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A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

VOLUME VIII. Q, R, S—SH.

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A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

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WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME VIII.

Q, R.

BY W. A. CRAIGIE,

M.A. OXON; M.A., LL.D. ST ANDREWS.

S—SH.

BY HENRY BRADLEY,

HON. M.A. OXON.; PH.D. HEIDELBERG; D.LITT. DURHAM; LITT.D. SHEFFIELD; FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY.

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PREFACE TO VOLUME VIII.

THIS volume contains the words beginning with Q R edited by W. A. Craigie, and S down to the end of SII edited by Henry Bradley. For observations on the etymological and other characteristics of the words included, and for detailed statistics of the numbers of words of various classes, and of the numbers of quotations, the reader is referred to the separate prefaces to Q R and S–SH. The following summary of the figures there given may be found convenient:

	Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations.	Obvious Combinations.	Total No. of Words.	No. of Quotations.
Q (80 pages)	1633	423	265	408	2729	9480
R (936 „)	10,434	3579	1273	2546	17,832	110,269
S–Sh (800 „)	9431	4192	3470	3551	20,644	94,497
Total	21,198	8194	5008	6505	41,205	214,246

The 21,498 Main words are distinguished approximately as follows:

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien	Total.
Q	1188	389	56	1633
R	7701	2475	258	10,434
S–Sh	7283	1671	477	9431
	16,172	4535	791	21,498

For the letters Q–SII the comparative scale of this work and of certain other Dictionaries is shown as follows:

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Words recorded	3715	18,308	21,044	19,880	41,205
Words illustrated by quotations	2959	6427	7476	1899	35,726
Number of illustrative quotations	10,523	10,123	21,921	2646	214,246

The quotations in Richardson's Dictionary in Q–SII are 10,228.

The aggregate numbers for the first eight volumes of the Dictionary (A–SH) are:

Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations.	Obvious Combinations.	Total words.	Illustrative quotations.
182,017	48,634	35,147	40,324	306,122	1,298,136

Of the 182,017 Main words 162,306 are current, 15,732 obsolete, 3,979 alien.

PREFACE TO THE LETTERS Q AND R.

THIS half-volume contains the words which begin with Q and R, the former being few in number in comparison with the latter. When reckoned up according to the system adopted for previous letters, Q is found to include 1633 Main words, 265 Combinations explained under these, and 423 Subordinate entries of obsolete or variant forms; in all 2321. The obvious Combinations, recorded and illustrated by quotations, but not requiring to be explained, number 408 more. Of the Main words, 389 are marked † as obsolete, and 56 are marked ‖ as alien or not fully naturalized.

On the other hand, R includes 10,434 Main words, 1273 special Combinations, 3579 Subordinate entries, or in all 15,286; there are further 2546 obvious Combinations, making a total of 17,832. Of the Main words 2475 are marked as obsolete, and 258 as alien.*

The words beginning with Q (which in ordinary use is always followed by *u*) may as a whole be divided into three main classes, the native English, the Romanic (chiefly Latin and French), and those adopted from more remote (especially African, Asiatic, and American) languages. Of these classes the second is by far the greatest, and covers rather more than 50 pages out of the total of 80 required by this letter, which from the dictionary point of view is one of the smallest in the alphabet. A considerable number of words have been taken over from Latin without any change of form, as *quære*, *quantum*, *quarto*, *quondam*, *quorum*, etc., while many more have been assimilated to the usual English types. Some of these had their immediate source in Old French, which has also contributed very largely, e. g. *quaint*, *quarrel*, *quarry*, *quarter* (with a remarkable development of special senses, combinations, etc., extending to 19 columns), *quest*, *quit*, *quite*. Under the influence of the French and Latin spelling, *qu-* was substituted for the Old English *cw-*, and this accounts for the appearance here of a certain number of native words, covering, however, no more than 16 pages. The most important of these are *quake*, *quean*, *queen*, *quell*, *quench*, *quick* (which with its derivatives and combinations takes up 18 columns), and *quoth*. There are also some later words not demonstrably of foreign origin, a number of which appear to be imitative and intended to express the idea of shaking or trembling, as *quab*, *quag*, *quap*, *quave*, *quaver*, *quiver*, *quop*. The more alien words are of slight importance in comparison with the rest, but include *quagga*, *quassia*, and *quina* (whence *quinine*, etc.).

The sources of R are more varied than those of Q, the letter being a common initial in many languages, but by far the greater number of the words beginning with it are naturally either Teutonic or Romanic. Greek, however, is the main source of the combination RH-, which extends over 15 pages. Apart from this small portion, the letter falls into two clearly marked divisions. The first of these includes RA- and from RI- to the end, and is marked by a fairly even balance of the Teutonic and Romanic elements, each of which contributes a large number of the commonest and most essential words in the language. As usual, the native English words form the largest body within the Teutonic group, next come the Scandinavian, and last of all the Dutch, Flemish, and Low or High German. The second division is that of words beginning with RE-, which occupy no less than 436 pages, or more than half of the entire letter. By far the greater part of these are formed by means of the Latin prefix RE-, the remarkable development of which in English is traced in the special article on pp. 186–7. The vast stretch of such forms, however, is broken here and there by important Romanic words of different formation, as *real*, *realm*, *reason*, *regal*, *regular*, etc., and by native or Scandinavian words, as *read*, *ready*, *reap*, *reck*, *reckon*, *reed*, *reef*, etc.

Some other features of R may be briefly noted. It includes a remarkable number of groups of monosyllabic words, written and (usually) pronounced alike, but of widely divergent origin and meaning. Examples of these are *race*, *rack*, *rag*, *rail*, *rake*, *rap*, *rape*, *rash*, *rat*, *rate*, *rave*, *ray*, and in the later portion,

* For these letters the comparative scale of this work and some other Dictionaries is shown by the following figures :—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century'.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Q. Words recorded	245	874	1058	971	2729
Words illustrated by quotations	182	349	461	108	2253
Number of quotations	611	561	1316	156	9480
R. Words recorded	1881	8400	9486	8480	17832
Words illustrated by quotations	1549	3370	3755	977	17713
Number of quotations	5002	5451	11670	1310	110269

In the corresponding portion of Richardson the quotations number 531 for Q and 5765 for R.

rout, *rove*, *row*, *ruck*, *ruff*. Very long articles are not numerous, but the verb RUN covers 37 columns, and the words derived from it occupy a good many more. The groups RIGHT and ROUND are also extensive, and the adjective RED has developed a surprising number of special collocations. Many words in R have considerable historical interest, such as *ragman*[2], *railroad* and *railway*, *reader*, *receiver*, *recorder*, *rector*, *reformation*, *register*, *regrater*, *reredos*, etc., and the treatment of these has frequently required special investigation and outside advice.

The material originally collected for Q was subedited for the Philological Society by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, afterwards Lord Aldenham, whose work on it was of important service, although much new material had accumulated before the final editing began. Part of the original material for R (down to *Reb-*) was very carefully subedited about the same time by the Rev. Prof. Skeat, while at a later date (1885-6) *Rec-* to *Rig-* was done by Mr. P. W. Jacob, and from 1893 to 1895 the remaining portion was worked over by Mr. J. Bartlett. Further work on the earlier part of the letter (down to *Rashness*) was also done from 1894 to 1897 by the Rev. G. B. R. Bousfield. Here also much additional material had been collected during the intervening years.

The whole of the proofs of Q and R were read by Mr. A. Caland of Wageningen, whose death on Feb. 18 of this year has deprived the Dictionary of one of its most devoted and helpful voluntary workers. For the earlier sections they were also read by the late Lord Aldenham (as far as *Reserve*) and the Rev. J. A. Milne (latterly of Cramond, Midlothian). Mr. H. Chichester Hart read those of R down to the time of his death in 1908, and the Rev. Canon Fowler of Durham has helped with the later sections of the letter.

In the etymologies of all words adopted from languages not generally studied constant help was received from the late Mr. James Platt, Jun., who had made this branch of study particularly his own, and continually anticipated the needs of the Dictionary in respect of such words. For help readily given on other points acknowledgements are due to many persons, of whom the following require to be specially mentioned: Dr. Bywater, Prof. Cook Wilson, the Provost of Oriel, Mr. H. T. Gerrans, the Controller of the University Press, and the Librarian of the Indian Institute; the Rev. Prof. Skeat, Dr. Furnivall, Prof. Toller, the Rev. Prof. Hogg, Manchester, and Prof. Latta, Glasgow; the former and the present Keeper of the Advocates Library, Edinburgh, the late Dr. T. G. Law of the Signet Library, Dr. D. Hay Fleming, and Mr. Maitland Anderson of the University Library, St. Andrews. Dr. A. McKenzie of the Birkbeck Institute has assisted with chemical terms, and Mr. C. Davies Sherborne supplied a number of references for words belonging to the physical sciences. The numerous contributions of Mr. R. J. Whitwell have, as always, been of the greatest service for the treatment of legal and historical terms. In addition to these, many persons, in some cases on behalf of business firms, have readily given useful information relating to the origin, history, or some particular application of a single word.

The important work of verification at the British Museum Library, without which many matters would remain doubtful, was voluntarily performed by Mr. E. L. Brandreth until his death in Dec. 1907, and since then has been generously undertaken by Mr. W. W. Jenkinson.

The assistants who have taken a leading share in the preparation of Q and R, either during the whole or a considerable part of the time, have been Messrs. E. J. Thomas, J. M. Ramsay, L. F. Powell, F. R. Ray, R. Girvan, J. H. Smithwhite, G. Watson, H. E. G. Rope, and Mrs. L. F. Powell. The words beginning with RH- were separately prepared by Mr. C. T. Onions.

W. A. CRAIGIE.

OXFORD, *March*, 1910.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *go* (gᵒᵘ).
h ... *ho*t (hᵒᵘ).
r ... *r*un (rʌn), ter*r*ier (te·riəɹ).
ɹ ... he*r* (həɹ), fa*r*ther (fā·ɹðəɹ).
s ... *s*ee (sī), ce*ss* (ses).
w ... *w*en (wen).
hw ... *wh*en (hwen).
y ... *y*es (yes).

þ as in *th*in (þin), ba*th* (baþ).
ð ... *th*en (ðen), ba*th*e (bē·ð).
ʃ ... *sh*op (ʃɒp), di*sh* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *ch*op (tʃɒp), di*tch* (ditʃ).
ʒ ... vi*s*ion (vi·ʒən), dé*j*euner (dezȯne).
dʒ ... *j*udge (dʒʌdʒ).
ŋ ... si*ng*ing (si·ŋiŋ), thi*nk* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... fi*ng*er (fiŋgəɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
ṅ as in *French nasal*, *e*nviro*n* (aṅviroṅ).
lʸ ... It. se*gl*io (serā·lʸo).
nʸ .. It. sig*n*ore (sinʸō·re).
χ ... Ger. a*ch* (aχ), Sc. lo*ch* (lɒχ, lɒχʷ).
χʸ ... Ger. i*ch* (iχʸ), Sc. ni*ch*t (nèχʸt).
γ ... Ger. sa*g*en (zā·γĕn).
γʸ ... Ger. le*g*en, re*g*nen (lē·γʸĕn, rē·γʸnĕn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

ɑ as in Fr. *à la mode* (a la mȯd').
ai ... aye- *yes* (ai), Isa*i*ah (əizai·ă).
æ ... *a*n (æn).
ɑ ... p*a*ss (pɑs), ch*a*nt (tʃɑnt).
au ... l*ou*d (laud), n*ow* (nau).
ʌ ... c*u*t (kʌt), s*o*n (sʌn).
e .. yet (yet), t*e*n (ten).
ə .. surv*ey* *sb.* (sə·rve), Fr. attaché (ataʃé).
‖ɛ ... Fr. chef (ʃɛf).
ɜ ... ev*er* (evɜɹ), nat*i*on (nē·ɪ·ʃən).
əi ... *I*, *eye*, (əi), b*i*nd (bəind).
‖ɔ ... Fr. eau de vie (ō də vī').
i ... s*i*t (sit), m*y*stic (mistik).
ɪ ... P*sy*che (səi·kɪ), r*e*act (rɪ¸æ·kt).
o ... ach*o*r (ē·koɹ), m*o*rality (moræ·lĭti).
oi ... *oi*l (oil), b*oy* (boi).
ȯ ... he*ro* (hī·ro), z*o*ology (zo¸ɒlŏdʒi).
ɒ ... w*ha*t (hwɒt), w*a*tch (wɒtʃ).
ɒ, ɒ̀* .. g*o*t (gɒt), s*o*ft (sɒ̀ft).
‖ö ... Ger. Köln (köln).
‖ȯ ... Fr. p*eu* (pȯ).
u ... f*u*ll (ful), b*oo*k (buk).
iu ... d*u*ration (diurē·ɪ·ʃən).
ʉ ... unt*o* (ə·nʉ), fr*u*gality (frʉ-).
iu ... Matth*ew* (mæ·þiu), virt*ue* (vɜ·ɹtiu).
‖ü ... Ger. M*ü*ller (mü·lĕr).
‖ʉ ... Fr. d*u*ne (dʉn).
ɹ (see i¹, ē⁰, ō¹, ū⁰) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
l, n (see ē¹, ō¹) }
' as in able (ē·b'l), eaten (ī·t'n) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *a*lms (āmz), b*a*r (bāɹ).
ē (ē⁰)... th*e*re (ðēəɹ), p*ea*r, p*a*re (pēəɹ).
ē (ē¹)... r*ei*n, r*a*in (rē¹n), th*ey* (ðē¹).
ɛ̄ ... Fr. f*aî*re (fɛ̄r').
ɜ̄ ... f*ir* (fɜ̄ɹ), f*er*n (fɜ̄ɹn), *ea*rth (ɜ̄ɹþ).
ī (ī⁰)... b*ie*r (bī⁰ɹ), cl*ea*r (klī⁰ɹ).
ī ... th*ief* (þīf), s*ee* (sī).
ō (ō⁰)... b*oa*r, b*o*re (bō⁰ɹ), gl*o*ry (glō⁰·ri).
ō (ō^u)... *so*, s*ow* (sō^u), s*ou*l (sō^ul).
ɒ̄ ... w*a*lk (wɒ̄k), w*a*rt (wɒ̄ɹt).
ɒ̄ ... sh*o*rt (ʃɒ̄ɹt), th*o*rn (þɒ̄ɹn).
‖ȱ ... Fr. *coeur* (kȱr).
‖ȱ ... Ger. G*ö*the (gȱtĕ), Fr. *jeû*ne (gȱn).
ū (ū⁰).. p*oo*r (pū⁰ɹ), m*oo*rish (mū⁰·riʃ).
iū, ¹ū... p*ure* (piū⁰ɹ), l*ure* (lū⁰ɹ).
ʉ̄ ... t*wo* m*oo*ns (tʉ̄ mʉ̄nz).
iʉ̄, ¹ʉ̄... f*ew* (fiʉ̄), l*ute* (l¹ʉ̄t).
‖ʉ̄ ... Ger. gr*ü*n (grʉ̄n), Fr. j*us* (gʉ̄).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămī·bă).
æ̆ ... *a*ccept (æ̆kse·pt), mania*c* (mē¹·niæ̆k).
ŭ ... datu*m* (dē¹·tŭm).
ĕ ... mom*e*nt (mō^u mĕnt), sev*e*ral (se·vĕrăl).
ĕ ... sepa*a*te (*adj.*) (se·pĕrĕt).
ŏ ... adde*d* (æ·dĕd), *e*state (ĕstē¹·t).
ĭ ... vani*t*y (væ·nĭti).
ĭ ... r*e*main (rĭmē¹·n), b*e*lieve (bĭlī·v).
ŏ ... the*o*ry (þī·ŏri).
ŏ ... v*i*olet (vəi·ŏlĕt), par*o*dy (pæ·ɹŏdi).
ŏ̤ ... *au*thority (ŏ̤þo·rĭti).
ĕ̤ ... *c*onnect (kĕ̤ne·kt), am*a*zon (æ măzĕ̤n).
iŭ, ¹ŭ verd*u*re (vɜ·ɹdiŭɹ), measu*re* (me·ʒ¹ŭɹ).
ĭŭ ... alt*o*gether (ŏltĭŭ̆ge·ðəɹ).
iŭ̆ ... circ*u*lar (sɜ·ɹkiŭ̆lăɹ).

* ɒ̀ the *o* in *soft*, of medial or doubtful length.

‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as ę, ǫ (having the phonetic value of ę and ǫ, or ǫ, above); as in *gnde* from *andi* (OHG. *antê*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mǫnn* from *mann*, *ǫn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ..... = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, adj..... = adjective.
absol., absol. ..... = absolutely.
abst. ..... = abstract.
acc..... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.
adv., adv. ..... = adverb.
advb. ..... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ..... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ..... = in Anatomy.
Antiq...... = in Antiquities.
aphet..... = aphetic, aphetized.
app..... = apparently.
Arab. ..... = Arabic.
Arch. ..... = in Architecture.
arch. ..... = archaic.
Archæol...... = in Archæology.
assoc. ..... = association.
Astr. ..... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ..... = in Astrology.
attrib...... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ..... = before.
Biol. ..... = in Biology.
Boh. ..... = Bohemian.
Bot...... = in Botany.
Build...... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ..... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.)..... = century.
Cat..... = Catalan.
catachr. ..... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf..... = *confer*, compare.
Chem. ..... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ..... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ..... = cognate with.
collect...... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ..... = colloquially.
comb. ..... = combined, -ing.
Comb...... = Combinations.
Comm. ..... = in commercial usage.
comp. ..... = compound, composition.
compl. ..... = complement.
Conch...... = in Conchology.
concr. ..... = concretely.
conj. ..... = conjunction.
cons. ..... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ..... = in Crystallography.
(D.) .... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ..... = Danish.
dat. ..... = dative.
def. ..... = definite.
deriv. ..... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ..... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ..... = Dictionary.
dim. ..... = diminutive.
Du. ..... = Dutch.
Eccl. ..... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ..... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ..... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ..... = English.
Ent. ..... = in Entomology.
erron. ..... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp..... = especially.
etym. ..... = etymology.
euphem. ..... = euphemistically.
exc. ..... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ..... = form of.
fem. (*rarely* f.) ... = feminine.
fig. ..... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr..... = French.
freq. ..... = frequently.
Fris. ..... = Frisian.
G., Ger..... = German.
Gael. ..... = Gaelic.
gen. ..... = genitive.
gen. ..... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ..... = general signification.
Geol. ..... = in Geology.
Geom...... = in Geometry.
Goth. ..... = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. ..... = Greek.
Gram...... = in Grammar.
Heb. .... = Hebrew.
Her. ..... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ..... = with herbalists.
Hort. ..... = in Horticulture.
imp. ..... = Imperative.
impers. ..... = impersonal.
impf. ..... = imperfect.
ind...... = Indicative.
indef. ..... = indefinite.
inf. ..... = Infinitive.
infl. ..... = influenced.
int. ..... = interjection.
intr. ..... = intransitive.
It. ..... = Italian.
J., (J.) ..... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.)..... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.)..... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ..... = Latin.
(L.)(in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's lang. ..... = language. [Johnson.
LG..... = Low German.
lit. ..... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ..... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ..... = Septuagint.
Mal. ..... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math. ..... = in Mathematics.
ME..... = Middle English.
Med. ..... = in Medicine.
med.L. ..... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ..... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ..... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ..... = Middle High German.
midl. ..... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ..... = in military usage.
Min. ..... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ..... = modern.
Mus. ..... = in Music.
(N.) ..... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action..... = noun of action.
n. of agent ..... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ..... = in Natural History.
Naut. ..... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr. ..... = Northern French.
N. O. ..... = Natural Order.
nom. ..... = nominative.
north. ..... = northern (dialect).
N. T. ..... = New Testament.
Numism. ..... = in Numismatics.
obj. ..... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, obs. ... = obsolete.
occas. ..... = occasional, -ly.
OE. ..... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ..... = Old French.
OFris. ..... = Old Frisian.
OHG..... = Old High German.
OIr..... = Old Irish.
ON. ..... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ..... = Old Northern French.
Opt...... = in Optics.
Ornith. ..... = in Ornithology.
OS. ..... = Old Saxon.
OSl. ..... = Old Slavonic.
O. T. ..... = Old Testament.
OTeut. ..... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ..... = original, -ly.
Palæont...... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ..... = passive or past participle.
pass. ..... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. ..... = past tense.
Path. ..... = in Pathology.
perh. ..... = perhaps.
Pers. ..... = Persian.
pers. ..... = person, -al.
pf. ..... = perfect.
Pg. ..... = Portuguese.
Philol. ..... = in Philology.
phonet. ..... = phonetic, -ally.
phr...... = phrase.
Phren. ..... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ..... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* ..... = plural.
poet...... = poetic.
pop. ..... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj.... = participial adjective.
pple. ..... = participle.
Pr. ..... = Provençal.
prec. ..... = preceding (word or article)
pref. ..... = prefix.
prep. ..... = preposition.
pres. ..... = present.
Prim. sign. ... = Primary signification.
priv. ..... = privative.
prob. ..... = probably.
pron. ..... = pronoun.
pronunc. ..... = pronunciation.
prop. ..... = properly.
Pros. ..... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ..... = present participle.
Psych...... = in Psychology.
q.v. ..... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ..... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ..... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash. ..... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. ..... = reflexive.
reg. ..... = regular.
repr. ..... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ..... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ..... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sbs.* ..... = substantive.
Sc. ..... = Scotch.
sc. ..... = *scilicet*, understand or supply
sing. ..... = singular.
Skr..... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... = Slavonic.
Sp. ..... = Spanish.
sp. ..... = spelling.
spec. ..... = specifically.
subj. ..... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ..... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ..... = subsequently.
subst. ..... = substantively.
suff..... = suffix.
superl. ..... = superlative.
Surg. ..... = in Surgery.
Sw. ..... = Swedish.
s.w. ..... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ..... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ..... = technical, -ly.
Theol...... = in Theology.
tr. ..... = translation of.
trans. ..... = transitive.
trans. f. ..... = transferred sense.
Trig. ..... = in Trigonometry.
Typ. ..... = in Typography.
ult. ..... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ..... = unknown.
U.S. ..... = United States.
v., *vb.*..... = verb.
v. refl., *v. r.* ... = verb reflexive, reflexively.
vbl. sb. ..... = verbal substantive.
var. ..... = variety of.
wd. ..... = word.
WGer. ..... = West Germanic.
w. midl. .... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ..... = West Saxon.
Y. ..... = in Orl. Yorks Glossary.
Zool. ..... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.

† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.

* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 - before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 - 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5-7 - 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.

* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

Q.

Q (kiū), the seventeenth letter of the modern and the sixteenth of the ancient Roman alphabet, was in the latter an adoption of the Ϙ (*κόππα*, *koppa*) of some of the early Greek alphabets. The Phœnician letter from which this was derived had the forms ϙ, φ, ϕ, and was used as the sign for the deeper or more guttural of the two *k*-sounds which exist in the Semitic tongues (Hebrew ק, Arabic ق). Though this sound had no real equivalent in Greek, Ϙ is found in early inscriptions, e. g. as the initial of Κόρινθος Corinth, but was not accepted as a letter of the Athenian alphabet, being retained only as a numerical symbol = 90. In Latin, however, Q was regularly employed, in combination with V, in representing the double sound (kw) which arose partly from the labialized velar guttural, as in *quis*, *quattuor*, and partly from a palatal *k* followed by the labial semi-vowel, as in *equus*. In the Romanic tongues this Latin combination was either retained with its original value, or in certain cases (esp. in Fr.) was modified to a simple *k*-sound. In the former case the spelling with *qu-* has commonly been retained, even where the sound has at a later period been reduced to (k).

The Latin *qu-* might naturally have been adopted in OE. orthography to represent the Common Teutonic initial combination *kw-* (for which Wulfila employed the special sign ƕ); but though *qu-* is found in the earliest glosses and occas. in the Rushworth gospels, the ordinary OE. symbol for the sound was *cw-* (in early use also *cu-*). After the Conquest *qu-* was again introduced, though at first sparingly employed; *quarterne* appears in the Laud MS. of the OE. Chron., an. 1137, the *Lambeth Hom.* have *quic*, *quiken* (but *cweð*, *cwiðe*), and Ormin has *quarrterrne* once, though regularly using *cw-* except in *quaþþrigan*. In the 13th c. the usage varies in different MSS., and sometimes even in the same text. The earlier version of Layamon has regularly *qu-*, the later *cw-*; the *Leg. St. Kath.* and *Jul.* have *cw-*, but *qu-* in *quoð*; and the *Ancren Riwle* usually *cw-*, even in French words, but also *qu-*, esp. in French words. In *Gen. & Exod.* there is no *cw-*, only *qu-* or *quu-* being used. By the end of the 13th c. *cw-* was entirely discontinued, and *qu-* (or its variants *qv-*, *qw-*) was the established spelling for all cases of the sound (kw), whether of English, French, or Latin origin. The author of the *Ayenbite*, however, also writes *ku-*, and this, as well as *kw-*, is occas. found in other MSS. of the 14–15th c.

In certain dialects of ME., however, the combination *qu-* (*quu-*, *qv-*, *qw-*) was not confined to words in which it represented OE. *cw-* or Romanic *qu-*, but also took the place of ordinary ME. *wh-* (OE. *hw-*), as in *quan*, *quat*, *qvele*, *qwelpe* = when, what, wheel, whelp. The earliest occurrence of these spellings is in *Gen. & Exod.*, where they are exclusively employed; in later use they are characteristically northern, and are found as late as 1570, Levins having *quilome*, *quip* = whilome, whip. In the 14–15th c. the combinations *qh-* and *qhw-* are similarly employed in MSS. written in the NE. midlands. Scottish scribes preferred *quh-* (*qvh-*, *qwh-*), which is also, though more rarely, used in northern English MSS.; this orthography survived till the 17th c., and is defended by A. Hume (*Orthogr. Brit. Tongue* 18) as a more correct method of representing the sound than *wh-*. On the other hand *wh-* was freq. written by northern scribes in the 14–15th c. in place of *qu-*, as *whik*, *wheme*, *white* = quick, queme, quite; and alliteration of original *qu-* with *wh-* is not infrequent in some poems, as the *Wars of Alexander*, *Destr. Troy*, and *Morte Arthure*. The pron. implied by this is still current in the northern and north-midland counties (not in Scotland): see esp. the words QUAINT, QUEME, QUEY, QUICK.

In certain words of French origin, *qu-* varies with *c-* in ME. and early mod.E. As in OF., this is most common when *oi* or *ui* follows: see the forms given under *coif*, *coil*, *coin* (*quoin*), *coyn*, *quoit*, *cuirass*, *cuir-bouilli*, *cuisse*, *cushion*, *custron*, and *quaint*. More rarely *que-* replaces original *co-* or *cu-*, as in *quengeoun* congeoun, *quenger* conjure, *quenquest* conquest, *queral* coral, *querch* curch, *quesing* cousin, *questrel* custrel; with these cf. the Norman *quemander*, *quemencher*, *quemodité*, *quenuin*, etc. (Godef. and Moisy). In a few cases the *qu-* forms survive in western dial., as *querd* cord, *quile* coil, *quine* coin, *quirt* court. A similar variation of *c* and *q* in native words is rare, but *quo-* is sometimes found for *co-*, as in *quod* cod, *quodgel* cudgel, *quore* core, *quorn* corn: see also QUEEST, QUITCH *sb.*[1] and COUCH *sb.*[2], QUID *sb.*[3]

In ordinary mod.Engl. words Q is employed only in the combination *qu*, whether this is initial as in *quake*, *quality*, medial as in *equal*, *sequence*, or forming a final consonant (k) as in *cheque*, *pique*, *grotesque*. There is, however, a growing tendency among scholars to use Q by itself to transliterate the Semitic *kōph*, writing, e. g., *Qabbala*, *Qaraite*, *Qurân* for *Cabbala*, *Karaite*, *Koran*.

I. **1.** Illustrations of the use of the letter.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6, *h* and *k* ȝeendiað on *a* æfter rihte. *g* ȝeendað on *u*. 1530 PALSGR. 9 Whan *v* followeth *g* in a frenche worde..than shall *u* be left unsounded. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iv, The English Saxons knew not this halting *Q*, with her waiting-woman *u* after her. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Many grammarians, in imitation of the Greeks, banish the *Q*, as a superfluous letter. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) 724/2 The q is never sounded alone, but in conjunction with u..and never ends any English word. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* 61 From this table of consonants we have omitted..*q*, because this is equivalent to *kw*.

2. Used to denote serial order, as 'Q Battery', 'Section Q', etc., or as a symbol of some thing or person, a point in a diagram, etc.

†**3.** *Q in the corner*, ? = puss in the corner. *Obs.*

1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* I. 41, I will either hide or seek with any boy in the parish; and for a Q in the corner, there is none more celebrated.

II. Abbreviations.

1. Of Latin words or phrases. †**a.** Q (in mediæval notation) = 500; q., qu. = QUASI, as if; q. = *quadrans* farthing. *Obs.* **b.** †q. d. = *quasi dictum* 'as if said', *quasi dicat* 'as if one should say', etc.; †q. e. = *quod est* 'which is'; q. v. = *quod vide* 'which see'. †**c.** From the language of medical prescriptions: q. l. = *quantum libet*, q. pl. = *quantum placet* 'as much as one pleases'; q. s. = QUANTUM SUFFICIT; q. v. = *quantum vis* 'as much as you wish'. **d.** Formulæ placed at the end of mathematical problems, etc.: Q.E.D., Q.E.F., Q.E.I., = *quod erat demonstrandum*, *faciendum*, *inveniendum*, 'which was to be demonstrated, done, found'.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 29, q a farthing the iiij part of a penny. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 240 Worth 14*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* ob. q. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Alfreton* q. *Alfred's* Town. 1678 *Ibid.* (ed. 4), *Bangle-eared* (*gu.* Bendle-eared). 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4706/2 The Ballance .. amounting to 710197*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* 2*q.* has been..credited to the Publick. 1721 BAILEY, *Gossip*, of *God*, and *Syb*,..a Kinsman, *q. d.* Kindred in God. 1722 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* 69/2, *q. s.* A sufficient Quantity. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* ii. 127 The argument's quite new, you see, And proves exactly Q. E. D. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* (1882) 86/2 [My thoughts] don't follow each other like the Q. E. D. of a Proposition.

2. Of English words or phrases. **a.** Q. = Queen; Q., q. = query, question; q. (in a ship's log) = squalls; †q. = quod, QUOTH. *Sc. Obs.* **b.** Q.B. = Queen's Bench; Q.C. = Queen's Counsel (hence Q.C.-dom); Q.M. = Quartermaster; Q.M.G. = Quartermaster-General; Q. T., q. t. = quiet. *slang.* **c.** †qd. = quod, QUOTH. *Obs.*; qr. = quarter, quire; qt. = quart, quantity; qu. = query.

c 1525 *Douglas' Æneis* (Small) IV. 231 Qd. Gawinus Douglas. 1568 *Bann. MS.* in *Poems A. Scott* (S. T. S.) iii. 18 ffinis q. Alex^r. Scott. *Ibid.* xviii 52, q. Scott off þe Mr. of Erskyn. 1625 BACON *Ess., Prophecies* (Arb.) 536 The Q. Mother..caused the King her Husbands Natiuitie to be calculated. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4845/4, 4 Bales qt. and 3 c. of Coffee. 1734 WARD *Young Math. Guide* (ed. 6) 90 A Grocer bought 3 c. 1 qr. 14 lb. Weight of Cloves. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 144 The hard struggle was over, the comparative table-land of Q. C.-dom gained. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 99 It will be possible to have one spree on the strict q. t. 1892 MRS. CLIFFORD *Aunt Anne* II. 293 She is sister of an eminent Q. C.

Q, obs. form of CUE *sb.*[2]; see also QU.

Qhat, Qheche, Qhom, qhwom, Qhythsontyd, obs. ff. WHAT, WHICH, WHOM, WHITSUNTIDE.

†**Qu, Q**, var. of CUE *sb.*[1], half-a-farthing. *Obs.*

c 1440, 1617 [see CUE]. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* in *Old Pl.* (1814) I. 264 [To Halfpenny] Rather pray there be no fall of money for then wilt thou go for a q. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 434 Adew single beare and three qus of breade. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 77 Some..divide the Farthing into 2 Ques, the Q into 2 Cees.

‖ **Qua** (kwē[1]), *adv.* Also quâ, quâ. [L., the abl. sing. fem. of *qui* who.] In so far as; in the capacity of.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 56 Every man was as good a man as your Selfe, *qua* man. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 90 The Apostle commands Wives to submit to their Husbands, surely *quâ* Husbands, not *quâ* men. 1776 *Claim Roy Rada Churn* 17/1 (Stanf.) A body corporate, *quâ* corporate, cannot make an affidavit. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Apr. 4/6 Their censures are not directed against the Church *quâ* Church, but against the Church *quâ* Establishment.

†**Qua**, abbrev. of L. *quadrans* farthing; cf. QUADRANT *sb.*[1] 2 b. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 766 It was valued at..three pounds foure shillings, pennie, halfe penny qua.

Qua, obs. northern form of WHO.

Quaa, variant of QUAW, bog. *Sc.*

Quaake, obs. var. of QUACK *v.*[2]

†**Quab**, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **quabbe**, 8 **quobb**(e. [a. MDu. (and MLG.) *quabbe* (Du. *kwab*, *kwabbe*, (L)G. *quabbe*, Da. *kvabbe*, Sw. *qvabba*), burbot or eelpout, goby, tadpole; var. of *quappe*, OLG. *quappa*.]

1. a. A sea-slug (see HOLOTHURIAN *sb.*). **b.** An eelpout or burbot. **c.** (See QUABLING.)

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Quabbe, a kinde of fish..*Holothuria*. *Ibid.*, A Quabbe, or Eele-powt..*Mustela fluviatilis*. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 174 An extraordinary Fish in that Country [Russia], called the Quab, which is reported to be first a Tadpole, then a Frog, and at last a Fish. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 113 Quobbs are likewise in the Irtysh in surprising numbers.

2. *fig.* A crude or shapeless thing.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. iii, I will show your highness

A trifle of mine own brain .. a scholar's fancy, A quab; 'tis nothing else, a very quab.

Quab, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (quob). Also 7 quabbe. [= Du. *kwabbe* a boggy place; cf. MLG. *quabbel* slime, and see QUAG.] A marshy spot, a bog. Cf. QUABMIRE.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Quabbe, or quagmire. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 596 Defended by the Maotis and those quabs. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Quob*, a quicksand or bog. *West.* 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Quob*, a marshy spot in a field; a quagmire.

Quab, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* (quob). [var. of QUAP *v.*; cf. G. *quabbeln* in same sense.] *intr.* To beat, throb, quiver. Hence **Quabbing** *ppl. a.*

1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 123 A dangerous impostume [*printed* -ure] of ambition, whose quabbing, beating pains gaue them no rest. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Quob*, to quiver, like jelly. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Quob*, to throb.

Qua-bird (kwā·bɔ̄d). *U.S.* Also 8 quaw-. [f. *qua*, imitative of its note + BIRD.] The Night Heron of North America, *Nycticorax nævius* or *Gardeni*.

1789-96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 212 Quaw-bird or Frog Catcher. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 471 The Night Heron or Qua Bird .. is found in both the old and new world. 1890 E. GOSSE *Life P. H. Gosse* 115 Thompson's Point, the former residence of the night-heron or qua-bird.

† **Qua·bling.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. QUAB *sb.*[1] + -LING.] A goby or gudgeon.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Quabling, or little Quabbe,.. *gobio.*

Quabmire. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (quob-). [f. QUAB *sb.*[2] or *v.*, but found earlier.] A quagmire.

1597 BROUGHTON *Ep. Nobil. Eng.* Wks. 570 Oversights, which for a dry causie bring us to quabmyres. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss. 539 *Quobmire*, a quagmire.

Quacha, obs. form of QUAQUA.

† **Qua·cham.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. (?)

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C. iv. b/a We other Shepherdes .. Of common sortes, leane, ragged and rent, Fed with rude frowise, with quacham, or with crudd.

Quacia, obs. form of QUASSIA.

Quack (kwæk), *sb.*[1] Also 7 quacke. [Abbrev. of QUACKSALVER.]

1. An ignorant pretender to medical or surgical skill; one who boasts to have a knowledge of wonderful remedies; an empiric or impostor in medicine. = CHARLATAN 2.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 145 Sir Quack his Patient told, nothing could cure The stubborn Feaver. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 47 All these hand named fellows cannot make So great a figure as a single Quacke. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 36 Running after Quacks and Mountebanks..for Medicines and Remedies. 1783 CRABBE *Village* I, A potent quack, long versed in human ills, Who first insults the victim whom he kills. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 127 He who has once been under the hands of a quack, is for ever after prone to dabble in drugs. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 22 Persons would be easily influenced by what the quack says.

2. *transf.* One who professes a knowledge or skill concerning subjects of which he is ignorant. = CHARLATAN 3.

1638 FORD *Fancies* III. i, There he sits..The very quack [*edd.* quaik, quake] of fashions. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 195 P 2 Rules for knowing the Quacks in both Professions [Law and Physic]. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 474 Church quacks, with passions under no command, Who fill the world with doctrines contraband. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 249 There is scarcely an instance of a lord rector having been a clamorous quack or a canting fanatic.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quack-advertisement, -bill, -bookseller, -doctor, -medicine*, etc.; also *quack-adoring, -ridden* adjs.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. § 2 (*Schol.*) Principles that no .. part Saucy Quack-Theologist can any way enervate. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurg. Put out* Title-p., The Base Imposture of his Quack Medicines. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table Talk* in *Coll. Poems* (1795) 130 A Chymist .. put out a Quack-Bill. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 65 Mr. Bolton..now a quack-Physitian in London. 1751 WARBURTON *Pope's Wks.* IV. 18 The bills of Quack-Doctors and Quack-Booksellers being usually pasted together on the same posts. 1785 *Europ. Mag.* VIII. 409 A dialogue between the doctor and his clerk satirizes quack advertisements. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. 138 Europe lay pining,.. quack-ridden, hag-ridden. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram* 366 Quack-nonsense about clowns, And..The vague idea of setting things to rights. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii. 26 A puffing, advertising, quack-adoring world.

Quack (kwæk), *sb.*[2] [Imitative: cf. Du. *kwak*, G. *quack*, Sw. *qvack* (of ducks or frogs), Icel. *kvak* twittering of birds. See also QUAKE *int.*] The harsh cry characteristic of a duck; a sound resembling, or imitating this. b. *humorously.* A duck.

1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 290 Showing his teeth, and uttering a loud quack! 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* x, He gave me a look from his one little eye .. and then a loud quack to second it. *a* 1897 *Bird o' Freedom* (Barrère & Leland), I send her herewith a couple of quacks. 1901 A. R CONDER *Seal Silence* 211 The voice of the footman rose high above the general quack of conversation.

† **Quack,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* In 5 quakke, 6 quacke. [Imitative: cf. QUACKLE *v.*[1] and LG. *quakken* to moan, groan.] A state of hoarseness or croaking in the throat.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 232 He yexeth, and he speketh thurgh the nose As he were on the quakke, or on the pose. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 338 The smoke .. was reputed a far better medicine to keepe the goodman and his familie from the quacke or pose.

Quack (kwæk), *v.*[1] [f. QUACK *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To play the quack. a. To pretend to have medical knowledge; to dabble ignorantly in medicine. b. To talk pretentiously and ignorantly, like a quack. † Also with *of.*

1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 362 In quacking for Patients he is so kind and free of his service. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 330 To quack of universal cures. *Ibid.* 364 A Virtuoso, able To smatter, quack, and cant, and dabble. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 45 Ignorant Fellows quacking and tampering in Physick. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., Enlighten then their understandings .. and who then will venture to quack, or be quacked? 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. ii. 29 A wiseacre who went quacking about the country, expecting to upset the order of things.

2. *trans.* To advertise, puff, or palm off with fraudulent and boastful pretensions, as a quack-medicine or means of cure. † Also with *forth.* † *To quack titles*: to invent new titles for old books in order to make them sell.

1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 9 To be Quacked forth in Bartholmew-Fayr. 1657 CLEVELAND *Poems* 33 Could I (in Sir Emp'rick's tone) Speak pills in phrase, and quack destruction. 1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Elect.* I, My third Son is a bookseller..he has an admirable knack at quacking Titles. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Gill ale*, A notorious Imposition, which is quack'd upon the World .. to be a great Restorative and Curer of Consumptions. 1830 *Examiner* 610/2 The Politician must be quacked, paragraphed, ..and coteried into notoriety.

3. To treat after the fashion of a quack; to administer quack medicines to; to seek to remedy or put right by empirical or ignorant treatment. Also with *up.*

1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1833) II. 124 If he has any skill in quacking madmen, his art may perhaps be of service now. 1757 ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 84, I am..as 'hoarse as bondage'. I shall therefore stay here to-night, and quack myself. 1778 *Sketches for Tabernacle Frames* 17 For quacking Souls you cannot be attack'd. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 144 Epitaph on a Valetudinarian, who quacked himself to death. 1820 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 193, I tried with bricks, baskets and everything..to quack up one of them [defective chimneys]. *a* 1876 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) I. 147 The less its condition is quacked..the better for the mind's health.

Hence **Quacked** *ppl. a.*

a 1876 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 461 Such exhortations are too low for even the .. quacked morality of a time of theological suspense.

Quack (kwæk), *v.*[2] Also 8 quaake. [Imitative: cf. Du. *kwakken*, G. *quacken* to croak, quack. Older variants are QUACKLE, QUAKE, QUECK, q.v.]

1. *intr.* Of a duck: To utter its characteristic note. Also with cognate obj.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, To Quacke as a ducke, ..*coaxare. a* 1712 W. KING (J.), Wild ducks quack where grasshoppers did sing. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Quacking* [*ed.* 1731 *Quaaking*], making a Noise, as ducks do. 1755 JOHNSON, *Quack*... This word is often written *quaake*, to represent the sound better. 1815 [see QUACKING *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1862 G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* ix. (1864) 222 [The duck] no sooner recognized the aviary .. than he quacked vehemently. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* x, There were thirteen ducks .. and .. they all quacked very movingly. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 285 They [some ducks] .. quacked the quack of derision at us.

b. Of a raven or frog: To croak. *rare.*

1727 BOYER *Anglo-Fr. Dict.*, To Quack (*or* to croak, as Ravens do), *croasser.* 1892 TENNYSON *Foresters* II. ii. 97 My frog that used to quack When I vaulted on his back.

2. *transf.* To make a harsh sound like the note of a duck; to make a noisy outcry.

a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 146 An example to all busie-bodyes, that will dare..to quacke against their betters. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 205 He puffed till his lips quacked, though the pipe gave out no smoke.

Quack, Quack-belly, -breech, -myre, Quacker: see QUAKE *v.*[1], QUAKER.

Quackery[1] (kwæ·kəri). [f. QUACK *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] The characteristic practices or methods of a quack; charlatanry.

1709-11 J. SPENCE (*title*) Quackery Unmask'd 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lt. to Alic Conti* 2 Apr., I know you Condemn the quackery, as much as you revere the truth, in which we both agree. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 120 All the nostrums offered..are mere quackery. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 187 Quackery and dupery do abound; in religions .. they have fearfully abounded. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 273 The old quackery of charms and incantations. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* June 9 Theosophy [is] ..one of the least interesting of spiritual quackeries.

Quackery[2] (kwæ·kəri), *nonce wd.* [f. QUACK *v.*[2] + -ERY.] The quacking of a number of ducks.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 293 A sort of low, thick, gurling, .. nor unmusical quackery. 1832 *Ibid.* XXX. 966 The quackery of a startled storm of wild ducks.

Quackhood (kwæ·khud). [f. QUACK *sb.*[1] + -HOOD.] = QUACKERY[1].

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. xiii, To worship new and ever-new forms of Quackhood.

Quacking (kwæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. QUACK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action or practice of playing the quack; ignorant dabbling in medicine.

1652 WALSWORTH tr. *Colmenero's Treat. Chocolate* Introd. Verses, Leave Quacking; and Enucleate The vertues of Chocolate. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 34 Quacking is not my trade: I speak only here as a plain Husband-man. 1702 DE FOE *Mock Mourners* in *Misc.* (1703) 46 All other Remedies..Are Tampering and Quacking with the State. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. Introd. (1734) 265 The Medicines I have only hinted at to prevent the Quacking of Patients themselves. 1827 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 7 Aug. (1884), They found .. the patient so reduced by .. alternate quacking and indulgence.

attrib. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* 210 Some State-Physicians..on thee..would try some quacking trick.

Quacking (kwæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. QUACK *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The uttering of the harsh sound denoted by the vb.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 1 The sage waddling goose, Whose quacking you'll own is the very repeater Of my famous Muse. 1880 MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 491 The barking of a dog or the quacking of a duck. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Trag. Cæsars* I. 218 Being incommoded by the quacking of frogs he ordered them to be silent.

Quacking (kwæ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. QUACK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That acts or practises as a quack.

1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 367 To..reject the counsell of any quacking Physician. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 19 These quacking sort of fellows rais'd great Gains out of the miserable People. 1843 LD. HOUGHTON *Pol. Ess.* II. I. xiv. 41 A more quacking race..do not exist, and they are always swallowing some kind of medicine.

Quacking (kwæ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. QUACK *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That quacks or makes a sound as a duck.

1620 DEKKER *Villanies Disc.* xvii, *A Quacking Laste*, a Ducke. 1898 R. HUGHES *The Lee Tonners* 76 The quacking voice hurled out the last three words with impressive emphasis.

Quackish (kwæ·kiʃ), *a.* [f. QUACK *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Of the nature of a quack or quackery.

1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 558 To complete his quackish Farce [he] spread printed Bills all over Paris. 1790 *Brit. Fr. Rev.* 108 All the arts of quackish parade. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 131 Regular, not quackish innovating practitioners. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* N.Y. 570 Another .. unbounded preaching the Gospel with a quackish interpretation of prophecies.

Hence **Qua·ckishly** *adv.*

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 119 Do not let them ..quackishly boast of new light and great discovery.

Quackism (kwæ·kiz'm). [f. QUACK *sb.*[1] + -ISM.] Quackery, charlatanism.

1720 21 *Lett. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 22, I understand that is exploded as Quackism by the Judicious. 1762 LLOYD *St. James's Mag.* I. iv, Others, in the true spirit of Quackism, circulate their intentions by handbills. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Cagliostro* (1858) 274 What unmeasured masses of Quackism were set fire to.

Quackle (kwæ·k'l), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Imitative: cf. QUACK *sb.*[3]] *trans.* and *intr.* To choke.

1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 22 The drinke or something in the cup quackled him, stucke in his throat, that .. [it] strangled him presently. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. (1865) 72 God knowes, thou art almost quackled with thy teares. 1806 BROMFIELD *Child Edward's Poems* (1845) 221 Some quackling cried, 'let go your hold!'; The farmers held the faster. 1865 *Standard* 1 Sept. The verb 'to quackle' is used in Suffolk in reference to affection, when caused by 'drink going the wrong way'; or by smoke. 1895 RYE *Gloss. E. Anglia*, s. v. 'My cough quackles me', 'He fanged her by the throat and nearly quackled her'.

Quackle (kwæ·k'l), *v.*[2] [In form a deriv. of QUACK *v.*[2], but found earlier.] *intr.* To quack, as a duck. Hence **Quackling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1564-78 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest* (1888) 64 You are like when quacklyng Duckes did speake and talking Iayes could talke. 1825 HONE *Every Day Bk.* I. 1424 The [...] quackling of ducks is a sign of rain. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev.* II. i, Simple ducks quackle [*sic*] round [...] royal fingers. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* (1871) I. 21 Underneath, upon the [...] the ducks.

Quackmire, variant of QUAKEMIRE.

Quack-quack (kwæ·kkwæ·k). [Imitative: see QUACK *sb.*[2]] An imitation of the note of a duck; a nursery name for a duck.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, Mrs. Wilfer [...] quack-quack of the duck. 1869 [...] [...] 1869 MRS. [...] *Trash* ... 'Quack-quack' and 'gee-gee' [...] a duck's name and a horse's name in the nursery.

Hence **Quack-quacking** *vbl. sb.*

1824 SOUTHEY tr. *Histoire Merveilleuse* II. [...] duck to the [...] quack-quacking [...] Rue Basse Du Rempart.

Quacksalver (kwæ·ksælvəɹ). Also 6 7 **quack,** 6 **-e,** 7 **quaksaluer.** [a. early mod.Du. *quacksalver*, whence also G. *quacksalber*, Sw. *qvacksalfvare*: the second element is = *salf, salve*, ointment, and the first is commonly regarded as the stem of *quacken* mod.Du. *kwakken* to quack.

On this view a quacksalver is one who 'quacks' or boasts about the virtues of his salves; it has been suggested that *quack-* or *kwak-* may mean 'to work in a feeble bungling fashion' Franck.]

1. An ignorant person who pretends to a knowledge of medicine or of wonderful remedies: = QUACK *sb.*[1] 1.

Very common in 17th c.; in later times largely superseded by the abbreviation QUACK *sb.*[1]

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 53 A quacke-salvers Budget of filthy receites. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, They are quack-salvers, Fellows, that live by venting oyles, and

drugs. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theatr. Ins.* 1074 One accidental rash cure of a disease .. makes a Quacksalver a great Physician. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 87 Come you Quack-salvers that do kill Sometimes a Patient by your skill. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. VIII. ix. 98 What a gulf between the high personage our romance imagines and .. that shuffling quacksalver which our matter-of-fact research discovers.

attrib. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 544 St. Peter had no such Quacksalver tricks in Divinity.

2. *transf.* = QUACK 2.

1611 W. BAKER *Panegyr. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, The Anatomie dissection or cutting up of that great Quacksalver of words Mr. Thomas Coryate our British Mercurie. 1889 SWINBURNE *Stud. B. Jonson* 43 Brother Zeal-of-the-land is no vulgar impostor, no mere religious quacksalver.

Hence **Quacksalverism**, **†-salvery**, quackery.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Quacksalverie. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 392 Sublime quacksalverism.

†Quacksalving (kwæ·ksælvin), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. **quacksalve* vb. (inferred from QUACKSALVER) + -ING².] Quackish.

1. Of things: Belonging to, or characteristic of, a quacksalver.

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* II. vi, Any quacksalving terms will serve for this purpose. *a* 1692 BP. CROFT in *Somers Tracts* (ed. Scott) VII. 290 Generals and particulars, the *quid*, the *quale*, the *quantum*, and such-like quacksalving forms.

2. Of persons: Resembling, acting like, a quack.

1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Cand.* k, Quack-saluing Empericks. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 18 If you should kill three hundred, you would still remain but a Quack-salving Physician. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* IV. i, Quacksalving, cheating mountebanks! 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 207 A Quack-salving Doctor of Phisick.

Hence **†Quacksalvingly** *adv.*, in the manner of a quack. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 105 An experiment in physick or medicine, &c., brought to effect, many times, empirically, quacksalvingly, ignorantly.

†Qua·ckster. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. QUACK *v.*¹ + -STER.] A quack, quacksalver.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 44. 3/1 The Quackster .. with Death signs our Quietus.

Quacky (kwæ·ki), *a.*¹ [f. QUACK *sb.*¹ + -Y¹.] Inclined to quackery.

1846 POE *Criticism* Wks. 1864 III. 23 Who although a little quacky per se has..a whole legion of active quacks at his control.

Quacky (kwæ·ki), *a.*² [f. QUACK *sb.*² + -Y¹.] Of voices: Having the harsh quality characteristic of the cry of a duck. Hence **Qua·ckiness.**

1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) June 502 Our women's voices are.. hardened..into an habitual 'quacky' or metallic quality... 'Quackiness' and shrillness prevail less in the Southern States than in the Northern and Western.

Quad (kwɒd), *sb.*¹, abbrev. (orig. in Oxford slang) of QUADRANGLE *sb.* 2.

1820 in *Brasenose Ale* 8 When first thy Quad, O Brasenose, sprung from earth. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 70 Mr. Protheroe once met me in 'Quad' during the frost. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, The rooms ain't half so large or good in the inner quad. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 3/2 Pump Court—the dreariest of all the Temple quads.

Quad (kwɒd), *sb.*², abbrev. of QUADRAT *sb.* 2.

1880 in WEBSTER Suppl. 1884 *Western Morn. News* 17 July 4/6 A quad is a compositor's instrument for the filling up of blanks. 1884 TURR (*title*) Quads within Quads, for Authors, Editors, and Devils. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 4/2 'Quads' in the present case are a trade term applicable to printers' jokes.

Quad (kwɒd), *sb.*³, abbrev. of QUADRUPLET 3.

1896 *Daily News* 2 June 9/2 Stocks was paced by five triplets and a quad. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 642/2 A quad team did a flying quarter in 24·6 secs.

Quad (kwɒd), *sb.*⁴, abbrev. of QUADRUPED 1 b.

1894 ASHLEY *Fifty Years Life* I. 97 He was mounted on a sorry old quad. *Ibid.* II. 88, I stuck to my quad and rode into the paddock.

Quad (kwɒd), *a.*, abbrev. of QUADRUPLE *a.* d.

1888 in JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 1891 *Star* 12 Nov. 1/1 Printing Plant, including..quad crown perfecting machine, quad demy and double demy machines.

Quad (kwɒd), *v.*¹, abbrev. of QUADRUPLEX *v.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 11/1 Some lines are 'quadded' or quadrupleved.

Quad (kwɒd), *v.*² *Printing.* [f. QUAD *sb.*²] To insert quadrats in (a line of type); to fill with quadrats. Also *to quad out.*

1888 in JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*

Quad, var. QUOD *sb.*, prison; **QUED**(E *a.*, bad.

Quad, obs. form of QUOTH *v.*

†Quade, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. *quade*, var. of QUED(E *a.*, bad.] ? To destroy, deface.

1565 J. HALLE *Hist. Expost.* 34 If thou in chirurgerye, Alone wylte walke and wade; Thine errores will thy worke confounde, And all thine honoure quade.

†Qua·der, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5–6 quadr-. [ad. L. *quadrāre*: see QUADRATE *v.*, and cf. F. *cadrer*, *quadrer* (16th c.).] **a.** *trans.* To square (a number). **b.** *trans.* and *intr.* = QUADRATE *v.* 3.

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 16 [A given number] to be quadrede. 1588 KYD *Househ. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 269 In the quadering and making euen of the enteries with the expences. 1593 — in *Fortn. Rev.* (1899) LXV. 220 Nor wold indeed the forme of devyne praiers vsed duelie in his Lordship's house have quadred with such reprobates. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. IV. VII. 91 The *X* doth not quader well with him because it sounds harshly.

Quadern, a square: see QUADRAN *sb.*¹

Quadle, obs. variant of CODDLE *v.*¹, to boil.

1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* I. XVII. 66 Raw Apples before they be ripe, if used, are best quadled. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 105 Thus wee sett you out Perboyled Kinges and Quadled Crownes.

Quadling, obs. variant of CODLING².

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* c. (1612) 87 Rawe Apples and Quadlings. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 173 Let them boil till they be as tender as Quadlings.

†Quadmire. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = QUAGMIRE, q.v.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxviii. *comm.*, I am as one intangled with quickesand or quadmyre in the bottom of a great water.

‖ **Quadra** (kwɒ·drā). *Arch.* [L. *quadra* a square, used by Vitruvius in sense 1.]

1. a. The plinth or socle of a podium. **b.** A platband or fillet, *esp.* that above or below the scotia in the Ionic base.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 131 Pilæ, and their Quadra's or Tables..were employ'd for Inscriptions. 1842–76 in GWILT *Archit.* (Hence in recent dicts.)

2. A square border or frame round a bas-relief, panel, etc.; also, loosely, a border or frame of any form.

1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1842–76 in GWILT *Archit.* (Hence in recent Dicts.)

Quadra-, occas. erron. form of QUADRI-.

Quadrable (kwɒ·drāb'l), *a. Math.* Also 8 -ible. [ad. L. type **quadrābilis*, f. *quadrāre* to square: see QUADRATE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being represented by an equivalent square, or of being expressed in a finite number of algebraic terms.

1695 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 111 The Spaces in the Cycloid, which are perfectly Quadrable. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 196 Here the Curve is not quadrable in this Form. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 260 The areas of any parabolic segments..are geometrically quadrable. 1872 LOOMIS *Calculus* vi. 253 When the area limited by a curve can be expressed in a finite number of algebraic terms, the surface is said to be quadrable.

Hence **Quadrabi·lity**, the quality or condition of being quadrable.

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 194 In Curves of more Terms, there are several Conditions requisite to their exact Quadrability.

Quadragenarian (kwɒdrădʒĭnē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also *erron.* quadri-. [f. L. *quadrāgēnārius* (f. *quadrāgēnī* distrib. of *quadrāgintā* forty) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Forty years old. **b.** *sb.* A person forty years of age.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 752 The quadrigenarians may reasonably object, that as Lord Byron only lived to seven-and-thirty, he could not be a competent judge on this matter. 1892 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* xix. (1895) 184 A stalwart well-oiled quadragenarian. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Feb. 195/2 Quadrigenarian critics.

So **Quadragena·rious** *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quadragenarious*, of or belonging to forty years. 1719 BOYER *Fr.-Eng. Dict.*, *Quadragenaire*, quadragenarious, forty years old. 1895 *Harper's Weekly Mag.* Feb. 337/2 One of these plumply mellow quadrigenarious bodies.

†Quadragene. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *quadrāgēna*, neut. of *quadrāgēnī* forty each, forty.] An indulgence for forty days.

1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* ii. § 4 You have .. purchased your self so many Quadragenes or Lents of pardon; that is, you have bought off the penances of so many times forty days.

‖ **Quadragesima** (kwɒdrădʒe·simă). *Eccl.* [med.L., fem. (sc. *dies* day) of L. *quadrāgēsimus* fortieth, f. *quadrāgintā* forty; hence also It., Pg. *quadragesima* (Sp. *cuad-*), F. *quadragésime* (1487). The popular Romanic forms are It. *quaresima*, Pg. *quaresma*, Sp. *cuaresma*, OF. *quaresme*, *caresme*, F. *carême*; cf. also Ir. *corghas*, *cairghios*, Gael. *carghus*, W. *garawys* from pop. Lat. **quarages-ima*.]

†a. The forty days of Lent. *Obs.* **b.** (Also *Quadragesima Sunday.*) The first Sunday in Lent.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. XXX. (1495) 364 Lente hight Quadragesima.] 1604 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Tables, Quadragesima, before Easter, vi weekes. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Quadragesima Sunday, or the first Sunday in Lent. *Ibid.*, Quadragesima is the first Sunday in Lent. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Tables, Quadragesima, six weeks before Easter. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 167 A Quadragesima all call'd it. 1665 EVELYN *Corr.* 9 Feb. (1872) III. 151, I have always esteemed abstinence *a tanto* beyond the fulfilling of periods and quadragesimas. 1794 W. TINDAL *Evesham* 34 He was on Quadragesima Sunday confirmed Abbot.

Quadragesimal (kwɒdrădʒe·simăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 quadrigess-. [ad. late L. *quadrāgēsimāl-is*: see prec. and -AL. Cf. F. *quadragésimal* (15–16th c.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of a fast (*esp.* that of Lent): Lasting for forty days.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* ii. § 2. 38 The Quadrigessimal Fast was observed in the Church to commemorate both these. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 171 The Quadragesimal Fast was also regarded as Penance. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Taught. Christ* i. 12 That quadragesimal Fast and retirement of our Lord. 1855 — *Applic. Pauth. Princ.* (1861) 111 The retirement and quadragesimal fast of Elijah.

2. Belonging or appropriate to the period of Lent; Lenten.

1629 MABBE tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempt.* title-p., Two and Fortie Sermons upon all y^e^ Quadragesimall Gospells. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 359 Quadragesimal Disputations were publickly performed in the Schools. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Quadragesima*, Hence some monks are said to lead a quadragesimal life; or to live on quadragesimal food all the year. 1882 J. W. LEGG *Hist. Liturg. Colours* III. 40 The colour of the Quadragesimal ornaments.

fig. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 268 But quadragesimal wits, and fancies lean As ember weeks.

3. Consisting of forty.

1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 50 The Quadragesimal number not constituted of men, but consecrated from God.

†B. *sb.* **a.** A fast, properly one of forty days. **b.** A set of forty. **c.** A Lent sermon. **d.** *pl.* Lent offerings (see quot. 1721). *Obs.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. IV. Rule xiii. § 17 It is no wonder..that all the set and stationary fasts of the Primitive Christians were called Quadragesimals. *Ibid.* § 18 A quadragesimal of hours is as proper as a quadragesimal of days. 1691 tr. *Emiliamne's Frauds Romish Monks* 284 They who print their Quadragesimals and their Advent Sermons, .. never print the Second part of them. 1721 BAILEY, *Quadragesimals*, Mid-Lent contributions, Offerings made by People to their Mother Church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

‖ **Quadragesima·lia.** *rare.* [neut. pl. of late L. *quadrāgēsimālis*: see prec.] = prec. B. d.

1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1876 *Prayer-book Interleaved* 103 Taking Quadragesimalia or Lent-offerings.

†Quadragesimarian. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. QUADRAGESIMA.] An observer of Lent.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. VII. § 74 Otherwise it is suspicious that the Quartadecimans were no good Quadragesimarians.

†Quadragesime, -gesme. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *quadrāgēsim-a*: see above.] = QUADRAGESIMA.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lxii. 266 (Harl. MS.) A goode cristyn man that wele blessidly hath fast all the quadragesme. 1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 5 To proportion my discourse to the season, when we all are..making a Quadragesime, or fortieth, as a parasceue of Christ his death and passion. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* XI. 207 Wks. 1876 II. 91 You will lose therein forty days, and the common name of Quadragesime.

Qua·dragintesimal, *a. rare*⁻¹. [For QUADRAGESIMAL, after L. *quadrāgintā*.] Forty-fold; having forty parts.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. i. 75 Twelve bars of universal chorus in quadragintesimal harmony.

Quadragi·ntireme. *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quadrāgintā* forty: cf. *quadrireme*, etc.] (See quot.)

1799 CHARNOCK in *Naval Chron.* I. 132 Quadragintiremes, or vessels .. described as having forty ranks .. of oars.

Quadrain, a square: see QUADRAN *sb.*¹

Quadrain, obs. variant of QUATRAIN.

Quadral (kwɒ·drăl), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. QUADR(I)- + -AL.] By four, into four parts.

1891 W. TUCKWELL *Tongues in Trees* 146 They held to the quadral division of time, distributing the day-night into four, eight or sixteen parts.

†Qua·dran, *sb.* (and *a.*). *Obs.* Forms: 6 quadron, 6–7 quadrain, 7 quadran, -ren, quadern. [Alteration of QUADRANT *sb.*², with dropping of the *-t* and assimilation to other endings.]

1. A square.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* VI. lxxi, These ornaments .. All are enrich't with stones of great estate, .. In parted quadrons. 1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* lxxxiii, Bright soldiours muster up .. Raungde into quadraines and triumphant rings. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 51 In the midst of this Quadern stood a mount of earth and stone square likewise. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 153, I erected this Figure, and thereupon made certain Quadrains and Resolutions, that my Friends might understand the significations of the said Figure.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Square.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-Crafts* 206 Sixteen fair Trees..Whose equall front in quadran form prospected. 1621 SPED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* XXXVII. (1614) 73/1 In a long Quadren-wise the wals doe incompasse the citie.

Quadran, obs. var. QUADRANT *sb.*¹ (sense 3), QUATRAIN.

Quadrangle (kwɒ·dræng'l), *sb.* [a. F. *quadrangle* (13th c.), ad. late L. *quadrangulum*, neut. of *quadrangulus* (see next), f. *quadr-* QUADRI- + *angulus* ANGLE. The stressing *quadra·ngle*, which appears in some of the quots., is given by Bailey, Ash, and Sheridan, and is still the constant Sc. use.]

1. *Geom.* A figure having four angles and therefore four sides.

In *mod. Geom.* a quadrangle is regarded as a figure formed by four points (vertices), three of which are not in the same straight line, and by the six straight lines which join the four points two by two. (Cf. QUADRILATERAL.) In ordinary use the term commonly denotes a square or other rectangular figure: cf. quot. 1884 and senses 2 and 3.

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 14 ffor dyvisioun write by vnytes, hathe 4. sides even as a quadrangille. 1471 RIDLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 112 Of the Quadrangle make ye a Figure round. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. *Defin.*, Thus haue I done with trianguled figures, and nowe foloweth quadrangles. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 58 The Quadrangle is between the Table-line, the middle natural, that of the Sun, and that of Saturn, when there are four angles. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 141 Eight stars forming two similar quadrangles. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 130 Nothing is commoner than for a person who speaks of a

quadrangle to mean really a parallelogram or often even a square.

2. A square or rectangular space or court, the sides of which are entirely or mainly occupied by parts of a large building, as a college, palace, etc. (See also QUAD *sb.*[1], and cf. QUADRANT *sb.*[2])

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 156 My choller being ouerblowne, With walking once about the Quadrangle. 1642 *Cavael. Adv. Majesty* 7 Our men..went in at the back Gate opposite to Oriall Colledge, and through Canterbury quadrangle. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xi. iii. 103 These quadrangles or courts are paved .. with marble. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, A lofty vaulted entrance led through this eastern front into the quadrangle. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 112 We passed through an archway into a large quadrangle.

3. A rectangular building or block of buildings; a building containing a quadrangle.

1620 T. PEYTON *Paradise* in FAIT *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 179 Like a quadrangle seated on a hill With twelue braue gates. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 217 They [the Schools] are fairly built in quadrangle, with cloisters beneath. 1712 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 5 (1754) 24, I would not have them set their minds too much upon new quadrangles, and empty libraries, and spacious halls. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 383 The buildings of Trinity College [Dublin]..consist of three quadrangles. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 64 Beadwell [has] an additional quadrangle of houses.

b. A square block (in quot., an iceberg).

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 461 A second quadrangle stood out from the shore at the same rate.

4. *Comb.*, (? of the adj.) as *quadrangle-wise* adv.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rev.* xxi. 16 The citie is situated quadrangle-wise. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Ireland* (1633) 189 The walles foure square, or quadrangle wise.

† **Quadrangle,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *quadrangulus* four-cornered : see prec. and cf. obs. F. *quadrangle* (Godef.).] a. = QUADRANGULAR. b. *Astron.* = QUADRATE *a.* 2.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 47 b, The garden Madder, with quadrangle stalks. 1575 T. ROGERS *Sec. Coming Christ* 39/2 The Greeke letter χ rather betokeneth the quadrangle figure. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 13 In the quadrangle aspect of the Sun she [the Moon] appeareth diuided in halfe: in the triangle she is well neere inuironed.

Quadrangled (kwɒ·drængˈld, kwɒ̈drængˈld), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[2].]

1. = QUADRANGULAR. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1552a in HULOET. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xxxii. 42 The angles of euery quadrangled figure are equall to 4 right angles. 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 30 Those quadrangled haile-stones, which..Kill teemes and plowmen. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 175 The other Species of Quadrangled Figures are an Oblong .. and a Rhomboide. 1800 J. HURDIS *Favourite Village* 155 The quadrangled tube Into a pipe monotonous converts.

2. Furnished with a quadrangle.

1880 SIR J. B. PIGAR *Aryan Village* 86 There will be the brick-built, quadrangled house.

Quadrangular (kwɒ̈drængˈgiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. late L. *quadrangulāris* (Boethius), f. *quadrangulum*: see QUADRANGLE and -AR, and cf. F. *quadrangulaire* (1542).] Shaped like a quadrangle; having four angles; of four-cornered base or section.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 20 The Ægyptian Mercury .. his Image in Athens was quadrangular. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 230 A company of Horses set like a Tower in a Quadrangular form in a field, was called Pergus. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 169 It hath a prety quadrangular Court adjoyning to it. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2216 It was a very dark Spot almost of a quadrangular form. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 396 The form was quadrangular, flanked with sixteen towers. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 217 With spots quadrangular of diamond form. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lviii. VII. 227 The lower part was left as a quadrangular pillar. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. iii. 47 The little quadrangular garden.

Comb. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 74 A house built quadrangular wise.

Hence **quadra·ngularly** *adv.*, in the manner of a quadrangle; with four corners. **Quadra·ngularness,** the state or fact of being quadrangular (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. (1730) 125 An inverted Cone..Sharp pointed, and quadrangularly long. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 322 Quadrangularly prismatic crystals.

† **Quadra·ngulate,** *a. Obs. rare,* [ad. late L. *quadrangulāt-us* (Tertull., Vulg.); see QUADRANGLE *sb.* and -ATE[2].] Made quadrangular; squared.

1592a R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 5 b, The pointed quadrangulate Corner stones. 1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* H iv, A certaine squared and quadrangulate circle.

Hence † **Quadra·ngulateness,** the state or condition of having four corners. *Obs. rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/2 Through the quadrangulatenes therof it cutteth .. al that whereon it glaunceth.

† **Quadranguled,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [cf. prec.] = QUADRANGLED.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 4 b, Hir charmes and quadranguled plaints. [A mistranslation].

Quadrant (kwɒ·drănt), *sb.*[1] Also 5-6 -ent, 7 -an. [ad. L. *quadrans, quadrant-* fourth part, quarter (*spec.* of an as, an acre, a foot, a pound, a sextarius, a day; cf. the senses below), f. *quadr-* four-: see QUADRI-.]

† **1.** A quarter of a day; six hours. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. ix. (1495) 354 A day conteynyth foure quadrantes, and a quadrant conteynyth syxe houres. *a* 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Rnd his Majesty's 1st Yeare* (R.), The sunne, who in his annuall circle takes A daye's full quadrant from th' ensuing yeere. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 219 The intercalation of one day every fourth yeare, allowed for this quadrant, or 6 houres supernumerary.

† **2.** The fourth part of a Roman as. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. vii. (1901) 270 Ilk man went to Valerius hous, and left ane quadrent in it, to caus him be the more richely buryit. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 518 A small piece of brasse coin, although it be no more than a Quadrant. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 191 They were highly esteemed, being sold every Dishfull for fourscore Quadrants.

† b. A farthing. (So med.L. *quadrans*, AF. *quadrant.*) *Obs.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 123 b (*Burgh Lawes* c. 40) Hee ..sall giue ane quadrant (farding). *Ibid.* 26 b (*Burgh Lawes* c. 66), The maister..sall haue ane pennie for his Ouen; the twa servants ane pennie, and the boy ane quadrant.

† c. *attrib.* in contemptuous sense. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Ded.* to *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 Our quadrant Crepundios, that spit *ergo* in the mouth of euerie one they meete.

† **3.** The fourth part of a sextarius or Roman pint. *Obs. rare.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 267 One of their shels ordinarily would containe 80 measures called Quadrants. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 339/1 Gill or Quadran, is 4 to a pint.

4. A quarter of a circle or circular body, viz. (*a*) an arc of a circle, forming one fourth of the circumference; (*b*) one fourth of the area of a circle, contained within two radii at right angles.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. B iv, A Quadrant is the fourth part of a Circle, included with two Semidiameters. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vi. (1635) 123 A circle is diuided into foure quadrants. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* VI. 33 *cor.* As the arch *BC* is to four quadrants, that is, the whole circumference. 1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* (J.), In each quadrant of the circle of the ecliptick. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quarter-round*, Any projecting moulding, whose contour is a perfect quadrant. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* I. 6 *PQ*, *Pq* [are] quadrants containing 90 degrees. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 682 In each quadrant of the kiln, there is an opening. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 74 The north-western quadrant of the sky. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* (No. 2046) 622 An insignificant nebula in the lower-inner quadrant of the left cornea.

b. A thing having the form of a quarter-circle.

Quadrant of Altitude, a graduated strip of brass on an artificial globe, fixed at one end to some point of the meridian, round which it revolves, and extending round one fourth of the circumference.

1638 CHILMEAD tr. *Hues' Treat. Globes* (1889) 33 Then fasten the quadrant of Altitude to the Vertical point. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 269 With the Quadrant of Altitude, find that Point of the Ecliptic which is elevated 12 Degrees above the Western Part of the Horizon. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 717 A sliding piece N, (much like the nut of the quadrant of altitude belonging to a common globe). 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 114 The inclined shaft..working in the toothed quadrant Z, elevates or depresses the sluice. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 107 *Quadrant*, a small crescent-shaped piece of iron or steel used for the movement of the vibrating roller on a platen machine.

c. A quarter of a sphere or spherical body.

1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 300 In each of the four quadrants [of a cell] a third division takes place.

5. An instrument, properly having the form of a graduated quarter-circle, used for making angular measurements, *esp.* for taking altitudes in astronomy and navigation.

Various kinds of quadrants (some being improperly so called) have been employed for different purposes, but are now to a great extent superseded by more perfect instruments. The distinctive names are derived either from the inventors (as *Adams's, Coles's, Collins's, Davis's, Godfrey's* or *Hadley's, Gunter's, Sutton's quadrant*), from those by whom it is used (as *gunner's, surveyor's quadrant*), or from some property, use, etc., of the instrument (as *horodictical, mural, sinical quadrant*).

a 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathematica* (1841) 58 Til .. þe threde whereon þe plumbe henges falle vpon þe mydel lyne of þe quadrant, þat es to say þe 45 degre. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 129 Quadrentis [*MS.* In adrentis] corven all of quyte siluyre. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 245 With my quadrant and Astrolabie instrumentes of Astronomie. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 68 The Gunners quadrant is to leuell a Peece or mount her to any random. 1638 CHILMEAD tr. *Hues' Treat. Globes* (1889) 102 Observe the Meridian Altitude of the Sunne with the crosse staffe, quadrant, or other like instrument. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *David's* [1706 *Davis's*] *Quadrant*, an Instrument us'd by Seamen, wherewith they observe the height of the Sun with their Backs toward it. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 10 With a Theodolite, or Hadley's Quadrant .. take the Angles YXA, YXB, YXC. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, The stock in trade of this old gentleman comprised .. sextants, and quadrants. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 100 Anything .. more out of date than his 'hog-yoke', or quadrant, I have never seen.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quadrant cell, lever*; *quadrant-like, -shaped* adjs.; **quadrant-compass,** a carpenter's compass with an arc to which one leg may be screwed (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **quadrant-electrometer,** an electrometer in which the index moves through a quarter of a circle; **quadrant steam-engine,** an engine in which the piston oscillates through a sector of a circle, instead of sliding along a cylinder (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 247 This conductor should be furnished with a quadrant electrometer. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 278 The principle [of Strutt's lock] .. consists in a number of quadrant levers. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 163 The mediæval quadrant-shaped cope-chests. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 20 Each quadrant cell is again divided into two unequal parts. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 525/1 The quadrant-like part of the shutter.

† **Quadrant,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [App. an alteration of QUADRAT or QUADRATE *sb.*[1], through assoc. with prec. See also QUADRAN *sb.*]

1. = QUADRANGLE *sb.* 2, 3.

1443 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 389 Werkemen and labor' dryving the berne in to the quadrant of the College. 1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 143 The abbot send for me, .. he beyng under the ellme in the quadrant. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 118 Dido affrighted..Too the inner quadrant runneth. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 412 A faire large Chappell on the East side of the Quadrant. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* V. § 29 The present quadrant of the Schools.

2. A square; a square thing or piece (also *fig.*): a square picture.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 140 The kyng .. is selte in the iiij quadrante or poynt of thescheuer. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 587 Since the time they did receiue the catholicke faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, as a most perfect quadrant. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 440 The quadrants or square cantons of the old Tuny fish, burnt to a cole..are thought to be good for the tooth-ach. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 22 A portable quadrant of Christ in the Garden.

b. One side of a square. (Cf. QUADRATURE 2.)

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 856/2 A palace, the which was quadrant, and euerie quadrant of the same palace was three hundred and twentie eight foot long.

Quadrant, *sb.*[3] : see QUADRATE *sb.*[3]

† **Qua·drant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *quadrant-em*, pres. pple. of *quadrāre* to square: in sense 1 perh. an alteration of *quadrat* QUADRATE *a.* (cf. prec. and QUADRAN 2).]

1. Square; of a square form.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* III. (Percy Soc.) 15 The craggy rocke, whiche quadrant did appeare. 1535 R. LAYTON *Let. to Cromwell* 12 Sept. in Wood *Ann.* 62 Wee found all the great Quadrant Court [of New College] full of the leaves of Dunce. 1577-87 [see prec. 2 b]. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 161 Taking from the quotient y[e] roote of the quadrant number. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 105 The quadrant stones of Salomons building. 1603 T. M. *Progr. Jas. I* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 501 A goodly edifice of free stone, built in quadrant manner. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* E b, The truth resembles, right, the right Cubes figure; .. Whose quadrant flatness neuer doth disfigure.

b. *Astron.* = QUADRATE *a.* 2.

The form in this case may be due to association with QUADRANT *sb.*[1] 4.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. x. (1636) 662 Characters .. Whereof the first signifieth a conjunction .. the fourth a quadrant aspect.

2. Agreeing, consonant, or conformable (*to* or *with*). Cf. QUADRATE *a.* 4. (So obs. F. *quadrant.*)

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 521 Perceyving that your opinion and advise is quadrant with the same; We haue sent..a pardon to our Cousin. 1598 YONG *Diana* 241 To do the contrarie..were..not quadrant to that, which is expected at your hands. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xx. 567 Thou art content with the Sincerity and Uprightness of my Inclinations, tho' they should not be so exactly Conformable and Quadrant to Thine Own.

Quadrantal (kwɒ̈drænˈtăl), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *quadrantālis*: see QUADRANT *sb.*[1] and -AL.] Having the shape of, consisting of, connected with, a quadrant or quarter-circle; esp. *quadrantal arc* († *arch*).

1678 HOBBES *Decam.* ad fin., Wks. 1845 VII. 180 A straight line equal to the quadrantal arc B L D. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 14 A Quadrantal Casement, rising from its Plain. 1797 HELLINS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 5.9 The length of a quadrantal arch of the circle. 1867 G. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* IV. 116 The central building with quadrantal corridors. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 71 A quadrantal arc of a meridian on the earth's surface.

b. *Quadrantal deviation, error, triangle* (see quots.).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Quadrantal Triangle*, a Spherick Triangle, that has at least a Quadrant for one of its Sides, and one Angle Right. 1788 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 374 We may resolve the quadrantal triangle *q c n*. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 528 The magnetic effect of the iron in a ship may be regarded as producing two kinds of deviation [of a ship's compass] .. a 'polar-magnet deviation', .. and a quadrantal deviation, which changes from positive to negative as the keel turns from quadrant to quadrant. 1865 *Q. Rev.* 338 The quadrantal error which depends only on the position of the horizontal soft iron of the ship.

† **Quadra·ntal,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. QUADRANT *sb.*[2] + -AL.] **a.** Square; having a square base. **b.** *Astron.* = QUADRANT *a.* 1 b.

1665 J. GADBURY *Lond. Deliv. Predicted* i. 4 The Conjunctional, Opposite, or Quadrantal Rays of Jupiter. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 317 Let *ABCDF* be a Quadrantal Pyramis, (for a Pyramis is denominated from the number of the equal Sides of the Base thereof, as here four..).

† **Quadra·ntal,** *a.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *quadrantāl-is* of a quarter-foot, f. *quadrant-* QUADRANT *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quadrantal*..used Adjectively.. four fingers thick, or three inches.

Quadrantid (kwɒ̈dræˈntid). [f. L. *quadrant-* stem of *quadrans* + -ID.] One of a shower of

meteors falling on Jan. 2 and 3, and having its radiant point in the constellation *Quadrans muralis*.. (Usu. in *pl.*) 1876 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 799.

Quadrantile, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Quadrant *sb.*¹ + -ile.] = Quadrantal *a.* 1.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 585/2 On this pin are two moveable collets..to which are fixed the quadrantile wires.

†**Qua·drantly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Quadrant *a.* + -ly².] Squarely; in a square form. *To mulliply quadrantly,* to square.

1538 Leland *Itin.* III. 33 In the midle of the Toun .. is a House buildid quadrantly. 1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* II. 108 An order to imbattell 12. C men quadrantlie at the sodaine. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. xxvi. (1636) 62 You must multiply the said 4 in it selfe Quadrantly, which maketh 16.

Quadrapertite, obs. form of Quadripartite.

Quadrat (kwo·drăt). Also 8 quadrate. [var. of Quadrate *sb.*¹, in special senses.]

†1. An instrument formerly used for measuring altitudes or distances, consisting of a square plate with two graduated sides, sights, etc. *Obs.*

a 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathematica* (1841) 65 When.. þou wolde mesure þe heght..make a quadrat..þat es to sey a table even foure square of wode or brasse. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor,* A Quadrat, or Geometricall instrument, whereby the distance and height of a place is knowne afarre off by looking thorow a certaine little hole therein,..*dioptræ.*

†b. Two graduated sides of a square, marked in the rectangular corner of a quadrant to facilitate its use. *Obs.*

a 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathematica* (1841) 59 þe quadrat .. whilk es descryvede .. in þe quadrant has two sides. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Quadrate* and *Line of Shadows* (on a Quadrant) is a line of natural Tangents. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Quadrat*..called also *geometrical square,* and *line of shadows,* is an additional member on the face of the common Gunter's and Sutton's quadrants.

2. *Printing.* A small block of metal, lower than the face of the type, used by printers for spacing; abbrev. Quad *sb.*²

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶ 5 If his Title ..make three or more Lines, he Indents the first with an m Quadrat. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., There are quadrats of divers sizes, as m quadrats, n quadrats, &c. which are respectively of the dimensions of such letters. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. iii. 65 An *m*-quadrat is the square of the letter to whatever fount it may belong; an n-quadrat is half that size. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 455/1 Larger quadrats, equal in body to two, three, or four m's.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* viii, Head sticks .. are Quadrat high. 1894 *Amer. Dict. Printing* s.v., To throw all the pi and broken letter .. into the quadrat box.

Quadrat, obs. form of Quadrate.

†**Qua·dratary,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *quadrātāri-us*: see Quadrate *sb.*¹ and -ary¹.] Relating to a square.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 328 The Proportions Cubatory and Quadratary, in relation to a Sphere's..Periphery.

Quadrate (kwo·dre¹t), *sb.*¹ Also 6–8 quadrat. [ad. L. *quadrāt-um* sb., neut. sing. of *quadrātus* Quadrate *a.*¹: cf. Quadrant *sb.*² and Quadrat.]

†1. A square; a square area or space; also, a rectangle or rectangular space. *Obs.*

1471 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 17 What brede eche towr takythe within iche corner off the quadrate ovynthwert the dorys. 1483 [see Quadrate *a.* 1]. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxi, When any two quadrates be set forth, howe to make a squire about the one quadrate, whiche shall be equall to the other quadrate. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 46 A Quadrat of ground will bee of men two times and one third more bronde then long. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* 45 The Labyrinth of Crete, built upon a long quadrate, containing five large squares. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 62 The Powers Militant, That stood for Heav'n, in mighty Quadrate joyn'd. 1680 T. Lawson *Mite Treas.* 31 Their .. Cone, Cylinder, Parallelogram, Quadrat [etc.].

†b. A square number, the square *of* a number.

1590 Recorde, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1640) 575 That number is called a Quadrate, which is made by the multiplication of two equal numbers. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 217 The life of man, whose Period .. be placed in the Quadrate of 9. or 9. times 9. that is, 81.

†c. A group of four things. = Quaternion 1.

1637 Saltonstall *Eusebius' Life Constantine* 139 By the number of twice two, hee invented the quadrate of the foure Elements.

2. A square or rectangular plate or block. *rare.*

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. cxliii, A leaden Quadrate swayes hard on that part That's fit for burdens. 1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* I. 50 It was constructed of huge quadrats of ice hewn in the manner of free-stone. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers I. T.*, His person was a quadrate, his step massy and elephantine.

†3. *Astron.* a. Quadrate aspect; quadrature. *Obs.*

1665 6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 5 This Comet .. Having been in Quadrat with the Sun it should still descend. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. vi. 22 The Moon, on the day of the Last Quadrate decreasing, makes as high a Water, sometimes higher than at the first in the Increase. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* II. v, Can judge .. of sextiles, quadrates, trines and oppositions.

†b. A right angle. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. vi. 18 In the one the Moon is conjoin'd with the Sun in diameter-line making no Angle, in the Other making a Quadrate, the utmost distance from the Conjunction and Opposition.

4. *Anat.* a. The quadrate bone. b. A quadrate muscle.

1872 Mivart *Anat.* 121 Other bones, the lowest of which is termed the Quadrate. 1878 [see Quadrato- 2]. 1883 Martin & Moale *Vertebr. Dissect.* II. 103 The quadrates, projecting ventrally and forward and bearing the articular facets for the mandible.

†**Quadrate,** *sb.*² *Obs.* Also quadrat. [App. an alteration of Quadrant *sb.*¹, through assoc. with prec., or through misreading of *quadrāt* = *quadrant.*]

1. A quarter; *spec.* of a circle. = Quadrant *sb.*¹ 4.

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., The quarter of a circle, named a quadrate. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Quadrate,* a quarter.

2. = Quadrant 5.

1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., The arte of Mensuryng by the quadrate geometricall, and the disorders committed in vsyng the same. *Ibid.*, A newe quadrate newely inuented by the author hereof. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 163 The use of the shipmans quadrat, whose inventor was worthy D. Gemma. *Ibid.* 164 The hier part of the Quadrate.

†**Quadrate,** *sb.*³ *Her. Obs.* Also 5 quadrant, 5–6 quadrat. [Prob. identical with one or other of the prec. sbs., but the precise origin is not clear.] (See quots. 1486.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij, In blasyng of armys be ix. quadrattis that is to say v. quadrate finiall and iiij. Royall. *Ibid.* B iv, Quadrat is calde in armys whan the felde is set with sum tokyn of armys. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 77 b, The Crosse thus charged, is called of olde Heraultes, the first quadrate royall. 1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* 206–209.

Quadrate (kwo·drĕt), *a.* Also 5–7 quadrat. [ad. L. *quadrāt-us,* pa. pple. of *quadrāre* to square: see Quadrate *v.*]

1. Square, rectangular. Now *rare.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxviii. (1495) 922 Quadrate shape and square is moost stedfaste and stable. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 332 b/2 For whanne euery beest was quadrate as we may ymagyne In a quadrate ben foure corners and euery corner was a penne. 1538 Leland *Itin.* III. 44 A strong Castel quadrate having at eche corner a great Round Tower. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 139 Tabletis of gold, bayth quadrate als & round. 1593 Norden *Spec. Brit., Mʳsex* I. 35 The form of the building is quadrate. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* II. iv. 437 And circular appears the quadrate pile. 1866 Huxley *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 137 The quadrate pelvis is that which is compressed .. so that the brim is almost quadrangular. 1880 Bastian *Brain* 77 These two pairs of ganglia .. are combined into one quadrate mass in Hyalea.

Comb. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vii. (1660) 85 This is termed Quarter pierced, quasi, Quadrate pierced, for that the piercing is square as a Trencher.

†b. *Math.* Of numbers or roots. = Square. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Art Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 14, 4 is the first nombre quadrat, and 2 is his rote. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxv. Hj, These two ioyned together make 43600, whose Quadrate roote being about 208 pace 3 foote is the Hypothenusall line *AC.* 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 31. 552 The Rings Roundnesse must remember the King of Eternitie; the Quadrat number of Constancy. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 215 Consisting of square and quadrate numbers [viz. 49 and 81]. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Phil.* (1687) 527/2 The Tetrad..being quadrate .. is divided into Equals.

c. *Anat.* in the distinctive names of certain parts of the body having an approximately square shape. *Quadrate bone,* a special bone in the head of birds and reptiles, by which the lower jaw is articulated to the skull. *Quadratus muscle,* the name of several muscles, esp. the *quadratus lumborum* (of the loins), *q. femoris* (of the thigh), and *q. pronator* (in the forearm): see Quadratus.

1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 334 The quadrate bone of birds is..divided above into two arms.

†2. *Astron.* = Quartile *a. Obs.*

This use of *quadrate* is due to the fact that the lines joining four equidistant points on a circle form a square; hence also the sign for 'quartile aspect' is □, as that for 'trine' is △. Cf. Quadrature 4.

1552 Huloet, Quadrate aspecte of the planettes. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* IV. pr. 43 (1636) 501 And they [two Planets] are said .. to be in a quadrat aspect when they are distant one from another, by three signes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 12 The planet of Mars..maketh station but in quadrate aspect: as for Iupiter, in triangle aspect. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* V. 126 At some time She and the Sun should have a Trine, or a Quadrate Aspect.

†3. *fig.* Complete, perfect. *Obs.*

1608 J. King *Serm. St. Mary's* 7 There yet remaineth a fourth point to make vp a quadrate and perfitt honor of the King. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* VI. (1650) 253 The Moralist tells us that a quadrat solid wise man should .. be still the same. 1679 Harby *Key Script.* II. 45 That future quadrate Righteousness of Gospel-Promise.

†4. Conformable, corresponding (*to* or *with*). Cf. Quadrant *a.* 2. *Obs.*

a 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 68 To construe me right, and believe my meaning quadrate to my words. 1674 S. Vincent *Vng. Gallant's Acad.* 99 His word and his meaning are quadrate, and never shake hands and part. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. vi. 112 Whose State of Life is Quadrate and Concentrick with the Low and Humble Poverty of their Redeemer.

5. *Her. Cross quadrate,* a cross which expands into a square at the junction of the arms.

1780 Edmondson *Compl. Body Heraldry* I. [See of] *Litchfield.* Per pale gu. and ar. a cross potent quadrat. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 452/1.

Quadrate (kwo·dre¹t), *v.* Also 7–9 (6 *Sc. pa. pple.*) quadrat. [f. L. *quadrāt-,* ppl. stem of *quadrāre* to square.]

1. *trans.* To make (a thing) square. *rare.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 586 With subtill wark it was sa roborat Properlie alswa with kirnalis weill quadrat. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 151 The winding stream quadrated into fishponds. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 197/2 The materials .. are there quadrated or formed into rectangular blocks.

b. *Math.* To square (a circle, etc.). *rare.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 26 The hardest things in the world were; To quadrate a circle, to find out the philosopher's stone. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. III. viii. § 9 399 It had long been acknowledged by the best geometers impossible to quadrate by a direct process any curve surface.

†2. To square (a number or amount). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1613 Jackson *Creed* II. § III. iv. 388 The Pharisees..did as it were quadrate the measure of Proselytes sinnes; multiplying Gentilisme by Pharisaisme.

3. *intr.* To square, agree, correspond, conform *with* (rarely *to*).

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* VI. v. (1611) 265 This forme of Helmet..doth best quadrate with the dignity of a Knight. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 18 That it exactly quadrates to the case of our Controversie is apparent. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 273 When their Lives Quadrate with their Doctrine, their Words Become of weight. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. i. (1817) 10 The description..quadrates with no part of the Jewish history with which we are acquainted. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* II. xviii. 325 He had to make a creed which would quadrate with his immorality.

b. Without const.: To be fitting, suitable, or consistent. Also of two things: To harmonize with each other. Now *rare.*

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 516 The same arguments do not Quadrate in trees. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 44 ¶ 7 The Compliment..of comparing a Beauty to a Star, will now quadrate in every Respect. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. Interl. 84 The similies of Homer..do not quadrate, or go upon all fours. 1833 Chalmers *Const. Man* (1835) I. vi. 256 That the natural .. and the legal or political .. should quadrate as much as possible.

c. *trans.* To make conformable (*to*). *rare.*

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 296 Therefore I desire all such that expect any success to their Observations, that they quadrate the Rules to the places where they live. 1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* XXV, He quadrates his practice as nearly as he can to his theory.

4. *Artillery.* a. *trans.* To adjust (a gun) on its carriage (see quots.). b. *intr.* Of a gun: To lie properly on the carriage.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Gunnery, to quadrate or square a Piece, is to see whether it be duly plac'd, or well pois'd on the Carriage and Wheels. 1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 53 A gun quadrates, or hangs well in her carriage. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Quadrate,* to trim a gun on its carriage and its trucks, to adjust it for firing on a level range.

5. In *pa. pple.*: Placed in quadrate aspect.

1829 Poe *Poems, Al Aaraf* (1859) 192 What time the moon is quadrated in heaven.

Qua·drated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed¹.] a. Made square, squared. ? *Obs.* b. Quartered. *rare*⁻¹.

a. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VIII. 109 A nerue..is at length implanted to the quadrated or foure squared Muscle. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing,* Little quadrated pieces of metal, called quotations.

b. 1810 Moor *Hindu Pantheon* 249 The quadrated lozenge, on the breast and in the palm of this image, is also unaccounted for, and singular.

†**Quadrateness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Squareness.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 112/1 Malleate ..with the broadest hammers..till it be about thre quarters in the quadratnes therof.

Quadratic (kwŏdræ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **quadrātic-us*: see Quadrate *sb.*¹ and -ic, and cf. F. *quadratique.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Square. *rare.*

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 115 They first assume the quadratic form at a distance of one metre behind the head. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 107 One epidermal cell which appears in surface view rounded and quadratic.

b. *Cryst.* Of square section through the lateral or secondary axes; characterized by this form.

1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 215 On boiling this solution the salt is formed, and may be crystallized in quadratic prisms. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 66 The calcium oxalate..crystallises in the quadratic system.

2. *Math.* Involving the second and no higher power of an unknown quantity or of a variable; esp. in *quadratic equation*: see Equation 6.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. vii. 181 Those Algebraical notions of Absolute, Lineary, Quadratic, Cubic. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 337 All Quadratick Aequations of this kind .. have two Roots. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 128 All Quadratic Equations are reducible to one of these Forms. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 247 A simple quadratic equation, is that which involves the square of the unknown quantity only. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 169 If we express every *e* in terms of the potentials by means of equations.. *E* will be a quadratic function of the potentials.

B. *sb.* a. A quadratic equation. b. *pl.* The branch of algebra dealing with quadratic equations.

1684 Baker *Geometr. Key* Title-p., Of linears, qvadratics, cubics [etc.]. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 337 The three sorts of Mixed Aequations above expressed, are all that can happen in Quadraticks. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., There are several methods of extracting the roots of adfected quadratics. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 256 *note,* Cubic equations, when occurring in pairs, may usually be reduced to quadratics, by extermination. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 41 By turns, as Thought or Pleasure wills, Quadratics struggle with quadrilles. 1870 [see Adfected].

Quadra·tical, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = QUADRATIC *a.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 645 The Quotient shall be squaredly Quadratical. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 343 To receive as many Cubical Points, as the Co-efficient doth Quadratical. 1880 GILBERT *Pirates Penzance,* I understand equations, both the simple and quadratical.

Hence **Quadra·tically** *adv.* (*Cent. Dict.*)

Quadrato- (kwŏdrē·to), mod. comb. form of L. *quadrātus* or *quadrātum,* QUADRATE *a.* or *sb.*[1]; used in some scientific terms.

†**1.** *Math.* **Quadrato-cubic** *a.,* of the fifth power or degree. **Quadrato-quadrat(e,** the fourth power. **Quadrato-quadratic, -quadratical** *adjs.,* of the fourth power; biquadratic. *Obs.*

1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 67 There be some numbers called plane .. others *quadrato-cubic. 1787 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 81 Biquadratic and quadrato-cubic equations. 1684 T. BAKER *Geometr. Key* d. 2 The *quadrato-quadrat of *x*, *x*⁴. 1728 CLARKE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 387 The Cube, or the quadrato-quadrate, or any other Power. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 45 To have like Vessels .. equally strong, the Timber of which they consist must be *Quadrato-quadratic. 1677 BAKER in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 18 The geometrical constructions of all cubic, and quadrato-quadratic equations. 1668 BARROW *ibid.* 63 When the equations are *quadrato-quadratical.

2. *Zool.* Connected with or pertaining to the quadrate together with some other bone, as **Quadra·to-ju·gal** *a.* and *sb.* (see quot. 1878), **-mandi·bular, -(meta)pte·rygoid, -squamo·sal** *adjs.* (see the second element).

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 18 The quadratojugal rod. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 462 In Birds the quadrato-jugal is a slender piece of bone, which arises from the side of the mandibular joint of the quadrate. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 338 The quadrate or in Teleostei .. the quadrato-metapterygoid.

3. *Cryst.* **Qua·dratootahe·dron,** an eight-sided crystal of square section through the secondary axes.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Rary's Phaner.* 137 The fundamental form of the crystals belonging to the quadratic system is the quadratooctahedron.

Quadratrix (kwŏdrē·triks). Pl. **quadratrices.** [mod.L., fem. agent-n. from *quadrāre* to QUADRATE; cf. F. *quadratrice* (17th c.).] A curve used in the process of squaring other curves.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 316 The ancient geometricians .. who made use of the quadratrix for the finding out of a strait line equal to the arch of a circle. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The most eminent of these *quadratrices* are, that of Dinostrates [etc.]. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 662 The Quadratrix, a curve formerly celebrated for its apparent connection with the quadrature of the circle. 1898 tr. H. Schubert *Math. Essays* 124 The solution of the quadrature of the circle founded on the construction of the quadratrix.

Quadrature (kwo·drătiŭr). [ad. L. *quadrātūra* a square, the act of squaring: see QUADRATE *v.* and -URE. Cf. F. *quadrature* (1529).]

†**1.** Square shape, squareness. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1670 The marueilous quadrature of the same, I take to signifie the vniuersal agreement in the same. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xxiii. 565 One of the Romans .. counted the stones .. and made estimate to himselfe of their quadrature and proportion. 1633 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 60 When the Quadrangle is broad, and well-proportioned in its quadrature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 380 Parted by th' Empyreal bounds, His Quadrature, from thy Orbicular World.

†**2.** One side of a square. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 Euery quadrature or syde of the wall hath in it thre principal portes or gates.

3. *Math.* The action or process of squaring; *spec.* the expression of an area bounded by a curve, esp. a circle, by means of an equivalent square.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 22 As much time .. as a man might haue found out the quadrature of the circle in. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. XXXVII, As hard to find thy cure As circles puzling Quadrature. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 15 A method for the Quadrature of Parabola's of all degrees. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* p. iii, Drawing Tangents to Curves, finding their Curvatures, their Lengths, and Quadratures. 1829 MRS. ANGLESEA *Let.* 28 Feb. in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II. 278, I am as incapable of making a rhyme as of effecting the quadrature of the circle. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* ii. 36 The attention which the problem of the quadrature of the circle has attracted.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Quadrature-lines,* or *lines of Quadrature,* are two lines frequently placed on Gunter's sector. [Description follows.]

4. *Astron.* †**a.** One of the four cardinal points. *Obs. rare*—[1]. (See note on QUADRATE *a.* 2.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 37 When this concurrence [of the planets with the sun] is about the quadratures of the heaven. [L. *circa quadrata mundi.*]

b. One of the two points (in space or time) at which the moon is 90° distant from the sun, or midway between the points of conjunction and opposition.

1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* vii. 256 When the Moon is in Opposition to the Sun .. that Part of Her Body which respects the Earth, is more Enlightned than at the New Moon, or at either of the Quadratures. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 126 The Passage of the Body *L* from the Quadratures to the Syzygies. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 91 The tides are greatest in the syzigies, and least in the quadratures. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. ii. (ed. 3) 39 After starting from conjunction with the Sun it successively reaches its Eastern quadrature [etc.].

c. The position of one heavenly body relative to another when they are 90° apart, *esp.* of the moon to the sun when at the quadratures (see prec.).

† Also *Quadrature aspect.*

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* (1599) 185 The Quadrature Aspect is from the first to the fourth, or from the first to the tenth. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 508/2 Thus the sun and moon, .. or any two planets, may be in conjunction, opposition, or quadrature. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* vii. 44 The Sun is said to be in quadrature with a star, or planet, when the difference of their longitudes is 90° or 270°. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xvi. 236 The rays reflected from them when the planets are in quadrature.

†**d.** *Her. In quadrature,* at intervals of a quarter-circle. *Obs.*

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 188 A circular Wreath, Pearl and Diamond [=Argent and Sable] with four Hawk's Bells joined thereto in quadrature Topaz [=Or].

†**5.** A division into four parts (? cf. QUADRATE *sb.*[2]). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxix. 759 Foure straight lines running alongst the young shutes or branches, the which do make a quadrature, or a diuision of the said young branches into foure square partes or cliftes.

‖ **Quadratus** (kwŏdrē·tŭs). *Anat.* [L.: see QUADRATE *sb.*[1] and *a.*] A quadrate muscle. *Quadratus femoris, lumborum,* etc. (see QUADRATE *a.* 1 c).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Quadratus* .. a name applied to several muscles, in respect of their square figure; as the palmaris, and pronators. 1756 WINSLOW *Anat.* (ed. 4) I. 211 A tendon .. inserted between the Gemelli and Quadratus. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 60 Some of the before mentioned muscles: these are the triangulares and quadratus. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 3 The two psoas muscles and the quadratus lumborum.

Quadreble, var. QUATREBLE, quadruple.

Quadred, pa. pple. of QUADER *v. Obs.*

Quadrefoil, obs. form of QUATREFOIL.

Quadrein, obs. variant of QUATRAIN.

†**Quadrel.** *Obs.* Also 7 -ell. [ad. It. *quadrello* (med.L. *quadrellus,* OF. *quarrel,* F. *carreau*) square stone or brick, dim. of *quadro* a square: cf. QUARREL *sb.*[1]] A square block, esp. of brick, and *spec.* of a kind of brick used in Italy (see quot. 1703). Also *attrib.*

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 328 Their Quadrells of peat, are made into that fashion by the spade that cutts them. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 457/1 A Quadrell Wall, that is a wall of Artificiall Stone, as Brick, Tyle, etc. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 232 Quadrels, a sort of artificial Stones .. made of a chalky, whitish and pliable Earth, and dry'd in the Shade. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 80 A sort of Bricks larger than Quadrels, or common ones.

Quadren, square: see QUADRAN.

Quadrennial (kwŏdre·niăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also (correctly) **quadriennial,** (7 -ennal). [ad. L. type **quadriennāl-is, -ennāl-is*: see QUADRENNIUM and -AL, and cf. F. *quatriennal.*]

A. adj. **1.** Occurring every fourth year.

1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* iii. 46 Their Accounts of Time were reckoned by the Quadriennial Returns of the Grand Games. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxviii. IV. 92 Peisistratus .. first added the quadrennial or greater Panathenæa to the ancient annual or lesser Panathenæa. 1880 *Times* 27 Sept. 8/1 The Archbishop of Canterbury .. continuing his quadrennial visitation of his diocese. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 745/2 Its statutes only demanded quadrennial residence.

2. Lasting for four years.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Quadriennial,* of four years. 1727 BAILEY, vol. II, *Quadrennial,* of the Space of four Years. 1881 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 6/2 Biennial Budgets and quadrennial Parliaments.

B. sb. †**a.** A period of four years. *Obs. rare*—[1]. **b.** An event happening every four years. **c.** A fourth anniversary, or its celebration (*Cent. Dict.*).

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma, De Æris et Epochis* (1650) 163 The Egyptians called everie daie in the year by the Name of som God .. and everie year of their Lustrums or Quadriennals in like manner. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Nov. 603/2 The great quadrennial—the Presidential election—is the 'Derby Day' of America.

Hence **Quadre·nnially** *adv.,* every fourth year.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 626 The senate [of Virginia] chosen quadrennially.

‖ **Quadrennium** (kwŏdre·niŭm). Also (correctly) **quadriennium.** [a. L. *quadriennium,* f. *quadri-* QUADRI- + *annus* year.] A period of four years; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1823).

1823 CRABB, *Quadriennium utile,* .. the term of four years allowed .. to a minor after his majority, during which he may by suit, or action, endeavour to annul any deed granted to his prejudice during his minority. 1857 G. OLIVER *Coll. Hist. Cath. Relig. Cornwall* 482 Francis Watmough .. is known to have filled several quadrienniums before his death. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* I. ii. 52 In taking his bachelor's degree .. Locke abridged the old quadrennium .. by one term.

Quadri- (kwo·dri), a first element used in combs. with the sense 'having, consisting of, connected with, etc. four (things specified)'. The L. *quadri-* was so employed in a few words during the classical period, as in the sbs. *quadriduum, quadriennium, quadrirēmis, quadrivium,* the adjs. *quadrifidus, quadrijugus,* and the pple. *quadripartītus.* In the post-classical and later language such compounds are much more numerous, esp. adj. forms, as *quadriangulus, -ennis, -formis, -gamus, -laterus,* etc. (See also QUADRU-.)

The earliest examples in English are *quadrangle, quadripartite, quadrivial,* which are as old as the 15th c.; others, as *quadrifid, quadriform, quadrilateral, quadrireme* were introduced later, esp. in the 17th c. By far the greater number of *quadri-* compounds, however, belong to the language of modern science, the employment of the prefix in popular words being much rarer than that of *bi-* and *tri-*. A considerable number of those given in the following lists are self-explanatory, and in these cases the definition is omitted.

I. Adjectives with the sense 'having or consisting of four —', 'characterized by the number four', as **quadriba·sic** *Chem.,* applied to certain acids containing four atoms of displaceable hydrogen (Webster, 1864); **quadricente·nnial,** consisting of, connected with, a period of four centuries (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **quadrifa·rious** [L. *-farius*], fourfold, having four parts; **quadrifo·cal,** having four foci (*Cent. Dict.*); **quadrifro·ntal** [L. *-frons*], having four faces; **quadriga·bled; quadriju·gal** [L. *-jugus*], four-horsed, belonging to a four-horse chariot; **quadrili·bral** [L. *-libris*], containing four pounds; **quadrili·ngual** [late L. *-linguis*], using, written in, etc., four languages; **quadrimanous** QUADRI'MANOUS; †**quadrimood** (see quot.); **quadrino·mial, -no·mical, -no·minal,** consisting of four (algebraic) terms; **quadri·parous** *Ornith.,* laying only four eggs; **quadripla·nar; quadri·plicate(d),** having four folds or pleats (Craig, 1848); **quadrisylla·bic(al),** †**-sy·llable, -sy·llabous** [late L. *-syllabus*]; **quadri·valent** *Chem.,* capable of combining with four univalent atoms.

a 1745 SWIFT *To George-Nim-Dan-Pean Esq.* Wks. 1841 I. 762 Half human compound *quadrifarious .. Invincible as wight Briareus. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 235 All the quadrifarious virtue of the scholastic ethics. 1886 *Academy* 25 Apr. 288/1 The famous *Quadrifrontal Roman Arch [at Tripoli]. 1892 A. IPALUS *Archit. Ch. Denmark* 69 On the north is a staircase, the angles are of brick; *quadrigabled. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestiad* IV. 640 Aurora's neighing steeds .. draw on her *quadrijugal car. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 91 Some mention a Triple Choenix, as Bilibral, *Quadrilibral, and Quinquelibral. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 41 A *quadrilingual stele at Suez, in Egyptian hieroglyphs, Persian, Median, and Babylonian cuneiform. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 18 Diapente .. is the leaping of one Voyce to another by a fift, consisting of three Tones, and a semitone .. Therefore Pontifex calls it the *Quadri-moode Interuall. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Quadrinomial,* .. consisting of four Denominations or Names. 1866–99 W. R. HAMILTON *Elem. Quatern.* (ed. 2) I. 245 The principal use which we shall here make of the standard quadrinomial form. 1882 SALMON *Anal. Geom. 3 Dimens.* (ed. 4) 23 We shall use these *quadriplanar coordinates, whenever .. our equations can be materially simplified. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 938 The old absurdity of reading everything possible into *quadrisyllabic feet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.,* *Quadrisyllable, .. that hath four syllables. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words,* *Quadrisyllabous, consisting of four syllables. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 196/3 The elements are classified as .. tetratomic or *quadrivalent, having four attractions. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 283 Carbon is quadrivalent and oxygen bivalent.

b. *Bot.* and *Zool.,* as **quadria·late,** having four ala: or wing-like processes (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897); **quadria·nnulate,** having or consisting of four rings; **quadriarti·culate(d),** having four joints; **quadrica·psular, -ca·psulate; quadricarinate,** having four carinæ or keel-shaped lines, *spec.* of an orthopterous insect (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **quadrice·llular; quadricili·ate,** having four cilia or hairs; **quadrici·pital,** having four heads or points of origin, as the quadriceps muscle; **qua·dricorn,** having four horns (*ibid.*.); so **-cornous** (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656); **quadricos·tate,** having four costæ or ribs; **quadricotyle·donous,** having two deeply divided (and thus apparently four) cotyledons; **quadricrescе·ntic, -toid,** having four crescents; of teeth: having four crescentic folds; **quadricu·spid, -cu·spidate,** of teeth: having four cusps or points; **quadride·ntate(d),** having four serrations or indentations; **quadridi·gitate,** having four digits or similar divisions; **quadrifo·liate,** consisting of four leaves; also = **quadrifo·liolate,** of a compound leaf: having four leaflets growing from the same point; **quadrifu·rcate(d,** having four forks or branches; **quadrige·minal, -ous,** belonging to the *corpora quadrigemina* at the base of the brain; also = **quadrige·minate,** formed of four similar parts, fourfold; **quadrigla·ndular; quadrihi·late** (see quot.); **quadriju·gate, -ju·gous,** of a leaf: having four pairs of leaflets (Martyn, 1793); **quadrila·minar, -ate; quadrilo·bate, -lobed; quadrilo·cular, -ate,** having four compartments; **quadrime·mbral; quadrino·dal;**

quadrinu·cleate; **quadripe·nnate**, having four wings (Worcester, 1846); † **quadriphy·llous** (see quot.); **quadripi·nnate**, having four pinnæ or side leaflets; **quadripo·lar**, having four poles or centres of division in a cell; **quadripu·lmonary**, of spiders: having two pairs of pulmonary sacs (*Cent. Dict.*); **quadrira·diate** (see quot.); **quadrise·ptate**, having four septa or dissepiments; **quadrise·rial**, arranged in four series or rows; **quadrise·tose**, having four setæ or bristles (*Cent. Dict.*); **quadrispi·ral**; † **quadrisulc** [late L. *-sulcus*], **quadrisu·lcate(d)**, having four grooves or furrows, having a four-parted hoof; **quadritube·roular**, **-tube·roulate**; **qua·drivalve**, **-va·lvular**.

1826–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 321 Abdomen *quadriannulate, oval. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 325 *Quadriarticulate. 1834 McMurrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 361 The Insects .. are remarkable .. for their short *quadriarticulated tarsi. 1731 Bailey vol. II, **Quadricapsular*, .. having a seed pod divided into four partitions. 1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* 163 The bicilliate spores .. do not arise .. from the same tissue as the *quadricilliate. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 299 The three true molars are *quadricuspid. 1839–47 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* III. 264/2 The three *quadricuspidate grinders of the upper jaw. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xv. (1765) 39 *Quadridentate, split into four segments. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 159 Body covered with a reddish down, .. front quadridentate. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Quadridigitatus*, .. applied to a leaf, the petiole of which terminates in four folioles .. *quadridigitate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 947/1 **Quadrifoliate*. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 341 The leaves .. are ranged in alternating, usually quadrifoliate whorls. 1777 Pennant *Zool.* IV. 7 Cr. with a *quadri-furcated snout. 1839–47 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* III. 686/1 The *quadrigeminal bodies rest upon two processes of fibrous matter. 1856 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* II. 39 From the quadrigeminal tubercles to the chiasma. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 947/1 **Quadrihilate*, having four apertures, as is the case in certain kinds of pollen. 1819 *Pantologia* X, **Quadrilobate leaf*. 1839–47 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* III. 607/2 These cords .. encircle the œsophagus above which they develope a quadrilobate ganglion. 1775 Jenkinson tr. *Linnæus Brit. Plants* 255 **Quadrilocular*. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1839) I. 176 The anther could not originally be quadrilocular, because it opens by two fissures only. 1731 Bailey vol. II, **Quadriphyllous*, .. Plants whose flowers have [four] leaves or petals. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 685 The fronds are *quadripinnate in the lower and more compound portions. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. ii. 400 Some Smyrna sponges, and species of Geodia, have four rays—*quadriradiate. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 149 Pallid; cups clavate, substipitate; margin incurved; sporidia .. long, *quadriseptate. 1839 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 199 Suckers of the .. tentacula *quadriserial. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 934 Musk he takes to be .. secreted in its proper Cystis near the Navil of a *Quadrisulc Animal like a Deer. 1775 Jenkinson tr. *Linnæus Brit. Plants* 255 **Quadrisulcated*. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 753 The two other true molars *quadrituberculate. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 199 The capsule is *quadrivalve [*ed.* 1794 quadrivalvular] or opens into four parts. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 268 Readily distinguished by its .. quadrivalve spinescent capsules. 1762 Russell in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 556 What appeared to be the mouth, was situated a little below the apex, and was *quadrivalvular.

II. Sbs., vbs., and advs., chiefly from adjs. in I: **quadricente·nnial**, a four hundredth anniversary; **quadriceps** (extensor) [cf. Biceps], a large muscle of the leg, having four heads; **qua·drichord** [late L. *-chordum*] = Tetrachord; **qua·dricorn**, an animal with four horns or antennæ (Brande *Dict. Sci.* 1842); **qua·dricycle**, a four-wheeled cycle; **quadrifa·riously** *adv.*, in a fourfold manner; **qua·drifoil** = Quatrefoil; **qua·drifurca·tion**, a division into four branches; **quadri·gamist** [L. *-gamus*], one four times married; **qua·drilogue**, an account by four persons; a dialogue between four; **quadri·logy**, a tetralogy; **quadripe·nnate**, a four-winged insect (Brande, 1842); **quadripo·rtious**, a colonnade or peristyle round a quadrangular building or space; **qua·drisacrame·ntalist**, **-sacramenta·rian**, a name applied to some 16th c. German reformers who held Baptism, the Eucharist, Confession and Orders to be sacraments (Blunt *Dict. Sects* 1874); **qua·drisect** *v.*, to divide into four equal parts; hence **quadrise·ction**; **quadrisu·lcate**, a four-toed animal (Brande, 1842); **quadrisy·llable**, a word of four syllables; **quadri·valence**, the power of an atom or radical to combine with four univalent atoms; **quadri·valent**, a quadrivalent element; **qua·drivalve**, a plant with a quadrivalvular seed-pod; an instrument, *esp.* a speculum, with four valves; † **quadri·virate**, a union of four men.

1882 *Standard* 23 Aug. 5/1 To celebrate their *quadricentennial with a banquet. 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 636 They separate the *quadriceps extensor muscle from the others. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ix. 42 Terpandre the famous Musition, which joined the seventh string to the *quadricord. 1728 R. North *Mem. Music* (1846) 34 That these might augment the voice is certain, but then they must be tuned to the quadrichord. 1884 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Mar. 86/1 A *quadricycle of the form of the Coventry. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius, On God of Socrates* 300 There are four most known elements, nature being as it were *quadrifariously separated into large parts. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xiii. 198 The scholar .. stuffs his volume with firstling violets, roses, and *quadrifoils. 1884 Blackmore *Tommy Upm.* II. 316 A convenient *quadrifurcation. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Quadrigamist.* 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 5/2 The swindler bigamist or quadrigamist, we forget the precise number of his marriages. *a* 1556 Cranmer *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 66 Your wise dialogue, or *quadrilogue, between the curious questioner, the foolish answerer, your wise catholic man standing by, and the mediator. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 358 The Quadriloge of Beckets life. *a* 1656 Ussher in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 46 Thomas Becket (as we read in the Quadrilogue, or Quadripartite History of his Life). 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1950. 355/3 His *quadrilogy of Nibelungen operas. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* 276 The form of Amru's mosque .. being a mere *quadriporticus round an open space. 1865 C. R. Weld *Last Winter Rome* 97 Among the most remarkable features of this building .. are the Atrium and quadriporticus. 1809 Cavendish in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 227 In *quadrisecting, the error of the middle point = 2*e*. 1673 Wallis in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 571 We find, by the *quadrisection of an arch or angle, a biquadratic equation of four roots. 1809 Cavendish in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 227 In the method of continued bisection, the two opposite points must be found by quadri-section. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Quadrisyllable*, a Word made up of four Syllables. 1827 Hare *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 109 Our dignity will not condescend to enter into any thing short of a quadrisyllable. 1884 Traill in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 444/1, I will end the sentence with ignoramus .. a quadrisyllable. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 211 Carbon is therefore a *quadrivalent. 1731 Bailey vol. II, **Quadrivalves*, .. those Plants whose seed pods open in four valves or partitions. 1872 F. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 76 Of valvular specula the bivalve of Ricord .. and the quadrivalve of Charrière have long been popular. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xvii. 258 This bloodlesse victory, over a *Quadrivirate of Mummers.

b. *Math.* Chiefly in sense 'quadric', 'of the second degree or order', as **qua·dricone**, **-oova·riant**, **-deri·vative**, **quadrinva·riant**; also **quadrino·mial**, an expression consisting of four terms.

1856 A. Cayley *Wks.* (1889) II. 272 No. 9 is the *quadricovariant, or Hessian. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 172 To raise any .. *Quadri-nomial .. to any given Power. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 267 When the compound quantity consists of two terms, it is called a Binomial, .. when of four terms a Quadrinomial. 1856 A. Cayley *Wks.* (1889) II. 271 No. 1 is the quadric itself; no. 2 is the *quadrinvariant. 1884 W. R. W. Roberts in *Hermathena* X. 182 Functions .. expressed by the quadrinvariants of the quantics [etc.].

c. *Chem.* In the names of chemical compounds, denoting the presence of four atoms or equivalents of an element or radical in a compound, as *quadri-oxalate*, *-phosphate*, *-stearate*, *-sulphide*. Now superseded by Tetra-.

1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1067 Then ether would be a compound of 1 atom of *quadrihydrocarbon and 1 of water. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. 591 *Quadriphosphate of lime. 1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 685 The phosphoric glass .. is considered by Dr. Thomson as a definite compound, which he has termed quadriphosphate of lime. 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 299 *Quadrisulphide of molybdenum, MoS_4. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 293 It [uric acid] is present in the urine in the form of a *quadriurate.

Quadri-, occas. erron. form of Quadru-.

Quadrible, obs. variant of Quadrable *a.*

Quadrible, variant of Quatreble *a.* and *v.*

Quadric (kwo·drik), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [ad. L. type **quadric-us*, *f. quadra* square: see -ic.]

A. *adj.* Of the second degree. (Used in solid geometry, and where the variables are more than two.)

1858 A. Cayley *Wks.* (1889) II. 497 The case of any quadric function of *n* variables. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1950. 352/2 Quadric Inversion. 1884 A. S. Hart in *Hermathena* X. 164 Such curves .. can be traced on a quadric surface. *Ibid.* 166 Two of the given equations will represent quadric cones.

B. *sb.* A quantic or surface of the second degree.

1856 A. Cayley *Wks.* (1889) II. 271 The tables Nos. 1 and 2 are the covariants of a binary quadric. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 215 A variable parameter, which we shall distinguish by a suffix for the species of quadric. 1884 A. S. Hart in *Hermathena* X. 164 There are many such [twisted algebraic] curves which do not lie on any quadric.

Quadriennial, -ium: see Quadrennial, -ium.

Quadrifid (kwo·drifid), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 **quadrifide**. [ad. L. *quadrifid-us*, f. Quadri- + *fid-* root of *findĕre* to cleave. Cf. mod.F. *quadrifide*.] Cleft into four divisions or lobes.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 109 Claws like a Cow; but quadrifide. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1769) III. 320 The tail is naturally bifid, but in many is trifid, and in some even quadrifid. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 52 Distinguished by .. the quadrifid calyx. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* xiv. 326 The quadrifid processes on the outer parts of the lobes.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* A quadrifid process.

1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* xiv. 326 On the broad outer surfaces of the lobes where the quadrifids are situated.

Quadriform (kwo·drifōm), *a.*[1] [ad. late L. *quadriformis*: see Quadri- and -form. Cf. obs. F. *quadriforme*.] Having four forms or aspects.

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* v. x. (1713) 440 This quadriform aspect of the Cherubims. 1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* (1867) 109 Quadriform His Acts, which writing They produce before our eyes. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Quadriformis*, .. applied to a crystal which presents the combination of four distinct forms .. quadriform. 1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. iii. ii. 476 Quadriform is the Gospel, and quadriform the course of the Lord.

Qua·driform, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. L. **quadri-* comb. form of *quadra* square + -form.] Square-shaped. † Also *fig.*: Perfect (cf. Quadrate *a.* 3).

1679 Harby *Key Script.* II. 34 It principally intends .. that true quadriform Righteousness of Gospel-Promise. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 10/1 On the extreme end of the scabbard is a large quadriform mace head.

‖ **Quadriga** (kwŏdrəi·gă). [L.; later sing. form for pl. *quadrigæ* contr. of *quadrijugæ*, f. *quadri-* Quadri- + *jugum* yoke. Cf. F. *quadrige* (17th c.), and see Quathrigan.]

1. A chariot drawn by four horses harnessed abreast; esp. as represented in sculpture or on coins.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., On the reverses of medals we frequently see Victory, or the emperor, in a *quadriga*, holding the reins of the horses. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 452 Apollo .. guides a quadriga, in which he is carrying off a lofty and noble female form. 1884 *Chr. World* 14 Aug. 612/5 A quadriga in bronze carrying a figure of Victory.

2. A form of surgical bandage for the sternum and ribs. ? *Obs.*

1743 Heister *Surgery* (1768) II. III. iv. 371 The Generality of Surgeons make use of a peculiar and stronger Bandage for this purpose, which they call the *Quadriga* or *Catapharcta*. [Hence in Chambers *Cycl.* Suppl. (App.), and some later dicts.]

Hence † **Quadriga·rious** *a.*, 'of or belonging to a Charriot-man' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Quadrigate**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *quadrīgāt-us*: see prec.] Of a coin: Stamped with the figure of a quadriga. b. *sb.* A coin so stamped.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxii. lii. 464 To pay 300 quadrigate pieces of siluer. *Ibid.* liv. 465 *note*, A Quadrigate .. is a piece of siluer coyne among the Romanes, the same that Denarius: called so of Quadriga.

† **Quadrilater**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *quadrilater-us*, f. *quadri-* Quadri- + *later-* stem of *latus* side. Cf. F. *quadrilatère* (*a* 1554).] = next.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. xxi. 31 Wherefore this present figure .. is a quadrilater triangle. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xvii. O ij b, The figure signified by the quadrilater superficies ABGF.

Quadrilateral (kwŏdrilæ·tĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **quadrilaterall**. [ad. L. type **quadrilaterālis*, f. *quadrilater-us* + -al. See prec. and cf. F. *quadrilatéral*.]

A. *adj.* Four-sided; having a four-sided base or section.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 162/2 The Altar .. was no longer a Cube, but .. a quadrilateral Pillar. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xvi. 83 The whole form seems to be like a quadrilateral house. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 33 In common Salt we plainly discover Quadrilateral Pyramids, with square Bases. 1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1125 Carbazotate of Potassa crystallizes in long yellow quadrilateral needles. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 38 Nails are rounded or quadrilateral bodies.

b. *Bot.* Of a stem: (see quot.).

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 184 The principal sections of all the leaves .. may lie in two planes, crossing one another at right angles, when the shoot is quadrilateral.

B. *sb.* A figure bounded by four straight lines; a space or area having four sides.

In *mod. Geom.* A figure formed by four straight lines, no three of which pass through the same point, and by the six points (vertices) forming the intersections of these lines, taken two by two (Cf. Quadrangle).

1650 T. Rudd *Euclide* 45 To forme a .. Quadrilaterall, about which a circle may be circumscribed. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 282 A Diagonal is a line joining any two opposite angles of a quadrilateral. 1866 R. A. Proctor *Handbk. Stars* 16 The intermediate figures are quadrilaterals of varying form. 1893 E. H. Barker *Wanderings by Southern Waters* 301 Four .. towers occupying the angles of a small quadrilateral.

b. The space lying between, and defended by, four fortresses; *spec.* that in North Italy formed by the fortresses of Mantua, Verona, Peschiera, and Legnano.

1859 *Times* 1 July 8/5 Such fortresses as compose the famous 'Quadrilateral'. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 July 66/1 The Quadrilateral and Venice still remain in the hands of the Austrians. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 2 He has four fortresses around him .. but upon twelve square miles of territory .. he cannot play at quadrilaterals.

fig. 1888 Ld. Rosebery in *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/5 Am overjoyed .. that Edinburgh is once more the quadrilateral of Liberalism.

Hence **Quadrila·teralness**, 'the property of having four sides' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

Quadriliteral (kwŏdrili·tĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Quadri- + Literal.]

A. *adj.* Consisting of four letters; *spec.* of Semitic roots which have four consonants instead of the usual three (see *triliteral*).

1771 W. Jones *Zool. Eth.* 102 It must be deemed a quadriliteral word, and as such compounded of a double radix. 1793 T. Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 133 They assume triliteral and quadriliteral as well as biliteral roots. 1837 Phillips *Syriac Gramm.* 96 Quadriliteral verbs. 1869 B. Davies tr. *Gesenius' Hebrew Gram.* 86 Such lengthened forms .. are not regarded as quadriliteral.

B. *sb.* A word of four letters: a (Semitic) root containing four consonants.

1787 Sir W. Jones *Disc. Arabs* Wks. 1799 I. 40 If we suppose ten thousand of them [Arabic roots] (without

reckoning *quadriliterals*) to exist [etc.]. 1839 PAULI *Anal. Hebr.* xxviii. 205 The so-called Quadri- and Quinti- literals are compounds [etc.]. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 566 On the principle of reducing the words to quadriliterals. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ii. 78 Quadriliterals..for the most part have extended a vowel into a liquid.

Quadrille (see next), *sb.*[1] Also 8 quadrill. [a. F. *quadrille* (1725); referred by Littré to It. *quadriglio* of the same meaning, but by Hatz.-Darm. said to be ad. Sp. *cuartillo*, the form in F. being due to association with *quadrille*, Sp. *cuadrilla* (see next).] A card-game played by four persons with forty cards, the eights, nines, and tens of the ordinary pack being discarded. † Also *pl.*

Quadrille began to take the place of ombre as the fashionable card game about 1726, and was in turn superseded by whist.

1726 in *Suffolk Corr.* (1894) I. 257 Sir T. Coke [etc.]..made a party at quadrille.. The game being new, drew many spectators. 1727 SWIFT *On a Woman's Mind* Misc. 1735 V. 113 Improving hourly in her Skill, To cheat and wrangle at Quadrille. 1768 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 161, I preferred a sober game of quadrilles with Miss Chudleigh. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France*, etc. I. 22 The petty pleasures of sixpenny quadrille. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 51 Quadrille, she has often told me, was her first love, but whist had engaged her maturer esteem. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xxiii. 198 Amongst the winter evening's amusements were two forms of quadrille: the old-fashioned game of cards, and the more recently fashionable dance.

attrib. 1731 FIELDING *Mod. Husb.* I. ii, Bring the Quadrille book hither; see whether I am engaged. 1732 GAY *Distr. Wife* iv, Lady Rampant depends upon your ladyship to make up her quadrille party. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. I. xiv. 44 The old Countess sat down to the quadrille table with three other ladies.

Quadrille (kwŏdri·l, kwā-, kă-), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *quadrille* (Cotgr. 1611), ad. Sp. *cuadrilla*, Pg. *quadrilha*, It. *quadriglia*, a band, troop, company, 'a Squadron containing 25 (or fewer) Souldiers' (Cotgr.), app. f. *cuadra*, *quadra* square; cf. Sp. *escuadra*, It. *squadra*, *squadrone* SQUADRON.]

1. One of four groups of horsemen taking part in a tournament or carousel, each being distinguished by special costume or colours.

1738 G. SMITH *Curious Relat.* II. 389 The first Quadrille, led on by their Chief, the Duke of Weissenfels. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 118/1 The four quadrilles representing four different nations. 1777 J. CARTER *King Zayde* in Evans *O. B.* (1784) III. xviii. 182 Two of the four quadrilles,..Take lances in their hands.

transf. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxvii, The four quadrilles of masquers..drew up in their several ranks.

2. A square dance, of French origin, usually performed by four couples, and containing five sections or figures, each of which is a complete dance in itself. Also called 'a set of quadrilles'.

1773 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 269 A few evenings ago some company were rehearsing quadrilles at Mrs. Hobart's in St. James' Square. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi. lxx, Dissolving in the waltz..Or proudlier prancing with mercurial skill Where Science marshals forth her own quadrille. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. iv. 64 A twang of the fiddle called her up for her first quadrille. 1862 GRONOW *Remin.* 44, I recollect the persons who formed the first quadrille that was ever danced at Almack's were Lady Jersey [etc.].

attrib. and *Comb.* 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 36 There was some pretty quadrille-dancing. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. viii, I disappointed her in not searching for her at every drum and quadrille-party.

b. A piece of music to which a quadrille may be danced.

Quadrille, *sb.*[3] *rare*[−1]. [? ad. It. *quadrello* pack-needle, assimilated to prec.] A square needle.

1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 68 Scratching it with the point of the quadrille or squared bodkin.

† **Quadrille**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. QUADRILLE *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To play at the game of quadrille.

1734 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. A. Granville* 508 They quadrilled after dinner till ten, and I dozed by them..losing at cards infallibly lulls me to sleep.

Quadrille (kwŏdri·l, kwā-, kă-), *v.*[2] [f. QUADRILLE *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To dance quadrilles. Also quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj., and *trans.* in *nonce-use.*

1828 *Light & Shade* II. 195 His uses are.. to quadrille with young [ladies]. 1832 MOORE *Summer Fête*, These gay things, born but to quadrille, The circle of their doom fulfil. 18.. — *Country Dance & Quad.* xxvii, Men..Quadrilled on one side into fops, And drilled on t'other into slaves! 1841 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 93, I waltzed one waltz, and quadrilled one quadrille, but it was hard work.

Hence **Quadri·ller**; **Quadri·lling** *vbl. sb.*

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 521 Her husband was formerly one of the gayest..quadrillers, waltzers [etc.]. 1820 PRAED *County Ball* 399 Upon our waltzing and quadrilling. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* i, They were the most indefatigable of quadrillers. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 99 Dancing reels, with heart and soul, is not quadrilling.

‖ **Quadrillé** (kadrije), *a.* [F.; f. *quadrille* a small square, ad. Sp. *cuadrillo* QUADREL.] = next.

1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 313/1 The new lace is called 'quadrillé'. It has large square meshes [etc.].

Quadrilled (kwŏdri·ld), *a.* [ad. F. *quadrillé*: see prec.] Marked with squares; having a pattern composed of small squares.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xvii/2 The prettiest of these is he quadrilled gros de Naples, with a white ground, and a flower in each square. 1899 *Wham Weekly Post* 2 Sept. 20/3 The second [tie] is of red silk quadrilled with black.

Quadrillion (kwŏdri·lyən). [a. F. *quadrillion* (16th c.), f. *quadri-* + (*m*)*illion*: see BILLION.] a. In Great Britain: The fourth power of a million, represented by 1 followed by twenty-four ciphers. b. In U.S. (as in France): The fifth power of a thousand, or 1 followed by fifteen ciphers.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 14 Others..call the twenty-fifth place Quadrillion. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Mathescos* 8 Then the 4th point from Units stands under Quadrillions. 1795–8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. iv. 142 Two quadrillions..of lunar years. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 3/2, I wonder how many quadrillions, quintillions, sextillions there are of them [locusts].

Hence **Quadrillionai·re** (after MILLIONAIRE), one who possesses a quadrillion of the standard unit of money in any country. **Quadri·llionth** *a.*, the ordinal numeral corresponding to quadrillion; *sb.*, a quadrillionth part (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893).

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 172 A millionaire (we shall soon have billionaires, trillionaires, quadrillionaires). 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 174 Silver-mine millionnaires and Wall-street quadrillionnaires.

Quadrimanous, obs. var. QUADRUMANOUS.

† **Quadri·mular**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *quadrīm-us* (f. *quadri-* + *hiem-s* winter) + -ULAR.] Lasting for four years.

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 341 This quadrimular antichrist shall not onely over-run Christendom, but subdue the Grand Signior.

Quadrin, variant of QUADRINE[1].

Quadrinate (kwŏ·drinĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. QUADRIN- on anal. of BINATE.] Having four leaflets; quadrifoliate. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 164.

† **Quadrine**[1], *Obs. rare.* Also -in. [a. obs. F. *quadrin* (It. *quadrino*), var. of *quatrin* QUATRINE.] A small copper coin; a farthing.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* xii. 42 And there came a certayne poore wydow, and she threw in two mytes which make a quadrin. 1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch* 729 (R.) One of her paramours sent her a purse full of quadrines (which are little pieces of copper money) instead of silver.

† **Quadrine**[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [For QUADRAN or QUADRANT, on anal. of TRINE.] Quartile aspect.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1050 In Sextile, or in Quadrine, or in Trine.

† **Quadringona·rious**, *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *quadringēnāri-us*, f. *quadringēnī* four hundred each.] 'That contains four hundred' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Quadripartite (kwŏdripā·rtait), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -partit; 6 quadri-, 6–7 quadrapartite; 6–8 quadrupartite, (6 -pertite). [ad. L. *quadripartīt-us*, f. *quadri-* QUADRI- + pa. pple. of *partīrī* to divide, PART.]

A. *adj.* 1. Divided into, or consisting of, four parts. Now chiefly in *Bot.*, *Zool.*, and *Arch.*

Quadripartite vault, one divided into four converging compartments; so *quadripartē groining*.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 211 That kynge Nabugodonosor hade a dreame of a quadripartite ymage. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 151/43 Quadripartite, *quadripartītus*. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iv. 215 Wks. 1876 I. 115 Frederic III's institution of the quadripartite Society of S. George's shield. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 464 The quadripartite discourse upon Phil. ii. 6. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 246 The aisles of large churches are almost always covered with plain quadripartite vaulting. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 584 The tubular receptacle..is even quadripartite, corresponding to the four perianth-leaves and to the four stamens.

b. *spec.* Of a contract, indenture, etc.: Drawn up in four corresponding parts, one for each party.

1527 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1854) 33 A declaracion of my will mynde and testament quadripertite therunto annexed. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 47 These deedes indented are not only bypartite..but also may be made..quadrupartite. 1650 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 224 As in the said indenture quadrapertite fully appeareth. 1874 MACRAY in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 461/1 Extract from the will of Hugh Falstolf..made in the form of a quadripartite indenture.

2. Divided among or shared by four persons or parties.

1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* III. ii, They commit the matter to our quadrapertite wit. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxvii. 434 Your reconciliation is now effected; a friendship quadrupartite is commenced. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 44 They..formed a quadripartite alliance.

3. *Quadripartite division* († *distinction*), division into four parts, classes, etc.; *spec.* in *Eccl.* a four-fold division of tithes (see quot. 1855).

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 383 The quadripartit distinction of Ciuilians which they haue. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. iv. 10 Making a quadripartite division of good wine. 1727 T. JENKINS tr. *Father Paul's Eccl. Benef.* (1736) 28 The Quadripartite division came to be arbitrary. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 216 *note*, The quadripartite division, to the bishop, the clergy, the fabric and services of the church, and the poor, generally prevailed in the West. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 724 The quadripartite division of theology, into exegetical, dogmatical, historical, and practical theology.

B. *sb.* The Tetrabiblos of Ptolemy.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 21 In his Quadripartite made of Astrologie, Of Physique, and of this Arte of Alkimy, And also of Magique naturall. 1559 W. CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 133 Ptolomæus maketh mention of them in his quadripartite. 1822 J. M. ASHMAND (*title*) Ptolemy's Tetrabiblos or Quadripartite, being Four Books of the Influence of the Stars.

Hence **Quadripa·rtitely** *adv.*, into four parts. Also † **Quadripa·rtite** *v.*, to divide into four.

1552 HULOET, Quadripartitlye. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 177 The year [is divided] quadripartitely into Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. 1709–29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 3 Division..Its kinds are, Halving or Bipartiting,..Quadripartiting, &c.

Quadripartition (kwŏdripărti·ʃən). Also 7 quadru-. [ad. L. *quadripartītio* (Varro): see prec. and PARTITION.] Division into or by four.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. viii. § 3 The quadripartition of the Greek empire into four parts. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 144 The..Rules..of Logarithms, whereby..the Square Root [is] extracted by Bipartition..the Biquadrate Root by Quadrupartition, &c. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 528 This convenient quadri-partition of the month.

Quadrireme (kwŏ·drirēm), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quadrirēm-is*, f. *quadri-* QUADRI- + *rēmus* oar.]

A. *adj.* Of ancient ships: Having four banks of oars.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. xxiii. 957 Now of the Rhodians there were 32 quadrireme Gallies and 4 other triremes besides. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xiv. (1715) 134 Trireme, quadrireme, and quinquereme Gallies, which exceeded one another by a Bank of Oars. [Hence in Robinson *Archæol. Graca* IV. xiii. (1807) 387.]

B. *sb.* A vessel having four banks of oars.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 286 There were often sea fights..between the Triremes, and the Quadriremes. 1696 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1799 CHARNOCK in *Naval Chron.* I. 142 Ancient galleys, called Triremes, Quadriremes, Quinquiremes. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. (1856) X. 667 Dionysius or his naval architects now struck out the plan of building..quadriremes or quinqueremes, instead of triremes.

Quadrivial (kwŏdrivĭăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 quadrivialle, -vall, 5–6 quatrivial, quadryuyall(e, 7 quadruviall. [ad. med.L. *quadrivialis*; see QUADRIVIUM, and -AL. Cf. OF. *quadruvial* (Godef.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Having four roads or ways meeting in a point. Of roads: Leading in four directions.

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 177 Wythynne the yate iiii quadryvyalle weyes. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *To Inigo Marquis* He [may] draw a forum with quadrivial streets. 1862 THOREAU *Excurs.* (1863) 171 A trivial or quadrivial place. 1890 O. CRAWFURD *Round the Calendar in Portugal* 303 Passing one day through the quadrivial square that lies beneath the clerigos tower.

† 2. Belonging to the QUADRIVIUM. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* Proem 76 The philosophre..thus prompt to profite Vche art quadriuial. 1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton), Light sciences called trivals, as be grammar, logyk, and rethorik in comparison of the quadrivall sciences. *c* 1495 *The Epitaphe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 390 Frendely him fostered quatriuial aliaunce.

† 3. Quadrilateral. *Obs. rare.*

1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* Bij, Deuyde the lodgynges by the eyrcuyte of the quadryuyall courte. *Ibid.*, If there be an vtter courte made, make it quadryuyall with howses of easementes.

B. *sb.* † 1. A group of four. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 The triuialle of the vertues theologicalle and quadriuialle [L. *quadrivium*] of the cardinalle vertues.

2. *pl.* The four sciences constituting the QUADRIVIUM. Now only *Hist.*

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 511 A poore maister of arte..had lytell parte Of the quatriuials Nor yet of triuials. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 78 The quadriuials..(I meane arethmetike, musike, geometrie, and astronomie). *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1683) 357 Trivials and Quadrivials as old clerks were wont to name them. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 92 Edward Seymour..was educated in Trivials, and partly in Quadrivials in Oxon. 1886 BRODRICK *Hist. Univ. Oxford* 64 These seven sciences were no other than the old Trivials and Quadrivials.

Quadrivious (kwŏdri·vias), *a. rare.* [cf. prec. and -OUS.] Going in four directions.

1860 READE *Christie Johnstone* II. III. 34 Delys..pretended to shoot them all dead: they fled quadrivious, shrieking.

‖ **Quadrivium** (kwŏdri·vĭŭm). [L. (f. *quadri-* QUADRI- + *via* way), a place where four ways meet; in late L., the four branches of mathematics (Boethius). In the Middle Ages, the higher division of the seven liberal arts, comprising the mathematical sciences (arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music).

1804 RANKIN *Hist. Fran.* III. iv. 3 Arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy form the Quadrivium. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Geh. Chr. Poets* II. 123 The trivium and quadrivium of the schools. 1872 L. STEPHEN *Dante* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 124 There can be no doubt that he went through the trivium..and the quadrivium..of the then ordinary university course.

‖ **Quadro.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [It. *quadro*, a square, a picture.] ? A square of tapestry.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 273 Her Palace was with glorious Quadro's lin'd, Made by her Virgins, by herself design'd.

Quadro-. A less correct form of QUADRI-.

† **Quadro·bulary**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. App. 'fourfold', with suggestion of TRIBOLARY *a.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 43 There is a quadrobulary saying, which passes current in the Westerne World [etc.].

† **Quadrohydrate.** *Chem. Obs.* A compound containing four times as much water as a simple hydrate.

1825 T. THOMSON *1st Princ. Chem.* II. 303 Berzelius considers it as a compound of 3 atoms carbonate of magnesia and of 1 atom of quadrohydrate.

Quadron, a square: see QUADRAN *sb.*

Quadroon (kwŏdrūˑn). Forms: *α.* 8 quarteron, (9 -oon), quatron, 8–9 -eron, 9 -roon. *β.* 8 quaderoon, 9 quadroon. [ad. Sp. *cuarteron* (hence F. *quarteron*), f. *cuarto* fourth, quarter; the mod. form may be due to assoc. with other words in *quadr-*.]

1. *a.* One who is the offspring of a white person and a mulatto; one who has a quarter of negro blood. b. *rarely.* One who is fourth in descent from a negro, one of the parents in each generation being white.

In early Sp. use chiefly applied to the offspring of a white and a mestizo, or half-breed Indian. When it is used to denote one who is fourth in descent from a negro, the previous stage is called a *terceron*: see the transl. of Juan and Ulloa's *Voyage* (1772) I. 30, and cf. QUINTROON.

α. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xlvi, The inhabitants of Jamaica are for the most part Europeans .. who are the Masters, and Indians, Negros, Mulatos, Alcatrazes, Mestises, Quarterons, &c. who are the Slaves. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 98 Castaing is described as a small dark mulatto, and La Chaise as a Quateron. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol. Zool.* 295 Europeans and Tercerons produce Quarterons or Quadroons. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv, Your pale-white Creoles..and your yellow Quarteroons. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 29 The least drop of Spanish blood, if it be only of quatroon or octoon.

β. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. 296 The Samboe dark, and the Mulatto brown, The Mustî fair, the well-limbed Quaderoon. 1819 [see a]. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 228 The progeny of a white and a negro is a mulatto, or half and half—of a white and mulatto, a quadroon, or one quarter black. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 178 That brute goes with a quadroon to a restaurant.

Comb. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxi. (1891) 292 How could he ever come to fancy such a quadroon-looking thing as that?

c. *transf.* Applied to the offspring resulting from similar admixture of blood in the case of other races, or from crossing in the case of animals or plants.

1811 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VI. 346 Whether a man were a half-new Christian, or a quateron, or a half-quateron..the Hebrew leaven was in the blood. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages Hum. Spec.* 72 Koelreuter artificially fertilised hybrid flowers .. and thus obtained a vegetable quadroon. 1892 *Daily News* 17 June 5/3 'The offspring of these crosses [of rabbits] did not in any instance produce a 'quadroon'.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* *Quadroon black*, the offspring of a pure negro and a quadroon (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1748 *Earthquake Peru* iii. 240 Quatron Indians, born of Whites and Mestivos. *Ibid.*, Quatron Negroes, born of Whites and Mulattos. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. vi. 126 A young and beautiful Quadroon girl. *Ibid.* II. xviii. 56 A female quaderoon slave. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 14 A marriage between a white planter and a quadroon girl. 1893 F. C. SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 60 A pretty ..mulatto, or rather quadroon girl.

Quadroxalate (kwŏdrǫˑksălĕt). *Chem.* [f. QUADR(I)- + OXALATE.] A compound containing four equivalents of oxalic acid; esp. *quadroxalate of potash.*

1808 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 101 The quadroxalate as 1 and 2, or 2 particles potash with 4, acid. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* iii. (ed. 2) 112 Binoxalate of potass is a compound of 2 of acid and of 1 of base; quadroxalate of 4 of the former to 1 of the latter. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 316 Quadroxalate of Potash, erroneously called 'Salt of Lemons'.

Quadroˑxide. *Chem.* [f. as prec. + OXIDE.] = TETROXIDE. 1860 WORCESTER cites Graham.

Quadru- (kwǫˑdru), a variant of QUADRI-; in L. restricted to a few formations in which the second element begins with *p*, as *quadrupēs*, *quadruplex*, *quadruplus*, and their derivatives. Apart from words based on these L. forms, mod. Eng. has *quadru-* only in *quadrumanous* etc. (after *quadruped*), but a few other examples are found in 16–17th c., as **quadrucorn**, a four-horned animal; **quadrulapse**, a fourth lapse or fall; **quadrupart(ed)** = QUADRIPARTITE *a.* Also **quadru-pawed** *nonce-wd.*, having four paws.

1575 Sir T. GRESHAM in *Wills Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 64 The said indenture quadrupartted dated the saide xxth day of Maie. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 203 The quadrupart monarchie began in Babylon vnder Nabuchodonosor. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 546 The Oryx..which Aristotle and Pliny call a unicorn, Aelianus a quadrucorn. 1663 in Cramond *Annals of Banff* (1893) II. 43 Helen Morrison is ordained to appear..in Sackcloth, it being a quadrulapse. 1685 *Rec. Dingwall Presb.* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 357 [A] quadrulapse in fornication. 1828 STERLING *Ess.* etc. (1848) II. 35 A quadru-pawed monster.

‖ **Quadrumana** (kwŏdrūˑmănă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [neut. pl. (sc. *animālia*) of mod.L. *quadrumanus* four-handed, f. *quadru-* QUADRU- + *manus* hand. Cf. BIMANA.] An order of mammals, including monkeys, apes, baboons, and lemurs, of which the hind as well as the fore feet have an opposable digit, so that they can be used as hands.

1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol. Zool.* 175 The crania of all the quadrumana .. are distinguished from the human skull by the comparative size .. of the jaws. 1833 Sir C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 18 If we describe the hand as [etc.] .. we embrace in the definition the extremities of the quadrumana or monkeys. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xix. 375 Those species of the anthropoid quadrumana which are most akin to him [man] in structure. 1882 OWEN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 67 This tooth .. is the last of the permanent set of teeth to be fully developed in the Quadrumana.

Quadrumanal (kwŏdrūˑmănăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = QUADRUMANOUS.

1871 *Daily News* 17 Mar., The habitation of our quadrumanal relatives. 1882 OWEN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 67 The lowest .. variety of the Bimanal order differs from the Quadrumanal one in the order of appearance..of the second or 'permanent' set [of teeth].

Quadrumane (kwǫˑdrume'n), *a.* and *sb.* Also quadruman (-mæn). [a. F. *quadrumane* (Buffon): see QUADRUMANA, and next.]

A. *adj.* = QUADRUMANOUS.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 213 Cuvier's second Order of Mammalians, which he names Quadrumane or four-handed. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 650 The lemurine —and consequently quadrumane .. affinities of Chiromys. 1867 H. BUSHNELL *Moral Uses Dark Things* 303 What now shall we say of these quadruman people?

B. *sb.* One of the QUADRUMANA.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 72 What Zoologists call the Quadrumanes, or Four-handed beasts. 1856 W. CLARK tr. *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 603 The Quadrumanes and Ruminants. 1882 OWEN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 66 Points of approximation in cranial and dental structure of the highest Quadrumane to the lowest Bimane.

Quadrumanous (kwŏdrūˑmănəs), *a.* Also 8 quadri-. [f. mod.L. *quadruman-us* (see QUADRUMANA) + -OUS.] Belonging to the order of QUADRUMANA; four-handed.

[1699 TYSON *Orang-Out.* 91 Our Pygmie is..tho' a Biped, yet of the Quadrumanus-kind. *Ibid.* 94 The Orang-Outang .. being Quadrumanus, like the Ape-kind.] 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol. Zool.* 128 All the simiæ, and the lemurs likewise, are quadrumanous. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 152 Not a single bone of a quadrumanous animal has ever yet been discovered in a fossil state. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 317 He betrays his relation to what is below him—small-brained, fishy, quadrumanous quadruped. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 2 The Quadrumanous, or Four-handed animals, are familiarly known by the titles of Apes, Baboons, and Monkeys.

b. Ape-like (in destructiveness).

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 308 At this malicious game they display the whole of their quadrimanous activity.

†**Quadruˑmvirate.** *Obs. rare.* [for **quattuorvirate*, on anal. of *duum-*, *triumvirate*.] A union of four men. So †**Quadruˑmvir**, one of four men.

1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* 21 Mar., This quadrumvirate..called themselves 'The Wits'. 1790 *Bystander* 38 A quadrumvirate appeared almost at the same time. *Ibid.*, Taking a seat as a quadrumvir.

[**Quadrune**: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Quadrupartite, -pertite, obs. variants of QUADRIPARTITE.

Quadruped (kwǫˑdruped), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 7–8 -pede. [ad. L. *quadrupēs*, *-ped-is*, four-footed, a four-footed beast, f. *quadru-* QUADRU- + *pēs* foot.]

1. An animal which has four feet. (Usually confined to mammals, and excluding four-footed reptiles.)

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 104 Quadrupedes, Volatills and Fishes..have distinct and prominent organs of motion, legs, wings, and fins. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 The knees or flexure of his fore legs forwards (as in most quadrupeds). 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. ii. 21 Quadrupedes of the Serpentine Breed. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 105 The arms of men but very little resemble the fore feet of quadrupedes. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 25 In quadrupeds, the ear is nearly as large in the young as in the full grown animal. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 123 The fishes, upon which nearly all the aquatic quadrupeds almost entirely subsist.

Comb. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* vi. (1875) 258 If .. we compare .. serpent worship with quadruped-worship .. we shall find that it has no exceptionally wide area.

b. Applied *spec.* to the horse: cf. QUAD *sb.*4

1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 7 Even I..can hardly restrain the unbridled fierceness of the Quadrupedes. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 253 Others, with Swift..look on the noble quadrupede as superior to the man. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 220 The long straggling line of soldiers.. with their quadrupeds and baggage.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Four-footed.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind.* I. xvi. § 2 (1) The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprised at many actions of the quadruped and winged animals. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 622 Learn we might, if not too proud to stoop To quadruped instructors. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* vi. 65 This herd of quadruped giants was only at a short distance from us. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 68 The Mammalia are for the most part quadruped.

b. Belonging to, connected with, or appropriate to four-footed animals.

a 1835 MCCULLOCH *Attributes* (1843) II. 21 The Kangaroo labours under an invention which is an infringement upon the general simple and effectual one for quadruped motion. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 346, I do not press the scepticism of the materialist. I know the quadruped opinion will not prevail.

3. A verse of four feet. *rare*—1.

1800 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 328 The French.. make no difference between an anapaestic quadruped and a six-foot iambic.

Hence (or directly from stem of L. *quadrupēs*) **Quadruˑpedan**, †**Quadrupeded**, †**Quadrupeˑdial**, †**-peˑdian**, **Quadrupeˑdic**, **Quadrupeˑdical** *adjs.* = QUADRUPEDAL. **Quaˑdrupedism**, the fact of being a quadruped. **Quadruˑpedous** *a.*, quadrupedal (Bailey Vol. II, 1731).

1806 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 37 The human character may undergo strange mutations from *quadrupedan sympathy. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 272 So great murren or syckenes to any *quadrypedyd beste. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 64. 2/2 Quadrupeded Brutes. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 136 **Quadrupedial Signs.* 1647 *App. Almanak for* 1386, 74 Aries, Taurus, Leo, Sagittarius, and Capricorn, are called bestial or *quadrupedian signes, having representation of four-footed creatures. 1888 *Daily News* 26 June 9/1 The episcopal bacon which..roams, *quadrupedic, among the potato beds. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 681 Devoured or mutilated by (apparently) some hungry *quadrupedical animal. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxcix. (1862) 530 Among the Mahometans also, *quadrupedism is not considered an obstacle to a certain kind of canonisation.

Quadrupedal (kwŏdrūˑpĭdăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **quadrupedall.** [ad. late L. *quadrupedālis* (Bæda), f. *quadrupēs*: see prec. and -AL. Cf. obs. F. *quadrupedal* (Godef.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of animals: Four-footed. Also *transf.* of things.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 54 It [veal] is of an excellent ..nutritue..exceeding all quadrupedall creatures. 1715 *Hist. Reg.* (1724) Chron. Diary 57 Even the Quadrupedal Animals were strangely terrify'd. 1821–5 BARHAM in *Life & Lett.* I. ii. 80 According as he found them more or less intelligent than his quadrupedal companion. 1864–5 WOOD *Homes without H.* i. (1868) 6 Shafts through which the quadrupedal miner ejects the materials which it has scooped out. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 510 Beasts quadrupedal, mammiferous, Do credit to their beasthood. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 696 Two forces riding quadrupedal stools.

2. Of, belonging, or appropriate to, a quadruped. *Quadrupedal signs*, zodiacal signs named after quadrupeds (PHILLIPS 1696; cf. *quadrupedian* above, and BESTIAL 2).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 480 Worms of various kinds are bred in animal bodies, quadrupedal as well as human. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* viii. (1874) 149 The round ligament in the head of the quadrupedal thigh-bone. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. III. xxxiv. 261 The natural tendency in man to resume the quadrupedal state.

†3. 'Four foot long' (Phillips 1678). *Obs.*—0

†B. *sb.* A quadruped. *Obs. rare.*

1643 NETHERSOLE *Parables refl. on Times* 12 The Eagle, the King of Volatills,..the Lyon, King of Quadrupedals. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 11 My bloud..I confess to be the coldest of any Quadrupedals.

Quadruˑpedant, *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [ad. L. *quadrupedans* adj. and sb., f. *quadrupes* QUADRUPED.] a. *adj.* Quadrupedal. b. *sb.* A horse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quadrupedant*, ..that goeth on four feet. 1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* iv. (1876) 79 The huge nails which enter into the hoofs of the quadrupedants.

So †**Quadrupedant** *v.*, to use the four feet. †**Quadrupedate** *v.*, *intr.* to act as a quadruped; *trans.* to convert into a quadruped. **Quadrupedaˑtion**, stamping with the four feet.

1792 *Bar. Munchausen's Trav.* xxix. 130 At which, *quadrupedanting, plunged the steed. 1623 COCKERAM, **Quadrupedate*, to goe on foure legs. 1629 T. ADAMS *England's Sickness* in *Wks.* 306 We were..quadrupedated with an earthly, stooping, grouseling couetousnesse. 1862 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* III. xvi, A carriage and pair pulled sharply up at the door, with more than the usual amount of *quadrupedation.

†**Quadruplate,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 quatriplate. [f. ppl. stem of L. *quadruplāre*: see QUADRUPLE and -ATE 3.] To multiply by four.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E vij, Ther be certan nobull men the wich bere theys tractis triplatit .. and sum bere hit quatriplatit. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xi. D iij, Then quadruplate the distance. 1611 COTGR., *Quadrupler* .. to quadruplate, or make foure times as much. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

So †**Quadruplate** *ppl. a.*, quadruple. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Orph. & Eur.* 228 Thair leirit he tonis.. As duplare, triplare, and..the quadruplait.

†**Quadruplator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *quadruplātor*, (1) a public informer, (2) one who multiplies by four (see prec.). The exact origin of sense 1 is not certain, though there is probably some connexion with *quadruplum* a fourfold penalty.] a. A public informer. b. One who restores fourfold.

1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 109 Our prouling informers, like those old sycophants in Athens, or the quadruplators in Rome. *Ibid.* 114 Zacheus..imposed upon himself..a fourfold restitution...Here was a right quadruplator indeed; and in the best sence. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* viii. 32 A cunning fetch of an old quadruplator.

So †**Quadruplation,** multiplying by four. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* N niv b, That must be doen by that quadriplation as you taught before. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Quadruple (kwǫˑdrup'l), *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Also 6 quadriple, 8 quadruble. [a. F. *quadruple* (13th c., OF. also *quadruble*), ad. L. *quadruplus*, f. *quadru-* QUADRU- + *-plus* as in *duplus* DOUBLE. An earlier form in Eng. was QUATREBLE, q.v. The stressing *quadruˑple* (see quots. *a* 1745 and 1820 in A) is usual in Sc.]

A. *adj.* Fourfold; consisting of four parts; four times as great or as many as. Const. *of*, *to*, or without prep.

1557 [see b]. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. x. § 3 A law that

..doth punish thieves with a quadruple restitution. 1628 MEAD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 268 The quadruple strength which they have prepared against our fleet. *a*1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 9 [A sum] quadruple to so much in this age. *a*1745 SWIFT *To George-Nim-Dan-Dean, Esq.* (R.), How I joy to see thee wander..In circling mazes, smooth and supple, And ending in a clink quadruple. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 269 To receive light and heat quadruple to that of the earth. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 146 A quadruple wrath Unhinges the poor world. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Machiavelli* (1887) 34 When the value of silver was more than quadruple of what it now is. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner. & Ferns* 576 Single, triple, or quadruple concentric series of narrow elements.

b. In various special applications.

Quadruple algebra, algebra in which four independent units are used. *Quadruple counterpoint*, four-part counterpoint in which the parts may be interchanged without breaking the rules of counterpoint. *Quadruple pistole* = sb. 2 b. † *Quadruple proportion* = quadruple ratio. *Quadruple quaver*, a hemidemisemiquaver. *Quadruple ratio*, the ratio of four to one. *Quadruple rhythm, time*, in *Mus.*, rhythm or time having four beats in a measure.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B j b, If it containe it .4. tymes, then is it [the proportion] quadrupla, or quadruple. *Ibid.* C j, Proportion..Doble, Triple, Quadriple. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pistole*..has its augmentations, and diminutions; which are *quadruple pistoles, double pistoles*, and *half pistoles*. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xvii. 234 Triple and quadruple counterpoints..consist of three or four melodies so interwoven that any of them may become a correct bass to the others. 1898 J. HAMMOND *Let.* 22 Dec., Hamilton's Quaternions is a quadruple algebra, the 4 independent units being his i, j, k, and the unit of quantity.

c. *Hist. Quadruple alliance*, an alliance of four powers, *esp.* that of Britain, France, Germany and Holland in 1718, and of Britain, France, Spain and Portugal in 1834.

1735 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 3, I believe you will guess there is no quadruple alliance. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1829 I. 76 She [France] secretly engaged, also, in negotiations with Russia, Austria, and Spain, to form a quadruple alliance. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xv. § 2 (1874) 304 France, England, and the United Provinces presently joined the Emperor in the Quadruple Alliance against Spain.

fig. 1787 BURNS *Let. to Miss Chalmers* 12 Dec., Misfortune, bodily constitution, hell, and myself, have formed a 'quadruple alliance' to guarantee the other.

d. Applied to printing-papers which are four times the usual size, as *quadruple crown, -demy, -foolscap*, etc. Cf. QUAD *a.*

B. *sb.* 1. Anything fourfold; a sum or quantity four times as great as another.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 61 Now if we place these Triples..in the vpper ranke we shall produce Quadruples. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 149 The quadruple of the pryce of the inch of the best sort of schoes. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 309, I believe, if he had laid them [the damages] at quadruple, the jury would have given him every cent.

2. *spec.* † a. A tooth having a quadruple root. *Obs.* † b. A coin of the value of four pistoles (so in French; cf. A. b, quot. 1727). *Obs.* † c. A fourfold fine. *Obs.* d. A printing machine which prints four copies at once.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Two donales two quadruples .viii. molares and two cassalles. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* XII. 20 See here his Quadruples which I never touched before. 1673 DRYDEN *Imbeyna* II. i, No transitory Sum, three hundred Quadruples in your own Country Gold. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1784/4 A considerable Sum of Money was stolen, among which were several Quadruples, or Four-Pistol-Pieces. 1695 *Sc. Acts Will. III*, c. 55 (1824) IX. 453/1 Incurring the Quadruples appointed by the said Act by way of penalty. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 203 It was Mr. Lloyd who had the first of these new Quadruples at work on a London daily newspaper.

C. *adv.* in *Comb.* In a fourfold manner.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xli, Places of distrust and cruelty, and restraint, they would have left quadruple-locked for ever. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 62/1 Blundell's Patent Duplex (quadruple acting) portable Fire Engines.

Quadruple (kwŏ·drŭp'l), *v.* Also 6 quadriple, 7 -ruble. [ad. F. *quadrupler* (1404) or L. *quadrupl-āre*, f. *quadrupl-us*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To make four times as great or as many as before; to multiply by four.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 30 He suld fecht that day, Thouch Tryplit or quadruplit war thai. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* F iij, Therfore I doe quadriple .195. and it maketh .780. *c*1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 129 Yet we all, all losse thou sufferst thus, Will treble; quadruple in gaine. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 87 Double the howers above twelve in the longest solstitiall day, and the product will shew the climat, quadruple them 'twill shew the parallell. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 439, I am confident..that the mass of human wretchedness is quadrupled by their influence. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 178 The Press, by reporting the speeches of these men, quadrupled their power in Parliament. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 The import of raw cotton..has more than quadrupled itself in two years.

2. To amount to four times as many as.

1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xi. 92 The number of females..probably more than quadrupled that of the male governors.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To grow to four times the former number, amount, or size.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 296 The trade of Scotland has more than quadrupled since the first erection of the two publick banks at Scotland. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* v. 97 The exports..have quadrupled since the relaxation of the monopoly. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xix. 145 Mr. Levy reduced the price of the paper...The circulation doubled, trebled, quadrupled.

Hence **Qua·drupled** *ppl. a.* = QUADRUPLE *a.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 99 The Harts of Briletum and Ibarne, have their reins quadrupled or fourfold. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 465 A quadrupled salt with a single molecule of adjunct.

Quadruplet (kwŏ·drŭplet). [f. QUADRUPLE + -ET; after *triplet*.]

1. *pl.* Four children born at a birth.

1787 GARTSHORE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 355 These are the only cases of quadruplets..he had ever heard of as born in Scotland. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 736/1 An instance of quadruplets consisting of three boys and a girl. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/2 Huller ventured on the assertion..that quadruplets were born once in 20,000 cases.

2. Any combination of four things or parts united or working together, *esp.* four combined springs (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.).

1852 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Hamilton* (1889) III. 338 We have then an harmonic quadruplet and sextuplet, and we might have octuplets, &c.

3. A bicycle for four riders. Cf. QUAD *sb.*3 Also *attrib.*

1895 *Daily News* 27 July 5/3 Professional riders on tandems, triplets, and quadruplets. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 641/2 A quadruplet team covered a flying quarter in 25.2 secs.

Quadruplex (kwŏ·drŭpleks), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *quadruplex* fourfold, f. QUADRU- + *plic-*, to fold.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Electric Telegraphy.* Applied to a system by which four messages can be sent over one wire at the same time.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1842/1 *Quadruplex Telegraph.* 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* p. iii, In 1874 Edison invented a quadruplex system for the simultaneous transmission of four communications over the same conductor. 1881 LAMBORN *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* No. 618. 411 Duplex and quadruplex telegraphy, one of the most striking achievements of modern telegraphy.

2. *Engineering.* Applied to an engine in which the expansion of the steam is used four times in cylinders of increasing diameter.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 10/2 A steamer, fitted with five-crank quadruplex engines.

B. *sb.* A telegraphic instrument by means of which four simultaneous messages can be sent over the same wire.

Hence **Qua·druplex** *v.*, to make (a telegraph circuit, etc.) quadruplex. Cf. QUAD *v.*

1887 *Brit. Mercr. Gaz.*, 15 June 43/2 The multiplication of wires soon attracted attention to methods of duplexing and quadruplexing the circuits. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Mar. 5/2 If the line is already duplexed..the addition of the phonophore will quadruplex it.

Quadruplicate (kwŏdrū·plikĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quadruplicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *quadruplicāre* to quadruple, f. *quadruplex*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* 1. Fourfold; four times repeated. *Quadruplicate proportion, ratio*, the proportion or ratio of fourth powers in relation to that of the radical quantities.

1657 HOWARD *Absurd Geom.* Wks. 1845 VII. 378 An infinite row of Arithmetically proportionals, in proportion quadruplicate. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxi. 269 The efforts tending to destroy the adhesion of beams from their gravity only, increase in the quadruplicate ratio of their lengths. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 169 The same [probability] is increased in a quadruplicate ratio, from considering the phenomena of all these four superior planets.

2. Forming four exactly corresponding copies.

1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. (1810) 72, I have directed the formula for you to sign of four corresponding quadruplicate receipts.

B. *sb.* 1. *In quadruplicate*: In four exactly corresponding copies or transcripts.

1790 W. HASTINGS *Let. to Boswell* 2 Dec. in *B.'s Johnson* an. 1781 Of these [letters], one which was written in quadruplicate..has already been made publick. 1900 *Rules* (25 Oct.) *under Money-Lenders Act* vi, The order shall be signed in quadruplicate by the permanent Secretary.

fig. 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 47 Four times Cupid's debtor I—Bankrupt in quadruplicate.

2. *pl.* Four things exactly alike; *esp.* four exactly corresponding copies of a document.

1883 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 342 The..conveniences which merchants..believed to be afforded by the system of triplicates or quadruplicates.

Quadruplicate (kwŏdrū·plikĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *quadruplicāre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To multiply by four; to make four times as many or as great; to quadruple.

1661 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 56 Or else duplicate,..quadruplicate, &c. the Fraction according to the given Integer. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 327 Sometimes the Proportion is to be quadruplicated. 1861 *Under the Spell* III. 221 Prices 'were "quadruplicated", the demand for places being great. 1888 G. W. CABLE in *Amer. Missionary* Apr. 90 If you knew the national value of this work,..you would quadruplicate it before the year is out.

2. To make or provide in quadruplicate; to provide four (things) exactly alike.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. iii. 64 We are in danger of duplicating and triplicating and quadruplicating [wedding presents].

Hence **Quadru·plicating** *vbl. sb.* (Ash *Suppl.* 1775).

Quadruplication (kwŏdrūplikē·ʃən). [ad. L. *quadruplicātiōn-em*, n. of action from *quadruplicāre* to make fourfold: see prec.]

1. The action or process of making fourfold, of multiplying by four; also, the result of this; a thing folded four times.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 78 It [the vein] is admitted into the quadruplication of Dura mater. 1611 COTGR., *Quadruplication*, a quadruplication. 1626 in BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.* [Hence in COCKERAM, BLOUNT, etc.] 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 24 Quadruplication..is to double the Duplication. 1839 ALISON *Europe* (1849-50) VII. xli. § 16. 19 Twenty-eight years; the well-known period of the quadruplication of the Sum at compound interest of five per cent.

2. *Civil* and *Canon Law.* A pleading on the part of the defendant, corresponding to the rebutter at common law. Cf. QUADRUPLY *sb.*

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 243 After a Triplication [follows] a Quadruplication. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 171 Quadr[u]plications, which the Defendant propounds to the Plaintiffs Triplications.

Quadru·plicature. [f. QUADRUPLICATE *v.* + -URE.] = prec., sense 1. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Quadruplicity (kwŏdrūplī·sĭti). [ad. L. *quadruplicitas*, n. of quality f. *quadruplex*: see QUADRUPLEX and -ITY.] Fourfold nature; the condition of being fourfold, or of forming a set of four.

*c*1590 GRATIAN *Fr. Bacon* ix. 71 The quadruplicity Of elemental essence. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Wales* 1. 44 King Canutus the Dane,..in regard of his quadruplicitie of kingdomes, esteemed himselfe more then a man mortall. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 37 Dr. Brown..hath ranked this conceit of the eyes of a snail (and especially their quadruplicity) amongst the vulgar errors. 1825 S. T. COLERIDGE *Aids Reflect.* App. C. (1838) I. 305 The universal quadruplicity, or four elemental forms of power. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* iii. 41 The origin of the term [final cause] lies in the Aristotelian quadruplicity of causes as such.

† **Quadruplify**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *quadruplus* QUADRUPLE + -(I)FY.] = QUADRUPLE *v.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 99 In the hynder part of the head these Membranes are Quadruplified.

Quadrupling (kwŏ·drŭplĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUADRUPLE *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the vb.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 70 The doubling, trebling, quadrupling, &c. of Rations is performed by squaring, cubing, biquadrating, &c. of the terms. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Mar. 1/1 Supplemented, say, by the quadrupling of our field artillery.

† **Qua·druply**, *sb. Sc. Law. Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *quadruplique* (16th c. in Littré *Suppl.*); cf. DUPLY.] = QUADRUPLICATION 2.

1695 *Sc. Acts Will. III*, c. 6 (1824) IX. 365/2 The Clerks writing of the Defences, Duplyes, Triplyes, Quadruplyes, and so furth for the defender and pursuer. 1762 (*title*) Quadruplies for..R. Graham..J. Bakie [etc.] to the triplie for P. Honeymoon [etc.], Feb. 10. 1820 [see DUPLY *b*].

Quadruply (kwŏ·drŭplĭ), *adv.* [f. QUADRUPLE *a.* + -LY 2.] Four times; in a fourfold degree or manner.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, The innocent person is quadruply recompensed..for the danger he underwent. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Orat. Julian* p. lxvi, Thy orb quadruply intersects these worlds. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (1884) 4 The poet's [Young's] father was quadruply clerical, being at once rector, prebendary, court chaplain, and dean.

Quadruviall, obs. form of QUADRIVIAL.

Quadrypedyd: see after QUADRUPED.

Quadundrum, obs. variant of CONUNDRUM.

‖ **Quæ·dam.** *Obs. rare.* [L., fem. sing. and pl. of *quīdam* some one, QUIDAM.] A woman, female (in disparaging sense). Also as *pl.*

*a*1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. 118*a* 35 Vain attire, wherein wanton Quædams in those days came to..excess. *Ibid.* II. 128 He..settles in Bugden-House for three Summers with a Seraglio of Quædams.

Quaem, obs. form of QUALM *sb.*

Quaer, obs. form of QUIRE *sb.*, WHERE *adv.*

‖ **Quære** (kwī·ərī), *v. imper.* and *sb.* Also 6 *q* quere, 6,7 queer, quire. [L., imper. of *quærĕre* (med.L. *querere*) to ask, inquire. Now usually in anglicized form, QUERY.]

1. *v. imper.* Introducing a question or subject of inquiry: Ask, inquire; hence, 'one may ask', 'it is a question' *whether*, etc.).

1535 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.* 128 b (Stanf.) Quere the dyuersite. 1548 STANSFORD *Kinges Prer.* (1577) 54 b, But *quere* whether his highnes may lese he aght in possession in those cases by a claime or not. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 115 Now with standing, quære, whether a cauelesse ambition..turned not rather Duunt into Gallant. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 17 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 141 Quære more about this. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 3 David Sewall..has no ambition nor avarice, they say (however, *quære*). 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 32 *Quere*, whether the natural influence of light and heat occasions this apparent coincidence. 1860 O'DONOVAN *Three Fragm.* 126 *Quære*, is *Cenung* an Hibernicized form of the Teutonic ..*kœning*, king?

2. *sb.* A question, QUERY.

1589 WARNER *Alb Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 150 Thy bad doth passe by probate, but a Quere is for mee. 1629 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 54 It would be thought a quære at the beste. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 222 The greater Quere is, when he will come again, and yet indeed it is no Quere at all. 1736 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 25 Mar., I wondered a little at your quære who Cheselden was?

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 254 'The quere itself is its own reply' said I. 1863 A. J. HORWOOD *Yearbks.* 30 & 31 *Edw. I* Pref. 26 *note*, This appears to answer Mr. Booth's quaere..as to the reason for the tender of the demy-mark.

Hence † **Quære, quere** *v.*, to query. *Obs.*

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 131 It might be quæred. 1663 *Aron-Cinn.* 101 He quæres what it is that renders a people blessed. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 23 (1713) I. 153 Nay, let 'em consider of it; and let us Quere about the matter. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) III. 137 Should not one quere whether he had not those proofs in his hands antecedent to the cabinet?

Quæree, -rie, Quærent, obs. ff. QUERY, QUERENT.

† **Quæ·ritate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *quærītāre*, freq. of *quærĕre* to ask, inquire.] *trans.* To inquire or search into.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 387 Apothecaryes quæritate its Medicinall use, which Mithridates knew.

Quæry, obs. form of QUERY.

† **Quæsite,** anglicized f. QUÆSITUM. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1655 OUGHTRED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 83 Your fourth quæsite is, why the equation whereby it is solved is the very same in both?

‖ **Quæsitum** (kwĭsəi·tŏm). Pl. quæsita. [L., neut. sing. of *quæsīt-us*, pa. pple. of *quærĕre* to seek: see QUESITED.] That which is sought for; an object of search; the answer to a problem.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. Introd., So as to proceed intirely from the Data to the Quæsita, from things known to such as are unknown. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 176 A series of careful and exact measures in every different state of the datum and quæsitum. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 229 In the Analytic order the Conclusion would be more properly called the Quæsitum.

Quæstor (kwī·stŏr). *Rom. Antiq.* Also 4–7 **questor.** [a. L. *quæstor*, agent-n. from *quærĕre* to seek, inquire.] **a.** One of a number of Roman officials who had charge of the public revenue and expenditure, acting as treasurers of state, pay-masters of the troops, etc. **b.** In early times: A public prosecutor in certain criminal cases.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 49 Caton þe questor brouȝte hym [Ennius] to Rome. Questor is he þat gadreþ tribut to Rome, and þe domesman was somtyme i-cleped questor. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 80 Adrian was made Questor, that is to say, he had charge to prouide victuals and furniture for the campe. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* § 12 (1653) 45 Tiberius granted a Questors dignitie unto a Bishop for his eloquence. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 53 In the course of nine centuries, the office of quæstor had experienced a very singular revolution. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 339 The two quæstors who judged in cases of blood, were also chosen from the patricians.

transf. and *fig.* 1850 S. DOBELL *The Roman* v. Poet. Wks. (1875) 63, I, her [Pity's] quæstor, Claim tribute from you. A few tears will pay it. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 124 Our modern quæstors are every whit as grasping and venal as the satellites of Verres and Dolabella.

Quæstor, variant of QUESTOR *sb.*[1]

Quæstorial (kwĭstō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *quæstōrĭ-us* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a quæstor or his position in the state.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* I. (1865) VI. 197 Narcissus had received the quæstorial ornaments as the reward of his services. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* I. v. (1875) 67 Men of consular and quæstorial parentage.

So † **Quæsto·rian** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 335 Consular, Prætorian, Questorian or Equestrian officers.

Quæstorship (kwĭ·stŏrʃip). [f. QUÆSTOR + -SHIP.] The office of quæstor.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 141/5 V° Questorship, *quæstura*. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 186 After his Questorship till he [Agricola] was created Tribune of the people. *c* 1650 DENHAM *Of Old Age* 94, I, five years after, at Tarentum wan The Quæstorship. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iv, Your petty thirst for fasces and quæstorships. 1871 SHELLEY *Livy* I. Introd. 90 Of all the great magistracies, the quæstorship was the lowest in dignity.

So † **Quæ·story** (in 6 **questorie**). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 382 The small pepill had sic victorie, that thay belevit the questorie nocht to be the end of this honoure.

Quæstuary (kwī·stiu̯ări), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 quest-. [ad. L. *quæstuāri-us*, f. *quæstus* gain: see -ARY. Cf. obs. F. *questuaire* (Godef.).]

A. *adj.* Connected or concerned with gain; money-making.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays le Roy* 125 If they be poore, they applie themselues to questuarie, or gainfull arts; whereby to haue meanes to liue. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 137 Although lapidaries, and questuary enquirers affirme it, yet the Writers of Minerals..are of another beliefe. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 454 The Lawyers, the Divines, and all quæstuary professions. *a* 1864 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* (1866) I. xii. 352 This..may be termed the quæstuary class,..this being the end which they aim at.

† **B.** *sb.* One who seeks for gain; *spec.* = QUESTOR *sb.* I. *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 12 Not giuen by the popes, but lewdly deuised by some of his base questuaries for an aduantage. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* ii. § 3 Gerson and Dominicus à Soto are asham'd of these prodigious indulgences, and suppose that the Pope's Quæstuaries onely did procure them.

† **Quæsture.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 **questure.** [ad. L. *quæstūra*.] = QUÆSTORSHIP.

1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 96 A great many Noble persons who stood in competition for the Questure.

† **Quafer,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Onomatopœic.] (See quot.).

1693 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 990 A Duck has larger Nerves that come into their Bills than Geese or any other Bird that I have seen and therefore quafer and grope out their Meat the most. [Copied as *quaffer* by Derham *Physico-Theol.* IV. xi. 292, and Bell *On the Hand* 150.]

Quaff (kwɑf), *sb.* [f. QUAFF *v.*] An act of quaffing, or the liquor quaffed; a deep draught.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 512/2 They thinke that a sermon costeth no more then a quaffe wil them. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 141 Now Alvida begins her quaff, And drinks a full carouse unto her King. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxiv. 129 Proteas gaue him a quaff of two gallons. 1889 G. GISSING *Nether World* I. v. 97 Each guest having taken a quaff of ale.

Quaff (kwuf), *v.* Also 6 **quaft, quaf,** 6–7 **quaffe.** [Of obscure origin; prob. onomatopœic (cf. QUAFER and QUASS *v.*).

The date and history of the word are against any connection with *quaff*, var. of QUAICH, which has been suggested as the source. (Vigfusson's ON. *kveyfa* 'to quaff' is an error, the correct form being *kneyfa*). The precise relationship of the earliest form *quaft* to Palsgrave's QUAUGHT and Sc. WAUCHT is obscure.]

1. *intr.* To drink deeply; to take a long draught; also, to drink repeatedly in this manner. Const. *of* († *in*).

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 331/2 The dregges of olde poysoned heresies in whiche they fell a quaffing with the deuill. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ix. (1870) 149 In Holand..many of the men..wyll quaf tyl they ben dronk. 1577 RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 77 Eate softly, and drinke manerly, take heede you doe not quaffe. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cocens* 47 Poyson must alwayes be administred in golden Challices, else none wille quaffe. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* iii. 35 To day we feast, and quaffe in frolique Bowles; To morrow fast. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II. xv, We laugh, and we quaff, and we banter. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iv, She had that day quaffed more copiously of the bowl than usual. 1876 BROWNING *Epilogue to Pacchiarotto*, Have faith, give thanks, but—quaff.

2. *trans.* To drink (liquor) copiously or in a large draught.

1555–8 PHAER *Æneid* III. G iv, Wyne in plenty great they quaff. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Lyrick to Mirth*, Let us sit and quaffe our wine. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xliv, Merry swains, who quaff the nut-brown ale. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 74 They quaffed the liquor in profound silence. 1878 *Masque Poets* 31 Now with back-flung head she quaffs The odorous white Mareotic wine.

fig. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brit. Age* Wks. 1874 III. 216 I'le rather at some banquet poyson him, And quaffe to him his death. 1674 MILTON *P. L.* v. 638 (ed. 2) They drink, and in communion sweet Quaff immortalitie and joy. 1820 LANDOR *Heroic Idylls, Thrasymedes & Eunoe* 38 Let my lips quaff purity From thy fair open brow.

b. With advbs. as *down, off, out, round, up.* (Cf. DRINK *v.*)

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 174 Hee calls for wine.. quaft off the Muscadell. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxvii, Oh let them in their gold quaffe dropsies down. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 593 In helmets they quaff round the welcome flood.

3. To drain (a cup, etc.) in a copious draught or draughts. Also with *off, out, up.*

1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) O iij, To quaft of two cannes or tankardes of wine. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 198, I quaffe full bowles of strong enchanting wines. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 152 Why do not I.. quaff up that bitter cup of affliction. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* viii, As one who quaffs Some potent wine-cup. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* vii, Your cup, filled with right good wine, I have just now quaffed off. 1868 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xliii. (1899) 98 And proffering his Cup, invites your Soul Forth to your Lips to quaff it.

4. To drive *away*, to bring *down to* or *into* (a certain state), by copious drinking. *rare.*

1714 *Love's Relief* in *Steele's Poet. Misc.* 42 Be brisk and gay, And quaff this sneaking Form away. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii. 442 When..I have quaff'd me down to their abasement. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 147 The room in which he quaffs, guzzles, and smokes himself into stupidity.

Quaff, obs. var. QUAICH; see also QUAYFE.

Quaffer (kwɑ·fəɹ), *sb.* [f. QUAFF *v.* + -ER 1.] One that quaffs or drinks deeply.

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 13 b, He is a quaffer namely of swete wyne. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 82 A company of honest good fellowes, and reasonable honeste quaffers. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 278 What a grief it was to Novellus Torquatus.. that his sonne was such a quaffer. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 346 Pouring it out and calling so lustily for quaffers.

Quaffer, *v.* : see QUAFER.

Quaffing (kwɑ·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUAFF *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.; copious drinking.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 687/2 By bibbing, & sipping, & quaffing. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 34 We haue robbed Greece of Gluttonie.. and Dutchland of quaffing. 1664 MRQ. WORC. in Dircks *Life* xviii. (1865) 325 Frivolous discourse tending to quarrels and quaffing. 1812 COMBE *Dr. Syntax, Picturesque Tour* XII, The Doctor talk'd nor ceased his quaffing. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 39 The unremitted quaffing of wine.

attrib. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 144 A quaffing cup, Wherein he tooke delight To bouse at boorde. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 123 Causing the Vessels of God's House to be made his Quaffing-bowls. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 35 Their quaffing liquors are Rum-Punch and Brandy-punch.

Quaffing (kwɑ·fiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That quaffs. Hence **Qua·ffingly** *adv.*

a 1693 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* III. xxxi. 255 The Lubbardly quaffing Monks. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 275 At evening empty a bottle or two, Quaffingly, quaffingly.

† **Quaff-tide.** *Obs.* The season for drinking.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 105 Bacchus third yeers feasting, when quaftyde aproacheth.

† **Qua·ffy,** *a. Obs.* Of the nature of quaffing.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Theyre panch with venison they fianck and quaffye carousing.

Quaft, obs. variant of QUAFF *v.*

Quag (kwæg), *sb.* Also 6, 8 **quage,** 7 **quagg(e.** [Related to QUAG *v.*; cf. QUAB, QUAW, and see QUAGMIRE.] A marshy or boggy spot, *esp.* one covered with a layer of turf which shakes or yields when walked on.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 16 Where you finde quicke sands, quages, and such like. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 342 Moorfields, which in former times, was but a fenny quagge, or moore. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 143 The latter walk upon a bottomless Quag into which unawares they may slump. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 253 We keep the road, Crooked or straight, through quags or thorny dells. 1883 BESANT *All in a Garden fair* I. ii. (1885) 19 There are pools in the forest..there are marshy places and quags.

fig. 1888 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 68/3 All who are trying to find a way out of the Vatican quag, without turning Protestants.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quag-brain, -kind, -water.*

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 244 Tho' Law and Justice were of slender growth Within his quag Brain. 1772 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 124 It was mostly of the quag kind, which is a sort of moss covered at top with a turf of heath and coarse aquatic grasses. *a* 1870 D. G. ROSSETTI *Poems* (1870) 252, I.. fouled my feet in quag-water.

Quag (kwæg), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Onomatopœic: cf. *wag, swag.* Some dialects have also *quaggle* corresp. to *waggle.*] *intr.* To shake; said of something soft or flabby.

1611 COTGR., *Brimbaler*, .. to shake, swag, or quag, as a great dug, or th' vnsound flesh of a foggie person. 1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 337 That To him a strutting panch may quagge with fat. 1623 tr. *Fevine's Theat. Hon.* v. i. 35 The earth being uncertaine and quagging. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xlviii, Many a poor head will ache, and many a poor belly quag, if it is so bad as they tell me.

Quag, *v.*[2] *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. QUAG *sb.*] *trans.* To submerge or fix in a quag.

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. 1776 II. 502 Unfortunately .. you sink deeper and quag yourself in your Roman Empire.

Quagga (kwæ·gă). Also 8–9 **quacha,** 9 **-ocha, kwagga.** [South African. The earliest authorities give it as a Hottentot word, writing it *quacha* (Juncker, 1710), *quaiha* (Kolbe, 1719, prob. a misprint), or *quagga* (Sparrman, 1783), but it is now current in Xosa-Kaffir in the form *iqwara*, with clicking *q* and guttural *r*. (J. Platt, in *Athenæum*, 19 May, 1901).] **a.** A South African equine quadruped (*Equus* or *Hippotigris Quagga*), related to the ass and zebra, but less fully striped than the latter. **b.** Burchell's zebra.

The true quagga is believed to have been exterminated about 1873.

1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* I. 223 One of the animals called quaggas by the Hottentots and colonists. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 713 The quacha, or quagga. 1815 SIR J. BARROW *Travels* 320 The Qua-cha, which was long thought to be the female Zebra, is now known to be of a species entirely different. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 274 The poor quagga..is a timid animal with a gait and figure much resembling those of an ass. 1839 DARWIN *Jrnl. Beagle* v. 100 Two zebras, and the quaccha, two gnus, and several antelopes. 1859 — *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 128 The quagga, though so plainly barred like a zebra over the body, is without bars on the legs.

attrib. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 412 The quagga hybrid was less striped than many dun-coloured horses.

Quaggy (kwæ·gi), *a.* [f. QUAG *sb.* or *v.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Of ground: That shakes under the foot; full of quags; boggy, soft. Also of streams: Flowing through boggy soil.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 499 Certaine uneven and quaggie miry plots. *a* 1756 COLLINS *Ode Superst. Highl.* 59 O'er the watery strath or quaggy moss. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi, The path .. was rough, broken, and in many places quaggy and unsound. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* XI. 188 A plain.. with quaggy brooks cleft through.

2. Of things, esp. of the body or flesh: Soft, yielding, flabby. Also of persons in respect of their flesh, and *fig.*

?16.. *Time's Storehouse* 26 (L.) Heate and travaile are yrkesome to the Gaules' quaggy bodies. 1611 COTGR., *Mollasse*, quaggie, swaggie [etc.]. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. ix. (1737) 37 A female called *Pear* .. said to be quaggy and flabby. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 158 Behold her, then, spreading the whole troubled bed with her huge quaggy carcase. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. 120 O the quaggy rascal!.. I'd have given him a little bone to his fat. 1822–34 *Good's Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) II. 680 The cells [of dead bone] being filled with a corrupt sanies or spongy caruncles, so that the whole assumes a quaggy appearance. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxv. 125 A mature man who uses hair-oil ..has probably got a quaggy spot on him.

Comb. 1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 343 May she turn quaggy fat.

Hence **Qua·gginess,** quaggy condition.

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 85 Considering the unsoundnesse and qagginesse of their [Astrologers'] grounds.

Quaȝte, obs. pa. t. of QUETCH *v.*

Quagmire (kwæ·gməi₁ə). [app. f. QUAG *sb.* or *v.*[1] (but evidenced a little earlier) + MIRE. Numerous synonyms, with a first element of similar form, were in use in the 16th and 17th cents., as *qua-*, *quab-*, *quad-*, *quake-*, *qual-*, *quave-*, *quawmire*, which will be found in their alphabetical places: cf. also *bog-*, *gog-* and *wag-mire*. The precise relationship of these to each other is not clear: all, or most, may be independent attempts to express the same idea (cf. etym. note to QUAKE *v.*).]

1. A piece of wet and boggy ground, too soft to sustain the weight of men or the larger animals; a quaking bog; a fen, marsh.

1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 530 There was a certain quagmire before him, that ran with a swift running stream. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 26 They come to bogs and quagmyres, much like to them in Ireland. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 120 [Holland is] the greatest Bogg of Europe, and Quagmire of Christendom. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 131 The quagmire being pierced .. is found no where above two feet deep. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xiv. 121 The excessive rains .. had converted the whole country into a mere quagmire. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 47 To reach the mountain crest without sinking miserably in a quagmire.

Comb. 1611 COTGR., *Mollasse*,.. quagmire-like.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Anything soft, flabby, or yielding.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. xii. (1718) 50 Thy flesh a trembling bog, a quagmire full of humours. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 100 The rich are corpulent, drown'd in foggy quagmires of fat and dropsy. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 488 The indurated patches seem, in some cases, to be fixed upon a quagmire of offensive fluid.

b. A position or situation from which extrication is difficult.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv, I have followed Cupid's Jack-a-lantern, and find myself in a quagmire at last. 1851 BRIGHT *Sp., Eccl. Titles Bill* 12 May, The noble Lord .. is in a quagmire, and he knows it well. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. ii. (1875) 178 Many a fine intellect has been driven into the deep quagmire.

Hence **Qua·gmire** *v.*, in *pass.* to be sunk or stuck in a quagmire; also *fig.* †**Qua·gmirist**, one who makes a quagmire of himself. **Qua·gmiry** *a.*, of the nature of a quagmire; boggy.

1637 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 233 A most hideous swamp, so thick with bushes and so quagmiry [etc.]. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 4 These drunken drones, these gut-mongers, these Quagmirists. 1701 *Laconics* 120 (L.) When a reader has been quagmired in a dull heavy book. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 42 A man is never quagmired till he stops.

†**Quagswag**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. QUAG and SWAG, both used by Cotgr. in rendering F. *brinbaler*.] *intr.* To shake to and fro.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xi. 78 Advised her not to put her selfe into the hazard of quags-wagging in the Lee.

Quahaug, quahog (kwāhō·g, kwō·hŏg). *U.S.* Also quau-, quohog. [Narragansett Indian, given by Roger Williams as *poquauhock*: *-k* or *-g* is the plural ending in Algonquian tongues.] The common round clam (*Venus mercenaria*) of the Atlantic coast of North America: —HEN *sb.* 6.

[1643 R. WILLIAMS *Key Lang. Amer.* 107 Poquauhock, this the English call Hens, a little thick shel-fish, which the Indians wade deepe and dive for.] 1828 in WEBSTER. 1851 MELVILLE *Whale* xiv. 70 They first caught crabs and quohogs in the sand. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 656/1 So seemingly impregnable a victim [of the star-fish] as the quahaug. 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/1 In every hotel bill of fare the clam or quahog..figures in a variety of shapes.

Quahte, obs. pa. t. of QUETCH *v.* **Quahis**, obs. f. WHOSE. **Quai**, variant of QUAY.

Quaich, quaigh (kwēˑχ). *Sc.* Forms: α. 7–8 quech, 7, 9 queich, 8– quegh, 9 quaigh, quaich, (quoich). β. 8 quaff, quoff, coif. [a. Gael. *cuach* 'cup, OIr. *cúach*, prob. ad. L. *caucus* (Gr. καῦκα), whence also W. *cawg*. The β-forms are peculiar, as there is no general tendency in Sc. to substitute *f* for *ch*.] A kind of shallow drinking-cup formerly common in Scotland, usually made of small wooden staves hooped together and having two ears or handles, but sometimes fitted with a silver rim, or even made entirely of that metal.

α. 1673 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 14 A quech weighting 18 unce and 10 drop. 1697 *Inv.* in *Scott. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 90/2 Three round queichs without luggs. 1715 PENNECUIK *Descr. Tweeddale*, etc. II. 71 A great Quech, which they were made to Drink out of. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xxvi, The quaighs were deep, the liquor strong. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 61 Passing a cooper's shop..I stept in and bought two little quaighs. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 142 A silver quaich out of which Prince Charles Edward had drunk.

attrib. 1703 *Inv.* in *Scott. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 90/2 A big quech cup with three lugs.

β. 1711 RAMSAY *On Maggy Johnstoun* ix, Sae brawly did a pease-scon toast Bliz i' the queff. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 157 It is often drank..out of a cap, or coif as they call it; this is a woodden dish [etc.]. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., The spirits were drunk out of a silver quaff.

Quaid, var. QUED *a.*; see also QUAY *v.* **Quaier**, obs. f. QUIRE. **Quaife, -ff(e**, obs. Sc. ff. COIF. **Quaik**, obs. Sc. f. QUAKE *v.*; var. Sc. *quhaik*, WHAIK.

Quail (kwēil), *sb.* Forms: 4 quaille, 4–5 quaylle, 4–6 quayle, 4–7 quaile, 5 qwayle, qwyle, 6 quale, *Sc.* qua(i)l3e, (7 -3ie), 6– quail. [a. OF. *quaille* (F. *caille*) = Piov. *calha*, It. *quaglia*, OSp. *coalla*, med.L. *qualia*, *qualea* and *quaquila*, *quacula*; the source is prob. Teutonic, cf. MDu., MLG. *quackele* (Du. *kwakkel*) and OHG. *quatala*, of imitative origin.]

1. A migratory bird allied to the partridge (family *Perdicidæ*), found in the Old World and Australia; *esp.* the European species, *Coturnix communis* or *dactylisonans*, the flesh of which is much esteemed for the table.

The Australian quails are chiefly hemipods (*Turnix*), esp. the Painted Quail, *T. varius*, or *Hemipodius melinatus*. The single New Zealand species (*Coturnix Novæ-Zelandiæ*) is almost extinct.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1084, I stod as stylle as dased quayle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1150 Thou shalt make him couche as doth a quaille. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 219 Geyn Phebus uprist syngen wyl the quayille. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xvi. 13 At euen the quayles came vp. — *Ps.* civ. 40 At their desyre, there came quales. 1555 W. WAITEMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 53 Quaill, and mallard, are not but for the richer sorte. 1602 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. (1631) 284 The fighting game at Quailes was Anthonies overthrowe. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, Do you dispise your own Manna..and long after Quails? 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1657 While the quail clamours for his running mate. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 212 The quail is by all known to be a bird of passage. 1846 STORRS *Disc. Australia* II. vii. 250 It is known to the colonists as the Painted Quail. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 296 Close within the long grass lies the quail.

2. *dial.* a. The corn-crake. (First quot. dub.)

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxiii, The quailye crakand in the corne. 1881 *Leicest. Gloss.*, *Quail*, the land-rail or corn-crake.

b. The small spotted water-hen.

1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1768) II. 504 In Lincolnshire it is known by the name of quail.

3. One of several American gallinaceous birds resembling the European quail, *esp.* the Virginian Quail or colin (*Ortyx virginianus*), and the Californian or Crested Quail (*Lophortyx californicus*).

1817–8 CONNET *Resid. U.S.* (1892) 43, Chickens .. as big as American Partridges (misnamed quails). 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 440 *Ortyx Virginianus*,..the Quail of the inhabitants of New England, the Partridge of the Pennsylvanians. 1861 G. F. BURKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xi. 285 A brace of what the Americans call quail.

†4. *fig.* A courtesan. *Obs.* (So F. *caille coiffée*.) An allusion to the supposed amorous disposition of the bird: see the passages cited by Nares.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 57 Heere's Agamemnon,..one that loues Quails. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. Prol. (17.37) 83 Several coated Quails, and lac'd Mutton.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quail-basket*, *-feeding*, *-fight*, *-fighter*, *-fighting*, *-net*, *-pit*, *-potage*, etc.; *quail-surfeited* adj.; **quail-call** = QUAIL-PIPE; **quail-dove**, a dove of the West Indies and Florida (*Starnœnas cyanocephalus*); **quail-hawk**, a New Zealand species of falcon; **quail-pigeon**, a pigeon of the genus *Geophaps*; **quail-snipe**, a South American plover of the genus *Thinocorys*. Also QUAIL-PIPE.

1598 FLORIO, *Quagliere*,.. a *quaile basket. 1822 D. BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* I. 99 A Quailpipe or *Quailcall. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 147/1 In old days they were taken in England in a net, attracted thereto by means of a Quail call. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. lxiii, When a mania took place in Athens .. for *quail-feeding or philosophy. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xviii. (1887) 78 Cokfights and *quailefightes. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* 1. iv. *note*, The Athenians..were great cock-fighters and *quail-fighters. 1776 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) V. 214 *Quailfighting was a favourite amusement among the Athenians. 1873 BULLER *Birds N. Zeal.* (1888) I. 217 The *Quail-Hawk exhibits great perseverance in pursuit of its prey. 1598 FLORIO, *Quagliera*, a *quaile-net. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Housek. Managem.* 56 Quails..kept in your own *quail-pit and well fed. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Quail*, You may also have a *Quail-Potage in the Form of an Oil. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CXXV, And hang a Nose to Leekes, *Quaile-Sur fetted.

Quail (kwēil), *v.*[1] Forms: 5–6 quayll, 5–7 quayle, (5 whayle), quailo, 6–7 quale, 7 quaillo, 6– quail. See also QUEAL. [Of uncertain origin. The early spelling and rimes prove a ME. *quailen* (with diphthongal *ai*), for which there is no obvious source. Phonology, sense, and date are against any connexion with early ME. *quelen* QUELE.

In literary use the word is very common from about 1520 to 1650, after which it practically disappears until its revival, app. by Scott, in the early part of the 19th c.]

I. *intr.*

1. Of material things, as persons, plants, etc.: To decline from a natural or flourishing condition; to fail or give way; to fade, wither, etc. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1775 Ewery thyng.. that maketh resistens Ageyn nature, ful soone wil it quayle. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1071 Better were a thing never to [be] had Than in handes to quaile & to be badde. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 24 Length of time, causeth man and beast to quaile. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 91 The braunch once dead, the budde eke needes must quaile. 1602 J. RHODES *Answ. Rom. Rhyme, Sp. touch. Heretics*, Christ's word .. that heauen and earth should quaile, Before his word one iote should faile. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E. D. S.), *Quail*, to grow ill. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Quail*, to fail, to fall sick, to faint. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Quail*, to languish; to fail; to fall sick. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s. v., *Quail*, to wither; ..'These flowers soon quail'.

2. Of immaterial things.

a. Of an action, undertaking, state of things, etc.: To fail, break down, come to nothing. *Obs.* In mod. use (transf. from 3): To give way, yield *to* or *before*.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1019 Whan moost nede is, his resons will quayll [*v.r.* whayle]. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 197 Thei fynally concludyd .. ther shold lack 2 or 3 voyces, wherby the election shold quayle. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. 23 b, They toyle and moyle lenst that his state by talke of tongue should quaile. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* V. xxi. 194 After great massaker and execution committed, the fight began to quaile. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. § 23. 585 The Kings Ambassadours returne out of France, without hauing effected that which they went about, so that the whole enterprize quailed.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxv, Roderick Dhu's renown.. [should] quail to that of Malcolm Græme. 1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* III. iv. § 9. 117 The name of William himself quailed before that of Abelard.

b. Of courage, †hope, †faith, etc.: To fail, give way, become faint or feeble.

1557 POLE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. lxviii. 246 The faythe of the sacraments began to quayle in so many hartes. *a* 1577 (GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 1869) I. 43 Since courage quayles, and commes behind, *Go sleepe*. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 89 If..the hope began to quaile, forthwith courage failed withall. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 408, I perceiue your zeale quales shrewdly in this Laodicean age. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 212 Perils, which make the courage of the hardiest quail.

3. Of persons: To lose heart, be cowed or discouraged; to give way through fear (*to* or *before* a formidable person or thing).

1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xliii. 122 He made them this faithful promise to the intent that they should not quaile. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1224/1 The comming forward of these forces caused the rebels..to quaile in courage. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. vi. 23 Braggers..vaunt much at the beginning, but quaile commonly in the middle of the fray. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 222 All the Lords quailing, and Appuleius tyrannizing. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* XXXV, I have not quail'd to danger's brow. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 137 The Earl of Chester.. who had risen in armed rebellion, quailed before the march of Hubert.

b. Of the heart or spirit; also of the eyes.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* I. (1859) 531 Mens hearts do quail and faint, if they once perceive that they travail in vaine. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI. ix. 924 Seeing many of the defendants..hurt and wounded, their hearts began to quaile. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 149 Thy daughter For whom my heart drops blood, and my false spirits Quaile to remember. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 22, [They] felt their hearts quailing under their multiplied hardships. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. i. 1. 26 Their sharp eyes quailed quickly before his savage glances. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 249 In Gethsemane, the brave spirit of Jesus quailed.

II. *trans.*

†4. To affect injuriously, to spoil, impair; to overpower, destroy, put an end to. *Obs.* a. a thing.

1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith, Of the Presence* 60 The truthe of that place hindreth and qualeth in maner all the booke. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Climact. Years* 11 Nature in the meane time is strengthened with good foods, and the humour either purged or quailed with phisicke. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Time's Book* iv, As some mild night-piece which day quails To candle light unveils. 1669 BOYLE *Coal. New Exp.* II. (1682) 66 The Apricocks were flaccid or quailed as if they had been dry or withered.

absol. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. D.* v. i. 292 () Fates! .. Cut thred and thrum, Quaile, crush, conclude, and quell.

b. an action, state, quality, feeling, etc.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 828/2 If he believe sayne Austine..than is his own fond ymagination quayled. 1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Ch. Exp.* Ep. Cecil (1828) 10 Mine old good wil and hartye affection towardes you is not..at all quayled and diminished. 1577 HANMER *Ans. Jesuit Hist.* (1619) 75 Quailing the chearefulnesse of others. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 320 The taking of cold drink doth suddenly quaile the heat. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 5 Their antient..warlike Spirit, which the pleasures..of that Country had quailed and tamed.

5. To daunt or cow (a person), to bring into subjection by fear; to cause to quail.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 146 b, Some power of the soule shall quayle & trouble them. 1569 GRINDAL *Hemings's Post.* 22 Paul was not a quayled with the hugeness of persecutions. 1642 BAILIE *Serm. Nov. 5th Volunteers* 9 He is a stout man who in adversity doth not quaile. 1739 D'URFEY *Pill.* (1872) III. 23 You Roaring Boys, who everyone quails. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i. 43 As thunder quails Th' inferior creatures of the air and earth. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* II. (1859) 33 Splinter did not like it, I saw, and that quailed me.

b. To daunt, depress (the heart, courage) with fear or dejection.

1567 TURBERV. *Rayling Route* 26 My courage is not quailde by cruell Fo. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. 1254 Overthrowes in warre and misfortunes..at sea, wherewith his heart was quailed. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 204 Am not I here to take thy part? Then what has qual'd thy stubborn heart? 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* V. ii, It..quailed the heart of Taper, crushed all the rising hopes.

Hence **Quai·ler**, one who, or that which, quails.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 193 Avarice..the quailer of all manly executions.

Quail, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–6 quayle, 7 quaile. [a. OF. *quailler* (F. *cailler* = It. *quagliare*, Pg. *coalhar*, Sp. *cuajar*):—L. *coāgulāre* to COAGULATE.]

1. *intr.* To curdle, coagulate.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 27 Caste on whyte Wyne or Venegre, & make it quayle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/2 Quaylyn, as mylke, and other lycowre, *coagulo.* 1530 PALSGR. 676/2, I quayle, as mylke dothe, *je quaillebotte.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 323 It is no better than poison, especially the first beestings, if it quaile and cruddle in the stomacke. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1881 *Leicest. Gloss., Quail,* to 'turn' or curdle; go flat or sour.

b. *To be quailed,* to be curdled.

1530 PALSGR. 676/2 This mylke is quayled. 1809 BATCHELOR *Orthoep. Anal.* 140 The cream is said to be quailed, when the butter begins to appear in the process of churning.

2. *trans.* To cause to curdle. *rare*—[1].

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iv. (1495) 83 The more boystous .. partyes of the grayne the erth takyth .. and quaylyth theym by heete.

Hence **Quailed** *ppl. a.,* curdled. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/2 Quaylyd, as mylke, and oþer lyke, *coagulatus.* 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.,* etc., þe lyuer..is the substaunce of flesshe, and red as quaylled blode. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 134 Such as haue .. drunk quailed milke, that is cluttered within their stomack.

Quai·lery. [f. QUAIL *sb.* + -ERY.] A place where quails are kept, esp. to be fattened for food.

1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 387/2 The native caught the birds alive for the quaileries of Anglo-Indians.

Quailing (kwē·lin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. QUAIL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of giving way, failing, losing heart, etc.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* Ded. 1 Seyng Paule was so afrayed of their quayling, whome he had instructed. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* IV. i. 39 There is no quailing now, Because the King is certainely possest Of all our purposes. 1627 G. HAKEWILL *Power & Prov. God* II. i. § 1. 65 The quailing and withering of all things by the recesse of the Sunne. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 557 So farre from quailing of judgement. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew Quailing of the Stomack,* beginning to be qualmish or uneasy. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* (1857) 245, I bore with her feeble minded quailings.

†**Quai·ling,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. QUAIL *v.*[2]] Curdling, coagulation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/2 Quaylynge, of lycoure, *coagulacio.* 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xlix. 310 To stay the quailing of the milke in their stomacks.

Quailing (kwē·lin), *ppl. a.* [f. QUAIL *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Diminishing, becoming weak; losing hope or courage, etc.

1565 (GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 215 To quicken up the quailing love. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxi[i]. (1612) 105 Did quicken Englands quailing plowes. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 158 Her father's unwonted harshness suggested the question to her quailing nature. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 34 Shrinking, quailing, agonised victims.

Quail-pipe. [f. QUAIL *sb.* + PIPE.]

1. A pipe or whistle on which the note of the quail (usually the female) can be imitated, in order to lure the birds into a net; a quail-call. Also used allusively, or *fig.*

For a full description of the calls used to imitate the notes of the cock and hen, see *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) XV. 733/2.

? *a* 1400 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 9 The quayle pype can most falsely calle Tyl the quayle under the nette doth crepe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7261 High shoos knopped with dagges, That frouncen lyke a quaile pipe. 1611 R. FENTON *Usury* III. i. 110 Those Echoes and quailpipes amongst vs, who catch friends by imitating their voice. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ₱ 5 A late Invention of Will's for improving the Quail-pipe. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, Master Varney, you can sound the quailpipe most daintily to wile wantons into his nets. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Apr. 6/2 In France they are commonly captured on the ground; a 'quail-pipe' ..being employed.

attrib. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* II. i. 17 A gallant that hides his small-timbered legs with a quail-pipe boot. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* F iij b, He.. cryed out in that quaile-pipe voice.

†**2.** *transf.* The throat or vocal organs. *Obs.*

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 120 The Rich to Buy him, will refuse no Price; And stretch his Quail-pipe till they crack his Voice. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Quail-pipe,* a Woman's Tongue. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 383 Squeaking inwardly..from contracted quail-pipes.

Hence **Quai·lpiping** *vbl. sb.*

1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *State Divinity* 14 To give over.. their Quailpiping in a Pulpit to catch silly women.

Quaime, obs. form of QUALM *sb.*

†**Quain,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *kveina* = OE. *cwīnian,* Goth. *qainôn*: an ablaut-var. appears in MDu. and MLG. *quînen* (Du. *kwijnen*) to complain, be ill (cf. MHG. *verquînen,* OE. *ácwînan* to waste away).] *intr.* (also *refl.*) and *trans.* To lament, bewail, bemoan. Hence **Quaining** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10488 Sco quainid eft on þis maner, Oft sco said, 'allas! allas!' *Ibid.* 10495 To quils sco quainid þus hir care. *Ibid.* 12495 Quen iesus herd þis quaining gret. *Ibid.* 21886 þarof him quaines iesu crist. [A possible instance of *quain* sb. (cf. ON. *kvein*) occurs in line 11577.]

Quain, obs. variant of QUOIN *sb.*

†**Quaint,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 4 queynt(e. [? f. the adj.] (See quot. 1598.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2254 Hir queynt abouen hir kne Naked þe knigtes knewe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 90 Pryvely he caught hir by the queynte. 1598 FLORIO, *Becchina,* a womans quaint or priuities.

Quaint (kwē·nt), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: *a.* 3–4 cointe, (3 kointe, 4 coint(t, coynte, koynt(e), quoynte, (3 cwointe, 4 quointe, quoynt), 4–5 coynt, quynte, (4 quinte, 6 quyent). *β.* 3–6 queynte, (4 qweynt(e), 4–6 queynt, queinte, 4–8 queint, 6 quent, qwent; 4–5 quaynt, (4 qwaynt, qwaint), quante, (5 qwantte), 4–6 quaynte, (5 qwaynte), quainte, 4– quaint. *γ.* 4–5 waynt, 5 wheynte, quhaynte, whaynt(e; *dial.* 7 wheint, 8–9 whaint, whent, 9 wheant. [a. OF. *cointe* (*quointe, cuinte,* etc.), *queinte*:—L. *cognitum* known, pa. pple. of *cognoscĕre* to ascertain. The development of the main senses took place in OF., and is not free from obscurity (cf., however, COUTH and KNOWN).

In its older senses the Eng. word seems to have been in ordinary use down to the 17th c., though in many 16–17th c. examples the exact meaning is difficult to determine. After 1700 it occurs more sparingly (chiefly in sense 6), until its revival in sense 8, which is very frequent after 1800.]

A. *adj.*

I. †**1.** Of persons: Wise, knowing; skilled, clever, ingenious. In later use chiefly with ref. to the employment of fine language (cf. sense 6). *Obs.*

a 1250 *Leg. Kath.* 580 (Cott. MS.) Hei! hwuch wis read Of se cointe [*v.r.* icudd] keiser. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 381/165 þe beste Carpenter And þe quoynteste þat ich euere i-knev. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii. 98 Thou madest me quainte [L. *prudentem*] vp myn enemis to þi comaundement. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1531 Wise wrightis to wale .. qwaint men of wit. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lxv, 3it clerkis bene in subtell wordis quent, And in the deid als schairp as ony snaillis. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI,* III. ii. 274 To shew how queint an Orator you are. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 149 Wee'll ouerreach..The quaint Musician. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 273 If you would preach as other men do, and be curious and quaint of Oratory. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 698 Talk on ye quaint Haranguers of the Crowd. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 176 The Arabs in general are quaint, bold, hospitable, and generous, excessive Lovers of Eloquence and Poesy.

†**b.** In bad sense: Cunning, crafty, given to scheming or plotting. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 Þeos kointe harloz þet scheaweð forð hore gutefestre. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 739 (Fairf.) þe nedder þat ys so quaynt of gyle. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 482 'Dere broþer' quaþ Peres 'þe devell is ful queynte'. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 152 Sly, queynt, and fals in al vnthrift coupable. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. i. 59 Knaw ȝe nocht bettir the quent Vlexes slycht? 1674–91 RAY *N.-C. Words* (E.D.S.), 'A wheint lad', q. queint; a fine lad: *ironice dictum.* Also, cunning, subtle. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. iv. 864 The quaint smooth Rogue, that sins against his Reason.

†**2.** Of actions, schemes, devices, etc.: Marked by ingenuity, cleverness, or cunning. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 294 Ure Louerd..brouhte so to grunde his kointe kuluertschipe. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4447(Kölbing) Morgein..þat wiþ hir queint gin Bigiled þe gode clerk Merlin. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 429 Iosephus .. fonde up a queynte craft, and heng wete clopes uppon þe toun walles. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 593 This was a qwantte gawde, and a far cast, It was a hee frawde. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 245, I can many a quaint game. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* 10 When traitor meets, these quaint deceits he had. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 378, I..over-heard you in your queint designe, to new create your selves.

†**3.** Of things: Ingeniously or cunningly designed or contrived; made with skill or art; elaborate. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 88/62 He liet heom makien a quoynte schip. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1555 Hii ȝeue him an quointe [*v.r.* koynte] drench, mid childe vor to be. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 835 And evermo..This queynte hous aboute wente, That never-mo hit stille stente. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4275 Have we no cures of courte ne na cointe sewes. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* lxix, He told the arming of each joint, In every piece how neat and quaint. 1631 SHIRLEY *Traitor* IV. ii, Who knows But he may marry her, and discharge his Duchess With a quaint salad?

†**4.** Of things: Skilfully made, so as to have a good appearance; hence, beautiful, pretty, fine, dainty. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1382 With koynt carneles aboue, coruen ful clene. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 877 Whyssynes vpon queldepoyntes, þat koynt wer boþe. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 98 A sylvre nedle forth I drought, Out of an aguler queynt ynoughe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 777 An ymage full nobill..þat qwaint was & qwem, all of white siluer. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 22 Nor hart could wish for any queint device, But there it present was, and did fraile sense entice. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1303 In his hand A Scepter or quaint staff he bears.

†**b.** Of dress: Fine, fashionable, elegant. *Obs.*

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 65 The ground .. maketh so queynt his robe and fayr That it hath hewes an hundred payr. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 1221 Ne worschipe not men for here fayre clopes, ne for here qweynte schappis þat sum men usen. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlvi, In vestures quent of mony sindrie gyse. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 223 Costly attire, curious and quaint apparell is the spur that prickes them forward. 1627 FLETCHER *Locusts* I. xiii, All lovely drest In beauties livery, and quaint devise.

†**5.** Of persons: Beautiful or handsome in appearance; finely or fashionably dressed; elegant, foppish. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28015 Yee leuedis..studis..hu to mak yow semle and quaint. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 26 Coynte ase columbine, such hire cunde ys. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 14 A wommon wonderliche clothed..Ther nis no qweene qweyntore. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40 Folke shulde not have thaire herte on the worlde, nor make hem queint, to plese it. 1590 GREENE *Never Too Late* Wks. 1882 VIII. 82 He made himselfe as neate and quaint as might be. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 41 Quaint in greene, she shall be loose en-roab'd. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 317 Fine apparision: my queint Ariel, Hearke in thine eare. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 461 A body so fantastic, trim, And queint in its deportment and attire.

†**6.** Of speech, language, modes of expression, etc.: Carefully or ingeniously elaborated; highly elegant or refined; clever, smart; full of fancies or conceits; affected. *Obs.* (now merged in 8).

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 346 To hir he spac .. Wiþ a wel queynt steuen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 199 We semen wonder wise, Oure termes been so clergial and so queynte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 255 The quent and curious castis poeticall. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 807 Pleasaunt songes .. To queynt and hard for me to understand. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* XII. 232 The Persian there is spoken as their more quaint and Court-tongue. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* K iv, A good life is a Clergy man's best Syllogism, and the quaintest Oratory. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ₱ 1 A new Thought or Conceit dressed up in smooth quaint Language. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 76 A style,..full of quaint terms and idiomatick phrases, which strongly bespeak English habits in the way of thinking.

†**7.** Strange, unusual, unfamiliar, odd, curious (in character or appearance). *Obs.* (now merged in 8).

13..*Coer de L.* 216 Thou schalt se a queynte brayd. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1330 This is so queynt a sweuyn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7715 There come with this kyng a coynt mon of shappe. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1637 Right vnsemely on queynte manere He hym dight. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 12 Now moist I write..Wyld auentouris, monstreis and qwent affrayis. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 114 With queint Bellona in her equipage. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 194 A drear, and dying sound Affrights the Flamins at their service quaint. 1714 POPE *Wife of Bath* 259 How quaint an appetite in woman reigns! Free gifts we scorn, and love what costs us pains. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xx, Came forth—a quaint and fearful sight.

8. Unusual or uncommon in character or appearance, but at the same time having some attractive or agreeable feature, esp., having an old-fashioned prettiness or daintiness.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 234 He for the wintry hour Knew many a merry ballad and quaint tale. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. iii, For this, with carving rare and quaint, She decked the chapel of the saint. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 91 The streaks of light and shadow thrown among the quaint articles of furniture. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. x. 202 The device is full of a quaint humour which marks its antiquity. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 434/2 The herdsmen were much quainter and more entertaining than our city-born muleteers.

II. †**9.** Proud, haughty. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 þet fleshs is her et home .. ant for þui hit is cwointe & cwiuer. 1340 *Ayenb.* 89 Þo þet makeþ ham zuo quaynte of þe ilke poure noblesse þet hi habbeþ of hare moder þe erþe. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cvii. 115, I hatte orgoill, the queynte [*F. la bobancière*], the feerce hornede beste. [1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. liv, Queint Pride Hath taught her sonnes to wound their mother's side.]

†**10.** Dainty, fastidious, nice; prim. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 128 b/1 She chastyssed them that were nyce and queynte. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 73 The rest in a manner ar .. overstale for so queynte and queasye a worlde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 10 She nothing quaint Nor 'sdeignfull of so homely fashion. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* III. vii. Wks. 1873 III. 167 Your new infusion of pure blood, by your queint feeding on delicate meates and drinks. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* To Rdr., Fabius..taxes him..for being too Queint and Finical in his Expressions.

†**11.** *To make it quaint,* to act quaintly, in various senses, *esp.* to behave proudly, disdainfully, or deceitfully. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 531 Lo! how goodly spak this knight .. He made hyt nouther tough ne queynte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* v. 4623 (II. 282) O traiteresse..Thou hast gret peine wel deserved, That thou canst maken it so queinte. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2038, I..kneled doun with hondis ioynt, And made it in my port ful queynt. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jonathas* 642 He thoghte not to make it qweynte and tow. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cvi. (1869) 115 With alle myne joyntes stiryinge and with alle my sinewes j make it queynte [F. *je marche si fierement.*]

†**B.** *adv.* Skilfully, cunningly. *Obs. rare.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5511 (Fairf.) ȝou be-houys to wirke ful quaynte and in þaire dedis ham attaynt. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 245 What shulde I speke more queynte, Or peyne me my wordes peynte? 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 180 Fresche flora spred furth hir tapestrie, Wrocht be dame Nature quent and curiouslie.

C. *Comb.,* as *quaint-eyed, -felt, -shaped, -stomached, -witty, -worded* adjs.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 91 Thou arte so queyntefelt In thy rondelett. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* I. 140 Like no quaint stomack't man [he] Eates vp his armes. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxvi. (1632) 115 A quaint-wittie, and loftie conceit. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III. 250 Where'er the pow'r of ridicule displays Her quaint-ey'd visage. 1853 JAMES *Agnes Sorrel* (1860) I. 2 This tall quaint-shaped window. 1863 GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 17 Their quaint-worded dispositions and distinctions.

Quaint, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 coynt, 4–6 quaynt. [See ACQUAINT *v.*, and cf. OF. *cointier* in Godef.] = To acquaint, in various uses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5707 (Gött.) Quen þai war quaintid..þis inoyses and sir Raguell [etc.]. *c* 1330 [see ACQUAINT *v.* 3]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4644 He coynted him queyntli with þo two ladies. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 213 Now sall ȝe here How he .. quayntid him with ladis. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 81 Spede your pace, To quaynt your selfe and company with grace. 1591 NASHE *Pregnost.* 1 To quaint my selfe with the art of Nauigation. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xciv. (1612) 378 God quaints not with Baal. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Quaint*, to acquaint, inform.

Hence † **Quai·nted** *ppl. a.*[1], familiar. *Obs.*

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 75 Heere by the quainted floodes and springs most hollie remaining.

† **Quaint,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 coynt(e. [In sense 1, a. OF. *cointier, cointer*, f. *cointe* quaint; in sense 2, f. QUAINT *a.* 10.]

1. *trans.* To adorn, to make fine or beautiful.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* (1868) 167 Thus loste..theldest doughter her maryage bycause she coynted her self. *Ibid.* 168 He thenne hadde..coynted hym self of a scarlatte gowne.

2. *To quaint it*, to assume a prim air.

c 1585 *Faire Em.* III. 1281 Let Mistress nice go saint it where she list, And coyly quaint it with dissembling face.

Hence † **Quai·nted** *ppl. a.*[2] (in 5 coynted).

c 1500 *Melusine* 315 In an euyl heure sawe I euer thy coynted body, thy facion, & thy fayre fygure.

† **Quai·ntance.** *Obs.* In 4 quoynt-, 4–6 queynt-, (5 qw-), 6 quaynta(u)nce; 5–7 *Sc.* quentance, (5 quyntans). [Cf. QUAINT *v.*[1] = ACQUAINTANCE, q. v.

c 1300 [see ACQUAINTANCE 2]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodera*) 85 He come to þis theodera & mad his quyntans ..with hyr. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xx. 67 Sore harde was his queyntaunce to her. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxx. 92 One toke queyntance of an other. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 28 For all þi quentance with þe quene. 1603 [see ACQUAINTANCE 2].

† **Quaintise,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4 koint-, quointise, quoyntis(e, quint-, quynt-, qwyntis(e, 4–5 coyntise, koyntis. *β.* 4 qwayntyse, qwaintis, 4–5 quayntyse, quantyse, qwantis(e; quointise, queyntyse, qweyntise, 4–6 quentise (+ variations of suffix, as -ice, -ese, -yze, etc.). [*a.* OF. *cointise, cuint-, quentise*, etc., f. *cointe, queinte*: see QUAINT *a.* and -ISE[2].]

1. Wisdom, cleverness, skill, ingenuity.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1872 He ladde is kinedom Rigtuoliche & suiþe wel wiþ quoyntise & wisdom. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 303 Þere is euere ioye inouh .. Wit and kunning and kointise. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Cant.* 519 Genge withouten counsayl it is and withouten quayntis. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 378 Fondys..For to holde my lyf a day With qweyntys of clergye.

b. Cunning, craft, underhand dealing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 740 (Gött.) Þe nedder þat es of suilk a schaft, Mast of quantise es in [*v.r.* and of] craft. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 72 This ypocrite of his queintise Awaiteth evere til she slepte. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1847 Þe deuel with his quaynty3 Will be aboute 3ow to suppryse. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* liii. 37 Vortiger .. thought priuely in his herte thurgh queyntyse to bee kyng.

2. An instance of cleverness, cunning, or craft; a device, stratagem, trick.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 445 Brut & Corineus an quointise hom bi-þou3te. *c* 1320 *Sentyn Sag.* (W.) 2769 Thai ne might hit no lenger defende, But ase thai dede a fair queintise. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 350 She hyr bythought on a queyntyse,.. To wete, where of he were come. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij, Suche coyntyses..were to compare to the Cop-spin that made his nette to take the flyes.

3. Cunning or skilful construction. *rare.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3566 (Kölbing) Þere þo men miȝt yhere þe queintise of þe spere, Of þe sonne, of mone & ster.

4. Fine or curious dress; fineness, elegance, or fancifulness in dress.

13 .. *K. Alis.* 173 Ladies, and damoselis, Maken heom redy..In faire atire, in divers coyntise. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 54 Þay..schulde..in comly quoyntis to com to his feste. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2250 He that loveth trewely Shulde..him disgysen in queyntyse. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 146 The queintise, the pleasaunt folyes, and the foule delytis that haue be used for..worldely plesaunce. [1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 148/10 A Quentise, *modus, mos insolitus.*]

5. A device, cognizance, badge, armorial bearing; a coat of arms, or any cloth bearing a heraldic device. Cf. COINTISE.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5657 A queyntyse off the kynges owen, Upon hys hors was i-throwen. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8671 (Kolbing) Þai [the helmets] hadde aboue riche queintise Of buten gold. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 183 Armoris and quyntis that thai bare.

† **Quaintise,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 quointise, 5 queyntise, coyntise. [? f. prec., or a. OF. *cointiss-*, lengthened stem of *cointir.*] *trans.* To beautify, adorn, dress finely.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 358 Sondri thinges wel devised, I sih, wherof thei ben queintised. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. iii. (1869) 77 He weeneth he be now wel arayed and queyntised! 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C iij, They haue so many gownes wherof they coyntyse and araye their bodyes.

Hence † **Quaintising** *vbl. sb.*, adornment, decoration. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 113 Garnementes of velewet beten with gold and siluer and oothere queyntisinges.

Quaintish (kwē·ntiʃ), *a.* [f. QUAINT *a.* + -ISH[1].] Somewhat quaint.

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 53 Your quaintish quirkes can want no mate. 1796 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* in *Final Mem.* i. 195 The concluding simile is far-fetched — 'tempest-honoured' is a quaintish phrase. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 449 The laureate has alluded to the present effect..in some happy but quaintish lines.

So **Quai·ntlike** *a.*

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 159 Good and quaintlike old gentle rhymes they are.

Quaintly (kwē·ntli), *adv.* Forms: as QUAINT *a.* + 3–5 -lich(e, -lych(e, -li, 4–6 -lye, 4– -ly. *Comp.* 4 queyntlyer, 7 quaintlier. *Sup.* 4 queyntlokest, quoyntelucst. [f. QUAINT *a.* + -LY[2].]

† 1. Skilfully, cleverly, ingeniously, so as to accomplish some act or attain some end. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2324 Þo biþo3te vortiger .. hou he miȝte do quoyntelucst [*v.r.* queyntlokest] þat he him sulf were king. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1128 Þe kynges brother & y Ar skaped out fol queyntely. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 164 Thus coyntly it kept was all with clene art. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 167 A newe Payne he founde, by the whyche fals Iuges queyntly he chastid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xi. *heading*, Juno rycht quayntly causis Turnus to flee. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 21 He and his surveyed it quantitatively and queintly to the purpose. 1612 DEKKER *Loud. Triumph.* Wks. 1873 III. 253 A song is heard; the musicke being queintly conueyed in a priuate room, and not a person discouered. ? 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 263 Those points, indeed, you quaintly prove, But logic is no friend to love. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* I. 79, I queintly stole a kiss.

† b. Cunningly, craftily. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 741 (Gött.) Quaintli taght he him þe ginne, Hu he suld at þe wijf bigine. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 237 Some men tolde þat þis Haiold was a sowter sone, and queyntly [*L. dolose*] underput by þe forseide Ielgine. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11228 Cast is hit cointly by thies kene traytours..pryam to lose.

† 2. With ingenious art, so as to produce something artistic, curious, or elaborate. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 30 (Ashm.) Salomon it let velle and hewe as queinteliche as he miȝte. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1387 He leet mak a tour ful strong, That queyntly engynours made. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 833 Domus Dedali .. Nas mnad so wonderliche, y-wis, Ne half so queynteliche y-wrought. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1641 He .. shove hym bothe bythynd & hyfore, Queyntly endentyd oute and in. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 125 A riche schield, wrocht quentlie. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 24 To carue out Dialls queintly, point by point. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. lvii. I. 248 They could speak five or sixe several languages, and compose in them all very quaintly.

† 3. Finely, elegantly; in a pretty and attractive manner. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Hy sseaweþ and diȝteþ ham þe more quayntelicheand nor to maki musi þe foles to ham. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 783 Her-of lyth no remembraunce, How that they daunced queyntely. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxxix. (1869) 72 She hadde now arayed me queyntliche and nobleche. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 40 Wyth the ladyes he byhaued him soo queyntli swete .. and curtoys. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 247 A murrey cloth gowne .. which he quaintly bare vp, to shew his white taffata hose. *c* 1620 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* 31 The quaintly suted Courtier in attyre.

4. In a curious, odd, or old-fashioned, but pleasing or attractive manner.

1782 COWPER *Lett.* 18 Nov., A tale ridiculous in itself and quaintly told. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iii. 176 One quaintly apparell'd like a surpliced priest Led the procession. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. ix. 129 His anger, as his secretary quaintly remarks, was more than was good for his health. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlv. 11 She had added the date in quaintly formed figures. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iv. (1875) 178 A father's sister, quaintly enough, is called father.

Quaintness (kwē·ntnĕs). Also 4 queyntness, 5 qwhayntnes, 6 queint-, queyntnesse. [f. QUAINT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being quaint, in various senses of the adj.

13 .. *Coer de L.* 1836 Al we should us venge fond, With queyntness and with strength of hond. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 296/1 A Qwhayntnes; *vbi* wylynes. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* ix. 133 The easie turnes and queyntnesse of the Song. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 80 All niceness and quaintnesse in clothing. 1620 T. V. tr. *Serm. du Moulin* 11 A vulgar stile, destitute of quaintnesse and eloquence. 1702 *Engl. Theophrast.* 234 Some make the quaintness of their wit, to consist in employing bad Instruments. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 72 Coke; a man of infinite learning .. though not a little infected with the pedantry and quaintness of the times he lived in. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxiii. 122 There's a simplicity and quaintness about the letter which rather pleases me.

b. A particular instance of this.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xi. Wks. (1851) 313 Which .. must needs be a strange quaintnesse in ordinary prayer. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 90 The indecorums and quaintnesses with which Homer may be reproached. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* Pref. 15 The occasional quaintnesses ..which formerly disfigured the story of Rimini.

† **Quaintrelle.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 queynt-. [a. OF. (**queint-*) *cointerelle* fem. of *cointerel* beau, fop, f. *cointe* QUAINT *a.*] A finely-dressed woman.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xlvii. (1869) 160 It folweth nouht that thouh j be thus wel kembt, and a litel make the queyntrelle [*F. me monstre cointerelle*] that for swich cause j am fair.

† **Quai·ntry.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 queynterye. [a. OF. *queint-, cointerie* f. as prec.] Finery.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Civ, The tenthe parte of your queynteryes and noblesses myght refresshe .. moo than xl persones ageynst the cold.

Quair(e, obs. form of QUIRE *sb.*, WHERE *adv.*

Quaire, variant of QUARRY *a.*

Quairn, dial. variant of QUERN.

Quaisie, quaisy, obs. forms of QUEASY.

Quait, dial. var. QUIET *a.*; obs. f. QUOIT *sb.* and *v.*

† **Quait,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 qwaite. [Of obscure origin: the *qw-* may represent *wh-*.] ? To wait, await.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1109 Quen ne in quat time sal qwaite [*Dubl. MS.* falle] þe þis nunter Enquire me noȝt þat question. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13245 There the qwene with hir qwaintis qwaitid me to cacche.

Quaives, pl. of *quaif,* obs. var. COIF.

Quake (kwē·k), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. The act of quaking or trembling; *spec.* in mod. use, an earthquake.

Rare as an independent sb., except in very recent use, but not infrequent as the second element in combs., as *church-, house-, ice-, kingdom-, state-quake*, EARTH-QUAKE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27362 Þe dai o wreth, o quak, and soru. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 927 (Trin.) Til þou turne a3eyn in quake To þat erþe þou were of take. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ii. 2 The quakes and shakes of Fortune. *a* 1643 SUCKLING *Love's World in Fragm. Aurea* (1648) 11 As the Earth may sometimes shake, (For winds shut up will cause a quake). 1881 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 35, I have some quakes for the poor country. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 362 The great shock consisted of two quakes and several smaller, but distinct, vibrations.

2. A stretch of quake-ooze.

1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 770 They rose in a body and made for the quakes.

Quake (kwē·k), *v.*[1] Forms: *Inf.* 1 cwacian, (cwaec-, cuaec-), 2–3 quakie(n, (2 kwak-, 3 cwak-, 4 quakiȝen, 4 quaky), 4–5 quaken, (5 qvakyn, whakyn), 4–6 qwake, 4– quake, (4 quak, quack, 5 qvake, 5– *north.* whake, 5–6 *Sc.* quaik, 9 *Sc.* quack, quauk). *Pa. t.* 1 cwęcede, cwaecade, cwacode, 3 cwakede, 4 quakede, 4– quaked, (4 -id, 6 *Sc.* -et); also *north.* 4–5 quok, (4 qwok, quock), 4–6 quoke, quook, qwooke, 5 *Sc.* quouk, quowke, 6 quooke, *Sc.* qu(h)oik, quuik, 7 *dial.* whook't. [OE. *cwacian*, not found in the cognate langs.; the stem *cwac-* is also the base of OE. *cwęccan* QUETCH, and the same initial combination occurs in other words implying agitation or instability, as *quave, quap, quag* (cf. note to QUAGMIRE). The strong form of the pa. t. in northern dialects is on anal. of *shake, shook.*]

1. *intr.* Of things: To shake, tremble, be agitated, as the result of external shock, internal convulsion, or natural instability.

Most frequently used, from the earliest period, with ref. to the earth (cf. EARTHQUAKE), and now somewhat rare even in this connexion.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ciii. 32 Se ȝelocað in eorðan & doeð hie cwaecian. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. vi. § 3 Ofer eall Romana rice seo eorþe was cwaciende & berstende. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Eorþe scal kwakien on his ecsene. *c* 1205 LAY. 27111 Þa wal of stanen [sculden] quakien and fallen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7260 He it scok, Sua fast þat al þe hus quok. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clix. (1495) 708 The Byrche..meuyth and quakith wyth a ryght softe blaste of wynde. 1422–30 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x. (1513) E v, I fele also My penne quake, and tremble in my honde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 34 The land all haill of Itaile trumbillit and quhoik. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 129 Erdquakes..war hard, kirkes quaket and trimblet vehementlie. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xii, With boughs that quaked at every breath, Grey birch and aspen wept beneath. 1871 ROSSETTI *Love's Nocturn* vii, Quakes the pall, And the funeral goes by.

2. Of persons or animals, or parts of the body: To shake, tremble. a. By reason of cold or other physical cause. Now *rare.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 132 Da teð cwaciað on swiðlicum cyle. *Ibid.* II. 312 Ic..cwacode eal on fefore. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 21 [He] inwið bearnde of brune..& cwakede as of calde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5196 Israel wit þis vplepp .. þat quak [*v.r.* quake] wit ilka lim was won. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 46 Carful mon may crien .. Bothe of hungur and of thurst, and for chele quake. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXVIII. 70 When I for care and colde qwoke by a fyre burnyng full bright. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lviii, Skrymmorie fery gaue me mony a clowre For Chyppynutie ful oft my chaftis quuik. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 12 Suche as inhabyte the mountaynes, syt quakynge for coulde in the wynter season. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 5, [I] quake in the present winters state, and wish That warmer dayes would come. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 385 [She] Retires, content to quake so they be warm'd. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXVII. (1856) 338 Came back again, dinnerless, with legs quaking.

b. Through fear. Freq. *to quake for fear* or *dread*; also *to quake at,* † *for* (the object of dread), and *for* (a thing or person in danger).

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 797 Þonne cene cwacaþ, ȝehyreð cyning mæðjan. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 47 Þæt wif ..cuaccende [*Rushw.* cwacende] cuom, & ȝefeall fore fotum his. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1534 Þe king..bigon to cwakien & nuste hwet seggen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12837 For drefnes ilk lim him quok. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10726 Tounes, castels, for hym þey quok. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 132 For verray feere so wolde hir herte quake That on hire feet she myghte hire noght sustene. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* VII. 182 Euery man shall wake and gryse Agans that ilk dome. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 32 They reuerence them, and qwake at their presence. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Yoong children .. With

cold hert moothers, for Greekish victorye quaking. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* vi. lxxxvii, That ne'er quayles me, at which your greatest quake. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xlvii. 154 At which time..the Devill will quake, yea he doth quake for feare now. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 1 The sounding of the Clock in *Venice Preserved*, makes the Hearts of the whole Audience quake. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* viii. Wks. 1813 II. 52 The fellow in the study stood quaking and trembling. 1800 Wellington *Let. to Lieut. Col. Close* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 103, I quake for the fort at Munserabad. 1847 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) II. 22 Our heart gunked too desperately to suffer us to shriek. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 18 His name was a terror that made the dead quake in their graves.

refl. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19633 (Gött.) Saul him quok, sua was he rad.

†**c.** With anger. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 292 Þe kyng his wordes toke wrabefully tille heite, For ire nere he quoke. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. pr. iii. 94 (Camb. MS.) Yif he be distempre and quakith for Ire, men shal weene þat he bereþ the corage of a lyon.

†**3.** *trans.* To cause to quake. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* x. v. (1495) 377 A full lytyll puffynge of wynde quakyth and styrryth flamme. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. ix. 6 Where ladies shall be frighted, And gladly quak'd, heare more. 1614 H. Greenwood *Fayle Deliv.* 468 The property of the Law is to humble and quake us for our sins. 1639 Heywood *Lond. peaceable Est.* Wks. 1874 V. 372 Cannon..Quaking the bellowing Ayre.

4. *Comb.*, as †**quake-belly**, a fat-bellied person; †**quake-breech,-buttock**, one wanting in courage; †**quakeful** *a.*, causing fear or quaking; †**quake-mire**, a quagmire; also as *vb.*, to quagmire; **quake-ooze**, soft trembling ooze; **quake-tail** *Ornith.* (see quot. 1894).

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 223 They will all forsooth be alike, the tall man as the short, the *Quack-belly as the Scranio. *c* 1590 in Drake *Seer. Mem. Earl Leicester* (1706) 118, I shall surely be *Quack-breech and think every Bush a Boggle. 1616 Withals *Dict.* 400 *Excors.*, a faint hearted fellow, a quake-breech. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* i. i, Stand putting in one foot, and shiver, .. like a *quake-buttock. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* xiii. xxxii, All imbrude in fight, His *Quakefull hand and sword so often rearing. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1807–8) VI. 21 He was forced to fasten the *quakemire with hurdels, and upon them to build the citie. 1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 70 a, His horse was gotten into a quackmyre. 1599 Chapman *Hum. dayes Myrth* Plays 1873 I. 73 Howe nowe my liege! what, quackemyred in Philosophie. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 6/2 Over a lot of *quake-ooze flats, where a boat could not get. 1855 Ogilvie *Imp. Dict.* Suppl. **Quake-tail.* 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds*, *Quake-tail*, a book-name invented for the Yellow Wagtail and its allies, after they had been generically separated from *Motacilla* as *Budytes*.

†**Quake,** *int.* and *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also *Sc.* 6 **quaik,** 8 **-ok.** [Imitative: see Quack, and cf. Du. *kwaken*, G. *quaken* to croak, quack.] = Quack *int.* and *v.*

a 1529 Skelton *R. Rummyng* 506 Quake, quake, sayd the duck. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The dukis cryit quaik. 1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 83 A quakinge chete or a red shanke, a drake or ducke. 1785 Burns *Addr. Deil* viii, An eldritch, stoor quaick, quaick.

Quaker (kwē'·kəɹ). [f. Quake *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who, or that which, quakes.

1. *pl.* = Quaking-grass. *Midl. dial.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lvii. 81 *Phalaris pratensis* is called in Cheshire about Namptwich, Quakers and Shakers. 1611 Cotgr., *Amourettes*, the grasse tearmed, Quakers, and Shakers, or quaking grasse. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, Quackers, or quaking grasse. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.* 1890 *Glouc. Glass.*

2. With capital Q: A member of the religious society (the Society of Friends) founded by George Fox in 1648–50, distinguished by peaceful principles and plainness of dress and manners.

Acc. to Fox (*Jrnl.* I. 38) the name was first given to himself and his followers by Justice Bennet at Derby in 1650, 'because I bid them, Tremble at the Word of the Lord'. It appears, however, from a letter of intelligence, written at London on Oct. 14, 1647, that the name had previously been applied to the members of some foreign religious sect: 'I heare of a Sect of women (they are at Southworke) come from beyond Sea, called Quakers, and these swell, shiver, and shake, and when they come to themselves (for in all this fitt Mahomett's holy-ghost hath bin conversing with them) they begin to preache what hath bin delivered to them by the Spirit' (*Clarendon MSS.* No. 2624). It thus seems probable that Bennet merely employed a term already familiar, and quite appropriate as descriptive of Fox's earlier adherents (cf. quots. 1654, 1694, and see Quaking *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 2). The name has never been adopted by the Friends themselves, but is not now regarded as a term of reproach.

1653 H. R. (*title*) A Brief Relation of the Irreligion of the Northern Quakers. 1654 E. Terrill in R. Barclay's *Inner Life* (1876) 317 Thus, they coming as foretold, they were not known, but afterwards they were called by the name of 'Quakers', from people's shaking and quaking that received them and their doctrine. 1656 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I, 332, I had the curiosity to visit some Quakers here in prison: a new fanatic sect, of dangerous principles, who shew no respect to any man, magistrate, or other. 1679 *Trial of Langhorn* 53 He is no Quaker, for he hath got a Perriwig on. 1694 De la Pryme *Diary* (Surtees) 53 The Quakers .. do not now quake, and howl, and foam with their mouths, as they did formerly. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 60 The practice of the people called Quakers, who maintain none of their poor in idleness that are able to work. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, By his garb, one would have taken him for a quaker, but he had none of the stiffness of that sect. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 183 In one respect, their religion partakes of the pacific doctrines of the Quakers. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. x. 363 The early Quakers in New England displayed little of the mild philosophy..of Penn.

b. *transf.* Applied to various plain-coloured birds and moths, with allusion to the colour of the dress usually worn by Quakers.

(*a*) A small bird of the Falkland Islands. (*b*) The sooty albatross. (*c*) The nankeen-bird, or Australian night-heron. (*d*) One of several noctuid moths, esp. *Agrotis castanea*.

1775 Clayton *Falkland Islands* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 105 Of small birds there are several sorts; the red breast, ..the white throat; the quaker, from its plumage being of the colour those people wear. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds*, *Quaker*, a sailor's name for the Dusky Albatross, *Phœbetria fuliginosa*.

c. *ellipt.* for *quaker-gun*, *-hat*.

c 1754 Garrick *Epil. to Fielding's Fathers*, The high-cocked, half-cocked quaker, and the slouch, Have at ye all! 1829 J. Shipp *Mem.* ix. (1890) 139 The man of authority in size not much larger than a quaker. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 88 A Russian government bark, .. mounting eight guns (four of which we found to be quakers).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from sense 2). **a.** simple attrib.: Of or pertaining to the Society of Friends or its members; as *quaker* (or *Quaker*) *bonnet, doctrine, dress, meditation, pride*, etc. **b.** similative, as *quaker-like* adj. and adv., *-looking* adj. **c.** special combs.: **quaker-bird**, the sooty albatross; **quaker-buttons** (*U.S.*), the seeds of nux vomica; **quaker-colour**, a drab or grey colour; so *quaker-coloured* adj.; **quaker-grass**, quaking-grass (Halliwell); **quaker gun** (*U.S.*), a dummy gun in a ship or fort; **quaker-ladies** (*U.S.*), the small pale-blue flowers of the American plant *Houstonia cærulea*; **quaker-linen** (see quot. 1788); **quaker-meeting** (also **Quakers'**), a religious meeting of the Society of Friends; *transf.* a silent meeting (alluding to the Friends' custom of remaining silent until moved by the spirit); **quaker moth** (see 2 b); **quaker string**, a form of string for a stair.

1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* iii, Dinah had taken off her little *quaker bonnet again. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 406 Solemn suits Of customary snuff or *quaker-colour. *c* 1770 T. Erskine *Barber* in *Poet. Reg.* (1810) 331 Simplicity .. Waves in the eye of Heav'n her *Quaker-colour'd wings. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. xi. ii. 222 The *Quaker doctrine concerning stillness and quiet. 1812 Crabbe *Tales* ix. Wks. (1834) V. 13 Young Zelinda, in her *quaker-dress. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* iii. (1820) 240 A formidable battery of *quaker guns. 1680 R. Ware *Foxes & Firebrands* II. (1682) 103 He..*Quaker-like, thou'd and thee'd Oliver. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii, Her love of and veneration for truth was almost quaker-like. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I. i, A stiff cap of quaker-like simplicity. 1788 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VII. 24 Let there be no *Quaker-linen, —proverbially so called, for their exquisite fineness. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode to Irony* Wks. 1812 III. 39 Who laughest not, thou *Quaker-looking wight. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* II. l. 95 After sitting awhile in *quaker meditation. 1751 J. Brown *Shaftesb. Charac.* 32 The finest speaker .. would in vain point the thunder of his eloquence on a *quaker-meeting. 1821 [see Quakeress]. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxvi, Isn't it very ridiculous..that we four should be standing here in a sort of Quakers' meeting. 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 363 *Quaker moth. 176. Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) III. 77 That *quaker pride, which is the most disgusting thing in the world. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 598 Sometimes the risers are mitred to the brackets, and sometimes mitred with *quaker strings.

Hence **Qua'kerdom,** Quakers as a class, Quakerism. **Quake'rian, Quakeric,** †**Quakeri'stical** *adjs.*, Quakerly, Quakerish. **Quakeriza'tion,** the action of Quakerizing. **Qua'kerize** *v.*, to convert into a Quaker; to affect with qualities characteristic of a Quaker. **Qua'kership,** the condition of being a Quaker. †**Qua'kery,** Quakerism.

1839 Caroline Fox *Jrnls.* (1882) 42 He spoke very civilly of modern *Quakerdom. 1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 445 Ellwood was a convert to Quakerdom. 1827 Hare *Guesses* (1867) 132 The Jacobinical metonomatosis of the months.. might be lookt upon as a parody of the *Quakerian. 1847 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* II. 215 Translate the following passage into the *Quakeric dialect. 1685 *Answ. Dk. Buckhm. on Lib. Consc.* 12, I should suspect the Pensilvanian had Tutor'd him with this *Quakeristical Divinity. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 5 Dec., No amount of *quakerisation could render the car uncomfortable. 1825 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 198 She is all over *Quakerized, as you of course know. 1826 B. Barton *Select.*, etc. (1849) 6 'Twould be cook-ship versus *Quaker-ship. 1673 Hallywell *Acc. Familism* iv. 75 *Quakery, though it pretend high, is mere Sadducism at the Bottom. 1688 Bunyan *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 156 Thou may'st stumble and fall, ..both in ranting and quakery.

Quakeress (kwē'·kərés). [f. Quaker + -ess.] A female Quaker.

1764 Stewardson (*title*) Spiritual Courtship, or, The Rival Quakeresses. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Quakers' Meeting*, Every Quakeress is a lily. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 110 Three young quakeresses had a sort of semi-bathing. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 116 A burst of joy from the little Quakeress interrupted the speech.

Quakerish (kwē'·kəɹiʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ish.] **a.** Of persons: Resembling Quakers in character or manners. **b.** Of things: Characteristic of, appropriate to, Quakers.

1787 M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 210 We were very Quakerish, every man attending close to the business of eating, without uttering scarcely a word. 1822 Lamb *Lett., to Bernard Barton* xii. 113 Your plain Quakerish beauty has captivated me. 1847 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* xxiv, I am your plain, Quakerish governess. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* I. 354 A motherly figure of quakerish neatness.

Hence **Qua'kerishly** *adv.*

1886 G. Allen *Maimie's Sake* xxxiii, So quaintly and quakerishly pretty.

Quakerism (kwē'·kəɹizm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] The principles or practice of the Quakers or Society of Friends.

1656 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 235 A great apostacy..to popery, quakerisme and all manner of heresy. 1751 Chesterf. *Lett.* ccxxxi, Plainness, simplicity, and Quakerism, either in dress or manners. 1776–91 Paine *Com. Sense* App. *Addr. Quakers* 81 The love and desire of pence is not confined to Quakerism. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. xi. i. 214 The elements of Quakerism lie all complete in the personal history of Fox.

Quakerly (kwē'·kəɹli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ly[1].] Like a Quaker; befitting a Quaker.

1684 Goodman *Old Relig.* (1848) 247 A malapert quakerly humour. 1797 Louisa Gurney *Diary* in A. J. C. Hare *Gurneys of Earlham* (1895) I. 66, I am quite sorry to see him grow so Quakerly. 1829 Macaulay *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 284 They therefore affect a quakerly plainness.

Quakerly (kwē'·kəɹli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].] After the fashion of a Quaker.

1696 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (1697) 368 What Quaker, or Quakerly-Affected Council drew up this Answer for him? 1826 Lamb *Let. to B. Barton* in *Final Mem.* viii. 259 Do I write quakerly and simply, 'tis my..intention to do it. 1847 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 6 If 'you feel a stop' (Quakerly speaking), best to let it have way.

Quakery: see under Quaker.

Qua'kiness. [f. Quaky *a.*] The condition of being quaky (Webster, 1864).

Quaking (kwē'·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Quake *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the vb. Quake in various senses.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. 6 Ege & cwaecung cwomun ofer mec. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 504 Wæs se munt Garganus bifigende mid ormætre cwacunge. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6894 Þat heo..steppe mid folle vot wiþoute quakinge. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 214 Turnid is in quakynge all my daunce. *c* 1450 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 1652 Rennyng afftir mete and also rydyng, .. cause wyl a seknesse callyd quakyng. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 199 b, He and the Quene, and the Ladyes, fled out of their Palace .. and sodeinly the quakyng seassed. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 136 The Symptoms, as quaking, nauseating, do shew .. new matter is recollected. 1855 Bain *Sens. & Int.* II. iv. § 18 (1864) 285 A tremulous quaking is the characteristic of Fear. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxviii. 107 The incessant quaking of the ground for several successive months.

†**2.** *spec.* with ref. to the behaviour of the early Quakers; hence, Quakerism. *Obs.*

1653 H. R. *Brief Rel. Irrelig. North. Quakers* 17 Their Quakings are very like the Fits of that Child mentioned, *Mark* 9. 1669 (*title*) Truth Triumphant, in a Dialogue between a Papist and a Quaker..Wherein (I suppose) is made Manifest that Quaking is the Off-Spring of Popery. 1671 R. Head *Eng. Rogue* II. xxxii. 307 Falling from Ranting to Quaking.

Quaking (kwē'·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

1. That quakes, in senses of the vb.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 32 Seo cwacizende swustor. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1018 Þeit þan with quaquand voice said he [etc.]. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Secrees* 334 With quakyng penne my conseyt to expresse. 1508 Dunbar *Goldyn Targe* 156 Schamefull Abaising, And quaking Drede. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* I. v. (1612) 16 The queaking heards-man scarce had said thus much. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 292 Slow circles dimpled o'er The quaking mud, that clos'd, and op'd no more. 1842 Brande *Dict. Science* 1008 *Quaking bog*, peat bog..so saturated with water that a considerable extent of surface will quake or shake, when pressed on by the foot. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xliv. 510 Cattle venturing on a 'quaking moss' are often mired.

†**2.** That is, or befits, a Quaker; Quaker-. *Obs.*

1654 Burrough & Howgil *Answ. Queries* in Farmer *Myst. Godl. & Ungodl.* 37 A paper which was directed to Rich. Roper, and to his Quaking friend [etc.]. 1673 Hallywell *Acc. Familism* v. 94 If the Quaking Generation shall object and say, that this was under the Law. 1717 Mrs. Centlivre *Bold Stroke for a Wife* Dram. Pers., Simon Pure, a quaking preacher. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 191 He .. put it off with some quaking quibble. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) I. 310 Lydia's misfortunes commence from the source of quaking probity.

Qua'king-gra'ss. [f. prec.] A popular name for grasses of the genus *Briza*, esp. *B. media*.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lvii. 80 Shakers, or quaking grasse, groweth to the height of halfe a foote. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 136 A loose panicle, the footstalks of which are so slender as to be moved by every wind; whence they have obtained the name of Quaking-grasses. 1848 C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 294 *Briza minor*, Small Quaking-grass, is one of the most elegant of the British grasses. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 28/3 Briza maxima and gracilis are two of the best of the Quaking grasses.

Quakingly (kwē'·kiŋli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].] Tremblingly; with quaking or fear.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* I. i. A iij, What vayles it the so quakinglye to grubbe and grip the moulde. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 232 Neuer pen did more quakingly performe his office. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* xii. 63 Joan went rather quakingly. *To* prefer her petition.

Quakke: see Quack *sb.*[3]

Quaky (kwē'·ki), *a.* [f. Quake *v.*[1] + -y[1].] Inclined to quake; of the nature of quaking.

1864 in Webster. 1865 *Morn. Star* 5 July, *King Pam.* I feel quite quaky. *Brand.* Nay, my good lord, be not at shadows shaky. 1869 Thackeray *Round. Papers* xxix. 326

So old and toothless and quaky that she can't sing a bit. 1884 H. Collingwood *Under Meteor Flag* 88 A curious quaky sensation which had for a moment oppressed me.

Qual, obs. form of Whale *sb.*

†**Quale**[1], *Obs.* [OE. *cwalu* = ON. *kvǫl* (stem *kval-*) torment, torture, f. **kwal-* ablaut-var. of **kwel-*: see Quell, Quell. The vowel is long in OS. *quâla* (MDu. *quâle*, Du. *kwaal*, LG. *quaal*), OHG. *quâla*, *chwâla*, etc. (MHG. *quâle*, *quâl*, etc., G. *qual*).] Death, destruction, mortality.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xi. [xiv.] (1890) 138 Se cyning mid ærlease cwale of slegen wæs. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxix. 8 Dihlten, hu nyt is þe min sæwze, oþþe min cwalu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 God ne sparede na his azene berne; ac 3ef hine to cwale for us alle. *c* 1205 Lay. 31807 Þat quale com on orue vnimete swiðe.

b. *Comb.*, as **quale-house**, house of torture; **quale-stithe**, death from pestilence.

c 1205 Lay. 727 Vt of þon quarterne, of þan quale-huse [*c* 1275 cwal-huse]. *Ibid.* 3769. *Ibid.* 31900 Heo .. cudden heore cunne of heore quale-siðe.

‖ **Quale**[2] (kwē·lĭ). [L., neut. sing. of *quālis* of what kind.] The quality of a thing; a thing having certain qualities.

1675 [Dr. Croft] *Naked Truth* 25 The *quid*, the *quale*, the *quantum*, and such-like quacksalving forms. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Govt. Ch. Christ* xi. Wks. 1697 IV. 94 The Quale, or what sort of Bodies..Christ hath instituted, is to be afterward discussed. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 462 Qualities..cannot actually subsist, though they may be thought of, without a quale to possess them. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 270 When I do not know the 'quid' of anything how can I know the 'quale'?

Quale, obs. f. Quail *sb.* and *v.*, Whale *sb.*

Qualifiable, *a. rare.* [f. Qualify *v.* + -able.] That may be qualified or modified.

1611 Cotgr., *Modifiable*, modifiable, qualifiable. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 296 As to that..Excision of the Canaanites..we may find it qualifiable, if we consider ..the Trespasses which procured it.

Qualification (kwɒ̄·lĭfĭkē·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *qualificātio*, n. of action from *qualificāre*: see Qualify and -ation, and cf. F. *qualification* (1573 in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of qualifying; the condition or fact of being qualified; that which qualifies.

1. Modification, limitation, restriction; a modifying or limiting element or circumstance.

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 (*Title*) An acte concerning the qualification of the statute of the syxe articles. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 190 There can be no true closing with Christ in a promise that hath a qualification or condition expressed. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I. iv, The removal or qualification of pleasure has no resemblance to positive pain. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* X. 776 There is however some qualification to be admitted in this general statement. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 765/1 The defendants were liable as principals, as they had contracted in their own names without any qualification.

†**2.** The determining or distinctive quality *of* a person or thing; condition, character, nature. *Obs.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 282 Out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to Mutiny. Whose qualification shall come into no true taste againe, but by the displanting of Cassio. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XII. § 11 The commissioners ..notwithstanding their qualification ..were imprisoned by the Parliament. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) I. 3 Having thus described..the English Tradesman, it is needful to inquire into his qualification.

†**3.** A quality, attribute, or property (*of*). *Obs.*

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 107 Plato laies down as qualifications of true Oratorie [etc.]. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 435 ₱ 7 Liveliness and Assurance are..the Qualifications of the French Nation. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 118 The useless Branches, whether it be because they are worn or spent, or because they have no good Qualifications. 1799 I. Milner in *Life* xi. § 18 (1842) 194 Whatever may be their views of justifying faith, that is, whether they think it consists in qualifications or in appropriation.

†**b.** An accomplishment. *Obs.*

1715 Sir J. Cleric *Mem.* (1894) 87, I thought it would be an additional Qualification to him that he understood the English Language. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 70 The pleasures of grown persons..founded like music, painting, &c. upon any qualification of their own acquiring. 1796 Jane Austen *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 161 Every qualification is raised at times..to more than its real value; and she was sometimes worried down..to rate good-breeding as more indispensable to comfort than good-nature.

†**4.** The action of qualifying, or process of being qualified (for a position, etc.); also, the result of this action or process. *Obs.*

1589–92 in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 535 Being informit of the qualification, literature, and gude conversation of .. N. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 308 The death of Christ [was] necessary..in reference to the Priest himself..both in regard of the qualification of himself, and consummation of his office. 1665 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 6, I must speak a word or two concerning John's qualification, whereby he was enabled to behold..this City.

5. A quality, accomplishment, etc., which qualifies or fits a person *for* some office or function.

1669 Dr. York in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 111 Besides his general qualifications for that trust. 1765 Foote *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 15 A qualification for a canon of Strasbourg. 1779 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 276 Even a failure in it [law] stands almost as a sort of qualification for other things. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 242 This vehement hatred of Popery was..the first of all qualifications for command. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* I. vii. (1875) 37 Even to taste and smell properly, are most important qualifications for the pursuit of literature, art, and science.

b. *absol.*

1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 27 The bishops are still in law the judges of the qualifications of those who are presented to them. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 37 The preceptor..whatever his other qualifications may have been, had not earned his promotion by his Latin style. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* I. i. 29 A sturdy truthfulness was one of her best qualifications.

6. A necessary condition, imposed by law or custom, which must be fulfilled or complied with before a certain right can be acquired or exercised, an office held, or the like.

1723 *Act of Pennsylvania*, Every brewer..shall be qualified by oath..which said qualification shall be taken by all persons who brew..for sale. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 171 The true reason of requiring any qualification, with regard to property, in voters. 1819 Mackintosh *Parl. Suffrage* Wks. 1846 III. 215 A representative assembly, elected by a low uniform qualification. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 440 A law which fixes a sum of money as the qualification of citizenship.

b. A document attesting that a person is qualified.

1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xviii, I carry my qualification to the Navy-office. [*Ibid.*, We must deliver our letters of qualification at the Navy-office before one o-clock.]

7. The act of determining the quality or nature of a thing; *spec.* a. The determining whether a book or proposition merits theological censure as heretical. Cf. Qualificator.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 336 His Catechism and other works were submitted for qualification to Melchior Cano, his denouncer.

b. *Logic.* The expression of quality, or the distinction of affirmative and negative, in a proposition. (*Cent. Dict.* 1891.)

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *qualification-ticket*; **qualification shares**, shares which one must hold in order to be qualified for a directorship of a company.

1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 100 A gentleman..applied.., for a qualification-ticket. 1899 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 8/3 The money had been given on account of that gentleman's qualification shares.

Hence **Qualificationless** *a.*, having no qualification.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 8/3 The new Bill evidently contemplated the possibility of qualificationless directors.

Qualificative (kwɒ̄ lĭfĭkē·tĭv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Qualify *v.*: see prec. and -ative. Cf. F. *qualificatif, -ive* (18th c.).] a. *adj.* Qualifying; denoting some quality. b. *sb.* A qualifying word or phrase.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. (1662) 50 An Apology for Qualificatives used, and Blanks left in this History. 1860 F. Winslow *Obscure Dis. Brain* 361 Adjectives or qualificatives disappear last. 1862 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* I. vii. 148 His name..is usually followed by a qualificative adjunct.

Qualificator (kwɒ̄·lĭfĭkē·tər). [a. med.L., agent-n. from *qualificāre* to Qualify.] One of a board of theologians attached to the Holy Office, who report on the character (heretical or otherwise) of propositions submitted to them. Cf. Qualifier 3.

1688 Burnet *Lett. St. Italy* 20 One of the Qualificators of the Inquisition. 1736 Chandler *Hist. Persec.* 178 The decision in such affairs belongs to the Divines, who are thence called Qualificators. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 76 The whole..is then transferred by the Inquisitors to Theologians, Qualificators of the Holy Office.

Qualificatory (kwɒ̄·lĭfĭkē·tərĭ), *a.* [ad. L. type **qualificātōri-us*; cf. prec. and -ory.]

1. Having the character of qualifying, modifying, or limiting; tending to qualify.

1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 651 That evasive, Jesuitic, qualificatory extenuation. 1830 James *De L'Orme* xlvi. 319 The Count would hardly hear of any qualificatory measures. 1868 Visc. Strangford *Selections*, etc. (1869) II. 247 A qualificatory commonplace.

2. Such as to confer a qualification: (sense 6)

1889 *Academy* 12 Oct. 243/2 Some teachers urge .. that examinations should be solely qualificatory.

Qualified (kwɒ̄·lĭfĭd), *ppl. a.* [f. Qualify *v.* + -ed[1].]

I. †**1.** In predicative use: Furnished with, possessed of (certain) qualities. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 66 She is..so qualified as may beseeme The Spouse of any noble Gentleman. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 158 A certaine Gentlewoman..more honourably borne, than honestly qualified. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 45 All Stones are not Qualified alike; some are hard..some soft. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 75 The moderate sort of men, thus qualified, Inclined the balance to the better side.

†**b.** Attributively: Possessed of good qualities; accomplished, perfect. *Obs.*

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 25 b, The fine qualified Gentleman..should carie it cleane away from the lazie clownish droane. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence* 226 Such a qualified young gentleman. 1656 Finlit *For. Ambass.* 238 Reverenced amongst them for his..descent from a race of qualified saints. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Qualified*, Accomplisht Statesman, Soldier, Scholar.

2. Endowed with qualities, or possessed of accomplishments, which fit one for a certain end, office, or function; fit, competent.

a. In predicative use: const. *for* (†*in*), or *to* with inf.

1589–92 in *Wodrow. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 535 Gif he beis fundin hable, meit, and sufficientlie qualifeit thairfoir. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 37 That which ordinary men are fit for, I am qualified in. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* I. vii. (1848) 89 Him that is qualify'd for such Employments. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xiii. (1840) 274 A government qualified only to rule such a people. 1755 J. Mills tr. *Cleyer's Rom. Emp.* I. 107 That great man, equally qualified for war or peace. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 81 A commune was not qualified to dispute concerning things of this kind. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 33 In every way highly qualified for the task.

b. Used attributively.

1558 Q. Kennedy in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 157 Than sulde be qualifeit men in all the estaitis of the kirk. 1693 Capt. G. St. Lo (*title*) England's Safety..proposing a sure method for .. raising qualified Seamen, for manning their Majesties Fleet. 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 86, I have heard qualified persons say, that the..police there, are the finest armed and drilled men in Ireland. 1865 Lightfoot *Galatians* (1874) 72, I am..a qualified witness of his resurrection. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 97 The plan .. was to make a collection of plants and seeds..through the instrumentality of qualified agents.

3. Legally, properly, or by custom, capable of doing or being something specified or implied.

1559 Q. Kennedy in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 267 That I was nocht qualifiet to ressone with Willok, because .. I wes bot ane meyne man in our estait. 1656 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 267 Sundry Persons not being qualified according to the said Custome. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3834/4 The next winning Horse that is duly qualified to run for this Plate. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, No person should be permitted to kill characters..but qualified old maids. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 292 The king..had no right to force on them even a qualified candidate.

b. *Eccl.* Entitled to hold two benefices at once (Minshew *Ductor* 1617: cf. Qualify *v.* 4, quot. 1667).

4. Belonging to the upper classes of society; 'of quality'. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1604 E. Grimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xix. 381 If any Indian qualified, or of the common sorte were sicke. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 482 These personall wrongs are .. of persons not qualified but of common and ordinarie persons. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 116 If..you be behind, and must pass after the qualify'd Person. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Qualified*, in good circumstances. A rich man would be said to be *qualified*.

II. **5.** Limited, modified, or restricted in some respect; *spec.* in *qualified acceptance, endorsement, estate, fee* (see quot. 1818), *negative, oath, property.*

1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 1 Delivering this qualified answer to the King. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 196 If it be taken in a qualified sense, it is not much amisse. 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 211 Every object, a little while ago, glared with light, but now all appears under a more qualified lustre. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 245 Animals, in which there is no property either absolute or qualified. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 73 Where an estate limited to a person and his heirs has a qualification annexed to it, by which it is provided that it must determine whenever that qualification is at an end; it is then called a qualified or base fee. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 122 Unfit for more than a limited and qualified freedom. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Ireedon* II. 432 Narcissa gave a qualified reply.

Hence **Qualifiedly** *adv.*, in a qualified fashion; **Qualifiedness**, the state of being qualified.

1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. App.* I. 23 Cæsar had nothing to commend him to the Electors, but his qualifiedness for that function, by the worth of his parts. 1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 308 A force independent and qualifiedly sovereign. 1865 J. Grote *Treat. Mor. Ideas* vii. (1876) 98 We cannot be truthful as we may be benevolent, less or more, or qualifiedly.

Qualifier (kwɒ̄·lĭfĭəɹ). [f. Qualify + -er[1].]

1. One who, or that which, qualifies, in various senses of the vb.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 719 Away with these qualifiers, that cover one sacrilege with so many sacrileges. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 74 Qualifiers and slayers of the heat of blood. 1638 R. Younge *Drunkard's Character* 269 Tobacco, being hot and dry, must have a qualifier of cold and moist from the pot. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I. xxvi. 183 Sir Charles is no qualifier, Sir, when he stakes his honour. 1796 Lamb *Lett.* (1837) I. 55, I was unwilling to let my last night's letter go off without this qualifier. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 5/1 Our qualifiers of beer have recently been [catching it].

2. *Gram.* A word, as an adjective or adverb, attached to another word to qualify it.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 193 Your Epitheton or qualifier..must be apt and proper for the thing he is added vnto. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* vi. 103 Formal correspondence between a substantive and its qualifier or representative.

3. *R. C. Ch.* = Qualificator.

a 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 670 Approved and licensed by Qualifiers. 1888 G. Salmon *Infall. Church* xiv. 215 The question of law is referred to a special Board of skilled theologians, under the title of Qualifiers.

Qualify (kwɒ̄·lĭfī), *v.* Also 6 **qualyfy**, **-flo**, (6 7 **qualle-**, **qualli-**, **quale-**, **-fye**, **-flie**,, 6 8 **qualifie**. [a. F. *qualifi-er* (15th c.), or ad. med.L., *qualificāre* to attribute a quality to, f. *qualis* of such a kind + *-ficāre*: see -fy.]

I. To invest with a quality or qualities.

1. *trans.* To attribute a certain quality or qualities to. **a.** To describe or designate in a particular way; to characterize, entitle, name. (†Const. *with*.)

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 107 S. Paule in hys epistle qualifyeth a bishop, and saith that he must be ..apte to teache and to confute all maner of false doctryne. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xii. 37, I will favor thee as a Vassal, and not as a brother, as thou qualifiest thyself. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 21 Two of the Eldest Colonels were qualified with a Title between a Major General and a Colonel. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lxxxi, The 'Devil's drawing-room', As some have qualified that wondrous place. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 77 The propositions referred to the theologians have been qualified as heretical. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 253 Madame Muhlhausen,—whom good taste forbids We qualify as do these documents.

b. *Gram.* Of an adj.: To express some quality belonging to (a noun). Of an adv.: To modify.

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 193 Sometimes wordes suffered to go single, do giue greater sence and grace then words qualified by attributions do.] 1837 M. GREEN *Engl. Gramm.* 14 [Adjectives] are added to nouns to define, qualify, describe, or limit the signification of the noun. 1887 ROGET *Introd. Old French* 176 [The Adjective] qualifying two or more Substantives. 1888 H. A. STRONG tr. *Paul's Princ. Hist. Lang.* 424 [The adjective] bears the same relation to the substantive as an adverb to the adjective which it qualifies.

†**2.** To impart a certain quality to (a thing); to make (a thing) what it is. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 221 Is..not rather true nobility a mind excellently qualified with rare vertues? 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* Comm., Then shal the bodies be qualified according to the state of the soules, happie or miserable for ever. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* III. 71 But thou hast tainted that immortall breath, Which qualifi'd thy life, and made thee free Of heav'n and earth. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vi. 344 The Divine Will, determined or qualified (if we may use that improper word) with the highest..Wisdom and Power.

†**b.** *absol.* To bring it about *that*. *Obs.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 60 It qualified also, that no detection could be made..that he bought this greatness.

3. To invest (a person) with proper or essential qualities or accomplishments (*for* being something). Also *refl.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVI. (1887) 134 Set to schoole, to qualifie themselues, to learne how to be religious. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* i, A Typographer ought to be equally qualified with all the Sciences that becomes an Architect. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 22 Those Properties .. will qualify a Man for a compleat Architect. ?1782 COWPER *Parrot* 11 To qualify him more at large, And make him quite a wit.

b. To make fit or competent *for* doing (or *to do*) something, or *for* some sphere of action, existence, etc. Chiefly *refl.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* VI. iv. (1848) 353 He whose parts are too mean to qualifie him to govern others. 1712 *Spect.* No. 524 ₱ 5 To refresh and otherwise qualify themselves for their journey. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. iii, Moderation ..can qualify us to taste many pleasures. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii, Qualifying myself for my new calling. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXXVIII, I am qualifying myself to give lessons. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. i. (1875) 77 Men are qualified for their work by knowledge.

absol. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 575 That strength, Which best may qualify for final joy.

4. To make legally capable; to endow with legal power or capacity; to give a recognized status to (a person).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 113 Would God all Ecclesiastical persons .. would nowe .. quallifie themselues, shewe obedience to Princes lawes. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 350 Is made one of the Duke's Chaplains, which qualifies him for two livings. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 418 These game laws .. do indeed qualify nobody, except .. a gamekeeper, to kill game. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxvii. 291 He qualified others, by adding to their fortunes from his own bounty. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 5/1 A Royal Charter enabling it to 'qualify' nurses as doctors are 'qualified'.

b. *spec.* by the administration of an oath. *U.S.*

[1723 *Act of Pennsylvania*, Every brewer..shall be qualified by oath..that he will not use any molasses, etc.] 1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 100 The court said they would order the jury to be qualified. 1800 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 37 He [the Governor of Mass.] met the two Houses at 12, and was qualified.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To make oneself competent *for* something, or capable of holding some office, exercising some function, etc., *by* fulfilling some necessary condition; *spec.* by taking an oath, and hence *U.S.*: To make oath, to swear *to* something (Bartlett, 1848).

a 1588 TARLTON *Jests* (1844) p. xxv, Presently he can Qualifie for a mule or a mare, Or for an Alderman. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 384 All the ministers of state must qualify, and take this test. 1825 C. R. H. in Hone *Everyday Bk.* I. 1334 His lordship goes to church to qualify. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 27 He could not legally continue to employ officers who refused to qualify. 1891 *Law Reports*, Weekly Notes 118/1 It was his duty to qualify for the office of director by taking forty shares.

†**6.** *trans. Sc. Law.* To establish by evidence. *Obs.*

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 333 Hay compeired, and nothing being qualified against him, was upon suspicion confined. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub.* (1850) I. 358 The vther half [of the forfeited goods] to be givin to him who dilates the recepteris, and qualefeis the samen. 1776 LD. THURLOW in *Boswell's Johnson* (1848) App. 817/2 If the individual could qualify a wrong, and a damage arising from it.

II. To modify in some respect.

7. To modify (a statement, opinion, etc.) by any limitation or reservation; to make less strong or positive.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxvii. Wks. 893/2 He hathe circumspectly .. qualyfyed and modered hys tale wyth thys woord (all). 1551 PRINCESS MARY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 177 The promise made..by your Majesties counsell..although they seeme now to quallefye and deny the thing. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 8 Whilst a prince he was undutiful to his father; or to qualify the matter, over dutiful to his mother, whose domestic quarrels he always espoused. *a* 1731 ATTERBURY (J.), My proposition I have qualified with the word, often; thereby making allowance [etc.]. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 296 To observe whether..I might not find reasons to change or to qualify some of my first sentiments. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. viii. (1857) 146 Elizabeth received the offer of Philip's hand, qualified as it was, in the most gracious manner. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 49 An avowal, which he qualifies by a subtle after-thought.

absol. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* XI. v, The surgeon .. began to apologize—to qualify.

8. To moderate or mitigate, so as to reduce to a more satisfactory or normal condition; *esp.* to render less violent, severe or unpleasant; to lessen the force or effect of (something disagreeable).

Extremely common in the 16–17th c., with a great variety of objects; now somewhat rare in comparison with 12 b.

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 The greate peril and dangier of the kynges maiesties subiectes, if the same statute shulde not .. be tempered qualified or refourmed. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 170 Qualyfie the heate of the Lyuer .. with the confection of Acetose. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 229 Our men stoode in great perill .. if this war and mutenie had not soone bene qualified. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 688 The incense was..burned..to qualifie the smell ..from the sacrifices of flesh. 1648 MARKHAM *Housew. Gard.* III. viii. (1668) 68 Camomile .. is sweet smelling, qualifying head-ach. 1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 188 Something .. that will abate and qualifie the rigour of this Conception. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xi. 51 This Civility of the Turks does in some measure qualify the Hardship of those who are confin'd Prisoners in that Castle. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 147 Though they still are held at the will of the lord,..yet that will is qualified, restrained, and limited. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* V, A voice in which the authority of the mother was qualified by her tenderness. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* V, Qualifying every line which vice .. writes on the brow. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. V. i. 116 His sincere piety, his large heart,..always qualify, and seem sometimes to redeem, his errors.

†**b.** To make less wrong or reprehensible. *Obs.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. xii, The frame of her mind was too delicate to bear the thought of having been guilty of a falsehood, however qualified by circumstances. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* 76 It is..the invasion of our country.. which conscientiously qualifies the use of arms.

†**c.** To make proportionate *to*; to reduce *to*. *Obs. rare.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. (R.), The Highest ..tempering and qualifying his infinite power and vertue to the measure and capacitie of mannes nature. 1604 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 272, 20 li. fyne was ymposed..which fyne was afterwardes .. qualefied to iiij li. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. 43 How to qualifie, and mould the sufferance and subjection of the people to the length of that foot that is to tread on their necks.

†**9.** To appease, calm, pacify (a person). *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 210 Withowt much adoe they began to mollyfy hir .. Whan the quene was thus qualyfyed [etc.]. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 488 Sertorius..did qualifie him the best he could, and made him more mild and tractable. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV. i, When you have left him in a chafe, then I'll qualify the rascal. 1679 *Trials Green, Berry, &c.* 16 You being a Justice of the Peace may qualifie them [two men fighting].

†**10.** To bring into, or keep in, a proper condition; to control, regulate, modulate. *Obs.*

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 624 The decoction of the roots..doth qualifie the Liuer. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 118 Is your blood So madly hot, that no discourse of reason..Can qualifie the same? 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 30 This Election was qualified under a stipulation or covenant. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* (1897) 15 The practice of these Rules will help qualifie a Life of Action such as yours must be.

11. To modify the strength or flavour of (a liquid).

1591 NASHE *Prognostication* Wks. 1883–4 II. 152 A Cuppe of Sack, .. so qualified with Suger, that they proue not rewmatick. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 13 Poison may be qualified, and become medicinal. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 43 Having tasted the water,..we mixed it with a little Aqua vitæ, which we had brought with us instead of Wine, to qualifie it. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lvi, The Squire .. called for his tea, which he drank .. qualified with brandy. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. liii, Tea and coffee leave us much more serious, Unless when qualified with thee, Cognac! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlv, [He] qualified his mug of water with a plentiful infusion of the liquor.

fig. 1697 DRYDEN *Ess. Georgics* in *Virgil* (1721) I. 199 Greek..rightly mixt and qualified with the Doric Dialect.

12. †**a.** To affect (a person or thing) injuriously. Const. *with*. *Obs.* **b.** To abate or diminish (something good); to make less perfect or complete.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xv. (1886) 50 Foure old witches, who with their charms so qualified the Danes as they were thereby disabled. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 114 Loue is begun by Time: And .. Time qualifies the sparke and fire of it. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xvii. (1840) 72 To qualify the Christians' joy for this good success, Joceline .. was conquered and taken prisoner. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 52 The standers by heartily wish their Hands qualified with some Chiragracall prohibition. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 209 Thoughts which tended to qualify the pleasure. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, We had better not qualify our good understanding.

†**13.** *intr. To qualify on*, to submit quietly to. *To qualify with*, to come to terms with. *Obs.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxiii. 230 What a slave had I been in spirit, could I have qualified on such villainous treatment. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 494 He..qualifies with any passion which it is vicious to indulge.

Qualifying (kwɒ·lifəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. QUALIFY, in various senses.

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) Epistle, To deuise argument of priuate profit, to the qualifying of your charges. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1660) 135 The qualifying and allaying of the scorching heat of burning Agues. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 124, I once thought a little qualifying among such violent spirits was not amiss. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 14 To suppose us knowing heat by any other means, besides its effect in the qualifying of bodies.

Qualifying (kwɒ·lifəi,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That qualifies, in senses of the vb.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 9 My loue admits no qualifying crosse [*usu. emend.* drosse]. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 192 Something..so peculiarly qualifying and distinguishing. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 160 A qualifying measure would not be accepted. 1812 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. viii. 241 The good we meet with..is always blended with qualifying bitterness. 1890 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 525/3 To pass a qualifying examination and to become a teacher.

Hence **Qua·lifyingly** *adv.*

1831 BLAKEY *Free-will* 109 They qualifyingly admit its force, by calling it a difficulty.

† **Qua·litate**, *pa. ppple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. type **quālītāt-us* + -ED[1].] = QUALITIED.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 167 Moystness, and dryness are rather very Bodies themselves qualitated or endowed with qualities.

Qualitative (kwɒ·litətiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *quālitātīv-us* (Cassiodorus): see QUALITY and -IVE. Cf. F. *qualitatif, -ive* (15th c.).] Relating to, connected or concerned with, quality or qualities. Now usually in implied or expressed opposition to QUANTITATIVE.

1607 COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 5 Fourthly, qualitative, from the dispositions of the persons themselves. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 49 What have the qualitative influxes of the planets .. there to doe? *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Rom. xii. 2 This conversion and renovation is not a substantial, but a qualitative change. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 2 An examination .. which does not develope more than the nature or quality of the constituents, is termed a qualitative analysis. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 44 A numerical preponderance may have rightly to yield to a qualitative preponderance.

Hence **Qua·litatively** *adv.*, in respect of quality.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* VI. 128 Faith may be considered qualitatively, as a saving grace. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 321 The composition of the blood is here qualitatively changed. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 (1875) 90 In consciousness the Unlimited and the Indivisible are qualitatively distinct.

Qualitied (kwɒ·litid), *a.* or *ppl. a.* Also 6–7 qualited. [f. QUALITY *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with a quality or qualities, in various senses of the sb. (Freq. in 17th c.; chiefly as predicate, and with qualifying adv.).

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 194 They were so well qualited in courage, experience, and discretion. 1616 T. SCOT *Christs Politician* 11 Those men .. are conditioned and qualited like sheepe, innocent, harmelesse, simple. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. VIII. 112 In things properly qualited there is augmentation and diminution. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 286 The mildest, the best qualified .. Prince that ever existed. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 23 Mar., Lord Southwell was the highest-bred man .. the most qualitied I ever saw. 1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 187 The mind is a qualitied unity. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 184/2 A dainty hand, and small,..and qualitied Divinely.

Hence **Qua·litiedness.** *rare*[−1].

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 110 Form of the higher description..quality or qualitiedness.

Qualitive, erron. f. QUALITATIVE. *rare*[−1].

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 48 The one is called qualitive,..The other is quantitive.

Quality (kwɒ·liti), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 -ite, 4–5 -itee, 6 -yte, -itye, 6–7 -itie, 7 quall-, 6– **quality**. [ME. *qualite*, a. F. *qualité* (12th c.), ad. L. *quālitāt-em* (formed by Cicero to render Gr. ποιότης), f. *quālis* of what kind: see -ITY.]

I. Of persons (in 1 and 2 occas. of animals).

1. Character, disposition, nature. Now *rare.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312/433 Þe planetes..ȝiuen him al-so qualite to don so and so. *Ibid.* 435 Swuch qualite..to beon lechor oþur schrewe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. Prol. 35 Thus of his propre qualite The man .. Is as a world. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 247, I knaw, be ȝour qualitie ȝe want the gift of chastitie. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 25 He vsed to euery nacion sondry exhortacions as he thought mete for their disposicions and qualitie. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 10 Knawin[g] of wemen .. That thay are not constant in thair qualitie. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 298 A Dromidore, and Camel differ much in quality. 1639 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. iii, He deserves no wife Of worthy quality, who dares not trust Her virtue in..any danger. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 94 They her heralds be, Steeped in her quality. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 268 Her quality was, caterpillar-like, To..select a leaf And..feed her fill.

b. Capacity, ability, or skill, in some respect.

In mod. use as an echo of Shaks., who prob. intended the word in sense 5.

[1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 452 Come giue vs a tast of your quality: come, a passionate speech.] 1856 KANE *Arct.*

Expl. I. ii. 24 Hans had given me a touch of his quality by spearing a bird on the wing. 1863 Doran *Ann. Stage* 369 Thomas .. gave the stranger a hearty welcome, .. asked for a taste of his quality. 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 1165 Can't you contrive to operate at once, .. to shew Your quality i' the world.

c. Without article or poss. pron.: Excellence of disposition; good natural gifts. (Cf. 9 c.)

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 78 The Grecian youths are full of qualitie, Their louing well compos'd, with guift of nature. 1607 Heywood *Wom. Killed* II. i, O, sir, disparage not your worth too much; You are full of quality and faire desert. 1889 Tyrwhitt in *Universal Rev.* 15 Feb. 251 One sharp temptation well resisted..shows real moral quality. 1894 Sir Ev. Wood in *Daily News* 1 Oct. 6/2 [Capt. Peel] had a singularly striking appearance, showing both in face and figure what is termed, in describing well-bred horses, as 'quality'.

2. A mental or moral attribute, trait, or characteristic; a feature of one's character; †a habit.

1533 Frith *Answ. More* To Rdr., Wks. (1573) 4 A frende beholdeth all qualities and circumstaunces, his byrth, bringyng vp, and what feates hee hath done all hys lyfe long. 1551 R. Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* Ep. Cecil (Arb.) 15 Youre godlye dysposityon, and vertuous qualytyes. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 43, I hate not man, but man's lewd qualities. 1689–90 Temple *Ess. Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 208 Particular Qualities have been observed..in the same Families for several hundred Years, as Goodness, Clemency [etc.]. 1783 Cowper *Valediction* 31 In thee some virtuous qualities combine To fit thee for a nobler part. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 163 Nature had largely endowed William with the qualities of a great ruler. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. III. i. 30 The subtlety and perfidy, which .. were the qualities of his..countrymen.

b. An accomplishment or attainment.

1584 Lyly *Campaspe* v. i, *Diog.* What can thy sons do? *Syl.* You shall see their qualities. Dance, sirrah! 1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. i. 125, I haue bred her at my dearest cost In Qualities of the best. *a* 1674 Clarendon (J.), He had those qualities of horsemanship, dancing and fencing which accompany a good breeding. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 423 A just deportment, manners graced with ease, .. Are qualities that seem to comprehend [etc.]. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, The fielding..justified the high reputation for this quality which the..colonial teams..have enjoyed.

c. *Law.* A special or characteristic feature.

1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 155 A tenant in tail .. hath eight qualities or privileges.

3. Rank or position in (a) society. Now *rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3303 Lo! so þe quele of qwistsumnes my qualite has changid. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 162 To consider..the state and the qualitee of the persouns. 1571 G. Buchanan *Admonition* (S. T. S.) 21 It may seame .. that I .. pas myne estait, being of sa meane qualitie. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 350 Sometimes this minister had other different habites, according to the qualitie of the dead. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* Pref. (1686) 2, Readers of Poesie (which are commonly Persons of the best Quality). 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II. v. (1840) 235 The priests of Apollo were sometimes of no mean quality. 1823 Scott *Peveril* i, A gentleman of middling quality. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1528 What quality, what style and title, eh?

fig. 1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* Wks. 1812 II. 453 Hunger..Is reckon'd now a fellow of bad quality: Not deem'd a gentleman.

†b. *concr.* A body of persons of a certain rank. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 16 It was compos'd only of two of these forenamed qualities, that is to say, of the Principality and Nobility.

4. Nobility, high birth or rank, good social position; chiefly in phr. *man, woman, gentleman, lady, person, people of quality.* Now *arch.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 875 He had all the men of qualitie his sworne enemies. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Trav.* (Arb.) 523 Let him .. procure Recommendation, to some person of Quality. 1671 Lady Mary Bertie in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 There are no men of quality but the Duke of Monmouth; all the rest are gentlemen. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 18 My new friend was a thief of quality, and a pickpocket above the ordinary rank. 1771 Mackenzie *Man. Feel.* xl. (1804) 85 The count, for he was of quality, was solicitous to return the obligation. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 273 Many persons of quality sate the whole day in their carriages. 1871 Morley *Vauvenargues in Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 9 High enough to command the admiration of people of quality.

b. *concr.* People of good social position. Now *arch.* or *vulgar* and *dial.*

1693 *Humours Town* 114 Walk Bare-headed to his Master's Daughter, in imitation of Quality. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Example*, v. i, Did not you tell me .. that you was acquainted with all the Quality. 1753 Richardson *Sir C. Grandison* III. ii. (1781) 15, I have looked out among the quality for a future husband for her. 1769 Wesley in *Wks.* 1872 III. 370 A large company of Quality (as they called them) came. 1824 Byron *Juan* XVI. lxiv, She was country born and bred And knew no better..Than to wax white for blushes are for quality. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xl, I was standing .. among all the grand general, and the quality. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 14/2 He was fond of quality, and quality was very fond o' him.

†**5.** Profession, occupation, business, *esp.* that of an actor. b. Fraternity; those of the same profession; *esp.* actors as a body. *Obs.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiv. 61 The test of craftis gryt aithis swair..Ilk ane into thair qualitie. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 58 A Linguist, and a man of such perfection, As we doe in our quality much want. 1603 J. Davies *Microcosmos* 215 Players, I love yee, and your Qualitie. 1625 Fletcher *Fair Maid of Inn* v. ii, I am weary of this trade of fortune-telling, . it is a very ticklish quality. 1626 Massinger *Rom. Actor* i. iii, In thee, as being the chief of thy profession, I do accuse the quality of treason. 1633 in A. W. Ward *Hist. Dram. Lit.* II. 324 It may serve .. for the improvement of the quality, which hath received some brushings of late.

† c. Party, side. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv. iii. 36 Because you are not of our qualitie, But stand against vs like an Enemie.

6. Title, description, character, capacity. Freq. in phr. *in (the) quality of.* Now *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26682 Man agh to telle hir qualite, sib or freind or quat sco be. *a* 1626 Bacon *Advice to Villiers* (J.), The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster partakes of both qualities, partly of a judge..and partly of an attorney general. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 38 Maximilian .. came to the King, in the quality of his Soldier. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 338 He serv'd his Master In quality of Poetaster. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 1 Such Packets as I receive under the Quality of Spectator. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. 66 They paid respect to his quality of deputy. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxx, Leicester ..rode on her Majesty's right hand..in quality of her host. 1864 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 82 To understand that I had come in the professed quality of Consul.

† b. A part or character (acted). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1566 Adlington *Apuleius* 109 When the people was desirous to see me play qualities, they caused the gates to be shutte, and such as entred in shoulde pay.

II. Of things.

7. An attribute, property, special feature or characteristic. *Primary, secondary,* etc. *qualities*: see the adjs. Of a ship: (see quot. 1867).

1340 *Ayenb.* 153 To be bodye of man come þ alle eueles nor þe destempringe of þise nour qualites oþer of þise nour humours. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 11a, But nowe to the qualities of water. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. A iv b, The qualites of it answer nothing unto the qualyties of wormwode pontyke in Galene. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xiii. 459 According to the qualities and wealth of the Countrie. 1671 R. Boyle *Wind* 105 The judgment to be made concerning the Qualitys of Winds..is very various and fallible. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. iii. § 4 Ideas, with Regard to their Qualities, .. are either clear and distinct, or obscure and confused [etc.]. 1854 L. Lloyd *Scandinavian Adv.* I. 231 The eatable qualities of the Bothnian salmon. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Qualities*, the register of the ship's trim, sailing, stowage, &c., all of which are necessary to her *behaviour.* 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 236 Every high quality of art consists either in some expression of what is decent..or of what is bright.

† b. A manner, style. (Cf. 9 b.) *Obs. rare.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 6 Hate counsailes not in such a qualitie. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Cooper* (1867) II. 97 The parishioners..built and adorned the church in as good a quality as any round about it.

† c. A habit; a power or faculty. *Obs. rare.*

1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 98 Jordan had a quality in the first month to overflow all his banks. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* b iij a, If it had a speaking quality, your Grace would hear its..Alembick sing the Gold its joy.

† d. Concretely: A substance of a certain nature; an essence. *Obs. rare.*

1704 Swift *Batt. Bk.* Misc. (1711) 257 An atramentous Quality, of most malignant Nature, was seen to distil from his Lips. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 91 The wood.. throws out its volatile qualities, aqueous and acidulous, into the respective tubes.

8. The nature, kind, or character (*of* something). Now restricted to cases in which there is comparison (expressed or implied) with other things of the same kind; hence, the degree or grade of excellence, etc. possessed by a thing. † *In the quality of*: (cf. 6).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. Prol. 31 Ye knowe al þilke coueited qualite Of þing which þat folk on wondren so. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 59 A man may gyffe no conenable penaunce bot if he knawe þe qualitee and þe quantitee of þe synne. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxiii. (Percy Soc.) 106 After the qualyte it doth take effecte. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 8 An other liquid Medicine I haue: whose Qualitie is heate, in the first degree. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* I. iv. (1662) 22 It is so little I know of mine own soul, either its quiddity or quality. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 237 This flying Plague (to mark its quality) Oestros the Grecians call. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light*, etc. 272 This principle of fire moves, in the quality of light, with the most amazing velocity. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 95 There is more difference in the quality of our pleasures than in the amount. 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 142 The perfection of cunning is to conceal its own quality. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* viii. 114 It is on account of the quality, rather than the size, of English print, that it is usually so much pleasanter to read than American.

† b. Nature, with reference to origin; hence, cause, occasion. *Obs. rare.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. i. 44 Giue him note of our approach, With the whole quality wherof, I feare We shall be much vnwelcome. 1607 — *Timon* III. vi. 117 Know you the quality of Lord Timons fury?

9. Without article: a. That aspect of things under which they are considered in thinking or speaking of their nature, condition, or properties.

The notion of quality includes all the attributes of a thing, except those of relation and quantity. 'Quality' is the third of the Aristotelian categories.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 16 b, Qualitie..is the state thereof, as Hotte or cold, moiste or dry. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. v. 70 If quality be void of matter, it must likewise be void of corporeity. 1727 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The antient school-philosophers distinguish quality in the general..into essential and accidental. 1829 Jas. Mill *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. 11 60 Quality is used as the generical name of every thing in objects, for which a separate notation is required. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 45 The question is renewed as to the actual essence which lies behind this surface of quality.

b. *Gram.* Manner of action (cf. 7 b), as denoted by an adverb; chiefly in phr. *adverb of quality.*

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 38 The frenche men .. forme theyr adverbes of qualite by addynge to of *ment.* *Ibid.* 144 Some [adverbs] betoken qualite, and serve to declare .. howe a dede is done. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* I. xxi, All adverbs of quality..being formed from nouns, for the most part, by adding *ly.* 1845 Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 122/1 There is no difference in grammatical use between .. an adverb of quantity, and an adverb of quality. 1872 Morris *Engl. Accid.* xiv. 193.

c. Peculiar excellence or superiority. (Cf. 1 c.)

1874 Tyrwhitt *Sketch. Club* 255 Quality of colour means purity or truth of hue. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 513/1 The book..has..more quality and distinction than four-fifths of the novels which come under our notice.

10. In special uses (of senses 8 and 9).

a. *Logic.* Of propositions: The condition of being affirmative or negative. Of concepts: Comparative clearness or distinctness.

1594 Blundeyl *Arte Logicke* III. i. (Cent.), How is a simple proposition divided according to qualitie? Into an affirmative and negative proposition. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xxx. 117 In Regard of Quality, it is that an Enunciation is divided..into Affirming and Denying. 1725 Watts *Logic* (1726) 150 If two Universals differ in Quality they are Contraries. 1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Lect. Logic* ix. (1860) I. 158 It is this perfection or imperfection which constitute the logical Quality of a concept. 1843 Mill *Logic* II. ii. § 1 (1856) 189 What are called the quantity and quality of the propositions. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 120 We thus ascertain the Quality of the Judgment, or whether it is affirmative or negative.

b. *Law.* Of an estate: The manner in which it is to be held or enjoyed.

1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 354 The alteration in the particular estate, which would destroy a contingent remainder, must amount to an alteration in its quantity, and not in its quality. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 46/1.

c. *Physics.* That which distinguishes sounds quantitatively the same; timbre.

1865 *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* 502 Though [certain sounds are] the same for musical purposes, in all other respects the quality is different. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vii. 184 The quality of a voice (treble, bass, tenor, &c.). 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 77 The most uncultivated ear would perceive a difference of quality.

11. A particular class, kind, or grade of anything, as determined by its quality.

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 324, 2*s.* 6*d.* for spinning the same quality. 1866 G. Macdonald *Inn. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 253 A quality of dialogue which indicated thought.

III. †**12.** = Qualification I. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1622 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spald. Cl.) II. 175 The said Mr. James Ross .. acceptit of the said stipend with the qualitie and conditioun aboue mentioned. 1714 W. Forbes *Jrnl. Sess.* Pref. 7 Advocates admitted with a quality that they should not take in hand to plead in any..difficult cause without..assistance.

IV. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly sense 4, as *quality-acquaintance, -air, -blood, -end, -friend, horse, lady, living, -pride,* etc.; *quality-like, -mad,* adjs.; quality-binding, a kind of worsted tape for binding carpets (Jam. 1808).

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* vi. (1596) 77 Neither the vnderstanding, nor any other accident, can be qualitilike. 1701 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* II. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 545, I thought something was the matter; I wanted a quality-air. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Example*, I. i, 30 Your Quality Lady, when she speaks, 'tis thus. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxviii. 243 The influence of Peregrine's new quality-friends. *Ibid.* III. lxxii. 274 Peregrine found some ladies of his quality-acquaintance. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 134 She is so stark quality-mad. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 213 My Lady's pas bin for quality living. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 144 The quality-end of the town. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. II. ii, Young .. men, with quality-blood in them, poisoned with quality-pride. 1891 *Ingel* 7 Mar. 143/2 Quite a quality horse is Gratian.

Hence **Qua'litiless** *a.*, having no quality or qualities; **Qua'lityship**, social position *nonce-wd.*).

1859 Mortey *Ess., Indian Comers.* (1870) II. 22 Brahm is a motionless, characterless, quality-less, colourless essence. 1865 *Dublin University Mag.* I. 16 He dressed with regard to his qualityship. 1893 J. Orr *Chr. View God & B.* iv. 146 An absolutely qualityless matter..is unthinkable.

Quality, *v. rare.* Also 6 qualit-. [f. prec.] *trans.* † a. To furnish with a quality or qualities. *Obs.* b. To rate at a certain quality or value.

1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* Ep. Ded. 2 By the one three they be all qualited. Motion ingendreth, Light shapeth and sheweth, Influence disposeth or qualiteth. 1813 Bath. Bellor *Agric. Surv. Bedfordsh.* 236 The warren contained 878 acres, much of which was qualitied at 9*s.* to 10*s.* per acre.

Qualiver, -vre, qualliver, obs. ff. Caliver.

Quall, e, obs. forms of Whale.

Quallefy, -ify, obs. forms of Qualify.

† **Quallmire** = Quagmire (q. v.). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1553 Bale *Gardiner's Pp Vera Obed.* B viij b, Who soeuer..goeth about to fette it [truth] out of mennes puddle and quallmyres [*v.r.* qualmires].

† **Qua'lly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] Of wine: Turbid, cloudy.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Qualy-Wines*, Turbulent and Foul. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 22 Without good Fermentation, they become Qually, i. e. Cloudy.

† **Qualm,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 *2* cwealm, 2–3 cwalm, (3 cu-), 2–4 qualm, 3 quelme, 4 qw-, qualme, 6 Sc. quhalm, qualim. [Ob. *cwealm* death, slaughter, pestilence, = OS. *qualm*, OHG.

qu-, *chualm* (MHG. *qualm* anguish); f. **kwal-*, ablaut-var. of **kwel-* to die: see QUELE, QUELL.]

1. General or widespread mortality of men or animals; plague, pestilence.

In OE. also used of the (violent) death of a single person.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 122 Micel cwealm weard þæs folces. *Ibid.* 192 Cwealm on heora orfe. *c* 1125 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1125 Hunger & cwealm on men & on eiue. *c* 1205 LAY. 31877 Þe qualm muchele Þe wes on moncunne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1155 Thu bodest cualm of orwe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cv. 29 And sinees stode & quemyd & þe qualm left. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't.'s T.* 1156 A thousand slayn and nat oon of qualm ystorue.

b. Loss or damage.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 357 Ywys, great qualme [F. *grant morie*] ne were it noon, Ne synne, although her lyf were gon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. i. 31 Quhen the fers burgh of Cartage To Romys boundis .. Ane huge myscheif and gret quhalm [*ed.* 1553 qualm] send sall.

2. *attrib.*, as *qualm-house*, *-stow*.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 2 *Calvariae locus*, cualmstou. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 254 Da cempan hine ȝelæddon to ðære cwealm-stowe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Þe munt of Caluarie .. was þe cwalmstoու. *Ibid.* 140 Iput in one prisune, & bitund ase in one cwalm huse.

† **Qualm,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [App. imitative; cf. G. *galm* sound, noise.] Croak.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 382 Augurye of thise foweles .. As ravenes qualm, or schrychynge of thise owles.

Qualm (kwām, kwǭm), *sb.*[3] Forms: 6 quamme (? calme), 6–7 qualme, quaume, qua(i)me, 7 quawme, quaem, 6– qualm. [Of obscure origin: in form and sense identical with Da. *kvalme*, † *kvalm*, Sw. *qvalm*, but these are app. not native words. Cf. G. (now dial.) *qualm* (*kalm*) swoon, faint, unconscious state (:—MIIG. *twalm*: see DWALM *sb.*), and G. *qualm* (whence Da. *kvalm*, Sw. *qvalm*) vapour, steam, close air.

OE. *cwealm* QUALM *sb.*[1] had the sense 'pain', 'torment', (see quots. in Bosw.-Toller), and some instances of *qualm* in 16–17th c. use might conceivably mean 'pain', 'pang'; but historical evidence of connexion is wanting, and the sense of 'sick fit', 'sickness' is possible in all the cases.]

1. A (sudden) feeling or fit of faintness, illness, or sickness. (Now restricted to cases in which the seat of the disorder is in the stomach, but formerly in somewhat wider use.)

c 1530 R. COPLAND *Jyl of Brentfords Test.* 233 With qualmes & stytches it doth me torment, That all my body is torne and rent. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 52 If any quame or sicknesse happen to fall vpon him. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 139 Such as haue some quaume about their heart, so that they faint and sowne. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 27 It makes the Stomach sick..and sickish Qualms to arise. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 219 The sickly Qualms That grieve her Soul. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. v, Has the bottle bequeathed thee a qualm or a head-ache. 1874 BURNAND *My time* xxxii. 326 Breeze enough for sailing, .. no qualms to interfere with appetite.

2. *transf.* **a.** A fit of sickening fear, misgiving, or depression; a sudden sinking or faintness of heart. Now *rare*.

a 1555 RIDLEY in Foxe *A. & M.* III. (1596) 446 The weake manne of God..will haue now and then such thoughtes and quaumes (as they call them) to runne ouer his hart. 1624 LD. KEEPER WILLIAMS in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 203 A certayne qualme came over his stomacke to be of a Judge noe Judge. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, Many a doubt, many a qualm, overspread his clouded imagination. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 236, [I] soon heard, with the sickly qualm of disappointed hope..that she was no more. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 636 Apt to leave qualms and misgivings on the sensitive .. temperament.

b. A strong scruple of conscience; a painful doubt or consciousness of acting wrongly.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii. 240 Unedified consciences apt to engage their Leaders in great affaires and then, upon a sudden qualm and swimming of their conscience, betray them. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 So strangely troubled with qualms of conscience. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. xiii, It was absurd .. to affect any qualms about this trifle. 1806 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 55 One qualm of principle .. I do feel. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xiv. 241 It was natural that some of the members of the Government should have qualms.

c. A fit or sudden access *of* some quality, principle, etc. (Now only with suggestion of prec.)

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm., Repent. & Fasting* (1661) 170, I doubt ours hath been rather a flash, a qualme, a brunt than otherwise. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 55 Although this qualm of Loyalty took this Church for the present. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Guide Devot.* (1719) 125 If the Fit or Qualm of my Devotion holds out longer. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 282 Immediately after one of these fits of extravagance, he will be taken with violent qualms of economy. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 269 Had he a devotion-fit? Clara grew serious with like qualm.

3. *Comb.*, as *qualm-sick* adj.

1718 *Entertainer* No. 30. 202 [They] grew qualm-sick at the Common Prayer. 1758 *Mickmakis & Maricheets* 55 She .. blows the smoak towards his nostrils, even sometimes so violently, as to make him qualm-sick. 1880 BURTON *Queen Anne* II. xi. 189 Qualm-sick stomachs of .. self-conceited hypocrites.

† **Qualm,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [var. of WALM, perh. after G. *qualm* steam.] The act of boiling.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 4/1 Let it seeth on the fyer one qualme or two.

Qualm, *v.*[1] [Connected with QUALM *sb.*[3] Cf. Da. *kvalme* to have a qualm, and G. (now dial.) *qualmen* (*kalmen*) to swoon, be unconscious.]

† **1.** *intr.* To have a qualm or qualms. (Cf. QUALMING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*) *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Deficere*, I faynte, sounde, or qualme for heate. 1603 FLORIO tr. *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1897) VI. 253 My stomacke begins to qualme, my head feeleth a violent aking.

2. *a. trans.* To make sick. **b.** *absol.* To induce qualms. *rare*.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* IV. i, How I grew qualm'd in love. 1713 *Gentleman Instructed* III. viii. 434 Envy qualms on his Bowels, Prodigality on his Purse. 1884 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 701/1 If one is .. qualmed by the show of..confectionery.

† **Qualm,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [var. of WALM, perh. after G. *qualmen* to steam.] To boil.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 8/2 Take thre quartes of Lye..and let it qualme a little on the fyer.

Qua·lminess. [f. QUALMY + -NESS.] The condition of being qualmy; nausea.

1778 J. ADAMS *Diary* 19 Feb., Wks. 1851 III. 98 The smell of the ship..or any other offensive smell will increase the qualminess. 1884 MISS DILLWYN *Jill* II. xi. 181 The swell made my qualminess increase.

† **Qua·lming,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. QUALM *v.*[1]] The fact of having a qualm or qualms.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Defectio*, .. the quaulmyng or sownyng of women after conception. 1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* 450 It taketh away qwalming and ouercasting of the hart.

† **Qua·lming,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec.] **a.** That has a qualm or qualms. **b.** Of the nature of a fit or sudden access (cf. QUALM *sb.*[3] 2 c).

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 267 To succour and strengthen qualling and qualming stomachs. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. ii. 36 Let Iesses sov'raigne Flow't perfume my qualming brest. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 6 Till they get a little cordial sobriety to settle their qualming zeal.

Qualmire: see QUALLMIRE.

Qualmish (kwā·miʃ, kwǭ·miʃ), *a.* [f. QUALM *sb.*[3] + -ISH [1].]

1. Of persons: Affected with a qualm or qualms; tending, or liable, to be so affected.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 3 Our soule is qualmishe ouer this meate. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. i. 22, I am qualmish at the smell of Leeke. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyran. Love* IV. i, Qualmish and loathing all you had before: Yet with a sickly Appetite to more. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxix, My dear angel has been qualmish of late. 1816 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 25 Dec. (1894) I. xii. 388 The..dog arrived .. a little lean and qualmish however after his sea voyage. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. viii. 521 Elizabeth was not desirous of peace..she was qualmish at the very suggestion.

2. Of feelings, etc.: Of the nature of a qualm.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 195, I began to feel some very qualmish symptoms. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 217 Our qualmish sickness drown In Caecuban divine!

3. Of things: Apt to produce qualms. *rare*.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, It is like a qualmish liqueur in the midst of a bottle of wine.

Hence **Qua·lmishly** *adv.*; **Qua·lmishness.**

a 1650 MAY *Satir. Poppy* (1657) 105 She would be as lecherous as the Mountaine-Goate, had not Natures qualmishnesse proved a strong contradiction to her desire. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* ii. (1886) 8 On approaching the Foreland the first sensations of qualmishness became apparent. 1845 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 32 Thinking about it keenly and qualmishly.

Qualmy (kwā·mi, kwǭ·mi), *a.* Also 6 quamie. [f. QUALM *sb.*[3] + -Y.] = QUALMISH.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 129 Neyther abounding in hote desire, neither oppressed with quamie colde. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 38 Astonisht in a qualmy traunce. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 274, I myself did feel queerish and qualmy. 1884 MISS DILLWYN *Jill* II. xi. 178 The mere smell of it makes one feel qualmy.

Hence **Qua·lmyish** *a.*, somewhat qualmy.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 975 With a queerish and qualmyish feeling.

‖ **Qualtagh** (kwā·ltăχ). [Manx, also written *quaaltagh*, f. *quaail* (= Ir. and Gael. *comhdhail*) meeting.] The first person one meets after leaving home on some special occasion; also, the first person entering a house on New Year's Day, the first-foot.

1891 MOORE *Folk-lore Isle of Man* 103 It was considered fortunate if the *qualtagh* were a person .. of dark complexion. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 59, I should be first-foot here, only I'm no use as a qualtagh.

Quam, obs. form of WHOM.

Quamash (kwăməʃ, kwǫ·məʃ). See also CAMAS. [N. American Indian.] A North American liliaceous plant (*Camassia esculenta*), the bulbs of which are used for food by the American Indians. *Eastern quamash* (see quot. 1868).

1814 *Lewis & Clarke's Exp.* (1893) 958 The Chopunnish are now dispersed in villages..for the purpose of collecting quamash. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 452 The plant [Camus] is otherwise known as the eastern quamash, or wild hyacinth, and in botanical nomenclature is *Scilla Fraseri*. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 323/3 The white Camassia..[is] not nearly so showy as the blue Quamash.

Quame, var. of QUEME, *v.*; obs. f. QUALM *sb.*

† **Quamire.** *Obs.* Also 6 -myre, -mier, 8 *dial.* whamire. [? var. of *quall-* or *quavemire*: see QUAGMIRE, and cf. Sc. *quaw-mire* s.v. QUAW.] A quagmire, bog. Also *fig.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 99 Muddy marysshes full of suche quamyres that men are oftentymes swalowed vp in them. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 75 For quamier get bootes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 32 If we wil get out of the Quamyre of our sinnes. *Ibid.* xix. 302 Orpheus .. as for the wicked ..burieth them in a quamire. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* 27 Apr. (E. D. S.), *Whamire*, a quagmire.

Quamoclit (kwæ·mǫklit). [Corruption of Mexican *quamo·chitl* (*ch* = tʃ), f. *qua-*, comb. form of *quauitl* tree, + *-mochitl*, of unknown meaning.

The erroneous form *quamoclit*, found as early as 1689 in Tournefort's *Schola Botanica*, is the basis of imaginary etymologies from Greek and Sanskrit.]

A sub-genus of climbing plants with brilliant flowers found in the tropical parts of America and Asia, belonging to the genus *Ipomœa*. (Formerly regarded as a distinct genus.)

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v., Quamoclit with very fine, cut, winged Leaves, .. called in Barbadoes Sweet-William. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The species of quamoclit, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Quamoclit differs from bindweed, or convolvulus, in the shape of the flower. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 408 As to specimens I sent you of the bastard quamoclit [*printed* quarnoclif]. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 193/1 Quamoclit .. vulgaris is common in every part of India. 1892 BENTHAM & HOOKER *Brit. Flora* (ed. 6) 305 The exotic genus Ipomœa, including *Pharbitis* and *Quamoclit*..supplies some of our most beautiful greenhouse and hothouse climbers.

Quan, obs. form of GUAN, WHEN.

Quandary (kwǫ̆ndēə·ri, kwǫ·ndări), *sb.* Also 6 quandare, -arye, 6–7 -arie, 8–9 quondary. [Of unknown origin; in common use from *c* 1580.

Possibly a corruption of some term of scholastic Latin. The suggestions that it is ad.F. *qu'en dirai-je* 'what shall I say of it?' that it represents ME. *wandreth*, or is an abbrev. of *hypochondry*, are (apart from other considerations) condemned by the fact that the original stressing is *quandā·ry*. Recent dicts. favour *quan·dary*, given by Johnson (who calls it 'a low word') and Webster, but not accepted by Sheridan, Walker, or Smart.]

A state of extreme perplexity or uncertainty; a dilemma causing (great) mental agitation or distress; † a ticklish plight. Freq. in phr. *in a* (*great, sad*, etc.) *quandary*.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 45 Euphues..departed, leaving this olde gentleman in a great quandarie. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 94 The Queene in meane while with carks quandare deepe anguisht [etc.]. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* I. i, Much I fear, forsaking of my diet, Will bring me presently to that quandary, I shall bid all adieu. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* xvi. 135 The Nobles, Gentry, Souldiers in quandaries .. To Turnet tops he fetches more Vagaries. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1729) 201 Apollo now driv'n to a cursed Quandary was wishing for Swift, or for fam'd Lady Mary. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 9 Thof he be sometimes thrown into perilous passions and quandaries. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. iv, All his quandaries terminated in the same catastrophe; a compromise. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 229 Now I was in a great quandary at having to answer this question.

† **Quandary,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] **a.** *trans.* To perplex, put in a quandary. **b.** *intr.* To be in a quandary.

1616 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* Wks. 1861 I. 505 He quandaries, whether to goe forward to God, or, with Demas, to turne backe to the world. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III. i, Methinks I am quandary'd like one going with a Party to discover the Enemy's Camp, but had lost his Guide upon the Mountains.

Quandong (kwæ·ndǫŋ, kwǫ·n-). Also quandang, -dung, quon(g)dong, quantong. [Aboriginal Australian.] **a.** An Australian tree of the sandal-wood order (*Fusanus acuminatus* or *Santalum acuminatum*), or its edible drupaceous fruit, which is of a blue colour and about the size of a cherry; also called *native peach(-tree)*. **b.** A large Australian scrub-tree (*Eleocarpus grandis*), or its fruit. Also *attrib.*, as *quandong-nut*, *-tree*.

1839 T. L. MITCHELL *3 Exped.* 135 (Morris) In all these scrubs on the Murray the *Fusanus acuminatus* is common, and produces the quandang nut. 1850 CLUTTERBUCK *Port Phillip* II. 30 The indigenous Quandang..is the only really palatable fruit that grows in the wilds of Port Phillip. 1857 W. HOWITT *Tallangetta* I. 41 (Morris) Abundance of fig .. trees, cherries, loquots, quondongs. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XXX. (1894) 279 Such quantongs, such raspberries, surpassing imagination. 1887 FARRELL *How he Died* 20 Where barren fig-tree and..quandong Bloom on lone roads.

Quann(e, obs. forms of WHEN.

Quannet (kwǫ·nĕt). Also quonet. [Of obscure origin.] A flat file set in a frame, and used as a plane in filing flat surfaces, as in comb-making.

1842 WHITTOCK *Complete Book of Trades* 225 The combmakers use a tool..called a quonet, having coarse single teeth, to the number of about seven or eight to an inch. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1842/1 *Quannet.*

Quanon, variant of KANOON.

Quant (kwænt, kwǫnt), *sb.* Also 5 quante, (qv-), whante, 9 quont. [? ad. L. *contus* (Gr. κοντός) boat-pole. Current in E. Anglia and Kent (in the latter also 'a young oak-sapling, a walking-stick'): the northern equivalent is KENT *sb.*[1]] A pole for propelling a boat, esp. one with a flat cap to prevent it sinking in the mud, used by bargemen on the east coast.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 418/2 Quante, or sprete, rodde .., *contus*. *Ibid.* 523/2 Whante, or qvante. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* 38 *Contus* signifies a Quant or Sprett, with which they shove Boats. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1883 G. C.

DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* iv. 25 When the wind fails, the men betake themselves to the 'quant', which is a long slender pole with a knob at one end and a spike and shoulder at the other. 1893 DOUGHTY *Wherry in Wensl. Lands* 167 To get all sail off her, and undertake a tough job with the quants.

Quant (kwænt, kwɒnt), *v.* [f. prec.] a. *trans.* To propel (a boat) with a quant. Also *absol.* b. *intr.* Of a boat: To be propelled with a quant.

1865 [implied in QUANTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* v. 37 The water was too deep for us to quant our punt. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* p. ii, Great disinclinations to quant or scull. 1893 *Toynbee Rec.* 90 Now her stern, now a broadside, is toward us..as she quants against the breeze.

Hence **Qua·nting** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*)

1865 W. WHITE *East. Eng.* I. 84 Wherry men, to whom the operation of 'quanting' is very familiar. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* x. 77 There may be a quanting-match. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 39 We and the wherry, by dint of very hard quanting, managed..to get as far as the ruins.

† **Qua·ntal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -AL.] = ALIQUANT.

c 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 177 A Quantal part measures not the whole: but repeated is either less or greater than it.

† **Quantative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [For *quantitative*, as if f. L. *quant-us* + -ATIVE: cf. QUANTITIVE. (But perh. a misprint in both quots.)] = QUANTITATIVE.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iii. 30 In compounding and dividing of bodies according to quantatiue [1669 quantitive] partes. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 29 Motion cannot be received but by quantative dimension.

Quantic (kwɒ·ntik). *Math.* [f. L. *quant-us* how much + -IC.] A rational, integral, homogeneous function of two or more variables.

A quantic according to its dimensions is a quadric, cubic, quartic, etc. according as it is of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc. degree; and is binary, ternary, quaternary, etc. according as it has two, three, four, etc. variables.

1854 A. CAYLEY *Wks.* (1887) II. 224 We may instead of a single quantic consider two or more quantics. 1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *Th. Equat.* Introd. p. 4 A polynomial is sometimes called a quantic. 1896 E. B. ELLIOTT (*title*) An Introduction to the Algebra of Quantics.

Hence **Qua·ntical** *a.*, relating to quantics.

Quantifiable (kwɒ·ntifəi ăb'l), *a.* [f. QUANTIFY *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be conceived or treated as a quantity; that may be measured with regard to quantity.

1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* p. xxv, Those mutual relations of conscious centres which are measurable and quantifiable. 1893 *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 609/2 It is the latter kind only [of feeling] which is immediately and necessarily quantifiable.

Quantification (kwɒntifikē·ɪʃən). [f. QUANTIFY *v.* : see -FICATION.] The action of quantifying.

Quantification of the predicate: the expression of the logical quantity of the predicate of a proposition, by applying to the predicate the sign *all*, or *some*, or an equivalent; a device introduced chiefly by Sir W. Hamilton, and intended to simplify logical processes.

c 1840 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1866) II. 297 Because the universal quantification of the predicate is, in this instance, materially false, is such quantification, therefore, always formally illegal? 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 181 It is enough that the quantifications of the Middle Term in both Premises, added together, should exceed unity. 1882 PIAZZI SMITH in *Nature* XXVI. 552 All that we require for the..quantification of watery vapour.

Qua·ntified, *ppl. a.* [f. next + -ED¹.] Possessing or endowed with quantity; measured or determined with respect to quantity.

1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 87 To make it, at ane time,.. a bodie and not a bodie, quantified and not quantified. *c* 1840 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1866) II. 259 The real terms compared in the Convertend..are not the naked, but the quantified. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 481 The discovery of precise quantities proves the objectivity of something quantified. 1870 JEVONS *Logic* 186 Immediate inference by added determinant..can also be applied..to quantified propositions.

Quantify (kwɒ·ntifəi), *v.* [ad. med.L. *quantificare* (Du Cange), f. *quant us* how great: see QUANTITY and -FY.]

1. *Logic.* To make explicit the extent to which a term is referred to in a proposition, by prefixing *all* or *some* or an equivalent word to the term.

c 1840 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1866) II. 261 Ordinary language quantifies the Predicate so often as this determination becomes of the smallest import. *Ibid.* 272 Let us.. overtly quantify the subject..and say, *All men are animals.* 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 127 They further maintain, that the Predicate is never quantified particularly in a Negative Judgment. 1887 [see INDEFINITE *a.* 4].

2. To determine the quantity of, to measure.

1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 152 The magnification .. of space, which enables minute portions of it to be most accurately quantified. 1882 PIAZZI SMITH in *Nature* XXVI. 551 A meteorological spectroscope .. may also .. be able to quantify..the proportions of such aerial supply of water-gas.

Hence **Qua·ntifying** *ppl. a.*

1847 Sir W. HAMILTON *Let. to A. de Morgan* 43 Logicians..have referred the quantifying predesignations *plurimi*, and the like, to the most opposite heads.

Quantitative (kwɒ·ntitətiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *quantitātivus*: see QUANTITY and -IVE. Cf. F. *quantitatif* (1586 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

A. 1. Possessing quantity, magnitude, or spatial extent. Now *rare.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 40 [Angels occupy] no bodilie place, no severall nor quantitative place. 1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xxvi. § 5 The world in the original doth not signify this visible or quantitative world. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 22 The Body, only which (and not the Soul) is Quantitative. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 481 The fact that we discover quantitative space and time.

2. That is, or may be, considered with respect to the quantity or quantities involved; estimated or estimable by quantity.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 44 This Quantitative Adultery, which .. makes far more grosse alterations, & substantiall changes of nature. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 221 The colour of mens eyes is various, nor is there less diversity in their quantitative proportions. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. For.* (ed. 6) 142 An invariable quantitative relation to each other. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 160 Not as its quantitative equal .. but as a moral equivalent. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1884) 43 The enormous error that man .. can win by quantitative goodness his entrance into the Kingdom of God.

3. Relating to, concerned with, quantity or its measurement; ascertaining or expressing quantity.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. vii. 325 Relative and Quantitative Pronouns. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 123 It is a character of all the higher laws of nature to assume the form of precise quantitative statement. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* Pref. 4 Tables for assisting in the calculations of quantitative analysis. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 125 The quantitative conceptions of Jewish formalism.

4. Pertaining to, based on, vowel-quantity.

1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXIX. 49 The quantitative accent, as it may be called, follows the analogy of the Latin. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 241 The best quantitative verses in our language are to be found in Mother Goose.

B. *sb.* † a. A sign that indicates quantity. *Obs.* b. That which possesses or involves quantity.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. ii. 305 Of all which [pronouns] it is to be observed, that they are in some kind or other, Quantitatives. 1846 SABINE tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* (1847) I. 179 An effort .. to investigate the quantitative in the laws of one of the great phenomena of nature.

Qua·ntitatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a quantitative manner; in respect of quantity.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 21 He and his surveyed it quantitatively. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 115 With quantitie, but not quantitatively. 1644 DIGBY *Of Man's Soul* x. 423 One pure simple substance, peradventure Metaphysically, or formally diuisible; .. but not quantitatiuely. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 317 The magnesia and silica were not determined quantitatively. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 49 The brain holds a more favorable relation quantitatively to the body and to the spinal cord.

So **Qua·ntitativeness,** the quality or condition of being quantitative.

1858 H. SPENCER *Ess.* I. 225 The more specific characteristic of scientific previsions .. their quantitativeness. 1873 — *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 45 Where they are quantitative, their quantitativeness..is mostly very indefinite.

† **Qua·ntitied,** *a. Obs.* [f. QUANTITY + -ED².] Endowed with quantity or spatial magnitude.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. *Abraham* 1115 Alwaies in some place are Angels .. selfly limited, And joyn'd to place, yet not as quantifi'd.

Quantitive (kwɒ·ntitiv), *a.* [f. QUANTITY + -IVE: cf. *qualitive.*] = QUANTITATIVE.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 159/2 Neither equal, nor certain, nor quantitive, nor qualitative. 1669 [see QUANTATIVE]. 1827 G. S. FABER *Expiat. Sacrif.* 148 By what intelligible process can we estimate the quantitive proportions of two dissimilar oblations? 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1553 He can make no other distinction between them .. than a quantitive one.

Hence **Qua·ntitively** *adv.* = QUANTITATIVELY.

1827 G. S. FABER *Expiat. Sacrif.* 149 The only mode..in which things dissimilar can be quantitively compared. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 402 To estimate either temperature or hardness quantitively.

Quantity (kwɒ·ntiti). Forms: 4-6 quantite, -yte, (4 -itee, -ytoe, 5 whantite), 6 quauntit, 6–7 quantitie, (6 -etie), 6– quantity. [a. OF. *quantité*, ad. L. *quantitās, -ātem*, f. *quant-us* how much, how great: see -ITY.]

I. 1. Size, magnitude, dimensions. In widest sense implying magnitude in three dimensions, but sometimes contextually limited to (*a*) thickness or stoutness, (*b*) extent of surface, area, (*c*) linear extension, length, height. *Obs.* exc. *Math.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 49 Asia is most in quantite, Europa is lasse. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 96 Pare er oþer also of less quantitee, as it ware of þe mykill of a mannes thee. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5845 Sawh thow euere .. Off manhys herte the quantyte? 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii, A grete gyaunt..whiche was a man of an huge quantyte and heyghte. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxiv. 102 The roote is long, of the quantite of one's fingar. *Ibid.* II. v. 153 White huskes..of the quantitie of a groote, or Testerne. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 298 A Dromidore, and Camel differ..not in quantity, being of one height, bredth, and length. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 17 How to find the just Quantity or Content of any Piece of Ground. 1682 R. BURTON *Admir. Curios.* (1684) 30 Diamonds are found in many places,..their quantity is from a Pease to a Walnut. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* I. 4 The quantity of a surface is called its area; and the quantity of a line .. its length.

† b. A dimension. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Constr.* 48 Whether the word of measure do signifie the depth, height, length, thicknes, or any such quantitie of a thing.

† c. An amount equal to the volume *of*. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, Taking..on a knife's point, The quantity of a grain of mustard. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 151/1 Of this Balsam .. the Patient may take the Quantity of a pretty large Chestnut.

2. Amount, sum. a. Of material things not subject to, or not usually estimated by, spatial measurement.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 Of þaim þai gader boumbe in grete quantitee. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 36 a, Ale and bere .. do ingender more grosse vapours, and corrupt humors, than wine doth, beinge drunke in lyke excesse of quantitie. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* (1697) 205 Of the Quantity of Children's Food. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 64 Fern, which formerly grew in great Quantity there. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 188 The quantity of the Electric current bears a relation to the size of the plates.

b. Of immaterial things.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Matthew*) 576 Nothire for þe ennormyte of þe syne, na þe quantyte. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 106 Chese a sotell man .. to shewe þe quantyte of þy hynes. 1432 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 401/1 There should no man ben amerced bote after the quantite of his trespas. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 621 After the whantite of sorofull remembrance. 1621 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 17, I loue thee..How much the quantity, the waight as much, As I do loue my Father. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. liii. (1739) 94 Fine and Pledges shall be according to the quantity of the offence. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 15 Any punishment is subservient to reformation in proportion to its quantity. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VIII, He prayed by quantity.

† c. Of money, payment, etc. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 121 The iiij^th or the v^th parte of the quantite of his expenses. 1528 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 403 That some or quauntit of such monye as they playe for. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 223 b, The fees of canonizyng of a kyng, wer of so great a quantitie at Rome [etc.]. 1600 HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 219 The qualitie and quantitie of the oblation. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 48 The Lord was to forfeit 500. which was then near as much in Quantity as 5*l.* now. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 15 The quantity of this payment.

† d. Number, numbers. (Cf. 9.) *Obs. rare.*

1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 10 The cristin men..war all persewit and put to dede in grete quantitee. 1582 N. BYRNE in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 135 To mak Chalices of gold and siluer in mair quantitie and abundance nor befoir.

3. Length or duration in time. Now only in the legal phrase *Quantity of estate*, the length of time during which the right of enjoyment of an estate is to continue.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 7 Rekne thanne the quantite of tyme in the bordure by-twixe bothe prikkes. *Ibid.* § 9 To knowe the quantite of the day vulgare. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius* G vij, According to the quantitie of the yere, obserueit in that age to contene 304 dayes. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 354 The alteration in the particular estate ..must amount to an alteration in its quantity. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 46/1 Where the word Estate is used in its technical sense, it .. [means] the quantity and quality of enjoyment of the thing.

b. *Pros.* Length or shortness of sounds or syllables, determined by the time required to pronounce them. Chiefly used with reference to Greek and Latin verse, in which the metres are based on quantity. *False quantity*: see FALSE *a.* 1.

1563 T. BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andrew* Wks. (1892) 9 Thys classe sal reid..sum buik of Ouide, and the quantitein of syllabes. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 As for the quantity of our wordes, therein lyeth great difficultye. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iii, All our vowels are .. In quantity (which is time) long or short. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The quantity of the syllables is but little fixed in the modern tongues. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. ii. 108 King Chilperic..wrote two books of Latin verses .. without any idea of the common quantities. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* v, George knew much more Latin .. than his master, and caught him in perpetual .. false quantities. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 273 A rightly bred scholar who knew his grammar and his quantities.

c. *Mus.* Length or duration of notes.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 9 The quantitie of euery note and rest in the song. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. vii. 54 Measure in this Science is a Quantity of the length and shortness of Time. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v., Quantity, in music..does not signify the number of notes, or syllables, but their relative duration.

4. In the most abstract sense, *esp.* as the subject of mathematics: That property of things which is involved in the questions 'how great?' or 'how much?' and is determinable, or regarded as being so, by measurement of some kind.

In this sense *continuous* and *discrete quantity* are distinguished: see DISCRETE 2. 'Quantity' is the second of the ten Aristotelian categories.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 144 Some [adverbs] betoken quantite. 1570, 1687, etc. [see DISCRETE]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. 11/351 14 The Ideas of Quantity are not those alone that are capable of Demonstration and Knowledge. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. ii, All proportions, every arrangement of quantity, is alike to the understanding. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 741 1 Mathematics is..employed in discovering and stating many relations of quantity. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 185 Mathematics is the science of pure quantity.

5. *Logic.* a. The extension or intension of a term, distinguished as *extensive* and *intensive quantity* (see the adjs.). b. The degree of extension which a proposition gives to the term forming its subject, and according to which it is said to be *universal, particular, singular*, and *indefinite* or *indeterminate* (see these words).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. i. 306 Another, A certain one, Some one, are for their Quantities, Singulars or Particulars indeterminate. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xxix. 115 In Respect to Quantity, an Enuncition is divided into Universal, Particular, Indefinite, and Singular. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (1726) 160 Both particular and universal Propositions which agree in Quality but not in Quantity are call'd Subaltern. 1836–8 [see INTENSION 5, EXTENSIVE 5]. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. II. ii. § 1 According to what are called the quantity and quality of propositions. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 120 We may inquire concerning the number of objects about which we judge, and thus determine the Quantity, or Extension, of the Judgment. [See also EXTENSION 8 b.]

†**6.** Relative or proportional size or amount, proportion. *Obs. rare.*

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 146 Euery darke body giueth shadowe accordinge to the quantitie that it beareth to that shyning body, which giueth the light. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 177 For womens Feare and Loue, holds quantitie, In neither ought, or in extremity: .. And as my Loue is siz'd, my Feare is so.

7. Great or considerable amount or bulk.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 29 Windsor castle is a noble instance of the effect of quantity. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 175 Only the smelting-ores have been extracted in quantity.

II. 8. A (specified) portion or amount *of* an article or commodity. Also *transf.* of immaterial things. (Cf. 2 above.)

c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xlii, Give the goodman to drink A gode quantite. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 Of þis liquour þai giffe a lytill quantitee til pilgrimes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xi, A grete dele or quantite of mostard. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 64 A lytell quantite of sande in an other lytell bagge. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 293 Fortie thousand Brothers Could not (with all there quantitie of Loue) Make up my summe. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 4 Having received great quantities of broad money from Exeter in order to clip it. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ₱ 10 A certain quantity or measure of renown. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 223 A small quantity of azotic air. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Stage Illusion*, A sufficient quantity of illusion for the purposes of dramatic interest. 1863 *Q. Rev.* July 78 A certain quantity of snow.

b. An indefinite (usually a fair or considerable) portion or amount; †a small piece, fragment.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 134 Of his strenghe he leost a quantite. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 585 Offred them every chon a quantite of gold. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij, Take a quantyte of poorke..and butter. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxx. 12 They..gaue him a quantite of fygges, & two quantities of rasyns. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 112 Away thou Ragge, thou quantitie, thou remnant. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 77 If I were saw'de into Quantities I should make foure dozen of such bearded Hermites staues. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. vii. § 2 (1735) 182 Warm anti-scorbutical Plants taken in Quantities will occasion stinking Breath. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii. 299 Taking a quantity of cotton from her basket, she placed it in his. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 18 Oct. 4/7 Yesterday .. a quantity of wreckage was cast up at Southport.

c. With def. article: The portion or amount (*of* something) present in a particular thing or instance.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* iv. 50 As the fire is greater then the smoke .. so the quantity which is past, did more exceede. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix, I resolv'd to sow just the same Quantity every Year. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 44 The quantity of sensible heat in a human body. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 343 The total quantity of electricity in the charge of an electrised body. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 2 We can speak of the quantity of sound caused by the explosion of a cannon. *Ibid.*, The force of attraction is found to increase with the quantity of electricity present.

9. A specified, or indefinite (= fair, considerable), number of persons or things.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 235 [He] slew of thame a quantite. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 36 Gadyr a good quantyte of snayles. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 57 Almaist mycht nane persaue that ony quantitee of peple eschapit fra the bataill. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 3 The moost quantyte of the people vnderstonde not latyn. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 169 There is a farre greater quantity of buildings in this [the Rialto] then in ours. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 8 A quantity of small marshy isles. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 198 Four chairs and a quantity of pillows. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 241, I..find in it a quantity of pools.

10. A certain space or surface; a portion *of* something having superficial extent. Now *rare.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 30 Swych a quantite of latitude as [sheweth] hy thyn Almykanteras. 1464 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 519/2 A Graunte..of a pece or a quantite of Lande. 1611 COTGR., *Quartelle*, a certaine quantitie of, or measure for, ground. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xiv. 408 In a race there is a quantity of ground laid out. 1792 BURKE *Let. to R. Burke* Corr. IV. 26 You would make them a grant of a sufficient quantity of your land. 1812–6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 214 A fixed star..occupies exactly the same place..within a quantity so small as to be hardly measurable.

†**11.** In adverbial phrases: *Great quantity*, by or to a large amount or extent; to a great distance. *A quantity*, to some extent, considerably. *A little quantity*, a little way. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8816 Vp þai lifted oft-sith þe tre, It was to scort gret quantite. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 76 Endlang the vattir than þeid he On aithir syde gret quantite. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 372 Þere nas no crystene creature þat kynde witte hadde,..That he ne halpe a quantite holynesse to wexe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 253 Thei leyn upon the hors gold and silver gret quantytee. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 157 Ek lyfte her plaunte a litel quantite.

12. *Math.* A thing having quantity (see 4 above); a figure or symbol standing for such a thing. *Imaginary quantity*: see the adj. 1 c.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. def. i. 312 A superficies is a quantitie of greater perfection then is a line. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 24 So doe the Geometrician, and Arithmetician, in their diverse sorts of quantities. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 133 Those Quantities are said to be commensurable, which have one Aliquot part..but Incommensurable Quantities have no Aliquot parts. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 201 Range the quantities according to the dimensions of some letter. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 11 He considered quantities not as composed of indivisibles, but as generated by motion. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 11 There are certain cases in which a quantity may be measured with reference to a line as well as with reference to an area.

transf. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. xi. (1872) IV. 245 This Holy Romish Reich .. has been more and ever more becoming an imaginary quantity. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 9 Such a monarchy was a mere geographical quantity. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Squatters* 134 Her husband was an unknown quantity.

III. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in terms relating to quantity of electricity, as *quantity armature, battery, effect, fuse, galvanometer, inductor*; also **quantity-mark**, a mark indicating the quantity of a vowel or syllable; **quantity-surveyor**, a surveyor who estimates the quantities of the materials required for any work.

1838 *Morn. Chron.* in Noad's *Electricity* (1849) 401 The decomposing power of the quantity inductor. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 397 One .. is used for quantity effects, such as igniting platinum wire. *Ibid.* 399 The quantity armature is constructed of stout iron. 1883 JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* (ed. 7) 190 The term .. 'quantity galvanometer' [is used to signify] an instrument with few turns of thick wire [in its coil]. 1884 H. SWEET *13th Pres. Addr. Philol. Soc.* 93 When .. quantity and accent-marks are neglected. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 9/5 The plans of the buildings..will be now submitted to the quantity surveyor, with a view to the quantities being taken out.

Quantivalence (kwŏ·ntĭ·vălĕns). [f. L. *quanti-* comb. form of *quantum* how much + *-valence* after *equi-valence.*]

1. Of a chemical element: The extent to which one of its atoms can hold other atoms in combination; valence; atomicity.

1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 172 This difference of combining power is termed Quantivalence of the elements. 1882 STALLO *Concepts Mod. Phys.* 36 Dyads..and other elements of still higher quantivalence.

2. Mechanical equivalence.

1890 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Aug. 310/2 It shows that the quantivalence of nerve force is exceedingly small.

So **Quanti·valency** = prec.; **Quanti·valent** *a.* pertaining or relating to quantivalence.

Quantong, variant of QUANDONG.

Quant. suff., abbrev. of QUANTUM SUFFICIT.

†**Qua·ntulate**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *quantus* how great (? after *calculate*).] *trans.* To calculate the magnitude of.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 53 Quantulate the angle betwixt the marke and second station.

‖**Quantulum** (kwŏ·ntĭ·lŭm). [L., neut. of *quantulus* how small.] A small quantum.

1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 260 The quantulum at which Oxenstern admired would be a large allowance now.

‖**Quantum** (kwŏ·ntŭm). Pl. **quanta** (*rare*). [L., neut. of *quantus* how much, how great.]

1. Sum, amount. = QUANTITY 2.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* xxxii. 302 To set The true *Quantum*, the true poize and price vpon himselfe. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Exchcq.* iii. 43 To vote in the first Place, that the King should be supplied; in the next Place, the Quantum of the Supply. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 179 The momentum of bodies depends on the quantum of their velocity multiplied into that of their matter. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 427 If the union and accession of the two estates were the cause of the merger, the quantum of the thing granted would be the measure of that merger.

b. = QUANTITY 7.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblcomania* 33 His study has not been for quantum to strive, But with beauties to keep the attention alive.

2. = QUANTITY 12.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. lv, Each quantum's infinite, straight will be said. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 783 Though it be an Absolute Contradiction, for a Body, or Quantum, to be..All of it in every Part of that Space, which the Whole is in. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xi. 442 All phenomena, as perceived, are extensive quanta.

3. One's share or portion.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xii. 94 Poverty is her portion, and her quantum is but food and raiment. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 60 He will double his present quantum by stealth as soon as he can. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 421 A Parish, in which the quantum of this soul-saving Mammon rises as high as 12,000*l.* a year. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cachalot'* 167 Having completed our quantum of wood, water, and fresh provisions.

4. A (specified) amount. = QUANTITY 8.

1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. ii. 29 Is there not a sufficient quantum of distress and misfortune? 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 113 Some smaller quantum of earthly enjoyment. 1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. xii. 137 Imbued with a moderate quantum of worldly wisdom.

b. = QUANTITY 8 c.

1735 BERKELEY *Querist* I. § 215 Such a bank .. was faulty in not limiting the quantum of bills. 1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Hum. Mind* II. 69 The mind..has always a tendency to possess the same quantum of ideas. 1879 E. R. LANKESTER *Advancem. Sc.* (1890) 14 A struggle among all those born for the possession of the small quantum of food.

‖**Quantum sufficit** (kwŏ·ntŭm sŭ·fisit). Also abbrev. **quantum suff**, quant. suff. (suf.). [L., a formula used in medical prescriptions.] 'As much as suffices'; hence, a sufficient quantity, a sufficiency; to a sufficient extent, etc.

1699 *Honour of Gout* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 45 We lead sedentary lives, feed heartily, drink *quantum sufficit*, but sleep immoderately. 1775 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 58 Scolding at me quantum sufficit for not taking his advice. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 5) II. 238 With numbers though rough, Yet with rage *quantum suff.* 1837 LOCKHART *Scott.* (1839) VII. 405 Cabinets china and mirrors *quantum suff.*, and some portraits. 1881 ABNEY *Photogr.* 69 The amount of alcohol required is invariably shown as 'quant. suf'

b. With article or possessive pron.

1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 23 To provide them a *Quantum sufficit* before they enter into that Service. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 20 What dose is to be the *quantum sufficit*? *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 515 They have always a quantum sufficit of money. 1843 DARWIN *Let. to Henslow* 25 Jan., My Coral Volume.. has received its quant: suff: of praise.

Quantuplicity (kwŏntiŭplĭ·sĭti). [f. L. *quantus* how much, on anal. of *quadruplicity*, etc.] The relative magnitude of a quantity.

1836 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Int. Calc.* Introd. 17 The proportions of figures .. depend .. upon what Euclid terms the ratio..which he says is (if we may coin such an English word) the number-of-times-ness or quantuplicity of one quantity, considered with respect to another.

†**Quap**, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. ? variant of QUAB *sb.*1

1598 FLORIO, *Gó, goi*, a fish called a quap [1611 a quap-fish], which is poison to man, and man to him.

†**Quap**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 quappe, 5 qwappe, (7 quapp). See also QUOP. [Imitative; cf. G. *quappen* to flop, *quappeln* to quiver. A later form is QUAB *v.*] *intr.* To beat, throb, palpitate, quiver.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 8 (57) And lord how þat his herte gan to quappe, Heryng her come. 1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* vi. 4 He droȝ it [the fish] in to the drie, and it began to quappe befor his feet. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5938 His hert gan qwappe, his coloure gan change. 1567 TURBERV. tr. *Ovid's Ep.* 67 Even as the sea doth shake and trembling quappe, When with a gentle gale it is enforst. [*a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. ii, My heart gan quapp full oft.]

Hence †**Qua·pping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) 273 The tokens of a Flegmon or postume..ben..quappynge and lepynge of ventosytee. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* I. 7 Beating, or quapping [paine] cometh of a hot Aposteme.

Quap, obs. form of WHAP *v.*

†**Quaquadrate.** *Math. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. QUA(DRI-) + QUADRATE.] A sixteenth power.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 273 Some to shorten..the long Names of..Higher Powers,..call 33 a Biquadrate,..3333 a Quaquadrate, 33333 a Quinquadrate [etc.].

Quaquaversal (kwē·kwăvē·săl), *a.* Also **quâquâ-, quâ-quâ-versal.** [f. late L. *quâquâversus, -versum*, f. *quâquâ* where-, whithersoever + *versus* towards.] Turned or pointing in every direction; chiefly *Geol.* in phr. *quaquaversal dip* (see quot. 1877).

1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 442 The quaquaversal Pressure of the Blood will be controll'd by the Pressure on the Artery. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 394 The slope and quâquâ-versal dip of the beds. 1862 LATHAM *Elem. Comp. Philol.* 126 The affinities of the Lap are one-sided, those of the Turk (to borrow an expression from the geologists) quaquaversal. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ix. § 3. 347 If the beds dip away in all directions from a centre they are said to have a quaquaversal dip.

Hence **Quaquave·rsally** *adv.*

1875 R. F. BURTON *Ultima Thule* I. 38 The strata all incline gradually and quaquaversally..towards the centre of the island. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. iii. 76 A central boss .. with lines radiating quaquaversally.

Quaquiner, erron. form of QUAVIVER.

†**Quar**, *sb.*1, abbrev. of QUARRY *sb.*1 *Obs.*

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. E e ij, What murthring quarres of men, what heapes downe throwne,..king Turnus then did giue. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. (*Lawe*) 643 The Falcon..shall strike; And with the stroke make on the sense-less ground The gut-less Quar..re-bound.

Quar, *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 **quarre**, 7 **quarr**, 8 **quaar.** [Abbrev. of QUARRY *sb.*2; still current in W. Midland and S. W. dialects.] A stone-quarry.

a 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 410/1 Quarere (*S.* quar), *lapidicina.* 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 105 Stonys owte of anny quarre, or rokk. 1566 STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* IV. 61 Stedfaster than any Rocke or Quarre of what euer stone it be. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVI. (1748) 372 She mill-stones from the quarr with sharpen'd picks could get. 1672 W. S. *Poems B. Johnson Jr.*, To Ld. Aston, Aston, a Stone cut from the marble Quar. *a* 1800 *Song* in *Glouc. Gloss.* (1890) 203 The stwons that built George Ridler's Oven..keum from the Bleakeney's Quaar.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quarman, -pit*; **quar-martin**, the sand-martin. *dial.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. (*Magnificence*) 1110 The sturdy Quar-man with steel-headed Cones And massie Sledges slenteth out the stones. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 169 These birds are called by the labourers 'quar-martins', because they breed in holes drilled in the face of the sandy precipices of quarries. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Quar-man*, labourer in a quarry; also the proprietor or lessee of a quarry. *Quar-pit*, a quarry, usually a small one.

†**Quar,** *sb.*[3], abbrev. of QUARRY *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.*
1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. (*Magnificence*) 1149 What mightie Rowlers, and what massie Cars Could bring so far so many monstrous Quars? [F. *quarreaux*]. *Ibid.* 1158 The whole, a whole Quar [F. *quarreau*] one might rightly tearm. 1617 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 73 Item xix quaires mendid in the other windowes.

Quar, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 querre, 7 quarre. [Of obscure origin: ? cf. OE. *á-cwecorran* to glut.] a. *trans.* To choke or block up (a channel or passage). b. *intr.* Of a channel: To silt or fill up. Hence **Quarring** *vbl. sb.*
1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 The mouth and hole channell of the saide hauen is so heaped and quarred with stones and robull of balastes of the shippes. 1584–5 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* c. 20 § 1 Where also the said hauen of Plymmouth .. doth dayly querre and fill with the sand of the Tinne-workes and Mynes. 1628 Sir R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 257 Provided..he do nothing to the preiudice of my yron worcks, or stopping or quarreing vp of the River.

Quar, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of unknown origin: cf. QUARL *v.*] *intr.* To curdle, coagulate.
1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxiv. 246 It..keepeth the mylke from quarring and crudding in the brest. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Engrumecer*, to clot, to quar like cold blood.

Quar, obs. north. f. WHERE and *were* (see BE *v.*).

Quarancy: see QUARANTY.

†**Quarantain.** *Obs.* Also 7 -aine, 8 -ane. [ad. F. *quarantaine* (= It. *quarantana*), f. *quarante* forty: see next.]
1. A set of forty (nights). *rare*—[1].
1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. i. 1 It is above fourty quarantaines, or fourty times fourty nights, according to the supputation of the ancient Druids.
2. = QUARANTINE 2.
1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 452 After having made their quarantaine and aired their goods. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2211/1 The Prince of Brunswicke keeps his Quarantain in the Island Lazaro. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xi. 47 Those who come from infected Places, there to pass their Quarantain.
attrib. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 236 Anchorage, ordinary Quarantain Charges, and such like.
b. *fig.* = QUARANTINE 2 b.
1666–7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* l. xvii, There let him languish a long Quarantain. 1714 *Let. fr. Layman* (ed. 2) 23 This Crime..is never to be purged away; no not by performing a Quarantain for a Twelve-month in the Church. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. Pref. p. xiv, The Calumnies of his Enemies obliged him to a kind of Quarantane.
3. *King's quarantain* (tr. F. *quarantaine du roi*): see quots.
1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Quarantain of the King*, in France, denotes a truce of forty days appointed by St. Louis, during which it was expressly forbid to take any revenge [etc.]. 1818 A. RANKIN *Hist. France* IV. III. i. 233 Forty days, called the King's quarantain, were allowed the friends or relations of a principal in a private war to grant or find security.

†**Quarante,** var. COURANTE, a kind of dance. *Obs.*
1598 R. DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* Vij, Euery pome draggletayle can Dance all your Quarantes, Lenalties, Branles, and other Dances.

Quarantinable, *a. rare.* [f. QUARANTINE *v.* + -ABLE.] Subject or liable to quarantine.
1894 *Harper's Weekly* 7 Apr. 315 The protection against cholera and other quarantinable diseases..is secured.

Quarantine (kwǫ·rântin), *sb.* Also 7 quarantone, 8 -in, 7–8 quarentine. [In sense 1 ad. med.L. *quarentēna*; in sense 2 prob. ad. It. *quarant-, quarentina*, f. *quaranta* forty.
The source of the *-ine* spelling in sense 1 is not clear: in the *Stasyons of Jerusalem* (Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* Neue F., 363) the form *Quarayntyne* (timing with *seyne*) is used to render med.L. *Quarentena*, the name given to the desert where Christ fasted for forty days. In sense 1 the prevailing form in 17–18th c. was *quarentine*, while *quarantine* has always been the usual form in sense 2.]
1. *Law.* A period of forty days during which a widow, entitled to dower, had the right to remain in the chief mansion-house of her deceased husband; hence, the right of a widow to remain in the house during this period.
1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 56 (*Acts Robt. III*, c. 20) Anent widowes, quha..can not haue their quarantene without pley. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 32 b, If she marry within the forty days she loseth her quarentine. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 135 These forty days are called the widow's quarentine. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 217 Some other decent house shall be provided for their dwelling, where they may keep their quarantine.
2. A period (orig. of forty days) during which persons who might serve to spread a contagious disease are kept isolated from the rest of the community; *esp.* a period of detention imposed on travellers or voyagers before they are allowed to enter a country or town, and mix with the inhabitants; commonly, the period during which a ship, capable of carrying contagion, is kept isolated on its arrival at a port. Hence, the fact or practice of isolating such persons or ships, or of being isolated in this way.
1663 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Nov., Making of all ships coming from thence..to perform their 'quarantine for thirty days', as Sir Richard Browne expressed it..contrary to the import of the word (though, in the general acceptation, it signifies now the thing, not the time spent in doing it). 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 185 Those that come from Naples..are obliged to perform a quarantine before they come to Rome, because of the plague in that Kingdom. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 204 The Family were oblig'd to begin their Quarantine anew. 1799 E. STANLEY in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 112 Having finished their quarantine of thirteen days. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xlii, As soon as their quarantine at the Mother-bank was over, they disembarked. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 77 The lepers often sought a voluntary death as the only escape from their perpetual quarantine. 1867 *Even. Standard* 6 Aug. 6 A Royal order has been issued imposing forty days' quarantine upon all arrivals in Spanish ports from Algeria, Morocco, and the Roman States.
b. *fig.* Any period, instance, etc., of detention or seclusion compared to the above. †*Free quarantine*, exemption from quarantine.
a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 209 Where she denies Admission, to intrude .. Unless they have free Quarentine from her. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 1046 Deists! perform your quarentine; and then Fall prostrate, ere you touch it, lest you die. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. i. (1866) 132 Nor could bigotry devise an effective quarantine to exclude the religious pest which lurked in every bale of merchandise.
c. A place where quarantine is kept or enforced.
1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 435 His quarantines and grottos, where He slowly cures decrepit flesh. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 171 Somnolent Inverkeithing, once the quarantine of Leith.
3. A period of forty days, in other connexions than the above; a set of forty (days).
1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxii. 147 When their quarantine, or fourty dayes service, was expired. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 235 Not a Quarentine of Days only, but Soixantine, not only 40 Days but 60 Days or longer. 1883 97 *Catholic Dict.* 772/1 Indulgences of seven years and seven quarantines are often granted for certain devotions.
4. *attrib.* (sense 2), as *quarantine camp, flag, hospital, law, officer, regulation, station*, etc.
1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 507 The recent extension of the quarantine laws. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 193/2 The most important disease, with reference to quarantine regulations, is the plague of the Levant. *Ibid.* 195/1 A quarantine station on a land-frontier. 1861 2 G. A. SPOTTISWOODE in *Vac. Tour.* 87 Accommodation..for the director or quarantine-officer. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vi. 200 The yellow quarantine flag was hoisted.

Quarantine (kwǫ·rântin), *v.* Also 9 quarantoon. [f. the sb.]
1. *trans.* To put in quarantine.
1804 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. v. 89 Where I should be detained, quarantined, smoked, and vinegared. 1860 TROLLOPE *W. Ind.* xxiii. 365 In going to Cuba I had been localised .. and very nearly quarantooned. 1891 *Cath. News* 2 May 5/3 The Comte de Paris was quarantined for a short time at Southampton.
b. To prevent by quarantine. In quot. *fig.*
1850 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 49 Did any moral taint hang about me that quarantined my entrance into its circle?
2. *intr.* To institute quarantine.
1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 738/1 Only two cases had been reported when every neighboring British colony quarantined against Martinique.
Hence **Quarantined, Quarantining** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Quarantiner,** one who puts, or is put, into quarantine.
1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 444 The guardians, who attend to take care that we quarantiners do not kill the people whom we meet. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Nov. 5/4 The..block in which the quarantined person is located. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 777 Egypt .. always has been .. a quarantining country.

Quarantine (apple), variant of QUARENDEN.

†**Quaranty.** *Obs.* Also -ancy. [ad. It. *quarantia*, f. *quaranta* forty: cf. F. *quarantie*.] A former court of judicature at Venice, consisting of forty members.
1636 E. DAGES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 198 They have ordained the Quarantie, or counsell of forty. 1659 J. HARRINGTON *Lawgiving* III. i. (1700) 440 After the manner of the Venetian Quarancys. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 446 On his Right was one Chief of the Quarantie.

†**Quardecu(e,** variants of CARDECU. *Obs.*
1621 COTGR., *Quart d'escu*, a Teston or Quardecue; a siluer peece of coyne worth 18*d.* sterl. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 372 There comes not a Quardecu in every Crown clearly to the Kings Coffers, which is but the fourth part.

Quardeel: see CARDEL.

Quare, obs. form of QUIRE, WHERE.

†**Quare,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *quarer* (F. *carrer*) :—L. *quadrāre* (QUADRATE *v.*] To square. Hence **Quared** *ppl. a.*, **Quaring** *vbl. sb.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1664 (Gott.) A vessel..sal be mad of quarid tre. 1611 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for hewing and quaring of the tymber.

Quarefour, variant of CARFOUR.

‖**Quare impedit** (kwēe·ri i·mpĭdit). *Law.* [L., 'why he impedes or hinders'.] A form of writ issued in cases of disputed presentation to a benefice, requiring the defendant to state why he hinders the plaintiff from making the presentation.
[1292 BRITTON IV. vi. § 2 Si acum, qi ad dreit de presenter.. voille presenter, et autre i mette destourbaunce..adonc tient proprement lu cest bref *Quare impedit*.] 1498–9 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 133 The best remedy for your Incumbent was..to suy a quare Impedit at the comon law. 1548 STAUNFORD *Kinges Pvoge.* (1567) 54 b, If his highnes bringe his Quare impedit or accion of trespas. *a* 1670 HACKET *Life Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 79 In matters ecclesiastical, as Advousons, Presentations, Quare-impedits, etc. 1705 BURNET *Own Time* v. (1734) II. 27 The actions of *Quare Impedit*, that they would be liable to, if they did not admit the Clerks presented to them. 1804 BP. OF LINCOLN in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 88 A *caveat* or a *quare impedit* may be advised. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 636 Both parties are said to be equally plaintiffs and equally defendants in the actions..Quare impedit and Replevin.

Quarel(e, -ell(e, obs. forms of QUARREL *sb.*

Quarelet: see QUARRELET.

Quarenden, quarender (kwǫ·rĕnd'n, -dəi). Also 5 quaryndo(u)n, 7, 9 quarrington, 9 quarantine, quarren(d)er, quarendel, -don, -ten. [Of obscure origin: the L. equivalents given in first quot. seem to be otherwise unknown.] A variety of apple (see quot. 1886) common in Somerset and Devon. Also *attrib.*
14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 574/34 *Condunum*, a Quaryndoun. *Condunus*, a Quaryndon tre. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 206 The Devonshire Quarrington is also a very fine early Apple. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* i, 'Red quarrenders' and mazard cherries. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* (1891) 125 As he took the large oxhorn of our quarantine apple cider. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* I. xxvii. 299 Some tall, gaunt costard, or quarrington. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Quarrender*,.. an oblate shaped, deep red, early apple; al o known as suck-apple.

†**Quarental.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. It. *quaranta* (F. *quarante*) forty, after TRENTAL.] A set of forty requiem masses.
1566 *Pasquine in a Trance* E9 These false Prophets..that deceyue thy people with Trentals and Quarentals.

Quarenten(e. *Hist. rare.* [ad. med.L. *quarentena* (AF. *quarenteyne*): see QUARANTINE.] A lineal or square measure containing forty poles; a furlong or rood.
1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 14 Wood pasture four quarentens long and the same broad. 1869 PEARSON *Hist. Maps Eng.* (1870) 51 A wood ten leagues long by six and two quarentenes broad.

Quarentine, obs. variant of QUARANTINE.

Quarer(e, variants of QUARRER, quarry.

†**Quarester,** obs. form of CHORISTER.
1436 *E. F. Wills* 105 To euery secundary & clerc of the chirch iiij[d], and to euery quarester ij[d]. 1450 *Rolls Parl.* V. 188/1, xii Quarestres, and a maister to teche hem.

Quarfe, Quarfour, obs. ff. WHARF, CARFOUR.

†**Quarfoxe,** obs. form of CARFAX, cross-roads.
1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 89/2 Whan he cam to the quarfoxe the deuyl caught the chylde.

Quarfulle, var. QUARTFUL *a.* **Quaric,** var. QUARRY *a.*, coagulated. **Quarier(e,** obs. ff. QUARRIER. **Quarilous,** var. QUARRELLOUS.

†**Quarion,** var. QUARRIER[2], candle. *Obs.*
1512 *Housch. Bk. Dk. Northumbld.* 3 Wax wrought in Quarions j lb. [1860 *Our Eng. Home* 91 Quarions and moulers..for burning in the chambers at night; the former were square lumps of wax with a wick in the centre.]

Quark (kwōrk), *v.* [Imitative, or n. G. *quarken.*] To croak. Hence **Quarking** *vbl. sb.*
1860 J. F. CAMPBELL *Pop. T. W. Highl.* II. 147 The gurgling and quarking of spring frogs in a pond. 1893 [D. JORDAN] *Forest Tithes*, etc. 136 Rooks..cawing and quarking. *Ibid.* 190 The herons quarked harshly.

Quarken, variant of QUERKEN, to choke.

Quarl, quarle (kwōrl), *sb.*[1] [var. of QUARREL *sb.*[1]] A large brick or tile; *esp.* a fire-brick, curved like part of a cylinder, used to form supports for melting-pots, retort-covers, etc.
1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 67 (s.v. *Lead*) The erection of nine six-ton pots requires..160 feet of quarles. 1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 3/2 Making passages below the oven floor, and laying upon these perforated quarles or recessed bricks. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Under the term 'brick' are included sizes up to twelve inches long by six inches wide. Above this area it is called a quarl or tile.

Quarl, *sb.*[2] *rare.* [?ad. G. *qualle*, Du. *kwal.*] The jelly-fish, medusa.
1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 15/1 And momently athwart her track The quarl upreared his island back.

†**Quarl,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 8 quarrel. [Cf. QUARV.[2]] To curdle, ?turn sour. Hence †**Quarled** *ppl. a.* (Cf. QUARRED *ppl. a.*)
1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. Hij, *Moth.* Are you so barbarous to set Iron nipples Vpon the brest that gaue you suck. *Vind.* Thats brest is turnd to Quarled poyson. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 68 Take 2 penny worth of Rice..and 2 pennyworth of Alum; this will keep your Wine from quarrelling, and make it fine.

Quarle, Quarle, Quarled: see QUARL *sb.*[1], QUARREL *sb.*[1], QUARRELLED *a.* **Quar-man, -martin**: see QUAR *sb.*[2] **Quarn,** obs. f. QUERN.

†**Quarnell,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also quernell. [App. var. of QUARREL *sb.*[1] or *sb.*[2] (used *attrib.*, perh. after CARNEL or CORNEL.] Square, squared. So also **Quarnelled** in 6 **quernallit**.
1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. v. 13/1 This virgine heraild was bury it..in ane sepulture of quernell [*rec.* quarnell] stanis. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 64 Item, ane small chene with thrawin and quernallit links. [1808–25 JAMIESON, *Quarnalit*, cornered, having angles *bifæ.*]

Quarner(e, Quarof, Quarquenet, Quarre, obs. ff. CORNER *sb.*[1], WHEREOF, CARCANET, QUARRY.

Quarreaus, obs. pl. of QUARREL *sb.*[1]

Quarred, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. QUAR *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Clotted, curdled; soured.
1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 141/1 When we haue fallen, and we feare we haue quarred bloode in our

bodye. 1871 WISE *New Forest* in *Hampsh. Gloss.*, Beer is said to be quarred, when it drinks hard or rough.

Quarrefour, var. CARFOUR.

Quarrel (kwǫ·rĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 *pl.* quarreaus, 4–5 quarelle, 4–6 quarel, (4 qwarel, 5 quarele, -eyll, wharle, 6 quar'le), 5–6 quarell, (6 quer-), 6–7 quarrell, (6 -elle), 6– quarrel. [a. OF. *quarel, quarrel* (*quaral, caral*, etc., pl. *quarriaus, quareus*), later *quarriau, -eau*, mod.F. *carreau*, = Prov. *cairel*, It. *quadrello*, Sp. *cuadrillo*, med.L. *quadrellus*, dim. of Prov. *caire*, It. *quadro*, (Sp. *cu-*), med.L. *quadrus* a square: cf. QUADREL.]

1. A short, heavy, square-headed arrow or bolt, formerly used in shooting with the cross-bow or arbalest.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Þeo hwile þet me mit quarreaus .. asailed þene castel. 1340 *Ayenb.* 71 Al hit ys ywent wel raþre þan ..quarel of arblaste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4743 The Grekes .. Whappet in whales, whellit the pepull. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 314 b/2 A sowne lyke as a quarel had be shotte out of Arbalaste or a crosse bowe. 1540 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Crossebowes .. ready furnished with quarelles. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 33 Now had the Carle..his hands Discharged of his bow and deadly quar'le. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 463 The Genoese..let fly their quarrels when they imagined themselves to be within a proper distance. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 4 It is said of the cross-bow, that a quarrel could be projected from them 200 yards.

attrib. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Dartes daggers .. And quarrelheades sharpe & square yground. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xi. 400 Ordinance of quarell shot, brakes, and other artillerie.

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

1840 SPURDENS *East-Anglian Words* (E. D. S.), *Quarrel*, a kind of bird-bolt, with a lozenge-shaped head; now only used by rook-bolters for beating down rooks' nests.

†**2.** A square needle. Also *attrib. Obs. rare.*

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* H iij, For smalle fysshe ye shall make your hokes of the smalest quarell nedlys that ye can fynde of stele, & in this wyse. Ye shall put the quarell in a redde charkcole fyre [etc.].

3. A square or (more usually) diamond-shaped pane of glass, of the kind used in making lattice-windows. Now *rare* exc. *dial.* (Cf. QUARRY *sb.*[3] 2.)

1447 in Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) 290 Every windowe conteineth vi lights .. Item all the katurs, quarrells, and oylements. 1507 in Gage *Suffolk* 143 Setting vp of white Normandy glas, oon rowe of quarrells white. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 249 Let your skynner cut both .. the skynnes in smale peces tryangle wyse, lyke halfe a quarel of a glase wyndow. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 106 The Lozange is..a quadrangle reuerst, with his point vpward like to a quarrell of glasse. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 25 Some plates of glass such as are used for making the Quarrels of Windows. 1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade in India* vi. 164 Oyster-shells fixt Diamond-wise in wooden Frames, instead of Glass, which look something like our small, old fashion'd Quarrels. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Quarrel*, a square of glass. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IX. 145/2 The colour .. of the quarrels in the original window is a light bluish-green.

attrib. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxiv, A quarrel pane of glass in the turret window.

†**4.** A square tile. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. QUARRY *sb.*[3] 3.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 596 The manner of pauing with smal tiles or quarrels ingrauen. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 511 The pauements wrought Checker wise with small square quarels.

5. *techn.* a. A glazier's diamond (1807 Douce *Illustr. Shaksp.* I. 181). b. A four-sided graver (Ogilvie, 1882). c. A stonemason's chisel (*ibid.*).

Quarrel, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 5 qwaryle, qvar-, qverelle, qwharrell, 5–6 quarel, (5 -ell), 6 qwarrel, *Sc.* querill, querrell, 7, 9 quarrel, 9 wharrel, wharl. [Alteration of *quarer*, QUARRER, perh. after prec.]

1. A place from which stone, etc., is obtained. = QUARRY *sb.*[2]

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 737/3 *Hoc saxifragium*, a qwaryle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 296/1 A Qvarelle of stone (*al.* Querelle of stone), *lapidicina*. 1500–18 *Acc. Louth Steeple* in *Archæologia* X. 71 Riding to the quarrel for stone. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vii. 22 Wtheris .. the huge pillaris greit Out of the querillis can to hew and beit. 1802 *Louth Corpor. Acc.* (1891) 55 That the Market for Sheep and Pigs shall be removed .. to some place in the Quarrell. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Quarrel*, a quarry. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss., Wharrel*, a quarry. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss., Wharl*, a stone quarry; a disused quarry. Seldom heard.

†b. *Sc.* The stone or other material obtained by quarrying. Also *pl. Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 251 He thirllit thaim .. to win mettellis, querrellis, and to mak tild. 1661–73 LD. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) II. 535 (Jam.) To dig, win, work, and carry away coals, lime-stone, clay, quarrell.

2. *attrib.* as *quarrel head, hole, man, mell, stone.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 367 When I am dede, bery me in gudeboure at the quarell hede. 1472 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 245, j qwharrellmell. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 149 All kynd of wapynnis .. Wyth branchis rent of treis, and quarrell stanis Of huge wecht. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3061, I lent my gossop my mear..And he hir drounit into the querrell hollis. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 379 At the Querrell Hollis, betuix Leyth and Edinburght. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 351 John Heworthe of gatisheid..Quarelman.

Quarrel (kwǫ·rĕl), *sb.*[3] Forms: 4 querele, 4–5 (6) querel, 5 qwerell(e, 6 querel(l, 6–7 *Sc.* quer(r)ell; 4–5 quarele, 5 qv-, quarelle, 5–6 quarell, (5 qw-), 5–7 quarel, 6 quarrel, (6–7 -ell).

[a. OF. *querele, -elle*:—L. *querēla, -ella* complaint, f. *querī* to complain. The spelling *quar(r)-* was the prevailing one by Caxton's time; later examples of *quer(r)-* are chiefly Sc.: see also QUERELE.]

†**1.** A complaint; esp. a complaint against a person; hence in *Law*: an accusation or charge; an action or suit. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iii. 55 (Camb. MS.) For whennes comyn elles alle thyse foreyne compleyntes or quereles of pletynges [L. *forenses querimoniæ*]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. *heading*, Of the Qwerell of Kyng Priam for his Fader dethe. 1454 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 258/2 In all maner Actions .. suytes, quereles and demandes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 219/2 They sayd wyth swete and deuout quarelles why she suffred her deuoute seruaunte to dye wythout confessyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* XXV. 7 Yͤ Iewes .. broughte vp many and greuous quarels agaynst Paul. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 13 None of them have been sought hitherto to be impeached in any point or quarrel of Treason. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 230 b, Qvarels .. extendeth not onely to actions..but also to the causes of actions & suits.

2. A ground or occasion of complaint against a person, leading to hostile feeling or action; a cause for which one person has unfriendly or unfavourable feelings towards another; also, the state or course of hostility resulting from such ground of complaint. Const. *against*, †*to*, later *with*. Now *rare*. *To pick a quarrel*: see PICK *v.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Ine oþre quereles huanne me mysnymþ [it may be amended] .. ac errour ine batayle ne may naȝt by amended. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 303 Love hath mad him a querele Ayein hire youthe friissh and frele. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1763 To qwit claym all querels, & be qweme fryndes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xviii. 52 What theyre herte sayth of the quarell and what wylle they haue for to fyght. 1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 13 Forgevynge one another (if eny man have a quarrell to a nother). 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 306 Although they be in number moe than you, yet are they in hope, quarrell and strength, farre inferiour. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 249 The Devill hath the same Quarrell to us Men, that hee had to Christ. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 43 Ethelred..with whom Dunstan had a quarrel from his cradle. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. vii, All the quarrel the squire hath to me is for taking your part. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 32, I have no quarrel, I cried, to the high and mighty.

b. With possessive pron., or genitive: One's cause, side, or party in a complaint or contest; †one's claim to a thing.

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* 1287 Hertely in godes querel to withstonde .. in al þat we may. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 29 That he wol take the querele Of holy cherche in his defence. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3536 Off all this land I geve vppe my quarell. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxiv. 126 He was aduertysed..of the cause & quarelle of Blanchardyn. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 233 Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his Quarrell iust. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 318 When their Sov'reign's Quarrel calls 'em out, His Foes to mortal Combat they defie. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 124 The..heart commands the..head, to fight its unjust quarrel, and say it is its own. 1808 SCOTT *Life Dryden* in *D.'s Wks.* (1882) I. 172 Were a nobleman to have recourse to hired bravoes to avenge his personal quarrel against any one. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* xii. 313 In our own quarrel we can see nothing truly.

c. With adjs., specifying the justice or other aspect of the cause or ground of contention. †*Of great quarrel*: of importance.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 323 Alle mysdoeris..meyntenen a fals quarele a3enst God and his seyntis. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 73 Oft tymes..he that has gude rycht tynis the felde, and the wrang querele wynnis. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlix. 164 By a iust quarell ye may go and make warre vpon hym. 1590 T. HENEAGE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 48 Her Highness dowteth that yt may breed discredyt to dyvers of great quarrell. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix. 97 Sufficient provision being taken, against all just quarrell. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* III. 309 Perhaps their swords some nobler quarrel draws. *a* 1806 K. WHITE *Christmas-Day* 10 Me higher quarrel calls, with loudest song. 1863 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 25, I would have the country go to war, with haste, in a good quarrel.

†d. *transf.* Cause, reason, ground, plea. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 184 The King of France has querele to mak were apon the King of Ungary. 1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 164 Then he shold be swer that I shold not be flyttyng, and I had syche a qwarell to kepe me at home. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* To Gentlem. Eng. (Arb.) 20 A fletcher hath euen as good a quarell to be angry with an archer. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Marriage* (Arb.) 270 So as a Man may have a quarrell to marrye when he will. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 142 Judas of Galilee, .. upon the quarrell of the Taxes laid by Cæsar..made an insurrection.

†**3.** An objection, opposition, dislike or aversion *to* a thing. *Obs.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* Pref., I haue indeuoured in fewe wordes to answere certayne quarells and obiections dayly and ordinarily occurrent in the talke of sundry men. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 249 In the disease Tinesmus (which is an inordinat quarrell to the stool). 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 567 It created a general quarrel to Fortune. 1720 LADY LANDSDOWN in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 70, I..shall be tempted to have a quarrel to matrimony.

b. Const. *with* (as in 2 and 4).

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv, What quarrel I had with the dress or looks of his domestics?

4. A violent contention or altercation *between* persons, or of one person *with* another; a rupture of friendly relations.

1572 HULOET, Quarell, *controuersia, contentio, jurgium* [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 238, I am th'vnhappy subiect of these quarrels. — *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 27 Rise Grumio rise, we will compound this quarrell. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 211 A man very valiant of his hands, but hot brained, he had had many quarrels. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 12 Feb., I was very uneasy till they were parted, fearing some quarrel might arise. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiv. 191 If upon a sudden quarrel two persons fight, and one of them kills the other, this is manslaughter. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* x, He will take care to avoid a quarrel..with any of the natives. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 265 The quarrels between the Phocians and their Locrian neighbours. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* x. (1877) 204 People rush into quarrels from simple violence and impetuosity of temper.

†b. Quarrelling; quarrelsomeness. *Obs. rare.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 52 He'l be as full of Quarrell, and offence As my yong Mistris dogge. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 2 All beasts .. forgetting their severall appetites; some of pray, some of game, some of quarrell.

5. *Comb.* as *quarrel-breeder.*

1611 COTGR., *Sursemeur de noises*, a make-bate, firebrand of contention, quarrell-breeder.

Quarrel (kwǫ·rĕl), *v.* Forms: 4 querele, 6 -el(l, quarel, 6–7 quar(r)ell, (7 *Sc.* querrell), 7– quarrel. [In Gower, a. OF. *quereler* (F. *quereller*), f. *querele* (see prec.): in later use prob. f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To raise a complaint, protest, or objection; to find fault; to take exception.

a. Const. *with.* Phr. *To quarrel with one's bread and butter*: to give up a means of livelihood for insufficient reasons.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 192 With that word the king quereleth And seith: Non is above me. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. 6 If you take out every axiom .. one by one, you may quarrel with them .. at your pleasure. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 60, I must not quarrel with the will Of highest dispensation. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* iv. 81, I cannot see why any should quarrel with our translation. 1780 CRAIG *Mirror* No. 69 ꝑ 1 How did she show superior sense by thus quarrelling with her bread and butter? 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 265 We cannot quarrel with the principle in..Nature which condemns to death the worst.

transf. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 82 It [the Chesnut] quarrels with no soil assigned to it.

†b. Const. *at. Obs.*

1585 W. LAMBARD in *Camden's Lett.* (1691) 29 This is all that I can quarrel at; and yet have I pried so far as I could. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 142 Which Clause ..was now quarrel'd at by the Puritan Faction. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 26 The whole weight of their resentment seemed to tend to quarrelling at my command.

†c. *absol.* or with *that. Obs. rare.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 125 For all this were not the enemies satisfyed: querelinge that this thynge was doone by sum slyght. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) 865 To thintent to appeale, and..to querell vnder the..moste effectuall way.

2. *intr.* To contend violently, fall out, break off friendly relations, become inimical or hostile. Const. *with* (a person), *for* or *about* (a thing).

1530 PALSGR. 676/2, I quarell with one, I pycke a mater to hym to fall out with hym. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiv. § 1 Those [heretiques] which doe nothing else but quarrell. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 638 Wine urg'd to lawless Lust the Centaurs Train, Thro' Wine they quarrell'd. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* iii. (1739) 41 Quarrel for your Mince-meat, and refuse the Lullaby. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. v, She quarrelled with me for supping with St. John. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 48 Having abundance of pasture..they would have nothing to quarrel about.

fig. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 45 Some defect in her Did quarrell with the noblest grace she ow'd.

†**3.** *trans.* To claim contentiously. *Obs. rare.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 252 Ferdinand..had alwayes secretly quarrelled that title as lawfully apperteining to the crowne of Aragon. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 241 The Emperors daughter was restored vnto him, and the countie of Artois together with all the townes he quarrelled.

†**4.** To dispute, call in question, object to (an act, word, etc.); to challenge the validity or correctness of. *Obs.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

1609 TOURNEUR *Rev. Poeme Sir F. Vere* 491 If malignant censure quarrels it. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 4 The Lords Orders being not only quarrelled, but contemned by those who were to bail him. 1699 COLLIER *2nd Def.* (1730) 326 This fine Phrase puts me in mind of his quarrelling a Sentence of mine for want .. of Syntax. 1745 RUDDIMAN *Vind. Buchanan* 310 (Jam.), I hope you will not quarrel the words, for they are all Virgil's. 1786 BURNS *On Naething* v, Some quarrel the Presbyter gown, Some quarrel Episcopal graithing.

5. To find fault with (a person); to reprove angrily. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, I had quarrell'd My brother purposely. 1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Rev. agst. Murder* I. i. 5 Quarrelling his taylor for the fashion of his clothes. 1688 PENTON *Guard. Instruct.* (1897) 47 Quarrelling the poor man for not coming sooner. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 363 He ought not to be quarrelled for his opinions. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) III. 344 They might kill a good many without being quarrelled for it. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xiii. 140 It was my fault .. I quarrelled her, I angered her.

†**6.** With complement: To force or bring by quarrelling. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. iv, You must quarrel him out o' the house. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. xi. § 2 Many English Bishops..fearing by degrees they should all be quarrelled out of their places..fled into Scotland. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 159 How easy was it for covetousness, in those ticklish times, to quarrel the College lands into superstition? 1678 *Yng. Mans Call.* 167 There are many..that quarrel themselves carnally to hell.

Hence **Qua·rrelled** *ppl. a.* Also †**Qua·rrellable** *a.*, capable of being called in question.

16.. in Peterkin *Rentals Orkney* iii. (1820) 14 (Jam. Suppl.) Quhilk gift is not confirmed .. and so his right is most quarrallable. 1673 Ld. Fountainhall in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 14 The said act of Pauliament appoints these deeds to be quarrellable. 1820 J. Brown *Hist. Brit. Ch.* II. App. 7 The Antiburghers still continue upon their quarrelled constitution of Synod.

† **Qua·rrelet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 quarelet. [f. Quarrel *sb.*¹ 3 or 4 + -et.] A small square.

1648 Herrick *Hesper., Rock of Rubies* (1869) 32 Some ask'd how pearls did grow, and where? Then spoke I to my girle, To part her lips, and shew'd them there The quarelets of pearl.

Quarrelled (kwo·rĕld), *a.* Also quarled. [f. Quarrel *sb.*¹ 3 + -ed².] **a.** Of windows: Made of quarrels. **b.** Of glass: Formed into quarrels.

1868 J. G. Miall *Congreg. Yorksh.* 203 The shutters which protected the quarreled windows from injury. 1889 Hissey *Tour in Phaeton* 26 Mullioned windows, so pleasantly varied by transom and quarrelled glass. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 142 The light from a long quarled window.

Quarreller (kwo·rĕlər). Also 5 querelour, 6–7 quareller, (7 -or, -our). [f. Quarrel *v.* + -er¹.] One who quarrels, in senses of the vb.

c 1450 *Aristotle's ABC* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 66 Quenche fals querelou; þe quene of heven þe will quite. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F vij b, No quarellers, but sufferers. 1566 T. Stapleton *Rel. Unity. Jewel* ii. 46 Such a wrangler and Childish quareller as you be. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 58 No riuer hath lesse liberty .. yet he is no quarreller, nor much harm doeth he. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Wars with Spain* (1682) 3 It were better to keep company with a Coward than a Quarreller. 1761 Wesley *Husb. & Wives* iii. 6 Wks. 1811 IX. 66 Away then with .. this quarreller, suspicion. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* viii, Quarrellers do not usually live long. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 103 The big albatross..scattering the quarrellers, seizes the tempting morsel for himself.

† **b.** With pun on Quarrel *sb.*¹ 3. *Obs.*

1630 *Conceits, Clinches* etc. (Halliw. 1860) 5 One said it was unfit a glasier should be a constable, because he was a common quareller. 1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 163 Glasiers..are constant Quarrellers.

Quarrelling (kwo·rĕlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Quarrel *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the vb. Quarrel.

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. 72 They wolde .. styll vexe hym with olde quarellynges. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 54 The mind is oppressed with idle thoughts which spurreth on the tongue to contentious quarrelling. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 452 Seimour and he had fallen into some quarellings. 1734 T. Watt *Decab. Eng. Lat.* 38 You me always making a Quarrelling about nothing. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 90 There was no fear of family coolness or quarrelling on this side.

attrib. 1625 Massinger *New Way* v. i, Make not My house your quarrelling scene.

Qua·rrelling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That quarrels; quarrelsome.

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 That quarrelling kinde of verse. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 30 The quarrelling mate shall not complaine. 1670 Clarkson *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 166 A froward, proud and quarreling conscience. 1822 B. Cornwall *Two Dreams* 11 The loud quarrelling elements cast out Their sheeted fires.

Hence † **Qua·rrellingly** *adv. Obs.*

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxix. 11 They stryve with them quarrellingly, and wythout meeldnesse. 1586 Holinshed *Chron. Eng.* III. 20/2 He caused the bishop to be sued, quarrellinglie charging him that [etc.].

† **Qua·rrellous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 querelous(e, quarelouse, 6 quaril-, quarel(l)-, 6 7 quarrel-, 6–7 quarrellous. [a. OF. *querelous* (F. *querelleux*): see Quarrel *sb.*³ and -ous. In later use perh. a new formation.] **a.** Given to complaining; querulous. **b.** Quarrelsome, contentious; fault-finding. (In common use from about 1560 to 1650.)

c 1400 *Beryn* 2070 They were so querelouse of al myȝt com in myndo Thouȝe it were nevir indede I-do. *c* 1475 *Lerne or be Lewde* in *Babees Bk.* 10 [Be not] To Queynt, to Querelous, and Queme welle thy maistre. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxii. 80 Grete wepynges and quarellouse plaintes. 1556 Abp. Parker *Ps.* xxxiv. 84 To scape theyr foes so quarilous. 1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* 83 His Maiesties speech .. might haue staied the course of your quarrelous pen. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 66 This Gentleman had been in former times very quarrellous and turbulent. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 113 This quarrellous and fighting humour.

Hence † **Qua·rrellously** *adv.*

1580 A. Munday in *John a Kent*, etc. (Shaks. Soc.) 78 Everie desperate Dick that can .. behave him selfe so quarrelously.

† **Quarrel-picker, -piker.** *Obs.* [f. the phr. *to pick a quarrel*: cf. Quarrel *sb.*³ 2 and Pick *v.*]

1. One who picks quarrels; a quarrelsome person.

1547 Coverdale *Old Faith* To Rdr. A vij, Then shall we be no Quarrellpykers. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* 46 These quarelpickers, these roysters, and fighters. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 730 A company of corner-creepers, spider-catchers, fault-finders, and quarrell-pickers.

2. *Slang.* (With pun on Quarrell *sb.*¹ 3; cf. Quarreller b.) A glazier.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

So **Quarrel-picking, -piking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xvii. 7 *note*, Like quarelpiking they vsed against Christe. 1591 R. Turnbull *Exp. James* Ep. Ded. A iv b, Reprochfull censure, .. without quarrell-picking. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 3/2 A..dining, quarrel-picking, and duelling club.

Quarrelsome (kwo·rĕlsŭm), *a.* [f. Quarrel *sb.*³ + -some.]

1. Inclined to quarrel; given to, or characterized by, quarrelling. † Const. *at.*

1596 Shaks *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 13 My Mr is growne quarrelsome. 1616 W. Sclater *Serm.* 10 Weigh well how..quarrelsome at the lines of magistrates the people are. *a* 1639 W. Whatley *Prototypes* I. xvi. (1640) 161 A quarrelsome fellow, still brawling and falling out. 1682 Anne Wyndham *King's Concealm.* 78 This quarrelsom Gossipping was a most seasonable diversion. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. ix, Men who are ill-natured and quarrelsome when they are drunk. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xii, The wine rendered me loquacious, disputatious and quarrelsome. 1879 Mrs. Seguin *Bk. Forest* viii. 115 The lords of Windeck .. were of a specially quarrelsome temper.

2. Offensive, disagreeable. *nonce-use.*

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* App. i. (1836) 35 Technical terms, hard to be remembered, and alike quarrelsome to the ear and the tongue.

Hence **Qua·rrelsomely** *adv.*

1755 in Johnson. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* III. 172 In an aggressively loud voice, as if he were quarrelsomely anxious to be overheard. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* II. vii. 147 The crowd grew..quarrelsomely drunk.

Qua·rrelsomeness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The condition or character of being quarrelsome; contentious disposition.

1611 Donne *Serm.* (ed. Alford) V. 32 God giveth not his Children .. valour, and then leaveth them to a spirit of Quarrelsomeness. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem.* 77 (T.) The giddiness of some, others' quarrelsomeness. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legist.* Wks. 1843 I. 76 *note*, Although a man, by his quarrelsomeness, should for once have been engaged in a bad action [etc.]. 1879 R. K. Douglas *Confucianism* iii. 88 In manhood..he avoided quarrelsomeness.

Quarrendor, variant of Quarenden.

† **Quarrer.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 quarer(o, 4 quarrer(o, quariero. [a. OF. *quarriere* f. (12th c.; mod.F. *carrière*), *quarrier* m. -- med.L. *quar(r)er(i)a, quarraria, quadrāria*, f. *quadrare* to square (stones).] .. Quarry *sb.*²

13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig *Archiv* LVII. 259 Ffer fro þe Abbey was a quarere. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2932 Þei sade .. a semliche quarrere under an heiȝ hel at holwe newe diked. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 In Gallia beþ many good quarers and noble for to digge stoon. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/1 Quarere, or quarere of stone, (*K.* quarer). *..lapidicina.*

† **Quarreure.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *quarreure* (*quarrure*, mod.F. *carrure*): —L. *quadrātura* Quadrature.] Quadrature.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 112 Loke þat þe mone be noght in þe entree of þe way, in þe quarreure of þe sonne, or els yn his contrary.

† **Quarreyor.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Quarry *v.*¹] ? A bird proper to be the quarry of a hawk.

1575 Turbervy. *Faukonrie* 130 This you shall doe..vntill your Hawke be well entred and quarreyed and that she knowe a quarreyor sufficiently.

Qua·rriable, *a. rare.* [f. Quarry *v.*² + -able] Capable of being quarried.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* iii. 40 The arable soil, the quarriable rock. 1880 Ruskin *Fathers Have Told Us* i. i. 16 Quarriable banks above well-watered meadow.

† **Qua·rried,** *ppl. a.*¹ *Obs.* [f. Quarry *v.*¹] *Well-quarried*, properly trained to fly at quarry.

1575 Turbervy. *Faukonrie* 154 Then shall you first cast off a well quarried or make Hawke, and let hir stoupe a fowle.

Qua·rried, *ppl. a.*² [f. Quarry *v.*² + -ed¹.] Dug out of, or as out of, a quarry.

1747 H. Brooke *Fables, Female Seducers* Wks. (1820) 414 He .. Of pearl and quarry'd diamond dreams. 1855 O. W. Holmes *Poems* 35 One leap of Ocean scatters on the sand The quarried bulwarks of the loosening land.

Quarrier¹ (kwo·riər). Forms: *a.* 5 quarre-, qwari-, qvary-, querrour, *Sc.* quereour, 5–6 quarriour. *β.* quaryero, 6 quarryer, 7– quarrier. [a. OF. *quarreour, -ieur, quarrier* (mod.F. *carrier*), agent-n. to *quarrer* (mod.F. *carrer*):—L. *quadrāre* to square (stones): cf. late L. *quadrātor, quadrātārius*, in same sense, and see Quarry *sb.*²] One who quarries stone; a quarryman.

a. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Serve Sleepers*) 211 Quereouris gadryt sone stanis to wyne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1531 Masons full mony; .. qwarriours qwene. 1424 *E. E. Wills* 59 Paied to Fairchild, quarriour, xiijs. and iiijd. for freestone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 266/2 A Qvaryour, *lapidicinus*. 1590 *Serpent of Devis.* C iij, There was found by quarriours ..a rich tombe of stone.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/1 Quaryere, *lapidicidinus*. 1500–18 *Acc. Louth Steeple* in *Archæologia* X. 71 William Bennet, quarryer. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 541 A certaine number of workmen, as Masons and Quarriers. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 57 Pillars and Galleries made by Quarriers. 1822 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 403 Where the gypsum once bore a prismatic form, now destroyed by the progress of the quarriers. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* xxxi, Everybody in the parish who was not a boatman was a quarrier.

fig. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 274 He was the quarrier, and architect, and builder-up of his own greatness.

† **Qua·rrier**², *Obs.* Forms: 6 quarier(e, 6–7 quarrier, (6 -iere, -iour). [App. an alteration of Quarry *sb.*⁴; see also Quarion.] A large square candle.

c 1550 *Document* (N.), To cause the groomes to delyver to the groom porter all the remaynes of torches and quarrier-. 1582 Stywarde *Hurt. Disipl.* I. 24 Their quariers and their cressets being light euerie one by it selfe. 1604 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 305 Mortores, Torchetts, Torches, Quariioures. 1659 Torriano, *Doppione*, a great torch of wax, which in Court is called a Standard, or a quarrier.

Quarring, *vbl. sb.*: see Quar *v.*¹

Quarrington, variant of Quarenden.

† **Quarromes, quarron.** *Obs. Cant.* The body.

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 84 Bene Lightmans to thy quarromes..God motrowe to thy body. 1641 Brome *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Pannum and Lap, and good Poplas of Yarum To fill up the Crib and to comfort the Quarron.

Quarry (kwo·ri), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4 5 quirre, quyrre, 5 kirre, kyrro, whirry, 6 quyrry; 4–5 querrye, querre (also 7), 7 querry; 5 quarro, 6 quarie, 6–7 quarrie, (6–7 -ey), 6 - quarry. [a. OF. *cuirée, curée*, f. *cuir* (:—L. *corium*) skin: see sense 1.]

† **1.** Certain parts of a deer placed on the hide and given to the hounds as a reward; also, the reward given to a hawk which has killed a bird (see quot. *c* 1350). *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 499 Hert, liuer and lites, And blod tille his quirre, Houndes on hyde he dites. *c* 1350 *Parl. Three Ages* 243 [The falconer] puttis owte .. þe maryo [? r. marow] one his gloue And quotes thaym [the hawks] to the querrye [? r. whirry] that quelled hym to þe dethe. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* Prol. (MS. Digby 182), And after wharn the hert is spaied and dede, he vndothe hym, and maketh his kirre and enquirreth or rewardeth his houndes. *c* 1420 *Venerie de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 153 The houndes shal be rewadid with the nekke and with the bewelli .. and thei shal be etyn under the skyn, and therfore it is cleped the quarre. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F iv, That callid is Iwis The quyrre, a bone the skyn for it etyn is. 1576 Turbervy. *Venerie* 31 How a man should enter his yong houndes to hunte the Harte, and of the quaries and rewardes that he shall giue them. [1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 168/1 Quarry .. is a gift or reward given the Hounds, being some part of the thing hunted.]

† **b.** *To blow the quarry*: To sound a horn to call the hounds to the quarry. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

c 1500 *Wyt Bukle's Test.* (Copland) 70, I ma no lenger tarry, I must nedis hense go. I here them blowe the quarry.

† **2.** A collection or heap made of the deer killed at a hunting. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1324, & quykly of þe quelled dere a querré þay maked. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* xxxv. (MS. Digby 182), Alle þe while that þe huntynge lasteth shulde þe cartes go aboute fro place to place, to bryngo deer to þe quirre. *Ibid.*, Þen shulde þe maistre of þe game lede þe kynge to þe querre, and shewe it hym. *c* 1500 *Wyt Bukle's Test.* (Copland) 11 He that me helpeth to the quarry bringe I wyll that he haue mi necke, for a shorte repaste. *a* 1550 *Hunting of Chevrot* 8 in Child *Ballads* III. 307 To the quyrry then the Perse went, To se the brayttynge off the deare. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. E, The carkases of the deade, like a quarrie of Deare at a general hunting, [shall be] hurled vpon a heape. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. iii. 206 To relate the manner Were on the Quarry of these murther'd Deere To adde the death of you.

† **b.** *transf.* A heap of dead men; a pile of dead bodies. *Obs.*

1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) p. xxiii, Till to the quirry, a number out of count, Were brought to reape the iust reward at last. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 308 All fowly foiled with blood, and the quarry of the dead. 1621 Sir T. Herbert *Hist. Gt. Brit.* viii. vii § 2. 440 Then went they in haste to the quarry of the dead, but by no meanes could finde the body of the King.

fig. 1633 Herbert *Temple, Sinner* 30, I finde there quarries of pil'd vanities.

3. a. The bird flown at or killed by a hawk or other bird of prey.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Diij, Yowre hawke fleeth to the querre. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xi. 41 As when Joue's..bird from hye Stoupes at a flying heron.. The stone dead quarrey falls. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* v. ii, Hooded like a hawk, to sieze at first sight upon the quarry. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxv. 166 Wrens and sparrows are not too ignoble a quarry for thi villanous goshawk. 1855 H. Stretch *Princ. Pigeon* (1872) I. iii. viii. 352 A falcon swooping on its quarry. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* III. v. 34 There where a vulture seeking other quarry.

b. The animal pursued or taken by hounds or hunters (see also quot. 1867).

1612 Drayton *Poly-ol.* xiii. 215 No least shall prove thy Quarries heere, Save those the last of chace. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft., Obs. Cont. Mad* 134/2 One (Rabbi) set him a running, and another proves his Quarry. 1695 Temple *Hist. Eng.* (1697) 2 The Game, which it was then Interest to preserve, both for the Sport and the Quarry. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. Introd., The startled quarry from it amain, As fast the gallant greyhound's strain. 1867 Sawyer *Soldier's Wardrobe, Quarry*, the prey taken by wha.. 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Lei estersh.* : .. The pack pressed them sinking quarry into and through the coverts.

c. *fig.* Any object of chase, aim, or attack; an intended prey or victim.

1615 Tomkis *Albumazar* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 4 I When they counter Upon one quarry, break that league, as we do. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal*, Pref. (1697) 61 Folly was the proper Quarry of Horace, and not Vice. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* III. 64 If from some small Creek, A lurking Corsair the rich Quarry spies. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. iii, Count Mirabeau .. scents out desties richer quarry from afar. 1883 Frederic *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 29 The archbishop dared not at once strike so large a quarry.

† **4.** The attack or swoop made by a hawk upon a bird; the act of seizing or tearing the quarry. *Obs.*

1607 Heywood *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 99 My Hawke killd the Crane. I, but I was at the quarre, Not at the mount, like mine. 1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 17 These kindes of Hawkes .. will be presently ready with two or three quarres. 1667 *Pinkey Chr. Pref.* 2 To Prometheus's vultur begin her quarry in this life.

5. *Comb.*, as *quarry-overtaking, -storming* adjs.

1647 Fanshawe tr. *Pastor Fido* (1676) 7 Within whose Quarry-scorning mind had place The pleasure or the glory of the Chase. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 400 Forward, the firm foot! Onward the quarry-overtaking eye!

Quarry (kwǫ·ri), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 quar(r)ey, querry, 6 quarye, 6–7 quarrie, (7 -ey, quarie), 6– quarry, (9 *dial.* wharry). [a. med.L. *quareia* (1266 in Du Cange), var. of *quareria*, etc. Quarrer, q. v. See also Quar *sb.*[2], Quarrel *sb.*[2]]

1. An open-air excavation from which stone for building or other purposes is obtained by cutting, blasting, or the like; a place where the rock has been, or is being, cut away in order to be utilized.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3657 W[t] an hors..He ladde stones from þe quarey to þe chirche. 1458 R. Fannande *Inscr. St. Helen's, Abingdon* in Leland *Itin.* (1769) VII. 80 Than craftí men for the querry made crowes of yre. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 5 Quareyes of marble of diuerse maner stones. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 3 The Rubbish or smallest broken Stones of any Quarry. 1577 Northbrooke *Diving* (1843) 135 Let him be punished and cast..in the quarries to digge stones. 1664 Dryden *Rival Ladies* II. i, If thou wouldst offer both the Indies to me, The Eastern Quarries, and the Western Mines. 1728 Young *Love of Fame* I. 168 Belus .. builds himself a name; and, to be great, Sinks in a quarry an immense estate! 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxxvii, Walls supply stones more easily than quarries. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xv. II. 320 The quarries were filled with these unfortunate captives. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* vii. 165 An ancient quarry from which the stone has been cut out in smooth masses.

fig. 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Thraldom* v, Others with sad and tedious art, Labour i' the Quarries of a stony Heart. 1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Relig. Stoic* xvii. (1685) 152 Each sentence seems a quarry of rich meditations. 1847 Ld. Lindsay *Chr. Art* I. 60 The whole quarry of legends, ceremonies and superstitions which Rome .. employed in the structure of..the church of the middle ages.

b. *transf.* Any place from which stones may be obtained as from a quarry.

1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 364 Houses, temples, the monuments of the dead, were the quarries from which they drew. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 48 Its walls were a quarry of precious stones. 1872 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 220 The ruins of the Roman town still remained as a quarry; where all who would might seek materials for their own buildings.

† **2.** A large mass of stone or rock in its natural state, capable of being quarried. *Obs.*

c 1630 Milton *Passion* 46 On the softned Quarry would I score My plaining vers. 1670 Dryden *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* v. i, As some huge rock, Rent from its quarry, does the waves divide. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 107 When they meet with Rocks or Quarries, they make use of Gun-powder to blow them up. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxxviii. 272 Where lucern is planted upon a quarry, if the stone hath not many interstices..the length of the roots will be impeded.

fig. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Love's Pilgr.* v. iv, Though I am none of those Flinty fathers, yet..All are not of my quarry.

† **3.** The hard granular part of a pear. *Obs. rare*—[1]. (So F. *carrière*.)

1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 47 Besides these Parts, a Pear has one called the Quarry, which is a little heap of stony Knobs.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quarry-cart*, *-district*, *-ground*, *-hole*, *-land*, *-mason*, *-master*, *-owner*, *-pit*, *-rid* (refuse), *-slave*, *-stone*, etc.; *quarrylike* adj.; **quarry-faced** *a.*, rough-faced, as taken from the quarry; **quarry-stone bond**, rubble masonry; **quarry-sap**, **-water**, the moisture contained in newly quarried stone.

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 62 The *quarry-cart, a strong low cart for the loading and carrying of heavy stones. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 337 Where the rocks and *quarrie grounds are. 1891 G. Neilson *Per Lineam Valli* 32 Hundreds of *quarry-holes, mere surface pitmarks on the hill sides. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 289 Rock and *quarry-land, with sandy gravels, abound there. 1856 Mrs. H. B. Stowe *Dred* II. vi. 76 They are *quarry-masters, that quarry out marble enough for a generation to work up. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 955 Dionysius .. sent him forthwith to dig in the *Quarry-pit. 1862 *Min. Proc. Inst. C. E.* XXI. 482 Covered with a layer of puddled clay .. '*quarry rid' and broken stone. 1883 *Stonemason* Jan., So that .. the *quarry sap might be thoroughly dried out of them, and the stone..fit for use. 1813 J. Forsyth *Rem. Excurs. Italy* 272 An iron crow .. appears to have been left there by some ancient *quarry-slave. 1856 Bryant *Thanatopsis* 77 Like the quarry-slave at night, Scourged to his dungeon. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 22 Stone when freshly taken from the quarry usually holds moisture, known to the workman as '*quarry water'.

Quarry (kwǫ·ri), *sb.*[3] Also 6 -ey, 7 -ie. [Later form of Quarrel *sb.*[1], perh. after Quarry *a.* or F. *quarré* sb. (see next).]

† **1.** A square-headed arrow. = Quarrel 1. *Obs.*

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* III. xlix, The shafts and quarries from their engins flie. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* 20 Out of the Towne come quarries thick as haile.

2. A pane of glass. = Quarrel 3.

1611 Cotgr., *Rhombe*,..a figure that hath equall sides, and vnequall angles; as a quarrie of glasse, etc. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 145 They only open a little quarry of Glass, and presently shut it close again. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Quarry*, Quarries, or quarrels, of glass, are of two kinds: viz. square and long; .. the acute angle being 77° 29′ in the square quarries, and 62° 22′ in the long ones. 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 234 He took down a quarry or two in a quiet and peaceable manner. 1879 Mrs. Oliphant *Within Precincts* (Tauchn.) I. iv. 62 This window was filled with old painted glass in..quarries.

attrib. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 158 For taking down Quarry-glass, Scouring it .. and setting up again, the usual Price is 1½*d.* per Foot.

3. A square stone, tile, or brick. = Quarrel 4.

1555 Eden *Decades* 329 Al matters of hard compositions as quarreys and stones. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 379 Lying not..as the quarries of a Pavement, but as the scales of Fishes. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 179 ₱ 8 What Ground remains .. is flagged with large Quarries of white Marble. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xvi, Scoured deal, red quarries, and white-wash.

fig. 1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Confut.* 68 In a verse, when a worde of three sillables cannot thrust in but sidelings, to ioynt him euen, we are oftentimes faine to borrowe some lesser quarry of elocution from the Latine.

Comb. 1885 *Census Instruct.* 87 Brick-, Tile-maker .. Quarry Layer, Presser, Maker.

† **Quarry,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? a. F. *quarré* (now *carré*) a square piece, sb. use of *quarré* Quarry *a.* See also Quarion, Quarrier.] A square candle.

1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 157 One of the groomes..to carry to the chaundrie all the remaine of morters, torches, quarries, pricketts.

† **Quarry,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4–5 quarre, (4 -ee, -ey, quare, ? quaire), 6 quarye, 7 quarrie. [a. OF. *quarré* (mod.F. *carré*):—L. *quadrāt-us* square, Quadrate *a.*] Square; squarely built, stout.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8527 Quarre [*v.r.* quarry, quare] he was & wel ymad vor to be strong. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10310 Þat lough ys here yn þys contre, Cornerd as a cheker quarre. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1072 Brode scholdres had he with-alle; & brustes ful quarree. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 92 Anoþer [plant]..whos braunche is quarre, whos leuys er round. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/1 Quarry, thykk mann, or womann,.. *corpulentus, grossus.* 1575 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93 They are so quarry bigge and righte Babylonian like. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 499 To make his images of a quarry and square stature. 1611 Cotgr., *Corpulent*, grosse, big-bodied, quarrie, fat.

† **Quarry,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 6–7 quar(r)ie. [f. Quar *v.*[2] + -y[1].] Clotted, coagulated.

1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Sheepe* (1627) 241 Put the fine powder of rozen into the cod, and that will dry vp the quarie bloud. 1638 Featley *Transubst.* 76 You touch no soft flesh with your hand, nor quarrie blood with your lips.

Quarry (kwǫ·ri), *v.*[1] [f. Quarry *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *trans.* **a.** To teach (a hawk) to seize its quarry. **b.** To supply with a quarry (in quot. *fig.*)

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 121 At the beginning rewarde hir and feede hir well vpon the quarrey...When she is well in bloude, and well quarried, then let hir flee with other hawkes. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Captain* III. iii, 'Tis pity Thou shouldst not be well quarred at thy entr'ing Thou art so high flown for him. 1618 Latham *and Bk. Falconry* (1633) 117 Hauing a good make Hawke, you shall wel quarrie her, and then she will bee worthy the accounting of.

† **2.** *intr.* To pounce or seize *on*, as a hawk on its quarry; to prey or feed *on*. *Obs.*

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxi. 38 She quarries on the prey she meets withal. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Poems, To Protector* (1677) 144 Can your Towring Spirit, which hath quarried upon Kingdoms, make a stoop at us? 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 9 (1713) I. 58 Though Eagles do not quarry upon Flies. 1709 Jer. Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* IV. 39 He has quarryed upon the whole, and master'd the Men, as well as the Money.

3. *trans.* To hunt down or kill (a beast of chase).

1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* III. ii. 402 Nor turn aside to strike at such a prey, Till nobler game is quarried.

Quarry (kwǫ·ri), *v.*[2] [f. Quarry *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To obtain (stone, etc.) by the processes employed in a quarry. Also with *out*.

1774 Goldsmith *Hist. Earth* V. In the mountains of Castravan..they quarry out a white stone. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 57 It is quarried at Vulpino, 15 leagues from Milan. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 258 Now we had to quarry out the blocks [of ice] in flinty, glassy lumps. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 39 Higher up the river valley were quarried the massive syenite slabs used in the erection of their temples.

b. *fig.* To obtain or extract by laborious methods.

1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. (Low) § 465 Materials which a certain kind of insect quarried from the sea water. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 361 His only object was to quarry gold and silver out of the monastic treasuries.

2. To form a quarry in, to cut into (rock, etc.).

1847 Emerson *Poems, The House*, She ransacks mines and ledges, And quarries every rock. 1866 Liddon *Bampt. Lect.* i. (1875) 34 The rocky hillside is no longer beautiful when it has been quarried. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* v. 120 The rocky barrier .. quarried here and there in dazzling gaps of snow-white cuttings.

3. *intr.* To cut or dig in, or as in, a quarry.

1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* II. x, Something did strike my heart..Which quarries daily there with dead dull pain. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 345 The industrious will find..waste paper in which they may quarry to their heart's content.

Hence **Quarrying** *vbl. sb.* Also *pl.* and *attrib.*

1823 Crabb, *Quarryings*, pieces that are broken off from the different materials that are wrought in quarries. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. (1860) 138 On first commencing our quarrying operations. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Orchard* 33 No quarrying now the corner-stone is hewn.

Quarry, *v.*[3] *rare*—[1]. [f. Quarry *sb.*[3] 2 or 3.] *trans.* To glaze or lay with quarries.

1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. v. 246 To whitewash and quarry the King's chamber.

Quarryman (kwǫ·rimæn). [f. Quarry *sb.*[2]] One employed in quarrying; one who works in a quarry.

1611 Cotgr., *Quarrieur*, a Quarrier, or Quarrey-man, *a* 1728 Woodward (J.), The quarryman assured me [it] was flat. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 284 His father, a quarryman,.. lived at Rusty Anchor. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. App. B (ed. 2) 570 In Guernsey, six hundred and fifty-three were quarry men. 1885 *Manch. Examn.* 28 May 5/2 The whole Welsh people, from the aristocracy down to the collier and quarryman, are agreed.

† **Quart, quert,** *a.* and *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 quarte, quert(e, qwert(e, 5 qwarte, -tt, whert, whart(e, 4–6 quart. [app. a. ON. **kwert*, neut. of **kwer-r* (of which the recorded forms are Icel. *kyrr*, ONorw. *kvirr*, Da. *qvær*, Sw. *qvar*) quiet, still = MHG. *kürre* (G. *kirre*), Goth. *qairrus* gentle, mild. For the retention of the neuter ending cf. *thwart*. In Engl. the word is chiefly poetic.]

A. *adj.* Healthy; in good condition; whole and sound.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26119 (Cott.) Opins to your lauerd your heit, And riues it, to mak it quert. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 771 The cradel turnd up so doun .. The stapeles hit upheld al quert. *a* 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 146 in *Anglia* XVIII. 298 Þis drinke xal ..makyn hym hwngry for to ete As a qwert man al maner mete. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1061 Be thou riche or poor, or sike or quert. *c* 1450 *Life St. Cuthb.* 4215 On one his eye was hale and whart. 1556 Abp. Parker *Ps.* lxxiii. 203 Their paunches ful: their helth so quart.

B. *sb.* Health; healthy or sound condition; the state of being alive and well. Chiefly in phr. *in quart* (freq. in 14–15th c.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18031 Þof þat noe was in quert, He was noght al at es in hert. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9990 Ouer al was wo, & no whar quert. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6941 [Þai] fayn were..þat þai had hym at hond & in holl qwert. *c* 1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* 3958 Bischop Edbart Wex full seke and oute of whart. 1522 More *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 80/1 Ye would recken your belly not in good quart. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 149 It preserveth it in good health and in good quart.

b. That which gives health or soundness. *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21354 þe rode..Gains al ur care it es ur quert. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 1488 My leman swete,..My joy, my comforth, and my quert.

Quart (kwɔ̄t), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 qwh-, qvarte, 5–7 quarte, (7 *dial.* whart), 4– quart. [a. F. *quarte* fem. (13th c. in sense 1) and *quart* masc. (= It. *quarta*, *quarto*, Sp. *cuarta*, *cuarto*), repr. L. *quarta*, *-tum*, fem. and neut. of *quartus* fourth.]

1. An English measure of capacity, one-fourth of a gallon, or two pints.

c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II*, xxix, He wil drawe at a draw3t A gode quart other more Of gode ale. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 311 This Carpenter .. broghte of myghty Ale a large quart. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 Of hony a qwharte thou take. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xl. 27 They drank twa quartis, sowp and sowp. 1555 Eden *Decades* 297 They take for euery man two or three quartes of water. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 401 An ale quarte for a penye. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 506 Your wines shalbe sold by hogs heads, pipes or buttes, but not by quartes nor pintes. 1709 Prior *Yng. Gentlm. in Love* 58 He..drank a Quart of Milk and Tea. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 782 Four ounces of Brazil-wood.. in a quart of water. 1896 Sir M. Hicks-Beach in *Daily News* 23 July 4/3 What he might describe in homely phrase as putting a quart into a pint pot.

fig. 1797 Colman *Heir at Law* III. ii, He can ladle you out Latin by the quart.

b. A vessel holding a quart; a quart-pot or quart-bottle.

c 1450 Myrc *Par. Pr.* 712 False measures, busshelles, galones, .. quartes. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvi. 95 Mony fowll drunckart, With can and collep, cop and quart. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1373 To fill the Quart I sall rin to the toun. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 89 Because she brought stone-Iugs, and no seal'd quarts. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 294, 3 Quarts, their lids open,.. born by Quaffer. *c* 1800 [see Gill *sb.*[2] 2]. 1885 H. Finch-Hatton *Advance Austral.* 111 A tin quart of water is set down by the fire.

c. *attrib.*, as *quart-ale*, *bottle*, *flagon*, *-measure*, *retort* (see quot.). See also Quart-pot.

1454 *Paston Lett.* No. 219 I. 307 To sende hom wyn and ij. quart botelys. 1611 Florio, *Quarta*, .. a quart measure. *c* 1650 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* IV. (1818) 167 Thence to Lonesdale, where were at it Boyes that scorned quart-ale by statute. 1764 Colman *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) II. 51 To see a man get into a Quart Bottle. 1767 Woulfe in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 521 *note*, What goes by the name of a quart retort holds better than two gallons of water. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, He filled a quart flagon.

† **2.** [F. *quart* m.] A quarter *of* something. *Obs.*

1454 *Paston Lett.* No. 201 I. 278 Be the space of on qaurte [quarte] of an houre. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 9 Take a quarte of an unce.

† b. A quarter of a pound. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1496 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 10 Take..a lytyll iuce of walnot leuys and a quarte of alym.

† c. 'Prob., the fourth part of the great tithes' (Jam.). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1630 Gordon *Hist. Earls Sutherld.* (1813) 32 Ther peculiar landward (or rurall) churches, together with the particular tithes, crofts, manses, gleibs, and quartes, ar severallie appoynted to everie one of the dignites and channons.

† **3.** a. A quarter of the horizon. b. A quarter, region. *Obs. rare.*

1559 W. Cuningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 154 Betwixt either of these quartes, two other windes brost out. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 14 Albanact had all the Northerne part .. And Camber did possesse the Westerne quart.

† **4.** [ad. Sp. *cuarto*.] A Spanish copper coin, worth four maravedis. *Obs.*

1631 *Celestina* IV. 52, I never wanted .. a Quarte, that is the eighth part of sixepence to send for wine. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxviii, An officer of the customs, demanded a toll, each horse paying three quarts.

5. *Mus.* The interval of a fourth. *rare.*

1890 *Academy* 18 Jan. 51 A succession of parallel quarts, quints, and octaves,..intolerable to modern ears.

Quart (kāɪt), *sb.*[3] [ad. F. *quarte* : see prec.]

1. A position in fencing (see quot. 1692) = QUARTE, CARTE[2]. *Quart and tierce*, practice between fencers who thrust and parry in quart and tierce alternately; also *fig.*

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 4 When a Man holdeth the Nails of his Sword-hand quite upwards, he is said to hold his hand in Quart. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. ii, A Frenchman is bounded on the North with Quart, on the South with Tierce. 1727 BOYER *Angl.-Fr. Dict., Quarte*, a Quart, a Pass in Fencing. 1809 MALKIN tr. *Gil Blas* IV. vii. (1881) II. 23 The assassin stab of time was parried by the quart and tierce of art. 1889 TENNYSON *Demeter*, etc. 173 Subtle at tierce and quart of mind with mind.

attrib. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 22 The Quart Parade, or the Parade within the Sword. *Ibid.* 105 Keeping this Quart Guard with a streight point. 1794 *Hope's new Meth. Fencing* 13 Supplying the defect of the Ordinary Quart Guard.

2. A sequence of four cards, in piquet and other card-games. *Quart major*, the sequence of ace, king, queen, knave.

1727 BOYER *Angl.-Fr. Dict., Quarte*, a Quart, or fourth, at Picket. 1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 26 Suppose you have ..a Quart from a King; .. your Partner has a Quart-major. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 342 [She] never dealt the right number of cards..did not know a quart from a quint. 1860 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* Pref. 12 Lead the highest of a sequence, but if you have a quart .. to a King, lead the lowest. *Ibid.* II. 45 A suit of which your partner has a quart-major.

† **Quart**, *sb.*[4], obs. variant of CARTE[1], chart.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* Prol. (1811) 5 As they .. may well perceyue by the syght of the quart or Mappa mundi.

Quart, *a.* : see *sb.*[1] above.

Quart (kāɪt), *v.*[1] [ad. F. *quarter* (Molière), f. *quarte* QUART *sb.*[3]] a. *intr.* To use the position 'quart' in fencing. b. *trans.* To draw back (the head and shoulders) in doing so. Hence **Quarting** *vbl. sb.*

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* *4 You must give it with your Nails in Quart, and Quart your head well. *Ibid.* 32 The Quarting of your head preserveth you from being hit in the face. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Quarting upon the streight line*, keeping the Head and Shoulders very much back from the Adversary's Sword, when one thrusts with his own. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 343 He quarts and tierces for twenty minutes.

Quart, *va*[2], variant of QUARTER *v.* 11 b. *rare*[−1].

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 136 The coachman..on quarting out as usual, and finding himself thus borne down upon, poured forth a volley of abuse.

Quartan (kwō·ɹtăn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–7 quartaine, 4, 7 -ain, 5–6 -ayn(e; 4–6 quarteyn(e, (4 -en, 5 -ein); 5–7 quartane, (6 cart-), 6– quartan. See also QUARTERN, *a.* [Orig. n. F. (*fièvre*) *quartaine*, ad. L. (*febris*) *quartān-a* fem. of *quartān-us*, f. *quartus* fourth. The mod. form is directly based on the L.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Path.* Of a fever or ague: Characterized by the occurrence of a paroxysm every fourth (in mod. reckoning, every third) day.

In early use placed after the sb., as in F.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11828 He..þar-wit had feuer quartain. *a* 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 954 in *Anglia* XVIII. 330 Ageyn feuerys quarteyn It is medicyn souereyn. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 520 The appellaunt .. was sore vexyd with a feuer quarteyne. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CXXXIX. 51 A fever quartayne..doth infeste a man every thyrd day, that is to say two dayes whole and one sycke. 1570 GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. 52 b, The quartan ague and such other sicknesse greate. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Salerne's Regim.* (1634) 25 Cow flesh, Harts flesh,.. doe engender fever Quartaines. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 73 Taken with wine, it drives away quartan agues. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxxiii. 339 Quartan ague had seized on the enfeebled frame of her father. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 670 A quartan fever, which can with difficulty be shaken off.

† 2. Belonging to the fourth place or degree. *Obs.*

1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) IV. 185 The tertian or quartan links of associate motions are actuated by direct sympathy.

B. *sb.* A (*or* the) quartan ague or fever.

Double quartan, one in which there are two sets of paroxysms, each recurring every fourth (third) day.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 249 Potcius..slowȝ hym self for noye and sorwe of a double quarteyn. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 32 He shalle haue no dowte of flewme..and he shalle haue no quarteyne. *c* 1491 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 23 Of this quarteyn some men falle in to another feuer that is cleped double quartein. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. ciii. § 2. 170 A roote or two..is a good remedie against old quartaines. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 147 The quartan hath of old been justly styled the shame of physicians. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Spider*, The Spider it self will cure Quartans. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 607 The tertian [has] a longer paroxysm and a shorter interval than the quartan. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 25 In quartans and tertians, but especially in the former, sporulating rosette forms are seen occasionally.

fig. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Biij, He that hath such a dubble quartane of curiositie..will proove passing treacherous.

Quartan: see QUARTERN *sb.*[2] 5.

† **Quartana·rian** = next *sb.* a. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1852) III. 472 Formerly they gave not the cortex to quartanarians, before they had been ill a considerable time.

† **Quartanary**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 5 quartenare, 7 -ainary. [ad. late L. *quartānāri-us* (in sense A. a) : see prec. and -ARY.]

A. *sb.* a. One who has a quartan fever or ague. b. = QUARTAN *sb. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/1 Quartenare, or þat hathe þe quarteyne. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 223 Quartanaries..gather much crude humours.

B. *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, a quartan fever or ague; characterized by quartans.

1669 BOYLE *Contin. New Exp.* I. 176 An odd Quartainary Distemper, that I slighted so long, as to give it time to take Root. 1679 LOCKE *Jrnl.* 15 Nov. in Bourne *Life* (1876) I. viii. 452 The constitution of this autumn was intermittent and quartanary, though many of the fevers..were continued and several made so by ill management.

Quartar(e, obs. forms of QUARTER *sb.*

Quartary (kwō·ɹtări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *quartārt-us*, the fourth part of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, f. *quartus* : see QUART *sb.*[2]] † a. *sb.* (See quot. 1656.) *Obs. rare*[−0]. b. *adj.* Fourth. *rare*[−1].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quartary*, the fourth part of a Sextary; also a quarter of a pound. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* x. ii. 255 Where to go to find the fourth or quartary set of mediators.

Quartation (kwō·ɹtē[i]·ʃən). [f. L. *quart-us* fourth + -ATION.] The operation of combining silver with gold so that the latter metal forms one quarter of the whole; the gold is then separated from the silver, and at the same time freed from its impurities, by means of nitric acid.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Quartation is the separation of Gold and Silver mixt together, by four unequal parts. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* II. 144 That Operation that Refiners call Quartation, which they employ to purifie Gold. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 149 The gold .. is frequently alloyed with more or less silver, from which it is to be separated by quartation. 1868 SLADE *Bullion* 219 Fine Gold may also be assayed without Quartation.

‖ **Quarte** (kart, kāɹt). [a. F. *quarte* : see QUART *sb.*[3]] A position in fencing. = QUART *sb.*[3] 1.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Quarte*, Nails of the Sword-Hand quite up. *c* 1830 G. ROLAND *Introd. Course Fencing* 16 The parade of quarte is made by offering, with the nails turned upwards, the fort of your blade to the foible of your adversary's. 1885 E. CASTLE *Sch. Fence* 133 A heavy sweep in seconde from a high quarte at arm's length. *fig.* 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xvi, Words urged in vain .. You waste your quarte and tierce.

† **Quartoer, -ier.** *Obs. rare.* [? for *quartercer* : see -ER[1], -IER.] = QUARTERMASTER 1.

1710 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 305 The Quartier must Cun, Whilst the foremast-man steers. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quarter-master*, The quarter-master, or quarteer, is also to mind the ship's loading; which is the business he is chiefly employed about.

† **Quartelet.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *quartelette*, dim. of *quarte* QUART *sb.*[2]] A small quart.

1453 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 191 Item ij pottis quartelettis of siluer couered. 1459 in *Paston Lett.* No. 336 I. 488 Item, j. quartelet for wine.

Quartenare, variant of QUARTANARY.

Quarter (kwō·ɹtəɹ), *sb.* Also 4 quartare, qwatteer, 4–6 quartre, 5 quartere, -yer, wharter, qwarter, 5–6 quartar, 6 qwartter, (7 coter). [a. OF. *quarter*, *-ier* (12th c. in Littré) :— L. *quartār-ius* a fourth part (of a measure), f. *quartus* fourth : see QUART *sb.*[2] and -ER[2] 2.]

I. One of four equal or corresponding parts into which anything is or may be divided.

1. Of things generally.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1497 Gwichard smot Gij .. Opon þe helme .. þat a quarter out fleye. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 737 Nere þe quartare of a myl. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3284 Non herte may thenke .. A quarter of my wo and peyne. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 979 Than off the day thre quartaris was went. 1564 *Child Marriages* 124 About a quarter of a yere ago. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 215 Diuide your happy England into foure, Whereof, take you one quarter into France. 1650 B. *Discoliminium* 49 And now I am 3 quarters Presbyterian, I keep one quarter still Independent. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 349 The four quarters of the rolling year. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 79 Garnish with a Seville orange cut in quarters. 1842 (?) *Rev.* LXVII. 358 Some quarter of a century ago. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* I. 29 Exactly a quarter of a circle, or 90°.

b. Phr. *A bad* (etc.) *quarter of an hour* [tr. F. *un mauvais quart d'heure*], a short but very unpleasant period of time.

[1727 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 110 Rablais's Quarter of an Hour, that is, when the Reckoning is to be paid.] 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 338 When I reached the station .. I had an unpleasant quarter of an hour. 1897 W. E. NORRIS *Marietta's Marr.* xxxi. 225, I hope he will have a rather nasty quarter of an hour.

c. Qualifying an adv. or advb. phrase (cf. HALF *adv.* 1 d); † formerly also without *a*.

1522 SIR T. CHEYNE in *State Papers* (1849) VI. 88 He had rather ryde into England..then to ryde a quarter so farre to eny other Prince living. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 157 Sumtyme ful side wynde, sumtyme quarter with hym and more. 1818 BUSBY *Gramm. Mus.* 69 A quaver is only one quarter as long as a Minim.

d. Const. with sbs. without *of* (cf. HALF *a.* 1 b'.

1866 MRS. OLIPHANT *Madonna Mary* (Tauchn.) I. xiv. 184 She had not..a quarter the pleasures you have. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 663 There is not one-quarter the amount of drunkenness.

e. *elliptical* in various contextual uses, as (*a*) † a quarter-barge; (*b*) a 'quarter-note' or crotchet in Music (*U. S.*); (*c*) a quarter-mile race.

1508 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 325 Noo boote shal bring woode butt only half barges and quarters...And every quarter to have iiii. men. 1899 *Whitaker's Alm.* 637/1 Harrison also won the 'Quarter' by a foot.

2. One of the four parts, each including a leg, into which the carcases of quadrupeds are commonly divided; also of fowls, a part containing a leg or wing. *Fifth quarter* : the hide and fat of a slaughtered animal (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*, 1893). See also FORE 3, HIND *a.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 453 Bestes þai brac and bare, In quarters þai hem wrouȝt. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 8 Hew hom [chickens] in quarteres and lay hom inne. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 6 Take fayre beef of þe rybbys of þe fine quarterys. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 6 Ane quartar of mouton. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 17 July, They bought a Quarter of Lamb. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 ¶ 13 A Butcher's Daughter..sometimes brings a Quarter of Mutton. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. 1. (1869) I. 160 The four quarters of an ox weighing six hundred pounds. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 147 Place a quarter of lamb in a saucepan.

b. *pl.* The four parts, each containing a limb, of a human body similarly divided, as was commonly done in the case of those executed for treason.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10875 A four half engelond is quarters isend were. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 244 His hede þei of smyten .. þe quarters wer sent to henge at four cites. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1971 Brittonet [should be] þi body into bare qwarter. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Oct., This morning Mr. Carew was hanged and quartered..but his quarters .. are not to be hanged up. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xxi. (1864) 217 The quarters of a number of robbers were hung up upon hooks. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 207 Their heads and quarters were still rotting on poles.

c. Of a live person or animal, esp. of a horse; also freq. = hind-quarter, haunch.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1489 Abowte scho whirles the whele.. Tille alle my quarters..ware qwaste. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 16 Is not enough fowre quarters of a man, Withouten sword or shield, an heate to quayle? 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comm. Chaucer* (1901) 84 She had unnimbly rushed down upon her four Quarters, and .. done her Reverence. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i 1150 They put him to the Cudgel..They stoutly on his Quarters laid. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 35 Two of his .. servants walked at each side of the horse's quarter. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. vi, Down came the staff on the quarters of the donkey.

3. *Her.* One of the four parts into which a shield is divided by quartering (see QUARTER *v.* 3 b).

The four quarters are: 1 dexter chief; 2 sinister chief; 3 dexter base; 4 sinister base. When one of these is again divided, and the sub-divisions occupied by several coats, it is termed a 'grand quarter'.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D ij b, In the right side of the shelde in the first quarter she bare tharmys of fraunce. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* V. i. 238 Without any charge occupying the quarters of the Escocheon. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Quarter* is also applied to the parts, or members, of the first division of a coat that is quartered, or divided into four quarters. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 443/1 A perpendicular and horizontal line, which, crossing each other at the centre of the field, divide it into four equal parts called quarters. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XV. (ed. 3) 205 The third quarter of his shield. [See also QUARTERLY *adv.* 2 b.] 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 4) 166 The second quarter of the Royal Arms of England. *Ibid.* 168 Second and Third grand Quarters, quarterly quartered.

b. A charge occupying one fourth of the shield, placed in chief.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 41 In gold Lord Bassett dight Three Ruble piles, a quarter ermins bright. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. 61 The Quarter is an Ordinary of like composition with the Canton,..the quarter comprehendeth the full fourth. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Franc-quarter* is a quarter single or alone; which is to possess one-fourth part of the field. This makes one of the honourable ordinaries of a coat. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 141/2 The Quarter is, as its name imports, the fourth part of the shield, and is always placed in chief. 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 4) 66 The Quarter .. is formed by two straight lines, drawn in the direction of the Fess and the Pale, and meeting at the Fess-point. Examples of this charge are very rarely to be met with.

c. = QUARTERING *vbl. sb.* 2 b.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are sixteen quarters required to prove nobility, in companies, or orders, where none but nobles are admitted. 1826 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, A baron of sixteen quarters. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 61 A duke's son that only knew there were two-and-thirty quarters on the family-coach.

II. The fourth part of some usual measure or standard.

4. As a measure of capacity for grain, etc. a. The British imperial quarter = 8 bushels; the fifth (? originally the fourth part of a wey or load; also, local variations of this, containing more or less than 8 bushels. † Formerly sometimes const. without *of*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 244/130 Ane hondret quarters of þat corn. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1424 A ston gret, þat wey seue quarters of whet. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 182 174 þe hungre was so grete .. þat a quarter whete was at twenty mark. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nonnes P.* 255 A! yif that corn hall a quarter ctes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* CXXVI. 122 A quarter of whete was worth iii. marks and a halfe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 12 Foure London bus-helles [of beans] fullye, and that is half a quarter. 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson

Washingtons (1860) App. 48 For 3 coters of rye bought at Harleston. 1663 Cowley *Ess., Avarice* 129 In thy vast Barns Millions of Quarters store. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 74 Wheat will one year sell for 5 l. a load (that is, five quarters). 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* I. i. (1852) 49 A farm which produces 100 quarters of wheat. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. (ed. 2) App. A. 567 The Jersey quarter (thirty-four gallons and three quarts) [contains] a little more than half an imperial quarter. *Ibid.*, The English imperial quarter is equivalent to about two Guernsey quarters.

b. In the Channel Islands (cf. quot. 1862 in prec.) used as a unit of value for land.

1682 Warburton *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 94 He that has occasion to take up money on his estate, sells so many quarters. 1694 Falle *Jersey* ii. 85 The way of reckoning an Estate with us, is not by Pounds, but by Quarters of Wheat. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiv. (ed. 2) 550 The Guernsey 'quarter of rent' is estimated as worth, on an average, twenty pounds currency.

c. The fourth part of a chaldron.

1434 *E. E. Wills* 101, I bequethe to Iohn Wodrof .. v quarteres of coles. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Quarter* .. In Measure .. the fourth part of a Chaldron. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Quarter* is also a dry measure, containing .. of coals the fourth part of a chaldron. 1858 Greenleaf *National Arithm.* (*U.S.*), cited by Worcester.

†d. The fourth part of a peck. *Obs. rare*—1.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 26 The ringis of golde .. were .. mesurid to the quantite of mesure of xij. quarters or more.

†5. The fourth part of a cask or barrel. *Obs.*—1

1579 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 400 Martine Colepeper .. setteth the pryce of a quarter of the best stronge ale at iij^{s} iiij^{d}.

6. As a weight. †a. The fourth part of a pound. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* i. 43 in *Anglia* XVIII. 296 A quarter of vergyn-wax þou take. *a* 1450 *Fyysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 9 Take small ale a potell and stamp it with iij handful of walnot levys and a quarter of alom. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 106 Take a quarter of clarefied honey, iij vnces of pouder peper.

b. The fourth part of a hundredweight = 28 lbs. (*U. S.* commonly 25 lbs.)

Ordinarily used only where the hundredweight is also mentioned, and usually abbreviated 'qr.'

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 203 The halfe hundred is 56 : the quarter 28 [pounde]. 1588 *Bk. of Charges* in *Doni. St. Papers* CCXV. 88, 4 quille of ropes wayeinge sixe hundred, a quarter, and one pound. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Quarter*, in weights, is a fourth part of the quintal, or hundred weight. The quarter is 28 pounds avoirdupois. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 410 Iron, 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lb.

†c. 'The fourth part of a Dram' (Phillips, 1706).

7. As a measure of length or area. a. The fourth part of a yard : nine inches. Also *fig.*

1433 *Rolls Parl.* IV. 451/2 Clothe of colour shold conteigne .. in brede vi quarters di. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 359 in *Babees Bk.*, A stafe, a fyngur gret, two wharters long. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 *Preamble*, Some of the same Clothes .. ben drawen out .. in Brede from .vii. Quarters unto the Brede of .ii. Yerdys. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 109 Thou yard, three quarters, halfe yard, quarter, naile. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 25 His arrowes were fiue quarters long. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 16 The 3 Quarter Coal [is] about 3 Quarters thick or more. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Witney*, Blankets .. from 10 to 12 quarters wide.

b. *Naut.* The fourth part of a fathom.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) Mm iv b, If he judges it to be a quarter .. more than any particular number, he calls, 'And a quarter five!' *Ibid.*, At four fathoms and 3-quarters he calls 'A quarter less five!' 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 1 'By the quarter seven' sang out .. the sailor .. engaged in heaving the lead.

c. An Irish land-measure (tr. Ir. *ceathramhadh*, sometimes anglicized as *carrow*) : see quots.

1607 Davies *1st Let. to Ld. Salisbury* (1787) 245 Every ballibetagh is divided into four quarters of lands, and every quarter into four taths. 1683 J. Keogh *Acct. Roscommon* in O'Donovan *Hy Fiachraich* (1844) 453 These countries were subdivided into townlands .. which were called Ballys .. and each townland was divided again into quarters. *Ibid.*, I have been sometimes perplexed to know how many acres a quarter contains, but I have learned it is an uncertain measure. 1883 Seebohm *Eng. Village Comm.* vii. 223 Annexed is an example of an ancient bally divided into quarters. .. Two of the quarters, now townlands, still bear the names of 'Cartron' and 'Carrow', or 'Quarter'. 1892 Emily Lawless *Grania* II. 3 Mishmaan possesses but two townlands, containing six quarters each.

8. As a measure of time.

a. The fourth part of a year, esp. as divided by the recognized Quarter-days. Also (esp. in Scotland), the fourth part of the school-year, or of the period during which instruction is usually given, containing about eleven weeks. (See also 11.)

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 What man is take in to be brother, schal paie .. eueri quarter .. iij. d. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 762 My greyhondes ranne not þis quartere. 1536 Boorde *Lett.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 53 To come to yow ons in a qwartter. 1592 Nashe *Prognost.* Wks. 1883–4 II. 164 The predominant qualities of this quarter [summer] is heate and drynesse. *a* 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* (1636) 40 A quarters rent of his house. 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. 41 To the hoggheard for a coter's wages. 1731 Swift *On his Death*, He must .. change his comrades once a quarter. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell* VI. iii, Then *seriatim*, month and quarter, Appeared such mad tirades. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 238 For a commercial education, a guinea a quarter is charged. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, The gentleman proposes to take your apartments by the quarter.

b. A fourth part of the lunar period. Also, the moon's position when between the first and second or third and fourth quarters; quadrature.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 Þe moone may not3t be sene bare, bot in þe secund quartere. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* I. i, His sheepshearing .. Is in every quarter of the moon, and constant. 1694 W. Holder *Time* v. 82 How near she is to her Quarters, Full, or next New-moon. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 201 But .. in the quarters the moon .. will be made to approach it [the earth]. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* xi. 189 We sometimes see the moon in her first quarter with one bright luminous border. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., When the moon appears exactly as a half-moon, 90° from the sun towards the east, she is in the first quarter.

fig. 1806 Lamb *Let. to Hazlitt* 15 Jan. Wks. 1852. 77/1 Prudentia is in the last quarter of her tutelary shining over me.

c. The fourth part of an hour; the space of fifteen minutes. Also, the moment, as denoted by a mark on the dial, the sound of a bell, etc., at which one quarter of an hour (cf. Hour 3) ends and the next begins; chiefly used of the quarter after or before an hour, as 'a quarter *past* nine', 'a quarter *to* ten'.

[1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 85 An hower in clamour and a quarter in rhewme.] 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 31 In the upper part of the clocke are .. statuaes, which strike the quarters of the houre. 1659 Mayne *City Match* II. iii. 27 A fellow that turnes upon his toe In a steeple, and strikes quarters. 1727 Bailey vol. II, Quarters [in a *Clock* or *Movement*] are little Bells which sound the Quarters or other Parts of an Hour. 1822 Byron *Vis. Judgm.* lxxxvii, I've scarcely been ten minutes .. At least a quarter it can hardly be. 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 218, I shall die to-night, A quarter before twelve. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xiv, 'The quarter's gone!' cried Mr. Tapley.

In attrib. phrases. 1849 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 77, I was up to leaving .. by the quarter-after-eight train. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. viii. 192 The quarter-to-ten bell .. rang.

†d. The fourth part of the night, or of the period between two canonical hours. *Obs. rare.*

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 198 Ther-as she lay, Right even a quarter before day. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, She .. founde a quarter passed after pryme.

9. Of coins. †a. A farthing. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 60 Euery broyer and syster shal offeryn ij. q^{r}tre and j. q^{r} to ye almes. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 140 Harrowers have usually 3*d.*, or 3*d.* two quarters.

b. *U. S.* A silver coin = one fourth of a dollar.

[1799 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 150 It ought not to be larger than would cover a quarter of a dollar.] 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 4 Here's a quarter for you. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 950/2 Twenty .. oranges for a quarter.

10. *Naut.* †a. (See first quot.) *Obs.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., A quarter of a point, wind, or rhumb, is the fourth part of a cardinal point wind, or rhumb; or of the distance between two cardinal points, winds, etc. The quarter contains an arch of 11 degrees 15 minutes. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 156 The highest Tide .. set in from east-quarter-north.

b. The fourth part of a point on the compass; 2° 48′ 45″. Also *quarter-point* (see 30).

1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 319.

11. *elliptic.* (from 8 a). A quarterly instalment of an allowance or payment.

1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 63 Interest and gratuity for advancing the Dutchess of Portsmouth's quarter when she went into France. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* lviii, Pay me down the first quarter now.

III. Senses denoting locality, and transferred uses of these.

12. The region lying about or under one of the four principal points of the compass or divisions of the horizon; the point or division itself. Also *spec.* in *Astrol.* (see quot. 1696).

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 5 The 4 principals plages or quarters of the firmament. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* xx. 8 The people which are in the foure quarters [Gr. γωνίαις] of the erth. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xlix. 34 Vpon Elam I wil bringe the foure wyndes from y^{e} foure quarters of heauen. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* ix. 24 In foure quarters were the Porters: toward the East, West, North, and South. 1696 Phillips, *Quarters of Heaven* .. in Astronomy, the [1706 Among Astrologers, certain] Intersections of the Spheres as well in the World as in the Zodiack [1706 of which two are termed Oriental, and counted Masculine; the other two being Occidental and Feminine]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 136 We espied a sail in the northern quarter. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* ii, Joceline .. looked .. to the four quarters of the horizon. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. and Voy.* xv. 231 Venus was also seen in the southern quarter. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* iv, The Four Quarters of the World came out of the globe.

transf. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 197 The rose .. is enuironed on the 4 quarters with 4 floure deluce.

†b. Boundary or limit towards one of the cardinal points; side. *Obs.*

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 78 A drie diche .. goeth about thre sides or quarters of the city. To the fourth side the riuer it selfe serueth for a ditche. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) I. 2, I wil first .. descriue the quarteris and boundes of Scotland. 1611 Bible *Josh.* xviii. 14, 15 This was the West quarter. And the South quarter was from the end of Kiriath-iearim.

c. A direction or point of the compass, when more than four are mentioned or may be implied.

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. v. 132 They reckon but twoo and thirty quarters of the windes, for that more would confound the memorie. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 16 How speedily they [oaks] spread, and dilate themselves to all quarters. 1674 Grew *Veget. Trunks* vi. § 7 Setting down the respect it .. hath to any Quarter in the Heavens. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 373 Winds from all quarters agitate the air. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xiii, From every quarter of the compass to which you turn for refuge. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* viii, 'Whew! sits the wind in that quarter?' enquired the justice.

13. Region, district, place, locality.

The pl. is sometimes used in much the same sense as the sing. With the preps. *from*, *in*, *to*, this sense cannot always be clearly distinguished from 12 c.

13.. *K. Alis.* 1902 Sixty citees, in that quarter, Heo forbrente. 1471 E. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 27, I trow sche be in 3our quarters. 1534 More *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1214/1 In this quarter here about vs. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 157 Suche commodities as the quartre beareth .. wher they dwelle. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 686 Where we possess The Quarters of the North. 1734 Sale *Koran* Prelim. Disc. § 1 (Chandos ed.) 1 In which quarter they dwelt in respect to the Jews. 1765 *Museum Rusticum* IV. 377 There were in that single quarter [of France] above one hundred acres of transplanted cole-seed. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, II. vi. (1857) 270 The marquis .. had left the place on a visit to a distant quarter. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 383 Troops flocked to him from all quarters.

b. Indicating a certain portion or member of a community, or some thing or things, without reference to actual locality.

1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* I. i, I was hurt .. to learn, from the same quarter, that .. Sir Peter and Lady Teazle have not agreed lately. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 668 The quarter from which this proposition proceeded .. was no secret to him. 1821 J. W. Croker in *Diary* (1884) June 6 This is erroneous in fact, .. but T. insisted he had it from a good quarter. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 136 A suspicion that even in the highest quarters justice had ceased to be much considered. 1886 E. Miller *Textual Guide* 27 This deference to B. .. leads the two learned Professors to follow it whenever it is supported by only slight testimony from other quarters.

14. A particular division or district of a town or city, *esp.* that appropriated to a particular class or race of people, as *the Jewish quarter*, etc.

1526 Tindale *Luke* xiv. 21 Goo out quickly into the stretes and quarters [1611 lanes] of the citie. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 The said sainctuarymen .. enter in euery parte and quarter of the same towne. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv, What newes with you in this quarter of the Citty? 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 1 The several Shows that are exhibited in different Quarters of the Town. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 467 Rome is divided into fourteen *rioni* or quarters. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 121 In the most dark and dingy quarters of the city. 1864 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 214 A narrow court .. which leads into a moldering quarter of the city.

†b. A particular place or point (in a building, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 69 þis wose of pride has viij. corneres, or viij. quarterys. ?1449 *Paston Lett.* No. 67 I. 83 They have made wykets on every quarter of the hwse to schote owte atte. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1051 At a quartar, quhar fyr had nocht ourtayn, Thai tuk thaim out fra that castell. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 That y^{e} ennemy may fynde in vs no quarter to entre.

†c. A part of a gathering or assembly, army, camp, etc. *Obs.*

1592 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 63 Had all your Quarters been as safely kept As that whereof I had the gouernement, We had not beene .. surpriz'd. 1596 *Edward III*, IV. iv. 50 These quarters, squadrons, and these regiments. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. II. 137 It is a thing almost impossible, at any your Faires or publique assemblies to finde any quarter thereof sober.

†d. *To keep good quarter*: To keep good watch; to preserve good order. *Obs.*

1595 Shaks. *John* V. v. 20 Well : keepe good quarter, & good care to night. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. viii. § 2 (1712) 63 To have made Man that he might be a Lord over the rest of the Creation and keep good quarter among them.

†e. *To keep a ... quarter*: To maintain a (bad) state of things, to behave in a (bad) way; hence, even without adj., to make a noise or disturbance.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 88 The Souldiers kept a bloody quarter among themselues. *a* 1654 Selden *Table-t.* (Arb.) 81 They keep a huge quarter when they carry it into the Cellar. 1659 *Commew. Ball.* (Percy Soc.) 150 For all you kept such a quarter, you are out of the councell of state. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 29 Jan., They had fiddlers, and danced, and kept a quarter, which pleased me though it disturbed me. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, What a quarter they keep in the market. 1760 Baretti *Engl.-Ital. Dict.*, To keep a heavy quarter, *fare un grande strepito.*

15. Place of stay or residence; dwelling-place, lodgings, *esp.* of soldiers. Now usu. in *pl.*

Free quarter(s) : see Free-quarter. *Head-, home-, out-, summer-, winter-quarters*: see the first element. *Quarters of refreshment* (see quot. 1702–11). *To beat up the quarters of* : see Beat *v.*[1] 28. *To take up one's quarters* : to establish oneself (in a place).

sing. 1592 *Garrard's Art Warre* 77 Let him remember .. to bring backe again into his Quarter those souldiers hee hath led foorth to any enterprise. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, lxxxiv, The Lords who must in state Lodge at the Crowne .. Defray their Quarter at a Double Rate. 1679 *Establ. Test.* 25 In a place remote from his quarter, he rendevouzes with his fellow adventurers. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. vi, I went from their quarter. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. i. v, The grate which led to our quarter opened anew. 1897 Hughes *Medit. Fever* ii. 62 The staff-sergeant .. occupied a two-room quarter a few yards away.

pl. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. v, Turnbull, Whitechapel, Shoreditch, which were then my quarters. 1645 W. Browne *Let. to Wood* 9 Sept. in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 122 *note*, Our horse from Oxon. fell on the enemies quarters at Thame. 1660 Sancroft *Serm.* 18 Nov. in D'Oyly *Life* (1821) II. 320 God and his church pay their quarters wherever they come. 1702–11 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) 1, *Quarters of Refreshment*, the Place or Places, where Troops that haue been much harass'd, are put in to recover

themselues, during some time of the Summer or Season for the Campaign. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 355, I found we must shift our quarters. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 21 ¶ 3, I wandered with the regiment as the quarters were changed. 1807 De Quincey in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) I. vii. 125 Mrs. Koster did me the honour to call at my quarters. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 35 We had a rough time in working to our present quarters. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. vi. (1883) 51 Where .. robbers of the road had their customary quarters.

† b. The compulsory provision by private persons of lodging for troops. *Obs.*

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 142 The Clergy are charged with Quarter, Cart-Service, and Purveying. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 45 The most flourishing cities were oppressed by the intolerable weight of quarters.

c. *U. S.* (South). The cabins in which the negroes on a plantation live.

1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 19/1, I walked away to the Quarter. [*Note.* The place of abode for the negroes.] 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 111 Several cabins are placed near together, and they are called 'the quarters'. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 253 Let us go out to the quarters, grandpa; they will be dancing by now.

d. A place of exercise for dogs.

1844 *Sporting Rev.* XI. 209 If you have sufficient walks or quarters, as they are sometimes called, to enable you to bring your own [hounds], begin with a good stock at first.

16. Assigned or appropriate position. † *To keep quarter*: to keep one's own place. † *To hold quarter with*: to remain beside. *Quarter of assembly* (see quot. 1802). See also Close quarters.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Gunnaris, cum heir and stand by 30ur artailȝee, euyrie gunnar til his auen quartar. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. iii. 22 Follow the noyse so farre as we haue quarter. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* II. ii, Let me hold quarter with you; we'll talk an hour Out quickly. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Love* (Arb.) 446 They doe best that make this affection keepe quarter, and sever it wholly from their serious affaires. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 714 Swift to thir severall Quarters hasted then The cumbrous Elements, Earth, Flood, Aire, Fire. 1702-12 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) I. s.v., A Quarter at a Siege, An Incampment upon any of the principal Avenues of the Place. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Quarters*, a name given, at sea, to the several stations where the officers and crew of the ship of war are posted in action. 1802 Jame's *Milit. Dict., Quarter of Assembly*, the place where the troops meet to march from in body, and is the same as the place of rendezvous. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, 'Call the drummer', said Captain Wilson, 'and let him beat to quarters'.

† 17. Relations with, or conduct towards, another; *esp.* in phr. *to keep good* (or *fair*) *quarter(s) with*.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. i. 108 So he would keepe faire quarter with his bed. 1604 — *Oth.* II. iii. 180 Friends all.. In Quarter, and in termes like Bride, and Groome. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Cunning* (Arb.) 437 Two, that were Competitors, ..yet kept good Quarter betweene themselues. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 207, I find it to be hard wrestling to play fair with Christ and to keep good quarters with Him. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviathan* (1676) 153 The two next Kings..kept very fair quarter with Paschal.

† b. (Good or fair) treatment or terms. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1648 *Eikon Bas.* iv. 25, I never had any thoughts of going from my House at Whitehall, if I could have had but any reasonable fair Quarter. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 319 Lucian should have no better Quarter from him. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 268 No other Person must expect fair Quarter. 1735 Bolingbroke *On Parties* Ded. (1738) 7 He would deserve certainly much better Quarter [etc.]. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxxiii, Neither I nor my fellows will deliver it up but upon good quarter and conditions. *Ibid.*, They will give thee fair quarter.

18. Exemption from being immediately put to death, granted to a vanquished opponent by the victor in a battle or fight; clemency or mercy shown in sparing the life of one who surrenders. † Formerly also *pl.* † *To cry quarter*: to call for quarter.

The precise origin of this sense is obscure, but it may be derived from 17, or even from 15 on the supposition that *to give quarter* originally meant to provide prisoners with quarters. The assertion of De Brieux (1672 *Origines .. de plusieurs façons de parler*, 16) that it arose in an agreement between the Dutch and Spaniards, by which the ransom of an officer or private was to be a quarter of his pay, is at variance with the constant sense of the phrases *give* and *receive quarter*.

1611 Cotgr., *Quartier* .. Quarter, or faire war, wherein souldiers are taken prisoners and ransomed at a certaine rate. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) I. 231 He suffered Tilly to take that great Town with so much effusion of blood, because they would receive no quarter. 1659 D. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 308 Many were cut down, the Swedes giving no quarter. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Tekely* II. 89 As this was not a War of Quarter, they defended themselves desperately. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 188 The Portuguese cry quarter. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. lxii. 494 Civil wars are also peculiarly bloody, because less quarter is expected in them. 1816 Byron *Siege Cor.* xxiv, Cry For quarter, or for victory. 1842 James *Brigand* iii, Several of them uttered a cry of 'Quarter quarter'. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* vii, Hereward bid his men give quarter.

pl. c 1644 *MS. Hist. Somerville Fam.* in *Scott's Rokeby*, Having refused quarters, every man fell in the same order and ranke wherin he had foughten. 1684 *Scanderbeg Redivi.* iv. 91 There was no Quarters given during the heat of the fight. 1726 Shelocke *Voy. round World* 129 They instantly came to, and call'd for quarters. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 486 Near 7 at night she [the Terrible] called out for quarters. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., *Quarters* is also an exclamation to implore mercy from a victorious enemy.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 72 He shewes more true fortitude, that prayes quarter of..Truth. 1684 J. Peter *Siege Vienna* 51 Nor was there any quarter given to the Wine-Cellars of the Emperor's Ministers. 1745 De Foe *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 55 The tradesman can expect no quarter from his creditors. 1762 Kames *Elem. Crit.* xix. (1833) 344 Mere witticisms, which ought to have no quarter. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* Pref, There is no quarter given to Revenge, or Envy, or Prejudice. 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Vauvenargues* (1878) 25 The Trappist theory of the conditions of virtue found no quarter with him.

IV. Technical uses, in most of which the original sense is much obscured.

19. *Carpentry.* A piece of wood, four inches wide by two or four inches thick (see quot. 1703), used as an upright stud or scantling in partitions and other framing. Chiefly in *pl.*

[1331 in J. T. Smith *Antiq. Westminster* (1807) 207 Two pieces of timber eight feet long called quarters.] 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 235 Sawyng of tymbre into plankes quarters Bourde and other necessaries. 1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Clostrum*, .. a rayle or other like thinge made of quarters. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, A quarter, a peece of timber commonly foure square, and foure inches thicke, as it were a quarter or fourth part of a beame. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 21 Sept., The posts and quarters in the walls. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 163 Single Quarters are..two Inches thick, and four Inches broad. The Double Quarters are sawen to Four Inches square. 1811 *Self Instructor* 141 Plastering .. between the quarters in partitioning. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 627 If the workman find materials for rendering between quarters, one-fifth must be added for quarters. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1843/2 The English rule is to place the quarters at a distance not exceeding 14 inches.

20. a. *Farriery.* One side of a horse's hoof; one half of the coffin, extending between heel and toe; sometimes, the part of this immediately in front of the heel. *False quarter*: see False *a.* 7.

b. The corresponding part of a horse-shoe.

1523 etc. [see False *a.* 7]. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 309 You shall easily perceive whether his grief be in the inward quarter or in the outward quarter; the quarter is to be understood, from the mid hoof to the heel. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/4 A Brown Dun Mare ..with..a false quarter in one of her fore Feet. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cut*, If .. the Horse Cuts himself, or interferes, thicken the inner Quarters or Spunges of his Shoes. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Prelim. Treat.* (U.K.S.) 37 The frog coming down in the middle between the quarters, adds greatly to the elasticity. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1843/2 *Quarter*,..the rear or heel portion of a horseshoe.

c. That part of a shoe or boot lying immediately in front of the back-line, on either side of the foot; the piece of leather, or other stuff, forming this part of the shoe from the heel to the vamp.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. i. 228 They wear slippers like women's shoes, without quarters. 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *Harrington* vi, A slipper, with a heel so high, and a quarter so low. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 315 The shoes were worn with longer quarters and larger buckles. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 280/2 The small quarter and button piece are 'closed' on the large quarter.

† 21. A bed or plot in a garden. *Obs.*

Possibly due, in part at least, to confusion between 'quarter' and 'square' (as in the case of *quadrant, quadrate*): cf. F. *carré*, Sp. *cuadro* square, garden-plot.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Area in hortis*, .. a platte or quarter. 1572 Mascall *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 8 Ye may plant or set all your Nuttes in one square or quarter together. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 118/1 Statues or Figures cut in Stone [are proper] to be in the quarters of the Garden. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard'ner* 12 Dig out of the Walks all the good Earth, and wheel or throw it into the Quarters. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. xvi. 73 This year they began to attack a large quarter of new-grafted apples.

22. *Naut.* a. The upper part of a ship's side between the after part of the main chains and the stern. *On the quarter*, in a direction about midway between astern and on the beam.

1599 [see Alter *a.* 4 b]. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Royal Navy* 10 Otherwise the bow and quarter will utterly spoile her sayling. 1624 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Brave Sea-fight* Wks. (1630) III. 39/2 To clap the Portugall aboord on the Larboord quarter. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xiii, All the stern and quarter of her was beaten to pieces with the sea. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., If we were to divide the ship's sides into five equal portions..the first, from the stern, would be the quarter. *Ibid.*, s.v. *Bearing*. These bearings..which may be called mechanical, are on the beam, .. on the quarter [etc.]. 1805 *Log of H. M. S. Tonnant* 21 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 267 *note*, The French Admiral's Ship under our quarter had lost her foremast. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* iv. 8 Leaving the land on our quarter. 1878 *Masque Poets* 120 The sea that came over her quarter.

b. Of a yard: The part between the slings and the yard-arm (see also quot. 1769).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Yard*, The distance between the slings and the yard-arms on each side is .. divided into quarters, which are distinguished into the first, second, third quarters, and yard-arms. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 25 The quarter of the main yard. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 41 The truss strop on the quarter of the yard.

† 23. The skirt of a coat or other garment. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Deut.* xxii. 12 Thou shalt make gardes vpon the foure quarters of thy garment. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Faldà*, the lap of a coate, the skirtes, the quarter of a coate. *c* 1658 *Wit Restored* 267 Chill put on my sunday parrell That's lac't about the quarters.

b. Of a saddle: (see quot.).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Quarters of a saddle are the pieces of leather or stuff made fast to the lower part of the sides of a saddle, and hanging down below the saddle.

24. One of the four parts into which a road is divided by the horse-track and the wheel-ruts.

1767 A. Young *Lett. to People* (1771) I. 445 A road..upon which the tracks may vary, without having quarters a yard high to cross. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 204 Gravelled roads,..where quarters are formed by carriages following in one continued track. 1805 Dickson *Practical Agric.* I. Plate xxxvii, It is drawn by two horses abreast, the outside horse on the outer quarter, and the other in the path. .. Thus an inside and outside quarter are taken in going, and the others in returning. 1879 in *Norfolk Arch.* VIII. 172.

25. *dial.* One of the four teats of a cow (cf. Quarter-evil 2). *False quarter* (see quot. 1797).

1797 J. Billingsley *View Agric. Somerset* 249 This disorder frequently affects the udder, and brings on a false quarter, that is, a deprivation of milk in one teat. 1886 Holland *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., When a cow..ceases to give milk from one teat, she is said to have lost a quarter.

26. Miscellaneous uses.

a. *Fencing.* Some kind of stroke or blow (cf. *quarter-blow, -stroke* in 30). †b. ? A square space. *Obs.* †c. ? A square block. *Obs.* †d. *Typog.* One of the divisions of a form (see quot.). *Obs.* †e. In the manege (see quot.). *Obs.* †f. *pl.* In the old style of Rugby football (see quot.). *Obs.* g. *Arch.* A portion of a Gothic arch (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). h. *Carpentry.* A section of a winding stair (*ibid.*). i. A section of a mill-stone dress (*ibid.*). j. That part of the side of a cask which lies between the chime and bulge (*ibid.*). k. An angular piece of cork, ready for rounding (*ibid.*).

a. *c* 1450 *Fencing w. two handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 309 Thy rakys, thy rowndis, thy quarters albowte. b. 1454 in Dugdale *Antiq. Warwicksh.* 356 Under every principall housing a goodly quarter for a Scutcheon of copper and gilt to be set in. c. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 602 In Portugall .. there be found great crystal quarters or masses of a wonderful weight. d. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 388 Quarto's, Octavo's and Twelves Forms are Imposed in Quarters. They are called Quarters, not from their equal divisions; but because they are Imposed and Lockt up apart. Thus half the Short-Cross in a Twelves Form is called a Quarter, though it be indeed but one Sixth part of the Form. e. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *To work from Quarter, to Quarter*, is to ride a Horse three Times an End upon the first of the four Lines of a Square, and then changing Hands to ride him three Times upon the second, and so to do upon the third and fourth. f. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v. 114 The captain of quarters .. spread his men..half-way between their own goal and the body of their own players-up.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

27. General combs. (sense 1 ᵃ, as *quarter-barrel, -ebb, -face, -flood, -hogshead, -inch, -lock, -mile, pay, -pint, -rations, -size, -yard*, etc.; *quarter-faced* adj.; *quarter-yearly* adv.

1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 247 There is a trifle of oil, a *quarter barrel. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 46 Whe[n it be ..half or *quarter ebbe. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. yng. Seamen* 17 A spring tide, ebbe, a quarter ebbe, half ebbe. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 251 Measured from the sea at quarter-ebb tide. 1616 B. Jonson *Forest* xii, Let them still Turn upon scorned verse their *quarter-face. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 33 Remain *quarter-laced to the right. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 46 Half flode or *quarter flode. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. yng. Sea-men* 17 [The sea] flowes quarter flood, high water, or a still water. 1801 Nelson 15 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 469 At last quarter-flood, at the Pier-head. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xxxvii, The washing-tub stood..on the same old *quarter-hogshead. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 58 Nearly all of them are to a *quarter-inch scale. 1636 Massinger *Bashf. Lover* I. i, Observe his posture But with a *quarter-look. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 5/2 A *quarter-mile straight race for professionals. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 271, The seamen shall be..kept in *quarter pay till spring. 1744 Berkeley *Let. to Hanmer* 21 Aug. in Fraser *Life* viii. (1871) 299 You may take this quantity either in half-pint or *quarter-pint glasses. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* xxi A shipwrecked crew reduced to *quarter-rations. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 3 A *quarter-size 'detective' camera. *a* 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 637 in *Anglia* XVIII. 323 His stalke is *quarter ȝerde lange. 1795 Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 95 His allowance is at the rate of 2500 dollars per annum, 6,250 dollars *quarter-yearly.

b. With names of coins, as *quarter-angel, -dollar, -ducat, -eagle, -florin, -guinea, -noble, -pound, -shekel, -shilling, -sovereign*, etc.

1866 Crump *Banking* x. 223 *Quarter-angel. 1837 Hr. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 89 The lowest price .. was a *quarter-dollar per acre. 1639 Ford *Lady's Trial* v. i, Pistol a straggler for a *quarter-ducat. 1874 Raymond *6th Rep. Mines* 524 Eagles .. Half-eagles .. *Quarter eagles. 1707 Fiddes *Chron. Pract.* 21 The *Quarter Florin he [Fabian] calls a Farthing, val. ix. vilid. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 140 *Quarter guineas more deficient in weight than..1 dwt. 8 grs. 1803 Haichett in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 137 George I. a quarter-guinea. 1866 Crump *Banking* x. 222 *Quarter-noble. *Ibid.* 223 *Quarter-pound. 1702 R. L'Estrange *Josephus, Antiq.* VI. v. (1733) 138 The Servant told him that he had a *Quarter-Shekle left yet. 1561 *Pol. Edwards Coines in Stafford *Exam. Complaints* (1876) 121 The *Quarter shilling That was currant for 3d shalbe currant for 1½d.

† c. *Artillery*, denoting small sizes of certain pieces, as *quarter-cannon, -culver-in, -man, -sling*. *Obs.* Cf. Half- II. d.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Mak reddy 30ur schaft, & half cannis, quarter slangis. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 4 *Barn* (1840) 62 Thy roaring cannon. Yea base, Falers, quarter-slings. 1611 Florio *Quarto cannone*, a quarter Cannon, which is but weakely fortifide or mettalled. 1684 J. Peyn *Siege Vienna* 111 Quarter Cannon, each 12 pound 30 *Ital.* 109 Quarter Culverin..&c.

d. With names of persons, as *quarter-carrier, -fairy, -ruler, -tyrant*. Also Quartermaster 3.

1612 Shaks. & Fl. *Two Noble K.* I. ii. 108 Were he a

*quarter carrier of that honour which His enemy comes in. *a* 1634 Randolph *Amyntas* v. 6 They do caper Like *quarter Fairies at the least. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* IV. xi. (1620) 160 A *quarter ruler with his brethren and sisters. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 116 The lawes..as some have written, were as *quarter-tirants.

† **28.** (Sense 8 a) = 'quarter's', 'quarterly', as *quarter-allowance, -almoner, -feast, -fee, -salary, -sermon, -service, -supper.* Also Quarter-day, -Sessions, -Waiter.

1727 Boyer *Dict. Fr.-Angl., Quartier*, .. *Quarter-allowance. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* 9 With an eye perhaps that themselves would be his *quarter Almoners. 1609 B. Jonson *Silent Woman* II. ii, It is his *quarter-feast, sir. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 11 Clearkes and other knaves .. Will take a pention or a *quarter-fee. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 77 Preaching their *quarter sermons themselues. *a* 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 243 Any services in your churches, either trental, *quarter-service, or other. 1592 in *Acts Priv. Counc.* N. S. XXII. 564 Irysche customes as .. *Quartersupers called Quidraighe.

29. *Naut.* (sense 22 a) as *quarter-badge, -bitt, -boat, -check, -davits, -fast, -netting, -port, -rail, -railing, -stanchions* (cf. quots.). See also *quarter-board, -cloth, -ladder, -timbers* in 30, and Quarter-gallery, -line, -piece, -wind.

1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* IV. xiv. 390 To the ἀκροστόλια in the prow answered the ἄφλαστα, *quarter-badges, in the stern. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Quarter-badge*, artificial galleries; a carved ornament near the stern of those vessels which have no quarter-galleries. 1805 Sir E. Berry 13 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 118 *note*, I ordered the weather *quarter-boat to be cut away. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* vi. 13 The watch on deck were lowering away the quarter-boat 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 41 Request that he will cast off the *quarter check. 1898 J. Conrad *Nigger of Narcissus* 246 Let go your quarter-checks!..The ropes splashed heavily, falling in the water. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Quarter-davits*, pieces of iron or timber with sheaves or blocks at their outer ends, projecting from a vessel's quarters, to hoist boats up to. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 117 *Fast*, a rope or chain by which a vessel is secured to a wharf or quay. They are called bow, head, *quarter, and stern fasts. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Quarter-Netting*, a sort of net-work, extended along the rails on the upper part of a ship's quarter. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Quarter-Nettings*, the place alloted on the quarters for the stowage of hammocks. *Ibid.*, *Quarter-ports*, those made in the after side-timbers and especially in round-stern vessels. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Quarter-rails*, are narrow-moulded planks, generally of fir, reaching from the top of the stern to the gangway. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 139 *Quarter-rails*, rails fixed into stanchions from the stern to the gangway, and serving as a fence. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 200 Anthony..was leaning over the *quarter-railing of the galley. 1860 Longf. *Wayside Inn, Saga K. Olaf* xx, He sat concealed, .. behind the quarter-railing. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 243 *Quarter-stanchions*, strong stanchions in the quarters of a square-sterned vessel, one of which forms the outmost boundary of the stern on either side: it connects the main rail with the taffrail; [etc.].

30. Special combs., as **quarter-ail** = Quarter-ill; † **quarter-ale**, an 'ale' or festival held by the people of a certain quarter (? or quarterly); **quarter-angled** *a.*, at a quarter of a right angle; also *Her.* = Quadrate *a.* 5; **quarter-aspect**, quartile-aspect (Worcester 1860, citing Brande); **quarter-back**, in American football, a player stationed between the forwards and half-backs; (see also quot. 1895); † **quarter-basin**, *Sc.* (?); **quarter-bell**, a bell in a clock which sounds the quarters; **quarter-bend**, a section of pipe bent into a quarter-circle (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **quarter-bill**, *Naut.* (see quot.); **quarter-binding**, a style of bookbinding with narrow leather back and no leather corners; **quarter-blanket**, a small blanket for a horse's back (Knight); **quarter-block**, *Naut.* a block fitted under the quarter of a yard; † **quarter-blow** (cf. Quarter 26 a, and *quarter-stroke*); **quarter-board**, † some kind of board used in carpentry; also *Naut.* in *pl.* (sec quot. 1846); † **quarter-book**, ? a book containing quarterly accounts; **quarter-boot**, a leather boot used to protect the heels of a horse's fore-feet from being injured by the hind feet (Knight); **quarter-bound** *a.*, in Book-binding (see *quarter-binding*); **quarter-boy**, a quarter-jack in the form of a boy; **quarter-bred**, of animals: having one fourth good blood (Ogilvie, 1882); † **quarter-bullet** (see quot.); **quarter-butt**, in Billiards, a cue smaller than the Half-butt; **quarter-cask**, (*a*) a quarter-hogshead; (*b*) a quarter-butt; † **quarter-cast**, *a.* of a horse (see quot.); **quarter-clock**, a clock that strikes the quarters; **quarter-cloth**, (*a*) *Naut.* (see quot.); (*b*) = *quarter-blanket*; **quarter-coal**, a periodical allowance of coal made to miners (Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 1883); **quarter-column**, *Mil.* (see quots.); † **quarter-cord**, *Mining* (see quot. 1747); **quarter-course**, *U. S.*, a quarter-mile racing-course; **quarter-crack**, a crack on the inner quarter of a horse's fore-hoof (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897); † **quarter-curtsey**, a slight curtsey; **quarter-cut**, plank cut to a quarter of an inch in thickness; **quarter-distance**, *Mil.* a distance intermediate between half and close distance; **quarter-fishes** [Fish *sb.*[2]], *Naut.* 'stout pieces of wood hooped on to a mast to strengthen it' (*Cent. Dict.*); † **quarter-foot** = *quarter-hoof*; † **quarter-four**, (?); **quarter-galley**, *Naut.* 'a Barbary cruiser' (Smyth); **quarter-grain**, the grain of wood in the plane of the medullary fibres and radially from the centre, shown when a log is quartered; † **quarter-ground** (Isle of Man) = Quarterland; † **quarter-head**, a brad or flat-nail with a bill or projection at the head; † **quarter-heel** = Quarter 20 c; **quarter-hollow**, a concave moulding, having an arc which is approximately a quadrant; also *attrib.*, or *adj.*, as in *quarter-hollow tool* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); † **quarter-hoof**, ? a hoof with one of the quarters cut (cf. *quarter-cast*); **quarter-hoop**, a hoop on the quarter of a cask; also *attrib.*; **quarter-hung** *a.*, of a gun: having trunnions with their axis below the line of bore (Knight); **quarter-iron**, a boom-iron on the quarter of a yard; **quarter-ladder**, *Naut.* (see quots.); **quarter-left**, *Mil.* one quarter of a right-angle towards the left; **quarter-light**, a side-window in the body of a close carriage, as distinct from the door-light; **quarter-miler**, one who is good at running a quarter-mile race; † **quarter-moon**, (*a*) a crescent moon; (*b*) = Quadrature 4 b; † **quarter-night**, the time when a quarter of the night has passed; **quarter-note**, *Mus.* a crotchet; also *attrib.* as *quarter-note rest*; **quarter-pace**, a resting-place or landing on a stair, containing a quadrant or 'quarter-turn'; **quarter-partition**, a partition whose framework is made of quarters; **quarter-pierced** *a.*, *Her.* (see quots.); **quarter-plate**, a photographic plate measuring 3¼ × 4¼ inches; also, a photograph taken on a plate of this size; also *attrib.*; **quarter-ply** *a.* (?); **quarter-point**, *Naut.* = Quarter 10 b; **quarter-pointed** *a.*, *Her.* (see quot.); **quarter-pole**, a pole marking the quarter-mile on a race-course; **quarter-quibble**, ? a poor or weak quibble; **quarter-race**, *U.S.*, a quarter-mile race; **quarter-rack**, a rack which regulates the striking of the quarters in a clock; † **quarter-ranger**, ? the ranger or keeper of a certain quarter; **quarter-repeater**, a repeater-watch which strikes the quarters; **quarter-rest**, *Mus.* a rest equal in time to a quarter-note, a crotchet-rest (*Cent. Dict.*); **quarter-right**, *Mil.* one quarter of a right angle towards the right; † **quarter-road**, an ordinary road with quarters separated by horse-track and ruts; **quarter-round**, a convex moulding having an outline of a quarter-circle, an ovolo or echinus; also *attrib.*, or *adj.*, as *quarter-round tool*; † **quarter-sack**, a sack capable of holding a quarter of grain; **quarter-sawed** *a.*, of wood: quartered; **quarter-screw**, one of the four screws in a compensation balance by which the watch is regulated; **quarter-seal**, a seal pertaining to the Chancery of Scotland, having the shape and impression of a fourth part of the Great Seal; **quarter-section** (U. S. and Canada), a quarter of a square mile of land, 160 acres; **quarter-sights**, sights engraved on the base-ring of a cannon in quarter degrees (Smyth); **quarter-slings**, *Naut.* (see quot.); **quarter-snail** (see quot.); **quarter-space** = *quarter-pace* (Nicholson, 1823); † **quarter-spells**, some game; **quarter-square**, the fourth part of the square of a number; **quarter-stroke**, † (*a*) = *quarter-blow*; (*b*) the stroke with which a clock marks the quarters; **quarter-stuff**, (*a*) = *quarter-timber* b; (*b*) = *quarter-cut* (Knight); **quarter-tackle**, *Naut.* (see quot.); † **quarter-tale**, reckoning (grain) by quarters; **quarter-timber**, † (*a*) quartered timber; (*b*) timber in the form of quarters (sense 19); (*c*) *Naut.* in *pl.* (see quot. 1846); **quarter-tone**, *Mus.* one half of a semitone; **quarter-track** = *quarter-course*; **quarter-turn**, (*a*) a rifle in which the shot makes a quarter of a revolution in the length of the barrel; (*b*) a bend of a quarter of a circle; also *attrib.*; **quarter-twist** = prec. a; **quarter-vine**, an American vine (*Bignonia capreolata*), the stem of which readily divides into quarters (*Cent. Dict.*); † **quarter-voided** *a.*, *Her.* = *quarter-pierced*; **quarter-watch**, *Naut.* a ship's watch composed of one-fourth of the crew; **quarter-wheeling**, turning through a quarter of a circle; † **quarter-wood** = *quarter-timber*.

1797 J. Billingsley *View Agric., Somerset* 249 A disorder provincially called the *quarter-ail, which is a mortification beginning at the hock. 1574 *Proviso in Lease* in Worsley *Hist. Isle Wight* 210 If the Quarter shall need .. to make a *Quarter-Ale, or Church-Ale. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 269 Rushed off with impetuous violence, on a *quarter-angled course. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 2/1 Your '*quarter-backs', as half-backs were then called, waited for the ball to roll out. 1899 W. Camp in Badminton *Football* xxii. 286 Seven rushers or forwards, .. a quarter-back, who stands just behind this line; two half-backs [etc.]. 1791 Burns *Lass Ecclefechan*, A mickle *quarter basin. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* viii. 393 The four *quarter bells were cast. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Quarter-Bill*, a roll, or list, containing the different stations, to which all the officers and crew of the ship are quartered, in the time of battle, and the names of all the persons appointed to those stations. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 157 *Thick-and-thin*, or *Quarter block*, is a double block .. used to lead down the topsail-sheets and clue-lines. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 38 Topsail sheets when made of chain are rove through gins instead of quarter blocks. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. x. 221 Thei [Tartares] fighte all with a *quarter blow, and neither right downe, ne foyning. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 85 Breaking a few quarter blowes with such countrey glances as they coulde. 1638 Heywood *Wise Wom.* IV. Wks. 1874 V. 330, I had my wards, and foynes, and quarter-blowes. 1452 in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 The selyng boord .. shalbe *quartere borde an inche thyk. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 296 Sawyng of certeyn tymbre into plankes [&] quarterbordes. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 174 Quarter board, iijm. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 242 *Quarter-Boards* or *Topgallant Quarter-Boards*, a thin bulwark boarding, forming an additional height to the bulwarks at the after part of a vessel. They also get the name of *Topgallant bulwarks.* 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 146 His allowance..for returning the *quarter books to Sr Edmund Turner. 1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 260 The machinery ..by which his own *quarter-boys in Fleet-street perform their office. 1900 *Academy* 28 Apr. 365/1 The grotesque 'quarter-boys'—corpulent cherubs on either side of the clock—beat the quarters on the dial. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 69 *Quarter Bullets is .. any bullet quartered in foure or eight parts. 1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 27 The cue-butt or *quarter-butt is larger in diameter than the cue, about 5 feet long, and leathered at the bottom. 1711–2 *Advt.* in *Spectator* (1891) 904, 22 Hogsheads and 3 *quarter Casks of new Bene-Carlos Barcelona Wine..at..5*l.* per Hogshead and 25*s.* per Quarter Cask. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Quarter-cast* (with Horsemen), a Horse is said to cast his Quarter, where for any Disorder in the Coffin, there is a Necessity to cut one of the Quarters of the Hoof. 1626 Donne *Serm.* lxxiii. 748 There was never heard *Quarter-clock to strike. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 217 [A] Quarter Clock..[is] a clock that strikes or chimes at the quarter hours. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Quarter-cloths*, long pieces of painted canvas, extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway. 1894 *Field* 9 June 828/3 The names of his two horses embroidered on the quarter cloths. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 218/2 The *quarter-column is the formation..most employed when large bodies of troops are working together. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Aug. 5/2 A battalion of eight companies in quarter-column, that is, in column of companies one behind the other. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Q ij b, *Quartercord* [is] a Measure used in laying out of Flats, 'tis a superficial Measure, and one fourth part of a Mear; it is a Square, each side being seven Yards and one Quarter long. 1851 Tapping *Gloss. Mining Terms* (E. D. S.), s.v., So long as a mine is wrought .. everything upon the quarter cord belongs to the miner. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 397/2 '*Quarter-courses' usually consisted of two parallel paths, and were run by two horses at a time. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 147/1 A *quarter curtsey, or slight inclination of the head. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 3/1 The skin of..all kinds of racing eights, is known as '*quarter cut'. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 164 The rear .. [divisions] quicken their march, and close up to *quarter distance. 1842 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) XIV. xciv. § 7. 7 They were drawn up in two lines, but the enemy chiefly in quarter-distance columns. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4888/4 A *quarter Foot the near Foot behind. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 66 A nine Foot Pantile-lath or a *Quarter-four. 1745 P. Thomas *Voy. S. Seas* 58 We found here in the Road .. two *Quarter Galleys. 1867 [see Half-galley]. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 187 The *Quarter-grain..is that Grain which is seen to run in straight Lines towards the Pitch. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 612 Clear them [laths] into thicknesses by the quarter grain. 1593 *Statutes Isle Man* (1821) 76 To pay for every *Quarter Ground in respect of their .. Custom Turves. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 35 *Quarter-heads, or Bill-brads for soft Wood-floors. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. vii. 67 Their Shoes..very low and stiff at the *Quarter-heels. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5148/12 A *Quarter-hoof on one of his hind Feet. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Quarter Hoop Maker, Bender, Shaver. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 75 On each quarter is a *quarter-iron that opens with a hinge to allow the topmast studding sail booms to be raised or lowered. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Quarter-Ladders*, two ladders of rope, depending from the right and left side of a ship's stern. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Quarter-Ladder*, from the quarter-deck to the poop. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 93 The .. command will be given, Squadrons .. *Quarter or Half Left. 1881 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/2 The engine..struck the side of the three last carriages..smashed a number of the '*quarter lights'. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 157 The thick glass in the quarter-lights, the thinner plate in the door-lights, are not bought for nothing. 1899 *Daily News* 19 July 6/5 The *quarter-miler was only just leading. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 121 With horned points like to a *quarter moone. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 55 The Course of irregular Tides about the Quartermoons. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 330 A Monday next, at *quarter-night, Shall fall a reyn. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* v. 63 *Quarter-Notes;..an Interval which no human Ear can precisely distinguish. 1773 Barrington *Singing of Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 264 Such a minute interval .. when a quarter-note for example might be required. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 594 Where the height of a story is considerable, resting places are necessary, which go under the name of *quarter-paces, and half-paces, according as the passenger .. has to describe a quadrant or semi-circle. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 13 The Plates and Braces in *Quarter Partitions must be added. 1842–59 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 4) § 2024 The scant-

lings of the timbers of a quarter partition should vary according to the extent of bearing. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Quarter Pierced*, in Heraldry is when there is a hole of a square form made in the middle of a Cross. 1893 Cussans *Her.* (ed. 4) 63 The Cross .. If .. that part where the limbs are conjoined be removed, it is termed Quarterly-pierced. A Cross with a square aperture in its centre, smaller than the last example, is Quarter-pierced. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 273 A 'half-plate' or a '*quarter-plate' lens. *Ibid.*, A beginner buying his first quarter-plate outfit. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 3 Three yards of ragged and faded *quarter-ply carpeting. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Point*, Half of that, or 2° 48′ ¾, [is] a *quarter point. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), The quarter-points of the Compass .. are distinguished .. by the word *by*. 1840 Marryat *Olla Podr.* III. 26 How was it possible that a man could navigate a ship with only one quarter point of the compass in his head? 1825–9 W. Berry *Encycl. Her.*, *Quarter-pointed*, .. extending from dexter chief towards the base, and terminated in the fesse point. It .. is just one-fourth part of a partition per saltier. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 142/2 Held his place until the *quarter-pole was reached. 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* I. i. Wks. 1882 II. 35 A bare clinch will serve the turn; a carwichet, a *quarter-quibble, or a pun. 1729 T. Cooke *Tales*, etc. 96 Quarter-quibbles made his Heart right glad. 1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 12 His time is employed in *quarter-races, cock-fights. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 397/2 In North Carolina .. quarter-races were much esteemed. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 219 The *quarter rack .. falls against the bent arm of the hour rack hook. *a* 1613 Overbury *Characters, Sergeant* Wks. (1856) 163 The gallowes are his purlues, in which the hangman and hee are the *Quarter-rangers. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 224 In a *quarter repeater the last hour is struck, and afterwards the number of quarters that have elapsed since. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 72 The Troops .. wheel *quarter right. *Ibid.* 90 The previous command is given, Squadrons quarter or half-right. 1767 A. Young *Lett. to People* 282 A broad-wheel waggon will go in any *quarter-road. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Echinus* .. is termed .. Ovolo by the Italians; but the English Workmen commonly call it the *Quarter-round. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xii. 171 Let us observe the 'ovolo', or quarter-round, in a cornice. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. vi. 272 The arches and purlins are well moulded, with the quarter round and fillet. 15.. *Merie Tales of Skelton* S.'s Wks. 1843 I. p. lxx, The miller hanying a great *quarter sacke. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cambridge* 1. (1662) 156 Quarter-sacks were here first used, men commonly carrying .. eight bushels of Barly. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 25 Drawing out the *quarter screws of the balance nearest the fast position .. and setting in the ones nearest to slow position. 1706 *Act 6 Anne* c. 11 Art. xxiv, The privy seal .. *quarter seal and seals of Courts now used in Scotland. 1879 Ld. Beaconsfield *Sp.* 18 Sept. 2/3 Every man of fair character who comes to Canada, has a right .. to obtain what is called a *quarter-section of land. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 233 Each township, section, and quarter-section .. marked off by mounds and posts. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 385/2 In smooth-bore guns, *quarter-sights are cut on the upper quarter of the base ring, and numbered up to 3°. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Quarter-Slings*, are supports attached to a yard or other spar at one or both sides of (but not in) its centre. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 219 [The] *Quarter Snail .. [is] the snail used in the quarter part of clocks and repeating watches. 1448 in Bacon *Ann. Ipswich* 105 John Lackford accused for cheating at Games called Whistilds, Prelleds, and *Quarter spells. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 199/2 A table which gives the squares of the halves of numbers will, by the addition of the squares of the halves or *quarter-squares, give the product. 1559 Aylmer *Harborowe* H, They must know their *quarter strookes, and the waye how to defende their head. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* D ij, Such a precher .. as this, would quickly with his quarter strokes, ouerturne al religion. 1780 Cowper *Table Talk* 531 The clock-work tintinnabulum of rhyme, .. such mere quarter-strokes are not for me. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 71 They make use .. of *Quarter-Stuff for large Plinths and Facias. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 389 Timber .., blocks, quarterstuff, candles. 1825 *Falconer's Mar. Dict.* (ed. Burney), *Quarter-tackle*, a strong tackle fixed occasionally upon the quarter of the main- or fore-yard, to hoist boats and heavy packages into and out of the ship. 1641 Best *Farm. Illus.* (Surtees) 132 For burying of Corne by *Quarter-tayle .. to have 6*d.* a quarter for barley, 4*d.* a quarter for oates. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 488 The *quarter timber, or that which runneth with foure grains, is simply the best. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 243 *Quarter-timbers*, the framing timbers in a vessel's quarter. 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. ii. 23 A Diesis or *Quarter-tone. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* s.v., The Quarter-tone is of two kinds, *viz.* the major-enharmonic .. and the enharmonic minor. 1866 Engel *Nat. Mus.* ii. 45 The seven intervals of the Hindu Scale .. are subdivided into twenty-two *srooti*, corresponding to quarter-tones. 1888 J. C. Harris *Free Joe*, etc. 10 There was a *quarter-track, .. if he chose .. horse-racing. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 272 A *quarter turn, which is the kind of rifle the line uses. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* II. iii. 29 Or .. a Crosse *quarter-voided azure. 1702–11 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) II, *Quarter-Watch* is when a Quarter of the Ship's Company watches, which is us'd in Harbour, when there is no Danger. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Faire la petite Bordee*, to set the quarter-watch. 1887 G. B. Goode *Fisheries U. S.* V. ii. 229 On the whaling ground .. they stand 'quarter-watches'. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Quarter-wheeling* .. in the military art, is a motion whereby the front of a body of men is turned round to where the flank was. 1611 in *Cheshire Gloss.* 275 *Quarter wood att the wiche howses.

Quarter (kwō·rtəɹ), *v.* Also 4-6 quartre. [f. Quarter *sb.* AF. *quarterer* is found *c* 1350.]

1. *trans.* To cut into quarters; to divide into four equal or equivalent parts. Also with *out* (cf. 2 b). a. things in general.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take a Capoun .. quarter hym. *c* 1500 in *Prymer* (E. E. T. S.) 171 Take a penyworthe of hyt, and quarter hyt in fowre. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* vii, The streets .. Quarter the town in four Equivalents. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 284 As for the divisions of the yeare, and the quartering out this remarkable standard of time [etc.]. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* IV. 136 He knows .. Whose place is quarter'd out, three parts in four. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xiv. 260 Pare and quarter your apples and take out the cores. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* lvi, So [to] halve their land instead of quartering it.

b. the body of a person, *esp.* of a traitor or criminal. (Cf. quots. for Hang *v.* 3, Draw *v.* 4.)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 291 His body was i-quartred and i-sent into dyvers places of Engelonde. 1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* 23 The said hongman smot of thare hedes, and there quartard hem. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 416 Hang Dunbar, Quarter and draw. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. i. 268 Infants quartered with the hands of Warre. 1723 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 292 Being discovered, betrayed, .. hanged, quartered, &c. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 614 A few .. were set apart for the hideous office of quartering the captives.

transf. and *fig.* 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 506 Hang'd in the frowning wrinkle of her brow I—And quarter'd in her heart. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 2 The very Gospell it selfe, .. is quartered, mangled, and reiected. 1824–8 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 259 At present the one hangs properly, the other quarters it.

c. *Mech.* To fix cranks on (a shaft), to make wrist-pin holes in (a driving-wheel), a quarter of a circle apart (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

2. To divide into parts fewer or more than four. Also with *out*.

14.. *Sir Beues* (M.) 4230 Dede bodyes quarterid in thre.
1552 Huloet, Quarter or trymme a garden, *deformare aream.* 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ii. 44 Clad all in gilden armes, with azure band Quartred athwart. 1599 T. Mouffet *Silkwormes* 55 Send Witte the knife to quarter out their meate as need requires. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 69 Quarter Bullets is .. any bullet quartered in foure or eight parts. 1634 Milton *Comus* 29 This He .. He quarters to his blu-hair'd deities. *a* 1800 *K. Malcolm & Sir Colvin* in Child *Ballads* II. 62/2 Here is a sword .. Will quarter you in three.

† b. *To quarter out*: To mark out, outline. *Obs.*

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. xxvii. 484 The iuice [of the fig] doth constraine the skin to fall into wreathes and to quarter out a thousand shapes. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 158 You shall quarter out a bed for Leekes.

3. *Her.* a. To place or bear (charges or coats of arms) quarterly upon a shield; to add (another's coat) to one's hereditary arms; to place in alternate quarters *with*.

14.. *Tournam. Tottenham* 153 in Hall. *E. P. P.* III. 89 The chefe was of a ploo mell, .. Quartered with the mone lizt. 1571 Gascoigne *Deuise of Maske* Wks. (Roxb.) I. 85 Confessing that he .. bare the selfe same armes that I dyd quarter in my Scute. 1605 Camden *Rem., Rythmes* 25 King Edward the third when he first quartered the Armes of France with England. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* Pref., This faire descended Family de Littleton, .. quartereth many faire Coates. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 152 [Henry's] sacrificing the gallant earl of Surrey for quartering the arms of England, as he undoubtedly had a right to quarter them. 1854 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 493 The royal banner of England, quartering the lion, the leopard, and the harp. 1880 Dixon *Windsor* III. ix. 89 Norfolk .. had quartered his wife's arms.

absol. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Quartering*, The King of Great Britain quarters with Great Britain, France, Ireland, Brunswick, &c. 1893 Cussans *Heraldry* (ed. 4) 171 Neither would their issue—being unable to quarter—be permitted to bear their maternal coat.

b. To divide (a shield) into quarters, or into any number of divisions formed by vertical and horizontal lines.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 18 In his silver shield He bore a bloodie Crosse that quartred all the field. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Counter-quartered* .. denotes the escutcheon, after being quartered, to have each quarter divided again into two. 1868 Browning *King & Bk.* VI. 257 Our arms are those of Fiesole itself, The shield quartered with white and red.

4. To put (soldiers or others) into quarters; to station, place or lodge in a particular place. Also *pass.* = to have one's abode, lodging, etc.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 34 Where is Lord Stanley quarter'd, do you know? 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 221 The Duke of Parma all this Winter, quarter'd his men in the village of Brabant. 1723 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 233 After this campaign I was quartered at Cremona. 1795 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 2 The 13th Regiment was landed and quartered at Poole. 1822 W. Irving *Bracebr. Hall* I. 4, I am again quartered in the panelled chamber. 1882 B. D. W. Ramsay *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. i. 5 He was then quartered in Edinburgh as a lieutenant.

b. With *on*, *upon*: To impose (soldiers) upon (a householder, town, etc.), to be lodged and fed.

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* II. 27 He quartered his Men upon those of the Protestant Religion. 1825 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 14 July (1884), Blucher has quartered a guard of Prussians on him. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 465 Soldiers were quartered on recalcitrant boroughs.

transf. and *fig.* 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 274 He'd suck his Claws And quarter himself upon his Paws. 1714 *Spect.* No. 595 ¶ 6 You have Quartered all the foul Language upon me, that could be raked out of the Air of Billingsgate. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/1 Those upon whom the Attorney-General is pleased to quarter his attentions. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 139 Italian clergy were quartered on the best livings of the Church.

5. *intr.* To take up (one's) quarters; to stay, reside, lodge. (Freq. in 17th c.)

1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* II. lxxi. (1591) 91 That they and the cohorts of Batauians should quarter together. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. ii. 49 That night they quarted in the woods. 1670 R. Montagu in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 482 The whole army .. will quarter there for some time. 1723 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 240 The man in whose house I quartered was exceedingly civil to me.

1781 Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VIII. 44, I quarter, at present, by a .. warm invitation, with General Lincoln. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* x. 262 An atmosphere of manner belonging to those who have quartered in various countries.

transf. 1668 Culpeper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* Manual I. v. 312 A remarkable Vein about the Heart .. quartering on the one side, without another on the other side.

b. With *on* or *upon*. (Cf. 4 b.) ? *Obs.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. v. 122 The Canaanites quartered .. hard on the men of Asher. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1584/4 A body of men should be sent to quarter upon the Country.

6. To give quarters to; to furnish with quarters or lodgings. ? *Obs.*

1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1040 To quarter, *hospitio accipere*. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (Cassell) 177 They had called his soldiers into the town [and] coveted who should quarter the most of them.

absol. 1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 56 [Certain] inhabitants of the said towne, refuse to quarter or pay the allowances for quartering.

7. *Naut.* To assign (men) to a particular quarter on board ship; to place or station for action.

1695 T. Smith *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 6 The Captain quartered his Men, and the Decks were cleared. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 378 He had not hands enough remaining to quarter a sufficient number to each great gun. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) G ij, The marines are generally quartered on the poop and forecastle. 1809 J. Dall in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 78 The Europeans .. had been quartered to the upper deck guns.

8. *Naut.* a. *intr.* To sail with the wind on the quarter, *i. e.* between beam and stern.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 When you goe before the wind, or quartering. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 83 Quartering with one tacke abord till you gett your chace vpon your beame. 1725 De Saumaize in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 424 Sometimes sailing right before the Wind, then quartering.

b. *intr.* Of wind: To blow on a ship's quarter.

1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 192 She came down upon us with the wind quartering.

c. Of a sea: To strike (a ship) on the quarter.

1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag.* I. v. 64 The sea had quartered her and swept .. along her lustrous bends.

9. *Build.* To construct (a wall or partition) with quarters of wood.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 278 The Walls being quarter'd and Lathed between the Timber. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 570 The former [circle] above the brickwork being quartered and plastered.

10. To range or traverse (ground, etc.) in every direction. Said esp. of dogs in search of game.

1700 J. Collier *2nd Def. Short View* 118 He has rang'd over a great deal of Ground, and Quarter'd the Fields of Greece and Italy. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 139 They crossed and quartered the country at pleasure. 1766 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1768) II. 235 Who pass over the field and quarter the ground as a setting dog. 1788 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Sir J. Banks & Emp. of Morocco* Wks. 1812 II. 94 Just like a Pointer quartering well his ground. 1873 Tristram *Moab* viii. 143 To traverse and quarter the ruins is a good day's work. 1888 *Antiqu. Notes* 6 Two boats are .. quartering the sea, as a .. pointer quarters a turnip-field.

b. *intr.* To range to and fro; to shift from point to point.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. v, They quarter over the ground again and again, Tom always on the defensive. 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* x. 76 The bounds quartered to and fro.

c. *intr.* To drive from side to side of the road. In quot. 1834 app. a misinterpretation of sense 11.

1834 De Quincey *Anteb. Sk.* Wks. 1862 XIV. 296 The postillion .. was employed .. eternally, in *quartering*, *i. e.*, in crossing from side to side, according to the casualties of the ground. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Quarter* to drive uphill in such a way that the horse crosses the road backwards and forwards so as to diminish the gradient.

d. *intr.* To move in a slanting direction.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 387/1 The bird quartered past the Judge who had only cut a bunch of feathers from it. 1895 *Ibid.* XXVI. 401/1 We .. changed our direction so as to 'quarter' by them.

11. *intr.* To drive a cart or carriage so that the right and left wheels are on (two of) the quarters of a road, with a rut between. Also, of a horse: To walk with the feet thus placed; hence, to walk in front of the wheel.

This is also the sense of F. *cartayer*. Walloon *quateler* (Littré, which are etymologically related to the Engl word.

1800 Tilloch *Agric.* 300 Two furrows shall be drawn by the horses abreast, by which means they would be enabled to quarter or straide the ruts. 1806–7 J. Bernstein *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxvii, A rugged narrow lane in which the ruts refuse to let your wheels and yet there is no room to quarter. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 227 The carting off the cabbages .. is done with a quarter cart, as it is termed in Suffolk, having the shafts so placed that the horse walks before the right hand wheel; in other words, it 'quarters'. 1859 Mrs. Gaskell *Round the Sofa* .. We had to quarter, as Randal called it, nearly all the way along the deep-rutted miry lanes. 1879 In dialect glossaries (Shropsh., Chesh., etc.).

b. *intr.* To drive to the side in order to allow another vehicle to pass. (Cf. Quart *v.*)

1849 De Quincey *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 344 Every creature that met us would rely upon us for quartering. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* I Elderly gentlemen in pony-chaises, quartering nervously to make way [etc.].

c. To set (the shafts of a cart) so that the horse walks in front of one of the wheels.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 228 The shafts are quartered, so that the horses (usually two) walk in the furrow followed by one wheel.

12. *intr.* Of the moon: To begin a fresh quarter. Also with *in*.

1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 227 They would have had weather until the moon quartered. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 157 The new moon's quartered in with foul weather.

Quarterage (kwō·ɹtərédʒ). Also 4 qwarter-, 5 quater-, 6 quartrage, -errage, querterage, 6–8 quartridge, (6 -redge), 7–8 -eridge, (7 -eridg, 8 -erridge). [f. QUARTER *sb.* + -AGE; perh. a. OF. *quarterage* (Godef.).]

1. A contribution, subscription, tax, or other charge paid by a person every quarter; a quarterly payment made by one.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 3 Which wardeins schul gadere þe qwarterage of bretheren & sustren. 1452 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 69 All maner fynnys, amercyments & quarteragys. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 251 So Alweys that the sayde quarterage be lawfullye demaunded. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 262 You shall not brag that your Vize-royes or Tributorie kings have done homage to you, or paide quarterage. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 42. 1 Most of our subscribers having paid their Quarterridges [etc.]. 1795 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. 1842 II. 434 They trade and work in their own native towns as aliens, paying, as such, quarterage, and other charges and impositions. 1887 *Times* 20 Jan. 4/3 The plaintiff had not paid his quarterages.

2. A sum paid to, or received by, a person every quarter; a quarter's wages, allowance, pension, etc.

1423 *Leet Bk.* in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 207 Thei shall have ij men of every ward, every quarter, to help them to gather þer Quarterage. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 4 Than came a pardoner with his boke, His quarterage of euery man he toke. 1590 TARLTON *News Purgat.* (1844) 82 He, being then bare of pence, because his quarterage was not come in. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Jan., My uncle Thomas with me to receive his quarterage. 1727 SWIFT *Richmond Lodge & Marble Hill*, An idle Rogue, who spends his Quartridge In tippling at the Dog and Partridge. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xvii. 370 A half-starved Clerk, eked out his lean quarterage, by these merry perquisites. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 27 He must wait till his new quarterage came before he could pay.

3. Quarters, place of abode; quartering of troops, or the expense of this. *rare.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron., Scot.* I. 485 The Scots that lay in Kelso, and other places keeping their quarterrage on the bordures. 1647 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 143 Agreed that a Ley..be imposed upon the Towne for payeing of the Quarterage of the horse. *Ibid.*, These burdens of quarterage. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 562 Common sense is driven out of her native quarterage in the brain. 1873 O'CURRY *Lect. Ancient Irish* I. xvi. 336 Any noble residence at which they [great stewards] intended to claim the free quarterage due to their official dignity.

4. *attrib.*, as *quarterage-bill, -book, -day, -fee.*

1533 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 214 Paid to the mynstrell at quarterage day..viijd. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2799/4 A large Folio Book..called the Carmens Quarteridg-Book. 1771-2 *Ess. Jr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 192 The Quarterage-bill, like all others, must pass through both houses of parliament. 1894 *Times* 19 Oct. 6/2 The 'quarterage' fees of 4*s.* per annum per member.

Quarter-cart: see QUARTER *v.* 11 (quot. 1847).

Quarter-cleft, *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *dial.* Also 7 -cliff, 9 -clift. [See CLEFT *sb.* and *ppl. a.*]

A. *adj.* (See quots.) *rare*—⁰.

1850 OGILVIE, *Quarter-cleft Rod*, a rod cleft at one end, the cleft extending to one-fourth of its length. 1882 *Ibid.*, *Quarter-cleft*, said of timber cut from the centre to the circumference.

B. *sb.* 1. Wood cleft in four; quartered wood; also, one of the pieces produced by cleaving in four.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 Wee gette the biggest of [the willows] riven with iron wedges into quarter-cliffe. *Ibid.*, Shorte forke-shaftes, made of seasoned ashe, and quarter cliffe. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 21 Sept. 6 A large stick known in Tipperary as a 'quarter-clift'.

2. A slightly-crazed or 'half-cracked' person.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 397 A mere nincompoop, or quarter-cliff or what else you will that implies feebleness of intellect. 1856 *Chambers' Jrnl.* V. 139 (*Ulster Proverbs*, etc.) An eccentric person..is said..to 'want a square of being round'. The next degree of aberration constitutes a 'quarter cliff'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Quarter cleft*, a crazy person.

Quarter-co(u)sen, -cozin, corrupt varr. of CATER-COUSIN.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1681 in W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. General* (1693) 1040.

Quarter-day. [QUARTER *sb.* 8 a.] One of the four days fixed by custom as marking off the quarters of the year, on which tenancy of houses usually begins and ends, and the payment of rent and other quarterly charges falls due.

In England and Ireland the quarter-days are Lady Day (March 25), Midsummer Day (June 24), Michaelmas (Sept. 29), and Christmas (Dec. 25). The name is also sometimes applied to the Scottish terms of Candlemas (Feb. 2), Whitsunday (May 15), Lammas (Aug. 1), and Martinmas (Nov. 11).

1480 in *Eng. Gilds* 315 Ther shall be iiij quarter dayys that euery Brother..shall assemble at oure comen hall. 1566 HARYNGTON in *Leisure H.* (1884) 630/2 All which sommes shal be duly paide each quarter-day. 1596 *Edw. III*, III. ii, What, is it quarter-day, that you remove, And carry bag and baggage too? 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 197 A gentleman had two tenants, whereof one,..repaired to his landlord on the quarter-day. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 124 Rent..for the occupation of the land since the last quarter day. 1805 SOUTHEY *Ball. & Metr. T.* Poet. Wks. VI. 80, I was idle, and quarter-day came on, And I had not the rent in store. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xiii, The twenty-fifth of March,..one of those unpleasant epochs termed quarter-days.

fig. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 382 If ever any just or charitable Steward was commended, sure thou shalt be at the last Quarter-day. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1876) 174 [They] had..a happy quarter-day coming round for them.

Quarter-deck. *Naut.* †a. Originally, a smaller deck situated above the HALF-DECK (q. v.), covering about a quarter of the vessel. *Obs.* b. In later use: That part of the upper or spar-deck which extends between the stern and after-mast, and is used as a promenade by the superior officers or cabin-passengers.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 The halfe Decke is from the maine mast to the steareage, and the quarter Decke from that to the Masters Cabin called the round house, wch is the vtmost of all. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* 1. 55 Each Captain from his Quarter-deck commands. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 29 Many of the principal Officers were on the quarter-deck, indulging in the freshness of the night air. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 67 The chief mate walking the quarter-deck, and keeping a general supervision. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 67 I'd have you to remember that you are not on the quarter-deck just now.

fig. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. x, Too old a sailor to think that the State..should admit Jack upon quarterdeck.

attrib. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 167 Each Ship is to answer the other with a Quarter-Deck Gun. 1797 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 42 A Spanish officer looked over the quarter-deck rail. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 299 When surgeon of a brig of war, my quarter-deck promenade was confined to eight paces. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 19 The quarter-deck dignity and eloquence of the captain.

Hence **Quarter-decker, -deckish** (see quots.).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Quarter-Deckers*, those officers more remarkable for etiquette than for a knowledge of seamanship. *Ibid.*, *Quarter-Deckish*, punctilious, severe. 1889 A. CONAN DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 244 It's your blue-coated, gold-braided..quarter-deckers that talk of canes.

Quartere, obs. form of QUARTER *sb.*

Quartered (kwō·ɹtəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. QUARTER *v.*]

1. Cut into quarters; divided in four; *spec.* of quarter-cleft timber, which being afterwards cut into planks shows the grain to advantage.

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 74 For twoo quartred bourdes with vysys. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* iv. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Bull always strips all quartered traitors quite. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 32 Musquet shot, Colyuer shot, quartred shot. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 187 The most convenient..is a Lattice of quarter'd Wood, or Heart of Oak. 1805 WORDSWORTH *Prelude* II. 83 Through three divisions of the quartered year. 1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amy Moss* 21 These palisades were formed of quartered oak.

b. *Her.* Of a shield or arms: Divided or arranged quarterly. Of a cross: Quarterly-pierced.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D ij b, Certan armys ther be quarterit and irrasit as here apperis, the Wich..ar called quarterit armys irrasit. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvi. 235 He assumed the quartered arms on his accession to the ducal dignity. 1893 CUSSANS *Heraldry* (ed. 4) 166 The earliest known example of a quartered shield occurs on the monument of Eleanor..wife of Edward the First.

†c. Of a building: Cruciform. *Obs. rare*—1.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cruzero en edeficio*, a kinde of quartered building, *Structura quadrivialis.*

2. *Mil.* Lodged in or belonging to quarters.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iv. 18 When they heare their Roman horses neigh, Behold their quarter'd Fires. 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* I. vi, To breme winter's wing The quartered hosts give place.

3. Belonging to a quarter or part of the horizon.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 202 And on the earth Nations besides from all the quarter'd winds.

4. Having quarters of a specified character.

The sense in first quot. is not clear: the F. orig. has *quarrée* 'square'.

[1482 CAXTON *Godefroy* 286 His armes grete and wel quartred.] 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 The lambes that forbeare grasse the longest prove..the straightest, and best quartered. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., A short-quartered horse. *Ibid.*, Low-quartered shoes.

5. *Carpentry.* Made of quarters.

1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) § 2024 The framework of timber used for dividing the internal parts of a house into rooms is called a partition or quartered partition.

Quarterer (kwō·ɹtĕrəɹ). [f. QUARTER *v.* + -ER 1.] One who quarters, in various senses of the verb; *esp.* one who takes up quarters, a lodger.

1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 66 If these quarterers offer violence..they are protected. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1040 A quarterer or hang-man. *a* 1802 *Dk. Athole's Nurse* ix. in Child *Ballads* IV. 152 Had you a quarterer here last night,..We are come to clear his lawing. 1881 GREGOR *Folk-lore* 57 Now and again there was a quarterer [a class of beggar] in the family.

†**Quarteret.** *Obs. rare.* [f. QUARTER *sb.* 14 or 15 + -ET.] A small quarter or allotted space.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iv, The 3000 launciers are deuided and allodged into 6 quarterets. *Ibid.* Gloss. 252 *Quarteret*, is the diminutiue of quarter.

Quarter-evil. 1. = QUARTER-ILL.

a 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 290 The joint-murrain in calves..by others is called the quarter-evil. 1800 TUKE *Agric.* 259 A complaint very prevalent amongst calves, when a year old, is called the..quarter evil..The calves are first seized in one quarter, and are lame. 1841 DICK *Man. Vet. Science* (1862) 148 In two or three hours the animal is dead, from the Quarter-evil. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 548 Rabbits, which are relatively refractory to quarter-evil.

2. [QUARTER *sb.* 25.] An inflammation of part of the udder (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

Quarterfoil, †-foyle, erron. ff. QUATREFOIL.

Quarter-gallery. *Naut.* [QUARTER *sb.* 22.] 1. A kind of balcony with windows, projecting from the quarter of a large vessel; cf. GALLERY 2 d.

1769 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) D ij. 1796 NELSON 10 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. xxxvii, The very heavy gales..carried away the starboard quarter-gallery. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 363 He saw that the captain had thrown himself into the sea from the quarter-gallery. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, Pulled them out of the quarter gallery. 1867 [see *Quarter-badge*, in QUARTER *sb.* 29].

attrib. 1797 NELSON Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 342 A soldier..having broke the upper quarter-gallery window.

2. A small projection on the quarter of a ship, containing lavatory accommodation (*Cent. Dict.*).

Quarter-guard. *Mil.* [QUARTER *sb.* 14 c.] A small guard mounted in front of each battalion in a camp, at about eighty paces distant.

1741 S. SPEED in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 399 Col. Cockran's and Brigadier Lowther's Regiments..were not able to give more than nine men for their quarter-guard. 1758 WATSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 5) s.v. *Guard*, Quarter Guards are more for preserving the Peace and Tranquillity within the Regiment..than for a Security against the Enemy. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 32 On these occasions, the Tents of the Quarter Guards are to be struck. 1892 R. KIPLING *Ball., East & West* 89 When they drew to the Quarter-Guard, full twenty swords flew clear.

Quarter-gunner. *Naut.* An officer subordinate to the gunner, whom he assists in all departments of his work (cf. quots. 1769, 1846).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Sea-man's Gram.* viii. 35 The Master Gunner hath charge of the ordnance..the rest of the Gunners, or quarter Gunners to receive their charge from him. 1702 *Royal Declar.* 1 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3815/2 The Trumpeter, Quarter Gunners, Carpenters Crew [etc.]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., The number of quarter-gunners in any ship is always in proportion to the number of her artillery, one quarter-gunner being allowed to every four cannon. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 476 One of his Majesty's frigates, on board of which her husband served in the quality of a quarter-gunner. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 242 *Quarter-Gunner*, in a ship of war, an able seaman, generally one of the gunner's crew, appointed to act as his assistant under the gunner's mates.

Quarter-ill. An inflammatory disease of cattle and sheep (*symptomatic anthrax*), causing putrefaction in one or more of the quarters. Called also *quarter-evil, black-quarter*, etc.

1797 BAILEY & GULLEY *View Agric. Northumb.* 130 The loss of lambs is sometimes very considerable..from..the 'quarter-ill'. 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* 362 The first symptoms are those of quarter ill. 1855 STEPHENS *Book Farm* (ed. 2) II. 185 Another effect of the same febrile affection in calves in autumn is the quarter ill or evil. 1881 GREGOR *Folk-lore* 186 When the quarter-ill made its appearance [etc.].

Quartering (kwō·ɹtərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUARTER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb.

1. Division into four equal parts; also, division in general.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 23 The quartering of the sweard of Ant-hils, casting their ballas't, and playning their Plots for pasture. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 70 The halving, trisecting, quartering, &c. is performed by extracting the Square Root,.. &c. of the Terms. 1727–41 [see QUARTERIZATION]. 1895 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 Jan. 10/3 Even in 'quartering'—the term for breaking up the great nodules of flint—it is not muscle, but eye, that tells.

2. *Her.* The dividing of a shield into quarters; the marshalling or bringing in of various coats upon one shield, to denote the alliances of one family with the heiresses of others.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 4 An other thing that is amisse..is the quartering of many marks in one shield, coate, or banner. 1595 *Blanchardyn* ii. (1890) 15 Then questioned he with his Master, of the blazonry of armes, and yᵉ quartering of these coates. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 225 Quartering of Coates, beganne, first..in Spaine in the Armes of Castile and Leon. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Quartering, in heraldry, the act of dividing a coat into four or more quarters..by parting, couping, &c. *Ibid.*, Colombiere reckons twelve sorts of quarterings. 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 166 Quartering..was not generally adopted until the end of the Fourteenth Century. The manner in which various coats are brought in, and marshalled by Quartering [etc.].

b. *pl.* The various coats marshalled upon a shield; rarely *sing.*, one of these coats.

1719 ASHMOLE *Berkshire* II. 214 A Surcoat..of the Quarterings impaled with Fetiplace. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 55, I have nine quarterings more than he. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. iv, He did nothing but..think of the quarterings of his immaculate shield. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 42 Some of them..belong to families with many quarterings.

transf. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 229 The pride of colour is very great in the West Indies, and they have as many quarterings as a German prince in his coat of arms.

3. The assigning of quarters to a person; the action of taking up quarters; †a place in which one is or may be quartered.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* xviii. 236 Heaven..is not ..so narrowed..that there cannot bee divers Designations, Regions, Habitations, Mansions, or Quarterings there. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 177 A motion for inquiring into useless places and quarterings.

b. *spec.* The billeting of soldiers; the fact of having soldiers quartered upon one; the provision of quarters for soldiers.

1646 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 68 Your Honours frends at Winterborne are well, but much oppressed with quarteringe. 1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist.*

MSS. Comm. App. v. 58 Your petitioner was heretofore charged with the quartering of two private souldiers. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4098/2 The Inhabitants..much impoverished by the Quartering of Soldiers. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xii. (1880) 205 In anticipation of the quartering of the dragoons on the family, his wife had gone into concealment.

4. *Build.* a. The placing or using of quarters in construction. b. Work formed of quarters. c. Wood in the form, or of the size, of quarters.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 232 Quartering..signifies the putting in of Quarters. Sometimes 'tis us'd to signifie the Quarters themselves. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 580 The braces should be rated..at a superior price to that of the quarterings. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 255 Farms..built of quartering and weather boarding.

5. Driving on the quarters of a road.

1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 207 The French postilions ..contrived, by dint of quartering and tugging, to drag us safe through. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 313 No ruts or quarterings now.

6. The moon's passage from one quarter to another; also = QUARTER 8 b.

1854 L. TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* 67 Changes of weather are not more frequent at the moon's quarterings than at any other period. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 234 Before the new moon .. passes into its next quartering.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quartering-block*, *-knife*; **quartering-belt**, a belt connecting pulleys which have their axles at right angles to each other (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **quartering-hammer**, a steel-hammer with which the rough masses of flint are shaped for flaking (*ibid.*); **quartering-machine**, a machine for boring the wrist-pin holes in driving-wheels a quarter of a circle apart (*ibid.*); † **quartering-money**, money paid in lieu of giving quarters to soldiers.

1688 in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1721) I. 283 Exacting Cess or Quartering-money for more Soldiers than were actually present. 1828 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 425 Why do they..resort to gags, dungeons, halters, axes, and quartering-knives? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 218 Those who were doomed to the gallows and the quartering block.

Quartering (kwɔ̄·təriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. QUARTER *v.* + -ING 2.] That quarters, in senses of the vb.

1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 11 You tempt the fury of my three attendants, Leane Famine, quartering Steele, and climbing Fire. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 76 *The Ship goes Yasking, Quartering, Veering, or Large*; are terms of the same signification, viz. that she neither goes by a Wind nor before the Wind, but betwixt both. 1702-11 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) II, *Quartering*, is when a Gun lies so, and may be so travers'd, that it will shoot on the same Line, or Point of the Compass as the Quarter bears. 1765 *Museum Rusticum* IV. 341 The track was just of a proper breadth for post-chaises and all quartering carriages to run in. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Vent Largue*, a large, or quartering wind. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xx. § 815 Through the former [ocean] the wind is aft; through the latter quartering. 1893 *Times* 13 June 12/1 Sheets trimmed for a quartering breeze.

† **Quarteriza·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. (See quot.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Quarterisation*, *Quartering*, part of the punishment of a traitor, by dividing his body into four quarters.

Quarter-jack.

1. [JACK *sb.*¹ 6.] A jack of the clock which strikes the quarters.

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 54 The quarter-jacks in Paul's, that are up with their elbows four times an hour. 1771 [see JACK *sb.*¹ 6]. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* I. xvi. 190 A little canopy with a quarter-jack and small bell beneath it.

2. [JACK *sb.*⁷] A jack-boot cut down.

1809 A. *Sir Frantic the Reformer* 75 His first born Long with these boots did's shanks adorn, Until..He made them into quarter-jacks.

Quarterland. A certain division of land in the Isle of Man, originally the fourth part of a *treen* or *balla*; also the class of lands included in such divisions.

Called 'Quarter of Land' in 1593 (*Statutes* 78); see also *quarter-ground* s.v. QUARTLE *sb.* 30.

1645 *Statutes Isle Man* (1821) 107 Lands and Tenements in the said Island called Farme Lands or Quarter Lands. 1798 J. FELTHAM *Tour Isl. Mann* iv. 46 Divisions of land prevail here, termed Quarterlands. It is uncertain how they obtained the name. 1845 TRAIN *Isle Man* I. 52 For each four quarterlands he made a chapel. 1865 *Notes & Queries* Ser. 3 VIII. 310/2 Treens..usually contain from three to four quarterlands. *Ibid.*, Quarterlands, which are estates of inheritance, vary in size, and contain from 120 to 140 acres. 1890 A. W. MOORE *Surnames Isle Man* 211 The lowlands about the church are still intack, not quarterland. 1900 — *Hist. Isle Man* II. vii. 873.

Quarter-line. *Naut.*

1. The position of ships in a column when each successive vessel has its bows abaft the beam of the one in front, and a little to one side.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* i. (ed. 2) 22 A Column is said to be in Quarter Line when the ships are ranged in one line abaft each others' beam, but not right astern.

2. a. A line from a vessel's quarter.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* vii. 146 The quarter-line is cast overboard.

b. An additional line fastened to the underside of a seine to assist in drawing it in (*Cent. Dict.*).

Quarterly (kwɔ̄·təɹli), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 -lie. [f. QUARTER *sb.* + -LY 1.] **A.** *adj.*

1. That takes place, is done, etc., every quarter of a year; relating to, or covering, a quarter of a year. † *Quarterly waiter* = QUARTER-WAITER.

1563 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* (1833) 32 Takand ilk quarter 225*l.* As the capitane of the said Gardis quarterlie acquittances proportis. 1688 MEGGS s. v., The quarterly Seasons of Devotion, called the Ember-weeks. 1727 BOYER *Fr.-Angl. Dict.* s. v. *Quartier, Officier de Quartier*, a quarterly Waiter. 1750 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 205 We had a Quarterly Meeting. 1802 MISS EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 158 Quarterly and half-yearly payments. 1862 SALA *Ship-chandler* 37 Mine is a quarterly hiring, and my quarter is out to-morrow. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 191/1 The necessity of having a quarterly gaol delivery.

transf. 1694 W. HOLDER *On Time* i. 22 The Moon..makes also four Quarterly Seasons within her little Year.

2. Pertaining or relating to a quarter (in other senses). † *Quarterly book*: (see quot. 1776). *Quarterly wind*, a wind on the quarter.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Vent de quartier*, a quarterly, or quartering wind. 1776 JOHNSON *Let. to Wetherell* 12 Mar. in *Boswell* II. 14 We must .. superadd what is called the quarterly-book, or for every hundred books so charged we must deliver an hundred and four. 1889 *Standard* 16 Mar. 3/8 The wind..was..quarterly.

B. *sb.* A quarterly review, magazine, etc.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1871 BESANT & RICE *Ready-money Mort.* iv, He had written papers for what were vaguely called the Quarterlies. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 10 'Oh, there are the new Quarterlies', seeing a package on the table.

Quarterly (kwɔ̄·təɹli), *adv.* (*a.*, *sb.*) [-LY 2.]

1. Every quarter of a year; once in a quarter.

1458 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 208 To go with pe wayts to gader their wages quarterly. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII* c. 13 § 28 Chaplains .. daily or quarterly attending. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 234 That there were no admission into schooles, but foure times in the yeare quarterly. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 254 They be Times that Quarterly bring us in Revenew for our temporall profit. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 205 ¶ 1 She should have 400*l.* a Year for Pin-money, which I obliged my self to pay Quarterly. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 53 Managers, officers, secretaries, and others, are paid quarterly, or sometimes half-yearly.

2. *Her.* In the four divisions of a shield formed by a vertical and a horizontal line drawn through the fess point; usu. with reference to two tinctures, charges, or coats of arms, placed in the diagonally opposite quarters.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 501 He bare quarterly..the armes of the Dowglass. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. 192 He bare sylver and sables quarterly. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 91 Sir Neal Loring, who fairly Arms put on Quarterly white and red. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1952/4 The Arms of the said Count, being in an Escutcheon Four Coats quarterly. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 52 A banner with the arms of Vicenza and Otranto quarterly. 1814 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xviii, A white lion for Mowbray, to be borne quarterly, with three stunted or scrog-bushes for Scrogie. 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 168 Their daughter..is entitled to bear both her Father's and her Mother's Arms quarterly.

b. With ref. to the division of the shield into quarters, or to blazoning it by quarters. *Quarterly-quartered*, having one or more quarters divided in four; so *quarterly-quartering*.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. i. (1611) 238 If they be charged, then I hold it best blazoned quarterly. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 136 His Arms, quarte[r]ly parted per Cross. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* Introd. i. 8 This [shield] impaled quarterly, 1, The arms of Scotland. 2. The arms of England. The third as the second. The fourth as the first. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* iii. (ed. 3) 16 The Grand Quarters of which the first and the fourth .. are Quarterly-quartered. *Ibid.* xiv. 142 The Marshalling now proceeds by Quarterly Quartering.

c. *elliptic.* as *adj.* = divided quarterly, or (by extension) into any number of parts by lines at right angles to each other, as *quarterly of eight*; also as *sb.* = a shield divided or charged quarterly.

1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* x. 228 Aubrey de Vere .. transmitted his..coat of Quarterly to his descendants.

d. *Quarterly-pierced*: (see quots.).

1780 EDMONDSON *Body Her., Gloss.* II, Quarterly Pierced, is used to express a square hole in a saltire, a cross millrine, &c. through which aperture the field is seen. 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 63 If..that part where the limbs [of the cross] are conjoined be removed, it is termed Quarterly-pierced.

† **3.** a. Into four parts. b. At four equidistant points on a circle. c. Through each quarter of a town. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 107 They tore in peces quarterly The corps. b. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 167 A Wing with these foure Letters, *F. E. L. D.* quarterly about it. c. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub.* (1828) I. 199 The baillies went quarterly about, to cause ilk inhabitant subscrive.

Quarterman.

† **1.** ? One of the quarter-guard. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1599 in *Harington's Nugæ Antiquæ* (ed. Park 1804) I. 274 The deathes of our captaines were revenged by our quartermen and scoutemen, who .. slewe 7 of the rebells, whiche assaied to force the quarter.

2. A foreman-shipwright.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 62 That species of foreman shipwright, called a Quarter-man in Plymouth dock. 1803 R. PERING in *Naval Chron.* XV. 155 The quartermen..give an account of the work performed to the job office. *Ibid.* 157 Quartermen of shipwrights and caulkers..have apprentices. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 30 [He] was then a foreman of shipwrights, called a quarterman, in Plymouth Dock.

Quartermaster (kwɔ̄·təɹmɑ·stəɹ). [In sense 1 app. from QUARTER *sb.*¹ 16; sense 2 (from QUARTER *sb.* 15) is app. the original meaning of F. *quartier-maître*, Du. *kwartier-meester*, G. *quartier-meister*, etc., and may have been adopted from one or other of these languages.]

1. *Naut.* A petty officer who attends to the steering of the ship, the binnacle, signals, stowing of the hold, etc.

1442 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 60/1 The Maisters of the Shippes, Quarter Maisters, Shippmen and Soudeours. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) FF iij, Purser and Captayne, Quarter master, Lodesman. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Euery quartar master til his anen quartar. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 5 The *quarter Maisters* hath the charge of the hold for stowage, romnageing, and trimming the shippe; and of their squadrons for their watch. 1643 *Declar. Commons, Reb. Irel.* 50 He is one of the Quarter-masters of the Dunkirke Frigot. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 20 May in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 The Midshipmen, .. Quarter-Master, Quarter-Masters Mates,..and Serjeants of Marines. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, Up with the helm, quarter-master.

b. *transf.* Steering-gear.

1882 *Standard* 26 Dec. 2/2 She will have a brigantine rig, ..and [be] steered by a steam 'quartermaster'. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 37 Like everything else in this giant vessel, the steam quartermaster is on an immense scale.

2. *Mil.* An officer, ranking as lieutenant, attached to each regiment, with the duties of providing quarters for the soldiers, laying out the camp, and looking after the rations, ammunition and other supplies of the regiment.

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 33 The small losse we susteyned..was multiplied upon the rebell by our quarter and skoutmasters. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* vi. 18 A quarter-master, who goeth before hand to prepare quarters for souldiers. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 107 The king ..made him a quarter-master to a troop of Cuirassiers. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let. to Col. Stevenson* 16 Sept. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 308, I rather believe that your Quarter Masters have 1000 bullocks for each regiment. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 150 Our quartermaster divided among us a lot of shirts and underclothing.

b. **Quartermaster-general**, a staff-officer who is chief of the department exercising control over all matters relating to the quartering, encamping, marching and equipment of troops.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3732/1 The said Quartermaster-General and Adjutant-General Baron Riedt were sent out to view the Ground. 1813 WELLINGTON *Let. to Sir G. Collier* 29 Aug. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 15, I enclose a letter to the Quarter Master General directing that the Infantry now in the horse ships at Bilbao may be removed. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xliv. 55 Mifflin, who in August had been appointed quartermaster-general.

c. **Quartermaster-sergeant**, a non-commissioned officer, ranking as a staff-sergeant, who assists the quartermaster in his duties.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 500 The Serjeant-major and Quarter-master-serjeant are entitled to two rooms and a kitchen.

† **3.** One who shares authority with another to the extent of a fourth. *Obs.*

Prob. *transf.* from sense 1, with pun on *quarter* = one fourth; cf. QUARTLE *sb.* 2 d.

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* 111 They do it, because they will be quarter maister with their husbandes: Quarter maister? nay halfe maisters: yea some of them will be whole maisters. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* i. i. 7 Discerne you no better betweene Popes and Councels, which are the Church in effect? or shall these play quarter-masters with the Pope? 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* ii. 28 The English Nation..might have made themselves Quarter-Masters, at least with the Spaniards.

† **4.** A gild-official, having charge of the gildsmen in a quarter of the town. *Obs.*

1646 in G. Tate *Alnwick* II. xvii. 338 It is agreed that none of the wood shall be sould but with the consent of the four quartermaisters. (1868-9 G. TATE *Alnwick* II. xvii. 3.) Wood and bark were therefore bought for the whole company, by officers called quartermasters, who allotted to each tanner a proportional share of every purchase.]

Hence **Quartermaster** *v.*, to perform the duties of a quartermaster (hence *quartermastering* vbl. sb.); **Quartermasteriveness**, the qualities of a quartermaster (*nonce-wd.*); **Quartermaster-ship**, the office of quartermaster (so also *Quartermaster-generalship*).

1745 *Observ. Conc. Navy* 44 Sales of Ensignships, Adjutancies, Quarter-Master-ships, &c. 1824 MCCULLOCH *Scotland* I. 370 His organ of quarter-masteriveness must have been woefully in arrear. 1862 *Times* 8 Jan. 8 6 Questions of marching, manœuvring, or quartermastering. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Nov., The quartermastership..of the district around Metz. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. Index 553 [Greene] resigns [the] quartermaster-generalship abruptly.

† **Quartern**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 **cweartern**, **-en**, **cwert-**, **cwiertern**, 1-2 **cwart-**, **quartern**, 3 **cwarrt-**, **quarrterne**, **cwart-**, **quarterne**. [Of obscure origin, poss. an alteration of OE. *carcærn*, *carcern*, ad. L. *carcer*.] A prison.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 37 Hwanne we þe seȝon untrymne oþðe in quartern? *a* 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* vi. 3 Þa dyde hiȝ man on cweartern . . and þæs cwearternes hurde betehte hiȝ Iosepe. *c* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Hi dyden heom in quarterne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6173 Himm þatt i cwarterne liþ Forrbundenn. *Ibid.* 18187 Inntill cwarterne worrpenn. *c* 1205 [see QUALE¹ b]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 672 Al þe cwarterne of his cume leitede o leie.

Quartern (kwɔ̄·təɹn), *sb.*² Forms: 3-7 **quarron**, 4 **-run**, **-roun**, **-eroun**, **quaterone**, 6 **-eron**, 5-7 **quarteron**, 5 **-eron**, **-rone**, 6-7 **quarterne**, 7 **ooterne**), 7-9 *fr.* **cartron**, 9 **quar-**

tan, *dial.* wartern, 6– quartern. [a. AF. *quartrun*, OF. *quart(e)ron, quat(te)ron*, used in most of the senses of the E. word (see Godef.) f. *quart(e*, fourth, fourth part.]

1. A quarter *of* anything. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 476/510 With-inne a quartron of þe 3ere huy comen to Marcilie. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 455 A quartrone of a pounde of pynes. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* 20 Take of .. greate reasons .. a quartron of a pounde. 1587 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 159 She addeth .. halfe a quarterne of an ounce of baiberries. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 287 Take of Hony a quartern of a pinte. 1647 *Will of John Clarke of Scawthorpe* (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), Three quatrans of one oxgange of land. *a* 1796 in Pegge *Derbicisms*. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Quartern*, a quarter of anything.

† **2.** *ellipt.* A quarter of something (*esp.* a weight or measure) already specified. *Obs.* Cf. 3.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 131 The pound that heo peysede by peisede a quartrun [*v.r.* quarteroun] more then myn nunceI dude. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxx. 301 There is not the Mone seyn in alle the Lunaciour, saf only the seconde quarteroun. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 130 Sylk j lb. an unce and j quarteron. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 174 A Chalder and a quarteron of Smythes Coles. 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *The Washingtons* (1860) App. 42, 2 barrells of neates tongues weight 100 and a coterne. *Ibid.* 45 For 3 pintes wanting di. a coterne of aquavitæ. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. xxix. 187 Weighing nine thousand seven hundred kintals and two quarterons.

3. A quarter of various weights and measures.

a. of a pound. Now *rare*. b. of an ounce. c. of a chalder, hundredweight, etc. Now only *dial.* †d. = Quarter 4 a. e. of a stone or peck. †f. of some measure of land; in Ireland = Quarter 7 c, or the fourth part of this. g. of a pint.

a. [1326 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 15 In uno quarteroun croci, 16*d*.] *c* 1400 *Master of Game* xii. (MS. Digby 182), Take ye vi poundes of hony, and a quartron of vertgrece. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 173 Tak þre quarterons of clene rosyn, & a quateron of good perrosyn, & half a pounde of good oile de olyue. 1520 Whittinton *Vulg.* (1527) 12 b, Bye me a halfe pounde of saffron, a quarteren of cynamon. 1754–6 *Connoisseur* No. 76 At every petty Chandler's shop in town, while the half quarterns of tea are weighed out. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales* iv, He dispensed tea and coffee by the quartern, retailed sugar by the ounce. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Suppl., *Quartern*, a quarter of a pound of flax ready for being spun.

b. 1607 T. Cocks *Diary* (1901) 5/6 Paide for a quartern of sylke 4*d*. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* (1864) II. viii. 193 That surly old foreman says .. 'What d'ye leave for silk?.. There's two quarterns down'.

c. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 230, iiij quarterons salte. 1590 Record, etc. *Gr. Arts* (1646) 134 There bee greater weights, which are called a hundred, halfe a hundred, and a quarterne, and also a halfe quarterne. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss., Wartern*, i. e. a quartern, a weight of woolen warp which is, when complete, twenty-four or twenty-five pounds.

d. 1583 in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 234, 53 quarterns, 3 bushells of malt.

e. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales* iv, Applicants for .. half-quarterns of bread.

f. 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 3 Each [bondman] held one Messuage, and one Quartron of Land. 1683 J. Keogh *Acc. Roscommon* in O'Donovan *Tribes Hy-Fiachraich* (1844) 454 The lands here are generally set and let .. by the name of quarters, cartrons, and gnieves, a quarter being the fourth part of a townland .. and a cartron .. the fourth part of a quarter. 1883 [see Quarter 7 c].

g. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Quartern*, a sort of Measure, the fourth part of a Pint. 1762 Smollett *Launcelot Greaves* (1793) II. xvii. 90 The waiter .. returned with a quartern of brandy. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxii, There is my mother with a quartern of gin before her. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* iv. 132 Liquid Madness [Gin] sold at ten-pence the quartern.

† **4.** A quarter of a hundred; twenty-five. *Quartern-book*: (see quot. 1584). *Obs.*

1472–3 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 37/2 Item, C of Milwell and Lyng drye; Item, a quartern of Mersaunte Lyng. 1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* 12 The xxv orders of Knaves, otherwise called a quarterne of Knaves. 1584 *Star Chamb. Decree* (1863) 15 Any Stationer that shall bye a quarterne at ones or more; which quartern is xxv bokes, in which case the byer hath alwaie a quarterne boke given him freely, that is to saie, one boke for everie xxv that he byeth. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *T.'s Water worke* Ded., A Quarterne of newcatcht Epigrams caught the last Fishing-tide. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut.* xvii. 4 The Catholikes follow the Bible (saith Hill, in his quartern of Reasons).

5. A quarter of a sheet of paper.

1821 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 249 During the last year .. at Westminster, one imposition served me: .. it lasted till the appearance of the quartan might have betrayed its history. 1874 Dasent *Half a Life* 232 This messnge, written on a 'quartern', that is, on a quarter of a sheet of ruled paper, on which we wrote our exercises.

6. A quartern-loaf.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chus.* viii, That .. loaf which is known to housekeepers as a slack-baked crummy quartern.

7. *Comb.*, as †**quartern-book** (see 4); **quartern-loaf**, a loaf made of a quartern of flour, a four-pound loaf; †**quartern-wind**, a quarter-wind.

1592 Greene *Disput.* 1 Thinke you a quarterne winde cannot make a quicke saile. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/1 The price of the Quartern Loaf still continues at 1*s.* 8*d.* 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vi. 176 Ben has been seen to eat two quartern loaves at a sitting.

† **Quartern**(e *a.*, erron. forms of Quartan, through assimilation to prec. *Obs.*

1548 Hooper *Ten Commandm.* ix. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 373 Those .. that bid the pestilence, the fever quartern, .. or such other execrations. 1588 J. Read *Compend. Meth.* 64 b, The dropsie, quarterne fluxes and strangurie.

Quarteron, -oon, variants of Quadroon.

Quarter-piece.

† **1.** A quarter of a standard coin. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. xii. 38 Some English coines, being quarter-peices, cannot be put away in payment without loss, except four of them be joyned together.

2. *Naut.* † a. A piece of ordnance placed on the quarter of a vessel. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. yng. Sea-men* 31 The peeces in the prow, .. in the sterne, the quarter peeces [etc.].

b. (See quots.)

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 Quarter-pieces; large carved Pieces fixed to terminate the Quarter with the Stern. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) G g, The quarter-pieces, which limit and form the outlines of the stern. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 408/2 The taffarel and quarter pieces, which terminate the ship abaft, the former above and the latter on each side. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 243 If there be a quarter-gallery, the quarter-piece forms its after end.

c. 'Projections beyond the quarters of a ship for additional cabin accommodation' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **3.** = Quarter 19 and 20 c. *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.

1688 Miege *Grt. Fr. Dict.* II, Quarter-piece, *quartier*. The two Quarter-pieces of a Shoe. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, A double quarter piece, *trabs crassior*.

Quarter-sessions. [Quarter *sb.* 8 a.]

1. In England and Ireland: A court of limited criminal and civil jurisdiction, and of appeal, held quarterly by the justices of peace in the counties (in Ireland by county-court judges), and by the recorder in boroughs.

1577 Harrison *Englana* II. iv. (1877) I. 100 They haue finallie their quarter sessions, wherein they are assisted by the justices and gentlemen of the countrie. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 233 Justices of Peace in their Quarter-sessions, have power to hear and determine the offences aforesaid. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 122 ₱ 4 There is not one in the Town where he lives that he has not sued at a Quarter-Sessions. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6 (1862) 375 Much of the criminal business of England is transacted by the quarter-sessions. 1901 L. Courtney *Working Const. U. K.* II. 248 Prisoners apprehended under charge of crime are .. committed for trial at the Assizes or Quarter Sessions.

attrib. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Concl. 90 A quarter-sessions chairman, abler none.

2. In Scotland: A court of review and appeal held quarterly by the Justices of the Peace on days appointed by statute (1661).

1661 *Sc. Acts Parl.* c. xxxviii. (1681), The Justices of Peace .. shall appoint at the Quarter Sessions .. the ordinary Hire and Wages of Labourers. 1679 in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. 17 With Power .. to call the remanent Justices of Peace to the Quarter-sessions. 1773 J. Erskine *Inst. Laws Scot.* I. iv. 60 Constables .. are appointed by them in their quarter-sessions. 1898 *Green's Encycl. Law Scot.* VII. 268 A judgment in Quarter Sessions cannot be reviewed by a later Quarter Sessions.

Quarterstaff. **1.** A stout pole, from six to eight feet long and tipped with iron, formerly used as a weapon by the English peasantry.

The exact sense of *quarter* is not clear: quot. 1589 suggests that the staff may have been made from a tree of a certain size cleft in four; cf. Quarter-cleft B. 1.

a 1550 *Play of Robin Hoode* in Child *Ballads* III. 127 With a stout frere I met, And a quarter-staffe in his hande. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 3 Plodding through Aldersgate, all armed as I was, with a quarter Ashe staffe on my shoulder. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* iv. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* II. 81 My owne Country weapon. What? A Quarter staffe. 1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iph.* 82 His quarter-staff .. Hung half before and half behind his back. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 121 A cane about eight foot long and an inch and a half in diameter much like a quarter-staff. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxv, Their rude drivers .. began to debate precedence with their waggon-whips and quarter-staves. 1887 Besant *The World went* xv. 128 [He] took the quarterstaff, .. poised it in his hands, and turned a smiling face to his adversary.

attrib. 1890 *Daily News* 19 June 6/4 Dumb-bell and quarter-staff drill.

2. Fighting or exercise with the quarterstaff.

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. ii, He had acquir'd immense Riches, which he used to squander away at Back-Sword, Quarter-Staff, and Cudgell-Play. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* IV. i, If you wanted a bout at boxing, quarter staff, or short-staff. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 252 He .. wrestled, played at quarterstaff, and won footraces.

Hence **Quarterstaff** *v.*, to beat with a quarter-staff.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 31 ₱ 5, 400 Senators .. thought it an Honour to be cudgelled and quarterstaffed.

Quarter-tense, corrupt f. Quater-temps (q. v.).

1869 T. Arnold in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* I. 377 'Quatuor Tempora', or, as it is called in Ireland, Quarter Tense.

† **Quarterth,** *a. Obs.* [f. Quarter *sb.* + -th.] Fourth (part).

1658 *Capel's Rem.* To Rdr., His recipees amounted not to the half nor quarterth part of a common Apothecaries Bill.

Quarter-waiter. [Quarter *sb.* 8 a.] One belonging to the lower class of Gentlemen-Ushers, who remained in waiting for a quarter of a year.

a 1522 in *Rutland Papers* (Camd.) 102 Gentilmen ushers quarter wayters, *c* 1600 Sir J. Davies *Dialogue* (Tanner MS. 79 lf. 15), *Gentleman Usher*. I should know something that have beene a quarter-wayter these 15 yeares. 1610 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 338 The gentlemen ushers, daily waiters, and quarter waiters. 1656 Finett *For. Ambass.* 225 They gave to the hand of a Gentleman Usher Quarter-waiter 10 Peeces. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 126 One of the .. Quarter-waiters in ordinary to his Majesty.

Quarter-wind. a. A wind blowing on a vessel's quarter. † b. A wind from one of the cardinal points. *Obs.*

a. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Aorça*, with a quarter winde. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 Few ships will steare vpon quarter winds with one saile. 1692 *Ibid.* I. xvi. 80 *Quarter Winds*, are when the Wind comes in abaft the main-mast-shrouds even with the Quarter. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The quarter-wind is the best of all winds, as bearing into all the sails. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 243.

b. 1598 Florio, *Quarta*, .. a quarter winde of the compasse.

† **Quartessence.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *quarta* fourth, after Quintessence.] An essence one degree less pure than a quintessence.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xi. 48 It is called a quintessence, but more truly and properly a quartessence.

Quartet, quartette (kwɔ:te·t). Also 9 -tett. [a. F. *quartette*, ad. It. *quartetto*: see next.]

1. *Mus.* A composition for four voices or instruments, *esp.* one for four stringed instruments.

1790 Coleridge *Inside the Coach*, We snore quartettes in ecstasy of nose. 1843 E. Holmes *Mozart* 245 A single quartet for stringed instruments. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* i. 14 Beethoven's Quartet in A, &c. *attrib.* 1872 Browning *Fifine* cxvi, Inspect this quartett-score!

fig. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxxix, A quartette of 'Shamefull' with which the Dianas concluded.

2. a. *Mus.* A set of four singers or players who render a quartet. b. *transf.* A set of four persons.

1814 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* II. 304 We are a quartett of miserables. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* I. 294 The parties are arranged in messes of four, each of which quartets has its piece of beef. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xv, When the quartette of gentlemen .. met on the terrace.

3. A set of four things; e. g., of lines in a sonnet, of runs at cricket, etc.

1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. II. v. § 44. 208 The first lines or quartets of the sonnet excite a soft expectation, which is harmoniously filled by the tercets, or last six lines. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Shaw, letting out at that bowler's next delivery, drove it to the boundary for a quartette. 1889 Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 341 A glass case containing two quartets of stringed instruments.

‖ **Quartetto** (kwɔ:te·to). ? *Obs.* [a. It. *quartetto*, f. *quarto* fourth: see prec.]

1. *Mus.* = Quartet 1.

1775 in Ash *Suppl.* 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* III. Introd. 9 In 1752, Quantz classed Quartettos at the head of Instrumental Music. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xvi. ii. 89 Playing the solo part for the flute in a quartetto. 1835 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 201 Every song was at least a quartetto.

2. = Quartet 2 and 3.

1790 Cowper *Lett.* Wks. 1836 VI. 340 Wishing much that you could change our trio into a quartetto. 1807 Sir R. C. Hoare *Tour Irel.* 235 Potatoes, oats, flax, and bog, the almost inseparable quartetto. 1819 T. Hope *Anastasius* III. xiv. (1820) 362 The quartetto .. consisted of a poet, a scene-painter, a musical composer and a ballet-master.

attrib. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 173 A large soul .. containing sundry Queen Anne's men, one within another, like quartetto tables.

[**Quarteus,** an error for Cerceaus, q. v.

1340 *Ayenb.* 159 Yef þe onderstondinge .. wyþwent ayen ase deþ þe quarteus, al þe inwyt ssel by þyestre.]

Quarteyn, obs. form of Quartan.

Quartful, *sb. rare.* [f. Quart *sb.*^{2} + -ful.] As much as a quart-vessel will hold.

1745 Swift *Direct. to Servants* Wks. (1869) 571/1 Carry two quartsful [of ale] to the stable.

† **Quartful,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 qwar(t)-, quarfulle, quarty-, 5–6 whart-. [f. Quart *sb.*^{1} + -ful.] Sound, healthy; safe, prosperous.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 29 Whartfull shall I make thi gate, I shal the help erly and late. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 296/2 Quartyfulle (*A.* Qwartfulle), *compos, prosper, sospes. Ibid.* 297/1 To make Quarfulle, *prosperare*. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 290 Whartfull the mynd, and compleit in remembrance. 1537 *Will of Agnes Bell* (Somerset Ho.), Heyll and quartfull in mynde.

Hence † **Quar(t)fulness,** health, prosperity. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 297/1 A Quarfullnes, *prosperitas*.

Quartic (kwɔ·ːtik), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [f. L. *quart-us* fourth + -ic.] a. *adj.* Of the fourth degree. b. *sb.* A quantic, curve, or surface of the fourth degree.

1856 Cayley *Wks.* (1889) II. 263 We have for the quartic the following irreducible covariants, viz. the quartic itself *U* [etc.]. 1885 Salmon *Mod. Higher Algebra* 345 Sylvester proved that every invariant of a quartic is a rational function of *S* and *T*.

Quartier, variant of Quarter.

Quartile (kwɔ·ːtil), *a.* and *sb. Astr.* and *Astrol.* [ad. med.L. *quartilis*, f. *quartus* fourth: cf. *quintile, sextile*.]

A. *adj. Quartile aspect*, the aspect of two heavenly bodies which are 90° distant from each other. (Cf. Quadrate *a.* 2.) b. Connected with, relating to, a quartile aspect.

1585 Lupton *Thous. Notable Th.* viii. § 43 (1660) 201 If the Aspect be .. by a Quartile or Opposite Aspect, he shall get it with tediousness. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* i. 26 When two Planets are ninety degrees distant one from another, we call that Aspect a Quartile Aspect, and write it thus, □. 1768 Smeaton in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 166 If the quartile observations are made when the planets are considerably to the east or west of the meridian. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 51 To think that he must toil in obscurity like a gnome, calculating aspects, sextile and quartile.

B. *sb.* A quartile aspect; a quadrature.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. (Percy Soc.) 188 When fyve bodies above on the heaven Wente retrogarde .. With divers quartils. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. i, The Heauens threaten vs with their..oppositions, quartiles, and such vnfriendly aspects. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. vi. 22 The Full Moon, the Interlunia, and the Quartiles. 1768 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 163 Let the place of Mars be observed when the Moon is nearest her quartile with Mars. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 121 Your partite quartiles, and your plastic trines, And all your Heavenly houses and effects.

Quartine (kwɔ̃·tain). *rare.* [f. L. *quart-us* fourth + -INE[4] and [5].]

1. *Bot.* Mirbel's name for a fourth integument supposed by him to occur in some ovules.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 158 [Quoting Mirbel], I have only discovered the quartine in ovula of which the tercine is incorporated at an early period with the secondine.

2. *Chem.* (See quot.)

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* p. xviii, Triads. Glycerin Series. Quartine or Ciotonylene C_4H_8.

Quartinvariant. *Math.* [f. as prec. + INVARIANT.] An invariant of the fourth degree.

1884 W. R. W. ROBERTS in *Hermathena* X. 182 The evectants of the quartinvariants of the quantics. 1885 SALMON *Mod. Higher Algebra* Index, Quartinvariant of odd quantic.

† **Quartlé,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *quartelé*, pa. pple. of *quart-*, *carteler* to quarter.] Quartered.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Take fyggus quartle, and raysyns, the Hole dates, almondes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/2 Quartle (*S.* quarteryd), *quadripartitus.*

So † **Quartled,** *Her.* quartered. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXV. 231 The kynges armes of fraunce quartled with the armes of englond.

Quart-major: see QUART *sb.*[3] 2.

Quarto (kwɔ̃·tō). Also written 4to, 4°. [L. (*in*) *quarto*, (in) the fourth (of a sheet), abl. sing. of *quartus* fourth.]

1. The size of paper obtained by folding a whole sheet twice, so as to form four leaves, in which as a rule the height is not markedly in excess of the breadth. Orig. and chiefly in phr. *in quarto.*

Quarto-sizes range from 15×11 inches (*imperial quarto*) to 7½×6½ (*pot quarto*), according to the size of the original sheet.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iij, All his works bound close, are at least six sheetes in quarto. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-m.* To Chr. Rdr., Some Play-books .. are growne from Quarto into Folio. 1679 [see FOLIO 5]. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5851/4 Sets of his Homer in .. large or small Paper, or Quarto Royal may be had. 1793 BOSWELL *Johnson* Pref. 2nd ed., These I have ordered to be printed separately in quarto. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. § 148. 250 The Psalter of 1457, and the Donatus of the same year, are in quarto. 1898 S. LEE *Life Shaks.* xix. (ed. 3) 299 In 1616 there had been printed in quarto seven editions of his 'Venus and Adonis'.

attrib. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 85 Small-quarto size, part print part manuscript.

fig. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* II. Wks. 1874 I. 195 The rest were made But fooles in Quarto, but I finde myselfe An asse in Folio.

2. A book composed of paper in this form; a quarto-volume.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxv. 228 Those which they bought in Folio shrink quickly into Quarto's. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 141 Quarto's, octavo's, shape the less'ning pyre. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xx. 90 The form and magnitude of a quarto imposes upon the mind. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* Pref. (1847) 7 His writings..contain more matter than would be comprised in twenty modern quartos. 1898 S. LEE *Life Shaks.* xix. (ed. 3) 301 These sixteen quartos were publishers' ventures.

Comb. 1814 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 638 Of all scribblers these agricultural quarto-mongers are the vilest.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of paper: Folded so as to form four leaves out of the original sheet; having the size or shape of a quarter-sheet. Of books: Printed on paper thus folded or having this form. Of works: Published in quarto.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-m.* To Chr. Rdr. 1 b, Farre better paper than most Octavo or Quarto Bibles. *a* 1638 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 248 Where others go before In..Quarto Pages. 1721 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 131 These verses I have transcrib'd in a Qto. paper. .. He has also lent me a Quarto Vol. 1789 DE LOLME *Polit. Mem.* (1884) 117 It consisted of three sheets of Quarto Paper. 1807 *Life Fielding* in *Tom Jones*, Every thing .. in the London quarto edition .. is included in this new edition. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxxvi, He would write..a six canto quarto tale.

Quartodeciman (kwɔ̃ɹtōdē·simăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 -decuman. [ad. med.L. *quarta-*, *quartodecimān-us*, f. *quartus decimus* fourteenth.]

A. *sb.* One of those early Christians who celebrated Easter on the day of the Jewish Passover (the 14th of Nizan), whether this was a Sunday or not.

The practice (chiefly observed in Proconsular Asia) was condemned by the Council of Nice, A.D. 325.

1624 DAILLÉ *Birth of Heresies* viii. 31 The Phrygian Montanists condemne the Quartodecumans. 1642 HALES *Schism* 7 Why might not it be lawful .. to celebrate Easter with the Quartodeciman. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. pt. cxv, When Austin came first to this Island, the Christians he found here were Quartodecimans. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. i. (1876) 13. 1883 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Church* II. xii. lxxxii. 706 There is no evidence at all that the apostle John celebrated Easter with the Quarto-decimans.

B. *adj.* Of or relating to the Quartodecimans, or their method of observing Easter.

1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 478 The Quartodeciman controversie .. between the Eastern and Western churches. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 38 The quartodeciman schism as it was called. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. i. (1876) 13 Polycrates, who was primate of the Quarto-deciman churches. 1879 MACLEAR *Celts* xi. 180 The quarto-deciman view of the earlier Asiatics of Asia Minor.

Hence **Quartode·cimanism,** the views or practice of the Quartodecimans.

1880 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 463/2 The quartodecimanism of John. 1885 G. SALMON in *Academy* 5 Dec. 367/2 The Ignatian letters have not a word about Quartodecimanism.

So † **Quartodecimarian** *a. Obs. rare*[−1].

1666 BP. SAM. PARKER *Free Censure* 90 That early and unhappy Quartodecimarian Schism.

Quart-pot. A pot capable of containing the measure of a quart.

1422–3 *Abingdon Acc.* (1892) 94 Item j quartpot. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 93 A quart pot of pewter. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 363 Go fyll me thys quarte pot. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 26 Many a time .. it hath seru'd me insteede of a quart pot to drinke in. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* I. v. 240 Sometime in reuenge the quart-pot flies. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 22 ¶ 5, I came in with a Tub about me, that Tub hung with Quart-pots. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXV, A quart-pot .. filled with gin and water. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 47 Quartpots are for muddier liquor than nectar.

b. *attrib.*, as **quart-pot tea,** *Austral.* (see quot. 1885).

1878 MRS. H. JONES *Long Years in Australia* 87 Taking a long draught of the quart-pot tea. 1885 H. FINCH-HATTON *Advance Austral.* III 'Quart-pot tea', as tea made in the Bush is always called. ..A tin quart of water is set down by the fire, and when it is boiling hard a handful of tea is thrown in.

Quartro, Quartrage, -redge, -ridge, Quartron(e, -r(o)un, obs. ff. QUARTER *sb.* and *v.*, QUARTERAGE, QUARTERN.

† **Quart-saw.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. (?)

1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 414 In the Ireon Seller. Eighte qwarte sawes xvjs.—three whope sawes xxs.

Quartu·mvirate. *rare*[−1]. [Cf. QUADRUM-, QUATRUMVIRATE.] = QUATUORVIRATE.

1819 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 282/1 The noble quartumvirate, in all matters of foreign policy, have a veto on the king's decisions.

Quartyer, obs. form of QUARTER *sb.*

Quartz (kwɔ̃ts). *Min.* [a. G. *quarz* (first in MHG.) of uncertain origin: hence also Du. *kwarts*, F. *quartz*, It. *quarzo.*]

1. A widely diffused mineral, massive or crystallizing in hexagonal prisms; in a pure form consisting of silica or silicon dioxide (SiO_2), but varying greatly in colour, lustre, etc., according to the different impurities it contains.

Quartz forms the rocks quartzite and sandstone, and is an important constituent in granite, gneiss, and other rocks. It frequently contains gold, and is largely mined and crushed for the purpose of extracting this metal (cf. quots. in 2). The numerous varieties are chiefly denoted by adjs. descriptive of their structure or colour, as (1) *amorphous, asteriated* (star-quartz), *capped, cavernous, compact,* (*crypto-*) *crystalline, fibrous, grained, radiated, sagenitic, sparry,* etc., (2) *blue* (siderite or sapphire-quartz), *brown* or *smoky* (cairngorm, morion), *green* (chrysoprase, prase), *milky* (milk-quartz), *purple* (amethyst), *red, rose, yellow* (citrine), etc.; also *Babel* or *Babylonian quartz*, found in Devonshire, showing on its under-surface the impression of the crystals of fluor-spar on which it was deposited. The colourless crystalline variety is known as ROCK-CRYSTAL.

1756 *Observ. Isl. Scilly* 71 White debas'd Crystal (which the Germans call Quartz). 1772 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 57, I shall adopt this name of quartz in English as it has already gained access into other European languages. 1832 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. § 94. 151/2 Among the crystals best fitted for exhibiting the phenomena of positive double refraction is rock crystal or quartz. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Trans. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 107 Boulders of primitive formation, streaked with snow-white quartz. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 150 Quartz is infusible before the blowpipe, insoluble in all acids except fluoric acid.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. attrib. in sense 'consisting of quartz', or 'containing quartz', as *quartz-boil* (see quot. 1869), *-crystal, -gritstone, -lode, -pebble, -porphyry, -reef, -rock, -sand, -schist, -slate, -vein,* etc.

1789 SAUNDERS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 82 It is known to mineralists in that state by the name of quartz gritstone. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 167 Vertical strata much interserted by quartz veins. *Ibid.* 326 Granites containing quartz-crystals. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 367 Beds of pure quartz rock. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 170 Mica slate passing into quartz slate. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gold Fields Victoria* 283 Quartz reefs are richer as they increase in depth. *Ibid.* 618 Quartz-boil, an outcrop of a quartz reef on the surface, or an outburst or extension in width of the reef beneath it. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 216 Very little work has been done..on quartz-lodes.

b. attrib. in other senses, obj., and obj. gen., chiefly in terms relating to the extraction of gold from quartz, as *quartz-battery, -crusher, -crushing* adj., *-gold* (see quot. 1874), *-mill, -mining, -prospecting, -reefing* (= mining), etc.

1862 MRS. MEREDITH *Over the Straits* iv. 1[illegible] Quartz-reefing's the payingest game, now. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 17 Some gold quartz-mining enterprises have been in operation. 1874 *Ibid.* 117 It is largely 'quartz gold', that is, not rounded and water-worn, but irregular and frequently twisted in form, usually very bright, and always of fine quality, as is the gold of the quartz-veins. 1877 *Ibid.* 220 The discovery .. of quartz-claims in the district. This action gave an impetus to quartz-prospecting. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 596 Quartz-crushing machines yet to be invented.

Quartziferous (kwɔ̃ɹtsi·fĕrŏs), *a.* [f. prec. + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing or containing quartz.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 403 The pieces of quartziferous porphyry..have better resisted attrition. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* iii. 49 The Quartziferous breccias..of the Caernarvon peninsula. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 242 A..number of diorites are quartziferous.

Qua·rtzine, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -INE[1].] Quartzose, quartzy.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* v. 40 Gneiss .. was the basis material, the quartzine element greatly predominating.

Quartzite (kwɔ̃ɹtsəit). *Min.* Also -yte. [f. as prec. + -ITE.] An extremely compact, granular rock, consisting essentially of quartz.

1849 MURCHISON *Silluria* viii. 107 The quartzites of the west are manifestly altered sandstones. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* App. 470 A boulder of quartzite .. was found embedded in a seam of coal.

attrib. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 4 The stag is formed of white quartzite stones. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* vii. 181 There were also quartzite flakes and implements.

Hence **Quartzi·tic** *a.*, of the nature of quartzite.

1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 191 This remarkable yellowish and quartzitic conglomerate. 1876 *Pract. Arch. Text-bk. Geol.* viii. 157 Bands of quartzitic rock.

Qua·rtzless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Destitute of quartz.

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 215 Some of these rocks are very poor in quartz, and they then pass into the quartzless hornblende andesites. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 July 7/2 This widely distributed andesite is highly basic, in many cases being almost quartzless.

Qua·rtzoid. [f. as prec. + -OID.] A crystal having the form of a double six-sided pyramid.

1864 WEBSTER (cites DANA. 1888 DANA *Man. Min.* (ed. 4) 147.

Quartzose kwɔ̃ɹtsōs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] Mainly or entirely composed of quartz; of the nature of quartz.

1757 DA COSTA *Fossils* 275 Pellucid quartzose grains it has none. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 532 Some varieties of this ware are filled with quartzose sand. 1878 A. H. GREEN, etc. *Coal* ii. 47 Thick masses of very coarse quartzose conglomerate.

So † **Qua·rtzous** *a. Obs.*

1790 *Monthly Rev.* III. 547 It appears, that hard quartzous and siliceous stones give a reddish light. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 540 The sand..is quartzous.

Quartzy (kwɔ̃·tsi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y[1].] Of the nature of quartz; resembling quartz.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in 1772*, 218 The stones of this mountain are white—quartzy and composed of small grains. 1836 MACCULLOCH tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 246 The bottom, which consists of white quartzy sand, is usually visible. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Art* II. 4 The iron ore is .. separated from its granitic or quartzy matrix by washing.

fig. 1864 ROGERS *New Rome* II. 42 He ..avows his inability to find Another lyric in his quartzy mind.

Quarved, ? error for *quarred*: see QUAR *v.*[1]

1627 JACKSON *Creed* VI. xii § 9 This current of life..the more it is dammed or quarved by opposition of the sonnes of darknesse, the more plentifully it overflowes the sons of light.

† **Qua·ry.** *Obs.*[−1]. [? ad. L. *quārē* wherefore.]

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 427 With quibes and quaryes Of inventataries.

Quaryndo(u,n, obs. forms of QUARENDEN.

Quas, variant of KVASS.

Quas(e, obs. northern forms of WHOSE.

Quash, *sb.*[1] *rare.* A squash or pumpkin.

1687 MILGE *Grt. Br. Dict.* n. Quash. *See* Pumpion. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A quash, or pompion, *pepo.* [Hence in JOHNSON and later Dicts.] 1823 T. ROTHMAY *Jamaica Planter's Guide* 74 The Indian kale, ochro, quash, pepper, akys, and a variety of pulse, being natural to the climate.

Quash, *sb.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [Cf. WASH.] ? A stretch of shallow water.

1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 69 From the report made by those who sounded the quash opposite the town.. there was not found water sufficient to enable them to undertake the enterprize.

Quash (kwɒ[ʃ], *v.* Forms: 4–5 quasse, (5 qwas-), 4 quasche, 5 qv-, quaschyn, quassh-, quaysch-, 6 quash. [In branch I. ad. OF *quasser* = *casser* to annul, ad. late L. *cassāre* med.L. also *quassāre*), f. *cassus* null, void; in branch II, ad. OF. *quasser, casser* to break, smash, etc.:—L. *quassāre*, freq. of *quatĕre* to shake. In later F. the form in all senses is *casser*. Senses 2 and 3 may be partly derived from 4, and the later examples in 5 may be partly of onomatopœic origin. Cf. SQUASH *v.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To annul, to make null or void (a law, decision, election, etc.); to throw out or reject (a writ, indictment, etc.) as invalid; to put an end to, stop completely (legal proceedings). † Also with *down.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1811) 207 He [Edward] gaf pe kyngdome at his dawe per Elites quassed doun. *Ibid.* 217 Pe parlement he .. He quasse[d] it alle dele borgh jugement. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manh.* 1 lxxvi. (1869) 44 Me helpe not pe lawe to hire pat ye quasen thus hire ordinaunces. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 151 Phœbus his plaints evil quash. 1672 E. PHILLIPS *Rec. Wastes* 521 All the then Judges did agree, that if a Writ of that Form should be brought into them.. they would immediately quash it. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 322 Praying 'judgment of the writ, or declaration, and that the same may be quashed', *cassetur*, made void, or abated. 1809 SMYTH *Demonol.* iv. 75 The Lord Advocate..

quashed all farther procedure. 1882 Serjt. Ballantine *Experr.* iv. 43 My clients were completely exonerated and the conviction was quashed.

b. Used adverbially with *go* (suggesting sense 4). 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 406 Down comes the money, quash goes the conviction, like a snail under our feet.

2. To bring to nothing; to crush or destroy; to put down or suppress completely; to stifle (*esp.* a feeling, idea, scheme, undertaking, proceeding, etc.). Also with *down*.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* vi. 2 Extol not thyself .. lest perhaps thy strength be quashed. 1646 P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt.* v. 366 Balaam had faire hopes before him .. but all was quasht in a moment. 1717 Tabor in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 552 When the Ground about the Pavement was dug, all these Suppositions were quash'd. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 34 The sound seemed at last quashed in a bed of water. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* 316 Every such attempt had heretofore been .. quashed by the .. authorities. 1857 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 313, I wanted to scream, but the physical weakness had quashed down that nonsense. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xviii. 305 The preparations for the election were quashed.

3. To crush, quell, or utterly subdue (a person); to squash. Now *rare*.

1539 G. Daniel. *Ecclus.* xxxv. 50 His Arme Shall Quash the Cruell, and prevent their harme. 1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* I. v. 128 They did not stay the building of the wall of Jerusalem, till all their adversaries were quashed. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. vii. ii. 168 This .. resolution .. would in all probability have quashed their enemies. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 182 When, by Logic's iron rule, I've quashed each briskly babbling fool.

II. †**4.** To break or dash in pieces; to smash; also, to crush, squeeze, squash. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV 439 þanne þe secounde wal was i-quasched [*v.r.* yquaysched]. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3389 Abowte scho whirles the whele .. Tille alle my qwarters .. ware qwaste al to peces. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 310/2 A mightie stone .. able to haue quashed him in peeces. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 628 Then, shepheard, take both stone in hand, and blade, To quash his swelling neck. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 12 The Fathers and Mothers never faile to quash, or flat down that part of the face which is between the eyes and mouth. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iii. 85 (E. D. S.) [Boys] rejoice when they find a nest of eggs to quash with their feet.

†**b.** To dash or smash *on* or *against* something. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* ix. 99 The eiuill spirit that was in hym tooke hym, quashyng the chylde on the grounde. 1620 Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffes* 19 A man falleth from his horse and quasheth his head against a blocke. *c* 1645 Waller *Batt. Summer-Isl.* II. 25 The whales Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels quash'd .. are in pieces dash'd.

†**5.** *intr.* To shake; to splash, to make a splashing noise. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 64 The erthe quook and quashte as hit quyke were. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1692) 12 A thin and fine Membrane strait and closely adhering to keep it [the brain] from quashing and shaking. 1739 Sharp *Surg.* xxiv. 122 The water by a sudden Jirk may be heard to quash. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 130 (E. D. S.) When the butter is come, which you may know by its quashing.

Hence **Quashed** (kwɒʃt) *ppl. a.*; **Qua·shing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 107 A notion .. of a dangerous and quashing import to the spirit of all signal excellency. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 408 A rare trade, this quashing trade. 1816 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 35 These are called stratous clouds from their sinking quashed appearance. 1846 J. Hamilton *Mt. of Olives* viii. 196 With quashed delight and bitter fancies. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 270 A factitious quashing of any sensibility.

Quash, obs. variant of Kvass.

Quashee (kwɒ·ʃi), **quashie** (kwɒ·ʃi). [Ashantee or Fantee *Kwasi*, a name commonly given to a child born on Sunday.] A negro personal name, adopted as a general name for any negro.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* (1862) 246 Then Quashie himself, or a company of free blacks. 1850 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 122 A certain sympathy with Quashee! 1889 Clark Russell *Marooned* (1890) 275 The same Quashee whom I had supposed dead.

Quashey. *rare*—1. (See quot. and cf. Quash *sb.*1)

1823 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 301 With regard to these said quasheys (which, I believe, is their name,—first cousins to the squash pumpkin).

Quasi (kwēi·sai), *adv.* and *pref.* [L. *quasi* as if, as it were, almost.] **I.** In limiting sense.

1. Used parenthetically = 'as it were', 'almost', 'virtually'. *rare.*

In Caxton after F. *quasi* (15th c., from It. or L.).

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 30 Whereof he was moche angry, and quasi half in despair. — *Chas. Gt.* 204 After that charles had the domynacyon quasi in al espayne. 1692 T. Watson *Body of Div.* 97 Men come quasi armed in Coat of Male, that the Sword of the Word will not enter. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 184 This devolution .. is *quasi* a descent *per formam doni*.

2. In close connexion with the word following; hence usually treated as a prefix and hyphened.

a. With sbs.: (A) kind of; resembling or simulating, but not really the same as, that properly so termed.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 49 An Empyriall Heaven, *a quasi vacuitie*. 1676 R. Dixon *Two Testaments* 30 The reason why God confirmed his Testament .. is, because this was an act of his Quasi-dying. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In a quasi-contract, one party may be bound .. without having given his consent. *Ibid.*, The reparation of quasi-crimes. 1815 J. Adams *Wks.* (1856) X. 151 A .. plot .. to draw me into a decided instead of a quasi war with France. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. iv, The art, or quasi-art, of standing in tail. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* iii. (1875) 91 Romans, with Greek names who become quasi-emperors. 1889 Swinburne *Stud. Ionson* 47 The epithalamium of these quasi-nuptials is fine.

b. With adjs., more rarely with advbs. or vbs.: Seemingly, or in appearance, but not really; almost, nearly, virtually.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 149 Falsehood in this quasi-colloquial shape, as well as in the shape of ordinary discourse. 1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 394 We neither deify nor quasi-deify the head of our Church. 1836 Sir H. Taylor *Statesman* viii. 50 His functions in these cases are quasi-judicial. 1861 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) II. 80 The independent and quasi-Episcopal position of the rector. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. lxxiv. 610 Public or quasi-public organisms.

II. 3. Introducing an etymological explanation of a word: 'As if it were'. (Abbreviated *q.*, *qu.*: see Q. II. 1.)

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 85 Master person, *quasi* Pers-on. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 82 (1810) 81 *Culme*, so called, as some say, *quasi* Calme. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 419 They are more properly call'd Almanacks, quasi Almon-aght. 1826 Scott *Woodstock* Note 3 Rere-suppers (*quasi arrière*) belonged to a species of luxury [etc.]. 1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Wks. (1880) 181/2 The Earls of Wilbraham (*quasi* wild boar ham).

Quasi, Quasie, Quass, obs. ff. Quassia, Queasy, Kvass.

†**Quass,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 quasse. [a. MLG. *quassen* (*quasen, quatzen*: see Grimm) to eat or drink immoderately: prob. of onomatopœic origin.] *intr.* To drink copiously or in excess; to quaff. Hence †**Qua·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* E iv, Remembre the law of quassyng, 'Other drinke thy drinke, or rise, and goe thy waie'. *c* 1572 Gascoigne *Fruites Warre* lxxxvii, Hope brings the boll wherein they all must quasse [*rime* passe]. 1607 Marston *What You Will* II. i, Sing, sing, or stay weele quasse or any thing.

Quassa·tion. *rare.* [ad. L. *quassātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *quassāre* to shake: see Quash *v.*] A shaking, beating, pounding.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 68 Solidated by continual contusions, threshings, and quassations. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* II. 15 By quassation and constant compressure of such flexible grounds. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Quassation*, .. in *Pharmacy*, .. reducing roots and tough bark to pieces, to facilitate the extraction of their chief active principles.

†**Quassative,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *quassāre* (see prec.) + -ive.] Inclined to shake.

1626 Middleton *Anything for Quiet Life* III. ii, A Frenchman's heart is more quassative and subject to tremor than an Englishman's.

Quassia (kwæ·siă, kwæ·ʃ-, kwɒ·ʃiă). Also 8 **quassi, quassy, quasi,** (**quaciæ**). [Named by Linnæus, about 1761, after a Surinam negro, Graman (= grand man) Quassi or Quacy (= Quashee), who discovered the virtues of the root in 1730.

Quassi communicated his discovery to C. G. Dahlberg, by whom it was made known to Linnæus: see C. M. Blom in *C. Linnæi Amœnitates Academicæ* VI. (1764) 420, and Stedman *Surinam* II. xxix.]

1. The wood, bark, or root of a South American tree (*Quassia amara*), found esp. in Surinam, and of some other trees, esp. the bitter ash (*Picræna excelsa*) of Jamaica, and the bitter damson (*Simaruba amara*) of the West Indies and S. America.

b. The bitter decoction prepared from this, used for medicinal and other purposes.

The quassia now in use is chiefly that obtained from the bitter ash, commonly sold in the form of chips.

1765 [cf. 3]. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 227 The quasi was administered in decoction. 1803 Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 268 The infusions of quassia .. are scarcely affected by muriate of tin. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 86 An intense and pure bitter like quassia. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 59 An enema of some bitter vegetable infusion, such as quassia.

2. Any of the trees yielding quassia, esp. the *Quassia amara* of Surinam.

1766 [cf. 3]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 753/1 Dr. Wright found this tree to be a species of quassia. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 127 Why not .. cultivate .. quassia, which is such a handsome shrub? 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 673 Quassia bears some resemblance to the common ash, attains a height of 50, 60, or even 100 feet.

3. *attrib.*, as *quassia-bark, -chips, -root, -tree, -wood*; **quassia cup,** a drinking cup made of quassia wood, a 'bitter cup'.

1765 *Ann. Reg.* 114 Linnaeus .. has lately recommended .. a new medicine, called quassi-wood. 1766 *Ibid.* 76 They write from Pensacola that the true Quassi medicinal tree has lately been discovered in the western parts of that province. 1767 Harley in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 81 At last I tryed the Quassi Root. 1834 T. J. Graham *Dom. Med.* (ed. 6) 70 Quassia wood comes from Jamaica and the Caribbean islands. 1860 Piesse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 171 The purest bitter principle is yielded by the quassia tree.

Quassin (kwæ·sin). [f. Quass-ia + -in1.] The bitter principle of quassia.

1819 in J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 288. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 349/2 Quassin dissolves readily in alcohol and in æther. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 675 A neutral, odourless, crystallisable principle, termed quassin.

Also **Qua·ssite,** in same sense.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 705 Quassite has been given by Wiggers to the bitter principle of the *quassia amara* and *excelsa*. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 26/1 Its chief constituents are quassite, resin [etc.].

Quassing, *vbl. sb.*: see Quass *v.*

Qua-sum, north. variant of Who-some.

Quasy, obs. form of Queasy.

Quat (kwɒt), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8–9 quot. [Of obscure origin.]

1. A pimple or pustule; a small boil; a stye.

1579 Langham *Gard. Health* 153 Inflammations and soft swellings, burnings and impostumes, and choleric sores or quats. 1752–3 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 15 A Quat, or Quot, being a small Heat or Pimple. 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., He was rubbing his throat, and he broke the head of his quot. 1896 *Warwick Gloss.*, *Quat*, a sty or poke.

†**2.** *transf.* Applied contemptuously to a (young) person. *Obs.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. i. 11, I haue rub'd this yong Quat almost to the sense, And he growes angry. 1609 Dekker *Gvlls Horne-bk.* 151 Whether he be a young quat of the first year's revenue, or some austere and sullen-faced steward. 1623 Webster *Devil's Law-Case* II. i, O young quat, incontinence is plagu'd In all the creatures of the world.

†**Quat,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare.* Also 7 quatte. [f. Quat *v.*1] The act or state of squatting.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 475 The doggs have putt the hare from quatte. 1622 Webster *White Devil* Wks. (Rtldg.) 32/2 A full cry for a quarter of an hour, And then .. put to the dead quat.

Quat (kwɒt), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 quot. [Related to prec. and next: cf. Squat *a.*, and It. *quatto* 'squatting, cowering, quiet, still' (Baretti).]

1. Squatted, close, still, quiet, in hiding.

c 1450 *Merlin* xxv. 463 The x traitoris that were quatte in the gardin vnder an ympe. *Ibid.*, Bretell and Vlfin .. weren quat vnder the steyres. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 310 The rest lay so quat and close that they could not be apprehended. 1685 — *Bk. Boys & Girls* 21 My lying quat, until the Fly is catcht Shews [etc.]. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Quat*, close, still, as a hare on her form. 1886 in Elworthy *W. Som. Wd.-bk.*

2. Low and broad; squat.

1863 Barnes *Dorset Gloss.*, 'There's a little quot rick'.

Quat (kwɒt), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 qwat(te, 8 quatt, 9 quot. [a. OF. *quaitir, quatir* to beat or press down, to force in, to hide (mod.F. *catir* to press), f. OF. **quait*, Prov. *quait*, It. *quatto* (see prec.):—L. *coactus* pressed together, Coact.]

1. *trans.* To beat or press down; to squash, flatten, extinguish. Also *absol.*

c 1400–50 *Alexander* 560 All flames þe flode .. And þan ouer-qwelmys in a qwirre & qwatis euer e-like. 1589 Greene *Tullies Love* (1609) F iij, Her resolution .. quatted the conceit of his former hope. 1590 — *Never too late* (1600) K 4 The renowne of her chastity .. almost quatted those sparks that heated him on to such lawlesse affection. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Quat, qwot*, .. to flatten, to squash flat.

b. To load, sate, glut (the stomach). See also Quot *pa. pple.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 44 To the stomack quatted with dainties, al delicates seeme queasie. 1606 J. Hynd *Eliosto Libid.* 58 Amazias having quatted the quesy stomaks of the rebels .. returned with safety to Famagosta.

2. *intr.* To crouch down or lie close, as an animal in hiding; to squat. (= OF. *se quatir.*)

c 1400 *Master of Game* ii. (MS. Digby 182), þen he shall ruse oute of þe wey for to stalle or qwatte to rest hym. 1602–12 [implied in Quat *sb.*2]. 1757 Foote *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 149 You grow tir'd at last and quat, Then I catch you. 1782 W. Blane *Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 125 She will only leap off a few rods, and quat. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. C.* 222 The crake .. will then .. if still hunted, 'quat' in the thickest bunch of grass or weeds he can find.

†**b.** To sink, subside. *Obs. rare.*

a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 118 If rain in the interim should come, such ground will quatt, and the furrow will fill up.

Hence **Qua·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1757 Foote *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 149 Begin and start me, that I may come the sooner to quatting.

Quat, *v.*2 Sc. var. (also pa. t. and pa. pple) of Quit *v.* (Cf. Quated.)

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 54 So had the cause bene quat, wer not for shame. 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1179 Thou .. Gars courage quat them. 1637–50 J. Row *Hist. Kirk Scotl.* (1842) 254 So he quat his ministrie. 1724 Ramsay *Elegy John Cowper* xii. (1877) I. 168 To quat the grip he was right laith. 1786 Burns *To James Smith* xxix, I shall say nae mair, But quat my sang. 1836 M. Macintosh *Cotiager's Daughter* 49 For your threats ae truth I winna quat.

Quat, obs. f. Quoth, What; Sc. var. Quit *a.*

Quata, var. of Coaita.

†**Quatch**1. *Obs.* [f. *quatch*, var. Quetch *v.*: cf. Quinch *sb.*] A word, a sound.

a 1635 Br. Corbet *Poems* (1807) 114 Noe; not a quatch, sad poets; doubt you, There is not greife enough without you? 1783 Nichols *Bibl. Top.* (1790) IV. 57 (*Berks*) A quatch is a word. (Hence in Grose and Halliwell.)

†**Quatch**2. *Obs. rare*—1. (Meaning uncertain.)

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. ii. 18 A Barber's chaire, that fits all buttockes, the pin buttocke, the quatch-buttocke [etc.].

Quatch, variant of Quetch.

Quate, variant of Whate, fortune. *Obs.*

Quated, obs. Sc. var. *quited*: see Quit *v.*

a 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xlv. 27 Alace! suld my treu service thus be quated? [*rime* hated].

‖ **Quatenus** (kwēi·tēnəs), *adv.* [L., 'how far', 'to what extent', f. *quā* where + *tenus* up to.] In so far as; in the quality or capacity of; Qua.

1652 N. CULVERWEL *Lt. Nature* xi. (1661) 78 An innate power of the Soul, that is fitted, and fashioned for the receiving of spirituals, *quatenus* Spirituals. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 277 A broken Oath is, quat'nus Oath, As sound t' all purposes of Troth. 1673 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 274 That every canon of Ch. Ch. should (quatenus as a member of the university) preach at St. Marie's, and (quatenus canon) at Ch. Ch. 1697 J. DENNIS *Plot and no Plot* 52 Tho the Viscount be my superiour, quatenus Viscount, yet he does esteem himself my equal.

Quater, obs. form of QUATRE.

Quater-centenary. *rare.* [f. L. *quater* four times; cf. *tercentenary.*] A four-hundredth anniversary, or the celebration of this.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 479/1 The forthcoming celebration of the Luther quater-centenary.

Quater-co(u)sin, obs. ff. of CATER-COUSIN.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1755– in JOHNSON, etc.

Quaterime: see QUATREME.

Quate·rn, *sb. rare.* [a. F. *quaterne* set of four numbers, † quire (Godef.), ad. L. *quaternus*: see QUATERNION and QUIRE.]

†**1.** *Sc.* A quire of paper. *Obs.*

1578 in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* (1840) I. 12 Twentie fyve countis and quaternis of the Q and Q. regent.

2. A set of four numbers in a lottery.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XII. 138 But that he forbid The Lottery, why, Twelve were Tom Quatern!

†**Quate·rn**, *a. Bot. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *quaterni* four together, by fours.] Arranged in fours.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xxiii. (1768) 235 In respect to Opposition, opposite Leaves will sometimes become tern, quatern or quine, growing by Threes, Fours, or Fives.

Quate·rnal, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] **a.** = QUATERNARY *a.* 1. **b.** *erron.* = QUADRENNIAL.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* Cent. Poems (1871) 150 His first Advent yeilds a quaternall section, His birth, his life, his death, his resurrection. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 101 The Carthaginians, whose famous quaternal Feast consisted only of four Dishes. 1823 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 582 Prizes distributed at each quaternal celebration of the Olympian games.

Quaterna·rian, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -AN.] = QUATERNARY *a.* 1.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* I. vi. 55 A quaternarian number, as four beasts, and four wheels. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 108 Arrangement of parts usually quaternarian.

Quaternary (kwŏtə·nări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quaternāri-us*, f. *quaternī* four together, by fours. Cf. F. *quaternaire* (1515).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Consisting of four things or parts; characterized by the number four. Now chiefly *Chem.* in *quaternary compound*, a combination of four elements or radicals.

Quaternary number, usually = 4, but sometimes taken as = 10 (see B).

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xi. 45 To appoynt a quaternarie number of elements, out of the quaternary number of the fower qualities. 1695 F. GREGORY *Doctr. Trin.* 63 We read what great respect Pythagoras and his sect had for their quaternary number. 1825 T. THOMSON *1st Princ. Chem.* I. 37 Ammonia is a quaternary compound, consisting of 1 atom azote and 3 atoms hydrogen. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 14 The quaternary number of the divisions of the flower. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. ii. 17 The nitrogen occurs combined with the same three elements, forming a quaternary compound.

2. *Geol.* Used, with the sense of 'fourth in order', as an epithet of the most recent of the geological periods (following on the Tertiary), and of the deposits, animals, etc, belonging to it.

1843 W. HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* 216 Quaternary formations. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man*, viii. 198 The instruments of the Drift, or Quaternary deposits. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vii. 237 The quaternary race of the caverns of Belgium. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* xxi. 448 Deposits which may be of Quaternary or even of Pliocene age.

B. *sb.* A set of four (things); the number four.

Quaternary of numbers, the Pythagorean τετρακτύς, or 1+2+3+4 = 10.

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 8 Withdraw ther-for the quaternary, of the article of his denominacion twies, of 40., And ther remaynethe 32. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1310 The quaternarie is the first square or quadrate number. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 654 In which Quaternary of Kingdom...the Roman, being the Last of the Four, is the Last Kingdom. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 438 According to quaternaries, or septenaries [of days] after the nature of the disease. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 44 They are regarded with as much veneration as were the disciples of Pythagoras...when initiated into the sacred quaternary of numbers. 1845 DAY *An. Chem.* I. 141 Thus quaternary compounds may be split into several quaternaries with the same or a different radical.

Quaternate (kwŏtə·nĕt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE²: cf. F. *quaterné.*] Arranged in, or forming, a set or sets of four; composed of four parts.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf.* 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 275 The *Sarcina ventriculi*, with its remarkable-looking quaternate spores. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 391 With a long stalk and a quaternate lamina. *Comb.* 1829 LINDLEY *Encycl. Plants* Gloss. 1103/2 *Quaternate pinnate*, pinnate, the pinnæ being arranged in fours.

Quate·rnio, *rare.* = next.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 9. 111 Aristotle in his Metaphysicks, speaking of the Quaternio of Causes [etc.]. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* ii. 25 These are the Four Winds of Heaven, The Quaternio of the Angelical Ministers of Divine Providence. 1872 D. BROWN *Life John Duncan* v. 87 Watson broke up the quaternio by going to Edinburgh.

Quaternion (kwŏtə·nĭən). [ad. late L. *quaternio, -ion-em*, f. *quaternī* four together: cf. obs. F. *quaternion* (Godef.).]

1. A group or set of four persons or things.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xii. 4 Bitakinge [him] to foure quaternyouns of Knyztis .. for to kepe him. [TINDALE *and later versions*, quaternions of soudiers (soudiers).] 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii. (Masque i), The fitter to conduct this quaternion [= these four fair virgins]. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* Pref. A iij, He puts his whole Booke under a quaternion of topicks. 1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* x. 185 This...Elementary Quaternion of Earth, Air, Water and Fire. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* III. xx, So let us be content with a certain Quaternion as it were of chosen vines. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xii. 329 His great quaternion of English writers, Shakspeare, Hooker, Bacon, Jeremy Taylor.

b. A quatrain. *rare*⁻¹.

1846 LANDOR *Pentam.* iv. Wks. 1876 III. 517 You have given me a noble quaternion.

2. Of paper or parchment: **a.** A quire of four sheets folded in two. † **b.** A sheet folded twice.

1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 398 The quaternion..in which I transcribed these things out of my table-booke. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quaternion*,.. a Quire with four sheets, or a sheet foulded into four parts. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 167 Before they had completed the third quaternion (or gathering of four sheets) 4000 florins were expended. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 268 The books were mostly made up of quaternions, i.e. quires of four sheets, doubled so as to make sixteen pages.

3. The number 4 or 10 (cf. QUATERNARY).

1637 HEYWOOD *Loves. Spec. Wks.* 1874 IV. 310 The Pythagoreans expresse their holy oath in the quaternion. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 462 Adore the sacred quaternion: the quaternion containeth under it one, two, and three...The quaternion four alone is one and uncompounded.

4. *Math.* **a.** The quotient of two vectors, or the operator which changes one vector into another, so called as depending on four geometrical elements, and capable of being expressed by the quadrinomial formula $w+xi+yj+zk$, in which w, x, y, z are scalars, and i, j, k are mutually perpendicular vectors whose squares are -1. **b.** *pl.* That form of the calculus of vectors in which this operator is employed, invented by Sir W. R. Hamilton in 1843.

1843 SIR W. R. HAMILTON *Let.* in *Philos. Mag.* XXV. 493 We have, then, this first law for the multiplication of two quaternions together. 1858 — *Let.* 15 Oct. *ibid.* 436 To-morrow will be the 15th birthday of the Quaternions. They started into life, or light, full grown on the 16th of October, 1843. 1866 — (*Title*) Elements of Quaternions. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 7 The value of Quaternions for pursuing researches in physics.

5. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Consisting of four persons, things, or parts.

1814 CARY *Dante, Purgatory* XXXIII. 3 The trinal now, and now the virgin band Quaternion, their sweet psalmody began. 1849 TICKNOR *Span. Lit.* I. 27 When and where this quaternion rhyme, as it is used by Berceo, was first introduced, cannot be determined.

Hence † **Quate·rnion** *v.*, to arrange in quaternions (only in *pa. pple.* **Quate·rnioned**); **Quaternio·nic** *a.*, pertaining to quaternions; **Quate·rnionist**, one who studies quaternions.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. i, Yea, the Angels themselves.. are distinguish'd and quaternion'd into their Celestial Princedoms, and Satrapies. 1873 TAIT *Quaternions* (ed. 2) 266 It would be easy to give this a more strictly quaternionic form. 1881 J. VENN *Symbolic Logic* 91 Do we depart wider from the primary traditions of arithmetic than the Quaternionist does?

Quaternita·rian. *rare.* [f. next, after *uni-, trinitarian.*] One who believes that there are four persons in the Godhead.

1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 72 We should all have been Quaternitarians, and Quaternitarians would have been the orthodox. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 328 The Jansenists .. are, without thinking or intending it, Quaternitarians.

Quaternity (kwŏtə·nĭti). [ad. late L. *quaternitās* (Augustine, etc.), f. *quaternī* four together: see -TY. Cf. F. *quaternité.*]

1. A set of four persons (*esp.* in the Godhead, in contrast to the Trinity) or of four things.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 145/1 He is bounden to beleue in yᵉ trinite. And yᵉ felowe beleueth in a quaternitie. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xx. 405 Antiquitie did deuide the elements into a treble quaternitie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 557 Not a Trinity, but a Quaternity, or Four Ranks and Degrees of Beings. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* 349 [The Marlosians] instead of a Trinity..held a Quaternity composed of Ineffability, of Silence, of the Father, and of the Truth. 1830 J. DOUGLAS *Truths Relig.* iv. (1832) 185 Plato may be argued to have held either a trinity or a quaternity. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Oct. 475/1 A remarkable quaternity of great-grandmamma, grandmamma, mamma, and little daughter.

2. The fact or condition of being four in number, or an aggregate of four.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 287 Some [held] that in mystical quaternity all Deity existed.

† **3.** *erron.* A quarter. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. xii, The first with divers ..turnings wries, Cutting the town in four quaternities.

Quateron, obs. variant of QUADROON.

† **Quaterpetal.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quater* four times.] A plant whose flowers have four petals.

1715 J. PLUKENET in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 274 *Herbæ Tetrapetalæ*, Quaterpetals.

† **Quater-pierced.** *Her.* Var. of *quarter-pierced*: see QUARTER *sb.* 30. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1611) 71 He beareth azure a crosse moline, Quater-pierced, or. .. This is termed Quater-pierced, quasi Quadrate pierced, for that the piercing is square as a Trencher.

† **Quater-temper, -temps.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *quatior-, quatuortempre* (ad. L. *quatuor tempora*) and *quatretemps*, f. *quatre* four + *temps* time. Cf. QUARTER-TENSE.] The four fasting-periods of the year: see EMBER².

1535 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 205 All crysten sowles contynually remembryd in the fraternyte of yᵉ quater temps of yᵉ same. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 53 They appoynted the laye people to fast yᵉ Lent, .. aduent, regacyon dayes, and quatertemper.

† **Quatervois.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 quatrefois. [Refashioning of CARFAX, after F. *quatre* four + *voie* way.] A place where four ways meet.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 108 In the Tetrampodus or Quatrefois of that City .. there stood a marble statue of Venus. 1687 WOOD *Life* Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 230 When he came to Quatervois he was entertaind with the wind musick or waits belonging to the city and Universitie.

Quateryme: see QUATREME.

Quath(e, obs. variants of QUOTH.

† **Qua·thrigan.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *quadrīga.*] = QUADRIGA (by Ormin supposed to be a four-*wheeled* chariot); also *fig.* the four gospels.

c 1200 ORMIN Pref. 3 Þiss boc...iss wrohht off quaþþrigan, Off goddspell bokess fowwre. *Ibid.* 21 Patt wass in iss nemmnedd quaþþrigan þatt hafeþþ fowwre wheless.

Quatkin, obs. form of WHATKIN.

Quatorzain (kæ·tŏrzēn). Also 6 quaterzayn, 7 quatorzen, 9 quatuorzain. See also QUATORZIEM. [a. F. *quatorzaine* a set of fourteen (persons, days, etc.), f. *quatorze*: see next.] A piece of verse consisting of fourteen lines; a sonnet. In mod. use *spec.* A poem of fourteen lines resembling a sonnet, but without strict observance of sonnet-rules.

1583 G. BUCKE *Commend. Verses* in *T. Watson's Centurie of Loue* (Arb.) 33 The Thuscan's poesie, who skald [= scaled] the skies in lofty Quatorzain. 1591 NASHE *Pref. Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, Put out your rush candles you poets and rimers and bequeath your quaterzayns to chandlers. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* II. i. 174 Sonnets in Dozens or your Quatorzaines [*printed* -anies]. 1812 LOCKE (*title*) Laura: or, an Anthology of Sonnets (on the Petrarcan model), and Elegiac Quatuorzains. 1836 H. F. CHORLEY *Mrs. Hemans* (1837) II. 276 This volume .. contains also many beautiful sonnets, or more strictly speaking, quatuorzains. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Mar. 421 The sonnet became..as incorrect as in.. Cowper's exquisite quatorzain to Mrs. Unwin.

‖ **Quatorze** (kătō·rz). [F. *quatorze*:—L. *quatuordecim* fourteen.] In piquet, a set of four similar cards (either aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens) held by one player, which count as fourteen.

1702 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* v. iv, Shaw for it, my lord! I showed quint and quatorze for it. 1778 C. JOHNS *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 127 Let us suppose the Youngerhand to have two Quatorze against him. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Mrs. Battle on Whist*, I love to get a tierce or a quatorze, though they mean nothing. 1868 PARDON *Card Player* 52 You are to call a quatorze preferably to three aces.

Quatorziem, -sime, obs. Sc. varr. QUATORZAIN.

For the change of ending, cf. QUINQUAGESIME 2.

1615 in *Montgomerie's Poems* (S. T. S.) Introd. 51 The Cheirie and the Slae..Newly altered, perfyted and divided into 114 Quatorziems. [*c* 1724 RAMSAY *Some Contents Evergreen* in, Montgomery's quatorsimes call evir pleis.]

Quatrain (kwŏ·trēn). Also 6 quadrain, -rein(e, -reyne, 7 -ren, -rin, -ran. [a. F. *quatrain*, † *quadrain* (Cotgr.), f. *quatre* four.]

1. A stanza of four lines, usually with alternate rimes; four lines of verse.

a. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 13 Ane qvadrain of Alexandrin verse. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. ii. (Arb.) 82 It is not a huitaine or a staffe of eight, but two quadrains. 1611 FLORIO, *Quartetto*,..a quadren of a Sonnet, or staffe of foure verses. 1651 DELAUNE (*title*) A Legacie to his Sonnes. Digested into Quadrins.

β. 1666 DRYDEN *Pref. Ann. Mirab.* Wks. (Globe) 38, I have chosen to write my poem in quatrains or stanzas of four in alternate rhyme. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 478 A Quatrain recited out of *Nostradamus*. 1823 ROSCOE tr. *Simonde's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. iv. 102 The beautiful stanza of ten lines, in one quatrain and two tercets. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 7 There are many terse and happy couplets and quatrains in the Wanderer.

b. A set of four persons. *nonce-use.*

1862 S. LUCAS *Sc. uharia* 259 There were four English men of letters..; of this stately quatrain Swift and Dryden are the only two he has encountered in his history.

2. = QUARTERN 5. *rare*⁻¹.

1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 120 Did I send you the opening of 'Oliver Newman', in a small square size .. or in half quatrain form?

‖ **Quatre** (katr, kătar). Also 6 quatter, 6, 8 quater. [F. *quatre* four.] The number four; the four in dice. – CATER *sb.*²

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* iv. in *Skelton's Wks.* II. 441/1 Swe I lemen and knightes, That for the faith fightes With sise, sinke, and quatter. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* 1241 73 All for a matter deer of quater a-se. 1611 FLORIO, *Quaderni*, two quaters or fours at dice. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. x. (1737) 87 Cinques, Quaters, Treys. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 301 Cinque and quater: you're out. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* V. 83 Included, as the quatre in the sice. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 363 Should two quatres be thrown, any of the following moves may be played.

Hence **Quatre-crested** *a.*, having four crests.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 48 His helmet quatre-crested. [*Note.* Quatre-crested. So I have rendered τετραφαλήρον.]

† **Quatreble,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 5 -trebil, -tribill, 6 -treple, quadreble, -ible. [Alteration of F. *quadruple* on anal. of *triple* TREBLE.]

A. *adj.* = QUADRUPLE.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXV. (1495) 925 Thre is treble to one; and fowre is quatreble to one. [See also QUINIBLE.] *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 82 Treble or quatreblee [odours]. 1454 *Rolls Parl.* V. 273 The quatreble value of Wolles..so shippid. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* (Edinb. MS.) XVIII. 30 He suld fecht that day Thocht tribill and quatribill war thai. 1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) II. iii. 4 Ye, double knave youe, will ye never be other?..Ye, quadrible knave [etc.]. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XCVI. 8 Double or treble (yea quatreble) cause. [1735 W. HAWKINS *Stat. at Large* I. 425 The same Hostler shall incur the quatreble Value of that which he hath taken.]

B. *sb.* 1. A fourfold amount.

14.. *Lansdowne MS.* 763 in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. (1870) VI. 117/1 The same proportion that is betwene twoe small numberis, the same is betwene doubles and treblis, and quatrebils and quiniblis. 1429 *Rolls Parl.* IV. 349/1 Ye parte pleynyng shal have ye quatreble of his damages. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 51 If they had dooen euill, they shuld paie the quatreple or foure tymes so much as they receiued.

2. *Mus.* A note higher than the treble, being an octave above the mean. (Cf. QUINIBLE.)

1528 [see next quot.]. 1855-7 W. CHAPPELL *Pop. Mus. Olden Time* I. 34 To sing a 'quatrible' [means] to descant by fourths. The..term is used by Cornish in his Treatise between Trowthe and Enformacion, 1528. 1870 — in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. VI. 117/1 The quatreble began and ended a twelfth above [the plain song] and the quinible a fifteenth.

Hence † **Quatreble (quadrible)** *v.*, to quadruple; also *Mus.*, to sing a quatreble.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. IX. (1495) 759 Some serpentes haue many hedys, for some ben dowble and some treblyd and some quatrebled. *c* 1500 *Prov.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 406 He that quadribilithe to hy, his voice is variable. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 67 The profite was twice quadrebled.

Quatrefoil (kæ·trəfoil), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 quaterfoile, -foyl(e, katir-, katerfoil, quarterfoyle, (9 -foil), 6 quaterfoille, -foyle, -fold, caterfoyle, 7 -foile, 8- quadre-, quatrefoil, (9 -feuil-le). [a. OF. type **quatrefoil*, f. *quatre* four + *foil* leaf, FOIL *sb.*[1] Cf. CINQUEFOIL.]

† **A.** *adj.* Having four leaves. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 57 Whan whete is quaterfoyle [L. *quatuor foliorum*] and barley fyue..hit is to wede hem. *Ibid.* XI. 118 And katerfoil, when thai beth vp yspronge, Transplaunte hem.

B. *sb.* † 1. A set of four leaves. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 623 Let grounden glas go syfte on hem..When theyr trefoyl or quaterfoyl is owte.

2. A compound leaf or flower consisting of four (usually rounded) leaflets or petals radiating from a common centre; also, a representation or conventional imitation of this, *esp.* as a charge in Heraldry. b. *Arch.* An opening or ornament, having its outline so divided by cusps as to give it the appearance of four radiating leaflets or petals.

Double quatrefoil, an ornament, etc., having eight divisions similarly disposed.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 600 Quynces in compost. Blaund Iure, powderyd with quarter foyles gylt. 1520 in *Archæologia* LIII. 19 A crosse sylver and gylte like a quaterfold. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 110 b, He beareth..a double Caterfoyle..He beareth the quaterfoyle double..because he is the viij from the heire. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. vi. (1611) 26 The Crosse Moline, and the Double Cater-foile. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 191 A little cross..like a quaterfoille. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. ix, The key-stone, that lock'd each ribbed aisle, Was a fleur-de-lys, or a quatre-feuille. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 360 We..find in Early Gothic the head of a couplet filled with a circle, a quatrefoil [etc.].

Hence **Quatrefoiled** *a.*, having the form of a quatrefoil, divided into four parts by cusps.

1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 62 The side lights having quatrefoiled circles in their heads. 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 295 A taller column, quatrefoiled in section. 1881 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. III. 133/1 A brass seal with a quatrefoiled handle.

So **Quatrefo·liated** *a.*

1850 T. INKERSLEY *Ing. Rom. & Pointed Archit. France* 309 Sustaining two quatrefoliated circles.

Quatrefois, variant of QUATERVOIS.

† **Quatreme, -ime.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 quaterime, -(e)ryme, katereme. [a. OF. *quatrieme, -esme* (14th c. in Godef.), subst. use of *quatrième* fourth.] A duty or tax of a fourth part levied on certain commodities.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* X. (1885) 131 The gabell off the salt, and the quaterimes of the wynes, were graunted to the kynge by the iij estates of France. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 48 Alle maner custumez, fe fermez, and quatrymez. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 149/2 All maner customes and fee fermes and kateremes.

Quatreple, -trible, variants of QUATREBLE.

† **Quatri·dual,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *quatridu-um* + -AL.] Lasting for four days.

1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 34 This is the fruit of their quatridual fastings.

Qua·trin. Now *rare.* Also 5 katereyn, 6 -in, -yn, 6-7 quatrine. [a. OF. *quatrin, quadrin* (Godef.), or It. *quattrino*, f. *quattro* four.] A small piece of money; a farthing. Cf. QUADRINE[1].

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 þou schalt ȝeue me foure floreynis... And he ansuerid, Soþli, I haue but foure katereynis. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxiii. (1870) 179 (Italy) In bras they haue kateryns, and byokes, and denares. 1582 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 202 Supping so well as I coulde, with two quatrines woorth of leekes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 92 From hence [Bologna] we hired a boat for foure bolinci and foure quatrines. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 2/2 Does it refer to the Pope who had not a quatrin, or to St. Martin?

Quatriplate, Quatrivial, Quatron(e, Quatroon, vars. or obs. ff. QUADRUPLATE, QUADRIVIAL, QUARTERN, QUADROON.

† **Quatrumvirate.** *Obs.*—[1] = QUATUORVIRATE.

1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 53 The whole Triumvirate, or if you will, Quatrumvirate are included.

Quat-so-(euer), Quatt, obs. ff. WHAT-SO-(EVER), WHAT. **Quatter,** obs. f. QUATRE.

‖ **Quattrocento** (kwattro,ʧe·nto). [It., lit. 'four hundred', but used for 'fourteen hundred': cf. CINQUECENTO.] The fifteenth century (14..), as a period of Italian art, architecture, etc.

1875 POLLEN *Anc. & Mod. Furn.* 61 The better known Italian furniture of the quattrocento..is gilt and painted. 1882-3 J. L. CORNING in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2139 We may include both of these—the quatrocento [*sic*] and the cinquecento—in the third great period of Christian sculpture.

Hence **Quattroce·ntist,** ‖ **-centi·sta** (It., with pl. -isti), **-centiste** (F.), an Italian artist, author, etc. of the 15th c.; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1855 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. vi. 182 The wonderful Quattro Centisti of Florence, the painters, I mean, of the fifteenth century. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 66 He would bring out from its corner his little old quattrocentiste viol. 1886 HOLMAN HUNT in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIX. 476, I began to trace the purity of work in the quattrocentists, to this drilling of undeviating manipulation. *Ibid.* 477 The quattrocentist work..became dearer to me as I progressed.

Qua·tuor. *Mus.* [L. 'four'.] = QUARTET 1. The current term in Fr., but not now in Eng. use.

1726 BAILEY, *Quatuor* (in Musick Books) signifies Musick composed for 4 Voices. 1811 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3).

† **Quatuordecangle.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *quatuor* four + *dec-em* ten + ANGLE.] A figure having fourteen angles.

1667 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 128 The side of a regular quatuordecangle inscribed in a circle.

Quatuo·rvirate. *rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *quatuorvirāt-us*, f. *quatuor* four + *vir* man. Cf. QUADRUM-, QUARTUM-, QUATRUMVIRATE.] A body of four men.

1856 W. C. LAKE in *Life* (1901) 195 Lending his religious influence to the Triumvirate or Quatuorvirate.

† **Quaught,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [var. of *quaft*, QUAFF *v.* or of Sc. WAUCHT.] To drink deeply.

1530 PALSGR. 676/2, I quaught, I drinke all out. *Ye boys dautant.* Wyll you quawght with me?

Quauk, Sc. form of QUAKE *v.*

† **Quave,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next.] A shake, tremble.

1382, etc. [see EARTH-QUAVE]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/2 Quaue, of a myre (*K.*, *P.* quaue, as of a myre), *labina.* 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 196 A quave of the earth swallowed a middle part of the city Misia.

† **Quave,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 cwauien, 4, 6 quaue, 5 qvavyn, 6 queaue. [Early ME. *cwavien*, prob. repr. an OE. **cwafian*, of parallel formation to *cwacian* QUAKE; for the stem cf. QUIVER *v.*]

1. *intr.* To quake, shake, tremble.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Al þe eorðe..bigon to cwakien [*B.* ant to cwauien]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 61 The wal wagged and clef, and al the worlde quaued. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* XXVIII. 5 And Saul..dradde, and his herte quauyde ful myche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 419/2 Qvavyn, as myre, *tremo.* 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. c. 22 Now vnderstande ye..how the erthe quauyeth and shaketh. 1509 *Part. Devylles* lvi, The erthe quaued..Valeys and stones brest asonder. 1687 MIEGE *Grt. Fr. Dict.* II, To Quave. As to quave with fat. [1825 see *Quaving* ppl. a.]

2. *intr.* To beat, palpitate; to throb with life.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 37 þe place at Schaftesbury þere his longes ȝit quaveþ al fresche and sound. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 223 Is he aliue, Is he as I left him queauing and quick.

Hence † **Qua·ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 324, I schal..quelle alle þat is quik with quauende flodez. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* XIX. 11 After the wynde, quauynge; not in the quauynge the Lord. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* I. ii, That body is called fleumatike, wherein water hath pre-eminence, and is perceiued by these signes: fatnesse, quaving, and soft. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 530 So quaving soft and moist the Bases were. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wilts* III. 8 In the valley..are some quagmires, called by the inhabitants quaving-gogs.

† **Qua·vemire.** *Obs.* [f. QUAVE *v.* + MIRE.] = QUAGMIRE (q.v.).

1530 PALSGR., Quave myre, *foundriere, crouliere.* 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 404 Pooles, Marishes,..and Quauemires. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 221 Dyonisius was forced to leaue his horse sticking fast in a quaue-mire. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* 529 The Lower [part] hath in it foule and slabby quave mires, yea and most troublesome fennes.

fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 206 They do winne nothing by thys distinction: seeing that they fall back into the same quavemire.

Quaver (kwē·vəɹ), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. *Mus.* A note, equal in length to half a crotchet or one-eighth of a semibreve.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 76/18 A Quauer, *octaua pars mensuræ.* 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Who inuented the Crotchet, Quauer and Semiquauer is vncertaine. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 31 Demi-crochets or Quavers, whereof there are sixteen in one measure. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 165 The greatest Part..is sung in Short Notes.. and are Prickt with Quavers. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 60 And then the third on four concordant lines, Prints the lone crotchet, and the quaver joins. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* iii. 90 A slight alteration of the melody..such as a substitution of two quavers for a crotchet.

fig. *a* 1629 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 327, I will not strictly examine euery crochet and quauer.

2. *Mus.* A shake or trill in singing.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 27, I heard a certaine French man who sung very melodiously with curious quauers. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 11 A Voice so full of Shakes and Quavers, that I should have thought the Murmurs of a Country Brook the much more agreeable Musick. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 443 The people..attend solely to their quavers, without heeding the substance of what they sing. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* ii, There are songs and quavers, roaring, humming. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* v. xxiii, *A.*.sailor's song, with a droop and a quaver at the end of every verse.

b. in instrumental music. *rare.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxvii. 234 Unlike a quaver on an Instrument, it is not there a grace, but a jar in Music. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 361 ¶ 6 Whether we consider the Instrument [the Cat-call] itself, or those several Quavers and Graces which are thrown into the playing of it.

3. A shake or tremble in the voice; a tremulous voice or cry.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xiii. 86 [She] drew a sigh into two or three but just audible quavers. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* iii. 53 There was..a quaver of the voice which belied what he said. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 63 Silas, with a quaver, admitted that he had done so.

4. A quivering or tremulous movement. Also *fig.*

1736 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* v. 136 Tissu'd wing its folded membrane frees, And with blithe quavers fans the gath'ring breeze. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque, Eng. Admirals* 208 The worth of such actions is not a thing to be decided in a quaver of sensibility.

Quaver (kwē·vəɹ), *v.* Also 5 qwaver. [f. QUAVE *v.* + -ER[5]. Cf. QUIVER *v.*]

1. *intr.* To vibrate, tremble, quiver. Now *rare.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. viii. (1558) fol. vi, Whose double whele quauereth euer in dout. 1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 174 It semythe that the worlde is alle qwaveryng. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. iii, Their fingers made to quaver on a lute. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 206 Tongue stammers, lips quauer. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 571 The earthquake was so severe..that the streets quavered like the waves of the sea. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* IX. (1852) 125 Like rivers over reeds Which quaver in the current. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* ii. 4 The breeze..set the flames of the street-lamps quavering.

b. Of the voice: To shake, tremble.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 43 That melodious Voice praying for me..still hangs upon my Ears, and quavers upon my Memory. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 401 His fine voice quavered. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 2 When my voice quavers.

2. *intr.* To use trills or shakes in singing.

1538 ELYOT, *Vibrisso*, To quauer in syngynge. *a* 1592 H. SMITH in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXXXVI. 1 Like a nightingale, which..quavers and capers, and trebles upon it. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comm. 2 Tales* 23 He quavers in his musical Aires melodiously. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* liv. 147 In Singing also the Italians Bleat, the Spaniards Whine, the Germans Howl, and the French Quaver. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* ii. 413 Now sportive Youth Carol incondite Rhythms with suiting Notes, And quaver unharmonious. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) V. xii, One poor singer quavering like Orpheus of old to the trees. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 403 Jock laboured hard to keep up with his guide; quavering and semi-quavering, as his breath served.

3. *trans.* To sing (a note, song, etc.) with trills or quavers. Also with *forth, out.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 78/43 To Quauer a note, *vibrare.* 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* i. 43 The Larke..Quaver'd her cleare Notes in the quiet Ayre. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 49 Can a groan Be quaver'd out by soft division? 1757 DYER *Fleece* (1807) 94 Th' amorous youth..Quavers the choicest of his sonnets. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 150 He quavered forth a quaint old ditty. 1856 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* xiv. (1883) 118 The song which Jack..liked most to quaver was Alice Gray.

4. *trans.* To drive *away* by playing quavers.

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 127 With wire and catgut .. Quavering and semiquavering care away.

Hence **Qua·vered** *ppl. a.* Also **Qua·verer,** one who quavers.

1611 COTGR., *Gringuenoteur*, A warbler, shaker, quauerer. 1762 SIR W. JONES *Arcadia* 164 His tune so various and uncouth he made, That..not a nymph [could] the quaver'd notes approve. 1802 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 222 Italia sends us home Three quaverers together.

Quaver, obs. Sc. form of QUIVER *sb.*[1]

Quavering (kwē·vəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUAVER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1552 HULOET, Quauerynge, *vibratio.* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 932 A Hymne..may bee humblie vttered without quauering of the voice. 1634 WITHER *Embl.* 82 T'will cause a thousand quaverings in your breast. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 158 *Tebhir*..may denote a Shake or Quavering of the Voice. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* i, The..Mayor then interrupted the quavering of..the clerk. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 222 A buzzing, humming sound..with quaverings on its sharp and flat.

Quavering (kwē·vəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That quavers, in senses of the vb.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. XX. (1554) 119 In al such quauering perseuerance Thinke on Lisymachus. 1561 HOLLYBUSH

Hom. Apoth. 22 S. Ihons beries..be good for the quauering harte. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 272 Such passing sweet musick as that his fine quavering hand could sometime make. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xx. 222 With quavering cries the vaulted roofs resound. 1873 Holland *A. Bonnie.* xxi. 340 A voice quite unnatural in its quavering sharpness.

Hence **Qua·veringly** *adv.*, in a quavering manner; with a quaver in the voice.

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883–4 V. 185 Iarring on them quaueringly with his hammer. 1882 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xiii, 'I don't want to have you go, Jack!' said she, quaveringly.

Quavery (kwē·vərl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y¹.] Apt to quaver; somewhat quavering.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 240 A quauery or maris and vnstable foundacion, must be holpe with great pylys of alder rammed downe. 1866 Miss Braddon *Lady's Mile* 35 Quavery old sextons. 1890 Hall Caine *Bondman* III. iv, He began to sing..in his hoarse and quavery voice.

So **Qua·very-ma·very**, in an uncertain or precarious condition. *rare.*

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* X. ii. P 3 Your father..is standing, as a body may say, quavery-mavery between life and death. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Quavery-mavery*, undecided; and hesitating how to decide.

Quaving, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see Quave *v.*

† **Quaviver.** *Obs.* Also 7 quaui(u)or, quawiuor. [app. f. Viver; the first element is obscure.] The fish called sea-dragon or dragonet.

1589 Rider *Bibl. Scholast.* 1723 A quauiuer, a kind of sea fish, *araneus draconis.* 1611 Cotgr., *Traigne*, the sea Dragon, Viuer, Quauiuer. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 258 Quawiuers, for so the Scots and Northern English term them, are very subtile and crafty Fishes. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fish*, Your Quavivers or Perches must be boiled in Water with Salt. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Draco*,..a fish called a quaviver.

† **Qua·vy,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 quauio, qwauy. [f. Quave *v.* + -Y¹.] Soft, flabby.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (Tollem. MS.), Dull of witte .. nesche of flesche and quauy. *Ibid.* VI. iv. (1495) 191 The chyldes flesshe that is newe borne is tendre, nesshe, qwauy and vnsadde.

Quavyr, obs. Sc. var. of Quiver *sb.*¹

Quaw (kwō). *Sc.* Also 9 qua(n, quah. [Of obscure origin, poss. repr. an earlier **quall*; cf. *quallmire* and the forms cited s.v. Quagmire.] A quag, quagmire. Also **Quawmire.**

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 837 (Laing) Lyk ane quaw inyre. 1595 Duncan *App. Etym.* (E. D. S.), *Forage*, a gulfe, or quaw-myre. 1824 Macfaggart *Gallovid. Encycl., Quakin-quaws*- or *Quaws*, or moving quagmire bogs. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Quaa, quah*, a marsh; a quagmire, or shaking bog. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 167 Green, deceitful 'quakkin-qua's', covered with a scum that looked like tender young grass.

Quaw-bird, variant of Qua-bird.

Quawght, variant of Quaught. *Obs.*

Quawk (kwǭk), *v. dial.* [Imitative; cf. Cawk *sb.*²] *intr.* To caw. Hence **Quawking** *vbl. sb.*

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 24 Rous'd by quawking of the flopping crows. *Ibid.* II. 121 The rooks..Quawk clamorous to the spring's approach. 1879– In dial. glossaries (Leic., Shropsh., etc.).

† **Quax,** *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [? var. Quass *v.*] To quaff.

1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 261 Some drynkes: some quaxes the canykyn halfe full.

Quay (kī), *sb.* [Later spelling of *kay*, Key *sb.*², after F. *quai.* The pron. is that of *key*; cf. however quots. 1723 and 1850.] An artificial bank or landing-place, built of stone or other solid material, lying along or projecting into a navigable water for convenience of loading and unloading ships.

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Quay* or *Kay*, a broad Space pav'd upon the Shore of a River, Haven or Port, for the loading and unloading of Goods. 1723 Swift *Stella at Wood-Park* 46 But now arrives the dismal day, She must return to Ormond-quay. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 382 Repairs and improvement of the ancient quay. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. & Pol. Thames* I. 26 The small Vessels land their Goods at the Quays. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xiv, If .. I went down unto the quay [*prime* to-day], And found thee lying in the port. 1884 Pair *Eustace* xviii. 233 A small quay ran along the north of the little harbour.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quay-berth, -charges, -dues, -edge, -head, -holder, -labourer, -like* adj., *-man, -master, -room, -side* (hence *-sider*), *-space, -stone, -wall*, etc.

1798 R. Dodd *Port Lond.* 7 Regular quay-walls on both sides the river. *Ibid.* 9 The legal quay-holders and wharfingers. 1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 224 His galley now Grated the quay-stones. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy, Como* 28 A quay-like scene, glittering and full of life. 1862 Assted *Channel Isl.* I. iii. (ed. 2) 40 The quay-room was extremely narrow and restricted. 1889 P. H. Emerson *Eng. Idyls* 128 Paddling to a quay-head, they landed.

Hence **Quay** *v.*¹ *trans.*, to provide with a quay. Also **Quayed** (kīd) *ppl. a.*

1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* I. 256 The whole extent of the left-hand bank, Catharine the second caused to be quayed with granite. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* iv. 592 Quay the calm ports and dike the lawns I lave. 1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 175 The quayed and purified Thames.

† **Quay,** *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? Alteration of Quail *v.*] *trans.* To depress, subdue, daunt.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 14 Therewith his sturdie corage soon was quayd, And all his sences were with suddein dread dismayd.

Quay, obs. form of Whey.

Quayage (kī·ĕdg). [In sense 1 for earlier *kay-*, Keyage, q.v.; in sense 2 f. Quay *sb.* + -age.]

1. Dues levied on goods landed or shipped at a quay, or on ships using the quay.

1756 in Rolt *Dict. Trade.* 1778 *Engl. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Truro*, The quayage of goods laden or unladen there. 1894 J. H. Wylie *Hist. Eng. Hen. IV*, II. 475 A quayage of 6*d.* was levied on every ship bringing articles alongside.

2. Quay-room, quay-space.

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 29 You have allotted considerable room for quayage. 1882 W. Wilkins *Songs of Study* 32 We strolled by the quayage and bridges. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 891/2 A hundred years ago, the quayage of the harbour [Glasgow] measured 382 yards.

Quayer(e, obs. forms of Quire *sb.*¹

† **Quayf(e, quaff,** obs. ff. Coif. (In quots. = 'omentum'; cf. Coif 6, and Cotgr. s.v. *Coiffe.*)

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 223 The cure [of tumor in the Navel] is .. reduce the pudding and Quaffe [etc.]. 1622 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* II. 195 On his right side; but it touch't neither his bowels nor quayfe.

Quay·ful. [f. Quay *sb.* + -ful.] A quantity sufficient to fill a quay.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xvii. 181 Much like a gang of stevedores going to work over a quayful of broken cargo.

Quayl(e, Quaym, obs. ff. Quail *sb.* and *v.*, Whom. **Quaynt(e,** obs. f. Quaint *a.*; obs. pa. pple. of Quench *v.* **Quayntance:** see Quaintance. **Quayre, Quays,** obs. ff. Quire, Whose.

Quo, obs. f. Cue *sb.*¹ and *sb.*², Quey.

Queach (kwāʃ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 quoch(e, 7 queich. [Of obscure etym.] A dense growth of bushes; a thicket (see also quot. 1825).

c 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 540 Thei rode so longe till thei com in to a thikke quoche in a depe valey. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D j, When ye come to a wode or a quoch of bushus. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 4 Their houses were the thicks, And bushie queaches. 1633 Sir W. Denny *Peleanicidium* III. ix. 7 Through furze Queaches thou must goe. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Queach*, a plat of ground adjoining arable land, and left unploughed, because full of bushes or roots of trees. 1832 L. Hunt *Poems* 198 Wood, copse, or queach.

Queachy (kwĕ·tʃi), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 7 quechy, 9 (*dial.*) quoochy. [f. prec. + -Y².] For the connexion between senses 1 and 2, cf. Carr².

† 1. Forming a dense growth or thicket. *Obs.*

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* To Rdr. (1593) 1 Eche queachie grove, eche cragged cliffe, the name of Godheat touke. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 76 Neuer againe shall I..See ye in queachie briers..clambring on a high hill.

2. Of ground: Swampy, boggy. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1593 Peele *Edw. I* E iv, The dampes that rise from out the quechy [1599 quesie] plots. 1613 Heywood *Brass. Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 190 Aime them at yon fiend, Den'd in the quechy bogge. 1631 Chettle *Hoffmann* I b, Nor doth the sun sucke from the queachy plot The ranknes .. of the Earth. 1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk., Queechy*, .. Applied to land—wet; sodden; swampy.

3. *dial.* Feeble, weak, small.

1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* x, They're poor queechy things, gells is. 1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk., Queechy*, sickly, feeble, queasy.

Quead, variant of Qued, bad. *Obs.*

Queal, queel (kwēl), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Later form of Quail *v.*; for the change of vowel, cf. Queasy.] *intr.* and *trans.* = Quail *v.*

1515 Barclay *Eglogues* ii. (1570) B v, Their matters quealeth, for solde is all Justice. 1550 Hooper *Serm. Jonas* vii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 552 He bringeth forth a young tree... But the Lord queeleth it again straightway. 1622 W. Yonge *Diary* 19 Aug. (Camden) 63 The wind..quealed all hedges towards the south. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Queal*, to faint away. *Devon. Ibid., Queel*, to grow flabby. *Devon.* 1848 A. E. Evans *Leicestersh. Words, Queel*, to extinguish: 'He could not queel the fire'.

Queale, obs. form of Wheal.

Qualy (?), *a.*: see Queasy 2 c, quot. 1649.

Quean (kwēn). Forms: 1, 3 cwene, (1 cwyne), 3–6 quene, (5 qw-), 4–5 quen, queyne, 5 qw-, queyn, 4–6 queine, 7 quoene, 7–8 queen, (8 *north.* whein); 6–7 queane, (8 quane, 8–9 *north.* wheam), 6– quean; 8–9 *Sc.* quine. [OE. *cwene* wk. fem. = OS. *quena* (MDu. *quene*, Du. *kween* a barren cow), OHG. *quina, quena, ch(w)ena*, ON. *kvenna, kvinna* (gen. pl.), Goth. *qino* woman :–OTeut. **kwenōn-*, a lengthened form of the stem which appears in Zend *genā*, Gr. *γυνή*, OSl. and Russ. *žená*, OIr. *ben*, repr. a common Aryan type **gwenē*: cf. Queen.

In ME. the word was distinguished from Queen by its open *e*, which in the 14–15th c. was sometimes denoted by the spelling with *ei* or *ey*, and later (as in other words of the class) by *ea.*]

1. A woman, a female; from early ME. a term of disparagement or abuse, hence: A bold, impudent, or ill-behaved woman; a jade, hussy; and *spec.* a harlot, strumpet (esp. in 16–17th c.).

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxiii. (lxxiv.) 1 Ic was fæmne geong, feaxhar cwene. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* xxiii. (1883) 101 *note*, Þæt .. ane cwenan gemænum ceape bicgað .. and wið þa ane fylde adreoxad. *c* 1205 Lay. 12872 Whær swa heo funden ȝeine mon..þa quenen [*c* 1275 cwenes] lude lozen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 194/6 An old quene bare was biside, strong hore and baudestrote. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 46 At churche in the chaunel cheorles aren vuel to knowe..other a queyne fro a queene. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 95 The fowle olde quenes wold fayne haue been vs. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 618/1 Tyll he .. catch him a queane & cal her his wife. 1589 Nashe *Almond for Parrat* 17 b, All spent in a Tauerne amongst a couent of queanes and fidlers. 1627 Hakluyt *Apol.* (1630) 361 The common queanes, which got their maintenance by that trade. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 98 A certain paultry Queen in mans apparel, that would pass for a Lady. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. ii, Here's to the flaunting extravagant quean And here's to the housewife that's thrifty. 1823 Byron *Juan* VI. xcvi, This martial scold, This modern Amazon and queen of queans. 1880 Wyld *Goethe's Faust* III. ii. 190 The dame's a most commodious quean, A gypsy born and go-between!

transf. *a* 1845 Hood *Flowers* i, The tulip is a courtly quean, whom, therefore, I will shun.

2. *Sc.* A young woman, girl, lass; usually denoting one of a healthy and robust appearance.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 782 A stalwart queyne, forsuth, yon semys to be. 1728 W. Starrat *Ep. to Ramsay* 13 Blaw up my heart-strings, ye Pierian quines. 1787 Burns *Guidwife Wauchope* iii, I see her yet, the sonsie quean, That lighted up my jingle. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* XXVII, It shews a kind heart..in sae young a quean; Mattie's a careful lass. 1871 W. Allxander *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 215, I notices brawly that the quine had been greetin.

Hence † **Quea·ning,** associating with immodest women; † **Quea·nish** *a.*, of the nature of, characteristic of, a quean; † **Quea·nry** = *Queaning.*

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) XXXIV. 124 Quhair hurdome ay vnhappis, With quenry, canis, and coppis. 1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 119 b, In feastinge, queaninge, huntinge, fowlinge and attiringe. 1596 Cotsir *Penelope* (1880) 107 Thy giggish tricke, thy queanish trade, A thousand Bridewel birds hath made. 1618 Rowlands *Night Raven* (1620) 25 If she would seeke to mend her queanish life. *a* 1693 Motteux *Rabelais* III. XXXIV. 284 Queanish flurting Harlots.

Quearo, obs. form of Choir *sb.*

† **Quease,** *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* Also 5 qveyse, 6 queaze. [See Squeeze, *v.*] To press, squeeze.

c 1450 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 302 Take mellfoyle and stamp it..then after take al togedere, and put in a lynnyn cloth, and qveyse out the jus. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Pean. Health* (1585) E iij, Presse the holowe vlcere, so that the rottenness may be queashed or crushed out. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 108 Their chiefest sustenance is milke dried in the sunne after the butter is queased out.

† **Quease,** *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 qweasse. (Of obscure origin and meaning.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 487, I may not well qweasse. Ich fote that ye trede goys thorow my nese.

Quea·sily, *adv.* [f. as next + -ly².] In a queasy manner. (In quot. used as adj.; cf. *badly.*)

1845 Browning *Flight Duchess* xii. Wks. (1896) I. 416/2 Since, before breakfast, a man feels but queasily.

Queasiness (kwē·zinės). Also 6 quesi-, 7 queisi-, que(e)zi-. [f. Queasy *a.* + -ness.] The state or condition of being queasy (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Their slibber sawces, whiche bring quesinesse to the stomacke. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 44 Then queisinesse and gnawing of the stomacke doth very much trouble him. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 29 A pretended queasiness of Conscience. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 12 It is prevalent against.. Queasiness. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* viii. 78 [He] felt an odd queasiness in his throat, and could say nothing. 1898 Stevenson *St. Ives* XXXIV, Captain Colenso perceived my queasiness, and advised me to seek my berth and lie down.

Quea·som, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 quesomen, queazen, 9 *dial.* quessom, quezzen. [Of obscure origin.] a. *trans.* To choke, stifle. b. *intr.* To be choked or smothered.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 63 Without breathing and cooling, men must needes wither and be quesomened and choked vp. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 57 The spirable odor and pestilent steame .. would haue queazened him. 1616 Hayward *Sanct. Troub. Soul* I. iii. (1620) 46 Behold (O Lord) how my conscience lyeth quasomed vnder the multitude of my offences. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Quezzen*, (1) To suffocate with noxious vapour. (2) To smother away without flame. If the fuel be damp, the fire quezzens out.

Queasy (kwē·zi), *a.* Forms: 5–6 coisy, coysy; 5 qweysye, 5–6 queysy, (6 -se, -sie), 6 quaisie, -sy, 6–7 queisie; 5–6 quasy, (6 -ie, -ye); 5 qwesye, 6 quesie, -y(e, 6–7 quoasie, (6 -ye), queazie, -y, 7– queasy. [Of obscure history.

The early forms *coisy* and *quesy* prob. indicate a F. origin, and connexion with OF. *coisier* to hurt, wound (Godef.), seems possible, if the original sense was 'wounded', 'bruised' and hence 'tender', 'uneasy'; but of this there is no clear evidence. A similar development of sense is implied in the usual etym. from ON. *kveisa* boil (see Cheese), whence perh. Icel. *kveistinn* tender, touchy, but there is little evidence for this as an Eng. word, and the form *coisy* would remain unexplained. The change from *quesy* or *queasy* to *queasy* is parallel to *quail*: *queal* and *quair*: *quear*, Quire.]

† 1. Of the times or state of affairs: Unsettled, troublous, ticklish. *Obs.* (Cf. also 5 b.)

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 457 Be my feyth, here is a coysy werd. 1472 Sir J. Paston *Ibid.* III. 4 The worlde I ensur yow is ryght qwesye. *c* 1563 *Ja. & Juggler* I. 66 The time is so quesie That he that speaketh best, is best thanke worthie. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 136/2 So manie of his maiesties priuie councell, as could in that quesie time be assembled. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 47. 676 The times being queasie, the King wisely forbare to take any seuere reuenge.

† b. Of a matter: Uncertain, hazardous. *Obs.*

1589 Cooper *Admon.* 203, I must..protest it is a queise & dangerous matter. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. i. 19, I haue one thing of a queasie question Which I must act.

2. Of articles of diet: Unsettling the stomach or health; causing sickness or nausea. Now *rare*.

1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 24 The barbyll .. is a quasy meete & a peryllous for mannys body. 15.. *Piers of Fulham* 19 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 3 Kodlynges, konger, or suche queyse [*v.r.* coisy] fysche. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) N viij b, In this disease ye maye eate no queasie meates, as eles, gese, duckes. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 44 To the stomacke sated with dainties, all delicates seeme queasie. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 21 Like a hot morsel or queasy bit, it was soon given up again. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 225 Their flesh is queasy, corruptible, and aguish. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. xiv. 210 The .. queasy brew .. which she calls by the innocent name of tea.

†b. Of seasons: Unhealthy; in which sickness is prevalent. Also of days of ill-health. *Obs.*

1510–20 *Compl. them that ben to late maryed* (Collier 1862) 16, I haue passed full many quasy dayes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 732 Infection taken in the campe in strange aire, and a most queasie time of the yeare.

†c. Of land: Unfavourable to growth. *Obs. rare.*

1599 [see QUEACHY 2]. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* xiv. 80 It was great Lands .. full of your soft Rushes .. and lay very wet .. it was so Weake and Barren, so cold and queasy. [Cf. *ibid.* xxiv. 149 The coldest and most quealiest (*? misprint*) parts of thy Lands.]

3. Of the stomach: Easily upset; unable to digest strong food; inclined to sickness or nausea. (In 16–17th c. freq. *fig.* and in fig. context.) Hence of the body, heart, health, etc.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* fol. 142 She shall better digest and lyke her meate; her stomacke nothyng so queasy ne feable. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 26 It is better for .. stronge Stomackes then for Quasie and weake bodies. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 46 Ile gird it close, As if my health were queazy. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 468 A divine philosophy; which .. as men grew worse, their queasy stomachs began to loathe it. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Wks.* (1830) I. 42 A full table, but a sickly body and queasy stomach. 1839 J. FUME *'Paper on Tobacco'* 70 Not digested without grumbling by certain queasy stomachs. 1889 C. KEENE *Let.* in *Life* xiii. (1892) 409 My stomach is in such a queasy state, that a gram in excess puts me all wrong.

†b. *transf.* Of the mind, feelings, etc.: Delicate, fastidious, nice. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 40 These Instrumentes make a mannes wit .. so tender and quaisie that they be losse able to brooke strong and tough studie. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. 130 Eyes are dissemblers, and fancy is but queasy. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 565 Beware then of a sullen, queazy, coy and proud heart. 1659 EEDES *[Wisdom's Justif.* 40 The queasie soul that receives not the Word.

c. Of conscience, etc.: Tender, scrupulous.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 76 The thinges themselves .. ar not so offensive to quesy consciences. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 374 The ambition of Boniface made no scruple thereof; nor of more queasie resolutions have been their Successors ever since. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 447 When queasy conscience has its qualms. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) I. iv. 223 Ignatius recommended fishers of souls to humour queasy consciences.

4. Of pains, etc.: Of the nature of sickness; uneasy, uncomfortable.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 13 O what queasie girds were they towards the fall of the leafe. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 158 To return by Art their queasie paine upon women, to the great reproach of Nature. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 114, I had a queasy sense that I wore my last dry clothes upon my body.

5. Of persons: Having a queasy stomach; liable to turn sick; subject to, or affected with, nausea. Also *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 20 [The Romans] queazie with his insolence already, Will their good thoughts call from him. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* III. ii, Your queazie young wiues That perish undelivered, I am vext with. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. Argt., Thus Queasie Madams meat forbear Untill they read, The Bill of Fare. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* vii, The Reverend Doctor Gaster found himself rather queasy in the morning. 1855 BROWNING *Grammar. Funeral* 64 Even to the crumbs I'd fain eat up the feast, Ay, nor feel queasy.

b. *transf.* (with earlier quots. cf. sense 1).

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 73 Over-stale for so queynte and queasye a worlde. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 22 O that the stomack of this queasie age Digestes, or brookes such raw unseasoned gobs. 1641 S. MARSHALL *Fast Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* Ep. Ded. 3 A time so queasie and distempered as can hardly beare that Food or Physicke which is needfull. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 113 The queasy river could not hold Its swallowed Jonas, but discharged the meal.

6. *Comb.* **queasy-stomached** *a.* (see sense 3).

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 757 Antonius .. being queasie stomacked with his Surfeit. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 6 The World, queasie stomackt as one fed with the earth's nectar, and delicates. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xiv. (1718) 181 Look, sister, how the queazy-stomach'd graves Vomit their dead.

Queat(e, Queatch(e, Queave, Queazen: see QUIET, WHEAT, QUETCH, QUAVE, QUEASOM.

†**Quebas.** *Obs. rare*—1. Some kind of a game.

1668 ETHEREDGE *She wou'd if she cou'd* III. iii, Did I associate myself with the Gaming Madams, and were every afternoon at my Lady Briefes .. at Umbre and Quebas.

‖ **Quebracho** (*kebrā·tʃo*). [Sp. *quebracho*, also *quiebra-hacha*, f. *quebrar* to break + *hacha* axe.] The name of several American trees, having extremely hard timber and medicinal bark; esp. the white quebracho of S. America (*Aspidosperma Quebracho*) and the red quebracho of Mexico (*Schinopsis Lorentzii*). Also *attrib.* as *quebracho bark, gum*. b. = Quebracho-bark. Hence **Quebra·chamine, Quebra·chine,** alkaloids found in quebracho-bark.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 916, 1731. 1891 W. MARTINDALE *Extra Pharmacop.* (ed. 6) 325 White Quebracho Bark .. imported from the Argentine Republic. *Ibid.*, Quebracho contains six alkaloids, .. Quebrachine, Quebrachamine [etc.]. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Quebracho is a valuable remedy for dyspnœa.

Quecchen, Quech(e, obs. forms of QUETCH.

Quech(e, obs. forms of QUEACH, WHICH.

†**Queck,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. ? A knock, whack.

1554 *Enterl. Youth* A ij, If I fal I catche a quecke, I may fortune to breke my necke.

†**Queck,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Also 4–5 **quek.** [Imitative: cf. Du. *kwekken*, and see QUACK *v.*2] *intr.* To quack, as a duck. Hence **Que·cking** *vbl. sb.*

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 79 [The gander] quekez, *tarvile*. Quekine, *tarvil.* 1492 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 285 He toke a gose fast by the nek, And the goose thoo began to quek. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. D div, Whom stars of heauen obeyen at beck .. and chattring birds with tong that queck. *a* 1693 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The .. pioling of Pelicanes, quecking of Ducks, .. and wailing of Turtles.

†**Queck,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. ? = QUETCH *v.*

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* III. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 436/2 Not for his life to quecke [*rime* necke] But stande vpp, like a bosse. [1755 in JOHNSON (and hence in some later dicts.), with quot. from Bacon *Ess.*, in which however the correct reading is *quetching*.]

Queck: see QUEK(E.

†**Qued, quede,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 **cwead,** 3–4 **quead,** 4 **kuead**; 3 **cwed,** 3–5 **qued, quede,** 4 **kued, quet,** 4–6 **queed,** (5 qw-), 5 **queyd, quethe, qweþe**; 3–4 (6 *Sc.*) **quad,** 4 (6 *Sc.*) 7 **quade,** 6 *Sc.* **quaid.** [Early ME. *cwead, cwed, cwad* = OFris. *quad* (mod.Fris. *quaad, quae*'), MDu. *quaet, quaed-* (Du. *kwaad*), MLG. *quât, quâd-*, of uncertain origin. OHG. *quât* (MHG. *quât, kât, kôt*, G. *kot, koth*), filth, is usually regarded as a subst. use of the same adj., but the vowel of the corresp. OE. *cwéad* presents difficulties.]

A. *adj.* Evil, wicked, bad.

c 1205–25 [implied in QUEDSHIP]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 536 Wapmen bigunnen quad mester. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 200 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 64 Ich habbe ben qued al mi lif-daie. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1498 (Kölbing) Þat oþer dragoun .. clowes he hadde qued. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Þe uerste is kuead, þo oþer worse, þe þridde alþerworst. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' Prol.* 4 God yeue this monk a thousand last quade yeer. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Þou take gode ale, þat is not quede. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lxii, This inordinate court, and proces quaid [*rime* braid, laid] I will obiect. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 161 The quader was his weird. *Ibid.* 333 Quad knaif, thow was ouir negligent. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 18 'How Wind you?' 'East'. A bad quade Wind.

b. Hostile, inimical *to. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8535 (Gött.) Þe cyte of cartage, þat to Rome was euer quede. 1418–20 *Siege Rouen* in *Archæologia* XXI. 65 Owre men gaff ham sum off here brede, Thow thay to us ware now so quede.

B. *sb.* **1.** A bad or wicked person.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 295 Ðowgte ðis quead, 'hu ma it ben [etc.]'. *Ibid.* 4063 Balaam, ðat ille quad [*rime* dead]. *c* 1300 *Prov. Hending* xxvi. in Kemble *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 277 Ant himself is þe meste qued þat may breke eny bred. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8596 Kyng of Amalek was that qued, A ful feis kyng. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 589/440 Kep, and saue þi gode los, And beo I-holden no qued. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 117, I am fulle bowne To spyr and spy .. After that wykkyd queyd.

b. *spec.* The evil one; the Devil.

c 1250 *Death* 246 in *O. E. Misc.* 182 Ne mai no tunge telle hu lodlich is þe cwed. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6429 Hii bitoke þe qued hor soule, þe kunde eirs to bitraye. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 210 in *Ritson*, Tho thes maister was ded, Anon he wende to the qued. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 189 He shulde take the acquitance .. and to the qued schewe it. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvii. 634 He [Jesus] travailled .. Man-kynde to byen from the qwed.

2. Evil, mischief, harm.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Moni mon weneð to don wel þ he deð alto cweade. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 210 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 65 Forȝef hit me, Ich habbe ofte sehid qued bi the. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5508 (Kölbing) Com we nouȝt hider for þi qued .. ac for þi gode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Þe kueades of oþren he hise moreþ and arereþ be his miȝte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 417 At Penbrook in a stede Fendes dooþ ofte quede. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Epithaphe* 4 This knaues be dende, Full of myschiefe and queed.

Hence †**Quedful** *a.*, full of evil or wickedness; **Quedhead** [= OFris. *quadhed*, Du. *kwaadheid*] = *Quedship*; **Quedly** *adv.* [= OFris. *qua(de)like*], wickedly; **Quedness, Quedship,** evil, wickedness.

1340 *Ayenb.* 6 Þaȝles þe wone is *kueaduol and may wel wende to zenne dyadliche. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 541 To quem quedfulle godeis þat quenchen your blisse. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 151 O justyse .. [that] dampneth theves for to ordeyne Peys in londe .. Ne for *queadhevede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 101 Þet þou hatye zenne and uoulhedes and kueadhedes. *c* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 22 (Harl. MS.), I ȝhemed waies of Laverd wel, Ne *quedlic bare I fra mi God na del. 1340 *Ayenb.* 2 Naȝt kueadliche ake liȝtliche and wyþonte sklaundre. *c* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* x. 6 Þat loues *quednes, his saule hates he. 1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Ofte lyese þe guode playntes be hare kueadnesse. *c* 1205 LAY. 5067 Ne sculde na cniht ..on his cuhðe *quedschipe wurchen. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 387 Fox is hire to name for hire queðsipe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Al Sodomes cweadschipe com of idelnesse & of ful wombe.

Quede, var. QUIDE *sb.* **Queden,** var. QUETHE *v.*, WHETHEN *adv.* **Queder, Quedir, -ur,** obs. ff. WHETHER, WHITHER. **Quee, Queece, Queech,** vars. QUEY, QUEEST, QUETCH. **Queed,** var. QUED(E *a.*; dial. var. CUD. **Queel,** var. QUEAL *v.*

Queen (kwīn), *sb.* Forms: 1 **cwœn, cwæn, cwénn,** 1–3 **cwén,** (1 cu-), 2–3 **cwene, kwene**; 2–4 **quen,** (3 quu-, 4 qw-), 2–6 **quene,** (4–6 qw-, 5 qv-), 3 **quiene, quyene,** 4 **qwhene,** 4–5 **whene, queyn,** 4–6 **queyne,** 4–7 **queene,** 6 **quein(e,** 4– **queen.** [OE. *cwén* str. fem. = OS. *quân* (once in Hel.), ON. *kvæn* (also *kván*), Goth. *qêns* woman :—OTeut. **kwēni-z* f., an ablaut-var. of the stem represented by OE. *cwene* QUEAN. The gen. sing. *quene* (OE. *cwéne*) is occas. found in ME.]

1. A (king's) wife or consort; a lady who is wife *to* a king.

Even in OE., *cwén* was app. not an ordinary term for 'wife', but was applied only to the wife of a king or (in poetry) some famous person; in later use the only distinction between this sense and 2 a is that here the relationship of the queen to her husband is formally expressed.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. ii. § 2 Æfter his deaðe Sameramis his cwen [L. *uxor*] fengc .. to þæm rice. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2259 Ða wearð unbliðe Abrahames cwen. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048 Þa forlet se cyng þa hlæfdian seo wæs ȝehalȝod him to cwene. *a* 1123 *Ibid.* an. 1115 Willelme þe he be his cwene hæfde. *c* 1205 LAY. 43 Ælienor þe wes Henries quene. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1123 Erlys and barouns come hym to, And his quene dede alsoo. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 117 Ile vndertake to make thee Henries Queene. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. ii. 12 Hermione, Queene to the worthy Leontes, King of Sicilia. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1215 As Arthur's Queen I move and rule.

2. a. The wife or consort of a king. b. A woman who is the chief ruler of a state, having the same rank and position as a king.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xliv. 10 Ætstod cwoen [L. *regina*] to swiðran ðire. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 584 Sum cwen wæs on ðam dagum on suðdæle, Saba ȝehaten. *c* 1205 LAY. 24555 Þe king .. to his mete uerde .. þa quene [*c* 1275 cweane] on oðer halue hire hereberwe isohte. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 2/41 Bifore þe quyene huy come. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 608 Þe quene fader Corineus. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2492 Þe kyng kysseȝ þe knyȝt, & þe whene alce. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3163 Menelai wife, Lady of þis lond .. and a gai qwhene. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxiii, Hit is atte the quene wille. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 9 The Lorde Scales, the Quenes brother, was sent thedere. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 32 Dew obedience .. to kingis, quenis, princes, and prelatis. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 19 The King doth keepe his Reuels here to night, Take heed the Queene come not within his sight. 1628 MILTON *Vacat. Exerc.* 47 Then sing of secret things .. And last of Kings and Queens and Hero's old. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 29 My memorial which was given to the queen. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 385 His sister waited in Vittoria .. in order to enter France as queen.

c. With additions, as *queen-consort, -dowager,* †*-dowrier, -rectrix, -regent, -regnant, -widow*: see CONSORT, etc.; also QUEEN-MOTHER.

1555 [see DOWRIER]. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn, 1860) 311 To remain with the queen dowager her mother. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 198 A late Queen-Rectrix. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 42 The queen dowager was with child, and would bring forth a prince. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 212 The queen of England is either queen regent, queen consort, or queen dowager. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvii, Since Margaret of Anjou, no queen-consort had exercised such weight in the political affairs of England. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidem. Brit.* 288 The queen-widow (mother of Edward V) had died of the plague.

3. As a title, placed immediately before a personal name († in OE. immediately after it); also *the queen*, before or after the name (now *arch.*). See also QUEEN ANNE.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 3 Þær wearð Marsepia sio cwen ofslaȝen. *c* 893 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 888 Æþelswiþ cuen, sio wæs Ælfredes sweostor cyninges. *a* 1121 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1097 Malcomes sunu cynges & Margarite þære cwenan. *c* 1205 LAY. 2122 Hit is icleped Wales for þere quen Galoes. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 74 Whene Guenore ful gay, grayþed in þe myddes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 165 Þan þe queene Emme gaf unto seynt Swithyn nyne maneres. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pylgr.* (1851) 4 Lasheles, where lyethe quene Elyanour of Englonde. 1572 *Memorial in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 23 Young Quein Marie. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gent. Dancing-Master* v. i. 95 You must .. furnish as becomes one of my Quality; for don't you think we'll take up with your old Queen Elizabeth Furniture. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Queen Elizabeth's Pocket-pistol*, a Brass-Cannon of a prodigious Length at Dover-Castle. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* i, News? Why, Madam, Queen Elizabeth's dead. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxvii. 270 We will leave the modern world to themselves; and be Queen Elizabeth's women. 1847 WORDSW. *Ode Install. Pr. Albert* ad. fin., The pride of the islands, Victoria the Queen. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 733/2 Queen Charlotte's ware, now known by the contracted title [Queensware].

4. With specification of the people, country, etc. ruled over by a queen or by the king her consort, as *Queen of Scots, of France.* Also *Queen of Spain* (see quot. 1866 and FRITILLARY 2).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 42 Cuen suð-dæles arises .. in dom. *c* 1205 LAY. 4570 He þohte to habben Delgan to quene of Denemarke. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 296 Hu ma it ben, Adam ben king and eue quuen Of alle ðe ðinge in

werlde hen. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 63, I..wolde she were of all Europe the queene. *c*1440 *Generydes* 17 His doughter quene of Inde. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 2 The maist excellent and gracius Souerane, Marie Quene of Scottis. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 11 He .. made her Of lower Syria, Cyprus, Lydia, absolute Queene. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 13 One speaks the glory of the British Queen. 1770 *Ann. Reg.* 102 Died lately, at her hut at Norwood, Bridget, the Queen of the Gipseys. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 200 Her Majesty or her successors, kings or queens of the realm. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxx, If by the 'Queen of Spain' you mean that common brown little butterfly.

5. *transf.* A female whose rank or pre-eminence is comparable to that of a queen.

a. Applied to the Virgin Mary, esp. in phr. as *Queen of glory, grace, heaven, paradise, women*, etc.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 276 Seo cleneste cwen ofer eorþan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 105 Þa ealra fremnena cwen cende þone soþan scyppend. *a*1240 *Ureisun in Cott. Hom.* 195 Ich ðe bidde holi heouene kwene. *c*1325 *Song Virg.* 33 in *O. E. Misc.* 195 Leuedi quene of parays. *c*1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 26 Þat he in weding borne was of mary, þe quene of grace. *c*1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 2 O blisful queene, of queenes Emperice. *c*1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 261 Quhen scho him saw scho thankit hewynnis queyn. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 37 Haile, qwene serene! Haile, mosteamene! 1604 E.G.[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. xxvii. 582 The favour which the Queene of glorie did to our men. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* V. i, To Mary-queen the praise be yeven. 1840 I. TAYLOR *Ancient Chr.* (1842) II. ii. 169 Our Queen, though the Queen of heaven as well as of earth [etc.].

b. Applied to the goddesses of ancient religions or mythologies; also in phrases, as *queen of heaven, love, marriage*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* vii. 18 That thei make sweete cakis to the quen of heuene. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 73 Thare saw I Nature, and [als dame] Venus quene. 1590-20 — *Poems* xlviii. 63 Haill princes Natur, haill Venus luvis queine. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 251 Poor queen of love, in thine own law forlorn! 1608 — *Per.* II. iii. 30 By Juno, that is queen of marriage. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativity* 201 Mooned Ashtaroth, Heavn's Queen and Mother both. 1809 in *Spirit Pub. Trnls.* (1810) XIII. 328 O Venus, Queen of Dirty Lane. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Hom. Venus* 13 Diana, golden-shafted queen.

c. Applied to a woman as a term of endearment and honour.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 41 O Queene of Queenes, how farre dost thou excell, No thought can thinke. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. i. 12, I would not change this hue, Except to steale your thoughts, my gentle Queene. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 165 Queens you must always be; queens to your lovers; queens to your husbands and your sons.

d. A woman who has pre-eminence or authority in a specified sphere. † *Queen of the Bean*: see BEAN 6 c. *Queen of Hearts* (cf. 8 b). *Queen of the May*: see MAY.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 171, I was the lord of this fair mansion .. Queen o'er myself. 1608 — *Per.* II. iii. 17 Come, queen o' the feast, For, daughter, so you are, *c*1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xii. (1650) 13 The Lady Elizabeth, which .. is called .. for her winning Princely comportment, the Queen of Hearts. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* III. 53 Shee thought to triumph over all her Competitors and be Queen of the Bean. 1816 KEATS *To my Brother George* 87 Upon a morn in May .. that lovely lass Who chosen is their queen. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II. 394 The Twelfth-night Queen of Hearts. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* ii, Isabel.. The queen of marriage, a most perfect wife. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. xiv, Lady Selina Vipont was one of the queens of London.

6. Applied to things: a. Anything personified as a woman and looked upon as the chief, *esp.* the most excellent or beautiful, of its class.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xvii. (1889) 84 Ealdorlicra lealdra cwen and modor ofermodignyss ys. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Meiðhad þe is cwen of alle mihtes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 10 Þe kuen of uirtues, dame charite. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 82 There saw I May, of myrthfull monethis quene. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 333/2 That noble ground and quene of prouinces. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vi. 93 This river (which in my opinion, deserves well the name of Empresse and Queene of all flouds). *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 6 Paris, the queen of cities. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 286 The 'lady fern' .. sometimes called the 'Queen of Ferns'. 1886 E. MILLER *Text. Guide* 75 The Peshito has been called 'The Queen of Versions'.

b. That which in a particular sphere has pre-eminence comparable to that of a queen.

Queen of heaven, night, the tides, the moon. *Queen of the meadows*, MEADOW-SWEET. *Queen of the prairie*, an American herbaceous plant, *Spiræa lobata* (*N. O. Rosaceæ*).

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* Prol. 153 Synthea, the hornit nychtis quene. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxix. (1633) 1043 Called in English Meadow Sweet and Queene of the Medowes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 116 Each your doing..Crownes what you are doing..That all your Actes, are Queenes. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 45 Great and glorious Rome, Queen of the Earth. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxx, The Queen of tides on high consenting shone. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* II. § 52 The Emperor travelled .. to Venice: he there admired the marble palaces of the Queen of the Adriatic. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 9 Destined .. to become the Queen of the Mediterranean. 1883 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grant* II. 18 Bushes of meadow-sweet, or queen-of-the-meadow, as it is called in Scotland.

7. The perfect female of bees, wasps, or ants.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* 1 Of the nature and properties of Bees, and of their Queene. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 352 The same Tune..In which the Bees.. For their Dismission to their Queen entreat. 1724 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 54 The Male Wasps are lesser than the Queens. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 124 The working ants having..deposed their queens. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 39 Around them both Sweet thoughts would swarm as bees about their queen. 1892 LUBBOCK *Beaut. Nat.* 60 The working Ants and Bees always turn their heads towards the Queen.

8. In games. a. In chess: The piece which has greatest freedom of movement, and hence is most effective for defending the king, next to which it is placed at the beginning of the game. Also, the position on the board attained by a pawn when it is queened (see QUEEN *v.* 4).

Queen's bishop, knight, pawn, etc.: cf. KING 9 a. *Queen's gambit*: see GAMBIT. † *To make a Queen* = QUEEN *v.* 4.

*c*1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxi. 71 (Harl. MS.) The fifthe [piece] is þe quene, that goth fro blak to blak, or fro white to white, and is yset beside þe kyng. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii. B iij b, Thus ought the Quene be maad; She ought to be a fayr Lady sittyng in a chayer [etc.]. 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Playe of Cheasts* C v, Thou shalte playe thy queenes Paune one steppe geuing him checke by discouery of thy queenes Bishoppe. 1597 G. B. *Ludus Schacciæ* A 4 When he [the pawn] can..arrive at the last ranke of his enemies he is chosen and made..the Queene. *a* 1689 *Pug. Statesmen* vi. in *Coll. Poems Popery* 8/2 So have I seen a King on Chess ..His Queen and Bishops in distress. 1735 BERTIN *Chess* 38 The Queens Gambet, which gives a Pawn with a design to catch her adversary's Queen's Rook. 1761 HOYLE *Chess* 51 The exact Number of Moves, before you can make a Queen. 1773 PHILIDOR *Chess Analysed* 13 The King's Pawn makes a Queen, and wins the Game. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 640 He should take the adversary's pawns, and move the others to queen. 1822 W. LEWIS *Elem. Game Chess* 149 If a Pawn be on a Rook's file it will go to Queen. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 169, I think I will take the queen's pawn. 1894 J. MASON *Principles Chess* 77 Just as the foremost [Pawn] is but a square from Queen.

b. In ordinary playing-cards: A card bearing the figure of a queen, of which there are four in each pack, ranking next to the kings.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. ii. 29 There is five trumps beside the queene. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 123 This Queene I haue more then my owne..Giue me the stocke. 1712-4 POPE *Rape of Lock* III. 88 The Knave of Diamonds .. wins .. the Queen of Hearts. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 141 The Queen of Clubs is called in Northamptonshire, Queen Bess. 1826 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 39 Like the Italians and Germans, they [the Spaniards] have no Queen in the Pack. 1885 R. A. PROCTOR *Whist* 5, I lead Ace, and follow with Queen of my best suit.

9. Technical uses. a. *pl.* One of the classes into which fullers' teasels are sorted (see quot.).

1813 T. RUDGE *Gen. View Agric. Glouc.* 150 The produce of the second and subsequent cuttings are sorted, according to their size, into Queens, which are the best teazles; Middlings..and Scrubs.

b. A roofing-slate, measuring three feet by two.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 622 Slaters class the Welsh slates in the following order: Doubles, Ladies, .. Queens. 1893 J. BROWN *Open. Railw. to Belabole* xxiii, We've countess, duchess, queens and rags.

c. *pl.* A class of apples, the rennets (q.v.).

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 426 Apples are classed as pippins or seedlings,..rennets or queens, specked fruits.

10. a. A name of the scallop and cockle. = QUIN.

1803 G. MONTAGU *Testacea Brit.* I. 146 *Pecten opercularis* ..in Devonshire and Cornwall is..known by the name of Frills or Queens. 1883 N. JOLY *Man before Metals* II. i. 200 Several molluscs, especially oysters, .. mussels, queens, whelks, and snails.

b. A local name for the smear-dab.

1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Sea Fishes* 100 *Queens*: a Fish thinner than a Plaise. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 Jan. 6/1 The..lemon-dab or queen.

11. A female cat. (Cf. *queen-cat* in 13.)

1898 *Bishopsgate Cats* in *Ladies' Field* 6 Aug. 378/1 A few outdoor houses for the queens are used.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

12. General combs. a. appositive, as *queen-bride, -county, -galley, -moon, -rose, -spirit, -spouse, -strumpet*. b. attrib., as *queen-craft, -features*. c. objective, as *queen-killing*.

1606 *Proc. agst. late Traitors* 105 That King-killing and Queen-killing was not indeed a doctrine of theirs. 1634 FORD *Perk. Warbeck* III. ii, This new queen-laide must henceforth be no more My daughter. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1662) I. 67 She [Q. Elizabeth] was well skilled in the Queen-craft. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 36 Haply the Queen-Moon is on her throne. 1846 BROWNING *Lett.* 16 June (1899) II. 241 You must..add the queen-rose to his garland. 1863 *Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 502 The queen-strumpet of modern history. 1880 HAY *Pike County Ball.* 113 The still queen-features glorious In the dawn of love's first gleams. 1888 TH. WATTS in *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 224/2 See how the four queen-galleys ride.

13. Special combs.: † queen-apple, an early variety of apple; queen-bee, a fully developed female bee; also *transf.*; queen-bird, a swan; queen-cage, an apparatus for conveying or transferring a queen-bee to a hive; queen-cake, a small currant-cake, usually heart-shaped; queen-cat = QUEEN 11; queen-cell, a cell in a bee-hive, in which the queen is reared; queen closer, a quarter of a brick, used in building to 'close' the end of a course (see CLOSER[2] 3); queen-conch, a large marine shell, *Strombus gigas*; queen-excluder, a device in a bee-hive to prevent the passage of the queen without excluding the workers (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*); queen-fish, a small edible fish (*Seriphus politus*) found along the Pacific coast of America (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); † queen-gold, a former revenue of the king's consort, consisting of one-tenth on certain fines paid to the king; queen-lily, a Peruvian ornamental flowering plant of the genus *Phædranassa* (*Cent. Dict.*); queen-pigeon = *queen's pigeon* (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*); queen-stitch, a fancy stitch in embroidery; † queen-suit, a set of cards belonging to one suit, of which the queen is the highest; queen-truss, a roof-truss in which there are QUEEN-POSTS; queen-wasp, a perfect female wasp; queenwood, an Australian timber tree, *Davidsonia pruriens* (see also quot.).

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 43 Tho would I seeke for 'Queene apples vnrype. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 511 Few Fruits are coloured Red within; The Queen apple is. 1707 MORTIMER *Husbandry* 537 The Queen Apple, those..of the Summer kind, are good Cyder Apples, mix'd with others. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* I. A 3 The *Q[u]eene-bee is a Bee of a comely and stately shape. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Queen-bee*, a term given by late writers to what used to be called the *king-bee*. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xiii, Sweet Adeline, amidst the gay world's hum, Was the Queen-Bee. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 286 Repeating..as we met the *Queen-birds, 'The swans on fair St. Mary's lake'. 1875 J. HUNTER *Manual Bee-keeping* 82 There are many more *Queen cages in use, and..there is no reason why any Bee-keeper should not make modifications. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 272 To make *Queen Cakes. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xii, When I've done eating this one queen-cake more. 1691 RAY *N.C. Words, Wheen-cat*, a *queen-cat. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 143, I had the satisfaction of seeing that one *queen-cell had been commenced. 1842 59 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) § 1296 It becomes necessary near the angles to interpose a quarter brick..called a *queen closer. 1813 *Sketches Character* (ed. 2) I. 130 That *Queen Conch wants only colouring to persuade us it is a real one. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 304 Some years ago the queen-conch (a shell with a delicate pink lining) was in great demand. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 36 *Queen gold is a Royal duty of Ten in the Hundred. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 221 The queen..is intitled to an antient perquisite called queen-gold or *aurum reginæ*. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 218 *note*, In 1255 the citizens refused to pay queen-gold. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 192 *Queen Stitch. Also known as Double Square. [Description follows.] 1744 HOYLE *Piquet* 9 The younger-hand is generally to carry Guards to his *Queen-suits. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 71. 1724 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 59 The *Queen-Wasps..were weak, and did not buz long. 1827 E. BEVAN *Honey-Bee* 187 The queen-wasp, were unusually numerous in the spring of that year. 1882 OGILVIE (citing Weale), *Queen-wood*, a name sometimes given to woods of the greenheart and cocoa-wood character, imported from the Brazils.

14. Combinations with queen's. a. In titles or appellations, with the sense of 'belonging to, in the service of, the queen', 'royal' (cf. KING'S), as *Queen's advocate, bench, counsel, English, evidence, highway, keys, letter, messenger, pay, peace, prison, servant, wardrobe*: see these words.

In these terms, as in many of those given under b, the use of *queen's* in place of *king's* is largely or entirely a result of the long reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901).

b. queen's allowance (see quot.); queen's arm, a musket; † queen's cloth (?); queen's colours, one of the pair of colours carried by a regiment, the royal colours; queen's cushion, a seat (for a girl) made by the crossed hands of two persons (Jamieson, 1808); † queen's evil = king's evil, scrofula; queen's gambit: see GAMBIT; queen's game: see DOUBLET 3 b; † queen's head, a postage stamp; queen's metal, an alloy of tin, antimony, bismuth, and lead; queen's own, Government property or provisions (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); queen's parade, the quarter-deck (*ibid.*); queen's pigeon, a large and beautiful crested pigeon of the Papuan region, *Goura Victoriæ*; queen's pipe, a furnace formerly used for destroying smuggled or damaged tobacco; queen's shilling, a shilling formerly given to a recruit when enlisting; † queen's stuff (?); queen's tobacco pipe = *queen's pipe*; queen's ware, (*a*) a cream-coloured kind of Wedgwood ware; (*b*) a kind of stone-ware; queen's weather, fine weather; queen's yellow, turpeth mineral, used as a yellow pigment.

1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 32 *fn.* *Queen's allowance, an allowance in aid of the expenses of the officers' mess. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. *The Courtin'*, The ole *queen's-arm that gran'ther Young Fetched back from Concord busted. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 607 19 *Regilla*, a *Quenyscloth. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/2 The curinge of *Queenes evil. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xii. 58 For the Queenes euill [*margin* The Kinges euill]. *c*1554 *Interlude of Youth* C iij, I can teache you to play at the dice, At the *quenes game and at the Irysshe. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Witts Pilgr.* (1878) 52 D. Here Love at tick-tack plaies, or at Queen's-game, But Irish hates. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xv. (1850) 45 Notes it would not do to stick a penny *Queen's Head upon. 1860 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secr.* i. (1871) 16, I must have a queen's head to write to Mamma. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 652 *Queen's metal..serves also for teapots and other domestic utensils. 1856 MILLER *Inorg. Chem.* II. 930 Another alloy, which is intermediate in properties between pewter and Britannia metal, is called Queen's metal. 1882 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 25 Jan. 8/1 Abolition of the '*Queen's Pipe'. 1882 J. ASHTON *Soc. Life Reign Q. Anne* II. 220 The *Queen's shilling once being taken..there was no fail for the recruit, unless

he was bought out. 1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 428, 16 fine brocaded *queens stuffs. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 17 The damaged tobacco thus removed is consumed in a furnace..jocularly termed the '*queen's tobacco-pipe'. 1782 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 320 Delft ware is fired by a heat of 40 or 41°; cream-coloured or *Queen's ware, by 86°. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 79 English goods .. hard and queen's ware; cloths and cottons. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 49/2 Sanitary appliances in action, and general Queen's Ware. 1899 *Johannesburg Star* (weekly ed.) 22 Apr., Although the wind is rather high, *Queen's weather prevails. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1054 **Queen's Yellow* is an antient name of Turbith Mineral, or yellow subsulphate of mercury. 1851-61 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 70 When canaries are 'a bad colour'..they are re-dyed, by the application of..'Queen's Yellow',

c. in names of plants, as †**queen's balm**, alyssum; **queen's berry**, the cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*; **queen's cushion**, cut-leaved saxifrage (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **queen's delight**, an American euphorbiaceous plant, *Stillingia sylvatica* (*ibid.*); **queen's flower**, an Indian tree (*Lagerstræmia Flos-Reginæ*) with beautiful rose-coloured flowers (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **queen's gilliflower** or **July-flower**, dame's violet, *Hesperis Matronalis*; †**queen's herb**, tobacco (see Queen-mother 4); **queen's pincushion**, the flowers of the guelder rose (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886); **queen's root** = *queen's delight* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858); **queen's violet** = *queen's gilliflower*.

1767 Abercrombie *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 735/1 List of Hardy Annuals .. *Alysson*, or mad-wort, **Queen's Balm*. 1861 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 221 It is the cloud-berry or *queen's-berry. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 96 Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots. *Queenes gilleflowers. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxxii. (1633) 461 Dames Violets or Queenes Gilloflours. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Queen's July-flower. 1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* II. lxxvi. 42 Some haue called this Hearbe the *Queenes herbe, because it was firste sente vnto her. [1894 S. J. Weyman *Man in Black* 60 You take the Queen's herb, you sneeze.] 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* Index (1733), *Queen's Violet, *vide* Hesperis.

Queen (kwīn), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *To queen it*: To be a queen; to act or rule as queen; to have pre-eminence like a queen.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 460 Ile Queene it no inch farther, But milke my Ewes, and weepe. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 37 A threepence bow'd would hire me Old as I am, to Queene it. 1790 Burns *Prol. Theatre Dumfries* 2 Yon great city That queens it o'er our taste. 1818 Milman *Samor* 7 Her milk-white neck embour'd in arching spray, Queens it along the waters. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxvi, The imperious Vashti is left to queen it in solitude. 1894 Mrs. F. Elliot *Roman Gossip* vi. 181 Josephine was queening it at the Tuileries.

b. *absol.* in same sense. *rare.*

1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* IV. ii, 'I can scarce queen while Warwick is minister', said Elizabeth.

2. *trans.* To make (a woman) a queen. Also *fig.*

1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* II. i, This Dame Woodville, whom I queened. 1880 Lady Martin *Shaks. Fem. Char.* 120 That passionate childlike loving queens her in his sight.

3. To rule over as a queen.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xvi. (1850) 182 As the moon doth Queen the night. 1843 E. Jones *Poems, Sens. & Event* 115 His will, a trembling rudder She held to play with, or to queen.

4. *Chess.* To advance (a pawn) to the opponent's end of the board, where it acquires the power of, and is replaced by, a queen or such other piece as the player may choose. Also *absol.*

1789 Twiss *Chess* II. 155 *Damer le Pion*, literally *to queen the Pawn*, is a French expression. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 640 note, *To queen* is to make a queen. 1808 *Studies Chess* I. 219 The pawn is queened, and wins the game. 1848 H. R. Agnel *Chess* 63 You..queen your Pawn, and instead of claiming a Queen, you take a Knight. 1894 J. Mason *Principles Chess* 88 That the player who Queens first wins is a rule.

b. *intr.* Of a pawn: To reach the position at which it acquires the power of a queen.

1894 J. Mason *Principles Chess* 61 Attacking the Pawn, and taking it on the next move, whether it queens or not.

5. To supply (a hive) with a queen-bee.

1884 *Bee-keeping* (*Brit. Bee-keepers' Assoc.*) 27 The bees came up..I lifted the card, she was welcomed, and the hive was now queened.

Hence **Queened** *ppl. a.*, **Queening** *vbl. sb.*

1860 Staunton *Chess Praxis* iv. 41 The spirit of the modern game is to regard the Queening of a Pawn as the highest feat a player can accomplish. *Ibid.* 43 White can win the game by converting a 'Queened Pawn' into a Bishop.

Queen Anne. The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland who reigned from 1702 to 1714.

Queen Anne is dead: a phrase implying stale news (cf. Queen 3, quot. 1738). *Queen Anne's bounty*: see Bounty 5 a. *Queen Anne's free gift*: see quot. 1867.

1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Acc. New Play*, Lord Brougham, it appears, isn't dead, though Queen Anne is. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* lxxiii, On which my lady cried petulantly, 'Oh Lord, Queen Anne's dead, I suppose.' 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Queen Anne's Free Gift*, a sum of money formerly granted to surgeons annually, in addition to their monthly twopences from each man.

b. *attrib.* as an epithet of the style of furniture, buildings, etc., characteristic of Queen Anne's reign, or of things made in this style. Also *absol.*

1881 A. Lang *Library* 36 What furniture-dealers indifferently call the 'Queen Anne' or the 'Chippendale' style.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 560/2 In all Queen Anne buildings the architecture is *appliqué*. However, to disparage Queen Anne is not to explain its acceptance.

Hence **Queen Anneified** *a.*, in Queen Anne style; **Queen Anneism**, employment of, or preference for, a Queen Anne style; **Queen Anneist, -ite**, one who adopts or favours this style.

a 1878 Sir G. Scott *Recoll.* ix. (1879) 375 The Queen-Anne-ites soon threw off this disguise. 1879 *Athenæum* No. 2696. 818 Even Queen-Anne-ism should draw the line somewhere. 1887 J. C. Robinson in *Times* 17 Aug. 5/4 All architects, Gothic, Classic, and Queen Anneists alike. 1889 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* 43 'Drinking the waters' sounded fashionable and Queen Anneified.

Queendom (kwī·ndəm). [f. Queen *sb.* + -dom.]

1. The country ruled over by a queen. Also *fig.*

1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Ivstine* II. 9 The Queendome was governed by two of the foure Sisters. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 75 It has been fatal and ruinous to these Queendoms already. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 248 Ours is a literary kingdom, or rather, queendom. 1873 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xxxiii. (1896) II. 217 She should as seldom leave it [her home] as a queen her queendom.

2. The position of a queen; queenhood.

1657 Trapp *Comm. Esther* ii. 12 Whereby they might get the Kings favour and attaine to the Queendome. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Dead Pan* xi, Will thy queendom all lie hid Meekly under either lid? *c* 1861 Mrs. Craik *Eliz. & Vict.* (1870) 121 Womanhood is higher than queendom. 1877 G. Macdonald *Marquis of Lossie* xl, [The moon] shone out fair and clear, in conscious queendom of the night.

Queenhood (kwī·nhud). [f. as prec. + -hood.] The rank or dignity of a queen; queenly estate.

1589 Tennyson *Enid* 176 She..with all grace Of womanhood and Queenhood, answered him. 1885 Mrs. Lynn Linton in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 629 Her queenhood was not real. 1894 Ralph in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 338 Thousands of tiny flowers, over which the wood-violet, the strawberry, and the arbutus struggle for queenhood.

Queening (kwī·niŋ). Also 5 **quenyng**, 7 **queenen**. [? f. Queen *sb.* + -ing³.] A variety of apple. Cf. Winter-queening.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 Eke the frutis wiche more comon be, Quenyngez, pechis, costardes, *etiam* wardons. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* v. ii. (1818) 262 'Tis not the lasting deuzan I require, Nor yet the red-cheeked queening. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. iii. 48 The Queening, is a fair red striped Apple, and beautiful in its Season, being a kind of Winter Fruit. 1698 M. Lister *Journ. Paris* (1699) 194 It was the White Queenen (or *Calvil d'Este*) the Stem of the bigness only of my Thumb. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk., Queening*, a fine-flavoured sweet apple, common in the cider-orchards.

†**Queenist.** *Obs. rare.* = Queenite (applied to partisans of Mary, Queen of Scots).

1563 Winzet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 59 Thai wold mok ws on lyke manere, and call ws Kingistis and Queneistis. 1584 Calderwood in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* I. 426 In their places entered..Queenists, such as employed their witts and force with his Mother against himself.

Queenite. [f. Queen *sb.* + -ite.] One of the partisans of a queen, *esp.* of Queen Caroline against George IV, or of Queen Isabella of Spain against Don Carlos.

1820 J. Jekyll *Corr.* iii. (1894) 106 Fourteen at table.. mixed of Queenites and Anti-Queenites. 1837 Major Richardson *Brit. Legion* v. (ed. 2) 132 The inhabitants of Vitoria are infinitely more Carlists than Queenites. 1859 Dr. Buckingham *Mem. Geo. IV*, I. 87 Theodore Hook.. made the respectable portion of the Queenites heartily ashamed of their cause.

attrib. 1839 Thackeray *Major Gahagan* iii, A troop of the Queenite lancers [in Spain].

Queenless, *a.* [-less.] Having no queen.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 29/1 They may learn what happens to the queenless swarm. 1880 Lubbock in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 176, I procured a queen..and put her with some honey in a queenless nest. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 252 Gladis hung the cage for one day in her queenless hive.

Hence **Queenlessness.**

1884 *Bee-keeping* (*Brit. Bee-keepers' Assoc.*) 26 With me queenlessness presents the worst of all difficulties.

Queenlet. [-let.] A petty queen.

1833 Carlyle *Diderot* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 33 The whole North swarms with kinglets and queenlets of the like temper. 1899 *Month* Apr. 429, I thought this queenlet lived among the forest folk.

Queenlike, *a.* [-like.] Like a queen; majestic, haughty, etc., as a queen; queenly.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* x. 117 Istrad likewise hies Unto the Queen-like Cluyd. 1670 Hannah Wolley (*title*) The Queen-like Closet; or Rich Cabinet stored with all manner of Rare Receipts. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 200 With queenlike indifference she cast it from her hand. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 310 The most queen-like woman I had ever known.

Queenliness (kwī·nlinés). [f. Queenly *a.* + -ness.] The condition or quality of being queenly.

1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. 290 Casting around, as it were, an odour of queenliness. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 446 If she [Elizabeth] once broke the silence, it was with a flash of her old queenliness. 1875 Browning *Inn Album* iv, The lady's proud pale queenliness of scorn.

Queenly (kwī·nli), *a.* [f. Queen *sb.* + -ly¹. OE. had *cwénlic* in the sense of 'feminine'.]

1. Belonging to, appropriate to, a queen.

c 1540 Cromwell *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Burnet *Rec.* (1719) I. III. 193, I answered and said..that I thought she had a Queenly manner. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. D iij, He deprived her of all queenly honour. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 546 Whether they shal be eyther of regal, quenely, or imperial dignitie. 1849 W. M. W. Call *Reverberations* ii. 2 Soon Alcestis .. With a queenlier presence .. Stept forth.

1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 133 In the *Odyssey* Helen reappears full of queenly dignity.

2. Resembling a queen; queenlike. Also *fig.*

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 87 That queenly flower becomes the water. 1854 Doran *Habits & Men* 104 Anne of Denmark..did not look queenly even in Elizabeth's robes. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 33 It had brought forth its queenly leaves and its kingly fruit.

Comb. 1871 Amy Dutton *Streets & Lanes* I. 32 A queenly-looking old lady.

So **Queenly** *adv.*, in the manner of a queen.

a 1851 Moir *To a wounded Ptarmigan* vi, The wild swan from the lake, Ice-unfetter'd oar'd it queenly. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 169 Queenly responsive when the loyal hand Rose..as she past.

Queen-mother. [See Queen 2 c.]

1. A queen dowager who is the mother of the reigning sovereign.

1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* II. lxxvi. 43 b He .. did sende it to kyng Fraunces the seconde, and to the Queene Mother. 1664-5 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 106 Mr. Povy carried me to Somerset House and showed me the Queene-Mother's Chamber. 1768 H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* 98 Why was not the queen-mother applied to..for his support and education? 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* xi. 177 A usurpation by the queen-mother for six years follows.

2. A queen who is a mother. Also applied to a queen-bee, and *fig.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 190 Let his Queene Mother all alone intreat him To shew his Greefes. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Myrtle-Grove* 9 Clarinda rose .. Like the Queen-mother of the Stars above. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xviii. 118 The first fruits of the queen-mother's vernal parturition assist her. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 5/1 For more than sixty years the Queen-mother has gone in and out among generations of Windsor people.

3. a. A variety of plum. **b.** A variety of pear.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 233/2 Plums,..Saint Julian, Queen Mother. 1767 J. Abercrombie *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 673 Peais, .. Queen mother, Myrobalan [etc.]. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 86 A damascen plum .. does pretty well indeed in a tart, but .. to compare it with the queen mother, the padrigons [etc.].

4. *attrib.*, as †**queen-mother herb**, 'queen's herb', tobacco (Minsheu *Ductor* 1617). *Obs.*

So called after Catherine de Medici, to whom it was sent by Nicot, then ambassador in Portugal (1559-61).

Queen-post. [Cf. King-post.] One of two upright timbers in a roof-truss, which are framed above into the rafters and below into the tie-beam, at points equidistant from its middle or ends.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 127 The use of the queen-posts is similar to that of the king-posts; viz. for furnishing a general support for the principals. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 72 When the king-post is not thought to be sufficient to support the pressure .. Queen-posts .. may be used. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. iv. 162 This [roof] is very strong and massive, with tie-beams and queen posts.

attrib. 1836 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) 394 A king-post roof has one vertical post in each truss, a queen-post roof has two.

Queenship (kwī·nʃip). [f. Queen *sb.* + -ship.]

1. The dignity or office of a queen.

1536 Anne Boleyn in Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 447 Neither did I .. forget my self in my exaltation, or received Queenship. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., to Julia* (1869) 28 For thy queen-ship on thy head is set Of flowers a sweet commingled coronet. 1848 Faber *Spir. Confer.* (1861) 146 What name can we give to a queenship so grand? 1876 J. Ellis *Cæsar in Egypt* 83 Hast thou not saved my State..And given me Queenship?

2. The personality of a queen; (her) majesty.

1603 Drayton *Heroical Ep.* xiii. 107 Y faith her Queeneship little Rest should take. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxii. (1737) 101 We..thank'd her Queenship. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 91 It was my Ladyship, I presume, that put her in mind of Cleopatra, no Disparagement to her Queenship.

Queer (kwīer), *a.*[1] Forms: 6 **queir**, **queyr**, **que(e)re**, 7 **quer**, 7– **queer**. [Of doubtful origin. Commonly regarded as a. G. *quer* (MHG. *twer*; see Thwart), cross, oblique, squint, perverse, wrongheaded; but the date at which the word appears in Sc. is against this, and the prominent sense does not precisely correspond to any of the uses of G. *quer*. There are few examples prior to 1700.]

1. Strange, odd, peculiar, eccentric, in appearance or character. Also, of questionable character, suspicious, dubious.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 218 Heir cumis our awin queir Clerk. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 43 The cadgear,.. Calland the colgear ane knaif and cultoun full queyr. 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 21 Yᵉ Chronycles..contayne muche more truthe than their quere legendes. 1598 Marston *Pygmal.* i. 138 Show thy queere substance, worthlesse, most absurd. 1621 W. Yonge *Diary* 27 Aug. (Camden) 43 The emperor is in that quer case, that he is not able to bid battle. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* 109 That the world may see what queer hypocrites his attendants were. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 474 ¶ 2 Let me be known all at once for a queer Fellow, and avoided. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 224, I have heard of many queer Pranks among my Bedfordshire Neighbours. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxix, It was a queer fancy..but he was a queer subject altogether. 1870 H. Smart *Race for Wife* I, In the queer old room with its still queerer attempts at decoration.

absol. 1826 Scott *Woodstock* (1894) II. 19 His appearance bordered..upon what is vulgarly called the queer.

2. Not in a normal condition; out of sorts; giddy, faint, or ill: *esp.* in phr. *to feel* (or *look*) *queer*. Also *slang*: Drunk.

1800 W. B. Rhodes *Bomb. Fur.* I. (1830) 8 We feel ourselves a little queer. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 285 Galloping..with a rummish team, and himself queer. 1848

DICKENS *Dombey* i, I am so very queer that I must ask you for a glass of wine and a morsel of that cake. 1885 Miss BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. i. 39 That business on the railway was enough to make any man feel queer.

3. *Queer Street*: An imaginary street where people in difficulties are supposed to reside; hence, any difficulty, fix, or trouble, bad circumstances, debt, illness, etc. *slang*.

1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* IV. vii, You are in the wrong box—planted in Queer Street, as we say in London. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Queer Street is full of lodgers just at present. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* i. (ed. 2) 11 The more it looks like Queer Street, the less I ask.

4. *Comb.*, as *queer-looking, -shaped, -tempered*.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 171 A little, modest, queer-looking brown girl. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, You are the longest-headed, queerest-tempered, old coiner of gold and silver there ever was. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 105/1 The queer-shaped flints.

Queer, *a.*[2] *Thieves' cant.* Forms: 6 quyor, quyre, 6–7 quire, quyre, 7 quoere, 9 queor. [Of obscure origin: in later use (from *c* 1700) identified in form with prec., and perh. associated with it in meaning.] Bad; worthless.

The exact sense varies with the sb.; for a list of the commonest phrases, as *queer bird, buffer, bung, cole*, etc. see the *Dict. Cant. Crew* (*a* 1700). Cf. also the sbs., as CULLIN, CULL, etc. In quot. 1561 there may be an allusion to *quire* choir.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 4 A Quire bird is one that came lately out of prison. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *To cutte quyre whyddes*, to geue euell wordes or euell languages. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* C iij b, To the quier cuffing we bing. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* IV. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 431 The Quire Cove and the Harmanbeck. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Queere*, base, Roguish, naught. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Queer-bail*, Persons of no repute, hired to bail a prisoner in any bailable case. [1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Concerning that bill-broking branch of the business... What queer bills are to be bought, and at what prices?]

b. as *sb.*: Bad money; base coin.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*

Queer (kwīəɹ), *v. slang.* [f. QUEER *a.*[1] or *a.*[2]] **1.** *trans.* **a.** To quiz or ridicule; to puzzle. **b.** To impose on, swindle, cheat.

1790 *Jackey Stander* 343 Young rascals, who are telling you.. how archly they queer attornies. 1797 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* II. 299 'You're found out, that's all', replied the turnkey, .. 'there's no queering the law'. 1812 COLMAN *Br. Grins, Two Parsons* lxviii, A shoulder-knotted puppy, with a grin, Queering the threadbare curate, let him in. 1819 BORROW *Wand. Children* in W. J. Knapp *Life* I. 64 Well, we have tramped the roads, and queered Full many a sharp and flat.

2. To spoil, put out of order.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 189 His ogles were queered .. and his head was dunned. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 190 All they [the chorus] dared do they did to 'queer' her Scene.

3. To put (one) out; to make (one) feel queer.

1845 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 34 Hallam was rather queered (it not being in his line to do anything so conspicuous). 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 362/2 It queered me to think what would happen if they were to lose foothold.

Hence **Quee'rer**, one who queers.

1812 COLMAN *Br. Grins, Two Parsons* lxxxv, These wooden wits, these quizzers, queerers, smokers.

Queer, obs. form of *quere* QUÆRE, QUIRE.

Queer(e, obs. forms of CHOIR *sb.*

† Queering, ? syncopated f. *kevering* COVERING.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 261/2 Queering is the covering of a Wall..new built, that Rain drive not into it.

Queerish (kwī·əriʃ), *a.* Also 8 quear-. [f. QUEER *a.*[1] + -ISH.] Somewhat queer.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 191 God knows the cause! but Nan looks quearish. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xlix. (1783) II. 97 Methinks the London ladies are a little queerish. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* II. vi, He called the ghost .. It had a queerish look. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 274, I myself did feel queerish and qualmy.

Hence **Quee'rishness.**

1805 RAMSAY *Scott. & Scotsmen in 18th C.* (Allardyce, 1888) I. 382 The queerishness of his countenance.

Queerister, obs. form of CHORISTER.

Queerity (kwī·əriti). Also 8 que(a)r-. [f. QUEER *a.*[1] + -ITY.] Queerness, oddity.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 17 ¶ 3 No Person .. shall be admitted without a visible Quearity in his Aspect, or peculiar Cast of Countenance. 1720-1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 303 When I survey the Querity of thy Aspect. *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 555 The pages have now and then a typographical queerity. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* II. 146 York city, teeming .. with most delightful queerities.

Queerk, obs. form of QUIRK *sb.*

Queerly (kwī·əɹli), *adv.*[1] [f. QUEER *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] Strangely, oddly.

1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 6 [He] liv'd querely. 1714 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 387 The Earl looked queerly. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 May, A sister-in-law of the queerly celebrated Miss Monckton. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 395 Names.. queerly inappropriate.

† Quee'rly, *adv.*[2] *Obs. Cant.* [f. QUEER *a.*[2]] In a bad or rascally manner.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Queere, How Queerely the Cull Touts*, how roguishly the Fellow looks.

Queerness (kwī·əɹnés). [f. QUEER *a.*[1] + -NESS.] Strangeness († reluctance); queer ways, condition, etc. Also, an instance of this.

1687 BP. TRELAWNY in *T. Papers* Camden Misc. (1853) II. 19 There seemed a greate querenesse in them to the signing of it. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 171 Queernesses I could not away with. 1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 54 The boys stared at him for his queerness. 1879 ARCH. REV *Trip Boerland* 43 Six or eight [oxen] were lying dead, and the whole..were showing unmistakable signs of queerness.

Queest (kwēst). Forms: *a.* 5 quysht(e, quyste, quiste, 7, 9 quist, quoist, (7 coist), 8 quiest, 9 quest, queist, 7– queest. *β.* 7 quees, quiese, 8–9 queese, 9 queeze, quice, quoice, etc. [ME. *quisht*, ? for **cusht*, var. of CUSHAT (OE. *cuscote, -scoote*) by elision of the second vowel. Still current in western dialects.] The ring-dove, wood-pigeon.

a. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 758 So hoot is no clonge Of foul as of the dowue, a quyshte out take. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Take quystes, an stoppe hem wyth-in wyth hole peper. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 713 The grizel Quoist. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 349 Coists or Stockdoues. 1611 COTGR., *Pharier*, a Ringdoue, Queest, Coushot, Woodculuer. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 106 The ring-dove or quiest. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 213 Hiding himself in a barn, waiting for 'queests'. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Holmby House* II. iii. 29 The quest's soft, plaintive lullaby. 1870 M. COLLINS *Vivian* II. iii. 35 As pensive as a quoist.

attrib. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxvii, The hornes of a roebuck..the feet of foure queest-doves.

β. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 244/2 The Stock Dove.. is also termed by us a Quees or Quiese. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss., Quecce.* 1895 *Bham Weekly Post* 16 Feb. 4/8 A wood-pigeon, or 'quice', as it is commonly called.

collect. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 4/1 Sitting with his gun waiting for quoice. The quoice were disappointing.

Quoet, var. COOT *sb.*[2], ankle-joint. **Quoothe,** var. QUETHE *v.* **Queeziness,** obs. f. QUEASINESS. **Queff, Quegh,** varr. QUAICH. **Quehen,** obs. f. WHEN. **Quehte,** obs. pa. t. of QUETCH *v.* **Queich,** var. QUAICH, QUEACH. **Queif,** obs. Sc. f. COIF. **Queizte,** obs. pa. t. of QUETCH *v.*

† Quoi·mish, *a.* (also 5 qweymows), obs. var. SQUEAMISH, q.v. Hence **Quoi·mishly** *adv.*

a 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 419/2 (MS. S.) Qweymows, *infra in* skeymowse, or sweymows, *abhominatus*. 1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow Night*, Ded. A ij, They queimishlie commende it for a pretie toy.

Quoine, obs. f. QUEAN, QUEEN. **Quoint,** obs. f. QUAINT *a.*; obs. pa. pple. of QUENCH; var. QUENT *v.* **Quointise,** etc.: see QUAINT-. **Queir,** obs. Sc. f. CHOIR. **Queist,** var. QUEEST. **Queit,** obs. f. QUOIT *sb.* **Queite,** obs. pa. t. of QUETCH *v.* **Queith**: see QUETHE *sb.* and *v.*

† Quek, queke. *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] A chequer or chess-board; some game played on this. Also *Queke-board.*

[1376 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 395 A pair of tables on the outside of which was painted a chequer-board that is called a 'quek'. The complainants played with the defendant Nicholas at quek.] 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11198 Rede .. On thyng that ys nat worth a lek; Pleye at the keyles & the quek. 1477 *Act 17 Edw. IV*, c. 3 Diversez novelx ymaginez jeuez appellez Cloishe Kayler half kewle Hondyn & Hondoute & Quekeborde. *a* 1500 in Freeman *Exeter* (1887) 161 Yong peple..within the said cloistre have exercised unlawful games as the toppe, queke, penny prykke.

Quek, var. of QUECK *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Quek(e, obs. forms of QUICK.

† Queke, *int. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. Du. *kweken* to quack.] An imitation of the note of a goose.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* (Harl. MS.) 594 3e queke yit saide the goos ful wele & faire.

Queken, -yn, obs. forms of QUICKEN *v.*

Quelch (kweltʃ, -tʃ), *v. rare.* Also 7 quelsh. [Related to SQUELCH as *quash, quat* to *squash, squat.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To squelch.

1659 WOOD *Life* 31 July (O. H. S.) I. 289 Some hang swinging on the gallery .. and then come quelshing downe on people's heads. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* XXXVI. (1883) 219 With the water quelching in his boots. 1896 A. J. C. HARE *Life* II. x. 277 Any good opinion of me .. was quelched by my want of admiration.

Queldepoynte: see QUILTPOINT.

† Quele, *v. Obs.* [OE. *cwelan* = OS. *quelan* to die a violent death (MDu. *quelen* to suffer, be ill), OHG. *quelen* (MHG. *queln*):—OTeut. **kwelan* from root **kwel-*: see QUELL *v.*] To die.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 272 Swa swa fixas cwelað gyf hi of wætere beoð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Du gederast mare & mare, & men cwelað on hungre. *c* 1205 LAY. 31815 Moiſ wes iwurðen; quelen þa eorles, quelen þa beornes [etc.]. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 135 in *O. E. Misc.* 112 Þat he may..god iqueme er he quele.

Quele, obs. north. form of WHEEL.

† Quelet, quylet(e. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *cueillete, cuillette*, etc.: see CULET[1].] A gathering, collection; congregation.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxiii. 36 It is forsothe of companye, and of quelet. — *Deut.* xvi. 8 The quylet of the Lord thi God. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret. Priv. Priv.* vii. 136 There shall noone quylete of auere, ne no hepe of tresure .. make his roialme ayeyne come.

Quelk-chose, var. *quelque-chose* KICK-SHAW.

Quell (kwel), *sb.*[1] *rare.* [f. QUELL *v.*[1]] Slaying, slaughter; power or means to quell.

c 1420 *Antors of Arth.* 49 (Douce MS.) Withe gret questes and quelles Bothe in frethes and felles. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 518 Through al the tyme of hys vsurped reygne neuer ceased theyre quel, murder, death & slaughter. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. vii. 72 His spungie Officers..shall beare the guilt Of our great quell. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 547 Awfully he stands, A sovereign quell is in his waving hands.

Quell, *sb.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [a. G. *quelle* spring: cf. QUELL *v.*[2]] A spring, fountain.

1894 'G. EGERTON' *Discords* 213 She was..the quell of living waters out of which he drew fresh strength for new lays.

Quell (kwel), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 cwellan, (cwoellan), 3 cwelle, -onn; 3–4 quellen, (5 qvellyn), 3–5 quelle, 5 qwelle, whell(e, 4, 6 quel, 4–quell. *Pa. t.* 1 cwealde, 3 qualde, quolde, (*pl.* cwelden, cwaldonn, qualden), 3–4 queld(e; 4– quelled, (4 -id, 6 *Sc.* -it, -yt). *Pa. pple.* 3 i-queld, 4 quelt, 6 queld, 4– quelled, (5 -et). [OE. *cwellan* = OS. *quellian* (MDu. *quellen*, Du. *kwellen*), OHG. *quellen, chellen* (MHG. *quellen* quelt, etc. G. *quälen*), ON. *kvelja* (Sw. *qvälja*, Da. *kvæle*):—OTeut. **kwaljan*, causative from the root **kwal-*: see QUALE, QUELE.]

1. *trans.* To kill, slay, put to death, destroy (a person or animal). Now *rare* or *Obs.* (in later use associated with sense 3).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlv. 342 Swelce hwa wille hi stan þæm fader..his agen beam, & hit ðonne cwelle befonan his eagum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxiv. 16 Ponne þi hine cwelst, þu nymst his blod. *c* 1205 LAY. 1752 Heo qualden [c 1275 cwelden] þa Freosce alle þa heo funden. *c* 1250 *Death* 14 in *O. E. Misc.* 168 Þe feond benched iwis þe sawle forto cwelle [*v. r.* quelle]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 170 Biddes & smale beestes wiþ his bow he quelle.. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1307 He..Bretens doun all þe bild & þe bernys quellis [*v. r.* whellis]. *c* 1520 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D vj, If he be much cruell which doth his body quell Who killeth his owne soule is much more cruell. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 20 Like barbarous miscreants, they quelled virgins vnto death. 1658 J. JONES *Cheal's Ibis* 93 Cassandrus .. was by his subjects quelled with earth. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* V. 128 Yet him the dart Quell'd not. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. i. 85, I never quell'd An enemy, save in my just defence.

absol. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 885 Pis king..bigan herne & quelle. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 292 O Fates..Quaile, crush, conclude, and quell.

† b. To dash *out*, knock *down*. (Cf. KILL *v.* 1.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 28 (46) They fyghte..And with here axes out þe braynes quelle. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 636 With mony knok the Romanes doun tha quell. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xxi, The carlis with clubbis coud udir quell Quhyle blude at breistis out bokkit.

c. To kill, destroy (a plant). *rare*[−1].

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 6 June 1775 A dry summer, no doubt, quells the roots.

2. To destroy, put an end to, suppress, extinguish, etc. (a thing or state of things, *esp.* a bad or disagreeable one, a feeling, disposition, etc.).

1385 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 751 Þat 3yre þat .. was borne oure baret to quelle. *a* 1400 *Ipotis* 314 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 345 He wente to helle, þe feendes pouȝte for to quelle. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 11 All her sodaine quips, The least whereof would quell a louers hope. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 103 Here some Commentators being not able to quell, never raise this objection. 1678 *Trans. Cri. Spain* 25 This light punishment quelled all the false reports. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 342 The captain quelled this mutiny. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 247 An indefatigable ardour, which could neither be quelled by adversity, nor satiated by success. 1832 LANDOR *Adv. Niger* II. xii. 181 We soon succeeded in quelling their fears. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 173 All opposition was quelled by fire and sword.

3. To crush or overcome (a person or thing'; to subdue, vanquish, reduce to subjection or submission; † to force down *to*.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 124 Thay did comfort vs, And maid vs fre quhen strangers did vs quell. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 670 Pompey the great quelled them first, and made them tributaries to Rome. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 173/1 (Gen. i. 27) The want of this quells them to a servile sense of their own conscious unworthiness. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 91 With side long plough to quell the flinty ground. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 320 It might enable him to quell the revolted Egyptians. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 207 The energy of William had thus thoroughly quelled all his foes.

absol. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xv, He quelled, he kept down when he could.

† 4. *intr.* = QUAIL *v.* 2, QUEAL *v. Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 8 Winters wrath beginnes to quell (*gloss.* to abate). *a* 1599 — *F. Q.* VII. vii 42 Then came old January, wrapped well .. Yet did he quake and quiver, like to quell. 1626 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 114 Where ten thousand haue died for want of this exercise, not one hath quelled which hath beene vsed in this manner.

Hence **Quelled** *ppl. a.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1324 Quykly of þe quelled dere a querré þay maked. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* iii, Her quell'd chiefs must tamely bear From braggart pride the taunting jeer.

Quell, *v.*[2] *rare.* [In first quot. app. repr. an OE. **cwellan* = OS., OHG. *quellan*: in second quot. a. G. *quellen.*] *intr.* To well out, flow.

1340 *Ayenb.* 248 Þe welle eurelestinde þet alneway kueþ and fayly ne may. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i, Out of a low cave..the great fountain rose, quelling and babbling.

Queller (kwe·lər). [OE. *cwellere* = ON. *kvellari*: see QUELL *v.*[1] and -ER[1].] One who quells, in senses of the vb.

Freq. as a second element in combs., e.g. *boy-, child-, devil-, giant-, manqueller.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. vii. (1890) 38 Se sylfa cwellere ðe hine slean sceolde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vi. 27 Se cininc..sende ænne cwellere. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 37/116 [To] losie þe quellare he was bi-take. 1388 WYCLIF *Tobit* iii. 9 Thou sleeresse [*v.r.* quellere] of thin hosebondis. *c* 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurtha* (ed. 2) 48 The ioye of the quellars and murderers. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 633 Hail Son of the most High..Queller of Satan. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 219 The promoters and quellers of the Wexford insurrection. 1881 SEELEY *Bonaparte* in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 168/2 The queller of Jacobinism..Bonaparte.

Quelling (kwe·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUELL *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. QUELL.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5996 Brenningge & robberye & quellinge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iii. 116 All the fludis walxyn reid..Of mannis quelling. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 91 The fallinge of the earth and the quellinge of the poore people. 1641 HINDE *J. Brueu* xlv. 143 The killing or quelling of many noysome lusts. 1779 HERVEY *Nav. Hist.* II. 97 The quelling of Tyrone's rebellion.

Quelling (kwe·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That quells, in senses of the vb.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 211 Through quelling cares that threat my woful wrack. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 125 b, The imaginary Prince receiued a quelling wound in his head. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii, The heaviest and most quelling tyranny. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 124 Lord Maxwell had written him a quelling letter.

† **Que·llio.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *cuello* neck, collar :—L. *collum* neck.] A Spanish ruff. Also *attrib.*

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iv, Your Hungerland bands, and Spanish quellio ruffs. 1633 SHIRLEY *Triumph Peace* 9, I ha' seene..Baboones in Quellios, and so forth. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II. i, Our rich mockado doublet, With our cut cloth-of-gold sleeves, and our quellio.

† **Quelm,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *cwelman, cwielman* (=OS. *quelmian* once in Hel.), f. *cwealm* QUALM.] *trans.* To torment; to kill, destroy.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvi. 11 Ðenedon bozan his..ðæt hie cwælmen ða rehtheortan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 63 Judas nu is cwylmed .. on þæm ecum witum. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvi. 14 He bent his bowe..þat he..quelm rightwis of hert.

Hence † **Que·lmer,** a destroyer. *Obs.*

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 709 Quelmers of chyldren, with fornycatours.

† **Quelme,** obs. variant of WHELM.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. xxv, So School-boyes do aspire With coppell'd hat to quelme the Bee.

Quelp, obs. f. WHELP. **Quelque-chose:** see KICKSHAW. **Quelt,** obs. f. KILT *sb.*

† **Queme,** *sb. Obs.* Also 2–3 cweme, 5 wheme. [App. subst. use of next.] Pleasure, satisfaction. Chiefly in phr. *to queme,* so as to please or satisfy; also, *to take to queme,* to accept.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Ne þu ne miȝt beon wel iscrifen god almihti to cweme. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1064 (Gött.) Godd toke to queme his sacrefis. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2018 Of alle scheo was most til his queme. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 624/444, I was cros to monnes quemus. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 62 Thou shall .. serue to wheme God with all thi hart.

Queme, *a. Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: *a.* 3 cweme, 3–5 queme, 4–5 quem, 5 qwem(e, 6 queeme, 7–8 *Sc.* quim, 9 *Sc.* queem. *β. north.* 5 wheme, 7 wheeme, 7–9 wheam, wheem, 8–9 whim, 9 weam, weme. [ME. *cweme, queme,* repr. OE. **cwéme* (cf. *cwéman, cwémnes*), or *gecwéme* I-QUEME = ON. *kvæm-r* (MSw. *qväm*): cf. OHG. *piquâmi* (MHG. *bequeme*, G. *bequem* = MDu. *bequame*, Du. *bekwaam*). The stem *kwæmi-* belongs to the ablaut-series of the vb. COME: for the sense cf. Goth *gaqimiþ* it is fitting, Eng. BECOME *v.* 7 ff., and L. *convenīre.*]

† **1.** Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable *to* a person. (In early use with dat. of person.) *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 466 He wass..god prest & Godd full cweme. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Þat me is quemere þat unbindeð þe bendes of wiðerfulnesse. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3764 Ðan sulde we..sen Quilc gure sal god quemest ben. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26559 To deme quic and ded als him es queme. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* l. (*Katharine*) 29 Quha sacrifice mad till hym quem. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 42 This warke to me is queme.

b. Of pleasing appearance; specious; beautiful, fair; neat, tidy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28128, I..sayd my scryft wit wordes queme Þat my syn þe lesse suld seme. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1178 Me payed ful ille to be outfleme..Fro alle þo sy3tez so quykez & queme. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6203 The whelis full wheme, all of white aumber. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2892 A newe grave fulle qweme. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss., Weam, weme,* .. tidy ..'A nice little weme packet'.

c. *dial.* Closed against or protected from the wind, snug; unruffled, smooth.

1674–91 RAY *N.-C. Words, Wheam, wheem,* near, close, so as no wind can enter it. 1820 *Marmaiden o' Clyde* in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Ballads* (1874) 93/2 Whan the year grown auld brings winter cauld We flee till our ha's sae queem. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 391 Dream that the ocean's queem.

2. Fit, fitting, suitable; convenient, handy; near at hand, close. Const. *to* or dative.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8734 Sai me nu quat yow thinc queme. *Ibid.* 8809 Þe tre was als mete and quem, Als animan þar-to cuth deme. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5078 [A way] þat to þe marche of Messedone was him mast qweme. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 60/15 Queeme, *æquus, compar.* 1674–91 RAY *N.-C. Words, Wheam, wheem,* .. very handsome and convenient for one. 1812 T. WILKINSON *Death of Roger* in Gilpin *Poetry Cumberl.* 206 How wheem to Matty's elbow draws his chair. 1882 *Lancash. Gloss., Wheem,* handy, convenient.

3. Of persons: † a. Friendly or well-disposed (*to*), intimate (*with*). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 20 That he be til us quem that day. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1763 To qwit claym all querels, & be qweme fryndes. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 145 They lefte a burges feyre and wheme, All ther schyppys for to yeme. *a* 1687 MCWARD *Contend.* 262 (Jam.) They shall fall .. into an intimacy with the malignant enemies to the work of God, and grow quim and cosh with them. 1731 *Plain Reasons Presbyt. Dissent.* 53 Quim and cosh with them.

b. Quiet, still, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*John*) 324 Sa þu wil þis folk mak quem..I sal sone consent þar-to. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss., Wheem,* smooth, demure, still, slyly quiet, mock-modest. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss., Weam* or *Weme,* quiet ..'A weme woman in a house is a jewel'.

† c. Skilled, clever; smart, active. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4202 Who is now so qweme or qwaint of his wit, That couthe mesure our might. 1611 COTGR., *Adroit,*..Handsome, nimble, wheeme, readie or quicke [etc.].

† **4.** As *adv.* = QUEMELY. *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 180 And ȝe þe bidding ȝeme of þe apostil wel & queme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xii. 6 He thristis to the levys of the ȝet, And closit queym the entre.

† **Queme,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 cwéman, 3 cweme(n, -enn; 2–3 quemen, (4–5 -yn), 3–6, 8 queme, (4 quem, quime, kueme), 5–6 queeme, (5 qw-); 3–5 qweme, (5 qwh-, wh-). *Pa. t.* 1 quemde, 1–3 cwemde, 3 cwemmde, quem-, quamede, 4 quemed, (5 -et, 6 *Sc.* -it). *Pa. pple.* 3 cwemedd, cwemmd, 3–5 quemed, (5 -yd). [OE *cwéman* (=*gecwéman* I-QUEME *v.*) f. (*ge*)*cwéme* adj.; see prec. and cf. MSw. *qvämma, qvemma,* G. *bequemen* (f. *bequem* adj.).]

1. Of persons: To please, gratify (another, esp. a superior); to act so as to please (one). Orig. const. with dat. or *to,* later with objective case.

a 750 *Blickl. Glosses* 13 in *O. E. Texts* 123 *Conplacebam,* quemde. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xix. 146 Dæt ic monnum cweme & licize. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 ȝef þu þus dost..þu quemest god. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1380 Him..Wið watres drinc ghe quemede wel. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 To..do þet kuead, uor to kueme kuead-liche to þe wordle. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 695 My fader nyl..do me grace..for ought I kan hym queme. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VIII. xiv. 342/1 We haue not gyuen hym ne wherwith to queme hym but that we take of hym. [1530 PALSGR. 676/2, *I queme,* .. This worde is nowe out of use.]

absol. c 1275 *Moral Ode* 96 in *O. E. Misc.,* Hwat schulle we beren vs bi-voren; Mid hwan schulle we queme. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lii. 6 God skatered banes of þa Unto men þat qwemes swa.

2. Of things: a. To please, to be acceptable or agreeable to (a person). Const. as prec.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Gr.) 165 Nænig man scile oft ordances ut abredan wæpnes ecgge, ðeah ðe him se wlite cweme. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 338 Seruises inedde ne cwemeð nout ure Loueide. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 578 Þy dom vs alle quemes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 273 Every newe love quemeth To him which newefongel is. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 196 Tyl it hym queme To returnyn ageyn. *a* 1500 *How the good wife* etc. in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* I. 188 A dede wele done herte it whemyth. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 15 Such merimake holy Saints doth queme [*gloss.* please]. 1602 DAVISON *Rhapsody* (1621) 53 Like peerlesse pleasures wont us for to queeme.

b. To be suitable or fitting *for.* *rare*—[1].

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3404 Paris .. Worshippit þat worthy in wedys full riche As qwemet for a qwene.

3. *trans.* To satisfy, appease, mitigate. *rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 408 Swilc tiding ðugte adam god, And sumdel queme ð his seri mod. *Ibid.* 978 At a welle quemede hire list. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* (1494) I. xxiii. 125 All the worlde outcrieth of vs tweyn Whos hatful ire by vs may nat be quemyd.

4. To join or fit closely. *Sc. rare.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. lxvii, And thame [the stones] coniunctlie ionit fast and quemit. 1808–80 JAMIESON, *To Queem,* to fit exactly; as, to *queem the mortice,* or joint in wood. Upp. Lanarks.

5. To slip in. *rare*—[0].

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *To Queme,* as to queme a Thing into one's Hand, to put it in privately.

Hence † **Quemed** *ppl. a.*; † **Que·ming** *vbl. sb.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 86 Til ihesus crist fio helle nam His quemed wid eue and adam. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlvi. 10 Noght..in schines of man queming bes him tille. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Þe ilke ssame comþ of kueade kuemynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 420/1 Qwemynge, or peesynge, *pacificacio.*

† **Que·meful,** *a. Obs.* Also quemful(l, qwem-, qweemeful. [f. QUEME *sb.* + -FUL.] Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable; kind, gracious.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Cant.* 499 Dwelland out tharof, psalme is noght quemeful til ihū crist. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxiii. 26 God..schal be quemeful to hym.

Hence † **Que·mefully** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Katharine*) 1204 To leyd oure lyff sa quemfully till hyme, þat we ma cum..to þat ioy.

Que·mely, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 qwem-, 8 wheem-, whim-, 9 queem-. [f. QUEME *a.* + -LY [2]. Cf. MSw. *qvämelika.*] In a pleasing, agreeable, or becoming manner; neatly, gently, smoothly, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 361 No þing is more resonable þan to quemely serve God. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11783 The golde was all gotyn, & the grete sommes..qwemly to-gedur. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 684 The flure..couerit full clene, Cummand fra the Cornellis closand quemely. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.), *Wheemly,* neatly. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), Whimly, softly, silently, or with little noise. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Queem,* 'The gled glides queemly alang'; the kite glides smoothly along.

So † **Que·meness,** pleasure, satisfaction. *Obs. rare.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 82 Cwemnis uncysta. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 Ne muge we noht singe þe blissfulle songes..gode to quemnesse.

Quen, obs. form of QUEEN, WHEN.

Quence, obs. form of QUENCH, QUINCE.

Quench, obs. variant of QUINCE.

Quench, *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.] The act of quenching; the state or fact of being quenched.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 284/1 [To] lye and smolder as coles doth in quenche. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 9 A whyle kepe we in quenche All this Case. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 365 A harmfull fire let runne..none came To giue it quench. 1818 T. BROWN in Welsh *Life* vi. (1845) 389 The quench Of hope..Made even the ghastly change..Seem ghastlier.

Quench (kwenʃ), *v.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* cwennkenn, 3–5 quenchen, 3–6 quenche, 4– quench, (also 4–5 qwench, whench, 5 quynche, 6 quence, -she, 7 quensh). *Pa. t.* 3 cwen(ch)te, quein(e)te, 5 queynte, 6 qwent; 4– quenched (4–5 -id, -yd). *Pa. pple.* 3 *Orm.* cwennkedd, (-enn), 4 ykuenet (-ȝt), -quenct, 4–5 (*i*)queynt, (5 yqueynte), 4–6 queint, quaynt, 6 quent; 4– quenched (4–5 -id, 5 -yd). [Early ME. *cwenken, quenchen* :—OE. **cwencan* (cf. *ácwencan* AQUENCH) :— **cwancjan,* causative form corresponding to the strong vb. *cwincan* (*ácwincan*) to go out, be extinguished = Fris. *kwinka* (see QUINKLE): cf. *drench, drink.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To put out, extinguish (fire, flame, or light, *lit.* or *fig.*). † Also with *out.* Now *rhet.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 249 Þet fur..ne mei nawiht hit quenchen. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10126 Waterr hafeþþ mahht To sleckenn fir & cwennkenn. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1708 Fyre that may not be queynte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 186 Huanne hit faileþ, þet uer is y-kuenct. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 119 ȝif þe liȝt is i-queynt, it duppeþ doun and drencheþ. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiii. 161 In one day alle the fyre thurgh out Rome faylled and was quenchid. 1581 RICH *Farew.*, I .. will not .. extinguishe or quence the flames of so fervent and constaunte a love. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D' Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. viii. 142 Greene wood..smoakes most when the flame is quenched. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* II. iii, O! my admired mistress, quench not out The holy fires within you. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 35 ¶ 5 He had almost quenched that light which his Creator had set up in his soul. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xi, Quench thou his light, Destruction dark! 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 49 A tear comes into either eye and quenches the fire there.

b. To put out, extinguish, the fire or flame of (something that burns or gives light, *lit.* or *fig.*). † Also with *away, out.* Now only *rhet.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxix. 7 Thei .. quencheden the lanterns. 1382 — *Isa.* xlii. 3 Flax smokende he shal not quenchen. 1382 — *Eph.* vi. 16 ȝe mown quenche alle the firy dartis of the worste enmye. 1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* II. lxi. (1859) 58 Wax smelleth wors after it is quenchid, than doth any talowe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ii. 60 The lycht of day Ay mair and mair the mone quenchit away. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 72 He wyll not quenche out the smokyng flaxe. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 15 The winde-shak'd-Surge .. Seemes to .. quench the Guards of th'euer-fixed Pole. [1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 492 Able to resist Satans assaults, and quench his fierie darts.] 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xi, The ..points of Sparkling Wood He quenched among the bubbling blood. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxii, There stood the candle quenched on the drawers. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 392 As she turned..To quench the lamp.

c. To destroy the sight or light of (the eye).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 25 These eyes, that rowle in vain..So thick a drop serene hath quencht thir Orbs. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 137 When age has quenched the eye and closed the ear. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Lam. for Adonis* ii, His eyeballs lie quenched.

2. To extinguish (heat or warmth, *lit.* or *fig.*) by cooling. † Also with *out.*

1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 135 Hevy purs, with herte liberal, Qwenchith the thirsty hete of hertes drie. *c* 1410 — *Mother of God* 28 That al the hete of brennyng Leccherie He qwenche in me. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 119 Heit .. in to agit failȝeis, and is out quent. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 150 A kinde of cold so piercing, that it quencheth the vitall heate. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, Pity, my lord, that you have quenched the warmth of France toward you.

b. To cool (a heated object) by means of cold water or other liquid.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. XXXV. (1495) 250 Gotes mylke in the whyche stones of ryuers ben quenchyd. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 Panne quenche 3oure floreyn in þe beste whijt wiyn. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* x. (1636) 34 [Rice]..boyled in Milke wherein hot stones have beene quenched. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 358 Hot Bricks, somewhat quenched with water. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 61 Quench it in half a Pint of French white Wine. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* I, Was the steel quenched with water from Rosamond's well.

fig. 1719 YOUNG *Paraphr. Job* Wks. 1757 I. 208 Who can refresh the burning sandy plain, And quench the summer with a waste of rain?

† c. To slake (lime). *Obs. rare.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 234 The white lime..being quenched. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* i. 3 When Lyme is quenched..it is..heated.

3. *transf.* To put an end to, stifle, suppress (a feeling, act, condition, quality, or other non-material thing, in early use chiefly something bad).

c 1200 ORMIN 4911 All idell 3ellp & idell ros þu cwennkesst. *c* 1325 *Songs of Mercy* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 120, I whenched al þi care. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16357 Louerd ! þou quenche his wykkednesse. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. xci. 67 In thyse Prouynces the faythe of Criste was all quenchyd. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* iii. (1874) 16 How mercifully dyd God quench the fury of the peple. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 84 Quenching the least suspition he might conceiue. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 340 All god-like passion for eternals quencht. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 81 The observance of this rule would soon quench the desire for protection. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vii. (ed. 2) 172 The final effect of the tides in stopping or quenching the earth's rotation.

b. To slake (thirst) completely; †rarely, to satisfy or dispel (hunger).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 201 Thus the thurst of gold was queynt. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D ij b, His hunger is not thereby quenched. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ciiij[i]. 11 That the wylde asses maye quench their thyrste. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 235 Stickle-backs .. serve better to quench hunger, than to nourish. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, Friends, sworn to .. quench infernal thirst in kindred blood. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 489 Where they could quench their thirst at a well of brackish water.

†c. With personal object. *Obs. rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 195 Being thus quench'd Of hope, not longing [etc.]. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, A bottle of Ale, to quench mee, Rascal.

4. To destroy, kill (a person); to oppress or crush. †Also with *out*. Now *rare*.

c 1200 ORMIN 19632 Þe33 wolldenn himm forrfarenn all & cwennkenn. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 He wil his part þat loveþ þe world quenchen men þat speken þis. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 327 They constrewed quarellis to quenche the peple. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 44, I, Tyme, ..quenche out the ungodly, their memory and fame. 1850 DOBELL *Roman* iv. Poet. Wks. (1875) 54 Oh sea, if thou hast waves, Quench him ! 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 216 (67) His greatness whom she quench'd.

absol. c 1200 ORMIN 15213 Swillc iss winess kinde, 3iff .. mann drinnkeþþ itt att oferrdon, itt cwennkeþþ.

b. To put down (in a dispute), to squash.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, I knew I should quench her, said Tim. 1868 MISS ALCOTT *Little Women* (1869) I. vi. 94 Jo quenched her by slamming down the window.

†5. To destroy some quality of (a thing). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. vii. (1495) 556 Quyck sylue .. is quenchyd wyth spotyll whanne it is frotyd therwyth.

II. *intr.* †6. Of fire, a burning thing, etc.: To be extinguished, to go out, to cease to burn or shine. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 19/6 Heore liȝt queinte ouer-al. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1479 Right anon on of the fires queinte .. And as it queinte, it made a whistling. 1460 *Lydgate Disc.* 1805 The torches that brende bryght Quenched anon ryght. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xii. 121 Thair with all the naturall heit out quent. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXX. iv, Coales..which quickly fired, Flame very hott, very hardly quenching. 1623 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* IV. iii, Like a false star that quenches as it glides.

†b. *transf.* Of non-material things: To come to an end, perish, disappear. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Edmund* 111 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 74 Quenche mizte hire fule þoȝt mid blod þat heo schadde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5324 This love..wole faile, and quenche anoon. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* Wks. 1738 I. 16 The Spirit daily quenching and dying in them.

†c. Of a person: To cool down. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 47 Dost thou thinke in time She will not quench, and let instructions enter Where Folly now possesses.

Hence **Quenched** (kwenʃt) *ppl. a.*, extinguished.

1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xxix, Quench'd existence crouches in a grave. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 412 He could not bear the look of the quenched eyes. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 148 To relume the quenched flax.

Quenchable (kwe·nʃăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be quenched.

1611 COTGR., *Amortissable*, quenchable, stintable, dissoluable. *a* 1620 J. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 8 If..it be a quenchable fire. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* v, Had we thought that your..drought was quenchable. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. ix, Fire itself is quenchable, yet only quenchable at first.

Hence **Que·nchableness** (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

†Que·nch-coal. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + COAL.] Something which extinguishes burning coal. In quots. *fig.*: An extinguisher.

1615 S. WARD *Coal fr. Altar* Serm., etc. (1862) 71 Zeal hath in this our earthly mould little fuel, much quench-coal. 1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* P iii b, Opinions should not be quench-coales of love. 1742 J. WILLISON *Balm of Gilead* ii. (1806) 25 Carnal company oft proves a dangerous quench-coal to zeal.

Quenche, obs. form of QUINCE.

Quencher (kwe·nʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, quenches.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* I. 820 Norysshere of vertu and quenchere of vice. 1561 PRESTON *King Cambyses* 904 Of the same [heat] the quencher you must be. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 353 Those quenchers of the Spirit in themselves. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 86 Liquorice..was ever reputed by the Ancients, for the greatest quencher of Thirst in Nature. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, Mrs. Pipchin's presence was a quencher to any number of candles. 1879 H. N. HUDSON *Hamlet* Pref. 4 A feast so overlaid with quenchers of the appetite.

b. *colloq.* Something to quench thirst; a drink.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxv, Mr. Swiveller replied.. that he was still open to a 'modest quencher'. 1856 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, A pleasant public, whereat we must really take a modest quencher. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xviii, Trebooze .. now offers Tom a 'quencher', as he calls it.

†Que·nch-fire. *Obs. rare*—[1]. An apparatus, or substance, for extinguishing fires.

1667 EVELYN *Diary* 10 July, I went to see Sir Sam. Morland's inventions and machines, arithmetical wheeles, quench-fires, and new harp.

Quenching (kwe·nʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUENCH *v.* + ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 207 Dat is soule drink, sinnes quenching. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 315/556 Þer is þanne selde wete to maken quenchingue of fuyre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxx. (1495) 141 Quenchyng and deynge of the herte is in the nayles moste openly schewed. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) I ij, Stinking thinges, as assa fetida..and the quenching out of candels. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 176 Engins, such as are used frequently in the quenching of great fires. 1730 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 307 Steel hardened by quenching. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 222 A quenching of the sunshine.

b. *spec.* The process of throwing water upon the molten metal in a refining-hearth or crucible, so that it may be removed in disks or 'rosettes'.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1847/2, 1984/1.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *quenching-test, -tub.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1847/2 Quenching-tub. 1879 *Cassell's Tech. Educ.* IV. 373/1 These conditions provide for the so called 'quenching' and bending tests being applied to a piece cut from each plate and bar.

So **Que·nching** *ppl. a.*, that quenches.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xix. 19 Water forgat his quenchende kinde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. ix. (1495) 379 Cinis is lytyll asshes lefte of quenchynge and sparklynge matere. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., George Plantag.* liv, Like quenching blastes, which oft revive the flame. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xix. 20 The water forgat his owne quenching nature.

Quenchless (kwe·nʃlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] That cannot be quenched; unquenchable, inextinguishable.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 137 These hellish houndes, with paines of quenchlesse fyre. *c* 1632 COWLEY *Elegy Ld. Carleton*, An angry Fever, Whose quenchless Thirst, by Blood was sated never. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 473 In faculties of endless growth, In quenchless passions. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xlii, Fire..but once kindled, quenchless evermore. 1877 C. GUEST *Christ* lvii. (1879) 692 A last sad look of quenchless pity.

Hence **Que·nchlessly** *adv.*; **Que·nchlessness.**

1594 KYD *Cornelia* V. 403 Sacred Temples quenchlessly enflam'd. 1848 CRAIG, *Quenchlessness.*

†Que·nchour. *Obs. rare*—[1]. Quenching.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 6 Loke þat ȝe haue a sotilte and a sleiȝte to quenche sodeynly þe fier..and whanne ȝe haue do ȝoure quenchour, putte alle þe watris togidere.

Quency, obs. form of QUINSY.

†Quene, obs. form of COIN *sb.*

1505 *Will of Leek* (Somerset Ho.), Exspencis bielding of the church and makyng of my tombe wt suche Quene as I shall leve in their hande.

Quene, obs. form of QUEEN, WHEN.

‖ Quenelle (kəne·l). [F., of uncertain origin.] In *Cookery*, a seasoned ball, of which the chief ingredient, commonly meat or fish, has been reduced to a paste.

1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 296 Savoury quenelles of mutton enveloped in fennel leaves. 1888 *Queen* 15 Dec. 726/2 The insipid sweetbread..the pasty quenelle, the sticky jelly.

†Quengeoun, var. CONGEON. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1339 Thou mysproude quengeovn, Whi answerst thou not to my reason.

†Quenger, obs. var. CONJURE.

1567 *Tales & Quicke Answ.* (Berthelet) *Contents* lxxx, Of the olde man that quengered the boy oute of the apletre with stones.

†Quenqueste, obs. form of CONQUEST.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 171 Ihon de curcy, and many others of the quenqueste of Irland.

Quenstedtite (kwe·nstetəit). *Min.* [Named in 1888 after Prof. F. A. von *Quenstedt*: see -ITE[1].] Hydrous sulphate of iron found in Chili.

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXXVI. 156 The name quenstedtite is given to a salt occurring in reddish-violet, tabular crystals.

†Quent, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *quento, cuento* = It. *conto*, OF. *conte*, COUNT *sb.*] A million (of maravedis).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 314 Luys of S. Angell..sente theym syxe quentes of marauedes. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 68 A..gentleman of more than a Quent of rent.

†Quent, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 queint. [erron. f. *queint*, obs. pa. pple. of QUENCH *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To quench.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 262 Set about my herse, Tw lampes to burne and not to queint [*reine* spent]. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc., *Myrr. Fall of Pride*, He thought forthwith his thirst to quent..But there he found or ere he went a greater drought.

†Quent, Sc. f. *acquent*, ACQUAINT *ppl. a.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 149 New servandis ar in derisioun amang the quent servitouris.

Quent, obs. f. QUAINT *a.*; obs. pa. pple. of QUENCH *v.*

Quentance, -ise, var. QUAINTANCE, -ISE.

Quenthing, erron. f. QUETHING.

†Que·ntin. *Obs. rare*—[0]. [a. F. *quentin* 'French Laune' (Cotgr.). Cf. QUINTIN.] 'A sort of French Linnen-cloth that comes from S. Quentin in Picardy' (Miége 1687; also in Phillips 1706, Bailey 1721).

Queor, obs. form of CHOIR.

Quep, erron. archaism for *quep*: see GUP.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv, Marry quep of your advice. 1825 — *Betrothed* ix, Marry quep, my cousin the weaver.

†Quequer, late var. COCKER, a quiver. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Robin Hood & Potter* 51 in Child *Ballads* III. 112 To a quequer Roben went, A god bolt owthe he toke.

Quer, obs. form of CHOIR, WHERE.

†Queral, obs. form of CORAL.

1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 85 Mony prayis ye psalter of our ladie..vith queral bedis.

†Querant, *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *querant*, pple. of *querir* to inquire (cf. QUERE *v.*).] = QUERENT *sb.*[1]

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 81 The questions.. touching the siluer of the brother or sister of the querant.

†Querbole, obs. form of CUIR-BOUILLI.

1453 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees, 1855) II. 190, j par of tables .. case of querbole.

Quercetin (kwə·rsĭtin). *Chem.* [Arbitrarily f. L. *querc-us* oak + -IN[1]. (Cf. L. *quercētum* an oak-wood.)] A yellow crystalline substance widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, but usually obtained by decomposition of quercitrin.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 512 When quercitrin is boiled with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, it is decomposed into glucose and quercetin. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl. 982 Gintl .. has found quercetin in the leaves of the ash-tree.

Hence **Querce·tamide,** an amide obtained from quercetin in the form of an amorphous orange-yellow powder. **Quercetic** (kwəsĕ·tik) *a.*, derived from quercetin, as in *quercetic acid.*

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 3 On adding ammonia to the acid filtrate, quercetamide is obtained. *Ibid.* 5 Quercetin heated with potash yields quercetic acid and other products. 1893 T. E. THORPE *Dict. Chem.* III. 314 If the melting is continued longer than necessary to obtain quercetic acid, then quercimeric acid is obtained.

†Querch(e, obs. forms of CERCH, kerchief.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 265 With þe querch [he] hid his face. *Ibid.* 295 Paule myn querche gaf to me.

Quercimeric (kwərsime·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. *querci-*, comb. form of L. *quercus* oak + Gr. *μέρος* part + -IC.] *Quercimeric acid*, an acid derived from quercetin or quercetic acid.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 5 Quercimeric acid..Produced by the action of melting potash on quercetic acid. 1893 T. E. THORPE *Dict. Chem.* III. 324 Quercimeric acid .. is isolated in the same manner as quercetic acid, from which it differs by being much more soluble in water. (See also QUERCELLIC.)

Quercin (kwə·rsin). *Chem.* [f. L. *quercus* oak + -IN[1].] (See quots.)

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 340/2 *Quercin*, a neutral crystalline substance procured from the bark of the oak. 1894 *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, Quercin .. occurs in oak-bark, being obtained from the mother-liquors in the preparation of quercite.

Quercine (kwə·rsəin), *a.* [ad. L. *quercin-us*, f. *quercus* oak: see -INE[2].] Of or pertaining to the oak; made of oak, oaken.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quercine*, oken, make of Oke .. 1658 PHILLIPS *Quercine*, belonging to an oak. 1854 H. TAYLOR *Lands Saracen* XXXVII. (1855) 440 The mast .. was as sweet and palatable as the nuts, with very little of the bitter quercine flavour.

Quercitannin (kwə̆rsĭtă·nin). *Chem.* [f. L. *querci-* oak- + TANNIN.] A form of tannin obtained from oak-bark. So **Quercita·nnic** *a.*, in *quercitannic acid* = quercitannin.

1845 W. GREGORY *Outl. Org. Chem.* 416 Tannic Acid .. Syn. Quercitannic Acid, Tannine. This acid occurs chiefly in oak-bark and in nut-galls. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning and Currying* (1853) 78 The tannin of tea is similar in properties to quercitannin. 1895 *Naturalist* 25 A tannin, which is probably quercitannin.

Quercite (kwə·rsəit). *Chem.* [f. L. *quercus* oak + -ITE[1] 4.] A sweet crystalline alcohol obtained from acorns.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 72 Quercite .. from acorn .. Transparent prisms. 1863 FOWNES *Chem.* 414 The juice of the acorn is submitted to fermentation. The fermented liquor, on evaporation, yields small prisms of quercite.

Hence **Quercitin(e,** = QUERCETIN (Webster 1864, citing Gregory). **Que·rcitol** = QUERCITE, Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1881).

Quercitron (kwə·rsĭtrən). [Abbreviated for *querci-citron*, f. L. *quercus* oak + CITRON. Named by Dr. Bancroft about 1784.] The black or dyer's oak of N. America (*Quercus tinctoria*): also called *quercitron oak.* b. The inner bark of this, used as a yellow dye and in tanning: also *quercitron bark.*

1794 BANCROFT *Philos. Perman. Colours* xii, The Quercitron bark .. is one of the objects of a discovery, of which the use and application for dying, calico-printing, &c. are exclusively vested in me .. by an act of parliament passed in the 25th year of his present Majesty's reign. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 101 The black, or quercitron oak, is a large tree found throughout the United States. *Ibid.* 102 The quercitron, so much used in dyeing, is obtained from the cellular integument.

attrib. 1823 URE *Dict. Chem.* (ed. 2) 3/1 Cloth .. subjected to the quercitron bath.

Hence **Querci·trein,** a product of quercitrin.

? *Obs.* **Querci·tric** *a.*, derived from quercitrin, as in *quercitric acid* (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1868). **Que·rcitrin**, the yellow crystalline colouring matter of quercitron bark.

1833 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VIII. 320/2 To this colouring matter Chevreul has given the name of *quercitrin*. *Ibid.* 321/1 Yellow crystals possessing the characters of quercitrin. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 211/1 The tannin which quercitrin contains..gives a green colour with peroxide of iron. 1845 *Ibid.* Suppl. I. 349/2 On boiling a solution of quercitrin, it becomes turbid, and deposits a quantity of small acicular crystals of quercitrein.

Quercivorous (kwəɹsi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *quercus* oak + *-vorus* devouring.] Feeding on oak-leaves.

1898 *Zoologist* XVI. 6154 An individual [caterpillar] which had already become quercivorous.

Querck, obs. form of QUIRK.

† **Querculane**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *querculān-us*, f. *quercus* oak.] = QUERCINE *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [Hence in some later dicts.]

Querdlynge: see CODLING².

† **Quere**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 quire. [a. OF. *quer-re* (in conj. *quier, quer-*; mod.F. *querir*) :—L. *quærĕre* : see INQUIRE.] To ask, inquire.

13.. *Prophr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 319/7 He wolde wite and quere What-maner mon þat he were. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1703 His qualite, his quantite, he quirys [*Dubl. MS.* enquirez] all-to-gedire. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 29611 (Trin.) As he þus went to quere [*Cott.* sek] & aske .. þe fuyr of helle him smot. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 691 Alas ! that thow grevest the so sore, Or thow haddyst queryd more. [*c* 1810 *Merry-Cock Land* vii. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. v. clv. 250 And if my playfellows come to quere for me, Tell them I am asleep.]

Quere, obs. form of CHOIR, QUÆRE, QUEER.

Quereboly, obs. form of CUIR-BOUILLI.

† **Querelatory**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *querēlāre* to complain (see QUERELE) + -ORY.] Of the nature of a complaint.

1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. i. ii. 23 [Bonner did present his libel called in the instrument] a certain appellatory and querelatory Libel.

† **Querele**, *sb. Obs.* [Orig. form of QUARREL *sb.*³ (q.v.), occasionally employed (prob. under influence of L. *querēla*) after *quar(r)el* had become the usual form.]

1. A complaint; an action. = QUARREL 1.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* an. 1123 To go before the king with a lamentable querele expressing how with true despites he was deformed. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 146 Such persones, as dooe by a wrongfull querele obiecte vnto me, that [etc.]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 292 If a man release all Quereles..all actions reall and personall are released. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* [189] Not in Causes of Appeal, but in Causes of first Instance and simple Querele only.

2. A cause, affair, etc. = QUARREL 2.

1552 *Order St. Bartholomew's* A v, So sufficiently .. set forth this enormitie of the Citezeins, as semed behouefull for the querele of charitie. 1566 GRINDAL *Lett. to Sir W. Cecil* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 289 All ministers, now to be deprived in this querele of rites.

So † **Querele** *v.* = QUARREL *v.* Hence † **Quereler**, quarreller, objector. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 306 The faulte fynder or quereler. 1548 — *Par. Luke* xv. 133 The elder sonne .. proudely quereled and reasoned the mattier with his father.

Querele, -ell, obs. forms of QUARREL *sb.*³

† **Querelous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *querēlōs-us*, f. *querēla* QUERELE.] = QUERULOUS (q.v.).

For earlier examples of the form see QUARRELLOUS.

1581 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 84 Thir ar murmurers, querelus [L. *querulosi*]. 1614 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 2 That querelous libell of the Macedonians. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* II. (1662) 74 Though generally the Irish are querelous of their Deputies .. yet Sir Henry left a good memory. 1751 *Affecting Narr. of Wager* 32 A Midshipman..of an insolent querelous Temper.

Hence † **Querelousness.** *Obs. rare*—¹.

1643 PRYNNE *Open. Gt. Seal* Ep., The querelousnesse of the clamorous Opposites.

Querent (kwi°·rĕnt), *sb.*¹ Also 7 quær-. [ad. L. *quærent-em*, pres. pple. of *quærĕre* to inquire : cf. QUERANT, QUERIST.] One who asks or inquires; *spec.* one who consults, or seeks to learn something by means of, an astrologer.

1598 F. WITHER tr. *Dariot Astrol. Judg.* O 3, By this meanes the Querent shall not haue his desyre. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* vi. 49 [see QUESITED]. 1653 SIR G. WHARTON *Comets* Wks. (1683) 141 Many Queries .. which I have answered .. to my own and the Querents admiration. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1784) 129 The Magicians now use a crystall-sphere, .. which is inspected .. sometimes by the Querent himself. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 152 If the Priest is enclined to oblige the Querent, the Questions are put. 1845 *Whitehall* xxi. 251 The astrologer, fixing his keen, cunning eyes on the querent. 1881 [see QUESITED].

Que·rent, *sb.*² and *a. rare.* [ad. L. *querent-em*, pres. pple. of *querī* to complain.] a. *sb.* 'A complainant, plaintiff' (J.). b. *adj.* Complaining.

1727 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1845 *Whitehall* li. 363 A process in which Joyce assisted with manifest sulkiness, and many a querent glance at his young commander.

Quereour, Queresoeuer, Querester(e, Querf, Querfore, obs. ff. QUARRIER¹, WHERESOEVER, CHORISTER, WHARF, WHEREFORE.

† **Que·rical**, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. *quere* QUÆRE *sb.*, or QUERY *sb.* + -ICAL.] a. *adj.* Of the nature of a query or queries. b. *sb.* A query.

1699 (*title*), Querical Demonstrations writ by Prince Butler Author of the Eleven Queries [etc.]. *Ibid.* 24 Don't disdain, My Querical Strain, And I .. have yet in store, Of such Quericals more, At least a whole Score.

Querie, obs. var. EQUERRY (q.v.).

Que·ried, *ppl. a.* [f. QUERY *v.* + -ED¹.] Called in question; marked with a query.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 241/2 You have insisted..that you should not have rejected the queried votes, if you had not been convinced..that they were all corrupted.

Querier (kwi°·riəɹ). [f. QUERY *v.* + -ER¹.] One who queries; also *slang*, a chimney-sweep who asks for work.

1672 PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 93 That would have been no Answer to their weighty Question, nor any allay to that earnest Enquiry..the Queriers were under. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 377 The knuller is also styled a 'querier', a name derived from his making inquiries at the doors of the houses as to whether his services are required.

Querimonious (kwerimō°·niəs), *a.* Also 7 quere-. [ad. late L. *querimōniōs-us* : see next and -OUS. Cf. obs. F. *querimonieux* (Godef.).] Full of, addicted to, complaining.

1604 in R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Epigr.* XXXVI. Wks. II. 266/1 Querimonious paines Doe puluerise the concaue of my braines. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 206 Querimonious accusations of his best Servants. 1791 COLLINSON *Hist. Somerset* 608 It was on this solitary island that Gildas..composed his querimonious treatise. 1848 MOZLEY *Ess., Luther* (1878) I. 354 That passionate and querimonious temper.

Hence **Querimo·niously** *adv.*; **Querimo·niousness** (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

a 1668 DENHAM *A Dialogue*, Most queremoniously confessing That I of late have been compressing.

Querimony (kwe·rimŏni). [ad. L. *querimōnia*, f. *querī* to complain : cf. F. *quérimonie* (16th c.).] Complaint, complaining.

1529 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1856) I. 217 By way of querimony and complaint. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 239 b, The king .. troubled with hys brothers dayly querimonye. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 39 *marg.*, To which vniust and triuiall querimony, our most iust defence hath beene [etc.]. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) I. viii. 61 The scholars of the Virgil class .. had recovered from the querimonies of those two sons of Ovid.

† **Que·rism.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as next + -ISM.] The practice of inquiring or asking.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 88 Your engagement against querism or seeking .. will come to nothing.

Querist (kwi°·rist). [f. L. *quær-ĕre* to ask + -IST : cf. QUERENT, QUERY.] One who asks or inquires; a questioner, interrogator.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 147 Those Querists who must haue a reason for every thing in Religion. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 5. 31 This Querist thinks himself .. very seasonable in the Questions. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 2 Were we asked .. what is air, we should refer the querist to his experience alone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 92 A troublesome querist comes and asks, 'What is the just and good?'

Querister, variant of CHORISTER.

Querity, Querk, obs. ff. QUEERITY, QUIRK.

Querken (kwē·ɹk'n), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **querkyn**, **qwerken**, **-yn**, 6 **quarken**, 7 **quirk-**, **whirken**, 8 *dial.* **quacken**, 9 *dial.* **wirken**, **quocken**, 5–6 (8–9 *dial.*) **querken**. [= OFris. *querka* (mod. *querke, quirke*), ON. *kvirkja, kyrkja* (Da. *kværke, kyrke*), f. OFris. *querk*, ON. *kverk* (MSw. *qvärk*), OHG. *querca* throat.] *trans.* To choke, suffocate, stifle. Hence **Que·rkening** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 420/2 Querkenyd, *suffocatus*. Querkenynge, *suffocacio*. Querkyn, *idem quod* quellyn. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 249 The bytternesse of sorowe querkynde & stopped..the virgins harte. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* H ij, I haue a throte bolle almoste strangled, snarled, or quarkennyd with extreme hunger. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirug., Maner exam. lazares*, Q iv, Yf there apere any strayt̃nes of breth as yf wolde querken [*sic*]. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 124 It wil .. send up such an ascending fome that it will bee ready to quirken and stifle vs. 1611 COTGR., *Noyer*, to drowne, to whirken, or stifle with water, etc. *Ibid., Suffocation*, a suffocation,..whirkening. 1783 LEMON *Eng. Etym., Querkened*, sometimes written, and pronounced quackned. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Querkened*, suffocated. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., The wind was so high .. that I was welly quockened. 1880 in *Cheshire Gloss.* (1886), *Wirken.*

Querl (kwēɹl), *sb. U.S.* Also **quirl**. [? var. of CURL, or a. G. *querl, quirl* from MHG. *twirl* TWIRL.] A curl, twist, twirl.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Dec. 201/1 The forms are grotesque beyond comparison: twists, querls, contortions. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* LXX. 219 The crooks and querls of the branches on the floor.

So **Querl** *v.*, to twirl, coil, etc. (Knowles, 1835).

Quern¹ (kwēɹn). Forms: 1 **cweorn**, **cwyrn**, (**cœrn**, **cern**), **cweorne**, **cwearne**, 4 **queern(e**, **quyerne**, **qwhern**, 4–7 **querne**, 5 **queren**, 5–6 **qwern**, 6 **quearn**, (**wherne**, **wyrne**), *Sc.* **queirn**, 7 **quarn**, 8 *Sc.* **quirn**, 7– **quern**. [OE. *cweorn, cwiern* str. fem., *cweorne* wk. fem. = OFris. *quern*, OS. *quern* (or *querna*, MDu. *queren-e*, Du. *kweern*), OHG. *quirn, churn* and *chuirna* (MHG. *kurn, kürne*), ON. *kvern* (Icel. *kvörn*, Sw. *qvarn*, Da. *kværn*), Goth. *-qairnus*, from a pre-Teut. stem **g*^{u}*ern-*, variations of which appear in synonymous forms in other Aryan languages, as Lith. *girnos*, OSl. *žrŭny* and *žrĭnŭvŭ*, Russ. ЖЕРНОВЪ, Pol. *żarna*, OIr. *bró* (gen. *broin*), W. *breuan*, etc.] A simple apparatus for grinding corn, usually consisting of two circular stones, the upper of which is turned by hand; also, a small hand-mill for grinding pepper, mustard, or similar substances (see *pepper-, mustard-quern*).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 41 Tuu wif ꝫegrundon on coernae [*Rushw.* æt cweorne]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xi. 5 Pære wylne .. þæt sitt æt þære cweornan. *c* 1305 *Pilate* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 111 Bi a melewardes douꝫter he lai..And bi3at on hire vnder þe querne þe liþere bern. 1340 *Ayenb.* 181 Samson..uil into þe honden of his yuo, þet him deden grinde ate querne. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 6 Onknowyn was þ° quyerne and ek the melle. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 831 Eek as for hail a russet weede is To kest vpon the querne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 39 For skant of victuall the cornes in quernis of stane Thai grand. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 10 A Querne or a hand Mill doth but a little good. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* I. 354 Some necessary thing..to use in his house, as a Furnace or Quern, or such like. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 148 The seeds are pounded in a Mortar, or .. ground in a Quern contriv'd for this Purpose. 1771 PENNANT *Tour in Scotl.* (1794) 232 Saw here a Quern, a sort of portable mill made of two stones. 1841 S. C. HALE *Ireland* III. 296 Two women generally worked the Quern, one sitting facing the other, the quern between them. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 60 The circular querns of Lower Egypt, which are turned by means of a wooden handle.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quern-chant, -house, -mill, -picker, -song, -staff*; *quern-like* adv. See also QUERN-STONE.

1898 *Edinb. Rev.* Apr. 440 In the North, where he often heard the rhythmical *quern-chant. 1525 in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) 123, ij leads that standes in *wherne-house. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 595 Two equall ranks of Orient Pearls..(*Quern-like) grinding small Th' imperfect food. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. xlv. 706 Troughs and *querne mils. 1441 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 256 [The will of William Toly], '*quernepykker', [1441, is in Lib. Osbern, f. 247]. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 73 We will now subjoin the Grotta-Saungr or *quern-song. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 297/1 A *Querne-staffe, *molucrum*.

† **Quern**². *Obs. rare*—¹. In 5 qwerne, qwerȝn. App., a large piece of ice.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3003 Alexander..rydis To þe grete flode of Granton & it on a glace fyndis. Or he was soȝt to þe side ȝit sondird þe qweryns [*Dubl. MS.* qwernes].

Quern, obs. variant of KERN *v.*¹

Que·rnal, *a. rare.* [f. L. *quern-us*, f. *quercus* oak + -AL.]

† 1. Made of oak-leaves; oaken. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 49 The Quernall crowne gyven to those whiche had saued a cytyzen.

2. *Bot. Quernal alliance*, Lindley's name for his 'alliance' of diclinous exogens, containing the orders *Corylaceæ* and *Juglandaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 289 If it were not for the minute embryo .. it might take its place in the Quernal Alliance.

† **Querne.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. OF. *querne* (Godef.) for *quaterne*, after *terne*.] A quatre or four in dice-playing (in quot. *fig.*).

13.. *Coer de L.* 2009 Richard .. gave him a stroke on the molde..Ternes and quernes he gave him there.

Quernell, square : see QUARNELL.

Querner, obs. form of CORNER *sb.*¹

Que·rn-stone. [Cf. ON. *kvernsteinn.*] One of the two stones forming a quern ; a millstone.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 6 Behofas him þæt he gehongiꝫa coern-stan..in suire his [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* cwyrn-, cweorn-stan]. 1388 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 8 And the puple ȝede aboute, and gaderide it, and brak with a queerne stoon. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 725/24 *Hec mola*, a qwernston. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Theyre corne in quern-stoans they doe grind. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 760 Round stones as much as milstones or quernstones. 1662 *Ireland, Stat. at Large* (1765) II. 416 Quern-stones, large, the last, £13. 10s. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 242 Quern Stones under three feet in diameter, and not exceeding six inches in thickness. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 43 Opposite the east gable of the Church a quern-stone .. has been stuck up.

Querof, obs. form of WHEREOF.

† **Queror.** *Obs. rare*—°. [a. OF. *quereor, -eur*, agent-n. f. *querre, querir* QUERE *v.*] An inquirer.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 610/18 *Scitor*, a querour.

Querpo, variant of CUERPO *Obs.*

Querquedule (kwē·ɹkwĭdiūl). *Ornith.* [ad. L. *querquedula* a species of duck.] a. 'A genus of ducks, one species of which . . is the common teal' (Worcester, 1860). b. 'The pin-tail duck' (Webster, 1864, citing *Eng. Cyc.*).

Querre, var. QUAR *v.*; obs. f. QUARRY *sb.*¹

Querrell, Querrister, Querrour, Querry, obs. ff. QUARREL *sb.*³ and *v.*, CHORISTER, QUARRIER¹, EQUERRY. **Quert** : see QUART *a.* and *sb.*¹

† **Querulation.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [n. of action f. med.L. *querulārī* to complain, f. *querul-us* : see next.] Complaint, complaining. So also (from stem *querul-*) **Querule·ntal, -le·ntial** *a.*, querulous. **Que·ruling** *vbl. sb.*, complaining. **Que·rulist**, one who complains. **Queru·lity, Querulo·sity** (cf. next), habit or spirit of complaining.

1614 T. Adams *Simers Passing Bell* Wks. (1629) 264 Will not these mournings, menaces, *querulations, stirre your hearts? 1785 R. Cumberland *Observer* No. 103 P 3 A lady.. rather captious and *querulental. 1806 — *Brem.* 17 Walpole had..a plea for being captious and *querulential, for he was a martyr to the gout. 1838 S. Bellamy *Betrayal* 94 The Devil give thee heed! Haply he'll better cate thy *queruling Than He I follow mine. 1788 T. Touchstone *Trifler* 431, I have carefully examined the various subjects of complaint..If my third fair *querulist would [etc.]. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 1 The Premier had..very insufficient grounds for his *querulity. 1882 F. T. Palgrave in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* IV. p. lxiv, Unreasonable *querulosity.

Querulous (kwe'rĭŭlǝs), *a.* Also 6 -ose, 7 querr-. [ad. late L. *querulōs-us*, f. *querulus*, f. *querī* to complain: cf. Querelous, Quarrelous.]

1. Of persons: Complaining, given to complaining, full of complaints, peevish.

In first quot. possibly for *querelous* Quarrelous; a certain confusion between the words is also suggested by some 17th c. quots., which at least do not imply peevish or whining complaint.

? *a* 1500 *Mankind* (Brandl 1896) 46/200 My body wyth my soull ys euer querulose [*rime* house]. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 9 A people..by nature hard-hearted, querulous, wrathfull. *a* 1620 Helaly *Theophrastus* (1636) 63 These are the maners of a querulous waiward man. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 242, I would have no godly man be over querulous, when God hath done so much for us. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 73 P 1 The querulous are seldom received with great ardour of kindness. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 149 He was naturally querulous and jaundiced in his views. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xxvi. 445 His sons and nephews were equally querulous and dissatisfied.

b. Of animals or things: Uttering or producing sounds expressive or suggestive of complaint.

1635 Swan *Spec. M.* viii. § 2 (1643) 409 The Lapwing..is a querulous bird. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Poems, Corinna's Tomb* 18 Hither sad Lutes they nightly bring, And gently touch each querulous string. 1699 Pomfret *Pastoral Ess.* 174 Ye purling quer'llous Brooks! o'ercharged with grief. 1847 Dickens *Haunted M.* (C. D. ed.) 207 One querulous took, unable to sleep, protested now and then.

2. Of the nature of, characterized by, complaining.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) 200 Querulous repetition, as well of late as of almost forgotten faultes. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 19 French..hath a whining kind of querulous tone. 1714 *Spect.* No. 618 P 2 His Versification .. should be soft, and all his Numbers flowing and querulous. 1783 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 19 June, I am almost ashamed of this querulous letter. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxiv, She uttered a querulous cry of disappointment and misery. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 225 The querulous comments of old ladies.

Que'rulously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a querulous manner.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 147 Querulously accusing her for playing with her own gifts. 1728 Young *Love Fame* VI. 138 His wounded ears complaints eternal fill, As uncil'd hinges, querulously shrill. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* x, Objections..captiously urged and querulously maintained. 1883 Sir T. Martin *Ld. Lyndhurst* xiv. 366 [They] complained almost querulously of the bitterness of Lord Lyndhurst's invectives.

Que'rulousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or condition of being querulous.

1652 J. Audley *Engl. Commonw.* Ded., To answer the querulousness of some persons. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 50 P 7 The querulousness and indignation which is observed so often [etc.]. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. ii. 23 That impatient querulousness, which betrays its moments of weakness. 1884 *Expositor* Feb. 87 Querulousness and the captiousness of despair took possession of them.

Query (kwī'ri), *sb.*[1] Also 7 quereo, quoereo, 7-8 quœry. [Anglicizing of *quere*, Quære.]

1. Introducing a question: = Quære 1.

Now rarely written in full, being usually expressed by the abbreviation *qy.* (*qr.*, *qu.*) or the sign ?.

1667 Pepys *Diary* 23 Aug., Query, whether a glass-coach would have permitted us to have made the escape? 1732 Swift *Corr.* (1766) II. 690 That..the subscription be..paid into the hands of (query, Mr. Thorn, .. a very proper person?). 1763 Hoyle *Back-gammon* 200 Query, Whether the Probability is for his gammoning me, or not? 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. V. 185/2 It was afterwards reperchased by that monarch (but query if purchase money was ever paid).

2. A question. = Quære 2.

a. 1645 R. Symonds *Diary* (Camden) 270 The cowardly commissioners..put queries. Where shall wee have winter quarters? 1658 J. Durham *Exp. Revelation* (1680) VII. 342 This is the scope of the Quœre. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vi. (1735) 203 We are now enabled to give Answers to some bold Queries and Objections of Atheists. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 270 It may..admit of a query, Whether the above expences are not too great for the crops to repay? 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. x, [He] forced the embarrass'd host to buy, By query close, direct reply. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 92 She had prepared herself .. to suppress all .. queries which her son might resent.

β. a 1635 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 63 He that is guilty of no quœry here, Out-lasts his epitaph. 1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* iv. 96 My first quœre, is whether grace be an adjutory. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 218 A great many quœries, and difficulties might be proposed relating to the millennium. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) II. 99 What News, is the Quœry.

3. A mark of interrogation (?), used to indicate a doubt as to the correctness of the statement, phrase, letter, etc. to which it is appended or refers; the abbreviation *qy.* etc. used for the same purpose. 1836 in Smart. 1882 in Ogilvie, etc.

† **Query,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [App. f. L. *querī* to complain.] ? Complaint.

13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 802 As a schep to be slayt per had was he, & as lombe..So closed he hys mouth fro vch query.

Query (kwī'ri), *v.* Also 7 quœry. [f. Query *sb.*[1] Cf. Quære *v.*]

1. *trans.* To put as a question. ? *Obs.*

1657 *Narr. late Parlt.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 409 The like may be queried concerning the swordsmen's capacity to sit. 1662 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 188 It's queried whether there be any Science in the sense of the Dogmatists. 1726 Berkeley *Let.* 12 Oct., in Fraser *Life* iv. (1871) 136, I do .. entreat you to answer all that I have queried on that head. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 130, I..shall suspend what I have further to query 'till To-morrow.

b. With interrogative clause as obj.: To ask, inquire, put a question (*whether, if, what*, etc.).

1657 S. Purchas *Theat. Pol. Flying-Ins.* 15 Some query whether a living creature can subsist without the head. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxii. (ed. 3) 328 We shall not proceed to querie, What truth there is in Palmistrie. 1681 R. Murphy *State Ireland* § 40 The Deponent..queried if Captain Butler was come thither. 1756 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* 27 Oct. (1846) III. 245 Should not one query whether he had not those proofs in his hands antecedent to the cabinet? 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, 'Shall we remove Mr. Butler?', queried the assistant. 1866 Whittier *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Pr. Wks. 1889 I. 64 On my querying whether any did find treasures hereabout, my aunt laughed.

c. *absol.* To ask a question or questions.

1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 4 (1713) I. 23 Nay, if you be for that Sport, e'en Query by your self. 1720 S. Parker *Bibliotheca Biblica* I. 394 He queried, and reason'd thus with himself. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 349 Each prompt to query, answer, and debate. 1814 Byron *Lara* I. i *note*, A passenger queried as to the author.

2. To question, interrogate (a person). *rare.*

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* 97 The Don .. assaults the first pittifull Scout .. whom he should have queried in this manner. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (1698) 47 So I have been assured by many antient men whom I have queried particularly as to this matter. *c* 1890 A. Murdoch *Yoshiwara Episode in Fr. Austr. to Japan* (1892) 49 He..began to query her about the financial part of the business.

3. To call (a thing) in question; to mark as doubtful.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 54/2 The returning officer..had queried 76 [votes]. 1839 D'Israeli *Curios. Lit.* (1849) II. 224 Sir John..afterwards came to doubt it with a '*sed de hoc quære*' query this!

b. To question, doubt, *if*, etc.

1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribblecomania* 140, I very much query if two, and sometimes three of Sonini's Alpine pictures were not condensed into one by the author.

Hence **Que'rying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Que'ryingly** *adv.*; **Que'ryist** = Querist.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 107 One able physitian being asked..The querying person returned, that [etc.]. 1706 W. Jones *Synop. Palmar. Matheseos* 140 The Querying Term in the 3d. Place. 1863 *Reader* 19 Dec. 729 A queryist in the American Publishers' Circular. 1865 E. Burritt *Walk to Land's End* 286 A pair of baby eyes, peering upward with querying wonder. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 272/1 The queryings of philosophy. 1890 Jean Middlemass *Two False Moves* I. xv. 226 He looked at her queryingly.

Queryster, obs. form of Chorister.

Quesal, variant of Quetzal.

Quesing, Quesion, obs. ff. Cousin, Cushion.

Quesited (kwĭsai'tĕd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. *quæsīt-*, L. *quæsīt-*, ppl. stem of *quærĕre* to seek + -ed[1]. Cf. Quæsitum.]

† 1. *adj.* Sought for, asked about, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* vi. 49 Significator of the Querent or thing quesited. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 20 The remains are the Numbers quesited.

2. *sb. Astrol.* The thing or person inquired about.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xx. 123 The Quesited is he or she, or the thing sought and enquired after. 1881 Simonnosse *J. Inglesant* I. xv. 282 A very good argument that the querent should see the quesited speedily.

So † **Quesiti'tious** *a.* = Quesited *a. Obs. rare.*

Que'sitive *a.*, interrogative. '*Quesitive quantity*, quantity expressed by an interrogative numeral' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 334 As in Extraction of Roots and Equations, A..is called the Supposititious or Quesit[it]ious Root. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 311 Multiplying the assumed Root *b+c* in the place of the Quesititious Root *a*.

Quesomen : see Queasom.

Quest (kwest), *sb.*[1] Also 4 quisto, 4-6 questo, 5-6 whest, (qw-), 6 queast. [a. OF. *queste* (F. *quête*) = Prov. *questa*, *quista*, Sp. *cuesta*, It. *chiesta* :—pop. L. **questa*, pa. pple. of *quærĕre*, L. *quærĕre* to seek, inquire: cf. Inquest *sb.*]

I. 1. An official or judicial inquiry. = Inquest *sb.* 1. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (cf. Crowner[2]).

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5608 Perof shal Gode take a quest. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 238 Of clippers, of roungers, of suilk takes he questis. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 161 Her syre was a sysour..steynte at vch a queste. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lxx. 387 (Addit. MS.) When the Justice was comyn, he ordeyned a false queste. 1545 Brinklow *Lament.* (1874) 91 There is a custome in the Cytie, ones a yeare to have a quest called the warmall queste, to redresse vices. *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 74 Enquest or quest is called this lawfull kinde of triall by twelue men. 1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 417 The lord mayor and aldermen of London have forbid feasting at the quests. 1876- In dial. glossaries (Yks., Chesh., Som., etc.).

2. The body of persons appointed to hold an inquiry. = Inquest *sb.* 2. Now *rare.*

13 .. *Evang. Nicod.* 241 in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LIII. 336 He cheed a quest, on him to pas. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 257 þou schalt..afterward be pourgyd out wyth a quest of clerkys. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* III. viii, By ordenaunce of the quene ther was set a quest of ladyes on syr gauayn. 1549 Latimer *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 153 The quest commes in and sayes not guilty. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 499 He shoulde haue twelue which make a quest, to giue verdict in this matter. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 Which is as if a theife should be tried by a quest of cut-purses. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 483 One quest of gentlemen, another of yeomen passed upon him. 1706 [see Quiestman 1]. *a* 1845 Hood *To Tom Woodgate* vi, Twelve brave mermen for a 'quest. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 3/2 The coroner's quest pronounces 'in accordance with the evidence'. *fig. c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xlvi, To side this title is impannelled A quest of thoughts, all tennant to the heart.

† b. *transf.* A dozen (cf. quot. 1579 above). *Obs.*

1589 *Almond for Parrat* 14 He haue a spare fellowe shall make mee a whole quest of faces for three farthinges.

3. Any inquiry or investigation made in order to discover some fact; also, the object of such inquiry.

1598 Florio *Dict.* Ep. Ded. 3, I in this search or quest of inquirie haue spent most of my studies. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* III. 39 The quest ended with no more knowledge than it began. 1727 Swift *To Earl of Oxford*, In quest, who might this patron be. 1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. viii, Let us not forget the great generality, which is our chief quest here. 1878 *Masque Poets* 101 The guest Half paused to ask in idle quest.

II. 4. Search or pursuit, made in order to find or obtain something. Const. *of*, *for*.

13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 39 Hit arn fettled in on forme .. & by quest of her quoyntyse enquylen on mede. 1326 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 96 b, Peace & brotherly concorde dissolueth this quest & assaute of enuy. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 196 What..Will you require in present Dower with her, Or cease your quest of Loue? 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I. *Search* (1858) 34 My Quest is vaine, Hee'll not be found where he was slaine. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 138 To rouse People into a Quest of Health. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. lxxvi, Whose desire Was to be glorious; 'twas a foolish quest. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 4. 491 Luckily the quest of gold proved a vain one.

b. Freq. in phr. *in quest of* († *after*, or inf.).

1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 24 In quest of solace, he retired to Bath. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxxix, Had, having, and in quest to haue. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 23 He went in quest of Hudibras. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 6 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 52 He is in quest after other Pieces. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 349 The ghost rides forth to the scene of battle in nightly quest of his head. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* iv. I. (1873) 256 Eager running to and fro in quest of worldly wealth.

† c. A person (or set of persons) employed in searching. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. ii. 46 The Senate hath sent about three seuerall Quests, To search you out.

5. In mediæval romance: An expedition or adventure undertaken by a knight to procure some thing or achieve some exploit; the knights engaged in such an enterprise. Also *transf.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 648 They that have do noble jestes And acheved all hir questes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 503 Thei entered in to many questes forto knowe which was the beste knyght. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* XVI. xii, They supposed he was one of the quest of the Sangreal. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. viii. 53 Her well beseemes that Quest. 1813 Scott *Triermain* I. xi, Rather he chose, that Monarch bold, On vent'rous quest to ride. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xi, You are my servant now, by the laws of chivalry, and you must fulfil my quest. 1876 Green *Stray Stud.* 262 The Quest of Æneas is no self-sought quest.

6. a. The search for game made by hounds. b. The baying of hounds in pursuit of game; a peculiar barking uttered by dogs when in sight of game. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

13 .. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1130 At þe fyrst quethe of þe quest quaked he wylde. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 49 Withe gret questes and quelles Bathe in frethes and felles. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. v. 26 For hundis quest it semyt the hit rife wald. 1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 12 Thus as I stood to heare this merry quest I heard the names of houndes that hunted best. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, lxxiv, 'Twas soe resolv'd; upon the doubtfull Quest The Game gets to safe Covert. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 185/2 Quest,..the first opening, or cry, of the Dogs when they have found the scent. 1876 Swinburne *Erechtheus* 1368 Lo, night is arisen on the noon, and her hounds are in quest by day. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Quest*, the early morning search for a hare by the scent of the hounds. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Words*, s.v., He don't never give no quest 'thout he's right 'pon it.

transf. 13 .. *S. Leg. Lowerside* 123 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 279 þe masse he legynnes..With quene questis of þe quere with ful quaynt notes. *a* 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Content* ii, Gad not abroad at every quest and call Of an untrained hope or passion.

7. *R. C. Ch.* The collection of alms or donations for religious purposes.

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 76 The obseruauntis no people do spare, Makynge their quest every wheare With most importunate crayynge. 1691 tr. *D'Emilliane's Frauds Romish Monks* 26 The Farmer [of Purgatory money] sends some of his Emissaries into the Fields, to carry on the Quest there for the said Souls. 1748 *Earthquake Vers* i. 85 If we consider the extraordinary Product of the Quest [of the Franciscans]. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Night-cap* 971 When Marquise jokes 'My quest, farewell? Each doit I scrape together goes for Peter-pence.'

8. *Comb.*, as † **quest-ale,** prob. ale of special quality (cf. *audit-ale*); † **quest-diter, -ganger,** = Quest-monger. Also **Quest-House, -man.**

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 24 All fals endyters, Questgangers, and lurars, . . Ar welcome to me. *Hid.* xxx. 15 Thise rolles Ar of lakbytars And fal-quest-dytars. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Pleas. Epistle* Wks. 1730 I. 110 Private deliberations over brawn and quest-ale.

† **Quest,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Related to QUETHE *v*, as *bequest* (q.v.) to *bequeath*.] A bequest.

c 1300 *Havelok* 219 He made his quiste swithe wel. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 64, I by-seke yow .. For Gamelynes love, that my queste stonde. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 35 After my dettis payde and my questes fulfilled. 1478 *Croscombe Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 8 And bryngs in of the quest of Water Bigge xij *d*.

So † **Questword.** *Obs. rare*—[1].

1792 *Archaeologia* X. 197 The legacies or questword of the deceased supplied the rest.

Quest (kwest), *v.*[1] [a. OF. *quester* (F. *quêter*), f. *queste* QUEST *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* Of hunting dogs, etc.: To search for game. Also with *about*.

c 1350 *Ipomadon* (Kölbing) 619 A brachet of thee beste, That euer wold trewly queste And securly pursewe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 49 Pay questede and quellys By frythis and fellis. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell* 1409 The howndes began to yerne and to quest. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 133 Such [Dogs] as delight on the land, play their parts, either by swiftness of foot, or by often questing, to search out and to spring the bird. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 88 If they prosper they .. give the Jackal some small Snip for his Pains in questing. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxi, Bevis, questing about, found the body.

fig. 1590 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funerall Teares* 113 Why doth thy sorrow quest so much upon the place where he is? 1668 DRYDEN *Even.'s Love* II. i, Cast about quickly, .. Range, quest, and spring a lie immediately.

b. Of animals: To search *about* for food.

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 137 It would be natural for them [the whales] to quest about for that jelly they live upon. 1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* xii. 236 There was the pheasant not fifteen yards away, quietly questing about.

2. Of hunting dogs: To break out into a peculiar bark at the sight of game; to give tongue; to bark or yelp. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1420 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 7 Kenettes questede to quelle, Al so breme so any belle. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxi, This lytel brachet .. lepte vpon hym and .. whyned and quested. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 41 The hunter may perceive the beast resting on the one banke, the dogs questing on the other brim. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 681 You shall then take care, that not at any time, .. he dare to quest or open his mouth, but that he hunt so silent and mute as is possible. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. (1735) 84 Lie still, you knave, close, close, .. you had best quest, and spoil the Sport, you had. 1831 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. xiv. 328 Just before the coursing season began, he [a dog] began to dream of going out and 'quested' in his sleep. 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

† **b.** *transf.* Of frogs: To croak. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 725, I mean the little Frog questing hoarse voyce amain.

3. Of persons: To go about in search of something; to search or seek. Also with *about*, and constr. *after*, *for*. (Chiefly *transf.* from sense 1.)

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, This too yeares I have quested to his howse. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 281 This young Lord had won the prize of a Turnament, and lay questing after a panegyrick. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726) 89 They went questing with flambeaux. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. v. 91 One of the bridal pairs .. was seen questing about as if disposed to invade our premises. 1882 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* xvi. (1887) 288 Neither Mr. James nor the author .. has ever gone questing after gold.

b. *R. C. Ch.* To ask for alms or donations.

1748 *Earthquake Peru* iii. 303 If the Friars go into the Country, a questing for their Monastery. 1867 R. PALMER *Life Philip Howard* 104 There were not to be more than thirteen religious, who were never to quest or beg alms.

4. *trans.* **a.** To search for, pursue, seek *out*.

1751 BYROM *Enthusiasm* in *Poems* 1773 II. 34 Averse to Heav'n, .. They quest Annihilation's monst'rous Theme. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *Friendsh. Miss Mitford* (1882) II. v. 77 Flush found a hare, and quested it for two miles. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 164 In noontide heats Quest out a shady dell. 1882 SIR E. ARNOLD *Pearls of Faith* XXVIII. (1883) 99 A wild bee questing honey-buds.

b. To question, request, demand. *rare.*

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 35, [I] quested its secret of the sun.

† **Quest,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [? cf. LG. *questen*, var. *quessen*, *quetsen* (G. *quetschen*, Du. *kwetsen*) to press, squeeze.] *trans.* To crush.

1647 HARVEY *Schola Cordis* xv. 8 If Thy presse stand, Mine heart may chance slip out. O quest it into nothing. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* s. v., Pies are said to be quested, whose sides have been crushed by each other.

Quest, variant of QUEEST, ring-dove.

Questane, obs. form of WHETSTONE.

† **Que·stant.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = QUESTER.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 16 You come Not to wooe honour, but to wed it, when The bravest questant shrinkes.

Quest-dove: see QUEEST.

Quester (kwe·stəɹ). [f. QUEST *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who quests, in senses of the vb.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* iv. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 440 Redy regesters, Pardoners and questers. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 208 The wicked Quester tuck'd up his..Robe. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IV. (R.), The quester..to the wood they loose, Who silently the tainted track pursues. 1875 DOWDEN *Shakspere* 10 It is the ascetic quester, Galahad .. who beholds the mystical Grail.

Questeroun, variant of CUSTRON. *Obs.*

Que·stful, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. QUEST *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of questing or searching.

1869 LOWELL *Invita Minerva* 246 The summer day he spent in questful round.

† **Quest-house.** *Obs.* The house at which the inquests in a ward or parish were commonly held.

1571 *Acc. St. Giles, Cripplegate* in *MS. Addit.* 12222 [cited by Halliwell, s. v.]. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 12 Are all the Quest-houses broken vp? 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Jan., At the Quest House, where the company meets to the burial of my cozen Joyce. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3239/4 At the Quest-house on Little-Tower-Hill is a Grammar-School. 1828 NARES *Let. to A. Dyce*, A Quest-house was the chief Watch-house in a parish. .. Some parishes in London still have them, e. g. St. Giles's Cripplegate.

fig. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* 102 It is a world, whose Work .. Is vanity, and vexation; .. A Quest-house of complaint.

attrib. 1628 SPELMAN *De Sepult.* (1641) 22 A Parish Audit, or a Quest-House dinner.

Questing (kwe·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUEST *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xix, The noyse was .. lyke vnto the questyng of xxx coupyl houndes. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* Pref. (1556) 10 After two or three questynges, he lept to the great Olyphante. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 238 A long questing and beating for some game. 1700 JER. COLLIER *2nd Def. Short View* 118 All this Questing has sprung but very little Game. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 109 Nothing is more certain than Dash's questing, .. for a better spaniel never went into the field. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1848) 63 Must thou still Revel in bootless questings?

Questing (kwe·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That quests, in senses of the vb.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iii. 25 Than the remanent of that questing sort, .. Wythdrawis. *c* 1600 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Margaret* cxlvi, When they heare the questing Spaniels gone. 1714 *Earthquake Peru* i. 80 Even the Questing-brothers presume to interrupt People at their Prayers. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiii, Thread the brake like questing hound. 1888 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* XXVII. 168 That questing, roving eye..that looks out of the corners sharply.

Question (kwe·styən), *sb.* Also 4 questiun, 4–6 -oun, questyon, (4 qw-, 5 -one, -oun), 5 whestion. [a. AF. *questiun*, OF. *question* (Godef.), ad. L. *quæstiōn-em*, n. of action from *quærĕre* to ask, inquire: cf. QUÆRE, QUERY.]

I. The action of inquiring or asking.

1. The stating or investigation of a problem; inquiry into a matter; discussion of some doubtful point. † *To make question*, to raise discussion or talk, to express or entertain doubt (*whether*, *of*, *about*). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 249 Than mayss clerkis questioun .. Quhethir he his lordis neid suld let. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 1656 Peples..holdynge hir question Dyuynynge of thise Thebane knyghtes two. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 2 If be what or why Be questyoun maad of thys tretyhs [etc.]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 592 Qvestyon was made therof before the marshalles. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 5 The..vnquiet time Did push it out of farther question. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. 102 Let us .. never make question whether we ought to call them infirmities of age, or fruits of reason. 1778 F. BURNEY *Evelina* xxxiv, As to consulting you..it was out of all question. 1824 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 311 We cannot perceive how the occupation of these vessels can be drawn into question. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 185 [My father] allowed it without question.

b. In adverbial phrases, as *Beyond* (*all*) *question*, *out of*, *past*, *without question*: Unquestionably.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 189 Out of question we will iudge those men verie blinde. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 104 *And.* Why, would that haue mended my haire? *To.* Past question. 1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess., Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1731 I. 212 He was without Question, a Great and Heroick Genius. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 5 In the state of nature, without question, mankind was subjected to many and great inconveniences. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 684 He is beyond all question the most eminent of the chief rulers. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* v. 118 The Dunciad..is beyond all question full of coarse abuse.

c. † *In question*, in dispute, in controversy; in a doubtful or undecided state. *Obs.* So also with *into* and *in* = into; chiefly, and now only, in phr. *to call in question*: see CALL *v.* 18.

1390 in *Rec. Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) 65 That yhour richte be na mare putt in questioun. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* (1533) VII. ccxxxii. 158 b, A longe whyle thys fyghte stode in questyon, whyther partye shulde obteyne vyctorye. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 769 If it fortune the Crowne to come in question. 1529 — *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 123/2 The thynge standinge in debate and question. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 324 How could these so doubtfull matters euer haue fallen in question amongst your fellowes. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 13 It hath beene in question and ambiguity. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* in *P.'s Lives* (1700) I. 18 The Pyrrhonians..who bring all certainty in Question. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 138 Which is supposing the Thing in Question. 1768 T. POWNALL *Admin. Brit. Col.* (1774) I. 5 A right to call into question some.. exertions of power.

d. *In question*, under consideration, forming the subject of discourse. *To come into question*, to be thought of as possible.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 34 His Father..had (besides this Gentleman in question) Two other Sonnes. 1663 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 100 After dinner we sit and talk till Mr. B. comes in question, and then I am gone. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, He does not think his friend .. ever saw the lady in question. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Eng.* II. 96 The very ill-fated man in question was John de la Pole. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 7 The succession of masters was too rapid to allow a change of language to come into question among the greater..part of the people. 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng.* Introd. p. xxxvi, Discoveries of a far-reaching .. character, have during the period in question been made.

2. The action of questioning, interrogating, or examining a person, or the fact of being questioned, etc.; † hence, talk, discourse.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 1013 Ferst he let the Prestes take, .. He put hem into questioun. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 185 He aw nocht to be stoppit, bot frely to have passage throu all realmes but questioun. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 346 He stay no longer question. 1605 — *Macb.* III. iv. 118 *Ross.* What sights, my Lord? *La.* I pray you speake not..Question enrages him. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. ii. § 13 One Man..may do..whatever he pleases, without the least question or controll. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Sonnets, Shaksp.*, Others abide our question. Thou art free. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming Arthur* 311 Fixing full eyes of question on her face.

b. *spec.* The application of torture as part of a judicial examination.

1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 12 No one was called to any capital or bloody question upon matters of Religion. 1651 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 275 A malefactor was to have the question, or torture, given to him. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 80 The common Question that they give..is, that they tye the Hands of the suspected Person behind his back [etc.]. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. li. 110 He urged too, that Felton should be put to the question in order to extort from him a discovery of his accomplices. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* III. xix, Let him be submitted to the question, ordinary and extraordinary.

† **c.** *In question*: Under judicial examination; on trial. *Obs. rare.*

1589 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) App. 330 John Chapele ..was..ymprisoned almost a yeare, in question to have bene executed. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 68 He that was in question for the robbery.

d. *To call in* († or *into*) *question*: To examine judicially, bring to trial; to take to task, call to account.

1611 BIBLE *Acts* xix. 40 We are in danger to be called in question for this dayes vprore. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 59 Socrates..was called into question, and had sentence of death pronounced against him. 1647 J. CARTER *Nail & Wheel* 78 Presently he was..called in question as a delinquent.

II. What is asked or inquired (about).

3. The interrogative statement of some point to be investigated or discussed; a problem; hence, a matter forming, or capable of forming, the basis of a problem; a subject involving more or less difficulty or uncertainty. *The question*: the precise matter receiving or requiring deliberation or discussion. *To beg the question*: see BEG *v.* 6.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26104 Par-wit-al sum questiones we sal vndo þe merk resons. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Wel nyh al problemys and questiouns of the wiseste men. 1467 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 579 If..any Difficultie or Question in the Lawe happen to ryse. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 3/2 Some good simple folk, that should of zele to the faith..impugne those questions, as new thinges. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 227 But that is not the question: the question is concerning your marriage. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 465 It was a Question, whether he Or's Horse were of a Family More worshipful. 1768 T. POWNALL *Admin. Brit. Col.* (1774) I. 7 This American question..must now come forward. 1854 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 416 This is a question involving the lives of thousands and tens of thousands of human beings. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Time* II. xxv. 219 The Eastern Question it was that disturbed the dream of peace.

b. *spec.* A subject for discussion, a proposal to be debated or voted on, in a meeting or deliberative assembly, esp. in Parliament; † the putting of this proposal to the vote. · *Question!*, used (*a*) to recall a speaker to the subject under discussion, † (*b*) to demand that the vote be taken (quot. 1817). *Previous question*: see PREVIOUS.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 37 The persons concerned must withdraw when any question is. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 24 Whereupon the greater number called for the Question, and had it in the Affirmative, that the Debate should be laid aside. 1791 *Debate Abolit. Slave-Trade* 119 A loud cry [being] kept up a considerable time for the question. 1817 *Hansard's Parl. Debates* XXXV. 758/2 Lord Cochrane rose, amidst reiterated cries of question, to state [etc.]. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 139 The Speaker,..when it has been seconded, proposes it to the House, and then the House are said to be in possession of the question. *Ibid.* 140 If it be wished to avoid a question, it is usual to move that the chairman do leave the chair.

c. Const. *of* (the subject-matter or sphere). Now freq. in phr. *it is a question of* = what is required or involved is, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xviii. 15 If questiouns ben of the word, and names of the lawe. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xviii. 15 Yf it be a question off wordes or off names or of youre lawe. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Living Lustres* ii, The question of Houses I leave to the jury. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 275 The recovery of transgressors is not a question of mere power. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 223 It was a question of time.

d. Phr. *Out of the question*, foreign to the subject; hence, not to be considered or thought of.

1700 COLLIER *2nd Def. Short View* 122 His Objection..is out of the Question. 1815 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I. iii. 88 To go on describing the different effects..is out of the question. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 210 The third alternative was no longer open..for retreat was out of the question.

4. A subject of discussion, debate, or strife *between* parties, or of one party *with* another.

OF. *question* occurs freq. in the sense of 'difference', 'dispute', 'quarrel'.

1382 WYCLIF *John* iii. 25 A questioun is maad of Johnis disciplis with the Jewis, of the purificacioun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* VII. 4148 A question betwen the tuo Thus writen in a bok I fond. 1456 SIR G. HAY *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 115 It efferis to the constable to here all questionnis, querelis and complayntis of his menge. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. x, Telle me your resons and caas..that the better I may gyue the sentence of your dyfesent and question. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xxv, Þe samyn place & land, of quhilk now þe questioun occuris [*cf. infra* for quhilk þe debate occurris]. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 18 Since the first sword was drawne about this question. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 249 A question arose between the heir at law and the younger children, whether it passed by the will.

5. In negative expressions. *It is no* (or *not a*) *question, there is no question,* † or simply *no question*: There is no room for dispute or doubt (*but, that*). *To make no question*: To raise or entertain no doubt (*of* or *about* a thing, *but* or inf.).

1583 W. FULKE *Def. Tr. Script.* Pref. 5 We make no question but that it is Apostolical. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 61, I am able to endure much. No question of that. 1596 -- *Merch. V.* I. i. 184, I no question make To haue it. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 25 That our Saxon ancestors came out of Germanie .. is no question. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 2 My Purpose is not here to fall vpon that Question, (for I make no Question of it) Whether [etc.]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 3, I make no Question but it would have been looked upon as one of the most valuable Treasuries of the Greek Tongue. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. ix, I cannot make a question..about that; it is a certainty. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 21/2 It is no longer a question that the disgust occasioned by this inequality..mainly contributed to throw France into a flame.

† b. *No question* (used parenthetically): No doubt, without question. *Obs.*

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 27 We haue set at naught..the poore..whose accusations, no question, are gone vp into heauen. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 273 Alluding, no question, vnto that of the Psalme. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 260 This no question is his meaning. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 195 There were, no Question, Accounts kept of their Charity.

6. A sentence of interrogative form, addressed by one person to another in order to elicit information; an interrogation, query, inquiry.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22891 (Cott.) An crafti clerc..asked him a question of a wolf and a leon. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8288 Now may þou ask me..A questyon, and say..Salle þai [etc.]? *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1110 Inquire me nought þis question, I queth it þe neuer. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 1 311 Ye askit hym..a whestion. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLII. ii, Their daily questions..Where is now thy God soe good? 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xvii, Before we could answer that Question, we must ask one of him, which was, what he had been doing. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III. 111 Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 73/1 If you do not give a plain answer to a plain question, you will be committed. 1869 *Q. Rev.* July 211 Go and put that question to the great armies of Austria.

† b. *Questions and commands*, the name of a game in which one person addressed ludicrous questions and commands to each member of the company. *Obs.*

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* II. ii, He is as dull as a country-squire at questions and commands. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 144 ¶ 1 Just as one is chosen King at the game of Questions and Commands. 1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Opera* III. vii, Unless when we have [kissed] at questions and commands.

c. *Sc.* in *pl.* The catechism (cf. *question-book* in 7). Also *transf.*

1793 BURNS *Election* V, The billie is gettin' his questions, To say in St. Stephen's the morn. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 31, I judged..he would think the better of me if I knew the questions.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attrib., as *question-box, -hour, -time*; b. objective, as *question-answering, -asking, -begging* (see BEG *v.* 6), *-putting*, sbs. or adjs.; c. phrasal, as *question-and-answer lesson*; d. question-book *Sc.*, a catechism (formerly often containing also the alphabet or a spelling-book); question-mark, -stop, a mark of interrogation; † question-sick, having a mania for questioning; † question-wise *adv.*, as a question.

1642 R. HARRIS *Sermon* 29 If wee follow Chrysostom's sense ..and read the words Questionwise, *Will hee suffer long?* 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* viii. 24 All Christ's scholars are questionists, though not question-sick. *c* 1700 in Wodrow's *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1828) II. 54 Having a mind to learn to read, I bought a Question Book. 1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 255 The question-and-answer lessons on Scripture History. *c* 1860 WHATELY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 263 What Jeremy Bentham calls 'question-begging appellatives'. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. xi. 200 Looking at her like a question stop. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedr.*, This age, that blots out life with question-marks. 1884 F. YAILS *Recoll.* (ed. Tauchn.) II. vii. 259 Much is said of .. their constant question-asking. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Feb. 6/1 Sitting apathetically through a rather lively question time.

Question (kwe·styon), *v.* Also 5–6 -yon, (5 -one). [a. OF. *questionner* (13th c.), f. *question* QUESTION *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To ask a question or questions of (a person or *fig.* a thing); to interrogate. † Also with double object (quot. 1604).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 58 Fame .. sette herself .. with the porters and mynystres for to questyone theym. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv, 64 One of you question you'd man, If he for gold will giue vs any foode. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 129 Her Father..Still question'd me the Storie of my life. 1714 SWIFT *Imit. Hor.* II. vi, And question me of this and that. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* III. 133, I to question her became less prompt. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* Introd., The night-student, who had been questioning the stars or the sages..for that hidden knowledge.

b. To examine judicially; hence, to call to account, challenge, accuse (*of*). Now *rare.*

1637 HEYLIN *Answ. Burton* 60 When you were questioned publickely for your misdemeanours. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 240 Socrates was questioned and condemned at Athens. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* ii. 96 He had rather his own Church should be questioned of Idolatry. 1789 *Constitution U. S.* Art. I. § 6 For any speech or debate in either house [members of Congress] shall not be questioned in any other place. 1839 MACAULAY *Ess.* (1843) II. 458 [He] cannot be questioned before any tribunal for his baseness and ingratitude.

† c. To challenge, defy (one) *to* do something. *Obs. rare*—1.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 27, I cannot see why the Angel of God should question Esdras to recall the time past, if it were beyond his owne power.

† 2. *intr. To question with*: To ask questions of; to hold discourse or conversation with; to dispute with. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. iv, These two knyghtes mette with syre Tristram and questyoned with hym. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 10, I questioned with hym as concernynge the elevation of the pole. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. I. § 5 Little would it boote vs to question with them about their meaning. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 97, I was not far from murmuring and questioning with my God.

3. *intr.* To ask or put questions.

1584 LYLY *Campaspe* V. ii, Thy sighs when he questioned, may breed in him a jealousy. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 122 Goe wee .. to the man that tooke him To question of his apprehension. 1626 D'EWES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 217 Others hearing not well what he said hindred those by questioning which might have heard. 1728 POPE *Odyss.* XXIII. 110, I scarce uplift my eyes, Nor dare to question. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* IX. 53 Questioning, answering, .. and each interrupting the other.

b. *trans.* with clause stating the question. ? *Obs.*

1592 GRENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 217, I..was so bould as to question what they were, and of their businesse. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 433 'Tis safer to Auoid what's growne, then question how 'tis borne. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 110 They never questioned what crime he had done.

† c. *intr.* To inquire or seek *after*. *Obs. rare*—1.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXXI. 105 Which flattery ..so much delighted him that them which before his affection hated, now his desire earnestly questioned after.

4. *trans.* To make a question of, to raise the question (*whether, if*, etc.); hence, to doubt, hold as uncertain.

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 33 Whether it be so or not it may be questioned. 1659 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 356, I sent you a leter .. but I question whether you received it. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 286, I much question if those who left them had once fired them. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 4 ¶ 9 No man can question whether wounds and sickness are not really painful. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 408/1 Whether the request..can be complied with..may be questioned.

b. In negative expressions, as *I do not question* (*but*, etc.) = I have no doubt, I am sure (that); also pass. (cf. 5) *it cannot be questioned* = it is certain; etc.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 50 It is not to be question'd, That they had gather'd a wise Councell. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 82, I .. question not but you'll do me and these two martyrs justice. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 23 Some cases which I did not question to be true. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. ii, He did not in the least question succeeding with his daughter. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opin.* 21 Apr. 464/3 Nor can it be questioned that [etc.]. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 120 He did not question but the native Irish would join him.

5. a. To call in question, dispute, oppose.

1632 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 478 Wee question the truth of your information. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 112 This the wilful Archbishop never questioned, till he questioned all Authority. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXVII. III. 3 The worthless delegates of his power, whose merit it was made sacrilege to question. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* VII. 56 There would be no true humility in questioning your decision. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 164 Any one who openly questioned the truth of Christianity was treated as a public offender.

† b. To bring into question, make doubtful or insecure. *Obs. rare.*

1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* III. Wks. 1874 VI. 43 This emulation Begets our hate, and questions him of life. *a* 1643 SUCKLING *Goblins* V. (1646) 58 Behold (grave Lords) the man Whose death questioned the life of these.

† c. To state as a question. *Obs. rare*—1.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 21 My self could shew a Catalogue of doubts, never yet imagined nor questioned.

† 6. To ask or inquire about, to investigate (a thing). *Obs. rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 142 Dispatch vs with all speed, least that our King Come here himselfe to question our delay. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 141 When they Question such things, as the Holy-ghost is silent in 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 87/1 Socrates asked them if..he might be permitted to question what he understood not.

Questionabi·lity, = QUESTIONABLENESS.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 125 Widening into new dreariness, new questionability.

Questionable (kwe·styonăb'l), *a.* [f. QUESTION *v.* + -ABLE.]

† 1. a. Of a person: That may be interrogated; of whom questions may be asked. b. Of a question: That may be asked or put. c. Of a place: Where questions may easily be asked. *Obs. rare.*

1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 1 It is a question, scarse questionable. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 43 Thou com'st in such a questionable shape, That I will speake to thee. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* II. iii, In such public as a tavern, such a questionable place. [1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* II. 110 (tr. *Prodigal Son*) Hollah! boy..Stay still and be questionable. Tell me [etc.].]

† 2. Of persons or acts: Liable to be called to account or dealt with judicially. *Obs.*

1639 GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 833 The delinquent shall be sent to the place where he is questionable for spiritual Matters. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 51 Whatever was done by their Commands, or their Authority, is not questionable by your Lordships. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 60 Many have thought we are not fairly questionable for anything but what we commit against our conscience.

3. Of things, facts, etc.: That may be questioned or called in question (rarely const. *by*); open to question or dispute; doubtful, uncertain. Freq. in phr. *it is questionable* (*whether, if*, etc.).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 96 It is questionable, whether they have any Hinder or females. 1643 PRYNNE *Treach. & Disloyalty* III. 127 (R.) Making it a thing not questionable by our Prelates and Clergie. 1685 LADY RUSSELL in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 141 The Queen, is not at all well; .. 'tis questionable if she can endure the ceremony of the Coronation. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Ded. 6 The right of juries to return a general verdict, in all cases whatsoever is..not..in any shape questionable by the legislature. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 63 Whatever rendered property questionable, ambiguous, and insecure. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 147 This doctrine is very questionable. 1882 SPENCER *Treas. Pov. Ps.* cxxiv. Introd., They have ventured upon so many other questionable statements that we are not bound to receive this dictum. 1883 SIR J. C. MATHEW in *Law Rep.* 11 Queen's Bench Div. 404 It was very questionable whether the words used were defamatory per se.

b. Of doubtful or obscure meaning. *rare.*

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 408 When I cannot answer for myself, to render anything dark or questionable in it. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* IV. 219 In the lapse of ages, the phraseology of law may become first obsolete, and then questionable.

c. of qualities, properties, etc.: About the existence or presence of which there may be question.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. vii, The propriety of importing any of our school books from Great Britain..is very questionable. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 123 The questionable privilege of having as many wives as he could support. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 5/1 Either its object is of questionable expediency, or its work is imperfectly done.

d. Of doubtful nature, character, or quality; dubious in respect of goodness, respectability, etc.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 261 There are a thousand questionable thoughts rushing at once upon my mind. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II. 203 Stick not even at questionable means. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* III. 70 A coolness ensued between the principal and his partners in consequence of these questionable dealings.

Questionableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state of being questionable; doubtfulness, etc.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xxii. (1713) 158 *marg.*, From the Questionableness whether .. there does not as much good redound to the Universe. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Keats* Wks. 1862 V. 270 The questionableness of its particular statements. 1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms* s.v. *Apparent*, The adverb apparently admits the sense of questionableness still more strongly.

Questionably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a questionable manner.

1859 WILSON & GILKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* i 3 This dim prehistoric dawn, through which the shadowy figures of .. Druids questionably hover. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 443/1 An eccentric and questionably drawn performance.

† **Questional,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. QUESTION *sb.* + -AL.] Relating to questions.

1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World Wond.* XXXIV. 327 The Decretals haue had their part,..the Questionall, Dilationall, Quodlibeticall bookes .. theirs.

† **Questionary,** *sb.*¹ *Obs. rare.* Also 9 quæst-. [ad. med.L. *questionārī-us*: see QUESTION and -ARY¹.] 1. = QUESTIONIST.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 5, I trowe þis þinge here conteyned, of þe questes & parties..may nott be vnder taryid. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1164 Thus did he reherse verely Paules Epistles, and put by Homes and Dorbel, & yet he was a questionary him selfe. 1787 *Minor* II. xx. 141 Are you he that a questionary at this time of day?

2. = QUÆSTOR 1.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXVII, A quæstionary or pardoner, one of those itinerants who hawked about .. relics.

Questionary, *sb.*² *rare.* [ad. med.L. *questionārium*; or, in mod. use, ad. F. *questionnaire*: see -ARY¹.] A list of questions; † a treatise in the form of questions, a catechism.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Pref., This lytell questyonary & formulary..haue ben often requyred and sought for. 1887 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 343/1 Answers to the society's questionary of sociology and ethnography.

Questionary (kwe·styonări), *a.* [ad. late L. *quæst-, questionāri-us* 'Boethius': see QUESTION and -ARY¹.]

1. Having the form of a question; consisting of questions; conducted by means of questioning.

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* iii. 13 The questionary proposal intimateth the rare contemporation of these two qualities. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 35 The questionary trial came last, Every Minister asking such questions as he pleased. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 60 The reply confirms the meaning of the questionary salute. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XIII. 75 Let us institute a questionary process upon the doings.

2. That asks questions. *rare*—[1].

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶ 6 Let those two questionary Petitioners try to do thus with their Who's and their Whiches.

† **Que·stionatively,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Perh. on anal. of *interrogatively*, *imperatively*, etc.] As a question.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 7 These words are put questionatively.

Questioned (kwe·styənd), *ppl. a.* [f. QUESTION *v.* + -ED[1].] That is questioned, in senses of the vb. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* xxxiv. 58 The little differences of our questioned Assemblies. 1753 H. JONES *Earl of Essex* (1756) 26 Clear Your question'd conduct from disloyal guilt. 1881 *Times* 18 May 11/5 At other times questioner and questioned agree in seeking an occasion to state a fact.

Questionee'. *rare*—[1]. One who is questioned.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 12 May 564 Questioner and questionee will soon lose each other in the wilderness of words.

Questioner (kwe·styənəɹ). [f. QUESTION *v.* + -ER[1].] One who questions; an interrogator, inquirer; † an interrogative form of speech; erotema.

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 73 The curious questioner, the foolishe answerer. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 220 This figure I call the Questioner or inquisitiue. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 228 (Matt. xix. 7–8) God .. was making hel for curious questioners. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 41 ¶ 6 He was a Questioner, who .. is one who asks Questions, not with a Design to receive Information, but an Affectation to show his Unensiness for Want of it. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xvi, Stranger, in thy turn,..who art thou, the questioner? 1890 H. S. SALT *Thoreau* 20 He was..a fearless thinker and questioner on..matters social and religious.

† **Que·stionful.** *nonce-wd.* [f. QUESTION *sb.* + -FUL.] A full reply to a question.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 30 If any body comes to me for a question-full or two about fashions, they never complain of me for giving them hard measure, or under-weight.

Questioning (kwe·styəniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUESTION *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb., in various senses.

a 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 94 The ministeriall questioning of sinners. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 208 The questioning of their true endowments. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Mar. (at Lichfield), Questioning is not the mode of conversation among gentlemen. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 48 Silas now told his story under frequent questioning.

attrib. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 25 The vigour and confidence of the questioning spirit.

2. With *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 266 An aduised questioning with himselfe, touching the value of this offered treasure. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 303 Unseemly questionings of his goodness and compassion. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* 142 Those obstinate questionings Of sense and outward things. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 15 Queen's Bench Div. 59 There are four species of questionings to which the debtor is to be subject.

Questioning (kwe·styəniŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That questions, in senses of the vb.

1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 234 Under .. the questioning eye of his father. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. xii, Earnest countenances on me shed The light of questioning looks. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* VI. 31 Like a ghost that is speechless, Till some questioning voice dissolves the spell of its silence.

Hence **Que·stioningly** *adv.*, in a questioning manner; inquiringly.

1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. 87 As he looked keenly and questioningly at the little figure.

Questionist (kwe·styənist). Also 7 -est. [f. QUESTION *v.* + -IST.]

1. A habitual or professed questioner, *spec.* in theological matters. (In early use applied to certain of the schoolmen, as Aquinas and Duns Scotus.)

1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) Rij, Opiniators & questionistes braulynge and striuyng among them selues. 1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 43 They sent thether Thomas and Scote With wother questionistes. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 137 The worst of all, as Questionistes, and all the barbarous nation of scholemen. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 142 They let alone the trifling niceties of Questionists. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 84 Your respectable rendezvous of curious questionists. 1812 COLERIDGE *Lett., to his Wife* (1895) 581 He is a fearful questionist, whenever he thinks he can pick up any information. 1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 184 *note*, A questionist in the 'Educational Times',

2. Formerly, at Cambridge and Harvard: An undergraduate in his last term before proceeding to the degree of B.A.

1574 M. STOKYS in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. iv, The Questionists shall gyue the Bedels warnynge ..that they may proclayme..thentrynge of their Questions. 1650 [see INCEPTOR 1]. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 95 A Petition of Questionests to Mr. Frost for their degrees. 1772 JEBB *Remarks* 29 The Examination of the Questionists; this being the appellation of the Students during the last six weeks of their preparation. 1887 *Cambridge Univ. Cal.* 64 If any Questionist have been prevented by illness from keeping all his terms, a Certificate must be delivered.

Questionless (kwe·styənlės), *a.* and *adv.* [f. QUESTION *sb.* + -LESS.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Not admitting of question; unquestionable, indubitable.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 814/2 Thys questionlesse and cleare vndowted churche. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 17 The conquest yet is questionless. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 81 It is questionlesse that all our sins are in Gods sight. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 37 Reft from my senses are the laws which gave order and place to their old questionless realm. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 226 He..remained always its born and questionless master.

2. That asks no questions; unquestioning.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben Hur* 498 With the same clear mind and questionless faith.

B. *adv.* Without question, beyond all question; unquestionably; undoubtedly.

In common use from about 1550 to 1750; since then somewhat rare.

1422–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xix, And questionles reporte this of me That [etc.]. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* Q iv, Questionlesse theyr brutishe heades are to blockish. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 107 If they .. had not so soone returned, questionlesse the Indians would haue destroied the Fort. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 83 Each did questionless make a deep impression upon our Saviour. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 23 The first man who came into the world was, questionless, the most perfect. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xiii. ¶ 6 Questionless, said I, talents like yours are convertible to every purpose. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, A young man..who can questionless write a good hand and keep books.

Hence **Que·stionlessly** *adv.* a. = QUESTIONLESS B. b. Without asking questions.

1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 169 The advantage of the League, which was questionlesly known, would be very great. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. 175 To-day, still calmly, questionlessly, he did more. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxx. 225 Being simply and questionlessly father-laws from the beginning.

Que·stman. [f. QUEST *sb.*[1] + MAN.]

1. A member of a 'quest'; one appointed to make official inquiry into any matter; *spec.* † a. a parish or ward official elected annually (see quot. 1706). *Obs.*

1548 GESTE *Serm.* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) 188 All iudges, all officers, all quest men which have swoine to speake the truthe. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883–4 V. 239 They..come to bear office of Questman and Scauinger in the Parish where they dwell. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Questman* 125 This Questman..becomes frequently versed in sundry ancient Presidents. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Quest* or *Quest-Men*, Persons who are chosen yearly in every Ward, and meet about Christmas, to enquire into Abuses and Misdemeanours committed therein, especially such as relate to Weights and Measures. 1761 *London & Environs* IV. 23 [The mob of 1381] levelled to the ground the houses of all lawyers and questmen.

b. *Eccl.* A churchwarden's assistant; a sidesman. Now only *Hist.*

1454 in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 149 To the Quest Men for the Ton *xd.* 1555 BP. HOPLIN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 189, I dyd sende ymedyatlie for the sayd Curate, the Churche wardeyns, and the questmen. 1624 BP. HALL *True Peace Maker* in *Var. Treat.* (1627) 543 Who troubles the house?..In the Church..not the carelesse questman, not the corrupt official; but the clamorous preacher. *a* 1656 — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 342 We have in every Parish..Churchwardens, Questmen, or Sidemen, and Overseers for the Poor. [1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 307 To give it in charge to their Quest-men to present the names of all Non-conformists. 1895 J. BROWN *Pilgrim Fathers* I. 35 He swore in six questmen to bring presentments against such as come not to church.]

† **2.** = QUESTOR 1. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 262 One of the Quest-men told her, That they would take care to make a little shift of it, for some small Soul in Purgatory.

† **Que'stmonger.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 -mongere, 5 -manger, 6-moonger. [f. QUEST *sb.*[1] + MONGER.] One who made a business of conducting inquests.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 367 Lyeres and questmongeres that were forsworen ofte. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. vi. 516 Vnpiteful questmongers and forsworen iuerers. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* III. 530 They..slewe as many men of lawe and questmongers as they myght fynde. 1553 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* iv. 28 Aboue all thynges, these questmongers had neede to take heede. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 211 Hauing euer a Rabble of Promoters, Questmongers and Leading Iurors at their Command. [1776 ENTICK *London* I. 293 Lawyers, jurors, and questmongers.]

Questor (kwe·stɒɹ, -əɹ). Also 6, 9 quæstor. [a. med.L. *questor* agent-n. f. *quērĕre* = *quærĕre* to ask (cf. QUÆSTOR): hence also It. *questore*, F. *questeur*.]

1. *R. C. Ch.* An official appointed by the Pope or by a bishop to grant indulgences on the gift of alms to the Church; a pardoner.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 49 Now cherles and pardoneres beeþ i-cleped questores. 1415 *York Myst.* Introd. 26 Escriueners, Lum[i]ners, Questors [Pardoners *written above*], Dubbers. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. XXI. 239 Yf he hath suffred wyttyngly questours to renne thrughe his dyocese in prechynge false indulgences. 1580 FULKE *Agst. Allen* 168 Men pay monie to the Pope or his pardoning quæstors, for leaden bulls. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* I. 85 The great Monastery alone has twenty-four Questors. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 125 Ninety-five short theses on the nature of indulgences and the errors of the questors. 1895 *Month* July 447 The malpractices of the Questors.

2. a. In France: One of the treasurers of the National Assembly.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 413 He arrived at the Palais Bourbon..went straight to the questors [etc.]. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 5/5 There seemed a danger yesterday..that the Questors would be obliged to call in the police.

b. In Italy: A commissary of police.

1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 169 The indefatigable questor of Naples..says [etc.].

3. [? f. QUEST *v.*] One who seeks or searches.

1887 MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS *Next of Kin Wanted* II. x. 117 Unhappy questors after something to their advantage.

Questor, obs. variant of QUÆSTOR.

Questorian, -ie: see QUÆSTORIAN, -Y.

† **Questrel,** variant of CUSTREL, groom. *Obs.*

1551 EDW. VI *Lett.* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) 72 They had noe pages, questrells, nor demilaunces, but al wel armed.

† **Que·strist.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. QUESTER + -IST.] One who goes in quest of another.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 17 Thirty of his Knights Hot Questrists after him, met him at gate.

Quest rope: see GUEST ROPE.

† **Que·stry.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. QUEST *sb.*, prob. after *jury*, *vestry*.] Only in **questrymen,** jurymen.

c 1690 *Sir Hugh of the Græme* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 596 The Quest of Jury-men was call'd..Then other Questrymen was call'd.

Questuary, obs. form of QUÆSTUARY.

Questure: see QUÆSTURE.

Questword: see QUEST *sb.*[2]

Quet, variant of QUED(E, bad. *Obs.*

Quetans, obs. form of QUITTANCE.

Quetch, quitch, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *a.* 1 cweccan, (cu-), 3 quecchen, quecche, 6 queech, queatche, 6–7 que(t)ch; *β.* (? 3 cwich, quic), 5 qvycch-, qvyhch-, qvytchyn, quycche, 6 quytch(e, quyche, quich, 6–7 quitch, 9 *dial.* quitchy; *γ.* 6 (9 *dial.*) quatch. *Pa. t.* 1 cweahte, 1, 3 cwehte, 3 quehte, qu-, cuahte, 4 quei(ȝ)te, quaȝte; also 6 quitched, 6–7 quetched, 7 quatched, quitcht. [OE. *cwęccan*:—**cwacjan*, causative from the root **cwac-*: see QUAKE, and cf. OS. *quekilik* glossing L. *versatilem* or *vibrabilem* (*gladium*). See also AQUETCH.]

† **1.** *trans.* To shake; to brandish; to drive, chase. *Obs.* (OE. and early ME.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 13 Nemne ȝe sien ȝecerde, sweord his [he] cweceð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 39 þa węȝferenden..cwehton [*v. r.* cwæhton] heora heafod. *c* 1205 LAY. 23907 Heo quehten [*c* 1275 cwehten] heore scaftes. *Ibid.* 31475 Hiȝendliche he heom quehte ouer þere Humbre.

† **2.** *intr.* Of things: To shake, tremble. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 20141 þa eorðe aȝæn quehte [*c* 1275 cwehte]. *Ibid.* 26919 Quahten on hafden helmes heȝen. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 607 So sterne strokes þay araugte..þat al þe erthe þer-of quaȝte a myle & more on lenghþe.

† **3.** *intr.* To stir or move from one place to another; to go, run, hasten. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 826 Ne lete ȝe nenne quick quecchen to holte [*c* 1275 scapie to felde]. *Ibid.* 7271 þa heo weoren ouercumen þæs quahten [*c* 1275 wenden] heo wide. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4344 þat werwolf..queite toward þe quene.

4. *intr.* Of persons (or animals): a. To move the body or any part of it; to stir; in later use *esp.* to shrink, wince, twitch (with pain), and usually in negative clauses. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

The phr. *cwich ne cweð* in *Leg. St. Kath.* 1261, *quic ne quęð* in *Ancr. R.* 122 (two MSS.), app. belongs here, meaning 'stirred nor spoke', though the form is difficult to account for.

c 1205 LAY. 25844 þa fond he þer ane quene quecchen mid hafde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9051 (Kölbing) þe stede he smot, þat it queiȝte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Qvycchyn, or mevyn. 1530 PALSGR. 677/2, I quytche, I styrre or move with my bodye. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 587 He .. never stirred hand nor foot, nor quitched when the fire took him. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 33 With a strong yron chaine and coller bound, That once he could not move, nor quich at all. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. i. 357 Simonides .. endured the flames, and never quetched [L. *immobilis*]. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* iii. 33 He who sufferith all this, quatcheth not, stirreth not. *a* 1664 FRANK *Sermons* (1672) 147 To .. look up stedfastly still, not quich aside. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 253, I have seen men .. that would neither cry out, wince nor quitch, for a good swinging beating. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Quitchy*, to twitch; to make sudden, involuntary movements.

b. *intr.* To utter a sound. (Usually in negative clauses.) Also with *against*, *at*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1530 PALSGR. 601 She layde upon him lyke a mantle sacke and the poore boye durste nat ones quytche [F. *nosa pas tynter*]. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* (1538) 23 b, Thys doth Paule..so confirme, that all the worlde can not quytch against it. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινη Def. xvi. 256 To snatch their mouths full of earth, that they might not be heard to quetch or groan. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 159, I will speak alwayes with so Magisterial a confidence, that no modest man..shall so much as quetch at me. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Quatch*, to betray, tell. .. *Oxf.* 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, [? *Not to*] *Quatch*, to keep absolute silence as regards a certain subject.

† c. Freq. in phr. *one dare* (or *durst*) *not quetch*, implying fear or absolute submission. Also const. *against*, *at*. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4747 Dar no man agein hym queche. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IX. viii. 358/1 Be he so solempne & so myghty, that no man dare quycche ayenst hym. 1528 in Furnivall's *Ballads from MSS.* I. 359 Thow knowyste how..mortimer, in þis lande dyd Rule & Rayne, For whom no man durste quyche. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* v. (1593)

124 The scelie lamb that dares not stirre nor quetch, when he heares the howling of the woolfe. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 975/1 They durst not quech in his presence, but were like a sort of timorous cattell. 1638 FLATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* I. 110 A most learned worke, against which never a Papist yet durst quatch. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 67 Which put them in such a fear as they durst not so much as quetch.

Hence † **Que·tching, qui·tching** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1676 H. MOR *Rem. Disc. Hate* 94 The quitching of the skin.

Quete, obs. form of WHEAT.

Quetenite (kwe·tĕnəit). [Named 1890 (*Quetenit*) from *Quetena*, in Chili, its locality: see -ITE1.] 'Hydrous sulphate of iron and magnesium, found in reddish-brown masses' (Chester).

1890 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XL. 259 Quetenite occurs at the Salvador Mine in Quetena.

Queter, obs. form of QUITTER *sb.*1

† **Quethe,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* quoith. [f. the vb.] Speech, address; sound, cry.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1150 At þe fyrst quethe of þe quest quaked þe wylde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ii. 102 Quhar for Ence begouth again renew His faderis hie saull queith.

† **Quethe,** *v. Obs.* (exc. in pa. t. (QUOTH). Forms: *Inf.* 1 cwoðan, (cwoðan, cwiðan, cuoðða, etc.), 2 cwoþon, 2-3 quoðen, 5 quoth(yn, (qv-, qw-). *Pres. t.* (1 *sg.*) 1 cwoðe, (cwoðu, cuoðo, etc.), 4 quepe, 4-5 queth(e, 5 qwotho, 6 quoythe. *Pa. t.* 1 cwoð, etc., 1-2 cwod, 1-3 cwoð, 2 cwot, quað, 3 cwaþþ, qu(u)ad, quoð, 4 quaþe, quath, (quoþed, 5 ? qwithit): see also QUOTH. *Pa. pple.* 1 cweden, 2 i-cweðe(n, 2-3 i-quoðen, 3 i-cwedo, i-queðo, queðen, 6 queythed. [OE. *cweðan* (*cwæð, cwǽdon, cweden*) OFris. *quetha, queda, quan*, OS. *quedan* (*quad, quath, quad*; *quâdun, quâdun*), OHG. *quedan, chweden* (*quad, quat*; *quâdun, quâtun*; MHG. *queden, keden*), ON. *kveða* (*kvað, kváðum, kveðinn*: Da. *kvæde*, Sw. *qväda* to sing), Goth. *qiþan* (*qaþ, qêþum, qiþan*):—OTeut. **kweþan, kwaþ, kwǽdum, kweðano-.*]

1. *trans.* To speak, say, tell, declare, call.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 7 Dryhten cwæð to me, 'sunu min ðu eart'. *Ibid.* xli. 4 Donne bið cweden to me..'hwer is god ðin'. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 183 Þa cwæþ Neron to Petre, 'gehyrst, Petrus, hwæt Simon cwiþ'? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Do summe of þisse þinge þe ic wulle nu cweþen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1496 Sel me ðo wunes, ðe queðen hen ðe firme sunes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2073 Mani man..Wat noght þis word i for-wit quath. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1224 Sertes, þys were our most profit, Wiþ loue & leue he queþe [*v.r.* quede] vs quyt. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4325, I sall quethe þe forqui & quat is þe cause.

b. *intr.* in phr. *Quick and quething*: Alive and able to speak.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 133/2 A man and a woman whyche are yet quicke and quething. 1546 GARDINER *Declar. Joye* 39 b, I meruayle where he had lerned that lesson being yet quicke and quethynge.

2. To promise. *rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 64 God hem quaad ðor seli suriurn. *Ibid.* 2788 Nu am ic ligt to fren hem ðeðen And milche and hunige lond hem queðen.

3. To assign by will, to bequeath.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6294 Hous, and rente, and ouþer þyng, Mow þey queþe at here endyng. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 135 To temples in Acres he quath siue þousand marke. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 321, I quepe me to þe trone of þat Iuge þat neuere haþ ende. 1426 LYDG. *Pe Guil. Pilgr.* 4794 My body, I quethe also To the sepulkre, for dayes thre. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 Item I geue and quethe to William Hussher iiijs. iiijd. 1530 PALSGR. 676/2 Hath he queythed you any thyng in his testament?

b. ? To bestow, deliver. *rare*—1.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6973 To Qwintilion the quem he qwithit a dynt, Woundit hym wickidly.

Hence † **Que·thing** *vbl. sb.*, bequeathing; **quething word,** last farewell. Also † **Que·the-word,** a legacy, bequest.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 373 By beggynge, by queethyng [*v.r.* quepinge]..and oþer fals neenes [they] cryen euere after worldly godis. 1481 in T. Gardiner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 148 Of Cutberd Eyer, for the Queth Word of Tym Chawmbyr 40s. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 420/2 (MS. K) Qvethe worde. *legatum.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. viii. 62 Thi last regrait and quething wordis to say. 1532 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Lincs.* in Nichols *Illustr. Anc. Manners* (1797), Item, receyvyd of Margaret Brygg for y^ quethword of Robt Brygg hir husband 1/-.

Quethe, var. QUED(E, bad. **Quethen, -un,** varr. WHITHEN, whence. **Quether, -ur,** obs. ff. WHETHER. **Quetor, -our, -ure,** obs. ff. QUITTER *sb.*1 **Quetstone,** obs. f. WHETSTONE.

Quetzal (ke·tsăl). Also quezal, quesal. [a. Sp. *quetzal*, older *quetzale*, a. Aztec *quetzalli* a tail-feather of the bird called *quetzaltotolt* (f. the comb. form of *quetzalli* + *totolt* bird).] An extremely beautiful bird (*Pharomacrus mocinno*) of Central America (esp. Guatemala), belonging to the Trogon family; the cock is remarkable for its long tail-coverts, of a resplendent golden-green colour.

1827 J. WILSON *Let.* in *Mem.* iv. (1859) 124 That long-tailed fellow, the quezal from Vera Paz. 1838 J. GOULD *Trogonidæ* Plate 21, *Trogon resplendens*..Habitat Guatimala in Mexico, where it is called *Quesal*. 1864 G. R. MATHEW *Let.* in Ld. Malmesbury *Mem. Ex-Minister* (1885) 536 One of the famed 'quezals', whose plumage under the Aztec Emperor was reserved for imperial wear. 1887 W. T. BRIGHAM (*title*) Guatemala, the Land of the Quetzal.

Queue (kiū), *sb.* Also 9 queu. [a. F. *queue*, OF. *coue, cue, coe*:—L. *cauda* tail: see CUE *sb.*3]

1. *Her.* The tail of a beast.

Queue fourchée, having a forked or double tail.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 41 Gold ramping Lion queue doth forked hold. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. (ed. 3) 164 The lion of Gueldres is also queue fourchée. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 86 A Lion, with its tail between its legs, is said to be *Coward*; when furnished with two tails, *Queue fourché*, or *Double queued*.

2. A long plait of hair worn hanging down behind, from the head or from a wig; a pig-tail.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1760) II. xlix. 216 A..coat over which his own hair descended in a leathern queue. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. v. 100 The largeness of the doctor's wig arises from the same pride with the smallness of the bear's queue. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Queue*..an appendage that every British soldier is directed to wear in lieu of a club. 1843 LADY FLORA *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. viii. 184 Old cocked-hats, and tied queues, still stalk about the town. 1888 W. R. CARLES *Life in Corea* iii. 40 These boys were all bachelors, and wore their hair in a queue down their backs.

3. A number of persons ranged in a line, awaiting their turn to proceed, as at a ticket-office; also, a line of carriages, etc.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. iv. That talent..of spontaneously standing in queue, distinguishes..the French People. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* II. viii. 177 A half mile *queue* of carriages was formed along the street. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 120 A long queue, like that outside a Parisian theatre.

4. A support for the butt of a lance.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1860 HEWITT *Ancient Armour* Suppl. 647 The butt of the lance..is supported by the piece called the queue: this was of iron, and made fast to the body-armour by screws.

5. a. 'The tail-piece of a violin or other instrument.' b. 'The tail of a note' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 1876).

Queue (kiū), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put up (the hair) in a queue. Also with personal obj.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* lxvi, They came not out..in the morning till their hair was queued. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 385 Their hair generally queued in the fashion of the times. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1872) II. iv. viii. 19 While they are combing and queuing him. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 891/2 Some of them clubbed and some of them queued their hair.

2. *intr.* To move *in*, in a line of people.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 6/3 You queue in, hand your card to somebody, pass on.

† **Queué** *a. Her. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *queué, coé*:—L. *caudāt-um*, f. *cauda* tail, QUEUE] = next.

1613 PEACHAM *Painting* 170 The King of Bohemia beares Gules, a Lion double Queue.

Queued (kiūd), *a. Her.* Also 7 queved. [f. QUEUE *sb.* + -ED2.] Furnished with a tail; in comb. *double-queued.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 459/2 A Lion double queved and crowned. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Queue*, If a lion have a forked tail, he is blazoned by double-queued. 1868 [see QUEUE *sb.* 1].

† **Queve,** for *queue*, obs. var. CUE *sb.*2

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 317 They had no other queve to direct them, then the loud pronunciation [etc.].

‖ **Quevée,** *a. Her.* [For *queuée* = QUEUÉ *a.*] Tailed, in comb. *double quevée* (cf. QUEUED).

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 532 Supporters, Two lions double quevée. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* I. A lion rampant, or, double quevée, vert.

† **Queven,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [? Related to ON. *kvefja* (*kefja*) to put under water.] ? To plunge.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 128 Quen Satenas sal Jowes queuen [*printed* quenen; *rime* keuin] In ouer mirkenes.

Quever, Quew, obs. forms of QUIVER *a.*, CUE.

Quey (kwē1). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: *a.* 4 qwy, 5 qui, 5-6 qwye, 6 quy, 6-7 quye; 5 que, 5-9 quee; 8-9 quey; 6 koy, 6-9 quoy, 9 coy. *β. north.* 5-9 why(e, 6 qwhy, 7-8 whee, whie, 7-9 whey, 9 wy'e, etc. [a. ON. *kvíga* (Sw. *qviga*, Da. *kvie*), app. f. *kú* Cow.] A young cow before it has had a calf; a heifer.

a. 1374 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 124, xij stots et qwyis. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Cata. Hex. fumenta*, quee. 1485 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 277 That Elyne Peke have a quye. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 342 Beggand koy and ox. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ii. 19 Ane vntamyt ȝoung quoy. 1673 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 5 A quye..which now pines away. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, Ye..sauld your rummock, and her last-and quey. 1768 A. ROSS *Fort. Shepherdess* III. 112 The beef of the new slaughter'd quoy. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid. Lothian*, If Gowans, the brockit cow, has a quey. 1884 SHEATFIELD *Lincoln & Danes* 263 The garthman..will be proud to show you..the stots and quees.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 416/1 A Why, *bucula, juvenca.* 1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 230, vj oxen iiijor kye or qwhyes. 1614 *Inv.* in *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Arch. Soc.* III. 113, 20 stotts, 5 whies, 14 younger neats. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Whee* or *Whey*, a Word us'd in Yorkshire, for an Heifer. 1802 in Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 230, I carried our whye to the bull.

b. *Comb.* quey-calf [= ON. *kvígukálfr*, Sw. *qvigkalf*, Da. *kvickalv*], a female calf.

1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 273, I gyue vnto.. my dowghter one quye calfe. 1575 in R. Welford *Hist. Newcastle* (1885) II. 465 The first whey calf that God sends him. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, Twa quey cawfs, I'll yearly to them give. 1855 STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 506/2 The quey-calf occupies the near, and the bull-calf the off-side horn.

Hence **Quey·ock** (also 6 quiok, 7 quoy-, quyach, 9 queyoch, etc.); = QUEY.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 76 In the cave..a quyok lowis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. iv, The quiokis war nevir slane quhill they wer with calfe. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 2 b, Item for the Serjant, ane colpindach fane quyach, ane ȝoung kow.

Queyd, var. QUEED, bad. **Queyore,** obs. f. CHOIR. **Queynose,** obs. f. QUINSY. **Queynt:** see QUAINT *a.*, QUENCH *v.* **Queynt-a·u·nce, -ise,** varr. QUAINTANCE, -ISE. **Queyr,** obs. f. CHOIR *sb.*, QUELER *a.* **Queyse,** var. QUEASE *v.* **Queysie,** obs. f. QUEASY *a.* **Queytho,** var. QUEITHE *v.*

Quezal, var. QUETZAL. **Quezinoss,** obs. f. QUEASINESS. **Quezzen,** dial. var. QUEASEN.

Quh-, an obs., chiefly Scottish, variant of the initial combination *wh-* (OE. *hw-*), as in *quhan, quhat, quhele, quhete*= when, what, wheel, wheat. (Also *quhen, quhow, quhir*= how.) The use of *quh-* for original *qu-* is much rarer, in most cases perhaps accidental. See the introductory note on the letter Q.

Qui, obs. form of QUEY, WHY.

† **Quib,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 -be, 7 -bbe. [App. ad. (orig. in pl.) L. *quibus*, dat. or abl. pl. of *qui* 'who, which', as a word of frequent occurrence in legal documents and hence associated with the 'quirks and quillets' of the law.

For other allusive uses of the L. word, cf. F. *quibus* money, cash; Da. *kvalus* fool, weathercock.]

1. = QUIBBLE *sb.* 2.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 427 His tottes and quottes Be full of blottes: With quibe and quarres Of inventatories 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Mis.*..(Malh.) II. 212 These lawiers haue..such quibs and quidditis, that beggering their clients they purchase to themselues whole lordships. 1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 221 M. H. answereth by an unsound reason, two quibbes & two authors onely produced.

2. A gibe, gird, QUIP. *rare*—1.

1656 BEAUMONT *Plymouth Plaint.* 151 Mr. Weston..gave them this quib behind their backs. 'That though they were but yonge justices, yet they wear good beggers.' [1736 in AINSWORTH; hence in JOHNSON and later dicts.]

† **Quib,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* and *intr.* To taunt, gibe (at), QUIP.

1592 KYD *Murther. Brewen* Wks. (1901) 291 When he quibd her with vnkindnes..she asked him if he would haue her forsworne. 1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 223 He goeth on & saith..thus quibbing at the Ministers.

† **Quib,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. prec. sb. and vb.] In an affected or punning style.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, When a quirk, or a quibblin do's scape thee, and thou dost not watch, and apprehend it, and bring it afore the Constable of conceit there now, I speake quib too).

Quibble (kwi·b'l), *sb.* [? dim. of QUIB.]

1. A play upon words, a pun.

1611 R. BARRY *Ram Alley* III. i, We old men have our crotchets, our conundrums, Our figaries, quirks and quibbles, As well as youth. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* I. § 2 (1737) I. 64 All Humour had something of the Quibble. The very Language of the Court was Punning. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 156 The opposition of *Immortal* and *Mortalis*, is a mere sound, or a mere quibble. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakfast.* xi. 100 Several questions, involving a quibble or play upon words.

2. An equivocation, evasion of the point at issue; an argument depending on some likeness or difference between words or their meanings, or on some circumstance of no real importance.

1670 *Moral State Eng.* 23 An unnatural Antithesis, a forced quibble. 1675 BAXTER *Catholick Theol.* I. III. 41 To answer all these fallacies and quibbles, founded in some false supposition of ambiguous word. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 120 *note*, Henry was so reduced to make out any title to the crown, that he clenched even at a quibble. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 472 To a plain understander, his objections seem to be mere quibbles. 1878 LIGHTFOOT *Philip.* I. ii. 42 The reader will take care of put[illegible] with no[illegible] stoop to any quibble in their cause.

fig. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 143 His features were all quibbles; for what he put on to look sweet in behalf of innocence, oppressed by quibble and chicane.

b. The use of quibbles, quibbling.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 100 A liar is up to the reserve, and would throw off the odium by quibbling equivocation. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxi. 319 You still use it to such great real in behalf of innocence, oppressed by quibble and chicane.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quibble catching, -loving* adj., *-sanctioning* adj., *-springe.*

1678 KETHE *Trag. last Age* 4 Much less have I cast about for Jests, and gone a quibble-catching. 1802 12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* 16. 71/2. 214 A quibble-loving lawyer. 1829 — *Justice & Cod. Petit* 113 The quibble-sanctioning judge. 1830 MORIARTY *Husband Hunter* III. 2 Law pun-traps and quibble-springes.

Quibble (kwi·b'l), *v.*1 Also 7 quible. [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *intr.* To pun, to play on words. *Obs.*

a 1629 T. GOFFE *Careless Sheph.* Prol. 129 His part has all the wit, For none speaks, carps and Quibbles besides him. 1630 EARLAND *Cont. Clergy* 140 How the ministers themselves do jingle, quibble, and play the fools with their texts.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 2 Nothing is more usual than to see a Hero weeping and quibbling for a dozen Lines together. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 121 Were I inclined to quibble I would say [etc.; a pun on *air*].

2. *intr.* To argue in a purely verbal way; to evade the real point by a quibble.

1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept. in *Carlyle*, Needlessly to mind things that are not essential; to be quibbling about words. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 83 Mazarin proceeded to irritate De Retz .. by quibbling upon the words of his bargain. 1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. 26, I shall not quibble between the titles of King or Protector. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 293 A satirical disputant quibbling about the meaning of words.

b. To wriggle *out of*, to trifle or deal unfairly *with*, by quibbling. *rare.*

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 99/1 The simple warriors ..who only learned .. from white men how to break their faith, and quibble out of forms and bonds. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxiv, Sensible that she had been quibbled with.

3. *trans.* with advbs.: To cheat or bring *out of*, waste or explain *away*, by quibbling.

1713 BIRCH *Guard.* No. 36 ¶ 4 Who ever lost his estate in Westminster Hall, but complained that he was quibbled out of his right? 1768 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s. v., He endeavoured to quibble away, (to elude,) the sanctity of an oath. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 102 This Act has also, in many cases, been quibbled away.

Qui·bble, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Onomatopœic: cf. QUIVER.] *intr.* To quiver; to shake.

1726 BAILEY, *Quibble*, to move as the Guts do. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., I be afeard I've a catcht a chill, I do quibbly all over.

Qui·bbleism. *rare*[−1]. [f. QUIBBLE *sb.* + -ISM[1].] The practice of quibbling.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 417 The use he may make of the most ordinary words for the purposes of quibbleism.

Quibbler (kwi·blər). [f. QUIBBLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who quibbles, in senses of the verb.

a 1680 BULLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 206 A Quibbler is a Jugler of Words, that shows Tricks with them, to make them .. serve two Senses at once. 1737 LAW *Demonstr. gross Err. of late Bk.* (1769) 227 If your heart is shut up in death and dryness, your reason will be a poor quibbler in words and dead images. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 42 M. C., ..as all Quibblers do, works in words which are not mine. 1883 *Law Times* 27 Oct. 231/2 A race of astute quibblers, and not a body of scientific lawyers.

Quibbling (kwi·bliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the verb QUIBBLE. Also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance or specimen of this.

1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* III. ii, I have made a quibbling in praise of her. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 36 You say you will bound, and you will not bound. It looks like quibbling. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 487 There's nothing which these disputants will not oppose by their niceties and quibblings. 1831 BLAKEY *Free-will* 172 The various quibblings, shufflings, reservations, and qualifications..must be abundantly evident to every one. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 514 In spite of this quibbling, he was pronounced guilty.

Quibbling (kwi·bliŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That quibbles; characterized by quibbles.

1657 J. JORDAN *Walks Islington* II. ii, Pox on your Cobling jeasts, you quibling Coxcombe. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. II. 250, I have detected the fraud of their quibling distinction. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 353 A cunning quibbling attorney might..discover a flaw. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 266 The quibbling follies of the Sophists.

Hence **Qui·bblingly** *adv.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* Post-scr., Their old method of talking preachingly, quotingly, and quibblingly.

Qui·bbly, *a. rare*[−1]. Of the nature of a quibble.

1895 *Cath. News* 28 Dec. 4/3 The arguments—small, quibbly and lacking of elemental foundation.

Quibe, variant of QUIB *sb.*

Quibib(e, -bibbe, obs. forms of CUBEB.

†Quibibble, obs. var. QUIBBLE *sb.* (Cf. next.)

1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 40 You are so full of quibibbles, that I feare you meane knauery.

†Quibi·be. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? A fanciful extension of *quibe* QUIB; cf. prec.] = QUIBBLE *sb.* 2.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 440 Lawyers and scribes With many quibibes.

†Quibi·ble. *Obs.* Also 6 -byble. [Of obscure origin.] ? A pipe or whistle. Also *fig.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 389 Your braynes are ydell It is time for you to brydell, And pype in a quibyble. 1642 SHIRLEY *Sisters* II. i, *Morulla.* I'll try what I can do! [*Draws her knife.*] *Piperollo.* Oh! my quibibles!

Quible, -ler, obs. forms of QUIBBLE, -LER.

Quiblet (kwi·blĕt). *Obs.* exc. *U.S.* [f. QUIB or QUIBBLE: see -LET.] = QUIBBLE *sb.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. 181/2 A quiblet..Nay, then I cannot blame you to be angry. 1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 128 This Quiblet is grounded upon a mere Errour of the Printer. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 46 (1713) II. 43, I cannot admire the Quiblet of the Influences of a Half-moon. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang Dict., Quiblets* (American), a kind of witticism much in vogue in negro minstrelsy.

†Qui·blin. *Obs.* [f. QUIB or QUIBBLE; cf. QUIBBLING.] A pun or quibble; a trick.

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* III. i, 'Tis a trick rampant; 'tis a very quiblin. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. vii, This is some trick; Come, leave your quiblins, Dorothee. 1614 — *Barth. Fair* I. i, When a quirk, or a quiblin do's scape thee.

Quibling, obs. form of QUIBBLING *ppl. a.*

Quibyb(e, -byble: see CUBEB, QUIBIBLE.

Quic, obs. f. QUICK *a.*; see also QUETCH *v.*

†Quice. *Obs. rare.* In 5 qwyce. [Of obscure origin.] Only in *quice-tree* = gorse, whin.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 162/1 Fyrrys, or qwyce tre, or gorstys tre, *ruscus. Ibid.* 204/1, 421/1.

Quice, Quich, variants of QUEEST, QUETCH.

Quich(e, obs. forms of WHICH.

Quick (kwik), *a.*, *sb.*[1], and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 1 cwic(u), c(w)ucu, cuc-, cwyc, 1-2 cwuc, (2 cwuce), 1-3 cwic, 3 cwicc, cwi(c)k-, 4 kuic, kuik; 3-4 quic, 3-5 quick-, 4 quyc, 5 quyck, 5-6 quycke, (5 qw-), 5-7 quicke, (5 qw-), 5-quick; 3-6 quik, quyk, (5-6 qw-), 4 quiyk-, 4-5 quikke, quyk(k)e, (5 qw-), 5 quike, quikk, (qw-); 4-5 quek, 5 qu-, qweke. *β. Sc.* and *north.* 5 quhyk, qwhick, -ikke, -yke, 5 whik, whicke, whyk, 6-9 whick, 9 wick. *γ.* 5 whyt, 7 whitt. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *cwicu, c(w)ucu* and *cwic, c(w)uc-*, = OFris. *quik, quek* (mod.Fris. *quick, queck*), OS. *quik* (MDu. *quic*, Du. *kwik*), OHG. *quec, quecch-* and *chec, checch-* (MHG. *quec, queck-* and *kec, keck-*, G. *keck* lively, pert, bold; also dial. *queck, quick*), ON. *kvik-r, kvikv-* and *kyk-r, kykv-* (MSw. *qvik, qvek*, Sw. *qvick*; Da. *kvik*, also *kvæg* sb., 'cattle', and *kvæg-, kvik-* in combs. as *kvæg-* or *kviksand*):—OTeut. **kwikwo-z.* The origin of the second *k* is obscure; it is absent in the Gothic **qius* (in pl. *qiwai*):—**kwiwo-z*, from the common Aryan **gʷīwo-* which appears in Skr. *jīvá*, L. *vīvus* (for **gwīvus*), Lith. *gývas*, OSlav. *živŭ*, OIr. *biu, beo* alive, living, Gr. *βίος* life. An ablaut-variant of the Teut. stem is found in ON. *kveikja* to kindle.]

A. *adj.*

I. Characterized by the presence of life.

1. Living, endowed with life, in contrast to what is naturally inanimate. Now *dial.* or *arch.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 3 Pætte men & ealle cwuca wuhta habbað..andan betwuh him. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3691 He patt fedebþ enngleþeod & alle cwike shaffte. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 163 As a quic thing hupte up and down. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 383 Goddes heste, þat heet þe erþe brynge forþ gras and quyk bestes. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 208 Sowne of thynges that bene not quycke as the Sowne of watyr, & brekynge of trees, thundyr [etc.]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 102 The bottes .. be quycke, and stycke faste in the mawe-syde. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. (1623) 741 They could see no quicke things left but onely Owles. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* ix, Where the quick heart of the great world doth pant. 1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 29 There isn't a wick thing i' this world can wortch as it should do, if it doesn't heyt [= eat] as it should do.

†b. Of possessions or property: Consisting of animals; live (stock). Freq. in phrases *quick cattle, good(s, stock*, etc., and hence, by analogy, *quick beast. Obs.* Cf. also OE. *cwicæht, -feoh.*

871-89 *Charter* 45 in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 451 Ic .. sello werburge..þas lond mid cwice erfe & mid earðe. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 39 Þone teoþan dæl on urum wæstmum & on cwicum ceape. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11108 Sir Ion giffard nom to him is quic eiȝte echon. 1433 *E. E. Wills* 95 Alle my goodes & catelles, bothe quike & dede. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xii. (1539) 29 He that hath no quycke good, shall giue his beste deed good. 1526 *Lanc. Wills* I. 15, I bequeth ffor my mortuarye my best qwyk beast. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 25 Houses and landes and quicke beastes, as sheepe and oxen. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IX. (1654) 62 If they be quick commodities, as horses, sheep, kine and the like. 1686 R. P. in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 383 Houshold-goods .. lost; besides many quick Goods. 1745 W. STOUT *Autobiog.* (1851) *ad fin.*, A public sale of all his quick goods and cattle.

c. Applied to things properly inanimate in various *transf.* or *fig.* uses (cf. II).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xx. [xviii.] (1890) 314 He..þeaw þæs songes cwicre stæfne .. sangeras lærde. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John IV. 11 [He] ualde ȝesealla ðe uæter cuic. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Ic am cwuce bread. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* IV. 12 Forsoth the word of God is quyk. [Also in later versions.] — 1 *Pet.* II. 5 ȝoure silf as quike stoones be aboue bildid spiritual housis. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. x. 205 Of me..pore & ryche, drawe quycke water as of the well of lyfe. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 101/2 To rush through such quicke iron walles [armed Gallogiasses]. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 234 See thro'.. this earth All matter quick, and bursting into birth. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 13 Young green leaves breaking from the quick and breathing earth.

2. Of persons and animals: In a live state, living, alive. Now *dial.* or *arch.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 7 [Ne] ma ðe we maȝon .. habban deadne mon for cwucone. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 362 Wiþ miltwræce, cwices hundes milte abred of. *a* 1225 *Leg. St. Kath.* 63 Þe riche reoðeren & schep..brohten to lake, þe poure cwike briddes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8645 Mi quik child has þou stoln..And has þi ded barn laid bi me. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II. 14 Ther nis no qweene qweyntore that quik is alyue. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 99 Take a quyk lamprey, And lete him blode at þe nauell. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 431 A cantell of Essex chese..well a fote thycke, Full of maggottes quycke. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* V. vi. (1886) 81 *marg.*, To hold a quick eele by the taile. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. v. 212 Not the quick but dead worthies properly pertain to my pen. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 98 Wor thor giants alive? *Mary.* Nay, nay,.. they er net whick I racken. 1873 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1069/1 'Quick' animals, to use a Yorkshire phrase, are sold here. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., I thought at first that sheep was dead, but I found it was quick still.

b. Freq. as complement to the subject of intr. and pass. verbs, or to the object (rarely subj.) of trans. verbs; sometimes with intensive *all* prefixed.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* CXXIII. 3 Cwice forswelgað usic. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 He woldan..þone caserecwicenne forbærnan. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1009 Þæt he Wulfnoð cuconne oððe deadne begytan sceolde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1364 An bucc rann þær awe33 all cwicc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4166 Some he mid strencþe nom & al quic hom vret. 13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 1082 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 421 Ely þe prophete .. whik to heuen yhede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4070 Al quik I wolde be dolven depe. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 737 But offred hire vnto godde to serue hym qwhikke swetlye. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvii. 159 Yᵒ lechour..shalbe flayne all quycke. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 37 There was a gray Frier burning quicke at S. Markes pillar. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 246 Privacy, without Letters, is but the Burying of a Man Quick. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 12 Ingulft By the wide yawning Earth, to Stygian Shades Went quick.

†c. Of the flesh or parts of the body. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 So þet flesch is cwickure, so þe pine þerof & þet hurt is more & sarre. *Ibid.*, His fleschs were tendrust & cwickest of alle vlesches. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* XIII. 15 If the quyk flesh is spreynt with lepre, it is vnclene. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2624 A lyuyng mone, þt hadde be lette blode in a quyke veyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 69 Quhill quyk mouthis dyd deyd mouthis kys. 1527 L. ANDREW tr. *F. Brunswyke's Distyl. Waters* C ii, The lame lymmes and membres .. become quycke agayne. 1603 FLORIO tr. *Montaigne* II. iii. (1897) III. 51 To cut and slice great mammocks of their quicke flesh. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 1/2 My wasted heart, Made quick by death, more lively still remains.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*, chiefly of qualities, feelings, etc. (cf. II).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 Þo unbileffule men þe bi here quica liue here sunnes ne forleten. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 369 Þai suffre not criste to be alyue in þe sowlis of his peple bi qwike faythe. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Faith* I. (1640) 22 As the other vaine faith is called a dead faith, so may this be called a quicke or lively fayth. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 79 The mercy that was quicke in vs..is suppresst and kill'd. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 132 Strike dead our feare .. Rather then keepe it quick. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 59 Hints, like spawn, scarce quick in embryo lie. 1895 I. ZANGWILL *The Master* II. vii. 213 Not only .. the glamour of the dead past, but the poetry of the quick.

3. Of plants or their parts: Alive, growing. See also QUICKWOOD.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ciii. 16 Cwice cederbeamas. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10002 Þe33 wæi enn o þe treo All cwike & grene boȝhess. 1552 HULOET, Arboure or place made with quicke springes. 1577 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 168 Dressyng of the hedge of quycke grose. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 514 Dividing a Quick-Tree downe to the Ground. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 27 If there be any quick roots left, which may send forth new sprouts. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* (1824) 214 If any of the old dead snags remain they should be cut off close to the quick wood.

b. Composed of living plants, esp. hawthorn, as *quick fence*, **†***frith, hedge* (cf. Du. *kwikhaag*), *mound.* Cf. QUICKSET.

1467 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 45 The qwyk heige set frome the gate on to the hall doore. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 7 A quicke hedge, which we cal a quickset hedge. 1564 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, To enclose the vij acres of land .. wyth a quyk fryth. 1627 F. LITTLE *Man. Chr. Munif.* (1871) 93 They fenced it with a quick mound. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 15 A thousand Acres of Land divided with good Quick-fences. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. viii, A quick or living hedge. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 38 On the top a palisade and quick hedge.

4. Const. *with.*

a. *Quick with child*, said of a female in the stage of pregnancy at which the motion of the fœtus is felt. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

(This use has app. arisen by inversion of the phr. *with quick child* exemplified in the following quots. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 12 She was grete with quyk childe. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 217 You of the Jury of Matrons.. say, that E. L. is not pregnant with quick Child.)

c 1450 LONELICH *Merlin* 826 (Kölbing) This good man sawh, that sche Qwyk with childe was. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 106 Thenne conceyued Elyzabeth and whan she was quycke wt chylde [etc.]. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii. 1163 His vnckles wife survives, purchance Left quick with childe. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 51 Sister Salisbery and sister Ansley [are] both quicke with child. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 43 Women .. quick with child, as their expression is, at the end of two months.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. 238 Puritanism, believing itself quick with the seed of religious liberty, laid, without knowing it, the egg of democracy.

†b. *absol.* in same sense. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 687 Then shall Hector be whipt for Iaquenetta that is quicke by him. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* IX. 11 Acknowledging .. her issue for their Prince, before she as yet had felt her self quick.

c. Alive, instinct *with* (life, soul, feeling, etc.).

In some cases prob. associated with sense 19.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. iv, That languid form quick with excitement. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXIII. (1852) 416 Thy palpitating piles of ruin..quick With soul immortal. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. I. IX. 63 In Barcelona everyone was quick with rage. 1883 A. E. HAKE *Story Chinese Gordon* XII. (1884) 294 To give peace to a country quick with war.

II. Of things: Having some specific quality characteristic or suggestive of a living thing.

* *In a sound or natural condition*; *fresh*; *productive.*

†5. Of the complexion: Having the freshness of life. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Þe cwike rude of þe nebbe maked to

understonden þet te soule þet..nefde bute dead heou, haueð ikeiht cwic heou. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 223 The [fifth token] Is that a man haue quyke coloure. 1656 [see QUICKNESS 2]. *a* 1693 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 60 (*W. Aubrey*) He had a delicate, quick, lively..complexion.

†6. Of things seen: Lifelike, vivid. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1179 Fro alle þo syȝtez so quykez [*read* quyke] & queme. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xviii. 19 Beholde þe quicke ensamples of olde fadres. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* Prol. (1901) 4 Of awfull batallis,.. 3e may fynd here,..Als quyk as þai war led afore 3our Ee.

†7. a. Of rock: Natural, 'living'. b. Of earth: (see quot. 1620). *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 1125 Vppon the quicke Roche thay it sett tho. *Ibid.* 4352 A caue..Within the quike roche. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. ii. (1668) 7 You shall be sure to raise up the quick earth which had not been stirred up with the Plough before.

8. a. *Mining.* Of veins, etc.: Containing ore, productive. (Cf. DEAD *a.* 10.)

1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 735 Subterraneous Vaults or Grotto's, whereof some..are said by our Miners to be quick, having often oar in them. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Q ij b, Veins, Strins, Pipes, &c. if they bear any Ore, are called Quick; and such as have no Ore, go by the Names of Dead Veins. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

b. Of stock, capital, etc.: Productive of interest or profit.

1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 1 The quick stock of both companies shal be paid for discharge of their debts. *a* 1721 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 423, I..spent on the Quick-stock which I could never drain. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. ii. v. 81 The estimate which was formed of their quick and dead stock. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 7/1 The quick assets [of the American Cotton Oil Trust]..amounted on August 31 last to 5,928,338 dols.

** *Possessed of motion.*

9. Of wells, springs, streams, or water: Running, flowing. (Cf. OE. *cwicwelle* adj.) Now *rare.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxiii. 8 He..clifu cyrred on ewiu.. wateres wellan. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 131 Biloued us to 3emmen to cristes quike welle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 98 To lhade of þe zeue streames þe quikke weteres. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 319 In þe mydis þe altere a quyk wel sprang. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xi, A litel welle, That had his cours..with quikke stremes colde. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. liv. 1147 The place is..watered also with many quicke and running springs. 1677 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 425 Whose house stands inviron'd with very sweete and quick streams. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 280 Its not a quick spring and very often is dranke drye. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* xx, The living stream lies quick below, And flows, and cannot cease to flow. 1889 PAILE *G. de Latour* 75 Gently winding valleys, with clear, quick water.

10. Of soil, etc.: Mobile, shifting, readily yielding to pressure. Now *rare.* Cf. QUICKSAND.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 As he þt gas on qwik graund þat gers him synk þt standis þar on. 1552 HUTTEN, Quycke sandes or shelues, *syrtes.* 1602 CARLW *Cornwall* 8 b, The quicke ground (as they call it) that mooned with the flood. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 352 Great Freshes..make the Sands Shift, and consequently Quick. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 12 Sept., The Solway sands,..as the tide makes,..become quick in different places. 1890 EMERSON *Wild Life* 58, I pulled my legs out of the soft ooze, and was soon across the patch of quick ground.

*** *Having some form of activity or energy.*

11. †a. Of coals: Live, burning. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 224 Do to fyr on eorcan, ofer wylle on golum gledum clænum & cwicum. 1340 *Ayenb.* 205 A quic col bernende ope ane hyeape of dyrde coles. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 If a man..couer þe coles þeroff with asshes, þai will hald in quikk a twelfmonth. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. ix. 55 Quyck coles whiche brente them full hytterly. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 200 Kindled coales close kept, continue longest quick. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cxx. 4 Juniper..maketh a very scorching fire, and quick coals, such as last long. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* iii. 118 They..put it into an oven upon the quick coals.

b. Of fire or flames: Burning strongly or briskly. Also of an oven: Exposed to a brisk fire.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 104 (Camb. MS.) A ryht lyfly and quyk fyre of thowht. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 96 If it [the fire] bee quicke and violent, it doth greatly evaporate the quick-silver. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* xx. 19 Thy breath..incends quicke flames, where Ember'd sparkes but shine. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 16 It makes a hot quick Fire. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 4 Bake it in a quick oven three hours. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. i. 38 God! Spare me! I sustain not the quick flames. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xiv, You will cook your own goose..by a quick fire.

†12. Of speech, writings, etc.: Lively, full of vigour or acute reasoning; smart, sprightly. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 170 Ye cuttude reisun is uorte habben cwike bone. 1340 *Ayenb.* 134 Þet is to zigge: oþer þane quicke scele oþer aperte miracle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prod.* 306 That [speech] was..short and quyk, and ful of hy sentence. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 8 Agen swilk feynid..indulgens, howip a feiþful prest to multiply quek resouns. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. x, Some quicke and merry diuises elect out of Luciane. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxviii. (Arb.) 72 An inscription..in few verses, pithie, quicke and sententious. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* Pref., Though his writings be easie and quicke, yet his matters are scattered.

†13. Of places or times: Full of activity or business; busy. Of trade: Brisk. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 774 Amyd the toun, right in the quyk strete. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 8 A good quik Market Towne. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 102 The kinge lenge there, the markets were very quicke. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 190 He called Manchester the fairest and quickest town in this county. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 18 Some where or other in the World, Trade is always quick enough. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 779 Pure, quick, and sportful is the wholesome day.

†14. Of sulphur: Readily inflammable, fiery. *Obs.*

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 179 He asked for a mouthful of quick brimstone. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 323, ij unces of bothe kindes of Sulphur or brimstone, that is of the quik and dead. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 23 That divelish yron Engin,..With windy Nitre and quick Sulphur fraught. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 107 Honey, nitre,..and quick brimstone, reduced unto the consistence of honey.

†15. Of wine and other liquors: Brisk, effervescent. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 25 A pure and quicke wine. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 122 As the different heat of the Climate is, so the Liquor shall ripen and grow quick and fit to drink. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 706 The mellow-tasted burgundy; and, quick As is the wit it gives, the gay champagne.

**** *Producing a strong effect on the senses or mind.*

16. †a. Of the voice: Loud, clear. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1205 LAY. 12306 Heo..him to cleopeden quickere stæuene [*c* 1275 mid swiþe loude stemne].

b. Of colour: Vivid, bright, dazzling. *rare.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 13 Eyes..of a very quick and lively transparency or fulgour. 1851 G. MEREDITH *Love in the Valley* xx, Skim ate the poppies that shot their random scarlet Quick amid the wheatears.

17. Of feelings: Lively, vivid, keen, strongly felt.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 183 Quyk and feruent and.. demout remembraunce. 1552 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. iv. (1895) 284 Onles they, by quycke repentaunce approue the amendement of their lyues. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vain Dogm.* 72, I have still a quick resentment of the Vanity of Confiding in Opinions. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 106 ₱ 5 These have in their several Stations a quick Relish of the exquisite Pleasure of doing Good. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 244 The scene of quick and lively pleasure.. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 87 Fitestranded, rolling in quick agony.

18. †a. Of a taste or smell: Sharp, pungent; brisk. Also of things in respect of taste or smell (cf. 15). *Obs.*

1573 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* xliii, If white Saunders..be old, and have no pleasant and quicke odour, they are nothing worth. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. xv. 574 These two Pureelaynes are..of a sharpe or quicke taste. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 126 It will tast as quick as bottle beer that is a fortnight old. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1694) I. 68 This Rind..is hotter than Pepper and more quicker. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 33 Its smell is..extremely quick and suffocating when it smokes. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 627/2 Their smell is quick and penetrating, their taste pungent.

†b. Of speech or writing: Sharp, caustic. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 280 A quicke answeare that might cut him. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 In Scholler-like matters of controuersie, a quicker stile may passe as commendable. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Quippe*, a quicke cherke, a pretty taunt. 1685 *Rowl. Ball.* IV. 284 These quirks are too quick, you do put on me. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 62 How wouldst thou..Dart the quick taunt, and edge the piercing gibe?

c. Of air or light: Sharp, piercing. *rare.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. i. 28 The air is quick there, And it pierces and sharpens the stomach. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 918 Other light, Though it be quick and sharp enough to blight The Olympian eagle's vision, is dark.

†d. Of what causes pain. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1726 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) II. 27 The punishment of the Cross is..the quickest and the most acute.

III. Having in a high degree the vigour or energy characteristic of life, and hence distinguished by, or capable of, prompt or rapid action or movement.

19. Of persons (or animals): Full of vigour, energy, or activity (now *rare*); prompt or ready to act; acting, or able to act, with speed or rapidity (freq. with suggestion or implication of sense 23).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 624 He..Comaunded hir to be cof and quyk at þis ones. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16372 Þey smette to-gedere so litterlyke, þat eyþer side fond oþer quyke. 1434 MIRK *Mending Life* 218 So þat qwen þu rise to pray, þa be qwhickar þen þai before were. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Quyk, or lyvely, or delyvyr, *vivax.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* vii. 6 Esdras..was a quycke scrybe in the lawe of Moses. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 32 b, This kin; was..formally compact, quicke and deliuer and of a stout courage. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxxi. 22 In all thy workes bee quicke. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 382 Seymour..was a graceful man, bold and quick. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xlii, Quiet to quick bosoms is a hell. 1833 TENNYSON *Recollnd* ii, The quick lark's closest-caroll'd strains.

b. Of qualities in a person (or animal).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 109 Crist fastide fourty daies..and he was in quyke age, and liiide wel to etc. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* I. 12 Thair cumage..that tyme wes so quik. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxiii. xi, Of quick strength is an horse. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 506 He was a good patriot, of a quick and clear spirit. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 342 He was a little man, of a quick spirit. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. iii. 173 The resolution of quick youth Within my veins.

c. Of things (material and immaterial).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 117 So that he [a bow] be..quycke and spedye ynoughe for farre castynge. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. iv. (1895) 149 They..finde spedy and quicke remedies for present faultes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii 120 O true Apothecary: Thy drugs are quicke. 1699 *Pennsylvania Arch.* I. 147, I am obliged for thy quick Care about ye Wine. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision of Sea* 50 A lead-coloured fog..Whose breath was quick pestilence. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* s. v., Blasting powder is said to be quick when it burns or goes off very rapidly.

20. Of the eye, ear, etc.: Keen or rapid in its function; capable of ready or swift perception.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 126 Digestioun hit maeth and eyon quyk. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 18 She..hadd a quicke yee, and a light. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 26 Busying his quicke eies her face to view. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 104 They have a quicker palate than I, who can make any such discovery. 1778 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. I. 140 His eyes..must have been once quick. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1212 The same lady..With silver locks and quick brown eyes. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 655 The quick ear of Midwinter detected something wrong in the tone of Mr. Brock's voice.

b. So of the senses, perception, feeling, etc.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 130 The kynges counsaill, whiche did not with quicke sight, forese..thynges for to come. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxvii. 309 Those [birds]..have a very quicke sight. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 618 Several dogs of quick scent were turned out. 1870 ROGET *Text. Fabr.* Introd. 87 Women being gifted with such quick feeling of finger.

21. Mentally active or vigorous; of ready apprehension or wit; prompt to learn, think, invent, etc.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* xii, Two prechours..of whome that one was quyck and coude putte hym self forth. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) 212 The people be gentle, merye, quycke, and fyne wytted. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 216 The quicke Comedians Extemporally will stage vs. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xiii. 121 Another by nature quicke and of noble intellectuals wholly applyeth himselfe unto it [learning]. 1792 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 410 He is a quick, sensible man. 1847 TENNYSON *Prin.* Prol. 127, I would teach them all that men are taught; We are twice as quick.

b. So of mind, wit, etc., and of qualities or operations (cf. 25) of the mind.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xvii. [xiv.] (1890) 452 He þa cwicoste modes 3eornlice leornade þa þing. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 In theyr owne pregnaunt and quycke wytte and reason. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 196 *Synecdoche*,..because it seemeth to aske a good, quick, and pregnant capacitie,..I chose to call him the figure..of quick conceite. 1652 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xiii. 60 One man..of quicker mind then another. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 154 Lord Sunderland was a man of a quick decision in business. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 361 At our public schools..quick parts are cultivated, slow ones are neglected. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 7 1/2 The author is evidently a man of quick observation and lively fancy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. IV. 310 Queen Mary..had naturally a quick perception of what was excellent in art.

22. Hasty, impatient, hot-tempered. ? *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 172 The Byshop was some what quicke wyth theym, and signified that he was muche offended. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 118 You must not be so quicke. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. i, Are you so quick? Well, I may chance to cross Your pevishness.

b. So of temper, disposition, etc.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. viii, The expressions of a quick and offended temper. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 89 The quick and violent disposition of his master.

23. Moving, or able to move, with speed.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxx. (Shaks. Soc.) 298, I am as whyt [= whyk] as thought. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 347 Her tonge was verye quycke, But she spake somwhat thycke. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. i. 91 He..something leane to Cut-purse of quicke hand. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vii. 35 The most terrible and nimble stroke Of quick, cross lightning. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 526 The quick dice..leaping from the box. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 552 The young stars glance Between the quick hats in the ir twilight dance. 1861 THORNBURY *Brit. Artists* I. 247 The quick hand is already out.

24. Of movement or succession: Rapid, swift.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4511 He sywde after þe traytour mid wel quic pas. 1602 T. MORTON in *Shaks. Cent. of Prais.* (1874) 21 To keep quik time unto the owl. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 54 To ite them to quicke motion. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 283 The Dromidary hath a quicke and head-reaching trot. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 12/2 The Body, which is continually in quick motion, i.e. alterable. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* vi, There may be discovered the quick succession of subjects. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 374 The quicker flow of the centre than the re ture to bend.

25. Of an action, occurrence, process, etc.: That is done, happens, or takes place, rapidly or with speed; *esp.* that is over within a short space of time; that is soon finished or completed.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 107 And he [Cade] willed her in no wise be a fraid, for he should be ryd quickly. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 1 This speedy & quick appearance argues proof Of your accustomed diligence. 1607 — *Timon* I. i. 91 Marall Paintings..That tell thee plainly there appears in them These quick blows of Fortune's. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 14 The..Iuye-twyne Of quick return. *Ibid.* 541 Sure no benevolent power is immortal that is. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. I. 321 II. 151 Give me a quick dispatch one way or other. *a* 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 24 A quick Way to take Grease out of Woollen Cloth. 1819 SHELLEY *Mask of Anarchy* lxxv, With a quick and startling sound. 1820 — *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 135 It feeds the quick growth of the vernal vine. 1821 — *Epipsych.* 547 The pebble paves shine, Under the quick, faint kisses of the sea Trembles. 1854 ROMAINS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 343 A quick process of distillation.

†26. Of steel: Breaking readily; brittle. *Obs.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 55 The Spanish Steel..is too quick (as Workmen call it, that is, too brittle for Springs or Punches.

27. Of a curve, turn, etc.: Sharp.

1725 W. Halfpenny *Sound Building* 9 If the Arch is required to be quicker or flatter on the Hanse. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 81 A much quicker curve, or sweep of a less Radius. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 57 Mouldings..circular on plan..quick sweep.

fig. 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 64 Tho' strong the bent, yet quick the turns of mind. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 544 The turns are quick, the polished points surprise.

28. With constructions:

a. with *to* and infin.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9327 Slou to fi3te & quic to fle & þat nis no manhede. 1584 Lyly *Campaspe* II. ii, A wit apt to conceive, and quick to answer. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 234 Quicke is mine eare to heare of good towards him. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. Introd. 95 The widow's deafen'd ear Grows quick that lady's step to hear. 1879 Church *Spenser* 130 Those who..are quick to respond to English manliness and tenderness.

b. with *in*.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xvi. 243 Summe otheie..weren quyckere in natural witt and waxiden better philsophiris. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) 218 The wyttes therefore of the Vtopians..be marueilous quycke in the inuentyon of feates. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 31, I do say thou art quick in answers. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. i. 51 Others that are so quick in searching, seldome search to the quick. 1837 Marryat *Percival Keene* xii, He's not very quick in temper. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 190 So quick was justice in overtaking the rebels.

c. with *of*.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* Prol. 27 Quik of Ingyne, of Lordschip couetous. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 173 Launders, and millers be quick of their toll. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Death* (Arb.) 384 The most vitall partes are not the quickest of sence. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1841) IV. 43 More quick of touch than the rest. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* x, He is quick of foot. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1198 It may be, I am quicker of belief.

d. with *at, for, unto*.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 342 Your hands then mine, are quicker for a fray. 1640 A. Melville *Commonpl. Bk.* (1899) 18 Quhick at meitt, quhick at work. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxxiii, Her hands are quicker unto good.

IV. 29. Combs., chiefly parasynthetic adjs., as *quick-answered, -born, -chapt, -eared, -handed, -hearted, -nosed, -paced, -scented, (-sensedness), -shod, -spirited, (†-sprighted), -tempered, -thoughted, -voiced, -winged*. Also Quick-eyed, -sighted, -witted).

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. iv. 161 Ready in gybes, *quicke-answer'd, sawcie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28547 þat *quikborne child i haue fordon. 1824 Byron *Def. Transf.* I. ii. 81 His own twin, quickborn of the same womb. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 59 Here his wife's hated by some *quick-chapt youth. 1771 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 118 They are..*quick-eared as the mole. 1847 James *J. Marston Hall* vii, You are a good, *quick-handed boy. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 29 (1822) I. 231 Ending with that simple, *quick-hearted line. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 40 Many *quicknosed men do laugh at this. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 111 Dogs..are called sharp..and quick-nosed. 1590 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* A ij b, Being *quicksented [I] thrust forward on the trale. 1647 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 216 So quick-scented where there is a likelihood of gain. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 149 The sagacitie or *quick-sensedness of reason. 1645 *City Alarum* 23 If the Souldier be *quickshod with this mettall [etc.]. 1552 Huloet, *Quycke spirited, and quycke of spirite. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* iv. 12 That is said to be 'quick'..which is active..as..quick-spirited. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 27 My quick-sprighted lasse can speake. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 149 She used to be a little *quick-tempered! 1782 Cowper *Expostulation* 316 Laborious and *quick-thoughted man. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 149 Thus she *quick-voiced spake. 1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* Wks. 1850 I. 152 On the back of the *quick-winged bird I glode.

B. Elliptical or absolute uses passing into sb. (*sb.*1).

1. a. *pl.* (Without article or *-s.*) Living persons. (Chiefly in echoes of Acts x. 42 or the Apostles' Creed, in phr. *quick and dead.*)

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xv. 96 Se þe demende is cwicum & deadum. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 997 Dær bið cirm ond cearu ond cwicra ƿewin. 1067 *Charter of Eadweard* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 220 For alle quiken and for alle dede to helpe. *c* 1200 Ormin 10557 To demenn cwike & dæde. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 213 His preier..doiþ more harm to quike and dede. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 65 Paye..to qwyke & to dede, þat þou owyst. 1562 Cooper *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 56 For then ye applied it to high, to low,..to quick, to dead. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 460 To Judge both quick & dead. 1732 Law *Serious C.* ii. (ed. 2) 22 The Judge of quick and dead.

b. *The quick*, the living. Usu. *pl.*, and in conjunction with *the dead* (cf. prec.).

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi § 7 Ne bið se cwuca ðonne nyttra ðe se deada. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xi. [xiv.] (1890) 50 Ða cwican no ȝenihtsumedon þæt hi ða deadan bebyrȝdan. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 190 Þet he scal deme þa quike and þa dede. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5877 Me halt euere mid þe quike; þe dede was sone stille. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4388 Þe quiyke vpon þe dede ȝede. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 49 What riȝtfulnes is þis to ȝef ȝeftis to þe dead, & spoyle þe quek? 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 41 Gif ony to the quick ȝeid from the deide, Trewlie they suld repent. 1654 Fuller *Two Serm.* 55 Such Volumes as concern the Quick at that Day. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* vii. 99 The dead could never come to the quick. 1800–24 Campbell *Death-Boat of Heligoland* 2 The quick have their sleep-walkers, so have the dead. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 156 He, who was dead, has slain the quick.

†**c.** That which is alive. (OE. and early ME. in gen. sing.) *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2314 No ðær aht cwices lað lyft floȝa læfan wolde. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* viii. 21 Ne ofslea ic..mid wætere ælc þing cuces. *c* 1205 Lay. 25758 Na whit heo ne funden quikes uppen wolden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 Þe reade [deade C.] see, þet nowiht cwices [nis] inne.

†**d.** Live stock, cattle. (So OFris. *quek, quik*, LG. *queck, quick*, Da. *kvæg.*) *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4469 Of any gud at ȝe geet a gift ye þam offirre, A quantite of all-quat, of quike & of ellis.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A living thing. *rare* (now only *dial.*).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ciii. 24 His is mycel sæ..þær is unrim on ealra cwicra. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 567 As to quelle alle quykez for qued þat myȝt falle. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 74, [I] Might see the moving of some quicke Whose shape appeared not. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 34 You shall see these little Quicks..grow feebler in their motion. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss., Whicks*,..maggots.

3. *coll.* Living plants, *spec.* of white hawthorn, set to form a hedge. = Quickset 1 a.

1486–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 241 Pro factura unius fosse et insercione de lez Whyke. 1484–5 *Ibid.* 98 Pro CC^{ma} qweke et plantacione ejusdem. 1641 Evelyn *Diary* (1871) 33 The workes..are curiously hedg'd with quick. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Quickset*, The same Method is used in planting all Sorts of Quick..except the Alder, Elder, Furz, and Holly. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. lxiii. 285, I keep the quick regularly clipped, which, in a few years, renders the fence impenetrable. 1818 *Relig. Clerici* 405 Hedges of living quick, a yew alcove. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* 26 Mar. 409 Planting two hollies and six quick in every yard.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A single plant of this description. = Quickset 1 b.

1507–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 660 Et sol...sepientibus cum lez Wykkes..querend. le Whikkes. 1671 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 202 For quickes, 5*s.* 8*d.* 1765 Earl Haddington *Forest trees* 40 Upon this I laid another turf..and a row of thorns, or quicks. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 173 Quicks thus planted will at an early age, form a fence. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxviii, Wild bird, whose warble,..Rings Eden thro' the budded quicks.

†**c.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Quick*, the name by which some call a species of *Mespilus*, or medlar.

4. *The quick*: The tender or sensitive flesh in any part of the body, as that under the nails or beneath callous parts; also, the tender part of a sore or wound. Usu. in phr. *to the quick.* †Also without article (quot. 1562).

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 115 An hurte, that commeth of yll shoynge, whan a smyth dryueth a nayle in to the quycke. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 178 Itching and smartyng, both touch vs at quicke. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 168 Fra tyme ye spur and hit him on the quik. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. vii. 124 But, to the quick o' the ulcer:—Hamlet comes back. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 673 The raw Rain has pierc'd them to the quick. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. iii, They would fix upon my nose or forehead, where they stung me to the quick. 1767 Wesley *Jrnl.* 1 Nov. (1827) III. 293 Five nails were driven into the quick. 1825 Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 350/2 Picking his fingers until he brought blood thro' the quick. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* I. x. 243 He was in the habit of biting his nails to the quick.

b. *fig.* with ref. to persons, chiefly in phrases denoting acute mental pain or irritation, as *touched, galled, stung*, etc. *to the quick.*

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1630 Yf a man fortune to touche you on the quyke, Then feyne yourselfe dyseased. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 46 Their tenauntes,..whom they polle and shaue to the quycke, by reysing their rentes. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 433 Tigranes..was galled to the quick, and hit at the heart. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* II. 933, I confesse that on the quick they grated, Who in this manner have expostulated. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* ii. 3 This is preaching to the conscience, to the quick. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 44 This stung the elder brother to the quick. 1793 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett.* 21 Oct., I could not deeply consider the situation of these venerable men, without feeling for them to the quick. 1842 Tennyson *Walk. to the Mail* 73 A Tory to the quick. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. I. iv. 45 His proud temper was chafed to the quick, and he turned sick with anger.

c. *transf.* of things (esp. immaterial things): The central, vital, or most important part.

1567 R. Edwards *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 12 In comedies the greatest skill is this, rightly to touch All things to the quick. 1600 Surflet *Counter-e Farme* III. xlvi. 516 There is needs to digge trees at the foote in winter vnto the very quick of the earth. 1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* ix. (1652) 314 If things were examined to the quick in our receiving the Sacrament. 1693 Evelyn tr. *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 19 The Tree..must be refresh'd as far as the quick. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* VI. i. (1862) 404 It is existence shorn of all its spreading and flowering branches, but not pared to the quick. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VII. li, The point touched the quick of his experience.

d. With *a* and *pl.*: A tender, sensitive, or vital part. *rare.*

c 1550 Bale *K. Johan* (Camden) 77 To drive hym to holde and searche hym in the quyckes. 1705 Wroe in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1900 There appeaiing great quicks (as they call them) or Roots under the Nails. 1892 J. Lucas tr. *Kalm's England* 69 They have ready to hand a multitude of the quicks [Sw. *qwickrot*] or inner parts of Ox-horns.

5. *The quick*: The life (see Life *sb.* 7). Chiefly in phr. *to the quick.*

1563 Man tr. *Musculus' Commonpl.* 43 Images..with marueloused deuice set forth to the quicke. 1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* II, To draw to the quick (or to the life). 1858 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (1863) 3, I think I have only to sit down and write it [my father's life] off, and do it to the quick. 1880 G. Meredith *Trag. Com.* (1881) 96 Our blood runs through it, our history in the quick.

†**6.** = *Quick-mire* (see D.). *Obs. rare*—1.

1648 Sancroft in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civ. War* (1842) II. 40, I am here in Sloughland, in the midst of quicks and quagmires.

7. *U.S. Mining.* Abbrev. of Quicksilver. (So G. *quick.*)

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr., Prec. Met. U. S.* 651 From this groove the amalgam and quicksilver run in gas-pipes to the securely-locked 'amalgam safes', in which the surplus 'quick' is strained off.

C. *adv.* **1.** = Quickly.

c 1290 *Michael* 502 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 314 Heo..mai beo nouþe here and þer ase quik ase mannes muynde. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 79 Bot comen is William quik, and sekes þam fulle streit. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 189 He shulde take the acquitance as quik. *a* 1529 Skelton *Elynour Rummyng* 206 This ale shal be thycker, And flowre the more quicker. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 304 Such discourse, as..shall make it [the night] Goe quicke away. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 1004 The latter quick up flew, and kickt the beam. 1692 Locke *Educ.* § 160 Any..Person who writes well, and quick. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. 25, I am told that you speak very quick. 1788 Charlotte Smith *Emmeline* (1816) IV. 55, I am going..to Havre, whence I shall get the quickest to Southampton. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* x, The person who'd go quickest, is a sort of natural. 1865 Tennyson *On a Mourner* iii, Nature..on thy heart a finger lays, Saying 'Beat quicker'. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. 88 A peaceful invasion..followed quick on the conquest of the Norman soldiery.

b. Phr., (*As*) *quick as lightning, thought, wink*, etc. (cf. A. 23, quot. *c* 1450).

1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xix, Thoughts..Glance quick as lightning through the heart. 1825 *Brother Jonathan* I. 111 Fire away as quick as wink. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. I. ii. 8 As quick as thought..Him to replace there came another. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 208/2 Quick as thought, Roger slipped his hands from their..noose. 1893 Forbes Mitchell *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 88 Quick as thought I..clasped it.

2. Used imperatively. (In some cases perh. representing the adj. in the phr. *Be quick!*) See also Quick March 2.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 1 Quick, quick I pray thee, draw the curtain strait. 1604 — *Oth.* v. i. 3 Quicke, quicke, feare nothing; Ile be at thy Elbow. 1822 Shelley tr. *Calderon* III. 176 Livia, quick, bring my cloak. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* v. 32 Get on your clothes, old man, quick! 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 147 Nay—quick! the proof to prove me.

3. *Combs.* **a.** With present participles, as *quick-acting, -burning, -coming, -conceiving, -decaying, -designing, -devouring, -fading* (see quot.), *-falling, -firing, -flowing, -glancing, -growing, -guiding, -gushing, -labouring, -moving, -piercing, -relishing, -returning, -rolling, -running, -scenting, -self-lessening, -setting, -shifting, -shutting, -spouting, -stepping, -thriving* (chiefly adjs.).

1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 222 Those *quick-acting lenses..for taking instantaneous pictures. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 43 Prime it with a *quick-burning charge. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* Apol. 3, I cannot..make *quick-coming death a little thing. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 189 To your *quicke conceyuing Discontents, Ile reade you Matter, deepe and dangerous. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. 64 Freezing Nose, and *quick-decaying feet. 1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* IV. ii, I'll..bring it off with *quick designing Wit. 1622 Quarles *Div. Poems, Hadassa* (1638) 91 The *quick-devouring fire of heaven. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. CXXVII. § 2. 395 *Ephemerum Mathioli*, *Quicke fading flower. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 57 The quick fading flower, drunk with the grapes of wild vine. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 200 *Quick-falling dew Of fruitful kisses. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Dec. 6/2 *Quick-firing gun ammunition. 1632 W. Lynnesay in *Lithgow's Trav.* B iij, Thou hast sweetly sung..in our *quick-flowing tongue. 1751 Gray *Spring* 30 The insect youth..show their gayly-gilded trim *Quick-glancing to the sun. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Housek. Managem.* 62 Planting a *quick-growing shrub to form a hedge. 1793 Holcroft tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* XXVII. 129 The work of the *quick-guiding Providence. 1845 Mrs. Norton *Child of the Islands* (1846) 135 The shy, *quick-gushing blood. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* x. 4 A *quycke laboringe hande maketh riche. 1793 Holcroft tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* XXXV. 180 The cheerful, open, free, *quick-moving mouth. 1633 Ford *Broken Heart* I. iii, Their *quick-piercing eyes, which dive..Down to thy thoughts. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 29 That from Harvey nam'd, *Quick-relishing. 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 999 A *quick-returning pang Shoots thro' the conscious heart. 1584 *Three Ladies Lond.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 338 *Quick-rolling eyes, her temples high. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* III. vi, The *quick-scenting dogs attacked him. 1613–6 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. i, Braue birds they were, whose *quick-selfe-less'ning kin Still wonne the girlonds from the Peregrin. 1837 Smith tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 22 The Harwich..is a *quicker-setting cement. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 459 There appears *Quick-shifting antics, ugly in her eyes. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 142 Faith's soft, *quick-shutting eyes looked unutterable things. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* I. III. 731 *Quick-spouting blood..And fierce convulsions. 1884 *Times* 27 Feb. 7/6 The high-standing, *quick-stepping Clydesdales. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 93 The Ash is a gallant *quick-thriving wood.

b. With pa. ppples., as *quick-compounded, -drawn, -gone, -raised, -wrought* adjs.

1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 1363 The mind, The varied scene of *quick-compounded thought. 1882 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xii, A *quick-drawn, panting sigh. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* V. 202 The limb and the feverish lip Quiver with quick-drawn breath. 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 375 He could not miss His *quick gone love. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 12 The King, with mightie and *quick-raysed Power. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 435 He wove for Theseus a snare *quick-wrought.

D. Special combs. or phrases (chiefly the adj. in close connexion with a sb., sometimes written as a single word, or hyphened): †**quick anatomy** (see ANATOMY 1 b); **quick-change**, *attrib.* as epithet of an actor or other performer who quickly changes costume or appearance in order to play a different part; †**quick dissection**, vivisection; **quick-fire**, *attrib.* of a type of gun which can fire shots in rapid succession; **quick-firer**, a quick-firing gun; **quick-foot** *adv.*, in haste, swiftly; †**quickfrith**, plants to form a quick hedge; **quick-in-the-hand**, a popular name of the yellow balsam; †**quick-iron**, the load-stone, magnet; †**quick-line**, asbestos; **quick-loader**, a device to enable a gun to be loaded quickly; †**quick-mire**, a quagmire; **quick relief**, *Naut.*, 'one who turns out speedily to relieve the watch' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **quick-return**, *attrib.* of gearing in a cutting machine which brings the bed quickly back after each cut of the tool (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **quick saver**, *Naut.*, 'a span formerly used to prevent the courses from bellying too much when off the wind' (Smyth); †**quick-scab**, a form of scab in horses; †**quick shot**, *fig.*, small drinking-vessels that are quickly emptied; **quick-side**, *Naut.*, = FREE-BOARD; †**quick-spring**, a running spring; †**quick-spur**, one who rides quickly (in quot. *fig.*); **quick-stick(s)**, quickly, without delay (also *in quick sticks*); †**quickthorn**, thorn used for hedging; †**quickthorned** *a.*, resembling hedge-thorn; **quick-water** [= G. *quick-wasser*], a solution of nitrate of mercury and gold used in water-gilding (Knight). See also QUICK-BEAM, -LIME, MARCH, -MATCH, -SAND, -SET, -SILVER, STEP, TIME, -WOOD, -WORK.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 6/1 The celebrated *quick-change artist. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 54 This is the notable vtilitie of Diaphragma, as the same Author reporteth to haue beholden in *quicke dissections. 1891 *Times* 7 Oct. 4/6 A Gruson *quick-fire howitzer, which is intended to discharge shells in rapid succession. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 2/1 They..carry in their huge fighting masts an arsenal of *quick-firers. 1901 *Spectator* 12 Oct. 5/1 The newest 6 in. quick-firers are not officially known as quick-firers, because they have not a metal cartridge-case. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-killers* 52 Willy..was sent off 'quick-foot. 1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for gatheryng *quykfryth..iiij*d.* 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 407 We have also a wild species called Yellow Balsam, and also by the familiar names of *Quick-in-hand and Touch-me-not. 1864 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, Quick-in-the-hand, that is 'alive in the hand', the Touch-me-not, from the sudden bursting and contortion of its seed pods upon being pressed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxii. (1495) 573 The stone magnes drawyth to itself yron, therfore in the comyn speche this yren is callyd *quycke yren. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 515 The ignorant people seeing these rings thus rubbed with the load-stone,..call it quick-yron. *Ibid.* 4 There is a kind of Line found out which will not consume in the fire: this in Italy they call *Quick-line. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 209/2 A contrivance called a '*quick-loader' has been issued for simultaneous trial with the Martini-Enfield. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 226 Wip a face as fat as a full bledder..þat all wagged his fleche as a *quyk myre. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 12 A place, where Springs, Quick-mires, and Bogs are. 1639 DE GRAY *Expert Ferrier* II. xvii. 297 This malady, which we call the *Quick-scab,..runneth from one member of the horse to the other. 1624 *Skeltons Ghost* 20 in *S.'s Works* (1843) II. 155 With froth-canne and nick-pot, and such nimble *quick shot. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 39 Lest they..if her *quicke side lie in the water, ouerset the ship. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xvii. (1737) 76 Lest the Ship's Quick-Side should lye in the Water. 1622 A. COURT *Constancie* I. 33 Hence as from a *quick-spring did flow that Constancie. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 89 You need but open that very place to your quick-spring, and give it a clear vent, and certainly your bog would decay. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xxii. 473 As concerning the grafting of it, you must take the time of autumne, for..this tree is a *quickes-pur and forerider. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* lvi. (1880) 424 Die he must, and *quick stick. 1890 R. BOLDERWOOD *Squatter's Dream* xvi. 204 We should have a note to settle our little account in quick sticks. 1785 COWPER in *Life* (1816) V. 166 The people of Turvey have burnt him .. in effigy, with a bundle of *quickthorn under his arm. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 89 The Hedgehog hath a sharp and *quickthorned garment.

Quick, *sb.*[2] Also 4 quike, 5 quyke, quikk, 9 *north.* w(h)ick. [Northern form of QUITCH *sb.*[1] *coll.* or *pl.* Couch-grass, and other field-grasses and weeds, or their underground stems. = QUICKEN *sb.*[2]

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 23 *Gramen*, .. specialiter accipitur in medicina pro quadam herba..anee quikes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 297/1 Quikk (*A.* Quyke), *ervus.* 1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. 296 A machine, that would clear..land from quicks, or other weeds. 1800 TUKE *Agric.* 85 Heavier harrows..are used to clean the land from quicks. 1876– In northern dial. glossaries, in form *whick* or *wick.*

So **Quick-grass.** (Cf. Da. *qvik-, qvækgræs.*)

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Quik grasse,..*Gramen caninum.* 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 52 There are several other Roots sold in the Shops..as the Dog grass, or Quick grass. 1765 *Museum Rusticum* IV. xxi. 94 It takes fresh root at its joints, like quick-grass. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 213 Turned over when the least particle of quick-grass appears.

Quick (kwik), *v.*[1] *arch.* Forms: 1 cwic-, cwyc-, cucian, 3 quikie, 5 quykee (!); 2 quiken, 4 quik(e, quyk(ke, 4–5 quyke, 5 qwyk, queke, quek-, qvyk-, whykyn, 5–6 quycke, 6 quicke, 4, 7– quick. [OE. *cwician* :–**cwicōjan*, f. *cwic* QUICK *a.*, = OS. *quikôn*; properly intransitive, but even in OE. also used transitively, there being no causative form corresponding to OHG. *quichan, quicken.* In common use from *c* 1300–1450, after which examples are very rare.]

†**1.** *intr.* Of persons, animals, and plants, or their parts: To come to life; to revive. *Obs.* = QUICKEN *v.* 6.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 338 Smire mid þa saran limu; hie cwiciaþ sona. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 To-3enes sumere alle moren quiken, and eorðe and trewes growen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 476/485 Mi3hte þis wumman quikie a-3ein; and liuen and hire sturie? *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 20883 (Trin.) A ded mon quyked bi his shade. *c* 1520 L. ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 234 Whan she feleth her yonges quycke, or stere in her body.

fig. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 494 Se synfulla mid godcundre onbryrdnysse cucaþ.

†**b.** Of a firebrand or fire: To kindle, begin to burn. *Obs. rare.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þe brond þe is al aquenched..ne quiked he neure. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 988 As fire ys wont to quyk and goo. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1477 Oon of the fyres queynte And quyked agayn.

†**c.** Of a rumour: To arise, spread. *Obs. rare*–[1].

c 1425 *Cursor M.* 17476 (Trin.) Wo was hem..whenne þis tiþing bigon to quyk.

2. †**a.** *trans.* To give or restore life to. *Obs.* = QUICKEN *v.* 1.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John v. 21 Suæ se fæder a-uæccað ða deadə & cuicað, suæ ec ðe sunu ðaðe [he] wil cwicað. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8622 Þe hairn to fir in barm sco bar, And wel sco wend to quik it þar. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 23 'The whiles I quykke the corps', quod he, 'called am I Anima'. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1801 Whan to the body he cam it for to queke. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 85, I..beseche for thi dede man Qwyk hym ageyne lord.

fig. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. 50 Me þin sprec spedum cwycade. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 177 Pray we to Crist..To quyke a figure in oure conscience.

b. To give or restore vigour to; to stir up, inspire, etc. Now *rare.* · QUICKEN *v.* 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25581 Pou..quicked vr hertes, suete iesu. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13247 Þe ton quiked þe toþer to lyue, þe Romayns to greue, fast gon þey stryue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 462 Ire..is the feruent blood of man yquyked in his herte. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xv. 237 Forto quykee [*sic*] in hem the mynde..of the lifore seid thingis. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* II. i. G vij, That poet.. That can steere vp my passions, or quicke my spyrytes at all. 1615 *Albumazar* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 308 Your love sir, like strong water..quicks your feeble limbs. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 188 That swift sympathy With living love Which quicks the world.

†**c.** To kindle (a fire). *Obs. rare.* = QUICKEN 3.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 484 (435) Pandarus to quyke alwey þe fyr Was euere y-lyk prest and dyligent. *c* 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 322 Hire [the moon's] desire Is to be quiked and lighted of your [the sun's] fire.

Quick (kwik), *v.*[2] [f. QUICK *a.* B. 3.] *trans.* To furnish with a quickset hedge. *rare.*

1801 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* XIX. 73 A ditch..quicked with a double row of fine plants. 1819 T. THOMAS *Arc. Fencing.* For quicking and ditching Leasehold.

Quick (kwik), *v.*[3] Also *dial.* w(h)ick. [f. QUICK *sb.*[2]] To pull up 'quicks' or couch-grass. Hence *Quicking-drag* (see quot. 1800), *-rake.*

1800 TUKE *Agric.* 85 Quicking-drag. In the northern part of the vale of York, a drag on an excellent construction is used, for cleaning the land from quicks. 1874 E. PEACOCK *N. Markenfield* III. 173 Their boys and girls released..from 'wicking' and 'singling' turnips.

Quickbeam. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [App. f. QUICK *a.* + BEAM, but the precise force of the adj. is not clear: cf. G. *queck-* and *quickenbaum* (also *quitz-, quitzen-, quitschenbaum*) service-tree. The name belongs to the south of England.] = QUICKEN *sb.*[1]

In OE. glosses, *cwicbeam* usually renders L. *cariscus*, which seems to be otherwise unknown, and is perh. an error for *tamariscus* (cf. quot. 1587 below).

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 238 *Cariscus*, cuicbeam. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 66 þorn, æsc, cwicbeam. *c* 1050 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 423/23 *Iuniperum*, quicbeam. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 59 Purgers of melancolye..Borrage: Hartis tongue: Quickbeme. 1562 [see QUICKEN *sb.*[1]]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lii. 727 The barke of one kinde of Sorbus (whiche is our Quickbeme). 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 628 The barke of the roots of heath may be vsed in stead of the barke of the root of Tamariske, rather then the barke of quickebeame. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Sorbus*, The wild Service or Quickbeam. 1836 BRAY *Descr. Tamar & Tavy* vii. 122 Oaks..interspersed with what is called in Devonshire the quick-beam, or mountain-ash. 1873 O'CURRY *Lect. Ancient Irish* II. 213 Let them cut down and carry out loads of the quickbeam. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* xii. 112 In the Exmoor country the mountain-ash is called the quick-beam.

attrib. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 78 Wyl on wætere æscrinde, cwicbeam rinde. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 59 b, The quikbem tre which is a kynde of sorbus. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Hoggers* (1627) 263 Tamarix, which as I thinke, is called in the English quick-beame wood. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Quickbeam-tree, *Sorbus.*

Quick-chaws, obs. variant of KICKSHAW.

Quicken (kwik'n), *sb.*[1] Also 4 quiken, 6 quickene; 6– whicken, 7 whighen, 9 wicken, wiggin. [The northern equivalent of QUICKBEAM, and presumably from QUICK *a.*, but the exact nature of the ending is not clear: in early use always in comb. with *tree.* Cf. QUICK TREE.

An OE. *cwictreow* is found in glosses, rendering an obscure L. *cresis* or *gnesis.*]

1. a. The mountain-ash, or rowan-tree (*Pyrus aucuparia*). **b.** The service-tree (*Sorbus domestica*). †**c.** The juniper. (*Obs.*)

Comb. with *tree.* *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 26 *Juniperus*, quikentre. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 75 The seconde kynde [of sorbus] is called..in Englishe a rountree or a Quicken tree. 1562 — *Herbal* II. (1568) 71 The tre whiche we call in the North countre a quicken tre or a rown tre, & in the South countre a quikbeme. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 223 The *Fraxinus sylvestris* or Quicken-tree, which they firmly believe will certainly preserve them from all fascinations, and evill spirits. 1756 SIR J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* 514 We have two other species. 1. The common Service. .. 2. The Quicken-tree. 1844 M. A. RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* VII. 182 Witchwood, the mountain ash..called in divers parts of Northumberland the whicken-tree. 1857 O'GRADY *Pursuit Diarmuid* 143 He..followed Diarmuid's track to the foot of the quicken tree.

absol. 1674 in *Depos. Cast. York* 209 They tye soe much whighen about him, I cannot come to my purpose, else I could have worn him away once in two yeares. 1756 POCOCKE *Trav.* (1889) II. 217 The quicken and yew grow here. 1769 R. FRENCH in A. Young *Tour Irel.* (1780) I. 380 Two small groves..consisting of quicken or mountain ash. 1857 O'GRADY *Pursuit Diarmuid* 143, I know that Diarmuid is in the top of the quicken.

2. *attrib.*, as *quicken-berry, -bough, -branch.*

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 88 Mulberies, Quickenberries, greene Grapes. 1671 SIR W. BOREMAN in F. P. Verney *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1892) I. 15 The king's..thankes for the Quickenbury trees y^u^ sent his ma^ty^. 1879 HENDERSON *Folk-lore* vi. 184 Twigs of mountain-ash or quicken-berry. 1894 YEATS *Celtic Twilight* 86 One of these bands carried quicken boughs in their hands.

Quicken (kwik'n), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *north.* whick-, wicken. [f. QUICK *sb.*[2], the northern form of QUITCH.] Couch-grass; also *pl.* the underground stems of this and other grasses.

1684 MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 41 Our Land is tewgh, and full of strang whickens. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXV, The plant Quicken, by which, *Scottice*, we understand couch-grass, dog-grass, or the *Triticum repens* of Linnæus. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 173 Quickens, docks, thistles,.. furze, broom. 1898 J. R. CAMPBELL in *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 85 Quickens are in reality underground stems. Unlike roots they are jointed. .. Quickens are not confined to one species of grass.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quicken-grass, -producer, quicken-scutch.*

1843 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 63 *note*, Loosening and breaking the roots of the quicken-grass. 1858 R. H. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxv. 295 The rushes of one field and the whicken grass of the other. 1898 J. R. CAMPBELL in *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 85 The grass that is best known to farmers as a quicken-producer is couch-grass. *Ibid.* 88 It is a common belief that fibrous root-scutch belongs to Agrostis, and that quickens-scutch belongs to couch-grass.

†**Quicken,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*–[1]. In 6 quiken. [f. QUICK *a.* Cf. B. 2.] A living creature.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 55 If thou cut the lyuer, therin wyll be lyttell quikens lyke flokes.

Quicken (kwik'n), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 quicken, -in, quikken, -in, quiken, -yn, queken, qui-, quykne, quicn-, quykene(n, qwi-, qwycken, (-kk-), qwi-, qwykyn, qwykn-, 4–5 qwyken, 5 quyknyn, 4–6 quyken, 5–6 quikin, 5–8 quickn-, 6 quycken, -yn, quyckn-, *Sc.* quyckyn, -kkin, quikkine, quikn-, 6– quicken. *β.* 4 quhykine, whiken, 5 qwhykkyn. [f. QUICK *a.* + -EN[5]. Cf. ON. *kvikna, kykna* to come to life, come into being, Sw. *qvickna*; Da. dial. *kvægne* to refresh. In Eng. the trans. sense is more usual than the intr.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To give or restore life to; to make alive; to vivify or revive; to animate (as the soul the body).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20283 Petre..a ded he quickend wit his schade. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 344 Whanne he had quykened Lazar, he brouȝt him out of his sepulcre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Quyknyn [*K.*, *P.* quykyn], *vegeto, vivifico.* 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* v. 7 Am I God then, that I can kyll and quycken agayne. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 77 A medicine..able to breath life into a stone, Quicken a rocke. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 28 The soul that I was quickned with at birth day, is the same that I am quickned with at this day. 1730 46 THOMSON *Autumn* 664 Still the fresh Spring finds New plants to quicken. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 189 Ill things Shall, with a spirit of unnatural life, Stir and be quickened. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* II. 84 How many things shalt thou quicken, how many shalt thou slay!

b. *fig.* in renderings of Biblical passages, or echoes of these, occas. with ref. to spiritual life.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxiv. 6 God, þou turned qwyck-n vs sal. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 150 [Crist] whikend [*Lamb. MS.* qwykned] us un-to lyf thurgh his risyng. 1382 WYCLIF *John* vi. 64 It is the spirit that quykeneth, the fleysch profiteth nothing. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. Prol. 123 To quykkin thy sclavys tholit schamful ded maiste fell. 1563 WINȜET tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* Wks. 1890 II. 23 He wald.. quikin his spiritual peple afoir slane. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 9 The second Adam aspired to quicken what Adam killed.

†**c.** *To be quickened* = 6 b. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1.3 -4 V. 293 She was now quickned, and cast away by the cruelty of Eolus. 1607

MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 50 Let their Mares after they are quickned, be moderately travelled or wrought.

2. To give, add, or restore vigour to (a person or thing); to stimulate, stir up, rouse, excite, inspire.

a. a person.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxix. 111 Loue quickened hym day and night. 1525 *Ibid.* II. cx. [cvi.] 317, I am quickened so to do. 1542 N. UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 7 A contynuall spurre..to pricke and to quicken me to goodnes. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. liii. (1642) 413 You .. he now quickened and stirred up to his love. 1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 271, I hope.. you will be quickened to show yourselves men in that affair. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 352 We were like men driven to the wall, quickened, not depressed. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 519 He rode through England to quicken the electors to a sense of the crisis.

b. a feeling, faculty, action, course of things, etc. †Also with *up*.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxi, To quikin treuly day by day my lore. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 68 Other bokes ther be that ar made to quyken, & to sturre vp the affeccyons of the soule. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 236 The first honour that valliant mindes do come vnto, doth quicken vp their appetite. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 538 Sir Dudley Diggs quickned his motion and spoke roundly. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 89 This quickened my resolution. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 522 The frequent interjected dash Quickens a market, and helps off the trash. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* iv. 150 The savage impulses of the soldier became quickened. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iii. 194 Other conventional beliefs, too, were quickened into startling realities.

c. *absol.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 215 To consider of education and learning, what is good and quickneth. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 33 The King..quickens most where he would most destroy. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY in 'Page' *Life* (1877) I. ii. 20 Pillar of fire, that didst go before me to guide and to quicken.

3. To kindle (a fire); to cause or help to burn up.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 10 Coles þat before ware ded..ere kyndild and qwikynd agayn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 322 Her desir Is to be qwykkened and listned of your fire. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xiv. 59, I will yet once againe, quicken this cole. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 105 The Fire they dress'd by was..quickned by the Timber of one of the Casks. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 75 While she Quickened the fire. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, F. Furini* xi, Let my spark Quicken your tinder.

4. a. To make (liquor or medicine) more sharp or stimulant. ? *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *Muiopotm.* 196 Dull Poppie, and drink-quickning Setuale. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 143 ₱ 8 Rack-punch, quickned with brandy and gun-powder. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xi. § 3 (1734) 232 Diaphoreticks..quickened with volatill Spirits. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 55 A few grains of magnesia..forms a much neater medicine (which may be quickened and warmed by the addition of a few drops of tincture of senna).

b. To imbue (tin) with quicksilver. *rare.*

1799 [see QUICKENING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 728 Mercury..soon unites itself with the tin, which then becomes very splendid, or, as the workmen say, is quickened.

c. *dial.* To work with yeast. (Halliwell.)

5. To hasten, accelerate, give speed to.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 990 You may sooner by Imagination quicken or slacke a Motion, than raise or cease it. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 In what proportion Smoothness, Sope and Tallow doth quicken [a ship's way]. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. I. ii. 11 To facilitate and quicken their own particular part of the work. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 17 July, I was only quickening my pace, when I was again stopped. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 381 It had induced him to quicken his departure. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 11 (1864) 275 In rapid walking, the very thoughts are quickened.

b. To make (a curve) sharper.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 To Quicken the Sheer; to shorten the Radius that strikes out the Curve. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 139 *To quicken*, to give anything a greater curve.

II. Intransitive senses.

6. To receive life, to become living; †also, to recover life, to revive.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xvii. 22 The soule of the child is turned azen with ynne hym, and he azen quikenyde. 1530 PALSGR. 677/1, I quycken, I revyve, as a thyng dothe that fyrst doth begyn to styrre, or that was wyddered, or almoste deed. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 29 Hym that killeth the child so sone as it beginneth to quicken. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 67 As Sommer Flyes..That quicken euen with blowing. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1692) 74 Their Spawn would be lost in those Seas, the bottom being too cold for it to quicken there. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xiii, The seed which is sown shall one day sprout and quicken. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* 210 Below were men and horses pierced with worms, And slowly quickening into lower forms.

fig. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xv. (1872) 132 The germ of Pennsylvania was quickening into life.

b. Of a female: To reach the stage of pregnancy at which the child shows signs of life. Cf. 1 c.

1530 PALSGR. 677/1 She quyckynned on al hallon day. 1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Jan., She quickened at my Lord Gerard's at dinner. 1748 [see QUICKENING *vbl. sb.*]. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 183 A woman..became pregnant, quickened and had a flow of milk in the breasts.

fig. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 26 Barren Night did pregnant grow, And quicken'd with the World in Embrio.

7. *fig.* To come into a state of existence or activity comparable to life. Const. *to, into.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26482 All quickens [a]gain his first penance þat tint was. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 471 þat þer quikken no cloude bifore þe cler sunne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ₱ 474 Looke how that fir of smale gleedes that been almoost dede vnder asshen wollen quike agayn. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 81 þe self sawle. qwhykkynand to heuenly likyng. 1470 *Paston Lett.* No. 648 II. 406 The mater qwykkennythe bothe ffor yowe and yowres. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 203 At this time also, the warre began to quicken in Guyan. 1821 SHELLEY *False Laurels & True* 11 The hopes that quicken..Are flowers that wither. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vi. 177 Countries that were quickening into freedom. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* ii, At her heart Love lay Quickening in darkness.

b. To grow bright.

1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 144 Sees..keener lightnings quicken in her eyes. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 535 The pale and bloodless east began To quicken to the sun. 1885 BRET HARTE *Maruja* i, Meanwhile the light [of day] quickened.

8. To become faster, to be accelerated.

1805 [see QUICKENING *ppl. a.*]. 1857 W. SMITH *Thorndale* III. iv. 226 His step quickened, his countenance lighted up with joy. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxx, Tess's breath quickened.

†Qui·ckenance. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 quicknance. [f. prec. + -ANCE.] = QUICKENING *vbl. sb.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1643) 396 Could he not..swallow up death, create life and quicknance in us. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 21 A living member of her, which hath .. quickenance from the head of the Church.

Qui·ckened, *ppl. a.* [f. QUICKEN *v.* + -ED1.] Made living or quick; animated, stimulated; hastened, accelerated; etc.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 208 Not from the quick'ned mine. 1660 *Charac. Italy* to Rdr. A iv, Some Squeamish Zealot, who..is become a meer lump of quickened Care. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Aztlan* i, His blood Flow'd from its quicken'd spring. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 389 Courtship, with its vivid perceptions and quickened emotions.

Quickener (kwi·k'nəɹ). [f. QUICKEN *v.* + -ER1.] One who or that which quickens, in various senses of the verb.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 254 Welcum quyknar of florist flowris schene. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 40 The soule,..the quickner of the body. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 12 Notable whetters and quickners of the spirit of life. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 425 Re-edifiers of fallen temples, and quickeners of dead laurels. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 137 These tokens of regard, and quickeners of kind feelings. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. I. ii. 9 Baal..represents the Sun in his glory as quickener of Nature.

Qui·ckening, *sb. rare*−1. = QUICKEN *sb.*2 So also **Qui·ckening-grass.**

1765 *Museum Rusticum* IV. 454 Stones, quickenings, and every other thing that may hinder the growth of the flax, should be removed. *Ibid.* 456 Quickening grass should not be taken up. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 106 Of the first sort is the quickening-grass, or couch-grass.

Quickening (kwi·k'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUICKEN *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the vb. QUICKEN, in various senses.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cviii. (1869) 116 He hadde with inne gret quiknyng of cole. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, For the..quyckenynge of theyr reason. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 45 Justification of life therefore is..a quickening or translating from death to life. 1626 *Nawarth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees Soc.) 237 To Eyst for iij quickinings,..xviij^{d}. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Holy Commun.* i, Nothing that is, or lives, But hath his Quickenings, and reprieves. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 132 After Quickening her Health became better. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. Pref. 6 Quickening is a singular expression to be employed in gilding. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 419 The intellectual quickening of the age had now reached the mass of the people.

b. *concr.* That which quickens; hence, yeast, a quantity of yeast. *dial.*

1598 FLORIO, *Cremóre*, yeast, barme, quickning. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 81 Me mudder lent her a whicknin, an we wor bawn at brew.

Quickening (kwi·k'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. QUICKEN *v.* + -ING2.] That quickens, in senses of the vb.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xv. 45 The laste Adam [is made] in to a spirit quykenynge. 1531 FRITH *Judgm. Tracy* (1573) 80 Fayth is..the quickning power out of which all good fruites spring. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 12 Quickning faith..The creeping deadly cold away did shake. 1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harv. Home* Postscr. 53, I finisht have The first part of this quickning Text. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 89 A quickening water. Take one ounce of quicksilver, and as much aqua fortis [etc.]. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. 1 When quickening steps Followed each other. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* Pref. 15 Bursting buds and quickening roots.

Quickening-grass: see QUICKENING *sb.*

Quicken-tree: see QUICKEN *sb.*1

Quick-eyed, *a.* Having a quick eye (see QUICK *a.* 20). Also *fig.*

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* IV. iii, Care, counsel, Quick-eyed experience, and victory. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xli, The cheerfull children of the quick-ey'd Morn. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 253 The quick-eyed trout Or darting salmon. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 214 Brissot..was rather a sublime visionary than a quick-eyed politician. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 215 A quick-eyed, light-haired, slight-built woman.

Quick-grass: see QUICK *sb.*2

Quickhatch (kwi·k,hæʧ). Also 8 queeque-, 9 quicke-. [An adaptation of the Cree (Indian) name, given by Richardson as *okeecoohagees* or *-gew*, by Watkins (1865) as *kwekwukao*; from other Algonquin dialects come the forms CARCAJOU and KINKAJOU.] The wolverene.

1743 M. CATESBY *Nat. Hist.* I. xxx, The quickhatch..has not been observed by any author, or known in Europe, till the year 1737, one was sent to Sir Hans Sloane. 1744 A. DOBBS *Countries Adjacent to Hudson's Bay* 40 The beavers have three enemies, man, otters, and the carcajou or queequehatch. 1829 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Boreali-Americana* I. 42 The European labourers in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company term it Quickehatch.

Quick hedge: see QUICK *a.* 3 b.

Qui·cking, *vbl. sb.*1 *rare.* [f. QUICK *v.*1 + -ING1.] = QUICKENING *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 54 þe principale and þe finale waik of Crist..is þe quiking of soulis. *a* 1666 BROME *On Death K. Charles* 18 He did fall, Whose influence gave quicking to us all. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 719 Sometimes the amalgam is applied to the surface to be gilt, without any quicking, by spreading it with aqua-fortis.

Qui·cking, *vbl. sb.*2 *rare.* [f. QUICK *v.*2 + -ING1.] **a.** The action of planting with 'quick'. **b.** *concr.* The quicksets for a hedge.

1469–70 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 244 Et sol. ijs. pro le qwyking sepium unius clausuræ. 1485–6 *Ibid.* 649 Pro le qwhykkyng circa clausur...vijs. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 402, I find most do greatly affect the vulgar way of Quicking.

Quicking-drag: see QUICK *v.*3

Qui·cklime. [f. QUICK *a.* + LIME, after L. *calx viva* (Vitruvius), F. *chaux vive*, etc.] Lime which has been burned and not yet slaked with water; calcium oxide, CaO.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4179 The mortere..Of quykke lyme peisant and egre. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxix. 163 To be cast to the shyp of the enemies pottes full of quyk lyme made in to pouldre. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxii. 389 They cast vpon them hote lede and boylynge oyle and quycke Lyme. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 31 Constrained to drinke salte water and quicklime. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 61 Such a thick smoke as good quicklime is wont to doe, whilst men slake it with water. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 242 Quick Lime..consumes dead Bodies put therein. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* vii. (1814) 317 Quicklime in its pure state..is injurious to plants. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* iii. 58 Limestone..is decomposed when subjected to the heat of a lime-kiln, carbonic acid being given off, while quick-lime remains behind.

attrib. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vi. 55 Dip a very large Sponge in good Quick-lime-water. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 23 Washing the walls and ceilings with quick-lime wash.

†Qui·ckly, *a. Obs. rare*−1. In 5 qwhikly. [f. QUICK *a.* + -LY1. Cf. ON. *kvikligr.*] Lively.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 96 If þou lufe in þis maner..to þat qwhikly syght þou salt be nere full glorius.

Quickly (kwi·kli), *adv.* Forms: see QUICK *a.* (Also *comp.* 3 owicluker, 5 qwyklyar, qwhykliar; *sup.* -qwhikestly, 6 quyklyst.) [f. QUICK *a.* + -LY2. Cf. ON. *kvikliga.*]

†1. In a living or lively manner; with animation or vigour; also, with strong feeling, sensitively. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. 37 Me on soðne weȝ þinne.. læde cwiculice. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6722 Be þe doughty, & lereþ of armes, & quykly defende þow fro harmes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 251 Men shulden..do quycly wiþ þer lippis bi resoun of Goddis cause. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 77, I suld more ioy or ellis qwyklyar synge. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxviii, Suche a man..is soo quyckely and soo felyngly inspired. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. ix. 47 It is quikli and smertli spoken. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 153 Al his speiking euer taisted of heavinlines..to ..steir thame up quiklier, quha war in the gud way. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. iv. (R.), It was proper to represent a perfect lawgiver as quickly touched with all the affections of humanity. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 340 Ministers of state have a right to feel rather quickly upon the subject of character.

†b. With quickness of perception. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7782 By alle þe costes quykly to wake þat no Saxoyn on sowe aryue. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij b, Of sharpenesse of hir corage and of hir lokyng quicly. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 217 There are beasts which do heere, see, smel, taste, and feele much better and quicklier than man doth.

†c. In a life-like manner; to the life. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 84 An ymage of fyn golde so quickly made after the facon of appollo that it semed proprely his persone. *c* 1525 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 592 A lybbard,.. As quikly towchyd as it were flesshe and bones. *a* 1529 — *P. Sparowe* 1121 Handes soft as sylke .. That are so quyckely vayned. *a* 1605 *Bankis Helicon* 41 in Montgomerie's *Poems* (1887) 274 Not abill, in tabill, With colours competent, So quiklie or liklie A form to represent.

2. Rapidly, with haste or speed.

a. Describing the rate of progress in a motion, action, or process, without consideration of the time at which it begins and ends.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7455 His folc quicliche to þe bataile sscet. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1414 Sum braidis to þar bowis .. Quethirs out quarels quikly betwene. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 119 We may sele our pulses bete quikly and continually. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 50 He..folowed so quickely that the Frenchmen turnyng to flyght, ranne [etc.]. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Marvel & Bp. Parker* Wks. 1853 II. 111/1 We..throw them down in the dirt to make them follow us the quicklier. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 226 The wings of the small insect vibrate more quickly than those of the larger one.

b. Denoting that the whole action or process is begun and ended within a comparatively short space of time.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 Ich chulle gon nu slepen & arisen nunon, & don cwicluker þen nu þet ich schulde don nu. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 122 So smyte hem of, quycly

that hit he do. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 81 Now qwhykliar, now slawlyer, it warmes. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) E iij, A little good wine..is the chiefe thing that quickliest restoreth him. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 95 Breid wil thay make quiklier..[in this way] nor vthirwyse. 1629 Earle *Microcosm., High-spirited Man* (Arb.) 92 A man quickly fired, and quickly laid downe with satisfaction. 1677 Johnson in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 Possibly their stomach may digest very quickly. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic.* (1762) 117 This quickly heals even cut Veins and Sinews. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 607 On this account decoctions should be quickly made. 1861 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* 41 Leave the sick room quickly and come into it quickly, not suddenly, nor with a rush.

c. Denoting that there is little or no interval between a given point in time and the doing of an act or happening of an event (freq. also implying a or b); without delay; very soon, shortly.

c 1205 Lay. 4697 He..had hine quicliche aȝeuen him his quene. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7809 (Kölbing) Soriandes .. oȝain ferd For to taken quicliker be children. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 76 Quikliche cam a cacchepol, and craked a-two here legges. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvi. 94 Aryse vp quykly without taryenge. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 25 He gyueth twyse, yt gyueth quyckelye. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, iv. i. 132 They are alreadie, or quickly will be landed. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. iii. 200 If it be mine Keepe it not from me, quickly let me haue it. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Abound.* § 29 But quickly after this, I fell in company with one poor man. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Mallet* Wks. 1787 IV. 282 The series of great men, quickly to be exhibited. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr *Hist. Servia* 308 Retaliation and vengeance quickly followed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 12/1 Quickly afterwards a Conservative member .. carried it off.

3. Used with ppl. adjs., as *quickly-aging, gone, -growing, -speaking, working*.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, Quickly gone flower, that is Uenice Mallow. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 50 A quickly-growing leafy plant. 1870 W. D. Christie in *Dryden's Wks.* (Globe) p. xv, An active and quickly working brain. 1874 Leslie Cake *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 44 The quickly-speaking eyes of the dashing warrior.

Quick march. *Mil.* [In 1, f. Quick *a.* + March *sb.* In 2, f. (or altered to) Quick *adv.* 2 + March *v.*]

1. A march in Quick time. Also *fig.*

1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 287 That quick march of the spirits .. does in the end exhaust the mind. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 247 The Quick March, 108 steps in a minute. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Quick march*, .. the ordinary pace is 3¼ miles to the hour, or 110 paces (295 feet) to the minute.

attrib. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* II. iii. 32 Softly whistling, in quick-march time.

2. Used as a command to soldiers to march in quick time (see quots. 1802 and 1833).

1802 James *Milit. Dict., Quick* .. forms the cautionary part of a word of command when troops are ordered to move in quick time; as Quick- March. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 18 *Quick March.*—The command *Quick, March*, is to be given with a pause between the words, the word *Quick* being considered as a caution. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Nov. 2/4 The words of command were .. 'Eyes front, by your right, quick march'.

Quick-match. A quick-burning match used for firing cannon, igniting fire-works, shells, etc., consisting of cotton-wick soaked in a composition of gum, spirits, water, and gunpowder.

1765 R. Jones *Fireworks* ii. 66 Quick-match is generally made of such cotton as is put in candles. 1803 Wellington *Let. to Col. Stewenson* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 418 A shell or two..having in them a bit of quick match, besides the fuse. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* xxxviii. (1879) 324 Any family wrong acted like a quick-match amongst them all. *attrib.* 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Laboratory*, Stores for a Fire-ship of 100 tons..Quick-match barrels 1.

Quickness (kwi·knės). [f. Quick *a.* + -ness.]

1. Life, vitality, vital principle. Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Þe rinde..is þe treouwes warde, & wit [=keeps] hit ine strencðe & ine cwicnesse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Quyknesse, of lyve, *vita*. 1538 Starkey *Dialogue* 87 In a goute the handys and fete .. be as dede, wythout lyfe and quyknes to procure thyngys necessary for the body. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 139 The lyfe and quycknesse of the grayne is vtterly destroyed. 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 63 As though they had a new life of quicknesse infused into them. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scintill.* II. *Quickness* v, Life is .. A quickness, which my God hath kist. 1883 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXII. 168 All the energies seen in nature are .. but manifestations of the essential life or quickness of matter.

† 2. Animation, liveliness, briskness, vigour, freshness, etc. *Obs.*

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 26 Defaulte of slepe, and hevynesse Hath sleyne my spirite of quyknesse. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 28 To grant it [a statue] lyfe and qwikness of langage. 1529 More *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 1557 113/1 Make hym do al hys good woorkes wearyly, and without consolacion or quyckenes. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvii. (Arb.) 69 That disticke of Virgil .. I will recite for the breifnes and quickness of it. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 162 Adding a quickenesse of complexion to the face.

3. Liveliness, readiness, rapidity, or acuteness of feeling, perception or apprehension.

a. Physical; esp. *of* the eyes or sight.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 For quyknes and lyfnes of the eynewes..in the ouermest partyes of the fyngres. 1623 Cockeram II, Quicknesse of sight, *perspicacitie*. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* I. 4 A Woman .. with sparkling Eyes, which were of an extraordinary Force and Quickness. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 127 The astonishing quickness of sight of one of the hawks.

b. Mental; *of* the mind, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 216 b, He hath this viuacite or quyckenes of wytte. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 118 Our elderis, throuch quiknes of thair ingine perceiued perfytlie .. the dissolute maneris of thair people. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 382 Whom he much resembled in quickness of parts. 1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 97 With too much Quickness ever to be taught. 1798 Edgeworth *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 115 Attentive patience can do as much as quickness of intellect. 1884 L. J. Jennings *Croker Papers* I. viii. 233 A man of great quickness of spirit and acuteness.

4. Speed, rapidity (of action, motion, etc.); sharpness (of a curve); hastiness (of temper).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 60 Their quicknes and swiftnes did more preiudice to theyr enemyes. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxiii, As if they were darts thrown out with a kind of sudden quickness. 1698 G. Thomas *Pensilvania* 41 The Water-Mills far exceed those in England..for quickness. 1729 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 366 His Horse was hurt through the quickness of the Journey. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 62 The quickness of vegetation .. proceeds from the duration of the sun above the horizon. 1858 *Skyring's Builder's Prices* (ed. 48) 57 The quickness of the curve and depth of the quirks make them difficult of access to work. 1863 A. Blomfield *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* II. ix. 180 A quickness of temper which..marred the perfection of his character.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: A case or instance of this.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 218 The sum of all the several quicknesses or impetus. 1883 Besant *All in a Garden Fair* (1886) 78 Little quicknesses of gesture.

† 5. Sharpness, keenness; pungency or acidity of taste; sharpness of speech. *Obs.*

16xx Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* i. i, To see my sword, and feel The quickness of the edge. 1647 Charleton *Hist. Reh.* I. § 83 Her Majesty answering with some quickness. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 29 Lemmons, Pomegranats, Citrons..much praised for their quickness of taste. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 52 The Quickness of the Liquor, which may make him weep. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* I. xvii. (1811) 117 This quickness upon me..is not to be borne.

Quicksand (kwi·ksand). [ME. (f. Quick *a.* 10), = Du. *kwikzand*, G. *quick-*, Da. *kvik-*, Sw. *quicksand*, Icel. *kviksandr*; but it is doubtful whether all of these are independent formations.]

1. A bed of extremely loose wet sand, easily yielding to pressure and thus readily swallowing up any heavy object resting on it. Quicksands are frequent on some coasts, and are very dangerous to travellers, stranded ships, etc.

14.. *Burlesque in Reliq. Antiq.* (1841) I. 82, vij. acurs of lande betwyxe Dover and Qwykkesand. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. (1482) 304 He brought hem thurgh a quyke sand and so in to an Ile. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 128 It is in manner of a quycke sande that harde it is for any thynge to goe ouer. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 753 Uncertaine sands .. ready to catch and swallow, they call them Quick-sands. *c* 1700 Prior *The Ladle* 26 Amphitrite clears his way From rocks and quicksands in the sea. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 870 Conscious that there lay..quicksands in his way. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* v. 39, I was sinking in a quicksand.

b. *fig.* Applied to things (more rarely to persons) having the absorbent, yielding, or treacherous character of a quicksand.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 26 What [is] Clarence, but a Quick-sand of Deceit? 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iv, I am a poore, poore orphant .. the very ouze, The quicksand that devours all miserie. 1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch Old One* I. i, Swallowed in the quicksands of lawquillets. 1697 Jos. Woodward *Relig. Soc.* x. (1704) 157 Self-conceit .. is a quicksand in which thousands have been swallowed up. 1782 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 552 Sinking in the quicksand he defends, He dies disputing. 1879 Church *Spenser* 161 He once more tried the quicksands of the Court. *attrib.* *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Bonduca* II. i, Fling their fame and fortunes Into this Britain gulf, this quicksand ruin.

2. Without article: Loose yielding sand.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 151/1 It passes through quicksand, clay [etc.]. 1859 Marcy *Prairie Trav.* iii. 75 A man incurs no danger in walking over quicksand provided he step rapidly. 1882 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Quicksand*, sand which is..shifting, easily movable or semi-liquid.

Hence **Qui·cksand** *v.* in *pass.*, to be stuck in a quicksand. **Qui·cksanded** *a.*, full of quicksands. *fig.* **Qui·cksandy** *a.*, of the nature of a quicksand.

1624 T. Adams *Phys. from Heaven* Wks. 1861 I. 358 The rotten, moorish, quicksandy grounds, that some have set their edifices on. 1628 Mynshul *Ess. Prison, Taylors* 30 Many men .. forsake the calmes of their owne happy fortunes, to arrive on these quicksanded Shores. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 5/2 The animal and the cart became quicksanded.

Quickset (kwi·kset), *sb.*1 and *a.* Also 5–6 quyk-, 6 quyck-, quyko-, 7 quic-, etc. [f. Quick *a.* 3 + Set *ppl. a.* and *sb.*]

1. *a. collect.* Live slips or cuttings of plants, set in the ground to grow, *esp.* those of whitethorn or other shrub of which hedges are made.

1484 *Kent roll St. Wolstan's Hosp., Worcester* (Bodleian Rolls, Worc. No. 1), Et soluti pro fodicione..cum Quyksette hoc anno iijs. jd. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 51 Where speedy quickset for a fence ye wil drawe. 1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* v. 237 They plant them in hedges, and the quickset of them make a strong fence. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Agriculture*, To make a Hedge and lay the Quickset, is three Pence a Pole. 1816 Southey *Ess.* (1832) I. 206 He..inclosed the ground with a single row of quickset. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* v, To extricate their unfortunate companions from their bed of quickset.

fig. 1847 9 Hillis *Friends in C.* Ser. 1 (1851) II. 4 Men would have one sturdy quickset of the same height and colour—both in their fellow-men and their hedges.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A single slip or cutting of this kind.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 124 Get thy quycksettes in the wode-contrey and let them be of whyte thorne and crabtre for they be beste; holy and hasell be good. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 530 When a quick-set of a vine is planted in a vineyard. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 266 Plant Timber-trees, or any Coppice-wood, or Hedge-wood; and also Quick-sets. 1794 *Act for inclosing South Kelsey* 13 For preserving the young Quicksets to be planted in the Fences. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 428 Quicksets are also purchased, for the same purposes as those which are familiar to the modern agriculturist.

2. A quickset hedge or thicket.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 45 Learne soone to get A good quickset. 1634 Heywood & Brome *Lancash. Witches* iv. H.'s Wks. 1874 IV. 219 Theres a deepe ditch, and a hye quick-set about mee. 1680 Otway *Caius Marius* iv. i, A new Quick-set, which I had just made to keep the Swine from the Beans. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* II. 338 They generally chuse a quickset to make their nest in. 1896 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 709 We strode with difficulty .. through this great dark quickset of nature.

transf. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7 The haires of the Eye-liddes are for a quic-sette and fence about the Sight. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iv. ii. § 34 Esau, who Satyr-like had a quickset of hair on his body.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.*) Of a hedge: Formed of living plants. So also with *fence, rank, row, screen*, etc. Cf. Quick *a.* 3 b.

1535 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 374 For cuttyng up the quyke set hege. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* v. i, As thicke as wealthy Scithioes quicke-set rowes. *Ibid.* iii, Beset around with treble quickset ranks. 1644 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 743 Between the Pallisado's and the quick-set Hedge. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 10 An hare, sorely hunted, has got upon the top of a cut quick-set hedge. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell the Third* v. xi, Many a ditch and quickset fence. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* II They approached the first hedge, a pretty stiff quickset one.

transf. and *fig.* 1632 Heywood *2nd Pt. Iron Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 382 Are we not rounded with a quick-set hedge Of pointed steele? 1652 Sibbes *Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.* 7 Enclosed with the Quick-set hedge of his Divine Wisdome. 1816 Coleridge *Statesm. Man.* (1817) 356 Aristotle's works a quick-set hedge of fruitless and thorny distinctions!

b. *transf.* Of a beard: Rough, bristling.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. viii, Hang him rascall..with his wilde quickset beard there.

Quick-set, *sb.*2 (See quot.)

1852 *P. Parley's Ann.* 174 What are technically called quick-sets, which consist of a screw and a nut, provided with a large hook at the top, and a small pointed hook at the bottom.

† **Quickset,** *v. Obs.* [f. Quickset *sb.*1] *trans.* To furnish (plant, enclose, etc.) with a quickset hedge. Also *absol.*

1508 in *Cal. Doc. Scotl.* (1888) 351 [To] diche, quyk set, enclose, and dyvyde into clausures the boundes of Berwyk. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 123 It is lesse cost for hym..to quyck set dyche and hedge. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 113 Bankes newly quicksetted, some weeding doo craue. 1632 Earl of Cork *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. 1. (1886) III. 166 Enclosing and quicksetting the lands. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 14 Gardens..ditch'd and quicksetted.

Hence † **Quicksetting** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 124 If thou haue pastures, thou muste nedes haue quyckesettynge, dychynge and plasshynge. 1541 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 390 Dykyng and quyckesettyng of the Long Hedge.

† **Quickshaw,** obs. variant of Kickshaw.

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 73 Tarts, Custards, Fruit, and such like quickshawes.

† **Quickship.** *Obs. rare*—1. = Quickness.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Ine strencðe & ine cwicnesse [*MS. C.* quicshipe].

Quick-sighted. (Stress variable.) [f. *quick sight* + -ed2; see Quick *a.* 20 b.] Having quick sight. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1552 Huloet, Quycke syghted, *oculatus*. 1572 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxiii. 17 They doo nought else but dote, that wil bee wel eyed and quick-sighted of themselves. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 348 A man right skilfull and deepely quick-sighted. 1677 Hornick *Gt. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 253 Such writing, as acute and quick-sighted men had diper-ced throughout the world. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 236 The boys, who are quick-sighted as lynxes. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 400 They are quick-sighted to foresee. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II 97 It was dangerous to..light a fire..where such..quick-sighted enemies were at hand. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* I. xi. 165 Rose was quicker-sighted.

Hence **Quicksightedness.**

1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* iv. 84 The Symptomes, whereby his quick-sightedness read her Disease. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xi. x, Quick-sightedness into evil. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 400 The mere quick-sightedness of a pilot in a strange sea.

Quicksilver (kwi·ksi lvəi), *sb.* [OE. *cwicseolfor* = OHG. *quecsilbar, -silper* (MHG. *quec-, kecsilber*, G. *quecksilber*), Du. *kwikzilver*, ON. *kviksilfr* (Sw. *qvicksilfver*, Da. *kvæg-, kviksölv*, after L. *argentum vivum* (Pliny): see Quick *a.* and Silver.]

1. The metal mercury, so called from its liquid mobile form at ordinary temperatures.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 356 Wiþ maȝan wærce rudan sæd & cwic seolfor. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 269 The firste spirit quyk-siluer called is. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Commodytes .. commynge out of Spayne, ..Bene fygues..Saffron, quick-silver. 1555 Eden *Decades* 335 By the helpe of quickesyluer it is drawen out. 1625

N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. v. (1635) 71 Quick-siluer .. will gather it selfe to a round body. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 309 This Column of Quick-silver in the Tube, is supported by the weight of the Air Ambient. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 21 Like quicksilver, the rhetoric they display Shines as it runs, but grasped at slips away. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 326 A profusion of little rain-drops; like spattered quicksilver. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 360 Quicksilver is met with pure in minute globules, but for the purposes of commerce it is obtained from one of its ores,—cinnabar, a red sulphide of mercury.

2. Used allusively. **a.** with reference to the quick motion of which the metal is capable.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 165 She is quycke syluer. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 192 Perkin (who was made of Quick-silver, which is hard to hold or imprison) began to stirre. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, Thou hast quicksilver in the veins of thee to a certainty. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Aug. 730/3, I .. had come off the journey with my veins full of quicksilver.

b. with ref. to its use in mirrors (see the vb.).

1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. xii. (1864) 166 The dull quicksilver of their own selfishness behind the glass.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive, in senses 'consisting of, containing, pertaining to, etc. quicksilver', as *quicksilver bath, battery, earth, field, globe, mine, ore, plaster, ship, tank, valve, water*, etc.

1552 HULOET, Quyckesyluer earth, *antrax*. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems, Apparition*, In a cold Quicksilver bath. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1996/1 The Quick-Silver Ships may be expected this month at Cadiz. 1751 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 53 Quick-silver-water is the most effectual remedy for worms. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 152 Cinnabar or quicksilver ore. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* iii. (1874) 25 In the centre of the ceiling hung a quicksilver globe, a common ornament in those days. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 19 A very important quicksilver-field is about to be opened in the far north. *Ibid.* 260 A..clever arrangement of quicksilver-tanks.

b. attrib. in sense 'resembling quicksilver (in quickness of movement)', as *quicksilver mind, rebel, rogue, temper*.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* V. § 4 (1669) 94/1 Labour therefore in hearing the Word to fix thy quick-silver mind. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 29 These are *Inquieta ingenia* of Quick-silver tempers. 1796 EARL BALCARRES in Bryan Edwards *Proc. Maroon Negroes* (1796) 35 Until such time as these quick-silver rebels are under lock and key. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 360 That prince of quicksilver rogues—Master Autolycus.

c. objective, and obj. genitive, as *quicksilver-feeder, -fixation, -producing* adj., *-reduction*, etc.

1834 MACAULAY *Jess., Pitt* (1887) 306 The periwig company, and the Spanish-jack-ass-company, and the quicksilver-fixation-company. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 19 Coming south from Trinity, the next quicksilver-producing locality .. is in the Coast Range. 1882 *Rep. Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 507 A quicksilver feeder has been devised for feeding mercury to gold mills.

Hence **Qui·cksi·lverish** *a.*, somewhat quicksilvery (hence **Qui·cksi·lverishness**); **Qui·cksi·lvery** *a.*, of the nature of, resembling, quicksilver.

1611 COTGR., *Vif-Argentin*, quicke-siluerie. 1849 *Anniversary, Honeycomb & Bitter Gourd* 118 The flighty and quicksilvery youth of the parish. 1852 MRS. CRAIK *Agatha's Husband* II. i. 17 She had .. a certain quicksilverishness of manner, jumping here there everywhere like mercury on a plate. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 70/2 The quicksilvery glaze on the rivers and pools.

Quicksilver (kwi·ksi·lvəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To treat, imbue, or mix with quicksilver; *esp.* to coat (the back of glass) with an amalgam of tin in order to give a reflecting power.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 94 Metal..reflects not so much Light as Glass quick-silver'd over does. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 178 How to Quicksilver the inside of Glass Globes, so as to make them look like Looking-glass. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. 4 The glass is always quicksilvered on the back, to make it reflect more light.

Hence **Qui·cksi·lvered** *ppl. a.* (in early quots. *fig.*). **Qui·cksi·lvering** *vbl. sb.*, the action or process of coating, etc., with quicksilver; also *concr.* a coating of quicksilver or amalgam.

1599 E. SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 80 Those nimble and quicksilverd braines which itch after change. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. iv. 21 The Leaden-heeld pace of the one, and the Quick-silver'd motions of the other. 1753 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 380, I took a quicksilver'd glass. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 728 The quicksilvered tin-foil adheres..firmly to the glass.

Quick step, qui·ckstep.

1. *Mil.* The step used in marching in quick time. Also quasi-*adv.*, at a quick step.

1802–1876 [see QUICK TIME]. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 52 We now move, quick-step, over the pasture-fields.

transf. 1877 TALMAGE 50 *Serm.* 26 Nearly all the verses of the Bible have a quick-step.

2. *Mus.* A march in military quick time.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus., Quick-step*, a species of march generally written in two crotchets in a bar. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 384/1 The drum .. beats a .. quickstep. 1897 H. PORTER *Campaigning with Grant* in *Century Mag.* Apr. 826 Bands were playing stirring quicksteps.

Quick-stick(s : see QUICK *a.* D.

Quick time. *Mil.* A rate of marching which in the British army now consists of 128 paces of 33 inches each (=118 yards) in a minute, or four miles an hour. Formerly the rate per minute was 108, then 116, and latterly 120 paces of 30 inches each (cf. quots. and DOUBLE-QUICK).

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Quick Step*, or *Quick Time*, is 108 steps of 30 inches each, or 270 feet in a minute, and is the step used in all filings of divisions. *Quickest Step*, or *Quickest Time* is 120 steps of 30 inches each, or 300 feet in a minute. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 18 *The Quick Step.* The cadence of the slow pace having become .. habitual to the recruits, they are..to be taught to march in 'quick time', which is 108 steps in a minute, each of 30 inches. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict., Quick-time*, a pace soldiers ordinarily march at, viz. 3·3 miles an hour. *Ibid.* s. v. *Step, Quick step*, a military step of 30 inches, with a cadence..of 116 per minute, in the British army. It constitutes what is technically called *quick time* in marching.

b. quasi-*adv.* In quick time.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* x, Come, come, Mrs. Janet—march, troop—quick time.

† **Quick tree.** *Obs. rare*—1. = QUICKEN *sb.*1

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 54 Myrica, otherwyse named tamarix .. The Poticaries of London vse nowe for thys quik tree.

Quick-witted, *a.* (Stress variable.) [f. *quick wit* + -ED2.] Having a quick or ready wit; mentally acute, sharp, clever.

1530 TINDAL *Pent., Lev.* Prol. (1884) 297 Allegoryes make a man qwick witted. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 38 How likes Gremio these quicke-witted folkes? 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* iii. (1697) 50 Quick-Witted, Brazen-fac'd, with fluent Tongues. 1702 MEAD *Mech. Acc. Poisons* Wks. (1775) 50 Impatient, ready to action, quickwitted. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 133 There is always great freshness and originality in an uneducated and quick-witted person. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 189 The cultivated and quick-witted men in whose familiar society he lived.

Hence **Quickwi·ttedness.**

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 257 He has French quick-wittedness, French good temper. 1883 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Church* Per. I. II. lxxxiii. 712 The curiosity and quick-wittedness of the Samaritan Magdalene.

Qui·ckwood. [f. QUICK *a.* 3.] = QUICK *sb.* 3, QUICKSET. (Chiefly *attrib.*)

1473–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 645 Pro..plantacione de le Whikwod. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 104 A Pond .. adjoyning to a Quick-wood-hedge. 1769 *Adome Inclos. Act* 10 All the new quick-wood fences. 1800 TUKE *Agric.* 91 White thorn (provincially quickwood) constitutes the most common fence throughout the Riding. 1892 J. D. HOOD *Waterspouts Yorksh. Wolds* 25 Rooting up a strong quickwood fence.

Qui·ck-work. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 Quick-work; that part of a Ship's Sides both within and without Board, above the Channel-wales and Decks. 1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 21 Sept., This morning begun to Caulk the Quick Work on the Quarter deck. 1776 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (ed. 2), *Quick-Work*,..a general name given to all that part of a ship which is under the surface of the water when she is laden. 1780 *Ibid.* (ed. 3), *Vibord*, the quick-work, or that part of a ship's side..comprehended between the drift-rails and the waist-rail. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 139 *Quickwork.* A denomination given to the strakes which shut in between the spirketing and clamps. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Quick-Work*, is also applied to that part of the inner upperworks of a ship above the covering board. Also, the short planks worked inside between the ports... In general parlance quick-work is synonymous with spirketting.

† **Quicqui·dlibet.** *Obs. rare*—1. [L., f. *quicquid* whatever + *libet* it pleases.] Whatever one pleases, anything whatsoever.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 22 A multimonstrous maufrey of heteroclytes and quicquidlibets.

‖ **Quid** (kwid), *sb.*1 [L. *quid* what, anything, something, neut. sing. of *quis* who, any one, etc.]

1. That which a thing is. Cf. QUIDDITY 1.

1606 MARSTON *Parasitaster* I. ii, My age Hath seene the beings and the quide [*sic*] of things. 1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* in Dodsley (1874) X. 363 A widow that has known the quid of things. 1675 [BP. CROFT] *Naked Truth* 25 The quid, the quale, the quantum, and such-like quack-salving forms. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Hence we have two kinds of *quids*, nominal .. and real. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 270 When I do not know the 'quid' of anything how can I know the 'quale'?

† **2.** = QUIDDIT, QUIDDITY 2. *Obs. rare*—1.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 77 That Logike leape not ouer euery stile..With curious quids to maintaine argument.

3. *U.S.* (abbrev. of *tertium quid*.) A name given to a section of the Republican party in 1805–11.

1805 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 45 Those called the third party, or Quids. 1882 H. ADAMS *J. Randolph* (1884) 182 He belonged to the third party, the quiddists or quids, being that tertium quid..which had no name, but was really an anti-Mndison movement.

Quid, *sb.*2 *slang.* [Of obscure origin.]

1. A sovereign; †a guinea.

(Pl. usually without *-s*, as *two quid, a few quid*, etc.).

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* III. i, Let me equip thee with a Quid. 1791–3 in *Spirit Pub. Frnls.* (1799) I. 244 The man..rarely has more than from thirty to fifty quids a year. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 165 The twenty last are worth full forty quid. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. iii. xiii. 166 One quid, two coach wheels. 1883 BESANT *All in Garden Fair* II. x, It isn't two quid a week that will keep a young gentleman of your powers.

† **2.** *pl.* (with *-s*.) Money, cash. *Obs. rare.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

Quid (kwid), *sb.*3 [var. of CUD *sb.* q. v.] A piece of something (usu. of tobacco), suitable to be held in the mouth and chewed.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 349 Spitting about the church .. As if he'd got a quid in's mouth. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 27 Beetle-nut and Chinam, of which they had always a quid in their mouths. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 89 The first lieutenant..perceived that he had a quid of tobacco in his cheek. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 68 His mind was..revolving the problem of existence like a quid of gum.

fig. 1805 W. HUNTER in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 35, I chewed my Quid of bitterness.

† **Quid,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 cwyddian, 2–3 cwidden, quidd(i)en. [OE. *cwiddian*, f. **cwidd*- QUIDE (q. v.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To say, speak.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 388 Crist hi befran hu men cwyddodon be him. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3048 Þatt illke word wass cwiddedd ær. *c* 1205 LAY. 9825 Bi-penc þu a þine quides þe þu sulf quiddest. *c* 1275 *Woman Samaria* 55 in *O. E. Misc.* 85 Nv quidde þ men, þat cumen is Messyas.

Quid, *v.*2 [f. QUID *sb.*3]

1. *intr.* To chew tobacco; to chew the cud.

1775 in ASH. 1778 *Gentl. Mag.* July 311/1 The cow chews her cud, and the man, when he chews tobacco, calls it quidding. 1893 *Surrey Gloss., Quidding*, chewing the cud. 'The heifer's getting better, she's quidding all right'.

2. *trans.* Of horses: To let (food) drop from the mouth when half chewed.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* (1847) 258 The Horse quids his hay, and gulps his water. 1888 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 376 Soreness of the throat is indicated by 'quidding of the food'.

Hence **Qui·dder,** a horse which 'quids' (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1886).

‖ **Quidam** (kwəi·dăm). *rare.* [L., f. *quī* who: cf. QUÆDAM.] Somebody; a certain person.

1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Post-scr., So many vnworthy Quidams, which catch at the gaylond which to you alone is dewe. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* xi. 143 Who were these quidams that laid hands on Scory? *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 48 Some *Individuum vagum*, a certaine *Quidam* in the Clouds.

Hence **Quida·mity,** an allusion to 'somebody'.

1892 *Athenæum* 9 July 65/1 A retort lay ready to his hand more effective than any indulgence in *quidam*-ities.

† **Qui·ddany,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 quiddanet, -onie, quidenie, 7–8 quiddeny, -ony, 8 quidony. [ad. obs. F. *codignat, condoignac*, etc. (mod.F. *cotignac*, It. *cotognato*) = med.L. *codōniātum*, var. of *cydōniātum*, f. L. *cydōnia*: see QUINCE, and cf. CODINIAC, COTINIATE, QUINDINIAC.] A thick fruit-syrup or jelly; orig. and properly, one made from quinces.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Quiddanet*, a sweete mixture thicker than a sirupe, and not so thicke nor stiffe as marmalet. 1638 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 42 That which they call Quiddeny of Quinces. *a* 1655 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 150 (1658) 102 Boyle the Syrrup, untill it be as thicke as for quiddonie. 1695 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 203 Sloes in the form of a Quiddeny, or Marmalade. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 133 It is us'd in Rob or Quiddony, made with Damask-Rose-Water. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 494 Quiddany of Quinces.

Hence † **Qui·ddany** *v. trans.*, to make into a quiddany. (In quot. *fig.*)

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 18 He will .. Quidanye Christ with Sugar and Rats-bane.

Qui·ddative, *a. rare.* [For *quidditative*; cf. *qualitive, quantitive*.] = QUIDDITATIVE.

1642 J. JACKSON *Bk. Conscience* 18 Find out the very quiddative nature and being of Conscience. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quiddity*, What is essential to a thing is said to be quiddative—as quiddative knowledge. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 299 The quiddative unity of things.

Quiddenie, -eny, varr. QUIDDANY.

Qui·dder, (? *a.* and) *adv. Sc. rare.* [Cf. Norw. dial. *kvidra* to dart about.] Only in phr. *quick and quidder*, quickly, forthwith.

In first quot. perh. as adj. = 'alive and lively'.

1633 *Fife Witch-Trial* in *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XVIII. 658 He gave her, soul and body, quick and quidder full to the devil. 1866 EDMONDSTON *Gloss. Shetl. & Orkn., Quick-and-Quidder*, swiftly, quickly.

Quiddist: see QUID *sb.*1 3, quot. 1882.

Quiddit (kwi·dit). Now *arch.* = QUIDDITY 2.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 232 These lawiers haue .. such quibs & quiddits. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 188 He makes his Will in forme of a Law-case, full of quiddits. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IV. 202 He .. Stretches each Quiddit of the Law to finde Him culpable. 1838 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* II. 221 Rhyming couplets, quirks, quiddits and riddles. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. Florence* xx, The first of the new..Beats the last of the old; 'tis no idle quiddit.

† **Qui·ddditative,** *a. Obs.* [f. QUIDDIT-Y + -ATIVE. See also QUIDDATIVE.]

1. Pertaining to the quiddity or essence of a thing.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 9 The quidditative and peculiarly expresse causes of all those admirable effects of the Loadstone. 1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 220 The quidditative notion of an Element.

2. Full of equivocations, quirky.

1611 COTGR., *Quidditatif*, quidditatiue, doubtfull, obscure, full of quirkes, fraught with quiddities. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. ix. 31 A weak and easily penetrable hedge of some quidditative Cautions.

Hence † **Qui·ddditatively** *adv.*

c 1600 *Timon* IV. iii. (1842) 66 The moone may bee taken.. either specificatiuely, or quidditatiuely, or superficially, or catapodially.

Quiddity (kwi·dĭti). [ad. schol. L. *quidditas*: see QUID *sb.*1 and -ITY; so F. *quiddité* (14th c.).]

1. The real nature or essence of a thing; that which makes a thing what it is.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 21 The true demonstration .. is that whiche is made (as the Logitioners

speake) by Quiddites, and by the proper difference of thinges. 1628 T. Spencer *Logicke* 75 Dissent is in the qualitie not the quidditie, or being of the subject. 1670 Maynwaring *Vita Sana* x. 106 These notions being too..remote from the quiddity, essence and spring of the Disease. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 81 The positive abstract idea of quiddity, entity, or existence. 1828 De Quincey *Rhetoric* Wks. 1862 X. 76 The quiddity, or characteristic difference, of poetry as distinguished from prose. 1897 S. S. Sprigge *Life of T. Wakley* xiii. 125 The quiddity of each attitude was the desire to curtail the privileges of the hospital surgeons.

b. Something intangible. *rare*—1.

1774 Burke *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 158 Fighting for a phantom; a quiddity; a thing that wants, not only a substance, but even a name.

2. A subtlety or captious nicety in argument; a quirk, quibble. (Alluding to scholastic arguments on the 'quiddity' of things.)

1539 Taverner *Gard. Wysed.* I. 18 b, [He] must nat playe with hys sophemes and quyddities. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 475 Hee saith hee will not vse the quiddities of the schooles, but plaine examples. 1678 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* § 12. 371 To find out and invent subtile Distinctions and Quidditics. 1732 *Plain Reas. for Presbyt. Dissent.* 138 The most honest cause is often run down with the torrent and spout of law-quirks and quiddities. 1807 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 33, I humbly solicit .. A quiddity, quirk, or remonstrance to send. 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* xxv. (1879) 281 Their..quiddities and quillets, and casuistical cases.

Comb. 1863 De Morgan *Prof.* in *From Matter to Spirit* 40, I went back to the old quiddity-mongers.

b. Subtlety (of wit); ability or tendency to employ quiddities.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 140 How shall euer those come in heauen, that haue neither qualitie of body to get it..nor quidditie of wit to keepe it? 1882 W. S. Gilbert *Patience*, To staff his conversation full of quibble and of quiddity. 1884 R. Buchanan in *Pall Mall G.* 16 Apr., With the intellectual strength and bodily height of an Anak, he possessed the quiddity and animal spirits of Tom Thumb.

Quiddle (kwi·d'l), *sb. dial.* and *U. S.* [f. Quiddle *v.*] A fastidious person.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* vi. 108 The Englishman is very petulant and precise about his accommodation .. a quiddle about his toast and his chop [etc.].

Quiddle (kwi·d'l), *v.* Now chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *twiddle, fiddle.*]

1. *intr.* a. To discourse in a trifling way.

1567 Edwards *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 81 Set out your bussing base, and we will quiddle upon it. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1275/2 Which name of the Marishes, Marshes, or Moores, if it like them to expound it, as I doubt not but manie will quiddle thereupon. 1863-70 [see Quiddling].

b. To trifle, waste time (*with*).

1832 in Webster. *a* 1877 in J. Cook *Orthodoxy* iv. (1882) 81 Don't quiddle with the goody little notes to Gibbon by Milman and others.

†**2.** *trans.* To trifle or play with. *Obs.*

a 1652 Brome *City Wit* III. i. Wks. 1873 I. 311 *Cras.* How does she feel your hand? *Lin.* O, she does so quiddle it, shake it, and gripe it!

Hence **Qui·ddling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Qui·ddler**, a trifler.

1832 in Webster. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* iv. (1861) 92 Neither will we be driven into a quiddling abstemiousness. 'Tis a superstition to insist on a special diet. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* vii. 181 Lawyers, bound by quiddling technicalities. 1870 H. Stevens *Bibl. Histor.* Introd. 14 He indulged in .. bibliographical quiddling about the mechanical and manufacturing points of the books.

Quiddonie, -y, variants of Quiddany.

†**Quide.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 cwyde, 1–2 cwide, 3 quede, quede, 3–4 quide, 4 qwede. [OE. *cwide* (*cwyde*) = OS. *quidi*, OHG. *quidi, chwiti*, etc., ON. *kviðr* verdict:—OTeut. **kwidi-z*, f. the root **kweþ-* to say, Quethe.]

1. A saying, speech, statement.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* III. § 4 Is þis nu se cwide þe þu me ȝeo sædest? *c* 1080 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 1070 Se ar'b..mid strangan cwydan þæt ylce ȝefæstnode. *c* 1205 Lay. 9141 Hit wes ȝare iqueden, þa quides beoð nu soðe. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 685 Alvered seide of olde quide [etc.].

b. A promise. *rare*—1.

c 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 1463 He bad god..ðat he sulde fillen ðat quede, ðe he abraham quilum dede.

2. A will, legacy, bequest.

950 in Thorpe *Diplom.* 500/1 Dis is Byrhtrices & Ælfswyðe his wifes nihsta cwide. Þe hi cwædon .. on heora mæza gewitnesse. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xliv. (1889) 146 On cwyde þinum lef þearfum. *c* 1205 Lay. 14857 Ich forȝiue ælchere widewe hire lauerdes quide. 13.. *K. Alis.* 8020 To have theo kyngis qwede, Muche bataile was heom myde.

Quidenie, variant of Quiddany.

Quider, obs. form of Whither.

†**Quidi·fical,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Quid *sb.*1 + -(i)fic + -al.] Quibbling, captious.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 124 Diogenes mockyng suche quidificall trifles saied [etc.].

Quidighe, var. Cuddy1. (See Quidrathe.)

†**Quidlit,** obs. var. of (or misprint for) Quiddit or Quillet. (In quot. *attrib.*)

1598 Gilpin *Skial., Satyr* II. 43 Then whats a wench but a quirke, quidlit case, Which makes a Painters pallat of her face?

Quidnunc (kwi·dnʌŋk). [f. L. *quid* what + *nunc* now.] One who is constantly asking: 'What now?' 'What's the news?'; hence, an inquisitive person; a gossip; a newsmonger.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 10 ₱ 2 The Insignificancy of my Manners .. makes the Laughers called me a Quid Nunc. 1782 Cowper *Wks.* (1837) XV. 126 Acknowledge, now..that I should make no small figure among the quidnuncs of Olney. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 95 He was a sort of scandalous chronicle for the quid-nuncs of Granada. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 352 Some wretched intrigue which had puzzled two generations of quidnuncs.

attrib. 1880 *19th Cent.* VII. 191 Not for the mere gratification of quidnunc curiosity.

Hence **Quid-nunc-ism, Quidnunckery,** curiosity, love of news or gossip. *nonce-wds.*

1804 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VIII. 93 His attachment to quidnunckery is as constant as ever. 1847 J. Cairns *Let.* in *Life* xi. (1895) 287 The ne plus ultra of disappointed religious quid-nunc-ism.

Quidony, variant of Quiddany.

‖**Quid pro quo** (kwid prō kwō), *sb.* [L. *quid* something, *pro* for, *quo* (abl. of *quis*) something.]

1. One thing in place of another; *orig.* and *esp.* one medicinal substance used for another, either intentionally, fraudulently, or by mistake.

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Martiall* 32 b, A leude Apoticarie, that vnderstandeth not his bil, but giueth *Quid pro Quo.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. A vj b, *Succedan*, that drug which may be used for default of another. The Apothecaries call such *Quid pro quo.* 1654 R. Whitlock *Zootomia* 60 The Apothecaries themselves, both take, and receive (from Herbe-women) *Quid pro Quo*, one thing for another, many, many Times. 1738 Steward in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 449 A Mistake .. and a putting of *quid pro quo* (as 'tis commonly express'd). 1804 *Edinb. Rev.* III. 416 Referring the proximate cause of this disease to a deficiency of azote is only substituting *quid pro quo.*

b. The action or fact of using or putting one thing for another; the result of this; a mistake or blunder consisting in such a substitution.

1679 Everard *Discourses* 35 A Capital *quid pro quo* of Estate of the most part of the Potentates of Europe. 1687 Miege *Gent. Fr. Dict., Quid-pro-quo* or mistake, *un Qui pro quo.* 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Quid.* A northern physician, in a printed thesis on *quid pro quo's*, owns ingeniously, that they are very frequent. 1824 Lady Morgan *Salvator Rosa* I. v. 263 He .. produces the most ludicrous *quid pro quo's* by misapplied erudition, witty absurdities, and naive questions. 1843 Thackeray *Misc. Essays* (1885) 44 A laughable *quid pro quo* .. occurred to him in a conversation.

†c. One who assumes a false character. *Obs.*

1689 Hickeringill *Modest Inquiries* II. 10 Have we not still .. some (*Quid pro quo's*, amongst us) Papists in Masquerade?

2. One thing (or action) in return or exchange for another; tit for tat.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 109, I cry you mercy, 'tis but *Quid* for *Quo*. 1608 Middleton *Mad World* II. iv. 44 Let him trap me in gold, and I'll lap him in lead; *quid pro quo.* 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 206 Every Church is the Old-Exchange, Spiritual Things in exchange for Carnal Things; Heaven for Earth; *Quid pro Quo.* 1727 Boyle *Dict. Royal* II. s.v. *Quid.* To give one *Quid-pro-quo* (or tit for tat). 1820 Combe *Dr. Syntax* II. xxix. (1869) 167, I shall be able .. to bestow What you will find a *quid pro quo.* 1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* II. ix. 276 The tradesman gets his *quid pro quo.*

attrib. 1861 T. A. Trollope *La Beata* II. xvii. 187 A system of conduct based on the theory of a quid-pro-quo purchase.

†**Quidrathe.** *Obs. rare.* Also -raighe. [Ir. *cuid* part, portion + *rdithe* quarter of a year.] A quarterly tax, payment, or entertainment.

1570 in *11th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 235 An Irish custom of £10 sterling called quidrathe. 1592 in *Acts Privy Council* N.S. XXII. 564 Unlawfull taxacions of Iryshe customes as Quony, Quoshirs, Nightsupers called Quidighe, Quartersupers called Quidraighe, Huerye for their horses or anie other like taxes.

Quie, obs. form of Quey.

†**Quiell,** obs. var. Keel *sb.*1 (after F. *quille* or Pg. *quilha*).

1582 N. Lichefild tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 336 They have no quiell, but are flat-bottomed.

†**Quiennal.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 qui-, quyenal. [For *quinquennal*, on anal. of Bi-, Triennal, q.v.] A dispensation or indulgence for five years.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 398 Freris .. mony times bringen veyne pardouns, quienals, and oþer veyne priuileges. — *Wks.* (1880) 66 To paie..for pardons, quyenals, priuylegies, for assoilyngis of wowes, & many feyned iapis.

Quier, obs. form of Queer *a.*2

Quier(e, obs. forms of Choir, Quire *sb.*1

Quierie, obs. variant of *querry* Equerry.

Quiesce (kwaiɛ·s), *v.* [ad. L. *quiēscĕre* to be quiet, f. *quiēs* Quiet *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To become quiescent; to subside *into.*

1833 *Wild Sports of West* I. 27 Did tired nature quiesce for a moment, I was..roused with a tornado of..sounds. 1888 Howells *Annie Kilburn* xxx. 330 The village, after a season of acute conjecture, quiesced into..sufferance of the anomaly.

2. *intr.* Of a letter: To become silent; said of the feeble consonants in Hebrew when their sound is absorbed in that of a preceding vowel.

1828 Stuart *Elem. Heb. Lang.* (1831) 25 A moveable consonant is one which is sounded, and does not quiesce or coalesce. 1853 J. R. Wolf *Practical Heb. Gr.* 8 The letters יהוא are said to quiesce in the vowels after which they are placed.

Quiescence (kwaiɛ·sĕns). [ad. late L. *quiescentia*: see Quiescent and -ence.] The state of being quiescent; quietness; an instance of this.

a 1631 Donne *Lett.* lxxx. Wks. (ed. Alford) VI. 397 Bless them with a satisfaction and Quiescence. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 70 When the Animal Spirits are in Quiescency. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* Wks. 1853 I. 79/2 Much of this quiescency induces debility. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 465 His Godhead .. was in a state of quiescency during his humiliation.

Quiescent (kwaiɛ·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. ppl. stem of L. *quiescĕre* to Quiesce. So mod.F. *quiescent.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Motionless, inactive, at rest.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 190 The active or moving side..the weaker or more quiescent part. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 114 A man in a ship may be said to be quiescent with relation to the sides of the vessel. 1753 Chambers *Cycl.* Suppl. *App.* s.v. *Force*, The pressure of the quiescent body against the obstacle that hinders it to move. 1822 Woodhouse *Astron.* I. 3 The pole, which is the place of a quiescent star. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iv. 63 The quiescent and death-like condition of the pupa.

†b. *Quiescent reason*, the fallacy of sorites.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (L) xxii, Sorites .. is called also ἡσυχάζων λογος, the quiescent reason, because the way to withstand it, is by stopping, and withholding the assent.

2. Of a letter: Not sounded, silent; *spec.* in Hebrew grammar (see Quiesce *v.* 2). *Quiescent verb*: (see quot. 1853).

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) p. iv, The E silent or quiescent, which yieldeth no sound. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 301 Other Letters .. are quiescent or silent. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 160 The Irish Raths have the same origin, the [th] being quiescent. 1807 Hurwitz *Elem. Heb. Lang.* 101 According to the system of reading by points, the letters אהוי are in many instances quiescent. 1853 J. R. Wolf *Practical Heb. Gram.* 111 Quiescent verbs are those in which one of the feeble letters אהוי occurs as a radical letter.

b. Of a person: Silent, not speaking. *rare.*

1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1784. 17 May, Johnson was very quiescent to-day.

B. *sb.* **1.** A quiescent letter.

1727 in Bailey, vol. II. 1807 Hurwitz *Elem. Heb. Lang.* 134 Whenever a letter is written and not pronounced, it is called by Hebrew Grammarians..an invisible quiescent, or a mute. 1831 Lee *Hebr. Gram.* (1832) 36 The..letters, considered either as consonants or quiescents, will occasionally be changed for one another. 1882–3 F. Brown in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 583/1 The weaker Shemitic gutturals and the quiescents.

2. A quiescent verb (see 2 above).

1831 Lee *Hebr. Gram.* (1832) 222 We do not think it necessary here to divide these verbs into Defectives and Quiescents as has usually been done.

Quie·scently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly2.] In a quiescent manner; at rest; in repose.

1805 Foster *Ess.* II. iii. 146 Quiescently regarding the conclusions. 1887 *Twin Soul* I. xiii. 131 They float quiescently upon the fleecy clouds.

†**Quie·sceous,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. Quiesce *v.* + -ous.] Belonging to quiescence.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 388/2 The Sense of Ease and Rest..it shall be termed The Quieseceous sense.

Quiese, obs. form of Queest, wood-pigeon.

Quiet (kwai·ĕt), *sb.* Also 4–6 quyet(e, quiete, 7 quiett. [ad. L. *quiēt-*, stem of *quiēs* rest, repose, quiet. An AF. *quiete* may have existed beside *quieté* Quiety.]

1. Absence of disturbance or tumult; peaceful condition of affairs in social or political life.

13.. *Cursor M.* 29341 (Cott. Galba, [Cursed] er þai þat .. robbes or reues on ani side, Whare pese and quiet suld bityde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 519 Þe quyet of our lord Ihesu, luk in vnreste ȝe turne nocht now. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xv. xvii, In this realme wyll be now no quyete but euer stryf and debate. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 119 Lawes and ordinaunces for the..good quiet of his saide dominion of Wales. 1651 Hobbes *Lenath.* iv. xlvi. 380 To whom the care of the Publique quiet is committed. 1763 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 43 Why is not the nation's quiet secured, and its independance asserted? 1874 Bancroft *Footpr. Time* i. 104 A long period of almost absolute quiet followed the establishment of the empire.

personified. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 41 Careless Quiet lyes, Wrapt in eternall silence farre from enimyes. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 45 Join with thee calm Peace, and Quiet, Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth diet. 1754 Gray *Pleasure* 53 Humble quiet builds her cell.

b. Absence of noise or rapid motion; calmness, stillness.

a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* ii. 382 in *Anglia* XVIII. 316 Ageyn cowrs of watyr wyll he flete, ȝif þe water renne in good quiete. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 73 No breath disturbs the quiet of the ayre. 1826

SHELLEY *Alastor* 393 A smooth spot Of glassy quiet mid those battling tides Is left. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 51 It was only the quiet that preceded the outbreak of another storm.

2. Freedom from external disturbance, molestation, interruption, or noise; †freedom from work or occupation; rest, repose.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9128 Whare alle ryghtwyse men salle won at ees, In ioyfulle quyete, and rest, and pese. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 249 Lat me nat reste nor have no quyete, Occupye my soule with spiritual travayl. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXX. 156 This foresayd countesse .. with her sonne .. was in quyete of theyr countrey and castell. 1592 GREENE *Conny catching* III. 12 She seeing him laid in bed .. commits him to his quiet. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 26, I have too much care of my own quiet, to goe about to trouble his. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, An arrant vixen of a wife soured his domestic quiet. 1865 HOOK *Lives Abps.* III. 301 It often happens that a man, turbulent in his youth, will make great sacrifices to procure peace and quiet in his old age.

pl. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 185 More beneficiall to the Subjects in respect of their quiets.

b. Freedom from mental agitation or excitement; calm or peace of mind.

a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 421 As wondrous quiet and peaceableness, and calmness in the heart. 1688 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* I. lxxi. 156 Such letters as yours, Sir, do not disturb my quiet. 1726 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 586 An accident that must be so fatal to my quiet. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* vi, A matter that concerns my quiet.

3. The condition of remaining quiet, of refraining from disturbance, hurry, exertion, etc.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Henry VI*, vii, My mynde to quyet bent, had not bene tossed so. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXI, None more [than me] for quiet might compare Ev'n with the babe. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. v. 343 That God was a great Lord, who with great quiet and leasure performeth his workes. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 74 ₱ 12 Knowledge and genius are often enemies to quiet, by suggesting ideas of excellence. 1889 PATTR *G. de Latour* (1896) 41 How becomingly .. that self-respecting quiet sat upon their high-bred figures.

4. Freq. in phrases *at*, †*in*, and †*out of quiet*, with vbs. of being, remaining, maintaining, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 121 God .. garte the heuene to stekye and stonden in quiete. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. vi. 46 An evel conscience is euer dredful and onte of quiete. 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* Prol. (1573) 61 They could neuer be at quiet..untill they had dronken his bloud. 1577 *Test. XII Patriarchs* (1604) 101 Bear your losses willingly, and be not out of quiet for it. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* I. (1700) 21 Every part of it is at quiet till it is put in motion. 1771 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) II. 129 Matters..are too much in quiet to send you news from hence. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 266 The country remained at quiet. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 54 Mr. Utterson began ..to grow more at quiet with himself.

†**b.** With adjs., esp. *at* (*a*) *good* (or *better*) *quiet*.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 587 The ost he maid in gud quyet to be. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 62 The other Christian Princes also being at no better quiet. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* IV. (1676) 68 He began to be at a little better quiet. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 30 June, My differences with my uncle Thomas at a good quiett, blessed be God!

Quiet (kwəi·ĕt), *a.* Forms: 4-7 quyet, (4-6 -te, 6 -tt), 5 quiete, 6 quyat, quyit, queat, 8 *Sc.* quait, 6- quiet. [a. OF. *quiete* or ad. L. *quiētus*, pa. pple. to *quiēscĕre* to come to rest, f. root of *quiēs* rest, QUIET *sb.* The popular Fr. form *coi* is represented by COY *a.*]

I. 1. Of persons (or animals): Making no stir, commotion, or noise; causing no trouble or disturbance; remaining at rest; not moving or acting.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* iv. 11 We preyen 30u .. that 3e be quyet, and do 3oure nede. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 277 b, Obteyne of the Clergie, that they wyll be quiet, tyll suche tyme as the other States may declare [etc.]. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. (1612) 24 Lycus .. did cast his haughtie armes abroad, as who would say, be queat. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. vi, Let gae my hands, I say, be quait. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* Wks. 1883 IX. 403, I wish you would be quiet, you have more tricks than a dancing bear. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III. iii. 44 The young men began to call to them crying, 'Whisht, whisht, what ails the curs?—quiet there, Viper'. 1843 MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 635 Rebecca's rights once obtained we will be as quiet as mice.

b. (Also of nature or disposition.) Habitually or naturally peaceful or averse to making stir, noise, etc. Of an animal: Gentle.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 167 The peple of the sowthe is meke and quiete. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxii[i]. 9 The sonne which shal be borne vnto the, shal be a quyete man. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Mic.* iv. *comm.*, Quiet patient people .. suffering persecution with alacritie of minde. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 148 Quiet and easy natures are like fair weather. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 18 They always were quiet and never made any resistance. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 212 The defendant did not put the question .. whether it were a quiet horse? 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Barnaby is not in his quietest humour to-night. 1863 *Q. Rev.* July 262 It is a great relief to quiet people when the Easter ceremonies are wound up.

†**c.** *Sc.* in specific senses: Acting or living quietly; remaining hid or secret; fast asleep. *Obs.*

1533 GAU *Richt Way* 17 Thay that ar quiet and fals flatterers. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* X. VII, Traistyng.. sum quiet personis liand ay in wait to inuaid hym. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 444, I could not beleeue, that the Patrone of so great a Monarchy, could be so quiet; yea, as quiet as a Countrey Baron is with vs. 1651 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 107 Loveston replies, He is quiet (which in the Scotish dialect is fast asleep).

2. Of things: Not active; not moving or stirring; also, making no noise; still.

Quiet disease, latent hip-joint disease in children (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). †*Quiet letter*, a quiescent letter.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 36 For Pistoll, hee hath a killing Tongue, and a quiet Sword. 1658 P. GOONWIN *Myst. Dreams* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXXVII. 2 The Hebrew word .. being with *aleph*, a quiet or resting letter. 1798 WORDSW. *Tintern Abbey* 47 An eye made quiet by the power Of harmony. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* III, The dust was very ancient, peaceful, quiet dust about an hour ago. *a* 1889 ELIZA COOK *Poems* (Rtldg.) 51, I prize the soul That slumbers in a quiet eye. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 330 Doubts might have been felt as to whether the induration was really malignant. It was quite quiet.

b. Free from excess; not going to extremes; moderate, gentle; *esp.* of colour, dress, style, etc.: Not obtrusive, glaring or showy.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 261 b, That for the appeasing of religion, they would use lawfull and quiet remedies. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Now you shall have a quiet breath and gale, and suddenly an unexpected violent gust. 1685 DRYDEN *Horace, Odes* III. XXIX. 54 The tide of bus'ness .. Is sometimes high, and sometimes low, A quiet ebb, or a tempestuous flow. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 63 (*Remise Door*), I made them a quiet bow, and wished them a good passage to Dover. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 21 A woman of quiet and pleasing exterior. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. App. 346 The beautiful quiet English of Helps. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 185 He was conscious of a certain regular and quiet sound. 1889 *Catholic News* 15 June 8/6 There was a quiet trade in pigs.

c. Avoiding or escaping notice; private, secret, underhand. (In older use only *Sc.*)

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 87 He..send quyit messagis to his freindis. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XVIII. 65 Thair companie [it] wes not quyet, Bot or they wist they wer beuryde. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 52 (*Acts Robt. III*, c. 2) The kings lieges, are trubled in their lands, be volunter and quyet recognitions, made be the overlords. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 8/2 'Quiet cases' meaning the insurance of lives without the knowledge of the persons so insured.

II. 3. Free from disturbance, molestation, or annoyance; not interfered or meddled with; left in peace. **a.** of a state, condition, procedure, etc.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* ii. 2 That we lede quyet and pesyble lyf. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3720 In quiete prayers he contenued. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 921 A quyete slepe is right necessary and delycious. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 94 b, If they maye have their Religion quiet untill the counsell, they are also contented to become contributaries. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 96 They sent..to Cæsar, to intreat a quiet passage through the Romana province. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* (1648) 18 Though prayer purchaseth blessings, giving praise doth keep quiet possession of them. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 304 The grantor may covenant .. for the grantee's quiet enjoyment.

†**b.** of a person, people, or country. Also const. *from*. *Obs.*

1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 175 Hauing your Realme free from strangers, and quiete from all enimies. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 266 While she is heere, a man may liue as quiet in hell, as in a sanctuary. 1611 BIBLE *Job* iii. 26, I was not in safetie, neither had I rest, neither was I quiet. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 26 That the abbot should be quiet from the bishop's right. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 360 Long to enjoy it quiet and secure.

†**c.** Quit, clear. *Obs. rare*—1.

1473-4 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 16, Iiij*s.* vij*d.* the which ben forgeven them..and so they ben quyete.

4. Characterized by the absence of all strife, bustle, stir, or commotion; also, free from noise or uproar, silent, still.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Than ..Wedlocke was quyet & pleasaunt without stryfe. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, V. i. 25, I could be well content To entertaine the Lagge-end of my life With quiet houres. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* XVIII. 14 While all things were in quiet silence. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. xii. § 27 He chose a quiet county before a cumbersome kingdom. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, In the second chamber all was quiet and in order. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1845) 9 If the state of things might be described as at all quiet. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. XXIV. 204 We gave two quiet hours to the memory of our dead brother. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 179 My hope ..that the streams of the Isis and Cherwell will be kept pure and quiet.

b. Remote from scenes of activity; retired.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* (S. T. S.) XLIII. 33 In quyet place, ..They can, percaice, Purchess some grace. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 187 They .. past to the wall heid at ane quyit place quhair the watches might haue no sight of them. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* III. 105 Then to my quiet Urn awhile draw near. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* XXXVII, As soon as he and Lady Ascot were seated on a quiet sofa.

c. Partaken of, or enjoyed, in quiet.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXVI, To have a quiet cup of tea. 1892 ANSTEY *Voces Pop.* Ser. II. 85 A cup of coffee, and a quiet cigar.

5. Of the mind, conscience, etc.: Not troubled or distressed; free from agitation or excitement. So also of persons in respect of the mind, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XV. 15 A quyete herte is as a contynuall feast. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Commun., With a quiet conscience. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 230 That you cannot be quiete in conscience. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 96 Truth hath a quiet breast. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* I. § 5. 8 The bond of a Creditor, so lies on the debter, that he is not quiet till it be discharged.

†**6.** Sheltered from the wind. *Obs. rare.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 30 In the scoug of the craig and castell is a verie quyet hauining place. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 10 For thy Bees a quiet Station find, And lodge 'em under Covert of the Wind.

III. †**7.** Used as *adv.* = QUIETLY. *Obs. rare*—1.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 63 More profit is quieter found (where pastures in several bee).

8. Quasi-*sb.*, in phr. *On the quiet*, privately, in secret. (Abbrev. *q. t.*: see Q II. 2.) *slang* or *colloq.*

1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v., 'On the quiet', clandestinely, so as to avoid observation, 'under the rose'. 1881 *Punch* 8 Jan. 4/1 I'd just like to have a bit of chinwag with you on the quiet about the .. troubles of a Cabby. 1889 H. O'REILLY 50 *Yrs. on Trail* 7 Having on the quiet found out a passenger steamboat.

9. *Comb.*, as *quiet-eyed*, *-mannered*, *-minded*, *-spoken*, *-tempered*; *quiet-going*, *-living*, *-looking*, *-moving*, *-seeming* adjs.

1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) I. 107, I can..impress the quiet-seeming sentiment. 1825 J. NEAL *Jonathan* II. 194 An old, stately, quiet-looking negro. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iii, She was a quiet-tempered lady. *Ibid.* iv, He was a slow, quiet-spoken..old fellow. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 59 The exciting incidents which now and then ruffle the life of even the most quiet-going family. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xlii. 119 A larger sum than a quiet-living man can need.

Quiet (kwəi·ĕt), *v.* Also 6 quyet. [ad. med.L. *quiētāre*, f. L. *quiētus* QUIET *a.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To quit, acquit (oneself or another).

c 1440 *Generydes* 2861 Eche of hem iij so wele quiete them ther. 1472-3 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 50/1 That your said suppliaunt..be discharged, relesed and quieted, of almaner .. fynes, paynes [etc.].

2. To make quiet (in various senses); to reduce to quietness:

a. a person or people, a material thing, etc.

1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 269 Quiet thy selfe therfore, and striue not againste the streame. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. i. 54 Quiet thy Cudgell, thou dost see I eate. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 109 Those savage nations whom he had quieted. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 520 A very difficult piece of Work .. to quiet all the right side of the Rhine. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Nov., I did what was possible to quiet her, but to no purpose. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 211 In trying to quiet one set of malecontents, he had created another. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vi. (1878) 73 She knew she had no chance of quieting the girl.

b. a feeling or emotion, *esp.* of fear.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, His naturall inclinacyon and appetyte can neuer be sacyate, contented and quieted. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Commun., If there be any of you which .. cannot quiet his own conscience. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 253 This quieted our apprehensions for some days. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 32 The event quieted the fears of one party. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxviii. 190 In order to quiet these suspicions the comptroller played a very bold game.

c. a disturbance, dissension, etc.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 174 The byshop wyl sende thether..to quiet the controversy. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 33 Till the said King Edward had quieted the troubles with his subiects at home. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 193 Some companys of y^e^ Guard being comanded together to quiet y^e^ Tumult. 1792 BURKE *Let. to Burke* Corr. IV. 4 Measures which may quiet the unhappy divisions of the country. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* iv. (1862) 147 Quieting with a word the tempest in their bosoms. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 360 The motion .. quiets the restless palpitation of the heart.

3. To settle or establish in quiet. Chiefly *Law.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXII. iii, You should unto the weake extend Your hand, to loose and quiet his estate. 1654 G. GODDARD *Introd. Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 190 A Bill for quieting the possession of the government. 1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 69 Your petitioner .. made surrender of his estate unto the Crowne so soone as he was quieted in the possession thereof. 1884 SIR J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 47 The Plaintiffs are entitled .. to be quieted in the possession they have had for so many years.

4. *intr.* To become quiet. Also *to quiet down.*

1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 27 The mind can hardly ..conceive the possibility of its quieting so soon. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XXXII. 247, I have never seen buffaloes 'quieting' down before. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. 237 By and by she quieted, and, from pure exhaustion, fell asleep.

Hence **Qui·eted** *ppl. a.*

1894 E. F. BENSON *Dodo* 185 The darkened house, the quieted movements.

†**Quietance.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *quiētāncia*, f. *quiētāre* to QUIET: see -ANCE.] = QUITTANCE 2.

1451 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 224/1 Libertees, Fraunchises and Quietaunces conteyned in the same. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 29 All manner of Liberties, Franchises, Immunities, Quietances and Privileges.

Quietant (kwəi·ĕtănt). [f. QUIET *v.* + -ANT 1.] Anything that makes quiet or soothes.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 340 As a nocturnal quietant and hypnotic, it would appear to offer very great advantages.

†**Quieta·tion.** *Obs.* Also 6 quietacion, -cyon, quyat-, quyetacyon, -cion. [ad. med.L. *quiētātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *quiētāre* to QUIET. Cf. obs. F. *quietacion* (Godef.).] The action of quieting; the state of being quieted or quiet.

1502 W. ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xl. 229 If thou seke here rest, how shalt thou come to euerlastyng rest & quietacion in heuen? 1526-9 LD. DUDLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 84 For the quyatacion of the Kyngs subgetts.

1640 J. Stoughton *Def. & Distrib. Divinity* iii. 90 Such a fruition of all good..as brings with it a perfect quietation of the natural appetite. *a* 1721 Ken *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 427 From God I ease or succour find, And Quietation to my Mind.

Quiete, variant of Quiety *Obs.*

Quieten (kwəi·ĕt'n), *v.* [f. Quiet *a.* + -en 6.]

1. *trans.* To make quiet.

1828 in *Craven Gloss.* 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I. 182 To 'quieten' the children..is not English. 1853 Mrs. Gaskell *Ruth* III. x. 280, I will stay,..partly to quieten the fears of this poor, faithful fellow. 1888 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 7 Apr. 223 The incident did not quieten the audience.

2. *intr.* To become quiet. Commonly with *down.*

1890 C. Dixon *Stray Feathers* v. 67 They soon quieten down. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 5/1 Towards the close the market quietened.

Hence **Qui·etener,** = next. (Cf. Quietant.)

1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 35 The poisonous method of giving soothing or narcotic quieteners to children.

Quieter (kwəi·ĕtəɹ). [f. Quiet *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which makes quiet.

a 1542 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 45 The hodyes ease, and troubler of my heart: Quieter of minde. 1547-64 Baldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 140 It is also a satisfier or ioyfull quieter of the minde. 1832 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 261 Half an hour of some goodly grave old book .. as a quieter for the night.

† **Qui·etful,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Quiet *sb.* + -ful.] Full of quiet; calm.

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) III. xv, A quyetful langynge with a trusty desyrynge to heuenly Joye.

Quietio, variant of Quiety *Obs.*

Qui·eting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Quiet *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 179 He .. for quietyng of his conscience called together the best lerned of the realme. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* x. 511 A pacifying and quieting of all those riots and tumults. 1783 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 18 Jan., I felt so fagged..that I really wanted quieting and resting. 1861 Goldw. Smith *Irish Hist.* 205 To withhold the capital 'grace' concerning the quieting of titles to land.

Qui·eting, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That quiets.

1659 A. Hay *Diary* (S. H. S.) 80 There is a quieting rest under Christ's wings. 1759 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* 9 Feb. (1846) III. 432 The Parliament has taken a quieting-draught. 1839 I. Taylor *Anc. Chr.* I. 22 The quieting recollection that they themselves are members of a series. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxxii. (1862) 450 The Lord spoke these quieting words to his disciples.

Quietism (kwəi·ĕtiz'm). [ad. It. *quietismo* (whence also F. *quiétisme*, mod.L. *quietismus*, etc.): see Quiet *a.* and -ism.]

1. A form of religious mysticism (originated prior to 1675 by Molinos, a Spanish priest), consisting in passive devotional contemplation, with extinction of the will and withdrawal from all things of the senses; hence, any form of mysticism in which such principles are enjoined.

The *Guida spirituale* in which Molinos expounded his views was published at Rome in 1675, and condemned by the Inquisition in 1685.

1687 in Burnet *Lett.* (1688) Suppl. 46, I will here digress a little from the business of Quietism. 1698 tr. *Fenelon's Maxims of Saints* Introd., There are but a few people that have not heard of Molinos, and his Doctrine of Quietism. 1773 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 25 Her [Madame Guion's] writings will lead any one who is fond of them, into unscriptural Quietism. 1838 Sir J. Stephen *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 70 Quietism, indigenous in the East, is an exotic in this cold and busy land of ours. 1873 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* 200 To avoid the Charybdis of carnalism, there is no need to seek the Scylla of Quietism.

2. A state of calmness and passivity of mind or body; repose, quietness, tranquillity.

1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 86 This discovery deprived him of all his quietism. 1795 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 122 That quietism into which people naturally fall after first sensations are over. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 526 They could..disturb his quietism by acrimonious attacks.

Quietist (kwəi·ĕtist). [ad. It. *quietista* (F. *quiétiste*) : cf. prec. and -ist.]

1. One who believes in or practises Quietism, or any form of mysticism resembling it.

1685 Burnet *Letter from Rome* (1689) 205 A state of inward quietness, from which the name of Quietists was given to all his followers. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2260/1 They write from Rome that the Pope had assisted a third time at a Congregation held concerning the Quietists. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 14 The disinterested Stoic (therein not unlike our modern Quietists). 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. liii. 14 He conceived a like admiration for the Indian quietists. 1893 C. G. Leland *Memoirs* I. 23 Reading works by Mystics, Quietists, and the like.

2. One whose attitude towards political or social movements is analogous to Quietism in religion.

1798 Charlotte Smith *Emg. Fables.* IV. 393, I will not talk to you about politics because you are among the moderates and quietists. 1834 Southey *Doctor* cii. (1862) 232 He was not like him a political quietist from indifference. 1872 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* II. 412 He was, in political and social conviction, a democratic quietist; one might almost say a fatalist.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. xi. ii. 224 The Quietist doctrine of union [between God and man]. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* xxviii. (1891) 413 Hymns .. of the Methodist and Quietist character. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. x. 29 Rousseau raised feeling, now passionate, now quietist.

Quietistic (kwəiĕti·stik), *a.* [f. prec.: see -istic.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, quietists.

1850 H. Bushnell *God in Christ* 321 They make a study of the mystic and quietistic writers. 1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 194 He displays..the most tender love and quietistic resignation.

Quietive (kwəi·ĕtiv). [f. Quiet *v.* + -ive.] That which tends to produce quiet; a sedative.

1894 Bruce *Paul's Concept. Chr.* xx. 365 It is his quietive amid disgusts.

Qui·etize, *v. rare*—1. [f. Quiet *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To make quiet.

1791 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1842-6) V. vi. 271 Solitude, and patience, and religion, have now quietized both father and daughter into tolerable contentment.

Qui·etless, *a. rare*—1. [f. Quiet *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of quiet.

1839 Bailey *Festus* (1852) 376 The moon..comes haunting the cold earth..quietless.

Quietlike, *a.* and *adv. Sc.* [See -like 2 b.] Apparently quiet; quietly.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 577 All his four men bar thaim quietlik. *Mod. Sc.* Your horse is a quietlike beast.

Quietly (kwəi·ĕtli), *adv.* Forms: 5-6 quyetly, -lie, 6 quietlie, -ely, 6- quietly, (9 *dial.* whietly). [f. Quiet *a.* + -ly 2.] In a quiet manner; without molestation, peacefully; without excitement, tumult, or noise; without moving or stirring, etc.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. iv. 11 He was stablysshed in his Realme quyetly. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 4 Dauid stode vp and cut of the typpe of Sauls garment quyetly. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 378 They entred into the Citie, and there abode quietly. 1611 Tournlur *Ath. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 I. 35 That he may sleepe the quietlier. 1729 Butler *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 20 Let every one then quietly follow his nature. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 227 A weight of lead .. which, in all such trials as had hitherto been made thereof, had lain quietly. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xvii. 281 When the river..quietly deposited mud and sand.

Quietness (kwəi·ĕtnĕs). Forms: 5-7 quietnes(se, 6 quyetnes(se, 7 quiett-, quyettnes, 6- quietness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The condition of being quiet or undisturbed; absence of noise, motion, or excitement; calmness, tranquillity.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. ix. 10 Pou shalt neure finde quietnes but in meke subieccion under a prelate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 It is lesse labour and more quietnes. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 185 Althocht the conspiratouris thocht to have this matter ..in quyetnes, yet..the king of France gat wit of the samin. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 71 The knowing man .. will learn quietness and sedateness. 1730 Earl of Oxford in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 25 Enjoying the fruit of his victory, peace and quietness. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* I. 294 Happy in the shy recess Of Barden's lowly quietness. 1874 Gladstone in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 664 A word spoken in quietness .. can rarely fail to be in season.

† **b.** With *a* (not followed by *that*). *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 75 b, To set all thynges in a quietnes. 1549 Latimer *and Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 73 That she wold let the great man haue a quietnes in hyr Lande. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 12, I .. am arm'd To suffer, with a quietnesse of spirit [etc.].

† **Qui·etous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Quiet *sb.* + -ous.] Quiet, peaceful. Hence † **Qui·etously** *adv.*

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* 84 b, Quietously to rest for a season. *Ibid.* 93 b, Bringing men to a quietous holde and sure stay in the Lord.

Qui·etsome, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Quiet *a.* + -some.] Quiet.

1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 326 Let the night be calme and quietsome. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Quietsome,* retired; silent.

Quietude (kwəi·ĕtiūd). [a. F. *quiétude* (*c* 1500) or ad. late L. *quiētūdo,* f. *quiēt-us* Quiet *a.*] = Quietness; rest, calm, tranquillity.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/2 That parte requireth nothinge els then quietude. 1675 Otway *Alcibiades* III. i, How sweet a Quietude's in Fetters found. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 3 Love, .. urged his bosom too vehemently, to suffer a moment's quietude or delay. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. v. 28 Philosophy has become another name for mental quietude. 1877 H. A. Page' *De Quincey* II. xvi. 29 The quietude of the Meadows ..made them his favourite resorts.

‖ **Quietus** (kwəi,ĕ·tŭs). [Short for next.]

1. A discharge or acquittance given on payment of sums due, or clearing of accounts; a receipt.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII* (Pardon), Such issues fines or amerciaments .. and haue his or their Quietus for the same. 1623 Webster *Duch. Malfi* III. ii, You had the tricke in Audit time to be sicke, Till I had sign'd your Quietus. 1688 Evelyn *Diary* 15 Mar., I gave in my account about the Sick and Wounded, in order to have my quietus. 1780 Burke *Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. 1826 III. 297 A final acquittance, (or a *quietus*, as they term it) is scarcely ever to be obtained [from the exchequer]. 1887 *48th Dep. Keeper's Rep.* 6/8 The several Books .. being preserved, and .. the satisfaction or *quietus* being therein entered.

† **2.** A discharge or release from office or duty. *Obs.*

c 1670 Wood *Life* an. 1650-1, 16 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 166 Had A. W. continued postmaster a little longer, he had, without doubt, received his quietus. 1687 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 401 Sir Francis Withens, a judge of the Kings bench, hath his quietus. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 155 The Guardian to relieve, Who his Quietus shall in Heav'n receive. 1788 Walpole *Letters* (1903) 101 A Veteran Author ought to take out his quietus as much as the Superannuated of any other Profession.

3. Discharge or release from life; death, or that which brings death.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 75 When he himselfe might his quietus make With a bare bodkin. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 639 Some obtain their quietus without any signs of pain at all. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* v. iii, If an unlucky bullet should carry a quietus with it. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 65 Sought his quietus in a duel. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* v. 65 This shot, far from producing a quietus, gave rise to a series of convulsive struggles.

b. Final settlement or extinction.

1806-7 Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 5) I. 233 We have now, I think, given a quietus to the parlour. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* I. iv. 73 This law gave the quietus to theories of common origin.

4. (By assoc. with *quiet.*) Something which quiets or represses.

1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xxxii, This disaster..had the effect of a quietus upon Miss P. for some time. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 304 The nurse ran to give its accustomed quietus to the little screaming infant.

Hence † **Quietus** *v. trans.*, to discharge. *Obs.*

1688 in Ellis *Corr.* II. 22 The other Powell and Holloway, who are quietus'd.

‖ **Quietus est.** *Obs.* [(med.)L. = 'he is quit'.] = Quietus.

1427-8 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 400/2 That thei haue not theire Quietus est out of the Exchequier. 1530 Latimer *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 309 To have..your quietus est sealed with the blood of our Saviour Christ. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 217 That Steward..salued vp all his reckonings, and got his quietus est. 1681 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 74 On Monday the 11th of Aprill the lord cheif justice Scroggs received his quietus est. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Quietus est* .. a Phrase us'd by the Clerk of the Pipe and Auditors in the Exchequer, in their Acquittances and Discharges given to Accountants: A *Quietus est* granted to the Sheriff likewise discharges him of all Accounts due to the Queen.

† **Qui·ety.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* In 6 quiete, -tie, 7 quyetie. [a. OF. *quieté, quité* (Godef.) :—L. type **quiētāt-em, f. quiēt-us* Quiet *a.*] Quietness.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xxxi, Illisit he sober feist in quiete [*ed.* 1621 quyetie]. 1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 283 Secreit synnis done in quietie.

Quife, Quig, Quight, obs. ff. Coif, Whig, Quite.

‖ **Qui-hy** (kwəi,həi). Also -hi. [Urdū (Hindī) کوئی هی *koī hai* 'is (*hai*) any one (*koī*) there?' a call used in India to summon a servant.] An Anglo-Indian, esp. one belonging to the Bengal Presidency.

1816 'Quiz' (*title*), The Grand Master, or Adventures of Qui Hi in Hindostan. 1822 *Blackwood's Mag.* Aug. 133 So if you are neither a qu, hy [sic] nor a politician [etc.]. 1834 Mildwin *Angler in Wales* I. 7 An apparition..not unusual at that refuge for Indians, a 'qui hi'. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 170 Old Quihyes, with clogged livers and shattered nerves.

attrib. 1840 E. E. Napier *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* II. iv. 91, I sent to my Qui Hi friend an Arab pony.

Quik(e, quikk(e, etc., obs. ff. Quick *a.* and *v.*

Quil, obs. form of While, Which.

† **Quilate.** *Obs.* Also 6 quillat(e. [a. Sp. or Pg. *quilate* : cf. Killat.] = Carat, q.v.

1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* II. 55 They shall put the water lower, in Quillats. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 27 Shee would rather die..then..faile one quilate in the touch and finenesse of her punctualitie. 1622 *Ibid.* II. 320 Hee teacheth vs the quilates and aloy of that gold.

Quilc, obs. f. Which. **Quile,** var. Coil *sb.*5 haycock, While. **Quiler,** var. Quoiler.

† **Quilicom.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Of obscure formation.] App., an idle fancy, conceit, or quibble.

1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* (1651) 43 It is enough for me to know, that God is a good man .. and for all other Quilicoms, they shall never trouble my braines.

Quilis, -ist, obs. forms of Whiles, Whilst.

Quilk, obs. form of Which.

Quill (kwil), *sb.*1 Forms: 4-7 quil, 5 quyl, qwil, qvyllo, 6 quyll, 6- quill. [Of obscure etym.: cf. LG. *quicle*, G. *kiel*, dial. *keil* (MHG. *kil*), quill (of a feather).]

† **1.** A hollow stem or stalk, as that of a reed; a smooth piece of stem between two joints. *Obs.*

1412-20 Lyd. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, They take a quil .. of a large can, And in the ende this stone they set. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Qvylle, stalke, *calamus.* 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 54/2 Of a Tree .. the Quill, is the Cane, or space between two such joints.

b. A piece of reed or other hollow stem on which yarn is wound; hence, a bobbin, spool, or pirn of any material.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 613/1 *Spola,* a Quyl, or a Spole. 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict., Prikied colaid,* a quyll of yarne. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV. vii. (1611) 264 Hee beareth Argent three Weauer's Shuttles Sable tipped and furnished with Quils of Yarne. 1635 *Rerb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 142 If I should a Weaver have, .. Either wind silk, or fill his quills, 'tis either I can fit. 1771 Mrs. Delany *Lett.* Ser. II. I. 382 Neither by force or art can I get the present quill off the spindle. 1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 221 The quantity of silk wound upon each of these quills is necessarily but small. 1886 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk., Quill,* to wind the yarn from the hank or skein on to a bobbin, called a quill, for the weaver's shuttle.

c. A musical pipe, made of a hollow stem.

1567 Turbervile *Epit.*, etc. 56 Assist me with your skilfull Quilles and listen when I call. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* xi. ii, Who now shall teach to change my oaten quill For trumpet 'larms. 1710 Philips *Pastorals* iv. 28 Yet Colinet .. My fingers guided on the tuneful Quill. 1749 Collins *Superstit. Highland.* ii, There, must thou wake

perforce thy Doric quill. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xlviii, Joining the Delphic quill and Getic trump.

d. A piece of cinnamon or cinchona bark curled up in the form of a tube. Also, the extent to which such bark curls up in drying.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 12/2 The bark which is rolled up into short thick quills .. was esteemed the best. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 116 The secondary [characteristics] .. are exterior coat, fracture, weight, thickness, and quill. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 86 It is known to commerce as cassia, and comes in single quills. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 71 The bark which comes from Loxa is in the minutest quills.

† **2.** A small pipe or tube; *esp.* a small waterpipe. *Obs.*

c 1433 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 429 That thei mowe take oonly to their vse a qwil out of the pipe of the conduyt. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 297 He cut off the pipes and quills private men had made to convey Water into their Houses and Gardens. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* vi. 57 We took a slender Quill of Glass which happen'd to be at hand. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 197 The Bore of the Quill ought to be four Times less than the Bore..of the Conduit-Pipe.

† **b.** A tap or faucet. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XV. (1623) 811 With what quill these wines were vented from the setled Lees. 1611 COTGR., *Guille*, the quill, or faucet of a wine vessel. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II, The Quill (or Tap) of a Barrel.

c. The hollow steel mandrel of a seal-engraver's lathe, into which the engraving tools are fitted.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2081/2 The quill is of steel, about 2 inches long and ¼ inch in diameter.

3. The tube or barrel of a feather, the part by which it is attached to the skin. Sometimes extended to include the shaft, or used loosely in the sense of 'feather' (*esp.* one of the strong wing- or tail-feathers) and *poet.* for 'wing'.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 163 Suche thinges as they make of fetheirs and quilles impaled with golde. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 332 The seconde kinde of Teynte which fretteth the principals of a Hawke to the verie Quill. 1593 Q. ELIZABETH *Boeth.* IV. met. i. 76 Spedy quilles haue I That fur aboue the Pole do reache. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 83 A hard reed about the compass of a Goose or Swans quill. 1713 C'TESS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 216 No Quill, thence pull'd, was shap'd into a pen. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 202 One of the quills was two feet four inches long; and the barrel, or hollow part, was six inches and three quarters. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 124 The bony tail..has a range of large quills, which..assist in supporting the bird.

b. The feather of a large bird (usually a goose) formed into a pen by pointing and slitting the lower end of the barrel.

Brother, Knight of the quill: see BROTHER, KNIGHT. *To draw the quill*: see DRAW.

1552 [see GOOSE-QUILL]. 1581 DERRICKE *Image Irel.* (1883) 19 Lorde guide my quiuryng quill. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 97 A serpents tooth bites not so ill, As dooth a schollers angrie quill. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. iv. 87 The quill that a philosopher writes with, being dipt in ink [etc.]. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i. (1709) 32 A quill worn to the pith in the service of the State. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 June, Let. i, His house is open to all unfortunate brothers of the quill. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. i. 84 The quill..Wherewith his compact with the devil he signed.

c. A plectrum formed of the quill of a feather, used for plucking the strings of a musical instrument; in instruments of the harpsichord type, a piece of crow-quill, fixed on a jack and set in motion by the keys.

1552 HULOET, Quyll, with whiche a musician vseth to play to saue his fingers, or any lyke thinge, *plectrum*. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 84 The world's a well strung fidle, mans tongue the quill. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 879 His flying fingers, and harmonious quill, Strike sev'n distinguish'd notes. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. ix. 150 To produce a clear tone .. by the common means of quills or hammers.

d. The float of a fishing-line, made of a quill.

a 1639 SIR H. WOOTTON *On a Bank* 8 (Percy Soc.) VI. 17 There stood my friend, with patient skill Attending of his trembling quill. 1650 E. POWEL in Walton *Angler* (1875) 13 This Fisherman..sits by a brook, watching a quill. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Upon Appleton House* 649 But now away my Hooks, my Quills, And Angles, idle Utensils.

e. A toothpick made of a quill.

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 628 He picks clean teeth, and, busy as he seems With an old tavern quill, is hungry yet.

f. *Mining.* A blasting-fuse, consisting of a quill filled with powder (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

4. One of the hollow sharp spines forming part of the covering of a porcupine.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 20 Make .. each particular haire to stand an end, Like Quilles vpon the fretfull Porpentine. 1675 GREW *Disc. Tastes Plants* vi. § 9 As the Quills in the Skin of a Porcupine. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 108 All these quills .. incline backwards, like the bristles of an hog. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* IV. 42 Leggings, Richly wrought with quills and wampum.

† **5.** One of the cylindrical plaits or folds of a ruff (Nares); ? a quilled ruff. *Obs.*

a 1828 *The Gardener* xi. in Child *Ballads* IV. 213 The lily white to be your smock..And the jelly-flower to be your quill.

6. A quill-gnat (see 8 b).

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 June 3/2 They prefer to kill their .. fish with smaller patterns—a red quill, or a Wickham's Fancy.

7. (In full *quill-stroke.*) A particular stroke in the game of billiards.

1896 R. D. WALKER in W. Broadfoot *Billiards* 370 The so-called quill or feather stroke, which was tabooed years and years ago. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 483 What was known as the feather stroke or the 'quill' Mardon considered extremely serviceable.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General combs., as (sense 1 b) *quill-boy, -winder*; (sense 3 or 3 b) *quill-barrel, -dealer, -dresser, -employment, -end, -gun, -man, -merchant, -nib, -pen, -shaped* adj., *-timber, -vendor*; (sense 4) *quill-darting, -like* adjs.

1770 KUCKHAN in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 314 An incision just big enough to introduce the end of a *quill-barrel. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 351 What quantity of quill-barrel ought to be allowed for a clerk's daily consumption. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II, *Quill-Boy, *Epeutier*. 1670 S. CLARKE 4 *Plant. Amer.* 32 *Quil-darting Porcupines and Rackcoones. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Mem. M. Scriblerus* xiv, The quill-darting Porcupine. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Quill Dresser, Dealer. 1764 *Antig.* in *Ann. Reg.* 171/2 The most ancient grant of nobility in France to a *quill employment was to the King's secretaries. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 692/2 The small *quill ends which touch the strings. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 454 Into this the quill end of the feather must be plunged. 1617 LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* (1887) 37 What *quill-gon bownces dares shee not let flye? 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XXX. 408 The cheeks and lips are completely masked by the heavy *quill-like bristles. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 19 ¶ 2 Small *Quill-men and Transcribing Clerks. 1830 SCOTT *Ayrsh. Trag.* I. i, Quintin the quillman, Quintin the comptroller. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 86/1 J. Jones, .. *quill merchant. 1853 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 310 **Quill-nibs*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1848/2 Bramah probably first suggested quill-nibs. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 109 A couple of good *quill-pens of your own making. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 86 Cinnamon of Ceylon .. is found in commerce in thin *quill-shaped pieces. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. v. 419 They conceive this third .. Temple never had other then paper-wals, inke-mortar, and *quil-timber. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 324 The *quill-venders have found their occupation to fall off. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Quill Winder.

b. Special combs.; **quill-back**, an American fish of the genus *Carpiodes*; the spearfish (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **quill-bark**, cinchona bark in the form of quills; **quill-bit**, a boring-tool for a brace, having a hollow barrel (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1853); **quill-coverts**, the feathers which cover the base of the quill-feathers; **quill-feather**, one of the stiff, comparatively large, feathers arranged in two rows along the edge of a bird's wing; also, one of the similar feathers of the tail; **quill-gnat**, a species of gnat, or an imitation of it used in angling; **quill-jack**, a jack fitted with a quill (see 3 c); **quill-stroke** (see 7); **quill-tail** (coot) *U.S.*, the spiny-tailed duck (*Cent. Dict.*); **quill-tool, -tube** (see quots.); **quill-turn, -wheel**, a wheel for winding spools; **quill-wort**, an aquatic plant of the genus *Isoetes*, esp. *I. lacustris*, Merlin's grass, having quill-like leaves.

1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. 61 The red-bark is in much less esteem abroad than the *quill-bark. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 72 The root-shoots had scarcely grown to a sufficient size to yield anything but quill bark. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 156 The *quil feathers are dusky, barred with red. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 223 The ulna is often impressed by the insertions of the great quill-feathers of the wing. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Bk. Angling* 189 The *Quill gnat..makes its appearance late in April. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 342/2 In a disused fly-book .. reposes a small collection of quill gnats. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1691/1 The substitution of *quill-jacks for the hammer. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ii. 23 Another is fluting columns with a thin brush called a *'quill tool'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Quill-tubes*, those in use with port-fires for firing guns before the introduction of detonating and friction tubes. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A *Quil-turne, that turnes the quilles, or spoyling Wheele. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Quill-turn*, the hand-wheel and spindle upon which the bobbin or quill is wound for the weaver's use. 1825 KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* III. 379/1 The block of the *quill-wheel. 1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* II. 832 *Quillwort. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 300 Quillwort. At the bottom of lakes. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 103 The European Quillwort, or Merlin's Grass.

Hence **Qui·llдom**, the province of literature.

Qui·ll-less *a.*, not provided with quills.

1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 611/1 [A porcupine's] quilless and vulnerable under side. 1891 I. ZANGWILL *Bachelors' Club* 69, I was recognised in quilldom as..brilliant.

† **Quill**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **quille**. [? a. OF. **quille* = F. *cueille* gathering, harvest, sb. f. *cueillir* (OF. *quillir*, etc.) to gather, CULL *v.*[1]]

1. = COIL *sb.*[3]

1588 *Book of Charges* July (Dom. St. Papers, P. R. O. CCXV. 88) A Quille of ropes wayeing xxv[li].

2. *In the* (or *a*) *quill*: In a body; in combination or concert. *To jump in quill*, to act simultaneously or in harmony.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 4 Let's stand close..and then wee may deliuer our Supplications in the Quill. 1687 *Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* x. 18 Nor .. did they less jump in quill; for just as he was debating this matter with himself, they came down to him, and besought him that he would dismiss them. *c* 1690 *Roxb. Ball.* II. 136 Thus those Females were all in a Quill, and following on their Pastime still.

Quill (kwil), *v.* [f. QUILL *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To form into small cylindrical plaits or folds resembling a quill; to goffer.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 ¶ 12 It might have been as expensive in queen Elisabeth's time only to wash and quill a ruff. 1758–65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* V. Wks. (Globe) 296/1 His cravat seemed quilled into a ruff. 1865 *Art Jrnl.* No. 321 91/2 'Quilled' her frills as usual. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* v. (1873) 82 Ribbon that she was quilling up.

2. To cut the quills off (a wing). *rare*—[1].

1710–11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 115 As for Patrick's bird .. His wings have been quilled thrice, and are now up again.

3. To cover with, or as with, quills.

1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A.'s* Wks. 1812 I. 64 Thou'rt like a hedgehog quill'd By the dire shafts of merciless Ridicule. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVII, His whole body had been gored with wounds, And quill'd with spears.

b. To fit (a harpsichord) with quills.

1785 [see QUILLING *vbl. sb.*].

4. *intr.* To wind thread or yarn on a quill; to fill spools.

c 1640 [see QUILLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1825 KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* III. 377/1 Quilling, i. e. putting silk on a shuttle. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* ii. (1871) 5 The child Margaret sits .. with a small wheel, winding spools, in our vernacular 'quilling'. 1886 [see QUILL *sb.*[1] 1 b].

Quill, obs. form of WHILE.

‖ **Quillai** (kilai·). Also **cullay**. [Chilian (Araucanian) *quillai, quillay*, f. *quillcan* to wash.] The soap-bark tree of Chili (*Quillaia saponaria*): see next. Also *attrib.*, as *quillai-bark, -tree.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 952/2 *Q. Saponaria*, the Quillai or Cullay of the Chilians, is a tree from fifty to sixty feet high.

‖ **Quillaia** (kwilē·'yă). Also **quillaja**. [mod.L., f. prec.] **a.** A genus of S. American rosaceous trees, the bark of which possesses soap-like properties. **b.** The quillai-tree (see prec.) or its bark (also *quillaia-bark*).

1848 in CRAIG. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 952/2 Quillaja differs..in the ten stamens being in two instead of one row. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 10/2 Ginger-beer..the head or foam is produced either by white of egg or by quillaia bark.

Hence **Quillaic** (kwilē·'ik) *a.* in *quillaic acid*, an acid of quillaia-bark; **Quilla·in**, an extract of quillaia-bark (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1891 W. MARTINDALE *Extra Pharmacop.* (ed. 6) 386 The bark..contains quillaic acid and sapotoxin.

Quillat(e, variants of QUILLET, carat.

Qui·ll-driver. [QUILL *sb.*[1] 3 b.] One who works with a quill or pen; a clerk or author. (Chiefly with contemptuous force.)

1760 *Voy. W. O. G. Vaughan* I. 129 As good as any of the Grub-street Quill-drivers cou'd write. 1846 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 96 The quill-driver of the present day, with his doubtful position and small gains. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. xix. 379, I used..to do all my writing standing; and I strongly recommend the practice to brother quill-drivers.

So **Qui·ll-driving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (*pres. pple.*).

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 319 Quill-driving Prigs, Flocked to St. James's. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* I. 181 Richmond .. went to quill-driving till ten. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 13 Jan., At such times I have wished myself a clerk, quill-driving for twopence per page. 1880 BROWNING *Clive* 39 That greenhorn, that quill-driving clerk.

Quille, variant of QUILL *sb.*[2]

Quilled (kwild), *a.* and *ppl. a.* [f. QUILL *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having the form of a quill or quills.

a. of cinchona bark: see QUILL *sb.*[1] 1 d.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cortex*, The small, fine, quilled barks .. are the most esteemed. 1786 T. SKEETES (*title*) Experiments and Observations on Quilled and Red Peruvian Bark. 1822–34 *Good's Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 630 The lance-leaved, pale, or quilled bark. 1895 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Cinchonæ*, The quilled form of the thinner bark is acquired in drying.

b. of cloth: see QUILL *v.* 1. Also (of persons) *quilled up*: wearing a quilled ruff.

1783 COLMAN *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 237 (The Maidens of Queen Bess's reign) Quill'd up like Porcupines, they shot their darts. 1804 COLLINS *Scripscrap* 32 A close quill'd-up coif, their noddles just did fit. 1858–61 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs., Jacob. Fam.* (1882) 110 A close cap with a quilled border. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 14/1 The border..was entirely composed of fully quilled black lace.

c. of glass: (see quot. 1854).

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 8 It is expedient to have the quilled part accurately ground to the neck of the bottle. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 301 Every portion of the glass tube is of the kind known as quilled glass, not much larger..than the stem of a clay tobacco-pipe.

d. *Bot.* of florets: Tubular, instead of normally ligulate. Hence of flowers: Having tubular florets.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 126 The varieties of the Chrysanthemum..are, the..Quilled white,..Quilled yellow [etc.]. 1849 *Florist* 233 The quilled form is an instance of it. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 129 In the Dahlia the florets are rendered quilled [by cultivation].

2. Having, or fitted with, a quill or quills.

a. of a receiver: Ending in a narrow tube.

1767 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 411 The retort was set in a reverberatory furnace, and an adopter and quilled receiver luted to it. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1815) I. 7 To some receivers a pipe is added..which may enter partly into a bottle beneath. This vessel .. is termed a quilled receiver.

b. of a suture: Having the thread secured to pieces of quill on each side of the wound.

1768 tr. *Heister's Surg.* I. I. vi. 74 A large crooked needle, for stitching large Wounds, with a double Thread, to make the quilled Suture.

c. of a jack in a harpsichord: Tipped with a piece of crow-quill.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 349/1 The Spinet had but one string to each note, which was struck by a quilled jack.

d. *Her.* of a feather: Having a quill (of a specified tincture).

1864 in Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) 86.

†**Quiller.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Quill *sb.*¹ 2 + -er.] A bird not fully fledged. In quot. *fig.*

1591 Lyly *Endym.* v. ii, O sir, your chinne is but a quyller yet, you will be most majesticall when it is full fledge.

Quillet (kwi·lĕt), *sb.*¹ Also 6 coylett, quyllett, 6-7 quillett. [Of obscure origin.]

1. A small plot or narrow strip of land. Now only *local* or *Antiq.*

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 10 No maner person .. shall take in ferme .. any quillettes of landes or pastures. 1538 Leland *Itin.* IV. 82 § 2 Impropriating Benefices unto them and giving them Coyletts of Land. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 151 Reducinge his scattered quillets of ground togeather into entire enclosures. 1774 T. West *Antig. Furness* p. xlv, The abbots of Furness permitted the inhabitants to enclose quillets to their houses. 1824 Hebber *Jrnl.* 9 Aug., Each quillet..had its little stage and shed for the watchman. 1888 *Archæolog. Rev.* Mar. 17 The fields..in North Wales are still, in many cases, divided into ..'quillets', that is to say, into open strips marked off from each other merely by boundary stones.

† 2. A hamlet. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1597-8 *Act* 39 *Eliz.* c. 25 The sayde Hundred doth consiste onely of five small villages and thre small Quyllettes or Hamlettes.

Quillet (kwi·lĕt), *sb.*² Also 7 quilit, 7-9 quillit. [? Abbrev. of Quillity; cf. *quip, quippy* and *quiddit, quiddity.*] A verbal nicety or subtle distinction; a quirk, quibble.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 288 Some tricks, some quillets, how to cheat the diuell. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxv. iv. 386 Linking and entangling causes with insoluble quirkes and quillits. 1674 Marvell *Gen. Comm'th* Wks. 1875 IV. 117 [Thou] didst ask them concerning a frivolous quillet of a question. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 69. 3/2 Like Ignoramus, For Quillets most famous. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* x, Sharp-eyed as a lynx..in the nice sharp quillits of legal discussion. 1890 J. H. Stirling *Gifford Lect.* viii. 153 The word is too unequivocal for any quillet to be hung upon it.

Hence †**Quillet** *v. intr.*, to quibble. *Obs.*

1653 Holcroft *Procopius* I. xv. 25 It is inconvenient for men in hazard for the main, to quillet about the rest.

Quillet (kwi·lĕt), *sb.*³ [app. f. Quill *sb.*¹ + -et.] A small quill, or tube, etc., resembling this.

1876 Blackmore *Cripps* II. xiv. 211 Sprays, that .. held in every downy quillet liquid, rather than solid, gem. 1879 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, A.. many codicils as there are paper quillets to a schoolboy's kite.

Quilleted (kwi·lĕtĕd), *a.* [f. Quillet *sb.*¹ + -ed.] Divided into quillets.

1888 *Archæolog. Rev.* Mar. 21 The whole of this quilleted tract is grouped about the ancient site of the parish church. 1893 A. N. Palmer *Hist. Wrexham* IV. 102 The quilleted close nearest the town.

Quillety, variant of Quillity.

Quilling (kwi·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Quill *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. Quill; *esp.* filling a quill with thread or yarn.

c 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 167 The charges in .. quillinge, weavinge .. and the like. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 315 Quilling, warping, and winding; the quilling by children. 1785 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 440, I do not altogether despair of making something of your method of quilling [a harpsichord]. 1856 Whittier *Ranger* vii, Leave your quilling, leave your spinning.

2. A ribbon, strip of lace or other material gathered into small cylindrical folds resembling a row of quills.

1813 Lady Burghersh *Lett.* (1893) 61 An immense quilling of lace or ribbon round the poke. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 247 Quillings or narrow edgings of lace. 1882 *Standard* 11 Sept. 6/6 Quillings and ruchings continue dull.

†**Quillity.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 quilloty. [? Alteration of Quiddity 2.] A quillet, a quibble.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 135 In nise poyntes and quillityes none more præcise. 1616 Abp. Matthews in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 36 Our adversaries do not .. intangle others .. in any one Quillity, or Cavil, more than in that particular.

transf. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xi. (1900) 56 One of them would call it .. her staffe of love, her quillety. [1678 Mrs. Behn *Sir P. Fancy* v. i, We shall soon rectifie the quiblets and quillities of his blood, if he observes our directions and diet.]

‖**Quillon** (*kiyon*). [Fr. (1611 in Cotgr.), app. f. *quille* ninepin: see Kayles.] One or other of the two arms forming the cross-guard of a sword.

1888 *Archæologia* LI. i. 513 The quillons, which start from a rectangular block through which the blade passes. 1894 R. S. Ferguson *Chasters of Carlisle* 292 His sword which has plain straight quillons, hangs at his left side.

Quilly (kwi·li), *a. rare.* [f. Quill *sb.*¹ + -y¹.] Resembling a quill; pertaining to quills.

1565 J. Hall *Hist. Eccles.* 90 The circulare or quilly hardnes of fistules. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 844/2 Being men rather of horny hands than of quilly pens.

Quilome, Quilpo, Quils, obs. ff. Whilome, Whelp, Whiles.

Quilt (kwilt), *sb.*¹ Forms: α. 3 cowlte, *pl.* quoiltene, 4 qwylte, 4-5 quilte, 5 qu-, qvylte, (coylte), 5-6 quylt, 5-quilt. β. *north.* 5 qwhilte, wilt, wylt, 5-6 whilt e. γ. 5-6 twilt, twylt. [α. OF. *cuilte* (12th c., *coilte* (later *coite, coete, couete*, mod. *couette*; :—**colcita, *culcita*:—L. *culcita* a stuffed sack, mattress, cushion, etc., whence also Sp. and Pg. *colcha.* Also OF. *coute* (later written *couste, coulte*) :—**colta, *culta.* The L. variant *culcitra* is represented by It. *coltrice*, OSp. *colcedra*, and its shortened form **culctra* by It. *coltre*, Genevan *coitre, couatre*, OF. *cotre.*]

1. An article of bed-furniture, consisting essentially of two large pieces of woven material having a layer of some soft substance (such as wool, flock, or down) placed between them; originally, an article of this kind for lying on (now *obs.*); in later use, a coverlet of similar make, *esp.* one in which the lining is kept in place by stitches or lines of stitching passing through the whole (the mediæval *quiltpoint* or *counterpoint*, q.v.); hence, any thick outer bed-covering, a counterpane.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 188/125 Maketh a bed .. Of quoiltene and of materas? *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* 334 Were been .. Thine cowltes and thi covertoures? *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 3996 Foure hondred beddes of selk echon, Quiltes of gold pur vpon. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 539 Thei lay down to slepe vpon the grasse for other quyltes ne pilowes hadde thei noon. 1454 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 148, ij qwhiltez .. j whilte. 1477 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 179 Unum twylt. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvi. 154 Coyltes or matrasses or sacques. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) A viij b, A coife, made of double linnen clothe, and sowed like a cotten quilt. 1626 Middleton *Women Beware Women* III. i. 27 Never a green silk quilt is there .. To cast upon my bed? 1692 Locke *Educ.* 23 Let his Bed be hard, and rather Quilts than Feathers. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 237 The way of lodging upon quilts, and in beds..I need not describe. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 8 We have .. three flourished quilts for every bed. 1852 Mrs. Smythies *Bride Elect* xxv, She threw herself on her knees by her bed side, and hid her face in the quilt.

b. *transf.* A thick covering († or soft bed). † Also humorously applied to a fat person.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, iv. ii. 54 How now blowne Jack? how now Quilt? 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 92 You must lay a finger thick of Moss upon those Shelves, which may serve, as it were for a kind of Quilt. 1801 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 58 To hide their slumbering heads beneath Those downy quilts, their wings. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 115 The dull quilt of cloud obscuring the sun.

c. The material of or for a quilt; quilting.

1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 427, 1 piece yard-wide quilt.

2. A piece of padded material used to defend the body, as a substitute or lining for armour.

1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Capitall de Bus* 127 No hardned steele, no quilt, no warped meale Could make resist. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. vii 84 The inside of the Bracelet .. being lined with a silken quilt, next to his arme. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* IV. 219 The haubeik, and the tough interior quilt.. its force repress'd. 1870 Bryant *Homer* I. IV. 111 The plated quilt which next his skin The hero wore.

† 3. A pad smeared or stuffed with a medicinal substance, and applied to some part of the body.

1602 Holland *Pliny* II. 339 The same rennet applied as a cataplasme vpon a quilt of woull. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 56 The Quilts of Roses, Spices,..&c. are nothing so helpfull as to take a Cake of New bread. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 68 Concerning Quilts and Caps..such as are made of very strong scented things do affect the Head.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. objective gen., as *quilt-maker, -manufacturer*; †b. = quilted, as *quilt-cap, -nightgown, -work.*

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Quylte makers, shermen, and armorers. 1623 T. Goad *Dolef. Euen. Song* 7 Hee .. put vpon his head a red quilt cap, hauing a linnen white one vnder it. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1081/4 Also Six Holland Shifts .. one Quilt Night Gown. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4559/4 Michael Scott of Fetter-lane,..Quilt-maker.

Quilt, *sb.*² *dial.* ? *Obs.* [Related to Quilt *v.*²] The swallowing-point of the throat.

a 1722 Leslie *Husb.* (1757) 347 (E. D. S.) He puts them down the calf's throat beyond the quilt.

Quilt (kwilt), *v.*¹ Also 6 quilte, 6 (9 *dial.*) twilt(e. [f. Quilt *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To pad, line, or cover (a thing) with some material, after the method employed in making a quilt, or in some similar way.

1555 J. Proctor *Hist. Wyat's Rebellion* 35 A priuie cote that he had quilted with angels. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xvi. (1877) I. 270 Jackes quilted and couered ouer with leather. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 56 A Bagge quilted with Bran, is likewise very good. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 16 Course Ticking-Cloth, well quilted with Wool. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* (1727) 8 May'n't I quilt my rope? It galls my neck strangely. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* IV, His black velvet bonnet was lined with steel, quilted between the metal and his head. 1869 Trollope *He knew*, etc. xxxvi. (1878) 295, I am quilting your cap.

transf. and *fig.* 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 149 He so quilt your cap with old Iron, that your coxcombe shall ake the worse these seuen yeeres for't. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* V. xxi. 184 Long standing tents were quilted with timber, for their stronger support. *a* 1678 Marvell *Upon Appleton House* 422 The plain Lyes quilted ore with bodies slain. 1808 Scott *Marm.* V. iii, His steel-jack, a swarthy vest, With iron quilted well.

b. To cover with interlaced cord.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* X. 230 His helmit lushi·n'd of a hide; the workman did bestow Much labour in it, quilting it with bowstrings. 1776 [see Quilting *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Laboratory*, With a strong packthread the whole is quilted to keep the shot from moving. 1838 Dickens *Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 197 A short pipe quilted over with string.

2. To fasten together (two pieces or thicknesses of woven material) by stitches or lines of stitching, so as to hold in position a layer of some soft substance placed between them. Also, to sew (several thicknesses) together, usually by stitches arranged in some regular or decorative pattern.

1555 Eden *Decades* 79 The mens [apparell] is double and quilted. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 96/1 Quilte the bagge least the herbes sacke the one vpon the other. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 12 Quilt it in a manner of a course imbroydery. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* I. viii, By quilting thirteen fold of their strongest linnen together. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 16 Quilting the lining [of a Coach] with small tufts. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* I. 14 Skirt of a Lady's Dress..quilted round the lower border with a scroll.

transf. 1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Confut.* 63 Thy Father.. had neuer the art to twilt vp such a grim triangle of hair as that.

b. *intr.* To admit of being sewn as a quilt.

1622 Markham 5 *Decades War* x. 38 Buckram .. is too stiffe and unplyable, by which means it will not quilt like the other.

c. *fig.* To compile (a literary work) by putting together scraps from various sources; to join *together* (extracts) as in a quilt.

In some cases the reference is to a patchwork quilt: cf. Quilted 2.

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1636) 14 It's quilted as it were out of shreds of divers Poets. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* i. Wks. (1851) 344 Manuals, and Handmaids of Devotion,..clapt together and quilted out of Scripture phrases. 1891 *Rev. of Rev.* 510/2 Mrs. Ross quilts together numerous extracts.

d. To mark or seam with points or lines resembling the stitching in a quilt.

1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xlvi, A hateful phiz, quilted into a thousand seams by the hand of deformity. 1808 *Sketches of Character* (1813) I. 164 'Poor Amelia!' cried Mrs. Pytt, 'she's terribly quilted' [with smallpox].

3. To sew up (some object or material) between two pieces of stuff, as in making a quilt.

1562 Bullein *Bk. Simples* (1579) 65 The Nutmegge .. is holsome in plasters for the stomacke, quilted in Leather and Sylke. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xxxix. (1678) 656 The powders .. must be sewed up or quilted in a bag of Linnen or Taffaty. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* IX. 361 Those that .. were found too light Quilt Lead into their Belts to give them weight. 1745 Byrom *Rem.* (1857) 410 He had three guineas quilted in the flap of his waistcoat. 1891 W. D. Hamilton *Pref. St. Papers, Dom. Ser.* 1645-47 p. ix, These secret despatches .. were carried by a woman quilted up in a truss of linen.

fig. 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 54 Some of the Protestant [Bishops] doe quilt a gentler sence into these words.

4. *intr.* To make a quilt or quilts. *U.S.*

1861 Mrs. Stowe *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 21 Miss Roxy and Miss Ruey .. could upholster and quilt. 1882 C. D. Warner *Washington Irving* iii. 32 A number of girls were quilting.

Quilt (kwilt), *v.*² *dial.* Also quilty. [Of unknown origin: current in most S. and S.W. dialects.] *trans.* and *intr.* To swallow.

a 1658 Cleveland *Obsequies* 52 With as intens'd a Zeal, As Saints upon a fast Night quilt a Meal. 1864 Blackmore *Clara Vaughan* (1872) 49, I learned that to 'quilty' is the proper English for to 'swallow'. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Quilt*, to swallow .. used of swallowing in the natural way, while *glutch* is to swallow with difficulty.

Quilt (kwilt), *v.*³ *dial.* and *U.S.* Also twilt. [Perh. a transf. use of Quilt *v.*¹, originating in the common phr. *to quilt one's jacket* (cf. Quilt *v.*¹ 1, quot. 1630 *fig.*).] *trans.* To beat, thrash, flog.

1836 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. I. xix. (1837) 195 Your Cumberland critters, .. the more you quilt them, the more they wont go. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* iii. 20 [He] quilted the old crocodile of a horse all the way.

Quilted (kwi·ltĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Quilt *v.*¹ + -ed¹.]

1. Of cloth, a garment, etc.: Padded with some soft substance held in position by being sewn as in a quilt; composed of several layers sewn together.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 79, I dyd throwe away my quylted cappe, and my other close bonettes. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 20 A round twilted Taylors cushion, for a target. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1739/4 A quilted Petticoat of Lead-colour'd Sattin. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 97 (*Temptation*), Lined with a little bit of white quilted sattin. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xx. 405 A present of a quilted coverlet.

† b. ? Stuffed. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1668 Pepys *Diary* 26 Sept., I had two quilted pigeons, very handsome and good meat.

2. Pieced or joined together, as in a quilt. † Also *transf.* of a person.

1627 Collins *Def. Fly* II. iv. 571 So cult you are, or so quilted in your tearmes. 1624 Quarles *Div. Poems, Samson* 1717 331 The quilted Quarters of the Earth's great Ball. 1877 Lowell *Address* 11 Over his features, like a mask, The quilted sun-shine and leaf-shade Moved. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 2/1 That is a modest programme of quilted shreds and patches.

3. Covered with, or as with, a quilt or quilted garments. *Quilted grape*: (see quot.).

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pres.* I. ii, All manner of quilted trumpeters. 1845 — *Cromwell* Introd. (1861) I. 78 Lord Clarendon..speaks always in official language; a clothed, nay sometimes even quilted dialect. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 321 'I *Quilted Grape*, the old pattern grape shot..quilted with canvas, and tied so as to appear..something like a bunch of grapes.

4. Tossed in a quilt.

1881 Duffield *Don Quixote* I. 210 The cries which the hapless quilted one gave forth.

Hence †**Quiltedly** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1659 TORRIANO, *Borrevolménte*, stuffingly, gulchingly, quiltedly.

Quilter (kwi·ltəɪ). [f. QUILT *v.*1 + -ER1.] A person who quilts; an apparatus for quilting.

1563 T. NEWBERY *Dives Pragmaticus* Prol. 67 in Huth *Fugitive Tracts* Ser. 1, Al Broyderers, Taylers, Quylters and Limners. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6191/4 Jane Clubb, .. Quilter. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 67/1 This..will only be .. taking the bread from the poor quilters. 1879 *Daily Chron.* 30 Apr., Quilters..wanted for infants' cloaks.

Quilting (kwi·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. QUILT *v.*1]

1. The action of padding, sewing together, etc.

1611 FLORIO, *Abborracciamento*, a stuffing, or quilting. 1776 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Quilting*, .. the operation of weaving a sort of coat, or texture, formed of the strands of rope, about the outside of any vessel, to contain water.

2. a. Quilted material; quilted work. **b.** Material for making a quilt. **c.** A kind of cloth with a diagonal pattern suggestive of the appearance of an ordinary quilt.

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 236 The next room has such a bed but that is fine Indian quilting. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., Fine Indian quilting, embroidered with gold. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* 1. (1874) 244 Quilting from Cortona warm and tough. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Quilting*, a kind of coating formed of sinnet, strands of rope, &c., outside any vessel containing water.

3. *dial.* and *U. S.* A quilting-party.

1819 ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 108 Now, lasses: aw thrang at our quiltin. 1890 HOSMER *Anglo-Sax. Freed.* 279 Zekle squired Huldy .., to the singing-school or apple-paring, to quilting or sugaring off.

4. *attrib.* as *quilting-needle, -seam*; **quilting-bee, -feast, -frolic, -party**, (*U.S.*) a gathering of girls held for the purpose of making a quilt, and serving as an occasion for enjoyment; **quilting-cotton**, raw cotton prepared for stuffing quilts; **quilting frame**, a frame on which a counterpane is stretched during the process of quilting.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 54 She gives what is there called a quilting frolick. *a* 1859 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. ii. (1900) 255 Now .. were instituted 'quilting bees', .. and other rural assemblages. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* IV. ii. (1881) 214 Husking bees, and apple parings, and quilting parties.

Quilting (kwi·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. QUILT *v.*3] A flogging.

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. 1. xix. (1837) 191, I'll give you such a quiltin as you never had. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 20 June 809/2, I will give him such a quilting as will cause him bitterly to remember the consequences.

† **Qui·ltpoint.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **quelde-poynte**. [a. OF. *cuille pointe* :—L. *culcita puncta* pierced quilt: see QUILT and POINT, and cf. COUNTERPOINT *sb.*2] A counterpane.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 877 Whyssynes vpon queldepoyntes, þat koynt wer bope. 1386 *Will* in T. Madox *Formul. Anglic.* 428 Item lego .. i. lectum rubeum quiltpoint cum i. testro de eisdem setis.

Quilum, obs. form of WHILOM.

Quim, late Sc. variant of QUEME *a.*

Quin (kwin). [Of obscure etym.: cf. QUEEN 10 a, and SQUIN.] A variety of pecten (*P. opercularis*).

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 358/1 Pectens .. make a rich and sapid dish, as might be expected from the name of them when so prepared, 'Quins'. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 257 The Scallop (*P. maximus*) and 'quin' (*P. opercularis*) are esteemed delicacies; the latter covers extensive banks, especially on the N. and W. of Ireland.

† **Quin**, Sc. var. of *cun* CON *v.*1 3. *Obs.*

c 1560 *Sat. Town Ladyes* 83 in *Maitland Poems* (1830) 30 My counseill I geve generallie To all wemen.. This lessoun for to quin perqueir.

Quina (kī·nă, kwəi·nă). [Sp. spelling of Quichua *kina* bark: see QUINQUINA.] **a.** The bark of several species of *Cinchona* that yield quinine. **b.** *Chem.* = QUINIA, QUININE.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 205 The febrifugal properties .. of Cincona are known to depend upon the presence of two alkalies, called cinchonia and Quina. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 222/1 The salts of quina are in general distinguished by their strong taste of Cinchona, and by their pearly lustre.

attrib. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 432 *note*, *Quinetum*,.. a collection of quina alkaloids.

† **Quina·de.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. **quinade*, f. **quin*, *coin* COYN + -ADE.] A conserve of quinces.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 27 Quynade. Take Quynces, & pare hem clene [etc.].

Quinamine (kwi·năməin). *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + AMINE.] A natural crystallizable alkaloid found in the bark of *Cinchona succirubra* by Dr. Hesse in 1872. Also called **Quinami·na** and **Quina·mia.**

Hence **Quina·micine, Quina·midine**, artificial isomeric alkaloids obtained from quinamine.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2 Suppl. 346 Quinamine crystallises in delicate, asbestiform anhydrous prisms. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 430 He also detected, in all of them, the presence of a new alkaloid called quinamine. 1889 *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 180 Quinamicine .. Formed by heating quinamine with dilute acids at 130°. *Ibid.*, Quinamidine.. Formed by the action of acids upon quinamine.

Quinancy, obs. form of QUINSY.

† **Quinaqui·na.** *Obs. Med.* Also **china-china, kina-kina.** = QUINQUINA, q.v.

1707 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2446 The Skin or Bark of that Tree, which is called China China. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Quinquina*, The tree that produces the *quinquina* is tall. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 12/1 The bark ..called..Kinakina or..Quinaquina.

† **Quina·re.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *quīnārius*: cf. DENARE.] = QUINARY B. 2 a.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 463 That the siluer denier, which went beforetime for ten Asses, should be worth sixteene; the halfe Denier or Quinare, eight.

Quinarian (kwinē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [See QUINARY and -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, characterized by, a quinary division.

1845 CHAMBERS *Vestiges Nat. Hist. Creation, Classif. Organisms*, The quinarian part of the theory. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1953. 460/2 The circular quinarian system of nature.

B. *sb.* One who advocates or adopts the quinary system in zoology.

1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 58 The Quinarians make out five molluscous classes by excluding the Tunicata. 1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 16/1 Whose common sense refused to accept .. the mystical jargon of the Quinarians.

† **Quina·rity.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. next + -ITY.] ? The nature of a quintessence.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* x. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 181 Of thy Medcyn .. trew graduacyon; Tyll hyt be brought to a quynaryte temperat.

Quinary (kwəi·nări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quīnāri-us*, f. *quīnī* distrib. to *quinque* five: cf. F. *quinaire.*]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, characterized by, the number five; consisting of five (things or parts). *Quinary system*, a principle of division in zoology, introduced by Macleay in 1819, but now discarded.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1342 Plato hath reduced the number of five worldes to the five primitive figures of regular bodies, saying, that God in ordaining and describing the whole world used the Quinarie construction. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvil's Lux Orient* 180 Every number, suppose, Binary, Quinary, Ternary, is such a setled number and no other. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. xcvi. (Disser.), The quinary, and septenary numbers are especially attributed to the soul. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol. Let.* xlvii. IV. 399 Though Mr. MacLeay regards this quinary arrangement of natural objects as very general, it does not appear that he looks upon it as absolutely universal. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 93 Designating the successive numbers .. by means of names, framed according to the decimal, quinary or vigenary scale. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 870/1 On the Continent the Quinary System has never found favour, and it has now few if any followers in this country.

B. *sb.* **1.** A set of five; a compound consisting of five things. Now *rare.*

1652 J. F[RAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 391 Angels, who might rule the signs, triplicities, decans, quinaries, degrees and stars. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 625 The juniour Platonists .. did .. no longer acknowledge a Trinity, but either a quaternity, or a quinary, or more, of Divine Hypostases. 1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIV. 740 Quaternaries, .. quinaries, sextaries, etc., according as the number of the constituent elements increases.

† **2. a.** A Roman silver coin, of the value of half a denarius. **b.** A small Roman medal. *Obs. rare.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The gold quinary is the half of a gold medal. *Ibid.*, The quinaries were of a finer and more finished coin than the other medals.

Quinate (kwi·n-, kwəi·nēt), *sb. Chem.* Also **kinate.** [f. QUIN-A + -ATE 1 c.] A salt of quinic acid.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* 56 The quinia and cinchonia of the quinates are precipitated and collected; the quinate of lime remains in solution. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 221/1 Kinate, or rather Superkinate of Quina, is the salt which exists naturally in the bark. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 352 Adding a solution of subacetate of lead to a neutral kinate [1862 quinate].

Quinate (kwəi·nēt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *quīnī* (see QUINARY), after *binate.*] Of a leaf: Composed of five leaflets; quinquefoliolate.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 233 L[eaf] pinnate, quinate & ternate. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 4 A quinate leaf consists of five leaflets, as in Marsh Cinquefoil.

Comb. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 42 Quinate-leaved.

Quince (kwins). Forms: *a.* (4 **wince**), 5 **qwince, quence**, 5–6 **quynce, quynse**, (5 qw-), 7– **quince.** *β.* 6 **quench**, 6–7 **quinch.** [Prop. pl. of *quine, quyne* COYN (q.v.), used first as a collective and then as a sing.]

1. The hard, acid, yellowish, pear-shaped fruit of a small tree (*Pyrus Cydonia*) belonging to the pear-family, used in cookery as a preserve or to flavour dishes of other fruits; the seeds are also employed in medicine and the arts. Also, the tree bearing this fruit.

Several varieties are named after their localities, as the *Barbary, Chinese, Japanese, Lyons, Portugal*, etc., *quince.*

a. c 1325 [see *quince-tree* in 3]. *a* 1400 *Pistill Susan* (Phillipps MS.) 102 Quere her ȝedis gan hyng The qwince [*Vernon MS.* wince] and þe qwerdlyng. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 949 Ek graffe hem .. In whit thorn in hem silf, in quynce also. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 51 Take fayre raw Quynces, & pare hem with a knyf. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 20 b, Quynces be colde and drye. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxvii. 311 The quinces, poungranets, and other fruites there. 1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Opera* III. iii, An apple-pye with quinces—why quinces, when you know quinces are so dear? 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 579 The seeds of the quince contain a large quantity of mucilage.

β. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 14 The karnels of quinches. *Ibid.* 27 b, As yelowe as a quenche. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 3 We meddle not with Apricocks nor Peaches, nor scarcely with Quinches.

2. Applied to other fruits or trees resembling the quince.

Bengal Quince: see BENGAL 2. **Native Quince**, the Australian bitter-bark, emu-apple, or quinine-tree. **Wild Quince**, the Australian black ash (Morris *Austral Engl.*).

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 696 Indian Bael or Bengal Quince is common in India. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 358/2 What Mr. Ross calls .. 'the wild Quince' is a handsome large flowered tree.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quince-apple, -cake, -cheese, -cream, -gum, -marmalade, -mucilage, -peach, -pear, -pie, -stock, -tinct, -tree, -wine, -wood.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. XXV. 480 The male.. is called the *quince apple. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 216 Lording-Apple, Pear-Apple, Quince-Apple. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Country Farm* III. l. 423 To make *Quince-cakes thin [etc.]. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. ii, Put these few quince-cakes into your pocket. 1884 *Leisure Hour* June 375/1 Apple syrup, *quince cheese, candied fruits, were among the delicacies of the age. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. i, A kinde of jelly, in colour and consistence not unlike *quince marmalade. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 213 Roman Peach, Man Peach, *Quince Peach. 1552 HULOET, *Quince peare, *cidonium.* 1596 BARROUGH *Math. Physick* (ed. 3) 436 The iuice of quince peares and pomegranates. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 111 Quince-Peares are of a very hard and wooddish substance. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 13 Hee tolde them it was a *quince pie. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. II. xii. 160 You would graft a Pear-tree upon a *Quince-stock. 1845 BROWNING *Flight of Duchess* xi, Her cheek..whitened thro' all its *quince-tinct. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 163 A coyn-tre (*quince-tre), *coigner.* 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxlviii. (MS. e Museo 16), Storax..is a tre of Arabia liche to a quynce tree. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 420/1 Quencetree, *coctonus.* 1707 *Curios. in H. & Gard.* 197 Vines, Fig-trees, Quince-Trees. 1837 BROWNING *Strafford* v. ii, Under a quince-tree by a fishpond side. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 239 Hey! for Lime-water, *Quince-wine. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 201 The principal exports..are logwood..and *quince wood.

Quince, variant of QUINCH *v.*

Quincentenary (kwinsentī·nări, -sentē·nări), *a.* and *sb.* [Irregularly f. L. *quin(que)* five + CENTENARY, q.v. Cf. QUINGENTENARY.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to, connected with, a five-hundredth year. **b.** *sb.* A five-hundredth anniversary, or the celebration of this.

1879 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 412 Duocentenaries, tercentenaries, and quin-centenaries have all lately taken place. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/1 The quin-centenary celebration of the death of Wickliffe.

So **Quincente·nnial.**

1884 J. L. WILSON *Life Wycliffe* i. 12 To aid in giving to the revival, in this quincentennial year, somewhat of meaning and force.

† **Qui·ncess.** *Obs. rare.* The 'female' quince.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. XXV. 480 The male is lesse, more writhled and wrinkled, dryer, of a sweeter smell and of a more golden colour than the quincesse.

† **Quinch,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. next.] *Not a quinch* = 'not a start', not the least.

1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Dodsley (1780) I. 182, I wyll change my coppy, how be it I care not a quinche, I know the galde horse will soonest winche.

† **Quinch,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **quince.** [? var. of *quitch* QUETCH, by assoc. with *winch* WINCE; or related to *winch* as *quag* to *wag.*] *intr.* To move, stir, make a slight noise; to start, flinch.

1530 PALSGR. 677/1, I Quynche, I styrre, *je mouue. *Ibid.*, I quynche, I make a noyse, *je tynte.* 1576 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1586) III. 583/2 (He was) so manfull of mind as neuer seene to quinch at a wound. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 49 None durst once quince or speake a word against him. 1627 F. E. *Edward II* (1680) 81 Which single durst not quinch, much less encounter.

Quinch, Quincle, obs. ff. QUINCH, QUINSY.

Quincite (kwi·nsəit). *Min.* Also **-yte, -eite.** [Named (*Quincyte*) by Berthier in 1825, from its locality, *Quincy* in France.] Hydrous silicate of magnesium and iron, found in limestone in carmine-red particles.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* II. 151 Quincyte. Massive, composition granular. 1837 DANA *Min.* 257 Quincite of Berthier, is a red colored substance, which is disseminated through a limestone deposit..in France.

Quinck, variant of QUINK.

† **Quincunce,** obs. var. QUINCUNX.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 39 The new Aspects .. are not much to be regarded, unless perhaps the Quincunce and Semisextile. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 3 Quincunce in its original Signification, was a Plantation of Trees, like the Cinque Points of a Die repeated.

Quincuncial (kwinkv·nʃăl), *a.* Also 7 **-untial.** [ad. L. *quincunciāl-is*: see QUINCUNX and cf. F. *quinconcial.*] Arranged in the form of a quincunx or quincunxes; involving or characterized by this arrangement.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 512 For the order of setting trees ..wee ought to follow the vsuall maner of checquer row, called Quincuntial. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* I. 89 The Quincuncuall, Lozenge or Net-work Plantations of the Ancients. 1705 T. GREENHILL in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2011 They were in number 22, some triangular, quadrangular, quincuncial, etc. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* iii. 102 Scales on the back rounded, quincuncial, imbricate. 1885 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 75/2 Cocoa-nut palms, planted in quincuncial fashion.

b. *Bot.* Of æstivation: Having five leaves so

disposed that two are exterior and two interior, while the fifth is partly exterior and partly interior.
1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 63 Petals equal in number to the segments of the calyx, with a quincuncial æstivation. 1887 *Jrnl. Educ.* Dec. 520 The quincuncial or tristichous arrangement [of leaves].

Hence **Quincu·ncially** *adv.*, in a quincuncial manner; in the form of a quincunx.
1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 153 The legges alone do move Quincuncially by single angles. 1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 34 The tongue is very long..with the spinous teeth arranged quincuncially in five series.

Quincunx (kwi·nkvnks). [a. L. *quincunx* (*quincunc-em*) five-twelfths, f. *quinque* five + *uncia* a twelfth, OUNCE. Hence also F. *quinconce* (†-*cunce*, -*cunx*): cf. QUINCUNCE.]

1. *Astrol.* An aspect of planets in which these are at a distance of 5 signs or 150 degrees from each other. *rare.*
1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* iii. 32 One Kepler, a learned man, hath added some new ones, as follow, viz.: A Quincunx Ve consisting of 150 degrees. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 190 Whereas if ♂ be about the Quincunx of ☉, a Sign distant from the Oppositional Line, he is in a chill posture.

2. An arrangement or disposition of five objects so placed that four occupy the corners, and the fifth the centre, of a square or other rectangle; a set of five things arranged in this manner.
This sense, which also existed in L., is app. due to the use of five dots or dashes, thus arranged, to denote five-twelfths of an as.
1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 102 The single Quincunx of the Hyades upon the neck of Taurus. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 107 These cellules are .. disposed in the manner of a quincunx. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. (1794) 68 The florets .. are placed very thick .. in form of a quincunx, or the checks upon a chess-board. 1858 W. CLARK tr. *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* (1866) II. 64 Teeth crowded, arranged in a quincunx.

b. *spec.* as a basis of arrangement in planting trees, either in a single set of five or in combinations of this; a group of five trees so planted.
1664 EVELYN *Pomona* 15 [The orchard] may assume the Ornament of Cyrus, and flourish in the Quincunx. 1732 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 80 His Quincunx darkens, his Espaliers meet. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* clviii. (1819) III. 189 Plantations perfectly regular, and laid out in quincunxes. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 90 For every tree felled, the bark collector should plant a quincunx.

c. *Bot.* Quincuncial æstivation.
1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 422.

d. *attrib.* In the form, on the principle of, a quincunx, as *quincunx arrangement, fashion, form, order.*
1707 WOODWARD *Acct. Roman Urns* (1713) § 19 In some the squares were .. ranged in a quincunx order. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. vii. (1762) 17 These heaps are disposed in a quincunx form. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* xxiii. (1824) 345 If trees are planted in the quincunx order. 1883 *19th Cent.* Nov. 871 Where trees are planted in straight lines, on the quincunx arrangement, that is every four trees forming not a square but a diamond.

3. A cruciform reliquary having five equal parts, which can be closed up by folding the outer parts over the central one. (Fallows *Suppl. Dict.* 1886.)

Hence **Quincu·nxial** *a.* = QUINCUNCIAL. *rare.*
1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 100 That the one may stand against the space last preceding in a quincunxial order. 1835 J. S. HENSLOW *Descr. Phys. Bot.* 130 The 'quincunxial' arrangement, where the appendages [on the stem] range in five ranks.

†**Quincu·pedal**, *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [a. L. *quincupedal* var. *quinquepedal*: see QUINQUE- and PEDAL.] (See quots.)
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quincupedal*, a measure or rule of five foot long. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Quinquepedal*, having five feet, or of the measure of five feet.

†**Qui·ncuple**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *quincuplex*, f. *quinque* five + *plic-* fold.] = QUINTUPLE.
1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 276 The sesquiplex, which we should, by analogy, perhaps rather call quincuple time, as it would make a bar of five equal notes.

†**Quincu·rion.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *quinque* five, after *decurion.*] A leader of five men. So †**Quincury**, a body of five men. *Obs. rare*—¹.
1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 38 The best Decurions should be advanced to the rowme of Caporals: and the Quincurions likewise to the leading of Decuries. *Ibid.*, That the Quincury under his charge may be like unto himselfe.

Quincy, obs. form of QUINSY.

Qui·ndecad. *rare*—¹. [f. L. *quindec-im* after *decad.*] A set of fifteen.
1855 W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 154 The first quindecad is accurate according to the Old Testament genealogies.

Quindecagon (kwinde·kägŏn). *Geom.* Also 7 **-gone**, 8 **-deka-**. [irreg. f. L. *quindecim*, after *decagon*, *dodecagon*: see -GON. So F. *quindécagone.*] A plane figure having fifteen angles.
1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. xvi. 124 In a circle geuen to describe a quindecagon or figure of fiftene angles. 1652 T. RUDD *Euclide* 179 In a given Circle to inscribe a Quindecagon. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 174 The Quindecagon is the only derivative Polygon that Euclide thought necessary to be consider'd. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 88 A Fellow..who..crams you with Pentagons, Hexagons and Quindekagons. 1886 NIXON *Euclid Revised* IV. xvi. 202 A regular..quindecagon can be circumscribed about a circle.

Quindecangle. *rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + *-angle* as in *quadrangle*, *quinquangle*, etc.] = prec.
1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 69 Those who describe in a circle a quindecangle passing through the poles [etc.].

Quindecasylla·bic, *a. rare.* [f. as prec., after *decasyllabic.*] Consisting of fifteen syllables.
1880 *Athenæum* 6 Nov. 602/1 A fair specimen of the quindecasyllabic verse in which many of the popular Byzantine songs are composed.

Quindecemvir (kwindĭse·mvəɹ). *Rom. Antiq.* [L., f. *quindecim* fifteen + *vir* man.] A member of a body, commission, etc., of fifteen men; *esp.* one of the priests who had charge of the Sibylline books.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 177 One of the fifteen Quindecemvirs deputed for diuision of lands among the souldiers. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 70 Fifteen keepers of the Sybilline books (their name of Quindecemvirs was derived from their number).

Hence **Quindece·mvirate**, 'the body of fifteen priests and their office' (Craig 1848).

† **Qui·ndecil(e**, *a. Astrol. Obs.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *quindecilis*, f. *quindecim* fifteen: cf. *quartile*, *quintile*, etc.] Of a planetary aspect: Containing one-fifteenth of a circle, or 24°.
1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 10 Astronomicks .. Aspects .. *Quindecilis*, Quindecil. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 39 Then the Vigintile, and Quindecile, and Decile, &c. will also look to be counted; while we hope .. we shall never be forced to own such Driblets of Aspects.

Quindecim (kwi·ndĕsim), †**-disme.** Forms: 5 quyndesyn, quindecym(e, 5 -dezim, 6 quyndezim, -dsime, 6-7 quindecim, -dismo, 7-dosme, -dizm(e. [Alteration of AF. *quinzisme* QUINZIÈME, after L. *quindecim* and Eng. *disme* DIME.]

†**1.** A tax or duty of a fifteenth part. *Obs.*
a 1467 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camden) 142 In the whyche Parlyment was grauntyd a quyndesyn and a dyme to the kynge. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cl. iii, For whiche ye Church a disme Hym graunted, so dyd the Commons a quindecyme. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 The two quyndezims graunted .. in this present Parliament. 1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. (1623) 1033 A taxe or quindecim, granted vnto you by Act of Parliament. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 140 Some extraordinary exaction..Quindizms, Benevolences, or other such like.

2. *Eccl. Antiq.* = QUINDENE.
1472-3 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 44/2 The other Fyne was levied in the Quindezim of Seint John Baptist. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, *c.* 19 Preamble, The monday nexte after the quindecim of Seynt John Baptyst. 1629 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) I. 126 Die Mercurii next after Quindecim Pasche next. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 296 Octaves, quindecims, and morrows of All Souls.

Quindekagon, obs. form of QUINDECAGON.

† **Quinde·nary.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *quindēnāri-us*, f. *quindēnī*, distrib. to *quindecim* fifteen.] A set of fifteen.
1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 237 Both the Numbers consisting ..of Quindenaries or Indictions. *Ibid.* 238 This happened in the last Quindenarie of the first Number.

Quindene (kwi·ndēn). *Eccl. Antiq.* [ad. med.L. *quindēna*, f. L. *quindēnī*, distrib. of *quindecim* fifteen.] The fifteenth (in mod. reckoning, fourteenth) day after a church-festival. Cf. QUINZIÈME.
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. 460 He toke his leue of seynt Denys about ye quyndene of Pasche. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 487 On the eleuenth of March, the Parliament was proroged vnto the quinden of Pasch. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. *Ireland* 177 In the Quindene of Easter, news out of England arrived in Ireland. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 873 The Quindene, or Fifteenth day after Easter was appointed. 1758 BP. LOWTH *Life William of Wykeham* 157 In the Parliament holden at Westminster, on the Quindene of St. Hilary last past. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 65 *note*, The second parliament was held at Oxford in the quindene of Easter.

† **Quinderkyn**, obs. form of KILDERKIN.
1439 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 165, j quinderkyn [shall contain] xv. galons, litell more or litell lasse.

Quindesme, -dezim: see QUINDECIM.

† **Quindi·niac.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. obs. F. *condoignac*, var. *cotignac* COIGNIAC.] = QUIDDANY.
a 1655 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 143 (1658) 100 To make Quindiniacks of an Apricocke Colour.

Quindisme, -izme, -dsime: see QUINDECIM.

† **Quine**, *a. Bot. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *quīnī* five by five.] Arranged in fives.
1760 [see QUATERN *a.*].

Quine, obs. f. COIN *sb.* and *v.*; COYN, quince; QUOIN; WHINE, whence; also Sc. f. QUEAN.

Quinesye, obs. form of QUINSY.

Quinet, variant of QUINNET.

Quinetum (kwini·tŭm). *Med.* [f. QUINA + L. term. *-ētum* taken as = 'a collection': named by Dr. De Vrij.] A mixture of febrifugal alkaloids obtained from red cinchona bark, used in India as a cheap substitute for quinine; cinchona febrifuge.
1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 432 About 10,000 lbs. of chinchona febrifuge or quinetum can be annually issued. 1891 W. MARTINDALE *Extra Pharmacop.* 326 Quinetum .. consists principally of cinchonidine.

† **Quinfoil** (in 5 quynfole, qwynfoile), obs. var. CINQUEFOIL (q.v.).
1448 [see CINQUEFOIL 2]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* B iij b, Gerattyng haue .ix. bagges of cootarmuris.. The fifthe bange is quynfolis.

† **Quingena·rious**, *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *quingēnāri-us*, f. *quingēnī*, distrib. of *quingenti* five hundred.] 'Of five hundred, or weighing five hundred pound' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Quingentenary (kwindʒe·ntĭnări, -dʒentī·nări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *quingentī* five hundred, after *centenary*, etc.] = QUINCENTENARY.
1884 *Guardian* 758/1 The quingentenary festival is a commemoration of his death. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Nov. 609/2 The quingentenary of Winchester.

† **Quingentu·mvirate.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *quingentī* (see prec.), after *triumvirate*, etc.] A government consisting of five hundred men.
1642 HOWELL *True Informer* (1661) 29 England is turned hereby from a Monarchy to a Democracy, to a perpetual kind of Quingentumvirat.

Quinhydrone (kwinhəi·droun). *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + HYDRONE.] A green crystalline substance formed by direct union of quinol and quinone.
1865-72 [see HYDROQUINONE]. 1893 T. E. THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem.* III. 340 Quinhydrones..the composition of which has not been established with certainty.

Quinia (kwi·niă). *Chem.* (*Med.*) [mod.L., f. QUINA: see -IA¹.] = QUININE.
1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) II. 311 Quinia was discovered by Pelletier and Caventou in the yellow bark of the *Cinchona Cordifolia*. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxv, The greatest part of the sulphate of quinia now used in this country is imported from France. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder*, etc. 32 When hectic irritation is present, the best remedies are quinia and elixir of vitriol.

† **Quini·ble**, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 5 quynnyble. [Irreg. f. L. *quin(que)* five, on anal. of *trible*, TREBLE, *quatrible*, QUATREBLE.]

A. *adj.* Fivefold; quintuple.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxix. (MS. e Museo 16), In come treble and in some quatreble, in some quynyble.

B. *sb.* **1.** A fivefold amount.
14.. [see QUATREBLE B. 1].

2. A part in music, one octave above the treble. (Cf. QUATREBLE B. 2.)
c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch's T.* 146 Ther to he song som tyme a loud quynyble. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr.* III. 78 in *Skelton's Wks.* II. 434/1 They finger ther fidles And cry in quinibles.

Quinic (kwi·nik), **kinic** (ki·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -IC. Cf. F. *quinique.*] Derived from quina. *Quinic acid*: a vegetable acid found chiefly in cinchona barks. *Quinic fever*: a fever which sometimes attacks persons engaged in the manufacture of quinine (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).
1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 108 The Kinic Acid in a Salt afforded by Peruvian bark. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 352 Kinic [1862 quinic] acid crystallizes in colourless, oblique rhombic prisms, which have a strongly acid taste. 1860 *New Sydenham Soc. Year-bk.* (1861) 413 Quinic ether inhalations in ague. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 31 In 1803 another chemist found a crystalline substance in the bark which..was nothing more than the combination of lime with an acid which was named quinic acid.

Quinicine (kwi·nisəin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -INE⁶.] An alkaloid, isomeric with quinine and quinidine, from which it is obtained by heating with glycerol.
1853 L. PASTEUR in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 374 When any salt of this base [quinine] is heated, a new alkaloid is formed, isomeric with it...To this new base I give the name of quinicine. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 275 Quinicine is freely soluble in alcohol.

Quini·damine. *Chem.* [Cf. next and AMINE.] A natural alkaloid of red cinchona bark.
1890 J. S. BILLINGS *National Med. Dict.* I. 281.

Quinide (kwi·nəid). *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -IDE.] A crystalline anhydride formed by heating quinic acid.
1894 *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 374 Quinide is acid in reaction, and is reconverted by bases into quinic acid.

Quini·dia. *Chem.* [-IA¹.] = next.
1856 G. B. WOOD *Therap. & Pharmacol.* I. 281 Sulphate of quinidia .. is obtained for use from the barks which most abound in quinidia. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 559 Quinidia is isomeric with quinia.

Quinidine (kwi·nidəin). *Chem.* Also quino-. [f. QUIN-A + *-id-* + -INE⁵.] An alkaloid found in some cinchona barks along with quinine, with which it is isomeric.
1836 J. GULLY *Mag.'s Formul.* 68 There remains another alkaloid substance, found in 1833, in the yellow cinchona, by MM. Henry and Delondre. ..This is quinodine. 1853 L. PASTEUR in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 375 When subjected to the action of a moderate heat, ..quinidine, like quinine, is converted into quinicine. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 275. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 324 Their bark was found to produce the more efficacious alkaloid quinidine, instead of..chinchonine.

Quini·ferous, *a. Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -(I, FEROUS.] Yielding quinine.
1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 94 A quiniferous solution. *Ibid.*, A quiniferous liquid.

Quini·metry. *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -METRY.] The measuring of the amount of quinine and other alkaloids in cinchona bark (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

‖ **Quini·na.** *Chem.* (*Med.*) [mod.L.: see next.] = QUININE.
1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 230 Sulphate of quinina has come into general use as a medicine, and has almost superseded the administration of bark. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1054 Quinina and cinchonina are two vegetable alkalis, which exist in Peruvian bark.

Quinine (kwinī·n, -əi·n, *U.S.* kwəi·nəin). Also **quinin.** [f. QUIN-A + -INE⁵.] An important alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$) found in the bark of various species of cinchona and remigia, used largely in medicine as a febrifuge, tonic, and antiperiodic, chiefly in the form of the salt, sulphate of quinine, which is popularly termed quinine.

'Quinine was introduced into medical practice in 1820' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 36 A still better preparation, now much used, is the sulphate of quinine. 1834 [see CINCHONINE]. 1859 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* iv. 127 A few grains of silky white crystals of quinine were found sufficient to dispel the fever. 1887 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 260/1 Antifebrin is stated to be more effective than quinine in reducing fever.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quinine-bark, -compound, -purifier, -test*; *quinine-producing, -yielding* adjs.; **quinine-flower** *U.S.*, a plant of the gentian family, used locally as a febrifuge; **quinine-tree** *Austral.*, (*a*) the horse-radish tree; (*b*) the native quince.

1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 216 The richest of quinine yielding trees. *Ibid.* 249 The tree has peculiarities not possessed by any other quinine-producing species. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 537 Examples are afforded .. by the Quinine barks. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* vi. 105 The quinine test is generally conclusive in intermittents.

Hence **Quini·nic** *a.*, pertaining to, derived from, quinine. **Quini·nism** = QUINISM (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Quini·nize** *v.* = QUINIZE. **Quinino·metry** = QUINIMETRY.

† **Quinio,** variant of COYNYE, billeting, etc.

1577 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 74/2 The Irish impositions of Quinio and Liuery.

Quiniretin (kwinire·tin). *Chem.* [f. QUINI-A + RETIN.] A yellowish-brown precipitate formed in quinine solutions when exposed to sunlight, isomeric with quinine, but without alkaline reaction.

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1736.

Quinisext (kwi·niseksst), *a. Eccl. Hist.* [ad. med.L. *quinisexta* (tr. G. *πενθέκτη* sc. *σύνοδος*), f. *quīnī* five each, five + *sext-us* sixth.] *Quinisext Council*: The Council in Trullo, convoked by Justinian II at Constantinople in 692, so called because it was regarded as supplementary to the fifth and sixth œcumenical councils.

1657 J. COSIN *Canon Script.* ix. 143 Towards the end of this Century the Sixt General Council was held at Constantinople, and the Quini-sext there in Trullo. 1890 T. W. ALLIES *Peter's Rock* 263 Justinian II summoned a Greek Council to meet in the same hall of his palace, called the Dome. .. It called itself the Quinisext.

So **Quinise·xtine** *a.*

1868 LIGHTFOOT *Philip.* 186 *note*, He quotes..Can. 10 of the Quinisextine Council..as favouring his view.

Quinism (kwəi·nizm). *Path.* [f. QUIN-A + -ISM.] The abnormal physical state (giddiness, deafness, loss of sight, etc.) produced by the excessive use of quinine; cinchonism.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 375 [Quinine] may be given ..until symptoms of quinism shew themselves.

Quini·zarin. *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + (AL)IZARIN.] A crystalline compound obtained from quinol, isomeric with alizarin.

1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1736.

Quinize (kwəi·nəiz), *v.* [f. QUIN-A + -IZE.] To dose or impregnate with quinine; to cinchonize. Hence **Qui·nized** *ppl. a.*

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 64 In the quinized animal neither galvanization of a sensitive nerve nor asphyxia was able to produce vascular contraction.

Quink. *Sc.* [? Imitative of the cry.]

† 1. A variety of goose, variously identified with the grey-legged goose (*Anser ferus*) and the brent-goose (*Bernicla brenta*). *Obs.*

1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* c. 11 (1814) II. 484 The claik quink and rute the price of the peece xviij*d.* 1578 LESLEY *De Orig. Scot.* 37 Alia sex Anserum genera apud nos inueniuntur. *Margin.* Vulgus his uocibus eos distinguit: Quinck [etc.].

2. The golden-eyed duck.

1808 in JAM. 1866 EDMONSTON *Orkney Vocab.* 88.

† **Quinkle,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 **quynkill.** [App. freq. f. **quink* = OE. *cwincan*: see QUENCH *v.*] Of a light: To go *out*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 29 The lycht begouth to quynkill owt and faill.

Quinnat (kwi·nät). [N. Amer. Indian: Clatsop *ikwinna*, *ikwinna*, Chinook *ikwána* (Gibbs *Chinook Vocab.* 1863).] The king-salmon; the Californian, Columbian, or Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus chouicha* or *quinnat*) of the N. Pacific coast.

1829 SIR J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* 219 This salmon..is known by the name of quinnat. 1859 COOPER & SUCKLEY *Nat. Hist.* 322 The quinnat .. is by far the most valuable salmon of any species found in Oregon.

Quinnet (kwi·nĕt). *dial.* Also 9 **quinet.** [a. OF. *quignet*, var. *coignet*, dim. of *coign*, *coin* a wedge, QUOIN.] A wedge (see quots.).

1684 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 854 A little Iron wedge 4 inches in length, by the Miners call'd a Quinnet. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Quinet*, a wedge. *Glouc.* [1890 in *Glouc. Gloss.*] 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Quinnet*, a wedge, as the iron wedge fastening the ring of the scythe nibs in place, or the wooden wedge or cleat which secures the head of an axe or hammer.

Quinoa (kī·nǫ,ă, kwinō·ă). Also **quinua.** [Sp. spelling of Peruvian (Quichuan) *kinua, kinoa.*] An annual plant (*Chenopodium Quinoa*, N.O. *Chenopodiaceæ*) found on the Pacific slopes of the Andes, cultivated in Chili and Peru for its edible farinaceous seeds. Also *attrib.*

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IV. VII. xiii. 1465 They had Maiz, Quinua, Pulse. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 289 This useful species of grain, here called *quinoa*, resembles a lentil in shape, but much less, and very white. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 484 The earliest mention of the quinua grain of Peru occurs in the 'Cronica' of Pedro de Cieza de Leon. *Ibid.* 485 The Indians also make a beverage of the quinua. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 110 Quinoa seeds are extremely small.

Quinodine, obs. form of QUINIDINE.

Qui·nogen. *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -O- + -GEN.] 'A hypothetical radical of the alkaloids of cinchona' (Webster *Suppl.* 1880).

Quinoidine (kwinoi·dəin). *Chem.* Also **-ina.** [f. QUIN-A + -OID + -INE⁵.] A brownish-black, resinous substance, consisting of amorphous alkaloids, obtained as a by-product in preparing salts of quinia. b. *Animal quinoidine*, an alkaloid substance resembling quinine found in animal tissues.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 350/1 *Quinoidina*, the name given by Sertuerner to a third alkali, contained in yellow and red bark. 1853 L. PASTEUR in *Pharmac. Journ.* XIII. 375 *Quinoidine*..is always a product of transformation of the cinchona alkalies. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 273. 1867 *Proc. Royal Soc.* XV. 92 This fluorescent substance .. has a very close optical and chemical resemblance to quinine..we have therefore called it 'animal quinoidine'.

Quinoil: see QUINOYL.

Quinol (kwi·nǫl). *Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -OL.] = HYDROQUINONE. Also *attrib.*

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1742. 1886 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* III. III. § 995 Quinol is..found in the distillation products of the salts of succinic acid. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 365 Quinol ammonia, quinol soda, and quinol potash.

Hence **Quino·lic** *a.*, derived from quinol; **Qui·nolene,** a hydrocarbon obtained from quinol.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1742 Quinolic Ether. 1894 *Ibid.* IV. 379 Quinolic acid. 1896 *Naturalist* 91 The.. quinolene series of hydrocarbons.

Quinoline (kwi·nǒlein). *Chem.* Also **-olein(e.** [f. as prec. + -INE⁵.] = CHINOLINE.

1845 W. GREGORY *Outl. Org. Chem.* 481 Quinoline .. is formed artificially, by distilling quinine, cinchonine, or strychnine, along with caustic potash. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 350/2 The taste of quinolein is very acrid and bitter. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 370/2 Heating quinoline and benzoyl chloride in sealed tubes.

Quinologist (kwinǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. QUIN-A + -(O)LOGIST.] One who makes a special study of, or is an authority on, quinine.

1869–76 J. E. HOWARD *Quinology E. Indian Plant.* 13 The Quinologist appointed by Government. 1890 *Times* 5 Feb. 9/5 [The] late quinologist to the Bengal Government.

So **Quino·logy,** the scientific study of quinine; cinchonology. (Cf. Sp. *quinologia*, F. *quinologie.*)

1862 J. E. HOWARD *Illustr. Nueva Quinologia* 2 Much valuable assistance..in the pursuit of Quinology. 1869–76 — (*title*) The Quinology of East Indian Plantations.

† **Quinombrom,** obs. variant of CONUNDRUM.

1659 HOWELL *Lexicon Tetragl.* Let. French Prov., You will judge perhaps, that the Author hath some strange freaks, or quinombroms in his noddle.

Quinone (kwi·noun, kwinō·un). *Chem.* Also 9 **kinone.** [f. QUIN-A + -ONE.] a. *spec.* A crystalline compound (benzoquinone, $C_6H_4O_2$), the simplest type of the class of quinones. b. Any one of a series of aromatic compounds derived from the benzene series of hydrocarbons when two hydrogen atoms are replaced by two of oxygen.

'Quinone was first obtained, in 1838, by Woskresensky' (Thorpe *Dict. Appl. Chem.* III. 338); see QUINOYL.

1853 STENHOUSE in *Pharmac. Journ.* XIII. 384 The kinone was .. obtained in crystals from the coffee-bean. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 353 When kinone [1862 quinone] is treated with reducing agents. 1885 REMZEN *Org. Chem.* 306 The quinones are peculiar bodies which in some ways are allied to the ketones.

Comb. 1886 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* III. III. § 1006 A sharp taste and a weak quinone-like odour.

Quinota·nnic, *a. Chem.* [f. QUIN-A + -O- + TANNIC.] *Quinotannic acid*, a form of tannic acid found in cinchona bark. Hence **Quinota·nnate.**

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 30 Quinotannic acid is a light-yellow, friable, very hygroscopic mass, which becomes electric by friction. *Ibid.*, The quinotannate of lead.

Quinova- (kwinō·vă), an arbitrary comb. form of mod.L. *quina nova* false cinchona bark, as in **quinova-bitter** = quinovin; **quinova-red,** a resinous substance obtained from quinovatannic acid; **quinova-sugar,** a saccharine substance obtained from quinovin; **quinovata·nnic** (*acid*) *a.*, derived from *quina nova.*

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 31 The alcoholic solution .. leaves the quinova-sugar, on evaporation, as an uncrystallisable hygroscopic mass. *Ibid.* 32 Quinova-bitter [see QUINOVIN]. 1894 *Ibid.* IV. 392 Quinova red is a nearly black resin. *Ibid.*, Quinovatannic acid.

Quinovic (kwinō·vik), **kino·vic,** *a. Chem.* [See prec. and -IC.] *Quinovic acid*, an acid found in false cinchona bark (see quot. 1868).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 805 The kinovic acid of Pelletier and Caventou has considerable analogy with the oily acids. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 31 Quinovic Acid ..was originally used as a synonym for quinovin or quinova-bitter, but is now applied .. to an acid produced, together with quinova-sugar, by the decomposition of quinovin.

So **Quino·vate, kino·vate** [-ATE 1 c], a salt of quinovic acid (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Quino·vin, kino·vin** [-IN¹], an amorphous bitter compound found in (false and other) cinchona-barks.

Quino·vite, a product of the resolution of quinovin.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 32 Quinovin. .. Quinova-bitter; formerly also called Quinovic, Quinovatic or Chiococcic acid. 1894 *Ibid.* IV. 392 Quinovin .. occurs also in true cinchona bark..and in tormentilla root. *Ibid.*, Resolved by acids into quinovic acid and quinovite.

Quinoyl (kwi·nǫil). *Chem.* Also **kinoyle, quinoïl.** [f. QUIN-A + -O- + -YL.] a. = QUINONE. b. (See quot. 1868.)

Woskresensky, the discoverer of quinone, named it *Chinoyl*, for which Berzelius substituted *Chinon.*

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 350/1 *Quinoïl*, a neutral substance obtained when kinic acid is decomposed by heat. .. It is of a golden yellow colour. 1848 CRAIG, *Kinoyle*, a sublimate obtained in golden yellow needles when a kinate is distilled. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 32 *Quinoyl*, a diatomic radicle, which may be supposed to exist in quinone and its derivatives, quinone itself being regarded as the hydride.

† **Quinqua·drate.** *Math. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quin*(*que*) + QUADRATE.] A thirty-second power.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 273 [see QUAQUADRATE].

Quinquagenarian (kwi·nkwăd,ʒĭnē·riăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as next + -AN.]

A. *sb.* † 1. A captain of fifty men. *Obs. rare.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 130 Moses did then appoint them .. Centurians, Quinquagenarians, and Decans. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xviii. 21 Centurions, and quinquagenarians, and deanes.

2. A person aged fifty; or between fifty and sixty. 1843 *New Mirror* (cited in *Cent. Dict.*).

B. *adj.* † 1. Commanding fifty men. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 356 Two Quinquagenarian Captains. 1629 MABBE tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contemp.* 592 One Elias consumed with fire Ahabs Quinquagenarian Captaines and their souldiers.

2. Of fifty years of age; characteristic of one who is fifty years old.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 46 The quinquagenarian bachelor. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* II. 141 The trembling Quinquagenarian fears of two lone British spinsters.

Quinquagenary (kwinkwæ·dʒĭnări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *quinquāgēnāri-us* consisting of fifty, fifty years old, captain of fifty, f. *quinquāgēnī*, distrib. of *quinquāgintā* fifty: cf. F. *quinquagénaire.*]

A. *sb.* † 1. = QUINQUAGENARIAN *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* i. 15, I haue ordeynd hem..tribunes, and centuriouns, and quynquagenaryes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 59/2 Moyses .. ordeyned them .. tribunes Centuriones quinquagenaries.

2. A fiftieth year or anniversary.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 25 The Quinquagenarie, or 50 yeere,..termed the yeere of Iubilee. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 2/2 Rossall, which has been celebrating its jubilee —not a quingentenary like Winchester, but a modest quinquagenary.

B. *adj.* = QUINQUAGENARIAN *a.* 2.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. IV. viii. 171 The Servant of Claudius, had in his Time a Quinquagenary Charger, which was valu'd at 5000 Crowns. 1829 BENTHAM *Let. to O'Connell* 10 Nov., Wks. 1843 XI. 28 My dear quinquagenary child shall never more be thus tormented by..his octogenary..guardian.

† **Qui·nquagene.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *quinquāgēnī*, distrib. of *quinquāgintā* fifty.] A set of fifty.

1560 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* II. (*title*), The Seconde Quinquagene of Dauids Psalter translated into Englishe Metre.

‖ **Quinquagesima** (kwinkwădʒe·simă). [med. L., fem. (sc. *dies*) of L. *quinquāgēsimus* fiftieth.

It is not certain whether the name is due to the fact that the Sunday in question is the fiftieth day before Easter (reckoning inclusively), or was simply formed on anal. of QUADRAGESIMA (cf. *sex-, septuagesima*).]

† a. The period beginning with the Sunday immediately preceding Lent and ending on Easter Sunday. *Obs.* † b. The first week of this period. *Obs.* c. (Also *Quinquagesima Sunday.*) The Sunday before Lent; Shrove Sunday.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 297 He..was i-crowned .. þe Sonday in Quinquagesima, þat is þat day a fourtenyȝt after Alleluya is i-closed. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxix. (1495) 364 Quinquagesima begynnyth the thyrd Sondaye after Septuagesima and endyth in the sonday of the Resurreccion. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 143 This emperoure goynge to here masse..in the Sonneday of Quinquagesima. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb.* xi. 185 The foure last daies of the Quinquagesima, that is Ash wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quinquagesima Sunday* is always that which we vulgarly call Shrove Sunday. 1710 WHEATLY *Bk. Com. Prayer* iv. § 8. 78 The Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday is generally call'd Shrove Tuesday. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 559/2 St. Ambrose..censures those who began Lent with Sexagesima or Quinquagesima.

attrib. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 559/1 On the Monday in Quinquagesima week. 1901 PROCTOR & FRERE *Bk. Com. Prayer* 533 The Quinquagesima Collect.

Quinquage·simal, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Belonging to a set of fifty; containing fifty days.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 179 *note*, The quinquagesimal days were the fifty days between Easter and Whitsunday. 1884 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2802/2 As designating the last day of this quinquagesimal period, the word 'Pentecost' is first found in..305.

† **Quinquagesime, -gesme.** *Obs.* Also 5 quynquegesym, qwynquasim (?), 6 -gissime. [a. OF. *quinquagesime* (14th c.) or ad. med.L. *quinquagesima*: see above.] = QUINQUAGESIMA.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 40 Þe Gospel on Þursdai in Quinquagesme. *Ibid.* 265 On Quinquagesme Sondai Pistle. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 143 Þe emperour comynge ones on þe Sonday of Quynquagesme to a chapel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 297/2 Quynquegesym (*A.* Qwynquasim), *quinquagesima*. 1533 MORE *Rebell. Salem* Wks. 1030/2 The priestes should eate no flesh fro quinquagissime to Easter. *c* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 434 Ye gospell, redde in the church this quinquagesime sondaye. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

† **Qui·nquangle,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *quinquangulus, -um* (Priscian, Boeth.), f. *quinque* five + *angulus* ANGLE. Cf. obs. F. *quinquangle* (Godef.).]

A. *adj.* 'Having five angles or corners' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

B. *sb.* A pentagon.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. 29 To inscribe a Quinquangle into a Circle. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 334 Rather a quinquangle than a square. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 178 A triangle..will in this case have all its angles acute, and a quinquangle all its angles obtuse.

Quinquangular (kwinkwæ·ngiŭlăr), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AR: cf. F. *quinquangulaire.*] Having five angles or corners; pentagonal.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vi. (1712) 54 If it [a stone] be but exactly round, or ordinately Quinquangular. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 258 The leaves of Briony are broad, and quinquangular. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 701/1 The..Fortress..was of a Quinquangular Figure. 1826 in KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 262. 1872 E. TROLLOPE *Stexford* 430 Its east end terminates in a quinquangular apse.

So **Quinqua·ngulate, -ous** *adjs.* (Lee *Introd. Bot.* 1788; Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

Quinquarticular (kwinkwă·ti·kiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. med.L. *quinquarticulār-is*, f. *quinque* five + *articulus* ARTICLE.] Relating to the five articles or points of Arminian doctrine condemned by the Calvinists at the Synod of Dort in 1618.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 103 That darkness and confusion that is upon the face of the quinquarticular debates. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 2 Our Subject must be the unhappy Quinquarticular Controversie. 1785 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 54 The troubles complained of by the Dutch deputies related to what was called the quinquarticular controversy. 1834 FABER *Lett.* (1869) 17 The quinquarticular doctrines of the Synod of Dort. 1861 W. S. PLUMER *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. x. 348 One long versed in the intricacies of these quinquarticular disputes.

Quinqua·tric, *a. rare.* [f. L. *quinquātrūs* f. pl. or *quinquātria* n. pl. + -IC.] *Rom. Antiq.* Pertaining to the festival of Minerva (March 19–23).

1839 J. TAYLOR *Poems & Transl.* 210 The name of the Quinquatric Festival is derivable from the 5 days by which the year exceeds twelve months of thirty days each.

Quinque- (kwi·nkwĭ), a first element (a. L. *quinque-* five-) employed in combs. with the sense 'having, consisting of, etc. five (things specified)'. Examples of such formations in classical L. are the sbs. *quinquefolium, quinquennium, quinquerēmis, quinquevir(i)*, the adjs. *quinquefolius, -mestris, quinquennālis*, and the ppl. form *quinquepartītus*; others appear in the later language. Those adopted or formed in English are chiefly terms of *Bot.* or *Zool.*, and correspond to similar formations in F., as *quinquédenté, -digité, -lobé, -loculaire, -nervé, valve*, etc. For the meaning of the second element in the following compare the corresponding forms under BI-, QUADRI-.

† **Quinque-a·ngle, -a·ngled, -a·ngular** *adjs.*, quinquangular, pentagonal; **quinque-a·nnulate, -arti·culate, -ca·psular, -co·state, -de·ntate, †-dentated, -di·gitate(d), -fa·rious** *adjs.*; **qui·nquefid** *a.* (see QUINQUIFID); †**quinquefoil,** cinquefoil; **quinquefo·liate, †-foliated, -fo·liolate, -ju·gous, -la·teral, -li·bral** *adjs.*; **quinqueli·teral** *a.* and *sb.*; **quinquelo·bate, -lobed, -lo·cular, †-mestrial** *adjs.*; †**-metro**; **-ne·rval, -nerved, -pedal, -peda·lian, -pe·taloid, -pu·ncta, -punctate, -ra·diate, -se·ptate, -se·rial, -se·riate, -sylla·bic** *adjs.*; **quinquesy·llable**; **quinque-tube·rcular, -tube·rculate** *adjs.*; **quinquevalent** *a.* = QUINQUIVALENT; **qui·nquevalve** *a.* and *sb.*, †**-va·lvous, -va·lvular, -ve·rbal, -ve·rbial** *adjs.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii, In champion grounds what figure serves you best, For which the *quinque-angle form is meet. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 125 *Quinque-Angled.* 1760 P. MILLER *Introd. Bot.* 21 A *quinquecangular or five cornered leaf. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 318 Abdomen *quinquecannulate. *Ibid.* 300 Antennæ filiform, *quinquearticulate. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 74 A pair of quinquearticulate legs. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxix. (1765) 145 In *Aconitum* some are tricapsular, and others *quinquecapsular. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 152 It is said to be..five-ribbed or *quinquecostate. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xx. (1765) 116 The Brim *quinquedentate. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 217, 5-toothed or quinquedentate. 1777 PENNANT *British Zool.* (ed. 2) IV. 4 Smooth body, *quinque-dentated front. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Quinquedigitatus*,..*quinquedigitated. 1828 WEBSTER, **Quinquefarious.* 1617 MINSHEU *Doctor*, *Quinquefoile, or Cinquefoile. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 It is a *Quinquefoliate and Siliginiferous Tree, with winged Seed. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 170 It is quinate or quinquefoliate, if there are five [leaflets]. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Quinquefoliated Leaf. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 463 We say .. *quinquefoliolate or quinate, if there are five [leaflets] from the same point. 1819 *Pantologia* X. *Quinquejugous leaf,..a pinnate leaf, with five pairs of leaflets. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 157 Body cylindrical or *quinquelateral. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Quinque-libral, ..of five pound weight. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 91 Some mention a Triple Choenix, as Illibral, Quadrilibral, and Quinquelibral. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 133 They assume triliteral and quadriliteral..roots, and are doubtful whether there are not *quinqueliteral. 1846–52 B. DAVIES tr. *Gesenius' Heb. Gram.* II. § 30 Combining into one word two triliteral stems, by which process even quinqueliterals are formed. 1819 *Pantologia* X. *Quinquelobate leaf. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 875/1 Sometimes it [the tooth] is made quinquelobate by a double notch. 1775 J. JENKINSON tr. *Linnæus' Brit. Pl.* Gloss. 255 *Quinquelobed. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxxii. (1765) 157 *Campanula*, with Fruit *quinquelocular. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 290 The ovary is quinquelocular. 16xx CORYAT *Crudities* Char. Authour, Author of these *Quinque-mestriale Crudities. *c* 1560 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* Bij, Dauid Metres made; *Quinquemetres: some trimetres. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* vii. § 4. 45 Some just *Quinquenerval, as in *Anisum*. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* 151 **Quinquenerved.* 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 63 A series of tripedal, quadrupedal, and *quinquepedal cocks. 1841 HODGSON *Life Napoleon* in R. Gastler *Fleet Papers* (1842) II. 397 Its lengthened *quinquepedalian notes. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words*, *Quinquipunctal*, having five points. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Quinquepunctatus*,.. *quinquepunctate. 1886 *Athenæum* 12 June 782/3 There are four, six, and seven rayed forms as well as the more ordinary *quinquiradiate specimens. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Quinqueseriatus*,..*quinqueseriate. 1888 *Amer. Naturalist* XXII. 663 In the Mixodectidæ the crowns of the lower molars are *quinquetubercular. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 753 Last molar tooth of lower jaw *quinquetuberculate. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* xiv. 279 Anatiferæ or Barnacles. These shells are *quinque-valves. 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 2) IV. 5 Mouth quinquevalve, placed beneath. 1681 GREW *Catal. Rarities Gresham Coll.* Tab. 14 Indian Plum-stones..*Quinquevalvous, Oval. 1828 WEBSTER, *Quinquevalvular*. 1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 342 The papal transubstantiation..by virtue of their *quinquevertal charm. — *Antid. Idolatry* x. 128 No more.. then their *Quinqueverbiall Charm can transubstantiate the Bread and Wine into the Body and Blood of Christ.

Quinquenary, *a. rare.* [For *quinary*, after L. *quinque.*] = QUINARY.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 339 All Squares..are to be marked with Points..over every Binary or second Figure... Sursolids over every Quinquenary Figure. 1825 T. THOMSON *1st Princ. Chem.* I. 37 Nitrous acid is a quinquenary compound, composed of 1 atom sulphur and 3 atoms oxygen.

† **Quinque·nnal,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 quinquinall. [ad. L. *quinquennāl-is*: cf. F. *quinquennal.*] a. *adj.* = QUINQUENNIAL. b. *sb.* = QUINQUENNIUM.

1532 [see QUINQUENNIAL *a.* 1]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 543 At what time as..the two Censors held their Quinquennall solemne sacrifices. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 114 At the Quinquennal, or Five-yeerely playes. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma, De Æris et Epochis* (1649) 140 Allowing for each of those a Lustrum or Quinquennal.

† **Quinquenna·lian,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. QUINQUENNAL + -IAN.] = QUINQUENNIAL *a.* 2.

1692 O. WALKER *Gr. & Rom. Hist. Illustr.* II. 224 Certain Quinquennalian Games celebrated at Actium.

Quinquenna·rian, *rare*—1. [f. L. *quinquenn-is* quinquennial.] One who is five years old.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 118 Teaching scholars..mostly quinquennarians, or at most sexennarians.

Quinquenniad (kwinkwe·niăd). [f. as next + -AD, after *decad.*] = QUINQUENNIUM.

1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* L'Envoi ii, Thro' sunny decads..Or gay quinquenniads. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 202 Prolonged through many decades and quinquenniads. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 185 At all ages..except in the quinquenniad ten to fourteen.

Quinquennial (kwinkwe·niăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 quinqueniale. [f. L. *quinquennis* + -AL, or ad. L. *quinquennālis*: cf. *biennial, centennial*, etc.]

A. *adj.* 1. Lasting, continuing, holding office, etc., for five years.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 140 When the reaume gaff to thair kyng a quinsime and a desime quinqueniale [1532 *MS. Digby* quinquinall]. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 30 So splendently appearing these 60 yeares together (onely a quinquennial Eclypse..excepted). *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 79 To procure a general League among Christian Princes (or at least a quinquennial Truce). 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 32 P 2, I find by my quinquennial Observations that we shall never get Ladies enough to make a Party. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 290 [He] placed me among the quinquennial Decurions. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* V. xv. 507 The fifteen 'gentlemen' thus chosen constituted the quinquennial senate of Maryland, and themselves filled up any vacancy that might occur in their number during their term of five years.

b. Consisting of five years.

1884 *Law Reports* 12 Queen's Bench Div. 393 The business profits made..during the quinquennial period.

2. Occurring every fifth year.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 105 The Quinquennial feasts and solemnities of the..Cæsars. 1687 in *Magd. Coll.* & *Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 112 His visitations are..limited to quinquennial. 1749 G. WEST tr. *Pindar, Nemean Odes* xi, The great Quinquennial Festival of Jove. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. x. § 3 The population..in every quinquennial census. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xxxiv, He orders his subjects to hold quinquennial assemblies.

3. Five years old (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

B. *sb.* 1. A period of five years.

2. A magistrate holding office for five years.

1895 *Oracle Encycl.* II. 118 They had duumvirs, quinquennials, and decurions, in imitation of the consuls, censors, and praetors of Rome.

Hence **Quinque·nnially** *adv.*, every five years. Also **Quinque·nnialist,** one who advocates a (legislative) period of five years.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 478 In one region annually, and in another quinquennially. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juventus Mundi* I. (1870) 21 To provide..for the recitation of his songs..quinquennially at the Panathenaia. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Feb. 16/3 On behalf of the quinquennialists, it was argued that the change was one of mere expediency.

† **Quinque·nnie,** anglicized f. next. *Obs. rare*—1.

1606 *True & Perfect Relat.* H 3 In the Quinquennie, the five yeeres of Queene Mary, there were cruelly put to death, about 300 persons for Religion.

‖ **Quinquennium** (kwinkwe·niŭm). Pl. **-ennia.** [L., f. *quinque* five + *annus* year.] A period of five years; † *spec.* in *Law* (see quot. 1823).

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 619/1 He..looks as if he never saw his *quinquennium*. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 77, I am but young, and have not seen more then a Quinquennium of my reign. 1771–2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 204 In the quinquenium (*sic*) of Lord Townshend's administrations. 1823 CRABB, *Quinquennium*, a respite of five years, which insolvent debtors formerly obtained, by virtue of the King's letter, to have time for the payment of their debts. 1879 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Sept. 580 The last quinquennium of trade does not exhibit an increase.

Quinquepartite (kwinkwĭpā·rtəit), *a.* [ad. L. *quinquepartītus*, f. *quinque* five + *partītus* pa. pple. of *partīrī* to divide: cf. F. *quinquépartite.*] Divided into, consisting of, five parts.

1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 47 These deedes indented are not only bypartite..but also may be made tripartite,.. quinquepartite [etc.]. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 107 A sort of quinquepartite or stellated eggs. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6377/1 The Quinquepartite Indenture. 1760 P. MILLER *Introd. Bot.* 24 A quinquepartite leaf. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 197 It may be adopted on one side only, and so be quinquepartite [vaulting].

Quinquereme (kwi·nkwĭrīm), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quinquerēmis*, f. *quinque* five + *rēmus* oar: cf. F. *quinquérème* (1530).]

A. *adj.* Of ancient ships: Having five banks of oars.

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 716 Hardly any one had escaped, but a few Quinquereme Galleys. 1697 [see QUADRIREME A]. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. LXXXII. X. 669 One among his newly-invented quinquereme vessels.

B. *sb.* A ship having five banks of oars.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IV. 41 b, The firste Galley of the Macedons that came nere them was a quinquereme. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xlvii. 1143 Himselfe was sent back againe with certaine Quinqueremes. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. 376 Quinqueremes, or galleys with five benches of oars. 1799 [see QUADRIREME B]. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 566 They had not a single quinquereme, the class of ships which may be called the line of battle ships of that period. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1949. 307/3 A Carthaginian quinquereme.

† **Quinque·rtian,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *quinquerti-um*, f. *quinque* + *ars* ART.] = PENTATHLIC.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 80 Other wrestled, and fought with fists, and vsed the Quinquertian exercise.

Quinquesect (kwinkwĭsĕkt'), *v.* Also 7–9 quinqui-. [f. L. *quinque* five + *sect-* ppl. stem of *secāre* to cut, after *bi-, trisect.*] To cut into five (equal) parts. Hence **Qui·nquesecting** *vbl. sb.*

1697 G. K. *Disc. Geom. Problems* 7 By quinquisection of the Cord of an Angle it [the angle] is quinquisected. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 16 Mr. Graham..perceived..how very much more easy a given line was to bisect than to trisect or quinquesect. 1809 CAVENDISH *ibid.* XCIX. 225 Let *a a* be the arch to be quinquesected. *Ibid.* 227 In quinquesecting the error of the two middle points is 2.4 times greater than in bisecting. 1853 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in R. P. Graves *Life* (1889) III. 451 The Royal Commissioners..have precisely quinquisected the diligence.

So **Quinquese·ction,** section into five parts.

1684 [see QUINTUPLATION]. 1697 [see above]. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 16 The division of the arc of 90. required trisections and quinquesections. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 420, I was apprehensive some error might arise from quinquesecting and trisecting.

Quinquevirate (kwinkwe·vir't). Also 8 quinquin-. [ad. L. *quinquevirātus*, f. *quinquevirī* five men.] An association, board, etc., consisting of five men. Also *attrib.*

1710 HARLEY *Sc.r. Hist. Arbas & Odolphus* 20 Odolphus .. went himself Express with the news of his Defeat to the Quinquivirate. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 513 The quinquevirate-court for the reparation of injuries. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Jan. 1/1 When the Quinquevirate sat round that famous table.

Quinquifid (kwi·nkwifid), *a. Bot.* Also 8 quinque-. [ad. L. *quinquifid-us*, f. *quinque* + *fid-*: see QUADRIFID.] Cleft in five.

1703 J. PEIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1425 The calyx is quinquifid and hoary. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.*

xxi. (1794) 291 Their common characters are a quinquefid calyx. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 711 The .. true calyx is one-leafed..with an obtusely quinquifid Margin.

†Quinquin, -quene, varr. KINKIN, kilderkin.

a 1600 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), A quinquin of oynyeonis. *Ibid.*, Ane quinquene of peares.

Quinquina (kinkī·nă, kwinkwəi·nă). *Med.* Also 7 **kinkina**, 8 **kinquina**. See also QUINA-QUINA. [Sp. spelling of Peruvian (Quichuan) *kinkina* or *kina-kina*, redupl. of *kina* bark, QUINA.

'In Quichua, when the name of a plant is reduplicated, it almost invariably implies that it possesses some medicinal qualities'. C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* (1880) 5.]

a. Peruvian or Jesuits' bark; the bark of several species of cinchona, yielding quinine and other febrifugal alkaloids. **b.** One or other of the trees producing cinchona-bark.

1656 Sir K. DIGBY *Let.* in *Winthrop Papers* (1849) 15, I haue made knowne..in these partes, a barke of a tree that infallibly cureth all intermittent feauours. It cometh from Peru; and is the barke of a tree called by the Spaniardes Kinkina. 1681 (*title*) tr. Bellon's New Mystery in Physick discovered by curing of fevers and agues by quinquina or Jesuites' Powder. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 406 Physicians, who..prescribe the bark of the Quinquina. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. v, He cured him of an ague with quinquina. 1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON *On the banks of the Amazon* (1876) 101 Since its use became general in Europe, the export trade of the quinquina has been very considerable.

attrib. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The corregidor of Loxa sent to the viceroy a quantity of the quinquina bark. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 17 The first description of the quinquina-tree is due to that memorable French expedition to South America.

Quinquinvirate: see QUINQUEVIRATE.

†Quinquiˑplicate, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *quinquiplicāre*: cf. QUADRUPLICATE *v.*] 'To multiply by fives, to double five times' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). So **†Quinquiplicaˑtion,** 'a making four times double' (Phillips, 1678).

Quinquisect, variant of QUINQUESECT.

Quiˑnquity. *rare*—¹. [f. L. *quinque* + -ITY: cf. F. *quinquinitie* (Littré).] A set of five things.

1849 tr. *Hamilton's Fairy Tales* (Bohn) 129 She..was composed of nothing but quinquities; for she had five arms, five legs [etc.].

Quinquivalent (kwinkwiˑvălĕnt), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *quinqui-* five- + *valent* as in *equivalent, quadrivalent.*] Capable of combining with five univalent atoms; pentavalent.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* I. 256 Quinquivalent elements, or Pentads. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 229 It is quinquivalent in chloric acid. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 209 In contact with certain substances it [the nitrogen] becomes quinquivalent.

†Quinse, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **cuinse, kinse.** [Origin obscure. The form *cuinse*, cited by Halliwell from the *Bk. of Hunting* 1586, may be a misprint: the *Bk. St. Albans* gives 'A Plouer Mynsed' as the proper term.] To cut, carve.

1598 [see KINSING]. 1598 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV. xi. 44 Good man! him list not spend his idle meales In quinsing plouers, or in wining Quailes. [1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* III. i. 6, I..succeeded in Quincing his face as neatly as a housewife would slice Fruit for a Devonshire Squab Pie.]

†Quinsell. *Obs. rare*—°. Also 6 **-zell.** [ad. obs. F. *guinsal* (Godef.), or It. *guinzaglio* rein, leash.] A horse-rein.

1598 FLORIO, *Guinzaglio*, .. among riders a long rayne of leather called a quinzell. 1611 COTGR., *Dillon*, a Quinsell, for a horse.

Quinsie(s)m, -sime, obs. forms of QUINZIÈME.

Quinsy (kwiˑnzi). Forms: *α.* 4 **qwinaci, quinesye,** 5 **queynose.** *β.* 5 **quynsy, qwynse,** 5–6 **quynce,** 6 **quency,** 6 **quinsye,** 7 **-se, -cy,** 8 **-sie,** 6–9 **quinsey,** (8 **-zey**), 6– **quinsy.** *γ.* 6 **quynnancy, quinancie,** 6, 9 **-cy.** [ad. med.L. *quinancia*, f. Gr. *κυνάγχη* CYNANCHE, perh. as a refashioning of the commoner *squinancia*, whence the current Romanic forms, and Engl. *squinacy* (13th c.), *-ancy*, SQUINSY.] Inflammation of the throat or parts of the throat; suppuration of the tonsils; tonsillitis. Also, a form or attack of this.

α. 13 .. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 164 Men called þat vuel Comuynli, þat he hedde the Qwinaci. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 791/9 *Hec squ[in]acia*, a queynose. *a* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 215 Ferst lete hym blod .. to rype þe quinesye.

β. 14 .. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 587/32 *Gutturna*, Quynsy. 14 .. *Nominale* ibid. 709/1 The qwynse. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 95 b, On a tyme he was nere deed of the quency. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1246/1 He collereth them by the neck with a quinsye. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* III. 38 b, Blase driues away the quinsey quight, with water sanctifide. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 102 A famous medicine in Quinses, sore throats, and strangulations. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xvi. 167 She tried to swallow, as one in a quinsey. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lvii. 221 An alarming attack of the quinsey or putrid sore throat. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 5/3 Since the gout left his throat the patient has had three quinsies.

γ. 1530 PALSGR. 182 *Les escrouelles*, a disease called the quynnancy or the kynges yvell. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 125 The quinancy is an ill sorenesse .. in the throat of the horse.

b. *Comb.*, as **quinsy-berry,** the black currant, *Ribes nigrum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **quinsy-wort,** the small woodruff (*Asperula cynanchica*).

1846 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (ed. 3), Quinsey wort. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 159 Its specific name..as well as its English name of Quinsey-wort or Quinancy-wort, refer to its ancient uses in disorders of the throat.

Hence **Quiˑnsied** *a.*, afflicted with quinsy.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 178 Drips from their nostrils sable blood, And presses quinsied jaws a furry tongue.

Quinszisme, obs. form of QUINZIÈME.

Quint (kwint), *sb.*¹ Also 6 **quinte.** [a. F. *quint* m. (sense 1), or *quinte* f. (senses 2 and 3):—L. *quint-us, -a, -um*, ordinal to *quinque* five.]

1. A tax of one-fifth.

1526 in Dillon *Customs of Pale* (1892) 83 He must paye to the kinge the vth pennie of his goods for the quinte. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. v. 176 The payment of the quint to the officers of the crown.

2. *Mus.* **a.** An interval of a fifth.

1865 tr. *Spohr's Autobiog.* II. 14 Three ugly quints follow each other. 1887 A. RILEY *Athos* 406 It is not founded upon the modern system of octaves, but is a succession of similar quints.

b. (In full *quint-stop.*) An organ-stop which gives a tone a fifth higher than the normal.

1855 E. J. HOPKINS *Organ* xxi. 110 Some [stops] sound g on the C key .. Those are called 'fifth-sounding' or Quint Stops. *Ibid.* 117 The Quint on the Pedal is almost invariably composed of stopped pipes.

Quint (kint, kwint), *sb.*² [a. F. *quinte* f.: see prec. Formerly pronounced (kent) or (kæ̃nt).]

1. In piquet: A sequence of five cards of the same suit, counting as fifteen.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 59 A Quart is a sequence of four Cards, a Quint of five. *Ibid.* 60 You must reckon for every .. Quart four, but for a Quint fifteen. 1739 R. SEYMOUR *Court Gamester* 76 Quint or Quinze, fifteen, though by a Corruption of Pronunciation we call it Kent. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 342 Never dealt the right number of cards..did not know a quart from a quint. 1877 Sir S. NORTHCOTE in *Life* (1890) I. i. 3 *note*, He got the point and also two quints, and thus a repique.

b. *Quint major*, the ace, king, queen, knave and ten of a suit. *Quint minor*, the five cards from the knave to the seven.

1659 *Shuffling, Cutting & Deal.* 3 Two Quint Minors will win the game. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* IV. i. Wks. 1882 II. 84 Zounds, the rogue has a quint-major. 1720 R. SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* I. 93 He who..has a Quint-Major in his Hand..cuts the other off from counting any inferior Quint, Quart or Tierce. 1860 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* II. 44 Suppose you have ace .. with a quint-major of another suit. 1873 'CAVENDISH' *Piquet* 34 The elder hand, when calling his sequence, names it thus: 'A quint *minor*' [etc.].

†2. *transf.* A set of five persons. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1541 Since the State has made a Quint Of Generals, he's listed in't.

Quint, *sb.*³, abbrev. of QUINTET 3.

1897 *Daily News* 8 June 9/4 Betts was obliged to stop, the chain of his pacing quint having given way.

Quint, *a. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *quint-us*: see QUINT *sb.*¹] Quinary.

1881 A. H. KEANE in *Nature* XXIII. 220 They often still retain the old quint system..in the Oceanic area now mostly replaced by the decimal.

Quint-, erroneously used in combs. in place of QUINQU(E)-, as *quintangular, quintennial,* †*quint-partite.* (Cf. QUINTI-.)

1687 *Good Advice* 52 The Indenture will at least be, quintpertite, and Parties are not so mortal as Men. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 206 Large timbers, laid..so as to make the form of the wells quintangular. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Aug., A system of annual, triennial, or quintennial Parliaments. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 2/1 The Quintangular Tournament which followed this event.

‖ **Quinta** (kīˑnta). [Sp. and Pg., orig. denoting a house and farm let at a rent of one-fifth (*quinta parte*) of the produce of the latter.] A country-house or villa in Spain or Portugal.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxxix, Passed several quintas or country houses. 1811 WELLINGTON *Let. to Hill* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VIII. 167 My head quarters are in a quinta near Portalegre. 1893 T. B. FOREMAN *Trip to Spain* 27 We pass some charming quintas, surrounded by gardens ablaze with flowers.

Quintagenaˑrian, erron. f. QUINQUAGENARIAN.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sport & Adv. Scot.* ix. (1855) 88 A literary quintagenarian at your elbow.

Quintain¹ (kwiˑntēn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 5–6 **quyn-,** 6 **quintayne,** 6–7 **-aine,** 6– **quintain**; 5 **qwaintan,** 7 **quintan(e, whinta(i)ne**; 7 **quinten.** *β.* 5 **quyntyne,** 6 **-ine,** 6–8 **quintine,** 7, 9 **-in.** *γ.* 7 **quintel**(l, **-al, -il.** [a. OF. *quintaine, -tene, -tine*, etc. (see Godef.) = Prov., It. *quintana*, med.L. *quintana, -tena*; usually regarded as identical with L. *quintāna* the market and business-place of a camp (f. *quintus* fifth, sc. maniple), on the supposition that military exercises may have been practised there.] A stout post or plank, or some object mounted on such a support, set up as a mark to be tilted at with lances or poles, or thrown at with darts, as an exercise of skill for horsemen or footmen; also, the exercise or sport of tilting, etc. at such a mark.

The actual form of the quintain, and the object of the sport, varied considerably. In some cases the post or block had to be struck so as to break the lance; in others the quintain consisted of a revolving figure, or a bar weighted with a sand-bag, which swung round and struck the unskilful tilter. In the middle ages tilting at the quintain was a common knightly exercise; in the 17–18th c. it is mentioned as a favourite country sport at weddings.

[*a* 1259 MATTH. PARIS *Cron. Maj.* (Rolls) V. 367 Eodem tempore (an. 1253) juvenes Londinenses, statuto pavone pro bravio, ad stadium quod quintena vulgariter dicitur, vires proprias et equorum cursus sunt experti.]

α. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1627 Somur qwenes and qwaintans, & oþer qwaint gamnes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 133 After mete was the quyntayne reysed. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Brytt.* (1814) 530 Than Hector caused a faire quintayne to be pyght vp in the myddes of the cyte: and therat ran these yonge knyghtes, brekynge and sheueringe of theyr speres. 1611 COTGR., *Quintaine*, a Quintane (or Whintane) for countrey youthes to runne at. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV, Keelpins,..quintans,..which are the common recreations of country folkes. 1693 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2845/2 This day there is to be a Carousel, *viz.* Running at the Quintain and the Ring. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The custom is still retained in Shropshire, and some other counties, among the nuptial solemnities.—He that breaks most poles against the quintain, has the prize. 1824 SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 26 Making him ride a career against a wooden figure holding a buckler called a quintaine. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 July 10/1 This quintain [at Offham, Kent] (said to be the only surviving specimen in England).

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/1 Quyntyne, *quirinarium.* 1530 PALSGR. 178 *Bersault*, a quyntine. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 21 Before the Castl..whear az waz pight a cumly quintine for featz at armz. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., A Quintin..is set fast in the ground in the Highway, where the Bride and Bridegroom are to pass. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 334 Sports on the Sabbath amongst which the Quintine. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 137 That ancient game the quintin.

γ. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A Quintaine, or Quintell, a game in request at marriages, when Jac and Tom, Dic, Hob, and Will, striue for the gay garland. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* vi, Harmless sports..And ceremonious Quintils, that belongs To Shepheard's rural mirth. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 200 Running at the Quinten,..or Quintel.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1598 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 32 Paune thou no glous..Nor make thy Quintaine others armed head. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 263 That which here stands vp Is but a quintine, a meere liuelesse blocke. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* I. 20 Imagining himself to bee .. the only quintan those lances addressed themselves against. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* I. 98 [It] was afterwards set up by it self for a Countrey Quintin, to be thrown at by all the Loyal Sparks of the Nation.

c. *attrib.*, as *quintain-knight, -post.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 46 Her quintine knights, & proper bickerings of the Couentree men. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* III. 31 The quintain post stood..before him.

Hence **†Quiˑntaining,** riding at the quintain.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 24 Theez ryderz .. leaft thear quintining, and ran one at anoother.

†Quintain². *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *quint-* fifth, after *quatrain.*] A stanza of five lines; a cinquain.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x[i]. (Arb.) 102 This is in a staffe of .. ten verses: whereas without a band in the middle, it would seeme..two quintaines.

Quintain³: see QUINTIN.

Quintal (kwiˑntăl), **kiˑntal, keˑntle.** Forms: *α.* 6 **quintale,** 6–7 **quintall,** 7 **-tell,** 5– **quintal.** *β.* 5 *pl.* **kyntawes,** 5–6 **kyntal**(l, 6 **-tayl,** 6–7 **kintall,** 6 **kintal**; 6–7 **kentall,** 7 **-tal,** 9 **kentle.** [a. OF. *quintal* (13th c.), pl. *quintaus*, Sp. and Pg. *quintal*, It. *quintale*, med.L. *quintale* (*-allus*), *quintile*, ad. Arab. *qinṭār*: see KANTAR.]

a. A weight of one hundred pounds; a hundredweight (112 lbs.). **b.** In the metric system: A weight of 100 kilograms.

α. *c* 1470 in *Bl. Bk. Excheq.* (Rolls) II. 193 Of eche quintal of balayn, iiij *d.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 213 Two or more quintales of powder. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, Betweene the quintall .. of Englande to that of Fraunce, there is foure poundes lost. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. i. 608 They draw yearely eight thousand quintals of Quick-silver. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 627 Some French privateers have taken 3 or 4 English ships, with 15,000 quintals of fish. 1732 LEDIARD *Selhos* II. VII. 26 Elephants teeth so large that those of one elephant weigh two quintals. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 761 A quintal of the ore is put into a retort. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XXX. (1896) II. 135 The Easter ox..weighed well its twenty-five quintals.

β. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 16 b, He wolde yeue him C Kyntawes of golde. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 190, xv. kyntayls yron of the weyght of Este Spayne. 1539 T. PERY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 140 He sawe a brassyne bell, whiche bell myght waye ij kyntalles. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 39 b, Nothing he talks on but Kentalls of Pearle. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 79 It will then make at Marseiles aboue two and twenty hundred Kentalls of that waight. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* I. xxiv. § 16. 38/2 An Ass with his load which commonly weighed three Kintals. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 17 Wool [from Smyrna]..2,000 Kintals. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 282 Kentles of white-fleshed cod.

Quintal, obs. variant of QUINTAIN¹.

Quintan (kwiˑntăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *quintāna* (sc. *febris*), fem. of *quintānus* f. *quintus* fifth: cf. F. *quintane*, †*quintaine* (Paré, 16th c.). See QUARTAN.] **a.** *adj.* Of a fever or ague: Having a paroxysm every fifth (= fourth) day. **b.** *sb.* A fever or ague of this kind.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 63 What is called a quintan, is in fact a tertian, whose third accession is either suppressed or imperceptible. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 216 A type more resembling a quartan and quintan than any other. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 317 Further modifications have been recognized by nosologists as quintan, sextan, octan.

Quintan(e, -ayne, obs. forms of QUINTAIN¹.

†**Quintant.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quint-us* fifth, after QUADRANT *sb.*¹] The fifth part of a circle.

1684 J. WALLIS *Angular Sections* iv. 31 The same Chord subtends on the one side to one Quintant, and on the other side to four such.

†**Quintary.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quint-us* fifth: cf. QUINARY.] A multiple of five.

1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* iv. 230 Every Number between the Quintaries of this table.

‖ **Quinte** (kănt). [F.: see QUINT *sb.*¹ and *sb.*²]

1. The fifth thrust or parry of the eight taught in fencing-schools. Also *attrib.*

1707 Sir W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 58 There is also a Quinte, or fifth Position, as they pretend, of the Sword-Hand. 1765 ANGELO *School Fencing* 20 The thrust in quinte is made by making a feint on the half-circle parade, having your wrist in carte. *Ibid.*, The outside Thrust under the wrist, called Quinte Thrust. *Ibid.* 21 With the quinte parade, you parry seconde and flanconade. 1889 POLLOCK *Fencing* 44 *Quinte.*—The hand to the left in pronation, at the height of the belt; the point well beyond the inside line.

†**2.** = QUINT *sb.*² 1. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1720 A. SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* 1. 94 Cards .. which are Sequents .. are called, either Tierces, Quartes, Quintes .. according to their Number and Value.

Quintol(l, -en, obs. forms of QUINTAIN¹.

Quintonnial: see QUINT-.

Quinternion (kwintə·ɹniən). [f. L. *quinque* five, or *quintus* fifth, after *quaternion.*] A set or 'gathering' of five sheets of paper.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 180 The quinternion consisting of five sheets, and the quire of five and twenty. 1883 AXON *Introd. Caxton's Chesse* p. xi, The book..consists of eight quaternions..and one quinternion or section of five sheets folded together.

Quintoron, -oon, variants of QUINTROON.

Quintessence (kwintesĕns), *sb.* Also 5 **-essoncie, quyntonoense,** 6 **quintaossence**; *Sc.* **quintessance, -isconce, quontassons,** 7 **-osconse.** [a. F. *quintessence*, † *quinte essence* (14th c.), or ad. med.L. *quinta essentia* 'fifth essence'.

Metrical quots. show that during the 16 16th c. the stress was usually on the first and third syllables (hence the abbrev. *quint'essence* in Quarles), but *quinte'ssence* is found as early as 1597; both stressings occur in Milton's *Par. Lost* (III. 716 and VII. 244).]

1. The 'fifth essence' of ancient and mediæval philosophy, supposed to be the substance of which the heavenly bodies were composed, and to be actually latent in all things, the extraction of it by distillation or other methods being one of the great objects of alchemy.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 51 Aurum potabile .. In quyntencence, best restauracioun. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 14 If ȝe putte seedlis or flouris..into oure 5 essencie forsoþe sich 5 essence ȝe schulen haue perfore. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 58 Me thocht sair fassonis he assailȝeit, To mak the quintessance, and failȝeit. 1562 EDEN *Arte Navig.* I. iv, The quint essence or fyfte substaunce, is a body of it selfe. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 256 This cannot bee done without projection of the Elixar or Quintescense vpon mettalls. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. iv. 35 The Quintessence therefore, is a certain matter Corporally extracted out of all things, which Nature hath produced. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 309 That the Soul was of the same Nature with Heaven or of the Quint-Essence which Heaven is made of. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Uriel*, The young deities discussed..Ork, quintessence, and sunbeams. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 330/2 The vivifying quintessence of the elements of Raymond Lully.

2. The most essential part of any substance, extracted by natural or artificial processes; a highly refined essence or extract; *spec.* in older chemistry, an alcoholic tincture obtained by digestion at a gentle heat.

1576 BAKER (*title*) tr. Gesner's New Jewell of Health, .. treating very amplye of all Dystillations of Waters, of Oyles, Balmes, Quintessences, etc. 1582 HESLER *Secr. Phisonom.* I. xvii. 18 Then vse our Quintaessence of Wine. 1691 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxv. 671 Quintessence of Vipers..is of wonderful virtue for purifying the blood, &c. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 9, I looked upon that sooty Drug..as the Quintessence of English Bourdeaux. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 3 In the drop of venom ..there is concentrated the quintessence of a poison.

b. The most essential part or feature of some non-material thing; *esp.* the purest or most perfect form or manifestation of some quality.

1570 R. HILDROP *Quintess. Wit* A ij, A naturall quintessence of knowledge. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 29 Certayne artificiall rocks, most curiously contrived by the very quintessence of art. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* vi. 53 Th Law of England, which Lawyers say is the quintessence of reason. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 408 The last period of the governor's message was the very quintessence of invective. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 181 *note*, This passage contains the very quintessence of Pauline theology.

c. The most perfect embodiment of the typical qualities of a certain class of persons, etc.

1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 8 A Quintessence of all the picked youoth. 1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 161 Heere's the very quintessence of Duckes. 1823 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xiv. 176 You have escaped the quintessence of bores. 1845 JAMES *Arrah Neil* II, He was the quintessence of an ordinary-minded man.

Quintessence, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *quintessencier* (1611 in Cotgr.).] *trans.* **a.** To extract the quintessence of. **b.** To take *out of* (something) as a quintessence.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 25, I quint-essence the Poets soule. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 154 It is a kind of Alchimical quintessensing a heauen out of earth. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 170 For quintessencing and alembicking thee, and using thee, as alchymists do gold. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 186 The science of the cook consists..in quintessencing (so to speak) the viands.

Quintessential (kwintèse·nʃăl), *a.* [f. as QUINTESSENCE *sb.* + -IAL: cf. *essential* and F. *quintessenciel* (16th c., Paré).] Of the nature of a quintessence; the purest or most refined of its kind.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Pref. 6 The ætherеal and quintessential physick. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* v. Notes 157 Mere Quintessential Devils, such as consist onely of envy, pride and malice. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 32 The .. Flow'rs .. all strove their quintessential Sweets to drain, Perfuming Earth. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. lxvii, A quintessential laudanum. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. ii. 48 Eldon's quintessential Toryism.

Hence **Quintessentia·lity; Quintesse·ntially.**

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 304 A concentrated quintessentiality of them all. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. xv. 315 Quintessentially German in manner.

Quintesse·ntialize, *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make quintessential; to refine or purify in the highest degree.

1829 *Examiner* 771 Congreve in his discourses has so distilled, re-distilled, and quintessentialized each individual period. 1880 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* XXVII. 766 As he advances in age the poet quintessentializes..his thought.

Hence **Quintesso·ntialized** *ppl. a.*

1847 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Prov.* 7 Such quintessentialised drops of wisdom are surely not ill stored up.

Quintesse·ntiate, *v. rare.* [f. as QUINTESSENCE *sb.* + -ATE: cf. *essentiate.*] = QUINTESSENCE *v.* Hence **Quintesso·ntiated** *ppl. a.*

1606 BRETON *Sidney's Ouania* 3 He kens no Crotchets of contentious breed Nor has that Quintessentiated skill. 1894 *Daily Chron.* 10 Jan. 3 Was there ever a talent so hard to formulate, to quintessentiate, as that of Goethe?

Quintet, quintette (kwinte·t). Also 9 **-tett.** [a. F. *quintette*, ad. It. *quintetto*: see next.]

1. *Mus.* A composition for five voices or instruments. Also *attrib.*

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* II. 67 One of the quartet and quintet gentlemen. 1864 *Home News* 19 Dec. 21/1 The quintette .. which forms the first finale. 1880 *Academy* 13 Nov. 356 Arranged..as a quintet for strings.

2. a. *Mus.* A set of five singers or players. **b.** A set of five persons or things.

1882 *Daily News* 8 June 2/6 The Ascot Derby Stakes, for which a quintette came to the post. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 7 Sept., A remarkable quintet surely, to have lived in the same generation.

3. A cycle for five riders; a quintuplet. (Cf. QUINT 3.) Also *attrib.*

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 7/2 We are threatened with a 'quintet' match, .. but we would rather be spared the sight of two quintets racing neck and neck round a bend! 1898 *Daily News* 30 June 4/5 During a cycle race .. one of the handle bars of a quintette ridden by pacers broke.

‖ **Quintetto** (kwinte·to). *? Obs.* [It., f. *quinto* fifth: cf. *quartetto.*] **1.** = QUINTET 1.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 201 It was the *Impresario in Augusta*, by .. Cimarosa; there is a quintetto in it. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 77 The finest Quintetto of Haydn.

2. = QUINTET 2 b.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, A very orthodox quintetto! 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* vi, This amiable .. quintetto were busily employed in flattering one another.

†**Quintfoil,** obs. variant of QUINFOIL (q.v.).

1595 *Bk. of Armorie* 53 Flower de luce, & Quint foiles.

Quinti-, properly a comb. form of L. *quint-us* fifth, but sometimes incorrectly employed in place of QUINQUE-, as in *quintiliteral, -partition, -ped.* (Cf. QUINT-, and F. *quintiforme, -section.*)

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 33 Quintipartition, or to divide by 5 may likewise be effected thus. 1839 PAULI *Analecta Hebraica* xxviii. 205 The so-called Quadri- and Quintiliterals are compounds. 1889 H. MACCOIT *Mr. Strange's Sealed Packet* v. 50 All the creatures .. were quadrupeds; there were no quintipeds, sexipeds, or anything of that sort.

Quintic (kwi·ntik), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [f. L. *quint-us* fifth + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Of the fifth order or degree.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Philos. Mag.* May, To express the number of distinct Quintic and Sextic invariants. 1876 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1896) X. 11 A general quintic equation is not solvable by radicals.

B. *sb.* A quantic or surface of the fifth degree.

1856 A. CAYLEY *Wks.* (1889) II. 23 In the case of a quantic of the fifth order or quintic. 1884 W. R. W. ROBERTS in *Hermathena* X. 183 Covariants of binary quintics.

Quintil, obs. variant of QUINTAIN¹.

Quintile (kwi·ntil), *a.* and *sb.*¹ *Astrol.* Also 7 **-il(l.** [f. L. *quint-us* fifth + -ILE, after *quartile.*] *Quintile (aspect)*: A planetary aspect, introduced by Kepler, in which the planets are one-fifth of a circle, or 72 degrees, distant from each other.

c 1620 SIR C. HEYDON *Astrol. Disc.* (1650) 95 In these our days our late Artists..have added unto these former Aspects three others, viz. the Quintile (etc.). 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* iii. 72 A Quintil consists of two Signes twelve degrees. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 39 This Notable Effect may be accounted for without these Quintiles.

†**Quintile,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *quintilis*: cf. prec.] July. (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.) Hence †**Quintilian** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1623 COCKERAM, *Quintilian moneth*, the moneth of July.

†**Quintille.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *quintille* ad. Sp. *quintillo* f. *quinto* fifth: cf. QUADRILLE *sb.*¹] A form of ombre, played by five persons.

1734 R. SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 3) i. 46 Quintille, or Ombre by Five, from whence Quadrille has its Original.

Quintillion (kwintɪ·lyən). [f. L. *quint-us* fifth + (*m*)*illion*: see BILLION.] **a.** In Great Britain: The fifth power of a million, expressed by 1 followed by thirty ciphers. **b.** In U.S. (as in France): The cube of a million, or 1 followed by eighteen ciphers.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 14 Others..call..the Thirty first place Quintillion, &c. 1841 TUPPER *Twins* xxii, A thousand men in all earth's huge quintillion. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess., Life & Organization* 66 A quintillion of living beings.

Hence **Quintɪ·llionth** *a.*

a 1845 HOOD *To Hahnemann* v, Would a quintillionth dose of the New Drop Restore him?

†**Quintin.** *Obs. rare.* Also 9 quintain. [a. F. *quintin*, † *quintain*, f. *Quintin*, a town in Brittany. Cf QUENTIN.] A kind of lawn.

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 348, 809 pieces of Quintins at 10*s.* [1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* ii. 15 Beneath this network was gummed a piece of fine cloth, called quintain.]

Quintin, variant of QUINTAIN¹.

Quintine (kwintəin). [f. L. *quint-us* fifth.]

1. *Bot.* Mirbel's name for a supposed fifth integument of an ovule (cf. QUARTINE).

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 159 It is apparently this quintine that Mr. Brown describes, in the ovulum of the Orchis tribe.

2. *Chem.* (See quot.)

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* p. xviii, Triads, Glycerin Series, Quintine or Valerylene C_5H_8.

Quintine, variant of QUINTAIN¹.

Quintis, variant of QUAINTISE.

Quintole (kwi·ntoul). *Mus.* [Obscurely f. It. *quinto* or L. *quint-us* fifth.] A group of five notes to be played in the time of four. (Stainer & Barrett 1876). So **Qui·ntolet.**

1884 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* IV. 173 These groups, which are sometimes called *quintolets, sextolets*, etc..always have their numbers written above them.

Quint-pertite: see QUINTI-.

Quintroon (kwintrūn). *rare.* Also **quintoron, -oon.** [ad. Sp. *quinteron*, f. *quinto* fifth.] One who is fifth in descent from a negro (cf. QUADROON 1 b), and has one-sixteenth of negro blood.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 796 *note*, The children of a white and quinteroon consider themselves as free from all taint of the negro race. 1835 I. BOOTH *Anal. Dict.* 324 'The child of a Quintroon by a white father is free by law.' Such was recently the West-Indian slave-code. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. vii. 374 The first are called mulattoes,..the fourth, quintroons.

†**Quintupla·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. QUINTUPLE *v.* + -ATION.] = QUINTUPLICATION.

1684 J. WALLIS *Angular Sections* iv, Of the Quintuplation and Quinquisection of an Arch or Angle.

Quintuple (kwintiup'l), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *quintuple* (1484), f. L. *quint-us* fifth, after *quadruple.*]

A. *adj.* Fivefold; multiplied by five; consisting of five things or parts.

Quintuple power, proportion, ratio, the ratio of five to one. *Quintuple time* in *Mus.* (see quot. 1806).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XIII. ii. 391 If a right line be in power quintuple to a segment of the same line. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 6 A proportion quintuple at most of the writing infolding to the writing infolded. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* I. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 7 Bring backe His ship and charge, with profits quintuple. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 24 The number and natural force of the Irish [was] quintuple to that of the English. 1711 WYLDE *Eng. Master Defence* 26 A Falsify is made single,..quadruple, quintuple, or as oft as your Fancy directs. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* iii. 40 A species of Time called Quintuple, which contains five Crotchets in a Bar. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 335 In the Sea-urchins..the body has a quintuple arrangement.

b. *Comb.*, as *quintuple-nerved, -ribbed.*

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 129 A leaf..is called triple, quintuple, &c. nerved, if the nerves all proceed from the midrib towards the margin. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 153 If two such ribs arise on each side of the midrib, it is termed quintuple-ribbed or quintuplinervate.

B. *sb.* A fivefold amount; a group of five. *rare.*

1684 J. WALLIS *Angular Sections* iv. 27 The Quintuple of the Subtense of an Arch. *Ibid.* The Quintuple of the Cube of the same Subtense. 1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 91 Five more [stars] in view, differently dispersed about the quintuple.

Quintuple (kwintiup'l), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *quintupler.*]

1. *trans.* To multiply by five; to make five times as much or as great.

1639 SHIRLEY *Ball* II. i, In three months your estate Will be five times as much, or quintupled. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 200 Quintuple it, and the Product shall be the Divisor. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* III. 101, I beg of you to quintuple, .. the embraces, which I consign to you for her use. *a* 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 21 Who has by his various improvements quintupled his rental. 1889 *Spectator* 13 Apr., The endless difficulty of communication..quintuples all other difficulties.

b. To produce five times as much as.

1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Pallavinchi & Landor* Wks. 1853 I. 42/2 This, and the celebrated vine at Hampton Court..have quintupled the most prolific.

2. *intr.* To increase fivefold; to become five times as many or as great.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 538 The population of London must at least have quintupled since that time. 1872 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* I. 468 It is stated that within sixty years rents had quintupled.

Quintuplet (kwi·ntiuplet). [f. QUINTUPLE *a.*]

1. A set of five things; in *Mus.* = QUINTOLE.

1873 H. C. BANISTER *Music* 13 Other irregularities..such as four notes for three, termed a Quadruplet; five for four, a Quintuplet. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 733/2 *Quintuplet*, said of springs when five of similar type are associated in a group. 1885 *Archæologia* L. 77 These rays are arranged in quintuplets.

2. *pl.* Five children born at a birth.

1889 *Lancet* No. 3417. 392/1 Five years subsequently she gave birth to quintuplets. 1895 *Aberdeen Free Pr'ess* 25 Oct. 4 This is the first case of quintuplets in England.

3. A cycle for five riders; a quintet.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 7/2 The latest cycling machine is a quintuplet. 1896 *Daily News* 17 July 7/1 Five spun along at a terrific pace on a quintuplet.

Quintupli-, comb. form of QUINTUPLE *a.*, employed in a few terms of *Bot.*, as **quintuplico-state, -nerved, -ribbed, -veined.**

1861 [see QUINTUPLE 1 b]. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 93 The appearance of a second pair of such strengthened veins makes the venation quintupli-ribbed or quintupli-nerved.

Quintuplicate (kwintiū·plikĕt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. QUINTUPLE, after *duplicate, quadruplicate.*]

A. *adj.* Five times repeated; consisting of five things, similar parts, etc. *Quintuplicate proportion*: cf. QUADRUPLICATE *a.* 1.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 240 The lengths transmitted shall be to the times in which they are transmitted, in proportion quadruplicate, quintuplicate [etc.].

B. *sb.* **a.** A set of five. **b.** One of a set of five similar things.

1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* vi. (1869) 229 We possess in English a great many duplicates, not to speak of triplicates or of such a quintuplicate as that which I adduced just now.

Quintuplica·tion. *rare.* [noun of action to **quintuplicate* vb.: cf. prec.]

1. The action of multiplying by five.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 24 To multiply by 5, called Quintuplication, adjoyn a Cypher .. and take the half thereof. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 119 The perceptible are evolved out of the imperceptible elements by the process of quintuplication.

2. *Civil* and *Canon Law.* A reply on behalf of the pursuer to the defendant's quadruplication.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* xviii. II. (1869) 376 Lord Henry's harmless thunder was answered..by a 'Quintuplication'.

† **Quintuply,** *sb. Sc. Law. Obs.* [f. QUINTUPLE, after *duply, quadruply.*] = QUINTUPLICATION 2.

1663 *Proc. Justiciary Court* (MS.) 85 Quintuplyes. Maxwell for the Pursuer. The Testificate forsaid proceeds [etc.]. 1674 *Ibid.* 654 Quintuplys. Sir Andrew Birnie. That the Defender Robert Steuart cannot pretend ignorance [etc.].

Qui·ntuply, *adv. rare.* [f. QUINTUPLE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a fivefold manner.

1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. v. § 239. 548 We may say that they [sensations] are thus characterized by being quintuply-clustered.

Quinua, variant of QUINOA.

† **Qui·nyie.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **quinze, -zie,** 7 **-ze, 8 quine, qunie.** [var. CUNYE, Sc. f. COIN *sb.*]

1. A coin. *Quinyie-house*, the mint. *rare.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 97 To lat stryk a brassin quinzie. *Ibid.* x. 350 Onything that in his tyme he had spendet in the Quinzehous.

2. A corner. *Quinyie-stane*, corner-stone.

1588 in M'Crie *Life A. Melville* I. 440 That the bell and clock be transported to the high steeple, and that the kirk have a quinzee left at the steeple foresaid for the relief thereof. 1734 *Jrnl. fr. London to Scarborough* 1–2 A whittle that lies i' the quinyie o' the maun [=basket]. *a* 1800 in Child *Ballads* V. 248 Ye [have] tane out the quinë-stane. *Ibid.* 11 The qunie-stane.

Quinzaine (kwi·nzē·n, *F.* kæñzɛn). *rare.* [a. F. *quinzaine*, a set of fifteen things, a period of fifteen days, f. *quinze*: see next.

Blount *Glossogr.* (1656) has '*Quinzain* (Fr.) a term or delay of fifteen days; also a staff of fifteen verses'. Through Phillips, Bailey, &c., the latter sense has passed into mod. Dicts., but there is no evidence that it has ever been in actual Eng. use. In sense 2 *quinzaine* represents AF. *quinzein*, for *quinzime* QUINZIÈME.]

1. A fortnightly event, meeting, etc. *rare* —1.

1856 MRS. HAWTHORNE in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) II. 85 Aunt Sue intended to have Quinzaines (fortnightly soirées) this winter.

2. *Hist.* = QUINDENE, QUINZIÈME 2.

1863 J. R. WALBRAN *Mem. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees Soc.) 143 The military levies granted in the Parliament at Lincoln in the Quinzaine of St. Hilliary 9 Edw. II. 1899 R. SHARPE *Cal. Let. Bk.* A. 16, £12 10*s.* for wine, to be paid in the quinzaine of St. Michael [1277]. *Ibid.* 17, £9 for leather;.. to be paid in the quinzaine of Easter.

Quinze (kwinz, *F.* kɛ̃ñz). [a. F. *quinze* :—L. *quindecim* fifteen.] A card-game depending on chance, in which the winner is that player who obtains fifteen points, or comes nearest to that number without exceeding it.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., When the ladies were come in, she sat down to quinze. 1778 SHERIDAN *Camp* II. iii, I daresay you would have thought of proper marquees for hazard and quinze. 1811 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 22 They play at quinze half the night.

Comb. 1762 in Cunningham *Handbk. London* (1850) 546/2 The Quinze players shall pay for their own cards.

Quinzell, variant of QUINSELL.

Quinzième (*F.* kæñzyɛm). Forms: 5 **quynz(i)eme, -zyeme, -sym(e, quinzeme, -zi(s)me, -zyme,** 5–6 **quinsime,** 6 **-siem, -ziesme,** 7 **-siesme,** 8 **-zieme,** 9 **-zième.** [a. AF. *quinzisme, -zime, -zieme* (mod.F. *quinzième*), ordinal f. *quinze* fifteen: cf. QUINDECIM. In sense 3 substituted for *quinseine* QUINZAINE.]

1. A tax or duty of a fifteenth. Now only *Hist.*

1429 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 336/2 Graunt to you our .. Lord the Kyng .. an hole Quinszisme, and an hole Disme. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 140 When the reaume gaff to thair kyng a quinsime and a desime quinqueniale. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clviii. 140 A quinzeme of goodes were graunted for the newe chartres. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. viii. 427 The clergie chardged with quinsiems and other payements. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 145 Incident acquisitions, bee they rents customes tenths quinziesmes taxes [etc.]. 1777 *Ann. Reg.* II. 41 The clergy had compounded for a tax called the quinzieme or fifteenth penny. 1891 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 111 It paid the highest quinzième of any port except London.

† **2.** The fifteenth (= fourteenth) day after a church festival; = QUINDENE. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 420/2 Bytwix this and the Quinszisme of Seint Michell next. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 374 This was the quynsyme after Pentecoste. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 232 At his parlement holden at Westmynstre the quynzeme of Paske.

† **3.** A period of fifteen days; *spec.* the day of a church festival and the two weeks following. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. x. (1869) 146, I selle it bi dayes and bi wookes, bi vtases and bi quinzimes, bi monethes, and bi yeeres al hol. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxiii. 47 Tho two bretheren of Constance shall come byfore a quynzieme passed.

† **Quinzine.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **quynsine, -syn(n)e,** 6 **-zysne.** [Alteration of prec.]

1. = QUINZIÈME 1.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 179 The quynzysne by your saide commons afore this tyme so often graunted.

2. The fifteenth (= fourteenth) day after a specified day; *spec.* = QUINZIÈME 2.

c 1450 *Merlin* 62 Thus suffred Merlyn to the quynsyne of Pentecoste. *Ibid.* 65 That ye somowne a grete courte .. and that ye make hem all to wite that it shall holde to the quynsine, and that eche come araide to a-bide xv dayes.

Quiok, obs. variant of QUEYOOK, heifer.

Quip (kwip), *sb.* Also 6 **quyppe,** 6–7 **quipp(e.** [var. of QUIPPY (q.v.), perh. associated with words of similar ending (as *clip, nip, snip, whip*) which contain the idea of something sharp or cutting.]

1. A sharp or sarcastic remark directed against a person; a clever gird or hit. In later use also without implication of sharpness: A clever, smart, or witty saying; a verbal conceit. Freq. in phr. *quips and cranks* (after quot. 1632).

In common use down to *c* 1650, after which literary examples are rare till after 1800.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 709/2 With this goodly quyppe agaynste me. 1584 LYLY *Alex. & Camp.* III. ii, What's a quip? *Man.* Wee great girders call it a short saying of a sharpe wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 27 Quips and Cranks, and wanton Wiles. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Lov C. Warres* 351 This by a military jest, and facetious quip, they called the Commonwealth. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 472 Direct me to a quip Or merry turn in all he [Paul] ever wrote. 1843 LEVER *Y. Hinton* xliv, The whole conversation is..a hailstorm of short stories, quips, and retorts. 1855 A. MANNING *O. Chelsea Bun-ho.* xvi. 274 She..gave him back quip for crank.

b. A verbal equivocation; a quibble.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 225 These Schollers know .. How to vse quips and sleights of Sophistrie. 1812 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 95 The practical goodness may be readily overlooked, whilst theological quips and quiddities may be fastened on. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxvii, I will not ..entrap you by quips and special pleading. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 73 Tricks of controversy and quips of law.

2. a. A curious, odd, or fantastic action or feature.

1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atlas* li, Many quips and cranks She played upon the water. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 136 His manner was full of quirks and quips. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* ix. 75 All the quips and turns and oddities of human nature.

b. An odd and whimsical trifle; a knick-knack.

1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Maria Gisborne* 55 Upon the table More knacks and quips there be than I am able To catalogue. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 216 The quips and quiddities of these degenerate days, little bits of riband, and pasteboard, and gilt paper.

Hence **Qui·pful, Qui·ppish, Qui·ppy, Qui·psome** *adjs.*, given to or characterized by quips; so **Qui·psomeness; Qui·pster,** one given to quips.

1859 W. CHADWICK *Life De Foe* vii. 372 As a writer, he was a quippy slack-wire performer. 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* vi. 198 There never was such a jaunty and irrepressible quipster. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 528 His very style is young, and not without a certain quipsomeness. 1884 MISS YONGE in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* I. 462 Is it only that the lad is thy very marrow, quipsome one?

Quip (kwip), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To assail with a quip or quips.

1584 LYLY *Alex. & Camp.* III. ii, Didst thou not finde I did quip thee? 1625 W. B. *True School War* 56 Hee spake these expresse words to some that quipped him for this. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 79 The Heathen quipt them that they had no Images nor Altars. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 286 If any one quipped the profession of another.

2. *intr.* To use a quip or quips; to be wittily sarcastic. Const. *at.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 206 Ye malitious haue more minde to quip, then might to cut. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. ix. (1897) III. 129 Tacitus doth pleasantly quip and jest at the men of war of our ancient Gaules. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* VIII. vi. 796 If you will learne..to deride, quippe, scorne,..you neede not goe to any other schooles.

Hence **Qui·pper,** one who quips.

1589 NASHE *Introd. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Here, peraduenture, some desperate quipper will canuaze my proposed comparison. *a* 1603 in Nichols *Progr.* III. 143 What meane you, a starmonger, the quipper of the firmament. 1611 COTGR., *Lardonneur*, a quipper, girder, flowter.

Quip(pe, obs. forms of WHIP.

Quipping (kwi·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUIP *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 Whisperings open or cloase, quippinge notorious or auricular lybinge. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 233 The nimble saying or wittie quipping of Arcesilaus. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1007 Terambus a Satyrist, did not abstain from quipping of the Muses. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Elizab. Lit.* xii. (1890) 437 In contradistinction to this perpetual quipping.. the general style of Fuller is..rather more modern.

Quipping (kwi·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That quips; of the nature of a quip.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 34/1 In frumping of his adversaries with quipping taunts. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 703 The bishop..after his quipping manner requested [etc.]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 195 His salt and sharpe quipping speeches. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 54 A Conceit no less facetious than quipping.

† **Qui·ppy.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **quipp-, quyppie.** [Of obscure origin; perh. a. L. *quippe* indeed, forsooth (with sarcastic force).] = QUIP *sb.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 62 § 3 To rayle and rage vpon hym in rymes and quyppies. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* Sj, Which quippie in waie of reproche is used against blockheades. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 116 Sometimes they mainetaine talke with fond quippies.

‖ **Quipu** (kī·pu, kwi·pu). Also **quipo, quippu, -o.** [Quichuan *quipu* knot.] A device of the ancient Peruvians and others for recording events, keeping accounts, sending messages, etc., consisting of cords or threads of various colours, knotted in various ways.

1704 tr. *Ovalle's Kingd. Chile* in *Churchill's Voy.* III. 74 They have their quipoes, which is a sort of strings of different bigness in which they make knots of several colours, by which they remember... When they go to confession these quipoes serve them to remember their sins. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VII. 304 The quipos seem to have been a device for rendering calculation more expeditious and accurate. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 88 These quipos or knotted cords are found in Canada, in Mexico, in Peru, in the plains of Guiana, in Central Asia, in China, and in India. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* ii. (1875) 43 Even the Peruvians had no better means of recording events than the Quippu or Quipu.

attrib. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 168 History has been written with quipo-threads, with feather pictures, with wampum-belts. 1845 — *Cromwell* (1871) I. Introd. 4 Monumental stoneheaps and Quipo thrums to keep record by.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1781 *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. II. 64, I believe you would contrive to knot them some quipos of kind remembrance. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* III. iii. 83 Marian Evans, whose first knot in the quipos of her fame was made by this work.

Quir, obs. form of *quire* CHOIR.

† **Quirace,** obs. f. CUIRASS. (Also pl. *quiracies.*)

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. 365 All their bucklers, Morions, and Quiraces Were of no proofe against their peisant maces. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 12 There were not foure hundred of them armed with quiracies.

Quirboil(l)y, obs. form of CUIR-BOUILLI.

Quire (kwəiəɪ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 3 **cwaer, quaer,** 4–5 **quayer,** (5 **-ere, qwayer, quaier**), 4–6 **quayre,** (5 **qwayre, qvayr**), 5–6 **qv-, quare, quair,** 5–7 **quaire,** (6 **qw-**). *β.* 6 **quear(e, quere,** 6–7 **queere,** 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **queer.** *γ.* 6 **quier, quyer,** 5– **quire.** [a. OF. *quaer, quaier* (later *caier*, mod. *cahier* a quire of six sheets, a copy-book, writing-book, etc.) = Prov. *cazern*, It. *quaderno* :—pop. L. **quaternum* (med.L. *quaternus, -um*), f. L. *quaternī* a set of four, f. *quattuor* four: see QUATERNION. The loss of the final *-n* in F. *quaer* for **quaern* is normal; cf. *chair, enfer*, etc. Icel. *kver* a quire, little book, is from F. or Eng.

There are three main forms of the word in Eng., *quair, quear* (*quere*), *quire.* The second of these arises from a narrowing of the vowel after the *k*- sound (cf. *quail* and *queal, quaisy* and *queasy, kay* and *key, kayles* and *keals, kaiser* and *keasar*), and the further change to *quier, quire* is similar to that of *brere, frere* to *briar, friar.*]

1. A set of four sheets of parchment or paper doubled so as to form eight leaves, a common unit in mediæval manuscripts; hence, any collection or gathering of leaves, one within the other, in a manuscript or printed book. Also, twenty-four (formerly sometimes twenty-five) sheets of writing-paper.

a. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1549–50 Of quayers seuen I haue a boke We may ilk a day a quayer loke. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 335, I did write to quairs of papir of witnessis, every quair conteynyng xiiij leves. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* 172 Muche more he wrote, as it seemed, for diuers

quaires lacked in the boke. 1613 *Mem. St. Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) 42 A quaire of paper for the use of the parishe.

β. 1530 PALSGR. 164 *Mayn*, bothe for a hande and for a queare of paper. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 106 If heere I should all skirmishes expresse .. Of paper sure, a quere would not suffice. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. i. 10 Lo what it is that makes white rags so deare, That men must giue a teston for a quene. 1696 in *Pall Mall G.* (1889) 8 Jan. 7/2 A Queer of paper..A Coppy Booke. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Queer*, a quire of paper.

γ. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 128, j reame & vij quires of small paper. 1560 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 96 A quyer of paper.. iiij *d.* 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B, Hee'le spend all he hath in a quire of paper. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 1 How better were it for you to remain (Poore Quires) in ancient raggs. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 120/1 Cassic Quires, are the two outside Quires in a Ream, called also Cording Quires. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 354 He was charged .. for feloniously stealing eleven quires of writing paper. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 26. 20 The cost of paper from one quire to one ream.

b. *In quires*: Unbound, in sheets.

c 1480 *Paston Lett.* III. 301 Item, in quayers, Tully *de Senectute*. *Ibid.*, Item, in qwayers, a Boke *de Sapiencia*. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Grafton) colophon, The Imprinter to sell this Booke in Quieres for two shillynges and sixe pence. 1679 WOOD *Life* 10 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 430, I gave my book..to the Heralds Office in quires. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 144 Your poem sunk, And sent in quires to line a trunk. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 313 *Advt.*, The valuable publication stock, in Cloth and Quires.

fig. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* Ep. Ded., So that a Plant is, as it were, an Animal in Quires.

†2. A small pamphlet or book, consisting of a single quire; a short poem, treatise, etc., which is or might be contained in a quire. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 248 Þeo ancre þet wernde an oðer a cwene worto lenen. *Ibid.* 282 Ȝif þu hauest knif oðer cloð .. scrowe oðer quaer. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xcvii, Go litel quayre, go unto my lyves queene. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 1 Ther was take to me a quayere. Where yn was drawe in to englesshe .. hire martirdom. *c* 1500 *MS. Selden B.* 24 lf. 191 Heirefter followis the quair maid be King James of Scotland the first, callit the kingis quair. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 280 Go litell quayre, namyd the Popagay. *c* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 429 Who so euer ye be, yᵗ shall fortune to rede this queare. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 1393/2 The bishop of Salis. chewe out a quire of the Concordance, and layd it before the bishop of Harford.

3. *Comb.*, as *quire-work*; **quire stock**, books in quires; **quire-wise** *adv.*, on double leaves, which can be formed into quires to be sewed.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 124/1 When quire work is Printed. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. *Advt.*, Bookselling Business for Sale..including..bound and quire Stock.

Quire, *sb.*[2]: see CHOIR.

Quire (kwəi·ə(r), *v.*[1] [f. QUIRE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To arrange in quires. Hence **Quired** *ppl. a.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. P 4 If they be Quir'd Sheets, that is, two, three, or four Sheets Quir'd together. *Ibid.* xxv. P 4 The Backs of the Quired Books. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 124/1 The number of Sheets Quired one in the other. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* 117 *Quired.* Two sheets so imposed as when folded and made up will lie one within the other.

Quire, *v.*[2], to sing: see CHOIR *v.*

Quire, obs. f. QUARRY *sb.*[1], QUEER *a.*[2]; var. QUERE *v.* to inquire.

†**Quirer.** *Obs.* —[1] [f. QUIRE *v.*[2]] A chorister.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VII. 335 Neere to the chamber doore the Quirers thus sing.

Quirester, obs. form of CHORISTER.

Quirie, obs. variant of *querry* EQUERRY, q. v.

†**Qui·rily**, *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. ? Quiveringly.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Some doe slise owt collops on spits yeet quirilye trembling.

Quirister, obs. or arch. form of CHORISTER.

Quiritarian (kwiritê·əriăn), *a. Rom. Law.* [f. as next + -AN.] = QUIRITARY.

1842-3 *W. Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* s.v. *Legatum*, The legatee had the quiritarian..ownership of the legacy. 1861 [see BONITARIAN]. 1871 POSTE *Gaius* III. § 80 Quiritarian ownership is only acquired by usucapion.

Quiritary (kwi·ritări), *a.* [ad. late L. *quirītāri-us*, f. *Quirītēs* Roman citizens.] That is in accordance with Roman civil law; legal, as opposed to equitable (see BONITARIAN). Also of property: Held by legal right or under Roman law.

1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 285 Every citizen ..so far as he was the occupier of Roman or Quiritary soil, ..enjoyed exemption from the tribute or rent-charge due to the state. 1871 POSTE *Gaius* III. 225 A quaestor .. who sold under the spear, the symbol of quiritary dominion. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. 119, I say that this slave is mine in quiritary right.

†**Quirita·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *quirītatio* (Livy), n. of action f. *quirītāre* to cry, lament.] A complaint, lament.

1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. *Crucifixion*, How is it then, with thee, O Saviour, that thou thus astonishest men and Angels with so woful a quiritation. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Quiritian (kwiri·ʃăn). *rare.* [f. L. *Quirīt-ēs* (see QUIRITARY) + -IAN.] A Roman citizen.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 40 A man was either owner according to the law of the Quiritians, or he was not held to be owner at all.

Quirk (kwəːk). Also 6 **quirke, queerk**, 6-7 **quirke**, 6-9 **querk**, 7 **quirck, quer(o)ke, quirt, (qirk).** [Of obscure origin and history; app. native in western dialects.

The original sense was prob. as in 6, whence on the one hand the techn. and dial. uses in 7, in which the 'quirk' is in some material thing, and on the other hand the literary uses in 1–5, referring to mental operations, modes of action, etc. The earliest trace of the word appears in Salesbury's Welsh Dict. (1547), where *Kwyrk-hosan* is given as the W. equivalent of Eng. *clock* (see 7 a); the term is still current in Wales, but its form proves it to be from Eng.]

1. A verbal trick, subtlety, shift or evasion; a quibble, quibbling argument.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 100ᵛ Not vpon quirkes and suttelties in matters indifferent. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. v. C iij b, The quiddityes and queerks of logique darke. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 46 They inuente quirckes and quiddities, shiftes, and put-offes ynough to blinde the eies of the magistrates. 1625 W. PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 190 The shifting quercke of a schoolemans braine. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 131 Not with Syllogisms or Quirks of Wit; but with plain and weighty Reason. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* II. 132 Perverting solid Sense, With artful Querks and Impudence. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 550 His still refuted quirks he still repeats. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 251 A true feeling of religion does not depend on the quirks and quibbles of human reasonings. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* CXXX, In vain the Chevalier beat brain for quirk To help in this conjuncture.

Comb. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 386 The quirk-abjuring ejaculation .. of lord Hale.

b. The employment of quirks; quibbling.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 173 This indeed smells pretty strong of quirk, but relishes as faintly as may be of reason. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* IV. 221 His fears lest chicane and quirk..should deprive Althea..of the two thousand pounds. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* V. (1858) 25 Shiftiness, quirk, attorney-cunning..fancies itself .. to be talent.

2. A clever or witty turn or conceit; a quip.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 245, I may chance haue some odde quirkes and remnants of witte broken on me. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 It is not enough to haue quirks of wit, but soundness of doctrine. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* iii. 145 His Quirks and Witticisms upon Me are all grafted upon his own mistakes. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 28 Your rhymes and your rebusses, your quirks and your conundrums. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxvii, He had a quiz and a quirk for everybody that passed. 1882 L. CAMPBELL *Life Clerk Maxwell* ii. 31 He must..enliven it with some quirk of fancy.

3. *Mus.* A sudden turn; a fantastic phrase. *rare.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 How many notes, how many resles, how many querks. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 143 Light quirks of Music, broken and uneven. 1883 LATHROP *Span. Vistas* 126 The quirks of the melody are not unlike those of very old English ballads.

4. A trick or peculiarity in action or behaviour; †a knack, a fad.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 268, I have heard of some kinde of men that put quarrelles purposely on others, to taste their valour; belike this is a man of that quirke. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 100 He hath besides a pretty quirk .. how to work In iron with much ease. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xli. (1674) 54 Having their heads full of querks and new inventions. 1791 LLANMONT *Poems* 42 He is .. markin' out some dyke, or drainin' Wi' mony a quirk. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 136 His manner was full of quirks. 1868 MISS ALCOTT *Lit. Women* (1869) I. iii. 44 How do you learn all the proper quirks?

†5. A fit, start, sudden stroke. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 51, I haue felt so many quirkes of ioy and greefe.

6. A sudden twist, turn, or curve; *esp.* in drawing or writing: A flourish.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. vii, Some yong Frenchman.. That .. Knew euery quirke within lusts labarinth. 1840 THACKERAY *George Cruikshank* Wks. 1900 XIII. 309 These little dots and specks, and fantastical quirks of the pencil. 1860 BUSHNELL in *Life* xx. (1880) 437 Write a large, full, regular, and free hand. Bring in no quirks and flourishes.

7. *techn.* or *dial.*

a. In a stocking = CLOCK *sb.*[2]

1547 [see etym. note]. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. E iij b, Then haue they nether-stocks to these gay hosen .. with quirks and clocks about the ancles. [1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 260 Hose..with quirks, clocks, open seams.] 1879–In dial. glossaries (Chesh., Shropsh., Som., etc.).

b. A diamond-shaped piece of leather inserted at the junction of the fingers with the palm in some makes of gloves.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 188/1 Of a Glove. the Querks, the little square peeces at the bottom of the Finger. 1881 *Oxfordshire Gloss.* Suppl., *Quirks*, the bits between the fingers of leather gloves, where they open.

c. A piece added to, or taken from, a regular figure, or cut out of a certain surface (see quots.).

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 130 If either a Quirk or any Addition be added to the Building, on any side of your Ground-plot, you must describe it also proportionably. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 120/2 A square being struck into four parts, one of those parts in Carpentry Terms is called a Quirk. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* s.v., The irregular garden beds, cut out of grass lawns, are .. as truly quirks as any other example that can be adduced.

d. An irregular pane of glass (see quots.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 385/2 Querke, is a nook shoten Pane, or any Pane whose sides and top run out of a square form. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Quirk*, .. a pane of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhomb.

e. *Arch.* An acute hollow between the convex part of certain mouldings and the soffit or fillet.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 173 The Grecian mouldings are often..worked with a small return, technically called a quirk. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 379 In Gothic architecture quirks are abundantly used between mouldings. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* V, Along fillet, quirk, arris, and moulding.

8. *Comb.* **quirk-float**, a plasterer's float used for angles; **quirk-moulding**, a moulding with a quirk or sharp return (Crabb, 1823).

1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* § 2242 Floats are of three sorts: the hand float ..; the quirk float, which is used on or in angles; and the Derby.

Quirk (kwəːk), *v.*[1] [f. prec. sb.]

1. a. *trans.* To assail with quirks or quips. b. *intr.* To use quirks or quips. Also with *it.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 41 Not so much to quirke or crosse me thereby, as to blesse himselfe. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1883–4 V. 307 Wee shall haue some sparke of a goose-quill .. quirking and girding. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 673 Merely quirking it upon the strength of a dozen or two hard words.

2. *trans.* To form or furnish with a quirk; to groove. Usually in *pa. pple.*

1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* § 2106 When a bead is stuck so that it does not on the section merely fall in with its square returns, but leaves a space..between the junctions at the sides, it is said to be quirked. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Quirk*,..used by carpenters and stonemasons. To form a narrow groove, usually in a moulding.

3. To move in a sudden and jerky manner. [Perh. an independent formation.]

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 33 We saw many a mouse Quirking round for the kernels. [See also QUIRKING *ppl. a.*] 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xiv, That is the thing to set an audience bounding and quirking.

Quirk (kwəːk), *v.*[2] *dial.* Also **querk.** [Imitative.] To grunt, groan, croak, etc.; to grumble.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 43 Thee art a crewnting, querking,..chockling Baggage. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Quirking*, Complaining. Wilts. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 195 The poor little lass..sighed, and quirked, and fidgeted, and seemed ready to cry. 1886– In dial. glossaries (Surrey, Berks., Wilts, Som., etc.). 1894 E. H. BARKER *Two Summers in Guyenne* 289 Green frogs .. quirked defiance from the banks.

Quirked (kwəːkt), *ppl. a.* [f. QUIRK *v.*[1] or *sb.* + -ED.] *Arch.* Furnished with a quirk.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 162 A moulding denominated a Quirked Ovolo. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 379 The quirked ogee from the arch of Constantine. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* § 2126 The cylindrical part is called a bead, and the sinking a quirk; the whole combination being called a quirked bead.

Quirken, variant of QUERKEN, to choke.

Qui·rkiness. [f. QUIRKY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being quirky.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 355 All the .. pieces of quirkiness which one sees, are things which I have rarely if ever found in old work.

Quirking (kwəːkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUIRK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. in its various senses, or the result of this.

a 1688 BUNYAN *Mr. Badman* (1767) I. 735 Forbear quirking and mocking. 1820 SHELLEY *Hist. Tyr.* I. 254 If you had hung her With canting and quirking. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 411/1 *Ed.* In all uncomely? *Ath.* Ay, to the very quirking of her eyebrows.

Quirking (kwəːkiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That quirks.

1605 F. MASON *Serm.* (1607) 25 Surely .. quirking braines may haue their conceits. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 65 This quirking fryar. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 23 The quirking rabbit scarcely leaves her hole.

Quirking, *ppl. a.*[2]: see QUIRK *v.*[2] (quot. 1746).

Quirkish (kwəːkiʃ), *a.* [f. QUIRK *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of a quirk.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xiv. 195 A smart answer,.. a quirkish reason. 1882 E. P. HOOD in *Leisure Hour* Apr. 227 He sets forth a number of quirkish reasons.

Qui·rksome, *a. rare.* [+ -SOME.] Quirky.

1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xlvi. 310 For all his quirksome guile, he had gotten on the wrong side.

Quirky (kwəːki), *a.* [1. as prec. + -Y[1].]

1. Full of quirks or shifts; tricky.

1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 297 Tam Tod was an old-farran birkie, .. Slee, snackie, and willie, and quirkie. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. xviii. 164 A quirkie bodie, capable o' making law no law at a'. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To. Arms* xiv. 153 Out upon you for a quack – a quirky quibbling quack, Sir.

2. Full of twists, turns, or flourishes.

1885 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 60 [The] quirky lanes and closes were as black as the pit.

Quirl, variant of QUERL.

Quirlewind, obs. form of WHIRLWIND.

Quirlicue, variant of CURLICUE.

1885 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Apr. 459 The Rocky Mountains,..like little feather quirlicues on a map.

Quirn, dial. variant of QUERN.

Quirpo, variant of CUERPO *Obs.*

†**Quirré.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 quyrre. [a. OF. *quiree, quirie*, var. *cuirie*: see CUIRASS.] A leathern habergeon or cuirass.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Govt. Londsh.* 110 Wende noght in hest with oute haberion or quyrre.

Quirrester, -ister, obs. forms of CHORISTER.

Quirry, obs. variant of *querry* EQUERRY.

Quirt (kwəːt), *sb. U.S.* [? ad. Sp. *corto* short, CURT, or *cuerda* CORD.] A kind of riding-whip used in the western United States and Spanish America, having a short handle and a braided leather lash about two feet long.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxi. 240 The young hunter

laid his quirt to the flanks of the mustang. 1888 [see QUIRT *v.*2]. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 215/2 The spectators even went so far as to strike the bare backs of their favorites with quirts, or whips, to urge them on.

†Quirt, *v.*1 *Obs. rare.* Also 7 quurt. [Of obscure origin.]

1. *trans.* To block, fill, or stop up (an opening).

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1009/1 The said earle ..did leuie and build a new weere in the said aperture .. stopping, filling, and quilting the same, with great trees, timber, and stones. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 105 b, To let..three or foure shouels full of earth fall softly downe by the inner side of the floodgate, which will quurt vp his chinkes.

2. *intr.* Of a river: To be dammed *back.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 152 Under it runneth the river Lo, ..thwarted by a sandy banke, which forceth the same to quurt back a great way.

Quirt (kwɔ̄ɪt), *v.*2 *U.S.* [f. QUIRT *sb.*] *trans.* To strike with a quirt.

1888 TH. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Apr. 854 A first-class rider will sit throughout it all .. quirting his horse all the time. .. Quirt is the name of the short flexible riding-whip used throughout cowboy land. The term is a Spanish one. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 2/1 One [horse] .. was 'quirted', 'raked', and nearly killed.

Quirtayn, obs. f. CURTAIN. **Quiry,** var. *querry,* EQUERRY. **Quis,** obs. f. QUIZ.

Quisby (kwi·zbi), *sb. slang.* [Of obscure formation.] An idler. *Doing quisby,* not working.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 155 He eyes the twaddler who'd enjoin a halt, .. Hating .. a stop by such a quisby. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 219 One morning, when we had been doing 'quisby', that is, stopping idle.

Quisby (kwi·zbi), *a. slang.* [cf. prec.] Queer, not quite right; bankrupt.

1853 *Household Wds.* VIII. 75/2 To say that a man is without money, or in poverty, some persons remark that he is..quisby, done up. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 532 Larson is not so well as he should be—rather quisby about the throat. 1892 *Punch* 12 Mar. 123/1 He's a-looking queer and quisby.

Quischen, -on, etc., obs. forms of CUSHION.

Quiscos(kos) : see QUISQUOSE.

†Quish, obs. form of CUISSE.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* an. 1 (R.) One sort had the quishes, the greues, the surlettes, yᵉ sockettes on the ryght side and on the left side sylver. 1557 GRIMALD *Death Zoroas* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 122 Aboue the greaue, At th' opening of his quishes.

Quishan, -en, etc., obs. forms of CUSHION.

Quisle, obs. form of WHISTLE *v.*

†Quisqui·lian, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as next + -AN.] Quisquilious. So **Quisqui·liary** *a.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 394 Miscreant quisquilian Scraps and Fragments. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 Those shallow and fidimplicitary coxcombs, who fill our too credulous ears with their quisquiliary deblaterations.

Quisquilious (kwiskwi·liəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *quisquiliæ* f. pl., waste matter, refuse, rubbish, etc.] Of the nature of rubbish or refuse.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 412 The science is overloaded by the quisquilious matter they rake together. *a* 1832 — *Deontol.* (1834) I. 295 Dr. Priestley .. expunged what, in the quaint phrascology once in vogue, was called the 'quisquilious matter'. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 460 Besides garden fruit insects and worms, the Jay's diet is sufficiently quisquilious.

Quisquose, -quous, *a. Sc.* Also 9 quiscos(kos). [Of obscure origin.] Difficult to deal with or settle, ticklish, 'kittle'.

1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 485 Being biassed with his opinion in quisquose and difficult matters. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. II. xiii. 499 The truths delivered by ministers..on quisquous subjects. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. ix. (1849) 175 Your conduct this day has been very quiscos. 1836 — in *Tait's Mag.* III. 33 The ladies maybe a wee quiscoskos in character.

†Quissers. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *cuissere, -iere,* f. *cuisse* thigh.] = CUISSE.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2976 (Kölbing) Helme & brini & hauberioun, Saumbers, quissers & aketoun.

Quisshen, -in(g, quissin(g, -ion, -yn, obs. ff. CUSHION. **Quissonday,** obs. f. WHITSUNDAY.

†Quist, obs. variant of WHIST, silent.

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* 289 Quist, quist, what man art thou well in thy witts? *Ibid.* 310 He is quist.

Quister, variant of WHITESTER *Obs.*

Quisteroun, obs. form of CUSTRON.

† Quistounes, -sumnes. [Form and meaning uncertain; the ref. is to the wheel of Fortune.]

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3303 Lo! so þe quele of qwistsumnes my qualite has changid. *Ibid.* 4660 For so þe quele of qwistounes ȝoure qualite encreses.

Quistrel, variant of COISTREL or CUSTREL.

Quistron, variant of CUSTRON.

Quit (kwit), *sb.*1 [Perh. imitative; but Gosse suggests that it may be African.] The popular name of many small Jamaican birds.

1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 254 The name of *Quit* is applied without much discrimination by the negroes of Jamaica, to several small birds, such as the Banana Quit, which is a Creeper, and the Blue Quit, and Grass Quits which are finches. 1882– in OGILVIE and later Dicts. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 761.

Quit (kwit), *sb.*2 *rare.* [f. QUIT *v.*] A point of departure.

1892 H. A. NEWTON in *Astronomy & Astrophysics* Jan. 15 Of the 839 comets..267..will have quits less than 45° from Jupiter's quit, while 38 of them will have quits less than 45° from Jupiter's goal.

Quit (kwit), **†quite,** *a.* Forms: *α.* 3 cwite, 3–6 quyt, (4 qw-), 4–6 quyte, (4–5 qw-), 6 quight, 3–7 quite. *β.* 4 kuytte, 5 quytt(e, qwytt, qw(h)itte, 6 quitt, 6–7 quitte, 3– quit. [(1) In the *α*-forms (ME. types *quite, quit*), a. OF. *quite* = Pr. *quiti,* Sp. *quito,* med.L. *quitus,* unmolested, free, clear, etc., ad. L. *quiētus* QUIET. Hence also OFris. *quyt, qwyt* (mod. *quijt*), MDu. *quite, quijt* (Du. *kwijt*), MLG. and MHG. *quit* (obs. G. *queit*). (2) In the *β*-forms (ME. types *quitte, quit*), orig. a. OF. *quitte,* later form of *quite*: cf. med.L. *quittus,* MHG. *quit* (G. *quitt*), ON. *kvittr* (Sw. *qvitt,* Da. *kvit*). The pa. pple. of QUITE *v.* may also have contributed to the use of *quit.*

Although there appears to be sufficient evidence for the existence in ME. of forms with a short vowel, clear instances are somewhat rare, as the spelling is often ambiguous or misleading, and the rimes usually show *quite, quīt.* The exact range of *quit* is therefore uncertain until the 16th c., when its gradual supersession of *quite* is prob. connected with the similar change in the verb.]

I. In predicative use.

1. Free, clear. (†Occas. *quite and clear, quite and free.*) *To be quit for,* to get off with, suffer nothing more than.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Sum..mei ful wel beo cwite & paie god mid lesse. *c* 1275 *Pass. Lord* 310 in *O. E. Misc.* 46 Ye nelleþ ..lete me gon quite. *Ibid.* 370 Hit is eur kustume to habbe quyt enne. *c* 1290 *Beket* 812 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 129 Þo was þis guode Man quit I-nov. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1224 Þys were our most profit, Wiþ loue & leue he queþe vs quyt. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 685 Bot so he wend have passed quite. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV. vi, Yf thow be ouercome thou shalt not be quyte for losyng of ony of thy membrys. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 72 The great fishe are taken..Where as the small escape quite and free. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 77 What faultes great men alwayes committe Are pardoned still, and goeth quitte. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 22 Gif the persewer compeirs nocht..the defender sall passe quite. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 476, I..must submiss endure Check or reproof, and glad to scape so quit. 1768 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 72 We .. are quit for the fright except the damage abovementioned. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 761 The judgment shall be against him only..and the other shall go quit. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, Harry Esmond was quit for a fall on the grass. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. v. 124 When the book was restored the borrower [was] declared quit.

b. Free, clear, rid *of* (a thing or person). †Also with omission of prep. (quot. 1630).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 Ase quite ase ȝe beoð of swuch. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6287 Godd..had mad þam quite Of al þair soru and al þair site. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Of these zennes ne byeþ [they] naȝt kuytte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 136 Haffand rycht gret delyte Of þare synnis to be quyte. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1511 Who is qwitte of one temptacionne happily. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xxiv, Now my moder is quyte of the. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 141 Throuch desyre .. to be quyte of the glore of a king. *c* 1630 MILTON *On Time* 20 Then all this Earthy grosnes quit,..we shall for ever sit [etc.]. 1741 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. 208 Aukwardnesses, which many people contract .. and cannot get quit of them. 1840 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 108 To me .. it would be a great release to be quit of the trouble and expense. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* v. 91 In order that the sea may get quit of its heat.

c. Const. *from.* Now *rare.*

1472 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 140 Fro feculent feces when hyt ys quytt. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXIX. i, Quitt and cleere from doing wrong. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* viii, Nought from the Romane Empire might be quight. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. 209 Nor shall we ever be quit from the crime of slaying the Witnesses. 1845 *Economy* 154 It is the doctor's duty to see you quit from all this.

†d. *To make quit (of),* to do away with, dispose of; to make a clearance. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 504 The formast sone hym selff sesyt in hand, Maid quyt off hym. 15.. *Droichis Part of Play* 108 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 318 Thair is nocht thair bot tak and slae, Cut throppillis and mak quyte.

†2. Destitute, deprived *of* (*from*). *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 399/242 Of ore leoue sones quite we beoth, alas! *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 319 Me and many mo, fro our wages ȝede quite. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* vii. 124 Now haue þai made þi biging bare, Of all þi catell ertou quite. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 35 Of þi blis y were ful qwytt If y hadde aftir þat y haue do. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 911 It wald mak vs quyte Of Christis Euangell, our delyte. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 232 Ethelfred is maid quyt of ane eye.

†3. = QUITS 2. *Double or quit* : see DOUBLE *adv.* 4. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* X. 268, I have yelde you agen that ye had gyven me; we be now quyte. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 92 If once I finde thee ranging, Hortensio will be quit with thee by changing. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. v. 89 To be full quit of those my Banishers Stand I before thee heere. 1687 PRIOR *Epigr.*, *'To John I ow'd'*, Sure John and I are more than quit. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 21 But we are now quit; and your generosity is equal to mine.

†b. *To cry quit* (*with* one), *cry one quit* (cf. QUITTANCE 4). *Obs.*

1626–7 in *Cri. & Times Chas. I*, I. 205 If it would please God .. to prosper what we undertake, we might, ere long, cry them quit. 1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* I. 5 If we would cry quit with the *Remonstrant* .. wee could tell him a Tale.

II. Attributive.

†4. Clean, complete. *Obs. rare.*

1583 BABINGTON *Commaudm.* viii. (1637) 73 To..the quite marring of all her musicke. 1604 RUDD in *Consid. Peace & Goodw. Prot.* 7 If .. there cannot be obtained a quite removall of the Premises. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 487 [This will] make a quit riddance of all their hurts.

Quit (kwit), **†quite,** *v.* Forms: *α. Infin.* 3–5 quiten, quyten, (5 -yn), 4 quyty, 4–7 quyte, quite, 5 qwite, qwyt(e, qw-, queyt, 5–6 quyt; 5 qu-, qwyght, 6 quight; also *north.* 5 whyte, 6 -tte, 5, 7–9 white, 9 wheyte. *Pa. t.* 4–5 quitte, quyt, 4–6 quit(t, quytte, 5 qwit, 5–6 quyte; 5–6 quyted, 6 quited, quighted. *Pa. pple.* 4–5 iquytt, i-, yquyt(te, yquit; 4 quite, 4–5 quitte, 4–6 quit, quyt, 5 qwit(t(e, *Sc.* quet, 5–6 quyte, qwytt, 6 quitt, *Sc.* quyite; 4 i-quited, 5–7 quited, 6 quyted. *β.* 4, 7 quitte, 5 quytte, 6 quitt, 4– quit. *γ.* See QUAT *v.*2 [(1) In *α*-forms (ME. type *quiten*), a. OF. *quiter* = Sp, Pg. *quitar,* It. *quitare,* med.L. *quitare,* ad. med.L. *quiētāre* to make quiet, put in quiet, set free, absolve, etc., f. *quiētus* QUIET (cf. QUIT *a.*). (2) In *β*-forms (ME. type *quitten*), a. later OF. *quitter* (cf. ON. *kvitta,* Sw. *qvitta,* Da. *kvitte*). The origin of this F. form is obscure; it apparently became common in the 14th c., but med.L. *quittare* is found in documents of the 13th (Du Cange).

The exact range of ME. *quitte(n* is difficult to determine (cf. QUIT *a.*); the usual form was undoubtedly *quite(n.* The pa. t. and pa. pple. of this were usually *quitte, quit* (less commonly *quited*), and this fact may have assisted in the general substitution of *quit* for *quite* which began in the latter part of the 16th c., and was practically complete by 1650. During the first half of the 17th c. the pa. t. and pple. vary between *quit* and *quitted,* the former being freq. employed even by writers who use *quit* in the inf. and pres.; in later use *quitted* is the standard form, *quit* being now dial. and U.S. colloquial.]

I. †1. *trans.* To set free, release, deliver, redeem (usually a person; also *absol.*). Const. *from, out of,* and occas. with *out* adv. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6680 Dei þai sal wit-vten lite, Wit-vten raunscun for to quitte. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9582 Quyte þe weyl oute of borghegang. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 177 (205) Allas! they quitte him out to rathe. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1352 Crist borne to qwite man out of infernale disese. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 143 b/2 But for al that was not he quyte fro the pryson of helle. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* xi. (1580) 74 They counselled the people to quite Barabbas. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 213 For nought mought they quitten him from decay. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* vi. 2537 A litle mony from the law will quite thee. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 557 Arise therefore, quite thy cause, deliver thy people. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 4 My intent..was..to qit one passage of Scripture from their abuse thereof.

†b. To free, clear, rid *of. Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 317 He delyvered and quitte alle þe cherches..of alle manere kynges tribute. 1530 PALSGR. 677/1, I wyll quyte hym for a grote of all the dettes he oweth. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 218, I should rob the Deaths-man of his Fee, Quitting thee thereby of ten thousand shames. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* I i 5 He quited Ancona and Dalmatia of the Saracens. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Mar., She .. made me resolve to quit my hands of this office. 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* IV. i, That Mercy, Which quits me of the vast unequal Task. 1798 *Geraldina* II. 201 Two thousand guineas will not quit Revel of the expence.

c. *refl.* To rid (oneself) *of.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11198 (Fairf.) He did alle mennys namys wryte That of this yeld shuld none hem quyte. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* I i 5 He quitted himselfe of further trouble. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 10 He quitted himself of his employment abroad. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Luke* iv. 30 It was an easy thing for him .. to quit himself of any mortal enemies. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 4 It requires some boldness to quit ourselves of these feelings.

†2. To clear (a suspected or accused person) *from* a charge; to prove (one) innocent *of.* Chiefly *refl. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14857 If it war sli maner wite þat he þar-of ne moght him quite. *c* 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 2898 If he haue this day respite, Tomorn he sal himselven quite. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Merry Play* (1830) 18, I thought .. That he had lovyd my wyfe, for to deseyve me, And now he quytyth hymself. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 20 He .. shall againe be tryde, And fairely quit him of th' imputed blame. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 12 Do not conclude before you have quitted the Subjects from that suspicion. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 350 Their known Poverty and perpetual Austerities wholly quit them of that suspicion.

†b. To absolve, acquit (*of, from*). *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1337 Þys fals men, þat beyn sysours, þat .. wyl .. a þefe for syluer quyte. 1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 208 We undirstand he shall not be quyte but before the Justice. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 4 There shall be no delayes vntill another Sise, But either quit, or to infernall Gayle. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* IV. iv, The man must quited be by heav'ns laws. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Macc.* iv. 47 Menelaus certes being guiltie of al the evil was quitted of the crimes. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 96 Upon Tryal the said Prisoners were all of them quitted from the Fact. 1755 *Monitor* No. 11. I. 84 It will be difficult to quit the advisers of such a misapplication, from a crime.

absol. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 4 Menne maye peraduenture vnrighteously condemne or quyte. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 927, I creat ȝow to condampne or to quite, My Iuge deput.

3. *refl.* To do one's part, behave, bear oneself, (usually in a specified way). Now *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* Prol. 1 In feith, Squier, thow hast thee wel yquit. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 329 To quyte us lyke men in this querell. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 291 Manly and knyghtly he quytte hym in al maner poyntes. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* D ij b, Iohn of London .. could haue quited himselfe no better then this. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* iv. 9 Quit your selues like men, and fight. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 188 Labour to quite our selves well in our sufferings. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 302–3 This is the fourth means to enable us to quit ourselves in the great duty of peaceableness. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 278, I rode, danced and gamed, Quitted me like a courtier.

† b. To acquit oneself (well, etc.) *of* a task or duty. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 103 Of these..seuen [signes] ye haue quyte yow well. *c* 1450 *Robin Hood & Monk* lxxvii. in Child *Ballads* III. 100/2, I haue done þe a gode turne for an euyll, Quyte þe whan þou may. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 383 One which knewe so well to quite himselfe of his charge, that all rancour..ceased.

† c. To use (the hands); to play (one's part).

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 35 That I were as likely *to* quit my hands *in the fray* as well as any man. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 28 The generall subiect to a wel-wisht King Quit their owne part.

† **4.** To remit (a debt, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6032 They shall quyte your oth al free. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 22 The lordes dyd quyt me my ransom and prison. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 382 To quit the fine for one halfe of his goods, I am content. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 509 Perhaps God will relent, and quit thee all his debt. 1693 *Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) 178 For that Revenge I'll quit the whole Arrear.

5. To give up, let go, renounce, etc.; to cease to have, use, enjoy, be engaged in or occupied with. (Freq. with implication of sense 7.)

c 1440 *Generydes* 3608 As for the land of Perce .. My lord and fader quyte it in his dayes. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 900 The copie clene I quite it is sa skant. 1612 SELDEN *To Rdr.* in Drayton's *Poly-olb.*, The Capricious faction will.. neuer quit their Beliefe of wrong. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 434 It seems that the Christian Britons at the font quitted their native names as barbarous. 1672 *True Nonconformist* 2 That Nonconformists think they may quite the communion of the church, if [etc.]. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Resentm.* Wks. 1874 II. 100 Resentment has taken possession of the temper, .. and will not quit its hold. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 156 Choosing rather to quit their power than their principle. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. ii. 47 Richelieu, once resolved, never quitted his object, till it became his own. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xiii. (1874) 236 There are very few men who know how to quit any great office.

b. To give up, yield, hand over *to* another. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Toer* (1868) 101, I have leuer to quytte yow and gyue yow my parte. 1559 KENNEDY *Lett. to Willock* in *Wodrow Misc.* (1844) 273, I quyte 3ou the haill cause without farther disputatioun. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 106 As God had quitted unto them, all dominion over his creatures. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 138 He might wisely quit his Mastership of the Wards to the Lord Say. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XII. Wks. 1826 III. 371 Every argument which .. could induce him to quit the Imperial throne to Philip. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 551 His father seems to have quitted the trade to him in 1576.

c. To let go (something held or grasped).

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple* 122 *Love unknown* II The servant instantly Quitting the fruit, seiz'd on my heart alone. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 7 This teaches a Lady to quit her Fan gracefully when she throws it aside. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 82 The weak moment when she quits her shield. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 145 A horseman .. sprung from his horse, and, without quitting the bridle, rushed into the tent.

6. To cease, stop, discontinue (doing something). Now *U.S.*

1754 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 166 Persons who rent seats .. after they quitt sitting in them [etc.]. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 165 They followed on his trail, nor quit hovering about him .. until [etc.]. 1882 A. E. SWEET *Sk. Texas Siftings* 62 The dog-catchers have quit going their rounds.

b. *absol.* Also *U.S.* with *off.*

a 1641 SUCKLING *Why so pale and wan* II Quit ! quit for shame ! this will not move. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1833) III. 25 It is I, that will not act with such fellows .. if they are kept, I will quit; and if the Bishop is dismissed, I will quit too. 1868 *Morning Star* 10 Mar., The good old maxim for speech-makers, 'Quit when you've done'. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 1 Mar., I don't see how you ever made up your mind to quit off [from study].

7. To leave, go away or depart from (a place or person); to part or separate from (a thing).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. ii. (1897) III. 29 Our minde cannot out of her place attaine so high. She must quit it and raise her selfe aloft. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* IV. ii, We know our duty, And quit the room. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vii. 19 Having quit the river he marched somewhat faster than ordinary. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 274 Hope travels thro', nor quits us when we die. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 306 When the earth is sufficiently dry, so as to quit the hoe. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. iv, They quitted not their harness bright, Neither by day, nor yet by night. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* v. 100 It is a serious matter to quit country and family and friends. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 242 The labourer was forbidden *to* quit the parish where he lived.

b. *absol.* To leave the premises which one occupies as a tenant.

1768 [see QUITTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 74 A lease..determinable..on giving reasonable notice to quit. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *To the Shade of Elliston,* Thou .. had notice to quit, I fear, before thou wert quite ready to abandon this fleshly tenement.

c. *absol.* To go away. *dial.* and *U.S.*

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 231 Clear out, quit, and put—all mean 'be off'. 1850 LYELL *and Visit U. S.* II. 99 No sooner was I engaged .. than all the other workmen quitted. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 146 He rose at once, and said..he reckoned he would quit.

8. *intr. To quit with,* to part with or from. *rare.*

1635 SHIRLEY *Traitor* I. i, If You can find dispensation to quit with Amidea, .. be confident Oriana may be won. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, Ye hae preached twenty punds out o' the Laird's pocket that he likes as ill to quit wi'.

9. *trans.* To remove; to put, take, or send away (also with dat. of person); to dismiss. Now *rare.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 364 This medicine..cureth and quitteth the mangie. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 116 Having quited and depriued them the preheminence to elect Captaines. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. iii, I'll quit you From my employments. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 45 The small intelligence come to us .. would have quitted you this trouble. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 361 Miss Arabella .. took it out again, without quitting her hand from it. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 38 Quit the left hand smartly to the left side.

II. 10. To repay, reward, requite (a person *with* some return *for* something done). *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* (in phr. *God* etc. *quite, white, twite*).

13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 595 þou quytez vchon as hys desserte. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 524 We han well deserued hyt, Therfore is ryght that we ben quyt. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6975 Thus quyte he them that were to hym so kynd. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 178 Syth he had done me one displeasure, I shall quite him agayne with two. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* C i, Let vs not with like thanks quite almightye God for his greate benefyts bestowed vppon vs. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. ii, When I visit, I come comfortably, And look to be so quited. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 448, I understand..how to quit you your own way. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words, White,* to requite; as, 'God white you'. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1839) 16 Odd white..Justice an king teea, for meaakin sic laas.

† **11.** To make a return to (a person) for (something done, a benefit or injury received, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4422 Ill es þe quit þi god seruis ! *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2258 3e quite him iuel his swink. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 189 O false theef ! .. I wol thee quite anon thy false tale ! *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1554 His kyndenes so he wole hym quyte. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 171 God shall thee heare, and quite thee thy trauayle. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* Pref. a ij, Since we soo quyt theym their kyndnes, and departed so litle in their det.

b. With omission of personal object: To repay, make a return for (something done to or for one).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 325 Alle þi frendes fordedes faire schalstow quite. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 11187 His trauelle shalle be ryȝt welle y-quytte. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1101 As I am cristynit perfite, I sall thi kyndnes quyte. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 183, I shall quyte your mockes. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXVII. iv, Thou, O Lord, will not forgett To quit the paines of Edoms race. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. iii, The rape of your good Lady has been quited. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. ix. (1642) 199 On this manner was the Duke of Orleance death quitted. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 137 Like quit with like, and harm with harm repay. 1879 SIR E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* V. XXVII, If I attain I will return and quit thy love.

† c. To be a return or equivalent for, to balance; esp. in phr. *to quit (the) cost. Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 185 A litel tiled wel wul quyte expence. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5700 On good turne another quytith. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 14 The rought otes be the worste, and it quiteth not the coste *to* sowe them. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. viii. Wks. (1627) 288 Nothing can quite the cost and labour of trauell but the gaine of wisdome. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 63 The strangeness hath been quitted by an Experience of later daies. 1659 BROME *Eng. Moor* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 4 It is not grief can quit a father's blood. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 106 Nor would that country quit the cost of being retained against the will of the inhabitants.

III. 12. To pay, pay up, clear off (a debt, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28428, I wit-halden ha my tende, and has it quitte til oþer men. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3920 He may þan In purgatory qwyte alle þe dett. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife of Bath's T.* 152 Koude ye me wisse, I wolde wel quite youre hire. *a* 1450 MYRC 1978 3ef hys godes to luyte be For to quyte þat oweth he. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 23 A thousand markes..To quit the penalty, and to ransome him. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, clvii, Hee meant To quit all scores, after the Parliament. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* 110 I'le pay the reckoning, and quit this honest Countrey-mans Charge. *a* 1800 COWPER *Ep. to R. Lloyd* 22 That I may fairly quit The debt which justly became due. 1854 in Whately *Cautions for Times* 131 The souls in Purgatory..only quit the score of punishment which they have not yet paid in this life.

absol. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 32 *Operis satisfactio* that..for alle synnes soueraynliche quiteth.

† b. With dat. of person, *esp.* in phr. *to quite one his meed, hire,* etc. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 1420, I schal quyten hym hys mede. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* vii. 66 Inglis men..quit þam þaire hire. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 512 Ther was non of hem alle..That he ne..quitte him his dette. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 446 Let me take vengeance, saith the Lord, And I wyll quyte them all theyr hyre. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. 99 All Faithfull hartis quyte thair meid.

† **13.** To pay, or give, back; to give in return.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27867 (Fairf.) He gas to paine, til wrange tane þing be quite againe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 173 Þes worldly prestis .. quiten not aȝen but stynkynge preiere bifore god. *Ibid.* 215 For o schrewed word a man mot quyte anoþer or moo. 14.. *Good Counsel* in *King's Quair* (S. T. S.) 52 For ilk ynch he wyll the quyte a spane.

† b. *absol.* To make return or repayment. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXVI. 22 þe synful sall borow and he sall noght quyte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 294 Eft whyte when I may Bot this will I borow.

† **14.** To pay for (a thing). *Obs. rare.*

c 1250 *Soth Sermun* 77 in *O. E. Misc.* 190 Robin wule Gilot leden to þen ale .. He mai quiten hire ale. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6685 þe smiter sal quite his lechyng. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11852 Alle oure scaþes schul þey quyte.

Quit, variant of COOT *sb.*[2]; obs. form of WHITE.

Quital: see QUITTAL.

‖ **Qui tam** (kwəi tæm). *Law.* [L., the first words of the clause *qui tam pro domino rege quam pro se ipso sequitur* 'who as well for the lord the king as for himself sues'.] An action brought on a penal statute by an informer, who sues for the penalty both on his own behalf and on that of the crown.

b. *transf.* An informer.

1755 CHESTERF. in *World* No. 105 An action popular, or of qui tam, would certainly lie. 1783 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 213/2 An action was tried brought by qui tam on the statute of usury. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* III. 63 While the qui tams abuse each other, From hangman Murtagh to ——.

attrib. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 170 Whatever certainty is required in an indictment, the same is necessary in a qui tam information. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 23 Amongst .. these are some qui tam gentry. 1853 T. I. WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* (ed. 6) II. 17 Qui tam informations are in the nature of civil suits.

Quitance: see QUITTANCE.

Quitasol(e: see KITTISOL.

Quitch (kwitʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 quice, cwice, etc., 6 quyche, 7–8 quich, 7 cuich, quoich, 6– quitch. See also QUICK *sb.*[2], COUCH *sb.*[2], and TWITCH. [OE. *cwice* = MLG. *kweke* (hence G. *quecke*), Du. *kweek*; usually supposed to be related to *cwic,* QUICK *a.*, in reference to its vitality.]

1. A species of grass. = COUCH *sb.*[2]

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 464 *Gramen,* quiquae [*Erfurt* quicae, *Corpus* quice]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 182 ȝenym bysse wyrte leaf þe man gramen & oðrum naman cwice nemneð. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 14 All these maner of otes weare the ground very sore, and maketh it to beare quyche. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 22 Some long roots of Quich, or Dogs-grass wreathed about the bones. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Corn land,* A good fallowing..will kill the Quitch Sorrel, moss and other trumpery. 1816 F. VANDERSTRAETEN *Improved Agric.* p. xv, Destroying weeds, and particularly quitch or dog-grass. 1884 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 394. *fig.* 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1751 The vicious quitch Of blood and custom.

b. Also **quitch-grass** in same sense.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 73 [It] groweth in some Gardens like to a quitch grasse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 206 The Quich-grasse..or Dogs-grasse, is the commonest herbe that groweth. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 66 You avoid Quich-grass, and other Weeds. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 23 The thoroughfares were overrun with weed—Docks, quitchgrass.

† **2.** *Quitch-hay* (see quot.). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 25 Quyche hey commeth of a grasse called crofote,..and it is the beste hey for horses and beastes, and the sweteste.

† **Quitch,** *sb.*[2], obs. variant of TWITCH *sb.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xxii. 271 Two straight rules of wood as it were..quitches or pincers.

† **Quitch,** *sb.*[3], obs. variant of COACH.

a 1693 AUBREY *Lives, W. Aubrey* (1898) I. 60 He kept his coach, which was rare in those dayes. The Judge told me they then (vulgarly) called it a Quitch.

Quitch, variant of QUETCH *v.*

† **Quitchineel,** obs. form of COCHINEAL.

1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* I. iii, Indico, Quitchineel choise Chyna stuffs.

Quitclaim (kwi·tkle¹m), *sb.* Also 5 **-clayme,** 7 **-claime.** [a. AF. *quiteclame* (Godef.), sb. f. *quiteclamer*: see next.] † **a.** A formal discharge or release. *Obs.* **b.** A formal renunciation or giving up of a claim.

1450 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 199/1 Letters Patentes of relesse, quit-clayme and discharge. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 95/2 Any..Relesse, Discharge or Quyte clayme. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. § 19. 517 [He] gaue vnto him for the quit-claime of his sisters Ioyncture, twenty thousand ounces of gold. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Quite claim,* in Common Law, is an acquitting of a man for any action that he hath against him. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 151 The person to whom the quitclaim was made was not .. in seisin of the tenement. 1891 B. HARTE *First Fam. Tasajara* i, There's the papers—the quit-claim—all drawn up and Signed.

attrib. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 182 A quit claim deed..of the Mineral Hill locations.

Quitclaim (kwi·tkle¹m), *v.* Forms: see QUIT *a.* and CLAIM *v.* Also 5 **quik-, quicke-.** [a. AF. and OF. *quiteclamer, -claimer,* f. *quite* QUIT, clear, free, etc. + *clamer* to proclaim, declare (see CLAIM *v.* 6). In later use associated with QUIT *v.* and CLAIM *sb.* (see 2 b).]

† **1.** To declare (a person) free; to release, acquit, discharge, etc. *Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6654 þai ben out of prisoun y-gon Oþer quite-cleymed ichon. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 19 Quod Merlyn, 'Thow haste quyte claymed [*printed* clayned] my moder... Quod the Iuge, 'It is soth'. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Laws Armis* (S. T. S.) 167 He suld be content thai quite clamand him in tyme tocum. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 14 Neither will I Him charge with guilt, but rather doe quite clame. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 23 b, Everie frie man, haueand natiue bond-men, may quiteclame and make them frie.

2. To renounce, resign, give up (a possession, claim, right, pursuit, etc.).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 293, I quit clayme hit for euer, kepe hit as his auen. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.) 28/504 Þat querel y quik cleyme. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 66 To reles and quyteclayme all their right, title, and interest in the seid manner. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 62 Quytclame clergie, and cleik to the ane club. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 741 For ay mirth clenlie I quitclame. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Mem. State* Wks. (1711) 130 Whether a subject may .. give over and quit-claim all right and title [etc.]. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1765) I. 89 Having sold or quit-claimed..a tract for a plantation. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 2 The land .. which Hugo the Sheriff quitclaimed to Walcherus. 1885 W. ROSS *Aberdour & Inchcolme* ii. 39 He quitclaims the land of Leyis to the Monastery.

b. With *quit* taken as verb. Const. *to.*

a 1706 HOWE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xii. 4 We must quit claim to ourselves and look on God as our owner. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 108, I, A. B. .. having remissed, released, and for ever quit claim to C. D. .. of all .. debts. 1886 FOX BOURNE *Eng. Merchants* I. 66 Having..remitted and quitted claim to the king for all..debts.

Hence **Qui·tclaiming** *vbl. sb.*

1472–3 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 45/1 For þat knowelache, remisyng, quiteclaymyng .. the seid William .. graunted..the seid maners.

† **Quitclaimance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 4 quite-clamance. [a. AF. *quiteclamance, -aunce* (Britton, etc.).] = QUITCLAIM *sb.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 186 Of þat Philip..Mad R. a quite clamance [*so in Langtoft*] fro him & alle hise.

Quite (kwəit), *adv.* Forms: 4–6 quit, quyte, 5 *Sc.* quhyt, 5–6 quyt, 6 quyght, 6–7 quight, 4– quite. [f. *quite* QUIT *a.*]

I. Completely, wholly, altogether, entirely; to the fullest extent or degree.

1. With verbs, esp. in the pa. pple., denoting the thorough completion of the action. †Formerly also in phr. *quite and clean*; see CLEAN *adv.* 6.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 45 Lyndessie he destroied quite alle bidene. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (*James*) 288 In þe entent þat þai suld have bene quyt schent. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Phyllyp Sparowe* 706 Comfort had he none For she was quyte gone. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 273 b, All that was there begonne, was quite dasshed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 41 Ilis foule sore .. she reduced, but himselfe destroyed quight. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 204 For now was the Greeke Emperour..quite driuen out of the lesser Asia. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 133 That I may quite vnuaile the hidden mysteries of this vniuersal graco. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 57 We found our selves forced to Intrench, lest they should have routed us quite. 1785 REID *Wks.* (1863) I. 67/2 My distemper is almost quite gone. 1859 M. ARNOLD *Southern Night* in *Poems* (1869) I. 218 Thy memory, thy pain, to-night .. Possess me quite. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 59 Haws..which often quite cover the hawthorn bushes.

2. With prepositional or adverbial phrases.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 124 It .. flaw vpe quyt in þe ayre. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3048 It ranne down quyte thorough the harnes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxix, He smote hym doune quyte from his hors. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 28 b, He bracke it quyte in pecys. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 112 That is .. quyte out of remembraunce. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Sorrow & Fear* Wks. 1888 III. 649 The sword that pierceth their souls quite through. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 43, I have done it against the streame of my resolution quite. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 91 Severall nitches for statues quite round it. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii, Dryden's and Rowe's manner..are quite out of fashion. *Ibid.* xxi, I had thrown all their power quite away. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 3 Here have I sat..Quite by myself. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 153 The room was not quite without ornament.

3. With adjs., and advbs. or sbs. derived from these, denoting that they are to be understood in their fullest or most absolute sense.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1336 Blynd I ame quhyt & fre. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iii. 17 Threats, That his poore hearers hayre quite vpright sets. 1604 BP. ANDREWES *Wks.* II. 142 Able to quicken our consideration, if it be not quite dead. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 317 One regardless quite Of mortal things. 1751 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 263 By quite dry air, I mean the dryest we have. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 196 The mold-board in the common ploughs is .. almost quite straight. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 170, I spent that day quite alone upon the Mer de Glace. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 95 A man should be quite certain what he knows and what he does not know.

b. Preceded by def. or indef. article, chiefly with adjs. expressing difference. †*A quite other* = quite another; †*the quite contrary* (freq. in 17th c.) = quite the contrary (see next).

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* 116 In the Spaniards, we discerne the quite contrarie. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. vi. 108 Livius marcht .. into the quite opposit quarter. 1662 CRESSY *Refl. Oathes Suprem. & Alleg.* 51–2 It speaks a quite other language. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xiii. (1848) 249 Upon a quite contrary account than they intended. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 493 ¶ 1 In proportion to his deserving the quite contrary. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 251 Into things of a quite opposite nature. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* V. lx. 348 When the luxuries are produced, it becomes a quite separate question who is to have them.

c. Preceding the article, chiefly as in prec., and esp. in phr. *quite another* (thing, question, etc.); occas. with intervening prep. (cf. 2).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 125 For the Impression of the Sound, it is quite another Thing. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 262 Trees, quite of another kind. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* III. 91 The comet .. is gone quite to a new place in the heavens. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. 146 That's quite another thing than being certain. 1716 DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 401 Which was quite the reverse in those two..Prelates. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1883) II. 194 That I did first was quite of a different colour from the leaf. 1810 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Def. Econ.* (1830) 52 Any such accidental display is quite another business. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 For quite another reason.

II. Actually, really, truly, positively (implying that the case or circumstances are such as fully justify the use of the word or phrase thus qualified).

4. With adjs. or pa. ppples., and derived advbs.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1811) III. 321 They tell me she's .. quite smart and handsome. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. v, The widow, quite charmed with her new lodger, invited him .. to breakfast. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* I. 248 She felt..*so* perturbed..*that* she was quite ill and restless. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 326 The gallery immediately before its entrance appeared quite gay. 1848 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 342 A ship sailing northwards passes quite suddenly from cold into hot water. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* iii. 17 You would observe .. the quite Anglican character of Richard.

b. Preceding the indef. article.

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist.* 2 *Orphans* III. 49 It is quite a pleasing, rural, .. plentiful retirement. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 84 Quite a comfortable dwelling. 1843 MILL *Logic* (1865) I. 403 Up to quite a recent period. 1860 KEBLE *Lett.* (1870) 284 They are quite a large party in Edinburgh. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 6/1 At quite an early hour.

c. Coupled with *too.*

1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 137 Your offer is quite too low. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. i. (1893) 269 Going to Mr. Harrel's again would have been quite too dismal. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 14 Presenting the Creator to us in a relation quite too mean. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* III. II. xii. 47, I quite too awfully near put my foot in it!

d. With superlatives.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 882/1 The auditorium is quite the largest in the world.

5. With substantives preceded by *a*, or in *pl.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIX. iv, To my kynn a stranger quite, Quite an alien am I grown. 1737 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. vi. 146 Something .. quite a scandal not to learn. — *Ep.* I. i. 50 Far from a Lynx, and not a Giant quite. 1762 LLOYD *Poet. Wks.* (1774) I. 183 It's quite a journey to come here. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* I. 291 That must have been quite a scene. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, There's many a girl in the village that at my age is quite chits. 1896 T. F. TOUT *Edw. I*, iv. 79 A daughter..who died when quite a child.

b. With sbs. preceded by *the* (also with adj.).

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* LXXVII, It [silk] is at once rich, tasty, and quite the thing. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 277 Pipes are quite the rage. 1803 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VII. 20 Quite the tippy for the boxes. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* July 14 The Chancellor is not quite the right man for his .. place. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 114 It was quite the thing to be in love.

6. With verbs (= 'to go as far as', 'to do as much as').

1770 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett., to Mrs. Montagu* II. 67, I quite longed for you to share my admiration of it. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 213 Lady Mildew .. quite haunts us. *Ibid.* 249 A certain upstart commoner..quite made love to me. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 192 A great personage .. quite scoffed at their persisting to hold it. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 285 You can't quite believe there is a God at all.

7. With prep. phrases or advbs.

1846 LANDOR *Wks.* II. 16 There are minerals and instruments quite at hand.

Quite, obs. form of QUIT *a.* and *v.*; WHITE.

† **Qui·tely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. QUIT(E *a.* + -LY².]

1. Freely, at liberty.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1200 Whelper þey redden hym for to slo, Oper quytly let hym go. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 496 Passis one quytly away, & Iovis god. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 934 Lo heere this Arcite, and this Palamon, That quitly weren out of my prison.

2. Completely, altogether. = QUITE *adv.* 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1582 Þe find wend..þat al man kind quitli war his. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* LXXXVII. 5 It semes as þou had whitely [*v.r.* qwitly] forgetten. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5843 He hath geten a peny or two, That quytely is his owne in holde.

† **Qui·tement,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *quitement* (12th c.), f. *quite*: see QUIT(E *a.*] = prec. 2.

13.. *Coer de L.* 2002 The scull brake with that dent, The right eye flew out quitement.

Quiter, obs. f. QUITTER *sb.*¹ **Quither,** obs. f. WHETHER, WHITHER. **Quiting,** *vbl. sb.*: see QUITTING. **Quitli,** var. QUITELY *adv.* **Quitoure,** obs. f. QUITTER *sb.*¹

Quit-rent (kwi·trent). Also 5–6 quite-, (quyte-, 5 white-, etc.). [f. *quite* QUIT *a.* + RENT.]

1. A rent, usually of small amount, paid by a freeholder or copyholder in lieu of services which might be required of him.

c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 24 Consydere what seruyce longyth ther-to And the quyterent that there-of oute shalle goo. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24, xijs. of white rente. 1511 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. p. xi, All the charges and quyterents .. goyng owte of the same. 1532–3 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 264 To my lorde of Salisbury for quytrent, vij*s.* iiij*d.* *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 57–8 He that pays not the quit-rent..disowns the sovereignty of the lord of the Manor. 1706 MRS. RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 208, £40 a year ..out of which taxes, repairs, and quit-rent make a great hole. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. II. iii. 336 The rent they paid was often nominally little more than a quit-rent. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. § 1 A tenant at a quit rent is to all intents and purposes a proprietor.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. i. Wks. 1878 II. 7 Vengence, thou murder's Quit-rent. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* III. 54 Is't not enough that we poor Farmers pay Quit-rent to Nature at the very day? 1737 GREEN *Spleen* 657 Fit dwelling for the feather'd throng, Who pay their quit-rents with a song. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 12 The roselipp'd shells Which Neptune to the earth for quit-rent pays. *attrib.* 1782 COWPER *Table Talk* 120 The courtly laureate pays His quitrent ode, his peppercorn of praise.

2. A charge upon an estate for some special purpose. ? *Obs.*

1454 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 258/1 Devysed and by his legate ordeyned, vi mark of annuell quyte rente to the sustenaunce of a Prest perpetuall. *a* 1500 *Colyn Blowbols Test.* 180 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 101 Sauf only a certeyn quyte-rent, Which that I have gevyn with good entent To pay for me, unto my confessour. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ¶ 2 The gifts of charity which..he had left as quit-rents upon the estate.

Quits (kwits), *a.* and *sb.* [Cf. QUIT *a.*, but the origin of the *-s* is obscure; it may be due to a colloquial use of the med.L. *quit(ŧ)us* in receipts (cf. QUITSEST).] **A.** *adj.*

† **1.** Clear, discharged (*of* a liability). *Obs.*

1478 *Crocombe Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 7 Rest to the Wardenes xvii*js.* ix*d.* paid them, so quits herof. 1590 *Acc.-bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 374 Su[mma] is iiij *li.* iiij *s.* ij *d.*; payd and quits.

2. Even or equal (*with* another) by means of repayment or retaliation.

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* v. ii, *Wor.* I had quite forgot you... *Joll.* Faith, we're both quits then; .. I ha' forgot you. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 127 Revenge.. expressed in common language by 'I will be quits with him'. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxix. 47 Do you think, as I had no wages, I may be supposed to be quits? 1816 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 356, I shall be content to be quits with fortune for a very moderate portion. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xx. 215 When all was paid, the young King and the sorceress queen were quits.

b. *To cry quits* (cf. QUITTANCE 4).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xi. (1840) 134 To cry quits with them, our English authors impute it to the envy of the French. 1837 MARRYAT *Percival Keene* xix, I should have fired at you, so we may cry quits on that score. 1884 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* 133 On the young man making an apology, the old man had been content to cry quits.

c. *Double or quits*: see DOUBLE *adv.* 4.

3. Quit or rid *of.* *rare*⁻¹.

1885 LADY HERBERT tr. *Lagrange's Life Bp. Dupanloup* I. 277 They only wish to be quits of the whole thing.

B. *sb.* a. An equivalent, a recompense. b. Reprisal, retaliation. *rare.*

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 259 Fifty pounds..which ..was to be quits for sister's virtue. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 38 Not finding the occasion favourable for taking immediate quits.

† **Quitsest.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? Colloquial var. of QUIRTUS EST; see QUITS.] Release, discharge.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1170/1 It pleased God to send England .. a quitsest from former broiles of a turbulent estate.

† **Quit shilling.** *Obs.* [f. QUIT *v.* 2 b.] (See quot.)

1882 J. ASHTON *Social Life Q. Anne* II. 245 Were any one [of the prisoners in Newgate] lucky enough to be acquitted, he had to spend a Quit Shilling for their delight.

Quitt, obs. form of QUIT, QUITE.

† **Qui·ttal, qui·tal.** *Obs.* [f. QUIT *v.* + -AL.] a. Requital. b. Acquittal.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 178 It is I .. that bereth the hurte, therfore .. let me be at the quital therof. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. i. 79 Let him vnbinde thee that is bound to death, To make a quitall for thy discontent. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 236 As in reuenge or quittall of such strife. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 124 His Doome [is] thy Quittall.

Quittance (kwi·tăns), *sb.* Forms: 3 cwit-aunce, 4 quitance, 5 qvyt-, qwyt-, 5–6 quet-, quyt-, 6– quittance (also 5 -awnce, 5–6 -ans, -aunce, and 7 cuttans). [a. OF. *quitance* (later *quittance*), f. *quiter* to QUIT. Cf. med.L. *quit(ŧ)-, quietantia.*]

1. The act of freeing or clearing; release; †acquittal.

In mod. examples perh. associated with sense 5.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Wiðute cwitaunce, up of his prisun nis non inumen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurence*) 702 For quetance scho suld ga one ane heyt yrne. 1426 *E. E. Wills* 72 Þe costes of his qwytaunce of his enditement. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xliii. 58 We woll..demaunde of you quytance of our bondes. 1603 *Court Bk. Earl Orkney* 21 June (Jam. Suppl.), Under quittance of the stowt of his nyhbor's peits. 1858 J. ROBERTSON *Poems* 99 Thy work is done..Bless thy good quittance from superfluous life. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlix. 49 They [quarrels] come very easily, .. but the quittance from them is sometimes terribly difficult.

2. A release or discharge from a debt or obligation; a document certifying such discharge; a receipt.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 156 Richard 3ald him his right, his tresore & his toun, .. To mak certeyn partie, R. a quitance toke. 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 162 A quetaunce of suche money as ye have receyved. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 356–7 Ye desyre of me quytaunce therof so wyl I haue quytaunce of hym that receyueth it of you. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 272 Hauing paid the custome, it behoueth to haue a quittance, 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 784, I have thy Quittance,

though I am thy Debtor. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* x, Gurth .. folded the quittance, and put it under his cap. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm., Gen.* xxiv. 5-8 He .. obtains a quittance from his oath. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 248 We let her take our substance and never asked her a quittance.

fig. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10813 þe fourþe sacrament ys penaunce, þat ys for synne a quytaunce. 1595 *Locrine* v. iv. 188 Soon shall I..with my sword..Seal thee a quittance for thy bold attempts. 1642 QUARLES *Div. Poems* I. 60 Deare Mercy made a Quittance for her sin.

Prov. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 161 Suffrans is no quittans. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 133 That's all one: omittance is no quittance.

3. Recompense or requital; repayment; reprisal.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 126/1 On his head, in quittance of my wrongs, I'll nail huge forked horns. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xix. 262 This execution made quittance with them, for sacrificing the Romanes. 1637 SHIRLEY *Hyde Park* I. i. B iij b, In quittance of your loving, honest Councell. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. vi, Each .. sinks outwearied .. His last faint quittance rendering with his breath. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 18 In quittance wherof ye now work me harm.

Comb. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 138 *note*, Tisiphone, the 'requiter (or quittance-taker) of death'.

†**4.** *To cry quittance*, to declare oneself clear or even *with* another; hence, to make full repayment or retaliation. (Cf. QUITS 2 b.) *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 292 Desirous to crye quittaunce for hir present tongue. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 234, I thought I had just cause to crie quittance with him. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & C.* I. ii, He was struck down yesterday in the Battle, but..he'll cry Quittance with 'em to-day.

5. The act of quitting or leaving. *rare.*

1892 *Black & White* 22 Oct. 462/2 After his quittance of the jail he resumed the editorship.

†**Quittance,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. OF. *quittancer* (Godef.).]

1. *intr.* To give a discharge. *rare*—1.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 108, I..graunte to my sayd atturnays .. to take playnt and arest .. and to relece and quitaunce [etc.].

2. *trans.* To give up, cancel. = QUIT *v.* 5.

1592 GREENE *Conny catching* II. 2 b, Shall I be made a slaue because I am bound to you: no no, I can quittance my indenture when I list.

3. To repay, requite (a person, service, injury, etc.).

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 95 Hate calls me on to quittance all my ills. 1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1880) 35 Ere long, It may be in Our power to quittance him. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 54 To quittance this He guerdons Midas with his golden wish.

Quittasol, variant of KITTISOL.

Quitter, quittor (kwi·təɹ), *sb.*1 Now *rare.* Forms: 3-4 quiture, 4 quyt-, 5 quet-, 5-6 quytt-, (5 -ur), 6-7 quitture, (7 -ur); 4 qwetour, quet-, quitoure, 5 quyteour, whitour, whytoure, 7 quittour; 5 quetor, 7-9 quittor; 4-5 quyter(e, quytter(e, 5 quet-, quiter, 6-quitter, (8 coutre). [Perh. a. OF. *quiture, cuiture* cooking, decoction, etc. (but app. not recorded in the specific sense of the Eng. word).]

†**1.** Pus; suppurating matter; a purulent discharge from a wound or sore. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8596 Heo..wess hor vet & clene þe quiture [*v.rr.* qwetour, quetoure] out soȝte. *c* 1305 *St. Edmund* 159 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 75 Moche del his bodi orn in quitoure & in blode. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* ii. 8 [Job] with a sherd scrapide awei the quyture. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 37 Pilke quyttere & blood schulde leite þe helynge of þe wounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 525/2 Whytowre, of a soore, *sanies.* 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpret. Strange Wordes, Colde apostemes utterynge quytture or fylthe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 424 The filthy excrements, attyr, and quitter, that gather in sores and wounds. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 305 The nourishing juice..emptying it self by those corrupted sores in a quitture or Sanies. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony Monger* Concl. i. Wks. 1716 II. 454 To let the corrupted Quitter out.

fig. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 231 So shulde men .. thriste oute þo quyter of hor olde synnes.

2. *Farriery.* = Quitter-bone (see 4).

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3964/4 A Quitter lately taken out of his further Foot behind. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 34 Sandcracks, quittors, strains in the back-sinews. 1843 YOUATT *Horse* xix. 394 Quittor .. has been described as being the result of neglected or bad tread, or over-reach.

†**3.** The dross of tin. *Obs. rare*—0.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4). 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* [Hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.]

4. *Comb.* †**quitter-bone,** an ulcer or suppurating sore on the coronet of a horse's hoof. *Obs.* (See also TWITTER-BONE.)

1598 FLORIO, *Seta*, .. a disease in a horse called a quitterbone. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. v, She has .. the quitter bone i' the tother legge. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Expert Ferrier* II. xvii. 298 A Quitter-bone..commeth to a horse by some hurt he hath taken in the foot. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4771/4 Lately cured of a Coutre Bone on the off Foot behind. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 337 A roan horse, with..a small quitter bone on the farther leg before. 1798 LAWRENCE *Treat. Horses* II. 520 A quittor, formerly called by our farriers a quittor bone.

Hence †**Quitterish,** †**Quitterous,** †**Quitter** *adjs.*, containing, or of the nature of, pus. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxii. (1495) 278 It bredeth a drye scabbe and not quyttery. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. i. iii. 48 Apostemes, .. quitterous, ful of water. 1582 BATMAN *On Barthol.* xxix. 97 In whom the spettle is quitterie and venemous. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. v. 95 Of a quittorish nature.

Quitter (kwi·təɹ), *sb.*2 [f. QUIT *v.* + -ER1.]

†**1.** One who frees, discharges, etc. *Obs. rare*—0.

1611 COTGR., *Quiteur*, a quitter, acquiter, freer, discharger. [1736 in AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* Hence in JOHNSON, and later Dicts.]

2. *U.S.* One who, or that which, 'quits', goes away, shirks, etc.

1881 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5/2 They may perhaps have a right to the term 'quitter', to stigmatise an animal that will not make a fight. 1887 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 31 May, The mighty pressure gives confidence that the [gas] well will not be a quitter. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 581/1 Leggins may be fat, but he's no quitter.

†**Quitter,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 4 quyter, 5 quittur, whytowryn. [f. QUITTER *sb.*1] *intr.* To form pus; to fill with pus. Also *pass.* in same sense. Hence **Quittering** *ppl. a.* (in quot. *fig.*).

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* vi. 25 Ne with the quyterende enuye weie I shal han. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 9 If þat tweye woundis ben euene I-quytturid. *Ibid.* 207 Whanne þe enpostym is quitturid & sufficiently rotid. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 525/2 Whytowryn, as soorys, *idem quod* whelyn.

†**Quitter,** *v.*2 *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Prob. of Scand. origin: cf. MSw. *qvitra*, Sw. *qvittra*, Da. *kvidre* to chirp, twitter.] **a.** To twitter. **b.** To flicker, quiver.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. viii. 63 With forkit tong intil hir mouht quitterand. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 241 The gukgo galis, and so quytteris the quaill.

Quitter, obs. f. *whiter*, comp. of WHITE.

Quittered, *a. rare.* [f. QUITTER *sb.*1] Affected with quitter-bone.

1778 H. BROOKE *Charitable Assoc.* II. i. Wks. 1778 IV. 234 Put the new set of greys to the coach .. Old Robin the quitter'd bay..may limp after.

Quitting (kwi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUIT *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1340 *Ayenb.* 114 Iesu crist ous tekþ zuo to oxi uoryeuenesse and quittinge. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 125 For quytynge þerof he ȝaf to þe bisshop of Lyncolne a real citee. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 271 He was rewarded .. for his manly quytynge. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1115 That such stones did in olde time witnesse the quitting of a man. 1688 WOOD *Life* I July (O. H. S.) III. 272 Thanksgiving.. for the deliverance and quitting of the archbishop. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 211 In case the notice of quitting proceeds from any tenant.

So **Quitting** *ppl. a.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Oct. 11/1 The quitting tenant is forbidden to remove .. trees and bushes.

Quittor, -our, -ure: see QUITTER *sb.*1 (and *v.*).

Quittusol, variant of KITTISOL.

Quiver (kwi·vəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 4 quy-, qwyuere, 4-7 quiuer, (6 quy-), 5-6 qwyver, (5 -uer, -were), 5- quiver, (5 quy-); 5 whywer, 5-6 -ver. β. *Sc.* 6 quavyr, quauir, 6-7 quaver. [a. AF. *quiveir*, OF. *quivre, quevre* (*cu-*), *coivre*, etc., app. a. the Teutonic word represented in Eng. by COOKER *sb.*1]

1. A case for holding arrows (sometimes also the bow).

a. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* x. 2 þair bowe þai bent, þair arwes in a quiuer sente. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 2 þai redied þaire aruys in qwyuere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2375 My bow þat was bigge, & my bright qwyuer. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 417/1 A Whywer for bowes, *archiesis*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 56 When they had emptied theyr quyuers. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 25 His arrowes .. he wore in a Woolues skinne at his backe for his Quiver. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 170 Fair Virgin Huntress, for the Chace array'd With painted Quiver, and unerring Bow. 1813 SCOTT *Tyrrm.* III. xx, A quiver on their shoulders lay. 1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. xxiv. 284 A gaily-painted quiver, full of arrows.

β. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iii. 165 Ane courtly quavyr ..Wyth arrowis mayd in Lycia. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 114 His quaver..Hang in ane siluer lace.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXVI. 15 Aȝen alle arewe [she] shal opene quyuere. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CXXVI[I]. 5 Happie is the man, y^t hath his quyuer full of them. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi, When the quiver of your arguments .. is quite empty, your course is to betake ye to your other quiver of slander. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 289 The taper'd Dart, Design'd to make its Quiver in my Heart. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ii. (1852) 14 Bow of my life, thou yet art full of spring! My quiver still hath many purposes. 1864 TROLLOPE *Small Ho. at Allington* ix, Boyce being a man who had his quiver full of them [children].

c. The contents of a quiver; a quiverful.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 274 Nay, if Cupid haue not spent all his Quiuer in Venice, thou wilt quake for this shortly. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* v. ii, Your bright eyes carry a quiver of darts in them sharper than sunbeams.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quiver-bearing* adj.; †**quiver-case** = sense 1; **quiver-tree,** the South African *Aloe dichotoma* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 47 Sic treitment is a trane To cleive thair quaver caice. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* VII. 45 Woody Nebrissa's quiver-bearing crew.

Quiver (kwi·vəɹ), *sb.*2 [f. QUIVER *v.*1] An act of quivering; a tremble; *elipt.* a trembling of the voice. †Also = QUAVER *sb.* 1.

1725 PENNECUIK *Poems* 73 Cupid..Tun'd all his Crotchets, Quiuers, Semibrieues. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 16 Oct., I was all in a quiver, but gathered courage [etc.]. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xiv, Heaven was .. grand with the quiver of its living fires. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 204 Thrasymachus, I said, with a quiver, have mercy on us.

Quiver (kwi·vəɹ), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 cwifer, 3 cwiuer, couer, 5 qwy-, 5-6 quyuer, (6 que-), 5-7 quiuer, 6, 9 quiver. [OE. **cwifer*, prob. onomatopœic: cf. QUIVER *v.*2] Active, nimble; quick, rapid.

c 960 [implied in QUIVERLY]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 þet fleshs is her et home .. ant for þui hit is cwointe & cwiuer [*v.r.* couer]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xv. (1495) 774 Some wylde oxen ben..moost qwyuer and swyfte. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 281 He or she is a quyuer gester. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* ii. 34 Of body feble and impotent, but of soule quiuer and lustie. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 46 b, Thy quick and quiuer wings. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 301 A little quiuer fellow. 1823 M. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 302 We..use the word in a sense of briskness, smartness—'He's a quiver little fellow.'

Quiver (kwi·vəɹ), *v.*1 [f. QUIVER *sb.*1] *trans.* To put into or as into a quiver. (Chiefly in pa. pple.; cf. QUIVERED 2.)

a 1643 EARL OF CUMBERLAND *Ps.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 112 Thy galling shafts lye quiuered in my bones. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 310 Use Speats, your Arrows quiver, case your Bows. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 137 His thousand arrows lie Quivered around.

Quiver (kwi·vəɹ), *v.*2 Forms: 5 quyuer, 6 quyver, 6-7 quiuer, 4- quiver. [Prob. onomatopœic: cf. QUIVER *a.* and the vbs. QUAVE, QUAVER.

The existence of an obs. Du. *kuyveren*, given by Kilian as meaning 'to quiver', is not otherwise authenticated.]

1. *intr.* To shake, tremble, or vibrate, with a slight but rapid agitation. (Said of persons, esp. under the influence of some emotion, of things, light, etc.)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVII. 103 Dido quyuered & shoke of grete rage. 1530 PALSGR. 677/2 The poore boye quivereth for colde. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 73 Scant had I thus spoken, when seats al quiuered about vs. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. i. 118 A brave court-spirit makes our virgins quiver. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 55 Do you not perceive the gold to be in a dismal fear, to curl and quiver at the first reading of these words. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. ii, O'er the dying lamp th' unsteady flame Hangs quivering. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 205 ¶ 1 The gales quivered among the branches. 1798 WORDSW. *Peter Bell* II. i, Upon the stream the moonbeams quiver. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xxi. 376 This..made his lips quiver and his hands tremble. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 243 His hand trembled and his flesh quivered.

fig. 1840 ALISON *Europe* (1849-53) VIII. I. § 44. 267 The contest was quivering in the balance. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* II. (1862) 86 Scorn and hate quivering in his smile. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* vii. 133 The darkness .. quivers on this night with a nameless horror.

2. *trans.* To cause to vibrate or tremble.

1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dict., Blandear*, to brandish or quiuer a sword. 1789 J. WHITE *Earl Strongbow* II. 146 He had a way of quivering his head and turning up his nose. 1804 GRAHAME *Sabbath* 288 The lark .. quivers the wing With more than wonted joy. 1898 R. KEARTON *Wild Life at Home* 53 He then began to quiver his drooping wings.

b. To produce in or by quivering. *rare*—1.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. iv. 102 The mad air quivered Unutterable music.

Hence **Quivera·nte** (after *andante*), **Quivera·tion.** *nonce-wds.* Also **Qui·verer; Qui·verish** *a.*; **Qui·very** *a.* (*rare*).

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvii. (1887) 77 Wrastling .. is daungerous to be delt with in agues, as to vehement and conspiring with the quiuerer. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71 With a quiuerish horror. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, Such a mistress of flat and sharp, squallante, rumblante, and quiverante! 1812 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 16 My health is .. good, excepting a quiveration of the hands... Excuse the word quiveration, which..I borrowed from an Irish boy. 1877 *Daily News* 12 June 5/5 Like a dreamland that trembles in the quivery air.

Quivered (kwi·vəɹd), *a.* and *ppl. a.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. QUIVER *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + -ED.]

1. Provided or equipped with a quiver.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 422 Like a quiver'd Nymph with Arrows keen. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 22 Quiver'd Semiramis th' Assyrian ne're Did thus. 1717 ADDISON tr. *Ovid's Met.* Wks. 1758 I. 169 Diana, with a sprightly train Of quiver'd virgins. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xxi, A giant he, With quivered back. 1874 W. BRUCE *Hebrew Odes* 24 Safe from the shout of the quivered foe.

2. Placed or kept in, or as in, a quiver.

1651 SHERBURNE *Rape Helen*, When his quiver'd Shafts she did not see, She knew he was not Love. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 4 Full in their face the lifted bow he bore, And quiver'd deaths. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 175 If she once unlock her quivered store.

Qui·verful. [f. QUIVER *sb.*1 + -FUL.] As much as a quiver can hold. Usually *fig.* with ref. to Ps. CXXVII. 5 (see QUIVER *sb.*1 1 b, quot. 1535).

1865 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 210 Women .. who have 'replenished the earth' with many quiverfuls of offspring. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 5/2 A quiverful of satirical invectives. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* July 298 She was surrounded by a quiverful of chubby-cheeked children.

b. Used as *adj.* Having one's quiver full.

1869 *Daily News* 20 Mar., The quiverful and luckless Paterfamilias.

Quivering (kwi·vəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUIVER *v.*2 + -ING1.] The action of the vb.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 23 b, The same..is good.. for quiueringe or shakinge. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/1 The Spasmus possessed the whole bodye with shakinge & quiveringe. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. ii, Cast not a sheep's eye Upon the quivering of my calf. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xxvi, The silver quivering of the element. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. vi, A momentary

quivering of the lip. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 437 The confused notion that..colours [are] merely quiverings of the ether.

Quivering (kwi·vərĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [+-ING 2.]

1. That quivers; tremulous.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 224 Holding .. her targe and quiuering spere. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 273 A soft paued lodging for quiuering Goates. 1700 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Metam.* XIII. 124 Let his quiv'ring Heart confess his Fear. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 429 The quiv'ring Bog Soft yielding to the Step. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 124 The sequestered pool, reflecting the quivering trees. 1871–4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* XVII. ii, The quivering moon-bridge on the deep black stream.

2. Of the nature of quivering.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* 42 A wide brush of pale ramifications, having a quivering motion. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iv. 103 The story of experiences .. to which his own mind could not recur without a quivering sensitiveness.

Quiveringly (kwi·vərĭŋlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a quivering manner; with a quiver in the voice.

1808 HELEN ST. VICTOR *Ruins of Rigonda* III. 164 He started, then quiveringly exclaimed. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 365 Pale tremulous rays .. shooting quiveringly along the sky. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. XXXVII, One of those quiveringly-poised natures that lend themselves to second-sight. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* CI. 514, 'I did hope' (quiveringly) 'that you knew me better.'

† **Qui·verly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. QUIVER *a.* + -LY 2.] Actively, quickly, smartly.

c 960 *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) 122 Donne he wel ðenaþ & mid drihtnes heorde cwiferlice ȝenȝað & to rihte manað. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 279 b, Thou playest featly at the tynis and very quyuerly. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A iv, Whiles our Opposites so quiverly goe about..is it time for us..to sit still?

So † **Qui·verness,** activity, etc. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1323 And toke from me cleane the quyuernesse of bodye. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 142 The Goale is not attained by the quyvernes of the person, nor successe of battell by prowesse.

‖ **Qui vive** (kī vīv). [F., lit. '(long) live who?' a sentinel's challenge, intended to discover to which party the person challenged belongs, and properly requiring an answer of the form (*vive*) *le roi, la France*, etc.] *On the qui vive,* on the alert or look-out.

1726 SWIFT in *Pope's Wks.* (1871) VII. 82 It is imagined that I must be..alway upon the *qui vive* and the slip-slop. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 223 Though he be a little too much on the *qui-vive,* he is a man of great honour. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lii, This put us all on the *qui vive.* 1883 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 56/1 'What now?' cried Burtis, all on the *qui vive.*

Quixote (kwi·ksŏt), *sb.* Also 7 -ot, 8 -iot, 9 -otte. [The name of the hero of Cervantes' romance (see DON *sb.*1 c), = Sp. *quixote,* now written *quijote* (*kiχō·te*) a cuisse.] An enthusiastic visionary person like Don Quixote, inspired by lofty and chivalrous but false or unrealizable ideals.

1648 *Merc. Prag.* No. 1. A ij, The Romance's and Gazetta's of the famous Victories and Exploits of the godly Quixots. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems,* etc. (1677) 112 Thus the Quixots of this Age fight with the Windmils of their own heads. 1786–7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* i. 17 There are Quixotes and pedants in every profession. 1811 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 164 What these Quixottes are clamoring for. 1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 337/1 Where the more sober thinker fails, the Quixote is often of service.

Comb. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 41 Quixote-like, going to fight when he had no occasion.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* = QUIXOTIC.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. (1730) 209 A weak Defence for Quixiot kings. 1757 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bute* 7 July, The Quixote reputation of redressing wrongs. 1782 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to M. Cole* 14 Feb. (1846) VI. 160 My diet-drink is not all of so Quixote a disposition. 1820 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 198 Our Quixote Sheriff.

Hence **Qui·xote** *v. intr.* (also with *it*), to act like a Quixote.

1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* v. i, When you .. are upon your rantipole adventures, you shall Quixot it by your self for Lopez. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) I. vi. 131, I will not be the first to tell him of our quixoting.

Quixotic (kwiksŏ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. QUIXOTE *sb.*]

1. Of persons: Resembling Don Quixote; hence, striving with lofty enthusiasm for visionary ideals.

1815 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 157, I considered Miranda as a vagrant, a vagabond, a Quixotic adventurer. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, This family training..makes them eminently quixotic. 1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 336 Any one can exceed, but few can be really Quixotic.

2. Of actions, undertakings, etc.: Characteristic of, appropriate to, Don Quixote.

1831 GALLENGA *Italy* 131 A daring that would seem almost quixotic. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. 719 A quixotic mission to the Indians of Georgia. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. vii. 175 All public ends look vague and quixotic beside private ones.

b. *pl.* as *sb.* Quixotic sentiments.

1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 337 If..our Quixotics seem foolish or extravagant.

Hence **Quixo·tical** *a.*; **Quixo·tically** *adv.*; **Quixo·ticism** = QUIXOTISM.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 482 No Quixotical redresser of wrong. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 660/2 A mathematician who ..Quixotically endeavoured to cure him. 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 410/1 The symbol of his noble quixoticism.

Quixotism (kwi·ksŏtiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Quixotic principles, character, or practice; an instance of this, a quixotic action or idea.

1688 *Pulpit Popery, True Popery* 36 All the Heroical Fictions of Ecclesiastical Quixotism. 1723 *Briton* No. 20 (1724) 86 His Publick Spirit would appear mere Quixotism to a Protestant People. 1793 *Residence in France* (1797) I. 166 If a momentary smile be excited by these Quixotisms. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* VIII. vi, In the Quixotism of atonement for your father's fault. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. IV. ii. 345 The scorn which inopportune quixotism provokes.

So **Qui·xotize** *v.* a. *intr.*, to act in a quixotic manner; b. *trans.*, to render quixotic.

1831 *Examiner* 226/1 The folly to think of quixotizing through all Europe. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* 99 A thing to Quixotize a modern French masher!

Quixotry (kwi·ksŏtri). Also 8 **-ery.** [f. as prec. + -RY.] = QUIXOTISM.

[1728 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) III. 45 Many..cry out Give us more Quixotery.] 1814 SCOTT *Drama* (1874) 217 An adventurous spirit of profligate Quixotry. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* (1874) 411 We may wait for such an objector before indulging in the equal Quixotry of confuting him.

Quiyke, obs. form of QUICK *a.*

Quiz (kwiz), *sb.*1 Also 8 **quis.** [Of obscure origin: possibly a fanciful coinage, but it is doubtful whether any reliance can be placed on the anecdote of its invention by Daly, a Dublin theatre-manager. Senses 3 and 4 are app. from QUIZ *v.*1 1.

The anecdote is given by Smart in his *Walker Remodelled* 1836, but is omitted in the ed. of 1840. The very circumstantial version in F. T. Porter's *Gleanings & Reminiscences* (1875) 32 gives the date of the alleged invention as 1791; but this is later than the actual appearance of the word and its derivative *quizzity.*]

1. An odd or eccentric person, in character or appearance. Now *rare.*

1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 24 June, He's a droll quiz, and I rather like him. 1785 *Span. Rivals* 8 Ay, he's a queer Quis. 1793 in W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 54 (1794) II. 311 Some college cell, Where muzzing quizzes mutter monkish schemes. 1818 EARL DUDLEY *Lett.* 14 Feb. (1840) 196 Nor are we by any means such quizzes or such bores as the wags pretend. 1852 MRS. SMYTHIES *Bride Elect* xiii, If she really means to marry that quiz for the sake of his thousands. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* iii, He was not odd —no quiz.

b. An odd-looking thing. *rare*—1.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1850) 26 Where did you get that quiz of a hat?

† 2. = BANDALORE, q.v. *Obs.*

c 1790 in Moore *Mem.* I. 12 The Duke .. was, I recollect, playing with one of those toys called quizzes. 1792 *B. Munchausen* (1799) II. xi. 137 She darted and recoiled the quizzes in her right and left hand. *a* 1833 MOORE *Mem.* I. 11 A certain toy very fashionable about the year 1789 or 1790 called in French a 'bandalore' and in English a 'quiz'.

3. One who quizzes.

1797 *The Quiz* No. 13. 85 Now, gentlemen, as you have taken to yourselves the name of Quizzes, I request to know [etc.]. 1836 *Ibid.* No. 1. 4/2 A true Quiz is imperturbable: therefore is Talleyrand the Prince of Quizzers. 1870 *Q. Rev.* July 238 She could write letters to Horace Walpole (perhaps because she knew him to be a quiz) in a vein untinctured by narrowness or pharisaism. 1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* April 36 Braving the ridicule with which it pleased the quizzes of the day to asperse the husband chosen for her.

4. A practical joke; a hoax, a piece of humbug, banter or ridicule; a jest or witticism.

1807 *Antid. Miseries Hum. Life* 121, I was engaged a few nights ago..in a good quiz for a watchman. 1810 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 14 Apr. (1894) I. vi. 171, I am impatient to know if the whole be not one grand blunder or quiz. 1826 — *Jrnl.* 11 Feb., I should have thought the thing a quiz, but that the novel was real. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. lxiv. 189 Whipping in with a quiz or a witticism whenever he could get an opportunity. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 110 Frank said he was travelling for Rundell and Bridge, but I suspect that was only a quiz. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. Wand.* vi. 77 We have..a quiz on all and each of the newly-arisen tribe of journalists.

b. The act or practice of quizzing.

1819 *Quizzical Gaz.* No. 5/1 The Editor..declares this the only article in the Paper devoid of Quiz. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* XXX, You may join the genteelest party that is, And enjoy all the scandal, and gossip, and quiz. 1870 GREEN *Lett.* III. (1901) 254 What a taste for quiz a Professorship seems to develop.

Quiz (kwiz), *sb.*2 *U. S.* [f. QUIZ *v.*2] An act of quizzing or questioning; *spec.* an oral examination of a student or class by a teacher.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 J. W. BROWN in *Proc. 14th Convent. Instruct. Deaf* 314 My first lesson should be in the form of a quiz.

Quiz (kwiz), *v.*1 [Cf. QUIZ *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To make sport or fun of (a person or thing), to turn to ridicule; occasionally, to regard with an air of mockery.

1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4, II. viii. 51 And quiz every block-head accounted a boar. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 19 He spent his time in .. ridiculing, or, in his own phrase, *quizzing* every sensible young man. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I. 231 Quizzing the little daughter of Terpsichore through his eye-glass. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 113 Young gentlemen are apt to quiz; and I think that being quizzed hurts my authority with the men. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 214 Chaucér .. quizzes in the rime of Sir Thopaz the wearisome idleness of the French romance.

absol. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 161 All were sneering at Sam, and they quiz'd and they gaz'd. 1870 GREEN *Lett.* III. (1901) 254 What a charming tongue Latin is for quizzing in.

† 2. *intr.* To play with a quiz (*sb.*1 2). *Obs.*

a 1800 MOORE in *Mem.* I. 11 The ladies too, when in the streets,..Went quizzing on, to show their shapes and graceful mien.

Quiz (kwiz), *v.*2 *dial.* and *U. S.* [Prob. a transferred use of prec., by association with *question* or *inquisitive.*] *trans.* a. To question, interrogate (a person); *U. S.* to examine (a student or class) orally (cf. QUIZ *sb.*2). Also *absol.* b. To find *out* (a thing) by questioning.

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., Her on't be very long 'vore her'll quiz it all out. 1893 FERGUSSON *My Village* xi. 99 She would gossip .. and quiz her visitors as to what was going on in the village.

Quiz (kwiz), *v.*3 *rare*—1. [Echoic.] *intr.* To make a whizzing sound.

1866 *Village on Cliff* xiii. in *Cornhill Mag.* Nov. 526 There was a sound of grasshoppers quizzing at their feet.

Qui·zzable, *a.* [f. QUIZ *v.*1 + -ABLE.] That may be quizzed. Hence **Quizzabi·lity.**

1797 *The Quiz* No. 13. 85 Every body seems to set me down as a butt made on purpose to be ridiculed,..as if I had 'This man is quizable', pasted in large letters on my back. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 687 It may be something satirical, if they see anything quizzable—something about yourself. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* v. vii. I. 616 Even book-men .. are good for something, more especially if rich mines of quizzability turn-out to be workable in them.

So **Quizza·cious** *a.*, given to quizzing. **Quizzato·rial** *a.*, of a quizzing character. **Quizzee·,** one who is quizzed.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 179 Another epigram, still more pointed and quizzatorial than the Italian one. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* I. xxiv. 184 For quizzing to take effect, there must be two parties, .. the quizzer and quizzee. *c* 1830 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838–43) X. 285, I made a little quizzacious attack upon the bishop. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 526 Taking care to make their remarks .. loud enough to be heard by the quizzees.

Quizzer (kwi·zəɹ). [f. QUIZ *v.*1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who quizzes or is given to quizzing.

1797 *The Quiz* No. 13. 84 At every corner, I am accosted by some of these Quizzers. 1810 SCOTT *Let. to Ellis* in *Lockhart* XX, This said Kehama affords cruel openings for the quizzers. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* XVII, The mischievous quizzers, Sharp as knives, but double as scissors. *a* 1876 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 306 My lectures were maliciously misrepresented by a quizzer here and there.

2. = QUIZZING-GLASS. *rare*—1.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 83 'You must have a quizzer.' 'What is that?' said Edward. 'Oh, an eye-glass.'

Quizzery (kwi·zəri). [f. QUIZ *v.*1 + -ERY.] The practice of quizzing; an instance of this.

1821 *Examiner* 348/1 A law..destructive to mirth and quizzery. 1825 T. H. LISTER *Granby* lvi. (1836) 394 He began with a little gentle quizzery of the Ladies Manvers. 1841 CAROLINE FOX *Old Friends* (1882) 122 Of MRS. Carlyle's quizzeries, he thinks [etc.].

Qui·zzible, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. QUIZ *v.*1 + -IBLE.]

a. *adj.* = QUIZZABLE. b. *sb.* Something quizzable.

1816 MOORE *Let. to Byron* 29 Feb., There is so much of the quizzible in all he writes. 1822 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 479 On the whole the book wants vigour, and it is full of quizzibles.

Quizzical (kwi·zikăl), *a.* [f. QUIZ *sb.*1 and *v.*1]

1. Of the nature of a quiz or oddity; causing amusement; comical.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 47 Nothing but a little joke of mine, at his quizzical figure. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 263 Whilst they were quizzing others, they.. made themselves quizzical. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 101 One of the most quizzical of old-fashioned towns of quizzical Germany. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* xi. 188 With a quizzical expression of countenance, as if he were puzzled to know exactly what his feelings were.

Comb. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 440/2 Some quizzical-looking fellow-countryman in a seedy coat.

2. Given to quizzing; pertaining to, or characterized by, quizzing.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 140 One of our quizzical correspondents remarks, that this is the age for producing fat beasts and lean men. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* viii. (1886) 24 The 'after party', which is always so amusing to discuss with people of slightly quizzical powers.

Hence **Quizzica·lity, Qui·zzicalness.**

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 574 The *ne plus ultra* of unbecoming quizzicality. 1825 *Engl. Life* I. 76 Cornelia pouring forth her badinage and her quizzicalness. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 85 Somewhat of quizzicality began to be associated with the phrase.

Quizzically (kwi·zikălĭ), *adv.* [f. QUIZZICAL + -LY 2.] In a quizzical manner.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* XVII, Somewhat quizzically scanning Shirley's..countenance. 1867 CARLYLE *E. Irving* in *Reminr.* (1881) II. 95 A sharp man, with mouth rather quizzically close. 1878 M. C. JACKSON *Chaperon's Cares* II. viii. 87 Looking at me quizzically through those eye-glasses of his.

Quizzifica·tion. [f. as next: see -FICATION.] The action of quizzing; a quiz.

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. xi. 207 After all, .. the whole may be a quizzification of Sir Philip's. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 179 It is sure to be made a subject of quizzification.

Quizzify (kwi·zifəi), *v. rare*—1. [f. QUIZ *sb.*1 + -(I)FY.] To make into a quiz.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXII. (1862) 270 The caxon quizzifies the figure, and thereby mars the effect [etc.].

Qui·zziness. *rare*—1. [f. QUIZZY *a.* + -NESS.] Eccentricity, oddness.

1798 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Mar. VI. 187 His singularities and affectation of affectation .. and his spirit of satire are mere quizziness.

Quizzing (kwi·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. QUIZ *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb.

1797 *The Quiz* No. 31. 208 On Quizzing. 1802 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 508 *note*, He made a most brilliant speech with much quizzing on Mr. A. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 75 A remarkable instance of .. persiflage, or what we now call quizzing. 1862 SHIRLEY [J. Skelton] *Nugæ Crit.* ix. 402 That indirect and gentlemanly quizzing, ..so much relished by the House of Commons.•

Comb. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 184 He acquits himself of all share in a quizzing scene. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xviii. 213 Thinking his Critic a capital Quizzing-stock.

Quizzing (kwi·ziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That quizzes.

1797 *The Quiz* No. 31. 208 The supposed robber, was no other than a quizzing fellow. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 197 A subject of mirthful wonder to several quizzing beaux. 1808 SCOTT *Let. to Gifford* 25 Oct. in *Lockhart*, A notable subject for a quizzing article. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. v. 348 Attacked by the older students..with all sorts of quizzing questions.

Qui·zzing-glass. [f. QUIZZING *vbl. sb.*] A single eye-glass; a monocle. Cf. QUIZZER 2.

1802 *Europ. Mag.* June 500 The prizes consisted of shawls, parasols, handkerchiefs, quizzing glasses, &c. 1840–1 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* (ed. Warne) 96/2 A quizzing-glass was stuck in his right eye. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 152 He wore round his neck what was then called a quizzing-glass, held by the hand.

Qui·zzingly, *adv.* [f. QUIZZING *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] In a quizzing manner.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 147 A lady who was quizzingly condoling with him. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. ii. (1872) VII. 23 Friedrich .. answers quizzingly: 'Island of Tobago?'

Quizzish (kwi·ziʃ), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. QUIZ *v.*[1] + -ISH.] = QUIZZICAL 1. Also *Comb.*

1792 J. BUDWORTH *Fortn. Ramble* i. 2 A very quizzish looking man threw himself into a knowing attitude. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* IV. ii. 52, I cant help laughing to think how quizzish the old Doctor will look when he finds my lord has got the girl.

Qui·zzity. *rare*—[1]. [f. QUIZ *sb.*[1]] Oddity.

1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 91 His height and proportion mighty slender..nor are his sharp features..a whit behind them in quizzity.

Quizzy (kwi·zi), *a.* [f. QUIZ *sb.*[1]] = QUIZZICAL 1.

1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 13 She had taken all this trouble for some quizzy old bachelor. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 84 A quizzy couple, self-proclaimed as man and wife.

Quo, obs. variant of WHO.

Quo', abbrev. of QUOTH.

‖ **Quoad** (kwō·ăd). [L., 'so far as', 'as much as', 'as to', f. *quō* where, whither + *ad* to.] To the extent of, as regards, with respect to.

1742 GILBERT *Reports of Cases in Equity* 3 To supply the Defect of the Will *quoad* that Daughter. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 462 It will operate beneficially, *quoad* the quantity applied. 1839 ARNOLD in *Life* (1844) II. ix. 149 The Order of Deacons, which has been long, *quoad* the reality, dead. 1872 E. BRADDON *Life in India* iii. 58 His peculiar position..*quoad* the natives subject..to him.

b. Quoad hoc, to this extent, as far as this, with respect to this.

1601 J. CHAMBER *Agst. Judic. Astrol.* iv. 24 It followeth, that these figure-flingers may sometime hit, and sometime misse *quoad hoc.* 1737 *Common Sense* I. 219 Infinite are the Numbers of minor Coxcombs, who are Coxcombs *quoad hoc.* 1779 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 281 That which they do have must .. render the hermaphrodite imperfect *quoad hoc.* 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 169/2 The Bankruptcy and Insolvent Court Act..which *quoad hoc* is unrepealed.

c. Quoad sacra (sē[i]·krä), 'as far as concerns sacred matters', used esp. in Scotland with ref. to parishes constituted for purely ecclesiastical purposes (as contrasted with parishes *quoad civilia*); hence *attrib.* with *church, minister, parish.*

The usual Sc. pron. is (kwō·ăd) or (kwǫd sa·krä).

1825 DUNLOP *Treat. Law Scot.* § 125 When a part of a parish is disjoined, or annexed, *quoad sacra* merely [etc.]. 1845 *New Statist. Acc.* XV. *Caithness* 163 The *quoad sacra* parish of Keise was erected 1833. 1882 J. CUNNINGHAM *Ch. Hist.* (ed. 2) xxx. 534 The *quoad sacra* ministers in general lost nothing by the Secession.

Quoat, obs. f. QUOTE *v.* **Quob,** dial. var. QUAB *sb.*[2] and *v.* **Quobb(e,** var. of QUAB *sb.*[1], burbot. **Quobmire,** dial. var. QUABMIRE. **Quock,** obs. pa. t. QUAKE *v.* **Quocken,** dial. var. QUERKEN. **Quocyent,** obs. f. QUOTIENT.

Quod (kwǫd), *sb.*[1] *Slang.* Also **quad.** [Of uncertain origin; commonly regarded as identical with *quod* QUAD *sb.*[1], but there is no evidence that this is really the case. See quot. *a* 1700.] Prison.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Quod*, Newgate; also any Prison, tho' for Debt. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* I. xii, There is not such a pickpocket in the whole quad. 1795 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 226 Coming home, was cast in quod Till subjects paid his ransom. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liv, She's..grudged me a hundred pound to get me out of quod. 1862 WRAXALL tr. *Hugo's 'Misérables'* IV. x. (1877) 7 Do you know I have been in quod for a fortnight?

Comb. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Quod-cove*, the keeper of a gaol.

† **Quod,** *sb.*[2], obs. var. COD *sb.*[1] 7, a cocoon.

1615 tr. *De Montfort's Surv. E. Indies* 32 They lay so many [silkworms] on it, leauing them there without any more adoe, except it be to gather the quods, when they are ready to be spunne.

Quod (kwǫd), *v.* [f. QUOD *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To put in prison.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To quod a person is to send him to gaol. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 282 Since Carlile's been quoded, We wanted some shopman about of your size. 1850 THACKERAY *Ballad of Eliza Davis*, The cell where she was quodded, In the Close of Clerkenwell.

Quod, Quod-a, obs. varr. QUOTH, QUOTHA.

† **Quo:dammo·dota:tive,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *quōdam modō* in a certain way + -(T)ATIVE.] **a.** *adj.* Existing in a certain manner. **b.** *sb.* A thing that exists in a certain way.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. I. xiii. (1687) 437/1 Things are subdivided into foure Genus's, Subjects, and Qualitatives and Quodammodotatives in themselves, and Quodammodotatives as to others. *Ibid.* xvii. 438/2 Aristo..defined Quodammodotative-Relatives to be those, whose being is ..their Quodammodotative being to one another.

Quo·ddity. *rare.* [f. L. *quod* (that) which, neut. of *quī* who + -ITY.] A quasi-scholastic term formed on the anal. of QUIDDITY, q.v.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 191 He is .. armed with the affrightful terms of Quoddities and Quiddities. 1902 *Union Mag.* Feb. 66/1 He turned over in his mind his instances, his quiddities and his quoddities.

Quo·ddle, *v.* Now *dial.* (quaddle). [var. of WADDLE: cf. *quag* and *wag.*] To waddle.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 16 You will presently see .. the Duck quoddling into a pool. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Quaddle*, to waddle.

Quod(d)le, Quodgell, obs. forms of CODDLE, CUDGELL.

‖ **Quodlibet** (kwǫ·dlibet). Also 6 quot-. [a. L. *quodlibet* (f. *quod* what + *libet* it pleases (one)), or ad. med.L. *quodlibetum*: cf. F. *quolibet* (13th c.).]

1. Any question in philosophy or theology proposed as an exercise in argument or disputation; hence, a scholastic debate, thesis, or exercise on a question of this kind (chiefly *pl.* in University use, *esp.* in phr. *to do quodlibets*). Now only *Hist.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 375 Of diuinite maistres, That shulde..answere to argumentz and also to a quodlibet..if suche weren apposed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 As sayn̄t Thomas wytnesseth in his thyrde quodlibet. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 246/1 Among other such as himselfe to kepe a quotlibet & a pot parlament vpon. 1603 P. STRINGER in Plummer *Elizab. Oxford* (O. H. S.) 257 At the same hower also there were, in other Common Schooles, disputations called 'Quodlibets' by Masters of Arts and Bachelors in Art. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 806 A man of great repute in the Vniuersitie of Oxford for his Quodlibets, ordinary questions, and his Interpretations of the sacred Scriptures. 1687 WILDING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 265 For doing Qdlibets .. 00 07 06. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 347 All his quodlibets of art Could not expound its [the heart's] pulse and heat. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iii. 70 He was also an author, of theological lectures and quodlibets.

2. *Mus.* A fanciful combination of several airs; a fantasia, medley.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 38 The young musician wrote a symphony and a Quodlibet for the Installation festival of the Prince of Orange.

Quo·dlibetal, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = QUODLIBETICAL.

1839 tr. *Hugo's Nôtre Dame* I. i, Down with the cardinal and quodlibetal disputations. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Dec. 7/2 Who chose to consult him on things spiritual, temporal, and quodlibetal.

Quodlibeta·rian. [f. as next + -AN.]

† **a.** = QUODLIBETARY A. b. *Obs.* **b.** One who discusses quodlibets.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Quodlibetarian*, one who follows the Dictates of his own Fancy. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) I. 60 The works of the scholastics, with the debates of these Quodlibetarians, at once show the greatness and the littleness of the human intellect.

Quo·dlibetary, *sb.* and *a. rare.* [f. L. *quodlibet* QUODLIBET + -ARY.]

† **A.** *sb.* a. ? A quodlibetical argument. b. (See quot. 1656.) *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 162 So, he having made use of all the quodlibetaries, imputations against the other, cannot be obnoxious himself in that kinde. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Quodlibitaries*, those that run after their own fancy or imagination, and do what they list.

B. *adj.* Pertaining or relating to quodlibets.

1895 tr. *Hugo's Nôtre Dame* I. i, Down with the disputations, cardinal, and quodlibetary.

Quodlibe·tic, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = next.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 681 How partial are the principles ..of some Quodlibetick Presbyters! 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 406 The halls of the Faculty of Arts, in which .. the Quodlibetic Disputations were still annually performed.

Quodlibetical (kwǫdlibe·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of, connected or concerned with, a quodlibet or quodlibets.

1580 FULKE *Answ. P. Frarine* 1 The president of the Quodlibeticall disputations of Louane. 1600 WATSON (*title*) A Decacordon of Ten Quodlibeticall Questions concerning Religion and State. *c* 1665 R. CARPENTER *Pragm. Jesuit* 47/2 Quodlibetical Brains have Consciences of all sorts and sizes. 1710 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. III. 401 He publicly read Divinity upon those that they [call] Quodlibetical Questions. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) I. 62 They at length collected all these quodlibetical questions into enormous volumes.

Hence **Quodlibe·tically** *adv.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 174 His Divisionary art, in which it is his common custome to talke quodlibetically. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. (1756) 58 Many positions seem quodlibetically constituted.

† **Quo:dlibeti·ficate,** *v. trans.* To deal quibblingly with. *nonce-wd.* So also † **Quo·dlibeting** *a.*, dealing in quodlibets. † **Quo·dlibetist,** one who deals in quodlibets. *Obs.*

1620 COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 96 Watson, the quodlibetting priest. 1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) 22 These heretical Opinionists, schismatical Quodlibetists. ?1743 in M. Pennington *Mem. Eliz. Carter* (1816) II. 147 To..quodlibeticate any word into a pun.

Quodling, obs. form of CODLING[2], apple, etc.

† **Quods,** ? var. CODS. (Cf. *Od's buds*, etc.)

1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 84 Quods, quods giue mee my Text pen againe, for I haue a little more Text to launce.

Quoff, obs. Sc. variant of COFF, to buy.

Quohog, variant of QUAHAUG.

Quoice, local var. (also *pl.*) of QUEEST, ring-dove. Hence **Quoice-neck** (see quot.).

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Quoiceneck*, .. greyish black clay with shining surfaces, and streaked.

Quoich, var. QUAICH. **Quoif(e, quoiff, quoiffure,** obs. ff. COIF, COIFFURE. **Quoik,** obs. Sc. pa. t. QUAKE *v.* **Quoil,** obs. f. COIL.

Quoi·ler. *dial.* Also quiler. [Cf. COILER[2].] *pl.* The breech-harness of a cart-horse. Also *attrib.* as *quoiler-harness, -horse.*

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3317/4 A black Horse .. the Hair rubbed off behind with the Quilers. 1876 *Surrey Gloss., Quoilers*, the breeching of a cart-harness. Quoiler-harness or thill-harness is the trace-harness. 1901 *Kentish Express* 13 July 12/4 Good Quoiler Horse.

Quoin (koin), *sb.* Forms: 6 quoyne, 6–8 quoyn, 7 quoine, 7– quoin; 7 quain; 7–8 **quine.** [var. spelling of COIN, formerly used in all senses of that word, but now restricted to the following uses, in which *coin, coign* are also occasionally employed.]

1. *Build.* **a.** An external angle of a wall or building; also, one of the stones or bricks serving to form the angle; a corner-stone. = COIN *sb.* 1.

Rustic quoin, one projecting from the general surface of the wall, usually with bevelled edges.

1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 114 The quoyne of the wall of a tenement. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 66 The walls, vautes, quines of doors and windows they razed and tear a down. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 71 Flowers for the Cross wórk in the gallace in these quains. 1670 L. STUCLEY *Gospel-Glass* xxxiv. 365 So many quoines to lock together all parts of the building into one. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 261 At an upright Quine..lay a three quarter Bat at the Quine in the stretching course. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wall*, Certain courses, ledges, or Quoins of more strength than the rest, must be interlaid like bones to strengthen the whole fabrick. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 197 It is a large building of brick, with stone quoins. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. ii. (ed. 2) 29 The walls are of island Sand-stone, with quoins of Caen stone.

b. An internal angle or corner, as of a room. *Hollow quoin*, a recess in the walls at each end of a canal lock, to receive the heel-post of the gate.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 627 If a room consists of more than four quoins, the additional corners must be allowed at per foot run. 1838 SIMMS *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* ii. 6 The joint between the heel-post and hollow quoin is made watertight by the gate being..worked backwards and forwards.

2. A wedge, or wedge-shaped block, used for various special purposes. **a.** *Printing.* A short wedge used to lock up a form.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 215/27 A Printers quoyn, *cuneus, cuneolus.* 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* viii, Quoyns are..of different Lengths, and different Breadths. *Ibid.* x. P 9 The extuberancies of Nail-heads would hinder the free sliding of the Quoins. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, The compositor..unlocking the form..by knocking out or loosening the quoins. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xv. 534 When the form gets out of register..by the starting of the quoins which secure the chase. 1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 30/1 The form having been properly planed..slightly slacken the quoins.

b. *Gunnery.* (*a*) A wedge-shaped piece of wood, with a handle at the thick end, used to raise or lower a gun. (*b*) = QUOINER. ? *Obs.* (*c*) A small wedge used in fixing the breech of a gun.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 Quoines..are great wedges of wood with a little handle at the end to put them forward or backward for leuelling the Peece. 1707 *Gloss. Angl. Nova, Quoin*, a wedge fastned on the Deck, close to the Breech of the Carriages of the great Guns, to keep them firm up to the Ship's sides. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v., The Quoyns the Gunners use under the Guns, to mount them higher or lower. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) VII. 171 *note*, Our people took the quoins out, and elevated their guns. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 476 For the larger cannon Sir W. G. Armstrong uses a quoin tightened by a screwed breech-plug.

c. *Naut.* A wedge used to prevent casks from rolling. *Cantic quoin, standing quoin* (see quot. 1711, and cf. CANTIC *a.*, CANTING *ppl. a.*[1]).

1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v., Cantick Quoyns, being short, with three Edges, to put betwixt the Cask at the Bildge Hoops, to keep the Cask steady from rowling, and labouring one against another... The standing Quoyns,..a fit Length to be driven across betwixt the Buts..to keep the Chine of the But steady from jogging 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) Yy iij, Quoins or coins used in the stowage of a ship's hold. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

d. *Build.* The key-stone, or any one of the wedge-shaped stones (voussoirs) of an arch. *rare.*

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 306 In the middle, at the Key-Stone or Quoin. 1873 Tristram *Moab* ii. 20 Over the doorway..was let in an old quoin on which was cut an Arabic inscription.

3. An angle, or angular object. *rare.*

1838 Simms *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* 36 The quantity thus cut off from the acute quoin is gradually diminished to the opposite or obtuse quoin. 1868 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) IV. ix. 230 It is only by an isthmus..of high land that the triangular quoin remains joined to the bulk of the Chersonese. 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 30 Similar quoins or solid angles are such as are contained by the same number of plane angles.

4. *Comb.*, as **quoin-drawer, -post, -stone** (see quots.).

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 111/2 Quine stones.. are Stones laid in a Brick wall at the corners of a House—a yard long and three Brick in thickness. 1875 J. Southward *Dict. Typogr.* 117 *Quoin-drawer*, a drawer in the frame of the imposing-stone in which the quoins are kept. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1849/2 *Quoin post*, the heel-post of a lock-gate.

Quoin (koin), *v.* [See prec. and Coin *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To secure or raise with a quoin or wedge. Also with *up*.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 7 He..then Quoins up the two ends of the Chase. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Caler* also signifies to quoin or wedge up any thing. 1854 Jacob Abbott *Wallace* vii. 138 What Mr. Grey meant by quoining up, was filling in the spaces under the large stones..and thus wedging them up to their proper level. 1875 J. Southward *Dict. Typogr.* 117 *Quoining a Forme*, the fitting of the quoins in a forme so that when it is locked up they shall..wedge up and secure the types.

2. To provide with quoins or corners.

1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. i. 96 A well, curiously quoined with stone.

Quoinage, obs. form of Coinage.

† **Quoine**, obs. variant of Coin *v.*[1]

1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* III. 181 He lend you money! he must quoine it I believe if he does.

† **Quoi·ner.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 quoyn-. [f. Quoin *v.* + -er.] A wedge used to secure a gun.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. 64 In Ships..if the Ropes be suspected not to be good, they nail down Quoyners to the Fore-Trucks of heavy Guns, that he may not have any play; and if Britchings, and Tackles, and Quoyners should give way in foul weather, presently dismount her.

Quoining (koi·nin). Also 6 **quenynge.** [f. Quoin *sb.* + -ing[1]. Cf. Coining *vbl. sb.*[2]] The stone or brick-work forming the quoin of a wall, or the manner in which this is placed.

1562–3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 567 Stone..new wrought..to ashler and quenynge. 1848 Rickman *Styles Archit. Eng.* App. p. iv, There is a peculiar sort of quoining,..consisting of a long stone set at the corner and a short one lying on it, and bonding one way or both into the wall. 1876 *Archæol. Cant.* X. lii, The quoining of the nave and chancel.

Quoining, obs. form of Coining *vbl. sb.*[1]

Quoit (koit, kwoit), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–7 coyte, 5–6 (9) coite, 6 c(h)oytte, 7 coyt, coight, 6– coit. *β.* 7 quoite, quoyt(e, 6– quoit. *γ.* 6–7 quaite, 7 quayte, queit, 8 quait. [Of obscure etym.; the variation of form between *coit*, *quoit*, and *quait* prob. indicates a French origin.

Derivation from OF. *coitier, quoitier* 'to prick, spur, incite, hasten', has been suggested, but it does not appear that this vb. had also the sense 'to throw, hurl', which would be necessary to make the connexion probable; and the sb. *coite, quoite* means only 'prick (of spur), encounter, haste'.]

1. In orig. and widest sense (now only with ref. to the Greek and Roman discus), a flat disc of stone or metal, thrown as an exercise of strength or skill; *spec.* in mod. use, a heavy flattish ring of iron, slightly convex on the upper side and concave on the under, so as to give it an edge capable of cutting into the ground when it falls, if skilfully thrown. Also, the ring of rope used in *deck-quoits* (see 2).

a. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86/1 Coyter, or caster of a coyte, *petreludus*. Coyte, *petreluda*. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xx. 120 That men..schulden pleie..bi casting of coitis. 1530 Palsgr. 206/2 Coyte to playe with, *palet*. Coyte of stone, *bricotaux*. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xiii. xxxiv, This like a coight at them Orlando tost. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 28 There is no part of it so broad, but you may cast a Coyte over it. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 56 ¶ 4 Some of them were tossing the Figure of a Coit. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 393 Tossed the broad coite or took th' inspiring ale.

β. c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiii. 388 Nestors sonne..got as farre before, As any youth can cast a quoyte. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* xxiii. 712 Tho' 'tis not thine to hurl the distant Dart, The Quoit to toss. 1783 Crabbe *Village* I, Who..made the pond'rous quoit obliquely fall. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. i, They had learned to wrestle,.. to pitch the bar or the quoit. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. xxiii. 360 As far as flies a quoit Thrown from the shoulder of a vigorous youth.

γ. 1560 [see b]. 1658 J. Jones tr. *Ovid's Ibis* 144 If Queit thou cast into the open air, let Queit thee kill like Hyacinth the fair. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 188 Coit, quait.

† b. Phr. *A quoit's cast, distance*, the distance to which a quoit is commonly thrown. *Obs.*

a 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (1778) 147 Distans per spacium coytys cast. 1560 Whitehorne *Ord. Souldiours* xxiv, It would scant be able to drive their pellettes a quaites caste. *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 10 The Welch Prophet could not see a quoits cast from him. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 57 Every acute reader..will be ready..to ding the book a coits distance from him. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xxiii. 648 Menelaus..fell A full quoit's cast behind.

c. A curling-stone. *rare.*

1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 164 The stones used are called *coits*, or *quoits*, or *coiting*, or *quoiting-stones*.

2. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) The sport of throwing the quoit or of playing with quoits; in the modern form of this the quoit is aimed at a pin stuck in the ground, and is intended to fall with the ring surrounding this, or to cut into the ground as near to it as possible. *Deck-quoits*, an imitation of this game, played on shipboard with rings of rope.

1388 *Act* 12 *Rich. II*, c. 6 § 1 Les jeues appelez coytes dyces [etc.]. 1477 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 188/1 No persone shuld use any unlawfull Pleys, as Dise, Coyte, Foteball. 1527 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 402 Plainge at choyttes or stonis. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 57 Lewde, and vnlawfull games, as..tennyes, bolles, coytes. 1592 Lyly *Galathea* II. iv, I will now..play at quaites abroade. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. 342 Keelpins, tronkes, coits.. are the common recreations of countrey folks. 1708 W. King *Cookery* 117 He..From Ninepins, Coits, and from Trap-ball abstains. 1841 *Q. Rev.* LXVII. 355 Devoting hours on hours to quoits, cricket, and so forth. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 199 Quoit, tennis, ball—no games? 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 22 One of the best amusements provided on shipboard is 'Quoits'.

3. *transf.* † a. A quoit-shaped stone or piece of metal. *Obs. rare.*

1593 P. Nichols *Drake Revived* (1628) 78 Thirteene bars of siluer, and some few quoits of Gold. *Ibid.* 79 Promising to give him a fine quoit of gold. *a* 1635 Corbet *Iter Bor.* 114 No pompous weight Upon him, but a pebble, or a quayte.

b. The flat covering stone of a cromlech or cist; also, by extension, a cromlech or cist as a whole.

1753 Borlase in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 87 A flat rock..(which in our country [Cornwall] we call a quoit). *Ibid.*, On the top of this quoit there is a remarkable incision. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* Pref. 49 Under this Quoit I caused to be sunk a pit. 1867 Max Müller *Chips* (1870) III. xiii. 291 In Bosprennis Cross there was a very large coit or cromlech. 1887 Baring-Gould *Red Spider* I. ii. 28 A rude granite slab..[which] had been the 'quoit' of a great prehistoric dolmen or cromlech.

† 4. A cast or throw. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1706 *George a Green* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 165 With such a tumbling quait, as we call a back somerset.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *quoit-cast, -pitcher, -player, -playing, -thrower*, etc.; *quoit-like* adj.

1538 Leland *Itin.* VI. 56 A Coyte or Stone Cast beneth the Kinges Bridge. 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 306 They might watch the quoit-pitchers, intent On either side. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 169 The quoit-like weapon (chakra) the emblem of power of India. 1887 Upcott *Introd. Gk. Sculpt.* iv. 57 The most familiar of Myron's works is the Quoit-thrower. *Ibid.*, The quoit-player, who is stooping forward in attitude to throw.

Quoit (koit, kwoit), *v.* Forms: 5 coytyn, 6 coyte, quayt-, 7 coit, quait, 7– quoit. [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To play at quoits. *rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86/1 Coytyn, *petriludo*. 1530 Palsgr. 488/2 Let us leave all boyes games, and go coyte a whyle. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 216/18 To coyte, *discum mittere*. 1684 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* I. 599 To Quoit, to Run, and Steeds and Chariots drive.

2. *trans.* To throw like a quoit. Also with advbs. as *away, down, off, out.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 206 Quoit him downe..like a shoue-groat shilling. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Brave Sea-fight* Wks. III. 39/2 So neere, as a man might quoit a Bisket Cake into her. 1660 Shirley *Andromana* I. v. 47 Tis more impossible for me to leave thee, Then for this carkase to quait away its grave-stone. 1681 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 326 If you coit a Stone. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xxiii. 1042 Leonteus..quoited it next. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneysweepers*, One unfortunate wight.. was quoited out of the presence with universal indignation. 1870 Thornbury *Tour Eng.* I. iv. 77 It was just beyond.. where Falstaff was quoited into the Thames.

Quoi·ter. [f. Quoit *v.* + -er[1].] One who plays at quoits; a quoit-thrower.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86/1 Coyter, or caster of a coyte, *petreludus*. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Bowlers.. and quayters. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 265 Quoiters throw quoits and other things that are to be flung. 1884 *Sporting Times* 9 June 4/6 The death of William Eagle,.. well known amongst quoiters.

Quoi·ting, *vbl. sb.* Forms: 5–7 coyt-, 6 koyt-, quait-, quayt-, 7 coit-, 7– quoit-. [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action or game of playing at quoits.

1467 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 264 Luserunt ad quendam ludum illicitum et prohibitum vocatum 'le coytyng'. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 574/2 Suche prety playes..as chyldren be woont to playe, as cheristone, mary bone,..or quayting. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 11 Any common house, aley or place of boulynge, coytynge [etc.]. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* vii. (Arb.) 58 Suche thynges, wherin we Shepeheardes haue delyght, As in Quaiting. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. i. § 8 (1622) 188 Running, Wrestling, Leaping, Coyting. 1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Family Biog.* I. 16 Wrestling, running, quoiting,.. and every description of rural sport. 1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) I. 179 At first only the footrace was exhibited, afterwards were added wrestling, leaping, quoiting.

Comb. 1530 Palsgr. 488/2, I Coyte. I play with a coyting stone. 1827 [see Quoit *sb.* 1 c]. 1897 Crockett *Lads' Love* xviii. 189 He..fairly dragged me into the quoiting-ground. *Ibid.* 195 The matter of the quoiting-match.

† b. A method of cheating at dice. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 54 If they be true dise, what shyfte wil they make to set ye one of them with slyding, with cogging,..with coytinge as they call it,

Quok(e, obs. pa. t. of Quake *v.*

Quoll (kwɒl). [Aboriginal name.] The 'native cat' (*Dasyurus macrurus*) of Australia.

1770 Hawkesworth *Voy.* (1773) III. 626, I can add only one more [animal], resembling a polecat, which the natives call Quoll. 1855 in Ogilvie *Suppl.*, and in recent Dicts.

Quom, obs. form of Whom.

† **Quominus, quo minus.** *Obs. Law.* [L., 'by which the less' (viz. one may exercise a right, or perform a duty).] a. A writ to restrain a person from committing waste in a wood after granting 'housebote and haybote' to another. b. An Exchequer writ available for a steward or debtor to the King against one indebted to himself.

1595 Rastell *Termes Lawes* 156. *Ibid.* (1598) 160 b. 1623 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 433 [Paid] to Mr. Hill for suinge out several Quominuses and for his fee, 34*s.* 8*d.* 1642 *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* i. § 5. 3 He shall have a *Quo minus* against the vendre in the Exchequer.

‖ **Quomodo** (kwōu·mōdo), **quo modo** (kwōu mōu·do). [L. 'in what way?'] *The quomodo*, the manner, way, means.

1671 Evelyn *Corr.* (1879) III. 383 The difference between us and the Church of Rome consists chiefly in the definition of the manner of the change; the *quomodo* or *modus*. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. xv, Northerton was desirous of departing and nothing remained for him but to contrive the *quomodo*. 1791 *Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 318, I cannot persuade myself that the obstacle is not to be removed. The *quomodo* is the thing to be considered. 1828 *Congress Debates* IV. II. 2724 (Stanf.) The *quo modo* of executing it is left to the wisdom of the government.

† **Quo·modocunquize**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *quomodocunque* in whatever way (with allusion to Horace *Ep.* I. i. 66) + -ize.] *intr.* To make money in any possible way.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 213 Those quomodocunquizing clusterfists and rapacious varlets.

Quon, variant of Whone, few. *Obs.*

Quondam (kwɒ·ndăm), *adv.*, *sb.*, and *a.* Also 6 **condam.** [L., 'formerly'.]

A. *adv.* At one time, formerly, heretofore, 'whilome'. *rare.*

1537 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 63 An Abbott condam of Fountens, of the order of pyed monkes. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 648 That..most faithful attendant *quondam* vppon the right Worshipfull Sir Edward Phillips. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liii. 162 Mr. C. Jennings quondam of the city hotel in New York.

† B. *sb.* The former holder of some office or position; one who has been deposed or ejected. *Obs.*

1535 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 93 The kinges fowndation thus to be mangellede by the quondam, I have petie; the prior now is..a goode clerke. 1549 Latimer 4*th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 107 Make them quondammes, out with them, cast them out of ther office. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* (1882) II. 54 Let him be.. Jacke out of office, make him a Quondam.

C. *adj.* That formerly was or existed:

a. of persons (the most frequent use).

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* III. xiv. (1612) 65 In Albanie the quondam King at eldest Daughters Court was setled scarce, when she repynes. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 86, I see thy quondam friend, Hath cause to say his hopes are at an end. 1675 Cocker *Morals* 47 Quarles, quondam Poet, for rare Lines Divine. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. ii. 234 This aspiring quondam Consort of his grew apace. 1825 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximized* (1830) 13 A quondam country Gentleman with thirty years of..experience. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xxxvii. (1874) IV. 3 The loquacious and speculative disposition..of all my quondam friends.

b. of things, qualities, etc.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 6, I did conuerse this *quondam* day with a companion of the kings. 1600 S. Nicholson *Acolastus* (1876) 34 Maike.. How euery thing in quondam sort appeares. 1642 Vicars *God in Mount* (1644) 44 The heighth of their quondam pride and cruelty. 1727 Bp. Nicolson in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 318 His quondam diocese of Derry. 1795–6 Wordsw. *Borderer* I. 79 The tale of this his quondam Barony Is cunningly devised.

Hence **Quo·ndamly** *adv.*, formerly; † **Quo·ndamship**, the state of being out of office. *Obs.*

1549 Latimer 4*th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 108 As for my quondamshyp I thancke God that he gaue me ye grace to come by it by so honest a meanes as I dyd. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 53 Certain gentlemen smiths, who have been quondamly in habits of wearing such articles.

Quondary, variant of Quandary.

Quoner, compar. of Whone, few. *Obs.*

Quonet, variant of Quannet.

† **Quo·niam.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? Some allusive use of L. *quoniam* whereas.] (See quot.)

1609 Healey *Disc. New World* 69 The drinke is sure to go, be it out of Can, Quoniam, or Iourdan. [*Note.* A Quoniam is a glasse..well knowne in Drink-allia.]

Quonundrum, obs. variant of Conundrum.

Quony, variant of Coynye. (See Quidrathe.)

Quook(e, obs. north. pa. t. Quake *v.*

Quop (kwɒp), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Later form of Quap *v.*] To beat, throb, palpitate.

a 1658 Cleveland *Model New Relig.* 32 How Quops the Spirit? In what Garb or Air? 1679 Dryden *Limberham* III. ii, Oh, my Eyes grow dim! my Heart quops, and my back aketh. 1681 *Ballad Dk. Monmouth* in *Shaksp. Cent. Praise* 387 His great Heart quops his Courage fails. 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words*, *Quop*, to throb (used also in Gloucestershire) as in the suppuration of boils and abscesses. 1889 Gissing *Both of this Parish* I. v. 103 It makes a body's heart quop to hear tell of such a history.

Quor, Quore, obs. variants of WHERE, CORE.

Quorister, obs. form of CHORISTER.

†**Quorse,** ? obs. variant of CORSE.

1462 in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* ix. (1872) 469 Wan they rynge for any quorse or obiit.

‖ **Quorum** (kwō·rŏm). [L., lit. 'of whom', from the wording of commissions in which certain persons were specially designated as members of a body by the words *quorum vos . . . unum* (*duos*, etc.) *esse volumus* 'of whom we will that you . . . be one (two, etc.)'.]

1. Orig., certain justices of the peace, usually of eminent learning or ability, whose presence was necessary to constitute a bench; latterly the term was loosely applied to all justices.

1455 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 334/1 The Justicez or Justice of the Pease of the Quorum yn the same Shire. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 5, ij of the Justices of the peas wherof one shalbe of the Quorum. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., R. Tresilian* vii, At sessions & at syses .. In patentes & commissions of Quorum. 1582 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. ix. (1602) 46 So that the one of those two [Justices] be of that select number, which is commonly tearmed of the *Quorum*. For these of the *Quorum* were wont..to bee chosen, specially for their knowledge in the Lawes of the lande. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. i, Old Sir John Wellborn, Justice of Peace and Quorum. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 274 George Wither ..a Justice of Peace in Quorum for Hampshire. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i. 43 I'm o' th' Quorum—I have been at Sessions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 705 A squire who was one of the quorum.

Comb. 1619 HUTTON *Foll. Anat., Ixions Wheele* E iij b, The Gods..Quorum Iustice warrants sent by poast.

b. *transf.* Applied to similarly distinguished members of other bodies; hence, a select company.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvi. (1612) 216 The Hellish Potentates .. a new Commission framed, Narcissus ghost and Ecchos voice therein of Quorum named. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 187 He was afterwards of that quorum in the translating of the Bible. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 329 [They are] so small a scantling in number, that men can scarce reckon of them more than a *quorum*. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 24 A *Quorum* of Surgeons..should be ordered to..examine them. 1859 GREEN *Oxf. Stud.* ii. § 10 (O. H. S.) 128 The deepest sot among the topers of the quorum.

Comb. 1659 A. BROME *Panegyr. Verses* in *R. Brome's Wks.* II, These would-be Quorum-Wits, and by their own Commission, do invade Apollo's throne.

2. A fixed number of members of any body, society, etc., whose presence is necessary for the proper or valid transaction of business.

1616 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 81 The Assemblie appoynts twenty Commissioners nominat, whereof six a quorum, to attend the King's Majestie's answer. 1669 EVELYN *Diary* 19 May, It was order'd that 5 should be a quorum for a Councill. 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 524 The Commission should have met this day; but we have not a quorum in the forenoon. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xiii. 369 At the Meetings of the Directors, five Members shall be a quorum, capable of acting. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lvii. 163 Six were to be a quorum, of whom the chancellor must always be one.

†**3.** Necessary materials. *Obs. rare.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vi. 12 Salt, Bread and Wine .. (all of the Quorum to every feast). 1655—*Ch. Hist.* III. xiv. § 12 Fullers earth..a great Commodity of the Quorum to the making of good Cloath.

Quos(e, obs. forms of WHOSE.

Quosher, var. COSHERY. (See QUIDRATHE.)

Quo-so, obs. form of WHO-SO.

†**Quoss,** obs. var. COSS, to barter, exchange.

1515 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (1834) 47 þe said George allegit he had gottyn it [a sword] in quossyn fra þe said James.

Quosshon, Quost, obs. ff. CUSHION, COAST.

†**Quot,** *sb. Sc.*: see QUOTE *sb.*[1] 2 b.

Quot (kwŏt), *pa. pple. dial.* Also 7 quotted, 8 quott. [f. *quot* QUAT *v.*[1] 1 b.] Sated, cloyed.

1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words, Quotted*, cloyed, glutted. *Suss. c* 1741 ELIZ. CARTER *Let.* in *Mem.* (1808) I. 27, I believe I am grown *quott* of assemblies, &c. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Quot*, cloyed, glutted.

Quot, variant of QUAT *a.*, squat.

Quota (kwō·tă), *sb.* [med.L. *quota* (sc. *pars* 'how great a part'), fem. of *quotus*, f. *quot* how many.]

1. The part or share which is, or ought to be, paid or contributed by one to a total sum or amount; in early use chiefly with ref. to contributions of men, money, or supplies, from a particular town, district, or country. (Cf. CONTINGENT *sb.* 5.)

1668 TEMPLE *Lett., Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 165 Some certain Quota's upon the several Parts of the Empire. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 236 If his master doe not speedily remitt the money promised, and quota of officers and engineers. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 439 P 2 Newsgatherers and Intelligencers..who bring in their respective Quotas. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 391 They have often balls and feasts, where every one pays their quota. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XII. III. 378 The Papal troops were far inferior in number to the quota stipulated. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. vi, The host..always contributed his quota to the general fund of polished sociability. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* I. 13 It is the village huckster who has to pay his heavy quota towards the rate.

b. *Comb.* as **quota-bill,** a Parliamentary bill passed in March, 1795, under which each county and (by a supplementary bill passed in April) each port had to supply its quota of men to the navy; so also **quota-bounty, -man** (see quots.).

1823 BRENTON *Naval Hist. Gt. Brit.* I. 49 The quota-bounty given in 1795, 1796, and 1797..for manning the fleet. *Ibid.*, There were few, if any, seamen among them; and the term 'quota-man', or 'lord-mayor's man', was supposed to comprise every thing that was base and contemptible among sailors. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Quota-Men*, those raised for the navy .. by Pitt's quota-bill, in 1795 under bounties of from £20 to £60.

2. The part or share of a total which belongs, is given, or is due, to one.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, s. v., *Tip me my Quota*, give me my Part of the Winnings, Booty, Plunder, &c. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 227 Sometimes would not allow me a quota of the fish that was caught. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. xii. 61 They have great magazines of East-India goods, this city having its quota of that trade. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., If nerves are necessary to a boiling fit of rage, I must have my full quota of them. 1883 SHAW *Local Gov. Illinois* 17 Having collected the total amount, the collector disburses to each proper authority its respective quota.

Hence **Quo·ta** *v. trans.*, to impose in quotas. Also **Quo·taing** vbl. sb.

1784 E. GERRY in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1895) XLIX. 431 Troops to be required and quotied [*sic*] on the several States by Congress. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 593 A convention .. by which the burthen of the war might be quotaed on them, according to their respective wealth. 1798 *Ibid.* (1896) VII. 267 This is to avoid the quotaing. *Ibid.*, Requeries under a quotaing law.

Quotable (kwō·tăb'l), *a.* [f. QUOTE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being quoted; suitable for quoting.

1821 *Examiner* 27/1 Passages of a still more quotable nature. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Thurs. 326 The Spectators and Ramblers have not failed to cull some quotable sentences. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 4/6 There is no quotable change at any of the spot markets.

Hence **Quotabi·lity, Quo·tableness.** Also **Quo·tably** *adv.*, in a quotable manner, so as to be quoted.

a 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1865 III. 500 It is the prosaicism of these two writers to which is owing their especial quotability. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/3 Cotton yarns are not quotably dearer. 1888 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 693/2 This uncouthness interferes with the quotableness.. of not a few anecdotes amusing enough in themselves.

†**Quo·tal,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *quot-a* (*pars*) + -AL: see QUOTA.] = ALIQUOT.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 177 A Quotal part measures the whole: which is then called a Multiple of that part.

†**Quota·nnal,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *quotann-is* every year + -AL.] Yearly, annual.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 170 A quotannal recidivation.

So †**Quota·nnual** *a.* (after *annual*). *Obs.*

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* x. 55 There would be a fear of ..a quotannuall Phaetontick combustion.

Quotation (kwōtē·ʃən). Also 6–8 **cotation.** [ad. med. L. *quotātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *quotāre* to QUOTE. Cf. obs. F. *quotation* (Godef.).]

†**1.** A numbering, number. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 100 Here efter followis the chapitris of the ferde buke efter the quotacioun of the Rubricis.

†**2.** A (marginal) reference to a passage in a book: see QUOTE *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 776/1 His quotacion is in the mergent in this maner. *De pene. dis. ii. Si in glossa.* 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) To Rdr. *iii, Then is it noted with this starre *, as the cotations are. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* 793 Although the wordes in the texte be altered, yet the quotations in the margent remayne still. 1664 H. MORE *Apology* 508 The Quotation of the place from whence this Objection is taken is here omitted, but I question not but that it aimes at that passage, Chap. 4. Sect. 3. Book 6. which runs thus [etc.]. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 388 That the Compositer may..Justifie his Notes or Quotations exactly against the designed Line of the Page.

b. *Typog.* (ellipt. for *quotation-quadrat.*) A large (usually hollow) quadrat used for filling up blanks (orig. the blanks between marginal references).

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. 224 He Justifies his Stick-full just to the breadth of the Wooden Letter with Quadrats or Quotations. *Ibid.* 236 He sets..a row of Quotations almost down the length of the Page. 1771 P. LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 287 Justifiers, as well for broad as narrow Quotations, are cast, from Double Pica to all the Regular Bodies. 1808 STOWER *Printers' Gram.* 97 Quotations are cast to two sizes, and are called broad and narrow. . .Quotations should not be cast so high as they sometimes are. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 109 *Quotations*, large quadrats, generally of four-line pica.

3. The action or practice of quoting.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 279 This Translation..is often followed..by our Saviour himselfe in the quotations of the Old Testament. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. lxiii. 286 Nothing can be more unfair than false quotation. 1781 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 8 May, Classical quotation is the *parole* of literary men all over the world. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.*, Quotation confesses inferiority.

b. A passage quoted from a book, speech, etc.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvi. (1695) 383 He..cannot doubt how little Credit the Quotations deserve, where the Originals are wanting. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 P 1 He ..enforced his Arguments by Quotations out of Plays and Songs. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlvi. 245 After giving a false quotation from the journals..he proceeds. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. viii. 249 That prodigal erudition which delights in inexhaustible quotations from writers whom we now deem obscure. 1887 BOWEN *Virgil* Pref. (1889) 7 Hundreds of Virgil's lines are for most of us familiar quotations.

†**4.** A note or observation; a matter noted. *Obs.*

1608 MIDDLETON *Family of Love* v. iii, Your wife can furnish you with notes out of her cotations. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 51 It were not amisse to take into observation two notable quotations. The first was, a violent indulgencie of the Queen [etc.].

†**5.** Share, QUOTA. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1613 J. CHAMBERLAIN *MS. Let. to Sir D. Carleton* (T.), That they should not be able to answer their quotations (as they call them), or payments to the general charge.

6. The amount stated as the price of stocks or any commodity for sale.

1812 *Examiner* 21 Sept. 608/2 Sales..sustain the last quotation. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 56 To give any exact or definite quotation of the price of long-dated paper. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 5/2 Manufacturers..are disposed rather to increase than to decrease their quotations.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3 b) *quotation-capping* (see CAP *v.*[1] 5), *-monger*; (sense 2 b) *-justifier, -quadrat*; **quotation-marks,** signs used in writing or printing to mark the beginning and end of a quotation; in English the inverted comma (see COMMA 4) and apostrophe are employed.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. 236 Then he sets his Notes..and with Quotation Quadrats of proper Bodies, Justifies them up. 1750 *Student* I. 284 The Author shews his skill and address as a quotation-monger. 1771 P. LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 287 Quotation quadrats require to be dressed and finished as carefully as any other sort. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Apr. 5/1 Characters who .. indulge themselves in a little bout of quotation-capping. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 109 *Quotation justifiers*, spaces for justifying lines of quotations. 1897 *Century Mag.* 563/1, I must put play in quotation-marks to express the sarcasm of it.

Hence **Quota·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to a quotation or quotations; **Quota·tionally** *adv.*, by way of quotation, as a quotation; **Quota·tionist,** one who (habitually) makes quotations.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* To Parlt. Eng., Let the Statutes of God be..considered not altogether by the narrow intellectuals of Quotationists. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 443 The quotationist..never saw even the Parthian back of the lucky fugitive. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 308 He then observed quotationally, 'Men cannot determine [etc.]'. 1869 EADIE *Galatians* 239 It is only a quotational illustration of the truth announced in the previous verse. 1878 J. W. EBSWORTH *Introd. Brathwait's Strappado* xv, The phrase..has the imperfect quotational marks before it.

Quotative (kwō·tătiv), *a.* [See QUOTE *v.* and -ATIVE.] Relating to quoting; inclined to quote.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 25 What do you think of my quotative powers. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept. 304/1 Mr. Liddell, though still quotative, is straightforward.

†**Quote,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also 5 quoote, 6 cote; *Sc.* 6 quoitt, 6–7 quott, 7 coitt, 8 quot. [a. OF. *cote, quote* QUOTA.]

1. a. An aliquot part.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 3 This noumbir eke of sex is praysed for his particuler noumberes, whech be on, too, thre; and these be cleped cote.

b. A quotient.

1676 COLLINS in Rignaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 9 By the second remainder divide the second divisor, reserve the quotes. 1694 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 250 Divide the Minutes of the said first Æquation and the Quote shall be the Æquation of Num. II. 1767 MURDOCH *ibid.* LVIII. 26 The terms..must involve a common factor; by which being divided, the quote may be [etc.].

2. = QUOTA 1.

1451 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 222/1 Any part or parcell of any Dysmes, or other Quoote what so ever it be. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 § 1 Quinzimes and dismes and other quotes taxes and tallages. 1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handled* 78 Paul..did not settle the Medium, nor name the Quote.

b. *Sc. Law.* 'The portion of the goods of one deceased appointed by law to be paid for the confirmation of his testament, or for the right of intromitting with his property' (Jamieson).

1526 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 306 The nerrest of þar kyne..sall have þar gudis, without preiudice to þe ordinaris anent þe cote of thar testamentis. 1666 *Acts Sederunt* 28 Feb., Twelve pennies of every pound of the dead's part shall be the quote of all testaments..which shall be confirmed. [1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) III. ix. § 11.]

attrib. 1564 *Acts Sederunt* 13 Apr., The Queins wrytting of the 1600 lib. of the quoitt silver.

Quote (kwō·t), *sb.*[2] [f. QUOTE *v.*]

†**1.** A (marginal) reference; a note. *Obs.*

1600 TOURNEUR *Trans. Metamorph.* Author to Book 2, O were Thy margents cliffes of itching lust, Or quotes to chalke out men the way to sin. 1611 COTGR., *Quote*, a quote, or quoting; a marke, or note vpon an article.

2. A quotation. Also *quote-mark* = b.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 6/1 The 'interviewer'(..has not the time come for leaving out the quote marks?). 1888 *Ibid.* 12 Dec. 11/2 Stodgy 'quotes' from the ancients?

b. A quotation mark.

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 109. 1891 *Scot. Leader* 2 Apr. 6 The portion of this quotation which we have put within quotes. 1895 *Nation* (N.Y.) 14 Mar. 191 Lodge's "Americanism"..will get the "double quotes" every time.

Quote (kwōut), *v.* Also 4–7 cote, 6 cott, quoate, 6–7 coat. [ad. med.L. *quotāre* to mark the number of, distinguish by numbers, f. *quot* how many, or *quota* QUOTA. Cf. F. *coter*, †*cotter* (15th c.), whence prob. the obs. forms *cote, cott.*]

I. †1. *trans.* To mark (a book) with numbers (as of chapters, etc.), or with (marginal) references to other passages or works. *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 205 Stevene þe archbisshop..coted [L. *quotavit*] þe Bible at Parys, and marked þe chapitres. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 1394/2, I was desirous to see it agayne,..and beyng sent to me the second tyme, it was thus coted [1596 quoted] in ye margent as ye see.

†b. To mark (*with* lines). *Obs. rare*—¹.

F. *coter* is similarly used by Amyot, 'cicatriser et cottez de poinctes et picqueures' (Godef. *Compl.*).

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C ij, Thou faire frame, with azure lines thick quoted, Bright heauen.

†2. To give the reference to (a passage in a book), by specifying the page, chapter, etc. where it is to be found. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* 800 They quote for that purpose in the margent the .10. of Matth. verse . 14 . 15. 1581 J. HAMILTON in *Catholic Tract.* (S. T. S.) 104 Quhy haue ye not cottit the places of your bybill, quhair out thaj ar drauin. 1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 46 If you haue read.. the passages which you cote out of Jewell. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xliii. 280 What needed he to quote any places to prove his doctrine?

fig. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. 246 His faces owne margent did conte such Amazes.

†b. *absol.* To set down references; to refer *to*.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 270 He..desired few parentheses or digressions or gloses, but the text, where he him-self was coting [*later eds.* coating] in the margant. 1657 F. COCKIN *Div. Blossomes* 119 Another Book by the same Authour, to the which this Quotes, and would be of great use to go along with this.

3. †a. To cite or refer to (a book, author, etc.) for a particular statement or passage. *Obs.* b. To copy out or repeat a passage or passages from.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* c, *Mar*..in other places he quoates Scripture. *Pas.* He coateth Scriptures indeed. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 495 Pope Zachary..in a Letter of his to the French, which you your self quote. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 197 ¶ 6 He shall quote and recite one Author against another. 1781 WILKES in Boswell *Johnson* 8 May, Upon the continent they all quote the Vulgate Bible. Shakspeare is chiefly quoted here. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 391 One series.. will be occasionally quoted in the course of this work. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* IV. 61 He still quotes the poets.

4. To copy out or repeat (a passage, statement, etc.) from a book, document, speech, etc., with some indication that one is giving the words of another (unless this would otherwise be known).

a 1680 BUTLER *Upon Plagiaries* 102 'Twas counted learning once..what men understood by rote, By as implicit sense to quote. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 333 ¶ 1, I omitted quoting these passages in my Observations on the former books. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 283 He quotes verses without mercy. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 378, I quote the following passage from this paper. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* v. 142 The rest of the sermon it is unnecessary to quote.

b. *absol.* To make quotations (*from* a book, author, etc.).

1787 BURNS *Extempore in Crt. Session*, He clench'd his pamphlets..He quoted and he hinted. 1847 LYTTON *Pelham* xiv, [He] had a peculiar art of quoting from each author he reviewed. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 142 He..quotes largely from state documents,..and exchequer rolls.

II. †5. To write down; to make a note or record of, set down, mention in writing. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 9 New lessons then I noted, and some of them I coted. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 76 Her browes are pretie tables of conceate, Where Loue his records of delight doth quoate. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* Wks. (Rtldg.) 27/2 It is reported you possess a book Wherein you haue quoted by intelligence The names of all offenders. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 34 It is already quoted, they were such as awakened her spirits.

fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 222 A fellow by the hand of Nature mark'd, Quoted, and sign'd to do a deede of shame. 1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-cynicon* III, Fine madam Tiptoes.. That quotes her paces in characters down.

†b. To take mental note of; to notice, observe, mark, scrutinize. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 50 Note how she quotes the leaues. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 31 What care I What curious eye doth quote deformities. 1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* III. iii, I'll quote him to a tittle, let him speak wisely, and plainly,.. or I shall crush him. 1640 GENT *Knaue in Gr.* I. i. B iij, My knowledge coated, and all Italy spoke of a Damosell called Cornelia.

absol. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 137 Who minds to cote, vpon this note, may easily find ynough. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, To obserue, To quote, to learne the language, and so forth.

†c. To mention in speaking. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 23 Here could I cote a rabble of those wiues, That you would wonder but to heare them nam'd.

6. †a. To regard, look on, take *as* something; to note, set down (a person or thing) *for* something; to speak of, mention, bring forward *for* having done something. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 87 Her Amber haires for foule hath amber coted. *Ibid.* v. ii. 796 Our letters .. shew'd much more then Iest... *Rosa.* We did not coat them so. 1602 — *All's Well* v. iii. 205 He's quoted for a most perfidious slaue. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 42 They quote him for a person that loved to stand too much alone. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxxiii, Dr. Robert Wood..hath not been by any Author..so much as quoted for his illuminating us. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. ii. (1840) 61 We can't quote our fathers for anything that is fit to be named.

b. To bring forward, adduce, allege, cite *as* an instance of or *as* being something.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., As I will evidence in a few instances already quoted. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 6 (1864) 77 No impression from without can be quoted as originating this contraction. 1858 W. PORTER *Knts. Malta* 277 This has, in more than one case, been quoted as an excuse. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 173 Few instances of concentrated disdain could be quoted as more pungent.

7. To state the price of (a commodity).

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 493 There are entries of shingle-nails, though no shingles are quoted. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 7 The Leeds securities had been quoted, and to a large amount sold, upon the..exchanges.

Hence **Quo·ted** *ppl. a.* **Quotee'**, one who is quoted. **Quo·teless** *a.*, 'that cannot be quoted' (Wright). **Quo·teworthy** *a.*, worthy of being quoted. **Quo·ting** *vbl. sb.* **Quo·tingly** *adv.*

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* I. ii, Let him find Some book lie open..And *coted scripture. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 4 The perusal of quoted as well as original matter. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 600 The quoted prices merely tell us that buyers or sellers..are on the increase. 1821 *Examiner* 461/1 Quotations of us between inverted commas without naming the *quotee. 1870 F. JACOX *Rec. Recluse* II. xii. 241 [His] description..is curious, and (to coin a phrase) *quoteworthy. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 320, I see thou art come..from *coting of ye Scriptures to courting with Ladies. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 56 Like quoting of Dacier, for a Verse in Horace. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch't* Post-scr., Their old method of talking preachingly, *quotingly and quibblingly.

Quote, variant of QUOT *sb.*, WHOOT *v.*

Quote·nnial, *a. rare*—¹. [f. L. *quotannis*, after *biennial*, etc.; cf. QUOTANNAL.] Yearly.

1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 60 Hugh Stucley was in this state of quotennial warfare with his cousin.

Quoter (kwōu·tər). [f. QUOTE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who quotes.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B iij, They are great quoters of common places. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 194 Small Tracts,..being preserv'd in such a quoter or abridger. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY (J.), I propose this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its quoter put upon it. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 26 A quoter is either ostentatious of his acquirements or doubtful of his cause. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.*, Next to the originator of a good sentence is the first quoter of it.

Quoth (kwōuþ), *v.* (*pa. t.*) Now *arch.* or *dial.* [Pa. t. of QUETHE *v.* to say.] Said.

1. Used with sbs., or pronouns of the first and third persons, to indicate that the words of a speaker are being repeated.

The vb. is always placed before the subject, and the clause is commonly inserted parenthetically towards the beginning of the words quoted, but may also precede or follow the whole sentence or speech.

α. 3 **cwað**, 3–4 **quað**, **quad**, (3 **quat**, **hwat**), 3–5 **quaþ**; 3 *pl.* **queþen**.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 67 'Hlauerd,' *cwað* he, 'hwat mai ic don [etc.].' *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 1313 Quat abraham, 'god sal bi-sen [etc.].' *Ibid.* 3331 Quad moyses, 'loc ! her nu bread.' *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 432/41 'Leoue Moder,' *queþen* þe sones. *c* 1305 *Andrew* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 99 Hou miȝte hit beo, *quaþ* þe Iustise, þat his wille were þerto. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 41 'A Madame Merci !' *quaþ* I 'me likeþ wel þi wordes.'

β. 3 *pl.* **quoðen**; 4 **quoþ**, **coþe**, **coth**, **cuth**, 4– **quoth**, (6 **qwoth**).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2993 Quoðen ðo wiches clerkes 'ðis fortoken godes gastes is.' *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7575 (Cott.), Þou es, coth golias, bot ded. 13 .. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 776 'Now bone hostel' *coþe* þe burne. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 162 To speik, quoth scho, I sall nought spar. 1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1583) E iiij b, The fyre (quoth wee) hathe heate and lyght. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vii. § 6 No, Quoth the King, I will not be both party and judg. *c* 1705 POPE *Jan. & May* 222 'I say,' quoth he, 'by heav'n the man's to blame.' 1782 COWPER *John Gilpin* 25 Quoth Mrs. Gilpin, 'That's well said'. 1829 HOOD *Eug. Aram* xiii, 'And well' quoth he, 'I know for truth.' 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 146 'I know no man I respect more than Maltravers,' quoth the admiral. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah's Fancies, Mihrab Shah* 1 Quoth an inquirer, 'Praise the Merciful !'

γ. 4 **quot**, **cod**, 4–7 **quod** (the prevailing form *c* 1350–1550).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5005 (Gött.), 'Say me,' quot Iacob, 'hou es þis?' *Ibid.* 19311 (Edinb.) ' Lauerdingis, it es selcuþe,' cod þai. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II. 5 'Loke on þe lufthond,' quod heo 'and seo wher [he] stondeþ.' *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxviii. Quod the quite knyste, 'Quat mon is this'? *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 133 'Quhom scornys thow?' quod Wallace, 'quha lerd the?' 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 122 Quod I, Lovne, thou leis. 1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* 2, I haue not chosen (quod he) out of an other mannes flocke. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 18 Be quhat reason? quod the Doctour.

δ. 5 **quo**, 6 **ko**, **ka**, 8 *Sc.* **co'**, 8–9 **quo'**.

c 1450 *Merlin* 33 'In feith,' quo the oon, 'I sholde suffer grete myschef er he had eny harm.' *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 44 Bawawe what ye say (ko I).. Nay I feare him not (ko she). 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist.* 2 *Orphans* I. 39 Marry (quo' she) I think it is the province of our elder brother. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Iron Kirk Bell* Poems (1845) 44 Quo' he.. 'This bell o'mine's a trick'. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, Whae's Mr. Robert Campbell, quo' he? 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 127 'Horse or mule,' quo' she [etc.].

†b. Used at the end of a piece to introduce the name of the author. *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*)

a 1500 *King's Quair* (S. T. S.) 48 Explicit, &c. Quod Jacobus Primus. 1508 DUNBAR *Lament* *101 Quod Dunbar quhen he was seik. *c* 1550 *Lusty Juventus.* Finis. Quod R. Weuer. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. *1118 Finis. Quod R. S. [1788 BURNS *Friars Carse* 55 Quod the Beadsman of Nith-side.]

†2. Used interrogatively with a pronoun of the second person, with the same force as QUOTHA. *Obs.*

The form *quothee* may be a var. of QUOTHA.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 17 Enamoured, quod you?..Enamoured ka? *Ibid.* III. iv. 54 Scribler (ko you). 1573 *New Custom* I. ii, Primitiue Constitution (quodes stowe) as much as my sleeve ! 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 12 Rich, quoth you? They are rich indeede toward the deuill and the world. *a* 1600 *Grim, the Collier of Croydon* II. iv. (1662) 30 As it falls ! quoth ye, marry a foul fall is it. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 5 (1713) I. 28 *Earn* .. And what Trade do they intend to drive? *Jest.* What Trade, quothee?

¶ Hence (erroneously) **Quo·thing**, saying.

1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 402 The owner had the power of transmitting the possession to an heir by bequest, by quothing or speaking forth the name of his intended successor to the lord.

Quotha (kwō·u·pä), *interj.* Now *arch.* Also ȝ **catha**, **quod a**, **quodha**. [For *quoth he* (see A. *pron.*).] The phrase 'said he?', used with contemptuous or sarcastic force in repeating a word or phrase used by another; hence = indeed ! forsooth !

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 24 Thre course dysshes, quod a. 1528 *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 86 *Wat.* Hath Christ amonge theym no place? *Jef.* Christ catha? *c* 1550 *Lusty Juventus* C ii b, Lawfull, quodha, a, foole, foole. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I. 33 Forbid, quotha? I, in good sadness. 1680 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* III. ii, A novice quotha ! you would make a novice of me too, if you could. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, Learning, quotha ! a mere composition of tricks and mischief. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xliii. 38 The 'fickle moon,' quotha ! I wish my friends were half as constant. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah's Fancies, Mihrab Shah* 99 Attributes, quotha ? Here's poor flesh and bood.

† **Quothe, quoath,** obs. varr. COTHE *v.* to faint.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* v. (1593) 107 He quothing as he stood Did looke about where Atys lay. *Ibid.* VII. 179 She quoath'd, and with her bloud Her little strength did fade.

Quothernicke: see COTHURNIC.

† **Quoti·dial**, *a. Obs.* In 6 **cotidial**, **-yall**, 7 **quotidiall**. [f. L. *cot-*, *quotīdiē* daily + -AL.] Daily.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 125 Mekly besecheth .. your cotidial oratur. 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* C j b, Many other cotidyall expences. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* D ij b, Deuoting your selfe to quotidiall daliance.

† **Quoti·dially**, *adv. Obs.* Also 5–6 **cotidi-**, 6 **cotydy-**. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] Day by day.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 63 The monke.. thought he wolde .. Cotidially withe hem only oure lady please. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 226 Cotydyally remembryng your bountyful goodnes. 1547 — *Brev. Health* cxiv. 43 Then cotidially .. use stufes wet and dry. 1623 COCKERAM II, *Continually*, Sempeternally,..Quotidially.

Quotidian (kwoti·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4, 6 **cotidien**, (4 **-ene**); 4–6 **cotidian**, **-ane**, (5 **-yan**, **cotydian**, **-yan**, 6 **-yane**); 4– **quotidian**, (6 **-ane**, **-ene**, **quotydian**). [a. OF. *cotidien*, *-ian* (13th c., mod.F. *quotidien*), or ad. L. *cot-*, *quotīdiān-us*, f. *cot-*, *quotīdiē* every day, daily.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of things, acts, etc.: Of or pertaining to every day; daily.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 62 ȝif þei preien, þat is .. comunly for offrynge & cotidian distribucion. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 25 My grief and bisy smert cotidian. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 307 He made the preface quotidian. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 274 b/2 [A] cotidyan fornays is oure tonge humayne. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. xx. 5 The cotydyane labours her body to chastyce. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (ed. Daniel) 55 Though your sinnes be daily and quotidian, let not them be deadly. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* xxiii. 158 A Quotidian imaginarie oblation of a Sacrifice. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. xi. (1718) 45 And brazen lungs belch forth quotidian fire. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 29 Thence our Quotidian Raptures were begun. 1849 LONGFELLOW *Kavanagh* xi. 53 Five cats .. to receive their quotidian morning's meal. 1861 THACKERAY *Philip* xvi, Every man who wishes to succeed at the bar..must know the quotidian history of his country.

b. *spec.* of an intermittent fever or ague, recurring every day. Cf. B. 1.

In early use placed after the sb.; cf. QUARTAN.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2987 Som for pride..Sal haf .. a fever cotidiene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 142 A Fievere it is cotidian, Which every day wol come aboute. 1530 PALSGR. 209/1 Cotidien axes, *fievre quotidienne*. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 41 b, Of the dayly ague or fever quotidiane. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 37 In chronical diseases, as Quartane and Quotidian diseases. 1718 POPE *Let. to R. Digby* 31 Mar., That spirit .. which I take to be as familiar to you as a quotidian ague. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 17 If the attack of fever returns every day we have what is called a Quotidian rhythm or type.

fig. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 177 b, This noble realme .. shall never be unbuckeled from her quotidian fever. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Obscurity*, We expose our life to a Quotidian Ague of frigid impertinencies.

transf. 1783 COWPER in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) V. cxvii. 343 John's drunkenness seems a tertian .. except that on Friday it proved quotidian.

2. Of persons: Performing some act, or sustaining some character, daily. *rare.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 152 Sa that he be wount .. to be cotidiane at Goddis service. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xi. (1636) 31 The Æqui and Volscians were .. (as I may call them) quotidian enemies. 1714 J. WALKER *Suffer. Clergy* Pref. 37 The weekly writers (and therefore much more the diurnal or quotidian hirelings).

3. Of an everyday character; ordinary, commonplace, trivial.

1461–83 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 61 Not [to] trouble the seyde soveraynes .. in smalle accustomed and cotidyan thinges and questions. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 59 Tully treateth of two maner of speches, the one after the rhetoricyen eloquent, the other quotydian and vulgare. 1625 W. B. *True School War* 11 So ordinarie and so quotidian procurements of wantonnesse. 1665 J.

SPENCER *Virg. Prophi.* 53 Common and quotidian thoughts are beneath the grace of a Verse. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 149 To scorn quotidian scenes, to spurn the bliss Of vulgar minds. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 423 This (adds Wieland) is very quotidian scepticism. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. viii, Pastry-cooks, coffee-sellers, milkmen sing out their trivial quotidian cries.

B. *sb.* **1.** A quotidian fever or ague.

a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* ii. 50 in *Anglia* XVIII. 309 Þat coueryth þe cotidyan mythilyke. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2401 Cotidien, ne quarteyne, It is not so ful of peyne. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 21 The fyrst feuere is callid a coty-dian. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CXXXVII. 50b, In Englyshe it is named a quotidiane the which doth infest a man every daye. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. ix. 211, I myself was strangely cured of a violent quotidian. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 324 Tertians sometimes redouble their Paroxysms so as to appear like Quotidians. 1822–34 *Good's Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 607 The quotidian has a longer interval than the tertian.

fig. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. XXXVIII. (1554) 217 Trusting ..your liberal largesse Of thys quotidian shall releuen me. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 383 He seemes to haue the Quotidian of Loue vpon him. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi. Wks. (1847) 150/1 A quotidian of sorrow and discontent in his house.

2. A daily allowance or portion. *rare.*

1828 CAROLINE FRY *Scripture Reader's Guide* vii. 87 The Psalms are..more mechanically chosen for our quotidian of reading than any other part of Scripture. 1894 C. M. CHURCH *Chapt. Early Hist. Church of Wells*, Bishop Jocelin ..increases the quotidians to all members of the Church of St. Andrew in Wells.

So † **Quoti·dianary** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1719 *Free-thinker* No. 139 ₱ 3 Quotidianary Words and Actions..do not rise above the Powers of Mechanism.

Quoti·dianly, *adv. rare.* [+ -LY 2.] Daily.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 180 Ryht cotydyanly Aungelys lyftyn sevene sythys up me. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXIV. vi, Princes .. That auentures then sought cotidianly. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 121 Consolate a Lover who dyeth quotidianly. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 384 Epics..are quotidianly placed before us.

† **Quotidia·rian.** *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *quotidiē* (see QUOTIDIAN), as rendering of Gr. ἐφημερευτής.] A daily official (among the Essenes).

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 434 At warning given by one whom they call *Ephemereutes* or *Quotidiarian* they all meet together.

Quotient (kwō·u·ʃĕnt). Forms: 5 quocient, (quocyens), 6– quotient. [f. L. *quotiens* how many times, how often (f. *quot* how many), erron. taken as a ppl. stem in *-ent*; cf. F. *quotient* (earlier *quotiens*), It. *quoziente*, Sp. *quociente.*]

1. *Math.* The result obtained by dividing one arithmetical or algebraic quantity by another; the number of times one number is contained in another as ascertained by division.

14.. *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 439 Owt of that nowmber take as many tymes clx. as ye may, beyinge for euery tyme a quocyens. *c* 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 12 The nombre that shewith þe quocient. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 129 Then I seke howe often the diuisor maye be founde in the diuident, and that I fynde 3 tymes, then set I 3 in the thyrde lyne for the quotient. 1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 8 The quotients of 60, by 1, 2, 3, .. are 60, 30, 20. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 73 If..I divide 54 by 3 the quotient is 18. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Division*, For 3 being only contained twice in 8, the last number in the quotient will be 2. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 124 Multiply *b* by *c* and divide the product by *a*, and the quotient will be *d*. 1884 A. PAUL *Hist. Reform* ii. 29 The total was to be divided by 558, and the quotient to be deemed the proportion of voters entitled to elect one member.

b. *attrib.*, as *quotient figure, line, number*; *quotient representation* (see quot. 1884 above).

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 12 Above þat figure.. me most sette a cifre in ordre of the nombre quocient. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 48 b, That is called the quotiente numbre. 1557 — *Whetst.* K ij, The roote .2. I sette behind the quotiente line. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* I. xi. § 7 (1734) 139 You must Increase..the Divisor with Thrice the Quotient Figure. 1889 *Universal Rev.* 7 Jan., Equal electoral districts, quotient representation of the population, ..are a deduction from the democratic principle.

† **2.** a. = QUOTUM. *Obs. rare.*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 511 The first of their Apples were offered to other gods: and for the quotient, it was a Tenth. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 63 The fourth Commandment.. declareth also his will concerning the quotient..so that one [day] in a week he must have.

† **b.** Number, total. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 82 God is but One. Hells Quotient, none assign.

Quo·tientive, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Indicating how often.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 73 Quotientive Adverbs, ..answering the question Quoties, how often?

Quotiety (kwo·tə·ĕti). [f. L. *quot* how many, on anal. of words in *-iety.*] Condition in respect of number; relative frequency.

1862 LATHAM *Compar. Philol.* 731 One, two, three, and the other numerals convey the attribute of Quotiety, or Howmanyness.

Quoting, Quotingly: see QUOTE *v.*

Quotity (kwo·titi). *rare.* [a. F. *quotité* (16th c.) or f. L. *quot* how many, *quot-us* of what number or amount (see QUOTA) + -ITY. Cf. *quantity.*]

1. = QUOTUM.

1613 F. ROBARTS *Revenue Gosp.* 128 What needeth this contending for the quotity or determinate tenth? 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 360 It is not a fixed quantity.. but a fixed quotity of produce.

2. A certain number (*of* individuals, etc.).

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. ii, These are the thrice-famed 'Brigands': an actual existing quotity of persons. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* I. v. vi. 600 Assisting Prussia..with a like quotity of thousands.

Quott(ed: see QUOT *pa. pple.*

† **Quotto,** obs. form of COAITA.

1667 G. WARREN *Surinam* 11 The inhabitants of the trees are Baboons, Quottoes, Monkeys [etc.].

‖ **Quotum** (kwō·u·tŭm). [L., neut. sing. of *quotus*; see QUOTA.] A number or quantity considered in its proportional relationship to a larger number or amount of which it forms part; a quota.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1674) I. 89 The exact proportion or *quotum*, I cannot prescribe you, the Scripture..intimating that there is no set proportion to be defined. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exodus* xiv. (1697) 262 Observing that Seventh Day..not for the quotum of one Day in Seven..but for the designation of that day. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 394 Not a greater Sum..than a poorer Man..may spare to give away with as little Inconvenience..as the richer Man can give away his larger quotum. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. I. (1864) 382 The number of names which are really formed by an imitation of sound, dwindle down to a very small quotum if cross-examined by the comparative philologist. 1881 A. RIMMER *Old Country Towns* 172 The quotum [of ships] Hythe had to furnish.

† **Quotuple.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *quot* how many, after *quadruple*, etc.] = 'What multiple'.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* v. i. (1705) 201, I say, that Quotuple AB is of E, Totuple shall AB, CD together, be of E, F together.

Quouk, obs. Sc. pa. t. QUAKE *v.*

† **Quow,** obs. Sc. form of COW *sb.*¹

1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 715 He had na mair grace ..Nor it had bene ane hieland quow.

Quow, obs. form of HOW *adv.*

‖ **Quo warranto** (kwō·u wŏræ·nto), *sb.* [Med.L. 'by what warrant'.] A King's Bench writ formerly in use, by which a person or persons were called upon to show by what warrant he or they held, claimed, or exercised an office or franchise.

[1292 BRITTON I. XX. § 2 Nos brefs..del *Quo warranto.*] 1535 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.* 211 (Stanf.) A wryt de Quo warranto. 1555 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 224 To make answere to the Quo Warranto. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (1870) 5 He conceived noe charge against Yelverton for theis 3201 quo warrantos. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 153 A writt of quo warranto is delivered to the sheriffs of London against the charter of the citty. *a* 1734 R. NORTH *Life of Lord Keeper North* (1742) 129 That famous Practice .. of *Quo Warranto's* against some Corporations. 1805 JEFFREY in *Edin. Rev.* VI. 19 We would also move for a *Quo Warranto* against the spirits of the river and the mountain.

Hence † **Quo warra·nto** *v.*, in *pass.*, to be served with a writ of *Quo warranto. Obs.*

1690 J. PALMER in *Andros Tracts* I. 60 It can..render them liable to be questioned and *Quo Warranto'd* for their Malefesance. 1691 C. MATHER *ibid.* II. 331 Nor could you have proceeded again as formerly upon your charter, without being quo-warrantoed.

Quowke, obs. Sc. pa. t. QUAKE *v.*

Quoy, Sc. variant of QUEY, heifer.

† **Quoy-duck,** obs. form of COY-DUCK.

1602 BOYS *Wks.* 389 The best trick y^e fouler hath is to bring game to his snare by a stale or quoy duck.

Quoy(e, obs. ff. COY *a.* and *v.*¹ **Quoyl(e,** obs. ff. COIL *sb.*², *sb.*³ **Quoyn(e,** obs. ff. COIN, COYN, QUOIN. **Quoynt(e, Quoyntaunce,** obs. ff. QUAINT *a.*, QUAINTANCE. **Quoyt(e,** obs. ff. QUOIT.

† **Quoz.** *Obs.* [App. a fanciful formation: cf. QUIZ.] **a.** A queer or absurd person or thing (also as *pl.*). **b.** Used as an ejaculation or retort, to express incredulity, contempt, etc.

1790 *Bystander* 93 Mr. World [the newspaper] might retort that Mr. Herald was a Quoz, and a low print. 1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* VII. XIII. 200 Upon my honour, .. the quoz of the present season are beyond what a man could have hoped to see! 1802 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 197 At length it was announced, that *Pic-Nic*, like *Quoz*, which was chalked some years ago on windows and doors, really meant nothing. 1841 C. MACKAY *Mem. Pop. Delus.* I. 325 Many years ago the favourite phrase (for, though but a monosyllable, it was a phrase in itself) was Quoz.

Qussyon, obs. form of CUSHION.

† **Quu-,** obs. (chiefly early ME.) var. of QU- and WH-, as in *quuad* quoth, *quuam* whom, *quuan* when, *quuat* when, *quue* cue, *quuen* queen, *quuo* who, *quuor* where; also *quuow* how.

Quuik, obs. Sc. pa. t. of QUAKE *v.*

Quurt, variant of QUIRT *v.*² *Obs.*

Quy, obs. form of QUEY, WHY.

† **-Quy-,** a common ME. variant of QUI-. Examples (exclusive of mere doublets of forms already given under QUI-) are *quyach* queyock, *quyc(c)he* quetch, *quye* quey, *quylet* quelet, *quyn* whin, *quynce* quinsy, *quyndesyn, -decim* quindecim, *quyner* coiner, *quynkill* quinkle, *quynnancy* quinsy, *quynnyble* quinible, *quynse* quince, *quynsine, -syn(n)e* quinzine, *quyntans* quaintance, *quyral* coral, *quyras* cuirass, *quyschile* whistle, *quysht* queest, *quysper* whisper, *quysseux, -ewes* cuisses, *quyteour, -er(e, -ure* quitter.

† **Quye,** obs. form of COY *sb.*¹

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 312/1 A Decoy, vulgarly called a Quye, [is] a place made to take wild Fowl in.

† **Quyn(e,** obs. forms of QUEEN *sb.*

1505 *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 248 Hit was saied that bothe the Kynge and the Quyn wold come by the see. *Ibid.* 249 In the liffe of the quyne.

† **Quyne,** variant of COYN, quince. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 69 Quynes bakyn. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 914 Quyne aple tre. 1575 [see COYN].

† **Qv-,** occasional ME. var. of QU- (and WH-), as in *qvan* when, *qvare, qvayr* quire, *qvarelle* quarrel, *qveise* quease, *qverel* quarrel, *qvycchyn, qvyhchyn* quetch, *qvysperyn* whisper, *qvytaunce* quittance, *qvytchyn* quetch, *qvyrlebone* whirlbone; etc.

So also **Qvh-,** var. of QUH-, as *qvhischen* = *whishen* cushion, *Qvhissonday* Whitsunday.

† **Qw-,** freq. ME. (esp. northern) var. of QU- (and WH-), as *qwa* = *qua* who, *qwal* = *qual* whale, *qwarell* quarrel, etc. (see the forms with QU-). Also *qwaintan* quintain, *qwalester* chorister, *qwarto* whereto, *qwatteer* quarter, *qwaylle* whale, *qwe* whew, *qweasse* quease, *qwcel* wheel, *qwelke* whelk, *qwenock* whinnock, *qweschyn, qweseyn* cushion, *qwinaci* quinsy, *qwissel* whistle, *qworle* whorl.

So **Qwh-,** var. of QUH-, as *qwhele* wheel, *qwhen* when, *qwhete* wheat, *qwhite* white, *qwhylum* whilom; etc. Also **Qwy-,** var. of *quy-*, QUI-, as *qwy(e* quey, *qwyce* quice, *qwych(e* which, *qwynne* whin, *qwynse* quinsy, *qwyssche wes* cuisses, *qwyuer* quiver; etc. (See the forms with QUI-.)

Qy., abbrev. of QUERY.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 390/1 Qy. Is this pitch the Trinidad asphalte?

R.

R (ɑ̄ɪ), the eighteenth letter of the modern and seventeenth of the ancient Roman alphabet, is derived through early Greek Ρ, Ꝑ from the Phoenician ꟻ, representing the twentieth letter of the early Semitic alphabet. In general the character denotes an open voiced consonant in the formation of which the point of the tongue approaches the palate a little way behind the teeth; in many languages this is accompanied by a vibration of the tongue, in which case the *r* is said to be 'trilled'. This trill is almost or altogether absent in the *r* of modern standard English, which moreover retains its consonantal value only when it precedes a vowel; in other positions it has been vocalized to an ə-sound, in this Dictionary denoted by (ɹ), and even this is entirely lost after certain vowels. The earlier history of these sounds is somewhat obscure, as scholars differ in their views as to the formation of *r* in OE. times. In Scotland *r* is still strongly trilled in all positions, and other varieties of the sound are characteristic of certain districts, as the burred *r* of Northumberland and the reverted *r* of the south-west. By southern speakers *r* is frequently introduced in hiatus, esp. in the phrase *the ídea(r) of*; in vulgar speech it is heard even in such forms as *draw(r)ing*.

In all periods of English, *r* has exercised a marked effect upon a preceding vowel. In OE., *e* and *a* before *r* + consonant became *eo*, *ea*, as in *steorfan* starve, *deorc* dark, *heorte* heart, *eorðe* earth; *hearm* harm, *wearp* warp. In late ME. and early mod.E. *er* usually became *ar*, *ear*, as in (*sterve*) starve, (*derk*) dark; (*herte*) heart, (*erthe*) earth, the date and extent of the change varying in different dialects. In a few cases (as *clerk*, *sergeant*, *Derby*) the spelling with *er* has been retained, while *ar*(ɑ̄ɪ) is pronounced. In mod.E. (prob. from about 1650) *e* (or *ea*) and *i* before *r* in close syllables have fallen together in one obscure vowel (ə̄), as in *berth*, *birth* (bə̄ɪþ), *dearth* (də̄ɪþ), *dirt* (də̄ɪt), often not distinguished from (ɝ̄), as in *bur* (bɝ̄ɪ), *burn* (bɝ̄ɪn). The vowel-lengthening exemplified in these words is common to all cases in which *r* is not followed by a vowel, as *far* (fɑ̄ɪ), *farm* (fɑ̄ɪm), *for* (fō̞ɪ), *horse* (hō̞ɪs). The effect of *r* is also seen in the use of open vowels instead of the normal close ones, as in *care* (kē̞ɔɪ), *here* (hī̞ɔɪ), *moor* (mū̞ɔɪ), *floor* (flō̞ɔɪ). In a few words the vowel has been affected by a preceding *r*, as in *break* (brɛ̄ɪk), *great* (grɛ̄ɪt), *broad* (brɒ̄d).

OE. *r* usually represents Germanic *r*, but in some cases takes the place of Germ. *z* (Goth. *z* or *s*), as in *ēare* ear (Goth. *auso*), *māra* more (Goth. *maiza*), *hord* hoard (Goth. *huzd*); hence the variation in verbal forms, as *lēosan*, *loren*; *cēosan*, *coren*. It was rarely dropped (as in *specan* to speak, for usual *sprecan*); but metathesis was frequent, and many of the forms resulting from this have been retained in the later language, as *beornan* to burn, *berstan* to burst, *hors* horse, *fryhtu* fright, North. *þirda* third. In some Scottish texts of the 15–16th c. there is a similar tendency to transpose *r* (as *trage* targe, *rehress* rehearse, *scruge* scourge), and it is sometimes neglected in rimes (as *large* : *age*).

Among the native words beginning with *r* in modern Eng. are a certain number which in OE. have initial *hr-*, as *hring* ring, *hræfn* raven, *hréod* reed. This *h* was usually written down to the close of the OE. period, but had probably been dropped in speech at a somewhat earlier date; in the northern Gospels it is often erroneously prefixed, as in *hræst* rest, *hreafere* reaver, *hriopþa* reap. On the other hand, *w* before *r* was retained so late (being still pronounced in some Scottish dialects) that confusion between *wr-* and *r-* is comparatively rare, chiefly occurring with the words *rack*, *wrack*, and *rap*, *wrap*.

I. **1.** Illustrations of the literary use of the letter or its name.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (Z) 6 *Semivocales* syndon seofan: ..*r*, *s*, *x*. ?1460 in *Archæologia* (1842) XXIX. 331 There was an V and thre arres to-gydre. *c* 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 2, iij ares for iij Richardes þat bene of noble fames. 1530 PALSGR. 34, R in the frenche tonge shalbe sounded as he is in latyn without any exception. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M viij b, Oysters .. in those Moneths that have the letter R. in their names. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* (1640) 47, R is the Dogs Letter and hurreth in the sound. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Hebrews allow the *r* the privilege of a guttural; that is, they never double it. *a* 1854 CAROLINE B. SOUTHEY *Poet. Wks.* (1867) 21, R's whose lower limbs Beyond the upper bulged unseemly out. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 365 The letter R is not yet menaced with extinction in Washington.

b. *The 'r' months*: Those months in the name of which an *r* occurs (September to April), during which oysters are in season (cf. quot. 1599 above). So also *r-less month*.

1764 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cccxlvi, Here is no domestic news of changes and chances in the political world, which, like oysters, are only in season in the R months, when the Parliament sits. 1856 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. iv. 301, I don't believe even the oysters found out what r-less month it was. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 7/2 The 'r' months have, however, opened at Brussels in the usual way; the Zeeland and Ostend oysters..made their welcome appearance.

2. Used to denote serial order, as 'R Battery', 'MS. R', etc., or as a symbol of some thing or person, a point in a diagram, etc.

II. Abbreviations.

1. Of Latin words or phrases. **a.** ℞ R (in mediæval notation) = 80. R. = *rex* king, *regina* queen. In medical prescriptions: R, ℞ = *recipe* take. **b.** R.I.P. = *requiescat in pace*, 'may he (or she) rest in peace'; or *requiescant in pace*, 'may they rest in peace'.

2. Of English words and phrases: **a.** R. = Rabbi, radius, Railway, Reaumur, ℞ rest, right, River, ℞ rogue, Royal, *Naut.* run (see quots. 1706 and 1867), rupee; also various proper names, as Richard, Robert, etc.; r (*Naut.* in log-book) = rain; *r* = radius vector. R.A. = Rear Admiral, Royal Academy or Academician, (*Astron.*) right ascension; R.C. = Roman Catholic; R.H. = Royal Highness; R.M. = Resident Magistrate; R.N. = Royal Navy; R.S. = Royal Society; R.V. = Revised Version (of the Bible); R.W. = Right Worthy or Worshipful. Also ℟ = response (to a versicle.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 156 To mak certeyn partie, R. a quitance toke. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Dvj, Set the same down..on this Creditor side..with an R before it, signifying rest. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* iv. ii, My hand hissing..with the letter R printed upon it. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 48 Beseech her R.H. that nothing that comes from me may in any kinde be taken notice. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 3 R. Solomon makes this hill to be Kirjath-jearim. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* title-p., Joseph Glanvill .. Fellow of the R.S. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4216/3 All such Seamen.., that are made Run, for not repairing to their Duty, shall have their R's taken off. 1813 *Examiner* 17 May 316/1 Far above the mediocrity of most of our R.A.'s. 1819 *Pantologia* X. F j b, Then the radius vector *r* is expressed by either of the following formulæ. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *R.* in the muster-book means run, and is placed against those who have deserted, or missed three musters. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 603/2 The year of his R.A.-ship. 1896 *Expositor* Aug. 126 Here the R.V. .. has rightly translated.

b. *The three R's*: Reading, (W)riting, (A)rithmetic. See also quots. 1879, 1892.

The phrase is said to have originated with Sir W. Curtis (1752–1829) who proposed it as a toast.

1828 *Mirror* V. 75/1 The three R's—Reading, Writing, and Rithmetic. 1864 *Reader* 30 Jan. 134 Middle-class schools, in which education is pushed beyond the three 'R's'. 1879 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 431/1 Romanism, Ritualism, and Rationalism, the three 'r's' of theological controversy. 1892 *Academy* 31 Dec. 602/3 Rhetoric, reflexion, and repetition—those three R.s of the inexperienced bookmaker.

3. R.S.V.P., abbrev. of the French phrase *répondez, s'il vous plaît*, 'reply, if you please': commonly placed in one of the corners of invitation-cards. Also *attrib.*

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* III. *House Warming* 289 Quadrilles in the afternoon, R.S.V.P. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housew.* 92 Attend strictly to the R.S.V.P. corner of your 'at home' cards.

† **Ra.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **rae**, **raye**. [= ON. *rá* (Da. and Sw. *rå*), Du. *ra* (Kilian *rae*, *rha*, *rah*), MLG. *râ*, MHG. *rahe* (G. *rahe*, *raa*):—Comm. Teut. **rahā* pole, stake. In Sc. prob. adopted from ON., or Du.] A sail-yard.

1494 *Accts. Ld. High Treasurer Scot.* (1877) I. 253 Ane gret mast, ane ra. *Ibid.*, Thir rais and the takling. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiv. 8 Thai .. Set in a fang, and threw the ra abak. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1846) I. 109 Our Schotish schippis war stayed, the sayles tackin from thare rayes. 1589 *Munim. Irvine* (1890) I. 76 To fens and arreist the same schipis..and take the saillis fra the rais.

Ra, obs. f. RAW; obs. north. f. ROE. **Raack,** obs. f. RACK *sb.*[7] **Raad,** var. RAD *a.*[2] *Obs.* **Raaf,** obs. f. RAFF *sb.*[3] **Raak,** obs. f. RAKE *sb.*[1]

Raas(e, obs. forms of RACE *sb.*[1], RASE *v.*[1]

Rab[1] (ræb). [ad. F. *rabot* in same sense; cf. RABBIT *sb.*[3]] A wooden beater, formed like a crutch, used for mixing the ingredients of mortar.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* 1860 WORCESTER cites LEONARD. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1850/1.

Rab[2]. *dial.* = RAD *sb.*[2] (q.v.).

1830 LOUDON *Cottage Arch.* § 840 Cob is used for filling in the framework, which is previously lathed with stout slit oak... This sort of work is called rab and dab.

† **Ra·band.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **rai-**. [f. RA + BAND: cf. Da. and Sw. *råband*, Du. *raband* (Kilian *raeband*), G. *rah-*, *raaband*, and ON. *râbenda* to bend a sail.] A roband or robbin.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 110 Do lows the rabandis, and lat doun the sail. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Cut the raibandis, and lat the mane sail and top sail fal.

Rabanet, variant of RABINET.

Rabarber, obs. form of RHUBARB.

† **Rabat**[1]. *Obs. rare*—°. Also 5 **rabet**. [a. F. *rabot* = Pg. *rabôte*.] A carpenter's plane.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 *Rabet*, yryne tool of carpentrye, *runcina*. 1530 PALSGR. 260/1 Rabat an yrone for a carpentar, *rabot*. 1572 HULOET, *Rabat*, a playne that carpenters vse, *runcina*.

† **Rabat**[2]. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **rabbat**. [a. F. *rabat* a turned-down collar.] = REBATO.

(Recent Dicts. give *rabat* in senses of the mod. F. word.)

1578 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 231 Huidis quaiffis collaris rabattis. *Ibid.* 234 Ane rabbat of hollane claith.

Rabat, obs. form of RABBET *sb.*

†**Rabate,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also rabbate. [a. OF. *rabat, rabbat* sb. to *rabattre*: see next, and cf. REBATE *sb.*] Diminution; lessening, drawing in.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 109 In his altitude he wil require diuers rabates to hold so many sizes of meetres. *Ibid.* III. xi. 173 Your figures of rabbate be as many [as the 'figures of addition'.]

†**Rabate,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 rabbate. [a. F. *rabattre* to beat down, etc.; the more usual form in Eng. is *rebate.*] = REBATE *v.* in various senses.

1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 222 And samekle..to be defalkit and Rabatit in þe price of þe said siluer. 1530 PALSGR. 677/2, I rabate a porcyon out of a great somme. 1585 A. POULET *Letter-bk.* (1874) 69 Rabating so many of my number..cannot be any way chargeable. 1632 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (ed. 3) 228 She [a Hawk] is sayd to Rabate, when by the motion of the bearers hand she recouerth the fist.

Hence †**Rabated** *ppl. a.*; †**Rabating** *vbl. sb.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xi. (Arb.) 173 Sometimes by adding sometimes by rabbating of a sillable or letter. *Ibid.* XXV. 310 The full and emptie euen, extant, rabbated, hollow, or..other figure and passion of quantitie.

Rabate, obs. form of RABBET *sb.* and *v.*

Rabatine, *rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. F. *rabat* RABAT 2 + -INE.] A low collar.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiii, Reform..that precise ruff of thine for an open rabatine of lace and cut work.

Rabato, variant of REBATO *Obs.*

†**Rabattued,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. F. *rabattu* (pa. pple. of *rabattre* RABATE) + -ED.] Blunted.

1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 1 b, Scanderbeg .. delighted .. with his companiones to use the launce, and the rabattued sworde.

Rabbat, Rabbate, varr. RABAT 2, RABATE. *Obs.*

Rabbatte, obs. form of RABBIT *sb.*[1]

Rabbenet, obs. form of RABINET.

Rabbet (ræ·bĕt), *sb.* Forms: 5 rabit, 5–8 rabet, 6 rabat(e, -att, -ett, rabbott-, 8–9 rabbit, 7– rabbet. See also REBATE. [a. OF. *rabat, rabbat* the act of beating down, a check, abatement in price, recess in a wall, etc., sb. from *rabattre* to beat back or down: see REBATE *v.*]

I. 1. a. A channel, groove, or slot (usually of rectangular section) cut along the edge or face of a piece (or surface) of wood, stone, etc., and intended to receive the edge or end of another piece or pieces, or a tongue specially wrought on these to fit the groove. **b.** A rectangular recess made along a projecting angle or arris.

Both forms are extensively used in Carpentry in joining or framing wood, the two pieces being commonly either in the same plane or at right angles to each other. In a *double rabbet* (b) the shoulder on one piece fits into the rabbet of the other. In Masonry, a rabbet (b) is often made to receive the edge of a door, window, etc.; in picture-frames the rabbet receives the edges of the glass.

1404 [see *rabbet-stock* in 3]. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. ii. 332 Thare he made than rak & rak Quhyll conyhe and rabet bath he brak. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 Rabet, in a werke of carpentrye, *runctura, incastratura.* 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 55 By pulling one or all wold cum downe, briste high in rabettes, and serve for Deskes. 1593–4 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 299 Yotting in of the hookes and hewinge of the Rabbottes. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 68 Oaken Windows with a double Rabet. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 46 Cut the Rabbit of the Keel, Stem and Stern-post the exact Bigness of your Plank. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 51 The windows, shutters and doors .. falling into a rabbet, when shut, their outside formed a part of the general surface. 1830 HEDDERWICK *Marine Arch.* 257 The rabbet is cut out in form of a V, having its breadth equal to the thickness of the garboard-plank. 1870 H. MEADE *New Zealand* 324 The parts are joined by scarfing with a bevelled rabbet at the juncture.

2. †**a.** A tongue to fit into a groove. *Obs.* **b.** One of the sides of a rabbet made in an arris; a shoulder, a ledge.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 103 Upon this Rabbet rides a Block with a Groove in its under side .. made fit to receive the Rabbet on the Planck. 1728 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 606 A square Hole .. to receive a Piece .. shutting close with a Rabbet or Shoulder. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. IV. 544 So as to form a cavity all round of a proper width to closely receive the rabbet. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 188 The dotted ring shows the rabbet on which the centre-piece rests.

3. *attrib.*, as *rabbet-iron, -joint, measure, -plane, -saw,* †*-stock*; **rabbet-head** (see quot.).

1830 LOUDON *Cottage Arch.* § 282 The *rabbet-head of a window is a Scotch term for what in England is called the reveal of a window. 1552 HULOET s.v. *Rabat. Runcina* is the *rabet iron. 1832 WEBSTER, *Rabbeted*, united by a *rabbet joint. 1838 J. BRITTON *Dict. Archit.* 387 The junction thus effected being called a rabbet-joint. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 4/2 A frame whose '*rabbet' measure is 96 by 72 inches. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 67 The *Rabbet-plain ..is to cut part of the upper edge of a Board..square down into the Board. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* 92 The rabbet or rebate plane. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1850/1 *Rabbet-saw. 1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 396, j *rabitstoke cum ij scrwes. 1573, 1688 [see CLAVE-STOCK].

II. †**4.** *Fencing.* The act of beating down an opponent's weapon. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1450 *Fencing with two handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 309 Thy stoppis, thy foynys .. Thy spryngys, thy quarters, thy rabetis also.

5. An elastic beam fixed so as to give a rebound to a large fixed hammer; a spring-pole.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 335 The hammer in its ascent strikes against this beam, called the rabbit, which by its elasticity reacts upon the hammer [etc.]. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 241 An elastic rabbet or spring pole to give a rebound to the hammer. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 231 Two vertical pieces, supporting horizontally a rabbit, or wooden spring.

Rabbet (ræ·bĕt), *v.* Forms: 4, 8 rabit, 5 rabat, -yt, 5–9 rabet, (7 -ett), 6 rabate, rabbat, -ott, -itt, 8 rabbit, 7– rabbet. [app. f. RABBET *sb.*, but found earlier than this in the vbl. sb. *rabityng* (Wyclif), the second vowel of which makes direct adoption of F. *rabattre* unlikely.]

1. *trans.* To join or fix by means of a rabbet or rabbets. Also with *in.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Trabes compactiles,..* Joygned or rabbated one within the other. 1620 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 153 Hee is..to sawe the rayles and postes, and sett them in a groundsell, and rabbitt them in to the rayle above. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. *Orange-Trees* ii. 5 A double Cloison made of Boards well Rabetted. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Heat* x. 60 (U. K. S.) It should have a wooden cover, rabbeted in.

2. To form a rabbet in; to provide with a rabbet; to cut *away* or *down* as in making a rabbet.

1572 HULOET, To rabate or make suche chaumfreyes in any thing. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 63 Suppose that a Window hath four lights, and double rabbetted for Ornament. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 148 The Window Frame hath every one of its Lights rabbetted on its outside about half an Inch into the Frame. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 25 When that is trim'd, scarf'd, and rabbited, mind to set it very streight. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 12 The middle rails are..rabbetted on the top for the boarding or pannels. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 229 The general face is rabbeted down externally. *Ibid.* 532 The outer portion is rabbeted away.

3. *intr.* To join *on* or lap *over* by means of a rabbet.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 The upper piece rabbeting on the lower piece. *Ibid.* 119 It rabbets over the ends of the deals.

Rabbet, obs. form of RABBIT *sb.*[1]

Rabbeted (ræ·bĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. RABBET *v.*] In which a rabbet is cut.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 145 The door shuts without noise, by means of a spring affixed in the rabitted jamb. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 Built with rabbeted or ciphered plank. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* ii. 19 The..steam-ship 'Persia'..has also a solid rabbeted keel.

Rabbeting (ræ·bĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RABBET *v.* + -ING[1].] The process of grooving boards, etc. by cutting rabbets, or of fitting rabbeted boards together; also the groove or rabbeted portion of such boards.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* XXXVI. 22 Two rabitynges weren bi eche tables, that the tone to that other myȝt be ioyned. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 Rabetynge to-gedyr of ij. bordys, *supra in* knyttynge, or ioynynge. 1463 *Manu. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 193 Settyng in of hedys of pypys and barells, and rabating of xl. ber pypys. 1530 PALSGR. 260/1 Rabettyng of bordes, *rabetture.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Rabbetings*, a term in Navigation, the letting in of the planks to the keel. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 67 When two Boards are thus lapped on the edges over one another, this lapping over is called Rabbetting. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Assembler*, to unite the several pieces of a ship, as by rabbeting, scarfing, scoring, tenanting, &c. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* iii. 48 The rabbeting has now been almost universally dispensed with.

Rabbett(e, obs. forms of RABBET, RABBIT.

Rabbi (ræ·bəi, ræ·bi), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 rabi, 4–6 raby, 5 rabe, 7 rabbie, 8 rabby, 6– rabbi. [a. (orig. through L. *rabbi*, Gr. *ῥαββί*) Heb. רַבִּי *rabbī* 'my master', f. רַב *rabh* master, with pronominal suffix. Cf. OF. *rabi, rabbi* (mod.F. *rabbin*).]

1. A title of respect (in use since the first century B.C.) given by the Jews to doctors of the law.

a. As a form of address. (In English use only in translations or echoes of N.T. passages.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 38 Hi cwædon to him 'rabbi', þæt is gecweden & gereht lareow, 'hwar eardast þu?' *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15766 Iudas .. lepe him to, 'Aue rabi', coth he. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 50 'Aue, rabby!' quod that ribaude, and threw redes at hym. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somptn. T.* 479 God liketh nat that Raby men vs calle. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 94 Befor the Pape .. on kneis he fell; said 'Aue Raby'. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXIII. 8 Ye shall not suffre youre selves to be called Rabi. *a* 1550 *Image Hypocr.* I. 172 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 416/1 Wher they may haue metinge With lordes and with ladyes, To be called Rabyes. 1611 BIBLE *John* I. 38 They said vnto him, Rabbi, (which is to say being interpreted, Master) where dwellest thou?

b. Prefixed to personal names.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7685 Raby Moyses says alle þis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 365 Avicenna preyseþ hym wel..and Raby Moyses. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Y iij b, Rabymoyses..approued water dystylled of a leane gotes mylke. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXIX. 470 The same man whom .. the Chronicle of the Iewes calleth Rabbi Iohanan. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mank.* III. vii. 285 The Blew and Red Men of Rabbi Elcha, that came out of the Mountains of Armenia. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Rabbi Juda is said to have composed the Mischna..in the IId century. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 92/2 The Jerusalem Talmud appears to have been compiled..by Rabbi Jochonan.

2. A Jewish doctor of the law. In mod. Jewish use properly applied only to one who is authorized by ordination to deal with questions of law and ritual, and to perform certain functions.

When used in pl. as the designation of a class (*the rabbis*), the reference is usually to those Jewish teachers or writers who have more commonly been called *rabbins.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* i, A Rabe of Lucanye sayd to his sone in this maner. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 226 Each Synagogue hath his Rabbi, to expound their Law. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* ii. Wks. (1851) 207 The gowned Rabbies..were of opinion that hee was a friend of Beelzebub. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 221/1 The Jews..are Married in the open Aire, either in the Streets or Gardens, by their Rabbies. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* l. (ed. Milman) V. 22 The dreams and traditions of the Jewish rabbis. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* IV. v, I have been summoned into the presence of their chief rabbi. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 92/2 The Rabbis of Tiberias and Babylon wrote numerous commentaries upon it [the Mishna]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 391 The early and almost universal seizures of medical officers, of the clergy and rabbis.

†**b.** *transf.* One whose learning, authority, or office is comparable to that of a Jewish rabbi. (Freq. contemptuous.) *Obs.*

1553 BALE *Gardiner's 'De vera Obed.'* To Rdr. A vij b, Yf these ruffling rabbies in theyr Sermons & aduised Orationes said and wrote the truthe. 1629 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* 1 These great Rabbies that call themselues Iesuites. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. ii. (1739) 3 The deep obligement of the People unto these their Rabbies [the Druids]. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 175 This book..pusled the Presbyterian Rabbies for a time.

3. *Comb.*, as *Rabbi-like* adj.

1611 COTGR., *Rabinique*, Rabbin-like, of the Rabbies.

Hence †**Ra·bbi** *v. trans.*, to call 'Rabbi'. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. K iv, He who hath moni enough shalbe rabbied and maistered at euery word.

Rabbin (ræ·bin). Also 6 rabbyn, 6–7 -ine, 7 -yne; 6 rabyne, 6–7 -ine, 7–8 -in. [a. F. *rabbin* or ad. med.L. *rabbīnus*: cf. It. *rabbino*, Pg., Sp. *rabino.*

The source of the *n* in these forms is obscure: it may have originated in pl. forms (*rabbins, rabbini*) on the supposition that the pl. of the Heb. word was **rabbin* (cf. *assassin, bedouin,* etc.).]

= RABBI 2 (but mainly used in *pl.* to designate the chief Jewish authorities on matters of law and doctrine, the most important of whom flourished between the second and thirteenth centuries of the Christian era).

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Argt., According to the opinion of the best Rabbins..God made the worlde in that Moneth. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 239 The Talmud and Targum..and the books of the latter rabbines. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* v. 22 'Tis said in the Talmud, If two Rabbins differ [etc.]. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iv. § 1 For a lawyer to learn Hebrew and read the Rabbins. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 23 Instructed..in the language of birds, by a Jewish Rabbin. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xi, All the parsons, cardinals, ministers, muftis, and rabbins in the world.

†**b.** = RABBI 2 b. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxv, Some of those Rabines..which in comparison of the sayde noble doctours be..unethe lettered. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* 5 We remayne all blynde generally, as well our great Rabynes..as the lay people. 1606 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 65 Their masters and rabbins, the Jesuits. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 35 She is both the Spouse, and the mother of God, saith a Rabbin of theirs.

c. Used as *pl.* (see etym. note).

1826 SIR W. DRUMMOND *Orig.* iii. 105 Many of the Rabbin have understood by Baal Berith the Lord of the Covenant. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 146 A match for the doctors, bishops or rabbin of Europe.

Rabbinate (ræ·binĕt). [f. prec. + -ATE: cf. F. *rabbinat.*] **a.** The office or dignity of a rabbi. **b.** The period during which some one is a rabbi. **c.** *coll.* Rabbis as a body or class.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. ii. § 8. 146 He..seemed inclinable to the Jewish Rule about the Rabbinate. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 681 Gradually the Talmud..was abandoned almost entirely to candidates for the rabbinate. 1890 *Jewish Intelligence* Mar. 35 During the Rabbinate of Dr. Adler. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 27 The Rabbinate was invited to address the philanthropists.

Rabbindom (ræ·bindəm), [f. as prec. + -DOM.] The rule and government of rabbis; the sphere of rabbinical authority.

1889 BRUCE *Kingd. God* xi. 266 The state of matters which prevailed in Rabbindom. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 32 The twelfth century is the great age of early Rabbindom.

Rabbinet, obs. form of RABINET.

Rabbinic (răbi·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. RABBIN + -IC, prob. after med. or mod.L. *rabbinic-us.* Cf. F. *rabbinique* (1611), It. *rabbinico*, Pg., Sp. *rabínico.*] **A.** *adj.* = RABBINICAL.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* v. 168 The Rabbinic conceit upon the Creation. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 30. 469 Those Rabbinick Writers commonly interpret certain places of the Scripture to this sence. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 146 To extract from Mud rabbinick Gold. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 136 Illiterate men, untrained in the schools of..rabbinic wisdom.

B. *sb.* Rabbinical Hebrew.

1832 in WEBSTER. 1878 *Academy* 606/3 A good means of, and help in, practising Rabbinic.

Rabbinical (răbi·nikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of things: Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the rabbins, their learning, writings, etc.

1622 BOYS *Wks.* 4 It is a Rabinicall conceit, that the last Psalme hath thirteene Halleluiahs [etc.]. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 138 P 7 A Rabbinical story which has in it the oriental way of thinking. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley*

(1790) I. 37 In the following verses we have a Rabbinical opinion concerning Manna. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. i. 34 The grotesqueness and absurdity of the Rabbinical interpretations.

b. *spec.* of the later form of the Hebrew language or character used by the rabbins.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Hebrew*, Modern, or Rabbinical Hebrew character, is a good neat character, formed of the square Hebrew by rounding it. *Ibid.*, The rabbinical Hebrew must be allowed a very copious language. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 55 Of the Hebrew..the remainder seemed to be in the Rabbinical dialect.

2. Of persons: Belonging to the class of rabbis or rabbins; resembling a rabbi; occupied with or skilled in rabbinical literature.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* i. Wks. (1851) 282 The Masoreths and Rabbinicall Scholiasts. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 221 ¶ 10 We had a Rabbinical Divine in England. 1828 SYDNEY SMITH *Serm. Charity* Wks. 1859 II. 248/1 A very short..apologue, taken from the Rabbinical writers. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. viii. § 45. 349 Hugh Broughton was a deeply learned and rabbinical scholar.

Hence **Rabbi·nically** *adv.*, in a rabbinical manner.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* App. 286 Vossius..who so greedily catches at dreams more than Rabbinically. *a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Fragm.* lxi. Wks. 1754 V. 456 If he [the apostle] understood it as Locke did, he reasoned very rabbinically. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 149 Responding most rabbinically to the serjeant on this knotty matter.

† **Ra·bbinish,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = RABBINICAL.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 123 Errors of paganish, rabbinish, and other magicians and astrologers.

Rabbinism (ræ·biniz'm). [f. RABBIN + -ISM: cf. F. *rabbinisme*, Pg., Sp. *rabinismo*.]

1. The teaching or doctrines of the rabbins.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 43 The key of doctorall and magisteriall rabbinismes and cabalismes. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 628 Rabbinism has continued full of trivial observances. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1307 The history of mediæval rabbinism.

2. A rabbinical expression; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbins. 1832 in WEBSTER.

Rabbinist (ræ·binist). [f. as prec. + -IST: cf. F. *rabbiniste*, It. *rabbinista*, Pg., Sp. *rabinista*.] An adherent or follower of the rabbins; *esp.* among the Jews, one who accepts the teaching of the Talmud and the rabbins, in contrast to the Karaites, who reject tradition..

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* x. 35 You .. shew you are a great Rabbinist. 1609 BP. HALL *Pharis. & Chr.* (1647) 408 At deadly fevd with the other Iewes, which they now call Rabbinists. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Caraite*, If a Caraite would become a rabbinist, he should never be received by the other Jews. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* i. 4 According to the Pharisees and Rabbinists. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 66 *note*, The Rabbinists also felt this.

Hence **Rabbini·stic, Rabbini·stical** *adjs.*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 24 Glorying of your reading Rabbinisticall. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 174 What-ever besotted Rabbins, and Rabbinistical men prate..I care not. 1888 B. PICK in *Librar. Mag.* Mar. 247 The last Doctors of the Law in the chain of Rabbinistic succession.

Rabbinite (ræ·binəit). [f. as prec. + -ITE¹.] = RABBINIST. 1832 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Rabbini·tic** *a.*

1884 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2095/2 The Pharisaic-rabbinitic system of tradition.

Rabbinize (ræ·binəiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE: cf. F. *rabbiniser*.]

1. *intr.* To adopt or conform to rabbinism. ? *Obs. a* 1641, 1652 [see *Rabbinizing* ppl. a.].

2. *trans.* To imbue with rabbinism.

1835 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* (1837) 54 The whole of their law had become rabbinized and overlaid with traditions.

Hence **Ra·bbinized, Ra·bbinizing** *ppl. adjs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 110 A man thoroughly enspired with a Rabbinising spirit. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 44 The rabbinizing and Christianizing magicians and astrologers. 1894 BRUCE *Paul's Concept. Chr.* xx. 377 The bane to be dreaded is a rabbinised church.

Ra·bbinship. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] Rabbinate; the personality of a rabbi.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 29 How knoweth your Rabbinship that he is no Grecian? 1852 [see RABBISHIP].

Rabbious, variant of RABIOUS.

† **Ra·bbish,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 rabbisshe, 5 rabbishe, -isch, -yshe, rabyssh, -sch. [? f. OF. *rabi*, *rabbi* rabid, raging + -ISH, or directly from the OF. fem. *rabice*, *rabiche*, the ending being associated with *-ish*.] Unruly, turbulent; inconsiderate, rash; rough or precipitate in action.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 85 þan þe rabbisshe peple..up wiþ staves, battes, and stoones. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 45 By rabbyssh foole hardynesse he takyth moore vpon hym than he maye doo. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 357 Many of the rabbishe and wylde commoners, were in full purpose to haue defended the cytie.

Hence † **Ra·bbishly** *adv.*; † **Ra·bbishness.** *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 147 A manere kyndeliche rabbischness of wit. *c* 1400 *Harl. Contin.* ibid. VII. 523 Me wondreth gretlich that ȝe demeth ȝoure bischop so rabbischlich. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4690 He..A chambre perceiued, in went rabbishly. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXXXVI. 123 The kynge handelyd the body of Seynt Denys so rabbysshely, yᵗ he brake one of his armes.

Rabbiship (ræ·bi-, ræ·biˌʃip). [f. RABBI + -SHIP.] The office of rabbi.

1669 PENN *No Cross* Wks. 1782 II. 81 He came .. to overthrow their rabbyship. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. ii. § 8. 146 The Jewish Rule, about the Rabbinate, Love the Work, but Hate the Rabbiship [ed. 1852 rabbinship]. 1886 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/7 His two sons quarrelled for the Rabbi-ship.

Rabbit (ræ·bit), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5–6 rab(b)ette, 5–7 rabet, 6–8 rabbet, (6 -atte), 7 rabytt, 8 -it, 8– **rabbit.** [app. of Northern French origin: cf. Walloon *robett* (Remacle). The primitive seems to occur in Flem. *robbe* (Kilian, De Bo; the latter also gives *ribbe*, *rubbe*), dim. *robbeke*(*n*; the ultimate etym. is unknown. If F. *rabouillère* (the burrow made by the female rabbit to kindle in) is connected, the ME. *rabet* may be more primitive in form than the Walloon and Flem. words.]

1. A common burrowing rodent of the hare-family (*Leporidæ*), esp. the common European species, *Lepus Cuniculus*, which is naturally of a brownish-grey colour, but in domestication also white, black, or pied. † Orig. applied only to the young animal, the full-grown one being called a CONY.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxvii. 277 Conynges ..bringeþ forþ many rabettes & multiplieþ ful swiþe. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 457 Then take conynges parboyled, or elles rabets, for thai are better for a lorde. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 13 A present of Rabettes and quayles. 1576 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* lxiii. 178 The Conie beareth her Rabettes xxx dayes, and then kindeleth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 89 If two males be put to one female, they fight fiercely; but they will not hurt the rabbets. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 171 Take the flesh of a Rabet or Cat cut smal. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 91 Rabbets will breed seven times a year. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 334 The rabbit lives to the age of eight or nine years. 1885 E. CLARK in *Nature* XXXI. 264/1 Large tracts are still honeycombed by the ubiquitous biscacha, a gigantic rabbit.

2. *transf.* **a.** Applied contemptuously to a person. **b.** A shadow resembling the form of a rabbit, cast by the hands upon a wall. **c.** (See quot. 1878.) **d.** (See quot. 1882.) See also WELSH RABBIT.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 91 Away, you horson upright Rabbet, away. 1849 *Plymouth Her.* 21 Apr., Shadows .. strong enough for children to make *rabbits* with their fingers upon a wall. 1878 BESANT & RICE *By Celia's Arbour* XXX, Even if you did happen to have a 'rabbit', that is one of the coats lined with white fur. 1882 *Standard* 4 Sept. 6/2 Though somewhat of a 'rabbit', as a horse that runs 'in and out' is sometimes called.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attributive, as *rabbit-burrow*, *-cleve*, † *-hay*, *-hole*, *-house*, *-hutch*, *-paw*, *-pie*, *-run*, *-skin*, *-stock*, *-warren*.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 423 Deserted *rabbet-burrows, or any other hollows of a like kind. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 420 A gallant fox getting to ground in a rabbit-burrow. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xiii, I went all along on the ridge of the *rabbit-cleve. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Woodcock*, Your Net must be like your *Rabbet-Hays. 1705 BERKELEY *Cave Dunmore* in Fraser *Life* (1871) 507 The earth turned up at the entrance of a *rabbit-hole. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 264 We were assured..that there were no rabbit-holes in the fields. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Belgium* 77/1 A little garden..containing a *rabbit hutch. 1851 in *Life A. Fonblanque* (1874) 499 A principal ingredient in this *rabbit-pie. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* XXXIII, Every detail of barrow, path, and *rabbit-run. 1829 RICHARDSON *Zool. Brit. Amer.* I. 218 The winter skins of this animal [the American Hare] are imported by the Hudson's Bay Company under the name of *rabbit-skins. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, He hung the rabbit-skin over his left arm. 1861 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints* 590 They were dressed in the usual rabbit-skin cape. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1204 *Rabbit-stock demands, on the whole, but little regard. 1775 ASH, *Rabbit-warren. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *The Will* i, There is that rabbit-warren near Clover Hill. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 295 It is almost as thickly populated as a rabbit warren.

b. Objective and obj. genitive, as *rabbit-breeder*, *-breeding*, *-catcher*, *-chase*, *-chasing* (sb. and adj.), *-coursing*, *-destroyer*, *-fancier*, *-keeper*, *-management*, *-rearer*, *-shooting*, *-trapper*.

1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Rabbit Breeder, Catcher, Destroyer. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 560/1 Otherwise .. will *Rabbit-breeding turn out a losing speculation. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 456/1 A genuine *rabbit-chase. *Ibid.*, The season of *rabbit-chasing begins .. in October. 1895 *Ibid.* XXVI. 426/2 The *rabbit-chasing pups. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec. 6/3 Fond of what they call *rabbit-coursing. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 560/1 The ingenuity of *rabbit-fanciers has been shown in the production of various breeds. 1848 *Chambers's Inform. People* I. 628/2 Experienced *rabbit-keepers conceive too frequent breeding to be injurious. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1203 The hazard and uncertainty of *rabbit-management. 1848 *Chambers's Inform. People* I. 629/1 The duty of the *rabbit-rearer. 1819 *Pantologia* X. s.v., An occasional reduction..is found necessary .. in which case *rabbit-shooting is a pleasant diversion. 1888 G. M. FENN *Dick o' the Fens* 326 'Ay', said the *rabbit-trapper.

c. Similative and parasynthetic, as *rabbit-mouth*, *-shoulders*; *rabbit-backed*, *-eared*, *-like* adjs.; *rabbit-wise* adv.

1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* III. Wks. 1799 II. 370 Red-faced, *rabbet-back'd. 1885 W. J. E. CRANE *Bookbinding for Amateurs* 71 The book will be 'rabbit-backed'. 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 185 That little..*rabbit-eared runt of a pig. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 52/2 The light *rabbit-like hyrax. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 6 Body short, thick, and rabbit-like. 1833 DISRAELI 29 June in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 21 Handsome..but with one great fault, a *rabbit mouth. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 94 The excesses and deficiencies in the human form,.. *rabbit shoulders, pot belly. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 139 A starveling cat roasted *rabbit-wise.

4. Special combs.: **rabbit-bandicoot,** a small Australian marsupial of the genus *Peragale*; **rabbit-berry,** the buffalo-berry of N. America; **rabbit-brush, -bush,** a common shrub (*Bigelovia graveolens*) of western N. America, giving shelter to jack-rabbits; **rabbit-fish,** the name of several fishes having points of resemblance to a rabbit, as (*a*) the British fishes *Chimæra monstrosa* and the striped rock-gurnard, (*b*) an American fish of the genus *Lagocephalus* with teeth resembling a rabbit's incisors; **rabbit-foot (clover)** = HARE'S-FOOT 1; **rabbit-moth,** a N. American bombycid moth, *Lagoa opercularis*; **rabbit-mouth sucker,** a N. American fish (see quot.); **rabbit-rat** = HAPALOTE; **rabbit-root,** the wild sarsaparilla, *Aralia nudicaulis*; **rabbit-spout** *dial.*, a rabbit-burrow; **rabbit-squirrel,** a S. American chinchilla, esp. *Lagidium Cuvieri*; † **rabbit-starter,** a young rabbit; **rabbit-weed,** a N. American plant.

1832 BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* II. 28 (Morris) There are two kinds, the rat and the *rabbit bandicoot. 1896 SPENCER *Thro' Larapuria Land* 34 The white tips of the tails of the rabbit-bandicoot. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 30 Small red berries, the Indian name for which in English means *rabbit berries. 1861 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints* 591 An expanse of white sage and large *rabbit-bush. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 560/1 **Rabbit-fish*, a local name for the Northern Chimæra, or King of the Herrings. 1880 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 57 Streaked gurnard,..rock gurnard, rabbit fish. 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Usef. Animals, Rabbit-fish*, a name for *Tetrodon lævigatus*..an American fish. 1884 MILLER *Bot. Dict.*, *Trifolium arvense*, Hare's foot Clover or Trefoil, *Rabbit-foot, of N. America. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. America* 144 *Quassilabia lacera*, Hare-lip Sucker..*Rabbit-mouth Sucker. *a* 1833 RICHARDSON in Hooker *Flor. Bor. Amer.* I. 274 The Crees use the root of this plant..under the name of..(*Rabbit-root). 1886 *Field* 27 Feb. 266/3 Here they..run him into a *rabbit-spout in the gorse. 1651 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I* 125 Little children did run up and downe the King's Lodgings, like little *Rabbit-starters about their boroughs. 1750 G. HUGHES *Nat. Hist. Barbados* VI. 172 The Thistle, or *Rabbit-weed. 1884 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 502/2 Sorry bunch-grass and sad rabbit-weed.

† **Ra·bbit,** *sb.*² *Obs.* Also **rabit.** [Of obscure origin.] A wooden drinking-vessel.

1685 MERITON *Praise Yorksh. Ale* 1 Stronge Beer in Rabits and cheating penny Cans. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rabbits*, Wooden Kanns to Drink out of, once used on the Roads, now almost laid by.

Ra·bbit, *sb.*³ [a. F. *rabot.*] = RAB¹ (q.v.). 1850– in OGILVIE and later Dicts.

Rabbit (ræ·bit), *v.*¹ [f. RABBIT *sb.*¹]

1. *intr.* To hunt for or catch rabbits. Chiefly in *pres. pple.*

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 20 Beer never bound him rabbiting again. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XXX, She liked .. coming to look at them fishing or rabbiting. 1873 G. W. KITCHIN *Hist. France* I. III. viii. 341 This man caught three Flemish students rabbiting in his warren.

2. *intr.* To crowd *together* like rabbits.

1892 *Sunday Mag.* Sept. 602 The common people..rabbit together in miserable warrens.

Rabbit (ræ·bit), *v.*² *Vulgar.* [Prob. a fanciful alteration of *rat* in *od rat* (OD¹), *drat.*] A meaningless word used as an imprecation = DRAT, etc. Also *drabbit*, *od(d) rabbit* (see OD¹ 1 b).

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. viii, 'Rabbit the fellow' cries he. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* III, Rabbit me, but little Flanigan will look well in anything. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *D'rabbit it*, a vulgar exclamation or abbreviation of God rabbit it, a foolish evasion of an oath. N. 1832 ROBY *Trad. Lancash.* Ser. II. (1879) II. 196 Rabbit thee, Will, but the luggage will break thy back. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxix. 397 Drabbit the maid! 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 302 Rabbit me! but you are to be envied.

Rabbit, variant of RABBET *sb.* and *v.*

Rabbiter (ræ·bitəɹ). [f. RABBIT *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who hunts rabbits; a rabbit-catcher. Also of a dog (quot. 1883).

1872 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sk.*, The five young rabbiters. 1883 C. READE in *Harper's Mag.* June 97/1 He's the best rabbiter you ha' got. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 826 These rabbiters insisted on being shifted out to more rabbity country.

Rabbiting (ræ·bitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] Hunting, shooting, or catching rabbits.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 99 A day's rabbiting or rat-catching. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 27 The day's 'rabbitings' on the heath with Giles' ferrets and Giles' terriers.

b. *Comb.* in sense 'useful for rabbiting'.

1884 *Western Morning News* 5 Sept. 2/5 White Rabbiting Spaniels. 1889 *Dogs* II. 12 A capital rabbiting dog.

Rabbitish (ræ·bitiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. RABBIT *sb.*¹ + -ISH.] Characteristic of a rabbit.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 14 My nose having lost all relish for rabbitish odours. 1852 in *Life A. Fonblanque* (1874) 498 That is just the most rabbitish thing you could do.

Rabbitry (ræ·bitri). [f. RABBIT *sb.*¹ + -RY.] A place in which rabbits are kept; a collection of rabbits.

1838 LOUDON *Suburban Gardener* 712 The Rabbitry.—.. The warren may either be close to the rabbit-house, or at any convenient distance. 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* (ed. 2) 299

A curious circumstance occurred in my rabbitry. 1886 *Poultry*, etc. 17 Sept. 463 Rye flour may be used to an advantage in the rabbitry.

† **Rabbit-sucker.** *Obs.* [Properly an appositive comb., but in some of the transf. uses *rabbit* may have been taken as objective.]

• **1.** A sucking rabbit, a very young rabbit.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 457 Rabettes sowkers, þe furþer parte from þe hyndur, ye devide. *Ibid.* 697 Rabettes sowkete. 1591 Lyly *Endym.* Wks. 1858 II. 70, I preferre an olde cony before a rabbet sucker, and an ancient henne before a young chicken peeper. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* v. ii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* 1884 III. 350 If Dicke Bowyer be not writ a bountifull benefactor in hell..I am a rabbit sucker. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Gt. Eater of Kent* 6 This same noble Nicke..hath made an end of an hogge all at once, as if it had bin a rabbet-sucker.

2. *transf.* (See quots.)

1608 Dekker *Lanth. & Candlelight* E, The commodities that are taken vp are cald Pursenets..They that take up are the Rabbet-suckers. 1663 Cowley *Cutter of Colman St.* iv. vi, I'm..mistaken if thou beest not cheated of it all..by such Rabbet-suckers as these. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rabbet-suckers*, young Unthrifts taking up Goods upon Tick at excessive rates. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Rabbet-sucker*, ..also a Name given to Pawn-brokers and Tally-men.

Rabbity (ræ·biti), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y[1].] Abounding in rabbits; somewhat like a rabbit.

1887 [see Rabbiter]. 1892 *Field* 10 Dec. 883/2 Any gamey or rabbity district. 1897 W. C. Hazlitt 4 *Generations* II. 207 The legs are the only edible part..and..are of a rabbity flavour.

Rabble (ræ·b'l), *sb.*[1] (and *a.*). Forms: 4 rabel, -ul, 6 rabell, -il(l, -yll, rabbell, 6–7 rable, 6– rabble. [Possibly connected with Rabble *v.*[1], the root-notion being that of hurry and confusion; but the respective dates of sb. and vb. make the relationship somewhat uncertain. In early examples the idea of a string or series seems to be prominent.]

A. †**1.** A pack, string, swarm (of animals). *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1703 [The dogs] runnen forth in a rabel. *Ibid.* 1899 Renaud com..& alle þe rabel..ryȝt at his helez. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. ix. 29 The rawk vocit swannis in a rabyll. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 1313 He brought out a rable Of coursers and rounses. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i. v. 909 Flies, Butterflies, Gnats, Bees, and all the rabbles Of other Insects.

2. A tumultuous crowd or array of people, a disorderly assemblage, a mob.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xiii. iv. 63 In lang rabill the wemen ..fled. *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 382 Now in cometh another rabell. Fyrst one with a ladell [etc.]. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 69, I sawe..cum out of London ..a great rable of meane and light persons. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 349 At last the rabble broke up and so I away. 1713 Berkeley *Guard.* No. 39 ¶ 5 They seemed rather a confused rabble than a regular army. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 332, I narrowly escaped the insolence..of an inraged rabble. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. 249 He was accompanied..by a mixed rabble of strangers and disfranchised citizens. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 194 He went unwillingly, with followers little better than a rabble.

b. Applied contemptuously to a class or body of persons, imagined as collected in a mob.

1529 More *Dyalogue* iii. Wks. (1557) 228/1 That we should not haue such a rabell [of priests]. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 249 b, Monkes and Freers and all that relygious rabbell. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* i. (1682) 285 That rabble of 39 Kings..mentioned by Hector Boetius. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* ii. 29 The numerous, and almost innumerable rabble of the School-men. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* ii. iv, Jupiter, Mercury, Bacchus, Venus, Mars, and the whole rabble of licentious deities. 1792 Burke *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1826 VII. 100 To class himself with that rabble of murderers. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* vi. 290 To mob me up with all The soft and milky rabble of womankind.

c. *The rabble*, the common, low, or disorderly part of the populace († or of a company); the mob.

1553 Bale *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 357 Than was all the rable of the shippe..called to the reckeninge. 1582 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 215 b, The meane and inferiour subjectes, even the rascall rable and multitude. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* i. 101 A few of the rabble of the people raising a tumult. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 80 None but the noisy rabble love to hear anything scurrilous or railing. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 18 ¶ 6 It is not the Taste of the Rabble, but of Persons of the greatest Politeness. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* vii. 166 His name unheard, Save by the rabble of his native town. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* Ser. i. iii. 86 Theognis complains that the rabble rule the state with monstrous laws.

transf. 1692 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xlvi, As to the Rabble of Readers..Water would have served their turns as well.

d. Without article: Persons of the lowest class.

1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* ii. v. (1840) 235 The devil makes use of scoundrels and rabble, beggars and vagabonds. 1734 T. Sheridan in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 67 You live in Dublin among a parcel of rabble. 1856 Mrs. Stowe *Dred* II. xxxii. 321 There is always an abundance of excitable rabble to be got for a drink of whiskey.

†**e.** = Rabblement 1 d. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1722 Bolingbroke 1 Jan. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 23 The hurry and rabble of an impertinent town.

3. A disorderly collection, a confused medley (of things). **a.** Of material things. *rare.*

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxxiii, The boorde or table, With dishes charged twentie in a rable. 1555 R. Smith *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1699/2 Builde they neuer so strongly: yet downe shall theyr rabble fall. 1582 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 40 A wonderfull rabble of wormeeaten pictures. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 432 A rabble of books of all ages, sizes [etc.].

b. Of immaterial things. (In later use only with direct reference to sense 2.)

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 14 All oure desyres of transitorye pleasures, whose whole rable maye well be called the body of synne. 1562 Jewel *Apol. Ch. Eng.* v. ix. (Parker Soc.) 89 Pardons, crosses, censings, and an endless rabble of ceremonies. 1633 Hart *Dict of Diseased* Introd. 26 A rabble of remedies, which may so easily be abused. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 401 Reason..overpowered by the rabble of appetites, passions, and opinions. 1847 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. v. 259 A seditious rabble of doubts. 1861 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 134 We live in youth amidst the rabble of passions.

†**4.** A long string or series *of* words, etc., having little meaning or value. *Obs.*

c 1388 *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 466 Nouþer God ne alle his seintus willen heren men for no rabul of wordis, ne curiouse florischynge in ryme. 1545 Brinklow *Lament.* (1874) 88 A rable of vncommaunded tradicions. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 271 Such a rable of scholastical precepts which be tedious. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 170 Hee told them a long rabble of reasons, why hee had sate downe in that place. 1656 — tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. vi. (1674) 10 So horribly tedious did that rabble of discourse appear.

b. A rigmarole. (Cf. Rabble *v.*[1]) Now *dial.*

1592 Chettle *Kind-harts Dr.* (1841) 20 When I had read this rabble, wherein I founde little reason, I laide it by. *c* 1600 Forbes *Defence* 65 (Jam.) Such doting dreames..fitter to bee an addition to rables..then to be reputed profound pointes of Christian wisedome. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 28 This would amount to a long rabble, and degenerate into some Satyre or Pasquill. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., He made sike a rabble on it, I couldn't understand a word he said.

c. Hurried or confused talk or reading.

Perh. directly from Rabble *v.*[1], but cf. 2e above.

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* iv. 34 To hear the rabble and brabble, you'd call the case Fused and confused past human finding out.

5. *Comb.*, as *rabble-driver*; *rabble-charming, -chosen, -courting, -rousing* adjs.

1686 South *Serm.* (1693) 455 With this powerfull, senseless Engine the Rabble-driver shall be able to carry all before him. *a* 1716 *Ibid.* (1727) VI. 56 The Rabble-charming words, which carry so much Wild-fire wrapt up in them. 1802 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 10/2 Vulgar violence and the eternal repetition of rabble-rousing words. 1839 *Times* 10 Apr., Wounded the pride of this rabble-courting despot. 1853 T. N. Talfourd *Castilian* ii. iii, A council rabble-chosen.

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1. Of persons: Forming a rabble; of or belonging to the rabble.

1549 Latimer 3*rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 93 You my rable people that are wronged in the world, aske of my father in your distresses. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. lxxix. (1674) 107 To procure them that number of followers of the rabble sort of people. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks.* (1685) 9 Let rabble Souls..Stoop their vile Necks. 1778 *Heroic Ep. to Unfort. Monarch* 7 Silent, and watchful of the rabble-band. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 23 Dec. 4/5 This old war-cry of the Newark blues, or rather the rabble part of them. 1885 Lowe *Bismarck* I. 548 His only resource left was..to concentrate his rabble army around..Sedan.

2. Of things, actions, etc.: Characteristic of, appropriate to, the rabble.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 317 In the rabble case-canvasing of our plea-courts. 1692 Dryden *Cleomenes* Pref., To gratifie the barbarous Party of my Audience, I gave them a short Rabble-Scene. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* (1740) 306 How could any one of English Education..swallow such a low Rabble Suggestion. 1780 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thale* 10 June, To burn the jails..was a good rabble tick. 1848 Anna Jameson in Mrs. Macpherson *Mem.* (1878) 248 There are some disturbances here..mere rabble-work.

3. *Rabble-fish*, the worthless or less valuable fish of a catch. (Cornwall.)

1862 Couch *Fishes* I. 85 Other fishes..are collectively known by the name of rabble-fish, as being rejected from the market. 1880–4 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 335 Things are altered now, much of this rabble-fish going to Billingsgate and other large inland markets.

Rabble (ræ·b'l), *sb.*[2] Also 7 rabil. [a. F. *râble*, earlier *roable*, *rouable* :—med.L. *rotabulum*, L. *rutābulum* fire-shovel, f. *ruĕre* to rake up.]

†**1.** A kind of shovel used by charcoal-burners to remove the covering from the burned pile. *Obs.*

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* xxx. 102 Two or three days it will only require for cooling, which..they assist, by taking now off the outward covering with a Rabil or Rubber.

2. 'A kind of rake' (Halliwell).

3. An iron bar sharply bent at the end, used for stirring and skimming molten metal in puddling; also, a steam-pipe used for the same purpose.

1864 *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* I. 493 A stirring tool called a rabble by which the workman stirs the melted iron. 1868 Joynson *Metals* 67 The steam tube, or 'rabble', being bent on the end, so as to inject the steam on the liquid metal. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 385 The slag is now drawn with a rabble into molds prepared for it.

Rabble (ræ·b'l), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–6 rable, 8 *Sc.* raible, 9 rabble. [= Du. *rabbelen* to speak indistinctly, (L)G. *rabbeln* to talk hurriedly and thoughtlessly; also, to struggle, wriggle, Sw. *rabbla upp* to rattle over.]

1. a. *trans.* To utter (words or speech) in a rapid confused manner. Also with *forth*, *off*, *out*, *over*. **b.** *intr.* To speak or read in this fashion; to gabble. (Cf. Rabble *sb.*[1] 4.)

14.. *Prov. Solomon* in *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii.* 38 lf. 24 (Halliw.) Let thy tunge..rable not wordes recheles owt of reson. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xviii. 44 (Sherard MS.) In the seyinge of the pater noster they..rablen it forth with oute deuocioun. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 53 [Do] not rable them out togyther as though ye wolde say them all at ones. 1583 Foxe *A. & M.* 1663/2 Thus father Traues you may see my rashnes to rable out the scriptures without purpose, ryme, or reason. 1627 J. Carter *Plain Expos.* 60 The Lords prayer is rabled ouer without..vnderstanding or reuerence. 1785 Burns *Holy Fair* xvii, Wee Miller..Orthodoxy raibles. 1869– In various northern glossaries.

2. *intr.* To work in a hurried slovenly manner. *dial.* **b.** *trans.* To rattle *up*.

1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* i. 5 'It looks as though it had been rabbled up for the purpose', cried Hurst in his schoolboy phraseology. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Rabble*, ..in sewing, to take too long stitches, and without due care to finish the work neatly. 1880 *Jamieson's Dict., Rabble*, ..to do any kind of work in a careless and hurried manner.

Rabble (ræ·b'l), *v.*[2] Also 8 rable. [f. Rabble *sb.*[1] 2.]

1. *trans.* To attack or assail (a person or his property) as, along with, or by means of, a rabble; to mob. *To rabble out of*, to drive from (a place) in this way.

The word was especially used to describe the attacks made upon the Episcopalian clergy in Scotland by bands of Presbyterians in the last few days of 1688 and early months of 1689, and is frequently employed by historical writers in reference to this.

1644 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 132 The same kind of riotous Rascals which rabbled the K. out of Town. 1690 *Acc. Pres. Persec. Ch. Scot.* 26 Some who were then very active in rabbling the Clergy. 1694 Gibson in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 227 He fail'd not to cast in his mite when the Episcopal Clergie were rabbl'd. *c* 1714 *Culloden Papers* (1815) 336 The magistrates thought fitt to stirre up a mob and rable them. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* vii, The aughty-nine, when I was rabbled by the collegeaners. 1860 A. L. Windsor *Ethica* iv. 199 He was continually receiving missives threatening to rabble his house.

2. *intr.* To become a rabble.

1823 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* II. 448 We rabbled, while he [the enemy] never loosened his solidity.

Hence **Ra·bbled** *ppl. a.*

1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 186 William.. thought that the rabbled curates had been hardly treated.

Rabble (ræ·b'l), *v.*[3] [f. Rabble *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To stir, skim, or rake with a rabble.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 392 Just before tapping it is rabbled for five minutes. 1894 Bowker in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 420 The molten metal is thoroughly stirred, or 'rabbled' to make it uniform.

Rabblement (ræ·b'lmĕnt). Also 6 rabel-, 6–7 rablement. [f. Rabble *sb.*[1] + -ment.]

1. = Rabble 2. Now *dial.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 10 Thither flocked a great rablement of souldiers. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 96/1 Two or three field peeces ..scattered Thomas and his rablement. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 127 We are not then to wonder, that .. such a promiscuous Rabblement were in great Confusion. 1833 Lamb *Elia* ii. *Productions Mod. Art*, A rabblement at the heels of Rosinante. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 118 A rude and noisy rabblement whom he could not command. 1877– In various dial. glossaries (Northumb., Lanc., Som.).

†**b.** = Rabble 2 b. *Obs.*

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* M iii, Dunsmen, and.. Albertistes, together with the whole rablement of Sophistrers. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 199 Church-robbers, Traitours, and other of the same rablement. 1674 Bp. Brownrig *Serm.* I. xxi. 284 Usurers, Brokers, and the like rabblement of City-thieves.

transf. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 25 All the foure footed rablement of herbagers and grasse champers.

c. = Rabble 2 c. Now *rare.*

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 245 As hee refus'd it, the rabblement howted. 1612 *Trav. Four Englishm.* 95 Messengers ..sent to raise vp all the whole rabblement thereabout vpon us. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* ii. xlv, The hubbub of the rabblement. 1813 Ld. Thurloe *Poems* 23 The rudest rabblement With their ill darts upon her bosom glanc'd. 1841 H. Smith *Moneyed Man* I. i. 12 Some of the passing rabblement ordered him to desist.

d. Confusion, disturbance, or tumult like that of a rabble; riotous conduct. *rare.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. xii. 9 The raskall many..Heaped together in rude rablement. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 125 Rablement, Brablement, or Squablement. 1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* 177 This impulse of rablement was not restrained without a certain clamour of voices.

†**2.** = Rabble 3 b. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Will of Devyse* (Collier) 8 The rablement of..feined and domme ceremonies. 1607 *Scholast. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 66 The rabblement of Roman rites which Augustine ..brought in. 1652 G. Collier *Vindic. Sabbath* (1656) 44 The rabblement of Romish holi-daies.

†**3.** = Rabble 4. *Obs.*

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* ix, An hole rabblement of significations and signes of an abominable desolation. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 845 Prayer consisteth not in a rabblement of words. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* i. i. § 19. 73 An whole rablement of flim flam tales. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* Proem, A rout and rabblement of critical gallimawfry.

b. = Rabble 4 b. Now only *dial.*

1547 Recorde *Judic. Ur.* 1, I wyll..overpasse the greate rablement, only taking one generall sentence. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 85 In both his Rabblements fraught with Ribaldrie. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 54 To reckon up the rest of the Rabblement is needless. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Rabblement*, a long random discourse.

Rabbler[1] (ræ·bləɹ). *rare.* [f. RABBLE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who rabbles; one of a rabble.

1634 J. CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 150 The scourges of all God's people, ravening rabblers. 1692–1712 FOUNTAINHALL in W. P. Brown *Decis. Suppl.* (1826) IV. 356–7 (Jam.) He had there publicly called him a rabler and a robber. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 5 Such of the Presbyterians as.. directed the Methods that the Rabblers were to take.

Ra·bbler[2]. [f. RABBLE *v.*3] a. One who uses a rabble. b. An instrument for rabbling.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 398 The upper hearths are not very accessible to the rabblers. 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* xx. 368 My patent hollow steam Rabbler is at work, producing iron of superior quality.

Rabble rout (ræ·b'lrɑut). [f. RABBLE *sb.*[1] + ROUT.] = RABBLE 2, 2 b.

1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-Cynicon* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 129 A crew of fiddling knaves abject, The very refuse of that rabble rout. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xii. (1840) 20 Besides these well-meaning people, there went also a rabble-rout. 1768 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 3 June (1827) III. 327 A more rude rabble-rout I never saw. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xvi. 134 There was a rabble rout on foot. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 158 The president of the rabble rout was no other than the doctor himself.

b. = RABBLE 2 c. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flauders* 38 The rabble rout now will, and anon will not. *c* 1680 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 213 Those Republicans who .. lead the Rabble-rout by the plausible Cry of Religion. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xli, With feigned respect he bade give back The rabble rout.

Rabbling (ræ·blin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RABBLE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb. Also, a particular instance of this.

1690 *Acc. Pres. Persec. Ch. Scot.* 26 Rabbling has been all along in fashion, and continues to this moment. 1692 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 89 All the Evidences of their Moderation, are rabbling, robbing, beating. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 2 To ward off the blame of the barbarous Rabblings of the Clergy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 527 The rabbling of the bishops proved that there was 'no free Parliament'.

Rabbling (ræ·blin), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. RABBLE *v.*3 + -ING[1].] The action of the verb. Also *attrib.*, as *rabbling-door, -machine.*

1864 *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* I. 493 After 'rabbling' the puddled ball is ready for shingling. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 397 The long reverbatory with rabbling-doors on the side. 1882 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/2 The puddling furnaces..on the top of each is fitted a rabbling machine.

Ra·bbling, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. RABBLE *sb.*[1]] Disorderly, rowdy.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 143 O false Judge Appius, rabbling wretch. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 162 A rabbling rout of idle Louts. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 301 The report .. made a number of rabbling people join. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Rabblin',* rowdy, noisy.

Rabbonet, Rabbott, Rabbyn(e, obs. ff. RABBINET, RABBET, RABBIN. **Rabysch, -yssh,** varr. RABBISH *Obs.* **Rabdo-,** see RHABDO-.

Rabe, Rabel, obs. ff. RABBI, RABBLE.

† **Rabelaic,** *a. Obs. rare.* = next.

a 1768 STERNE *Fragment* i, Longinus Rabelaicus (who is certainly..as Rabelaic a fellow as ever existed).

Rabelaisian (ræbĕlē·ziăn), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also **-esian.** [f. the name of the French author François *Rabelais* (*c* 1490–1553) + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling Rabelais or his writings, which are distinguished by exuberance of imagination and language, combined with extravagance and coarseness of humour and satire.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* 2 May 404/2 The publications of the two Brunets on Rabelæsian bibliography. 1864 — 5 Mar. 300 Persons of a Rabelaisian turn of mind, who relish La Fontaine and Boccaccio. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 132 [Skelton] was truly Rabelaisian before Rabelais. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 177 The Rabelaisian redundancy of his humour.

B. *sb.* A student or admirer of Rabelais.

1893 *Athenæum* 10 June 729/3 Modern Rabelaisians, anxious concerning the mission of the master.

Hence **Rabelai·sianism,** the characteristic style or attitude of Rabelais. So also **Rabela·ism.**

1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricat.* xix. (1875) 342 Rabelaism, did not, during the sixteenth century, make much progress beyond the limits of France. 1886 *Athenæum* 23 Jan. 131/3 Rabelaisianism..and Voltairean mockery.

Rabell, obs. form of RABBLE *sb.*[1]

Rabet, variant of RABAT plane.

Rabet(t, obs. form of RABBET; var. RABITE.

‖ **Rabi** (ræ·bi). See also RUBBEE. [Urdū ربي *rabī* (ad. Arab. ربيع *rabīʿ* Spring.] The most important of the three grain crops of Hindustan, sown in September and reaped in the Spring. Also *attrib.* as *rabi-crop, -harvest.*

1882 HUNTER *Ind. Empire* 385 According to the system of classification in Upper India, wheat ranks as a *rabi* or spring crop, being reaped at the close of the cold weather in April and May. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 99 Where indigo is grown in the kharif, barley is its usual accompaniment in the rabi. 1898 *Agric. Ledger* V. No. 12. 16 Before the rabi-harvest.

Rabi, obs. form of RABBI.

† **Ra·biate,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. med.L. *rabiāt-us,* pa. pple. of *rabiāre* to be mad: see RABIES.] Rabid.

c 1470 *Lament. Mary Magd.* xxxiv, Ah ye Jewes, worse than dogges rabiate.

Ra·biator. *Sc. rare.* [Perh. a later form of RUBIATOR, by assoc. with *rabid.*] 'A violent, noisy, greedy person' (Jam.).

a 1814 *Watch-house* II. 1 in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 60 They a' baikit at me, like sae many rabiators. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* I. vii. (1849) 22 One morning that rabiator, Mr. Lapstone, came into the shop.

Rabic (ræ·bik), *a.* [f. L. *rab-iēs* + -IC. Cf. F. *rabique.*]

1. Pertaining to, or caused by, rabies.

1885 LADY HAMILTON *Life Pasteur* 295 The saliva loses its rabic virulence in twenty-four hours. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 699 Rabic symptoms..induced by the inoculation of milk from affected animals.

2. Affected with rabies.

1887 DOLAN *Hydrophobia* 33 Out of the 38 Russians bitten by wolves, 3 died rabic.

† **Ra·bical,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. *rabi* RABBI + -ICAL.] Pertaining to a rabbi (in quot. *transf.*).

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 395 He is willing also to be contented with some bare Rabical Preferment amongst the Elementary Baptists.

Rabid (ræ·bid), *a.* [ad. L. *rabid-us,* f. *rabĕre* to rave, rage, be mad.]

1. Furious, raging; madly violent in nature or behaviour. Also *transf.* of things or parts of the body.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 129 As my brows were fork'd with rabid horns. 1615 — *Odyss.* XII. 428 All the rabide flight Of winds that ruine ships are bred in night. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 501 He licks his rabid Jaws. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 146 Some men are naturally .. thievish, pugnacious, rabid. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. vii, Like rabid snakes, that sting some gentle child Who brings them food. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* x, He was made so rabid by the gout.

b. Of feelings, passions, disease, etc.

1647 CRASHAW *Ps.* xxiii. Poems 34 He..Strokes and tames my rabid grief. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 512 With rabid Hunger feed upon your kind. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 141 She has not the rabid virulence against Troy which distinguishes Juno. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 361 The itch disease was rabid .. about a dozen of the men were fearful objects of its virulence.

c. Of persons: Having some quality, feeling, view, etc., in a violent degree.

1820 LAMB *Elia* I. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Yrs. ago,* B. was a rabid pedant. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Nom. & Real.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 256 The rabid democrat, as soon as he is senator and rich man [etc.]. 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* xiii, He is very rabid on the subject.

2. *spec.* Of beasts (rarely of human beings): Affected with rabies; mad.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 388 Persons who have had reason to believe, that they were bitten by a rabid animal. 1822 *Good's Stud. Med.* III. 347 A rabid young man. 1833 FORBES, etc. *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 489/1 The disease named hydrophobia usually arises from the bite of a rabid dog. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 147 Bites of rabid animals.

b. Pertaining to, of the nature of, rabies.

1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 412 Nothing characteristic of rabid hydrophobia. 1822 *Good's Stud. Med.* III. 375 Their plan of abstracting rabid blood from the system. 1887 DOLAN *Hydrophobia* 8 An accompaniment of the rabid virus.

Hence **Rabi·dity; Ra·bidly** *adv.*; **Ra·bidness.**

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* XV. § 27 The furies and rabidness of their passion. 1831 DISRAELI *Young Duke* V. vi. 174 At any rate he must get rid of his rabidity. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 409 Wolves..going forth to prey when urged to rabidness by hunger. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredh. Gt.* IV. 505 Brühl's rabidities of appetite. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. § xiv. (1894) 272 Men shouting and rabidly yelling.

Rabies (rē·bi,īz). [a. L. *rabiēs,* f. *rabĕre* to rage, rave. Cf. RAGE.] Canine madness; hydrophobia. Also *fig.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 333 The rabies, which is a madnesse, caused by some peculiar poyson. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Madness,* Dr. James relates the cure he made of dogs that were mad, and how he preserved others from the rabies. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* I. xx. 152 Finding Lord Vincent so disposed to the biting mood, I immediately directed his *rabies* towards Mr. Aberton. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 284 Whenever rabies appears it is inevitably fatal. 1884 *Graphic* 22 Nov. 531/2 The alleged epidemic of rabies in South London.

attrib. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 5/1 The mad dog with his rabies virus. 1887 *British Med. Jrnl.* 8 Jan. 82/2 A discussion on Pasteur's rabies-inoculations.

Hence **Rabie·tic** *a.*, affected with rabies, rabid; **Rabi·fic** *a.*, causing rabies.

1879 DOLAN *Rabies or Hydrophobia* (ed. 2) 213 The total extinction of the rabific contagion. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 202 Rabific virus .. obtained from a rabbit.

Rabil(l, obs. forms of RABBLE *sb.*

Rabin(e, obs. forms of RABBIN.

Ra·binet. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6 **rabbinet,** 7 **-enet, rabanet, -init,** 9 **-onet,** 6– **rabinet.** [App. later form of ROBINET (q. v.).] A small variety of cannon (see quot. 1644).

Smith *Seaman's Gram.* (1627) gives the diameter of bore as 1 inch, and the charge as half-a-pound.

1587 [see ROBINET]. 1596 HARINGTON *Apol. Ajax* A 4 They made a sore batterie, with Rabbinets, minions, Sakers, and Demicannons. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 124 Peeces that shoot bullet of waight from seuenteene pound downeward .. euen to the Rabinet. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 Rabinits to cleare the Decks fore and aft. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* I. (1647) 98 The Rabanet hath in diameter at the bore one inch and an halfe, the weight of the shot 8 ounces of Iron, and of Lead 12, the weight of the peece 300, the length 5 foot and an halfe, the charge in powder three quarters. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Rabinet,* a small piece of ordnance, between a falconet and a base. [1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Cannon,* Rabinet, which carried a ball of 16 ounces. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 220 Falconets, and rabanets.]

Rabio·sity. *rare*—[1]. [f. as next + -ITY.] Rabies.

1824 H. C. KNIGHT *Letters from South & West* 70 Near Loretto, they have a reputed remedy against canine rabiosity.

† **Ra·bious,** *a. Obs.* Also **rabb-.** [ad. L. *rabiōs-us,* f. *rabiēs* RABIES. Cf. obs. F. *rabieux, -euse* (Godef.).] Rabid.

1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 15 Edmond .. surnamed Ironside .. was imployed against this rabious inuader. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III,* II. 61 Their cruell Swords, so rabious in their execution. 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xi. 76 Ignorant Arabian (or rather mad rabious) Impostors.

Rabit, obs. form of RABBET, RABBIT.

† **Rabite.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **rabit, -yt,** 4–5 **-yte, -yght, -et(t.** [Aphetic for *Arabite* (in *Gen. & Exod.* 1203), f. ARAB + -ITE[1]. So also med.L. *rabītus* or *rabīta* (Du Cange), MHG. *râvît,* ON. *rábit-r.*] An Arab steed. Also *attrib.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 2323 In the world nas not .. Steed rabyte, ne camayl, That ran so swift. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (A.) 4475 Sire Gii lep on a rabit [*varr.* rabyt, -yte, -yght], þat was meche & noþing lite. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1415 Thys ys a stede of Arabye, ..A rabyte ..Therto was maie. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1320 Be rawe of þar rabetis he ruschid to þe erthe.

Rabi·tic, *a.* [Irreg. f. RABIES: cf. RABIETIC.] Rabid.

1888 WHITMARSH *Pasteur Treatm.* 33 Rabitic dogs generally take three days before they die.

Rable, obs. form of RABBLE *sb.*[1] and *v.*

Rablin, obs. form of RAVELIN.

† **Rabone.** *Obs. rare.* [? ad. Sp. *rábano,* f. *raba* RAPE.] A radish. Also *attrib.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. v. § 4. 184 Radish is called..in English Radish, and Rabone. 1611 COTGR., *Raifort,* the raddish, or the Rabone, root (or hearb).

Raboyt, obs. Sc. form of REBUT *v.*

Rabscallion, obs. variant of RAPSCALLION.

Rabuke, obs. form of REBUKE, ROEBUCK.

Rabul, obs. form of RABBLE *sb.*[1]

† **Ra·bulane.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure formation: cf. RABONE.] ? A radish.

1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 97 The Rabulanes, Onions and Beanes of these seuerall Soiles.

† **Ra·bulous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *rabula* a brawling or wrangling advocate.] Scurrilous.

1538 *State Papers* (1834) III. 1 He hath .. rayled and raged ayenste me, calling me heritike and begger, with other rabulouse revilinges.

Rabut, obs. Sc. var. REBUT *sb.* and *v.* **Raby,** obs. f. RABBI. **Rabyll,** obs. f. RABBLE *sb.*[1] **Rabyne,** obs. f. RABBIN. **Rabyt(e, -yght,** varr. RABITE. **Rabytt,** obs. f. RABBIT.

Rac, obs. f. RACK *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2] **Rac-a-pee,** var. RACKAPEE. **Racand,** obs. f. RACKAN. **Racare,** obs. f. RAKER. **Racheh,** obs. f. RATCH *v.* **Racch(e,** varr. RACHE. **Racckee,** obs. f. RAKI.

‖ **Racco·lta.** *Obs.* Also 7 **re-, ro-,** 7–8 **racolta**; 6 *pl.* **raccolte.** [It., = fem. pa. pple. of *raccogliere* to collect (f. L. *re-* + *ad-* + *colligĕre*).] A gathering, collection; harvest; crop.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 65 That at all times he may make Raccolte, and gather his souldiers togither. *a* 1625 Jas. I in Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 115 This motion ..carries all my Raccolta's, my Counsels at the present, and my prospects upon the Future, with it. 1748 in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxv. 345 To invest it in raw silk cannot be done in less than three racoltas.

† **Raccommo·de,** *v. Obs.* Also 8 **racomm-, raccomode.** [ad. F. *raccommoder,* f. *re-* + *accommoder* to ACCOMMODATE.] *trans.* To restore to good relations (*with* a person); to set right.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. i, My dear French sir, stay but a minute, till I raccommode myself with the princess. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 60 If you will take this occasion to write him a line of joy, I am persuaded it will raccomode everything. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 16 (1764) 130, I .. deranged the right wing a little, but Betty has racommoded it passablement bien.

Raccoon, variant of RACOON.

† **Raccom(p)t, raccount,** obs. varr. RECOUNT. (Cf. F. *raconter* and RACONTEUR).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 300 In the beginning is raccomted, how oftentymes the Emperour hath desired a counsell. *Ibid.* 316 Kynge Ferdinando raccompteth, how he .. made truse with the Turke. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 18, I have seen it raccounted by a Worthy and Learned hand.

Raccou·rcy, *a. Her.* ? *Obs.* Also 8 **-ci.** [ad. F. *raccourci,* pa. pple. of *raccourcir,* f. *re-* + *accourcir* to shorten, f. *court* CURT.] = COUPED 2.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Raccourcy,* in heraldry, signifies the same as *couped,* that is, cut off, or shortened. 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Raccourcy,* or *Recourcie,* is the same as *Coupée.*

Race (rēs), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3-4 **ras**, 4-5 **raas**, 4-6 **rase**, *Sc.* **raiss**, 5 *north.* **rass**, 6 *Sc.* **raice**, **rais**, **rays**, 4- **race**. [a. ON. *rás* (Norw. and Sw. dial. *rås*), running, race, rush (of water), course, channel, row, series = OE. *rés* RESE; of obscure etym. Orig. a northern word, coming into general use about the middle of the 16th c.]

I. 1. The act of running; a run. Freq. in phr. *in, on, with a race.* Now *Sc.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 141 To the bischope in a ras He ran. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8938 Assahelle..thurgh rase wald tume bath buk and ra. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 638 In a raiss to the king he ran. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 145 Thyn apostels full radly ar run from the a rase. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 118 This nobill Dongard.. Than with ane raice amang thame entert in. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 199 Chast Diane..And all her maides that sue her in the race. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 756/1 In the contention of leaping, they jump farthest, that fetch their race largest. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 46 The bristled baptist Boar..mountains levelled in his furious race. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. v, The noble stag..Held westward with unwearied race. *Mod. Sc.* If ye're to jump that, ye'll need to tak' a race.

fig. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 48 Talking of faith, thei have fetcht their ful race from the xii signes in the zodiake. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 20 Blocks of the Diuel that are cast in our wayes, to cut off the rase of toward wittes. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1851) 273 This loose rayler,..having once begun his race, regards not how faire he flies out beyond all truth and shame.

† **b.** Phr. *To rue a* (or *one's*) *race.* Chiefly *fig.*, to repent of the course one has taken. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 214 Rugge hym in ropes, his rase till he rewe. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Wolf & Sheep* xiv, Ye sall rew this rais. Quhat was the caus, ye gaif me sic ane catche? 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* (1837) 32 He knew That it wald caus ane greit Offence, Kend weill that race that he wald rew.

c. *fig.* The course of life or some portion of it.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 122 The prince Eneas,.. The fatis of goddis and rasis mony ane Rehersing schew. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 1 The Race that euery man in this his transitory life haue to runne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 505 Thir Ministry perform'd, and race well run,.. They die. 1671 — *Samson* 597 My race of glory run, and race of shame. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 301 Thus thro' the Race of Life they [bees] quickly run. 1709 WATTS *Hymn, 'Awake, our Souls'* i, Awake, and run the heavenly Race. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 315 The well-known place Whence first we started into life's long race. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ix, My Arthur, whom I shall not see Till all my widow'd race be run.

† **2.** A rush, onset, charge; a raid. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 498 Fulgentius, with mony Pecht and Scot,..Full mony raice attour the wall hes maid. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 621 The sowr persute, and syne the resistance, The rigorous rais. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1086/1 Badlie yet could they make their rase, by reason the furrowes laie trauerse to their course.

† **3.** Rapid action, haste, hurry. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26732 Ne tell noght [þi dedis] ouer wit renand ras, als dos þis men þat penis tas. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 489 'Arise vp', he saide in a ras, 'We bene elles alle I-take'. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1996 And þaim redes on a rase he & rechez to þe sedes. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 846 [She] ryseth vp in a grete raas.

† **4. a.** The act of riding rapidly on horseback; a course in a tournament (cf. 7 b). *Obs.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1145 In he rydes one a rase Or that he wiste where he was. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3088 Thir sex in a Ras Deliuerly com prekand our the feldis. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 3 Scudamour..issewed, To have rencountred him in equall race. 16.. *Tom Potts* 286 in Child *Ballads* II. 445/2 Then they turned their horsses round about, To run the race more egarlye.

† **b.** A journey or voyage. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4252 Prothesaly the formast was Off alle the schippis In that ras. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 22 To me all devote godlie wychtis Schew we suld haue a prosper rais. *Ibid.* IV. x. 48 Sall I..Bid thaim mak sail anone, and a new rais? 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 212 A Man may..Thrise wander out Vlisses race: Yet neuer finde Vlisses wife.

II. 5. Onward movement of a thing, as the heavenly bodies, a vehicle, etc.; running or rush of water (cf. 6). ? *Obs.* † Also, a sudden deviation from a line (quot. 1670).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23588 Sun and mon, and water and stern, þat rinnes nu wit ras sa yern. 13.. *Childh. Jesus* 845 in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 338 Twa stremys..That neuermare of rase salle blyne. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 948 He spyed a great race of bloude in Robertes face. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Tim.* ii. 9 *note*, The worde of God hath it race and increaseth. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 164 The Chariot came nigh unto them with a great race and mightie force. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xiii. 66 Some wheeles passing swifter than other some, by divers rases. 1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treatise of Sacraments* i. 168 Your streame weake;..and the staves of your wheele which should support the race of it pittifully broken. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 4 The tide set in with so strong a race. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 76 It points off with a Race from the other Mountains..into the Channel.

b. *esp.* The daily (or annual) course of the sun through the heavens. Similarly of the moon. Chiefly by conscious metaphor from sense 1, and usually with vb. *to run.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 44 The mother of dredd darkness.. took her wonted way To ronne her timely race. *Ibid.* xi. 33 Titan rose to runne his daily race. 1662 TUKE *Adv.* 5 *Hours* II, The sun..ere half his race be run. *c* 1742 GRAY *Ignorance* 11 Thrice hath Hyperion roll'd his annual race. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 126 Should God again..interrupt the race Of the undeviating and punctual sun. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Hom. Sun.* 10 The immortal Sun, Who, borne by heavenly steeds, his race doth run Unconquerably.

c. The course of time. (Chiefly used as in b.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 39 If the mid-night bell Did.. Sound on into the drowzie race of night. ? 1630 MILTON *On Time* 1 Fly envious Time, till thou run out thy race. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 15 Majestick Months set out..to their appointed Race. *a* 1729 CONGREVE *Imit. Horace, Odes* II. xiv. 1 Eternity! that boundless race Which Time himself can never run.

† **d.** The course or progress of events, or of a narrative. *Obs. rare.*

c 1590 BRUCE *XI Serm.* i. (1591) 6 Gif see..consider the race of the historie. *a* 1626 BACON *On War with Spain* 7 The Prosecution and Race of the Warre, carrieth the Defendant, to assaile and inuade, the.. Patrimony of the first Aggressour.

† **e.** Impact; a shock, blow. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1349 He raught a stroke to Ferumbras..It brast his hawberke at þat ras. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 124 Sum gat ane rais gart all hir ribbis rak.

6. A strong current in the sea or a river.

Perh. partly ad. F. *raz, ras* in same sense, commonly regarded as a. Breton *râz*, a strait, narrow channel.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 697 By the mole thai passyt 3ar, And entryt sone in-to the rase. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 774 Wynde him blewe..over the salte flode And over the profounde rase. 1506 *Kalender of Sheph.* H ij, Amonge the waues perylous on rases holowe. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 In your Sea stormes,..cross tydes, dangerouse races. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. (1635) 130 Hee found a strong race, a Tide running sometimes Eastward, sometimes Westward. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 82 A short cockling Sea, as if it had been a Race, or place where two Tides meet. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 238 Among innumerable islands,..without any pilot that understood the channel and races between them. 1828 PLANCHÉ *Desc. Danube* 72 The river narrows, and a slight fall, or what our sailors call a race, ensues. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 245 We were able to head the races that spun out from submerged trees.

transf. 1894 CLARK RUSSELL *Good Ship Mohock* I. 15 The sky was a race of large torn cloud, white as milk.

b. Used in the names of special currents.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 687 Quhar als gret stremys ar rynnand,..As is the raiss of Bretangze. *c* 1530 *Hickescorner* B iiij, I sawe them all drowned in the rase of Irelande. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 80 In that faire palace neere the milken race. 1697 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3317/4 He saw 5 Sail of Ships standing through the Race of Fountney. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) Eee ij b, The race of Portland. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. ii. 18 Through this channel, the sea, at high spring tides, sweeps at the rate of eight miles an hour.. This passage is called the Race (or Ras) of Alderney.

III. 7. As a portion of time or space:

† **a.** A space of time; a while. *Obs. rare*—[1].

13.. *K. Alis.* 7830 They lyved here bote lite ras; And sone echon forgete was!

† **b.** The distance or space between two points. *Knight's race* (from 4 a): see quot. 1562. *Obs.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 58 b, Alciatus saith that a man shall discerne colour, if he may come within a knights rase of any banner, but I neuer hard of any man, that came within an 100 rases of the Sun. *Le*: What is a knights rase? *Ge*: It is lx. foote of assise in length, of the field, and is of Herehaughts so called. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1348 The plaine and base plot of the cittie.. comprehendeth a Diameter or race almost of 8 Stadia.

c. A piece of ground suitable for running or racing (see 10). *rare.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* III. 23 Nor yet the level South can shew a smoother race. *a* 1783 *Fair Annie* 64 in Child *Ballads* II. 75/1, I wish that they were seven hares To run the castle race. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* II. 7 Perilous in steep places Soft in the level races.

† **8.** The course, line, or path taken by a person or a moving body. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

? *c* 1400 *Ser J. Maundevelle & Gt. Souden* 17 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 155 Your prestes that suld tech vertus trace, They ryn rakyll out of gud race. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xiv. 84 Prince Enee persauit by his rais, Quhow that the schip did rok and tailzevey. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 28 He diuerted from his accustomed rase which was by the Ilandes of Canarie. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 3 Of the auncient Mathematiciens, a Line is called the race or course of a Point. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXVI. i, I have made my race Within the boundes of innocence to bide.

† **b.** A reach (of a river). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxxix. (1614) 77/1 A long race of the river Ouse.

c. The channel or bed (of a stream); *esp.* an artificial channel leading water to or from a point where its energy is utilized, as in a mill or a mining claim. Now chiefly *U.S.* See also HEAD-, MILL-, TAIL-RACE.

It is not clear whether there is any connexion between this sense and OF. *rase, rasse, raze* (15th c. in Godef.), watercourse, trench, ditch, (mill-) race.

1565–73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 212 The [law-] suit..for the raic[e] of the said water corne myln. 1777 *Wallingfen Inclos. Act* 45 The beck, race, water, or watercourse. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 536 The race,..a canal 20 to 30 feet wide, and carried..through rocks and hills. 1805 *West's Antiq. Furness* 74 There has been also a subterraneous passage, leading from the race of the rivulet. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioners Agric.* (1869) 334 The bottoms of the races are covered with small stones and a layer of fine gravel. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1892) 293 The water, brought through races by miles of fluming, spouted clear and strong over heaps of auriferous earth.

d. *Weaving.* The path or channel in the lay or batten along which the shuttle moves in crossing the web; the board or other support on which the shuttle slides.

1855 [see *Lay-race* s.v. LAY *sb.*[8]]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1263/1 The picker..which strikes the fly-shuttle and drives it along the race. 1879 BARLOW *Weaving* 87 The warp threads are pressed down upon the race.

e. A circular path for a horse employed in driving machinery. 1862 [see *Gin-race* s.v. GIN *sb.*[1] 12].

f. *New Zeal.* (See quot.)

1872 *Rtldg.'s Ev. Boy's Ann.* 53/2 Each lamb was driven through the narrow hurdle-passage..called a race.

g. *Mech.* The space in which a drum or wheel revolves. (Cf. *wheel-race.*)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 197.

9. a. *Mining.* 'A small thread of spar or ore' (Raymond *Gloss. Mining* 1881).

1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 144 If..of brimstone and quicksilver they were ingendred, there would be some rase of them, in the mynes of golde and silver. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* K iv b, This Keckle-Meckle Stuff has the Ore run with it in small Strings and Races.

b. A row or series. *dial.* and *techn.*

1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Race*, a string, *e.g.* of onions. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining* 197 *Race.* See *Journey.* [='A train or set of trains all coupled together.'] 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Race*, a range or series. A race of pits. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 5/1 They were run into by a race of runaway hutches.

IV. 10. The act of running, riding, sailing, etc. in competition with one or more rivals; a contest of speed; in *pl.* usually denoting a series of horse-races held at a fixed time on a regular course.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vii. 1 Eftir thir raissis done, and giftis gif. 1582 BIBLE (Rheims) 1 *Cor.* ix. 24 They that runne in the race, al runne in deede, but one receiueth the price. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 372 In Hide-Park, to see the Races, Horse and Foot. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 33 To indite Wars.. or to describe Races and Games. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 429 Young Nestor leads the race; Eumelus then. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 13 He that would win the race must guide his horse Obedient to the customs of the course. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvii, We're going on to the races. 1860 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, K. Olaf* II. xi, Swimming, skating, snow-shoe races.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 518 A race, wherein they run striving who shall come first to the devill. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 62 Every competitor in the race of wit is left behind him. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 856 Ere thou Didst start for this brief race whose crown is death. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 86 The two nations which, if last in the race of political freedom, were foremost in the race of material civilization.

b. *slang.* A bet on a horse-race.

1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* II. 196, I had a fair race on Sir Bevys, L. Rothschild's horse, for the Derby.

V. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General combs. (sense 10), as *race-boat, -dust, fund, -ground, list, -manager, -meeting, -nag, night, -rider, -riding, -runner, -week, -winner*; 'used or worn by one who rides in a horse-race', as *race-cap, -jacket, -saddle*; 'intended for wearing at races', as *race-cloak, -coat, -dress, -gown, -hat.* **b.** Special combs., as **race ball**, a ball held in connexion with a race-meeting; **race-board**, (*a*) a gang-board, (*b*) the board on which a shuttle slides (see 8 d); **race-card**, a printed card giving information about races; **race-circle**, the course of a spindle in a braiding machine; **race-cloth**, a cloth used with a racing-saddle, having pockets to hold the weight required by the rules of the course (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **race-cup**, a cup or other piece of plate given as a prize to the winner of a race; **race-glass**, a field-glass for use at races (hence *race-glassed* adj.); **race-plate** = RACER 4 (see also CURB *sb.* 9 c); **race-stand**, a stand at a race-course; **race tankard** (cf. *race-cup*). See also RACE-COURSE, -DAY, -HORSE.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, At our last *race ball. 1808 ASHE *Travels* III. 260 Ships have *race boards to the bank, which gives them an access so easy, that they are often visited from the shore. 1879 BARLOW *Weaving* 97 The middle shuttle boxes are..lowered to the level of the race-board. 1866 'ARGONAUT' *Rowing & Training* 7 The modern single-straike *race-boat is composed..of two parts. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 265 This trade (with *race-cards) is not carried on in town. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 355/2 The *race-circles, in which the spindles are caused to move. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, All the family *racecups and corporation bowls. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 216 Electric Pindar, quick as fear, With *race-dust on his cheeks. 1840 WHYTE *Hist. Turf* I. 200 The shareholders will receive five per cent...the remainder to go to the *race fund. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, Some *race-glassed and blue-veiled traveller. 1802 S. CHIFNEY *Genius Genuine* 52, I was the next morning on the *race ground. 1840 WHYTE *Hist. Turf* I. 260 The principal rooms overlooking the race-ground. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xiii 228 As plentiful now as..'garters' in later years, among the list of *race-jackets. 1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V. 398 Chancing to have the *race list in my hand. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 154 *Race-manager, or keeper of the stud-book at Newmarket. 1809 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 108 This almost universal success at the *race-meetings. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1875) II. 539 Keep his *race-nags, and in Hyde Park be seen. *a* 1687 COTTON *Wks.* (1765) 119 The base Hag Can of a Cudgel make a Race-Nag. 1795 T. WILKINSON *Wandering Patentee* I. 241 The assembly-rooms keep the ladies entirely away the three *race nights. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Jockeys*..*Race Riders. 1840 WHYTE *Hist. Turf* II. 580 We will now..describe the 'science of *race-riding', or jockeyship. 1863 LD. W. P. LENNOX *Biog. Remin.* II. 146, I had an opportunity of carrying

on my passion for race-riding. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Heb.* iv. 1 To come lag and late..as lazy *Race-runners. 1860 H. AINSWORTH *Ovingdean Grange* 174 No modern *race-stand towered before the stern soldier of the Commonwealth. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 10 Indian jars and old silver *race tankards. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5436/4 To be fought all the *Race-Week. 1824 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 181 In the race-week, a long main of cocks was fought. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* II. 198 We both got back to Newmarket a few days before the race week. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxxxvii, Sir Henry Silvercup, the great *race-winner.

Race (rēˑs), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 rase. [a. F. *race*, earlier also *rasse* (1512), a. It. *razza* = Sp. *raza*, Pg. *raça*, of obscure origin.]

I. A group of persons, animals, or plants, connected by common descent or origin.

In the widest sense the term includes all descendants from the original stock, but may also be limited to a single line of descent or to the group as it exists at a particular period.

1. The offspring or posterity *of* a person; a set of children or descendants. Chiefly *poet.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1841/1 Thus was the outward race & stocke of Abraham after flesh refused. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 107 Haue I .. Forborne the getting of a lawfull Race, And by a Iem of women. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 385 High proof ye now have giv'n to be the Race Of Satan. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 65 Their Vines a shadow to their Race shall yield. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 384 Her infant race..sit cow'ring o'er the sparks. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 168, I will take some savage woman, she shall rear my dusky race.

transf. and *fig.* 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. v, Such, as either we must acknowledge for our own forefathers or else disdain the race of Christ. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 70 How Tragedy and Comedy embrace, How Farce and Epic get a jumbled race. 1820 SHELLEY *Orpheus* 110 Blackthorn bushes with their infant race Of blushing rose blooms.

†**b.** Breeding, the production of offspring. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 234 It behooveth therefore that the mares appointed for race be well compacted, of a decent quality. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 141 He hath also stables of stallions for race. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 530 Male he created thee, but thy consort Femal for Race.

†**c.** A generation. *Obs. rare.*

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cii. 12 Thy remembrance euer doth abide from race to race. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In several orders of knighthood..the candidates must prove a nobility of four races or descents. [1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 51 If the last generations of your country appeared without much lustre in your eyes, you might have..derived your claims from a more early race of ancestors.]

2. A limited group of persons descended from a common ancestor; a house, family, kindred.

a 1600 WYNNE *Hist. Gwydir Family* (1878) 33 Some affirme Jevan ap Meredith to be the elder brother, and soe doth all the race that are of him contend. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 7 No Government to be conferr'd upon strangers in blood; but such onely to have the place, to whose race it did belong. 1734 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) I. 431 Lady Weymouth's person bears away the bell, even from the Marlborough race. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 4 (*Calais*) The Bourbon is by no means a cruel race. 1833 TENNYSON *Sisters* 1 We were two daughters of one race. 1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* 418 [Eadmund Ironside] shared, no doubt, the weak constitution of his race.

b. A tribe, nation, or people, regarded as of common stock.

a 1600 WYNNE *Hist. Gwydir Family* (1878) 20 Llewelyn ap Gruffith last Prince of Wales of the Brittish race. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 780 That Pigmean Race Beyond the Indian Mount. 1715 POPE *Iliad* IV. 51 Troy's whole race thou wouldst confound. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 499 A mighty people come! A race of heroes! 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 140 The worst race of people inhabiting that part. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 11 The..proscription under which their whole race is placed.

c. A group of several tribes or peoples, forming a distinct ethnical stock.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 150 No two races of Men can be more strongly contrasted than were the ancient Egyptian and the Syro-Arabian races. 1868 KINGSLEY *Heroes* Pref. 10 They were all different tribes and peoples of the one great Hellen race. 1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* 54 Courage..was a heritage of the whole German race.

d. One of the great divisions of mankind, having certain physical peculiarities in common.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist., Animals* xxxiii, The second great variety in the human species seems to be that of the Tartar race. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 361/2 Considerable differences occur in the general stature of the several races of mankind. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* I. v. 27 Blumenbach proposed to establish five races: 1st, the Caucasian; 2nd, the Mongolian; 3rd, the Ethiopian; 4th, the American; 5th, the Malay.

3. A breed or stock of animals; a particular variety of a species.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* I. iii. B j, Of all the races in Græce, both the Horses and Mares of Thessalia..are most celebrated. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* vii. 26, I have seene a Gentleman..very carefull to have his horse of a generous race. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. i. 196 There is a race of sheep in this country with four horns. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 57 The plains..bred a generous race of horses. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 362/2 In the most highly domesticated races, as the spaniel, the cranium is more fully developed. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 292 In this manner, a variety, or race, is generated within the species.

†**b.** A stud or herd (of horses). *Obs.*

1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 86 Persons having custodie of a studde or race of mares. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 72 Doe but note a wilde and wanton heard Or race of youthful and vnhandled coltes. *a* 1626 FLETCHER *Double Marriage* I. i, The rases of our horses he takes from us. 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life Duke of N.* (1886) II. 152 All this stock was lost, besides his race of horses,

c. A genus, species, kind of animals.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iv. 15 Duncans Horses..Beauteous, and swift, the Minions of their Race. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 160 The wolfish race Appear with belly gaunt and famished face. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 388 Slow move the harmless race [sheep]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 190 The generality of mankind regard this formidable race [serpents] with horror. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Hom. Merc.* lii, I wish the race of cows were perished.

4. A genus, species, or variety of plants (cf. quot. 1880).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 1 The wicked seede of vice Began to spring..But evermore some of the vertuous race Rose up. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 387 ¶ 7 The Seeds by which the several Races of Plants are propagated and continued. 1804 KNAPP *Brit. Grasses* Pl. 119 The whole race of British grasses now before us. 1880 ASA GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ix. § 1. 320 A race in this technical sense of the term, is a variety which is perpetuated with considerable certainty by sexual propagation.

5. One of the great divisions of living creatures:

a. Mankind. In early use always *the human race, the race of men* or *mankind*, etc.

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXI. x, From among the humane race [thou shalt] Roote out their generation. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. i. 40 His hate may grow To the whole race of Mankinde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 348 The happy seat Of som new Race call'd Man. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 36 The flux of many thousand years, That oft has swept the toiling race of men..away. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 22 That every tribe.. Might feel themselves allied to all the race. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* vi, One writes..That 'Loss is common to the race'. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 It was one of the cardinal liberations of the growing race.

b. A class or kind of beings other than men or animals.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 194 Shall we then live thus vile, the race of Heav'n Thus trampl'd. 1679 DRYDEN *Ovid Met.* I. 250 There dwells below a Race of Demi-Gods. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 199 The Fauns and Satyrs, a lascivious race. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 244 The voice With which our pallid race hold ghastly talk In darkness.

c. One of the chief classes of animals (as beasts, birds, fishes, insects, etc.).

1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 137 The plumy race, The tenants of the sky. 1728–46 — *Spring* 123 Insect armies..A feeble race. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 110 And who possess the land? The race of beasts? *Ibid.* 244 The sacred waves and all the race of fishes.

6. Without article:

a. Denoting the stock, family, class, etc. to which a person, animal, or plant belongs, chiefly in phr. *of* (*noble*, etc.) *race.*

1559 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* vi, Som were Dukes, and came of regall race. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 8 Una .. Whom well she knew to spring from heavenly race. *Ibid.* 60 Thou, faire ymp, sprong out from English race. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 95 [A] bud of Nobler race. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 362/1 Who, in Race, and Honour, and Wealth, excelled all the rest of the Citizens. 1703 POPE *Thebais* I. 685 A fate .. unworthy those of race divine! 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 105 Two Courseis of ethereal race. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. I. i. 5 His ablest servants were of Oriental race.

b. The fact or condition of belonging to a particular people or ethnical stock; the qualities, etc. resulting from this.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 16 In no country has the enmity of race been carried farther than in England. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 21 Race in the negro is of appalling importance. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan., They are separated by language, by degree of civilisation, and by the indefinable aggregate of inherent differences which we call 'race'.

†**7.** Natural or inherited disposition. *Obs. rare.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 160 Now I giue my sensuall race, the reine. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 358 Thy vild race..had that in't, which good natures Could not abide to be with.

II. A group or class of persons, animals, or things, having some common feature or features.

8. A set or class of persons.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVI. 50 Bakbyttaris of sindry racis. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 66 His onely example had breed such a rase of worthie learned ientlemen, as this Realme neuer yet did affourde. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XII. i, Ev'n the race of good men are decai'd. *a* 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. ii, You preserve A race of idle people here about you, Facers and talkers. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 404 ¶ 3 To this Affectation the World owes its whole Race of Coxcombs. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lii, The race of learned men, Still at their books. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1, *The Two Races of Men*, The men who borrow, and the men who lend. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 56 There arose a new race of poets..who made pleasure the only criterion of excellence.

b. One of the sexes. *poet.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 52 In gentle Ladies breste and bounteous race Of woman kind. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 4 She is beautiful beyond the Race of Women. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 349 Three gallant sons .. but of the softer race, One nymph alone.

†**c.** The line or succession of persons holding an office. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 306 The whole race of the Bishops succeeding Iustus in this See.

9. A set, class, or kind of animals, plants, or things. Chiefly *poet.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 8 Seagulles..And Cormorayrants, with birds of ravenous race. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., On Spalt* (1869) 226 Of pushes Spalt has such a knottie race. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* V. 66 Expert .. In woods and wilds to wound the savage race. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Nov., I hope [her disease] is not of the cephalick race. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXV. (*motto*), Amidst the faded race of fallen leaves.

†**b.** One of the three 'kingdoms' of nature. *Obs. rare.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 224 Of all the Race of Animals, alone The Bees have common Cities of their own. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 184 All the Offsprings that are produc'd in the Race of Vegetables and in the Race of Animals. *Ibid.* 227 They can .. extract from Water Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals, and give new Creatures to these three Races of Nature.

10. A particular class of wine, or the characteristic flavour of this, supposed to be due to the soil. (Cf. RACINESS a, RACY 1.) ? *Obs.*

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 15 This is a cup of good romney, and drynketh well of the rase. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. iii, A pipe Of rich Canary .. Is it of the right race? *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 370 One cannot pass a day's journey but he will find a differing race of wine. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 25 A pure and flosculous race or spirit. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Thomson* Wks. 1787 IV. 178 'Race'..applied to wines, in its primitive sense, means the flavour of the soil. 1835 *Tait's Edin. Mag.* II. 350/1 Like certain wines and fruits..in removal, much of the *race*, or peculiar flavour of the soil, is sure to be lost.

b. *fig.* Of speech, writing, etc.: A peculiar and characteristic style or manner, *esp.* liveliness, sprightliness, piquancy. (Cf. RACINESS b, RACY 3.)

1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess., Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 166, I think the Epistles of Phalaris to have more Race, more Spirit, more Force of Wit and Genius, than any others I have ever seen, either ancient or modern. 1711 P. H. *View 2 last Partlts.* 185 Mr. Dolben..pursu'd the Charge with a peculiar Race of Spirit. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Thomson* Wks. 1787 IV. 178, I know not whether they [Thomson's Poems] have not lost part of what Temple calls their 'race'. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Boswell* (1860) I. 369 We know no production of the human mind which has so much of what may be called the race, so much of the peculiar flavour of the soil from which it sprang. 1875 M'COSH *Scot. Philos.* XXXI. 247 His conversation had a race and flavour peculiarly its own.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *race-brood, -character, -characteristic, -difference, -distinction, -hatred, -maintenance, -patriarch, -poem, -portrait, -skull*, etc.; *race-begotten, -maintaining, -wide* adjs.

1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. ii. 62 The *race-begotten child Is its own father's lord. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 93 Agragas .. steeds courrageous with *racebrood plentiful offred. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Jan. 5/2 It was absurd to ignore all distinctions of *race-character in governing them [negroes]. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 8 The theory of a language as a *race-characteristic. *Ibid.* i. 4 Far greater *race-differences are met with among the speakers of one language. 1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* 117 *Race distinctions perpetuated themselves in the group of little townships. 1882 *Times* 15 Mar., The furious *race-hatred that has been raging over the South. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* ii. § 5. 15 *Race-maintaining conduct, like self-maintaining conduct, arises gradually out of that which cannot be called conduct. *Ibid.* 16 This conduct which furthers *race-maintenance. 1859 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 106 The songs learned by Saxo in regard to the northern *race-patriarch. 1888 *Literary World* (Boston) 29 Sept. 314/3 The Kalevala..a *race-poem whose enduring charm is its artlessness and spontaneity. 1875 TYLOR in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 111/1 The coloured *race-portraits of ancient Egypt. 1864 J. HUNT tr. *Vogt's Lect. Man* vii. 194 More of the Simian type than any other known *race-skull. 1893 J. H. BARROWS *World's Parlt. Relig.* I. 72 An event of *race-wide and perpetual significance.

Race (rēˑs), *sb.*[3] [var. of RASE *sb.* (q.v.). Cf. RACE *v.*[3]] A cut, slit, mark, scratch. Now only *techn.* (see quot. 1819).

c 1500 *Robt. Devyll* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 40 Robert had a race in his face. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 19 Yee must launce his feete gently round on the edge of his hoofes, with small races not deepe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 572 That sand cutteth smooth and cleane as it goeth, and leaues no race at all in the work. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. ¶ 4 He, with the Tooth of the Gage makes a Mark or Race on the side of the Face. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXIX. *Race*, the mark made on timber, &c. by a tool called a racing-knife.

attrib. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4145 She hath had a little Race Sore upon one of her hind Gambrels.

Race (rēˑs), *sb.*[4] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. RACE *v.*[4]: cf. PLUCK *sb.*] The heart, liver, and lungs, *esp.* of a calf.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 25 The destilled water of the race [of a calf]..helpeth cold. *c* 1818 *Yng. Woman's Companion* 1–2 The head and inwards are called the pluck; in some places they are called the calf's race. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* III. (E. D. S.). 1879– In dial. glossaries (Shropsh., Leic., Wilts, etc.).

†**Race,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* Also 6–7 rase, 7 raice. [Of obscure origin; cf. RACHE *sb.*[2]] A (white) mark down the face of a horse (or dog).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 73 A whyte rase or a ball in the foreheed. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 841 A young black..Dog, with..a little rase of white down his Face and Nose. 1679 *Ibid.* No. 1423 A sorrel Stonehorse..with a white Star and raice down his face. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4304 A Pair of..black Coach-Mares, with Races in their Foreheads.

Race (rēˑs), *sb.*[6] Also 6 rase, raze. [ad. OF. *rais, raiz* = Sp. *raiz* :—L. *rādīc-em* : see RADISH, RADIX.] A root (of ginger).

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 16. 324. 105 Take and eate a race of grene ginger. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xv. 75 A few stewed Prunes, a race of greene Ginger. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* in J. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 361 Ginger .. the large races whereof, are there very excellently well preserved. 1750 G. HUGHES

Barbadoes 233 Its roots are those flattish digitated Races called Ginger. *c* 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlvii. 8 A race of ginger you shall surely have. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 91/2 The ginger of commerce is the dry, wrinkled rhizomes of the plant, which are called 'races'.

attrib. 1832 WEBSTER, s.v. Race-ginger.

Race (rēⁱs), *sb.*[7] [Origin unknown.] A calcareous concretion found in nodules in brick-clay.

1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 16 There's one sort of this found commonly among the clay us'd for making Tyles and Bricks; which the Workmen call Race or Rance. 1798 MIDDLETON *View Agric.* 311 The calcarious matter is chalk..in very small pieces..which the brickmakers about town call *race*. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 238* By contact with these bones the clay is converted into nodules of a blueish white substance, called by the workmen race. 1885 *Proc. R. Soc.* XXXIX. 213 What were at first supposed to be pebbles..prove on examination to be calcareous concretions ('race' or 'kunkur').

† **Race,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *ras* shaven, bare, etc., ad. L. *rās-us*, pa. pple. of *rādĕre* to scrape, shave; cf. RASE *v.* and RAZEE.]

1. Of ships: Lying low in the water. Hence *Race-building, -built.*

There is app. no authority for Kingsley's explanation.

1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 199 Whether the race or loftie built shippe bee best for the merchant. *Ibid.* 220 This race building, first came in by overmuch homing in of our shippes. [1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* II. xii. 322 The Spanish fashion .. was .. to build their men-of-war flush-decked, or, as it was called, race.]

2. Of measure: Bare, without addition.

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), Full measure is 21 to the score, as of corn, coals, &c.; and race measure is but 20. .. When the bushel is upheap'd 'tis full; when struck with the strickle and even'd, 'tis race measure.

Race (rēⁱs), *v.*[1] [f. RACE *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To run a race (*with*), to compete (*with*) in speed.

1680, 1741-3 [see RACING *vbl. sb.*]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 534, I who .. would race With my own steed from Araby. 1830 TENNYSON *Conf. Sensitive Mind* 158 The lamb..raceth freely with his fere. 1855 BROWNING *Love among the Ruins* iv, A burning ring..the chariots traced As they raced.

b. To practise or engage in horse-racing.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lvii, 'And young A——?'..'Has an expensive mistress, and races'. 1881 H. SMART *Race for Wife* iii, I've been racing now getting on fifty years.

2. *intr.* To run, ride, sail, etc. swiftly. (In some examples perh. with suggestion of sense 1.)

1757 DYER *Fleece* I. (1761) 81 Those snow-white lambs .. Skip on the green, and race in little troops. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 133 Scampering beetles rac'd away. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 107 Inward raced the scouts With rumour of Prince Arac hard at hand. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 12 Run, Pheidippides, run and race, reach Sparta for aid! 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 191 [We] Spread to the gale our canvas, and race on the waves once more.

transf. or *fig.* 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 46 There is a class of people who do not walk through life, but race.

b. Of inanimate things.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd., Like streamlet .. racing forth. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Afflict. Childhood* Wks. 1897 I. 51 April, that sometimes cares little for racing across both frontiers of May. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 31 The north wind is racing in from the Polish steppes.

c. Of a steam engine, screw propeller, wheel, etc.: To run or revolve with uncontrolled speed, when resistance is diminished while the driving power continues the same.

1862 *Illustr. Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XII. 2/1 The 'governor' prevents the engines from racing in heavy weather. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inventions* 158 The Rathmines stood poised, her screw racing and drumming. 1900 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/2 The loss of the propeller caused the engines to 'race' so fiercely that the shaft broke.

3. *trans.* To race with; to try to beat in running.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* IV. (1820) 187 Fought cocks, and raced their neighbours' horses. 1832 R. H. FROUDE in *Remn.* (1838) I. 291 She had two servants a-head, who..raced him, and..contrived to keep a head. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 230, I..Flung ball, flew kite, and raced the purple fly. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 203 If he [a dog] lacks speed in racing a sheep [etc.].

b. To hold, 'bring *off*' (a race).

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 7/2 A match open to the fourteen feet boats..will be raced off.

4. To cause to move swiftly or to make rapid progress; to cause to run a race or races.

c 1860 *Miriam May* XV, Whilst he will race horses, it is as well that he should .. separate himself from holy things. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. ii. 24 That quiet looking commander of hers was going to race her out under steam the whole way. 1896 *Daily News* 9 June 7/4 No attempt would be made by the Government to race the Bill through.

b. *To race away*: to lose by racing.

1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 818/1 He raced all his money away. 1887 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 1 It is of infinite importance..that the ancient Lords of England should .. not gamble and race their estates away.

c. To convey swiftly. *rare.*

1896 R. KIPLING *Song of the English* iv, The clippers..that race the Southern Wool.

5. To suspend (a wheel, grindstone, etc.) in the proper position for running.

1870 READE *Put yourself in his place* II. 40 The master provides the stone, but the grinder hangs and races it.

† **Race,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *racer*, f. *race* RACE *sb.*[2]] *intr.* Of a parent-bird: To impart its nature to its offspring.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Race sb.*, D'Hervieux observes, that .. the male usually races more than the female, i. e. the young ones take more after the male.

Race (rēⁱs), *v.*[3] [var. of RASE (RAZE) *v.*[1], in common use *c* 1400–*c* 1650, now only *techn.* in sense 1.]

1. *trans.* To scratch or tear with something sharp; to cut or slash. Now *techn.*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 907 Lete hem take vengeavnce now vp-on me,..lete hem my body race. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 108 Buckles and agglettes at vnwares, shall race hys bowe. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 327 Al the men and women haue their faces raced, and their legs and armes. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. 54 The cure is, with a sharpe knife to race him alongst his gummes. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 24 Drawing, or racing with a Point of hardned Steel, a bright Line by the side of the Ruler. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 20 Every butt must be..raced across from side to side. 1819 [see RACER[2]]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 557 *To Race*, applies to marking timber with the race-tool.

† **b.** *spec.* To cut or slash (shoes or clothes) in an ornamental fashion. *Obs.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. ix. 24 b, Their shone were raced freshly to the tone. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 58 [Shoes] raced, carued, cut, and stitched all ouer with silk. 1613 WITHER *Abuses, Vanity* 696 Apparel..shall be gathered, stitcht, or lac't, Else plated, printed, ing'd, or cut and rac't. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 128 His shoes..are raced, and painted like childrens shoes.

† **c.** To force (a way) by tearing or cutting.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 287 As when two chaced Bores Turne head gainst kennels of bold hounds, and race way through their gores.

† **2.** *intr.* a. To cut a way; to pierce, penetrate.

c 1403 LYDG. *Temple Glas* 756 A world of beaute compassid in hir face, Whose persant loke dop þurw3 myn hert[e] race. 1412-20 — *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, The head of stele..Through plate and mayle mightly gan to glace But to the skinne for nothing might it race. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 31 So depe they dede in race Tyl at the laste a chest they founde.

† **b.** Of boars: ? To slash with the tusks. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xvii, They yede to bataille ageyne tracyng racyng foynyng as two bores.

† **3.** *trans.* To scrape *out*, erase. *Obs.* (Now written RASE or RAZE.)

c 1403 LYDG. *Temple Glas* 1238 Wiþoute merci, shal falle þe vengeaunce Forto be raced clene out of my bokes. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 96 They ordeynyd hys name .. From noumbyr of popys racyd to be. *a* 1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 72 The wound alas happe in some other place: From whence no toole away the skar can race. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ix. 26 Bon, that once had written bin, Was raced out, and Mal was now put in. 1704 *Providence Records* (1894) V. 220 The three words..Raced out in the thirty fift line.

† **b.** *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. ERASE and RASE). *Obs.*

It is difficult to decide whether some instances of *race out* belong here or to RACE *v.*[4]

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 215/2 The remembraunce..shoulde bee vtterly raced out of the worlde. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 451 To massacre them all, And race their faction, and their familie. 1630 LORD *Banians & Persees* 89 The Lord vtterly raced out all of the Tribe or Cast of the Cutteryes. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphrase* II. 596 It had made little Impression upon their Minds, or if it had, Grief and Disorder had quite raced them out.

† **4.** To alter (a writing) by erasure. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 Racyng bokys, or oþer lyke, *rado, abrado.* 1530 PALSGR. 678/1 This indenture is raced, all the worlde may se it. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 176 The instrument is still wholie or in part raced or reformed. 1614 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 165 The last will and testament of..William Cooke, beinge in noe part therof raced or interlyned.

† **5.** To level with the ground; to RAZE. *Obs.*

c 1565 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* lxxix, Thy holy house they haue defylde, Hierusalem is raced. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-house* I. 16 Hee had sentence giuen him to haue his house raced. 1637 RALEIGH *Mahomet* 50 Such Castles and strengths as hee was jealous of were raced. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boaystuau's Theatre World* 112 Destroyed Cities, raced Fortresses.

† **Race,** *v.*[4] *Obs.* See also RASE *v.*[2] [Aphetic form of ARACE: cf. OF. *racher, -ier* for *arrachier* ARRACHE.]

1. *trans.* To tear, snatch, pluck *off, away, from, out, down, up*; to root *out.*

c 1350 *St. Agatha* 148 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 47 When hir pappes war raced hir fro. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* iv. 219 þay .. racede of all þe skyne þat tyde. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 91 He þat racys it vp by þe rote, and etys þe flour. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 162 Lat every man doon his besy cure, To race out pride. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 670 Sone to ground the baner doun he race [*pa. t.*]. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 89 As wild horses at a brunte doth race and pluck in pieces many a stronge carte. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 11 Thinking at once both head and helmet to have raced.

2. *intr.* To tear, go in pieces. *rare*[−1].

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 137 So radli he gon hit Rogge þat al þe Rolle gon race.

Race-building, -built: see RACE *a.*

Ra·ce-course. [f. RACE *sb.*[1] + COURSE.]

1. a. A piece of ground laid out with a track for horse-racing.

1764 in Fletcher *St. Leger* (1902) 32 That the Corporation raise the sum of £50 to be run for upon Doncaster Race Course. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race-horse* xi. 253 Race-courses .. are sometimes made in the form of the figure 8. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XI. 624/1 The nature and form of race-courses. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 656 Those who knew no more than had been seen on race-courses.

attrib. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 114 A race-course adventure involving bodily risk.

b. The course for a boat-race.

1866 'ARGONAUT' *Rowing & Training* 57 The usual length of racecourses for eights, and all other descriptions of boats, varies from 1¼ to 2¾ miles.

2. *Weaving.* A shuttle-race.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1285 The weaver..sheds the warp.. and opens a pathway or race-course for the shuttle to traverse the middle of the warp.

3. A water-way, mill-race.

1841 BREES *Gloss. Civil Eng.* 192 *Race*, or *Race Course*, the cut or canal along which the water is conveyed to and from a water-wheel.

4. *Building.* ? A string-course.

1883 MARGERISON *Calverley Registers* II. 23 The old race-course,..seen on the tower wall inside the church.

† **Raced,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. RACE *v.*[3] 1 + -ED[1].] Scratched; cut, slashed.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 8 b, A wyer wreathed rounde..caused the Glasse..to cracke at the same raced place. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* v. xxii. 722 Many raced and checkered draughts, after the manner of small squares. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 288 With two Prouinciall Roses on my rac'd Shooes.

Ra·ce-day. [f. RACE *sb.*[1]] The day on which a race or set of races is held.

1620 in *Maitland Club Misc.* I. 198 The horse..salbe obleist to be present..befoir the said raice day. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* XXXV. (ed. 2) 147 Saddle your Horse on the Race-day in the stable. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 263/2 The numbers of persons conveyed by this railway.. during three of the race days. 1866 'ARGONAUT' *Rowing & Training* 51 He cannot look after his boat too much or too carefully, especially on a race-day.

Ra·ce-horse. [f. RACE *sb.*[1] + HORSE.]

1. A horse bred or kept for racing.

a 1626 MIDDLETON *Wom. beware Wom.* III. ii, I will allow you..Your race-horses. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 105 Another pleasure, the better sort of the people of England take delight in,..is Race-Horses. 1754 *Ess. Manning Fleet* 42 A Race Horse is..generally computed to stand his Owner in 100*l.* a Year. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 774/2 Race-horses have been for some time an object of taxation. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. 26 English racehorses have come to surpass in fleetness and size the parent Arabs. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick.* v. 41 With the speed of a race-horse.

attrib. 1870 *Regul. Rlwy. Clearing-house* § 298 The charges for Race Horses conveyed in Race Horse Vans.

b. *pl.* A gambling game in which small models of horses are used.

1853 LD. MALMESBURY *Mem.* (1884) I. 414 We played at race-horses after dinner.

2. A logger-head or steamer duck.

1773 HAWKESWORTH *Voy.* I. 406 Other Indians..brought with them some of the birds called Race-horses. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 520 Five large ducks of the short-winged sort, which our sailors called race-horses. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1873) 200 These ducks were called, from their extraordinary manner of paddling or splashing upon the water, race-horses.

Hence **Ra·ce-horsing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 69 A silly race-horsing boy. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 June 2/3 Preferring supreme race-horsing to the supreme political office which he holds.

Race-knife. [f. RACE *v.*[3]] A cutting tool with a bent lip used for marking on timber, etc.; a race-tool. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Racemate (ræ·sĭmēt). *Chem.* [f. RACEM-IC + -ATE[4].] A salt of racemic acid. Hence **Ra·cemated** *a.*, containing a proportion of racemic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 68 Some of the principal tartrates and racemates. *Ibid.* 74 Racemated suboxide of mercury. 1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 333 The racemate of lime is soluble in hydrochloric acid. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 37 Alkaline racemates form a green precipitate with cupric salts.

† **Racema·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *racēmātiōn-em* (Tertull.), f. *racēmus* RACEME.]

1. The gleaning or gathering of grapes.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT [citing *Hist. K. Chas.* = quot. 1654 in 2 b]. 1685 BURNET *Life Bp. Bedell* 220 Some curious Instruments out of Italy for Racemation, Engrafting, and Inoculating.

2. *concr.* a. A small number or quantity still remaining, as grapes to be gleaned; also, what is gleaned, gleanings.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. ix. 31 He suffered a small racemation to remain, still preserving .. the solemn Jury of the twelve Tribes. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* 5 Yet a racemation at least of Scholars..remained in Cambridge. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 4 His racemation, or after-gatherings [would be] beyond their proudest Vintages.

b. A collection or cluster (of things or persons).

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 389 Meere Racemations, or Collections from the Writings of elder Fathers then himselfe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXVIII. (1686) 147 The whole racemation or cluster of Eggs. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 115 Such a racemation and cluster of abominations, as were never heard of before.

Raceme (rāsī·m). *Bot.* [ad. L. *racēm-us* a cluster of grapes: cf. F. *racème.*] A simple inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged on short, nearly equal, lateral pedicels, at equal distances on an elongated axis.

Compound raceme, one having the lower pedicels developed into secondary racemes.

1785 MARTYN tr. *Rousseau's Botany* XXIII. (1794) 321 The flowers also grow in a raceme. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. App. 352 Each germ looks like what botanists call a raceme of bell-shaped flowers. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 127

The raceme differs only from the spike in having the flowers distinctly stalked. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 293 The *Berberis Mahonia*, with its..long slender racemes of yellow flowers.

Hence **Race·med** *a.*, disposed in racemes.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 292 Flowers..arranged in a spiked, racemed, or panicled manner. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 225 Flowers racemed drooping..Hare-bell.

Racemic (rāse·mik, rāsī·mik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC: see quot. 1838.] Derived from grapes or grape-juice.

Racemic acid, an acid existing in certain tartars, isomeric with tartaric acid, but differing from it in several respects, esp. in its optical properties. (Discovered by Kestner in 1822, and also called *paratartaric acid.*) *Racemic camphor*, a product of the oxidation of borneol. *Racemic ethers*, the acid racemates of ethyl and methyl (Watts 1868).

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 66 The term *racemic acid*, given it by M. Gay-Lussac in 1828. 1857 W. A. Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. 333 The ordinary salts of racemic acid occur in symmetrical crystals. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 7 It might be thought that..it resulted, like racemic acid, from the union of two active but opposed molecules. 1894 Morley & Muir *Watts' Dict. Chem.* I. 672/2 The 'racemic' camphor, bromo-camphor, and camphoric acid were also prepared by mixture.

Racemiferous (ræsĭmi·fĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *racēmifer* cluster-bearing (f. *racēm-us* Raceme) + -ous: see -ferous.] Bearing racemes or clusters.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* [Hence in Bailey, Johnson, etc.] 1813 J. Forbes *Oriental Mem.* III. 76 A twig of the racemiferous fig tree. 1819 H. Busk *Banquet* I. 250 The vine its racemiferous branches spread.

Race·miform, *a.* [f. L. *racēm-us* + -(i)form.] Having the form of a raceme (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Racemo- (rāsī·mo), used as combining form of L. *racēmus* Raceme in certain chemical terms, with the sense of 'containing a proportion of racemic acid', as *racemo-carbonate*, *-methylate*, *-vinate*; *racemo-carbonic*, *-oxalic*, *-vinic* adjs.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 177 M. Guerin-Varry discovered racemovinic acid. *Ibid.* 178 Racemovinate of potash. *Ibid.* 184 Racemomethylate of potash. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 40 The ethylic racemo-carbonate may be converted by heating with carbonate of potash. *Ibid.*, Racemocarbonic acid is tribasic.

Racemose (ræ·sĭmōus), *a.* [ad. L. *racēmōs-us* clustering, f. *racēm-us* Raceme: see -ose.]

1. *Bot.* a. Of flowers: Arranged in racemes. b. Of an inflorescence or a vegetable growth generally: Having the form of a raceme.

1698 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 315 It has a racemose Flower. 1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 419 Stem cross-branching,.. Fl. racemose. 1860 Tyas *Wild Fl.* 176 A lengthened racemose spike of many closely crowded flowers. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 179 A racemose system occurs when the monopodial mother-shoot continues to develope more strongly than all the lateral shoots, and when the lateral shoots of each successive order behave in the same manner in respect to their mother-shoot.

2. *Anat.* Having the form of, arranged as, a cluster (esp. as an epithet of compound glands).

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 559/1 The ovisacs are racemose or connected in bunches. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 785 The viscus assumes a distinctly racemose appearance. 1860 Sir H. Thompson *Dis. of Prostate* (1868) 34 They are not crowded upon it so as to form a compact mass, as in other racemose glands.

Hence **Ra·cemosely** *adv.*, in a racemose manner.

1840 Paxton *Bot. Dict., Racemosely-corymbose.*

Racemous (ræ·sĭməs), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ous.] = prec. 1. Hence **Ra·cemously** *adv.*, in the manner of a raceme.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 279 Their fruits small, round, and racemously coherent. 1806 J. Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 181 *Berberis*, Fl. racemous.

Racemule (ræ·sĭmiūl). *Bot.* [ad. L. type **racēmul-us*, dim. of *racēm-us*: see Raceme and -ule.] A small raceme (Ogilvie 1882).

Race·mulose, *a. Bot.* [See prec. and -ose.] Resembling a racemule; somewhat racemose.

1864 Webster cites Henslow.

Racer [1] (rē·ɪ·səɹ). [f. Race *v.*[1] + -er [1].]

1. One who races or takes part in a race.

1649 Lovelace *Poems* 30 Flye on, flye on swift Racer. 1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* 22 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 533 Two towers where the racers used to prepare themselves. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 150 They rode backwards and forwards like Racers. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 932 Some breathless racers, whose hopes poise Upon the last few steps. 1879 Browning *Pheidippides* 94 Henceforth be allowed thee release From the racer's toil.

fig. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 2388 Leave the racers of the world their own, Their feather, and their froth.

2. A race-horse.

1670 Evelyn *Diary* 22 July, The jockeys breathing their fine barbs and racers. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 13 On Pads, Hawkers, Hunters, on Higlers and Racers. 1768 R. Wall (*title*) A Dissertation on breeding Horses,..an attempt to promote thereby the Breed of Racers and Horses in general. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 211 As much difference..as there is between a racer and a cart-horse. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* i, He hasn't a racer's head.

b. Any animal having great speed, or fit for racing; *spec.* as the name of several species of American snakes (Webster 1864), of a sand-crab, and of some varieties of American lake-trout.

1699 Dorset *To Mr. E. Howard* 22 All the swift-finn'd Racers of the Flood. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. 303 'Tis thus the aerial racers are able to perform so rapid and strong a motion. 1864–5 Wood *Homes without Hands* 90 Another Land Crab, which..is popularly called the Racer, ..is a native of Ceylon. 1884 Goode *Nat. Hist. Usef. Aquatic Anim.* 488 Two varieties [of lake-trout] are also recognized, one..known as 'Reef Trout', or when very large are called 'Racers'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 5/1 The 'carrier' pigeon has become a show bird; so have the 'Antwerp', which succeeded it as a racer, and the 'homer'.

3. Anything used for racing, as a bicycle, yacht, etc.; anything capable of great speed.

1793 Cowper *A Tale* 30 A ship!..This racer of the sea. 1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug. 1107/1 Bicycles...Rudge racer, only ridden in ten races. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 3/2 No train..is timed to do the journey quicker than the above racers.

b. *Mech.* A part of a machine having an unusually rapid motion.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 355/2 When the braid is to be laid up flat,..each racer, as the spindle holders are called, makes a single course. 1882 *Standard* 23 Aug. 2/4 The 'racer', which is a half circle, and attached to the machinery, came down with terrific force.

4. *Gunnery.* A rail, forming a horizontal arc, on which the carriage or traversing-platform of a gun is moved.

1861 *Times* 30 May, The carriages work on raised racers—that is, semi-circular lines of metal raised about 1½ inch above the terre-pleine. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 255 The racer is secured to the bedding-plate by steel bolts. 1883 Nares *Constr. Ironclad* 9 If a broadside ship, racers and gun ports are fitted.

Racer [2] (rē·ɪ·səɹ). *rare.* [f. Race *v.*[3]]

†1. A scalpel, Razor. *Obs. rare*—°.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 72 A racer, *scalprum.*

2. *Hort.* (See quot.)

1819 Rees *Cycl.* XXIX, *Racer*, in Gardening, a name applied to a sort of sward-cutter, or cutting implement, used in racing out or cutting through the surface of grass sward.

Race-tool. [f. Race *v.*[3]] = Race-knife.

1867 [see Race *v.*[3] 1].

Raceway (rē·ɪ·sˌɪwē·ɪ). *U. S.* [f. Race *sb.*[1]]

1. A passage or channel for water; the bed of a canal, etc. Cf. Race *sb.*[1] 8 c.

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioners Agric.* (1869) 335 The sand and gravel which covers the bottom of the raceway. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 292 From No. 1 the water is carried through a race-way into tank No. 2.

transf. 1873 Lowell *Poems, Orient Apol.* xvii, A mere Auricular canal or raceway to be fed..From their vast heads of milk-and-water-power.

2. A course or passage for a shuttle.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1355/2 s.v. *Loom*, A roller imparting a vibratory motion to the lay, in which is a raceway for the shuttle.

Rache, ratch (rætʃ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 3–6 racch-, (5 rachch-), 4–5 rach, 4–7, 9 rache; 5–6 ratch-, 7–8 ratch. [OE. *ræcc*, related to ON. *rakki* dog.] A hunting-dog which pursues its prey by scent.

After *c* 1530 only in Sc. use: cf. quot. 1576.

c 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 276/4 *Molossus*, roþhund. *Unfer*, grighund. *Bruccus*, ræcc. *c* 1200 Ormin 13505 Rihht alls an hunnte takeþþ der Wiþþ hise 3æpe racchess. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 71 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Þe ronke racches þat ruskit þe ron. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 274 Brocours that renne aboute Lich unto racches in a route. 1433 Lydg. *St. Edmund* II. 881 With blast of hornys, with rachchis & with houndys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/1 Ratche, hownde, *odorinsecus.* 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 592 Here is a leysshe of ratches to renne a hare. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 23 Throw out this Realme lyke Ratches se 3e range. 1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Eng. Dogges* (1880) 7 Albeit some of this sort in English be called Brache, in Scottishe Rache, the cause hereof resteth in the shee sex and not in the generall kinde. [1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 873 Small Ladies puppies, raches, and Bastards.] *a* 1733 Ramsay *Highland Lassie* iv, With cockit gun and ratches tenty, To drive the deer out of their den. 1829 Scott *Demonol.* iv. 131 Three raches, or hounds of scent, followed her closely. 1875 J. Veitch *Tweed* 56 By her side seven raches running free.

transf. 1597 J. Melvill *Diary* (1842) 428 Craftie men.. Wha houndit furthe these ratches under night.

Comb. 1732 Macfarlane *Geneal. Coll.* (1900) 306 Three Wolves Heads erased supported by two Ratch hounds.

Hence †**Ratchet** (? after *brachet* from Brach).

1563 Becon *Acts Christ & Antichr.* Wks. III. 400 Antichrist hunteth the wilde dere..with houndes and ratchettes ronning.

Rache, ratch (rēitʃ, rætʃ), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 ratche, 6–8 rache, 8 raich, 7, 9 rach, 9 *dial.* raitch, ratch. See also Reach. [Of obscure etym.; cf. Race *sb.*[5] and Rake *sb.*[2]] A (white) line or streak down a horse's face.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* (1598) § 68 Of markes..a white snyp, or a white rache is good. *Ibid.*, A blacke Horse, so he haue white feet, white ratche, and white feather. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 173 My blacke geldinge hauing a white Rache in his forehead. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* I. x. 27 A blacke with white starre, white rache or white foote. 1689 *N. Riding Rec.* VII. 99 One bay guelding with..a white rache down his face. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6403/3 A black Filly,..with a Raich down her face. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 135 He is a good chesnut, no white, except a rach down his face. 1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V. 278/2 A dingy looking bay filly, with a great white ratch down her face. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Raitch*, a white line down a horse's face.

†**Rache,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* and *refl.* ? To hasten, make ready in haste.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1239 Meliager with hys men..rachen with pair route & ryden bott a while. *Ibid.* 2031 Alexander ..Rachez hym radly to ride.

†**Rache,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [a. OF. *racher*, aphetic f. *arracher* Arrache.] *trans.* To pull off.

c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 5689 His hed was bare, his helme was rached.

Rache, obs. f. Reach *v.* **Racheat,** obs. f. Recheat. **Rachen,** var. *rechen* Reche. **Rachet,** var. Ratchet; obs. f. Rochet. **Rachetic,** irreg. var. Rachitic. **Rachill,** obs. f. Ratchel.

Rachi- (rē·ɪ·ki), **rachio-** (rē·ɪ·kio), comb. forms of Rachis, used in some (chiefly recent) terms of *Anat.* and *Path.* relating to the spine or vertebral column. (Also occasionally written with *rh-*: see Rachis.) **Rachia·gra** (see Rachisagra). **Rachia·lgia** [Gr. *-αλγία* pain], pain in or due to the spine; painter's colic; hence **Rachia·lgic** *a.* **Rachialgi·tis** [see -itis], inflammation of the spinal chord, myelitis (Dunglison 1893). **Rachiglo·ssate** *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], of certain mollusca: having a median row of teeth on the odontophore (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). **Ra·chiodont** *a.* [Gr. *ὀδοντ-* tooth], of a genus of serpents (*Rachiodon*): having vertebral processes which penetrate the gullet and serve as teeth (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1887). **Ra·chi(o)para·lysis,** paralysis of the spine (Craig 1848). **Ra·chiotome** [Gr. *-τόμος* cutting], a dissecting instrument for cutting open the spinal canal (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **Rachio·tomy** [Gr. *-τομία* cutting], the operation of cutting into the spinal canal (Dunglison 1893). **Ra·chitome** = *rachiotome* (Ogilvie 1882). **Rachi·tomous** *a.*, (*a*) of vertebræ: segmented, as in batrachians and other low vertebrate types; (*b*) having segmented vertebræ.

1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, **Rachialgia.* 1822–34 *Good's Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) II. 472 This disease was..a modification of rhachialgia. *Ibid.* I. 172 Without any *rhachialgic pains. 1887 E. D. Cope *Orig. Fittest* 317 The reptiles, in their primary representative order,..have been probably derived from the *rhachitomous Batrachia.

Rachial (rē·ɪ·kiăl), *a.* [f. Rachi-s + -al.] Characterized by a rachis.

1848 Macdonald in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 140 The Rachidian development..is the longest, and forms the Rachial type.

Rachidian (răki·diăn), *a.* Also **rha-**. [f. *r(h)achid-*, assumed stem of Gr. *ῥάχις* Rachis + -ian. Cf. F. *rachidien.*] Of or pertaining to a rachis, chiefly in sense 3 b. So also **Rachi·dial** *a.*

1848 [see Rachial]. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* iv. 27 The rachidian teeth sometimes form a single series. 1866 R. Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 51 Each transverse row consists of one median or rachidian tooth. 1880 Macdonald in *Trnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 167 If the rhachidian series is suppressed.

Rachiform (rē·ɪ·kifōɪm), *a. Bot.* [f. Rachi- + form.] Having the form of a rachis (1 a).

1866 J. Smith *Ferns Brit. & For.* (1879) 274 Fertile segments rachiform, compound paniculate.

‖ **Rachilla** (răki·lă). *Bot.* [mod.L. dim. of Rachis.] (See quot. 1842.)

1842 Brande *Dict.*, *Rachilla*, a branch of inflorescence; the zigzag centre upon which the flowers are arranged in the spikelets of grasses. 1881 Bentham in *Trnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 367 The rhachilla present, but not exceeding the glume.

‖ **Rachis** (rē·ɪ·kis). Also **rha-**. Pl. **rachides** (rē·ɪ·kidīz). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ῥάχις* spine, ridge, rib (of a leaf), etc. The more precise spelling *rhachis* is chiefly confined to sense 2. The pl. *rachides* is erroneous, as the stem of *ῥάχις* is not *ῥαχιδ-* but *ῥαχι-*.]

1. *Bot.* a. The axis of an inflorescence in which flower-stalks occur at short intervals from each other, as in grasses.

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 146 The teeth of the rachis or receptacle of the spike bearded. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 258 Terminal flowers sessile upon a 2- or 3-branched rachis. 1861 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* II. (ed. 4) 132 The grass blossoms are arranged upon a central stem or rachis. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 544 The ebracteate flowers stand on the rachis of the inflorescence.

b. The axis of a pinnately compound leaf or frond, corresponding to the midrib of a simple leaf.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 107 The term rachis is applied by Willdenow and others..to the petiole and costa of Ferns. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* VI. 139 The stalk [of fern] is often called the rachis, but strictly speaking, it is composed of two parts. That part which bears the green leaf is the rachis. 1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 86 The rachis of the bracken fern..rises above ground under the form of an arch.

2. *Anat.* The vertebral column, or the primitive cord from which it develops.

1842 Brande *Dict.*, *Rachis*, a term applied by Illiger and other zoologists to the vertebral column of mammals and birds. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 428 The separation of the rachis into skull and vertebral column is not completely effected in Amphioxus.

b. The median part of the odontophore of a mollusc, resembling a series of vertebræ.

1851 Woodward *Mollusca* iv. 27 The tongue, or lingual ribbon, usually forms a triple band, of which the central part is called the rachis. 1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 30 The central area is called the rachis, and the teeth form usually a single series.

c. A cord of protoplasmic matter in the ovary of nematoid worms, round which ova are developed.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 640 An axile cord of protoplasmic substance—the rhachis—and peripheral masses, each..connected by a stalk with the rhachis.

3. *Ornith.* The stem or shaft of a feather, especially the part bearing the vexillum, as distinguished from the quill.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 607 The central pair..form an angle of 45° with the rachis. *Ibid.* 616 Rhachides of the first two or three primaries pure white. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 245 In *Casuarius* each primitive feather consists of a long and slender rhachis bearing two series of rami.

Rachisagra. *Path.* [Irreg. f. Gr. *ῥάχις* RACHIS, after *χειράγρα, ποδάγρα* PODAGRA. Some recent medical dicts. also give *rachidagra* and (correctly) *rachiagra*.] Pain in the spine; spinal gout.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Supp.

Rachitic (răkĭ·tik), *a.* Also rh-, and (irreg.) -etic. [f. RACHIT-IS + -IC. Cf. F. *rachitique*.] a. Affected with rickets, rickety. b. Connected with, pertaining to, rickets.

1797 NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* I. 175 The nature of rachitic acid. *Ibid.* In general the bile is wanting in rachitic infants. 1822–34 *Good's Stud. Med.* (ed. 4) II. 486 A constitution naturally feeble and rachetic. 1855 *Household Wds.* 25 Aug. 89 Unfortunate little objects .. with rachitic limbs. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 919 The shape of the chest in rachitic children becomes remarkably modified. *transf.* 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 25 The youngest, and the most rachitic of Great Britain's large..family of colonies.

‖ **Rachitis** (răkəi·tis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ῥαχῖτις* (f. *ῥάχις* RHACHIS + -ιτις -ITIS), properly meaning 'inflammation of the spine', but adopted by Gleeson, 1650, in his work *De Rachilide* as a learned form of *rickets*.] 1. = RICKETS.

1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1799 UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 339 It was named Rachitis, from the Greek, implying that the spina dorsi is particularly affected by it. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 241 The vertebral column presents this softening in a very marked degree in cases of rachitis. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 712/2 In rachitis, the bones may be bent in any direction. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 14 Phthisis and rachitis, which usually last for years.

2. *Bot.* 'An abortion of the fruit or seed'.

1864 WEBSTER cites HENSLOW.

Racht, obs. Sc. pa. t. of REACH, RECK.

Rachter, obs. Sc. form of RAFTER *sb.*[1]

Racial (rē·ʃiăl, -ʃăl), *a.* [f. RACE *sb.*[2] + -IAL.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, race.

1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 448 These racial diversities are reflected in the character of the religion. 1883 S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Mid. Kingd.* (ed. 2) I. iv. 199 The racial distinction between the Mongols and Manchus. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. viii. 131 The light which this has thrown upon the racial connection of peoples.

Hence **Ra·cially** *adv.*, in respect of race.

1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. viii. 133 [They] were..probably racially connected with the complex group of peoples embracing the Tatar-Mongolians.

Racily (rē·sĭli), *adv.* [f. RACY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a racy manner or style.

1843 J. T. COLERIDGE in Stanley *Arnold* I. i. 17 His language was quaintly and racily pointed with phrases from [Aristotle]. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 3/1 We have .. quoted largely from Major Y.'s racily-written pages.

† **Raci·ne.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *racine*:—pop.L. **rādicīna* dim. of *radix*; see RADIX.] A root.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4881 Of ech synne it is the rote Unlefulle lust..And of alle yvelle the racyne.

Raciness (rē·sinĕs). [f. RACY *a.* + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being racy:

a. Of wine, fruit, etc.

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners* (1703) 51 Nutmegs and Cloves ..give a kind of Raciness. 1823 LAMB *Lett., to B. Barton* xiii. 122 My jargonels..were of exquisite raciness. 1829 DE QUINCEY in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) I. xii. 265 New potatoes of celestial earthiness and raciness.

b. Of speech, writing, manner, etc.

1778 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* I. 247 His images and descriptions..do not seem..to have the freshness, raciness, and energy of immediate observation. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 545–6 That raciness, that taste of the soil, which can alone endear any laws to a free people. 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* I. 200/2 An apparent strength of character..and a raciness of manner. 1884 W. J. COURTHOPE *Addison* ix. 188 Using the language with a raciness and rhythm probably unequalled in our literature.

Racing (rē·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RACE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of RACE *vb.*[1] in its various senses.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) XXXV. Of Racing. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Supp., *Racing*, the riding heats for a plate or other premium. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii, There was racing and chasing on Cannobie Lee. 1832 LEDER *Encycl. Amer.* X. 474/1 Subsequent sovereigns have also encouraged racing. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 86 Yet gaming, racing, drinking,.. bring them down.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *racing-boat, club, colt, eight, establishment, -gig, -glass, jacket, man, outrigger, pace, -path, place, saddle, season, stable, stud, -whip, world, yacht*; *racing-like, -tyred* adjs.; †**racing-bell,** a small spherical bell formerly given as a prize in a horse-race (see BELL *sb.*[1] 7); **Racing Calendar,** a yearly publication giving particulars of horse-races run or to be run; †**racing-loser,** one who loses in or by horse-racing; **racing-tail,** the tail of natural length worn by race-horses; hence *racing-tailed* a.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* xii, I stood..gazing across the river, heedless of the *racing-boats. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. 68 The flooring, lines, and keel of a racing boat. 1709- (*title*) The *Racing Calendar. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* 1863 XV. 114 He would suppose himself reading the 'Racing Calendar'. 1840 WHYTE *Hist. Turf* I. 191 Members of a *racing or fox-hunting club. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 454 On breaking *racing colts. 1866 'ARGONAUT' *Rowing & Training* 12 Length of boat (*Racing eight) 56 feet. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 6 The home stables of a large public *racing establishment. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 344/1 A long *racing-gig swept by us. 1882 *Graphic* 25 Oct. 437/3 Putting off the shibboleth of the turf with his *racing-glasses. 1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V. 398 The *racing jacket, with fancy buttons and velvet collar. *Ibid.* 132 The *racing-like style in which he did his work. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 290 Sound, springy, racing-like turf. 1680 COTTON *Compleat Gamester* (ed. 2) XXXV. 148 The woful experience of too many *Racing-losers. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 218 *Racing men endeavour..to keep the secrets of their stables. 1866 'ARGONAUT' *Rowing & Training* 56 A regular *racing outrigger may be substituted for the tub. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 172 To come a long length at a *racing pace. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 484 The feats accomplished .. on the *racing-path. 1741–3 POCOCKE *Descr. East* I. 10 The *racing place, call'd the Hippodromus. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 22 Racks and pegs for the *racing saddles. 1840 WHYTE *Hist. Turf* II. 600 The conclusion of the *racing season. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* p. v, Any one who has not been brought up in *racing stables. 1840 WHYTE *Hist. Turf* I. 36 Oliver Cromwell..kept a *racing stud. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 51 She will cost..more than a racing stud. 1843 THACKERAY *Jérôme Paturot* 361 A great flounder ing *racing-tailed horse. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 1/3 A Clincher *racing-tyred Humber safety. 1864 *Reader* No. 97. 568/2 A *racing-whip he had brought. 1841 'WILDRAKE' *Cracks of the Day* 212 The grand emporium of the year [1838] in the *racing world, was the Epsom Races. 1885 *Royal River* xii. 338 The *racing yachts are clearing for action.

† **Ra·cing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RACE *v.*[3]] The action of scratching, cutting, or scraping out.

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 8 b, A waxed threede was fastened about that place..for the strayghter and evener racing of the Glasse. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbolwogr.* § 56 C ij b, Ingrossed in paper or parchment, without blotting, racing, interlyning. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseases* III. IX. 264 By meanes of scarification or racing of the skinne.

attrib. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 8 *Racing-knife*, a small tool to race with. 1819 [see RACE *sb.*[3]].

Racing (rā·sĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RACE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That races, in various senses of the vb.

1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 342 The Prizes .. decreed To the brave Rulers of the racing Steed. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 23 How swift from left and right, The racing fields and hills recede. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* XXXII, Levelling his telescope to sight the racing cutters.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 rac, 4–5 rakke, 4–6 rak, (5 rake), 6–7 racke, 5– rack. [Chiefly a northern word, and perh. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Norw. and Sw. dial. *rak* (Sw. *vrak*, Da. *vrag*) wreck, wreckage, refuse, rubbish, etc., f. *reka* to drive, REKE.

The only form recorded in ON. is *rek* wreckage, but the forms cited above seem to indicate an ON. **rak*, parallel to OE. *wræc* from *wrecan* WREAK. The history of the word is not quite clear, however, and some of the senses may have a different origin.]

†1. A rush, shock, collision, ? hard blow or push. Also, a noise as of a shock; a crash. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 335 Thou3 me lete have rap and rac. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3476 (Kölbing) Vlfines launce tobrac. Þe þre come þo gret rac. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1249 Thay ruysschede Samen with swilke a rake That many a Sarazene laye on his bake. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 918 The bernys bowit abak, Sa woundir rude wes the rak. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 240 Thay fyrit gunnis .. The rochis all resownyt wyth the rak. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xii. 41 Thai meyt in melle with a fellown rak.

†2. A rush of wind; a gale, storm. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1984 There a tempest hom toke..A rak and a royde wynde rose in hor saile. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 127 Thai fle the weddris blast and rak of wynd.

3. Clouds, or a mass of cloud, driven before the wind in the upper air. (The main use.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 176 What may gome trawe, Bot he þat rules þe rak may rwe on þose oþer? *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 7 The rakke of þe rede skye fulle rappely I ridde. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXV. 386 The Schipe wente..Swiftere than þe Rakke In þe Eyr. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 34 The welkin had no racke that seemed to glide. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 115 The Windes in the Vpper Region (which moue the Clouds aboue which we call the Racke). 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 435 With such a force the flying rack is driv'n. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 53 Now a speck is seen! And now the fleeting rack obtrudes between! 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. Introd., Along the sky, Mix'd with the rack, the snow mists fly. 1840 THACKERAY *G. Cruikshank* (1869) 317 A great heavy rack of clouds goes sweeping over the bridge. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. viii. 150 The stars struggled one by one through a rack of flying cloud.

fig. 1641 *Curates' Confer.* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 409, I am almost at the same ebb: but let us hope better: things will not always ride in this rack.

Comb. 1618 S. WARD *Jethro's Justice* (1627) 57 It is the ground wind, not the rack-winde, that driues mills and ships. 1620 T. SCOTT *God & King* (1633) 16 It is for me to observe the ground-winde, not the rack-winde.

†b. Driving mist or fog. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1695 In rede rudede vpon rak rises þe sunne. 1418–20 *Siege Rouen* 993 in *Archæologia* XXII. 373 The clothis..Kepte hem there from rayne and rack. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 131 Wyth cloudy gum and rak ourquhelmyt the air. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 10 That which is now a Horse, euen with a thoght the Racke dislimes, and makes it indistinct.

fig. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 156 The great Globe it selfe ..shall dissolue, And..Leaue not a racke behinde. [1874 PUSEY *Lenten Serm.* 100 The most plausible will not leave a rack behind.]

4. A (narrow) path or track. (Cf. RAKE *sb.*[3]) Now only *dial.*

The identity of the south-western word (cf. also b) with the northern is somewhat doubtful. With some of the senses cf. also Du. *rak* a stretch (of road, river, etc.).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3383 Oute of þe rakke [*v.r.* rake] of rightwyssnes rynne shuld he neuer. 1825–46 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) II. 86 *Rack*, a narrow path, a track, a trace. 1879– In dial. glossaries (Shropsh., Glouc., Wilts, etc.).

b. The track made by an animal; *esp.* that of a deer, as marked by gaps in hedges, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Les passées d'un Cerf*, His racke, or passages; the places which he has gone through, or by. 1817 J. MAYER *Sportsm. Direct.* 23 Rabbits are taken in various ways..If they lie in hedge-rows..plant one or two guns at the end where the racks meet. 1862 C. P. COLLYNS *Notes Chase Wild Red Deer* 79 Can he find the 'rack' or place where the deer broke the fence into the wood?

c. *Sc.* A ford in a river. d. *Sc.* The course in curling (Jam.). e. *north.* A reach of a river.

c. ? 16.. *Kinmont Willie* iv. in Child *Ballads* III. 472/1 They led him thro the Liddel-rack, And also thro the Carlisle sands.

e. 1838 T. WILSON *Keelman's Tribute* (Northumbld. Gloss.), The keelman's dues tiv iv'ry rack..knew Faddy.

f. *Rack of (the) eye*: (see quots.). *dial.*

a 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E. D. S.) 117 To judge of the value of a thing by 'the rack o' th' eye', by view or sight, without weighing or measuring. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Rack of eye*, to work by. To be guided by the eye in the execution of work done. 1886–7 in Cheshire glossaries.

Rack (rek), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–5 rekke, rakk(e, 5 rak, 5–7 racke, 6– rack; also 5–6 rake. [App. a. MDu. *rec, reck-* (Du. *rek, rekke*) or MLG. *rek, rekke, rik* (LG. and G. *reck, recke*; hence Da. *række*, Sw. *räck, räcke*), applied to various contrivances (as a horizontal bar or pole, a framework, shelf, etc.) on which things are hung or placed, a henroost, rail, etc., prob. f. *recken* to reach, stretch; see RACK *v.*[3] The usual vowel of the Eng. word appears also in Du. *rak*, (L)G. *rack*, variants of *rek, reck*, but may have been developed independently.]

†1. ? An iron bar or framework to which prisoners were secured. *Obs.*

The exact sense in the first quot. is doubtful.

c 1305 *St. Cristopher* 192 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 64 O womman he let honge, Heuye rekkes bynde to hire fet. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 92 Ye warde must haue a racke wt ij. longe cheynes of yrne. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 145, viij. lb. of eyron to the town's rackes and mendyng. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 14 Both his hands fast bound behind his backe, And both his feet in fetters to an yron racke.

2. A bar (usu. in *pl.*) or set of bars of iron or wood (see quot. 1617) used to support a spit or other cooking utensil. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 18 Pro ij paribus rakkes pro caudrons pendendis. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56 Too spytes, and a peyre rakkes of yryne, and to brandernes. *Ibid.* 102 Also a rake of yren forto rost on his eyren. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 399 In makenge of rakkes of tre to roste one, xij d. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 223 Toynges, gibcrokes, rakincroke, and rackes. 1617 MINSHEU, a *Racke* or Cobborne to lay the broch in at the fire... A racke is properly that which is of yron which hath a long ranke of barres in it, and a Cobborne or Coleburne are the little ones of wood. *a* 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant*, v. i, Spits, Andirons, Racks and such like Utensils. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Rack*, a Wooden Frame .. to lay Spits on in a Kitchin. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Rack*, a piece of iron to hang a spit on.

3. A frame made with upright bars of wood or metal to hold fodder for horses and cattle, either fixed in a stable, or movable so as to be placed where desired in a field or farmyard; a heck.

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 124 To se that lord in a racke lye That bathe hevon under hys poste. 1443 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 212 In a steiht rakke lay ther the kyng of pees. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxiii. 61 The Calfe..forthwith ete haye with the dame at the Racke. 1540–54 CROKE *xiii. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Bynde fast theire iawes vp to the racke. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 21 You shall put into his racke a..bottle of hay. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 606 Salt Herbage for the fodd'ring Rack provide. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 173 He breaks the cord that held him at the rack. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. ix, The horses in the stables rattled at their racks. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 65 A rack nine feet long will accommodate twenty sheep... Whenever the racks are taken out to the fields [etc.].

b. Coupled with *manger.*

1391 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 205 Pro factura de rakks et mangers in diuersis stabulis. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 610 in *Babees Bk.*, Euery horse schalle so muche haue, At racke and manger. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 913 Both rekke and manger at their ease gan make. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 35 A racke and a manger, good litter and haie. 1707 LD. RABY in Hearne *Collect.* 14 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 42 His Horses stand..without either Racks or Mangers. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 570 To prevent infection from glanders..the rack and manger are to be scoured.

fig. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 44 Cantur-

burie was said to be the higher racke, but Winchester..to be the better mangier.

c. Phr. *At rack and manger*: in the midst of abundance or plenty, wanting for nothing. † Also rarely without prep. (Cf. HEOK *sb.*[1] 3.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 435 It is yuel to kepe a wast hors in a stable .. but it is worse to have a womman wip-ynne or wip-oute at racke & at manger. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xli. (1612) 200 A Queane coriuall with a Queene? Nay kept at Racke and Manger? 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 275 Plaine rack and manger, where euery one dranke himself out of danger. 1679 MRS. BEHN *Feign'd Curtizan* III. i, Danger, .. once o'recome, I lie at rack and manger. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i, John Lackland .. tearing out the bowels of St. Edmundsbury Convent..by living at rack and manger there.

d. Hence *Rack and manger*, want of proper economy or management, waste and destruction. (? Associated with *rack and ruin.*) Now *dial.*

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To leave all at Rack and Manger, *laisser tout à l'abandon.* 1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* III. ii, The moment my back is turned, everything goes to rack and manger. 1785 GROSE *Class. Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s. v. *Rackrent*..To lye at rack and manger, to be in great disorder. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.*

4. A framework (varying greatly in form as used for various purposes) in or on which articles are placed or suspended.

Freq. with defining word prefixed as *bacon-, bottle-, case-, cheese-, galley-, hat-, plate-rack* (see the first element).

1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 130 The tramely yn the chemney, and the rackes on the soler. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iii, When we haue..set our cheese safely vpon the rackes. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xix. ¶ 7 Every Stick-full [of letters] is set up upon the Racks, ready for the Dresser to Dress. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxvii. (1737) 120 Having laid their Boots and Spurs on a Rack. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 2/1 A rack fixed to the low roof, and stuck full of drinking glasses and cruet stands. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 323 A wooden rack round the centre pillar receives the rifles. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xviii, The dishes on the rack above.

5. In various special or technical uses.

a. An openwork side for a cart or wagon. ? *Obs.* b. A framework set in a river to obstruct the passage of fish. c. *Naut.* (see quots.); also = halyard-rack (HALYARD 2) and = FIDDLE 3 a. d. An inclined frame or table on which tin-ore is washed (cf. WRECK). e. In organ-building = pipe-rack. † f. Part of a moulding-machine (see quot.). *Obs.*

a. 1593 HOLLYBAND *Dict. Fr. & Eng., Bers de chariot*, the sides or racks of a wagon. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., The Racks of the Cart are broken.

b. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 24 That Racks are a much greater Obstruction to Navigation than Wears.

c. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Rack*, ..a frame of timber, containing several sheaves, and usually fixed on the opposite sides of a ship's bowsprit. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 171 *Rack*, a short thin plank, with holes made through it, containing a number of belaying-pins. *Ibid.* 172 *Rack*, a long shell, containing a number of sheaves, formerly fixed over the bowsprit to lead in the running rigging. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 119 *Rack*, ..a *fair-leader* for running rigging.

d. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1244 The rough [tin ore] is washed in buddles;..the slimes..upon a kind of twin tables, called racks. 1893 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 375 *note*, A mine-girl that works at a 'rack', and who separates the particles of tin from the finely crushed ore.

f. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 104 To this Engine belongs a thin flat peece of Hard wood, about an Inch and a quarter broad .. called the Rack. It hath its under flat cut into those fashioned waves..your work shall have.

6. *Mech.* A bar, straight or slightly curved, having teeth or indentations on the side or edge, which gear into those of a wheel, pinion, or worm (for the conversion of circular into rectilinear motion or vice versa), or serve to hold something in a desired (and easily alterable) position.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 19 The teeth of these four wheels take alternately into the teeth of four racks. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 39 The friction-bar .. being connected .. to the front [of the cart] by a closely notched or toothed rack. 1830 LOUDON *Cottage Arch.* § 630 The writing-board, or flap, might be made to rise with a rack and horse. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* 238 The inner jaw is immovable and to the bottom of it a steel rack is fastened.

b. Coupled with *pinion.*

1814 BUCHANAN *Millwork* (1823) 85 The rack and pinion should be made upon the principles of spur geers. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 32 Sliding shutters, which are raised and lowered by racks and pinions.

c. Hence *rack-and-pinion* used attrib., with *adjustment, movement*, etc.

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 217 Various ingenious contrivances .. retaining the rack-and-pinion movement. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 283 Rack and pinion focussing. *Ibid.* 285 Rack and pinion adjustment.

7. In lace-making: (see quots.). Also *attrib.*

1831 MORLEY in Ure *Cotton Manuf.* (1861) II. 356 A rack is a certain length of work counted perpendicularly, and contains 240 meshes or holes. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* XXX. (ed. 3) 296 The introduction of the 'rack', which counts the number of holes in the length of the piece. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 733 A 24 rack piece..is now sold for 7*s.*

8. Abbrev. of RACK-DEAL.

1835 WHITE in *Parl. Rep. Timber Duties* 206 The merchants would not sell a cargo without taking some rack and some seconds..and generally the timber merchants had a great many of what were called second rack.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **rack-block** *Naut.* (see quot. and cf. sense 5 c); **rack-board**, one of the boards forming the pipe-rack of an organ (also *attrib.*); **rack-calipers**, calipers fitted with a rack and pinion (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **rack-car**, a railway-car having open-work sides (cf. sense 3); **rack-chain**, a chain by which a horse is fastened to the rack in a stall; **rack-compass**, a pair of compasses fitted with a rack (sense 6), so also **rack-easel**; **rack-hook**, a hooked lever which catches into the rack in the striking mechanism of a clock; **rack-hurdle, -hurry** (see quots.); † **rack lever**, a lever terminating in a rack formerly employed in the escapement of a clock; **rack-pillar**, one of the small upright pieces of wood supporting the rack-boards in an organ; **rack pole**, one of the bars or staves forming a rack (sense 3); **rack-rail**, a cogged rail, into which a cogged wheel on a locomotive works; **rack railway**, a railway having a rack-rail laid between or beside the bearing-rails; **rack-rod** = RACK-BAR; **rack saw**, a saw with wide-set teeth (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **rack-side**, one of the horizontal bars of a rack (sense 3); **rack-spring**, the spring attached to the rack in a clock; **rack-stave**, one of the upright staves of a rack (sense 3); **rack-table** = sense 5 d; **rack-tail**, an appendage to the rack in a clock; **rack-tube**, a tube (in a microscope) worked by a rack (sense 6); **rack-way** = *rack-rail*; **rack-wheel**, a cog-wheel; **rack-work**, mechanism of the nature of, or containing, a rack (sense 6); **rack-yard**, a stock-yard provided with racks (sense 3).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 156 **Rack-blocks* are a range of small single blocks, made from one solid. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 557. 1855 E. J. HOPKINS *Organ* 39 Some thin planks of wood, called *rack-boards .. laid parallel with, but four or five inches above, the upper boards. *Ibid.*, Through these rack-board-holes the lower and narrow ends of the pipe-feet pass. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 57 The Rack-boards .. are frames by which the pipes are supported in a perpendicular position over the upper boards. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1863/1 [Railway-cars] had four wheels, no springs, and no roof; similar cars, termed '*rack-cars', are still in use. 1828 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 55 A *rack-chain may be fixed in the centre of the stall. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 199 The square '*rack' easel which allows the painter greater facility in raising or lowering his picture. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1852/1 **Rack-hook.* 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 251 The rack hook is lifted free of the first tooth only at the half-hour. 1770–4 A. YOUNG in A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 145 *Rack-hurdles, which are made .. [by] leaving the middle rail out and nailing spars across. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss., Rack-hurdles*, hurdles of substantial lathing or split wood. 1788 J. RITSON *Borrowd. Letter* (Cumb. dial.), They feed em [Sea-Nags=ships] wie beck-sand,..but nut out o' *rack-hurries. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss., Rack-hurry*,..a rack formed of iron bars fixed in the shoot or hurry, which allowed the small coal .. to drop through. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 219 The *rack lever is said to have been invented by the Abbé Hautefeuille. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 57 Rack-boards .. are supported by *rack-pillars. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 32 The *Rack Poles three Inches asunder and upright. 1838 WOOD *Pract. Treat. Rail-roads* (ed. 3) 281 The toothed or *rack rail, was only laid on one side of the road. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 734/1 **Rack Railway.* 1895 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/3 Tourists..who 'do' the Alps in rack railways. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 360 A pushing rod .. that passes behind the *rack rod. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 3/5 The *rack saw, with its 50-feet running platform. 1830 LOUDON *Cottage Arch.* § 1103 The *rack sides (top and bottom rails) to be 4 inches by 2 inches and a quarter, and to be fitted in with turned rack-staves. 1892 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* (ed. 8) 87 If the spring is weak, and the *rack spring strong, it sometimes gives a little. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 202 Their racks to be made..with *rack-staues set nigh together of a good length. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xvi. (1640) 166 Them that tie their horses to the rack-staves. 1830 [see *rack-side*]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1245 The slope of the *rack-table for washing the roasted tin ore is 7½ inches in the 9 feet. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1852/1 **Rack-tail.* 1892 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* (ed. 8) 87 Rack Tail—A frequent source of trouble in some old clocks is the spring tail to the rack. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 61 So adjusted that its reservoir may be close against the end of the *rack-tube. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 439 The teeth of the *rack-way are of the same pitch as the teeth of a wheel whose axle is in the machine. *a* 1824 A. SCOTT in *Trans. High. Soc.* (1824) VI. 33 On the same axis..are fixed the two *rack-wheels, whose teeth will act on the teeth of the racks. 1842 BISCHOFF *Wool. Manuf.* II. 498 This cloth-beam..is furnished with a rack-wheel for the purpose of letting in or winding on the cloth. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 289 My telescope..was..governed by *rack-work. 1861 *All Year Round* 13 July 369 There was an unusual quantity of rackwork and windlass tackle about. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 120/2, 20 horses and 7 cows; the latter in a house or *rack yard. 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss., Rack-yard*, a fold-yard.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*[3] Forms: 5–7 **racke**, 6 **rakke**, (*Sc.* **rak**, **ract**), 6– **rack**; 6-8 **wrack**. Also 5–7 **rake**. [Related to RACK *v.*[3], and perh. formed from it in Eng., but cf. also G. *recke*, more commonly *recke-, reck-*, or *rackbank*, a rack for drawing wire, stretching leather, inflicting torture, etc.

An obs. Du. *racke* 'tormentum, fidiculæ, equuleus' is alleged by Kilian, but its genuineness is doubtful, esp. as Kilian also cites the Eng. word.]

1. An instrument of torture formerly in use, consisting (usually) of a frame having a roller at each end; the victim was fastened to these by the wrists and ankles, and had the joints of his limbs stretched by their rotation. (See also quot. 1632.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 88 He wold haue turnyd an othere croke Myght he haue had the rake. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 24 Your hows shal be byseged al aboute and ther shal be made to fore it galowes and racke. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 312 Streight waies was he put upon the Racke, and examined by torture. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* I. (1584) C i b, He .. had bene twise on the Racke, and .. racking was more grieuous then hanging. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 463 A Pottaro or Racke is .. made of three plankes of Timber, the vpmost end whereof is larger then a ful stride; the lower end being narrow. *a* 1711 KEN *Blandina* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 520 Then on the Rack the Saint they stretch, Her Limbs with Screws and Pulleys retch. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 148 The rack seldom stood idle in the Tower for all the latter part of Elizabeth's reign. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 281 The rack which bore the name of the duke of Exeter's daughter.

Phr. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1326/2 The chiefe matter..is as yet vnreuealed, and come racke, come rope, neuer shall that be discouered.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* That which (*rarely* one who) causes acute suffering, physical or mental; also, the result produced by this; intense pain or suffering.

1591 GREENE *Maidens Dr.* XXXVI, Her outward woes betrayed her inward rack. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) p. vi, They that haue once or twice lyen vpon the rack of publicke censure. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Goblins* V. (1646) 55 What a racke have I within me to see you suffer. 1718 PRIOR *Power* 142 The gout's fierce rack, the burning fever's rage. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 49 The racks of thought, and freezings of despair. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iv, There is yet an intellectual rack of which few dream. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi, What is the rack in the punch, at night, to the rack in the head of a morning.

c. Phr. *On the rack*: In a state of acute physical or mental suffering; in keen anxiety or suspense.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 25 Let me choose, For as I am, I liue vpon the racke. 1668 TEMPLE *Lett., Marq. de Castel Rodrigo* Wks. 1731 II. 116 To see him keep us three or four Days on the Rack till the Affair was just breaking. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 170 ¶ 5 A cool Behaviour sets him on the Rack. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 178 He was upon the Rack to be satisfied. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. vii. 104 When for some time men's minds had been kept on the rack, it became known [etc.].

d. *To put* or *set* (faculties, † words, etc.) *on the rack*, to strain to the utmost. So *to be on the rack*, to be at full stretch or strain.

1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 65 My text very naturally, without setting it vpon the racke, occasioneth the vrging of that duty. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 86 Sometimes I set my Wits upon the Rack. 1693 R. FLEMING *Disc. Earthquakes* 23 Men are so much on the Rack how to solve all by natural Demonstration. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., They have both worn themselves out by being eternally on the rack to give entertainment to others. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. clxix, Antonia's skill was put upon the rack. 1856 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, Martin's ingenuity was therefore for ever on the rack to supply himself with a light.

2. A frame on which cloth is stretched. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1519 in Money *Hist. Newbury* (1887) 458 All the Rakkys and teynters as thei now stonde. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 § 5 Euerie suche clothe [shall]..be meated both length and bredethe..before they be set vpon the racke and dried. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 281 A Web [is] .. sometimes upon the Tenters sideways, and sometimes on the Racke endwayes. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* 1281/4 Lost .. off from the Racks, 24 yards of Cloth. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Rack*, a long upright frame on which woollen cloths are stretched while drying.

† **3.** A windlass or winch for bending a cross-bow. *Obs.*

1512 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 36 My bigge crosbowe wt the rakke of it. 1578 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 60 One crosse bowe wth the racke to the same. 1630 [see GAFFLE 1]. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xiii. 92 The force of racks, which serve for bending of the strongest bows. 1672 [see GAFFLE 1]. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s. v., To set up a Cross-bow with a Rack.

fig. *a* 1628 LD. BROOKE *Alaham* IV. Chorus iv, Your safest racke to winde us up is Loue.

4. = RACK-RENT (see also quot. 1688). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1605 SANDYS *St. Relig.* O ij b, The parish Priestes in Italie, who haue not the Tenthes, which..considering the great rents and rackes would be vnsupportable. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 70/1 Such as hold Lands and Livings .. upon the Rack, or half-Rack, that is upon the Yearly value, or half value..avoiding at the Landlords pleasure. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5895/3 Of the Value of 1500*l.* per Annum on the Rack. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 387 When the revenues were farmed to the Zemindars, these contractors were induced to turn upon the ryots..the same rack which was applied to themselves.

5. That which racks or strains; stress of weather; a storm.

1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife & Widow* I. 40 These she had preserved amid the frowns of adversity and the rack of wealth. *c* 1865 W. WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass* (1884) 262 O Captain! my Captain!.. The ship has weather'd every rack. 1891 *Daily News* 17 June 5/1 A strong voice, unworn by age and the rack of various seas.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rack-bent, -proof* adjs.; **rack-master**, an officer having charge of the rack.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxi. (1737) 127 A..*rack-bent Cross-Bow. 1582 in J. H. Pollen *Acts Eng. Mart.* (1891) 223 The old *rackmaster, Mr. Topcliffe. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 4 The crvelty of the Rackmaisters in Eng-

land. 1886 J. GILLOW *Lit. & Biog. Hist. Eng. Cath.* II. 397 The rack-master of the Tower, a most cruel torturer of priests. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 125 It was to deepe a policy..unless he had bin *rack proofe.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*4 Now *rare*. [Of obscure origin: cf. RACKBONE.

Sometimes referred to *hreacca*, *hrecca* used to render L. *occiput* in the earliest OE. glosses, but this is prob. an error for *hneccæ* neck.]

1. A neck, or fore-part of the spine, *esp.* of mutton or pork. Now only *dial.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 1191/1 A brothe made with the fore-part of a racke of Mutton. 1585 *Good Huswife's Jewell* II. 1 You may boyle Chynes and racks of Veale in all points as this is. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i, A poor quotidian rack of mutton. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 163 Cut a rack of mutton into tender steaks. 1665 MAY *Accompl. Cook* 167 To carbonado a Rack of Pork. *a* 1796 in PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E.D.S.). 1880– In various dial. glossaries.

b. At Winchester School: A rib of mutton.

1870 MANSFIELD *Sch.-Life Winchester Coll.* 84 All these 'Dispars' had different names;..the ribs 'Racks'. 1893 W. TUCKWELL *Anc. Ways Winchester* 35 The saddles, legs, shoulders, supplied the higher tables; the juniors had the 'racks'.

†2. A segment of the backbone or *os sacrum*. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 899 The marrow concluded within the iackes of the Holy-bone. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. v. (1722) 65 Their Use is to bend the Racks of their Loins.

3. a. The bones of a dead horse. b. A horse consisting of 'skin and bone'.

1851 H. MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 181 The bones (called 'racks' by the knackers) are chopped up and boiled. 1878 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/1 Among the horses are some fine specimens of racks, that is fleshless horses.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*5 [Variant of WRACK, WRECK in various senses.]

1. Destruction; chiefly in phr. *to go* (etc.) *to rack* (*and ruin*).

1599 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O.H.S.) 349 In the mean season the College shall goe to rack and ruin. *a* 1609 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) II. 249 Between Jehu and Jeroboam Solomon's seed went to rack. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 821 A World devote to universal rack. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 126 Everything would soon go to sixes and sevens, and rack and ruin. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxix, If the world's not coming to rack. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xxxiii. 346 His academicals..run to..utter rack and ruin.

†b. A crash as of something breaking. *Obs.*

1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 452, I heard the rack as Earth and Skie would mingle.

2. †a. A wrecked ship. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 365 Ten thousand Racks, Cast on the Shore of the Red Sea.

b. What is cast up by the sea; wrack.

1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 102 Well, go, rake some seaweed together or any other rack of your precious sea that one can burn.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*6 Also 9 **wrack**. [Related to RACK *v.*4, and perh. formed from it.] A horse's gait in which the two feet on each side are lifted almost simultaneously, and the body is left entirely without support between the lifting of one pair and the landing of the other. Now only *U. S.*

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* I. iii. B j b, Their [Turky horses'] trauelling pace is neither amble, racke, nor trot; but a certaine kinde of easie traine. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 135 Exercise him .. first vpon an ordinarie rack or foot-pace, then vpon a slow trott. *Ibid.* IV. 5. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1846/4 A full trust Nag, a good Trot, short Rack. 1832 FR. A. KEMBLE *Girlhood* III. 257 The Americans.. like a horse to have a shambling sort of half-trot, half-canter, which they judiciously call a rack. 1893 E. MUYBRIDGE *Descr. Zoopraxogr.* 35 The rack is an ungraceful gait of the horse, and disagreeable to those who seek comfort in riding.

fig. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* lix. 198 All the ease of such a rack will be no other, but..to gallop to the divel.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*7 Also 7 **racke, raack.** [Aphetic form of ARRACK: so also G. *rack.*] = ARRACK. *Fool rack*, see FOOL *sb.*1 Also *attrib.* as *rack-house*, RACK-PUNCH.

1602 SIR J. LANCASTER in Purchas *Pilgrims* III. (1625) 154 The King .. dranke oft to the Generall in their Wine, which they call Racke. 1602–5 E. SCOT *Ibid.* 184 We .. draue them into a Racke-house [*Margin.* Racke house where hot drinks are sold]. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 105 This rack..is often drunk in hot weather. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, Five or six gallons of rack. 1795 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Let. to Admiralty* 11 Their common beverage, water, and rack bad and new. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. liii, I would take refuge in weak punch, but rack.. Wakes me next morning with its synonym. 1848 [see RACK *sb.*3 1 b]. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. ix. 291 Rooker took..a glass of 'rack'.

b. (See quot.)

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 525/1 *Rack*, a spirituous liquor made by the Tartars of Tongusia. This kind of rack is made of mare's milk, which is left to be sour [etc.].

†**Rack**, *sb.*8 *Obs. rare*—1. [? Related to RAKE *v.*1 Cf. Icel. and Sw. dial. *rak* rakings.] A rick.

A doubtful form: ed. 1566 has *reake.*

1574 WITHALS *Dict.* 21/1 A ricke or racke of hay, *strues. Extruo*, to make up in rokes [*sic*] or rackes.

Rack (ræk), *sb.*9 [Of obscure origin.] The skin of a young rabbit (see quots.).

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1204 There is annually a great loss in what are termed half skins, quarter skins, and racks, sixteen of which are only allowed for as one whole skin. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. Suppl. 380 The rabbit skins are..sorted into four kinds,..racks, or young rabbits about two months old, which have not lost their first coat.

Rack (ræk), *v.*1 [f. RACK *sb.*1 3.]

1. *intr.* Of clouds: To drive before the wind. *To rack up*, to clear up, said of the sky (Jam.).

1590 [see RACKING *ppl. a.*1]. ?*a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Plays in One, Tri. Honour* iv, Stay, clouds, ye rack too fast. 1631 *Celestina* XIX. 187 Looke on the cloudes and see how speedily they racke away. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 32, I..saw the Clouds rack at an unusual rate. 1812 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. i, Racking o'er her [the Moon's] face, the cloud Varies the tincture of her shroud. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ii. (1858) 63 A thin fleecy shred of cloud racking across the moon's disk.

fig. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 289 A fayth floating, and racking vp, and downe, like clouds.

†2. *trans.* Of the wind: To drive (clouds). *Obs.*

1596 *Edw. III*, II. i, Inconstant clouds, That, rack'd upon the carriage of the winds, Increase or die.

Rack (ræk), *v.*2 [f. RACK *sb.*2]

1. *trans.* To fit up (a stable), with racks. *rare*—1.

1583 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 432 The same stable to be plancked and racked at the charges of this Cytie.

†2. *transf.* ? To feed as at a rack. *Obs. rare*—1.

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 268 They look upon them [negroes] as their goods, horses, &c., and rack them only to make their time out of them, and cherish them to perform their work.

3. *To rack up.* a. *intr.* To fill a stable-rack with hay or straw before leaving the horse or horses for the night.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 22 Nov. 1775 The hay is meant merely to rack-up with. *Ibid.* 5 Feb. 1776 On the hills of Surry, the Farmers rack up with straw. 1888 in *Berksh. Gloss.*

b. *trans.* To fill the rack for (a horse).

1798 MIDDLETON *View Agric.* 362 They must be taken into the stable, and..be racked up with tare hay at night. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 232 Pea-haulm is..employed in cart-stables for racking up the horses. 1893 *Times* 20 May 11/5 The younger generation find it intolerably irksome to return after supper to the stables to 'rack up' the horses.

fig. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xix, You might have racked yourself up more comfortably.

c. To fasten (a horse) to the rack.

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Rack up*, to fasten up a horse with a short chain so that he cannot lie down. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/2 It is stupid of a groom to rack a horse short up while he is feeding.

4. To place (a thing) in or on a rack.

1855 E. J. HOPKINS *Organ* 39 Most of the metal flue pipes..are racked in this manner. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 3/1 The Manhattan Beach Cycle Track have racked 1,000 Cycles.

b. *Mining.* To wash on the rack (sense 5 f).

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

5. a. To move, extend, etc. by means of a rack and pinion. b. *intr.* To be moved in this way.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 62 By racking up the condenser for the best light. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 94 A Double Extension Camera..where the front racks out. *Ibid.* 295 The camera is racked to a certain distance.

6. To give (a thing) the form of a rack; to make as a rack.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Rack (ræk), *v.*3 Also 5 **rakke**, 6 *Sc.* **rak**, 6–7 **racke**, 7 **wrack**, *pa. pple.* **ract**. [Prob. a. MDu. *recken* (Du. *rekken*) or MLG. *recken*, OHG. *recchan* (LG. and G. *recken*) to stretch, draw out, = OE. *reccan*: see RECCHE.

A MLG. *racken* is also recorded, and Kilian has *racken* 'torquere, tendere, tormentis exprimere'. Cf. also G. *racken* to vex, torture (Grimm).]

1. *trans.* To stretch the joints of (a person) by tugging or pulling, esp. with intention to cause severe pain, and *spec.* by means of a special apparatus (see RACK *sb.*3).

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* II. 277 Worthi to been enhangid bi the hals Or to be rakkid with a broke chyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 135 Some drowned,..some racked, some hanged on a gybet. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71 You rack no forrener owtcast, You rent a Troian. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 467 This they did..to make me beleeue I was going to be rackt againe. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 89 His legs and hands were violently racked and pulled out to the places fitted for his fastenings. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 437 The Pirates exercis'd the most barbarous Cruelty, racking them inhumanly. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 275 Their mouths were stopped, their throats choked, their limbs racked. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 146 A drummer who had joined in the attack was racked mercilessly.

transf. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. ix, The winds and storms torture and rack the sea. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 183 Their country was racked with perpetual disturbance.

b. To affect with pain similar to that caused by use of the rack. (Said esp. of diseases.)

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. q ij b, Which..did yet so racke my raunging heade, and bring low my crased body. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 369 Ile racke thee with old Crampes, Fill all thy bones with Aches. 1674 ABP. LEIGHTON in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. xlvi. 76, I keep not bedd much, nor am..rack't with sharp and tormenting diseases. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 85 This racks the joints, this fires the veins. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 138 A cruel malady racked his joints.

c. To inflict mental pain or torture on (a person); to torture, distract, lacerate (the mind, soul, etc.).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 226 How haue the houres rack'd, and tortur'd me, Since I haue lost thee? 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1747 Till with my verses I haue racket his soule. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Dialogue* vii, The Sin Will rack and torture us within. 1709 STELLE *Tatler* No. 98 ₱ 3 How must she be racked with jealousy. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 243 O how does.. guilty horror rack their breasts! 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 380, I regret no more the falsehood that so racked me for the time. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xiii, Mr. Fledgeby meant him to be racked.

†d. *transf.* To examine searchingly, as by the application of torture. *Obs. rare*—1.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 126 There is nothing so holy in workes, but..must needes be vnsauorie in the sight of God, if without Christ it bee racked with exact scrutyne of Gods severe Judgement.

†2. To stretch, pull out, increase the length of (a thing, period of time, etc.). *Obs.*

1463–4 [see RACKING *vbl. sb.*3]. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 12 *Preamble*, Certayne..persons..cast the peeces of cloth ouer a beame..and..racke, stretche and drawe the same. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 302 Heere perhaps yee will set Faith vpon the Last, and racke her to a larger sise. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. x. 48 The Chaldæan Kalendar, which yet they racke higher to fowre hundred three score and tenne thousand yeres. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiv. 102 He gives them their true dimensions, not racking them for one, and shrinking them for another.

b. To pull or tear apart, to separate by force, to break up. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* 7 No more than we see the membres of the body not agre or to be racked one from an other because thei be not indifferently apte al to one vse. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* III. Wks. 1564 II. 327 b, They..racke that one tente commaundement into two for to supply the nomber. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 595 Some thinke the putride backe-bone in the grave rack'd.. the shape of snakes to take. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words, Rack* and *Rack up*, to break up. 'Why didn't ye get at it, and rack it up'.

c. To shake (a thing) violently; to strain; to injure by shaking or straining. Also *absol.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 93 A dreadful cough, which seemed to rack his whole shattered system. 1865 A. L. HOLLEY *Ordnance & Armor* 134 To waste no power in racking the whole side of the ship. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 10 We assumed that the American guns specially constructed to 'rack' would 'rack' as intended. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* Ser. i. vii. 194 The Erinnyes leap upon the palace of Atreus, and rack it like a tempest.

d. *intr.* To undergo stretching, strain, or dislocation. Chiefly *Sc.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 350, I gert the remeis rak, et rif into sondir. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 124 Sum gat ane rais gart all hir ribbis rak. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* III. 47 The Earth's grip'd Bowels with Convulsions rack. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 12 The weight of Earth ..usually subjects them [Sluices] to rack and settle down at the Foundation. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., He has a conscience that will rack like raw plaiding. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* 125 Lang or they win this length..their chafts are like to rack wi' the gantin'.

†3. To strain the meaning of (words, etc.); to give a forced interpretation to. *Obs.*

In quot. 1711 with allusion to sense 1.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 17 This is one of the places yat hath ben racked, as I tolde you of rackynge scriptures. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 42 How you may seme to force and racke the worde to Chaucers meaninge, I knowe not. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 21 Grant that I may never rack a scripture simile beyond the true intent thereof. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 328 The native and naked Letter, which is not to be racked and wrested from its obvious meaning. 1711 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 4 He racks a Text to make it confess a Meaning it never dream'd of.

†b. To strain or wrest (law or justice). *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 452 Not racking the lawes to extremitie, but mittigating the rigour with mercy. 1607 J. DAVILS *Summa Totalis* I. 4* So, God doth iudge, and neuer Iustice Rack.

c. To strain, task severely, put pressure upon (the mind, brain, etc.).

1583 W. BYRD in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 224 Racke not thy wit to winne by wicked waies. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 193 They rack their brains..they hazard their lives for it. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 47 ₱ 7 She racked her invention to no purpose. 1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 20 May, I have rack'd my brains half-an-hour—in vain. 1831 *Society* I. 216 Fanny was racking her brains for something to say. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 82 Racking his wits to contrive exquisite compliments.

†d. To force, constrain *to* an action or feeling.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, The court is rackt to pleasure; each man straines To faine a jocund eye.

†e. To stretch or raise beyond the normal extent, amount or degree (cf. 4). *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 181 My credit..shall be racht euen to the vttermost. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. 598 Striving about my ransome, which they racked so high [etc.]. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 22 Hasten thy labours, that thy crowned fields, May load themselues to thee, and rack their yeelds.

4. To raise (rent) above a fair or normal amount. Cf. RACK-RENT.

1553 *Primer Edw. VI*, P v b, [That they] may not racke and stretche oute the rentes of their houses and landes. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 20 They racke their rents vnto a treble rate. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxi. 39 If I have caused..the poor Rent-holders (by racking their rents) to misse of a subsistence. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 311 Racked the rents to a pitch above the reach of the old tenant. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 214 He racked no rents to maintain the expenses of his establishment.

b. To charge an excessive rent for (land). *?Obs.*

1581 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 11 Landes be so racked at such a rate. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VII. 751 Yet stand their Farmes already rackt so high, That they have begger'd halfe their Tenantry. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* Wks. 1873 III. 356 What Acre of your thousands have you rack'd? 1766 *Museum Rusticum* VI. 145 Open fields may be as high racked as inclosures.

c. To oppress (a person) by extortions or exactions, *esp.* of excessive rent; to bear hard upon (one's purse, etc.).

1584 T. LUPTON *Dreame Devil & Dives*, Wo woorth the time that ever we rackt our tenants. 1594 *1st Part Contention* (1843) 34 Because I would not racke the needie Commons. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 69 Oh, good Sir Humfrey, do not rack my purse. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 210 Heie are no hard Landlords to racke vs with high rents. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* X. § 122 The declared Delinquents [were] racked to as high compositions. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 124 The same increase of luxury which would induce the landlord to rack his tenant [etc.]. 1862 J. A. ST. JOHN *Four Conq. Eng.* II. 303 Racking the people with impost, and collecting treasure from all parts. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 315 Implying that tenants were to be racked to the utmost.

absol. 1774 CUMBERLAND in *Westm. Mag.* II. 600 In vain the steward racks, the tenants rave. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. xv, Let *this* one toil for bread—*that* rack for rent.

†d. To extort (money, etc.). *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1306 Each place..fild with treasure rackt with robberies. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea-Voy.* I. i, Here lies all..The money I ha' rack'd by usury. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 310 When there is no more to be racked out of the People upon any other Pretence.

absol. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 58 It is neither right, nor honest, to racke, extort, and purloyne from other.

e. To exhaust (tenants, land, etc.) by exactions or excessive use. Also with *out*.

1778 *Family In-compact* 6 Her Lands and Tenants almost rack'd. 1850 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 717 Soon after it was enclosed it was racked out by over-cropping. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 410 It was thought, too, that they had racked their estates. *Ibid.* III. xv. 283 Using ..their last opportunity of racking out their properties.

†5. *To rack a horse's wind*: to open his lungs. *Obs. rare.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 45 The first chase will (as the Northerne man saies) racke your Horses winde, and so prepare him to his labor. 1614 — *Cheap Husb.* I. i. 8 Trauaile moderately in the morning, till his winde be rack'd, and his limbes warmed.

Rack (ræk), *v.*4 [Of obscure origin: cf. RACK *sb.*6 The F. *racquassure*, by which Palsgr. renders 'racking', appears to be otherwise unknown.] *intr.* Of animals, *esp.* horses: To move with the gait called a rack.

1530 [see RACKING *vbl. sb.*4]. 1589 PEELE *Eclogue to Earl Essex* xii, His rain-deer racking with proud and stately pace. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* I. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1883) II. 23 Ile .. trott up hill with you and racke downewards. 1671 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 627/4 Bay Gelding .. trots and racks. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 266 There can be little doubt of his having racked a mile in even less than I stated. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* XX. 157 No one ever saw him trotting or galloping; he only racks.

fig. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton.* (1662) 292 He was thorough-paced in all Spiritual Popery..but in secular Popery..he did not so much as rack.

Rack (ræk), *v.*5 [ad. Prov. (Gascon) *arracar* in same sense, f. *raca* the stems and husks of grapes, thick dregs: cf. obs. F. *vin raqué* 'small or course wine, squeezed from the *marc* or dregs of the grapes' (Cotgr.).]

1. *trans.* To draw off (wine, cider, etc.) from the lees. Also with *off*.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 115 The reboyle to Rakke to þe lies of þe rose, þat shalle be his amendynge. 1519 [see RACKED *ppl. a.*4]. 1633 *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 330 To the cooper for rackinge 2 hogsheades of sack. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* ii. 71 [To] ferment, rack and bottle our Cidar. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. v. 275 Rack off your Wine into another Vessel. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 416 Whenever the wine becomes dry, rack off the clear into a clean and sulphured cask. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 64 The proprietor of spirits..may..vat, blend, or rack them in the warehouse.

absol. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 303 It will be necessary to rack off from one cask to another.

transf. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. XXVIII. (1686) 64 Serving as a Pipe to rack the Urine as it were out of the Bladder of the Young.

b. *fig.* in various senses.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 74 Rack him off further, and refine him from the lees of sensual and inordinate lusts. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 17 Christ Racks off his Truth from Vessel to Vessel. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V. i. P 73 Every morning I wrote down in my pocket-book such anecdotes as I meant to rack off in the course of the day. 1861 SALA in *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 302 His speech was of the finest jackeen just racked through a cask of Cork whisky.

†2. To empty (a cask) by racking. *Obs. rare.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 306 Rack the one Vessell from the Lees. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 65 Rack your Cask very clean, and let it remain full of water all night.

Rack (ræk), *v.*6 *Naut.* [Of obscure origin: perh. a use of *v.*2 or *v.*3] (See quots.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Racking*, the fastening two opposite parts of a tackle together, so as that any weighty body suspended thereby shall not fall down, although the rope..should be loosened by accident. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 119 *Rack*, to seize two ropes together, with cross-turns. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 131.

Rack, obs. var. RAKE *sb.*4, *v.*1 and *v.*3; obs. north. and Sc. f. RECK; pa. t. of REKE *v. Obs.*

†**Racka**, obs. form of AREQA.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* III. 304 Their lading..was principally dryed Coco Nuts..and Racka Nuts.

Rackan (ræ·k'n), **reckon** (re·k'n). *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 1 racente, racete, 4 rakente, 5 rakende, racand, 6 raken, racon, 9 rackan; 4 recawnt, 5–6 rekand, 5 rekande, rekanth, -enth, 6 reckand, -en, recon, 7 reckan, 9 reckon. [OE. *racente* wk. f. = ON. *rekendi* (usually in pl. *rekendr* as if from sing. **rekandi*), OHG. *rahchinza* (Graff): cf. RAKENTEIE. In ME. and later use only north. dial., and chiefly in forms *rek-*, *reckan(d*, which app. represent the Scand. rather than the OE. word (but forms with *rak-*, *rack-*, prevail in the comb. *rackan-crook*).]

†1. A chain, fetter. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 2 Þæt he wearð gebunden mid hira racentum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Hie hine hæfdon gebreatodne mid fyrenum racentum. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* (1889) 59 Gebeorscipas swylce racetan..forfleo lusta. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 188 þer ragnel in his rakentes hym rere of his dremes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5128, I send 3ow..twa hundred & ten..of rekanthes of rede gold. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. N.) 1636 þe jailers liggen bothe dede & Beues lib bounde in rakende.

2. A chain or other apparatus by which cooking vessels are suspended over a fire; now usually a vertical bar pierced with holes, into one of which the pot-hook is inserted.

1400 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 268 Unum recawnt de catenis ferreis. 1445 *Ibid.* II. 194, j. rekand de ferro. 1485 *Ibid.* III. 300, j pare of coberdis, ij potte-hyngyls, j racand. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 186 Thre racons wt a peire of galows of yron. 1566 *Richmond. Wills & Inv.* (Surtees) 184, j paire of tongs, j iron scummer and one recken. 1582 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 172 One recon,.. one fier shole, one pare of tanges. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 58 *Reckans*, Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., A pot-hook..sliding through a hole in the bottom piece of the reckon.

Rackan-crook. *north. dial.* Forms: 5–6 raken-, 6 rakon-, racon-, rackyn-, raycki n-, rakin(ge)-, 6, 9 rackin-, 7–9 racken-, 9 rackan-, rack-an'-; 7 rekin-, 7–9 reckin-, 9 reckon-. [f. prec. + CROOK. *Rackan-hook* is used in the same sense in mod. dial.] A rackan serving as a pot-hook, or a pot-hook used with a rackan.

1469–70 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 280 In repar..unius rakencroke, iiij*d.* 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 223 Gibcrokes, rakincroke, and racks,..two Rayckincrokes and iiij spetes. 1648 *Lancash. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 254 The very racken crocks and pot hooks. 1684 MERITON *Yorksh. Dialogue* 39 Hing the Pan ore'th fire ith Rekin-Creauk. 1781 J. H. *Gloss. N. E. Words* (E. D. S.), *Rannle-balk*, a piece of wood in a chimney, from which is hung the pot-crook, or racken-crook. 1869– In dialect glossaries (Lonsdale, Rochdale, Sheff., Northumb.).

Rackarock (ræ·kărɒk). [f. RACK *v.*3 + A *a.*2 + ROCK *sb.*] An explosive consisting of potassium chlorate and nitrobenzol. Also *attrib.*

1885 *Daily News* 12 Oct., A six-pound cartridge of rackarock. 1891 *Times* 8 Oct. 5/4, 200 lb. of rackarock powder.. were set off. 1891 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* I. 84/2 The rackarock cartridges were not fired electrically.

Rackat, obs. form of RACKET.

Ra·ck-bar.

1. *Mech.* [f. RACK *sb.*2 6.] A bar fitted with a rack or racks.

a 1824 A. SCOTT in *Trans. Highl. Soc.* (1824) VI. 31 The teeth of these two spur-wheels are to work .. into the teeth of the rack-bars. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 395/1 A strong semicircle of cast iron, with which the telescope is connected by a rack-bar.

2. *Naut.* [f. RACK *v.*3] (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Rack-bar*, a billet of wood used for twisting the bight of a swifter round, in order to bind a raft firmly together.

Rack-bolt, variant of RAG-BOLT.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 58 Of trenails, screws, and rack-bolts 2500 each.

†**Ra·ck-bone.** *Obs.* [RACK *sb.*4] A vertebra.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 775 The transuerse processes of the racke-bones of the necke. *Ibid.* 800 The last spondels or rackbones of the chest. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* (1659) 259 The chine or back bone..is made up of four and thirty rack-bones. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. v. (1738) 67 The Rack-bones that are between the sixth Vertebrae of the Chest, and the middle of the Os sacrum.

Rackcoone, obs. form of RACOON.

Ra·ck-deal. [f. RACK *sb.*2] Deal set up in a rack or framework and dried by exposure to the air.

1807 C. VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 96 The floor above is made of rack deal, or any soft wood plank. 1835 WHITE in *Parl. Rep. Timber Duties* 206 By being cut out with the sap running to them, they would be both sappy and slabby; those are what we call rack deals. 1887 *Dict. Archit.* s.v. *Rack*, The name of the framework in which deals or boards are placed on end for air-drying...Hence the term 'rack deals'.

Racked (rækt), *ppl. a.*1 [f. RACK *v.*1 + -ED1.] Driven along, as clouds by the wind.

1858 KINGSLEY *Poems* 150 Winds, upon whose racked eddies, far aloft, My thoughts in exultation held their way.

Racked (rækt), *ppl. a.*2 [f. RACK *sb.*2 or *v.*2 + -ED.] Fitted with a rack or racks.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 128 A metal racked frame to fit inside a plain wooden box.

Racked (rækt), *ppl. a.*3 [f. RACK *v.*3 + -ED1.]

1. That is racked, in various senses of the vb.; stretched, strained, tortured by stretching, etc.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iv. 1 Wheras some translate thys woord (for ever)..I do reject as a racked translation. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. i. (1882) 24 They will be sure to make price of their racked cloth, double and triple more than it cost them. 1611 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 59 Much more worth than the rackt value. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 484 The maintayning of my Lame and Racked body. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. i. 11 He endeavoured to tell the truth, as far as his poor racked imperfect memory would allow him. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V. xix. 341 The torn heart and racked brain could bear no more.

2. Of rent: Raised to excess. Cf. RACK-RENT.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. i. (1882) 29 He might haue it freely for this racked rent. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 164 Impositions, hard Services, and Rackt Rents. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, Never did he stent Us in our thriving with a racket rent. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 404 Racked rents..disable the tenant to improve.

b. Of men, their living, etc.: Oppressed by or subjected to extortion or excessive rent.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 1713 That Crew of Spendthrifts..Were now, among their racked Tenants faine To seeke for shelter. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 30 Weekely or monethly assessements and contributions..exceeding many mens racked incomes. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 304 Thy racked inhabitants repine, complain.

3. **Racked-out,** (*a*) completely exhausted; (*b*) passed through with suffering.

1870 SIR S. NORTHCOTE in *Life* (1890) II. xii. 30 The old racked-out tobacco and corn lands. 1900 W. A. ELLIS *Life Wagner* 332 The harvest of the last outlived, or rather racked-out Summer.

Racked (rækt), *ppl. a.*4 [f. RACK *v.*5 + -ED1.] Drawn off or emptied by racking.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 294 b, Whither so euer I go: I haue with me racked wyne. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 83 In the latter drinke we haue vsed to put in rackte Renishe Wyne. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 306 Powre the Lees of the Racked Vessell into the vnracked Vessell. 1764 *Mass. Gazette* No. 3149/4 Good rack'd and refin'd Cyder.

Rackee, obs. f. RAKI. **Racken**, north. and Sc. var. RECKON. **Racken-**, var. RACKAN-CROOK.

Racker1 (ræ·kəɹ). [f. RACK *v.*3 + -ER1.]

1. One who racks, in senses of the vb.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Contortor legum*, a racker of lawes. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 72 Landlords dare not quarter themselves here, because they are rackers of rents. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 15 These Rackers of Scripture are by St. Peter stiled Unstable. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, Rackers aft tine their rent. 1820 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXIII. 568 The constant employment of rackers and executioners.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 70/1 The Farmer, or Racker, or Dairy-Man..hold Lands..from the Lords thereof upon Rack or half-Rack, that is upon the yearly value or half value, having no certain term of holding [etc.].

Racker2 (ræ·kəɹ). [f. RACK *v.*4 + -ER1.] A racking horse.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 266 The racker comes to us from our North Western territory. 1856 THOREAU *Lett.* (1865) 146 The swiftest equine trotter or racker.

Racker3 (ræ·kəɹ). [f. RACK *v.*5 + -ER1.]

1. One who racks wine or other liquor.

1611 COTGR., *Frelatcur*, a racker of wine. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 8 Harris was what is called a racker.

2. An apparatus for racking.

1846 TIZARD *Brewing* (ed. 2) XX. 551 The Floating Racker. [Description follows.]

†**Ra·cket,** *sb.*1 *Obs. rare.* Also 4–5 **raket.** [Etym. obscure.] Some game played with dice.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 432 (460) Canstow pleyen raket, to and fro, Netle in, dokke out, now this, now that, Pandare? 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ii. (Skeat) 166, I haue not plaid raket, Nettle in, Docke out. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* V. xxix. (1554) 140 Kyng Phrahartes, in token he was unstable, Sent him three dees, forged square of golde, To play racket as a chylde chaungeable.

Racket (ræ·kĕt), *sb.*2 Forms: 6 **rackat**, -it, *Sc.* **rakett, rakeat,** 6–7 **rackette,** 8 **-ett,** 5–**racket**; 6–9 **raquet,** 7 **-ett,** 9 **racquet.** See also RAQUETTE. [a. F. *raquette* (16th c.) = Sp., Pg. *raqueta*, It. *racchetta, lacchetta*, of uncertain origin (see Littré and Devic): hence also Du. *raket* (in Kilian *racket*), G. *rakete, -ette.*]

1. A bat used in the games of rackets, tennis, etc., consisting of a network of cord or catgut stretched across a somewhat elliptical frame formed of a bent strip of wood, to the base of which a handle is attached.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 66 Sa mony rakkettis, sa mony ketche-pillaris. 1540 [see b]. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 6 Striking and receaving the balle with a raquet. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 27 The Beaver..His taile somewhat like the forme of a Racket. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* xxi. § 9 A Tennis-Ball, whether in motion by the stroke of a Racket, or lying still at rest. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 206 He was seated at table with a parcel of shuttle-cocks before him, and mending a racket. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xxxi, Like tennis-ball by raquet tossed. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 100 [In Lacrosse] one catches the ball in his racket, and..endeavors to carry it to the goal. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. ii. 22 In the tennis-court he toiled with the racquet. 1890 C. G. HEATHCOTE *Lawn Tennis* 208 The main object of modern lawn tennis is to meet the ball with a full racket.

fig. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 Finding opportunitie to giue her both bal and racket. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 616 Friuolous pamphlets, the very rackets wherewith Greece bandieth ignorant heads about. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iii. 38 Antichrist is the common Tennis-Ball that every malicious Racket bandies and tosses against each other. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. ix. P 9 You have a racket for every ball; nothing comes amiss to you.

b. A game of ball played by two persons, who strike the ball alternately with their rackets and endeavour to keep it rebounding from a wall. Now always *pl.* Also *fig.*

1529 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 175 Sum gart him raiffell at the rakcat: Sum harld hym to the huily hakcat. 1540 HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* 882 All the soules were playnge at racket. None other racketes they hadde in honde [etc.]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xii. 221 Such [games] are...Racket, Balloone. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxii. 191 All his address and conversation is one continual game at raquet. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. vii. 161 Rackets...is, like any other athletic game, very much a thing of skill and practice. 1890 E. O. P. BOUVERIE *Rackets* 359 The game of rackets is now exclusively played in a court enclosed in four walls.

†2. A military engine (see quot.). *Obs. rare*—1.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* vi. 51 He made all maner ordinaunce: handbowes, fyrie dartes, rackettes to cast stones.

3. A snow-shoe made after the fashion of a racket (sense 1), as used in Northern America.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iv. 753 Their Dogges..haue rackets tied vnder their feet, the better to runne on the snow. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 130 Unless they carried Rackets under their Feet, wherewith to walk upon the Top of the Snow. 1758 *Michmakis & Maricheets* 55 Much more capable with their legs only, than we with our rackets. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* (1792) 111 The sportsman pursues in his broad rackets or snow-shoes. 1875 TEMPLE & SHELDON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 84 Travel was next to impossible, except upon rackets.

b. A broad wooden shoe for man or horse to enable them to walk over marshy ground.

1864 in WEBSTER.

4. *Ornith.* A bird's tail-feather shaped like a racket, a spatule. (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1887.)

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *racket-frame, -maker, -seller*; *racket-like* adj.; (sense 1 b) *racket-ball, -bat, -court, -ground, -match, -player*; (sense 3) *racket-string*; **racket-press** (see quot.).

1631 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 164 Like *Racket-Bals with Argos's I sport And the whole Ocean is my Tennis-Court. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vi, Who hit [him] across the shoulders with a *racket-bat. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 103, I am no day from the line of the *racket-court. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 366 It is thoroughly inconvenient and defective as a racket-court. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xli, This area..was the *racket-ground. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 168 The outermost pair [of feathers] are enlarged at the end in a *racquet-like form. 1611 COTGR., *Raquetier*, a *Racket-maker. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 57 Employed to supply the *racket-players with balls. 1890 C. G. HEATHCOTE *Lawn Tennis* 204 Among those [implements] which..are useful, may be mentioned the *racket press to keep the racket from warping. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 75 The pressure of my *racket strings brought the blood through my socks and mockinsons.

Racket (ræ·kĕt), *sb.*3 Also 8–9 **racquet.** [Prob. onomatopoeic. Gael. *racaid*, sometimes cited as the source, is no doubt from Eng.]

1. Disturbance, loud noise, uproar, din; usually such as is produced by noisy or disorderly conduct on the part of one or more persons.

In quot. 1597 with pun on *sb.*2

1565 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 234, I send you a letter sent to me of the racket stirred up by Withers. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 23 But that the Tennis-Court-keeper knowes better then I, for it is a low ebbe of Linnen with thee, when thou kept'st not Racket there. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 323 Antonius..hearing what racket the Parthians kept in Syria. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 336 P 3 After all this Racket and Clutter [etc.]. 1792 *Elvina* II. 98 We wanted quiet, not racket. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlii. (1878) 336 A quiet country life—no racket except the roosters in the morning.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 261 Then will shee keepe a racket, and cry out. 1683 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 243 And made such a riot..That never before such a racket was known. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 53 Your daughter has made a strange racket in my family. 1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 7 Apr., The drums and trumpets again made a racket. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* i, Such dashers occasioned many a racket in Meg's house.

fig. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 87 There is such a racket and whirl of religions on all sides of me.

c. A noisy expression of opinion or feeling; clamour, outcry; excitement or fuss (*about* something, or *with* a person).

1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 182 What a noise Authours have made of Roses, what a 'Racket' they have kept up. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 270 She was astonished ..at the racket which was made about a son of such a creature. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) I. 11 Though her father has always made such a racket with her.

2. The noise and whirl of society; excessive social excitement or dissipation.

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 118 Charm'd with dress and trumpery, with racket and dissipation. 1822 SCOTT 4 Sept. in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xviii. 149, I did not wish for you in the midst of all this racquet of mirth and war. 1850 THACKERAY *Lett., to Mrs. Brookfield*, With all this racket and gaiety, do you understand that a gentleman feels very lonely? 1886 *Spectator* 6 Feb. 175/1 Dr. Johnson.. did not live in the racket of Society.

b. A large or noisy social gathering.

1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 12 (1748) II. 269 She told me, that when the number of company for play exceeded ten tables, it was called a racquet. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 97 P 4 To idle amusements, and to negligence of domestic business, to wicked rackets. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 402 She'll have her routs and her rackets as well as the high-born ones.

3. *slang.* A trick, dodge, scheme, game, line of business or action.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Racket*, some particular kinds of fraud and robbery are so termed. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 224/1, I did wear a shovel hat when the Bishop of London was our racket. 1884 *Bread-winners* 183 That's just our racket. 1891 KIPLING & BALLSTIER *Naulahka* vi, What's your lay? What's your racket?

4. An exciting or trying situation or experience; an ordeal. *To stand the racket*, (*a*) to hold out against strain or wear and tear; (*b*) to face the consequences of an action.

1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf*, '*Racket*—to stand the', when one of a set stands forward to bear all the blame. 1827 T. WILSON *Pittman's Pay* II. 63 Sic tussels nobbit pluck could settle, For nowse less could the racket stand. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 404 (*Shoemaker*) Upon this..preparation depends his work standing the racket of adverse seasons. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxxii. (1887) 237, I escaped and came out of the whole racket unwounded.

5. *Sc.* A hard blow; a severe slap.

1710 RUDDIMAN *Douglas Æneis, Gloss.* s.v. *Rak*, More frequently..we use Racket, as he gave him a racket on the lug, i.e. a box on the ear. 1810 *Cock's Simple Strains* 135 (Jam.) The wabster lad bang'd to his feet, An' gae 'im a waefu racket.

†**Ra·cket,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Also 7 **rackat.** [f. RACKET *sb.*3]

1. *trans.* To strike with, or as with, a racket; to toss or bandy about. Chiefly *fig.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1613) 540 The Gods perdie doe reckon and racket us men as their tennis balles. 1609 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* IV. iv, Then think, then speak,..And racket round about this body's court These two sweet words, 'tis safe. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. § 2. 244 They are moueable as Shittlecockes, or Tennis Balls, now rackated here, now there. 1705 G. SCROPE *Epit. on himself* (St. Michael's, Coventry), Here lyes an Old Toss'd Tennis ball Was Racketted from Spring to Fall.

b. *To racket away*: To lose (money) in playing with a racket.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* II. i, I shall not shortly Racket away five hundred crowns at tennis But it shall rest upon record!

2. *To racket it*: To carry a racket. *rare*—1.

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* I. i, There's thy fellowe Prentise, as good a Gentleman borne as thou art..But does he pumpe it or Racket it?

Racket (ræ·kĕt), *v.*2 [f. RACKET *sb.*3]

1. *intr.* To live a gay life, to take part in social excitement. Also with *about*.

1760 GRAY *Lett., to Dr. Clarke*, Poems (1775) 282 Company and cards at home, parties by land and water abroad, and..racketing about from morning to night. 1792 *Elvina* II. 132 Sir Edward will not allow Elvina to racket any more for some time. 1833 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 346, I have been racketing lately, having dined twice with Rogers and once with Grant.

2. *intr.* To make a noise or racket; to move about in a noisy way.

1827 CAPT. HARDMAN *Waterloo* 16 A ball from their infantry went through my jacket, Took the skin off my side, and made me racket. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* xvii. 151 The wind blazed and racketed through the narrow space between the house and the hill. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* iv. 86 The pots and pans..jarred and racketed to each plunge.

b. To get *up* with noise and confusion.

1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* lii. (1879) 445 They're..obliged to racket up too early in the morning to catch the train, to take anything.

3. *trans.* To keep lively, to disturb, destroy (also with *away*), etc. by racketing. *rare.*

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxvii. 166 Dearly do we love racketing; and, another whisper, some of us to be racketed. 1777 LADY S. LENNOX in *Life & Lett.* (1901) I. 261 The racketting their health so entirely away. 1827 HONR *Every-day Bk.* II. 820 A racketty life had racketted his frame. 1886 H. WARD BEECHER in *Hom. Rev.* May 421 We hear the whole land racketed with the disturbance produced by labor and capital.

Racketer [1] (ræ·kĕtəɹ). *rare.* Also 6 **rakketer.** [f. RACKET *sb.*2 + -ER 1.]

1. One who plays with a racket.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 105 The rakketters in tennyse play..must shew them selues nymble. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 366 These listless racketers rarely, if ever, hit the ball twice before it dropped.

2. One who wears, or walks on, rackets or snow-shoes (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893).

Ra·cketer [2]. *rare.* [f. RACKET *sb.*3 or *v.*2 + -ER 1.] A gay or noisy person.

1661 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will* 3 The discontented Party..may find our impregnant City a ready Foster-Mother to nurse these distempers in her ranting Racketers. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xvi. 109 At a private concert last night..and again to be at a play this night: I shall be a racketer, I doubt.

Racketing (ræ·kĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RACKET *v.*2 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb., esp. in sense 1; an instance of this.

1753 [see RACKET *v.*2 3]. 1795 SCOTT 23 Aug. in *Lockhart*, I wish they may come down soon, as we shall have fine racketting. 1822 — 25 June in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xviii. 139 Late hours and raqueting. 1843 MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 745 No racketing of engines to turn his domain into a modern Babel. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* 183 There'll be junketings and racketings.

Racketing (ræ·kĕtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That rackets, in senses of the vb.; characterized by racket or racketing.

1763 ELIZ. CARTER in *Mem.* (1808) I. 362 We live a very racketting life at the Hague. 1821 JEFFREY in Cockburn *Life* II. lxxxvi, We have had a racketing feverish life since we came here. 1847 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 25 One of the most racketing cities in the world. 1895 BESANT *Westminster* iii. 88 A place filled with noisy, racketing, even uproarious life.

Racketry (ræ·kĕtri). [f. RACKET *sb.*3 + -RY.] Systematic or continuous noise or disturbance.

1884 in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. 639 The non-voters..constitute the muscle and sinew of the campaign racketry —a word made indispensable by political conventions. *Ibid.* 640 All this racketry has been going on..for seven minutes.

Ra·cket-tail. [f. RACKET *sb.*2] A (bird's) tail shaped like a tennis-racket; hence used as a name for various species of humming-birds and motmots having tails of this form.

1851 JARDINE *Contrib. Ornith.* 111 The beautiful species *S[pathura] Underwoodii*, with its white boots and racket tail. 1861 GOULD *Humming Birds* III. Pl. 162 *Spathura Underwoodi*, white-booted Racket-tail. *Ibid.* 164 *S. Peruana*, Peruvian Racket-tail. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 446 The lateral feathers may..suddenly enlarge into a terminal spatulation as in the forms known as 'Racquet-tails'.

So **Ra·cket-tailed** *a.*, having a racket-tail.

1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. i. 317 The Racket-tailed Humming Bird is a rare species, and is a native of South America. 1833 JARDINE *Humming-Birds* II. 110 Rough-legged Racket-tailed Humming-Bird. 1894 *Naturalist on Prowl* 178 The ever-changing..notes of the Racket-tailed Drongo.

Rackette, obs. form of RACKET *sb.*2

Racket-wheel, variant of RATCHET-WHEEL.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 78 The brace is fixed to a spindle..and is there confined by a small racket-wheel and ketch. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 150/1 There is also a racket-wheel to prevent its unwinding.

Rackety (ræ·kĕti), *a.* Also **-tty.** [f. RACKET *sb.*3 + -Y.]

1. Addicted to making a racket; noisy, gay, fond of excitement.

1773 BERRIDGE *Chr. World Unmasked* (1812) 27 Some players are rude and racketty. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* I. vii. 192 This strange metamorphosis in the jackety little Irishman. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Apr. 5/3 The rackety winds of March and April.

2. Characterized by noise, excitement, dissipation, or disturbance.

1827 [see RACKET *v.*2 3]. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 61 Foreign travelling is very racketty work. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. ii. (1872) III. 221 He..studies and learns amazingly in such a rackety existence.

¶ 3. = RICKETY.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 55 An old rackety inn, that looked ready to fall to pieces.

Ra·ckful. [f. RACK *sb.*2] The fill of a rack.

1898 C. G. ROBERTSON *Voces Academ.* 190 A rackful of sticks and pipes.

Rackin-crook, variant of RACKAN-CROOK.

Ra·cking, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. RACK *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The action of driving before the wind. *rare*—1.

1631 *Celestina* Prol. A vj b, Those rackings to and fro of the clouds.

Ra·cking, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. RACK *v.*2] a. Fitting with, placing in, etc., a rack or racks. b. The washing of ore on a rack (Knight 1875).

1888 *Daily News* 18 July 2/6 Restitution of 'pennies' if the girls do their own racking.

Racking (ræ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*3 [f. RACK *v.*3]

1. The action of stretching, extending, straining, etc.; pulling tight or making fast by rack-lashings. Also with *down*.

1463–4 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 501/1 Brode Cloth..after almanere rakkyng, streynyng or teyntyng therof. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 364 It cannot be drawen, nor by racking can be stretched to any other sense. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 1751/2 Thys grieuous racking and extending of this worde Procurement. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* 12 The daily, nightly racking of the brains, To range the thoughts. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 170 The oars and poles were used as ribands for racking. 1876 VOYLE & SILVERSON *Milit. Dict., Racking-down*, an operation performed with the aid of rack-lashing in laying a gun or mortar platform.

b. Torturing by means of the rack.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 490 Dyuerse tourmentes, as rakkynge, heddynge, and hangynge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 284 All racking and torture, that exceadeth a meane, is uncerten and perillous. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* xi. 36 If racking, if scourging..be reall persecutions, then were theirs reall. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 429 He had condemned racking for grievous offenders, as contrary to Law. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V. 13 Noblemen were exempt, the vulgar thought, From racking.

c. Raising (of rents) to an excess. Also with *up*.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 82 This rackynge and hoyssing vp of Rentes. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 522 By unconscionable racking of rents and wresting from them excessiue fines. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 50 The racking up of rents in the years 1651 and 1652.

2. The undergoing or causing of strain, distortion, or dislocation.

1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 18 The Frames could move..without any Danger of racking or straining. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 306 Nothing to

oppose the racking of the frame. 1868 *Rep. Munitions War* 267 The 'Bellerophon' could pass the forts at New York within 200 yards without suffering except by racking. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuilding* ii. 23 This plan .. has the important advantage of opposing the racking of the floor plates longitudinally.

attrib. 1865 A. L. Holley *Ordnance & Armor* 212 The 'racking' system, by means of heavy projectiles at low velocities.

3. Intense pain.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. of Med.* I. 680 Violent aching of the head .. with racking in the bones.

Rac'king, *vbl. sb.*[4] [f. Rack *v.*[4]] Of a horse: The action or fact of moving with a rack.

1530 Palsgr. 260/2 Rackyng of a horse in his pace, *racquassure.* 1607 Markham *Caval.* iv. 5 Taking his time-keeping from trotting, and his motion of legges from ambling, and so compound this which is called a Traine, or Racking, 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rules for buying Horses,* Racking .. 'tis the same Motion as Ambling, only it is a sweeter Time. 1818 J. Palmer *Jrnl. Travels* 51 Racking is a favourite ambling pace.

Racking (ræ'kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[5] [f. Rack *v.*[5]] Drawing off wine, etc. from the lees.

c 1475 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 74 The rackinge, coynynge, rebatinge, and other salvations of wynes. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 305 It is in common Practise, to draw Wine, or Beere, from the Lees, (which we call Racking). 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 23 The usual times for Racking, are Midsummer and Alhallontide. 1783 B. J. Bromwich *Exper. Bee-keeper* 59 If it does not become fine after the first racking, the operation should be repeated. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 169 The manufacture of cider may be divided into twelve heads: .8. The racking.

b. *attrib.*, as *racking-back, -can, -cellar, -cock, -engine, -faucet, -hose, -pump, -shed, -tap, -vessel.*

1846 Tizard *Brewing* (ed. 2) xx. 547 A more perfect racking-engine than such as are in ordinary use. *Ibid.*, The racking tap. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/1 The cask .. is further cleaned with steam .. before being allowed to roll off into the 'racking shed', where it is filled with porter. 1892 H. E. Wright *Handy Bk. Brewers* 37 'Settling backs' or 'racking backs'. *Ibid.* 42 The fermenting or racking vessels. *Ibid.* 503 Racking hose .. and racking cocks.

Ra'cking, *vbl. sb.*[6] [f. Rack *v.*[6]] A piece of spun yarn or other material used for racking ropes.

1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 143 Racking and Seizing for the Parrel. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 34 It will greatly assist the spunyarn racking. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 116 Cast off the racking.

† **Ra'cking,** *vbl. sb.*[7] [f. *rack* Wrack *v.* Cf. Rack *sb.*[5]] Wrecking, destruction.

1689 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 8 The Queen and Prince banisht for what none dares own, Unless for the racking and ruin o' the state.

Ra'cking, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Rack *v.*[1] + -ing [2].]

1. Of clouds: Driving before the wind.

1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. iv, Draw my chariot swifter than the racking clouds. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* iv. 361 Drives the racking clouds along the liquid Space. 1808 Scott *Marm.* iii. xxii, Of middle air the demons proud, Who ride upon the racking cloud.

2. Of winds: Driving, carrying along.

1667 Milton *P. L.* ii. 182 The sport and prey Of racking whirlwinds. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1858) 255 The racking winds .. whirl them away again.

Racking (ræ'kiŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Rack *v.*[3]]

1. Extortionate; exacting.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* i. (1598) 2 The court of affection, held by that racking steward, Remembrance. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* vii. 90 Hee layeth the blame on .. racking Landlords. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* (1650) 12 Let those .. learn to make no lesse conscience of a racking bargain. 1817 Scott *Search after Happiness* xvi, Cursed war and racking tax Have left us scarcely raiment to our backs.

† **b.** Let at rack-rents. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1619 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without M.* i. i, Your racking Pastures, that have eaten up as many singing Shepherds, and their issues, as Andeluzia breeds.

2. Torturing; causing intense pain, physical or mental.

1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 481 Maladies Of gastly Spasm, or racking torture. 1693 Congreve in *Dryden's Juvenal* xi. (1697) 296 The most racking Thought, which can intrude. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 106 A man lying under the racking pains of the Gout. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. xxii, Getting up for a journey with a racking headache. 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* viii. 57, I had been kept awake by a most racking tooth-ache.

3. Straining, dislocating; breaking under strain.

1868 *Rep. Munitions War* 262 To neutralize the vibration, when struck a racking blow on one side. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 118 Great racking strains are set up, tending to alter the relative positions of the beams to each other and to the ship's side. 1895 R. Kipling in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 3/2 Spirits, goblins, and witch-people were moving about on the racking ice.

Hence **Ra'ckingly** *adv.*, in a racking or exhausting manner.

1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 33 They will certainly become .. monotonous by virtue of being so rackingly relevant.

Ra'cking, *ppl. a.*[3] [f. Rack *v.*[4]]

1. Of a horse: Moving with a rack.

1562 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 166 One old rackynge nagg. 1585 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 108 My rackinge blacke nagge. 1817 Paulding *Letters fr. South* (1835) I. 86, I bought a new horse,—one of your capital racking ponies, as they are yclept.

fig. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Staffordsh.* (1662) 41 He himself became a racking but no thorough-paced Protestant.

2. *Racking pace* = Rack *sb.*[6]

1611 Cotgr., *Amble,* .. an ambling, or racking pace. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* 1138/4 Two Cart-Geldings, .. a little racking-pace. 1721 Dudley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 167 A Moose .. shoves along side-ways, throwing out the Feet, much like a Horse in a racking pace. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* XXIX. s.v. *Rack,* The racking pace is much the same as the amble.

Ra'cking, *ppl. a.*[4] *Naut.* [f. Rack *v.*[6]] That fastens ropes together.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Nippering,* Fastening nippers by taking turns crosswise between the parts. .. These are called racking turns. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 34 It is .. secured with a racking seizing. 1886 J. M. Caulfeild *Seamanship Notes* 3 Secure .. reef-pendant to boom with a racking or rolling hitch.

† **Rack jack.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. A racket.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 22 Dare ye .. Too raise such raks iaks on seas, and danger vnorderd?

Ra'ck-la:shing. *Mil.* [f. Rack *v.*[3]] A lashing consisting of a piece of stout rope fastened to a short tapering stick, by means of which it may be twisted tight.

1834–47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* (1851) 74 A piece of smaller scantling is laid on the top of the plank .. to which it is secured with rack-lashings. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 257.

Rackle (ræ'k'l), *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4–5 **rakel,** -il, 4–6 -yl, (5 -yll), racle, 6 **ra(c)kle,** *Sc.* **rakill,** 7 **rackel,** 8 **raucle,** 9 **rackle, rau(c)kle.** [Of obscure origin.] Hasty, rash, impetuous, headstrong; rough or coarse in action; also *Sc.* possessed of rude strength, vigorous at an advanced age. **a.** of persons:

a 1300 in Horstm. *Allengl. Leg.* (1875) 37 To rakele þo þei were, 3ware fore þo huy fullen þere. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 526 He þat is to rakel to renden his cloþez, Mot efte sitte with more vnsounde to sewe hem togeder. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 To wyving be thou nat racle. 1433 — *St. Edmund* ii. 512 The kyng, nat rakel, but of hih prudence. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 129/8 Rakyl, *insoleus.* *c* 1670 *Poor Man's Cup* in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 10 Samson was a Rackel and Rough-handed Saint, ready to Pelt the Philistines on all occasions. 1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars* 4th Recit., Then niest outspak a raucle carlin. 1826 T. Wilson *Pitman's Pay* i. lxvi, Te guide a rackle ram-stam wife. 1876 Waugh *Hermit Cobbler* (Lancash. dial.) 29 Is there ony news o' that rackle (reckless) brother o' thine?

b. of things, actions, feelings, etc.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iii. 380 (429) Eche rakil dede, and eche unbridelid chere. *c* 1386 — *Manciple's T.* 185 A thousand folk hath rakel Ire Fully fordoon. *Ibid.* 235 Wostow wher-of a rakel tonge serueth. 1406 Hoccleve *La Male Regle* 83 His rakil wit only to him souffysith. *c* 1550 R. Bieston *Bayte Fortune* A ij, Thy tounge is racle, thy wit is rechles. 1786 Burns *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xxii, Auld Scotland has a raucle tongue.

Comb. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 39, I suspect this will be a very rackle-handed committee.

? Hence † **Rackle** *v. intr.*, to act rashly or roughly. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iii. 1593 (1642), I nil not rakle as for to greven here.

Rackleness (ræ'k'lnės). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Rackle *a.* + -ness.] † **a.** Rashness, hastiness. *Obs.* **b.** *Sc.* (See quot. 1825).

c 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's T.* 179 O euery man be war of rakelnesse Ne trowe no thyng withouten strong witnesse. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. James* 29 True godlynes can in no wise agree with racklenes of tongue. 1825 Jamieson Suppl., (*Rackleness*), *Raucleness,* vigour and freshness in an advanced period of life.

Ra'ckless, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Rack *sb.*[3] + -less.] Produced without a rack.

1867 G. Gilfillan *Night* ix. 310 Rackless torture.

Rackless, obs. (north. and Sc.) f. Reckless.

† **Ra'ckly,** *adv. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 **raklie.** [? f. Rackle *a.* + -ly [2].] Rapidly, impetuously.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* xi. (*Wolf & Sheep*) xix, Went never hound mair haistelie fra the hand, Quhen he wes rynnand maist raklie at the ra.

Rackoon(e, obs. forms of Racoon.

Ra'ck-pin.

1. [f. Rack *v.*[3]] = Rack-stick.

1859 J. Brown *Rab & F.* (1862) 33, I had to brain him wi' a rack-pin.

2. [f. Rack *sb.*[2]] One of the pins supporting the rack-boards in an organ.

1881 W. E. Dickson *Pract. Organ-building* 91 The rack-board .. may be placed on its rack-pins, and the feet dropped into their places.

Rack-punch. [f. Rack *sb.*[7] + Punch.] Punch made with arrack.

1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 143 ¶ 3 Rack-punch, quickned with brandy and gun-powder. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 155 The governor .. trumpeted forth the praises of his rack-punch. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* vi, He insisted upon having a bowl of rack punch; everybody had rack punch at Vauxhall.

Ra'ck-rent, *sb.* [f. Rack *v.*[3] 4 + Rent. *Rack-rented* is found in 1591.] A very high, excessive, or extortionate rent; a rent equal (or nearly equal) to the full value of the land.

1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* v. 80 An obseruing and painefull husband .. thriueth as well upon his farme of rack rent, as many .. Freeholders. 1715 *Act Reg. Papists* in *Lond. Gaz.* (1716) No. 5455/3 Any Farmer or Tenant at Rack-Rent. 1745 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 18 They steal from their Neighbours, to enable them to pay the Land-Jobber his Rack-Rent. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. ii. v. 184 *note,* One third to the cultivator, and two thirds to the proprietor, would be accounted a rackrent in England. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* ii. ii. (1881) 111 They lived on the potato, because rack-rents stripped every thing else from them.

attrib. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 4 Dec. 1775 *Obs.,* The rack-rent Gentlemen of landed property. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 17/1 Every year growing worse than the last in this rack-rent country.

transf. and *fig.* 1608 Middleton *Fam. Love* i. ii, *Nil nuliere levius.* Tut, man, every one knows their worth When they are at a rack rent. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 178 Subjecting to the rack-rent of avarice and insolence that country of theirs.

Ra'ck-rent, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To subject (a person) to the payment of rack-rent.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xiii. 83 It was a maxim with his family .. never to rack-rent old tenants or their descendants. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* 105 Who rack-rent the cultivators most mercilessly.

absol. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 138 He hunted, and drank, and feasted and rack-rented.

2. To let (a farm, etc.) at a rack-rent.

1882 in Ogilvie.

Hence **Rackre'ntable** *a.*, capable of being rack-rented; **Ra'ck-re'nted** *ppl. a.* (in quot. 1591 app. f. the sb.); **Ra'ck-re'nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i. iii. 1154 The needy, hard-rack-rented Hinde. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 398 Is it rack-renting .. would make them popular? 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* vi. 175 They were the first 'tenants at will' .. and .. were always theoretically rackrentable. 1893 Perl *Spen Valley* 120 The appeal of the poor rack-rented tenantry. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 7/1 Even the most rack-renting of landlords will find .. the impossibility of extortion.

Ra'ck-re'ntal. *rare*—[1]. The value (of land) at rack-rent.

1812 Southey in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 328 The rack-rental of England in that year [1803] was about forty millions.

Ra'ck-re'nter.

1. One who pays rack-rent.

1680 *Spirit of Popery* 45 If they were Rack-renters. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* Pref. 6 'Tis a publick Calamity, that the Lands of a Country must be all or mostly in the Hands of Rack-Renters, whose Interest it is .. that they never may be improv'd. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 224 These meadows the rack renters are bound to dress after every third crop of hay. 1826 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 236 The farmers were real yeomen, and not miserable rack-renters.

2. One who exacts rack-rent.

1880 *Times* 23 Oct. 6/5 Not .. one [landlord] in 500 [will] be found to merit the name of 'rack-renter'.

† **Rack-sauch.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Rack *v.*[3] + Sauch, sallow, willow.] A gallows-bird.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 245 Filling of tauch, rak sauch, cry crauch, thow art our sett.

Ra'ck-staff. ? *Obs.* (See quots.)

1611 Cotgr., *Frayoire,* the racke-staffe, or nog of a mill; the little peece of wood which rubbing against the hopper makes the corne fall from it. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 340/2 The parts of a Wind-Mill .. The Rack-staff, that shakes the Shough. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Rack-staff,* a kind of pole or staff used for adjusting the mill-stones.

Ra'ck-stick. [f. Rack *v.*[3]] A stick used for tightening a rope placed round anything.

1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 258 Rack-sticks, and lashings. *Ibid.* 259 The .. officer carries the rack sticks.

Rackt, obs. form of *raked,* Rake *v.*[1]

† **Rack vintage.** *Obs.* (See quot. 1617.)

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII, c.* 14 For the freight of euery tun wyne at the racke vintage, xvi.s. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor, Racke vintage,* An. 32. H. 8. cap. 14, is a second vintage or voyage for wines by our Merchants into Fraunce, &c. [Hence in Blount and later Dicts.]

Rack-wind: see Rack *sb.*[1] 3.

Rackyn-croke, obs. form of Rackan-crook.

Racle, obs. f. Rackle *a.* **Racoille,** var. Recueil *v.* **Racolta,** var. Raccolta. **Racommode,** var. Raccommode. **Racon,** obs. f. Rackan.

‖ **Raconteur** (rakoñtör). [F., f. *raconter* to relate: see Recount *v.*[1]] One skilled in relating anecdotes or stories.

1829 Disraeli *Yng. Duke* I. xii. (1832) 97 Stamped the illustrious narrator as the most consummate *raconteur.* 1855–6 Thackeray *Four Georges* (1861) 183 Scott .. the very best *raconteur* of his time. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Apr. 5/7 He was a good *raconteur.* No one knew more good stories or could tell them so well.

So **Raconteuse** (-töz), a female raconteur.

1863 Ouida *Held in Bondage* (1870) 46 'There's not one of you men now-a-days like Selwyn', began the old *raconteuse* again. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 5/1 Let us admit that she is a good raconteuse, for the sake of grammar.

Racoon, raccoon (räkū'n, rækū'n), *sb.* Forms: 7 (see etym. note; also) **racoone, -oune, -owne,** 7–8 **rackoon,** (7 **rack-, rockoone**), 7–**raccoon,** 8– **racoon.** See also Coon and Rattoon. [Powhatan (Virginia) dialect of Algonquian. The following quots. show more precise reproductions of the native word:

1608 Capt. Smith *True Relat.* Wks. (Arb.) 19 Couered with a great Coueling of Rahaugcums. *Ibid.* 23 Presents of Deare, bread, Raugroughcums. *c* 1610 W. Strachey *Virginia* (1849) I. x. 122 There is a beast they call aiocoune, much like a badger. *Ibid.* 183 *Dict. Ind. Lang., Arathkone,* a beast like a fox. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* ii. 27 There is a beast they call Aroughcun, much like a badger. *Ibid.* iii. ii. 48 A great robe, made of Rarowcun skinnes.]

An American nocturnal carnivore of the genus *Procyon.* The common N. American species is

P. lotor, a grayish-brown furry animal with bushy tail and sharp snout.

1619 MIDDLETON *Love & Antiq.* 19 Minck, Stote, Miniuer, Racoone, Moashye, Wolucrine. 1632 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* v. (1838) 54 The Racowne is a beast as bigg..as a Foxe, with a Bushtayle. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 17 The Raccoon liveth in hollow trees. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 326 Of wild Creatures, there are Raccoons, Hares, Rabbits, &c. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 333 The racoon, which some authors have called the Jamaica rat, is about the size of a small badger. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 204 They were gallant bush-whackers and hunters of racoons by moonlight. 1856 BRYANT *Winter Piece* 52 The lighter track Of fox, and the racoon's broad path, were there. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 434/2 The American raccoon..is practically a bear.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *racoon-hunt, -hunting, -skin*; **racoon-berry** *U. S.*, the May-apple or mandrake (Miller, 1884); **racoon-bridge** (see quot. 1791); **racoon-oyster** *U. S.* (see quots. 1883–4).

1624 [see etym. note]. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 2 Bevers, Otter, Raccoon skins, with other Furrs. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 445 No other bridge than a sapling felled across it, which is called a raccoon bridge. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 131 Racoon-hunting was my..daily employ. 1864 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xix. (1874) 317 I remember one racoon hunt. 1883 SIMMONDS *Useful Animals, Raccoon Oysters*, a variety of American oysters from Appalichicola Bay, Florida. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* 752 From .. overcrowding the shells of the individual Oysters become very narrow and greatly elongated; the peculiar forms which result are known to oystermen as 'Raccoon Oysters' or 'Cats-tongues'.

Hence **Racoon** *v. intr.*, to walk about at night, like a racoon. *nonce-wd.*

1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xiii, She heard him pacing about (racooning, as she and Edith used to call it)..long after she began to listen as she lay in bed.

Racord, obs. Sc. form of RECORD.

Racovian (rākō·viăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Rakow*, a town in Poland + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Rakow, or to the Unitarians (Socinians) who made it their chief centre in the 17th century. **b.** *sb.* An adherent of the doctrines taught at Rakow.

1652 (*title*) The Racovian Catechisme. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 474 Should another Edwards do me the honour to make another Mr. Locke of me by calling out, Racovian! 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 39 The Racovian institution was broken up and dispersed in 1638. *a* 1861 CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) II. xxiii. 177 The Racovian Catechism fills very nearly two hundred pages.

Racquet, -ette, varr. RACKET *sb.*, RAQUETTE.

Ract, obs. Sc. form of RACK *sb.*[1]

Racunnis, etc., obs. Sc. forms of RECOGNIZE.

Racy (rē·si), *a.* Also 7 **racie, razy**, 8 **razie.** [f. RACE *sb.*[2] 10 + -Y[1].]

1. Of wine or other liquors, vegetable juices, fruits, etc.: Having a characteristically excellent taste, flavour, or quality. So of taste, flavour, etc.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vi. 102 The generous oyle of Sack, nitty, roapy, and razy. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 210 If ground early then is the cider more racy. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 244 The racy flavour and strong body of this wine. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 243 The juices which are nourished in the vegetable world by the solar heat, are light, pungent, and racy. 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* i. 12 His lip exhaled..The fragrance of the racy tide. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* II. 228 The grapes they yield are ponderous and racy, like the clusters of Eshcoll.

fig. *c* 1650 DENHAM *Progr. Learn.* 68 Might make old Homer's skull the Muses' hive; And from his brain that Helicon distil Whose racy liquor did his offspring fill. 1832 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. 1862 X. 50 English divinity ceased to be the racy vineyard that it had been in ages of ferment and struggle.

†**b.** Of plants: Full of sap, succulent. *Obs.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 25 Some Plants, the most racy, and charg'd with Juice..thrive well amongst Rocks.

2. a. Of persons: Having a distinctive quality or vigour of character or intellect; lively, spirited, full of 'go'. So of actions, qualities, etc.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. i, A colony of Spaniards, or spiritual Italians, planted among us, would make us much more racy. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ix, Yorkshire has such families here and there..peculiar, racy, vigorous; of good blood and strong brain. 1852 MISS MITFORD *Recoll.* II. 147 My friend the rector, raciest of men, is an Oxford divine of the old school. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* lxi, That genial racy smile, which very few could resist.

b. Of animals or their parts: Showing high breeding or good blood.

1841 'WILDRAKE' *Cracks of the Day* 190 The *racy* Mango won him the St. Leger. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 118 The Gordon setter..should have..a narrow deep chest with racy front. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 2/1 His [a horse's] head having a racy, determined look.

†**c.** Of a sense: Noble, superior. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 400 There are things Good, and things Evil to this High and Racy Sense, as well as to Inferiour Ones.

3. Of speech, writing, etc.: Having a characteristic sprightliness, liveliness, or piquancy.

a 1667 COWLEY *Answ. Verses fr. Jersey*, Brisk racy Verses, in which we The Soil from whence they came, tast, smell, and see. *c* 1817 GIFFORD *Let.* in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxi. 47 His style is racy and vivid. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 291 The conversations of Sir Thomas More were racy. 1895 J. HOLLINGSHEAD *My Lifetime* I. xxiv. 232 A rich imagination, and the power of racy narrative.

4. Of pleasure, enjoyment, etc.: Peculiarly agreeable or rich.

1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* II, 'Tis difficulty makes the pleasure high and racy. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 166 There was a racy, wholesome gusto in his enjoyment of novelty. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 163 The active racy enjoyments of life—those enjoyments in which there is also exertion and achievement.

5. Of the air: Pure, exhilarating.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* VIII. vii, Theresa's merry laugh sounded clear and musical in the racy air.

6. Phr. *Racy of the soil*, characteristic of a certain country or people (chiefly used with ref. to Ireland).

1870 *Daily News* 16 Feb., It is racy of the soil; and would not admit of transplantation to England or Scotland. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct., This popular [Irish] superstition..is so racy of the soil, that it is really deserving of a much wider publicity.

Racyn, obs. form of RAISIN.

Racyonal, obs. form of RATIONAL.

Rad (rædˌ), *sb.*[1] Abbrev. of RADICAL *sb.* 5.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 7 Jan., The tricolor rads of this Borough. 1852 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 344 Hooted at by the scum and rads at this dirty end of the town. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* (1884) 139 He is the reddest of red-hot Rads and the most advanced of Republicans.

Rad, *sb.*[2] [Abbrev. of RADDLE *sb.*[1]] In phr. *rad and dab*: see RADDLE *sb.*[1] 2.

1887 in *Dict. Archit.* VII.

Rad (rædˌ), *a.*[1] and *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 hrad, hræd, 1–3 ræd, 3–6 rade, 5–6 radde, 3–6 (9 *dial.*) rad. [OE. *hrad, hræd* = OHG. *hrad, hrat*, ON. *hrað-r* (MSw. *radh*).]

A. *adj.* Quick, hasty, speedy; active, prompt, ready; eager, elated.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 742 *Percitus*, hraed [*Erfurt* hrad]. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iv, Þu þe on hrædum færelde þone heofon ymbhweorfest. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* xxxviii. 280 Sie æghwelc mon swiðe hræd & swiðe geornfull to gehierranne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 41 Se gast is hræd [*Hatton MS.* ræd], þæt flæsc ys untrum. *c* 1205 LAY. 12318 Þer fore wes þe king glad & þiderward wes swiðe ræd. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2730 Ðu art of dede and o word to rad. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 45 Wymmen..beoth to rad upon huere red, To love [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 917 The freike ..raght to his Ryng in a rad haste. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1290 The tormentours wer ful rade To do thn[t] the Emperour bade. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 526 Cast we doun all, we mycht be demyt our rad. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 7/41 Radde, *agilis, promptus*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Either too rad or too sad', as a variable person, over-elated or, otherwise, depressed. 1887 *S. Ches. Gloss., Rad*, quick, ready.

†**B.** *adv.* Quickly, readily, soon. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 998 Al ðat euere ðe louerd bad dede abraham redi and rad. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 862 Ryche robes ful rad renkkez hem broȝten. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9233 He made hym redy full rad, ron to the toun. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F j b, Then ar thay glad In hope thay shall hym haue & renne so rad. *c* 1525 *Priests of Peblis* 1190 Thow thocht I was not wort ane prene, And that I am, ful rade on the will be sene.

Rad (rædˌ), *a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 3 raad, 3–5 radd, rade, 4–6 radde, 6 rned; 4, 8 rede; 4–8 red, 5 redd, 6 redde. [a. ON. *hrædd-r* (Sw. *rädd*, Da. *rædd*) frightened, afraid, pa. pple. of *hræða* to frighten.] Frightened, afraid, alarmed. Const. *of, for*, and infin.

c 1200 ORMIN 2170 Ȝho drefedd wass & radd off Godess enngell. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5097 Bes noght rad bot mas godd chere. *Ibid.* 23024 Þai for him sal be sa redd. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxv. 8 All erthly lufers was rad for pyne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 431 Thai war rad till byd fichting. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2510 Þan am I redd all oure rewme be reft vs for euire. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4627 For few perills were þai radd. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ii. 18 Semyng ful red, Behalding Troiane rowtis on athir hand. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1392, I am red His hastyness bred us mishap. *a* 1708 *Outlaw Murray* XXVI. in Child *Ballads* V. 192/1, I am right rad of treasonrie. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 284, I'm rede I tine the way.

Rad, obs. f. RAID *sb.*, obs. pa. t. READ, REDE, RIDE.

†**Radcolle.** *Obs.*[—o] A radish. (Cf. REDCOLL.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 298/1 Radcolle, *raphanus*.

Radd(e, variants of RAD *a.*[1] and *a.*[2]

Radde, obs. f. RAID; obs. pa. t. READ, REDE.

Raddish, obs. form of RADISH.

Raddle (rædˌd'l), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 radel(l, -yll, 8 roddle, 9 ruddle. [a. AF. *reidele* (Wright *Vocab.* 168), OF. *reddalle, ridelle, rudelle* (14th c. in Du Cange) a stout stick or pole, the rail of a cart (so mod.F. *ridelle*), of obscure origin.]

1. † **a.** The rail of a cart. *Obs. rare*[—o].

1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Radyll of a carte, *coster*.

b. *north. dial.* and *U.S.* A wooden bar with upright pegs, used to keep the threads of the warp in place while it is being wound upon the beam.

1848 in WORCESTER. 1883 *Amoundbury Gloss.*

2. A slender rod, wattle, or lath, fastened to or twisted between upright stakes or posts to form a fence, partition, or wall (in the latter case usually plastered over with clay, whence the phr. *raddle and daub* or *dab*, applied to walls or houses made in this way).

1577 HARRISON *England* II. x[ii.] in *Holinshed* 84 b, The houses of the Brytons were slitely set vppe with a few postes and many radles, the like whereof almost is to be seene in the fenny countries vnto this day. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 233 Small stakes driven into the ground..and interwoven with broom and other raddles. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Raddis-chimney*, a chimney made of studs, lathes, or raddles, and covered with lome or lime. 1868 *Sussex Gloss.* in Hurst *Horsham* (1889), *Ruddles*, long supple sticks of greenwood interwoven between upright sticks to make a hedge. 1869– In dial. glossaries (Lanc., Chesh., Som.).

attrib. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Raddle-hedge*, 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 167 A live roddle Hedge..is, perhaps, the Ultimate of Farm hedge-making. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (E.D.S.) 372 The girl unsneck'd the raddle heck. 1786–1805 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1829) II. 258 A raddle hedge, is a hedge of pleached or plashed or twisted or wreathed twigs or boughs.

3. A piece of wattled work; a hurdle, door, hedge, etc. made with intertwined raddles.

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., Long sticks were wound together between the timber, forming a sort of basket-work or raddle. 1892 J. LUCAS tr. *Kalm's England* 398 In only a few places were there any 'Raddles', or wooden hurdles.

Raddle (rædˌd'l), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **radel, raddell**, 7–8 **radle.** [var. RUDDLE, q.v.: cf. also REDDLE.]

1. Red ochre, RUDDLE.

1523 [see *raddle-mark* below]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 16 b, Stone, marble, sande, gravell, raddell, chalke, &c. 1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined, Lawfuln. Kneeling* 21 The raddle doth signifie more then the brand alone. 1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 402 To revive the decay'd Red and White in their cheeks with raddle and chalk. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 321 See that thy scrip have store of..marking pitch and raddle. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 360 *note*, Raddle..has lately been used with advantage on some lands. 1853 LANDOR *Last Fruits, Let. Wiseman* vi. 194 He would whistle the sheep into the ancient fold, marking them with his raddle.

transf. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 83 'Nod glas' which in Englishe is blewe radle or blewe markinge stone.

b. A coarse red layer. *nonce-use.*

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* xxxii, To hide..a yellow cheek behind a raddle of rouge.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *raddle-ground, -mark*; *raddle-red* adj.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 52 Se that they [the sheep] be well marked, both eare-marke, pitche-marke, and radel-marke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herrsbach's Husb.* (1586) 18 A raddell and a stonie grounde is discerned by the eye. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* June 765 The then new and raddle-red penny postage stamps.

Ra·ddle, *sb.*3, variant of RABBLE *sb.*[2]

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Raddle (rædˌd'l), *v.*[1] Also 6 **rathel.** [f. RADDLE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To weave or twist together (like raddles), to intertwine, interlace.

1671 *St. Foine Improved* 18 To wrap or wreath or raddle the spiks or teeth of the Harrow. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v, They came at last to build up their Huts..very handsomely; raddling or working it up like Basket-work all the way round. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I j b, They are made of Boards or of Sticks raddled together. 1824 in *Craven Dialect.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., To raddle*, to interlace; as in making boat's gripes and flat gaskets. 1869– In dial. glossaries (Yks., Lanc., Som.).

Hence **Ra·ddled** *ppl. a.*[1]

1562 WITHALS *Dict.* 41 b/1 A harthelled wall, or ratheled.. *paries craticius*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Raddled*, wrought or painted in a zigzag pattern.

Raddle (rædˌd'l), *v.*[2] [f. RADDLE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To paint or mark with raddle; to colour coarsely with red or rouge.

1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined, Lawfuln. Kneeling* 21 Hee that beside a pitch-brande, doth raddle the heads of his fat sheepe, doth more then marke them. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 1 Nov., A chief raddled over with war-paint. 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) I. viii. 120 They do not even go so far as to raddle themselves. Rouge is apparently too dear.

Hence **Ra·ddled** *ppl. a.*[2]

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 7 (1700) 35 Perhaps within an Hour again the bright ones will be taken, and the radled Worms refused. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XX, Those whitened and raddled old women.

Raddle (rædˌd'l), *v.*[3] *north. dial.* [Perh. f. RADDLE *sb.*[1] (as if = to beat with a raddle).] *trans.* To beat, thrash.

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i, I'st raddle the bones o' thee. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii, I'se raddle Dick the miller's bones for him. 1855 *Bon Gaultier Ballads* 171 Raddle him well, till he roar again.

†**Ra·ddled**, *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [Of obscure origin.] Fuddled.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxxix, A..sottish Fellow, continually raddled, and as drunk as a Wheelbarrow.

Ra·ddleman. [f. RADDLE *sb.*[2]] A digger of, or dealer in, raddle. †Applied allusively to Rutlandshire, and to a disease in wheat. *Obs.*

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. 268 Little Rutlandshire is tearmed Raddleman. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Rutland* (1662) 347 Rutland *Raddleman*...*Rad* here is the same with *red* (onely more broadly pronounced)...*Raddleman* then is a *Reddleman*. 1798 *Ann. Agric.* XXVI. 177 *Raddleman*, ear-cockle, the disease in wheat due to *Vibrio tritici*. *Sal.* 1881 in *Leicestersh. Gloss.*

Ra·ddling. *dial.* Also 7, 9 **radling.** [f. RADDLE *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. A raddle, rod, twig, etc.

1616 *Salford Portmote Rec.* (1902) 121 Any sprinkelings radlings or any other woode. 1626 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1886) III. 124 John Wright..got Radlings in the grounds of Elizabeth Mosley. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Raddles*... in some countries called *raddlings*. *a* 1796 — *Derbicisms, Radlings*, long slender poles for

binding hedges. 1841 S. Bamford *Life of Radical* I. xxi. 137 A timber frame, filled with raddlings and daub (wicker work, plastered with clay).

2. (See quots.)

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 38 *Radlings*; Windings of the wall. 1736 Neve *Builders' Dict.* (ed. 3), *Raddlings*, in Architecture, the Bowings-in, or copeings of Walls. 1824 *Craven Dialect*, *Raddling*, *Rabbling*, the winding or crookedness of a wall.

Raddock, obs. or dial. form of Ruddock.

† **Raddour**[1]. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 redur(e, reddure, redoure, 5–6 rad(d)our(e. [f. *red* Rad *a.*[2] + -our, -ure. The formation is unusual (cf. Dreadour).] Fear, terror.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 701 Sic redure & sic dowl me tuk, þat to-gyddir I swet & quok. *Ibid.* xix. (*Cristofore*) 391 He fel fore redoure doune. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 118 In raddour thare cummys fayntnes, and failling of hert. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. xii. 67 Of dreidfull raddour trymlyng for affray, The Troianys fled rycht fast.

† **Raddour**[2]. *north.* and *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 -owre, radure. [var. of Reddour (q.v.).] Severity, harshness, harsh treatment.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2329 (Dubl. MS.) Who þat rekenly vs resaued no raddour tholeit. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xliv. 6941 Radure in prynce is a gud thyng For but radure all governyng Sall al tyme bot dispysyd be.

Raddyk, obs. variant of Radish.

† **Rade**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *radius* Radius: see also Ray.] One of the arms of a star-fish.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 283 Those of foure, six, and twelve rades are edible.

Rade, var. Rad *a.*; obs. f. Raid; var. Rathe; obs. f. or var. of Red(d, Rede; obs. pa. t. Ride.

‖ **Radeau** (rado). [F., a. Prov. *radel*:—L. **ratell-us*, dim. of *ratis* raft. Cf. med.L. *radellus* (15th c.).] A raft; *spec.* a floating battery.

1759 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 44/1 A great radeau 84 feet in length and 20 in breadth which carried six twenty-four pounders. 1801 Sir H. Parker 6 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 319, I reconnoitred the formidable line of ships, Radeaus, Pontoons [etc.].

† **Radegound.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [App. f. Gound, with obscure first element.] ? A running sore.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 82 Rewmes, and radegoundes and roynouse scalles.

Radel(l, obs. ff. Raddle *sb.* **Radeliche, -ly**, varr. Radly *adv.* **Radem(e**, obs. Sc. ff. Redeem.

† **Radeur, radour.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *radeur, radour*, f. *rade*:—L. *rapid-us* Rapid.] Rapidity, impetus, force.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 30 He smote the king..by such radeur that he lefte him oute of his arsons. *Ibid.* 113 The ship..that saylled by a grete radour and a full sail. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 329 Thenne cam geffray toward the doore, rennyng with a grete radeur.

† **Radevore.** *Obs. rare.* Also **radi-, rady-, raduore.** [? a. OF. **ras de Vor* rash of Vaur (in Languedoc): see Skeat *Notes Eng. Etym.* (1901) 239.] A kind of cloth.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2352 *Philomela*, She werken and embrowden kouthe, And weven in the stole the radevore. *c* 1400 '*As ofte as syghes*, etc.' (Tanner MS. 346 lf. 73), As ofte tymes as Penelapye Renewed her werk in the raduore.

Radeym, obs. Sc. form of Redeem *v.*

Radfulle, variant of Redeful *a.*

† **Radge.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. A species of duck; perh. the gadwall. (Cf. Rodge.)

1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 65 The Radge is next vnto Teale in goodnes: But yet there is great difference in the nourishment which they make.. Neither is the Radge so pleasant to the taste..as the Teale.

Radgee, obs. form of Raja(h.

Ra·diad, *adv. Anat.* [f. Radi-al + *-ad*; see Dextrad.] 'Towards the radial aspect'.

1803 Barclay *New Anat. Nomencl.* 165–6. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 409 The motions of the metacarp by its own muscles, are Radiad, Thenad.

Radial (rē·diăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. late L. *radiāl-is* (see Quicherat), F. *radial* (1611 in sense 5), or directly f. Radi-us + -al.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of light, beams, etc.: Proceeding or issuing as rays from a common centre; also, of or pertaining to light in the form of rays. Now *rare.*

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 19 The certaine and determined actiue Radiall emanations. 1637 R. Ashley tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 83 A violent starre, whose radiall beames may be good. 1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 69 Enliv'ning Beams might from them fly, To re-inkindle..The radial sparks. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 353 Place an object that is blue under a yellow ray, the object immediately assumes the radial colour.

transf. 1650 Charleton *Van Helmont's Tern. Paradoxes* Proleg. D 1 b, The omnipotent Odor, or radial activity whereof. *Ibid.* D 2, An Influential or Radial activity (so have I taken the liberty to Christen it).

2. Arranged like rays or the radii of a circle; having the position or direction of a radius.

1750 Franklin *Lett.* etc. Wks. 1840 VI. 103 Eight concentric circles, and eight radial rows. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* IV. xvi, The contraction of the radial fibres of the iris. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 115 When the eight open radial spaces were filled up with tin. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xv. 100 The glacier of the Rhone..its system of radial crevasses. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 338 The radial walls of the layer of cells bordering these canals.

b. *Radial axle*, an axle (of a railway carriage, tramway car, etc.) which on a curve of the track assumes the position of a radius to that curve; so *radial axle box.*

1883 *Daily News* 6 July 3/7 A system of cars by which.. a truly radial axle is obtained. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 104 The compound engines are fitted with 'Webb's radial axle-box.'

c. Pertaining to the radius of a circle.

1869 Rankine *Machinery & Millwork* 111 The radial pitch [is to be found] by dividing the radius by the same number.

3. Having spokes, bars, lines, etc., extending from a centre; *spec.* applied to certain apparatus or machines having a part or parts thus arranged, as *radial drill, drilling-machine, plane*, etc.

1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 174 In his radial wheel the circling Sun Thro bright Astræa and the Scales had run. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* XV. 278 Common radial paddle wheels usually have two shaft bearings. 1875 *Practical Mag.* V. 276/1 Bouhey's radial machine. *Ibid.*, It will be seen that it is a radial drill. 1898 *Cycling* 46 The tangent wheel, as it is called, is immensely stronger than the old-fashioned radial or 'direct' wheel.

b. *Radial point* = radiant point (sense a).

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 40 The pencil *d n* .. having a radial point at *p q*.

4. Of immaterial things: Involving or characterized by the divergence of lines or parts from a centre; taking the direction of, acting or moving along, such lines.

1833 Herschel *Astron.* xi. 353 The radial part of the disturbing force. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xix. § 155 (1875) 426 When the blow is violent enough to fracture the mass, we see, in the radial dispersion of its fragments [etc.]. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 10 Another form of symmetry which is entirely absent in Man is radial symmetry. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 692 The root takes an outward radial direction..the stem an inward radial direction.

† **b.** *Radial curve* (see quot.). *Obs. rare*[−0].

1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., Radial-Curves are Curves of the Spiral-kind, whose Ordinates, if they may be so called, do all terminate in the Centre of the including Circle, and appear like so many *Radii* or Semi-diameters of that including Circle. [Hence in Bailey, Chambers, Crabb, Worcester, and recent Dicts.]

5. *Anat.* Pertaining to the radius or chief bone of the forearm, esp. in *radial artery, nerve, vein.*

1741 A. Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 64 The posterior Branches of the *ulnar* and *radial* Nerve. 1786 J. Pearson in *Med. Commun.* II. 98 The radial artery. 1830 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 352 The section of the radial nerve at the lower part of the arm. 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 392 The radial vein commences on the outer side of the back of the hand. 1851 H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 195 The radial (or thumb) edge of the wrist. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 14 The long radial extensor of the metacarpus.

B. *sb. Anat.* **1.** A radiating segment of a crinoid, between the stem and the brachials.

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 125 A series of two or three rows of plates, which are directly superimposed upon one another, and which form the foundations of the arms.. These are termed the 'radials'. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 583 The first radial corresponds in direction with the origin of one of the arms, and is followed by a second and third radial.

2. Cuvier's name for the scapula or hypercoracoid bone of a fish. In recent Dicts.

3. A radial nerve or artery.

1872 Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 868/2 The radial passes through the forearm to the hand. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 368 Extending the inquiry from the radials of both sides to the brachial and axillary arteries.

‖ **Radiale** (rē·diˌē·lē). Pl. **radialia.** [L., neut. sing. of *radiālis*: see prec.]

1. = Radial *sb.* 1.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 583 Upon this follow five pieces (first *radialia*) closely united together. *Ibid.* 584 At the third radiale, the series bifurcates into two series of brachialia.

2. The carpal bone or element which lies on the radial side of the carpus.

1888 Parker in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XLIII. 486 Two well-marked carpals have appeared, one of which—the radiale—lies pre-axiad and slightly proximad of the other.

Radialization (rē·diălaizē·ʃən). [f. as next + -ation.] The state of being arranged in radiating lines, or the process of producing this.

1889 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 267 Thus the rocks exhibit much evidence of a silicification (and often of a radialization possibly connected with it).

Radialized (rē·diălaizd), *ppl. a.* [f. **radialize* vb., f. Radial + -ize.] Arranged in a radial manner.

1889 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 249 One fragment [of felsite] exhibits part of a large radialized structure. *Ibid.* 260 The radialized crust..follows the stellar points of the interior.

Radially (rē·diăli), *adv.* [f. Radial *a.* + -ly[2].] In a radial manner; in the form of radii or rays.

1662 J. Chandler tr. *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 274 Its whole did shine only radially on the ignoble parts. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 348 The sun..is also continually agitating this fluid either radially or obliquely. *c* 1860 Faraday *Forces Nat., Electric Light* 189 A number of magnets placed radially upon a wheel. 1878 A. H. Green, etc. *Coal* iii. 77 The primary medullary rays extend ..radially from pith to bark. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 13 The radially arranged apical prolongation of the periblem.

Radian (rē·diăn). *Trig.* [f. Radi-us + -an.] (See quot. 1879.)

1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 41 The usual unit angle is..that which subtends at the centre of a circle an arc whose length is equal to the radius;.. for brevity we shall call this angle a radian. 1881 Halsted *Mensuration* 24 The number which expresses any angle in radians also expresses its intercepted arc in terms of the radius.

Radiance (rē·diăns). Also 7 **radience.** [ad. late or med.L. *radiantia* brightness: see Radiate *v.* and -ance.]

1. Light shining with diverging rays; hence, brilliant light, vivid brightness, splendour.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 99 In his bright radience and colaterall light, must I be comforted. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 111 By the sacred radience of the Sunne. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 194 The Son..with radiance crown'd Of majesty divine. 1728–30 Thomson *Spring* 191 The rapid Radiance instantaneous strikes Th' illumin'd Mountain. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI, Innocuous lightnings round the hallowed banner Wreath'd their red radiance. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* I. 214 Well may the moon delight to shed Her softest radiance round that head. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* I. II When the sun arose the morning star was lost in his radiance.

fig. 1761 Warton *Poems* (1777) 10 The radiance of the regal name. 1822 B. Cornwall *Misc. Poems*, The soul's radiance in a wintry hour Flings a sweet summer halo round us. 1896 Mrs. Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 13 It was a soft, luminous radiance of sincerity and sympathy.

b. Brightness of the eye or look.

1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. lxxii, Sweet love their looks a gentle radiance lends. 1769 Sir W. Jones *Palace of Fortune* in *Poems* (1777) 8 The mild radiance of her sparkling eye. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. iv, There was a radiance of satisfaction about him not quite usual.

2. = Radiation.

1800 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 294 The..agency of heat in other circumstances than in its state of radiance, or heat-making rays. 1885 Clerk Maxwell in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 2 Thus we have..(3) Theory of radiance. (*a*) Geometrical optics [etc.].

Radiancy (rē·diănsi). Also 7 **-encie, -ency.** [f. as prec.: see -ancy.] The quality of being radiant; radiance.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. (1672) 98 Too high an apprehension [of the Carbuncle] and above its natural radiancy. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. N. Test.* 243 The radiency, the splendour of Moses's face. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 72 The skies were divided with great radiancy. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* II. 10 The billowy clouds Edged with intolerable radiancy. 1873 Symonds *Gk. Poets* vii. 230 Euripides incontestably displays the quality of radiancy.

Radiant (rē·diănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 **radyant, 6 -aunt(e, -iaunt; 6 radyent, 7–9 -ient.** [ad. L. *radiānt-em*, pres. pple. of *radiāre* to emit rays: see Radius. Cf. mod.F. *radiant.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Sending out rays of light; shining brightly.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xli. (Shaks. Soc.) 387 Heyl! radyant sterre, the sunne is not so bryth. *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom.* Add. Stories ii. 433 [Christ's] body y^t^ was..more radyent than ony syluer. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 95 Most radiant Piramus, most Lilly white of hue. 1604 Drayton *Owl* (R.) The great eagle..Which from the mountain (with a radiant eye) Brav'd the bright cressit of the glorious sky. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 63 On his right The radiant image of his Glory sat, His onely Son. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 373 This gloom of night,..with all her radiant worlds. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* II. 493 Her little sail beneath the sun Gleams radiant as the snow. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 75 The height which bears The sailor's radiant mark.

fig. 1838 Emerson *Literary Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 208 The humblest..in view of these radiant facts, may now theorize and hope. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* iv. § 6. 262 The author..treats the Old Testament as radiant with the features and fragrant with the Spirit of the Christ.

b. Represented as sending out rays of light, or having radial projections resembling this. In *Her.* = Rayonée.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 138 Which the learned Paschalius interprets for a Crown radiant. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* IV. vi. 83 A kind of radiant or pointed Coronet. 1780 Edmondson *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Radiant, Rayonned*..terms used to express any ordinary edged with glittering rays, or shining beams. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 16 The radiant crown, on ancient coin, signifies that the prince was..Deified.

c. Of the eyes or looks: Bright, expressive of lively joy, hope, or the like; beaming.

1794 Burns *Charming Month of May* 5 The glorious sun .. Out-rival'd by the radiant eyes Of .. charming Chloe. 1859 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 287 The most radiant eye that the dull earth ever opened to see heaven withal. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* clix, Let, through the tumult, break the poet's face Radiant.

2. Issuing or appearing in the form of rays (of light); hence, bright, shining, splendid. Also *transf.* of qualities, as beauty.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* iii. (Percy Soc.) 15 The radiant bryghtnes of golden Phebus. *Ibid.* xxxv. 112 The mone.. is fayre replendysshaunte In the longe nyght with rayes radyaunte. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. N. T.* Pref. C ij b, The clere radiaunt sunnebeames of his holy woorde. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 181 Most radiant, exquisite, and vnmatchable beautie. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. ix. (1686) 202 With scintillations, or radiant Halo's about their heads. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegy* ix. 28 All that bears the radiant stamp of Kings. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 61 Meridian sunbeams tempt him to unfold His radiant glories. 1820 Crabbe *Borough* i, Velvet leaf with radiant beauty drest. 1878 M. A. Brown *Nadeschda* 66 A radiant glow o'erspread Her rigid face.

† **b.** Of heat: Strong, fierce. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. (1876) 231 Ionas..

made hym a shadowynge place for his defence agaynst the radyaunt heet of the sonne.

3. Moving or operating in a radial manner; esp. *radiant heat*: see HEAT *sb.* 2 b.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 29 Radiant Caloric exhibits several interesting properties. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. Introd. 40 Both in the vegetable and animal it [Life] is a radiant principle. 1887 CROOKES in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XLII. 111 (*title*) On Radiant Matter Spectroscopy.

4. (Chiefly *Bot.*) Extending in a radial manner; having parts so extending.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 153 The radiant stigma of Papaver. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 84 Flowers either flosculous or radiant. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 34 Pet[als] obcordate, the outer ones radiant and deeply bifid.

5. Characterized by radiation.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 406 Cut into grooves, ..in a radiant direction from the centre. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. XX. 223 The scallop also is a pretty radiant form. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 462 A means..for carrying energy in a 'radiant' manner.

6. *Radiant point*: a. Any point forming a centre from which rays or radii proceed.

1716 E. STONE *New Math. Dict.* 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Every radiant point diffuses innumerable rays all round. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. 10 The point of divergence..or the *radiant point*, as it is called. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 209 If the distance of the radiant point be very great, they [the rays] really are..nearly parallel.

b. *Astron.* The apparent focal point of a meteoric shower. So *radiant region*.

1864 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Monthly Notices R. Astron. Soc.* (1865) 33 Two radiant-points of shooting stars..presented themselves in Auriga and in Cetus. 1864 *Brit. Assoc. Rep. Meteors* (1865) 101 Allowing a *radiant-region* of 10° to 15° in diameter for each. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* IX. iii. 799 Herrick regarded the position of the radiant-point as being near the cluster..in the sword-hand of Perseus.

B. *sb.* 1. *Physics.* A point or object from which light or heat radiates.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., All the rays proceeding from the same radiant continually diverge..Every ray is supposed to carry with it the species, or image, of the radiant. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 295 Our next division comprehends the heat of coloured radiants. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 291 All bodies, whether luminous or non-luminous, are radiants; if they do not radiate light they radiate heat. 1880 LE CONTE *Sight* 29 The central rays from all radiants cross each other in the lens.

2. *Geom.* 'A straight line proceeding from a given point or fixed pole about which it is conceived to revolve' (Brande *Dict. Sci.* 1842).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1012 The theory of the description of lines of the second order by the intersection of radiants is given by Newton in the *Principia*. 1846 CLERK MAXWELL in Campbell *Life* (1882) 77, *r* and *r'* being the radients to any point of the curve from the two foci.

3. *Astron.* A radiant point (see 6 b above).

1864 *British Assoc. Rep. Meteors* (1865) 101 Professor Heis..has..divided his meteor-showers and radiants into bi-monthly divisions. 1884 *Athenæum* 20 Dec. 809/3 The meteors from some radiants leave a streak; those from others are swift.

Radiantly (rē'·diăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a radiant manner; brightly, splendidly.

1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* 89 The lyght and glorie of the progenitours shineth more radiauntly by virtue of their progeny. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 197/1 A certayne vessell..made of the pretious stone Onichinus, so radiantly wrought, that in it appeared ye lyuely corne growing, and mens images walkyng [etc.]. 1819 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 26 Jan., They are of marble, radiantly white. 1877 *Honourable Miss Ferrard* III. i. 28 Helena was looking radiantly lovely. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 61 She smiles radiantly at him.

2. = RADIALLY. *rare*—[1].

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 409 A porous lava,..mingled with laminæ of mica, radiantly disposed.

Radiary (rē'·diări). *Zool.* [ad. F. *radiaire* or mod.L. *Radiaria* (pl.), f. *radius* ray.] An animal of the class *Radiaria* (comprising certain Invertebrates) in the systems of Lamarck and Owen.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 109 We may say that in some sense the whales were created for the gelatinous radiaries..and that these gelatinous radiaries were created for the whales. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 43 The anatomist is baffled by the seeming simplicity and uniformity of texture in the gelatinous Radiaries.

‖ **Radiata** (rē[1]di[1]ē'·tă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [neut. pl. of L. *radiātus*, pa. pple. of *radiāre* to furnish with rays: cf. next.] One of the great divisions of the animal kingdom according to the system of Cuvier (afterwards modified and now discarded), consisting of animals with radial structure, as sea urchins, sea anemones and polyps.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 393 Division IV.—Radiata. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* xiv. (ed. 2) 295 The radiata cover the bank by thousands. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. IV. i. (1872) 396 In such so-called Radiata as the Star-fish. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 767 A vast..division of living beings, which have no joints whatever, and are called Radiata.

Radiate (rē'·diĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *radiātus*: cf. next.] A. *adj.*

1. Having rays proceeding from a centre, or having parts arranged in this manner. *Radiate animal*, one of the Radiata. *Radiate crown*: see RADIATED 1. *Radiate flower*, a composite flower-head having radial (usually ligulate) florets.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 84 Divided leaves; having a Radiate flower. 1751 HURD *Marks of Imitation* Wks. 1811 II. *253 Anciently the Sun was commonly emblematized by a starry or radiate figure. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 139 Those Pieces that have radiate Crowns on the Heads of the Effigies, they call Saracens Heads. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. (1794) 65 In the radiate flowers the disk is often of one colour. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 57 The naturalist who has been an observer of the radiate animals. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 591 The apparently radiate *Echinus* or Star-fish.

2. Arranged like rays, diverging from a centre.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 271 A terminal mouth surrounded by two rows of radiate hooks or holders. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 65 The radiate fibres are strongly developed in comparison with the circular fibres. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 131 The thickening tissue placed horizontally..and radially, out of which the radiate tissue is composed.

3. = RADIAL *a.* 4.

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 394 The radiate direction followed by the enamel fibres must be borne in mind.

B. *sb.* 1. A radiate animal; one of the Radiata.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 141 From radiate, mollusk,..up to man. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 158 The sub-kingdom of Radiates contains three classes.

2. A ray-like projection, a ray.

c 1885 in *Cent. Dict.*

Radiate (rē'·diĕt), *v.* [f. L. *radiāt-* ppl. stem of *radiāre* to furnish with rays, to emit rays, f. *radius* a ray, RADIUS.]

1. *intr.* To emit rays of light; to shine brightly. Also *fig.*

1649 HOWELL *Verses pref. Ld. Herbert's Hen. VIII*, Vertues shine more clear In Them, and radiat like the Sun at Noon. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellectual Syst.* I. iv. § 27. 454 The Fixed stars..strongly radiate with their light upon our eyes. 1766–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 475 Everything set forth in our theory radiates, as the saying is, with its own lustre. 1852 D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life* 17 It radiates like a star, God-ward and earthward. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XX. viii. (1872) IX. 158 The..brow of Maria Theresa ..did not radiate in response; but gloomed indignantly.

b. To emit rays of heat.

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 41 Metal with a scratched or roughened surface radiates or receives much more rapidly than polished metal. 1878 E. CLARK *Visit S. America* 111 Long grass radiates very freely.

2. *intr.* Of light or heat: To issue in rays.

a 1704 LOCKE *Elem. Nat. Phil.* XI. (1754) 41 Light..as it radiates from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 263 A richer lustre than that which radiates from thy resplendent orb. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 233/2 Heat..which radiates from the glass after having been for a time absorbed in it. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* IX. 158 Those eastern lands,..from which the beams of knowledge first radiated on mankind.

3. *intr.* To spread or move in all directions from a centre; to diverge from a central point.

1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 387 The centre whence diligences radiate to every part of this great empire. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 314 One great central brain, from whence nerves radiate to all parts of the body. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* IV. 200 The three valleys that radiate from the uplands of Michmash.

b. Of immaterial things:

In quot. *a* 1619 perh. *fig.* from sense 1.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. § 8 (1622) 209 The Holy and vndiuided Trinitie..is easily able to fill it, and to radiate into euery corner of it. 1807 J. BARLOW *To Freedom* in *Columb.*, Soul-searching Freedom! here assume thy stand, And radiate hence to every distant land. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 41 Philanthropy radiates from the home as from a centre.

c. To converge to or towards a centre. *rare.*

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. iii. 27 Repelling the beggars who radiated to us from every corner. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 543 A circumference of timber firmly mortised together, with spokes radiating to an axle.

4. *trans.* To emit (light or heat) in rays.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 226 Whether..the body is thereby made to radiate or emit light. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 242 If..we stand before a wall of ice, the wall radiates heat to us, and we also radiate heat to it. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ii. (1879) 51 The Sun sends out, or radiates, its light and heat in all directions.

b. To spread or disseminate as from a centre.

1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 325 From her presence life was radiated Through the grey earth. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* (1873) 271 Those whom he softens and purifies that they may radiate love and serenity around them.

5. To irradiate, illuminate. *rare.*

1658 *Hewyt's Nine Serm.* To Rdr., That glorious light, which continually..did radiate the souls of his faithful Auditory. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 482 The..pleasurable feelings which..radiate the broad disk of our..face.

Radiated (rē'·diĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Furnished with rays; made or depicted with rays issuing from it, esp. *radiated crown.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) 60 By the Radiated-Crown, this Piece should be coined after his Death and Consecration. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* III. (1662) 57 A Radiated Circle as particular to Canonized Saints. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 466 The radiated head of the Phœnix. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. (ed. 3) 368 Az., three clouds, radiated. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* x. 117 The radiated crown is found on the coins of this prince.

2. Having or consisting of parts arranged like rays or radii. Cf. RADIATE *a.* 1.

1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss., Radiated-flowers, are such as have several semifloscules set round a disk in form of a radiant star. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 292 A radiated ore so light as to float in water. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 269 It hardens, and a radiated crust forms on its surface. 1845 WHEWELL *Indic. Creator* 68 The symmetry of the radiated zoophytes. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. iii. 53 The same holds good..in Molluscous and Radiated animals.

b. *spec.* in *Ornith.* of birds having plumage or markings thus arranged. Also *radiated mole* (see quot. 1781).

1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* 488 Radiated Mole. [*Ibid.* 486 Nose long; the edges beset with radiated tendrils.] 1815 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. i. 281 Radiated Grosbeak (*Loxia lineata*). 1821 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* I. 222 Radiated Falcon. 1822 *Ibid.* IV. 256 Radiated Creeper. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* I. Pl. 16 *Astur Radiatus*, Radiated Goshawk.

3. Arranged like rays. = RADIATE *a.* 2.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. § 3. 100 The radiated Fibres of the Uvea. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1873) 6 Groups of beautifully radiated fibres resembling arragonite, *Comb.* 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 147 The veins..diverge from each other..as in the radiated-veined variety of reticulated leaves.

4. Characterized by radiation. = RADIAL *a.* 4.

1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 54 Bell tents, in which the men lie in a radiated manner. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 205 The same combination of concentric and radiated structure. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 64 Arranged in a circular manner around a common centre, so as to present a radiated or rayed aspect.

Radiately (rē'·diĕtli), *adv.* [f. RADIATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a radiate manner; in the manner of radii or rays.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 301 Corallum..below radiately echinulate. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 292 The sides are concentrically furrowed, the posterior slope radiately striated. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/2 From the walls..cæcal processes grow out radiately.

So **Ra·diateness**, radiality (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Radia·tiform, *a. Bot.* [f. RADIATE *a.* + -(I)FORM.] (See quot.).

1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* Gloss. 429 *Radiatiform*, said of a capitulum of flowers which is radiate by enlargement of some of the outer flowers, which however are not truly ligulate, as in species of Centaurea.

Radiating (rē[1]·di[1]ē'·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RADIATE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. Also *attrib.*

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 40 The comparative absorbing powers of the substances and colours were very nearly proportioned to their radiating powers. 1844 W. UPTON *Physioglyphics* ii. 61 It will imply the radiating of right lines over the one barrier or object.

Radiating (rē[1]·di[1]ē'·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That radiates, in senses of the verb.

1. That sends out rays (of light or heat).

1721 BAILEY, *Radiating point*..is that Point from whence the Rays of Light issue. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 233/1 The velocity of radiation depends more on the surface than on the nature of the radiating body. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 201 Radiating-points of light to the world at large.

b. Moving in a radial direction.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 232/2 The radiating particles falling upon the surfaces of any bodies..are..absorbed in them.

2. Extending in the manner of rays.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* X. 232 Furnished with radiating ribs. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 15 Stigma discoid or pyramidal with radiating lobes. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 97 They form a radiating ring round the margin of the flat surface.

3. Characterized by radiation.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 680 They..send twigs in a radiating manner into the pectoralis major. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 67 The mountain became fissured in a radiating direction. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 555 Each plate being marked with slight grooves in a radiating fashion.

Radiation (rē[1]di[1]ē'·ʃən). [ad. L. *radiātiōn-em* n. of action from *radiāre*: see RADIATE *v.* and cf. F. *radiation* (1469).]

1. The action or condition of sending out rays of light. Now *rare* (see note to 2).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 125 So it [sound] paralleleth in so many other things with the Sight, and Radiation of Things visible. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 260 As for Scioterical Dialls, whether of the Sunne or Moon, they are only of use in the actuall radiation of those Luminaries. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 123 The glorious Appearance and Radiation of our Saviour's Body on the Mount. 1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 525/2 *Radiation*, the act of a body emitting or diffusing rays of light all round, as from a centre.

b. A ray or quantity of light emitted by a radiant body. Usually *pl.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b j, Perspective..demonstrateth the maner and properties, of all Radiations Direct, Broken, and Reflected. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 39 Wee haue also Perspectiue-Houses, wher wee make Demonstrations of all Lights and Radiations. 1792 DALTON *Meteorol. Obs.* (1834) 64 The beams lost their lateral motion, and were converted ..into the flashing radiations. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 225 The part of the heavens where all these beams or radiations unite. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xvi. 450 Dissolved in a proper vehicle, iodine cuts the visible radiation sharply off.

fig. 1652 JER. COLLIER *Eccho* in Benlowes *Theoph.*, The Radiations of the Soul All splendors of the flesh controul. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 29 P 4 As the errors and follies of a great genius are seldom without some radiations of understanding, by which meaner minds may be enlightened. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii 83 This life is not a type of any one excellence, but a radiation of them all.

† c. *Astrol.* = ASPECT *sb.* 4. *Obs. rare.*

1555 DIGGES *Prognos.* B iv, The Sextile aspecte or radiation..is with in 60 degrees thone from the other. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. i. 27 Names or Terms used by Astronomers...Aspect or Radiation.

2. The emission and diffusion of heat-rays; the process by which heat passes from a heated body.

In its widest sense, radiation denotes the manner in which the energy of a vibrating body is transmitted in all directions by a surrounding medium. When this energy is imparted to the ether, it produces waves which, according to their frequency, affect the senses either as light or heat.

1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 229 Heat escapes from bodies..by radiation, or by passing in straight lines through the air with great rapidity. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. (1879) 249 The winter is rendered excessively cold by the radiation from a large area of land into a clear sky. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 50 This process..goes on in every planet, as long as it is losing heat by radiation.

fig. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 44 Under the impulses of a mighty passion, he..fuses every object by its intense radiation.

3. Divergence from a central point; radial arrangement or structure.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 59 The motion of vegetation upward, and of radiation into all quarters. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xv. § 8 The beauty of a crest or bird's wing consists..in the radiation of the plumes. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 129 The radiation of the polygonal chapels round the Choir.

b. One of a set of radiating things or parts.

1843 YOUATT *Horse* vi. (1847) 110 Rays or radiations of bone extend thence in every direction. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 756 Division of the optic radiations was attended by a descending degeneration.

4. *Comb.* as **radiation-fog**, a fog caused by radiation of heat on low grounds; **radiation-thermometer**, a thermometer specially adapted for measuring the effects of radiation.

1857 HERSCHEL *Meteorol.* (1861) 93 A radiation-fog once formed tends to its own increase, by radiating off heat from its own particles. 1868 *Symons's Meteorol. Mag.* III. 7 The sensitiveness of a terrestrial radiation thermometer. 1883 R. H. SCOTT *Elem. Meteor.* 121 A class of fogs, termed by Herschel 'radiation fogs'.

Radiative (rē'·diětiv), *a.* [f. as RADIATE *v.* + -IVE.] Pertaining to, connected with, radiation; having the quality of radiating.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 383 In this manner the radiative effect of a body could be more precisely traced. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* xi. § 453. 343 Showing the superior radiative power of this gas over air. 1889 *Nature* 28 Nov. 81 Our own sun falls nearly as far short of the radiative strength of Arcturus.

Radiato- (rē'·di¸ē'·to), used as a comb. form of RADIATE *a.* to modify an adj., with the meaning 'in a radial direction, in the manner of rays', as *radiato-patent, -porose, -striate, -sulcate, -undulate.*

1819 *Pantologia* X, *Radiato-patent*, in botany. Radiate-expanding: or, spreading out like rays. Applied to the stigma. 1850 DANA *Geol.* App. i. 702 The surface of the cast towards the beak is smooth, and not finely radiato-striate. *Ibid.* 713 Upper and under-surfaces correspondingly radiato-undulate. 1868 tr. *Figuier's Ocean World* v. 119 *Cœloptychium*, .. radiato-porose above, flat and radiato-sulcate below.

Radiator (rē'·di¸ē'təɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from RADIATE *v.*] One who or that which radiates; *esp.* anything which radiates light or heat.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 516 The polished metals are very imperfect radiators and receivers of heat. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 373 The power of thermal rays..is augmented by raising the temperature of the radiator. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc.* xvi. 364 Glass ..is a good radiator, so that dew is freely deposited on glass objects.

b. A small chamber or compartment heated by means of steam or hot air, and radiating warmth into a room or other place.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1853/1. 1899 *Daily News* 3 June 8/7 In cold weather some form of 'radiator' should always be used by those who can afford it.

Radiatory (rē'·diătəri), *a.* [f. as RADIATE *v.* + -ORY.] Radiating, radiative.

1865 ALLMAN in *Intellect. Observer* (No. 38) 85 A series of tubular cells..extending in a radiatory direction from the disc outwards.

Radiature (rē'·diătiuɹ). [f. as prec. + -URE.] Radiation; an act of radiation.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 190 The proper business of opticks, to consider the radiature of light. 1883 *Nature* 8 Feb. 351 In these radiatures motion is conveyed through space by transfer of vibratory motions.

Radical (ræ·dikăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 **radycall**, 5–7 **-icall**. [ad. late L. *rādīcāl-is* (Augustine), f. *rādīc-* RADIX. F. *radical* (15–16th c. as adj.) is the direct source of sense 4 of the sb.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a root or to roots.

1. *Radical humidity, humour, moisture, sap*: In mediæval philosophy, the humour or moisture naturally inherent in all plants and animals, its presence being a necessary condition of their vitality. So *radical heat.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xlii. (Bodl. MS.) Radical humouris isente into þe herbe. ?*a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 313 Thilke humydite i-called radical. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. xx. in Ashm. (1652) 166 Moysture radycall, whych theyr begynnyng was. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. vii. 2 The radycall naturall humour of that appell wyll increase whyle it is growynge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 531 The better will she imploy her radicall sap and moisture to fructifie and yeeld good store of grapes. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 43 Though the radicall humor containe in it sufficient oyle for seventy, yet I perceive in some it gives no light past thirty. 1772 FLETCHER *Appeal* Wks. 1795 I. 46 His intense application hath .. almost dried up his radical moisture. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 235 Our wood fire scarcely suffices to keep up the radical heat. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 330 Being a water-baby, his radical humours were of a moist and cold nature.

fig. 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 445 These affections be the radical humour or sap. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xii. 230 Whilst thus my sorrow-wasting soule was feeding Upon the rad'cal Humour of her thought. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ix. § 15 Edward..took order, that these Aliens should no longer prey on the Radical moisture of this Land.

b. Of qualities: Inherent in the nature or essence of a thing or person; fundamental.

1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness, Bk. Sicke men* 69 b, It doeth..consume, and waste the beste humour, or one of the radical vertues. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. i. Wks. 1878 I. 137 These bodies are depriu'd of all The radicall abilitie of nature. 1663 J. HEATH *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 4 [Cromwell's] main policy was a radical and original Hypocrisie. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 23 The radical vigour of the Mother-country. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 220 The radical diversity of these rival maladies. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) p. xiv, I have pointed out..a radical error in the graduation of these scales. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. Pref. 12 A sneer at the radical rottenness of human nature.

2. Forming the root, basis, or foundation; original, primary.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 235 Idilnes is Mother Radycall, Of all vicis, and font originall. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lv. § 4 They intimate the radicall cause out of which it groweth. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 94 This grace of faith is the radicall grace, that upon which all other graces grow as on their roote. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 305 Not..all those kinds which we now see,.. but only those primitive and radical Species. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. ¶ 50 When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* Introd. 30 The position that granite is the universally radical rock. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Vauvenargues* (1878) 4 A syllabus of the radical articles of the French creed of the eighteenth century.

b. *Anat.* = RADICULAR 2 b.

18.. DUNGLISON (cited by Worcester 1860).

3. Going to the root or origin; touching or acting upon what is essential and fundamental; thorough; esp. *radical change, cure.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 294 Out of which Radical Regeneration..the exercised act of Faith and Graces is wont to be educed. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* xviii. 220 Such a Remedy might have wrought a radical Cure of the Evil, that threatens our Constitution. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 171 ¶ 3 Desirous to fit men to his purpose by complete and radical corruption. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 353 A radical and systematic change of that mode of living. 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iv. (ed. 8) 34 Christ undertook a work more radical than that of Moses. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 171 The financial difficulties of the Crown led to a far more radical revolution in the admission into the Great Council.

b. *Radical reform*, a thorough reform; *esp.* as a phrase of English politics in the end of the 18th and early part of the 19th century.

a 1786 J. JEBB in Disney *Life* Wks. 1787 I. 194 The necessity of a substantial and radical reform in the representation. 1798 *Acme & Septimius* in *Anti-Jacobin* 5 Feb., May success..lead..To one grand Radical Reform. 1815 *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) I. 54 Every body seems sensible of the necessity of radical reform both in politics and in manners. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 227 The actual agent..will be a radical reform in what is called the commons house of parliament.

c. Hence *Radical reformer* = RADICAL *sb.* 5.

1809 *Morning Post* 17 June, Reformer radical! I love thy song. 1819 SCOTT *Let. to T. Scott* 16 Oct. in *Lockhart*, You will learn enough of the doings of the Radical Reformers from the papers.

4. *Math.* **a.** Pertaining to or forming the root of a number or quantity; esp. *radical sign*, the sign √ used to indicate that a root of the number to which it is prefixed is to be extracted; † *radical number* (see quot. 1557).

Used by itself, the sign √ indicates that the square root is to be taken; for the cube, biquadratic, etc., appropriate numbers are added, $\sqrt[3]{}$, $\sqrt[4]{}$, etc.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Sj, Nombers radicalle, whiche commonly bee called nombers irrationalle..Other men call them more aptly Surde numbers. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 51 I..do giue to this Practise, the name of the Arithmetike of Radicall numbers. 1668 T. BRANCKER tr. *Rhonii Algebra* 43 In the quotient subjoyn the surd part with its first radical Sign. *a* 1746 MACLAURIN *Algebra* (1748) I. viii. 44 Placing above the radical Sign the Number that denominates what kind of Root is required. 1897 H. F. BAKER *Abelian Functions* 377 The most important of the radical functions are those which are square roots of rational functions.

b. *Geom.* Used in several terms relating to the intersection of circles and planes, esp. *radical axis, centre, circle, plane* (cf. quots.).

1848–55 SALMON *Conic Sect.* (ed. 3) ix. § 111 The line $S-S'$ ..has been called [*Note.* By M. Gaulier, of Tours..1813] the radical axis of the two circles. *Ibid.* § 113 Given any three circles, if we take the radical axis of each pair of circles, these three lines will meet in a point, and this point is called the radical centre of the three circles. 1889 J. CASEY *Spher. Trig.* 101 The circle of the system S_1 whose plane passes through the centre of the sphere, is called the radical circle of the system.

5. *Philol.* Of or belonging to the roots of words; connected with, based on, roots. *Radical word*, a simple uncompounded word having the form of, or directly based on, a root.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 75 No word in his radical form is extended. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* i. Wks. (1851) 189 They thought it best not to screw the English mouth to a harsh forreigne termination, so they kept the radicall word. 1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dissert. East. Nations* 2 Radical words in any tongue are expressive of certain customs, objects and modes of thinking. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 347 Three great principles of accentuation..the radical, the terminational, and the distinctive. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. i. 15 The arrangement of the lexicon is not according to an alphabetical but a radical order. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* 275 As long as every word..is felt to express its own radical meaning, a language belongs to the first or radical stage.

b. *Radical letter*, (*a*) an original unchanged letter (so also *radical sound*); (*b*) a letter belonging to the root of a word.

In sense (*a*) chiefly used of Welsh initial consonants, which are liable to be altered by a preceding word; in (*b*) chiefly of the consonants (commonly three in number) of Hebrew roots, and *spec.* of those which appear in roots only.

(*a*). *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 457 Wallia, which the Romans called Gallia, turning *W* into *G*, ..yet the Walloon keeps his radical letter to this day. 1724 W. GAMBOLD *Welsh Gram.* (1727) 114 Table of Words and Particles:.. shewing what effect They haue on the radical initial Letters of Subsequent Words. 1833 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 13 After the prefix *gor*, the initials *b, d, g, m, r*, assume their Light sound; but after *tra* they retain their Radical sound; as *gorfod*, .. *trablin*.

(*b*). *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* xi. 11 Sarah hath all the radical letters in it. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* v. 71 Why the radicall Letters in the Pentateuch should equall the number of the Souldiery of the Tribes. 1762 PARKHURST *Heb. Gram.* (1778) 3 Although the radical Letters..are never Servile, yet the servile letters are very often radical. 1832 LEE *Hebr. Gram.* (1832) 222 One of the two last radical letters of any word, when both are the same, may.. be rejected.

† **c.** Exhibiting the roots or radical letters. *Obs.*

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 7 Huterus .. in his Catalogue..before his radicall Hebrew Bible.

† **6.** *Astrol.* Belonging to the radix of an astrological calculation. *Radical question* (see quot. 1647). *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. iv, Any of those radicall promissors in the geniture. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* 121 The Question then shall be taken for radicall, or fit to be judged, when as the Lord of the hour at the time of proposing the Question..and the Lord of the Ascendant or first House, are of one Triplicity, or be one. 1654 CULPEPPER *Opus Astrol., Aphorisms* § 69 A Radical Figure resembles either the nativity or the revolution of the nativity of the Querent. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 38 The moons coming to the.. Radical place, where she was at the beginning of the sickness.

7. *Mus.* Belonging to the root of a chord, esp. *radical bass, cadence, number* (cf. quots.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Radical numbers..in the Italian music, are, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and sometimes 10, which are often met with in musical compositions, to denote the accords of the thorough basses. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* iii. 97 According to the radical progression of ascending 4ths. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Music* 69 By the root of a chord, or its Radical Bass, is meant its Bass-note in its original, uninverted form.

8. *Bot.* Of or belonging to the root of a plant; *esp.* of leaves or stalks: Springing directly from the root-stock or the stem close to the root.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Radical Leaf, that which grows immediately from the root of a plant, not from the stalk. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 47 From the top of this turnep rise a number of leaves,..which answer to the radical leaves in other plants. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vii. 203 Leaves..proceeding from the crown or radical plate. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 57 On young roots we find cells ..which are of the nature of hairs, and have therefore been termed radical hairs.

† **9.** *Chem. Radical vinegar*, an old name for acetic acid. *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 592/1 Experience has shown that radical vinegar differs considerably in its properties from the common acid. 1819 *Pantologia* X. s.v., The acid thus obtained..was formerly distinguished by the names of radical vinegar, and vinegar of Venus.

B. *sb.* (elliptical or absolute uses of the adj.)

1. *Philol.* A root; a word or part of a word which cannot be analysed into simpler elements.

1641 WILKINS *Mercury* xiii. (1707) 57 The Hebrew..Language consists of fewest Radicals. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 284 He [Dalgarno] published a Specimen..containing but 500 Radicals, all the Particles being brought from the Radicals by which they are resolved. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 463 The Welsh, the Cornish and the Armoric dialects, whose radicals are so much alike [etc.]. 1822 *Good's Study Med.* IV. 592 It has been shown, that the real radical is the Hebrew term..(tsora). 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* I. 54 Words derived from the same radical will often assume different forms in different languages.

b. A radical letter (see 5 b above).

1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1674) 8/2 Divers Cities in that tract, which still preserve the Radicals of Hull or Chull. 1724 W. GAMBOLD *Welsh Gram.* (1727) 2 *Ch*.. being a radical, is ever attended with *w*. 1784 HENLEY *Note* in *Beckford's Vathek* (1786) 263 On his forehead the radicals of cafer [or infidel] are said to be impressed. 1870 HELFENSTEIN *Compar. Gram. Teut. Lang.* 410 The radical is either *a* or *ē*.. The radical of the perfect is of course modified by the reduplication.

2. A basis, a fundamental thing or principle.

1657 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 357 Covenant-benefits, covenant graces, the radicals, the vitals. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 41 Water doubtless concurs..to produce this effect, by supplying two radicals, which become assimilated to the other nutritive principles. 1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. in Metal*

II. 304 With reference to a similar radical, that is to say, the English penny.

b. A root or radicle.

1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 292 They are roots or radicals supporting all visible truth, but themselves unseen. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 380 The..radicals of the portal vein.

3. *Math.* **a.** A quantity forming or expressed as a root of another quantity.

1738 De Moivre in *Phil. Trans. Abridg.* VIII. 271 (title) Of the Reduction of Radicals to more Simple Terms. *a* 1746 MacLaurin *Algebra* (1748) xiv. 117 Multiply any two Radicals as $2\sqrt{xy}$ by $2\sqrt{x}$. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 298 Expand the radical or fraction..into an infinite series of simple terms. 1868 Cayley *Math. Papers* (1874) VII. 14 The expression cannot contain any radical such as [etc.].

b. The radical sign.

1780 Hutton in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 401 Where the two denominators under the radicals differ by 4. 1882 C. Smith *Conic Sect.* (1885) 33 It is necessary and sufficient that the quantity under the radical should be a perfect square.

4. *Chem.* An element or atom (*simple radical*), or a group of these (*compound radical*), forming the base of a compound and remaining unaltered during the ordinary chemical reactions to which this is liable. (See also Radicle.)

Introduced (in French) by G. de Morveau, 1787. When used without adj., 'radical' usually denotes a compound radical, and is thus contrasted with 'element' or 'atom'.

1826 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 343 Oxygen is called the radical or base of the gas. 1845 J. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 141 If we knew more of the composition of the extractive matters, we should doubtless find a radical common to all of them. 1881 *Nature* No. 618. 415 Compounds of hydrogen with elements or radicals like chlorine.

5. *Politics.* An advocate of 'radical reform' (see A. 3 b); one who holds the most advanced views of political reform on democratic lines, and thus belongs to the extreme section of the Liberal party.

1802 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VI. 4 The sagacious only could have foreseen that he should have become a r—c—l. 1819 Scott *Let. to T. Scott* 16 Oct. in *Lockhart*, Radical is a word in very bad odour here, being used to denote a set of blackguards [etc.]. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 269 The term Radical once employed as a name of low reproach, has found its way into high places, and is gone forth as the title of a class, who glory in their designation. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* xi. 290 It is manifest to the Tory that the Radical does not see the benefit there is in that which he wishes to destroy.

fig. 1822 Cobbett *Weekly Reg.* 30 Mar. 779 Love is a great leveller; a perfect Radical. 1831 Trelawney *Adv. Younger Son* xcvii, Gout, apoplexy, dropsy..are in their nature, radicals.

b. *elliptic.* A white hat, formerly affected by Radicals (in consequence of one having been worn by Henry Hunt at various political meetings in 1820).

1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 294 A whity-brown radical on his head, the edges of which are worn down to the brown-paper foundation. (Cf. *radical hat* in c.)

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.* in sense 5, as *Radical butcher, cause, hat, man, measure, member, mob, speech.*

1820 Shelley *Œdipus* I. 12 Kings and laurelled Emperors, Radical butchers. 1837 Disraeli in *Corr. w. Sister* 21 Nov. (1886) 75 Wakley made a most Radical speech and amendment. 1839 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 519/1 These Essays are intended to advocate the popular or radical cause. 1840 Carlyle *Chartism* 5 Radical members, above all, friends of the people. 1841 S. Bamford *Life of Radical* I. 58 The presumptuous appearance of a radical hat. 1846 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 90 If Radical measures were to be carried..they should be carried by Radical men. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 55 The radical mob at Oxford.

Hence **Ra·dical** *v. intr.*, to act like a Radical.

1867 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 219 The notions they seemed 'reforming' (and radicalling, and quarrelling with their superiors) upon!

Ra·dicale. *Bot. rare.* [In form = L. *rādīcāle* neut. sing. of *rādīcālis* Radical, but perh. intended for *radicle* or *radicule*.] = Radicle.

1763 Goldsm. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) II. 544 The radicale or incipient root,..when shot into the ground, imbibes nourishment from thence. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 158 A large, many-leaved plumule, and an inferior radicale.

Radicalism (rædikăliz'm). [f. Radical *a.* or *sb.* + -ism.]

1. The political views or principles characteristic of Radicals.

1820 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* I. 418 You are cherishing in the mind of the multitude the spirit of 'radicalism'. 1852 Smedley *L. Arundel* xxiv. 179 In all cases of incipient radicalism, chartist tendencies, or socialist symptoms, his Grace was an infallible specific. 1870 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 436, I was determined that my Radicalism should not be called in question.

b. *transf.* Thoroughness of method.

1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 306 This is an attempt to carry radicalism into Geometry; always meaning by radicalism, the application of sound reason to tracing consequences to their roots. 1885 Max Müller in *19th Cent.* XVIII. 921 There is a true radicalism in scholarship, which despises all measures which do not go to the roots of things.

2. The subject of (Hebrew) roots.

1849 S. R. Maitland *Illustr. Mesmerism* I. 61 No point in Hebrew radicalism would have been considered more clear and indisputable.

Radicality (rædikæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ity.]

1. Radical state or condition; the fact of being radical.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 147 Equivocall seeds and Hermaphroditicall principles, which contain the radicality and power of different formes. 1685 Wallis *Alg.* xxv. 107, I..prefix the Root of such Power to the note of Radicality. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Radical*, √ is the character of radicality, and expresses the square root. 1819 Jas. Wilson *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 269 Numerous and strong testimonies like these prove the radicality of the question.

2. a. = Radicalism. b. The Radicals, or Radical party.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 318 The demons of whiggery and radicality. 1832 J. Wilson *ibid.* XXXII. 722 We shall play one section of you against the other this day, and both sections against the radicality the next. 1841 *Ibid.* XLIX. 549 John remained a year or so opposed to Radicality.

Radicalize (ræ·dikălaiz), *v.* [f. Radical *a.* + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make Radical in politics; to imbue with Radical principles.

1830 Ld. Ellenborough *Diary* 31 July (1881) II. 329 He said Yorkshire was quite radicalised by having four members. 1835 Greville *Mem.* 9 Sept. (1875) III. xxix. 313 That the new councils will be Radical, and that their influence will radicalise the boroughs.

2. *intr.* To become Radical in politics; to uphold Radical principles.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 295 Many an honest squire.. rapidly radicalizing against Mr. Canning. 1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. viii. 184 When it [the Reform Bill] and the Catholic question were both carried..Herbert Grimstone radicalized.

Hence **Ra·dicalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Radicaliza·tion.**

1885 G. Meredith *Diana* III. v. 92 Such is the condition of a rapidly Radicalizing country! 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 2 A remarkable instance, this, of the Radicalising of the Liberal party. 1891 *Ibid.* 28 Feb. 7 The rapid Radicalization..of the Tory party.

Radically (ræ·dikăli), *adv.* [f. Radical *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. With reference to root or origin; primitively, originally, naturally.

1624 Donne *Serm.* ii. 12 Mercy as it is Radically in God and an essentiall attribute of his. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* xii. 175 Gold may be radically separated into Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 209 The language, which is called the Manks, is radically Erse, or Irish. 1822 *Good's Study Med.* IV. 592 Psora is allowed to import derivatively, what, upon this explanation, it opposes radically. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 100 That the different subjects..are all radically of one common essence.

2. To or from the root or central part; fundamentally; completely, thoroughly.

1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 152 Naturally inclined (at least radically instructed) to disobedience. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., How to cure a cut Finger radically. 1696 Tryon *Misc.* ii. 53 What is more profitable for all Lovers of Health and Wisdom, than Food that is Radically Clean? 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1808 II. 223 If these be radically and essentially vicious.. those men are very unhappy. 1783 — *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 12 That India should not be radically and irretrievably ruined. 1822 *Good's Study Med.* I. 136 They ..have some tendency to correct the disorder radically. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xi. 333 Two radically distinct modes of viewing the subject.

Ra·dicalness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The condition of being radical.

1654 Culpepper *Opus Astrol., Aphorismus* § 70 This is the most absolute way to judge of the radicalness of a Figure. 1727 Bailey, *Radicalness*, the Quality of being radical, of having Roots, or of being well-founded. 1843 Poe *Purloined Letter* Wks. 1864 I. 278 The radicalness of these differences, which was excessive.

Radicant (ræ·dikănt), *a. Bot. rare.* [a. L. *rādīcānt-*, ppl. stem of *rādīcāre* Radicate. Cf. F. *radicant*.] Producing roots; usually said of parts of a plant which produce adventitious roots.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Radicant Leaf*, one which pushes out roots from its summit, as some of the ferns do. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 954/2.

Radicarian (rædikē·rĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rādīc-* stem of Radix + *-arian*.] Of or pertaining to roots (of words).

1880 Whitney in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* I. 338 The strength of the radicarian theory is that it accords with all that we have learned as to the nature of language.

Radicate (ræ·dikĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *rādīcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *rādīcāre*: see next and -ate 2.]

†**1.** Rooted, deep-seated, firmly established. *Obs.*

1656 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 27 Their settled and radicate ignorance. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxiv. 643 The Cleansing of their Radicate Sores. 1768 Whitaker *Two Serm.* ii. (1770) 39 We..have found it.. innate, and radicate in the heart.

†**2.** *Radicate vinegar*: (see Radical *a.* 9). *Obs.*

1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 571/1 Spirit of Vinegar may also be made radicate, and more strong if it be distilled anew upon Sal-armoniack. *Ibid.*, The Uses of the terebinthinated or radicate Vinegar.

3. *Bot.* Having a root (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Radicate (ræ·dikeit), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6 **radycate**, *pa. pple.* 5–6 **radicate**, 6 *Sc.* **-cait.** [ad. L. *rādīcāt-*, ppl. stem of *rādīcāre* or *rādīcārī* to take root, f. *rādīc-* Radix.]

1. *trans.* To cause to take root; to plant or establish firmly. Usually *fig.* with reference to qualities. Const. *in.*

a. passively, in pa. pple. (orig. in form *radicate*).

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* Prol. viii, Lust and appetyte.. in thair myndis sa fast is radicate. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. v, He beinge radicate in pride..continued his way to the Senate. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 151 Venus Quene, quhair his hart Radicait Was on all time. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 264 No doubt the originall cause of religious change, came..to be radicated in the mournefull effects we now behold. 1676 Cole in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 609, I should think the upper of them to be radicated..at the pylorus. 1775 Johnson *Let. to Boswell* 14 Sept., My regard for you is so radicated and fixed, that it is become part of my mind. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* ii. (1874) 93 These [actions] will want that quality which can alone crown them, if not radicated in religious principle.

b. actively (less freq. than prec.).

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. iv, Often remembrance..of their estate may happen to radycate in theyr hartes intollerable pride. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 6 By radicating or making more firme Graces receiued. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 285 Radicate thy Love within me, O my God, Let it be Rooted Deep. 1788 Burke *Sp. Warren Hastings* Wks. 1822 XIII. 65 That gulf, which manners, opinions and laws have radicated in the very nature of the people. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* i. (1874) 23 Philosophers who did not care to radicate it [morality] in religion.

†**2.** *intr.* To take root, become established. *Obs.*

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* 134 Trees began there to radicate where but lately a shrub wanted moisture.

Radicated (ræ·dikeitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Rooted, established, etc.

a. of qualities, etc. (freq. in 17th c.).

1633 Hart *Diet of Diseased* Introd. 10 As for true radicated Consumptions..she was farre from curing any such. 1679 J. Goodman *Penitent Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 150 The breaking off old and radicated customs. 1703 Kelsey *Serm.* 235 The radicated Corruption of all Mankind. 1722 De Foe *Serious Refl.* v. 215 A Mind of radicated Infidelity.

b. of a person. *rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Warwickshire* III. (1662) 123 Had he any assurance, that he had been a radicated Romanist.

†**2.** *Radicated vinegar* (see Radical *a.* 9). *Obs.*

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. iv. 52 Pour thereto the Acetum of the Roote, or Radicated Vinegar.

†**3.** *Bot.* Having roots. *Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf.*

Radication (rædikē·ʃən). [n. of action from *rādīcāre*: see Radicate *v.* and -ation. Cf. F. *radication*.] The process of radicating or taking root; the fact of being rooted, firmly established, etc.; also, the manner in which a plant, etc., is rooted; an arrangement or system of roots.

†**a.** of veins or arteries. *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 856 As the Liuer is the beginning of Radication and Dispensation to the Veines, so is the Heart to the Arteries. 1638 A. Read *Chirurg.* ii. 14 If the vessell be cut..asunder..that part of it which is next the radication of it, shrinketh up.

b. of plants. *rare.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 59 Whereby they maintained some proportion to their height, in Trees of large radication. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., A great number of curious observations on the germination and radication of plants. 1775 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 5 To shew in what it differs from what is called radication in plants. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 954/2.

c. *fig.* of qualities, states, etc. ? *Obs.* (freq. in the 17th c.).

1615 Jackson *Creed* IV. ii. § 1 Faith..different in want of radication and durability. *a* 1658 C. Cartwright *Excepts. agst. Baxter* (1675) 21 The confirmation, radication, and further degree of grace. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* iii. 97 This shews such a deep and settled radication of vice in us.

†**Ra·dicative,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *rādīcāre* Radicate + -ive.] = Radical *a.* 3.

1727 Douglas in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 318 A Palliative Cure..where a radicative Cure could not be expected.

Radice, obs. form of Radish.

Radicel (ræ·disel). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *radicella*, dim. of Radix. Cf. F. *radicelle*.] A rootlet.

18.. Gray *Struct. Bot.* (cited by Worcester 1860).

So **Radice·llar** *a.*, of the nature of rootlets. **Radice·llate** *a.*, belonging to the *Radicellata*, a class of polyzoans. **Ra·dicello·se** *a.*, having rootlets.

1831 Macgillivray tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 295 Through which one or more radicellar tubercles are to issue. 1881 G. Busk in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 12 *Kinetoskias* and many other radicellate forms. 1881 Spruce in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 12 Stems an inch high,..very sparingly radicellose.

Radiche, obs. form of Radish.

Radici-, comb. form of L. *rādix, rādīc-em* Radix, used in a few terms of *Bot.* and *Zool.*, as **Radici·colous** *a.*, living on the roots of a plant. **Radi·ciflo·rous** *a.*, flowering from the root. **Radi·ciform** *a.*, having the form of a root. **Radici·vorous** *a.*, eating roots.

Cf. F. *radiciflore, -forme, -vore* (Littré).

1843 Humphreys *Brit. Moths* II. 85 They are never.. radicivorous in their habits. 1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 104 Two or three radiciform prolongations. 1862 Mayne *Med. Voc.* (ed. 2), Radiciflorous.

†**Radi·city.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *rādīc-*, stem of Radix + -ity.] = Radicality.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 305 Diseases have not in themselves an essentiall radicity.

Radicle (ræ·dik'l). [ad. L. *rādīcula* Radicule; cf. *follicle, ventricle*, etc.]

1. *Bot.* **a.** That part of the embryo of a plant which develops into the primary root.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3037 The one is called by him [Grew] the Radicle, being that, which, upon the vegetation of the Seed, becomes the Root [= 1672 GREW *Anat. Veget.* 7]. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 31 The .. lowermost part is called Radicle; because 'tis the Origin of the Root. ..The Radicle is likewise called the seminal Root. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., When, in sowing, the radicle happens to light lowest, it is no wonder the root should spread itself under ground. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* ii. (1813) 15 The substance of seeds appears to be spent first in feeding the radicle. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 The radicle can be distinguished from the hypocotyl only by the presence of root-hairs and the nature of its covering.

b. A rootlet.

1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Naturalist* 122 The radicles penetrate like the finest hairs into the substance. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 10 Using the long radicles of a spongy moss for wick.

2. *Anat.* One of the branching subdivisions of veins, nerves, etc. resembling a part of a root.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 182 A doubling of a minute artery which becomes a venous radicle. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 44 The radicles of a much branched nerve process.

3. *Chem.* = RADICAL *sb.* 4.

Radicle has been preferred to *radical* by some authorities, and is the form at present employed in the Journal of the Chemical Society, but its introduction appears to have been due to a misunderstanding (see quot. 1862).

1862 W. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 36 Liebig .. defined organic chemistry to be the chemistry of compound radicles. [*Ibid.* note, The German term *radikal* is commonly, but inaccurately translated *radical*, which is properly an adjective, the word *radicle* being the appropriate rendering.] 1880 FRISWELL in *Soc. of Arts* 444 The iodides of the alcoholic radicles, methyl and ethyl.

4. *Philol.* (See quot.)

1870 F. A. MARCH *Anglo-Saxon Gram.* 33 Radicles are elementary relational parts of words. They are generally single sounds—oftenest a consonant sound.

Ra·dicose, *a. Bot. rare*—°. [ad. L. *rādīcōs-us*: see RADIX and -OSE.] Having a large root (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

†**Ra·dicous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [cf. prec. and -OUS.] Root-like; pertaining, or appropriate, to a root.

1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 78 A..kind of heath, which ..vegetates at the bottom into a close and extremely radicous texture. *Ibid.* 84 Of..radicous or lignous composition.

Radicular (rădi·kiŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *rādīcula* RADICULE + -AR.]

1. *Bot.* Belonging to the radicle.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 72 Radicular end next the hilum. 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 288 The radicular body or radicle constitutes one of the extremities of the embryo. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 462 The embryo is thick at the radicular end.

2. a. *Path.* Affecting or attacking the roots (of a tooth, nerve, etc.).

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 561 Radicular Odontome has attained the size of a chestnut. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 652 To this form the name of radicular brachial neuritis is given.

b. *Anat.* Belonging to, forming part of, the roots of an artery, nerve, etc.

1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Radicular arteries, fibres.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 390 The radicular branches [of arteries] to the bulbar nerves arise from the vertebral.

Radicule (ræ·dikiŭl). *Bot.* [ad. L. *rādīcula*, dim. of RADIX. Cf. F. *radicule.*] = RADICLE.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* Gloss. 1883 *Knowledge* 20 July 43/2 In five or six days the radicules will appear.

Hence †**Radi·culode** *Bot.* (see quot.). *Obs.* **Radi·culose** *a.*, having radicles.

1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 295 The inferior extremity of the blastus .. bears the name of radiculode. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* Gloss. (ed. 6) 430 *Radiculose*, bearing rootlets.

Radie, obs. Sc. form of READY.

Radience, -ent, varr. of RADIANCE, RADIANT.

Radiescent (rē|di|e·sĕnt), *a.* [Irreg. f. RADIATE *v.* + -ESCENT.] = RADIANT.

1863 *Reader* 26 Sept. 348/3 The radiescent state of substances is known to originate in three different modes.

Radiism (rē|di|izm). [f. RADI-US + -ISM.] Radiate arrangement; radiation.

1841 E. FORBES *Brit. Starfishes* 243 In the animals of which we have now to treat, Radiism sets and Annulism appears.

Radik, Radilie, obs. ff. RADISH, READILY.

Radio- (rē|·dio), comb. form of RADIUS, employed in some scientific terms.

1. *Anat.* Belonging to the radius in conjunction with some other part, as **Ra·dio-ca·rpal, -di·gital, -hu·meral, -mu·scular, -pa·lmar, -u·lnar** *adjs.*

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 133 The external lateral ligament of the radio-carpal articulation. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 137 Another example is the superior radio-ulnar articulation. 1858 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 160 The lower end of the bones of the fore-arm forms the radio-carpal joint.

2. *Physics.* Connected with rays or radiation, as **Ra·dio-a·ctive** *a.*, said of certain substances which are capable of affecting a photographic plate or an electrometer by radiation; so **Ra·dio-acti·vity. Ra·dio-condu·ctor,** part of the receiver of a wireless telegraphy apparatus (usually a tube containing iron filings), which is converted into a conductor by the impact of the electric waves on the collecting wire; a 'coherer'.

1898 *Tit-Bits* 28 May 175/3 M. Branly, whose 'radioconductor' or 'coherer' is used by Marconi in his wireless telegraph. 1900 PRINCE KROPOTKIN in *19th Cent.* Dec. 932 Material particles projected from the radio-active bodies. *Ibid.*, They communicate radio-activity.. to the surfaces of the bodies.

Radiogram (rē|·diogræm). [f. prec. + -GRAM.] = RADIOGRAPH *sb.* 2.

1896 *Photogram* Apr. 105 Another title, .. suggested by Dr. Hill-Norris, appears to us .. much superior .. and we propose to call prints made by radiography 'radiograms'. 1898 ISENTHAL & WARD *Pract. Radiogr.* 101 For developing radiograms, almost any of the usual developers may be employed.

Radiograph (rē|·diograf), *sb.* [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.]

1. An instrument by which the duration and intensity of sunshine is measured and recorded.

1881 *Jrnl. Science* XVIII. 221 This instrument, which Mr. Winstanley names the 'Radiograph', is shown.

2. An impression or image of an object produced on a sensitive plate by means of the Röntgen rays.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 7/2 A 'radiograph', or shadow picture, of the hand of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 16 Mar. 7/2 A radiograph of the front portion of the foot gave no trace of the needle.

So **Ra·diograph** *v. trans.*, to make a radiograph of (a thing). **Radio·grapher,** one who practises radiography. **Ra·diogra·phic(al** *a.*, relating to radiography; hence **Ra·diogra·phically** *adv.* **Radio·graphy,** the production of images on sensitized plates by means of the Röntgen rays.

1896 *Daily News* 29 Feb. 5/4 Mr. Stanley Kent photographed, shadowgraphed, electrographed, or *radiographed —for the proper verb is still undetermined—a fractured finger bone at St. Thomas's Hospital. 1896 *Photogram* Apr. 108 Our illustration .. is the first complete human skeleton ever radiographed. *Ibid.* 105 The high price of Crookes' tubes is a matter of wonder to many *radiographers. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 501 The internal organs will be brought, it is hoped, within the range of *radiographic inspection. 1898 ISENTHAL & WARD *Pract. Radiogr.* 135 The *radiographical study of Obstetrics. *Ibid.* 134 Coins, ..buttons, and so on, have been *radiographically traced. 1896 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 14 Mar. 678 *'Radiography' and its more thoroughbred equivalent 'actinography'..are a trifle vague. 1898 *Ibid.* 7 May 1196 Since the introduction of radiography into surgery, many advances have been made in its application.

‖ **Radiolaria** (rē|·diŏlē°·riă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. f. *radiol-us*, dim. of RADIUS.] A class of rhizopods (see quot. 1872)..

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 66 The order Radiolaria is defined as comprising those members of the Rhizopoda which possess a siliceous test or siliceous spicules. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 74 Most of the Radiolaria .. bear in their body certain .. particles known as the yellow cells.

Radiolarian (rē|·diŏlē°·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Radiolaria.

1877 THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. 231 It was found to contain so large a proportion of the tests of radiolarians, that Mr. Murray proposed for it the name 'radiolarian-ooze'. 1889 J. W. GREGORY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* Nov. 646 The Radiolarian deposits include a somewhat variable series of marls.

B. *sb.* One of the Radiolaria.

1877 THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iii. 186 They brought back .. many large radiolarians. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 74 These yellow or sometimes green cells occur in many fresh-water Radiolarians.

Radiolite (rē|·diolait). [f. RADIO- + -LITE.]

1. *Conch.* (See quot.)

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 91 Radiolites. A family belonging to the order Cephalopoda .. containing the genera Rotalina, Lenticulina, Placentula.

2. *Palæont.* A cretaceous fossil bivalve of the family *Rudista.*

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 280 The outer layer of shell in the Hippurite and Radiolite consists of prismatic cellular structure.

3. *Min.* A variety of natrolite with radiated structure.

1855 in ORR *Geol.* etc. 517. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 29 Radiolite, from Brevig [in Norway].

Radiometer (rē|·di|ŏ·mĭtəɹ). [f. RADIO- + METER.]

†**1.** An instrument formerly used for measuring angles; a cross-staff, forestaff. *Obs.*

1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1802 in JAMES *Milit. Dict.*

2. An instrument invented by Sir W. Crookes, with the design of illustrating the transformation of radiant energy into mechanical force.

1875 CROOKES in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXIII. 377 The luminous rays..repel the black surface more energetically than they do the white surface. Taking advantage of this fact, the author has constructed an instrument which he calls a radiometer. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 256 Highly rarefied gas like that contained in one of Mr. Crookes's radiometers.

attrib. 1876 *Nature* XIV. 288/2 The friction of the radiometer vanes with the rarefied air of the globe. *Ibid.* 508/1 The radiometer experiments were successful.

Hence **Ra·diome·tric** *a.*, pertaining to the radiometer or its use; **Radio·metry,** the use of the radiometer.

1883 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 189/2 The effects of all the different parts of the radiometric apparatus in influencing radiometer motion. *c* 1890 A. R. BENNETT (*title*) On some experiments in Radiometry.

So **Ra·diomicro·meter,** an instrument for measuring minute degrees of radiation.

1887 C. V. Boys in *Proc. Royal Soc.* XLII. 189 (*title*) Preliminary Note on the 'Radio-Micrometer'. 1888 *Times* 10 May 5/5 Mr. C. V. Boys's Radiomicrometer .. consists of a circuit made of antimony, bismuth, and copper.

Radiophone (rē|·diofōun). [f. RADIO- + -PHONE.] An instrument for the production of sound by intermittent radiant energy, such as light or heat; the photophone and thermophone are special forms.

1881 BELL *Sound by Radiant Energy* 32 We have decided to adopt the term 'radiophone', proposed by M. Mercadier, as a general term signifying an apparatus for the production of sound by any form of radiant energy.

Radiophonic (rē|·diofo·nik), *a.* [Cf. prec. and -PHONIC.] Belonging to radiophony.

1881 *Sci. Amer.* 5 Feb., Radiophonic notes, such is the new term, have been obtained by M. Mercadier from ordinary gas lamps. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 367 The radiophonic sounds result from a direct action of radiations upon the receiving substances.

Radiophony (rē|·di|ŏ·fŏni). [Cf. prec. and -PHONY.] The theory or method of producing sound by radiant light or heat.

1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 870/3 M. Mercadier brought before the Academy of Sciences a paper on 'Radiophony', as he names the phenomenon of using a ray of light for the conveyance of sound. 1884 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ.* XIX. 374 Tyndall's experiments in radiophony.

Radioscopy (rē|di|ŏ·skŏpi). [f. as prec. + -SCOPY.] The examination of objects by means of the Röntgen rays. So **Radiosco·pic** *a.*

1898 ISENTHAL & WARD *Pract. Radiogr.* 114 The latter method..enables us..to practise radioscopy in broad daylight. *Ibid.* 121 The radioscopic or radiographic image.

†**Ra·dious,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 6 **radius, radyuss, -ous,** 6–8 **radious.** [ad. F. *radieux* (15–16th c.), or L. *radiōsus* (Plautus), f. *radius* ray.]

1. Radiant, bright.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 132 A radius croun of rubeis scho him gaif. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5350 Thare Radious beymes ar turnit in reik. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 79 Two pleasant radious and glistering eyes. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I. xxxv, His radious head with shamefull thorns they teare. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 582 That radious effulgency which, immediately encompassing them, is beheld together with them. 1692 O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist. Illustr.* 334 The Sun (as Constantine) radious.

b. Forming rays of light. *rare.*

1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 90 The Intersection made by the Radious Pencils. 1733 — *Th. Vision Vind.* § 50 The Pictures, so called, being formed by the radious Pencils .. are not so truly Pictures as Images.

2. Belonging to the radius of a circle or sphere; radial. *rare*—¹.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 598 The Centre, Radious Distance, and Movable Circumference, may be all said to be Co-Essential to a Sphere.

Radir, obs. form of RATHER.

Radish (ræ·diʃ). Forms: α. 1 **redic, rædic,** 3 **redich,** 4 **radiche,** 5 **radik, raddyk.** β. 5 **radissh,** 5–6 **radys(s)he,** 6– **-ishe, -ice, redish,** 6–7 **raddish,** 7 **reddish,** (7–8 *erron.* **rhadish**), 5– **radish.** [In the α-forms ad. L. *rādīc-em*, with subsequent palatalization in southern Eng.; in the 15th c. readopted from F. *radis*, a. Pr. *raditz*, or It. *radice*:—L. *rādīc-em*: see RADIX and RACE *sb.*[6]]

1. a. The fleshy, slightly pungent, root of a widely cultivated cruciferous plant (*Raphanus sativus*), commonly eaten raw as a relish or in salads. b. The plant of which this is the root.

Wild radish, a field-weed (*R. Raphanistrum*), also called *jointed* or *jotut-podded charlock.*

α. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 64 Wib sidan sare..redic, & hwite cleafran wyrc to clame. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 135/23 *Raphanum, uel radix*, rædic. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* ibid. 556/20 *Raffarium*, .. redich. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 36 *Raphanum*, radiche. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645/20 *Raparium*, raddyk.

β. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 30 Now rape and neep in places drie is sowe..and radish last. *Ibid.* 44 Radish female hath litel bitternesse. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (1881) 66 There are two kindes of radice, the one is the commune radice wyth the longe roote..The other kynde hath a rounde roote. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man. in Hum.* I. v, We will have a bunch of redish, and salt, to tast our wine. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 99 Some Physitians commend the eating of Radishes before meate. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 248 You may Plant your garden with Onions, Reddishes or any sallet herb. 1728 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 158 Radish..is much in Diet amongst our Spring-Sallets, but little used as Medicine. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 173 Enjoyed, spare feast! a radish and an egg. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IV. viii, It was with some such tract that Lenny was seasoning his crusts and his radishes.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *radish-bed, -oil, -pod, -root, -seed*; *radish-leaved, -like* adjs.; **radish-fly** (*U.S.*), a small dipterous insect, *Anthomyia raphani*, whose larvæ burrow in radishes (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **radish tree** = HORSE-RADISH TREE (*b*).

1855 E. S. DELAMER *Kitch. Garden* (1861) 115 The traveller who has no *radish-bed to go to. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Sisymbrium*, The short-podded *radish-leaved water-*sisymbrium*. 1711 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 385 Auriculated, or rather small wing'd *Radish-like Leaves. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* Index, *Radish Pods pickled. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Garden* (1861) 134 Radish-pods..make an excellent pickle. 1533 ELYOT *Cast.*

Helthe (1539) 25 *Radyshe rootes, haue the vertu to extenuate, or make thyn. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 408 A Beet-Root, a Borrage-Root, and a Raddish-Root. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 76 Radish-roots contain .. water 959.74 [parts in 1000]. 1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Cortinon*, *radyshe seede. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 163 Some others..that practised to worke that effect by Radish seed. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 401 There were sown in a Bed, Turnip-seed, Radish-seed [etc.]. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* 378/1 *Radish-Tree, an Australian timber-tree, *Codonocarpus cotinifolius*, called also Poplar in Central Australia.

Radius (rē'·diŭs). Also 7 -ous. Pl. radii (rē'·diˌəi); also 7–8 radius's, 8 -uses. [a. L. *radius* a staff or stake, measuring-rod, spoke, ray, etc. (cf. senses below).]

1. A staff, rod, bar, or other straight object.

† **a.** The staff of a cross; hence *Astron.* a Cross-staff. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 174 The Radius or staffe of the crosse containeth like wise two partes in one. [1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., *Radius astronomicus*, an instrument usually called Jacob's staff, or the cross-staff.] 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 646 With my Radius (the rich Gift Of Thought nocturnal!) I'll point out to thee Its various Lessons.

† **b.** The bony spine or sting near the base of the tail of a sting-ray. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 201 Fork-fish...Their Radius only is poysonsome, which being cut off, the rosted may be eaten.

c. *Anat.* The thicker and shorter of the two bones of the forearm in man, extending from the humerus to the thumb side of the wrist; also the corresponding bone of the foreleg in quadrupeds, and of the wing in birds.

The name has also been given to a bone of the pectoral arch in fishes, held to be homologous with the radius of higher vertebrates.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* (1618) 782 The whole hand being sustained almost alone by the Radius, hath one and the same motion. 1719 Quincy *Phys. Dict.* (1722) s.v., Altho the *Ulna* and *Radius* accompany one another, they touch but at their Extremities. 1758 J. S. *Le Draw's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 12 The Radius of the left Arm was..broke. 1827 Abernethy *Surg. Wks.* II. 72 The carpal bones were.. driven upwards, some before, and others behind the ends of the radius and ulna. 1841 R. E. Grant *Comp. Anat.* 65 In the perch..the two succeeding bones [are regarded] as the ulna and the radius. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 94 At its lower end the radius becomes much broadened out. 1896 Newton *Dict. Birds* 850 In Birds..there are..only two free carpals —one, generally termed the 'radial',..articulating with the distal end of both radius and ulna.

† **d.** (In full *radius articulatus*.) The alveolus of a belemnite. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Many of these *radii* are found remarkably compressed, bent, or distorted, which is an accident accounted peculiar to the fossils formed in animal moulds.

e. A dorsal fin. *rare*—[1].

1822 G. A. Mantell *Geol. Sussex* 229 Dorsal fin, or radius, of a fish allied to the Balistes...It consists of thirteen narrow parallel rays.

2. A rod, bar, etc., forming one of a set extending in several directions from one point; a wheel-spoke; a radiating part or filament, etc.

1726 Bailey, *Radius* (in mechan.), a spoke, or felloe of a wheel, because they issue like rays from the centre of it. 1800 Hurdis *Fav. Village* 169 His fine-spun radii flings from side to side. 1805 Southey *Madoc* II. x, Equal in number,..The spreading radii of the mystic wheel, Revolve. 1876 *Nature* XIV. 465/1 A horizontal wheel of iron..having six radii. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 41 In the animals built on a radiate plan the number of the ganglia is increased in correspondence with the radii.

† **b.** In fishes: (*a*) *pl.* The branchial lamellæ. (*b*) A fin-ray. *Obs.*

1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 66 These papillæ do well resemble the Aristæ or radii of a Fishes Gills. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Radii*, In the mackrel, the radii of the first fin of the back..are absolutely simple.

c. *Bot.* (*a*) The ray or outer whorl of ligulate florets surrounding the disk in a composite flower-head; the border of enlarged petals on a partial umbel; (*b*) a peduncle supporting a partial umbel; (*c*) a medullary ray.

1775 J. Jenkinson tr. *Linnæus Brit. Pl.* Gloss., *Radius*, is the semifloscules that surround the disk. 1796 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 448/1 *Radius*, the rim or outward part, consisting of irregular florets. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 156 The peduncles which support the partial umbels are named *radii*. [1866 *Treas. Bot.* 955/1 *Radii Medullares*, the medullary rays.] 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 430/1 *Ray* (*Radius*), one of the radiating branches of an umbel.

d. *Ent.* One of the radiating subdivisions of a digitate wing.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 338. 1848 Maunder *Treas. Nat. Hist.*, Gloss.

e. One of the five arched rod-like pieces set radially in the mouth of a sea-urchin.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 576 The Lantern consists of twenty principal pieces—five teeth, five alveoli, five rotulæ, and five radii.

f. *Ornith.* One of the processes on the barb of a feather, a barbule.

1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 240 The radii or barbules are attached in two opposite rows to the thick upper rim of the rami..Each radius is a thin lamella, about 1 mm. in length.

3. *Math.* A straight line drawn to the circumference of a circle or the surface of a sphere from the centre, all lines so drawn being equal in length.

1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 256 Is the radius that describes the inner circles equal to the radius that describes the exterior? 1672 Boyle *Virtues of Gems* 67 These rows of Planes reaching euery way, almost like so many radious's of a Sphere from the Centre. 1705 Berkeley *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 428 Circles on several radius's are not similar figures. *a* 1721 Keill *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 47 Our first Method of finding the Curves, by Radii and Angles. 1832 Brewster *Optics* iii. 23 Let a small tube ..be so made that it may be attached to the board along any radius. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. § 53 (1873) 41 In a circle 22 miles in radius..every town and village was destroyed. 1879 Calderwood *Mind & Br.* iii. 70 A series of fibres, some of which are arranged as radii, others in a circular manner.

transf. and *fig.* 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, xlv, Thus when All Causes are mett, their Radij must Spread. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 201 It [the Glyster]..driveth the Radii of the Miasmi outward. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 5. 369 Phenomena are the radii of Knowledge. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* (1865) 15 The radii of inference from many other sources all converge to the common centre of a similar hypothesis.

b. A radial line of a curve, drawn from a certain point such as the focus to any point on the curve.

1836 Lardner in *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 40/2 This.. is altogether independent of the radius of the curve. *Ibid.*, A curve of large radius. 1849 Salmon *Conic Sect.* (1855) 162 In the hyperbola, the difference of the focal radii is constant. 1875 B. Williamson *Integr. Calc.* 261 The area between two focal radii of a parabola and the curve.

c. Any line in an arrangement of straight lines diverging from a point, and resembling the radii of a circle.

1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 358 On a live rock is cut the radii of a dial. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., In fortification, the radius is distinguished into exterior, interior, oblique, and right radius...The latter is a perpendicular line drawn from the center of a polygon to the exterior side.

d. In various phrases, as *radius of concavity, of curvature, of dissipation, of an eccentric, of the evolute, of evolution, of explosion, of gyration, of inversion, of rupture, of torsion* (cf. quots. and see the second element).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Radius of Concavity*, in Geometry, is sometimes used for the Radius or ray of curvature. *Ibid.*, s.v. *Curvature*, This circle is called the circle of curvature..and its semidiameter, the ray or radius of curvature. 1758 J. Landen *Resid. Anal.* vii. 75 The right line *CP* is called the radius of evolution corresponding to the point *P*. 1834–47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* (1851) 201 In common mines the horizontal radius of rupture is equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the line of least resistance...In a vertical direction, this radius is of the same length as the radius of explosion. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 281 The radius of gyration about any axis is therefore the distance from that axis at which, if the whole mass were placed, it would have the same moment of inertia as before. 1881 Casey *Sequel to Euclid* III. xx. 41 The point *C* is called the inverse of the point *P*,..and the constant *R* the radius of inversion. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 47 The distance from the centre of the sheave to the centre of the shaft is called the radius or eccentricity of the eccentric.

e. *Radius vector*, a variable line drawn to a curve from a fixed point as origin; in astronomy the origin is usually at the sun or a planet round which a satellite revolves. Also *pl.*

1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 103 The line drawn from the moveable to the immoveable body, (the radius vector), describes areas round the latter proportional to the times. 1841 C. Graves tr. *Chasles' Properties of Cones* 60 The sum or the difference of the two radii vectores. 1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* xxx. 373 These cones will have a common axis—namely, the Earth's radius vector.

4. A circular area of which the extent is measured by the length of the radius of the circle which bounds it. Also *pl.*

1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.* s.v. *Grenade*, It bursts into many pieces, scattering death and wounds among all who are within its radii. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xiii. 82, I shall first go to Audley Court, and look for George Talboys in a narrow radius. 1866 Crump *Banking* ix. 180 Restricting its operations to a radius of sixty-five miles from London.

b. *spec.* in London, a circle of four miles in all directions from Charing Cross, outside of which cab-fares are higher.

1889 Baedeker *London* (ed. 7) 28 Beyond the 4-mile radius from Charing Cross the fare is 1*s.* for every mile. 1899 W. Pett Ridge (*title*) Outside the Radius. Stories of a London Suburb.

5. *Comb.*, as *radius-bearing* adj.; **radius-bar**, a bar pivoted at one end so that it can move in a circle or arc of a circle, used esp. in the parallel motion of a steam engine; **radius-finder**, an instrument for finding two radii (and thereby the centre) of a circle; **radius-rod** = *radius-bar*; **radius-saw**, a circular saw in which the plate is journaled to the end of a radius-bar (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 75 To these levers are also secured the radius bars, which are rods of wrought-iron, proceeding from the side rods. 1853 Glynn *Treat. Power Water* 140 The radius bar carries a pen, the nib of which is in the line of the radius. 1858 Murray *Marine Engines* (ed. 3) Gloss., *Radius rods* or *bars*,..are the guiding rods in a parallel motion. 1886 Lockwood *Dict. Terms* s.v., *Radius finder*, a centre square. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 245 In Gallinæ there are from 10 to 12 somewhat stiff radius-bearing rami.

Radix (rē'·diks). Pl. 7–9 radices (rē'·disīz), 7– radixes. [a. L. *rādīx* (stem *rādīc-*) a root.] = Root, in various senses.

1. *Math.* † **a.** A root of a number. *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. ii. M j, The Radix Quadrate of the Product, is the Hypothenusa. 1579 — *Stratiot.* 13 To find the square Radix, or Roote of any number. 1719 Quincy *Phys. Dict.* (1722) s.v., A Number, which multiplied into it self makes a Square, is called the Root, or Radix.

b. A number or symbol which is made the basis of a scale of numeration.

'The term "radix" is due to Robert Flower (1771)'. A. J. Ellis in *Nature* (1881) XXIII. 379/2.

1798 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 148 When the radix *r* is = 10, then the index *n* becomes the common or Briggs's log. of the number N. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 234/2 Ten is the radix of the decimal system of numeration, and the radix of the common system of logarithms. 1888 C. Smith *Algebra* xviii. (1893) 271 To express a number, *N*, in the scale whose radix is *r*.

attrib. 1888 C. Smith *Algebra* xviii. (1893) 273 Radix fractions in any scale correspond to decimal fractions in the ordinary scale.

† **2.** *Astrol.* and *Astron.* A basis of calculation, as a nativity, a certain point in time, position of a planet, etc. *Obs.*

1603 Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* 363 These..haue euer a principall aime, vnto the position of heauen, at the natiuite, as the Radix, or roote of their operations. 1625 Bedwell *Arab. Trudg.* Tarich., The Astronomers..do call it *Radix*, whereby they vnderstand some set..time beginning at some memorable action. 1674 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 143, I have pasted new radixes to the meridian of Derby, that so they may comply the better with my solar numbers. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 469 Every Planet's Radixes are to be settled, not of Longitude thereof, ..but of the Mean Anomaly of the Planet. 1774 J. Kennedy *Expl. &c. Astron. Chron.*, Title, The truth and reality of the original Luni-Solar Radix.

3. The source or origin; that in which anything originates.

1607 Heywood *Fair Maid Exchange* Wks. 1874 II. 54 Her wit is all spirit, that spirit fire,..able to burne the radix of the best invention. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 111 The radix and ground of this contest was this. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) XI. I. 5 Concupiscence, I shew, was the radix of all sin. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 26 Hence a separate and specific power has..been ascribed to the nervous fibres themselves, while the brain has been contemplated as their radix. 1840 De Quincey *Essenes* Wks. 1862 IX. 297 Judaism is the radix of Christianity.

† **4.** *Philol.* An original word or form from which other words are derived. *Obs.*

1641 E. Leigh (*title*) Critica Sacra. Observations on all the Radices, or Primitive Hebrew words of the Old Testament. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* IV. vi. 453 Of all other Languages, the Greek is looked upon to be one of the most copious; the Radixes of which are esteemed to be about 3244. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxix, Inasmuch as the radix of each word is hereby torn up. 1771 W. Jones *Zool. Eth.* 102 A quadriliteral word..compounded of a double radix.

† **5.** Ancestral root or stock. *Obs. rare.*

1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 106, I shall run your pedigree to the radix. 1652 H. C. *Looking Glasse for Ladies* A ij, The two Twins of Grace and Vertue descended from the Radix of your Nobility.

† **6.** *Mus.* The root of a chord. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5154 Musical Sounds are originally in the Radix or Unison.

7. *Bot.* The root of a plant.

1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 955/1.

Radja, obs. form of Raja(h.

Radknight (rædnəit). *Eng. Hist.* Forms: 1 **rádcniht**, 7– **radknight**, (9 -cnecht, radechnight). See also Rodknight. [OE. *rádcniht*, f. *rád* riding (see Raid and Road) + *cniht* Knight, partially modernized by historical writers. In Domesday Book the word appears as *radchenistre*.] In Old English times, a tenant holding land on condition of performing service on horseback.

c 1025 *Instituta Cnuti* II. c. 59 in Liebermann *Gesetze der Angels.* I. 73 In domo hominis quem Angli nominant radcniht, alii uero sexhendeman. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 334 Rodknights..were such as held their lands by the seruice to Ride vp and down with their Lords...They were called also Radknights. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* xxxi. 76 Others served on horseback, and were called Rad-knights, or Knights riders, as Bracton noteth. 1778 Pennant *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 56 The..Rad-knights, who by the tenure of their lands, were bound to ride with or for the lord, as often as his affairs required. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 361 Radechnights, and lesser thanes, seem to be included in this rank. 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 201 Radknights, or freemen owing commutable service. 1872 [see Radman].

Radle, Radling, obs. forms of Raddle, -ling.

† **Ra·dly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 hræd-, rædlice, 2 radlice, 4 radli, 4–5 radeliche, 5 radely, 4–6 radly, 6–7 radlie, -lye. [f. Rad *a.*[1] + -ly[2].] Quickly, promptly, without delay, soon.

Beowulf 356 (Z.) [He] hwearf þa hrædlice þær Hroðgar sæt, *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* x, Mine sælða..nane sælða ne sint, forðam hi swa rædlice ȝewitaþ. *Ibid.* xli. § 5 Þæt ðu mæȝe hrædlicost cumon .. to þinre ȝeþnge cyððe. *c* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127 Swa radlice swa he þær com [etc.]. *c* 1205 Lay. 25603 Þes drake and beore ..radliche sone to-gadere heo come. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 797 He ros vp ful radly & ran hem to mete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6904 Radli on þe right syde Rakit he furth. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 126 (Halliw.) That blessud virgyn..badde hym arys radeliche and blyve. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 104 Therwith

was the boote seen approchyng moche radely the Ryuage. 1515 *Scot. Field* 417 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, Every ryncke to his reste full radlie him dressed. *a* 1600 *Floddan F.* vii. (1664) 60 Who radly by the ranks did ride.

Radman (ræ·dmæn). *Eng. Hist.* [OE. **rádmann*, f. *rád* (ROAD) + MAN.] = RADKNIGHT.

1086 *Domesday Book* (1783) I. 174 b/2 Ipsi radmans secabant una die in anno. *Ibid.* 270/1 Sunt in dominio .. vi burgenses et iij radmans. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 5 b, Coleberti often also named in Domesday, signifieth Tenants in free socage by free rent, and so it is expounded of..Radmans..there also often named. 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 56 (Coleshill) had at the Conquest four villeyns, two boors, and a Radman. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 139 A similar character seems traceable in the Radman or Radcnecht of Southumbrian England.

† **Ra·dness.** *Sc.* and *north. Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* **rednase, -nes.** [f. RAD *a.*2 + -NESS.] Fear, fright.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* liv. 4 Radnes of dede felle ouer me. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 1099 Þe portare..come .. but delay, haffand wondir with rednes. *? a* 1400 *Mort. Arth* 120 The Romaynes for radnesse ruschte to the erthe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. i. 172 Thare Mary wes And Joseph bathe in gret radness.

† **Rado·te,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare* −1. [ad. F. *radoter*: see DOTE *v.*] *intr.* To mutter disconnectedly.

1595-6 BUREL *Pilgr.* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1709) II. 34 Than softlie did I suoufe and sleep..Radoting, starnoting, As wearie men will do.

Radoun, obs. Sc. f. REDOUND. **Radour,** var. RADEUR. **Radres,** obs. Sc. f. REDRESS.

‖ **Radula** (ræ·diŭlă). [L. *rādula* scraper, scraping-iron, f. *rād-ere* to scrape: see RASE *v.*]

† **1.** *Surg.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Radula*, the raspatory, a chirurgical instrument used to cleanse foul bones.

2. *Zool.* The odontophore or lingual ribbon of certain mollusks.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 488 The radula is a cuticular chitinous product of the epithelium of the subradular membrane. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 341 They form the supporting appaiatus of the radula and the parts connected with it.

Hence **Ra·dular** *a.*, pertaining to the radula; **Ra·dulate, Raduli·ferous** *adjs.*, provided with, bearing a radula; **Ra·duliform** *a.*, rasp-like.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 874/1 The teeth of the shentfish present all the gradations between the villiform and raduliform types. 1885 PENNELL *Hist. Brit. F. W. Fish* 34 Teeth .. when much shorter than the latter [card-like] .. become raduliform, or rasp-like.

Radure, var. RADDOUR2. **Radyll, -y(s)she,** obs. ff. RADDLE *sb.*2, RADISH.

Rae, var. RA, ROE. **Ræ(c)che:** see REACH, RECCHE, RECK. **Rædi(3,** obs. ff. READY. **Rædlice,** var. RADLY. **Ræf,** var. REAF, obs. f. REIF. **Ræfde, Raeff,** obs. pa. t. REAVE, RIVE. **Ræh(3e, ræi(h)e:** see REH *a.* **Ræil, Ræin,** obs. ff. RAIL *sb.*1, RAIN. **Ræi3e:** see REH *a.* **Ræm,** var. REAM *sb.*1 **Ræmen,** var. REME *v.* **Ræm(i)en,** var. REAM *v.* **Raen,** var. RANE *v.*, obs. f. REIGN *sb.* **Raep,** obs. *Sc.* f. RAPE, ROPE.

† **Raer,** obs. var. RATHE, RAVE, cart-rail.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 339/2 The two Cart Raers, the Railes on the Cart top. The Cart Staves are those that hold the Cart and the Raers together, which maketh the Cart Body.

Rætful, var. REDEFUL *a.* **Raeth,** var. RATHE *sb.* **Ræue:** see REAF. **Ræuthe, Ræw,** obs. ff. RUTH, RUE. **Ræ3e:** see REH *a.* **Ræ3(e)l,** obs. f. RAIL *sb.*1

Raf, obs. f. RAFF; obs. pa. t. RIVE. **Rafar,** obs. f. RAVER. **Rafe,** obs. f. RAFF, RAVE; obs. pa. t. RIVE.

Raff (ræf), *sb.*1 Also 4-5 (9) **raf,** 6-7 **raffe.** [app. the second member in the phrase *riff and raff* one and all, every one, everything: see RIFF and RIFF-RAFF. But senses 3-6 may be (at least in part) of different origin: cf. RAFF *v.* and Sw. *rafs* rubbish, rag-tag.]

1. *north.* and *Sc.* Abundance, plenty. ? *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 328 He 3af has he gan winne In raf [*rime* 3af]. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 90, I thought ay ye wad brak naething aff, I mind ye liked ay to see a raff. 1806 JAMIESON *Dey's Sang* in *Popular Ball.* II. 363 He'll bless your bouk whan far awa,..And scaff and raff ye ay sall ha'.

b. A large number or collection. = RAFT *sb.*2

a 1677 BARROW *Unity of Church* Serm. (1687) 321 The Synod of Trent [was called] to settle a raff of Errours and Superstitions. 1825 BROCKETT, *Raff*, .. a great quantity, a great number. 'A raff of fellows', a great many men.

† **2.** A class of persons. *Obs. rare* −1.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 136 Fiue þousand marke he gaf, Tille heremites & tille seke men, & oþer of suilk raf.

3. Worthless material, trash, rubbish, refuse. Now only *dial.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 827 Take chaf & raf [L. *purgamenta*] And ley hit on thy lond .. And when thou sist the myst, let brenne vp chaf And raf. 1645 WARD *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* 31 Whatever seed is cast in, it returns nothing but Carlock and such like raffe. 1811 WILLAN *Archæologia* (E. D S.), *Raff*, scum, refuse. 1869– In dial. glossaries (Lonsd., E. Angl., Cornw.).

4. *collect.* The common run (of people); the ruck or rag-tag; the lowest class of the populace.

1673 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 413 Among the raffe of the meaner and most unexperienced mariners. 1823 C. WESTMACOTT *Points of Misery* 34 The impertinent curiosity of the town raff. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* I, Ragged children, and the very raff and refuse of the river. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VI. xlii, The raff and scum go there to be maintained like able-bodied paupers.

b. Without article: Persons of the lowest class.

1811 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Carlton House Fête* Wks. 1812 V. 413 Raff that we Britons with our freedom trust. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 27 He took to drinking and frequented low houses of Irish raff. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix, Mrs. McStinger immediately demanded whether..she was to be broke in upon by 'raff'.

5. A low worthless fellow.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Raffs*, an appellation given by the gownsmen of the university of Oxford to the inhabitants of that place. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 86 Went down into St. Thomas's, and fought a raff. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* ii, You .. have behaved to our friend .. here like a raff and a blackguard. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* 184 That raff of a fellow that had 'Swindler' stamped on every feature of his dirty face.

6. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = RAFFISH.

1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 485 My Lady has no disposition To have her name seen .. with the raff Opposition. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. of Snobs* XXX, There is the English raff snob that frequents Estaminets.

† **Raff,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* [Onomatopœic.] A word used by itself or in combination with similar forms, to denote verse (alliterative or riming) of a rude kind, or in which sound is more prominent than sense.

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 57 in *Map's Poems* 340 For to bere thi word so wyde And maken of the rym and raf. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. Prol.* 43 (Harl. MS.), I can not geste rum raf ruf by letter. 1418-20 J. PAGE *Siege Rouen* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 46 Thys procesce made John Page, Alle in raffe and not in ryme. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Weedes, Gr. Knt.'s Farew. Fansie*, A fansie fedde me ones, to wryte in verse and rime, .. To rumble rime in raffe and ruffe. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* D 3 To hold him halfe the night with riffe, raffe, of the rumming of Elanor.

Raff (ræf), *sb.*3 Also 5 **raaf, raf,** 7 **raffe,** 9 **raft.** [? a. G. *raf, raff(e*, obs. or dial. ff. *rafe* rafter, beam.] Foreign timber, usually in the form of deals.

c 1440 [see *raff-man, -ware* in **b**]. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 124/1 The Three Kings, belonging to Stockholm,..laden with Raffe, .. about 7000 Deals. 1774 *Hull Dock Act* 6 Hemp, iron, flax, yarn, timber, raff. 1794 R. LOWE *View Agric. Notts.* 51 By the Trent are carried .. Upwards Raff or Norway timber, hemp, flax, iron. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Raff*, timber, especially in boards and kinds ready for use.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *raff man, -merchant, -ware, -yard* (also *attrib.*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 *Raaf man. [*No Latin.*] 1459 in Kirkpatrick *Relig. Ord. Norwich* (1845) 168 William Norwyche, senior, citizen of Norwich, rafman. 1533 in Blomefield *Topogr. Hist. Norfolk* (1745) II. 148 This year was setled the Order of the Procession of the .. Crafts or Companies. .. 18. The Grocers and Raffmen. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 125 The *raffe-merchant may lawfully stile them good deales. 1885 *Census Instruct.* 20 Raff Merchant. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 *Raaf ware. [*No Latin.*] 1606 *Charter* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 700 Hemp, pitch, tarr, or any other goodes or raffe wares. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 51 There should be room for *raft-yards and timber-yards. 1886 LINSKILL *Haven Hill* I. i. 12 Tall, white hanging cranes were gleaming in the raff yards. 1885 *Census Instruct.* 20 Raff yard Labourer.

† **Raff,** *sb.*4 *Obs. rare* −1. A grain-measure (see quot. and CURNOCK).

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dry Measure*, Two curnocks make a quarter seam or Raff.

Raff (ræf), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **raffe.** [Of obscure origin: cf. obs. F. *rafer* 'to catch, or snatch, also to scrape' (Cotgr.); Sw. *rafsa* 'to sweep together, huddle up'.] *trans.* To sweep together.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 69 b, That Church-ales ought to bee sorted in the better ranke of these twaine, may be gathered from their causes and effects, which I thus raffe up together. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Raff*, .. to brush or rake together promiscuously.

Raff, obs. form of RAFT *sb.*1

Raffaelesque, variant of RAPHAELESQUE.

Raffan, variant of RAFFING. *Sc.*

Raffe (ræf). *U.S.* Also **raffee·, ra·ffle.** [Of obscure origin.] A triangular top-sail carried by schooners on the North American lakes.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Apr. 9/1 The Bridesmaid carried away all her square sail spars—namely, spinnaker boom, square sail, and raffee yards.

Raffe, obs. f. RAFT *sb.*1, RAVE; obs. pa. t. RIVE.

† **Ra·ffell, raphell,** ? Sc. ff. *roe-fell* roe-skin.

1474 *Recs. Burgh Edinb.* (1869) 29 Quha that .. sellis the samin poyntis for raphell. 15.. *Christ's Kirk* 11 in *Bann. MS.* 282 Thair gluvis wes of the raffell rycht, Thair schone wes of the straitis.

Ra·ffery. *rare* −1. [f. RAFF *sb.*1 + -ERY.] Raffish conduct.

1819 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* (1850) IV. 343 The college.. is no longer the seat of drunkenness, raffery and indiscipline.

Raffia (ræ·fiă). Also **rafia.** [var. RAPHIA, q.v.]

1. A palm of the genus *Raphia.* In quot. *attrib.*

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *Trav. W. Africa* 600 A slip of rafia palm drawn..across a notch in another piece of rafia wood.

2. The soft fibre from the leaves of *Raphia Ruffia* and *Raphia tædigera*, largely employed by gardeners for tying up plants, cut flowers, etc.

1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants* 231 The cuticle of the leaves of this palm has of late years been imported into this country in considerable quantities for tying plants,..under the name of Raffia or Ruffia. 1897 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 615 Raffia..is now largely imported for tying purposes.

Ra·ffing, *a. Sc. rare.* Also 8 **raffan.** [Of obscure formation.] Merry, hearty; noisy.

1719 RAMSAY *3rd Answ. Hamilton* xiii, Thy raffan rural rhyme sae rare. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 403 Raffing Fallows—Ranting, roaring, drinking fellows.

Raffinose (ræ·finōus). *Chem.* [f. F. *raffin-er* to refine + -OSE.] A colourless crystalline compound with a sweetish taste found in various substances, as the sugar-beet, cotton-seed, etc.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1743 Raffinose..is crystalline, colourless, easily soluble in water, sparingly in alcohol. 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 394 In a mixture of cane-sugar and raffinose, the amount of raffinose may be determined by observing the change of rotatory power after hydrolysis.

Raffish (ræ·fiʃ), *a.* [f. RAFF *sb.*1 + -ISH.] Disreputable, vulgar, low.

1801 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 295 He is as raffish in his appearance as I would wish every disciple of Godwin to be. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 527 A raffish sort of a fellow calling himself Menippus. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* XV. 130 An older man, of somewhat raffish aspect.

Comb. 1842 T. MARTIN *My Namesake* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., A raffish-looking youngster.

Hence **Ra·ffishly** *adv.*, **Ra·ffishness.**

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* XX. (1860) 320 A fine head, but still a beggar. Some were of portentous raffishness. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1513 There was nothing of the character of raffishness or Bohemianism in David Kennedy. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xi. 116 Her water-can, raffishly a-dangle at her side.

Raffle (ræ·f'l), *sb.*1 Forms: 4 **rafle,** 5 **rafell, raphill,** 7– **raffle.** [a. F. *rafle*, †*raffle* (1399 in Du Cange; also med.L. *raffla* 1362), and *raffe, raphe* (Godef. *Compl.*), of uncertain origin.

In later F., *rafle* has also the sense of 'clean sweep', and Diez supposes the related vb. *rafler*, 'to carry off completely, make a clearance of', to be derived from the synonymous MHG. *raffen*; but the existing evidence is against his view that these senses are the original ones.]

† **1.** A game of chance played with three dice, in which the winner was the person who threw the three all alike, or, if none did so, the one who threw the highest pair; also, the throwing of a doublet or triplet in this game. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 719 Hasardrie with hise apurtenances as tables and Rafles. 1468 in *Records Peebles* (1872) 159 Quhat nychtbur that rasettis playaris at the dyss, other hasart or rafell, in hys hows [etc.]. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 422 The towne clerke to fynde theym Dyce, and to have 12*d.* of every Raphill. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Raffle*, a game with three Dice, wherein he that throws the greatest Pair-Royal, wins. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. i, Most commonly they use Raffle. That is, to throw with three Dice, till Duplets, and a Chance be thrown; and the highest Duplet wins, except you throw In and In, which is call'd Raffle; and that wins all. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The raffle is properly the doublet or triplet: a raffle of aces, or duces, carries it against mere points. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Raffles*, plays with dice.

2. A form of lottery, in which an article is assigned by drawing or casting of lots (properly by casting of dice as in sense 1) to one person among a number who have each paid a certain part of its real or assumed value.

1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* XV. 24 Balls, Raffles, Subscriptions, and Chairs. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V. xii, Has there been anything of the nature of a lottery, or a raffle, in the garden? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 489 He.. had made such sums by raffles that he was able to engage in very costly speculations. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* XXX, There was to be a raffle for a silver watch.

transf. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) II. IV. vii. 205 The little prizes which are to be found in what may be called the paltry raffle of colony faction. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Courtship* viii, She had won the 'Man of her choice' In a matrimonial raffle!

Raffle (ræ·f'l), *sb.*2 Forms: 5 **rafull,** 7 *Sc.* **raphall,** 7– **raffle.** [? a. OF. *rafle, raffle* in phr. *rifle ou rafle* anything whatsoever, *ne rifle ne rafle* nothing at all; cf. RAFF *sb.*1]

† **1.** Of persons. **a.** A rabble. **b.** Raff, riff-raff.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Rafull of knauys. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. i. 12 The Priests, and the Friers, and such other raffle.

2. Of things: Rubbish, refuse.

1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words*, s.v., I have cut the hedge; what shall I do with the raffle? 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 73 Plaster, odd shavings, and all the raffle that builders leave in the waste-room of a house.

transf. 1891 KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 87 The raffle of conversation that a man picks up as he passes.

b. *Naut.* Lumber, débris, a confused tangle of ropes, canvas, broken spars, etc.

1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* I. vi. 278 Others were making some half-hearted efforts to clear away the raffle. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* 208 The loose topsail had played some havoc with the rigging, and there hung..a raffle of intorted cordage.

transf. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men*, etc. (ed. 2) 285 Huddled from the wind in a raffle of flying drapery.

Raffle (ræ·f'l), *sb.*3 *rare.* [a. F. *rafle*, of uncertain origin.] A kind of net used in fowling and fishing. Also *raffle-net.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. 5 U iij/1 There is a triple or counter-mesh net, called by some a Raffle, wherewith they likewise catch Birds. 1823 CRABB, *Raffle-net*, a sort of fishing net.

Raffle (ræ·f'l), *v.*[1] [a. F. *rafler* in same sense, or directly f. RAFFLE *sb.*[1] An earlier synonym was RIFLE *v.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To cast dice, draw lots, etc., *for* something; to take part in a raffle.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 84 Those Jew troopers, that threw out, When they were raffling for his Coat. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II, Will you please to raffle for a tea pot. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 Apr., I was drawn in ..to raffle for a fan,..it was four guineas, and we put in seven shillings a piece. 1811 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 365 It is as rational to raffle for a residence as to choose one. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 21 That work-box which you enticed Mrs. Caxton into raffling for, last winter.

b. Hence in pass., of a thing. Const. *for*.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4687/3 The winning Horse to be sold or raffled for at the value of 40 *l.* 1884 *Graphic* 21 June 595/3 A quilt..to be raffled for at a charitable bazaar.

2. *trans.* To dispose of by means of a raffle.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 372/1, I can't recollect how many ornaments I raffled. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 309 Drowned the precentor, and raffled the church bell. 1877 — *Green Past.* xxix. (1878) 236 We raffled a rug.

Ra·ffle, *v.*[2] *rare.* Also 8 **rafle.** [? var. RUFFLE *v.* Cf. Sw. *raffla* to scrape, fret, grate; F. *érafler* to graze.] *trans.* **a.** To indent, serrate (a leaf). **b.** To crumple. **c.** *dial.* To ruffle. Hence **Ra·ffled** *ppl. a.*[1], **Ra·ffling** *vbl. sb.*[2]

a. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 134 You must then..part and raffle the Leaves. 1817 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 26 The best examples have all some trifling difference, principally in the raffling of the leaves. *Ibid.* 32 The first has..water leaves instead of raffled leaves under the volutes. 1895 BURNS *Gloss. Archit., Raffling*, the notched edge of foliage in carving.

b. *c* 1728 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) I. 211 He despatched Mr. Carleton..with a bit of paper raffled up.

c. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Raffle*, to raise the skin slightly by abrasion.

Ra·ffle, *v.*[3] *north. dial.* [var. RAVEL *v.*] *trans.* To ravel, entangle. Hence **Ra·ffled** *ppl. a.*[2]

1800 I. MILNER in *Life* xii. (1842) 216 A sad raffled letter. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1847) VII. Interch. xxiv. 80 T' Maister wad wind 3 or 4 clues togedder, for 3 or 4 Bairns to knitt off—that 'at knit slawest raffled tudder's yarn. 1863 in Robsón *Bards of Tyne* 86 Pee Dee ran to clear the anchor, 'It's raffled'! right loudly he roar'd. 1876– In dial. glossaries (Yks., Rochdale, Sheff., Linc., etc.).

†**Ra·ffle,** *v.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [? var. RUFFLE *v.*] *intr.* To quarrel, wrangle.

c 1750 [implied in RAFFLER 2]. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms.*

Ra·ffle ant, variant of RIFLE ANT.

1883 *Even. Star* (Washington U.S.) 31 Oct. 6/1 The raffle ant killed rats, but it also killed birds, chickens and calves.

Ra·ffle leaf. *Arch.* A raffled leaf (see RAFFLE *v.*[2] a). 1887 in *Dict. Arch.*

Raffler[1] (ræ·fləɹ). [f. RAFFLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who raffles. Also *spec.* (see quot. 1851).

1798 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 450, I see the rafflers press, by thousands, round; I hear the die's still profitable sound. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 371 The trade in China ornaments..is carried on both in the regular way and by means of raffles. At some public-houses, indeed, the China ornament dealers are called 'rafflers'.

†**Ra·ffler**[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RAFFLE *v.*[4] + -ER[1].] A quarrelsome person.

c 1750 *Long Meg of Westminster* 24 If any rafler [*var.* raffler] come in, and make a quarel..thrust him out of doors.

‖ **Rafflesia** (răflī·zĭă, -ī·ziă). *Bot.* [mod.L., named after Sir T. Stamford Raffles (1781–1826), British governor in Sumatra, who discovered the plant.] A stemless, leafless plant of the order *Cytinaceæ*, found in Java and Sumatra growing as a parasite on the stems of various species of grape-vine, and remarkable for the size of its flowers.

[1818 RAFFLES *Letter* in *Memoir* (1830) 316 The Sumatran name of this extraordinary production is Petimum Sikinlili or Devil's-Siri (betle) box.] 1820 R. BROWN in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII (1822) 206 It is proposed, in honour of Sir Stamford Raffles, to call this genus Rafflesia. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 74 Rafflesia is used in Java as a powerful astringent. 1883 *Good Words* Dec. 788/2 Rafflesia..bears the largest flower of which we have any knowledge.

Raffling (ræ·flĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RAFFLE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1950/4 To keep Rafflings, Ordinaries, and other publick Games. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's last Prayer* II. i, You have so many rafflings, and whoever throws most you win the prize. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 11 P 4 Never was a Subscription for a Raffling or an Opera more crowded. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 371/2 The most lucrative part of the trade is in the raffling.

b. *attrib.*, esp. in †*raffling-shop.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1773/4 A newly invented Lottery, under the name of the Riffling or Rafling Lottery. 1706 BAKER *Hampstead Heath* II. 16 To have Presents made one at the Raffling-Shops. *a* 1732 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 82 'Twas there the raffling dice false Damar threw; The raffling dice to him decide the prize. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherlands* I. 273 About the pumps .. there are raffling shops, coffee-houses, and all other diversions. 1870 in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. V. 225/2 The last day in January .. observed in Newark as a raffling day for oranges.

Ra·ffling, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see RAFFLE *v.*[2]

Rafft, obs. form of RAFT *sb.*[1]

Raffte, obs. pa. t. REAVE.

Ra·ffy, *a.* [? f. RAFF *sb.*[1] 3.] Of loose texture.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. 12 Bad gut is flat, greasy, dull, raffy, or rough and frayed.

Rafia, variant of RAFFIA.

†**Rafiol.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 *pl.* **raffyolys.** [a. It. *rafioli* (Florio), var. *ravioli*: see RAVIOL.] A kind of meat-ball in mediæval cookery; a rissole.

c 1440 in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 442 Raffyolys. Take swynes lire, and sethe hit, and hewe hit smalle, and do therto 30lkes of egges,..a lytel larde mynced, and grated chese, and pouder of ginger, and of canelle; then take and make balles therof as gret as an appull [etc.].

Rafiak, variant of REFLAC. *Obs.*

Rafle(r, obs. ff. of RAFFLE *sb.*, RAFFLER 2.

Raft (raft), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 5 **rafft,** 5–6 **rafte,** 6– raft. *β.* 5–7 **raff,** 6–7 **raffe.** [a. ON. *rapt-r* (Sw. *raft*, Da. *rafte*) rafter. The form *raff* may be partly due to assoc. with RAFF *sb.*[3]]

1. A beam, spar, rafter. Now only *arch.*

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* XXV, Aythir gripus a schafte Was als rude as a rafte, So runnun thay togedur. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 20396 Maystres off dyvers craffttys Hang out, on polys and on rafftys, Dyuers sygnys. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 446 Especially if it [a barrel] bee laid upon stalls (Rafts, tressels) somwhat high. 1745 BLOMEFIELD *Topogr. Hist. Norfolk* II. 148 Raftermen, those that deal in Rafts or Timber Pieces. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 147 The roof wags its remotest raft. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* XXVIII. 198 Like a Temple, wherein cost Is absolute, dark beam and hidden raft Shittim.

2. A collection of logs, planks, casks, etc., fastened together in the water, so as to be transported from one place to another by floating.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 249 Cariage of certeyn mastes to the Watyrsyde and ther to be made in a Raff & so to be conveyed to Portesmouth. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 424 Hiram caused his Servants to bring downe the Cedars and Firres from Libanon to the Sea, and thence sent them in rasses to Joppe. 1685 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1882) XXXVI. 396 By one Raft of boards qt 12500 ft. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 119 [Crocodiles] lying as close to each other, as a raft of timber upon one of our streams. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 124 At proper seasons, large rafts of trees are constructed, and floated to the sea. 1863 *Life in Normandy* II. 80 [They] work the rafts of timber and floats of tar barrels down the great rivers to the Gulf of Bothnia.

3. A flat structure of logs, inflated skins, or other materials, for the conveyance or support of persons or things on water.

a. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 348 Where is that sonne That floated with thee on the fatall rafte. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxvi. 267 Before it was day they had made a raft of such planks and beams as came to their hands. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 88 They.. either waded over..or else wafted themselves over upon small Rafts of Timber. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, This Raft was so unweildy, and so overloaden, that..it overset. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 354 The building of a large raft, or radeau, to carry some heavy artillery. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 509 Eight large rafts, each carrying many mortars, were moored in the harbour.

transf. a 1822 SHELLEY *Hom. Merc.* xiii, For each foot he wrought a kind of raft Of tamarisk. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 353 Using the frozen water as a raft to traverse the open sea. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 375 Such a raft of a place as Rainbar.

β. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 214 Certaine Zattares or Raffes made of blowen hides or skinnes...These Raffes are bound fast together. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 185 Making a little boat, or rather as some suppose a raffe.

b. *Mil.* A floating bridge.

1802 in JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 322/1 Good rafts can be made of casks or barrels, and form a better bridge than baulks of timber.

4. (Chiefly *U.S.*) A large floating mass or accumulation of some material, or collection of materials, as fallen trees, logs, vegetation, ice, etc. Also, a dense flock of swimming birds.

1728 [see *Raft-fowl* in 5]. 1802 A. ELLICOTT *Jrnl.* (1803) 189 The upper raft is of considerable magnitude, and covered with grass and other herbage, with some bushes. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 48 There is at that point a curious raft, formed of logs and earth, which entirely covers its channel. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 43 The descending ice..lodged, and formed a great undulating raft, filling up the river. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 158 The nymphæa, lotus or water-lily, forms rafts of verdure.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *raft-chain, log, -man, -master, tug, -wood, -work*; *raftlike* adj.; **raft-breasted** *a.*, of birds: having a keelless sternum (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **raft-bridge,** a bridge made of a raft, or supported by rafts; **raft-dog,** an iron bar, having its ends pointed and bent at right-angles, used to secure logs in a raft; **raft-duck,** the scaup or blackhead duck, so called from its flocking closely on the water (see also quot. 1824); **raft-fowl** (see quot. 1718); **raft-port** (see quot. 1769); **raft spider,** a spider which makes a floating nest.

1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 130 When plenty of heavy timber can be procured, a *raft-bridge may be made. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 244 An eye..through which the *raft-chains are rove. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 559 There are also dog-hooks..by which the raft-chains are secured. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 244 Secured by means of *raft-dogs, with chains wove through them. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 558 A sort of float..fastened together with swifters and raft-dogs. 1824 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* X. 302 Scaup Duck..is known in Georgia, and called by some the *Raft Duck. [*Note.* But the Raft Duck, truly so called, is another species.] *Ibid.* 352 Raft Duck (*Anas fuligula*). 1718 LAWSON *Carolina* 150 *Raft-Fowl includes all the sorts of small Ducks and Teal, that go in Rafts along the Shoar. 1865 TENNEY *Hist. Rebellion U.S.* 224/2 One of the 11-inch Dahlgrens from the .. tower upon the *raft-like structure. 1753 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* Writ. 1889 I. 38, I fortunately saved myself by catching hold of one of the *Raft Logs. 1776 C. CARROLL *Jrnl. Miss. Canada* in B. Mayer *Mem.* (1845) 47 Each one is marked, so that the *raft-men ..may easily know their own rafts. 1828 PLANCHE *Desc. Danube* 56 The *Raft-masters of Munich. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), **Raft-port*, a square hole, cut through the buttocks of some ships, immediately under the counter, to receive the planks or pieces of timber .. brought to lade her. 1830 HEDDERWICK *Marine Arch.* 258 A raft-port in the upper part of the bends and black strakes. 1864–5 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxxi. (1868) 597 There is another spider which frequents water, but which only makes a temporary and moveable residence. This is the *Raft Spider (*Dolomedes fimbriatus*). 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 5 Nov., *Raft tugs are in demand to bring more logs down. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 225 One of the rafts..was composed of twelve trunks of *raft-wood. 1892 B. HINTON *Lord's Return* 200 Liking best the *raft-work on the Hudson.

Raft (raft), *sb.*[2] *dial.* and *U.S.* [var. RAFF *sb.*[1], perh. by assoc. with PILE.] A large collection; a crowd; a lot. (Used disparagingly.)

1833 'MAJ. DOWNING' *Lett.* xiv. (1835) 88 Binny, and Everett, and Gallatin, and a raft more of such kinder fellows. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* 235 If you was to go to Europe you'd see a raft of 'em hopping around. 1887– In dial. glossaries (Kent, Cumb.).

Raft, *sb.*[3], var. RAFF *sb.*[3] (q. v.).

Raft (raft), *v.*[1] [f. RAFT *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To transport by water: **a.** in the form of a raft.

1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 3 Charon .. rafting the poor Souls astern, like Water-cask. 1768 in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 104 The stream..(a branch of Merrimack, by which logs are rafted to the sea). 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 207 The lumber .. is rafted down that river. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 84 The ships have to discharge it [timber] in the old dock, and it is rafted round into the harbour. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 340 All the slabs have been rafted out to sea by the high tide.

b. on, or by means of, a raft.

1766 in W. Smith *Bouquet's Exped.* (1868) 126 The crafts, provisions and baggage, may be rafted over, or a bridge built. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 33 We rafted ourselves across. 1845 HOOD *Mermaid of Margate* XXV, There was not a box or a beam afloat To raft him from that sad place.

c. *To raft off*: To float off (water-casks, or the water in them) from the shore to a ship.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 174 We now continued to raft off Water. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 334 We were obliged to raft off all our cask, and the tide ran so strong, that..we more than once lost the whole raft. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 146 The casks must be rafted off to the ship.

2. To form into a raft or rafts.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 120 A couple of Canoes, which we brought..on purpose to raft and carry up Barreecas. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* i. 27 These Logs are rafted in the River. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 221 Our first business was to water the ship by rafting and towing off the casks. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 203 A place..where the logs that came down the Chippewa River were rafted.

3. To go upon or cross (a river) by means of a raft.

1765 R. ROGERS *Jrnls.* (1883) 162 The river St. Francis.. is very still water, and may be easily rafted where you cross it. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 119 We concluded to raft the river, which we effected with difficulty.

4. *intr.* To use a raft for some purpose; to work on or direct a raft.

1741 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1879) XXXIII. 330 We met with great difficulty in passing that River, first attempting to wade,..then tried to Raft. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 88 We could not cross the river, unless we rafted. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 122 They cannot raft out of the old dock. 1888 *Academy* XXXIV. 301/2 They canoed, and rafted, and steam-boated.

Raft, *v.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [f. RAFT *sb.*[1] I.] = RAFTER *v.*

1804 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXII. 70 The roof rafted and thatched by myself.

Raft, *ppl. a. rare*[−1]. [Arch. for REFT.] Torn off.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 334 The raft Branch down sweeping from a tall ash top.

Raft(e, obs. or arch. pa. t. and pa. pple. REAVE.

Rafter (ra·ftəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 **ræfter,** **reafter,** 1–3 **ræftr-,** 1–4 **reftr-,** 2–4 **raftr-,** 3–7 **refter,** 4 **raftere, (rafterer), raftyr,** 4 (5 *Sc.*) **raftre,** (7 **rafture**), 4– **rafter.** *β.* 6 **raughter,** *Sc.* **rach-, rauch-, rawch-, raychter.** [OE. *ræfter* = MLG. *rafter, rachter*, related to ON. *rapt-r* RAFT *sb.*[1] The Sc. forms with *ch* are prob. from LG.]

1. One of the beams which give slope and form to a roof, and bear, directly or indirectly, the outer covering of slates, tiles, thatch, etc.

Angle-, binding-, cushion-, hip-, jack-rafter: see under the first element. *Principal rafter*, a strong beam in a truss, lying under the *common* or *ordinary rafters*.

a. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 11 *Amites*, reftras. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xvi.] (1890) 202 Micelne ád gesomnade on beamum & on ræftrum. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 324 Þa syllan man fægere gefegð, and þa beamas geleg̃þ, and þa ræftras to þære fyrste gefæstnað. *c* 1275 LAY. 7839 Þeos reftres stode, hi-hud in þan flode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 175 Þe ypocrites..ysyeþ þet mot ine þe oþres eȝe and ne ysyeþ naȝt þane refter ine hire oȝene eȝe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 232 He..rente adoun bothe wall, and sparre, and rafter. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 449 Brundis fell off raftreis thaim amang. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 159 To

lade his neighbours waules with rafters or beames. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 10 The principall postes, the Rafters, and the beames of any house. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 86 Single Rafter being four foot long, and four and three and a half in thickness. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 262 Perch'd like a swallow on a rafter's height. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 128 Common rafters are inclined pieces of timber, parallel to the principal rafters. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 21 Her eyes rested on nothing but bare rafters and boards.

transf. and *fig.* *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Carited..arist up anon to ðe roue, forðan to hire bieð ifastned alle ðe raftres of ðe hali mihtes. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* XI. 73 The rafters of the earth rent from the poles..When Bacon read upon his magic book. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* IV. § 2 (1643) 58 The heaven it self, whose beams or rafters are laid in the waters. 1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* II. 150 'Fame's proud temple', build it ne'er so proud, Finds notoriety a useful rafter. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Purgat.* XXX. 193 Even as the snow, among the living rafters upon the back of Italy, is congealed.

β. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII. 37 His yrnis was rude as ony rawchtir. 1551 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 21 (Jam.) Ane schip laidnit with rachteris and dalis. 1592 LYLY *Gallathea* I. III, I will..hang myselfe on a raughter in the house.

† **b.** A large beam such as is used for a rafter.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* G j, To the deisturbaunce of the shippes that approched the walles, they devised longe rafters. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 584 They left their Rafters or great pieces of timber pinned together, whereupon they had passed over the stream. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 2 Rampires of Earth, built up with great Stones, Raftures of Wood [etc.]. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. XV. (1715) 127 [The Sides of the Ship] were compos'd of large Rafters extended from Prow to Stern.

c. *U.S.* A transverse bar (of wood or iron) in the roof of a railway-car. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. = *Rafter-bird* (see 3).

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornithol. Dict.* (1833) 398.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rafter-end, foot, -frame, -nail, -tree*; *rafter-wise* adv.; **rafter-bird**, the beam-bird, spotted flycatcher (cf. sense 2); **rafter-level** (*U.S.*), a kind of level made of long spars of wood; **rafter-ridging** = RAFTERING 2; **rafter-roof**, a roof constructed with rafters; **rafter-timbering** *Mining* (see quot.).

1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 75 *Muscicapa grisola*,..*Rafterbird. 1885 SWAINSON *Names Birds* 48 From the site of its nest, which is generally placed .. on a beam or rafter of an out-building, this bird is called .. Rafter or Rafter-bird. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Sept. 118 Rough walls and protruding *rafter-ends. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 567 Framing the *rafter foot into the girder. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 181 The lofty beam, upholding *rafter-frame and roof. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 534 In America, where it is much used for ascertaining the declination of land, it is called a *rafter-level. 1730 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 296 The largest Sort of *Rafter-Nails. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, **Rafter Ridging*, a mode of ploughing land, which is performed as follows [etc.]. *Hauts.* 1847 R. & J. A. BRANDON *Anal. Goth. Archit.* (1860) I. 92 Sometimes a trussed *rafter-roof spans both the nave and the aisles. 1887 *Dict. Arch.*, s.v. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Rafter-timbering*, timbering in which the pieces are arranged like the rafters of a house. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 210 Ceiling dark and *rafter-treen. 1676 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 251 Wheat..they shock it *rafter-wise, ten sheaves in a shock.

Rafter (rɑ·ftəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. RAFT *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who is employed in rafting timber.

1809 KENDALL *Travels* III. 305 That the rafters should relinquish..the earnings of their immediate hands. 1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 295 The labourers connected with this portion of the trade are rafters or raftsmen.

Rafter (rɑ·ftəɹ), *v.* Also 6 **raufter**. [f. RAFTER *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To build or furnish with rafters.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Contigno*,..to raufter a house. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* XXXIV. 11 Timber for couplings and to floore [*marg.* rafter] the houses. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* V. (1856) 39 A square inclosure of stone or turf is raftered over with drift-wood or whalebones. 1869 DORA GREENWELL *Carmina Crucis* 36 Ivory palaces raftered with..cedar.

2. *Agric.* To plough (land) in a certain way (see quot. 1846, and cf. RAFTERING *vbl. sb.* 2).

a 1733 [see RAFTERING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1794 YOUNG in Driver *Gen. View Agric. Hants* 68 Raftering the land, which is a sort of rest baulk ploughing. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 173 The land is raftered, and pared with the breast-plough; or raftered again in a cross-direction. 1846 CLARKE in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 511 To rafter or plough-rafter the land..is to plough only one-half of the land, turning the furrow ploughed upon the same breadth of land remaining unploughed throughout the field.

3. To form into rafters (Worcester, 1846).

Raftered (rɑ·ftəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. RAFTER *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ED.] Roofed with or composed of rafters; *esp.* indicating that the rafters are visible as part of the ceiling.

1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 189 No rafter'd roofs with dance and tabor sound. 1751 T. WARTON *Poet. Whs.* (1802) II. 168 Whose rafter'd hall the crowding tenants fed. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. II. 91 Quaint casements and raftered rooms. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* I. 238 Its beamed and raftered ceiling.

Rafter·ing (rɑ·ftəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 **raftre-, raufteryng(e, raftring.** [f. RAFTER *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. Roofing with, or forming of, rafters; the arrangement of rafters; wood for rafters.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Contignatio*,.. the raufterynge. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 232 Buyldyng an hous euen from the foundacion vnto the vttermost raftreyng and reiryng of the roofe. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 65 How many square of Raftering there will be in a Roof. 1857 tr. *Pliny* (Bohn) VI. 345 The raftering being so contrived as to admit of the beams being removed. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 357 The ben-teak yields timber used for raftering and flooring.

transf. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXIX. VIII, Thou, how my back was beam-wise laid, And raftring of my ribbs dost know.

2. *Agric.* A certain method of ploughing (see quot. 1851, and cf. RAFTER *v.* 2).

a 1733 in Tull's *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* (1735) IX. 94 By the Paring and Burning the Surface; by Raftering, or Cross Plowing. *Ibid.* (1762) 297, I have seen Land plowed in this manner, where not half of it has been moved, nor better tilled than by Raftering. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 7 Dec. 1775 The Plowman..told me, that it is his country-method of plowing, and calls it raftering. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 183/1 There is a kind of ploughing..which bears the name of ribbing in Scotland and of raftering in England... It consists in turning the furrow-slices on their backs upon as much of the firm soil as they will cover.

Ra·ftery, *a.* [f. RAFTER *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Full of rafters.

1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 50 The roof seemed.. in its coal-smoked, raftery hollow to generate a heat deadlier than that poured upon it from the skies.

Rafting (rɑ·ftiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAFT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1753 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* Writ. 1889 I. 29 Crossing the Creek..was impossible, either by fording or rafting. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 167 Their first experiments at rafting..were so often unsuccessful. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 122 Is not rafting the cheapest mode? 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 256 This rafting had a fascination for me.

b. *Comb.* **rafting-dog**, a raft-dog (RAFT *sb.*[1] 5).

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 244.

Raftre, obs. f. RAFTER *sb.*[1]

Raftsman (rɑ·ftsmĕn). [f. RAFT + -S- + MAN.] One who works on a raft.

1776 C. CARROLL *Jrnl. Miss. Canada* in B. Mayer *Mem.* (1845) 67 A small current begins here, and the raftsmen are not obliged to row. 1846 WHITTIER *Ship-builders* iii, For us the raftsmen down the stream Their island barges steer. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 23 She wished..he should grow up a raftsman, or a fisherman.

Rafture, obs. form of RAFTER *sb.*[1]

Rafty (rɑ·fti), *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1. Damp, musty, muggy, raw.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 280 Things kept in a rafty muggish Room, subject them to mould. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* 146 The Occidental mansions are, by their moisture, rafty. 1787 MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss., *Rafty*, damp and musty; as corn or hay in a wet season. 1893 *Essex Rev.* II. 126 A rafty morning is still well understood in North Essex as meaning a raw morning.

2. Stale, rancid (usually said of bacon).

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 347 Shred rafty bacon into it [milk]. 1874 JEFFERIES *Labourer's Daily Life* in *Toilers of Field* (1893) 95 The small bit of fat and rafty bacon.

Raftyr, Rafull, obs. ff. RAFTER *sb.*[1], RAFFLE.

Rag (ræg), *sb.*[1] Also 4–7 **ragge**(e. [ME. *ragge*, possibly repr. an OE. **ragg* (cf. *raggig* RAGGY *a.*), ad. ON. *rǫgg* tuft or strip of fur (Norw. and Sw. *ragg* rough hair); the difference in sense between the ME. and ON. sbs. may have been developed through the adjs. *ragged* and *raggy*.]

I. 1. A small worthless fragment or shred of some woven material; *esp.* one of the irregular scraps into which a piece of such material is reduced by wear and tear.

c 1310 [see b]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXIV. (*Alexis*) 411 His clathis in ragis he rafe. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* XXXVIII. 11 Elde clothis, and elde ragges, that were rotun. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 677 Ragges, rotten bones and styckes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 400 [A coat] over-rotten and run to ragges and tatters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 491 Cowles, Hoods and Habits..tost And fluttered into Raggs. 1735 B. MARTIN *Philos. Gram.* 151 Dogs, Cats, Rats, Mice &c... expire in half a Minute, and look as thin as a Rag. 1820 SHELLEY *Vis. Sea* 1 The rags of the sail Are flickering. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, There was a great heap of rags ..lying on the floor. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* I. 28/1 We believe that rags are frequently disinfected by the owners of paper mills.

b. Used in *pl.* to denote a ragged or tattered garment or clothes; freq. in phr. *in rags.*

c 1310 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 That er werede robes, nou wereth ragges. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 100 In ragges, as sche was totore, He set hire on his hors tofore. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIX. 27 Honest 3emen..Ar now arrayit in raggis. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. I. 84 What, shalt thou exchange for ragges, roabes? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 415 The base degree to which I now am fall'n, These rags, this grinding. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 568 The sportive wind blows wide Their fluttering rags, and shows a tawny skin. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XIV. 137 Such mercy went far to encourage rags and tatters. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XLIV. 171 Going in rags through the winter.

fig. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 226 Cristene men shulden þenke shame to clobe hem above wiþ raggis, and foule þe worþi suyt of Crist. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 262 To put on the rags of our infirmity before the robe of majesty and immortality. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 457, I begin, In virtue cloathed, to cast the rags of sin. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 936 My moral rags defile me every one. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. XVII, The superannuated rags and unsound callosities of Formulas.

c. Used (esp. in negative phrases) to suggest the smallest scrap of cloth or clothing.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. X. 58 Without or robe or rag to hide his shame. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Faithful Friends* IV. iv, I prize poor virtue with a rag Better than vice with both the Indies. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V. I, Won't leave him a rag to his back nor a penny in his pocket. *a* 1786 N. GREENE in Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* (1876) VI. lvii. 462 Not a rag of clothing has arrived to us this winter. 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentlm. Mag.* May 366/1 The 'week's wash' had disappeared. Every rag of it.

fig. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 562 He had First Matter seen undrest..Before one rag of form was on.

d. Similarly, the smallest scrap *of* sail.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XIII. 40 We passed that night .. without bearing so much as a rag of sail. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 258 Steering after them with every rag of sail set. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. XXI, I've seen no rag of canvass on the sea.

e. In *sing.* without article, as a material.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 99 Some simple ointment spread on rag. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 375 Compressing the fibres of rag together, for the purpose of making them cohere, and thereby giving tenacity to the paper.

2. *transf.* A fragment, scrap, bit, remnant; a torn or irregularly shaped piece.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 36 All to ragges schall ye rente hym and ryue hym. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle of Facions* II. IX. 207 Then take thei the dead mannes heade, and pike the braine oute cleane, with all other moistures and ragges. 1611 COTGR., *Chaplis*,..the small peeces that flye from stones in the hewing; we call them rags. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. II. 6 Some proud Geographer will scarce stoop to take up so small a Ragge of land into his consideration. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* II. 7 Where meat is plentiful they boil the offal to rags. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* III. 68 A murderer's stake, Where rags of loose flesh yet tremble on high. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* I. 1 Volumes and flying rags of cloud.

b. of immaterial things.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 1 A lytell ragge of rethorike, A lesse lumpe of logyke. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, They patched vp the holes with peces and rags of other languages. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* II. 12 First and last are but 1agges of time. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 29 The Belief..is a Rag of the Peripatetick Philosophy. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 170 A fierce fellow..tearing the music to rags. 1893 *Times* 22 Apr., They have no rag of evidence to uphold them.

c. of money. ? Hence in *obs. Cant*, a farthing.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 89 Monie by me? Heart and good will you might [send], But..not a ragge of Monie. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* IV. ii, *Jac.* 'Twere good she had a little foolish mony,..*Host.* Not a rag, Not a Deniere. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rag*, a Farthing.

3. Applied contemptuously to things, e. g. a torn or scanty garment, a flag, handkerchief, theatre-curtain, newspaper, paper-money, etc.

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 154 Another poore womanne was hanged for stealynge a fewe ragges of a hedg. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. V. § 14 (1740) 323 Would any one expect in Print, upon tolerable Paper, and a clear Character, such Malice and Knavery as lies here, scarce fit for Midnight Grubstreet Rags. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* II. IV, Young gentlemen of the order of the rag. 1817 PAULDING *Letters from South* II. 158 What would be an independence, were it not for the rags in circulation. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 117/1 Under their tri-color—the rascally rag. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 76 The 'rag' went up unexpectedly, and discovered the following scene. 1889 *Spectator* 23 Nov. 712/1 Every rubbishy rag now contains the 'news'.

b. Similarly applied to persons.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. 8 The..rabblement Of jagges and raskalls all Be pensive. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. II. 194 You Witch, you Ragge, you Baggage. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, LXVII, For not the lowest Ragge of Human race, But in a change will seeke to mend his place. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV, That rubbishy rag of a girl. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 247 The poet was a rag of a man.

† **4.** An alleged name for a 'company' of colts. (From RAGGED *a.* 1.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 *Hors, Shepe & G.*, etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 31 A Stode of mares, a Ragg of coltes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Ragg of coltis or a Rake.

5. A sharp or jagged projection. *rare.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Cut off slanting above the Bud, with a very sharp knife, leaving no Rags. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii. ¶ 2 He Rubs every side of them on the Stone..to take off the small Rags that may happen on the Shanck of the Letter. *Ibid.* 388 When Letter Cast has a Bur on any of its edges, that Bur is called a Rag. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 536/1 File off the rags left by the saw.

6. *pl.* A kind of moss (*muscus pulmonarius*).

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 683 The people in Herefordshire, where this moss is called rags, dye their stockings of a brown colour with it.

7. Short for RAGWORM.

1881 *St. James's Budget* Aug. 12/1 Lastly, there are the two species of mud-worms, the 'lug' and the 'rag', equally nasty to look at.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. General combs. **a.** attributive, 'pertaining to, containing, dealing in or with, rags', as *rag-basket, machinery, market, tank*; 'consisting, or made, of rags', as *rag-baby, -ball, -carpet, doll, -mop, -paper, -puppet.* Also *rag-made* adj.

1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 116, I couldn't play with my *rag doll here. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II 345 Improved *rag machinery. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 2/1 The finest *rag-made paper. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. I. VII. 11 The Dog and *Rag Market is hard by. 1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VIII. 380 *Rag-paper .. was also invented in Germany some hundred and fifty years before. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 308 Those poor bits of rag-paper with black ink on them;—from the Daily Newspaper to the

sacred Hebrew Book, 1884 G. MEREDITH *Diana* xxii, How long do you keep me in this *rag-puppet's state of suspension?

b. Objective or objective genitive, as *rag-boiler, -collector, -cutter, -dealer, -gatherer, -grinder, -picker, -raker, -seller, -sifter, -sorter, -stitcher, -washer; rag-cleansing, -cutting, -grinding, -sorting, weaving.*

Many of the combs. with agent-nouns (*rag-boiler*, etc.) are applied to mechanical contrivances.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 735/2 The *rag-boiler.. is generally rotative, which gives a continual agitation to the contents. 1873 *Pract. Mag.* I. 147 Sanitary arrangement adopted in *rag cleansing. 1860 *Chambers' Jrnl.* 55/1 The 800 *rag-collecters who come under the notice of the police. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 74/2 His fame would have been by this time food for the rag-collectors. 1860 TOMLINSON *Usef. Arts* Ser. I. Paper ii, Another set of women, and sometimes children, called *rag-cutters. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* II. 106/1 My informant, the *rag dealer. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 156/2 In New York..there are more than 800 rag-dealers. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 139/1 The bone-pickers and *rag-gatherers are all early risers. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. viii. 55, I, the dust-making, patent *Rag-grinder, get new material to grind down. 1860 *Chambers' Jrnl.* XIV. 53/1 Rags and *Ragpickers in France. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 648/2, 30,000 rag pickers in Paris thrown out of employment. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, None but..one of these *rag-rakers in dunghills.. would have been up when thou wert gone abroad. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. Con.* 37, I..was mortally frighted ..by the Impudent *Ragsellers. 1887 *British Med. Jrnl.* 12 Feb. 343/1 *Rag-sorters' Disease. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 574 You gossip-gleaner, and drawer of beggarly characters, and *rag-stitcher.

c. Attrib. phrases, as *rag-and-bone-man, -picker; rag-and-bottle-shop; rag-and-tatter kind.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 139 The state of the shoes of the rag and bone picker is a very important matter to him. *Ibid.* Anything that is saleable at the rag-and-bottle or marine store shop. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 99 The somewhat greasy heap of the literary rag-and-bone-picker is turned to gold by time. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 267 A fine, hang-dog, rag-and-tatter..kind of a look.

9. Special combs.: **rag-bush**, a bush on which rags are fixed as a superstitious observance; **rag-carrier** (*nonce-wd.*), a contemptuous term for a valet or an ensign; **rag-castle** (*nonce-wd.*), a haunt of beggars; **rag-dust** (see quot.); **rag engine**, a machine for reducing rags to pulp in paper-making (hence *rag engineer*); †**rag-footed** *a.*, ? badly shod (in quot. *fig.*); **rag-house**, a building in which rags are stored or prepared for paper-making; **rag-knife**, one of the knives in a rag-engine; †**rag-manners**, low, ill-bred behaviour (hence *rag-mannered*); **rag-merchant**, a dealer in rags; also (in contempt) a banker or draper; **rag-money** (contemptuously), paper-money; **rag-offering**, a rag or rags suspended or fixed at some spot (esp. a well or standing stone) as an offering for the cure of disease, etc.; **rag-shop**, a shop for rags and old clothes; **rag trade**, trade in rags; also *slang* (see quots.); **rag-tree** (cf. *rag-bush* above); **rag turnsole**, turnsole dye which is kept in linen rags impregnated with it; **rag-well** (see quots., and cf. *rag-bush, -tree*); **rag-woman**, a woman who gathers or deals in rags (cf. RAG-MAN); **rag-wool**, wool obtained by tearing rags to pieces. Also RAG-BAG, -BOLT, -FAIR, -MAN[1].

1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 285 There is usually a '*rag-bush' by the well on which bits of linen or worsted are tied as a gift to the spirit of the waters. 1893 E. S. HARTLAND in *Folk-Lore* IV. 453 Pin-wells and Rag-bushes are found all over the British Isles. *a* 1754 FIELDING *New way to keep a Wife at Home* I. iii, I must tug along the empty portmanteau of this shabby, no-pay ensign..What can a man expect who is but the *rag-carrier of a rag-carrier? 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 215 A dream, and the very *Ragcastle of 'Poosie-Nansie'. 1864 WEBSTER, **Rag-dust*, fine particles of rags when torn thoroughly to pieces, used in making *papier-maché*. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 346 The improvement in paper making, for which T. W. W... obtained a patent in 1842, relate [*sic*] to the *rag engine. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Rag Engineer. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 33 Some *rag-footed resons that we must refute. 1860 TOMLINSON *Useful Arts* Ser. I. Paper ii, The rags..are conveyed in baskets to the *rag-house. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 350 Why charge ye *Rag-manners thus upon the clergy? 1698 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* v. § 3. 220 This Young Lady swears, talks smut, and is..just as *rag-manner'd as Mary the Buxsome. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2597/4 At the same Prices they have hitherto Paid the *Rag-Merchants. 1821 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) 17 The country rag-merchants have now very little to do. They have no discounts. What they have out, they owe; it is so much debt. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi, The shoe-vamper and the rag-merchant display their goods. 1862 F. G. TRAFFORD (MRS. J. Riddell) *Too Much Alone* 124 (Hoppe) Rag-merchant,.. the above expression does not refer to a marine-store dealer, but simply to a dealer in Manchester goods, who is frequently thus designated in the City. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 166 The complete disuse and actual repulsion of silver by *rag-money. 1893 *Archæol. Æliana* XVI. 463 Squibs and skits regarding rag-money were issued. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 85 These *Rag-offerings are the Reliques of the then prevailing popular Superstition. 1892 *Folk-Lore* III. 89 The geographical distribution of rag-offerings coincides with the existence of monoliths and dolmens. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 207 (Hoppe) Writing a squib for a *ragshop. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I. 143 A ragshop..occupied the basement story. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxvii, There is in Galveston a new invented trade, called 'the *rag-trade'..I refer to the purchasing of false bank-notes, which are.. palmed upon any stranger suspected of having money. 1875 *Pract. Mag.* V. 221 Parliamentary Reports on the Rag Trade of Foreign Countries. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* (1897), *Rag trade*,..the tailoring business. Also the mantle-making trade. 1880 M. J. WALHOUSE in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* IX. 206 The Christmas Trees..are but changed survivals of the Pagan *rag-trees. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 85 A Well in the road to Benton..called The *Rag Well. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Ragwells*, certain springs in the neighbourhood, held sacred in former days for curing diseases... Rags from the garments of those who recovered, were torn off and hung up as offerings to the patron saint of the well. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* v. ii, The *rag-women, and cinder-women, have better luck than I. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6175/5 Ellen Weeb,..Rag-Woman.

Rag (ræg), *sb.*[2] Also 3 **ragghe**, 5–8 **ragge**, 9 **ragg.** [Of obscure etym.; original connexion with prec. seems unlikely, but the idea of 'ragged' stone would naturally suggest itself in later use.]

1. A piece (mass or bed) of hard, coarse or rough stone (cf. 2). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see quot. 1877).

1278 *Bursar's Acc. Merton Coll.* (Parker *Dict. Archit.*), Pro ij magnis lapidibus qui vocantur ragghes. 1375–6 *Abingdon Abb. Acc.* (1892) 29 Pro scapulacione xxxij pedes de ragis ij*s.* viij*d.* 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 467 Otherwhiles they meet with rocks of flint and rags, as wel in vndermining forward, as in sinking pits downeright. 1609 —*Amm. Marcell.* XXXI. x. 417 Taking up their standing upon the craggie rockes and ragges round about. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 158 A Kind of Paving Stone, called Kentish-rags. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Nutfield*, A metalline kind of substance (that looks like cast-iron, and is called ragges) much esteemed hereabouts for paving. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Rag*, a whetstone.

b. A large coarse roofing-slate.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 622 Patent slate.. was originally made from Welsh rags. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 501 Welsh rags are next in goodness [to Westmorland slates]. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 15 A large, rough kind, of varying dimensions, having one side uncut. These are termed 'rags', from their ragged appearance.

2. The name given in various parts of England to certain kinds of stone, differing greatly in structure, but chiefly of a hard coarse texture, and breaking up in flat pieces several inches thick.

The best-known varieties are CORAL-RAG, *Kentish Rag* (see KENTISH), and *Rowley Rag*, a basaltic rock from the Rowley Hills in Staffordshire. With quot. 1751 cf. quot. 1877 in 1, and quot. 1812 under RAGSTONE 1.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 328 First thy grount assay. If hit be ragge or roche, on hit thow foote In depth a foote or too. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 230 He laid foundations of piles..and hewed rocks of most hard flint and rag. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. xv. 218 A little Diamond may be more worth than a whole Quarry of Ragge. 1681 *Phil. Collect.* XII. 90 Made of one of the most common sort of Stone, *viz.* of a course Rag, or Milstone-grit. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 30 A steep hill side, full of excellent flat whet-stones of all sizes..I brought one home..it is as fine as the English rag, but of a blackish colour. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 72/1 At a depth varying from 5 to 7 feet from the surface, is the first bed of stone called rag; this is a coarse tough stone, rising in large layers from 6 to 9 inches thick. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 344 Hornblende, rag and trap and tuff.

Rag (ræg), *sb.*[3] *University slang.* [f. RAG *v.*[2]] An act of ragging; *esp.* an extensive display of noisy disorderly conduct, carried on in defiance of authority or discipline.

Known in Oxford for some years before date of first quot.

1892 *Isis* No. 13. 88/2 The College is preparing for a good old rag to-night. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green bay-tree* I. 275 It was the usual senseless 'rag' in which Pimlico and his friends were wont to indulge at their convivial gatherings.

†**Rag**, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* In 8 **ragg.** (See quot.)

Perh. a chain-pump, worked by a *rag-wheel*, sometimes called a 'rag-and-chain pump'.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Q ij, Those common Pumps used in the Mines, such as Raggs, Churns, Sweaps, Forces, for drawing of Water, these are so well known to every one that it is..needless to describe them.

Rag (ræg), *v.*[1] Also 7 **ragge.** [f. RAG *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* †**a.** To tear in pieces. *Obs.* **b.** To make ragged; to tear in a ragged manner.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXXVI. 120 On roode am I ragged and rente, þou synfull sawle, for thy sake. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 322 Martyn luther..so malycyously contemneth and setteth at nought and all to raggeth the heed of chrystes chyrche. *a* 1603 CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1645) 331 The other testimony of Augustine, wherewith they have garded or rather ragged their margent. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 117/2 There was a burr left at the hinder end of the thread which 'ragged' the wood. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 246 The steel of the drum ragging me sideways.

2. *intr.* †**a.** To become ragged. *Obs. rare.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 13 The woll of such sheepe will immediately beginne to rise, ragge, and fall of. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 312 Leather, thus..tanned, ..will prove serviceable which otherwise will quickly fleet and rag out. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi, If they do not [fit exactly], the Mold will be sure to Rag.

b. To sort needles by means of a rag.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 189 Little children 'rag' with inconceivable rapidity.

c. *U.S. slang. To rag out*, to dress well.

1865 'ARTEMUS WARD' *Trav.* xi. 92 We air goin' right straight through in these here clothes,..We ain't goin' to rag out till we get to Nevady.

Rag (ræg), *v.*[2] *dial.* and *slang.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *bally-*, BULLYRAG.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To scold, rate, talk severely to.

a 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II, 'To rag a person', to scold and abuse him. 1808 in JAMIESON. 1878– In dial. glossaries (Cumb., Hants., Som., etc.). 1895 F. ANSTEY *Lyre & Lancet* vii. 70 You..used to rag me for not readin' enough. 1899 T. M. ELLIS *Three Cat's-eye Rings* 116 She'll keep her head, and I hope rag 'em well.

b. To annoy, tease, torment; *spec.* in *University slang*, to annoy or assail in a rough or noisy fashion; to create wild disorder in (a room). Cf. RAG *sb.*[3]

1808 JAMIESON, *To rag*, to rally. 1877– In dial. glossaries (Yks., Linc., etc.). 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. iv. 293 Nothing much—nothing to rag you at all. 1897 J. WELLS *Oxford* 111 A..man..was so trying that, according to Oxford custom, the future Archbishop proceeded to 'rag' him.

absol. 1896 *Isis* No. 112. 100/2 The difficulty of 'ragging' with impunity has long been felt.

2. *intr.* To wrangle *over* a subject.

1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1892) 275 If it is constantly discussed and ragged over between us, we shall have only a miserable life.

Rag (ræg), *v.*[3] [Of obscure origin: cf. RAOK *v.*[3]] *trans.* To break up (ore) with a hammer, preparatory to sorting.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 76 In spalling such portions as have been ragged, an additional quantity of refuse should be excluded. *Ibid.* 78 After these stones are washed they are ragged.

†**Rag**, *v.*[4] *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. (Meaning obscure.)

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 790 Buttrie bag, fill knag! thou will rag with thy fellows.

Raga, obs. form of RAJA(H.

Ragabash (ræ·găbæʃ), *sb.* and *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 7–9 **raggabash**, 8–9 **rag(g)abrash**, 9 **ragabash**, (**ragabosh**, *Sc.* **rag-a-buss**). [App. f. RAG *sb.*[1], with fanciful ending.]

1. An idle worthless fellow; a ragamuffin.

1609 HEALEY *Discov. New World* I. v. 81 They are the veriest Lack-latines, and the most Vn-alphabeticall raggabashes that euer bred lowse. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Raggabrash*, an idle ragged person. 1825 in JAMIESON Suppl. 1855– In various northern glossaries.

2. *collect.* Rabble, riff-raff.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 267 The ragabash were ordered back. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 361 This scum of frantic knavery and ragabosh. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* XXV, The raggabash of the Sultan's following had slunk away ashamed.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Beggarly.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, etc. II. 47 He thought proper to ascribe it a' to his ragabash player. 1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 802 The ragabash rascals, who sham being ministers.

Ragacyoun, obs. form of ROGATION.

Ra·galet, *rare.* [Obscurely related to RAGGLE *sb.*[1]; cf. RAGLET.] = RAGGLE *sb.*[1]

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 940 Ragalets (grooves), 2 inches deep into the walls, are to be made under these stones, to receive the ends of the slates. 1887 *Dict. Archit.*, *Ragalet*, the Scotch term for a groove.

†**Ra·gamuff**. *Obs. rare.* = next.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 190, I was..taken by raggamouff souldiers, whoe used me verie ruffly. [1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. vii. 217 Even thou art a Gentleman, little Ragamuff.]

Ragamuffin (ræ·gămʌfin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 4 **ragamoffyn**, **-muffyn**, **-mofin**, 5 **ragomofin**, 6 **rag of muffin**, 6–9 **ragga-**, 7 **ragge-**, 7–8 **rag-a-**, 9 *Sc.* **rag-o-**, 7– **ragamuffin**; 7–9 **ragamuffian**, (8 **ragga-**). *β.* 7 **raggede-**, 9 *dial.* **ragg'dmuffin.** [Prob. from RAG *sb.*[1] (cf. RAGGED 1 c), with fanciful ending.]

†**1.** The name of a demon. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 283 Ac rys vp ragamoffyn and reche me alle þe barres, That belial by bel-syre beot with þy damme.

2. A ragged, dirty, disreputable man or boy.

1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) IV. 187 b, Others there are..who care not how like slouens and raggamuffins they goe. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* D.'s Wks. 1873 II. 350 What set of Villaines are you, you perpetuall Ragamuffins? 1622 T. SCOTT *Newes fr. Pernassus* 48 It is no marvaile if I be spoyled to clothe so many Raggedemuffins. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 243 Rogues and Ragamuffins, that follow the Camp for nothing but the Plunder. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 152, I soon persuaded half a dozen of my fellow ragamuffians to follow me. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 178 Come out, ye vile rag-o-muffin. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXXV, A set of ragamuffins comes a-shouting after us, 'Gordon for ever!' 1894 JESSOPP *Rand. Roam.* ii. 32 A caretaker..to warn off ragamuffins.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Rough, beggarly, good-for-nothing, disorderly.

1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 37 There are a certaine band of Raggamuffin Prentises about the towne, that will abuse anie vpon the smallest occasion that is. 1668 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Idea Perfect. Paint.* 105 He rather chose to resemble a ragamuffin Vagabond than a Philosopher. 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* VIII. XXIII. (1783) II. 262 Mr. Aldworth..turned over the rest of this ragamuffin assembly to the care of his Butler. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., T. Drury Lane* (Revival), Many a ragamuffin clan With trowel and with hod. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxiv. 92 Look at a shooter,—what a ragamuffin dress his is.

3. *dial.* The long-tailed titmouse.

1885 SWAINSON *Names Birds* 31.

Hence **Ragamuffinery** = *Ragamuffinry*. **Ragamuffiness**, a female ragamuffin. **Ragamuffinism**, the world of ragamuffins. **Ragamuffinize**

v. trans., to render disreputable. **Ragamuffinly** *a.*, beggarly. **Ragamuffinry**, (*a*) the disreputable classes of society; (*b*) depraved actions or conduct.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 5 A fair specimen of the manner in which the *ragamuffinery will manage their members. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii, Six or eight *ragamuffinesses.. began to dance. 1859 Masson *Brit. Novelists* ii. 95 He.. knew the very face of the mob and *ragamuffinism in its haunts. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 668 You will not object..to *ragamuffinize that House a little. 1890 Jessie Fothergill *March in Ranks* I. x. 154 His attire was.. shabby, not to say *ragamuffinly in the extreme. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 745 Hunt..is jostled by every-day compeers in *ragamuffinry. *Ibid.* IV. 131 The whole..of the ragamuffinry of the town proceed to the fight. 1851 *Life Bunyan* in *Scott's Pilgr. Progr.* 6 He never committed theft or ragamuffinry as a boy.

Ra'g-bag. A bag in which rags or scraps of cloth are collected or stored.

1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xl, An animated rag-bag whom she called her niece. 1873 Miss Braddon *Str. & Pilgr.* III. xii. 360 Her brain was.. a chaos of many-coloured scraps and shreds, like a good house-keeper's rag-bag. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 155/1 Many people..would..be surprised if they could see the contents of a rag-bag.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A motley collection.

1864 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) V. 156 The Convention was a rag-bag of dissent. 1885 A. Dale *Jonathan's Home* 108 That indescribable medley of houses, a ragbag of dwellings.

Ra'g-bolt. [? f. Rag *sb.*[1] 6.] A bolt having barbs directed towards the head, so that it cannot be easily withdrawn after it is driven in; a jag-bolt or barb-bolt.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 5 Rag bolts are so iaggered that they cannot be drawne out. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 47 The Ragg-bolts eaten away to nothing. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776) *Y* 2, A rag-bolt is retained in it's situation by..barbs. 1836 in *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* (1838) I. 150/2 Additional ties were..put in at every other oak pile, and..secured down by rag-bolts.

Hence **Ra'g-bolt** *v. trans.*, to fasten *down* by rag-bolts.

1836 in *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* (1838) I. 150/2 It even became necessary..to place stringers outside of the sheet piles..and to rag bolt them down.

Rag-burned. A term applied to tin-witts which have undergone the first roasting. So **Rag-burning.**

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1003 Instead of being at once completely roasted, the 'whits' from the stamps are sometimes first 'rag' (or partially) burnt, for about six or eight hours. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, Rag-burning.

Rage (rēⁱdʒ), *sb.* Also 5 **rag**, 6 **raige, rayge**, *Sc.* **raig, rege.** [a. F. *raige, rage* (11th c.) = Prov. *ratje* :—**rabje* :—*rabia* late L. form (cf. Sp., Pg. *rabia*, It. *rabbia*) of *rabies* Rabies.]

I. 1. Madness; insanity; a fit or access of mania. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 141 Snakes and nederes..lep upward til his visage, And gert him almast fal in rage. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 40 Wher that wisdom waxeth wod, And reson torneth into rage. *c* 1400 Maundev. viii. (1839) 89 He felle in a rage, and oute of his Wytt. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5137 Thocht sum de Naturally, throuch aige, Fer mo deis raiffand in one raige. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* iv. iii. 88 The reason that I gather he is mad, Besides the present instance of his rage [etc.]. 1605 — *Lear* iv. vii. 78 Be comforted good Madam, the great rage You see is kill'd in him. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 542 Museful mopings, which presage The loss of reason and conclude in rage. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell* 3*rd* vil xv, To wakeful frenzy's vigil rages, As opiates, were the same applied.

† **b.** Madness, folly, rashness; an instance of this, a foolish act. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4336 Alisaundre .. bad non have the rage Theo water to passe of Estrage. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 197 Thus is Adam, thorwh rufull rage I-cast out of his eritage. *a* 1400 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11598 Ffor loue men dob gret outrage [*Petyt MS.* many rage]. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, It were a rage a man from him to chase Wilfull fortune whan she is beninge.

† **c.** Rabies. *Obs.*

1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 28 Agaynst the bytyng of a madde dogge, and the rage or madnesse that followeth the man after he is bitten. 1595 Duncan *Appendix Etymol., Rabies*, rage of a dogge.

2. Violent anger, furious passion, usually as manifested in looks, words or action; a fit or access of such anger; † angry disposition.

a. of persons:

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4415 In is wod rage he wende Vor to awreke is vncle deb. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2422 (Kölbing) Þe king com wiþ his barnage & tounes bremd in gret rage. *?a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 156 A-midde saugh I Hate stonde .. grinning for dispitious rage. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 163 b, He could not appeace the furious rage of the common people. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iii. 85 Desire not t'allay My Rages and Reuenges, with your colder reasons. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 652 The Seer, who could not yet his Wrath asswage, Rowl'd his green Eyes, that sparkled with his Rage. 1773 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 19 The sharpest accusation excites pity or contempt, rather than rage. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. xv, The foe.. Foil'd his wild rage with steady skill. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* x. i. (1872) III. 208 Liable to rages, to utterances of a coarse nature.

b. of animals:

13.. *K. Alis.* 555 Theo lady gede to theo drake, He lette his rage for hire sake. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 267 Riht as Leon in his rage, Which of no drede set acompte. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3173 In his ferss curag Of armys, as o lyoune in his rag. 1611 Bible *Job* xxxix. 24 [The horse] swalloweth the ground with fiercenesse and rage. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* I. 305 The Wolf, the Bear, the Boar .. Their rage repressed,..stand aloof, and tremble. 1720 Pope *Iliad* xvii. 609 So looks the Lion o'er a mangled Boar, All grim with Rage. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* vi. xxii, The prison'd eagle dies for rage.

† **3.** Vehement, violent or impetuous action (of persons); vigour, rapidity, haste. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 980 That othres flowen with gret rage. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 480 Sche to-cragged hire visage, And gradde, 'Harow!' with gret rage. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 219 Til that thei sihe time, and knewe, That thei be fled upon the rage. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1331 Masengyr, owt of þis town with a rage!

† **b.** An act of violence; a fight. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16173 Þys byword was longe y-told, Þys þey seide at ilka rage. — *Chron.* (1810) 114 Whan Rauf herd him so seie, he dight him to þat rage.

4. *transf.* Violence, violent operation or action, 'fury' (of things, e. g. wind, the sea, fire, etc.).

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 4580 þe wind blew hardde wiþ gret rage. 1340 *Ayenb.* 142 Uor þe rage and uor þe tempeste of euele tongen. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1916 The arwis were so fulle of rage. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. xii. 19 The fors..of the hevyunis and byr of seis rage. 1562 Pilkington *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. 8 The rage of fyre is swaged with water. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 39 Bodies..exposed to the Sunnes fiery rage. 1770 Armstrong *Imitations* 85 Every petty brook..mocks the river's rage. 1822 Shelley *Calderon* ii. 64 In contempt of the elemental rage A man comes forth in safety.

b. A flood, high tide, sudden rising of the sea.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 103 Thilke almyhty hond Withdrouh the water fro the lond, And al the rage was aweie. 1538 Leland *Itin.* IV. 23 At Ragis of Spring Tydes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresb. Husb.* (1586) 173 The old Water lying vnder the leuell of the Sea, will not out againe, except a greater rage come in. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 361 These apparently unaccountable risings of the waves are called by the natives [of the Bahamas] 'rages'.

† **c.** A fierce blast of wind. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1227 And ther out came a rage and suche a veze That it made al the gate for to rese.

† **5.** Extravagant, riotous, or wanton behaviour; sport, game; jest, jesting talk. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2967 An erneste & a rage [He] euer spekeþ frensche laungage. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4618 (Kölbing) Þou schust leten þi folye, þi rage & þi ribaudye. *a* 1400 *Robard of Cisyle* (Vernon MS.) 190 þer nas in court grom ne page Þat of þe kyng ne made rage. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2177 The knave .. bygan onnoon hys rage, And cast watyr oppon the kage.

6. A violent feeling, passion, or appetite. Also, violence, severity, height (*of* a feeling, etc.).

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 237 Sardanapallus .. Was .. Falle into thilke fyri rage Of love. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* 96 Whom a sarpent falsly dyd exyle Of fals malice in a soden rage. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv. ii. 33 Quhat helpis to vesy templis in luiffis raige? *Ibid.* viii. iv. 1 Eftir that stanchit was the hungris rage. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* 1767/1 If the rage of the payne were tolerable .. he should lift vp his handes. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 424 His rage of lust by gazing qualified. 1691 Lady R. Russell *Lett.* II. 95 The present rage of your sorrow. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 2 It is in vain to give it when the Patient is in the Rage of the Distemper. 1784 Burns *Man was made to Mourn* ii, Does thirst of wealth thy step constrain Or youthful pleasure's rage. 1833 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* 192 You must blame Love. His early rage Had force to make me rhyme in youth.

b. Violent desire; sexual passion; heat.

?a 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1657 Whan I was with this rage hent That caught hath many a man and shent. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 271 That ilke fyri rage In which that thei the lawe [of Mariage] excede. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxiv. 8 Quhone the biche is jolie and on rage. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* III. 4706 [Personis] lyke Rammis in to thair rage. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iii. 89 When he is drunke asleepe: or in his Rage. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 381 'Tis with this Rage, the Mother Lion stung, Scours o'er the Plain..Demanding Rites of Love.

† **c.** Violent sorrow; a fit of this. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 108 Hir grete sorwe gan aswage; She may nat alwey duren in swich rage. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 51 Than Florence stepped forth all in a rage, and piteously cried and sayd. *c* 1586 *Epit. Sidney* in *Spenser's Wks.* (Globe) 571/2 Silence augmenteth grief, writing encreaseth rage.

† **d.** Violent pain. Hence humorously suggested as a name for a set of teeth. *Obs. rare.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Rage [=set] of the teethe. 1520 *Calisto & Melibœa* C i, *Mel.* I ask the how long in this paynfull rage He hath leyn. *Cel.* He hath be in this agony this .viii. days. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 17 b, As sone as he had taken it, furthwyth had he suche a rage and grepyng wythin hym.

† **e.** Extreme hunger. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cix. 375 We haue no thynge to ete nor drynke, wherfore we shal dye for famyne and rage.

7. A vehement passion *for*, desire *of*, a thing. Also const. *infin.* and *absol.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 468 This moves in him more rage..To make the breach. 1671 Milton *Samson* 836 Call it furious rage To satisfie thy lust. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 299 Such Rage of Honey in their Bosom beats. 1750 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 359 You can't conceive the ridiculous rage there is of going to Newgate. 1758 Johnson in Boswell xii, Warburton..has a rage for saying something, when there's nothing to be said. 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* xviii, The earth-consuming rage Of gold and blood. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* iii. 65 The rage which possesses authors to read their writings aloud.

b. (*All*) *the rage*: said of the object of a widespread and usually temporary enthusiasm.

1785 *Europ. Mag.* VIII. 473 The favourite phrases..The Rage, the Thing, the Twaddle, and the Bore. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* I. 52 At that period it was the rage to parodize tragedies. 1837 Marryat *Perc. Keene* ii, In a short time my mother became quite the rage. 1870 Ld. Malmesbury in *Athenæum* 4 June 734 In 1776, the game of 'Commerce'..was 'all the rage'.

8. Poetic or prophetic enthusiasm or inspiration; musical excitement.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xvii, So should..your true rights be term'd a poet's rage. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. 66 His prophetic rage Given by Apollo. 1713 Pope *Prol. Addison's Cato* 44 Assert the stage, Be justly warm'd with your own native rage. 1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II, The ragged Warblers pour their tuneful rage. 1811 Scott *Don Roderick* I. iii, For Homer's rage A theme. 1857–69 Heavysege *Saul* (1869) 173 Beat out harsh rhythms with augmenting rage.

9. Martial or high spirit, ardour, fervour, manly enthusiasm or indignation.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, iv. vi. 13 Leaden Age, Quicken'd with Youthfull Spleene, and Warlike Rage. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 117 The soldiers shout around with generous rage. 1720 Pope *Iliad* xvii. 305 Merion burning with a Hero's Rage. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxvii, I envy not in any moods The captive void of noble rage.

10. Excitement or violence *of* an action, operation, etc.; also, the acutest point or heat of this.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 145 All for one we gage; As life for honour in fell battle's rage. 1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 124 This Fever .. assaults with all the Rage and Fury of Burning. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 7 Great carnage did in those times and countries ever attend the first rage of conquest. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 519 As time subdues The rage of fermentation. 1832 Macaulay *Let. to Sister* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. iv. 233 The rage of faction at the present moment exceeds any thing that has been known in our day.

† **11.** An alleged name for a company of maidens.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Rage of Maydenys; a Rafull of Knauys.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rage-infuriate*, *-swelling* adjs.; † **rage-apples** (see Ragine *ppl. a.* b).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxxv. 438 Of Madde Apples, or Rage Apples. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 14 The violent force of his rage swelling courtesie. 1806 J. N. White *Poems* 54 A rage-infuriate train.

† **Rage,** *a. Obs.* [f. Rage *sb.* or *v.*; cf. Outrage *a.*] Mad, raging; wanton.

13.. *Coer de L.* 828 Sche gabchyd herself in the vysage, As a wymman that wolde be rage. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1945 The gode man wende he hadde ben rage. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16367 The Rage Floode off worldly Tribulacion kometh. *c* 1430 — *Reas. & Sens.* 6988 Swifter also of passage, More than any Tigre rage. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 214 Cocking Dads make sawsie lads In youth so rage, to beg in age.

Rage (rēⁱdʒ), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **raige, rege.** [ad. F. *rager* (13th c.), f. *rage* Rage *sb.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To go mad; to be mad; to act madly or foolishly. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6986 Þai..lefte þe lagh of hei drihtin.. Qua herd euer men sua rage! *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxvii. 423 Shortely delyuer vs, for we rage for famyne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 203 Thay ar with dolour pynde, And lyke to raige out of thair mynde.

2. To show signs of madness or frenzy; to rave in madness or fury; to act or speak wildly or furiously; to storm; *Sc.* to scold. Also, to have frenzied or angry feelings, to be full of anger.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7621 Saul .. Als he was won bi-gan to rage. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2106 The emperour began to rage; He grunte his teeth and fast blewe. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 120 Then fume we and rage and set vp the bristels and bend owrselues to take vengeaunce. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* I. § 71. 119 Some..that are affected therewith, rage and rave. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 444 Whereat hee inlie rag'd, and as they talk'd, Smote him. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 217 ¶ 11 If..the Beauteous could but rage a little before a Glass, and see their pretty Countenances grow wild. 1815 Shelley *Demon of World* 282 They did rage horribly, Breathing..fierce blasphemies. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 272 She heard him raging, heard him fall.

b. Const. *against*, *at*, *upon*, † *with*.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 61 He suffereth men all to rayle and rage vpon hym. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xix. 27, I know.. that thou ragest agaynst me. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1088 The Tygre, and the Bore,..with the simple Camell raged sore In bitter words. 1596 — *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 614/1 The lawes themselves they doe specially rage upon. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 8 A patient raging at his Physitian. 1855 Tennyson *The Letters* 26, I raged against the public liar. 1866 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 325 Hayward was raging against the Jamaica business.

† **c.** Of poets: To be under inspiration. *rare*—[1].

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* I. ii, Poets, when they rage, Turn gods to men, and make an hour an age.

† **3.** To behave wantonly or riotously; to take one's pleasure; to play. Const. *with* (a person).

a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* 347 Body, miht thou nouht lepen to pleyen ant rage. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7896 To pley wyþ wommen and to rage. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 101 Sche began to pleie & rage. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7107 Ye shul haue youre will Of my maden, al youre fill; And rage with hir ye shal. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 386 Quhen he ane hail 3ear was hanyt, and him behuffit rage. 1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 160 When we rage, advice is often seen By blunting us to make our wits more keen.

b. Const. *in* (an action, practice, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 48 A saumpul her be þaem I say þat rages in þare riot ay. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 151 Man was sa wylde and nyce, And rageing in all vyce. 1599

SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 62 Those pampred animalls, That rage in sauage sensualitie. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* iii. 28 One while we plunge in teares; and by and by, We iage in laughter.

4. *transf.* of things (e. g. wind, the sea, etc.): To be violent and boisterous; to move or rush furiously.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlvi. 3 The waters of the see raged. 1590 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 26 The Current that with gentle murmur glides.. being stop'd, impatiently doth rage. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xlvi. 9 Come vp ye horses, and rage yee charets. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 211 The madding Wheeles of brazen Chariots rag'd. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 536 Rage on, ye elements! let moon and stars Their aspects lend. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 114, I see a torrent of his own blood raging between us. 1832 TENNYSON *Sisters* 21 The wind is raging in turret and tree.

b. Of passions, feelings, etc.: To have or reach a high degree of intensity.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. E iij b, Els it [pride] could neuer so rage as it dooth. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 178 His displeasure, which at this instant so rageth in him, that.. it would scarcely alay. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 963 Thy anger, unappeasable, still rages. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. XXXV, Wild were the heart whose passion's sway Could rage beneath the sober ray! 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. XXI, Thirst raged within me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 64 The passion for play raged in him without measure.

c. Of a disturbed state of things (as a storm, battle, etc.): To have course, to continue or prevail, without check or with fatal effect; to be at the height. *To rage out*, to break out violently.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 277 On the perilous edge Of battel when it rag'd. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 7 Sudden Tempests rage within the Port. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. III. 159 Discord raged out again with more Fury than ever. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 309 The frost, Raging abroad, and the rough wind. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iv. (1894) 98 The gale.. evidently raged above our heads.

d. Of a disease or pain: To be violent. Also *transf.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iii. 68 Like the Hecticke in my blood he rages. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* II. i, Some fever rages in thy blood. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 619 My griefs not only pain me As a lingring disease, But .. ferment and rage. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 217 All his former complaints rage with more than double fury. 1800, 1840 [see RAGING *ppl. a.* 1 b].

e. Of a tooth † or sore: To ache violently.

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 616 That.. doth cause my ranckling sore to rage. 1604 [see RAGING *ppl. a.* 1 c]. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 238 ¶ 3 Old Aches throb, your hollow Tooth will rage. 1806 [see RAGING *ppl. a.* 1 c].

5. To be widely prevalent, or to spread widely, in a violent or virulent form.

1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 57 Manifest rebellioun raigeing at this præsent aganis Godis plane word. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 254 Triumphant Malice rag'd thro' private life. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 160 These dangers .. in other parts of the world .. still rage with all their ancient malignity. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 682 Vicious custom, raging uncontrolled Abroad, and desolating public life.

b. *esp.* of epidemical diseases.

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxliii. (1636) 320 The same kinde of agew raged in a manner over all England. 1667 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 124 The small pox rageth much about the kingdom. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 16 Where an epidemical distemper rages. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i. 168 The Plague That rages round us. 1893 TOUT *Edw. I*, iii. 49 Sickness.. raged throughout the camp.

6. To act with fury, ardour, or vehemence; to move furiously *over* (a place) or *about*.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 26 Why stand we.. heere, Wayling our losses, while the Foe doth Rage. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 68 Those Northern Nations raged over all these parts of the World. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* iii. 120 The Devil leapt from the cart to rage about among the people.

†**b.** To exercise one's rage *on, upon*. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 143 Yet these rude raskalls .. raged on the dead carkas. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 867 With the same [cruelty] he also raged upon the meaner sort of the citizens.

†**7.** With various constructions: To be violently bent *upon*, to be furiously eager *to* (with inf.), to be impatient *for*. *Obs. rare.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLII. (Percy Soc.) 206 Insaciately upon covetyse to rage. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. i, My Lord, the Maskers rage for you. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1275 Violent men .. raging to pursue The righteous.

†**8.** *trans.* (in *pa. pple.*) To enrage. *Obs. rare.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 70 Young hot Colts, being rag'd do rage the more.

9. *refl.* To bring into a certain state by raging.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, The hot Harmattan wind had raged itself out. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvi. (1852) 199 The strong passions .. Soon rage themselves to rest.

Rage, obs. f. RAG *sb.*[1] **Ragea,** obs. f. RAJA(H.

Ragee, variant of RAGI.

Rageful (rē'dʒfŭl), *a.* [f. RAGE *sb.* + -FUL.]

†**1.** Mad, frantic, frenzied. *Obs. rare.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 280 Then Sorrow lost the witte of utterance, and grew ragefull, and madde. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 143 Any other desperate signe of ragefull sorrow.

2. Full of rage or furious anger.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 142 With ragefull eyes shee bad him defend himselfe. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 184 The right Zelez, .. are as malicious and ragefull against the Protestants as ever. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxix. (1640) 144 That bloudy and ragefull murder. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 245 Her fiery Eyes, and rageful Countenance, made me lose all my Courage. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 187 Allecto doffs grim face and rageful limbs. 1885 TENNYSON *Anc. Sage* 269 Nor be thou rageful, like the handled bee.

3. *transf.* of things: Full of furious activity.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 68 The furie of that ragefull storme. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xii. § 4 (1622) 129 As if ragefull windes should bring this ratling sound. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. i. (1713) 182 Some Chymical Liquors .. mingled together will be in such a rageful Fermentation, that the Glass will grow hot. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 523 A rageful show'r hath washed it down.

Hence **Ra'gefully** *adv.*

a 1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 123 Ragefully tempested with storms of persecution. 1865 *Day of Rest* Oct. 585 The Isiaclite was ragefully indignant. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. vii. 204 Again he stared ragefully and viciously.

†**Ra'geless,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. RAGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of rage.

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* in *Heliconia* (1815) I. 112 With Rageles moodes they suffer wronge.

Rageman, -ment, -mon, var. RAGMAN.

Rageous (rē'dʒəs), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **rageouse,** 5–6 **ragyous,** 5–8 **ragious,** 6 **ragius.** [a. OF. *rageux, -euse* (Godef.), f. *rage* RAGE *sb.*: see -OUS.] Furious, mad, full of passion: **a.** of persons, their attributes, actions, utterances, etc.

1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II. 453 The grete trouble .. begonne .. by the rageous demenyng of thayme of Basyle. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 81 Tourned from herself for grete sorowe in to a rageouse franesye. 1536 *Rem. Sedition* 1 Suche ragious outcries of souldiours, noyse and brayeng of horses. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. vii. 12 Pithagoras .. quenched .. the lusting minde of a ragious yong man. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* II. 30 The Rageous Pangs that I ha' tane Wou'd e'en have burst'n a Heart o' Stane. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II, *Ragious*, full of rage or anger, very angry. 1869– In northern glossaries (Lonsd., Whitby, Linc., etc.). 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 57 There was a shrill peal of laughter such as to make Mr. Wolfwald shivery as well as rageous.

†**b.** *transf.* of things (sea, fire, etc.). *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ii. (1544) 5 The boystruous wyndes and the ragious skie. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 520/1 Fierce & ragyous fire, whyche shall consume the aduersaryes. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 177 The rageous insurges of the wind and water.

Hence †**Ra'geously** *adv.*; †**Ra'geousness.** *Obs.*

1509 FISHER *Serm.* 10 *May* Wks. (1876) 278 They ragyously and furyously gape. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) D d vj, What a ragiousnes is it, to set thy chastity common like an harlot, that thou maiest gather riches? 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. xvi. 758 If there bee any water it .. will boile ragiouslie.

Rager (rē'dʒəɹ). Also 5 **raiare.** [f. RAGE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, rages.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/1 Raiare (*K.* ragere), *rabiator, rabulus.* 1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 6 Wine is a rager and tumultuous make-bate.

b. *spec. Austral.* 'An old and fierce bullock or cow that always begins to rage in the stock-yard' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898).

1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* xiv. 105 Amongst them was a large proportion of bullocks, which declined with fiendish obstinacy to fatten. They were what are known by the stock-riders as 'iagers' or 'pig-meaters'. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* (1891) 223 The 'rager' cuts through the opposing ranks like a dragoon through Chinese infantry.

†**Ra'gery.** *Obs.* In 4–5 **ragerie, -ye.** [a. OF. *ragerie* (Godef.): see RAGE *sb.* and -ERY.] Raging; wantonness, etc.; a frolic.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 455, I was yong and ful of ragerye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 337 Diane .. Was come, and in a ragerie Sche seide that sche bathe wolde. 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jonathas* 221 Fro your fyngir mighte it fall, Or plukkid of been in a ragerie.

Rag-fair. [f. RAG *sb.*[1] + FAIR *sb.*[1]] A market for the sale of old clothes, held at Houndsditch in London.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 14 I'll go into Rag fair, and buy me a pair of shoes. 1805 TURNBULL in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 193 The cellars of Rag-fair. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* ix, Such threadbare coats and trousers .. never were seen in Rag Fair. 1894–5 *Dickens' Dict. Lond.* 135 s.v. *Jews*, Rag Fair, .. the greatest old clothes market of the metropolis, is held in a open space close to Houndsditch. Sunday morning is its busiest time.

attrib. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 14 We bought .. a pair of Rag fair stockings. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *B. Peter to B. Tom* Wks. 1812 I. 535 Bartering like Rag-fair Jews. 1840 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Summer amongst Bocages* II. 246 Quantities of ready-made clothes .. all of coarse materials .. giving a Rag-fair effect, anything but pleasing. *fig.* 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, The tatters and rags of .. worn-out Symbols (in this Ragfair of a World).

b. *slang.* (See quots.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Rag Fair*, an inspection of the linen and necessaries of a company of soldiers, commonly made by their officers on Mondays, or Saturdays. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang Dict.* (1897), *Rag-fair* .., kit inspection.

Rag-fallow, -faugh. *Sc.* [The sense of *rag* is not clear.] (See quots.) So Rag-fallowing.

1793–5 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Mid. Lothian* 3 (Jam.) Rag-fauch is ground ploughed up, and prepared for wheat, that has been two years in grass, and generally gets three furrows. 1805 R. SOMERVILLE *Agric. Surv. E. Lothian* 110 Rag-fallow .. consists in ploughing the clover down immediately after the first cutting. 1855 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 266/1 A kind of fallowing, technically named rag-fallowing, .. consists in pulverising lea ground in summer as a preparation for wheat in autumn.

Ragg: see RAG *sb.*[2]

Raggabash, -brash, variants of RAGABASH.

Raggamouff, obs. variant of RAGAMUFF.

Raggamuffian -muffin, obs. ff. RAGAMUFFIN.

Ragged (ræ'gĕd), *a.*[1] Forms: *α.* 3–5 **ragget,** 5 **-eth,** 4–9 *Sc.* **-it,** 6 **-at**; 4 **raggede,** (**-ud,** 4–5 **-id,** 5–6 **-yd,** 6 **-ued**), 6 **wragged,** 3– **ragged.** *β.* 5 **ragyt,** 5–6 **-it**; 4–6 **raged,** (5 **-ud,** 5–6 **-yd**). *γ.* 6 **ragd(e,** 6–7 **rag'd,** 8–9 *north. dial.* **ragg'd, raggt.** [f. RAG *sb.*[1] + -ED; but the early uses (senses 1 and 2) are not directly based on the prominent sense of the sb., and may have retained an older and more general meaning of the word (cf. RAGGY, and Norw. *ragget* shaggy).]

I. 1. Of animals, their fur, etc.: Rough, shaggy, hanging in tufts.

13.. *K. Alis.* 684 His men him brought .. A grisly best, a ragged colt. *Ibid.* 4471 A raggid wolf. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 839 That fole, Raggeth, and hegh, and long of swere. *c* 1450 *Arth. & Merl.* L 1585 (Kölbing) His tayle was ragged [*v. r.* raggud] as a feond. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 5 My ragged rontes all shiver and shake. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 1 What Shepherd owns those ragged Sheep? 1786 BURNS *Dream* xi, Aft a ragged cowte's been known To mak a noble aiver. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* (1809) Pref. 55 To preserve a ragged flock of sheep from the rot. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 237 A pair of ragged ponies.

†**b.** Of the Devil or devils, imagined as shaggy like beasts. *Obs.* (Cf. RAGAMUFFIN, RAGMAN[1].)

a 1300 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 A thousend develene .. thei weren ragged, roue, and tayled. *c* 1320 LANGTOFT *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 248 The devel I them bikenne That ragged sit in helle. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 414 Help! the raggyd dwyll, we drowne!

c. Of birds: Having the feathers broken, or irregularly disposed. *rare.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 57 Revin, raggit ruke, and full of rebaldrie. 1611 COTGR., *Faulcon hallbrené*, a Faulcon thats ragged, or broken-feathered.

2. Of a rough, irregular, or straggling form; having a broken jagged outline or surface; full of rough or sharp projections.

a. of roots, branches, plants, trees, etc.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 745 With roȝe raged mosse. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 120 Out of a ragged roote and of rouwe breres. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 177 That was to day a ragged tre, To morwe .. Stant in the temple wel besein. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 854 As roise ragit on rise. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. 104 The ragged Bramble With thousand scratches doth their Skin bescramble. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 Rosemary thrives better by cutting off the Sprigs, than by ragged slips. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 14 Wide yawns a gulf beside a ragged thorn. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. x. § 12. 97 Leaves rent into alternate gaps .. give the expression to foreground vegetation which we feel and call 'ragged'.

b. of stones, rocks, cliffs, buildings, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12559 Roches full rogh, ragget with stones. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 194 Ther lay a gret Ragyd ston. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 120 One may .. weare the precious Diamonde though he dispise the ragged bricke. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 114 That auncient Cittie .. Whose ragged ruines breed great ruth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 447 [Toledo] is situate on a ragged Rocke. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 285 This ragged pile was of much antienter date. 1742 COLLINS *Ecl.* IV. 19 Yon ragged cliff, whose dang'rous path we tried. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 128 I descended .. through a second ragged fissure.

c. of a stretch of ground or country.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 350 The toppe of the mountayne sheweth very ragged. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 203 Euen the best meddowes will become ragged and full of unprofitable weeds, if it bee not cut and eaten. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 256 To the West of this ragged Land is a Chain of Mountains. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* III. 188 A ragged and unfrequented part of the hill. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. l. 65 A path led through a ragged garden.

d. of other things.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5133 Rynoseros, a roghe best with raggid tyndis. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 31 Herne the Hunter .. with great rag'd-hornes. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 53 A right line either printed or drawn never so neatly upon paper appears all ragged, indented, and discontinued. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. ii, Through the thick ragged skirts Of the victorious darkness. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vii. 112 The wind sent ragged bits of yellow cloud across the shining blue.

†**e.** *absol.* as *sb.* The rough part, roughness.

a 1300 *Ancr. R.* 284 *note* (MS. C.), Þe file fret of þe irn þe rust & tet ragget, & makeð hit hwit & smeðe.

3. *transf.* of immaterial things (in some cases perh. directly associated with sense 5):

a. Faulty, imperfect, irregular.

c 1500 *Priests of Peblis* 1044, I am red that my count be ovir raggit. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* ¶ ij, Theyr rough sounde would make his rymes more ragged and rustical. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 110 Aid me and inspire My ragged rhimes, with thy diviner fire. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 133 Uttering one rough, ragged, and shapeless sentence after another. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* IV. xxx, His work .. He saw it all as the merest nothing, a ragged beginning. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/2 Began to row at 33 strokes a minute. The work was done in ragged fashion.

b. Of sounds: Harsh, discordant, rough.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 15 My voice is ragged; I know I cannot please you. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Redemption*, I heard a ragged noise and mirth Of Theeves and Murderers. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* viii, A voice as ragged as the head.

4. *Her.* = RAGULY.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 31 b, He beareth Geules, a long crosse ragged and trunked Argent. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Raguled, Ragged* differs from indented, in that the latter is regular, and the former not.

II. 5. Of cloth, garments, etc.: Rent, torn, frayed, in rags.

c 1325 *Alexis* 155 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 177 Full raggid and riuen wase his clathis. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 33 Reccheleesnes stode forth in ragged clothes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13525 A Roket full rent, and Ragget aboue. 1567 *Add. MS.* 6167, lf. 203 b in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 92 Which booke is so ragged, torne, and rent one peece from another. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV, ii. 42 Their ragged Curtaines poorely are let loose. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ₱ 3 Are your Petticoats ragged? 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. I. 166 Their sheik .. came out to us in a ragged habit of green silk, lined with fur. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* i, He draws back the ragged curtain.

b. Of places: Dilapidated, broken-down. *rare.*

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 465 Ragged villages and crazy huts. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* XV. 124 A small, low, ragged room.

6. Of persons: Wearing ragged clothes; dressed in rags. Hence of appearance, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Anastas*) 186 Fra þat place þan vald he ga, raggit & rent & blak alswa. *c* 1530 *Court of Love* 478 To wander lich a dulled ass, Ragged and torne, disgysed in array. 1570 GOLDING *Justin* XXVIII. 127 No better but a sort of ragged Shepeheardes. 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 78 A ragged regiment of malignant and ill-affected persons. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXI. III. 215 A swarm of dirty and ragged plebeians. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* XX. 319 These coadjutors were..the raggedest fellows in Genoa. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. ii, He was in no way discomfited by any sense of false shame as to his ragged appearance.

7. *Combs.* and *phrases*, as *ragged-looking* adj.; †**ragged-apples** (see quot.); **ragged hip**, in a horse: a hip standing away from the backbone (hence *ragged-hipped* adj.); **ragged-jacket**, †**regiment** (see quots.); **Ragged Robert** (see quot.); **ragged school**, a free school for children of the poorest class. See also RAGGED ROBIN, STAFF.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. xiv. 438 The *ragged-apples *Pannucea* take this name, for that of all others they soonest be riveld. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 185 The goose-rump as well as the *ragged hip [is] another angular infringement of Hogarth's curve of beauty. 1843 YOUATT *Horse* xvii. 353 Many a *ragged-hipped horse has possessed both fleetness and strength. 1898 J. A. GIBBS *Cotswold Village* 345 Well ribbed up, he is at the same time rather 'ragged-hipped'. 1884 GOODE *Useful. Aquatic Anim.* 62 The young [of the Harp Seal] when first born, are called by the Newfoundland sealers 'White-coats'; later, during the first molt, '*Ragged-jackets'. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' (*W. J. C.* Lancaster) *Under Meteor Flag* 3 Dull, dirty, *ragged-looking clouds. 1770 in *Archæologia* I. 37 *note* This table of pictures is fixed over the press [in Westminster Abbey] wherein the effigies of the kings vulgarly called, The *ragged regiment, are placed. 1765 LAYARD in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 18 The herb *Geranium Robertianum*, commonly called *Ragged Robert. 1843 *Times* 18 Feb. 1/3 Advt. [headed] '*Ragged Schools'. 1847 COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 172 There was a public meeting here on the 9th instant [April] in favour of what are now called 'ragged schools'.

Hence **Ra'ggedish** *a.*, somewhat ragged. **Ra'ggedy** (*Sc.* **Ra'ggety**) *a.*, of ragged appearance.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 235 A large, rather raggedish, arm-chair. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 211 Fore and aft of the herd there were raggety boys holding the beasts in check. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 2/1 A man with..unpleasant-looking, raggedy teeth.

Ragged (rægd), *a.*[2] (or *ppla.*) *dial.* [Of obscure origin; connexion with prec. is not clear.] Covered with fruit; thickly laden.

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 16 A sort of Cabbage trees, rag'd with berries. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. I. 1877 In dial. glossaries (Yks., Linc.).

Ragged (rægd), *ppl. a.* [f. RAG *v.*[3]] Subjected to the process of ragging (*vbl. sb.*[3]).

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 76 In the process of *cobbing*, either ragged or spalled work.

Raggedemuffin, obs. form of RAGAMUFFIN.

Raggedly (ræ·gėdli), *adv.* [f. RAGGED *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] In a ragged manner.

1552 HULOET, Raggedly arayed, *pannose*. 1586 J. MELVILL *Let.* in *Wodrow Misc.* (1844) 438 He spake raggatly the rough truth. 1592 LD. VAUX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. IV. IV. 109, I am come upp raggedlie suted and clothed. 1691 *Meeting at Hague* in *Coll. Poems* 37 All raggedly torn, this Mobb of Commanders. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1884) 293, I heard the foxes .. barking raggedly and demoniacally like forest dogs. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fortune's Fool* I. v, The grass grew tall and raggedly in the shaded corners.

Raggedness (ræ·gėdnės). [f. RAGGED *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being ragged.

1. Roughness; irregularity of form, surface, etc.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Lanæ*, the raggydnesse of rockes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. x. 448 The grosse pickle sauce called Alex..cureth *the raggednesse of nails*. 1610 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 224 You have been so long used to my hand that I stand not to excuse the hasty raggednesse of this letter. 1658 EVELYN *French Gardiner* (1675) 71 Pared away the raggednesse which the saw hath left. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing of Horses*, The raggedness also on the outside of the coffin should be fil'd away.

2. Ragged state of clothing or persons.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 297 His decking..being cut out into the fashion of very rags: yet all so daintily ioyned together with precious stones, as it was a braue raggednesse. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 31 Your lop'd, and window'd raggednesse. 1728-9 SWIFT *Lett.*, to *Worrall* 13 Jan. (1766) II. 89 My raggedness will soon force me away. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 121 That ignoble raggedness with which Aristophanes reproaches this tragedian. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 96 His silk gown is shabby, almost to raggedness.

3. *fig.* Want of coherence, connexion, etc. *rare.*

1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 32 These painted clothes bewray the raggednesse of their religion. 1616 HIERON *Wks. I.* 586 The more aduised, holding it vp (as it were) against the light, see the rawnesse and raggednesse and independance of that which is deliuered.

4. Irregularity, lack of uniformity.

1885 *Manch. Guard.* 28 Mar. 6/6 The most noticeable faults of the Cantabs are bad time and raggedness of feather. 1894 *Times* 4 June 11/5 The most remarkable feature of the shooting was the raggedness of the volleys.

Ragged Robin. [See ROBIN.] One of the popular names of a well-known English flower, *Lychnis Floscuculi*. Also *attrib.*

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 401 *Lychnis Coronaria*, Spiderwort, ragged Robbin. 1777 [see CUCKOO-FLOWER]. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 133 The ragged-robins by the spinney lake. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* II. xx. 92 The viscid petals of the Ragged Robin glimmered a bright crimson. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* V. 279, I have been quietly drawing ragged-robin leaves.

b. *transf.* A ragged person.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, I took thee up when thou wert but a ragged Robin; made a keeper of thee and so forth. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 724 The Prince Hath pick'd a ragged-robin from the hedge, And..brought her to the court.

Ragged staff. [RAGGED *a.*[1] 2.]

1. A staff with projecting stumps or knobs; chiefly in reference to the badge or crest of the Earls of Warwick.

1449 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 222 The Bere..hath lost his ragged staffe. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 73 The pepulle sayd dyvers that ther was the ragyd staffe. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 203 Old Neuils Crest, The rampant Beare chain'd to the ragged staffe. 1685 TEMPLE *Ess., Gardens* Wks. 1731 I. 185 [Vines] should be left but like a Ragged Staff, not above two or three Eyes at most upon the Bearing Branches. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Penrith*, A town-house..beautified with bears climbing up a ragged staff. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 78 The black ragged staff, his badge.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1805 W. HUNTER in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 13, I was one day watering at the ragged Staff. [*Note.* So called from the Stump Mast..fitted into the Launch, when sent to get water, in order to hoist the Casks in and out.]

Raggee, var. RAGGI. **Raggeman, -muffin,** obs. ff. RAGMAN, RAGAMUFFIN.

Ra'gger. [f. RAG *v.*[1] 2 b.] One who sorts needles by means of a rag.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 189 Heads and points still lie together, and in order to put them all in the same direction, the 'ragger' is employed.

Raggery (ræ·gəri). *rare.* [f. RAG *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] a. Ragged people. b. Rags, collectively.

1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk.-bk.* viii, Round the coach came crowds of raggery, and blackguards fawning for money. 1854 — *Newcomes* XXXV, Grim portentous old hags..draped in majestic raggery.

Ragghe, obs. f. RAG *sb.*[2] **Raggi,** var. RAGI.

Ra'gging, *vbl. sb.*[1] *rare*[−1]. [f. RAG *v.*[1]] *concr.* Ragged edges or projections.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi, To Justifie the Mold, and clear it from Ragging.

Ra'gging, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. RAG *v.*[2]] The action of scolding, annoying, etc.; an instance of this

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) s.v. *Rag*, She gave him a good ragging. 1893 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 5/3 Commemoration Week exercises at Oxford furnished..the most audacious examples of 'ragging'. 1899 T. M. ELLIS *Three Cat's-eye Rings* 114 What a ragging we should get!

Ragging, *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. RAG *v.*[3]]

1. (See quot. and cf. RAG *v.*[3])

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 78 *Ragging*..consists simply in reducing the stones to a smaller size, and rejecting as many of the sterile stones as can be readily picked out.

attrib. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 76 The ragging hammer should .. be brought into free requisition. 1878 *Ibid.* IV. (Suppl.) 618 Steel ragging sledge, 7lb. weight.

2. Ore of a certain class (see quots.). Also *pl.*

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. (Suppl.) 618 The ores are divided into four classes: (1) Cobbed ore; (2) Sieve raggings; (3) Fine Raggings; (4) Slimes. 1890 LOCK *Mining & Ore-dressing Mach.* 395 The mixed product of the jiggers..called chatts or ragging, must be separately treated.

Raggle (ræ·g'l), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [Of obscure origin and history: cf. the vb.] A groove cut in stone, esp. on a wall to receive the end or edge of a roof.

1881 D. H. FLEMING *Guide St. Andrews* 55 The raggle of the roof and the ragged marks of the wall are still seen on the west front of the tower. 1895 E. M. CHALMERS *St. Ninian's Candida Casa* 9 The raggle cut in the stone for the roof.

†**Ra'ggle,** *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.*[−1] Straggling order.

1594 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 222 [Marching, as described by an eye-witness] at raggle and in plumps without order.

Ra'ggle, *sb.*[3] *U. S.* [f. RAG *sb.* + -LE.] A rag, a strip (of fur, etc.).

1888 *Cosmopolitan* (quoted in *Cent. Dict.*).

Raggle (ræ·g'l), *v.* [? f. RAGGLE *sb.*[1]; but the vbl. sb. is found much earlier than this.] a. *trans.* To cut a raggle in (stone). b. = HOUSE *v.* 4 d. Hence **Ra'ggling** *vbl. sb.*

1683 MARTINE *Reliq. Divi Andreæ* (1797) 183 The chaple hath had at several times three rooves, as appears by the raggling in the body of the chaple eastward. 1808 JAMIESON, *To raggle*..in architecture, to jagg, to make a groove in one stone for receiving another. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Arch.* § 1066 All the treads and risers to be raggled (housed) into strings.

Ra'ggling. *Build.* A ceiling-joist (see quot.)

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Arch.* § 983 Common rafters 3 inches by 2 inches and a half; ragglings, 3 inches and a half by 2 inches.

†**Raggmall.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? = RAGAMUFFIN.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 276 New straunge stragglers, bussardly blynde and unknowne Raggmalles.

Raggy (ræ·gi), *a.* Also 4 raggi, 6-7 raggie. [OE. *raggiġ*, app. f. **ragg* RAG *sb.*[1] (q.v.). Cf. Sw. *raggig* shaggy, rough.] = RAGGED *a.*

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 132/5191 *Setosa*, .. raggie, loc[code]. (Cf. *ibid.* 155/30 *Setosa*, raczige.) *c* 1320 LANGTOFT *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 248 The roghe raggi sculke Rug ham in helle! 1483 *Catth. Angl.* 209/1 Raggy, *fractillosus*. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* II. i. G viij, Raggie rugged rymes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV. vi, Upon a stony and raggie hill. 1750 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 472 A sediment .. partly white and raggy. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 785 [It] sent up only weeded, raggy, and mixed crops. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* ii. (ed. 4) 38 His clothes were thin and raggy.

Comb. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incur. Fooles* 8 His traine of three or fower raggie heeld followers.

Ragh(t(e, ra,t(e, obs. ff. pa. t. REACH.

Ragi (rā·gi), **raggy** (ræ·gi). Also **rag(g)ee, raggi.** [Hindī (Skr.) *rāgī*.] One of the food-grains of India (*Eleusine coracana*).

1792 in G. R. Gleig *Life Sir T. Munro* (1830) III. 92 (Y.) The season for sowing raggy, rice, and bajera. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 178/2 A small quantity of dry grain, such as raggy and Indian corn. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 228 Raggy or Ragee..is largely used in Southern India. 1889 *Daily News* 3 July 4/8 The prices of rice and ragi are still rising.

Ragia, obs. form of RAJA(H.

Raging (rē·ⁱdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAGE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 1673 Ase þai sete in here raging, In at þe dore Beues gan spring. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 768 Lawȝe thou not..Ny make no ragynge with ey-body. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 21 Thys alayeth the heate and ragynge of the heade. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xiii. 161 The tempests and raging of the sea. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 66. 110 Let not .. the present raging of this plague too much daunt us. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 193 He fell into a fitt of rageing a little before he dyed. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XX. vi, The travellers hear The raging of the flood. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 137 His most ungentlemanly raging and raving.

Raging (rē·ⁱdʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That rages, in various senses of the vb.

1483 *Catth. Angl.* 208/2 Ragynge, *rabians, rabidus*. 15.. *Jerusalem, reios* in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 322 The regeand tirrant that in the rang, Herod, is exilit. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xiv. 1 Beginnynge to take his iourney thorow y^ raginge see. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 374 Those bitter stounds Of raging love. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 116 Man, with raging Drink inflam'd, Is far more savage and untam'd. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* v. ii, Behold this raging lion at your feet. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 432 'Tis raging noon; and vertical, the sun Darts..his forceful rays. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXX. (1878) 523 Beyond the reach of all the raging storms.

Comb. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. 8 Summer is raging hoate. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1151 Loue..shall be raging mad, and sillie milde.

b. Of a disease or pain: Violent.

1695 *New Light Chirurg. put out* 58 Brought the Gentleman into a raging Fever. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 234, I have such a raging head-ache. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxiii, Mr. Richard..was stricken with a raging fever.

c. Of a tooth: Aching furiously.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 414 Being troubled with a raging tooth, I could not sleepe. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* III. 246 Some opium I had concealed for a raging tooth.

†**2. Raging** (love) **apples,** = 'mad apples' (q.v.). **Raging nightshade** (see quot.). *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxv. 438 There be two kindes of Amorus or Raging loue apples. *Ibid.* 439 They be called.. Raging or mad Apples. *Ibid.* xcii. 447 The other [kind] is called *Solanum Manicum*, that is to say, Mad, or Raging Nightshade.

Ragingly (rē·ⁱdʒiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a raging manner, vehemently, furiously.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* vi. (1551) 14 The enemyes and foes of Christe, whose champions and instrumentes those are, that ragingly assault vs. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. viii. 35 If the winde called Typhon.. doe blow ragingly. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix*, lxxxvi. Wks. 1872 VII. 232 Pestilence doth not ragingly spread. 1840 GALT *Demon of Destiny* VIII. 57 Satan glared ragingly. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. v. 77 He had wooed her ragingly; he courted her becomingly.

So †**Ra'gingness,** fury. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* II. xviii. 132 The raginesse of the dogs upon the poore and naked.

Ragipou, Ragius, obs. ff. RAJPOOT, RAGEOUS.

Raglan (ræ·glăn). [f. the name of Lord Raglan, the British commander in the Crimean war.] An overcoat without shoulder seams, the sleeve going right up to the neck. (See also quot. 1881.) Also *attrib.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Brother* 44 Distant visions of black whiskers and big Raglans. 1881 JEFFERSON DAVIS *Rise & Fall Confed. Govt.* II. 701, I picked

up what was supposed to be my 'raglan', a waterproof, light overcoat, without sleeves. 1898 *Tailor & Cutter* Dec. 162/1 (*heading*) The Raglan Overcoat.

†**Ra·gler.** *Obs.* Also -lar, -lor. [ad. W. *rhaglaw* deputy, f. *rhag* before + *law* hand. In L. documents of the 14–15th c. the form *rag(e)-lotus* is used; also *rag(e)lotia*, *ragloria* raglership.] The chief officer in a Welsh commot; a sheriff or constable. Hence †**Ra·glership.** *Obs.*

1408 in Rymer *Fœdera* (ed. 2) VIII. 547 L'office de Raglore de les Commotes de Generglyn & Hannynyok. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 353/2 The Raglo1ships of the Advowres of the same Counties. 1577 in *Archæologia* (1829) XXII. 330 An Abstract of the Office of Raglershipp. 1579 *Ibid.* 334 The ..profytt of the Office of Ragler.

Ra·glet. *rare*—1. [f. RAG *sb.*1 + -LET.] A small rag or scrap.

1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* II. iv. 45 Give me a raglet out of your old play.

Ragly, obs. form of RALLY *v.*1

Ragman1 (rægmæn). Also (sense 1) 4 **raggeman, rageman, -mon,** 6 *Sc.* **ragmen.** [f. RAG *sb.*1 + MAN.]

†**1.** A name given to the Devil, or one of the devils. (Cf. RAGAMUFFIN 1, RAGGED *a.*1 1 b, and Sw. *Ragg-en*). *Obs. rare.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 89 Go robbe that raggeman and reue the fruit fro hym. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XIX. 122 To ransake that rageman and reue hym hus apples. 15.. in *Bannatyne MS.* 76 [Christ] that ransonit ws vpoun the rude Fra ruffy ragmen and his route. *Ibid.* 302 Ruffy Ragmen with his taggis Sall ryse thair sinfull saule in raggis.

†**2.** A ragged person. *Obs. rare*—0.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 421/2 Ragmann, or he that goythe wythe iaggyd [*v.r.* raggyd] clothys, *pannicius.*

3. A rag-gatherer, rag-dealer.

1586 DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 110 He is become a sworne brother of the rag-mans number. 1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Δώρον* (1661) 99 They were too base to make Gunpowder on, and below the Market of a Ragman. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* ii. § 2 He sets the Paper-mills at work, by which the poor Rag-man is supported. 1763 T. PRICE *Life B. M. Carew* 217 Happening to meet with a brother ragman .. they joined company. 1833 *Boston Herald* 19 Mar. 4/4 The ragman came up, and began to call me about the cards.

b. Contemptuously, a banker. (Cf. RAG *sb.*1 3.)

1821 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 18 [Tax collectors] will receive the country rags, if the rag-man can find, and will give security for the due payment of his rags.

†**Ra·gman**2. *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **rageman,** 4 **-mon, -ment**; 4, 6 **raggeman**; 4–7 **ragman,** 5 **-man(n)e**; 5–7 *Sc.* **ragment,** (6 **-men**). [Of obscure origin and history. In the absence of any plausible etym. the development of senses can only be conjectural, and is perh. not properly illustrated by the existing material.

In early examples the invariable spelling is *rageman*, app. implying three syllables; but the form *ragman* is clearly proved for the 15th c. by the rimes in the *Towneley Myst.*]

1. The name given to a statute of 4 Edw. I (appointing justices to hear and determine complaints of injuries done within 25 years previous), and to certain articles of inquisition associated with proceedings of *Quo Warranto* under this statute.

See *Placita de Quo Warranto* (1818) pp. xvi–xvii.

1276 in *Statutes Realm* I. 44 Statutum de justic'. assign'.; quod vocatur Rageman. 1280 *Assise Roll* (P. R. O.) No. 670 Placita de Ragemannis et de Quo Warranto coram J. de Vallibus et sociis suis, justitiariis itinerantibus in comitatu Notinghamiae. 1292 in *Placita de Quo Warranto* (1818) 378 Juratores de Ragemann' præsentaverunt quod [etc.]. *Ibid.* 382 b, De hiis quae praesentata sunt in le Rageman.

2. A roll, list, catalogue. Also *Roll of Ragman* = RAGMAN ROLL.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 180 Per is none heraud þat haþ half swich a rolle, Riȝt as a rageman haþ rekned hem newe. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 228 Pite for to here the people ..riken up the ragmanne of the hole rowte, That servyth silvyre and levyth the law oute. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX. 224 Here a rolle of ragman of the rownde tabille, Of breffes in my bag, man, of synnes dampnabille.

b. *Sc.* A long discourse, rhapsody, rigmarole.

1506 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 162, I sall a ragment reveil fra [the] rute of my hert. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 147 He raucht me a roll: to reyd I begane The riotest ane ragment wyth mony rat rane. 1536 LYNDESAY *Answ. King's Flyting* 1 Redoutit Roy, 3our ragment I haue red. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting tv. Montgomerie* 142, I laugh to see the bluiter Glor in thy ragments, rash to raill.

3. A game of chance, app. played with a written roll having strings attached to the various items contained in it, one of which the player selected or 'drew' at random.

In one form the game was a mere amusement, the items in the roll being verses descriptive of personal character: see Wright *Anecd. Lit.* (1844) 76–82 and Hazlitt *E. Pop. Poetry* (1864) I. 68. But that of quot. 1377 was probably a method of gambling, forbidden under penalty of a fine. In the other quots. the word may be a proper name, as in b.

c 1290 *MS. Digby* 86, lf. 162 [Heading of a set of French verses.] Ragemon le bon. 1377 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 140 De Thoma Breuster et Ricardo de Holm quia ludaverunt ad ragement contra pœnam in diversis Halmotis positam 20*s.* condonatur usque 2*s.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 355 Venus, which stant..In noncertein, but as men drawe Of Rageman upon the chance.

b. *King Ragman*, feigned to be the author of the roll used in playing the game.

c 1400 *MS. Fairfax* 16 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 69 This rolle which..Kynge Ragman bad me sowe in brede...Drawith a strynge [etc.]. *c* 1500 *Lenvoy of Prynter* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1827) XII. 308 Go lytyl rolle..Excuse thy prynter..Layenge the faute on kynge Ragman holly, Whiche dyde the make many yeres ago.

4. A document (contract, agreement, indenture, etc.) with seals attached.

App. by transference from sense 3, the pendent seals being compared to the strings, etc. attached to the roll used in the game: cf. quot. *a* 1350 in b.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 72 [The pardoner] rauhte with his ragemon ringes and broches. 1376 *Rolls Parlt.* II. 324/2 Une lettre..sealees des sealx des plusours Seignurs de Bretaigne, appellee Ragman. *Ibid.*, Le dit Rageman. 1399 in Rymer *Fœdera* (ed. 2) VIII. 109 De Raggemannis Comburendis. *Ibid.*, Per diversa Scripta, Cartas sive Literas Patentes, vocata Raggemans sive Blank Chartres, Sigillis eorumdem Subditorum separatim consignata. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xvii. 1722 Thai consentyd than And mad apon this a ragman Wyth mony sellys off lordys. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 1149 The Bruce and he completyt furth thar bandis; Syn that samyn nycht thai sellyt with thar handis. This ragment left the Bruce with Cumyn thar.

b. *spec.* The document by which the Scottish nobles in 1291 acknowledged Edward I as their overlord (given up by Edward III in 1328).

a 1350 *Chron. Lanercost* 261 (an. 1327) A Scottis, propter multa sigilla dependentia, Ragman vocabatur. *c* 1420 *Chron. Thomas Otterbourne* (1732) I. 114 (an. 1328) Redditis regi & regno Scotiæ juribus..et litera quæ vocatur Ragman, cum sigillo de homagio facto nobili regi Edwardo I°. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* 216 An endenture was made of the scottes vnto kyng Edward..whiche endenture they called it rageman. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Two Rogers* vi, Causde the kyng to yelde the Skot, .. the charter called Ragman.

Ragman('s) roll. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. prec. + ROLL.]

†**1.** The roll used in the game of Ragman. *Obs.*

c 1400 *MS. Fairfax* 16 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 68 Here begynnyth Ragmane roelle. *c* 1500 in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1827) XII. 308 Explicit Ragmannes Rolle.

†**2.** A list, catalogue, etc. = RAGMAN 2. *Obs.*

a. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1490, I did what I cowde ..Apollo to rase out of her ragman rollis. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 87 b, The noble ragge man rolle of those most holy fathers. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 48 The whole ragman roll of fasting days. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 286 A ragman roule, of numbers of rogues.

β. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 653/2 All the heresies that they haue in all theyr whole raggemans rolle. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 195 Many other raggemans roules could I here haue placed. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Disc. New World* 175 The ragman's rolles of porters and panierists.

3. †**a.** = RAGMAN 4 b. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 470/1 Their indenture which was called the Ragman role. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 13. 671 There was also deliuered to them that famous Euidence called the Ragman-Roll. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1660) 227 The King..restores..the famous Evidence called Ragmans Roll.

b. A set of rolls (formerly preserved in the Tower of London, now in the Public Record Office), in which are recorded the instruments of homage made to Edward I by the Scottish King (Balliol), nobles, etc., in 1296.

This application of the term seems to be comparatively modern: older writers apply it only to the original document given back to the Scots by Edward III (see above).

1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v. *Ragmen*, Hence the famous Ragman's row or roll, i. e. a collection of those deeds..recorded in four large rolls of parchment [etc.]. 1834 *Instrumenta Publica*, etc. (Bann. Club) p. xv, They are the same instruments that have been usually known under the uncouth appellation of the Ragman Rolls.

So †**Ragman('s) rew** (see quots.). *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 244 b, Augustus had written a greate ragmans rewe, or bille to bee soung on Pollio in derision and skorne of hym. *Ibid.* 245 A ragmans rewe, or, a bible...So dooe we call a longe ieste that raileth on any persone by name, or toucheth a bodyes honestee somewhat nere. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 95/2 Ragmanrew, *series.*

†**Ragmas, -mersshe.** *Obs. rare.* Some kind of cloth. Also *attrib.*

Perh. the same word as OF. *racamas* in a document of 1350 quoted by Du Cange.

1403 in Rymer *Fœdera* (ed. 2) VIII. 296 Un entire Vestiment..de Drap d'Or ragmas rouge & bloy. 1488 in *Trnl. Archæol. Assoc.* XXXIII. 317 A pelow couered with ragmersshe sylke.

†**Ragma·tical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? f. RAG *sb.*1, after PRAGMATICAL.] ? Wild, ill-behaved, riotous.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. vii, I think him the ragmaticallest fellow in the family. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 19 May ii, I won't be Rogered..by any ragmatical fellow.

Ragmen(t, obs. Sc. forms of RAGMAN 2.

Rag(o)muffin, etc. obs. ff. RAGAMUFFIN.

Ragoo, -ou(e, obs. forms of RAGOUT *sb.* and *v.*

Ragosie : see ARGOSY.

Ragout (rägū'), *sb.* Forms: α. 7 **ragust,** 7–8 **ragoust.** β. 7– **ragout,** 8–9 **ragoût.** γ. 7 **ragoue, ragow,** 7–8 **ragou,** 7–8 (9) **ragoo.** [F. *ragoût*, †*ragoust* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *ragoûter* to revive the taste of, f. *re* back + *à* to + GOÛT.]

1. A dish usually consisting of meat cut in small pieces, stewed with vegetables and highly seasoned.

α. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 598 Season her, as French Cooks use Their Haut-gusts, Buollies, or Ragusts. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 59 Producing..the same effect which salt does in a ragoust. 1727 SWIFT *Modest Proposal* Wks. 1755 II. II. 61 It will equally serve in a *fricassé*, or a *ragoust.*

β. 1656–7 DAVENANT *Rutland Ho.* Wks. (1673) 357 Your Pottages, Carbonnades, Grillades, Ragouts, .. and Entremets. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 34 That Ragout which the Italians call Cavayar. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *Cobler of Cripplegate's Lett.* Wks. 1774 II. 102 Borrows fine shapes, and titles new, Of fricasee and rich ragoût. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Nell Cook*, For soups and stews and choice *ragoûts* Nell Cook was famous still. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xxi. 310 A rich soup, roast fowls, various ragoûts which I cannot describe.

γ. *a* 1687 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Timon* Wks. (1752) 116 As for French kickshaws, cellery, and champain, Ragous and fricasses, in troth we 'ave none. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 37 Sauces and Ragoos, and Food disguis'd by all the Arts of Cookery. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyr. on Dean*, She sent her priest in wooden shoes From haughty Gaul to make ragoos. 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 38 Put the collops into the ragoo. [1885 A. DOBSON *At the Sign of Lyre* 123 He classed your Kickshaws and *Ragoos* With Popery and Wooden Shoes.]

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 83 These being Conceits too trivial, though a Ragoust fit enough for Mr. Bayes his palate. 1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* II. 21 She has an odd Ragoût of Guardians, as you will find when you hear the Characters. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 34 A mere ragoust, toss'd up from the offals of other authors.

†**2.** A sauce or relish. *Obs.*

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 148 Pour on it a Ragoo, and Garnish with Orange and Lemon. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* 29 A ragoo for made dishes.

fig. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 28 A Couplet in a Song gives a better Ragoust to a Controversial Discourse. 1698 L. MILBOURNE *Notes Dryden's Virgil* 67 The Translator puts in a little Burlesque now and then, for a Ragout for his cheated Subscribers. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) IV. IV. 240 Hunger was their only ragout.

Ragout (rägū'), *v.* Forms: 7 **ragoust**; 8–**ragout**; 8 **ragoo,** 8–9 **ragou.** [f. prec. or ad. F. *ragoûter*].

1. *trans.* To make a ragout of, to stew with highly flavoured seasoning.

1748 MRS. HARRISON *House-Keeper's Pocket-bk.* ii. (ed. 4) 5 Breast of Veal ragou'd, with Mushrooms. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 163 To ragout a Leg of Mutton. 1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 33 To allow beef to be ragouted in small kitchens.

†**2.** *transf.* To give piquancy or variety to; to enrich or improve. *Obs.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. i, We shall .. hereafter hash and ragoo it, with all the high French and Italian seasoning of affectation and vice. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 458/2 Pin a stomacher bib on, Ragout it with cutlets of silver and ribbon.

†**3.** ? To have a relish of, to understand. *Obs.*

1673 HICKERINGILL *Gregory Father Greybeard* 142 If there be, Within you so much Repartee, As to ragoust now what I mean.

Hence **Ragou·ed, ragoo'd** *ppl. a.*

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1863) IV. 71, I would not have you touch these ragoo'd rabbits. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 73 He handed his plate to the butler for some ragoued pigeon.

Ra·gstone. [f. RAG *sb.*2]

1. = RAG *sb.*2 2.

1350 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 262, [2 boatloads of] ragston. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 139 Ragstoon & thinges hard..bereth vyneyerdes grete. [1573 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 174 Item for Ramsey stone ffee and ragge.] 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 10 Free-stone, Ragg-stone, Lime-stone. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET tr. *Biberg's Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 42 The upper parts consist of rag-stone, the next of slate, the third of marble. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 242 Rag stone..is used by artificers, for the purpose of giving a fine edge to knives, chissels, and other tools, which have previously been sharpened upon stones of a coarse texture. 1882 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1309. 602 The famous Kentish ragstone so much used in bold rubble work for churches, houses, walls.

attrib. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 197 The soil of the lower, or ragstone ridge, varies much.

2. = RAG *sb.*2 1.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cæmentitius*, Made of rubbell or ragge stones. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 352 The great ragge stones at Stonage, or Long Compton. 1698 W. KING tr. *Sorbière's Journ. Lond.* 11 All the Streets are Paved with Pebbles, and Flints and Rag Stones. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 265 A handsome walk paved with rag stones. 1840 J. DEVLIN *Shoemaker* I. 113 Rag stones for pointing awls. 1872 *Archæol. Cantiana* VIII. 11 Some large squared ragstones, and beneath them some human bones.

Rag-tag (rægtæg). [f. RAG *sb.*1 + TAG. The older expression was *tag and rag* (very common in 16–17th c.).]

1. a. *coll.* The ragged disreputable portion of the community; the raff or rabble. **b.** One of the individuals forming this class.

1879 MARG. LONSDALE *Sister Dora* viii. (1880) 199 She visited all classes—from the respectable, down to what she called the 'ragtags' of the town.

attrib. 1883 *Glasgow Weekly Herald* 23 Apr. 8/4 These are the shapes sold by certain rag-tag drapers at *3d.* 1884 *American* VIII. 46 We are hemmed in by..rag-tag Arabs.

2. *Rag-tag* (or *rag, tag*) *and bob-tail* = 1 a. Also *transf.*; sometimes = 'the whole lot'.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 318 This Journal cuts up the rag-tag and bobtail of the faction. 1882 H. SEEBOHM *Siberia in Asia* 100 Ragtag-and-bobtail of the great Arctic army. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. vi. 95 He shall have them all, rag, tag, and bobtail.

attrib. 1882 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* 3 Regular rag-tag-and-bobtail cut-throat moss-troopers.

Ra·g-time. *U. S.* Music in which there is frequent syncopation, as in many negro melodies.

1901 *Sage Leaf* Apr. 6 The coon song, with its rag-time accompaniment.

Ragulé, variant of RAGULY.

† **Ragu·led**, *a. Her. Obs.* Also 6 **ragueled**. [f. as next, with native termination.]

1. = RAGULY.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 24 b, This noble Baron beareth Argent, a Crosse ragueled Sable. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iv. 95 He beareth Argent, two Billets Raguled and Truncked. 1661 MORGAN *Sphi. Gentry* II. i. 10 The field is pearl, a cross Raguled and trunked Diamond. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Raguled*, or *Ragged*, in heraldry, is applied to an ordinary, *e.gr.* a cross, whose out-lines are jagged or knotted.

2. = COUPED, COUPÉ. *rare*—°.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Raguled* is sometimes also used in the sense of truncated or couped, and applied to a branch that is sawed from the tree, or a stock sawed from its root.

Ragu·ly (rægĭ·lĭ), *a. Her.* Also 9 **ragulé**(e. [Of obscure formation: perh. based on *rag, ragged*, or *raggy*.] Of a cross or other bearing: Having short oblique projections resembling the stumps of branches cut off close to the stem. Hence of a division between parts of the field: Having alternate projections and depressions like a battlement, but set obliquely.

1658 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. 83 He beareth Ermine, a Cross, Raguly, Gules. 1780 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) V. 3585/1 Lines may be either straight or crooked... There are 14 distinct kinds...6. The raguly. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 262 Staff ragulée sable. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* vii. 366 A crucifix attached to a cross raguly.

Ragust, obs. form of RAGOUT *sb.*

Ragusye, obs. form of ARGOSY.

† **Rag-water**. *Obs. Cant.* (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rag-water*, a common sort of Strong-waters.

Ra·gweed. [Cf. RAGWORT.]

1. = RAGWORT[1] 1.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 48 Accounting up ward is often observable in furre, pillitorry, Ragweed, [etc.]. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 222 The Leaves are..something like ragweed. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* xiii. (ed. 2) 113 The yellow rag-weed, by which light land, when laid out in grass, is very much infested. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 387 Clearing his land of charlock, rag-weed,..&c. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* v. 162 A grand growth of rushes, dock, and rag-weed.

attrib. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* ix, Wither'd hags,..on ragweed nags, They skim the muirs.

2. *U. S.* A plant belonging to the genus *Ambrosia*, esp. *A. trifida* and *A. artemisiæfolia*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 956/2 Ragweed, *Ambrosia trifida*. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 487/2 Buck-wheat, the seeds of grasses, and the rag-weed.

attrib. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 397/1 All around this rag-weed patch their innumerable little footprints run.

Ra·g-wheel. [f. RAG *sb.*[1]]

1. A wheel having projections which catch into the links of a chain passing over it, as in a chain-pump; a sprocket-wheel.

1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* v. 21 (U. K. S.) An endless chain..is made to revolve on two wheels..called rag-wheels. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xviii. 249 In some cases the teeth of the wheel work in the links of a chain. The wheel is then called a rag-wheel.

2. A polishing wheel composed of rags.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 736/1.

Ra·gwork[1]. [f. RAG *sb.*[1]] The process of making a fabric out of rags by weaving, sewing, or other means; the fabric thus made.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ra·gwork[2]. [f. RAG *sb.*[2]] Masonry composed of flattish pieces of ragstone, having an undressed surface.

1840 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 3) I. 173.

Ra·gworm. [f. RAG *sb.*[1]] A sand-worm (*Nephthys cæca*) of the British coasts, also called *white-rag worm* and *lurg*.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 Jan. 6/2 The bait used is that damp kind of centipede called a ragworm. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 426/2 One of the best known baits is a live rag-worm.

Ra·gwort[1]. [Prob. f. RAG *sb.*[1], in reference to the ragged form of the leaves.]

1. The popular name of several species of the genus *Senecio*, esp. the Common Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. (See also RAGWEED.)

The first quot. may belong to sense 2.

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 205 Tak lytwort .. plantayne, Ragwort [etc.]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxvi. 218, S. Iames his woort: the countrey people do call it..also Ragwoorte. *Ibid.* 219 Lande Ragwoort groweth euerywhere in vntilled pastures and fieldes. 1678 PHILLIPS *Ragwort* (Jacobæa), an Herb of Mars of a bitter, discussing and cleansing quality. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Supp. s.v. *Jacobæa*, The species of Ragwort enumerated by Mr. Tournefort are these [etc.]. 1792 BURNS *Let. to Grose* Prose Wks. (1869) 210 A crew of men and women, who were busy pulling stems of the plant Ragwort. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 176 In drier places, the handsome foxglove is beautifully contrasted with the golden yellow of the ragwort. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 104 When the yellow moths began to twirl round the ragworts.

b. *African ragwort* = OTHONNE. *rare*—°.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 956/2.

† **2.** The wild parsnip. *Obs. rare*—°.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 173/29 Ragworte, *elephabascum*. [For *elaphoboscon* (Pliny)=Gr. ἐλαφοβόσκον.]

† **Ragwort**[2]. *Obs.* [ad. G. *ragwurz*, f. *rag* stiff: see Grimm s. v.] = GANDERGOOSE (*Orchis mascula*).

1552 ELYOT, *Orchis*,..some call it in English gandergoose some raggewoorte. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 222 In English some cal it also Orchis,..Ragworte, Priest pintell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 265 As for Ragworts [*margin*, Orchis] they cure morimals also, either drie or greene.

Ragyous, obs. form of RAGEOUS.

Rah (rā), *int.* and *sb. U.S.* Aphetic for HURRAH.

1894 R. H. DAVIS *Eng. Cousins* 120 An American misses the rah-rahs and the skyrocket cries.

† **Rahate**, obs. variant of RATE *v.*, to scold.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 77 b, He neuer lynned rahatyng of those persones [etc.]. *Ibid.* 84 b, To bee chidden and rahated of all the worlde.

Rahatour, variant of REHATOUR. *Obs. Sc.*

‖ **Ra·hdar**. *Anglo-Ind.* [Urdū (Pers.) راهدار *rāhdār*, f. *rāh* road.] **a.** A road-keeper, toll-gatherer. † **b.** *erron.* = RAHDAREE a. *Obs.*

1623 *St. Papers, Colon.* 1622–4, 178 The rahdars or duties at Daita, &c., shall be remitted. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xv. ii. 412 The rahdars were ordered to examine passports. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 188 To all governors, officers,.. rahdars..in the provinces of Bengal.

Hence † **Ra·hdarage** (in 7 **rhadorage**) = RAHDAREE a. *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 222 Safe Travelling .. for which Rhadorage, or high Imposts, are allowed by the Merchants.

‖ **Ra·hdaree**. In 7 **rattar**(r)**ee**, 9 **rahdarry**. [Urdū (Pers.), f. RAHDAR.] **a.** A transit-duty, toll; a tax paid to secure safety in travelling. Also *attrib.* **b.** = RAHDAR a.

1685 HEDGES *Diary* 15 Dec. I. 213 Here we were forced to compound with the Rattaree-men, for the Dutys on our goods. 1686 *Ibid.* 13 Feb. I. 218 Here we paid Rattarree. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* (1844) II. 1182 A rahdarry will go to you this day for the convoy.

Raht(e, obs. forms of pa. t. REACH.

Rai, variant of RAY *sb. Obs.*

‖ **Raia** (rē·ă). *Zool.* Also **raja**. [L. *raia* (pl. *raiæ*).] = RAY (the fish).

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xii, His fashion like the fish a Raia nam'd. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 169 The severall sorts of Raia's, Torpedo's, Oysters. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 304 The apertures of the gills in the Raia are five on each side. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 550 The rajæ..are provided with glandulous grains. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 500 There is a pseudo-electric apparatus in Raja.

Raia(h, **-aw**, obs. ff. RAJA(H. **Raiah**, obs. f. RAYAH. **Raiat**, var. RAYAT. **Raiband**, var. RABAND. **Raible**, var. RABBLE *v.*[1] **Raice**, obs. f. RACE *sb.*[1] **Raich**, obs. f. RACHE *sb.*[2], RASH *sb.* **Raicke**, obs. f. RAIK *v.*

Raid (rēd), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **rade**, 7 **radde**, 5 **raide**, 5–6, 9 **raid**. [Sc. form of OE. *rád* ROAD, revived by Scott and subsequently adopted in general use, with extension of meaning. In sense 4 perh. partly a. F. *rade*, † *radde*: see also REID.]

I. 1. A military expedition on horseback; a hostile and predatory incursion, properly of mounted men; a foray, INROAD.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxiv. 5034 Schyr Andrew syne wyth stalwart hand Made syndry radis in Ingland. 1528 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 348 *note*, The said Erle .. procurit divers radis to be maid upon the brokin men of our realme. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 61 The Scottis maid dywerse incurtiouns and raidis in Ingland. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xxviii, In raids he spilt but seldom blood. 1818 — *Rob Roy* Introd., A war which opened the low country to the raids of the clan Gregor. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 14 *His Highland* plaid, Long borne in foray and in raid. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 215 The people of Uruguay accuse the Rio Grandians of making raids into their territory.

attrib. 1806 JAMIESON *Pop. Ball. & Songs* I. Pref. 7 A parcel of raid ballads of the Border.

b. A 'lifting' *of* cattle by means of a raid. *rare.*

1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* v. 153 A 'raid' of cattle ..by the tribe of whom their escort was composed.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** An invading troop or company, as of raiders.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 8 Apr., We expect a raid of folks to visit us this morning.

b. A rush, charge, hurried movement.

1861 N. A. WOODS *Tour Pr. Wales Canada* 50 In the reckless indiscriminate raid made to all parts of the States, emigrants often commit the most ruinous mistakes. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iii. 51 A rapid raid into some of the nearest shops, for things remembered at the last moment.

c. A sudden or vigorous descent, onset, or attack *upon* something which it is intended to seize, suppress, or destroy.

1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* I. ii. (1881) 14 There was.. a general raid upon Protestant literature all over France. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 206 A stern raid was made upon all the scribblers in Paris.

II. † **4.** A roadstead for ships. *Obs.* Cf. ROAD.

1445 *Recs. Burgh Edinb.* (1869) 8 Shipps that commys in the havin or in the raide. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 264 Be this the schippis was in the Rochell raid. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 10 Sone tha let saill and straik into the raid, And ankeris cast. 1609 SKENE tr. *Reg. Maj.* 122 (*Burrow Lawes* c. 27) His shippe is in the radde. 1636 *Charter* in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) III. 264 The aforesaid Port,.. Harbour, Soil, and Raid of Leith.

Raid (rē·id), *v.* Also 8 **rhaad**. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To go upon, or take part in a raid.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 38. 104 To raid in the surrounding country. 1879 *Academy* 11 Oct. 261/2 English sportsmen who raid with rifle and hound among the Rocky Mountain game. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 4/6 He hides in the mountain fastnesses..whence he raids into the settlements.

b. Of speculators in a market or stock-exchange: To act so as to depress prices or create uncertainty as to values.

1889 *Times* 9 Mar., A further decline .. due to a 'bear' clique raiding.

2. *trans.* To make a raid on (a place, person, cattle, etc.). *To raid the market* (see 1 b).

1880 *New Virgin.* II. 208 Their apple and peach orchard had been 'raided'. 1887 J. HATTON *Old Ho. at Sandwich* I. III. vii. 200 The police had raided the house almost simultaneously with my entrance.

Hence **Rai·ded** *ppl. a.*; **Rai·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1785 W. HUTTON *Brau New Wark* 40 What debateable wark, what rhaading, and watching, and warding ..alang the Border Service. 1824 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 29 Such a race as figured in it during the border raiding. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 45 Jove now circuits heaven and taketh note Of raiding flames. 1891 *Daily News* 16 May 6/1 To arrest..every person..who might be found on the raided premises.

Raid, obs. variant of RED(D, spawn. *Sc.*

Raid, obs. Sc. pa. t. RIDE, RAY.

Raider (rē·idəɹ). [f. RAID *v.* + -ER[1].] One who raids; a plundering invader, a marauder.

1863 *Boston Commonwealth* (U. S.) 30 Oct., Governor Bramlette of Kentucky..telegraphs that the rebel raiders are within forty miles of his capital. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 481 Hearkening the raiders call The cattle o'er the meads. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 142 There are three kinds of poachers, the local men, the raiders coming in gangs from a distance—and the mouchers.

Raider, dial. var. RATHER. **Raie**, obs. f. RAY. **Raif**(f, obs. Sc. f. RAVE, REEVE, REIF, REIVE; obs. pa. t. RIVE.

† **Raiffell**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* (Meaning not clear.)

? Cf. north. dial. *raffle* to lounge about, dissipate.

1529 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 175 Sum gart hym raiffell at the rakcat.

† **Raifort**. *Obs.* Also 6 **rayf**(f)**ort**, **-ert**; *Sc.* **raphorte**, 7–8 **ri-**, **ryfart**, 9 **reefort**. [a. F. *raifort*, † *reff-*, *riffort* (16th c. Littré and Godef.), f. *raiz* root, RACE *sb.*[6] + *fort* strong.] Horse-radish.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* D iv, He..fyrste of all vsed his salue of mustarde, .. & than his vomyte of rayffort. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. XXXVII. 599 Mountayne Radish or Rayfort hath great brode leaues, in fashion lyke to the great Docke. *a* 1700 in *Sempill's Poems* (1849) 69 With sybows and rifarts and carlings. 1808 JAMIESON, *Reefort.*

Raig(e, obs. forms of RAGE *sb.* and *v.*

† **Raign**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **rayn-**, **reyn-**, 5 **raygn-**, 5–6 **reygne**, 6 **reign**, **rain**. [Aphetic form of ARRAIGN *v.*[1]] *trans.* To arraign.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 116/2 He shall..be punysshed be prisounement, and rayned at the Kynges will. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclii. (1482) 323 Iohan hume [etc.]..byfore the mayer the lordes and chyef Iustyce of Englond were rayned and dampned. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 97 b, Reigned before Pylate & iudged. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 374 Y[t] same false faith in their owne works, raineth y[e] mercy promised to the merits of their own works.

So † **Rai·gnment**, arraignment. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 1637/1 Hauyng somewhat..to declare touching the raynment and death of the Duke of Suffolke.

Raign(e, obs. forms of REIGN *sb.* and *v.*

Rai·iform, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. RAI-A + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a ray (the fish).

1884 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Irel.* II. 331 These fishes.. possess a squaliform stage, a raiiform stage, and a torpediform stage.

Raijpout, obs. form of RAJPOOT.

Raik, *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 5 **rayk**, **reyke**, 5–6 **rayke**, 5–7 (9) **raike**, 6 (9) **raik**. [a. ON. *reik* (Norw. dial. *reik*), walking, strolling, etc., related to *reika* RAIK *v.* In ME. distinct from RAKE *sb.*[3]; at a later period the two coalesced, and the spelling *raik* became unusual.]

1. The act of going, walking about, etc.; course, way; journey.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2985 Sir Gawaynne .. Rydes one a rawndoune, and his rayke holdes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. i. 98 To the dure .. Scho tuk hyr rayk rycht hastyly. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Reyke, or royt, ydylle walky[n]ge abowt (*S.* reyke or royke), *discursus, vagacio.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 284 Cesus Nausica..with his raikis all that land ouir raid. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 198/17 Rayke, *ambulacrum.* 1808 JAMIESON s.v., It is said of a horse, that takes a long step, or moves actively, that he has a great raik of the road. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* xxiv, The wolf and the kid their raike began.

fig. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 73 That 3e mysten have 3our reyke and prechen what 3ou list.

† **2.** The space of ground over which animals, esp. cattle, usually move or pasture; a piece of pasture-land, etc. *Obs.* Cf. RAKE *sb.*[3]

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 104 That land, thai oysyd all The Barys rayk all tyme to call. 1591 *Manor Records* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1877) s.v., There was a place in the

Manor of Scotter called Long Rayke. 1641 *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 212 A place called le Cow Raikes.

3. = RAKE *sb.*3 4. *rare.*

1623 in *Records Peebles* (1872) 412 To bring vp the vther tua trieis with his hors and his oxine, pryce ewerie raike thretie tua *s.* 1808 JAMIESON s.v., He brings twa, thrie, &c. raik a day; applied to dung, coals, &c....as equivalent to draught.

† **Raik,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 (9) **raike,** 4–6 **rayk(e,** 5 **raicke,** 5–6 **reyke,** 3–6 **raik.** [a. ON. *reika* (Norw. dial. *reika,* MSw. *reka*) to walk about, stroll, wander. In ME. distinct from RAKE *v.*2, in which it was subsequently absorbed.]

1. *intr.* To go, proceed, make one's way; to walk, stroll, wander, etc.

a. of persons. = RAKE *v.*2 1 a.

c 1340 *Hampole's Wks.* (1895) I. 140 Þas Þat eauer raikis aboute to fede Þaire wittis with vanitees and lustis. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 89 Þenne he ryses radly, & raykes bylyne Ionas toward port Iaph. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5555 Þan raikis he by Þe reede see & rides ay Þe saund. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 40 The men of weir.. In gude array come raikand fra the schoir. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 349 He raikis throuch the hail realme.

fig. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20798 It es better to be stell, Þan raik on reson Þat es will. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 467 We raiken to oure romauncus & reden Þe storrius.

b. of things. = RAKE *v.*2 1 b.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 112 Þe water con swepe Wyth a rownande rourde raykande aryȝt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 627 Thar schip..Raykyt slidand throw the se. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 212 Lat the cop raik for my bennysoun.

fig. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxv. 5 Þai suffire Þaire hert to rayke in ydel thoghtis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3048 Hir chekes..as the chalke white, As the rose, was the rud Þat raiked hom in.

c. of cattle, deer, etc. = RAKE *v.*2 1 c.

a 1225 [see RAIKING *ppl. a.*]. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Robene & Makyne* 12, I..keipis my scheip undir yone wude, Lo I quhair thay raik on raw. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 613 The fallow deir, to see thame raik on rawe.

2. *refl.* To betake oneself. *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 465 Þe rauen raykez him forth. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1735 Þe lady..ros hir vp radly, rayked hir Þeder.

3. *trans.* **a.** To make, pursue, (one's way). *rare.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. x. 3477 The dede body ras..And raykyt off the kyrk hys way.

b. To wander through or over (a place).

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* vii, Lang haif I raikit the worild wide. *Ibid.* xxiv, To raike the lanely glen.

Hence † **Rai·ker,** a stroller, vagabond; † **Rai·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 *note* (Titus MS.), As mon dos Þe custel to the ku, oÞer to Þe beast, Þat is to raikinde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 382 Neuer cowÞe stynt..Þe raykande wawez. *c* 1340 *Hampole's Wks.* (1895) I. 140 Thre maners of occupacions are, as..Raykyng aboute. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 121 Reiuers, Raikers, Herrieris of the ground.

Raik(e, obs. Sc. ff. RAKE, RECK. **Raikn-,** obs. Sc. f. RECKON.

† **Rail,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 hrægs(e)l, hregl, etc., 2 rægs(e)l, reil, 3 reȝel, 5 reile, 6 raill, rayll, rale, 6–7 raile, rayl(e, 7–8 (9 *Sc.*) rail. [OE. *hrægl, hrægel* = OFris. (*h*)*reil,* OHG. (*h*)*regil, hrecil,* of obscure etym.]

1. A garment, dress, mantle, cloak.

a 700 *Épinal Gloss.* 84 *Amiculo,* hraecli [*Erf.* hrægl, *Corpus* hrȝli]. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 82 Dæt hrægl..sceolde bion ȝeworht of purpuran. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiii. 4 He..lede his reaf & nam linen hrægel [*Hatton MS.* rail]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Þa oÞre men Þe reil nefden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 562 Þu art lutel and unstrong And nis Þi reȝel nowiht long.

b. A woman's gown (? misuse of sense 2).

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) II. 15 She was dressed in a plain white rail.

2. A piece of linen or other cloth formerly worn about the neck by women; a neckerchief. See also NIGHT-RAIL.

1482 *Act* 22 *Edw. IV,* c. 1 They shall not suffer their wives to weare any reile called a kercheffe, whose price exceedeth twentie pence. 1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Rayle for a woman's neck, *crevechief en quattre doubles.* 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 8 A course hempen raile about her shoulders. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 232 Ladyes, that weare black cipress-vailesTurn'd lately to white linnen-rayles. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s. v., The..gathered piece of Cloth which Women throw about their necks, when they dress them..is also called a Rail. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v. *Ralis,* A womans rail or collar-body, as Scot. Bor. call it.

Comb. 1558 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 126 Fower crepings ..iiij railbandes.

Rail (rēl), *sb.*2 Forms: 4–6 **raylle,** 4–7 **raile,** 5 **reyle,** 5–7 **rayl(e,** 6–7 **rale,** 4, 7– **rail.** [a. OF. *reille* (1334):—pop. L. **regla,* L. *rēgula* straight stick, bar, rod, etc. (see RULE): the mod. Norm. form is *ratle* (Moisy). (M)Du., (M)LG., and Sw. *regel,* OHG. *rigil* (G. *riegel*) bar, bolt, etc., are prob. also of Latin origin.]

1. A bar of wood, fixed in a horizontal position for hanging things on, or for other purposes. Now chiefly in combs., as *copping-, hat-, towel-rail.*

c 1320 [see *rail-tree* in 6 a]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 75 Into an Egle he gan transforme, And flyh and sette him on a raile. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 313 Cloffeborde & Raylles for the seyd ship. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 222 The master of the Engine..setteth open the rayles that contain the binding of the whole worke. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 22 These Racks..are hung a-thwart two Rails an Inch thick..which Rails are fastned .. by Stiles perpendicular to the Ceiling. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 174 P 3 All the Volumes..shall be from Time to Time placed in proper Order upon the Rails of the unhoused Booksellers. 1793 [see COPPING-RAIL]. 1883 [see *hat-rail,* s.v. HAT *sb.* 8].

b. Used to support vines or other plants.

1589 *Helmingham MS.* 21, lf. 17 b, Forkis & railis to bere up Þe vyne. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 287 Helpe hem [gourds] vp with rayles, as they growe. 1548 ELYOT *Dict., Cantherius,* the raile of a vine borne vp with forkes & postes. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. ii. 2 A frame of railes in forme of an Arbor for vines to runne vpon. 1777 MASON *Eng. Garden* II. 290 To defend Their infant shoots, beneath, on oaken stakes, Extend a rail of elm.

c. Forming part of the sides of a cart.

1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Rayle for a carte, *coste.* 1611 COTGR., *Ridelle,* the rayle of a Cart or waine; and more particularly, the vppermost of the three. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 697/2 The chest or body of the waggon, having the staves or rails fixed thereon. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) II. 357/1 The outer rails support the sheaves of corn over the wheels.

d. *Naut. Rails of the head:* (see quot. 1769).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Rails of the head,* certain curved pieces of timber extending from the bows on each side to the continuation of the ship's stem. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 375 The short rails of the head, extending from the back of the figure to the cat-head.

2. A horizontal bar of wood or metal, fixed upon upright supports (posts) as part of a fence. (In *pl.* freq. = **b.**)

1494 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 272 For sawyng reyleyes [*sic*] to the pale. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 59 This Cardeyn was towred at euery corner and railed with railes gilt. 1616 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 115, I agreed with my carpenter to mak my postes and Rayles of my Park. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 91 The rails which inclos'd the sanctuary. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 117 The wood..makes durable rails for fences. 1861 N. A. WOODS *Pr. Wales Canada* 315 Mr. Lincoln..began his career in life as a splitter of rails. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 395/1 Placing wooden rails on the side next the glebe land.

fig. 1614 DAY *Dyall* ix. (1613) 246 The law hath made rayles and barres about thee.

b. A continuous series of bars forming the horizontal part of a fence; also, by extension, a fence or railing, whether constructed of posts and rails, or of some other form.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII,* c. 38 Reparacions nedefull to be done in and vpon any pale, rayle and lodge, within any of the saide parkes. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xix. 833 These seuerall grounds .. must be separated one from the other by a strong rale, through which deere or sheepe (but no greater cattell) may passe. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 31 As we were going along by the Churchyard Rayle. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 62/2 The rail or side-wall of the Bridge. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iii. (1894) 88 The dangerous place is guarded by a wooden rail.

c. The HAND-RAIL of a stair.

1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 160 Pro emendacione de le grece et le reyle infra aulam. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 15 Carpenters do frame their Railes to Ballesters to meet on the Pedestals. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 618/2 The three dotted lines drawn from the rail to the pitch board represent the width of the rail. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 600 Every level straight line, directed to the axis of the well-hole, from every point of the side of the rail. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 2182 In the upper ramp..produce the top of the rail..to P.

d. An altar-rail (see ALTAR *sb.* II).

1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 10 Unlesse a man be within the rayls, or enclosure of the Altar. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 231 In the Chancell just on this side the Rayle. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 90 The rail was introduced in the seventeenth century as a fence to the altar.

e. *Naut.* (See quot. 1804.)

1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 19 Rails are narrow planks nailed for ornament on several parts of a ship's upper works, as drift-rails, fife-rails, sheer-rails. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 112 Our ship had..high bulwarks and rail. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 264 Those parts where the sheer is raised, and the rails are cut off.

3. *Carpentry.* One of the horizontal pieces in a door or other framework.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 106 In Wainscoting of Rooms..the Upper and Lower Rails have also the same breadth with the Margent of the Stile. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 160 All the cross pieces (of a frame) are denominated rails. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 81 This gate..is usually composed of two upright stiles, and two horizontal rails, framed together.

† **b.** A string of a stair. *Obs.*

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 154 The Rail these Steps are built upon..must..be framed into the next Post.

† **c.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 100/1 Raile is a piece of Timber 6 .. foot or more long, and carrieth four inches broad, and an inch or more thick. A Raile is an half Spare.

4. A bar or continuous line of bars (now usu. of iron or steel) laid on or near the ground (commonly in pairs) to bear and guide the wheels of a vehicle, and enable them to run more easily.

a 1734 NORTH *Life Lord Keeper North* (1742) 136 Laying Rails of Timber, from the Colliery, down to the River, exactly streight and parallel; and bulky Carts are made with four Rowlets fitting these Rails. 1789 BRAND *Newcastle* I. 687 *note,* Upon these sleepers, other pieces of timber called rails, of 4 or 5 in. square are laid. 1834 N. W. CUNDY *Inland Transit* 34 These iron bars, which are called rails, are firmly connected end to end. 1866 *Engineering* I. 255/2 Steel rails have so much more stiffness in a vertical direction than iron.

b. Phr. *Off the rails* (freq. *fig.* = out of the proper or normal condition).

1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcv. 80 At the arrival of a general election England therefore may be considered as 'off the rails'. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. 499 A sane, healthy, waking mind can really get momentarily off the rails.

5. = RAILWAY, now chiefly in phr. *by rail,* and on the Stock Exchange in *pl.* = railway shares.

1843 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 495 The rail..has brought us within fifty miles of London. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xi. 149 He had come on by rail to pay us a visit. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 8/1 The public have lost nearly all confidence in American rails.

b. Railway journey.

1887 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 242 So as the Atlantic should have been no greater Bar between us than the two hours rail to Oxford.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In senses 1 and 2, as *rail-fence* (U.S.), *-mould, -piece, -post, -splitter* (U.S.), *-splitting* (U.S.), *-work*; **rail-bird,** the American spotted cuckoo; † **rail-cloth,** ? a cloth for the altar-rail; **rail-ridden,** compelled to 'ride' on a rail, as a punishment; † **rail-stair,** a stair with a railing; † **rail-tree,** a rail.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 596/2 The nævius, spotted cuckow, or *rail-bird, is about the size of a field-fare...It inhabits Cayenne...This..is seen often perched upon gates and rails, whence its name. 1531 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.,* Paid for a lyne to the *rale cloth. 1848 WEBSTER, **Rail-fence. a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe* xii. (1891) 142 Simple and rustic as the gap in a rail fence. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 18 One of the male birds accompanies me, flitting from post to post of the rail-fence. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 618/2 If the sides of the twisted part of the rail be shaped by the *rail-mould. 1816 *Mechanic* I. 487 The under edge of the blade may coincide with the top or winding surface of the *rail-piece. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 600 A parallel piece of thin wood..bent to the side of the rail-piece. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1860/1 **Rail-post,* a newel post for a staircase or balustrade. 1865 *Morn. Star* 19 July, A Woman Tarred and *Rail-ridden. 1865 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 7 Earned his life as *rail-splitter, deck-hand, farm-labourer, clerk. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 164, I am not practically acquainted with *rail-splitting. 1589 in *Recs. Burgh Glasgow* (1876) I. 148 With ane *raill galrie stair and ane turlies upoun the northmost windo therof. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 3217 Þanne was before his bed itiȝt..A couertine on *raile tre, For noman scholde on bed ise. 1825 JAMIESON Suppl., *Rail-tree,* a large beam, in a cow-house, fixed about two feet above the heads of the cows, into which the upper ends of the stakes are fixed. Teviotdale. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 287 A little green cross-barred *railwork for mignonette.

b. In sense 4, in a large number of compounds, mostly of recent origin, as *rail-bender, -borer, -chair, -clamp, -joint, -layer, -laying, -maker, -making, -mill, -parallel, -trade,* etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1859–60 **Rail-bender,* etc. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 737 **Rail-borer,* etc. 1864 WEBSTER, **Rail-joint.* 1835 BARLOW *and Rep. Direct. Lond. & B'ham Railw.* 49 Both sides being alike, the *rail-layers may select the side that fits best. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 166/1 In all present systems of *rail-laying the supports..simply rest upon the ground. 1835 BARLOW *and Rep. Direct. Lond. & B'ham Railw.* 22 The *rail parallel weighing 42 lbs. per yard.

c. In sense 5, as *rail-bank, -car, -carriage, charges, distance, -head, operations, -track, -waggon.*

1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 67 Shaping the material for the *rail-bank. 1843 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) I. 352 Steamboats and *rail-cars. 1867 G. MUSGRAVE *Nooks Old France* II. 204 A hybrid combination of *rail-carriage, omnibus and diligence. 1880 *Q. Rev.* CXLV. 319 On the question of *rail charges a good deal might be written. 1882 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 489 An hour's *Rail distance from here. 1896 *Daily News* 13 May 9/3 The advanced base camp has been transferred to the vicinity of the *rail head. 1855 CARLYLE in *E. FitzGerald's Lett.* (1889) I. 235 The end of my shrieking, mad, (and to me quite horrible) *rail operations. *a* 1824 ROBERTSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 68 The *rail-track was now made of cast-iron and concave. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. Note-bks.* (1883) 42 On our left, the rail-track kept close to the hills. *a* 1824 A. SCOTT in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 30 Simple as the common *rail-waggon convoy may appear [etc.].

Hence **Rai·lage,** conveyance by rail, or the charges for this; **Rai·lery** *nonce-wd.,* travelling by rail; **Rai·ly** *a. nonce-wd.,* railway-like.

1852 LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journ.* (1883) 373 Too much railery is an unbecoming thing for an aged judge. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 42 These vegetable Titans are of the rail, and rally. 1891 *Auckland* (N. Z.) *Star* 1 Oct. 4/2 Labour, cartage, and railage.

Rail (rēl), *sb.*3 Forms: 5–7 **rayle,** 5, 8 **rale,** 6–7 **raile,** 7– **rail.** [a. F. *râle* (Picard *reille*), OF. *raale* (13–14th c.), of uncertain origin. Hence also G. *ralle,* med.L. *rallus.*] A bird of the family *Rallidæ* and especially of the genus *Rallus*: see LANDRAIL, WATER-RAIL.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 69 Votreller, Rales, Quayles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 299/1 A Rayle, *glebarius. a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 870 Some..by the barres of her tayle Wyll knowe a raven from a rayle. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 76 Sauce for a Quail, Raile, or any fat big bird. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. xviii. 273 We diverted ourselves in the Meadows, where my Lord shot some Rales. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxxv, All was hushed and still, save the deep note of the rail. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 207 The rails tried all they knew to stop the cobra.

attrib. 1573 BARET *Alvearie*, A Raile bird, *rusticula*. 1808 T. ASHE *Trav.* II. 67 Rail-bird, *Rallus Virginianus*.

Rail (rēl), *sb.*⁴ *rare.* Also 6 rayle. [f. RAIL *v.*⁴] An act of railing or reviling.

a 1529 SKELTON *Caudatos Anglos* 30 With thy versyfyeing rayles How they haue tayles. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 43 All carelesse of his taunt and bitter rayle. 1869 MANNING *Petri Privileg.* (1871) II. 9 Some half-educated minds..who keep up the old rail against the Catholic religion.

Rail (rēl), *sb.*⁵ *Sc. rare*⁻¹. [f. RAIL *v.*¹: cf. quot. 1887 in sense 2.] A row (of nails).

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* v, They .. set about their heels wi' rails O' clinkin tackets.

Rail (rēl), *v.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 4 raill-, 4–6 rayl(e, 5 rayll(e, 6 *Sc.* ralye. [a. OF. *reiller* :—pop.L. **reglare*, L. *rēgulāre*, f. *rēgula*: see RAIL *sb.*²]

†**1.** *trans.* To set in order or array; to arrange; to regulate. *Obs.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiii. 43 The rose rayleth hire rode. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* iv. 83 Both alblast and many a bow Was redy railed opon a row. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1020 Soo weel can oure mayden hir proporsyons rayll. *Ibid.* v. 1168 Whan that no counseill may you reden ne rayle. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 181 Than his people rayled theym togyther.

†**b.** To tie or fasten in a string or row. *Obs. rare.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 141 [The rebels] were brought to London, all rayl'd in Ropes, like a Teame of Horses in a Cart. 1634 FORD *Perk. Warb.* III. i, The ringleaders of this commotion, Railed in ropes, fit ornaments for traitors Wait your determinations.

2. To array, adorn, set (*with* something).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1618 Eche a strete was..realy railled wiþ wel riche cloþes. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3264 The rowelle whas rede golde .. Raylide with reched and rubyes inewe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 2561 To conserve hyt, and to Raylle With fresh and lusty apparaylle. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 85 Ane cott of blak sating ralyeit with gold and silver. 1887 *Jamieson's Scot. Dict.* Suppl. 327 *To rail shoon*, to fill the soles with rows of iron nails.

fig. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 1230 Wyth many ioyes I wyl 3ow newely rayle.

Rail (rēl), *v.*² Also 4–7 rayle, raile, 7 *Sc.* raill. [f. RAIL *sb.*²]

†**1.** *trans.* To provide (vines, etc.) with rails; to train on rails. *Obs.*

1389 *Helmingham MS.* 21, lf. 17 b, þe vyne..schal wax wilde but if she be raillid. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 805 Now rayle hem, and of closure is no doute. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxvii. 717 Vynes ben perched and rayled and bounde to trees that ben nye to them.

2. To furnish or enclose (a place) with rails.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 820 (771) This yerd was large, and rayled alle the aleyes. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 291 Al the Aleyis feir..I-raylid. 1587 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 215 Chayney Pooll the syde towardes Est Crofte to be rayled. 1641 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 286 All the streets are railed for the advantage of the show. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 125 In rayling the walke called Swinley Rayles, in the forest of Windsor. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 173 The Church-yard ..ought to be fenced in and railed. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1823) I. 456 The sides of the causeys are stoned, capstained, and railed.

b. With adverbs, esp. *to rail in*, to enclose (a space or thing) with rails; *to rail off*, to separate by a railing.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxxi, Ane herbere grene, with wandis long and small Raillit about. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth* A iij, A bridge, the which was rayled in on both sides. 1604 *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 205 Raphe Hulme hath Rayled in a parcell of land. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 2 Sir Roger has..railed in the Communion-Table. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 221 A space was railed in for the reception of the .. jurors. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 451 The footpaths were railed off along the whole distance.

†**c.** To confine (sheep) by rails. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 84 Yett some will perswade to rayle them a little before they goe to field.

3. To provide (a hedge, bench, etc.) with a rail or rails. Also with *about*, *in* (cf. 2 b). *rare.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresb. Husb.* (1586) 50 The common hedge made of dead wood, well staked and thicke plashed or railde. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ¶ 11 The Inck-Block..is Railed in on its farther and hinder-sides..with Wainscot Board. *Ibid.* xx. ¶ 3 The Bench hath its farther Side, and both ends, railed about with *slit Deal about two* Inches high.

4. To lay with rails (in sense 4 of the sb.).

1888 *Harper's Mag.* LXXVII. 125 One hundred and fifty miles of new road graded last year, which was to receive its rails this spring, will not be railed.

5. To convey by rail.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 10/1 Fat cattle and fat sheep ..to be railed to market.

6. *intr.* To travel by rail. Also with *it*.

1842 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 337 We rail to Munich to-morrow. 1843 VISC. STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE in Lane-Poole *Life* II, 243 Next day we railed it away through Gratz and Laibach.

7. To fish with a hand-line over a boat's rail.

1889 *Nature* XLI. 180 In England, the summer fishing for mackerel is carried on by means of hand lines, and small boats may be seen 'railing' or 'whiffing' amongst the schools of mackerel.

†**Rail,** *v.*³ *Obs.* Forms: 5 raylle, rayl, reyle, 5–6 rail(e, rayle, 6 *Sc.* rale. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To flow, gush (*down*). Usu. said of blood.

c 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 6842 Thei mette so well .. That the blod fro hem rayled. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1720 Ffro thi eynez lete the water now be thi cheekis reyle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xiii. 172 The blude haboundantly furth ralis. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* 155, I saw a spring out of a rocke forth rayle. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IV. lxxiv, A tempest railed downe her cheekes amaine.

Rail (rēl), *v.*⁴ Forms: *α.* 5–7 rayl, 6 *Sc.* ral-, raill, 6–7 rayle, rayll, 6– rail; *β.* 6 *Sc.* ralȝe, railȝe, relȝie. [a. F. *railler* (15th c.), of uncertain origin. Cf. RAILLY, RALLY.]

1. *intr.* To utter abusive language.

1460–70 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camden) 229 He raylyd soore and grevysly to fortefy hys bretherynys sayyngys. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Caudatos Anglos* 63 Walke, Scot, Walke, sot, Rayle not to far. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) iii. 44 Be ȝe rank quhen thay begin to relȝie. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xi. 86 To force you from your Idlenesse, and punish you if you rayle. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think. Mathemat.* § 8 To see you rail and rage at the rate you do. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 500 Satire..Too often rails to gratify his spleen. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xiv. 152 You rail, and it is fun to me.

b. constr. *against*, *at*, †*of*, †*on*, *upon*, †*with*.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxxi, Sire Dynadan rayled with sir Tristram. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 61 He is so pacient, that he suffereth men all to rayle and rage vpon him. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 23 [He] raileth against all the discipline of the church. *Ibid.* 47 The Masse is railed on. 1588 BABINGTON *Prof. Exp. Lord's Pr.* (1596) 267 They rayle of al compulsion to the contrarie. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* V. Wks. 1856 I. 60 Hee railes at mee beyond reason. 1660 WOOD *Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 369 *Who* rayl'd more.. than he, against both Presbyterians and Independents? 1771 *Junius Lett.* lv. 291 Enemies .. rail at him for crimes he is not guilty of. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 98, I am the same, but do not rail upon me. 1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* i. 6 Don't rail against the women. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 195 We are beginning to see this, and we are railed at for so beginning.

†**2.** To jest, to rally. Also const. *with*. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 480 Sum rownis; and sum ralȝeis, and sum redis ballatis. 1530 PALSGR. 678/1, I rayle, I jeste meryly, *je me gaudis*. 1590 BUREL in Watson *Coll. Poems* (1709) II. 12 Let no man me esteme to raill, Nor think that raschelle I report. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* (1888) 98 Severall Ladyes..were railing with the Gallants trifleingly enough.

†**b.** To brag or boast. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1530 PALSGR. 678/1, I rayle in bostyng, *je me raille*. He doth naught els but rayle at the ale house all daye.

3. *trans.* To bring (a person) *into* a certain condition by railing. Also rarely with a thing as obj. in other constructions.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 139 Till thou canst raile the seale from off my bond Thou but offend'st thy Lungs to speake so loud. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 17, I shal sooner rayle thee into wit and holinesse. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 4 Noble natures..are not railed into vice. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. xiii. (1842) 88 Trying .. to rail his old English heart out of his bosom?

b. With adj. expressing the result. *rare*⁻¹.

1676 OTWAY *Don Carlos* V. i, You spightfully are come to rail me dead.

†**Rail,** *v.*⁵ *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure etym.] *intr.* To go about, wander, roam.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6845 Aboute Ector euere thei rayled. *Ibid.* 7432 Ther come two kynges In that batayle, That saw Ector aboute rayle, As faucoun flees afftir drake. 1530 PALSGR. 678/1, I rayle, I straye abrode, *je trace, je trucasse*. He doth naught els but rayle here and there.

Rail (rēl), *v.*⁶ [Prob. echoic.] *trans.* and *intr.* To rattle.

1770 ARMSTRONG *Imitations* 85 Every petty brook that crawled..Railing its pebbles. 1844 [see RAILING *ppl. a.*¹].

Railed (rēld), *ppl. a.* [f. RAIL *sb.*² and *v.*²]

1. Enclosed with a rail or rails (sense 2). Also with advb., as *railed-in*, *-off*.

1639 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 58 One litle parcell of meadow..within a Rayled neck of Land. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 205 The railed inclosure of the altar. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* II. iii, The crowds kept pouring in to the railed-off space. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 97 A woman..standing before a railed-in grave.

2. Laid with rails (sense 4).

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 276 The..Waggons.. are easily pushed by a Man, on a railed Way, to a Stage over the Canal. 1800 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 235 A waggon way or Railed Road for conveying stone from the quarry.

Railer[1] (rēlər). [f. RAIL *v.*⁴ + -ER¹.] One who rails; a reviler.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 66 The railȝear raknis na wordis, but ratlis furth ranis. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xiv. 242 He is a railer, he doteth, he wanteth discretion. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., I go on to shew you the unbridl'd impudence of this loose rayler. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 328 Dread not the railer's laugh, nor ruffian's rage. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xiii, Thou writ'st of living men, And art a railer and detractor then. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* (1860) 216 The grumblers and the railers against fortune.

Railer[2] (rēlər). [f. RAIL *v.*² + -ER¹.] A rail-maker; one who fits or furnishes with rails.

1882 in OGILVIE. (Cf. *stair-railer*.)

†**Rai·ler**[3]. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = RAIL *sb.*² 1.

14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 149/3217 Iosyan made On her gurdill a knott rennand..ouer a rayler sche it drew.

Railery, obs. form of RAILLERY.

Railing (rēliŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. RAIL *v.*²]

†**1.** The training of vines upon rails. **b.** A shoot of a vine so trained; also *attrib. Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxix. 12 [lxxx. 11] He strauȝte out his braunchis vnto the se; and vnto the flod his raillingus [L. *propagines*]. — *Isa.* xvi. 8 His railing braunches [L. *propagines*] ben forsaken, thei passeden the se. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xviii. 614 Balsamum .. spredyth as a vyne wythout raylyng and vndersettinge.

2. The action of making fences, or enclosing ground with rails. Also *railing-in*.

1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 6 To..take any of the same [coppies woodes] for palyng raylyng or enclosing of parkes. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii, The railing in of a repugnant and contradictive mount Sinai in the gospel. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 139 Expended in..rayling and paleing in Bushy Parke.

b. *concr.* (also in *pl.*) A fence or barrier made of rails, or in some other fashion.

1471–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 94 Pro factura lxiiij rod' del Ralyng. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* I, The gilded railing, which was once around it, was broken down. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xii. 105 Tom .. stood listlessly gazing over the railings.

transf. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 125 From roof to ledge stretched a railing of cylindrical icicles.

c. Material for railings.

1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* 336 Railing must be nailed across the boss .. but when railing is not at hand, a strong straw rope is commonly used in its stead. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 147 Bars of fancy railing, and balusters of stairs consist of cast iron.

3. The laying of rails; a set or line of rails.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 655 The railing must..be set out in levels, or in lines nearly level.

4. *Comb.* **railing-line,** a hand-line used over the rail of a boat.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 5 Rayling lines for Mackerell. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 12 Handlines and Long Lines..railing Lines for Mackerel.

Hence **Rai·linged** *a.*, enclosed by a railing.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 181 A turfed and railinged square.

Railing (rēliŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. RAIL *v.*⁴ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb.; abusing, abuse.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxxii, For this entente syr Dynadan said alle this raylynge and langage ageynst sir Tristram. 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* II. (1572) 66/2 He recounteth it to be rayling, gesting, and scolding. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXI. vii, I understand what railing greate men spredd. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 555 Railing and praising were his usual Themes. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xviii. 77 Railing is usually a relief to the mind. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. XI. vi. 255 He was proof against the railing of a mob.

pl. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* vi. 4 Stryfe, realinges [1534 raylinges], evyll surmysinges. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 8 Hee heard raylings and reproaches of many. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 17 The gall, the railings..which made these satires take with so much applause. 1854 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 30 It does not appear..from the railings of his enemies, that he ever was drunk in his life.

Railing (rēlˈliŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. as prec. + -ING².] That rails; characterized by railing.

1526 TINDALE *Jude* 9 Michael..durst nott geve raylynge sentence. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIV. ix, The wrong Of thy reviling railing foe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Life (1721) I. 53 The railing Eloquence of Cicero in his Philipics. 1724 POPE *Lett.* 10 Sept., The railing Papers about the Odyssey. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* I. ii, The railing drunkards! why, what would they have?

†**Rai·ling,** *ppl. a.*² [f. RAIL *v.*³] Flowing.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 57 Instead of rest thou lendest rayling teares.

Rai·ling, *ppl. a.*³ [f. RAIL *v.*⁶] Rattling.

1844 LEVER *T. Burke* II. 163 The railing crash of falling branches, and the deep baying of the storm.

Railingly (rēlˈliŋli), *adv.* [f. RAILING *ppl. a.*¹ + -LY².] In a railing manner.

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 132 When wee do railingly burst out against any man into slanderous and contentious words. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 65 They will railingly return them answer.

Raili·potent, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. RAIL *v.*⁴, after *omnipotent.*] Powerful in railing.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Prol. **4 b, Spare me, o super-dominering Elfe, And most Railipotent for euer raine.

Raillery (rēlˈləri). Also 7 railery. [a. F. *raillerie*, f. *railler* to rally: cf. RALLERY, a form which represents the older pron. (rælˈləri), given by Sheridan, Walker, Smart, etc., and still used by some (esp. *U.S.*) speakers.]

1. Good-humoured ridicule, banter.

1653 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 245 The word Raillery you return'd me for interpretation .. is now grown here so common with the better sort, as there are few of the meaner that are not able to construe it. 1656 COWLEY *Misc.* Pref., I am not ignorant, that by saying this of others, I expose my self to some Raillery. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. xi. 257 The raillery is carried to the very verge of railing, some will say ribaldry. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. x, A company in which you have been galled by the raillery of some wag by profession. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 127 The countryman's Ribald raillery.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this.

1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 100 He sayes Sir E. H. found fault with the meat and such like railleries. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 100 An Innocent Railery is their greatest delight. 1710 ADDISON *Whig-Exam.* No. 1 ¶ 1 There is a shocking familiarity both in his railleries and civilities. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. ii, All his purposed railleries deserted him.

†**2.** Railing, reviling. *Obs. rare.*

1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 280 He fell into a great Passion, and began to call Names..He continu'd his Raillery. *Ibid.* 193 The very stile, wch is nothing but Raillery and Billingsgate.

Railless (rē·l,lès), *a.* [f. RAIL *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Devoid of rails; having no railway.

1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* vii. 123 The railless, almost roadless downs. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 3/1 The slippery and railless gangway.

‖ **Railleur.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 raillieur. [Fr., f. *railler* to rally.] One who practises raillery.

1667 SPRAT *Hist. R. Soc.* 417 The Family of the Railleurs is deriv'd from the same Original with the Philosophers. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 75/2 His acquaintance were all wits and raillieurs. 1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 62 *note*, Setting aside all railleury, advising the railleurs to be serious.

† **Rai·llier.** *Obs.* Also 8 -yer. [f. RAILLY *v.* + -ER[1].] = RALLIER[2].

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 288 An airy Gentleman of the World, and a thorow Raillyer. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. vi. 50 The free, gay, Raillier..of all our Sex's Foibles.

Rai·lly, *sb. Sc. rare*[−1]. [f. RAIL *sb.*[1] + -Y.] A woman's jacket.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xii, What's the colour o' her hair? —and does she wear a habit or a railly?

† **Rai·lly,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 rayly, raillie. [ad. F. *railler* to RALLY *v.*[2]]

1. a. *intr.* To rally, to jest.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. Note 18 He would not railly with the God from whom he hoped for Relief. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* v. 45 If they railly, droll, and speak evil of others. *a* 1760 I. H. BROWNE *Poems* (1768) 111 Train'd up to laugh,..And railly with the prettiest air.

b. *trans.* To rally, ridicule, tease (a person).

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 26 The jollier [sort] that would railly them out of their faith. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 269 He began to railly himself with .. much wit and humour.

2. *intr.* To mock, scoff, or jeer *at*.

1678 WOOD *Life* 11 Dec. (O.H.S.) II. 426 Barnesley a Jesuit .. came then through Oxford .. attended by a guard and a tipstaff; raylied at by the boyes.

Hence **Rai·llying** *vbl. sb. rare*[−1].

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. Auth. Pref., There would be..scoffing and flouting, with raillying and repartееing.

Raillyer, obs. form of RAILLIER.

Railroad (rē·l-lrōd), *sb.* Also 8–9 **rail road, rail-road.** [f. RAIL *sb.*[2] 4. Now chiefly *U. S.*, the usual term in Great Britain being RAILWAY.]

1. = RAILWAY 1.

1775 SMEATON *Rep.* (1837) II. 411 It seems perfectly practicable to carry the coals upon a rail-road. 1793 — *Edystone L.* § 167 *note*, The timber road, commonly called at the Collieries, where they are used, a Rail Road. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 318 A horse employed on a rail-road. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 40 Along Smithsons railroad to the point at which the same meets the Dewsbury road.

b. = RAILWAY 1 b.

1882 CAROLINE FOX *Old Friends* (1882) 276 The speculum [of Lord Rosse's telescope]..has its own little railroad, over which it runs into the cannon's mouth.

2. = RAILWAY 2.

1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robert* Introd., The giddiness attendant on a journey on this Manchester railroad. 1835 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 95 To Liverpool by the railroad; a grand mode of travelling. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xvii. § 35 Your railroad .. is only a device for making the world smaller.

fig. 1847 HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan* 5 Mathematicians ..leaving the level railroad of their own [science].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (cf. RAILWAY 3).

a. attrib., as *railroad bill, carriage, coach, companion, company, conveyance, pace, shares, speed, station, track, train, travelling, tunnel.*

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 296/1 The Aylesbury and Thame *Railroad Bill. 1839 PARKIN in Barlow *Railw. Eng. Wheels* (1848) 26 Improvements in *railroad and other carriages. 1839 BOWDLER *Sunday Trains* 15 Proprietors of *Railroad coaches. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 363 The troubled thoughts from which his *railroad companion had extricated him. 1845 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 173 Twenty *Rail Road Companies. 1825 WOOD *Pract. Treat. Railroads* Introd. 1 The acknowledged importance of *Railroad conveyance. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, Hope, glory,.. and such subjects,..whirled through their brains at a *railroad pace. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 221, I ask the price of *rail-road shares. 1840 [R. E. HILL] *Pinch of Snuff* 59 Intellect and refinement..now progress at *railroad speed. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 77/2 Entrance to a *Railroad Station. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lvii. 250 The main railroad station at Birmingham. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. T.* i. (1859) 11 Boys that put coppers on the *railroad tracks. 1836 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* XXX. 382 The vibrating effects of a passing *rail road train. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 180 *Railroad travelling in America is very fatiguing and noisy. 1836 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* XXIX. 73 The length of this *Rail Road tunnel is eight hundred and seventy-seven feet.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *railroad proprietor, scalper* (see quot.), *-wrecking* adj.

1839 BOWDLER *Sunday Trains* 16 The Railroad proprietors are men of property. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* 43 He became a railroad-scalper .. its essence appears to be to cheat the railroads out of their due fare. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 71 The railroad-wrecking plant, especially the heavier types of steam derricks, will be found of great value.

c. **railroad-creeper** = *railway-creeper.*

1891 KIPLING & BALESTIER *Naulahka* v, The mauve *railroad-creeper on the station.

Hence **Rai·lroadia·na,** matters pertaining to railroads; **Rai·lroadish** *a.*, resembling a railroad in speed; **Rai·lroadship,** *nonce-wd.*, connexion by means of railroads.

1838 (*title*) Railroadiana. A New History of England. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* i. 3 A little too railroadish, perhaps, unless a man's in an awful hurry. 1883 *National Baptist* (U. S.) XIX. 700 Connecting the three Americas.. in one bond of railroadship.

Railroad (rē·l-lrōd), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* a. To furnish (a country) with railroads. b. To engross (the mind) in railroads. c. *transf.* To mark with parallel lines.

a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Poems* II. Pref. 5 The public mind seems nearly as much railroaded as the country. 1893 A. ROBERTSON *Fra Paolo Sarpi* 26 The modern practice of 'railroading' Bibles. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 788/2 Nearly every country except China has been railroaded.

2. To transport by means of the railroad.

1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 69 We were marched and railroaded back to Philadelphia.

b. *U.S.* To accomplish (an action) with great speed; to 'rush' (a person or thing) *to* or *into* a place, *through* a process, etc.

1884 *Amer. Law Rev.* in *Law Times* LXXVII. 104/2 The way men are railroaded to the gallows in that country. 1898 *Educat. Rev.* (U.S.) XV. 465 This process of railroading a pupil through school.

3. *intr. U.S.* To travel by rail.

1889 *Lit. World* (Boston) 8 June 190/3 Now steaming along the coast, now railroading along the shore.

4. *intr. U. S.* To work on the railroad.

1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 52, I was born in Chicago, ..and railroaded ever since I was corn high.

Hence **Railroaded** *ppl. a.*

a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Rhymes by Roadside* i, Time, with deep railroaded brow, Changes all things but horses now.

Railroader (rē·l-lrōdəɹ). *U. S.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ER.] One who is employed in the management or the working of a railroad.

1881 *Lewisburg Chron.* No. 1938 Experienced railroaders ..soon placed them again upon the rails. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 369/2 We had a most vigilant brakeman on the train,..I called the attention of this railroader.

Railroading (rē·l-lrōdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Chiefly *U. S.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. Travelling by rail. Also *attrib.*

1855 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 251 A quiet Sunday..after a week's railroading. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* 77 It is hard to make railroading pleasant. *Ibid.* XXVII. 217 These matter-of-fact railroading and telegraphing days.

2. The business of making or working railroads.

1882 PIDGEON *Engineer's Holiday* I. 228 Mountain railroading is much easier at its highest than at its lower levels. 1887 M. ROBERTS *Western Avernus* 203 Railroading is considered by all who do not follow it as a 'low-down job'.

3. The action of 'rushing' things. In quot. *attrib.*

1884 *American* VIII. 104 A conviction secured in an hour ..the 'railroading' feature..produces a painful feeling.

4. *Printing.* In proof-correcting, a method of indicating by parallel lines that words are to be transferred to the next line; overrunning.

1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* 153.

Rail-train. [f. RAIL *sb.*[2] 4 and 5.] a. A railway-train. b. (See quot. 1881).

1855 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 233 There are Rail-Trains to Ipswich from Shoreditch. 1872 TALMAGE *Sermons* 139 It is a rail-train .. run into by a Bangor express. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Rail-train*, a train of rolls for reducing iron piles or steel ingots or blooms to rails.

Railway (rē·l-lwē), *sb.* Also **rail-way, rail way.** [f. RAIL *sb.*[2] 4 + WAY. Cf. RAILROAD, at one time equally (or more) common in Great Britain and still usual in America.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 275/1 *Railway* seems now we think the more usual term.]

1. A way or road laid with rails (originally of wood, in later times usually of iron or steel), on which the wheels of wagons containing heavy goods are made to run for ease of transport; also, the way composed of rails thus laid.

Railways (or railroads) of this kind were app. first used at Newcastle in the beginning of the 17th c. Cast-iron rails were introduced about the middle of the 18th c., and wrought-iron ones about 1820. Although this use of the words is not obsolete, it has now a very restricted currency in comparison with sense 2.

1776 *Act* 16 *Geo. III*, c. 32 To make..a rail-way from hence to or near Caledon..and to make other rail-ways. 1798 *Term Rep.* VII. 599 To the sleepers or dormant timbers they affixed railways or waggon ways. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 655 Five tons to a horse is the average work on railways, descending at the rate of three miles per hour.

b. Any line or set of rails intended to facilitate the motion of wheels or other apparatus.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 177 To turn the wheel round at such rates that the spindles will not take up faster than the carriage moves on its rail-way.

2. *spec.* A line or track consisting of iron or steel rails, on which carriages or wagons conveying passengers or goods are moved by a locomotive engine. Hence also, the whole organization necessary for the conveyance of passengers or goods by such a line, and the company of persons owning or managing it.

The great extension of railways from their original limited use (see sense 1) began with the opening of the line between Stockton and Darlington in 1825, and that between Liverpool and Manchester in 1830.

1832 COBBETT *Rural Rides* 2 Oct., They have begun to make a rail-way from Carlisle to Newcastle. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 166 In the steamship, in the railway, in the thoughts that shake mankind. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 45 The construction of a railway would encounter no great difficulties. 1889 G. FINDLAY (*title*) The Working of an English Railway.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. attrib., as *railway accident, act, bill, bridge, carriage, company, contractor, cutting, director, engine, journey, line, man, servant, shareholder, shares, signal, speed, station, stock, system, track, train, travelling, tunnel, wagon.*

The great development of railways in the 19th c., leading to an extensive use of the word in various connexions, has given rise to many attributive collocations of a more or less permanent character, while the number of those which may be formed at will is infinite. The examples given here have been selected mainly as being early instances of some of the more usual combinations.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 43/1 *Railway accidents, by An Old Engineer. 1829 in WOOD *Pract. Treat. Railroads* (ed. 3) 305 The provisions of the *railway act, 7 Geo. IV. 1819 *Rep. Darlington & Stockton Railw. Petit.* 3 Any Agent for the Darlington *Railway Bill. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 55/2 About 140 men are employed at the fallen *railway bridge. *a* 1824 A. SCOTT in *Trans. Highland Soc.* (1824) VI. 57 If springs..were fixed to the front of *railway-carriages. 1824 R. STEVENSON *Ibid.* 131 The first Public *Railway Company seems to have been instituted at Loughborough, in the year 1789. 1846 SHAW *Gauge Question* p. xxviii, Carriers, miners, and *railway contractors. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1017/2 The strata through which *railway cuttings are made. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 43/1 The discouragement given by *railway directors to railway improvements. 1838 WOOD *Pract. Treat. Railroads* (ed. 3) 726 The Stanhope and Tyne *railway engines. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 36 Who prefer economy and a sea-voyage to a *railway journey. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 143/2 The survey of the *Railway line between England and Scotland. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 3 The bare railway line of their story. 1845 SIDNEY *Gauge Evidence* (1846) 13 An experienced *railway man. 1840 *Act* 3 & 4 *Vict.* c. 97 § 13 *Railway servants guilty of misconduct. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 43/2 The anxiety..for *railway shareholders to commence business. 1837 *Ibid.* 27/2 Questions respecting the sale of *railway shares. 1838 *Ibid.* 358/1 A *railway signal erected at the Grand Junction station. 1836 T. BARLOW (*title*) A Trip to Rome at *Railway Speed. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 358/1 Fire at the London and Birmingham *Railway Station. 1863 H. FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. XV. 504 The possessor of *railway stock is part owner of the railway itself. 1824 R. STEVENSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 3 An offer of a reward for the advancement of the *Railway-system. *a* 1824 A. SCOTT *Ibid.* 43 All public lines of railway will require two distinct sets of *railway-tracks. 1841 BREES *Gloss. Civil Eng.* 196 The effect of high winds upon a *railway train is very considerable. 1842 W. F. COOKE *Telegr. Railw.* 3 The comparatively high-degree of safety now attained in *Railway travelling. 1836 in *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* (1837) I. 27/1 Improvements in the Construction and Arrangement of *Railway Tunnels. *a* 1824 ROBERTSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* (1824) VI. 88 A *railway-waggon .. has two axles to sustain the burden.

b. objective and instrumental, as *railway-borne* adj., *railway-making.*

1843 (*title*) Examples of Railway Making (Weale). 1881 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 2/6 An inland market for..railway-borne fish.

4. Special combs.: **railway-creeper,** a plant conspicuous at railway stations in India; **railway novel,** a light novel, suitable for reading on a railway journey; **railway rug,** a rug used for warmth during railway journeys; **railway-spine,** an affection of the spine produced by concussion in a railway accident.

1895 MRS. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 47 Verandahs, embowered in pale lilac 'railway' creeper. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June Suppl. 3/1 Two or three..*Railway novels. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Railway-rug.* 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 688/1 With a railway rug around one. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 353 *Railway-spine of the English. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov., It is now stated .. that the Tzar is suffering from 'railway spine'.

Hence **Rai·lwayize** *v. trans.*, to furnish with a railway; **Rai·lwayless** *a.*, having no railway.

1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* III. xii. 118 He is getting up a company to railwayize you quiet folk at Silchester. 1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 338 Many a day's hard galloping in the railwayless East.

Railway (rē·l-lwē), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* a. To make railways. b. To travel by rail.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 168 The Saxon kindred burst forth into cotton-spinning, .. railwaying. 1855 SIR J. G. SIMPSON in *Mem.* xi. 359, I was railwaying hither or thither. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 36 Sailing, which he prefers infinitely to railwaying.

2. *trans.* To deprive *of*, by making a railway.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* i, A house now, alas! railwayed of its glories.

† **Railwifery.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *rail(ing) wife* + -ERY.] Abusive scolding.

1695 J. SAGE *Article* Wks. 1844 I. 319 He was infinitely far from Gilbert Rules railwifery.

† **Railya.** *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Striped, rayed.

1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 78 Ane nycht gown of blak sating railya lynit with mertrikis.

Railze, -zear, obs. Sc. ff. RAIL *v.*[4], RAILER[1].

† **Railyet.** *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Of obscure etym.] 'Prob., bands, ribbons, ties' (Jam.).

1561 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 148 Item, sevin quaiffis of

claith of silvir cordonit with blak silk, and the railyettis of the same.

† **Raim,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 raim(e, reyme, 4–5 rame, rayme, (4 -mi), 5 raym. [a. OF. *raim-, reim-* (*raem-, reaim-*, etc.), stem of *raimbre, reimbre*, etc. (see *raembre* in Godef.):—L. *redimere* to REDEEM. (Cf. Skeat *Notes Engl. Etym.* 241.)

An app. instance of *rain* (*rayne*) sb. in *Alexander* 4563 is perh. a scribal error for *rauine*, RAVIN(E.]

1. *trans.* To ransom, redeem, deliver (a person); to recover (a heritage). *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23156 Þai sal be dempt al wit þe wick.. Þat al þis werld þaim mai not raim. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 185 We clayme þis our heritage..& þorgh hard woundes of þam salle reyme it eft.

2. To put to ransom, exact ransom from; hence, to spoil, plunder, deprive (*of*).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 43 Eilred has no þing. Eilred is so reymed [F. *rayné*] of his tresorie. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Sergons þet accuseþ..þet poure uolc and ham doþ raymi [F. *raembre*] and kueadliche lede. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2488 Þis souerayn .. þoȝt to ride & to rayme þe regions of barbres. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 16 We ar so hamyd, Fortaxed, and ramyd.

b. To take away from a person. *rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2510 Þen am I raddest all our realme be raymed vs first.

c. ? To treat with violence, to torment. *rare*—1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 185 False marchauntis..preisen hym most þat foulest raymeþ alle þe membris of crist falsly.

3. a. *absol.* To take at will. **b.** *trans.* To get possession of; to have control of; to rule over.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden Soc.) 150 Thus me pileth the pore and pyketh ful clene, The ryche rayneth withouten eny ryht. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 263 If he had.. gyuen þam..þer wynnyng ilk a dele, þat þei mot reyme & gyue. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 93 Kynges and knihtes scholde .. rihtfuliche raymen the realmes a-bouten. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xiv. 96 Al that the ryche may reyme and ryghtfulliche dele.

Raim, variant of RAME *v.*, to cry.

Raiment (rē'·mĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 5–7 **rayment,** (5–6 -e), 6 **rement,** 6– **raiment.** [Aphetic form of ARRAYMENT: cf. RAY *v.*] Clothing, clothes, dress, apparel. Now *rhet.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/1 Rayment, or arayment.., *ornatus.* 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxviii, They brought hym thyder in a fysshers rayment. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 151 An other symple man..seynge him to weare suche rayment, thynketh..that he maye were as good. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* I. ii, Do you think to..keep me like an alms-woman in such rayment, Such poore unhandsome weeds? 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 72 Provision for Food, Rayment, and the like. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 235 You .. cast his filthy raiment at them all. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XXV. 96 The white raiment destined to the saints. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* I. i. 3 Bright with the holiday raiment of busy multitudes.

fig. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 41 The masking rayment of Poesie. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii, All that beauty that doth cover thee Is but the seemly raiment of my heart. 1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell 3rd* Prol. 5 Wrapped in weeds of the same metre, The so long predestined raiment [etc.].

† **b.** With *a* and *pl.*: An article of clothing, a garment, a dress. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* F ij, Thou oughtest not to haue..ouer precyous Jewellys ne raymentes. 1527 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 6 The residue of my raymentes not beqwhethed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 9 With ruffled rayments, and fayre blubbred face. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 122/1 A new Rayment for your use this Winter.

fig. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 7 Error seldom walks abroad the world in her own raiments.

Hence † **Rai·ment** *v. trans.*, to clothe; **Rai'·mented** *ppl. a.*, clothed (*lit.* and *fig.*); **Rai'·mentless** *a.*, destitute of raiment.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 57 He robes, raiments, and ornaments him from head to foot. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 16 All raimented in snowy white. 1861 BP. G. SMITH *Ten Weeks Japan* xix. 272 Raimentless, naked, tattooed bodies. 1887 D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *Traveller Returns* ix. 132 No woman of Coerlea had ever before her been so gorgeously raimented.

Raimondite (rē'·məndəit). *Min.* [Named in 1866 after A. *Raimondi*, an Italian scientist: see -ITE.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in hexagonal yellow crystals.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl.

Rain (rēn), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 reȝn, ræȝn, 1–2 rén, 2 rien, 2–4 rein, (3 -e), 3 reȝȝn, 3–5 rayn, (4–6 -e), 3–6 reyn, (4–6 -e, ? 5 reynne), 4 rene, 4–5, 6 *Sc.* rane, 4–7 raine, 3– rain. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *regn, rén* = OFris. *rein* (mod. *reijn*), OS. *regan, -in* (Du. *regen*), OHG. *regan* (MHG., G. *regen*), ON. (Sw., Da.) *regn*, Goth. *rign.* There are no certain cognates outside of Teut.]

1. The condensed vapour of the atmosphere, falling in drops large enough to attain a sensible velocity; the fall of such drops.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvi. 8 Se oferwirð heofen mid wolcnum & ȝearwað eorðan reȝn. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vii. 4 Ic..sende ren nu..ofer eorðan. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1117 Mid þunre & lihtinge & reine & haȝole. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8622 Wel halff feorþe ȝer..comm na reȝȝn onn eorþe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3265 Ðhunder, and leuene, and rein ðor-mong God sent. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6827 Þe arewes come so þykke so reyn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 183 In reyn with wilde beestes walked hee. — *Prioress' T.* 222 Hise salte teeris trikled doun as reyn. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 146 To couere him fro reyne and fro othir sturne wedris. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 257 Fers as ane eill war new tane in the rane. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 58 The rain, proceeding from those vapours which we call the clouds. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 218 ¶ 2 A black Cloud falling to the Earth in long Trails of Rain. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 90 There is a certain uniformity in the operation of the sun, rain, and earth. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xv, Fierce Roderick .. shower'd his blows like wintry rain. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 41 We may fairly expect the formation of rain to be preceded by that of cloud.

b. In proverbial and allusive expressions.

c 1250 *Long Life* 3 in *O. E. Misc.* 156 Fair weder turneð ofte into reine. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 732 Er þat thonder stynte, comth a reyn. 14.. in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 323 After droght commyth rayne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. viii, After the rayne cometh the fair weder. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* B iv, Fooles..have the wit to keep themselves out of the raine. 1670 RAY *Eng. Prov.* 135 Small rain lays great dust. 1777 [see RAIN *v.* 3].

2. *pl.* Showers of rain; rainfalls.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 20 Mar. 40 Þære lyfte ȝecynd is þæt heo tehð to þa renas of þæm sealtan sæ. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Þas windas & þas reȝnas syndon ealle his. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1098 Þurh mycele renas þe ealles ȝeares ne ablunnon. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 143 Godd.. wiðheld alle reines þrie hier & six monebes. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* civ. 30 He set þaire raynys haghil. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 23 Þare es na trubling of þe aer thurgh raynes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 2 Thys yere felle gret raynes. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. i. (1635) 5 The extraordinary Raines and showers which those places suffer. 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 10 Swoll'n with new force and late descending rains. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 48 The heavy tropical rains are usually confined to definite periods.

Prov. 1846 DENHAM *Prov.* (Percy Soc.) 54 Many rains, many rowans.

b. In India, the rainy season.

1616 SIR T. ROE *Jrnl.* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 247 A storme of rayne called the Oliphant, vsuall at goeing out of the raynes. 1707 *Let.* in Orme *Hist. Fragments* (1805) p. vi, We are heartily sorry that the rains have been so very unhealthy with you. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 65/2 Was it..before the rains that the army came there? 1879 SIR E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* VIII. (1881) 236 Forty-five rains thereafter showed he those .. and gave Our Asia light. 1895 MRS. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 125 One rains he died.

c. *Naut.* A part of the Atlantic Ocean (see quots.), in which rain is frequent.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Rains*, in the sea-language, denote all that tract of sea to the northward of the equator, between 4 and 10 degrees of latitude; and lying between the meridian of Cape Verde, and that of the easternmost islands of the same name. 1803 VINCE in *Naval Chron.* X. 145 There are..constant calms in that part of the ocean called the *Rains.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Rains*..exist between the north-east and south-east trade-winds, changing their latitude several degrees.

3. With indef. article: † **a.** A shower of rain. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 A muchel wind alið mid a lutel rein. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3326 First he wenden it [manna] were a rein. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2411 *Phyllis*, Behynde him come a wynde and eke a rayne. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 442 At euery rayn Do delue vp smal the mold. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xiv. 39 A small rayne abatyth a grete wynd. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 69 It is no maruayle to see a Snayle after a Rayne to creep out of his shell.

b. A (specified) kind of rain (or shower).

1699 *Phil. Trans.* Abridg. (1731) III. 495 A small drizling Rain..increased to a very plentiful shower. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 1 Aug., The queen and I .. were both hindered by a sudden rain. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) XV. 779/1 If the vapours..rise a little higher, we have a mist or fog. A little higher still, and they produce a small rain. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 51 Set off in a mizzling rain.

4. *transf.* The descent of liquid or solid particles or bodies falling in the manner of rain; the collective particles or bodies thus falling. Also *fig.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xliii. 20 An herte dredith on the reyn therof [snow]. *a* 1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 39 A rayne of teares, a clowde of darke disdayne. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* I. xxxviii, Wealth it self doth roll In to her bosom in a golden Rain. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., These rains of frogs always happen after very dry seasons. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 381 The batteries blazed, Kneading them down with fire and iron rain. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 62 The fountain .. playing, now A twisted snake, and now a rain of pearls.

b. *fig.* of immaterial things.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 119 The dew-mingled rain Of the calm moonbeams. 1820 — *Skylark* 35 From thy presence showers a rain of melody. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 229 To shield herself from the rain of kisses.

c. *spec.* A composition used in rockets, producing a shower of bright-coloured sparks.

1749 *Descr. Machine for Fireworks* 12 Explosions of Serpents, Rains, and Stars. 1853 MORTIMER *Pyrotechny* (ed. 2) 94 Golden Rain..Silver Rain.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive or appositive, as *rain-bag, -cloud, -course,* † *-frost, -pipe,* † *-rift, -storm,* † *-time,* † *-weather.*

1634–5 BREERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 66 Rain-water preserved in *rain-bags. 1839 *Trans. Meteorological Soc.* I. 40 *Nimbus*, or **Rain Cloud*, is accumulated layers of the stratus, which dissolving falls as rain. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. III. iv. § 2 The nearness of the rain-cloud .. makes its hue of grey monotonous. 1812 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xiv, Hid in the shrubby *rain-course now. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 232 Of hawel, of deu, of *reyn-forst, and hor-forst. 1889 F. A. KNIGHT *By Leafy Ways* 12 It rouses the ire of the householder by stopping up the *rain-pipe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 368 Mony clustered clowde clef alle in clowteȝ, To-rent vch a *rayn-ryfte & rusched to þe vrþe. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 348 The rainbow on a fast-sailing *rain-storm. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. ix. in *Anglia* VIII. 142/33 She .. in þe *rayne-tyme come home aegyne vntouched. *c* 1520 L. ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* 219 In fayre weder he reioyseth sore, but whan it is *rayne weder, than it singeth selden.

b. Instrumental, chiefly with pa. pples., as *rain-awakened, -beat, -beaten,* † *-berun, -bleared, -bound, bright, -drenched, -scented, -soaked, -washed* adjs.

1820 SHELLEY *Skylark* 58 *Rain-awakened flowers. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iii. 22 Figures halfe Obliterate In *rain-beat Marble. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 2 *Reyn beton ..and hys clothes torne. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 55 Though my ryme be ragged,..Rudely rayne beaten. 1606 J. REYNOLDS *Dolarnys Primerose* D iv b, T'haue deckt, and trim'd, this now rainbeaten face. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 73 In londis wete, or ellis *rayn bironne. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller*, Grey, *rain-blear'd statues. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 45 A stranger who is *rain-bound in the opposite inn. 1828 MILMAN *Samor* 344 Freshens the circuit of the *rain-bright grove. 1853 TALFOURD *Castilian* V. iv, Not a scent Of *rain-drench'd flower. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 100 *Rain-scented eglantine. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 II. 135 Drooping *rain-soak'd fowls. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 231 The *rain-washed fields from hedge to hedge are bare.

c. Objective, etc., as *rain-bearer, -maker*; *rain-aboding, -bearing, -dropping, -making* adjs.; also *rain-proof, -tight.*

1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* 229 A *rain-aboding wind gives fore-knowledge of it. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 42 South-west winds act as the chief *rain-bearers to our islands. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 429 There Fabrickes are..of smoake-torne straw .. and *Raine-dropping watles. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 89 The old women were less honest in paying their *rain-makers. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 25 The poor African, who .. seeks the conjurations of the rainmaker. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* 158 This old *rain-making savage. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii, Their old Temples..for long have not been *rainproof. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 131 Rain-proof coats for all climates.

6. Special Combs.: **rain-ball** *dial.* (see quot.); **rain-band,** a dark band in the solar spectrum, caused by the presence of water-vapour in the atmosphere; **rain-bath,** a shower- or spray-bath; **rain-box,** a contrivance used in a theatre for imitating the sound of rain; **rain-cap,** a cap worn as a protection against rain (so *rain-cloak, -clothes, -coat*, etc.); **rain-chamber,** in metal-working, a compartment in which noxious fumes are condensed by the action of spray (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **rain-chart** = *rain-map*; **rain-cuckoo** = RAIN-BIRD 2; **rain-doctor,** one who professes to bring rain by incantations; **rain-door,** an outside door in Japanese houses; **rain-gauge,** an instrument measuring the amount of the rain-fall; **rain-glass,** a barometer; **rain-god,** the god who has control of the rain; **rain-goose,** the red-throated diver (*Colymbus septentrionalis*); **rain-king,** rain personified as a king; † **rain-machine** = *rain-gauge*; **rain-map,** a map showing the distribution of the rainfall over a certain area; **rain-mark, -pit,** an indentation made in the ground by a rain-drop (so *rain-pitting, -print, -spot*); **rain-plover** (see quot.); **rain-procession,** a ceremonial procession made in the hope of obtaining rain; **rain-quail,** the Indian and African quail (*Coturnix coromandelicus*), abundant in some parts of India during the rainy season; **rain-tree** (see quots.); † **rain-vault,** a compluvium; **rain-wash,** the effect of rain in washing away earth, etc.; also, the matter thus washed away. See also RAIN-BIRD, -BOW, -DROP, -FALL, -FOWL, -SHOWER, -WATER.

1888 R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* iii. 78 In Lancashire, the festoons [of cloud] are called '*rainballs', and are only considered a sign of rain. 1882 PIAZZI SMYTH in *Knowledge* II. 294 That water-vapour band..has, therefore, been called, the '*rain-band'. *Ibid.* 'Rain-band spectroscopes' have been specially constructed by .. opticians. 1887 *Nature* XXXV. 588/2 The intensity of the rainband is observed and recorded. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 340 Hip-baths, shower or *rain-baths. 1881 *Era Almanack* 38, I had pulled the rope connected with the '*rain-box'. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 25 She drew a *rain-cap over her face. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* I. II. 535 Long-billed *Rain Cuckow. 1843 *The Rain Cloud* 213 Should rain happen to fall, the credit is given to the *rain-doctor. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* (1861) 17 The chief Sechele was himself a noted rain-doctor. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 2/1 The *amado*, or outside *rain-doors, were slid in front of all the houses. 1769 HEBERDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 359 The *rain-gage .. was fixed so high, as to rise above all the neighbouring chimnies. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) V. 105 Rivers are the rain-gauges of nature. 1862 *Athenæum* 26 July 121 The following may be depended upon as a *rain-glass. 1884 A. J. EVANS in *Archæologia* XLIX. 108 The hill which is supposed to be the *Rain-God himself. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* VII. 573 The birds are, eagles, marrots or auks, kingfishers, *rain geese, muir fowls. 1880 *Black White Wings* xx, There is a deeper gloom overhead; the *rain-king is upon us. 1767 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 446 One of the Thermometers is kept..without Doors in the *Rain Machine. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 46 A general view of the rainfall .. is presented by the accompanying *rain-map. 1867 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. xv. I. 335 Tracks of worms..occasionally pass under the middle of a *rain-mark. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 270/2 Foot-prints, *rain-pits, and hollows of every kind. 1871 A. C. RAMSAY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXVII. 250 The presence of sun-

cracks and *rain-pittings in the Longmynd beds. 1817 T. Forster *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 86 *Charadrius pluvialis.* Golden plover .. *Rainplover. 1859 Page *Geol. Terms* *Rain-Prints. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. i. 486 Ripple-marks, *rain-prints, or sun-cracks. 1884 A. J. Evans in *Archæologia* XLIX. 106 The Roman *rain-procession,.. described by Petronius. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 530 Round depressions resembling the impress of *rain-spots on soft sand. 1878 *Nature* XVII. 349/1 The Tamia-caspia, or *rain tree of the Eastern Peruvian Andes. 1879 *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* No. 13. 75 *Brunefelsia pubescens* Rain-tree... Flowers odorous before rain. 1552 Huloet, *Rayne volte, *Compluuius lacus.* 1876 A. H. Green *Phys. Geol.* iii. § 2. 112 These accumulations of rain-borne decomposed rock go by the general term of '*Rain-wash'. 1896 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 466 The rain and rain-wash loosen the light soil below and about the roots.

Rain (rēⁱn), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–7 reyne, 6 raine, rayn(e, 9 *dial.* rein, rain. See also Rean. [a. ON. *rein* (Norw. *rein*, Sw. and Da. *ren*) = MLG. *rein*, OHG. *rain*, *rein* (G. *rain*), strip of land, esp. one left unploughed between fields or ridges, a balk, etc. Da. *ren* has also the sense of 'furrow' which is prominent in Eng.]

1. A strip of land, a ridge; a division between lands or fields.

1481 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 346 Layland Raynes—Lidale Rayne—Turff-car Rayne—&c. 1541 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 194 Et in decasu firmæ unius Rane voc. Sayntwilfryd Rane ad 10*s.* per annum 10*s.* 4*d.* 1608 in Peel *Spen Valley* (1893) 125 Followinge a certaine rayne or hedge devydinge Gomersall and Liversedge. 1819 in *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v., A line across meadows where has formerly been a hedge or a road is called the *rain.*

2. A furrow between the ridges or lands in a field.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 7 He seeth not, whether the plough go in rydge or rayne. *a* 1600 Wynne *Hist. Gwedir Fam.* (1878) 54 They reaped the corne that grew in the raine..as the corne in the ridge was not readie. 1611 Cotgr., *Seillon,*..the narrow trench, reyne, or furrow, left betweene butt and butt for the drayning thereof. 1844 Palin in *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 59 Commencing in the rein of the former butts and making the former ridges into reins.

† **b.** A small stream or ditch. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1611 Cotgr., *Ardoüe,* a little brooke, or reyne, that gently runnes along a field.

Rain (rēⁱn), *v.* Forms: 1 (h)regnian, 2–3 rein-, 3 reȝȝn-, 4 regne, reigne, reine, 4–5 reyne, 4–6 rayne, 4–7 *Sc.* rane, 4–7 raine, 5 reyn, reygne, (6 raigne, 7 reign), 3– rain. [OE. *regnian* (rare) = MDu. *reghenen* (Du. *regenen*), OHG. *reganôn* (MHG. *regenen*, *regnen*, G. *regnen*), ON. *regna* (Sw. *regna*, Da. *regne*), f. *regn* Rain *sb.*[1] The usual form in OE. was the causative *rignan*, *rînan* Rine *v.*]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. Impersonally. *It rains*: Rain falls.

c 1200 Ormin 8694 He badd o Drihhtin Godd þat itt ta shollde regnenn. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6450 Whan hit snywith, other rayneth. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 380 þof hit rayne on þo auter of þo parische chirche. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* III. xxiv. 95 It may nother blowe thereon, nor reyn. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccvii. 244 For moost part day and night it reyned without cease. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 13 It rained very hard. 1711 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 151 It rained so this evening again, that I thought I should hardly be able to get a dry hour to walk home in. 1854 Earl Carlisle *Diary* 115 It has really taken to rain rather frequently. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 197 If it would only have rained, how welcome it would have been.

Phr. 1726 Arbuthnot (*title*) It cannot rain but it pours; or London strow'd with rarities. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* I. 292 As it never rains but it pours, news of another disaster was rife in the city in the evening.

b. In indirect passive. Const. *upon.*

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxii. 24 Thou art the vnclene loond, not reynyd togidir [Coverdale, etc. rayned vpon] in the dai of woodnes. 1561 Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 14 Ane vnclene land, quhilk is not raynit vpon. 1840 [R. E. Hill] *Pinch of Snuff* 129 Carrying a duck in a rained-upon sedan chair.

2. Of the Deity, the sky, clouds, etc.: To send or pour down rain.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 45 He .. hregnað [*Rushw.* regneð] ofer soðfæsta & unsoðfæste. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 284/235 þat weder bi-gan to reinie faste. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 502 þe walken shop hym for to reyne. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* ii. 5 The Lord God forsothe had not reyned vpon the erthe. *a* 1550 *Droichis Part of Play* 35 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 315 The skyis raind quhen he wald [scowle]. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vii. 62 Poore old heart, he holpe the Heauens to raine. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* Ded. b 4, They make Æneas..a kind of a St. Swithen Heroe, always raining. 1833 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* iv. i, Heavily the low sky raining Over tower'd Camelot.

fig. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 59 To raine vpon Remembrance with mine Eyes, That it may grow, and sprowt. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xv. 107 Good reason therefore Northern Scholars should be most watered there, where Northern Benefactours rained most.

transf. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 198 An underground place is said to rain when water drops freely from the roof.

3. Of rain: To fall.

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 1835 (Gött.) þis rain rained euer onane. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 333 The reyne þat reyneth þere we reste sholde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 239 (Harl. MS.) Yf..þe Reyne Rayne vppon boþe myn yen [etc.]. 1583 [see Gosling 1. *Provv.*]. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 401 The raine it raineth every day. 1777 Brand *Pop. Antiq.* 53 Happy (says the Proverb) is..the Corpse the Rain rains on.

4. *transf.* Of substances other than water: To fall from the sky or through the air in the manner of rain, esp. in small particles.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 God let hem reine manne. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2623 þre dayes in his tyme reyned blod. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1477 Manna also yⁱ in desert reynyde. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 33 Bloud reigned in some parts of the Land. 1820 Shelley *Vis. Sea* 29 The intense thunder-balls which are raining from heaven. 1842 Tennyson *Sir Galahad* 12 Perfume and flowers fall in showers, That lightly rain from ladies' hands.

b. Of tears: To fall like rain.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1336 The terys which þat fro myn eyen reyne. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 166 On his graue raines many a teare. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1122 They sate them down to weep, nor onely Teares Rained at thir Eyes. 1860 Thackeray *Lovel* vi, Genuine tears rained down her yellow cheeks.

c. Of immaterial things: To descend, fall, come, etc., in a manner comparable to the fall of rain.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xv. 24 Grace groweth nat til goode wil gynne reyne. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, The foyson & plente Of kyngly fredom..So fulsomely gan there to reygne and snowe. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xx. 23 God shal..cause his battayll to rayne ouer him. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, The curse of Heaven raines In plagues unlimited through all his daies. 1801 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 585 Ennui, when it rains on a man in large drops, is worse than one of our north-east storms. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* v. 490 As from a giant's flail, The large blows rain'd.

5. *It rains in*: Rain enters or penetrates. Also *transf.* with other subjects (cf. 4).

1596 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 270 Mendinge the church porch and over hed above where it did rayne in. 1664 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 95 The Impluvium or open Part where it rained in. 1771 Foote *Maid of B.* II. Wks. 1799 II. 222 The house .. is a little out of repair; not that it rains in .. at above five or six places. 1865 W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* I. 72 Invitations rained in on all sides.

II. Transitive senses.

6. Impersonally. *It rains*: There is a shower of (something falling from above or through the air).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 (MS. C) þach hit reine arewen, ich habe a nede erende. *c* 1275 Lay. 3895 Þreo daiȝes hit reinede blod. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 566 þen rekils it vnruydly & raynes doune stanys. 1535 Coverdale *Luke* xvii. 29 It rayned fyre and brymstone from heauen. 1596 Barlow *Three Serm.* iii. 141 In Bauaria it rained corne, of which much bread was baked. 1653 Walton *Angler* vii. 152 It should rain none but water Frogs. 1738– [see Cat and dog 2]. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Rain*, [They] acounted it a miracle that it rained earth and sulphur upon them. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 604 It has rained blood.

fig. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 47 It rain'd downe Fortune showring on your head. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 85 Bestow'd his lips on that vnworthy place, As it rain'd kisses. 1746 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1857) II. 24 Why, it rains princes. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 110 It has positively rained tracts.

7. Of personal or other agents: To pour or shower down (something falling through the air like rain).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2841 Ouer lauerd raind o þam .. Dun o lift, fire and brinstan. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 283 The myhti god began to reyne Manna fro hevene doun to grounde. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 166 b, Iupiter in fourme of a shoure rayning droppes of golde. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 21 Let the skie raine Potatoes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 119 Nor shaken Oaks such Show'rs of Acorns rain. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 312 He could have rained us food from heaven. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 427 Another [Cupid] .. Rain'd violets upon his sleeping eyes. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 591 He rained shells and redhot bullets on the city.

fig. 1882 Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 9 Raining coronets upon their heads and wealth into their coffers.

b. To shed (tears) copiously.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 819 Raining the teares of lamentation. 1820 Shelley *Ode to Liberty* viii, What if the tears rained through thy shattered locks Were quickly dried? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 240 His eyes rain tears.

c. With immaterial object.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 13 Prechouis, þe whilk.. raynes down godis word till oþer. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xx. 23 That he..reyne vp on hym his bataile. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxix. x, Downe upon them fury raine. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 122 Ladies, whose bright eies Rain influence. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xvii. 49 Rains kisses on his neck, his face, his eyes. 1820 Shelley *Skylark* 30 The moon rains out her beams, and heaven is over-flowed. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 152 The blows rained by practised pugilists on one another.

8. In *passive*: To be showered down. *rare.*

1647 Hammond *Power of Keys* vii. 140 Manna ceased to be rain'd from heaven. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 28 Sometimes salt instead of fresh water has been rained in different places.

9. With complement: To bring into a specified condition by raining.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxlii. 6 My saule..draghis til þe noght til þe warld, þat may noght wete it, for þi þou rayne it ful of grace. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 239 (Harl. MS.) Yf.. þe Reyne Rayne vppon boþe myn yen, yee, me hadde leuer let hit Reyne hem oute of the hede, than I turnid me. *Mod.* It will probably rain itself out before morning.

† **10.** To wet with rain. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 18 þe walles are doune on ilke a side, þe ruffe is rayned aboven oure hede.

Rain, var. Raign *v. Obs.*; obs. f. Rane *sb.*, Reign, Rein *sb.* and *v.*

Rai'n-bird. [f. Rain *sb.*[1] + Bird.]

1. The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.*

1555 Gesner *Hist. Anim.* III. 675 *Picus*, Anglis a specht, *uel* a Vuodpecker, *uel* raynbyrde. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 214 The Rainbird, Woodpeck or Hickway, called Picus Martius.

1843 Varrell *Brit. Birds* II 136 The Green Woodpecker.. [is] said to be vociferous when rain is impending, hence their name of Rain-bird.

2. A Jamaican cuckoo (cf. quots. 1852 and 1894).

1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 312 It makes a noise generally before rain, whence it had its name of Rain Bird. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 467 The Rain-Bird..is seldom seen, but when it flies it takes a thousand turns in its flight. 1852 Schlater in Jardine *Contrib. Ornith.* 83 Rain-Birds (a modification of *Saurotheræ*, Motmots..). 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 654 *Old Man*, the name in Jamaica for *Hyetornis pluvialis*, one of the Cuckows which is also called Rain-bird, as are others of the family.

3. In Australia: (see quots.).

1860 G. Bennett *Gather. of Naturalist* 283 The Australian Shrike or Butcher-bird, also called Rain-bird by the colonists (*Vanga destructor*). 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* s.v., The rain-bird of Queensland and the interior is the great Cuckoo or Channel-bill.

Rainbow (rēⁱnbou), *sb.* Forms: see Rain *sb.*[1] and Bow *sb.*[1] (also 5 -bawe, 6 -boll, -boaw). [OE. (*regn-*), *rénboga* = OHG. *reginbogo* (MHG. *regenboge*, G. *-bogen*; Du. *-boog*), ON. *regnbogi* (Sw. *-båge*, Da. *-bue*).]

1. A bow or arch exhibiting the prismatic colours in their order, formed in the sky opposite to the sun by the reflection, double refraction, and dispersion of the sun's rays in falling drops of rain. Also, a similar arch formed in the spray of cataracts, etc.

Lunar rainbow, one formed by the moon's rays, rarely seen. *Marine* or *sea rainbow*, one formed on sea-spray. *Secondary* or *supernumerary rainbow*, a fainter one formed inside or outside the primary by double reflection and double refraction, and exhibiting the spectrum colours in the opposite order to that of the primary.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* ix. 13 Ic sette minne renbogan on wolcnum. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 þanne bið atáwed min rén bóge. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 637 God..taunede him in ðe walkene a-buuen Rein-bowe, men cleped reed and blo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1976 þou sal fra now mi rainbow see. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 337 A ston..callede Iris, whiche putte to the sonne causethe a reynebawe to appere in the aier. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 188 Pekoks fethers in Color gay, the Raynbow whych shall overgoe. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* iv. 3 There was a rayne boll aboute the seate. 1555 Eden *Decades* 246, I sawe a whyte raynebowe abowt mydnyght. 1698 Froger *Voy.* 169 This same night, we beheld a Rain-bow cross the heavens, which ..had a very lively red colour. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xi. 84 Any two opposite colours in the rainbow, form a third between them. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* II. iii, As wilder'd children leave their home, After the rainbow's arch to roam. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 12 In front of us a magnificent rainbow, fixing one of its arms in the valley.

Phr. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. v. 119, I was beaten myselfe into all the colours of the Rainebow. 1834 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 10 June (1884), The women dressed in all the colours of the rainbow.

b. *fig.* (occas. with allusion to Gen. ix. 13–16).

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 234 Has Death his fopperies? Then well may Life Put on her plume, and in her rainbow shine. 1813 Byron *Br. Abydos* II. xx, Be thou the rainbow to the storms of life! 1876 Saunders *Lion in Path* iii, He has seen in the tears of the nation a new rainbow of hope.

c. *Her.* A representation of a rainbow.

1780 Edmondson *Compl. Body Her.* II. Gloss., *Rainbow* is represented in armory as a semi-circle of various colours, arising from clouds. 1780 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) V. 3599/2 'Argent, a Rainbow with a Cloud at each end'... This is part of the crest to the earl of Hopeton's coat-of-arms.

2. *transf.* A brightly coloured arch, ring, etc., resembling a rainbow.

1725 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. xvii. 113 [A vessel made of Electrum] discovers Poison, by a Rain-bow in the Cup. 1788 Cowper *Mrs. Montagu* 4 The peacock sends his heavenly dyes, His rainbows and his starry eyes. 1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* 32 Purple gauzes, golden hazes, liquid mazes, Flung the torrent rainbow round.

† **b.** *spec.* The iris of the eye. *Obs. rare.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 748 The horny tunicle neere vnder the Rain-bow in the great Circle. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* xiii. xiii. (1678) 315 [An Ulcer] about the circle of the Iris or Rain-bow.

c. *Boxing slang.* A discoloured bruise.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 100 A violent blow on the forehead, by which he picked up a handsome rainbow.

3. a. A South American humming-bird of the genus *Diphlogena* (esp. *D. Iris*).

1861 Gould *Monogr. Trochilidæ* IV. pl. 247.

b. Short for *rainbow-trout.*

1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 2/4 The fish included a number of Rainbows, a species of trout not hitherto introduced to the river..Thames.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive, in senses 'of or belonging to a rainbow', 'having the shape or colours of a rainbow', as *rainbow colours, crown, curve, dyes, flower, hue, light, path, -pinions, -shower, sister, tint, -vapour.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Iris*, A peculiar species of spring crystal, remarkable for its giving the *rainbow colours in reflection. 1810 Southey *Kehama* XI. ix, A cataract.. Hung with many a *rainbow crown. 1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* VII. 743 The inglorious football..shaped a *rainbow curve. 1860 C. Langster *Hesperus* 53 Queenly beauty diademed with *rainbow dyes. 1816 Shelley *Alastor* 599 Nurses of *rainbow flowers and branching moss. *Ibid.* 334 The beams of sunset hung their *rainbow hues [etc.]. 1813 — *Q. Mab* I. 54 Those lines of *rainbow light. 1812 Heber tr. *Pindar* ii. 127 To walk the *rainbow paths of heaven. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1852) 303 *Rainbow-pinions coloured like yon cloud. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 103 The globules in a *rainbow-shower being all nearly of the same dimensions. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lxi, Where Sculpture

with her *rainbow sister vies. 1812 *Ibid.* II. xlviii, Where'er we gaze .. What *rainbow tints, what magic charms are found! 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. Wks. 1896 I. 128/2 Whose shape divine, Quivered i'the farthest *rainbow-vapour.

b. attributive, in various *fig.* senses, as *rainbow-hint, -presence, promise, -welcome.*

a 1806 K. WHITE *Time* 121 There's not a wind that blows but bears with it Some rainbow promise. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, To the New-Born,* A rainbow-welcome thine has been, of mingled smiles and tears. — *Genius Singing of Love,* The light thy rainbow-presence throws Over the poet's dream. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* 17 Nov. (1880) II. 158 Precious to me as a rainbow-hint of your friendship.

c. instrumental, parasynthetic, and similative, as *rainbow-coloured, -edged, -girded, -large, -like, -painted, -sided, -skirted, -tinted, -winged* adjs.

a 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 191 A loose.. *Rainbow-colour'd Vest. 1860 G. A. SPOTTISWOODE in *Vac. Tour* 82 Clouds of rainbow-coloured spray. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. Wks. 1896 I. 124/1 Lucid dew-drops *rainbow-edged. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 699 To Troy the *rainbow-girded Dame right heavy news relates. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 755 My higher hope Is of too wide, too *rainbow-large a scope. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 119 Five concentric *rainbow-like semicircles. 1750 WARTON *Ode* vii. Poet. Wks. 1802 I. 159 Through the sunshine and the shower, Descry the *rainbow-painted tower. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 110 Fish, Golden, or *rainbow-sided. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 116 With *rainbow-skirted showers, and odorous winds. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Tale of Fourteenth Cent.,* Fancy's *rainbow-tinted dreams. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 130, I see cars drawn by *rainbow-winged steeds.

d. Special combs., as **rainbow agate, chalcedony,** iridescent varieties of these stones; **rainbow crystal** = IRIS 3 b; **rainbow darter,** an American fish of the genus *Pœcilichthys,* esp. *P. cœruleus*; **rainbow-fish,** a name given to several brightly-coloured fishes of America and New Zealand; **rainbow-flower,** the Iris; **rainbow pitta,** the *Pitta Iris* of Australia; **rainbow rash** = *rainbow-worm*; **rainbow-stone** = IRIS 3 b; **rainbow trout,** a Californian species of trout, *Salmo irideus,* recently introduced into British rivers; **rainbow tub,** a tub used in calico-printing to produce rainbow-colours; **rainbow-worm,** a species of tetter; **rainbow wrasse,** a brilliantly-coloured labroid fish (*Julis vulgaris* or *Coris Julis*).

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* (ed. 2) 382 *Rainbow Chalcedony. 1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 179 The Iris, or *Rain-bow Crystal of authors. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. America* 514 *Pœcilichthys Agassiz,* *Rainbow Darters. 1848 GOULD *Birds of Australia* IV. pl. 3 The *Rainbow Pitta differs..from all other known species of this lovely tribe of birds. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 270/1 The iris, or *rainbow-stone, seems to be no other than a moonstone. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. America* 312 *S[almo] iridens*—California Brook Trout, *Rainbow Trout. 1885 *Census Instruct.,* *Rainbow Tub Maker. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 475 The *Rainbow-Worm, or tetter, is of a rare occurrence. .. [Willan] called it a rainbow rash. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 86 The .. *rainbow wrasse in his gay harlequin dress of green and blue. 1864 COUCH *Fishes* III. 51 The usual size of the Rainbow Wrasse is in length from four to six or seven inches.

Rainbow (rē'·nbǒu), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To brighten or span with, or as with, a rainbow; to produce like a rainbow.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 264 His sword, high waving, ..rainbow'd far the spray. 1860 *Athenæum* 26 May 719 A life whose hopes and fears are rainbow'd out from tears! 1892 *Times* 15 Apr. 3/3 The sails..rainbowed with small signalling flags.

Hence **Rai·nbowed** *ppl. a.*

1846 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. iii, See him stand Before the altar, like a rainbowed saint. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 420 The rainbowed mist of poetic fiction.

Rai·nbowy, *a.* [f. RAINBOW *sb.* + -Y.] Of the nature of a rainbow.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 292 A misty glory, an intangible rainbowy lustre. 1852 H. R. REYNOLDS in *Life* (1898) II. 69 It..tosses itself in..rainbowy spray.

†**Rainbreed,** *a. nonce-wd.* Producing rain.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 42 Thee rainebreede seunstars, with both the Trionical oiders.

Raindeer, obs. form of REINDEER.

Rai·ndrop, rain-drop. [OE. *regndropa* = OHG. *regentropho* (G. *-tropfen*), MSw. *rägndropi* (Sw. *regndroppe*): see RAIN *sb.*[1] and DROP *sb.*]

1. A single drop of rain.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 278 Hazol cymð of ðam rendropum þonne hi beoð ȝefrorene up on ðære lyfte. [*c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 442/380 Þare þis holie man stod Ne fel neuere a reynes drope.] *c* 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 11 Who schulde þe rein-dropes telle. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* 180 The teares like rayn droppes come tricklinge doune his cheekes. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 163 We must not imagine, that rain drops have the same form and density in the Clouds with which they arrive at the ground. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 156 Large rain-drops on his head Fell. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 65 The rounded rain-drops had solidified during their descent.

attrib. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour* 117 Sprinkling sweet odours and sparkling raindrop gems. 1879 DANA *Geol.* (ed. 3) 84 Rill-marks, mud-cracks, and rain-drop impressions.

2. The dropping of rain or rain-water. *rare.*

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiv. 108 Of reste he is vr tabernacle To schilde vs from reyn-drope. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 14 *a,* Urban servitudes are..the rights of roof-gutter and rain-drop.

Raine, obs. form of RAIN, REIGN, REIN.

Rai·ner. [f. RAIN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who rains.

a 1845 HOOD *To St. Swithin* v, Mother of all the Family of Rainers! Saint of the Soakers! 1889 MAX MÜLLER *Nat. Relig.* XV. 484 The human mind must think a rainer behind the rain.

†**Raines.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **reynes,** 5 **raynez, -ys, raygnes,** 5–6 **raynes,** 6 **rein(e)s,** *Sc.* **rence,** 6–7 **rains,** 6–8 **raines.** *β.* 5 **rayne.** [f. *Raynes,* obs. f. *Rennes*: see def.

The place-name occurs in the form *Raynes c* 1460 in the *Play Sacram.* 107: also 1489 in *Paston Lett.* (1897) III. 358.]

1. *Cloth of Raine(s),* a kind of fine linen or lawn made at Rennes in Brittany. Also with *a* or *one*: a piece of this.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 255 Many a pelowe, and euery bere Of clothe of reynes. 14.. *Sqr. lowe Degre* 842 Your shetes shall be of clothe of rayne. 1485 in J. M. Cowper *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury* p. xi, j cloth of raynez for the lectron. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 281 b, Clothed in purpull & cloth of reynes. 1558 MORWYNG *Ben Gorion* (1567) 61 Upon the beere was also a cloth of raynes.

b. Similarly with names of garments or other articles made of this cloth.

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4 A peyre schetes of Reynes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1550 All samen of a soyte in surples of raynes. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 130 Þan take a towaile of Raynes. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 127 [A] noble seme was on his sark of Rence.

2. *absol.* = Cloth of Raines.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xvi. 19 Clothed in purple, and fyne raynes. *a* 1571 JEWEL *On 2 Thess.* (1611) 141 That great City that was clothed in reines, and scarlet, and purple. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 26 The which in the Apocalips are called the pure raines of the Bride. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 283 Boulteel Raines, 368 Pieces.

Raine-sacking, obs. f. RANSACKING *ppl. a.*

Rai·nfall. [f. RAIN *sb.*[1] + FALL *sb.*]

1. A fall or shower of rain.

1848–58 KINGSLEY *Poems* 15 Pawing the spray..till a fiery rainfall..Sparkled and gleamed. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 June 4/6 Early in the game there was a smart rainfall.

2. The quantity of rain falling in a certain time within a given area, usually estimated by inches (in depth) per annum.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1860) 139 The Rainfall of this year..must have stood..above even this average. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 282 There is one arid region, with a normal rainfall of less than fifteen inches.

attrib. 1868 *Symons's Meteorol. Mag.* III. 204 Rainfall Registration. 1869 *Ibid.* IV. 133 Report of the Rainfall Committee. 1872 MELDRUM in *Q. Jrnl. Meteorol. Soc.* (1873) I. 131 The rainfall tables of land-stations.

Rainforce, ? obs. Sc. form of REINFORCE.

Rai·n-fowl. ? *Obs.* 1. a. = RAINBIRD 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/1 Reyn' fowle, bryd (or Wodewale, or Wodehake), *gaulus.* 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 135 The green Woodpecker..called also the Rain-fowl. 1769 J. WALLIS *Northumberland* I. 321 The lesser spotted Woodpecker..Our common people call them Pick-a-trees, also Rain-fowl, from their being more loud and noisy before rain.

b. The Mistletoe Thrush.

1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Svallowtribe* (ed. 6) 70 *Turdus viscivorus*..Stormcock, Stormbird,..Rainfowl.

2. = RAINBIRD 2.

1694 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 The referring of the Old-men, or Rain-fowls, to the Cuckow.

3. = RAINBIRD 3.

1849 tr. *Cuvier's Animal Kingdom* 215 The Australian Rain-fowl (*Scr. australasia*), a grey bird of the size of a crow.

Rai·nful, *a.* [f. RAIN *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Rainy.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. viii, This yere shalle be raynfull and grete habondaunce of waters shalle falle. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 126 Dionysus, born Of rainful Jove.

Rainge(r, obs. forms of RANGE(R.

Rai·nily, *adv.* [f. RAINY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a rainy manner; with rain falling.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 495 The day now went very rainily and pleasantly on. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 516 Palinurus .. observes,..the Hyads rainily bright.

Raininess (rē'·ninés). [f. RAINY *a.* + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being rainy.

1727 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc. N. Devon* II. 298 The very raininess of the climate..leaves the clear air..all the more pure.

Raining (rē'·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAIN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 190 As shinyng sunne refreshe the frutes When rainyng gins to cease. 1611 BIBLE *Eccltus.* xliii. 18 The heart is astonished at the raining of it [snow]. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* I. xlix, So high her eye-banks swell'd with endlesse raining. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Rain,* Preternatural rains, such as the raining of stones, of dust, of blood..and the like.

Rai·ning, *ppl. a. rare.* That rains, rainy.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccvii. 244 The season was sore reyning and weyt. 1647 FULLER *Good Thoughts in Worse T.* 17 A husbandman at plow in a very raining day. 1829 *Amer. Jrnl. Science & Arts* XV. 170 Raining Trees... There has been found in Brazil a tree the young branches of which drop water.

†**Rai·nish,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. RAIN *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Somewhat rainy.

1530 PALSGR. 322/1 Raynisshe, belongyng to rayne, *pluuial.* 1598 FLORIO, *Piouainolo,* rainish, waterish, shourish.

Raink, obs. Sc. form of RANK.

Rainless (rē'·nlès), *a.* [f. RAIN *sb.*[1] + -LESS. Cf. G. *regenlos,* Sw. *regnlös.*] Destitute of rain.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 177 Gaping ground that raineles can not close. 1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 104 No shaft, no shot, no rainless cloud, Can daunt his spouse with woe. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *The Law* 528 Rainlesse their soyl is wet. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 242 An hour of rainless sunshine. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 457 The sandy deserts of the rainless districts of Chili.

Hence **Rai·nlessness.**

1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mntns.* 2 The look of long rainlessness, which one may not call drought.

Rainment, Rains: see RAIGNMENT, RAINES.

Rai·n-shower. [OE. *rénscúr* = ON. (Sw., Da.) *regnskúr,* G. *regenschauer*: see RAIN *sb.*[1] and SHOWER.] A shower of rain.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 16 Se ðe..sylð renscuras ðam rihtwisum & ðam unrihtwisum. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4317 Fra heven he sal do falle rayne-shours. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. viii. 76 Als fast as rayne schour rappis on the thak. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 40 Towards morning there was a rain-shower.

Rai·n-water. [OE. (*regn-*), *rénwæter* = Du. *regenwater,* MHG. *regenwazzer* (G. *-wasser*), ON. *regnvatn* (Sw. *-vatten,* Da. *-vand*): see RAIN and WATER.] Water that falls from the clouds as rain.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 26 ȝefylle þonne mid ren wætere. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 Þe teares þe man wepeð for longenge to heuene ben cleped rein water, oðer deu water. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 770 Let make a stewe With rayn watir, thyn herbis to renewe. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxiv. 257 The Cysternes where as was rayn water. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 49 The raine water doubtlesse doth more encrease and cherish things growing on the earth, than any other water. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. iv. 12 The best and most wholesome water .. is raine water falling in sommer. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 214 To caulk the decks .. of the Centurion, to prevent the rain-water from running into her. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii. 50 As pure or purer than rain-water. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 6 Rain-water is collected from roofs.

pl. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* v. (1693) 299 We daily see, that the Rain-waters wash away the Superficies of the Mountains.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *rain-water butt, cistern, pipe, spout, tank.*

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* v. (1850) 18/1 An open rain-water butt on one side. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1023 *Rain-water pipe,* one usually placed against the exterior of a house to carry off the rain-water from the roof. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 540/2 The form of a rain-water cistern. *Ibid.* 533/1 Rain-water spouts, or rones as they are commonly termed. 1884 *Meteorology in rel. to Health* 30 With regard to this rain-water tank.

Rai·nworm. [OE. (*regn-*), *rénwyrm* = Du. *regenworm,* MHG. *reginwrm* (G. *regenwurm*): see RAIN *sb.*[1] and WORM.] The common earth-worm.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 122/22 *Lumbricus,* renwyrm, *uel* angeltwicce. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 184 In the Cape countries there is a sort of Rain-worms that are altogether like the Rain-worms of Germany. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 10/2 Putting a live rain worm between the halves of a stoned black plum.

Rainy (rē'·ni), *a.* Forms: 1 **rénig,** 4–5 **reyny,** (4 **-i,** -ie), 5–6 **rayny,** (5 **-eny,** 6 **raynye, -ney,** *Sc.* **rany(e),** 6–7 **rayn-, rainie,** 6– **rainy.** [f. RAIN *sb.*[1] + -Y[1]. Cf. Sw. *regnig.*]

1. Of weather or climate: Characterized by rain.

a 1000 *Riddles* i. 10 (Gr.) Þonne hit wæs renig weder. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* lxxiii. Sel. Wks. I. 235 Ofte tyme, in reyny wedir, chirchis don good on halidai. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 183 In reyny and wyndy wedris. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* x. 13 It is a raynye wether, & they cannot stonde here without. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 26 An Almanacke ..To search and finde the rainy weather out. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 214 A rainy climate. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 128 When the wind was easterly, the weather was gloomy, dark, and rainy.

2. Of periods of time: During or within which rain is falling, or usually falls.

In Meteorology, a *rainy day* is one having at least one millimetre (formerly one hundredth of an inch) of rain.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 162 Þonne bið..windiȝ lengten & reniȝ sumer. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 169 Upon a rayny day hyt befel, An huntynge wente syr Launfel. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cciv. 299 The moneth of Iuyll, whiche is moche rayny customably in that countrey. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 28 The fyrst day was fayre: but all the other, clowdy & rayny. 1660 T. BLOUNT *Boscobel* 40 The night was very dark and rainy. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv, The rainy season came on. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 60 An unproductive year mostly succeeds a rainy winter. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xviii. 207 Monday and Tuesday were rainy days.

b. *fig. A rainy day*: a time of need.

c 1580 J. JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. ii. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 23 Wold he haue me kepe nothyng agaynst a raynye day? 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* 115 In the Time of Plenty, they lay up for a Rainy-day. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 300 It behoves us to provide against a rainy day while the sun shines. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. VIII. vi. 53 The massive silver did prove a hoard available, in after times, against a rainy day.

3. Of places: In which it rains or is raining; where rain is frequent; subject to rain.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 333 Þe lond is nesche, reyny, and wyndy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 437 Southward to the Rainy Regions. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 1 The north western provinces are more rainy than Devonshire. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* vi. 91, I wandered bedless in the rainy streets.

b. Of an action: Done in the rain. *rare*—[1].

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* IV. iii. 111 Besmyrcht With raynie Marching in the painefull field.

4. Of clouds, mist, etc.: Bringing rain; laden with rain; of the nature of rain; connected with rain. †*Rainy bow,* the rainbow.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 65 The colour of the reyni Mone With medicine upon his face He set. *Ibid.* 312 The reyni Storm fell doun algates. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 27 Rany Orioune wyth his stormy face.. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Lord Hastings* II. 108 As beastes forshew the drought or rayny dropps. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 104 The raynie cloudes are often transformed and euaporated in blustering winds. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 56/2 The seas we may not plow, Ropes make of the rainy bow. 1818 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 217 As rainy wind [sweeps] through the abandoned gate. 1876 GIBBON *Robin Gray* iv, A white rainy mist lowered upon the water.

b. *fig.* of the eyes: Shedding tears; tearful.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Compl. Dk. Buck.* xcvii, With rainy eine and sighes cannot be told. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* iv. 1 Why drop thy rainie eyes? 1774 J. ADAMS *Diary* 5 Mar. Wks. 1850 II. 332 A pathetic..performance. A vast crowd, rainy eyes, &c. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 48 O'er the waste of ocean with a rainy eye he gazed.

Raioid (rē'·oid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. RAI-A + -OID.]

a. *adj.* Resembling, or related to, the *Raiæ* or rays. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this type. (In recent Dicts.)

Raip, north. and Sc. var. ROPE. **Raipe,** obs. Sc. var. REAP. **Rair,** obs. Sc. f. RARE, ROAR. **Raird,** var. REIRD. **Rais,** obs. Sc. f. RACE *sb.*[1], RASE *v.*[1]; var. REIS; obs. pa. t. RISE.

Raisable (rē'·zăb'l), *a.* Also 9 **raiseable.** [f. RAISE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being raised.

1644 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 51 A third of the clear profitts raised or raisable of all my other lands. 1739 LORD HARDWICKE in Atkyns *Rep. Cases* (1781) I. 512 The infant, dying..makes this legacy not raisable. 1855 M. H. BLOXAM *Fragm. Sepulch.* iv. 83 An interior lid.. raisable by means of two iron rings. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xliii. 188 The time soon arrived when the rent was not raiseable.

Raise (rēz), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **reise,** 6 **rayse.** [f. RAISE *v.*[1]]

†**1.** A levy. *Obs. rare* —[1].

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 91 Than may ye make a newe reise, bothe of people & tresour.

†**2.** The act of raising; uplifting, elevation. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *God's Promises* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 301 The sure health and raise of all mankind. *c* 1560 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cxli. 405 My rayse of handes: as sacrifice,..let it bee. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 699 In Leaping with Weights..the Hands goe backward before they take their Raise.

3. A rising passage or road.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 197 We are .. engaged in running a raise up from west drift on eighth level. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxiii. 222 Sometimes at the top of a long raise they stopped to breathe the horse.

4. *To make a raise* = RAISE *v.*[1] 25. *U. S.*

1837 NEAL *Charcoal Sketches* (Bartlett), I made a raise of a horse and saw, after being a wood-piler's apprentice for a while.

5. An increase in amount.

1891 A. WELCKER *Wild West* 21 By continued raises, Potlatch had everything which he possessed .. at stake. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green bay tree* I. 108 Pimlico had obtained a raise of the limit to £20.

Raise (rēz), *sb.*[2] *north dial.* [a. ON. *hreysi* (Norw. *røys, røs,* Sw. *röse*), cairn.] A pile of stones, a cairn. (Freq. in place-names in Cumberland.)

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1818) I. 50 Such risings as are caused by the burial of the dead; which in the northern parts are called raises. 1794-8 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* (Halliwell), There are yet some considerable remains of stones which still go by the name of raises. 1869 A. C. GIBSON *Folk Sp. Cumbld.* 7 Dunmail Raise is t' biggest cairn i' t' country.

†**Raise,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* (See REISE.)

Raise (rēz), *v.*[1] Forms: *α.* 3 **reisen, reȝȝsenn,** 4 **reys(en, 5 -yn, 4-6 reise, reyse,** 5 **rese, reze, 6 reyze, rease; *β.* 4 raisin, 4-6 rays, 4-8 rayse, 4-7 rais, 8 raize, 4- raise; *γ.* 4 rase(n, 4-6 ras, 8 raze.** [a. ON. *reisa* (used in most of the main senses of the Eng. word; Sw. *resa,* Da. *rejse*) = Goth. (*ur*)*raisjan,* OE. *rǽran* (: —**raizjan*), causative f. *rais-* ablaut-variant of **rīs-* to RISE.

First prominent in the *Ormulum,* in which it occurs freely in various senses. In the Wyclif Bible, up to the end of Jeremiah, the earlier version regularly has *rear,* while the later has *raise*; but from Ezekiel onwards *raise* appears in both versions. From an early period the word has been extensively used in a great variety of senses, the exact development of which is not always perfectly clear. The main senses (here distinguished by Roman numerals) are distinct enough in themselves, but tend to pass into each other in transferred uses, while with certain objects more than one idea may be present. The addition of *up* to strengthen the verb is less common now than formerly.]

I. To set upright; to make to stand up.

1. *trans.* To set (a thing) on end; to lift up one end or side of (a post, stone, etc.) so as to bring into or towards a vertical position; to restore (a fallen thing) to its usual position.

Occasionally with suggestion of sense 8 or 17.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 283 A, nu raise þai up þe rode. *a* 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 170/527 þe Emperoure..Gert þir wheles be smertly graid & on þe thrid day þam rayse. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 12 Reise ȝe a signe on the wallis of Babiloyne. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxviii. 4 The signe trivmphall rasit is of the croce. 1530 PALSGR. 684/1 Reyse this speare and set it agaynst the wall. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 299, I will raise her Statue in pure Gold. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, La Motte and Peter endeavoured to raise the carriage. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. vii, Stones of power By Druids raised in magic hour. 1847 R. & J. A. BRANDON *Anal. Gothic Archit.* (1860) 99 It [a door] consists of battens slightly raised towards the centre.

b. *fig.* To set up, establish, restore, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 5327 To swelltenn blibelig Forr Crisstenndom to reȝȝsenn. *Ibid.* 5685 To reȝȝsenn rihhtwisnesse. 1388 WYCLIF *Ruth* iv. 5 Thou owist to take..the wijf of the deed man, that thou reise the name of thi kynesman in his eritage. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxvi. 15 Geue wytnes vnto thy creature..and rayse vp the prophecies that haue bene shewed in thy name. 1559 ABP. HETHE *Sp.* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. vi. 400 We..are muche..inclined to rayse uppe the errors and sects of ancyent and condemned heretickes. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xx. 268 He undertook to raise up the almost-perished name of Chivalry.

c. *spec.* To set up (paste, crust) without the support of a dish.

1594 *Good Huswifes Handmaide* 17 To make Paste and to raise Coffins. 1681 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 335 Tom Cooke can neither tie brawn nor raise past[e]. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 306 ₱ 8 Miss Liddy can dance a Jig, raise Paste. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 187 Make the flour and butter into a pretty stiff paste..then raise it for the pastry. 1845 MISS ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xvi. 346 The paste must be sufficiently stiff to retain its form perfectly after it is raised.

2. To lift (a person or animal) and place in a standing posture; to assist (one) to rise from the ground, etc. (Freq. in *fig.* context.)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 671 Mitte helpe of hem alle ðis elp he reisen on stalle. *Ibid.* 676 Dus fel Adam..Moyses wulde him reisen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19792 (Edin.) To saint petir sco rayt hir hande, ande he hir raisid for to stande. 1382 WYCLIF *Amos* v. 2 She is cast doun in to hir erthe, ther is not that shal reyse hir. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. vi. 54, I felle to the ground, but full soone myn Aungell reysed me and sette me on my fete. 1530 PALSGR. 683/2 If you fall you shall nat be reysed for me. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xii. 17 The Elders of his house..went to him, to raise him vp from the earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 258 Rais'd By quick instinctive motion up I sprung .. and upright Stood on my feet. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xii, [They] had raised up the body of Jones, but..again let him fall. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 113 Therefore, liberate them, and come, and take my hand, and raise me.

b. *refl.* = To rise, get up.

c 1200 ORMIN 504 Whille lott himm shollde reȝȝsenn To cumenn inntill ȝerrsalæm. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 231 Let me in safety raise me from my knees. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 119 We.. haue all a vniuersal strength..to raise our selues being fallen. [1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 127 The king of kings his awful figure raised.] 18.. HOGG *Field of Waterloo* Poet. Wks. 1838-40 II. 161 Our soldier raised him from the sod, And..leaned upon his bloody wrist.

3. To restore (a dead person or animal) to life.

Orig. implying the lifting up of the dead, or enabling them to rise to their feet, but freq. also including the idea of bringing up out of the grave, and thus associated with sense 17. Also with *again* = resurrect.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9156 Helias..was þe first,..þat ded man raisd in form dais. *a* 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 38/343 þe moder him prayd to rays hir sun. *c* 1420 *Prymer* 69 Lord, þat reisidist stynkynge lazer fro his graue. 1566-7 L. WAGER *Marie Magd.* (1902), At Naim a dead chylde agayne he did rayse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 296 So Man..Shall..dying rise, and rising with him raise His Brethren. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. ii. 27 God was able to raise him from the dead. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxi, Behold a man raised up by Christ!

b. So with body, bones, etc. as obj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 194 O lazar ded..Iesus raised his licam. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i, They must restore him flesh again, and life, And raise his dry bones to revenge this scandal.

c. Hence, *To raise from death, to life.* Cf. 19.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22374 Quen þai ha lien tua dais, Til liif vr lauerd sal þam rais. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 14 Take out my saule fra þe wicked deuel, raisand me fra ded. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* viii. (*Philip*) 52 Fra ded to lyfe..he raysit þame. 1530 PALSGR. 683/2 Christ dyd rayse Lazar from deth to lyfe. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 584/1 If he had raised their dead bodies to life.

4. To cause (a person or animal) to rise or stand up:

a. To rouse from sleep; to make (one) waken up or get out of bed. ? *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 5843 O þe þridde dazȝ itt iss Waccnedd off slæp & reȝȝsedd. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xi, 11 Lazarus..slepith, but I go for to reyse him fro slepe. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5174 þe duke..Fand him slowmand on slepe & sleely him rayses. 1530 PALSGR. 683/2, I reyse one out of his bedde. *Ye le fays leuer.* By my fayth, if you wyll nat ryse I wyl rayse you. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 17 To raise [*v. r.* rise] betimes the lubberlie..Hob and Margerie. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. § 2 *Schol.,* Then he would raise his Amanuensis to write down his dictates. 1731 DERBY in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 229 The Houses of all the Town were so shock'd, as to raise the Inhabitants. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. i. 16 Raising the people at midnight.

b. To rouse (a beast or bird) from a lair, retreat, or covert.

14.. *Kyng & Hermyt* 216 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 21 A dere we reysed in that stonds, And gave chase. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* iv, They be dogges whiche are good for to serche and fynde partryches & quaylles. And whan they haue reysed them, my sperehawke taketh them. 15.. *Tayis Bank* (Bann. MS.) 25 Raising the birdis fra thair rest. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 31 This being effected, they raise the Bear. *Ibid.* 122 These are taught by falconers to retrive and raise partridges. 1721 BAILEY, To *spring* (in Fowling), to raise a Partridge or Pheasant.

c. To cause or compel (a person) to rise from a seat. (Cf. 29.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 302 So farys A huswyff..To be rasyd thus betwene. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 111 He ..that reaseth one sittyng on his taill, to arise out of his place. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 36, I am wak'd with it when I sleepe, rais'd with it when I sit. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxxi, The auld kirk-hammer strak the bell .. Which rais'd us baith. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* vii, When he wan to the lee-side of a bowl of punch there was nae raising him.

5. To rouse or stir up (a number of persons, a district, etc.) for the purpose of common action, esp. for attack or defence.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1471 To sle þis bor was al þe contree reysed. ? *c* 1480 *Three* 15*th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 76 The quene reysed all the northe and all oþer pepull by the wey. 1510 *Virgilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 23 And forthewith he caused his kynsfolke to reyse theyr people. 1674 COTTON tr. *Montluc's Comm.* 363, I then dispatcht away Captain M..giving him order..to raise all the people of the Valleys and Villages. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 157 The mother crying and raising her neighbours. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 544 Danvers undertook to raise the City.

b. Const. *against, upon.*

1382 WYCLIF *Amos* vi. 2 Loo! Y shal reyse a folc vpon ȝou..and it shal to gydre breke ȝou. —*Ezek.* xxiii. 22, Y schal reyse alle thi loueris aȝens thee. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. vii, It shall be my charge To raise the town upon him. 1854 TENNYSON *Geraint* 457 He..Raised my own town against me in the night. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 190 The whole country was raised upon him.

c. To stir up, incite, instigate (one or more persons) *to* do something or *to* some feeling.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 106 b, To rayse up all men in every place, to the dewe feare of Gods law. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 99 That fixt mind And high disdain ..That with the mightiest rais'd me to contend. 1721 *Fingall MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 127 This suggestion raysed the Prince on a resolution to undertake the Irish expedition. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. viii, A word's enough to raise mankind to kill.

d. To excite, agitate, provoke, rouse to excitement or anger. Chiefly *Sc.* Also *raised-like.*

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 17 Up there came twa shepherds .. Rais'd like. *Ibid.* 39 She ran aff as rais'd as onie deer. 1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* ii, He should been tight that daur't to raize thee, Ance in a day. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxvi, His countenance was wild, haggard, and highly excited, or, as the Scottish phrase expresses it, much *raised.* 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* vii, When she was a little raised-like you'd see a pink flush come on her cheeks.

6. To rouse up, to give or add vigour to (the mind, spirit, etc.); to animate, stimulate.

In later use associated with the ideas of elevating (the heart, spirit, etc.) and increasing (courage, etc.).

1388 WYCLIF *Ezra* i. 5 Ech man whos spirit God reiside [L. *suscitavit*] for to stie to bilde temple of the Lord. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. ii, Balen..sawe this aduenture werof hit reysed his herte. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* Wks. (1876) 39 The prophete..wyllynge to excyte and reyse vp the myndes of synneis. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 231, I will speik planelie, to rais ȝour hartis quiklie. 1641 HINDE *S. Bruen* xlvi. 146 Much after this manner did this faithful Servant of Christ raise up his thoughts and quicken his soule. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvi, His spirits being a little raised with the dram I had given him, he was very cheerful. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 223 To move, to raise, to ravish ev'ry heart, With Shakespear's nature or with Jonson's art. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxii. III. 251 The immediate effect was to raise the spirit of the Athenians.

†**b.** To encourage, inspire (a person) *with* courage, confidence, hope, etc. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xxi, The horsmen .. rasit þare futemen with new curage. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 12, I am raised with more than ordinary confidence, that the same Spirit of Justice will carrie you on. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 555 Rais'd with so blest an Omen, she begun, With Words like these, to chear her drooping Son.

7. *To raise the wind*: To cause the wind to blow; hence *fig.* (with ref. to wind as a motive power), to procure money or necessary means.

a 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 33/421 þan deuils ..raysed þe wynd with weders wik. *a* 1515 *Droichis Part of Play* in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 316 At Norway coist scho raisit the wynd. 1880 T. A. SPALDING *Eliz. Demonol.* 113 Charged..with having raised the wind.

fig. 1789 *Loiterer* No. 42. 10 He..never offered to pay earnest. I suppose, poor fellow, he could not raise the Wind. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xxxiv, He came to me this morning to raise the wind. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 23 June 2/2 A large number of people still rush to such methods of raising the wind.

II. To build up, construct, create, produce, etc.

8. To lift up and put in position the parts of (a structure); to construct by piling up, building, or fitting together; *spec.* in *U. S.* to set up the wooden framework of (a house or other building).

c 1200 ORMIN 15591 Unnbindebþ all þiss temmple, & icc Itt i þre dazhess reȝȝse. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6059 Engyns dide þe Bretons reyse, & mangenels. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somptn. T.* 394 Many a Muscle and many an oystre..Hath been oure foode, our cloystre for to reyse. 1458 *MS. Christ's Hosp., Abingdon* in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 42 They reysid up the archeys be gemeotre in rysyng. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 37 The Carpenter rayseth not his frame without tooles. *c* 1615 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* ix. 9 So shall my Muse rich trophes rayse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 19 Of Parian Stone a Temple will I raise. 1735 B. LYNDE *Diary* (1880) 144 Mr. Fisk's people ..raised a new meeting house. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xl. 342 Encouraging them to raise magnificent churches. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 In the fields to the north the last of the Norman Kings raised his palace.

†**b.** *Math.* To construct or draw (a figure or line) *upon* a certain base. *Obs.*

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. ii, Join *AC*; upon which raise the equilateral triangle *ADC*. 1706 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* III. (1734) 294 To Erect or Raise a Perpendicular upon the End of any given Right-line. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 85 Raising a Square..is, when, upon a strait Line..you cause another Line to fall..perpendicular.

c. To found, build up, make or construct (a scheme, plan, description, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1652 J. FRENCH *Yorksh. Spaw* ii. 14 Neither is it rais'd upon that account of condensation, & rarefaction [etc.]. 1706 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* v. (1734) 431 From hence we may also raise a Theorem for finding the Frustum..of the last Figure. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 339 ¶ 6 What a beautiful Description has our Author raised upon that Hint in one of the Prophets. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To Raise a plan of a fortress.

d To form (a small projection or elevation), to cause (a blister, etc.) to rise or form.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) * iij, Medicines that are hote in the fourth degre, rayse vp bladders. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/1 Shavings of Leather..of wich a Heel is raised. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 68 Spoil a grace, Or raise a pimple on a beauteous face. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 371 Acetic acid, thus prepared..raises a blister when applied to the skin. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Raising a Mouse*, the process of making a lump on a stay.

e. *U. S.* To form, appoint (a committee). (Perh. orig. in sense 26).

1816 PICKERING *Vocab. Amer.* 160 A member moves that a committee should be raised .. and a committee is accordingly raised.

9. To bring into existence, to produce, beget (offspring). Now *rare*.

c 1200 ORMIN 9852 Dihhtin haffde mahht inoh To reȝȝenn off þa stanesS Rihht apell streon till Habraham. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1199 Ur lord had aghteld yete A child to rais of his oxspring. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxviii. 8 Entre thou to the wijf of thi brothir..that thou reise seed to thi brothir. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 476 Take her, faire Sonne, and from her blood rayse vp Issue to me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 123 God..from him will raise A mightie Nation. 1711 H. MARTYN *Spect.* No. 180 ¶ 11 Will any man think of raising children without any assurance of clothing for their backs? 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 79 It was before all things needful that William should raise up sons of his own.

b. To produce a supply of (persons of a certain class); to breed (animals).

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 89 France wanteth shipping .. can raise no good Sailers. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, Some innocent country-girl..That could give directions..when to raise up goslings. 1798 WORDSW. *Last of Flock* iv, From this one, this single ewe, Full fifty comely sheep I raised. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at Home* 154 We 'raise' our own ministers and judges.

10. To foster, rear, bring up (a person). Now chiefly *U. S.*, and commonly in pass. with specification of place.

1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 268 The Child..she..says.. is the Picture of his Father, and that she would endeavour to raise it for his Sake. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. ix. 104 My dissolution will be made more sweet by dying in the arms of one whom I raised. 1817 PAULDING *Lett. fr. South* (1835) I. 85 You know I was raised, as they say in Virginia, among the mountains of the north. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) Pref. 6, I don't know as ever I felt so ugly afore since I was raised. 1870 MARCY *Border Rem.* (1872) 117 A second lieutenant..was born and 'raised' in the wilds of Indiana.

b. To rear or bring up (animals).

1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* 9 Sept., The young of the barn-owl are not easily raised. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Traveler* iv. 111 Horses which have been raised exclusively upon grass.

c. To cause or promote the growth of (plants), to grow (fruit, vegetables, flowers, etc.).

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 99 The Alaternus .. is raised from Seeds. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v, I .. got into the method of planting and raising my corn. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 7 Greens and other vegetables are raised with great facility. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 59 A rose..raised in a conservatory. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 301/1 No notice is taken of either clover or turnips as crops to be raised.

d. Said of the soil producing the plants.

1720 SWIFT *Modern Education*, The dung-hill having raised a huge mushroom of short duration, is now spread to enrich other men's lands. 1797 J. A. GRAHAM *Pres. St. Vermont* 31 The soil is excellent, and raises vast supplies of wheat, Indian corn.

e. *transf.* To produce (manure). *rare*$^{-1}$.

1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 58 They [Hogs] would certainly, in a yard properly littered, raise dung enough to manure one acre very amply.

11. To cause (a person of specified character) to come into existence or appear: a. of God.

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* xi. 16 Y shal reyse a sheperd in erthe. 1388 — *Deut.* xviii. 15 Thi Lord God schal reise a prophete of thi folk. 1568 H. CHARTERIS *Pref. Lyndesay's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 6* God raisit vp in Ingland, Iohne Uicleif. 1611 BIBLE Pref. ¶ 11 We acknowledge them to haue been raised vp of God, for the building and furnishing of his Church. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 318 Provoking God to raise them enemies. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* xxi, [Do Thou] still the patriot, and the patriot-bard, In bright succession raise. 1883–97 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 632/1 Great saints are raised up in different ages to renew the fervour of Christians.

b. of persons or impersonal agencies.

c 1717 POPE *Ep. Craggs* 11 Nor [do thou] wish to lose a Foe these Virtues raise. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i, Her gentleness had never raised her an enemy. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 597 The sins of Islam Must raise up a destroyer even now. 1881 STUBBS *Early Plantag.* ii. (ed. 3) 19 In trying to make himself friends he raised up persistent enemies.

12. To produce, bring into existence or action (various natural phenomena or forces; also *fig.*).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 303 It a fyre mad alsone þat broynt þe watir, & lo rasyt. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 109 The sterne stormes that reufulli ȝe reisin. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiii. 58 Sa maisterfull storme amyd the Libyan see Scho raisit sone. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 469 These sedicious persones, which as certen bellouse seke to reyse up flame. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xx. 269 The joyfull departure of their suspected guest, rais'd this merry showre in their eyes. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrip.* 91 One..may still With equal power resume that gift, and raise A tempest. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i. *motto*, I will as soon believe .. That old Moll White..raised the last night's thunder. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thirlby Hall* v, All she can do is to raise a storm in a tea-cup.

13. To utter (a cry, etc.) with loud voice; to produce (a loud noise) by shouting or otherwise.

a 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 100/261 A hidose cry þan raysed þai. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 40 Gret noyis & dyne was rayssit thaim amang. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68, I stoutly emboldned with night shade raysed an howting. 16zz BIBLE *Job* iii. 8 Let them curse it..who are ready to raise vp their mourning. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1124, I only with an Oak'n staff will meet thee, And raise such out-cries on thy clatter'd Iron. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xliv, Th' inferior demons of the place Rais'd rueful shrieks and hideous yells. 1808 SCOTT *Alarm.* VI. xxxiv, To tell red Flodden's dismal tale, And raise the universal wail. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 The Frank warriors..raised a fierce shout of indignation.

b. Hence simply, to utter or produce (a sound).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 7 Fayre Goddesse,..to my tunes thy second tenor rayse. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 94 He raisʼd a sigh, so pittious and profound. 1743 GARRICK *Lethe* I. Wks. 1798 I. 5 I'll raise music shall dispel their fears.

c. To sing; also, to begin to sing, to strike up.

1653 MILTON *Psalm* vii. 62 Then will I Jehovah's praise According to his justice raise. 1727–8 POPE *Mem. of P. P.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1751) IV. 230 When I raised the psalm, how did my voice quaver for fear! 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd., I love the license..In sounds now lowly, and now strong, To raise the desultory song. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 25 An old negro,..who raised a hymn, which soon became a confused chant.

14. To cause, originate, give rise to, bring about, set going. Used with a variety of objects, as:

a. strife, dissension, or other disturbance (*among* or *between* persons, *in* a place, etc.). Cf. 16 a.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 185 Þei..reisen debatis & enemytes bitwene weddid men & here wiwes. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 27728 (Cott. Galba) Wreth es raysand..missaw, flit, and malisoune. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 17 Thayme quhilk rasis discord amangis nichtburs. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 4 So muche contention is reysed in these oure daies about matters of learnyng. *Ibid.* 13 But in case we preferre Charles..what tumultes shall we raise up in Italy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 226 Thou hear'st what stir on Earth Satan ..Hath raisd in Paradise. 1719 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 58 How the ill sp'rit did the first mischief raise. 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 317 Liberty..Shall raise no feuds for armies to suppress. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 7 There are metaphysicians who have raised a controversy on the point. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 384 Do not raise a quarrel .. between Thrasymachus and me.

b. a report or rumour, slander, etc.

a 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 29/91 Þai said he suld a sklaunder rays Of God. 1576 [see 16 b]. 16zz BIBLE *Exod.* xxiii. 1 Thou shalt not raise a false report. 1678, 1685 [see 16 b]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 5 A groundless Report that has been raised, to a Gentleman's Disadvantage.

c. a feeling, idea, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 40 Þat noon euyl suspecion may be reysed of hem. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xiii. 2 Thus awfull Mars..The sorow rasit apon athyr hand. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 385 Quhilk rumour in Scotland rayset not lytle invie in ffrance. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 52 If the scorne of your bright eine Haue power to raise such loue in mine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 806 Thence raise..discontented thoughts, Vain hopes, vain aimes, inordinate desires. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Resentm.* Wks. 1874 II. 94 Momentary anger is frequently raised .. without any apparent reason. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Pres.* Note A. 2 Opponents have succeeded in raising an almost insurmountable prejudice.

d. the expression of some feeling.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi[i]. 207 The publique worship .. rais'd a condemning, but selfe-absolving blush into her cheeks. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 652 The comic muse .. raises sly the fair impartial laugh. 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 658 They raised a smile At folly's cost. 1832 G. S. LAYARD *C. Keene* viii. 176 He never fell into the habit of raising a laugh at the expense of individuals.

e. an action, process, condition, etc.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xl. 3 The Kyng off Frawns set hym to ras And set a sege befor Calays. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 28 b, Suche as eyther Reyse up new customes, or extorte that is forboden. 16zz BIBLE Pref. ¶ 2 They raise vp a tragedie, and wish..the Temple had neuer bene built. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 625 Thoughts my Tormenters .. raise Dire inflammation. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 86 The Rogue..has rais'd such a Funk in the Forecastle. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 145 The application of such manures as raise a fermentation. 183z–3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* iii. (1845) 54 The watchword..was sufficient to raise a ferment from one end of Jerusalem to the other. 1876 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 688/1 The requisite heat for the dyeing operation is raised and maintained. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 278/2 The outbreak has raised a demand for restriction [etc.].

15. a. *Law.* To draw up, frame (a summons, letter, etc.), institute (an action or suit), establish (a use).

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 45 Raising of new letteres for halding of siclik courtis justiciare. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 109 b, The name of the Judge, at quhais command the summons is raised, and directed. 1632 in *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 126 He .. out of one cause ill begunne, raysed 20 severall actions. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 85 Criminal Letters, raised at the Instance of D. F. his Majesty's Advocate. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 330 A use could not be raised without a sufficient consideration. 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 50 § 8 Actions relating to questions of heritable right..raised in a Sheriff Court.

b. To bring up (a question, point, etc.); to bring or put forward (a difficulty, objection, etc.); to put forward, advance (a claim).

1647 GENTILIS tr. *Malvezzi's Chiefe Events* 159 In raising difficulties hee makes them easie. 1722 STEELE *Conscious Lovers* II. i. (1723) 26 This will certainly give me occasion to raise Difficulties. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 285 The question of the union therefore was not raised. *Ibid.* xv. 602 A day was appointed for considering the point raised by Crone. 1881 STUBBS *Early Plantag.* iv. (ed. 3) 70 John the Marshal .. raised a claim touching one of the archiepiscopal manors.

16. With various constructions:

a. To begin, make, institute, direct, etc. *against* a person or thing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1071 Allas! .. A-gain abel he raysed strijf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. x. 98 Thar most thou behald The weris rasit aganis Romanis bald. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 29 The summondis raisit be the said Lord againis the said Iames. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 262 He .. raysed warre against us, and was taken therin. 16zz BIBLE *Acts* xiii. 50 The Iewes..raised persecution against Paul and Barnabas. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* Advt. 6 A variety of sham suits, raised against him by Newgate solicitors. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Rel.* 356 The objections which have been raised against this view.

b. To bring, send, or direct *on* or *upon* one.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7949 Iuel he sal apon þe rais. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 276 Fra thai had rasit on him the cry. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 1 Y schal reise on Babiloyne..as a wynd of pestilence. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* v. 9 He rayseth destruccion vpon the mightie people. 1576 *Oppress. Orkney & Shetland* (1859) 49 Gif ane biute be rasit upon thame. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 846 This was .. a meer Slander raised upon Atheists. 1685 *Acct. Execution Dk. Monmouth* 2, I have had a Scandal raised upon me.

c. To draw, obtain, derive (one thing) *out of* or *from* another. *rare*.

1627 DONNE *Serm.* v. (1640) 48 Moses third excuse, raised out of a naturall defect. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man.* II. 245 Heav'n's great view..Virtue's ends from Vanity can raise. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. Pref. 12 Abstruse speculations .. have been raised from every branch of my speculations.

III. To remove to a higher position.

* *To lift up by direct effort.*

17. To lift as a whole, to put or take higher, to elevate. Also, to pull up, hoist (sail, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22109 Þof þou þe rais up intil heven, To hell depe sal þou be driuen. *a* 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 88/685 Angels .. raysed hir vp into þe ayre. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 692 Thai rasit salys but abaid. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 71 Him all nakit on the tre Thai raisit on loft. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 18 She .. all attonce her beastly body raizd. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 254 Then will I raise aloft the Milke-white-Rose. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 39 Such a bulk as no twelve bards could raise. *a* 1771 GRAY *Dante* 1 The grieslу Felon raised His Gore-dyed Lips. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. Concl., He raised the silver cup on high. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* II. xxxii, The train .. Embark'd, raised sail, and bore away. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. liii. 100 Should he try to catch her eye, and then raise his hat? 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* 296 She could have struck him, and had her arm raised to do it.

b. *spec.* To draw or bring up (water, minerals, etc.) to the surface of the ground.

1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. I. xvi. 61 The oxen raise the water by a bucket and rope. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 65 Much Ore has been formerly raised on this Hill. 1851 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 639 The coal raised in 1829 was 37,000 tons. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 44, 12,656 tons of quartz..raised from depths between 240 and 690 feet.

c. In various special uses: (see quots.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Raise* is likewise used for placing a horse's head right, and making him carry well, and hindring him to carry low, or to arm himself. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 87 When the trees are fallen, they..drag them along the snow. It is exceedingly difficult to put them first in motion, which they call raising them. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To raise the metal*, to elevate the breech, and depress thereby the muzzle of a gun. *To raise tacks and sheets*, the Lifting the clues of the courses, previously to bracing round the yards in tacking or wearing.

d. To turn (the eyes or look) upwards.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxx. 1, I reiside myn iȝen to the hillis. 1599 JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, Gentle friend be merry, raise your lookes out of your bosome. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i, Wherefore are your Eyes Severely rais'd to Heav'n? 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. xxii, Nor spoke..nor raised his looks to meet The gaze of strangers. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 787 He raised his eyes and saw The tree.

18. *fig.* To promote or advance (a person, people, etc.) to a higher rank, office or position; to exalt in dignity or power.

c 1200 ORMIN 9611 Forr to reȝȝenn alle þa þatt follȝhenn soþ meocnesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22281 He sal him rais sua hei on hight, þat men sal wen þat he es dright. *a* 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 42/13 In þe kinges hows sethin was he To ofice and to reuerence raysed. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxv. 291 (Harl. MS.) He resede þe poore man fro filthede..to sette him among princis. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xvii, How high, how soone, she did me raise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 162 A Son whose worthy deeds Raise him to be the second in that Realme of Pharao. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, They'll say the subtile statesman plann'd this marriage, To raise his blood into his master's throne. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* iii, Theirs is a gracious bounty, form'd to raise Him whom it aids. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 90 Charter after charter .. raised the townsmen of boroughs from mere traders..into customary tenants.

†b. To promote *to* some privilege. *rare* —[1].

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 11 As sone as mony is ȝeuen þei reysen þe synnars to þe takyng of þe sacraments.

c. To exalt (one's name, state, etc.). *rare.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 2373 (Trin.) Þere shal þi name reised be And alle þo heires þat comen of þe. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 68 It pleas'd his Maiestie To rayse my State to Title of a Queene. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 202 Of qualities deserving praise, More go to ruin fortunes than to raise. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xix. *motto*, Farewell each hope of..raising thy low rank.

d. To extol, laud. *rare.*

c 1631 MILTON *Arcades* 8 Fame that her high worth to raise Seem'd erst so lavish. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 211 While Wits and Templars ev'ry sentence raise, And wonder with a foolish face of praise.

19. *fig.* To elevate (persons) to a higher moral or mental condition. (In early use perh. from 2.)

c 1200 ORMIN 4373 He ras o þehhtennde dæȝ To reȝȝenn uss off sinne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18674 Iesus him kidd til þaim..vtte o wan-hope for to rais [*Trin. MS.* hem to reise]. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., Þai rays þaim in til contemplatyf lyf. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 149 Thir ressonis ar to raiss ȝow Fra crymes vndir coite. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* II. xxiv, I cannot but be raised to this persuasion, that [etc.]. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 530 Oh stupid creatures that are not raised with the description of..his infinite excellencies! 1848 R. S. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* v. 95 The Incarnation of Christ our Lord has raised us..above the carnal anthropology of the Greeks. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 14 They are doing their best to raise and improve the degraded race.

b. To elevate (the thoughts, mind, etc.), to make higher or nobler.

c 1340 *Hampole's Wks.* (1895) I. 69 He..rayses þar thoght abouen all erthly thyng. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. Introd. iv, Raise my thoughtes, too humble and too vile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 23 What in me is dark Illumine, what is low raise and support. 1786 BURNS *Despondency* iii, While praising, and raising His thoughts to Heav'n on high. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 Its great glory was to have raised the moral dignity and self-respect of the many to a level which had hitherto been reached only by a few.

c. To elevate (a subject, style, diction).

1668 DRYDEN *Def. Ess. Poesy* Essays 1900 I. 114 He does so raise his matter in that prose, as to render it delightful. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 289 ¶ 11 Milton has put in practice this method of raising his language. 1737 LD. HERVEY *Memoirs* (1848) II. 361 His words are well chosen, his diction extremely raised.

** *To cause to rise or mount up.*

20. To cause (a spirit) to appear, esp. by means of incantations.

a 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 98/152 Experimentes þan ordand he; And raised deuils grete plente. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 243 The erll Ferrandis moder was Ane nygramansour, & Sathanas Scho rasit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 212 Like as the spreit of Samuell..Rasit to Kinge Saul was by the Phitones. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 296 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* 362 Reasing the devill with invocationes. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 430 Grisly Spectres, which the Fiend had rais'd. *c* 1725 RAMSAY *To Malloch* viii, He that could in tender strains Raise Margaret's plaining shade. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xiv, Masons' mystic word an' grip, In storms an' tempests raise you up. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. ii, Then the magician..raised the once-laid ghost of Cleveland's ambition.

b. *To raise the Devil, Cain, the mischief*: To make a disagreeable disturbance; to create trouble, uproar, or confusion.

[1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* v. ii, Sir, give me an Account of my Necklace, or I'll make such a Noise in your House I'll raise the Devil in't.] 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxiii, He was going to raise the devil. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 212 Topsy would hold a perfect carnival of confusion .. in short, as Miss Ophelia phrased it, 'raising Cain' generally. *c* 1865 MARK TWAIN *Sketches* i. *Mr. Bloke's Item* (1900) 217 The head-editor has been in here raising the mischief and tearing his hair.

21. To make (the voice) heard.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xcii. 3 The flodis han reisid [L. *elevaverunt*] her vois. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 46 Who sometimes rayseth vp his voice to the height of the heauens. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 42 He rais'd his Voice, and soon a num'rous throng Of tripping Satyrs crowded to the Song. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 31 The Tyrant Love permit me raise My feeble voice. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 31 Many voices were boldly raised in menace and accusation. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 472 Not a voice was raised in opposition.

22. To cause (dust, vapour, smoke, water, etc.) to ascend or rise; to send or force up, to stir up. See also DUST *sb.*[1] 5.

1422 HOCCLEVE *Jonathas* 57 Sholde y a neewe smoke now vp reyse. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 27 b, They doe nothing else but raise a dust. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. (1686) 130 Camels to make the water sapid do raise the mud with their feet. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 2) 43 Sublime is to raise by Fire any Volatile matter to the top of the Cucurbit or into its Head. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. viii, The wine .. raise[d] disagreable fumes from the stomach into the head. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 3 We may perhaps raise a dust and dispute about tenets purely verbal. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 34 The drizzly fogs from dull Pisuerga raised. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* i, And where do we raise our smoke..I mean, where do we D'Urbervilles live?

†b. To render (tin) volatile. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 2) 96 To Sublime Tinn is to raise and Volatilize it by means of a Volatile Salt.

23. *Naut.* a. To come in sight of (another ship, land, a whale, etc.).

1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 98 At 11. of the clocke wee raysed the Isle of Madera. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 28 We hull'd off, North North-east, but still raised land. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 The last of June we raised the Antarticke Pole. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 61, I would not come nearer than just to raise the land. 1890 *Century Mag.* May 516 In October 1832, the ship Hector of New Bedford raised a whale and lowered for it.

b. To give a higher appearance to (a ship, etc.) by coming nearer.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xiii. (1577) 39 In going to the North, you doe rayse the Pole, and lay the Equinoctiall. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 46 So many Degrees you approach towards it, so much you are said to Raise the Pole. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Hausser un vaisseau*, to raise a distant ship by approaching her gradually in chace. 1796 NELSON 21 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 279, I saw a Spanish Frigate coming..who, when she raised our hull hauled her wind to the eastward.

24. To make (a horse) rise in leaping or rearing. ? *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Raise*, in the manege, is used for working; thus to raise a horse upon corvets, caprioles, and pesades, is to make him work at corvets, caprioles, &c.

*** *To collect by lifting; to levy.*

25. To levy (a tax, etc.); to collect (rents or other charges); hence, to bring together, obtain, procure by means of collecting or in any other way. † Const. *on* (a person).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 55 Þorgh alle his lond þe Kyng his sonde sent, Forto raise þe treuage, þat on þe lond was sette. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 It schal ben reysed and gadered be ye alderman and his felas. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43, I wil the mony yt is reysid and reseyvyd be delyueryd. 1511 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 325 Noo man..shall reise keiage of noo kaye .. except it be buylded as a keay. 1546 *Suppl. of Commons* 16 What yearelye rentes may be clearlye reased therof. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 173 The difficulty of raising Mony, for the necessary uses of the Common-wealth. 1689 J. MATHER in *Andros Tracts* II. 5 Impowered to make Laws and raise money on the Kings Subjects. 1708 J. C. *Compleat Collier* (1845) 19 If no Profit can be raised, I see no reason why any Man should Adventure his Money. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 30, I immediately raised all the money I possibly could. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xiv, Let not his mode of raising cash seem strange. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv, The correspondence..related to a new loan my lord was raising. 1875 W. S. GILBERT *Tom Cobb* I, Me so pinched for money till I can hardly raise an egg for breakfast.

b. *transf.* To obtain, procure (advantage, pleasure, praise, etc.).

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 89 We cannot hope to raise any advantage to ourselves by our utmost endeavours. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* XII. 79 What pleasure shall thy great Creator raise From thy breath-tainted, and unsav'ry praise? 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 805 Content if..I may raise A monitor's, though not a poet's praise.

c. Of articles sold: To bring, fetch (a certain price). *rare* —[1].

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 241 The few firs..cut for deals raise from eight pence to twelve pence per foot.

d. To succeed in producing.

1841 'WILDRAKE' *Cracks of Day* 184 Mango could scarcely raise a gallop.

26. To levy, collect, gather, bring together (an army, troops, etc.).

In early use perh. to be taken in sense 5.

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* l. 9 Y schal reise, and brynge in to Babiloyne the gaderyng togidere of grete folkis. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 829 Nicholas..Had rasyd vp a rode hoste. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 7 Alle his peple he reysyd were fledde fro hym. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 90 Our Quene .. Into this Realme did rais ane ryall rout. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 282 Raseng an armie thame cruellie he persewis. 1643 *Decl. Commons* (Reb. Ireland) 63 Lord Barnewall..hath a Commission for a Troupe of horse, and is now gone into Wales to raise them. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) III. cccxliv. 324 We continue to militate and to raise light troops. 1839 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxix, A mob was raised in 1833, and expelled the whole Mormon body. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 594 The Sovereign has the sole power of raising..fleets and armies.

**** *To remove by, or as by, lifting up.*

27. To put an end to (a siege or blockade) by withdrawing the investing forces.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 64 Thus maid wes pes..And syne the assegis rasit wair. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 27 b, He hadde not entencion for to disloge him ne to reyse his siege. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 83 He raised his siege and departed without his purpose. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 62 Our men..put the enemy to a total rout, upon which he raised the siege. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XI. Wks. 1813 III. 274 He gave orders immediately to raise the siege. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 531 If the blockade shall be found to be raised.

b. To remove, rescind (a prohibition, etc.).

1887 *Mind* XII. 257 The Sorbonne raised the prohibition it had so long laid upon the works of the Grecian philosopher. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 141 He will be .. happy..to raise the injunction, which..has crippled you.

28. To end (a siege, etc.) by compelling the investing forces to desist or remove.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 163 Gyve me some parte of your men, And I shall goo reyse the sege of Cologne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxiii. 503 They were all determyned to go and reyse vp the siege, and to refresshe and vitayle the castell. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* vii. 155 He is besieg'd, the Siege that came to raise. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 181, I..have taken from him one place of consequence, and I have raised the siege of another. 1811 *Ibid.* VII. 518 The enemy are still close to us, but they have made no progress in raising the blockade. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 14 William had still some faint hope that it might be possible to raise the siege.

†b. To cause (the besieger) to abandon a siege.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 39 The King of England..Hearing declar'd his friends besieged so..hasts him selfe to go To rease the Duke. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Lever*, *Il leur fit lever le cul à*, he raised them, or their siege, from.

29. To set in motion (an army or camp).

Perh. originally related to 4 c.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 79 His ost he rasd, and come to Werk on Twede. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* III. xviii. 135 Lysimachus..in a foule and raynie night raysed hys Campe. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* Battles 41 Edward loth to loose time about one Cities Siege, raiseth his Army and departeth. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 7 The Grand Visier raising His Camp, followed the Christians.

IV. To make higher or greater.

30. To increase in height or bulk; to cause to rise up or swell; to give a higher level to.

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2670 Shuldrys sharpe I mene not reysed with slevys. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 26 He had hys nose reysed vpon a roundnes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ii. 30 The fadir..gaif the power..To meis the flude, or rais with stormes hie. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 51 All the..riuers which fell into Orenoque were raised with such speed [etc.]. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* IV. iii, Why could not he ha' suffer'd me to raise The mountaines o' my sin with one as damnable As all the rest? 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* v. (1693) 295 That the Mountains do daily diminish..that the Valleys are raised..no man can deny. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 640 The Corselet..Whose glitt'ring Margins rais'd with Silver shine. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xx. 290 Raising the flesh in alternate bands from the ankle to the top of the thigh.

†b. *To raise in flesh*: to make plump. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 797 These Tortoises..are given to Horses, for by them they are raised in flesh, and made much fatter. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry, Words of Art exfol.* (1633), Raised in flesh, is when a Hawke grows fat, or prospereth in flesh.

†c. To make up the height of. *Obs. rare.*

1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 24 Four of them (together with the Morter thereunto belonging) may raise a Foot. 1663 — *Counsel* 56 The fittest bigness of a good brick; is..two Inches, a quarter and a half thick, which will raise a foot in the Morter with four bricks.

31. In various technical uses:

a. To bring up (the nap of cloth) by carding with teazles, etc.; to make a nap on (cloth).

1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 320 [The] fuller.. shall dresse .. vij. brode clothes; that is to say reyse, skore them, barbe them. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 27 They raise up the Cotton of such Fustians. 1633 J. ANCHORAN tr. *Comenius' Gate Latin Unl.* § 503 *marg.*, The shear-man ..raiseth the nap. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cloth*, The cloth .. is..given, all wet, to the carders, to raise the hair, or knap, on the right side, with the thistle, or weed. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 45/1 Teazel..is of singular use in raising the knap upon woollen cloth. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 195 The pile is also said to be more perfectly raised. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 343/1 Cloth is usually 'raised' twice and 'cropped' several times.

b. To cause (dough, bread) to expand and become light, as by the use of yeast. Also *absol.*

1611 BIBLE *Hos.* vii. 4 The baker: who ceaseth from raising after he hath kneaded the dough, vntill it be leauened. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 178 For fermenting liquors, and raising bread. 1845 E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xxiii. 509 All light cakes require a rather brisk oven to raise and set them.

c. To cause (hides) to increase in thickness.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. 164 If any tanner have raised with any mixture any hide to bee converted to backes, bend-leather [etc.]. 1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 127 When you find your hides sufficiently raised, put them directly into the ooze. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 196 The skins..have not yet been raised sufficiently to prepare them for tanning.

d. To give (metal) a rounded form.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 398 In raising the metals by the hammer [etc.]. *Ibid.* 410 Thimbles, which are slightly conical are raised at five or six blows. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 299/1 Brings down upon them a..globular punch, which domes them up—in technical parlance, 'raises' them.

32. To increase the amount of, to heighten (rent, taxes, prices, etc.). Hence *to raise out*, to cause (a player) to withdraw from a game by making the stake too high for him.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvii. 13 Mailis and gersomes raisit ouir hie. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 358 Too reyse his Rent alas it neadethe not. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 26 This making of Christians will raise the price of Hogs. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 28 Once already have you prisoned me, To my great charge .. And somewhat raisde the debt by that advantage. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Du Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 78 One side endeavours to raise, and the other to beat down the Market Price. 1820 J. GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* II. viii. (ed. 5) 167 Journeymen who refuse to work, in consequence of a combination to raise their wages. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 5/1 It is proposed to raise the duty on rye. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 57 You can bet against that particular player, continually raising the stakes, until all the other players are 'raised out'.

b. To increase, add to (one's reputation, interest, credit, etc.).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 219 The circumforaneous Emperick rais'd his Fame. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 474 His being thus divested of his Commissions .. would raise his interest in the Nation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 446 Promises and services which, if discovered, would not have raised his credit at Whitehall. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 Each did much to raise the measure of worth.

c. *Math.* To increase (a number or quantity) by multiplication into itself.

1706 J. Ward *Introd. Math.* II. ii. § 5 (1734) 157 To Raise the Binomial Root $a+b$ to the Seventh Power. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 201 To involve or raise Surd Quantities to any Power. 1893 S. L. Loney *Anal. Trig.* 22 Raise each of these quantities to the pth power.

33. To increase the value, price, or rate of. *To raise the market*: To charge a higher price.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 3186 The markit raisit bene sa hie. 1596 Bacon *Maxims & Uses Com. Law* viii. 33 If .. the King .. doth raise monies, that the weight of silver in the piece now of sixpence should goe for twelve pence. 1662 Petty *Taxes* p. xix, The effects of the various species of coins,..as also of raising or embasing them. 1751 R. Paltock *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. 279 'Tis all one to her .. so she can raise but the market by a change. 1763 Foote *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 181 *How comes it about that* you have rais'd it a penny a quart? 1822 Scott *Pirate* ii, Sweyn Erickson had gone too far in raising the market upon Mr. Mertoun (..charging the rock codfish at a penny instead of a halfpenny a-piece).

34. To increase the degree, intensity, or force of.

a. To make (the voice or its sound) louder; to give a higher pitch to.

1638 R. Baker tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 145 An honest man never raiseth the sound of his Voyce, to get advantage of them that speake not so loud. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xvi. 254 Raise thy clear notes so high, That labouring birds may die. *c* 1783 Cowper *Mutual Forb.* 16 'You are so deaf', the lady cried (And raised her voice..). 1886 Froude *Oceana* 84 They do not raise the voice at the end of a sentence, as the Americans do.

b. To make keener, to intensify (sensations).

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 608 These raise their Thirst. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 93, I think my appetite was raised by seeing so much food. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 55 To raise thy pain, be Strephon ne'er forgot. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VIII. 139 Lending their power to pleasure and to pain, Yet raising, sharpening, and refining each.

c. To brighten (colours), *esp.* in dyeing.

1814 Jane Austen *Lady Susan* xxiii. (1879) 253 His complexion was raised and he spoke with great emotion. 1874 Crookes *Dyeing & Calico-printing* 607 Steam-greens after printing are frequently brightened, or 'raised' as it is technically called. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 8 Mar. 353 The first pigment .. when mingled with any other colour raises its tone—that is to say, lightens it.

d. To cause (the pulse) to beat faster; to make (a fire) burn up better; to make hotter; etc.

1707 Flover *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 222 Burning heats a part, and raises the Pulse. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* IX. 277 Meanwhile Patroclus sweats the fire to raise. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 381 After you raise the fire in order to melt the mixture. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* i. 10 Raised to incandescence by friction against our atmosphere.

V. †**35.** *intr.* To rise, in various senses. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XX. xxii, Syr Gauwayns hors fete reysed and so the hors and he fyl to the erthe. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vii. 32 The delectable name of hir cyte grewe & reysed in praysing. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxii. 273 Iust as imprison'd windes, when once broke forth, One against the other raiseth. 1666 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 12 They never raised in rebellion against his Majestie. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 240 His reputation abroad will raise or sink as his affairs go well or ill at home. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 57 The fowl..launched itself into the pond, but raised more easily, which gave him time to take his aim. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 145 The artisans, finding their profits to raise by the favour of their Customers, increase..their skill.

36. *Raising* = being raised.

1642 *Royal Commission* in *Buccleuch MSS.* (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*) I. 527 There are now .. moneys raising by way of contribution and otherwise. 1743 T. Jones *ibid.* 405 'Tis said magazines are raising for us at Coblentz. 1758 Goldsm. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) I. 225 There was raising a new Regiment in his Province. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* II. 180, I see money is raising in all possible ways—by all possible means. 1864 Tennyson *Enoch Arden* 175 Annie seemed to hear Her own death-scaffold raising.

†**Raise,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* **rais,** 6 **rayse.** [var. of Raise *v.*[1]; the spelling may be partly due to association with prec.; cf. Raised *ppl. a.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To tear; to scratch, to cut.

In some cases perh. with idea of 'raising' or lifting a portion of the surface.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 550, I sall rais thy Ryall array. 1590 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 6 If you strike his face, you can raise no skin, for his forhead is brasse. 1601 Hakluyt tr. *Galvano's Discov.* 23 They tilled and raised the ground with oxe hornes. 1641 Best *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 48 That hee lay strawe in the barne floore..*to* prevent the wheeles from breakinge and raysinge the floore. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1223/3 [Having] his Skin only raised.

2. To erase or raze.

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen VIII*, c. 15 Excepted always..all raysynge of recordes. 1588 A. King in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 216/16 To raise the diett of ane instrument. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 165 In the year 1241 they raised [1630 razed] Kiouia the chiefe city of the Ruthens. 1645 *Ausw. to Pref.* 130 If there had been any such church robberie of raising the recordes.

3. To graze, touch.

1591 Spenser *Vision Bellay* xiv, It seem'd her top the firmament did rayse.

Raise, obs. pa. t. Rise *v.*

Raised (rēⁱzd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Raise *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Set erect; restored to life; roused up.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. ii. 29 Those are the raised Father, and his Friends. 1697 G. Keith *2nd Narr. Proc. Turner's Hall* 32 The Raised Saints shall neither need Candle, nor Light of the Sun.

b. *Raised pie*: A pie having a 'raised' crust (see Raise *v.*[1] 1 c).

1747–96 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xiii. 191 Raised pies should have a quick oven, and well closed up. 1844 Alb. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* iii. (1886) 11 [He] entered a neighbouring shop, where he purchased a raised pie. 1865 Beeton *Dict. Cookery* 282/1 Raised Pie of Veal and Ham...Plenty of practice [should be] given to the making of raised pies.

2. Set on foot, instituted. *rare.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. i. 159 Lead to the Sagitary the raised Search.

3. Lifted up, elevated, exalted, high. *lit.* and *fig.*

1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. xli. (1709) 101 From the Pismire ..to the Monarch on the raised Throne. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iii. § 2 Such as are of more raised and inquisitive minds. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 11 High and raised apprehensions of God's goodness. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* III. xi, A stroke on my raised arm and naked head. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 400 Between the fire and the prisoners there is a raised way.

Comb. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 2 The more raised-spirited Moralists.

b. *Raised beach*, a former beach, now situated above sea-level.

1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* i. (ed. 2) 37 A raised beach of the Moray Frith. 1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* i. (1878) 11 On all continents and on many large islands raised beaches occur.

4. Increased in height or size; made larger, thicker, or more prominent; standing out; etc.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Soom wights vp-floating on raisd sea wyth armor apeered. 1599 Minsheu *Span. Gram.* 77 Imbrodered with imbost or raisd golde and pearle. 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 380 The raised-up Lip might be troublesome to the Chirurgeon in his work. 1772 T. Nugent tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 339 Two scapularies ornamented with tinsel raised-work. 1777 Macbride in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 127 The lime-water ooze penetrates raised leather. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 240 The type required for printing in raised characters. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 416 Raised Embroidery .. consisting of working raised flowers upon a flat foundation.

Comb. 1632 Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 55 They laid downe the Beere upon a rais'd-worke mourning Coverlet. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 177 Square and oblong spaces were vaulted..on the raised-ridge principle.

b. Increased in amount or degree.

1706 J. Ward *Introd. Math.* II. ii. § 5 (1734) 157 The intermediate Terms in the new Raised Power. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 58 His wife came in, hearing my raised voice. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. 122 To speak of him as dead, seemed to her raised feelings, like murder. 1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 232 With smiling face, indeed, but with a raised complexion.

5. *Naut. Raised upon*: Having a framework added to increase the height of the sides.

1799 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 3, I exerted myself to have the command of a four-oared cutter raised upon. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 559.

Raised, *ppl. a.*[2] (and *pa. pple.*). [f. Raise *v.*[2]; now associated with prec. Cf. Rased *ppl. a.*]

1. Of cloth: †**a.** Having the pile cut close. (Cf. *velours ras, drap d'or ras* in Cotgrave.) *Obs.* **b.** Having the pile (apparently) cut away in such a manner as to leave a raised pattern.

c 1550 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 311 A greene cushion of raised velvet. 1578 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 222 Ane uther [gowne] of raisit claith of silver. 1870 Rock *Textile Fabrics* Introd. lxxiii, Some [art-velvets] are raised or cut, the design being done in a pile standing well up by itself from out of a flat ground of silk. *Ibid.* 200 The fabric ..now known as cut or raised velvet.

†**2.** Of shoes: Having designs cut in the leather.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 14/2 Pinked or raised shooes, have the over leathers grain pait cut into Roses, or other devices.

†**Raise-devil,** *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Raise *v.*[1] 20.] Devil-raising.

c 1661 *Mrq. Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 27/1 That..it may by the same raise-Devil Directory be conjured up again.

Rai'sedly, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Raised *ppl. a.*[1] + -ly[2].] In an elevated or excited manner.

1611 Florio, *Rileuatamente*, raisedly. 1651 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 39 Enthusiasts..have spoken very raisedly and divinely. 1887 Jamieson Suppl., *Raisitly*, excitedly.

Rai'sedness. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state of being raised, elevated, or exalted.

1645 W. Jenkyn *Stil-Destroyer* 32 Others neglect the Sacrament..in comming with little raisednesse of soule, dead affections. 1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 33 Thirdly, you shall know what they know, and as they know it; whence you see what raisednes of your conditions will bee. 1693 R. Fleming *Disc. Earthquakes* 57 Such a Raisedness and Security of a Christians Soul in an extraordinary Hour of Tryal.

Raiser (rēⁱ·zəɹ). [f. Raise *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. One who raises, in various senses of the vb.

13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 1162 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 413 To þe, Ihesu, we pray, Rayser tyll lyfe fro ded. 1388 Wyclif *Judith* xiv. 9 That Holofernes schulde awake not of the reiseris. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 37 Rasars of slanderyngys. 1570 Buchanan *Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 24 Rasaris of rebelliouu. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 47 b, In no wyse to be a rayser or enhaunser of rentes. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Parents & Childr.* (Arb.) 272 They that are the raysers of their houses are most indulgent towardes theire Children. 1611 Bible *Dan.* xi. 20 Then shall stand vp in his estate a raiser of taxes. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 624 The raysers of the War were scattered here and there. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. vii. 367 The great raiser and improver of the optical science. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 459 Cæsar was the author and raiser of all that storm. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* Concl. 87 A raiser of huge melons and of pine. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 42 The raisers of such inhibitions..may again record the same. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 53/2 A disappointed raiser of church debts.

b. So *raiser-up.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 16705 (Trin.) Heil þou temple caster doun:..And reiser vp. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Resusciteur de proces vuidez*, a raiser vp of matters alredy decided and iudged. 1879 Miss Braddon *Vixen* III. 89 She had been..the raiser-up of many a sickly child.

2. That which raises; *spec.* an elevator muscle; also, leaven or yeast.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Expl. Fig. v, The Raiser of the *Scapula*. 1838 Lytton *Alice* X. ii. 357 His excited fancy was the sole and real raiser of the spectre.

3. *Carpentry.* **a.** A riser (of a stair). **b.** A start or shoulder of a water-wheel bucket.

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 152 You would by supporting each Step with a Raiser have the model of a true pair of Winding Stairs. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 85 All the grooves for starts or raisers, and buckets, were cut out before it was removed. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1874/1 *Raiser*, the front of a step.

†**Raise-velvet,** *a. Obs. rare.*[−1]. Superfine.

Cf. *raised velvet* s.v. Raised *ppl. a.*[2]

1603 *Patient Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 19 'The sintheresis of the soul', and such like raise-velvet terms.

†**Raish.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Echoic.] A harsh swish.

1710 *Last Distemper Tom Whigg* II. 38 A Couple of undone Ravens, cutting the Air at every Stroke of their rank Wing with a Raish [etc.].

Raisin (rēⁱ·z'n). Forms: *α.* 3 raycin, 4–5 -syn, 4, 6–7 -son, 4, 7 -sin, (5 -sing), 6 -sen; 4, 6– raisin, 6–8 -son. *β.* 4 racyn, 4–6 rasyn(g, 5 rason, razin, 5–6 rasin, 6 -en. *γ.* 4–5 reysyn(g, (5 reyssyng), 4–6 reysin, (5 -ing), 4–7 -on, (5 -one, -oun); 4–5 reisyn, 6 -on, 6–7 reisin, 7 -en. *δ.* 4 resyn(g, 5–7 -on, (6 -onn); 5 reasyng, 6 -en, 7 -in, 6 reazin, 6–7 (9) reason. *ε.* 5 roy-son. [a. OF. *raisi-, raizin, reis-, resin, roisin*, etc. (F. *raisin*) = Prov. *razin, raizin*, Sp. *racimo*:—pop. L. **racīm-um*, L. *racēm-um* Raceme.

The five main forms of the word are all of Fr. origin; that with *oi* is rare in Engl., but is the base of G. *rosine*, Du. *rozijn*, Da. *rosin*, Sw. *russin*. The pron. (rēⁱ·z'n) remained current after the spelling *reason* had been dropped, and is still defended by Webster in 1828 (cf. quot. 1807 in 2 8); Sheridan, however, gives (rēⁱ·z'n) in 1789.]

†**1.** A cluster of grapes; a grape. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xix. 10 Ne in thi vyne ȝeerd the reysonus and cornes fallynge down thow shalt not gedere. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xv. 168 The peper growethe, in maner, as dothe a wylde Vyne..and the Fruyt thereof hangethe in manere as Reysynges. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* IV. i, A foxe .. beheld the raysyns that grew vpon a hyghe vyne. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. (1634) 103 The fruit of the Vine or Raysin, did not grow naturally in that part of Armenia.

†**b.** = *Raisin-grape* (see 3). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 76 Of trees or fruites to be set or remooued..20 Respis. 21 Reisons.

2. A grape partially dried, either in the sun or by artificial means. (Chiefly *pl.*)

α. [1278 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 486 In .. ficubus, Raycinys, et novem lagenis vini.] 13.. *Coer de L.* 1549 Off fioyt here is gret plenté! Fyggys, raysyns, in frayel. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 74 Old wyn and swete raysyns. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 20, Raysons do make the stomake firme and strong. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* II. i, Is not that strange, Sr, to make wine of raisins? 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. vii. 81 A man is..so exposed to calamity, that a raisin is able to kill him. 1703 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3971/4 Their Cargoes, consisting of..Brandys, Prunes, Raisons. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 123 A sweet drink composed of water with raisins.

β. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordship* 77 Seuyn dragmes of pressyd rasynges. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1771 Figes, Razines and Nuttes and apples. 1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for a pound of Rasens iiid. 1551 Turner *Herbal* (1568) II. 144 The fruyte .. that figges and rasines are carried better in.

γ. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5193 It wil al fruyt ete, Applen, noten, reisyns, and whete. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 Vse in this tymes ..fygis, datis, and reysyns. 1596 J. Smythe in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 90 To suppe..with bread and reysins.

δ. [1348–9 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 549 In duabus libr. de Resyns sanz pepyn.] 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 621/8 *Uva passa*, resonn. 1544 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 127 Venturyn..ladyth ij butts saying therein to be reasens of Damask. 1645 Howell *Lett.* lix. (1650) 241 With Figs and Reasons allur'd litill Children. [1807 H. J. Pye *Comm. Commentators Shaks.* 225 Reason and raisin ..are pronounced alike in the age of George the Third, by every person who speaks without affectation.]

†**b.** *Great raisins*, the dried fruit of the common vine, as distinguished from *small raisins* = *raisins of Corinth* (see Currant 1 *α*). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 16 Sethe þenne oþer raysyns grete In rede wyne. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 33 Þen caste þer-to Roysonys of Corraunce, Dates y-talid, grete Roysonys. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 366 In small reasynges, 1½*d.* 1584 Cogan *Haven of Health* cvii. (1612) 95 Great Raysons, and small Raysons, otherwise called Corans. 1598 *Epulario* B iij b, Take a few small Reasons and an Onion.

c. *Raisins of the sun*, sun-dried grapes.

1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) I vj b, A litle quantitie of raisins of the sunne. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 166 Currants and Reysons of the Sun are likewise very good [in Scurvy]. 1780 J. T. Dillon *Trav. Spain* 376 The raisins of the sun..are still more delicate. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 274/1 Muscatels, blooms,..raisins of the sun.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *raisin-brandy*, † *-frail, -grape, -wine, -wine*; raisin-tree (see quots.).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Raisin brandy*, .. a very clean and pure spirit, obtained from raisins. 1669 EVELYN *Vintage* (1675) 48 Putting the cluster into a *raisin-frail or bag of hair-cloth. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 225 The *Raisin-grape is a large and long grape. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 674/2 Tokay, red, white, Alexandrian, Raisin [Grapes]. 1883 *Cheltenham Examiner* Suppl. 19 Sept. 1/3 Berries and apricots often yield still more profit to the acre than raisin grapes. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 86 Rhibes .. is called in some places of Englande a *Rasin tree. 1887 NICHOLSON *Dict. Gardening, Raisin-tree, Japanese*, a common name for *Hovenia dulcis*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxiii. (1633) 875 We may call it in English *Raisin Vine. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 234 Cluster Grape, Parsley, Raisin [Vines]. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 319 To make Smyrna *Raisin Wine. 1845 E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xxvi. 541 Raisin Wine.

Raisin, variant of RASEN, wall-plate.

Raising (rē'·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAISE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb., in various senses; *spec.* in *Curling*, driving a partner's stone into one of the circles round the tee.

a 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 234/216 It was bigun .. Thurg raising of þe kinges sun. 1388 WYCLIF *Judith* xiv. 9 Thei..ymagyneden by craft vnrestfulnesse for cause of reisyng. 1455 *Charter* in *Liber Eccl. de Scon* (Bann. Cl.) 185 In the lifting and raising of the saidez fourti schillingis 3erly. 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pylgr.* (1851) 25 The very hooly crosse was prouyd by reysinge of a deed woman. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Descerco*, the raising of a siege. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 106 The dearenesse of things, which the Raising of Money bringeth with it. 1706 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* II. ii. § 5 (1734) 154 Involution is the Raising or Producing of Powers from any proposed Root. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 8 Apr., I send you a cucumber, not of my own raising. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, A sign from Catharine, if that slight raising of her little finger was indeed a sign. 1892 J. KERR in *Skating, Curling*, etc. 350 Every competitor shall play four shots at ..raising, and chipping the winner.

b. So *raising up*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/1 Reysynge vp, *elevacio*. 1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Raysing up of a thyng, *leuee*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lxxxviii. 1256 Almonds..serue for the raising vp of flegme and rotten matter. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 69 The reason of raising up of that Stage.

c. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; *spec.* in *U.S.* a house-raising (see RAISE *v.* 8).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 361 Suspendingis, enterditingis, cursingis, and reisingis of cloiseric. 1388 — *Ps.* xcii. 4 The reisyngis of the see ben wondurful. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. xii. 324 Sapor, ..by way of open reises and raisings of booties wasted all Armenia. 1772 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 38 At Robert Dodge's, at a raising. 1856 G. DAVIS *Hist. Sketch Stockbridge & Southbridge, Mass.* 174 Raisings were also considered as an affair of similar interest, followed by an entertainment of good things. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep.* 7 *Churches* 11 Such raisings from the dead as that of the widow's son.

2. Anything that is raised; a raised place.

1572 HULOET, Raysing, or going vp of a hyll, *accliuitas*. 1611 COTGR., *Condol*, a ridge or raising of earth. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxviii. 196 The place .. is hard and red, and a raising is there. 1742 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* I. 64 The floor of the Chambers is raised thirteen foot from..the ground..; and below under the raising of the thirteen foot, are the Cellars. 1858 *Skyring's Builder's Prices* (ed. 48) 46 If raised panels, add from whence the article arises. If moulded raisings, add [etc.].

3. a. A crop raised. **b.** *Mining* = GET *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1869 *Daily News* 8 Dec., Its most important 'raisings' are in wheat, oats, maize, tobacco, grapes, &c. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 198.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *raising-cord, -gin, -machine, -motion, -tool, -vat, -wheel*; raising-bee (*U.S.*), a gathering of neighbours to give assistance in raising the framework of a house or other building; raising-board, a corrugated board used in raising the grain of leather (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); raising-dinner (*U.S.*), a dinner given at a 'raising'; raising-gig = GIG-MILL (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); raising-hammer, a hammer used in giving metal a rounded form (see RAISE *v.* 31 d); raising-knife (see quots.); † raising-pair, a framework used in mining (see quot.); raising-room, a room where cloth is raised.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 121 Neighbours who assemble at your summons to raise the walls of your house..: this is termed a '*raising bee'. *a* 1859 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. ii. (1900) 254 'Raising bees' also were frequent. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1230 The dots, spots, or ciphers which denote the *raising cords. 1702 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1879) XXXIII. 176 *note*, Provide a *Raysing Dinner for the Raysing the Schoolmasters House. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 104 Shipping crane with a *Reysing gynne. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 404 Figure 277 shows the narrow edge of the *raising-hammer, in the act of descending. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Green plot*, They put the *Raising Knife under the Turf and raise it up. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1874/1 *Raising-knife*, a knife employed by coopers in setting up the staves in form for a cask. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, *Raising Machine Minder. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1230 The *raising motion is effected by coupling the leaf to one end of its correspondent top lever. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Q iij, **Raising-Pair*. .. The use for these is, when we begin at the Bottom of any wide Pit at the Day to Sink, we rise with these Pair upwards. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 203 The cloth passes several times to and from the *raising and cutting-rooms. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/5 Steel-pen Trade.—Wanted, a *Raising-Tool Maker. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 197 The last *raising-vat, which contains the strongest tan-liquor. *a* 1824 DOUGLAS in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 205 The crank must revolve nearly 13 times to give the *raising-wheel one revolution.

Rai'sing, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That raises.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 20 Their followers; who, by the raising hand of their lord's assistance, have ascended many high and loftie steppes of dignity.

Rai'sing-piece. [f. RASEN *sb.* (q.v.), associated with RAISING *vbl. sb.*] A wall-plate.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* XII, *Hen. VIII* 605 From the firste water table to the raysyng or resun pieces. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 66 Oake Roofing raysing pieces. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 143 Wall plates, or Raising Pieces and Beams. 1736 NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* s.v. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 1023 *Raising Piece*, one which lies under a beam or beams and over the posts or punchions.

So **Rai'sing-plate.**

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 137 They frame the Raising-plates just as the Ground-plates are framed; and then frame the Roof into the Raising-plates. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 571 Wall-plates are sometimes called raising plates.

Raison, obs. form of RAISIN, variant of RASEN.

Raison, -able, obs. ff. REASON, REASONABLE.

‖ **Raison d'être** (rɛzoṅ dɛ̄tr'). [Fr.] 'Reason of being'; rational ground for existence.

1867 MORLEY *Burke* 208 Plunder in three forms..was the very *raison d'être* of the power of the [East India] Company. 1880 *Standard* 29 Nov., The Royal Society has almost ceased to have a *raison d'être*.

‖ **Raisonné** (rɛzone), *a.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *raisonner* to reason, etc., f. *raison* REASON.] Reasoned out, logical or systematical.

1777 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) VI. 492 This is my creed.. I think it is *raisonné*. 1845 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess.* (1885) 102 French Cookery is not .. *approfondi* or elaborately described, but nobly *raisonné*.

b. *Catalogue raisonné*, a catalogue (of books, pictures, etc.) arranged according to subjects, and giving information beyond mere names or titles.

1805 CAREY in *Life* ix. (1885) 228 A catalogue raisonné of the ancient Hindoo books. 1865 DIRCKS *Mrg. Worc.* ii. 17 A most interesting catalogue raisonné.

Raiss, obs. Sc. f. RACE *sb.*[1] **Raistit**, obs. var. REISTIT *Sc.* **Raisty**, var. REASTY, RESTY *Obs.*

† **Rai'sure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. RAISE *v.*[1] + -URE.] Elevation.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. xvi. (1635) 203 Where by meanes of such raisure, you shall want mould.. you shall supply that lacke. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 2 The highest raisures of natural or moral endowments.

Rait, obs. f. RATE; Sc. pa. pple. RAY *Obs.*; var. RET *v.* **Raitch**, dial. var. RACHE *sb.*[1] **Raiter**, obs. var. REITER.

Raith (rēθ). *Sc.* († and *north.*) Also 4 **rath**(t, raþe, 4, 8 **rathe**, 8 **reath**. [a. OIr. *ráthe, ráithe*, or Gael. *ràith* in same sense (cf. QUIDRATHE). The appearance of the word in the *Cursor M.* is remarkable.] A quarter of a year; three months.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16166 (Gött.) Herodes had grenid him to se, þar forwid mani rathi. *Ibid.* 23833 Said it es gane mani rath [etc.]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 772 Men fastis it..thryse ilke rath of þe 3ere. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 6 Howsoon as the jimp three raiths was gane. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Rising of Session* Poems (1807) 277 Little mair than half a reath. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 57, I wuntit him to gie Sawney a raith at lan' mizzourin'.

Raith, obs. Sc. f. RATHE *a.* and *adv.* **Raithe**, dial. var. RATHE *sb.* **Raither**, dial. var. RATHER. **Raive**, Sc. pa. t. RIVE *v.* **Raivel**, Sc. var. RAVEL *sb.* and *v.* **Raiyat**, var. RAYAT. **Raize**, Sc. var. RAISE *v.*[1] (5 d).

‖ **Raj** (rādʒ). Also 8 **raje**. [Hindī *rāj*: cf. RAJA(H.] Sovereignty, rule; kingdom.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 261/2 An account of the revenues of this raje, and a chart of the country. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 58 A very faint sample of what must have universally happened had any new 'Raj' been established. 1890 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 348/1 That standing miracle, the maintenance of the British *raj* [in India].

Raja, variant of RAIA.

‖ **Raja, rajah** (rā·dʒă). Forms: 6–7 (8) raia, 7 raiah, raiaw, raya; 7 raga, ragea, 8 ragia; 7 radgee, 8 radja; 7– raja, 7– rajah. [Hindī *rājā*, Skr. *rājan* king, etc., f. *rāj* to reign, rule; cognate with L. *rēx*, *rēg-is*, OIr. *rí*, *rīg* king (see RIGH).]

Originally the title given in India to a king or prince; in later times extended to petty chiefs or dignitaries (as Zemindars) or conferred as a title of nobility on Hindus, and adopted as the usual designation of Malay and Javanese rulers or chiefs (cf. quot. 1777).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 224 The Kyngs name was Raia Columbu and the Prince was cauled Raia Siagu. 1608 W. HAWKINS in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) III. vii. § 2. 209 A'Raga, who was absolute Lord of a Prouince. 1608 FINCH *Ibid.* IV. § 4. 424 A small King or Raiaw, a Gentile. 1630 LORD *Banians & Persees* 68 The Raiahs..did procure the Bramanes to make it an act of Religion [etc.]. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 65 This Castle [Rota] for many Ages acknowledged the Radgee her Governour. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 331 Potent Rajahs who themselves preside O'er Realms of wide Extent. 1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 167 Their Radjas (by which name they call every freeman that has property, of which there are sometimes one, sometimes more, in one Compong, and the rest are vassals). 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* VII. xi, The power Of the dread Rajah, terrible alike To men and Gods. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. i. 99 The Raja of Bhurtpore had become..an ally of the British Government. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 13 A chieftain so different from the fiery rajahs around.

attrib. *a* 1843 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 486 The whole race of Kettris, the Rajah-tribe of India.

b. *attrib.* in bird-names, as *raja(h) lory, shrike*.

1812 G. SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. 537 Raja Lory. Psittacus Raja..Scarlet Lory, with gold-yellow wings. 1822 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* II. 63 Rajah shrike. *Ibid.* 226 Rajah Lory. Size of the Purple-capped Lory .. Inhabits the Moluccas, and there called Rhadia, and is a rare species.

Rajah-poot, obs. form of RAJPOOT.

‖ **Rajahship** (rā·dʒăʃip). [f. RAJAH + -SHIP.]

1. The territory of a rajah.

1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. India & Persia* 166 They are only said to be a petty Rajaship in the Plain. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 14 There are a number of Rajahships interspersed throughout India, which..have..never been subdued. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III. iv. 430 The two rajahships or Hindoo states of Trichinopoly and Tanjore.

2. The rank or power of a rajah. Also as a title.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 706 The gentle Hindoo cared not how the Rajahship was disposed of. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 86 It was the acceptance of the 'Rajahship' which led to the confiscation of his estates. 1867 *Gd. Words* 336/1 His Rajahship rose.

Raje, obs. form of RAJ.

‖ **Rajpoot, rajput** (rā·dʒpūt). Forms: *a.* 6 **reysbuto**, 7 **resbuti** (*pl.*), **rashboot**(e, **-bout, -poot, rasboute, reshpout**, 8 **rasspout**. *β.* 7 **ratspuche, razbooche**. *γ.* 7 **ragipou**, 8 **raijpout, rajah-, rajepoot**, 9 **rajapoote, -put, raujepoot, rajpoot, -put**. [Hindī *rājpūt*, f. Skr. *rāja* king + *putra* son. The form *rashbūt* is found in an Oriental writer of the 16th c. (Yule); *reysbuto* came through Pg., and *ragipou* through Fr.] A member of a Hindu tribe or class, claiming descent from the original Kshatriyas, and distinguished by its military spirit.

a. 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* XXVII. 48 Reysbutos of Cambaia doe yet liue by robbing and stealing, and those of Cambaia pay tribute to the saide Reysbutos. 1615 E. TERRY in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) IX. vi. § 4. 1479 The Rashbootes ente Swines-flesh most hatefull to the Mahometans. 1689 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1697) I. 507 Our Seamen .. calling the Idolaters, Gentous, or Rashbouts. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xii. 134 Those Rasspouts .. are all Gentlemen of the Sword,..well trained in the Art of killing.

attrib. 1616 SIR T. ROE *Jrnl.* 9 Oct. (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 482 In the handes of a Rashboote Gentile.

β. 1612 COPLAND in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) IV. viii. § 1. 467 A Castle kept by the Ratspuches. 1612 WHITHINGTON *Ibid.* § 3. 482 A Castle of the Razbooches (which were before the Mogolls Conquest, the Nobles of that countrey now liuing by robbery).

γ. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. I. iv. 34 The Ragipou's, who are the best Souldiers among the Indians. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 7 The Soldiers are commonly called Rajah-poots. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron.* 47/2 A remarkable strong Rajepoot, selected for the purpose. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. i. 103 The Rájpúts still loudly assert the purity of their descent from the Cshetriyas. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 67 Coer Sing, who was recognised as chieftain by the Rajpoots, or soldier caste, of that region.

attrib. 1878 A. C. LYALL in *Fortn. Rev.* XXX. 543 (*heading*) A Rajput Chief of the old School.

Rak, obs. f. RACK, RAKE *sb.*[1]; obs. Sc. f. RECK. **Rakcat**, obs. form of RACKET *sb.*[1]

Rake (rēk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **raca**, **racu**, 4 **raak**, 5 **rak**, 5–6 *Sc.* **raike**, 4– **rake**. [OE. *raca* m., *racu* f. = MLG., MDu. *rāke* (Du. *raak*), (M)Sw. *-raka*, Da. *-rage*, related by ablaut to MLG. *rēke*, OHG. *rehho, recho* (MHG. *reche*, G. *rechen*) rake, ON. *reka* spade, shovel, f. root **rek-* (Goth. *rikan*, OHG. *rehhan*) to gather, heap up.]

1. An implement, consisting of a bar fixed across the end of a long handle and fitted with teeth which point downwards, used in field-work for drawing together hay, grass, or the like, and in gardening for similar purposes or for breaking up, levelling, and smoothing the surface of the ground (a *hand-rake*). Also, a larger agricultural implement of the same character, mounted on wheels and drawn by a horse (a *horse-rake*), or one of the bars with teeth in a tedding-machine.

a 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 25 *Rastrum*, ræce. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 105/1 *Rastrum, uel rastellum*, raca. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 263 He sceal habban .. bytel, race, 3eafle, hlædre [etc.]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 55 Fabius slow3 Remus .. wiþ an herdes rake [*v.r.* raak]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 837 Take thy spadis, rakis, knyf, and shoule. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 24 A good husbande hath his forkes and rakes made redye in the wynter before. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 105 All his mattockes, forkes, rakes, syths [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 233 The land with daily Care Is exercis'd, and with an Iron War Of Rakes and Harrows. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 359 Infant hands Trail the long rake .. Wide flies the tedded grain. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 98 Keep the rake, says the haymaker, as nigh the scythe as you can, and the cart as nigh the rake. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1855) II. 228/2 A skeleton carriage, having a series of revolving rakes, occupying the place of the body.

b. Phr. *As lean* (also *thin*, † *rank*) *as a rake.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 287 And leene was his hors as is a rake. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 216 The Ravyne..Was dene rurale to reid, rank as a raike. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 913 Odyous Enui .. His bones crake, Leane as a rake. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. iv, All these sorts of Birds .. grow in an instant as fat as Hogs, tho' they came as lean as Rakes. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Wds.* s.v., 'Thin as a rake' is not an infrequent comparison with us.

c. *transf.* A very lean person.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 A meigre leane rake with a long berd goatlyke. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 24 Let vs reuenge this with our Pikes, ere we become Rakes.

2. An implement, similar to the above, used for various purposes, sometimes having a flat blade in place of the bar with teeth.

1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Rake for the Kenell, *rasteau.* 1574 SCOT *Hop. Gard.* (1578) 51 A Rake fashioned like a Coale rake, hauing in stede of teeth a boorde. 1671 [see *rake-man* in 4]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 606 The tools of the plasterer consist of .. a rake, with two or three prongs, bent downwards..for mixing the hair and mortar together. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-Trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 41 A rake, with about 8 teeth..is used by the hewer in working coal by separation. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 342 The tongs [in oyster fishing] are composed of two iron rakes attached to..poles.

b. A kind of rasp or scraper. (? For RAPE *sb.*6)

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hoof bound*, With a Rake or Drawing-Iron, file or draw away the old Hoof somewhat near. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Supp. I. 624/2 In the preparation of hares' fur for the hatter, the skin..is rubbed with a kind of saw called a rake. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 380 The skin is first carded with a rake, which is the blade of an old shear or piece of a scythe, with large teeth notched into its edge.

3. = *rake-hook* (see 4).

1797 JOHNSTON *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 152 The same craft in avoiding rakes and nets is ascribed to that fish.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rake-backed* adj., *rake-handle*, *-head*, † *-man*, *-shaft*, *-shank*, *-teeth*, *-tine*, *-wheel*; **rake-dredge**, a dredge fitted with a rake, used for collecting natural history specimens; † **rake-fetter**, ? a maker or mender of rakes; **rake-hook**, a set of hooks fixed on a bar which is dragged along the bottom of a river or lake so as to catch fish by the body; † **rake-lean** *a.*, lean as a rake; **rake-steel**, a rake-handle (now *dial.*).

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 324 Gaunt-belly'd, *Rake-backt. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Schouyll chepers, gardeners, and *rake fetters. 1780 EDMONDSON *Body Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Rake-head, as borne in armory. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1855) II. 229/2 As there are 8 rake-heads, there will be..36 contacts with the substance..to be lifted. 1884 T. SPEEDY *Sport* viii. 120 The fines imposed for illegal fishing, or for having leisters, 'rake-hooks, or nets. 1891 *Daily News* 28 May 4/8 They kill fish by 'sniggling', or rake hooks, by the gaff or cleek. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 32 b, Through theyr garments theyr *rake-leane rybbes appeared. 1618 BRATHWAITE *Descr. Death* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 270 His rake-leane body shrinking underneath. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2112 The *Rake-man..constantly moves the Tin with his Rake. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 33 With her 'rakeshafte to throw up the sweath. 1892 H. E. WRIGHT *Handy Bk. Brewers* 484 The horizontal rake-shaft has a number .. of wrought iron rakes bolted on. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 93 That tale is nat worth a *rake stele. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 2009 Youre resons, lady, avayle not a rake-stele. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Rake-steel*, **Rake-shank*, the handle of a rake. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1855) II. 229/1 Bringing the *rake-teeth nearer to, or farther from the ground. *Ibid.* 230/1 All the *rake-tines are lifted from the ground by one operation. *Ibid.* 229/1 The two *rake-wheels..are of very light construction.

† **Rake**, *sb.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 hræce, 3 rake. [OE. *hræce*, *hrace*, *-u*, f. *hraca* m. = OHG. *rahho* (MHG. *rache*, G. *rachen*), MLG. *rāke*, Du. *raak* throat.] The throat, jaws.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* v. 11 Byrgen open is hræce heara. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 62 Stinge him gelome on þa hracan þæt he mage spiwan. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 11 The rode the arredde me so redlich of his reowliche rake. *c* 1250 *Death* 214 in *O. E. Misc.* 180 Þer is sathanas..redi wið his rake.

Rake (rēk), *sb.*3 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [a. ON. *rák* stripe, streak (Norw. dial. *raak* footpath, stripe or streak, channel, string of cattle, etc.), f. **rák-* ablaut var. of *rek-* to drive: see RACK *sb.*1 In later use also in part repr. ME. *rayk*, RAIK *sb.*]

1. A way, path; *esp.* a rough path over a hill, a narrow path up a cleft or ravine.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 2144 Ryde me doun þis ilk rake, bi 3on rokke syde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5070 Lene to þe left hand, For þe rake on þe riȝt hand þat may na man passe. ? *c* 1600 *Hodgson MS.* in *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Two brode waies or rakes commonly used occupied and worne with cattal brought out of Scotland. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Rake*, ..A strip of ground..lying in the side of a hill, and sunk below the level of the neighbouring parts. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* 303 A method of ascent..is by the 'Lord's Rake', a narrow cleft a short distance from the ridge.

fig. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3383 Out of þe rake .. of riȝt-wysnes ren suld he neuire.

2. a. A run, rush; speed. *rare.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 65 Fast afore wyll I hy radly on a rake. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 91 Their milk white lads..At a gueed rake were running on before.

† b. A pass in fencing. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Fencing w. two handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 309 Thy rakys, thy rowndis, thy quarters abowte, Thy stoppis, thy foynys, lete hem fast rowte.

3. Course or path, *esp.* of cattle in pasturing; hence, pasture-ground, right of pasture.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xii. § 8 In that region wherein the clouds have their rake. 1688 MIEGE *Grt. Fr. Dict.*, *Sillage*,..Course, the Rake or Run of a Ship, her Way forward on. 1724 *MS. Survey, Lower Brunton* in *Northumb. Gloss.*, It pays 13*s.* 4*d.*..yearly for what is call'd a Rake for their cattle in Tuggle Moore. 1728 in Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 174 *note*, This walk or rake for my tenants' sheep upon Cottom Pry or Monk Lees. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, The cattle had a good rake ower yon common.

attrib. 1744 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 111 A rake-rent of 10*s.* for leave to graze their cattle upon Raskelf Moor.

4. A single journey in conveying anything from one place to another; hence, the amount so carried by a person, horse or cart; a 'gang'.

1792 A. WILSON in *Poems*, etc. (1876) II. 25 He kend .. How mony rake wad lave the ocean toom. 1862 D. WINGATE in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 377 The ponies had their rakes brought in, And been stabled one by one. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 192 To fetch a rake of water from the well.

5. A leading vein of ore, having a more or less perpendicular lie; a rake-vein.

HODSON *Miner's Dict.* (1747) limits the term to a vein which is in process of being worked.

1634 in Pennant *Tour in Wales* (1778) I. 74 A grant, made..by Charles I. of all the mines of lead, or rakes of lead, within the hundreds of Coleshill and Rudland. 1653 MANLOVE *Rhymed Chron.* 2 If any .. find a Rake, Or sign, or leading to the same. *Ibid.* 260 Main Rakes, Cross Rakes, ..Randum of the Rake. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 66 It runs along after the Rakes, and not crossing them as the leading Vaults do. 1884 J. A. PHILLIPS *Ore Deposits* I. 64 It is now well known that the true fissure veins, or rakes, pass through these igneous rocks.

b. *Rake-soil*, the deads or rubbish of a vein. ? *Obs.*

1653 MANLOVE *Rhymed Chron.* 271.

† **6.** = RACE *sb.*5, RACHE *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*—1.

1685 *Loud. Gaz.* 2023/4 A little Spaniel Bitch brown and white spotted..and a white Rake on the Forehead.

7. A rut, groove.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Rake*, rut, crack, or crevice. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 199 Heavy loads..made almost as deep a rut, or rake, as ever. 1812–26 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 110 The blade..is covered with rakes or small grooves close to each other.

8. A row, series. = RACE *sb.*1 9 b.

1901 *Daily Record* (Glasgow) 28 Nov. 3/2 A number of lads were riding on a rake of hutches.

Rake (rēk), *sb.*4 Also 7 rack(e. [? f. RAKE *v.*3]

1. *Naut.* a. The projection of the upper part of a ship's hull at stem and stern beyond the corresponding extremities of the keel (distinguished as *forerake* and *sternrake*). Hence, the slope of the stern or stern-post, or of the rudder.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 9 The lengths, breadthes, depthes, rakes, and burdens. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 7 Had we given 5 foot more Racke. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 83, 55 Foot..for the length by the Keel,..16 Foot..for the Rack forward. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), s.v. The Rake of the Rudder. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 60 Looking on the Rake of the Stern of any Ship. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Mar. Dict.* s.v. *Rudder*, Rake of the Rudder, a term used to signify the fore part of the rudder, which depends entirely upon the rake of the stern-post. 1833 RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Arch.* 9 It also shows the round aft of the stern on the rake. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 559.

b. The deviation (usually towards the stern) of a ship's masts from a perpendicular to the keel.

1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Mar. Dict.* s.v. 1842 LEVER *Y. Hinton* xxxvi, The rake of her low masts, and the long boom. 1882 W. H. WHITE *Naval Archit.* (ed. 2) 506 It is customary to have the greatest rake in the aftermost mast.

2. *transf.* The inclination of any object from the perpendicular or to the horizontal; slope.

1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 287 The stems are segments of a circle, with considerable rakes. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 602 To find the face-mould of a staircase, so that when set to its proper rake it will be perpendicular to the plan. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 657 The arrangement of the plants follows the rake of the roof. 1893 *Building News* 10 Feb. 189 The stage floor..rises from the foot-lights..at a rake of half an inch to the foot.

Rake (rēk), *sb.*5 [abbrev. of RAKEHELL.] A man of loose habits and immoral character; an idle dissipated man of fashion.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. vii. § 13 *Schol.*, These dissolute Rakes endeavour to extinguish the memory of the narrations. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Bp. Burnet* 20 July, There are more atheists among the fine ladies than the loosest sort of rakes. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. iii, Is he not a gay dissipated rake who has squandered his patrimony? 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 89 An old rake who has survived himself is the most pitiable object in creation. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 83 Pope..had tried to assume the airs of a rake.

Comb. 1892 TENNYSON *Dawn* iii, Rake-ruin'd bodies and souls go down in a common wreck.

b. A woman of similar character.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 336 ₱ 3 These Rakes are your idle Ladies of Fashion. *a* 1777 GOLDSM. *Gift* 1 Cruel Iris, pretty rake, Dear mercenary beauty. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 367 How superior did she seem to all the fair rakes of the Court. [1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xxxi. 373 A plentiful sprinkling of rakes of both sexes.]

Rake (rēk), *sb.*6 *rare*—1. [f. RAKE *v.*1 9.] The act of raking with shot.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 97 The frigate..gave her the rake astern.

† **Rake**, *sb.*7 *Obs. rare*—1. A herd (of colts).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Ragg of coltis or a Rake.

Rake, obs. form of RACK *sb.*1, *sb.*2, *sb.*3

Rake (rēk), *v.*1 Also 7 **rack**; *pa. pple.* 4 rake, 6 *Sc.* raik, 4, 8 raken. [a. ON. *raka* (Sw. *raka*, Da. *rage*) to scrape, shave, rake, etc. = (M)LG., (M)Du. *raken*, f. the root **rak-*: see RAKE *sb.*1, on which later uses may to a large extent be directly based.]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To scrape away. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2132 Al ðat ðise first .vii. [years] maken, Sulen ðis oðere vii. rospen & raken.

2. To draw together, collect, gather (scattered objects) with, or as with, a rake.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3324 Ðor migte enerilc man fugeles taken, So fele so he wulden raken. 1456 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 345 No man..Rake yn ony mannes lond ane Corne yn harvestyme. 1530 PALSGR. 678/2 Rake this corne. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XII. ii. (1622) 157 Her exceeding greedines in raking mony. 1627 MAY *Lucan* VII. 846 There gold rak'd in Spaine, There th' Easterne Nations treasuryes remaine. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 772, 3 or 400 go annually to Turk's Island, to rake salt.

absol. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 173 A spirit of the world, lusting to rake and scrape.

b. So with *together*. (Commoner than prec.)

1550 [see RAKING *vbl. sb.*1 1]. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 137 Odo raked together great masses of silver and gold. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 676 But now a Sport more formidable Had rak'd together Village Rabble. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, Leaving the window now and then to rake the crackling logs together. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 4. 629 Raking together every fault in the Chancellor.

3. To draw or drag in a specified direction with, or as with, a rake (freq. with implication of sense 2). Const. with various preps. and advbs., as:

a. with *out*, *out of*. *To rake out a fire*: To clear the embers out of the grate.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, His hyd iniquitee He out gan rake that hath he hyd so long. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. i, A slave rak't out of common mud. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 318 All the bad things..which Prynne could pick and rake out of Histories. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xxiii. 341 Endeavouring to rake a good claim for Castile out of its ancient union with Navarre. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* iv. (ed. 4) 33 To see that your fire was safely raked out at night.

b. with *up*. Used esp. of searching for and bringing forward all that can be said or charged against a person.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 398 The Pope..raketh uppe unto him..that which was geven to the whole Church. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 27 By raking up, and then scattering abroad all the evil they can. 1729 in Keble *Life Bp. Wilson* xx. (1863) 698 Raking up and ransacking.. several articles of illegal and arbitrary practices. 1813 *Gen. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 20 This evidence is to be raked up in order to condemn. 1831 *Note Bk. Oxonian* 215 Should the black win, the bankers..rake up the money from off the red. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 144 The old charges..were again raked up against him.

c. with *into*, († *un*)*to*, *over* preps., *in* adv.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 298 [They] did rake unto themselves a certeyne Heavenly power out of the very Heavens. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 54 By which kind of theft,.. they rake in great somes of mony. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 6 Bind up thy speech .. lest by much talke it rake into thy bosome many sinnes. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1900) 184 The man .. raked to himself the Straws. 1888 WHITTIER *Maud Muller* Pref., She strove to hide her bare feet by raking hay over them.

d. with *away*, *down*, *off* advbs.

1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 13 Yet were those ashes raked away. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 312 The charge..is..raked down on to the lower level. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gard. Assist.* 123 Wooden rakes..are required for raking off grass and leaves.

II. † **4.** To cover with, or bury under, something brought together with, or as with, a rake. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 143 (*Hercules*) In hoote coles he hath hym seluen raked. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 89/23 Whanne þi soule is went out, & þi bodi in erþe rakid. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 374/1 He toke the yarne .. and rakyd it in the fyre. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* VII. v, Then in the dust lett hym my honor rake. *a* 1644 QUARLES in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 136 If hidden wages..doe lie Rak't in her furrowes. 1786 BURNS *Toothache* 21 Worthy friends rak'd i' the mools, Sad sight to see!

† b. So with *up*. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Ep.* 277 The deade bodie of her childe..put into the sepulchre, and raked vp in clods of earth. 1605 JONSON *Volpone* Ded., By faults which charity hath raked up, or common honesty concealed. 1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* III. Hist. xv, Their remembrance of him was wholy raked up, and buried in the dust of his grave.

5. *spec.* To cover (a fire) with ashes or small coal in order to keep it in without active burning. Now *dial.* Also in *fig.* context.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Many man .. Can .. rake falsly the wycked couert fire. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vii. 90 The puir wyf quhilk at evin had raik Hyr ingill, risis for to beit hyr fyr. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 390 To work by Night, and rake the Winter Fire. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms.* 1849– in many dial. glossaries.

fig. 1602 MUNDAY in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 185 The abbot's malice, rak'd in cinders long Breaks out at last. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 71 Yet shall not .. those accomplisht parts .. Lie rak't in Ashes.

b. So with *up*.

1530 PALSGR. 678/2 Rake up the fyre and come to bedde. 1629 *Bk. Merry Riddles* A iij, The fire that burneth brigh[t] all the day, and at night is raked vp in his ashes. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 109 Slumbers, rak'd up in dust, ethereal fire. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd., Such a one .. called hell 'the place where they did n't rake up their fire nights'.

fig. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 82

His Indignation, then raked up in Embers, would in time breake out.

III. 6. To go over with a rake, so as to make clean, smooth, etc., or to find something. Also with *up*, *over*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 28 Whan the barley is ledde away, the landes muste be raked, or els there wyll be moche corne loste. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 38 O filthy savour that ariseth out of this lothsome channell, thus raked up into the nostrils of the Lord! 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 199 We rake it over five or six times with an Iron Rake, to make the Seed enter into the Ground. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 365 They rake the green-appearing ground. 1854 WHITTIER *Maud Muller* 2 Maud Muller ..Raked the meadow, sweet with hay.

fig. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 18 To be raked and harrowed thorow with so rusty a saw! 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i, The billows..take their grating course, Raking the rounded flints. 1835 WORDSW. *Death of Hogg* 21 Clouds that rake the mountain-summits.

b. *transf.* To search, etc., as with a rake.

1618 L. PARSONS in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 154 For feare he rake me for more mony. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 35 They rake Lilly's Grammar; and if they can but find two or three letters of any name [etc.]. 1727 SWIFT *On Dreams*, The statesman rakes the town to find a plot. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 June 5/3 To rake history ancient and modern for proofs of the wickedness of Dissenters.

absol. 1735 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 219 Mr. Curll will rake to the dunghill for your correspondence.

†c. In phr. *To rake hell. Obs.* Cf. RAKEHELL.

1542 UDALL *Apophth. Erasm.* 116 b, Suche a feloe as a manne should rake helle for. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. xii. 215 Should you rake Hell and Scum the Devil (as our Country speakes) they will hardly be outmatch'd. 1880 TENNYSON *Village Wife* xii, Ya wouldn't find Charlie's likes .. Not thaw ya went fur to raäke out Hell wi' a small-tooth coämb.

d. With complement: To make *clean*, *clear*, *level*, etc. by, or as by, raking.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 363 The long gras that is so grene, Hit most be mowe, and raked clene. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 121 See feeld ye rake cleene. 1641 [see RAKER[1] 1]. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix, Raking this country clear o' whigs and roundheads. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 235/2 The second field-worker .. rakes clean the half ridge he has cleared. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 53 Rake the surface perfectly level.

7. To scratch or scrape.

1609 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 31 That Head..is all raked and harrowed with thorns. 1662 *Act 13 & 14 Chas. II*, vii. § 7 Divers Tanners do shave cut and rake .. the Necks of their Backs, and Butts, to the great impairing thereof. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxvii. 195 His sword a little raked my shoulder. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 380 The plate .. is first raked, notched, or punched all over. 1866 M. ARNOLD *St. Brandan*, Sand raked his sores from heel to pate.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 41 Thou .. stingest like a Scorpion, rakest like a Wolfe. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. iv. 22 As you will be oblig'd to play the Fish for some time, the Line must rake against his Teeth.

8. *Farriery.* To clean (a costive horse or its fundament) from ordure by scraping with the hand.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iv. 18 Chil see what deuil is in her guts, chil take the paines to rake her! *Ibid.* 20 Did not Tom Tankard rake his curtal toure day. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 270 If he be costive, let his fundament be raked, or else give him a glyster. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farmer's Dispens.* x. (1721) 234/2 If the Horse be first raked very well, which is .. necessary .., that room may be made for the Clyster. 1809, 1842 [see RAKING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2].

b. *Sc.* To rub the rheum from (the eyes). *rare.*

1708 M. BRUCE *Lect.* etc. 26 Love .. will put you in pursuit after Christ, or ever other Folk rake their Eyes.

9. *Mil. and Naut.* To sweep or traverse with shot; to enfilade; *spec.* to send shot along (a ship) from stem to stern (in full *to rake fore and aft*).

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Brave Sea Fight* Wks. III. 39/1 Wee gaue him a whole broad side, euery shot raking him fore and after. *c* 1642 in *Glover's Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 71 When there was no other expectation but of rakeing the towne, instead of being seconded, we were called off. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. vi. 82 Coming forward in boats and raking the dike on each side. 1800 NELSON 18 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 189 Captain Peard .. lay across his hawse, and raked him with several broadsides. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 6. 207 The English archers were thrown forward to rake the Scottish squares.

transf. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* lxxviii. (1648) 130 Thy thunders..rake the Skies. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 7th Recit., The fiddler rak'd her, fore and aft, Behint the chicken cavie. 1858 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 131 [Pictures hung] with their sides to the light, so that it 'rakes' them. 1884 *Christ. Treasury* Feb. 69/1 Every wandering wind..seemed to take peculiar pleasure in raking it.

b. To command, dominate, overlook.

1842 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Vis. to Italy* I. i. 11 [An] edifice.. so placed as easily to rake the road in all directions. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Inst. Brit. Architects* 14 Mar. 350 Care should be taken that the front door be not too much raked by the principal windows.

c. To sweep with the eyes; to look all over.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii, George took the glass again and raked the vessel. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 164, I raked him across the bows with my two black eyeballs.

d. *Hawking.* Of a hawk: To strike (the game) in the air. Also *to rake off.*

1773 J. CAMPBELL *Mod. Faulconry* 211 When she sees the fowl fluttering, she is apt to come down rapidly, in order to rake it off. *Ibid.* 232 When the hawk is well acquainted with the sport, she will be..ready to rake the fowl as it rises.

10. *Dyeing.* To stir or mix (liquor) with a rake.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 534 The weld .. is to be stirred with a rake. The vat..is raked again for half an hour. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 192 (*Dyer*) The liquor.. is said to be raked, because it is mixed with a 'rake'.

†**IV. 11.** To draw along like a rake. *Obs. rare.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 156 b, They .. are alwayes rakyng their nayles upon that scabbe (as the Proverbe sayth). 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 282 Satan rakes his claws in the blood of a wounded conscience.

V. *intr.* or *absol.* **12.** To use a rake; to scrape with the fingers or similar means; to make search with, or as with, a rake. Const. *in*, *among* (that which is scraped or searched).

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. iv. 11 As thou sawest me raking in the asshes. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 176 It is not for every bodies fingers to be raking in Christs Side. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 122 If I must needs be raking in other Mens Sores, it must not be behind their Backs, but before their Faces. 1842 TENNYSON *Will. Waterpr.* xvi, The Cock .. raked in golden barley. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. xi. 505 It has been no pleasure to me to rake among the evil memories of the past.

b. Const. *after*, *for* (the object of search).

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 259 b, You busye yourselfe about a straunge matter as though you were *raking after the Moone*. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 98 If you hide the Crowne Even in your hearts, there will he rake for it. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 236 The people .. never fail, after a storm to rake all along the Shoar for this Commodity.

c. *fig.* To make search or investigation, to poke, *into*. Also with *for* as in b.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., I will rake no deeper into this kennell. 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 569 It is not prudence for us to rake into the proceedings of the former Parliaments. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 206 To rake into the histories of former ages..for every instance of oppression and persecution. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 2 Students rake into the dust of old histories for further particulars of those street riots.

13. To move *on* or *over* like, or with the effect of, a rake; to scrape *against*.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 21 Whose pow'rful breath .. constrains .. Seas' salt billows 'gainst Heav'n's vaults to rake. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 91 A mighty growne sea that continually raked ouer our shippe. 1814 SOUTHEY *Warning Voice* II. ii, Like the sound of the sea Where it rakes on a stony shore.

14. To come *up* when raked. *rare.*

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 24 Jan. 1775 What rakes up is chiefly fern.

†**15.** (See quots.) [Perh. a different word.]

a. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A horse rakes, when being shoulder-splait, or having strained his fore-quarter, he goes so lame, that he drags one of his fore-legs in a semi-circle.

b. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Racing*, If it be perceived that their [horses] wind begins to rake hot, and they want a sob, the business is to keep them up to that speed.

c. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *To Rake*, signifies also to stick, as, *To rake in the Throttle*; To stick in the Throat.

Rake (rēk), *v.*[2] [OE. *racian*, perh. = Sw. *raka* to run, rush, slip, etc. In later use also in part repr. ME. *rayk*, *raik* RAIK *v.*]

1. *intr.* To go, proceed, move forward, esp. with speed. Also (esp. in later use), to go or wander *about*, to roam, stray. Now only *dial.*

a. of persons. = RAIK *v.* 1 a.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxxii. (1883) 155 Ne bið na ġeheorhlic .. þæt he to hrædlice into godes huse æfter þam racige. *c* 1205 LAY. 18058 Vtheres cnihtes .. mid sweorden heom to rakeden. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8038 (Kölbing) As þai þus togider spake, Fresche paiens on hem com rake. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 429 Furth fra his men than Wallace rakit rycht. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 357 As they .. came raking by the Romans camp. *c* 1645 T. TULLY *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 21 From thence they raked towards Botcherby, along ye Riverside. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1723) I. 305 Keep their Children in awe, and never suffer them to rake about the Streets, and lie out a-nights. 1869 GIBSON *Folk-Speech Cumbld.* Gloss. 219 They ga rakin aboot widoot ayder eerand or aim.

†b. of things. *Obs.* = RAIK *v.* 1 b.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxviii. 274 He his tungan ġehealde ðæt heo ne racize on unnytte spræce. *c* 1400 M. KILDARE in *Rel. Ant.* II. 193 So wo and wrake sal fram the rake. 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 75 The same sayde galye..fell in rakynge, and so draggyd and droffe by force and vyolence of the sayde tempest. 1572 *Schole-ho. Wom.* 395 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 120 The wife would have a tail Come raking after.

c. of animals. = RAIK *v.* 1 c. In later use, of horses and dogs: To go at a rapid pace.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2743 If that thy blowing of þat othir [leopard] ..be spyed, Anoon he rakith on the. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 177 The bustuus bukkis rakis furth on raw. 1717 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 100 For permitting John Thompson's sheep to rake upon the forest. 1862 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Inside the Bar* xi, I followed.., Tipple Cider raking and snatching at his bridle in disagreeable exuberance of spirits. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 357 The pack are raking onwards, and momentarily there is more danger of losing them.

2. *spec.* a. Of hawks: To fly along after the game; also = *to rake out* (*off*, *away*), to fly wide of (or away from) the game; sometimes said of the game itself.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 121 She will the lesse delyght to rake out after a checke. *Ibid.* 151 Your hawke will learne to giue ouer a fowle that rakes out. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 191 Whistle her off your Fist, standing still to see..whether she will rake out or not. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 344/2 It frequently happens, that they escape from the hawk, and she, not recovering them, rakes after them. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* iii. 28 When the bird mounts, the hawk rakes along after it. *Ibid.* 31 She 'checked' first at one bird, then at the other,.. and lastly,..she 'raked off'. 1855 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry* 46 A Hawk is particularly liable to 'rake away', and amuse itself with an occasional stoop at any bird that may pass. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 125 She is too noble..to check at pies, Nor will she rake.

b. Of hunting dogs (see quots.).

1819 J. B. JOHNSON *Shooter's Companion* 84 A dog that rakes (that is, runs with his nose close to the ground). 1877 C. HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* 466 All young dogs are apt to rake; that is, to hunt with their noses close to the ground, following their birds by the track rather than by the wind.

Rake (rēk[1]k), *v.*[3] Also 7 rack. [Of obscure origin: Sw. *raka*, to project, has been suggested, but this (like Da. *rage*) is prob. ad. G. *ragen*. Cf. RAKE *sb.*[4]]

1. *intr.* a. Of a ship, its hull, timbers, etc.: To have a rake at stem or stern.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 She rakes so much forward. 1692 *Ibid.* II. xv. 122 Suppose a Ship .. did Rack it with the Stem forwards 13 foot. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 35 Let your long Timbers..rake forward one after another. 1833 RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Arch.* 6 To rake aft two inches to every foot length of the sternpost. *transf.* 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Time of Order* 12 The wind holds stiff And the gunwale dips and rakes.

b. Of masts or funnels: To incline from the perpendicular.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 126 The dimensions of the Masts..and..the reasons of their raking aft. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s.v. *Tomber, le mât tombe en arrière*, the mast hangs, or rakes aft. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* (1883) 192 Their..ghastly white chimneys..raking back. 1883 R. JEFFERIES in *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 2/1 Two lines of masts, one raking one way, the other the other.

2. *trans.* To cause to incline. In *pa. pple.*

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iv, With every face in it commanding the stage, and the whole..admirably raked and turned to that centre. 1898 *Cycling* 60 The 'Rational Ordinary' [bicycle] has the front forks 'raked'.

Rake (rēk[1]k), *v.*[4] [f. RAKE *sb.*[5]] *intr.* To be a rake; to live a dissolute or dissipated life.

1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* IV. i, I'll .. Swear and Rant, and Rake..with the best of them. 1714 ROWE *Jane Shore* Epil., To see your Spouses Drinking, Gaming, Raking. 1844 *Examiner* 456/2 The battered youth..rakes, games, makes love. 1846 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* I. 147 We have been to town but once, and are saving all our strength to 'rake' with you.

Rakeage (rēk[1]kėdʒ), *rare.* [f. RAKE *v.*[1] + -AGE.] That which is raked together.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 205 Engaged in removing the Scrapeage or Rakeage .. from the surface of the streets.

Raked (rēkt), *ppl. a.* [f. RAKE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Drawn together, covered up, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ix. 3 The sloknyt fyris hes he gart, The rakyt harthis and ingill 3istir nycht, .. bet and kyndill brycht. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. ix, The raked sparkes in flame began t'appeare. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 230/2 The latter may make as many ricks along one ridge as the raked grass will admit.

†**Raked table.** *Obs.*[−0] [Of obscure origin.] (See quot. and cf. RAKING-TABLE.)

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Table.* Raked Table, is that which is hollow'd in the Square of a Pedestal, or elsewhere.

Rakee, variant of RAKE.

Rake-hell (rē[1]k,hel), *sb.* Now *arch.* Also 6 rack-. See also RAKEL. [See RAKE *v.*[1] 6 c.]

1. A thorough scoundrel or rascal; an utterly immoral or dissolute person; a vile debauchee or rake. (In common use *c* 1550–1725.)

1554 BALE *Declaration* (1561) Pref. A j b, After the mi-cheuous example of Cain, and the other rake hels. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 325 Momish Monckes, flatteryng Fryers, and others such lyke Religious Rackhells. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 87 Al the rake-hels and loose vagabonds in a countrey. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 2/1 These Rake-hells (who were the very scum of the Countrey). 1766 ANSTEY *New Bath Guide* (1776) 131 Brother Simkin's grown a rakehell, Cards and dances ev'ry day. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. ii. 43 The wild son of a baronet, a rake-hell who had been brought up at Eton.

†b. Applied to a place. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 17 b, Rome..is the most filthy sinke of al the places in the Uniuersall worlde, and a rakehell heaped of all mischief [L. *inexhausta colluvies*].

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = RAKEHELLY 1.

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 186 Most filthie rakehell masse priestes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 44 Amid their rakehell bands, They spide a Lady. 1682 *Sec. Plea Nonconf.* 28 A reviling sort of Rake-hell Scriblers. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 314 Some lewd earl, or rakehell baronet.

transf. 1895 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* xvi, [A] rake-hell cat skirmishing across from area-railing to area-railing.

†b. of things. = RAKEHELLY 2. *Obs. rare.*

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 11 The rakehell lyfe that longes to loues disporte. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B ij, If Martin haue not barrelde vp all rakehell words.

Hence **Ra·kehe·llish** *a.* = RAKEHELLY; †**Rake-hello·nian,** one of the 'sect' of rakehells.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1730) II. 313, I have been.. admitted into the family of the rakehellonians. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 240 Not to be in bed before midnight was..esteemed a rakehellish practice.

Rakehelly (rē[1]k,he·li), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -Y [1]. See also RAKELY.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of persons: Of the nature of, or resembling, a rakehell, or rakehells.

1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, The rakehellye route of our ragged rymers. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. i, I am a Rakehelly Rascal not worth a Groat. *a* 1766 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 103 Her ladyship has the misfortune of having a rakehelly young fellow to her son. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 439 They were..repulsive in appearance—rakehelly, slovenly in dress.

2. Appropriate to, characteristic of, rakehells.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 13 Reuiling..his mother and me with such rakehelly words & hellish oathes. *c* 1700 tr. *B. Jonson's Leges Convivales* x, Breaking of windows, ..And spoiling the goods for a rakehelly prank. 1825 J. F. COOPER *Lionel Lincoln* II. iv. 89 They needn't think to frighten the people with their rake-helly noises. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* vii, Those dissipated, not to say rakehelly countenances.

B. *sb.* = RAKE-HELL I.

a 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *The Lover* iii, No pedant, yet learned; no rake-helly gay. 1825 J. F. COOPER *Lionel Lincoln* II. iv. 95 Let the rake-hellies go up to Breeds; the people will teach them the law!

Rakeism. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RAKE *sb.*^{5}] = RAKERY.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxvii. (1783) IV. 94 One of the greatest raptures of rakeism.

† **Ra·ke-keennel.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A scavenger.

1716 [W. DARRELL] *Gentleman Instr.* (ed. 2) 445 A Committee of Gold-finders, or a Club of rake-kennels.

Ra·kel. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Abbrev. of RAKE-HELL.

1622 BOYS *Wks.* 413 This rakel-like behauiour is not in imperfect words only, but in scornful gestures of contempt. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 207 In Cambridge, where (when a youth) he was a Rakel in grain. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. xi. 545 A Cooper that had put himself in the head of a crew of Rakels of his own profession. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Rakell*, a thoroughly bad man.

Rakel, obs. form of RACKLE *a.*

Rakeles, obs. north. and Sc. form of RECKLESS.

Rakeless (rē^{1}·klĕs), *a.* [f. RAKE *sb.*^{4} + -LESS.] Having no rake; having perpendicular forks.

1886 *Wheeling* 2 June 172/2 Very few would care to ride a rakeless machine constantly.

† **Ra·kely,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. RAKEL + -Y^{1}.] = RAKEHELLY I.

1694 SOUTHERNE *Fatal Marriage* I. i, I saw just now a glimpse of my rakely son. 1713 SHADWELL *Hum. Army* I. (1713) 4 Our rakely young Fellows, live as much by their Wits as ever.

† **Ra·ke-mould.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RAKE *v.*^{1}] *attrib.* Mould-collecting.

1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 732 In the Courses, ..betwixt the clifts I find of these Plants growing up in the gristy clay,..being rooted on the rake-mold stones.

Raken, obs. f. RECKON, REKEN. **Raken(te,** obs. f. RACKAN.

† **Rakenteie.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 racentéah (-téaz-), (h)rac(c)en-, racon-, 2 rachenteȝe, 4 rakenteie. *β.* 1 racetéaz-, 2–3 raketeie, -tehe, 3 -teȝe, 3–4 -teye, 4 -tiȝe, 5 rakketye. *γ.* 4 raketyne, 6 rakentyn. [OE. *racentéah*, f. *racente* chain, RACKAN + *téah*, *téag-* TIE *sb.*] A chain.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 3 Ne hraccenteȝum [*Rushw.* racent-, racont-]..æniȝ monn hine mæhte ȝebinda. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 Glæsen fæt on seolfrenre racenteaȝe ahangen. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 4 He.. to slat þa racenteaȝa [*Hatton MS.* raketeȝen]. *c* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 In mani of þe castles wæron lof & grin, ðæt wæron rachenteȝes [etc.]. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 46 A great raketehe þat heo wes mide ibunden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3001 An raketeie [*v. rr.* raketyne, raketiȝe] of hire in is hond he nom. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (A.) 1636 Now er þai ded, þe geilers tweie, & Beues liþ to þe rakenteie [*MS. E.* raketeye]. 1517 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 138 Unum par galefurcarum de ferro cum les rakentyns eisdem.

Raker^{1} (rē^{1}·kəɹ). Also 4 **rakyer.** [f. RAKE *v.*^{1}]

1. One who rakes. Also with *after*, *up*.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 37/1 Not repairers of peace, but rakers for money. 1619 HIERON *Minoritie of Saints* Wks. 1632 II. 35 This cryeth shame vpon the rakers and scrapers of this world. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Rakers-after should have charge given that they rake cleane. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* xxix. 76/1 She used, half in work, half in pastime, to join the merry band of rakers. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VIII. vii. 422 Greedy rakers up of gold. 1865 E. EDWARDS *Libraries* 425 To rake from a dead man's private diaries and memoranda passages which it is hoped by the raker will cause pain.

2. *spec.* A scavenger, street-cleaner. Now *arch.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 165 A ribibor, a ratoner, a rakere [*v. r.* rakyer] of Chepe. 1469 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mich. Cornhill*, Paid to the raker for caryng awey of the chirche dust. 1535 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 170 The Raker .. shall have a horne, & blowe at euery mannes doore .. to lay owt theyre offal. 1665 *Orders of Ld. Mayor Lond.* in De Foe *Plague* (Rildg.) 63 That the Sweeping..of Houses be..carry'd away by the Rakers. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 17 A wharf used for a laystall, to which the rakers carry street-soil. 1817 *Act* 57 *Geo. III*, c. 29 § 59 The scavengers, rakers, or cleansers of the streets and public places. 1851 in Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 210 Sewers' Office, Guildhall, London, Rakers' Duties, Midsummer, 1851, to Midsummer, 1852.

3. † **a.** A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's vessel. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Double Marr.* II. i, Every man to his charge, man her .. wel, And place your rakers right.

b. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Rakers*, shots placed round sumpers.

4. An implement for raking: *spec.* **a.** A tool used by charcoal-burners. ? *Obs.* **b.** An iron tool having pointed steel ends bent at a right angle in opposite directions, used in removing old mortar from the joints of walls. **c.** A salt-rake. **d.** (See quot. 1887.) **e.** A gill-raker (see GILL *sb.*^{1} 5).

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Charcoal*, Lastly, they do with the Handles of their Rakers, &c. make Vent-holes thro' the Stuff that covers the Heap. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 194 The raker .. is employed to rake or scrape loose and decayed mortar out of the joints of walls. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 1890 The tools used by the bricklayer .. are .. 10. The raker. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Raker*, .. a piece of flat iron at the end of a long handle, used for raking the salt off the fires and to the sides of the pan. 1887 *Dict. Archit., Raker*, an implement used in mixing lime and hair for plaster, or in making parget.

Raker^{2} (rē^{1}·kəɹ). *Colloq.* [f. RAKE *v.*^{2} (cf. RAKING *ppl. a.*^{2}), but prob. vaguely associated with prec.]

1. An extremely fast pace.

1895 *Daily News* 8 July 8/6 The pace home was a raker, the three boats throwing up great sheets of white water.

2. *Sporting slang.* A heavy bet, a 'plunge'.

1869 BRADWOOD *The O. V. H.* (1870) 339 His Lordship has gone a 'raker' for Lord of the Valley.

Rakery (rē^{1}·kəri). Now *rare.* [f. RAKE *sb.*^{4} + -ERY.] Rakish conduct; debauchery, dissoluteness; social excitement.

1728 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* I. v, O if that be the malady, I would prescribe to the gentleman a course of rakery. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 233 He..instructed his Lordship in all the rakery and intrigues of the lewd town. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. vi. 241 He looked..like the man who could bear rakery and debauch.

† **Rakes.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A term of abuse.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii. 25 Thou slut, thou kut, thou rakes, thou iakes! will not shame make the bide?

Rakeshame (rē^{1}·kˌ|ʃēm). Now *rare* (? *U.S.*). [f. RAKE *v.*^{1} + SHAME *sb.*; perh. suggested by RAKE-HELL.] One who covers himself with shame; an ill-behaved, disorderly, or dissolute fellow. (Common in 17th c.)

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 15 It is an easie matter for euery rakeshame to reuile an innocent. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 446 Such roysters and rake-shames as Mars is manned with. 1682 Mrs. BEHN *City Heiress* 39 Marry you! a Rakeshame..without Money or Credit. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 353 The Caimacan..gave strangers a permission to defend themselves against these disorderly Rake-shames. *c* 1840 WHITTIER *Tales & Sk., Dr. Singletary* vi, There's not a more drunken, swearing rakeshame in town than Tom Osborne.

Hence † **Ra·ke-shamed** *a.*, disreputable, disgraceful. *Obs.*

1635 *Long Meg of Westminster* (1816) 6 Away, you foule rake-sham'd whore, quoth he. 1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Feb., These fellows, which are called the commissioners, but are the most rake-shamed rogues that ever I saw in my life.

Rake-soil: see RAKE *sb.*^{3} 5 b.

Raket, obs. form of RACKET *sb.*^{1}

Raketehe, -teie, etc., varr. RAKENTEIE. *Obs.*

Ra·ke-vein. [f. RAKE *sb.*^{3} 5.] A leading vein of ore (cf. quots. and RAKE).

1823 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 274 Rake veins or perpendicular veins resemble mineral dykes in position, but not in their contents. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 24 Rake-veins or Lodes appear to occupy fissures in the earth, sometimes parallel to, sometimes cutting across, the general bedding, and even the cleavage of the rocks.

Raki (räkī′, ræ·kī). Forms: 7 **rackee,** 8 **rakia,** 8–9 **rakie,** 9 **rackee, ra(k)kee,** 7– **raki.** [a. Turkish راقي *rāqī* (whence also mod.Gr. *βακή*, *βακί*) brandy, spirits.] An aromatic liquor made from grain-spirit, or from grape-juice, used in Greece and the Levant.

1675 TRONGE *Diary* (1825) 96 [We] drinke to our friends in England in racckee at night. 1777 *Ann. Reg.* II. 47 They distil from the fruits of trees..a sort of brandy, called rakie. 1835 MARRYAT *Pacha* i, Sherbet I cannot drink, rakee I must not. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* x. 192 The only levy on our stores had been four bottles of raki.

Rakil(l, obs. ff. RACKLE *a.* **Rakin,** obs. f. RACKAN. **Rakin(e,** obs. ff. RECKON *v.*

Raking (rē^{1}·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{1} [f. RAKE *v.*^{1} + -ING^{1}.]

1. The action of the vb., in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Rakynge, *rastratura.* 1474–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 95 Pro .. le rakyng circa muros coquinæ. 1550 CROWLEY *Wrie to Wealth* 528 Howe you have obeyed the lawe in rakeinge together of fermes. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 150 There would be foul raking in the dust. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 377 That which some call good-husbandry, industry, and providence, others call raking, avarice, and oppression. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s.v., This is frequently called raking fore and aft. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* III The raking of the guns across The world.

b. With *a*: An instance of this.

c 1700 *Battle of Pentland Hills* in Child *Ballads* VII. 242 Such a raking was never seen As the raking o' the Rullien Green. 1883 *Jrnl. Educ.* (U.S.) XVIII. 136 The average common-school received a raking.

c. *concr.* That which is collected with a rake.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 46 A fewe of those rakins will serve to blacken and spoyle a greate deale of better corne. 1698 SIR J. HOLT in 12 *Mod. Rep.* Case 399. 235 One may libel in the spiritual courts for tithe of rakings of corn. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 341/2 The rakings should not exceed from four to five per cent of the crop.

2. *spec.* **a.** *Farriery.* (See RAKE *v.*^{1} 8.)

1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 108 Clysters and raking afford much relief. 1842 SPOONER *White's Vet. Art* 527 In some cases..the straight gut is so loaded with hard dung that raking is a necessary operation.

b. *Billiards.* (See quot. 1788.)

1670 COTTON *Gamester* (1680) 22 Have a care of raking, for .. it is a fault, hardly excusable. 1788 in BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* (1873) 7 Trailing [or raking], that is, following the ball with the mace to such a convenient distance from the other ball as to make it an easy hazard.

3. *attrib.*, as *raking machinery, operation*; **raking-coal** (see quot. 1883).

1866 *Engineering* I. 340 Raking Machinery for the River Hooghly. *Ibid.*, A steamer to be used in the raking operations. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Raking-coal*, a large lump of hard coal placed upon a fire..for the purpose of just keeping it burning, or rather smouldering.

Raking (rē^{1}·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{2} [f. RAKE *v.*^{2} + -ING^{1}.] The action of the vb. (in sense 2).

1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 47 Buzzards, Sparrow-hawks..fly near the ground, and take their prey by what is called raking.

Raking (rē^{1}·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{3} [f. RAKE *v.*^{3} + -ING^{1}.] The fact of sloping or causing to slope.

c 1880 *Dict. Archit.* s.v. *Jump*, Instead of making abrupt jumps, it is better to let the brickwork rise gradually in step courses. This operation is called 'raking back'.

Raking (rē^{1}·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{4} [f. RAKE *v.*^{4} + -ING^{1}.] Playing the rake; dissolute living.

1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* I. i, [He] usurps Gentility, where he may die by Raking. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 63 Something..kept me from the other degrees of raking and vice. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 124, I didn't waste my health and my money in drinking and raking. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 589 Duelling and raking became the marks of a fine gentleman.

Raking (rē^{1}·kiŋ), *ppl. a.*^{1} [f. RAKE *v.*^{1} + -ING^{2}.] That rakes, in senses (esp. 2 and 9) of the vb.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 2 A refyng sone of rakyng Muris. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 624 Daily did he send his raking Clerkes..to delude the King and purloine his Subiects. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxxii, Raking chase-guns through our sterns they send. 1797 SIR J. JERVIS in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) II. 404 *note*, The Launch..was sunk by a raking shot from the Enemy's gun boats. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Being exposed to this raking fire of eyes.

Raking (rē^{1}·kiŋ), *ppl. a.*^{2} [f. RAKE *v.*^{2} + -ING^{2}.] Fast-going. Also *Comb.*

1862 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Inside the Bar* ii, A well-bred, raking-looking sort of mare. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Land Lion & Sun* 61 A big, coarse, raking chestnut, that took all the boy who rode him could do to hold him.

Raking (rē^{1}·kiŋ), *ppl. a.*^{3} [f. RAKE *v.*^{3} + -ING^{2}.] Slanting, sloping.

1711 [see b]. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 618/2 The square of the rail, with the raking line of the pitch-board drawn through the middle. 1801 *Sketch Paris* I. vi. 36 A pediment, whose raking columns are composed of two stones only. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 20 A long, sharp brig,..with raking masts. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* x. 208 Short boots, with high, raking heels.

b. In special phrases:

Raking arch, a rampant arch. *Raking-mould*, in hand-railing = face-mould. *Raking-piece*, (*a*) part of the supports of a bridge-centering; (*b*) a low sloping piece of stage-scenery. *Raking plate, prop, work* (see quots.).

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 61 A *Raking Arch. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 1413 The model of a raking arch. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 600 The face-mould..is also called the *raking-mould. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1877/2 **Raking-pieces*, pieces laid upon sills supported by the footings or impost of a pier. Above them are the striking-plates. 1898 'P. MCGINNIS' *Bohem. Girl* 124 The theatre was like a barn, and we had to get to our dressing-room up a raking-piece with ribs nailed across it. 1887 *Dict. Archit.*, **Raking plate*, for housing a step in a partition. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Raking Props*, short wooden props used in sinking for supporting the curbs during the excavation of the sides of the shaft. 1736 NEVE *City & C. Purchaser*, **Raking-Work*, that which (..in Mouldings, etc.) is to be join'd by Mitering exactly.

Raking (rē^{1}·kiŋ), *ppl. a.*^{4} [f. RAKE *v.*^{4} + -ING^{2}.] Dissolute, dissipated.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 A thoughtless, raking, roaring, drinking scoundrel. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 116 Procuring the living for one of his raking companions. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manufacturer* ii, Mrs. Germaine, thanks to the raking hours she keeps,.. looks ten years older than she is.

Rakinge-crok, obs. variant of RACKAN-CROOK.

† **Raking-table.** *Obs.*$^{-0}$ = RAKED TABLE.

1736 NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* s.v., Raking-table, among Architects, a Member hollow'd in the Square of a Pedestal, or elsewhere.

Rakish (rē^{1}·kiʃ), *a.*^{1} [f. RAKE *sb.*^{5} + -ISH.]

1. Of persons: Having the character, appearance, or manners, of a rake.

1706 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Love at a Venture* IV, The grave, serious, formal lover, or the gay rakish soldier. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 25 Some rakish fellow-commoner in the next room. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 165 A .. rakish youngster wild from school. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 226 The knavish valets, rakish heroes.

2. Of things: Characteristic of, appropriate to, a rake. **a.** of talk, manners, mode of life, etc.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. 142 Impertinent simile's and rakish talk. 1784 BURNS *Song, O leave novels*, That feeling heart but acts a part, 'Tis rakish art in Rob Mossgiel. 1876 *World* No. 116. 6 The rakish ways of the medical student of Albert Smith.

b. of appearance, carriage, etc.

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* IV. i, I take a bold Step, a rakish Toss, a smart Cock and an impudent Air. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 93 With keen proud looks,

..and a rakish dissolute carriage. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 123 The rakish swagger..of the coxcombs.

transf. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 186 The wild and rakish appearance of the sky.

c. of material things: Having a rakish look.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. xi. 275 He does not wear so rakish a wig. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* ii. 25 With a basket .. in the back of the rakish little wagon.

3. *Comb.*, as *rakish-looking*.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. 322 In a few minutes a rakish-looking stable-boy came round for his horse. 1897 *Daily News* 26 May 9 Four or five stalwart young fellows in rakish-looking broad brimmed hats.

Rakish (rē·kiʃ), *a.*[2] [See notes below.]

1. *Naut.* Of a ship: Having an appearance indicative of smartness and fast sailing, freq. with suggestion of suspicious or piratical character.

The precise origin is not clear: it may orig. be a transferred use of *a.*[1] (cf. sense 2 c there), but recent dicts. associate it with the raking masts of pirate-vessels.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 242 A little rakish, musquito-built vessell, that could run into all kinds of waters. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxix, A low schooner, sir, very rakish indeed, black sides. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 3/1 A yacht of grand proportions and rakish beauty.

Comb. 1868 WHYTE-MELVILLE *White Rose* II. xi. 138 They found .. that the beautiful, rakish-looking schooner was averse to piracy.

2. Of a hawk's wings: Smart-looking.

Perh. suggested by RAKE *v.*[2] 2 a.

1855 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry* 62 This Tiercel..has a short strong body, with remarkably rakish wings, which accounts for its great speed.

Rakishly (rē·kiʃli), *adv.* [f. RAKISH *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] In a rakish manner, jauntily.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxvii, Mr. Bumble took his hat.. putting it on, rather rakishly, on one side. 1884 E. P. ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* iv, A .. little atom of a bird, with his tail pointing rakishly toward his head.

So **Ra·kishness**, the quality of being rakish.

1832 in WEBSTER. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 31 On the stupid rakishness of the original heir..he had calculated rashly. 1878 H. IRVING *Stage* 25 These pieces .. inoculate the feminine mind with rakishness.

Rakk(e, obs. ff. RACK, RECK. **Rakkee**, obs. f. RAKI. **Rakkett, Rakkin**, obs. Sc. ff. RACKET *sb.*[1], RECKON. **Rakle**, obs. f. RACKLE *a.* **Rakles**, obs. Sc. and north. f. RECKLESS. **Raklie**: see RACKLY. **Raknit**, obs. Sc. pa. t. RECKON. **Rakon-cruke**, obs. f. RACKAN-CROOK. **Rakyer**, obs. f. RAKER [1].

†**Ra·kyl.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? var. of *rakent* RACKAN. (Jamieson (1808) has '*Rackle*, a chain'.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Mtn. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 113 He dyght hym in a dyvelles garment, .. He cam in at the chyrch dore .. Rynnyng, roryng, wythe hys rakyls, as devilles semyd to doo.

Rakyl(l, obs. forms of RACKLE *a.*

Rakyn, obs. Sc. form of RECKON *v.*

‖ **Râle** (rāl). *Path.* [F. *râle*, †*rasle* (Colgr. 1611), vbl. sb. from *râler*, †*raller* (16th c.), of uncertain etym.; connexion with LG. and Du. *ratelen*, Eng. *rattle* is doubtful.] An abnormal sound additional to that of respiration, heard on auscultation of the lungs when these are not in a perfectly healthy condition.

1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 537 'For want' says he [Laennec] 'of a better or more generic term, I use the word râle, rattle, or rhoncus, to express all the sounds, besides those of health, which the act of respiration occasions'. 1853 MARKHAM tr. *Skoda's Auscult.* 130 The moist and dry cavernous râles, as well as the blowing râle of the bronchial tubes. 1894 DOYLE *Round Red Lamp* 7 The difference between a mitral murmur and a bronchitic rale.

Rale, obs. f. RAIL. **Raleiff, Ralȝe**, obs. Sc. ff. RELIEVE, RAIL *v.*[4]

†**Ra·ling**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [? f. RAIL *v.*[6]] Flying away, straying.

1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 21 Although they fall to raling or soaring quite away from them. *Ibid.* 41 Shee will not stay, but forthwith will fall to raling; neuer once looking backe to her Keeper.

‖ **Rallenta·ndo.** *Music.* [It., pres. pple. of *rallentare*: see RELENT.] A musical direction indicating that the time is gradually to be made slower.

1811 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), and in recent Dicts.

†**Ra·llery.** *Obs.* Also 7 **ralliary**, -ie. [var. RAILLERY; for the spelling cf. RALLY *v.*[2]]

1. Banter, etc. = RAILLERY 1.

1651 EVELYN *Char. England* (1659) 53 That innocent, yet salt and pleasant diversion, which in France we call Ralliary. 1693 DENNIS *Imp. Crit.* iii. 28 Curse of this unseasonable Rallery: Can anything be more insipid than an untimely Jest? *a* 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* I. i, I admit rallery.

b. With *a* and *pl.* = RAILLERY 1 b.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 164 Prince Bajazet, was sometimes called the Shepherd, by a tart Ralliarie. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 169 Ready and pleasant Ralleries are the Delights of the Mind in..Conversations.

2. A jesting or playful action. *rare.*

1653 LD. VAUX tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* 49 All these were ralleries rather of a Monster then a Man. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 57 He thought she tooke them up in rallery and that, if he gave her good words, he might have them againe.

Ra·lliance. [f. RALLY *v.*[1]; cf. *dalliance.*] The act of rallying. 1848 in WEBSTER.

Ralliarie, -ry, variants of RALLERY.

Ralli-car, -cart. [See def.] A form of light two-wheeled driving-trap for four persons, introduced by C. S. Windover & Co. in 1885 and named after the first purchaser.

1890 *Coach Builders' Jrnl.* XI. 181 The remaining exhibit ..by this firm was a specimen of their famous Ralli Car with basket body. 1890 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 417 Little ladies and gentlemen who are driven in in the morning for instruction, in governess and ralli carts.

Rallied (ræ·lid), *ppl. a.* [f. RALLY *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Reassembled in order to make a stand.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 359 Brennus .. was by some rallyed forces of his defeated enemy, quite vanquished. 1704 OLDMIXON *Blenheim* xxii, His great Brother .. At Bleinheim holds a rally'd Rout at Bay. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. v, Soon came pouring there New multitudes, and did those rallied bands o'erbear.

Ra·llier, *sb.*[1] [f. RALLY *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who reassembles, etc.

1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Rallier (ræ·liəɹ), *sb.*[2] Now *rare.* [f. RALLY *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who banters.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 759 Ralliers in their Wit or Drink. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 131 ₱ 4 A noted Rallier generally delights in galling the inoffensive. 1732 SWIFT *Beasts Conf.* Pref., The Wits, the ralliers, the smart fellows.

†**Ra·llier,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *rallier*: cf. RALLY *v.*[1]] *trans.* To rally.

1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. 564/1 Lysias ralliered together his scattered troopes.

†**Ra·lliment.** *Obs. rare.* Also rally-. [ad. F. *ralliement*: see RALLY *v.*[1] and -MENT.] Rallying.

1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 532 He made it the place of Ralliment. 1677 — *Treat. Art War* 183 When you come to Rally, you make your Rallyment of those onely who are of your own Troops.

Ralline (ræ·lain), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *rall-us* RAIL *sb.*[3] + -INE [1].] Pertaining to, related to, or resembling the rail, or the family *Rallidæ*.

1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 159 A long-billed, flightless ralline bird. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 19 Of rails, or ralline birds, there are ten or twelve.

Rally (ræ·li), *sb.*[1] [f. RALLY *v.*[1]]

1. A rapid reunion for concentrated effort, *esp.* of an army after repulse or disorganization.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. v. 27 Yet soon with Rallys he reviv'd the warre. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* iii. 7 After this defeat, and a second unsuccessful rally, they still retir'd. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 96 ₱ 15 They yielded at last..with frequent rallies, and sullen submission. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxv, Recoil and rally, charge and rout. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii, She told him..of the last rally of the men.

fig. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 120 This darting force or rally of stirring springs, is shotten or propagated also.

b. *Mil.* The signal for rallying.

1897 SIR E. WOOD *Achievem. Cavalry* i. 14 A relieving force coming out, the 'Rally' was sounded.

2. A quick recovery from a state of exhaustion, a renewal of energy, *esp.* a (temporary) recovery of strength during illness.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 24 Sept., I made a rally to-day and wrote four pages. 1855 KANE *Arct. Expl.* (1856) II. v. 63 The constant rally of its energies to meet the calls of the hour. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 302 The improvement was but temporary, though the rally might be repeated more than once before death.

3. a. *Theat.* A general mêlée, scramble, or chase, of the characters in a pantomime.

1870 J. H. FRISWELL *Mod. Men of Lett.* i. 8 Character degenerates to caricature, and fun to pantomimic romp and 'rally'. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xxiii. 230 A storm of carrots .. and turnips .. terminated the act, technically termed, I believe, a 'general rally'.

b. *U. S. colloq.* A political mass-meeting.

1878 E. EGGLESTON *Roxy* I. v. 58 The grand rally of each party had been held in the village of Luzerne. 1886 MRS. H. BURNETT *Lit. Ld. Fauntleroy* v, He described the Republican Rally in all the glory of its banners.

4. a. *Boxing.* A separate bout.

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 332 The workmen, whose 'Gee-up', it seems, was a signal for a 'rally'. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, The two stand to one another like men; rally follows rally.

b. *Lawn Tennis.* The series of strokes made by both players between the service and failure to return the ball.

1887 J. HAMILTON *A Splendid Rally* xiii. 83 Just then the players were in the heat of an exciting 'rally'. 1899 MILES *Lessons in Lawn Tennis* 82 Something which shall (*a*) produce a level game..(*b*) produce good rallies.

Rally (ræ·li), *sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. RALLY *v.*[2]] A piece of rallying or banter.

1832 in WEBSTER. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 404 It is after this friendly rally that the grave Merchant .. turns to Bassanio.

Rally (ræ·li), *v.*[1] Also 6–7 **rallie**, 7 **r'ally, ralley, (ragly)**. [ad. F. *rallier*, f. *re-* + *allier* to ALLY. The form *r'ally* (as if for RE-ALLY) prob. implies the same stressing as Milton's *rallied*. See also RELLY, used earlier in the same sense.

The precise sense is not clear in the earliest example, viz. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Rehazer*, to renewe, to rallie.]

I. *trans.* 1. To reassemble, bring together again (an army or company which has been, or is, scattered). Also with *up, back.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Rallie*, gather together men dispersed, and out of order. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. i, The great Gonzaga, .. rallying up Her scattered troops. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 238 Their troops, being rallied by the dexterity of their generals, came on again to the charge. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 348 Oh! were he there .. to rally back One broken band. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxv. 622 Young Ralegh was the first to rally his men under the unexpected charge.

2. To collect, bring together (persons) to one's assistance or for concentrated action.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. Ded., Yet did your honoured name r'ally to my succour the forces of two deare friends. 1678 EARL OF LINDSEY in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 50, I make no question butt your Lordship too will rally your friends. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 361 Even this blow failed to rally the Country round the Queen. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 5/2 He does not believe that the Mahdi will rally to his banners the pure Arab tribes.

†b. To collect (things). *Obs.*

1643 CARYL *Sacr. Covt.* 7 The Lord doth r'ally all the promises of mercy made to us, which lie scattered. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 131 To rally together all those sparks of life, that lay asunder in a clammy dew.

c. To drive (cattle) in a close herd. *rare*—[1].

1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 31 Now you rally the cattle well after me.

3. To concentrate or revive (a faculty, etc.) by a strong effort of the will. Also with *up.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 786 His hapless foes .. to rebellious fight rallied their Powers. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 157, I can say no more, .. having rallied my memory for that to the utmost. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 371 Let a man rally up his best attention, his severest and exactest thoughts. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, She rallied her drooping spirits. 1837 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. vii. 542 He rallied his strength for a final blow. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 288 He rallied the last energies of his failing body and mind.

b. To pull together, revive, rouse, stimulate (a person or animal).

1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 191 Scarcely had he Maggie rallied, When out the hellish legion sallied. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* I. vii. 261, I endeavoured..to rally him, but he was scarcely able to stand. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 188 They were sinking with fatigue and hunger, and could hardly be rallied enough to tell us the direction.

refl. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxii, The Lord Keeper with difficulty rallied himself so far as to explain. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xxxiv. III. 85 Philip rallied himself, and tried to speak up to the old standard of respectability.

c. *Boxing.* To attack vigorously.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 139 Molineux rallied him with quickness.

d. *Sporting.* To harry.

1808 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 12 While the others rallied his covers.

II. *intr.* 4. To come together again, to reassemble, *esp.* in order to renew the conflict; to return in a body to the fray or contest.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 12 This Conquerour .. now routed the Remnant, which began to ralley and make head again. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Eleph. in Moon* 83 The Battle's desperately fought: The gallant Subvolvani rally. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 237 The battalions rallied and came boldly on to charge a second time. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 384 The dogs .. instantly turn tail,.. and no exhortations can ever bring them to rally. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 583 The Whigs, few and weak as they were, attempted to rally. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 716 Severed asunder at starting, we there shall rally at last.

b. Of a single person: To return and renew the attack; *spec.* in *Boxing.* (Cf. RALLY *sb.*[1] 4 a.)

1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 21 Long may'st thou rally, hit, and stop.

†5. Of things: To come *together*, to collect.

a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1728) I. 17 Innumerable parts of matter chanc'd just then to rally together, and to form themselves into this new world.

6. Of persons: To come together in a body; to unite for a common purpose, *esp.* to assist or support some one. Usu. const. *round.*

1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 106 The people would have rallied round the Bill. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 263 The majority of the upper and middle classes hastened to rally round the throne. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iv. 174 The veterans of Sylla .. refused to rally round Pompey in his war with Cæsar.

b. Const. *to.* (Also said of a single person.)

1879 G. BARNETT SMITH *Life Gladstone* I. iv. 85 Mr. Gladstone, amongst others, rallied to the support of the Government. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xi. 142 Some of these senators..rally to the cry.

7. To revive, recover, acquire or assume fresh vigour or energy.

1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke's Hist.* (1851) II. 144 Catholicism had rallied, and had driven back Protestantism even to the German Ocean. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 9 At last his flagging powers rallied. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xlix, The red fire .. winks, Rallies, relapses, dwindles.

b. To recover in part from an illness.

1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 220 Dr. Carlyle thinks it probable enough she may not rally again. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 160 She never rallied, or, we believe, spoke, after the first fatal seizure. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Time* IV. lvi. 209 He rallied indeed and grew much better.

c. To recover *from* some misfortune.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 173/1 It is possible that the Confederates may rally from their heavy disasters.

Rally (ræ·li), *v.*[2] [ad. F. *railler*, of uncertain origin: cf. RAIL *v.*[4] and RAILLY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To treat or assail with banter, plea-

santry, or good-humoured ridicule; to make fun or game of. a. a thing. ? *Obs.*

1679 OLDHAM *Adv. Satyr on Jesuits* Wks. (1686) I The gravest Fathers have rallied the fopperies and superstitions of the Heathen. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa*, They rally'd next Vanessa's dress. 1716 *Town Talk* 6 Jan. (1790) 40 The sanguine temper which precipitates people into excesses .. was most admirably rallied in an Epilogue

b. a person.

1691 BENTLEY *Phal.* xi. (1699) 298 Buripides..is pleasantly burlesqu'd and rally'd on this very account. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 132/2 He rallied Simonides for his absurdity. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xi. Sigh 3, Being rallied by a facetious gentleman. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xiii. 4 Rallied by his fellow-students On his wretched looks.

c. With complement.

1668 SEDLEY *Mulb. Gard.* v. Wks. 1722 II. 71 'Twas only a Trick he put upon us, and let's rally it off. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. xi, I will not .. be rallied from my purpose. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 22 These..reason, and rally, and laugh you out of it.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To employ banter or pleasantry against one. Also constr. *at*, *with* (a person), *upon* (a thing). ? *Obs.*

1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* I. i, Sure you rally with me all this while. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. i, I see Madam you are disposed to rally. 1758 MRS. LENNOX *Henrietta* II. v. (1761) I. 130, I could not help humorously rallying upon some of her notions. 1792 *Elwina* II. 185 She would have rallied, but he stopped her short.

Ra·lly, *v.*3 *dial.* [? Echoic.] *intr.* To make a loud or sharp noise.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 29 All in chorus rallied out amain. 1894 *S.-E. Worcestersh. Gloss., Rally*, to crack or 'smack' a whip.

Rallying (ræ·li,iŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [-ING 1.] The action of RALLY *v.*1

1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. li. 3 Noble rallyings from his disgrace. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trinal* ii. 22 The rallying of the world's love and hope. 1864 DICKENS *Let.* 25 Oct. (1880) II. 222 Occasional [family] rallyings coming off here.

b. *attrib.*, as *rallying cry*, *place*, *point*, *round*, *shout*, *sign*, *square*, *word*.

In some of these the word may be regarded also as ppl. adj., in transitive sense.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. iii, *Rallying cries of treason and of danger. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., George Sand* 338 France which has made equality its rallying cry. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 135 The paternal hearth [is] the *rallying-place of the affections. 1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 140 It would be a *rallying-point for the timid. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 408 He thought his star a good rallying point for his own troops. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 167 A most determined *rallying round, commenced by Burn. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvii, The rapid charge, the *rallying shout. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 270 Shakspeare, .. the noblest, gentlest, yet strongest of *rallying-signs. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 63 Form the *rallying square. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 383 The *rallying word of faction. 1845 JAMES *Arrah Neil* ii, It's my battle-cry, my rallying word.

Rallying (ræ·li,iŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [-ING 1.] The action of RALLY *v.*2

1673 DRYDEN *Assignation* III. i, There was one thing amiss in it, that was your rallying of Religion. 1698 JER. COLLIER *Short View Eng. Stage* 160 Rallying, no less than Railing, ought to be under the Discipline of Law. 1834 HARTINEAU *The Farrers* ii. 28 Bore rallying on preferring .. negus and sweet cake. 1884 E. P. ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* viii, He replied to her..rallyings.

attrib. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 62 Whither this rallying Humour will at length carry us. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 485 Cicero being in a rallying humor, made the petition..ridiculous.

Rallying (ræ·li,iŋ), *ppl. a.*1 [f. RALLY *v.*1 + -ING 2.] That rallies (reassembles, revives, etc.).

1896 *Daily News* 11 June 2/4 Sir Wilfrid saw signs of encouragement in the rallying spirit of the Liberal party.

Rallying (ræ·li,iŋ), *ppl. a.*2 [f. RALLY *v.*2 + -ING 2.] That rallies, banters, etc.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. I. 1398 These Rallying Devils do no hurt. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* lxii. 361 'You took my strawberries so prettily', said Basil with rallying fondness.

Hence **Ra·llyingly** *adv.*

1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 424 He..rallyingly thanked me for the good news I told him. 1838 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 220 The 'Evêque de Lombaz' wrote to Petrarch rallyingly, that all his love for Laura was a mere fiction.

Rallyment: see RALLIMENT.

Ralstonite (rɔ̄·lstənəit). *Min.* [Named (1871) after J. G. *Ralston* its discoverer: see -ITE.] (See quot. 1875.)

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* and Suppl. 1038 *Ralstonite*, a hydrated aluminium fluoride containing traces of sodium and calcium from the cryolite formation of Arksut Fjord in Greenland. 1882 *Jrnl. Amer. Sci.* CXXXII. 380 (*title*) The Chemical Composition of Ralstonite.

Ram (ræm), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 rom(m, 1–2 ramm, 4–7 ramme, 5–6 rame, rambe, 1– ram. [OE. *ram(m*, *rǫm(m* = (M)Du., (M)LG., OHG. and MHG. *ram* (*ramm-*): cf. G. *ramme* rammer, naval ram. Perh. related to ON. *ramm-r* strong.]

1. A male sheep; in domestication, one kept for breeding purposes, a tup.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxiv. 14 Ꝿezerede sind rommas scepa. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxii. 13 Abraham .. ꝿeseah þær anne ramm .. be þæm hornum ꝿehæft. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11136 Þe ramm wass offredd forr þe preost. 13.. *K. Alisaunder* 388 His heved, and his scholdron fram, He dyghte in forme of a ram. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 104 Ffor man ys hardy as a lyon .. rebell as a rambe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxiii, They wente to the batayl ageyne and so hurtled to gyders lyke two rammes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 39 The better shall the ewe take the ramme agayne. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 30 You must couple him with a ramme or a stoute Sheepe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 594 Ev'n though a snowy Ram thou shalt behold, Prefer him not in haste, for Husband to thy Fold. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 411 The sturdy boy Holds by the twisted horns, the indignant Ram. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* (1792) 49 The Ram lives to the age of about fifteen years, and begins to procreate at one. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 328 We would recommend the introduction of..English rams amongst the Indian ewe flocks.

fig. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 157 To kepe .. theyr spiritual lammes Sequestred from rammes. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Nicholas* xi, Holy Church denieth all search 'Midst her sanctified ewes and her saintly rams.

† **b.** As the reward given to the victor in a wrestling match. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 548 The Millere was a stout carl.., At wrastlynge he wolde haue alwey the Ram. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 184 Her be side, brother is cried a wrastlynge, And þer fore shal be sette a ram and a rynge.

2. *Astron.* (with cap.). The zodiacal sign ARIES.

c 1030 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 307 Þe ys aries, þæt ys ram genemned. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 8 Whan..the yonge sonne Hath in the Ram his half[e] cours ronne. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 18 Quhen conryet [*read* aryet] the hot syng coloryk, In to the Ram quhilk had his rowmys ryk. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs.* i. (Arb.) 31 The Ram doth cause to spring, eche herbe and floure. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. 95 Here in the Zodiack begins The Ram, the Bull, the loving Twins. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 476 Till the new Ram receives th' exalted Sun. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 330 Between the square of Pegasus and the Bull we meet with two constellations, the Fishes and the Ram.

3. = BATTERING-RAM.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 160 Besittaþ hie utan..& ðerscaþ ðone weall mid rammum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* vi. (Z.) 12 Aries byð..ram to wealgeweorce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xii. 27 The barmkin law smait with the rammis fast. 1569 STOCKER *Diod. Sic.* III. viii. 113/2 He had also many other engines called Rammes very large and great to batter any wall. 1593 DONNE *Sat.* ii. 19 Rammes, and slings now are silly battery. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Aries*, Pliny assures us, the ram was invented at the siege of Troy. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 5 A 68 lb. shot has all the force that could be given even to that famous ram of Vespasian. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Oct. 5/7 They brought planks, and by using them as rams, broke open one of the reserved doors.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 30 Let not the peece of Vertue which is set Betwixt vs,..be the Ramme to batter The Fortresse of it. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Panegyr. Sir L. Pemberton*, The iron and rock, Which tryes, and counterstands the shock, And ramme of time. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 47 Concede him this, and his ram swings freely to and fro through Space.

b. *Naut.* A solid point or beak projecting from the bows of a war-vessel, and enabling it to ram and batter in the side of an opponent.

1865 TENNEY *Hist. Rebellion U. S.* 223/2 The Merrimac soon crushed her iron horn or ram into the frigate..knocking a hole in the side near the water-line. *c* 1869 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* (1896) 335 There was but little damage done to them by shot or shell. The ram was the deadly weapon.

c. *Naut.* A battleship fitted with a ram.

1862 ELLET in Tenney *Hist. Rebellion U. S.* 169/1 After ..the gunboats and one of my rams had passed below. 1869 SIR E. REED *Our Iron-Clad Ships* Introd. 23 The chapters on the cost of our iron-clad fleet, and upon the deeply important question of 'Rams'.

d. *Shipbuilding.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Ram*, a long spar, iron-hooped at the ends, used for driving out blocks from beneath a vessel's keel, and for driving planks an end while only wedged to the ship's side.

4. The weight of a pile-driving machine, which is raised to a height by pulleys, and being released is so guided as to fall on the head of the pile which is being driven; a monkey.

1440 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 55 The 'great Gebet-ram', the 'Lesser Rennyng ram'. 1462 *Ibid.*, Drawing the Gebet-ram in pylyng by stadelles next the bridge. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 536/2 Some of those piles were .. driven into the maine rocke of chalke, with a great engine called a ram. 1739 C. LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 21 Supposing the Ram or Weight to be 1700 lb. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 36 The Ram and Follower resting on the Head of the Pile. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 306 If .. the piles are .. driven by heavy rams till they will sink no further.

b. A steam-hammer used in setting-up a bloom of metal. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

c. A paviour's RAMMER.

1885 *Antiquary* Oct. 146/1 Each man .. threw down the ram with a thud.

5. a. An automatic water-raising machine, in which the raising power is supplied by the concussion of a descending body of water in a pipe.

1808 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 22 Almost in the same manner as a stream of water strikes on the valve of the hydraulic ram. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 27/1 The ram may be described as a sloping pipe in which the stream runs [etc.].

b. The piston of the large cylinder of a hydrostatic press.

1816 J. SMITH *Mechanic* II. 396 It is desirable..to make use of the larger pump rod to raise the ram as expeditiously as possible. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Press*, The hollow cylinder of the press, which, as well as the ram, is made of cast iron. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 10 The ram, the immediate object that receives and transmits the pressure.

c. A hydraulic lifting-machine.

1861 *Times* 7 Oct., There were several men engaged in pumping water into the ram. I observed..that they were lifting the girder with one ram. 1862 *Catal. Intern. Exhib.* II. x. 9/2 The hydraulic rams will safely lift a dead weight of 6000 tons.

d. The plunger of a force-pump.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Forcer*, a pump by which the water is raised with a ram or plunger.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *ram-breeding*, *-horn* (also *attrib.*), *-lamb*, *-like* adj., *-mutton*, *-supporters*, *-tender*, *trade*.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 393/2 Pure Leicesters .. are now confined to a few *ram-breeding flocks. 15.. *Wooing of Jok & Jymmy* 65 (Bann. MS.) Ane trene truncheour, ane *ramehorne spone. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. ii, His ram-horn spoons and kitted whey. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* Introd. 5 Ill-tongued tinklers, with..their hampers, and their ram-horns. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 81 Geld bulcalfe and *ramlamb, as soone as they fall. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 227 If his right cullion or stone be tied vp, hee getteth ewe lambes; but if the left be taken vp, hee getteth ramme lambes. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 63 The ram-lambs..are slightly heavier than the ewe lambs. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* XI. XXXVII, The ram..Whose *ram-like head is armed with iron plates. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* III. i, A huge shoulder Of glorious fat *rammutton. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* 168 A few half-starved pigs,..some ram mutton. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XXX. (ed. 3) 451 In addition to the *ram-supporters, rams' heads are several times sculptured. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 805 An old Sheepe-whistling Rogue, a *Ram-tender. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 154 The history of the *ram trade.

b. *Naut.* (sense 3 b), as *ram-bow*, *cruiser*, *fleet*, *-steamer*, *-stem*, *-vessel*.

1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* XV. 292 Ships with *ram-bows in which the distance from the catheads to the hawseholes is considerable. 1895 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 417/1 *La Gloire*..was built with a ram-bow. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/6 The *ram cruiser Empress Elisabeth. 1865 TENNEY *Hist. Rebellion U. S.* 169/1 Col. Ellet commanding the *ram fleet, 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 128 The *ram-steamer *Arctic* that breaks the ice. 1869 SIR E. REED *Our Iron-Clad Ships* I. 19 The 'Warrior' is much more than an ordinary ship..having a massive solid forged *ram-stem. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 381 All fleets should be attended upon by *ram-vessels.

7. Special combs.: **ram-block** *Naut.*, a dead-eye († also *ram's block*); † **ram('s)-ciche**, the common chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*); † **ram-engine**, a battering-ram; † **ram-fish**, some kind of sea-monster (L. *aries*, Pliny); **ram-getter**, a ram kept for breeding rams; **ram-goat**, † a he-goat; also, a low-growing shrub (*Fagara microphylla*) of the W. Indies and S. America; **ram-house**, a shed for protection in working a battering-ram; **ram-letting**, the letting-out of rams for breeding purposes; **ram-reel**, a dance of men only, a bull-dance; **ram-riding**, a form of popular punishment; † **ram-sheep**, the common sheep.

1611 COTGR., *Cap de mouton*, (in a ship is) a certaine flat peece of wood bored full of holes..; we call it, the *Rammes-blocke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 143 The blacke ciches.. called *Ram-ciches. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Belier*, *Chiches de belier*, Rammes Citches, blacke Citches. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 Don Peplasos .. caused a *Ram-engine to be landed, which, together with its testude, they setled on its wheels. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 262 Of the *Ram-fish. This fish is a very strong theef at sea, and makes foule work where he comes. 1790 MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Midl. C.* I. 429 Getting Rams, to be let out again to inferior tupmen, as *ram-getters. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* 317 Strength of frame..was the distinction between the 'ram-getter' and the 'wedder-getter'. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 136 The flesh of a *Ram goat. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 8 In Angola .. some adore the Deuill in forme of a bloudie Dragon, others a Ram-goat. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora Brit. W. Indian Isl.* Index, Ram-goat. 1882 in *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* XXIII. No. 13. 38 Ramgoat-bush... The whole plant has a strong smell. 1878 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* 152 The *ram-house, and part of the tower, are covered with hurdles or hides. 1861 *Times* 17 Sept., The *ram lettings in progress .. show .. a great development of enterprise on the part of sheep breeders. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 122 (Jam.) The chairs they coup, they hurl an' loup, A *ram-reel now they're wantin. 1891 Q. [COUCH] *Noughts & Crosses* 100 They had seized the woman..and were hauling her along in a *Ram Riding..the men..had to drag her, her feet trailing, and the horns and kettles dinning in her wake. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 562/1 Linnæus enumerates three species .. 1. The *ovis aries*, or *ram-sheep.

Ram, *sb.*2 *rare.* Ore. *Black ram*, bog-iron.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. iii. 114 The rich Gold Ram or Slick (out of which Gold is quickened). 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 76 Large quantities of black ram (i. e. bog iron) are found dispersed through all the moors and low-grounds.

Ram, *sb.*3 *Naut.* Length 'over all' of a boat.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6224/5 A Vessel 27 Foot and half upon the Keel, 33 Foot Ram. 1889 *Whitby Gaz.* 2 Aug 4/6 The charge for any boat exceeding 17 feet in the ram, that is to say anything after the style of a coble.

Ram (ræm), *sb.*4 [f. RAM *v.*1] The act or process of ramming.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 2/1 The prescribed course of alternate cram and ram proved entirely successful.

b. *Ram and dam(n)*, jocularly applied (*attrib.* or *absol.*) to a muzzle-loading gun.

1866 *Cornhill Mag.* Sept. 342 Old sportsmen .. who still use and prefer the old 'ram and d—n' which they wielded so effectively in their youth. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 116 A pot-hunter .. considering the condition of his ancient ram-and-dam gun.

Ram (ræm), *v.*[1] Also 4–7 ramme, 7 ramb, 8 ramm. [ME. *rammen* = MHG. *rammen* to batter, drive in, etc. Perh. f. RAM *sb.*[1] (as if, to butt or strike like a ram), but the earliest uses in Eng. do not clearly show this.]

1. *absol.* To beat down earth with a heavy implement, so as to make it hard and firm.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 533 (Kölbing) Sum rammed & doluen snel & gun þat castel fair & wel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Rammyn' wythe an instrument, *trudo, teuo, pilo.* 1651 W. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvii. (1739) 94 An instrument..that in laying a sure Foundation, doth as well ram down as raise up. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* iii. (1813) 35 It is best to lay a few yards of gravel only at a time before ramming or treading. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 239 Throw in six more inches of clay, and ram well over.

b. *trans.* with *ground*, etc. as object.

1596–7 S. FINCHE in Ducarel *Acct. Croydon* App. (1783) 153 Small stone, and brickbats .. rammed stronglye, course upon course. 1664 GERBIER *Counsel* 26 The Brick-layers to lay no Foundation except the ground be first Ram'd. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 128 If the Ground be hollow or weaker in any place, he strengthens it, sometimes by well ramming it down. 1757 MILLES in *Phil. Trans.* L. 26 They are obliged to pave and ramm the bed of the river. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 338 The space between being filled with clay or chalk closely rammed.

transf. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* xiii. 214 Mr. Mullins ..rammed down his shirt bosom again.

c. To fix or make (a thing) firm by ramming the surrounding soil.

1565 GOLDING *Cæsar* 190 b, Greate postes of streight timber..are let into the grounde..and rammed surely with a great deale of earth. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 169/2 The plants may be well rammed and top-dressed with stiff loam.

2. To force or drive *down* or *in* by heavy blows; to drive (piles, etc.) *into* the soil in this way.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 240 A quauery..foundacion, must be holpe with great pylys of alder rammed downe. 1530 PALSGR. 678/2, I ramme, as workmen ramme in pyles...They have rammed syxe pyles this mornynge. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 85 Euen, as it were, pyles of wood rammed into the earth. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1848) 22 Stiff Clay .. is forc'd and ram'd in next the Sand. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 37 We ram some concrete between the piles. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 36 Men pitch holes..and ram the poles down into them.

b. To force (a charge) into a fire-arm by means of a ram-rod. *To ram home*: see HOME *adv.* 4.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 34 To ramme the same [bullet] with paper, tow or such like. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 A Rammer is a bob of wood..to ramme home the Powder. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 72, I..loaded again with a double Charge.., which I took care to ram down as hard as ever I was able. 1781 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 269 The recoil of a musket is greater when its charge is rammed than when it is not. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxii, You had better ram in your charge.

absol. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 112, No. 2 searches, sponges; rams home.

c. To cram, stuff, thrust (a person or thing) *into* something (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 44 In this od hudge ambry they ramd a number of hardye Tough knights. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 14 Dec. 13 They have rammed a prodigious ungodly oath into them. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* v. i, By Heaven I'le ramm thee in some knotted Oak. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xxvi, I always ram my clothes into a box. 1869 C. GIBBON *Robin Gray* xxxvi, In a hurry to ram his head into the noose.

d. To push firmly *down*; to pen *up* closely.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iv, Ramm't quicklie downe, that it may not rise up. 1768 FOOTE *Devil* I. iii, Consider, ramm'd up in this narrow compass [a bottle], I can't be much at my ease. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* ii. 25 He rams his old hat down on his head.

3. To force in or compress the charge or contents of (a gun, etc.) by ramming.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 13 Euerie peece to haue his gonner,..to wade, ram,..and coole the peeces. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 280 It made a flash and a sharp crack, like that of a gun high charged and hard rammed. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 9 Having rammed a rocket. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* IV. xvii. 265 He took out his pipe, and rammed it with his forefinger.

b. To cram or stuff hard *with* something.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 13 That divelish yron Engin,.. With windy Nitre and quick Sulphur fraught, And ramd with bollet rownd. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, His poesie, tis so ramm'd with life. 1721 RAMSAY *To R. H. B.* iii, If ram'd wi' red, they rant and rair, Like mirthfu' men. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 237/1 The intervening space being well rammed with saw-dust.

4. To stop, stuff, or block *up*. Also const. *with*.

a 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* B vij b, These kepers had rammed vp their outer dores. 1620 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* (1638) 3 Ramme up thine eares,..Be deafe to them. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 518 A back stair..ramb'd up with earth to prevent any passage. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. iii, Ædiles; who would .. have rigorously seen rammed up into total abolition many a foul cellar.

5. †a. *intr.* To batter *at* with a ram. *Obs. rare.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 134 So was it impossible that the wals of Iericho should fall doune, being neither vndermined, nor yet rammed at with engines.

b. *trans.* To dash violently against, to strike with great force; esp. *Naut.* to strike (a ship) with the ram.

1864 *New York Picayune* in *Daily Tel.* 30 Aug., The Tennessee was rammed by the Hartford. 1893 *Times* 24 June 7/5 The Victoria had been rammed six miles off Tripoli. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1071 In blood so treated it is easy to observe the filariæ ramming the sheath and hitting their way out.

absol. *c* 1869 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* x. (1896) 334 The Kaiser .. rammed four successive times. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 26 Mar. 492/2 When the order to ram is given, everybody throws himself flat on the deck.

6. To dash, force or drive (one thing *on*, *at*, or *into* another); *Sc.* to punish (a person) by dashing against a wall (quot. 1854).

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xxiii, Some ramm'd their noddles wi' a clank .. On posts that day. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 228 The disputants..were prepared to assist in ramming each the other; and so rammed they both were. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxiii, Ramming his horse well at it, he gets through. *c* 1869 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* x. (1896) 334 The gallant Petz, who rammed the old two-decker..into an Italian ironclad.

†**7.** *To ram oneself*: To say 'rammee' (q. v.). *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 126 His Proclamations and Manifests against Prophaneness..disobeyed by..those who will Ram and Damn themselves to be his best friends.

† **Ram,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. RAM *sb.*[1] I.] *trans.* To leap (the ewe).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. vii. 134/1 A Ram, Rutteth or Rammeth the Ewe. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. (1737) 222 They will not be ridden, tupp'd, and ramm'd.

‖ **Ramadan** (ræmădā·n), **ramazan** (-zā·n). Forms: *a.* 7 ramm-, rom-, rummadan, ramdam, 7–9 ramadhan, 8 -dam, ramandan, 8–9 rham-, 7– ramadan. *β.* 7 ram-jan, ramizam, 7–8 ramezan, 8 -esan, 9 r(h)amazan(i, ramadzan, ramzaun, 6– ramazan. [a. Arab. رمضان *ramaḍān* (hence Turk. and Pers. *ramazān*), f. *ramaḍa* to be heated or hot (see note to def.).] The ninth month of the Mohammedan year, rigidly observed as a thirty days' fast, during the hours of daylight, by all Mohammedans.

The lunar reckoning of the Mohammedan calendar brings the fast eleven days earlier each year, so that in a cycle of about thirty-three years it passes through all the seasons successively; but it is supposed originally to have been one of the hot months.

a. 1601 W. BIDDULPH in T. Lavender *Trav. Four Englishmen* (1612) 95 The Turkes Romadan, which is their Lent, being ended. 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 43 On the Eve of that Ramadan, they prepare themselves for its observation by public Rejoycings. 1757 HUME *Ess. & Treat., Nat. Hist. Relig.* (1777) II. 463 The Rhamadan of the Turks..must be more severe than the practice of any moral duty. 1865 WHITTIER *David Watson* Pr. Wks. 1889 I. 316 At the season called Ramadan, he was left at leisure for a whole week.

transf. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* II. 126 A Lent or Ramadan of abstinence from opium.

β. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 203 The Mahumetans observe a kinde of lent continuing one whole moone..called in their tongue Ramazan. 1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 379 In their Ramzan, or on a Journey, they often expire for want of it [opium]. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4205/1 This being the Moon of Ramezan, during which it is the Custom of the Turks to fast by Day and feast by Night. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lx, Ramazani's fast Through the long day its penance did maintain. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 279 The fast of the Ramzaun is..strictly observed; and..is felt as a real hardship.

attrib. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 112 The Ramazan time, which is their lent, and lasteth a whole moon. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 49 *note*, The orthodox Muslim, whose only meals in Ramazan-time are made between sunset and dawn-peep.

† **Ramage,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. RAMAGE *a.*; the OF. sb. is not recorded in the same senses.]

1. Wildness, high spirit, courage.

In first quot. perh. an adj. (qualifying *woodnes*).

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 285 Malice or hete, woodnes, ramage, or pride orguillous. *a* 1500 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 (MS. H.) Ramage, or corage, *coragium.* 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 107 The Lanner..is nothing inferiour to the other in ramage and wildenesse.

2. A ramage hawk. *rare*—[1].

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* v. 304 The Goshawk taken at the source by the Falcon soone fell down at the King's foot, which performance in this ramage made him yearly afterward send hither for eyesses.

Ramage (ræ·mĕdʒ), *sb.*[2] *arch.* Also 7 ramm-. [a. F. *ramage* = Prov. *ramatge*:—late L. **rāmāticum*, f. *rāmus* branch: see RAMUS and -AGE.]

1. The collective branches of a tree or trees.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ramage*, Boughes, Branches, or any thing that belongs thereto. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 85 That beneficent stem..From leaf and ramage sheddeth cool bright showers.

†**2.** The song or cry of birds. *Obs.*

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* II. x, My Lute bee as thou wast when thou didst grow..in some shadie Groue,.. And Birds on thee their Ramage did bestow. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii, The barking of currs, bawling of mastiffs,..rammage of Hawks.

† **Ra·mage,** *a. Obs.* Also 6–7 (9) rammage, 7 ramadge; 6–7 ramege, 7 rammege. [a. OF. *ramage*:—late L. **rāmāticus*: see prec. and cf. RAMMISH *a.*[2], RAMMIST *a.*]

1. Of hawks: Having left the nest, and begun to fly from branch to branch (cf. BRANCHER [2]); hence, wild, untamed, shy.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 361 The faucon which that fleth ramage And soeffreth nothing in the weie, Wherof that he mai take his preie. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A viij, Take a sperhauke ramage and calle hym curtoysly and ye shall make hym come frely to yow. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 31 The seconde name is a ramage falcon, and so she is called when she hath departed and left the eyrie. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 708 Iias-hawkes are nothing so valiant as those which are taken long time after, and are called ramadge hawkes. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 118 Nor must you expect from high Antiquity the distinctions of Eyess and Ramage Hawks. 1773 J. CAMPBELL *Mod. Faulconry* 201 It is best to give them [stones] at night to haggards and ramage-hawks.

b. *transf.* of persons.

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc. 15 b, You are become so wylde and rammage .. As though you were a haggard Hawke. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 42 She left from being so rammage, and .. came to the fist, and granted me those favours she might affoord. 1652 MAINE *Epig. from Doune* vi. 89 Though ramage grown, Th' art still for carting fit.

2. Of animals: Wild, untamed, unruly, violent.

c 1290 *MS. Land* 108 fol. 11 Þe wolfues þat weren ramage. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) I. 49 Nothyng is werse then the beastes, that shoulden been tame, if thei catche her wildenesse, and ginne again waxe ramage. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 2858 At wylde bestis for to shete, ..Whan she seeth hem to savage, Hygh of gres, or to Ramage. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Art of Riding* D ib, A horse that is..of nature ramege or restiffe. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 12 Horses..becomming wild, rammage and unruly.

b. Of persons: Furious, frenzied.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XCVII. vi, Some woode, some ramage went. [1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 406 When a man is rammaged, that is..craz'd..with drink.]

3. Of places: Full of thickets, rough.

c 1475 *Partenay* 527 Cerching, enquering in wodes ramage. 1809 *Christmas Ba'ing* in Skinner *Misc. Poet.* 127 He rumbl'd down a rammage glyde.

4. Of velvet: (see quot. and cf. BRANCHED 2 b).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Velvet*, Ramage or branched velvet, representing long stalks, branches, &c. on a sattin ground.

† **Ra·mageness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Wildness, wantonness; high spirit.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Ramagenesse, or coragyowsnesse, *Inita.* 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 147 When your Falcon will come a far off vnto the lewre..w'out any coynesse or ramagenesse. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. i. 5 This ..takes from him [the horse] two vices, barbarous ramegnesse and fantasticke restifnesse. 1686 R. BROME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. x. 33 In her making, a little rest will cause her [the hawk] to return to her first ramageness.

† **Ra·mageous,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 -geouse, -gyous, -gous, -geus, 6 -gious. [a. OF. *ramageous* (Godef.), f. *ramage* RAMAGE *sb.*] = RAMAGE *a.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. iii. (Bodl. MS.) 115 b, The goshauke..bi moche mete..waxiþ ramageouse oþer slowȝ. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii. 162 Bullis full vnmilde With brasen fete ramageous and wilde. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 14 A spaihauke, be he never so ramageus. ? *c* 1530 *Remedy of Love* xlvii, Now is he tame that was so ramagious.

† **Ra·mager.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. RAMAGE *a.*, perh. after BRANCHER.] A ramage hawk.

1686 R. BROME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 46/2 There is more danger in heating a Hawk taken out of the Mew, than one newly taken being a Ramager.

Ramail(e, obs. forms of RAMMEL *sb.*[1]

Ramakin, variant of RAMEKIN.

Ramal (rē[1]·măl), *a.* [f. L. *rām-us* branch.]

1. *Bot.* Of or belonging to a branch; growing on or out of a branch.

1856 HENSLOW *Bot. Terms.* 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 135 The leaves which arise from the main stem are called cauline; those from the branches ramal.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pertaining to a ramus; of the character of a ramus. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ramal, obs. f. RAMMEL *sb.*[1] **Ramallie,** obs. f. RAMILIE.

† **Ramalling.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. F. *ramaillage*, f. *ramailler* (see def.).] The process of scraping the hair from the skins in the manufacture of chamois leather.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Shammy.* Kid and goats-skins..when brought from the mill..undergo a particular preparation, called ramalling; the most delicate and difficult of all the others. [Description follows.]

Ramanand, obs. Sc. var. REMANENT. **Ramandan,** obs. f. RAMADAN. **Ramaquin,** var. RAMEKIN.

† **Ramass,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *ramas* (1549) heap, collection, etc., f. *ramasser*: see next.] A summary, résumé.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burtall* (1833) 32 This ramasse of these reasons in the bygone discourse being thus made.

† **Ramass,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 remass, ramash, rammass. [ad. F. *ramasser* (1539), f. *re-* RE- + *amasser* AMASS.] *trans.* To gather together.

1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* To Rdr. *3 b, Those wearie volumes .. most vntruly and vnprofitablie ramassed and hurled together. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 199 Phillip..had ramassed one of the fayrest Armies..that ever was seene in France. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 54 If I will but ramash all that be. 1659 *World in Moon* (Halliwell, s.v.), When they have ramast many of several kindes and tastes.. they open one vessel, and then another.

Ramass, *v.*[2] *rare.* Forms: 6 ramassh, 8

rammass. [ad. F. *ramasser* (1606), f. *ramasse* sledge of branches, ad. It. *ramazza*, f. *ramo*, L. *rāmus* branch.] *trans.* To convey on a sledge of branches such as is used in certain parts of the Alps for descending snow slopes.

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 80 From the hyght of the mounte downe to Lyuyngborugh I was ramassched, whiche is a right straunge thynge. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 257 When arrived at the precipice..the mule is dismissed, and the rammassing begins.

Ramayle, obs. f. RAMELL *sb.*[2] **Ramayn, -and,** obs. Sc. ff. REMAIN, REMANENT. **Ramazan,** var. RAMADAN. **Ramb,** obs. f. RAM *v.*[1]

†**Ramband.** ? error for *rampand* f. RAMP *v.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24447 (Cott.) Apon mi tas oft-sith i stod, Roles ramband [*Gött.* raxland] to þe rode.

†**Rambarre,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *rembarrer*, f. *re-* RE- + *embarrer* EMBAR.] *trans.* To beat or force back.

1644 HUME *Hist. Doug.* 290 They were quickly rambarred, and beaten back by those that had been left of purpose in the Court. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 165 To rambarre The shock o' that near-comin' war.

Rambe, obs. form of RAM.

‖ **Ramberge.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **-barge.** [obs. F. *ram-*, *rem-*, *ramberge* (Godefr), ad. Eng. ROW-BARGE.] A long, narrow, swift war-vessel formerly used by the English.

Described by Du Bellay (*Memoires* x., an. 1545).

[1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, copying Cotgr.] *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. li. 416 The huge Rambarges, mighty Gallioons, the large Floyts [etc.].

Ramble (ræ·mb'l), *sb.*[1] [f. the vb.]

1. An act of rambling; a walk († formerly any excursion or journey) without definite route or other aim than recreation or pleasure.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xx. 268 Witches are confin'd in their night rambles, to egge shels. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 30 June, So through bridge to Blackfryers, and home; she being much pleased with the ramble in every particular of it. 1725 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 15 Oct. Wks. 1871 IV. 115, I have been these five weeks in a ramble through England. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1776, 21 Mar., Next morning.. we set out in a post-chaise to pursue our ramble. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxiv, Then walks were made, Not a sweet ramble, but a slow parade. 1854 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. iv. 173 A most delightful ramble up a dell.

transf. and *fig.* 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. xiv. § 10. 479 This wild and audacious ramble from a more secure state. *a* 1700 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 269 This Ramble of Imagination is not altogether a Dream. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 932 A brook—Whose silver ramble.. Tracing along,—it brought me to a cave.

b. Phr. *On* or *upon the ramble* = rambling.

1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. Com.* 19, I will set both his and my Imagination on the Ramble. 1733 SWIFT *Corr.* (1841) II. 314 Since I left that place..I have been still upon the ramble. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* III. 167, I..shall be upon the ramble for some time.

2. Rambling, incoherence. *rare.*

a 1716 SOUTH *Sermons* (1737) II. 107 Put off with ramble and confused talk, babble, and tautology. *Ibid.* 159 Their prayers; so full of ramble and inconsequence.

Ra·mble, *sb.*[2] *Coal-mining.* Also **ram(m)ell.** [? var. of RAMMEL *sb.*[2]; but cf. Sw. *ramla* to fall down.] A thin bed of shale lying above a coal-seam, which falls down as the coal is taken out, and requires to be separated from it. Also *Comb.*

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-Trade Terms* 41 At some collieries, an extra allowance..is made for hewing with ramble. 1893-4 *Labour Commission, Gloss.* 66 An extra allowance.. called 'ramble-money'.

Ramble (ræ·mb'l), *v.* Also 7 **ramel.** [Of obscure formation: cf. *cramble*, *scramble*. An earlier form appears to have been *romble* RUMBLE.]

1. *intr.* Of persons: To wander, travel, make one's way about (now usually to walk) in a free unrestrained manner and without definite aim or direction. † Formerly sometimes conj. with *be*.

1620 T. PEYTON *Paradise* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 178 Having rambled in the sacred keele About the world. 1672 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 521, I go tomorrow towards Italy, where I will ramble for two or three months. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 ¶ 2, I .. went out of the House to ramble wherever my Feet would carry me. 1754 WARBURTON in W. & Hurd *Lett.* (1809) 265 He is rambled into Staffordshire. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 260 A delightful piece of wood and water, where he might ramble on a summer's noon. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 89 He was often rambling about on horseback.

b. *fig.* with ref. to mental pursuits or studies.

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 2, I studied several Arts, and ramel'd over all those Inventions which the folly of man call'd Sciences. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* Ep. Ded., Then I rambled over all these Mathematical Inventions. 1726 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Stud. Hist.* v. (1752) 140 We must not ramble in this field without discernment or choice, nor even with these must we ramble too long.

c. *transf.* of things (material and immaterial).

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. i. (1848) 167 My roving Thoughts were in various Dreams, rambling to distant places. 1800 WORDSW. *Seven Sisters* vi, The stream .. As through the glen it rambles, Repeats a moan. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 37/1 If they [plants] be neglected until they have rambled about.

2. *intr.* To wander in discourse (spoken or written); to write or talk incoherently or without natural sequence of ideas.

1640 [see RAMBLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 27, I should then ramble from the Subject I have proposed to my self. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 29 Oct., My pen is apt to ramble when I think who I am writing to. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 282 He rambled on in a childish sort of way. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xi, He rambled off into a long jumble of medical-officers.

3. *trans.* To wander over. *rare.*

1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 291, I ramble the rough highland hills.

Ramble, variant of RAMMEL *sb.*[2]

†**Ramble-berry.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. App. a prepared dish; cf. *ale-*, *bread-berry*.

1658 *Phillida flouts me* in *Wit restored* 166 Curds and Cream,..Wigge and whay..And ramble-berry.

†**Ra·mble-hea:ded,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. RAMBLE *sb.* or *v.*] Of a wandering, giddy disposition.

a 1761 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1902) VI. i. 2 Lord, how we ramble-headed [1754 rambling-headed] creatures break in upon ourselves.

Rambler (ræ·mblə1). [f. RAMBLE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who rambles.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* IV. iii, My young rambler, That thought to cheat me..I have in the toil already. 1750 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bute* 17 Oct., You will think me a great rambler, being at present far distant from the date of my last letter. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. XXV, I love such holy ramblers. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 207 It collects all ramblers and gamblers.

b. A rose which straggles or climbs freely, esp. the *Crimson Rambler*. Also *attrib.*

1837 T. RIVERS *Rose Amateur's Guide* 43 Dundee Rambler is..one of the best. *Ibid.*, Lovely Rambler, or the Crimson Ayrshire, is..semi-double. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 4/3 The Queen..inspected the new crimson rambler rose.

Ra·mble-scra·mble, *a.* [f. RAMBLE *v.* + SCRAMBLE *v.*] Wanting in system; confused.

1833 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) I. vii. 306 The Penny and Saturday Magazines are all ramble-scramble. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. xv. 322 The engravings were superior; the writing was less ramble-scramble.

Rambling (ræ·mblin), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAMBLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb., in its various senses. Also in *pl.*

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i, For this gallant, sir, I do confess I cooled him—spoiled his rambling. 1640 W. S[TYLE] tr. *De Antisco Span. Gallant* 126 Hee..ought to provide, that hee doe not often repeate the same words, .. (which is that which is called rambling). *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Imit. 1st Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 54 When such wild ramblings got him some poor fame. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. II. iii. 277 Rambling makes little alteration in the mind, unless proper care be taken to improve it. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 105 Oft in ramblings on the wold, ..I saw the village lights below. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 543 Rambling of the mind and delirium.

attrib. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gent. Dancing-Master* I. i, To confine a woman just in her rambling age!

Rambling (ræ·mblin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That rambles, in various senses of the vb.

1. Of persons or things: Wandering, moving about, straying from one place to another.

1623 MASSINGER *Boudman* II. i, Your rambling hunt-smock feels strange alteration. *a* 1632 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iii. 53 How these moveable and rambling atoms come to place themselves so orderly in the universe. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 1 Hunting about the whole Town after a rambling Fellow. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xvi. (1824) 257 A kind of rambling rheumatism. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 58 Get along, you horned thing, Wild, seditious, rambling.

b. Of life, etc: Characterized by wandering.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. Pref., My first Entrance upon this Rambling kind of Life. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May, I am on the point of removing. Such is my rambling destiny. 1787 COWPER *On Bill Mortality* i, All these, life's rambling journey done, Have found their home, the grave.

2. Of the thoughts, mind, etc.: Straying from one subject to another; unsettled.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xii, What unwonted way Has 'scap'd the ransack of my rambling thought. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 194 Those Means which their rambling and unquiet Minds prompt 'em to. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. i, My Head began to be fill'd very early with rambling Thoughts. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 14 An opiate for a rambling head.

b. Similarly of speech, discourse, writings, etc.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 345 It may seem a rambling wild speech at first view. 1691 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. (1699) 17 A Man of much rambling Learning. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 34 ¶ 1 The conversation..was so very rambling that it is hard to say what was talked of. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. x, A long rambling ghost story. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* viii. 120 Rambling reminiscences of theatres.

c. Of persons: Given to wandering in thought or discourse.

1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 124 The usual mistake of the rambling poets. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 365 Nonnus is a rambling writer and unacquainted with method. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 681 The patient became mildly demented, rambling in speech, and defective in memory.

3. Of plants: Straggling, spreading or climbing freely and irregularly.

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 795 O'er his ample sides the rambling sprays Luxuriant shoot. 1807 CRABBE *Sir Eustace Grey*, I've hung upon the ridgy steep Of cliffs and held the rambling briar. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 93/1 One of the creeping or rambling species.

4. Having an irregular straggling form or plan.

1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* I. x. 288 [The house] was antique, rambling, and incommodious. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 16 This narrow, crowded, and rambling street.

Ramblingly (ræ·mblinli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a rambling manner.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 232 Our Lords kinsmen, of whom Africanus, Epiphanius, and the Jesuit talk so ramblingly. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 422 All that I shall ramblingly note here. 1855 DORAN *Hanover Queens* II. xi. 207 He..ran his fingers ramblingly over his harpsichord.

So **Ra·mblingness.**

1835 JAMES *Gipsy* I. vi. 163 Mrs. Falkland's house had a certain ramblingness of construction. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 690/1 A general ramblingness, so to speak, which used to be characteristic of the female intellect.

Rambootan, variant of RAMBUTAN.

†**Rambooz(e, -buze.** *Obs.* (See quot. 1656.) There is no evidence of connexion with RUMBOOZE.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Ramboos*, a compound drink, at Cambridge, and is commonly made of Eggs, Ale, Wine and Sugar; but in Summer, of Milk, Wine, Sugar, and Rose water. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xii. § 4. 296 Other made Drink, as.. Rambuze, Syllabub, etc. 1825 *Hist. John Decastro* I. 226 Giving directions for a hot pot of rambooze.

Rambostan, -boteen, varr. RAMBUTAN.

‖ **Rambur(e.** *Obs.* Also 8 **-bourg.** [F. *rambour* (Cotgr. *ramburé*), f. *Rambures* near Amiens.] A large kind of cooking apple.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xlix. 535 Sharpe sowre apples .. as ramburs. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 370 All curtipendulous apples, rambures and the like. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* x. 43 The Frank Rambourg is a large Apple of a broad Figure, having a Coat streaked with Red.

†**Ramburse,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. F. *rembourser*, f. *re-* + *embourser* IMBURSE.] *trans.* To reimburse. Hence **Rambursing** *vbl. sb.*

1582 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) 229 The obligatioun .. for rambursing to the guid towne of the x[m] merkis lent to the Kingis Grace.

Rambustious, variant of RUMBUSTIOUS *a.*

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. xi. xix. 364 That black-whiskered alligator, the Baron, .. those rambustious, unchristian filbert-shaped claws of his.

Rambutan, -bootan (ræmbū·tăn). Also 8 **rum-, rambostan, rambustine,** 9 **ramboutan, ramboteen.** [a. Malay مبوتن, *rambūtan*, f. *rambut* hair, in allusion to its villose covering.] The fruit of *Nephelium lappaceum*, a tree of the Malay archipelago, having a reddish coat, covered with soft spines or hairs, and pulp of a subacid flavour.

The forms with *s* are prob. due to association with MANGOSTEEN, which also exhibits the substitution of *-ine*, *-een* for *-an* in the last syllable, as in *rambustine*, *-boteen*.

1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* x. 286 The Rumbostan is about the bigness of a Walnut. 1779 T. FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 323 They have also .. Mangoes, Mangustines, Rambustines. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 281 The rambutan contains a fruit within which is a stone, that is perhaps the finest acid in the world. 1815 W. THORN *Conq. Java* 212 The Ramboutan is..of a very pleasant taste. 1852 F. A. NEALE *Resid. Siam* xli. 194 The bilimby, the ramboteen and the sour-sop. 1880 *Nature* XXIII. 143/2 The mango, pine-apple, durian, rambutan.

Rambuze, variant of RAMBOOZ(E *Obs.*

Ra·m-cat. Now only *dial.* [f. RAM *sb.*[1]: see CAT *sb.*[1] 1 b.] A male cat.

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 16 The Ounce or Wild Cat, is about the bigness of two lusty Ram Cats. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlviii: 103 The skin and feet of a special ram-cat, newly flayed. 1802 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Gt. Cry & Lit. Wool* Wks. 1816 IV. 264 He.. already has kill'd one Ram Cat. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vii. (1820) 414 Like two furious ram cats on the very point of a clapper-clawing. 1880– in dial. glossaries (Som., Devon, Cornwall).

Ramdam, obs. form of RAMADAN.

Rame (rēⁱm), *sb.*[1] Now only *dial.* [Perh. = MDu. *rame* (Du. *raam*), OHG. *rama* (MHG. *ram*, *rame*, G. *rahm*, *rahmen*) frame, framework.]

a. (Chiefly *pl.*) The bones or skeleton (of a human being or animal). **b.** *dial.* The mere skeleton or framework (of a thing); also, dried stalks.

1497 *Will of Oiteley* (Somerset Ho.), Where my wif lieth buried so that the bones of her be not digged up but to ly upon the Rame of the same bones. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 40 b, Naturall fooles do detest the stincking Rames .. of that Rebellious traytour. *Ibid.* 46 o b, Would any man dought but that her Rames [L. *ossa*] would have bene bragged upon. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1880– in south-western glossaries (Glouc., Som., Devon, Cornwall).

Rame (rēⁱm), *sb.*[2] *rare.* [a. F. *rame*:—L. *rāmus* branch, RAMUS.] A branch of a tree or shrub; also *transf.* of a nerve, etc.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 109 [This] braunch [of nerve]..is reflected aboue the wrest, there into three proper rames specially deuided. [1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aestivation* i. in *Aut. Breakf.-t.* 255 The foles, languescent, pend from arid rames.] *a* 1893 T. HENEY *Wood Notes* xi. (Funk), The Wattles crown With golden down Their sombre rames.

Rame (rēm), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* Also **rhame.** [i. RAME *v.*[1]] A cry; a continuous repetition of the same words or sound. (Cf. RANE *sb.*)

1808 JAMIESON s.v., It is said of one, *He has ay ae rame*, when he continues to cry for the same thing or to repeat the same sound. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* I. 244 The poet can bring out naething but rhames o'..nonsense.

Rame (rēm), *v.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **6 raym, 9 rhame, raim, ream.** [Prob. f. ON. *hreim-r* a scream, cry.]

1. *intr.* To shout, cry aloud, scream; *dial.* to keep up the same cry, to continue repeating the same thing. (Cf. RANE *v.*)

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 693 The roy ramyt for reuth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 76 Thay rame and cry fast on the King Latyne. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) XXXIV. 51 3e rame as 3e wer rent. 1808 in JAMIESON. 1829 in BROCKETT. 1876– in northern glossaries (Yks., Northumb.).

2. *trans.* † **a.** To obtain by persistent asking. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 33 Sum ramyis ane rokkat fra the roy.

b. To repeat, run *over*.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* II. 76 She'll rhame o'er bladds o' scripture to them. 1822 — *Perils of Man* II. 262, I heard Will .. rhaming o'er the names o' a' the saints he had ever heard of.

Hence † **Ra·ming** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 94 With loude ramyngis and with mony a schout. 1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 487 Nane of thame may pas throw the streittis for raming and crying vpone thame.

† **Rame,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare* —[1]. (Sense not clear.)

c 1205 LAY. 7854 Þa Rom-leoden rameden ȝeond uþen.

Rame, obs. form of RAM.

‖ **Ramé** (rame), *a. Her.* [F., f. *rame* branch.] = ATTIRED *ppl. a.* 4.

1878 in BURKE *General Armory* p. xliv.

Rameal (rē[1]·mi,ăl), *a. Bot.* [a. F. *raméal*, f. *rame* branch.] = RAMAL.

1852 GRAY in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowledge* V. VI. 77 Leaves 12 to 18 lines long..the smaller rameal ones sometimes contracted at the base.

Rameal, -mel, app. erron. ff. CARAMEL.

1584 *Bk. of Rates,* Ramels the c[wt.] .. x *li.* 1660 *Ibid.,* Melasses or Rameales the hundred weight .. 01 *l.*

Ramean (rē[1]·mi,ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Ramus* (see RAMIST) + -(E)AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to, connected with, Ramus. **b.** *sb.* A Ramist.

1710 tr. *Bayle's Dict.* (1735) IV. 842/2 A dissertation for the Ramean Philosophy. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. vii. § 13 *note,* The sixth stage of Aristotle's fortune Launoy reckons to be the Ramean controversy. *a* 1880 J. MCCLINTOCK & J. STRONG *Cycl. Bib. Lit.* VIII. 900 The faults of the Ramean system of dialectics have long been acknowledged.

Ramed, *a. Naut.* [? f. RAME *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 559 *Rамed,* the state of a ship on the stocks, when all the frames are set upon the keel, the stem and stern-post put up, and the whole adjusted by the ram-line.

Ramed(e, obs. Sc. ff. REMEDE. **Ramee,** var. of RAMIE. **Ramefy,** obs. f. RAMIFY. **Ramege,** var. RAMAGE *a.* **Rameid,** obs. Sc. f. REMEDE.

Ramekin, ramequin (ræ·mĕkin). Forms: 8 ramme(l)kin, 8– ramequin, 9 ramekin, -akin, -aquin. [ad. F. *ramequin* (1690) of dub. etym. Cf. obs. Flem. *rammeken* toasted bread (Kilian).] A small quantity of cheese, with bread-crumbs, eggs, etc., usually baked and served in a special mould. Chiefly *pl.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ramequin* (Fr. in Cookery), toasted Cheese and Bread, a Toast and Cheese. Ramequins are also small slices of Bread-crum cover'd with a Farce made of pounded Cheese, Eggs and other Ingredients bak'd in a Pie-pan. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 19 Toasted cheese is already buried in rammelkins. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* II. 647 Your ramekins too rich..Your fricassee too fat. 1864 A. B. KIRWAN *Host & Guest* 198 At large dinners in London, cheese is *oftenest eaten in the form of ramequins,* or grated *Parmesan,* and other preparations. 1879 *B'ham Weekly Post* 8 Feb. 1/4 We had hot cheese, like ramakins.

attrib. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 June 8/2 Butter some small ramekin moulds. 1894 C. H. SENN *Pract. Gastron.* 551 Fill the mixture in little French china ramaquin cases.

Ramel, obs. form or var. of RAMBLE *sb.*[2] and *v.*, RAMEAL, and RAMMEL *sb.*[1]

† **Ra·melande.** (Of obscure form and meaning.) Perh. written for *ramel* (=rammel, rubbish) *ande.*

a 1320–30 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 279 Nowhere he fyndez No rest ne recouerer, bot ramelande myre.

† **Ra·melet.** *Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. F. *rame* branch + -LET.] A small branch, twig. In quot *fig.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 200 For better understanding whereof, with all its dependant boughs, sprigs, and ramelets, I have set down [etc.].

Ramell, obs. form of RAMMEL *sb.*[1]

Ramellie(s, obs. variant of RAMILIE.

Ramellose (ræ·mĕlōus), *a.* [f. mod.L. *rāmellus,* dim. of *rāmus* (cf. RAMULUS) + -OSE.] Bearing, or having the form of, small ramuli.

1852 *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* V. v. 205 Branches excessively divided, ramellose. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Algæ* 207 Fasciculi of extreme branches densely ramellose.

Ramembrance, obs. Sc. f. REMEMBRANCE.

Rament (rē[1]·mĕnt). [ad. L. RAMENTUM.]

† **1.** *pl.* Scrapings. *Obs. rare.*

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 143 A saxum nitrosum, or raments of stone. 1675 E. W[ILSON] *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 38 This Liquor thus replenish'd..with the raments of Iron.

2. *Bot.* = RAMENTUM 2.

1819 in *Pantologia* X.

Ramentaceous (ræmĕntē[1]·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. RAMENT-UM + -ACEOUS.]

1. Covered with ramenta or scales.

1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* I. 75 A branch or stem that is covered with thin and dry scales or flaps is said to be ramentaceous. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* ix. (1858) 154 Leaves simple,..with a ramentaceous stalk. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 957/1.

2. Resembling ramenta.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 48 Other modifications .. are the ramenta or ramentaceous hairs so abundant upon Ferns.

Ramenti·ferous, *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing ramenta.

1886 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 711/2 The ramentiferous surfaces not extending to the apex.

‖ **Ramentum** (rămē·ntŭm). Chiefly in pl. ramenta. [L., f. *rādere*: see RASE *v.*[1]]

1. A fragment scraped off; † an atom, mote.

1662 RAY *Three Itin.* (1846) 124 Common, or rain, water falling upon a stone, doth continually carry away some insensible ramenta, or atoms, of it. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 14. 115 Those Ramenta that appear in the air when the sun-beams are transmitted through cranies. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 73 Sir Gilbert Blane.. considers the salivary glands as one of the outlets for the ramenta of the bones.

2. *Bot.* A thin membraneous scale formed on the surface of leaves and stalks.

1819 in *Pantologia* X. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 41 Ramenta .. are particularly numerous .. upon the petioles and the backs of the leaves of Ferns. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 480 Rhizomata..covered with hairs or ramenta.

Rameous (rē[1]·mi,əs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rāmus* branch + -EOUS.] Of or belonging to branches.

1760 LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. iv. (1765) 172 *Rameous,* belonging to the Branches. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 416. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 957/1.

Ramequin, variant of RAMEKIN.

Ramera, Rames, obs. ff. REMORA, RAMS.

Ramesan, obs. form of *ramazan,* RAMADAN.

Ramessid (ræ·mĕsid), **-ide** (-əid), *sb.* and *a.* Also Rameside. [ad. Gr. type **Ραμεσσίδης,* f. **Ραμέσσης* Rameses + *-ίδης,* patronymic suffix.] A member of the Egyptian royal family during the 19th and 20th dynasties.

1854 C. H. COTTRELL tr. *Bunsen's Egypt's place in Univ. Hist.* II. 571 The Ramessides of this [20th] Dynasty have generally been made use of for completing the 19th. 1875 S. BIRCH *Egypt fr. Earliest Times* iv. 154 The Theban line of the Ramessids appears to have been broken up [etc.].

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1859 C. H. COTTRELL tr. *Bunsen's Egypt's place in Univ. Hist.* III. 160 The confusion of the Sesostride and Rameside legends. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1937. 786/1 The great Pharaohs of the Ramesside dynasty. 1875 S. BIRCH *Egypt fr. Earliest Times* iv. 154 A princess..of the Ramessid line.

‖ **Ra·mex.** *Med. Obs.* [L.] A rupture, hernia.

1608–9 MIDDLETON *Widow* IV. ii, I thought 't had been some gangrene, fistula, Canker, or ramex. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Supp., *Ramex,* a word used by some as a name for hernia or rupture.

Ramezan, obs. form of *ramazan,* RAMADAN.

Ramfee·zled, *a. Sc.* Worn out, exhausted.

1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. J. Lapraik* 13 The tapetless ramfeezl'd hizzie. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* ix. 63 He wrocht awa till he was ramfeezled.

† **Ramforce,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 -forse. [var. RANFORCE, q. v.] *trans.* To fortify, strengthen (a wall, rampart, etc.); to block up, barricade (a gate or door).

1570 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) 269 The counsall ordanis the baillies .. to caus ramforce the Walter Yait. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 56 Thei beganne to .. ramforce the Rampares, and Vauntmures. 1644 *Privy Council Decreta* 2 Oct. 331 She .. caused ramforce the doores of the kirk with clog stones and otheris the like materiallis..[and] debarred the people from accesse.

fig. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 141 His boss bellie, ramforsit with creisch and lie, Will serue to be a gabion.

b. ? To stop or jam up (cannon).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 104 They scaled the walles, slue the watches, and vnhappily ramforced all the Canon.

Hence † **Ramforced** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1589 A. HUME *Hymns* vii. 76 Wks. (S. T. S.) 54 Of mightie walls and ramforst towers so hie.

Ramforce ring, var. RANFORCE RING.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. 48 (*plate*).

Ramgu·nshoch, *a. Sc.* Harsh, ill-tempered.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 348 What makes you so Ramgunshoch to me? 1795 BURNS *Had I the wyte* ii, Our ramgunshoch glum gudeman Is out.

† **Ra·m-head.** *Obs.* [f. RAM *sb.*[1]]

1. One who has a head like a ram; a dull, thick-witted, or obstinate person; also, a cuckold.

1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 196 Drum, .. make the ram-heads hear that are within. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Pastorall* 54 To be cald Ramhead is a title of honour. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. i, Were it my father's trunk, The tyrannous ram-heads with their horns should gore it.

2. *Naut.* A halyard block; see RAM'S-HEAD 2.

1514 in Oppenheim *Adm. Royal Navy* (1896) I. App. A. Ramehedes with ij shevers of Brasse. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* II The ram heads, the Knights. 1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*

3. Part of the arm of a crane.

1611 COTGR., *Mollette,* .. the ram-head of a fearne, or windlesse. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2183/4 Stolen, .. a Crane Rope cut, and the Ram-head of Iron. 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 200 The End of the Gibbet *g* with the Ram-head *r*, and the Weight hanging at it.

Hence † **Ra·m-head** *v. trans.,* to give horns to, to make a cuckold of. *Obs.*

1713 *Poor Robin* (N.), For fear you should be this day wedded, And on the next day be ram-headed.

Ra·m-hea·ded, *a.* Having the head of a ram; *fig.* thick-headed.

1813 SCOTT *Let. to Morritt* 12 Jan. in *Lockhart,* To enlighten the understanding of an old ram-headed sheriff who was usually named Leather-head. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 213 The worship of .. the sacred ox at On, and of the ram-headed Ammon at Thebes.

Rami, pl. of RAMUS.

Ram-ian, obs. form of RAMADAN.

† **Ra·mic,** *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. *Ram-us* (see RAMIST) + -IC.] = RAMEAN.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 165 The Aristotelick and Ramick Philosophy.

Ramicle (ræ·mik'l). *Zool.* [ad. L. type **rāmiculus,* dim. of *rāmus* branch.] A small branch (of a zoophyte).

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 463 Ramicles much crowded.

Ramicorn (ræ·mikōn), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. type **rāmicornis,* f. *rāmus* branch + *cornu* horn.]

A. *sb. Ornith.* The horny sheath of the rami of the lower mandible.

1866 COUES in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philadelphia* 176 The ramicorn which covers the sides of the rami of the lower mandible is chiefly noticeable for the peculiar outline of its base.

B. *adj. Ent.* Having ramified antennæ. (In recent Dicts.)

Ramiculose (rămi·kiŭlōus), *a. Zool.* [ad. L. type **rāmiculōsus,* f. **rāmiculus*: see RAMICLE and -OSE.] Characterized by ramicles.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 465 Erect arborescent, stem .. laterally ramiculose.

Ramie (ræ·mi). Also **ramee.** [Malay رامي *rāmī.*] **a.** A Chinese and East Indian plant of the nettle family, *Bœhmeria nivea,* called also *Rhea* and *grass-cloth plant.* **b.** The fine fibre of this plant, extensively employed in weaving.

[1817 RAFFLES *Java* I. 7 Among plants, the *widūri* and *rámi,* the fibres of the latter afford very strong and durable cords.] 1888 *Times* 22 Sept. 6/6 The best machine for extracting the fibre of ramie in a green state. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 6/2 The canvas is made of Indian ramee.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 742/1 Ramie Machinery. 1890 HOSIE *West China* 73 The cloth is manufactured from Ramie-fibre.

Ramifa·ctive, *a.* [f. L. *rāmus* branch + FACTIVE.] Forming, or developing into, a branch.

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 210 We are ignorant what, in the natural..state of a tree, determines a bud to form a ramifactive, instead of a fructiferous shoot.

Ramiferous (rămi·fĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rām-us* branch + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing branches.

1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* I. 249 The broad elm, ramiferous o'er head. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 83 Shaft knotty, genicula tumid, ramiferous.

Ra·mificate, *v. rare* —[1]. [Latinized form of RAMIFY, after next.] *intr.* To branch out.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 518/1 It is surprising how the family tree ramificates and widens.

Ramification (ræ·mifikē[1]·ʃən). [n. of action f. med.L. *rāmificāre* RAMIFY, perh. after F. *ramification* (16th c.).]

1. The action or process of ramifying.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xiii. (1765) 200 Ramification is the Manner in which a Tree produces its Branches. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXXI. (1794) 485 The mode and degree of ramification in leaves and branches. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* i. 207 The ramifications and migrations of the human race. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 12 Transmission ceases .. to retain exclusively the form of diverging ramification.

b. The branches of a tree collectively.

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* V. 283 This character..pervades .. trunk, ramification, bark, and foliage.

2. A subdivision or single part of a complex structure analogous to the branches of a tree, *esp.* of veins, arteries, and other parts in animals and plants, and of rivers. Cf. BRANCH *sb.* 2.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 65 A ramification of the *nervus intercostalis* is also inserted into the Muscle of the Heart. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 122 In congelations .. we frequently find curious ramifications, as on Glass-windows in winter. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 284 From the small rivers .. the far-extending ramifications are innumerable. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 56 The root .. *terminating in minute ramifications and filaments.* 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 14 All feathers are subdivided till the ultimate ramifications are exceedingly minute. 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* ii. 23 Like the Amazon, it sends out forks and ramifications.

b. *transf.* Of immaterial things.

1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref., When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Pref., The numerous ramifications of a Commercial intercourse of unexampled extent. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 596 One of the ramifications of the Whig plot had extended thither. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* i. (ed. 4) 27 Like all central truths, its ramifications are infinite.

Ramified (ræ·mifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. RAMIFY *v.* + -ED[1].] Branched, characterized by ramification.

1672 GREW *Idea Philos. Hist. Pl.* § 6 As of Roots, in being Thick or Slender,.. Stringed or Ramified. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 329 Their horns..are solid, cylindrical and ramified. 1863 H. SPENCER *Ess.* II. 205 The ramified consequences that laws have produced.

Ramiflo·rous, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rāmus* branch + *flōr-, flōs* flower + -OUS. Cf. F. *ramiflore.*] Flowering on the branches.

1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* Gloss.

Ramiform (ræ·mifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM: cf. F. *ramiforme*.] Branch-like; ramified.
1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 556 The ramiform expansion of a minute vein. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 449 The water gorges were more ramiform.

Ramify (ræ·mifəi), *v.* Also 6 ramefy, -ifye, -yfye, 6–7 ramifie. [ad. F. *ramifier* (1314), ad. med.L. *rāmificāre*, f. *rāmus* branch: see -FY.]
1. *intr.* Of trees and plants or their parts: To form branches, to branch out, extend in the form of branches.
1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complexe.* (1633) 212 Those Trees and Sprayes that doe not burgen and ramifie. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iii. 64 When they [asparagus plants] are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this Quality. 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 18 The roots are allowed to ramify and collect additional nourishment.
2. *intr.* To extend or spread in a number of subdivisions or offshoots analogous to branches; esp. *Anat.* of veins, nerves, etc.
1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 109 That [nerve] which runneth inward .. ramifieng to that first Muscle. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. (1672) 97 Whether .. some [Corals] .. were able even in their stony natures to ramifie and send forth branches. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 419 The branches of the bronchiæ which ramify into the lungs. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 223 [Cholera] spread..to Panwell, where it ramified north and south. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xiv. 428 Dissent had grown and spread and ramified throughout the land. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxviii. 443 The machinery of the National government ramifies over the whole Union.
3. *intr.* To break up, divide, into branches or analogous parts.
1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G j b, Yet agaynwarde they ramyfye in to two partyes. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 12 A system of cylindrical vessels generally ramifying into minute branches. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 177 Esculent colic may be justly contemplated as ramifying into the three following varieties. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 93 The road, which for a short distance further was plain enough, soon began to ramify.
4. *trans.* To cause to shoot out, spread, or extend after the manner of branches. (Somewhat rare in active voice; the passive is freq. in 19th c.)
1565 J. HALL *Crt. Vertue* 31 b, But we O Lorde, that be alyue, Thy prayse wyll spreade and ramifye. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 78 The braunches .. are ramified abroad through the thinne Membran. 1620 T. GRANGER *Divine Logike* 296 The seede, or roote out of which all the specials following..are as it were procreated, and ramified. 1767 GOOCH *Wounds* I. 273 The vessels, which are ramefied in, and upon the plicatures of the *pia Mater*. 1825 MACLAREN *Railways* 27 Railways .. may be ramified over a whole country. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 357, I have seen the internal liquefaction ramify itself like sprigs of myrtle.
5. To separate into branches or analogous divisions. Also *absol.*
1800 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 313 Some of these articles are too much for one professor and must therefore be ramified. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 543 The variations of the pulse [have] been ramified into so many divisions and sub-divisions. *Ibid.* II. 105 In dividing them into two distinct sub-species, .. he ramifies very unnecessarily.
Hence **Ra·mifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1682 GREW *Anat. Leaves* iv. § 17 The Distribution of the Threds which the Vessels compose, is not the Ramifying of Greater Pipes into Less. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 108 Fanaticism .. may .. rage with all the ramifying power of an epidemic. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 62 Branch-endings of ramifying conical hairs.

Ramigerous (rămi·dʒĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rām-us* + -(I)GEROUS.] = Ramiferous. In recent Dicts.

†**Ra·millet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Sp. *ramillete.*] A bouquet or nosegay of flowers.
c 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 364 Faire ramillets and posies hee preepares,

Ramillie (ræ·mili). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 8 ramallie, -ellie(s, 8–9 ramilie, 9 ramil(l)ies. [From *Ramillies* in Belgium, the scene of Marlborough's victory in 1706.]
1. *attrib.* Applied a. to a wig having a long plait behind tied with a bow at top and bottom (so also with *tail*); b. to a method of cocking the hat.
c 1740 A. ALLEN *MS. Dict.*, Ramellies-Cock..So a Ramilie wig i. the twisted Tail Wig. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. ii, Putting my uncle Toby's great ramallie wig into pipes. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* v. iii. (1872) II. 83 Drinking champagne in ramilies wigs.
2. *absol.* A Ramillie wig or tail.
1752 *Monthly Rev.* Feb. 121 A head of fine flaxen hair .. braided into a ramillie. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvii, Sir Arthur's ramilies being the positive, his own bob-wig the comparative. 1885 A. DOBSON *At Sign of Lyre* 118 Giving his Ramillie a whisk.
Hence **Ra·millied** *a.* = RAMILLIE 1 a.
1792 BUDWORTH *Fortn. Ramble* ii. 10 Decorated with a ramillied peruke.

Ramiparous (rămi·părəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rām-us* + -(I)PAROUS.] That produces branches.
1866 *Treas. Bot.* 957/1.

Ramiram, erron. form of *ramizam*, RAMADAN.

Ramish, obs. form of RAMMISH *a.*

Ramism (rē·miz'm). [f. *Ramus* (see next) + -ISM.] The logical system of Ramus.
1710 tr. *Bayle's Dict.* (1735) IV. 842/2 Ramism had been introduced into the universities of Holland, if Scaliger and some others had not prevented it. 1882 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 803 Cambridge alone..was a stronghold of Ramism.

Ramist (rē·mist), *sb.* (and *a.*). [f. the name of *Ramus* (Pierre de la Ramée, 1515–1572) + -IST.]
A. *sb.* A follower of Ramus, as the author of a system of logic opposed in various respects to the Aristotelian.
1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 112 To reduce surnames to a methode is matter for a Ramist. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. iii. (1852) 539 He was an acute Ramist, but yet he professed himself a lover of a Trichotomy. 1876 BOURNE *Locke* I. i. 45 At Oxford, in Locke's day, the Ramists and anti-Ramists fought out their interminable battle.
B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, Ramists or Ramism.
1863 W. C. DOWDING *Life Calixtus* vi. 40 It is the Ramist party that the allusion points to. 1882 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 803 Bacon with well-grounded objection to much of the Ramist method, expounds the system of logic with unmistakable reference to the Ramist principles.
Hence †**Rami·stical** *a.*, pertaining to Ramus or his system; **Ra·mistry,** Ramism.
1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 261 Even Hooker himselfe (though otherwise no friend to Ramystry) acknowledgeth that it is of marveilous quicke dispatch. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxi. 277 Whose day after a ramisticall dichotomy being divided into forenoone and afternoone. 1841 KEBLE in *Hooker's Wks.* (1888) I. 218 *note*, Ramistry.

Ra·m-ja·m, *adv. dial.* and *slang.* [f. RAM *v.* + JAM *v.*] *Ram-jam full*, crammed full.
1879 WAUGH *Chimney Corner* 46 If I wur ram-jam full o' sixpences, I shouldn't feel comfortable. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 487/2 It's truly a royal game, ram-jam full of pluck.

†**Ra·mkin.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. A young ram.
1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i, This ramkin hath tupp'd my old rotten carrion mutton.

Ram-line. [? f. RAM *sb.*³] (See quots.)
1664 E. BUSHNELL *Shipwright* 14 A line stretched from the middle of the Sterne-Post to the middle of the Stem, called by Ship-wrightes, a Ram-line. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 27 A Ram-line made fast on the Stem and Stern-post, and weighed by some Device or other to steddy it. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 8 *Ram-line*, a long line (thicker than common) used to gain a straight middle-line upon a tree or mast. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Mar. Dict., Ram-line*, a small rope, or line, sometimes used to form the sheer of a ship, and to set the beams of the deck fair.

Ramm, obs. form of RAM *sb.* and *v.*

Rammadan, obs. form of RAMADAN.

Rammage, -al(e : see RAMAGE, RAMMEL *sb.*¹

†**Rammasche,** ? var. RAMAGE *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹.
Explained by Leyden (1801) as F. *ramassé*, collected.
1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38, I herd the rumour of rammasche fouli$ande of beystis that maid grite beir.

Rammass, variant of RAMASS *v. Obs.*

Ramme, obs. form of RAM *sb.* and *v.*

Rammed (ræmd), *ppl. a.* [f. RAM *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] Forced in, beaten hard, etc.
1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 With ramd cramd garbadge, theire gorges draftye be gulled. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xc. (1674) 123 A Musket loaded with ram'd bullets. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Arch.* § 753 Partitions..of rammed earth or of cob. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 677 The roots do not penetrate through the rammed chalk.

†**Ra·mmee.** *Obs. rare.* Euphemism for DAMME.
1652 *Total Rout* in *Commw. Ball.* (Percy Soc.) 133 With dammees and rammees you addle his brains.

Rammege, variant of RAMAGE *a. Obs.*

Rammekin, obs. form of RAMEKIN.

Rammel (ræ·m'l), *sb.*¹ Now only *dial.* Forms: 5 ramail, -ayle, -al, 5–6 ramel(le, 4–6, 9 ramell; 6 rammal(e, -ald, 6–7 rammell, 6–9 rammel, -il. [In senses 1 and 2 app. a. OF. *ramaille* branches (Godef.), f. *rame* branch. But the remaining senses are not clearly developed from these, and may really represent a different word.]
†**1.** *north.* and *Sc.* Brushwood, underwood, small trees or bushes. *Obs.*
1373 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 121 Pro transgressione facta in Elden, viz. succidend' ramell'. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vii. 112 The hyrd .. Amang the scroggy rammell settis the fyre. 1590 BUREL *Descr. Queen's Entry* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1709) II. 1 In Tapestries ye micht persaue, Young Ramel, wrocht like lawrell treis.
attrib. 1542 *Surv. Cheviot* in *MS. Cott. Calig.* B 8, fol. 73 b, By the ryuers these growyth many allers and other rammell wood. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 There vas ane grene banc ful of rammel grene treis.
2. Small, crooked, or rubbishy branches, *esp.* from trees which have been felled and trimmed.
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 292 The ramail from the fressher bough to leson Is good. 16[2]1 *Inv. in Chesh. Gloss.* (1880) s.v., It. ffyve wayne loads of Coles, some Ramell, Kids, pooles, & a stone trough. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms, Rammel*, small spray-wood left after the cordwood, stakes, and all the larger stuff is taken out. 1886– in dial. glossaries (W. Som., Chesh., Northumb.).
3. Rubbish of any kind.
1370–71 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 209 De ramell petrarum rem. de ecclesia del Magdeleynes. 1475 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 312 That no..man..putte no manere dunge, ramell or fylth into the ryvere. 1569 *Chron. St. Martin's Leicester* (1866) 172 For Caryinge y^e^ stones & Rammell away where y^e^ Crosse stoode. 1616 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 348 For..clensinge the streetes, and caryinge away the rammell..xlvijs. 1766 *Ch. Acc.* in *Rutland Gloss.* s.v., For Raming Rammil out of the church porch 6*d*. 1832 *Boston Herald* 6 Mar. 4 Some rammel which had been most improperly placed in Broadstreet. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 194 T'ak' that rammil [= money] back; I don't want none on it. 1877– in dial. glossaries (Linc., Rutl., Warw., etc.).
attrib. 1433 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 51 De 4*d*. de magistro Ricardo Morton pro ramelstone sibi vendito.
4. *W. Midland dial.* A hard infertile earth.
1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 405 A grey sand, mixed with coarse clay—which the farmers call rammel. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 80 A few inches of an unwholesome rammel, under which is a stiff marl subsoil. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of Love* III. 37 The fold was apparently of 'rammel'.. and grew nothing but a little stunted broom.

Ra·mmel, *sb.*² *Sc.* Also **ramble.** [Of obscure origin: prob. not identical with prec.] A mixture of barley and common bear formerly sown in Fife.
1793 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* IX. 441 (Crail). 1794 *Ibid.* XII. 531 (Markinch).

†**Ra·mmel,** *v. rare*⁻⁰. [app. f. RAMMEL *sb.*¹ 3; but cf. Sw. *ramla* in same sense.] (See quot.)
1611 FLORIO, *Frandre*, to breake in sunder, to rammell or moulder in pieces as sometimes mud walles or great masses of stones will doe of themselues.

Rammelkin, obs. form of RAMEKIN.

Ra·mmelly, *a. dial.* [f. RAMMEL *sb.*¹ 4 + -Y.] Of the nature of rammell.
1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 199 *Rammelly*, mixed argillaceous and sandy rocks.

Rammer (ræ·mər). Also 6 -ar, -or. [f. RAM *v.*¹]
1. An instrument for ramming or beating down earth, or forcing stones into the ground, consisting of a heavy piece of wood held upright, the blow being given with the lower end.
1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 89 Paving rammers of tymbre. 1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Rammer for husbandrie. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. liv. 372 You may beate it [the earth] downe with a rammer of wood. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 107 The rest have rammers for ramminge and beatinge of the earth downe into the hole. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 318 One person may be employed with a rammer, to follow five or six mowers. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 325/2 Compressing, by means of rammers, the loose earth used in building parapets.
b. A similar implement used for other purposes; a pestle or stamp.
1643 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxxiii. § 402 They stamped it [barley] with a rough rammer in a bake house. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 361 Ramming them [ashes] .. with a small light rammer, as tight as you can, without bursting the vatt. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 254 (*Fuller*) Very heavy pointed 'rammers' fall upon the cloth. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 499 The skins .. are beaten out with the mace, or rammer. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 338/1 When full to the brim the salt is worked about with a short thick stick, the 'rammer'.
c. Applied in contempt to a heavy, clumsy shoe.
1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 127 If you had but a pair of pink slippers on instead of those confounded rammers.
2. A cylindrical block of wood fixed at the end of a staff, used to drive home the charge of a cannon; † the ramrod of a fire-arm.
1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 125 Rammers for gonnes. 1582 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 44 A good and sufficient peece, flaske,..mould, rammor. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* XIV. 66 A Rammer is a bob of wood at the other end [of the sponge] to ramme home the Powder and the Waddings. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. 68 Then with the Rammer put the Powder home gently. 1778 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 68 The powder was forced up with only one stroke of the rammer. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 247 As the men withdrew the rammer, a shot from the enemy entered the muzzle. 1879 *Man. Artillery Exerc.* 8 Overbank carriages, jointed rammers, &c., for our siege guns.
b. A ramming instrument used in chemical experiments, or in blasting operations.
1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiii. 185 The lower end of the Glass rammer (if we may so call it). 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 262, I ramm'd them strongly down with a Rammer, whose Basis was very little less than the Bore of the Tube. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 6 The rammer one diameter shorter than the mould. 1868 FAIRLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-Mining* II, *Rammer*, an iron instrument used in filling a hole .. previous to firing the powder.
†**3.** A battering-ram. *Obs. rare.*
1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Virg. De Invent.* II. vii. 47 b, The rammer called in Latin Aries wherwith walles be ouerthrowen was made by Epeus at Troye.
4. A pile-driver, or similar device.
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 480/2 A Rammer, or an Instrument to Drive Piles into the Ground. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vess.* 27 The next implement was a rammer, with which the blocks were to be driven into the object. [Description follows.] 1853 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* (ed. 4) 313 The rammer made use of to drive piles.
5. One engaged in ramming earth.
1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 326/1.
6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *rammer-beaten* adj., (sense 2) *rammer-head, rod.*
1549 *Privy Council Acts* II. 349/1 Rammers and ramerhedes, xvj dousen. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II, xi. 106 Make a mark upon the Rammer-head. 1774 COOK in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 411 The shock forced the musket out of his hand, and broke the rammer rod. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 276 The groundwork and religious duty not being well rammer-beaten and flinted. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 325/2 Rammer-heads for..siege guns are not attached to the sponge staves.

Rammes, Rammil, obs. ff. RAMS, RAMMEL *sb.*¹

Ramming (ræ·min), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. RAM *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. in its various senses. Also with *adv.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Rammynge, of a grownde. 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* (1883) II. 371 For makyng of holes and rammyng..iiijd. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Maçoneria*, .. ramming in. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ix. 177 The cry arose..'A *ramming*! a ramming!'..He was poised like an ancient battering-ram, and driven headlong against the wall of the kiln. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 325/2 Ramming is essential for the stability of the ramparts.

attrib. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vess.* 27 At the top [of a rammer] was a ring to hold the ramming rope.

† **Ramming**, *vbl. sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* [f. RAM *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].] The copulation of sheep. Only *attrib.* in *ramming-time.*

1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Testaments* 163 The spotted stickes being laide before Labans sheepe at the ramming time. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 487 By the behaviour of Sheep at their Rutting or Ramming time the Shepherds observe tempests.

Ramming (ræ·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RAM *v.*[1]]

1. *slang.* Forcible, 'go-ahead'.

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 38 The most ramming, cramming, jamming cove you ever saw perform.

2. *dial.* Very big, huge.

1864 J. C. ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 226 He worried a great, ramming rat. 1877– in northern glossaries.

† **Ra·mmis**, *a. Sc. Obs.* = RAMMIST *a.*

c 1450 *Craft of Deyng* 113 in *Ratis Raving* 4 Sa mony of thir men gangis rammys.

† **Ra·mmis**, *v. Sc.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 -ise, -eis, 7 -ish. [prob. a back-formation from RAMMIST *a.*] *intr.* To behave frantically, to rush wildly about.

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 511 [They] rammeist redwood, and raveld in their ieeles. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 1 He began..to rammise and rin wylde. 1607 in C. K. Sharpe *Pref. Law's Mem.* (1818) 55 She maid their two Kye run mad and rammish to deid. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rammis*, to go about in a state approaching to frenzy.

Rammish (ræ·miʃ), *a.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 4–6 -issh, -yssch, etc., 6–8 ramish. [app. f. RAM *sb.*[1]]

1. a. Of smell, taste, etc.: Rank, strong, highly disagreeable.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 334 They stynken as a goot Hir sauour is so rammyssh and so hoot. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 62 b, Sampharitik .. hath a rammishe or buckishe styngkyng smell. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cclxvii, Purging away thereby the ranke and rammish savour. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 269 Butchers .. sell a lump of Ramish scent; For Weather Mutton.

b. Having a rank smell or taste.

c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 3378 Whan she is hoot, Rammysh taraged as a goot. 1530 PALSGR. 302/1 Rammysshe, yll savoured as a man or beest that is to rancke. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xxii. 838 Blacke dogs .. delight most in coursing the ramnish and strong sented beastes, as wilde bores, foxes [etc.]. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 94 Cats, or such like ramish creatures. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Spec. Yorksh. Dial.*, This cheese .. is rather rammish. 1894 CLARK RUSSELL *Good Ship Mohock* I. 140 Open that skylight..Its growing durned rammish down here.

c. *fig.* of persons, things, qualities, etc.

1610 *Histrio-m.* III. 310 Fat Ignorance, and rammish Barbarisme. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. Comm. (1857) 79 In this poesy, redundant I affirm him, and rammish. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxiii. (1674) 25 Those preambles, which smelt so rammish.

† 2. ? Lascivious, lustful. *Obs.*

Perh. belongs to RAMMISH *a.*[2] (cf. sense 2 there).

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1809) VI. 32 Rutting wives make often rammish husbands, as our proverb dooth inferre. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. i. 29 Goe, Cupids rammish Pandar, goe.

Hence **Ra·mmishly** *adv.*

1567 J. MAPLET *Nat. Hist.* 63 At haruest time his leaues smel rammishly, in maner like the Goate. 1623 COCKERAM I, *Hircosically*, smelling rammishly. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xii. 95 More rammishly lascivious than a Buck.

Rammish (ræ·miʃ), *a.*[2] Now only *dial.* Also 6 -yssh, 7–9 ramish. [Alteration of RAMAGE *a.*, perh. after prec., but cf. RAMMIST.]

† 1. = RAMAGE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1831 My hawke is rammysshe. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 88 The rammish hauke is tamd by carefull heed. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 12 The Ramish Hawk, the Haggard, and the two sorts of Lentners.

2. Wild, violent. Now only *dial.*

Perh. to some extent associated with RAM *sb.*[1]

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 67 Stond horses naturally .. are exceeding rammish, & vnruely. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 134 What avail'd their ramish routs, Wi' Sampson leyke exertions. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

Rammish, variant of RAMMIS *v. Sc.*

Rammishness (ræ·miʃnés). [f. RAMMISH *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being rammish.

1552 HULOET, Rammishness, *hircus.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Rancioso*, rustie, ful of rammishnes. 1617 R. FENTON *Serm.* in *Treat. Ch. Rome* 107 The killing of the rammishnesse of our affections. 1660 HEXHAM, *Guelscheydt*, an unpleasant Tast,..or Smell, or Rammishnesse.

Ra·mmist, *a. Sc.* Now *rare.* Also 5 -ysd. [? Alteration of RAMAGE *a.* Cf. also RAMMIS *a.* and *vb.*] Mad, crazy, frantic.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Lawe Armys* (S. T. S.) 245 A woodman, a ramysde fule that for lytill gude wuld sett his lyf in perile. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 186 The residew .. come .. as rammist and wod creaturis, to have revengit the slauchter of their freindis. [Still used in Orkney and Shetland dial.]

Hence † **Ra·mmistness**, madness, frenzy. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 227 The quhilk duk..takis a woodnes and a ramysdness in his hede.

Rammy (ræ·mi), *a.* Now chiefly *north. dial.* [f. RAM *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Characteristic of, resembling (that of) a ram; *esp.* = RAMMISH *a.*[1] 1.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 482 That Rammy humour and rank moistness which is found in the Male-sheep. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. i, That rammy mutton, which is in Turkey and Asia Minor. 1652 BROME *City Wit* IV. ii, Thou rammy nastinesse. 1882– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Lanc., Chesh.). 1884 BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* XXVII. 295 Herds of goats skipped nervously past us, the leader giving his rammy bleat of warning.

Rammyn, Ramne, Ramnus: see RHAMN, RHAMNUS. **Rammys**, obs. f. RAMS.

‖ **Ramolade.** *Obs.* A kind of sauce for fish, made of parsley, 'chibols', anchovies, and capers, with other seasoning.

1706 in PHILLIPS. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.*, Having dress'd the fillets in a proper dish, they are to be sprinkled with this ramolade.

‖ **Ramollissement** (ramolismaⁿ). *Path.* [F., f. *ramollir* to soften: see MOLLIFY.] A morbid softening of some part of the body.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 357 *note*, The black ramollissement or disease, in which the liver is reduced to a dark-coloured mass, of very little consistence. 1880 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* (ed. 7) II. 474 In thirteen cases of ramollissement of the cerebellum..motion was greatly affected.

Ramon: see RAMOON.

‖ **Ramoneur** (ramonœ̃r). [F., f. *ramoner* to sweep, f. *ramon* broom, ultimately from L. *rāmus* RAMUS.] a. A chimney-sweep. b. A machine for sweeping chimneys. Also *attrib.* c. A colour resembling that of soot.

1835 *Court Mag.* V. p. ii/1 Velvet and satin hats of a new colour called ramoneur (it is a dingy shade of brown, approaching nearly to black). 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 39 Smoke has been merciful to Covent Garden Market, and its cornucopia is not as dingy as a ramoneur's sack. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 373 Cleansing Chimneys with the Patent Ramoneur Machine.

Ramoon (rămū·n). Also **ramon.** [Sp. *ramon*, f. *ramo* branch; cf. prec.] The tops and leaves of a West Indian and Central American tree (*Trophis Americana*), used as fodder for cattle. Chiefly in comb. *Ramoon-tree.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 357 The Ramoon tree. The leaves and tops of this tree make an agreeable wholesome fodder for all sorts of cattle. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 302/2 *T. americana*, the Ramoon-tree, is twenty feet high. .. The drupes are about the size of grapes, and have a pleasant flavour. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 374/2 They go half buried under a load of ramon. (The ramon-tree serves as fodder for horses.)

Ramord, variant of REMORD *v.* *Obs.*

Ramose (rămō·s), *a.* [ad. L. *rāmōsus*; see RAMUS and -OSE.] = RAMOUS 1.

1689 H. MORE *Answ. Psychop.* 139 They are long, smooth, flexible Parts whereas those of Oil are more ramose. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 66 This Fungus .. begins very narrow, growing in breadth to its end, where it is flat, ramose, or deeply cut. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 43 Either in the form of layers, or of mamillae, or in the ramose form of stalactites. 1870 STONE *Invit. Heeded* 184 Churches .. springing into vigorous ramose existence.

Hence **Ramo·sely** *adv.*; † **Ramo·sity** *Obs.*—[0]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ramosity*, fulness of Boughes, boughiness. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Algæ* 21 A gelatinous stratum..here and there ramosely divaricate.

Ramoso- (rămō·so), combining form of prec., as in *ramoso-palmate, -subdivided, -subpinnate.*

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 615 Erect, .. irregularly ramoso-palmate. *Ibid.* 662 The viminalis..is described as ramoso-subpinnate. *Ibid.* 707 Minutely ramoso-subdivided.

Ramous (rē·məs), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *rāmōs-us*: see RAMOSE and cf. F. *rameux* (16th c.).]

1. Branching, ramose: a. of plants, or plant-like forms. Also *fig.* of a pedigree.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 120 b, Genealogies discending, and Ramous. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 84 Marigold ..having a ramous leavy stalk. 1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 732 A Mine, where well near all the *Entrochi*.. grew tapering and ramous. 1793 SIR J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) I. 409 A very beautiful, large, ramous shrub.

b. Applied (after ancient physics) to the particles of viscous or rigid bodies.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 105 The Rigidity of the Ramous parts of the Air proceeds from the Nitro-aerial corpuscles therein infixed. 1742 *London & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 38 Hops .. whose Particles are active and rigid, by which the viscid ramous Parts of the Malt are much divided. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. II. *Comm.* p. xx, The ramous and incurvated seeds..must inlock each other universally.

2. Belonging to, characteristic of, branches.

1823 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. v. *Comm.* p. xxxii, They arose from the ramous friction of groves and woods. *a* 1845 HOOD *Elm Tree* II. xiv, In ramous wrestlings interlaced— A Forest Läocoon.

Ramowd: see *raw-mouthed* s.v. RAW *a.*

† **Ramp**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5–6 rampe. [? f. RAMP *v.*[1] 4.] A bold, vulgar, ill-behaved woman or girl.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 25 A woman that dede ansuere her husbonde afore straungeres like a rampe, with gret uelonis wordes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 148 [She] was a rampe of suche boldnesse, that she would course horsses and ride theim to water. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 113 An insatiable rampe, Of Messalines stampe. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* III. iii, The bouncing ramp, that roaring girl my mistress. 1728 DENNIS *Pope's Rape Lock* 16 The Author .. represents her likewise a fine, modest, well-bred Lady: .. And yet in the very next Canto she appears an arrant Ramp and a Tomrigg. [1896 A. LANG *Monk Fife* 62 All men..mocked the Pucelle for a bold ramp, with a bee in her bonnet.]

Ramp (ræmp), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure origin in sense 1; in sense 2 abbrev. of RAMPION; in sense 3 a back-formation from RAMPS.]

† 1. The plant Wake Robin (*Arum maculatum*).

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 16 Arum is called..in english Cuckopintell, Wake Robin, or Rampe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. vii. 323. 1611 COTGR., *Iarrus*, Wake-robin,..Rampe.

2. The garden rampion. Also *attrib.*

1598 FLORIO, *Ramponzoli*, a kind of roote vsed in sallads called rampes [1611 Rampe-rootes vsed much in salades]. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 105 The ramps of the garden are the roots of Campanula rapunculus. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. 305 The root of the *Campanula rapunculoides* was formerly cultivated under the name of ramps.

3. The wild garlic, ramsons. (See RAMPS.)

1846 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 18 The ramp and the stinkard will continue to be as offensive and as rank, although we should dignify them by their Linnaean appellations. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

Ramp (ræmp), *sb.*[3] [f. RAMP *v.*[1]] The act of ramping, in senses of the vb.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 139 The bold Ascalonite Fled from his Lion ramp. 1798 COLERIDGE *France* iii, Her arm made mockery of the warrior's ramp. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxvii, No pompous stag .. with toss of horn, and brag Of bray, and ramp of hoof.

† b. *pl.* Romps. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 325 Dunstan..breaking abruptly into the room, found him playing at ramps with his wife and her mother.

Ramp (ræmp), *sb.*[4] [a. F. *rampe*, f. *ramper* RAMP *v.*[1]]

1. A slope; an inclined plane connecting two different levels, *esp.* in fortifications.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 233 A ramp of masonry was the ascent, but only to one door of this vast apartment. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Peninsular War* III. 419 They were employed in .. destroying the ramps of the covered way. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 238 Like hornets they swarm up the ramp, Lancing a breach through the long palisade.

2. The difference in level between the abutments of a rampant arch.

1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 4 Raise a Perpendicular .. equal to the Ramp of the Arch. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 1943 To describe a rampant pointed arch, whose span..and the height of the ramp are given.

3. a. Part of the handrail of a stair, having a concave or upward bend (freq. continued in a knee or convex bend), as at a landing.

1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 618/1 The manner of drawing the *ramp*, which is to rise equal to the height of the first step of the next flight. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2182 In the upper ramp..produce the top of the rail..to P. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XXXI. 24 Model of Stable Fittings .. showing the..division railing and ramps.

Comb. 1859 *Carriage Builders' Jrnl.* I. 184/2 The iron ramp-rail, .. with the stable-stall-post, .. is a most neat and desirable division.

b. A slanting (straight or curved) shoulder connecting two levels of the coping of a wall. Also, the sloping part of a stair parapet.

1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1023. 1882 *Standard* 15 Apr. 2/6 Falling over the coping or ramp of the steps.

Ramp, *sb.*[5] *Slang.* [f. RAMP *v.*[2] 2.] A swindle.

1888 *Standard* 27 June 6/1 How often do we hear people say that such-and-such a race was a fearful ramp. 1902 *Ibid.* 29 Apr. 4/5 Being president of a swindle—'a ramp' they called it.

Ramp (ræmp), *a. Sc.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a corrupt form of RANK *a.*, after RAMP *v.*]

1. Wanton, riotous. *Ramp rider* = rank rider.

1715 PENNECUICK *Tweeddale* 27 When frank Miss John came first into the camp With his fierce flaming sword, none was so ramp. 1759 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* I. 2 (Jam.) The other a gentleman, and young, and known to be ramp. *a* 1800 in Child *Ballads* IV. 198/2 Ride out, ride out, ye ramp rider! 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 62 The mob were ramp already.

2. Strong, rank.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v., A ramp smell, a strong smell, the smell of a he-goat. 1887 *Suppl. Jamieson's Dict.* s.v. *Let*, A barbarous, cruel method of reducing the ramp flavour of the flesh of animals.

Ramp (ræmp), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 raunp-, 4–6 raump-, (9 *dial.* rawmp), 6–7 rampe, 4– ramp. [a. OF. *ramper* (12th c.) to creep, crawl, climb, of uncertain origin: cf. It. *rampare.*]

† 1. *intr.* To creep or crawl on the ground. *rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 76 A litel Serpent on the ground, Which rampeth al aboute round. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xli. (1869) 25, I make briddes flee, bestes go, fisshes swymme, dragowns raunpen. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 409 Beastes ramping on the earth, or marching vpon all foure.

2. To climb, scramble. Now only *dial.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxci. 227 First there entred, raumpynge vppe lyke a catte, Bernard de la Salle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. xviii, These birds will rampe up with their bellies to the tree, bending backward. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii. 106 He would .. ramp and grapple after this fashion up against a window of the full height of a lance. 1886 H. CUNLIFFE *Rochdale Gloss.*, *Rawmp*, to climb or reach over things in a careless manner.

transf. and *fig.* 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* P iii, One ryme too low, another rampes too hye. 1641 MILTON *Ani-*

nadv. v. Wks. (1851) 224 Surely the Prelates would have Saint Pauls words rampe one over another, as they use to clime into their Livings and Bishopricks.

b. Of plants: To climb (*up*, or *upon* some support). Now chiefly *dial.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. l. § 2. 266 It rampeth vpon whatsoeuer is neere vnto it. *Ibid.* lvii. § 1. 277 The great Withwinde that rampeth in hedges. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxiv, The Vine, ramping and taking hold of any thing it meeteth with. 1691 RAY *Wisd. God* I. (1692) 102 Ramping upon Trees, Shrubs, Hedges or Poles, they [plants] mount up to a great height. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 198 Black Bindweed .. frequently ramps up in hedges. *Ibid.* 443 The great Bindweed which ramps in the hedges. 1877 *N. W. Lincs. Gloss.*, *Ramp up*, to climb as a plant.

c. Of non-climbing plants: To grow rankly or luxuriantly, to shoot up rapidly. Now *dial.*

1607 [see RAMPING *ppl. a.* 4 b]. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 38 Jesamines rampe vp in a rotten earth. 1733– [see RAMPING *ppl. a.* 4 b]. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 70 The cow-boy seeks the sedge, Ramping in the woodland hedge. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, *Ramp*, .. to grow rapidly and luxuriantly. It is applied to the rank growth of plants supporting themselves.

3. Of beasts (real or depicted, as in *Her.*): To rear or stand on the hind legs, as if in the act of climbing; to raise the fore-paws in the air; hence, to assume, or be in, a threatening posture. (Chiefly said of lions.) Also of persons: To raise, or gesticulate with, the arms; † to clutch wildly *at*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7104 A lion quilpe .. Rampand to sampson he stert. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 305 Þei sauh kynge's banere, raumpand þre lebardes. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 134 Fowle fendys ay grennyng And as wyld wolfis thei cam rampyng. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 416 A lyoun crovnit with gold, Of siluir 3e se shold To ramp in array. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxii. 13 Like a Lyon roaring out, and ramping for his pray. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 28 Their bridles they would champ, And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp. 1641 HINDE *J. Brucn* xlvii. 151 The Bish. was glad to lay hold on the boy, ramping at the windows to have gotten out that way. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 363 The lion ramped: the pard sported. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xxvii. 245 My Lady Lillycraft's little dogs ramped and barked. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *Reminisc.* I. iv. 48 Above the fireplace ramps the Royal Lion of Scotland.

† **b.** To trample in triumph. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 906 To exceede the bonds of modestie so farre, as to rampe in manner with both their feete vpon the dead, and to sing songs of victorie.

4. Of persons: To storm or rage with violent gestures; to act in a furious or threatening manner.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol.* 16 Whan she comth home she rampeth in my face, And crieth false coward, wrek thy wyf. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 458 The peple beryt lyk wyld bestis .. Within the wallis, rampand on athir sid. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Devot. Poems* ii. 1 Quhy doth the Heathin rage and rampe? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 414 By this time the long dormant Usurer ramps for the payment of his money. 1648 *Regall Apol.* 39 He saw the House of Commons begin to ramp upon him. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 168 The lion-hearted Peter roared and ramped. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxli. 120 They had ramped and sworn that drawing by the tail was an 'institution'.

b. *transf.* of things. Also with *it*.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 41 Watring wauis and huge, Quhilk ramping ouer his rigging ryds. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) II. Pref. 1 'Impartial' ramps it on the Title Page. 1864 H. C. COOTE *Neglected Fact Eng. Hist.* 108 Though Christianity flourished .. heathenism ramped by its side. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* xiv. 197 Ramping from his hiding place Roared the wild Thunder.

† **5.** To go about in a loose, immodest way. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 678/2, I rampe, I playe the callet. *Je ramponne.* *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. iv. (Arb.) 37 Is all your .. ioy In whiskyng and ramping abroade like a Tom boy. 1611 COTGR., *Gadriller*, (a wench) to raump, or play the rig.

b. = ROMP *v.* Now *dial.*

1657 [see RAMPING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *To Ramp*, to Play rude Horse-Play. 1720 SWIFT *Irish Feast*, They dance in a round, Cutting capers and ramping. 1741 [see RAMPING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. *a* 1825 in FORBY.

6. To bound, rush, or range about in a wild or excited manner.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxii. (1677) 333 Such wild Cattel as ramp up and down on the earth. *a* 1800 *Kemby Kay* vii. in Child *Ballads* I. 302/2 She rampit out, and she rampit in, She rampit but and ben. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood T.*, *Minotaur* 18 The great sow had been an awful beast while ramping about the woods and fields. 1890 D'OYLE *Notches* 88 The bronchos, by 'ramping' across the storm, had found good shelter for themselves.

refl. *a* 1857 *Jovial Hunter Bromsgrove* in Child *Ballads* I. 212/2 The wild boar .. Thrashed down the trees as he ramped him along.

b. To sail swiftly, to scud.

1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 61 The rocks .. Saw thy daring Norsemen, Haco, Ramping o'er the Scottish tide! 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 187/2 We were ramping along under a brilliant sun.

II. 7. *Arch.* Of a wall: To ascend or descend from one level to another. (Cf. RAMP *sb.*[4] 3 b.)

1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 342 Sections of wall 'ramping' from its cornice line to the north and south extremities of the half screen. 1858 SPURDEN *Suppl. Forby* 40 A wall so formed is said to ramp. 1876 in *Surrey Gloss.*

8. *trans. Mil.* and *Arch.* To furnish with a ramp, to build with ramps.

1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., On slopes the wall is generally so 'ramped' or 'ramped off' at intervals. 1897 LD. ROBERTS *4 Yrs. India* xlvi. (1898) 354 The banks of the numerous nullas .. had to be ramped before the guns and baggage could pass over them.

b. (See quot.)

1847 HALLIWELL, *Ramp*, .. (5) Bending a piece of iron upwards to adapt it to wood-work, of a gate, &c. is called ramping it.

Ramp (ræmp), *v.*[2] [Of obscure origin.

In sense 1 perh. a misuse of prec., as Wyclif and Trevisa render L. *rapiens* and *rapax* by 'rampant'. Sense 2 may be a different word.]

† **1.** *trans.* To snatch, tear, pluck. *Obs.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 206 She the gagtoothd elfe did spie, .. ramping up the grasse With uglie nailes and chanking it. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 18/39 To rampe, *rapere*. 1626 SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. 243 Amycus .. down ramps A brazen cresset. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 99 It is not lawfull to vexe and trouble any person .. nor rampe away his Goods by force.

2. *slang.* To rob or swindle; *spec.* to force (one) to pay a pretended bet. (Cf. RAMPER 2.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Ramp*, to rob any person or place by open violence or suddenly snatching at something and running off with it. 1887 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 7/1 If you have seen me ticket-snatching and 'ramping' why did you not take me in charge? 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 13 Aug. 517/2 The neighbour who's ramped the man that trusted him. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/5 Charge of 'ramping' a book-maker.

Ramp, *v.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **raumpe**. [Imitative.] *trans.* To eat greedily or noisily.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 73 Ye maye take some parte, with me, were my woordes, and not to raumpe them vp on that facion. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Ramp*, to eat with a gnashing sound.

Rampa·cious, *a. rare.* [var. *rampageous*, as if f. RAMP *v.*[1] + -ACIOUS.] = RAMPAGEOUS.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxii, A stone statue of some rampacious animal with flowing mane and tail, distantly resembling an insane cart-horse. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/4 A dog and a cat and three rampacious children.

Rampage (ræmpē·dʒ), *sb.* [f. the vb.] A state of excitement or violent passion; the act of behaving or rushing about in a reckless or riotous fashion; esp. in phr. *on the rampage*.

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* ii, She's been on the Ram-page this last spell, about five minutes. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xi. 147 She leaves his charming society to go off on a wild rampage through the country. 1891 *Spectator* 10 Oct. 487 The Irish Members .. think a rampage will guarantee their seats.

Rampage (ræmpē·dʒ), *v.* Also 9 *Sc.* **-auge**. [Orig. *Sc.*, of obscure formation, but perh. based on RAMP *v.*[1] The stressing *rampage* also occurs.]

1. *intr.* To behave violently or furiously; to storm, rage wildly.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xvii, His wife did reel, And rampage in her choler. *c* 1720 — *Marriage of Earl Wemyss* xii, Were Jove rampaging in the air. *a* 1784 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 64 He rampaged red wood, And lap and danc'd, and was in unco mood. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, He came down here, rampauging like a lion. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* IX. 232 He rampaged like a lunatic, and fairly lost his head.

2. To go about in an excited, furious, or violent manner; to rush wildly hither and thither.

1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* IV. 137 Friends feghting friends, rampaged about. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 360 Our sailors would have been 'rampaging' over the world. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* ii, She made a grab at Tickler, and she Ram-paged out.

transf. 1892 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xx. 331, I hear you have influenza rampaging about the Camp.

Hence **Rampa·ging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, There was a set of rampauging chields in the country then that they called rebels. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. iv. 63 Religion is one thing and rampaging is another.

Rampageous (rempē·dʒəs), *a.* Also **-ious**. [f. RAMPAGE *sb.* + -OUS.]

1. Violent; unruly; boisterous.

1822 GALT *Provost* xv. 115 The primitive ages of a rampageous antiquity. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xxiii, She must be careful not to be too frolicsome and rampageous. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* I. v, A rampagious class of hundreds of Scotch lads.

2. *transf.* Glaring, outrageous.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* LXXIX. 200 The ornamentation is for the most part rampageous rocaille style.

Hence **Rampa·geously** *adv.*; **Rampa·geousness**.

1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xxiii, He swears so rampageously, it upsets me. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 May 5 They .. have good cause for rampageousness.

Rampair(e, obs. variants of RAMPIRE.

† **Rampa·llion.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 **-alion**, 7 (9) **-allian**. [Perh. based on RAMP *v.*[1] Cf. *rapscallion*, *tatterdemallion*.] A ruffian, villain, scoundrel.

1593 NASH 4 *Lett. confut. Strange Newes* I, Pocket not up this abuse at a rakehell rampalions hands. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fortune* II. i[i], Out upon them rampallions. I'll keep my self safe enough out of their fingers. 1639 R. DAVENPORT *New Trick to Cheat Devil* I. ii, And bold Rampallion like, swear and drinke drunke. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvi, I was almost strangled with my own band by twa rampallians.

b. Applied to a woman. *rare*—[1].

1602 S. ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* D 3 Here was .. an aged Rampalion put besides her schoole-tricke.

Rampancy (ræ·mpănsi). [f. next: see -ANCY.] The fact or condition of being rampant.

1664 H. MORE *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* Pref. b iv b, The Temporal Power being quite in a manner evacuated by the Rampancy of the Spiritual. 1699 COLLIER *and Def. Short View* (1730) 373 Is Rampancy and Lewdness the Character of Breeding? 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* viii, He may be said to have exhibited, at the moment, a sort of moral rampancy himself. 1892 H. R. REYNOLDS in *Life* (1828) xix. 468, I am considerably moved by the rampancy of much of this Old Testament criticism.

Rampant (ræ·mpănt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **raump-**; 4-6 **-aunt**, (5 **-awnt**), 5-6 **-and**. [a. F. *rampant*, pres. pple. of *ramper* RAMP *v.*[1]

By Wyclif and Trevisa inaccurately employed to render L. *rapiens* and *rapax*. In northern Eng. and Sc. prior to 1600 *raumpand* is properly the pres. pple. of RAMP.

In early use freq. placed after the sb., as in French; now only in *Her.*, or with suggestion of this.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of beasts, esp. lions: Rearing or standing with the fore-paws in the air.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxi. 14 Thei openeden vp on me ther mouth; as a leoun rampaunt [L. *rapiens*] and roreende. ? 14.. *Leg. Rood* 145 Þe deuel stod lyk A lyon raumpaunt. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. (Percy Soc.) 79 Rampande lyons stode up wondersly. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. xvi, When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, hee goeth alwaies saltant or rampant. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 466 The Tawnie Lion .. Rampant shakes his Brinded main. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 196 Then on their Haunches rear'd, rampant they seize Each other's Throats. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. vi, Careful how he moved his lion paws lest he should crush a rampant .. mouse.

transf. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 52 The one part of them wearing naked Swords rampant in one Hand.

Comb. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 185 The rampant-looking rocks of the 'Cavallos'.

b. *spec.* in *Her.* 'Standing on the Sinister hind-leg, with both forelegs elevated, the Dexter above the Sinister, and the head in profile' (Cussans).

14.. *Sir Beues* 177/3480 (M.) Syr Beuys bare of colour poymant A rede lyon of golde rampant. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 45 You must note heere the difference [of] the Lyon rampande, and this Lyon [saliant]. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 203 Old Neuils Crest, The rampant Beare chain'd to the ragged staffe. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess., Agric.* Wks. 1710 II. 909 Lillies, and Lions Rampant, and Spread Eagles in Fields d'Or. 1724 RAMSAY *On Royal Comp. Archers* 21 Well pleas'd the rampant Lyon smooths his mane. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, The chosen crest of our family, a bear, as ye observe, and rampant.

transf. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 12. 1346 God is no Iudge Dormant, nor Demurant, nor Rampant. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 376 Couchant and Passant, Guardant, Rampant Beggars.

c. Given to ramping; of a fierce disposition.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 447 Bestes rampaunt [L. *rapaces*] spare her owne kynde. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 21 The rampant Lyon hunts he fast, With dogges of noysome breath. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 66 To make the condemnation of these ravenous Wolves, and Lion rampants, more just.

d. Exhibiting fierceness or high spirits by ramping or similar movements. Also const. *with*.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 135 The Whyte Lyon, there rampaunt of moode, He ragyd and rent out your hart bloode. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 155 The Monster at first was very Rampant and looked upon these Enemies with great Disdain. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. lviii, The younglings frisk along the meads .. Rampant with life. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 235 A wild boar, rampant from a forest.

2. *transf.* **a.** Of persons: Violent and extravagant in action, opinion, etc. (esp. in the manner implied by the sb.).

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Player* (Arb.) 42 He is tragicall on the Stage, but rampant in the Tyring-house, and sweares oathes there which he neuer con'd. 1709 in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 324 *note*, The Whiggs are rampant, and thinke to carry all before them. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xvii, The English Snob rampant always does this to the present day. 1898 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 137 The crowd has not spirit and self-consciousness enough to be rampant. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. of World* xiii. 264 Some very rampant theorists of some ethnological schools.

b. Of things: Unchecked, unrestrained, aggressive, etc.; *esp.* of a quality, belief, state of things, etc.: Having full sway or unchecked course in the individual or (more commonly) in general society.

1619 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Fortescue Pap.* (Camden) 95 In whom theyr hope is now growen rampant. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. § 4 It grieved him to see ignorance and impiety so rampant. 1673 GREW *Acc. Veget. Roots* § 66 The Sulphureous or Oyly Parts, which were before concentred, are now more or less rampant. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 392 The great thing I fear .. is, that Arianism turn rampant. 1795–7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Minor Poems* Wks. 1838 II. 227 Iniquity abounds, and rampant Vice .. taints The herd of humankind. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 186 The tide was low, the ice rampant. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* ii. 31 This curious outbreak of rampant democracy.

† **3.** Lustful; vicious. *Obs.*

c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 36 Lest his body should grow rampant .. the church orders him to fast. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* IV. xiv, The young fellows of this age are so rampant, that even degrees of kindred can't restrain them. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *Archit. Atoms*, The rampant lessons of the stews.

4. Of plants or their growth: Rank, luxurious.

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 298 Where a fine sheep-walk is wanted, the sweeter and less-rampant grasses will, of course, be chosen. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvi. (1813) 271 A rich [soil] .. makes them [nasturtiums] too rampant and less fruitful. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Stud.* 34 Its rampant growth will cover your trellised porch in a pair of seasons.

5. *Arch.* Of an arch or vault: Having the abutments or springing lines on different levels.

1725 W. Halfpenny *Sound Building* 5 To draw a Rampant Semicircular Arch. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* § 1943 To draw a rampant pointed arch, whose span,..and the height of the ramp are given.

†**B.** *sb.* = Ramp *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1].

1671 *Prol. to Shadwell's Humorists*, These Rampants have a hungry Worm indeed.

Rampantly (ræ·mpăntlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In a rampant manner.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12760 Rampawntly she gan to go Vn-to me-ward, off cruelte. 1697 Collier *Immor. Stage* vi. (1730) 183 Their Songs are often rampantly lewd. 1897 *Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 546 A town so rampantly democratic.

Rampar, var. Ramper [1], obs. var. Rampire.

Rampart (ræ·mpaɪt), *sb.* Also 6 **-arte, -arde, -erd,** 6–7 **-ard,** 7 **-ert.** See also Rampire *sb.* [ad. F. *rempart,* †*rempard, rampart,* etc. (16th c.), f. *remparer* Rampire *v.*]

1. *Fortif.* A mound of earth raised for the defence of a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot, wide enough on the top for the passage of troops, guns, etc., and usually surmounted by a stone parapet.

1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* iv. 64 b, This daie was begunne a Rampart, at Northe newe Gate. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. viij. 7 b, Strong walles, ramperdes, ditches. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 134 The Rampard betweene the two townes was covered with blood. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 678 To trench a Field, Or cast a Rampart. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 91 The camps united to each other by a rampart. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 233 The fort of Sparendam, the rampart of which stood on the dyke along which the troops must pass. 1810 [see 2]. 1880 Ouida *Moths* II. xvii. 235 It was rather a rampart than a terrace, and the waves beat and fretted the wall below.

transf. and *fig.* 16[11] Bible *Nahum* iii. 8 That had the waters round about it, whose rampart was the sea. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 185 As the laws are the rampart of mens estates, justice is the rampart of the law. 1748 Gray *Alliance* 96 The rocky ramparts round they see. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* vi. xi, Flesh and bone Soon made our ghastly ramparts. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 159 Louis XIV..could not prevail against the impenetrable rampart of conscience.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rampart communication, -height, -line.*

1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* Wks. (1837) 13 On the rampart-heights array'd His trusty warriors. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 11 To fill up the rampart in the bastions, and to make a good rampart communication from both. 1852 Tennyson *Ode Wellington* 105 The vast designs Of his labour'd rampart-lines.

Rampart (ræ·mpaɪt), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To fortify or surround with, or as with, a rampart.

Orig. only in ppl. form, perh. directly from the sb.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. x. 44 The castle..ramparded & ditched. 16[11] Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 57. 792 A Field well trenched, and ramparted with strong Gates. 1796 Coleridge *Ode Departing Year,* Those glittering dells Proudly ramparted with rocks. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Distant Corr.,* I stood ramparted about with so many healthy friends. 1882 G. Macdonald *Castle Warlock* I. i. 9 The hills that ramparted the horizon.

Hence **Ra·mparted, Ra·mparting** *ppl. adjs.*

1837 Campbell *On the Camp Hill* in *Poems* 207 The ramparted ground With a vision my fancy inspires. 1850 Browning *Christmas Eve* iv, The ramparted cloud-prison, ..built up in the West. 1881 F. T. Palgrave *Vis. England* 250 The ramparting rocks their darkness uprear.

Rampauge, Sc. variant of Rampage.

Rampeare, obs. variant of Rampire.

Ramped (ræmpt), *ppl. a.* [f. Ramp *v.*[1] 8.] Made with a ramp or rise.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 604 Hand-railing.. whether ramped, swan-necked,..or wreathed. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 752 A cast-iron ramped cap..to the partition between the stalls. *Ibid.,* The ramped iron copings.

†**Ra·mpen,** *v. Obs. rare.* [? cf. G. *rampeln, rempeln* to push, shove.] *trans.* To force, ram.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 84/109 Þe Rode-tres þei liften vp anon, Rampned hit harde in a ston. *Ibid.* 84/117 Vre Cake on Crois þei knede Rampned hit harde aȝeun þe Roode.

Ramper [1] (ræ·mpəɹ). *dial.* Also 8 **rampar.** [Prob. a corruption of Lamprey.] **a.** The lamprey. Usu. *ramper-eel.* **b.** (see quot. 1865.)

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 217 *note,* These spotted eels are called Rampar Eels. 1818 R. Jamieson *Notes Burt's Lett.* I. 122 The ramper-eel, lamprey, or nine eyes, is held in abhorrence. 1865 J. Couch *Brit. Fishes* IV. 408 *Myxine.* Hagfish. Ramper eel. Poison Ramper. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Ramper* [N.], the lamprey.

Ramper [2] (ræ·mpəɹ). [f. Ramp *v.*[2] + -er [1].] One who ramps; *spec.* (see quot. 1887.)

1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 123 The cup-and-ball Macers, the Nob-Pitchers, and the Rampers. 1886 *Gd. Words* 247 A 'ramper'.. is engaged with other roughs to get up the disturbances, under which 'welshers' seek to..secure their retreat. 1887 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 7/1 He knew the prisoners as 'rampers', i. e. men who claimed to have made bets to bookmakers, and hustled and surrounded them if they refused to pay.

Ramper, obs. or dial. var. Rampire. **Ramperd, -ert,** obs. ff. Rampart. **Ramphoid,** var. Rhamphoid. **Rampiar,** obs. f. Rampire.

Rampick (ræ·mpik), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 **ran-,** 9 *dial.* **raun-**; 6 **ranpike.** [Of obscure origin: cf. Rampike.] Of a tree or bough: Partially decayed or dead; bare of leaves or twigs.

1593 Drayton *Ecl.* i. 23 Rowland, leaning on a Ranpike Tree. [*Margin.* A tree with age beginning to decay at the top.] 1594 Barnfield *Affect. Sheph.* xxvii, When their fleeces gin to waxen rough, He combs and trims them with a rampicke bough. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt,* etc. 181 The night-Crow sometimes, you might see, Croking to sit vpon some Ranpick-tree. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Raunpick,* bare of bark or flesh, looking as if pecked by ravens.

So **Ra·mpicked** *a.* = Rampiked.

1836 Wilbraham *Chesh. Gloss.,* A Rampicked tree is a stag-headed tree.

Rampier, variant of Rampire.

Rampike (ræ·mpəik). *dial.* and *U. S.* Also 9 **ran-, raun-.** [Of obscure formation: the second element may be Pike. Cf. Rampick.] A decaying or dead tree; a spiky stump or stem of a tree.

1865 in *Warwickshᵗ. Gloss.* (1896) *Rampike* or *Rampike,* a tree beginning to decay at the top from age, and having bare dead branches in consequence. 1881 W. F. Rae *Newfoundl. to Manitoba* iii. 93 The sight of these bare and lifeless poles is a common one here; the poles are termed 'rampikes'. 1894 Phillipps-Wolley *Gold, Gold in Cariboo* 90 Cruel fire-hardened rampikes, which tore the skin to rags.

Hence **Ra·mpiked** (8 **ran-,** 9 **rawn-**) *a.*, of the nature of a rampike.

1775 T. Campbell *Diary* in Napier *Johnsoniana* (1884) 246 The trees were stunted and ranpiked, as they call it in Ireland. 1875 T. E. Paget *Student Penitent* vii, One of the old oaks in his park—erect and majestic even in decay, though scathed and rawnpiked and leafless.

†**Rampin.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **-yn.** [obs. F. (in Godef. from *Melusine* only).] A kind of ship.

c 1500 *Melusine* 117 The Rampyn then, or Caruell, sayled thither. *Ibid.* 168 He made a rampyn or smal galeye.

Ramping (ræ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [-ing [1].] The action of Ramp *v.*[1] in its various senses.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Grimpure,* a ramping or grasping. 1656 Jeanes *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 20 His very ramping and roaring might terrify him, that is farre enough out of his reach. 1657 G. Thornley *Daphnis & Chloe* 53 That wanton, untoward, malepert ramping and hoytie-toitie which he kept in the grove. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. cii. 490 An over-free, and even indecent degree of ramping, as it is called. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* vi, Swaggering fighting men had had their centuries of ramping and raving about Minor Canon Corner.

Ra·mping, *vbl. sb.*[2] (See quot. and Ramp *v.*[2])

1891 *Times* 16 Oct. 8/4 The trick..was technically known in sporting circles as 'ramping', which had been extensively practised during the past season on bookmakers.

Ramping (ræ·mpiŋ), *ppl. a.* (and *adv.*) [-ing [2].] That ramps, in senses of Ramp *v.*[1]

The obs. northern and Sc. form *rampand* may also be taken as a variant of Rampant.

†**1.** Creeping, crawling. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 845 Syr Garcy went crowlande for fayne, As rampande eyen [?] do in the rayne.

2. Of beasts: Standing erect, rearing, showing fierceness.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xlix. 27 Beniamyn, a wulf raumpynge. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 162 A rampynge lyon of fyne golde so pure. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV,* III. i. 153 A couching Lyon, and a ramping Cat. 1743 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 191 The mob..were as so many ramping and roaring lions. 1862 G. Meredith *Mod. Love* I, Thundering like ramping hosts of warrior horse.

fig. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 238 Lest our pride of ramping riches kick our sober weal in the dust.

3. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Violent, extravagant, unrestrained; †romping.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* B vj, Wymmen that ben chydars and rampynge. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 With ramping bounce clapping .. Fierce the waters ruffle. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 122 What a foole art thou, A ramping foole, to brag, and stamp, and sweare, Vpon my partie! 1675 E. Phillips *Theat. Poet.* Pref. ** 8 A style not ramping, but passionately sedate and moving. 1697 Vanbrugh *2nd Pt. Æsop* ii. 237 I've a great ramping daughter, that stares like a heifer. 1745 J. Mason *Self-Knowl.* I. xiv. (1853) 106 The maddest Sallies and the most ramping Reveries of the Fancy. 1876 Blackie *Songs Religion & Life* 241 Race not with a ramping might. 1891 Hannah Lynch *G. Meredith* 86 The wild ramping life of the colonies.

4. †**a.** Climbing, clasping. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. xx. 475 Foure or fiue griping or ramping claspers, whereby the Pease doth take holde.

b. Growing luxuriantly. Now *dial.*

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 28 A Pipe made of a ramping Oate. 1733–4 Mrs. Delany *Lett., to Mrs. A. Granville* 428 White ground with great ramping flowers in shades of purples, reds, and greens. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 203 Picking from the ramping grass Nameless blossoms as I pass. 1829 — *Ode to Autumn,* With ramping sallows lined, and crowding sedge.

5. As *adv.* Exuberantly. *rare*—[1].

1886 J. M. Caulfeild *Seamanship Notes* 2 These sails are to be ramping full.

Rampion [1] (ræ·mpiən). [Prob. ad. some form of the Romance name, which appears as F. *raiponce* (†*reponce,* etc.), Sp. *reponche, ruiponce,* Pg. *ruiponto,* etc., It. *rap-, ramponzolo*; cf. G. *rapunsel.* The etym. of these forms is obscure: connexion with L. *rāpum* Rape *sb.*[5] is doubtful.]

1. A species of bellflower, *Campanula Rapunculus,* of which the white tuberous roots are sometimes used as a salad.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 94 Herbes and rootes for sallets and sauce..Radish..Rampions. Rokat. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* V. xxxv. 597 The litle Rampion flowreth in June and July. 16[22] Drayton *Poly-olb.* xx. 60 The Rampion rare .. the hardly gotten Gourd. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet,* Others mingle Endives, Succory and Rampions without Distinction. 1785 Marryn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 187 Rampion, which was formerly cultivated for its roots to eat in sallads. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 28 (1822) I. 224 The rampions grew so thickly. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 Dec. 2/2 The rampion .. with its roots shining as ivory and its flavour recalling the filbert.

2. A plant of the genus *Phyteuma.*

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rampions, Horned, *Phyteuma.* 1790–1820 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* VI. 6 Spiked Rampion, *Phyteuma spicatum. Ibid.,* Round-headed Rampion, *Phyteuma orbiculare.* 1882 G. Allen *Colour of Flowers* iv. 73 The rampions (*Phyteuma*) vary from blue to white; so do many of the campanulas.

†**3.** The Lobelia. *Obs.*

1733 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rapuntium,* Greater Rampions with a Crimson-spiked Flower, commonly call'd the Scarlet Cardinal's Flower. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rampions, Crested, *Lobelia.*

†**Rampion** [2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin.] A certain kind or colour of wine.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 22 Ye shall have spayneshe wyne and Gascoyn, Rose coloure, whyt, claret, rampyon.

Rampire, -pier (ræ·mpəiəɹ), *sb.* Now *arch.* Forms: *α.* 6 **rampair(e, -are, -eare,** 6–7 **rampar, rampere,** 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **ramper.** *β.* 6 **rampyre,** 6– **rampire, rampier,** (7 **-iar, -yer**). [a. obs. F. *rampar* (Godef. *Compl.*), var. *rempar, rempart* Rampart. The origin of the *β*-forms is not clear; cf. *hampire, -ier* obs. forms of Hamper *sb.*[1] and *camphire* Camphor. Sheridan (1789) gives *rampyr,* and marks the final syllable as short.]

1. = Rampart.

α. *a* 1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* A vj, My lordes grace, walking vpon the Rampere of the townewalles [etc.]. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xix. 43 Thy enemies shalt cast rampars about thee. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 396 A certain piece of the wall and Rampeare was falled downe. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 125 The battered earth, which fell in the ditches from the rampaire. 1604 E. Grimstone *Hist. Siege Ostend* 133 The dike,..Rampars and defences. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 56 Fortifying .. by Ravelins, Ditches, and Rampers, the Temple of God.

β. *a* 1557 Vaux in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 172 Good will the master of the shot, Stode in the rampyre braue and proud. 1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 93 He ought to haue knowledge in Fortification, especially in the manner of making Trenches and Rampiers. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 82 The Venetians .. built a strong tower of wood, higher than the wals and rampiars of the towne. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 97 They begin to fortifie their City with strong Bulwarks and Rampires. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 110 It is fenced with an high treble rampire. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I. xiii, Buttress, and rampire's circling bound. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 71 On its wide summit there is a strong rampier built of stone.

†**b.** A dam, barrier. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 604 To strengthen with rampires the banks of rivers. 16[11] Coryat *Crudities* 257 The great long banke..which is interjected as a strong Rampier betwixt the Adriatique sea and the citie. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 286 Sedulous to stop the coming tide, Lift the tall rampire's artificial pride.

c. *dial.* A raised road or way; the highway.

1848 in Evans *Leic. Gloss.* 1864 in *Mem. Tennyson* (1897) II. i. 9 When I canters my 'erse along the ramper I 'ears proputty, proputty, proputty. 1881 *Gd. Words* Nov. 752 Along the rutted ramper Thory wheels His barrow.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A thing or person resembling or comparable to a rampart.

1567 Turberv. *Epit.* etc. 37 A Patrone to the poore, a Rampire to the rest. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* v. (1598) 443 Fortifying courage with the true Rampier of patience. 1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* I. ii. 50 With a swelling tide, It beats upon the rampiers of huge rocks. 16[11] Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* i. 16 To siege, and sack the Rampier of my ressoune. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 58 Makes himself a Rampire of all his Servants, Friends and Kindred. 1700 Dryden *Iliad* I. 401 The son of Thetis, rampire of our hosts. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Song* 116 The rampire of water in front is erect. 1881 — *Mary Stuart* IV. i, Of those claims..have you made The stoutest rampire of your rule.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rampire bank, bar, -like* adj., *-mound, wall.*

1555 Phaer *Æneid* II. 39 The fomy flood whose *rampier banks are torne. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 112 Dash'd the fierce monarch on a *rampire bar. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 179 That sinuous Region .. is ever .. calme; thankes to the *rampire-like sheltring rocks and cragges. 1866 Conington *Æneid* 6 Banks them round With sand as with a *rampire-mound. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 457/1 A *Rampiar Wall..or Coffer worke.

Rampire, -pier (ræ·mpəiəɹ), *v.* Now *arch.* Forms: *α.* 6–7 **rampar(e, -air, -er.** *β.* 6 **rampyer, -iere,** 6–7 **rampier,** 6–7 (9) **rampire.** [a. F. (†*ramparer*), *remparer* (15th c.) to fortify, etc., f. *re-* Re- + *emparer* to take possession of, ad. Prov. *amparar,* f. L. *ante-* + *parāre* (cf. *prepare*).]

†**1.** *trans.* To strengthen, increase the strength of (a bulwark, gate, etc.) against attack; to block *up* (a gate) for this purpose, *esp.* by piling earth behind it; to close *up* (an opening). *Obs.*

1552 Edw. VI. *Lett.* (Roxb.) 81 We find the bulwarkes chargeable, massie, wel rampared. 1557 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. II. App. lxxix. 275 The Englishmen within, looking for the siege, had rampered up the gates. 1596 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* 83 A brasen gate being fast rampierd with barres. 16[22] J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* II. 81 He sees..the draw-bridges and approches drawn up, and rampired up with Barricadoes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 48 The walls [of the city] are strongly rampired with earth.

2. To fortify, strengthen, or protect (a place), *esp.* by a rampart. Now only *arch.*

1550 in Hodgson's *Hist. Northumb.* III. II. 200 That side to be massively rampiered with earth. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* F viij, Havinge rampared the prores for defence of the souldiers that were behinde. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. i. § 10 (1634) 574 The fort of Elsenour; which at that time was not so well rampard, as now perhaps it is. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 221 His Camp was no better rampiered than it should be. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 238 Rampire with abundant power Long Alba.

transf. and *fig.* 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 254 Knowing the strength of his owne Countrey,..rampir'd with high and sharpe Mountains. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you List* III. iii, There is no touch of moral honesty Though rampired in your soul, but will fly from you.

b. To shut *up* or *out* as with a rampart. *rare.*

1566 SIR H. SIDNEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 24 Nature hath rampired up (as it were) the tongue with teeth, lips, yea and hair without the lips. 1606 N. BAXTER *Sir P. Sidney's Ourania* M i, Within a branchie filme there lyeth the braine, Close rampir'd vp with Barracados twaine. 1873 LYTTON *Kenelm. Chil.* v. iv. (1878) 312 Trees .. which rampired out all horizon beyond.

†**3.** To fix or establish firmly. *Obs. rare.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 5 Hyghe trees, sette close together and fast rampaired in the grounde. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 396 When men have rampared witty shifts against truth, it is in vain to tell them [etc.].

Hence **Ra·mpired** *ppl. a.*, **Ra·mpiring** *vbl. sb.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 26 With thick bulwarck shal he fence thee rampired Alba. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 168 Where there is unity there needeth no barricadoing nor rampering. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* VII. 311 Rampired walls lie smoaking on the ground. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 1381 Grass .. contemptible Compared with solid rock, the rampired ridge.

†**Ra·mpish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. RAMP *v.*[1] + -ISH.] Given to ramping or romping.

1530 PALSGR. 322/1 Rampysshe as beest is or a yonge wenche, *ramponneux.* 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 214 Not rampish toie, of girle and boie,..good end doth frame. 1662 W. K. *Conf. Charact.* To Rdr. (1860) p. xii, Rampish lust and damnable pride.

†**Ra·mpling,** ? alteration of RAMPING *vbl. sb.*[1]

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* v. ix. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897), With ramplynges, with tramplynges [etc.].

†**Ra·mplish,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *rempliss-, remplir* to fill, etc.] *trans.* To cover.

1494 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 396 A lion of gold, .. sett in maner of a curnalles with plumesses whit and grene, and ramplyshed with spangils.

Ra·mplor. *Sc.* [? f. RAMP *v.*[1]] **a.** *sb.* A rover, a restless person. **b.** *adj.* Roving, restless.

1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* 162 He was a ramplor, roving sort of a creature. 1822 — *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxv. 226 A mischievous clever ramplor.

†**Rampone.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = LAMPAS *sb.*[1]

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Lampas,* or *lampast,* a disease and swelling rising in the mouth of horses, being holpen by letting the bloud, and pricking the same with an horne, the rampone.

Ramps (ræmps). *north. dial.* and *Sc.* [Var. of RAMS; cf. G. *rampe(n* in same sense.] Ramsons.

1538 TURNER *Libellus,* Arisaron..puto hodie a nostris dici rammes aut rampes. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* iii. (1848) 53 All things smelling of a root called ramps. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Ramps,* wild leeks, common on shores. 1869– in northern dial. glossaries (Cumb., Lanc., Northumb.).

Rampsoun, obs. form of RANSOM *v.*

Rampyer, -pyre, obs. forms of RAMPIRE.

Ra·m-race. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **-rays,** 7 (9) **-raise.** [f. RAM *sb.*[1] + RACE *sb.*[1]]

1. A headlong rush, like that of a ram. Also *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xvii. 49 Sum..Can with a ram rays to the portis dusche. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 163 Poor man! he ran at last a ram-race, and was taken before the session.

2. A short run preparatory to a jump.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* II. Gloss., *Ram-raise. c* 1815 HOGG *Connel of Dee* xxviii, With ram-race he cleared at a bensil the wall. *c* 1817 — *Tales & Sk.* II. 158 They took a short race of about twelve or fourteen paces, which they denominated the ramrace.

Ram-riding: see RAM *sb.*[1] 7.

Ramrod (ræ·mˌrɒd). [f. RAM *v.*[1] + ROD.] A rod used for ramming down the charge of a muzzle-loading fire-arm. (The earlier word was RAMMER.)

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 246/1 If the ball has been forcibly driven down with an iron ramrod .. the piece will almost certainly burst. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 4. 87 The invention of the iron ramrod by the Prince of Dessau, .. doubled the value of the fire of infantry.

Comb. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* II. *Gun-Barrels,* The bayonet and ramrod maker. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 264 A ramrod-like descent of pelting rain.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Ra·mroddy** *a.*, stiff, unbending; **Ra·mrodism,** military stiffness.

1880 SIR W. BUTLER *Far Out* 12 The Mosaic ramrodism of the German Emperor's face and figure. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* May 888 Ramroddy and uncompromising.

Rams (ræmz). Now only *dial.* Forms: 1 **hramsa, -se,** (**hromsa, ramese**), 5 **rammys,** *pl.* **ramsis, -zys,** 6 **ram(m)es,** 8–9 **rams,** 9 *Sc.* **ramsh.** [OE. *hramsa, -se* = MLG. *ramese,* G. *rams* (with many dial. variants: see Grimm), Da., Sw., and Norw. dial. *rams* (Sw. *rams-lök*), cognate with OIr. *crem* (Ir. and Gael. *creamh,* W. *craf*), Lith. *kermùszė,* Russ. черемша, wild garlic, Gr. κρόμυον onion.] Wild garlic, ramsons.

Some mod. dialects treat *rams* as a pl. form, with sing. *ram* or *rame.* See also RAMPS, RAMSEY, RAMSON.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 59 *Actula* (*accitula*), hramsa [*Corpus* hromsa]. 10.. *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 296/3 *Acetula,* ramese. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 Ramzys, herbe (*H.* ramsis, *K., S.* rammys), affodyllus. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 10 The third kinde [of garlick] is called in latin *Allium vrsinum,* and in english Ramsey, or bucrames or rames. 1551 — *Herbal* I. (1568) B v, The third kynd is called in Englysh rammes. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II. *Rams,* rampions [? ramsons]. 1818 *Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scotl.* II. 70 On these hills [P. of Monivaird] is found a mountain leek, or ramsh, as it is here named. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Rams,* wild garlic, flavouring the cow's milk that eats it.

Ramsca·llion. Chiefly *north. dial.* [Of obscure formation: cf. *rapscallion, rampallion.*] A mean wretched fellow.

1733 FIELDING *Don Quixote in Eng.* I. i, The Don is just such another lean ramscallion as .. his Rozinante. 1855–6 in northern glossaries (Yks., Lonsd.).

Rams(d)en, dial. variants of RAMSON.

Ramsey (ræ·mzi). Now *dial.* Forms: *pl.* 5, 7 **ramseys,** (6 **-eyes**), 6–7, 9 **ramsies**; *sing.* 6, 9 **ramsey,** 9 **ramsy.** [f. RAMS, prob. by a wrong analysis of the pl. *ramsis, ramses.*] = RAMSON.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 422/2 (Pynson) *Ramseys,* affodyllus. 1548 [see RAMS]. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 325 Ramseys are of the like Power with Garlic. 1882 *Devon Plant Names, Ramsey, Ramsies,* or *Ramson.*

Ramshackle (ræ·mʃæk'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also **-shacle.** [Later var. of RAMSHACKLED.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Loose and shaky, as if ready to fall to pieces; rickety, crazy, tumble-down. (Said chiefly of carriages and houses.)

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 215, I could shake the old chaise to pieces with one jerk, it's so ramshackle. 1847 THACKERAY *Cane-bottom'd Chair,* The rickety, ramshackle, wheezy spinet. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1978. 400/3 A huddle of ramshackle lath-and-plaster houses. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catspaw* 78 There was J. P.'s ramshackle figure on the pathway.

2. Of persons, actions, etc.: Unsteady, irregular, disorderly, rude. (Chiefly *dial.*)

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 121 What ramshackle wark ha' ye been after? 1880 'VERNON LEE' *Italy* II. ii. 26 Fine talent..ruined..by a disorderly character, a ramshackle career.

B. *sb.* **1.** *dial.* A thoughtless or reckless fellow.

1824 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. 199 This will learn ye, again, ye young ramshackle. *Ibid.* III. 267 An ignorant ramshackle, no question. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

2. *nonce-use.* A ramshackle object.

1865 *Even. Standard* 28 Mar., Our own..purchased hulks and general congregation of naval ramshackles.

Hence **Ra·mshackle** *v. trans.*, to 'rattle up'.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct. 5/6 If their dwellings were not 'ramshackled' or 'run up' by some..speculative builder.

Ramshackled (ræ·mʃæk'ld), *ppl. a.* Also 7 **ranshackled,** 8 **-shackled,** 9 *Sc.* **-shachled.** [Perh. f. *ram-, ranshackle* RANSACKLE *v.*, as if = 'wrecked or destroyed by plundering'; but cf. Sc. CAMSHACHLE, to distort.] = RAMSHACKLE *a.* 1.

1675 S. SEWALL *Diary* 31 July, A window which was all ranshacled. 1703 — *Let.* 5 Jan., Barn and outhousing ranshackld. 1789 *Loiterer* No. 39. 12 The house itself was.. such a ranshackeld old place that it must be pulled down. 1883 *Amer. Missionary* Dec. 367 [The Chinese Wall] a barbaric, ramshackled old thing of a great many centuries.

So **Ra·mshackling** *a.*

1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Let.* in *Life* (1890) II. 196 The house is a ramshackling old place, without a fine room in it.

Ra·mshackly, *a.* [f. RAMSHACKLE + -Y, after *rickety, shaky,* etc.] = RAMSHACKLE *a.*

1857 READE *Course True Love, Clouds & Sunshine* ix. 266 Immeasurably fond of the old ramshackly house. 1892 J. PAYN *Mod. Whittington* I. 166 Lawrence was ashamed of..the ramshackly dwelling.

Ram's-head. [f. RAM *sb.*[1]; cf. RAMHEAD.]

1. a. Used *attrib.* to designate the ordinary chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum.* ? *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 570 There is a second kind named Columbinum..These are white, round, light, lesse than the former Rams-head ciches. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 957/2.

b. The American plant *Cypripedium arietinum,* a species of Lady's Slipper. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

†**2.** *Naut.* (See quot.) *Obs.* Cf. RAM-HEAD 2.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 The Ramshead is a great blocke wherein is three shiuers into which are passed the halyards, and at the end of it in a hole is reued the ties, and this is onely belonging to the fore and maine halyards.

†**3.** (See quots.) *Obs.* Cf. RAM-HEAD 3.

1611 COTGR., *Louve de fer,* a Rammes head; or, the (pinser-like) hook of a Crane, &c. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v. *Ram,* Ram's Head, (an Iron Pincher to heave up great Stones with).

Ram's-horn. [f. RAM *sb.*[1]]

1. The horn of a ram; the material of this.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 87 As ryght as a rammes horn. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* vi. 6 Let seuen Priests beare seuen trumpets of rammes-hornes. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 178 The thing I made .. was composed of old hat, pieces of rams-horn [etc.]. 1826 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxii, Sir Arthur drew from his pocket a large ram's-horn, with a copper cover.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1589 T. NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 71, I know the learned wil laugh me to scorne, for setting down such Rams horne rules of direction. 1820 LAMB *Elia, Christ's Hospit.* 35 *Yrs. ago,* A young ass..blew such a ram's horn blast, as..set concealment any longer at defiance. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xxiii, My old ramshorn aunt Betsy. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1081 They form a long ram's-horn-like projection.

b. A form of scroll ornament.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Ram's Horn,* a particular kind of scroll ornament, the origin of which is from the skull and horns of the ram.

†**2.** An ammonite or nautilus (*Nautilus spirula*). Also *ramshorn sailor. Obs.*

1798 NEMNICH *Polyg. Lex.* V. II. 865.

3. *Mil.* (See quot.)

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Rams-horns,* ..are a kind of low works made in the ditch, of a circular arc; they were invented by M. Belidor, and serve instead of tenailles.

4. A vessel in which fish are washed.

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 21 The fish [cod] are thrown into what is called a ram's-horn (a square wooden thing, perforated with holes, to admit the water to pass), when the fish are tumbled about and well washed. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 175 Washing Fish in a Ram's-Horn.

b. *dial.* 'A winding-net supported by stakes, to inclose fish that come in with the tide. *Somerset.*' (Halliwell.)

5. *dial.* The plant *Orchis Morio.* Also *attrib.*

1884 in BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-Names.* 1889 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* 115 Soon after the May garlands the meadow orchis comes up, .. and after that the 'ram's-horn' orchis, which has a twisted petal.

Ramsin, -sioun, obs. ff. RAMSON, RANSOM.

†**Ram-skyt.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. A term of abuse.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 217 We! hold thi tong, ram-skyt or I shall the still.

Ramson (ræ·msən). Forms: 1 **ramesan, hrameson,** 5 **ramsyn,** 6 **-sin,** 6–7, 9 **-som,** 6, 9 *dial.* **-sen,** 9 **ransom,** (9 *dial.* **ramsden**), 6– **ram-son.** [OE., pl. of *hramsa, -se* RAMS (the *-n* being retained as in *oxen, hosen,* etc.), but in later use taken as a sing., with pl. *ramsons.*] The broad-leaved garlic, *Allium ursinum*; the bulbous root of this plant, used as a relish. Chiefly in *pl.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 134/7 *Ramusium,* ramesan. *c* 1000 *Durham Gloss.* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 304/2 *Ramuscium,* Hrameson. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 561/13 *Acticola,* ramsyn. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xv. 12 b, They muste eat no salades, garlyke, ramsons, onyons, chybolles, or scalyons. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 29 That poysonous medicament..such as be Ramsons, Savine, Leeks, &c. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Allium, sylvestre latifolium,* Ramson's. 1805 *Medical Jrnl.* XIV. 65 Ramsons. Ramson garlic. 1879– in south-western dial. glossaries.

Ramson, obs. form of RANSOM.

Ram-stam (ræmˌstæm), *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [A riming comb., perh. based on RAM *sb.*[1] and dial. *stam* to stamp.]

A. *adj.* Precipitate, headstrong.

1786 BURNS *To Jas. Smith* xxviii, The hairum-scairum, ram-stam boys, The rattlin squad. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* Introd. 8, I scamper along rather in the 'ram stam' manner. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 81 He's young an' terrible ram-stam.

B. *sb.* A thoughtless person. *rare.*

1823 GALT *Entail* III. 70 Walky, who is a lad of a methodical nature, and no a hurly-burly ramstam.

C. *adv.* Precipitately, headlong.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxviii, The least we'll get, if we gang ramstam in on them, will be a broken head. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xxiv. 178 Was there ever a Gordon that would not go ram-stam at the boar.

Ramsyn, obs. form of RANSOM.

Ramtil (ræ·mˌtil). [Bengālī *rāmtil,* f. *rām* pleasing, beautiful, excellent (freq. prefixed to names of plants, etc. to denote special kinds or varieties) + *til* TIL.] A plant (*Guizotia Abyssinica* or *oleifera*) largely cultivated in various parts of India for the oil which is expressed from the seeds (*niger* or *ramtil seeds*). Sometimes called *black til.*

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1873 DRURY *Useful Plants India* (ed. 2) 238 The Ramtil oil is sweet-tasted, and is used for the same purposes as the gingely oil.

Ramuff, obs. Sc. form of REMOVE *v.*

Ramulet (ræ·miŭlĕt). *rare.* [f. RAMUL-US + -ET.] = RAMULUS.

1671 GREW in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3042 The purest sap, imbosom'd in the ramulets of the Seed branch. 1829 *Westm. Rev.* July 111 The branches and ramulets of the trunk.

Ramuli, pl. of RAMULUS.

Ramuli·ferous, *a.* [See next and -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing ramuli. (In recent Dicts.)

Ramulose (ræ·miŭlōus), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *rāmulōsus* (applied by Pliny to veined leaves); see RAMULUS and -OSE.] Characterized by ramuli.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Ramulose Leaf,* a kind of compound leaf, in which there are several foliola sustained on a branched petiole. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh Water Algæ* 207 Fascia..densely clothed with penicillately ramulose fasciculi.

Hence *Ramuloso-pinnate, -verrucose* adjs.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 650 Flabellate and ramuloso-pinnate. *Ibid.* 520 Corallum with the branchlets subulate, ramuloso-verrucose above.

So **Ra·mulous** *a.* [see -OUS.]

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 About the joynts and ramulous divisions. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 607 Carnose Alcyonidæ, ramulous or fruticulose.

‖ **Ramulus** (ræ·miŭlŭs). *Bot.* and *Anat.* Pl.

ramuli (-ləi). [L., dim. of RAMUS.] A small branch or ramus.

c 1783 W. STARK in *Med. Commun.* I. 367 Those [vessels] may be traced..to the smaller ramuli. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh Water Algæ* 207 Primary branches .. densely ramellose with the ramuli lanceolate.

‖ **Ramus** (rē'·məs). Pl. **rami** (rē'·məi). [L. *rāmus* branch, etc.]

1. *Anat.* A process of a bone, *esp.* of the ischium and pubes, and of the jaw-bone.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 394 The transverse space existing between the rami of the ischium. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 22 Between the ramus of the lower jaw, and the base of the tongue. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 5 The ischium is connected .. with the pubis at the junction of the rami.

2. *Ornith.* = BABB *sb.* 6.

1882 H. GADOW in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 411 The series of radii or barbules on either side of the rami or barbs.

† **Ramuscle.** *Obs.* = next.

1677 in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 902, I could see those manifold little vessels with their ramuscles, which were all very feeble, and by the least touch broke asunder.

Ramuscule (rămv'skiŭl). *Biol.* [ad. late L. *rāmusculus*, dim. of *rāmus* RAMUS: see -CULE. Cf. F. *ramuscule*.] A small branch.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 644 From the aorta .. arise secondary trunks, branches, twigs and ramuscules in great number. 1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 323 These branch.., and terminate in minute ramuscules.

So ‖ **Ramu'sculus** (pl. -culi).

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 263 They inosculate ..with the terminal ramusculi of the arteries. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 957/2 *Ramusculi*, the mycelium of certain fungals.

† **Ramverse,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *renverser*, f. *re-* + *envers* INVERSE.]

1. *trans.* To overturn, overthrow. Also *fig.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, He hath aye ioye theyr honour to ramuerse. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 28 They seeke to drowne and ramuerse euery ship.

2. To reverse, withdraw.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 462 He could not Ram-verse the Wedges. 1662 PETRIE *Ch. Hist.* xiii. I. 391 Thus he did ramverse the priviledge granted by Pope Honorius the III.

Hence † **Ramvert** *v.* (after *convert, invert*, etc.).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 189 A guilty conscience. .ramverts most of them, either ouer in a torment of melancholy, otherwise in the extasie of madnesse.

Ramyfye, obs. f. RAMIFY. **Ramysde,** var. RAMMIST *a.* **Ramzaun,** var. *ramazan* RAMADAN. **Ramzys,** obs. pl. RAMS.

Ran (ræn). [Of unknown origin.]

1. A certain length of twine (see quots.).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 56 *Ran*, twenty cords of twine, wound on a reel, and every cord so parted by a knot as to be easily separated. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 104 For netting, the ordinary common twine runs three-quarters of a pound to a 'ran'.

2. *dial.* A certain width of a net (see quot.).

1887 *Kent. Gloss., Ran*, a Folkestone herring net, which is about thirty yards long, is made four rans deep; and there are sixty meshes to a ran.

Ran, pa. t. and obs. pa. pple. of RUN *v.*

Ran, Sc. variant of RAWN, roe.

Rana'rian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as next.] 'Froggy'.

1814 T. L. PEACOCK *Sir Proteus* i. *note*, Ranarian minstrels of all ages and nations have entertained a high opinion of their own melody.

Ranarium (rănē'·riŭm). [Mod.L., f. *rāna* frog: see -ARIUM.] A place in which frogs are kept.

1889 *Lancet* 27 Apr. 862 The [Berlin] institute..possesses a ranarium, in which are 700 frogs.

Ranc, obs. form of RANK *a.*

Rance (rans), *sb.*1 Also 7 **rauns, raunce, ranse.** [Prob. of F. origin, but not recognized in the leading F. dicts.] A kind of variegated marble (see quot. 1887). Also *attrib.*

Described by Larousse (*Dict. Univ. XIX Siècle*, s.v.) as 'un marbre blanc et rouge brun, veiné de blanc cendre et de bleu'.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Triumph of Faith* (title-p.), A Tomb..With Ivorie Pillars mixt with Jet and Rance. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. liii, No Launce can pierce it, it is grown More heard than Raunce, or th' Adamantine stone. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 107 Yielding Coal, Lead, Copper, Rance Marble, and Mill-stones. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 107 Chimney-pieces..of Rance, or Liver-colour'd-marble. 1723 J. SMITH *Art Paint. Oyl* (ed. 5) 1 The Stone must be a hard Rance, Marble, or some other of a close grain. 1887 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Rance*, a marble obtained from Hainault in Belgium, of a dingy red colour varied with veins and spots of blue and white.

fig. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Tropheis* 1110 What living Rance, what rapting Ivorie Swims in these streams?

Rance, ranse (ræns), *sb.*2 Chiefly *Sc.* [Perh. a. F. *ranche* pole, bar, rung (see Hatz.-Darm., and Du Cange s.v. *ranchonum*).] A bar or baton; a prop or support.

1808 JAMIESON, *Rance*, 1. a prop, a wooden stake employed for the purpose of supporting a building. 2. The cross-bar which joins the lower part of the frame of a chair together. 3. The fore-part of the roof of a bed, or the cornice of a wooden bed. 1855 AINSLIE *Land Burns* (1892) 243 Our Cadger .. shot the muckle door slot, Made a ranse o' a big racking pin. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Rance*, the strut or support of a Congreve rocket. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 199 *Rance*, a pillar of coal—a large stoop.

Hence **Rance** *v. trans.*, to bar, prop, etc.

1808 JAMIESON, *To rance*, to prop with stakes. 1887 M'NEILL *Blawearie* 54 Did ye sit..wi' a foot ranst against the wa' face. *Ibid.* 119 We have 'ransed' the cage with crossbars.

† **Rance,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* Nasalized form of RACE *sb.*6

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 21/8 A rance of ginger, *zinziber.*

† **Rance,** *sb.*4 *Obs.* Nasalized form of RACE *sb.*7

1728 [see RACE *sb.*7].

Rance, obs. Sc. form of RHENISH.

Rancel, ransel (ræns'l), *v. Orkn. & Shetl.* Also 8 **rancell,** 8-9 **-eil.** [App. a back-formation from RANCELMAN.] *intr.* 'To search throughout a parish for stolen or for insufficient goods; also, to inquire into every kind of misdemeanour' (Jamieson). Hence **Ra'ncelling** *vbl. sb.*

The main sense is that of ON. *rannsaka* RANSACK *v.*, but the form can scarcely be derived from this.

1615 *Act* 10 in Barry *Orkney* App. (1805) 460 Anent Rancelling of Theft. 1725 *Act* 26 in Gifford *Hist. Descr. Zetland* App. (1876) 91 Upon any suspicion of theft, two or three Rancelmen may..go to the neighbour parish and rancell. 1733 GIFFORD *Hist. Descr. Zetland* (1876) 41 To enter any house within the parish at all hours of the day or night, and search the house for stolen goods, which they call ranciling.

Ra'ncellor. [f. as prec. + -OR.] = next.

The form *rancellaar* (for *ran-*) used by Scott app. implies an idea that the word was of Dutch origin.

1644 *Act* 46 in Barry *Orkney* App. (1805) 477 That the seaverall rancellors in every paroch [be] solemnly sworn upon their great oath. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* ii. 26 The old Rauzellaar of the village, who had the voice most potential in the deliberations of the township.

Ra'ncelman, ra'nselman. Also 8 -cell-, 9 -eil-, -zel-. [? a. ON. **reynslu-maðr* (acc. *-mann*), f. *reynsla* trying, searching, f. *reyna* to try, examine, search into + *maðr* MAN.] A local officer formerly appointed in Orkney and Shetland to inquire into thefts and petty offences, and otherwise preserve good order in his district.

1752 *Act* 26 in Gifford *Hist. Descr. Zetland* App. (1876) 89 A list of such honest men in the parish as are fit to be rancelmen. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v. 1892 G. GOUDIE in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* XXVI. 189 *heading*, The Fouds, Lawright-men, and Ranselmen of Shetland Parishes.

Rance·scent, *a. rare* —°. [ad. L. pres. pple. of *rancēscĕre*.] Becoming rancid. (Webster, 1832.)

Ranch, *sb.*1 *rare.* [Nasalized var. RACE *sb.*3; cf. RANCH *v.*2] A scratch.

1611 COTGR., *Griffade*, a clawing; a scratch or gripe with the clawes; a ranche, or clinch with a beasts paw. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Ranch*, a deep and severe scratch, a flesh wound.

Ranch (rantʃ, ranʃ), *sb.*2 *U. S.* Also **ranche.** [Anglicized form of RANCHO.]

1. A hut or house in the country.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 254 When we arrived at the Ranche, we soon had out a number of boys, who brought in the horse. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* iv. (ed. 6) 42 A white frame house—on this side of the river called a ranch—peeps out..from beneath the foliage.

2. A cattle-breeding establishment, farm, or estate. Also, the persons employed or living on this.

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 278 Large ranches for beef-cattle and horses. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, There are already three thousand cows in this ranch. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* II. 509/2 The American herder speaks of his companions collectively as the 'ranch' or the 'outfit'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ranch company, country, -house, -owner, -woman.*

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ii. 28 The roads.. are flanked by small ranch-houses. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxii. (1878) 255 In the company of a ranchwoman, a farmeress. 1884 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 3/1 Ranche companies are quite modern institutions. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 500 The ranch-owners differ more from each other than do the cowboys. 1895 *Rev. of Rev.* Aug. 167 The ranch country where his herds graze.

Hence **Ranch** *v.*1 *intr.* (also with *it*), to conduct a ranch (hence **Ra'ncher,** a ranchman; **Ra'nching,** stock-raising or cattle-breeding on a ranch); **Ra'nchless** *a.*, devoid of ranches; **Ra'nchman,** the owner of a ranch; a man employed on a ranch.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 32 The jolly fellows who *ranch it in the West. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Aug. 4/7 This .. prevents ranging by other *ranchers. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 232 *Ranching or stock-raising on a colossal scale has already begun. 1888 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) May 15 We were away out on even the *ranchless plains. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 287 The *ranchmen of Colorado. 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mount.* 84 The ranchman, who is half hunter half stockman.

Ranch (rantʃ), *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **ransch,** 7 **raunch.** [Nasalized form of RACE *v.*3; compare GLANCE *v.* with *glanch* GLANCE *v.*] *trans.* To tear, cut, scratch, etc.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 þan take a longe Pecher, al a-bowte ouer alle þat it be ransched. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 813 How thys paynfulle passyon rancheth myn hart. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 856 A javelin .. his belly graz'd upon .. and ranch'd the flesh. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & Atalanta* 140 [The boar] ranch'd his hips with one continu'd wound. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Ranch*, to scratch deeply and severely, as *with a nail.*

absol. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. (1706) 89 Emetics ranch, and keen Catharticks scour.

Hence **Ra'nching** *ppl. a.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. iv. xix. 233 Fierce Whelps, which shall imitate the raunching paws of their valorous Father.

† **Ranch,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare.* In 6 **raunch.** [Var. RAGE *v.*4; cf. prec.] *trans.* To pull, pluck.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 99 Hasting to raunch the arrow out. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 65 Not a weede sprung vp, but .. was weeded and rauenously raunched vp.

‖ **Rancheria** (rantʃĕrī'·ă). [Sp., f. *rancho* RANCHO.] In Spanish America and Western U. S., a collection of Indian huts; a place or house where a number of rancheros live.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 678 Here the Spaniardes haue seated their Rancheria of some twentie or thirtie houses. 1760-72 *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 134 Several Rancherias, or assemblages of Indian huts, are under the jurisdiction of a village. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ix. 70 Indians crowd in from the neighbouring rancherias. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ii. 37 The rancheria was astir when we arrived.

‖ **Ranchero** (rantʃē'·ro). [Sp., f. as prec.] One employed on a ranch as herdsman or overseer; the owner of a ranch; a ranchman.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* (1854) 118 A law was passed .. declaring all the Indians free and independent Rancheros. 1846 *Times* 16 June 8/2 The Rancheros, part of the material of the Mexican army, are half Indian and half Spanish in their extraction. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 25, I think we passed but one rancher's house in the whole distance.

‖ **Rancho** (ra·ntʃo). [Sp. *rancho* a mess, a company of persons who eat together; in Sp. America applied to the huts occupied by herdsmen or labourers. Cf. Skeat *Notes Engl. Etym.* 241.]

1. In Spanish parts of America: A rudely-built house, a hut or hovel; also, a collection of huts, a hamlet or village.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1873) 71 We took up our residence in the rancho, or hovel, of an old Spaniard. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 37 To the westward .. there is a rancho of 8 or 9 huts. 1887 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise Falcon* (ed. 4) 107 Every native likes if possible to have a little wooden saint of his own in his rancho.

b. *spec.* A hut or shed, or a collection of these, put up for the accommodation of travellers.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 260 Marched early and at nine o'clock arrived at a Rancho. 1846 G. GARDNER *Brazil* 455 Ranchos are large sheds generally open at the sides .. for the accommodation of travellers. 1869 R. F. BURTON *Highl. Brazil* I. 102 The Rancho represents the 'Traveller's Bungalow' lacking, however, cot, chair, and table.

2. In the Western U. S., a cattle-farm, a ranch.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 35 The nearest house, they told us, was a rancho, or cattle-farm, about three miles off. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* v. 105 There they had taken up a rancho, a quarter-section of public domain.

† **Ranch-sieve.** *Obs. rare* —1. = RANGE *sb.*2

1669 DIGBY *Closet Opened* (1677) 40 Lade out the water (letting it run through a Ranch-Sieve).

Rancid (ræ·nsid), *a.* Also 7 **rancide.** [ad. L. *rancid-us* stinking, rank, whence also obs. F. *rancide* (mod.F. *rance*). Cf. RANCOUR.]

1. Having the rank unpleasant taste or smell characteristic of oils and fats when no longer fresh. Hence of tastes or smells.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 114 A garous excretion or a rancide and olidous separation. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iv, The Oils, with which Fishes abound often turn rancid .. and affect the very Sweat with a rancid Smell. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 200 The oil thus procured is apt to grow rancid. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 215 The black wet bread, with rancid butter spread. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 90 It must have been only too common to find the bacon more than rancid.

2. *fig.* Nasty, disagreeable, odious.

1883 *Gd. Words* 109 Their unctuous, rancid words about their Christian affection. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 219 He's a rancid fellow.

Hence **Ra'ncidly** *adv.*; **Ra'ncidness.** Also † **Ranci'duous** *a.*, rancid.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. xxii. 86 These false Apostles having abused the belief .. so grossely and rancidly. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 388/1 The Ranciduous, or Mouldy Scent is..from things corrupted. 1755 JOHNSON, *Rancidness.* 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xliv, From this food their flesh has contracted a rancidness which occasions them to be rejected by nicer judges of eating.

Rancidity (rænsi·dĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY. Cf. F. *rancidité*.] The quality or state of being rancid.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 195 To smell out the rancidity, the ill savour of their intentions. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 43 Neither boiling nor bleaching can divest them of their oily rancidity. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 240 The rancidity of butter is chiefly owing to changes in the fat.

Ranck(e, obs. f. RANK. **Rancken,** var. RANKEN *v.* **Ranckle, Rancle(n,** obs. ff. RANKLE. **Ranckor,** obs. form of RANCOUR.

† **Rancon.** *Obs. rare* —1. [a. obs. F. *rancon, ramcon* (Godef.).] A kind of pike or bill.

1547 in Merrick *Anc. Armour* (1824) III. 14 Rancons with staves garnyshed with velvett and fringed..56.

Ranconter, obs. form of RENCONTRE.

Rancorous (ræ·ŋkŏrəs), *a.* Also 6-7 **ranckor-,** 7 **ranker-.** [f. RANCOUR *sb.* + -OUS. Cf. OF. *rancorus, rancurus* (Godef.).]

1. Of feelings: Having, or partaking of, the nature of rancour.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 14 So flam'd his eyne with rage

and rancorous yre. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. xiii, Her gracious love weighs downe our ranck'rous spight. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. 261 Malice..feasting with a rancorous rapture upon..distress. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 665 This excited rancorous envy in the breast of his uncle.

transf. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* (1877) 71 A wound of such rancorous malignity.

2. Of actions, etc.: Proceeding from, or characterized by, rancour.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 6 The enmity and discord which of late Sprung from the rancorous outrage of your Duke. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxvii. II. 206 The rancorous attempts of the Romish adherents. 1784 *De Lolme's Eng. Constit.* Advt. p. xx, Those lasting and rancorous divisions. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahomed* vii. (1853) 36 Mahomet was keenly sensible of the rancorous opposition of this uncle.

3. Of persons (the mind, heart, etc.): Feeling or displaying rancour.

1592 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii, Can you..display such rancorous minds? 1597 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 50 Because I cannot flatter..I must be held a rancorous Enemy. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 108 Even hatred itself, to a rancorous stomack, hath a kinde of wicked pleasure in it. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. 1826 VIII. 324 Throwing themselves and their sovereign at the feet of a wicked and rancorous foe. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Falkland* 235 In that age of harsh and rancorous tempers.

†**4.** Of a wound or sore: Festering, inflamed, full of corruption. *Obs.*

1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 243 Our wounds are so deep, so rankerous, and incurable. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxvii. (1713) 393 This rancorus sore sticks more especially ..on those marked Vassals of the Beast.

Hence **Ra·ncorously** *adv.*, **Ra·ncorousness.**

1727 BAILEY, Vol. II, *Rancorousness.* 1767 *Junius Lett.* xxiii. (1804) I. 155 He would not at one moment rancorously persecute, at another basely cringe, to the favourite of his Sovereign. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1879) 443 The whole community is rancorously divided into parties.

Rancoun, obs. variant of RANSOM.

Rancounter, -re, obs. ff. RENCOUNTER *sb.* and *v.*

Rancour (ræ·ŋkəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **rankor, -our,** (5 **-oure, -owre, -ure**), 6 **rankor,** 6–7 **ranker**; 4 **rauncour,** 5–6 **rancoure,** 3– **rancor,** 4– **rancour.** [a. OF. *rancor, -cour, -cuer, raunkour*, etc. :—L. *rancōr-em* rancidity, rankness, hence (in the Vulgate) bitter grudge.]

1. Inveterate and bitter ill-feeling, grudge, or animosity; malignant hatred or spitefulness.

[*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Þe oðer kundel is Rancor siue odium: þet is, hatunge oðer great heorte.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 756, I schal..my rankor refrayne for þy reken wordez. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5759 Fyrumbras .. prayede him cesse of his rauncour. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* II. xlv. (1859) 52 Wretched folke and irous, ful of venym, of rancour, and of hate. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 249 Whanne þou mercyfully forȝeuyst þi wrongys, wyth-oute wreche & rankure in herte, þat is mercy. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 266, I..pardon you of all myn yll wyll, and put al rancoure fro me. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* A iv b, Peace in their mouthes, and all rancor and vengeaunce in their hartes. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 234 Yet doe retaine ranker and seedes of malice in their heart. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1044 Rancor and pride, impatience and despite. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 182 Each burns with rancour to the adverse side. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. vii. 174 To envy..Charles traced their personal rancour to the friend of his heart. 1865 MAFFEI *Brig. Life* II. 37 The gratification of private rancour, and personal revenge.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of things.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Billows theire swelling ranckor abated. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 207 Through the rancor of the poyson, the wound was iudged incurable. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 364 The peaceful Scabbard..The Rancor of its edge had felt. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 48 Let the frozen North its rancour show. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 333 The rancour of the disease attests the strength of the constitution.

†**2.** Rancid smell; rancidity; rankness. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6028 Ther come of hem a foul sauour And smot to hem a gret rancour. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 111 Lest rancour oil enfecte, do fier away. 1567 J. MAPLET *Naturall Hist.* 33 b, It is also said somtime through the rancour of grounds to come vp vnsowne.

Hence **Ra·ncourless** *a.*, free from rancour.

1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* II. II. xx. 26 She was too rancourless,..too free from private self-reference.

Ra·ncour, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To have rancorous feelings; to rankle.

1530 PALSGR. 679/1, I ranker by wrathe or anger, *je rancune.* 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 130 Unlesse some malice rancord in the genius of our Nation against the French.

2. *trans.* To infect with rancour; to make rancorous.

1654 R. BOREMAN *Triumph of Faith* Ep. Ded., Men (not rancord with envy) usually love in others what they see in themselves. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 313 Despite and Fury ranker'd Hanguar's Breast.

Hence **Ra·ncoured** *ppl. a.*; **Ra·ncouring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1567 J. MAPLET *Naturall Hist.* 10 b, It kepeth the place of vstion, fire and cleare from yil smelling and rancoring. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 129 Thou kepst the venime in thy rankred hart. 1611 SPEED *Hist, Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 36. 553 The King..esteemed the Popes..loue as most rancored hatred. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. i. 217 The vanquished Moors swarmed over into Africa, bearing rancoured Hearts against the successful Spaniards. *a* 1814 *Forgery* II. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 452 Her detested vile inconstancy Which with a rancoring silence I must bear.

Rancune, obs. variant of RANSOM.

Rand (rænd), *sb.* Also 7 (in sense 3 a) **rann.** [OE. *rand, rond* brink or bank, shield-boss, shield = ON. *rönd* shield-rim, shield, stripe (Sw. and Da. *rand* rim, border, etc.), OHG. *rant* shield-boss (G. and Du. *rand* bank, beach, brink, field-border, rim, margin, etc.).

The orig. sense of the word is app. 'border, margin, rim', although there is very little evidence for this in the older literatures, in which the word is almost entirely poetic and restricted to the shield.]

1. A border, margin, or brink (of land). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* in specific senses (see latest quots.).

The E. Anglian word is usually ROND q.v.

Beowulf 2538 Aras ða bi ronde rof oretta. [903 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* B. II. 259/8 Of ðam fulan broce wið westan randes æsc.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 105 Þe playn, þe plonttez, þe spyse, þe perez, & rawez & randez & rych reuerez. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 1710 At þe last bi a littel dich he lepez ouer a spenné, Stelez out ful stilly by a strothe rande. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby, Rand.* A reed-rand, on our rivers and broads is a margin overgrown with reeds. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Rands,*..the borders round fields left unploughed and producing rough grass: applied loosely to the grass in question. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 7/4 The rands, skirts, and walls thereof, and fens and reed grounds appertaining thereto.

2. A strip or long slice: **a.** of meat (see quots. 1611 and 1895). Now only *dial.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 763 Wiþ þe randes of bakun his baly for to fillen. 1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Rande of befe, *giste de beuf.* 1611 COTGR., *Giste de bœuf,* a rand of beefe; a long, and fleshie peece, cut out from betweene the flanke and buttocke. 1669 DIGBY *Closet Opened* (1677) 124, I like to add to this a rand of tender briskit Beef. 1838 in HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.* 1895 *East Anglian Gloss.*, Rand .. [seems] to signify any fleshy piece from the edges of the larger divisions of the hind quarter, the rump, loin, or leg.

b. of fish (esp. sturgeon). Now *rare.*

1572 in Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 345 Item, thre rands of sturgion..xij^{s}. 1622 *Frnl. Eng. Plant.* in Arber *Story Pilgrim Fathers* (1897) 449 We saw it was a grampus which they were cutting up. They cut it into long rands or pieces, about an ell long and two hands full broad. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 264 Being cold, they [sturgeon] are divided into Jouls and Rands. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 83 A rand Of tunny fish.

3. a. A strip of leather placed under the quarters of a boot or shoe, to make this level before the lifts of the heel are attached. (Cf. G. *rand* welt.)

1598 FLORIO, *Tornara,*.. the rande of a shooe. 1647 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1857) I. 347 The deffendant was faine to take those rands to make welts for the plaine shooes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/1 Parts of a Shooe..The Rann [is] the Leather as holds the Heel quarters and Vamp to the Soles. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., The rand and welt being stitched to the superior and inferior portions, strengthen the work. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxvii. 56 Box cork boot, without rand or stitch in sole.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1840 J. DEVLIN *Shoemaker* 91 The single rand-pricker then in use (the forerunner of our present rand-wheel). *Ibid.* 113 One rand iron, a tool for setting up the rand before stitching. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1879/2 A rand-guide, by which the rand-coil or ribbon is directed. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* III. 31 Rand turning machine.. delivers the rands..in a horse shoe form ready for use.

b. A strip of iron.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 212 The sheet iron .. is cut into strips or rands.

†**4.** A piece or mass of ice. *Obs. rare.*

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 18 As thick rands of Ice, as any we had yet seene. *Ibid.* 104 The Ice lyes..in rands and ranges. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* (1852) II. App. 195 They kept labouring..among enormous rands of ice.

5. [a. G. and Da. *rand.*] A rim, margin. *rare.*

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 356 A rusty, brazen, oval vase..'Should there be nought within the rand', Thinks he, 'I'll take it to the brazier'. 1868 STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 182 The raised rands and upstanding carved ridges have been left in their original..glitter.

Rand (rænd), *v.*[1] [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To cut into rands (sense 2 b). *Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jack-a-Lent* Wks. I. 117/1 The Sturgeon is keg'd, randed, and iold about the eares.

2. a. *intr.* To cut rands (sense 3). **b.** *trans.* To fit with rands. Hence **Ra·nding** *vbl. sb.*[1] (used *attrib.* in *randing-machine, -tool*).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1879.

†**Rand,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. Flem. *randen,* var. *ranten* to RANT.]

1. *intr.* To rave, to rant.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, He will teach thee to tear and rand. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* IV. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 54, I..rau'd and randed, and raild.

2. *trans.* (with *out.*) To utter in a furious manner.

1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 21 After Coller had procured a foaming vent, he randed out these sentences—Money? vengeance and hell so soone as money!

Hence **Ra·nding** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*

1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 31 An audatious mouthing-randing-impudent..rascal. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 3 For a hypocrite to decline open randing .. and revels, it is no wonder. 1714 C. JOHNSON *The Country Lasses* v. ii, Here will be brave randing, i' faith; all the steeples in the County are to rock.

Rand (rænd), *v.*[3] *dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. RANDY *v.*[1]] *trans.* and *intr.* To canvass. Hence **Ra·nding** *vbl. sb.*[3]

1740 SIR C. H. WILLIAMS *Wks.* (1822) I. 69, I in plain English will the country rand, And shake each good freeholder by the hand. *Ibid.* 70 Freeholders with such language well dispense,.. Therefore, be wise, go home, and rand no more. 1842 in *Glouc. Gloss.* (1890), *Randing.*

†**Rand,** *v.*[4] *Sc. Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. F. *rend-,* stem of *rendre* RENDER; cf. *rand* 'a melting' (of tallow) in *Suppl. Jamieson's Dict.* (1887).] *trans.* To melt (tallow). Hence **Ra·nding** *vbl. sb.*[4]

1583 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) 313 Ane suspect pairt for randing of talloun and sending the sam away furth of the realm.

†**Randall,** obs. var. *random* RANDOM.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingdon* (Percy Soc.) 108 Least striking vp and downe at randall the roge might hurt me.

Randall-, variant of *randle-* RANNEL-.

Randan (rænˌdæ·n), *sb.*[1] [?var. of *random* RANDOM, with assimilation of the vowels.]

1. Riotous or disorderly behaviour; a spree.

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 180, I had the trouble of..ye Randan they made in the publick houses. 1826–7 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 820 He had seen a deal of 'randan', and a racketty life had racketted his frame. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 164 He was fond of a lass and fond of a glass, and fond of a ran-dan.

b. In phr. *On the randan,* 'on the spree'.

1764 *Low Life* 16 Young Fellows, who have been out all Night on the Ran-Dan, stealing Staves and Lanthorns. 1894 STEVENSON *St. Ives* XXVII. (1898) 203 They were a' on the ran-dan last nicht!

2. A riotous person. *rare.*

a 1809 MRS. COWLEY *Who's the Dupe* I. ii, The most extraordinary youth. .. None of your randans, up all night—not drinking..—No..poring, and reading.

Randan (rænˌdæ·n), *adv., sb.*[2] (and *a.*). [Of obscure origin: connexion with prec. is not apparent.] **a.** *adv.* Applied to a style of rowing in which the middle one of three rowers pulls a pair of sculls, stroke and bow an oar each. **b.** *sb.* A boat for rowing in this fashion. **c.** *attrib.* or *adj.*

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 251 Pulling what is termed 'Ran-Dan', that is, a pair of sculls and a pair of oars. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Compan. Oarsman's Guide* 20 Four is the best number, and randan the best style, for an up-country trip. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* IV, Had a randan gig built for us. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 76 § 29 The term 'vessel' shall include any..house-boat, boat, randan, wherry [etc.].

Randan, *sb.*[3] *dial.* or *techn.* (See quots.)

1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* VI. ii. 65 (E. D. S.) *Ran-dan,* the coarsest wheat flour that is made. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Angliæ, Randan,* the produce of a second sifting of meal. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Randan,* a miller's name for the finest parts of the bran or outside skin of the wheat. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* 281 *Randan,* the very coarsest flour, or rather the very finest bran, ground almost as fine as flour.

†**Randa·n,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [?f. RANDAN *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To abuse, vituperate.

1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 30 Atrides he did so randan, He call'd him all but gentleman.

Randan, obs. form of RANDOM.

Randanite (ræ·ndănəit). *Min.* Also **-dann-.** [f. *Randanne,* Puy de Dôme, France, its locality + -ITE.] (See quots.)

1862 DANA *Elem. Geol.* 67 Randanite, a kind of opal made of infusorial remains. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Randanite,* an earthy hydrate of silica, occurring near Pont Gibaud.

Randa-uou, obs. form of RENDEZVOUS.

Random (ræ·ndŏm), *adv., sb.* (and *a.*). Also **randem-tandem, random.** [Prob. based on RANDOM, on the analogy of TANDEM.] **a.** *adv.* Applied to a style of driving in which three horses are harnessed tandem. **b.** *sb.* A carriage or team driven in this fashion. **c.** *attrib.* or as *adj.*

c 1805 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Wks.* (Rtldg.) I. 185 To..go down..to Marryborough, in his dog-cart, randem-tandem. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* i, His fellow-students ..who drove tandem and random in great perfection. 1870 J. PAYN *Like Father, like Son* iv, The Squire's jovial friends used, for the most part, strange conveyances, such as tandems and randems. 1883 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 10 Feb. 542/2 'A random team'. That randems should be uncommon is natural enough.

Ra·nder. *rare*—[1]. [f. RAND *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who cuts into rands.

1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 42 Under the Randers and Messers Coarses in cutting up, I have..seen the stinking oily Substance of the Flesh, fly up to the Beams of the Cutting House.

Rander, obs. f. RENDER *v.* **Randeuou(ce, -devoo, -vous,** etc., obs. ff. RENDEZVOUS.

Randge, obs. f. RANGE *v.* **Randie,** var. RANDY.

Randing (ræ·ndiŋ), *sb.* [?f. RAND *sb.*]

1. *Mil.* A kind of basket-work used in fortification in making gabions.

1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 66 The randing or basket-work is continued to near the top of the pickets. 1876 in VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 326/1.

2. 'A narrow frieze running along the edge of a knife handle' (*Sheffield Gloss.* 1888).

Randing, *vbl. sbs.*: see RAND *v.*[1]–*v.*[4]

Randle-balk, -tree: see RANNEL-.

Random (ræ·ndəm), *sb., a.,* and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 4 **randun,** 4–6 **-doun** (also 4 **ren-,** 6 *Sc.* **rayn-**), 5 **-down,** 5–6 **-downe, -doune**; 4–6 **-done,** 4–7 **-don,** (7 **-dan**). *β.* 4–5 **raundoun,** 5 **-done,** 5–6 **-don**; 5 **rawndoune,** *Sc.* **-down.** *γ.* 6 **raundom,** 6–8 **randome, -dum,** 5– **random.** [a. OF. *randon* (*rendon,* etc.), f. *randir* to run fast, gallop. The change of final *-n* to *-m* is independent of the very rare OF. form *random*: cf. RANSOM.] **A.** *sb.*

I. †**1.** Impetuosity, great speed, force, or violence (in riding, running, striking, etc.); chiefly in phr. *with* (or *in*) *great random* (= OF. *de* or *a grant randon*). Also, with *a*, an impetuous rush, a rapid headlong course; chiefly in phr. *in* (*on*, or *with*) *a random* (= OF. *en un randon*); hence *Sc.* a straight course, direct line. *Obs.*

In common use from *c* 1300 to the early part of the 16th c.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 132 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 159 Þe monkes liȝtiþ noȝt adun. Ac furre fleeþ in o randun. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 632 He .. Raucht him sic rout in randoun richt. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 118 Than thei .. ronnen a-gein hym with ns grete iaundon as their horse myght hem beie. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 57 The ship .. hurtlyd again the ground in suche a random and force that hit was all to broken. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 149 Behald tuelf swannis in randoun glaid and fair [L. *ordine longo*]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clvii. 191 The frenchmen .. came on them with great randon, their speares in their restes. 1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 396 Two great waves..meeting together by long randome. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xxiv. 265 The barbarous people .. fled in this randon beyond their tents. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 964 The Kings vantgard .. giuing in among them with full random, slew first such Captaines as resisted.

† b. A rush or stream (*of* words, fire). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 423/1 Randone, or longe renge of wurdys, or other thyngys, .. *haringga*. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 219 The dragon .. caste oute of his throte so grete raundon of fiere in-to the aire..that it semed all reade.

2. Phr. *At* (*the*) *random* or *random.*

† a. *Hawking.* (See quot. 1486.) *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D j b, If the fowle spryng not bot flee a long after the Reuer and the hawke nym it then ye shall say she slew it at the Raundon. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 145 They [Jesuits] haue, like great fawcons or hawkes of the Tower, firmely seazed vpon the pray, kild, at randon, wing, or souce.

† b. *Mil.* Applied to some method of encounter in a tournament (contrasted with *at the tilt*). *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT, *Decursio*, Iustes, as at the tylte or randon. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 833/2 At the randon and turneie the duke of Suffolke hurt a gentleman. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 52 The Laws on Horse-back were, that with Sharp Spears they should run fiue Courses at Tilt, and fiue more at Randon.

† c. ? At full speed. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 264 Wee found twelve .. Turkes, ready to receiue vs,..who foorthwith opened at randon the two great Brazen halfes of the Doore.

3. Phr. *At random*, orig. at great speed, without consideration, care, or control; hence,

a. with vbs. of action or occurrence: At haphazard, without aim, purpose, or fixed principle; heedlessly, carelessly, etc.

Chiefly used with verbs of moving, striking, throwing, speaking, thinking, or taking; in early use esp. in the phr. *to run at random* (very common down to *c* 1650).

1565 JEWEL *Replie Harding* viii. § 16 Leaste he happen.. to renne at randon. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 84 He talkes at randon: sure the man is mad. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 940 Hatefully at randon doest thou hit. 1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* I. C j b, Psyche's louer hurles his Darts at randon. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 16 Not to Build at Randome, as the Custome of too many ill Builders is. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 32 Man cannot be considered as a creature left by his Maker to act at random. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. Pref. 9 A few passages, not selected, but picked up at random. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 33 This composition is then dropped upon the surface .. at random, leaving the effect to chance. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. vi. 193 Eclipses .. formerly were supposed to occur at random.

b. Similarly with sbs. Somewhat *rare.*

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* xiii. 20 To shew that Christ is a Shepherd not at random for any sheep, but that he hath a peculiar flock belonging unto him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 930 Thy words at random, as before, Argue thy inexperience. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 522 Their answers, vague And all at random, fabulous and dark.

c. (*To leave*) in a neglected or untended condition. Now *rare.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 162 b, The Caruell,..being thus left at randon,..fell vpon certaine Rockes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 537 Leaving thy flock and charge at random. 1848 KEBLE *Serm.* Pref. 12 How can there be any comparison of safe or unsafe, if all be left at random?

† d. (*To leave* or *live*) at liberty, free from restraint or control. *Obs.*

1569 in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 313 Libertie to .. liue at randan. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 36 The gentle Lady, loose at randon lefte, The greene-wood long did walke. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 388 There was not a Bandit left at randon in all Sicilia. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (J.), In the days of old the birds lived at random in a lawless state of anarchy.

4. A random course. Now *rare.*

In early use perh. directly from sense 1, but latterly influenced by the phr. *at random.*

1561 SACKVILLE & NORTON *Gorboduc* I. ii. 127 When such beginning of such liberties..Shall leaue them free to randon of their will. *c* 1624 LUSHINGTON *Serm. Resurr.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 480 We follow not the random of their roving, but take the sum of their saying. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 58 Making stories, as it is his custom at the random of his own passion, and fancy. 1813 G. EDWARDS *Meas. True Pol.* 86 As if the ant and bee .. had .. proceeded in chaotic randoms upon points actually unascertained in nature.

II. *techn.* †**5.** *Gunnery.* The range of a piece of ordnance; properly, long or full range obtained by elevating the muzzle of the piece; hence, the degree of elevation given to a gun, and *spec.* that which gives the utmost range (45°). *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A iij b, Science in great Ordinance especially to shoote exactly at Randons. 1588 LUCAR tr. *Tartaglia's Colloq. Shooting* 4 How a Table of Randons may be made for any peece of ordinance. 1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proport.* 85 How far will a Cannon carry her Bullet at her best Randon, that carrieth it at point-blank 360 paces. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 72 The next Shot was at five degrees Random, and at that mounture the Shot was conveyed 416 Paces. 1732 J. GRAY *Gunnery* 81 The random and direction of a piece on the plane of the horizon being given..find it's random on an inclined plane. *fig.* 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Painter* I. 26 The Duke himself..was not out of dangers random set. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* A iv, Fancy let loose to fly at its full Random, and driven forward with a quick Wit.

† b. Phr. *At random*, at any range other than point-blank. *Obs.*

1588 LUCAR tr. *Tartaglia's Colloq. Shooting* App. 62 To know how he shoote in the said peece at randon. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 24 Forty yards will they shoot level or very neare the mark, and 120 is their best at Random. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 67 How to make a good Shot either of Point-blank, or at Random. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 137 Two unshapen Sakers .. one of which at random killed a Rajah some four months ago.

6. *Mining.* The direction (*of* a rake vein, etc.).

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 26 Break-offs, and Buckers, Randum of the Rake. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* D ij b, Observe whether such leading keep its course according to the Randome of the Vein already cut. 1866 *Durham Mining Lang.*, We must lower the sump from yon level down to the random of Wiregill lower-level.

7. (From B. 3.) a. *Building.* Stone of irregular sizes, or a piece of this. 1886 in *Rochdale Gloss.*

b. *Dyeing.* Clouded yarn.

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-Print.* xii. 102 Scarlet Random [etc.].

B. *adj.* (from phr. *at random*: see A. 3).

1. Not sent or guided in a special direction; having no definite aim or purpose; made, done, occurring, etc., at haphazard.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 29 In vain do staid heads make serious comments on light mens random-expressions. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IV. 95 The watchful Shepherd..Wounds with a random Shaft the careless Hind. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 275 She shews..How random thoughts now meaning chance to find. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 190 Leaving the poor to be supported by random charity. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 172 The random and ill-directed fire of the Spaniards. *a* 1845 HOOD *Song*, *'O Lady, leave thy silken thread'* i, Stoop where thou wilt, thy careless hand Some random bud will meet. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 102 The random working of our..intellect.

2. Of persons: Living irregularly. *rare.*

c 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. No. 60. 6 'In my time, Sir', said he, 'I've been random and free, But I now prefer order and quiet'. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 371 Continually we remark that men who were random grow steady when they have children to provide for.

3. *techn.* a. Said of masonry, in which the stones are of irregular sizes and shapes. Cf. C. 2 b.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 339 Random Courses—Unequal courses, without any regard to equi-distant joints. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., A random wall.

b. Of tooling: (see DROVE *v.*[3]).

1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 1914 Droving is the same as that called random tooling in England, or boasting in London.

c. Of yarn = CLOUDED 2 a.

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-Print.* xii. 102 On the large scale the random yarns are coloured in machines.

4. *Random shot*, a shot fired at random (orig. in sense 5 b of the sb., but latterly apprehended as in sense 1 of the adj.).

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 9 One of their random shotts killed lieutenant coll. Jackson. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 The nine Sail stood in fair with us near random Shot. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxviii. (1869) III. 716 The first random shots were productive of more sound than effect. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 109 The .. ship .. had approached within random shot of the Leander. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 457 A random shot or the dagger of an assassin might in a moment leave the expedition without a head.

fig. 1785 BURNS *To J. Smith* vi, The star that rules my luckless lot..Has blest me with a random-shot O' countra wit. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vi. P 2 The random shot of..self-created guides in matters of taste.

C. *adv.* †**1.** = At random. *Obs. rare.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 96 The third lightnings of Annibal flew randome at us by Trasimenus lake. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 2 (1622) 313 Neither doe they runne random, nor are they rolled, beside their ancient order.

2. *Comb.*, as *random-cast*, *-wise.*

1790 R. MERRY *Laurel Liberty* (ed. 2) 7 Random-cast, beside some stream,..Thou ponder'st. 1839 DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl.'s Wks.* (1839) I. 26 Most imaginative authors, perhaps, commence random-wise,..and save themselves the trouble of a total invention at first.

b. *Random-jointed* (see quot. 1833 and B. 3 a).

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 185 Rubble stone, or random jointed ashlar work (free stone, rough as it comes from the quarry, laid in irregular courses). 1848 [J. C. WHARTON] *Quarrendon Church* 7 The external walls are built with random-jointed squared ashlar.

Hence **Ra'ndomish** *a.*, somewhat random; **Ra'ndomly** *adv.*; **Ra'ndomness.**

1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 136 My son Jonathan is but a randomish sort of a chap. 1865 *Ch. Times* 2 Sept. 276/3 Each rode his own hobby..so randomly and violently [etc.]. 1872 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sker* 166 If any one cares for that sort of thing, who knows mankind's great randomness. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. xii. 228 He talked randomly of money.

† **Ra'ndon,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 -ome. [f. the sb.; in earliest quot. perh. a. OF. *randonner*.]

1. *intr.* ? To flow swiftly. *rare*—[1].

Or perh. *trans.* 'to set in line' referring to the walls.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 248 Apone that riche river, randonit full evin, The side-wallis war set, sad to the see.

2. *intr.* To fly at random.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 735 Lett not your iudgments randome. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 204 That it [the bullet of a sling] pierceth helmet and shield, that it reacheth farther, that it randoneth lesse.

Randon(e, -doun(e, -down(e, obs. ff. RANDOM.

Randring, obs. Sc. pr. pple. RENDER.

Randsom, obs. form of RANSOM.

Randum, -dun, obs. forms of RANDOM.

Randy (ræ·ndi), *a.* and *sb.*[1] *dial.* and *Sc.* Also 7–9 randie. [Perh. f. RAND *v.* + -Y; but the original sense of the word is not quite clear.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Sc.* Having a rude, aggressive manner; loud-tongued and coarse-spoken.

In early use always of beggars, and probably implying vagrant habits as well as rude behaviour. Now applied only to women.

1698 *Culross Kirk Session Minutes* 18 Sept., Seven pounds Scots .. distributed to the randie beggars. 1723 MESTON *Poems, Knight* (1767) 6 A rambling, randy errant Knight. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 1st Recit., A merry core O' randie, gangrel bodies. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii, It was him and his randie mother began a' the mischief in this house. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 42 Hearing what the pair of old randy wives had to say to me.

2. *dial.* Boisterous, riotous, disorderly, dissipated; wild, unruly, unmanageable.

1787 in GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* 1874 SIR J. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Ribblesdale* I. 21 Mind yon long-horned cattle .. they are apt to be randy. 1876– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Linc., Chesh., Shropsh., etc.). 1884 *Punch* 8 Mar. 118/1 That young bay you'll find a little randy, With rather more of 'devil' than comes handy.

b. *dial.* Wanton, lustful, lewd.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1881– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Leic., Warw., etc.).

B. *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* a. A sturdy rude-mannered beggar; a thorough vagrant.

1788 BURNS *Louis, what reck* ii, Reif randies, I disown ye! 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* II. 515 Many Randies (sturdy vagrants) infest this country. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Randies*, itinerant beggars and ballad-singers. 1884 *Gd. Words* 161 She's a regular randy, nigh as bad as a gipsy. She's never in the house.

b. A loud-tongued, coarse-mannered woman; a scold, virago, termagant.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, The daft speeches of an auld jaud..a daft auld whig randy. 1850 CARLYLE *Let. to Wife* 19 Aug. in Froude *Life in London* (1884) II. xviii. 52 Do not let that scandalous randy of a girl disturb you. 1878– in dial. glossaries (Cumbld., Northumb., Antrim).

Comb. 1822 GALT *Steam-boat* ix. 179 A randy-like woman.

Ra'ndy, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [cf. RANDY *v.*[2]] A noisy merry-making or revel. Also *randy-go.*

Perh. abbrev. of RENDEZVOUS, used in various dialects (in forms *randivoo*, *-bow*, *-bow*, *-voose*, etc.) in a similar sense. But cf. RANDY *a.* 2.

1825 in JENNINGS *Dial. West Eng.* 1856 THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* Gloss. s.v., 'He was at the randy'. Rendezvous. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses Langley* iv. 159 He was trained on by the music, and got into that there randy go up in the park. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 78/2 A rattling good randy wi' fiddles and bass-viols complete.

† **Ra'ndy,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [Cf. RAND *v.*[2]] *intr.* To canvass. Hence **Ra'ndying** *vbl. sb.*

a 1720 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* 57 Who advised him, as soon as ever he came to the randying ground, to bray with all his might. 1733 FIELDING *Don Quix. in Eng.* II. iii, He was here..randying for a knight of his acquaintance, with no less than six hundred freeholders at his heels.

Ra'ndy, *v.*[2] *dial.* [cf. RANDY *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To be 'on the spree'.

1832 *Boston Herald* 4 Dec. 4/3 A number of labouring bankers were 'randying' at the Woolpack inn. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. iv. 62, I fetch him hoome fra' that big hoose yonder, after he's been randyin' ower long.

Rane (rēn), *sb. Sc.* Now *rare.* Also 5 **rayne,** 6 **reane,** 8 **rain.** [Of obscure origin. With sense 2 cf. RAME *sb.* and *v.*]

†**1.** *In a rane*, continuously, without cessation.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 989 Bot ay þe bischope in a rane beheld hyr bewte, and nocht fane. *Ibid.* xxxix. (*Cosm. & Dam.*) 251 He .. cryit ay in til a rane. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 250 Thay rattill ay in a rane. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 501 All the ky in the countrey..roaring, they wood ran, and routed in a reane.

2. A prolonged cry or utterance; a long string of words; a rigmarole.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. ix. 883 Swa suld I dulle hale yhoure delyte, And yhe sulde call it bot a rane. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 66 The railȝear raknis na wordis, but ratlis furth ranis. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v., You're like the Gowk, .. you have not a rain but one. 1825 in Child *Ballads* II. 82/1 It was, as she described it, a 'lang rane' of her mother's.

Hence **Rane** (also 9 **raen**), *v.* † a. *trans.*, to demand with a continuous cry. *Obs.* b. *intr.*, to wail or complain incessantly.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 90 Thar the detestable weris, evyr in ane, Agane the fatis all, thai cry and rane. 1899 J. COLVILLE *Scott. Vernacular* 17 She tholed much from the wheenging raenin' bairn.

Rane, obs. Sc. form of RAIN; obs. pa. t. RUN.

Ranedeer, obs. form of REINDEER.

‖ **Ranee** (rā·nī). Also 7 ranna, 8 r(h)anny, 9 rannee, ráni, (ranie, -y). [Hindī *rānī* = Skr. *rājnī* fem. of *rāja*(*n* RAJAH.] A Hindu queen.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* IV. iii. 162 The Ranna, the relict of Sham Shanker Naig; who now Rules in her Son's Minority. 1781 POPHAM in Jas. Grant *Hist. India* (1876) I. xlix. 254/1 The Rhanny is allowed to reside in this province. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 614 The Rannee, that is, the widow of the deceased Rajah. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 495 He dispatched the ráni and her infants in disguise. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III. iv. 431 He made the ranee prisoner.

Ranegate, obs. form of RENEGADE.

Ranet, obs. form of *roe-net*: see ROE *sb.*[1]

† **Ranforce,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 -forse. [ad. F. *renforcer* RENFORCE; cf. RAMFORCE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To strengthen, fortify. Hence **Ranforcing** *vbl. sb.*

1547 *Register Privy Council Scot.* (1877) I. 79 Our auld ynemeis of Ingland .. hes ranforsit the samin, and .. perseveris in thair bigging and ranforsing of the saidis places. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 5 Newe supplies of men and munitions from time to time to ranforce his Armie or Armies. *Ibid.* 6 Light Harquebuzes well formed of conuenient length, and ranforced.

¶ 2. To force, break open.

1637 MONRO *Exped.* I. 51 With a huge great ladder and the force of men we ran-forced the doore and entred.

Hence † **Ranforce-ring.** *Obs.* (See quot. and REINFORCE *sb.*)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ranforce-Ring of a Gun,* that which is next before the Touch-hole, between it and the Trunnions.

Rang. *Sc.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 9 **raing.** [a. F. *rang*: see RANGE *v.*] A range, rank.

In earliest quots. perh. written for *range.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 681 The rang in haist thai rayit. *Ibid.* IX. 875 In till a rang. 1580 J. HAYE *Demands* in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 51 Mony .. of your secte, yea ministers of the first rang. *Ibid.* 64 Ministers .. nocht in the lawest rang. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rang, raing,* a row, a rank.

Rang, obs. f. RANK *a.*; see also RING *v.*[1], *v.*[2]

† **Rangale.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 4 **rengaile,** 4–5 **rangale, -all,** 6 **-ald, ringald.** See also RANGAT[2]. [ad. OF. *ringaille* (Wace, etc.).]

1. The ranks or main body of an army. *rare*[–1].

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 116 He bad, þat non alone breke out of þe rengaile.

2. *Sc.* Rabble, *esp.* of an army; camp-followers.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 111 Men on fut and small rangale, That 3emyt harnas and vittale. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXVI. 35 Ane hundreth armyd jolyly Off knychtis and sqwyeris, but rangale. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xii. 73 Gret rout with rangald, in ledis he.

b. The common herd (of deer).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 57 First the ledaris thre,.. Smertlie he slew, syne all the rangald persewis.

Ra·ngant, *a. Her.* [F., for *rangeant,* pr. pple. of *ranger* to RANGE.] = FURIOSANT (q.v.).

† **Ra·ngat**[1]. *Sc. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Disorder, disturbance, noise.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 30 Gude rewle is banist our the Bordour, And rangat ringis but ony ordour. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 294 For feiring of thair fo, Tha tuke the gait without rangat till go.

† **Ra·ngat**[2]. *Sc. Obs.* [var. *rangald* RANGALE, perh. after prec.; but cf. the Sc. pron. of the surname *Donald* as *Donnat.*] Rabble.

1535 [see RINGAT-RANGAT.] 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 20 At first they held their Abbay burials royall, yet in the end they were for pryce exposed to the rangat.

Range (rēⁱndʒ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **raunge,** (5 *Sc.* **rawnge,** 6 **rawng**), 5 **rangh, raynge,** 6–8 **rainge,** 6 **randge,** 4– **range.** [a. OF. *range* row, rank, file (Godef.), sb. f. *ranger* to RANGE *v.* See also RENGE *sb.*]

I. 1. A row, line, file or rank, of persons († *spec.* of hunters or fighting men) or animals. Now *rare.* † *On range,* in file.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23109 (Cott.) Þe first range [*Gött.* rau].. sal be o wreches mistruand. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 379 Thai .. on range [*E.* rawnge] in ane rod can ga. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 259 Na chyftane was that tyme durst tak on hand, To leide the range on Wallace to assaill. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 153 Behald twelf swannis .. Now with lang range to lycht thai bene adrest. *Ibid.* IV. iii. 56 Quhen that the rangis and the faid .. Dynnis throw the gravis, sersing the woddis wyde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi, A little further were in a range the kings slaues. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 45 King Richard .. made firm the Range of his owne Battaile. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 274 The Indians were laid in one Range by several Fires. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 134 Two brilliant ranges of foreign and British ladies. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 89 There sat along the forms.. A patient range of pupils.

2. A row, line, or series of things.

a. of objects in general. (Now usually expressed by *row*; in 17–18th c. freq. used of trees.)

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 36 There be .iiij. rowes or ranges of pylers thrughout yᵉ church. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. viii. 461 The grayne or cornes are placed .. in foure ranges or moe lines. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 77 A Galley with one range of Oares. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* III. 539 Trees on their Banks in goodly Ranges grow. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 113 A range of brazen vases surrounded the elevation. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 123 His present was a range of beehives. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xii, The walls were .. covered with ranges of books in perfect order.

b. of buildings or parts of these. Also, a continuous stretch of building.

1600 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 259 In this rawng now erecting .. it wilbe well .. that the thyrd story may be .. higher than it is in the north rawng. 1618 *Ibid.* I. 206 Concerninge a Range of buildinge to be erected. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 11 The New-Street is a double Range of Palaces from one end to the other. 1771 BENTHAM *Ely Cath.* (1812) 33 Two, and sometimes three ranges of pillars, one over another. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1850) 280 The range had been inhabited .. by a crew of fishermen and their families. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 227 Turning from these buildings, this further range of brick and mortar is the engine factory and foundries.

c. of large natural objects, *esp.* of mountains.

Hence in *pl.* 'the usual word in Australia for mountains' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898).

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 451 The Town .. has its Views bounded on all Sides by several Ranges of Mountains. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III. v. 344 The Ladrones will be only one small portion of a range of Islands. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 107 This range or chain of morasses. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XIX. 311 A magnificent range of cliffs. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* IV. 228 Those gigantic ranges which surpass even the Alps in magnitude.

d. *U. S.* A series of townships, six miles in width, extending north and south parallel to the principal meridian of a survey.

1843–56 BOUVIER *Law Dict. U.S.* (ed. 6) II. 419 In patents from the United States to individuals they are described as being within a certain range. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 233 These townships are numbered .. in Roman numerals, I., II., III., &c., in what are called ranges westward from the principal meridians.

e. *Math.* A set of points on a straight line.

1858 CAYLEY *Wks.* (1889) II. 577 The theories of ranges and pencils .. are in fact a single theory. 1872 J. M. WILSON *Solid Geom.* 65 The points *A, B* are said to be conjugate to one another in the harmonic range *ACBD.*

3. Rank, class, order. *rare.*

1625 MARKHAM *Bk. Honour* II. v. § 1 The Eternall Maiestie, who .. hath created and placed in Heauen these seuerall Rankes and Raunges of Honor. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mankind* IV. iii. 310 The lowest rank or range of Intellectual and Immaterial Beings. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 211 The cohesion of the nation was greatest in the lowest ranges.

4. Line, direction, lie.

Perh. to some extent connected with branch II.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 23 Keep the outside flat of the Bolt on the Range. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 84 Direct all the other Stakes according to the Range of the first. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 393 The range of the hills and valleys is nearly from north to south. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* XVII. 416 The low ridges clearly exhibit the strike or range of the strata. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 190 Keeping the two Buoys in range with the Lighthouse.

† b. quasi-*adv.* In range or line. *Obs. rare.*

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 111 The side of any work that runs straight, without breaking into angles, is said to run Range. 1683 *Ibid., Printing* X. ¶ 7 The Hind-Posts may stand Range or even with the outer-sides of the Cheeks.

II. 5. The act of ranging or moving about. Now *rare* in literal sense. † *At range,* at random.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xviii, Syre Marhaus .. departed fro them to fetche his raunge. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 22 Thou runst at rainge: and needes restraint. 1598 MANWOOD *Forest Lawes* xxiv. (1615) 240/1 When the said Regardors haue made their range. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 30 The French had made a range into the country of Wirtemburgh. 1720 GAY *The Toilette* 51 I'll dress, and take my wonted range Through evr'y India shop. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 70 The ship taking a sudden range, the cable parted. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XCIII, From thy sightless range With gods .. Descend. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iii. § 6 Then, not letting him [the dog] dwell any longer, cry 'Hold up' and proceed with the range.

transf. and *fig.* *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 332 Summe prestis seyne simply 'I assoyle þe of þi synnes' .. Summe prestis seyne a more raunge. 1540–54 CROKE 13 *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 25 Thy range, Thy course, thy yeres, shall knowe none ende. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 174 This blest exchange Of modest truth for wit's eccentric range. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* IX. 283 Sometimes our hymns should take a wider range.

b. Opportunity or scope for ranging; liberty to range.

1793 *Minstrel* I. 95 A boy drove out a herd of cows, who, pleased with the range, ran kicking and scampering along. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 180 The boa, alligator, shark, pike, .. will .. attain an enormous size, give them but range enough. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. I. II. 246 The ewes have range over the stubbles .. during the day.

c. The application of the file to each notch in the entire length of a saw-blade.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 693 In this first range each notch has only received one stroke of the file; but three or four ranges .. are required to bring the teeth up sharp.

6. An area, space, or stretch of ground, over which ranging takes place or is possible; *spec.* † the course in a tournament (*obs.*), and *U. S.,* an extensive stretch of grazing or hunting ground.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xli, Sir Launcelot came in to the raynge [*printed* rayeng]. *Ibid.* xlix, Thenne sire Launcelot made sire Galyhodyn to lede hym thorugh the raunge. 1707–8 in *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., One other range or parcell of wood in two cloases called the Parke Bottoms. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. (1810) 30 At the crossing of this river there is a range for the horses of St. Antonio. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 30 [I] seldom pass more than a month at a time on the same range. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 27 In most parishes .. there were large ranges of common and unenclosed forest land.

b. *U. S.* without article: Grazing ground.

1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 12 Feb. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 67 There is good pine-woods, and fine range for cattle. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 117 The want of wild pasturage, or range, as it is called, for their cattle.

7. *Bot.* and *Zool.* The geographical area over which a certain plant or animal is distributed. Also, the period of time during which it has existed on the earth; the limits of depth between which a marine animal is found.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 80 The reindeer, who is even less Arctic in his range than the musk ox. 1887 *Life Darwin* I. 300 The habits and ranges of the birds which were described by Gould.

b. The area or period over or during which the occurrence of something is possible.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. xviii. 325 Not wholly beyond the range of earthquakes in Northern Italy.

8. The area or extent covered by, or included in, some thing or concept.

1661 J. FELL *Hammond* 98 The range and compass of his [Hammond's] knowledge fill'd the whole Circle of the Arts. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 207 Far as Creation's ample range extends, The scale of sensual, mental pow'rs ascends. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII, Thro' nature's ample range, in thought, to strole. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* II. 176 Daily the common range of visible things Grew dear to me. 1841 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 1 The whole range of politics, domestic and foreign. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* X. (1874) 217 Through the whole range of geological time.

b. A series, number, or aggregate.

Perh. to some extent connected with sense 1.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 161 The day fled on thro' all Its range of duties to the appointed hour. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 23 The English derive their pedigree from such a range of nationalities.

9. Sphere or scope of operation or action; the extent to which energy may be exerted, a function discharged, etc. a. of immaterial things. † *Naut.* = Range of vision.

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 156 He would not suffer them to fall without the range of Mercy. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4215/3 The Marlborough, and the Dover .. joined them yesterday in our Range. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* VII. 314 Affirming .. the unrestricted range of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 244 A variety of circumstances brought them within the range of French influences.

b. of instruments; *esp.* of musical instruments (and so of the voice) with reference to variation of pitch in the sounds produced; compass, register.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 43 Both the sensibility and the range of the instrument [the tachometer] may be infinitely increased. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* xlii, Her .. voice, a lyre of widest range. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 183 The range of any voice depends on the difference of tension which can be given to the vocal chords.

c. of persons, in respect of knowledge, ability, etc.

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shakespeare* Wks. (Bohn) I. 352 Great men are more distinguished by range and extent, than by originality. 1876 TREVELYAN *Life Macaulay* I. iv. 188 Macaulay who knew his own range.

10. The extent to which variation is possible; the limits between which a thing may vary in amount or degree.

1818 L. HOWARD *Climate Lond.* II. 48 The average annual range [of the barometer] is very nearly 2 inches. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* V. (ed. 2) 168 The height from low water to high water is called the range of the tide.

b. A series or scale (of sounds, temperatures, prices, etc.) extending between certain limits.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 85 Air at a range of temperature such as we can command below our common temperatures. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 25 Between 0° and 100°, and for a range extending not too far beyond. 1895 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 100 Beef and mutton .. have at last come down to a much lower range of prices.

11. The distance to which a gun, rifle, etc. is capable of sending a ball or bullet; the space which any projectile or missile can be made to traverse. Also, the distance of the object aimed at.

Technically defined as 'the distance from the muzzle of the piece to the (second) intersection of the trajectory with the line of sight'.

1591 DIGGES *Pantom.* 163 Any two Peeces of Battery Ordinance .. shall euer make their Profundities of pearcing Proportionall to their leuell Randges Horizontall. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. XXVI. 138 The Horizontal Rainge of that Peece will be found to be 374 Paces. *Ibid.* XXX. 142 The drying of the Powder .. doth help .. the Rainge of the Shot. 1769 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776). 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXVII. V. 20 He .. approached so near the walls, as to be within the range of the .. missiles from the battlements. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary in India* I. 268 The enemy have got the range of our camp. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 8 Feb. 2/4 The rebels were visible; but they were altogether out of range.

transf. 1687 *Resp. Hind & Panther* 21 That's a Flight of Fancy at its full Range.

b. The position of a gun in firing (see quot. 1704). † Also, the direction of a shot. *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. 69 For Shooting in a Right-line called the Right Range of a Bullet. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. XXIX. 140 The Gun being .. upon a Level Rainge. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., If the Bullet go in a Line parallel to the Horizon, it is called the Right or Level-Range; if the Gun be mounted to 45 Degr., then will the Ball have the highest or utmost Range, .. all others between 45 Degr. and 00 are called the Intermediate Ranges. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

c. A place or piece of ground having a target and other fittings, used for practice in shooting.

1873 *Queen's Regul. & Orders, Army* VIII. § 64 Fences for cavalry, and ranges, butts, &c. for rifle-practice.

III. 12. A form of fire-grate, fire-place, or cooking apparatus. Now *spec.* a fire-place having one or more ovens at the sides, and closed on the top with iron plates having openings for carrying on several cooking operations at once.

The precise meaning in some of the older instances of the word is not clear. With quot. 1574 cf. *Roasting-range*, which is perh. the sense of the earliest quots. In mod. Linc. dial. *range* denotes a high fender or fire-guard.

1446–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 84 De 34*s. id.* rec. de feodo de le rangh et exitibus animalium. 1471–2 *Ibid.* 93 Pro iij kirsettes ferri empt. pro le Raunge. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 607 Chimnays, Ranges and such instrumentes. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 36 Then you must lay these Poales vpon a couple of forked stalkes..as Spittes vpon Raunges. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xi. 35 Whether it be ouen, or ranges for pots, they shalbe broken downe. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 19 July, An iron of our new range which is already broke. 1736 NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Building*, We have occasion for larger Ranges, or Chimneys, and more ample Kitchens. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XXXI. 49/1 The whole top of the range is a flat iron platform, which may be covered with vessels for boiling, stewing, etc.

† b. Dripping, 'kitchen-fee'. *Obs. rare*—1.

Ellipt. for *range-fee* (cf. quot. 1446–7 above).

1469 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 95 As for the raunge that comyth of rosted meate, to be feable.

13. The name of various articles (see quots.).

a. 1563–4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 571 For xij Arms and lxxij greate paynted quarrels and xij Ranges.

b. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 243/2 In the Cow-House ..a Range either for Oxe or Cow to which they are tyed. [Cf. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Range Stake*, the wooden stake to which cows are tied in the shippon.]

c. 1726 BAILEY, *Range*,..a Beam which is betwixt two Horses in a Coach. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Range*,..(3) the shaft of a coach. *Devon.*

d. *Naut.* 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-man's Dict., Ranges*, there are two, one aloft upon the fore-castle..the other in the beak-head. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Ranges*, in a Ship, are two pieces of Timber going a-cross from Side to Side. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 163 *Ranges*, pieces fitted to the Ship to belay or fasten the Main and Fore Sheets. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) II iij, The cleats, kevels, and ranges, by which the ropes are fastened. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 *Ranges*, horned pieces of oak, like belaying cleats, but much larger. ..Also those pieces of oak plank fixed between the ports, with semicircular holes in them, for keeping shot in.

14. A length or stretch of something.

† a. *pl.* A fence, enclosure. *Obs.* b. (see quot.) c. An unbroken stretch of railing, balustrade, etc. ? *Obs.* d. *Naut.* (see quot.) ? *Obs.* e. A strip of glass. f. A strip of leather. g. *Coal-mining* (see quot.).

a. 1537 BIBLE (Matthew) 2 *Kings* xi. 8 Whosoeuer cometh wyth in the ranges shale dye for it. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxiii. 14 Haue her foorth of the ranges.

b. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 158 There are several Appellations given to the various Dimensions, &c. of Quarries, viz. 1. The Range, which is a Perpendicular let fall from one of the Obtuse Angles to the opposite side.

c. 1723–4 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 114 The Ranges..ought to terminate in half Balusters joyn'd to the Pedestals. 1770 *Ann. Reg.* 171 A whole range of the east battlement of Westminster-hall gave way.

d. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Range*, a sufficient length of the cable, drawn up on deck, before the anchor is cast loose from the bow, to let it sink to the bottom, without being interrupted.

e. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 The square is used in cutting the squares from the range, that they may with greater certainty be cut at right angles.

f. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 110 The 'butt' is first cut into long strips known as 'ranges'.

g. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 5/4 There are two main roads ..from which there branch off..what are known as 'ranges', in which the coal winning principally goes on.

15. *Shoemaking.* The lie or line of the upper edge of the counter in a top-boot, corresponding to (and continued in) that of the vamp.

1840 J. DEVLIN *Shoemaker* 63 Remedying every fault that may be in the cutting, the range, the position, the back catch of the counter. *Ibid.* 65 A further closing may then follow, beginning at the turn of the..counter, and going right round, along the range, and up the tongue.

IV. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. in senses 6 and 7, as *range base, cow, district, end, horse* (see quot.), *-man, mark, tree.*

1895 C. DIXON *Migrat. Brit. Birds* ii. 27 Three fairly well defined *range bases or refuge areas. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 336/2 Their '*range' cows and razor-backed hogs climb the steep hills like goats. 1887 *Q. Rev.* July 49 In the *range districts the proportion of loss has been much higher. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xlii, As sire Palomydes came in to the felde syr Galahalt .. was at the *range ende. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iv. 111 Horses which have been raised exclusively upon grass..or '*range horses', as they are called in the West. 1887 *Q. Rev.* July 49 The high-handed conduct of the *range-men. 1700 *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1893) IV. 139 From it to turne and Range East and be southward to a heape of stones laid for a *Range marke. 1703 *Ibid.* (1894) V. 95 A blacke Oake tree marked for a *Range tree.

b. in sense 11, as *range-board, -finder, -finding, -holding* adj., *-officer, -plate, -tables.*

1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 326/2 **Range Board*, this nature of board..has the distances painted on it of prominent objects within the range of the guns mounted on the works. 1872 *Daily News* 16 July, A very simple and useful instrument..called a *range-finder. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 326/2 *Range-finder*, an instrument for ascertaining the range of a piece of ordnance or small-arm. 1890 SIR F. ABEL *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 11 The applications of electricity in connection with *range-finding. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 72/1 The rights enjoyed by the *range-holding Corps. 1891 *Daily News* 27 July 3/4 Permitted by their *range officer..to violate the regulations. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 326/2 **Range Plates*, plates of brass attached to the brackets of..field carriages. They are marked with three columns of figures, showing the range in yards..with the corresponding elevations. 1873 *Queen's Regul. & Orders, Army* VIII. § 40 Proper *range-tables for each battery must be prepared.

c. in sense 12, as *range-cock, -stove* (Knight 1875); *range-fitter.*

1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/4 Range fitter, Wanted, used to Patterns.

d. *spec.* **range-heads** *Naut.*, the windlass bitts (Smyth 1867); **range work**, (*a*) work having a straight face; (*b*) masonry laid in level courses.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 112 The side that falls away from the Foreside of any Straight or Range-work is called the Return. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 742/1 Range work..is usually backed up with rubble masonry.

Range (rē·ndʒ), *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

[Goes with RANGE *v.*2, and may be identical with prec., but the history is not clear. Cf. RANCH-SIEVE and RENGE *sb.*2 (the earlier form).]

A kind of sieve or strainer. † Also *range-sieve.*

1545 ELYOT, *Sisacthea*, a rayeng [*sic*] sieue. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 187 You shall have Boulters, Searses, Ranges, and Meal-sives of all sorts, both fine and coorse. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* V. xvii. 549 If it be sifted and cleansed through a fine raunge, searce, or boulter. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Range*, a sieve used for straining liquids and not for sifting dry matter. In cider making, the juice is strained through a range; so in cheese making.

† **Range**, *sb.*3 *Obs. rare.* Also 8 **rainge.** [? Nasalized var. of RACHE *sb.*2] = RACE *sb.*5

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2079/4 A large well quartered Chesnut Coloured Mare, with..a range down her face. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6197/3 A brown Bay Mare..having a Star and Range in her Forehead.

Range (rē·ndʒ), *v.*1 Forms: 4–5 *Sc.* **raung,** (9 *dial.*) **rawnge,** 5–7 **raunge;** 4–7 **raynge,** 7 **rainge;** 6 **randge,** 4– **range.** [a. F. *ranger* (12th c.), f. *rang* var. *ranc* RANK *sb.* See also RENGE *v.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To place, set, or station (persons, rarely animals) in a row, line, or rank; to draw up, arrange (an army, etc.) in ranks. Chiefly *pass.* and *refl.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 431 Thai stude than rangit all on raw. *Ibid.* XVII. 348 Quhen thai saw [That] menze raynge thame swa on raw. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5678 The Troiens .. Bowet euyn to þe banke..Out of rule or aray raunght on lenght. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 244 Quhen thai [birds] war rangit on rawis. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 24 The Englishe oste dislodged,..and raynged theyr battelles. 1598 FLORIO Ep. Ded. 5 An armie ranged in files is fitter for muster then in a ring. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 57 Yet..would they not be perswaded to range themselves and make us way. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., Her she-slaves, finely dressed, were ranged on each side. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* xii, All the Etruscan armies Were ranged beneath his eye. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xi. 292 A double file of men..ranged themselves along the ropes.

b. To place (a person or persons) in a specified position, situation, or company. Const. with preps. and prep. phrases, as *against, among, around, on the side of, under, with.* Chiefly in *pass.* and *refl.*, and commonly *fig.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, The most fatal and dangerous exploit that euer I was rang'd in, since I first bore Arms. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 55 P 4 The Father of a Family would often range himself under the Banners of Avarice, and the Son under those of Luxury. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Lord* Wks. 1826 VIII. 8 To range myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 358 A similar contention..ranged one of the rivals on the side of Ragoba. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1897) I. x. 318 The Norman baronage..ranging themselves with the king or against him.

† c. To reduce or bring *under* obedience, or *to* something. *Obs.*

Renderings of F. *ranger sous* (*l'obéissance*), and *ranger à* (*la raison*, etc.).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 169 Hauing..subdued Africke, and raunged it vnder the obedience of Rome. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 75 He..tells Fortune shee did well to range him to the gowne, and to the studie of Philosophie. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 55 If it be no more but to range his subjects to reason. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 9 Duke Charles ..ranged the Finlanders..under obedience to himself.

2. To set or dispose (things) in a line or lines; hence, to arrange, put in order. Also as in 1 b.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 112 The rewe, þe rubarbe, rawnged fulle ryghte In rees. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 19 Those they couch and range in the earth. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 106 The quiet life can never be preserved if it be not ranged with the active life. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 163 You may range the first at the very edg of the trench. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 P1 Her Books..were ranged together in a very beautiful Order. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 25 The component particles of water..have to range themselves in such a manner as to form a surface. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 16 All the images will be ranged upon the circumference.

b. To set or lay out (a line or curve).

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 100 Fix a line upon the Stake F, and..range it by the Stakes F and D. 1847 BRODIE (*title*) Rules for ranging railway curves with the theodolite.

c. To make straight, even, or level.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 690 The little facet thus exposed by the process of topping or ranging the teeth. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab., Range matter*, to make lines in composing range equally at either or both ends of the stick.

d. *Naut.* To lay out (a cable) so that the anchor may descend without check.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv. (1873) 103 Which cable was ranged last night. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 157 Too much chain should not be ranged. 1886 J. M. CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 4 If chain lockers are forward, do not range cables.

e. To provide with a row or rows of something.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 259 The upper one of these floors..is ranged round with the beds.

3. To place (persons or things) *in* a certain class or category; to divide *into* classes; to classify, arrange, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. xlv. 179 The late Emperour Augustus, whome all the world raungeth in this ranke of men fortunate. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 4 Those who have Marshald the Orders of Colombs..have Ranged the Toscan to be the Supporter of a Building. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 131/2 All four-footed Creatures are Ranged into two sorts. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 240 Divinities to be ranged in the same Rank. 1762 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* I. 16 The subdivisions of different soils..may..be ranged under two general heads. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* II. 223 To range the faculties In scale and order.

4. *refl.* (ad. F. *se ranger.*) To adopt a more regular mode of life.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXVIII, You tell me to marry and range myself. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* III. vii. 144 He had no intention of marrying and ranging himself just yet.

II. *intr.* 5. Of things, *esp.* buildings or their parts, or large natural objects: To stretch out or run in a line, to extend.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 206. 1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 43 A Wall ranges along the Cell to bear up the Roof. *Ibid.*, This Cornice only ranges along the Cell. 1703 *Providence Rec.* (1894) V. 95 From the said black oake tree to Range away northeastward to a stake. 1770 *Easington Incl. Act* 7 Such parcel of land adjoining to the sea and ranging along the same. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 61 A formidable group of rocks and islands, ranging north-east and south-west.

b. To extend or lie in the same line or plane (*with*); esp. in *Printing*, of type, lines, or pages.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 7 Whatsoeuer comes athwart his affection, ranges euenly with mine. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 20 That the backside of the upper end may randge faire. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 84 If one Stick stand half a Foot higher than another..it matters not, so they range directly. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 391 So that they may not range against each other. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, I have a copy at home that stands next my twelvemo copy of the Scots Acts, and ranges on the shelf with them very well. 1883 *Academy* 20 Jan. 40/3 Many of the sonnets on opposite pages have not been made to 'range'.

6. To take up or occupy a place or position. Const. as in 1 b. Also, of a number of persons: To draw up in rank or order. (*rare.*)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 169 The Predicament Wherein you range vnder this subtill King. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 20 Tis better to be lowly borne, And range with humble liuers in Content. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 687 The neighb'ring Cities range on sev'ral sides. 1774 REYNOLDS *Disc.* vi. (1876) 401 He would..have ranged with the great pillars and supporters of our Art. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 79 When all the full-faced presence of the Gods Ranged in the halls of Peleus. 1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I. iv. 29 That would range under the head of 'news'. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xii, In the unhappy matrimonial differences .. Mistress Beatrix ranged with her father.

b. *Naut.* of ships.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 The Comodore..came ranging along our Larboard-side. 1797 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 41 The Excellent ranged up within two feet of the San Nicholas. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. ii. (1866) 102 Ten English vessels..ranging up..as close to the shore as was possible, opened their fire.

III. *intr.* 7. To move hither and thither over a comparatively large area; to rove, roam, wander, stray. Const. with various advbs. and preps. (see quots.), and sometimes including the idea of searching (*for* something).

a. of persons (also *Naut.* = To cruise, sail about), animals (*esp.* of hunting dogs searching for game), and material objects.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 170 Out of my countre I do syldome randge. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 630 Brave beasts..In the wilde forrest raunging fresh and free. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* 142 She..attends the Falconer and his Spaniels as they range. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 85 The Dunkerkers ranged much and in great fleetes about our channell. 1666 BAXTER *Call to Unconverted* 213 Its easie to catch such greedy fish that are ranging for a bait. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 29 That all the planets should seem to be made for nothing but to range about the waste. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1699 We bore away to leeward, and ranged along the S. E. side of the coast. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlii. V. 219 It was his habit in summer to range over the Thracian woodlands. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 525 The custom of allowing sheep to range prevailed. 1875 'PATHFINDER' *Breaking & Training Dogs* 118 The dog should range no nearer than five..yards from the gun.

fig. 1561 NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 246 Hipocrites..that wildly range with licentiousnesse of sinnyng. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 67 b, To raunge in the bookes of

Philosophie. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 10 By ranging through all the diversities of life. 1885 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 60 *Yrs. After* 217 While we range with Science, glorying in the time.

b. of immaterial things.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 50 Whose heresie began .. to raunge through the Churches of Asia. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 28 There raunged at that tyme a certeine outragious burnyng feaver. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 134 That destruction wide may range. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 438 The Mind .. Should range where Providence has blessed the soil. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. XXVIII, How would his busy satire range. 1880 GOLDWIN SMITH in *Atlant. Monthly* No. 268. 208 You will hardly restrain our thoughts from ranging beyond an earthly abode.

c. of the eye: To 'move'-from one object of sight to another; to reach in this way.

1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* I. 8 Shee .. checks her eyes from ranging beyond the lists of modestie and discretion. 1721 RAMSAY *Morning Interview* 93 Her unfix'd eyes with various turnings range. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* XXVII. 548 Landscapes which permit the eye to range over twenty or thirty miles. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 351 As far as the eye can range.

d. *Gunnery.* Of projectiles: To traverse, go (a specified distance).

1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 34 By noting how many paces a shot rangeth. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 208 Some of those which in the air range only between 2 and 3 miles. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 324 Projectiles are made heavy under the impression they will range further.

e. To make search. Now *Sc.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 60* Whensoeuer he shall seeke out the truthe of any cause, by diligent searche, and raungyng in these corners. 17.. RAMSAY *Twa Cut-Purses* 24 The ferly quickly chang'd, When throw their empty fobs they rang'd.

8. To change from one attachment to another; to be inconstant.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 91 If once I finde thee ranging, Hortensio will be quit with thee by changing. 1706 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4190/4 My Mind is fixt, I will not range, I like my Choice too well to change. 1807 BYRON *To Sighing Strephon* v, 'Tis true, I am given to range; If I rightly remember, I've loved a great number.

9. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Of plants and animals: To extend (i. e. to occur, be found) over a certain area or throughout a certain period of time.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1873) 359 The lower any group of organisms stands, the more widely it ranges. 1886 PRESTWICK *Geol.* I. 67 The Entomostraca range from the Lower Cambrian up to the present day. 1895 C. DIXON *Migrat. Brit. Birds* ii. 31 We find .. Ethiopian types ranging right up the Nile valley to the shores of the Mediterranean.

10. To vary within certain limits; to form a varying set or series.

1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* v. 71 Ranging between two and twelve. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* XXIV. 484 The thermometer early in the morning ranged from 42° to 52°. 1876 *Nature* XIV. 22/2 Of Prime Movers alone there are 66 groups, ranging through many forms from a collection of the Original Models of Steam Engines .., downwards.

IV. *trans.* 11. To traverse, to go over or through (a place or area) in all directions. (Sometimes including the idea of searching or examining.)

1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* B iij, In the seconde chaptre, he rangethe the felde, and sercheth out .. what worde I haue spoken. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 3 The French did raunge Italy at their pleasure under Charles the eight. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 62 The king despatch'd his heralds with commands To range the camp. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 301 To traverse seas, range kingdoms. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. 96 Out we pass To range the woods, to roam the park.

transf. c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* Poems (1831) 211 Warre seemes sweete to such as raunge it not.

b. *Naut.* To sail along or about (a country, the coast, etc.).

1603 R. SALTERNE in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (1819) I. 108 As they ranged the coast .. they were kindly vsed by the Natiues. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 1 John and Sebastian [Cabot] .. ranged a great part of this vnknowne world. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 These vessels .. are fitted for ranging this collection of Islands called the Ladrones. 1834 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. i. 10 Gaspar Costereal ranged the coast for .. six or seven hundred miles.

12. a. To pasture (cattle) on a range.

1857 OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 184 They ranged their cattle over as much of the adjoining prairie as they chose.

b. To place (a telescope) in position.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXVII. 213 Ranging the telescope along the line of pickets, I saw them all standing.

c. To throw (a projectile) a specified distance.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 53 They say it ranges the projectile double the distance.

d. *absol.* To give a gun a certain range.

1892 *Black & White* 12 Mar. 342/1 The guns were all laid for the leading line, there was no question of ranging at all.

†13. Of a cannon: To throw (a bullet of a specified weight). *Obs.*—1

1643 in Jos. Lister's *Autob.* (1842) 68 Their ordnance .. played upon us, one of them ranged an 8 pound bullet.

14. To cut (glass) into strips.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 Ranging of glass is the cutting it in breadths as the work may require, and is best done by one uninterrupted cut from one end to the other.

Range, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of doubtful origin; cf. RANGE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To sift (meal).

1538 ELYOT, *Acerosus panis*, browne bredde not ranged. *Ibid.*, *Cernere*, to syfte or range floure of corne. 1623 COCKERAM, *Succernate*, To bolt or range meale. 1891–2 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Devonshire).

fig. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxi. 94 She used to sift, searse, boult, range, and pass away time with a .. Sieve.

Range, dial. var. RINSE *v.*, obs. pa. t. RING.

‖ **Rangé,** *a. Her.* [F., pa. pple. of *ranger* RANGE *v.*[1]] (See quot.)

1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Her.* II. Gloss., *Range* [sic] is a French term signifying many mullets, or other charges, placed in bend, saltire, fesse, cross etc.

Ranged (rē[1]ndʒd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RANGE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Set in line, ranked. †*A ranged battle*: a pitched battle.

1530 PALSGR. 678/2 It is a goodly thyng to se a ranged batayle. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xvi, The ranged horse breake out. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 11 That Army of Saints, which fought the Kings Forces on Pentland-hills in a ranged Battel 1666.

†**Ranged,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RANGE *v.*[2]] Sifted; made of sifted flour.

1538 ELYOT, *Panis secundarius*, raunged bread, or chete breadde, or crybell breade. 1559 *Will of P. Kedwellye* (Somerset Ho.), To be made in penye Ranged breade. 1598 FLORIO, *Pane di cernita*, ..choise bread, ranged bread.

Ra·ngeful. [f. RANGE *sb.*[1]] The fill of a range.

1616 *Trav. Eng. Pilg.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 324 Some two hundred persons are owners of one rangeful [of eggs placed in furnaces for hatching].

Ra·ngeless, *a. rare.* [f. RANGE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] That has no range or limit.

1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 166 A fornix vast, that rangeless from the eye Ran wildering.

†**Ra·ngement.** *Obs. rare.* [=F. *rangement* (1630): see RANGE *v.*[1] and -MENT.] Arrangement.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 55 Without aiming at any better rangement for them. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Wks.* (1823) IV. 468 General abstract ideas .. formed by the mind for the better .. rangement, and adjustment of our other ideas.

†**Ra·ngen.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 182/1 The Kernells .. are little bunches rising in the throat, and unto this Disease belongs another called the Rangen .. it is a swelling in the lower part of the chap of the swins mouth.

Ranger[1] (rē[1]ndʒəɹ). Also 5–7 **raunger,** (5 -ier), 7 **randg-, rainger.** [f. RANGE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which ranges, in senses of the vb.

1. A rover, wanderer; † a rake.

1593 BRETON in *Phœnix Nest* (Grosart) I. 6/1 The Rookes, no raungers out of raie The Pawnes, the pages [etc.]. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* v. 17 Accusing his father .. for an whoremaster and .. a raunger. 1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mistr.* Epil. Wks. 1874 V. 88 Mercury shall flie .. Upon your errands, prove your happy ranger. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 119 The Rangers in the wild just God design'd [etc.]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 274 I've been a ranger In search of pleasure throughout every clime. 1865 NEALE *Hymns Parad.* 28 On this sea my bark, poor ranger, Is from pirates sore in danger.

b. Applied *spec.* to certain animals (see quots.).

1686 R. BROME *Gentl. Recreation* II. 33/1 Four or five Couple of Spaniels that are good Rangers. 1832 WEBSTER, *Ranger*, a dog that beats the ground. 1855 F. MARRYAT *Mountains & Molehills* xi, I had two horses; one was an old grey 'Texian Ranger'. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 343 Following up the military lead, we come to the Rangers [a kind of salmon-flies]. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 58 The Harbor Seal. *Phoca vitulina*. The young are there [Newfoundland] also called 'Rangers'. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IV. 278 The Sp. *besugo*, a kind of sea-bream, is called in English ranger. 1890 H. H. *Dogs for Gun* III. iii. 103, I took him [a pointer] out with five high rangers in a 200 acre field.

attrib. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 214/2 We .. secured a fine young ranger seal.

c. A wave of unusual height and force.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 4/3 The character of the great wave is a mystery. .. The sailors declared that it was a not unfamiliar phenomenon, and called it 'a ranger'.

2. A forest officer, a gamekeeper. Now only *arch.*, and as the official title of the keepers of the royal parks.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 318/1 Almaner and singuler Offices of Foresters and Raungers of oure said Forestes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 159 [Wolves] walk not widely, as they were woont, For fear of raungers, and the great hoont. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 288 The lopps and topps were all worth but 46[s], and he agreed with the Ranger of the Forrest for them. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 486 Tyrrheus chief ranger to the Latian King. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Reminisc.* 131 We afterwards recollected that lord Bute was ranger of the park. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. iv, He heard the rangers' loud halloo, Beating each cover .. As if to start the sylvan game. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanack* 169/2 St. James's, Green, and Hyde Parks—Ranger, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

3. *pl.* A body of mounted troops, or other armed men, employed in ranging over a tract of country.

Chiefly *U.S.*; in the British Army the title is given to one regular regiment, the Connaught Rangers.

1742 *State Prov. Georgia* (1897) 15 For the defense of the colony now, it is necessary to have .. rangers who can ride the woods. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. iv. 81 The rangers in Virginia, who were sent out against the Cherokee Indians. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour on Prairies* ii. in *Crayon Misc.* (1863) 22 We learnt that a company of mounted rangers, or riflemen, had departed but three days previous. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 34 The 'Sarawak Rangers'..are recruited from Malays and Dyaks.

4. One who sets in order. *rare*—[1].

1621 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xii. 33 *marg.*, Rangers of battell.

†**Ra·nger**[2]. *Obs.* [f. RANGE *v.*[2]] A sieve.

1485 in Kitchin *Rolls St. Swithin's* 383, j Ranger. 1498 *Ibid.* 387 In j Fyne Ranger empto, xd. In iiij Cours Rangers emptis, xviij d. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 100 Rushes so big, that they will serue to make sieues, rangers, and vans.

Rangerine (ræ·ndʒĕrəin), *a. Zool.* [f. F. *ranger* (*-gier*) reindeer + -INE.] Resembling the reindeer.

1852 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Mamm. Brit. Mus.* III. 185 The Rangerine Deer have a large, basal anterior snag to the horns, close to the crown or bur, and no muffle.

Rangership (rē[1]ndʒəɹʃip). [f. RANGER[1] + -SHIP.] The office of ranger of a forest or park.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 533/2 The Office of the Raungership of the Chace of our said Castell. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 216 Lord Dursley .. quitted the same for a rangership of a forest which the duke of Beauford had. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Reminisc.* i. 12 Queen Anne had bestowed the rangership of Richmond New Park on her relations the Hydes. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXV. V. 274 Garters, gold keys, white staves, rangerships, .. were now intercepted by aliens.

Rangh, obs. form of RANGE *sb.*[1]

Rangi·ferine, *a. Zool.* [f. med.L. *rangifer* (F. *rangifère*) reindeer + -INE.] Rangerine; belonging to the genus *Rangifer*, which includes the reindeer. (In recent Dicts.)

Ranging (rē[1]ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RANGE *v.*[1]] 1. The action of the vb. a. in transitive senses.

1622 MARKHAM *Decades War* IV. ix. 155 These Corporals haue the raunging of Battels. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 When an author .. imposes upon us by the sound and ranging of his words. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xviii. (1862) 313 A ranging of men in their true ranks.

b. in intransitive senses.

c 1610 *Women Saints* 38 After many perills and long ranging .. they arriued at Colen. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iii. 9 This wild ranging of the mind. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 44 Cupid it is my Name, I live by ranging. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxviii. 123 Their inequality of size and consequent irregularity of ranging. 1890 H. H. *Dogs for Gun* III. i. 80, I have seen four months' old pups go in for ranging.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ranging company*, †*ranging wise*; **ranging-lath,** a lath employed to guide the tool in cutting glass; **ranging-line, -pole, -rod, -stick,** a line, pole, etc. used in surveying or measuring, for setting out straight lines; **ranging-timber** (?)

1779 L. MCINTOSH in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 285, I .. authorized the Lieutenants to raise a *ranging company. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 The *ranging lath must be long enough to extend rather beyond the boundary of the table of glass. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 82 The Legs and *Ranging-sticks are tied up together in a Bundle. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 394 Ship timber, *ranging timber, plank, deals. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 92/2 Neither yet in *ranging wise wander the starres to what place of the world they list.

Ranging (rē[1]ndʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That ranges, in senses of the vb.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xxix, A raynles ranging horse. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Ezech.* iv. 62 Though we haue many ranging woordes in our prayer. 1565 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 337 Only fit for one of .. his ranging spaniells to finde where the game lyes. 1700 PRIOR *Carm. Sec.* xvii, She thro' the ranging Ocean now Views him advancing his auspicious Prow. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 161 Many the troubled thoughts that in ranging talk they pursue.

†**Ra·nging sieve.** *Obs. rare.* = RANGE *sb.*[2]

1548 ELYOT, *Sisacthea*, a rangeyng sieue. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. xliv. 224 That no corne-maisters .. should beat this Mule away from their raunging sives.

Ra·ngle, *sb. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] Small stones or gravel given to hawks, usually to improve their digestion.

1678 in PHILLIPS (ed. 4). 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* vii. 75 The Bazdar gives his falcons bits of rangle the size of a pea in order to prevent their laying eggs.

†**Ra·ngle,** *v. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. RAMBLE. Mod. S. W. dial. has *rangle* to twine, of climbing plants.] *intr.* To rove, wander, stray.

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 15 Such as .. neuer rangle farre abroade against the keepers will. 1575 — *Faulconrie* 23 These Eagles .. doe roue and rangle abroade. 1591 HARRINGTON *Ariosto* XIX. lvi, They scaped best that here and thither rangled.

Hence †**Ra·ngler,** a rover; †**Ra·ngling** *vbl. sb.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 9 No inwarde Eagle but a fugitive and a rangler. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 138 The rangling rage that held from home Vlisses all too long.

Rangle, obs. form of WRANGLE.

†**Ra·ngy,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. = RANGE *sb.*[1] 13 c.

1657 C. BECK *Univ. Charac.* K iij, A rangy or beam between horses in a Coach.

Rangy (rē[1]ndʒi), *a.* Chiefly *U.S.* [f. RANGE *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.]

1. Of animals: a. Adapted for or capable of ranging; having a shape indicative of this.

1891 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 365/2 The former trots by on his rangy thoroughbred. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 627/2 How the dogs, like the race-horse, have grown lighter, more rangy in form, smaller, solider in bone.

b. Of a long, slender form.

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 22 The short close made ewe is not .. as prolific a breeder, as those more rangy and of greater length.

2. Of places: Giving scope for ranging; spacious.

1880 LANIER *Sunrise* 79 in *Poems* (1892), Breathe it free, By rangy marsh, in lone sea-liberty.

3. *Austral.* Mountainous.

1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales of Goldfields* 89 The most rangy and inaccessible regions of the Colonies. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* 144 The hills on the south were wild and rangy enough.

Rani, var. RANEE.

Raniform (rē'ni-fōim), *a.* [f. *rāni-* comb. form of L. *rāna* frog + -FORM.] Frog-shaped.

1852 WYMAN in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* V. IV. 46 Dissections of other than Raniform Batrachians. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 751/2 No raniform Labyrinthodonts have yet been discovered.

Raninal, *a. rare*—1. = RANINE 1.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 93 The necessity for deep incisions has been superseded by bleeding from the raninal veins.

Ranine (rē'nəin), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *rānīnus*, f. *rāna* frog: see -INE.]

1. *Anat.* Belonging to the under side of the tip of the tongue (the part liable to be affected by RANULA); in *Ranine artery* (the terminal branch of the lingual artery), *ranine vein*.

Cf. F. *veine ranine* (Cotgr.), *artère ranine* (Littré).

1819 *Pantologia* X, *Ranine artery*,..the second branch of the external carotid. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 740 It anastomoses with the ranine vein. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 198 The continuation of the gustatory nerve to the tip of the tongue, together with the ranine artery.

2. Pertaining to a frog; frog-like. *rare.*

1840 in SMART.

Raninian (rāni-niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the *Raninidæ*, an order of frog-crabs. **b.** *sb.* One of the *Raninidæ*.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 298/1 *Raninians*, the name by which M. Milne Edwards designates the fourth tribe of the family *Apterura*.

Ranite, the correct form of RAUITE.

Rani-vorous, *a.* [f. *rani-* (see *raniform*) + -VOROUS.] Frog-eating.

1821 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* I. 181 Ranivorous Falcon. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 504 Frenchmen..were not the ranivorous and capering creatures they supposed.

Rank (rænk), *sb.*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* **raink**, 6–7 **ranke**, 6–8 **ranck**, (6–7 -e), 7 **ranque**. [a. obs. F. *ranc* (mod. *rang*), var. *renc*, usually supposed to be a. OHG. *hrinc*, *hring* RING.]

1. A row, line, or series of things.

In common use *c* 1580–1610, esp. with ref. to teeth and trees; now rare in general sense, but used *spec.* of cabs or carriages, and *techn.* of organ-pipes.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 24/21 A rank of things, *turba, caterua.* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 249 Such a rancke and rowe of litigious causes..hange one vppon another, as linckes in a long chaine. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 13 In either jaw Three ranckes of yron teeth enraunged were. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 80 The ranke of Oziers by the murmuring streame. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 149 A Rank of Baskets..one at the tail of the other, beginning the Rank or Row where the Bed is to end. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Stop*, Furniture Stop .. comprising two or more ranks of pipes. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* III. 353 [The] small masters..are amongst the most respectable men of the ranks. 1881 EDWARDS *Organs* xxi. 153 The most useful mixture for a small organ is one of three ranks. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* s.v., Composing frames are generally arranged in rows or ranks.

†**b.** *On a rank*: On end, continuously. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 360 Hee went to fast .. xl. dayes and xl. nights on a rancke.

2. A row or line of persons. Now *rare* (cf. 3).

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlii. 5 David ment ranks: bycause they went..in orderly rowes when they came to the Tabernacle. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 14 A miserable ranke of poore, lame and impotent persons. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 1044 A ranck of wretched youths, with pinion'd Hands. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 107 Courtiers and Patriots in two ranks divide, Thro' both he pass'd, and bow'd from side to side. 1870 B. TAYLOR *and Pt. Faust* III. 440 Chorus .. dancing nimbly .. in interlinking ranks.

†**b.** Phr. *In* or *of a rank*, in a line or file. *On a rank*, abreast. *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 6 A gyde to blind men in a rank. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 157 b, All the women in the towne runne thether of a ranke, as it wer in procession. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 182 The hie wayes are verie brode, that twentie men may ride together on a ranke and one not hinder an other.

†**c.** Movement in line or file. *Obs. rare.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 103 It is the right Butter-womens ranke to Market.

3. *Mil.* A number of soldiers drawn up in line abreast. Hence in *pl.* freq. = forces, battalion, army (also in phrases as *ranks of death, of war*).

1574 H. G. tr. *Cataneo's Briefe Tables* F iij, Let 44 ranckes of unarmed Pikes..be bestowed behind these armed rancks. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 244 My State is braued, ..with rankes of forraigne powres. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. xx. 356 They resemble a rank of Souldiers in battle array. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 320 The march was to be by ten in a rank. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 33 To paint the Hero's Toil, the Ranks of War. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xii, On Marston heath Met, front to front, the ranks of death. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 82 When the ranks are broken and you have to fight singly.

transf. 1577 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancie* II. (Grosart) I. 10/1 A Garde of Geese and Ganders, in one rancke. 1625 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. to Cadiz* (Camden) 15 To enjoyne our ffleete to advance & fight att Sea, much after the maner of an Armie at land, assigneing every shipp to a perticular division, ranke, file, and station.

fig. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 768 'Twould thin the ranks of the poetic tribe. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. (1857) 274 He at once enrolled himself in the ranks of the opposition. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 399 Scholars like Hooker, gentlemen like George Herbert, could now be found in the ranks of the priesthood.

b. *pl.* The body of private soldiers; the rank and file (see 5 b). Also *transf.*

1809 WELLINGTON *Let. to Beresford* 25 June in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 464 The irregularity of Colonel Blunt having three servants from the ranks. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* I. iii. 67 A native of Barchester, having risen from the world's ranks. 1897 *Daily News* 16 June 7/7 Native ranks, except three, doing well.

c. *Chess.* One of the lines of squares stretching across the board from side to side. Also *in rank*, on one of these lines (cf. 4).

1597 G. B. *Ludus Scacchiæ* D iij b, Moouing a Pawne from left hand side, which on the fourth ranke stood. 1672 BARBIER *Saul's Chesse play* ix, [The King's move is] to the next House or place, in File or rancke, of any side. 1894 J. MASON *Princ. Chess* 4 The rank upon which the player's Pieces are ranged is his first rank.

d. *fig.* of things.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1439 Simois..Whose waves to imitate the battle sought..and their ranks began To break upon the galled shore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 514 At once the Ranks of swelling Streams divide. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* 33 The linden broke her ranks and rent The woodbine wreaths that bind her.

4. Without article: Line, order, array. In phr. as *in (into)* or *out of rank, to keep* or *break rank.*

1572 HULOET s.v., Goe in rancke, or raye, *incede ordine.* To come into rancke, or raye, *incurrere in ordinem.* 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 25 He must be carefull that his souldiers breake not out of ranke. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 249 The Horse-men had broken rank and were asunder. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xii. 33 Fifty thousand, which could keep rank. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xv. (1739) 29 The Legate..soon reduced him into rank. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 167 The entrance is too narrow, as not capable of above four men in ranck. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xiv, [To] see thy passengers in rank Come stepping lightly down the plank. 1880 BROWNING *Echetlos* ii, No man but..kept rank and fought away In his tribe and file.

transf. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* IV. iv, A pair of your honour's ruff stands out of rank.

5. *Rank and file*: (see quot. 1802 and FILE *sb.*[2] 7). Chiefly *pl.* or without article in phr. *in rank and file* (cf. 4). Also *transf.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 34 To learne to keepe his ranke and file orderly. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. v. 891 This tempest and storme of Cavallerie .. brake their ranks and files cleane. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* IV. i, See the soldiers set In rank and file. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 375 Extend thy loose Battalions..Opening thy Ranks and Files on either Side. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 422 His books well trimmed..Like regimental coxcombs rank and file. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Ranks and files*, are the horizontal and vertical lines of soldiers when drawn up for service. *c* 1822 A. BOSWELL *Skeldon Haughs*, The Crawfords march'd in rank and file.

transf. 1784 BURNS 1*st Ep. to Davie* xi, The words come skelpan, rank and file. 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 42/1 Some rank-and-file chairs besides.

b. *coll.* (The) common soldiers; (the) privates and corporals.

1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 I. i. vi. 51 It may not be amiss.. to state..that rank and file means, in Gazette returns, the corporals and private soldiers. 1814 WELLINGTON 15 May in Gurw. *Disp.* XII. 13 A corps consisting of about 12,000 rank and file of British infantry. 1894 WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. iii. 84 Unless the Rank and File are interested in their work, there will be no enthusiasm.

transf. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 64/2 One of the mere rank and file of a party. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xv. 212 For other committees there remains only the rank and file of the House.

†**6.** A class, set, kind (of persons or things). *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxi, The most part of them were put to the ranke of criminels forsworn. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla, Daniel* 294 The diuers opinions.. may be sorted into three ranks. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. III. 47 A Pythagorean of the Acousmatick ranck. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. (1736) 221 The Authority of Men is the Spring of another Rank of Prejudices.

7. One of several rows or lines of things placed at different levels. ? *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 179 b, It is enough to haue three rankes of them, one aboue the other. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 140 As the ranks ascend Shade above shade, a woodie Theatre. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 178 One single rank or story of roots is enough. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 13 Ranks of oars in the modern galleys.

8. A number of persons forming a distinct class in the social scale, or in any organized body; a grade of station or dignity, an order; hence, (one's) social position or standing. Also in phrases *of high* (etc.) *rank.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 347 He was bot of the mid ranck of nobles. 1612 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. i, To put me in the habite of my ranque. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXX. 180 The aydes they give to men of inferiour rank. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 17 Reasonable and well-educated men of all ranks. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXV. (1869) II. 306 The boldest chieftains aspired to the rank of kings. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, An air of dignity which declared him to be of superior rank. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. v, His descendants..took rank among the first commoners in England. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* 347 Few men commanded greater respect in all ranks of Greek society.

b. High station in society, etc.; social distinction. Also *concr.* persons of high position.

1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 140 Some with rank she grac'd (The source of children's and of courtier's pride). 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 91/1, I heard..several persons of rank had been to pay salams. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 75 The pride of rank was attended by one of its peculiar infirmities. 1883 FREEMAN *Impress. U. S.* 172 The rank and fashion of the older country does not shut itself up in a town.

9. A class (of persons, animals, or things) in a scale of comparison; hence, relative position or status, place.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 103 If you haue a station in the file, Not i' th' worst ranke of Manhood, say't. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 144 A Castle bearing such ranke as few are before it, but divers behind it in magnificence. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 151 The Convertine, a Ship of the second Rank, that carried seventy Guns. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 64 If we look through the different ranks of animals, from the largest to the smallest. *Ibid.* V. 107 The first rank in the description of birds, has been given to the eagle. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. (1874) 8 To place in its true rank the general Gothic of the 13th century, in Italy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 128 Oxford stood in the first rank among English towns.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rank-breaking* adj., *-distinction, -fellow, -wise* adv., *-worshipping* adj.; †**rank-toothed** *a.*, having a row of teeth; †**rank-work**, work set in straight lines.

1887 R. BROWN *Trilog. Life to Come* 76 *Rank-breaking Achilles. 1895 tr. *Ratzel's Hist. Mankind* I. 54 When the two halves of the race .. show no recognition of *rank-distinctions. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 84 Keeping his *ranck-fellowes justlie on both sides. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xlvi. 381 Each leafe is *ranke toothed or snipt round about. 1677 CARY *Chronology* II. i. I. xx. 154 Several were in postuie of time standing abreast, or *rank-wise. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 114 Any Straight or *Rank-work [*ed.* 1678 Range-work]. 1869 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Sept. 421/2 The *rank-worshipping mammas of the period.

†**Rank**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—1. [? cf. G. *rank* quinsy, garget.] A disease of birds.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 97. 2/1 Many [birds] dye of the *Pip*, the *Rank*, &c.

Rank (rænk), *a.*, (*sb.*[3],) and *adv.* Forms: 1–3 **ranc**, (3 **rannc**, **rang**), 3–5 **ronke**, 4–6 **ronk**, (5 **rong**), 4–7 **ranke**, (4 **raunke**, 7 **rawnke**), 6–7 **rancke**, (7 **wrancke**), 6–8 **ranck**, 4– **rank**. [OE. *ranc*, = (M)LG. *rank* long and thin, tall and slender (hence prob. Da. *rank* erect, upright, Sw. *rank* slender), ON. *rakkr* slender, bold.

The ultimate etym. is uncertain, but the stem may be an ablaut-var. of OS. *rink*, OE. *ring* man (? full-grown man), warrior. The root-idea appears to be that of growing or shooting up, taken in its fullest sense in Eng., but in LG. (and ON.) restricted to height or length without corresponding breadth. The development of the word in Eng. is, however, far from clear, as the OE. uses are not quite the primitive ones. In ME. also it chiefly occurs in alliterative verse, app. more for convenience than to express definite meanings. In the later language the chief difficulty is to decide which of the more original senses are represented in the transferred uses.]

A. *adj.* **I.** †**1.** Proud, high-minded, haughty; froward, rebellious. *Obs.*

In OE. also proud or showy in dress: see Bosw.-Toller.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxi. 18 gif ænig man hæbbe modigne sunu and rancne [L. *proteruum*]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9622 Heh follc & rannc onn eorþe. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2561 Yif þat ani were so rang [*rinc* þank] That he þanne ne come anon..he sholde maken him þral. 13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 455 þat was þe rauen so ronk þat rebel was euer. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 33 Þer is a ranke swayne Whos rule is not right. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) I. 188 This þeir .. sall aryse Rowtis of þe rankest þat in Europ ringis.

2. Stout and strong. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (in later use chiefly in *rank wing*; cf. 3).

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1006 Þær mihton [hi] geseon..rancne here & unearhne. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13,805 Was þer non helm wiþ stel so rank þat his swerd þorow-out ne sank. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4701 Þere arof all the rowte with þere Ranke shippes. *Ibid.* 4709 A tried castell..[with] Ranke men with in. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 691 Ryngis of rank steill rattillit and rent. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* v. vi. (1821) I. 177 Certane wycht and rank men tuke him be the middil. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. lxxvi. (1674) 228 That Pidgeon, which..hath the rankest wing. 1710 *Last Distemper of Tom Whigg* II. 38 Ravens, cutting the Air at every Stroke of their rank Wing. 1824 R. GILCHRIST *Local Songs* (ed. 2) 5 Archy lang was hale an' rank, the King o' laddies braw.

b. Firm, strong. *rare*—0.

1848 WEBSTER, *Rank*, strong, clinching. Take rank hold.

3. Having great speed or force; swift; impetuous; violent. Also const. *of.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 His strencðes & his stronge [*T.* ronke] turnes. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 71 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Þe ronke racches þat ruskit þe ron. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii. 44 [He] turned in blode þar stremes ranke. 13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1166 Of raas þaȝ I were rasch & ronk, ȝet rapely þerinne I was restayed. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 700 The rank riding, and the greit turnament. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 340 M. Harding findeth him so farre, and so ranke of his side, that he is faine to checke him of too much riot, and to call him back. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. ix. 278 The Hawlk..makes a rank Baste from her forsaken Block. 1769 R. CUMBERLAND *Brothers* I. i, It blows a rank storm. *a* 1803 *May Collin* iv. in Child *Ballads* IV. 442/1 They came to a rank river, Was raging like the sea.

†**b.** *Rank rider*, a rapid, headlong, or reckless rider; a moss-trooper, highwayman. (Freq. in 17th c.) So *rank-runner*. *Obs.*

1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 11 When a Rancke rider hath put his horse to a hedge and lay in the ditch for his labor. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxii. (1632) 382 Sure he was a rancke-runner: for where any river hindred his way, he swam it over. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xi. 38 A good rule

for our horse-racers, rank riders, and hot-spurre hunters..to measure their actions by. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rank-rider*, a High-way-man, also a Jockey.

fig. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yeare* A iv, Those rancke-riders of Art that haue spur-gald your lustie wingd Pegasus.

II. Full, large or gross in size, quantity, etc.

†**4.** Full-grown: mature. *Obs. rare.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxxv. 52 He funde .. fif mædena .. wlitige and rance. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 869 In Sodamas..non semloker burdes, Hit arn ronk, hit arn rype & redy to manne. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. lvii, Al rank madinnis and wiffis, gif thay war nocht with child, yeid als weill to battall as the men.

5. Vigorous or luxuriant in growth. In later use: Growing too luxuriantly; large and coarse. Hence of growth, etc., and freq. as complement with *grow* or similar verbs.

In *rank weed* also with implication of sense 15.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2105, .vii. eares wexen fette of coren, On an busk ranc and wel tidi. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 513 Blossumez bolne to blowe, Bi rawez rych & ronk. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. iii. (1495) 470 Grasse and herbes that growe in valeyes..ben generall more ranke and fatte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 b, Our vyne waxeth ranke & must nedes be cutte. 1544 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) T iij, Take a good handful of ranke & lusty rew. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iv. 3 Crown'd with ranke Fenitar, and furrow weeds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 340 Moist Earth produces Corn and Grass, but both Too rank and too luxuriant in their Growth. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* IV. Wks. 1813 I. 257 The woods are choked with its rank luxuriance. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* II. xi. 148 We found the road to be overgrown with rank grass and luxuriant vegetation. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 195 The male lion is adorned with a long, rank, shaggy mane. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 290/1 This year the roses grew a little rank, and with an over-abundance of leaves.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 318 The seeded Pride That hath to this maturity blowne vp In ranke Achilles.

†**6.** Excessively great or large; *esp.* swollen, puffed up, grossly fat, too highly fed. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9720 He wax al blak, & bolned rank, & deyde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1991 The flode .. Rose vpon rockes as any ranke hylles. 1530 PALSGR. 322/1 Rammysshe, yll savoured as a man or beest that is to rancke. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. iv, Is that meate for you? nay, it would make you to ranke. Nay, soft brother mine, I must kepe you more lanke. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vii. 238 Teame lastly thither com'n with water is so ranke. *transf.* 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 64 To dyet ranke Mindes, sicke of happinesse. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* CXVIII, A healthful state Which, rank of goodness, would by ill be cured. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 167 For an over-flowing, and Ranker disposition.

†**b.** of immaterial things. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 490 Is þis ryȝt-wys, þou renk, alle þy ronk noyse. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 200 Nowther of tham myghte other stille, Thaire sorowe it was fulle ranke. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13902 Þan the ruerde wax ranke of þat rught fare. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 44 To stop this clamor ere it grow too wrancke.

c. High or excessive in amount. *Obs.* exc. *Law.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 22 Nor will it yield .. A ranker rate, should it be sold in fee. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. § 3. 30 The *modus* must not be too large, which in law is called a *rank modus*. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 536/2 The modus..was rank, that is to say, that it was a pecuniary payment greater than the value of the tithes.

†**7.** Abundant, copious. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5095 In sum man vnkyndehede ys so rank þat he ne may cunne no man þank For no gode dede. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 843 Wolle quyte so ronk & ryf. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8511 He hade no ruthe of hor remyng, ne þe rank teris. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 112 Soch a rancke and full writer must use, if he will do wiselie, the exercise of a verie good kinde of epitome. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 211 When folke bene fat, and riches rancke, It is a signe of helth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 301 The rank serene or dew of the night .. refresheth all kindes of growing things.

†**b.** Abounding in, full *of*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21024 O reson was nan sa ranc. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9204 Of Rent, & of Riches, rankir þan I. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* B ij, I neuer heard one so rancke of rudeness. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* IV. 29 Rank of successe he was so puft with pride.

8. a. In close array, crowded together; thick, dense. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1319 Alexander..Ridis euen þurȝe þe route þar rankest þai were. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 4 Than suddanlie, furth of the woddis ronk, We se a strange man. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 4 A goteheard.. Whose straying heard them selfe doth shrowde Emong the bushes rancke. 1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Rank*, standing in close order; thick upon the ground, as corn in the field, or trees in a wood. 1823 SCORESBY *Acc. Whale Fish.* 240 Endangered, while among rank ice, by a gale of wind. 1864 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Lake Country* 200 Where the sheep are 'rank' on the fell sides.

b. Numerous, frequent. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 93 The Archers of England should not be only a great deale ranker, and mo then they be; but also a good deale bygger and stronger. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 43 Theues .. were in euery place so ryffe and ranke. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. b3 b, Eighteene of this rable, all rife and ranke among us. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Rank*, numerous, abundant, of frequent occurrence.

9. *techn.* Projecting, standing out.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* III The Iron of a Plain is said to be set Ranck, when its edge stands so flat below the Sole of the Plain, that in working it will take off a thick shaving. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Keel*, When a ship has a deep keel, she is said to have a rank keel. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 19 The barb is so rank..that it often takes some time to unhook the fish. 1884 *Sci. Amer.* 17 July 32 Whether the tool used was a roughing tool with rank feed or a finish tool with fine feed.

III. Of a luxuriant, gross or coarse quality.

10. Covered or filled with a luxuriant (and coarse) growth of grass or plants.

Rank pasture may also be taken in sense 5.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3060 As fele..As risonis in a ranke fild quen riders it spillen. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 98 When they [sheep] are closyd in ranke pasturys. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 398 Meadowes hugely ranke. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 29 In hopes Of plenteous Forage, near the ranker Mead. 1821 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. 44 A small garden rank with aplerigy and other fragrant herbs. 1890 G. A. HENTY *Lee in Virginia* 209 The patch..though now rank with weeds, had evidently been carefully cultivated.

11. Grossly rich, heavy, or fertile; liable to produce rank vegetation.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 104 Take the fatte and moyst is myn auise; Aftir hit the thikke and ronke is best. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 17 The moystnes of the dounge shall cause the grounde to be ranke ynoughe. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 151 Full of flowrie hils ascending leisurely, and not much surmounting their rancker vallies. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 22 Where land is rank, it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* I. (1853) 12 A rank clay that requires the labour of years to make it mellow. 1895 *Tablet* 9 Nov., The land is at first too 'rank' to grow corn or even root crops.

12. Having an offensively strong smell; rancid. † Also, smelling strongly *of*.

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 540 She brought a bore pygge; The fleshe therof was ranke. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 148 They are generally fat, and ranke of the sauors which attend vpon sluttish corpulency. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 346 After that, add Discussives, as rank nuts. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 84 Our men made some butter..but it grew rank and oily. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. iv, Pirates,..crowded in the rank and narrow ship. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. ii. 24 The incense rank in censers burned, which seem to mask some odour of decay.

fig. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 36 Oh my offence is ranke, it smels to heauen. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 545 To smell too rank of down-right Atheism.

b. Of smell: Offensively strong.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 24/28 Ranke smell, *magnus odor, olidus*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 274 Some ranke stinking sauour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 628 With that rank Odour from thy Dwelling-place To drive the Viper's Brood. 1735 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 28 A stench.. Rank as the ripeness of a rabit's tail. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 268 The smell of the hyæna crocuta is so rank and offensive that scarcely any animal will come near the carcase.

†**13.** Lustful, licentious; in heat. *Obs.*

c 1520 *Mayd Emlyn* 289 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* IV. 92 She was full ranke..In Venus toyes Was all her joyes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 81 The Ewes being rancke,..turned to the Rammes. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. v. 24 Lust, and ranke thoughts [are] hers. 1701 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng.* I. 289 Their Rank Daughters..Receiv'd all Nations with Promiscuous Lust. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 25 A merry rank hen will sometimes shew and play almost like a cock.

14. Gross, highly offensive or loathsome; in later use *esp.* grossly coarse or indecent.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 760, I tene hem no more, But relece alle þat regioun of her ronk werkkez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11775 Couetous .. That rote is & rankist of all the rif syns. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 172 The rude ranke Scottes, lyke dronken dranes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 277 My Wife .. deserues a Name As ranke as any Flax-Wench, that puts to Before her troth-plight. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 41 Hand in hand lead on the rank debauch. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 The rank vocabulary of malice and hate.

b. Corrupt, foul; festering.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 17 Yeelding the ranke fleshe to the Chirurgions knife. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 39 Then you perceiue..what ranke Diseases grow. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 17 The rank vapours of this Sin-worn mould. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1016 The scent Of steaming crowds, of rank disease, and death. 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. ii. 26 Corrupt civilisation had growen up in the rank climate of that deep descent.

15. Of a strongly marked, violent, or virulent type; absolute, downright, gross. (Used to add force to terms implying the existence of bad qualities in a person or thing.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iv. 37 Full of vennome and rank poyson. 1528 ROY *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 41 This is rancke heresy. 1550 BALE (*title*) The Apology of Johan Bale agaynste a ranke Papyst. *c* 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* I. iii, 'Tis a most rank untruth. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 12 The meanest Varlet, the dullest School-boy, the rankest Idiot. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 5 What are these but rank Pedants? 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 148 Rank treason against the royalty of Virtue. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) V. 150 General Eguia's plan is rank nonsense. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 610 Those who are actually labouring under the disease, and in its rankest form. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Training* v. 40 A horse..which turned a rank roarer.

b. Grossly apparent. *rare.*

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* IV. i, 'Tis rank! The sight of my wife hath forced him to forget To counterfeit! 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 564 His pride resents the charge, although the proof Rise in his forehead, and seem rank enough.

†**B.** *sb.*[3] Rankness, strength. *Obs. rare*—[1].

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 298 Þurȝ mony a regioun ful roȝe, þurȝ ronk of his wylle.

C. *adv.* †**1.** = RANKLY. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 6 The seely man, seeing him ryde so ranck..fell flatt to ground for feare. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. v. 33 The sound Of many yron hammers beating ranke.

2. With adjs.: Completely, extremely.

1607 MARSTON *What you Will* I. i, He's irrecoverable; mad, ranke madde. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

D. *Comb.* **a.** Parasynthetic adjs., as *rank-brained, -leed, -minded, -scented, -winged.*

1614 CHAPMAN *Masque Mid. Temple* Pref. A iij b, Insania, is that which euery *Ranck-braynde writer; and iudge of Poeticall writing, is rapt withal. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 18 The ill savour of *Rank-lee'd French wine. 1593 HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 147 Sweet Gossip,..the dunghill is your freehold:.. I know none so *rank-minded. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* x. (1593) 257 *Rankesented mints to make Of womens limmes. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 154 Some such like faces were painted neere the rank-sented mangers. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 196 These [Lannarets] are most excellent Mettell, *rank winged, well conditioned. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rank-wing'd* Hawk, that is a slow Fligher.

b. With pa. ppples., as *rank-grown*, † *-rode, -set*, † *-smelt.*

1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 6 This evill weed so *rank-grown in the garden of the Kingdom. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 414 The *rank-rode Cadmeans..Lodg'd ambuscadoes for their foe. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 87 Flora..them did put In her embrodred skirts which were *rancke set, With Prime-rose, Cow-slip, and the violet. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 229 The edge of the iron of a plane is said to be rank-set when it projects considerably below the sole. 1595 BARNFIELD *Pecuniæ* xxxi, Thy chafing hath begot A *ranke-smelt sauour.

c. With pres. ppples., as *rank-feeding, -riding, -scenting, -springing, -swelling.*

c 1820 *Philos. Recreat.* 20 The skins of large, or *rank-feeding birds. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 40 The *rank-riding Scots upon their Gallowayes. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 171 O'er Plains with Flocks distain'd *Rank-scenting. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* I, *Rank-springing grass. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36 Loud-bellowing Clyde..*Rank-swelling Annan.

d. †**rank-goat** (see quot.). *Obs. rare*—[0].

1611 COTGR., *Blanche-putain*, the hearbe *Ranke-goat, or stinking Motherwort.

Rank (ræŋk), *v.*[1] Also 6–7 **ranke, rancke,** (7 **rancke**). [f. RANK *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To arrange or draw up (persons, *esp.* soldiers) in a rank or in ranks.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXIX. 2 To ring ȝour drummis and rank ȝour men of weir. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 206, I haue seene hundreds of them after this manner, lie ranked like durty swine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 604 In view Stood rankt of Seraphim another row. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vii, We passed..between servants of the same sort, ranked on each side as before. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xiv, Upon the sand Let every leader rank his band. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 884/2 The prisoners were then drawn up.., ranked six deep.

refl. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) I. 72 These..ranked themselves 15 a breast, and each ranke from another 4 or 5 yards. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 88 They rank themselves, either in a circle, or side by side. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 99 My Men stood to their Arms, and ranked themselves in a fit Posture to receive them. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. vii. (1872) II. 329 They all ranked themselves round me.

†**b.** = DRESS *v.* 4 a. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 131 The leader of the left hand file..with the leader of the right hand file do alwaies in their marching and imbattelling rectifie or rancke the whole front of the battallion.

2. To arrange (things) in a row or rows; to set in line; to put in order.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 35 And every sort is in a sondry bed Sett by it selfe, and ranckt in comely rew. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 304 He sought for stone..he ranked them with Symmetry. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 273 He knew to rank his Elms in even Rows. 1778 REYNOLDS *Disc.* VIII. (1876) 453 A plain space in the middle, and the groups of figures ranked round this vacuity. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 62 Exerting all his mind in ranking up flower-pots. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* v. 45 The fishers gettin'..the nets rankit oot.

refl. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 331 Little Plants ..rank'd themselves in order around the sides of the Vial.

†**b.** To divide or form *into* ranks or classes. *Obs.*

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminn.* 123 An equipage..which all Diuines haue rancked into different orders. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii. § 19 Those Things we are acquainted with, and have ranked into Bands, under distinct Names.

†**c.** In *pa. pple.*, of a place: Surrounded or bounded with rows or ranks. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 65 The Base o' th' Mount Is rank'd with all deserts, all kinde of Natures. 1623 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* III. xii. 79 A curious walk, ranked about with many rowes of Sycamore trees. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 38 The Streets are sweet and clean, ranked with fine Mansions.

3. To place, locate; to give a certain position or station to; to class or classify. With various constructions. Also *refl.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 117 If sower woe..needly will be rankt with other griefes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 7 To ranke euery head in the right order and proper place. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 38 Those who rank Lucan rather among historians in verse than epic poets. 1713 BERKELEY in *Guardian* No. 49 ¶ 6 A stranger would be apt to rank me with the other domestics. 1777 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* XXVIII, Arguments, which .. will rather rank me as an hermit. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 32 Aftertime .. Will rank you nobly, mingled up with me. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 525 In ranking theories of physics first in the order of knowledge.

4. *Sc. Law.* To place (orig. in order of precedence) on the list of claims, or of those having claims, on a bankrupt estate.

1695 [see RANKING *vbl. sb.*[1] b]. 1711 *Acts Sederunt* 23 Nov. (1790) 251 The creditors shall..name the Lord..before whom their severall rights and interests are to be ranked. 1735 *Ibid.* 29 July (1790) 306 All creditors..shall come in, and be ranked *pari passu* upon the moveable estate. 1859 J. LORIMER *Handbk. Law Scot.* (1862) 307 All arrestments and poindings..shall be ranked *pari passu*.

5. *U. S.* To take precedence of.

1865 *N. Y. Herald* in *Morning Star* 27 May, 'That's right', politely observed Grant, 'the President ranks us both'. 1893 J. STRONG *New Era* 153 A growing class of idle rich,..who..rank Solomon himself in luxury.

6. *intr.* To form a rank or ranks; to stand in rank; to take up a position in a rank.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 Soom bands of Troians..Ranck close too geather, thee Greeks most manlye repealing. 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* IV. i, Harke they are at hande, ranke handsomly. 1796 SOUTHEY *Hymn to Penates* 11 In your holy train Jove proudly ranks. 1865 S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* i, Fitfully you still may see the grim smiths ranking round.

b. To take or have a place in a certain rank or class; to have rank or place. Const. as in 3.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 474, I pray you..Let that one Article ranke with the rest. 1745 *Observ. conc. Navy* 45 Colonels dispute the Right of Captains of Men of War ranking with them. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 465 A principle ..That..Ranks as a virtue, and is yet a vice. 1805 MRQ. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 499 Holkar never had ranked among the states of India. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xi. 17 Surenas ranked next to the king in birth, wealth and distinction.

c. *Law.* Of creditors or claims (see 4).

1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 75/2 It was contended..that they were..creditors entitled to rank next after the outside creditors (if any), or even with them. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 106/2 Burdens arising after the first registration of the land rank in the order of their registration.

7. *intr.* To move or march in rank; chiefly *Mil.* in *to rank past, off*.

1832 *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* III. 59 In ranking past by Threes there is to be a horse's length from croup to head. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 64 They rank off alternately. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 236 Your cattle ..come ranking home at evening-time.

Hence **Ra·nking** *ppl. a.*

1865 *Bill of Confed. States Amer.* in *Morning Star* 2 Feb., An officer..designated as General-in-Chief, who shall be the ranking officer of the army..of the Confederate States. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 2/7 The total ranking liabilities may amount to between 15,000*l.* and 20,000*l.*

Rank, *v.*[2] *rare.* Also 3 ronke. [f. RANK *a.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To grow rank; to rankle. *Obs. rare.*

a 1325 *Prov. Hending* xi. in *Anglia* IV. 193 Wel is him þat sunne hateþ, And þat hit leteþ and forsakeþ, Ilr hit ronke in rote. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 205 An alblastere .. smote him in þe schank .. It began to rank, þe querelle Envenomed was. 1606 J. DAVIES *Sel. and Husband* (Grosart) 9 T'will swell vnseene, Which ranking inward, outward shews thy teene.

2. *trans.* To cause to project. (Cf. RANK *a.* 9.)

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiv. 410 The point of the hook being ranked outwards slightly.

†**Rank,** *v.*[3] *intr. Obs. rare.* (Origin and precise sense not clear.)

a 1529 SKELTON *Caudatos Anglos* 56 That dronke asse, That ratis and rankis .. On Huntley bankes. *a* 1783 *Gil Brendon* lxi. in Child *Ballads* I. 69/2 An ay she ranked, an ay she flang, Till a' the tokens came till her han.

†**Rank,** *v.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *rancāre* (al. *raucāre, raccāre*).] *intr.* Of a tiger: To roar. Hence †**Ra·nking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 708 The voice of this beast is cald Ranking, according to this verse: *Tigrides indomitæ rancant. Ibid.*, A tame Tiger .. by her ranking and crying voice .. made signes to her keeper for other meate. *Ibid.* 709 She maketh..great lamentation upon the Sea shoare howling, braying and rancking.

Ranked (rænkt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RANK *v.*[1] + -ED.] Drawn up in ranks.

1786 BURNS *Toothache* v, And ranked plagues their numbers tell In dreadfu' raw. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi, The ranked Regiments hear it in their meadow. 1897 H. N. HOWARD *Footsteps Proserpine* 106 A woman..Braves the ranked cohorts.

†**Ra·nked,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RANK *a.*] Rancid.

1660 HEXHAM, *Vergaerst*, Ranked, or Growne mustie.

Rankel(l, obs. forms of RANKLE *sb.* and *v.*

†**Ra·nken,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 rancken-. [f. RANK *a.* + -EN.] *trans.* To make rank.

1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich. III, Tragedie* xxix, My barren heart..ranckned with sinn's ayre..brought thornes of sharp despaire. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 135 To dispatch men out of the world..and to ranken Church-Yards.

Ranker (ræ·ŋkəɹ). [f. RANK *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -ER.]

1. One who arranges in ranks (Webster 1832).

2. One (esp. a soldier) in the ranks.

1890 [see GENTLEMAN 7]. 1891 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/5 Rankers in the Navy have thus had an object lesson presented to the world in their interests. 1898 *Echo* 5 Jan. 1/1 In the list of officers who have been 'rankers'.

3. An officer who has risen from the ranks.

1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* II. xiii. 212 Every regiment has its 'rankers'; every ranker has his story. 1881 *Echo* 21 Mar. 1/5 This most deserving class of officers are 'rankers' to a man.

†**Ra·nkfully,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. Rankly.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 755 The Sabel..at that time stincketh very rankefully.

Rankil(l, obs. forms of RANKLE *v.*

Ranking (ræ·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RANK *v.*[1]] The action of placing in rank, arranging, etc.

1625 J. GLANVILL *Voy. to Cadiz* (Camden) 16 The nameing and rankeing of the shipps. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Pref., They are ill contrived in the Disposition and Ranking of the things contained in them.

b. *Sc. Law*, with ref. to creditors or claims on an estate (see RANK *v.*[1] 4 and 6 c); also in phr. *Ranking and sale* (cf. quot. 1711).

1695 *Acts Sederunt* 2 Nov. (1790) 215 The ranking of the creditors..shall proceed. 1711 *Ibid.* 23 Nov. (1790) 249 Act anent Bankrupts, the Ranking of their Creditors, and Sale of their Estates. *Ibid.*, The raiser of a process of sale and ranking. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. II. xii. 409 An action of ranking and sale, which is calculated for the common interest of all the creditors. 1882 WATSON *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.* 800 Ranking and sale .. is now practically superseded by the simpler procedure provided by the Bankruptcy Act.

Ranking, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see RANK *v.*[4]

†**Ra·nkish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. RANK *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat rank.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxviii. (1495) 711 Fatte and rankysshe whete and heuy of weyghte. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 31 These able are for rankish soile. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 225 They have an unpleasant smell and taste, or rankish.

†**Ra·nkle,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* In 4 rancle, 6 *Sc.* rankel. [a. OF. *rancle* (*raancle, raoncle*) a fester, ulcer, var. *drancle, draoncle* (see Godef.) = med.L. *dranculus* and *dracunculus*, which in form is a dim. of *draco* dragon: see Skeat *Notes Eng. Etym.* (1901) s. v.] A festering sore.

c 1380 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 52 The rancle sal abate..the sare sal slake. 14.. *Stockh. Medical MS.* i. 160 in *Anglia* XVIII. 298 Þanne wyl þis playster al rancles slon. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 556 With scartes and scores athort his frozen front, In rankels run.

Ra·nkle, *sb.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [f. RANKLE *v.*] A rankling thought or feeling.

1795 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 220, I could see it did not please, and left a rankle in his mind.

Rankle (ræ·ŋk'l), *v.* Forms: 4–5, 7, (9) rancle, 6 rankel(l, -kil(l, -kyll, 6–7 ranckle, 7– -el, 6– rankle; *erron.* 7 wrancle, 8–9 wrankle. [a. OF. *rancler, raoncler*, var. *draoncler* (Godef.): see RANKLE *sb.*[1]]

I. *intr.* **1.** To fester, esp. to a degree that causes pain. †**a.** of a wounded or diseased part of the body; also *rarely* of a person. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2832 (MS. A.) Þar þe venim on him felle, His flesch gan ranclen. *c* 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* v. in *Anglia* X. 363/5 Þe handes vnweldy bigynnen to rancle. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij b, It will..maake the legges to rancle. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, Therewithal their knees would rankle. 1616 T. ADAMS *Taming of Tongue* Wks. (1629) 153 A Leaper shut vp in a Pesthouse, ranckleth to himselfe, infects not others. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* (1746) 206 Her hand grew black and blew, [and] rankled.

b. of a wound, sore, disease, etc. In later use chiefly *fig.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xciii. 115 His soores rankeled and..within a shorte space after he dyed. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* Gvij, The wound..beganne to swele and rancle as the bloud waxed colde. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 336 Which makes their disease to ranckle in them. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 204 The wound..is but skinned over, and rankles still at the bottom. *a* 1828 H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* (1829) 332 When the heart's wounds Rankle the sorest. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 49 The king forgave Mowbray..but the sore rankled still.

c. of things.

1746, 1768 [see RANKLING *ppl. a.* a]. 1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* xxvi, Now blotches rankling, coloured gray and grim. 1860 E. P. HOOD in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxiv. 16 Forms that rankle..contract around themselves loathsomeness and disgust.

†**2.** To inflict a festering wound; to cause a painful festering. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 207 Their biting is venemous and rancleth sore. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 266 This vile Dog Loue will so ranckle where he biteth. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 182 Two venemous weapons, and apt to wranckle where they fasten. 1698 DRYDEN *Æneid* IV. 100 Still the fatal Dart Sticks in her side; and ranckles in her Heart.

transf. 1584 LYLY *Sapho* II. iv. 84 Honney ranckleth, when it is eaten for pleasure.

3. a. Of persons: To have a painful feeling; to fret or chafe angrily. *rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 With choloricque fretting I dumpt, and ranckled in anguish. 1894 GLADSTONE *Odes of Horace* IV. iv. 63 Alcides, rankling to be foiled, Saw the lopped limbs grow quick again.

b. Of a bitter or malignant feeling: To have course, or continue in operation, with an effect like that of a festering sore.

1508 [see RANKLED *ppl. a.*]. 1590 [see RANKLING *ppl. a.*]. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 583 The ill humor on account of the Dutch revolution continues to rankle here. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 263 Animosity had long been rankling between Thebes and Phocis. 1874 DIXON *Two Queens* III. XVII. iii. 265 A bitter feeling rankled in his heart.

c. Of experiences, events, etc.: To continue to cause painful, bitter, or venomous feelings.

1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Stud. Hist.* ii. (1752) 36 The passages of King Charles the Second's reign might rankle still at the hearts of some men. 1792 *Anecd. Pitt* III. xliv. 195 Such a mode of warfare would rankle in the heart of America. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 584 The mock embassy..was doubtless still rankling in his mind. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 486 The sight of the palace of the English King..rankled in his soul.

4. To change *to*, pass *into*, by, or as by, festering.

1742–2 GRAY *Agrip.* 74 Sweets of kindness lavishly indulg'd Rankle to gall. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* Wks. 1846 III. 562 Discontent will rankle into disaffection.

II. *trans.* **5.** To cause (flesh, wounds, etc.) to fester; to make painful. Also with *up*.

1530–77 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 32 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 83 Vyce..dulleth wits, rancleth flesh. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 96 Hee would needes rankle vp againe so old sores. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* III. xxxiv, Hasty words ranckle the wound. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. x. 218 He..rankled Richard's shoulder by pulling out the arrow. 1865 SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* x. xiv, His wounds were chilled By the night breeze, which rankled them still more.

b. To embitter, envenom (feelings); to cause painful irritation in (a person). Also const. *into* (quot. 1796).

1606 *True & Perfect Relat.* X x iv, A Prince..more willing to solicite union, then to ranckle hate. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 365 Which horrid facts did infinitely rankle and fester the affections of all Estates. 1659 MILTON *Hirelings* 57 A fierce reformer once, now ranckl'd with a contrary heat. 1711 *C. M. Lett. to Curat.* 79 That not so much as the Difference of a Ceremony from the English might rankle them. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 21 Envy..has..rankled his base soul into hatred against you. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 396 Whatever rankles the mind—and nothing so much rankles it as an unappeased conscience.

†**c.** To poison, destroy (one's credit). *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 7 His teeth rankle the womans credit. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3 Do they never..rankle another's credit with malicious report.

6. To conceive or nourish (a bitter feeling).

1819 *Metropolis* III. 16 His heart rancled hatred in the extreme for the cruel act.

Hence **Ra·nkled** *ppl. a.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 163 A roust that is sa rankild quhill risis my stomok. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 36 Then shall the Britons..avenge their ranckled ire. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 464 The rankled wound..was iudged incurable. 1756 HOME *Douglas* II. 28 I've known a follower's rankled bosom breed Venom most fatal.

Ra·nkless, *a. rare.* [f. RANK *sb.* + -LESS.] Not drawn up in ranks.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 566 Like a flood He..swept the rankless tens away.

Rankling (ræ·ŋkliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. RANKLE.

14.. *Stockh. Medical MS.* i. 310 in *Anglia* XVIII. 303 Al þe rancelynge schall owyr gon. *Ibid.* 316 Þe rank[l]ynge schal swage away. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 224 Hyt wolle aswage ranclyng of woundes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlix. 71 Corruption, festering or inward ranckling. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 127 To preuent the ranckling and impostumation of the soare. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xx, His limbs..swelled with the rankling of his..wounds. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 212 Ill-governed passions, ranklings of despite. 1832 MACAULAY *Ess., Hampden*, A rankling which may last for many years.

Rankling (ræ·ŋkliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That rankles: **a.** In intransitive senses.

1528 ROY *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 25 One ranklynge member [putrifieth] the whole boddy. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 44 Two Boies, with rancling malice mett. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 95. 363 The daily licking of his ranckling wounds. 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 98 Thy rankling pen produces nought but gall. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstrel* I. xli, Dark error's den, whose rankling slime First gave you form. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & Voices* ix. (1875) 152 It was not the rankling wound of an enemy.

b. In transitive senses.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xi, Whose ranckling pricks are sharp, and fell. 1742 GRAY *Ode Eton Coll.* 66 Jealousy with rankling tooth, That inly gnaws the secret heart. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Colum.* xlii, His rankling chain. 1846 O. W. HOLMES *Rhymed Lesson* (1883) 72 Shall I wound with satire's rankling spear?

Hence **Ra·nklingly** *adv.*

1860 SIR B. BURKE *Viciss. Fam.* Ser. II. 128 The high-hearted boy..ranklingly nurtured that mixture of fiercely vengeful and patriotic spirit.

Rankly (ræ·ŋkli), *adv.* [f. RANK *a.* + -LY 2.] In a rank manner, in various senses of the adj.

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* § 35 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 358/6 Ne eower reaf ne beo to ranclice ȝemacod. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 312/18 Þæt hiȝ maȝon þe ranclicor þas þing heora clericum ȝeswutelian. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 431 Herk renk! is this ryȝt so ronkly to wrath. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Titus* 28 Slowe belyes whiche..lyue in ydlenes and rankly. 1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 10 Prid and venime, if they had so rankly possessed his hart [etc.]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 157 It's best when young, it smelling rankely when old. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 109 Because their Back, Tuns, or Tubs are not rankly damaged. 1824 *Hist. Gaming Houses* 57 If his Lordship found that he had been cheated rankly, he soon retaliated in kind. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1146 Tools for brass and gun-metal, when left from the grindstone, cut too rankly. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 42 Steals a deforming rust on ploughs left rankly to moulder.

Rankness (ræ·ŋknés). [f. RANK *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being rank, in senses of the adj.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3350 Ronkenes of wynes. *a* 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 423/1 (MS. S.) Rankenesse, *crassitudo*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 58 Murren..commeth of a ranknes of bloudde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 122 The rankenesse and frutefulnesse of the grounde. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* i. (1867) 110 Experience had..corrected the rankness of his spirit. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXXXIV. (1708) 252 The Crane's Pride is in the Rankness of her Wing. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlviii. 103 The dish had a particular rankness of taste. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 265 The rankness of his flowing mane. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* I. 36 Weeds lovely in their rankness.

Ra·nksman. *rare.* [f. RANK *sb.*1] **a.** (See quot. 1880.) **b.** One drawn up with others in a rank.

1880 JAMIESON, *Ranksmen*, a name given to two or more boats' crews fishing together and dividing the catch equally. Shetl. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 89 Hosts of ranksmen round.

†Ra·nkum. *Obs. rare*−1. ? A noisy chorus.

1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* IV. iii, Pox a' this scraping and tooting; shall we eclipse, Tom, and make it a Rankum.

Rankyll, obs. form of RANKLE *v.*

‖ **Rann** (ræn). [Ir.] A verse, a strain.

1843 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peas.* I. 338 The ranns, an' prayers, an' holy charms. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 388 [To] chant aloud the exulting rann of jubilee. 1895 W. B. YEATS *Poems, To Ireland* 234 Who sang to sweeten Ireland's wrong, Ballad and story, rann and song.

Ranne, Ranndon, Rannee, Rannegald, obs. ff. RANK *a.*, RANDOM, RANEE, RANNIGAL.

†Ra·nnell, *sb. Obs.* A hussy, jade.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 113 A beastely rannell, A filthy cannell. 1592 — *Pierce's Super.* 146 Though she were a lustie bounding rampe..yet was she not such a roinish rannell..as this wainscot-faced Tomboy.

Ra·nnel-tree. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 rannell-, randle-, rangel-, 8–9 *Sc.* rantle-tree. [App. of Scand. origin; cf. the synonymous Norw. dial. *randa-tre* and *rand-aas*, f. *rand* the space above the fire-place. But the appearance of *l* in all the English forms is difficult to account for.] A horizontal bar of wood or iron fixed across a chimney, on which the pot-hooks or rackans are hung.

Rannel-balk, -perch are also common in north. dial.

1755 R. FORBES *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* 4 The lum o' a house that wanted baith crook an' rantle-tree. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (E. D. S.) 380 A seaty rattencreak hang dangling fra a black randle tree. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Rannel-tree.* 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, An unguent to clear our auld rannell-trees. 1829– in northern glossaries. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xix. 113 Over the rannel-tree shelf a huge watch was ticking.

transf. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvi, If ever I see that auld randle-tree of a wife again.

Ra·nnigal. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *Sc.* 6 rannegald, 9 rannygill. [? Alteration of *renegade*.] (See quots.)

15.. KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 401 (Bann. MS.) Rawmowd rebald, rannegald [*ed.* 1508 renegate] rehatour. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Rannygill*, a bold, impudent, unruly person...Roxb. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Rannack*, a worthless fellow. *Rannigal* is also used. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Rannigal*, a masterful child or animal.

Ranny (ræ·ni). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 -ey. [App. ad. L. *araneus mūs* (Colum. and Pliny) 'a kind of small mouse, acc. to some the shrew mouse'.] The shrew mouse, or field mouse.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 173 Venomous beastes, and Wormes, as Ranny, Tode, Edder. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 153 Sammonicus and Nicander do call the Mus-Araneus, the shrew or Ranny, blinde. 1787 in MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words, Ranny*, the long-nosed, small-eyed, fetid shrew or field mouse...Hence anything long nosed is called ranny-nosed.

Ranny, Sc. var. RANDY *a.*, obs. f. RANEE.

Ran-pick, -pike(d: see RAMPICK, -PIKE(D.

Ranque, obs. form of RANK *sb.*

Ransack (ræ·nsæk), *sb.* [f. the vb. Cf. ON. *rannsak.*] The act of ransacking.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 118 In the ransacke of the Cities of Cartagena and S. Dominico. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xii. (1818) 241 What unwonted way Has 'scap'd the ransack of my rambling thought? 1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 137 His Choler committed no less ransack. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) III. xv. 208 'There are no official papers here', he said, after another short ransack.

Ransack (ræ·nsæk), *v.* Forms: 3–7 ransake, (3 -en, 5 -yn; 4 ron-, 5 ? raun-; also 5 ransek, ? runsik, 6 ransik, -sike), 5–7 ransacke, (8 -sac), 6– ransack. [a. ON. *rannsaka* (Sw. *ransaka*, Da. *ransage*), f. *rann* house (= Goth. *razn*, OE. *ærn*) + *-saka*, ablaut-var. of *sōkja* to seek; cf. *saka* to blame, accuse, harm. Guernsey dial. *ransaquer*, Gael. *rannsaich* are from Eng. or ON.

ON. *rannsaka* is esp. used in the legal sense of searching a house for stolen goods: cf. senses 1 and 2 below.]

†1. *trans.* To search (a person) for something stolen or missing. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1773 Ðu me ransakes als an ðef. *Ibid.* 2323 He gan hem ransaken on and on, And fond it ðor sone a-non. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 122 Filius .. flegh .. To ransake that rageman and reue hym hus apples. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 22 They..sayd it was not so, and he [Joseph] ransaked them by and by.

2. To make thorough search in or throughout (a place, receptacle, collection of things, etc.) *for* something (in early use, something stolen: cf. 1). Also (rarely) with *up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4893 (Göttl.) ȝon er theues .. Foluis þaim and ransakis [*Cott.* ripe] þair ware. 1530 PALSGR. 679/1 He hath ransaked all the chystes I have for his beades. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 595/2 He sayth.. that the woman had lost her money, though by ransaking vp her howse and seking she founde it at last agayne. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny catch.* 30 The Knight sat downe with him and fell a ransacking his budget. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Populi* 42 We have ransacked the bosome of Nature for all species of Power. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 80, I am ransacking my memory for .. scraps of theatrical history. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 255 She scratches, ransacks up the earth for food. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 135 The Latin language is ransacked for strange and out-of-the-way terms.

b. *absol.* To make thorough search. Now *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 147 To ransake in the tas of bodyes dede..The pilours diden bisinesse and cure. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 215, I shall renne and reste not to ransake full right. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 749 We..ransack deeply in her bosom tender. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 253 This raised a clamour as if the Queen intended to ransack into mens consciences.

3. To examine thoroughly, to subject to close scrutiny; to overhaul and investigate in detail.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiii. 6 Þai ransaked wicnesse, and iuel thinge. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 684/40 Hou schulde a leche this mon releeve But ȝif he miȝte ransake the wounde. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 109 þere is no man, & he raunsake his conscyens, but he schal fynde .. manye [sins], to schryuen him of. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xiii, Anone he ransakyd hym & thenne he saide vnto syr galahad I shal hele hym of this wounde. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xiii. Wks. 912, I purpose not to ransake and rebuke either the tone lawe or the tother. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Reade then this book .. and thou shalt ransacke the affections, yea and consciences of the hearers. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Old Relig.* (1848) 160 Ransacking a man's own heart in secret. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* XX. (1852) 207 She ransacked her conscience..and took herself to task..for a thousand imaginary faults. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 66 In astronomy, the fields of the sky have not yet, indeed, been ransacked by the most costly instruments.

†b. *fig.* of things: To search, explore, penetrate. Also *intr*: *Obs.*

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. Bb iij b, The sword .. Had ransakt through his ribs. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 38 One dramme of Eeleborus ransackes euery vaine. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 48 The mightie ill, which, as a victour proud, gan ransack fast His inward paites.

4. To search (a place, person, etc.) with intent to rob; hence, to rob, plunder, pillage (*of*).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 331 He can the packes wel ransake, ..Thus Robberie goth to seke. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 251 They stode uppon the hey awter, and ransackyd the images and toke a way such as they myght fynd. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 94 In what painefull plight they shall lye a dying, while theyr executours afore their face ransake vp theyr sackes. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 110 Hee hath beene robbed and ransacked in France. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 145 That poor country had been pillag'd, plunder'd and ransack'd by the Persians. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 413 Those whose houses are ransacked by invading enemies. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. XV. P 4 They rob, ransack, and devour me. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 109 The palaces were ransacked of their valuables and then ruthlessly set on fire.

absol. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. iii. 179 To robbe.. and ransack, whereby to sustaine themselues. 1642 *Lancash. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 46 The Souldier hath ransakt and pillag'd .. in the country thereabouts. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 53 A furious and insolent enemy ransacking among the Sepulchres of their Ancestors.

b. To search for and take (*away*) or carry off as plunder. Also with *up*. Now *rare.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3652 Hanybald shall..delyvir the good ageyn, þat from ȝewe was ransakid. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) F ij b, The nations dyd ransake away whatsoeuer thinges they myght. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 463 To spoyle the whole Countrey: and rake and ransake vp all things that are for mans vse. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 57 Refined gold, which greedy Antiochus thought to haue ransackt. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 218 Even scented soap and toilette-vinegar..were ransacked from his stores.

†5. To visit with harshness or violence; to assail, drag, shake, etc. roughly. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 15825 (Fairf.) For þ his maister þai drogh & ronsaked him vnrekenli baþ ouer hil & seogh. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7967 Many a knyȝt fel to the grounde. Ful sorily he hem ransaked. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 92 A yong man..Whom deeth so ny ransakid had, & soght.

Ransacked (ræ·nsækt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED1.] Searched into, explored, plundered, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 423/1 Ransakyd, *investigatus, perscrutatus.* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 194 The spoile of the ransaked pouertie. 1589 SPRAT *Plague of Athens* (1790) 249 The ransack'd memory Languish'd in naked poverty. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 1040 The Spoils which they from ransack'd Houses brought. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 175 A Flora and a Fauna which have no similitudes in the ransacked quarters of the Old World.

Ransacker (ræ·nsækəɹ). Also 4 raunsaker. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who ransacks; a pillager.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 42 Raunsaker of þe myghte of Godd. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Judg.* ii. 14 Our Lord .. delivered them into the handes of ransackers. 1862 GLADSTONE in *Times* 8 Apr. 9/1 He is a ransacker of Hansard.

Ransacking (ræ·nsækiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.] The action of the verb RANSACK.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiii. 6 Þai waned..of ransakinge. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 60 Be ransakynge of rightwys mens lyfis fro all pryde þi self refreyn. 1579 E. K. *Gloss.* in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 65 He came to ransacking of king Darius coffers. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 262 Naples .. is now brought to utter desolation..by the general ransacking of the Vice Roys. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 28 Their Ransackings, Groundings, Dockings, and Repairings. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1710) 349 (*Orkneys*) They .. make search for the Theft, which is called Ransaking.

Ransackle, *v. Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 7 ransacle, 8 -shakle, 9 -s(h)ackle (also ram-). [f. RANSACK *v.* + -LE.] *trans.* To ransack.

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* II. vi, They ha'..ransacled me of every penny. *a* 1802 *Jamie Telfer* IV. in Child *Ballads* IV. 6/1 They..ranshakled the house right weel. 1825 in BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* 1877 in *Holderness Gloss.*

Ranse, variant of RANCE *sb.*2 and *v.*

Ransel, Ranselman: see RANCEL, -MAN.

Ransom (ræ·nsəm), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–4 ransun, (4 -coun, -cun-e, -scun, -scon), 4–6 ransoun, 4–7 ranson, (5, 7 -sone); 4 raunsun, (-scun, -ceoun, -zoun, etc.), 4–5 raunson, -soun (also 4 ron-, 5 rawn-, rawun-, etc.). *β.* 4 rans(o)um, -scum, -scome, 6–7 ransome, (7 randsom), 4– ransom, (4 rauns(o)um, 4–6 rawnsom-e, 4–6 raunsom, 6 -some, raundsom, -sum). *γ.* 4 raymson, 4–5 raumso(u)n, 4–6 ramson. *δ.* 5 raen-, reanson, reaunceoune. [a. OF. *rançon, ran-, raunson, raençon, -son, ra(a)nceun, rampçon*, etc. (see Godef.):—*re(d)empçon*:—L. *redemptiōn-em*: see REDEMPTION. For the change of *-on* to *-om*, which appears quite early, cf. *random*, RANDOM.]

1. The action of procuring the release of a prisoner or captive by paying a certain sum, or of obtaining one's own freedom in this way; the fact or possibility of being set free on this condition; the paying of money to this end.

In older use freq. in phrases †*to make ransom*, †*to let* or *take to ransom.* In the 19th c. the sense appears to have been revived by Scott, and now occurs chiefly in the phr. *to hold to ransom.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9772 (Cott.) Angel ne might wit na resun Mak for adam his ranscun [*Gött.* raunsum]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2834 'In helle', he says, 'es na raunceon'. For na helpe may be in þat dungeon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 72 Slayand thame without ransoune. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 102 Whan he for man the raunsom on hym tooke. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 60 Four consules, the quhilkis the inymyes wald nocht lat to ransoun. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 89 He wolde take to raenson þe knyght that was a straunger. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 295 They slue many a man that could not come to raunsome. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXVII, An honourable imprisonment..as is due to one who is in treaty for ransom. *Ibid.* XXXII, Let us put the Jew to ransom. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XVI. 261 Gweskleu, taken prisoner by Chandos, was held by him to ransom.

2. The sum or price paid or demanded for the release of a prisoner or the restoration of captured property. *A king's ransom*, a large sum. †*Man of ransom*, one able to pay ransom, or for whom ransom will be paid.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 A mon þet leie ine prisune, & ouhte muche raunsun. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6046 Þis folc bisette kaunterbury..& gret raunson of hom wiþinne esste. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1251 Y am prest as þi prisoun to paye þe my ransum. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 220 Agaz made gret beheste Of rancoun which he wolde yive. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 150 His kyn mycht nocht him get..Mycht thai hawe payit the ransoune of a King. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 163 b, Thei had been leat..without any peny of raunsome paiyng to escape. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* vi, I'll not speak another word for a King's ransom. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* II. vii, I know him: he's a man of ransom. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 145 Here we staid till the sixth day, in hopes to get a Ransom for the Town. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1887) I. 239 Her brother..sent the sum of four thousand pounds sterling as a ransom for his sister. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 208 Like all.. prisoners of war, she must..pay her ransom in gold. 1829 MRS. HALL *Sketches Irish Char.* I. 75, I couldn't look upon the babby's face for a king's ransom. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 11 The stranger had been waiting for a ransom to be sent.

b. *fig.*, in religious use, of Christ or His blood.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21731 On cros godd boght ur saul liues þar-on he gaf him-seluen ranscun. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 290 b/2, O crosse..which only were worthy to bere the raunson of the world. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 37 Looke, Christe is called a ransome, that is, a price of redemption. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 61 Sending thee..his Mediator..Both Ransom and Redeemer voluntarie. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 511 A Price inestimable paid, The Blood of God our Ransom made. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 236 A soul..not unworthy the awful ransom of the Redeemer's blood.

†c. A large sum. *Obs. rare*−1.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1665 Besands to þe bischop he bed out of nounbre, Reches him of rede gold ransons many.

d. *Sc.* An exorbitant price, rent, etc.

1824–7 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* I, Grannie..sold the milk.. at the ransom of a ha'penny the mutchkin.

†e. The thing ransomed. *Obs. rare*−1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28023 Fra godd his ful dere ranscon yee stele, þat es þat ilk saul þat he Cost wit his ded.

†3. The action or means of freeing oneself from a penalty; a sum of money paid to obtain pardon for an offence; a fine, mulct. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1970 Qua þat slas or man or wijf þar gas na ransun bot liue for lijf. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 329 Som gaf raunson after þer trespas. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 411, I wolde no lenger in the bed abyde...Til he had maad his raunson vn to me. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 1 To abyde in prisone therfor unto the tyme he have made fyne and raunsom for the same. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 42 Pardons payeth most properly the raunsom of payne due in purgatory. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* III. 768 Thy death should pay the ransom of thy fault. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* I. XXXIX. (1739) 59 Then might that Penance be reduced to a Ransom (according to the grain of the offence). 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 373 This is the reason why fines in the king's court are frequently denominated ransoms.

†b. A sum paid as a tax or tribute. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 935 Mani man wepen sare For ransoum to yiland. Marke schuld ȝeld.. þre hundred pounde of gold. *a* 1327 *Poem Time Edw. II* 302 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 337 If the King in his lond maketh a taxaciour, And everi man is i-set to a certein raunzoun.

4. A ransom bill or bond (see 5 b).

1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 75 The St. Christopher arrived, whose Crew .. had taken and dismissed on a Ransome for Four thousand Dollars an English Frigate.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ransom-free* adj.; *ransom-gift, -gold, -money, -payer, -price, purchase.*

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxvi. 76 Thy haly grave, Quhilk makis ws *ransome fre. 1715 Tickell *Homer* 8 Till Ransom-free the Damsel is bestow'd. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 107 My sire will bestow on thee countless *ransom-gifts. 1815 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. xxiv, He proffer'd *ransom-gold to pay. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 198 We bilked the captain of his *ransom money. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 351 Two men contended for the ransom-money of a slain man. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 286 You shame the glory of the *ransom-payer. 1872 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* 329 The King may be redeemed .. with a vast *ransom-price. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* v. (1868) 113 To be the *ransom purchase of others.

b. ransom-bill, -bond, an engagement to redeem or pay ransom, in later use esp. for a vessel captured by the enemy.

1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 7 Releasing many of his fellow-captives, on his own ransom-bond. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 138 The ransom bills for preserving Manilla from pillage. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 436 The privileges of embassadors, hostages, or ransom-bills. 1896 *Daily News* 29 Feb. 6/2 The Alabama burned fifty-seven ships besides releasing on ransom-bond a great many with neutral cargo on board.

Ransom (rænsəm), *v.* Forms: see the sb. (also 4 raunsene, 5 rampsoum, 6 ramsion, *Sc.* ransson; *pa. t.* 4 raunsede). [a. OF. *ransonner, -çonner*, etc. f. *ranson*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To redeem (from captivity or punishment); to procure the release of (a person) or restoration of (a thing) by payment of the sum or price demanded. Also *fig.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 420 A robbere was yraunceouned, rather than thei alle. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 211 Withbrandes kyng of Longobardes..raunsoned [*v.r.* raunsede] þe relikes of seint Austyn. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 452 Quha ȝeildis him, sall neuir ransownd be. 1513 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 395 That no dweller of this towne become suertie for no gent of the countrey, ne ramson none of them. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* VI. 215 Their Canowes..they ransomed for Beuer skinnes. 1667 Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 434 To randsome the minds of all mankind from Slavery. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. 73 They were obliged to ransom not only their prisoners but their dead. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 280 His wife ransomed him at a heavy price.

b. To redeem, deliver, in religious sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9784 If godd had wroght anoþer man For to ransun wit adam. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 28 Cryist, that deyid up on the rood, To raunsoun synfull creature. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Epistle **3, He was solde to ransom vs. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 297 His Brethren, ransomd with his own dear life. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 128 We..learn with wonder how this world began, Who made, who marr'd, and who has ransom'd man. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 677 Poor sick people, richer in His eyes Who ransom'd us..than I.

c. To purchase (life or liberty) by a ransom.

1630 Dekker *and Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 170 If my life May ransome thine, I yeeld it to the Law. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 75 The Men..made them send ashoar for Cattle to ransom their Liberties. 1801 *Lusignan* III. 82 The design she had long meditated..of endeavouring to ransom his liberty.

d. To atone or pay for, to expiate; † to procure respite of (time); to bring *into* by ransoming.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14427 Þat he suld flexs take .. For to ranscun wit adam sin. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 77 To ransone þe tyme & to sauf þame fra his venyme. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonnets* xxxiv, Those tears..are rich and ransom all ill deeds. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iv. 118 Nor my Seruice past, nor present Sorrowes, .. Can ransome me into his loue againe. 1796 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 152 Its moments of extasy would be ransomed by years of torment and hatred.

2. a. To permit to be ransomed; to admit to ransom; to set free on payment of a sum of money; † to fix one's ransom *at* a certain sum.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 466 Off othir, that war takyn than, Sum thai ransownyt, sum thai slew. 1442 in *Proc. King's Council Irel.* (Rolls) 274 He .. put him in great duresse of prisoun, and rampsoumed him at c. marcs. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 348 That he were streyght put in pryson, and not to be raunsomyd nor delyuered tyll the Kyngys pleasure were forther knowen. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 228 Stewin Bull ranssonat the skiparis, and held money of the marienaris presonaris. 1599 Breton *Will of Wit* III. i. Wks. (Grosart) 37/2 The souldiours entred, slewe a number, some they raunsommed. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* x, Leaving it with your nobleness to retain or to ransom the same, according to your pleasure.

b. To demand ransom from or for; to exact payment from; † hence, to oppress with exactions. Also *absol.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 66 Many..ben dede bi þe weie, what wiþ traueile & cold..& enemyes & ofte raunsonyd. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 100 Why thow has redyne and raymede, and raunsound þe people. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 *Preamble*, People..be..caried into Scotland and their raunsomed to ther..utter empoverysshing for ever. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 3 All suche landes as he had rule of, he raunsomed them .. greuously, and wolde taxe the men two or three tymes in a yere. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 7 b, By fleecing and ransoming of their soldiers being men of wealth. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xix, Who is it that rifle, and ransom, and make prisoners in these parts. 1888 in *Times* 17 Aug. 7/6 These gentlemen contend that unfortified towns will never be bombarded or ransomed.

3. To pay ransom to (a person). Also *absol.*, to pay ransom for oneself. *rare*—1.

1722 Capt. Ogle in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6091/2 They had all ransomed at the Rate of eight Pounds Weight of Gold each; an English Ship, for refusing to ransom the Pyrates had been burnt.

Ransomable (rænsəmăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] Capable of being ransomed.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. 22 To dissolve the ransomable chain Of my lov'd daughter's servitude. 1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 79 He made a scrutiny of the prisoners, he detained such as were ransomable. 1718 Motteux *Quix.* (1733) II. 164 The King's Slaves, which are ransomable, are not obliged to go out to Works.

Ransomed (rænsəmd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.] Freed by means of a ransom, delivered, redeemed. Also *absol.*

c 1400 *Prymer* 12 Folkis raunsoned, reioice ȝe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Rawnsomyd, *redemptus*. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. xxiii, þe goddis..wald nocht suffir þat romanis suld leif as redemit or ransound pepil. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxxv. 10 The ransomed of the Lord shall returne. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 107 A man then demanded..if I was one of the ransomed? 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxviii. (1862) 387 Here is..a ransomed and a Ransomer. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxi, If..Thy ransom'd reason change replies With all the circle of the wise.

Ransomer (rænsəmər). [f. as prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who ransoms; a redeemer.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15043 Crist and king and ransconer [*Göt.* ransuner] O folk o godds lai. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 682 Thru þe wes myn ransoner. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xi. 45 Thy Ransonner, with woundis fyve. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 23 Ere God can appeere to bee their raunsomer. 1678 J. Brown *Life of Faith* (1824) I. vii. 129 A Ransomer..will be most tender of them. 1802 J. Jamieson *Use Sacr. Hist.* I. i. 86 Elihu speaks of the Messiah as a Ransomer. 1870 R. C. Jebb *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 9/1 A ransomed prisoner-of-war and his ransomer.

2. *spec.* a. One of the representatives of the Order of our Lady for the redemption of captives, founded by St. Peter Nolasco in 1223 (see quot.).

1748 A. Butler *Lives of Saints* (1821) I. 462 Two members of the Order should be sent together among the infidels to treat about the ransom of christian slaves, and they are hence called Ransomers.

b. A member of a Roman Catholic guild which aims at the conversion of England to the Roman Catholic faith.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 6/2 The Guild was inaugurated about two years ago..and already numbers 12,000 members, called 'Ransomers'. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 9/2 An enormous gathering of ordinary lay Catholics, including 'Ransomers', whose special mission is to pray for the conversion of England.

3. A person held as security for the payment of ransom for a ship. ? *Obs.*

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4326/3 This Privateer had on Board eight Ransomers for Vessels taken in this Chanel. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 157 The Courageux..had ransomers on board for five prizes, amounting to 8200*l.* 1782 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 199/1 A flag of truce arrived here last week with some ransomers.

Ransoming (rænsəmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Ransom.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4420 In kinges prisun for to lij, Wit na raunsuming to bij. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Barthol.*) 128 þe manere of oure ransonynge. 1442 in *Proc. King's Counc. Irel.* (Rolls) 287 þe taking, imprisonyng and rampsonyng of the Priouer of Conale. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 52 He ..dyde great domage to the countre..by raunsomynge of the townes. 1575 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 425 For redeming and ramsoning of the Illes of Aren. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 295 All the articles relative to the ransoming of the town. 1899 Stalker *Christol. Jesus* v. 180 Such cases show clearly what ransoming was.

Ransomless (rænsəmlés), *a.* [f. Ransom *sb.* + -less.] Without ransom.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 274 Ransomlesse heere we set our Prisoners free. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 160 (Gen. ii. 18) A ransomles captivity. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I. 98 Till she be to her Father sent..ransomless. 1796 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) IV. 265 Fingal..releases him ransomless. 1846 H. W. Torrens *Rem. Milit. Hist.* 145 As ransomless prisoners after a battle. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 244 The Athenians released Dorieus ransomless and scatheless.

Rant (rænt), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. A high-flown, extravagant, or bombastic speech or utterance; a piece of turgid declamation; a tirade.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cxl, 'Tis a brave Costly Rant th' Hesperian King vtters with many Titles. 1668 Dryden *Maiden Queen* Epil., I left my Client yonder in a Rant Against the Envious, and the Ignorant. 1717 Atterbury *Let. to Pope* 8 Nov., What I look'd upon as a Rant of Barrow's, I now begin to think a serious Truth. 1787 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 6 Mar., Then broke forth one of his most flighty rants of compliments. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 139 He sometimes, .. in his rants, talked with Norman haughtiness of the Celtic barbarians.

†b. A violent scolding. *Obs. rare.*

1663 Pepys *Diary* 14 Mar., A great rant I did give to Mr. Davis .. and others about their usage of Michell. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, If canker'd Madge, our aunt, Come up the burn, she'll gie's a wicked rant.

c. A ranting state or condition.

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 207 Her former behaviour was a kind of rant, or fit. 1801 C. Gadsden in *J. Adams's Wks.* 1854 IX. 579 The uncommonly extravagant ravings of our own times..still in the highest rant. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. London* (ed. 2) 42, I set out one May evening to see the Tabernacle 'on the rant'.

2. Extravagant or bombastic language or sentiments; magniloquent and empty declamation.

1708 J. Philips *Cyder* (1807) 99 Nought is heard But din, and various clamor, and mad rant. 1762 Kames *Elem. Crit.* xvii. (1833) 234 The following passages are pure rant. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxxi, He..need not plead his cause with the commonplace rant of romantic passion. 1861 J. G. Holland *Lessons in Life* viii. 119 They strain their brains.. and wear themselves out repeating the rant of their sect and the cant of their schools.

b. A declamatory way of speaking. *rare*—1.

c 1742 Johnson in *Boswell* an. 1744, The players, Sir, have got a kind of rant, with which they run on, without any regard either to accent or emphasis.

3. *north. dial.* and *Sc.* A boisterous, riotous frolic or merry-making; a spree. Also *transf.*

1675 in Thoresby *Ducatus Leodensis* (1715) App. 617 In December the same Year was an Epidemick Distemper profanely called the Jolly Rant; it was a severe Cold, and violent Cough. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3944/4 The Yearly Fox and Hare Hunting, famous by the Name of Dalton Rant. 1786 Burns *Scotch Drink* viii, Thou art the life o' public haunts; But thee, what were our fairs and rants? 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* ii, A rant amang the lasses, or a splore at a fair. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v., The feast-days of Nidderdale localities are called *rants*.

4. (Chiefly *Sc.*) A lively, noisy, or irregular tune or song.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, How heartsome is't..To hear the birds chirm o'er their pleasing rants! 1830 Sir J. Barrington *Pers. Sk. Own Times* (ed. 2) II. 166, I think our rants and planxties would have answered just as well without either symphonies or chromatics. 1898 Munro *John Splendid* xi. 112 A tune they call 'The Galley of the Waves,' a Stewart rant.

Rant (rænt), *v.* [a. obs. Du. *randten, ranten* (also *randen*: see Rand *v.*) to talk foolishly, to rave; cf. G. *ranzen* to frolic, spring about, etc.]

1. *intr.* († or with *it*). To talk or declaim in an extravagant high-flown manner; to use bombastic language.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 307 Nay, and thou'lt mouth, Ile rant as well as thou. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xii. 40 Those that talk at this rate rant it, and speak unintelligible riddles. 1747 in Doran *Mann & Manners* (1876) I. xi. 250 As an Actress..she does extremely well .. She rants a little too much whilst she is in woman's cloaths. 1781 Cowper *Table-t.* 299 In such a cause I grant An English poet's privilege to rant. 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* II. viii. 169 Pretended teachers of political economy .. were ranting in popular assemblies.

†b. To storm or scold violently. Const. *at, against. Obs.*

1647 Cowley *Mistr., Rich Rival* i, They say you're angry, and rant mightily. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 5 Feb., Which I ranted at him for when he came in. 1667 Poole *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 63, I have heard some of your Priests ranting highly against our Translation. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 206 Children and servants must never be suffer'd to..insult and rant at one another.

2. *intr.* († or with *it*). To be jovial, boisterous, uproariously gay or merry; to lead a gay or dissolute life; also, to sing loudly.

1598 [see Ranting *ppl. a.*]. 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* (1652) 15 The more the merrier, I am resolv'd to Rant it to the last. 1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 84 He permitted them securely to rant and be joviall as in peace. 1700 Farquhar *Constant Couple* IV. i, I'll Court, and Swear and Rant, and Rake. 1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars*, 1st Recit., Wi' quaffing and laughing, They ranted and they sang. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 95 The birds that ranted in the bedge-row boughs. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. x, If ye expect to be ranting among the queans o' lasses.., Ye will come by the waur.

3. *trans.* To utter in a declamatory and bombastic manner; to mouth. Also with *out.*

1650 W. Saunderson *Aul. Cogvin.* 97 He hath ranted his Stories of Mansell..and of the peace. 1788 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 13 Feb., To hear a man rant such stuff. 1805 T. Harral *Scenes of Life* III. 34 Ranting out some speeches of Hamlet. 1865 Morley *Mod. Characteristics* 150 Ranting Carlyle and Emerson by the volume.

Rant, obs. form of *rent*, pa. pple. Rend *v.*

Ran-tan (rænˌtæn). *slang* or *dial.* [Echoic: in sense 2 perh. for Randan.]

1. A word expressive of a loud banging noise; hence *sb.* as a name for this, and † *attrib.* = noisy.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 110 There is ran tan Tom Tinker and his Tib. *c* 1640 Shirley *Capt. Underwit* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 366 Ran tan: enough,—you must not waste your lunges Too much at once. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. v, Beating sharp ran-tan, To arms, To arms! 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Rantan*, a loud and long knocking at a door.

2. A riot, drinking bout. *On the ran-tan*, on the spree, on the 'randan'.

1853 Dickens in *Househ. Words* 24 Sept. 75 For the one word drunk,..I find..beery, winey, slewed, on the ran-tan. 1886 *Rochdale Gloss., Ran-tan*, riot, involving the idea of breaking furniture, when the actor is drunken.

† **Rantantingly** *adv.* App., extravagantly. Perh. a misprint for *rantingly*, but cf. prec.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 15, I would not..haue it cast in my dishe that therefore I prayse Yarmouth so rantantingly, because I never elsewhere bayted my horse.

Rantepole, obs. form of Rantipole.

Ranter (rænˈtəɹ), *sb.* [f. Rant *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who rants, declaims noisily or bombastically, esp. in preaching (cf. 2).

1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 14 Nov. (Carlyle) There went also, with this party, Sir Thomas Armstrong, Colonel Trevor, and most of their great ranters. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 339 How empty these self, but shallow-conceited ranters are,.. they place all gallantry and worth in valour. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. I. 305 Some other ranters and rhapsodists. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, A wild ranter in religious opinions. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* i. 48 Rome has found a place for the dreamiest mystic or the noisiest ranter.

† **2.** A noisy, riotous, dissipated fellow; a rake.

1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 81 A very sober and honnest understanding man, noe drinker nor ranter. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 548 We sing, dance, and trip it, as frolick as Ranters. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 486 ¶ 1 The Hazards of a Town full of Rantets and Debauchees. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, It was never your mother's custom, and it shall never be mine, to take up with ranters.

b. *Sc.* A lively singer or player.

17.. *Maggie Lauder* (Sc. Song) 10 I'm a piper to my trade, My name is Rob the Ranter. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F* I. 10, I see the Ranter with bagpipe on back.

3. *spec.* (chiefly *pl.*). a. Applied to the members of a sect of Antinomians which arose *c* 1645. Now only *Hist.*

1651 BROME (*title*), The Joviall Crew, or the Devill turn'd Ranter: a Comedie, containing a true Discovery..of a Sect (lately sprung up amongst us) called Ranters. 1667 L. STUCLEY *Gospel-Glass* xxxii. (1670) 319 Seekers, Ranters, and Quakers, have took occasion to cry down the Office of the Ministry. 1722 B. STAR tr. *Mille. de St. Phale* vii. 192 Had they been born Ranters, or Papists, or Jews, they would not have changed their Religion. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 227 The priests and magistrates were not more violent against him [G. Fox] than the Ranters.

b. Applied to members of the Primitive Methodist body, which originated in 1807–10.

The statement in quot. 1823 connects this use of the term with sense 2 of the vb. (cf. 2 b above).

1823 H. BOURNE *Hist. Primitive Methodists* 49 When these..meetings were closed, the praying people, in returning home, were accustomed to sing through the streets at Belper. This circumstance procured them the name of Ranters; and the name of Ranter, which first arose on this occasion [in 1814], afterwards spread very extensively. 1827 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 129 The Ranters do not cost us a farthing, because they are not disqualified by ranting. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 143/1 The Primitive Methodists, who are sometimes known as Ranters, originated in Staffordshire. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 174 Those having a too lively imagination .. become Mormonites and Ranters.

Ranter (ræ·ntəɹ), *v. dial.* and *techn.* [ad. F. *rentrer, rentraire* in same sense: see RENTER *v.*] *trans.* To darn, mend. Also *transf.*

1673–88 LD. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Decis. Suppl.* (1826) III. 86 (Jam.) He bade the defender ranter the two ends of an inconsistency he was urging together. 1808 in JAMIESON. *a* 1825 in FORBY. 1848 in EVANS *Leicest. Gloss.*

Hence † **Ranter-drawed** *a.*, darned. *Obs.*

1655 J. BARNES *Gerania* (1675) 69 His very cloaths were so neatly ranter-draw'd, that no man living cou'd ever discern they had been torn.

Ranterism (ræ·ntəriz'm). [f. RANTER *sb.* + -ISM.] The practices or doctrines of Ranters.

1673 PENN *Spir. Alexander the Coppersmith Rebuked* 9 It is an absolute Inlet to Ranterism. 1697 G. KEITH *Sec. Narr. Proc. Turn.-Hall* 26 The bottom of it is Ranterisme, and wild Notion and Fancy. 1841 *Englishman's Mag.* 1 Mar. 32 Methodism and Ranterism.

Ranting (ræ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. RANT in various senses.

1653 *Nissena* 40 [He] was the scandal of all Nicocia, though his ranting..made him[etc.]. 1672 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 231, I am afraid ye will find these Cogitationes..to be but ranting. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 116 The bigot has been .. terrified by the rantings of some gifted preacher. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xx, A certain Bardie's rantin, drinkin .. will send him .. To your black pit. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. iii. viii. 187 The scene..was nobly acted, without ranting.

Ranting (ræ·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That rants, in senses of the verb.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 196 Looke where my ranting-Host of the Garter comes..hee lookes so merrily. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* iv. i, I fancy my Breeches wou'd become me as well as any ranting Fellow of 'em all. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 149 Some of the wild, ranting Antinomians. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. vi. § 103. 347 Marston is a tumid and ranting tragedian.

2. Characterized by, of the nature of, ranting.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 470 [He] sent to Jonathan .. a ranting challenge to meet him if he dared. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* (1669) 199 It looks too like Ranting Opinions, and contradiction to Scripture, for me to believe. 1681–6 T. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 599 Flat Impertinence or ranting Enthusiasm. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx, Is this a day, to be singing your rantin fule sangs in? 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. xi, The ranting suppers in Redgauntlet Castle.

3. † a. Unruly, restive. † b. Flaunting. *Obs.* c. *Sc.* Blazing, roaring.

1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* (1673) 478 Horses, that are far less ranting, and easier brought to an even temper. *c* 1685 *Bagford Ball.* App., Her Kitchin-stuff she often will sell, to purchase that Ranting Attire. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, I'll mak a rantin' fire, and merry sall we be. 1880 WATT *Sketches* 75 (E. D. D.) A red rantin' fire.

Hence **Ra·ntingly** *adv. Sc.*

1733 RAMSAY *South Sea Sang* i, [We] rantin'ly ran up and down, In rising stocks to buy a skair. 1794 BURNS *M°Pherson's Farewell*, Sae rantingly, sae wantonly, Sae dauntingly gaed he.

Rantipole (ræ·ntipōul), *sb.* (and *a.*) Now *rare.* Also 8 rante-, -pol; *dial.* 9 ranty-, -pow(l. [? A fanciful formation on RANT *v.*: cf. FRAMPOLE.]

1. A romp; a wild, ill-behaved or reckless person; a scold, termagant.

In southern dial. also applied to the wild-carrot, and in the north to the game of see-saw.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rantipole*, a rude wild Boy or Girl. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 6 Good buye to the Change Where Rantepoles range. 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* III. i. (1887) 55 There was a poor, good-natured, curse of a husband, and a sad rantipole of a wife. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xv, I was always considered as a rantipole.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Wild, disorderly, rakish.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. x, [To] comport your self at this Rantipole rate. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* v. i. 93 Another rantipol Dame of Quality. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxiv. 212 My house is respectable .. none o' your rantipole places, Sir. 1863 SALA in *Temple Bar* Dec. 9, I never knew such a set of rantipole maniacs.

Rantipole (ræ·ntipōul), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *intr.* To go *about*, or behave, in a romping, rude or noisy fashion. † Also with *it.*

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, She used to Rantipole about the House, pinch the Children, kick the Servants. 1760 MURPHY *Way to Keep Him* I. ii, Lord bless you, ma'am, they rantipole it about this town. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 494 When they have once run rantipoling over the country after bullocks.

Hence **Ra·ntipoling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VII. xliii, They go on without rantipoling, in the ordinary course of reasonable creatures. 1850 E. WARBURTON *R. Hastings* I. 6 Fitter for honest men than for the like of us rantipoling cavaliers.

† **Ra·ntism** 1. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ῥαντισμ-ός*, n. of action f. *ῥαντίζ-ειν* RANTIZE.] A sprinkling.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm.* xix. (1661) 394 But an handful to their heap; but a rantisme to their baptisme. 1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prevalent* 116 For Sprinkling is Rantism, and not Baptism. .. I would not have these Men offended at the word Rantism, it being as much English as the word Baptism.

† **Ra·ntism** 2. *Obs. rare.* [f. RANT *v.* + -ISM.] The practice of ranting, *spec.* after the manner of those called Ranters; Ranterism.

1665 *Truth Vindicated* 13 John had not then..gotten into a perfect state of Rantisme. *a* 1670 BP. RUST *Disc. of Truth* xi. (1682) 181 The Foundations of Rantism, Debauchery, and all Dissoluteness of Life. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 362 This person [F. Cheynell] who had ran through most, if not all, religions, even to rantism.

† **Rantize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ῥαντίζ-ειν* to sprinkle.] *trans.* To sprinkle. (Used with reference to baptism by sprinkling instead of immersion: cf. RANTISM 1.)

1644 *Mock. Majesty* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 455 To the intelligent reader, baptised or rantised. Thou must excuse me for this pretty new stamped word..It is not a week since I first met with it. 1653 S. FISHER *Baby Baptism* 5 It is .. no true visible Church of God because it Rantizes Infants. 1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prevalent* 118 In Rantizing, or sprinkling and crossing Childrens Faces.

Rantle, dial. var. ROWAN-TREE. **Rantle-tree,** Sc. var. RANNEL-TREE.

† **Ra·ntling,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare* —1. Squeaking.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The barking of Currs, bawling of Mastiffs,..rantling of Rats.

† **Rantoon(e.** *Obs.* A form of tricycle formerly in use (see quot. 1869).

1869 R. CRAWLEY *Manly Games for Boys* 439 The Rantoone has a small wheel in front, and two larger wheels behind. It is guided by means of the front wheel. 1870 H. KINGSLEY *Boy in Grey* I A Noah's Ark, in which the elephant..would serve for a rantoone.

Rantree, -try, dial. variants of ROWAN-TREE.

† **Rantum-scantum,** *int., sb.,* and *a. Obs.* Also 8 -skantum. [A riming comb., perh. suggested by RANT *v.*]

A. *int.* and *sb.* (Precise sense not clear; cf. quots.)

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, I. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 19 Rantum, scantum, rogues, follow your leader! 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* IV. iii, I found her..singing Tory Rory, and Rantum Scantum, with her own natural brother. 1760 *Did you ever see such Damned Stuff?* Title-p., Rantum-skantum is the Word, and Nonsense shall ensue. 1772 BRYDGES *Homer Trav.* (1797) I. 78 Jove and his queen have had their quantum Of jaw, and such-like rantum-scantum.

B. *adj.* Harum-scarum, disorderly.

1727–8 MRS. DELANY *Lett., to Mrs. A. Granville* 164 Don't think me the maddest thing in the world for writing such a rantum scantum letter. *c* 1780 M. MONSEY *Let. to Mrs. Montague* in *Bk. about Drs.* (1860) II. iv. 83, I shall find rantum scantum work at Cyprus, Paphos, and Cythera.

So **Rantum-scootum** *a.* (U. S.)

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 614/1 He's a deal sight more serious-minded than most of the rantum-scootum boys.

Rantypole, variant of RANTIPOLE.

Ranty-tanty. *north. dial.* and *Sc.* 'A weed which grows among corn, with a reddish leaf' (Jam.); also, 'broad-leaved sorrel' (ibid.).

1725 RAMSAY *Scornful Nanny* ii, With crowdymowdy they fed me, Langkail and ranty-tanty. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Wds.* (ed. 2), *Ranty-tanty*..There is a troublesome weed in corn fields of this name. 1893 T. F. HENDERSON *Old World Scotland* 51 Ranty-tanty, carrots and turnips.

‖ **Ranula** (ræ·niz̤lă). *Path.* [L. *rānula* a little frog, a little swelling on the tongue of cattle (Vegetius), dim. of *rāna* frog. Cf. F. *ranule.*] A cystic tumour under the tongue, caused by the obstruction of the salivary ducts or glands.

'The term is derived either from an imaginary resemblance of the swelling to a frog, or from the peculiar croaking noise which the patient makes when affected by it' (Craig).

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 262.] 1657 in *Physical Dict.* 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 348 The ranula under the tongue, which is a tumour in forme like a frog. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 94 When a ranula has been opened, the surgeon should always examine with a probe [etc.]. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 266 The only case of ranula was treated by snipping out a fair-sized piece of the cyst-wall.

Hence **Ra·nular** *a.* a. = RANINE 1. (So F. *ranulaire.*) ? *Obs.* b. Of or pertaining to ranula.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein.* 1784 W. CULLEN *First Lines Pract. Phys.* CCCV. Wks. 1827 II. 35 The opening of the ranular veins seems to be an insignificant remedy.

Ranunculaceous (rănɔ·ŋkiz̤lē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. RANUNCUL-US + -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Ranunculaceæ*, of which Ranunculus is the typical genus.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 88/1 From all other ranunculaceous plants, Aconitum is at once known [etc.]. 1882 G. ALLEN *Colours of Flowers* ii. 35 Among the higher ranunculaceous plants..we get the fullest and richest colouration.

‖ **Ranunculus** (rănɔ·ŋkiz̤lŏs). *Bot.* Pl. **-culuses,** (7–8 **-us's,** 8 **-usses**) and **-culi.** [L., a little frog, tadpole; also a medicinal plant, perh. crowfoot (Pliny); dim. of *rāna* frog.] A genus of plants (also called CROWFOOT) widely diffused in temperate regions; the common species with yellow flowers are popularly known by the name of BUTTERCUPS; the usual cultivated species is *R. asiaticus.* b. A plant belonging to this genus.

[1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 114 Ranunculus is called .. in Englishe Crowfoot or kingcup.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxii. 415 There be foure kindes of Ranunculus, or Crowfoote. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 42, I have made..even a ranunculus itselfe, to grow..with water. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 39 A Root divided by Lumps or Clods, like the Ranunculus. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 45 Plant ranunculuses and anemonies in mild, dry, open weather. 1855 E. S. DELAMER *Flower Garden* (1861) 68 The florists' Ranunculus is the *R. Asiaticus*; but the genus is large, and several of the species, in their double varieties, are cultivated as border flowers.

attrib. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3786/4 Divers kinds of double Ranunculos [*sic*] Roots. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 5 Although worms are always troublesome .. in a garden, there is no bed..they are likely to deface more than the ranunculus bed.

Ranungard, obs. Sc. f. RENEGADE. **Ranverse,** var. RENVERSE *v.* **Rany,** obs. f. RANEE. **Ranye,** obs. Sc. f. RAINY *a.*

‖ **Ranz-des-vaches** (rañ(s) *de* vaʃ). Also *erron.* **-vach.** [Swiss dial. of Fribourg, f. *ranz,* of doubtful origin and meaning + 'of the cows'.] One of the melodies peculiar to Swiss herdsmen, usually played on an Alpine horn, and consisting of irregular phrases made up of the harmonic notes of the horn.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 492/1 Every Senn has an harmonious set of at least two or three bells, chiming in with the famous *ranz des vaches.* 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 299/1 The bands of the Swiss regiments in foreign service were forbidden to play the Ranz des Vaches. 1857 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 557 The sound of his voice was like a *Ranz des Vaches* to her ears.

Rap (ræp), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–6 **rappe,** (8 **wrap**), 6– **rap.** [Prob. of echoic origin (cf. *clap, flap, slap, wap*), appearing in the 14th c. together with the related verb (RAP *v.*1). Da. *rap,* Sw. *rapp* agree in meaning, but there is no evidence of primitive Scand. origin.]

1. A blow or stroke, esp. one inflicted on a person. Orig. applied to severe blows with weapons, etc., now restricted to a sharp or smart stroke with a stick or the like, not causing serious hurt.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 348 To riden into the route rappes to deale. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 334 To the ape anoon he gert Well many rappys. *c* 1460 *Emare* 660 The wawes..On the bote faste they thronge, With mony unsemely rappes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V* 14 b, He clapped hys fyste on the borde a great rappe. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxiv. 11 Lord..be not slacke, to geue thy foes a rap. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 571 Paris caught a rap vpon the mouth with a marble stone. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 5 She pulled off her Shoe, and hit me with the Heel such a Rap. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 56 The boys, and the audience in general, were kept in order by raps of a stick.

b. A sharp and pretty loud knock, such as is produced by striking on a wooden surface with something hard; *esp.* a knock at a door, or (in recent use) one supposed to be made by a spirit.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxviii. (1862) I. 227 His first knock or rap at the door. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 156, I hear the rap of Mr. Curll's ivory-headed cane upon the counter. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* I. xvii, The peculiarity of a footman's rap startled me. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Success* Wks. (Bohn) III. 119, I hate this shallow Americanism which hopes to get.. knowledge by raps on midnight tables.

† **2.** = CRACK *sb.*3 *Obs.*

c 1500 *Merry geste Frere & Boye* 119 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 66, I wolde she sholde let a rappe go, That myght rynge ouer all the place. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 274 Flamock hauing his belly full..gaue out a rappe nothing faintly.

3. *Sc.* A moment. Cf. CLAP *sb.*1 7.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* III. 112 Honest Jean brang forward in a rap Green horn cutties. 1813– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Rap (ræp), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure origin; there is no evidence of connexion with G. *rappe*, the name of a small coin.]

1. A counterfeit coin, worth about half a farthing, which passed current for a halfpenny in Ireland in the 18th c., owing to the scarcity of genuine money. Now only *Hist.*

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 14 Copper halfpence or farthings..have been for some time very scarce, and many counterfeits passed about under the name of raps. 1776 R. TWISS *Tour Irel.* 73 The beggars..offering a bad halfpenny, which they call a rap. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 182 Ane o' the bawbees o' an obsolete sort..what they ca' an Eerish rap.

b. Taken as a type of the smallest coin; chiefly in negative phrases, esp. *without* or *not a rap.*

1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. lxxxiv, I have seen the Landholders without a rap. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XXXV, 'You must fork out'. 'Not a rap'. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* xiv. 158 A man who dies and leaves not a rap behind him.

c. *fig.* An atom, the least bit. Chiefly as prec., and esp. *not to care a rap.*

1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, For the mare-with-three-legs [the gallows], boys, I care not a rap. 1875 *Punch* 18 Sept. 113/2 It don't matter a rap whether it's rough or fine. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. iv. 79 If I thought you cared a rap for me, I should stay.

2. *Rap halfpenny*: A bad halfpenny.

1864 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 392 It is not of very great moment to me that I am now and then imposed on by a 'rap halfpenny'. 1878 in *Cumbld. Gloss.*

Rap (ræp), *sb.*[3] Now *dial.* [f. RAP *v.*[4]] An exchange (esp. of horses).

1755 T. H. CROKER *Ariosto* XXX. v, I, for your nag, incline To make a rap of this same mare of mine. 1886 in dial. glossaries (Linc., Som.).

Rap (ræp), *sb.*[4] [Of obscure origin.] A skein containing 120 yards of yarn.

1776–7 *Act 17 Geo. III*, c. 11 § 11 Every..hank of..yarn shall..contain seven raps or leas, and..every such rap or lea shall..contain eighty threads. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Rap (ræp), *sb.*[5] Now *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] A strip, *esp.* of land.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4714/4 A Rapp of Ground ranging along from the Mills. 1886-93 in south-western dial. glossaries (Som., Wilts).

Rap (ræp), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 **rappe**, (7 **wrap**). [Related to RAP *sb.*[1]; cf. also *frap* vb. and G. *rappeln* to rattle. Sw. *rappa* to beat, drub, is of obscure history.]

1. *trans.* To strike, smite (*esp.* a person); now, to strike smartly without causing serious hurt (cf. RAP *sb.*[1] 1). Also *absol.*

1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. I. 95 Kynges & knigtes shulde.. Riden and rappe down in reumes aboute. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13007 All the Rebellis full rad [he] rappit to dethe. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 423/2 (MS. H) Rappyn, or smytyn, *percucio*. 1530 PALSGR. 679/1, I shall rappe you on the costarde if you playe the knave. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 13/2 It [a toad] suddenlie reculed backe, as though it had beene rapt in the head. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. xv. 863 If he espied any one to step out of his rank, he would..rap him with his light javelin. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* 175 So thick they did the Trojan armours rap. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. iii. 34 Fortunato could rap both feet and hands sharply enough with his bow.

b. Phr. *To rap* (*one's*) *fingers* or *knuckles*, to check or punish smartly.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 219 He that will have a sickle in another's corn,..no wonder if his fingers be rapped. 1681 J. FLAVEL *Right. Man's Refuge* 257 Every objection with which he will rap thy fingers. 1759 [see KNUCKLE *sb.* 2 b]. 1824 DE QUINCEY *Falsif. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1859 XII. 327 If that bishop were not dead, I would here take the liberty of rapping his knuckles.

2. To drive, dash, knock, etc. with a rap. Const. *against*, † *in*, *on*, † *to*. Chiefly *Sc.*

a 1400 *Octouian* 1439 In the stedes mouth he rapte An huge brydel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 423/2 Rappyn', or smytyn' a thynge a-3en' a-noper, *collido, allido*. 1539 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 161 Thai..tuk him be the hair and rappit his held to the wall. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 367 A great ship..quhilk albeit rapit on a craig chaipet safe. 1838 RODGER *Poems* 46 Ilk thing against whilk my head I might rap. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* I. iv. 69 Dunstan, as he went along..was always rapping his whip somewhere.

3. † a. *Sc.* To send *forth* with a clap. *rare*—[1].

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iii. 96 The brokin skyis rappis furth thunderis levin.

b. Usually with *out*. To utter, 'let off' (*esp.* an oath) sharply, vigorously, or suddenly.

1541 WYATT *Defence* 267, I am wont sometime to rap out on oath in an earnest talk. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. ii. 305 In bragging wise rapping out nothing but vaine sounds and noyses of threats. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. x. 41 One raps an oath; another deales a curse. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. ii, Adams then rapped out a hundred Greek verses. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 208 *note*, My orator raps out a pun. 1880 BROWNING *Clive* 203 Out he rapped Such a round of oaths.

† c. *slang.* To swear (a thing) *against* a person. Also *intr.* To swear; to perjure oneself. *Obs.*

1733 BUDGELL *Bee* I. 207 He ask'd me what they had to rap against me, I told him only a Tankard. *Ibid.* 213 We will get them that will rap the Tankard was your grandmother's. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* II. x, I scorn to rap against a lady. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XX, It's..hard, when three words of your mouth would give the girl the chance.., that you make such scrupling about rapping to them.

4. *intr.* To knock sharply (*esp.* at a door).

c 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 312 þer nedyth þe noght neyther ryng ne rap, The gate shal open lightly. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* III. lxxvi, Doores and wyndowes al clapped ..Opened and sparred al by theim selfs fast rapped. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. 13 He rappit at the 3et, but courtaslie. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 15 Here he continued rapping at the gate..vntill it was opened. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 55 The heroines..Rap'd at the door nor stay'd to ask [etc.]. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 372 The spirits only rapped when the younger medium was present. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlv. 6 One morning..the squire rapped at the window of the drawing-room.

b. *trans.* To strike with a rap; to rap at or on.

1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 130 He spoke, and rapp'd his box. 1718 PRIOR *Dove* 33 With one great peal they rap the door, Like footmen on a visiting day. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 292 He notes it in his book, then raps his box. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v, Sharply rapping the table.

c. *trans. To rap out*, to knock out; also (*esp.* of spirits), to declare by means of raps.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 192 All three rapped the unconsumed tobacco out of their pipes. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 373 The spirits rapped out their dismissal, and the séance was at an end.

5. *intr. Sc.* a. To fall sharply or smartly; to fall in pattering drops.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 195 The schour of arowis rappit on as rayn. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 69 The dartis..rappit on sa rudlie with greit reird. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 64 By this time the tears came rapping down. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 34 Tears rappit down the dreamer's cheeks.

b. To go *off* with a sharp sound.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXVI, The pistols and the carabines of the troopers..rappit aff the tane after the tother.

Hence **Rapped** (ræpt), *ppl. a.*

1899 A. HOPE *King's Mirror* XXVIII. 308 The little girl's bare, red, rapped knuckles.

† **Rap,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 5 **rappe.** [App. related to G. dial. *rappen* (Da. *rappe*, Sw. *rappa*), used reflexively in the sense 'to make hasie, hurry'; cf. (M)LG., Du., Sw. *rap*, *rapp* quick.]

1. *intr.* To move with speed; to hasten, rush.

13.. *Coer de L.* 2206 All that he hit he all to-frapped; The Griffons away fast rapped. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 1900 Beues is sword anon vp swapte, He and þe geaunt togedre rapte. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 23 Resun with him rideþ rappynge swiþe. *c* 1420 *Filius Regis Mortuus est* 45 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 206 þe clawdes gan clappe, The elements gonne to rusche & rappe.

2. *trans.* To hurry or huddle *up*. *rare*—[1].

1450–1530 *Myrroure our Ladye* 55 They rappe vp theyr seruyce as faste as they can, for haste to be at their worke.

Rap (ræp), *v.*[3] Now *rare.* Also 6–7 **rappe**, 7 **rapp.** [In sense 1 perh. related to MLG. (and G.) *rappen* (Sw. *rappa*) to seize, snatch; but in 2 app. a back-formation from RAPT *pa. pple.*]

† 1. *trans.* To seize or snatch for oneself; to take or get by snatching or stealing. *Obs.*

1564 GRINDAL *Funeral Serm.* B j, I knew a Priest, who had rapped together foure, or fiue benefices. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 402 Thinges which are founde must be restored. Which thing if thou doe not, thou hast rapt them. 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 2 Their work was by hook and crook, to rap and bring all under the Emperours power. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1784 X. 246 Every man spunges and raps whatever he can get.

b. In alliterative phrases, esp. *rap and rend* (common in 16–17th c.). Now *arch.* or *dial.* Cf. RAPE *v.*[2] 1 b.

1528 ROY *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 74 Acustumed to rappe and rende All that commeth in their fingrynge. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 983 Thinke you..they will not plucke from you what soeuer They can rappe or reue? 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 23 Contributing all that we could rap and rend of Men, or Amunition. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. ii, An Eating-house, where the whole Tribe of them spend all they can rap or run. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Aloys*, From foe and from friend He'd 'rap and he'd rend'. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* Epil. iv, Let them..Make and mend, or rap and rend, for me! 1877 LEIGH *Cheshire Gloss., Rap and ring*, scrape together. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Rap and rear*, to gather together by any means.

† c. *intr.* To snatch *at*. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 209 Through a confident ignorance, he rapps at the prediction, and at a venture.

2. To take up and carry off, to transport, remove. Now *rare.*

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 41 To rack a thought,..Until I rap the senses from their course. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 110 With my sudden greeting, Il'e rap her soule to heauen. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 90 He was rapp'd and hurried into another world by an abrupt and untimely death. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 351 God is pleased..sometimes to rap them up, as it were, into the third heavens. 1872 S. MORTON in *Mem. Tennyson* (1897) II. 119 The burning impressions..which rap the poet into the lyrical heaven.

b. To affect with rapture; to transport, ravish (with joy, etc.).

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. i, Is't a prognostication raps him so? 1685 R. BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* xvii. 4 A glympse of glory is enough to rap a Soul into extasie. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 43 The Prince..rap'd with ecstacy the Sire address'd. 1751 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 774 God..seizes man; Seizes, and elevates, and raps.

Rap (ræp), *v.*[4] *dial.* and *slang.* [Of obscure origin; cf. RAP *sb.*[3]] To exchange, barter.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rap*, to Swop or Exchange a Horse or Goods. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II, *Rap*, to swap, with which it is often joined; to exchange. 1879–in dial. glossaries (Shropsh., Chesh., Glouc., W. Som., Dorset, Warwicksh., E. Angl.).

Rap, used imitatively: see RAP *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XXXIX, Rap, went the footman at the door, bounce went my heart. 1833–74 [see RAP, TAP]. 1889 MCNEILL *Blawearie* 165 Eighteen hutches of coal were winded rap dash to the pithead.

† **Rap and run,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[0]. (See quot.)

1598 FLORIO, *Allarappa*,.. shiftingly, rap and run.

Rap, obs. pa. t. REAP *v.*, obs. f. ROPE *sb.*, WRAP *sb.* and *v.*

Rapacious (răpē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *rapāci-*, *rapax* grasping (f. *rapĕre*: see RAPE *v.*[2]) + -OUS.]

1. Giving to grasping or taking for oneself; inordinately greedy. Also const. *of*, and *inf.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* xxii. (1653) 287 We may be diligent in the conduct of souls though we be not rapacious of estates. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., Liberty* (1684) 80 Who more rapacious in robbing, who more profuse in giving? 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, To keep rapacious Rome, from seizing Thrace. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* V. i, By the side of Harold stands Tostig, rapacious to grasp. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 37 Even this small fragment of former wealth came into the hands of the rapacious stranger.

b. *transf.* of things.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 13 But sometimes he meets with a gruff Subaltern, that snarls at his rapacious Stomach. 1776 SEIFERTH tr. *Gellert's Metall. Chym.* 36 A rapacious-oie..in the fire destroys more or less of the metalline particles. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 332 Deliver me from this rapacious deep.

c. of qualities, modes of action, etc.

1663 COWLEY *Ess., Avarice* (1669) 127 The rapacious Appetite of Gain. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* I. v. 47 Vegetables of a more rapacious nature. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VIII. Wks. 1813 III. 109 Heavy fines..which he levied with most rapacious exactness. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 201 Falling under the rapacious domination of the Fanariotes.

2. Of animals: Subsisting by the capture of living prey; raptorial.

1668 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The nailes..of the rapacious [quadrupeds are] aduncate. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. Introd. 12 Rapacious animals we hate: Kites, hawks, and wolves, deserve their fate. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 79 Of Rapacious Birds in General. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 330 Marsh Hawks..were the most abundant ..of all the rapacious birds.

Rapaciously (răpē·ĭ·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a rapacious manner; greedily.

1730–6 in BAILEY (fol.). 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 4) 112 Rapaciously impregnating the Salt and Sulphur.. with the Liquor. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* III. Wks. 1799 II. 322 What has been treacherously and rapaciously gained. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 1 Mar., Mohammedanism..rules so ignorantly and rapaciously.

Rapa·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being rapacious; rapacity. Now *rare* (freq. in 18th c.).

1659 *Gentl. Calling* iv. § 27 He that hath the rapaciousness of a wolf. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 55 P 2 Raising fresh Supplies of Money, by all the Methods of Rapaciousness and Corruption. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 77 The opposite yet reconcileable vices of rapaciousness and prodigality. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 34 Its wealth exposes it to envy and rapaciousness.

Rapacity (răpæ·sĭti). [ad. L. *rapācitāt-em*, f. *rapax* RAPACIOUS. Cf. F. *rapacité* (16th c. Littré).] The quality or fact of being rapacious; the exercise of rapacious tendencies.

1543 BECON *Policy of War* Wks. 1564 I. 136 The rapacite of wolues, the violence of Lyons. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 73 Our rapacity,..our snatching, and catching, at far more then is our own. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 75 The great masses..which excite envy, and tempt rapacity. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 187 An act of wanton rapacity was presently punished.

‖ **Rapadu·ra.** [Pg., lit. 'scraping', f. *rapar* to scrape.] A coarse sugar, in cakes or lumps, made in Mexico and S. America.

1846 G. GARDNER *Brazil* 188, I had often an opportunity of seeing the manner in which Rapadura is made.

Raparal, Sc. var. REPAREL *Obs.* **Rapare,** obs. Sc. f. REPAIR *v.* **Raparee,** var. RAPPAREE.

† **Rape,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 3 **rap.** [Related to RAPE *v.*[1]] Haste, speed, hurry; chiefly in phrases *to have rape* and *in rape.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1532 Horn him wok of slape, So a man þat hadde rape. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2368 (Kölbing), He stirt vp al in rape. *Ibid.* 4850 Fleand oway with gret rape. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *To Scriv.* 7 Al is thorugh thy necglygence and rape. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 1644 Thei saw come many a lord,..With mychel spede and mychel rape. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 423/2 Rape, or hast, *festinacio*.

Prov. c 1300 *Prov. Hending* XXXI. in *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 278 Ofte rap reweþ, quoþ Hendyng. 1473 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 78 Bydde hym that he be not to hasty of takyng of orderes..for oftyn rape rewith.

b. With *a*, in phr. *in a rape*, in a hurry.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 642 Beues slouȝ hem in a rape. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5633 Row forthe in a rape right to the banke, Tit vnto Troy, tary no lengur.

Rape (rē·ip), *sb.*[2] [a. AF. *rap*, *raap*, *rape* (Britton, etc. in sense 3), prob. a back-formation from L. *rapĕre*: see RAPE *v.*[2]]

† 1. The act of taking anything by force; violent seizure (of goods), robbery. Also with *a*: A case or instance of this. *Obs.*

In later use perh. *transf.* from 2 or 3.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4926 Right, þat vs riches for rape of our godes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 All vnlawfull vsurpyng..of the temporall goodes of ony persone, by rape, pykyng..or ony other maner of stelyng. 1596

SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vii. 5 He liu'd all on rauin and on rape Of men and beasts. 1646-8 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 204 Soe farre Humanitie enforces..In the Sterne Rape of Power. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* XI. 246 When Kings their Crowns without Consent obtain, 'Tis all a mighty Rape, and not a Reign. 1712 POPE (*title*) The Rape of the Lock.

2. The act of carrying away a person, *esp.* a woman, by force.

Sometimes (as in quot. 1436) involving also sense 3.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3539 Menelay..was told Of the rape vnrightwis of his Riche qwene. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 497 There the seid Besecher [he] felonously and moste horribely ravysshed, and her..ledde with him into the wylde and desolate places of Wales; of the which rape, he..is endited. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 405 Rape call you it..to cease [seize] my owne, My true betrothed Loue. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* Cert. Poems (1872) 128 So death is cruell,.. of all he makes his rape. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 490 All the Rapes of Gods, and ev'ry Love. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* V. 77 He..sung the Rape of Proserpine by Pluto. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd. 31 We need not refer to the rape of the Sabines.

3. Violation or ravishing of a woman.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 95 There rauysschyd he and forcyd my wyf.. See my lorde thys fowle mater, this is murdre rape and Treson. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 48 This..treates of Tereus treason and his rape, And rape I feare was roote of thine annoy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 713 Marrying or prostituting, as befell, Rape or Adulterie. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 15 An attempt to rob, to ravish, or to kill, is far less penal than the actual robbery, rape, or murder. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 69 The rape of a slave woman was also in this reign punished like that of a free woman, by death.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 190 Let adulteries,.. rapes, and incestes bee put to exile. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* VI. 2460 The daunger of the lawe, which for a rape Awardeth death. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 84 ¶ 1 At the Old-Bailey when a Rape is to be try'd. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. iii. Wks. (1812) 283 Rapes, and vows of perpetual chastity, succeeded each other in the same persons. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Medicine* III. 583/1 An assault, with intent to commit a rape.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 97 Thou hast..done a rape Vpon the maiden vertue of the Crowne. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. v. 13 When they set Abel to till the ground, and send Cain to keep sheep..they commit a rape on nature. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 76 If thou yield, will not God account it a rape upon thine integrity? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 Old Jerom's volumes next I made a rape on.

4. *concr.* One (*esp.* a woman) who is raped. ? *Obs.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. II. viii. (1589) 29 And hauing brought his trembling Rape into a vallie, said: Se Deianira how thy Loue an end of me hath made. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. (1626) 45 The God, arriuing with his Rape At sacred Creet, resumes his heauenly shape. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* (1686) 20 Ravish at th' Altar,.. Make them your Rapes, and Victims too in one.

Rape (*rēi*p), *sb.*3 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. F. *râpe* †*raspe* RASP *sb.*1] A rasp, rough file.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 245 The toel y^t belongeth to my crafte, as saues,..hameres, rapis, filis. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* II. xii. 56 b, Ciniras also deuised the tonges, fyle or rape, leuer and stithe. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 101 Take a rape, or a drawing-iron, and with eyther of these make the coffin of the hoofe fine and thin. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing of horses*, The Raggedness also on the out side of the Coffin, should be filed away with a Rape. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

attrib. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cii. 385 The best cure is with a fine rape-file to smooth the wrinckles away.

Rape (*rēi*p), *sb.*4 Also 1 rap, 4 rope. [Of unknown etym.; first found in Domesday Book, but possibly of OE. origin.

The form of the word is decisive against any connexion with Icel. *hreppr* poor-law district, parish, which is freq. given as the source. Advocates of this etym. have further attempted to explain the term as meaning land measured by the 'rope' (OE. *rāp*, ON. *reip*); but the one suggestion necessarily excludes the other. The latter is phonetically possible, but there is no positive evidence for it.]

One of the six administrative districts into which Sussex is divided, each comprising several hundreds.

c 1086 *Domesday Bk.* II. 17 b, De his hidis jacent .III. hidæ .. in Rap de Hastinges. 1376 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 348/1 En les Raps de Cicestre & Arundell. 1380 *Ibid.* III. 95/2 Le Rope d'Arundell', en quele Rope sont contenuz pluseurs Hundredes. 1495 *Ibid.* VI. 500/1 The Ferme and Issues of the Rape of Chichestre. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 52 b, Lathes, Rapes, and Wapentakes, be so called of the divisions of partes of shires. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* v. (1614) 9/2 This country is principally divided into six Rapes, containing a river, a castle, and forrest in themselves. 1727 GAY *To William Lowndes Esq.* 12 Great Lownds his praise should swell the trump of fame, And rapes and wapentakes resound his name. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 § 22 Such Eastern Division shall include..the several rapes of Lewes, Hastings, and Pevensey. 1888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 59 In West Sussex the rape also survives for the important purpose of liability to the repair of bridges.

b. *Comb.*: †**rape reeve**, the official charged with the administration of a rape. *Obs.*

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 116 These had formerly their lathe-reeves and rape-reeves acting in subordination to the Shire-reeve.

Rape (*rēi*p), *sb.*5 [ad. L. *rāpum* neut., *rāpa* fem., a turnip. In sense 2 perh. partly from Du. *raap* turnip, rape; cf. G. (now obs. or dial.) *rape*, *rabe(n*, *rübe(n* turnip.]

†**1.** (With *a* or in *pl.*) **a.** A turnip (? or radish). **b.** A plant of rape (2 b). *Obs.*

In 15th c. glossaries *rape* is used to render both *rāpa* and *raphanus*. In *K. Alis.* (Weber) 4983 *rabben* is not a form of *rape*, but an error for *crabben* of the MS.

? *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 4 Take rapus, and make hem clene..parboile hem [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housekh. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take rapes and scrape hom wel..and then cut hom on peces. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 112 Rapum..is called in English of them of the South countre, turnepe, of other countre men a rape. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 25 Plinie would not haue Rapes sowen, but in very well dunged ground. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ii. 179 Wild Turneps or Rapes haue long, broad, and rough leaues like those of Turneps. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 15 This land likewise affoards Hempe and Flax..with Rapes if they bee well managed. 1667 'EPHELIA' *Females Poems* 46 Filberts, or Strawberries, or the Roots of Rapes. 1714 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II, *Nāpus*,..Turnep, or naphew, naphew gentle, or long rapes.

2. As a plant-name. †**a.** The common turnip. *Obs.* **b.** The plant *Brassica napus*, usually grown as food for sheep. **c.** The plant *Brassica campestris oleifera*, largely cultivated on the continent for its seed, from which oil is made; coleseed.

There has been much confusion between *rape* and *coleseed*, either plant being known under both names; the former is sometimes called *winter rape* and the latter *summer rape*. The older writers usually distinguish the turnip and rape by the adjectives *round* and *long*(*-rooted*) respectively.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVIII. (Bodl. MS.), Of sede of þe Rape and also of þe Raphane is oile made. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 55, I haue hearde sume cal it [*napus*] in englishe a turnepe, and other some a naued or nauet, it maye be called also longe Rape or nauet gentle. 155x — *Herbal* II. 113 The great round rape called commonly a turnepe groweth..more about London than in other place of England that I knowe of. *Ibid.*, The long rooted rape groweth very plenteously a litle from Linne where as much oyle is made of the sede of it. 1597 [see RAPE-OIL]. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 9 To sow Turneps, Carrets,..Pease, Rape. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxxi, It was plain he should reap a hundred lasts of rape..the very first year. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvi. (1813) 272 Rape or coleseed is sown for a sallad herb to be eat in the seed leaf. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 91 The nominal duty on the cake made from rape was reduced.

†**d.** Ellipt. for RAPE-OIL. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1641 HEYWOOD *Reader. Here you'l plainly see* 6 When our sope of sweetest oyle was made..These by an ingrost Patent coveting gaine Compos'd it all of stinking rape and traine.

3. *Wild rape*, Charlock or Field-Mustard.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 112 The thyrde [kind] whiche is called the wilde rape..rinneth furth a long. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ii. 179 Charlocke or the wild Rape, hath leaues like vnto the former [the wild Turnip] but lesser, and not so rough. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 272 *note*, The wild rape or charlock, and wild navew, or bunias, which have both been used in making oil; and are frequently confounded under the name of rape-seed. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 563 The rough-leaved charlock, or wild mustard; the smooth-leaved, or wild rape.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rape crop, culture, field, -leaf, -leaved* adj., *-mill, plant, root, -shearing, -thresher, -threshing*; **rape-cloth**, a cloth on which rape is threshed; †**rape-cole**, the turnip-cabbage, KOHLRABI; †**rape crowfoot**, *Ranunculus bulbosus*; **rape-dust**, rapeseed ground to powder and used as manure; †**rape radish**, the round radish; †**rape violet**, *Cyclamen europæum*. Also RAPE-CAKE, -OIL, -SEED.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 212 The size of our *rape-cloths is so great, that [etc.]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* XXXVII. 251 The first kinde of *Rape Cole hath one single long roote [etc.]. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 37 The Coley-florey, Rape-cole, Muske-melon, Cucumber. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 49 There have been instances.. in which the produce of the *rape crop has been equal to the purchase-value of the land. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxiii. 421 We may call it *Rape Crowfoote. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxviii. (1633) 957 St. Anthonies Rape may be called in English Rape Crowfoot. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* V. 99 The fens of Lincolnshire..have been drained, and put on equality with the best for *rape-culture and grass. 1807 *Beverley & Kexby Road Act* 6 Mould, dung, *rape-dust, soot, compost or manure. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vne Navitiere*, a *Rape field. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 212 People who have rape-fields bespeak them [rape-cloths] long before. 1538 ELYOT, *Rapacia*, *rape leaues. 1816-20 GREEN *Herbal* II. 521/2 *Salvia Napifolia*, *Rape-leaved sage. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 43 Hence we went to see a *rape-mill turned by an horse at Swammerdam. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 271 The *rape plant..is a species of wild turnep. 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 15 The Rape Plant is of the cabbage kind, and is good feed for sheep. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 67 This maye be called in englishe, an Alman radice, or *rape radice. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 24 b, *Rape rotes and Nauews. The iuyce made by them, is very grosse. 1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* 241 In a seditious commotion: there were Rape-rootes [*marg.* Or Turneps] flung at his head. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 206 A great *rape-shearing in our constablery. *Ibid.* 212 The disconcerting of the whole series of *rape-threshers. *Ibid.* 206 Description of a *rape-threshing..in the North-Riding of Yorkshire. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 33 It might well be called in englishe *Rape Violet because it hath a roote lyke a Rape & floores lyke a Violet. 1552 ELYOT, *Cyclaminus*..is named in english rape violet.

Rape (*rēi*p), *sb.*6 Also 7 **rappe**. [In branch I a. F. *râpe* = Prov. and Sp. *raspa*, It. *raspo*, med.L. *raspa* (1202 in Du Cange). In II properly *rapé*, a. F. *râpé* (:—OF. *raspeit*, 12-13th c.) *f. râpe.*]

I. 1. The stalks of grape-clusters, or refuse of grapes from which wine has been expressed, used in making vinegar. Also *pl.* in same sense.

1657 *Bk. of Values*, Rape of grape, the tun..*l.* 06. 1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners* (1703) 64 Then wash your Rapes clear out, and put it in the Hogshead. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vinegar*, Put in some Rape, or Husks of Grapes,..then letting the Rape settle, draw off the liquid Part. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 321 The rape used in this process is kept for a succession of other processes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1880/2 It derives its name from being charged with rapes.

2. A vessel used in the manufacture of vinegar.

1805 SHANNON *Brewing* III. 64 Small rapes..that do not but hold but from 1500 to 3000 gallons, whereas the rapes in general hold 20,000 gallons. 1885 GARDNER *Acetic Acid* 68 This operation [of filtering vinegar] is performed in large casks with false bottoms called 'rapes'.

3. *attrib.*, as *rape tun, -vinegar.*

1747-96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xix. 299 If you can get rape-vinegar, use that instead of salt and water. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 7 These rape tuns are worked by pairs.

II. †**4.** (More fully *Rape wine*, = F. *vin râpé.*) Wine made either from the rape (sense 1 above) by addition of water, or from fresh grapes and light wine placed together in a cask. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. xvi. 756 He shall make it in this sort after the manner of a rappe vine. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rape wine* [copying Cotgr. s.v. *râpé*]. 1726 in BAILEY. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Vitis*, Concerning Rapes, or New Wines. They make a Rape of Cuttings only, without any mixture of Grapes.

†**5.** The grapes used in making *vin râpé* (see 4).

1704 RAY *Creation* (ed. 4) 32 The Juice of Grapes is drawn as well from the Rape, where they remain whole, as from a Vat, where they are bruis'd.

Rape, obs. form of REAP *sb.* (sheaf).

†**Rape**, *a.* and *adv. Obs. rare.* [? Back-formation from RAPELY *adv.*] **a.** *adj.* Quick, hasty. **b.** *adv.* Hastily.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 101 Than bispak his brother, that rape was of rees, 'Stond stille, gadelyng'. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6516, I sey, and swere him ful rape, That riche men [etc.]. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 884 Then Will, as angrie as an ape, Ran ramping, sweiring, rude and rape.

†**Rape**, *v.*1 *Obs.* Also *inf.* 3-4 **rapen**, 5 **rapyn**. [a. ON. *hrapa* (MSw. *rapa*) to hasten.]

1. *refl.* To betake (oneself) in haste or with speed.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2376 He..bad hem rapen hem homward swiðe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7748 A-wey þey scaped, Ouer se til oþer land þeym raped. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 399 'What! awake, renke!' quod repentance, and rape þe to shrifte'. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2665 He wolle rape hym on A Resse..to the holy londe.

b. Const. with *infin.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1221 Abraham rapede him sone in sped for to fulfillen godes reed. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 71 I comaunde þe..þat þou Rape þe to ride. *a* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 659, I shalle rape me redely anon To plucke owt the naylys.

c. *trans.* To cause to hasten, to hurry on.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 284 3our clerke ȝe þider rape with our messengere. *Ibid.* 309 þe tyme he will not rape, no set a certeyn day.

2. *intr.* To hasten, hurry, make haste.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7474 (Kölbing) Of hem fiue þousand, þat wald scape Toward king Oriens gan rape. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1897 Pas fro my presens..And rape of my rewme in a rad haste. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 122 To his felows he gan to rape.

Rape (*rēi*p), *v.*2 [Prob. ad. L. *rapĕre* to seize, take by force: cf. AF. *raper* (1400 in Godef.), obs. and dial. F. *raper* (ibid.). The relationship of (M)LG. and (M)Du. *rāpen* in the same sense is not clear (cf. RAP *v.*3).]

1. *trans.* To take (a thing) by force. Also *absol.*

1388 WIMBLETON *Serm.* in *MS. Hatton* 57 fol. 16 Rauenous fisches han sum mesure; whanne þei hungren thei rapyn; whanne þei ben ful þey sparyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 To rape & deuour the..sustenaunce of the poore seruauntes of god. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 749 What their Fathers gave her..The Sonnes rap'd from her with a violent Hand. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* 349 As before, They rape, extort, forsweare,..Oppresse. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 693 So Leda's Twins from Colchis raped the Fleece. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 421 Steadily clutching all that he had raped.

b. In alliterative and riming phrases, as †*rape and renne, rend, wring* (obs.); *rape and scrape* dial. (Cf. RAP *v.*3 1 b.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 869 Al that ye may rape and renne. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 217 Thei euer couete, and..rape and rende from other. 1610 HOLLAND tr. *Camden's Brit.* I. 259 To scrape and rape money to himselfe. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 230 Whatsoever I could rape or wring from them. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 12 She..snatched all she could rape and rend, unto herself. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Rape an' scrape*, to rake and scrape together.

†**c.** To pull *down*. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 78 They..rend and rape downe tackles, sailes, all implements.

d. To rob, strip, plunder (a place). *rare.*

a 1721 D'URFEY *Ariadne* I. ii, I can..Rape the tow'ring Eagle's Nest. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 177, I raped your richest roadstead, I plundered Singapore.

2. To carry off (a person, *esp.* a woman) by force. ? *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. *heading*, Paridell rapeth Hellenore; Malbecco her poursewes. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. v, These houshold precedents; which are strong And swift to rape youth, to their precipice. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 46/2 The flower of virgins .. By ruthless destiny is ta'ne away, And rap'd from earth. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 782 A princess raped transcends a navy storm'd.

3. To ravish, commit rape on.

1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 45 *marg.*, The Sichemites raped Dina; persecuted strangers; ravished their wives. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 343 To .. torment their bodies, rape their wives and daughters. 1861 *Times* 18 July, She charged that .. he had violently assaulted and raped her. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 240/2 Females who have been raped or indecently assaulted.

4. To transport, ravish, delight. Now *rare.*

1613 DRAYTON *Ecl.* v. 60 To rape the fields with touches of her string. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 91 This grace .. rapeth the will so that it is scarce perceived to act. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 87 With art's refinement he would..rape the soul.

Hence **Raped** *ppl. a.*[1]

1675 PENN *Eng. Pres. Interest* 41 There is no such Excitement to Revenge, as a rap'd Conscience.

Rape, *v.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. F. *râper*, f. *râpe* RAPE *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To rasp. (In mod. south-western dial., to scratch.)

1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* (ed. 3) 369 Take and rape it [wood]. '*Ibid.*, After you have raped it. 1633 [J. PARTRIDGE] *Treas. Hid. Secrets* cxvii, Put into the pot one pound and halfe of your Wood small raped.

Hence **Raped** *ppl. a.*[2], **Raping** *vbl. sb.*

1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* (ed. 3) 369 Take one pound of the raped wood. *Ibid.*, The last proofe of this wood is, to boile the rapings thereof.

Rape, Sc. and north. f. ROPE.

† Rapé. *Obs.* Also 4 **rapee, rapy,** 5 **rapey**(e. [a. F. *râpé*, pa. pple. of *râper* to scrape, grate: cf. RAPPEE.] A dish in mediæval cookery, composed of many ingredients grated, stamped, or pounded, and highly seasoned.

1381 *Anc. Cookery* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 49 For to make rapee. Tak the crustys of wyt bred, and reysons, and bray hem wel in a morter. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Rapeye of Fleysshe. Take lene Porke y-sode & y-grounde smalle. *c* 1467 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 118 To mak rape of fisshe tak luces and tenches or other fisshe and fry them in oile [etc.].

Ra·pe-cake. [f. RAPE *sb.*[5]] a. A flat cake made of rapeseed pressed into this form after the oil has been extracted from it. b. The substance of which these cakes are composed.

1660 *Bk. of Rates*, Rape cake the thousand, xs. 1732 W. ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* II. 51 Several make use of Rape-cakes, Ground .. into Powder. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 269 Cattle are not fed with rape cakes, because they refuse to eat them; and those cakes are therefore sold for manuring the ground. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 283 Pepper is adulterated with linseed .. rape cake, and ground rice.

Rapee, variant of RAPÉ, RAPPEE.

† Ra·peful, *a. Obs.* [f. RAPE *sb.*[2] + -FUL.] Given to, or characterized by, rape or violence.

1605 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* IV. i, To teach the rapefull Hyrcans mariage. 1633 *Costlie Whore* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, His suite, Which he in rapefull manner oft hath sought.

† Ra·pely, *adv. Obs.* Also 3 -like, 4 -liche. [a. ON. *hrapaliga* hurriedly, f. *hrapa* RAPE *v.*[1]] Hastily, in haste, quickly. (Cf. RAPLY *adv.*)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 240 Þe mire .. renneð rapelike. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* vi. 67 Gold .. made him rapely ride. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 273 With that sawe I an other Rapelich renne forth. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 420 Adam took Gamelyn, And ladde him into spence rapely and anon.

Rapent, obs. Sc. form of REPENT *v.*

Ra·pe-oil. [f. RAPE *sb.*[5] Cf. Du. *raapolie.*] A thick brownish-yellow oil expressed from rape-seed, used chiefly for lubricating and in the manufacture of soap and india-rubber.

1545 *Bk. of Values*, Rape oyle the last, viii*l.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ii. 179 There be three sorts of wilde Turneps; one our common Rape which beareth the seed whereof is made rape-oil. 1640 PARKINSON *Herbal* 861 Rape oyle that is used in Lampes and therefore called Lampe Oyle. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 10 Rape-Oil is sweet, and on the contrary the Linseed bitter. 1866 *Public Ledger* 10 Jan. 3/2 Rape-oil is only in limited request.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 272 The uses, to which the rape-oil cakes are applied for the feeding of cattle. 1885 *Census Instruct.*, Rape Oil Refiner, Maker.

Raper, obs. form of RAPIER, ROPER.

Raperee, obs. form of RAPPAREE.

Ra·peseed. [f. RAPE *sb.*[5] Cf. Du. *raapzaad.*] The seed of the RAPE (esp. *Brassica campestris oleifera*), used chiefly for the production of oil.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 29 b, Amongest the Winter seedes, Rape seed dooth chalenge his place, whiche I take to be the seede of the Rape which Plinie maketh for his third kinde. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 44 A..mill-stone, upon which the rape-seed being thrown was ground. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 10 The seed of a Kind of wild Colly-flower, which they call..Rape-seed. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. Add. 4 As rape-seed is so much larger than turnip-seed, the drill should be wider. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 90 There is another oil made from rapeseed, also used in the coarse woollen manufacture.

b. Used as a name for the plant itself (cf. COLESEED). Now *rare.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 915 Rape side, *nauette.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ii. 180 Wilde Turnep is called in Latine *Rapistrum*..in English Rape, and Rape seed. 1666 in F. L. Hawks *Hist. N. Carolina* (1858) II. 39 The meadows are very proper for rice, rape-seed, linseed, &c. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 272 *note*, The common rape-seed is a wild species .. called in authors *Bunias* and *Napus sylvestris.* 1865 tr. *Erckman-Chatrian's Waterloo* 141 And these rape seed,.. this colza,.. how they all are at work, living and growing.

c. *attrib.*, as *rapeseed-cake, -oil, stubble.*

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 177 The rape-seed cakes I observed laid up. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 638 Its seed..by expression yields an oil called rapeseed-oil. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Companion* 118 To sow a green crop .. in the rape-seed stubble. 1854 SIMMONDS *Comm. Products Veg. Kingd.* v. 564 The export of linseed and rapeseed cakes from Stettin.

Rapey(e, variant of RAPÉ *Obs.*

Rap full, *a. Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., 'Keep her rap full!' means, do not come too close to the wind, or lift a wrinkle of the sail.

† Ra·pfully, *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RAP *sb.*[1] + -FUL + -LY[2].] With resounding blows; violently.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 A seabelch grounting on rough rocks rapfulye frapping.

Rapha, obs. form of RAPHE[2].

Raphaelesque (ræ:fēlĕle·sk), *a.* Also **raffaell-.** [f. the name of *Raphael* (It. *Raffaello*), one of the great artists (1483–1520) of the Italian Renascence, + -ESQUE.] After the style of Raphael.

1832 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVIII. 455 He may be competent to expatiate upon..Raphaelesque expression. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 406 An almost Raffaellesque purity of outline. 1887 LAYARD *Kugler's Italian Schools* II. 469 Timoteo's manner might be called 'Raphaelesque' were he not the teacher and Raphael the pupil.

So **Ra·phaelhood** *nonce-wd.*, the artistic nature of Raphael's work; **Raphae·lic** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*, concerned with Raphael; **Ra·phaelism,** the principles of art introduced by Raphael; his style or method; **Ra·phaelite,** one who adopts the principles or follows the style of Raphael.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 25 If any should .. Gaze scorn down from the heights of Raffaelhood, On Cimabue's picture. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* vi. (1883) 77 Thus they convert themselves into .. Raphaelic machines. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Fine Arts* III. x. (1882) 490 In a style of over-blown but gorgeous Raphaelism.

† Ra·phane. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *raphanus* radish.] The radish.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVIII. (1495) 694 Of the sede of the rape and also of sede of Raphane is oyle made that is nedefull in many vses.

‖ Raphania (rāfē·niă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. *raphanus* radish + -IA[1].] A name given by Linnæus to a form of ERGOTISM, on the supposition that it was due to the use of grain containing seeds of species of Raphanus.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 63 Palsy of the tongue, raphania,..the hooping cough [etc.]. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* 51 At the beginning of the eighth decennium, raphania..became particularly prevalent.

‖ Raphanus (ræ·fănəs). *Bot.* [L., a. Gr. *ῥάφανος* = *ραφανίς* radish.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of which the common radish (*R. sativus*) is the most important species.

1730-6 in BAILEY (fol.). 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 1795/1 Charlock, the English name of the Raphanus, .. is a very troublesome weed among corn. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 796 It has since been shewn that the raphanus is never poisonous.

† Raphe[1]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *raphanus*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *raphe* (Cotgr.).] The radish.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 204 The raphe is roote, al other in letuce Vpgooth. *Ibid.* 212 The raphe outake, and lappe hit faire in donge.

‖ Raphe[2] (rē[1]·fī). Also 8 **rapha,** 8–9 **rhaphe.** Pl. **raphæ.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *ῥαφή* seam, suture (of the skull, a wound, etc.).]

1. *Anat.* A line of union between the two halves of an organ or part of the body, having the appearance of a seam.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Rapha*, in anatomy, the ridge or line which..divides the scrotum and perinæum in two. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 257 An Abscess was formed in the *Scrotum*, on the right Side near the *Rhaphe.* 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 43 This line even appears defined in some places, where it forms what are called raphæ or seams. 1884 MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 476 Along the middle line of the nose there was a raphe projecting to the extent of about one millimetre.

2. *Bot.* a. In certain ovules, a cord connecting the hilum with the chalaza, and usually appearing as a ridge. b. In the Umbelliferæ, the line of junction or suture between the carpels. c. A median line or rib on the valves of diatoms.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 123 Raphe and chalaza usually very distinctly marked. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 105 Ovules .. pendulous with a ventral raphe, or ascending with a dorsal one.

3. *Ornith.* The groove along the under-side of the rachis of a feather.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 480/1.

Raphell: see RAFFELL.

Raphia (rē[1]·fiă). *Bot.* [Malagasy: see ROFIA.] A genus of palms, containing three main species, with short stems and long pinnate leaves. Also *attrib.* as *Raphia grass* = RAFFIA.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 959/2. 1885 J. RICHARDSON *Malagasy-Eng. Dict.* s.v. *Rofia*, The fibre from the young leaves is used as string, for which purpose it is exported under the name of Raphia grass.

Raphide (rē[1]·fəid). *Bot.* [a. F. *raphide*, f. stem of Gr. *ῥαφίς.*] = RAPHIS.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 139 The elongated or spindle-shaped raphide-bearing sacs, which are common, e. g. in the Aroideæ. *Ibid.* Hanstein's raphide-containing sac-vessels.

Raphidi·ferous, *a. Bot.* [f. *raphid-* RAPHIS + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing raphides.

1870 [see RAPHIS. *Comb.*].

Raphilite (ræ·filəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ῥαφίς* needle + -LITE.] = TREMOLITE.

Given as *raphylite* in 1835 by C. N. Shepard (*Minerals* II. 329 App.), prob. through communication with Thomson.

1836 T. THOMSON *Outlines Min.* I. 153 *Raphilite.* I have given this name to a mineral from the township of Perth, Upper Canada. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Raphilite*, asbestiform tremolite from Lanark, in Canada.

Raphill, obs. form of RAFFLE *sb.*[1]

‖ Raphis (rē[1]·fis). *Bot.* Also **rha-.** Pl. **raphides** (ræ·fidēz). [Gr. *ῥαφίς, ῥαφιδ-* needle.] One of the minute crystals, usually of acicular form, found in the cells of many plants.

The name was suggested by De Candolle (1826). The sing. is rarely used, and *raphides* may sometimes be intended as pl. of RAPHIDE.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., Raphides.* 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. (1861) 233 Among the cell-contents of some plants are beautiful crystals called Raphides. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 393 Many spiral vessels may be detected in these scales by the microscope, as well as numerous acicular raphides.

Comb. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 33 The orders to which it applies should be named raphis-bearing or raphidiferous.

Raphorte, variant of RAIFORT *Obs.*

Rapic (rē[1]·pik), *a. Chem.* [f. RAPE *sb.*[5] + -IC.] Belonging to the rape. In *rapic acid* (see quot.).

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 394 Rapic Acid..occurs as glyceride..in rape-seed oil.

Rapid (ræ·pid), *a.*, (*adv.*), and *sb.* [ad. L. *rapid-us*, f. *rapĕre* to seize, carry off, etc.: see -ID[1]. Cf. F. *rapide* (1611 in Cotgr.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Moving, or capable of moving, with great speed; swift, very quick.

1634 T. CAREW *Cœlum Brit.* IV. 29 Be fix'd you rapid Orbes, that beare The changing seasons of the yeare On your swift wings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 532 Part .. shun the Goal With rapid wheels. *c* 1742 GRAY *Ignorance* 34 Her rapid wings the transient scene pursue. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 847 On rapid feet Sped to Achilles. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 213 This river was at first by no means rapid, and afterwards acquired considerable velocity. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXVII. (1878) 466 A space..sufficient to show the persons even of rapid riders.

2. Characterized by speed: **a.** of motion.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 533 With rapid Course [Po] seeks the sacred Main. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 683 Turn we a moment Fancy's rapid flight To vigorous soils. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 522 With rapid steps he went Beneath the shade of trees. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXVII. 212, I observed a rapid movement on the part of the remaining three men.

b. of speech: Extremely quick.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. iii, My father's eloquence was too rapid to stay for any man. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* V, I heard my name among those rapid words.

3. Quick in action, discourse, etc.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 136 On that he leaned, and, rapid, thus began. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. vii, Ere with rapid lips and gathered brow I could demand the cause. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. iii, My father's eloquence was too rapid to stay for any man. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Translating Homer* i. 11 Homer is eminently rapid.

b. *techn.* Said of photographic lenses, plates, or subjects, requiring only a short exposure.

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 292 A magnifying lens, which takes the form known as 'the rapid rectilinear'. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 28 When I speak of subjects impossible to the draughtsman, I do not mean merely very rapid subjects. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 38 Your long exposure was not on the most rapid plate you had with you.

4. Taking place with speed; accomplished, attained, etc., within a short time; coming quickly into existence or to completion.

1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 479 The rapid victories of these Eastern conquerors soon carried their empire from Asia even into the remote regions of Spain. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 166 As it's growth is very rapid, it attained three years after to the height of twenty feet. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. vii, Bristol has, doubtless, been injured by the rapid prosperity of Liverpool. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 504 Charles had good ground for this rapid confidence in his new minister.

b. Of a slope: Descending quickly.

1890 *Gd. Words* 133/2 The slope [is] so rapid that you can scarcely find footing when once off the beaten road.

5. quasi-*adv.* Rapidly, with rapidity.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* VIII. 381 Ajax, .. advancing rapid, stalk'd Around him. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 59 The hours winged away uncommonly rapid with Freelove.

6. *Comb.*, as *rapid-footed, -mannered*; *-firing, -flowing, -running* adjs.; *rapid-fire* (used *attrib.*).

1749 G. West tr. *Pindar* (1753) I. 6 If .. the rapid-footed Steed Could with joy thy Bosom move. 1797 Bewick *Birds* I. Pref. 6 Its business being .. among rapid-running streams. 1820 G. Hake *Mem.* 80 *Yrs.* lxiii, 262 A young Bavarian officer of the rapid-mannered kind. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 265 The rapid-flowing current of eddying Xanthus. 1890 Noble in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 944 The increased importance of rapid-fire guns. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 3/2 Loaded with rapid-firing and machine guns.

B. *sb.* A part of a river where the bed forms a steep descent, causing a swift current. (Originally *U. S.* and usually in *pl.*; cf. F. *rapides.*)

1776 C. Carroll *Jrnl.* (1845) 84 Took boat and went down Hudson's river, through all the rapids, to Albany. 1803 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 483 In this condition we descend the rapid. 1820 Shelley *Witch* xli, Mortal boat In such a shallow rapid could not float. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 282 It plunges through twenty-seven rapids, through a fall of a thousand feet.

Rapidity (răpi·dĭti). [ad. L. *rapiditāt-em*, f. *rapidus*: see Rapid and -ity. Cf. F. *rapidité* (1611 in Cotgr.).] The quality of being rapid; celerity; velocity; swiftness of motion or action.

[1616 Bullokar *Eng. Exp.*, *Rapiditie*, a snatching, a catching.] 1654 Butler *Elephant in Moon* 301 The rapidity Of both their motions cannot be But so prodigiously fast [etc.]. 1701 Brand *Descr. Orkney* (1883) 73 The quickness and rapidity of the Tide. 1783 Watson *Philip III*, II. (1839) 123 He advanced towards them with the utmost rapidity. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xxi. 492 There are other actions which far transcend in rapidity that of the rifle-bullet.

pl. a 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 337 The water at the surface of a river, and that at its bottom, are often found to have very different rapidities. 1867 Tyndall *Sound* i. (1871) 4 It is conveyed with different rapidities in three different directions.

Rapidly (ræ·pidli), *adv.* [f. Rapid + -ly 2.] In a rapid manner, with rapidity; swiftly, quickly. (Sometimes hyphened to ppl. adjs.)

1727 in Bailey. *a* 1751 Bolingbroke *Ess. Hum. Reas.* ii. § 7 Thales is said to have held, that mind..was the swiftest of things, and pervaded rapidly the universe. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 130 Our years, As life declines, speed rapidly away. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 272 The crystals are deposited rapidly. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 118 Carried along by the rapidly-swelling current of their age. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* I. 90 Lightnings rapidly flash.

Ra·pidness. Now *rare.* [-ness.] = Rapidity.

a 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 733 The passage seemed very difficult, by reason of the .. rapidnesse of the river. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xiii. (1858) 199 With the same rapidness of the currents. 1782 Paine *Let. Abbé Raynal* (1791) Introd. 6 Rapidness of thinking, and quickness of sensation. 1863 Edith J. May *Stronges of Netherstronge* 239 This man's folly..will lose all that rapidness might have won.

Rapier (rē·ɪpiəɹ). Also 6 raper(e, -yer, -yre; *Sc.* 6–7 rapper, 8 -ier. [a. F. *rapière* (1474 in Du Cange) of unknown origin.] Originally, a long, pointed, two-edged sword adapted either for cutting or thrusting, but chiefly used for the latter. In later use, a light, sharp-pointed sword designed only for thrusting; a small sword.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 20 A rede is to them in the stede of sworde, rapyre & iauelyne. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 3 b, Rather .. Rapiers of a yard and a quarter long the blades, or more, than strong short arming Swords. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 227 They would .. pricke me in the body with their Rapiers points. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 88 P 12, I went up Stairs with my Hand upon the Hilt of my Rapier. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Rapier*.. In a modern sense among us, usually denotes a small sword, as contradistinguished from a back-sword, or cutting sword. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxviii, Aware of the superiority of my weapon, a rapier or small-sword, [I] was little afraid of the issue of the contest. 1889 Grove *Fencing* etc. (Badminton) Introd. 5 When there is a public exhibition of fencing, an assault with rapiers is very frequently announced.

fig. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 304 This smiling satirist with his society talk and ready rapier of repartee.

† **b.** Coupled with *dagger*; also *fig.* and *Comb.*

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref. i, Hercules..fought with a club, and not at the rapyer and dagger. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1236 This bracchidochio, .. this meere rapier and dagger. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 15 Mr Starue-Lackey the Rapier and dagger man.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rapier blade*, *hilt*, *point*; *-pointed* adj.; **rapier-dance**, a sword-dance; † **rapier-fish**, the sword-fish. *Obs.*

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 4 *Rapier blades being so narrow .. do presently breake. 1811 Willan in *Archæologia* (1814) XVII. 154 *Rapier Dance. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. v. i. 86 The head of the *rapier-fish; called Xiphias .. Grows sometimes to the length of five yards. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* V. iv, I will make thy blood flow on my *rapier hilts. 1884 L. Griffin in *Forth. Rev.* Mar. 387 The conclusions .. pierce the soul .. with so true and acute a *rapier-point. 1816 Keats *To Ch. C. Clarke* 65 The sharp, the *rapier-pointed epigram.

Hence **Ra·piered** *a.*, wearing or furnished with a rapier; sharp-pointed.

1683 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 454 A nimble thrust of Rapier'd Wit. 1854 Lowell *Cambridge* 30 *Yrs. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 94 The scarlet-coated, rapiered figures.

‖ **Rapi·lli.** [It., pl. of *rapillo.*] Small fragments of pumice-stone.

1809 Wilson *Hist. Mountains* II. 620 The first ejections ..were simply ashes, pieces of pumice stone and rapilli.

Rapine (ræ·pin), *sb. Rhet.* Forms: 5–6 rapyne, 6– rapine, (7 -in). [a. F. *rapine* (12th c.) or ad. L. *rapīna*, f. *rapĕre* to seize: see Rape *v.*2 and -ine 4. The popular form in OF. was *ravine* Ravin(e.)] The act or practice of seizing and taking away by force the property of others; plunder, pillage, robbery.

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4834 Is it Knyghtly to live on rapyne? nay. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 41 For these thre vyces abhominable .. For his pryde, avaryce, and also rapyne. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 44 What rapine, what theft, .. was in him throughly planted? 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., Countries layed open to their furious rapin. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* XXXVII. (1700) 390 All the Rapine and Bloodshed that is occasioned by their Pride and Injustice. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, I. Wks. 1813 V. 66 The lawless rapine of banditti.. rendered a journey of any length a perilous enterprise. 1879 H. Phillips *Notes Coins* 9 The robber city, founded by outlaws and living by rapine.

fig. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* xi. 202 Angry at his conversational rapine.

b. *pl.* Acts of violent robbery or pillage. (Freq. in 17th c., now *rare.*)

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* (1516) II. 45 b/2 The good Cristen people, whiche they had harmed by meanes of their Rapynes & extorcions. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 56 Nought is in warfar save..murder and mischiefe, rapines and cowardise. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 363 Such were the Popes rapines and enormous proceedings in those dayes. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 31 A lawless Band, Infesting with their Rapines all the Land. 1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 348 The Judges complained to the king of the frequent thefts, rapines, and homicides.

c. *Beast* (etc.) *of rapine*: Beast of prey.

1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iv. 252 To haue terrible crests or ingraven beasts of Rapine .. hath been from inmost antiquity continued. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 44 For hawking fowles, and fowles of rapine. 1859 Tennyson *Merlin & V.* 578 That foul bird of rapine whose whole prey Is man's good name.

† **Ra·pine,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. or a. F. *rapiner* (1507).] **a.** *intr.* To commit rapine. **b.** *trans.* To plunder, or carry away, by rapine.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Rapiner*, to rapine, to robbe, and spoile. 1646 Buck *Rich. III*, V. 134 A Tyrant doth not onely rapine his Subjects, but Spoils and robs Churches and Church-men. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 323 In their dealings these people are lawlesse, trading in slaves..which they rapine from all parts.

So **Ra·piner,** one who commits rapine. *rare*—1.

1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* IV. v, Are not the king's officers and purveyors licensed spoilers and rapiners?

† **Ra·ping,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. Rape *v.*2]

1. *Her.* Of animals: Devouring or tearing prey.

1660 Guillim *Heraldry* III. XV. 179 Lyons Bears, Wolves and other Beasts of ravening kind, when they are borne in Armes feeding, you must term them in Blazon, Raping, and tell whereon.

2. Transporting, ravishing.

1613–6 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iv. 69 O, had I Virgil's verse or Tullie's tongue, Or raping numbers like the Thracian's Song! *Ibid.* V. 94 Raping notes.

† **Ra·pinous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Rapine *sb.* + -ous, or ad. OF. *rapineus*, *-eux* (14th c. in Godef.).] Given to rapine; rapacious.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F viij, He maketh the noble men to be rapynous & tyraunts. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 277 What is that liuing other than vnjust, rapinous, and .. iniurious? 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1735/3 The Rapinous hands and power of wicked..Men.

b. *transf.* Carrying or sweeping away.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 505 One of these tides..will carry any Vessel backward,..the length of its rapinous current.

Rapist (rē·ɪpist). *U. S.* [f. Rape *sb.*2 + -ist.] One guilty of rape.

1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 13 June, Two horse thieves and a rapist were sentenced..this morning.

† **Ra·pless,** *a.* [f. Rap *sb.*1] Free from blows.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 477/14 We ne mowe raples þorw þo þre To Bere þe croune to-fore þe kyng.

Raploch (ræ·plɔ̈χ), *sb.* and *a. Sc.* Also 6 rep-, roploch, rapploch, -lack, raplach, -lock. [Of obscure origin.]

A. *sb.* Coarse, homespun, undyed woollen cloth.

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 1045 Thay haue renuncit russat and roploch quhyte. 1535 — *Satyre* 1995 Thair vmest clayis, that was of rapploch gray. 1831 Scott *Cast. Dang.* ix, I will owe you a kirtle of the best raploch grey. 1832 Vedder *Native Parish* i. in *Poems*, etc. (1878) 348 Ophelias in woollen raplochs, and Desdemonas in linsey woolsey frocks.

B. *adj.* Coarse, rough, homely.

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 183 The rost was teugh as raploch hodin. 1785 Burns *Ep. Davie* vii, The Muse, poor hizzie! Tho' rough an' raploch be her measure, She's seldom lazy.

† **Ra·ply,** *a. rare.* [Cf. next.] Hasty, hurried.

a 1400 *Body & Soul* (Vernon MS.) 149 To harme was thi raple res. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Cotton MS.) 353 She com Forthe with A raply rese.

† **Ra·ply,** *adv. Obs.* Also 4 -li, -liche, -lych. [= MSw. *raplika* in the same sense, perh. related to Rap *v.*2, but cf. Rapely.] Hastily, hurriedly.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 32 This reul thai gert me rapli rede. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* V. 176 Thei rise vp raply [*v.r.* rapliche]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 7 The rakke of þe rede skye full rappely I ridde.

Rapok, obs. form of Rappock *dial.*

Rapontik: see Rhapontic.

Raporie, obs. form of Rapparee.

Raport, obs. form of Rapport, Report.

Rapparee (ræpărī·). Forms: *α.* 7 rappery, *pl.* -ies, rap(p)ories. *β.* 7–8 raparee, 8 rapperee, 7– rapparee. [a. Ir. *rapaire* 'a short pike, a raparee' (O'Reilly; cf. *ropaire* 'a rapier, a treacherous violent person', ibid.); the *β*-forms app. originated in the pl., after the southern Irish pl. *rapairídhe* (-ĭyə).]

† **1.** A half-pike. *Obs. rare*—1.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2529/3 Both Horse and Foot are very ill Armed, the latter having for the most part only Scythes, or Half Pikes called *Rapories.*

2. *Hist.* An Irish pikeman or irregular soldier, of the kind prominent during the war of 1688–92; hence, an Irish bandit, robber, or freebooter.

α. 1690 T. Harrison in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 212 The fugitive Irish, or Rapperies, who steal in the night. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rapparies*, Wild Irish Robbers, and Out-laws.

attrib. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2596/3 Another of our Parties have cut off a Rappery Colonel, with 50 of his Men.

β. 1690 Mackenzie *Siege London-Derry* 2/2 These were afterwards called Rapparee's, a sort of Irish Vultures that follow their Armies to pray on the spoil. 1692 *Siege Lymerick* 3 This day several notorious Rapparees were brought Prisoners into our Camp. 1707 *Act 6 Anne* II An Act for the more effectual suppression of .. robbers and rapparees. 1745 Berkeley *Let. to Gervais* 24 Nov. in Fraser *Life* viii. 304 We have been alarmed with a report that a great body of rapparees is up in the county of Kilkenny. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 73 The English complained that it was no easy matter to catch a Rapparee.

attrib. 1834 Ainsworth *Rookwood* IV. vi, O'Hanlon..That o'er the broad province of Ulster, the Rapparee banner unfurled. 1888 H. D. Traill *William III* 87 The rapparee Irish levies who formed the bulk of James's force.

b. *fig.*, or extended to persons of similar character in other countries.

1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 397 These zealots, these Jewish rapparees and assassins. 1720 J. Johnson *Canons Eng. Ch.* I. Eej b, Let..Rapperees and Freebooters, incur the severest Wrath of God. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xiii, This rapparee promised him mountains of wealth. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xiii, By that time we had arrived at the door..I paid the rapparee, and in I popped.

Rappee (ræpī·). Also 9 rapee. [ad. F. (*tabac*) *râpé*, pa. pple. of *râper* to Rasp (see def.).] A coarse kind of snuff made from the darker and ranker tobacco leaves, and originally obtained by rasping a piece of tobacco. Also †*rappee-snuff.*

c 1740 *Wimble's Snuffs* in F. W. Fairholt *Tobacco* (1876) 268 English Rappee, Scented Rappee [etc.]. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 34 P 24 Made some rappee-snuff. 1785 Crabbe *Newspaper* Wks. 1834 II. 128 He May tell their honours that he sells rappee. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* lx, He started back, and must have upset some of his rappee, for Macbeth sneezed thrice.

‖ **Rappel** (rapel), *sb.* [F., f. *rappeler* to recall, Repeal.] The roll or beat of a drum to summon soldiers to arms.

1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 125 Then came drums of the national guard beating the *rappel* and the *générale*. 1861 W. H. Russell in *Times* 29 July, A strong body of drummers on the French model beat some noisy rappel.

transf. 1866 Miss Thackeray *Village on Cliff* xiv, He.. beat the *rappel* with his spoon upon the tablecloth.

† **Rappel,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *rappeler*: see Repeal *v.*] *trans.* To recall (a hawk).

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 62 A fearfull goshawke..[will] not willingly repayre to any deuise wherwith she is called and rappelde after hyr flight.

Rappely, variant of Raply *adv. Obs.*

Rapper (ræ·pəɹ). [f. Rap *v.*1 + -er 1.]

1. One who raps or knocks; a spirit-rapper.

1755 in Johnson.

2. Anything used for rapping; *spec.* † **a.** A door-knocker. *Obs.* **b.** A rattle or clapper. *rare.* **c.** *Coal-mining* (see quot. 1851).

1640 *Outlandish Proverbs* § 916 An old mans staffe is the rapper of deaths doore. 1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX. xvi, He stood with the rapper of the door suspended for a full minute in his hand. 1820 *Splendid Follies* I. 16 Cavendish Square, where the rapper first roused her from the deepest .. ruminations. 1834 Southey *Doctor* l. (1862) 116 He was not disturbed .. by the watchmen's rappers, or clap-sticks. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 41 *Rapper.*—A lever, placed at the top of a shaft or inclined plane, .. to give signals, when every thing is ready at the bottom for drawing away. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 8 The connection to each rapper and battery was to be made by means of a small button.

3. a. An arrant lie; a downright falsehood. Now only *dial.*

1611 Cotgr., *Bourdes*, fibs, rappers, lyes. 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 38 (1713) I. 252 Care has told as many Rappers for the Dissenters as he thinks good. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. § 139 (1740) 402 What a Rapper is it then to say further [etc.]. 1890 in *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*

b. A great oath. Now only *dial.*

1678 Dryden *Limberham* IV. i, If you can swear such Rappers too, there's hope of you. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 225 When he was very angry..he was apt to let go a rapper or two. 1890 in *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*

† **4.** Something remarkably good or large. *Obs.* (Cf. Rapping *ppl. a.* 2.)

1653 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 34 Tell my deerest Lord Norwich he shall have a rapper [of a letter] next week. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 203 There remains but one Flower more that I have a mind to; but that indeed is a Rapper. 'Tis a Flower of the Sun.

Rapper, -ier, obs. Sc. forms of Rapier.

Rapperee, -y, obs. forms of RAPPAREE.

Rapping (ræ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RAP *v.*[1]]

1. The action of striking or knocking sharply.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 97 A rappyngge togedre of stones. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V* 4 b, When he was with hasty rappyng quickely let in. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 162 Stones..on the helms..Kept such a rapping, it amaz'd great Asius. 1710 *Tatler* No. 160 ¶ 1, I heard a great Rapping at my Door. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 307 In creeds never was such levity; witness the..deliration of rappings.

2. a. Utterance (of an oath). †b. Perjury. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Iurement*,..a rapping out of an oath. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* I. xiii. (1840) 551 He was a pitiful fellow who would stick at a little rapping for his friend.

†**Ra·pping,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.*[-1] [f. RAP *v.*[2]] The practice of seizing or taking.

1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* i. 1 In rappynge and catchynge he was ouaritious.

Rapping (ræ·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RAP *v.*[1]]

1. That raps or knocks.

1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 191 After all that has been written on the subject of the rapping spirits.

2. Uncommonly big or striking. Now *dial.*

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vi. 146 Some others who fathered this rapping lie upon him. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. i. xvii. 100/1 He maketh a voluntary confession of three other rapping crimes. 1728 W. SMITH *Univ. Coll.* 181 Next comes a rapping Lye. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Rapping*, large. *Var. dial.*

Rappist[1] (ræ·pist). *U.S.* [See def.] A member of an American religious sect named from its leader, George Rapp.

1845 G. STRUTHERS in *Ess. Chr. Union* xii. 372 The Rappists, Shakers, Mormons..and other small sects. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1994 The Rappists emigrated to Economy, 17 m. northwest of Pittsburg.

So **Ra·ppite.**

1832 S. A. FERRALE *Ramble through U. S. A.* 92 The Rappites had been in possession of the place for six years. 1864 T. L. NICHOLS 40 *Yrs. Amer. Life* II. 20 The Rappites..were the followers of a religious zealot, who yielded implicit obedience to his commands.

Rappist[2] (ræ·pist). [f. RAP *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -IST.] a. One who believes in spirit-rapping. b. A supposed spirit that 'raps'.

1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 417 Clairvoyants, rappists, connoisseurs in ghostology, and such-like mystery-mongers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. *a/a* The 'rappists', whoever they might be, apparently followed with close attention the conversation that went on in the room.

Rapplack, -loch, obs. forms of RAPLOCH.

Rapply, variant of RAPLY *adv. Obs.*

Ra·ppock. *north dial.* In 4 **rapok,** 9 **rappak, -uck.** An ill-behaved person.

c 1350 *Ipomadon* 7006 By none suche rapokys will I sitt. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Rappak*, a pet name for an unruly child. 1881 J. SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* 144 (Cumbld. Gloss.) Them rappucks at cuh creepan aboot t' back dooar.

Rapporie, obs. form of RAPPAREE.

Rapport (răpōe·rt, F. rapōr), *sb.* Also 7 **raport.** [F., f. *rapporter*: see RE- and APPORT *v.*]

†**1.** Report, talk. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 194, I perceyve by his rapport that your grace shewed unto hym that the yong duck of Cleves was decessed.

2. Reference, relationship; connexion, correspondence, conformity. *In rapport*: (see 3.)

'The quots. show that Johnson was mistaken in supposing that Temple was the introducer and sole user of the word.

1662 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 226 Between whose Languages there is no more rapport, then the English hath to the Greek and Arabian. 1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess., Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 167 'Tis obvious enough, what rapport there is .. between the Thoughts and Words. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 26 It has no Rapport at all to the Line of Knowledge. [1755 JOHNSON, *Rapport*..A word introduced by the innovator, Temple, but not copied by others.] 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 3 The rapports of conformity which naturally exist between the male and the female. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 169 As a proof that I had been in rapport with you.

b. *spec.* A state in which mesmeric action can be exercised by one person on another.

1848 CROWE *Night Side of Nature* I. 345 The somnambule reads the thoughts not only of his magnetiser, but of others, with whom he is placed in rapport. 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. vi. 293 Every work of genius, by coming, as it were, into mesmeric rapport with the affinities of kindred genius,..is itself the parent of many others.

3. In Fr. phr. *en rapport*, in connexion, etc.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 98 During his government as First Consul, I was frequently *en rapport* with him. 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* xxviii, Sympathetic natures, who only needed to be placed *en rapport* to 'like each other mightily'.

†**4.** *Comb.* **rapport-work** (tr. F. *ouvrage de rapport*), inlaid or mosaic work. *Obs.*

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 407 The Workmanship is of several pieces of rapport-work after the Mosaic manner.

†**Rappo·rt,** *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. [See prec.] *intr.* To relate *to*.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. § 10 Which duty .. r'apports to God and touches not the Man.

†**Rapporteu·r.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [a. F. *rapporteur*, f. *rapporter*: see RAPPORT *sb.*] A reporter.

c 1500 *Melusine* 190 With drawe not rapporteurs of wordes toward you.

‖ **Rapprochement** (raprɔʃmaṅ). [F., f. *rapprocher* (f. *re-* + *approcher* APPROACH) + -MENT.] A coming or bringing together, an establishment of harmonious relations.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIV. 228 One of the opinions .. deserves to be mentioned, as exhibiting a curious *rapprochement*. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 July 8/3 A rapprochement between the Russian and Austrian governments.

Rapreiff, obs. Sc. form of REPROVE.

Rapscallion (ræpskæ·lĭən). Also 8 **rabs-.** [Later form of RASCALLION.] A rascal, rogue, vagabond, scamp.

1699 E. WARD *London Spy* No. 5, 10 A parcel of Poor ragged Rapscallions, mounted upon Scrubbed Tits. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XXV, Go your ways, you rapscallion. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* IV. ii. (1862) 335 Those ragged rapscallions that abound in the streets of towns, .. uncultivated, neglected. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 214 A set of ferocious-looking rapscallions had boarded the steamer.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 380 Such a strange Rapscallion fellow. 1777 in F. Moore *Songs & Ball. Amer. Rev.* (1856) 172 From him who..calls all Congresses Rabscallion. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. xii. (1878) 66 He is dressed in such a rapscallion manner.

Hence **Rapsca·llionly** *a.*, rascally; **Rapsca·llionry,** rascals collectively.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 245 A 'rapscallionly part' there is in every community. 1858 *Times* 30 Nov., I suppose this rapscallionry will 'quit' soon.

†**Ra·pshin.** *Obs. rare.* [f. RAP *v.*[1] + SHIN.] A kind of fetter contrived to strike against a horse's leg, and so prevent it from running away.

1677 *Dulwich College MSS.* Ser. II. 30 (28 July), 4 pins for the horses rapshins. 1683 KENNET tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 54 The Penalty of his Jaws being curbed, his Tail dock'd, his Rapshin and Fetters when he runs a-Grass.

Rapsodie, -ist, -y, obs. ff. RHAPSODIST, -Y.

†**Ra·pster.** *nonce-wd.* [f. RAP *v.*[1] + -STER.] One who raps.

1772 T. BRYDGES *Homer* (1797) I. 309 Then at another stroke this rapster Settled Calisius, his tapster.

Rapt (ræpt), *sb.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *raptus*, n. of action f. *rapĕre* to seize. Cf. F. *rapt.*]

1. A trance, ecstasy, rapture.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 272 A rapt, or a rauysshynge of the soule. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 182 He seemeth to lye as thoughe he were in great payne or in a rapte. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxiv. 165 There came a Rapt upon me, so sudden, that it took me, as it were, out of myself. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 72 Being much indisposed, I took up my Rosary, and insensibly fell into a Rapt. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 138 In one of his rapts the Angels, who conducted his spirit .. bade him look down upon the earth.

†**2.** *Sc.* = RAPE (abduction or ravishing). *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 121 Adulterie and fornicatioun, Rapt and incest. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 48 Fair Helen's rapt, and Paris' prowd offence. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlviii. 387 A Vagabond Stranger.. by an open Rapt snatcht away before their own eyes their ..Daughters.

†**b.** An abducted woman. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 70 [Helen is] the inordinate patterne of all willing and licentious rapts.

†**3.** The act or power of carrying forcibly away; sweep; force, current. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 341 Neither may reason find place in the violent rapt of such passions. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* iv. (1845) 149 Nor are we to think that God doth all with an immediate rapt. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 24 Move by the Intelligences of the superiour Faculties, not by the Rapt of Passion.

†**4.** Violent robbery, rapine. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 425 [He] brought away from thame ane kow whairof he never made restitutione as yet, quhilk is manifest rapt and oppressioune.

Rapt (ræpt), *pa. pple.* (and *pa. t.*). Also 5–6 **rapte,** 7 **rap't.** [ad. L. *rapt-us*, pa. pple. of *rapĕre* to seize, RAPE *v.*[2]

Chiefly employed as a pa. pple. passive (rarely active), but also occas. in poetry (from *c* 1600) as a pa. tense. The use of RAP *v.*[3] to supply an inf. and pres. was formerly common (cf. also RAPT *v.*), but is now extremely rare.]

I. As *pa. pple.* passive. (The ordinary use.)

1. (Also with *up.*) Taken and carried up *to* or *into* heaven (either in literal or mystical sense).

a 1400 *Vernon MS.* in *O.E. Misc.* 223 Þe visions of seynt poul wan he was rapt into paradys. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiv, In this wyse were the bretheren twayne To heauen rapt, as thes poetes fayne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 25 Helyas was rapte in this tyme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 25 Whan he was rapt & taken vp in to the thyrde heuen. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1660) 99 To this place .. were Enoch, Elias and Paul rapt up before their deaths. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 522 Rapt in a Chariot drawn by fiery Steeds. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 71 They are..rapt, perhaps, like Elijah, alive into Heaven. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. Prel. 12 He was rapt up on high and saw S. Peter.

2. Carried away *in spirit*, without bodily removal.

c 1470 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 15 How a certeyn deuowt person..was rapte in spirite by the wille of god. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I. C iiij, I .. was in the spirite rapte, and clerely taken vp from all wordlye affectes. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxxvi. (1671) 272 Being in Prayer .., and rapt in Spirit. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 7 Rapt into future times, the Bard begun. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* ix. (ed. 3) 198 St. Paul when he was rapt in the spirit into Paradise.

b. With various const., as *beside, beyond, out of* (oneself), *into* (a certain state).

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* T. iij, They are wholy distraught and rapte out of theimselves. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 289 Doe I seeme .. to be frentique, and rapt beside my selfe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iii. (1651) 476 Anthony was amazed and rapt beyond himself. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 160 How would he have been rapt into an Extasie of Astonishment. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* I. 215 Rapt into still communion. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Through a Needle's Eye* I. 182 He had been rapt away into a trance of spiritual ecstasy.

3. Transported with some emotion, ravished, enraptured. Also const. *with* or (in recent use) *by.*

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* II. 3 With this noble corage, with this ardent zele .. he is thus rapte. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 6 With the sweetnesse of her rare delight The prince halfe rapt began on her to dote. 1680 CROWNE *Misery Civ. War* IV. 50, I am so rapt I mind not what she says. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV. iii, I .. Am rapt with joy to see my Marcia's tears. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 187 From such disorder free, Nor rapt, nor craving, but in settled peace. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXVI, I am not, like him, rapt by the bustle of military preparation. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* VI. § 313, I have stood on the deck under those beautiful skies gazing, admiring, rapt.

4. Deeply engaged or buried *in* (a feeling, subject of thought, etc.); intent *upon.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 137 For a woman rapt in love so marveylously. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 222 As men rapt in deep contemplation. 1682 H. MORE *Belshazzar* I. 66 Rapt in prophetic vision, I behold Things hid as yet from mortal sight. 1769 GRAY *Installat. Ode* 18 Rapt in celestial transport they. 1846 TENNYSON *Golden Year* 69 As if the seedsman, rapt Upon the coming harvest, should not plunge His hand into the bag. 1847 — *Princ.* VI. 203 Ida spoke not, rapt upon the child. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 416 Rapt in adoring contemplation.

5. Of a woman: Carried away by force; raped.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 197 Sekenge Europa his sustyr, .. whiche was rapte by Iupiter. *c* 1550 *Life Bp. Fisher* in Wks. (E. E. T. S.) II. p. xliv, Provided alwaies that you..Catherine were not rapt against your will. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 497 By Proserpine's sad Teares, When she was rapt to the infernall Bower. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 11 Euridice..From Orpheus rapt.

6. Carried or removed from one place, position, or situation to another. (Chiefly said of persons.) With various const.

1552 LATIMER *Godly Serm.* (1562) 113 b, They ..shal be rapte vp into the ayre. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 206 The house of the blessed Virgin .. was rapt from thence, and set in the woods of Picenum. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 506 From Oxford I was Rapt by my Nephew .. to Redgrave. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* V. 113 Rapt through the ranks he thunders o'er the plain. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 212 The aspiring family was rapt out of sight in a whirlwind. 1870 MYERS *Poems* 82 That face, .. Lo, while we looked on her, was rapt away.

b. Taken *away* by death.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 121 His only daughter had been rapt away to the grave. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. viii. (1872) III. 297 Looking back..upon such a Father now rapt away for ever.

†**c.** Snapped *up* (by purchasers). *Obs. rare*[-1].

1567 DRANT *Horace, Epistles* To Rdr. *v, Flim flames and gue gawes..are soner rapte vp thenne..Clarkly makinges.

II. 7. As *pa. pple.* active. *rare.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 59 The mynde inwarde Venus had rapte and taken fervently. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., This it is, that hath .. rap't me to present indignation. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 39 What accident Hath rapt him from us?

III. 8. As *pa. t.* Chiefly poetic, and now *rare.*

1594 *and Rep. Faustus* (1828) 76 He .. rapt him up by his long hair out of the water unto the land. 1621 H. KING *Serm.* 54 Else some whirle-wind rapt him, and bare him to the house. 1651 R. WARING *Verses prefixed Cartwright's Comedies*, He rapt us, too: 't was Heaven but to heare. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, A pleasing melancholy, that rapt all her attention. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxiii, Sorrow and fear So struck, so roused, so rapt Urania. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 617 As the wild God rapt her from earth's breast lifted.

Rapt (ræpt), *ppl. a.* [See prec.]

1. Entranced, ravished, enraptured, etc.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 182 The spirite answereth by the mouth of the rapte Piaces. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 40 Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 278 The rapt Seraph that adores and burns. 1841 EMERSON *Addr. Meth. Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 221 The rapt saint is found the only logician.

2. Indicating, proceeding from, characterized by, a state of rapture. (Freq. in later 19th c. use.)

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, He listened .. with a rapt attention. 1851 J. P. NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (ed. 9) 300 The rapt language of the Psalmist. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv. 167 It is not the poetry of deep meditation or of rapt enthusiasm.

†**3.** Due to being carried along. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* XXI. 432 The Moone by her diurne rapt motion from East to West.

†**Rapt,** *v. Obs.* [f. RAPT *pa. pple.*; cf. RAP *v.*[3], RAPE *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To carry away by force.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 86 The women of Saba.. were rapted and rauished by the Romaines. 1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. xcvii, The Libyan lion, .. Out-rushing from his den, rapts all away. 1619 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* 159 This spirit is fained to be rapted by the Earth. *Ibid.*, The ayre is rapted by the water.

2. To transport, enrapture.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. *Trophies* 441 The Prophet rapting his soule's soule a space. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 2 (1622) 337 It euen rapteth the soule, and abstracteth it from it selfe.

Hence †**Ra·pted** *ppl. a.*, †**Ra·pting** *vbl. sb.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. v. (1589) 16 Hercules..in rescue of the rapted Bride did runne. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xxi.

9 His rapting up by the Spirit. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 2 (1622) 337 Tuning rarely right, Vnto the rapting Spirit, the rapted spright.

Rap, tap, etc. An imitation of the sound produced by rapping on a door.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* i, Rap, tap, tap! 'There's your master'..screamed the lady. 1874 A. G. MURDOCH *Sandy M'Tavish* 3 Rap, tap, tirrap, went the Tweezer's knuckles against the pannelling of the door.

Ra·p-ta·p, *v.* [Cf. prec.] *intr.* To make a rapping noise. Hence **Ra·p-ta·pping** *ppl. a.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 36 The tuteling fife, and hoarse rap-tapping drum. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 142 Thrice happy cot, if there the bard should stray By some kind chance, and rap-tap at its door.

Raptato·rial, *a.* [f. L. type **raptātōri-us* (f. *raptāre* to seize) + -AL.] = RAPTORIAL.

1861 in *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* IV. I. Gloss. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 296 A raptatorial fish organised to live at a depth of between 500 and 800 fathoms.

So **Ra·ptatory** *a.* (In recent Dicts.)

†**Ra·pter.** *Obs.*—1 [f. RAPT *v.*] A ravisher.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* x. 149 Chaste Winifrid; who chose ..To haue her harmlesse life by the leud Rapter spilt.

†**Ra·ptery.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. RAPT *pa. pple.* + -ERY.] Rapture.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* iv. 18 To quicken and rayse the Minde with a kind of heat and rapterie.

†**Ra·pting,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. RAPT *v.* + -ING2.] Transporting, enrapturing, ravishing. (Not uncommon in 17th c.)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1641) 57/2 Come and see Womans rapting features. 1620 *Histrio-m.* i. 35 In flowing straynes, and rapting Symphonie. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* II. ii, He eager of such rapting Bliss, awak'd her with a kiss. 1721 — *Operas*, etc. Ded., Sing then, Apollo, touch thy rapting Lyre.

†**Ra·ption.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *raptiōn-em* (Terence), n. of action f. *rapĕre* RAPE *v.*2] The fact of being snatched up.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. A iiij b, Of feigned visions, of lying in traunces, of rapcions, euen unto the third heauen. 1623 in COCKERAM. [1644 condemned in *Vindex Anglicus* 5–6.]

Ra·ptly, *adv. rare.* [f. RAPT *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] †a. Quickly. *Obs.* b. Rapturously.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 74 That part of the Spheare is most raptly moved, which is most remote from the Poles. 1890 S. J. DUNCAN *Social Departure* 225 Just the thing, she whispered to me raptly.

Ra·ptness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] †a. Swiftness. *Obs.* b. Rapt condition.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52 b/2 With more festination & more raptnes. 1891 *Comh. Mag.* Feb. 182 That look which such raptness wears.

Raptor (ræ·ptəɹ). [a. L. *raptor*, agent-noun f. *rapĕre* RAPE *v.*2]

†1. A ravisher. *Obs.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XIV. XCV, Oh! had the Raptor in his cradle dide, Millions of liues had in his death beene sau'd. 1729 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 30 If the virgin had been engaged to another, .. the raptor had been guilty of adultery.

†2. A plunderer, robber. *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 32 They that took away goods in a sort wrongfully will prove themselves preservers not raptors. 1720 J. JOHNSON *Canons Ch. Eng.* II. H h j b, Some Raptors rather than Rectors of Churches.

3. *Ornith.* One of the *Raptores* (see 4).

1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 324 We wake the echoes of the rocks so well stocked with raptors. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *La Plata* 93 Some raptors never attack birds, others only occasionally.

4. In Lat. pl. **raptores** (ræptō·rīz), as the name of an order of birds of prey, including the eagle, hawk, buzzard, owl, etc.

1823 VIGORS in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIV. 405 *note*, The term *Raptatores* of that naturalist [Illiger] I have ventured to alter to *Raptores*, which appears to me more classical. The former I believe is not in use. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 157 Representatives of all the raptores, or birds of prey, vultures, falcons, and owls.

Raptorial (ræptō·rĭăl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. L. type **raptōri-us* (cf. prec.) + -AL.]

1. Given to seizing prey, predatory; esp. *raptorial birds* = prec. 4.

1825 VIGORS & HORSFIELD in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 177 The first order .. is the Raptorial Order, or the Birds of Prey. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in Orr *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 226 Raptorial birds take a horizontal position when suspended in the air. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *La Plata* 158 Bringing a raptorial insect and a firefly together.

b. as *sb.* A bird of prey. (Ogilvie 1882.)

2. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, predatory birds or animals; adapted for seizing prey.

1839 JARDINE *Brit. Birds* II. 53 With raptorial or predacious manners. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 219 In others the first pair of legs are greatly developed, and form powerful raptorial organs, as in the *Mantis*.

So **Rapto·rious** *a.*

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 300 Anterior legs raptorious. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. of Anim.* II. xv. 59 The raptorious fore leg of the Squillæ.

Ra·ptril. ? *pseudo-arch.* App. = RASCAL.

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. vii, The raptril vulgar .. who hiss one day what they applaud the next. *Ibid.* IV. v, Heard you the name the raptrils shouted.

Rapture (ræ·ptiŭɹ), *sb.* Also 7 **wrap-**. [f. RAPT *pa. pple.* + -URE. Cf. *capture*.]

†1. The act of seizing and carrying off as prey or plunder. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 161 Spite of all the rapture of the sea, This jewel holds his building on my arm. *c* 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 271 Look how an eagle from her height Stoops to the rapture of a lamb. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xliv. 6 Who did Realmes subdue .. Were wise in Councell, and in Rapture strong.

2. The act of carrying, or fact of being carried, onwards; force of movement. Now *rare.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIV. 428 Our Ship..'gainst a Rocke, or Flat, her Keele did dash With headlong rapture. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vi. (1635) 98 A receiued opinion amongst Philosophers .. that the sea by the rapture of the heauens should be moued round..in a diurnall course. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 299 Wave rowling after Wave, where way they found, If steep, with torrent rapture. 1888 LOWELL *Agassiz* VI. i. 21 With the rapture of great winds to blow About earth's shaken coignes.

†3. The act of carrying off a woman. *Obs.*

1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 151 That feare Which her late violent rapture cast vpon her. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 117 A flat piece of brass, with the rapture of Proserpine by a Centaure. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 114 Under which of the Kings happened the rapture of Europa.

†b. = RAPE *sb.*2 3. *Obs.* Also *fig.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XX. 485 My women servants dragg'd about my house To lust and rapture. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cccxxix, Though the Representative committ Rapture vpon his heart, in well-drawne Smiles.

4. The act of conveying a person from one place to another, *esp.* to heaven; the fact of being so conveyed.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 19 Horrid raptures downe to the lowest hell. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 193 Elias's rapture to heaven. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* viii. (1848) 139 In the book of the prophet Ezekiel we read of his rapture to Tel-abib. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. Bran* I. 273 *note*, The rapture of the hero, by the heroine, to the Underworld.

5. Transport of mind, mental exaltation or absorption, ecstasy; now *esp.* ecstatic delight or joy.

1629 MILTON *Nativity* 98 Such musick sweet..As all their souls in blisfull rapture took. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 86/1 His Contemplative Rapture at the same time was no less worthy Admiration. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., Women always speak in rapture when they speak of beauty. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* iii. (1865) 58 The astonishment .. soon gave place to delight and rapture. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxiv, He felt in that moment the rapture and glory of martyrdom without its agony.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this. (In mod. use the pl. is freq. in the phr. (*to be*) *in*, or (*to go*) *into raptures*.)

1605 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* III. lviii, With such brave raptures from her words that rise, She made a breach in his impressive breast. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* iii. Wks. (1851) 287 This man..sees truth as in a rapture, and cleaves to it. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, '*Again the kind revolving Year*' iv, If aught can there enhance their Bliss Or raise their Raptures higher. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xi, He is instantly in raptures at so great an improvement. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* i, A place that strangers fell into raptures with. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 19 The mother's early raptures had lasted but a short time.

c. A state of passionate excitement; a paroxysm, fit. *rare* (now *dial.*).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 223 Your pratling Nurse Into a rapture lets her Baby crie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 Then in rage and sudden rapture drew out his knife. 1895 W. C. FRASER *Whaups of Durley* xii, The laddies used to pit her into terrible raptures when they misca'ed her.

d. A strong fit or attack *of* (some emotion or mental state).

1795–1824 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VI. 488 A rapture of forgetfulness. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* ii. 19 'Eh, that's the sea!' exclaimed the lassie in a rapture of admiration.

6. The expression of ecstatic feeling in words or music; a rhapsody.

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 27 The cause of such Musicall and Harmonious Raptures. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 369 With Præamble sweet .. they introduce Thir sacred Song, and waken raptures high. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* VI. 102 When the first Fire of Enthusiasm had vented itself in the Rapture of Hymns and Odes. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. iv, The people..shouted raptures as he passed. 1845 BROWNING *Home Th. fr. Abroad* 14 The first fine careless rapture [of the thrush].

7. *Comb.* a. Instrumental, as *rapture-bound, -bursting, -lightened, -rising, -smitten, -touched, -trembling* adjs.

1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* 26, I see Mary *rapture-bound, And the lily-flowers around. 1824 T. FENBY *Four Temperam.* IV. xv, Its *rapture-bursting joys. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* Wks. (1837) 6 Turn .. thy *rapture-lighten'd eye To Wisdom's walks. 1842 SIR AUBREY DE VERE *Song of Faith* 219 With *rapture-rising heart, and a thanksgiving tongue. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* Wks. (1837) 23 Who hath not own'd with *rapture-smitten frame The power of grace. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 209 Your bard shall depart With a *rapture-touch'd heart. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* vi, Cherubs and *rapture-trembling Seraphim.

b. Objective, as *rapture-breathing, -giving, -moving, -speaking* adjs.

1777 POTTER *Æschylus* Suppl. 111 The muses' *rapture-breathing shell. 1787 BURNS *Answ. Verses by Guidwife of Wauchope* iv, The saul o' life, the heav'n below, Is *rapture-giving woman. 1801 ELIZABETH SCOT *Alonso & Cora* 81 Her *rapture-moving voice. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* Wks. (1837) 4 The *rapture-speaking tear.

Hence **Ra·ptural** *a.*, **Raptura·tion.** *nonce-wds.*

1695 BP. SPRAT *Disc. Clergy* 46 Such raptural (if I may so call it) or Enthusiastical Spirit of Preaching. *a* 1814 *Gonzanga* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 110 I'll tell you. Now prepare for rapturation.

Rapture (ræ·ptiŭɹ), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To enrapture. Also const. *with.* (Chiefly in *pass.*, common *c* 1700–50.)

1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 27 Shee hath (no doubt) raptured our Undertaker. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 224 P 7 The highest compounded Spirit of Lavender .. which .. raptures the Spirits. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 308 How will Lord M. be raptured when he sees her. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 947. 1892 INGERSOLL in *Pall Mall G.* 16 Apr. 7/1 While yet in love with life and raptured with the world, he passed to silence.

Raptured (ræ·ptiŭd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. and vb.] Ecstatic, enraptured. (Freq. in 18th c.)

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1836) I. 343 The meeter of the rapturd pædagogue. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 558 In his raptured soul the vision glows. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xlvi, Light o'er the chords his raptur'd hand he flung. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* v, Large dowries doth the raptur'd eye To the young spirit present.

Ra·ptureless, *a. rare*—1. Devoid of rapture.

1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* I. iii, Weak minstrels of a laggard day, .. Timid and raptureless.

†**Ra·pturist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. RAPTURE *sb.* + -IST.] An enthusiast.

1663 SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 43 Swarms of prophets and rapturists. 1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Jan., Dr. Walton .. is what Dr. Johnson calls a rapturist.

Rapturize (ræ·ptiŭrəiz), *v.* [f. RAPTURE *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To fall into ecstasies. Also (*nonce-use*), to say in an ecstatic way.

1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* I. 25 'I would not miss this fête for the world!' rapturized the Earl. 1832 DARWIN in *Life* (1887) I. 232, I will not rapturize again, but I give myself great credit in not being crazy out of pure delight.

Rapturous (ræ·ptiŭrəs), *a.* Also 7–8 *poet.* **rapt'rous.** [f. RAPTURE *sb.* + -OUS.]

1. Characterized by, expressive or partaking of, rapture.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 549 A kind of Rapturous and Ecstatick Union with .. The One and The Good. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 441 Here rapt'rous Converse he with Heav'n maintains. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. viii, The pleasure .. is of a lively character, rapturous and violent. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xx. 178 The joy of the .. master .. was rapturous and voluble. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii. 279 A shout of rapturous applause greeted this announcement.

2. Feeling or exhibiting rapture.

1754 GRAY *Pleasure* 18 Rise the rapturous choir among. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* iv. (1874) 42 A rapturous imaginative girl. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* XXV. 17 Muse more rapturous, you, than any Sappho. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June XXVI, [We] see thee now so glad and rapturous.

Rapturously (ræ·ptiŭrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a rapturous manner.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 293 Mere Prophetick Ellipsis .. spoken rapturously and ecstatically. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 375 When Tears..so rapturously glide. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) VI. CXXIX. 174 The speech..was rapturously praised as a fine specimen of judicial eloquence. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 246 They crowded rapturously round the princely boy.

So **Ra·pturousness.**

1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 271 All that he has dreamed of rapturousness and blessedness.

‖ **Raptus** (ræ·ptŭs). [L., vbl. sb. f. *rapĕre* to seize: cf. RAPT, RAPTURE, etc.]

1. *Path.* A seizure. (Craig, 1848.)

Chiefly in L. phrases, as *raptus melancholicus, nervorum.*

2. A state of rapture or excitement. *rare.*

1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 106 How graceful she is in her tragic raptus the chorus shows. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 17 Nov. 4 Did he not lash up the raptus over the extension of the franchise?

Rapy, var. RAPÉ *Obs.* **Rapyer, -yre,** obs. ff. RAPIER. **Rapyne,** obs. f. RAPINE. **Raquer,** obs. f. REQUIRE. **Raquest,** obs. Sc. f. REQUEST. **Raquet,** var. RACKET *sb.*1

‖ **Raquette** (răke·t). Also **racq-.** = RACKET *sb.*2

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xiii. 744 The bishop calls for his raquette, and engages in a game at tennis. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 362/1 When the racquette is fastened the heel and toe are free.

†**Raquitable,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. (*rente*) *raquitable* (Godef.): see next.] Redeemable.

1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 92 If the inheritance shall be sold for rent raquitable, that is to say, rent afterwards to be bought off, or .. passed away by deed of gift .. or for wares .. received.

†**Raquite,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *raquiter* to recover, to pay (Godef.): see RE- and ACQUIT.] *trans.* To redeem.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 255/2 To leye in plege all my grete Jowellys, and the most partie of my Plate not yit raquited.

Rar, obs. form of ROAR.

†**Rarachose,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *rare chose* rare thing.] Rare, unusual.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 20 He is ravisht in Contemplation how Rarachose it is, to see or hear a material Question in Theology defended in the University Schools.

Rarae show, obs. form of RAREE-SHOW.

Rardess, obs. form of REREDOS.

Rare (rēəɹ), *a.*1 (*adv.*1 and *sb.*) Also 6–7 *Sc.* **rair.** [ad. L. *rār-us* or a. F. *rare* (14th c.).]

1. Having the constituent particles not closely

packed together. (Opposed to *dense*.) In later use chiefly of the air or gases.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 99 The londis fatte, or lene, or thicke, or rare. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* lv, Not ayre; for she is not so light or rare. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 16 Distinguishing betweene open and rare soyles, and such as are condense and close. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 47 All pure and rare bodies ascend, as the Fire more than the Air. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 275 A denser Fluid is hotter than a rarer. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 100 As the air rises above the earth's surface, it grows rarer, and consequently lighter, bulk for bulk. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. v. § 55 (1875) 181 A projectile would travel a far greater distance through a rare medium like air, than through a dense medium like water.

fig. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Maria Gisborne* 7 Spinning .. From the fine threads of rare and subtle thought.

† **b.** Of colour: Thin, faint. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 111 Those are reckoned the best, whose colour is neither too thick nor too rare.

† **2.** **a.** Having the component parts widely set; of open construction; in open order. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 494 A multitude of reysouns puld they take, And into rushy frayels rare [L. *rariore contextu*] hem gete. 1622 Sir R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 197 They being rare shippes, and without any manner of close fights, in bourding with us, their men were all open unto us, and we under covert and shelter. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. v. 100 One rare and slender ranke were to receive all the storme without seconds.

† **b.** Thinly attended or populated. *Obs. rare.*

1610 J. FORBES *Cert. Rec.* x. (1846) 387 The Assemblie was so rare that they were not exceeding the number of nineteen Commissioners. *c* 1789 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1854) 62 Our immediate neighbourhood was rare and rustic.

† **3.** **a.** Placed or stationed at wide intervals; standing or keeping far apart. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1033 Bowis ore it trayn So lough and rare, on hem that bees may dwelle. *Ibid.* IV. 183 Cvcumber in this mone is sowen rare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 461 Among the trees in pairs they rose, they walk'd; Those rare and solitarie, these in flocks.

† **b.** Seldom appearing or seen. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. viii. 9 Be rare amonge yonge peple & straunge folkes. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 383 Frequent in Park with lady at his side, .. But rare at home.

† **c.** Sparing. Const. *in*. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 b, Pacyent in aduersytees, rare & sobre in wordes.

d. Infrequent. *rare.*

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 128 The Pulse becomes .. more languid, rare, slow. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 164 He .. Chose the green path that show'd the rarer foot.

4. (With pl. sbs.) Few in number, and widely separated from each other (in space or time); forming a small and scattered class.

1555 *Act* 2 & 3 *Phil. & Mary*, c. 13 The Fertility of the Ground is not apt to bring forth any Corn nor good Grass, but in rare Places. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vindication* iv. (1661) 65 And the Legations from Rome were almost as rare as appeals to Rome, .. untill the Norman conquest. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 199, I never saw but one Greyey'd, and therefore I suppose them rare. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 700 Are such men rare? Perhaps they would abound Were occupation easier to be found. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Maria Gisborne* 263 Clouds sail o'er the inverse deep, .. And the rare stars rush through them. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/6 Brake appliances, to the development of which we mainly owe it that railway accidents are now so rare.

5. Of a kind, class, or description, seldom found, met with, or occurring; unusual, uncommon, exceptional.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 171 It is a veraye rare thyng in princes to feele the mocions and pangues of the graces. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 378 An Olyphaunt of Inde, .. a rare spectacle, and a beast not often sene in Germany. 1612 BIBLE Pref. P 15 Many rare names of certaine birds, beastes and precious stones. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 269 The Book being very rare in England. 1755 *Man* No. 15. 4 It is comparatively rare for brutes to die of sickness. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 139 The white bird of Paradise is the most rare. .. The first sort is very rare. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 399 Gathering rare shells, delighted children stray. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 42 How very rare it is to see a well-formed face. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 182 It was a rare event for Mrs. Skirlaugh to go from home.

b. *It is rare that* ... (Cf. F. *il est rare que* ..., and see RARELY *adv.* 2 d.)

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* (1792) I. 34 It is very rare that philology and philosophy are united in the same person. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. ii. 163 It was rare that the tone of remonstrance was heard in the halls of Castilian legislation.

6. Unusual in respect of some good quality; of uncommon excellence or merit; remarkably good or fine; † distinguished (quot. 1685).

1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 b, Therin they fonde many noble and rare bookes. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 140 Of quhais rair bewtie scho did sumpart farlie. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 27 One of the rarest Mathematicians of our age. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. XXV. (1840) 164 A more substantial tower was built, the rarest piece in that kind the world ever saw. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. x. 42 It is not only Charity to Preachers and rare Persons, but to the least Christians. 1779 COWPER *Yearly Distress* 57 A rarer man than you In pulpit none shall hear. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. XXIII, A boat of rare device, which had no sail. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 67 This rare nation knew how to adapt its governments to its needs.

b. *colloq.* Splendid, excellent, fine.

Distinguished from prec. merely as applied to more trivial objects or employed in less dignified context. Intermediate applications are not uncommon in the 17th c.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 116 Maister Bassanio, who indeede giues rare new Liuories. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-All* v. iii, *Mill.* You and I will disguise too... *Mood.* That will be most rare. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 59 He's a rare Fellow for giving a bad Captain a good Word. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* XVIII. (1809) 140 My horse must have had a rare bit of bone in his back. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 283 The prisoner said it would be a rare thing to get at that mare which was first favourite. 1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Abbey* I. 172 Guy will about die of it I expect. Rare fun if he does.

† **c.** Interjectionally in *O rare!*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 72 Shall I? O rare! Ile be a braue Iudge. *a* 1688 VILLIERS *Rehearsal* IV. i, O rare! this is the most natural, refined fancy that ever I heard. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. XXXVI, 'Evye!' O rare! 'tis fine reasoning, Sir, indeed! 1786 BURNS *Ordination* vii, Oh rare! to see our elbucks wheep.

d. *colloq.* in ironical use.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* i. 48 Vttring rare lyes to be admired at. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. x, Well, John, thou art got into rare company! One has a dumb devil [etc.]. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 323 This is a rare situation, for which they must thank themselves. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III. v. 95 And do you mean always to go to bed at nine o'clock?.. If that a'n't rare.

e. *colloq.* as an intensive, with sbs. and adjs. (also *rare and* with adjs.).

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. vi. 121 They put me in a rare passion. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* ix. 49 We got a good supper, and grew rare and sleepy. 1877 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Phyllis* XXVII. (1884) 308 That's a rare good sign. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 61, I was rare and hungry.

7. *absol.* or as *sb.* † **a.** A rare thing; a rarity. *Obs.*

1566 *Banquett of Dainties* A vj b, Of dainties these let me not fayle, with other rares among. 1611 T. BASTARD *Paneg. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, Put downe, put downe, Tom Coryate, Our latest rares.

b. What is rare.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. v. (1674) 8 Of all other things which the rest had mentioned of rare in the State of Venice, this was to be preferred. 1813 SCOTT *Triferm.* III. XXXVII, That bower, the gazer to bewitch, Hath wondrous store of rare and rich.

† **8.** As *adv.* = RARELY. *Obs.*—[1]

1721 RAMSAY *Content* 213 Rare she appears, unless on some fine day She grace a nuptial.

9. *Comb.*, as *rare-featured, -painted, -qualitied, -shaped* adjs.; *rare-spring* attrib.

1607 WILKINS *Mis. Enforced Marriage* F iv b, They are the moste rare featur'd .. rare qualitied .. gentlewoman. 1641 HOWELL *Vote* in *Lett.* (1650) II. 142 No Pistolls or som rare-spring Carrabins. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xi, O rare-painted portrait! .. Vandyke was a dauber to you. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 37 The Deli pony is a rare-shaped little animal .. with immense strength, and very fast.

Rare (rēə1), *a.*[2] [Later form of REAR *a.*[1]]

† **a.** Of eggs: Left soft in cooking. *Obs.* **b.** Of meat: Underdone. Also *Comb.*

Now often regarded as an Americanism, but current in many English dialects (cf. REAR), and used by English writers in the first half of the 19th c.

a. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 137 A rare Egg any way dresst is lightest of Digestion, a hard Egg is most rebellious. *Ibid.*, Eggs .. being rare-roasted in embers .. make thickest and strongest blood.

b. 1784 in *Life Longfellow* (1891) II. xvii. 414 The lean should be quite rare, not so the fat. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Yrs. Ago*, The same flesh, rotten-roasted or rare, on the Tuesdays. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 289 The meat was in all cases a little rare at its centre. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* 26 The woodcock and snipe .. should be underdone or what the Americans call 'rare'. [1890 LOWELL *Introd. Biglow Papers* Ser. II. in *Poems* II. 181 The earliest form of the word with us was, and the commoner now in the inland parts still is, so far as I can discover, *raredone*.]

Rare (rēə1), *a.*[3] and *adv.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Var. of RATHE *a.*[1]: cf. RARE-RIPE.] Early.

1574 W. BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* iii. (1577) 12 b, Sometime in the yeare you shall see the Moone rarer than at some other time, as this for example, from January to June you shall see the Moone within .24. houres after the chaunge. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VI. 422 Rude mechanicals, that rare and late Work in the market-place. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Rare*, .. early. *Devon.* 1880 in *W. Cornwall Gloss.*

Rare, obs. form of REAR, ROAR.

Rarebit: see WELSH RABBIT.

† **Raree-fine**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. RAREE (see next) + FINE *a.*] *Raree-fine show* = next.

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* v. i, All the raree-fine shows exhibited to them in what they call entertainments.

Raree-show (rēə·rīˌʃōu). Also 7–8 rary-, 8 raree-. ['This word is formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing *rare show*' (Johnson). It has also been suggested that *raree* may represent *rarity* (cf. G. *raritäten-kasten*), but Johnson's statement is prob. correct; the early exhibitors of peep-shows appear to have been usually Savoyards, from whom the form was no doubt adopted.]

1. A show contained or carried about in a box; a peep-show.

[*c* 1681 (*title*) Raree Show, or the true Protestant Procession.] *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French King* Wks. 1730 I. 61 May Savoy with thee hither pack And carry a raree-show upon his back. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* III. iv, Why dost thou speak Like men who carry raree-shows about? 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xli, Fitter .. by his size and appearance, for the inside of a raree-show, than the mysteries of a plot. 1849 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 198 A showman whom one gives a shilling to once a month to see his raree-show.

2. *transf.* A show or spectacle of any kind.

1684 *Hist. Acct. Gt. Frost* 22 Thames becomes a kind of raree-show. 1719 RAMSAY *To Arbuckle* 66 [A] poet, or an airy beau, Or ony twa-legg'd rary-show. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* CXXX. (1792) I. 349 Those who only mind the raree-shews of the places which they go through, such as steeples, clocks, town-houses, etc. 1824 J. SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus' Agam.* 75, I long have mark'd Life's raree-show before me in a mirror. 1883 *Chr. World* 22 Nov. 813 He is averse to taking part in such a raree-show upon the Sunday.

b. Spectacular display.

1809 SCOTT 16 July in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. v. 137 Those immense London Stages fit only for pantomime and raree-show.

3. *attrib.*, as *raree-show-box, -showman* (hence *-manism*).

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxiv, Thou didst look into it with as much innocency of heart, as ever child look'd into a *raree-shew-box. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx. ii, Two men at two of the holes of a raree-show-box. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Raree-show-men*. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 329 A rary-shewman .. always takes care to tell he had the honor [etc.]. 1864 C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. xiii. 269 The raree-showman is no more. 1842 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 311 S—l, too, upon Romanism Will sport his *raree-showmanism.

Rarefaction (rēərĭ-, rærĭfæ·kʃən). Also 7–8 **rari-**. [Noun of action f. L. *rārefactre*: see RAREFY *v.* Cf. F. *raréfaction* (14th c., Oresme).] The action of rarefying, or process of being rarefied; diminution of density. (Now chiefly of the air or gases, or *Path.* of bones.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1318 To clense and purifie the aire by this rarefaction and subtilization. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 30 In Gunpowder, the Force of it hath been ascribed to Rarefaction of the Earthy Substance into Flame. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 69 In those Persons who have the best Tempers, the Blood and Spirits have a moderate Rarifaction. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 466 In ascending mountains there is rarefaction, i. e. lessened pressure of air. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 605 In others there is .. thickening or rarefaction of skull bones.

fig. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* (1675) II. 249 Lest they [laws] .. lose in strength what they gain by extension and rarefaction. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vi. 171 Arriving at monotheism by a process of rarefaction and purification.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xvi. (1849) 144 A regular series of condensations and rarefactions. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* I. i. 10 An undulation or wave .. consists of two parts—a condensation and a rarefaction.

Rarefa·ctive, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **rārēfactīvus*, f. *rārēfacere* to RAREFY. Cf. F. *raréfactif* (16th c.).]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of rarefying; characterized by rarefaction. (In recent use only *Path.* of diseases of bones.)

1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* v. xiv. 313 'Tis plain .. that an Intelligence, by that one rarefactive Vertue, can operate whatever is to be done by Bodies. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 114 Hence it appears, that Ayr, besides its gravity, has a nobler rarefactive faculty. 1889 *Lancet* 6 Apr. 684/2 A rarefactive disease of the whole bone. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 551 The microscopic appearances are those of a rarefactive osteitis.

† **B.** *sb.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—[0].

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Rarefactives*, .. in medicine, remedies which open and inlarge the pores of the skin.

† **Rarefiable,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 **rarifi-, -fy-**. [f. RAREFY *v.* + -ABLE; cf. F. *raréfiable*.] Capable of being rarefied.

1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 57 Any dense body that is rarifiable. 1680 BOYLE *Exper. Chem. Princ.* II. 64 That so inconsiderable a proportion of that liquor, should be rarifiable into so much ardent spirit.

Rarefica·tion, *rare.* Also 7–8 **rari-**. [Noun of action, after L. types, from RAREFY *v.*] = RAREFACTION.

1616 in BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.* 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee hive*, Its Whiteness is increased by this Rarification. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 209 It carries the point of greater rarefication on the other side of the equator. 1893 Sir J. C. BROWNE in *Times* 3 Oct. 9/5 Rarefication in quality of two orders of impressions.

Ra·refied, *ppl. a.* [f. RAREFY *v.* + -ED.] That is made less dense. (Chiefly of air.)

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 140 The higher parts of the ayre, which .. are more rarified and pure then the neather. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* i. 17 That a Bullet should be moved by the rarified fire. 1785 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 506, I need not explain to you, .. what is meant by rarefied air. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. iv. (1857) 243 The brisk and rarefied atmosphere of Madrid proved favourable to Charles's health. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 482 Mast-cells closely packed in columns in a rarefied tissue.

Ra·refier. *rare.* [f. RAREFY *v.* + -ER 1.] That which rarefies.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 6 Such infinite variety of Rarefiers and Condensers. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1807) II. 240 The air-pump, or rarefier.

Rarefy (rēə·rĭfəi, rærĭfəi), *v.* Also 5–6 **rere-**, 5–9 **rari-**, 7 **reri-**. [a. F. *raréfier* (14th c., Oresme), or ad. L. *rārēfacĕre* (Lucretius), f. *rār-us* RARE *a.*[1] + *facĕre* to make; the form (for *rārifacĕre*) is perh. on analogy of *ārefacĕre*).

The pron. now usual in England has the vowel of *rare* adj.; the older usage, with the short vowel, is still favoured in America and Scotland (not *dial.*); cf. RARITY.]

1. *trans.* To make rare or thin, esp. by expan-

sion; to lessen the density or solidity of (a substance, now usually air or, in *Path.*, bone).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xv. (Tollem. MS.), To hot sunne þat rarefieþ [1535 rerefieth] and openeþ þe pores ouer mesure. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 77 Water rarified becomes Ayre againe. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 651 The clowdis gan to clere, the myst was rarifiid. 1659 W. Chamberlayn *Pharonnida* III. iv. (1820) 67 Whilst choice music rarifies the air. 1677 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* I. xiv. (1686) 347 A Coral rarefied and opened by the Spirit of Vinegar. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 44 Higher degrees of heat rarefy and expand water. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. v. 135 The hot wire rarefied the air in contact with it. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 149 The osseous structure .. is absorbed, rarefied and softened.

absol. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 566 As Rains condense, and Sunshine rarifies.

2. *fig.* To make less gross or material, to refine, to purify.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. man out of Hum.* II. iii, You see..how their wits are refinde and rarefi'd! 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 24 Raryfying the most grosse thoughts, as the sun-beames doth the vapours of the earth. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 282 It is Prayer that .. rarifies his Soul into an Essence of Divine Love. 1818 Hazlitt *Char. Shaks.* (1838) 142 Love is a gentle flame that rarefies and expands her whole being.

b. To make (an idea) subtle.

a 1699 Stillingfl. *Serm.* (R.), Plain truths lose much of their weight when they are rarify'd into subtilities. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 149 In some parts of the argument the abstraction is so rarefied as to become..fallacious.

†**c.** To palliate, extenuate (a fault). *Obs.*

1622 H. Sydenham *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 222 There is something in this way, which may rarifie or extenuate an offence, nullify it cannot.

†**3.** To reduce the number of (trees); to thin (a wood). *Obs. rare.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* 411 Cedars were so rarified in Libanus, that modern travellers saw but four and twenty in their passage over this mountain. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) III. 244 There needed no iron mills to rarify the woods of this county.

4. *intr.* To become less dense; to be thinned. *rare.*

a 1658 Cleveland *Committee* 34 Bodies at the Resurrection are On Wing, just rarifying into Air. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 132 When it is kindled by fire, it rarifies, and is violently dilated. 1847 De Quincey *Span. Mil. Nun* Wks. 1862 III. 57 Like the mist sometimes rarefying into sunny gauze.

Hence **Ra·refying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1648 Hammond *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1683 IV. 487 This rarifying power of flames and judgments. *a* 1660 *Ibid.* xxiv. 641 This rarifying and purifying of the fancy. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 9 The common atrophic rarefying emphysema.

Rarely (rēə·rli), *adv.* [f. Rare *a.*[1] + -ly 2.]

†**1. a.** Thinly, scantily. *Obs. rare.*

1523 Cromwell *Sp.* in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 40 How should we be Able to possede the large Cuntreye of Fraunce which haue our owne Realme so meruelous rarely storyd of inhabytauntes and hable men.

† **b.** In a wide-set or open manner. *Obs.*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. (1557) E i, The hayes so rarely knit [L. *retia rara*]. 1622 Sir R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 196 Shee .. being rarely built, and utterly without fights or defences..wee cleered her decks in a moment.

2. Seldom, infrequently, in few instances.

Formerly compared *rarelier, rareliest* (quots. 1640, 1656).

1552 Huloet, Rarelye, *raro.* 1570 in Levins *Manip. a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1664) 121 Benefits are sometimes acknowledged, rarely requited. 1640 Bolton *Conf. Affl. Consc.* (ed. 3) Ep. Ded., They are rarelier, and hardlier wrought upon by the Word. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxxix. (1674) 51 Those precious Stones are most esteemed of, which are rareliest found. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 277 ₱ 16 She was not Talkative, a Quality very rarely to be met with in the rest of her Country-women. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 3 They rarely, if ever..are perfectly frozen. 1851 Flo. Nightingale *Nursing* 7 The windows are rarely or never opened. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* ii. § 11. 85 How rarely does the air seem to be perfectly motionless!

b. With *ever* added.

1694 W. Wotton *Anc. & Mod. Learn.* (1697) 403 The most verbose Mathematicians have rarely ever said any thing for Saying sake. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* II. 167 They .. rarely ever examin into the true Motive. 1728 Ramsay *Health* 355 Who rarely ever cures, but often kills. 1857 [see Ever *adv.* 7 c].

c. *Rarely or ever*, by confusion of 'rarely if ever' and 'rarely or never'. Cf. Ever *adv.* 7 b.

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 139 But those schemes .. rarely or ever answer the end. 1811 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1850) 200/1 The contest would rarely or ever take place, where the friends of the Establishment were not numerous enough.

d. *It is rarely that* = It is rare or seldom that. (See Rare *a.* 5 b.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Louse*, He observes, that it is rarely that flies are found infested with them. 1825 G. N. Collingwood in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) I. 505 It was rarely indeed that any such request was denied.

3. Unusually or remarkably well; finely, splendidly, beautifully. (Freq. in 17th c.)

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 31, I could play Ercles rarely. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. 1, I could belch rarely, for I am all winde. 1667 Dryden *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. i, I'll instruct him most rarely, he shall never be found out. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 136 A stately Architrave, and Cornish rarely carv'd. 1786 Burns *Dream* x, Down Pleasure's stream, wi' swelling sails I'm tauld ye're driving rarely. 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Floss* III. iii, You can write rarely now, after all your schooling, I should think.

4. In an unusual degree; exceptionally.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 158 Villain, Dog. O rarely base. 1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* II. v. (1682) 56 It will agree rarely-well with the Hypothesis. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 15 It is rarely sweet and pleasing to the pallat. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 174, I was one of the oarsmen, and sweated rarely. 1882 Jessie Fothergill *Kith & K.* xxx, I believed him to be rarely good and wise.

b. With (ppl.) adjs, used attributively.

1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. vii. 16 The rarely learned Marcus Aurelius Severinus. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour* 117 Bits of rarely-scented shrub here and there. 1866 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 521 Investigated by..That rarely-gifted Scholar.

Rareness (rēə·rnės). [f. Rare *a.*[1] + -ness.] The fact or quality of being rare.

†**1.** Thinness; fewness, scantiness. *Obs. rare.*

1588 Whitehorne tr. *Machiavel's Arte of Warre* III. 43 The Hastati..retyred by a litle, and litle, by the rarenes of thorders betweene the Principi. 1610 J. Forbes *Cert. Rec.* x. (1846) 390 The said Assemblie..having weighed the rareness of their own number [etc.].

2. = Rarity 2.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 45 The lightnesse and rarenesse of the substance. 1714 Halley in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 160 The extream Cold and Rareness of the Air in those upper Regions. 1857 R. Tomes *Amer. in Japan* xii. 287 The not infrequent rains .. give an occasional humidity and rareness to the atmosphere.

3. = Rarity 3.

1551 R. Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* II. vi. (1895) 174 Yf that the folly of men hadde not sette it in hygher estymacyon for the rarenes sake. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 74 It may be..doubted, whether it be so greatly esteemed for the rarenesse of it, or for the goodnesse of meate. 1721 R. Keith tr. *à Kempis' Solil. Soul* xviii. 262, I rather accuse the Rareness than the Frequency of thy Approaches. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 63 A noteworthy fact is the comparative rareness of ruined villages of the age of bronze.

4. = Rarity 4.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 167 This kind of Foule, both for their rareness, and also the greatnesse of their body, is at this daie kept in great flockes. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xviii. (1585) 308 Their prerogatiues .. were manifolde, and for the preciousnesse and rarenesse of them most wonderful. 1683 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 185 The greatest master both for invention and rareness of work, that the world ever had. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xlv, That childhood to which common things have rareness.

Ra·re-ripe, *a.* and *sb. dial.* and *U. S.* [f. Rare *a.*[3] + Ripe.] **a.** *adj.* Rathe-ripe. **b.** *sb.* An early fruit or vegetable. Also *transf.* **c.** *attrib.* Of the colour of a peach called the *rare-ripe.*

1799 Washington *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 231 All that part..is to be planted with rare-ripe corn. 1799 S. Freeman *Town Officer* 162 Onions for shipment in bunches shall weigh as follows, viz. rare-ripes two and a half lbs. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* (1861) 75 Brunette, with a rareripe flush in her cheeks. 1890 Lowell *Poems* II. 181 President Lincoln said of a precocious boy that 'he was a rareripe'.

Rareyfy (rēə·rĭfəi), *v. Obs.* Also **rari-.** [f. *Rarey* (see def.) + -fy.] Prob. suggested by Rarefy.] *trans.* To tame (animals, *esp.* horses) by the method of Rarey, a famous horse-breaker.

1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 198 If the Houyhnhnms .. send a man-tamer to Rareyfy me. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 14 May 566/2 A handsome bay mare, which she has succeeded in 'Rarey-fying'.

†**Rari·ety.** *Obs.* [f. Rare *a.*[1], on analogy of *variety.* Pretty frequent in early part of 17th c.] = Rarity (chiefly in senses 4 and 5).

1596 *Edward III*, II. ii. sig. D 4 The register of all rarieties Since Letherne Adam, till this youngest howre. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 52 Let all raryeties Showre downe from heauen a lardges. 1636 — *Challenge for Beauty* IV. Wks. V. 52 If any clyme Could yeeld rarietie to equall ours. 1659 Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* I. 44 Give me leave to record the first Essays of this Pious Prince, especially they being unprinted rarieties.

Rarifaction, -fy: see Rarefaction, Rarefy.

Rarin, obs. form (inf.) of Roar *v.*

Ra·rish, *a.* [f. Rare *a.*[1]] Somewhat rare.

1844 Tupper *Heart* iv. 35 These instances are rarish too.

†**Ra·ritive,** *a. nonce-wd.* [Irreg. f. Rare *a.*] Indicating rareness of occurrence.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* III. vii. 342 The opposite to each of these, viz. Desinative and Raritive [words].

Rarity (rēə·rĭti, ræ·rĭti). Also 6–7 -itie, 7 -ietie, -iety, -yet-. [ad. L. *rāritās*, f. *rārus* Rare: see -ity. Cf. F. *rareté* (15th c.), †*rarité* (16th c.). On the pron. see note to Rarefy.]

†**1. a.** Of a number of things or persons: The fact of being set at wide intervals. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 78 So will it be of no force to fight, by reason of their raritie & their standing.

† **b.** Of the pulse: Infrequency. *Obs. rare.*

1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* 238 The pulses do keepe their naturall slownesse and raritie.

2. Of substances (now chiefly of air): Thinness of composition or texture. (Opposed to *density.*)

1644 H. Hammond *Pract. Catech.* v. iv. (1847) 335 Bodies ..spiritualized into a high agility, rarity, clarity. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 8 Falling of the Hair, caused by rarity of the skin. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 404 Though the transparency of bodies were explicable on the supposition of infinite strength and infinite rarity. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* § xvii. (1849) 164 The air, notwithstanding its rarity, is capable of transmitting its undulations. 1887 R. L. Stevenson *Merry Men* v. ii. 224 An atmosphere of more than usual rarity.

3. Relative fewness in number; the fact of occurring seldom or in few instances.

1560–1 *First Bk. Discipl.* in Knox *Wks.* (1846) II. 194 The cheiffest remedy .. in all this raritie of trew ministeris, is fervent prayer unto God. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Raritie*, fewnesse, scarseness. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 477 ₱ 1, I am so far from being fond of any particular one, by reason of its Rarity [etc.]. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. xi. 243 These libels, which enter into our national history, are of the greatest rarity. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* vii. (1858) 287 Confined to rare and remote occasions, the more remarkable from their very rarity.

4. Unusual or exceptional character, esp. in respect of excellence.

1601 R. Chester in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 43 A Poeme enterlaced with much varietie and raritie. 1695 W. W. *New Lt. Chirurg. Put out* 30 His Method of Cure. Which hath several Pieces of Rarity in it. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* i. (1765) 270 Some Sample of a Philosophy, which, from its Rarity perhaps, may possibly furnish some Amusement. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 130 Even Archilochus seems commonplace when compared with Sappho's exquisite rarity of phrase.

5. A rare or uncommon thing, or occurrence.

1592 Dee *Compend. Rehears.* (Chetham Soc.) 30 Of other rarities..I will not make here any further rehearsall. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I. Note 54 But this was a Raritie; for Mallows are too soft to be proper for that use. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 27 A Museum well stored with natural and artificial Rarities. 1712–3 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* lxi, It was a fine day, which is a rarity with us. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 172 It had become such a rarity in his time as hardly any where to be seen. 1821 Byron *Juan* IV. cxv, The virtues, even..Charity, Are saving —vice spares nothing for a rarity. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 232 Milk was the chief diet of the people: bread was a rarity.

Rary-show, obs. f. Raree-show. **Ras,** obs. f. Race *sb.*[1], Raise *v.*, obs. pa. t. Rise. **Rasalger,** var. Resalgar *Obs.*

‖ **Rasamala** (ræsămā·lă). [Malay (Javanese etc.) *ras-* or *rāsamāla.*] A tall East Indian tree (*Altingia excelsa* or *Liquidambar Altingia*) yielding an odoriferous resin. Also *attrib.*

1817 Raffles *Java* I. 43 Besides the *rásamala*, which is very limited as to its place of growth, .. few odoriferous resins are found. 1886 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 77 Covered with rasamala trees of immense size.

Rasant (rē·zănt), *a. Mil.* Also **razant.** Now *rarè* or *Obs.* [a. F. *rasant*, pres. pple. of *raser* to Rase *v.*[1]: see Littré. So also Pg. *rasante.*] In fortification: Sweeping, grazing. (Cf. quots.)

1696 Phillips (ed. 5) s.v., Line of defence Rasant, so called, because the shot from thence only shaves but makes no Breach. 1706 *Accomplished Officer* iv. 36 In this Case you must suppose razant Fortifications. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In fortification, rasant flank, or line, is that part of the curtin, or flank, whence the shot exploded rase or glance along the face of the opposite bastion. 1830 E. S. N. Campbell *Dict. Milit.* s.v. *Rasant.*

Rasaue, -awe, obs. Sc. ff. Receive *v.* **Rasberry, Rasboute,** obs. ff. Raspberry, Rajpoot.

†**Rascabi·lia.** *Obs. rare* —[1]. In 6 **rask-.** [Humorously f. Rascal.] *collect.* Rascalry, rascals. Hence †**Rascabi·lian,** a rascal. *Obs.*—[1]

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 25 Beware raskabilia, slothfull to wurke. 1622 Breton *Strange Newes* (1879) 6 Their names are often recorded in a Court of Correction, where the Register of Rogues makes no little gaine of Rascabilians.

So †**Rascabi·lity,** rascality, rabble. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1612) 31 Such as be exempted out of the number of the rascability of the popular, be called and written Yeomen.

Rascal (ra·skăl), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4–5 **raskayl,** (4 -kail(l)e, **-kayle,** -keyl, 5 -kell), 5–7 **raskall,** 6–7 -kal, (7 -kale); 4–6 **rascaile,** (4 **rescail(l)e,** 4–5 **rascayl(e,** -caille (9), -caly(e), 5–8 **rascall,** (6 -kcal, -scal, -cald, -cold(e, 6–7 -chal, 7 -cole, 9 *dial.* rascat, -cot), 5– **rascal.** [a. OF. *rascaille, -caile, rescaille* (12th c.; mod.F. *racaille*), of uncertain origin.]

A. *sb.* †**1.** *collect.* The rabble of an army or of the populace; common soldiers or camp-followers; persons of the lowest class. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 276 Þe route of rascaile, Tille armes gan drawe, & dight þam to bataile. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2882 The raskaille was rade, and rane to þe gresfes. 1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 391 Yee broken meynee, yee wrecchid rascaille. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 703 It is nat convenyent that such raskall..sholde be suffred to rule a countrey. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* F f iv, Such, as sometime were the rascal of al their citie, and then the refuse of al the outlawes. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 13/12 Y^e^ Rascall, *vulgus.* [1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xl, A score of such rascaille..whom one good knight could drive before him.]

† **b.** A rabble or mob. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1536 þat raskayl [*var.* rescaile] to þe schip al 3od. *c* 1470 *Hors Shepe & G.* (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 32 A raskall of boyes. A rafull of knaues. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 412/1 Bothe Luther and he..and all the rable of that rascaile, neuer cease to say this.

† **c.** Rubbish, refuse. (So F. *racaille.*) *Obs.*—[0]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rascaly, or refuse, where of hyt be,..*caducum.*

†**2.** One belonging to the rabble or common herd; a man of low birth or station. *Obs.*

1461–83 *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 66 That the rascals and hangers upon thys courte be sought oute and avoyded from every offyce monethly. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 326 The personys whiche entendyd this conspiracy, were but of the

rascallys of the cytie. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.*, Table of Script. Quot., Hee..made priests of the rascals of the people. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 123 Mean conquest is it, base rascolds to subdue. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 304 Catholics may look on us all, like so many poor Raskals, who have none of these Jewels.

†b. A camp-follower. *Obs. rare.*

1552 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 420 About 20,000 footmen, and 8000 horsmen, wel appointed, besides rascalles. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 28 They placed their rascals on their jades, nagges, and labouring garrons.

3. A low, mean, unprincipled or dishonest fellow; a rogue, knave, scamp.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 44 There was no rakehell, no ruffian, no knaue, no villaine, no cogging raskall,.. but his hand was in with him. 1649 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 154 This rascall spake worse then they and more contemptuously of our late blessed king. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 311/2 The Whip..is a Punishment inflicted upon all Vagabonds, Wandering Beggars and Idle Rascals. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 197 That the 39 Articles..is cut out of y^t^ Book by some Rascal. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 20 The agents of the two people are either great bunglers or great rascals. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 58 Shifty Dick and the other rascal had been caught, and were in prison.

b. Used without serious implication of bad qualities, or as a mild term of reproof.

*c*1610 COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* A 3 Sweet Rascall! if your love bee as earnest as your protestation, you will meete me this night at supper. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 A set of these Rascals .., in a Week's time with this Load shall run down their choicest Horses. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 493 ¶ 3, I live in Taverns; he is an orderly sober Rascal. 1899 W. E. NORRIS *Giles Ingilby* iv, You are a lucky rascal, and I wish..I were in your shoes.

c. Applied to a woman or girl. *rare.*

1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* v. iv, Why, how dar'st thou [Estifania] meet me again, thou rebel, .. thou rascal. 1899 H. CLIFFORD in *Blackw. Mag.* No. 1000. 319 What a clear colour that girl had..What a lissom rascal it was!

†**4.** *collect.* The young, lean, or inferior deer of a herd, distinguished from the full-grown antlered bucks or stags. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 129 So whanne 3oure hauntelere dere were all ytakyn, Was non of the rasskayle aredy ffull growe. *c*1474 in *Christ Church Lett.* (Camden) 26 For lak of dier it [hunting] must be forboren unto the tyme that more Raskell may grow. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 73 In Januarie they leave hearding with rascal and accompany themselves three or foure hartes together. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 114 What Deere hath the Lord of this Mannor in his Parke, red and fallow; how many of Antler, and how many rascall.

†b. A deer of this kind. *Obs.*

1522 *Warrant* in Jeayes *Catal. Berkeley Charters* (1892) 206 All the male dear and all other Rasscalls except the Hyndes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 92 The Bucks and lusty Stags amongst the Rascalls strew'd.

fig. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. i, A new park is a-making there to sever Cuckolds of antler from the rascals.

c. Similarly applied to other animals.

1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Rascall, refuse beest, *refus.* 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* 42 Some be called fine dogs, some course, other some mungrels or rascalls. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 126 b, When you perceiue y^t^ she is Horsing, away with the raskal, and put to your stallion. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Rascal*, a lean animal.

5. *Comb.*, as *rascal-like* adj.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 383 His opprobrious speaches, and rascallike raylinges. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 49 If we be English Deere, be then in blood, Not Rascall-like to fall downe with a pinch.

B. *adj.* **1.** Belonging to, or forming, the rabble: cf. A. 1. (Common *c* 1530–1650, esp. in *rascal people* or *sort.*) Also *rarely*, rascally, knavish.

*c*1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 81 O how blessed schal I þan be whan þe folye of þe rascayl puple schal worschepe me. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 11 He that purifieth al thinges, came as one of the raskall sort. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. xxx, Yet for your own interest prouide, that the raskallest sort be no Emperour-makers. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 93 Those Corporal Pains, which the Rascal-Herd must suffer without Bail or Main-prise. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 579 Nor shall the Rascal Rabble here have Peace. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii, We shall have need of their aid to-day before yon rascal rout disband. *Ibid.* Marshalling the farther troop of the rascaille yeomen. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, To..yield Full scope to persons rascal and forlorn.

†b. Common, private (soldiers). *Obs.*

1578 GOLDING *Justin* XIII. 74 Ptolomy, whome Alexander for his manhode and valiauntnesse had promoted from a raskal [1570 common] souldioure. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 169 Achab .. would not be knowne to be the king, but bee counted a rascall souldier.

c. Pertaining or appropriate to († the rabble, or) rascals. = RASCALLY 3.

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* III. 121 No sadde writinge, but a rascal wrangling. 1618 WITHER *Motto, Nec cares* in *Juvenilia* (1633) 531 The Rascall humours of the vaine And giddy multitude. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 162 In the rascal streets in the neighborhood. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard Fox* 203 A holy life I'm always choosing, But rascal ways find more amusing.

†**2.** Wretched, mean, etc. = RASCALLY 4. *Obs.*

1585 GOLDING *Pomponius Mela* (1590) 54 It is but a rascall bancke all stonie. 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* I. 55 Such rude, rascall and foolish stuffe, in steed of manie learned Treatises. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 652 The streight and rascal Dyet of that Town in Lent. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 211 On what rascal foundations were built all the pretences to virtue which were set up in opposition to him.

†**3.** Of deer: (see A. 4). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 882, I causd the Keeper to seuer the rascall Deere, from the Buckes of the first head. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 15 How will a right Greyhound fix his eye on the best Buck in a herd..and follow him and him only through a whole herd of rascal game. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Comical Revenge* v. iii, Lest some old woodman drop in by chance and discover thou art but a rascal deer.

†b. Similarly of other animals (cf. A. 4 c). *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* 34 Curres of the Mungrell and Rascall sort. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 185 Laying some raschal sheep or goat for a bait.

†c. Applied to all beasts other than those of chase. *Obs. rare.* (Perh. intended as *sb.*)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E j, Other beestys all, Where so ye hem fynde Rascall ye shall hem call.

†**Ra·scal,** *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To call (one) rascal.

1598 T. M. *Seruingmans Comf.* (1868) 162 What cares a Gentleman now adayes to knaue and rascall his Man at euery worde? 1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 25 The Poet hath undertaken for their being kicked..about the Stage to the Gallows, infamously rogued and rascalled.

Rascaldom (ra·skăldəm). [f. RASCAL *sb.*]

1. The world or body of rascals.

1837 CARLYLE *Diamond Necklace* viii, He has much the stature of Villette, denizen of Rascaldom. 1860 *Athenæum* 8 Sept. 313 The last Duke of Queensbury, whose death gave such regret to rascaldom.

2. Rascally conduct; a rascally act.

1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xi, He might be transported for forgery or some other rascaldom. 1879 TROLLOPE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 35, I will not say that Barry Lyndon's career has deterred many from rascaldom.

†**Ra·scaldry.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **rask-.** [f. *rascald* RASCAL *sb.* + -RY.] **a.** = RASCAL *sb.* 1. **b.** The character or condition of a rascal (in sense 2).

1470 HARDYNG *Chron.* Pref. p. iii, Knyghtes, squyers, and chosen yomanry, And archers fyne withouten Raskaldry. ?1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Fooles-cappe* B iv b, So base a rascaldry As is too farre from thought of Chyualry.

†**Ra·scaless.** *nonce-wd.* A female rascal.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxi. 221 Then shall I have all the rascals and rascalesses of the family come creeping to me.

Ra·scalism. [f. RASCAL *sb.* + -ISM.] The character or practices of a rascal.

1837 CARLYLE *Diamond Necklace* xiv, A tall handsome man..with a look of troubled gaiety and rascalism. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/1 For unmitigated rascalism..recommend us to Mr. Gordon.

Rascality (raskæ·lĭti). Also 6–7 **rask-.** [f. RASCAL *sb.* + -ITY.]

1. The rabble; the class of rascals. = RASCAL *sb.* 1. (Common *c* 1600–1710.)

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 6 The usurping of the rascalitie can never long endure. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 156 The Chief Heads of their Clans, with all the several Rascalities depending on them. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* I. iii, I love your men of rank, they have something in their air does so distinguish 'em from the rascality. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 409/1 That aversion the rascality had for the better sort of citizens. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 141 You would..long to revisit the rascality of this part of the world.

2. Rascally character or conduct; a rascally act or practice.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 46 The thinges are paltry: and the very names sauour of rascallity. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 367 He was for that and other rascallities imprison'd at Coventry. 1825 COBBET *Rur. Rides* 30 It presents to us nothing of rascality, and roguishness of look. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 304 Frauds between man and man, and the other rascalities.

†**Ra·scaller.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. One of the rabble.

c 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 13 With this man was a lusty company, For all raskyllers fro them they dyde trye.

Rascallion (raskæ·lĭən). Also 8 **-calion.** [? f. RASCAL with fanciful ending; cf. *rampallion.* A later (now more usual) form is RAPSCALLION.] A low mean wretch or rascal.

1649 *Pol. Ballads* (ed. Wilkins, 1860) I. 82 To spend our dearest bloods to make rascallions flee. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 20 Apr. ii, I must desire you will wink hard at the practices of this rascallion. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v, I saw two rascallions engaged in emptying a solemn stoup of strong water. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 300 Now, master rascallion of a wrecker [etc.].

Rascally (ra·skăli), *a.* Also 6–7 **rask-.** [f. RASCAL *sb.* + -LY[1].]

†**1.** Forming one or part of the rabble or common sort. *Obs.* = RASCAL *a.* 1.

1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 47 Like rascally souldiers. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Sept., There was none of any quality, but poor and rascally people. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 43 All the drudges and rascally People which Courts and Armies commonly draw after them.

†b. Poor, worthless. *Obs.* = RASCAL *a.* 2.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xviii. 462 All the small and rascallie sort of fruit which you shall find vpon them.

2. Low, mean, or unprincipled in character or conduct; knavish.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 276 At that time the iealious-rascally-knaue her husband will be forth. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1688/4 Some rascally Boys (whom we call here Coal stealers). 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 188 Our common soldiers are such a low rascally set of people. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.*, I have so often warned you of the knavery of that rascally quack. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1496 The mock-marriage effected with the connivance of a rascally valet.

3. Appropriate to a rascal or rascals.

1596 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iii, These same abominable, vile,..rascally verses. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 276 As it is a raskally delight..which men feel in wreaking spite. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 20 By a rascally Recommendation to the Board, he endeavours to reward him at the publick Cost. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, A rascally calumny, which I was determined to probe to the bottom. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib. Troub.* I. xvii. 94 This is not the first time he has attempted a rascally action under cover of my name.

4. Wretched, miserable, mean.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 101 A whorson rascally tisicke so troubles me..that [etc.]. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 375 At the foot of these Mountains there are some rascally Innes. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. Pref. 18, I am unpardonable in quoting noble Greek authors from rascally Translations. 1830 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 337 A rascally heap of sand and rock, and swamp, called Prince Edward's Island. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 317 If we rescue the cattle we can be summoned..all the way to that rascally hole of a township.

Comb. 1821 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 21 A more rascally looking place I never set my eyes on.

So **Ra·scally** *adv.*, in a rascally manner.

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 128 A garment .. tatter'd rascally. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. iii, You have used me rascally, and I will not pay you a farthing. 1824 *Murder Mr. Weare* 225 They two have used me rascally.

Ra·scalment. *nonce-wd.* = RASCALRY.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 118 The pickpockets of Covent Garden,..the blackguards of Barbican,..or the rascalment in general.

Rascalry (ra·skălri). [f. RASCAL *sb.* + -RY. Cf. RASCALDRY.] = RASCALITY.

1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 296 All the loose rabble from the surrounding towns and..our own rascalry. 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* I. 107 When Latimer was preaching before young Edward on rascalry in high places.

Ra·scalship. [f. RASCAL *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition of being a rascal; used as a mock title.

1639 W. CARTWRIGHT *Royall Slave* I. i, What's thy Raskalship's pleasure. 1693 T. BROWN in Higden *Wary Widdow* 11, I'll live to see your Rascalship interrd.

Rasch(e, obs. forms of RASH.

Rasch-, Rasckolnik: see RASKOLNIK.

Rascle, variant of RASKLE *v. Obs.*

†**Rase,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. RASE *v.*[1]]

1. The act of scraping or scratching; the fact of being scratched or cut.

1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Rase, a scrapyng, *rasure.* 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 266 The rase of whose skinne..was more then the torment of their wretched Bodyes.

2. A scratch, cut, slit. = RACE *sb.*[3]

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 739 Onely a little rase or scratch seen, as it were of a bodkin or penknife. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 499 All the hacks, cuts, gashes, and rases all ouer the body. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. 2. 17 Set the edge of it upon that Mark or Rase.

†**Rase,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[o]. [a. OF. *rase* 'mesure rase' (see Godef.), fem. of *ras*, ad. L. *rāsus*: see next.] Struck measure.

1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v., Toll shall be taken by the Rase, and not by the Heap or Cantel.

Rase (rēⁱz), *v.*[1] Also 5 *Sc.* **rass-.** [a. F. *raser* = Sp., Pg. *rasar*, It. *rasare*:—pop. L. **rāsāre*, f. *rās-* ppl. stem of *rādere* to scrape, etc. See also RACE *v.*[3], RAISE *v.*[2], RAZE *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To scratch or tear with something sharp; to cut, slit, or slash (esp. the skin or clothing). *Obs.* (Common *c* 1400–1700.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8519 Andromoca..Rasit [*printed* rafit] þe red chekis roidly with hond. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2108 Partanopes cote Was foule rasyd and eke I-rent. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. ii. (1541) 78 b, Yf the reume be sharp it raseth the inner skinne of the throte. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 They must be stitched finelie, pincked, cutte, karued, rased, nickt, and I cannot tell what. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxi. (1821) 420 Sir William Godolphin a little rased on the thigh with a Halbert. 1665–76 REA *Flora* 18 Rase or cut the bottoms of your roots. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 244 Wheels..rase with whiten'd Tracks the slipp'ry tide.

†b. *intr.* To slash; to make way or penetrate; to make an incised mark. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. iv, They rasshed to gyders lyke borys tracynge rasynge and foynynge. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 117 Sorely wounded by a Bullet that rased to his Skull. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. 2. 17 You mark the out-lines .. either with Chalk, or else rase upon the Plate with the corner of the Cold-Chissel.

c. *trans.* To incise (a mark or line).

1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Mar.* s.v. *Rasing-knife*, A small edged tool..used for rasing particular marks on timber [etc.]. 1873 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* § 39 This inside line is rased or scratched in.

2. To remove by scraping or rasping. Const. with advbs. as *away*, *forth*, *off*, *out*, or preps. as *from*, *off*, *out of*. Somewhat *rare* in literal sense.

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiii. 11 A carpenter, hewith doun .. a streit tre, and rasith awei persitli al the riynde therof. — *Ezek.* xxvi. 41 Y schal rase the dust therof fro it. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 236 Yf a tender tree Me kitte .. and with an yron se The mary rased out. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xvi. § 5 All standing superiority amongst persons ecclesiastical these men would rase off with the edge of his speech. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* ii. 13 Nothing which occurs in after-life can rase the seal off the bond of their Baptism.

b. *esp.* To remove (something written) in this way; to erase. Cf. 3. (Chiefly 16–17th c.)

1388 WYCLIF *Pref. Epist.* ix. 76/2 Whanne he scrapide or rasidе awey ony waast writyng. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, D ij b, The colouris be rasit owt as oon coloure in rasyng ware take away from an othir. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 72 Out of my bookis full sone I shulde hym rase. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxv. L iij, Drawen with black lead,.. that you maye easely put oute or rase awaye. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xli. 279 No soldios name once entred into the muster-master his booke, should be rased out against his will. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vi. 148 Unlesse you can rase these words..out of the Statute. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 277 Let those too idolized names be rased henceforth from the Calendar.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (chiefly from b).

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xl. 19 Sende we a tre in to the brede of hym, and rase we hym awei fro the lond of lyueris. 1560 tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm.* N viii, Thei which did wishe it [the church] vtterly rased out and destroyed. 1581–2 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 419 Hopinge .. with goode behavioure to rase owt of memorie this my .. discredite. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXIII. 85 They had..rast forth the record of their habitation in Italy. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 223 That which the most profligate men cannot rase out of their souls. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. x. (1840) 142 The Devil did not immediately rase out the notion of religion. 1748 SHENSTONE *Ode to Memory* 41 Oh from my breast that season rase. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Fiordispina* 13 From the catalogue of sins Nature had rased their love.

3. (Without const.) To erase, obliterate (writing), orig. by scraping with a knife. (Freq. in 16–17th c., now *rare* or *Obs.*)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 21 Lich to the bok in which is rased The lettre, and mai nothing be rad. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* li. Wks. (1876) 101 In lyke maner as lettres be done awaye whan they be rased. 1669 MARVELL *Let. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. I. 135 To rase all records in their journals of that matter, that all memory thereof might be extinguisht. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 514 As the tide rushing rases what is writ In yielding sands.

fig. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 92 He is callid an heretike that rasith oure bileve.

†4. To scrape (a thing) so as to remove something from its surface; also, to scrape down into small particles. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 28 Thilke werk of foundementis was raside betwixe. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2936 Hanybald..be-held his contenaunce, & howe he was I-rasid. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* li. Wks. (1876) 98 If a table be foule and fylthy of a longe contynuaunce, fyrst we rase it, after whan it is rased we wasshe it. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 34 The small guttes are nearehande rased and gnawen through. 1572 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness, Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 45 Whyte Guaicum rased and put in a vessell. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* II. 111 You are .. A table so smooth, and so newly ras'te. 1743 [see RASED *ppl. a.*].

†b. To alter (a writing) by erasure. *Obs.*

1429 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, II. 17/2 Swa þat þai halde þe forme of the breif .. & be nocht rasit na blobit in suspect place. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 86 He found it [the epistle] rased and amended. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 3000 He did find in many places..the Book rased with a Pen by the said Wolsey. 1654 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 184 The same was, in divers places, rased, interlined, and half of one of the sheets cut off. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 308 Counterfeiting Rasing or Falsifying any Cocquet Certificate. 1703 [see RASED *ppl. a.*].

†c. To shave (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 381 When a rasor cannot rase thee. 1674 CUNNINGHAM OF CRAIGENDS *Diary* 2 June (S. H. S.) 37 To a barber for rasing me.

5. To demolish, to level with the ground; to RAZE. Now *rare*. (†Also with *up*.)

1537 *Lett. Suppression Monasteries* (Camden) 165 As concerninge the rasing and takyn down the howse. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 288 That all suche Castells and fortes as he hath,.. he shall rase them down to the grounde. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 352 A certain Sirian..pulled downe castles, rased vp townes, and destroyed euerie where. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 302 They..rased the noblest Structures in the Land, to sell the Materials. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XI. Wks. 1813 III. 286 Charles ordered not only the fortifications but the town to be rased. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vi. 158 Ibrahim Pasha..rased their houses to the ground.

transf. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 255 A disease .. that will suddenly pull down thy Strength, and rase thy Beauty.

†6. To scrape in passing; to graze. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 33 Rhene .. rasing as it goes the high bankes .. entreth into a round and vast lake. 1786 tr. *Bechford's Vathek* (1868) 59 Sometimes his feet rased the surface of the water.

†b. So *intr.* Const. *on, upon, unto*. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 15 The keele of the shyps sumtyme rased on the sandes. *Ibid.* 58 The capitaynes of the brigantines who had rased nere vnto the coastes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., To rase or glance upon the ground .. is to gallop near the ground, as our English horses do.

†7. To strike off (corn, etc.) at the level of the measure. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 § 2 Be it also enacted, that ther be but only viij. busshelles rased and streken to the quarter of Corne.

†Rase, *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Also 5 **ras(s, raase,** 6 *Sc.* **raise.** [Variant of RACE *v.*^{4}, perh. influenced by prec.] *trans.* To pull or pluck.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 134 Him gan he ras Fra be-hynd hym. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 164 Raase ham all out of rote, as the good gardyner dothe the nettylle. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxiv, Syr Palomydes..rassyd of his helme from his hede. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 145, I shall neuer haue ioy at my herte tyll I haue rased [1601, torne] his herte out of his body. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. ii. 11 He dreamt, the Bore had rased off his Helme.

†Rase, *v.*^{3} *Obs.* Also 6 **raze.** [=(M)Du. *razen*, (M)LG. *rasen* (hence G. *rasen*, Da. *rase*, Sw. *rasa*) to rage; also of dogs, to be rabid.] *intr.* To be furious, to rage; *esp.* of dogs, to growl or bark in rage.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3633 Saladyn began to rase for yre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rasyn, as hondys, *ringo*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ii. 69 [The wolf] Rasys in ire, for the wod hungris list. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1593) 334 The stones did seeme To rore and bellow hoarse: and dogs to houle and raze extreeme.

†Rase, *v.*^{4} *Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *rasa* to rush headlong.] *intr.* To run quickly, to rush.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1461 Þen, brayn-wod for bate, on burnez he [the boar] rasez. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 264 Thries sche began to rase Aboute Eson.

†Rase, *v.*^{5} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *rase* RACE *sb.*^{5}] *intr.* To extend as a streak.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2142/4 A black brown Nag,..a large Star in the Forehead rasing downwards.

Rase, obs. f. RACE *sb.*, obs. f. RAISE *v.*, var. RESE, obs. pa. t. RISE *v.*

Rased (rēizd), *ppl. a.* [f. RASE *v.*^{1} + -ED^{1}.] Cut, scraped, altered by erasure, demolished, etc.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 51 Rased or vnpaynted tables are apte to receaue what formes soo euer are fyrst drawen theron. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 125 The stones and rubbidge left of the rased city. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3897/4 Having, by a Rased Note, defrauded the Bank of 80*l.* 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* III. (ed. 2) 230 An Ounce of rased Ginger.

†b. Of cloth: (cf. RAISED *ppl. a.*^{2}). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. The precise sense is not quite clear: the Du. original has *gheperst en gheſigureert Satijn*.

1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* I. xli. 75 Some .. haue all their bodies rased and seared with irons, and al figured like rased Sattin or Damaske.

†Rasedhead. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 **rasydhede.** [? f. RASE *v.*^{3}] Rage, fury.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 207 Þey þat haue .. in rasydhede, or malyce, or in wodehed, don harme or waste.

Rasee, variant of RAZEE.

†Ra·sely, *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? f. RASE *v.*^{3}] ? Fiercely, angrily.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 60 Þei rasid hym on rode als full rasely þei rugged hym.

†Ra·sen. *Obs.* Forms: 1 ræsn, 4, 7 rasen, 6 rai-, raysin, 8 raison. See also REASON *sb.*^{2} [OE. *ræsn*, of obscure origin.] = RAISING-PIECE.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 280/7 *Laquear*, ræsn. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 43 *Asser*, ræsn. 1338 in Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 380 Item in vj peciis meremii emptis pro rasens ad eandem domum. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. x[ii]. in *Holinshed* 84 b, To vse no studdes at all, but onlie ..raysines, .. groundselles, .. transomes, and vpright principalles. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* s.v. *Pan*, Pan .. is that piece of wood that lies upon the top of the stone wall, .. to which the bottom of the spars are fastned: in timber buildings in the South it is called the *rasen*, or *resen*, or *resening*. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 30 Tennons are .. made on the Posts to go into the Raisons. *Ibid.* 31 The vacant space betwixt the Raison and the Roof.

Rasen, obs. form of RAISE *v.*, RAISIN.

†Ra·ser^{1}. *Obs.* Also 6 **ras-, razier**(e. [a. OF. (now dial.) *rasier, -ere* (13th c. in Godef.): see also RASURE^{2}.] A dry measure containing about four bushels.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. cxiv. 137 b/2 One of the shyppes .. he made be fylled wyth ten thousande rasers of whete. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 398 [To] offer as many rasers of Otes, as thei did before of wheate. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 89 b, 70 last of corne, which are 1625 razieres.

Ra·ser^{2}. *rare.* [f. RASE *v.*^{1}] One who rases.

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) D iij b, Master Campion, in his printed booke, hath charged vs as rasers, manglers and spoylers of the holy Scriptures.

Raser, obs. form of RAZOR.

Rash, *sb.*^{1} *Sc.* Also 5–6 (9) **rasch,** 6 **rasche.** [f. RASH *v.*^{1}] **a.** A crash or clash. **b.** A plashing shower of rain.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 914 The rochis reirdit vith the rasch, quhen thai samyne rane. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xii. 60 Of his huge wecht, fell wyth a rasche, The erd dyndlyt. *Ibid.* XII. xii. 74 For gret raschis all the hevynnis rang. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rasch* is still used for a sudden fall. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v., *Rash* also means a fall of rain, attended with wind.

Rash (ræʃ), *sb.*^{2} Now only *Hist.* Also 6 **rashe.** [= Du. and LG. *ras*, G. *rasch*, Da. and Sw. *rask*; ad. F. *ras* (16th c.) = Sp., It. *raso*, silk, satin, or fine serge, sb. use of the adj. corresp. to L. *rāsus* scraped, shaven, smooth: see RASE *v.*^{1}

The origin of the *-sh, -sch, -sk* in the Eng., Germ., and Scand. forms is not clear. There is no evidence of any connexion with It. *rascia* coarse woollen cloth (which Florio, app. in error, explains as 'rash') or with ARRAS, which has been suggested as the ultimate etym.]

A smooth textile fabric made of silk (*silk rash*), or worsted (*cloth rash*).

1578 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 276, ix yeards of blacke rashe at ij$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$ a yeard. 1590 *Acct. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 117, iiij yeardes silke rashe, xvj *s.* 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 239 Quaintly attired in veluet and sattin, and a cloake of cloth rash. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 158 Hee had a cloake, which (if I be not deceiued) was of Rash, or else of fine Cloth. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 65 In 1 Piece of Rashes, Flanders Serges, &c. 15 Yards. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3701/4 All sorts of Mercery Goods, viz. Bristol Stuffs, .. Russels, Rashes, Calamancas, .. will be sold by Auction. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 301 Cloth Rashes 209 Pieces. [1846 J. S. BURN *Hist. For. Prot. Refugees* 5 The Flemings taught the manufacturing of Wool into Broadcloth, Rashes, Flannel, and Perpetuanas.]

attrib. and *Comb.* 1590 *Lansdowne MS.* 66 fol. 55 b, His opinion towching y^{e} suite of y^{e} Rashe makers of Sowthampton. 1597 *Lanc. Wills* II. 229 My silke rash gowne. 1611 FLORIO, *Rasciere*, a Rash-maker or weauer.

Rash (ræʃ), *sb.*^{3} [Perh. a. OF. *rache, rasche* scurf, eruptive sores (Godef.; cf. It. *raschia* itch); but the late appearance of the word in Eng. is against this.] A superficial eruption or efflorescence of the skin in red spots or patches, as in measles, scarlet fever, etc.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 P 11 He understands..the Art of Medicine as far as to the Cure of a Pimple or a Rash. 1736 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 36 She had only the prickly heat, a sort of rash, very common here in the summer. 1840 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 301, I have a cold and a rash on the tip of my nose. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 153 Indications of the rash visible long after the actual rash has disappeared.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rash-exanthem, -fever*; *rash-like, -producing* adjs.

1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* § 101 A Rash Fever. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 117 Some rash-like Spots ..upon her Skin. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 342 The general complexion of the genus exanthesis, or rash-exanthem. *Ibid.* IV. 419 Rash fever or 'efflorescence springing from within'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 936 Different specimens of serum vary greatly in their rash-producing capacity.

Rash (ræʃ), *sb.*^{4} [Echoic: cf. RAISH.] A rustling noise. So **Rash-whish** (see quot.).

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* I. i, The whisking of a Silk-Gown, and the rash of a Tabby-Petticoat. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 22 The strident rash-whish of the sharpening-strake on the scythe.

Rash, Sc. and north. form of RUSH (the plant).

Rash, variant of RATCH *sb.*^{1}

Rash (ræʃ), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 4 **rasch,** 5 **rasshe,** 6 **rashe,** *Sc.* **rasche,** 6– **rash.** [=(M)Du. *rasch*, OHG. *rasc* (G. *rasch*), ON. *rösk-r*, Sw. and Da. *rask*, active, vigorous, healthy; quick, hasty, etc.

The precise source of the Eng. word is not clear; in spite of its late appearance it may represent an OE. **ræsc.* An adoption of the Scand. word would normally have given *rask*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Active, fresh, vigorous; brisk, nimble, quick; eager.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1167 Of raas þa3 I were rasch & ronk. 1804 ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 85 I's quite young and rash—eighty-five. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., *A rasch carle*, a man vigorous beyond his years. Loth. Tweedd. 1878– in northern glossaries (Chesh., Cumbld., Northumbld.).

2. Hasty, impetuous, reckless, acting without due consideration or regard for consequences.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 154 Unwyse men rasshe, and mad of brayne Becomyth prestis onely for couetyse. 1530 PALSGR. 322/1 Rasshe rude or boystous of condycions, [*no French*]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 55 A great occasion of this terrible Warre came by rashe and lewd preachers. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 35 Rash and inconsiderate beginners fall to worke upon the first sight. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 907, I was a fool, too rash, and quite mistaken. 1725 N. ROWE tr. *Lucan's Pharsalia* IV. 462 The rash Petreians urge to Arms in vain. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 641 That fire..which impels rash youth, Proud of his speed, to overshoot the truth. 1848 LEIGH HUNT *Jar of Honey* x. 135 Some rash persons were anxious to see the effect of lava upon a pool of water. 1865 TENNYSON *The Captain* 10 They hated his oppression, Stern he was and rash.

†b. Of things: Operating quickly and strongly. *Obs. rare.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 48 Though it doe worke as strong As Aconitum, or rash Gun-powder. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 319, I could doe this,..with no rash Potion, But with a lingring Dram.

3. Of speech, actions, qualities, etc.: Characterized by, or proceeding from, undue haste and want of consideration.

1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 194 Yt is..no rashe or perelous doctrine. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. xlii. 701 Rash aduentures speed not always best. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 49 Vain-glorious men .. are enclined to rash engaging. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 78 P 7 An artful Way to disengage a Man from the Guilt of rash Words or Promises. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* V. 65 Not bent, as Jephthah once, Blindly to execute a rash resolve. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 96 There are often rash estimates made of the size of libraries.

†b. Urgent, pressing. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 62, I scarce haue leisure to salute you, My matter is so rash.

4. *dial.* (See quots.) Also *Comb.*

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words, Rash*..is spoken of Corn in the Straw, that is so dry that it easily durses out, or falls out of the Straw with handling it. 1829 in BROCKETT. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Rash* or *Rash-ripe*, Said of grain in the ear, when it is over ripe and falls out easily.

5. *Comb.*, as *rash-brain, -brained, -headed* adjs.

1574 W. BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* Introd. (1577) 7 Hee ought..not to be light or rash headed. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 35 Training my rash-braind thoughts in reasons waies. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. xcvi. (1660) 171 Is rash-brain Mendax well advised then. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* XXVI, Young rash-headed boys run into these encounters for mere sport.

B. *adv.* **†1.** = RASHLY. *Obs.* (somewhat *rare.*)

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 Wasshe þose herbes in

water, þat rennes so rasshe. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1214 Unto the King so rash ye may not goe. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 79 Why do you speake so startingly and rash?

2. *Comb.*, as *rash-conceived, -embraced, -levied, -running* advbs.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 50 Buckingham and his rash leuied Strength. 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. ii. 109 Doubtfull thoughts, and rash imbrac'd despaire. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. v. 57 His rashrunning head .. turned all to nothing. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* 293 This was no hasty, rash-conceiv'd design.

Rash, *v.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 5 rassh-, 5–6 (9) rasch, 6– rash, (9 rashe). [Prob. onomatopœic (cf. *clash, crash, dash*, etc.); connexion with OE. *ræscan* to quiver or flash (found only once) seems unlikely.]

1. *intr.* To dash or rush hastily or violently.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2107 Thane riche stedes rependez, and rasches one armes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. iv, They rasshed to gyders lyke borys. *Ibid.* VII. vi, Ther with al he rasshyd in to the water. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* I. ix. (1541) 8 b/1 The britonis fast raschand to harnes to resist this haisty effray. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 265 By some other accident, as .. by rashing into bushes and thornes. 1616 ROLLOCKE *On Passion* 517 Young men yᵗ haue health, habilitie & strength of body, to run & ride, rash here & there [etc.]. 1801 LEYDEN *Compl. Scot.* Gloss. s.v. *Rasche*, 'To rashe through a darg', to perform a day's work hastily. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Rash* sb., 'Hear to the rain rashing', hear to it dashing.

†**2.** *trans.* To cast or pour *out* in a hurried or forcible manner. *Obs.*

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 10 Quhen at the sone so schene Out raschit had his bemis frome the sky. 1708 M. BRUCE *Lect.*, etc. 15 It is good that I hide my self, and not rash out all my Mind (like a Fool) and Testimony at once.

†**3.** To dash (things *together*, or one thing *against, in*, or *through* another). *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 The rammis raschit there heydis to gyddir. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 115 He that sall..rasche thair harnis aganis a craig. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 58, I would not see .. thy fierce Sister, In his Annointed flesh, sticke [*Qq.* rash] boarish phangs. 1666 W. SUTHERLAND *Declar.* in Wodrow *Hist.* (1721) I. App. xv. 102 If ye come one Foot further here, I shall rash my Pike through your Soul.

†**4.** To smash, break with violence. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. i. 19 Onabasytly raschand the schaft in sundir.

†**5.** *To rash up*: To put together hurriedly; to rush or run up. *Obs.*

Perh. associated with (or even derived from) RASH *a.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 830/2 In my former edition of Actes and Monumentes, so hastely rashed vp at that present, in suche shortnes of time. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 622 Scaffolds (pageants) are frames of timber rasht up in haste.

†**Rash,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 rassh-. [Alteration of RAGE *v.*[3] or RASE *v.*[1], perh. after prec. or next.]

1. *trans.* To cut, slash.

? *a* 1500 *Smyth & his Dame* 351 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 214 The smyth ranne on reed blode, All to-rent and rashed. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 17 They .. shields did share, and mailes did rash, and helmes did hew. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. vi, I..rasht his doublet sleeue, ran him close by the left cheek.

2. To scrape out, erase.

1650 in Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 160 Paid to John Prety for rashing out the King's Arms in our Church 1*s.*

†**Rash,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) rasch, 5–6 rassh(e, 6–7 rash. [Aphet. form of ARRACHE, perh. after OF. *racher, -ier*: cf. RACHE *v.*[2] and RACE *v.*[4]] **1.** *trans.* To pull, drag (*down, off, out*, etc.), to tear *away*. (Common in 16–17th c.)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvii. 176 Yᵉ newe towne .. was pulled downe, and the castell that stode on the hauyn rasshed downe. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 83 The seconde [knight] he toke in hys armes, and rasshed hym out of the sadell. *a* 1571 JEWEL *On* 1 *Thess.* (1611) 69 The tormentor..taketh the Lawne by the other end, and rasheth it suddenly [etc.]. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 141 And rasht off all their clothes; leaving them starke naked. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 1094 His crest is rash'd away.

2. To draw hastily. *rare*—[1].

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 326 A musician might rash his finger over all his strings in a moment; but melody is an effect of judgment and order.

Rashboote, obs. form of RAJPOOT.

Rash-bush, -buss: see RUSH-BUSH.

†**Rashed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. (?)

1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 15 Out of her fragrant sides she sendes .. The rashed primrose and the violet.

Rashen, Sc. variant of RUSHEN *a.*

Rasher[1] (ræ·ʃəɹ). [Of obscure origin; perh. f. RASH *v.*[2] 1, but Minsheu (1627) explains it as a piece 'rashly or hastily roasted'. Cf. '*Rashed*, burnt in cooking, by being too hastily dressed' (Halliwell).] A thin slice of bacon or ham, cooked (or intended to be cooked) by broiling or frying.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 11 b, You may commaund his hart out of his belly to make you a rasher on the coales. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 211 Broil'd rashers, that on wide gridirons lay. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Prol. 34 Drink hearty draughts of ale .. And snatch the homely rasher from the coals. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug., She would like an egg or two, and a few slices of ham, or a rasher. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXI, Great rashers of broiled ham .. done to turn, and smoking hot. 1892 *Spectator* 23 Jan. 119 The curling of a rasher of bacon under similar stress of fire.

attrib. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, Why not the ghost of a herring-cob, as well as the ghost of rasher-bacon.

†**b.** A slice of some other eatable, intended for broiling. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. lost* III. Wks. IV. 142 We will haue a Cherry-Tart cut into Rashers and broyled.

†**c.** Anything acting as a provocative to drinking, or eaten as such. *Obs. rare.*

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* III. i, Give him but a rasher And you shall have him upon even terms Defy a hogshead. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, For a rasher, To draw his liquor down, he hath got a pie Of marrowbones, potatoes, and eringos.

Ra·sher[2]. *U.S.* [ad. local Pg. *rasciera.*] A red-coloured rock-fish of California (*Sebastichthys miniatus*).

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 663.

Ra·shful, *a. rare.* = RASH *a.*

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc. 59 With hastie doome and rashfull sentence. 1819 *Abeillard & Heloisa* 96 In others Love comes very bashful Though .. very rashful.

Ra·shing, *vbl. sb.* [Echoic: cf. RASH *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[4]] A succession of harsh grating sounds.

1889 F. COWPER *Captain of Wight* 222 There was a slashing and rashing! The sparks flew like the sparks at the armourer's forge.

†**Ra·shling.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. A rash person.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Paradox* 1161 Wks. (GROSART) II. 65 What rashlings doe delight, that sober men despise.

Rashly (ræ·ʃli), *adv.* [f. RASH *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. Quickly, rapidly, hastily. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 17 With teares, for his redresse, I rashly to him ran. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 102 As we see Fewel burns rashly in such weather. 1805 STAGG *Poems, Auld Lang Seyne* XVII, Rashly they scale the scattran swathe.

2. In a rash or inconsiderate manner.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XXI. 29 An vngodly man goeth forth rashly. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 29 To the intente I..do nothyng rashely, .. I require a time to take deliberation. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 43. 261 What is believed without a promise, is..rashly and audaciously presumed. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 50 We ought not rashly to pass our Judgment on them. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXI. III. 191 Honorius .. rashly disqualified many of his bravest and most skilful officers. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 38 The butcher .. was not disposed to answer rashly.

ellipt. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 86 The Council of the Six Nations does not altogether like it, but think it too Rashly of the Mohocks.

†**3.** Without settled course. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. vi. 194 Those things which in their Nature are mutable and which would otherwise rashly and irregularly float about.

Rashness (ræ·ʃnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being rash; inconsiderate haste or boldness; an instance of this, a rash act.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 All rasshnes or hastynes in spekynge. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 82 If I vanquish thee, thou shalt feele the burden of thy rashnesse. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. x. 45 Combatants, who engaged by rashnesse, are driven into the Lists to avoyd disgrace. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 173, I fear .. that your Disregard to me..may throw you upon some Rashness. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 392 If I should do This rashness. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. LXXI. IX. 201 Through rashness and bad management they first sustained several partial losses.

Rasier(e, variants of RASER[1]. *Obs.*

Rasin(e, obs. forms of RAISIN, RESIN.

Rasing (rē·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RASE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. in its various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rasynge, of scrapynge of bokys or other lyke, *abrasio, rasura.* 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* XXXII. Wks. (1876) 24 By these..we make a perfyte rasynge & clensynge of the soule from synnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 290 b, For the paiment of ye mony and rasing of his castels. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ix. 81 Having .. threatned their ruine, and the rasing of their houses. 1818 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Mar., Rasing*, the act of marking, by the edges of moulds, any figure upon timber, &c. with a raising-knife. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* V. (1870) 143 The rasing of that city by the Philistines.

b. *attrib.*, as *rasing-iron, -knife* (see quots.).

1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Mar., Rasing-knife*, a small edged tool, fixed in a wooden handle, and used for rasing particular marks on timber, lead, tin, &c. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Rasing.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 561 The rasing-knife .. has a peculiar blade hooked at its point, as well as a centre-pin to describe circles. *Ibid., Rasing-Iron*, a tool for clearing the pitch and oakum out of the seams, previous to their being caulked afresh.

†**2.** *concr.* Shavings, scrapings. *Obs. rare.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) I ij b, Take the rasyng of iuory, and the rasyng of an hartes horne [etc.].

†**Ra·sing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. RASE *v.*[3]] Growling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rasynge, of hondys, .. *rictus.* 1552 in HULOET.

Rasion (rē·ʒən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *rāsiōn-em* (Cælius), n. of action f. *rādere* to scrape, RASE *v.*[1]] The action of scraping or shaving; division by scraping or filing.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Rasion is the scraping or paring of a thing. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 55 Which cannot be performed so much by Lotion as by Section, Rasion and Traction. 1678 in PHILLIPS.

†**Rask,** *v. Obs. rare.* [var. RAX *v.*; cf. *ask* and *ax.*] *intr.* To stretch oneself; to yawn.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4282 þan begynneþ he [Sloth] to klawe and to raske, And ȝyueþ Terlyncel hys taske. He klawyþ, he shrubbyþ, wel at hys þay. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 152 *Après dormer il se espreche*, raskyt hym. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Raskyn', *exalo.*

So † **Ra·skle** *v. intr.* = RAXLE *v. Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 7 He .. rascled and remed and routte at þe laste. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 35/26 To raskle, *pandiculari.*

Raskaile, -kelt, obs. and dial. ff. RASCAL.

‖ **Raskolnik** (ræskɒ·lnik). Also 9 **Rasckolnick, Rascholnik.** [Russ. Раско́льникъ separatist, schismatic, f. раско́лъ separation, schism.] A dissenter from the national Church in Russia.

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 220 The sectarists known by the name of raskolniks, distinguished themselves .. by their..obedience. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 71 The ancient Russians, like the present Raskolniks or Dissenters, abstained from veal. 1897 *Daily News* 8 June 5/3 The Raskolnik who buried alive .. twenty-five of his fanatic co-religionists.

Rason, obs. form of RAISIN.

†**Ra·sor.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. L. *rāsor*: see RASORES.] One who erases; = RASER[2].

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 173 Temperance is ..the preserver of good will, the rasor of evill thoughts.

Rasor(e, obs. forms of RAZOR.

‖ **Rasores** (rāsō·rīz). *Ornith.* [mod.L., pl. of *rāsor* agent-n. f. *rādĕre* to scrape, RASE *v.*[1]] The name given by Illiger (1811) to his Fourth Order of birds, comprising those which obtain their food by scratching the ground.

1836 OWEN in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 266/1 The third order corresponds with Nitzsch's *Aves terrestres*, and is denominated Rasores. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 305/1 The *Rasores* of Illiger contained the following families and genera [etc.].

Rasorial (rāsō·riăl), *a. Ornith.* [f. *Rasor-es* (see prec.) + -IAL.] Scratching the ground for food; belonging to the order RASORES.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 277/2 In the Rasorial birds the coronoid process is feebly developed. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 254 Of the Columbidæ belonging to the Rasorial order, we possess two..residents.

Rasoun, obs. Sc. f. REASON. **Rasour,** var. RASURE[2]. **Rasour(e,** obs. ff. RAZOR.

†**Rasour.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Some kind of cloth.

1578 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 218 Aucht small peces of rasour of quhite silk. *Ibid.* 222 Ane lang taillit gowne of rasour of quhit silk.

Rasp (rɑsp), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **raspe**; 6 *north.* **respe,** 6, 9 *Sc.* **resp.** [a. OF. *raspe* (F. *râpe*: see RAPE *sb.*[3]), f. *rasper* to RASP *v.*[1] Cf. med.L. *raspa* (1389 in Du Cange). Du., Da., Sw. *rasp*, G. *raspe*, are also of F. origin.]

1. A coarse kind of file, having separate teeth raised on its surface by means of a pointed punch; also, any similar tool or implement used for scraping or rubbing down.

1541 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 176 Item, ane resp, ane turcas, and four cuchin nailis of irne. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14 b/1 The Raspes or Scrapers, called in Latine, *Radulæ*. 1611 COTGR., *Froyer*, a rubber; also, a raspe. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 54 Most Rasps have formerly been made of Iron and Case-hardned. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 59 They are usually grated with Rasps made for that purpose. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 138 A steel roller, cut with tools to make teeth like a file or rasp. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 819 When the file is spoken of, a double-cut file is always implied, unless a single-cut file, or a rasp, is specifically named. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 238. 86 Rasps generally speaking are used in carpentry for cutting away or smoothing wood.

b. In sugar making, a mechanical device for grating down beet-roots.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1210 Blocks of wood, with which the workman pushes the beet-roots against the revolving rasp.

2. *transf.* **a.** A rough surface like that of a rasp.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lxix, The horses from the country .. with the rasp of winter bristles rising through .. the soft summer-coat.

b. *Zool.* The radula of a mollusk, or one of the teeth on this.

1879 B. WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XIV. 716 With several hooked or serrated central rasps. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVI. 639 Lingual ribbon, rasp, or radula.

3. The act of rasping, or rubbing with something comparable to a rasp.

1875 J. GRANT *One of the '600'* III. 30, I..angrily gave my hair a finishing rasp with a pair of huge..hair-brushes.

4. A rough sound as of a rasp.

a 1851 MOIR *Field of Pinkie* V, Hark to the rasp of Grey's fierce cavalry. 1878 GILDER *Poet & Master* 19 The grasshoppers' rasp, and rustle of sheaf.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rasp-cutter, -maker* (1885); *rasp-cutting, -like* adjs.; **rasp-grass** (see quot.); **rasp-palm,** a Brazilian palm (*Iriartea exorhiza*), having exposed roots which are used by the natives as rasps; **rasp-pod,** an Australian tree (*Flindersia australis*), bearing woody capsules serving as rasps (Morris *Austral Eng.*); **rasp-punch,** a punch for raising the teeth of rasps (Knight 1875); **rasp-teeth,** teeth resembling those of a rasp.

1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 67 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl. Husb.* III, The sheep find, on the peat of damper and deeper quality..rasp grass (*carex cæspitosa*). 1849–52 TODD

Cycl. Anat. IV. 874/1 Conical teeth as close set and sharp pointed as the villiform teeth, but of larger size, are called 'rasp-teeth'. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 327 Shell..armed in front with rasp-like imbrications. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1881/2 The rasp-cutting machine resembles the file-cutting machine .. in the striking and feeding parts. 1882 J. Smith *Dict. Econ. Plants, Rasp-palm.*

Rasp (rɑsp), *sb.*[2] Also 6 respe, 6–7 raspe. [Related to Raspis [2], and perh. a back-formation from it. Now chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*]

1. = Raspberry 1.

1555 Eden *Decades* 132 Bramble busshes bearynge blacke berries or wylde raspes. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 477 For kindes of fruites, they haue..rasps, strawberies, and hurtil-beries. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 133 At Bristol he saw Raspes sold for four pence the quart at Michaelmas. 1731 Albin *Nat. Hist. Birds* 16 It feeds on Cherries .. Goos-berries and Rasps, and other Fruit. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Aug. 507 Wild cranberries, strawberries, rasps, and other berries.

2. = Raspberry 2.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 32 Plant Respe and rose. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 487 Take Sorrell, and set it among Rasps. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 117 Rasps and Vines always bear upon a fresh sprout. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* iii. (1813) 39 The smooth wooded or cane rasp is to be preferred for a principal crop. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 71 The Rasp only ascends into the ravines and wooded deans.

Rasp (rɑsp), *v.*[1] [App. a. OF. *rasper* (F. *râper*) = Sp., Pg. *raspar*, It. and med.L. *raspare*, perh. of Teut. origin : cf. OHG. *raspôn* to collect, scrape together. (MHG. *ûf raspen* occurs once; mod. Du. and G. *raspen* are app. from French). ME. *raspen* may also be related.]

†**1.** *trans.* To inscribe by scraping or scratching. *Obs. rare*—[1].

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1545 Biholdand þe honde til hit hade al grauen, & rasped on þe roȝ woȝe runisch sauez.

2. To scrape or abrade with a rasp or other rough instrument.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1724 Þe fyste..þat rasped renyschly þe woȝe with þe roȝ penne. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 384 He can turn 20 of these [twists], whilst one is cut or rasp't. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 278 The Root rasped affords a fine Flour or Powder. 1762 Borlase *Ibid.* LII. 509 As if it had been rasped by a rough rounded file. 1811 *Self Instructor* 538 Logwood being rasped and shaved into small chips. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 90 The fuze must be rasped if necessary.

b. To scrape or rub in a rough manner.

1715 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (ed. 2) 90 The Mercury in the Agitation of the Tube, rasping the Sides thereof. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* lxxxvii, He put his feet actually within the fender, and rasped and crunched the ashes. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxviii, The pony .. evinced a strong desire to..rasp himself against the brick walls. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 164 The ice played its part in rasping and grinding and polishing the surface of the land.

transf. 1868 J. G. Holland *Kathrina* I. (1869) 20, I heard the harsh, reiterant katydids Rasp the mysterious silence.

c. *fig.* To grate upon, to irritate.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 80, I saw Flaherty, the deceased, and the two Jordans raping each other. 1866 Mrs. Stowe *Little Foxes* 14 The mistress is rasped, irri-tated, despairing. 1887 Miss Carey *Uncle Max* xxxviii. 304 Her hard, metallic voice had rasped the invalid's nerves.

3. To scrape *off* or *away*.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 77, I began to rasp off the bark. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* viii. 72 These rocks are known to have their angles rasped off, and to be fluted and scarred by the ice. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* viii. (1878) 329 The stream as it rushed up rasped away the sides of the hole.

4. To utter with a grating sound. *rare*—[1].

1843 O. W. Holmes *An After-Dinner Poem* 46 Grating songs .. Rasped from the throats of bellowing amateurs.

5. *intr.* or *absol.* a. To scrape or grate, *esp.* on a stringed instrument.

1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xviii. 155 Murphy, who pre-sided in the cart full of fiddlers .., shouted .. 'Rasp and lilt away boys'. 1870 A. Steinmetz *Gaming Table* II. iv. 113 Sorrily rasping on an execrable fiddle.

fig. 1848 Lowell *Vision Sir Launfal* i. 5 This man, so foul and bent of stature, Rasped harshly against his dainty nature. 1863 Holland *Lett. Joneses* vi. 86 Your husband grew tired .. with rasping against so much new domestic material.

b. To make a grating sound; to go *about* complaining in an irritating voice.

1868 M. H. Smith *Sunsh. & Shad. N. York* 302 He has a loud, harsh, sharp tone, that rasps like a file. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. iii. 82 With a shrill voice ceaselessly echoing harshly-worded complaints .. Mrs. Nosgood rasped about the place from morning till night.

Rasp (rɑsp), *v.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 9 resp. [? Imitative.] *intr.* and *trans.* To belch.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 123 All Eruptions of Aire..in Rasping, Sneezing, &c. 1627 Bp. Hall *Heauen vpon Earth* § 26. 96 The man of nice education .. rasping since his last meale. 1640 W. Style *Antisco's Spanish Gallant* 9 [If] by reason of thy full feeding, or couldnesse of stomack, thou hast a provocation to rasp wind. *a* 1825 Forby *E. Anglian Gloss., Rasp, Resp,* to belch.

Raspass, variant of Raspis [2]. *Obs.*

Raspatory (rɑ·spătəri). [ad. med.L. *raspātōrium* (Du Cange), f. *raspāre* to Rasp *v.*[1] Cf. obs. F. *raspatoire* (Godef.).]

1. A form of rasp used in surgery.

1562 Bullein *Def. agst. sickness, Dial. Soarnes & Ch.* 44 Whiche thyng can not bee done with raspatorie. 1635 A. Read *Tumors & Ulcers* 244 The bone is to bee made even with the Raspatories, and smoothed. 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix, You ought to be furnished with various sorts of Raspatories. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 203 The different blades of the raspatory. 1879 Bryant *Pract. Surgery* (ed. 3) I. 549 After detaching periosteum by means of the raspatory.

†**2.** 'A Butler's instrument, wherewith he chips bread' (Phillips 1658). *Obs. rare*—[0].

Raspays, variant of Raspis [2]. *Obs.*

Raspberry (rɑ·zbĕri). Forms: 7 res-, 7–8 ras-, 8– raspberry. [f. Rasp *sb.*[2] + Berry.]

1. The fruit of several plants of the genus *Rubus*, esp. *R. idæus*, consisting of many small juicy grains or drupes of a subacid flavour arranged on a conical receptacle, from which the ripe fruit is easily detached unbroken.

The common raspberry, both wild and cultivated, is of a red colour; white and yellow varieties also exist. The fruit is much used for making preserves, confections, liquors, etc.

1623 N. H. in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 114 Cherries, Nuts, Resberries, Strawberries. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 207 Rasberries, Corinths, Strawberries. *a* 1756 Mrs. Heywood *New Present* (1771) 220 To preserve Rasberries. Let your rasberries be large. 1817 Raffles *Java* I. 36 The wild raspberry, which is found in the higher regions, is not destitute of flavour. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 234 A..handful of rasp, straw, and whortle berries.

2. The plant which produces the raspberry, or other plants of the genus *Rubus* resembling this.

The common species, *Rubus idæus*, has woody stems thickly covered with weak prickles, pinnate leaves which are white on the under-side, and whitish flowers.

Flowering or *Virginian raspberry*, the American species *Rubus odoratus*.

1733 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rubus*, All the other Sorts are propagated from Suckers in the same Manner as the Garden Raspberries. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 380 There are several other Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as .. upright sweet Canada Rasberries. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 229 The root of the raspberry is considered to be perennial.

3. Raspberry wine.

1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* v. i, A drop of as pretty rasp-berry as ever was tipt over tongue.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *raspberry brandy, bush, cream, fool, jam, juice, tart, tree, vinegar, wine*; *raspberry-like, -scented* adjs.; **raspberry apple,** an apple having the flavour of the raspberry; **raspberry jam tree,** an Australian tree, *Acacia acuminata*, so called from the smell of its wood; **raspberry kidney,** a kidney of a morbid granular structure resembling that of a raspberry; **rasp-berry lid,** an eye-lid having a morbid growth like a raspberry; **raspberry red,** the colour of the raspberry; also as *adj.*

1894 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/2 The *raspberry-apple, or pomme framboise, attracted the attention of gardeners, amateur and professional. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 503 They appeared to prefer cherry and *rasberry brandy. 1733 Miller *Gard. Dict., Rubus*,..the Bramble or *Rasp-berry-bush. 1864 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) III. 161 Raspberry bushes .. bear the finest fruit in a light rich loamy soil. 1661 Rabisha *Body Cookery Diss.* 30 To make *Rasberry Cream. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 46/2 Raspberry cream! Iced raspberry-cream, ha'penny a glass! 1728 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 150 To make Strawberry or *Rasp-berry Fool. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 251 A quart of raspberries, or *raspberry jam. 1846 Stokes *Disc. Australia* II. iv. 132 *Raspberry Jam [Tree], Acacia .. Sweet-scented — grows on good ground. 1847 Leichhardt *Jrnl.* x. 342 The raspberry-jam tree covered the approaches to the river. 1661 Rabisha *Body Cookery Diss.* 216 A quarter of a pinte of *Raspberry-juice. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 334 That condition known as red granular kidney, or *raspberry kidney, which occurs in middle-aged people. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/2 The lids are covered with hard granulations which are termed the '*raspberry lid'. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/2 It has a *raspberry-like taste. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 501 A chronic, specific and contagious disease, characterized by raspberry-like tubercles. 1894 *Daily News* 7 July 6/6 Another party, who floated a *raspberry red flag on their boat. 1894 J. Brown *Forester* II. 501 *Acacia acuminata*, 'Jam' or *Raspberry scented acacia. 1859 *Household Encycl.* s.v., *Raspberry Tart with cream. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 140/2 Some *rasberry trees in perfect leaf. 1733 Sprengnell in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 239 Sprinkled with *Rasberry-Vinegar. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 215/2 Raspberry-vinegar is not only an agreeable beverage, but is said to act as a febrifuge. 1728 R. Bradley *Country Housewife* 115 To make *Ras-berry Wine. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 215/2 Raspberry-wine is much used in Poland.

Hence **Raspberria·de, -berrye·tte,** liquors made from, or flavoured with, raspberries.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 46/1 Iced lemonade here! Iced raspberriade. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 12/1 Mixtures known as gingerette, raspberryette, and peppermint.

†**Raspe** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. obs. F. *raspé*, now *râpé*: see Rape *sb.*[6], and cf. Raspy *a.*[2]] *Raspe wine* = Rape *sb.*[6]

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* VI. xxii. 787 Greene or raspe wine, in as much as it containeth more water then wine, nourisheth the body but a little.

So **Rasped** *a. rare*—[1].

1823 Colebrooke in *St. Cape G. Hope* 363 They have added sweet wine, or boiled must, fermented for the purpose, like rasped wine in France [*note*, Vin rapé].

Rasped (rɑspt), *ppl. a.* [f. Rasp *v.*[1] + -ed [1].] Grated, scraped; rough as if rubbed with a rasp. Also *spec.* in *Book-binding* (see quot. 1890).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 302/2 Sodden Quince broth, .. with rasped Hartes-horne. 1694 Salmon *Bates' Dispens.* (1713) 636/2 Gelly of Harts-horn and rasped Ivory. 1749 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* 17 Garnish your Dish with rasp'd Bread, made into Figures. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, Chilled elbows, and a rasped surface of nose. 1890 Zaehnsdorf *Bookbinding* Gloss., *Rasped*, the sharp edge taken off mill-boards.

Rasper (rɑ·spəɹ). [f. Rasp *v.*[1] + -er [1].]

1. One or that which rasps; a rasping-machine for beetroot, etc.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6382/11 Richard Sill, .. Harthorn-Rasper. 1865 J. T. F. Turner *Slate Quarries* 17 The wages due to the sawyers, planers, and raspers. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1881/1 *Rasper*, a file for rasping the burnt surface from loaves of bread. 1882 *Spon's Encycl. Manuf.* 1824 The potatoes are introduced by the hopper, and are forced .. against the short saw-like teeth of the rasper.

2. *Hunting.* A high difficult fence.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 232 Having to surmount in every field, what in sporting phrase is denominated a Rasper. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 79 Many raspers and bullfinches were cleared by the little Shetlands.

3. *Slang.* A person or thing of sharp, harsh, or unpleasant character; also, anything remarkable or extraordinary in its own way.

1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* lvii, He's what you may a-call a rasper, is Nickleby. 1860 Sir T. Martin *Horace* 16 His bat at cricket was a rasper. 1886 *Field* 27 Feb. 256/3 Her course with Carsehill was such a rasper that there was little hope for her in the final.

Raspes(se, variants of Raspis [2] *Obs.*

Ra·sp-house. [ad. Du. *rasphuis* (G. *raspelhaus*), f. *raspen* Rasp *v.*[1]] A house of correction formerly in use in Holland, Germany, etc., where prisoners were employed in rasping wood.

1641 Evelyn *Diary* 19 Aug., We went to see the Rasp-house, where the lusty knaves are compell'd to worke, and the rasping of Brasill and Logwood is very hard labour. 1670 R. Haines *Meth. Govt.* (1679) 7 Another Officer was whipt and committed to the Rasp-house. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, Netherlands* I. 81 The Rasp-house, or house of correction, is .. very well worth a traveller's notice. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 Dec. 5/5 The judge .. sent this rascal to the whipping-post, and that rogue to the rasp-house.

Raspice, -ies, variants of Raspis. *Obs.*

Rasping (rɑ·spiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Rasp *v.*[1]]

1. The act of rubbing or scraping with or as with a rasp; a grating sound.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33 b/2 When we perceave, in raspinge, the bone to give bloode from it. 1641 [see Rasp-house]. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 212 Either with Hewing, or as some Hard Woods and Ivory may re-quire, with Rasping. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 91 There was much creaking of locks and rasping of bolts.

2. *concr.* in *pl.* Small particles produced by rasping.

1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* I. i. 8 Take the shavings or raspings of a Skull that was never buried. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 343 Give him raspings of bread, which may be had of the London bakers for nine pence or 10 pence a strike. 1791 Hamilton tr. *Berthollet's Art of Dyeing* I. i. i. v. 101 Oak bark and raspings of heart of oak. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 55 Quassia..is kept in the shops in billets and in raspings.

3. *attrib.*, as *rasping-machine, -mill.*

1695 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 83 A Rasping-Mill for Harts-horn. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 58 Rasping-mills for logwood. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1881/1 *Rasping-machine.*

Rasping (rɑ·spiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Rasp *v.*[1] + -ing [2].] That rasps, in senses of the vb.

1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 168 Scraped with rasping Instruments. 1735 W. Sewel *Dutch Dict., Rasphuys boef*, a Rasping rascal, a Bridewel-rogue. 1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 269 A cold, rasping, savage day; excruciating for sick nerves. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 146 He, in his rasping est voice, is giving his [valet] a month's warning.

b. *Hunting.* Difficult to take. Cf. Rasper 2.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 372 Many ox-fences and two rasping brooks. 1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* i, We'll .. pick out rasping fences.

c. Extremely or unpleasantly rapid.

1875 J. Grant *One of the '600'* xi. 92 Away we went .. at a rasping pace.

Hence **Ra·spingly** *adv.*, in a rasping manner.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 6/2 The wooden rattles with which .. the people were raspingly summoned to public worship. 1887 F. Warden *Scheherazade* II. i. 17 'Try it I' said he raspingly.

†**Ra·sping,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [f. Rasp *v.*[2] + -ing [2].] Belching, emitting wind.

1629 T. Adams *England's Sickness* Wks. I. 328 Let them .. drink Cleopatra's draught..to ease their rasping stomacke.

†**Ra·spis** [1]. *Obs.* Forms: 5 raspise, -ice, 6 raspays, -yce, 7 -is; 5 respice, 6 -yce. [Of obscure origin.

Possibly connected with OF. *raspeit, -pei* (mod. F. *râpé*: see Rape *sb.*[6]), It. *raspato* (rendered 'raspis wine' by Florio), med.L. *raspatum, -etum, -ecia*: in that case the ending *-ice, -is* may be due to the med.L. form in *-ecia*. Boorde (quot. 1542) evidently supposed it to be raspberry-wine (cf. Raspis wine), but it seems unlikely, from the contexts in which it occurs, that this was the usual sense of the word.]

A kind of wine used in the 15th and 16th centuries.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 218 in *Babees Bk.* 9 The namys of swete wynes .. pyment, Raspise, Muscadelle of grew. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 756 Mount rose and wyne of Greke, Both algrade, and respice eke. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 22 Ye shall han Spanyeshe wyne and Gascoyn,..Sak, raspyce, alycaunt, rumney. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* x. (1870) 254 All maner of wynes be made of grapes, excepte respyce, the whiche is made of a bery. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* 218 Redde wine, if it be a deepe redde en-clining to blacke as Raspis.

†Ra·spis [2]. *Obs.* Forms: α. 6 raspyse, -ass, 6–7 raspes, -is, -ice, 7 raspies, -esse, -isse. β. 6 respis, -ies, -yce, 7 respas, -ass(e. [Of obscure origin: perh. in some way related to prec.]

1. a. *collect.* Raspberries.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 912 Raspyse, *framboises.* 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 4 Men .. Did live by respis, heps, and haws. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 662 The fruite of this Bramble is called .. in English Raspis or Framboys berries. 1658 EVELYN *French Gardiner* (1675) 256 Raspis are of two colours, the white and the red. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 80/1 Preserves .. as Pears, Plums, .. Grapes, Respass.

b. (With pl. in *-es.*) A raspberry.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 68 Rubus ideus is called..in englishe raspeses or hyndberies. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 305 There are Raspasses, and a little berrie which we call among vs Blues. 1648 HERRICK *Hesperides* 168 The wine of cherries, and to these The cooling breath of Respasses. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Voy.* xix. 92 Of Strawberries and raspices there is great store.

2. The raspberry-plant.

1558 W. WARD tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. f. 19 b, This..is taken of Ioannes Agricola to be the brier called Respis. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 72 Set Respis and Rose, yoong rootes of those. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus Terrestris* 557 The leaves of Raspis may be used..in gargles. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* v. 275 The Leavs of Rose-Tree, Raspis [etc.].

3. *attrib.*, as *raspis-bush, juice, orchard, tree.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 914 Raspis tre, *franc-boisier.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. 1089 The Raspis bush, or Hindberrie. 1622 WITHER *Philarete* (1633) 591 The shrubbie fields are Raspice Orchards there. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 89 A Frambousier or Raspis-Bush. 1660 MAY *Accompl. Cook* (1665) 254 A quarter of a pint of raspas juyce.

† Raspis-berry. *Obs.* [f. prec.] = RASPBERRY.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1809) 61r The Aubespine ..and the Framboister [*sic*] whiche is in English the Hathorne ..and the Raspis berry. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 192 The like plentie of raspis berries, which doe grow in euery place. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 5 Faire Strawberries, red and white, and faire Respasse berries, and Gooseberries.

Raspish (rɑ·spiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. RASP *v.*[1] + -ISH.] Irritating, irritable.

1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amy Moss* 77 Well, don't be so raspish. 1866 *Mattie, a Stray* II. 158 You were hot-headed, and I was ill-tempered and raspish, and so we quarrelled.

† Raspis wine. *Obs.* Also 6 -ise, 7 respass. a. = RASPIS [1]. b. ? Raspberry wine.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 120 It were good to kepe some of the iuyce of the berries, and to make of it as it were raspis wine. 1598 FLORIO, *Raspato*, .. Raspise wine. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 40. 40 A very good friend of mine .. was feasted..with Venison and Respass wine.

Raspy (rɑ·spi), *a.*[1] [f. RASP *v.*[1] + -Y [1].]

1. Of a rasping nature; harsh, grating.

1838 CARLYLE *Varnhagen v. Ense, Misc.* (1857) IV. 197 Such a raspy, untamed voice as that of his I have hardly heard. 1882 BLACKMORE *Christowell* XXXVI, Ungainly, nubbly, fruit it was, ..raspy, to the teeth.

2. Easily exasperated; irritable.

1877 *Holderness Gloss., Raspy*, short-tempered. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* 975/1 Her temper was..certainly 'raspy'.

† Ra·spy, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare* —[1]. [Anglicized form of obs. F. *raspé.*] = RASPE *a.* (q. v.).

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 20 They counterfeit Raspy wine, with Flower-de-luce Roots.

Raspyce, -yse, variants of RASPIS. *Obs.*

Rass, obs. f. RACE *sb.*[1] etc.; obs. pa. t. RISE *v.*

† Rassasy, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *rassasier* (13th c.), f. *re-* + OF. *assasier*, f. L. *ad-* + *satiāre*: see SATIATE *v.*] *trans.* To satisfy (a hungry person). Also const. *of.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I ij b, The brede of heuen wherof she was rassasyed and fylde. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* v. x, I must ete one of yow, to th'ende that I may be fylled and rassasyed of my grete honger.

Rasse [1] (ræs, ræs). [Javanese *rase.*] A kind of civet-cat (*Viverricula malaccensis*, or Malacca Weasel) found in India, the Malay Peninsula, Java, China, etc., and frequently kept in captivity for the sake of the perfume obtained from it.

1817 RAFFLES *Java* I. 50 Musk, called *dedes*, is procured from the *rasé.* 1824 HORSFIELD *Zool. Researches in Java, Viverra Rasse.*..The Rasse belongs to the division of strictly digitigrade Carnassiers. 1861 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 232 The Rasse is spread over a large extent of country.

† Rasse [2]. *Obs. rare* —[1]. ? A peak, projection.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 446 On a rasse of a rok, hit rest at þe laste.

† Rassed, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. RACE *v.*[4] or RASE *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Torn off; hence in *Her.* (of two colours) meeting in a jagged line. Cf. ERASED 2 a.

1513 in Glover *Hist. Derby* I. App. 61 An Asse hed goulls rassed and haltered. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 27 b, These be called quartered Armes, rassed, for ye two colours be rassed, as though the one were rente from the other.

Rassh(e, obs. forms of RASH *a.* and *v.*

Rassle, obs. form of *wrastle* WRESTLE *v.*

Rasspout, obs. form of RAJPOOT.

† Ra·stel. *Obs. rare* —[1]. [a. OF. *rastel* (*ratel*, mod.F. *râteau*) rake, portcullis (see Godef.), etc.: —L. *rastellus*, dim. of *rastrum* rake.] A portcullis.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 127 The gate must haue ..his rastell or drawer of strong timber or iron.

† Ra·steling. *Obs. rare* —[1]. ? A tumult, uproar.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 943 (Dubl. MS.) Alexander .. Herd suche a rastelyng in þe realm, & rydez þe faster. [*Ashm. MS.* Sees slike a rottilyng, etc.]

† Raster. *Obs. rare* —[0]. [? f. RASE *v.*[1] + -STER.] ?A barber. Only in *raster-cloth, house* (see quots.).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rastyr howse, or schavyng howse (*S.* rasyr hows), *barbitondium.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 300/1 Raster clathe, *ralla. Ibid.* 300/2 Raster house (*A.* Raser howse), *barbitondium.* 1500 *Ortus, Ralla*, a raster cloth or a shauynge clothe.

† Rastilbow. *Obs. rare* —[0]. [Corruptly ad. med.L. *resta bovis* or OF. *reste de beof* (mod.F. *arrête bœuf*), lit. 'stopping of the ox'.] The plant REST-HARROW.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rastylbow, wede, *resta bovis.*

Rastle, obs. and dial. form of WRESTLE.

† Ra·ston. *Obs. rare* —[1]. [a. OF. *raston, raton*: see Godef., and cf. RATTOON [1].] 'A fashion of round and high Tart, made of butter, egges, and cheese' (Cotgr.).

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 52 Rastons. Take fayre Flowre, & þe whyte of Eyroun, & þe 3olke a lytel [etc.].

Rasty, dial. var. REASTY.

Rasure [1] (rē·ziŭ). Now *rare.* Also 7–9 raz-. [a. F. *rasure* (1235 in Godef.), or ad. L. *rāsūra*: see RASE *v.*[1] and -URE.]

† 1. The act of scraping or shaving (also *fig.*); a scratch, mark, cut, slit. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. XXV, Lyke as wynter rasure doth always a rase and deface grene somer, soo..for a lytel blast of wynters rasure anone we shalle deface and lay a parte true loue. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 674 They race some their faces, some their bodies, .. the print of which rasure can neuer bee done away againe during life. 1621 SPEED *Iiist. Gt. Brit.* V. vi. (1632) 42 Carrying these rasures on their pictured limbes. 1721 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. (1738) 250 Soaking Pledgits of clean Hurds in this Mixture, and laying them pretty warm on the Razures or Chinks.

† b. A particle, or the particles, scraped off.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 135, I leie on þe schauynge or ellis þe rasure of lynnen cloop. 1669 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 324 The wood should be cut about May and the Rasures well dried.

† 2. The act of shaving (the head, hair, etc.); tonsure. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 111/1 Saynt denys .. sayth the rasure and cuttyng of of the heer signefyeth pure lyf. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 726 *marg.*, The Popish rasure ministred unto Clerks at the first receit of their Cleargie. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 11 They had no razure commanded, onely it was prouided that they should not haue their haire long. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* (1755) IV. 333 Their heads were sooty: they had round rasures on them.

3. The act of scraping out something written; an erasure. (Freq. in 16–18th c.)

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* xxxii. Wks. (1876) 24 We fyrste scrape the paper, and by that rasure or scraping sumwhat is taken awaye of the letters. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 28/1 Such writings obligatorie if they haue any razure in them in any materiall place are of no credit in law. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives Northꝛ* (1742) I. 115 She had very credible information that there was a foul rasure in Sir John Cuts's will. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 208/2 A specimen of his continual corrections and critical rasures.

b. *transf.* Obliteration, effacement; cancelling.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 13 A forted residence 'gainst the tooth of time And razure of obliuion. 1670 MARVELL *Let. to W. Ramsden* Wks. (1875) I. 410 When we began to talk of the Lords, the King sent for us alone, and recommended a rasure of all proceedings. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 41 Impressed upon the mind so as to defy all attempts of rasure or of change. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* IV. lxv. (1806) 780 That a general razure should be made of all transactions with regard to that disputed question.

† Rasure [2]. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 -our. [a. OF. *rasure* (Godef.); cf. Pg. *rasoura.*] = RASER [1].

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 187 The rasour of whete was solde for fourty shelynges and twenty pence. 1526 *Tolls* in Dillon *Calais & Pole* (1892) 89 Item, for evry Rasure of Lyme qr.

Rasure, obs. f. RAZOR. **Rasydhede:** see RASEDHEAD. **Rasyn(e, -ynge,** obs. ff. RAISIN. **Rasyst,** obs. Sc. f. RESIST.

Rat (ræt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 ræt, 4–6 ratte, 6 ratt, 5– rat. [OE. *ræt* (once) = Du. *rat*, MHG. *rat* (G. *ratz*), masc.; also OLG. *ratta*, OHG. *ratte* (G. *ratte, ratze*), fem., and OHG. *ratto* m.; = F. *rat* m., *rate* f., Sp., Pg. *rato*, obs. It. *ratto*, med.L. *ratus, rattus.*

The ultimate origin of the word is uncertain, but it seems probable that it was adopted first in the Teutonic languages when the animal came to be known in western Europe, and thence passed into the Romance tongues. Forms with *o* occur in the LG. and Scand. languages as well as in English: see ROTTAN, ROTTE. The most usual form in ME. was *raton, -oun*, RATTON.]

1. A rodent of some of the larger species of the genus *Mus*, esp. *M. rattus*, the black rat (now almost extinct), and *M. decumanus*, the common grey, brown, or Norway rat. (See also LAND-, MUSK-, WATER-RAT.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 118/41 *Fiber*..befer. *Raturus*, ræt. *Lutria*, otor. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 200 Had 3e rattes 3oure wille 3e couthe nouȝt reule 3oureselue. *c* 1450 MYRC *Par. Priest* 1897 3ef hyt were eten wyth mows or rat, Dere þow moste a-bygge þat. 1562 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 119 They bewray themselues lyke a Ratte wyth theyr owne vtteraunce. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 44 What if my house be troubled with a Rat. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 147 Nor tackle, sayle, nor mast, the very rats Instinctiuely haue quit it. 1625 BACON *Ess., Wisd. for Man's Self* (Arb.) 187 It is the Wisedome of Rats, that will be sure to leaue a House, somewhat before it fall. 1726 GAY *Fables* II. viii. 87 Rats and mice purloin our grain. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 123/1 A large Norway rat. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 66 The Great Rat..It is chiefly in the colour that this animal differs from the Black Rat, or the Common Rat, as it was once called, but now common no longer. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* I. 183 Rats, when lean enough To crawl through such chinks. 1843 DIEFFENBACH *Trav. New Z.* II. 185 There exists a frugiferous native rat. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 201 The black rat, so rare in England, is common in Alderney and Herm.

fig. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* iii. 14 A pair of little hopping rats of ponies. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Book* 204 Crabs are, in fact, the rats of the ocean.

b. *transf.* Applied to animals of other species resembling the rat.

†*Rat of Inde*, the ichneumon. †*Rat of Surinam*, the phalanger. *Marsupial rat*, an opossum. *Pharaoh's rat*, the ichneumon (cf. OF. *rat de Faraon* in Marco Polo). *Norway* or *Norwegian rat*, the lemming.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 272 So Pharoah's Rat, yer he begin the fray 'Gainst the blinde Aspicke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 303 Rats of Inde, called Ichneumones. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Leming*, the name of a creature of the rat kind, called by authors *mus Norwegicus*, the Norway rat. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i. 515 The Philanger..is about the size of a rat, and has, accordingly, by some, been called the Rat of Surinam. 1863 H. W. BATES *Naturalist on R. Amazons* ix. (ed. 2) 260 A beautiful opossum: .. this made the third species of marsupial rat I had so far obtained. 1886 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* V. 442 Pharaoh's Rat .. feeds to a great extent upon the eggs of the crocodile. [1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 1/1 On the suicidal principles of Norwegian ratdom.]

2. In phrases: a. *To smell a rat*, to suspect something.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* I. 51 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 414/2 Yf they smell a ratt, They grisely chide and chatt. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. 1272 Ile say no more, gesse at my meaning, I smel a rat. 1660 SHIRLEY *Androm.* II. ii. 14, I smell a Rat sir, there's jugling in this business. 1736 [CHETWOOD] *Voy. Vaughan* I. 170, I ask'd her so many Questions, that, tho' a Woman ignorant enough, she began to smell a Rat. 1840 LYTTON *Paul Clifford* XXXIV, Whew! I smell a rat; this stolen child, then, was no other than Paul. 1894 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 377 He'll be sure to smell a rat if I'm with you.

b. *Like* (or *as wet as*) *a drowned rat.*

c 1500 [see DROWNED 1 b]. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 180 b, An hedde he had .. Three heares on a side, like a drouned ratte. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iv. 70 The Storm .. drencht us all like so many drowned Rats. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 14 Oct. Let. iv, I was dragged out of a river like a drowned rat. 1880 [see DROWNED].

c. (*As*) *drunk, poor,* †*rank*, or *weak, as a rat.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 835 The monkes were fatte And ranke as a ratte. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 128 As if one had..kepte the Tauerne till he had been as dronke as a Ratte. 1661 *Merry Drollerie* I. 17 Drunk as a Rat, you'd hardly wot That drinking so he could trudge it. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXI, He's as poor as a rat. 1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 186 Weak as a rat, and no appetite.

d. With reference to the alleged killing or expulsion of Irish rats by riming. Cf. RIME *v.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 188, I was neuer so berim'd since..I was an Irish Rat. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* 4th Interm., The fine Madrigall-man, in rime, to haue runne him o' the Countrey, like an Irish rat. 1660 (*title*) Rats Rhimed to Death, or, The Rump-Parliament Hang'd up in the Shambles. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 22 Songs no longer move; No rat is rhym'd to death, nor maid to love.

e. *Slang* (orig. *U. S.*). Used ironically in *pl.* to express incredulity: 'humbug', 'nonsense'.

1890 *Spectator* Sept. 409/2 (quoting *Puck*) 'Why, what did he say when you told him of it?'—'Oh! just—"Rats!"' 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 484/1 'A miss, by Jove'. 'Oh, rats', cries another onlooker.

3. Used as an opprobrious or familiar epithet.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 331 These famish'd Beggers .. Who .. For want of meanes (poore Rats) had hang'd themselues. 1629 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 98 One that nick-names Clergymen with all the termes of reproch, as Rat, Black coate, and the like. *c* 1656 *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 106 No Female Rat shall me deceive, nor catch me by a crafty wild. 1830 HOOD *Drop of Gin* iii, Hardly acknowledged by kith and kin, Because, poor rat! He has no cravat. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 29 Ha! Clipsby, are ye there, old rat!

4. *spec.* †a. A pirate. *Obs.*

[1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 23.] 1673 HOBBES *Odyss.* XV. 371 Phaenician Merchants, Rats, then thither came. *Ibid.* XVI. 61 Thesprotian rats got him aboard their ship.

†**b.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rat*, a Drunken Man or Woman taken up by the Watch, and carried .. to the Counter. 1781 R. KING *Mod. Lond. Spy* 38 Men taken up for assaults or night-brawls were termed Rats.

c. In *Politics*: One who deserts his party.

(From the alleged fact that rats leave a house about to fall or a ship about to sink: see sense 1, quots. 1610, 1625.)

1792 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* II. 477 This would..pronounce..us..as having differed with him, and, of course, become rats and deserters. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul but Jesus* 199 In a word, in the language of modern party, Silas was a rat. 1888 H. D. TRAILL *Will. III*, I. (1892) 7 Charles transformed himself, with more than the celerity of the nimblest modern rat [etc.].

d. A workman who refuses to strike along with others, or takes a striker's place; also (esp. among printers), one who works for lower wages than the ordinary (or trade-union) rate.

1881 *American* No. 73. 181 The men who agree to go into the strike are always the more united and determined class. The rats who refuse suffer accordingly. 1892 *Nation* 11 Aug. 96/2 This orator declared .. that 'rats' were still employed in the *Tribune* office.

5. Something resembling a rat in shape.

a. *U. S.* A hair-pad with tapering ends.

1869 Mrs. Whitney *II'e Girls* v. (1874) 98 She can't buy coils and braids and two-dollar rats. 1888 *Century Mag.* Sept. 769/1 The crescent shaped pillows on which it [hair] was put up, the startling names of which were 'rats' and 'mice'.

b. A plumber's tool.

1894 *Times* 27 Jan. 7/5 Some of the company's men..were using a red-hot plug or 'rat'.

6. [f. Rat *v.*] The act of changing one's side.

1838 Lytton *Alice* v. ii, Political factions love converts. ..A man's rise in life generally dates from a well-timed rat.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive, as *rat-haunt, -hole* (also *fig.*), *kind, -leather, pie, poison, -preserve, -skin, -terrier, -warren.*

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. v. 200 Mine Host wondred with himselfe, where the *Rat-haunt should be. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Hampsh. Farmer's Addr.* (1833) 32 Who routed you from a *rat-hole..to perch you in a palace? 1879 O. W. Holmes *Motley* xviii. 129 The police set on the track of the writer to find his rathole if possible. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Leming*, the name of a creature of the *rat kind. 1879 Goode *Catal. Anim. Resources & Fisheries U. S.* 214 *Rat leather, used for thumbs of kid gloves. 1812 Southey *Omniana* I. 25 *Rat pye would be as good as Rook pye. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1296 A pot of..*rat poison. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2054 They were the lords of the *rat-preserve in the barn. 1812 Southey *Omniana* I. 26 *Rat-skin robes for the ladies would be beautiful. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 June 3/3 The length of the largest rat-skin, when dressed, is seven to eight inches. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 55 The cost of a bull-dog, or a bull-terrier or *rat-terrier. 1886 Miss Braddon *One Thing Needful* iv, Rooms that only serve as a *rat-warren.

b. Objective, and obj. genitive, as *rat-catching, -charmer, -hunting, -killer, -killing,* † *-taker.* See also Rat-catcher.

1764 *Museum Rust.* I. 392 Those who professedly follow the art of *rat-catching. 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. (1859) 292 My terriers—ratcatching Busy, Snap, and Nimbletoes. 1860 Marryat *Horace Jutland* II. 280 The *rat-charmer .. must be sadly wanted in these parts. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 56/2 The main sport now..in which dogs are the agents is *rat-hunting. 1538 Elyot, *Muricidus*.., a *rat killer. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 56/2 As a rat-killer, a ferret is not to be compared to a dog. 1851-61 in Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* (1865) II. 491/1 Take the tax off *rat-killing dogs, and give a legality to rat-killing. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Mole sekers, and *ratte takers. 1538 *Arundel MS.* 97 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. II. 109 John Willis, the Kingis rattaker.

c. Instrumental, as *rat-deserted, -gnawn, -infested, -inhabited, -ridden, -riddled* adjs.

1859 Helps *Friends in Council* Ser. II. (ed. 2) I. 11 Sordid, window-broken, *rat-deserted..houses. 1860 Wynter *Curiosities of Civilisation* 137 The *rat-gnawn ivory is selected by the turner as fitted for billiard balls. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* iv, A small *rat-infested dreary yard. 1832 Carlyle *Goethe's Works.* Misc. (1840) IV. 198 Ancient rotten *rat-inhabited walls. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* i, Some *rat-ridden doorkeeper. 1855 Browning *Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* xxix, Your rotten-planked *rat-riddled stairs.

d. Similative, as *rat-coloured, -eyed, -faced, -like* adjs.

1633 Massinger *Guardian* II. iv, Their *rat-coloured stockings. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 518/2 Yellow or blue, Piebald or rat-coloured. 1866 J. Greenwood in *Evening Star* 19 Mar., A *rat-eyed, slim-limbed thief. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 45 *note*, This *rat-faced lady. 1846 Waterhouse *Nat. Hist. Mamm.* I. 225 Its *rat-like tail. 1857 Borrow *Romany Rye* (1858) II. 73 The rat-like eyes sparkled.

e. Special combs., as **rat-bean**, a species of caper (*Capparis frondosa*); **rat-bird**, the striated bush-babbler (*Chattarrhœa caudata*); **rat-clam**, *dial.* a rat-trap; **rat-firm**, a firm which employs 'rats' or non-union workmen; **rat-fish**, a chimæra of the Pacific coast of America; **rat-hare** = Lagomys; **rat-house**, a printing-house in which 'rats' are employed; **rat-kangaroo** = Kangaroo-rat; **rat-labour** (see quot. and 4 d above); **rat-mole** = Mole-rat; **rat-office** = *rat-house*; **rat-pill**, a pill used in rat-catching; **rat-pit**, a pit in which rats are confined to be worried by dogs; **rat-poison**, poison for destroying rats; also *spec.* (see quot. 1848); **rat-snake**, a snake which kills rats, *esp.* a species found in Ceylon, frequently kept in domestication for this purpose. See also Rat-tail, -trap.

1879 Baron Eggers *Flora St. Croix* 25 *Rat-bean. 1883 E. H. A[itken] *Tribes on My Frontier* 3 Down among the roots of the creeper..come a dozen dingy brown '*rat-birds'. 1889 Jefferies *Field & Hedgerow* 86 The cat wandering about got caught in the *rat-clams—i. e. a gin. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 3/3 Is Mr. Morley sure that his books are not printed by '*rat firms'? 1882 Jordan & Gilbert *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 54 *Chimæra.. *Rat-fishes..Head somewhat compressed, the snout bluntish, protruding. *Ibid.* 55 *C. collæi*—Rat-fish; Elephant-fish. 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 91 *Rat-Hares have moderate ears; legs nearly alike. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 2/3 The bills .. are printed at what are commonly termed '*rat-houses'. 1846 G. R. Waterhouse *Nat. Hist. Mammalia* I. 196 The *Rat-Kangaroo may be divided into three minor groups. 1894 R. Lydekker *Marsupialia* 63 The rat-kangaroo, often incorrectly spoken of as kangaroo-rats. 1894 *Labour Commission, Gloss.* s.v., In the eyes of a trades unionist the terms **rat labour* and 'non-union' or 'free' labour are synonymous. By a unionist *rat labour* is defined as men who work for less than the established rate of wages. 1846 Buchanan, **Rat Mole.* 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 7 The quantity of *rat-pills necessary for the great and important work. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 53 The terrier's education, as regards his prowess in a *rat-pit. 1848 Craig s.v. *Rat*, **Rat-poison*, the common name of the plant *Chailletia toxicaria*, a poisonous shrub, a native of Sierra Leone. 1860 Tennent *Ceylon* I. 193 *note*, Wolf .. mentions that *rat-snakes were often so domesticated by the natives as to feed at their table.

Rat (ræt), *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 3–4 ratte, 8–9 *dial.* rat. [Of obscure etym.] A rag, scrap.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 277 Þu wunden was i rattes and i clutes. 13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 260 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 In cloutes, me thynkes, Hom burde haue rotid & bene rent in rattis longe sythene. *a* 1796 Pegge *Derbicisms* s.v., All to rats, i. e. scraps. 1847 Halliwell, *Rats*, pieces, shreds, fragments. *North.*

† **Rat,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* Forms 5 ratte, 6 *Sc.* ratt-. [a. MDu., MLG. *rat* (*radd-*) or Da. *rat* (from LG.) = OFris. *rad, reth*, OS. *rath*, OHG. (mod.G.) *rad*, cognate with L. *rota*, OIr. *roth*, Lith. *rãtas* wheel, Skr. *rátha-s* (war) chariot.] The wheel which was formerly used in one method of executing criminals, and on which their dead bodies were afterwards exposed. Also in *pl.*

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 12 It shal coste you your lyf he wyl hange yow or sette you on the ratte. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 51 Evill farit and dryit, as Denseman on the rattis. 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 332 On the Rattis reuin, hangit, drawin, and quarterit.

Rat, *sb.*4 *Sc. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] A rut, furrow, mark, scratch.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. viii. 26 Hir forryt scoryt wyth runclys and mony rat. 1808 Jamieson, I. *Rat*, a scratch; as, *a rat with a prein*, a scratch with a pin. .. 3. The track of a wheel in a road.

† **Rat,** *sb.*5 *Sc. Obs.* In 7 rate, ratt(e. [Var. of Rot *sb.*2, by Sc. substitution of *a* for *o*.] A file (of soldiers).

1646 Lt. Gen. Baillie in *Baillie's Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 421, I found five ratt musqueteers, more than ane musquetshott at randome before their bodie. 1653 Baillie *ibid.* III. 225 Cotterall besett the Church with some rattes of musqueteirs and a troup of horse. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Club) II. 331 He directet also the Laird of Haddoche..to go to Torry, with a rate of mvskiteires.

† **Rat,** *sb.*6 *Obs. rare*—1. = Rat-rime.

1671 *True Non-Conformist* 254 If in hearty requests, we our selves can neither be confined..to a rat of words put in our mouth, nor relish the like practice from others [etc.].

† **Rat,** *sb.*7 *Obs.*—0 [a. F. *rat*, obs. var. *ras, raz*: see Race *sb.*1 6.] A strong or rapid current.

There is no evidence that the form has ever been in Eng. use. The latter part of quot. 1867 alludes to Pg. *rato* a sharp rock, which has no connexion with the Fr. word.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Rat*, in the sea language, is used to express a part of the sea, where there are rapid and dangerous currents, or counter currents. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 561 *Rat*,..a rapid stream or race, derived from sharp rocks beneath, which injure the cable.

Rat (ræt), *v.*1 [f. Rat *sb.*1]

1. *intr.* (chiefly *pres. pple.*) To catch or hunt rats.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Dec., He wished to take it [a dog] ratting. 1871 M. Legrand *Cambr. Freshm.* 275, I believe the old pony would rat, too, if you put him in the pit.

2. *intr.* **a.** To desert one's party, side, or cause, *esp.* in politics; to go *over* as a deserter.

1815 [cf. *re-rat*, Re- 5 a]. 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *Harrington* iii, If you have a mind to rat, rat *sans phrase*, and run over to the Jewish side. 1831 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* I Mar. (1884), Some of the steadiest old country gentlemen ratting over to Reform. 1888 Saintsbury in *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 349/2 Though Mackworth ratted to my own side, I fear it must be confessed that he did rat.

b. To act as a 'rat' (sense 4 d).

1847 Webster cites T. F. Adams.

3. *trans.* To furnish with a 'rat' (sense 5 a).

1867 Mrs. Whitney *L. Goldthwaite* x. 235 Next morning, at breakfast, Sin Saxon was as beautifully ruffled, ratted, and crimped..as ever.

Rat (ræt), *v.*2 *vulgar.* [Substituted for Rot *v.*; cf. Drat.] A form of imprecation, = Drat.

1696 Vanbrugh *Relapse* I. iii, Rat my pocket-handerchief! have not I a page to carry it? 1747 Dr. Hoadly *Suspicious Husband* II. i, Rat your inquisitive Eyes. 1792 Charlotte Smith *Desmond* I. 29 But, rat me, if I know why the plague we came. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* xxxvi, Her very words were 'Rat that piano!' 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxiii. 236 Rat me, if the scar is healed yet.

† **Rat,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare*—1. [Related to Rat *sb.*2] *trans.* To break up, drive apart.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2235 Thane þe Romayns releuyde, þat are ware rebuykkyde, And alle to-rattys oure mene with theire riste horsses.

[**Rat,** *v.*4, error for Rattle *v.* 2 b.

1723 Puckle *Club* (ed. 4) 84 Told us that an hart bellows, a buck groyns, a roe bells, a goat rats.]

Rat, obs. f. 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. Read *v.*

Rata (rā·tă). [Maori.] A large and handsome forest-tree of New Zealand, bearing crimson flowers and yielding a hard red wood.

The name is given to two species, *Metrosideros robusta*, the Northern Rata, in the North Island, and *M. lucida*, the Southern Rata, in the South Island; sometimes also to the climbing species *M. florida*, properly called the Aka. See Morris *Austral Eng.*, s.v.

1835 W. Yate *Acc. New Z.* 50 Rata.., this is a fine and useful tree, producing a heavy, close-grained, durable redwood. 1843 Dieffenbach *Trav. New Z.* I. xiv. 224 The venerable rata, often measuring forty feet in circumference, and covered with scarlet flowers. 1889 T. Kirk *Forest Flora New Z.* 99 The southern rata is easily cultivated, and, although of slow growth, is of value for ornamental planting. *Ibid.* 263 The northern rata is one of the largest trees in the New Zealand flora.

b. *attrib.*, as *rata-flower, -root, -tree.*

1835 W. Yate *Acc. New Z.* Index, Rata-tree. 1843 Dieffenbach *Trav. New Z.* I. xiv. 224 Of other parasitical plants, however, the rata-trees are very free. 1860 Donaldson *Bush Lays* 37 The rata flowers whisper a message of death. 1872 Domett *Ranolf & Amohia* I. i. 1 Its butt against a rata-root.

Ratable, etc.: see Rateable, etc.

Ratafia (rætăfī·ă). Also 8 rattafia, -fee, ratifia, -fie, -fea, -fee, 9 ratafie. [a. F. *ratafia* (17th c., Boileau), † *ratafiat*, of unknown origin (see Littré for conjectures).]

1. A cordial or liqueur flavoured with certain fruits or their kernels, usually almonds or peach-, apricot-, and cherry-kernels.

1699 M. Lister *Journ. to Paris* 164 All sorts of Strong Waters, particularly Ratafia's, which is a sort of Cherry Brandy made with Peach and Apricock Stones. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* I. 6 Farewel Cold Tea, And Rattafee. 1737 Drury *Rival Milliners* I. viii, If you refrain from Ratifea and Paint. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xvi, She chose her comforts, ratafia and play; She loved the social game, the decent glass. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. viii, A half-dozen glasses of Ratafia made him forget all his woes and his losses.

attrib. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 269 To make Ratafia Cakes. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 595/1 When bitter almonds are pounded in water a ratafia odour is produced.

2. A kind of cake or biscuit having the flavour of ratafia, or made to be eaten along with it.

1845 Bregion & Miller *Pract. Cook.* 219 Put half a pound of ratafias in the mould. 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Floss* VI. i, Give him three ratafias soaked in a dessert-spoonful of cream. *c* 1870 *Mirth* i. 12 The soles were worn to the thinness and brittle sponginess of ratafias.

3. A variety of cherry. (See quot.)

1835 *Trans. Hort. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 291 Ratafia..is so much allied to the Morello, that..it will be sufficient to state that its leaves are smaller and more tapering towards the base than those of the Morello.

Ratal (rē·tăl), *sb.* [f. Rate *sb.*1 + -al, prob. after *rental.*] The amount on which rates are assessed. Also *attrib.* (in some cases perh. taken as *adj.*).

1859 *Times* 21 Mar. 6/5 Lord John Russell was the author of the £5 and £6 ratal clause. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 7/1 Lord John was told that the £6 ratal was a shuffle. 1883 M. D. Chalmers *Local Government* iii. 42 A ratal of £50 gives one vote. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 5/3 A Bill has been introduced into Parliament .. seeking to abolish the ratal qualifications for members of vestries.

Ratan: see Rattan.

Ratanhia (rătæ·niă). Also 9 ratinia, rhatania. [Pg., = Sp. *ratania*, a. Quichuan *ratañia* (Tschudi).] = Rhatany.

1804 Capt. Moore in *Naval Chron.* XII. 323, 32 chests of ratinia. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 129 The root, bark, and extract of the ratanhia. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 383 The extract of rhatania, digested in hot water.

Comb. 1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl. 992 Ratanhia-red .. first obtained by Wittstein as a product of the decomposition of ratanhia-tannic acid.

Hence **Ratanhine** (ræ·tănəin), *Chem.* a compound homologous with tyrosine, occurring in the extract of ratanhia.

1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 77.

Ratany: see Rhatany.

Rataplan (rætăplæ·n), *sb.* [a. F. *rataplan*, of echoic origin.] A drumming or beating noise; a tattoo, rub-a-dub.

1847-8 G. A. A'Beckett *Comic Hist. Eng.* VII. i, The sheriff .. ordered the drums to strike up a *rataplan*. 1882 Ouida *Under Two Flags* (1890) 345 She laughed and drummed the rataplan with her brass heel. 1897 *19th Cent.* June 936 The ceaseless rataplan of the bats of the washerwomen.

Hence **Ratapla·n** *v.* **a.** *trans.* To play (a march, etc.) by beating; **b.** *intr.* To beat *upon* (a drum).

1865 *Daily Tel.* 15 Dec. 5/2 An absurd drummer-boy rataplanning .. some march adapted from the Rogue's own. 1889 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 3/6 A large white rabbit rataplans upon a big drum.

Rat-a-tat (ræ·tătæ·t). [Echoic.] = Rat-tat.

1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 28 (1713) I. 185 A Cooper was .. busy, Rat-a-tat, Rat-a-tat, hooping Tubs. 1813 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) II. 604 This bustle and endless rat-a-tat-tat at our door. 1895 Q. *Splendid Spur* 153 A wild rat-a-tat! on the street door.

Rat-catcher. [f. Rat *sb.*1] One whose business it is to catch rats. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 78 Tybalt, you Rat-catcher, will you walke? 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. 44 To the ratcatcher .. for bating the house. 1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* III. ii, I rather fear 'tis the old rat-catcher, your master, that has caught us here in a trap. 1772 T. Simpson *Vermin-Killer* i, The nobility, farmers, &c. .. send for a man, known in the country by the name of a rat-catcher. 1814 Chalmers in *Life* (1851) I. 399 The gains .. from the calling of a rat-catcher. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* No. 45 The Rat-catchers of the Sewers.

b. Applied to animals.

1704 *Baldeus' Ceylon* lii, in Churchill *Voyages* III. 827/1 The Land-Serpents call'd *Ratcatchers* are .. very large. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 395 He [a fox] had only one fault as a rat-catcher; he would never catch a second till he had eaten the first.

Ratch (rætʃ), *sb.*[1] *Mech.* Also 7 *Sc.* **ratsche**, 8 **roch**, 8–9 **rash**. [Var. of RATCHET; the precise history of the form is not clear. Cf. G. *ratsche*, *rätsche*; also *ratschborer* ratchet-drill, *ratschscheibe* ratchet-wheel.]

†**1.** *Sc.* = FIRELOCK 1. *Obs. rare.*

1620 D. WEDDERBURN *Compl. Buik* (S. H. S.) 73, I have directit James to bring me hame a ratsche of a gun of fyve quarter lenth. 1657 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 18 Some had guns with rusty ratches.

2. A ratchet.

1721 BAILEY, *Ratch* [in a Watch] are the small Teeth at the Bottom of the Barrel, which stop it in winding up. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 502 The spring..must not be altered by the ratches' click. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1881/2 *Ratch*, a rack-bar with inclined angular teeth between which a pawl drops.

3. A ratchet-wheel; *spec.* in clock-work.

1721 BAILEY, *Ratch*, [in Clock-Work] a Sort of Wheel, which serves to lift up the Detents every Hour, and to make the Clock strike. 1741 ETTRICK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 563 The Roch, or snagged Wheel, being..accounted as Part of the great Wheel. 1780 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6635/2 Ratch, or rash, in clock-work, a sort of wheel having twelve fangs [etc., as in Bailey]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1881/2 A circular ratch is a ratchet-wheel.

b. So *ratch-wheel.*

1741 ETTRICK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 567 The Roch-wheel to be cut with 48 Teeth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 314 The other end .. by the motion of the arm *G*, is made to move the ratch-wheel.

†**Ratch**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? = RACK *sb.*[1] 3.

1562 PHAER *Æneid* v. O iv, Down sinck the surging wauues..; from al the heauen the ratches flies.

Ratch, *sb.*[3] *Naut.* [f. RATCH *v.*[1]] A reach.

1885 *Daily Tel.* 19 Aug. (quoted in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*).

Ratch, hunting-dog: see RACHE [1].

Ratch, white mark: see RACHE [2].

Ratch, erron. form of ROTCH.

Ratch (rætʃ), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–6 **rachche**, 5 **ratche**. [Back-form. from *raught*, pa. t. of REACH *v.*[1], on anal. of *caught*, *catch*.]

1. *intr.* †a. To proceed, go. *Obs. rare*—[1].

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 619 Resttez here on þis rote & I schal rachche after.

b. *Naut.* To sail on a tack, to 'reach'.

1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* I. ii. 34 They ratched from shore to shore, slueing on their heels to run athwart the wind on another tack. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 467/2 Getting our anchor we ratched around under mainsail and jib.

†**2.** *trans.* To reach, get hold of. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1530 PALSGR. 679/2, I ratche, I catche, I have raught. *Je attayns.* And I ratche the thou shalt bere me a blowe.

3. *trans.* To draw out, to stretch (hence *dial.* to exaggerate, to lie); to pull or tear asunder.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 180 Thou xuldyst be rachchyd, If thow war metely machchyd. 1530 PALSGR. 679/2, I ratche, I stretche out a length. *Je estends.* If it be to shorte ratche it out. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Ratch*, to tear in pieces. 1829 in BROCKETT. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1869– in dial. glosses (Lancs., Yks., Linc., Hants, Dorset).

Hence **Ratched** *ppl. a.*, stretched.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 179 He must take care not to stretch the cardings. If any fault is committed in this respect,..they are said to be 'ratched cardings'.

Ratch, *v.*[2] *Mech.* [f. RATCH *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cut into teeth like those of a ratch; to turn *round* in the process of doing this.

1777 RAMSDEN *Descr. Engine* (1.) 1 The Circumference of the Wheel is ratched or cut..into 2160 Teeth. *Ibid.* 10, I then ratched the wheel round continually in the same direction..and, in ratching the wheel about 300 times round, the teeth were finished. *Ibid.*, The screw in ratching had continually hold of several teeth at the same time. [1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 639 *note*, In ratching or cutting the wheel..the circle was divided with the greatest exactness.]

Ratchel (rætʃel). *techn.* or *dial.* Forms: 8 **ra(t)chill**, 9 **ratchil**, **-el(l**. [Of obscure etym.]

1. Fragments of loose shivery stone lying above the firm rock.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I iv b, Under the Rachill .. where it is the most gankey, the chief Leader may be found. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 297 Decaying porphyry, which the miners call rotten stone;..fragments of stone they call ratchill. 1811 FAREY in Hunt *Mining* (1884) 233 In many instances in alluvial mixtures the stones are..like the chippings of a stonemason's yard, and called Ratchel, Rumel, Keale, Skerry, or Rubble. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

2. (See quots.)

1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 250 Wacken Porphyry. Glomellaria. Scottish: Ratchell. 1808 JAMIESON, *Ratchel*, a hard rocky crust below the soil; pan, till. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 23 There are occasionally found, running east and west, walls of hardah, called 'ratchels'.

Ratchet (rætʃĕt), *sb.* Forms: α. 7–8 **rochet**, **-ett**, 8 **rotchet**. β. 8– **ratchet**, (9 **rachet**). [a. F. *rochet* († *roquet*), a blunt form of lance-head, or lance having such a head (12–15th c.); a bobbin or spool; also, a ratchet or ratchet-wheel (16th c., in Paré XXIII. xii.) = It. *rocchetto* spool, ratchet, etc.: see ROCKET.

The development of the sense of 'ratchet' in F. and It. is not clear; it may have originated in the words being applied to spindles or barrels (in mechanism) provided with teeth.]

1. A set of angular or saw-like teeth on the edge of a bar or rim of a wheel, into which a cog, tooth, click, or the like may catch, usually for the purpose of preventing reversed motion; also, a bar or wheel (*ratchet-wheel*) provided with such teeth.

α. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 25 They make the peeces of Timber to come to the Saws by means of certain Toothed Wheels with a rochet. 1743 FREKE in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 558 A Wheel..notched round, which works as a Rotchet on a Spring Ketch. 1758 FITZGERALD *ibid.* L. 728 The outside rochet and outside wheel are fixed on the arbor.

β. 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 204 To throw the Catch in again upon the Teeth of the Ratchet, and stop the whole Motion without Accidents. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 501 The click attached to the great wheel is laid hold of by the teeth of the ratchet. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 9 The ratchet is wound up by means of the lever and cogs.

b. *pl.* in same sense. *rare.*

1721 BAILEY, *Ratchets*, [in a Watch], are the small Teeth at the Bottom of the Barrel, which stop it, in winding up. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iii. § 165 The cogs on this wheel are cut and regulated to the rachets on that.

2. A click or detent, catching into the teeth of a ratchet-wheel.

1846 JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Hist. Invent.*, etc. (ed. 4) I. 11 These two wheels are connected by a ratchet or pall.., the larger ratchet-wheel is held stationary by a ratchet. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1881/2.

†**3.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—[1].

1763 W. LEWIS *Phil. Comm. Arts* 56 From this the wire is wound off upon a smaller cylinder, called a Rochett, placed on the spindle of a spinning wheel.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ratchet-arbor*, *-bar*, *-brace*, *-catch*, *-drill*, *-jack*, *-lever*, *pinion*, *rifling*, *-ring*, *side*, *-stop*, *-tooth*, *-wheel.*

1849 NOAD *Electricity* 383 A pinion on the *ratchet-arbor gives motion to other simple wheel-work. *a* 1824 A. SCOTT in *Trans. Highl. Soc.* (1824) VI. 34 So hinged that its lower end shall fall into the teeth of the same *ratchet-bar. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Ratchet-brace. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 3 Saws, files, ratchet-braces. *a* 1824 A. SCOTT in *Trans. Highl. Soc.* (1824) VI. 32 A ratchet-wheel of about 13 inches diameter, with *ratchet-catches. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 561 The *ratchet-drill..is made by cutting ratchet teeth in the drill shaft. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1882/2 **Ratchet-jack*, etc. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 561 The *ratchet-lever in part resembles the ratchet drill. 1779 in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 979 We must..except the *rochet pinions. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 177 The *ratchet rifling we do not consider nearly so good as either of the other forms. 1779 RAMSDEN *Descr. Engine* (II.) 11 Till the piece (*f*) is brought under the stop on the *ratchet-ring. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 192/1 The palls .. are thrown into the *ratchet sides of the press. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 204 The teeth answer the triple purpose of thumb-milling, *ratchet-stop, and graduation. 1735 in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 89 Their Distance depends on the *Ratchet-Teeth..in the Brass-Bottom. 1777 RAMSDEN *Descr. Engine* (I.) 11 A *ratchet-wheel, having 60 teeth. ? 1790 J. IMISON *School of Arts* I. 17 It is requisite to have a ratchet-wheel on the end of the axle..with a catch to fall into its teeth. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 220 A pawl or click is a necessary adjunct to a ratchet wheel.

Hence **Ratchet** *v. intr.*, to move by means of a ratchet; **Ratchetted** *ppl. a.*, provided with a ratchet; **Ratchety** *a.*, resembling the movement of a ratchet, jerky.

1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 270. 103 The angular borer turning clear around without stopping to ratchet. 1892 *Star* 14 Dec. 3/2 The ratchetted arm of the derrick..broke. 1885 *The Money-Makers* ix. 128 Raikes.. poured out a ratchety but vehement panegyric.

Ratchet, obs. f. ROCHET. **Ratchetter**, var. ROCHETER. **Ratchil(l**, var. RATCHEL. **Ratchit**, obs. Sc. f. WRETCHED.

†**Ratchment.** *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] In a herse, 'a kind of flying buttresses which spring from the corner principals and meet against the central or chief principal' (Parker); also, (?) a sloping part of a wooden framework.

1557 in Bentley *Excerpta Historica* (1831) 306 It'm vj ratchementes with xiij[xx] corsse lights a pece. 1558 *Funeral Q. Mary* in Leland *Coll.* V. (1774) 319 A very somptiouse Hersse .. the viii Rochments hanged double with Vallence of Sarsenet. 1596 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) III. 3, v longe boardes upon stoopes withe three ratchmentes w[th] hookes to hange meat on.

Rate (rēt), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 *Sc.* **rait**, 6 **ratte**, **rayt**, 7 **reat**, (9 *dial.* **raate**). [a. OF. *rate*, (*raite*, *ratte*, etc., see Godef.), ad. med.L. *rata* (from L. *pro ratā parte*, *portiōne*, also *pro ratā* PRO RATA), fem. of *ratus*, pa. pple. of *rērī* to think, judge: see RATIO.]

†**1.** The (total) computed or estimated quantity, amount, or sum *of* anything, usually as forming a basis for calculating other quantities or sums. *Obs.*

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 49/2 Contributours to the costes and expenses..after the quantite and rate of the yerely value of the said rent. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 145 b, Accordyng to the quantite or rate of the fruict, which they haue brought into the lordes vineyard. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 46 The escuage maye & shal bee apporcioned after the quantity and rate of the lande. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 22, I iudge their number Vpon, or neere, the rate of thirtie thousand.

†b. A fixed portion or quantity. *Obs. rare.*

1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Exod.* xvi. 4 The people shall go out & gather a certaine rate euery day. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* ix. 24 They brought euery man his present..a rate yeere by yeere. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 275 Our inferior mates Drink even that mix'd wine measur'd too; thou drink'st, without those rates, Our old wine neat.

2. Estimated value or worth (of individual things or persons). † *For the rate*, in proportion to the value. † *Beyond the rate*, too highly. Also in *pl.* (17th c.). Cf. sense 5.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 290/2 That everychon of home may holde residence for the rate opon yche of hire Benefice. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 42 b, That Byshoppes and other spirituall parsons shoulde paye..after the rate of the benefice, a certeine summe of money. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 301 There shall no figure at that Rate be set, As that of True and Faithfull Iuliet. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 129 To esteeme life aboue the price, or to feare death beyond the rate, be alike euill. 1638 SUCKLING *Brennoralt* III. i, The world does set great rates upon you. *a* 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 91 They mightily prize them and set a great rate upon them. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liii. 267, I am a little offended at the low rate at which you seem to value my understanding.

† b. Estimation, consideration. *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 109 My sonne is lost, and (in my rate) she too. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 167 It is necessary that there be laws of honour, and a public rate of the worth of such men as have deserved..well of the commonwealth. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 44 Wise Men were not..so high-prized as they had been, and grew daily less and less in the ordinary rate and esteem of the World.

† c. Valuation, rating. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1653 *Pub. Gen. Acts* 331 For want of sufficient time a just and perfect survey or rate of each parish..could not be made and returned.

3. Price, the sum paid or asked for a single thing. † Also *pl.* (17th c.)

Properly distinct from 6 b, in which *rate* implies that the same price or sum applies to a number of similar cases; but the two senses cannot always be clearly distinguished.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 14 *Ant. E.* Fiue hundred Duckets villaine for a rope? *E. Dro.* Ile serue you sir fiue hundred at the rate. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Vanitie* 10 To purchase heaven for repenting, Is no hard rate. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xviii. Wks. 1684 IV. 599 The devil..knows the price and value of a soul, and will pay any rate for it rather than lose his market. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. vi. (1848) 117 Giving great rates for neck-laces of true pearl. 1770 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* I. 66 His Catholic Majesty is inclined..to come to an accommodation with us at almost any rate. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 416 They prove too often at how dear a rate He sells protection.

† b. *At the rate of*, at the cost of. *Obs.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. iii. (1848) 305 The folly of gaining anything at the rate of losing their own Souls. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 1 To purchase a .. momentary Pleasure at the Rate of making an honest Man unhappy.

c. *At an easy rate*, without great expense; also *transf.* without great loss or suffering. † *Of easy rate*, cheaply purchased. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Baron's Wars* (Roxb.) 340 O! hadst thou in thy glory thus beene slayne, All thy delights had beene of easie rate. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xiv. (1848) 142 Having sadly Experienc'd..Sickness, I am thereby brought, though at no easie Rate, to set a high Value upon Health. 1726–31 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 118 Thinking himself very happy in coming off at so easy a rate. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. ii. 73, I think to win thee at an easier rate.

II. 4. The amount or number of one thing which corresponds or has relation to a certain amount or number of some other thing. Chiefly in phr. *at* († *after*) *the rate of.*

The second number being commonly unity (esp. some unit of time) is sometimes omitted (cf. quot. 1860).

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 147 Euery man takyng after the Rate of xij[d] ob by the weke. 1538–9 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 278 After the rate of xviij[c] the hundredd. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 664/1 Six score acres, after the rate of 21 foote to every pearche of the sayd acre. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 148, I feare me, hee reckoneth after the Athenian rate, ten for one. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 20 § 6 [Interest] after the rate of six pounds per cent. 1781 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) VII. 5163/2 They will contend who shall get the silver at the rate of 15 pounds for one of gold. 1807 *Europ. Mag.* LII. 112/1, I suppose we had gone at the rate of six miles an hour. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xviii. § 746 Although we were going at the rate of nine knots, the ship made no noise. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 34 The ants brought in dead insects..at the rate of about twenty-eight a minute.

† b. Ratio, proportion. *Obs.*

1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 2 The Base and Height are said to be rational one to another, when as the rate or reason of both may be expressed by a number of the same measure given. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 4 There is the same rate of the Water D to the Water O, as there is of the length of the pipe N, to the length of the pipe M.

5. Value (of money, goods, etc.) as applicable to each individual piece or equal quantity.

Custom-house rates orig. belong to this sense, a standard value being assigned to each class of article, and duty paid in accordance with this. In 1657 the title of the 'book of rates' is 'Book of Values of Merchandize imported, according to which Excise is to be paid by the First Buyer'.

With reference to money, *rate* denotes the conventional or legal value of the metals or coins in relation to each other (cf. RATIO 3).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXXXVI. 122 After y[e] rate of money nowe currant, a quarter of whete was worth .ii. marks & a halfe. 1545 (*title*) The rates of the custome house bothe inwarde and outwarde. 1610 (*title*) Book of Rates. 1612 *Acc.-bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 214 Proclamation

for the rate of goolde, as the angell, souereigne and white royall at xis. a peece. *a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 147 The Book of Rates by which the Prizes of all Goods are Regulated at the Custom-House for the Payment of Customs and Duties. 1758 J. HARRIS *Ess. Money & Coins* II. 53 The legal rate of an ounce of either of these metals in coin is called the mint price.

b. The basis of equivalence on which one form of currency is exchanged for another. (Cf. EXCHANGE 3 and 4.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rate*, The rates of exchange, factorship, &c. 1779 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IV. 2865/2 When the Flemish rate rises above par, Britain gains and Holland loses by the exchange. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 109/1 The par, for the time being, would be brought to coincide with the actual rate. 1865 PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 164 The only question was as to the rate at which they should be liquidated.

6. The amount *of* a charge or payment (such as interest, discount, wages, etc.) having relation to some other amount or basis of calculation.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 (*title*) An acte for maintenaunce of the nauy of England, and for certaine rates of frayctes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 46 He .. brings downe The rate of vsance here with vs in Venice. 1652 *Votes Parl. conc. Encouragem. Mariners*, That the Rates and Proportions of Pay .. be allowed to the Officers of the several Ranks of ships. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV. 107 The rate of interest has in most countries been regulated by law. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manchester Strike* iii. 34 It is not on this that the rate of wages depends. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/2 The rate of the income tax ought to vary with the means of the payers.

b. A fixed charge applicable to each individual case or instance; *esp.* the (*or* an) amount paid or demanded for a certain quantity of a commodity, material, work, etc.

In 17th c. freq. used of the prices of goods (cf. note to 3); in later use chiefly of charges for carriage.

1526 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 402 Every man or woman which makith aquavitie.. to paye the accostomid ratte to the silver boxe. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 662/1 The rest .. should be placed in parte of the landes .. at such rate, or rather better then others. 1640 NABBES *The Bride* I. iv, I like the rates: may the wines please as well. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 56 The Rate of Bricklayers their work. Good London Brick-layers will work the Rod for forty shillings. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 67 The set rate for the Blood of a Man is five hundred Piastres. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 10 ¶ 11 Bread was sold at Paris for *6d.* per Pound, and.. there was not half enough even at that Rate. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Coach*, Hackney-coaches .. exposed to hire..at rates fixed by authority. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Addenda 147 The company are authorised to take the following rates, viz. For clay, brick, or stones, one halfpenny per ton per mile. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vii. (1852) 312 Letters containing one enclosure charged with two single rates. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/2 The high rates of the railway companies prevented the cheaper kinds of fish from being sent to the markets.

†**c.** Relative cost or expense (of living). *Obs.*

1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 61 At how easie a rate doe these creatures live that are fed with rest! 1646 BOYLE *Let. to Marcombes* 22 Oct., Wks. 1772 I. p. xxxiii, I have been forced to live at a very high rate (considering the inconsiderableness of my income).

d. (Usually *pl.*) Amount of assessment on property for local purposes. (Cf. CHURCH-RATE, POOR-RATE.) Also *fig.*, the rate-collector.

1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 48 The Rates must be made with the consent of the major part of the Parish. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. Wks. 1823 I. 138 The rates are high; we have a-many poor. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 307/1 If the parish fail to meet, the churchwardens may themselves impose a rate. 1881 GLADSTONE *Sp. at Leeds* 7 Oct., Rates have increased in towns with great rapidity. 1888 R. L. STEVENSON *Popular Authors* II, Even the Rates and Taxes that besiege your door, have actually read your tales.

7. Degree of speed in moving from one place to another; the ratio between the distance covered and the time taken to traverse it. Chiefly in phr. (*to go* etc.) *at a ... rate*. Also const. *of* (travelling, etc.).

1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* I. 43 We travelled at a great rate, marching whole dayes without resting. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* I. i, When my Lord beheld the ship pursuing, And saw her rate so far exceeding ours, He came to me. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 67 The coach drove on, at a round rate. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* ix. 292 The most rapid rate of ox-wagon travelling..about thirty miles a day. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 99 The motion .. swiftly augmented to the rate of an avalanche. 1876 W. H. G. KINGSTON *On banks of Amazon* 119 The whole herd .. wheeling round, off they went at a rapid rate.

b. Relative speed of working, acting, etc.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 ¶ 11 As workmen will not easily be hurried beyond their ordinary rate. 1858 HOMANS *Cyclop. Commerce* 1724/1 The operation has been since proceeding at a still greater rate. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 268 The *actio agentis*..is simply, in modern English phraseology, the rate at which the agent works.

c. Of time-pieces: Amount of gain or loss on the correct time during twenty-four hours.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 139 Their clocks being regulated, and their errors and rates ascertained and applied.

8. Relative amount of variation, increase, decrease, etc.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 90 A set of glass bubbles, varying from each other in specific gravity at an equal rate. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1872) 133 Three millions of paupers..increasing at a frightful rate per day. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* (1885) 357 Rate of change of velocity is called in Kinematics Acceleration. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 200 The rate of augmentation being affected by the character of the rocks bored through.

b. *techn.* of the inclination in the thread of a screw.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 637 In this comparatively inferior class of screws..whether or not their pitches or rates have any exact relationship to the inch, is a matter of indifference.

III. 9. Standard or measure in respect of quality or condition; hence, class, kind, sort, †rank. (See also FIRST-RATE A 1.) †*In rate of* = as. † *To the rate*, ? to the full.

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richm.* Wks. (1876) 291 She was of singuler wysedome ferre passynge the comyn rate of women. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 45 Somewhat ..whereby it may be vnderstanded to be taken in rate of a vice. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* IV. i, They had their sute, they landed, and too th' rate grew rich and powerfull. 1635 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxix. (1840) 170 He was very learned, according to the rate of that age. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* C vij b, The several Materials .. are of the best Rate, as any can be. 1682 J. FLAVELL *Fear* 13 'Tis a great sin to love or fear any creature above the rate of a creature. 1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Beau's Duel* v. i, I look your coffers shou'd maintain me at my rate. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 151 ¶ 7 The intemperate Meals and loud Jollities of the common Rate of Country Gentlemen. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xi, Her brother's disposition to look down on the common rate of social intercourse.

b. *Naut.* Class of vessels, *esp.* war-vessels, according to their size or strength. (See also FIRST-, SECOND-RATE, etc.)

The old division of the British navy into six rates of vessels, according to the number of guns carried, is fully explained by Falconer (*Marine Dict.* s.v. *Rates*). The vessels of the U. S. navy are rated by tonnage.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 132 Frigots and Barks enter the River, and Vessels of a middle rate shelter under the Ilha da Naos. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 40, I am very well satisfied that Ships of all Rates will be built at Wexford. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Inventions* Ded. x, Fifteen Capital Ships for the Royal Navy, besides many more of the lesser Rate. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3775/1 Any of Our Ships of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth or Sixth Rate, or Fire-Ships. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 154 Of various rates they sail, Of ensigns various. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 3 A ship of so small a rate as the Trial. 1816 [see FIRST-RATE A 1].

c. *Naut.* Rating.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 18 View but his Muster-Books, and you'll, by their Rates, fancy his Men the stoutest Fellows in the Navy.

d. Class or sub-class of buildings, in respect of purpose or size.

Chiefly used with ref. to the construction and materials of the various classes of buildings, as regulated by Acts of Parliament.

1774 *Act* 14 *Geo. III*, c. 78 That the several Churches, .. Dwelling houses, and all other Buildings whatsoever..shall be divided into the seven several Rates or classes of Building herein-after described. 1814 *Reg. Park* 51 As to the rates of houses, second and third rates would generally be most useful. 1845 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 84 § 7 Any Building of whatever kind which is not hereby expressly assigned to any Class or Rate of a Class.

†**10.** Standard of conduct or action; hence, manner, mode, style. Chiefly with *after*. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) viii, I keip the rait and custome of my dame. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Caudatos Anglos* 20 Skelton laureat After this rate Defendeth with his pen All Englysh men. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 52 Thus sate they all around in seemely rate. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 14 He speaking after the rate of the eldest sonne of Gogmagog; more like a Polyphemus than like a Paul. 1659 SHIRLEY *Hon. & Masn.* v. ii, I have not liv'd After the rate to fear another world. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 77 They behaved themselves after another rate in private. 1792 COWPER *Let. to J. Johnson* 22 Oct., I proceed much after the old rate; rising cheerless.., and brightening a little as the day goes on.

†**b.** *At a (certain) rate*: In a .. way or manner. So *at this rate*, etc. *Obs.*

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 782 He used me at a Rate, which might have assured me he would deny me nothing. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* XIII. xviii. (1733) 351 Let them treat their King at never so coarse a Rate, the Multitude would be sure to side with them. 1707 WATTS *Hymns*, 'Come holy Spirit, heavenly Dove' iv, Dear Lord! and shall we ever lie At this poor dying rate? 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 150 A grave and sober Man, and not pleased with their lying at this loose Rate the first Night.

11. Degree or extent of action, feeling, etc. Chiefly in phr. *at a ... rate* (passing into 7 b and freq. not clearly distinct from 10 b).

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1130 Of your bounte the accustomable rate. *c* 1586 *C'tess* PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXIX. xii, O Lord, thou know'st in highest rate I hate them all as foes to me. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (Vol. I) 304 If you feed all your flock at this rate [etc.]. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 26, I swore and curst at that most fearful Rate, that she was made to tremble to hear me. 1703 SHARP *Wks.* (1754) II. 105 It is very hard for flesh and blood to live after that rate of strictness. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 122 The dogs .. laid themselves down, panting at a great rate.

IV. Phrases.

†**12. a.** *After the rate*, on the same scale, in proportion. *Obs.*

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 318/2 Ye inhabitantz..pay to oure ..soverain Lord, 11 *s.* And so above, aftre ye rate. 1505 *Berwick Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Varr. Collect.* I. 10 The gilde .. ordened .. the stone to wey xvj poundes .. and the halfstone after the rayt, and the quarter after the rayt. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 121 Let two of them be bores, and foure of them sowes, and so to contynue after the rate. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. v. (Arb.) 161 His manner of vtterance..[is] more plaine, or busie and intricate, or otherwise affected after the rate.

†**b.** *After one rate*, equally, to an equal extent; in the same manner. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 158 The clargy both pore preste and prelate .. vse the same almost after one rate. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 129 Therfore shall the world continue alwayes after one rate.

†**13. a.** *Of a rate*, on a par or equality, equal. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 310 The cases of Pericles & Pompeius [were] muchewhat of a rate in all behalfes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 438 This would .. make lazinesse and painfulnesse both of a rate, when beggary was the reward of both. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 629 Their Valours too were of a Rate.

†**b.** *At a rate*, equally. Also, of equal cost, equally easy to attain. *Obs.*

a 1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 184 He also graunted liberty of coyning to certaine Cities and Abbeies, allowing them one staple, and two puncheons at a rate, with certaine restrictions. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vii. 166 Those that raise a new house from the ground are blame-worthy if they make it not handsome, seeing to them Method and Confusion are both at a rate.

14. *At any rate.* †**a.** At any price or cost; on any terms. *Obs.* †**b.** (With negatives.) On any account. *Obs.* **c.** Under any circumstances; in any or either case. **d.** At all events; at least. †**e.** By any means. *Obs.*

1619 FLETCHER *False One* I. i, I have no friend, .. or Country, but your favour, Which I'le preserve at any rate. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* A ij, The malice of such as carpe at any rate. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Pref., Some men..seek in a few years after, to get rid of them at any rate. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 95 People..who go over to the Indies with no other design but to enrich themselves at any rate. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 272 Those deserving Citizens have at any rate kept up the internal Part of a Fabrick. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 58 We must not..offend our Harry at any rate. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 442 He recommended, if not a dereliction, at any rate a suspension of the design. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxix. 348 All would be well, or, at any rate, comfortable with her.

15. *At all rates.* †**a.** At any cost or by any means. *Obs.* **b.** At all events = 14 d.

1704 *Gd. Expedient for Innocence & Peace* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 12/2 The vicious Man..will boggle at nothing; but, at all Rates, will climb up to .. Posts of Advantage or Authority. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints* (1836) II. 117 Let him at all rates make haste to find it, though for this he should sacrifice everything else. 1819 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxxiv, Bucklaw's friends .. had previously insisted that he should, at all rates, be transported from the castle to the nearest of their houses. 1857 *Truths Cath. Relig.* (ed. 4) I. 291 They .. were determined at all rates that all should know that they could speak strange languages.

16. *At that* (or *this*) *rate*, in that case, things being so, under these circumstances. (Common in colloquial use.)

1781 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) VII. 4168/1 It may be asked, how, at this rate, any silver has remained in England?

17. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly sense 6 d), as *rate-aid*, *-aided* adj., *-collector*, † *-master*, *-payer*, *-paying*; also †rate tithe (see quot.).

1894 *Ch. Times* 22 June 678/2 *Rate-aid, with its corollary of partially popular control. 1888 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 2/5 State-aided and *rate-aided schools. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* V. xxxi, Imagine Mr. Langham interviewed by a *rate-collector or troubled about coals! 1642 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 26 The *Rate-masters for their appraysement and visiting of each barrel of salt. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 120 The election by the *rate payers of a certain number of vestrymen. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. (ed. 2) 523 The *rate-paying constituency. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 473 Inhabitancy, not 'ratepaying', is the only right test of the Parish Roll. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, **Rate Tythe* is where Sheep or other Cattel are kept in a Parish for less time than a year, the Owner must pay Tythe for them *pro rata* according to the Custom of the place.

Rate (rēⁱt), *sb.*² *Hunting.* [f. RATE *v.*²] A reproof to a dog.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* xiii. 30 With your wande you muste .. beate him a good while .. to the ende that another time he may know the rate. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 95 As long as they will stop at a rate, they are not chastised. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. iii. § 6 (ed. 2) 33 The dog..should be brought back with the already-taught rate, 'Ware-chase'.

†**Rate**, *sb.*³ *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ratum* neut. of *ratus*: see RATE *sb.*¹] Ratification.

c 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 509 Irrevocable; never fails; never without the rates Of all powers else.

†**Rate**, *sb.*⁴ *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *rate* (13th c.).] The spleen.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F iij, Than put owt the paunche, and from the paunche taas Away wightly the Rate sich as he haas. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxv. 406 Greeues comming or proceeding from the Rate or Spleene. [1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) Suppl., *Rate of a Boar*, a word used by the old Venatory writers for the Spleen of a Boar.]

†**Rate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ratus*: see RATE *sb.*³ Cf. OF. *rate* (1370 in Godef.).] Valid.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 70 Mariage mad in þrid & ferd degre, azen þe ordinaunce of þe kirk, is rate & stable. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. i. rule i. § 56 The church of Rome

..hath pronounced some marriages void which by the rule of nature..were rate and legal.

Rate (rēⁱt), *v.*[1] [f. RATE *sb.*[1]]

† 1. *trans.* To fix, assign, settle the amount of (a payment, fine, etc.). *Obs.*

1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 178/2 After the rate and asserant of the seid Rent, to be rated and affered with the seid Burgage. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iv. (1588) 169 To rate the fine, according to the quantitie of their trespasse. *a* 1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 182 It was referred to the King to rate how much he should pay.

† b. To divide proportionally; to allot or apportion (*between* or *to* persons) as an amount or sum to be received or paid (quot. 1661); also, to give or assign (one) his share. *Obs.*

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 20 § 6 The same DC. Marcs to be rated and apporcioned betwix the seid Mary and Elizabeth. 1530 PALSGR. 679/2, I rate one, I set one to his porcyon or stynte. .. He wolde eate more than thre and he might be suffred, but I shall rate hym well ynoughe. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 31 b, It is rated out vnto you by a plain rule, howe muche or litel ye ought to require of the people for any duetie. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 25 We had not rated him His part o' th' Isle. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxiv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 60 A Bill for inabling Church-wardens to rate such monys as are for the repare of churches.

2. To reckon, calculate, estimate the amount or sum of. Now *rare*.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 44 When we see the figure of the house, Then must we rate the cost of the Erection. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 28 It hath lost by the Dunkirkers, a thousand pounds..and other loses not rated. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* A ij b, Tis not Life, but Time, we ought to rate. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 173 There shall he pause with horrent brow, to rate What millions died—that Cæsar might be great! 1814 CARY tr. *Dante, Par.* XXIV. 19 They, by the measure paced .. Made me to rate the riches of their joy.

3. To estimate the († nature) worth or value of; to appraise, value, † price.

1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* Poems (Grosart) I. 76 When she rates things,..The name of Reason she obtaines by this. 1626 SIR R. COTTON in Shaw *Monetary Tracts* (1896) 44 Being all either Mechanicks or Merchants, they can rate accordingly their labours or their wares..to the present condition of their money in exchange. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 48 It were likewise better to agree with Painters, to have their work rated on running measure. 1710 SWIFT in *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 2 You may see them gilt and in Royal Paper of Five or Six Hundred Pages, and rated accordingly. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 166 ¶ 8 Instead of rating the man by his performance, we rate too frequently the performance by the man. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 14 Gold may be rated to its utmost grain. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 323 We English are capable of rating him far more correctly if we knew him better.

b. To value *at* a certain sum. Also with other preps. as *above, below*, or with advbs, as *high(ly), low*, etc.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 282 The Hospital of Saint Laurence..rated at twenty poundes yeerely. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* XXV. Wks. 1684 IV. 651 They brought out their Books and burnt them..; which..were rated at 50000 pieces of silver. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 21 Slaves and Negroes are usually rated at about 15 *l.* one with another. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 41 Human life is lower rated in all parts of Italy than with us. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* III. v, A future age..may rate high this poor invention. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 191 Each offence against morality was rated at its specific money value. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 57 You rate yourself too humbly.

c. To assign a certain value to (coin or metals) as, or in relation to, monetary standards. (Chiefly in *pass.*; also const. *to*.)

1758 J. HARRIS *Ess. Money & Coins* II. 60 Let us suppose that in England gold coins are rated five per cent. higher in proportion to silver. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. (1863) I. 44 Copper is rated very much above its real value. 1858 HOMANS *Cyclop. Commerce* 339/2 In England, copper pence and halfpence are rated at about 72 per cent. above their real value. 1893 LD. ALDENHAM *Colloquy on Currency* iv. (1900) 111 Silver was the standard; gold was rated to it.

4. To reckon, esteem, consider, count. † Const. *to* with infin.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 89 Thus God must be rated to gouerne aboue, and the Pope beneath. *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* x. (1579) 291 Then should not he [Themistocles] afterward haue bene rated, as a betrayer of Greekeland. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 182 All that life can rate Worth name of life, in thee hath estimate. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 6 ¶ 3 The Buildings would be rated as Lumber. 1776 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 May, Surely I may rate myself among their benefactors. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 70 A king, Whom all men rate as kind and hospitable. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iv. 69 Consider well: my memory good is rated.

5. In *pass.* To be subjected or liable to payment of a certain rate; to be valued for purposes of assessment, taxation, or the like.

1580 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 15 § 27 The Inhabitants of the Parishe of S[t] Martyn .. shalbe assessed, rated and taxed [etc.]. *a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) A iv, About 1400 sorts, or distinctions of Commodities, rated to pay Customs. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi, Constancy, chastity, good sense, and good nature, were not rated, because they would not bear the charge of collecting. 1809 BAWDWEN tr. *Domesday Bk.* 154 This is rated in the manor to which it belongs. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iii, One poor parish in this very Union is rated to the amount of five and sixpence in the pound. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. l. 68 Houses are generally rated at a value somewhat below the amount of the rent.

b. Const. *to* (the payment required).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. XXV. 230 Clergie-men are deeply rated to all payments. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* I. 1 Were you not rated to the public charge? 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. ii. (1869) II. 411 The estimation by which Great Britain is rated to the land-tax. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 356 The party shall have been rated to all poor rates .. made in respect of the premises.

c. *To rate up*, to impose a higher rate (of insurance).

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 481 The habit of 'rating up' for tropical fever, ague, dysentery, &c...is also fully justified by experience.

6. Chiefly *Naut.* To place in a certain class or rank; to give rating to.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 19 These .. are rated able on his Ship's Books. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan. Mar. Syst.* 7 Each man..shall have two months pay advanced him, according to the class in which he is rated. 1803 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. ccxiv, Captain Hillyar has been so good as to say he would rate you Mid. 1885 *Hunt's Yachting Mag.* 383 As a ketch she should be rated as a B schooner. 1887 BESANT *The World went*, etc. i. 10 On board that ship I was rated as surgeon.

b. *intr.* To have a certain rating or position; to be rated *as*. Also quasi-*trans.* (quot. 1809).

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 362 She rates 36 guns, and is to be named the Malacca. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i. 24 The deed he saw could not have rated higher Than his most worthless life. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 174 My master was to be permitted to rate as a full journeyman.

7. *trans.* a. To *calculate or fix at a certain rate.*

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 91 From household servants being mostly paid by time, the generality of persons are most familiar with wages so rated. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 165 It was .. the cost of their maintenance as rated by themselves which they threateningly demanded.

b. To ascertain the variation of (a chronometer) from true time.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* v. (1856) 36 The facilities which they offer for rating chronometers. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 193 The watch used in rating chronometers, should .. be carried in a box.

c. *U.S.* To convey at certain rates.

1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., Large quantities of freight have been rated through to New York by..other lines.

Rate (rēⁱt), *v.*[2] Also 6 rayt, rait. [Of obscure origin.

Langland has ARATE, of which *rate* may be an aphetic form. In the C-text (xiii. 35) two MSS. of the beginning of the 15th c. have the readings *rate* and *rehete*; with the latter cf. Udall's RAHATE.]

1. *trans.* To chide, scold, reprove vehemently or angrily. Const. *for*, † *of*. (In 16–17th c. freq. intensified by *all to*.) a. a person.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 277 He shal be rated of his studiyng. 1392–3 *Complaint* in *Peasants' Rising* (1899) 50 The Maior did openlie rate the said ministers for that they had donne. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xii, Sire Dagonet folowed after Kynge Mark cryenge and rateynge hym as a wood man. 1526 TINDALE *Col.* iii. 21 Fathers rate not youre children. 1534 [see ALL *adv.* 15]. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1064/1 Hee rose vp and shut the doores, and..rated me for leauing them vnshut. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 229 The Bishop being angrie, rated the fellow roughly. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 160 As if a father .. *should* not be content to chide, beat, and all to rate him. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* I. 94 The King was in some Passion at his Men, and rated them for running away. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* vi. 101 He .. began to rate them soundly for their ingratitude. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 363 [Elizabeth] rated great nobles as if they were schoolboys.

b. a dog. (Cf. RATE *sb.*[2])

1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 71 Hee rateth his dogge, for wallowing in carrion. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 124 The Shepheard sets his Dogge upon his Sheepe to bring them in, but when they are brought in, he rates his Dogge. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 106 When hounds are rated and do not answer the rate, they should be coupled up immediately. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* (1858) 77 If he is immediately called in and rated, or perhaps corrected,..he will learn his proper lesson.

† 2. To drive *away, back, from* or *off*, by rating.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 132 The Varlets of the kennel.. rate away the houndes. — *Faulconrie* 183 Ryding..about hir on horsebacke, and rating backe your Spaniels. 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* v. iii, I am a dogge, and Phylosophy rates mee from carion. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 99 He .. Rated my Vnckle from the Councell-Boord. 1640 W. BRIDGE *True Sonld. Convoy* 35 Afflictions shall be all rated of in due time, as the dog is when he falleth upon a friend. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 228 All attempts of surviving malice..give me leave to rate off with indignation.

3. *intr.* To utter strong or angry reproofs. Chiefly const. *at*.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 175 If those .. Be thus vpbrayded, chid, and rated at. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 224 There were four Lions..under one mans charge, who never ceas'd raving and rating after them. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 98 Mrs. Jewkes..fell a rating at her most sadly. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. vii. 31 Her step-mother..seemed seldom to address her but to rate and chide. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1253 Such a one As all day long hath rated at her child.

† **Rate,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ratus*: see RATE *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To ratify.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 123 That they from thence might call King Priam,..to rate the truce they swore. *Ibid.* XIV. 230 That all the Gods .. may to us be witnesses and rate What thou hast vow'd.

Rate, variant of RET *v.*

Rateabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being rateable.

1849 PENFOLD *Princ. Rating Comp.* (ed. 2) 31 The general principle..,that..rent is to be taken to determine the amount of the rateability.

Rateable (rēⁱ·tăb'l), *a.* Also 6– ratable. [f. RATE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being rated, estimated, or calculated, esp. in accordance with some scale; proportional.

1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 533/1 Chargeable with lyke and egall Sommes, ratable at XXS of Freeholde. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 420 He shall have the Writ to be discharged for a ratable proportion. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 103. 624 A rateable distribution being made of their estates to the Kings well-deseruing friends. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Gallant* (Arb.) 40 He is..an ornament..and is meerely ratable accordingly, fiftie or an hundred Pound. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 124 Men consented to fix certain rateable values upon money. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 19 Requiring a rateable part, according to such declaration.

2. Liable to payment of rates.

1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* ii. (ed. 2) 231 English subjects, being free holders, rateable to a certain value. *Ibid.* 327 Protestants of 10s. rateable estate. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 165 To paupers, as well as to rateable inhabitants. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xi. (1862) II. 319 The rateable property of the citizen.

Rateably (rēⁱ·tăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a rateable manner; proportionately.

1490 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 1 § 2 Every Capteyn..shall..pay ..the Wages ratably as is allowed unto theym by the King. 1534 MORE *Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1288/1 We Christen people, .. be ratabli bounden to the beliefe of moe thinges then were the Jewes. 1581 *Durham Wills & Inv.* (Surtees) 116 Payinge all chardges ratiblye for the same. 1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* 35 A summe of mony ratably levyed according to the proportion of the lands. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3835/4 Whoever discovers the said Goods, or Part, shall..be Ratably rewarded. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 126 The effectual mode of conducting canals, is by companies, subscribing rateably to the expense. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. IX. 256 A scheme of tribute..assessed rateably upon each city by Lysander.

Rate-book. [f. RATE *sb.*[1]]

1. A book of rates or prices.

1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 240 When God maketh up his Jewells, it is thence Rate Books will be made. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* Prol. 43 In no rate-book it was ever found That Pegasus was valued at five pound. 1876 VOYLE & SIEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 329/1 *Rate-book*, a priced vocabulary of government stores [etc.].

2. A book containing the valuations of properties for the purposes of local taxation.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (Rtldg.) 300 They .. burned rate-books in the market place. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 39 A list of the occupiers to whom they had delivered schedules ..to be taken from the local rate-books.

Rated (rēⁱ·tèd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RATE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Reckoned, esteemed, classed; assessed, etc. Now usually, subject to rates.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. iv. 37 Paying the fine of rated Treachery. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 17 [Q.] Owen Glendower's absence..Who with them was a rated sinew. 1758 BRAKENRIDGE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 467 The rated houses are to the cottages more than two to one. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 182 A rated Port Ship. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 225 If there be any quills found in the wings, they are chargeable with the rated duties thereon. 1883 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 12/1 Additional burden on the rated occupiers.

Rated (rēⁱ·tèd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. RATE *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Scolded, severely reproved.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 29 As rated spaniell takes his burden up for feare. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. i, The rated horse-boy. 1825 — *Talisman* iv, Couching like a rated hound. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xvi, He merely passed by sheepishly with a rated, scowling look.

Rateen: see RATTEEN.

Ratel[1] (rēⁱ·tĕl). Also 9 rattel. [a. Cape Du. *ratel*, of uncertain origin.

Kolbe identified the name with the Du. equivalent of RATTLE *sb.*[1] (see RATTLEMOUSE 2, and J. Platt in *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 1903, p. 466), but the reason he gives appears to be quite unfounded.]

A carnivorous quadruped of S. Africa, *Mellivora capensis*, of the family *Mustelidæ*; the honey-badger or honey-ratel. The name is also applied to an Indian species, *M. indica*.

1777 tr. SPARRMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 43 Not only the Dutch and Hottentots, but likewise a species of quadruped, which the Dutch name a Ratel [*note*, Probably a new species of badger], are frequently conducted to wild bee-hives by this bird. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. xiv. 179 The Ratel, so called in Africa both by the colonists and Hottentots. 1830 BENNETT *Menag. Zool. Soc.* i. 16 In size the Ratel is about equal to the Badger, to which it also bears a distant resemblance in form. 1862 C. ROSSETTI *Goblin M.* (1884) 3 One like a ratel tumbled hurry-skurry. *Ibid.* 13 Cat-like and ratel-like, Ratel- and wombat-like.

† **Ratel**[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. Also 6 -yll. [a. OF. *ratelle* (Godef.), dim. of *rate* RATE *sb.*[4]; cf. F. *rateleux* splenetic.] The spleen.

1503 *Kal. of Shepherdes* I vj b, Cancer has lordshyp aboue ..the stomak..the ratel [1506 ratyll] and the lyghttys.

Ratel, -er, obs. forms of RATTLE, -LER.

Ra·teless, *a.* [f. RATE *sb.*[1] 6 d + -LESS.] Having no rates.

1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 182, I would the town I lived in were rateless!

† **Ratelier.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *râtelier* rack, stand, set of teeth, etc. f. *râtel* RATELL.] A stand for arms.

1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom.* III. 101 The rateliers were stored with Launces, the shields of these foure Princes were placed neere to the Barriers.

†**Ra·telike**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = RATEABLY.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XVII. (1599) 781 Taxing euerie towne ratelike with bands and numbers [of soldiers].

†**Ratell.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *râtel* (F. *râteau*), *rastel*: see RASTEL.] A rake.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 37 Ratellis, pycosis, sawis, axes, nayles.

Ratell, obs. form of RATTLE *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹

†**Ra·tely**, *adv. Obs.* [f. RATE *sb.*¹ + -LY ².] = RATEABLY.

1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 161/2 To receyve..such sommes of money,..rately as is aforeseid. 1512 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 608 Asmoche money as shall suffise to pay the Masons..rately after the numbre of workmen.

†**Ra·tement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. RATE *v.*¹ + -MENT.] Rating, valuation.

1613–8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 41 A iust note of the quality and quantitie of euery mans ratement was taken. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. vii. (1634) 532 He first ordered ratements, subsidies, and valuations of the people's wealth.

Rater ¹ (rē·ɪ·təɹ). [f. RATE *v.*¹ + -ER ¹.]

1. One who (or a thing which) rates, estimates, measures, etc. Now *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Perequant*, an equall rater, taxer, assessor of others. 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 11 The wise Rater of things,..will obey the Powers over Him. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 292 A Clothier..shall not be a Rater of Wages of any Artificer. 1823 *Mechanics' Mag.* No. 4. 59 The Rater is to give the rate of a ship's sailing.

2. A vessel, etc. of a specified rate.

In recent use with ref. to the tonnage of racing vessels.

1806–37 [see FIRST-RATER]. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 336/2 Three centre-board cutters..These include one 10-rater and two 2½-raters.

Rater ² (rē·ɪ·təɹ). [f. RATE *v.*² + -ER ¹.] One who reproves or scolds.

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 218 Here was she already installed as rater of his conduct, instead of rendering him an account of hers. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Mar. 321/1 Far be it from us to say that the rating is generally undeserved. But.. the rater delivers it evidently from a purely personal point of view.

Rat-goose. *Ornith.* [Given by Willughby, app. as a local name.] A kind of wild-goose, supposed to be the brent-goose.

The statement of Pennant (*Zool.* II. 453) that 'the Danish and Norwegian names for this bird are *Radgaas* and *Raatgaas*' is app. erroneous.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* (1676) 276 Rat-Goose or Rond-Goose. *Brenthus fortasse.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Rat-goose*, in Zoology, the name of a small species of wild goose, common in some of the northern counties of England. 1768 PENNANT *British Zool.* II. 453 The Rat or Roadgoose of Mr. Willoughby agrees in so many respects with this kind [the brent goose], that we suppose it only to be a young bird not come to full feathers. 1824 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* X. 261 The Brent Goose is known in some parts of England by the name of Rat or Road Goose.

Rath (rɑþ), *sb.* [Ir. *rath*, now pron. (rā).] *Irish Antiq.* An enclosure (usually of a circular form) made by a strong earthen wall, and serving as a fort and place of residence for the chief of a tribe; a hill-fort. (Often incorrectly ascribed to the Danes.)

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 642/2 There is a great use amongest the Irish to make greate assemblyes together upon a rath or hill. *Ibid.*, They are called Danerathes, that is, hills of the Danes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. II. ii. 161 A ground of aduantage, being a strong Rath, between the towne and the Camp. 1700 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 525 Their round Entrenchments, commonly called Danes Rathes. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Irel.* 21 One of those raised earthen works, which the Irish writers call raths. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* II. 361 With the tombs of Hector and Achilles appearing like Irish raths. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* IV. lvii. 231 The 'good people' still linger around the raths and glens.

Hence **Rathed** *a.*, surrounded by an earthen wall.

1861 J. Y. SIMPSON *Archaeol.* 36 The true sites of the .. towns—or merely perhaps stockaded or rathed villages.

Rath, obs. form of RAITH; variant of RATHE.

Rathare, obs. form of RATHER *adv.*

Rathe, obs. form of RAITH.

†**Rathe**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* In 3 raþ(e, rath. [a. ON. *ráð* = OE. *rǽd* REDE *sb.*] Counsel, advice; help.

c 1200 ORMIN 1414 Þatt tęȝȝ forr þe deofless raþ Drihhtiness raþ forrwurrpenn. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 75 To þe faderles was he rath, Wo so dede hem wrong or lath. *Ibid.* 2542.

Rathe (rē·ɪð), *sb.*² Now *dial.* Also 7 raeth, 8 rath, 8–9 rade, 9 raithe. See also RAER and RAVE *sb.*² [Of obscure origin; perh. the base of RADDLE *sb.*¹]

1. A cart-rail = RAVE *sb.*² 1.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 102 Cart..without rathes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 The bodye of the wayne of oke, the staues, the nether rathes, the ouer rathes [etc.]. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4112/4 With this Crest, a Cock upon a Rath. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* 88 Three Waggons had each a Board..fix'd Cross the Middle of each Waggon by Iron Pins, to the Top of the Rades or Sides. 1875– in dial. glossaries, in forms *rathe* (Chesh., Shropsh., Leic.) and *rade* (Som., Berks, Hants, Sussex). 1890 BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* v. 34 Numerous waggons with hurdles tied along their rathes.

2. *Weaving.* = RAVE *sb.*² 3.

1564 *Inv.* in Noake *Worcestershire Relics* (1877) 13 In the weaving shoppe a rathe, a warpinge bore, a troughe, 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 346/2 The Raeth is a thing like a Rake.. The Raeth keeps the Yarn in Warping, that they shall not tangle or twist one with another. 1886 in *Cheshire Gloss.* Suppl.

Rathe (rē·ɪð), **rath** (rɑþ), *a.*¹ *poet.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 hræð-, *pl.* hraðe, 5 *Sc.*, 6–7, 9 rath, 7 raith, 4–7, 9 rathe, 9 *dial.* rave. [f. RATHE *adv.*; rare in OE. in place of *hræd* RAD *a.*¹, but common after *c* 1400. For the uses of the compar. and superl. see RATHER *a.*, RATHEST *a.*]

1. Quick in action, speedy, prompt; eager, earnest, vehement.

c 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xiii. 6 Heora fet beoð swiðe hraðe blod to ageotanne. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 98 Was no3te the rede Knyghte so rathe For to wayte hym with skathe. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6442 To reule þaim wele he was full' rathe. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. (1587) 66 In deede the rage which wrong him there was rathe. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii, Art there, lad?—ay, youth's aye rathe—but look to thysell.

2. Done, occurring, coming, etc., before the usual or natural time; early.

Originally with *too*: cf. RATHE *adv.* 1 b.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 247 Tilyng .. Is not to rathe yf dayis thryis fyue Hit be preuent. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1612) 249 Rathe marriage is the cause why men be now of lesse stature than they haue been before time. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) I iij, Those swarmes..if they be rathe, will swarme againe unless they be ouer-hiued. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 22 The rath sower ne're borrows o' th' late. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, Laying his head in a rath grave. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 13 A rathe December blights my lagging May. 1886 *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v. *Rathe*... The expression..a rave spring..is not uncommon.

b. esp. of fruits, flowers, etc., which grow, bloom, or ripen early in the year. (Cf. RATHE-RIPE.)

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 53 For to haue rath or timely Peares... For to haue them rath or soone, ye shall graffe them on the Pine Tree. 1600 E. B. in *Engl Helicon* B iv b, And made the rathe and timely primrose grow. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 142. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 9 To sow Raith, (or early ripe) Pease. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. ii, Where .. the rathe primrose decks the mead. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. (1880) 357 A single anemone trembly and rathe. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs of Springtides, On the Cliffs* 44 The labours, whence men reap Rathe fruit of hopes and fears.

3. Early in the day; belonging to the morning.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* i. 8 The rathe Morning newly but awake. 1635 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 191 Intending to aske her what shee made there at so rathe an houre. *a* 1835 HOGG *Allan of Dale* 29 Beginning thy rath orisons here. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Fine Arts* (1897) III. iii. 110 The rathe tints of early dawn.

4. Belonging to, or forming, the first part of some period of time.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CX, Thy converse drew us with delight, The men of rathe and riper years. 1898 CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* XXXI, The young ardour of spring and the rath summer-time.

†**Rathe**, *a.*², obs. var. RARE *a.*¹ (Cf. next.)

1548 ELYOT s.v. *Rarus*, *Rarum inuentu*, harde and rathe to be found.

†**Rathe, rath**, *a.*³, var. of RARE *a.*² *Obs. rare.*

For the confusion of *th* and *r*, cf. *raer*, var. of RATHE *sb.*², RARE *a.*³ and RATHE *a.*²

1684 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict., Ovum sorbile*, a rathe egg, a poached or rath-roasted egg. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., A rath Egg. [See also RATHEREST.]

†**Rathe**, *v. Obs.* Also 3 *inf.* raþenn. [a. ON. *ráða* = OE. *rǽdan* REDE *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To counsel, advise.

c 1200 ORMIN 2948 Godd himm sennde hiss enngell To raþenn himm þe bettste raþ. *Ibid.* 5514 Swa þatt tęȝȝ cunnenn raþenn rihht Henm sellfenn & ec oþre. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1335 Do nou als y wile rathe,

Rathe (rē·ɪð), *adv. poet.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 (h)ræðe, hræðe, ræð, 1–2 hraðe, 1–3 raðe, 2 reðe, 2–4 raþe, 3 rædęn, reaðe, 3–7 rath, 4 raþ, 4–6 *Sc.* raith, 6, 9 *dial.* rade, 3–7, 9 rathe. [OE. *hraðe*, *hræðe* (*hreðe*) = OHG. (*h*)*rado*, *ratho* etc., the adv. corresponding to OE. *hræd* RAD *a.*¹]

†1. Denoting rapidity in the performance or completion of an action: Quickly, rapidly, swiftly; *esp.* without delay, promptly, soon. *Obs.* (in common use down to 16th c.)

Beowulf (Z.) 224 Þanon up hraðe wedera leode on wang stigon. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psaltir* xxxvi. 2 Swe swe leaf wyrta hreðe fallað. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1525 [Hi] sceolon raðe feallan on grimne grund. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1102 Þe he hine swa hraðe gewinnan ne mihte, he let þær toforan castelas gemakian. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 90 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 28 He scullen falle swiþe raþe in to helle grunde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Þus wolde Eue inouh reaðe habben i-onswered. *c* 1275 LAY. 25645 So rathe so hii mihten Vt of sipe hii rehten. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2391 Cum to þe king, swiþe and raþe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 417 Gif he had haldin the casteill, It suld haue beyn assegit rath. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxxv. 162 He prayd hem that they shold make edward of Carrnariuan kyng of englond .. as rathe as they myght. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 96 Sende My daughter .. And (since I counte al leasure long) Returne hir to me rathe. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 36 Hee was wroth because she was ful of wrath so rath.

†b. With *too*: Too quickly, too soon; hence (passing into sense 2), too early; before the fitting, usual, or natural time. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iii. § 1 Ic wat þæt þu hæfst þara wæpna to hraðe forȝiten. *c* 1205 LAY. 28362 Þer weore al þat fiht i-don ah þat niht to raðe com. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8876 Al to rath he þat be-gan. 1330 R. BRUNNE, *Chron.* (1810) 9 He regned fiftene ȝere, & died alle to rathe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 937 He was slayn, allas..Vn-happyly at Thebes al to raþe. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 65, I songe to rathe, for I sange by the morowe. *a* 1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 60 All to rathe alas the while, She built on such a ground.

†2. Denoting the point of time at which an action or occurrence takes place. *Obs.* (See also RARE *adv.*²)

†a. *As rathe as* (*swa rathe swa*), as soon as, at the moment when. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 526 He wæs Godes Bearn swa hraðe swa he mannes Bearn wearð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Swa reðe swa he þes mannes heorte and his mod on lihte, hit iwendeð frum ufele to gode. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 84 As rathe as thou hast I-sey these lettres, ne leue nat to come to socour vs.

† b. Early with respect to the proper or natural time. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 8 It was verie rathe to haue Monasteries built in all S. Iames time. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 124 b, For that it was somwhat rath for to returne, they went to the Iland of Cambalan. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 206 Though it was too rathe for those young yeeres to know the wickednesse of the world.

3. Early (in the morning or day). *poet.* and *dial.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 128 What eyleth yow so rathe for to ryse. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 60, I am the hunte, whiche rathe and earely ryse. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xxi. (1886) 230 Upon some Sundaie morning rath, light it. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 168 Commaunding him .. rathe as he could rise, to such a gate to goe. 1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 75 Rathe in the morning, i. e. early in the morning. 1842 C. PULMAN *Rustic Sketches* 29 In th' marnin' up I gits, Za rathe as break o' day. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 339 The face .. held her from her sleep. Till rathe she rose.

† b. Early in the year. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 10 Where the Garden standeth bleake or the Hoppe springeth rath.

Rathed, *a.*: see RATH *sb.*

Rathel, obs. form of RADDLE *v.*¹

†**Ra·theled**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

Perh. the same word as *ratheled* intertwined, cited under RADDLED *ppl. a.*¹; but in that case the connexion of the various senses of RADDLE *sb.*¹ becomes doubtful.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2294 Gawayn .. stode stylle as þe ston, oþer a stubbe auþer, þat raþeled is in roche grounde, with rotez a hundreth.

†**Ra·thely**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 hræðlice, 3 raðliche, 4 rapely, rapli, 4–5 rathly, ratheli, 5–6 rathely (*Sc.* raith-). [f. RATHE *a.*¹ + -LY ². Cf. RADLY.] Quickly, etc. = RATHE *adv.* 1. (Common in 14–15th c.)

a 950 *Rit. Durham* (Surtees) 58/5 Angel driht[nes] ætȝistod .. cvoedende 'aris hræðlice'. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Water þet ne stureð nout readliche [*Titus MS.* raðliche] stinkeð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23926 (Edinb.) Ifik eft fal on ani wis Ratheli do me for to ris. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* vii. 91 Þe teres he lete ful rathly ren Out of his eghen. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 292 Than sir Rowlande full rathely up he rase. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1805 Raithly he raid, and maid full mony wound. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 14 These ylles that we se come rathely.

Ra·theness. *rare.* [f. RATHE *a.*¹ + -NESS.] a. Earliness. b. Premature ending.

1635 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 220 God makes no difference betweene the rathenesse and latenesse of time. 1883 J. PAYNE *O. M. B.* xi. 4 If thy life's untimely ended story..hold no room, For very ratheness [etc.].

Ra·ther, *a.* ? *Obs.* Also 3–5 raþ-, rathere, 5 raþ-, rathir. [Comparative of RATHE *a.*¹]

1. Earlier, preceding another or others in point of time, coming at an earlier hour, date, etc.

1388 WYCLIF *John* i. 30 Aftir me is comun a man, which was maad bifor me; for he was rather than Y. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 342/2 Atte a rather and nerre day. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 194/1 For the rather execucion of his said false purpose. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 131 Euery 15 degrees of distaunce estward, causeth the daye to be rather by one howers space. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 83 The rather Lambes bene starved with cold. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* clvi. 966 But we see one winter longer, and another winter later, and an other rather. [1620 SIR J. DAVIES *Eccl., To W. Browne*, What? been thy rather lamkins ill-apaid?]

† b. Antecedent, prior; of greater importance. *Obs. rare.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 278 A circumstance much encreasing the rather-probability of his greater Authority. *Ibid.* 297 The midle words importing his rather right to S. Paul's obedience. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Feb., A great blow either given to the King or Presbyters, or, which is the rather of the two, to the House itself.

†2. The earlier (of two persons or things); the former. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1375–1450.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5809 Seint Edward þe martir..was is sone Bi is rapere wiue. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 20 (Camb. MS.) Thow art defeted for desire and talent of thi rather fortune. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 46 The Sarazines maden another Cytee..and clepeden it the new Damyete. So that now no Man duellethe at the rathere Toun of Damyete. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xvi. (1859) 17 In tyme of his rather lyf, he had space, and suffysaunt leyser ynow. 1484 *Will of Taylour* (Somerset Ho.), Wher as the body of Johanne my Rather wyf lieth enterid.

† b. The previous or preceding (day or year). *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 145 Þe tnauail of þe raþer day oþer þe feste of þat day. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 26 As thou3e he had I-knowe hir al the rathir yeer.

†3. Of earlier times. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 177 Þat vertue keled ...so

þat þe raþer welles beeþ now but lakes oþer more vereyliche dreye chanels.

†4. More to be chosen, preferable. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 86 It is raþir to bileeue þe wageringe wijnde þan þe chaungeable world. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvii. 393 In such aventure it were rather to truste to the conscience and discrecion of him..than [etc.].

Rather (rā·ðəɹ), *adv.* Forms: 1 **hraðor, -ur, raðor,** 2–3 **raðer,** 3 **raþir, -ur,** 3–4 **rathere,** 3–5 **raþer,** (4 **-ere**), 4–5 **rathir,** (5 **-yr, -are,** 5, 6 *Sc.* **rether**), 4– **rather**; also 3 **rader,** 5 **radyr,** 9 *dial.* **raider, rayder.** [Compar. of RATHE *adv.*

The pron. with long vowel (ā) is now usual in England; the short sound (raˑðəɹ, raˑðɔɹ) is common in Scotland (but not *dial.*) and America, and is given by Walker as the standard pron. in his time. The use of (rɛˑðəɹ), preferred by Walker, is now confined to dialects.]

I. Denoting precedence in time.

†1. *The rather*, (all) the more quickly, (all) the sooner. *Obs.*

In some instances not clearly distinguishable from sense 4.

c 850 *O. E. Martyrol.* 26 Dec., Hie him miclan þe reðran wæron & þe raðor hine oftorfod hæfdon. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1009 [Hi] þa burh raðe ȝe-eodon, ȝif he þe raðor to him friðes to ne ȝirndon. *c* 1205 LAY. 21649 ȝif Ardur neore þe rader icumen þenne weoren Houwel inumen. *c* 1330 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 431 Boute þow þe raþer hennes te, I schel þe greue! *c* 1440 *Chron. Vilod.* 796 Bot ȝyff Seynt Woltrud hurre þe rather holpe, he nys bot dedde. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 46 If thou put a lytel terre in his eye, he will mende the rather. *a* 1536 TINDALE in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 159/2 The pilgrimage that now is vsed is .. a good meane to come the rather to grace. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 62 When Duncan is asleepe (Whereto the rather shall his dayes hard Iourney Soundly inuite him).

2. Earlier, sooner; at an earlier time, season, day, hour, etc. Now *dial.* †*Rather or later*, sooner or later.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xx. 4 Se oðer leorning-cniht for-arn Petrus forne & com raðor to ðære byrȝenne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26516 þan sal it helpe þe Vte o þi sin raþer to rise To crist. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5629 Raþer ne myghte [he] þider wende; Bote atte seue nyghtes ende He com. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 167 Oþer þere was anoþer Dido, an elder þan sche; oþer Cartage was raþer i-founded. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4011 This worle..goth vnto decline, Rather or later to an endly fine. 1566 *Pasquine in a Traunce* ii. b, I sawe the Heauen and the Starres..neither rather or later to rise or go downe. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 111 The continuance of hot and dry weather may cause them come somewhat rather. 17.. *Exmoor Courtship* (E.D.S.) 492 Why, tha Quesson es [= the question I] put a little rather. 1883–6 in dial. glossaries (Hants and Som.).

b. With *than.* ? *Obs.*

c 1330 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 3537 He com raþer to þe tresore, þan hii be half and more. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 Thilke sterres..arisen rather than the degree of hire longitude. 1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 301 Yn case he know of it rathyr then ye. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 245 b, The warke was finisshed rather than a man myght beleue. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 208 Rather then her yeares required, she was..chosen Abbesse. 1659 LEAK *Waterworks.* 32 As concerning the Vessel D it is necessary that it empty rather than E.

† c. (A specified time) earlier or sooner. *Obs.*

1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 338, I had lever ye were at London a weke the rather and tymelyer then a weke to late. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 233 Playsed god that ye were arryued two dayes rather, For thenne ye had found my fader on lyue.

3. At an earlier time or date than the one now present or in question; previously, formerly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1275 LAY. 4650 He him ȝef þes womman; þat raþer was mi lemman. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 120 þe cristal turniþ in to glasse, In state þat hit raþer wasse. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 93 Perseus..made it a worþy lond þat was raþer vnworþy. *Ibid.* II. 357 þe latter Hercules, anoþer þan we spak of raþer. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. York* xvi, An other hoast, wherof I spake not rather. 1886 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Rather*, lately; just now.

†b. Previously, beforehand. *Obs. rare.*

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 675 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 298 The lordinges..the thef slowen anon, Ah rathere he woundede moni on. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 215 Oone man may not ouercome his enemys, but yf he haue radyr ouercome covardy.

II. Denoting priority in nature or reason.

4. *The rather*, the more readily (on this account or for this reason); (all) the more.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 2 Þeah þu nu hwæm fæȝer ðince, ne bið hit no þy hræðor swa. *c* 900 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) iv. 5 Ne scule ȝe hit no þy hraðor þurhteon, þe læs ȝe syngien. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 Heie monnes messager, me schal heiliche underuongen, .. & so muchel þe raðer, ȝif he is priue mid te kinge of heouene. ? 1447 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 93 We shall the rather for our said chapellein sake have you in tendre remembrance. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 133 The weight of the bowes shall cause theym to be the rather cut downe. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 237 The true place of this conflict shoulde be Stouremouthe,..the rather for that it is derived of the mouth of the river Stoure. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 29 You shall finde them stirring in the morning or euening, and the rather in moist weather. 1710 *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 8 A Case..which I the rather mention, because both Sexes are concerned in it. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 218 It ought not to be in the heir's power .. to charge the lands..the rather because of the covenant [etc.]. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xx, On earth he must maintain it as her son, The rather that his weapons were most fit.

†b. Without *the.* *Obs.*

c 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 þat it may be redde and knowe to exorte the pepill rathere to prey for me. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vindication* vii. (1661) 203 Why should not the Bull of Nicholas the second .. be as advantageous ..? why not much rather? 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xix, After the same manner *BC* = *AC*, wherefore rather *BC* > *AB*.

5. More truly or correctly; more properly speaking; with greater correspondence between the word or words and the fact.

a. With *than* (Sc. *nor*; also † *the rather*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 118 It were raþere almes to lordis to hire..þan to holde [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2908 þe Romeyns were in poynt te pas; Til ther were a þowsand, rathir mo þen les, Men I-armyd cleen. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Doct. Treat.* 390 A thing begun rather than finished. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 110 b, This demaunde of his..rather maketh them afrayde of a counsell, than provoketh them to it. 1567 *Reg. Priuy Council Scot.* I. 578 Usurpand the rather the office of Princes nor liegis. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 102 The Inhabitants..build their dwellings, rather like stoves then houses. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 3 Their Entertainments are derived rather from Reason than Imagination. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 190 Her face..seem'd the face of sorrow Rather than of death. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. vii. 332 The new king, from levity rather than from reason, despised the disputes of theologians.

b. Without *than*, in opposition or contrast to a preceding statement.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 409 We have litil mater for to laughe, but rather for to morne. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxxiii. 690 'I pray yow that ye for-yeve it me that I haue mys-don', 'So helpe me god', quod the damesell, 'rather shalt thou a-bye it full dere'. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxiii. 17 The children off thy people saye .. the waye off the Lorde is not right, where as their owne waye is rather vnright. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 227 *marg.*, Whether this were Lysistratus the Sicyonian .. I doubt much: thinking rather it was some other priuate man. 1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Ep. Ded., An age wherein if science bee increased, conscience is rather decayed. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. i, Say rather, that he loves all the world. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 112 We are therefore not entitled to treat the validity of the law as an independently thinkable fact.. Rather it is simply the observed or expected fulfilment itself.

c. *Or rather*, used to introduce a statement more correct than the one already made. †Also *and rather* (with comparatives).

1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 508 Myn autorite is as grete as theris, and rather more as I tolde you. 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) 86 Nere about the summe of twelue or fiftene poundes sterlynge or rather aboue. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. 2 The Doctor by this Oversight (or Cunningness, rather) got a supply of Money. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 4 Thus my Want of, or rather Resignation of Speech, gives me all the Advantages of a dumb Man. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xxiv. 386 You will find there are few, or rather none at all. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 122 Last night, or rather very early this morning.

6. More (so) than not; more than anything else; hence, in a certain degree or measure; to some extent; somewhat, slightly.

a. With vbs. of thinking, fearing, etc.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 574 And surely I rather thinke, that they blessed Ionas in their hearts. 1611 A. STAFFORD *Niobe* 172, I put so great a difference betweene the ancient and modern papists, as that I resolue rather that the former are taken to mercy. 1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* 55, I rather think I have worn the Mourning for you than for the dead Man. 1835 J. KENT *Private Corr.* II. 387, I rather guess I shall like it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 10, I rather think that you know him.

b. With adjs., advbs., sbs., or phrases. (Sometimes implying slight excess = *rather too.*)

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Dec., With the new Roxalana, which do [= does] it rather better in all respects,..than the first Roxalana. 1713 HEARNE in *Rel. Hearnianæ* (1857) I. 282 These were rather later than the *campagi.* *a* 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 65 It would be rather inconvenient to you at present to have your rent roll scrutinised. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 163 His Appearance at the Baronet's must have been rather a silly one. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 429 The town is situated, very injudiciously, in rather a valley. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 515/1 Our bed indeed is rather of the highest. 1850 SMEDLEY *Frank Fairleigh* xiii, Is it my trap you're talking about? rather the thing isn't it, eh? 1880 F. D. MATTHEW *Wyclif's Eng. Wks.* 114 If the tract be Wyclif's, we may date it rather before 1380.

†c. So *rather somewhat. Obs.*

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. I. 247 Apricocks, unless mellow, are rather somewhat styptick. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 233 A range of thirteen chests rather somewhat larger than the common size.

7. *Colloq.* (*vulgar*). Used as a strong affirmative in reply to a question: = 'I (should) rather think so'; very much so; very decidedly.

In this use the first syllable is frequently prolonged.

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz., Gt. Winglebury Duel*, 'Do you know the mayor's house?'..'Rather', replied the boots, significantly. 1856 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* I. iv. 27 'Do you know the young lady?' 'Rather!' replied Johnson.

III. Denoting prior eligibility or choice.

8. Sooner (as a matter of fitness, expediency, etc.); with more propriety or advantage; with better reason or ground; more properly or justly. With *than.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 He sholde raðer helden hit ut, þene men þermide fordrenchen. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 376 Raþer þan þu schuldist be ocupied þerewiþ þu schalt renne awai þer-fro. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x. 148 Another ought rather to go on this massage than ye. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 274 Therefore I rather deserve death than he. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vindication* ix. (1661) 263 Why they should rather submit themselves..to that See ..then to any other Patriarchate. 1680 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. § 127 'Tis rather to be thought, that an heir had no such Right by divine institution, than that God should give such a Right. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 256 Soft water should be used rather than hard.

†b. As against, to the exclusion of, the other. *Obs. rare*—1.

1553 GRIMALDE tr. *Cicero's Offices* I. (1556) 34 b, Semblably faie they, who would striue together, whether of them should rather rule the common weale.

9. Sooner (as a matter of individual choice); more readily or willingly; with greater liking or good-will; with or in preference. a. Expressing choice between two courses of action, or preference of one event to another.

In sentences of this type *rather* is placed either before the vb. or clause expressing the action or event preferred, or immediately before *than.* For the use of *to* after *than*, see the latter word.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9419 þe deserites gonne chese, Raþer þan to lese hor lond, hor lif þere to lese. 1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II. 457 They .. wolde rather that the paix were letted thanne he shulde be delivered and come hoome. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 517 Rather let your leases go, Then they shoulde worke you endelesse woe. 1675 E. ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 199, I will rather suffer myself to be made a pack-horse than bear other mens faults. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 ¶ 8 We love rather to dazzle the Multitude, than consult our proper Interests. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* IV. 342 They would rather have died than refused. 1812 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 175 A choice to fight two enemies at a time, rather than to take them by succession. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Dec. 5/3 Any man who resigns a great office in the State rather than act in opposition to the dictates of his judgment.

b. Expressing choice between two things, persons, qualities, conditions, etc. †Also *no rather* (1393), *more rather* (1560).

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 27 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 Whi com he raþer to eue þan he com to adam. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 380 þo blynde puple .. wil raþer gif to waste housis of freris þen to parische chirchis. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 123 He reuerenceþ hym ryght nouht, no raþer than anoþer. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iii. 6 þei chese raþer to be grete than meke. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 b, Nowe he would gratifie no man more rather than hym. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* viii. 3 Death shall bee chosen rather then life. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 1 This unhappy Affectation of being Wise rather than Honest. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 8 Painting cheeks with health rather than rouge.

c. Without *than*, in contrast to a preceding statement. Also rarely *the rather.*

c 1275 LAY. 3943 Raþir ich wolle þe slean mid mine spere. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 110/134 Heo nolde cristinedom a-fongue, heo seide heo wolde raþer tmyrne aȝen In-to hire owene londe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 5 But resoun rede me þer-to rather wil I deye. *a* 1480 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 125 Ye .. wol not applie you .. unto the said marriage .. but rather induce yo' said doghter to the contrarye. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 331 There died Monsieur de Montpensier himselfe, some say of poyson, others of an ague, which I rather beleeue. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 49, I would rather to see a plot less fair, and more yielding. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penitent* IV. i, I cou'd even wish we rather had been wreckt. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i. 109 Which now delights me little. I the rather Look on such pangs as terror ill conceals. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 122, I do not now commiserate the parents of the dead who stand here; I would rather comfort them.

d. (One) *had rather* = (one) would rather. (See HAVE *v.* 22 c.) †Hence *to have rather*, to choose or prefer..rather. (*rare.*)

The infin. after *had* is sometimes preceded by *to.*

c 1450 in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 72 Yett haid I rether dye, For his sake, ons agayne. 1478 [see HAVE *v.* 22]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 157 He had rather they had bene taken prisoners. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) 6 Bicause I had be good then wise rather. 1594 BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Flor. Hist.* (1595) 155 Which if we be not able to defend, then haue we rather to submit our selues to anie other Prince. 1667 EARL ORRERY *St. Lett.* (1743) II. 311, I had much rather to do it than say it. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 18 To have rather be indifferent in a sublime employment, than excellent in an indifferent, is a desire rendred excusable by Generosity. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v, Our men had much rather the weather had been calm. 1819 SHELLEY *Ess.*, etc. (1852) II. 155, I had rather err with Plato than be right with Horace. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lv. V. 189, I had rather come and draw the cart.

†e. (One) *would rather* = (one) would rather have or choose. *Obs.*

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall. Pr.* 96, I woulde rather one onely day of lyfe then all the ryches of Roome. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 49, I would rather never to have light, than not to have it always. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 99 The Parent..who would rather than the better part of his estate..he could reclaim and turn him.

†IV. 10. Followed by *or*: see OR *adv.*1 C 2.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 45 For rathere er he scholde faile, With Nigromance he wole assaile To make his incantaciour. 1432 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 20 To amend yᵉ defawtes in yᵉ said brigges..rather or yᵉ brygges forsayde falle. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvi. 185 Rathir shalle the sowle parte from my bodye or I lese hit. 1527 WAKEFELDE *Let.* in *Kotser Codicis* (1528) P iv b, I had rather to dye a thousand tymes or suffer it.

Ra·therest, *adv.* (and *a.*) [f. prec. + -EST.]

†1. Soonest. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 22129 (Trin.) Turne .. þei shul raþerest and siþen opere at þe leest.

2. Most of all, most particularly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1014 þe best we shull ratherest byleve to. 1535 FISHER *Spir. Consolat.* Wks. (1876) 352 It shall anon lose the vertue & quicknesse in stirring & moving

of your soule, when you woulde ratherest have it sturred. 1567 W. Barker *Xenophon, Schole Cyrus* I. E iv b, When you haue most plentie, then ratherest prouide against wante. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 19 His..vntrained, or rather vnlettered, or ratherest vnconfirmed fashion. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 66 Gin thou'lt no fancy her, And ratherest wad ha'e Meg.

3. *Rather of the ratherest*, just a little too much or too little.

Grose assigns the phr. to Norfolk and explains it as 'meat underdone', and Forby says 'it is chiefly applied to the insufficient dressing of meat'. This appears to associate the origin of the expression with Rathe *a.*[3]

[1787 in Grose *Prov. Gloss.*] *a* 1825 in Forby. 1865 Mrs. H. Wood *Mildred Arkell* II. iv. 68 The women would find it rather of the ratherest for heat.

Rathe-ripe, rath-ripe (rēi·ðˈ-, raˈþ-), *a.* and *sb.* Now *poet.* and *dial.* [f. Rathe *a.*[1] + Ripe *a.* (cf. OE. *rædripe* and Rare ripe). With ref. to grain the usual spelling is *rath-*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of fruits, grain, etc.: Coming early to maturity; ripening early in the year.

Usually applied to special kinds or varieties, as *rathe-ripe barley, pease*, etc.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. xlii. 712 There be diuers sortes of Peares,..whereof some be rathe ripe, some haue a later riping. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 184 Those hard Rathe-ripe Pease, which are brought to the Markets by the middle or end of May. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 876 A rath-ripe Barley, sow'd and return'd again into the Barn in two months time. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* X. 615 Then from twice-bearing tree the rathe-ripe fig Descends. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food of Man* 61 Spring Barley.. Of this species farmers distinguish two sorts; the common, and.. the rath-ripe barley. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 313 Fruits like the fig-trēe's, rathe-ripe, rotten-rich. 1879– in dial. glossaries (Devon, Dorset, Hants, E. Anglia).

2. *fig.* Precocious; early developed in mind or body. Now *dial.*

1617 Bp. Hall *Quo Vadis?* § 4 These rathe-ripe wits preuent their owne perfection. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 217 Being extraordinary rath ripe [he]..was entred into his Accedence at five years of age. 1703 Whitby *Comm. N. T.* I. 118 Quintilian saith of the rath-ripe wit, that it rarely comes to maturity. 1886 *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., A girl who developed into a woman at an early age would be called rathe-ripe by elderly educated people.

B. *sb.* Applied to various early fruits and vegetables, *esp.* peas and apples.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 153 The small Rathe-ripes [Peas].. for poor and gravelly [Land]. 1825 Britton *Wiltsh. Words, Rathe-ripes* signifies early peas. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* II. iii. 36 A Quarrington grafted on a Tom Putt, and a Rathe-ripe upon top o' that again. 1887 — *Woodlanders* II. ix. 151 The mellow countenances of.. costards, stubbards, ratheripes.

Raˈtherish, *adv. colloq.* [f. Rather *adv.* 6 b + -ish.] Somewhat, in a slight degree.

1862 in *New Yk. Tribune* (quoted in *Cent. Dict.*). 1887 *Library Mag.* (N. Y.) 12 Feb. 422 Longfellow, of whose poems Mr. Lang has a ratherish good opinion.

Raˈtherly, *adv. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Rather *adv.* + -ly 2.] = Rather *adv.*

1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 162 He was ratherly what was called a jobber. 1830 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 835 Whose looks gar you ratherly incline to the ither side. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* II. i. 53 His deep voice that..trembled ratherly.

†**Raˈthermore,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Rather *a.* + -more.] Earlier, former.

1382 Wyclif *Job* viii. 8 Aske the rathermor ieneracioun, and bisili enserche the mynde of the faders.

Raˈthest, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *arch.* [Superl. of Rathe *a.*[1]] † **a.** Quickest, soonest, most preferable, etc. *Obs.* **b.** Earliest.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xvi. § 3 Swa hit is nu hraðost to seccanne..þæt nan wuht [etc.]. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 755 þa þider urnon swa hwelc swa þonne ȝearo wearþ & raðost. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 753 Thyn assis donge is rathest forto dight A gardyn with; sheep donge is next of myght. 1556 Lauder *Tractate* (1864) 1 Vnto quhose actionis, in speciall, suld Kyngis geue rathest attendence. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 68 Barley almost ripe to be cut, whereas in England they seldome cut the rathest before the beginning of August. 1633 W. Vaughan *Direct. Health* 55, I will begin with strawberies, as the first and rathest fruit in the beginning of summer. 1892 Jane Barlow *Irish Idylls* 221 Blackberries..in their rathest immaturity.

†**Raˈthest,** *adv. Obs.* [Superl. of Rathe *adv.*]

1. Soonest, most readily. Also *the rathest.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 Þær hit ȝefret þæt hit hraðost weaxan mæȝ & latost wealowian. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 512 Þone fisc ðe hine hraðost forswelhð, ȝeopena his muð. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 186 He that repenteth rathest schulde arysen aftur, and greten sir Gloten. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 726 The hyest thyng raþest heldes oþer while. 1437 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II. Pref. 69, I beseech you..to purvey some way how I shall mowe rathest neghe payment.. of the said somme. 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 53 What race of life they would the rathest run. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Gd. & Evill* i. (Arb.) 139 Whome next themselues they would rathest commend.

2. Earliest.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. v. (Skeat) I. 30 Nat the strongest; but he that rathest com and lengest abood. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 151 The rathest rypyng grapes.

3. Most of all, most particularly, 'chiefest'.

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* I iij b, If any sainct amongs other, semeth rathest to be newfounde or poeticall [etc.]. *c* 1555 Cavendish *Wolsey* (1885) 162 God, whom I ought most rathest to have obeyed. 1619 W. Sclater *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 248 Both, perhaps, had place in this people; rathest the latter. 1644 Hume *Hist. Douglas* 28 The enemie..not knowing which to pursue rathest, he might the better escape. *Ibid.* 248 He means rathest (as I think) George, now Lord Hume.

Rathir, -ur, -yr, obs. ff. Rather.

Rathoffite, erron. form of Rothoffite.

Ratian, obs. form of Ration *sb.*

†**Raˈtifactory,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Irreg. f. Ratify *v.* Cf. *ratificatory.*] Confirmatory.

1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. xv. 76/1 This was a second instrument.. ratifactory of his privileges as Constable of the Tower.

Ratifia, -fie, obs. forms of Ratafia.

Ratification (rætifikēiˑʃən). [a. F. *ratification* (1358 in Godef. *Compl.*) or ad. med.L. *ratificātio* (1228 in Du Cange), n. of action f. *ratificāre* to Ratify.] The action of ratifying or confirming; sanction, confirmation, approval. Also *attrib.*

Ratification meeting (U.S.), a meeting held for the purpose of expressing approval of the nominations made by a political party.

1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 221/1 Any Graunte or Grauntes, Ratifications or Confirmations, made by us. 1526 Taylor in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 333 The Trety of Peace with ratificacion of the Kyngs oone hande. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 (*title*) An acte for the ratification of the Kinges maiesties style. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 8 They stand not so much vpon ratifications and asseuerations. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 16 Aug., Every body wonders that we have no news.. of the ratification of the Peace. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 79 The day appointed for the ratification of the treaty with England. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ix, Till such ratification, the contract was liable to be broken off. 1861 Trench *Comm. Ep. seven Ch.* (ed. 2) 17 God's own seal and ratification of his own word. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 July, Monday night they had a ratification meeting in this city.

†**Ratificatory,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *ratificāre* to Ratify. Cf. obs.-F: *ratificatoire* (1493 in Godef.).] = Ratifactory.

1639 in Aikman *Hist. Scot.* III. v. 531 Whereof those acts of Parliament were ratificatory.

Ratified (rætifəid), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Ratify *v.* + -ed 1.] Settled, confirmed.

1644 Hammond *Pract. Catech.* I. § 3 Wks. 1684 I. 27 God.. consequently will accept the will for the deed, if it be a firm and ratified will.

Hence † **Raˈtifiedly** *adv.*, positively. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 179 Wilt thou ratifiedly affirm that God is no God because..thou canst not essentially see him?

Ratifier (rætifəiəɹ). [f. next + -er 1.] One who or that which ratifies.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 105 The Ratifiers and props of euery word. 1742 E. Carter tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* I. ii. 94 A chief Magistrate, who is only the Ratifier and Guardian of the Laws of Nature. 1832 in Webster.

Ratify (rætifəi), *v.* Forms: 4–6 ratefie, (6 -fye); 5–6 ratyfye, (7 -fie); 4–7 ratifie, (5 *Sc.* -fi, 6 *Sc.* -fe; also 5 radifie, ratiffye, 6 -ffie), 5–6 ratifye, 6– ratify. [a. F. *ratifier* (1294 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *ratificāre* (1228 in Du Cange): see Rate *sb.*[1] and *a.*, and -fy.]

1. *trans.* To confirm or make valid (an act, compact, promise, etc.) by giving consent, approval, or formal sanction (esp. to what has been done or arranged for by another).

c 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 569 (T.) Our fadir the ercebisshop .. ratifies als-so that othir men gifes. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 10/2 The whiche your seid Giftes and Grauntes, it hath liked you..to ratifie, conferme and appreve. 1469 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VII. 618 We ratifii and approvis this charter in all poyntis. 1549 Duke of Somerset in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 174 Their agreament and conclusion to be established and ratified by Parlyament. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 107 To ratifie..the auncient friendship with a new peace. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* I. iv, When the shepherd-lads with common voice Their first consent had firmly ratifi'd. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 9 Aug., He tells me.: it is supposed the peace is ratified at Bredah. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 122 The endowment was ratified by the Pope's bull. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* lvi. VII. 125 The compact was ratified by a solemn reconciliation between the contending parties. 1879 Green *Read. Eng. Hist.* xviii. 90 The terms which he had come to ratify had been settled beforehand.

absol. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xxxviii. V. 69 Asking whether the Thebans would permit the Bœotian towns to ratify for themselves.

† **b.** To confirm, to guarantee or ensure the fulfilment of (a purpose, hope, etc.). *Obs.*

1596 Drayton *Legends* iii. 551 The King suspending, should He not consent, To ratifie the Baronies intent. *c* 1612 Chapman *Iliad* xxiv. 270 Pray..that he will deine to vse His most lou'd bird, to ratifie thy hopes. 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Hosea* vi. 91 God..onely can ratifie all our pious resolutions.

† **c.** To confirm the possession of. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1612 Bible 1 *Macc.* xi. 34 We haue ratified vnto them the borders of Iudea.

2. To declare or confirm the truth or correctness of (a statement, etc.). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 156 þe Pape hase ratified and confermed my buke in all poyntes. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 9 They may then .. with their owne mouth..ratifie and confesse the same. 1558 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. 139 The names.. werre here red, ratefyed and allowyd. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 357 The prophesie..thus ratified by the euent. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* iii. 50 To ratifie this,..I shall relate what I my self have found. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 30 This Revelation .. has been ratified by the blood of Christ and His Apostles. 1826 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Sanity True Genius*, The transitions in this episode are..as violent as in the most extravagant dream, and yet the waking judgement ratifies them.

† **3.** To consummate, carry out, bring to fulfilment or completion. *Obs. rare.*

1561 in *Child-Marriages* (1896) 3 This deponent verilie believis that the said matrimonie was neuer ratefied. 1562 *Ibid.* 76 The said Henrie Price did not ratifie the said matrymonie bie carnall copulacion. *c* 1720 *Ship in a Storm* vii, Too soon the rolling Ruin came And ratify'd the Wreck.

† **4.** To confirm in faith or courage. *Obs. rare.*

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. vi. 406 One chief pointe of spiritual government is to confirme his brethren, and ratifie them .. by holsome doctryne. 1598–9 E. Forde *Parismus* II. (1661) 227 Those that were also maimed and wounded .. were .. every one kindly ratified by Marcellus.

† **5.** To fix the rate or price of. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1511 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 394 Corne or grayne that comith .. to be sold in the market place shall be sold and ratiffied acording the plentines of the yere.

Hence **Raˈtifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 278 A confirming, a ratifieng,.. of that went before. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxxix. § 4. 142 Vpon the ratifyings of his election by the Senate at Rome, hee hasted not thither. 1714 J. Wyeth *Suppl. T. Elkwood's Life* (1765) 411 That which was the most ratifying of all His bodily Sufferings. 1829 Southey *All for Love* IX. xlii, Ye shall now in thunder hear Heaven's ratifying voice!

† **Ratihabit,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *ratihabēre*: see Ratihabition.] *trans.* To express approval or sanction of.

1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Law Scot.* II. viii. § 7. 391 He had given orders to beat them, or ratihabited the beating of them. 1680 in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1833) III. 227 That they treasonably owned the rebels at Bothwell .. and ratihabited the same.

† **Ratihabitation.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *ratihabitatio*, irreg. var. *ratihabitio.*] = next.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. vii. 187 Ratyhabytacyon..hath not power nor place in suche case. 1650 Elderfield *Tythes* 80 Our next [gift] must be of ratihabitation or confirmation.

Ratihabition (rætihăbiˑʃən). *Law.* [ad. late L. *ratihabitio* (Digesta), f. *ratum* confirmed (Rate *a.*[1]) + *habēre* to have, hold. Cf. obs. F. *ratihabition* (Godef.).] Approval, sanction.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 180 The said spulye wes committit of the causing, command, assistence, and ratihabitioun of the said Thomas. 1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* 20 Cannot the Ratihabition (as the Lawyers speake) bee drawne backe? 1672 H. Stubbe *Justif. Dutch War* 41 A ratihabition in deeds is more powerful, than a ratihabition in words. 1729 W. Reeve *Serm.* 234 Christ appearing to the Apostles .. adds a promise of Ratihabition. 1810 Ld. Campbell in *Life* (1881) I. ix. 248, I make no doubt I shall still have your ratihabition of the step I have taken. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 425 They had letters of commission or of 'ratihabition', or powers of attorney.

Ratil(le, obs. forms of Rattle.

Ratin(e, obs. forms of Ratteen 1.

Rating (rēiˑtiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Rate *v.*[1] + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the vb., in various senses.

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 10 In the makinge and ratinge of the sayde yerely values. 1545 Brinklow *Complaynt* 15 b, By the parcyal act of ratyng of vytellys. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 663/2 What rating of rents meane you? 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 129 Rating of the wages of servants, artificers, and labourers, is also .. of very ancient date. 1858 Bright *Sp., Reform* 21 Dec. (1876) 308 The system of rating forms the basis of the elective franchise. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 23 Dec. 3/5 Watchjobber wanted; one who thoroughly understands the cleaning and rating of Chronometers.

b. The (*or* an) amount fixed as a rate.

1889 S. D. Horton *Silver Pound* 77 A suggestion to change..the permitted rating of the Guinea in Government offices. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 481 The practice of applying an extra rating for residence in the tropics..has been found to work fairly on the whole.

attrib. 1866 Bright *Sp., Reform* 13 Mar. (1876) 345 In Ireland they had a £12 rating franchise. 1893 *Times* 25 Apr. 5/5 Persons with a £20 rating qualification.

2. *Naut.* 'The station a person holds on the ship's books' (Smyth); also *transf.*, position, class, etc., in general.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3815/3 The Names, Qualities or Ratings of the Company of such Man of War. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* ii, As he no longer did the duty of coxswain,..he was not entitled to the rating. 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks, I. 150 When my 'rating', or graduation in the school, was to be settled. 1891 *Daily News* 16 June 3/6 The third match was between yachts not exceeding a rating of twenty tons.

b. *Naut.* in *pl.* Men of a certain rating.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 3/2 We certainly cannot build lieutenants in 3½ years! whilst in all engine-room ratings we are still more behindhand.

Rating (rēiˑtiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Rate *v.*[2] + -ing 1.] The action of reproving, etc.; an instance of this.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 119 b, Least the stronger spoile the weaker, while hee dreadeth the rating and whipping. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 369 Horses and Dogs which live among men .. do discern also their tearms of threatning, chiding and rating. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1877) V. 6, I was witness of a horrid rateing, which Mr. Ashburnham .. did give him. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxxi, I've helped old Mr. Leonards to give George a good rating. 1878 E. W. L. Davies *Mem. Rev.*

J. Russell 299 A little rating and a few cracks of the whip, and their [hounds] heads are up.

Ra·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. RATE *v.*[1]] Regulating.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 187 A screw .. to receive the rating nut.

Rating: see RETTING.

Ratinia, obs. form of RATANIA.

Ratio (rē·ɪ·ʃio, rē·ɪ·ʃo). [L., f. *rat-*, ppl. stem of *rērī* to think: see also RATION, REASON.]

†**1.** Reason, rationale. *Obs. rare.*

1636 MEDE *Reverence God's House* ii. Wks. (1672) 343 The true Ratio .. of this Shecinah or Speciality of Divine Presence. 1752 WARBURTON *Serm.* i. Wks. 1811 IX. 16 Now, in this consists the ratio and essential ground of the Gospel-doctrine.

2. *Math.* The relation between two similar magnitudes in respect of quantity, determined by the number of times one contains the other (integrally or fractionally).

This is sometimes distinguished as *geometrical ratio* (see GEOMETRICAL *a.* 1 b), in contrast to *arithmetical ratio*, or the extent by which one magnitude exceeds another (now practically obs., though still mentioned in some text-books). For *alternate, anharmonic, compound, duplicate* (etc.) *ratio*, see the adjectives.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. Def. 3 Ratio (or rate) is the mutual habitude or respect of two magnitudes of the same kind each to other, according to quantity. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 56 When two Ratio's are equal, the Terms that Compose them are said to be Geometrically Proportional. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 356 The ratio .. is exactly one to a hundred. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iv. 70 The matter of Jupiter is much lighter than the matter of our Earth, in the ratio of 24 to 100. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 114 Heat expands all bodies, but the ratios of the degree of expansion to an equal increase of temperature are different in different bodies.

b. The corresponding relationship between things not precisely measurable.

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 66 Wishes to appropriate to himself the reputation which he had only a right to share, and that in no great ratio. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *South-Sea House*, Executorships .. which excited his spleen or soothed his vanity in equal ratios. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. i. 103 The progress of knowledge bore the same ratio to the decline of ecclesiastical influence. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* v. 174 The amount of will which we severally carry into the act of prayer is the ratio of its sincerity.

3. *spec.* In monetary science, the quantitative relation in which one metal stands to another in respect of their value as money or legal tender.

1879 E. CAZALET *Bimetallism* 26 Such a fixed ratio is eminently desirable for the welfare of all civilized nations. 1881 EVART in Horton *Silver Pound* (1887) 309 The adoption of the ratio of 15½ to 1, would accomplish the..object with less disturbance in the monetary systems .., than any other ratio.

†**4.** = RATION *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxviii, A cow..eat up two ratios and half of dried grass. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 51 The Governor .. furnished the .. invaders with a ratio of biscuit and wine. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Captain Jackson*, Sliding a slender ratio of Single Gloucester upon his wife's plate.

†**Ratio·cinant**, *a. nonce-wd.* [a. F. pr. pple. of *ratiociner* (see next), after scholastic L. *ratio ratiocinans*.] That reasons.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. vi, I have not asked this question without cause causing, and reason truly very ratiocinant.

Ratiocinate (ræʃɪ·ɒsĭnēˌĭt), *v.* [f. L. *ratiōcināt-*, ppl. stem of *ratiōcināri* to calculate, deliberate, f. *ratio* RATIO. Cf. F. *ratiociner* (16th c. in Littré).] *intr.* To reason, to carry on a process of reasoning. (Now *rare* in serious use.)

1643 DIGBY *Observ. Relig. Med.* (1644) 87 A Philosopher that should ratiocinate strictly and rigorously. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 19 The Ax cuts for the sake of something, though it self does not ratiocinate. 1820 T. L. PEACOCK *Four Ages of Poetry* Wks. 1875 III. 333 Patriarchs.. who..seemed to have ratiocinated in the following manner. 1887 R. L. STEVENSON *Merry Men* v. vi. 277 Don't ratiocinate with me—I cannot bear it.

Hence **Ratio·cinating** *ppl. a.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx. (1737) 89 My ratiocinating Faculty. 1896 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 7/1 All the ratiocinating ..character of the Germans showed itself.

Ratiocination (ræʃɪpsinēˌĭ·ʃən). Also 6 ratiocin-, 7 ratiotin-. [ad. L. *ratiōcinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ratiōcināri*; see prec. Cf. F. *ratiocination* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The process of reasoning.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 78 Raciocinacion is, that cometh of hope of any commodity, or to eschewe any discommodity. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1344 Without any discourse of reason, or ratiocination. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 2 There are some truths so plain and evident, and open, that need not any process of ratiocination to evidence or evince them. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 31 ¶ 11 He has observed in many trades the effect of close thought and just ratiocination. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) II. 78 We resort to Geometry, as the most perfect, and the purest series of ratiocination which has been invented. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 55 He had not arrived at any one of the truths of his special gospel by the road of ratiocination.

2. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; also, a conclusion arrived at by reasoning. (Common in 17th c.)

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* II. xii, The ratiocinative [conjunction] copies the partes of a ratiocination. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 135 The Romanists must acknowledge [etc.] .. or then they must foregoe these ratiocinations. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxii, Other men may amuse themselves with subtle definitions, or intricate ratiocinations. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* Pref. 11, I have no apology, therefore, to make, for those inductions, or those ratiocinations. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xx. 326 The one a cool, a frigid ratiocination; the other, an awful and terrible reality.

3. Power or habit of reasoning. *rare.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 220 So infinite a Fancy, bound in by a most Logical ratiocination. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 285 For us, that have ratiocination .. we know [what] we have to do here. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 94 A lady of prodigious ratiocination as well as of profound information.

Ratiocinative (ræʃɪ·ɒsĭnătiv), *a.* [ad. L. *ratiōcinātīv-us*: see RATIOCINATE and -IVE. Cf. F. *ratiocinatif* (14th c., Oresme).] Characterized by, given to, or expressive of, ratiocination.

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* II. xii, Conjunction .. of it ther be tuoe sortes, the one enunciative, and the other ratiocinative. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 475 All the faculties of thy soule, vegitatiue, sensitiue, ratiocinatiue. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 51 The conclusion is attained .. without any thing of ratiocinative process. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 82 The whole gamut of eloquence from the ratiocinative to the declamatory. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 4/7 The machinery of the ratiocinative logician .. has no place in his speeches.

Ratio·cinator. [a. L. *ratiōcinātor* agent-n. f. *ratiōcinārī* to ratiocinate.] One who reasons.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 51 The puzzlement of ratiocinators became profounder than ever.

Ratio·cinatory, *a.* = RATIOCINATIVE.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* II. iii. (1821) 141 With ratiocinatory, or at least disceptatorial cunctation.

Ration (rē·ɪ·ʃən, ræ·ʃən), *sb.* Also 8 ratian. [a. F. *ration* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *ratiōnem* RATIO. The second pronunciation is usual in the army, and may be due to the adoption of the word in sense 3 from Fr.]

†**1.** Reasoning. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1550 BP. HOOPER *Serm. Jonas* vi. 138 b, We be not so addicte and geuen vnto humane ration, that we wyll beleue nothinge more than reason is able to accompt and geue answer for.

†**2.** = RATIO 2 and 3. *Obs.*

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 272 What he saith here of Rations or Proportions. 1692 O. WALKER *Gr. & Rom. Hist. Illustr.* 6 That Ration of Gold to Silver was 12 to one. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 24 The musick, and the rations of the intervals subtilized. 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 347 Increasing in a reduplicating ration.

3. A fixed allowance or individual share of provisions; *spec.* in the army and navy, the daily amount of certain articles of food allotted to each officer and man. (Sometimes, esp. in *pl.*, simply = provisions, food.)

1702–11 in *Milit. & Sea Dict.* 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. XIII. 276 The Corn that used to be measured out to them by Rations (or stinted Allowances) was given them with out Measure. 1776 J. HANCOCK in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 236 The cost of a ration, as furnished by the Commissary-General. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvii, Cutting with their dirks their rations from the carcasses which were there suspended. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xx. 409 The fresh labour with diminished rations was too much for their strength. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 3/2 A 'ration' in the literal military sense of the word means 1 lb. bread and ¾ lb. meat (bone included).

b. *Mil.* The daily allowance of forage or provender assigned to each horse or other animal.

1727–41 [see c]. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Forage*, This forage is divided into rations, one of which is a day's allowance for a horse. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 143/1 The daily ration laid down for all horses is 12 lbs. of oats and 12 lbs. of hay.

c. An allowance, share, portion, *of* provisions or other supplies.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The horse have rations of hay and oats, when they cannot go out to forage. 1823 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 19/2 A sum of money..in lieu of their regular ration of provisions. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 78 Septimus Severus added to the corn, a ration of oil. 1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 25 June 6/1 He will be able to carry forward with him eighty thousand rations of fuel, consisting of coal.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ration beef, -carrier, grievance, scale, warrant*, etc.

1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Ration*, The Commanding Officer has the power by the Ration Warrant of 14th July, 1827, of diminishing .. this allowance. 1882 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* II. iii. 53 Dining heartily on ration beef and dry bread. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 115 The ration-carriers .. were always conveying provisions, water, wood, all things necessary to the shepherds. 1890 *19th Cent.* Nov. 844 One more instance of a ration grievance, and we will pass on. 1897 P. WARUNG *Old Regime* 81 The daily ration-scale permitted him only 16 ozs. uncooked maize-meal.

Ration (rē·ɪ·ʃən, ræ·ʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To supply (persons) with rations; to provision; to put on a fixed allowance.

1859 *Times* 3 Mar. 7/6 The humane provision of rationing immigrants for the first 3 months. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1286/1 He was able by rationing the townsmen as well as his troops to make this supply last to the present time.

2. To divide (food, etc.) into rations; to serve *out* in fixed quantities.

1870 *Daily News* 2 Nov., It will not be necessary to ration the bread until the 1st of January. 1873 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (ed. 8) 78 The crew of a boat abandoned at sea, among whom the last biscuit had been rationed out.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To obtain a supply of food.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 303 In the sparse cultivation, .. they were rarely able to ration oftener than once a week.

Hence **Ra·tioned** *ppl. a.*, **Ra·tioning** *vbl. sb.*

1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Oct. 312 The rationing of soldiers ..was much neglected. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 10 You have to dine at a restaurant until your rationing day comes round again. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 937 In preparation for the poorly rationed days.

†**Rationabi·lity**. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. next + -ITY. Cf. late L. *rationābilitās* (once in Appuleius).] The faculty of being rational.

1656 BRAMHALL *Repl. Bp. Chalcedon* Wks. 1842 II. 24 Rationability, being but a faculty or specifical quality, is a substantial part of a man.

†**Ra·tionable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *rationābilis*: see RATION and -ABLE. Cf. obs. F. *rationable.*]

1. Reasonable, just, right. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1436 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 4 It is ordanit..the alderman baillies and counsaile by this vitaile of rationable pryce as thai may. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 38 Of that desyre content was euerie wicht, Tha thocht it wes rationabill and richt. 1570–80 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 44 Gyffand vs..ane rationabyll drink-syluer. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 19 Whatsoever is akin to truth, this reason judgeth rationable, and agreeable to Reason.

2. Rational; sensible.

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 26 Astrologers or Astronomers, .. that thinke Starres rationable Creatures, are worthy to be accounted most unreasonable and senselesse themselves. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 131 Laughter .. is a passion of the Rationable part.

Hence †**Ra·tionably** *adv.*, reasonably. *Obs.*

1646 J. LILBURNE *Jonah's Cry* (1647) 4, I professe I would doe it, if I were rationably able to doe it to morrow. 1679 J. SMITH *Narr. Popish Plot* 10 As they might very rationably believe.

Rational (ræ·ʃənăl), *a.* (*adv.*) and *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 racional, (6 -all, -elle), 6 racyonall, 6– rational, (7 -all). [ad. L. *rationāl-is*: see RATIO, RATION, and -AL. Cf. obs. F. *rational* (16th c.), OF. *rationel* (12th c.), F. *rationnel.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason. (Freq. in *rational being, creature.*)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xiii. (1495) 56 The soule racional, in that he vsyth contemplacion, he hyghte *speculatiuus*. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 321 The racionall sences consisteth in reason, the whiche doth make a man or woman a reasonable beaste. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 432 We determine that the Braine is the Pallace of the Rationall Soule. *a* 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 409 Other bodies, not onely of rationall creatures, men and women, but also of irrational, birds and beasts. 1783 COWPER *Let.* 29 Sept., We are rational: but we are animal too. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, If you're a rational being, don't make such ridiculous excuses.

b. Exercising (or able to exercise) one's reason in a proper manner; having sound judgement; sensible, sane.

1632 B. JONSON *Magnetick Lady* III. v, You are one O' the deepest Politiques I ever met, And the most subtily rationall. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 34 Our most Rationall adversaries begin to reel towards us. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 239 They were told by a good rational Indian Woman [etc.]. 1792 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 535 Rational and experienced men tolerably well know,..how to distinguish between true and false liberty. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 216 Frequent restlessness and delirium, yet at times he is rational and patient. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. vii, Our rational and sober-minded islanders. 1856 C. BRONTË *Professor* xix, The man of regular life and rational mind never despairs.

c. *Med.* Applied to an ancient class of physicians, who deduced their treatment of cases from general principles. (Opp. to EMPIRICAL.)

1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* E iij b, Seynge that none Emperyke, nor racyonall hath so wryten before. 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 123 [They] are ready enough to slander the rationall Physitian. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Physician*, The ancients distinguished their physicians into various classes, or sects:—as Rational Physicians [etc.]. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* IV. i. § 5 That medical sect which was termed the Empirical, in contradistinction to the rational and methodical sects.

d. *Rational Christians*: Such as claim superior rationality for their own form of Christianity.

A sect has been registered under this name since 1876.

1750 MASSON *Contin. True Rationalist* xii. 155 This is .. what shews me how convincing your Reasons are to determine me for the Establishment of a Society of Rational Christians.

2. Of, pertaining or relating to, reason.

Chiefly in *rational faculty, nature, power*, etc. Also †*rational philosophy*, mental philosophy.

a 1601 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 1190 Morall Philosophie was his chiefest end: for the rationall, the naturall, and Mathematickes..were but simple pastimes in comparison of the other. 1614 C. BROOKE *Rich. III*, Poems (1872) 125 My aspick flatterie, That shed such venome in my rationall powre. 1675 BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* IV. iii. 102 As he is a meer Man, he differs no otherwise from Beasts, than by the Rational Property. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. 61 Philosophy, rational logic, rhetoric [etc.]. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* vi. § 1. 126 Our rational faculty is the gift of God. *a* 1882 T. H. GREEN *Proleg. Ethics* § 207 The consciousness of unfulfilled possibilities of the rational nature common to all men.

†**b.** Existing (only) in the mind. (Opposed to REAL.) *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 104 Such things haue a being in our vnderstanding, and that is enough to make them rationall beings. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. Proem. 6 These second Notions are not Real, but only Mental or Rational Beings, framed out of Real Beings.

3. Based on, derived from, reason or reasoning.

1532 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxvi, That parte of phisike called rationall, wherby is declared the faculties or powers of the body, the causis, accidentes, and tokens of sikenessis. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* vi. 56 He confesses a rational sovrantie of soule, and freedom of will in every man. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iv. 218 Faith is a rational assent, or an assent founded on reason, tho' not the reason of the thing believed. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 608 Of tastes that are natural, there are some that may be called rational, others that are merely animal. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* (ed. 2) I. I. xi. § 8. 212 Any..instance of rational apprehension, e.g. our knowledge that the surface of a sphere is equal to the area of a circle of twice its diameter.

b. *spec.* in *Chem.* and *Med.* (see quots.).

1850 DAUBENY *Atomic The.* ix. (ed. 2) 297 By rational, in contradistinction to empirical, formulæ, we mean expressions of the manner in which the respective atoms are combined or grouped together, and not merely of the number of atoms of each of the ingredients present. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 275 Physical are more important than rational signs in establishing the diagnosis of cyst of the pancreas.

4. Agreeable to reason; reasonable, sensible; not foolish, absurd, or extravagant.

1638 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 123 We offer unto thee, this rationall and unbloody worship. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 750 He might decline that Assistance, in which he had his Rationallest hopes. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 92 What Mr. Lowndes says about Gold Coins,..appears to me highly rational. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiv. 325 [He] will .. concur in any rational plan that may provide for the liberty of the individual. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 176 On the following morning..his answers were rational. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* viii. 104 All the organs of the body are better for moderate and rational use.

b. *Rational dress*: A form of dress for women, proposed as more sensible than that in general use. Now usually denoting the use of knickerbockers in place of a skirt, esp. for cycling. (Also *attrib.*) So *rational costume*, etc.

1883 *Catal. Rational Dress Exhib.* Pref., The Rational Dress Exhibition is intended to stimulate both the supply and the demand for good dress. 1888 *Rational Dress Society's Gaz.* No. 2 This is the time when rational dress principles will have more weight. 1899 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Apr. 221 If..senior churchwardens protest against rational costume.

5. a. *Math.* Applied to quantities or ratios which can be expressed without the use of radical signs. †*Rational to* (see quot. 1614). Also *rational fraction* (see quot. 1823).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. iii, Such magnitudes or quantities, which may be expressed by numbre, are called rationall. 1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 2 The Base and Height are said to be rational one to another, when as the rate or reason of both may be expressed by a number of the same measure given. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* x. prop. lxi. 237 The square of a binomiall line .. applyed unto a rationall line. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 116 Rational Quantities may be reduced to the Form of any assign'd Root. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1827) I. 82 The square root of 3 is a surd root; but the square root of 4 is a rational root, being equal to 2. 1823 J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. Sci.*, *Rational Fractions* is the term commonly used to express those fractions which may be decomposed into other fractions, the sum of which is equal to the given fraction. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 41 V_i is a rational and integral function of $\cos\theta$.

b. *Rational horizon*: see HORIZON 3.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vi. (1635) 149 The rationall Horizon diuides the whole spheare into two equall parts. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1851) 310 The rationall horizon in heav'n is but one, and the sensible horizons on earth are innumerable. 1704 [see HORIZON 3]. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* i. 52 If we suppose a spectator..to have his view bounded by the rational horizon.

†**6.** *Gram.* Of a conjunction: That indicates a reason. *Obs. rare.*

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. III. iii. 84 Those words..are immediately subjoined to vers 16, and are connected therewith by the rational Particle γὰρ, which points out the reason of that which next follows.

†**B.** *adv.* Rationally. *Obs. rare.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 29 If Baalam's Ass had, all his life, discours'd as rational as he did once.

C. *sb.*[1] Absol. uses of the adj.

1. a. A rational being. Chiefly in *pl.* = human beings, men. Now *Obs.* or *rare.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxii. (1612) 343 Beasts silent, that with Rationales was all a-mort suppose. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 6 b, Love to Art .. infers the party to be a true Rational. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2357/1 We must deprive our selves of our selves, as Rationals, and become more stupid then Brutes. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* 103 He is a Rational, dethroning Reason; and an Animal, transgressing Appetite. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* II. iii. (1792) 21, Kings succeed each other, not as rationals, but as animals. 1828 R. CRAIG in *Memorials* vi. (1862) 129 Something which might exercise the mind as well as limbs of the rationals assembled there.

b. An advocate of something 'rational'.

1756 in D'Israeli *Calam. Auth.* (1863) 65 He [Henley] called himself 'a Rationalist', and on his death-bed repeatedly cried out, 'Let my notorious enemies know I die a Rational'. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Nov. 3/2 As a 'rational', .. she thought that members should be free to adopt any costume that they liked.

†**2.** *Gram.* A conjunction indicating a reason.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 97 Coniunctions, Copulatiues, Rationals, Aduersitiues,..Expletiues, and certaine others.

†**3.** *Math.* A rational quantity. *Obs. rare.*

1685 J. WALLIS *Alg.* xcix. 373 A Fraction (in Rationals) less than the proposed (Irrational) *p*. 1797 STOKES in *Trans. Royal Irish Acad.* VI. 222 Four quadratics and a rational may be reduced at least with the same ease.

4. †**a.** The rational part of man. *Obs. rare*[−1].

b. That which is rational or reasonable. **c.** A rational concept.

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. ii, Your rational's reversed, carrying your understandings in your legs. 1874 H. SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* III. xiii. 362 This absolute end,.. can be nothing but Reason itself, or the Universe of Rationals. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 86 They not the less were mated, and proclaimed the rational their issue.

5. *pl.* 'Rational' dress; knickerbockers for women.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 6/2 Small shoes and latter-day 'rationals'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 8/1 A mild plot amongst lady cyclists to persuade her ladyship .. to adopt 'rationals'.

Rational (ræ·ʃənăl), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4-5 racionale, (4 -al), 6 -all, 7 rationall, (-ale,) 9 rational. [ad. L. *ratiōnāle*, neut. of *ratiōnālis* adj. (see prec.); used in the Vulg. to translate Heb. *ḥōshen*, after the Sept. λογεῖον oracle, oracular instrument.]

†**1.** The breastplate worn by the Jewish high-priest. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxv. 7 The racionale, that is the clooth in the brest of the coope, and in the brest of the preest. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiii. 82 Aaron had a broche or a tatche fastned vnder his breste that was cleped racionale. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 192 The adornament of Aaron, called his Racionall. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 93 The twelve stones in the Rationall or breast-plate of Aaron. [1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. v, Philo writes of the Figure of the Rationale, or Sacerdotal Breast-plate.]

b. An ornament formerly worn on the breast by bishops during the celebration of mass.

The real nature of the rational has been the subject of much discussion: see Du Cange s.v. *Rationale*, Rock *Church* etc. I. 366, II. 159, and Macalister *Eccl. Vestments* (1896) 110.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 371 Bishop Giffard, who died A. D. 1301,..is figured in a chasuble, having pinned upon his breast the rational. *Ibid.* II. 159 The real 'rational' has nothing to do with the 'pall'. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Anc. Coptic Churches* II. 122 The rational .. is mentioned among the ancient ornaments of the Celtic bishops.

†**2.** = RATIONALE 2. *Obs. rare.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 34 To afford an account or rational of old Rites. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 17, I looked over the Canons, the Rational, the Ceremonial, the Rubrick, imagining the Exposing mention'd, must be some new part of our Ecclesiastical Discipline.

†**Ra·tional,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ratiōnālis* (3rd c.), sb. use of *ratiōnālis* adj. RATIONAL.] *Rom. Antiq.* An accountant or auditor.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 77 The Receiver of ther Emperours Finances .. had under him in Britaine the Rationall or Auditor of the Summes and revenues of Britaine. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 115 His Rational of Private State in Britain, to say nothing of other inferior Officers.

‖ **Rationale** (ræʃənē·lĭ). [L., neut. of *ratiōnālis*: see RATIONAL *a.*]

1. A reasoned exposition of principles; an explanation or statement of reasons; †a set of reasoned rules or directions.

1657 BP. SPARROW (*title*) A Rationale upon the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 28 They could not give any manner of Rationale of their own divine Service. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 396 The writings of all those, who have given a rationale of the Egyptian rites. 1846 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) I. 229 A rationale of heroism was not likely to tell much on English minds. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 99 Where these facts are admitted, .. the rationale usually appended is that their source is a diabolical one.

2. The fundamental reason, the logical or rational basis (*of* anything).

1688 BP. S. PARKER *Reas. Abrog. Test* 124 This gives us the true Rationale of the Mosaick Law. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 309 They laid down the Rationale and Ground-Work that the Judgment of the Assize was founded upon. 1792 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 161 He sees the rationale of the whole system, its origin and its operation. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxv. § 2 Such, I conceive, is the true theory or rationale of underselling. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 3 To discover the rationale of social progress is the ambition of this age.

Rationalism (ræ·ʃənălĭz'm). [f. RATIONAL *a.* + -ISM. Cf. F. *rationalisme.*]

1. *Med.* The principles of the 'rational' school of physicians.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 283 A remark on medical empiricism and rationalism. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 257 Acquainted with the divisions of empiricism and rationalism.

2. *Theol.* **a.** The practice of explaining in a manner agreeable to reason whatever is apparently supernatural in the records of sacred history. **b.** The principle of regarding reason as the chief or only guide in matters of religion, or of employing ordinary reasoning to criticize and interpret religious doctrines.

1827 C. H. SACK in Pusey *Hist. Eng.* (1828) p. xii, Common rationalism, which the theological faculty of Berlin has..for more than fifteen years imparted to theological study. 1846 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Development* v. § 3. 311 Its spirit was rationalizing, and had the qualities which go with rationalism. 1884 J. PARKER *Larger Ministry* 28 Rationalism does not more distinctly recognise human reason than it is recognised by evangelical philosophy.

3. *Metaph.* A theory (opposed to *empiricism* or *sensationalism*) which regards reason, rather than sense, as the foundation of certainty in knowledge.

1857 FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* 419 According to rationalism, reason furnishes certain elements, without which, experience is not possible. 1895 tr. *Falckenberg's Hist. Mod. Philos.* 81 Under [Wolff] rationalism stiffens into a scholastic dogmatism, soon to run out into a popular eclecticism.

4. Used with reference to 'rational' dress.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 1/3 The triumphs of Rationalism .. in the domain of dress.

Rationalist (ræ·ʃənălist), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *rationaliste* (1539).]

1. One who forms his opinions by pure or *a priori* reasoning; *spec.* a 'rational' physician.

a 1626 BACON *Apoph.* II. § 21 The empirical philosophers are like to pismires. .. The rationalists are like the spiders. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 79 It concerns the highest Governour, who is Judge of all, .. to be an absolute rationalist, for that reason is the intention of Law. 1801 SURR *Splendid Misery* II. 163 Whatever you may say, or all the Rationalists in the world may preach, .. there is such a thing as falling in love at first sight. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 5 Those physicians are called rationalists who do not value the facts themselves so highly as their explanation.

2. *Theol.* One who rationalizes in matters of religion or sacred history; an adherent of rationalism.

1647 *Clarendon State Papers* II. App. p. xl, The Presbyterian and Independent agree well enough together. But there is a new sect sprung up among them, and these are the Rationalists. 1670 SANDERSON *Pref. Ussher's Power Princes*, A mere Rationalist (that is to say in plain English, an Atheist of the late Edition). 1747 [MASSON] (*title*) A Letter to the Author of an Address to all Rationalists in Great Britain. 1789 J. ERSKINE in *Life C. Nisbet* (1840) 197 He is half way over to the German Rationalists (as they call themselves). 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 12. 45 The Rationalist .. makes the whole subject of Religion and Revelation .. a matter of sensible evidence or intellectual demonstration.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = RATIONALISTIC.

1828 PUSEY (*title*) An Historical Enquiry into the Probable Causes of the Rationalist Character. *a* 1857 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rem.* I. 49 Rationalist criticism has always been content with the endeavour to destroy. 1873 L. STEPHEN *Ess. Freethinking* 319 The answer given by the rationalist divines.

3. One who adopts 'rational' dress.

1899 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Apr. 222 The hotels, etc. at which Rationalists are welcome.

Rationalistic (ræ·ʃənălĭ·stik), *a.* [f. prec.]

1. Characterized by rationalism.

1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 415 Against a rationalistic Christianity Rationalism may triumph. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 411 A rationalistic spirit which revolted against all formularies.

2. Given or inclined to rationalism.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 321/1 The way being thus prepared, the number of rationalistic divines increased. 1883 WACE *Gospel & its Witnesses* i. 13 If we could be sure that a miracle was inconceivable, the method of rationalistic writers would..be justified.

Hence **Rationali·stical** *a.* (1847 in Webster); **Rationali·stically** *adv.* (1847 *Ibid.*); **Rationali·sticism,** rationalism.

1865 R. DRUITT *Rep. Cheap Wines* 99 The contagion of rationalisticism. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 77 He takes Homer into the account, but rationalistically.

Rationality (ræʃənæ·lĭti). [ad. late L. *ratiōnālitās* (Tertullian); see RATIONAL *a.* and -ITY. Cf. F. *rationalité.*]

1. The quality of possessing reason; the power of being able to exercise one's reason.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 49 Rationalitie is the intrinsecall part of man. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* v. i, Thou hast impudence enough to draw thy rationality in question. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chap.* vii. 129 Some kind of brute Force within, prevails over the Principle of Rationality. 1777 M. MORGAN *Ess. Falstaff* 159 [Vice] is inconsistent with moral agency, nay, with rationality itself. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* I. ii. (1849) 5 She spoke with great rationality. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 274 We call rationality the distinction of man, when compared with other animals.

2. The fact of being based on, or agreeable to, reason.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 234 The ingenuity and rationality of it will prevail more then our slender performances. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 20 The Wisdom, and unquestionable Rationality of the Divine Ordination among the Jews. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. I. (1765) 155 [To society] we owe .. the very Elegance and Rationality of our Existence. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 29 To preserve the rationality of religion .. to secure it from the charge of enthusiasm. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. ii. 21 A principle of belief, to which he flatly denies rationality.

b. A rational or reasonable view, practice, etc.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 6 § 69 There are some little rationalities..which are well, and decent and pretty. 1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Ἄδωρον* (1661) 57 The Court of Admiraltie, who depend upon that great head of Rationalities, Iustinian. 1835 F. W. FABER *Lett.* (1869) 21 Anticipating quite as much danger from the mysticisms of Newman as from the rationalities of Whately. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 148 The rights of rationalities became a great question in Europe.

3. The tendency to regard everything from a purely rational point of view.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1784, 5 May, Even men of pretty dry rationality may believe that there was an inter-

mediate interposition of Divine Providence. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VIII. lviii, Phlegmatic rationality stares and shakes its head at these unaccountable prepossessions.

† **4.** *Math.* The quality of being rational (5 a). *Obs.*

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* x. prop. xviii. 247 These woordes in length and in power are neuer referred to rationalitie, or irrationalitie.

† **5.** = Rationale 2. *Obs. rare*—1.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 373 Many well directed intentions, whose rationalities will never beare a rigid examination.

Rationalizable (ræ·ʃənăləi·zăb'l), *a.* [-able.] That may be rationalized.

1896 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 175 This adaptation justifies us in treating reality as everywhere rationalisable.

Rationalization (ræ:ʃənălaizē'·ʃən). [-ation.]

1. The act of making rational or intelligible, or the result of this.

1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. I. vii. § 42 The two Carthages are mere rationalizations of Claude. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 556 The rationalization which explains the legend.

2. *Math.* The process of clearing from irrational quantities. (See Rational *a.* 5 a.)

1853 Cayley in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jrnl.* VIII. 97 (*title*) On the Rationalisation of certain algebraical Equations.

Rationalize (ræ·ʃənălaiz), *v.* [f. Rational *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render conformable to reason; to explain on a rational basis.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* II. xviii. 89 The second Olympic composed for the.. purpose of rationalizing the Theban Eagle. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xvi. I. 533 The disposition of Herodotus to rationalise the miraculous narratives of the current mythes. 1883 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 9 When life has been duly rationalized by science .. care of the body is imperative.

b. To clear *away* by reasoning.

1855 Kingsley *Sir W. Raleigh* Misc. (1859) I. 1 To rationalize away all the wonders, till we make them at last impossible, and give up caring to believe them.

2. *Math.* To clear from irrational quantities.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 670 The differential function .. may be rationalized. 1888 C. Smith *Algebra* (1893) 213 Find factors which will rationalize the following expressions.

3. To endow with reason. *rare.*

1896 [see Rationalized *ppl. a.*].

4. *intr.* To employ reason or rationalism; to think rationally or in a rationalistic manner.

1835 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) II. 137 When we ask for reasons when we should not, we rationalise. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1185 But subdue the bard And rationalize a little.

Hence **Ra·tionalized** *ppl. a.*, **Ra·tionalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Ra·tionalizer,** one who rationalizes.

1855 Sir G. C. Lewis *Credib. Rom. Hist.* xi. I. 426 According to another, and probably a *rationalized, version. 1896 *Spectator* 11 Apr. 519 Swift's grim conceptions of animalized man and rationalized animals. 1834 T. Keightley *Tales* vii. 250 Whittington's Cat has not escaped the *rationalisers. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 250 The fault of the rationalizer lay in taking allegory beyond its proper action. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 327 Partial and local *rationalising of religion. 1841 Gladstone *State in Rel. with Ch.* x. (ed. 4) 367 The confession of faith of some *rationalising philosopher. *c* 1852 *Wylde's Circ. Sc.* I. 483/2 The rationalising multiplier here is $5+\sqrt{3}$. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 543 Such rationalizing doubts are indignantly dismissed.

Rationally (ræ·ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. Rational *a.*]

1. In a rational manner; reasonably.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 146 If he rationally follow the precedent method. 1659 Bp. Walton *Consid. Considered* 23 No such consectaries could be logically and rationally deduced from such premises. 1786 Burke *Art. agst. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 174 The sum of money aforesaid, which in a time of such extreme distress..could not be rationally given. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 387 The honest expression of opinions conscientiously and rationally entertained.

2. In respect of, by means of, reason. *rare.*

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 150 Here are foure termes rationally distinguished, but three really, viz. Law, Magistrate, People. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. iv. 223 If .. the intelligible world be the more certain of the two, because rationally evident.

Rationalness (ræ·ʃənălnės). Now *rare.* [f. as prec.] The state or quality of being rational.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. § 15 He that would justifie the rationalness of any adventure, must prove the prize at least to equal the worth of that he hazards for it. 1664 H. More *Apology* 487 All that I averre is the Rationalness of this Position, not the Truth thereof. 1727 in Bailey, vol. II. 1889 J. J. Thomas *Froudacity* 215 The existence of a Deity and the rationalness of entreating him in prayer.

Rationary (ræ·ʃənări), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *ratiōnārius*, or f. L. *ratiōn-em*: see Ratio and -ary 1.] † **a.** 'Of or belonging to account or reckoning' (Blount 1656). *Obs.* **b.** (See quot.)

a 1866 Grote *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* (1870) xviii. 275 Ethics .. must be rationary (i. e. interested in the reasons of facts) as distinguished from positivist.

Ra·tionate, *v. rare.* [f. late L. *ratiōnāt-*, ppl. stem of *ratiōnārī* to reason, f. *ratio* Ratio.] *intr.* To reason, to ratiocinate.

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxxviii. (1658) 419 When they will have beasts rationate and understand. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 535 The doctor, therefore, rationated inconsequentially.

† **Ra·tionative,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ive.] That gives or introduces a reason.

1650 Weekes *Truth's Confl.* ii. 54 The first particular in the 11. Verse [For] which is a Rationative Particle. 1656 Jeanes *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 5 An argumentative, or rationative description of the object of feare.

Ra·tionless, *a. rare.* [-less.] Without rations.

1865 *Standard* 19 Apr., He might..suddenly find himself and his army rationless and surrounded.

Ra·tionment. *rare.* [f. Ration *v.* + -ment, after F. *rationnement.*] The act of rationing.

1870 *Standard* 19 Nov., Very early in the siege .. the census was taken for the rationment of butchers' meat.

Ratiotination, obs. form of Ratiocination.

Ra·titate, *a. rare*—0. [f. next, after *carinate.*] Ratite. (Ogilvie 1882.)

Ratite (ræ·tait), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *ratis* raft + -ite 2. Cf. L. *ratītus* (of a coin) marked with the figure of a raft.] Of or belonging to the *Ratitæ*, a class of birds (so named by Merrem, 1812) having a keelless sternum, as the ostrich, emu, cassowary, etc. (Opposed to *carinate.*)

1877 Newton in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. IV. XX. 500 *Megistanes* was used in 1816 by Vieillot .. for the whole group of Ratite Birds then known. 1885 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 19/2 The corresponding characters peculiar to the Ratite Division being the disconnected condition of the barbs of the feathers.., the non-existence of the furcula [etc.].

Hence **Ra·titous** *a.*

1880 *Nature* XXI. 347 The avian, and indeed ratitous character of the animal.

Ratle(r, obs. ff. Rattle *sb.*1 and *v.*1, Rattler.

Ratlin(e, ratling (ræ·tlin, -liŋ). *Naut.* Forms: *a.* 5 radelyng, 5, 7– ratling, 7, 9 rattling. *β.* 8– ratlin, 9 rattlin. *γ.* 5 rad(d)elyne, 8– ratline. [Of obscure origin: perh. the same word as OF. *rael-*, *raalingue* (? from **rade-*, **ratelingue*), now *ralingue* small cordage employed to strengthen the edge of a sail.

There is no evidence that the ending *-line* is identical with Line *sb.*2; cf. the synonymous Du. *weveling* with LG. *wevelīne*, G. *webeleine.*]

1. Thin line or rope such as is used for the ratlines (see 2); also *ratline stuff*, † *line.*

1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 111 My Lord paid him for iij. hausers, a peir takkes, a ratling line for Chewdes, weing C. a quarter xiij. lb. xv. s. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 185 Raddelyne Marlyne & Sayletwyne. Also..payed for DC weyght Radelyng..liiij *s.* 1835 Constable in Leslie *Mem.* (1845) 268 A supply of rattlin for his hammock. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Log of Sea-waif* 323 We had no new ratline stuff on board.

2. (Chiefly *pl.*) One of the small lines fastened horizontally on the shrouds of a vessel, and serving as steps by which to go up and down the rigging.

Catch-ratlin(e: see latest quots. in *β* and *γ.*

α. 1611 Cotgr., *Enflechoures*, the ratlings, the cordie steps whereby mariners climbe vp to the top of the mast. *a* 1685 Otway *Compl. Muse* xviii, With ill-furl'd Sails, and Rattlings loose. 1797 Nelson 23 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cxliv, A brace, bowling, halyards, or any rope, even to a rattling. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 17. 399, I placed my hands on the shrouds..and lightly touched with my feet the lower rattlings.

β. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 113 The Main Shrowds, and the Cross-lines, called Ratlins, serving as Steps to go into the Main-top. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* II. 224 The seeming firm-set ladder to towering Fame, will become the rolling ratlins of lasting Infamy. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* viii, Make the chair fast with the rattlin—haul taught and belay! *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 35 Every sixth ratlin will be a catch ratlin, that is, the end of the ratlin is seized to the after shroud.

γ. 1721 in Bailey. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 143 Up ladders and steps, and up ratlines and stairs, We pass'd. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 13 All the ratlines are seized to the after shroud but one, except every fifth ratline, which is seized to the after shroud, and is called a catch ratline.

Hence † **Ratlin(e** *v.*, *trans.* to furnish with ratlines. *Obs.* (Cf. Rattle *v.*2)

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 277 DC Radelyne .. spent apon reparacion & Radelynyng of the Shrowdes. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 113 The main Swifter, a Part of the Shrowds, but not ratlin'd.

Rat-line. *rare*—0. [Of obscure origin.] 'The rope or cord used for enclosing any spot or ground' (Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 1876).

Ra·tling. *rare.* [-ling.] A little rat.

1882 'Basil' (R. A. King) *Love the Debt* xlii, The cellar soon swarmed with rats and ratlings.

Raton, Ratoner: see Ratton, -er.

Ratoon (rătū·n), *sb.* Also 8–9 **ratt-.** [ad. Sp. *retoño* a fresh shoot or sprout.] A new shoot or sprout springing up from the root of the sugar-cane after it has been cropped.

1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 232, I then took each rattoon apart, and found it fastened to a joint of these last canes. *a* 1818 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 88 After these original plants have been cut, their roots throw up suckers which in time become canes, and are called ratoons. 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 111 Next year the cane sprouts from the stubble, and is called first ratoons. ..The second year it sprouts again, and is called second ratoons.

transf. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 493 The Jamaican reference to a meal made off the remnants of a previous feast as 'eating the rattoons'.

attrib. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. 459 On the banks of the Essequebo, thirty crops of ratoon canes have been raised successively. 1880 J. S. Cooper *Coral Lands* I. xviii. 213 When cut in March or April the ratoon canes are made to grow in cold dry weather.

Ratoon (rătū·n), *v.* [f. prec. or ad. Sp. *retoñar* to sprout again, f. *retoño.*] *intr.* Of plants, *esp.* the sugar-cane: To send up new shoots after being cut down or cropped. † Said also of the ground.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 130 Where the ground is observed to produce a kind plant and to rattoon well. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 260 Some sorts of Cotton did not rattoon or stool so well as others. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 666 In the West India plantations the cane is frequently allowed to ratoon for eight successive crops. 1880 J. S. Cooper *Coral Lands* I. xviii. 214 Such a cane must be hardy and healthy, grow rapidly, ratoon quickly and often.

Hence **Ratoo·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 357 He makes a greater revenue than the Grenada planter on the present mode of rattooning. 1882 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* V. 1868 By constant ratooning, the produce of sugar per acre..yields [etc.].

Ratorn, obs. Sc. form of Return *v.*

† **Rat-rane.** *Sc. Obs.* [Rane *sb.*] = Rat-bime.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 147 To reyd I begane The riotest ane ragment wyth mony rat rane.

Ratret, obs. Sc. form of Retreat.

Ra·t-rime. *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 **ratt-.** [f. *rat*, prob. onomatopœic (cf. *rattle* vb.) + Rime.] A piece of doggerel verse; a rigmarole.

1553 *Douglas' Æneis* VIII. Prol. 147 The royetest ane ragment with mony ratt rime. *a* 1585 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 146 Thy roustie ratrimes, made but mater. 1636 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 404 What will a rat-ryme of words work upon an hard unrenewed heart? 1728 Ramsay *Last Sp. Miser* xix, With a lang rat-rhime of cant. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* viii, 'I cannot use a prayer like a rat-rhyme', answered the honest clergyman. 1894 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

Ratsbane (ræ·tsbēn). [f. Rat *sb.*1 + Bane.]

1. Rat-poison; † *spec.* arsenic. (Now only *literary.*)

1523 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 108 For milke and rattisbane for the rats in the church. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 41 Men cover ratts bane vnder suger or hony. 1679 Dryden *Troilus & Cr.* Epil. 9 As we strew rat's-bane when we vermin fear. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 161 Endeavours were us'd .. to destroy the Mice and Rats,..by laying Rats-Bane. 1820 Shelley *Œd. Tyr.* I. 354 Black ratsbane, which That very Rat, who..Nurtures himself on poison, dare not touch.

fig. 1593 Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 293 That peece of Alchimy, that can turne the Rattes-bane of Villany into the Balme of honesty. 1633 Prynne *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* IV. i. 140 Playes are Rats-bane to government of Commonweales. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 15 Running in debt is ratsbane to him.

2. Applied to certain plants (see quots.).

1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd.* 583 The fruit of *Chailletia toxicaria* is said to be poisonous, it is called Ratsbane in Sierra Leone. 1886 *W. Som. Word-bk., Rat's Bane*, chervil. A common wild umbelliferous plant, in appearance something like hemlock—probably mistaken for it.

Hence **Ra·tsbaned** *ppl. a.*, poisoned with ratsbane.

1638 R. Junius (Younge) *Drunkards Character* 269 Which makes them like ratsband Rats, drinke and vent.

Ratsche, obs. Sc. form of Ratch *sb.*1

Ratspuche, obs. form of Rajpoot.

Rat's-tail. [f. Rat *sb.*1 Cf. Rat-tail.]

1. *pl.* in *Farriery*: † **a.** Chaps or cracks on the back of a horse's hind legs, also called cratches or scratches. *Obs.* **b.** Warty or suppurating excrescences on the same part. (See quots. and cf. Rat-tail 1.)

1580 Blundeville *Horsemanship* IV. cxxxix. 61 Of the Cratches or Rats tailes, called of the Italians Crepaccie. This is a kind of long scabbie rifts growing right vp and downe in the hinder part from the fewterlock vp to the Curbe. 1639 T. de Grey *Compl. Horsem.* 314 They be all ..one and the same disease, as mules, kibes, rats tayles, crepanches. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2263/4 A brown Bay cropt Mare,..with two Rats Tails on each Leg behind. 1722 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. 246 Of Warts, Scratches, Rats-Tails and other Excrescences on the Legs and Pasterns. *Ibid.* 247 Rats-tails .. generally creep from the Pasterns to the middle of the Shank. 1891 Dalziel *Dis. Horses* 101 Rats' Tails, excrescences discharging ichorous matter, extending from the middle of the shank to the fetlock.

2. Applied to various things resembling a rat's tail in shape: **a.** The tapering end of a rope (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). **b.** A rat-tail file (*Ibid.*). **c.** A candle-end. **d.** A lank lock of hair. **e.** A tapering rib or tongue of metal.

1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* i, The end of a candle of tallow, or 'rat's tail', as we called it. 1899 Besant *Orange Girl* II. v. 174 Their hair hung about their shoulders loose and undressed: it was not unbecoming in the young, but in the older women it became what is called rats' tails.

3. *attrib.* **rat's tail crane** (see quot.). ? *Obs.*

1729 Desaguliers in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 196 This Crane is of the Sort which is commonly call'd a Rat's Tail Crane,.. moving round a strong Post like a Wind-mill, so that it may turn quite round with all its Load.

Ratt, obs. form of Rat.

Ratta, obs. form of Rata.

Ra·ttage. *nonce-wd.* [f. Rat *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + -age.] Percentage of people who 'rat'.

1807 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XI. 229 In the Scots Peers we find a Rattage of no less than ninety per cent.

Rat-tail. [f. Rat *sb.*1 Cf. Rat's-tail.]

1. *pl.* = Rat's-tail 1.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Rat-tails*, or Arrests, in the manege, signify callous hard swellings upon the hinder legs

under the hough, running along the sinew. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xiv. (1848) 275 On the back part of the leg, are sometimes excrescences, called by farriers Rat-Tails, from the appearance they give the hair.

2. A tail resembling that of a rat; *esp.* a horse's tail with little or no hair; also, a horse having a hairless tail, or the diseased condition which causes the hair of the tail to fall off.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4086/4 A black Horse .., with a Rat Tail. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 26 Buy a horse with a rat tail, if possible. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 540/1, I like his [a pointer's] clean-cut appearance, his rat-tail, his style in the field.

3. Something resembling a rat's tail.

1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi. (1880) 266 Their rat-tails of small green flowers prove them to be peppers.

4. A fish of the genus *Macrurus*, esp. *M. fabricii*. (Also called *Grenadier*.)

1882 GILBERT & JORDAN *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 811.

5. *attrib.* (Cf. RAT-TAILED.)

Rat-tail file, a fine round file used for enlarging holes in metal, etc. *Rat-tail grass*, a name given to two Australian grasses (*Ischæmum laxum* and *Sporobolus indicus*). *Rat-tail radish*, an East Indian radish (*Raphanus caudatus*).

1793 [see RAT-TAILED 1 b, quot. 1768]. 1801 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* 12 Jan. (1888) I. 103 The clowns with lank rat-tail hair. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 824 Small taper round files are often called rat-tail files. 1866 *Harvard Memor. Biogr., S. Willet* I. 267 A rat-tail file .. would render useless in a moment a superb piece of ordnance. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants Austr.* 92 Rat-tail Grass. An upright, slender growing grass [etc.]. *Ibid.* 109 Rat-tail grass. A fine, open, pasture grass [etc.].

Ra·t-tailed, *a.* [f. RAT *sb.*[1] Cf. prec.]

1. Having a tail like that of a rat; *esp.* of horses, having a rat-tail.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1950/4 A Black Nag,..Mareheaded, and Rat-tailed. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Rat-tailed*, a horse is thus called that has no hair upon his tail. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 231 A lean, rat-tailed mare. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* 31 He selected a bull-dog, one of the smooth rat-tailed species. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 6/2 The miserable little rat-tailed, greyhound beasts that furnish what is called mutton in this country.

b. of the larva of a drone-fly (*Eristalis*) having a long slender tail.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Rat-tailed worms*, in natural history, a species of fly-worms, with long tails, resembling those of rats. 1768 ARSCOTT in Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1776) III. 335 Blowing flies and humble bees that come from the rat-tailed maggot. [In Polwhele's *Devon* (1793) I. 124 *note*, 'rat-tail maggot'.] 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 874/1 The rat-tailed larva of *Eristalis tenax*.

c. *spec.* in the names of certain animals.

Rat-tailed Kangaroo (see quot. 1846). *Rat-tailed serpent*, an American viper (*Bothrops lanceolatus*). *Rat-tailed shrew*, the Musk-rat. *Rat-tailed snake*, the Fer-de-lance.

1846 WATERHOUSE *Nat. Hist. Mamm.* I. 224 *Hypsiprymnus Murinus*, Rat-tailed Hypsiprymnus, or Rat-Kangaroo. *Ibid.*, Index, Rat-tailed Rat-Kangaroo. 1854 DAVY *West Indies* 273 [St. Lucia] possesses besides several kinds of harmless snakes, one that is poisonous, the rat-tailed snake. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* ii, We were..anxious to obtain at St. Lucia specimens of that abominable reptile, the Fer-de-lance, or rat-tailed snake. 1884 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 378 The Rat-tailed Shrew.

2. Of a spoon: Having a tail-like prolongation of the handle along the back of the bowl.

1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* III. 21 The slender little rat-tailed spoons.

Rattan, ratan (rătæ·n), *sb.*[1] Also 7 rat(t)oon, 8 rat-tan. [var. ROTANG, a. Malay رتن *rōtan*, app. for *rautan*, f. *rāut* to pare, trim, strip.]

1. a. One of several species of the genus *Calamus*, climbing palms growing chiefly in the East Indies, on the mainland and the islands, and to a small extent in Africa and Australia, and notable for their long thin jointed and pliable stems; also, a plant belonging to one of these species. **b.** = *Ground rattan* (see GROUND *sb.* 18 c).

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 17 Rattans grow in great abundance upon this Island. 1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 177 Precipices..so steep that we could only draw ourselves up..by a rattan. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 57 In the rattan, the Epidermis of which contains a sufficient quantity of flint to give light when struck by steel. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 129 These ratans form a tribe of plants .. which, though they resemble grasses or reeds in their appearance, are true trees of the palm kind.

2. A portion of the stem of a rattan, used for various purposes (cf. quots.).

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 86 Every thing .. is tyed with rattans and other strings. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 17 A shady Contrivance, .. on the upper end of which sits the Master of the Family on a Bed of Rattans, a kind of Cane. 1796 tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope* in *Pinkerton* (1814) XVI. 13 Small ratans..fastened together with cotton-thread, so as to form an arch or a vaulted roof over the tomb. 1817 RAFFLES *Java* I. 42 The rattans..of Java are on the whole inferior to those of Sumatra and Borneo. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 252 These palms yield the canes or rattans of commerce.

b. *esp.* A switch or stick of rattan, used for beating a person or thing, or for carrying in the hand.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Sept., Mr. Hawley did give me a little black rattoon, painted and gilt. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 90 He .. was chabuck't upon the soles of his feet with rattans. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 185 Striking him with a rattan, at grumbling to do his duty. 1786 *Lounger* (1787) II. 196 When I meet a gentleman I must..flourish my rattan, to show my shapes. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XIX. xviii. 229 A clothes-horse with a great-coat stretched out upon it, just ready for the rattan. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. vi. (1872) II. 196 Fritz he often enough beats, gives a slap to with his rattan.

3. Without article, as a material.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 415 Each mast has only two shrouds made of twisted rattan. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 106 The bow is generally of bamboo, and the string of split rattan. 1884 *Sunday at Home* June 397/2 These huts..are built of bamboos..tied with rattan.

4. *attrib.*, as *rattan bale, cable, cane, palm, stick.*

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 216/1 The nutmegs are .. packed up in *rattan bales. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 56 A wooden anchor, and *rattan cable, which by floating, made an excellent warp. 1681 tr. *Willis' Remg. Med. Wks.* Vocab. s.v. *Internodia*, the spaces in a *Ratoon Cane between the joynts or knots. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4054/6, 143 Bundles of Rattan Canes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Cane*, Canes make a considerable article in commerce. There are imported two sorts, viz. walking and rattan canes. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* June 389/1 'Calamus rotangi' from the East, of which rattan canes are made. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 135 The *Rattan Palms .. are described as inhabitants of dense forests. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. vi. 145 Bound tightly together by strips of rattan palm stem. 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, A thick *rattan stick with a brass ferrule.

Hence **Ratta·n** *v.*, *trans.* to fit with rattans; †**Ratta·ner** *nonce-wd.*, one who wields a rattan.

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 168 [He] then to teach him better manners, Converts the hammals to rattan-ers. 1895 J. M. WALSH *Tea* 67 The chest .. [is] nailed, clamped, matted and rattaned.

Rattan (rătæ·n), *sb.*[2] Also 8 ratan. [Echoic.] = RATAPLAN.

1787 BURNS *Let. Dr. Moore* Wks. (Globe) 341, I did not know .. why my pulse beat such a furious ratan. 1844 AINSWORTH *St. James* I. v. 136 Their ears were saluted with the loud rattan of a drum.

Rattan, obs. form of RATTEN *v.*

Rattany, variant of RHATANY.

†**Rattar.** *Obs. rare.* A sieve used in gold-washing. Also *rattar-work.*

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 104 There must..be made of Brass Wire a Rattar or Seeve as wide or narrow as the Work requireth. . . The bigness of the Rattar is to be seven spans long. *Ibid.* 107 The before described Rattar-work.

Rattaree: see RAHDAREE.

Rat-tat (ræ·tˌtæ·t), *sb.* [Echoic.] A sharp rapping sound, *esp.* of a knock at a door.

1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 3 Nov. I. 277 A violent rat-tat at the door made us jump. 1840–1 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* (ed. Warne) 87/2 A few moments before the postman's rat-tat was heard. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xi. 226 There came a soft little rat-tat at the street-door.

b. Used imitatively with vbs.

a 1845 HOOD *Double Knock* i, Rat-tat it went upon the lion's chin. *c* 1860 LOWELL *Pict. fr. Appledore* II, A breeze .. playing rat-tat With the bow of the ribbon round your hat.

So **Rat-tat-tat,** etc.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan. (1842) I. 183 A rat-tat-tat-tat ensued, and the Earl of Harcourt was announced. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 75 Coaches frequently drew up, with rat, tat, rat, tattere tat tat ! 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXV, A low melodious hammer, rat, tat, tat, tat. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 43 The man that can..give a good rat-tat-tat, and feel that he will be welcome.

Hence †**Rattatattatory** *a.*; **Rat-tattooing.**

1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* p. viii, All the rattles in Bartholomew-Fair had been loudly conducing to the Ratta-tattatory Harmony. *c* 1852 THACKERAY *Yankee Volunteers* Misc. (1857) I. 50 Drummer making din .. With thy rat-tattooing.

Ratte, obs. form of RAT, RATE *sb.*[1]

†**Ra·tted,** *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RAT *sb.*[2] + -ED [2].] Ragged, torn.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 144 How was þou hardy þis hous.. [to] neȝe, In on so ratted a robe & rent at the sydez?

†**Ra·tted,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RAT *sb.*[3] or *v.*[3] + -ED [2].] Exposed on a wheel.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 139/4 Al the bodyes that were dampned to dethe that he coude fynde in townes and citees hanged & ratted.

Ratteen[1] (rătī·n). Also 7–8 ratine, 8 ratin, 8–9 rateen. [ad. F. *ratine* (1642), of unknown origin.] A thick twilled woollen cloth, usually friezed or with a curled nap, but sometimes dressed; a frieze or drugget. Now only *Hist.*

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2042/4 A..Cloak Lined with a Scarlet Ratteen. 1721 SWIFT *Epilogue* Wks. 1755 III. II. 182 We'll rig in Meath-street Egypt's haughty queen, And Anthony shall court her in ratteen. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 114 Cloths, Ratines, and Serges. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apol.*, etc. III. 49, I recommended him to have a brown rateen, which at that time was much wore. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. X. F 12 A cushion of ratteen under my head, and a coverlet over me of the same stuff. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* XXV. 256 A half-dress suit of ratteen, lined with satin.

attrib. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. vi. 42, I had a Ratteen Coat that I brought from Dublin.

b. A piece of ratteen.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4218/3, 4 Ratteens, which make out 1028 Auns, and 5 Auns of Shalloon.

Ratteen[2]. *rare*[−1]. (See quot.)

1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 84 There is another kind of mahogany, known by the name of Ratteen, which is often employed for panels, as its dimensions are large enough to prevent jointing.

Rattel(l, obs. forms of RATTLE.

Ratten (ræ·t'n), *v.* Also ratton, -tan. [Of obscure origin: connexion with *ratten* RATTON *sb.* has been suggested, but is not clear. The vbl. sb. is recorded earlier, and is more frequently used than the vb.] **a.** *trans.* To molest (a workman or employer) by rattening. **b.** *intr.* To practise rattening. Hence **Ra·ttener,** one who rattens.

1867 *Morning Star* 15 July, I have heard of another [workman] who disposed of a rattener .. and was never rattened afterwards. 1870 READE *Put yourself*, etc. II. 201 My cousin Godby, that has a waterwheel, was rattened, by his scythe-blades being flung in the dam. *Ibid.* 311 That sense of security which ratteners had enjoyed for many years.

Ratten, variant of RATTON, rat.

Ratten-, Ratting-crook, varr. RACKAN-CROOK.

1665 BRATHWAIT *Two Tales Chaucer* 135 Having laid his Heel on the Ratting Crook, to pass the Winter-night away. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (E. D. S.) 380 A seaty rattencreak hang dangling fra a black randle tree.

Ra·ttening, *vbl. sb.* [See RATTEN *v.*] The act or practice of abstracting tools, destroying machinery or appliances, etc., as a means of enforcing compliance with the rules of a trade-union, or of venting spite. (Chiefly associated with Sheffield.) Also *transf.*

1843 R. VAUGHAN *Age Grt. Cities* 292 The stone is made steady upon its iron spindle by means of wedges, and rattaning consists in driving in one of these wedges so far as slightly to crack the stone. 1870 READE *Put yourself*, etc. II. 201 You must not construe this that I was any way connected with the rattening. 1889 A. LANG *Lost Leaders* 204 If things go on as they are at present, perhaps we shall hear of literary rattening and picketing.

attrib. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Dec. 576/3 Another 'rattening' attempt was made in Sheffield. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 30 Oct., The well known Sheffield rattening case.

Ratter (ræ·tə1). [f. RAT *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. A ratcatcher; a dog which catches rats.

1858 LEWIS in Youatt *Dog* ii. 54 The little Dane is often a good ratter. 1887 *Century Mag.* Sept. 704/1 Against these ravages the company supply a special guardian in the person of the ratter.

2. One who 'rats': **a.** One who deserts his party, a renegade. = RAT *sb.*[1] 4 c.

1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* XXVII, In the famous old print of the minister rat-catcher..the ridicule on placemen ratters remains. 1885 E. A. ABBOTT *Bacon* 84 The *Essay on Faction* is .. almost cynical in its suppression of resentment against ratters and traitors.

b. A workman who refuses to join a strike, etc. = RAT *sb.*[1] 4 d.

Ratter (ræ·tĕri). [f. RAT *sb.*[1] + -ERY.]

1. The qualities or conduct of a ratter; apostasy.

1822 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* CCVII. (1855) II. 226 The rattery and scoundrelism of public life. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 717, I can fancy him turning this rattery of your Lordship's to some account.

2. A place where rats are kept or abound.

a 1880 F. T. BUCKLAND *Notes & Jottings* (1882) 17 Our excellent friend..has set up a rattery.

Rattil(l, obs. forms of RATTLE.

Ra·ttinet. ? *Obs.* [f. F. *ratine* RATTEEN + -ET.] A woollen stuff, somewhat thinner and lighter than ratteen. 1832 in WEBSTER.

Ratting (ræ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAT *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. Desertion of one's party or principles. Also with *over*.

1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVI. 435 A minister of state suddenly changed sides .. and the ratting .. became general. 1827 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) I. 426 He characterises the papers as a splendid instance of literary ratting. 1839 *Times* 10 Apr., A general ratting over of the Cabinet.

attrib. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. in Paris* VI. 105 This serves to nurse the ratting spirit; The less the bribe, the more the merit.

2. The catching or killing of rats.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 399 Ratting, or any other schoolboy's mischief. 1882 G. ALLEN *Evolut. at Large* xix, The most tempting solicitations to ratting and rabbiting.

attrib. 1832 *Boston Herald* 22 May 3/3 Committed for.. maliciously stabbing..with a ratting spear.

Ratting-crook: see RATTEN-CROOK.

Rattish (ræ·tiʃ), *a.* [f. RAT *sb.*[1] + -ISH [1].]

1. Belonging to, resembling (that of) a rat; infested by rats.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2571/4 A brown bay Gelding..with.. a Rattish Tayl. 1822 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 99 A huge old mansion, that .. is now rather rattish. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 123 His thin white face had a rattish look sometimes.

2. Characteristic of a political 'rat'.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 636 Trimming, no doubt, and rattish thy career.

Rattle (ræ·t'l), *sb.*[1] Also 6 rattell (*Sc.* -ill), ratell, -ille, 6–7 ratle, 7 rat(t)el. [f. RATTLE *v.* Cf. (in senses 1–3) Du. and LG. *ratel*, G. *rassel*.]

I. 1. An instrument used to make a rattling noise, as: **a.** A case of some hard material containing small bodies which rattle when the instrument is shaken. (Chiefly used as a child's toy.) **b.** An instrument having a vibrating tongue fixed in a frame, which slips over the teeth of a ratchet-wheel with a loud noise when the instrument is whirled round. (Formerly used by watchmen and others to give an alarm.)

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 147, I wyll bye a rattell to styll my baby for cryenge. 1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* K viij, Great rattels..coouered with old parchement or dooble papers, small stones put in them to make noys, and set vpon the ende of a staff. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii. vi. (1614) 764 All of them with Rattles in their hands making a great noise. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 4 An Entertainment very little above the Rattles of Children. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Academic Ode* Wks. 1812 II. 509 That instrument the Rattle, That draws the hobbling brotherhood to battle. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* xiv, His next movement was to .. swing the watch round and round after the manner of a rattle.

transf. and *fig.* 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 18, I had .. put into his head nothing but Hawkes-bells and Rattles: All that he tooke delight in were merry tales, idle jests, and the like vanities. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis* xxvii. 166 Opinions are the Rattles of immature intellects. 1758 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* 9 Sept. (1846) III. 388 A man at whom, in former days, I believe, Mr. Pitt has laughed for loving such rattles as drums and trumpets.

† c. A dice-box. *Obs.*

a 1732 Gay *Fables* II. xii. 39 When you the pilf'ring rattle shake, Is not your honour too at stake? 1796 in *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3).

2. a. A set of horny, loosely-connected rings forming the termination of the tail in the rattlesnake, by shaking which it produces a rattling noise. Also *pl.*

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 30 Those Rattels .. they take from the talle of a snake. *a* 1704 T. Browne *Martial* III. xliv. 151 Not snake in tail that carries rattle. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 211 A rattle-snake..ueared up, bit his hand, and shook his rattles. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* xiii. (1891) 190 The long, loud, stinging whirr, as the huge..reptile shook his many-jointed rattle.

† b. *pl.* Wattles. *Obs. rare*—0.

1611 Cotgr., *La barbe d'vn coq*, a Cockes rattles, or waddles.

3. Applied to certain plants having seeds which rattle in their cases when ripe: a. Yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* = Cock's-comb 5 a. b. Red rattle, *Pedicularis sylvatica* = Louse-wort.

So Du. *ratels*, G. *rassel*. OE. *hratele* (glossing L. *bubonica*, Wr.-Wülcker 296/2) and *hratelwyrt* (gl. *hierobotanum* 301/3) have been compared; but the late appearance of the stem of *rattle* in Eng. and the cognate languages makes it probable that the resemblance is quite fortuitous.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. lvi. 516 Yellow Rattel. 1611 Cotgr., *Creste au coq, ou, de coq*, the hearbe coxcombe, Penie-grasse, yellow and white Rattle. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 255 Rattles they hand-weed as soon as in flower. 1748 Sir J. Hill *Brit. Herbal* 121 We confusedly call two genera in English by the name of rattle, distinguishing them only by epithets taken from the colour of the flower into red and yellow rattle. 1854 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 209 We must not overlook the yellow rattle.., for ere long its seeds will be rattling in its seed-vessel. 1880 Jefferies *Hodge & M.* II. 28 'Rattles' and similar plants destructive to the hay crop.

II. 4. A rapid succession of short sharp sounds, caused by the concussion of hard bodies.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvii. 74 His harnass brak and maid ane brattill, The sowtaris horss scart with the rattill. 1695 Prior *Ballad on Namur* 102 The rattle Of those confounded drums. 1790 Burns *Ep. to R. Graham* xii, As Highland crags by thunder cleft..Hurl down with crashing rattle. *a* 1806 Horsley *Serm.* xxiii. II. 245 The sharp rattle of the whirling phaeton, and the graver rumble of the loaded waggon. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 32 The bottom one .. makes a rattle when hit with the knuckle. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii. 48 Sent bounding down the slope with peal and rattle.

b. *transf.* Racket, uproar, noisy gaiety, stir.

1692 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxxiii, The great Controversie about Easter, that heretofore put all the World in a rattle. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Bustle*, What a Bustle you make! What a Hurry or Rattle you Cause! 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 639 Think you the soul, when this life's rattles cease, Has nothing of more manly to succeed? 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 74 ¶ 10 She cannot bear a place without some cheerfulness and rattle. 1874 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) II. 424 New York was a great rattle, dining and speechifying and being received.

c. A rattling sound in the throat, caused by partial obstruction: see Râle, and *death-rattle* s.v. Death 19. Also in *pl.* (spec. as a popular name for croup).

1752 Berkeley *Th. Tar-water* Wks. III. 505 Persons have been recovered by tar-water after they had rattles in the throat. 1820 Earl Dudley *Lett.* 3 Apr. (1840) 244 The monarch is always immortal till the rattles are in his throat. 1848 Lytton *Harold* v. v, Godwin..tried to speak, but his voice died in a convulsive rattle. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 142 The large coarse toneless rattles produced by mucus and air in the trachea and larger bronchi.

d. A 'rattling' breeze.

1896 *Daily News* 10 July 3/6 They came rushing along in a fine rattle of wind.

5. a. *Sc.* and *north.* A rattling blow or shock.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 33 The woman gaue the Frier such a rattle in the face. *Ibid.* IV. 154 Then hoysing him vp.., they let the rope flee loose, whence downe he falles, with a rattle. 1806 Black *Falls of Clyde* 200 I'd gi'e 'm a rattle, I'd break his collar-bane wi' a plough pattle.

† b. A sharp reproof. *Obs.*

c 1650 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 257 Receiving such a rattle for his former Contempt of the Bishop of London. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 17 At their return he gave them a round rattle, and spared none of his course Eloquence to tell them their own. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* IV. No. 3. 1/2 My Wife has given me such a Rattle, that another Peal will rattle all my Brains out of my Head.

6. a. A noisy flow of words.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (J.), All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty rattle and frivolous conceit. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 193 What a rattle of words, without the least feeling or sentiment, does this letter contain.

b. Without article: Lively talk or chatter of a trivial kind.

1780 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* May (1842) I. 374 And gay enough we were, for the careless rattle of Captain Bourchier [etc.]. 1813 J. Adams *Wks.* (1856) X. 86 If I am not weary of writing, I am sure you must be of reading such incoherent rattle. 1890 F. W. Robinson *Very Strange Fam.* 112 One is not called upon to repeat all the rattle and tattle that one hears.

7. A constant chatterer; one who talks incessantly in a lively or thoughtless fashion.

1744 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* No. 4 (1748) I. 167 Neither this old rattle..nor many others who act in the same manner, ever did a real hurt to any one. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. x. ¶ 43, I paid so little attention to the talk of this rattle. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* ix. 147 My companion turned out to be a lively amusing rattle.

8. *U.S.* Used as a mild expletive.

1790 R. Tyler *Contrast* v. i. (1887) 88 But what the rattle makes you look so tarnation glum?

† **9.** *Slang.* A coach. = Rattler 2 b. *Obs.*

1785 in Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, (in some cases perh. the verbal stem) as **rattle-baby**, a rattling doll, *fig.* a young child; **rattle-barrel**, a tumbling box for castings, to remove sand, etc. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **rattle-bladder**, a bladder containing peas, pebbles, or the like, used as a rattle (in quot. *fig.*); **rattle-bones** = Bone *sb.* 5 b *pl.*; **rattle-box**, (*a*) a rattle in the form of a box or case; (*b*) = Rattle 3; (*c*) a species of rattlewort (*Crotalaria sagittalis*); **rattle-broom**, a species of rattlewort (see quot.); **rattle-bush**, a West Indian plant (*Crotalaria incana*); **rattle-clap**, a rattle; **rattle-gourd**, a primitive musical instrument (cf. *rattle-box* quot. 1884); **rattle-grass** = Rattle 3; **rattle-jack**, (*a*) shaly coal; (*b*) = Rattle 3 a; † **rattle-man**, a watchman provided with a rattle; † **rattle-noddled** *a.* = Rattle-headed *a.*; **rattle-note**, a rattling note; **rattle-skull** *dial.* = Rattle-head; hence *rattle-skulled* adj.; † **rattle-watch** (see quot. for *rattle-man*); **rattle-weed**, (*a*) *U.S.*, loco-weed, Loco 2; (*b*) *dial.* Bladder Campion (*Wiltsh. Gloss.* 1893); **rattle-wing(s**, the Golden-eyed Duck, *Clangula glaucia*; **rattle-wort**, the genus *Crotalaria* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).. Also Rattle-bag, -brain, -head, etc.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return Parnass.* I. ii. 355 What new paper hobby horses, what *rattle babies are come out in your late May morrice daunce. 1636 Heywood *Loves Mistress* I. Wks. 1874 V. 78 Fine little rattle-babies, scarce thus high, Are now call'd wives. 1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. c iiij, Our consciences, now quite vnclogd from the fear of his vaine terriculaments and *rattelbladders. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 131 A full band of boys..performing on the popular instruments of *rattle-bones and clam-shells. 1780 Johnson in Croker's *Boswell* (1831) IV. 390 There certainly is no harm in a fellow's rattling a *rattle-box. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 961/1 *Rattle-box*, Rhinanthus Crista galli; also an American name for Crotalaria. 1884 F. Carpenter *Round about Rio* iii. 33 A kind of a rattle-box produced by the clashing of a pint of beans within a dry gourd. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 347 Lupine-leaved Malabar Crotolaria, or *Rattle-broom. 1750 Hughes *Barbados* 212 The inclosed Peas, when ripe, make a Rattling Noise when shaken by the Wind. From hence they derive the Name of *Rattle-Bush, or Shake-Shake. 1879 Baron Eggers *Flora St. Croix* 41 *Leguminosæ*..Rattle-bush. 1860 Piesse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* p. viii, He may have been only a scarecrow or *rattle-clap. 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 505 The tambour, *rattle-gourd, and a kind of flute. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. lvi. 515 *Rattel grasse..beareth redde flowers, and leaues finely iagged or snipt. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Rattlegrass*, a name sometimes used for a species of Pedicularis, or Louse-wort. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, **Rattle-jack*, a plant,..in some parts called cock's-comb, and yellow-rattle. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200 *Rattle-Jack*, carbonaceous shale. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 21 Jan. 3/3 To burn in the fireplace some coke or rattlejacks. 1689 in *Ann. Albany* (1850) II. 110 Zachaias Sichells, *ratel man desyres he may have payment..due to him for his service as ratel watch. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact., Informer* (1860) 47 Hees a..*rattlenodled, large-lugg'd eagle-ey'd hircocervus. 1851 G. Meredith *Love in the Valley* v, His *rattle-note unvaried,..spins the brown eve-jar. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, How can ye loe that *rattle-skull? 1788 Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 86 Some rattle-scull .. like Geordy Will. 1887 *S. Ches. Gloss., Rattle-skull*, a talkative person; a chatter-box. 1805 Scott *Let. to Miss Seward* in *Lockhart*, A *rattle-skulled half lawyer, half sportsman. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 503/1 The loco, or *rattle-weed, met with also in California, drives them raving crazy. 1843 Varrell *Brit. Birds* III. 274 The boat-shooters [near Yarmouth]..are well acquainted with the Golden Eye, or *Rattle-wings, as they call it.

† **Rattle**, *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*—0. A kind of fishing-net. Also *rattle-net.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Wolf-net*, a kind of net used in fishing..in rivers and ponds,..of the nature of the rattle, excepting only the wanting the four Wings. *Ibid.* App., *Rattle-net.*

† **Rattle**, *a. Obs.*—1 [App. f. Rattle *sb.*1 or *v.*1, but possibly an error for *racle* Rackle *a.*] Rattling (in speech), voluble.

1541 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. v. 87 b, The cause why many women be ratle of tonge, is bycause they can nat rule their mindes.

Rattle (ræ·t'l), *v.*1 Forms: 4 ratellen, ratil-, ratyl, (5 -ylle), 4–5 ratel(en), 4–8 ratl-, (7 ratle); 5 rattyll(e, 6 rattell, -il, *Sc.* -ill, 6– rattle. [ME. *ratelen* = (M)Du., LG. *ratelen*, G. *rasseln*, prob. of echoic origin: cf. Gr. *κρόταλον* a clapper, *κροτεῖν* to rattle, *κρότος* rattling noise.

On OE. *hratele*, *hrætel*, see note to Rattle *sb.*1 3.]

I. *intr.* **1.** Of things: To give out a rapid succession of short sharp sounds, usually in consequence of rapid agitation and of striking against each other or against some hard dry body.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7848 (Kölbing) þair gilt pensel wiþ þe winde Miȝte ratled of cendel Ynde. *a* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 250/6 þin teth ratilet, And þin hond quaket. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 691 Ryngis of rank steill rattillit. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 180 Thy rigbane rattilis, and thy ribbis on raw. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xlviii. 12 Hir tankerdes rattell, and shake to and fro. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 342 The Forrest rattles, and the Rocks rebound. 1782 Cowper *Y. Gilpin* 43 The stones did rattle underneath. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 399 The canvas rattled on the mast. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 68 Its dead stalks rattle in the wind.

transf. 1682 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* II. 420 He .. faggoted his notions as they fell, And, if they rhymed and rattled, all was well.

b. Of sounds having this character.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1288/1 The acclamations and cries of the people..rattled so lowd. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 408 Rowling Thunder rattl'd o'er his Head. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. iv, The echoes rattling from one side to another. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 491 Her respiration rattling like that of an apoplectic person. 1830 Lytton *P. Clifford* i, Her voice..rattled indistinctly, and almost died within her. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xiii, With a blow which rattled over the fen.

c. Of places: To resound, be filled, with a noise of this kind.

1622 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* II. ix. (1635) 163 The City..rattleth and resoundeth of this cruell and unnaturall Murther. *Ibid.* III. xii. 227 Millan ratleth with the newes of Baretano's bloody and vntimely end. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes, Theseus* II. 165 When he saw Theseus he rose, and laughed till the glens rattled.

d. Of an agent: To produce a succession of sharp sounds by striking or knocking on something, or by causing hard bodies to strike against each other.

1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 135 Then came his father rattling at his door. 1715 Addison *Drummer* I. i, He ratled so loud under the tiles. 1726–46 Thomson *Winter* 93 The storm that blows Without, and rattles on his humble roof. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 77 Till half the world comes rattling at his door. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. 148 She rattled away with her needles.

e. *transf.* in *Shoe-making*: (see quot.).

1840 J. Devlin *Shoemaker* I. 51 So that the stitches..may rattle, as it is called, or distinctly shew themselves to the eye of the spectator.

2. To produce an involuntary sound of this kind, *esp.* in the throat; † to stutter.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxi. (Bodl. MS.) 11 b, Superfluyte of moisture is cause whiche somme men ratele þ, þat mowe not soune alle letteres. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 300/2 Ratylle, *traulare*. 1589 W. Rider *Biblioth. Schol.* s.v., He that ratleth in the throate or cannot scaice vtter his words, *traulus*. 1619 R. Best *Treat. Hawkes* (1890) 86 Vpon any bate she [the hawk] wil heaue and blow, and rattle in the throat. 1721 Bailey, *To Rattle in the Sheath* [spoken of a Horse] is when he makes a Noise in the skinny Part of his Yard. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 5 Her Voice was much interrupted, and she rattled .. in her Breath. *a* 1776 R. James *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 23 At this time he rattled in the throat.

† b. Of a goat: (see quot. 1678). *Obs.*

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 238 A Rowe belleth: a Gote rattleth. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *To Ratle*, in Hunting, a Goat is said when she cries or makes a noise, through desire of copulation. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 134/1 A Goat Rattleth, or Rotteleth. [*a* 1700 in *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1721 in Bailey]

3. To talk rapidly in a thoughtless, noisy, or lively manner; to chatter. Also, to scold *at* († rail *on*) in this manner.

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 33 To the Enemie he went and offered his seruice, ratling egregiously on the king. 1715 J. Chappelow *Rt. way to get Rich* (1717) 163 They shall not then roar and rattle in the taverns. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XII. Concl. 313 The frothiest coxcomb that ever rattled in a ball-room. 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* xli, I rattled at her: and oh! dear me, she .. defies me to prove. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Aug. 730/2 How we chattered and rattled, and bandied the stalest chaff.

redupl. 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* xiv, Because a woman .. would rattle-rattle, as if the laughter of the company were her due.

b. So with advbs., as *on*, *away*, *along*.

1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conquer* II. i, A resolution to break the ice, and rattle away at any rate. 1782 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 4 Nov., Dr. Johnson..went rattling on in a humorous sort of comparison he was drawing of himself. 1838 Lytton *Alice* v. v, I rattle on thus to keep up your spirits. *Ibid.* VI. iv, Vargrave thus rattled away in order to give the good banker to understand [etc.]. 1887 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* II. xi, Paul Ritson rattled along with cheerful talk.

† c. *To rattle it out*, to declaim vigorously.

1709 Swift *Advancem. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 118 He rattles it out against popery and arbitrary power.

4. To move, fall, etc. rapidly and with a rattling noise. Usually with advbs. as *along*, *by*, *in*, *out*, or prep. phrases. † Also with *it*.

1555 [see RATTLING *vbl. sb*]. *c* 1610 COOKE *Green's Tu quoque* C iv, In silkes I'l rattle it of every colour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 161 Huge Torrents .. ratling down the Rocks, large moisture yield. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 60 Upstairs in a whirlwind rattle. 1795–7 SOUTHEY *Widow* iii, Fast o'er the heath a chariot rattled by her. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxii, The car rattling o'er the stony street. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* i, A violent gush of wind..rattling along the housetops. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) vii. 159 A violent hailstorm rattled down.

b. To drive in a rapid rattling fashion.

1838 STEPHEN *Trav. Greece* 32/1 The pope and his cardinals, with their gaudy equipages and multitudes of footmen rattling to the Vatican. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* iv, All..entered the coach, and rattled off. 1874 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* iii. 20 We were soon rattling along the Sumner Road by the sea-shore.

c. *dial.* and *slang.* To make haste, to hurry *off*, to work briskly.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To Rattle*, to move off, or be gone. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 33 Milkmaids and clowns..rattle off, like hogs to London mart. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Rattle-away*, to hasten along; *to go* quickly. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200 *Rattle*, to work (drive into or sink through) with great vigour and energy.

II. *trans.* **5.** To make (a thing or things) rattle.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 232 b, Whan a man doeth rattle or shake together a nomber of dead mens bones. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 283 Yet I may chaunce rattle him, like a baby of pachment. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Air ii, To rattle the thundering drum was his trade. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 81 To rattle his chains by way of lullaby. 1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* i, She begins with nervous haste to rattle the teacups and arrange the plates.

† **b.** To assail with a rattling noise. *rare*—1.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 172 Sound but another [drum] and another shall (As lowd as thine), rattle the Welkins eare.

c. To drive *away* or *out* with rattling. *rare.*

1622 BACON *Henry VII* 31 Hee should bee well enough able to..rattle away this Swarme of Bees, with their King. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* IV. No. 3. 1/2 Another Peal will rattle all my Brains out of my Head.

6. To say or utter in a rapid or lively manner. Also with *off, out* advbs., *on* prep.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 274 þerfore þei ratellen þat it is agenst charite to tellen opynly here cursed disceitis & synnes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 64 Thou ratelist many thinges, bot grounde hast thou non. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223 An other rattles his woordes. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 75 It amuses me to rattle in their ears this word. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xx, Their Latin names as fast he rattles As A B C. 1808 SOUTHEY *Let.* 20 May, Rhyme must be rattled upon rhyme, till the reader is half dizzy with the thundering echo. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* II. xi, Lionel rattled out gay anecdotes of his schooldays. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 321 In his revulsion of feeling [he] rattled off these greetings.

† **b.** To give out (a rattling sound). *rare*—1.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 53 Thee towns men roared, thee trump taratantara ratled.

c. To play (music) in a rattling fashion. Also with *away, off.*

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii, Sitting down to the piano, she rattled away a triumphant voluntary on the keys. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. 149 He sat down to the piano, and rattled a lively piece of music. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. vii. 101 [She] sat down at a little jingling square piano, and really rattled off a quadrille.

† **7.** To scold, rate, or rail at, volubly. *Obs.*

Common *c* 1580–1730; in earliest examples with *up* (see b).

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 373 For which doctrine..yet was he ratled of Sisimus the Novatian bishop. 1600 ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 68 He so rebuketh Jonas, and ratleth him for his drowsinesse. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Aug., I did soundly rattle him for neglecting her so much as he has done. 1710 S. PALMER *Proverbs* 70 A man's own friends will..reprove, catechise, and rattle him at so severe a rate. 1736 [CHETWOOD] *Voy. Vaughan* (1760) I. 132 My Uncle perceiving his Behaviour, rattled him, in his merry Way.

† **b.** So with *up* or *off. Obs.*

1547 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1349/2 Peraduenture ye wyll set penne to paper, and al to rattle me vp in a letter. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 202 b, The diuines of Collon assailed Bucer sore, and rattled hym vp with manye opprobrious wordes. *c* 1650 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 263 The King so rattled up the Bishop, that he was glad to make his peace. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 182 He ..rattled him off for Printing the Book. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. viii, She, that would sometime rattle off her servants pretty sharply.

† **c.** With complement. *Obs.*

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. ii, *Ser.* Madam, I rattled him, Rattled him home. *Le.* Rattle him hence, you rascal. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Mar., I did lay the law open to them, and rattle the master-attendants out of their wits almost. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. iii. (1840) 89, I believe I rattled her out of it when I came away.

8. To stir *up*, rouse; to make lively.

1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 119 Come, let us away, to hasten his scrawling redundancies, and rattle the old, plump gentleman. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* I. xvi. 397 A timely philippic rattling up an exhausted and disappointed House.

b. *Sporting.* To beat up or chase vigorously.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 303 A small covert close by the kennel, being well rattled, the varmint broke away in gallant style. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 88 A fox well rattled, up to the first check, huntsmen tell us, is as good as half killed. 1878 E. W. L. DAVIES *Mem. Rev. F. Russell* xi. 259 To rattle..every stronghold visited by the foxes.

9. *To rattle away*, to lose by dicing. *To rattle off*, to dispose of in a rapid manner.

1808 E. S. BARREIT *Miss-led General* 161 Another considerable estate, called Wheatlands, was rattled away in one night. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 47 Currently rattled off at the Edinburgh book auctions.

10. To impel, drive, drag, bring, etc., in a rapid rattling manner. Freq. in recent use, esp. with advbs. or preps.

1825–8 CROKER *Fairy Legends* 342 As bold a rider as any Mallow boy that ever rattled a four-year-old upon Drumrue race course. 1840 J. DEVLIN *Shoemaker* 10 The sweep ascends to his task, rattles down the soot about our feet. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 81 The anchor was rattled up in a minute. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. 184 A Bill..was rattled, if we may use such an expression, through both Houses.

11. *U.S.* To shake the system of (a person), to agitate, frighten, scare.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* 12 Feb. 106 Girls of good physique .. are much less liable to irritation and impatience, much less liable to 'get rattled', than those who are weak and ill. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 67/2 The previous long, uncertain stalk had rattled me, but things were now all right. 1897 W. D. HOWELLS *Landlord Lion's Head* 212, 'I wonder if you'd really have the courage'. 'I don't think I'm easily rattled'. 'You mean that I'm trying to rattle you'.

Rattle (ræ·t'l), *v.*2 *Naut.* [Back-formation from *rattling* RATLIN(E, taken as a vbl. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with ratlines. Usually with *down.*

1729 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 1 Sept., Set up the Shrouds in order for Rattling, and Rattled the Mizon and part of the Fore Shrouds. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvii, The men were ordered to rattle the rigging down. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii. 17 Everything was set up taut, the lower rigging rattled down, or rather rattled up, (according to the modern fashion).

Ra·ttle-bag. [f. RATTLE *sb.*1 or *v.*1]

a. A rattle in the form of a bag. Also *transf.*

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Rattling; reckless.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxiv. 140 Our doings which are no better than rattlebagges to please babes withall. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* 81 There comes the Devil's Rattle-bag, we do not want him here. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet*, let. xi, The Bishop's summoner, that they called The Deil's Rattle-bag. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Rattle-Bag*, wild; harum-scarum; roystering; spendthrift. 1896 *Daily News* 4 May 5/6 Bicycles .. from the days of the old rattlebag 'bone-shaker'.

Ra·ttle-brain. [f. RATTLE *sb.*1 or *v.*1]

1. An empty-headed noisy fellow.

1709 *Rumbling Fuddle-Caps* 8 Beholding the Rattle-brains, marry thought I, I have heard of a Puppy put into a Pye. 1823 DE QUINCEY *King of Hayti* Wks. 1859 XII. 46 He had taken down the conceit of the young rattle-brain. 1850 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 352 A poet is no rattlebrain, saying what comes uppermost.

2. Headlong noisy behaviour.

1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 195 There is much exaggeration and rattle-brain about this fellow.

So **Ra·ttle-brained** *a.*, characterized by foolish noisy levity of character or conduct.

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 9 ¶ 10 A story .. concerning a rattle-brained young fellow. 1866 J. TIMBS *Club Life* II. 172 The Golden Fleece Club, a rattle-brained society.

Rattled snake: see RATTLESNAKE.

† **Rattle-gold.** *Sc. Obs.*—1 [a. obs. Du. *ratelgoud* (Kil.), f. *ratelen* to rattle; cf. Du. *klatergoud*, G. *knitter-, rauschgold*, etc.] Gold-leaf or tinsel.

1508 *Accts. Ld. High Treasurer Scot.* (1902) IV. 113 Item, to Pieris the payntour, for glew, Rattil gold, Varneyis, ..for the chappell.

Ra·ttle-head. ? *Obs.* **1.** = RATTLE-BRAIN 1.

1641 LAUD *Wks.* (1857) VI. 163 If this world go on, the dear sisters of these rattleheads will no longer keep silence in their churches or conventicles. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 130 Many rattle-heads, as well as they, did bestir them to gain-stand this match. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 126 No Cautions of a Matron, old and sage, Young Rattlehead to Prudence could engage. 1788 STEVENS *Adv. Speculist* II. 151 He was such a rattle-head, so inconstant and so unthinking, that he affronted his best friends.

† **2.** *spec.* A Cavalier (in contrast to a ROUND-HEAD). *Obs.*

Perh. orig. in the same sense as prec., but commonly used in reference to the long hair worn by the Cavaliers.

1641 *Dial. betw. Rattle-head & Round-head* 6 To speak my minde of Rattleheads, Roundheads, Loggerheads, etc. 1643 PRYNNE (*title*) A Gagge for Long Haired Rattle Heads who revile all civill Round Heads. 1649 *Roxbury Ch. Rec.* in Coffin *Hist. Newbury* (1845), Locks and long haire (now in England called rattle heads).

So **Ra·ttle-headed** *a.* = RATTLE-BRAINED.

1647 *Parlt. Ladies* 3 The Rattle-headed Ladyes being Assembled at Kates in the Covent-Garden. 1705 ROWE *Biter* III. i, These Rattle-headed Young Fellows don't know how to value a discreet elderly Passion. 1864 T. NICHOLS 40 *Yrs. Amer. Life* II. xiii. 224 As lively, sparkling, amiable, and rattle-headed as she knew how to be.

Ra·ttle-mouse. [f. RATTLE *sb.*1 or *v.*1]

1. A bat. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. [xviii.] (Arb.) 147 The tale of the Rattlemouse who..excused himselfe for that he was a foule and flew with winges. 1856 *Zoologist* Ser. I. XIV. 5216 Something alive was brought to me..with the enquiry whether I wanted a 'rattle-mouse'. I found the mysterious stranger was a Serotine bat.

† **2.** = RATEL 1. *Obs.*

Called *Ratel-Maus* by Kolbe, though he adds that the Dutch name is simply *Ratel*; his account of the habits of the animal is very inaccurate.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolbe's Cape G. Hope* II. 124 There is a creature pretty often seen in the Cape colonies, and which the people there call a Rattle-Mouse... With its tail.. it makes now and then a rattling noise, and thence it is called the Rattle-mouse.

Ra·ttle-pate. = RATTLE-HEAD 1.

1643 PRYNNE *Gag Long-haired Rattle-Heads* L ij, All Rattle-pates who 'gainst Round-heads declaime. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rattle-pate*, a Hot, Maggot-pated Fellow. 1829 in BROCKETT. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xi, Rattle-pate as I am, I forgot all about it.

So **Ra·ttle-pated** = RATTLE-HEADED.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-m.* 993 The dissolutenesse of our lascivious, impudent, rattle-pated gadding females. 1779 *Sylph* I. 234 Your rattle-pated husband. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii, The rattle-pated chick of a young Cantab. 1865 COLLINS *Armadale* II. xi, He is a rattle-pated young fool.

Rattler (ræ·tlə). [f. RATTLE *v.*1 + -ER 1.]

1. † **a.** One who rattles *out.* † **b.** A stutterer. *Obs.* **c.** = RATTLE *sb.*1 7.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 88 He is a greet and thikke rateler out of textis of Holi Scripture. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 300/2 Ratyller, *travlus*. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 50 The volatile, gay, agreeable rattler of other days. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxix, We have only to sharpen our wits to trip your seductive rattler whenever..we think proper.

2. A thing which rattles; † a rattle.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 35 Her working-day words..be ratlers like thunder, sir. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xxi. (1655) 202 The noise of Bels and ratlers to rouse up the drowsie Fryers. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 146 The murmurer, (The silver rattler on the gravelly path). 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* viii, With slugs .. never gun shot closer... But .. the old rattler will never do you the service she has done me.

b. *slang.* A (rattling) coach.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) [N.] If our hackney ratlers were so drawne, With cords, or ropes, or halters. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rattler*, a Coach. 1753 *Disc. Yohn Poulter* (ed. 2) 34 Go three or four Miles out of Town to meet the Rattlers, that is Coaches. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 123 The lads in their rattlers, heavy drags, and tumblers. 1825 [see HACKNEY *sb.* 6 c].

c. *U.S.* A rattlesnake.

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. xvii. 249 The snakes of the prairies are harmless, unless it be now and then an angered rattler. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* xiii. 147 He was holding in his hand the biggest snake in the whole collection, a rattler not less than five feet long.

3. a. A sharp or severe blow, fall, storm, etc.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 66 Receiving a rattler in the neck. 1827 *Ibid.* (N.S.) XXI. 145 He got one rattler when I was in the country. 1858 ADM. HORNBY in *Autobiog.* (1896) 60 In the first watch we got a rattler, only got the fore- and mizzen-top sails in in time to save them. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, I should have given him a rattler for himself, if Mrs. Boffin hadn't thrown herself betwixt us.

b. A remarkably good horse.

1841 LYTTON *Night & Morning* II. viii, I want a good horse... Now then, out with your rattlers. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 127 If he can only jump..and get pretty quick over his fences, he ought to be a rattler.

c. *dial.* An arrant lie. (Cf. RAPPER 3 a.)

1829 in BROCKETT. 1847– in HALLIWELL, etc.

4. *techn.* **a.** A hard, brittle, jet-like coal, usually lying on the top of seams. Also *pl.*

1821 CURWEN in *Gill's Tech. Repository* (1822) I. 210 Rattler, which is a mixture of coal and schistus. *Ibid.*, Rattler does not fall, and is very light in comparison to its bulk. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200.

b. A razor with a very thin blade. Also *attrib.*

1829 in BROCKETT. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1149 From the vibration to which they are liable when applied to a strong beard, they are called by the Sheffield cutlers, rattler razors.

Rattlesnake (ræ·t'l,snēⁱk). Also 8 **rattled snake.** [f. RATTLE *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + SNAKE.] A venomous American snake, having a series of horny rings at the end of the tail which make a rattling noise when the tail is vibrated.

1630 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) 955 Some [talk] of the danger of the rattell Snake. 1657 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept., I saw at Dr. Joyliffe's 2 Virginian rattle-snakes alive. 1748 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* 12 Apr., Writ. 1889 I. 6 This day see a Rattled snake, ye first we had seen in all our journey. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxiv. 195 The rattle-snake of Surinam is sometimes eight or nine feet long. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 264 The bite of the American rattlesnake has been known to produce death in two minutes.

fig. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. ii. 290 There's a demon In that fierce rattlesnake thy tongue.

attrib. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 125 Rattlesnake oil, which is believed to possess wonderful curative powers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 810 The poisonous properties of rattlesnake venom.

b. *Comb.* in names of American plants, as **rattlesnake-fern,** a species of moonwort or grape-fern, *Botrychium virginianum*; **rattlesnake-grass,** a kind of quaking-grass, *Glyceria canadensis*; **rattlesnake-herb,** the Bane-berry, *Actæa rubra* or *alba*, and some other plants; **rattlesnake('s) master,** the Button-snakeroot, *Liatris scariosa* or *squarrosa*, and other plants; **rattlesnake plantain,** one of three species of *Goodyera*, esp. *G. pubescens*; **rattlesnake-root,** (*a*) the root of a species of milkwort, *Polygala Senega* (see SENEGA); (*b*) one of several species of *Prenanthes*, esp. *P. serpentaria*; **rattlesnake weed,** (*a*) a species of *Eryngium*; (*b*) a species of hawk-weed, *Hieracium venosum*; **rattlesnake-wort** = *rattlesnake root* (a).

1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 82/2 *Rattlesnake-fern. 1868 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* 83/2 The largest of the American kinds .. is named the rattlesnake fern, on account of its generally being found where those reptiles abound. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 47 The tubers of an American species [of Actæa] are considered an efficacious remedy for

the wound inflicted by the bite of the rattle-snake; hence that plant is one of several which are known in America as the *Rattlesnake-Herb. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 536 *Rattlesnake Plantain. 1898 L. H. Bailey *Lessons with Plants* 223 Among the better known plants which are members of the Orchidaceæ are the .. rattlesnake plantain, putty-root, and vanilla. 1682 T. A. *Carolina* 11 They have three sorts of the *Rattle-Snake Root which I have seen. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rattlesnake Root, Dr. Witts, *Prenanthes*. 1840 Pereira *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 1257 Senega or seneka root .. sometimes called the seneka-snake-root, or the rattlesnake-root, is imported from the United States in bales. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 *Rattlesnake Weed, *Eryngium*. 1861 N. A. Woods *Tour Pr. Wales Canada* 298 It is the rattlesnake weed, always most plentiful where this deadly reptile abounds. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6392/1 The seeds of the *rattle-snake-wort seldom succeed.

Ra·ttlesome, *a.* [f. Rattle *v.*1] Rattly.

1876 Blackmore *Cripps* xlix, The gate, which was quite shaky and rattlesome in its joints.

Ra·ttletrap, *sb.* and *a.* [f. Rattle *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + Trap *sb.*]

A. *sb.* **1.** *pl.* Nick-nacks, trifles, odds and ends, curiosities, small or worthless articles. Also *sing.* of a single article of this kind.

1766 *Goody Two-Shoes* II. (1881) 27 She used to go round to teach the Children with these Rattle-traps in a Basket. 1785 in Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue.* 1820 Scott *Abbot* xix, Your other rattle-trap yonder at Avenel, which Mistress Lilias bears about on her shoes in the guise of a pair of shoe-buckles. 1878 M. C. Jackson *Chaperon's Cares* II. xi. 136 Rattletraps for the mantelpiece, gimcracks for the table.

2. A rattling, rickety coach or other vehicle.

1822 C'tess Blessington *Magic Lantern* 22 The shabby rattle-trap is filled by a group that would require the pencil of Hogarth to paint. 1861 F. F. Tuckett in *Peaks, Passes & Glac.* Ser. II. I. 304 At length .. we tore ourselves away, and at eight entered our nondescript rattletrap.

3. Any rickety or shaky thing.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xviii, A rickety rattletrap of a wooden ladder. 1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* xxxv, He'd destroy himself and me too, if I attempted to ride him at such a rattle-trap as that. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 884/1 The steamer was an old rattletrap.

4. a. *slang.* The mouth.

1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xv, Shut your rattle-trap. 1886–7 in Cheshire glossaries.

b. = Rattle *sb.*1 7.

1880 *Life in Debtor's Prison* x, I see you're as great a rattletrap as ever.

B. *adj.* Rickety, shaky.

1834 Sir F. Head *Bubbles of Brunnen* 115, I ascended an old rattle-trap staircase. 1892 Annie Ritchie *Rec. Tennyson*, etc. III. IX. 225 We started almost the next day in a rattle-trap chaise.

Rattlin, variant of Ratlin(e.

Rattling (ræ·tlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Rattle *v.*1 + -ing 1.] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxi. (Bodl. MS.), Rateling men beþ mosste ytake, for to moche moisture of suche men .. is cause of rateling. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 230 For rerd of the, and rattling of thy butis. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 180 There is no glittering apparell, no rattelinge in sylkes, no rusteling in veluettes. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 126 What is this but like the rattling of haile upon tiles? *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 32 The ratlings of clamorous obloquy. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (ed. 7) I. 2 My Grandmother Selby .. is always pleased with his rattling. 1779 Burke *Let. to Thomas Burgh* Wks. 1826 IX. 231 An obscure and feeble rattling in their throat. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 774 The rattling of dice .. never ceased during the whole night.

Rattling (ræ·tlin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That rattles, or makes a rattle. † *Rattling baby* = rattle-baby (see Rattle *sb.*1 10).

1398 [see Rattling *vbl. sb.*]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4531 A ratland niȝt ravyn is him to rent ȝolden. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxvii. xi, Thy voices thundring crash .. Did .. rattling horror rore. 1592 G. Harvey *Foure Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 225 Yet neuer childe so delighted in his ratling baby. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 9 Many sorts there are of this ratling Stone, beside the Geodes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 546 Ratling storm of Arrows barbd with fire. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 144 No rattling wheels stop short before these gates. 1842 Lever *J. Hinton* vi, The infantry poured in a rattling roar of small arms.

2. Characterized by a rapid flow of words or liveliness of manner.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* III. 129 The ratland Rollis was red vnto the end. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* V. 102 The ratling tongue Of saucy and audacious eloquence. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 628 Rattling nonsense in full vollies breaks. 1774 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 29 Sept., I have returned to all my old original rattling spirits. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* viii. 137 Glad of the rattling talk that delivered them from the burden of saying anything especial.

† **b.** Full of scolding or reproof. *Obs.*

a 1700 Dryden *Iliad* I. 724 Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 359 'Rattling letters' from the council roused the lagging prelates.

3. Of persons: Extremely lively in manners or speech.

1727 Swift *To a Young Lady*, A tribe of bold, swaggering, rattling ladies. 1780 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* May (1842) I. 365 He seemed a mighty rattling, harem-scarem gentleman, but talked so fluently [etc.]. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* xl, She gives excellent dinners which jolly fogeys, rattling bachelors .. frequent. 1880 M'Carthy *Own Times* IV. xlviii. 21 A powerful speaker of the rattling declamatory kind.

4. Remarkably good, fine, fast, etc. (freq. with more or less suggestion of the literal sense).

1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* II. ii, If Jupiter ever let thee set foot in heaven, Juno will have a rattling second of thee. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 131 *Postillion*, A good rattling gallop would have been of real service to me. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* II. 209 Running down with a rattling trade-wind. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 212 A gentleman of military appearance, who .. has a rattling grey mare in the stables. 1874 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. ii. (1878) 258 Off we went at a rattling pace.

b. Extremely severe.

1861 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* 16 The limp .. had been earned in a rattling fall over a turnpike-gate.

c. Adverbially with adjs. (esp. *good*): Remarkably, extremely. Also with vbs.: Extremely well.

1829 T. C. Croker *Legends* (1862) 242 A rattling fine dinner we had of it. 1851 Mayhew *Loud. Lab.* I. 223/2 We had a fine 'fake', .. it sold rattling. 1877 Black *Green Past.* i. (1878) 6 A rattling good sort of a girl.

† **5.** *slang* or *Cant* (see quots.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rattling-cove*, a Coachman. *Rattling Mumpers*, such Beggars as Ply Coaches. [1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Such as run after, or ply Coaches.] 1754 *Scoundrel's Dict.* 21 The rattling mumper broke the rattling peeper [= 'coach-glass'].

Hence **Ra·ttlingly** *adv.*; **Ra·ttlingness.**

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 101 [They] shake in skin as rattlingly as they ere shook the castor. 1855 Wiseman *Fabiola* 220 The old capsararius, as he had had himself rattlingly called in his antepositumous inscription. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 18 The general rattlingness of the rhythmic movement.

Rattling, variant of Ratlin(e.

Rattly (ræ·tli), *a.* [f. Rattle *v.*1 + -y 1.] Of the nature of rattling; inclined to rattle.

1881 Mrs. Molesworth *Adv. Herr Baby* IV. 73 Baby was very pleased to get .. out of rumbly, rattly noise. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 21 Their little long wooden carts, light and rattly as possible.

Ratton (ræ·t'n). Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4–5 ratoun, 5 ratone, -un, 4–6 (9) raton; 6 *Sc.* ratto(u)ne, 7 rattin, 6 *Sc.*, 7– ratton, 8– ratten, 8–9 rattan. [a. OF. *raton*, f. *rat* Rat *sb.*1 Cf. Sp. *raton*, med.L. *rato, ratōnis*.] A rat.

1300–20 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 78 Wessele, *reheite*. ratonz, *ras*. nolde warpes, *taupaines*. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 146 Wiþ þat ran þere a route of ratoues .. And smale mys with hem. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 Þai ete cattes and hundes, ratouns and myesse. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C j b, The fleshe of a kydde .. and especiall Ratonys flesh. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 3985 Necessitie gart thame eit perforsse Dog, Catt and Rattone. 1601 Holland *Pliny* VIII. xxxvi. 216 At the first, they [bear-whelps] seeme to be a lumpe of white flesh without all forme, little bigger than ratons. 1617 Brathwait *Law of Drinking* 32 When I'm drunke as any Rattin, Then I rap out nought but Lattin. 1785 Burns *Vision* I. iii, I .. heard the restless rattons squeak About the riggin. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* iii. 67 As much better .. as a bull's bellow than a ratton's squeak. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 59 A ratton's bite's poisonous.

fig. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 119 Spadones .. he clepede .. ratouns of þe paleys. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting w. Polwart* 288 Reavens rugand at that ratton [a child]. 1661 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will* Suppl. 6 The inraged Tygre no sooner furrowed his Front, then this feverish Ratoun let fall his Crest.

b. *attrib.*, as *ratton bane, fell, man, poison*; **ratton-bread,** a poisoned paste for killing rats.

1544 Phaer *Pestilence* (1553) K vij, *Ratten bane, or other suche lyke kyndes of venymes. 1396 *Whitby Abbey Rolls* (Whitby Gl.), For Sperstane and *Ratonbrede, 12 6*d*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Ratton-breead. *c* 1400 *Turnam. Tottenham* 150 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 89 Theire baner was ful bryȝt Off an olde *ratton fell. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 52 The xx. day of April, I .. toke the *raten man iij s. iiij. d. 1590 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (Bann.) I. III. 195 To pas to Elgyne for bying *rattoun poysoune.

Ra·ttoner. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Also 4–5 ratoner(e, 5 ratunner. [f. prec. + -er 1.] A rat-catcher.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 165 A ribibor, a ratoner, a rakere of Chepe. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 686/15 *Murida*, a ratunner. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Ratonere, *soricus, soriceps, ratonarius*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Rattoner.*

† **Rattoon** 1. *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *raton*, earlier *raston, reston* (13th c.): see Raston.] A kind of cheese-cake.

1656 Marnettè *Perfect Cook* 148 You must .. fill this your said Puff-paste with the same ingredients wherewithall you do make your Cheese Cakes, and accordingly you may cause your said Rattoon to be baked.

† **Rattoon** 2. *Obs.* Also 7 -ton. [var. Racoon. Cf. F. *raton* in same sense.] A racoon.

1656 [H. More] *Second Lash Alas.* 274 A fellow of a fit size to show the Lions and the Rattoon at the Tower. 1668 Charleton *Onomasticon* 14 *Vulpes Americana* Mapach *dicta, Anglicè* Ratton. 1704 W. Cowper in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1569 The Coati of Brasil and Virginia, or the Rackoon or Rattoon. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Rattoon*, a kind of Fox in the West Indies [etc.]. 1755 in Johnson (citing Bailey).

Rattoon, obs. variant of Rattan.

Ra·t-trap. [f. Rat *sb.*1 + Trap *sb.*]

1. A trap for catching rats. Also *fig.*

1469 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mich. Cornhill*, Payed for iij rat trappes for the chirche, vj d. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxx, Men peeping through their own bars like so many rats in a rat-trap. 1884 Dk. St. Albans in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 172 A Peer .. finds himself in a rat-trap from which politically there is no escape except death.

2. Applied (*attrib.* or *absol.*) to a cycle pedal consisting of two parallel iron plates with teeth cut in them, as in a common style of rat-trap.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1275/1 Balls to all bearings and pedals, which are rattrap. 1887 Visc. Bury & Hillier *Cycling* 171 Pedals .. should be preferably rat-traps which afford a good hold for the feet.

Ratty (ræ·ti), *a.* [f. Rat *sb.*1 + -y 1.]

1. a. Characteristic of a rat or rats.

1888 H. S. Merriman *Young Mistley* II. vi. 78 Those delightful ratty odours that .. assailed his sportive nostrils. 1895 Snaith *Mistress Dorothy Marvin* vii, He puckered his ratty eyes till scarce aught was left of them.

b. Infested with rats.

1865 G. Meredith *Farina* 104 Your German dungeons are mortal shivering ratty places. 1891 H. S. Merriman *Prisoners & Captives* I. ii. 36 No dog had rejoiced more thankfully in ratty sedges.

2. *slang.* Wretched, mean, miserable, nasty, etc.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 548/1 An old ratty deck of cards. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 670/1 Both were pretty 'ratty' from hardship and loneliness.

Rattyll(e, obs. ff. Rattle *v.*1 **Ratunner,** obs. f. Rattoner. **Raturn,** obs. Sc. f. Return. **Ratyl(le,** obs. ff. Ratel 2, Rattle *v.*1

Rau, obs. f. Raw *a.* **Rauasch-,** obs. f. Ravish. **Rauascht,** var. pa. t. Revest *Obs.* **Rauayn(e,** obs. ff. Ravin 1.

Rauc, *a. rare* −1. [a. L. *rauc-us*.] = Rauque.

1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* 146 Rauc speech, and volubility of words.

Rau·cal, *a. rare* −1. [f. L. *rauc-us*.] Raucous.

1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 124/1 In these cases there is .. no raucal sound of voice.

† **Rauce·dity.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. L. *raucēdo*, f. *raucus* hoarse + -ity.] Hoarseness.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 100/1 Gargrise therwith your throte for the hoarsenes and rauceditye.

Raucht, obs. Sc. pa. t. Reach *v.*1

Rauchter, obs. Sc. form of Rafter *sb.*1

‖ **Rauchwacke** (rɑu·χvakə). *Geol.* [G., f. *rauch* smoke + *wacke*: cf. Grau-, Greywacke.] A dolomitic limestone of the upper Permian or Zechstein group in Germany, corresponding to the Magnesian Limestone formation in England.

1831 Sedgwick & Murchison *Struct. East. Alps* in *Geol. Trans.* Ser. II. III. (1835) 308 The *rauchwacké*, or magnesian limestone, associated with the new red sandstone. 1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 397 The zechstein is represented as sometimes from twenty to thirty yards thick; the rauchwacke, when pure and compact, one yard thick.

Rau·cid, *a. rare* −1. [f. L. *rauc-us* + -id 1.] Raucous.

1831 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Shade of Elliston*, Methinks I hear the old boatman, .. with raucid voice, bawling 'Sculls'.

So **Rauci·dity,** raucity. *rare* −1.

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 4 They degenerate also in Taste, and affect the palate with foulness, roughness, and raucidity very unpleasant.

Raucity (rɔ̄·sĭti). *rare.* [ad. L. *raucitās*, t. *raucus* hoarse: see Raucous and -ity, and cf. F. *raucité* (Littré).] Harshness, roughness, hoarseness (of the voice or other sounds).

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 154 Aristotle calleth it Raucity, or hoarseness, like the low sound of a Trumpet. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 700 In the Raucity of a Trumpet. 1656 in Blount. 1832 Webster, *Raucity*, .. among physicians, hoarseness of the human voice. 1860 in Worcester (citing Hunt).

Rauc(k)le, Sc. variants of Rackle *a.*

Raucous (rɔ̄·kəs), *a.* [f. L. *rauc-us* hoarse + -ous.] Hoarse, rough, harsh-sounding.

1769 Pennant *British Zool.* III. 8 This raucous reptile [the toad]. 1793 tr. *Buffon's Hist. Birds* VI. 158 A raucous, thick tone, which is grating to the ear. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 40 Where yon wedged line the Nestor leads, Steering north with raucous cry. 1879 Sala *Paris Herself Again* (1880) II. xxiii. 342 In a raucous strident voice, he sang the songs of divers epochs.

Hence **Rau·cously** *adv.*, in a raucous manner.

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 128 The pawkie proposal is straightway raucously ratified.

Raueste, obs. variant of Revest.

Raueyner, -our, obs. forms of Ravener.

Raufter, -yng, obs. forms of Rafter, -ing.

Rauȝ, obs. form of Raw *a.*

† **Raught,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *raught*, obs. pa. t. Reach *v.*1] *intr.* To reach, snatch *at* or *after*.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xix. 9 Rawghting after the empty shadow of blissfull life. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* xix. 113 To raught at euerie thing that we like off.

Raught, obs. or archaic pa. t. and pa. pple. Reach *v.*, Reck *v.*

Raughter, obs. form of Rafter *sb.*1

† **Rau·ghtish,** *a. Obs. rare* −1. ? Harsh.

1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* IX. 123 The temple doores did tremble like a reede And Rattels made a raughtish noyse.

† **Rau·ghty,** var. Rafty *a.*, raw, damp. Hence **Rau·ghtiness.**

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 126 In coldish raughty weather. *Ibid.*, Feeding their earth and froath, with cold and raughtiness.

Rauite. *Min.* [Erron. for *ranite*, f. ON. *Rán* the sea-goddess + -ite.] A greyish-black mineral, a variety of hydronephilite.

Named by Paykull (as *rauit*) in 1874. Some recent Dicts. give the correct form *ranite*.

1875 in *Dana's Min.* (ed. 5) App. ii. 1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1743 *Rauite*, a zeolite from the island of Lamö, near Brevig in Norway. It is related to thomsonite, and has probably been formed by decomposition of elæolite.

Raujepoot, variant of RAJPOOT.

† **Rauk,** *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 rawk. [ad. L. *rauc-us* (see RAUCOUS), or a. F. *rauque* (13th c.), RAUQUE.] Hoarse, raucous. Also *Comb.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) ii, With voce full rauk scho said on this maneir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ix. 29 The rawk vocit swannis in a rabyll. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x. (1901) 57 Þare Voce was rauk & þare sprete solist & dull.

Raukie: see RAWKY *a.*[2] **Raukle,** Sc. variant of RACKLE *a.* **Raumpand, -aunt,** obs. ff. RAMPANT. **Raumpe, Raumpp-,** obs. ff. RAMP *sb.* and *v.* **Raumso(u)n,** obs. ff. RANSOM. **Raun,** var. RAWN.

Raunce. *rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *ronce.*] A bramble.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 461 Alberic, ..tied on to a wild horse, was trailed To death thro' raunce and bramble-bush.

Raunce, obs. f. RANCE *sb.*[1] **Raunceoun, -coun,** obs. ff. RANSOM. **Raunch,** var. RANCH *v.*[1], *v.*[2] *Obs.* **Rauncour,** obs. f. RANCOUR. **Raundom, -don(e, -doun,** obs. ff. RANDOM. **Raundsom,** obs. f. RANSOM. **Raung(e,** obs. ff. RANGE. **Raunger, -ier,** obs. ff. RANGER.

Rau·ning, *a.* [var. RAWLIN; but in Cornwall glossaries explained as 'ravening, ravenous', as if f. *raun,* 'to devour greedily'.] (See quot.)

1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., That voracious fish, *Merlangus Carbonarius,* is called the rauning pollack.

Raunke, obs. f. RANK *a.* **Raunp-,** obs. f. RAMP *v.* **Raunpick,** dial. var. RAMPICK *a.* **Raunpike,** var. RAMPIKE. **Rauns,** obs. f. RANCE *sb.*[1] **Raunsake,** obs. f. RANSACK *v.* **Raunscun', -som(e, -soun,** etc., obs. ff. RANSOM *sb.* **Raunsede, -sene:** see RANSOM *v.* **Rauntree, -try:** see ROWAN-TREE. **Rauon,** obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*[1]

‖ **Raupo** (ra·upo, rau·po). Also 9 **ra-poo.** [Maori.] A New Zealand bulrush (*Typha Mueller'i*) used for building native houses, thatching roofs, etc. Also *attrib.*

1832 A. EARLE 9 *Months' Resid. N. Zealand* 99 Another party was collecting rushes (which grow plentifully in the neighbourhood, and are called Ra-poo). 1835 W. YATE *Acc. N. Zealand* 205 To engage the natives to build raupo, that is, rush-houses. 1860 DONALDSON *Bush Lays* 5 Entangled in a foul morass A raupo swamp. 1881 *Chequered Career* 104 My canteen was built of raupo, a reed something like the bulrush, that grows in the swamps.

Rauque (rōk), *a. rare.* [a. F. *rauque,* ad. L. *raucus*: cf. RAUO, RAUK.] Hoarse, harsh.

1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* IX. lxxxvi, The deaf'ning, strident, rauque, Homeric roar. 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 214 The rauque bellow of the hippopotamus is heard on its banks.

Raut, dial. var. ROWT *v.* **Rauth,** var. *raught,* obs. pa. t. REACH. **Rauthe,** obs. f. RUTH.

Ravage (ræ·vēdʒ), *sb.* [a. F. *ravage* (14th c.), f. *ravir* to RAVISH: see -AGE.]

† **1.** A flood, inundation. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1611 COTGR., *Ragats d'eau,* a great floud, inundation, rauage of waters.

2. The act or practice of ravaging, or the result of this; destruction, devastation, extensive damage, done by men or beasts.

1611 COTGR., *Ravage,* rauage, hauocke, spoyle. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1684 *Scanderbeg Redivivus* VI. 154 They slew near one Hundred-Thousand; and having finisht their Ravage, took Bialogrod. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 111 To secure their Eggs and Young from the ravage of Apes and Monkeys. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 185 ¶ 3 What would so soon destroy all the order of society, and deform life with violence and ravage, as a permission to every one to judge his own cause. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* XLVIII, 'Tis nought That ages, empires, and religions there Lie buried in the ravage they have wrought. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 429 Many another suppliant crying came With noise of ravage wrought by beast and man.

b. *pl.* Extensive depredations. † Also *sg.* with *a.*

1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 294, 60,000 Tartars are approaching to make a ravage in Poland. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 78 Unable to perceive any signs of an enemy, except from the ravages they had made. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 171 They..after a short interval, returned and renewed their ravages. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 34 Six centuries have been unable to repair the ravages of four years.

c. *transf.,* esp. of the destructive action or effects of disease, time, storm, etc.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 78 To what must we attribute the Ravage this Disease makes? 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* (1853) I. xiv. 99 The Torment of the Mind, under such an Insurrection and merciless Ravage of the Passions. 1786 BURNS *Author's Farewell* ii, The Autumn mourns her rip'ning corn By early Winter's ravage torn. 1801 *Lusignan* IV. 229 The ravage time and affliction had made on those features. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucret.* 176 Seeing with how great ease Nature can smile..At random ravage.

pl. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, If Mrs. Evergreen does take some pains to repair the ravages of time. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXI. III. 169 The ravages of the pestilence continued..for two years. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Rel.* 118 On rolls of papyrus which seem to defy the ravages of time.

3. *concr.* Plunder, spoil. *rare*—[1].

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VI. i. ¶ 2 Three hundred pistoles, the lawful ravage of their pockets.

Ravage (rævēdʒ), *v.* [ad. F. *ravager,* f. *ravage*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To devastate, lay waste, despoil, plunder (a country). Also *transf.* or *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Ravager,* to rauage, forray, spoyle, prey vpon. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 24 The barbarians who ravag'd Greece and Italy. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 8 ¶ 6 The Isle of Rhodes .. was ravaged by a dragon. *Ibid.* No. 14 ¶ 4 Life is continually ravaged by invaders. 1838–43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. XXXVII. 481 Æmilius began to ravage their territory with fire and sword. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XX, That sweet face so sadly ravaged by grief and despair.

2. *intr.* To commit ravages; to make havoc or destruction. Also *fig.*

1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 47 His wand'ring eyes now ravage through the confines of his great Court. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* civ. 20, 21 Paraphr., Beasts of prey, which .. are inabled to ravage, and feed. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 497 A dreadful enemy ravaging in the midst of their country. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* IV, The locksmith who had .. been ravaging among the eatables. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 95 When the Danes were ravaging along Loire as they ravaged along Thames.

Ravaged (rævēdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Despoiled, devastated.

1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 14 The shatter'd forest, and the ravag'd vale. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 74 The more southern, ravaged or torn up continents. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* I. ii, Each voice .. That rings Mondego's ravaged shores around. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 907 The weight which Crime ..Leaves in his flight from ravaged heart to heart.

† **Ra·vagement.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *ravagement*: see RAVAGE *v.* and -MENT.] Ravage.

1723 *Briton* No. 20 (1724) 87 Success attended their Inroads and Ravagements. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 286 Houses within the ravagement of the flames.

Ravager (rævēdʒəɹ). [f. RAVAGE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which ravages.

1611 COTGR., *Ravageur,* a rauager, spoyler, forrayer. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 39 They fall like so many Ravagers to demolishing .. every thing before them. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 226 That very Innocence, which tempts some brutal Ravager to ruin it. 1815 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 500 He sees .. in the torrent, now the fertilizer, now the ravager of districts. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 670 The ravager of Rome his right hand slew.

Ravaging (rævēdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. RAVAGE.

1611 COTGR., *Sac,* a sacke,..pillage, depopulation, rauaging. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* IV. 176 We have seen .. the ravagings of our Wealth. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 48 A Witness of the ravaging of this Distemper. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* I. VIII, Where..shepherds sing..Of feuds obscure, and Border ravaging. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. VI. 519 The ravaging of districts for treason.

Ra·vaging, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That ravages.

1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 103 The ravaging hand of time. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 621 When Belus .. with a ravaging horde, Swept over fruitful Cyprus.

† **Rava·lling,** *vbl. sb.* [? ad. F. *ravalement,* † *ravallement* (15th c.), f. *ravaler* to bring down, f. *re-* + *avaler* AVALE *v.*] Reduction, failure.

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 365 Ranalling of a Confederacie, where affiance is placed in Number, is a tormenting discouragement.

Ravar(e, obs. Sc. ff. RAVER. **Ravary,** dial. var. RAVERY. **Ravayn(e,** obs. ff. RAVIN[1].

† **Rave,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *rave* (15th c.):—L. *rāpa* RAPE *sb.*[5]] A turnip.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 170 Armorace Or arborace that wilde raues are. *Ibid.* IX. 53 Rave as brasyk for vyne as ille is fonde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. XVIII. 21 Ther grow good Melons, Raues, and pateques.

Rave (rēiv), *sb.*[2] [Var. of RATHE *sb.*[2]]

1. A rail of a cart; esp. *pl.* a framework of rails or boards (permanent or removable) added to the sides of a cart to enable a greater load to be carried.

b. *U.S.* One of the vertical side-pieces in the body of a wagon or sleigh.

1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Ravys of a carte. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 195 When the sayd cariage is loded, he forget not to cause his Cooke and Butler to hang good store of bags and bottels about the raues and pinnes thereof. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World runnes on Wheeles* Wks. (1630) II. 242/1 Of the bottome of an old Cart, one may make a fence to stop a gap; of the Raues one may make a Ladder for Hennes to goe to Roost. 1688 S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 Apr. (1878) I. 211 Jack..dies..by the oversetting of the Cart, he (probably) sitting in it, the Rave fell on's neck and kill'd him. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xiv. 314/2 The Raves thereof shall be higher than the Raves of the street cars or carts to keep the fuel the safer from falling off. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 163 The inside depth, below the raves, which are boarded, is 2 feet, and the projection of the raves 9 inches. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 11. 399 This cart has head and tail ladders, in place of raves.

attrib. 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., Rave cart, three dung carts. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 27 Feb. 130/2 The rave bolts [in a bob sleigh] extend upward from the runners in front and rear of the knees, and the raves rest between their ends on the bottom of the recess.

† **2.** App. a rung of a ladder. *Obs. rare*—[1].

Cf. '*Rave,* bars or stripe of wood across any opening' (Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.*).

1566 PARTRIDGE *Plasidas* C v b, The scaling lathers downe to throwe they haue their iron staues; They haue their hatchets for to cut in sunder all their raues.

3. *Weaving.* A bar fitted with teeth or pins, used to separate and guide the threads of the warp while it is being wound on the beam.

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk* s.v., The object of the rave is to keep the threads even, and to make them lie on the beam at the same width as the intended piece of cloth.

Rave (rēiv), *sb.*[3] [f. RAVE *v.*[1]] The (*or* an) act of raving; frenzy, great excitement.

1598 YONG *Diana* 403 Like a sturdie rocke it standes Against the cruell raues.. Of beating windes and waues. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* X. XXXVIII, So, have we rid out storms, when Eol's rave Plough'd up the ocean. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 80 Whether I die in a rave or in extremity of pain. 1820 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (ed. 2) 27 Meanwhile the rave Of gusty winds spake loudly. 1896 MRS. C. CLARKE *My Long Life* 103 She concluded amid a rave of admiring plaudits.

Rave (rēiv), *v.*[1] Also 5 **rafe, raffe,** 6 *Sc.* **raif(f, rawe, reave.** [? a. OF. *raver,* app. a variant (of rare occurrence) of *rêver* to dream, be delirious, etc., of obscure origin: for conjectures, see Diez (s.v. *rêve*) and Körting (s.v. *rabia*).]

1. *intr.* To be mad, to show signs of madness or delirium (*obs.*); hence, to talk or declaim wildly or furiously in consequence of madness or some violent passion. Occas. (now only *dial.*), to talk loudly or boisterously, to shout or bawl.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 116 (65) Ye ben so wylde it semeth þat ye raue. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 282 Ech of hem ..wenen that I scholde rave For Anger that thei se me have. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CCXIV. 231 Stigandus .. sayde .. yᵗ the Kynge raued, or ellys doted for age & sykenesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 481 Sum raiffis [*v. r.* raveis] furght rudly with riatus speche. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5137 Thocht sum de Naturally, throuch aige, Fer mo deis raifland in one raige. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* V. i. 13 He raves already; His senses are quite gone. 1727 SWIFT *Poisoning of E. Curll,* Mr. Curll raved aloud in this manner: 'If I survive this, I will be revenged on Tonson'. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 56 No more the pining Mariner In wild delirium raves. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. VI. 110 She talks like one who raves in fever.

b. Const. with preps. as *about, against, at, of; for.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 982 Let him have time against himself to rave. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. XX. (1647) 144 Those who when bemadded with anger, most rave and rage against them. 1707 E. SMITH *Phædra & Hipp.* I. i, Sometimes she raves for Musick, Light, and Air. 1733 SWIFT *Legion Club,* Let them rave at making laws. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* I. ix, Raved of God and sin and death, Blaspheming like an infidel. *a* 1822 — *Tower of Fam.* 6 Whose dwellers rave for bread, and gold, and blood. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 14 Feb. 416/2 The *Times* is already raving about our having reached 'a crisis'.

c. Of animals. *rare.*

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. VIII, He heard the baffled dogs in vain Rave through the hollow pass amain. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., That sow's always raving and revelling so.

2. *transf.* **a.** Of the sea, storms, etc.: To rage; to dash, rush, roar, etc., in a furious manner.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* XXII, The windy sourges whan they rave. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. XI. 32 Like as a fire, the which in hollow cave .. With murmurous disdayne doth inly rave. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 67 The milde Ocean, Who now hath quite forgot to rave. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 186 The whirling tempest raves along the plain. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 54 Where the dark sea with angry billows raves. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* II. lix, When the pibroch bids the battle rave. 1856 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* V. *Devil's Bridge,* The cataract, That raves and rages down the steep.

b. Of a disordered mental state. *rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 135 Not Frenzie, Not absolute madnesse could so farre haue rau'd To bring him heere alone. 1638 SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* XI. 15 Shall these wild distempers of thy mind..thus rave, and find No opposition?

3. To talk or declaim with enthusiasm or poetic rapture. Also const. *about, of,* † *upon.*

a 1704 LOCKE *Conduct Und.* § 24 This raving upon antiquity in matter of poetry, Horace has..exposed in one of his satires. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, How blythly can he sport and gently rave. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 735 Solitude, however some may rave, Seeming a sanctuary, proves a grave. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* IV. ix, How people can rave about Italy, I can't think. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 56 It is not his singing that makes the great ladies rave of him.

4. *trans.* To utter in a frenzied or enthusiastic manner. Also with *out.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, Like to some boy, that actes a tragedie, .. and raves out passion. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 596 Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell Rav'd nonsense. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* VI. XXXII, For he now raved enormous folly. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 95 Thus their prayer was raved, and ceased.

b. To lament frantically. *rare*—[1].

1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 16 It was then he wept—he raved the departure of Seraphina.

5. quasi-*trans.* with complement: To bring (into a specified state) by raving.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxiii, But passion raves itself to rest, or flies. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 402 To rave men into some new heresy.

Rave, *v.*[2] *north. dial.* and *Sc.* [App. of Scand. origin: cf. Icel. *ráfa* in same sense (not recorded in ON.).] *intr.* To wander, stray, rove, † err. (Now *rare* or *Obs.*)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 665 Bot resoun, of ryȝt þat con not raue, Sauez euer more þe innossent. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 57/362 Hir awn sawle wele may sche saue, Al if hir schepe vnryght wyl raue. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXIV. 159 Allas! for ruthe, now may I raue, And febilly fare by frith and felde. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 71 Quhen .. he lang had rauet and wandirit, at last he arriuet in Numidie. *Ibid.* 85 Albeit sum of thame raue and declyne by the way

[L. *alii aberrent*]. 1841 HAWKINS *Poems* v. 24 (E. D. D.) Wi' ither dogs I maunda rave.

Hence †**Ra·ving** *ppl. a.*2, straying. *Obs. rare*—1. *c*1400 *Rule St. Benet* 56/292 Vnto no hird þai wil tak kepe, Bot iaykes forth als iaueand schep.

Rave, *v.*3 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of obscure origin: for the sense, cf. RIVE *v.*] *trans.* To tear, drag, pull. Usually with *up*: To drag or rake up.

*c*1440 *Gesta Rom.* lx. 248 He Ranne to the false Emperes, and Ravid hir evin to the bone. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 247 Raving vp of gravell and leying hit on agayn. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 108 Whereas we should bee shorte in tellyng the matter .. the best is to speake no more than needes we must, not rauyng it from the bottome. 1610 COOKE *Pope Joan* 63 He neuer purposed to raue vp all the filth which he found written of your Popes. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Rave up*, to take up, to pull up. (2) To repeat evil stories relating to by-past time.

b. To poke or pry *into*. (Cf. RAVEL *v.* 4.) *rare.*

1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* iv. Wks. 1854 I. 100 It can be little pleasure to us to rave into the infirmities of God's servants. 1856 THOMPSON *Boston* Gloss., *Rave up*, to repeat old stories; to search or rave into anything.

Hence **Ra·ving,** *vbl. sb.*2

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 9 Euermore the gladder the lesse rauyng there is, or stirryng in this matter.

†**Rave,** *v.*4 *Sc. Obs.* Also raif. [Perh. a. F. *ravir* to ravish, if not a mere variant of *reif*, *reve* REAVE *v.*] *trans.* To take away by force.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 73 My mortal enemeis purchessis to raif my liberte. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6280 Deith .. rauis þame frome þare rent, ryches, and ringis. *a*1598 ROLLOCK *Wks.* (1844) II. vii. 84 They would climb up to heaven and rave it from God.

Hence †**Ra·ving** *vbl. sb.*3 and *ppl. a.*3 *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. to Queen 2 The rauand sauuage volffis..that deuoris..scheip for ther pray. *a*1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 273 Thair was nathing bot rwgging and raveing of the puir laubouraris.

Rave, obs. pa. t. RIVE *v.*

Rave-hook. *Naut.* [? f. RAVE *v.*3] (See quot.)

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Rave-hook*, an iron instrument used by caulkers to get the oakum thoroughly out of a vessel's seams, when a rasing-iron would not penetrate deep enough.

Ravel (ræ·v'l), *sb.*1 Also *Sc.* raivel, *dial.* revel. [f. the vb. Cf. Du. *rafel* a fraying out.]

1. A tangle, complication, entanglement.

1534 JACKSON *Creed* VII. XXVI. § 1 The thread which we are to unwind as far as possibly we can without knot or ravel. 1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiogr.* IV. 150 The act by which numerous political ravels seemed to be so happily disentangled. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Atalanta* 185 She thought to thread this web's fine ravel out.

2. A broken thread, a loose end. Also *fig.*

1832 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 307 Great is self-denial...Life goes all to ravels and tatters, where that enters not. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Revels*, the broken threads cast away by women at their work.

Ra·vel, *sb.*2 *Sc.* (and *north. dial.*) Also 7 reuele, ravell, 9 raivel. [Of obscure origin.]

1. A rail or railing.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 264 A foure squared stone; inclosed about with an yron Reuele, on which .. the dead body of our Sauiour lay, and was imbalmed. [1695 in *Hist. Brechin* (1867) v. 98 The east ravell is found to be very ruinous. In 1707 the whole ravell is directed to be amended.] 1792 *New Year's Morning* 12 (E. D. D.) A cellar, upo' the high street, But ony ravel, bare. 1821 GALT *Ayrsh. Legatees* v. let. xv, We then ran .. up an old timber-stair with a rope ravel. 1892 N. DICKSON *Auld Scotch Min.* 115 An inside stair that had what was called a 'wooden ravel'.

2. 'The cross-beam to which the tops of cow-stakes are fastened' (Jam. 1825). Also *ravel-stick*, *-tree* (Northumb. Gloss.; cf. *rail-tree* RAIL *sb.*2 6).

Ra·vel, *sb.*3 Also *Sc.* raivel. [Synonymous with RADDLE *sb.*1 1 b and RAVE *sb.*2 3, but the mutual relationship of the words is not clear. Cf. prec. and RAVEL *v.*1, which may have influenced the form.] *Weaving.* A separator (cf. quot. 1842).

1831 PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 220 The threads of the warp being separated and guided by means of the ravel. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 412 In order that the warp may be laid evenly on the beam, an instrument is used similar to the reel... It is called a ravel or separator, and is composed of strips of cane fastened into a rail of wood [etc.].

Ra·vel, *sb.*4, variant of RABBLE *sb.*2 3.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 221 The scraps were then cut into pieces of the same size, and placed in a furnace until of a white heat, gathered into a bloom with ravels, and the mass placed under a tilt hammer.

†**Ra·vel,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 rauill. [Perh. related to RABBLE *v.*1] ? Loquacious, voluble.

*a*1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 35 Your Dirigie groats, and Trentall money, will make you lauish and rauill in your translation.

Ravel (ræ·v'l), *v.*1 Also 6–7 ravell, 7 ravill, ravle, 9 *dial.* raivel, reavel. [App. a. Du. *ravelen* (Kilian), *rafelen* to tangle, to fray out, to unweave; cf. LG. *reffeln*, *rebbeln* in same sense. A common dial. form is *raffle*: see RAFFLE *v.*3

In ordinary Eng. use *ravel* is synonymous with *unravel*. The more original sense of entangling or becoming tangled is still common in Sc. and dial.]

I. *intr.* 1. To become entangled or confused. *rare* (exc. *dial.*).

*a*1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 511 Litill tent to their time the toone leit them take, Bot ay..[they] raveld in their reeles. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 51 As you vnwinde her loue from him, Least it should rauell, .. You must prouide to bottome it on me. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 305 By thir own perplexities involv'd They ravel more.

2. Of a fabric: To fray *out*, to suffer disintegration. (Also in fig. context.)

1611 COTGR., *Rineler*, to rauell out like silke. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. i. (1840) 242 To hem the end of our history that it ravel not out. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 97/2 Ravell—when threads come out of the edges of the cloth. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II. i. 133 The stuff now participates of the nature of .. felt .. and it may be cut without being subject to ravel. 1860 H. WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 32 The hem of a garment is that which binds it round, and prevents it from ravelling out.

fig. 1606 MARSTON *Fawne* II. i, Do's my Lord rauell out, do's he fret? *c*1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Your royalty shall ravel. 1669 SHADWELL *Royal Shepherdess* II, How do men ravel back to childhood.

3. Of a clue or thread: To unwind; to come off the clue, reel, etc. *rare* (now *dial.*).

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, lxxxvii, Shee gives the Clue: and if it can but ravel To the Thred's End, wee seeke no farther travel. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 154 With such a nick .. as may keep the line from any more of it ravelling from about the stick than so much of it as you intend. 1873 A. G. MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* 13 The threed in Tammie's shuttle Gaed raivelling aff the pirn.

†4. To examine or inquire *into* a thing. *Obs.* (freq. in 17th c.).

1618 SIR H. MAY in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 46 Being unwillinge to ravell into the memory of those offensive particulers. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 34 We have already sufficiently ravell'd into the nature of both vitriol and iron. 1710 J. PALMER *Proverbs* 141 The malicious .. ravel into the conduct of a man of honour in the dark.

II. *trans.* 5. To entangle, confuse, perplex.

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 51 Like Weavers shuttles which runne to and fro, Rau'ling their owne guts with their running so. *a*1636 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 130 The words which are so ravelled and perplexed by contrary senses. 1706 DE FOE *Sure Divino* VIII. 288 Those wild, unhappy, self-defending Few, If not destroy'd in Time, will ravel all the Clew. 1727 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 27 June in *Wks.* 1871 IV. 145 My affairs were ravell'd by the death of his Majesty. 1845 P. FAIRBAIRN *Typol. Script.* (1857) I. I. iv. 133 It ravels and complicates the meaning of the prophecies. *absol.* 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 63 Fools ravel, and wise men redd.

†b. *transf.* To make (dust) rise in confusion.

1646 *J. Hall's Poems* To Authour, Summon thy lungs, and with an angry breath Ravell the curious dust. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* II. 100 Dust, ravel'd in the Aire will fly Up high.

6. To unwind or unweave; to unravel. †Also with *away*.

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. ii, You shall have one woman knit more in an hower than any man can rauel agen. 1630 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 426 How then darest thou ravel away that pretious threed. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 173 The night still ravell'd, what the day renew'd. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* ix, A fool, who ravels, as fast as one weaves, the web of her fortune. 1889 *Century Mag.* Apr. 841 A favorite gown had been woven by her maids, of cotton, striped with silk procured by raveling the general's discarded stockings.

b. *fig.* To take to pieces; to disentangle.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* To Rdr. (Arb.) 12 Many good verses would bee rauelde and dismembred. 1648 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* I. 139 b, To rauell back all Governments, to the first principles of nature. *a*1658 CLEVELAND *Hermaphrodite* 19 Ravel thy Body, and I find In every Limb a double kind. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* 161 A thousand chances of the feud She wove and raveled one by one.

7. *To ravel out*: To draw or pull out by unwinding or unweaving.

1623–4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* II. i. 161 A stitch in a man's stocking not taken up in time, ravels out all the rest. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* XIX. 139 All day I wove, but ere I went to bed, What I had wov'n, I ravel'd out agen. 1746 ARDERON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 429 Whenever it ascended, it wound its Thread with its Feet into a sort of Coil, and when it descended only ravelled it out again. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* vii. (1858) II. 164 We find a commission sitting at Lambeth .. ravelling out the threads of a story.

b. To destroy, spoil, or waste, as by pulling a fabric into threads. ? *Obs.*

*a*1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* v. i, Shelter, shelter, if you be seene All's ravell'd out agen. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 157 [They] slighted those mean Sports which ravel out the time of other people. *a*1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 97 Why should I spend and ravel out my Thoughts upon that which will destroy my Soul.

c. To disentangle, make plain or clear.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 239 Must I rauell out My weau'd-vp follyes? 1602 — *Ham.* III. iv. 186 Let him.. Make you to rauell all this matter out. *a*1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 11 Then roll up, Muse, what thou hast ravel'd out. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 89 What there she did, took me full thrice as long To ravel out. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 195 Asking words from these To ravel out his tale for him.

†8. To turn or toss *over*. (? Cf. RABBLE *v.*1 2.)

*a*1655 DIGBY (J.), They but ravel it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions.

†**Ra·vel,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. RAFFLE *v.*2] *trans.* To ruffle or scratch.

1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* I. ii. 62 A faire thrust.. which onely pierced his shirt, and ravelled his skinne.

†**Ra·vel,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare*—1. [Perh. a back-formation from RAVELLED *a.*] *trans.* To sift.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 74 Houshold-Bread of the best Wheat unravelled, or ravelled through the coursest Boultel.

Ra·vel bread. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. RAVELLED *a.*] Bread made of whole meal, or of flour with the bran left in. Also *ravel loaf*.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 51 Here is cheate bread, rauel bread, manchet bread, and houshold bread. 1608 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 37/4 Mr. Deanes boye, that brought me a ravell loafe. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 74 Bread made of the whole Wheat is sometime called Cribble or fine Ravel Bread. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Panis vocatus Blackwhitlof*, bread of a middle sort, between White and Brown; such as in Kent is call'd Ravel-bread. 1887 in *Kentish Gloss.*

Ravelin1 (ræ·vlin). Also 6 rau-, reu-, revelin, rav'lin, 7 ravellin, (8 rablin); 6 rauelline, -yne, 7–8 raveline; 6–7 raveling, (7 -iling, 9 -elling). [a. F. *ravelin* (16th c., Rabelais), a. It. *rav-*, *revellino* (Florio), now *rivellino* = Sp. *rebellin*, Pg. *rebelim*; of unknown origin.] In fortification, an outwork consisting of two faces which form a salient angle, constructed beyond the main ditch and in front of the curtain.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 35 There the defences would be placed without the counterscarfe .. and being so placed they are tearmed to be rauelins of the Italyans and Frenchmen, and of vs they haue been tearmed spurres. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 10 The bulwarkes, platformes, and reuelins haue beene taken away. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 85 It is indifferently well fortified with raulings, bulwarkes and platteformes, besides a deepe ditch. 1665 MANLEY tr. *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 271 Finding the Bulwaik too strong for the Cannon, though a great part of the Ravelin was beaten down. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xii, Common men..confound the 1avelin and the half-moon together,—tho' they are very different things. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 204 The Ravelins are intended to cover the curtains and shoulders of the bastions, and to defend the ground in front of their saliants. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 23 Ravelins are seldom added to forts in the field, but almost always to fronts of permanent fortifications.

transf. and *fig.* 1629 B. JONSON in Sir J. Beaumont *Bosworth-Field*, This Booke will liue; It hath a Genius; ..Here needs no words expense In Bulwarkes, Rau'lins, Ramparts, for defense. 1852 NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 133 The church .. though protected by a strong ravelin of masonry from..the falling ice. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. v. ii. 165 All the intellectual fortification of the time—the redoubts, ravelins..of dry stern logic.

†**Ravelin**2. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Cf. RAVEL *sb.*2] A railing, fence.

1626 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* III. 7 The councell grants licience..to big a dyick or ravelin of tymber, betwixt the chappell wall and the lard Forbes back dyke of his yaird.

†**Ra·velled,** *a. Obs.* (See RAVEL BREAD.)

1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 154 The raueled is a kind of cheat bread also, but it reteineth more of the grosse, and less of the poore substance of the wheat. The raueled cheat..is generallie so made [etc.]. 1613 WITHER *Abuses* II. i, For bread, they can compare with Lord and Knight, They have both raveld manchet browne and white. [1830 JAMES *Darnley* I. ix. 200 His pressed curds, his raveled bread, and his leathern bottle full of thin beer.]

Ravelled (ræ·v'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. RAVEL *v.*1.]

1. Tangled, confused, involved. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 37 Sleepe that knits up the rauel'd Sleeue of Care. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 336 How to picke out an end out of the ravelled skeine. 1666 BAXTER *Call to Unconverted* 204 Because our ravelled wits cannot see them right together. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, Ye..have sae kind Redd up my ravel'd doubts, and clear'd my mind. 1835 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 519 The difficult and ravelled problems touching the various collegiate foundations. 1883 ANNIE S. SWAN *Aldersyde* II. x, A higher hand holds the ravelled skein of life.

b. *Sc. A ravelled hasp*: An intricate or involved matter.

1637 FLEMING in A. Whyte *Rutherford* (1894) xxiii. 201 My inward life is a ravelled hesp and I need guidance and direction. 1720 PENNECUIK *Helicon* (ed. 2) 26 Providence seems a ravel'd Hasp. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v, Speak her fair and canny, or we will have a ravelled hasp on the yarn-windles.

†2. Frayed out; with frayed edges; ragged. Also *transf. Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 47 The raueld buttonholes of her bleare eyes. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, A ravell'd wound distain'd her purer brest.

Ra·veller. [f. RAVEL *v.*1 + -ER1.] One who ravels (Webster 1864).

Ravellin(g, obs. forms of RAVELIN.

Ravelling (ræ·v'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAVEL *v.*1]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses.

1673 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 79 Commissions issued out for ye searching and raveling into mens estates. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 242 Tending to the ravelling into ye Resolutions of ye Last day's proceedings. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. xi. (1849) 78 All this breaking of banks and revalling [*sic*] of manufacturers.

2. *concr.* A thread from a woven fabric which is frayed or unravelled.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. ix. 83 Take the single threeds or ravellings of linnen, wet them in this Water, cleanse the Wounds with them. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 57 He..with the ravelling of some of the sail made a string to the bow. 1792 SIR B. THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 58 The ravelings of cloth, or cuttings of threads. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 14 The nest was..woven and felted with ravellings of woollen carpet.

fig. 1778 *Love Feast* 21 Of Righteousness mere Rav'lings and vile Shreds.

Ra·velly, *a. rare.* Somewhat ravelled.

1890 *Century Mag.* Jan. 444/1 *note*, A..suit of clothes that looked seamed and ravelly.

Ravelment (rævˈlmĕnt). [f. RAVEL *v.*[1] + -MENT.] Entanglement, confusion. Also with *a.*

1833 CARLYLE *Diderot* Misc. Ess. (1888) V. 28 A series of ravelments and squabbling grudges. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* III. II. ii, Mischievous deceitful persons cut the rope, and our Queue becomes a ravelment. 1870 *Daily News* 24 Sept., Heaps of Bavarian and French dead piled high in inextricable ravelment.

Raven (rēˑ[1]vˈn), *sb.*[1] (*a.*) Forms: *a.* 1 **hraebn**, (h)ræfn, ræfen; 3 **rauon**, 4 **ravoun**; 3–6 **rau-**, **ravin**, **-yn**, (5 **rawyn**, **-ine**, **ravyne**), 4–5 **rau-**, **ravene**, 3–7 **rauen**, 4– **raven**. *β.* 1 (h)refn, 3 **reafen**, 3–4 **reu-**, **reven**, 3–5 **reu-**, **revyn**, (4 **revon**, 5 **rewyn**), 6 *Sc.* **revin**, 7 *Sc.* **reavin**. *γ.* 1 **hremn**, (h)remm, (h)ræm, 1–3 **rem**. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *hræfn* = MDu. *rāven* (Du. *raaf*), OHG. (*h*)*raban* (MHG. *raben*), ON. *hrafn* (MSw. *rafn*, Da. *ravn*), Goth. **hrabn-s* (cf. early ON. *Hara-banar* = *Hrabnar*, the personal name *Hrafn*). A normal change of *fn* to *mn*, *m*(*m* gave also OE. *hræmn*, *hrem*(*m* = OHG. (*h*)*ram* (MHG. *ram*), MSw. *ramn*, (*rampn*,) *ram*(*m*.

A weak form of the stem appears in OHG. *rabo* (G. *rabe*, MLG. *rāve*): for the relationship of this to MHG. *rappe* raven (G. *rappe* a black horse) see Streitberg *Urgerm. Gramm.* 151.]

1. A widely distributed corvine bird (*Corvus Corax*) of Europe and Asia, of large size, with black lustrous plumage and raucous voice, feeding chiefly on carrion or other flesh. The name has also been extended to birds belonging to various other species of *Corvus*, esp. the American Raven (*Corvus carnivorus*).

The common raven is easily tamed, but is mischievous and thievish, and has been popularly regarded as a bird of evil omen and mysterious character.

a. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 285 *Corax*, hraebn. *c* 850 *O. E. Martyrol.* Jan. 10, Þa..fedde hine an hræfn sextiȝ ȝeara. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 24 Behaldaþ ða ræfnas þætte ne sawæð ne hriopaþ, *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 408 Þe rauen is swiðe redi..& oðre fules hire fallen bi. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312/452 Al þat oþur del with-Inne swiþe blak as a rauon it is. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 455 Þe rauen so ronk þat rebel was euer. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Vowltures, egles, rauyns, and oþer fewlez of rauyne. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 215 The Ravyne, rolpand rudly in a roche ran. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 The rauen wyll not gyue her blacke pennes for the pecockes paynted fethers. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. i, Like the sad-presaging raven, that tolls The sick man's passport in her hollow beak. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 130 Thou art always (like the Raven) croaking my infortunity and disgrace. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 144/2 Pens made of Ravens Quills..are to finish and shadow your draught. 1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1768) I. 166 Ravens build in trees, and lay five or six eggs. *Ibid.* 167 The raven will pick out the eyes of young lambs when just dropped. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v, If the men of Thule have ceased .. to spread the banquet for the raven [etc.]. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 132 Till in the cold wind that foreruns the morn,..the Raven, flying high, Croak'd.

β. *Beowulf* (Z.) 3025 Se wonna hrefn fus ofer fægum. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvi. 9 Se seleð neatum mete heara & briddum hrefna. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 24 Besceawiað þa hrefnas [*c* 1160 *Hatton MS.* refnes] þæt hiȝ ne sawað. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 He..mid his bile, roted stinkinde fleshs, as is reafnes kunde. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 63 Al that other del with-inne blac as a reven is. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 761/33 *Hic cornix*, a rewyn. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D ij, That hawke that will slee a Roke or a Crow or a Reuyn. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 117 Thae tarmegantis..begowth to clatter, And rowp lyk revin and ruke. *c* 1630 SIR W. MURE *Ps.* cxlvii. 9 Of reavens who heares The yong ones, when they call.

γ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* viii. 7 Noe..asende ut æenne hremn; se hremn fleah þa ut [etc.]. *c* 1000 — *Saints' Lives* (Skeat) I. 492 Dær fluȝon sona to hrocas and hremmas. *c* 1205 LAY. 30392 Habben bares heorte and remes brede.

† **b.** *Indian raven*, the name given by Bontius to two East Indian birds (see quots. 1678). *Obs.*

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* II. vii. 126 Bontius his Indian Raven. There is a strange kind of Raven in the Molucca Islands .. which resembles our Country Raven in the bill. *Ibid.* viii. 127 The horned Indian Raven or Tapau, called the Rhinoceros Bird. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 383 *Buceros niger*..in shape somewhat resembles the crow kind, whence, and from it's size, it has been called the Indian Raven.

c. *fig.* A croaker.

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1861) II. 301, I have done my duty honestly in my correspondence with government on this subject; but I am not sure that I shall not be voted an incorrigible raven.

2. a. The figure of a raven on the flag of the Danish vikings; also, the flag itself or the warlike power typified by this.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 878 Þar wæs se guðfana ȝenumen þe hi ræfen heton. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Armories* (1870) 228 The Danes [bore] in their Standard a Raven, as Asserius reporteth. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 313 The mighty Hildebrand the Raven rears, A magick Flag. 1740 THOMSON & MALLET *Alfred* II. iii, Behold the warrior bright with Danish spoils!—The raven droops his wings. 1856 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* I. vii. 100 The banner of the White Horse floated triumphantly over the Danish raven.

b. *Her.* The figure of a raven as borne in arms.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. 162 Hee beareth Or, a Raven proper, by the name of Corbet. 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. *Gloss.*

† **3.** *Astron.* The southern constellation *Corvus*. = CROW 4. *Obs. rare.*

[*c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 496 How goddes gonne stelifye Brid, fish, beste, or him or here, As the Raven, or either Bere.] 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 270 The Rauen standeth on the same Hydre,..and it is formed of 7 starres.

4. *attrib.* (see also B.) and *Comb.*

a. Simple attrib., as *raven kind*, *quill*; similative, as *raven-black*, *-glossy*, *-grey*, *-like* adjs., *raven-wise* adv.; parasynthetic, as *raven-coloured*, *-feathered*, *-haired*, *-plumed*, *-toned* adjs.; instrumental, as *raven-torn* adj.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxvii, My Mistersse [*sic*] eyes are *Rauen blacke. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* x, Raven-black hair, very dark eyes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 83 Her *Rauen coloured loue. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 265 The raven-colored mantle of night. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 8 The starless gloom of *raven-feather'd night. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 151 The snowy skin, the *raven-glossy hair. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xix, Two suits of clothes, one black, and one *raven-grey. 1844 THACKERAY *May Gambols* Wks. 1900 XIII. 427 The dark-eyed and *raven-haired being. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Corvus indicus*, .. a bird of the *raven kind. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxii. 82 Said Mrs. A— in her most *raven-like tones. 1827 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* 353 The *raven-plumed gulph of oblivion. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 232 Stem solid..1½ inch high thick as a *raven quill. 1797 SOUTHEY in J. Cottle *Reminisc.* (1847) 210 The very voice.. will be enough to convict the *raven-toned criminal. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. ii. § 11. 211 The carcass of a ewe.. *raven-torn. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-killers* 61 Nests, built *raven-wise one a-top of the other.

b. Special combs., as **raven-bone** = *raven's bone* (see c); **raven-cockatoo**, a black cockatoo (of the genus *Calyptorhynchus*); **raven-crow** = RAVEN 1; **raven-duck** [ad. G. *rabentuch*], a kind of canvas (also *raven's duck*); **raven-fish** [tr. It. *coracino*], a black-coloured Mediterranean fish; † **raven-foot** (see quot.); † **raven messenger** = *corbie messenger* CORBIE 2; **raven standard**: cf. RAVEN 2 a; **raven-stone** [ad. G. *rabenstein*], the place of execution, the gallows or gibbet.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix, Disputing..concerning nombles, briskets, flankards, and *raven-bones, then usual terms of the art of hunting. 1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallow-tribe* 68 *Corvus corax*, the Raven, Great corbiecrow, or *Ravencrow. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xiv. 61 Sail-cloth, sheetings, *ravenducks and drillings. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 36 In exchange we gave them ravenduck, osnaburg, [etc.]. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* VI. xxxvi, The salmon, mullet, *raven-fish. *c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/3 *Pollipodium*, *poliol*, *reuenfot. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1892 (Gött.) Þat messager ..þat duellis lang in his iornay, He may be cald, wid resun clere, An of the *rauyns messagere. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xv, To see our barks..with the black *raven standard waving at the topmast. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. i. 74 The raven sits On the *raven-stone. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. xxiv, What weave they there round the raven-stone?

c. Combs. with *raven's*, as † **raven's bill**, a surgical instrument resembling the bill of a raven; † **raven's bone** (see quots., and cf. *corbin-bone* s.v. CORBIN b); **raven's book**, the list of the dead (*nonce-use*); **raven's-duck** = *raven-duck* (Simmonds 1858); **raven's eye**, a species of toadstool; † **raven's morsel** = *corbel's fee* CORBEL *sb.* 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14 b/2, The *Ravens bille, in L. called Rostrum corvinum. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* xliii. 135 There is a litle gristle which is vpon the spoone of the brysket, which we cal the *Rauens bone, bycause it is cast vp to the Crowes or Rauens whiche attende hunters. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, *Mar.* The brisket bone, upon the spoon Of which a little gristle grows; you call it— *Rob.* The raven's bone. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* iii. (1855) 53, I am fairly in the *raven's book. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 181 Perhaps the plants that through such an error have been most frequently gathered are, the Medusa's head, the *raven's eye, the hemlock mushroom, and the *agaricus muscarius*. *c* 1500 *Wyl Bucke's Test.* A ij b, The *rauens morsell, sticke hit on a thorne faste. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* xlii. 129 The rauens morsell (which is the gryssell at the spoone of the brisket).

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of the colour of a raven; glossy black; intensely dark or gloomy.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 251 Smoothing the Raven doune Of darknes. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1088 Thus o'er the prostrate city black Despair Extends her raven wing. 1761 GRAY *Odin* 66 A wondrous boy..Who ne'er shall comb his raven-hair. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* ix, Here loud his raven charger neigh'd. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iii, From her mother Minna inherited the..dark eyes, the raven locks. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* i, Let darkness keep her raven gloss.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Ra·vendom**, the community of ravens; **Ra·venhood**, the state of being a raven; **Ra·venling**, a young raven.

1870 STEWART *Nether Lochaber* xix. 112 Permitted by the laws of ravendom. 1889 *Gd. Words* 483/2 That raven grew to the fullest stature of lusty ravenhood. 1896 E. J. HARDING *Slav Tales* 258 The old raven started off, and Niezginnek still held the ravenling.

Raven, *sb.*[2]: see RAVIN[1].

Raven (rævˈn), *v.* Forms: 6 **rau-**, **ravyne**, 6–7 **rau-**, **ravine**, 7 **rauin**, **-yn**, 7, 9 **ravin**; 5–7 **rau-**, 6–7, 9 **raven**. [ad. OF. *raviner* to ravage:—L. **rapīnāre*, f. *rapīna*: see RAPINE, RAVIN[1].]

† **1.** *trans.* To take (goods) away by force; to seize or divide as spoil. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXVII. 274 His mouable goodys were spoyled and rauenyd amonge y[e] kynges offycers. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 356 Ravening and destroying his goodes, they spoyled his wife and chyldren of all theyr apparell. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Booth.* I. pr. iii. 7 While they be busy to rauyne vnproffitable baggage.

† **b.** Const. *from* prep., *away* adv. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 3 The encroaching Sea hath rauined from it the whole Countrie of Lionnesse. 1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 237 Hee..sought to eat him up, and to raven all hee could get from him. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 175 Nor had the Wolf raven'd away so much as one.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To plunder; to seek *after*, to go *about*, with intent to plunder.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. vii, [Blood-thirsting Warre] Transferd by fortune to the Scottish meare, To ransack that, as it had rauin'd heere. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Lib.* II. xvi. 125 He goes unto the wars to filch and rauen. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. ix. 442 That they might not be disturbed whilst busie ravening after Booty. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XX. iv. VI. 92 His Croats and loose hordes went openly ravening about.

2. To devour voraciously. Also *fig.*

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ezek.* xxii. 25 Like a roaring lion rauening the pray. *a* 1571 JEWEL *On* 1 *Thess.* (1611) 91 The fishes belly destroieth those things which they rauine. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 278 A Lion new returnde from rauening pray, Came to the fount, his blood to wash away. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 510 Clusters of grapes, the which they raven'd quick. 1875 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 458/2 'Gainst Self's lean wolf that ravens word and deed.

b. So with *up*, *down*, *in*. Now *rare.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, They rauen vp more butter then all the dayes of the weeke beside. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 833 Certain young men .. like greedie Harpies ravened it downe in a moment. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 303 If he rauen it in, as he wil do hauing much at a time. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 648 Saturn and Mars..with a fierce hunger destroy and raven up the friendly Properties and Preservatives of Life. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XXXII. 124 As bread Is raven'd up through hunger.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To eat voraciously; to feed hungrily or greedily; to prey *on* or *upon*. Also *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 679/2, I ravyne, I eate hastyly or gredyly. *Je briffe.* He is an horryble lurtcher, se how he ravyneth. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 128 For greedy cormorants to raven upon. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 56 The fish Polipus .. doeth rauen vppon other fishes. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. § 1. 299 Those wild irregular flames which ravine and consume. 1821 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 164 Our printers ravin on the agonies of their victims. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 376 They equally ravened on a smaller community.

b. To have a ravenous appetite or desire *for*.

1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* IV. ii, She .. ravens mightily for green fruit. 1687 — *Hind & P.* III. 964 The more they fed, they ravened still for more. 1883 T. FOSTER in *Knowledge* 20 July 38/1 Beasts..ravening for blood and slaughter.

c. To have an intense longing for food. Also *fig.*

1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 66 Those divine affinities in us that raven with immortal hunger. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 194 If I know anything of your constitution..you must have been ravening hours ago.

4. *intr.* To prowl ravenously; to go about in search of food.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Gen.* xlix. 27 Beniamin shall rauine (as) a wolfe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 155 b, Let them want no meate, for if they doe, they will for hunger rauen abroad. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 124 His feet.. which are his strength and instrument of action to raven and prey with. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* i, Fierce fiery lions went ravening to and fro.

fig. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxvi. (1872) 236 Persecution had ravened through the land. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 17 The unclean pestilence ravins in your streets.

Hence **Ra·vened** *ppl. a.*, ? glutted.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 24 Maw, and Gulfe Of the rauin'd salt Sea sharke.

† **Ra·venage.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. + -AGE.] Ravenousness.

1673 *Jackson's Creed* X. XXXVI. *Publisher's Notes*, The ravenage or voracity of dogs is such that..a diseased appetite in man is therefore denamed caninus appetitus.

Ravene, obs. form of RAVEN *sb.*, RAVIN[1].

Ravener (rævˈnəɹ). Forms: *a.* 4 **rauaynour**, 4–5 **raueynour**; 4 **rauynour**, (5 **-or**, **-oure**), 4–6 **ravinour**; 4–7 **rauenour**, **-or**, (5 **-owre**). *β.* 5 **raveyner**; 4–6 **rau-**, **raviner**, 5–6 **ravyner**; 4–6 **rauener**, 6 **rauenar**, **rav'ner**, 5– **ravener**. [a. OF. *ravineor*, *-our* (13th c. in Godef.):—L. *rapīnātōr-em*: see RAVEN *v.* and -OR, -ER. In common use from end of 14th to end of 17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*]

1. One who ravens or takes goods by force; a robber, plunderer, despoiler.

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iii. 94 (Camb. MS.) Yif he ..be a rauaynour by vyolence of foreyne rychesse. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 17 Alle þat comaundyn oþere to don raveyn & thefte, & alle raueynoures. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 67 To make this realme a praye to al venturers, al spoylers, .. all rauenours of the worlde. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 108 These shamelesse Irish ravenours returne home.

β. *c* 1375 *XI Pains Hell* 36 in *O. E. Misc.* 211 Þese were proud men, raueners echon. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 43 Men of holy churche Sholde..refuse reuerences and raueneres offrynges. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 56 Alle opyn thevys, & alle false raveynerys, murdereres, ny3t-thevys. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVII. iv, Ledd by thy word, the rav'ners stepps I shun. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 99 These ..Seas, are free from pestilent Rauener. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 96 Raveners from Christ, and his utter Enemies.

2. A deforcer, ravisher, destroyer, etc. *rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 312 Schrif thee hier, If thou hast ben a Raviner Of love. *Ibid.* 316 And so that tirant raviner,

Whan that sche was in his pouer. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 68 That murderer, Of my bloud royall cruell rauiner.

3. A ravenous or voracious animal or person; a glutton.

α. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 30 The ele is a quasy fysshe, a rauenour & a deuourer of the brode of fysshe. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 94 The mouse.. is for his bignes a verie rauenour or greedigut. 1591 LODGE *Catharos* D ij b, These two bold rauenors, seeking in the Summer euening for their ..Supper. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 243 As for the sea Pontus, there enter into it few or no rauenours that haunt and deuoure fishes, vnlesse it be the Seales & little Dolphins.

β. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 13 He is great ravener, specyally if he come there as be good dysshes. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 384 Of Birdes those are forbidden which are the greatest raueners. 1627 BP. HALL *Imprese of God* II. Wks. 456 This honie of the Church..is let downe and digested by these raueners. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 11 The Pike, amongst Fishes..is a Ravener.

b. With preps., as *after*, *for*, *of*.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 72 Thou arte a rauenar of delicates and a francher. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 255 The hog.. is a great rauener for his meate. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, He is such a ravener after fruit. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* II. clxxviii. (1699) 166 Well! says the Fox, and nobody will Tax me..for a Ravener of Roots and Apples.

Raveness (rē^{1}·vĕnės). [f. RAVEN *sb.* + -ESS.] A she-raven.

1623 WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 321/2 The Rauen loues his Rauenesse, because he finds her most faire. 1870 STEWART *Nether Lochaber* xix. (1883) 112 Flirtations..with a neighbouring raveness.

Ravening (ræ·v'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAVEN *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. in its various senses.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xi. 39 Youre inwarde parties are full of raueninge and wickednes. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 b, The Wolfe, and all other beastes, those especially which liue by rauening. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 11 The art of ravening which is familiar to such as liue or border upon desarts. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 154 To whom his Company was as offensive, as his Ravening was oppressive. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxii, The dæmoniac desire of some terrible wild beast for the food that is withheld from his ravening. 1874 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 285 An instance of selfish ravening for wealth.

† **2.** Madness, rabies. Also with *pl.*: A fit of madness. *Obs.* (? for RAVING *vbl. sb.*[1])

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 568 The biting of a Weasel is reported .. in his ravening or madnesse not to be lesse hurtfull then the bitings of mad Dogs. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. vi. 142 The overgreat and confused motion of these Idea's .. makes ravenings, as in persons drunk, phrentick, [etc.].

Ravening (ræ·v'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RAVEN *v.*]

1. That ravens, in senses of the vb.; rapacious, voracious, etc. (In early use esp. of wolves.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 They wyll appere in terryble similitudes .. as rauenynge wolves or rampynge lyons. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 43 He hathe well cutte of his rauenyng ryght hande. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 25 The Iland breedeth no woolues nor any other rauening beasts. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1851) 96 The ravening seizure of innumerable Thieves in Office. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 50 A cave, where ravening monsters roar. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 510 Some ships lay feeding The ravening fire. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 355 Wolves whom ravening hunger has driven all blind on the path.

† **2.** Rabid, mad. *Obs.* (? for RAVING *ppl. a.*[1])

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. 190 To liue happily (I heare thee boast) from thy Philosophy, And from thy selfe, O rauening lunacy! 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 584 A ravening Wolf by his biting bringeth the same danger, as a ravenous Dog. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exodus* (1697) 175 In his ravening fit he called for Moses, as if he had been near him.

Hence † **Ra·veningly** *adv.*, ravenously. *Obs.*

1533 UDALL *Flowres* 100 b, Gredily and rauenninglye, or gluttonously to deuour veri moch. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 146 The Wolues.. very raueningly with open mouth assayling them.

† **Ra·venish**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RAVEN *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Blackish. (The quot. is burlesque.)

? *c* 1450 *Ballad Pleasant* in Stow's *Chaucer* (1561) 344/2 Her iyen been holow, and grene as any grasse And Rauinish yelowe is her sounitresse [? *read* sonni tresse].

† **Ra·venize**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *raven* RAVIN[1] + -IZE.] *intr.* To raven.

1577 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. x. 189 That Great Beast of Prey, the Court of Rome, hath ravenized so, as to tear the flesh and break the bones together.

Ravenous (ræ·v'nəs), *a.* Forms: 5 rav-, rauynous, ravenus, 5–7 rauenous, -ouse, (7 *Sc.* -ows), 5– **ravenous**; 6 **rauynys**, *Sc.* **rawynnis**. [a. OF. *ravineux*, *-os*, *-ous*, etc. (see Godef.): —pop. L. **rapīnōsus*: see RAPINE, RAVIN[1], and -OUS.]

1. Addicted to plundering or taking by force; extremely rapacious. (Sometimes *transf.* from 2.)

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv, There is no degre Gredyer nor more rauynous Than priestes be. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 127 Spoylyd of the rauynys and pollyng offycerys. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 269 The horsmen of Hungary are commonly called Hussares, an exceadyng rauenous and cruell kynde of men. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Thus oft, the base and ravenous multitude Survive, to share the spoils of fortitude. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 183 Nations who were ravenous and mischievous, treacherous and fierce. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 424 A crowd of negligent or ravenous functionaries..plundered, starved, and poisoned the armies and fleets of William.

2. Of animals: Given to seizing in order to devour; voracious, gluttonous. Hence of appetite, hunger, etc. (Freq. in fig. context.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 159 Thus by a maner of simylitude, Tirauntys [are] lyknyd to beestis rauynous. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 30 The menow.. is a rauenous biter & an egre. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 95 The rauenous appetite of dilicate meate & drink. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 12 Dead was it sure .. What ever thing does touch his ravenous pawes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 991 Death shall .. with us two Be forc'd to satisfie his Rav'nous Maw. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xx. 353 The ravenous Creatures..were come down into the Forest and plain Country, press'd by Hunger to seek for Food. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 157 The black wolves, in their ravenous hunger and fury, took no notice of the distant group of horsemen. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 21 He rushed with ravenous eagerness at every bait which was offered to his cupidity.

transf. 1598 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 138 Thy desires Are Wolvish, bloody, steru'd, and rauenous. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 227 Let louse the winds, thy rav'nous postes imploy, Disperse their navie, and themselves destroy. *a* 1845 HOOD *Last Man* xxxii, Their jaws all white with foam Like the ravenous ocean brim.

b. Const. *of*.

a 1614 DONNE *Biαθανατος* (1644) 65 For that age was growne so hungry and ravenous of it, that many were baptized onely because they would be burnt. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 13 They [dogs] are absolutely ravenous of every thing below the human grade. 1882 BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 23 That full exercise of power of which he was ever so ravenous in all ecclesiastical matters.

3. Excessively hungry.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. viii. (1840) 184, I got up ravenous. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlii. (1878) 337 Handsome girls who waited on the crowd of ravenous people.

† **4.** = RAVENING *ppl. a.* 2. *Obs. rare.*

1607 [see RAVENING *ppl. a.* 2]. 1624 QUARLES *Job* xviii. 73 Then how dare Thy ravenous lips thus, thus at randome runne, And counter-maund what I the Lord have done?

Ravenously (ræ·v'nəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a ravenous manner.

1538 ELYOT, *Lurco*, to eate rauenously. 1611 COTGR., *Gloutement*, gluttonously, rauenously, greedily. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 245 She .. lived at a vast expence, and was ravenously covetous. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1778, 15 Apr., Dr. Johnson .. seemed to read it ravenously as if he devoured it. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1879) 184 It began ravenously to tear a piece of carrion.

Ravenousness (ræ·v'nəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being ravenous; rapacity, voracity.

1570 GOLDING *Justin* xxxviii. 157 b, The greedy rauenousnesse of their Proconsulles. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xxiv. 147 The rauenousnes and greedie feeding of this beast. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advis. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxvii. (1674) 101 To defend their own Estates from the ravenousness of these Harpies. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 224 [The treasure] was by the unpatient ravenousness of the English lost. 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 304 There are natural causes which render these apparent asylums the field of ravenousness and death.

Ravenry (rē^{1}·v'nri). [f. RAVEN *sb.*[1] + -RY.] A place where ravens build their nests or are kept.

1888 *Nature* 26 Apr. 602/2 Nothing short of a reward given on the hatching-off of a ravenry..would insure protection.

† **Ra·veny.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-any.** [f. RAVEN *v.* + -Y[3].] Robbery, rapine.

1506 *Kalender of Sheph.* F iij, Thoughe thou loue rauany as dothe a roke, Goodes of this worlde maketh many one blynde. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 12 Nothing whose nature wurse agreeth with fighting and raueny. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 749 The diuell .. is full of greedie rauenie, and most cruell fiercenes.

Raver (rē^{1}·vəɹ). Forms: 5 **rafar, ravare,** 6 *Sc.* **ravar,** 6–7 **rauer,** 9 **raver.** [f. RAVE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who raves; a madman; an extravagant speaker.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 96 Sum tyme men wen to see a þing wan þei see it not, as is schewid bi jogulors, dremers, & rafars. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Ravare, *delirus, delirator.* *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 69 Rek not, þairfoir, how raschelie ravarris raill. 1632 SHERWOOD, A rauer, *resveur.* 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* liii. 19 He still can act the mellow raver, And play the fool as sweet as ever!

Ravery (rē^{1}·vĕri). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? a. OF. *raverie*, rare var. of *rêverie* REVERIE: see RAVE *v.*[1]] Raging, raving, madness or delirium. Also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this; a fit of raving.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 11365 How he sclow In his rauery The douzti kyng Prothesaly! 1594 A. HUME *Hymnis* To Rdr. (S. T. S.) 6 To rehearse some fabulos faits of Palmerine, Amadis, or other such like raueries. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 8 Raving or Ravery designes the braine to be distempered. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 105 If the King have sense enough not to give credit to all their raveries. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1828) III. 348 The raveries and blasphemies emitted by John Gib. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Ravary*, a violent mad fit of passion, attended with loud vociferation.

Ravestre, Sc. variant of REVESTRY.

Ravet (ræ·vėt), variant of RABBET *sb.*[1] ? *Obs.*

1679 RUSDEN *Discov. Bees* 78 The two front doors to shut close against a ravet. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Suppl. 86 Rub the shutting edges, or ravets, with soap.

Raveyn(e, obs. forms of RAVIN[1].

Raviling, obs. form of RAVELIN.

Ravin[1] (ræ·vin), **raven**[2] (ræ·v'n). Forms: *α.* 4–6 rau-, ravyn(e, 6 *Sc.* **rawyne,** 4–7 **rauine,** 6–7 **-in,** 4– **ravine,** 5– **ravin.** *β.* 4–5 rau-, **raveyn,** 4–6 rau-, raveyne, -ayn(e. *γ.* 4–7 **rauen,** 6 **ravene,** 4– **raven.** [a. F. *ravine* († *rabine, raveine,* 12th c.) :—L. *rapīna* RAPINE. The orig. sense of the word is now lost in Fr., see RAVINE *sb.*]

1. Robbery, rapine. (Sometimes *fig.* from 2.)

α. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3368 Thefte alswa and ravyn, Ilkan of þir es a dedly syn. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6813 Bailifs, bedels, provost, countours! These lyven wel nygh by ravyne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. vi, He that lyueth but of rauyn and robberye shal at the last be knowen and robbed. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 95 Oppressing the common people by insatiable rauine, extortion, and tyrannie. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 103 Yet shall you want nothing which is .. not clogged with violence and ravine. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 339 With hot iavine fir'd, ensanguin'd Man Is now become the lion of the plain. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. *Assyria* iii. 308 Blood, and ravin, and robbery are their characteristics.

β. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 3 Sum men shal be dampnyd more felly for raveyne. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 210 To punysshe extorcioun, raveyne, and eche robbour. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 88/1 He wold kepe hys people fro the Rauayne that they made. *c* 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* (1860) 21 Prelatis necligence, loidis rauayn, and marchauntis deceytes.

γ. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 240 Do thy besy deuor From my folke al rauen to disseuor. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 22 If thou withdrawe thine handes, and forbere The rauen of anyething. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* V. iv, Why doe we like to feed the greedy Raven Of these blowne men? 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VIII. 303 A generation of raven and blood-thirstiness.

† **b.** With *a* and *pl.*: An act of rapine. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.) Whan I say the fortunes.. of poeple of þe prouinces ben harmyd.. by pryuey Raueynes [L. *privatis rapinis*]. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 Suche oppressions and tirannyes, ravynes and cruelt'ees. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 77 Sens we were borne, Ruine of one rauine, was there none gretter. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9, I sorowed for the provinces misfortunes, wrackt by private ravins and publick taxes.

2. The act or practice of seizing and devouring prey or food; hence, voracity, gluttony.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 336 þe goshauke that dothe pyne To bryddis for his outragious ravine. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xiv, Some men are torned into wulfes that lyuen by raueyn. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* A iv, Preserue me from .. pride of eyes, rauine of the belly, .. hunger of richesse, [etc.]. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xv. v. 57 As wild beasts, wont to liue of ravine and prey. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 119 Exposed to the Ravine of any vermine that may find them. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xviii. § 26 Their pastured flocks .. safe from the eagle's stoop and the wolf's ravin.

b. *Beast* (etc.) *of ravin*: Beast of prey.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9448 Many hydus bestes of ravyn, Als wode wolfes, lyons and beres felle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Vowltures, egles, rauyns, and oþer fewlez of rauyne. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 125 And lat no fowll of rawyne do efferay. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 32 To keepe Your flocks within, and beasts of ravine out. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 233 The very garbage that drawes all the fowles of prey and ravin .. to come, and gorge upon the Church. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 143 All fair strong beasts of ravin.

† **c.** A beast of prey. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* v. ii, Seiz'd on by a fierce and hungry Bear She was the Ravin's prey.

† **d.** Ravenous hunger. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cci, A Tiger, (whom lanke Ravin fires To sett vpon the Herds).

3. *concr.* That which is taken or seized; plunder, spoil; prey (of men or beasts).

α 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxi. 10 Ne wil ȝe nouȝt couaite rauyns. 1382 WYCLIF *Nahum* ii. 12 The lyoun..fulfillede with praye her dennys, and his couche with rauyn [1388 raueyn]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 12 His deepe devouring iawes Wyde gaped,.. Through which into his darke abysse all ravin fell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 599 There best, where most with ravin I may meet. 1836 *For. Q. Rev.* XVII. 163 There are others again which leap like tigers suddenly upon their ravin. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 238 Petra..was well suited to be the receptacle of ravin.

4. *attrib.* as *adj.* = RAVENOUS.

1423 JAS. I *King's Q.* clvii, The lesty beuer and the ravin bare. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 120, I met the raine Lyon. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 165 The great abundance of meate deuoured by Rauen-stomackes and Trencher-friends.

† **Ra·vin**[2]. *Obs.* [a. F. *ravin* (1690), f. *raviner* to hollow out, to ravine.] = RAVINE *sb.* 3.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 153 The inconveniences of the ravins are avoided. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 18, I found myself in the bottom of a narrow and deep ravin. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 444 Uneven downs..terminating in heaths intersected by several ravins.

Ravin, obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*, var. RAVEN *v.*

Ra·vinated, *ppl. a.* = RAVINED *ppl. a.*

1898 *Eclectic Mag.* LXVII. 646 The Urals .. represent a wide expansion of ravinated plateaus.

Ravine (răvī·n), *sb.* Also 5 **ravayn, ravyne.** [a. F. *ravine* a violent rush (now only of water), a ravine; identical with *ravine* RAVIN[1].]

† **1.** Impetus, violence, force. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 127 Bretell smote hym a-grein..with so grete ravayn that the spere ran thourgh his left sholder. *Ibid.* 324 Thei .. spored theire horse and smote in-to the hoste with grete ravyne.

† **2.** A violent rush of water. *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.

1611 COTGR., *Ravine d'eau*, a great floud, a rauine, or inundation of water which ouerwhelmeth all things that come in it way.

3. A deep narrow hollow or gorge, a mountain cleft, properly one worn by a torrent.

Cf. the earlier RAVIN[2], the stressing of which is sometimes

found with the spelling *ravine* (see quot. 1807 here, and those for *ravine-pass, -rifted* in 4).

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Ravine*, .. a deep hollow [etc.]. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 267 Round each bluff base the sloping ravine bends. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xiv, Each naked precipice, Sable ravine, and dark abyss. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 189 Obliged to travel along the edges of frightful ravines, where a false step would have been fatal. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. § 41 (1873) 31 The river had run in a ravine, 600 ft. deep and 200 broad.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ravine-pass*; *ravine-like, -loving, -rifted* adjs.; ravine-buck, -deer, the Indian gazelle (*Gazella Bennettii*), which frequents ravines.

1877 J. H. BALDWIN *Game Bengal*, etc. 202, I .. informed my Commandant how I had disposed of one of the *ravine bucks. 1894 PHILLIPS-WOLLEY *Big Game Shooting* II. xlix. 356 A ravine buck with a broken leg will give a good run to dogs. 1867 JERDON *Mammals India* 280 *Ravine-deer of sportsmen in Bengal—Goat-antelope in Bombay and Madras. 1877 J. H. BALDWIN *Game Bengal*, etc. 204 The little ravine deer is a regular bush-loving antelope, and much resembles a wild goat in its appearance and habits. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 75 The parched surface of the ground broke up into *ravine-like cracks. 1861 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints* 224 The *ravine-loving quaking-asp (*Populus tremuloides*). 1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 93 Down *ravine-pass and mountain-gorge. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 68 To high Blencathra's *ravine-rifted head.

Ravi·ne, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb. or a. F. *raviner* in same sense.] *trans.* **a.** To score with ravines. **b.** To hollow *out.*

1858 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. Central France* (ed. 2) 167 Causes which have cut up and ravined to a great depth..Les Boutieres. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 258 A gulf ravined out of the bank for a street.

Ravine, obs. form of RAVEN *v.*

Ravined (rӕ·vĭnd), *ppl. a.* [f. RAVINE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Marked with ravines, furrowed.

1854 CT. E. DE WARREN tr. *De Sauley's Journ. Dead Sea* II. 64 Between us and the sea, a large ravined plain extends. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxiv, There hung Briareus with deep-indented trunk and ravined brows.

Ravinere, obs. form of RAVENER.

Raving (rē·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [-ING 1.] The action of RAVE *v.*[1]; wild or delirious talk or declamation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Ravynge, *deliracio.* 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. 285 That stoppyng of her thi ote, that rauyng, those greuous panges. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* IV. i, Our best hope for his recovery is that His raving leaves him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 ¶ 1 There is nothing in them but Obscurity and Confusion, Raving and Inconsistency. 1803 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1852) I. 480 In vain will you say that this is idle and declamatory raving.

attrib. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. iv, Imagine the maddest woman in Bedlam in a raving fit.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An utterance of this kind; † a fit of madness.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 895 Schir Rolland, I rek nocht of thy Rauingis. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* x. 75 A convulsion or raving, which ensueth after immoderate bleeding. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* etc. *Of Genius* 286 The ravings of lunatics have often been more regarded than the arguments of wise men. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5/2 We hear ravings over here about 'one-sided' Free Trade.

Raving, *vbl. sb.*[2] and [3]: see RAVE *v.*[3] and *v.*[4]

Raving (rē·vĭŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RAVE *v.*[1] + -ING 2.]

1. Delirious, frenzied; raging.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 650 To his raifand word he gaue na rewaird. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 29 Thy ragged roundels, raueand royt. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. (1851) 71 To exercise a Raving and Bestiall Tyranny over them. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 64 All mankind the raving monster shun. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 559 The raving storm and dashing wave. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xi, A settled gloom, which .. finally terminated in raving madness.

b. quasi-*adv.* with adjs., esp. *mad.*

1786 BURNS *Tootbache* iii, Raving mad, I wish [etc.]. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 113 When .. religion Drives his wife raving mad. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 503/1 The loco, or rattle-weed,..drives them raving crazy.

2. *U. S. slang.* That excites raving admiration; superlative.

1886 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 F. M. CRAWFORD *Three Fates* II. 102 You are such a raving success, as they call it.

Raving, *ppl. a.*[2] and [3]: see RAVE *v.*[2] and *v.*[4]

† **Raving fat.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 ravin-. (Of obscure origin and meaning.) Also *attrib.*

1555 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 86 A paire of studles and ravinfat, a whealle and a gallan xiiij[d]. 1578 *Ibid.* 274 A pair of studills, quelis, cards, raving fatt gangs, and all other geare perteyning wooll worke.

Ravingly (rē·vĭŋlĭ), *adv.* [f. RAVING *ppl. a.*[1] + -LY 2.] In a raving manner.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 113 In this depth of muzes, and diuers sorts of discourses, would shee rauingly haue remained. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 3 These rauingly cursed their fortunes. 1728 RAMSAY *Daft Bargain* 5 Quoth Rab (right ravingly) to Raff. 1793 J. BOWLES *Ground War w. France* (ed. 5) 72 She..ravingly exults in the distempered idea. 1825 *Examiner* 721/1 Her 'Soldier tired' .. was ravingly encored.

Ravinour, obs. form of RAVENER.

† **Ra·viol.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [a. It. *raviolo* (Florio), *raviuolo*, or obs. F. *raviole.*] = RAFIOL.

1611 FLORIO, *Rafioli*, a kind of little paste-meates in fashion of little pasties, rauiols.

† **Ravisable,** *a. Obs.*—[1]. [a. OF. *ravis(s)able* (Godef.), f. *raviss-, ravir* to seize.] Ravenous.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7016 Outward lambren semen we..And inward we withouten fable Ben gredy wolues rauysable.

† **Ra·vish,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. RAVISH *v.*] An act of ravishing; ravishment, rapture.

c 1620 M. LOK in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1812) V. 408 After diuers complaints of those rauishes, .. the Women brought from thence were apparelled [etc.]. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 219 [They] had builded their comfort of salvation upon unsound grounds, viz., some upon dreams and ravishes of spirits by fits.

Ravish (rӕ·vĭʃ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 rav-, rauissch(e, -isch (also 6 *Sc.*), -ysch(e, -isshe, -esche, -es(s)he, -ych, (5 -ich), 4–6 rauysh(e, -yssch(e, (6 -yszsh), 4–7 -ishe, 5–6 ravissh, 4– ravish; 4 rewych, 5 revyssh. *β.* (Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 4 raiuis-, rauice, ravese, 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) rauis, rauys; *Sc.* 5 rawis-, raves-, 6–7 ravis; 5 rewis, -ys, 6 reuis(s, reuys, reueis-, rewese, 6–7 revis. [a. F. *raviss-*, lengthened stem of *ravir* to seize, take away :—pop. L. **rapīre*, class. L. *rapĕre.* Cf. RAVIN [1].]

1. *trans.* To seize and carry off (a person); to take by violence, to tear or drag away *from* (a place or person). Now somewhat *rare.* † Also, to sweep or carry away; to drag off (*to* or *into* a place). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7680 His reners [saul] þeder send For to rauis dauid he wend. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxii. 8, I am thi bridde & if þou hill me not þe glede will ravishe me. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 174 The course of the ryuer so stronge and so styfe rane, that the knyght and his hors rauyshith, doune hym bare, and dreynte. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. i. 69 [They] by outragious force rauish these most deare infants .. from .. their fathers and mothers. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x, Now inhumanely ravish him to Prison! 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* iv. 20 Heaven's Anoynted, Their hands have crusht, and ravisht from his Throne. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 20 The British are not so over-fond of St. Patrick, as to ravish him into their Country against his will, and the consent of Time. 1854 SUMNER *Speech* in Wks. 1895 III. 291 For the mother there is no assurance that her infant child will not be ravished from her breast.

fig. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. i. 49 In mynd..Nou heyr, nou there, revist in syndry partis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 464 b, Many men rauished & toste hither and thither with euery wynde of doctrine.

† **b.** In *pass.*: To be carried away *from* a belief, state, etc. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 297 Arn none rathere yrauisshid fro the riȝt beleue Thanne arn thise grete clerkis. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4424 Þus fra þe rote of riȝtwisnes rauyst eie ȝe clene. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 45 In his slepe he was raueshid from his resonable wyttys. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) I. 157 Ravished from all improvement and reflection at the age of seventeen.

† **c.** To draw forcibly *to* (or *into*) some condition, action, etc. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iv. (1495) b ij b/2 Aungels ben..rauysshed to the Innest contemplacion of the loue of god. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 329 That whyle we know god vysybly, by hym we mote be rauyshed in to the loue of inuysyble thynges. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 23 Christes woiks .. might rauish all men to haue them in wonderfull admiration. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X. xli. 382 The Romanes were ravished and carried on end to the battaile, with anger, hope, and heate of conflict.

2. To carry away (a woman) by force. (Sometimes implying subsequent violation.) Also said *fig.* of death. ? *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7048 Alexandre, in þat siquar, þat paris hight, raiuist helayn. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7422 Þay rauys a mayden aȝens here wyl, And mennys wyuys þey lede awey pertyl. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 171 Iupiter..rauisshed Europa, Agenores douȝter. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 They rauisshed the fayr Ypodame out from alle the other ladyes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 It was there..Paris after he had rauished Helene, tooke of her the first frutes of his loue. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 49 Death quenched the flame and ravished the young lady from him.

b. To commit rape upon (a woman), to violate.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 498/1 [He]. flesshly knewe and ravysshed ye said Isabell. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 220 b, The women and maides that were fled thither for feare, they ravissh every one [L. *constupravit*]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xi. 397 Defiling virgins, or ravishing them rather, for consent onely defiles. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 159 The Locis Turpitudinis, as it is called, where St. Agnes was in danger of being ravished by two soldiers. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 583/1 Ravishing by force any woman-child..or any other woman.

fig. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* II. i, Against her Will fair Julia to possess, Is not t'enjoy but ravish Happiness. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 332 May no foes ravish thee [Liberty], and no false friend Betray thee, while professing to defend.

† **c.** To spoil, corrupt. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 778 O hateful, vaporous, and foggy Night..With rotten damps ravish the morning air.

3. To carry away or remove from earth (esp. to heaven) or from sight. Now *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18483 We sal be rauist forth a-wai, Sal na man se us fra þat dai. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5050 We..Sal þan with þam in cloudes be rayvste Up in-to þe ayre. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Matthew*) 210 It hapnyt þe kingis son be ded..þai tald þe kynge þat goddis had rawist hyme. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 97 He was Ravysshed Contemplatyff of desir Vp to the hevene lyk a dowe of ffyr. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 50 Ganimedes reveist aboue the sky. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 719 For ever I am ravish'd from thy sight. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* IV. vii, A very thick mist ravished her from our eyes. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. xii, Ravisht to hell by fierce Agesilas, Thou soughtest her on earth and couldst not find.

b. To carry away (esp. to heaven) in mystical sense; to transport *in spirit* without bodily removal.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8915 (Kölbing) This Naciens..Whom sebben þe holi godes gras Rauist in to þe þridde heuen, Where he herd angels steuen. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 124 Þanne þei seyn þat he is ravissht in to anoþer world. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 36 Y was rauyshte in spirite as y laye in the chaptur hows. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6076 Quhen Paull wes reuyst, in the spreit, Tyll the thrid Heuin. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 56 They haue .. naturall idiots, in high veneration; as men rauished in spirit, and taken from themselues, as it were, to the fellowship of Angels. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 117 It has some rare statues, as Paul ravished into the third heaven.

c. To transport with the strength of some feeling, to carry away with rapture; to fill with ecstasy or delight; to entrance. Also const. *from.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1087 So was I rauyste wyth glymme pure. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 17 Hire arraye me rauysshed, sucche ricchesse saw I neuere. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* i, The medecyns..sayd that..he was rauysshed by loue. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxliv. 538 She had suche ioye that of a great spase she coude speke no word, she was so rauysshyd. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 23 Doth not the learned Cosmographie .. rauish vs oftentimes and bring in contempt the pleasures of our owne soyle. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 316 Ambrosial Juices, sweet Nectarean Wine, Ravish'd their Tast. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* v. 28 Ravish the eye with the pleasure of the pursuit. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VIII. 282, I have been wrapt in wonder, and ravished with delight, in the study of it. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* IV. 135 You ravish men away From puny aches and petty pains.

4. To seize and take away as plunder or spoil; to seize upon (a thing) by force or violence; to make a prey of. † Also with *away.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. v. 102 (Camb. MS.) Shrewes rauysshen medes of vertu and ben in honours and in gret estatis. 1382 WYCLIF *Nahum* ii. 9 Rauyshe ȝe syluer, rauyshe ȝe gold. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B iij, To be wyllyng for to dyspoyle and rauysshe hys neyghbours goodes. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxxvii. 33 A rauyshinge beast hath rauyshed Ioseph. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 104 Some antiquaries are so jealous of their works, as if every hand which toucheth would ravish them. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 66 The Free-booters had used to ravish away their lives and their cattle. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1826 XV. 430 To steal an iniquitous judgment, which you dare not boldly ravish.

absol. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 32 He meditates the way, By force to ravish, or by fraud betray.

fig. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. i. 50 (Camb. MS.) Whan þat thow ententyf and stylle rauysshedest my wordes.

† **b.** To carry, take, pull, or drag away or along in a violent manner without appropriation; to remove by force. Also with *away, down. Obs.*

c 1374 [see RAVISHING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 86/1 Aboute þe whiche axis alle þe swiftenes of þe firmament is rauessched and ymeued. 1460–4 *Paston Lett.* No. 434 II. 81 The gret fray..ravyched my witts and mad me ful hevyly dysposyd. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* i. 12 These are the ways of all soch as be couetous, that one wolde rauysh anothers life. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 65 His minde was rauished downe the swift torrent of an insolent vanity. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* III, Rivers he ravishes, and turns their courses!

c. Const. *from, out of,* † *into, to.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. vii. (Bodl. MS.), 3if þow doste þer on [on quicksilver] a scrupil of golde it rauesscheþ into it silfe þe liȝtnes þerof. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5198, I mene not that [love] which makith thee wood, .. And ravysshith fro thee all thi witte. 1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (1890) II. 16 We also..suld reuiss fra it, that mot proffet to the lyfe eternall. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) a ij, The onely thing hee supposed to possess .. was ravished from him. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 175, I..am not..obliged to ravish my bread out of the mouths of others. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxiii. 239 He even snatched..my struggling hand; and ravished it to his odious mouth. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii. 135 The crown was ravished from her posterity. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 5 Fain from Colchian earth her fleece of glory to ravish.

† **d.** With double object. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 462 The sight of þat semely..rauysshed hir radly þe rest of hir sawle. *a* 1500 *Sir Beues* 3917 (Pynson) Thou haste rauysshed my men theire liffe.

† **5.** To ravage, despoil, plunder. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4001 Þou..rauissest france & oþer londes. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 32 He waites þat he rauysch þe pore. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 22 Thilke puple was rauyschid and wasted. *c* 1619 BACON *Sp. concerning War w. Spain* Rem. (1734) 226 We ravished a principal City of wealth and strength.

† **b.** To despoil, rob, or deprive (one) *of* something. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 34 And hou he rauischede Rose, Reynaldes lemmon, And Mergrete of hire maydenhod. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 29 b, I am not led rashely on like one that were ravished of his wittes. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* VIII. 38 Assailing the brothers .. [he] rauisht them both of their kingdomes. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 240 As he was .. more methodick than Blondus, he ravish'd him of his reputation. *a* 1803 *Hughie Grame* xiv. in Child *Ballads* IV. 13 They may ravish me o' my life, But they canna banish me fro Heaven hie.

Ravished (rӕ·vĭʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.]

1. Carried away by force; violated; ravaged.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. v. 48 To Amon he was son, beget ..Apon the maid revist Garamantida. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 9 The rauish'd Helen, Menelaus Queene. 1692 RAY *Disc.* 35 When Sea, Earth, ravisht Heaven, the curious Frame Of this World's Mass should shrink in purging Flame. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. v, The spurious brood Of violated maids, of ravish'd Sabines. 1788 BURNS *'Fate gave the*

Word', The mother-linnet .. Bewails her ravish'd young. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Cousin Nicholas* xxi, The porter..stretched out his hand to secure the ravished peruke.

2. Transported, entranced, enraptured.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. ii, My rauist spreit in that desert terribill. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 38 Suche as are inspired with the holy gost are not theyr owne men, no more then we see raushed men to be. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* v. 70 Thy Verse..So sweet, so charming to my ravish'd Ears. 1768 SIR W. JONES *Solima* Poems (1777) 5 Sooth'd with his lay, the ravish'd air was calm. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 48 Before your ravished eyes New hopes appear.

Hence †**Ra·vishedly** *adv. Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 10 She breaketh violently from mee, to run rauishtly into his rugged armes. *Ibid.* 167 Which maketh them rauishtly melancholly.

Ravisher (ræ·vĭʃəɹ). Also 4 rauissoh-, 5 ravys(s)hour; 6 *Sc.* raviss-, reuesar. [f. RAVISH *v.* + -ER[1], in early use prob. after OF. *ravisserre, ravisseor, -eur.*] One who ravishes, in senses of the vb. (esp. 2 and 2 b).

c 1375 *XI Pains Hell* 78 in *O. E. Misc.* 225 To brenne ..Spous-brekers wiþ lechours, Rauisschers wiþ rauisschours. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 344/1 Ravyshours of Wymen ayens the lawe. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 10 All adulteraris, defiouraris of virginis, ravissaris of wemen. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 104 Good Rapine, stab him, he is a rauisher. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 74 Her matrones became a prey and prise to euery Rauisher. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 103 Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair? 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 P 14 The giddy libertine, or drunken ravisher. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Poetry* 851 Without love I had stray'd, Till at length a sweet ravisher came. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iii. 259 Pure silver .. found in the..tumulus by its unprincipled ravisher.

Ravishing (ræ·vĭʃĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].]

1. The action of taking or carrying away by force; plundering; violation, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7080 And al þe chesun o þat strijf, Was for rauising of a wijf. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxii. (Bodl. MS.), Aboute þis lyne..þe firmament passeþ aboute wiþ eendeles rauessching. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 36 But be wel ware of feyned cosynage,..And lords lettres, and ravisshyng, and rage. 1535 COVERDALE *Nahum* iii. 1 Wo to that bloudthursty cite, which is all full of lyes and robbery, & wil not leaue of from rauyszshinge. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Rapt, ou ravissement*, rauishing or taking away by violence. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 272 The deflouring of our daughters, the rauishing of our wiues.

2. The action of transporting with ecstasy or delight. ? *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxii. 17 Forsoth it is don to me, turnynge agen into Jerusalem,..me for to be maad in rauyssching of soule. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 86 Anoþer maner of rauischynge þer is þat is lyfting of mynde in-to god be contemplacion. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 112 Yn the space of hys rauesheyng, he was so fully helyd that he hym selfe meruelyd. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 161 b, In suche hye eleuacyon or rauysshyng vp of the mynde. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. (1594) 294 This degree of loue may be rightly called rauishing, in which the louer is so rapt out of himselfe, that he forgetteth himselfe. 1622 WITHER in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 216 He in his troubles eased the bodie's paines By measures raised to the soule's rauishing.

† **b.** An ecstasy, transport, rapture. *Obs.*

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 84 Of dobylle rauischyngis. *Ibid.* 86 And [als] well þis is cald a rauischynge als þe todyr. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 272 The thyrde..is called a rapt or a rauysshynge of the soule. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvi. 328 The ravishings that sometimes from aboue do shoot abroad in the inward man.

Ravishing (ræ·vĭʃĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That ravishes, in senses of the vb.

† **1.** That carries along or away. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. v. 13 (Camb. MS.) O Thou maker of the whel þat bereþ þe sterres which .. tornest the heuene with a Rauessyng sweyh. *Ibid.* 14 Thow gouernour withdrawh and restryne thei rauesynge floodys.

† **2.** Seizing upon prey; ravenous. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 12 Þai oppynd on me þaire mouth as lyon rawysand and rumyand. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 Diuerse maners of nedders and oþer rauyschand bestez. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxxvii. 33 A rauyshinge beast hath rauyshed Ioseph. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 55 With his stealthy pace, With Tarquin's rauishing sides [*emend.* strides].

3. Exciting ecstasy or transports.

c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 3656 Whan they harpe pley, and synge, The noyse is so ravysshynge, That [etc.]. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 3 O rauishing perswasion, to deale with a Science, whose Subiect is so Auncient. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 783 Those ravishing and charming Graces. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Matt.* xvii. 4 O what a ravishing comfort is the fellowship of the saints. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 351 Then, ravishingest lady, will you pass Or not each formidable group? 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. iv. (1875) 24 His ears drank ravishing harmonies.

† **b.** as *adv.* Ravishingly. *Obs. rare.*

1616 BRETON *Goode & Badde* § 8 The rauishing sweet in the musique of Honour. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 57 Devotions..like a melodious Consort ravishing Sweet.

Ra·vishingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a ravishing manner, enchantingly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 96 [They] sing sweetly, glance piercingly, play on Lutes rauishingly. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* X. 151 To heare a voice so rauishingly rare. *a* 1672 STERRY *Freed. Will* (1675) 105 An unbounded, equally-beautiful, ravishingly-harmonious variety. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxix, [Her] whole person was ravishingly delightful. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 1 Nov., They have a full chorus of boys,..who sing quite ravishingly.

† **Ravishmeal,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. RAVISH *v.* + -MEAL.] In a 'ravishing' manner.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* vi. 15 My brethern passeden beside me, as a strem that raueshe melum [*v.rr.* rauyshe meel, rauesheme les; L. *raptim*] passeth in valeis.

Ravishment (ræ·vĭʃmĕnt). Also 5–6 rauisshe-, 6 rauysshe-, rauishe-, etc. [ad. OF. *ravissement* (14th c.): see RAVISH *v.* and -MENT.]

† **1.** The act of carrying off a person; in *ravishment of ward* or *de gard*, the taking away of a ward; also, the writ issued in consequence of this. *Obs.*

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 And also excepted and forprised out of this pardon all rauysshementes of the Kynges wardes. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 351 This lord Henry brought his Writ of ravishment de gard against Robert Hill. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* i. § 30. 13 If Lord and Tenant be by Knights service and the Tenant die, his heire within age, and a stranger take him away, the Lord shall have a ravishment of ward. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1107 Penalties for Ravishment of a Ward from his Lord's Custody.

2. Forcible abduction or violation of a woman.

1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (1871) 8 For the murdie of his auncestre, rauisshement of his wyfe, of his doughter. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. ix. 101 Tatius King of the Sabines coming against him to revenge the ravishment of their women. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 P 2 Why should there be Accessaries in Ravishment any more than Murther? 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausânias* I. 39 She was there informed, by Chrysanthis, of the ravishment of her daughter. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 679 He begged the princess to acquaint him of what had passed from the time of her ravishment.

transf. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xliv. (1739) 72 For though he might have taken it by ravishment, yet he chose the way of wooing it by a kind of mutual agreement. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 125 Even this I hope all impartial judges will interpret as force and ravishment of a good name, rather than a voluntary consent.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: = RAPE *sb.*[2] 3 b.

1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 7 § 1 Felonious Rapes or Ravishements of Women Maydes Wieves and Damsells. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2120/2 All Ravishments and wilful taking away or Marrying of any Maid. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 188 Murders, ravishments, and barbarities. 1890 W. BOOTH *In Darkest Eng.* I. i. 13 Ravishments as horrible, as if we were in Central Africa.

fig. 1693 G. FIRMIN *Rev. Mr. Davis's Vind.* i. 9 Our coming to Christ, and union with him, is compared to Marriage,..but Dr. Crisp makes it a Ravishment.

3. Transport, rapture, ecstasy.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 67 b, In this rauisshement, him thought that the God mars saide to him, Appollo, Appollo. 1546 *Primer Hen. VIII* 146 In the mouth honie so mellifluous, In the heart ravishment celestious. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 89 Cursed Moamed calls the dead fits of his falling Sicknesse, his Exstasie and rauishment at the appearance of the Angell Gabriel. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 21. 144 That Heavenly Bliss, which has absorb'd their Souls in Ravishment and Rapture. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XIV. 115 A melody That, indistinctly heard, with ravishment Possess'd me. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coit. Nt.-cap* IV. 270 What folks nickname A lyre, those ancients played to ravishment.

b. With *a* and *pl.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 655 Some of them haue visions, rauishments, & traunces. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xvi, To make joy in heaven,.. oh what a ravishment is it! 1744 J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 266 Ravishments, exstacies, or transports of the mind for joy. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. ix. (1876) 227 What was in the case of these remarkable persons [Fox, Swedenborg, etc.] a ravishment.

† **4.** An act of plundering or ravaging. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 68/6 A rauishmente, *rapina*. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* II. 9 The foule rauishments they had offered them by the Athenians. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 24 That Scotish Invasion and our English Defeat ..was a very Ravishment.

Ra·vissant, *a.* Also 3, 6 rauisaunt, -ant. [a. F. *ravissant*, pple. of *ravir*: see RAVISH.]

† **1.** Of beasts: Ravening. *Obs. rare.*

c 1290 *MS. Laud* 108 If. 11 þe wolf wilde and rauisaunt with þe schep ȝeode so milde so lomb. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 2 Tha said rauisant volfis of ingland hes intendit ane oniust veyr.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1780.) *rare*—[0].

The attitude of a 'wolf ravissant' corresponds to that of a 'lion salient'.

1727 in BAILEY (vol. II). 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Her.* II. Gloss., *Ravissant*, a term used by French Heralds to express the posture of a wolf, half raised, and just springing forward upon his prey.

2. Ravishing, delightful.

Now only as F. (ravĭsan), with fem. *ravissante* (-ant).

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 254 The ravissant happiness of the blessed Angels. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* I. i, O, 'tis the sweetest Prince! so obligeant, charmant, ravissant. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, The most *ravissante* little Marquise in the world. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* ix, She is not *ravissante* like her sister.

Ravissh-, obs. variant of REVEST *v.*

Ravle, dial. form of RAVEL.

Ravoun, obs. form of RAVEN *sb.*[1]

Ravyn(e, obs. forms of RAVEN, RAVIN[1].

Ravyner, -ous, obs. forms of RAVENER, -OUS.

† **Raw,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Some contrivance for catching fish.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 [No person shall take in any] crele, raw, web, lister, fier, or any other engine..the yonge frie..of any kinde of salmon. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 No Person..withe any..Crele, Rawe, Fagnett, Trollnett, Trimmenet..shall take..Spawne, or Frye of Eeles, Salmon, Pyke or Pyckerell.

Raw, *sb.*[2]: see RAW *a.* B.

Raw (rɔ̃), *a.* (*sb.*). Forms: *a.* 1 hréaw, hræw, (? hréow), 3 rauȝ, 4 raughe, 4–6 rawe, 4– raw. *β. north.* 5 ra(e, 8 rey, 9 ray, reea. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *hréaw* = Fris. *rĕ, rê*, OS. **hrâo* (*hra-*, MDu. *raeu, rou, ro*, Du. *rauw*), MLG. *rô* (LG. *rau, râ, rô*), OHG. *râu-, rou-, rô* (MHG. *râw-, rouw-, rô*, G. *roh*), ON. *hrá-r* (Sw. *rå*, Da. *raa*): — OTeut. **hrawa-z*, pre-Teut. **krouo-z* related to OIr. *cré*, Lat. *cruor*, Lith. *kraûjas*, OSlav. *krŭvĭ* blood; Gr. *κρέας*, Skr. *kravíš* raw flesh.

The northern forms *ra, ray*, etc. are app. ad. ON. *hrá-r.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Uncooked, not prepared for use as food by the action of fire or heat. † Of water: Unboiled. *Obs.*

Raw cream (see quot. 1796). *dial.*

a. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 264 Ne ete ȝe of ðam lambe nan ðing hreaw. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 102 Meng wiþ hreaw æȝru. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 304/152 Þei heo hadde fisch and drinke, ȝe wuten wel it was rauȝ. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 27 He ete nevere noþer drank his fulle, noþer ete rawe fruyte. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 Take raw porke and hew hit smalle. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (A1 b.) Introd. 33/1 People the whiche ete none other than rawe fleshe. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. (1596) 46 With the noughtie meates and drinking of the rawe waters, .. the most parte of them fell into continuall Agues. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 693 If we killed a beast for our use, they would aske the inwards, and eat them raw. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxiii. 139 The raw Water is better than if boyled. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *Appetite*, You must cause them to swallow raw Eggs. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Raw cream*, cream raised in the natural way, not scalded or clouted. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 48 A patient should, if possible, not ..even hear food talked about or see it in the raw state.

β. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 Þai ete flesch and fisch rae. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 662/16 *Caro cruda*, ra flesche. 1740– in Lanc. and Yks. dial. (in forms *rey, ray, reea*).

transf. 1652 TATHAM *Pref. Verse* in Brome *Joviall Crew*, It is unhallowed heat, That boyles your Raw-brains.

† **b.** Applied to blood from a wound. *rare*—[1].

a 1529 SKELTON *Ware Hauke* 58 The bloude ran downe raw Vpon the auter stone.

† **c.** Undigested. *Obs. rare.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. ix. [see CRUDE *a.* 3]. *Ibid.* II. xxix, In a cold stomake, the litell heate is suffocate with grosse meate, & the fine meate leste rawe for lacke of concoction.

d. Unburnt, unbaked; not hardened or fused by fire. Cf. GREEN *a.* 9 d.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 131 The Castle..was large, but rude, and the Wall of raw Brick. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 472 Raw glazes are employed for the common pottery... They are generally composed of white-lead, Cornish-stone, and flint, ground by a hand-mill. 1882 [see GREEN *a.* 9 d]. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 638/2 The 'raw' vessels fresh from the wheel, which only require a moderate heat to prepare them for being glazed.

† **e.** Of fruit: Green, not preserved. *Obs.*

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 391 They export from thence vast quantities of Fruit dry'd and raw.

2. In a natural or unwrought state; not yet subjected to any process of dressing or manufacture:

a. of the materials of textile fabrics; esp. *raw silk*, silk simply drawn from the cocoons by the process of reeling. Also *fig.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* iii. 150 For wel to conne and nauȝ[t] to don Nys naþer rawe ne y-sponne. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 790 Royl rollande fax to raw sylk lyke. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 506/1 In rawe Silke allone unwrought. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 21 All other maner of Sylkes, .. rawe or unwrought. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* IV. 245 Eight thousand bailes of raw silke are yearely made in the Iland. 1712 GAY *Story of Arachne* 27 Whether raw wool in its first orbs she wound. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 207 The merely nominal duty of one penny per pound on raw silk. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. IV. 47 A tax on cotton goods would be far preferable to one on raw cotton.

b. of cloth: Unfulled.

1381 in Bickley *Little Red Bk. Bristol* II. 7 Nule manere drap a foler qe home appele raucloth. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 621/2 To bie Wollen Yarne..and also to bie rawe Clothes, untoked and unfulled. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 175 vj fardellis of raw claith allegit schippit in name of Petir de Randea. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* IX. 16 No body putteth a peece of raw cloth to an old garment. 1723 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 140 Knaves..Whase kytes can streek out like raw plaiding. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 265/2 When the cloth is taken from the loom, it has a bare look, and is called the raw thread. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., The room in which goods are placed when taken from the weaver is always the 'raw-piece shop'.

c. of leather or hides: Untanned, undressed. Cf. GREEN *a.* 9 c. Also *rawhide*, a rope or whip of undressed hide.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiv. 118 Covered wyth lamynes of yron or wyth rawe leder. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiv. 156 b, Their headpeece was of a raw oxe hide. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xii. 29 Her lips were, like raw lether, pale and blew. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4004/3 A Parcel of Raw Hides. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlix. (1862) IV. 306 Hides, raw as well as dressed. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 174 He called to Peters and his companions to slacken the rawhide, and by this means they lowered him.

attrib. 1878 *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* XIII. No. 6. 83 Split-leather, grain-leather, rawhide thongs.

d. of other substances (or their qualities), e. g. undiluted (spirits), unrefined (oil), unmalted (grain), † undistilled (water); etc.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 3 b, [The beryl] is first found also raw and rude without eyther good looke or pleasant shewe.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 347 Distilled Waters will last longer than Raw waters. 1651 *Publ. Gen. Acts* 1336 Melting down Iron, Oare and Sinders into Raw Iron. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 9 The application of raw dung unmixed with earth. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 247 New spirit is stored in wooden vessels until the raw flavour is ameliorated. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1017 It existed, no doubt, in the raw grain, but underwent considerable modifications during the process of malting. 1839 URE *Dict. Manuf.* (1853) II. 75 The raw oil is converted into a drying oil of a pale straw colour. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 361 Raw spirits could not be purchased..for less than *4s. 6d.*

e. with general terms, as *raw commodity, material, produce*, etc. (Freq. in 19th c.)

1738 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 28 This forced preference of traffick in a raw commodity. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 8 The raw materials, or necessary instruments of all manufactures. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. v. 273 A farmer who rents a farm, .. employing upon it such a capital as will, at the existing prices of raw produce, enable him to pay his rent. 1846 — *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 109 The earths, the metals, and other substances .. sent abroad, either in a raw or manufactured shape. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 675 Here is quite raw material enough for a legend-maker.

3. Crude, not brought to perfect composition, form or finish. (In mod. use chiefly of colouring.)

†*To leave raw*, to leave unfinished (cf. RAWLY *adv.* 1).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (1495) 94 His vryne is white and thycke, rawe and euyll coloured [L. *cruda et discolorata*]. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 71 Softe, my frende; herein your reason is but rawe. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 86 b, The Judges .. left the matter raw without judgement for that time. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 137 Some Surueyors ouer credulous, will take their raw reports for matter of record. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* IV. (1724) I. 629 A raw rebellion would soon be crushed. 1720 WATERLAND *Farther Vind. Christ's Div.* viii. § 7 To set his raw conceptions and fond reasonings about the meaning of a word, against such valuable authorities. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 10 The colouring of the Saturn [was] too raw, and his figure too muscular. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v. 183 The .. scenery, so provokingly raw and deficient in harmony. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's Head* 13 That great raw pretentious building.

b. Uncultivated, uncivilized, brutal. *rare.*

1577 HARRISON *England* in Holinshed *Chron.* (1587) I. 2/2 Men, being as then but raw and void of all ciuilitie. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 106 The man..Raw from the prime, and crushing down his mate. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. iii. (1868) 182 When raw force was everything.

†**4.** Unripe, immature. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 47 For foule and cleane by naturall lawe Hath greate discord, and soe hath ripe and rawe. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (W. de W.) 596 The last frute rypeth nat, but abydeth rawe and grene. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 357 Alowing one anothers weakenesse of wit, which, though it bee but rawe, yet in tracte of time..it wil waxe riper. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 42, I tender you my seruice, Such as it is, being tender, raw, and young, Which elder dayes shall ripen. 1652 BP. PATRICK *Funeral Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.*, etc. 526 Holy and pious counsels for the teaching of rawer and greener heads.

†**b.** New, unfamiliar. *Obs. rare* —1.

1447–8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camden) 38 The ij^de^ Chif Justise..to whom oure mater myche was rawe.

5. Of persons: Inexperienced, unskilled, untrained; quite new or fresh to anything.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 23 They so framed them from their tender age, that they shoulde not come vnskilfull and rawe to the executyng of their office. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 33 The ill smells..are ready to stifle and choak up the Spirits of raw Travellers. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 288 P1 A raw, innocent, young Creature, who thinks all the World as sincere as herself. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI. 866 He supposed me raw As yet, and ignorant. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xvi, Surely, my Lords, you will not unnecessarily entrust this great business to a raw hand! 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. XV. 122 It was remembered .. how raw a lad he had been when he first came there.

b. *esp.* of soldiers without training or experience in fighting.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Diceing* (1843) 107 This is the cause why there are found so many rawe captaines and soldiers in Englande. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 352 The horse (being most raw and badly mounted) never stood one shock. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvi. 302 Raw troops, conducted by unexperienced commanders. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 195 Like raw recruits drawn forth for exercise. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 394 With a raw and inexperienced army he engaged legions in perfect discipline.

c. Const. *at, in*, †*to*.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 23 The disciples, who were as yet rawe in their profession. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 109 So that when they are called, they be not altogether rude and raw to discipline. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* v. i, I have been a raw fellow at fighting. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 235 Young as thou wert in Dangers, raw to War. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* II. (1827) I. 398 So raw and unexperienced in naval affairs. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* 1812 II. 259 Stiffer than Recruits so raw at drill. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Mousquetaire*, But painting's an art I confess I am raw in.

d. of things, qualities, actions, etc. *rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 129 [Q.] The concernancy, Sir? why do we wrap the gentleman in our more rawer breath? 1672 OTWAY *Titus & Berenice* I. i, His Fancy does with wild Distraction rove, which thy raw Ignorance interprets Love. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Old Margate Hoy*, The raw questions which we..would be..putting to them.

6. Having the skin removed, so that the flesh is exposed; excoriated. Also *transf.* of the eyes: Unprotected. *Raw side*, the flesh side of a skin. *Obs.*

14.. *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 589/25 *Incrudo*, to make rawe. *c* 1410 LYDG. *Lyfe Our Ladye* XXI. i. (Bodl. MS. 75) 25 Eyen raw may not abyde ffor to behold aȝens her bemys brist. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 323 Sore legges, most lothsome to se; al rawe from the fote. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 28 The woundes which..haue beene healed vp and couered ouer with skinne, beginne a fresh to waxe rawe and greene. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 186 The man..in Winter time, turneth the hairy side next to his body, .. and in Summer the raw side. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i, Felt him as the raw wound the burning steel. 1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Tr.* 41 They were both flogged till their backs were raw. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 70 She .. flogged him cruelly. .. Then she drew the cilice over his raw and bleeding skin.

fig. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 263 Always sore upon the question of the..native, he now became positively raw and festering.

b. Painful, as when the raw flesh is exposed.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 2 All his sinewes woxen weake and raw, Through long enprisonment, and hard constraint. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 11 It [the local pain in bronchitis] is variously described as 'sore', 'raw', or 'burning'.

c. Showing through the skin (*obs.*); raw-boned.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xii. 20 His wonted chearefull hew Gan fade,..His cheeke-bones raw, and eie-pits hollow grew. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 75 They were..miserably mounted on raw nags, that looked as if they had fed on sand for the last year.

†**d.** Affected with indigestion = CRUDE 3 b. *Obs.*

1574 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* 412 Wholesome meate receiued into a rawe stomacke corrupteth and marreth all. 1591 [cf. *raw-stomached* in 9]. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III. vi, *Gent.* Have you no fearfull dreams? *Schol.* Sometimes, as all have That go to bed with raw and windy stomacks.

7. Of the weather, etc.: Damp and chilly; bleak.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 162 Mr. Wotton beyng so weake, and the wethur so rawe foule and fervent cold. 1601 ?MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* v. 70 The evening's raw and danke; I shall take cold. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 673 When the raw Rain has pierc'd them to the quick. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 42 RAW clouds, that sadden all th' inverted year. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, You shan't venture out this raw evening. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxix, The young ladies spend the night under cover from the raw evening air. 1876 J. R. HIND in *Chambers' Astron.* 197 The weather .. was raw and uncongenial.

†**8.** Hoarse. (Perh. after obs. F. *rau.*) *Obs. rare.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi. (1883) 132 Luxurye..blyndeth the syght, and maketh the woys hoors & rawe. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xi, There was seen a fowle fleying & fyrst knowen, whyche hade a rawe voys.

9. *Comb.*, as *raw-coloured, -devouring, -edged, -headed, -looking, -mouthed, -nosed*, †*-reeked, -ribbed*, †*stomached* adjs.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. vii, A *rawe coloured portraiture that lacketh licking. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 404 The *raw-devouring dogs whom I have nourished in my palaces. 1847 HALLIWELL, **Raw-edged*, not hemmed. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* viii. 92 A newness of oldness; there was nothing raw-edged; nothing unmellowed. 1586 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. (Emblem), The old man checketh the *raw-headed boy. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* I. iv, A broad, *raw-looking, new-made road. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 27 *Ramowd rebald. *Ibid.* 401 Raw-mowit ribald. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1423/4 A white Gelding .. *raw-nosed, tender-footed. 1432 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 132 Dimidietatem unius quarterii brasii ordei *rawe reket. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i, The *raw-ribb'd apothecary. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Ahitado*, *rawe stomacked, *crudus*.

B. Ellipt. or absol. uses passing into sb. (*sb.*2).

†**1.** An unfulled portion of a cloth. *Obs.*

1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 501/2 In case that eny such diversite, or rawe, scawe, kokell or fagge happen to be in eny part of the seid Clothes.

2. a. *The raw*, the exposed flesh. Chiefly in phr. *to touch* (one) *on the raw* (usually *fig.*).

1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. l, The veriest jade will wince whose harness wrings So much into the raw. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* XXXVII, This was touching up Vanslyperken on the raw. 1866 W. E. FORSTER 31 Oct. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. x. 387 Obliging me to take any number of newspaper hits..and these, too, on the raw.

b. A raw place in the skin, a sore or sensitive spot. Freq. *fig.*

1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* II. 235 Using the hackney coachman's phrase of a raw. 1840 MRS. GORE in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 470 Susceptibility on such points is an almost unfailing symptom of a raw. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 243 Parties of travellers have a morbid instinct for 'establishing raws' upon each other. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 12 Sundry awful raws which stood revealed now that their saddle cloths were removed.

3. *The raw*, applied to any raw article (esp. raw spirits) or quality.

1844 J. BALLANTINE *Miller of Deanhaugh* V. 100 After swallowing a single glass of the 'raw'. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. xii. IV. 182 The raw of a September morning.

4. A raw person, article, product, etc.; *spec.* in *pl.* raw sugars, or raw oysters.

1868 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 110/2 Soft-going raws an' delicate boys with romantic heads. 1884 *New York Herald* 27 Oct. 6/2 Sugar—Raws steady but inactive.

b. *U.S.* An untrained pony.

1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 389/2 The animals are mostly from the Texan and New Mexican mustang herds. They pay for a 'raw' on an average fifty dollars.

Raw (rɔ̄), *v.*1 [f. RAW *a.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To become raw. *Obs. rare.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Rawe as flesche, *crudere, crudescere.* 1765 *Compl. Maltster & Brewer* p. xxii, Acrospired malts.. are not subject to raw nor rope.

2. *trans.* To make raw, to excoriate.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 135 Some of them haue grated and rawed their smooth tender skinnes, with haire shirts and rough garments. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brass. Age* Wks. 1874 III. 250 Helpe me to teare this infernall shirt, Which rawes me where it cleaues. 1893 *Black & White* 4 Mar. 262/1 He .. carries his head a little forward, just where the collar raws him. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 646 The ends of the nerve being rawed and brought together by suture.

Raw, obs. or dial. form of ROW.

†**Raw-bone**, *a.* and *sb.* [f. RAW *a.* 6 c.]

A. *adj.* = RAW-BONED.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 65 So many men as were in Ierusalem, so many pale raw-bone ghosts you would haue thought you had seene. 1660 *Albert Durer Revived* 5 A thin slender wast, a raw-bone arm. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2122/4 A slender raw-bone Man. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. 235 Mounted on Sir Hudibrass's raw-bone Steed. 1772 BRYDGES *Homer Trav.* (1797) I. 10 His quiver..Rattled against his raw-bone back.

B. *sb.* A very lean or gaunt person, a mere skeleton; *pl.* Death.

1638 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 519 A long lean rawbone, a skeleton, a sneaker. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 116 Till old Raw-bones..strips them till they are, like himself, naked to the very bone.

Raw-boned, *a.* [f. as prec.] Having projecting bones, barely covered with flesh; excessively lean or gaunt.

1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 35 Leane raw-bon'd Rascals, who would e're suppose, They had such courage and audacitie? 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 229 Those that are dry, raw-boned and bloudlesse. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2127/4 Edward Woodcocke, a tall raw-boned Man, down lookt. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 305 A raw-bon'd, over-grown, clumsy cook-wench. 1818 SCOTT *Heart Midl.* xxix, Dick turned again to the raw-boned steed which he was currying. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiii, An elderly raw-boned woman with a skin burnt..brown.

Rawcht, obs. Sc. pa. t. REACH *v.*1

Rawchter, obs. Sc. form of RAFTER *sb.*1

†**Rawed**, *a. Obs.* [Of obscure origin: the sense is that of RAYED *a.*, but connexion between the forms appears unlikely.] Striped.

1534 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 205 The xth is of blak & Red velvett..& the other side of rawed satten of brigges. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 73 One vestement off rawed saye, an albe to it. 1608 in *Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 162 *note*, Two dozen of fyne lynnen napkins, the one dozen is rawed with blewe. 1624 *Invent.* in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 136 A livery cubberd, a rawed-work cover on it. 1633 *Nawworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 325 For 29 yeardes dimid. of rawed stuffe for hanginges.

Rawen, -eyne, obs. variants of ROWEN. **Rawenge, Rawess**, obs. Sc. ff. REVENGE, REVEST.

†**Raw-flesh.** *Obs. rare* —0. = RAW-HEAD.

1598 FLORIO, *Caccianemico*, a bragging craking boaster, a bugbeare, a rawe-flesh and bloodie-bone.

Rawght, obs. pa. t. REACH *v.*1

Raw-head1. [f. RAW *a.* 6 + HEAD *sb.*] The name of a nursery bugbear, usually coupled with BLOODY-BONES. (Cf. RAW-FLESH and RAW NECK.)

c 1550 [? GASCOIGNE] *Wyll of Deuyll* C iij b, Written by our faithful Secretaryes, Hobgoblin, Rawhed, & Bloody-bone. 1659 *Leveller* 4 Most People are agast at them, like children at Raw-head and Bloody-bones. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvi. (1737) 271 Ruffians and Murtherers, worse than Raw-head and Bloody-bones. 1773 *Life N. Prowde* 19 Already I thought that I beheld Raw-head and Bloody-Bones stalking about my Garret. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 11 (1822) I. 81 He was the Raw-head-and-bloody-bones of ancient fable. 1882–9 in Lanc. and Linc. glossaries.

attrib. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 1 Apr., They are very angry at the *Review* for telling a raw-head and bloody bones story. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* XX, A raw-head-and-bloody-bones picture of the suspected murderer.

b. In allusive or figurative use.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 682 For Zeal's a dreadful Termagant, .. Turns meek and sneaking Secret ones, To Raw-heads fierce and Bloody Bones. 1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. I. 119 Bringing out the raw-head and bloody bones upon every trifling occasion. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 70 They will welcome the little strangers by making raw head and bloody bones of them.

†**Rawhead**2. *Obs.*—0 [-HEAD.] Rawness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Rawnesse, or rawhede, *cruditas.*

Rawhide: see RAW *a.* 2 c.

Rawine, obs. Sc. form of RAVEN *sb.*1

Rawing, dial. variant of *rowing* ROWEN.

Rawish (rɔ̄·iʃ), *a.* [f. RAW *a.* + -ISH 1.] Somewhat raw, in the various senses of the word.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., The rawish danke of clumzie winter [c]ramps The fluent summers vaine. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 194 Every Man that Eats rawish Meat may be said to drink the Blood which he eats in it. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 875/4 One white Pad Nag, with a rawish Nose. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 494 The mouth of the drunkard..contracts a singularly sensitive appearance—seemingly red and rawish. 1858 HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* viii. 195 You'll find the night rawish.

Hence **Rawishness.**

1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 123 The water seems, by reason of the rawishness of the place, to be colder at its issuing forth, than it is otherwise. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 25 It had also a rawishnesse in it, as if the fat required boiling.

Rawk, vapour, fog: see ROKE.

Rawk, variant of RAUK *a.*, hoarse. *Obs.*

†**Raw·ky**, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. dial. *rawk* gum (of the eye), slime.] Slimy, gummy.

1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1570) 229 Their noses dropping,..Their eyne rawky, and all their face unpure.

Raw·ky, *a.*[2] *rare.* Also 7 raukie. [f. *rawk* var. Roke + -y. Cf. Roky *a.*] Foggy, misty; raw.

1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* E iij, The gloomie morning .. Muffled in mists and raukie vapours rose. *a* 1864 Clare *Rem.* (1873) 227 Nameless flowers .. Culled in cold and rawky hours. 1869–82 in Lanc. glossaries.

Rawlin pollack (see quot. 1686 and Rauning).

a 1672 Willughby *Hist. Piscium* (1686) 23 *Asellus niger*, the Cole-fish or Rawlin Pollack. 1674 Ray *Coll. Eng. Words* Fishes 100 The Rawlin-Pollack. 1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* 144. 1884 Goode *Usef. Aquat. Anim.* 228.

Rawly (rɔ̄·li), *adv.* [f. Raw *a.* + -ly[2]. Common *c* 1570–1670, often in quasi-adjectival use.]

†**1.** With *to leave*: a. In an unfinished state. *Obs.*

1538 Leland *Itin.* IV. 33 Eiton College, begon to be buildid by Henry the vj. but left very onperfect and rauly. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 217 Nichomachus left Tindarides rawly, for feare of anger, not for want of Art. 1615 Hieron *Wks.* I. 599 If I left the matter so rawly, I might fall at vnawares into two extremities.

†b. At an immature age. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 147 Some swearing, some crying for a Surgean; some vpon their Wiues, left poore behind them;..some vpon their Children rawly left.

†**2.** Ignorantly; without sufficient knowledge or experience. *Obs.*

1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 108 Had you well considered these things, M. Harding, ye would not so rawly haue thus concluded. 1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 13 To reject it, as this one Scot hath done very rawly and unadvisedly. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 309 How many euils doe come vpon the sending of schollars so rawly thither. 1680 Baxter *Let.* in *Answ. Dodwell* 97 To tell you the truth, I entered so rawly, that..I remember not that I took that Oath.

†**3.** Crudely; imperfectly, in an insufficient or unsatisfactory manner. *Obs.*

1576 Foxe *A. & M.* 1895/2 The Story is but rawly and imperfectly touched before. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* v. (1887) 32 Counterfeat the letter or some letterlike deuise first rawly and rudely. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* I. ii, The English comming over so rawly and uncomfortably provided. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 334 Were these Principles which I rawly and briefly touch on here, pursu'd by Learned Men [etc.].

†b. Barely, scarcely. *Obs. rare.*

1607 Middleton *Michaelmas Term* IV. iv. 21 The world is very loath to praise me; 'Tis rawly friends with me. 1651 H. L'Estrange *Answ. Mrq. Worcester* 65 Amongst the antients there is none at all, or very rawly any mention of Purgatory.

† c. With difficulty or annoyance. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 89/1 The archbishop of Dublin rawlie digesting the vicedeputie his long absence.

4. Immaturely (opposed to 'ripely').

1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 135 He who wrote Erechtheus may be rawly politic, At home where Kleophon is ripe.

Rawmpe, obs. form of Ramp *v.*

Rawn (rɔ̄n). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8 raan, 9 raun, (roan), ran. [Of Scand. origin, = Da. *rogn* roe; the relationship of this to Da. *rogn*, ON. *hrogn* (see Roe) is obscure.] The roe of a fish; a female fish. *Rawn-fleuk*, the turbot.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Rawne of a fysche, *lectis.* 1584 *Rec. Burgh Edinb.* (1882) 343 The heiring to be callour slayne..having heid and taill with melt and rawne. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 78 Evin so of rawnis do mightie fishes breid. 1785 Hutton *Bran New Wark* 85 An unshot codfish hes maar raans in its belly than thare be people on the face of the earth. 1810 Neill *List of Fishes* 12 (Jam.) Turbot... This species is here commonly denominated the rawn-fleuk, from its being thought best for the table when in rawn or roe. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. vi, The water being in.. rare trim for the saumon raun. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., 'Melts an raans', male and female fish.

Hence **Rawned**.*a.*, full of roe (Jam.); **Raw·ner**, a female salmon, *spec.* one which has not spawned at the proper time.

1808–25 Jamieson. 1901 *Dundee Adv.* 26 Feb. 6 The fish was found to be unspawned, or what is known on the Tay as a 'rawner', and deemed an illegal fish to take.

Rawn, dial. variant of Rowen.

Rawndoune, **-down**, obs. forms of Random.

†**Raw neck.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = Raw-head.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 596 Boiled rabbits are trussed up to appear as frightful as possible, and made to resemble that terror of our childhood, raw neck and bloody bones.

Rawness (rɔ̄·nės). [f. Raw *a.* + -ness.]

1. The state of being raw or crude; *fig.* imperfection, incompleteness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Rawnesse, or rawhede, *cruditas.* 1616 Hieron *Wks.* I. 586 The rawnesse and raggednesse and independance of that which is deliuered. 1646 P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt.* To Rdr. 2 The rawnesse of the draught which I had written for the help of myself. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 108 His book, known by the name of 'Coriat's Crudities', nauseous to nice readers, for the rawness thereof. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 204 What we should call in wine, their rawness and their freshness. *fig.* 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. iii. 26 Why in that rawnesse left you Wife, and Childe..Without leaue-taking?

2. Inexperience, ignorance.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxii, Tempering his woordes to the rawnesse of his disciples, which rawenes he suffred..to remaine a long season in them. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 272 Considering the rawnesse of his seamen, and the manifold shipwracks which they sustained. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 94 The Bp. denied him Orders for his Rawness in Divinity. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* II. 81 The inexpertness of..the Irish officers..and the rawness of their soldiers. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xxxvii, In my first rawness and ignorance.

3. Bareness of flesh, excoriation, soreness.

1607 Markham *Caval.* III. (1617) 144 His nostrils wide and without rawnesse. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* lviii. 9 Annot. 298 So shall rawness, so shall anger, or inflammation ..affright or perplex them. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 525 Universal rawness and soreness in the trachea and chest. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 944 A sense of rawness and even actual tenderness in the abdomen.

†b. Indigestion. *Obs.*

1538 Elyot, *Cruditas*, rawnes, or lack of digestion. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv. 209 Our minde .. for all that, neuer feeleth any rawness or lacke of digestion. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 61 He felt neither pain in his head, nor rawness in his stomach.

4. Chilly dampness, muggy cold.

1608 Heywood *Lucrece* IV. ii, Hath not .. the moist rawness of this humorous night, Impair'd your health? 1684 Southerne *Disappointment* III. i, I am to blame to call thee forth Into the rawness of a midnight air. 1818 Mrs. Shelley *Frankenst.* let. iv, He is far too weak to sustain the rawness of the atmosphere.

Rawng(e, obs. ff. Range. **Rawnke**, obs. f. Rank *a.* **Rawnpiked**, var. Rampiked. **Rawnsake, -some**, obs. ff. Ransack, Ransom. **Rawranoke, Rawthe, Rawunson, Rawyn**, obs. ff. Roanoke, Ruth, Ransom, Raven. **Rawyne, -ynnis**, obs. Sc. ff. Ravin[1], Ravenous.

Rax, *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [f. *racks*, pl. of Rack *sb.*[2] 2.] A roasting-rack (see quot. 1808). Chiefly *pl.*

1697 *Inv. Furniture* in *Scott. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 90/2 A pair of raxes, two spits, a frying pann. 1717 Ramsay *Elegy Lucky Wood* v, Rax, chandlers, tangs, and fireshools. 1808 Jamieson, *Raxes*, iron instruments consisting of various links, on which the spit is turned at the fire, andirons. 1824 Scott *Ep. Lockhart* 42 Speates and raxes..for a famishing guest, sir.

Rax, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Rax *v.*] A stretch, an act of stretching; a strain, wrench.

1790 D. Morison *Poems* 118 To tak a turn an' gi'e my legs a rax, I'll through the land. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 146 They grippit,..And, wi' enormous raxes, soucht T' unsaddle ane anither. 1855– in northern glossaries (Northumbld., Yks.).

Rax, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 *Sc.* raux. [OE. *raxan*, of obscure formation. The word is rarely found in ME. (cf. also the variant Rask), but is common in older and modern Sc.]

I. *intr.* **1.** To stretch oneself after sleep. † *To rax up*, to start or waken up from a swoon.

a 1000 *Prose Life Guthlac* xii. (1848) 60 Swa he of hefegum slæpe raxende awoce. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24351 (Göttt.) þat suime was of mi soru suage, Bot quen i raxed vp..I ne wist bot walaway. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 398 He roxed [*v.r.* raxed] and rored and rutte atte laste. 1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. i, Carles wha heard the cock had crawn, Begoud to rax and rift. 1805 A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 109 (E. D. D.) The drowsy queen Raise rauxing, gaunting rub'd her een.

2. To become longer by pulling, to stretch; † to be hanged.

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 368 Thou has a wedy teuch .. about thy crag to rax. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 1165 The Rauin said: god, nor I rax in ane raipe. 1785 *Fergusson's Sc. Prov.* No. 730 Raw leather raxes. 1876– in northern glossaries (Northumbld., Yks.).

b. To wax, grow, become. *rare*—[1].

a 1774 Fergusson *Farmer's Ingle* Poems (1845) 36 Wad they to labouring lend an eident hand, They'd rax fell strang upon the simplest fare.

c. *To rax out*: (see quot.).

1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), s.v., As applied to the weather, to *rax out* means to clear up, when the clouds begin to open, and expand themselves, so that the sky is seen.

3. To extend the hand, etc.; to reach out (*for*).

a 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 367 Then Dreid .. Forbad my minting anie mair, To raxe aboue my reiche. 1720 Ramsay *Wealth* 10 Wha rax for riches or immortal fame. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* x, Ye..raxed ower the tether maybe a wee bit farther than ye had ony right to do. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 145 Raxing for a peat to light his pipe.

†**4.** To extend one's sphere or power; to have sway or rule; to prevail or have course. *Obs.* (15–16th c. Sc.)

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) xxi, He .. traistit ay to rax and sa to rin [etc.]. *Ibid.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xlvii, Than sall ressoun ryis, rax, and ring. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 91 Mony theif and tratour in his tyme Raxit and rang. *Ibid.* II. 465 In Albione than wes gude peax and rest, Bot rycht schort quhile tha leit it rax or lest. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 346 He will not rax long nor 3eit haue his realme in peace and rest.

II. *trans.* **5.** *refl.* To stretch or strain (oneself).

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 80/1 Raxes him, *se estreche*. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 703 Þat bysnyne..vaknit as of hewy slepe, & raxit hyme. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. xi. 93 Thrise scho hir self raxit vp for to rise. *Ibid.* VI. xiv. 45 Considdir Torquatus 3ondir doith hym rax. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 28 He should seem to rax himself, and shake loose off his arm. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), s.v., *To rax oneself*, is to extend the limbs, after sleep or long sitting. 1863 G. Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* I. x, Tak' care an' nae rax yersel ower sair.

6. To stretch (a thing) by pulling.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xvi. 61 Now hir handis raxit it euery stede. 1613 P. Forbes *Comm. Revelation* 229 He had a long chaine, which yet was further raxed. 1786 Burns *Ordination* i, Ye wha leather rax an' draw. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* v, When ye gang to see a man .. raxing a halter. 1861 Ramsay *Remin.* Ser. II. 106 If I could win at him, I wud rax the banes o' him.

b. To strain (the eyes). *rare.*

1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 94 A man mith rax his een in vain Ere he could spy..an idol.

7. To reach or hand (a thing) to one; to deal (a blow).

1711 Ramsay *On Maggy Johnstoun* vii, Death wi' his rung rax'd her a yowff. 1792 A. Wilson *On a Man sawing Timber*, Rax me your haun. 1825 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* i. Wks. 1855 I. 8 Rax me ower the loaf. 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets*, etc. 70 Rax me the brandy bottle, an' pit it doon beside me.

8. To stretch or hold *out* (the hand, etc.); to elongate (the neck).

1742 Forbes *Ajax* iii, Raxing out his gardies. 1788 Picken *Poems* 88 The darksome e'ening raxes Her wings owre day. 1810 Cock *Simple Strains* I. 89 (E. D. D.) Ye'll shortly see me rax my neck and craw. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* vii. (1860) 76 Just rax out your han' and tak' in my snuffbox.

Hence **Raxed** *ppl. a.*; **Ra·xing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 323 The raxeing consciences of conforme men. 1785 Burns *Ep. M'Math* iv, Their three-mile prayers,..Their raxin' conscience. 1822 Scott *Nigel* iii, That might have cost my craig a raxing. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, Coloured crowns were plenty, and raxed necks came into fashion.

†**Raxle**, *v. Obs.* Also raxhil, raxsil, raxill(e, -el. [Frequentative f. prec. Cf. Raskle.] *intr.* and *trans.* To stretch, etc. = Rax *v.*

c 1205 Lay. 25992 Seoððen he gon ræmien and raxlede swiðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2209 (Cott.) Oueral he raxhild him wit rage. *Ibid.* 24447 (Göttt.) Apon mi taas oft sith i stod, Roles raxland to þe rode. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1174 Þen wakned I..I raxled & fel in gret affray. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4930 þe renke within þe redell þan raxsils his armes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Raxill(e, *alo* (*exalo* A.).

Ray (rē[1]), *sb.*[1] Also 7 raie, raye; *pl.* 5, 7 rayes, (6 ? rayse), 6–7 raies. [a. OF. acc. *rai*, *ray* (nom. *rais*, *rais*, etc., see Godef.; in mod.F. *rais*) = Prov. *rai(g*, *rait*, etc., Sp. and Pg. *rayo*, It. *raggio* (pl. *raggi*, *rai*) :—L. *radium*, acc. of *radius* Radius.

Occasionally employed in Eng. from the 14th c. onwards, but not in common use until the 17th.]

I. 1. A single line or narrow beam of light.

In popular use applied to each of the lines in which light seems to stream from a distant glowing body or luminous point, and to similar lines, produced by the reflection of light from a polished surface, lens, etc.; also to a narrow line of light passing through a small opening. In early scientific use defined by Newton as the least portion of light which can be stopped alone or propagated alone; more recently as the motion of a simple particle of light, or the smallest conceivable line of light, and now usually regarded merely as the straight line in which the radiant energy capable of producing the sensation of light is propagated to any given point.

Ray is usually distinguished from *beam*, as indicating a smaller amount of light; in scientific use a beam is a collection of parallel rays. In ordinary language *ray* is the word usually employed when the reference is to the heat rather than the light of the sun (as in quot. 1698).

Röntgen (rö·ntγĕn) *rays*, a form of radiation discovered by Prof. Röntgen in 1895, having the power of penetrating many substances impervious to the rays of ordinary light. Also called *X-rays* (q.v.).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 160, I sey..A crystal clyffe ful relusaunt; Mony ryal ray con fro hit rere. 1483 Caxton *Cato* F ij, Lyke hym whyche is blynde of the rayes of the sonne. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* CII. vii, The sunn of my life daies Inclines to west with falling raies. 1665 Glanvill *Def. Van. Dogm.* 34 'Tis as conceivable as how the Rays of Light should come in a direct line to the eye. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 242 We had our skins flead off of those Parts exposed to the Solar Rays. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Progr. Taste* II. 116 The sheathless sword the guard displays, Which round emits its dazzling rays. *a* 1800 Cowper *Glow-worm* 6 Disputes have been, and still prevail, From whence his rays proceed. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 59 If a ray of light is admitted, the vegetable grows with greater vigour. 1849 James *Woodman* iii, The rays of the moon stole through the leafless branches and chequered the frosty turf. 1898 Sir W. Crookes *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 24 No other source for Röntgen rays but the Crookes tube has yet been discovered, but rays of kindred sorts are recognized.

fig. 1831 Lytton *Godolphin* 4 A ray shot across his countenance as he uttered his last words.

transf. 1741 Shenstone *Judgm. Hercules* 202 Thy costly robe shall glow with Tyrian rays. 1830 Tennyson *Arab. Nts.* 136 With argent-lidded eyes Amorous, and lashes like to rays Of darkness.

b. A representation of a ray (esp. *Her.*); a material thing representing or resembling a ray of light, a brilliant stretch (of something).

1729 Savage *Wanderer* III. 84 O'er altars thus, impainted, we behold Half-circling glories shoot in rays of gold. 1780 Edmondson *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Rays*, when depicted round the sun, should be sixteen in number, but, when round an etoile, six only. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 457/1 Azure, one Ray of the Sun, bendways Gules, between six Beams of that Luminary Argent. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* v. i, Hung with silk of a blood-red, relieved by rays of white.

c. *fig.* of mental and moral influences, etc., comparable to light.

1634 Milton *Comus* 425 The sacred rayes of Chastity.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. ii. 75 Reason is such a ray of Divinity [etc.]. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 2 A ray of truth may enlighten the whole world and extend to future ages. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. vi. 63 This never fails to dart such a ray of comfort into my heart. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxiii. 265 Only one ray of hope broke the gloom of her prospects.

d. A trace of anything. (Chiefly with negatives.)

1773 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* I. 97, I am resolved to push on in my career as long as I see a ray of the ladder, which is within my compass, to mount. 1847 DICKENS *Haunted M.* (C. D. ed.) 219 Isn't it enough that you were seven boys before, without a ray of gal. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, The 'Times'* Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 Rude health and spirits, .. and the habits of society are implied, but not a ray of genius.

2. a. (Chiefly *poet.*) Light, radiance; (freq. also implying heat: see note to sense 1).

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Ded. vii, Where the Sun .. never doth retire his golden Ray. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 673 Earth, made..apter to receive Perfection from the Suns more potent Ray. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 66 Lamps, that shed at Ev'n a cheerful ray. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 347 Those blazing suns that dart a downward ray. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xxii, A mountain,..whose crest..in the ray Of the obscure stars gleamed. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xxviii, The ray of the lanterns glimmered on the blades of cutlasses.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 47 In stormes of Fortune ..in her ray and brightnesse. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. Wks. 1710 I. 346 Fair was the Promise of his dawning Ray. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 465 Reared by his care, of softer ray appears Cimon sweet-souled. 1741 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 77 Her air diffused a mild yet awful ray.

†**b.** *concr.* A star. *nonce-use. Obs.*

1700 PRIOR *Carm. Sec.* 398 Thou smiling see'st great Dorset's Worth confest, The Ray distinguishing the Patriot's Breast.

3. a. (Chiefly *poet.*) A beam or glance of the eye; †also, sight, power of vision (*obs.*).

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii, The rayes or beames issuinge from the eyen of her,..hath thrilled throughout the middes of my hart. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Hermes* 368 To me then declare, O old man,..if thy grave ray Hath any man seen [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 619 The Aire, No where so cleer, sharp'nd his visual ray To objects distant farr. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 7 All eyes direct their rays On him, and crowds grow foolish as they gaze.

b. A line of sight.

1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 177 The Visual Point..is a Point in the Horizontal Line, wherein all the Ocular Rays unite. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* v. 25 A ray may be supposed to be drawn from the center of the eye to the letter it looks at first. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 2391 The visual rays upon every object may be compared to the legs of a pair of compasses.

†**4.** *Astrol.* = ASPECT 4. *Obs. rare.*

1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 137 In Astronomy, a Radius or a Ray is taken for the Aspect or Configuration of two Stars: so we say Saturn beholds Venus with an Hostile Ray, &c. when she is square with him.

5. Used (on the analogy of sense 1) in reference to the emission or transmission of non-luminous physical energies propagated in radiating straight lines after the manner of light (in modern use *esp.* of heat: cf. RADIATION 2).

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 159 If the Magnetick rayes proceeded intrinsecally from the Stone. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 39 The beautiful experiments of Dr. Herschel have shewn that there are rays transmitted from the sun which do not illuminate. 1865 *Reader* 28 Jan. 105/1 The term dark, or invisible, or obscure rays, stimulates the imagination by its strangeness.

†**b.** A series (of atoms) moving in a straight line. *Obs. rare.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 196 Those rayes of other atoms that are shacking all over the worlds wasts.

II. 6. *Math.* **a.** = RADIUS 3. Now *rare.*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 735 If the Ray AC of the Concentrick ACEF be supposed to be equal to the Ray BD of the Eccentrick BDEF. 1704 C. HAYES *Treat. Fluxions* 45 The Arch of the Circle MQ, bounded at Q by the Ray FA. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Ray of curvature*, in geometry, is used to signify the semi-diameter of the circle of curvature. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 129 From each of these points draw a line to the opposite end of the base, as so many rays to a centre. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 336 A corolla is said to be regular when its segments form equal rays of a circle.

b. Any one of the lines forming a pencil or set of straight lines passing through a point.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 389/2 Through every point in ϕ one line in the pencil will pass, and every ray in Q will cut ϕ in one point. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 73 The locus of the points of intersection of pairs of corresponding rays of the pencils.

7. One of any system of lines, parts, or things radially disposed.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. 131 A kind of Gelly,.. having several kinds of rays like legs, proceeding from the middle of it. 1672–3 GREW *Anat. Roots* I. iii. § 7 These Parts, are like so many White Rays, streaming, by the Diameter of the Root, from the inward Edge toward the Circumference of the Barque. 1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 654 Of these [Asteriæ] some have five angles, or rays, and others only four. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 350 The radii of the wheel must be so arranged that each ray shall touch the surface of the mercury, before the preceding ray shall have quitted it.

8. *Bot.* **a.** The marginal portion of a composite flower, consisting of ligulate florets arranged radially. = RADIUS 2 c (*a*).

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. (1794) 65 Botanists have given the name of ray to the set of semiflorets which compose the circumference. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 422/1 Every head of flowers .. has a central part, or disk, and a circumference, or ray. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 195 In Daisy, the outside florets are irregular,..and white, constituting the ray.

b. A pedicel or branch of an umbel. = RADIUS 2 c (*b*).

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. (1794) 51 The rays of the little umbels are no farther subdivided. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 375 The Rays may be sometimes 3 or 5, but only accidentally. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 155 Umbels lateral and terminal, subglobose; rays few or many, long or short.

c. = MEDULLARY *ray*.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 458 With reference to their origin at the first commencement of the woody ring, the former have also received the name of the original primary rays.

9. *Zool.* **a.** = *fin-ray*, FIN *sb.* 6.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. 142 Pike...Two finns; the hindermost of which is small, fleshy and without rays. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 166 The first ray of the first dorsal fin is very long. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 400 One great genus, characterized by the first dorsal fin with soft rays, followed by a second smaller one,..not supported by rays. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ix. 156 The back fin resembled that of a perch, with seven rays.

b. One of the radial divisions of a star-fish.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Star-fish*, There are many species of the star-fish, .. they have different numbers of rays, but the most common kind have five. 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 466 There are also two ovaries in each ray. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 16/1 Specimens of star-fish with four large rays and a small one still growing.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In sense 1, as *ray-fringed, -gilt, -girt, -strewn* adjs.

1830 TENNYSON *To* —— 6 *Ray-fringed eyelids of the morn. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 54 (MS.) Those yet faithful, round his *ray-gilt throne Bask in their Maker's smile. 1797 T. PARK *Sonnets* 29 Glory's *ray-girt head. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxi, The dim *ray-strewn valley.

b. In sense 8 a, as *ray-corolla, -floret, -flower, -petal.*

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 203 Artemisia..*Ray-corollas dilated below. 1845 A. H. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* (1850) 185 Flowers without rays, or the *ray florets indistinct. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 5 The ray-florets of the Compositæ often differ remarkably from the others. 1852 GRAY in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* V. VI. 107 *Peritylè aglossa*. ..This species is remarkable for the want of *ray-flowers. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1872) 116 That the development of the *ray-petals by drawing nourishment from the reproductive organs causes their abortion.

c. In sense 9 b, as *ray-margin, -plate, -scale, -spine*, etc.

1841 E. FORBES *Brit. Starfishes* 28 The lateral ray-plates. *Ibid.* 50 Upper ray-scales transversely oblong. *Ibid.* 51 The ray-spines are long, slender, and sharp. *Ibid.* 133 The number of plates on each ray-margin.

d. ray-filter, a means of separating the obscure from the luminous rays of electric light (see quot.); ray-fungus, a fungus (*Actinomyces*) which enters the body and produces the disease *Actinomycosis*.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. iii. 86 A substance.. has been discovered, by which these dark rays may be detached from the total emission of the electric lamp. This ray-filter is a liquid, black as pitch to the luminous, but bright as a diamond to the non-luminous, radiation. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Ray-fungus*, The ray-fungus consists of a dense mycelium of interlacing hyphæ, with club-shaped extremities extending radially into the tissues. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 890 The livers contained a large focus of pus, in which colonies of the ray-fungus were found.

Ray (rē¹), *sb.*² Also 4 rayȝe, 4–7 raye, 5 raie. [a. F. *raie* (13th c.) = Sp. and Pg. *raya*, It. *raja* :— L. *raia* RAIA.] A selachian fish of the family *Raiidæ*, having a broad flat body (sometimes of enormous size) and inferior gill-openings; *esp.* a skate.

1323–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 13 In..vii Rayes et ix turbot emptis. *c* 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. T., Folc þer was inne .. hengim on his clopes fisch tayles of rayȝe [*v.r.* ray]. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 103 Ray boiled. Take a Ray, and draw him in þe bely [etc.]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Batis* .. the fishe called ray or skeate. 1588 HARIOT *Virginia* D iij, There are also Troutes: Porpoises: Rayes. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Pastorica*, a fish like a Raye, with strong pricks. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 55 All their bays and creeks are well stock'd with mullets, large rays,..and drum-fish. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 11 In some fishes, such as the rays and the sharks, the nostril opens by a considerable chink into the mouth. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 211 The ray is taken largely for bait, and is also sold for human food.

b. With defining adjs. (see quots.).

Also *eagle-, rock-, shark-, sting-, whip-ray*, etc.; see these words. For an enumeration of the various kinds of rays, see Couch *Brit. Fishes* (1862) I. 97–144.

1611 COTGR., *Raye estelée*, the starrie Skate, the rugged Ray. *Raye lize*, the smooth Raye. ... *Raye au long bec*, the spotted, long-snowted, or sharp-snowted Ray. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Raia*, Rays are generally divided by authors into the smooth and the prickly. The smooth are what we call skates and flairs; the prickly we call thornbacks. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 64 Sharp-nosed Ray..(*Raia oxyrinchus* Lin.). 1862 G. T. LLOYD 33 *Yrs. Tasmania* iv. 51 The ray is termed in the colonies the 'stinging ray' from its possessing a barbed spear-bone. 1869 [see BEAKED 2 c.].

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ray-fish, -mouthed* adj., *-tail*; ray-dog, ? the ray-mouthed dog-fish; ray-maid, -oil (see quots.).

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 60 In the shallow muddy pools, lie .. some twenty non-exenterated *ray-dogs and picked dogs (*Anglice*, dog-fish). 1611 FLORIO, *Rhina*, the Skate-fish, a *Raye-fish. 1611 COTGR., *Coliart*, a kind of smooth, and straw-coloured Ray-fish. 1862 J. COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 99 Thornback Ray. *Ray-maid (Linn. *Raia clavata*). This is one of the commonest of the Rays, and the most valued. 1884 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 344 The young [of the Thornback ray] termed maids, maidens, or maiden-skates: ray-maids. 1875 *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* VII. 145 It [*Mustelus lævis*] is known in Plymouth and Cornwall as the '*ray-mouthed dog-fish'. 1881 *Spon's Encycl.* IV. 1376 *Ray-oils are very extensively procured from the livers of *Raja clavata, R. pastinaca*, and other species indigenous to Indian seas, and possess qualities like those of cod-liver-oil.

†**Ray,** *sb.*³ *Obs.* Also 4–6 raye, 6 raie (rey). [Aphetic form of ARRAY *sb.*, perh. a. ONF. **rei*, OF. *roi* : see ARRAY *v.*]

1. Order, arrangement, array, *esp.* of soldiers.

In 16–17th c. also freq. in the comb. *battle-ray.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 59 Butler be than had putt his men in ray. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 274 Whan the ray of the hoste is all to scatered,..and one byddeth sette in a newe raye. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vii. (Arb.) 71 Nowe sirs, keepe your ray, and see your heartes be stoute. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 119 Dispersed here and there out of ray. 1632 — *Cyropædia* 26 The setting of a battayle in ray was but a small part of the art.

fig. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 415 Wylfulnes and braynles now rule all the raye. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 43 Fra credite I crakit, Kyndnes brak ray.

2. A line or rank.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xix. 57 She may .. passe only one ligne or Ray fro the place where she holdeth her in. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 183 b, Takyng with hym thirteen rayes of horsemen, hymself flounced me into the floudde. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Albanact* x, By Mars his force, their rayes and ranckes hee rent.

3. Dress. = ARRAY *sb.* II.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 125 That [w]ho is riall of his ray, that light reede him ffolwith. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11503 Thogh thow holdest me nat wys, By cause my ray ys al to-rent. 1566 J. PARTRIDGE *Plasidas* 770 Thus fiftene yeares all desolate She liues in widdowes ray. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i, Here he comes, new claithed,.. and helpes her forth! This is true court-ship, and becomes his ray. [*c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Burlesque Ode* 39, I am left behind..To sing thy dirge in sad funereal ray.]

transf. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ii. 50 As a ship, whom cruell tempest drives Upon a rocke.., spoyling all her geares and goodly ray.

Ray (rē¹), *sb.*⁴ (and *a.*). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 4 rai, 4–6 rey, raye, 6 raie. [a. OF. **raié*, **reié*, northern ff. *roié, roiet* (Godef.) f. *raie, roie* stripe, streak. (Cf. mod.F. *étoffe de raies.*)

In med.L. rendered by *radiatus* : see Du Cange.]

1. A kind of striped cloth.

The word was app. obsolete in the time of Cowel (1607), who says 'Ray seemeth to be a word attributed to cloth neuer coloured or died'. This explanation (adopted by some later lexicographers) was no doubt suggested by the separate mention of *drap de raye* and *drap de colour* in various Acts of Parliament.

13.. MICHAEL KILDARE in *Rel. Ant.* II. 192 Of fow no grai, no rede no rai, nastou bot a here. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 125 Among this riche rayes lernde I a lessun, Brochede hem with a pak-needle [etc.]. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14082, I ffond vp fyrst devyses newe, Rayes off many sondry hewe. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 8 The time hath bene .. When men with honest ray could holde them selfe content. 1552 in Money *Ch. Goods Berks* (1879) 18 A old vestymente of Raye. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* v. (1844) 188 Miniver and satin inspired as little respect as serge and ray.

b. So *cloth of ray.*

[1328 *Act* 2 *Edw. III*, c. 14 La longure de chescun drap de Raye. 1388 *Act* 12 *Rich. II*, c. 14 En laeure come les draps de Ray.] 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 802/2 Cloth, called vulgarlie cloth of raie. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 305 All the knights robes were of cloth of ray.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (sometimes placed after the sb.). Striped; made of striped cloth.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 277 No ray robe with riche pelure. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXXI. 22 A rai cloth she made to hir. 1442 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 382 To euery of theym iij yerd of cloth Ray. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 663 To be ladde aboute the towne w^t raye hoodes vpon theyr heddes. 1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 21 Their was a raye cloath, blew, spreed from the highe desses of the Kinges Benche unto the high alter of Westminster. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. § 12 Himselfe and Queene vpon ray Cloth..went into King Edwards shrine.

Ray (rē¹), *sb.*⁵ *rare.* [App. a. F. *raie* stripe, streak (see prec.), but in some cases perh. apprehended as a use of RAY *sb.*¹]

†**1.** A stripe, streak, line. *Obs.*

a 1327 *Poem Time Edw. II* 283 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 336 A newe taille of squierie is nu in everi toun; The rnie is turned overthwrt that sholde stonde adoun. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1824 A bird, all fedred blew and greene, With brighte rayes like gold betwene, As smalle thred over every joynt. 1573 BARET *Alvearie* s. v. *Ray*, Wrought with little rayes, streames, or streaks.

2. A groove in a rifle-barrel.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Rifled*, The rifled barrels in America, during the last war, contained from 10 to 16 rays or threads... Some persons have imagined, that those of 16 rays were the best.

†**Ray,** *sb.*⁶ *Obs.* Forms: 4 reye, 6 ray(e. [a. MHG. *reie* (*reige*), *rei, rê*, etc. (see Grimm: mod.G. *reihen, reigen*), or MLG. *rei(e*, Du. (late MDu.) *rei*, of obscure origin.] A kind of round dance.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 146 Pypers of the Duche tonge, To lerne love-daunces, springes, Reyes, and these straunge thinges. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 11, I can daunce the raye, I can both pipe & sing. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 169 Ye dawns all in a sute The heritykes ragged ray.

Ray, *sb.*[7] *rare.* [Of obscure origin.]

†**1.** Darnel. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxv. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 206 Amonge þe beste wheete somtyme groweþ yuel wedes & venemos as Cocle & ray & oþer suche. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xv. 469 In Englishe it is also called Iuraye, Darnell, and Raye. *Ibid.* xlv. 504 Wall Barley or Way Bennet..may be called Red-Ray, or Darnell. 1597 [see IVRAY]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xvii, As for the graine of Raie or Darnell, it is very small. 1617 in MINSHEU *Ductor.*

2. *elliptic.* = RAY-GRASS.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 351 Being laid down with fourteen pounds of white clover, and one peck of ray, the grass lets at twenty shillings.

†**Ray,** *sb.*[8] *Obs. rare.* [a. ONF. *rei* = OF. *roi* ROY.] A king.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 178 Scho tuke hir leve and went hir waye, Bothe at barone and at raye. *c* 1460 *Emare* 430 Then sayde that ryche raye, I wyll have that fayr may, And wedde her to my quene.

b. Erroneously used for 'man', 'person'.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 157 Thir romanis ar bot rydlis, quod I to that ray.

†**Ray,** *sb.*[9] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a concrete application of RAY *sb.*[1]] A small piece of gold or gold-leaf; a spangle.

c 1450 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 633 Pro XXVj rayis pro garniamento .. senescalli d'ni Prioris, vjs. xjd. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Bracteola*, a little leafe or raye of golde, silver or other metall. Also a thynne ray set under a precious stone in a ring. 1632 SHERWOOD, A raie of gold, or other mettall, *fueille d'or, ou d'autre metal.* 1640 O. SEDGWICKE *Christs Counsell* 173 He carefully lookes upon every ray and dust of gold, and preserves it.

Ray (rē[1]), *sb.*[10] Now *dial.* [cf. RAY *v.*[1] 5 c.] Diarrhœa in sheep or cattle.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 133 The Flix, or the Laske, which in som places they call the Ray. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 491 This Salve is very speedy .. in curing the Distempers called the Ray and the Scab in Sheep. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Ray*, a diarrhœa.

†**Ray,** *sb.*[11] *Obs. rare*[−1]. App., chopped straw. The Latin text has *cum desecto straimento.*

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 440 A Driver .. winnoweth oats with a fan; being winnowed casteth them (together with Ray) unto the horses.

Ray (rē[1]), *v.*[1] [f. RAY *sb.*[1], or ad. F. *rayer*, OF. *raier*:—L. *radiāre* to emit beams, furnish with beams, f. RADIUS.]

1. *intr.* Of light: To issue from some point in the form of rays. Also with *beams*, etc. as subj. Const. *forth, off, out.*

1598 FLORIO, *Radiare*, to shine.., to radiate, to ray. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xiv. 302 The brighter beams, that from his eyeballs ray'd. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 158 This excellent Glory that ray'd forth through our Saviour's Body at the Transfiguration. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 87 A molten glory..That rays off into the gloom. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* May 698 A glitter seeming to ray out from his cold, pale eyes.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. XXVIII, The soul..when it raies out,..Oretakes each outgone beam, 1710 R. WARD *Life More* 41 Early in the Morning he was wont to awake .. with all his Thoughts and Notions raying (as I may so speak) about him. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. 1808 VIII. 283 Philosophy, raying out from Europe, would have warmed..the universe. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* XXIII. (1879) 213 On the side of God her soul lay open, and her thought rayed wide.

c. In indirect passive, with *upon*.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Phil.* IV. 19 So they are rayed upon with a beam of divine love.

2. *intr.* Of luminous bodies or points: To emit light in rays. *rare.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. II. XVI, In a moment Sol doth ray. 1655–87 — *App. Antid.* III. § 2 What we fansy.. to befal light and colours, that any point of them will thus ray orbicularly.

3. *intr.* To radiate, extend in the form of radii.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* 196 That the Nerves..may ray through the sides. 1873 MRS. H. KING *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* II. (1877) 88 Gold-threaded hair that rayed from lips and brow. 1896 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 851/1 Iron roads raying out to the ends of the kingdom.

b. To move *in* to a centre along radial lines.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* XXXV. 332 Those in the far outskirts catching the impulse gradually, and raying in.

4. *trans.* To send *out* or *forth*, to emit (light) in rays. Also const. *into.*

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 75 The star of Autumn rays his misty hair. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 26 The flaming pine Rayed out a golden glory like the sun. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 192 As the sun rays forth its natural light into the air.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Isaac's Marriage* 8 Religion was Ray'd into thee as beames into a glasse. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. II. 52 It being impossible .. that a figure that is not exactly round in itself should ray forth the image of a perfect circle. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. II. (1872) II. 74 He kept all Europe in perpetual travail;.. raying-out ambassadors, and less ostensible agents. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* XIII. 337 His presence rays life and manliness into every part of the drama.

5. a. To furnish *with* rays or radiating lines. b. To irradiate.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 199 It bears .. many yellow papilionaceous flowers, ray'd with purple veins. *Ibid.* 201 It is generally rayed with fine streaks of red. *a* 1835 HOGG *Grk. Pastoral* Poet. Wks. 1838–40 II. 148 Such a grace Ne'er ray'd a human virgin's face. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. ii. 94 It rays the darkness with its lightning.

Hence **Raying** *vbl. sb.*[1] (with *out*).

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 65 There is a raying out of all orders of existence.

Ray (rē[1]), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–7 raie, 5 rai, 6 raiy. [Aphetic f. ARRAY *v.* Cf. RAY *sb.*[3]]

†**1.** *trans.* To put (men) in order or array. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 77 After long pees he rayed batailles, and overcom þe Albans. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2720 Ychone theyme rayed in alle ryghtis: Novther party thought to flee. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 681 The rang in haist thai rayit sone agayne. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* VII. (1664) 60 All ray'd in ranks, ready to fight. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. XXVII. 492 They encountered, thin and losely raied, with the enemies thicke and closely raunged together.

†**2.** To arrange, dispose, or deal with, in any fashion; also in *pass.*, to take oneself *away*. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2295 Þe mete þat was ful richly raied in disches of golde fyn. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7522 Þe saint be dreme him slepand slayde, And bade him sone away be rayde. *Ibid.* 7812 Raying þe cors in to þe bote þai led it to Jarow mynster. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3090 The helme rent And foulle raide. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXI. viii, Wyth him dismayde which you have rayed so.

†**3.** *refl.* To make ready, prepare, equip (oneself). *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 270 Euere suþþe y haue me raid redely to þy seruyse. *c* 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* (D.) 436 (Kölbing) Þey raydyn [*v.r.* dighten] hem þanne to in hast, In to þat batayle for to wende. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/1 Rayd, or (n)rayde, or redy, *paratus.*

4. To dress (oneself or another). = ARRAY *v.* 8. Now *dial.* Also *absol.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 120 Ffor ben they rayed arith they recchith no fforther. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3812 Beryn rose, & rayd him, & to þe chirch went. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/1 Rayd, or arayd wyth clothynge, or other thynge of honeste, *ornatus.* 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 9 Both man and woman .. Are rayde and clothed not after their degree. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. VI. 205 Their clothes were made large and loose,.. so that they might run, and ray themselves. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 169 If true, with coat and vest my news requite; If not, then not; although ill raid am I. 1886 in W. Som. and Dorset glossaries. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 118 She rose and rayed, and decked her head.

†**5.** To smear, bespatter, or soil *with* blood, dirt, etc.; to dirty or defile; to BERAY. Also const. *in. Obs.* (freq. in 16th c.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 All his precyous body wounded & rayed with blode. *a* 1535 MORE *Wks.* 614/1, I..shall shew you shortly how angrely he ryseth vp, and royally rayed in dyrte. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. XVIII. (1636) 150 That those should bee rayed with durt, who would not be smeared with blood. 1663 MENNES & SMITH *Witt's Recreations* § 469 His scarlet hose, and doublet very rich, With mud and mire all beastly raid.

†b. Without const. in same sense. *Obs.*

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Merry Play* (1830) 31, I burned my face, and rayde my clothes also. 1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 272 Soyled places which may spoile or ray her garments. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 3.

†c. *absol.* Of sheep: To become foul. *Obs.* —[1]

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 41 If any shepe raye or be fyled with dounge about the tayle.

Hence †**Ray·ing** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.*

1552 ELYOT, *Basis*, .. roundels made to set vnder wyne pottes for raiying of the table. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Encenagamiento*, raying with durt, *obliimatio.*

Ray, var. RA *Sc. Obs.*; var. REE *v.* to sift; obs. Sc. f. ROE. **Raya,** obs. form of RAJA(H.

‖ **Rayah** (rai·ă). Also raiah, raya. [a. Arab. رَعِيَّة *raʿiyah* flock or herd, subjects, peasants, f. رَعَى *raʿā* to pasture or feed. Cf. next.] A non-Mohammedan subject of the Sultan of Turkey, subject to payment of the poll-tax (see KHARAJ).

1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. XX, To snatch the Rayahs from their fate. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. V. 77 They might rise against their Government and fall upon the Christian rayahs.

attrib. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 298 The Greeks .. possessed a .. status to which other Rayah populations could lay no claim.

‖ **Rayat** (rai·ăt). Also **rayet, rai(y)at.** [Indo-Pers. var. of prec.: see RYOT.] A cultivator of the soil; a peasant.

1828 in Gleig *Life Sir T. Munro* (1830) II. 278 Every rayet should be at liberty to cultivate as much or as little as he pleases. 1844 J. TOMLIN *Miss. Trnls.* 99 A small dry patch of ground had just been cleared by the rayats. 1896 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Apr. 389/2 The murder of a raiyat was a matter of easy settlement.

Raychter, obs. Sc. f. RAFTER *sb.*[1] **Raycin,** obs. f. RAISIN. **Rayckin, Rayd,** obs. ff. RACKAN, RAID *sb.* **Rayd(e,** obs. Sc. pa. t. RIDE. **Raye,** var. RA, obs. f. RAY.

Rayed (rēd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RAY *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]] That has or consists of rays; arranged radially.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXV. (1856) 322 The rayed prolongations stretched nearly across the sky. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 31 Dark paper having some fine perforations, cross lines or a rayed star cut out of it.

b. Having rays of a specified number or kind.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 654 Some have one of the rays bifid, so as to emulate the figure of a six-ray'd kind. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 130 Of the barren-rayed [Dahlia], ..of the fertile-rayed species. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 156 Umbels compound, few-rayed. *Ibid.* 158 Umbels rather irregular, many-rayed.

c. *Zool.* = RADIATE A. I.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 319/1 Rayed or Radiated Animals. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* VIII. (1855) 224 In the rayed families, the organs of locomotion are disposed around a central axis.

†**Rayed,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RAY *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Drawn up, arranged, dressed, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* I. 6 Also goldene setis and siluerene, vp on the raied pament [1388 pawment arayede with] smaragd and pario stones, weren di-posid. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 535 Throu Gyan land in rayid battaill thai rnid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiv. 62 Pompey..With rayit hostis of the orient. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 271 The Earle of Huntlie and the lord of Home standand in ane rayit battell.

Rayed, *ppl. a.*[3] *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. OF. *raié* in same sense: see RAY *sb.*[4]] Striped, streaked.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 252, I woll yeue him a fe-ther bed, Raied with gold. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XVIII. 198 Theise Cocodrilles ben Serpentes, ȝalowe and rayed aboven, and han 4 Feet. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. VI. 78 Ther ben the basylicocks, .. he is whyte rayed here and there. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (1603) 539 In the year 1516 .. it was agreed .. that the Shiriffes of London should..giue yearely Reyed Gownes, to the Recorder, Chamberlaine [etc.]. [1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxii. 578 The rayed, or variegated cloth being the cheaper.]

Rayeny, obs. f. RAINY *a.* **Rayes,** obs. f. REIS. **Rayet,** obs. f. RAYAT. **Rayfart, -ffert, -ffort,** var. RAIFORT *Obs.* **Rayge,** obs. f. RAGE *sb.* **Raygn,** var. RAIGN *v. Obs.* **Raygne,** obs. f. REIGN. **Raygnes,** var. RAINES *Obs.*

Ray·-grass. Also 7 rea, 8 rey-. [f. RAY *sb.*[7]] = RYE-GRASS (now the usual form).

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1176/4 Pure and unmixt Trefoile Seed .. freed and acquitted from all Rea, and other course Grass Seeds. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 154 They have lately sown Ray-grass or the *Graamen Loliaceum*, by which they improve any cold, sour, clay-weeping ground. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 224 Saintfoin receives great benefit from this manure, and so does clover, ray-grass, and trefoil. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 74 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, On soil of the second quality, one bushel and a half ray-grass. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n., Italian Ray Grass*, ..a commercial name for *Lolium italicum.*

†**Ray·ie,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. RAY *sb.*[1]] Ray-like.

a 1687 COTTON *See, how the Twilight Shimber falls* Poems (1689) 353 See how Light .. Beautifies The rayie fringe of her fair Eyes.

Rayis, obs. Sc. pa. t. RISE *v.* **Rayk(e, Rayl(e,** obs. ff. RAKE, RAIL. **Rayler,** obs. f. RAILER.

Rayless (rē[1]·lês), *a.* [f. RAY *sb.*[1] + -LESS.]

1. Devoid of, not illumined by, any ray of light; dark, gloomy.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 20 Night..In rayless majesty, now stretches forth Her leaden sceptre. 1820 SHELLEY *Orpheus* 10 Hid by a rayless night. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 68 The rayless homes Of gloomy Hades. 1875 L. MORRIS *At Last* V, Those dear souls, who sleep .. In rayless caverns dim.

fig. 1820 *Ellen Fitzarthur* 52 Ah rayless, joyless, lifeless state! 1845 JAMES *Smuggler* III. 94 Rayless, dull despair.

2. That sends out no rays; dull.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 123 The lamp of poesy was flickering and almost rayless. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. IV. 115 The sun .. round and rayless in the centre of its low arch. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* CLII, Gold which comes up rude And rayless from the mine.

b. Of the eye (cf. RAY *sb.*[1] 3).

1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* IV. VIII, Her eye gazed .. with a dying glare—then grew glassy, rayless, fixed. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* XVIII. 241 That eye which once beamed affection now rayless.

3. Excluding, dispensing with, rays of light.

1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 391/1 When they reached the tree, they sat down under the rayless boughs. 1898 *Daily News* 6 May 5/3 Revelations of what may be called Rayless Photography.

4. Having no ray-like parts.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 316 That they are not the young of smelts is as clear, because they want the..rayless fin. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 422/2 The rayless Corymbiferæ.

Hence **Ra·ylessness.**

1843 POE *Premat. Burial* Wks. 1864 I. 336 The intense and utter rayлessness of the Night that endureth for evermore.

Raylet (rē[1]·lĕt). [f. as prec. + -LET.] A little ray.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 603 Across the floor is sunny raylet shot. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* XVII. (1871) 144 A shower of fine tiny raylets of snow. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 62 From the sides of these rays, secondary rays, or raylets, may be given off.

Rayll(e, obs. ff. RAIL. **Rayly,** var. RAILLY *v. Obs.* **Raym, Rayment(e, Raymson,** obs. ff. RAME *v.*[1], RAIMENT, RANSOM. **Rayn,** var. RAIGN *v. Obs.*; obs. f. RAIN, REIGN, REIN. **Raynard, Rayndoun,** obs. ff. REYNARD, RANDOM.

†**Rayne.** *Obs. rare.* (Meaning not clear.)

The rime-words are *slayne* and *Gawayne.*

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1980 Weilaway, the reufulle Rayne That euyr Launcelote was my fo. *Ibid.* 3223 The kynge gan woffully wepe and wake, And sayd, 'Allas, thys Rewfulle Rayne'.

Rayne, obs. f. RAIN, RAINY, RANE *sb.*, REIGN, REIN; var. RAINES *Obs.* **Raynecle:** see RAYNOLL. **Raynish,** obs. f. RHENISH. **Rayne·de(a)re,** obs. ff. REINDEER. **Raynes, -nez,** var. RAINES *Obs.* **Rayney, -nie,** obs. ff. RAINY *a.* **Raynge, Raynold,** obs. ff. RANGE, REYNARD.

†**Raynoll.** *Obs.* Also 5 ?**rayneele.** [Form and origin uncertain: cf. *raymolles* in Cotgr.] *pl.* Small cakes or balls made of pork with a large number of other ingredients.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42 Raynollez. Nym sode Porke & chese, & sepe y-fere [etc.]. *c* 1440 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 461 Put in therto the raynecles [*sic*], and when thai byn boyled take hom up.

Rayny(e, obs. forms of RAINY *a.*

Raynys, variant of RAINES *Obs.*

Rayon (rē'·ŏn, F. rɛyoñ). [a. F. *rayon* (1539), f. *rai* (mod. *rais*) RAY *sb.*[1]]

1. A ray of light. *rare.*

1591 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* 21 Shining Christall, which .. a thousand rayons threw. *a* 1609 ALEX. HUME *Day Estivall* 177 The rayons of the Sunne we see, Diminish in their strength. 1859 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 244 Here stood A cave, .. unreached by rayons of the Sun.

‖ **2.** = RADIUS 4.

1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* III. i. 459 Within a rayon of a certain number of miles. 1879 *Daily News* 26 May 5/6, I found myself within his rayon at Newcastle, which is one of his bases of supply.

Ray·onnance. *rare*—[1]. [f. F. *rayonnant*: cf. next and -ANCE.] Radiance.

1848 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 206 Some of a cold, pure bodily rayonnance As is the moon's of naked light.

‖ **Rayonné** (rɛyone), *a.* [F., pa. pple. of *rayonner*, f. *rayon* RAYON.]

†**1.** Of a kind of hood: Rayed. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 7 Round which it does our ladies please To spread the Hood call'd Rayonnés. [*Ibid., Fop Dict.* 20 *Rayonné*, Upper Hood, pinn'd in Circle, like the Sunbeams.]

2. *Her.* Of a division between parts of the field: Having alternate pointed projections and depressions, whose sides are formed by wavy lines. (Cussans 1868.)

Raype, obs. f. ROPE. **Rayr,** obs. f. REAR *v.*, ROAR *v.* **Rays,** obs. f. RACE *sb.*[1], RAISE *v.*; obs. pa. t. RISE *v.*

†**Rayse,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a special use of RAISE *v.*[1] or *v.*[2]] *trans.* (Meaning not clear.) Hence **Raysed** *ppl. a.*; **Ray·ser**; **Ray·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 25 Of the choise, packing, and raysing of the Herrings. *Ibid.*, It is forbidden that no body may rayse or packe any Herrings but in the Lords street .. and that with dores open. *Ibid.* 26 The Packer, Rayser, Cooper. .that are imployed about the packing of the said Herring. *Ibid.* 27 The Coopers may not hoope any dryed or other raysed Herring barrell, with halfe barrell hoops.

Rayse, obs. f. RAISE, RASE *v.*[1]; obs. pa. t. RISE *v.* **Raysen,** obs. f. RAISIN. **Raysin,** obs. f. RAISIN; var. RASEN *Obs.*

†**Ray·sing.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. RAISE *v.*[2]] A cut.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 146 As many iagges, blisters and scarres, shall Toades .. make on your pure skinnes in the graue, as now you haue cuts, iagges or raysings, vpon your garments.

Raysing, Rayso(u)n, Raysure, Raysyn, obs. ff. RAISIN, REASON, RAZOR. **Rayt,** obs. f. RATE. **Rayte,** obs. f. *rait* RET *v.*

Rayze, obs. form of RAY *sb.*[2]

Razant, variant of RASANT.

Razbooche, obs. variant of RAJPOOT.

†**Raze,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. RAZE *v.* Cf. RASE *sb.*[1], RACE *sb.*[3]] A slash, scratch, cut, slit.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. c. 383 If you make two razes on each side, it shall bee so much the better. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 370 A man had better receive twenty wounds in his good Name, than but a single raze in his Conscience.

†**Raze,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. (See quot.)

a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 54 The Tin-Veins .. are either in Strata of Growan, or of that grey, Talky, Slaty Stone, that the Tinners call Killas, Raze, or Delvin.

Raze (rē'·z), *v.* [var. RASE *v.*[1] Cf. also RACE *v.*[3]]

†**1.** *trans.* To scratch, cut, slit, etc. = RASE *v.*[1] 1. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 279 His death did raze hir harte. 1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. c. 382 Then raze both the quarters of the hoofe with a drawing-knife, .. so deepe that you may see the dew come foorth. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 102 It appeared rough, as if it had been prettily razed with the point of a Diamond.

b. *esp.* (often with limiting word expressed): To cut or wound slightly, to graze (the skin, a part of the body, etc.).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 314 The point swirved and razed him but on the side. 1667 SOUTH *Serm., Chance* (1715) 317 Might not the Bullet, that perhaps razed his Cheek, have as easily gone into his Head? 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* v. i, I could not bear To raze thy skin to save the world from ruin. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xxiv, Yet did a splinter of his lance Through Alexander's visor glance, And razed the skin—a puny wound.

2. To remove by scraping; to scrape *off* or *out*; to cut or shave off. Now *rare.*

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 33 Drowsie drouping Age. .With pensiue Plough will raze your hue. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 361 Earths .. which the .. salt in the water razeth off from several rocks. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 347 Drunkenness .. razeth out the image of God, and stampeth the image of beasts upon us. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxxii, An axe has razed his crest.

1817 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 14 Most men raze her stamp, and prove untrue.

3. *spec.* To erase or obliterate (writing, etc.) by scraping or otherwise. ? *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. xxxi. (1591) 132 The principall men .. razed Vitellius name, and defaced his images. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 100 [They deserve] their writings to bee razed with sponges. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 67 Now I will raze those Characters I wrote. 1709 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 489 The clause formerly razed .. is agreed to be kept in the bill.

b. Const. *out* adv.; *from, out of* preps.

1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 74 He hath razed them out of the register of heauen. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 20 Of those Books .. who knows .. what hath bin raz'd out, what hath bin inserted. 1693 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) IV. 19 Altered the aforesaid originall papers, by razing out many lines, sentences, and words. 1735 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 735 Having first razed out the writer's name, I have shown it to several gentlemen.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. RASE *v.*[1] 2 c.)

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 285 As for that which is cuil, they raze it out of their memories. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 147 This base and ingrate person razed me out of her affection. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, The first feeble Blow I meet shall raze me From all Remembrance. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) I. 32 He became formidable enough to raze the very Name of Mendoza. 1877 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. xxii. 355 If we raze out all our earlier protests.

4. †**a.** To scrape (a writing) so as to erase something; to alter by erasure. *Obs.*

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. ii, I will .. raze th' eternal register of Time. 1602 FULBECKE *and Pt. Parall.* 31 A deede razed is not good in your Law. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5825/2 The Decrees .. were razed. 1724 BP. WILSON in Keble *Life* (1863) II. xviii. 609 Razing or adding to records being ever accounted .. penal.

†**b.** To shave. *Obs.* Cf. RASE *v.*[1] 4 c.

1667 EVELYN *Public Employm.* Misc. Writ. (1805) 544 Trifling amongst barbers, razing and sprucing himself. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 421 Both had their Heads raz'd.

c. To scrape, or come close to, in passing.

1598 FLORIO, *Radere*, .. Also to raze or go along the shore as a ship doth. 1885 M. BLIND *Tarantella* I. iii. 29 [The swallows] dive low, razing the grass, then soar aloft.

†**d.** *absol.* (see quot.). *Obs. rare*—[0].

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A horse is said to have razed, whose corner teeth cease to be hollow; so that the cavity, where the black mark was, is filled up.

5. a. To sweep away, efface, or destroy (a building, town, etc.) completely. In later use esp. *to raze to the ground.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 707, I saw Troye fall. .Neptunus town clene razed from the soil. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 Now thee statelye pilers with gould of Barbarye fretted Are razde. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xvii, Some said, that I the Temple to the floore In three dayes raz'd. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. xxiv. 690 The fortifications were razed to the ground. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 354 If it were refused, the Aztecs would raze their cities to their foundations. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 40 Having razed Troy with her strong defences I should see my home again.

b. To take away, remove (*from* a place), in a thorough manner. (With various objects.)

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 360 That the heat of thy loue might clean be razed with ye coldnes of my letter. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. LXXVII. (1674) 102 [God] by sending universal Deluges of water, razed mankind. .from off the World. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* IV. i. 238 In Henoch, 'the Son of Man' is about to raze kings from their thrones.

Hence **Razed,** **Ra·zing** *ppl. adjs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 67, I ran too Priamus razd court. 1598 YONG *Diana* 60 His short cape cloke was .. lined with razed watchet satten. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 229 Amongst other things remarkable, there were three pages in raz'd tissue. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* V. 419 Her snowy hand the razing steel profaned. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xx, No striplings these, who succour need For a razed helm or falling steed. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Soc. Law Labor* 180 A razed table on which new classes build themselves.

Raze, obs. form of RACE *sb.*[6], RAISE *v.*[1]

Razee (răzē'), *sb.* [ad. F. *rasé(e*, pa. pple. of *raser* to RASE *v.*[1]: cf. RAZE *v.* and -EE[1].] *Naut.* A war-ship or other vessel reduced in height by the removal of her upper deck or decks.

1803 SIR R. WILSON in *Life* (1862) I. iv. 216 The Captain of a twenty-four-razee. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Mar. Dict.* s.v., The Indefatigable, Majestic .., and Saturn have been cut down for Razees. 1844 HARWOOD *Irish Rebellion* 232 Two frigates and a sixty-gun razee bearing down upon him.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iv, This was the sole cause of my chest being converted into a razee. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xviii. (1891) 253 The hulks and the razees of enslaved or half-enslaved intelligences.

Razee (răzē'), *v.* [f. RAZEE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cut down (a ship) to a lower size by reducing the number of decks.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Razee*, By razeeing, the draught of water is diminished, while the centre of gravity is lowered, and the qualities of the vessel have generally .. been improved. 1862 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 27 Mar., The Merrimac. .has been razeed and iron-plated. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 240 In 1793 .. old sixty-fours were cut down a deck, or 'razeed' (a term that now came into use) into forty-fours.

2. *fig.* To abridge, prune, dock.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* V, He was like a man *razéed* or cut down. 1882 BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 77 They were razeed to the smallest possible dimensions as to numbers and endowment.

Hence **Razee·d** *ppl. a.*

1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/1 The .. Castles of Walmer, Deal, and razeed Sandown. *a* 1895 ADM. PAGET *Autobiog.* iii. (1896) 71 The command of the *Aigle*, razeed frigate.

Razie, obs. form of RACY *a.*

Raziere, variant of RASER[1]. *Obs.*

Razine, obs. form of RAISIN.

Razing (rē'·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RAZE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of cutting, erasing, levelling, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Rature*, .. a razing, or scraping out. *a* 1640 J. BALL *Answ. to Can* ii. (1642) 7 What hath beene their seeking from time to time? a razing of the communion booke! No. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannick Love* v. i, The rough razings of the pointed Steel. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 126 The Messiah and his Messenger must have come, before the razing of that Temple. 1890 CHILD *Ballads* IV. 55/2 *note*, A letter of Argyle's. .would seem to show that he was not there in person during the razing and burning.

b. A scraping; a particle scraped off. *rare*—[1].

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 363 Particles. .as if they had been razings of crystals.

Razom, obs. variant of RIZZOM *dial.*

Razor (rē'·zəɹ). Forms: *a.* 3–4 **rasor,** 4–7 **rasour,** (5 **-owre, -owyr,** 5–6 **-oure,** 6 *Sc.* **-iour,** 6–7 **ra(y)sor,** 7 **rasoir**); 6- **razor,** (6–8 **-our**). *β.* 4–7 **rasure,** (6 **ray-**). *γ.* 5–6 **raser,** (5 **-ere,** 6 **-ier, -ar**), 6–7 **razer.** [a. OF. *rasor, -our, -ur* (12th c.), f. *raser* to RASE *v.*[1] Cf. OF. *rasoir* = It. *rasojo*:—late L. *rasōrium.*]

1. A sharp-edged instrument, specially used for shaving the beard or hair.

In modern razors the blade has usually a slight curve backwards, and is of wedge-shaped section, or has the back much thicker than the edge; the sides are often made concave by grinding ('hollow-ground'). The blade is attached to the handle by a tang and rivet, so that it can be folded into this when not in use.

a. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 98/222 Four ȝweles of Iren he let fullen with rasoires, kene I-nowe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 66 Þe tonge more keruinde þanne rasour. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 325 For he dredde þe barbour to schave with rasoures ful soore. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. i. 50, I wol be vpon a pyler fitched ful of sharp keruyng rasours. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 186 To annoynte the place with oyle and scrape it with a rasoure. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* VI. vii. 144, I got ready my Raysor, .. and there I made a deep incision. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* 1629 This length of hair .. Guiltless of steel and from the razour free. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 11 His little weezen face as sharp as a razor. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 39 At .. Sheffield, where I was shown the process of making a razor and a penknife.

β. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* li. 2 As sharpe rasure þou did treson. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iv, Thou most cutt it with a Rasure. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* II. (1540) 82 The eldre Dyonisius .. dreding Rasures dyd syndge his heere with a cole. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 192/29 A raysure, *nouacula.* 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 240 He .. with a Barbers Rasure finely cut away the Nose.

γ. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C iv b, Doo so moche that thys nyght ye haue a rasere and .. cutte the heeris of hys berde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xvii. 102 These .. cause their hayre and beard to be cut with a raser. 1599 *Ann. Barber-Surg. London* (1890) 192 Grindeinge of rasares.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

Occam's razor, the leading principle of the nominalism of William of Occam (see OCCAMISM), that for purposes of explanation things not known to exist should not, unless it is absolutely necessary, be postulated as existing; usually called the Law of Parcimony. *On the razor's edge* (after Gr. ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ακμῆς), in a precarious position (cf. *razor-edge* in 3 c).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 198 Wyntris rasour doth al away arrace. 1594 WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 7 The sharpe rasor of a willing conceit. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X. 150 Now on the eager razors edge, for life or death we stand. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXIX. (1859) II. 395 We are, therefore, entitled to apply Occam's razor to this theory of causality. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 86 Here am I back. .we stand no more on the razor's edge!

†**c.** *transf.* The tusk of a boar (Phillips 1706).

2. †**a.** Applied to certain fishes: cf. RAZOR-FISH 2. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rasowre, fysche, *rasorius.* 1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Rasour a fysshe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 428 There is a fish called a Rasoir: looke whatsoever toucheth it, senteth presently of Yron.

b. = RAZOR-FISH 1, RAZOR-SHELL.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiii. (1611) 170 The rest of the crusted sort of fishes I will passe ouer viz. Crabs, Lobsters, Creuisses, Cuttles, Razers, Shrimpes &c. 1805 BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 287 The Razor .. or, as we name it, the spout-fish, is also found in sandy places. 1869 WOOD *Com. Shells* (ed. 3) 32 The common species, the Sabie Razor (*Solen ensis*). .another species the Pod Razor (*Solen siliqua*). *Ibid.* 34 It would scarcely be recognized as belonging to the Razors.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. With sbs., as *razor blade, case, handle, hone, knife, -maker, mettle, -seller, sheath, strop, -stropping, wit.*

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1051 The *razor blade is polished on a soft buff wheel fed with dry crocus. 1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2410/4 A black Velvet embroidered *Rasor Case, with 3 or 4 Rasors. 1833 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 323, I have bought a new. .razor-case. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1069 Two *razor handles or scales are. .held at the one end in a pair of clamps. *Ibid.* 1066 [The] German *Razor Hone .. is universally known throughout Europe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 187 In his hond a *rasour knif He bar, with which hire throte he cutte. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 20 A razor-knife said to have

been found together with objects of the latter metal. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* No. 3. 56 *Razor-makers generally clap a small Bar of Venice Steel between two small Bars of Flemish Steel. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* I. 416 An infinite number of..Jack-smiths and razor-makers. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pardoned* III. i. (1713) 264 Great wits and curious tempers are like *razor-mettle quickly turned. 1782 Wolcott (P. Pindar) (*title*) The *Razor Seller. 1812 W. Dooley in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 552/1 A *razor-sheath was found. 1822 *Gill's Techn. Repos.* III. 42 On Improved Razors and *Razor-Strops. 1825 Simond *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 278 He gave me a lesson of *razor-stropping. 1786 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. Boswell* Wks. 1816 I. 246 No *Razor-wit, for want of use, grows rusty.

b. With adjs., as *razor-bladed, -bowed, -edged, -leaved, -shaped, -tongued, -weaponed.*

1765 *Ann. Reg.* 215 The two boys had found a *razor bladed clasp knife. 1885 *Royal River* xii. 338 The *razor bowed craft move slowly out. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 128 The *razor-edged zephyrs of our 'balmy spring'. 1831 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xvi. 143 Warburton has given us razor-edged disquisitions, fine and false. 1878 T. Hardy *Return of Native* II. iv, Urns .. used as flower-pots for two *razor-leaved cactuses. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 236 Small black and white birds .. with heavy *razor-shaped bills. 1873 O. W. Holmes *Rhymes of an Hour* i, The saucy-aproned, *razor-tongued soubrette. 1828 Southey *Let. to A. Cunningham*, When at the looking-glass with lather'd chin, And *razor-weapon'd hand I sit.

c. Special combs., as **razor-bridge**, the bridge *Al Sirāt*, believed by Mohammedans to lead over hell; †**razor-chirurgeon**, a barber-surgeon; **razor-clam** (U.S.) = razor-shell, Razor-fish 1; **razor-edge**, a keen edge, *fig.* a narrow foothold, a critical situation (cf. *razor's edge* in 1 b); **razor-grass**, a West Indian sedge (*Scleria flagellum* or *scindens*) with sharp-edged leaves and stems; **razor-paper**, paper specially made for sharpening razors on (Knight 1875); **razor-paste**, a paste of emery- or crocus-powder for improving razor-strops.

1812 Sir R. Wilson *Diary* in *Life* I. 380 The paths .. almost realize the perils of the *razor-bridge of Mahomet. 1624 Gee *Foot out of Snare* X 2 b, The 'Rasor-Chirurgions, very many of them Popish. 1882 Simmonds *Dict. Usef. Anim., Razor Fish*, in America *Solen ensis* is called the *razor clam. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 688 You have ground the persecuting knife And set it to a *razor edge on life. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 238 On the closest verge of destruction, .. on the very razor-edge of fate. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. xix. 664 Kant is solicitous to maintain himself on the exact razor-edge of critical orthodoxy. 1871 C. Kingsley *At Last* viii, Yonder beautiful green pest, .. namely, a tangle of *Razor-grass. 1879 Baron Eggers *Flora St. Croix* 109 Razor-grass. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 429/2 Of the Street-Sellers of ..*Razor Paste.

Razor (rē'·zəɹ), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To shave as with a razor; to cut *down*.

1827 Pollok *Course T.* VII. (1860) 182 Upon the head that time had razored bare Rose bushy locks. 1872 De Morgan *Budget of Paradoxes* 337 He has announced his intention of bringing me..4159265..razored down to 25.

†**Ra'zorable**, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Razor *sb.*] Capable of, or fit for, being shaved.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 250 The man i'th Moone's too slow, till new-borne chinnes Be rough and Razor-able.

Ra'zor-back, *sb.* and *a.* [f. Razor *sb.*]

A. *sb.* 1. The Razor-back whale or Rorqual.

1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 278 The other [whale] .. mentioned by Sibbald .. was probably a Razor-back. 1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* vi. (1858) 77 The razor-back is sometimes met with one hundred and five feet long.

2. A pig having a sharp ridge-like back.

Now chiefly applied to a half-wild breed of hogs common in the southern United States; cf. *razor-backed.*

1867 Hawker *Prose Whs.* (1893) 149 Prominent among them the old Cornish razor-back asserted his pre-eminence of height and bone. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 494/1 In the vernacular of the South, they were razor backs... Nevertheless, these two hogs had a value.

B. *adj.* Having a very sharp back or ridge.

1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 34 The 'Razor-back whale' .. is longer and stronger and swifter than any other sort. 1859 Trollope *West Indies* iii. (1860) 50 Riding over some of these razorback crags.

So **Ra'zor-backed** *a.*

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 116 A razor-backed yellow tit. 1846 Youatt *Pig* vi. (1847) 69 The old Cornish hog, a large..razor-backed animal. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Feb. 1/3 A high ridge of razor-backed hills. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 336/2 Their ..razor-backed hogs climb the steep hills like goats.

Ra'zor-bill. [f. Razor *sb.* + Bill *sb.*²]

1. A name given to various birds.

a. A species of Auk (*Alca torda*).

1674 Ray *Collect. Words, Water Fowl* 92 The Rasor-bill: Auk or Murre. 1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 403 Razor-bill. .. These birds, in company with the Guillemot, appear in our seas the beginning of February. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 40 The guillemots sitting in rows, .. bolt upright, the manner of sitting common to the puffins and razor-bills.

b. *U.S.* The Cut-water or Skimmer. *rare*⁻¹.

1794 Morse *Amer. Geog.* (1796) I. 214 Shear Water or Razor Bill. 1832 in Webster.

c. 'The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*' (*Hants Gloss.* 1883).

2. *attrib.* Razor-billed.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 4/2 A young razorbill puffin came alongside.

So **Ra'zor-billed** *a.*, having a bill resembling a razor (applied *spec.* to certain birds: see quots.).

1748 Catesby *California* App. 103 The Razor-billed Black-bird of Jamaica. This Bird is somewhat less than our Jack-daw. 1824 Latham *Gen. Hist. Birds* X. 63 Razor-billed Auk.

†**Ra'zored**, *a. rare*⁻¹. Sharp-edged.

1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. i, Be his teeth razored, and his talons keen,..Yet I ere night will case me in his skin.

Ra'zor-fish. [f. Razor *sb.*]

1. Any bivalve mollusk of the genus *Solen* or family *Solenidæ*, having a long narrow shell like the handle of a razor; esp. the European species *Solen ensis* or *siliqua*, common on sandy shores.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* I. 32 The Sheath, or Razor-fish, resembleth in length and bignesse a mans finger. 1632 T. Morton *New Eng. Canaan* II. vii. (1838) 62 Raser-fishes there are. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Dactylus*, ..a name used by many authors for the solen or razor-fish. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 466, I have nowhere met with any rare sea-muscles; only the razor-fish, or Solen, of the Bosphorus. 1884 Goode *Usef. Aquatic Anim.* 707 The Californian Razor-fish (*Siliqua patula*) is also edible.

2. A Mediterranean labroid fish (*Xyrichthys novacula*); also, a related W. Indian fish (*X. lineatus*).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Novacula piscis*, the razor-fish .. the name of a sea-fish caught in the Mediterranean, and some other seas. [Description follows.]

Ra'zor-grinder. [f. Razor *sb.*]

1. One who grinds or sharpens razors.

1833 *Boston Herald* 19 Mar. 4/3, I afterwards met a razor grinder and his wife. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II. ii, They are buhl cutters, ..razor grinders, glass bevellers.

2. A name given to various birds: a. The Australian Dishwasher or Restless Fly-catcher (*Seisura inquieta*). b. *dial.* The Night-jar. c. *dial.* The Grasshopper Warbler.

a. 1825 Vigors in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 250 A loud noise ..caused by a razor-grinder when at work. 1848 R. Howitt *Australia* 332 The razor-grinder, fitly so called from making a grinding noise as it wavers in one position a foot or two from the ground.

b. 1895 P. H. Emerson *Birds*, etc. *Norfolk* 153 The night-hawk, or big razor-grinder, as he is more rarely called in the Broadlands.

c. 1895 P. H. Emerson *Birds*, etc. *Norfolk* 50 This shy, mysterious bird, the 'razor-grinder', as he is often called in the Broad district.

Ra'zor-shell. [f. Razor *sb.*: see quot. 1869.] The shell of a Razor-fish, or the mollusk together with its shell.

1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 170 The large, brown, common Solen, called the Razor-shell and Sheath-shell. 1794 *Collect. Mass. Hist. Soc.* (1810) III. 199 The shores and marshes afford large and small clams, quahaugs, razor-shells, .. and cockles. 1869 Wood *Com. Shells* (ed. 3) 31 That curious family which are appropriately termed Razor-shells, because, when perfect, the shell looks something like the handle of a closed razor. *Ibid.* 32 All the Razor-shells are edible.

Razour, obs. form of Rizzar. *Sc.*

Razure, variant of Rasure.

Razy, obs. form of Racy.

‖ **Razzia** (ræ'·ziă). [a. F. *razzia*, ad. Algerian Arab. غزية *ghāzīah*, var. Arab. *ghazwah*, *ghazāh* war, battle, military expedition, raid against infidels, f. *ghasw* to make war. Cf. Pg. *gazia*, *gaziva*, from the same source.

The initial *r* of the French form represents a pron. of the Ar. غ approaching to a guttural *r* (*ghr*), also indicated in the form *ghrazzie* formerly used by some English writers:— 1821 Capt. Lyon *Trav. N. Africa* vi. 262 None but the Bedouins appear to approve of these ghrazzies. 1826 Denham *Trav.* 75 These people could lead 3000 men into action, for his ghrazzie was to consist of that number.

Some recent Dicts. give the pron. as (ræ'·tsiă) on the analogy of Italian words of similar form.]

A hostile incursion, foray or raid, for purposes of conquest, plunder, capture of slaves, etc., as practised by the Mohammedan peoples in Africa; also *transf.* of similar raids by other nations.

1845 *Athenæum* 8 Feb. 144 If half those seized survive the atrocities of the razzia and the march, it is considered an excellent speculation. 1861 J. G. Sheppard *Fall Rome* ix. 525 The wars of Charlemagne .. were something very different from the freebooting razzias of his Merovingian predecessors.

b. *fig.* = Raid 2 c.

1859 Green *Lett.* (1901) 29 One of our maids has been making a razzia in my study. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 25 He executed what .. we might call a *razzia* upon the remnant of the culprits.

Ra'zzle-da'zzle. *slang.* A word, app. of recent (*U.S.*) coinage, used to express the ideas of bewilderment or confusion, rapid stir and bustle, riotous jollity or intoxication, etc.

1890 Gunter *Miss Nobody* xv (*heading*) Little Gussie's Razzle Dazzle. 1892 Kipling & Balestier *Naulahka* 88 There isn't enough real downright rustle and razzle-dazzle.. to run a milk-cart. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 3/1 Dick, who is still on the 'razzle dazzle'.

b. (See quot.)

1891 *Daily News* 27 July 3/1 A new type of roundabout, called 'Razzle Dazzle', which gives its occupants the pleasant (or otherwise) sensations of an excursion at sea.

So **Razzle-dazzle** *v. trans.*, to dazzle, daze, 'bamboozle', etc. **Razzle-dazzler** (see quot.).

1890 Gunter *Miss Nobody* xiv, I'm going to razzle-dazzle the boys..with my great lightning change act. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 5/2 Two dozen pair of plain socks and half a dozen pair of the sort known as 'razzle-dazzlers'.

Re (rē), *sb.*¹ Also 6 **rey**. [The first syllable of L. *resonāre*; see Gamut.] **a.** The second note of Guido's hexachords, and of the octave in modern solmization. **b.** (As in Fr. and It.) The note D, the second of the natural scale of C major. (*rare.*)

c 1325 [see G-sol-re-ut]. *a* 1529 Skelton *Bouge Courte* 258 A balade boke before me for to laye, And lerne me to synge, Re, my, fa, sol. *c* 1550 *Armonye of Byrdes* 185 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 194 Chaungyng their key From ut to rey. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 74 A re, to plead Hortensio's passion. *Ibid.* 77 D sol re, one Cliffe, two notes haue I. 1636 Waller *To Mr. Henry Lawes*, Let those which only warble long,..Content themselves with Ut, Re, Mi. 1818 Busby *Gram. Music* 60 Whatever the key in which the octave is taken, *do* is the tonic, *re* the supertonic.

Hence †**Re** *v.* (in nonce-use).

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 121, I will carie no Crochets, Ile Re you, Ile Fa you, do you note me?

‖ **Re** (rī), *sb.*² [Ablative of L. *rēs* thing, affair.] In the matter of, referring to.

The L. phr. *in re* is similarly used (†formerly also = in reality). *Re infecta*, 'with the matter unfinished or unaccomplished', has also been freq. employed in Eng.

1707 Hearne *Collect.* 17 May (O. H. S.) II. 14 Amused by Charlett's trick *re* Tacitus.

Re, obs. sing. *rees* Reis (Portuguese money).

Re, obs. Sc. form of Roe, deer.

Re-, *prefix*, of Latin origin, with the general sense of 'back' or 'again', occurring in a large number of words directly or indirectly adopted from Latin, or of later Romanic origin, and on the model of these freely employed in English as a prefix to verbs, and to substantives or adjectives derived from these.

In earlier Latin *re-* was used before consonants, and *red-* before vowels or *h-*, as in *redire, redimĕre, redhibēre* (rarely in other cases, as in *red-dĕre*). The latter form appears in Eng. only in a few words which are ultimately of Latin origin, as *redeem, redemption, redintegrate*. In later Latin the form with *d* was no longer in use, and *re-* was employed before vowels as well as consonants, as in *reædificāre, reagĕre, reexpectāre, reilluminātre*, etc.

In a few words adopted from French the prefix has so coalesced with the main part of the word that its real nature is obscured. In some cases this is due to the combination of *re-* with another prefix, as *ad-* (Fr. *a-*) or *in-* (Fr. *en-*). For examples of these types, see Ransom, Rally, Rampart.

2. The original sense of *re-* in Latin is that of 'back' or 'backwards', but in the large number of words formed by its use, the prefix acquires various shades of meaning, of which the following are the most clearly marked. **a.** 'Back from a point reached', 'back to or towards the starting-point', as in *recēdĕre* to draw back, *recurrĕre* to run back, *redūcĕre* to lead back, *referre* to carry back, *refugĕre* to flee back, *remittĕre* to send back, *respicĕre* to look back, *retrahĕre* to pull back, *revocāre* to call back. Sometimes the sense of 'backwards' is also implied, as in *resilīre* to spring back or backwards. The return of light and sound is expressed in such verbs as *relūcēre* and *renīdēre* to shine or flash back, *reboāre* to bellow back, *resonāre* to echo, resound. In many cases the idea of force is present, as in *reflectĕre* to bend back, *repellĕre* to drive back, *reprimĕre* to force back, *rescindĕre* to cut back; hence arises the sense of resistance, as in *reluctārī* to struggle against, *repugnāre* to fight against, *reclāmāre* to cry out against, *recūsāre* to refuse. Occasionally the sense passes into that of 'away', as in *removēre* to move back or away, *revellĕre* to pull away or off. **b.** 'Back to the original place or position', as in *recondĕre, repōnĕre, restituĕre*, etc. to put back, replace; freq. implying 'back to one's hands or possession', as in *recipĕre* to take back, *redimĕre* to buy back, *rependĕre* to pay back, *resūmĕre* to take back. **c.** 'Again', 'anew', originally in cases implying restoration to a previous state or condition, and frequently occurring as a secondary sense in verbs of the two classes already mentioned; further examples are *recreāre* to create again, *reficĕre* to make again, *reformāre* to form again, *renovāre* to make new again, *refrīgēscĕre* to grow cold again, *revirēscĕre* to grow green again. This naturally passes into cases where the action itself is done a second time, as *recoquĕre* to cook or bake again, *refricāre* to rub again, *regenerāre* to produce again, *retractāre* to handle again, etc. This class of words is largely augmented in later Latin, as *reædificāre* to build again, *rebaptizāre* to baptize again, etc. Many of these later compounds have been adopted in English, and have chiefly supplied the models for the new formations illustrated in § 5. **d.** In some cases *re-* has the same force as Eng. *un-*, implying an undoing of some previous action, as in *recingĕre* to ungird, *reclūdĕre* to unclose, to open, *refigĕre* to unfix, *resignāre* to unseal, *revēlāre* to unveil. More rarely it expresses direct negation, as in *reprobāre* to disapprove of. **e.** 'Back in a place', i. e. 'from going forward', with verbs of keeping or holding, as *retinēre* to hold back, *religāre* to tie

back or up, *refrēnāre* to rein back, *reprehendĕre* to (seize and) keep back; or 'without going on or forward' with verbs of rest, as *remanēre*, *residēre*, *restāre* to stay or stop behind, *requiēscĕre* to stay quiet, etc. Other shades of this sense appear in *relinquĕre* to leave behind, *reservāre* to keep back, store up.

Even in Latin the precise sense of *re-* is not always clear, and in many words the development of secondary meanings tends greatly to obscure its original force. This loss of distinct meaning is naturally increased in English, when the word has been adopted in a sense more or less remote from the strict etymological significance of the two elements which compose it. In many cases the simple word to which the prefix is attached is wanting in English; in others a change of sound or shifting of stress frequently assists in disguising its original sense.

In the Romance languages, as in later Latin, extensive use was made of *re-* as a prefix in verbs and verbal derivatives, and some of the words thus formed are among the earliest which were adopted in English, the immediate source being OF. To these and later adoptions from French belong many of the commonest words beginning with *re-*, as *rebate*, *rebound*, *rebuke*, *rebut*, *recoil*, *redress*, *refresh*, *regain*, *regard*, *regret*, *remark*, etc.

3. Words formed with the prefix *re-* first make their appearance in English about the year 1200. In the *Ancren Riwle*, the first text in which such forms are prominent, there occur *recluse*, *recoil*, *record*, *relief*, *religion*, *religious*, and *remission*. Towards the end of the century Robert of Gloucester uses *rebel*, *receit*, *release*, *relic*, *relief*, *remue*, *repent*, *restore*, *revest*. In the 14th c. the stock is largely increased, especially in the writings of Langland, Chaucer, Wyclif, and Trevisa, and by the year 1400 the number in common literary use is very considerable. During the 15th c. the additions are of less importance, but about the middle of the 16th an extensive adoption of Latin forms or types begins; the French element at this time is small in comparison, though it includes some important words. Towards the end of the 16th c. *re-* begins to rank as an ordinary English prefix, chiefly employed with words of Latin origin, but also freely prefixed to native verbs, a practice rare before this period, though Wyclif, Trevisa, and others have *renew* (after L. *renovāre*). Such formations, however, are common in Elizabethan writers: Shakespeare has *recall*, *regreet* (frequent), *relive*, *requicken*, *resend*, *respeak*, *restem*, *retell* (thrice), and *reword*, and many others occur in contemporary literature, as *rebuild*, *recast*, *refind*, *reflow*, *regather*, etc. Since 1600 the use of the prefix has been very extensive, though the number of individual formations appears to have been smaller in the 18th century than in the 17th and 19th.

The rapidly increasing use of *re-* in the early part of the 17th c. is strongly marked in the dictionaries of Florio and Cotgrave, both of whom freely invent forms with this prefix to render Italian or French words which begin with it. Many of these reappear at a later date, and most of them might be formed again at any time: the following may be quoted as specimens of those which have obtained little or no currency in later writers.

1598 FLORIO, *Rabbellimento*, a .. rebeauetifying. *Rimeritare*, to remerit or deserue againe. 1611 — *Raccordare*, .. to reaccord. *Ricapricciare*, to re-affright. *Ricombattere*, to recombat or fight againe. *Ricompire*, to recomplish or end againe. *Riboccare*, to re-enbogue, to re-mouth. *Rimaleditittione*, a remalediction. *Rimollire*, .. to remollifie, to resoften. *Risperso*, resprinckled. *Ristoppare*, to restop, to stop againe. 1611 COTGR., *Rabuser*, to re-abuse. *Reaffranchi*, reaffranchised. *Reblandir*, to re-blandish. *Redaigner*, to redaign. *Rabituer*, to..reinure.

4. In English formations, whether on native or Latin bases, *re-* is almost exclusively employed in the sense of 'again'; the few exceptions to this have been directly suggested by existing Latin compounds, as *recall* after L. *revocāre*. In one or other application of this sense, *re-* may be prefixed to any English verb or verbal derivative, as *rearrange*, *rearranger*, *rearrangement*; *reignite*, *reignitible*, *reignition*; *resaddle*, *resaddling*; *resettlement*, etc. In all words of this type the prefix is pronounced with a clear *e* (rĭ-), and frequently with a certain degree of stress, whereas in words of Latin or Romanic origin the vowel is usually obscured or shortened, as in *repair* (rĭpēə·ɪ), *reparation* (repărē·ɪ·ʃən). In this way double forms arise, with difference of meaning, which in writing are usually distinguished by hyphening the prefix, as *recoil* and *re-coil*, *recover* and *re-cover*, *recreate* and *re-create*. The hyphen is also frequently employed even where there is no doublet, when emphasis is laid on the idea of repetition, as *bind and re-bind*, or when the main element begins with a vowel; before *e* it is usual to insert the hyphen, as *re-emerge*, *re-enter*, *re-estimate*, the use of the diæresis, as *reemerge*, *reënter*, being much less frequent.

There is naturally a greater tendency to give full stress to the prefix when the simple word precedes the compound, as in *make and re-make*, *state and re-state*; this may also happen, but in a less degree, in cases where *re-* does not mean 'again', as *act and react*.

b. *Re-* is occasionally doubled or even trebled (usually with hyphens inserted) to express further repetition of an action, but this practice is rarely adopted in serious writing, although *re-* is readily prefixed to words of which it already forms the first element, as *re-recover*, *re-reform*.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 3 April 1775 Re-re-re-tried the drill. Not yet compleat! 1838 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 218 A late publication (or rather re-re-publication of Bowles's). 1844 SOUTHEY *Life Andrew Bell* II. 483, I have read, re-read, and re-re-read your dedication.

5. The extent to which this prefix has been employed in English during the 19th c., and especially during the latter half of it, makes it impossible to attempt a complete record of all the forms resulting from its use. The number of these is practically infinite, but they nearly all belong to one or other of three classes, which are illustrated by the quotations given below. The first of these is also abundantly represented in formations of the 17th and 18th centuries, which are entered in their alphabetical places.

a. Prefixed to ordinary verbs of action (chiefly transitive) and to derivatives from these, sometimes denoting that the action itself is performed a second time, and sometimes that its result is to reverse a previous action or process, or to restore a previous state of things (cf. 2 c).

With nouns of action the force of the prefix may frequently be rendered by 'second' or 'new', and on the analogy of these words it has sometimes been used in this sense with other sbs., as *re-charter*, *re-invoice*.

1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. ix. 135 To induce him to *reabandon his original belief. 1879 *Temple Bar Mag.* Oct. 252 With a view to their *reacclimatisation in Switzerland. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 164 Mr. Page was too discreet to *readjudicate the matter. 1885 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 151/2 Each lot will be sold subject to *re-admeasurement. 1883 *Knowledge* 6 July 6/2 When the metal becomes dull, *reamalgamation is necessary. 1874 SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 80, I regret having overlooked this *reannouncement of Mr. Bain's views. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 103 To *reapportion the supply of labor. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 707 The *reapportionment of electoral power. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 394 Acting as checks or wedges to prevent their *reapposition and cementation. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCVI. 195 The reexamination and *reappreciation of the assertions. 1880 NICHOL *Byron* 84 His frequent resolutions, made, *re-asseverated, and broken. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVI. 333/2 If the assignor paid his debt he would be entitled to *re-assignment. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 285 The force of expansion and contraction (repulsion and *re-attraction). 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. i, 'I won't have my hair curl',..*rebawled the beauty. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 389/3 The wax is then .. *re-bleached. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 375 A refurbishing and *rebrandishing of weapons. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 8 These..are broken and *rebroken until the rock is reduced to dust. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 74 The *re-bursting forth .. of the pacificated cities. 1880 E. OPPERT *Forbid. L.* iv. 110 Serious efforts for their recovery or *recaptivation. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* IV. i. 417 Tycho Brahe .. *re-catalogued the stars. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 217/2 The effect of *re-certificating a man who has been dishonest. 1863 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 218 Jupiter .. was *re-chiselled into St. Peter. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Jan. 5/5 Bills deposited by the principal railway companies for the *re-classification of their rates. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 437 The catheter must be thoroughly *recleansed. 1874 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Hume* (1890) 41 Why make them over again by abstraction and *recomplication? 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 331/2 The Divisional Courts have been *re-condemned. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. xii. 205 Corrected and *recorrected sheets. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* iii. 60 *Re-corrupted into a purely mechanical word. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 306 Will the recognition of the independence of Buenos Ayres .. *recrowd its abandoned harbours? 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 432 Sent back .. to the first pair of rolls for *recrushing. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 418 He consented to *re-decimate those on whom the lot had fallen. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. ix, He re-urged—she *re-declined. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. 572 He *redeserts, and offers to negotiate for return of colonies to allegiance. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 76 [A panegyric which] has not been *redeserved by any subsequent poet. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. § 119 (1875) 335 Meanwhile each of these differentiated tissues is *re-differentiated. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* II. xxiii. 315 The British army,..sternly *rediscipline[d], was eager to bound forward. 1807 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XI. 353 The first expedition..was embarked, disembarked, re-embarked, *re-disembarked, about ten times in ten months. 1811–31 BENTHAM *Logic* Wks. 1843 VIII. 261 No counting, no collection, no *re-display, is necessary. 1856 *Q. Rev.* XCIX. 396 We are not going to *re-dissect the 'Essais'. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 623 The gold has been *redissolved and reprecipitated. 1872 *4th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 11 The *re-docketing and revival books. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 87 Malt that has suffered injury..will not be recovered by *redrying it. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* XL. 135 The opportunities of *re-earning a character. 1811–31 BENTHAM *Logic* Wks. 1843 VIII. 225 Recession out of or *re-emanation from it. 1898 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 374 The torpid creatures .. *re-empowered with life. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 212 Zeluca devoted all her attention to *re-engrossing him. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 376 Peter imprisoned, enlarged, recommitted, examined, and *reenlarged. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 65 Let us *re-enumerate them. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 97 After this explanation we *reenunciate the law of corresponding points. 1869 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. 283 The *re-equilibration of constitution and conditions. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* II. lxxxix, His reasoning in these words he *re-essayed. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 195 It often *re-exhilarates my mind to remember the occurrences. 1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 282 A writer has no such .. power of *re-explaining them. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* III. 301 The Portuguese..first made the power of Europe *re-extend over the realms of Asia. 1846 LANDOR *Hellenics* Wks. 1846 II. 485 With blood enough will I *re-fascinate The cursed incantation. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/3 In *refeeding a fire in a large grate. 1898 *Mag. Art* Feb. 220 Firing and *re-firing the bronze with different acids. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 24 June 11/1 The same offender has .. become liable to be *reflogged. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 200 He quenches his thirst as he *re-forms the stream. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 231 *Refurl the sails. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 411 The Warehouse-keeper .. issues a Note for *re-gauging in the following form. 1884 *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 191/3 The *rehanging of the Turner pictures..is now completed. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 85 Reconvertible .. by actual or potential *rehydration. 1853 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 359 *note*, The word *spoom* .. seems hardly to deserve *re-impatriation. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Oct. 497 To *re-indorse old quotations in compliance with custom. 1872 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 281 To be unsphered here and *reinsphered in a promised life. 1826 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 403, I have, as usual, intended and *reintended to write to you. 1868 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. XXXIV. 255 Nothing less than the *reintervention of the Deity was thought adequate. 1871 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VII. iv. 356 The Space..in which the *re intuition or imagination of things occurs. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 16. 332 He..reduces the image .. and then shows it by *re-magnification. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 359 Being *re-marshalled as empties for the down traffic. 1859 F. MILLS in *Athenæum* 9 July 49 Ere the shining valves *remeet. 1881 H. PHILLIPS tr. *Chamisso's Faust* 19 Thy empty sounds..*Re-mirror all the shadows of thy brain. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 34 That ..*Remultiplies the praise of what is good. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. 160 In proportion as he is always *renourishing his genius. 1881 *Athenæum* 18 June 824/3 A considerable portion of the work was *re-orchestrated. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 400 *Re-photographing this positive and ruled screen together. 1895 BOYD CARPENTER *Lect. Preaching* 180 The thing..often needs to be translated and *rephrased. 1884 *St. Nicholas* XI. 379 They begin at once to *repitch their tent. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* III. v. 72 He has planned and *replanned this day's tactics. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 112 The .. monopolist slowly and blankly *repocket-booked his authorities. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 83 The wheat thus pounded was *re-pounded and sifted. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 87, I heard a shot .. and saw a fellow with his gun *reprepared. 1873 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. IV. *Comm.* XXVIII, Before the sound can be *re-propagated from that point. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Recoll.* iii. (1879) 172 *Re-proportioning it with reference to its earlier form. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 136 Its adoption cannot be *re-proposed under a year's time. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 194/2 At noon the *repuddling was completed. 1833 KEBLE in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) I. 453 Their continual puffing and *repuffing each other. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* III. 87 'Then you think..that Mr. Conyers is to be married to-morrow!' *requestioned Mrs. Lambert. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 323 To tongue mute misery, and *re-rack the soul With crimes. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 15 The *re-radiation which the ship almost instantaneously exerts. 1813 MARY FRAMPTON *Jrnl.* (1885) 246 If [Talleyrand] has refused to *re-rat. 1860 CAPT. DENHAM in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 263 [We] *re-rated chronometers. 1891 H. SPENCER *Justice* 54 This violent reaction will be followed by a *re-reaction. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* iii. 136 Its provinces rebelled, and *re-rebelled. 1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (ed. 3) 129 In token of his *re-recognised allegiance. 1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 248 We must have a *re-reformed one. 1810 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* III. 451 No expression of regret escapes the *re-regenerated sinner. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 30 A very reasonable rejoinder this seems until there comes the *re-rejoinder. 1861 *Wheat & Tares* 284 He would repent and *re-repent, and die the same. 1891 H. SPENCER *Justice* 47 Such acts of revenge and *re-revenge. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 268 We can even see the *re-reversal of the lines already reversed. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* I. V. 29 Needlessly *re-rooting myself in the old [ground]. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 148 The Comptroller *re-scans the parchment and the application-form. 1809 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 734/1 An incessant succession of conscious sensations or *re-sensations. 1863 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 172 Only seventy-five..were *resentenced to the convict prisons. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 431/1 Henry has..*resepulchred the Confessor's bones. 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* v. 89 The *re-sexing of their sex, they knew to be impossible. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, He *re-shakes hands with Twemlow. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 128 When spring *reshowers her beams on the plains. 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 709 A horrid appetite of *re-skinning himself. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 6 When the red was holed it was *re-spotted. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 534 The superincumbent hairs falling off and never *respr[o]uting. *a* 1849 POE *Man that was used-up* Wks. 1864 IV. 323 Presently *re-squeaked the nondescript. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 127 Such particular sense ..*re-stimulated into action. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 490 The copper leaves, by further *restratification, may be entirely converted into sub-carbonate. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 112 The fields had been stripped and *restripped by every passing caravan. 1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* II. LXXXV, He spreads it out..Strokes and *restrokes it. 1895 G. MACDONALD *Lilith* xlii. 311 Rushing .. to *resubmerge the orchard valley. *a* 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 62 *Re-submitting to the long dissolved chains. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 236 The accession of Elizabeth, and the *re-substitution of the Protestant system. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* XXV, A certain quick spasm of keen *re-sufferance came over her. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* 171 My fancy's wings *Resweep Hellenic plains. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 24 One kind of Anagram noticed by Mr. Wheatley..is that

which arises not from the rearrangement or transposition of letters, but only from their redivision or *resyllabification. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 169 Grottoes .. have been *retenanted. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 141 Their being .. *re-tested when returned into store. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* III. 95 The pros and cons were thrashed and *re-thrashed. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* XIX. xxvi, Then thrust his sword and *re-thrust. 1864 *Spectator* 440 That he only sent the reports back for the Inspectors to *re-tinker. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 59 He was toasted and *re-toasted, and toasted again. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 302 *Re-tooled the whole of the inscription. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 298, I now *retrack my course to earth. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 143 Echo *retrampling every gritty tread. 1805 — in Robberds *Mem.* II. 91 Transmit the annotated manuscript to me for *re-transcription. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 18 They can be more easily altered and *re-trimmed. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 66 The hairs .. must be *retwisted. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 126 To *re-undergo fresh sufferings. 1881 *Times* 5 Apr. 9/5 The *re-unification of Afghanistan. 1885 SIR C. G. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 289/1 *Reventilating the question of domicile. 1815 in J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 330 Returned Goods may be *re-warehoused. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 179 The *rewelding .. costs on an average $10.

b. Prefixed to verbs and sbs. which denote 'making (of a certain kind or quality)', 'turning or converting into —', esp. those formed on adjs. by means of the suffix *-ize*.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* LI. 497 The required discipline of *re-Americanization. 1885 COUPLAND *Spirit Goethe's Faust* v. 107 Faust must perforce become *reanimalized. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 478 The church..*rebourbonized, and reconventualized. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 637/2, I know this to be a good receipt for *rebrowning gun barrels. 1852 *Meanderings of Memory* I. 21 O too *rebrutalized! oh too bereaved! 1885 COUPLAND *Spirit Goethe's Faust* v. 106 It is the aim of the Devil..to rebrutalize him. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal., Science of Exhib.* III. p. x*/1 Pressing it in moulds .. and *re-coking it with care. 1895 J. WINSOR *Mississ. Basin* 310 This journal..was..later *re-Englished by another hand. 1894 C. L. JOHNSTONE *Canada* 48 The duty of *refortifying the land. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 363/3 The *re-Hellenization of the country by the Byzantine emperors. 1890 EARLE *Eng. Prose* 421 They have been refashioned, respelt, *relatinized. *Ibid.*, '*Relatinization' provokes cavil. 1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 29 The uncassocked Prelate in his now *re-layman'd ministerial capacity. 1898 HOWELLS *Open-eyed Conspir.* 100 Miss Gage *rematerialised..after a moment's evanescence. 1892 — in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 641 To *reobjectivize the phenomenon of their recurrence. 1809 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 273 The army .. will be *reroyalized. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 298 Selfish, until it becomes *reselfed in God. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 57 Unscrupulous manufacturers .. *resterilize the cans with their contents. 1882 *Athenæum* 18 Nov. 667/1 This deposit of the foreign metal may..be *revolatilized.

c. Prefixed to verbs and sbs. which denote fitting, furnishing, supplying, or treating with something. (Frequent in recent technical use.)

1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 184 The interior of the Chapel was refitted in 1717 and its exterior *reashlared. 1889 *Daily Chron.* 30 June 7/x What has been the total cost of *re-boilering H.M.S. Salamander? 1871 *Figure-Training* 54 The staymaker should be directed to take out all the bones first and to *rebone them again afterwards. 1862 *Times* 22 Nov. *Advt.*, Lamps *rebronzed, regilt, and repaired. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 212 The central channel must be *rebridged with branching trees. 1853–8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* II. 340 The body of the church has been almost entirely *recased with stone. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* I. vi, *Re-chalking his cue. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 513 The glazier .. was engaged to *reload them. 1884 R. F. COFFIN *Old Sailor's Yarns* x. 105 To *releather the parral of the main royal-yard. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Oct. 5/4 Renaming and *relettering the streets of Paris with Republican signs. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* (1861) 204 Should the bishop now be *repetticoated. 1884 S. J. REID *Life Syd. Smith* II. 46 The Chapel has been *repewed. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. vii. (1872) III. 232, I *repowdered her myself, and readjusted her dress a little. 1884 *Bee-keeping* 24, I *re-queened all my stocks .. with Ligurians. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 151 The means of *re-quicksilvering its reflectors. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 113 The contractors had to strip the sod .. and *resoil and resod. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 118, I had all the tools..necessary for *re-spoking it. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 3/7 Venetian blinds can be *retaped and made equal to new. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 12 Oct. 4/3 Putting yarn in a damp cellar .. and then *re-ticketing it. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. 166 Re-dressed, *re-turbaned, and re-seated on my carpet.

Rea, sing. of *reas* REIS (Portuguese money).

Rea-, obs. form of RAY-GRASS.

†Reable, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. REABLE *v.*] Legitimate.

1582 N. BURNE in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 164/5 To persuade the people that he micht be reable air [=heir] to his father, ye preachit euer .. that promeiss of mariage vas lauchful mariage.

†Reable, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -abill, -hable. [f. RE- + ABLE *v.*, prob. after F. *ra-*, *rhabiller*.] *trans.* To confirm, to legitimize.

1582 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 282 The Duc [of Albany] chalengethe the iiij[th] parte of her conjunctefee to be *his* enheritaunce..and is reabled to the same by acte of parliament. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 452 That thay [the children] micht be lawchful and reabillit, be virtew of the matrimony subsequent. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Bastardus*, Ane bastard, legitimat and rehabled in his life-time. *a* 1682 SEMPILL *Picktooth for Pope* 395 Poems (1849), A bastards name doth duly them befit For they were never reabled as yet.

Re-abri·dge, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To abridge a second time.

a 1631 DONNE 6 *Serm.* ii. (1634) 27 God's abridgement of the whole world was man; re-abridge man into his least volume [etc.].

Reabso·rb, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réabsorber* (Littré).] *trans.* To absorb anew or again; to take in again by absorption.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 465 Psyche becomes reabsorbed into the ocean from whence she sprung. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. ii, Chaos has reabsorbed him; may it late or never bear his like again! 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 341 Some portions of the jurisdiction assumed by the Pope must..be re-absorbed into the Crown.

Reabso·rption. [RE- 5 a. Cf. prec. and F. *réabsorption* (Littré).] The action of reabsorbing, or fact of being reabsorbed: *spec.* in *Path.* = RESORPTION.

1755 AKENSIDE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 328 The continual re-absorption of that moisture by the lymphatics is no less necessary. 1842 T. GRIFFITH *Apostles' Creed* 141 The dream of re-absorption into the divine essence indulged by the Buddhists of Burmah. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 267 As reabsorption in the bladder is at least conceivable, the catheter should be used early.

†Reacce·nd, *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a; cf. late L. *reaccendĕre* (Jerome).] *trans.* To rekindle.

a 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. xxxiv. (1650) 96 To kindle and reaccend this tinder.

Reacce·pt. *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *reaccipĕre* (14th c.).] *trans.* To accept again.

1623 ROWLANDSON *God's Blessing* 72 The comfortable assurance of his fathers love and relenting goodnesse to reaccept him. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. v, One caution before I re-accept your fealty. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 28 Henry VIII had insisted successfully that the Scotch should reaccept their engagements.

So **Reacce·ptance.**

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts O. T.* 374 Thou..hast made thy selfe uncapable of my reacceptance by the law. *a* 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* I. ii, With reacceptance of this thousand pound. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 1 A formal reacceptance of the very disabilities she rebels against.

Reaccess. [RE- 5 a.]

1. Return, renewed access.

1611 FLORIO, *Recessione*, .. a reaccesse or comming again. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* II. i. § 1 The withering of all things by the recesse, and their reviving and resurrection..by the reaccesse of the Sunne. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 178 A Flaming Sword had to..guard their reaccess to the bowers of Immortality.

†2. Re-accession (to the throne). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1689 *Ad Populum Phaleræ* I. 54 When such Discourses fill the Town, what less Can be design'd than James's Re-access?

So **Reacce·ssion.**

1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maxim., Indications* (1830) 26 Of the course of illegality begun under Lord Erskine, and pursued under Lord Eldon, the continuation commenced with his re-accession. *a* 1876 in Orton *Andes & Amazons* (ed. 3) 601 The exposure caused a re-accession of the fever.

Reacco·mmodate, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réaccommoder* (16th c. in Littré).] *trans.* To accommodate, adjust, †array, afresh or again.

1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* Wks. (Arb.) I. 221 Onely her spret saile remayned.., till we had reaccommodated her a Iury mast. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. B 2 He desired to reaccommodate what had been corrupted. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1674) 125/1 King Edward.. instantly sends to charge that part, without giving them time to re-accommodate themselves.

So **†Reaccommo·derate** *v.* (Cf. COMMODERATE.)

1613–8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 200 [He] instantly sends to charge that part, without giuing them time to re-accommoderate themselues.

Reacco·mpany, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To accompany again; †to escort back.

1611 FLORIO, *Raccompagnare*, to reaccompany. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 114 Masaniello..re-accompanied them to their Homes. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 219 If they will accompany further, many are wont to reaccompany them part of the way.

Re-acco·mplishment. [RE- 5 a.] A second accomplishment or fulfilling.

a 1636 BP. HALL *Revelation Unrevealed* § 1 A re-accomplishment [of prophecies] in these last times.

Re-acco·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To accost again.

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* v. 105 Merinda ..was forced to joyn with them and re-accost Almeria.

Reaccou·nt, *v.* Also 6 -compt. [RE- 5 a.]

†1. *trans.* To recount, relate. *Obs. rare.*

Cf. RACCOUNT, and It. *raccontare*, F. *raconter*.

1562 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 55 Our Lord proceedeth in reaccomptyng much more ample rewardes. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 166 The King upon this..reaccounted unto him openly Bramac's embassie with his answer.

2. To account again or anew.

1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Regen.* 44 Every Soul is accounted to be in Adam, until it is reaccounted to be in Christ.

Re-accrue·, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] **†***trans.* To gather up again (see ACCRUE 4). *Obs.*

1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 48, I will Assay My fancie..and re-accrue My Thoughts into their Station.

Reaccu·mulate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To accumulate again.

1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 53 If..the aqueous is found to have reaccumulated, the central point is again opened.

So **Reaccumula·tion.**

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 320 The pressure will tend to prevent a re-accumulation [of dropsical effusion]. 1841 CALHOUN *Wks.* IV. 7 There must be a great..increase of expenditure .. or the reaccumulation of another surplus.

Re-accu·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To accuse again.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. lx, Who re-accus'd Norfolke for words of treason he had vs'd.

Reaccu·stom, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To habituate again.

1611 COTGR., *Rabituer*, to reaccustome, reinure. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxiii. (1883) 541 Time long enough for my..hands to reaccustom themselves to gloves.

Reace, variant of RACE *v.*[3] *Obs.*

Reach (rīʧ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 6 **reche, reache**, *Sc.* **reiche**, 6–7 **reatch**, 7 **rech**, 6– **reach**. See also RETCH *sb.*[1] [f. REACH *v.*[1]]

I. An act of reaching.

1. An (*or* the) act of reaching out with the arm (*esp.* to take hold of something), or with something held in the hand. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 205/10 Reache, *perretio* [read *porrectio*]. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 2 A few good reaches and affections after holinesse are not enough for us. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 188 It must..fan the Flame of our Affections, and make them tend upwards with importunate reaches towards Heavenly Objects. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 38 ¶ 1 Her Fan was to point to somewhat at a Distance, that in the Reach she may discover the Roundness of her Arm. 1825 LONGF. *Sunrise on Hills* 22 The woods were bending with a silent reach. 1881 'MARK TWAIN' *Prince & Pauper* xxii. 256 A brawny blacksmith .. made a reach for him.

b. With indication of, or reference to, the space or distance covered in the act of reaching.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 231 Making him fit to take longer reaches without doubling of his legs. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 41 Otherwise the reaches of a created..fancy would be more extensive than the power of God. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xlix, You needn't take quite such long reaches with your rake. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 Mar. 5/2 Their pace then began to fall off, and the reach shortened all through the boat.

†2. *fig.* An attempt to attain or achieve something; a design or aim; a device, scheme, plan, contrivance. *Obs.* (very common *c* 1590–1700).

1590 TARLTON *News Purgat.* (1844) 84 Master Vickar had a reach in his head. 1621–3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* v. i, This is my reach: I'll set Some part a-fire of Diaphanta's chamber. 1678 BUTLER *Hudibras* III. ii. 1583 But Jesuits have deeper Reaches In all their Politick Far-fetches. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 6 (1740) 34 All which Matters..could not be so done without some private Reach. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. 1842 I. 329 In India this is a reach of deep policy.

†b. Without *a*: Scheming, policy. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 36 A piece of reach and hazard beyond my apprehension.

3. *spec.* **†a.** A term in dice-playing. *Obs.*—[1]

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* iii. 59 He calles for, Come on fiue; and there it is: Or else heele haue it with fiue and a reach.

b. *dial.* An addition to wages.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 404 Hay-mowing, corn-cutting, etc.,...when the workmen..generally obtain a small 'reach' in addition to their daily wages.

4. A single stretch or spell of movement, travel, flight, etc.

1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 41/2 Making two long reaches in his journey hither. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 24 Then wafting at one Reach, they proudly Pearch On highest Pinnacle of the fatal Church! 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xv. 290 There was a long reach and many a climb up and down before camp could be reached.

b. *Naut.* A run on one tack; a board.

1830 J. F. COOPER *Water Witch* xv, 'Tis by many reaches that the leeward vessel gains upon the wind. *a* 1845 HOOD *Pain in Pleasure-Boat* 21 Bill, give that sheet another haul—she'll fetch it up this reach. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v., A vessel..is said to be on a reach, when she is sailing by the wind upon any tack. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 783/2 The race back..was, save one little bit, but a run and a reach.

II. Power of, or capacity for, reaching.

5. The extent to which a person can stretch out the arm or hand, *esp.* so as to touch or grasp something (in early use freq. *pl.*); the distance to which an animal can extend a limb or other part, or to which any limb can be extended.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 77 Kinges haue long armes, and rulers large reaches. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 179 This horse, I may say, had a long-reach. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 591 High from ground the branches would require Thy utmost reach. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 327 Availing himself of his height, which .. gave him a longer reach. 1897 *Century Mag.* 562/2 Their reach forward is prodigious, as I found..when my horse's hind hoof cut the heel clean off my boot.

b. In prep. phrases, esp. *within*, *above* or *out of* (one's) *reach*: freq. = Ability to obtain or procure something; power to affect or injure another.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Henry VIII* 219 The bearer..thought it..better for hym to bestowe it without the Kynges reche. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 129, I rowe not so farre past my reache. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 86 The Traitor liues..from the reach of these my hands. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 196 They..made pray and spoile of whatsoeuer came into their reaches. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 177 The Tigre seeing them out of his reach..falls a Roaring. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gard.* 197 Those..cost such vast Sums, that they seem to me above

the Reach of the most wealthy private Gentleman. 1781 Cowper *Conv.* 586 Who .. plucks the fruit placed more within his reach. 1871 Rossetti *Dante at Verona* lxxxii, How the Prince Sunned himself out of Dante's reach.

c. *transf.* of things, in various applications.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* xlvi. v, Our rock on Jacob's God we found, Above the reach of harmes. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 10 No lawful meanes can carrie me Out of his enuies reach. *a* 1686 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 106 The Almighty is above all the reach of these unquiet perturbations. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 103 All of these ten Millions of People are obedient to their Sovereign, and within the reach of his power. 1827 Hood *Hero & Leander* ci, Just past the reach Of foamy billows he lies cast. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 337/1 To plough deeply .. places them [weeds] out of the reach of frost.

d. Power of reaching far.

1825 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 40 Although he has weight length and reach .. yet has he lost every battle.

6. Capacity or power to perform or achieve some action, attain to some state or condition, etc. (Chiefly with preps., as in 5 b.) **a.** of persons.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 18 Whom to annoy is beyond my reache and abilitie. 1592 Babington *Comf. Notes Gen.* I. § 9 The mouing of others..to consider what wanteth to a multitude in this land, and so reliene them according to their reaches. 1711 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 176 His Learning was above y^e^ common Reach. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 40 The fault is obstinate, and cure beyond our reach. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 28 A picture of active yet simple virtues, which are within every man's reach. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* vii. 163 Anything like sustained reasoning was beyond his reach.

b. of things.

1621 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* II. iv, Any circumstance That stood within the reach of the designe Of persons. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 21 In respect of Actions, within the reach of such a Power in him. 1711 W. King tr. *Naude's Refined Politics* iii. 91 A very great design with a long reach, and contrived with much judgment. 1800–24 Campbell *Margaret & Dora* ii, Dora's eyes of heavenly blue Pass all painting's reach. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 58 The highest reach of science is, one may say, an inventive power.

† **c.** Of the voice: Range, compass. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Music* 7 That compasse was the reach of most voyces. 1674 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) II. 390 Mrs. Knight .. who sang incomparably, and doubtlesse has the greatest reach of any Englishwoman. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 429 All he does is forced, like one that sings above the Reach of his Voice.

7. Capacity or power of comprehension; extent of knowledge or of the ability to acquire it; range of mind or thought.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) iv, The ignorant .. hereof, whose reach hath not been so ample as others. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 168 His high reach and deep wit, whereby he apprehended the knowledge of all things vnder the cope of heauen. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 793 Let this appease The doubt, since humane reach no further knows. 1671 — *Samson* 1380 How thou wilt here come off surmounts my reach. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 47 Be sure your self and your own reach to know, How far your genius, taste, and learning go. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 79 ¶ 3 Has a long reach in detecting the projects of his acquaintance.

b. In prep. phrases, as *above, beyond, out of (one's) reach.* (Cf. 5 b.)

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* I. § 23 This saiyng..whiche is fathered on Socrates .., What is aboue our reach, we haue naught to doe withall. 1572 H. Middelmore in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 5, I sayd they were matters owt of my reache, and farre from myne acquayntawnce. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. xii. (1614) 60 Many things they [Planets] foretold to Alexander .. beyond the reach of men. 1671 Milton *Samson* 62 Which herein Happ'ly had ends above my reach to know. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 1 If my Readers meet with any Paper that in some Parts of it may be a little out of their Reach. 1842 Macaulay *Fredk. Gt.* Ess. (1877) 663 Nothing beyond the reach of any man of good parts.

c. In phr. *of* (*a*) *great* (*deep*, etc.) *reach.* (Very common *c* 1585–1710; in later use only without article.)

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 143/1 In matters of policie he was verie prudent, and of a great reach. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1128 A man of greater reach and courage. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. (1851) 54 Men more audacious, and precipitant, than of solid and deep reach. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 103 They that had a deeper reach, were not so positive in their judgments. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 246 ¶ 8 Plumbeus acknowledges Levis a Man of a great Reach. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* v. 54 If one..delivered his Stories in Verse, another of inferior Reach and Invention would naturally give them..in plain Prose. 1875 Stedman *Victorian Poets* 151 To claim that they have been overrated, and are not men of high reach.

8. Of the mind or mental powers: Range of efficiency in speculation, acquisition of knowledge, penetration, etc.

c 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxxvi. iv, Pleasures past the reach of mind. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 1 The mysteries of our religion are above the reach of our understanding. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 2 The events..must be such as do exceed the reach of any created intellect. 1725 Watts *Logic* (1736) 271 Matters of Fact .. which lye beyond the Reach of our own personal Notice. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 337 The most refined human intellect, exerted to its utmost reach.

b. With *a.* (Approximating to sense 12 c.)

1657 J. Sergeant *Schism Dispach't* 261 Hath not this Dr. of Divinity a strange reach of reason? 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 5 Those who have a sufficient Reach of Understanding to comprehend the .. ordinary Course of Nature. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 21 Perhaps no Child of my Years had ever more Cunning, or a readier Reach of Thought. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 186 The 'Utopia' of Sir Thomas More .. shows a reach of thought far beyond his contemporaries.

9. Range; scope; extent of application, effect, influence, etc.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 2 Their sentenses include so large a reache. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 37 These wordes .. the reach of their meaning, is farther, then you woulde lightly imagine. 1600 Heywood *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 99 My simple wit Can never found a judgment of such reach. 1858 Buckle *Civilis.* (1869) II. vii. 378 When we compare the shortness of his life with the reach and depth of his views. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* vi. 100 A process of wide reach and abundant results in English.

10. Range (of carrying or traversing). **a.** of a gun, or shot.

1571–91 Digges *Pantom.* (1591) 179 The first parte of the violent course of Gunners, commonly termed the peeces pointe blanke reache. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 28 They could not go by, without coming within reach of our Muskets. 1698 T. Froger *Voy.* 21 In order to level the shot within reach of the Place. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 171 Captain Saunders alarmed them unexpectedly with a broadside, when they flattered themselves they were got out of his reach. 1805 in *19th Cent.* (1899) Nov. 725 We were now without any opponent within reach of our guns.

b. of the eye or sight.

1623 Milton *Ps.* cxxxvi. 94 Above the reach of mortall ey. 1667 — *P. L.* xi. 380 The Hemisphere of Earth .. Stretcht out to amplest reach of prospect lay. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 119 ¶ 2 Those Heavenly Bodies which lie out of Reach of Humane Eyes. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 353 The capacity and the reach of the eye are developed by practice, and by experience.

c. of the voice.

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, The travellers .. were soon beyond the reach of the voices.

11. Power or possibility of getting to (or as far as) some place, person, or object; distance or limit from which some point may be reached. Only in prep. phrases, as in 5 b.

1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 263 That has .. within his reach A scene so friendly to his favourite task. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. i, No knife in your pocket nor house within reach. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* ii. 23 Mrs. Temple had never been very happy while within reach of markets and shops. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* I. v, All the people within reach had suspended their business.

III. That which reaches or stretches.

12. A continuous stretch, course, or extent; **a.** of some material thing or space.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ezek.* xvii. 3 A great eagle with great winges, with a long reach of members. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 68 Darksome night .. dimming the spacious reach of heaven. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, The outmost reach of Body must needs be bounded. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 440 Exposed to the whole reach of the Western Ocean. 1866 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* x, The glades and reaches of gentle park and meadow.

b. of time.

1814 L. Hunt *Feast of Poets* 49 His look with the reach of past ages was wise. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* xii. 323 Some mountains are now constantly active, and have been so in all the reach of history.

c. of immaterial things. (Cf. 8 b.)

1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. iii. ii. § 66. 452 A prodigious reach of learning distinguishes the theologians of these fifty years. 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* iv. 31 A reach of love, and wisdom, and power to which it is impossible to set bounds.

d. The space over which something extends or is distributed.

1850 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* i. (1874) 9 The marine and fresh-water animals having each their own reaches.

13. *spec.* **a.** That portion of a river, channel, or lake which lies between two bends; as much as can be seen in one view. Also the portion of a canal between two locks, having a uniform level.

1536 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 58 The same catche beyng under sayle in the reche over agaynste Lymehowse callyd Limehowse Reche. 1562 Phaer *Æneid* VIII. X iv, They pluckyng swift their Ores, that .. tyre their limbs, And reatches long they win. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 33 Rasing as it goes the high bankes with their curving reaches. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 95 The king .. examined every reach and turning of the river. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 99 The river presents one reach, crossed by the bridge, and then dividing into two fine channels. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* v. 242 Occasionally threading some narrow channel, to enter again some magnificent reach.

† **b.** A bay. *Obs.*

1526 Tindale *Acts* xxvii. 39 They spied a certayne reache [Gr. κόλπος] with a banke. 1601 Holland *Pliny* v. xxix. I. 108 All the coast thereof is very full of creekes and reaches. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* v. vii. 156 The opposite shoar, on the same side of the Sea, but..over a reach, or bay. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A reach at sea, *duorum promontoriorum intervallum.*

c. A headland or promontory. *Obs.* exc. *U. S.* (local).

1562 Phaer *Æneid* I. A iij, On either side the reaches hie ..And vnder them the still sea lyeth. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A headland, a furland, a reatch, a land marke. 1627 E. F. *Life Edw. II.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 45 Twice had they gained St. Vincent's rock, but, from that reach, were hurried back, with sudden gusts and tempests. 1897 in *Cent. Dict.*

14. A bearing-shaft or coupling-pole.

1868 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 478 The Reach, or bearing-shaft [of a bicycle] is the most important portion.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1887/1 A reach for a certain description of city wagon is shown in Fig. 4190.

15. = Rache *sb.*[2]

1897 M. H. Hayes *Points of Horse* xx. (ed. 2) 222 If it runs down the nose in the form of a line of no great width, it is known as a 'reach' or 'stripe'.

† **Reach,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Reach *v.*[2]] An act of clearing the throat, or of retching.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 41 [He] cleered his vois with a hem and a reach, and spat oout withal. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A reach, or reaching to vomit, *vomendi nisus.*

Reach (rīʧ), *v.*[1] Forms: *a. Infin.* 1 rǽcan, 3 ræchen, 2, 4 rechen, (5 -yn); 4–5 reche, (5 ric(c)he, 6 rech), 4–5 reiche, (5 reyche, 6 *Sc.* reich), 6 reache, (7 reatch), 6– reach. *Pa. t.* (*a*) 1 rǽhte, 3 rehte, 4 reiȝte, reighte; 1, 3 ráhte, 4 raȝte, 4–5 raghte; 4 rauhte, rauȝte, -tte, 5 rawȝte, 4–6 raughte, (6 roughte); (and *pa. pple.*) 4 raht, 4–5 raȝt, 4–6 raght, (4–5 ragh, 5 *Sc.* racht); 4–5 rauht, (4 rahut, 5 rauth), rauȝt, (4 rauȝht, 5 rawȝt), 5–9 raught, (5 rawght, rought, 6 *erron.* wrought), *Sc.* raucht, (6 rawcht); also *pa. pple.* 4 i-rawt. (*b*) 4–6 reched, (4 recched, 5 rechid, reychid), 6–7 reach'd, 7 reachd, reacht, 6– reached. *β.* 4, *Sc.* 5–6 reke, (4 reque, 5 *Sc.* rek), 5–6 (9) *Sc.* reik, (6 reyk), 8 *Sc.* reek, ryke, (9 rike). *Pa. t.* 4 reked, 6 *Sc.* reikit. [OE. *rǽcan* (also *gerǽcan*) = OFris. *reka, rets(i)a, resza*, MDu. (Du.) *reiken*, MLG. *reiken, reken*, OHG. (G.) *reichen*:—OTeut. **raikjan* of uncertain relationship.

The various parts of the verb exhibit considerable variety of form at different periods. In ME. the normal vowel *ē* of the infin. and pres. is sometimes replaced by *ă, ĕ*, or *ĭ*. The latter is unusual; the other two (see Ratcli *v.*[1] and Retch *v.*[1]) have probably been developed by back-formation from the pa. t. *raught*, on the analogies of *catch, caught* and *stretch, straught*. Mod. dial. forms differing from the standard *reach* are *ret(t)ch, rey(t)ch* (Yks.), *raich, reighch* (Lanc.), *rache, raych* (Devon), etc., in addition to the northern forms with final *-k* (as in *streek* beside *stretch*), which are recorded from *c* 1400 and survive as *reek, ryke* (Sc.), *reak, raik* (Yks.), *reik, reyk* (Lanc.), etc.

The normal West Saxon form of the pa. t. was *rǽhte*, giving ME. *rehte, reihte* (rare). From the typically northern OE. *rǽhte* came the usual ME. *raught(e*, which continued in general use down to *c* 1600, and was frequently employed for half a century later, but is now only archaic, or dialectal in the forms *raucht* (Sc.), *rought* (Lanc., Chesh., Staff.) and *raught* (West Midl.). The new preterite form *reached* (cf. northern *reekit*) appears about 1400, but is comparatively rare before 1600. For other modern dial. variants of the pa. t. and pa. pple. (mostly due to analogy) see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

In addition to *rǽcan*, OE. had also the form *gerǽcan*, the use of which is naturally prominent in those senses in which stress is laid on the full completion of the action (see sense 4). In some senses (as 4 b, 4 c, and 5) the verb occurs chiefly or exclusively in the preterite form *raught*, which in later use was perhaps not clearly associated with *reach* in its other applications.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To stretch out, extend, hold *out* or *forth* (one's hand, arm, etc.).

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxvi. 246 Ic ræhte mine hond to eow. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 1620 In þæt hate fyr .. bær hy leomu ræcað .. to bærnenne. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxxviii. 28 Se oðer ræhte forð his hand. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19791 To saint petere sco raght hir hand. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 83 Drynke he a syrupe of roses..and after, reche out his armes a lityll. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 54 He raught out his right foot and dubbed me in the necke. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 375 Iulius Cæsar raught out his foot for Pompeius Pœnus to kisse. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 19 Some of us would have reach'd their arms over the Table, to take the Goblet. 1755 Ramsay *To Jas. Clerk* 48 [He] will at naithing stap or stand, That reeks him out a helping hand. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxx, Unused example from the grave [shall] Reach out dead hands to comfort me.

b. Of a tree: To extend (its branches).

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 54 He shall flourish, And like a Mountaine Cedar, reach his branches, To all the Plaines about him. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 213 Where any row Of Fruit-trees..reachd too far Thir pamperd boughes.

c. To thrust (a weapon) *forth* or *up* by stretching out the arm.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv. iii. 33 At that instant reaching forth his sweard .. He smote him. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 93 He raucht his halbert up, and brack An image that stood starin' out.

† **d.** To launch, direct, aim. *Obs.*[-1]

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 840 He would his impudent lewde speache Against Gods holie Ministers oft reach.

2. To hold out (a thing) and give (it) *to* a person; to hand *to* one. Also const. with *dat.*, and occas. with simple object.

a. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxix. 62 Hærfest to honda herbuendum ripa [bleda] receð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiii. 26 He ys se ðe ic ræce [*Hatton MS.* ræche] bedyppedne hlaf. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3649 (Cott.) Quen it [mete] es dight þou it him reche [*Fairf.* salle þou hit reiche]. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 47, I..bade one reche me a booke. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 35 His stappemoder rechid to hym a pece that he myȝhte drynke. 1535 Coverdale *Ruth* iii. 15 Reach me the cloke y^t^ thou hast on the, & holde it forth. 1581 in *Confer.* II. (1584) M iij, The Greke testament being reached vnto him, he refused to reade it. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, iv. ii. 4 Reach a Chaire, So now (me thinkes) I feele a little ease. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 5 It

pleased God with a strong hand and stretched-out Arme, to reach the Gospel unto them. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 59 Taking out your picture . . , I reached it to her. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 339/2, I reached him the letter.

absol. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 790 (Cott.) Quen sco þis frutte biheild, Sco . . tok and ette and raght adam.

β. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. vii. 42 Reik to the man the price promist. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 230 With that he rais and reikit me this bill. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 129 [She] cried 'Reik me this, reik me that'.

b. With advbs., as *back, down, forth, out, round, up.* † Also *to reach up*, to surrender.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 758 Ohire recouyre me þi rewme, or reche vp þe girdill. *Ibid.* 817 þis renke & his rounsy þai reche vp a croune. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 148 Thai . . raucht the cop round about full off riche wynis. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 198 [He] brake it, and then raught it forth to theim. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 517, I caused some of the Nailes to be reached'vp to me. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 172 Beg of the Lord to reach you out the Lord Jesus. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 5 The burdened trees reached forth fruits of irresistible temptation. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* iv, The beaker I reach back More rich than I took it.

†c. With immaterial object: To give, yield, render; to grant, bestow, communicate, etc. *Obs.*

c 961 Æthelwold *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer 1885) 139 þara anra, þe for neode him þenunge æt þæs mynstres ingange ræcan scylon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5308, I sal þe to þe kinge beteche, And siþen þe mi blissing reche. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1369 Vche duk . . Schulde com to his court . . to reche hym reuerens. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* iv. (*Fox's Confess.*) xvi, Heir I reik the [= thee] full remissioun. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cxv. 1 Unworthy of the least of all thy goodness, abundantly reached out unto us. *a* 1718 Rowe (J.), Through such hands The knowledge of the gods is reach'd to man.

3. a. To deal or strike (a blow); † to give (a wound). Const. *to, at*, or dat. Now *rare.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 420 To philip sic rout he raucht, . . He gert him galay disyly. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1347 He raught a stroke to Ferumbras. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 630 Schir Rannald raught to the renk ane rout wes vnryde. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* iv. iv. (Arb.) 66, I with my distaffe will reache hym one rappe. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 57/2 Gegathus raught Haco such a wound, that the vpper part of his liuer appeared bare. 1666 Sancroft *Lex Ignea* 24 God hath reacht us now an Universal Stroke. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 19 A sudden punch which he reached at the nose of his lordship. 1847 Chalmers *Romans* xxx. II. 82 Faith . . reaches that exterminating blow whereby the body of sin is destroyed.

†b. To give (a kiss). *Obs. rare* —1.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2351 Þou kyssedes my clere wyf, þe cosez me raȝte.

4. To succeed in touching or grasping with the outstretched hand (or with something held in it), or by any similar exertion.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 207 Se hrof . . wæs þæt man mid his handa nealice geræcean mihte. *a* 1000 *Satan* 169 Eala . . þæt ic mid handum ne mæg heofon geræcan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24464 Me-thoght moght i . . wit mi hand him ans reche . . I suld ha ben all hale. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 353 Who taugte hem on trees to tymbre so heighe, There noither buirn ne beste may her briddes rechen. 1530 Palsgr. 680/2, I reche a thyng with my hande. . . I can nat reache it, myne arme is to shorte. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 156 Wilt thou reach stars, because they shine on thee? *a* 1704 Locke (J.), Having let down his sounding-line, he reaches no bottom. 1747 Gray *Cat* 22 She stretch'd in vain to reach the prize. 1858 Kingsley *Poems* 113 If I could but reach that hand.

†b. To obtain by seizure or otherwise; to procure, gain, acquire, get possession of. *Obs.*

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 885 Þa metton hie xvi scipu wicenga & wiþ þa gefuhton, & þa scipo alle geræhton, & þa men ofslogon. *a* 1000 *Ibid.* an. 918 Hie ne meahton nanne mete geræcan. 11.. *Ibid.* (MS. C.) an. 1066 Hi ne micte þa brigge oferstigan, ne size gerechen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 106 Tho hit bi-com that he haȝte, And of his eyre briddes y-raȝte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1912 Þe beist[es] thoght selcutli god Þat þai hade raght þair kindle fode. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 733 After . . his rychesse is raust he schal ben redy serued. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 67 With hapless hand no man hath raught Such hap as I. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* II. xlv, Then had yee raught Fames richest Diadem. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* ix. 290 All his diuelish wit, By which he raught the Wreath.

†c. To seize in the hand; to take or lay hold of; to carry off. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 229 A trestille Edward rauht, þat heuy was of pais. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 453 He . . hyre in armys racht & hyre embrasit. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5284 Scho . . raȝt him by þe riȝt hand & raikis to a chambre. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* cv. vi, Great people yt daye the death hath raught. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 272 Then raught they hym . . twise winding him about. 1591 R. Wilmot *Tancred & Gismunda* III. iii, She raught the cane, And with her owne sweet hand she gaue it me. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. ix. 30 The hand of death hathraught him. *a* 1626 Middleton *Mayor of Queenborough* iv. ii. 155, I was surprised by villains, and so raught.

absol. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 94 Least . . his now bolder hand Reach also of the Tree of Life, and eat.

transf. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Porrex* vii, Can I complayne of this reuenge she raught? 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xix. 338 Princes are not to reach, but to trample on recreations.

†d. To receive, catch, suffer. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Song Roland* 756 Of the hethyn hound no harm he reches. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 193 As he knelyd on hys knee, . . He rawght a bowe on hys hede. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 3554 Of the Jewes cruwelle mykel persecucionne he raght.

†e. To fetch, heave (a sigh). *Obs. rare* —1.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb) 33 Groane sighs deepe reaching with tears his lyers ful he blubbred.

5. Const. with preps. and advbs. a. To take or snatch *from* a person or thing; to take *away, heince, out, up.* Now only *arch.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 799* Þou must rewle all my realm qwen I am raght hyne. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 837 Thes knyghtes, that Beues raught fro Bradmond. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 22 Tybert . . raught out his ryght colyon. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* II. *Rich. III*, xx. [The king] of kyngdome I bereft, His life also from him I raught away. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T., First History*, He raught a truncheon from a pine by chaunce. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 179 Many in their prime and best yeares are raught hence. 1634 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xix. § 12 Those bodies, which being alive shall be raught up into the aïr. 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xviii, They frae a barn a kabar raught. 1863 W. Lancaster *Praeterita* 51 Old confusions, which . . Raught from my helm the garland of its praise.

b. To draw or bring towards oneself (esp. to take down) *from* a certain place or position; to lift *up*, take († or pull) *down*, etc.

c 1450 *Merlin* 697 The damesell . . raught hym vp be the honde. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 61 b/1 He . . ran and raught doun the Calf that they had made. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 66 Ill fortune me that daye befell, Whan first my bowe fro the pynne I roughte. 1647 Crashaw *Steps to Temple* 67 Men of martyrdom, that could reach down With strong arms their triumphant crown. 1649 R. Hodges *Plain. Direct.* 17 He raught it from the shelf, when I wrought it with him. 1746 Collins *Ode to Fear* 33 [The Bard] reach'd from Virtue's hand the patriot's steel. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxiii, [He] reached down his hat. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* viii. 43 She reached from the . . shelf her . . cup of ink.

†c. To take *in, to*, or *unto*, oneself. *Obs.*

1588 Kyd *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 253 First wold I that the paiched earth did liue and raught me in. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 441 That same [rod] hath Iesus Christ now to him raught. 1660 Bloome *Antichit.* C b, Calimachus . . reached unto himselfe the Basket.

6. To succeed in touching with a weapon or with the hand in delivering a blow († hence, to strike or smite).

Beowulf 556 Ic aglæcan orde geræhte. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1477 Gif þat on wiþ his sword raugt. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1193 What rink so he raust he ros neuer after. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2923 Richard raught him with a barr of bras. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 63 He . . rought hym wyth soo grete a myghte, that steke deed he ouerthrew hym. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* xii. cvi, The inuincible Dardanian with one stroke, Raught Aiax Beauer and vnplumed his hed. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 126 If you can conveniently reach your adversary upon the longe.

b. To succeed in affecting or influencing by some means; to impress, convince, win over, etc.

1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 801 Assaying by his Devilish art to reach The Organs of her Fancie. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 45 Being sensible that I was thoroughly reach'd; and the Work of God rightly begun in me. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* x. (1872) 83 Men's opinions must be reached by reason, not by force. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 15/3 They [the merchants] know how Chinese are to be reached.

7. a. Of things (or of persons in respect of some part of the body): To come into contact with, to touch; to extend so far as to touch.

a 1225 *Juliana* 56 Hu hit grond in hwet so hit rahte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24390 It raght mi hert al thoru þe rote. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 284 With hir feet she therthe reighte, And with hir heed she touched hevene. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 144 Þe paume haþ power to . . receuen þat þe fyngres rechen. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 1029 A Bridge of wondrous length . . reaching th' utmost Orbe Of this frail World. *Ibid.* IV. 988 His stature reacht the Skie. 1704 Pope *Windsor F.* 193 Now his shadow reach'd her as she run, His shadow lengthen'd by the setting sun.

b. Of immaterial things, in various applications derived from 7 a and 8, *esp.* to succeed in affecting or influencing.

c 1400 *Song Roland* 190 To help the, þat no harm þe reche. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 267 The stroke slided a syde & kyt a sondre all That it rought. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 89 Who can be angry now? What Enuy reach you? *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Bonduca* IV. iii, There is no mercy in mankind can reach me. 1675 H. More in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 347 Nor does that [conclusion] reach the present Controversie. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 287 ¶ 3 Liberty should reach every Individual of a People. 1761 Gray *Odin* 48 Pain can reach the Sons of Heav'n! 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 213 There's sic parade, sic pomp, an' art, The joy can scarcely reach the heart. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1861) 259 Libels . . which the ordinary process of the law reached, and would have been quite sufficient to punish.

8. To come to, arrive at (a place, object, or point in space), to get up to or as far as.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1320 Two dayes þey sailled . . lond ne hauene reche þey ne myght. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 10 Reken with reverence þay rechen his auter. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 109 Now was the Son got vp aloft, and raught the mydle Lyne. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxv. vi. 273 Sooner than a man would have thought [they] raught the banke on the further side. 1684 R. Waller *Nat. Exper.* 110 The point not onely again reacht the Line, but passed beyond it. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 107 ¶ 2 You may easily reach Harwich in a Day. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xi, The steps of stone, By which you reach the donjon gate. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xiv. 96 Brought him to rest before he had reached the bottom.

b. With personal object, in various applications.

1706 E. Ward *London World Diss.* (1708) 22 Those strong unexpected Turnadoes . . sometimes reach him as far as Brasil and Jamaica. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* III. xv. 177 Pete's letter had reached him.

c. Of sounds: To come to (the ear, a person or place).

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, lxxx, Fame had before the escape of Richard told . . wch raught her open Ears. 1671 Milton *Samson* 177, I hear the sound of words; thir sense the air Dissolves unjointed e're it reach my ear. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xxxi. 11 My name, perhaps, hath reach'd your ear. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 5 Where rumour of oppression and deceit . . Might never reach me more! 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xix, The alarm reached the royal residence. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 10 Every syllable should reach the ears of the auditors.

d. Of the eye, a gun, etc.: To carry to (a point).

1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 556 Eternitie, whose end no eye can reach. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 72 What degree the Gun must be Mounted to, to reach the Mark. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 240 What no eye can see, No glass can reach.

9. To arrive at, to attain or come to (a point in time, a condition, quality, etc.): a. of persons.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 29 Till ryper yeares he raught. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. ii. 24 As proud a Fortune As this that I haue reach'd. 1647–8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 2, I hope I shall be able to reach the proper order. 1709 Pope *Ess. Criticism* 145 Nameless graces which no methods teach, And which a master-hand alone can reach. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xxxix. 35 He reach'd the height of power and place. 1789 *Trifler* No. 35. 448 Our poets . . frequently reach the climax of absurdity. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. i. 60, I believe few, if any, of the modern archers in long shooting, reach four hundred yards. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 3. 228 Wyclif . . had already reached middle age.

b. of things.

1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 197 Thy desire . . leads to no excess That reaches blame. 1691 Locke *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 7 But supposing the Law reach'd the Intention of the Promoters of it. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Rel.* 215 The means . . will not reach that end. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 696 In the eye Of public note, they reach their perfect size. *Ibid.* IV. 662 His faculties . . there only reach their proper use. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* x. II. 262 This little work reached a second edition.

10. a. To succeed in understanding or comprehending. ? *Obs.*

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* IV. i, *Sir P.* I reach you not. *Lady P.* Right, sir, your policy May bear it through thus. *a* 1627 Middleton *Wom. beware Wom.* v. i, But how her fawning partner fell I reach not. 1662 Dryden *Wild Gallant* IV. i, I do not reach your meaning, Sir. *a* 1715 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* III. Pref. 3 The Meaning of this dark Expression I do not reach. *a* 1822 Shelley *Tasso* 16 The words are twisted in some double sense That I reach not.

b. To succeed in acquiring or obtaining.

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 303 Zenodorus . . could not reach the art of tempering the metalls as it was used by the ancients. *c* 1709 Prior *Charity* 4 Had I all knowledge . . That thought can reach, or science can define. 1782 Cowper *Charity* 304 Knowledge such as . . only sympathy like thine could reach. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 328 Paying a small sum yearly, . . according as I could conveniently reach it.

11. To stretch; to draw or pull *out* † or *in*; † to extend (one's power). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (Cf. Ratch *v.*[1] 3, Retch *v.*[1])

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 Min heafod sceal beon on corþan gecyrred, & mine fet to heofenum gereahte. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 5 in *O. E. Misc.* 90 Crist . . on rode was rauht. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4829 Youre fon ssolle hor poer among ow wide reche. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 348 He rauhte þe Rolle . . Wiþ his teth. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2549 Than they raughte in the reyne and a-gayne rydes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 682 An huge breste, No litel wombe, and wel out raught the side. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 167 Whilest the members are reached and stretched with many strains and convulsions. 1648–60 Hexham *Dutch Dict., Het leder Recken*, to Stretch or Reach out leather. 1823 Moor *Suffolk Words* s.v. *Reech*, A pair of small shoes require to be reached.

II. Intransitive senses.

12. To make a stretch *with* the arm or hand; to extend the arm, hold out the hand. Also of the arm or hand: To stretch out.

Beowulf (Z.) 748 Ræhte ongean feond mid folme. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 338 Hwon God beot þe, recheð forð mid bode honden. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 95 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 101 Here armes whan hi vpward reiste bicome as stif as treo. *c* 1400 N. Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxix. (B. N. C.) If. 92 The disciples seten . . so þat þey alle myste reche into þe myddes and ete of one dishe. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 48 The ye to se, . . the fote to go, the hand to hold and rech. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 779 What hinders then To reach, and feed at once both Bodie and Mind? 1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars* 5th Air, Let me ryke up to dight that tear.

b. Const. *to* or *unto* (a person or thing), usually with implication of catching († or striking) at. Now only *dial.* (also *absol.*, to help oneself at table).

a 1000 *Satan* 437 Efe . . ræhte þa mid handum to heofoncyninge. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2445 Þe lionesse seyze þat sight And raust to B[eues], with out faile. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10882 Ho raght to hym radly, reft hym his sheld. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 7/1 But these two . . raught to their weapons. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 192 Reach to the Pompions, there's an end of the Lettices. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 232 This Paiment, however reacht to, is, they say, presented to God by the Pope. 1847 Halliwell, *Reach-to*, to reach out one's hand, so as to help oneself. 1890 Austin Clare *For Love of Lass* iii, Now do as the missus bids you, and reach to. Your father's son 'll be always welcome at my table.

c. Const. *after, for* (a thing).

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 136 Whan she dronken hadde hir draughte, fful semely after hir mete she raughte. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 118 A Gentleman . . raught in the morning for some paper. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1336 Rouzing up himselfe, for his rough hide He gan to reach. 1737 [S. Berington] *G. de Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 33,

I was..reaching for my Sword to defend myself to the last Gasp.

d. To grasp or clutch *at*. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 106 Master Sexten ..Gredily raught at a goblet of wyne. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 11 Put forth thy hand, reach at the glorious Gold. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. Ded., The Third reached not at all at Honor. 1732 Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 66 Stretching the laws to reach at those whom they could not fairly come at an other way. 1818 Keats *Endym.* III. 372 Wherefore reach At things which, but for thee, .. Had been my dreary death?

e. *fig.* of mental striving.

1646 P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt.* II. 131 The soule is of an intelligent nature, reaching after the knowledge of high and hidden things. 1845–6 Trench *Hnls. Lect.* Ser. II. vii. 261 Some of old had been reaching out after this. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* I. v. 109 His mind reaches forward with a strong presentiment to the thought of a Moral Governor.

13. To make a stretch of a certain length; to succeed in stretching one's arm, etc., so far.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1840 Na creatur in liue..moght to grund or reche or riue. *Ibid.* 11673 Þe frut hu sulde man reche vnto. **13**.. *Sir Beues* (A) 1623 [Beues] knette þe rop þar while Ase his ase a' miȝte reche. *c* 1402 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xvi, With myn hede unto the welle I raughte. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 344 He lifte vp his swerde..and he slytte the shelde as fer as that he raught. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. xiii, He cowde not reche to the mete with his mouthe. 1535 Coverdale *Eccl.* vii. 23 She wente .. so depe that I might not reach vnto her. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 471 By reaching beyond his reach, he reacheth nothing at all. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 289, I am not yet so low, But that my nailes can reach vnto thine eyes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 140 With solitarie hand Reaching beyond all limit. *absol.* 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 593 All other Beasts..envying stood, but could not reach.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27332 Als ferre als he may reche, þe forme o scrift til him he teche. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 257 As faire as I can reache by coniecture. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 87 *Lu.* Melodious were it, would you sing it. *Ju.* And why not you? *Lu.* I cannot reach so high. 1611 Bible *Lev.* v. 7 *marg.*, His hand cannot reach to the sufficiencie of a lambe. 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 51 This woman hath herein reached beyond your conceit. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. vii. § 5, I might now reach out to Exotick Plants.

14. To stretch out (continuously), to extend; to project a certain distance (*above, beyond*, etc.).

α. a 1000 *Riddles* lxvii. 7 (Gr.) Ic eom mare þonne þes middangeard .. wide ræce ofer engla eard. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 990 Rǽhton wide ȝeond werþeoda wrohtes telȝan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2232 Do we wel and make a toure, .. þat may reche heghur þan heuen. *Ibid.* 8080 (Gött.) Lang and side þair broues wern And recched al a-boute þair ern. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1022 Hir tresses yelowe..Unto hir helys down they raughten. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Þe schadowe rechez vnto Lempny. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 77 b, Saynt Austyn asketh a questyon: How hye recheth the hous of perfeccyon. 1623 Gouge *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 A partition..which reached up to the floore of the garret. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 21 The Portico..reaches along the whole front of the Church. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Br.* 28 These Frames reached about 2 Feet above the common High-water Mark. 1822 Latham *Gen. Hist. Birds* II. 63 The wings reach very little beyond the base. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (ed. 5) 72 These vast domains, reaching from the Ebro to the Carpathian mountains.

β. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1320 Þe sone cane fare bemys strek, þat fra þe hewine til erd can rek. 1462 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 144 The sayde..akeris of land..on the northt half of the gat rekand to the Wenlaw. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. ix. 12 His berd Rekand doun the lenth neir of a ȝerd. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 191 He sought for through-ban's that wad rike.

b. Of immaterial things, in various applications.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 293 Yldo .. ræceþ wide langre linan. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6311 Þe mercy of God .. reches over alle, bathe fer and nere. 1443 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 211 Hir contemplacioun rauht up to the hevene. 1535 Coverdale *Dan.* iv. 22 Thy greatnesse increaseth, and reacheth vnto the heauen. *a* 1656 Hall: *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 1 How far his intent and meaning reacht. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 2. 10 His Jurisdiction reaches even to the Councils of Princes. 1769 *Junius Lett.* I. 9 It reaches beyond the interest of individuals. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 131 The exclusion of Englishmen reached even to men of Norman descent born in England.

c. Of a period of time, or with reference to duration of time.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 554 Þe tother part..reches fra þe begynnyng Of mans lyfe un-til þe endyng. 1535 Coverdale *Lev.* xxvi. 5 The wyne haruest shal reache vnto the sowynge tyme. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 110 These things..do reach from the beginning of the Lease to the top of the Inheritance. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 4 That Portion of Eternity which is called Time,..reaching from the Beginning of the World to its Consummation.

d. To suffice, be adequate or sufficient *to* (also with *infin.*). Chiefly of money. ? *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 230 His rentes ne wol nauȝte reche, no riche metes to bugge. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 168 He aw till allow thai gudis as payment of his costis .. in alsferr as thai mycht reke. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 159 Abilities will not reach to suffer for God, though they seeme to act for him. *a* 1657 Bradford *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 215 Every one was to pay..what y^e profite of y^e trade would not reach too. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xi: (Dubl.) 142 As much of the middle sort of Wheat as his Money would reach to purchase.

e. To amount *to*.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 129 *Hotsp.* What may the Kings whole Battaile reach vnto? *Ver.* To thirty thousand. 1887 Stubbs *Mediæv. & Mod. Hist.* 360 Another sum of the same amount, reaching..to £120,000.

15. † **a.** To move, proceed, go, spread. *Obs.*

Some examples would also admit of being taken in sense 16, the history of which is somewhat obscure, in the absence of quotations for the 15th and 16th centuries.

a 1000 *Riddles* xvi. 27 (Gr.) Siþþan ic þurh hylles hrof ȝeræce. *c* 1205 Lay. 16265 Bruttes weoren balde & rehten ouer walde. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5003 Tydynges ronne, þat ouer al reches; .. þat Romayns were aryue on land. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 447 Up he stert & on his way he raught. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3852 Þus rayt he fra þis reuir be many ruȝe waies.

† b. To go *on*, or proceed *to* (a place or point); to run *into*; to penetrate *to*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15788 (Cott.) Ilk dint þat þai him gaf it reked to þe ban. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 168 To othir placis of holynes þey rauȝte. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5510 [Alexander] Rayt on to þe reede See & rerid þare his tentis. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. x. 554 Fra north on sowth the streme it strekys In tyll the Rede Se quhille it rekys.

c. *Naut.* To sail on a reach; (see also quot. 1867).

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* v, The sloop wearing round, reached in for the land. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Reaching*, sometimes used for standing off and on... A vessel also reaches ahead of her adversary. 1884 *Hunt's Yachting Mag.* Apr. 150 A rattling breeze .. got up .. and she reached along like a schooner.

16. To attain or succeed in coming *to* a place, point, person, etc.; † to come *up* (to).

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 21 Posting on with such diligence that by darke night hee reached to Caleri. 1651 Cromwell *Let.* 4 Aug. in Carlyle, To give the enemy some check, until we shall be able to reach up to him. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xviii. (1840) 318 They could not reach back to the boat before it was dark. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* III. vii, The public voice..seldom reaches to a brother or a husband, tho' it rings in the ears of all the neighbourhood. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* III. 19 When we had reached to this stage of our proposed journey.

b. With other constructions. Also with specification of distance covered in attaining to a point.

1591 R. Wilmot *Tancred & Gismunda* I. ii, He neuer sought, with vast huge mounting towers To reach aloft, and ouer-view our raigne. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxii. 1222 Hastings that before raught hither with his rear, And with King Edward join'd. 1627 Sir R. Granville in *Ld. Lansdowne's Wks.* (1732) II. 336 We had not raught a musket-shot out of the Town. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 138 At length, reaching near the door. 1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Family Biog.* III. 55 Continually receding until they have both reached as far as they can go.

c. Of the eye, a gun, etc.: To carry.

1632 Holland *Cyrupædia* 166 They gave backe from thence foot by foot .. so farre as a dart shot raught from the wall. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 40 The Power of the English, who command as far as their Guns reach. 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* i, As far as the eye could reach in either direction.

17. To attain *to* an achievement, condition, etc. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20026 A thusand year moght i noght reke .. Til tend part of hir louing. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1930 Alle þe penaunce þat þou mayst do Ne may nat reche here godenes to. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 195 In armes is þer none þat to þie renoun reches. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 159 Another secret close intent, By marrying her, which I must reach vnto. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* vii. (1891) 55 Great aboundance of Wheat, barlie and other graine, not rechinge in finenes to Castlemartyn. 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts O. T.* 373 By no humane meanes which thou canst reach unto.

b. Const. with *infin.* Now *rare*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11385 Elles moght not kinges thre Haf raght to ride sa ferr ewai. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 217 And he may not reche for to greue oþere, þan he bycomeþ angry and cruel to hym self. 1871 Farrar *Witn. Hist.* iv. 142 They could only reach to lay their garlands of admiration at his feet.

† c. To attain *to* (knowledge of). *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* vi. 3 *note*, His countrie-folks .. not reaching to his godhead and divine generation did take offence or scandal of him. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. viii. § 6 Festus..heard him, but could not reach unto that whereof he spake. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. v. § 5 To conclude there is no such thing as Reason and Demonstration because a natural Fool cannot reach unto it.

18. To undergo stretching. *rare*. Now only *dial.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 148 Bi him that rauhte on the roode. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/1 Rechyn, as lethyr, *dilato, extendo*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 88/32 To Reche, *distendi*. 1823 Moor *Suffolk Words*, s.v. *Reech*, If your hat be too small it will 'reech i' the wearing'.

† **19.** To start up. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3191 Hys chambyrlayns wakyd hym ther w^t all, And woodely oute of hys slepe he raught.

Reach (rīt∫), *v.*[2] Now only *dial.* (cf. Retch *v.*[2]). Also 5 **areche**, 6–7 **reche**. [OE. *hrǽcan*, = ON. *hrækja* to spit, f. OE. *hráca*, ON. *hráki* spittle, expectorated matter.

The apparent absence of the word in literature from the OE. period to the 15th c. is remarkable, but there can be no doubt of its continuity.]

† **1. a.** *intr.* To spit; also, to make an effort to clear the throat, to hawk. *Obs.*

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* v. 43 Ȝif he ðonne ðæt wif wille forsacan, ðonne hræce hio him on ðæt neb foran. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 148 Wið ȝeposu & wið þæt man hefelice hræce, ȝenim ðas wyrte [etc.]. [*c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 290 Areche, ne spitt to ferre, ner be ye slow of heryngе.] 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 58 Crieng or reching so loude as she can, so to stere her selfe. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Screo*, to reache in spittyng.

† **b.** *trans.* To spit or bring *up* (blood or phlegm). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 142 Ȝyf hwa blod swiþe hræce, ȝenime ðysse ylcan wyrte [etc.]. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* (1585) Lij, Gume of a Peache tre geuen to hym that rechit or spitteth bloud, helpeth greatly. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 59 For them that raught vp bloud at the mouth, he prescribeth to take Mints in a broth. 1606 — *Sueton.* 189 Hee never durst once spit and reach up fleame.

2. *intr.* To make efforts to vomit; to retch.

In 18th c. freq. *to reach to vomit* (cf. Reaching *vbl. sb.*[1]).

1575 Gascoigne *Hearbes* Wks. 165, I poore soule which close in caban laye, And there had reacht til gaule was welneare burst. 1636 Brathwait *Rom. Emp.* 47 As hee was reaching or striving to vomit. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xliii. 285, I shall reach confoundedly, and bring up some clotted blood. *a* 1776 R. James *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 51 She .. reached to vomit very much.

Reachable (rī·t∫ăb'l), *a.* [f. Reach *v.*[1]]

† **1.** Able to reach *to*. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1633 T. Adams *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 10 A tower reachable to heaven!

2. That may be reached.

1824 L. M. Hawkins *Mem.* II. 5 *note*, My father .. had strong oak shutters put on the outside of all the reachable windows in our house. 1873 W. S. Mayo *Never Again* xvii. 229 If through the sense of smell Her heart were reachable.

Reache, variant of Recche *v. Obs.*

Reached, *ppl. a. rare*—[1]. [? f. Reach *v.*[1] II.] ? Stretched, strained.

1650 Weekes *Truth's Conft.* ii. 45 It doth arise from their own reached and unworthy carriages towards God.

Reachelesse, obs. form of Reckless.

Reacher (rī·t∫əɹ). [f. Reach *v.*[1] + -er [1].]

1. One who or that which reaches.

1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 120/1 Hold in your rapier; for though I have not a long reacher, I have a short hitter. 1598 Florio, *Recatore*, a bringer, a reacher. 1667 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 111 [Prynne] spoke to Jennings the reacher of the records that he should let him have any record. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. clxv, The highest reachers Of eloquence in piety and prose. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 6/2 Shamrock .. has proved herself to be a good runner, a fine reacher.

† **b.** A certain type of beggar. *Obs.*—[1]

1607 Dekker *Jests to make you Merry* 35 There is a new company arising,..and these call themselues Reachers, they walke together Male and Female [etc.].

† **2.** An exaggerated statement, 'stretcher'. *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II. x. (1614) 157 Adrian had a Vineyard eighteen miles square, which hee hedged with those slaine carkasses, as high as a man can reach (a reacher I thinke). *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Monmouth.* IV. (1662) 51, I can hardly believe that Reacher, which another witeth of him, that with the palms of his hands he could touch his knees, though he stood upright.

Reaching (rī·t∫iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. as prec.]

1. The action of Reach *v.*[1], in its various senses. Also with *out*, *up*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John *Intr.* 7/3 Mið ræcing [L. *porrectione*]. *Ibid.* 8/11 Mið racing honda [L. *extensione manuum*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Rechynge, or stretchynge, *extensio*. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Alcance*, ouertaking, obteining, pursuing, reaching. 1662 Betty Verney 19 Apr. in *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1899) IV. 21 The reaching up of my armes. 1760 Law *Spir. Prayer* I. 55 A natural .. reaching after that eternal light. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* viii. 138 The reaching-out of the bodily organs. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 783/2 According to all accepted tenets, mere running and reaching [in yacht-racing] is poor work.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. 1842 I. 333 All the reachings and graspings of a vivacious mind. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* (1883) II. I. i, Reachings forward unto the things that are before. 1871 Spencer *Princ. Psych.* II. § 300. 82 All reasoning .. is a reaching of the unknown through the known.

† **2.** A reach or stretch of country. *Obs.*—[1]

1727 in M. A. Richardson *Hist. Table-bk. Leg. Div.* (1843) I. 401 There are many hills and reachings for many miles.

3. *Comb.* **reaching-post** (see quot.).

1815 Burney *Falconer's Mar. Dict.*, *Reaching-Post*, in rope-making, a post .. fixed in the ground at the lower-end of a rope-walk. It is used in stretching the yarn by means of a tackle.

Reaching, *vbl. sb.*[2] Now *dial.* [f. Reach *v.*[2]] The action of retching † or (in OE.) spitting. Also *pl.* (freq. in 18th c.).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 174 Þis sint tacn adlies magan; ærest ȝelome spætunga oððe hræcunga. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxiv. iv, The said barke .. is greatly commended for the reaching and spitting of blood. 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* I. vi. 24 Coughing, Yawning, Reaching, and Hiccoughs. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1858) 481 First hungry, then sick again, with reachings to vomit. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* II. 238 They groaned most pitifully, had violent reachings.

Reaching (rī·t∫iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Reach *v.*[1] + -ing [2].] That reaches, in senses of the vb.

1. Of the hand, etc.: Stretching out to or after something; able to reach far.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 86 Great men haue reaching hands. 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 31 (1713) I. 200 A sad Experiment I have made Of the long reaching Arm of Kings. 1817 Keats *Sleep & Poetry* 362 Fauns and satyrs taking aim At swelling apples with a frisky leap And reaching fingers.

b. Characterized by reaching forward (with the legs. Cf. Reach *sb.* 5).

1866 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* xxv, She broke from the long stride of her trot into a reaching canter.

2. Having great (mental) reach; far- or deep-reaching. (Freq. in 17th c. Now *rare*.)

a. of thoughts, views, plans, etc.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 106 It ys nedfull.. [to] chese a sotell man, þat hauyn most stalworth tokenyng, and most rechand argument. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii. 229 A reaching thought will search his deepest wits. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 207 To have so reaching and attentive a prospect of all things. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 840 St. James gives a short Draught of the Matter, but very full and reaching. 1836 BROWNING *Life of Strafford* (1891) 140 The views of the lord deputy, somewhat more reaching than their own, startled them.

b. of the mind, etc.; rarely of persons.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 3 Such reaching wyts, as bend theyre endewours too thee vnfolding thereof. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* 2 Then Pallas gaue a reaching head, With deepe conceites, and passing wit. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 161 The reaching soul of the renowned Des-Cartes. 1845 BP. WILBERFORCE *Let.* 27 May in A. R. Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. vii. 269 A very clever reaching mother.

3. Stretching; capable of stretching. *rare* —1.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. viii. (1739) 46 They saw that in such cases of Treason the King's honour was made of reaching Leather.

† 4. ? Attractive, 'fetching'. *Obs.*—1

1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* v. i, My Book-strings are sutable, and of a reaching colour.

Hence **Rea·chingly** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* iii. 31 Very reachingly and comprehensively Propheticall.

Reachless (rī·tʃlĕs), *a.* [f. REACH *v.*[1] + -LESS.] That cannot be reached.

1628 SIR W. MURE *Doomesday* 318 What glorious lights Must beautifie those reachlesse hights. 1825 HONE *Everyday Bk.* I. 951 The hot little dog looking wistfully into the reachless warm water. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Arnasis* I. 121 Aloof upon her reachless rock, sat cold the Loreley.

Hence **Rea·chlessness.** *rare* —1.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 26 As one should love a star..who knows The distance of it, and the reachlessness.

Reachless, obs. variant of RECKLESS.

Reach-me-down, *a.* and *sb.* [REACH *v.*[1] 5 b.]

A. *adj.* Of clothes: Exposed for sale in a finished state, ready for wearing, ready-made; also, cast-off, second-hand.

1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xxiv, The most splendid reach-me-down dressing gowns. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Jan. 4/1 The reach-me-down finery of the East-end exquisite.

B. *sb.* A ready-made or second-hand garment. Chiefly *pl.*

1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr.* xv. 148 Two new pairs of second-hand machine-made reach-me-downs. 1884 *World* 3 Dec. 13/1 The wide-awakes, billycocks, ulsters, and reach-me-downs.

attrib. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 674 We preferred going to a reach-me-down store, as Prawle styled it.

Reachy (rī·tʃi), *a. rare.* [f. REACH *sb.*[1] + -Y.] That has a long reach.

1888 *Poultry* 27 July 377 Game Cocks (four)—First (Plattin) a beautiful Black Red, very reachy, capital style.

Reack, obs. variant of RICK.

Reacknow·ledge, *v.* [RE- 5 a. In early use suggested by L. *recognoscĕre* or F. *reconnoître.*]

† 1. *trans.* To recognize, confess, acknowledge.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 225 (1877) 123 You, syr herald of Fraunce,.. for ever herafter, shall reacknowledge your dutie, gevynge place to the heralde of Englande. 1555 HARPSFIELD in *Bonner's Homilies* 10 He teacheth vs in oure prayers, to reacknowledge oure selues synners.

† 2. To reconnoitre, explore. *Obs. rare* —1.

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. IVar* v. ix. 196 To find out and reacknowledge the natures, dispositions and inclinations of all the Enemies Commaunders.

3. To acknowledge again or anew.

1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 70 King Henry set at libertie went.. to Pauls Church, the Clergy, Nobility, and Commonalty reacknowledging all obedience to him. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 614 If then .. they have broke in peeces his Church, and renounced the only-certain grounds of his law, they must .. restore both to their former integrity by reacknowledging them. 1715 POPE *Lett.* (1735) I. 232 This puts me in mind of reacknowledging your continu'd Endeavours to enrich me.

Hence **Reacknow·ledgement, -ledging.**

1598 FLORIO, *Resipiscentia*, .. a reacknowledging. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Riconoscenza*, reacknowledgement.

Reacquai·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make acquainted again; to bring back into acquaintance.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. i. xii, Tract of time at least all memory Will quite debarre, that reacquainten mought My self with mine own self.

So **Reacquai·ntance,** renewed knowledge.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. ii. (1713) 183 Your reacquaintance of those many and most noble Truths that Philotheus recovered into your Mind.

Reacqui·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réacquérir* (15th c. in Littré).] *trans.* To acquire anew.

a 1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 225, I perceived one of them .. that had almost quite lost its colour, to have reacquired a very fair blew. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 361 Their penitential Tears..Had strove lost Heav'n and Love to re-acquire. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 291 The established interests .. would, after the first novelty of an independant choice, shortly reacquire their natural ascendancy. 1884 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Times Rep.* L. 712/2 By losing an English domicil, he re-acquired a Scotch domicil, his domicil of origin.

Hence **Reacqui·red** *ppl. a.*

1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 299 To ensure durability to the reacquired power of the queen. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 524 This regeneration of the tips and reacquired sensitiveness.

So † **Reacqui·st** *v. Obs. rare* —1.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 166, I will endeavour to re-acquist you the kingdome or dye in the attempt.

† **Reacquite,** *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To requite.

1534 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 395, I shall accompt my self bounden to reaquite your gentilnes with semblable pleasures. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* (1809) 405 His bountyfulnes and liberalitie whiche they would God wyllynge shortly reacquyte. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 166 So might he also hope in time to come, to be reacquited.

React (rĭ|æ·kt), *v.*[1] [See RE- 2 a and ACT *v.* Cf. F. *réagir* (18th c.), late L. *reagĕre* (5th cent.).]

1. *intr.* To act in return, or in turn, *upon* some agent or influence. Also without const.

Sometimes used loosely when previous action is merely implied or possible.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xvi. 141 If fire doth heate water, the water reacteth againe.. vpon the fire and cooleth it. 1724 SWIFT *Answer* Misc. (1735) V. 21 Because, the Soul her Power contracts, And on the Brother Limb re-acts. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 233 God does not continue to act upon the Soul, unless the Soul re-acts upon God. 1831 MACAULAY *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 5 July, Government and society are cause and effect—they re-act on each other. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. l. 61 Applause reacts upon the orator.

b. *spec.* in *Chem.* of the action of reagents.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 415/1 The nitrous acid soon.. reacts on the other metals, and dissolves them. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 359 Chyle of different qualities may react with varying energy on the lymphatic glands.

2. *intr.* To act, or display some form of energy, in response to a stimulus; to undergo a change under some influence. Const. *to* (in recent use).

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 393 Though all sense .. be made by reaction, nevertheless it is not necessary that every thing that reacteth should have sense. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. v. 67 The less severe cases .. are beginning to feel the influence of their new diet; but Wilson and Brooks do not react. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 895 The tendency to expand is increased by darkness..: light has the contrary effect, and the one half always reacts more powerfully than the other. 1891 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 409 Plants may gain..various aptitudes for reacting to light and gravitation.

3. *intr.* To act in opposition to some force. Const. *against.*

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* p. xx, I know that some individuals react against the strongest impediments. 1871 *Daily News* 31 Jan., He .. did all that lay in him to react against the cry, *à Berlin.*

4. *intr.* To move or tend in a reverse direction; to return towards a previous condition.

1875 TENNYSON *Queen Mary* IV. iii. 246 Heaven help that this re-action not re-act Yet fiercelier under Queen Elizabeth. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 2/1 His father was a strong Wesleyan, and the son, as was natural, reacted towards the Church of England. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/4 Silver reacted 2½, but rallied 1⅛ on dealings.

† 5. *trans.* a. To exercise in turn. b. To drive back, to reflect. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 386 The spirits of many.. meeting no assimilables wherein to react their natures, must certainely anticipate such naturall desolations. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 731 Every thing that suffered and reacted motion, especially polite bodies, as looking-glasses.

Hence **Rea·cting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Reattione*, a reacting, or reaction. 1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea, & Choc.* 60 The acting and reacting which they have one upon another. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iv. 173 The actings and reactings that take place between man and man. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 A kind of reacting sympathy. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 245 Some modification in the reacting tissue.

Re-act (rĭ|æ·kt), *v.*[2] [f. RE- 5 a + ACT *v.*] *trans.* To act, do, or perform a second time.

a 1636 BP. HALL *Invisible World* III. v, Encouraging a man, by the prosperous event of his sin, to re-act it. *a* 1721 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 18, But..I fear my treacherous Will Wou'd live re-acting the like Ill. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* IV. xv, The gay shepherdesses and gallant swains, who sought to renew and react the pastoral Arcadia. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* VI. 144 They..wait only the leave or bidding of circumstances to re-act their part.

Reaction (rĭ|æ·kʃən). [f. RE- + ACTION; cf. REACT *v.*[1] and F. *réaction* (*a* 1610).

Florio (1611) uses 'reaction' to render It. *reattione* (mod. *reazione*); see REACTING *vbl. sb.*]

1. Repulsion or resistance exerted by a body in opposition to the impact or pressure of another body.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xvi. 139 Of reaction .. in locall motion, that each agent must suffer in acting and acte in suffering. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 47 It must be compressed in return, by the Re-action of the Skull. 1800 VINCE *Hydrost.* i. (1806) 11 The reaction of the sides of the vessel against the fluid. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 524/2 The reaction of the jets caused the rotation of the machine.

fig. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 5 It is the method of Charity to suffer without reaction. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xxi. Wks. 1684 IV. 687 In such a Soul as this, there is a perpetual re-action, an impatience of the presence of any thing which may trash, incumber or oppress it.

2. The influence which a thing, acted upon or affected by another, exercises in return upon the agent, or in turn upon something else.

1772 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 232 A continual action of God upon the Soul, and a re-action of the Soul upon God. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 434 The effects of high or low prices on agriculture, and the re-action of culture on price. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* I. 2 Action and reaction have thus gone on from prehistoric ages to the present time. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. 18th C.* I. i. 12 Mr. Darwin's observations upon the breeds of pigeons have had a reaction on the structure of European Society.

b. *Chem.* The action of one chemical agent on another, or the result of such action.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 9 The great care that is requisite to prevent the re-action of this acid is an objection to its use. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 67 Owing to the feebler affinities of these elements, the reactions take place with less vehemence. *Ibid.* 435 The vegetable bases when in solution have generally a decidedly alkaline reaction upon test papers.

3. *Phys.* and *Path.* a. The supervention of an opposite physical condition, as the return of heat after cold, or of vitality after shock.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 498 If an intire immersion in cold water be employed, and the body be in a fit state to produce reaction, a full .. perspiration will follow. 1842 ADDY *Water Cure* (1843) 165 The first impulse to the re-action of the heart has been found to have been given by these means. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 652 The cold bath, when not followed by a healthy reaction, is anything but a tonic.

b. The response made by the system or an organ to an external stimulus.

Reaction of degeneration, 'a gradual diminution and final loss of faradic excitability of both nerves and muscles, consequent on degeneration and atrophy of both' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). A variety of this is called *Reaction of exhaustion.*

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 359 This condition is known as the reaction of degeneration, and is found in serious injury or disease in the motor nuclei of the anterior cornua. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 347 The reaction to light was lost in both eyes.

4. A movement towards the reversal of an existing tendency or state of things, esp. in politics; a return, or desire to return, to a previous condition of affairs; a revulsion of feeling.

In 1816 referred to as a French use of the word (*Edinb. Rev.* XXVII. 480).

1821 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Fr. Rep.* I. xii. 122 If I have delayed sending you the sketch of the re-action at Naples [etc.]. 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliv. *note*, That perpetuating of factious quarrels, which is called in modern times Reaction. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 161 Like every other excess, fanaticism provokes a reaction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 256 In the ancient as well as the modern world there were reactions from theory to experience.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3) *reaction period, stage, time*; **reaction engine or machine,** a small apparatus in which the motive power is derived from the reaction exerted by escaping steam; **reaction process,** a method of treating galena, depending on the chemical reaction which follows upon roasting and fusing (Raymond 1881); **reaction wheel,** a water-wheel impelled by the reaction of escaping water.

1868 *Model Steam Eng.* (1895) 82 *Reaction or resistance engines, described at pages 7 and 8. 1863 GANOT *Physics* § 380 In *reaction machines steam acts by a reactive force like water in the hydraulic tourniquet. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., **Reaction-period*, the period of reaction or return of vitality after a shock. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 619 In the *reaction-stage of many cases of local asphyxia, there is distinct evidence of heat. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 152/2 It appears..that the *reaction time varies with the loudness of the report. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 524/2 The old *reaction wheel consisted of a vertical pipe balanced on a vertical axis, and supplied with water.

Hence **Rea·ctional** *a.*, characterized by reaction; **Rea·ctionally** *adv.*

1856 J. GROTE in *Cambr. Ess.* 87 Under certain circumstances the mind may be likely to move reactionally. 1897 HUGHES *Medit. Fever* v. 207 This artificial reduction of temperature is followed by a slight reactional rise.

Reactionary (rĭ|æ·kʃənări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REACTION + -ARY[1]. Cf. F. *réactionnaire* (19th c.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, reaction.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvi. IV. 497 The intensity of the subsequent displeasure would be aggravated by this reactionary sentiment. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xviii. 40 The results of the year that followed were decidedly reactionary.

2. Inclined or favourable to reaction.

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 161 The reactionary members of the council had suggested a call of parliament. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 The fixed ideas of a reactionary statesman.

B. *sb.* One who favours or inclines to reaction.

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 485 The reactionaries .. watched for some change of fortune.

Rea·ctionist, *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] A marked or professed reactionary.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lii. (1865) VI. 266 As usual with reactionists in social life, .. they mistook the cause of the disease. 1883 *Jrnl. Educ.* XVIII. 137 Nobody except the chronic reactionist and constitutional grumbler wants to keep back the colored people.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 177 To the clergy and the reactionist lords he would not yield a step. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 4/2 The Liberals..did not expect that the reactionist tendencies of the Government would be expressed so strongly.

Rea·ctive (rĭ|æ·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REACT *v.*[1] + -IVE. Cf. F. *réactif* (18th c.), It. *reattivo.*]

A. *adj.* † 1. Repercussive, echoing. *Obs.*—1

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 357 Ye fish, assume a voice, with praises fill The hollow rock, and loud reactive hill.

2. Acting or operative in return.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxi. 103 Every body that acts, is at the same instant both active and reactive 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* 318 We have to consider, not only what is done for the afflicted, but what is the reactive effect upon those who do it.

3. *Path.* **a.** Supervening on a previous opposite state; due to reaction.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 434 The patient .. was not rendered faint by the re-active glow that ensued upon his quitting the water. 1885–8 PYE-SMITH *Fagge's Princ. Med.* I. 51 Such patients .. sometimes pass into a condition of reactive pyrexia.

b. Recuperative; responsive (*to* a stimulus).

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 704 There is no longer any rallying or reactive power remaining. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 193 These granules are feebly reactive to light. *Ibid.* 293 Delicate children, with little reactive power.

4. Characterized by reaction (sense 4).

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 24 The reactive tendency to preserve the text by recurrence to a standard. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 77/1 He constantly inclined to reactive measures.

B. *sb. Chem.* [ad. F. *réactif.*] A reagent. *rare.*

[1790 *Monthly Rev.* III. 546 Chemical tests, or, as the French call them, *reactives.*] 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. iv. 192 A chemist should be employed for preparing a proper reactive. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, Ch. Avison* ix, Reviewing learnedly the list complete Of chemical reactives.

Hence **Rea·ctively** *adv.*

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. 30 The living world .. is re-actively throwing on him various moral influences and infections. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* v. 285 A very irritable temper, that bore him reactively into close relationship with a few.

So **Rea·ctiveness** (Webster 1847) = next.

Reacti·vity. [f. REACTIVE *a.* + -ITY, after *activity.*] The state or power of being reactive.

1888 *Nature* 22 Mar. 503/1 The occurrence of colour .. is more frequently than not concomitant with a high degree of reactivity. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 558 Our knowledge .. of vital reactions and reactivity.

Re-a·ctuate, *v.* [RE- 5 b.] *trans.* To make actual again; to restore to actuality.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 386 As far as the principle .. went to re-actuate the idea of the Church, as a co-ordinate and living Power.

Reacuntar, obs. Sc. f. RECOUNTER.

Read (rēd), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *techn.* Also 4 (9 *dial.*) rede, 5, 9 *Sc.* reid, 8–9 reed. [OE. *rēada,* of obscure origin.] The stomach of an animal; in later use only *spec.* the fourth stomach of a ruminant.

It is probable that the special sense of the word is the original one, but the early examples are not sufficiently definite to establish this.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 159/38 *Ilia,* smæle þearmas. *Tolia, uel porcmula,* reada. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 489 He riȝt al þe rede, þe wombe oway he bare. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 839 He cryid: 'Allace .. revyn is my reid! I am vngraciously gorrit, baith guttis and gall!' 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 342 All creatures hauing a Stomack or Read, are not without a belly vnder it. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 84 That is that which Anatomists call, *Omasum,* and our Butchers, the Read. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* I. v. 29 Most of those [animals] which have no upper Teeth, or none at all; have Three Stomachs: As in Beasts, the Panch, the Read and the Feck. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., *A calf's reid,* the fourth stomach of a calf, used for runnet or cairning. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 11/1 The food is finally deposited in the fourth stomach, the abomasum .. or reed. 1886 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Read.*

attrib. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 191 Get four pounds of reed tripe. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 8/1 Such technical particulars (to be understanded by butchers only) as 'weights of suet, caul, and reed fat'.

Read (rēd), *sb.*[2] [f. READ *v.*] An act of perusal; a spell of reading; also *Sc.,* a loan of a book, etc., for the purpose of reading it.

1838 THACKERAY *Hist. Sam. Titmarsh* x, When I arrived and took .. my first read of the newspaper. 1862 DARWIN in *Life* (1887) II. 391, I have just finished, after several reads, your paper. 1870 LOWELL *Stud. Wind.* 39 A good solid read .. into the small hours.

Read (rēd), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. read (red). Forms: *Inf.* 1 rēdan, (-on, rædan, *north.* reda, rēda), 3 ræden(n), raden, 2–4 reden, 5 redyn; (and *pres.*) 2, 4 rade, 3–6 rede, 5–6 reede, *Sc.* red, reid, 6 (8 *Sc.*) reed; (3) 6–7 reade, 6– read. (Also 3 *sing. pres.* 1 ræt, 2–4 ret, 3 red, 3–4 rat.) *Pa. t.* 1 *pl.* reordun; 1 rædde, 3–4, 6 radde, (4 rade), 4, 6 rad, (4 rat); 1 *pl.* red(d)on, 3, 6 (9) redd, 4 redde, 4–6 rede, 4–6 (7–8) red, 7– read. *Pa. pple.* 1 rēden, 4 reddynn, 6 readen; 1 rēded, 3–4 redd, 3–6 redde, (4 radde), 3–6 (7–8) red, 4 rede, 6 reed(e, 6– read; 1 ȝeredd, 3 ired, 3–4 irad, 4 iredde, yrade, 4–5 iradde. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *rēdan* = OFris. *rēda,* OS. *rādan* (MLG. *raden,* MDu. and Du. *raden*), OHG. *rātan* (MHG. *rāten,* G. *raten, rathen*), ON. *ráða* (Sw. *råda,* Da. *raade*), Goth. *-rēdan*:—OTeut. **rēdan,* prob. related to OIr. *im-rádim* to deliberate, consider, OSl. *raditi* to take thought, attend to, Skr. *rādh-* to succeed, accomplish, etc.

The Comm. Teut. verb belonged to the reduplicating ablaut-class, with pa. t. **rerōd* and pa. pple.* *garēdono-z,* whence Goth. *-rairōþ,* **-rēdans,* ON. *rēð, rāðinn,* OHG. *riat, girātan* (G. *riet, geraten*), OS. *ried* or *rēd,* **girādan* (Du. *ried, geraden*). The corresponding forms in OE. are *reord* and *(ge)rǣden,* but these are found only in a few instances in Anglian texts, the usual conjugation being *rǣdde, gerǣd(e)d,* on the analogy of weak verbs such as *lǣdan*: cf. MLG. *radde, redde,* Sw. *rådde,* and G. *rathete* (for usual *riet*), Da. *raadede.* The typical ME. forms are *redde* or *radde* in the pa. t., and *(i)red* or *(i)rad* in the pa. pple.; in the later language (from the 17th c.) all tenses of the verb have the same spelling, *read,* though in pronunciation the vowel of the preterite forms differs from that of the present and infinitive. Individual writers have from time to time denoted this by writing *red* or *redd* for the pa. t. and pa. pple., but the practice has never been widely adopted.

The original senses of the Teut. verb are those of taking or giving counsel, taking care or charge of a thing, having or exercising control over something, etc. These are also prominent in OE., and the sense of 'advise' still survives as an archaism, usually distinguished from the prevailing sense of the word by the retention of the older spelling REDE. The sense of considering or explaining something obscure or mysterious is also common to the various languages, but the application of this to the interpretation of ordinary writing, and to the expression of this in speech, is confined to English and ON. (in the latter perhaps under Eng. influence).]

I. Transitive uses.

* *To consider, interpret, discern, etc.*

†1. a. To have an idea; to think or suppose *that,* etc. *Obs. rare.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. x, Þa ongann he .. þencean & rædan, þætte nan oðer intinga wære [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3308 Tho truly þat are takon .. Shalbe plesit with plenty .. red ye non oþer. 1600 BRETON *Pasquils Fooles-cappe* (1879) 22/1 Let him be sure that better wits doe reede Such Madhead fellowes are but Fooles indeede. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* III. 122 Goodwife, I reed your tale is true. *Ibid.* 125, I reed 'twas they that me a dreaming set.

†b. To guess, to make out or tell by conjecture *what, who, why,* etc. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* lxii. 9 Ræd, hwæt ic mæne! *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 248 Iudei .. heton hine rædan hwa hine hreopode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 597 Þow mai ask .. qui god him gaue sua mikel a nam; Parfay þat es bot eth to rede. 1530 PALSGR. 681/2 Rede who tolde it me and I wyll tell the trouthe. 1564 *Child-Marriages* 124 This deponent askid the said Margaret, who that shuld be; and the said Margaret bade this deponent reade if he cold. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 70 Right hard it was for wight which did it heare To reade what manner musicke that mote bee.

†c. To take *for* something. *Obs. rare.*

1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 633, I saw a stately Bed, .. That might for anie Princes couche be red. [1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xvii, I read you for a bold Dragoon, That lists the tuck of drum.]

2. To make out or discover the meaning or significance of (a dream, riddle, etc.); to declare or expound this to another.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 179 *Conicio* .. ic ræde swefn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4553, I haf soght .. At find a man mi drem to rede. *Ibid.* 7122 If þai cuth right þat redel rede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 69 Men þat can rede þes signes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redyn or expownyn redellys, or parabol, and other privyteys, *idem quod* ondon'. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* IV. iii, Let vs passe this wearie winters day In reading Riddles. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* III. 124 I'm right, I'm right! My dream is read. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xiii, Then, by my word, .. The riddle is already read. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 24 Neither he nor I were given to reading omens, or dreading them.

refl. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. vii. (1872) V. 239 The small riddle reads itself to him so.

b. To foresee, foretell, predict. Chiefly in *to read one's fortune.*

In quot. 1647 passing into sense 10 c.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 698 For he mongst Ladies could their fortunes read. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, My fate* 19 You, who men's fortunes in their faces read. 1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 122 Like gospel, Sir, she credits a' ye said, And says, she's sure 'twill happen as ye read.

†3. To count, reckon, estimate. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 51 (Bodl. MS.) Ne mahte hit na mon rikenin ne reden [*v.r.* tellen]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2570 Þe barns þat o þe sal bred Namar sal þou þam cun rede, þan sterns on light and sand in see. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2484 Swa may we ay rekken and rede An hondreth syns agayne a gude dede. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Read,* to judge of, guess. At what price do you Read this horse? *Glouc.*

†4. To see, discern, distinguish. *Obs. rare* (in Spenser only).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 21 Such vgly monstrous shapes elswhere may no man reed. *Ibid.* III. ix. 2 Good, by paragone Of evill, may more notably be rad. 1596 *Ibid.* v. xii. 39 Bit him behind, that long the marke was to be read.

** *To peruse, without uttering in speech.*

5. To inspect and interpret in thought (any signs which represent words or discourse); to look over or scan (something written, printed, etc.) with understanding of what is meant by the letters or signs; to peruse (a document, book, author, etc.).

Formerly used in imperative (as in quot. 1563) in referring the reader to another book or author for information.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* Proem., He halsaþ ælcne þara þe þas boc rædan lyste. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 20 Diosne .. taccon menigo redon [*Rushw.* reddon]. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 328 Þa Cristene menn þatt herenn oþerr redenn þiss boc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8495 Þis writte wit fele was red and sene, Bot fa it wist quat it wald mene. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 17 Auld storys that men redys, Representis to thaim the dedys Of stalwart folk. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxii. (1859) 23 He hath redde and knowen bothe wordes and werkes of the rather seyntes. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 684/2, I can proue that he red some commentours and holy doctours, that write exposicions vpon it. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B ij, The Pyramides .. and manye other beautifull buildinges of that nacion. Reade Diado. Sic. li. I. 2. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 230 Because I am not sure whether you can perfectly reade her Maiesties hand, I send you the same in a coppy. 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 126 One word of it which I reade without my cipher. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 233 A perfect Judge will read each work of Wit, With the same spirit that its author writ. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 16 What has been printed on both Sides is little red. 1864 SIR H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* (1885) I. 198 My father, who had read the work .. in MS., rejoiced in it more and more when he came to read it in print. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 23 He was always the most national of the Italian poets, .. the most read.

b. To peruse books, etc. written in (a certain language); *esp.* to have such knowledge of (a language) as to be able to understand works written in it.

1530 PALSGR. 681/2, I rede latyn better nowe than I wene I shall do frenche hence of a yere. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iii. (1627) 22 Now they may goe thus forward .. in reading English perfitly. 1692 LOCKE *Education* § 163 When he can speak and read French well .. he should proceed to Latin. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1868) 62 He read all the languages which are considered either as learned or polite. *a* 1862 HOGG in Dowden *Shelley* I. 73 He [Shelley] had in truth read more Greek than many an aged pedant. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. vii. 109 By far the shortest way to learn to read a language is to begin by speaking it.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications.

1581 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 87 Thou hes red (sayis he) the varkis of the varld. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 302 *Ol.* How now, art thou mad? *Clo.* No Madam, I do but reade madnesse. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 172 Hee'l stand and reade, As 'twere, my daughters eyes. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* XXV. 154 [They] are the Alphabet of Science, and Nature cannot be read without them. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrip.* 65 The dreadful powers That read futurity. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 333 He reads the skies. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. viii, All the ways of men among mankind he read. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XXVI. 191 Indians can 'read' the smoke at a great distance. 1867 CRAIG *Palmistry* 42 One of the greatest of all difficulties in reading the hand. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 88 What's a man worth that cannot read his own watch?

d. *transf.* To make out the character or nature of (a person, the heart, etc.) by scrutiny or interpretation of outward signs.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 73 Though I am not bookish yet I can reade Waiting-gentlewoman in the scape. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. Pref. (1739) 7 Historians .. for the most part read Men. 1727 SWIFT *Letter on Eng. Tongue,* This they call knowing the world, and reading men and manners. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. x, I wish you could read my heart at this moment. 1902 EDNA LYALL *Hinderers* IX, We ordinary mortals are at the mercy of you artists. .. You read us like books.

6. With adverbs. **a.** To go *over* (a letter, book, etc.) in the act of perusal. Also *transf.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1036 (1085) He .. radde it over, and gan the lettre folde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 133 The Lantgrave readinge over their booke and their letters, noted what he thought blame worthy. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* III. iii, Fooles .. Haue farre more knowledge To reade a woman ouer [etc.]. 1683 H. PRIDEAUX in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 185 Some booke or other .. which he will read over, and then bring me again. 1768 GRAY *Let.* 28 Oct., The first act of Caractacus is just arrived here, but I have not read it over.

b. *To read through* († or *out*): to peruse from beginning to end. †Also *to read out,* to read to the end of, to finish the reading of. *Obs.*

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 196, I may boldly say, I never yet read a Gazetta through. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 21 Had this Autor but wait or red out the text he cites he had found somewhat more then faith in it. 1662 NEWCOMIE *Diary* 6 Sept. (Chetham Soc.) 120, I read out wt remained to be read in Rushworth. 1715 SWIFT *Let.* 28 June, Wks. 1841 II. 526/1, I borrowed your Homer from the bishop, and read it out in two evenings. 1747 MRS. S. FIELDING *Lett. David Simple* II. 151 The pretence of being eager to read out some new Book which I have borrowed. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* vii. (1870) II. 113 He read it through, and replied that .. for himself it was impossible [to take the oath].

c. *To read off*: to note in definite form (the result of inspection, esp. of a graduated instrument).

Perh. originally used as in sense 11 d.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 69 Before the height of the mercury is read off. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 525/2 The angle read off on the interior edge of the ecliptic is the longitude. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 435 Passing the tip of the finger over the outlines of the letters and so reading off the result.

d. To mark or impress *on* (a fabric).

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 258 The workman proceeds to read on the design.

7. To attach a certain meaning or interpretation to (what is read); to take in a particular way.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 201 Secondly, read it how you will, it is not to purpose. 1890 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/1, I think there are two methods of reading that order.

b. *transf.* To take a certain view of (a person, thing, event, etc.), to regard in a certain light.

1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 11 This is a matter which, as I read it, concerns only the higher natures. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 190 Every relative disability may be read two ways.

8. Const. with preps. **a.** *refl.* To bring (oneself) *into* or *to* (a certain state) by reading.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, We shall have you read yourself into a Humour of rambling and fighting. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxi. 345 Give me that book, that I may read myself into a nap.

b. To introduce (an additional idea or element) *into* what is being read or considered. (Freq.

implying that the insertion is unwarranted or erroneous.)

1879 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Ceremonial Inst.* § 346 Men read back developed ideas into undeveloped minds. 1882 ANGER *Lamb* 173 He reads something of himself into the composition he is reviewing. 1895 SIR A. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 663/1 This is a sensible limitation which can easily be read into dead or will.

9. a. To adopt, give, or exhibit as a reading in a particular passage.

1659 HAMMOND *Acts* xv. Annot., The Æthiopick and other interpreters retain .., *what you would not have done to your selves, do not ye to another*, .. for which other Jewish writers read, *doing as they would be done to.* 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* 20, I cannot .. comprehend why the most learned Is. Casaubon will read σπένδοντα in this passage, and not σπένδονται. 1759 RUDDIMAN *Animadver. Vind. Buchanan* 60 Instead of .. *sexagesimo quinto*, we should read, .. *sexagesimo nono.* 1847 MADDEN *Layamon's Brut.* III. 346 For *Lovaine* some copies of Wace read *Alemaigne.*

b. To register, indicate.

1887 GUMMING *Electricity* 44 A rider reading thousands of an ounce on the beam of a grocer's balance.

**** To learn by perusal.*

10. To see or find (a statement) in a written or otherwise recorded form; to learn by perusal of a book or other document. († Formerly sometimes const. with *obj.* and *inf.* or *pple.*)

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 42 Hwæt..ge næfre reordun in gewritum [etc.]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 3 Ne rædde ge hwæt Dauid dyde þa hyne hingrede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 We radeð on boc, þat elch man haueð to fere on engel of heuene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 170 Ase me ret in hire boc, heo was the kinge Assuer ouer alle icweme. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1459 Cainan his sun, als it es redde, His lijf nine hundret yeir he ledd. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 So it is i-rad þat Ioseph dalf wiþ his fader moche tresour in þe erþe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1 In olde Romans and storys as I rede, Of Inde somtyme ther was a nobyll kyng. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 268 The terrible punishment .. the like whereof I never read sent to any. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 133, I haue read the cause of his effects in Galen. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 76, I never read Christ speake so much of any Jewish Caeremonie as he did of Tythes. 1764 GRAY *Jemmy Twitcher* 27 The prophet of Bethel, we read, told a lie. 1839 LONGF. *Beleaguered City* i, I have read, in some old marvellous tale,..That [etc.].

b. *transf.* or *fig.* in various applications.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 109 Vouchsafe to read the purpose of my comming. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iv. 57 She was a Charmer, and could almost read The thoughts of people. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 1021 For proof look up, And read thy Lot in yon celestial Sign. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, Her quick eye seemed to read my thoughts.

c. To discern or discover (something) *in* (or *on*) the face, look, etc., of a person.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 9 Muffle your false loue .. Let not my sister read it in your eye. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 235 He might read in their eyes and countenance the severall faces of anger, love, feare [etc.]. 1713 *Guardian* No. 137 ₱ 4 You read his ancestry in his smile. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 15, I red in her looks a willingness to come to an explanation. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VIII. xvii, I cannot name All that I read of sorrow, toil, and shame, On your worn faces. 1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 163 My eyes..Read rascal in the motions of his back.

***** To peruse and utter in speech.*

11. To utter aloud (the words or sentences indicated by the writing, etc., under inspection); to render in speech (anything written, a book, etc.) according as the written or printed signs are apprehended by the mind. Also *reading* = being read.

To read aloud is frequently used to distinguish this sense of the vb. from 5.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xxi. § 3 Mid ðy þæt gewrit ða wæs ræded beforan þam cyninge. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 167 We gehyrdon, þa þa Esaias se witga ræden wæs [etc.]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxiv. 7 Moises..rædde his boc þam folce. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 125 Al þet me ret and singeð on þisse timan in halie chirche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Ze ancren owen þis lutle laste stucchen reden to our wummen eueriche wike enes. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1292 Ine þe alde laze þe redere Rede þe prophessye By wokke. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2955 When þei [laws] weren byfore hem I-radde, þei made hem wondir wroth. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 40 When he heard the dialogue of Plato entitleed Lysides, readen. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 152 Read the Will; wee'l heare it Antony. 1621 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 249 While the proclamation was reading [etc.]. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 213 If we desired it, we might hear the Letter read. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4152/2 The Dean and Prebendaries sat within the Rails, .. except such as Officiated in Reading Prayers. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 285 Oftentimes have I observed them, while affidavits have been reading, looking about to their brethren on the bench. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 160 Socrates requested that the first thesis .. might be read over again.

b. In phr. *to read a lesson* or *lecture*: (see these words). Freq. *fig.* To teach (one) something, to administer a reprimand or check (to one).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Al þet lescun þet God hire hefde ilered [*MS. C.* ired hire]. *a* 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 230 Doctor Ive..radde many fulle nobylle lessonnys to preve that Cryste was lorde of all. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 232 Would it not shame thee, in so faire a troupe, To reade a Lecture of them? 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* III. ii, I'll be her tutor, And read her another lesson. *c* 1632 in *Athenæum* No. 2883. 121/3 Is this our Jurisdiction or'e the Sea To reade man Lectures of humanity? 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 157 Dreadful was the fate..and important are the lessons which it reads. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thirlby Hall* viii, To read him a lesson which should prevent him from doing the same a second time.

c. Used of submitting a proposed measure to a legislative assembly by reading the whole or some part of it. Cf. READING *vbl. sb.* 2 c.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 129 The bill was .. immediately read the first and the second time, and so committed. 1692 [H. SCOBELL] *Rules & Customs* 4 The first business in the House is ordinarily to read a Bill that was not passed in the last Parliament proceeding. 1783 *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1814) XXIII. 1224 [Mr. Fox's East India Bill] was read for the first time, and ordered to be printed. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. ix. 166 A bill having been read a first time, is ordered to be read a second time on a future day.

d. With adverbs (cf. 6), esp. *to read out* (or *up*).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 193 *Iaque.* I beseech your Grace let this Letter be read. .. *King.* Berowne, read it ouer. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. XXV. 526 Before it was all red out and published, it passed cleare. 1626 BRETON *Fantastickes* (1879) 15/1 The first course is served in, .. the dishes haue be red ouer. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 224 Read it up, Timothy: I have not yet seen or heard a syllable of it. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. i, *Tom Miller.* Read it out—read it out. *Hob.* Ay, ay, let's hear the Charter. 1808 STOWER *Printers' Gram.* 395 That part of the copy .. should be carefully transcribed or read off. 1862 F. C. HUSENBETH *Life Milner* 173 After dinner the Secretary of the Catholic Board read up certain Resolutions. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* I. v, The clerk and sexton read out the askings for the marriage.

†**12.** To teach or impart (some art or branch of knowledge) *to* another by (or as by) reading aloud. Also without const. *Obs.*

1560–1 *First Bk. Disc.* in *Knox's Wks.* (1848) II. 210 A Colledge, in whiche the Artis .. be read be sufficient Maisteris. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. XXVIII, Loue onely reading unto me this arte. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. i, We may read constancy and fortitude To other souls. 1637 — *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, Are these the arts, Robin, you read your rude ones of the wood? 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 215 He understood Astrology, and read Euclid to some of his Disciples.

†**b.** In *pass.* To be instructed, to become learned *in*. *Obs.* (Cf. READ *ppl. a.* 2.)

1458 *Paston Lett.* I. 431 William hath goon to scole..to lern and to be red in poetre or els in Frensh.

13. a. *To read oneself in*: to enter upon office as incumbent of a benefice in the Church of England, by reading publicly the Thirty-nine Articles and making the Declaration of Assent.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxiii. *heading*, Mr. Arabin reads himself in at St. Ewolds. 1890 BARING-GOULD *Old Country Life* 136 The rector is said to have visited one of his livings twice only..once to read himself in.

b. *To read out of*: to expel from (a body, party, etc.), properly by reading out the sentence of expulsion. Chiefly in *pass.*

1865 HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. I. 96 He left the 'people' that he mightn't be read out. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xv. 301 It is high time that any one who takes the wrong view be read out of the ranks.

c. To bring or draw *down to*, by reading aloud.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 235 Are you That Psyche, wont to..read My sickness down to happy dreams?

†**14.** To declare, as by reading aloud; to relate, tell, say. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10198 In almis dede hir lijf sco ledd, Als we find in the stori redd. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1359 No tonge ne mihte reden Ne þouȝt þenken his mihtful deden. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 14 Hure robe was ryccher þan ich rede couthe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12579 þan Palomydon.. put was to dethe With the birre of his bow, as I aboue rede. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. LVIII, Stella's sweet breath the same to me did reed. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 604 But read, faire Sir, of grace, from whence come yee.

†**b.** To speak of or mention; to describe; to name or call. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10801 Ȝe men..þat haue herde me rede þys sacrament, How ouer alle þyng hyt haþ powere. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15099 In þat tyme, þat y now rede, þe date was [etc.]. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 299 May no man rede here atyre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 46 Whose kingdomes seat Cleopolis is red. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* III. i, Good men [will] raze thee For ever being read again, but vicious.

II. Intransitive or absolute uses.

* *In senses corresponding to* 5–10 *above.*

15. To apprehend mentally the meaning of written or other characters; to be engaged in doing this; to be occupied in perusing a book, etc. Also with advbs. as *away*, *on.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 14 Seðe redes oncnauað [*c* 1000 Onȝyte se þe ræt]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Ofte, leoue sustren, ȝe schulen vren lesse uorte reden more. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1241 Clerkes þat conne reden. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 791 Sodeynly three leves have I plight Out of his book, right as he radde. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A ij b, He that redeth and no thynge understondeth. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 54 Heere; read, read: perceiue how I might bee knighted. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 322 Who reads Incessantly, .. Uncertain and unsettl'd still remains. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. p, vi, I used to take out a parcel from this collection..and so read away. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, How often have I sat with my book in my hand, reading. 1865 MILL in *Evening Star* 10 July, Those persons who quoted this passage were not candid enough to read on. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* i, She had read and thought much in those years.

b. Coupled with *write*, usually with reference to education or instruction.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 84 Cadynus inventour of the first lettres lerned the folke to rede and to write. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 196 Preistis, reid and wryte, And ȝour fals Cannowne law lat be. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 154, I applied myself night and day to the means of learning how to read and write. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 317 An English nursery governess, .. to learn them to read and write.

c. To occupy oneself seriously with reading, esp. with a view to examination; to study. Also *to read up*, to collect information by reading.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. vi, Vivian..promised, protested, and finally sat down 'to read'. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 175 We seven stay'd at Christmas up to read. 1859 FARRAR *F. Home* x, [He] was reading for honours. *Ibid.* xxxii, All three determined to read for Fellowships. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 209/2 Men should..be compelled to 'read up' on questions of the time.

16. a. *To read on*: to look on and read. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 141 þanne we on boke radeð, ðanne spekeð godd wið us. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 O þisse boc redeð eueriche deie hwon ȝe beoð eise. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 578 Alniȝt heo set at hire boke And haþ þeron irad and loke. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 711 Angelis..brocht fra criste to hym a buk, and all þe wordis petir one 1ad. *a* 1450 *Arthur* 633 He þat wolle more loke, Reed on þe frensche boke. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 352 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 297 Quhylis still he satt in studeing, And vthir quhylis vpoun his buk reding. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 108 To take them nightly to read on and after make them his pillow. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 16 Before the other eye was placed a printed book, at such a distance as that he could read upon it.

b. Similarly, *to read in.* Now *rare.* Also *transf.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 902 As witnes weill in to the schoit tretty Eftir the Bruce, quha redis in that story. 1485 CAXTON *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 3 Al noble lordes and ladyes..that shal see and rede in this sayd book. 1530 TINDALE *Prol. Deuteron.* Wks. 21/2 This is a booke worthy to be read in, daye and night. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 276 Giue me that Glasse, and therein will I reade. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* (ed. 2) II. 140 Neither had he read in any devotional book.

c. *fig.* in phrases. †*To read on one side of the leaf*: to regard or apprehend only one side of the question. *To read between the lines* (see LINE *sb.*[2] 23 a).

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 218 Syndry folk redis apon a syde of the lef and nocht on the tothir. 1866, 1880 [see LINE *sb.*[2] 23 a.] 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Jan. 5/4 People who have not the shrewdness to read a little between the lines..are grievously misled.

†**d.** *To read right*: to have or take a correct view; to be right in one's ideas or expectations. *Obs.*

Perh. originally related to senses 1 and 2.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 525, I shal rewarde þe þi route, if I cone rede righte. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 255 O reuerend Chaucere, .. quho redis rycht, Thou beris of makaris the tryumph riall. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1191 Gif ȝe reid richt, it was not I.

17. To find mention or record *of* something by, or in the course of, reading.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 394 We rædað be sumon wife, þe wæs twelf ȝear ȝeuntrumod.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 Þe oðer deouel þet me redeð of þet he gredde lude to Seinte Bartholomeu. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 31 Þei were delcunis, ..as Steuyn, & silk oþer þat is redd of in apostlis dedis. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 80 Places towarde the south coast, of which neither I have heard of any credible person, nor yet red. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 13 Who hath read, or heard Of any kindred action like to this? *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xxxvii, I have read of Caligula's Horse, that was made Consul. 1789 COWPER *Annus Mem.* 3, I read of bright embattled fields. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XCV, I read Of that glad year which once had been.

ellipt. 1621 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 424 Worse then the great'st Infection That ere was heard, or read.

18. a. To bear reading; to be readable.

1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* III, 'Tis a play that shall read and act with any play that ever was born. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* (1840) 340 The book will read without it.

b. To turn out (well or ill), or have a specified character, when read; to produce a certain impression on the reader.

1732 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 21 Thy comedies excell .. And read politely well. 1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) I. 254 Whose productions..read better than they act. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 231 This pamphlet is so pious as to read more like a sermon than a political address. 1828 *Examiner* 84/2 Nothing can read more free and easy than his present translation. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 371 The joke does not read to us like a very good one.

transf. 1863 JULIA KAVANAGH *Eng. Wom. Letters* vii. I. 187 There are lives that read like one long sorrow.

c. To admit of interpretation.

1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 28 This rule reads both ways.

** *In senses corresponding to* 11–14 *above.*

19. To render or give forth in speech the words one is reading (in sense 5). Const. *to* (a person), *from* or *out of* (a book, etc.; † formerly *of*, *in*, *on*), and with advbs. as *away*, *on*, *out.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iv. 16 [He] aras to redanne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17286 Ezȝ whær þær mann rædebþ þe Off haliȝ witeshunnge. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1306 He toke ysaies bok Ine þe synagoge, and radde. 1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* viii. 8 And thei radden in the boc of the lawe distinctli and apertli. — *Jer.* xxxvi. 6 Go in therfore thou, and rede of the volum, ..herende the puple. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XX. 144 Late se, sirs, in youre sawes Howe right þat ȝe can rede. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 56 Cardmaker, that rede in Powlles iij. tymes a weke. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 329 That fault may be mended with a breakfast: read on. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 30 Comming on a Sunday into

one of their Congregations .. he found one sitting in the midst of them, .. reading on a Bible in the Chaldean tongue. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 7 (1733) I. 30 The Bridegroom .. deposited one Moiety; and the Doctor read away. 1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* i, Has .. Robinson again grown weel, To preach an' read? 1844 LADY FULLERTON *E. Middleton* vi, Sir Edmund and Henry alternately read out loud to us. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 150 Then he went up to his study to be read to till six.

†b. Coupled with *sing*, in ref. to church-services. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Hymn to God* 1 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 258 Hit bilimped forte speke to reden & to singe Of him. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8018 Whyle y haue 3ow prestes þre Þat me mow rede ande synge. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 704 Dame Gaynour garte besly wryte in to þe weste, To all manere of relygeous, to rede and to synge. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 29 All clergy do to him inclyne, .. Ensence his altar, reid, and sing In haly kirk.

c. *To read in* = 13 a.

1828 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 180, I read in—i. e. read the Thirty-nine Articles. 1863 CRIPPS *Law Church & Clergy* (1886) 481 *marg.*, Certificate of reading in should be obtained.

d. *Sc.* Of a minister: To read sermons, instead of preaching extempore or from memory.

1781 *Reading not preaching* II. 6 To read, and not preach, is to deny the Spirit his office. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* iii, To follow a pastor who 'read' seemed to the Auld Lichts like claiming heaven on false pretences.

†20. To give instruction by means of reading aloud; to lecture or discourse *upon* a subject. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 446/521 3if þou me drifst out of þi lond..Ich can rede at parys..And þare-with winne me mete i-nov3. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 341 In that College it was his happie lucke, to reade in the open schooles in Latine. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 46 Where is the Liuing..Which calls me Pupill, or hath read to me. 1618 G. STRODE *Anat. Mortalitie* 1 The Statute which I haue chosen to reade vpon. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* IV. iii, I shall dissect ye, And read upon your phlegmatic dull carcasses. 1691–2 WOOD *Life* 6 Jan. (O. H. S.) III, The Master of Pembroke College suffers him to read to Scholars of his house. 1700 COLLIER *2nd Def. Short View* (1738) 434 To read upon a putrified Carcass, and shew Nature, to the Affront of Religion.

†21. To rehearse, speak or tell *of*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4327 Sua did þis wijf, i yow of redd, Sco folud ioseph ai þar he fledd. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10598 He wrot his dedes .. & blamed bope Gyldas & Bede Why þey wolde nought of hym rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 276, I think of hym to reid And till schaw part of his gud deid. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. x. *heading*, Or I forthere nowe procede, Of the Genealogi will I rede. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* VI. 72 Heirof as now, I will na mair proceid..Of vther thing my purpois is to reid.

Read (red), *ppl. a.* [f. READ *v.*]

1. That is read, *esp.* that is read out (in contrast to being expressed spontaneously or repeated from memory). *Read line* (Sc.): see LINE *sb.*[2] 23 e.

1590 G. GYFFORD *Plain Declar.* Title-p., A Replie to Master Greenwood touching read prayer. 1642 S. RUTHERFURD *Peaceable Plea* 326 None by any Act of our Church .. is obliged to a stinted or read prayer. 1781 *Reading not preaching* II. 9 Your read papers is a lame service. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 11/1 The trouble of attending the meeting to hear a read speech. 1902 LAWSON *Remin. Dollar Acad.* 122, I have still a recollection of the read line being sung in that congregation.

2. In predicative use: Experienced, versed, or informed *in* a subject by reading.

Used simply and with adverbs (see also WELL READ).

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* II. (1625) 127 He ought .. to be well languaged, to be sufficiently read in Histories and Antiquities. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* III. iv, You are read in story: call to your remembrance [etc.]. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 187 Every man who is read in Church history. 1707 PRIOR *Epil. to Phaedra* 3 An Oxford Man, extreamly read in Greek. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. iii, He was deeply read in the ancients. 1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 208 Chaucer, who was evidently quite as read in the Latin classics, as a well-educated person would be in the present day. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 189 A man .., who was read in four Eastern languages.

3. (Chiefly predicative.) Informed by reading, acquainted with books or literature, learned.

Now only with adverbs (esp. WELL-READ).

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 33 Thou art deeper read and better skild. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. iii, You are read, my Lords. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 43 If any read Gentleman or Divine will assoile these doubts, I shall be very much beholding to him. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, *Shoom.* Why shou'd not you Write your own Commentaries as well as Cæsar? *Med.* The Raskal's read, I perceive. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 612 The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read, With loads of learned lumber in his head. 1824 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 398, I might defy the best read lawyer to produce another scrap of authority for this judiciary forgery.

Read, obs. f. RED *a.*, var. REDE *sb.*, obs. f. REED.

Readabi·lity. [f. next.] Readableness.

1860 TROLLOPE *Castle Richmond* I. 3 The readability of a story should depend .. on its intrinsic merit rather than on the site of its adventures. 1886 *Spectator* 6 Feb. 205/1 Readability is the characteristic of his literary work.

Readable (rī·dăb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. READ *v.*]

1. Capable of being read, legible.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 114 Both readable, and legible, signifie *legibilis*. 1874 M. BURROWS *Worthies of All Souls* 392 Hoveden and Codrington write good readable hands. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 232 Every one .. will help the owner of a stray beast to get him, if his brand is readable.

2. Capable of being read with pleasure or interest. Usually of literary work: Easy or pleasant to read, agreeable or attractive in style.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. ii, Doubled up the sheet into a convenient readable form. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* i, The second and third volumes are by far the most readable. 1895 J. H. ROUND in *Bookman* Oct. 25/2 This history .. is .. a straightforward, readable narrative.

b. As *sb.* in *pl.* Readable works.

1864 *Realm* 9 Mar. 8 Though the ingenuity of the story permits us to class this book among the readables.

3. Admitting of reading. *rare*—[1].

1819 MCCRIE *Melville* I. iv. 217 The provost was bound to read lessons in Theology once a week—and the bachelor every readable day.

4. Enabling, making it possible, to read.

1859 H. T. ELLIS *Hong Kong to Manilla* 39 Only sufficiently transparent to admit what might be called a readable amount of light.

Hence **Rea·dableness,** the quality of being readable or legible.

1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 69 The correctness and readableness of our own edition of a father or a classic. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* Pref. 10 The interest and readableness of such narratives being often in an inverse ratio to their length. 1883 J. MILLINGTON *Are we to read backwards?* 48 Important factors..in the readableness of print.

Reada·pt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To adapt anew.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 663 To re-adapt it [the nut] to the lessened size of the screw. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. i. (1872) I. 14 To readapt, in a purified state, the old eras.

So **Readaptabi·lity; Readapta·tion; Reada·ptive** *a.*; **Reada·ptiveness.**

1859 STOPFORD *Work & Counterwork* 29 This is but a re-adaptation..of the first faculty of reasoning. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 144 The adaptations and readaptations of articulate signs. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Jan. 3/3 The prodigal fund of ever fresh and readaptive humour. 1894 *Forum* (U.S.) Aug. 672 Evidence of their readaptability to society. *Ibid.* 673 Anti-social perversity or social readaptiveness.

Readdre·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *refl.* To address (oneself) anew.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. v. § 16. 471 King Stephen re-addressed himselfe for the North, to prosecute that which Thurstan had begunne. 1657 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* vii. (1703) 102 Didymus .. readdressed himself to her.

2. *trans.* To put a new address on (a letter, etc.). Hence **Readdre·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1884 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 2/1 The female staff to which the re-addressing is entrusted. 1889 *Ibid.* 3 Oct. 5/2 Why a letter from abroad should be readdressed in England without extra charge.

Reade, obs. f. RED *a.* **Readeliche,** var. REDELY *adv.* **Readen,** obs. f. REEDEN.

†**Reade·pt,** *v. Obs.* [See RE- 5 a and ADEPT *a.*, ADEPTED *ppl. a.*] *trans.* To recover.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (1809) 285 King Henry the VI thus readepted..his Crowne and dignitie Royall. *Ibid.* 291 The which Duchie if he might by their meanes readept and recover [etc.]. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 869/1 In the said yeare .. in which Henrie the sixt readepted the crowne of England.

So †**Reade·ption,** recovery. *Obs.*

1471 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XI. 693 Of the Readeption of our Roial Powerr the Furst Yere. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 798 Upon her husband's re-adeption of the Crown.

Reader (rī·dəɹ). Forms: 1 *rǽdere*, 3–6 *re-dar(e*, 4–6 *reder(e*, (6 *Sc.* *reidar, ridar, reider*), 5– *reader.* [f. READ *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. An expounder, interpreter (of dreams, etc.).

a 1100 *O. E. Glosses* (Napier) 1. 4192 *A phitonibus*, wiccum, fram ræderum. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redare, or expownder of thyngys hard to vndyrstonde..*interpretator.*

2. One who reads or peruses.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 308 Þe þus ys awriten on þam bocfelle, ȝemun ðu la rædere [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26502 Vnderstand me wel, þou reder, quat birthyn mai þis wordes bere. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxciv, Pray the reder to haue pacience Of thy defaute. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 13 In þis boke is muche vertu, to reders wiþ deuocyown. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, I trust it shall not be tedyous to the reders. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 14 Truly (good Christian Reader) wee neuer thought .. that we should neede to make a new Translation. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* I. Wks. 1721 I. 449 All kinds of Readers find their Account in the old Poets. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 581 My very gentle reader yet unborn. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 319, I wrote tales beside ..To suit light readers. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* I. 4 He was no great reader in the days of his authorship.

transf. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 253 Sagacious reader of the works of God. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i, He was a profound reader of men's characters. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iii, If I am any reader of countenances,

b. A proof-reader.

1808 STOWER *Printers' Grammar* 387 A careful and steady Reader must be indispensable in every printing-office. 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 144 All corrections made by the reader are called 'marks' or readers' marks.

c. One employed by a publisher to read works offered for publication and to report on their merits.

1871 in RINGWALT *Amer. Encycl. Printing.*

3. One who reads aloud; *esp.* one who is appointed to read to others, and *spec.* one who reads the lessons or other parts of the service in a place of worship.

In the Roman Catholic Church the office of reader is the second of the minor orders (see LECTOR). After the Reformation, lay readers were appointed in the Churches of England and Scotland to read the lessons and perform some minor functions in parishes which had no regular incumbent or minister. In Scotland further appointments to the office were forbidden by an Act of the General Assembly in 1581; in England it remained in use till a much later period, and was partly revived in 1866.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* xxxviii. (Schröer 1885) 62 Þæt nanes mannes stefn .. ȝehyred ne sy, butan þæs ræderes anes. 10.. *Laws Ælfric* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 346 Lector is rædere, þe ræd on Godes cyrcan, and bið þærto ȝehadod þæt he bodige Godes word. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 137/1070 þis word þat ore louerd het is redare bi-fore him radde. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1291 Ine þe alde laȝe þe redere Rede þe prophessye By wokke; So schulle þe rederes now Hyrede. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* viii. 9 Esdras, prest, and redere of the lawe of the Lord. 1560–1 *First Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* iv. in *Knox's Wks.* (1848) II. 196 In process of tyme he that is but ane Readar may atteane to the further degree, and..may be permittit to minister the sacramentis. 1585 J. CARMICHAEL *Let.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 436 The readeis are made ministers, and .. every man hath gotten four kirks. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Dec., To Church in the morning, where the Reader made a boyish young sermon. 1733 [? WORSLEY] *Observ. Const. Middle Temple* (1896) 180 The Reader whose buisiness it is to read prayers twice every day. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 18/2 The reader must be supposed..actually to personate the author. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., There are..readers (priests) attached to various eleemosynary and other foundations. 1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) I. 451 Recently lay readers have been appointed by bishops in several dioceses to officiate with consent of the incumbent.

4. One who reads (and expounds) to pupils or students; a teacher, lecturer; *spec.* in some Universities as the title of certain instructors.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* viii. 88 b, He hath founded a reder in greke for a C. ducattes a yere. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 2 Reders of diuinitie in the comon scholes of diuinitie. 1567 BUCHANAN *Wks.* (S. T. S.) 11 Ane Reidar in Medicine. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 50 Let his Lecture consist, more in questions and answers, .. than in the Readers continued speech. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvi. ¶ 4 Have any of our idolized readers bought their interest in us so dear as Christ has done. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 91 Dr. Hook, Reader of Geometry in Gresham-colledge. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 359 The University of Durham .. consists of a warden, professors, tutors, readers, and lecturers. 1881 *Stat. Univ. Oxf.* (1882) 65 A Reader in Roman Law shall be appointed from time to time.

b. In the Inns of Court, a lecturer on law. (Now only as the title of an honorary office.)

On the nature of the office of reader in the various Inns see *Encycl. Brit.* (1881) XIII. 88/2, Douthwaite *Gray's Inn* (1886) 36, Worsley (?) *Observ. Const. Middle Temple* (repr. 1896) 57, *Black Books of Lincoln's Inn* (1897) III. p. xiv.

1517 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1897) I. 182 Who so bryngith any repaster to the Redar's denar or sopar, except the Redar or any of the Benche, schall pay for the Repast, xij*d.* 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 133 Maister Recorder, then beyng Reder of Grey's Inne. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 121 He arrogates as much honour for being Reader to an Inne of Chancery. 1664–5 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 124 Mrs. Turner..takes it mightily ill I did not come to dine with the Reader, her husband. 1733 [? WORSLEY] *Observ. Const. Middle Temple* (1896) 57 From the Benchers are chosen Readers who us'd to read law twice in the year, viz[t]; in the Lent, and Long Vacations.

5. Used as a title for books containing passages for instruction or exercise in reading.

1799 (*title*) The English Reader; or Pieces in Prose and Poetry selected from the best writers..by L. Murray. 1869 (*title*) The advanced reader: Lessons in literature and science. 1876 H. SWEET (*title*) An Anglo-Saxon Reader; in Prose and Verse.

6. a. *Thieves' cant.* A pocket-book.

a 1790 in POTTER *New Dict. Cant.* 1829 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. xii. 140 He had that day turned out three readers, but without finding a shilling in either of them. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. (1878) 200 None [could] knap a reader like me.

b. *Gambling slang.* A marked card.

1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 27 Whatever method of marking may be adopted in the preparation of 'faked' cards or 'readers'.

Hence **Rea·deress,** a female reader.

1864 *Realm* 16 Mar. 4 He paid only a just tribute to readeresses at the expense of readers.

Readership (rī·dəɹʃip). [f. READER + -SHIP.]

1. The office of a reader (chiefly in sense 4).

1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1755 II. 11. 2 They .. first sollicit a readership, and..arrive in time to a curacy. 1840 *Act* 3 & 4 *Vict.* c. 86 § 2 The Term 'Preferment'.. shall be construed to comprehend every Curacy, Lectureship, Readership [etc.]. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 833 A step in the ladder of promotion, first to a readership and ultimately to a professorship.

2. As a title: The personality of a reader.

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 186 An expectation which your readership cannot suppose I should..entertain. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 477, I trust, O gentle reader, .. that your readership will not [etc.].

Readesmon, obs. form of REDESMAN.

Readfoll, -full, variants of REDEFUL.

Re-adhe·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To adhere again. So **Re-adhe·sion.**

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 235 A tooth replaced in this manner not unfrequently re-adheres. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 4 The slightest film on the surfaces .. will prevent their re-adhesion.

Rea·died, *ppl. a.* [f. READY *v.*] Made ready.

a 1773 R. FERGUSON *Farmer's Ingle*, The readied kail stands by the chimley cheeks.

Readily (re·dili), *adv.* Forms: 4–6 **redily,** (4 **redyli**), 5–6 (7) **redyly,** (5 **reddyly**), 6 *Sc.* **radilie,** 5– **readily.** [f. READY *a.* + -LY[2]. In early use sometimes difficult to distinguish from REDILY *adv.* Formerly compared *readilier, -liest* (16–17th c.).] In a ready manner.

1. Promptly, in respect of the voluntariness of the action; hence, with alacrity or willingness; willingly, cheerfully.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 611 He..redily ȝaf him sa Of wel gode mone. *Ibid.* 1523 Þis tale he bi gan And redyli gan to say. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3293 Thyn herte was Ioly, but not sage, Whan thou were brought in sich a rage, To ȝelde thee so redily. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1291 That ye lyst to come to me soo reddyly. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 48 That they promptely and redyly may don that thyng wych ys requyryd. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 165 To whom the pationes would rediliest yield. 1626 GOUGE *Serm. Dignity Chivalry* § 9 Such as .. offer themselves readily and chearefully to this honourable service. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 98 Who shal contribute most, and readiliest, to the service of this his Country. 1777 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxvii, I accepted the offer very readily, and away we went. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 115 Hippocrates readily adopts the suggestion of Socrates.

2. Promptly, in respect of the time of action; quickly, without delay; also, without difficulty, with ease or facility.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 137 This god, which herde of his grevance, .. had him go forth redily Unto a flod was faste by. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 123 b, The more promptly or redily it discerneth & sheweth, what thynges we ought to byleue. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded., To speake their language redily. 1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 174 He sent his Sonne in Mans owne figure, to bee the Readilier Cogitated by Man. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* Pref. 9 The readilier to stir up against him the Animosity of the people. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, Her gratitude may be more readily imagined than described. 1846 J. E. RYLAND *Life Foster* II. 101 An allusion will readily be understood. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 47 He did not mean to be readily overtaken.

b. *Sc.* As may easily happen; probably.

1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 71 Readilie it may cost him more time. 1883 ANNIE S. SWAN *Aldersyde* I. ii, Sandy Riddell wull hae been here the day readily?

† **3.** In a state of readiness. *Obs. rare* —1.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Þai schall fynd before þam redily puruayd all maner of thinges þat er necessary.

Readiness (re·dinès). Also 4–6 **redy-**, **redi-**, (6 **reddi-**, *Sc.* **radi-**, 7 **readdi-**), 6–7 **ready-**. [f. READY *a.* + -NESS. In early use not easily distinguished from REDINESS.] The quality, state or condition of being ready.

1. Promptness in voluntary action; prompt compliance, willingness, etc.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3088 He gan to tell his tale with grete redynes. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm.* Wks. (1876) 301 Consyderynge the redyness of mercy and pyte in our sauyour Ihesu. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 214 Refuse nothing that must be done, but do it wyth al redines. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 30. 278 That readinesse and forwardnesse that is in God to succour and support us. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 206 The women..spoke less, but with greater readiness than the men. 1822 SCOTT 13 Sept. in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xviii. 155 The readiness of all the country to take arms was very singular. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 291 There is no great inclination or readiness on the part of mankind to be made as good .. as possible.

2. The quality of being prompt or quick in action, performance, expression, etc.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 80 The worldes redinesse In bodi bothe and in corage. 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Redynesse in doyng of a thyng, *practique.* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 401 Beeing too too curious in imitations, [he] marreth the readinesse of his naturall inuention. 1625 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 27 Let your graffe haue three or foure eyes, for readinesse to put forth. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 72. 119 The Readiness and Faithfulness of the Memory is, likewise, very wonderful. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. x, This fellow .. had a readiness at improving any accident. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxii, His readiness in the French tongue, which he had spoken in his early youth.

b. The quickness or facility with which something is done.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ix. 12 [He] caused with a marueilous readinesse a forte to be made. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion,* That he may with the more readiness and decency break the bread. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 312 Thou canst not read with readiness and ease Providence adverse in events like these? 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 247 The readiness with which the finger passed..is not to be conceived but by those who had an opportunity of examining.

3. A state of preparation: † **a.** With indef. article, in phr. *in* (rarely *on, into*) *a readiness.* (Common in 16–17th c., after *to be, get, have, put, set,* etc.) *Obs.*

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 7 Alwaye in a redynesse to set forth whan they woll. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxix. 419 The erle of Armynahe and the lorde Dalbre, ..made their people to be on a redynesse to kepe and defende their countreis. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 175 Caused his shipping to bee made in a readiness at S. Valeries. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. i. 14 That the Trayned Bands .. should be put into a readinesse. 1723 BLACKMORE *Hist. Conspir. agst. K. William* 56 Captain Counter .. said, they must be sure to be all in a readiness the next Morning.

b. So without article, in phr. *in readiness.*

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII,* c. 12 § 12 The yoman of the chaundrie..shall..haue in rediness seared clothes, sufficient for the surgeon. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref., Wks. (1653) 19 Such necessaries as by the ship Barbers are fit to be had in readinesse. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 186 That the trained-bands in and about London might be put in readinesse. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 60 She would wait with some Impatience..and any Hour should find her in Readiness. 1820 KEATS *Isabel.* xxiv, He went in haste, to get in readiness. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxvi. 654 He sent orders that she [the ship] should continue to lie in readiness for another night or two.

4. The condition or fact of being ready or fully prepared. *rare.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict., Concio,* the dressyng, redinesse, or arraie. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 399 Anent the reddines of his hous at the King and Quenis Majesteis commandiment. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 39 Is not a perfect readiness in the Verb *Sum,* as necessary as in any other of the Verbs? yes, and more also. 1638 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1861) I. 200 We heard nought bot of all England's arming, at least of the readyness of six or seven thousand great horse.

† **5.** A thing or arrangement ready for use; ready use, convenience. *Obs. rare.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xxiii. 42 The whiche shall be a great redynesse many yeres hereafter. *c* 1591 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 77 Out of wch booke for your Lordship's readines there is hereunto noted certen places offensive.

† **Reading**, *sb. Obs. rare.* (See quot. 1688.)

1580 *Lanc. Wills* III. 36 Two payre of sheetes, th' one payre of canvas, th' other of redinge. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 107/1 Readings is a course sort of Cloth.

Reading (rī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. READ *v.* + -ING1.]

1. The action of perusing written or printed matter; the practice of occupying oneself in this way. Also with *up, off.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxii. 169 Ðonne ic cume, ðonne beo ðu abisgad ymbe rædinge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Redinge of Englichs, oðer of Freinchs, holi meditaciuns. *Ibid.* 286 Redunge is god bone. Redunge techeð hu & hwat me schal bidden. *c* 1460 *Emare* 550 As he stode yn redyng, Downe he fell yn sowenyng. 1534 STARKEY *Let. to Cromwell* in *England* (1878) p. ix, To trowbull you wyth the redyng of thys scrole. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xiv. (1674) 154 Politick Salt, which makes the Reading of History very delightful. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 247 ¶ 1 Reading is to the Mind, what Exercise is to the Body. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlvii. 248 In the course of my reading this morning I met with the following passage. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xiii, A little reading-up would, he felt assured, qualify him for matriculation. 1894 BURN, etc. *Steam Eng. User* 55 The forms and the Reading off of Indicator Diagrams or Figures.

b. The extent to which one reads or has read; literary knowledge, scholarship. † Also *pl.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* III. 179 He is of no reading in comparison, that doth not acknowledge euery terme in those Letters to be autenticall English. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Poems* (1822) I. 256 His knowledge more, his reading only less. *c* 1700 G. GREY *Life M. Robinson* (ed. Mayor) § 25 He that had his writings had cause to question his great readings. 1724 SWIFT *Riddle,* Without my aid ..The scholar could not shew his reading. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 93/2 That information which a man of some reading might, with ease, have imparted. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. (1875) 9 Shelley had plenty of reading; Coleridge had immense reading.

c. Ability to read; the art of reading.

Reading made easy: the title of various reading-books for children formerly in use. Still freq. in *dial.,* usually in form *readimadeasy* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 20 For your writing and reading, let that appeare when there is no neede of such vanity. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxiv, Reading made easy, so the titles tell. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Ser. I. iv, A very responsible youth .. gied them lessons in Reedie-madeasy. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 248 It.. becomes a matter of the highest importance that every telegraphist should thoroughly master acoustic reading.

d. A single or separate act or course of perusal; also *Sc.* = READ *sb.*

1757 HURD *Remarks on Hume's Essay* 5 The Remarks.. are such as occurred to him on a single reading of the Essay. 1786 WASHINGTON *Let. to Lafayette* 10 May, Some petitions .. could scarcely obtain a reading. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* I. Wks. 1855 I. 9 The beuk must be a curious ane indeed, and you must gie me a reading o't. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 553 Sir Aylmer watched them all, Yet bitterer from his readings.

2. The action of uttering aloud the words of written or printed matter. (Also with ref. to the manner in which this is done.)

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* xxxviii. (Schröer 1885) 62 ȝebroðra ȝereorde æt hyra mysum ne sceal beon butan haligre rædinge. *c* 1300 *Ilavelok* 2327 Harping and piping, ..Romanz reding on the bok. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 31 Min Ere .. Is fedd of redinge of romance. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 103 Neather with preiching nor wt reiding, Tuke he that faythless flock in seiding. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) II. 189 How frequently do we meet with men of great learning, whose reading gives one pain! 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, I wish to hear reading, and could listen to your sweet voice for ever. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* viii. 228 It was genuine reading, not dramatic recitation.

b. The delivery in this manner of a specified portion of matter; a single act or spell of this; also, the portion so read at one time.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* ix. (Schröer 1885) 33 Man þreo rædinga ræde and þry ræpsas, and ealle þa ȝebroþra þa hwile sittan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 384 Agustinus us onwreah þissere rædinge andȝit. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Ȝe iherden a lutel er on þisse redunge þat ðe halie gast [etc.]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 On salmes, and on songes, and on redinges. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xiii. 15 Aftir the redinge of lawe and prophetis, the princes of the synagogue senten to hem. 1490 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 290 In such place as the Mynisters of god may stond upon my body in the tyme of the Redyng of the gospellis. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 112 Regard is had to the more solemn times by select and proper readings. 1673 *True Worship of God* 9 They had their weekly Readings of the Law of Moses. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* iv. 158 The reading of the prophets was to begin, and the reading of the season was from the old Evangelist Isaiah. 1864 *Sharpe's London Mag.* XXVI. 216 No reading should ..last longer than ten minutes.

c. The formal recital of a bill (or some part of it) before a legislative assembly.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 240 They called..for the bill..'for the extirpation of episcopacy', and gave it a second reading. 1702–3 ATTERBURY *Let.* Misc. Wks. 1739 I. 164 The Bill about repairing Churches was thrown out by the Lords .. at the first reading. 1783 *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1814) XXIII. 1224 That the Christmas recess should intervene before the second reading. 1858 J. BRIGHT *Sp. India* 24 June, Opposing the second reading of this Bill.

d. *Sc.* The act of reading a portion of Scripture to the members of a household, as a form of family worship.

1814 NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1897) 67 (E. D. D.) Breakfast done, and reading bye. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 193 I'll sit up till the readin's ower.

e. A social or public entertainment at which the audience listens to a reader. Cf. *Penny reading.*

1858 DICKENS *Lett.* 11 Sept. (1880) II. 71 After the reading last night we walked .. to the railway. 1869 *Nation* (U.S.) VI. 269/1 The intelligent classes in this country, who can read themselves, have little occasion for public readings.

f. *Reading in* (see READ *v.* 13 a and 19 c).

1858 DALE *Clergym. Legal Handbk.* (ed. 7) 35 *margin.* 1892 WHITEHEAD *Church Law* (ed. 2) 251 The churchwardens and some parishioners should certify that the reading in has been duly performed.

† **3.** The act of lecturing or commenting upon some subject, *esp.* a law text; also, the matter of such lecture or comment, a commentary or gloss. *Reading of the Sentences*: (see SENTENCE). *Obs.*

1517 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1897) I. 183 All such as be at the Bench and dwellyng in the town, schall come daily to the redynges. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* Proheme (1588) 1 The Office and Duetie of Iustices of the Peace, after M. Marrow (whose learned Reading in that behalfe .. is in many handes to be seene). 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* ii. (1615) 28/2 Both Master Hesket and M. Treheine in their reading of the lawes of the forest. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xc. (1674) 121 The reading of good discipline in a famous University. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Readings* are also used for a sort of commentary or gloss on a law text, passage, or the like, to shew the sense an author takes it in.

† **b.** Instruction by a tutor. *Obs. rare* —1.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 54 Two Clownes a moneth his Fencing, as much for Dancing, and no lesse for his Reading.

4. The act of interpreting or expounding. *rare* —0.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/1 Redynge, or expownynge of ydellys, or oþer privyteys..*interpretacio, edicio.*

† **5.** *A* or *in reading*: Being read. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* v. 14 Whyle these letters were yet a readinge, .. there came other messaungers. 1566 *Child-Marriages* 137 This respondent saieth, that the testament was written before this talk, and was then in readinge.

6. The form in which a given passage appears in any copy or edition of a text; the actual word or words used in a particular passage. *Various readings*: (see VARIOUS).

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *title-p.*, The Newe Testament..With the arguments, .. also diuersities of readings. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 15 They..had rather haue their iudgements at libertie in differences of readings. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 281 If the Reading be not corrupted, this Oracle was given Olymp. lxxvi, 1. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 189 But this supposition .. will not prove the two readings genuine. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. viii, 'Fierce loves and faithless wars'—I am not sure If this be the right reading. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 612 The readings of the manuscripts are so different that it is hard to tell their exact meaning.

7. Matter for reading, esp. with ref. to its quality or kind.

1706 SWIFT *To Peterborough,* Ne'er to be match'd in modern reading, But by his name-sake Charles of Sweden. 1809 [see LIGHT *a.*1 19]. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* I. Wks. 1853 XI. 175 It is in newspapers that we must look for the main reading of this generation. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 415 The books sold at railways are nearly all of the class best known as 'light-reading', or what some account light reading. 1885 *Pall Mall Budget* 19 June 31/1 His account of the *America* is lively reading.

b. Printed or written characters; lettering.

1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 163 You will observe the cover has no reading on it, but only seven stars.

8. That which presents itself to be read; *spec.* the indication of a graduated instrument.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* ii. 83 The division and fractional part thus noted .. is to be set down as the reading of the limb. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Charles Lamb* Wks. 1858 IX. 153 That pure light of benignity which was the predominant reading on his features. 1869 W. B. CARPENTER in *Scientific Opinion* 9 Jan. 174/1 *note,* Our third thermometer stood .. at 45° .. and its reading has not been taken into account.

b. So *reading-off.*

1808 SAX in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 240 Taking a mean of the different readings-off for the true position of the wire. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 198 The same constant error of graduation, which depends on the initial and final readings off alone.

9. The interpretation or meaning one attaches to anything, or the view one takes of it; in recent use *esp.* the rendering given to a play or a character, a piece of music, etc., as expressing the actor's or performer's point of view.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 37 There is a species of countenance here so horridly bad, that it is impossible to be mistaken in one's reading. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.*

151 Dogma..is ever producing new readings of the history. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lviii, She gave him her reading of the matter. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* (1883) 112 His reading of Balzac's Mercadet.. appeared somewhat airy and not tragic enough.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib., as *reading-class, day, excursion, hour, -lamp, matter, party, play, society, -stand, -table, time, tour.*

1838 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 347 The forwardness of their minds has induced me to take both into my *reading-class. *a* 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. v. *Song*, A *Reading-Day Frights French away, The Benchers dare speak Latin. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 240 The Booke which in that grand reading day..will be Licensed or burnt. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxii, Jaunty young Cambridge-men..going for a *reading excursion. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wyom.* II. ix, A deep untrodden grot, Where oft the *reading hours sweet Gertrude wore. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxix, I took up my *reading-lamp and went out. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 238 To supply the *reading matter, the letter-press I think you call it. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxvi, Others applied to know whether he would take a *reading party in the long Vacation. 1739 FIELDING *Author's Farce* I. vii, Your *reading play is of a different stamp, and must have wit and meaning in it. 1797 C. TOOGOOD *Let.* in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* II. 462 We meet now, in almost every town, with a *reading-society. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 119 The Assistant Priest carries to the Altar the cushion, or *reading-stand, with the Missal. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* xiii, Beside the bed was a reading-stand. 1875 *Carp. & Join.* 130, I will now describe a large elevating *reading table. 1591 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1898) II. 21 No Reader shall make anie dinner.. but in the *Reading time. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* (1881) 223 They are on a *reading tour for the Long Vacation.

b. Special combs.: **reading-book**, †(*a*) a book of church-lessons (*obs.*); (*b*) a book containing passages for instruction in reading; **reading-closet**, one of the small compartments in the reading-room of a printing-office; **reading-coat**, a coat to wear while reading (*? obs.*); **reading-desk**, a desk for supporting a book while it is being read, *spec.* a lectern; **reading-glass**, a large magnifying glass for use in reading; **reading-hook** (see quot.); **reading-machine** (see quot.); **reading-pew**, a pew from which the lessons are read in church; †**reading-psalms**, the prose psalms used for reading in church (*obs.*); **reading room**, a room devoted to reading, *esp.* one in the premises of a club or library, or intended for public use; also, the proof-readers' room in a printing-office (Jacobi 1888).

10.. *Laws Ælfric* 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 Se mæsse-preost sceal habban .. *rædingboc. 1050–73 *Charter* in Thorpe *Diplom.* 430, ii forealdode rædingbec. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 1311 Þe bisschop, wenne he ordreþ þes, Þe redyng bok hym takeþ. 1840 (*title*) The Church Scholar's reading book. 1886 *Referee* 10 Jan. 1/2, I was getting an honest .. living in the composing-room or the *reading-closet. 1830 C. WORDSWORTH in Overton *Life* (1888) 51 Here I am, lying on my sofa, with my drab *reading-coat on. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 8 A piece of plank supported by a Post, which we understood was the *Reading Desk. 1775 JOHNSON 10 Oct. in Boswell *Life* (1791) I. 502 In the reading-desk of the refectory lay the Lives of the Saints. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. iii, A huge arm-chair, with a small reading-desk beside it. 1670 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 200 Dr. Barlow gave me a *reading-glass, pretium 40*s*. 1747 TREMBLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 632 It would be .. very inconvenient to hold it like a reading-glass in the hand. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxviii. 320 Spectacles and reading glasses are among the simplest and most useful of optical instruments. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Reading-hook*, a book-marker, made of bone or ivory. 1897 *Sketch* 26 May 181/2 The pattern being read from the draft by the *reading-machine on to the Jacquard band or tape by the skilled designer or pantagrapher. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. vii. 38 To wrangle downe a Sophister, ..or acquaint themselves with a *Reading-Pue, in the Countrey. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Oct., To church, and there saw for the first time Mr. Mills in a surplice; but it seemed absurd for him to pull it over his eares in the reading-pew. 1848 *Ecclesiologist* Oct. 144 An open reading-pew and lettern. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 162 The like Order is observed in the Pointing of our *Reading Psalms. *a* 1707 BP. PATRICK *Autobiogr.* (1839) 150 The old translation of the reading Psalms. 1759 GRAY *Lett.* 8 Aug. (1853) 286, I often pass four hours in the day in the stillness and solitude of the *reading room [at the British Museum]. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 357 There are what are called Reading Rooms all over the kingdom. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. I. 298 Saint Edmund kept a figure of our Lady in his reading-room.

Reading (rī·dĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. READ *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. †**a.** *Reading minister*, etc., one who merely reads the lessons or service, without preaching; also *Sc.*, one who reads his sermons (see READ *v.* 19 d).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 71 It were to be wished that all were preaching prelates, and not reading ministers only. 1650 in Hodgson *Northumberland* (1835) III. iii. p. lv, Those who formerly had the Rectory of Haltwistle did mainteyne a reading Minister. 1744 (*title*) Reading is not preaching, or a Letter to all reading Clergymen.

b. *Reading clerk*, the designation of one of the clerks to the House of Lords.

1788 Miss ROSE in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 96 My brother William, then reading Clerk, came to us as soon as the House adjourned. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 16 The Lords were obliged to send this message by their Clerk-Assistant, and their Reading-Clerk. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* I. ii. 66 Slingsby, who is reading-clerk in the House of Lords.

c. *Reading boy*, a boy who reads copy aloud to the corrector of the press.

1808 STOWER *Printers' Gram.* 392 The eye of the reader should not follow, but rather go before the voice of his reading-boy. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 710/1 The reading department, sometimes called the closet, having for its occupants the reader and his reading-boy.

2. Given to reading; studious. Freq. in *reading man*, applied *spec.* to a University student who makes reading his chief occupation.

1673 DRYDEN *Prol. Univ. of Oxford* 31 In London .. haughty dunces, whose unlearned pen Could ne'er spell grammar, would be reading men. 1759 *Hurd's Dial.* Pref. 6 The learned assemblies of reading divines. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 266/1 During my residence at the university, and a constant intercourse with both reading and non-reading men [etc.]. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 94/2 The 'reading public', then, had little to do with the lower orders. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 1 His attempts to be brought out into the reading world. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. II. iii. § 1. 527 Its..literary merits secured it immediate attention on the part of reading men.

Rea·dingdom. The aggregate of readers.

1832 SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey *Life* (1849) VI. 182 The commonwealth of Readingdom is divided into many independent circles.

†**Readjoin**, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To join again.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IX. 173 Re-adjoyning unto it whatsoever at sundry times has been dismembred from it.

Readjour·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *readjornāre* (1240 in Du C.), F. *réajourner* (1531 in Godef.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To adjourn again.

1611 COTGR., *Readjourner*, to readiourn. 1628 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1672) 443 The Parliament..was then re-adjourned by the Kings especial Command till Tuesday next. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 41 He might have given Notice by Proclamation that upon this account, they should re-adjourn to a yet longer time.

Hence **Readjour·nment** (Ogilvie 1882).

Readju·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *readjustāre* (1236 in Du C.).] *trans.* To adjust again or afresh; to put in order again.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. xi, The beau .. taking out a pocket-glass .. re-adjusted his hair. 1764 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 357 It is not always necessary to re-adjust the wires after each sett of observations. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xvi. § 1 The values and prices of the two things will .. readjust themselves. 1865 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. II. i. 253 The early attempts to readjust the affairs of the East by the Great Powers.

absol. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 214 It adjusts, re-adjusts, turns, re-turns, in every way it wills.

Hence **Readju·sted** *ppl. a.*; **Readju·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1776 CAVENDISH in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 385 It is not likely to want re-adjusting soon. 1863 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 283 He held out hopes of a readjusted and graduated income-tax.

Readju·ster. [f. prec.] One who readjusts.

1862 THORNBURY *Life Turner* II. 256 Turner was .. a selector, reviser, a readjuster of Nature.

b. *U. S.* A member of a political party (formed in 1877–8) in Virginia, which advocated a legislative readjustment of the State debt.

1879 *Nation* (N. Y.) 13 Nov. 317/2 Further news from Virginia indicates that the Repudiators, or Readjusters, as they call themselves, have elected a majority of the General Assembly. 1883 M. D. CONWAY in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 1 Sept. 3/2 The readjuster reminds the negro that he was a slave when this debt was formed .. and should not be taxed for the interest.

Readju·stment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The process of readjusting or of being readjusted.

1771 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 208 After this re-adjustment they both agreed to 1°. 1793 WOLLASTON *ibid.* LXXXIII. 149 It is very steady; and rarely wants any re-adjustment at all. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xii. (1877) 129, Your theology needs alteration and readjustment. 1883 FROUDE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 194 The house..requiring paint and other re-adjustments.

†**Readliche**, *adv. Obs.* Also 2–3 red-, 3 readliche. [Var. of ME. *radliche* RADLY.] Quickly, promptly.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Þa wes sancte paul swiðe wa and abeh him redliche to his lauerdes fet. *a*-1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Water þet ne stureð nout readliche stinkeð. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 His hinen .. swerieð somet readliche þat efter hire hit schal gan.

Readmi·nister, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To administer again.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxii. § 12 That Baptisme is onely then to be readministred, when the first deliuerie thereof is void. 1762 R. GUY *Cancers* 44 The Hemlock was re-administered for some Weeks. 1897 *Columbia* (Ohio) *Disp.* 24 Mar. 1/2 The Democratic party .. has regained power and readministered government.

†**Rea·dmiral**, *v. Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 b.] *trans.* To make (one) an admiral again.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 12 Peerebrowne did not only hold his office all the time of that King .. but was againe readmirald by Edward the third.

Readmi·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To admire again.

1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* I. 202 The pleasure of having it re-admired by our friends.

Readmission (rīædmi·ʃən). [RE- 5 a; cf. next and F. *réadmission* (Littré).] The action of admitting again.

1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 341 Twill proue a very difficult worke to make them allow of y^r readmission of y^e King. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 307 He .. preached at the readmission of a relapsed Christian into our Church. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 141 There was..re-admission to the privileges. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 709 Within a week of their readmission, the disease appeared in nine other cottages.

Readmit (rīædmi·t), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réadmettre* (*readmis*, Cotgr. 1611).] *trans.* To admit again.

1611 COTGR., *Readmis*, readmitted. 1616 T. GODWYN *Moses & Aaron* I. (1641) 54 Sometimes they would re-admit such a one being brought neere unto death. 1665 MANLEY tr. *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 616 This was terrible..to them of Wesell, who were commanded to readmit the Roman Rites. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 670 Happy day! that .. re-admits us .. to our Father's throne. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 6 Jan. 2/2 He would at once readmit the late rebel states to the full enjoyment of their rights.

absol. *c* 1659 THORNDIKE *Church's Power of Excomm.* § 36 Penance .. readmits not but upon reasonable or legal presumption of sin first abolished.

Hence **Readmi·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 583 The re-admitting of the Air.

Readmi·ttance. [Cf. prec. and ADMITTANCE.] Readmission.

1669 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 104 To order his readmittance and continuance in the..guard of halbertiers. *a* 1721 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 480 You give me .. Re-admittance to the blissful Throne. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. XXV. 357 The re-admittance of so great a prelate into your favour.

Readop·t, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To adopt again.

1598 FLORIO, *Readottare*, .. to readopt. 1611 COTGR., *Readopter*, to readopt. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 33, I come to save you..And God to re-adopt you to incline. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1342 When shall my soul her incarnation quit, And, re-adopted to thy blest embrace, Obtain her apotheosis in thee? 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* I. xv. 103 The boundary which had first passed was re-adopted by a large vote.

Readop·tion. [RE- 5 a; cf. prec.] Renewed adoption.

a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (Ellis) 179 They feared hyme more after his fall.., doughtyng myche hys readopcion in to auctorytie. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 243 John,.. speaking of the re-adoption of the redeemed to be sons of God. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* V. 162 The readoption of those religious doctrines and sentiments which .. England had cast out.

Reador·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To adorn anew.

1598 FLORIO, *Rabbellire*, to rebeawtifie, to readorne againe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 299 King Henry the Fifth readourned it with new buildings. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 449 With Scarlet Honours re-adorn'd.

Hence **Reador·rning** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Rabbellimento*, a readorning.

†**Readunite**, *v. Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a; see ADUNITE and cf. late L. *readūnātio* (Tertullian), med.L. *readūnāre* (Du C.).] *trans.* To reunite.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. i. § 6 A man .. is upon his repentance necessarily readunited into the one, but not of necessity into the other.

Readva·nce, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To advance again.

a. In transitive senses of the vb.

1611 FLORIO, *Rinalzare*, to raise againe, to readuance. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Pet.* iii. 17 How able he is to re-advance the dejected. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 162 To re-advance all the Noble Families in Rome, that began to lessen and decay in their splendour. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 574 It recedes from none of its claims, though it may wait the convenient season for re-advancing them. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 266 *note*, We are swinging upon a hinge in advancing and re-advancing such maxims.

b. In intransitive senses.

1611 COTGR., *Remouter*, .. to reascend; readuance. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. lxxxv, Which if they misse, they yet should readvance To former height. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 142 The Vice-Chancellor retreated to Trinity College.. This done, he readvanceth to St. John's. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1861) II. 254 The Russians re-advanced to Peterswalde, .. but were checked at Giossubel. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. xiii. § 3 The tide which has receded, instantly begins to re-advance.

So **Readva·ncement**; **Readva·ncing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. § 1. 514 To the seruice of God, and re-aduancement of the Crosse of Christ. 1611 COTGR., *Rehaulsement*, a readuancing. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 99 The re-advancing upon it and taking it.

†**Readve·rtency.** *Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a.] Renewed application (of the mind).

1692 NORRIS *Curs. Reflect.* 9 A Re-advertency or Re-application of mind to Ideas that are actually there.

Readvertise, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To advertise again.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. iii. 22 Who not giving me leave to go, our Lord often re-advertised me.

Readvi·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To advise again. Also *refl.*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 116, I do aduise and readuise the man [etc.]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXV. (1632) 73 The libertie for a man to repent and re-advise himselfe. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 167, I was going to re-advise her to calm her spirits.

2. *intr.* To consider again; to take counsel afresh.

1598 FLORIO, *Rauisare*, to readuise, or make againe. 1643 *Five Yrs. K. Jas.* 75 You may againe ruminate, and re-advise to make your defence. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. lxxxvii, To re-advise for the better security.

Ready (re·di), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 3 rædi(3); 3–5 redi, 3–6 redie, redy (7 *Sc.*), 4–5 redye, (6 redey, reedy; also *Sc.* 5–7 reddy, reddie, 6 rady, radie); 3, 6 readi, 6 readye, 6–7 readie, 6– ready. [Early ME. *rædi(3)*, *readi*, *redi*, in southern texts also *jeredi*, *ireadi*, etc. (see I-READY), apparently formed on the analogy of other

adjectives by the addition of *-ig*, -Y, to OE. *rǽde* (?) or *geræde* I-REDE, from the Teut. stem **raid-* to put in order, prepare: see I-RAD and GRAITH *sb.* and *a.*

The form *rædi* is peculiar to ME., but synonymous words from the same base are common in the cognate languages, as MDu. *gereet, -reit* (Du. *gereed*), MLG. *gerède*, MHG. *gereite, gereit*; OFris. *rêde, rêd* (mod. *ree*), Du. *reede, ree*, MLG. *rêde* (hence Da. *rede*, Sw. *reda, redo*, Icel. *reiðr*), OHG. *-reiti* (MHG. *reite*); MDu. *bereet, -reit* (Du. *bereid*), MLG. *berêde* (hence Da. *beredt*, Sw. *beredd*), OHG. *bireiti* (G. *bereit*). Mod. Sw. *redig* unentangled, clear, etc., is an independent formation from *reda* to disentangle.]

A. *adj.* **I. 1.** In a state of preparation, so as to be capable of immediately performing (or becoming the object of) such action as is implied or expressed in the context.

c 1205 LAY. 8651 Julius wes al rædi [*c* 1275 readi] alse he to wolde ræsen. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 259 [He] bad al schuld be boun..Redi to his somoun. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XXV. 10 Tho that weren redy, entriden in with hym to the weddyngis. 1450 in *Wars Eng. in Fraunce* (Rolls) I. 511 Make oure sugites of youre cuntre to be arayyd and redy in thaire best maniere. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 698 He wrote .. commaundyng all men .. to be redie in harnesse. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 59 Some one be readie with a costly suite. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 22 Such kinde of Images, as might be ready at his call. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 763 His Kine with swelling Udders ready stand. 1788 BURNS *Go, fetch to me* ii, The glittering spears are ranked ready. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 169 As soon as you have taken some refreshment,.. We shall be ready.

b. *spec.* Properly dressed or attired; having finished one's toilet.

As a special sense app. limited to the 16–17th c., earlier and later instances being merely contextual applications of the general sense.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 379 Vp riseth fresshe Canacee hir selue..Noon hyer was he [the sun] whan she redy was. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Whan thou arte vp and redy, than first swepe thy house. ? *a* 1642 ROWLEY *Thrac. Wonder* II. i. [Stage Direction] Enter Pheander, ready. 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 100, I rise in the morning reasonably early, and before I am ready I go round the house. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* II. 234 Having permitted 'em time to get themselves ready, he enter'd the Chamber. 1856 THOMPSON *Boston* Gloss., *To get Ready*, to be dressed and prepared for a visit or journey.

† **c.** Used in replying to a call or summons. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 165 Ready; and I, .. and I, Where shall we go? 1596 — *Merch. V.* IV. i. 2 *Duke* What, is Anthonio heere? *Ant.* Ready, so please your grace.

d. *Mil.* and *Naut.* as a word of command.

In military use shortened from *make ready* (see 15), the order to prepare the piece for firing. For the nautical uses, see quots. 1846, 1867.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Manual*, The officers, instead of giving the words *platoon, make ready*, .. are to pronounce the words shoit, as for instance, '*toon, ready*. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 150 The master finds that the ship will not lay her course, and tells the chief mate to 'see all clear for stays', or 'ready about'. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *About*, Ready About ! an order to the crew that all hands be at their stations, ready for tacking. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Ready with the Lead*, a caution when the vessel is luffed up to deaden her way, followed by 'heave'.

2. Const. with infinitive: Prepared, or having all preparations made, *to* do something.

c 1200 ORMIN 11758 Þær wass efft te lǽþe gast rædiȝ forr himm to fandenn. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 106/176 Aungles þare weren redie I-nowe hire soule to heuene lede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 454 Than turnyt thai .. And stude reddy to giff battale. 1478 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 238 And than I wol telle you when I schall be redy to come from Eton. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 306 The king..sayd, howe he was not as then ready to geue them a playne aunswere. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 104 To bid the Priest be readie to come against you come. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 18 There are some more subtile particles of matter, which are ready to fill up those void spaces, 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i, My nephew was ready to sail. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 20 Apparelled in exactest sort, And ready to be borne to court. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. xvi. 115 We stood beside each other ready to march. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 220 His incorrigible imaginativeness, ever ready to force itself in amid the driest details.

b. Willing; feeling or exhibiting no reluctance.

c 1200 ORMIN 12936 Godd iss rædiȝ tunnderrfon þatt follc þatt rihht himm follȝhebþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26471 Iesus crist es redier to merci giue þan jugement. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 155 'Icham Redi', quod Reson 'to Reste with þe euere'. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. x. 337 Redi in wil forto haue suffrid marterdom. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 512 How readi God is to take vengeaunce for the oppression of his people. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxvi. 54 Thou Lord art the God most mild Readiest thy grace to shew. 1786 COWPER *Gratitude* 43 To me ever ready to show Benignity, friendship, and truth. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 137 The loyal gentry declared that they were still as ready as ever to risk their lives for the old government. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 142 There is no one to whom I am more ready to trust.

c. Inclined or disposed; apt.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 609/1 They are ready allwayes to impute the blame therof unto the heavens. 1656 G. COLLIER *Answ. 15 Quest.* 20 They were readier to suspect themselves than Judas. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 273 He was but too ready to consider all who recommended prudence and charity as traitors to the cause of truth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 298 You are too ready to speak evil of men.

d. Sufficiently angry or irritated to be on the point of (doing something violent). Cf. FIT *a.* 5 b.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xvii. 4 What shal I do with this people? They are almost ready to stone me. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 12 Thay sune ar steirit up and radie to put hand in thair King. 1632 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* IV. 123 Murmuring in so open a manner, against the person of the Prince, as made him .. ready to goe besides himselfe. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 28, I was ready to snatch the breeches out of her hands.

e. Used attributively (cf. 5) in preceding senses with *infin.* after the sb. Somewhat *rare*.

c 1200 ORMIN 13436 Swa þatt I muȝhe findenn ȝuw All rædiȝ follc to follȝhenn me. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Cor.* viii. 19 That like as there is a ready mynde to wil, the re maye be a ready mynde also to perfourne the dede. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 49 The fellow that sits next him .. is the readiest man to kill him. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 359 The most ready men to cring to and serve these times. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 98 He's the readiest man living to make him sick with good Liquor.

3. Const. with infinitive: **a.** That has passed, or has been brought, into such a condition as to be immediately likely or liable (*to* do something). Also *ellipt.* in attributive use (quot. 1818).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*James less*) 300 Rycht as þe ȝerde suld tremyl al, & mak all werkis reddy to fall. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxv. 5 All is bot tynt, or reddie for to tyne. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* viii. 13 Nowe that which is disanulled and wexed olde, is redy to vanysshe a waye. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 229 Ready to sterue, and dare not touch his owne. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 50 Drawing him from one side of it to the other, till he was ready to give up the ghost. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 172 Finding all things ready to run into confusion. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1868) III. 251 He has ordered her .. only some little cordials to take when ready to faint. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 1024 The hen-dove shall not hatch Her ready eggs, before I'll kissing snatch Thee into endless heaven. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. VI. iii, A delicate spark .. Ready to burst in a colour'd flame.

b. Hence (without reference to a previous process): Likely, liable; 'fit'.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 59 Quha sailis frome thir Iles is verie radie to incur sik danger. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 183 Our last thoughts are readiest to spend themselves upon somewhat that wee loved best while we lived. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 295 The Sharp Winds are Serene Air .. being ready to cut you through. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 635 At a moment..when every thing was ready to be reported, and every thing to be believed.

4. Const. with prepositions: † **a.** With *to* or *unto* (rarely *into*): Prepared, inclined, or willing to do, give, take, suffer, etc. (what is indicated by the sb.); also occasionally, prepared for (an act). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 Ȝif hie redie ben to golliche deden. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 13 Þai toke me as leoun redy til pray. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* XXXVII. 18 For I in to scourgis am redi [1388 Y am redi to betyngis]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 275 He is redi to the feith. *Ibid.* 282 The more I am redy to wraththe. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. v. in Ashm. (1652) 170 Lyke Wax yt wylbe redy unto Lyquacyon. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 103 The Lorde, who is redie to mercie and slowe to anger. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 313, I lament that the wisdom of the flesh should be readier to godly works than the wisdom of the spirit.

b. Prepared *for* (an event, action, state, etc.).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 104 Thou shalt finde vs ready for thee still. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 107 Be readie, Claudio, for your death to morrow. 1789 BLAKE *Songs Innoc., Echoing Green* iii, Many sisters and brothers .. Are ready for rest.

5. Having the quality of being prepared or willing to act when necessary; prompt, quick, expert, dexterous (in general, or in the special manner implied by the sb.). *Ready hand, man* (see quots. 1840, 1851).

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 798 Rohand, þe riche knigt, Redy was he ay. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xliv. 1 My tonge is ye penne of a ready writer. 1552 ELYOT *Classiarius*, .. a diligent personne, a ready felow. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 977 With these .. was Amurath, upon a light and readie horse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 11 So I am Your most affectionate ready Servant, J. H. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 99 Before his lord the ready spaniel bounds. 1725 — *Odyss.* III. 608 Bread and wine a ready handmaid brings. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XII. iv, A thousand torches..Borne by the ready slaves of ruthless law. 1840 J. DEVLIN *Shoemaker* I. 43 The quickest, or, as they are called in the trade, the readiest hands. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 333 He knew that he was a ready man (a quick workman).

b. Const. *at, in,* † *of.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 8404 (Fairf.) [þ]of salamon þi sone be ȝonge, he [is] ful wise and redy of tonge. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xii, And by cause that the yonge woman was redy in speche and malycious, she ansuerd forth with. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 467 As thou was louse, and reddy of thy bune. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 161 Ready in gybes, quicke-answered, sawcie. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 109 These Eunuchs are very ready at these kind of dark Contrivances. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, 'Twould surprise you to hear how ready he is at all these sort of things. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. v. 67 Likely to be excellent Christians as they were very ready at the Bible. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. v. i, Men..in battle array, Ready in heart and ready in hand.

6. a. Of the mind or mental powers: Quick to devise, plan, comprehend, observe, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17432 (Gött.) Nu es vs nede of redi thoght. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 162 To every craft .. He hadde a redi wit to helpe Thurgh naturel experience. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiv. 82 Suche as were of moost redy wyt couthe taken hede of alle. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 120 By and by the dinne of Warre gan pierce His readie sence. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxii, Nature had furnished her not only with a ready but a solid turn of thought. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 72 The intellect of Laud was..earnest, ready, and practical above most minds.

b. Of persons, etc.: Prompt or quick in speech, discourse, or writing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8404 He es wis and o redi tung. *Ibid.* 27566 Pride rises .. for steuen suet, for rede tung. 1461 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 2 Ye may nott faile to send hider all your bookes and some readie man for to answer unto him. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxi, A man..shall,..with a littell refection,..haue his inuencyon quicker..his tonge redyar. 1597 BACON *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 10 Reading maketh a full man, conference a readye man. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Reminisc.* I. vi. 101 He had a..kind heart and a ready pen.

c. Proceeding from, delivered with, promptness of thought or expression.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 107 Til neuer a one can speak a redy woord. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 31 The ready suggestions of our own naturall wit. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, Returning a ready answer. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* XXI. 124 A ready jest opens more intricacies of the true character than a siege or a battle.

7. Of action or capacity for action: Distinguished or characterized by promptness or quickness.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 322 Leonin it herde telle, .. And bad him gon a redy pas To fetten hire, and forth he wente. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 13 For the redier conceiving .. behold the figure insuing. 1602 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxx, Being soone off and soone on, of a readie, though not of a wise dispatche. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. x. 292 Yeilding a ready, tho' unwilling Obedience. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 497 Gave him credit for..much readier elocution than he really possessed.

b. Characterized by alacrity or willingness in some respect. (In some cases passing into next.)

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Collect, Defended by thy moste gracious and readye helpe. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 155 Beneuolence and ready minde toward their keepers and norishers. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 156 It finds the readyest Reception. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 2 He, like the world, his ready visit pays Where fortune smiles. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., I gave her my ready promise. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xx, Open speech, and ready hand. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvii, Never was more anxious and ready way made for my Lord of Leicester. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVI. 331/2 This is one of those abstract principles which in the present day are pretty sure to find ready acceptance.

c. Taking place quickly or easily.

1730 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 391 That when at Market they may find a readier sale. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* v. 223 The..ready solubility [of sugar] in water.

II. 8. In the condition of having been prepared or put in order for some purpose. Const. *for,* † *to,* or with *infin.* (in some cases with suggestion of sense 2).

c 1200 ORMIN 6235 Heore leȝhe [=pay] birrþ hemm beon Rædiȝ, þann itt iss addledd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5270 þair mete to þam i rede [*v.r.* redi] broght. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XXII. 4 My boles..ben slayn, and alle thingis redy. *Ibid.* 8 The weddyngis ben redy. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 362 A cheyer, that euer more sholde be redy for the knyght in to sitte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxvii, Sir leaue your musyng and come into ye hall .. yor dyner is all redy. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 56 This your companion..hath a storie readie for your eare. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 17 Our two Cock-Boates were ready to carry to shore such as .. had clothes to wash. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 132 ¶ 1 His Horses were ready at the appointed Hour. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 15 A servant came to tell us the tea was ready. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. v. 72 Here is a grave Just ready for thy body, Walsingham ! 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 106 All awaits us ranged and ready.

b. Added to past participles (cf. 16).

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 96 The cruell men sall.. haif thair bow bent reddy in thair hand. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. i. 72 We have a chest beneath the hatches, caulked and bitumined ready.

c. In attributive use (passing into 5).

1559 *Mirr. Mag. Hen. VI*, xix, Our kingdomes are but cares, .. Our riches redy snares. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 They..when past the marke, with an other ready Arrow, can strike the rest looking backwards. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 455 Along the strand The ready vessel rides. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 16 Bless'd that abode, where..ev'ry stranger finds a ready chair. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xl, There were sleeping dragons..perhaps, with ready spears.

9. So placed or constituted as to be immediately available when required or wished for; close at hand; handy, convenient for use.

† **a.** In predicative use. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 277, I þi childhad hafdes tu..þi moder readi hwen þu pappe ȝerndes. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 42 Whon þe lust speke with me, lift þe lide sone; Þou schalt fynde me redi riȝt bi þi side. 1382 WYCLIF *John* vii. 6 My time cam not ȝit, but ȝoure tyme is euermore redy. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. x. 336 Persecucioun of tirantis was redier in tho daies. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccii. 621 Bycause the langage of yrisshe is as redy to me as the Englysshe tong. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 11 b, I place fyrst by them selues, suche as are most in vse, that they may be the redier. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 155 The use of this Table is plain and ready. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 8 The next Cole-pit, or Mine .. these are so ready and obvious in almost all Places.

b. Similarly in phrases *ready to* (one's) *hand(s), ready at hand.* (See HAND *sb.* 2 and 25.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 21 He had a Somonour redy to his hond. 1530 PALSGR. 822/2 Redy at hande, *auant la mayn.* 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* f 3 The Grecians the readiest at hand had their choise. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Table*, Systems of numbers, calculated to be ready at hand for the expediting astronomical..and other observations. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 315/2 The chief guide which both courts found ready to their hands.

c. In attributive use.

In 16th c. app. only in Sc. use, especially of money, lands, goods, etc.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 10890 (Trin.) Þat goddes son calde shal bene I shewe þe redy token to sene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 48 At Ptolome ane 1eddie port tha fand. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 14 The reddiest money that may be gottin for the casualite. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Forme of Proces* 125 To .. poynd, and distreinzie the reddiest cornes. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xcix. 8 This appears to be the full and ready importance of this passage. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 128 The slightest, easiest, readiest recompence. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 432 Finding there readier means of subsistence, than in the other cities of the kingdom. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, Rab .. banged out o' bed, and till some of his readiest claes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 5. 83 William found a more ready source of revenue in the settlement of Jewish traders.

10. a. Immediately available as currency; having the form of coin or money.

App. first in *ready pennies* or *pence*: cf. Da. *rede penge*, Sw. *reda* (MSw. also *redo*) *penningar*, ON. *reiðupeningar*.

Ready coin and *ready gold* are frequent in 16–17th c. See also *ready rhino* s.v. RHINO[1], and READY MONEY.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4835 [We have brought] Al redi penijs for to tell [*Gött. MS.* Redi penis we haue to tell]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6324 Ten mark of pens redy, And ten mark hys ouþer store. 1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 70 If ȝe shuld selle alle this wode togedyr for redy Sylver. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1450 Thys lande he made sale, and toke readye golde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 42 Roger .. left behinde him in readie coyne .. fourtie thousand Markes. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 14 Procris .. surrendred the place, as soon as she saw the ready chink. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ₱ 4 What advantage might be made of the ready Cash I had. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 580/1 To turn their wrought bullion into ready sterling. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, He had never known the ready-penny so hard to come by. 1885 [see CASH *sb.*[1] 2 b].

transf. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Chameleon* 5 The chameleon .. struts as much in ready Light Which Credit gives him upon Sight [etc.].

† **b.** *Ready stock*: Surplus, amount on hand.

1661 COWLEY *Oliver Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 660 He found the Common-wealth .. in a ready Stock of about 800,000*l.*

11. Of a way, path, etc.: Lying directly before one; straight, direct, near. ? *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6252 Þou sal see it cleue in tua, And giue yow redi wai to ga. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 555 Thai ga Toward mytoune the reddy vay. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 310 The roy and his rout .. To Rome tuke the reddy way. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* xxii, The stearesman sekes a redier course to ronne. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 305 What readiest way would bring me to that place? 1667 — *P. L.* II. 976, I seek What readiest path leads where your gloomie bounds Confine with Heav'n. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxix, To the favour of the covetous there is a ready way.

b. Hence with *way* in the sense of 'method', 'means', etc.; and so *ready means.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 58 b, The rediest way to overthrow theyr authoritie. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 127 Euerie thing that is begun with reason Will come by readie meanes unto his end. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. vi. (1840) 251 Teaching covetousness .. a ready way to assault them. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 97 This is the readiest way of knowing it. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 409/2 If invention be required, the readiest way to secure it is to give proper remuneration to the inventor.

12. Of payment or pay: Made or given promptly; not delayed or deferred. ? *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 4835 (Fairf.) A party of siluer [we have] wiþ vs bro3t, redy payment for to telle. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 63 Redy paiement in hand he hadde. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 15 To poynd and dystrenye for the said rest and mak reddy payment thairof. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 84 His promise should passe for ready pay, and for money told on the nayle. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 267 The earl of Oxford's regiments and the foot guards haveing now ready pay, notice is given to their quarters not to trust them.

III. In phr. **To make ready.**

13. *refl.* To put (oneself) into a state of preparation; to prepare (oneself).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 97 At Burgh in Schrobschire to werre [he] mad him redy. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 65 We shulden maken us redy to suffre. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 425 He thaim commaunde to mak thaim redy fast. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 126 b, The garrison made them ready and bent their ordinaunce. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 27 Make your selfe readie in your Cabine for the mischance of the houre. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 8 Trees cannot .. make themselues ready to blossome [etc.]. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 775 While she made her ready for her ride.

† **b.** *spec.* To array, attire or dress (oneself). *Obs.*

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 24 Whiche [chapell] the freres kepe, and there they made theym redy in ornaments, and began there a very solempne procession. 1603 DEKKER, etc. *Patient Grissil* 164 Little girls that yesterday had scarce a hand to make them ready. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 181 Neatness he neglected into slovenliness; and .. may be said not to have made himself ready for some seven years. [1722 MRS. BRADSHAW in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 91 We repair to our own chambers and make ourselves ready; for it cannot be called dressing.]

14. *trans.* To prepare or put in order (a thing or things); † to dress (a person).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 95 Syne .. lefit I nocht, til I had mad þaim redy. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr.* 22918, I wente affore .. And made redy his passage. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 226 Theyr beddes were made redy. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 157 Many a time haue I seene him made ready and vnready with great reuerence and solemnity. 1640 in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) App. 27 There be great Preparations making ready against the Liturgy and Ceremonies of the Church of England. 1808 STOWER *Printers' Gram.* 345 Making ready a Form. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Daughter* 268 Make thine heart ready with thine eyes. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 184 While our chocolate was being made ready.

15. *absol.* To make preparations. Const. *for* († *to*), or with *inf.*; † formerly also common without const.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3876 Thai spred clathes and salt on set, And made redy vnto the mete. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 718 Thai turst harnas and maid reddy. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 15 There make ȝe redy to vs. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 2 Wyth the whiche menne made redy, and beseged the same castelle[s]. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiv. 15 There make reddy for vs. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 172 To morrow you must die, goe to your knees, and make ready. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 20 Make ready to board him. 1689 [see REAR *sb.*[3] 7 a]. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw. III*, I. xvii. 319 His companions made ready to fight. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. from* 1689, 29 Bolingbroke .. made ready for a revolution.

b. *techn.* in *Printing* (see quots.).

1871 RINGWALT *Encycl. Amer. Print., Making Ready*—the act of getting a form ready to be printed; .. Making ready may be said to form the chief portion of the pressman's duty. 1874 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* xlv. (ed. 4) 413 Begin to 'make ready'—that is, get the impression equal and level over the whole forme.

IV. *Comb.* **16.** Placed before past participles to emphasize the completion of the process expressed by these (cf. 8 b): **a.** In predicative use. (Now frequently hyphened as in b.)

Additional examples are *ready beaten* (1617), *braced* (1596), *coined* (1603), *gratified* (1513), *grown* (1812), *mounted* (1596), *prepared* (1535), *shapen* (1571), *starched* (1602); see also READY MADE. With the early *ready boun*, which is frequent in the 15–16th c., compare ON. *reiðubúinn*, MSw. *redhoboin* etc. (Sw. *redebogen*, Da. *redebon*), which may conceivably have given the suggestion for the Eng. expression.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11595 Son was ioseph redi bun. *Ibid.* 12864 Quen he sagh iesu redi tift. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 294 For evere his bowe is redi bent. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* XXV, Mi rauunsun is alle redy boȝte. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 7452 (Trin.) Greet he was & .. Al redy armed for to fiȝt. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 578 Be the gyant wase redy dyght, Torrent had slayne the dragon ryght. 1448–9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 10 The seides howses shull accord with the other syde the wich is now redy framed next the Freres. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* iv. 13 Aboute a fortye thousande men ready harnessed to the warre. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 235 Thairfoir leif weill, be reddy bowne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 2 The Duke .. seeyng all the countrey ready set to hedge him in. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 542 Duckes, sometimes raw, and sometimes ready dressed. 1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* III. i, If woman had been ready created, the devil .. had been married. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 121 Old Troy is ready burnt to your hands. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. xii. ₱ 29, I was the man of all others ready cut and dry for an intrigue. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 161 His doctrine, that all the varied secretions of the body are ready formed in the blood. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 57/1 Clothes ready-made, and meat ready-cooked.

b. In attributive use. (See also READY-MADE.)

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. xii. 214 You will find no ready-furnished lodgings at Nice. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 62 A mass of ready-written evidence. *Ibid.* 193 Ready-prepared and scientifically-planted ground. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 290 *note*, The Americans carried over ready-built houses for sale. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr., Ready-sensitised paper* .. in sheets or in cut sizes.

† **c.** Used with *come, coming.* (Cf. B 2.) *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxv. 150 At saynt Denyse were redy come the kynge of Behayne .. and many other lordes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 104 b, For redy comming is yᵉ lord talbot .., with a puissaunt army.

17. a. In parasynthetic combs., as *ready-handed, -penned, -winged*; also READY-WITTED.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii. Wks. (1847) 40/2 Two quicksighted and ready handed virgins. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) IV. 77 You have no ready penn'd sister. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxiii, Ready-winged speech. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* i. 37 Ready-handed interpretations of judgments.

† **b.** Objective, as *ready-making. Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Appareillement*, a preparing, prouiding, readie-making.

B. *adv.* **1.** = READILY. (In later use chiefly, and now only, in compar. and superl.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 998 And al þat euere ðe louered bad, dede abraham redi and rad. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19638 Sai me .. quat i sal do, þi will wil I do redi, lo! *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 136 Your arend it xall be don ful redy. 1557 *Order of the Hospitalls* F iiij, To thintent that all things in your Office may be the rediar answered. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 319 He vnderstude al taknes perteineng to the flycht radȝ anuich. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* III. 158 Giving him downe a ladder at the walles foote, that hee might the readier climb up. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 56 The Earth-born Race Could move, and walk, and ready change their Place. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 279 Thou .. canst seek, and readiest find, comforts in the distresses and uses in the evils thou beholdest. 1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Ecl.* Poet. Wks. III. 20 There was not .. A child who .. answered readier through his Catechism.

† **2.** = ALREADY. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 204/2 Bi the opressing of the peple .. he hath gretli enpovred and hurt the poure flond redy.

C. *sb.* **1.** (Usually with *the.*) Ready money, cash. (*slang* or *colloq.*)

1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* I. i, Take up on the reversion; 'tis a lusty one, and Cheatly will help you to the ready. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iii, He was not flush in ready, either to go to law, or clear old debts. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 136 Cherish your lovely spouse till you have got all her ready. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii, An estate in the north, which changes masters for want of the redeeming ready. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready-money Mort.* iii, 'Some of the "ready"' he said .. 'Gold, father—gold!'

2. (Usually with *the.*) The position of a fire-arm when the person holding or carrying it is ready to raise it to the shoulder and aim or fire.

1837 J. E. MURRAY *Summer in Pyrenees* I. 55, I .. found the guard with his musket at the 'ready'. 1875 RUGGLES *Perils of Scout-Life* 75 They brought their pieces to a ready, as if preparing to fire. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 427/2, I approach, my gun thrown forward at ready.

Ready (re·di), *v.* Forms: 4–5 redy(e, 4–6 redi-, 6 *Sc.* ready, 7– **ready.** [f. READY *a.* Somewhat rare between the 15th and 19th c.]

1. *refl.* To make (oneself) ready in any way.

a 1350 *St. Laurence* 51 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 113 Parfore, lady, redy þe For here saltou noght ful lang be. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 26 He assembled hys hostes & 1edied hym to wend thedere. *c* 1475 *Rawf Coilȝear* 782 In Ryall array he reddyit him to ryde. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies of Polcarrow* 41 They readied and steadied themselves as best they might. 1892 BROOKE *Early Eng. Lit.* II. xvii. 105 One of his thegns sprang up and readied him for the journey.

† **2.** *trans.* and *refl.* **a.** To direct (one's way, oneself, or another); to guide. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 315 To Scotlond now he fondes, to redy his viage. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 185 No man cowde redye him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but ȝif it were be aventure and happ. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 91 Eche good Cristen man .. owith to redy him toward the wey of heuen by praiers, fastyng [etc.].

† **b.** To instruct *in* (a matter). *Obs.*[−1]

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. lxi. 886 He redied him in the names of all those persons with whom he was to talke.

3. *trans.* To make (a thing) ready; to prepare; put in order. Now only *dial.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 13 His bow he has bent and redid it. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 182 If þou doist away synne þou rediest Goddis weye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5648 All the renkes to row redyn hor shippes. 1609 J. DOWLAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 23 This readied, set-to one string of wyre, strong, big, and stretched inough. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 5 When a great portion is readied for them, divers parents think they have done enough. 1867 WAUGH *Owd Blanket* iii. 53 Come in, an' sit tho deawn while eawr lasses getten yon kitchen readied (made right) a bit.

b. *Sc.* and *dial.* To make (food) ready for eating; to dress or cook.

1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1828) I. i. v. 393 His fuel to ready it with was sea-tangle. [1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 237 It is but coarse and ill-readied provision which I have for breakfast.] 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v, Can a Tartar be said to cook when he only readies his steak by riding on it. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.* s.v., That pork esn't readied enough.

4. *slang.* **a.** *Racing.* To prevent (one's horse) from winning, in order to secure a handicap in another race.

1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* 38 'Readying' a horse and running it out of form so as to scoop the big handicap. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Nov. 489/2 A handicap of 10,000*l.* will, indeed, be worth 'readying' a horse for.

b. *Australian.* With *up*: To prepare or manipulate in an improper way for some end.

1893 *Melbourne Age* 25 Nov. 13/2 (Morris) It has been said that a great deal has been 'readied up' for the jury by the present commissioners.

Hence **Rea·dying** *vbl. sb.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 41 Þe rediynge of þaire hert, þat is, þaire hert redy to serue þe. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 5 Dec. 5/2 Striking feats of dexterous 'readying' and 'passing' which his companion performed.

Ready-made, *ppl. phr., a.,* and *sb.* [f. READY *a.* 16 + MADE: orig. a participial phrase used only as a predicate, in later use regarded as a comb. and hyphened (even in predicative use).]

† **1.** Made ready, prepared. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 22, I se helle opyn, & my place redy made þere. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 185 They haue euer .. tymber readye made to make a hondred gales or more. 1588 WHITEHORNE tr. *Machiauel's Art Warre* VII. 102 b, Yᵉ fortifications being readie made.

2. Of made or manufactured articles: In a finished state, immediately ready for use; now *spec.* of articles which are offered for sale in this state, in contrast to others of the same kind which are made to order.

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 372 Whanne he sih and redy fond This cofre mad.] 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxvii. 19 Dan, Iauan, and Meusal haue brought vnto thy markettes, yron redy made. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 355 Neyther is there in Scotland .. leather to make harnesse for their horse, as Saddels, Bridels, &c. But they haue all these thinges readie made out of Flaundyrs. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 496 To each one, a Gowne and a hood ready made. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 33 A Coffee-hane (so they call the place where they sell it [coffee] ready made). 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 515 They expect to buy understanding and sentiments, as they do wares, ready made, at a shop. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 337 To move the bridge, ready-made, to its place. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 20, I fell to cutting out that jacket last Monday, .. better to have bought one ready-made. 1875 in Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lix. *notes* V. 321 Never buy cheap ready-made clothing of any kind whatsoever.

b. In phrases used attributively.

1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vi. (1886) 20 [He] repaired to a ready-made clothes establishment in the Palais Royal. 1874 BURNAND *My time* xviii. 151, I used .. [to] admire the garments in a ready-made clothes shop.

3. Hence applied to any thing or person which exists in a finished or complete form, either naturally or as the result of some process; freq. used with depreciatory force, in allusion to the inferiority of certain 'ready-made' articles of trade.

1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* 102 A good Wife must be bespoke, for there is none ready made. 1801 MOORE *To*—— Poems 88 You will be An angel ready-made for heaven! 1890 *Spectator* 7 June, We all nowadays .. elect our leaders instead of taking them ready-made.

b. In attributive use.

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 44 A shop of ready-made Bankruptcy and Famine. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 41 Some ready-made face Of hypocritical assent. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 64 He carries about with him certain ready-made formulas. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 64 Their own Richard's Castle was a ready-made outpost of the Norman King.

4. Pertaining to, dealing in, ready-made articles.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VI. i. P 7 The ready-made warehouse, where I bought these dresses. 1853 LOWELL *Moosehead Jrnl.* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 39 True enough, thought I, this is the Ready-made Age.

5. *sb.* A ready-made article; *esp.* a ready-made garment or suit of clothes.

1882 *Standard* 18 Dec. 8/3 Traveller wanted for the Ready-mades for the Midland Counties. 1898 *Daily News* 9 May 3/6 Stocks of cloths, especially ready-mades.

Rea·dy mo·ney. [READY *a.* 10 a.] Coined money, cash, as being immediately available for use; also, immediate payment in coin for anything bought. (In common use from 15th c.)

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xii, A marchand of this cite, Hade..euiryche 3ere thre hundrythe pownde, Of redy monay, and of rowunde. 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 27 § 7 The Capytayne..agreyd to have .. the said therde parte in redye money and nott in vitayles. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. x. (1614) 293 Readie monie is their surest riches, because the Grande Signior is their surest Heire. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 P 2 He had at this Time fifty Pounds in ready Money. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* iii. 19 No man..ever thinks of borrowing money to spend, so long as he has ready money of his own. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 468 The company was in great difficulties for ready money. *Prov.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Twelve Pence* Wks. I. 72/2 The Prouerbe true doth say That ready money euer will away.

Hence **Rea·dy-mo·ney** *attrib. phr.*

1. Characterized by immediate payment in money for articles bought.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 546 P 3 He cannot expose that to the hazard of giving credit, but enters into a ready-money trade. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xviii, Having been hitherto a ready-money trade. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 79/2 The transactions .. require only ready-money dealing. 1898 J. B. WOLLOCOMBE *From Morn till Eve* x. 236 The landlord carried on a ready-money business.

2. Paying ready money.

1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 221, I think you will like to have these ready-money gentry come amongst you. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 3/1 Within handy reach of every ready-money housekeeper in the kingdom.

Rea·dy-mo·neyed, *a.* [f. prec.] **a.** Possessing ready money. **b.** Of the nature of ready money. (In quot. *fig.*)

1810 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 314/1 Mr. Elwes is, perhaps, the richest ready-moneyed commoner in England. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. xi. 175 Giving ready-monied, actual happiness for a draft on the future that may not be honoured.

Rea·dy re·ckoner. [READY *a.*] A table, or collection of tables, showing at a glance the results of such arithmetical calculations as are most frequently required in ordinary business, housekeeping, etc.

1757 D. FENNING (*title*) The Ready Reckoner; or, Trade's most useful Assistant. 1811 S. SIMPSON (*title*) The Readiest Reckoner ever invented. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i, Abstract calculations of figures, or references to ready-reckoners. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 327/1 This book ..contains a diary.., an almanack, a ready-reckoner [etc.].

Ready-witted, *a.* [READY *a.* 6 a.] Of a ready wit or intelligence; quick of apprehension.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 127 b, Manie grosse heads, by continuall studie become readie witted. 1784 BURNS *Ep. J. Rankine* i, O rough, rude ready-witted Rankine. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi, Varney was as bold-faced and ready-witted as he was cunning and unscrupulous. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew*, etc. xxxi. (1878) 175 Dorothy was not sufficiently ready-witted to see the danger of this position.

Hence **Rea·dy-wi·ttedness.**

1884 *Spectator* 20 Dec. 1700/2 The ready-wittedness and power of observation, which makes in semi-civilized communities the successful doctor.

† Reaf. *Obs.* Also 3 ræf, ræu-. [OE. *rēaf*, usually regarded as a special sense of *rēaf* spoil, booty (see REAVE *v.*), but the precise relationship is not quite certain.] A garment, mantle.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 12 Ne hæfdes ðu wede *vel* reaf brydlic. *c* 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 Mæsse hakeles & cantelcapas & reafes. *c* 1205 LAY. 23760 Warp he an his rugge a ræf swiðe deore. *Ibid.* 26636 Romanisce leoden mid ræue bihonged.

Reaf(e, variants of REIF, plunder(ing).

Reafen, obs. form of RAVEN *sb.*[1]

Reaffe·ct, *v.* **1.** [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To affect († aim at, have liking for, etc.) again or anew.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 174 The Germane..will hardly..be brought ever in heart to re-affect the Papacie.

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* XII. 328 Iphigenes ..seemed to re-affect the desire of Living. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* II. 128 If I kill him, I can never hope to enjoy him, who living may become sensible of his error, and re-affect me.

2. [RE- 2 a.] To affect in return.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 144 Those Phantasms.. which have already affected the said Seat of Knowledge.. and have been re-affected by it.

Reaffi·rm, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

†**1.** *trans.* To confirm anew. *Obs.*—[0]

1611 FLORIO, *Raffermare*, to re-affirme, to re-confirme.

2. To affirm or assert anew.

a 1842 CHANNING *Perfect Life* i. (1873) 25, I close with re-affirming the truth that I have aimed to impress. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1289/2 The electors have since..reaffirmed and strengthened that decision.

Hence **Reaffi·rmer,** one who reaffirms.

1892 BRUCE *Apologetics* II. v. 231 They were only re-affirmers with new emphasis of the ancient faith.

Reaffi·rmance. [RE- 5 a.] =next.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 208 A persisting therein without Revocation of his Error, or a Re-affirmance thereof after such Revocation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 45 Nothing more than a re-affirmance of the still more ancient standing law of the kingdom. 1881 G. W. HERVEY *Manu. Revivals* vi. 45 At such a time the true Gospel may need a reaffirmance and defence.

Reaffirma·tion. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed affirmation; reassertion.

1857 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Div. Serv.* II. 100 The dogmatic re-affirmation of Eucharistic doctrine. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 642/2 The..criticism..concludes with a reaffirmation of the great influence of the antique on Raphael.

Reaffo·rest, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

†**1.** *trans.* To restore to the legal status of a forest. *Obs.*

1667–8 *Act 19 & 20 Chas. II*, c. 8 § 5 All the other Waste Lands aforesaid shall be and are hereby reafforested and shall from henceforth be governed by Forrest Law. [Hence in Manley (1684), Phillips (1706), and later Dicts.]

2. To replant with trees; to cover again with forest. Hence **Reaffo·resting** *vbl. sb.*

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 5/1 The great importance of reafforesting the denuded soil in over-cleared countries. 1890 W. MEYNELL *J. H. Newman* 2 His scheme for the reafforesting of England.

So **Reafforesta·tion.**

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Mar. 5/2 The question as to how the work of reafforestation is to be done.

† **Reaffu·nd,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To pour on again.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 57 If..the oylely liquor of his proper sulphur..be drawen forth..and be reaffunded and distilled [etc.].

So † **Reaffu·sion.** *Obs. rare.*

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 326 The spirit by reaffusion and powring off..will extract the whole tincture of the Vegetable. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* II. vi. 371 By the Reaffusions of fresh Menstruum on the dry Calx of Gold.

Reaflac: see REFLAC *Obs.*

Reagency (*rīē·dʒĕnsi*). [RE- 2 a; cf. REACT *v.*[1]] Reactive power or operation.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 284 Christianity..as a re-agency of destruction to all forms of idolatrous error. 1852 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1856) 12 The re-agency of these London sufferings did..enforce the use of opium.

Reagent (*rīē·dʒĕnt*). [RE- 2 a; cf. REACT *v.*[1]]

1. *Chem.* A substance employed as a test to determine the presence of some other substance by means of the *reaction* which is produced.

1797 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 115 The liquor..being examined by the re-agents commonly used, afforded no trace of matter in solution. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 27 Boyle ..introduced the use of tests or reagents, active substances for detecting the presence of other bodies. 1880 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 346 Injecting various reagents into the tissues of leaves.

2. A reactive substance, force, etc. (Sometimes directly *transf.* from prec.)

1836 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* 27 Civilization is a reagent, and eats away the old traits. 1865 M. PATTISON *Serm.* 109 Mind is a reagent against society. 1880 W. MACCORMAC *Antis. Surgery* 113 The antiseptic method is not the mere employment of any single reagent.

† **Rea·ggravate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [RE- 5 a, after med. L. *reaggravāre* (1501 in Du C.), It. *raggravare* (Florio), F. *réaggraver* (15th c.): cf. next.] *trans.* To make still heavier.

1611 COTGR., *Rengraver*, to reaggrauate; reinforce, renew. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 72 Reseruing to Himselfe and his successors power to aggrauate and reaggrauate the censures and penalties against them.

Reaggrava·tion. *Eccl.* [ad. med.L. *reaggravātio*; cf. obs. F. *réaggravation* (15th c.; the usual word is *réaggrave*). See prec. and AGGRAVATION 3.] The second warning given to a person before final excommunication.

1611 COTGR., *Reaggravation*, a reaggrauation; and (particularly) the last, and most direfull excommunication of offendors. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Before they proceed to fulminate the last excommunication, they publish an aggravation, and a re-aggravation. 1864 [see AGGRAVATION 3].

Rea·ggregate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To collect or bring together again. Hence **Rea·ggregated** *ppl. a.*; **Reaggrega·tion.**

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiv. 347 Simply a re-aggregated granite. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 45 A proportionate diminution of temperature..reaggregates them in a solid mass. 1882 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Instit.* 243 The minglings of peoples and institutions, the breakings up and re-aggregations..destroy the continuity of normal processes.

Rea·gitate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To agitate again.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. IV. *Comm.* p. xxxiv, Certain minute moveable bones..provided to re-agitate the air.

† **Reagnize,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To recognize.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux Orient* 30 They will .. remember their former Paradisiacal state upon its recovery, and reagnize their ancient home.

† **Reagree,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a + AGREE *v.* 4.] *trans.* To reconcile, make up again.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. cxiv, Fain to see that glorious holiday Of union which this discord re-agreed.

Reaisun, obs. f. REASON. **Reak,** (?) var. of RAKE *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1] **Reak(e,** obs. ff. REEK *sb.* and *v.* **Reake,** obs. f. RÉCK *v.*; (?) obs. var. of REACH *v.* **Reaklesse,** obs. var. of RECKLESS. **Reakn-,** obs. Sc. f. RECKON *v.*

† **Reaks,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 6–7 **reakes,** 7 **reeks, reax:** and *sing.* 9 *Sc.* **reik.** [Of obscure origin: cf. FREAK. The precise relationship to REX is not clear; the evidence is not decisive for the view that *rex* is the original form.] Pranks, wanton or riotous tricks or practices. Chiefly in phr. *to keep* or *play reaks* (very common in 17th c.).

1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers, Lookes of Louer forsaken* Wks. 15 Such reakes the rage of loue in thee had wrought. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) U i, The owner of the House, where these Reaks were Played. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 95 The olde reakes hee kept with the wenches in Queenes Colledge Lane. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 25 They may be rather called Reakes then Reuells. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1694) 475 Throwing books at one another's heads and playing such Reaks as if Hell were broke loose. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVI, Mony a daft reik he has played.

Comb. 1611 COTGR., *Ribleur*, a disorderlie roauer, .. outragious reakes-player.

Real (*rīăl, rē·ăl*), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **reall.** [Sp. *real*, sb. use of *real* adj., royal:—L. *rēgāl-em*: see REAL *a.*[1], and RIAL *sb.*]

1. A small silver coin and money of account in use in Spain and Spanish-speaking countries. **a.** The old Spanish *real de plata* (still current in Mexico, and largely circulated in the United States up to *c* 1850) = an eighth of a dollar, or 6½*d.* **b.** The present Spanish monetary unit, *real (de) vellon* (not current as a coin) = a quarter of a peseta, or about 2½*d.*

The *real of plate* was formerly known in the northern U.S. by the name of *Mexican* or *Spanish shilling*, in the south by that of LEVY *sb.*[2] See also BIT *sb.*[1] 8 b.

1611 COTGR., *Real*, a Reall, or Spanish sixpence. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. x. (1614) 795 Euery Indian payeth tribute to the King [of Spain] twelue Reals of Plate. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 97 The Muscovites.. carry them [Rixdollers] to the Mint, as they do also Spanish Reals. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 89 All they owed to the crown .. which does not amount to less than sixty millions of reals. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 359 The highest price is 48 reals vellon. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* II. xiii. 84 The money..was paid to me in quarter-dollars, reals, and medios, which it took me more than an hour to count.

†**2.** *Real of eight* = *Piece of Eight* (EIGHT 2 d). *Obs.*

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. ii. 14 It being all one to me to be paid my Money in 8 single Reals, or to be paid the same in one Real of eight. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 38, 4 French vessels, whereof one..had still a hundred thousand reals of eight abord her. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. i. ii. 31 The prize money, which was estimated at 100,000*l.* and 240,000 reals of eight.

† **Real,** *a.*[1] (and *sb.*[2]) *Obs.* Also 4–5 **reale,** 4, 6–7 **reall;** *pl.* 5 *Sc.* **reaws.** [a. OF. *real* (12th c.) = Prov. *real, reial*, Sp., Pg. *real*, It. *reale*:—L. *rēgāl-em* REGAL. As a variant of RIAL and ROYAL, the form chiefly occurs in MSS. written about 1400.]

A. *adj.* Royal, regal, kingly.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3879 A real pauiloun he per seye. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1597 Al þat real aray reken schold men neuer. 1397 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 379/1, I amonges other restreyned my Lord of his fredom, and toke upon me..Power Reall. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. iii. 560 Biute ..byggyd in his land a towne, Yhit realle [and] off gret renowne. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 197 The qween held a real Cristmasse aftir at Walingford. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 109 He edified the reall palace named Neptunus. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 23 Then whome I knowe not a more .. pretious, reall, magnanimous, bountious.

B. *sb.*[2] A royal person. *rare.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 91 Reffusynge the reule of realles kynde. *Ibid.* III. 301 Whanne realles remeveth,.. And calleth ouere contre ther comunes dwelleth. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. i. 105 Gyve any male Of Reaws might fundyn be Worth to have that realté.

Real (*rīăl*), *a.*[2], *adv.*, and *sb.*[3] Also 5–7 **reall.** [a. OF. *real, reel* (13th c. in Godef.), or ad. late L. *reālis*, f. *rēs* thing, etc. + -AL.]

The precise sense is uncertain in the following early instances of the word:—*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Real, *realis*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 13/31 Reall, *realis*. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* To iudic. Perusers 169 Some of his new-minted Epithets (as Reall, Intrinsecate, Delphicke).

A. *adj.* **I. 1.** Having an objective existence; actually existing as a thing.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 307 Is there no exorcist

Beguiles the truer Office of mine eyes? Is't reall that I see? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 210 That some such apparitions were not Imaginary, but Reall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 310 Whereat I wak'd, and found Before mine Eyes all 1eal, as the dream Had lively shadowd. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 748 But from these create he can Forms more real than living man. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 130 A real visible object and its optical image differ in this respect.

b. In *Philosophy* applied to whatever is regarded as having an existence in fact and not merely in appearance, thought, or language, or as having an absolute and necessary, in contrast to a merely contingent, existence.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 150 An Hircocervus or any other Fictitious Being is true and real with respect to the Simple Essences or Natures. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. i. 369 Thought we own pre-eminent, and confess the reallest of Beings. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 79/1 Numberless absurdities, such as, that..forms or sensible qualities are real things independent of their subject and the sentient beings who perceive them. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. vi. § 3 He [Locke] admitted real essences, or essences of individual objects, which he supposed to be the causes of the sensible properties of those objects. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) I. 343 The perfections are unquestionably real existences. 1893 BRADLEY *Appearance & Reality* xxvii. (1897) 552 The more that anything is spiritual, so much the more is it veritably real.

c. *Real money*, current coin or cash (esp. as opposed to imaginary money or money of account).

1685 PETTY *Will* p. v, An estate of about 1300*l.* in ready and real money. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 71 Real monies are coins of any kind of metal, made current by the authority of the state.

d. *Math.* Of quantities. (Opposed to IMAGINARY I c, or IMPOSSIBLE 2.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Root*, If the value of x be positive, *i. e.* if x be a positive quantity,.. the root [of an equation] is called a real or true root. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 150/2 Here a and b are meant to be 1eal algebraical quantities, that is, reducible to positive or negative whole numbers or fractions.

e. *Optics.* (See quot.)

1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 130 If an image consist of points through which the light actually passes it is called real;—in other cases virtual. Hence a screen placed in the position of an image will receive illumination only when the image is real.

2. Actually existing or present as a state or quality of things; having a foundation in fact; actually occurring or happening.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 114 His real habitude gave life and grace To appertainings and to ornament, Accomplished in himself, not in his case. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 7 Time..denotes nothing real in its self existing..and so can argue nothing as to the real existence of things from all eternity. *c* 1689 PRIOR *To Chas. Montague* 4 He can imagin'd pleasures find, To combat against real cares. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 18 Our inward feelings, and the perceptions we receive from our external senses, are equally real. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. ii. (1817) 288 The malady was real, the cure was real, whether the popular explication of the cause was well founded or not. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 122 More terrible These sights and sounds from the disastrous sky Than all the real terrors of the Plague. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* Introd. 36 The Caracci school.. combined..the study of the antique with the observation of real life. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cathol.* Ess. 115 From Christianity's being a real source of cure, for a real bondage and misery. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* III. ii. (1888) II. 208 We call..an event Real which occurs or has occurred, in contradistinction to that which does not occur.

b. *Real presence*, the actual presence of Christ's body and blood in the sacrament of the Eucharist.

The precise sense attached to *real* depends on the belief held as to the nature or mode of the presence. In the Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches it implies the presence (by transubstantiation or consubstantiation) of the actual body and blood of Christ; by the Church of England it is held that the body and blood are present 'only after an heavenly and spiritual manner'.

1559 FECKNAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. (1709) 25 Doctor Cranmer..did most constantly affirme and defend the real Presence of Chryst's Bodye in the Holie Eucharist. 1563 [Latimer in] FOXE *A. & M.* 979/1 This same presence may be called moste fitly, a reall presence, that is a presence not fained, but a true and faythfull presence. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 12 Confessing the reall presence, and that the manner thereof transcended his apprehension. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 32 And to explain what your forefathers meant By real presence in the Sacrament, After long fencing..Your salvo comes, that he's not there at all. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 78/1 This account of the Romish doctrine concerning the real presence. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 322 Wickliffe..seems to have agreed with the present Church of England, in denying a bodily but acknowledging a real spiritual presence in the sacramental elements. 1882 M. CREIGHTON *Hist. Papacy* I. ii. (1899) I. 124 Wyclif did not deny the real presence of Christ in the elements; he denied only the change of substance in the elements after consecration.

3. That is actually and truly such as its name implies; possessing the essential qualities denoted by its name; hence, genuine, undoubted.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. vi. 401 Ecclesiasticall lawes made, cannot bynd the universall churche of Christe, without the reall assent..of the sea apostolike. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxvii. § 2 That which alone is material, namely the real participation of Christ..by means of this sacrament. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 413 Planets..real Eclips Then sufferd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 275 ¶ 3 Homer tells us that the Blood of the Gods is not real Blood, but only something like it. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 51 Pressing down the whole by the weight of a real monarchy. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumps.* I. 12 Dressing like a real, and driving like an amateur coachman. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iv. (1878) 52 It was evidently real and not affected doubt.

b. Natural, as opposed to artificial or depicted.

1718 POPE *Arachne* 158 A real bull seems in the piece to roar, And real billows breaking on the shore. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* Pref. (1828) 2 In removing Wood, for the purpose of creating Real Landscape, plants of a large size are necessarily employed.

c. *Mus.* (See quots.)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xiv. 83 Counterpoint in more than four real parts, i. e. 'parts which proceed together, and yet have each a different melody'. *Ibid.* xix. 160 A fugue with a subject, the answer to which gives every interval by exact and simple transposition, is called a real fugue. 1889 PROUT *Harmony* v. § 139 If..the quality of the intervals is exactly the same in the imitations as in the pattern, the sequence will be real, i. e. exact.. A real sequence is much rarer than a tonal one.

4. a. That is actually present or involved, as opposed to *apparent*, *ostensible*, etc.

1716 POPE *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* 18 Aug., Whatever I write will be the real thought of that hour. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 307, I doubt not they delivered their real sentiments. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 644 *note*, There lurks the real reason at the bottom of the ostensible one. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vii. 279 With regard to the real explanation of these effects, it may be shown [etc.]. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 249 An imperturbable perception of the real relations of things.

b. The actual (thing or person); that properly bears the name.

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 9 The Kings reall, or his stamped face. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 10 One of them to his thinking favoured very much his companion, and as he was about to follow them, his reall companion called him to come back. 1704 [see HORIZON 3]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 244 The bag..may rather be considered as a supplemental womb. In the real womb, the little animal is partly brought to perfection. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 175 She went the real pace, having passed this extent of country in forty-five minutes. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive*, It was absurd to regard him as the real master of Hindostan. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 5 From the real sun, rising and setting;—from the real atmosphere [etc.].

c. *The real thing*: The thing itself, as contrasted with imitations or counterfeits; hence *slang*, the 'genuine article'.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 15 He is the real thing, and no mistake. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Notebks.* II. 37 Represented with the vividness of the real thing.

5. †a. Sincere, straightforward, honest, *Obs.* (freq. in 17th c.).

1597 BACON *Ess., Ceremonies & Respects* (Arb.) 24 He that is only reall had need haue exceeding great parts of vertue. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 51 The Dutch hath an honest and reall manner of dealing. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 35 If his intentions were real. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 173 Supposing he should be 1eal and sincere. 1709 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* I. i, If I could believe thee real, my joys would be compleat.

†b. True or loyal *to* another. *Obs.*

1642 EARL OF CLANRICARDE in Carte *Ormonde* (1735) III. 79 To haue a person soe full of worth and honour to be firme and reall to me. 1690 *Secr. Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II*, 91 Which, had England been real to the confederate, might have been easily wrested again out of his hand.

c. Free from nonsense, affectation, or pretence; 'genuine'.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 18 They hated banter, wish'd for something real. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* ix, Phoebe's presence made a home about her. .. She was real! 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* xxxvi, She had been so near real people who meant every bit of their lives.

II. 6. *Law.* (Opposed to PERSONAL.)

a. Of actions, causes, etc.: Relating to things, or *spec.* to real property (see c).

In early use freq. placed after the sb., and with pl. in *-s*.

1448 *Shillingford's Lett.* (Camden) App. 139 Any action real pefsonall and myxte apon any person or persons. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 4 All actions realles, hereafter shalbe conueied, perpetrated, or sued for any landes. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 41 If the villaine be demaundant in an accion reall, or plaintife in an action personal. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1892) 155 Pleas reall and mixt for landes are and must be sued at home. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 342 All matters or causes, criminall or reall. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 117 Real actions..which concern 1eal property only. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 491 After a real action was barred by length of time. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* II. ix. 512 Real actions, brought for the specific recovery of freeholds.

b. Connected in some way with things or real property: (see quots. and Wharton's *Law Lexicon*).

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 578/2 Lands, Tenementez and other Possessions .. in demeane and reall possession. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 48 How much should bee due, where no Custome, Composition real, or other sufficient Priuiledges takes place. 1666–88 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 694 (*heading*) Real Rights. *Ibid.* 797 Disposition .. of certain Lands, Baronies, and others, in Real Warrandice of other Lands formerly Disponed. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Customs are said to be real; that is, they determine all inheritances within their extent. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 28 A real composition is when an agreement is made between the owner of the lands, and the parson or vicar,..that such lands shall for the future be discharged from payment of tithes, by reason of some land or other real recompence given to the parson, in lieu..thereof. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 53 Real evidence, that which is afforded by a being belonging, not to the class of persons, but to the class of things. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. 59 Real rights (property in things real or real property) are rights which are inheritable. 1837 tr. *Guizot's Hist. Civiliz.* iii. 89 Personal legislation, in contradistinction to 1eal legislation, which is found upon territory.

c. Consisting of immovable property, as lands and houses; esp. *real estate* (see ESTATE *sb.* 11).

1641 *Decay Trade* 2 The price and measure of all our other meanes both personall and reall. 1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 209 A present estate, either real or personal. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 8 Securities of lands and houses [are] rendered, indeed such as we commonly call them, real securities. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 97 ¶ 5 Their real Estate shall be immediately vested in the next Heir. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 169 The word effects, without the word real, will not..comprehend land. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 9 Things real comprise not only the land itself, but also such incorporeal rights as issue out of or are connected with it. 1870 PINKERTON *Guide* 27 A sale of real estate by order of Orphans' Court..must be public.

d. *Chattels real*: (see CHATTEL 4 b).

7. †a. Consisting of actual things. *Obs. rare.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. ix. (1614) 698 The ceremonies they used to them, were..verball prayers, reall offerings. *Ibid.* IX. xiv. 912 The Colonie .. haue not onely sent verball, but reall commendations of the place.

b. Relating to, concerned with, things.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Supererr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 162 The most endlesse altercations; being generally rather verbal, then reall, and more circumstantiall, then substantiall. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 143 Logicke is a Rationall, not reall art. 1681 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 130 Making your discoveries and observations public, for..the advancement of real philosophy. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. xv. 64 A Real is when the Attribute of the Question is real; as, 'is a Place a Superficies?' or so. 1845 WHATELY *Logic* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 235/1 Those which are called 1eal Definitions, viz. which unfold the nature of the thing. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. i. 8 Propositions..of which the terms stand for things external to us, unit and individual as..'the earth goes round the sun'..; these I call real propositions, and their apprehension real.

†c. Of written characters: Representing things instead of sounds. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 2 We understand further, that it is the use of China, and the kingdoms of the High Levant, to write in characters real, which express neither letters nor words in gross, but things or notions. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. iii. § 5. 13 A Real universal Character, that should not signifie words, but things and notions. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Character*, The real character is no chimera; the Chinese and Japonese have already something like it.

d. Corresponding to actuality; true.

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 87 But, though we can neither see God, nor our souls, we may and can have a real idea of both, without a sensible vision. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxx. § 5 Ideas of substances are real, when they agree with the existence of things. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. ii. § 11 (1875) 32 The impossibility of expanding our symbolic conception of self-creation into a real conception, remains as complete as ever. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiv. (1878) 287 Whether a story be real in fact or only real in meaning.

†8. Essential, important. *Obs.*—1

1620 LD. HERBERT *Corr.* in *Life* (1886) 349 This being the reallest,..I need not insist upon some less essential forms.

9. Attached, or pertaining, to scholastic Realism.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* To Rdr., One holdeth this, an other that. One is reall, an other nominall. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 156 Profound in all the Nominal And Real ways beyond them all.

10. *Real school* [tr. G. *realschule*]. Applied to a class of schools in Germany which occupy themselves mainly with the sciences and modern languages, as subjects of practical utility. Hence *Real scholar*.

1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 552 *Realschulen*, real schools..because they are less occupied with the study of languages (Verbalia) than with the knowledge of things (Realia). 1836 *Ibid.* 269 The best of our former Real Scholars, when brought into collation with the Latin Scholars could, in general, hardly compete with the most middling of these. 1885 *Guardian* 6 May 697/3 Chapters on the State schools, whether..real schools, or gymnasia.

III. 11. *Comb.*, as *real-hearted*, *-minded* adjs.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Phil.* ii. (1870) 37 The more real-minded the philosopher is, and the less he is the mere echo of others. 1884 *J. PARKER Apost. Life* III. 66 Would..real-hearted men respect him now?

B. *adv.* (Usually with adjs.) Really, genuinely. Also more loosely in later use (chiefly *Sc.* and *U.S.*): Very, extremely.

In early use properly an adj. qualifying the phrase ('good turn', etc.) which follows, and only at a later period apprehended as an adv. qualifying the adj. ('good', etc.).

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiii. § 35 The reallest good turn that can be done from one man to another. 1718 J. FOX *Wanderer* No. 17. 116 An Opportunity of doing a real good Office. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 283 The burning of three real good and substantial houses in this town. 1827 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 448 Last Friday was a real fine day. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* vi, It looks real nice. 1887 MABEL WETHERAL *Two N.-C. Maids* xxv. 174, I was real put out to think how [etc.].

C. Absolute or as sb. (*sb.*3).

†1. = REALIST I. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 93 The wey of the nomynallys and reals is dyuers. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 298 Those dissenting and contradicting Sectes of..Realles and Nominalles. 1684 S. G. *Angl. Spec.* 801 W. Ockham headed the Nominals against the Reals, followers of Scotus.

2. A real thing; a thing having (or conceived as having) a real existence, either in the ordinary or in a metaphysical sense.

a 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1856) I. 142 The names of His imposing; there is no surer place in logic than from them. His nominals be reals. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 82 Hereunto we know not how to assent in the Generall, as having met with some whose Reals made good their representations. *c* 1810 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 332 If we will confound actuals with reals. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 60 A material of reality, a Real pure and simple, which in itself is neither this nor that, but the principle of reality for everything.

† b. A piece of real property. *Obs. rare.*

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 26 And so of immoveables and reals if aliened by the Husband in his lifetime.

3. *The real*: That which actually exists, contrasted (*a*) with a copy, counterfeit, etc., (*b*) with what is abstract or notional.

1818 Coleridge *On Poesy or Art*, For this does the artist for a time abandon the external real in order to return to it with a complete sympathy with its internal and actual. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Dead Pan* xxxvi, And the Real is His song. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xv, Thus ended..the ideal of life for Augustine St. Clare. But the real remained. 1870 Newman *Gram. Assent* I. v. 135 Religion has to do with the real, and the real is the particular.

Real, obs. form of Reel *sb.*

Realgar (rĭ|æ'lgăr). Also 8 **realgal**. [a. med.L. *realgar*, ultimately from Arab. رحج الغار *rehj al-ghār* 'powder of the cave': cf. Sp. *rejalgar*, F. *réalgar* (earlier *realgal*, *reagal*, *riagal*), It. *realgale*, and see Resalgar.] The native or factitious disulphide of Arsenic (1 b), also called *red(sulphide* or *sulphuret of) arsenic* and *red orpiment*, used as a pigment and in pyrotechnics.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 230 þou schalt in no maner leie þerto realgar, ne noon violent þingis. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg., Interpr. Strange Wordes* s.v., Realgar is made of brymstone, vnsleked lyme, and orpigment. It kylleth rattes. 1685 Boyle *Salubr. Air* 75 Divers native Orpimental Minerals, to say nothing of Realgar because it is a factitious combination of Orpiment and Sulphur. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 199 A Medicine made of red Arsenick, or Realgar Powdered. 1771 Woulfe *ibid.* LXI. 126 Arsenic forms a reddish mass like realgar. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 457 Sulphur and arsenic readily unite by fusion, and form a red vitreous semitransparent mass. The same substance is found native in different parts of Europe, and is called realgar. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 298 Realgar of Arsenic was in ancient times employed in Medicines, and still is in India.

Reali, variant of Really *adv.*[2] *Obs.*

Realie, obs. Sc. form of Really *adv.*[1]

Reali·gnment. [Re- 5 a.] A new alignment. (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1889 in *Public Opinion* 27 Apr., That the time has come for a partisan realignment on the vital economic concerns of to-day. 1896 *N. Amer. Rev.* CLXIII. 700 There need be no realignment of contemplated business plans.

Realism (rĭ'ăliz'm). [f. Real *a.*[2] + -ism; perh. after F. *réalisme* or G. *realismus*.]

1. *Philos.* a. The scholastic doctrine of the objective or absolute existence of universals, of which Thomas Aquinas was the chief exponent. (Opposed to Nominalism and Conceptualism.) Also in later use: The attribution of objective existence to a subjective conception.

1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. 187 Scotus and his disciples were the great maintainers of Realism. 1846 Wright *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. vi. 236 The struggle between nominalism and realism, under different forms, has continued even to the present day. 1874 Fiske *Cosmic Philos.* II. 401 By a subtle realism, he projects the idea of himself out upon the field of phenomena, and deals with it henceforth as an objective reality.

b. Belief in the real existence of matter as the object of perception (*natural realism*); also, the view that the physical world has independent reality, and is not ultimately reducible to universal mind or spirit. (Opposed to Idealism 1.)

1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xvi. (1859) I. 293, I would be inclined to denominate those who implicitly acquiesce in the primitive duality as given in consciousness, the Natural Realists or Natural Dualists, and their doctrine, Natural Realism or Natural Dualism. 1872 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* II. vii. xix. 491 It cannot..construct its argument, without making many times over that assumption which Realism makes but once. 1881 R. Adamson *Fichte* 219 The opposition between Hegelianism on the one hand, and scientific naturalism or realism on the other.

2. Inclination or attachment to what is real; tendency to regard things as they really are; any view or system contrasted with Idealism 2.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 127 It is only so far idealism, as it is at the same time, and on that very account, the truest and most binding realism. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* III. ii. (1872) 180 Faithful assiduous studies..of which, knowing my stubborn realism,..he told me little. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 274 The realism of his mind makes him a better critic of the hard Judaical element. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 126 Let us replace sentimentalism by realism, and dare to uncover those simple and terrible laws which, be they seen or unseen, pervade and govern.

b. The principle of giving practical subjects the chief place in education. (Cf. Real *a.*[2] 10.)

1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 270 One..with a stronger bias to realism, in the higher instruction, than is of late..easily to be found in Germany.

3. Close resemblance to what is real; fidelity of representation, rendering the precise details of the real thing or scene.

In reference to art and literature, sometimes used as a term of commendation, when precision and vividness of detail are regarded as a merit, and sometimes unfavourably contrasted with idealized description or representation. In recent use it has often been used with implication that the details are of an unpleasant or sordid character.

1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. viii. § 8 (1883) III. 103 To try by startling realism to enforce the monstrosity that has no terror in itself. 1863 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor., My Farm of Edgewood* 236 Let me illustrate by a little talk, which I think will have the twang of realism about it. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 27 There is a curious realism in the difficulties which beset the re-establishment of Odusseus in his dominions. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shak.* 136 The one is a typical example of prosaic realism, the other of poetic reality.

b. A real fact or experience.

1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* X. i. II. 558 A life-pilgrimage consisting..of realisms oftenest contradictory enough.

Realist (rĭ'ălist), *sb.* (and *a.*) [f. Real *a.*[2] + -ist; cf. F. *réaliste*.]

† 1. One who occupies himself with things rather than words. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 19 When as it is a greater glory now to be a Linguist, then a Realist. 1623 H. Sydenham *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 30 He that only sings unto God (the vocale professor) he doth but talk of his wondrous work, but he that psalmes it (the realist in Christianity) he glories in his holy name.

2. *Philos.* An adherent or advocate of Realism (as opposed either to Nominalist or to Idealist).

a 1695 Wood *Hist. & Ann. Univ. Oxon.* an. 1340 (1792) I. i. 437 The faction now of the Nominalists and Realists being very rife and frequent in the University. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. iii. § 4 In the colleges of learning, some are for the nominals, and some for the realists. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* vi. 130 He fancied himself, however, a philosopher, and took a part in the quarrel between realists and nominalists. 1836–7 [see Realism 1 b]. 1864 Bowen *Logic* x. 330 The Realist, who believes in the objective validity of our external perceptions. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* I. vii. (1887) I. 217 While the Idealist conceives his one principle as a restlessly active Idea, the Realist conceives his as something objective.

3. a. One devoted to what is real, as opposed to what is fictitious or imaginary.

1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 370 He is a realist, terrific to all talkers, and confused truth-obscuring persons. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Sept., The multitude of protectionists do not dream. They are hard, if mistaken, realists.

b. An artist or writer addicted to realism.

1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 337 No modern realist has excelled in quaint homeliness .. Piero's study of a Nativity. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vi. 193 [Fielding] is, indeed, as hearty a realist as Hogarth.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, realists.

1845 Maurice *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 644/1 It was this realist spirit..which really held back the nominalism of the schools. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* ii, As long as the nominalist and the realist schools of thought keep up their controversy. 1874 R. Tyrwhitt *Sketch Club* 1 They direct attention to good realist landscape.

Realistic (rĭ|ăli'stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.]

1. Characterized by artistic or literary realism; representing things as they really are.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Literature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 104 How realistic or materialistic in treatment of his subject is Swift. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 63 Crabbe, like all realistic writers, must be studied at full length. *Ibid.* vi. 193 His scenery is as realistic as a photograph. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 421/2 A woman in a realistic novel murders her child.

b. That conceives or imagines (a thing) as real.

1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 171 That realistic mode of conception in which alone a true atoning doctrine can rest in peace.

2. Concerned with, or characterized by, a practical view of life.

1862 'Stirling' [J. Skelton] *Nugæ Crit.* x. 436 Carlyle's .. speculative genius (for his genius is speculative, however realistic it may appear in certain aspects). 1869 Seeley *Ess. & Lect.* iii. 87 Could not be reconciled to life by any plain view of things, by any realistic calculations.

3. Of or pertaining to realists in philosophy; of the nature of philosophical realism.

1874 J. Fiske *Cosmic Philos.* I. I. v. 122 The realistic tendency—the disposition to mistake words for things—is a vice inherent in all ordinary thinking. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 362 The Realistic view inclines to treat general principles of this kind .. as designations of mere matters of fact, which might have occurred differently [etc.].

Hence **Reali·stically** *adv.*, in a realistic manner, with realism. Also **Reali·sticize** *v.*, *trans.* to make realistic.

1868 H. C. Merivale in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 476 Let us look a little more closely and 'realistically', as the phrase now runs, at the features of New World landscape. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 233 [He] painted the truth as realistically as Crabbe. 1900 H. D. Traill in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 200 (*heading*) Romance Realisticized.

Reality (rĭ|æ'lĭti). Also 6 **realyte**, 7 **reallity**. [ad. med.L. *realitas* (11 20 in Du Cange), or F. *réalité* (16th c.): see Real *a.*[2] and -ity.]

1. The quality of being real or having an actual existence.

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 49 Sigebertus sayth, Realyte they ioyned to their sacramentall breade, to make the people beleue it to be Christes naturall body. 1620 Melton *Astrolog.* 20 Your discourse .. hath no Realitie or Essence in it. 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* III. xl. 250 The reality of his Conferences with God. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 110 ¶ 6 Lucretius .. makes no doubt of the Reality of Apparitions. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 4 It proves the general reality of the circumstances. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VII. 63 Fancy's thin creations to endow With manner, being, and reality. 1861 E. Garbett *Boyle Lect.* 13 The presence or absence of faith .. no more affects the reality of the truths revealed, than sight creates the material objects of the natural world.

b. of feelings, etc. (with implication of sense 2).

1649 Cromwell *Let.* 19 Oct. in *Carlyle*, By these you will see the reality of my intentions to save blood. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 36 The Port had never till then question'd the Truth and Reality of the Proposals. 1693 T. Power in *Dryden's Juvenal* xii. Argt., He professes the reality of his Friendship, and the sincerity of his Intentions.

c. Correspondence to fact; truth. ? *Obs.*

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 72 The reality of the assertion seemed however then incredible to Dr. Spry.

d. Suggestion of, resemblance to, what is real.

1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* xiii. (1858) 432 The simplicity and reality of a teaching which took its stand on the ordinary sights and sounds still seen and heard in the same land. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 680/1 The showy girl and her showy accessories were reproduced on the canvas with almost startling reality.

† 2. Sincere devotion or loyalty *to* a person; sincerity or honesty of character or purpose. *Obs.*

1652 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* (ed. 3) V. xviii. 466 We want not a will but wait a time, to expresse our reallity to the Emperour. *a* 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 126 A perfect confirmation of the opinion I ever cherished of your reality. 1665 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 187, I believe there is nothing but reality among the partys. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 22 In token of the abovesaid Sachims reality in this Treaty. *a* 1761 Law *Conf. Weary Pilg.* (1809) 54 If thy faith and desire does not seek and cry to Christ for them in the same reality as the lame asked to walk and the blind to see.

† b. A sincere expression of opinion or feeling.

a 1679 T. Goodwin *Work of Holy Spirit* vii. Wks. 1704 V. 165 Will you take one of Paul's realities? (I must not term them complements).

3. Real existence; what is real; the aggregate of real things or existences; that which underlies and is the truth of appearances or phenomena.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. *Psychozoia* Pref., God doth not fill the World with his Glory by words and sounds, but by Spirit, and Life, and Reality. 1663 Cowley *College* Wks. 1710 II. 623 To carry it on from Discourse and Design to Reality and Effect. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VII. xvi, Like sweet reality among Dim visionary woes. 1864 Keat *Uhland's Poems* 16 What morning's dreams had promised, proved Reality when eve drew near. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* iv. 178 The universe of Reality is built on Truth. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* I. vii. (1887) I. 217 Limitations..imposed by Reality on itself and within which it is.

b. *In reality*, really, actually, in fact. † Also *in reality of fact.*

1679 B. Thorogood *Succession* 5 Not by fiction of Law, but in reality. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 229 In reality, the life of a Corsair is most wretched life. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. ii. § 13 This Saying .. amounts, in reality of Fact, to no more but this. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 321 The military being now in appearance, as well as in reality, the sole power which prevailed in the nation. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 321 Doubtless they intend thereby to benefit the cause of religion, but they are in reality doing it serious injury. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 166 In words, he does; in reality, he does not.

4. A real thing, fact, or state of things.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 113 Not to receive figures for realities. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 165 ¶ 1 To distinguish between Realities and Appearances. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 68 'Tis grave philosophy's absurdest dream, .. That .. earth has no reality but woe. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. i. 239 What effort of the imagination could transcend the realities here presented to us? 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* vii. (1885) 200 Their genuine success for a time has been enough to show that they rested on a reality.

5. The real nature or constitution *of* something; also without const., the real thing or state of things.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxx. § 2 Our simple Ideas are all real, all agree to the Reality of things. 1756 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 404 You entertain notions very different from the reality of the case. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 130 He probably suspected..that the appearance of the heavens did not agree with the reality.

b. That which constitutes the actual thing, as distinguished from what is merely apparent or external.

1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive*, A formal grant of the powers of which he already possessed the reality. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Thick walls and turrets at the angles gave the whole the aspect and the reality of a fortress. 1878 J. P. Hopps *Jesus* vii. 27 The reality and not the mere show of prayer.

6. *Law.* † a. = Reality[2] 3. b. (See quot.)

1628 Sir E. Coke *Upon Littleton* II. xi. § 177 Chattels .. Reall, because they concerne the realitie. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., In a Law-sense, Reality or Realty is oppos'd to Personalty. 1845–56 *Bouvier's Law Dict. U. S.* s.v. *Real, Reality of Laws*, those laws which govern property, whether real or personal, or things; the term is used in opposition to *Personality of laws.*

Realizable (rĭ'ăləizăb'l), *a.* [f. Realize *v.*[2] + -able.] That may be realized, in senses of the vb. (Common from *c* 1860.)

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 254 He is establishing a property realisable only by his death. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 379 Warmth..was realizable and apparent. 1881 G. Allen *Vignettes fr. Nature* ix. 88 A hopeful progress towards a..realisable Paradise in the future.

Hence **Re·alizableness, Re·alizably** *adv.*; also **Re·alizabi·lity** (in recent Dicts.).

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Feb. 3/3 All the little details which give charm and realisableness to biography. 1885 *Ibid.* 18 Mar. 3/3 Its persons and its situations alike are well and realisably conceived.

Realization (rĭ·ăləizē¹·ʃən). [f. REALIZE *v.*² + -ATION.] The action or result of realizing.

1. The action of making real or investing with reality; the process of becoming or being made real; conversion into real fact.

1611 COTGR., *Realisation*, a realization, a realizing, a making real. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIX. 148 Conscious of the .. value of his lofty views, and desirous of dying for them .. to secure the trust of their realization. 1815 WRAXALL *Hist. Mem.* I. 243 No reflexions .. on the indecorum..in the proceeding interposed to prevent its immediate realization. 1880 MᶜCARTHY *Own Times* III. xxxvi. 132 There is as yet no sign of the realisation of the fears which he expressed.

b. A case or instance of this.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 259 Such a realisation of high morals..as the world has not yet beheld. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* v. (1856) 38 The rider seemed one with his craft, an amphibious realization of the centaur.

2. The action of forming a clear and distinct concept, or the concept thus formed.

1828 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* I. 157 His own views were rather dim .. conceptions than any full realization of the truths which flashed across rather than dwelt upon his mind. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 299 His [Colet's] faith stood simply on a vivid realization of the person of Christ.

3. a. The action of converting (paper money, property, etc.) into a more available form; in later use chiefly applied to the sale of stock, or of a bankrupt's estate, in order to obtain the money value. b. The action of obtaining or acquiring (a sum of money, a fortune, etc.).

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 61 In 1777, a judicious realization of the paper took place; and silver, with national bank notes, form a sure medium. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Proc. Parl.* 12/2 When the estimate .. was brought before the Committee, .. doubts were stated as to the realization of the net revenue. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 52 Some authority .. which should superintend the realization of the resources of the country. 1881 *Times* 11 Apr. 9/3 Bankruptcy legislation..should intrust the creditors with the realization of the insolvent's estate. 1887 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 6/8 After a rise of nearly one in French Rentes some realisations were inevitable.

attrib. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 6/1 The new company was to be a realisation company, and not a trading concern. 1896 *Ibid.* 30 July 6/1 The price of the stock .. relapsed on some realisation sales.

†**Re·alize**, *v.*¹ *Obs.*—⁰ [ad. obs. It. *realizzare*: see REAL *a.*¹ and -IZE.] (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Realizzare*, to reallize or make Kingly.

Realize (rĭ·ăləiz), *v.*² [f. REAL *a.*² + -IZE, perh. after F. *réaliser* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To make real, to give reality to (something merely imagined, planned, etc.); to convert into real existence or fact; †to show the reality or truth of (a statement).

In common use from *c* 1750 with a variety of objects, as ideas or ideals, schemes, theories, hopes, fears, etc., and freq. in passive.

1611 COTGR., *Realiser*, to realize, to make of a reall condition, estate, or propertie; to make reall. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 22 It will be as hard to apprehend, as that an empty wish should remove mountains; a supposition which, if realized, would releave Sisyphus. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 322 We shall but make up the story of Icarus, and realize the fable. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 517 Rich death, that realizes all my cares, Toils, virtues, hopes; without it a chimera! 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Boothby* 20 Dec., Designs are nothing in human eyes till they are realised by execution. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* v. 46 In Support of the Truth of these Deductions, let us now endeavor to realize them; by shewing that such Consequences did in Fact arise in ancient Greece. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 6 Nor has the experience of any officer realized the stories which all have read. 1845 MᶜCULLOCH *Taxation* III. ii. (1852) 441 These expectations were rarely realised. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 154 Ideals are none the worse because they cannot be realized in fact.

b. To make realistic or apparently real.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, *Dangle.* Well, that will have a fine effect. *Puff.* I think so, and helps to realize the scene. 1865 *Strauss' Life Jesus* II. II. lxxxii. 299 The introduction of features that tend to realize and strengthen his account.

absol. 1859 LONGF. *Hyperion* II. viii, He [Goethe] does not so much idealize as realize. 1885 JANE HARRISON *Stud. Grk. Art* vii. 305 There the artist seemed well-nigh compelled to realism, and after all he has realized ideally.

c. To convert *into* by making real.

1872 LOWELL *Dante* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 207 His instinct as a poet..realized her into woman again.

2. To make real as an object of thought; to present as real; to bring vividly or clearly before the mind.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 146 A lively faith realizeth things, and makes them present. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 60 ᵖ 1 An Act of the Imagination, that realises the Event however fictitious, or approximates it however remote. 1798 *Geraldine* II. 235, I conjure up frightful forms which my imagination realizes. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 806/1 To a certain degree the story realizes him.

b. Const. *to* (the mind, a person).

1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 37 It is the use..of faith to reallize to the soul the invisible things. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i, It was..so realized to me, that..I could not be persuaded but that it was..true. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Domestic Life*, The child realizes to every man his own earliest remembrance.

c. Especially *to* (oneself or one's own mind).

1694 in C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* (1853) II. 369 Let us now realize unto ourselves that great and notable day of the Lord. 1778 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 538 Realize to yourself the consequence of having a congress despised at home and abroad. 1842 ARNOLD in *Life* (1844) II. 313 Strengthen my faith, that I may realize to my mind the things eternal. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 170 They might thus realize to themselves something of the earnestness which animated the elder Christian artists.

3. To conceive, or think of, as real; to apprehend with the clearness or detail of reality; to understand or grasp clearly.

In early use chiefly American, and frequently condemned as such by English writers about the middle of the 19th c.

1775 J. NEWTON *Cardiphonia* Let. to Nobleman No. 18 (1857) 96 Even these are much concerned to realize the brevity and uncertainty of their present state. 1781 P. SCHUYLER in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 281 My heart realizes your feelings on the occasion, and cordially sympathizes with yours. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 47 She cannot realize the change we must undergo. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 115 He is compelled to realize at every moment the possibility of the extremes of life. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. xiv, When her mother died she was too young to realize the situation.

absol. 1896 'M. FIELD' *Attila* II. 47 You realise—Torture and then the executioner..but torture first.

b. With subord. clause as obj.

1775 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 68 Can they realize what we suffer? 1817 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. v. 117, I never could have realised that I should have borne the parting..so well. 1891 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 17 Scott..evidently failed to realize how far superior is Clara Mowbray to all his other heroines.

c. *U.S.* To have actual experience of.

1776 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 138 To-night we shall realize a more terrible scene still. 1791 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XII. 62 That you may find it [national happiness] in your nation, and realize it yourself.

4. To convert (securities, paper money, etc.) into cash, or (property of any kind) into money.

After F. *réaliser*, first used *c* 1719 in connexion with the speculations over Law's scheme, in the sense of converting securities into cash or permanently valuable property. Hence Johnson, perh. influenced by the phrase 'real property', gives as one sense of the word 'To convert money into land'; this, however, is unsupported by quotations.

1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 225 Substantial securities .. to be realised and converted into cash. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* I. 25 One more voyage I must make, to realize the property I have in that quarter of the globe. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* (1876) 3 When he retires from business it is into money that he converts the whole, and not until then does he deem himself to have realized his gains. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 21 Realizing what he could of his impoverished estates, and emigrating to Australia.

b. *absol.* To realize one's property; to sell out.

1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 93 Caron de Beaumarchais has realized .. to the tune of £30,000 or £40,000 a-year. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ii, He realised with great prudence while this mine was still at its full vogue. 1887 R. LODGE *Mod. Europe* xxii. § 12 (1897) 510 On application the holder of one of these *assignats* could realise in land.

5. To obtain or amass (a sum of money, a fortune, etc.) by sale, trade, or similar means; to acquire for oneself or by one's own exertions; to make (so much) out of something.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xc. 411 About four millions of dollars might be realised with great ease. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxxii. (1783) III. 46 You, sir, who have realized a fortune. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit.* III. 166 Thus happily realizing a sum far beyond her expectations. 1845 MᶜCULLOCH *Taxation* I. ii. (1852) 72 The nett profits realised by those engaged in all departments of industry.

transf. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* 6 Mar. in *New. Lett.* (1903) I. 224, I have been extremely lucky .. in realizing so ..respectable a servant out of the great sink of London.

b. Of property or capital: To bring (a specified amount of money or interest) when sold or invested; to fetch (so much) as a price or return.

1845 MᶜCULLOCH *Taxation* (1852) 398 Have checked the transfer of capital from England to America, notwithstanding the high rate of profit it realises in the States. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. ii. 313 There would evidently be a much greater demand for them than if the same pictures realised a hundred guineas each. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 647/1 His duty was to see that the property realised its full value.

c. *intr.* With advb.: To turn out (well or ill) when sold.

1884 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Nov. 4/4 The liabilities are estimated at £130,000, and the assets will, it is assumed, realise well.

Hence **Re·alized** *ppl. a.*; also **Re·alizedness.**

1845 MᶜCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 113 A tax on what is called realised property, that is, on lands, houses, the public funds, mortgages, and such-like securities. 1876 F. H. BRADLEY *Ethical Stud.* 119 Taking pleasure to be the feeling of the realizedness of the will or self. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 268 The realized morals of a people find an expression in their usages and laws.

Realizer (rĭ·ăləizəɹ). [f. REALIZE *v.*² + -ER¹.] One who or that which realizes.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 74 Miserable was the delusion of the late mad realizer of mad dreams. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 188 Sleek placemen—knowing realizers of present pay.

Realizing (rĭ·ăləizĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of REALIZE *v.*²

1611 [see REALIZATION 1]. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* I. s. v. *Realiser*, Misers call realizing, the hoarding up of Gold or Silver. 1785 BURKE *Nabob of Arcot* Wks. 1826 IV. 277 Suppose 1,200,000*l.* to be annually realised (of which we actually know no more than the realising of six hundred thousand). 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* I. 153 The realizing of one or two of your dismal reveries. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. vi. 226 It has frequently been seen what difficulties attended the realizing of revenue.

attrib. 1895 *Boston Herald* 21 Mar. 5/7 Realizing sales caused irregularity and nervousness.

Realizing (rĭ·ăləizĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That realizes, in senses of the vb.; esp. *a realizing sense* (U.S.).

1768 WHITAKER *Two Serm.* II. 39 A realizing view and perception of the moral..glory of God. 1806 J. VAILL in *Memoir* (1839) 95, I have..a fixed and realizing sense of the truths contained in the word of God. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 243 The vivid Leonardo da Vinci, the grasping realizing Titian. 1838 H. BLUNT *Seven Ch. Asia* 75 A more realizing communion with God. 1897 HOWELLS *Landlord Lion's Head* 324, I ought to go, so that it can be brought home to me, and I can have a realising sense of what I am doing.

Hence **Re·alizingly** *adv.*, in a realizing manner.

a 1849 J. H. EVANS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 151 Then may I realizingly remember, that [etc.]. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. xii. 232 Her subservience.. compelled her to think realizingly of any scheme he allowed her darkly to read.

Reallich(e, obs. forms of REALLY *adv.*¹ and 2.

Re-allo·t, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To allot afresh.

1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. § 1. 6 The practice of re-allotting from time to time portions of the arable or meadow land is occasionally noticed in later times. 1885 SIR C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 445 The conduct of the company in cancelling and re-allotting the shares.

Hence **Re-allo·tment.**

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 21 The annual re-allotment involves an equality of subdivisions.

†**Re-ally**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 reraly, (7 re-aly), 6 re-allie, 7 really, re-ally, re'ally, reallee. [a. obs. F. *realier, -yer, reallier*, var. *ralier, rallier* to RALLY *v.*¹; see RE- 2 and ALLY *v.*]

1. *trans.* and *refl.* a. = RALLY *v.*¹ 1. Also with *up.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 59 Pompee .. was discomfyte .. and had agayn realyed his folk, and gevin thame bataill. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 144 The sawdan .. realyed his folke about hym. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 21. 495 Masanissa .. not suffering them to re-ally themselues, draue them quite out of the field. 1645 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 152 The enemy did not pursue, which gave us time to stop and really our men.

b. To connect, unite (again) *to* or *with.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 621 To acquaint and re-aly me with that people and condition of men that have most need of us. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 32 The Ministers of this Church will never be able to stand .. until .. they .. re'ally themselves to that Primitive Harmony.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = RALLY *v.*¹ 4.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 47 Thai war discomfyte .. bot efter that, thai realyd. 1596 Z. I. tr. *Lavardin's Hist. Scanderberg* I. 36 They reallied & assembled themselues together neare Alchria. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 66 That the Errors of State and Church, routed by these late stirs, may not re-allee hereafter.

3. *trans.* To form (plans) again. *rare*—¹.

a 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 23 Before they could new counsels re-allie.

†**Re'ally**, *adv.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 4 reali, real-(l)ich(e, realych, 4–6 real(l)y, 6 *Sc.* reallie. [f. REAL *a.*¹ + -LY².] Cf. RIALLY.] Royally.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1426 Þe messageres rijt realy were arayde, for sobe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 171 He hadde leeigned nobliche and realliche þritty 3ere. *c* 1400 *Iwaine & Gaw.* 1569 Ful 1eally thai rade about .. To justing and to turnament. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intrcd. 36/1 Realy wrought with sterres lyke yf it were ye heuen. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 93 He..callit [him] to the supper and bankitit him weile reallie.

Really (rĭ·ăli), *adv.*² Also 5 rialliche, 6 *Sc.* realie, 6–7 reallie. [f. REAL *a.*² + -LY².]

1. In a real manner; in reality; in point of, or as a matter of, fact; actually.

In later use commonly placed immediately in front of the word or phrase on which emphasis is laid.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxvii. (1869) 49 With inne this bred al the souereyn good is put; .. bodiliche and rialliche, presentliche and verreyliche. 1528–37 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 161 My dysfortune hathe byn..not only with yntellectyon to have thought yt, but exteryally and 1eally I have fulfyllyd the same. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 172/1 He held this opinion, that it was not the body of Christe 1eally, the whiche was sacramentally vsed in the church. 1639 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 180, I will that twenty pounds .. shalbe paid to the said feoffees when they shall 1eally begin the said worke. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 16 He imagined that which is said to be above as to us, was really the upper part of the world. 1692 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* xxxvii, To have right Notions of the Deities; As that such Beings 1eally are. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 ᵖ 9 The Account of such things as have really happened. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 21 Frequented only by such as really went for relief. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. 287 The popular prophets of this country were all really or affectedly mad. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* lxxiii, How the God Apis really was a bull, And nothing more. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. 139 It soon appeared that the government was really directed, not at Dublin, but in London. 1886 LD. ESHER in *Law Rep.* 32

Chanc. Div. 26, I do not think that any of the cases that were cited did really prove that assertion.

b. Used to emphasize the truth or correctness of an epithet or statement; hence = positively, indeed.

a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 140 Hee..shall be really blessed, and lift up beyond the pitch of misery. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 70 The Janizaries .. seem to be sacred; and really I know no Order of Militia in the World, that is so much respected. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* (1754) 5 This last Bill was really frightful. 1772 *Test Filial Duty* II. 180 He was really very useful, perfectly commode. 1824 HOOD *Whims & Oddities, May-day* (1857) 308 A really pretty maiden, and worthy of the honour. 1834 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 378, I really think this illness is being a good thing for me. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 207 It is really a pity that this is not true.

c. Coupled with *truly*.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xiii, The word really and truly signifies no more at this day. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xx. 302 This was really and truly a terrible business. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 435 The king is really and truly a Catholic. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. xv. 195 'Have you money for your lodgings?' 'Yes sir', she says, 'really and truly'.

2. Used without syntactical construction: **a.** As a term of asseveration or protest.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 132 Is't not possible to understand in another tongue? You will do't, sir, really. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* III. viii, But really, Mistress Lucy [etc.]. 1819 KEATS *Let.* 22 Sept., How fine the air .. Really, without joking, chaste weather. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer* Wks. 1853 VI. 338 Really no: a dyspeptic demigod it makes one dyspeptic to think of! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 61 Why really, I said, the truth is that I do not know.

b. Interrogatively.

c 1815 SIR D. WILKIE in Pinnington *Life*, etc. (1900) 75 Wilkie looked, smiled, and in the most unconscious manner said, 'Rea-al-ly!' 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 787/1 She exclaimed, 'Really? It is really true?'

† **3.** Sincerely, honestly, truly. *Obs.*—1

1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 79, I protest my Lord, I speak, said Redman, really; he is coming.

† **4.** In the usual course of things, naturally.

1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 89 Diseases.. whether they come really, or by accident, as fractures.

† **5.** *Math.* Used with reference to an equation having real roots. *Obs.*

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Math.* 128 In every Prepared Equation Really constituted, which has .. all its Terms.

Realm (relm). Forms: *α.* 3–5 reaume, 4 reeaum, reawme. *β.* 4 reome, 4–5 reem(e, regm(e, 4–6 rem(e, reame, 5 reyme, reiem, reamme, *Sc.* reime, 6 ream. *γ.* 4–5 reum(e, 4–6 rewm(e. *δ.* 4–8 realme, 4– realm. [a. OF. *reaume, realme, reialme* = Prov. *re-, reyalme*, OSp. *rea(l)me*, It. *reame*:—pop.L. **rēgālimen*, f. L. *rēgālis* regal, royal: see also RIALM and ROYALME.

The earliest form adopted in Eng. was *reaume*, which subsequently appears also in the reduced forms *reame* or *reme* and *reume*. The more etymological spelling *realm* appears somewhat later, and did not finally become the standard form till about 1600.]

1. A kingdom. Now chiefly *rhet.*, and in such phrases as 'Statutes of the Realm'.

α. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 114/276 Þare nas Man In engelond þat hadde so gret power Of þe reaume ase seint thomas. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 135 Þat he ne schuld wiȝtli in þis world neuer weld reaume. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 87 Þe kyng committed þe destourbance of þe reawme to þe bisshop of Durham. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. viii, It was a grete shame .. to see suche a boye to haue a rule of soo noble a reaume.

β. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1642 (Kölbing) Þou hast made flem Þe riȝt aires out of þe rem. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IX. 99 To beo kyng .. And rule þe reame. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 Sovereign lord and noble Kyng, ȝe be welcome oute of ȝoure reame of Fraunce, into this blissed reme of Englond. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G iv, God.. sent to hym and to his reame many euyles. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 3 Born both indeed within the Ream heer, but yet of the race of Saxons. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 53 And to your willes both royalties and reames Subdew.

γ. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4933 Rewme ogayne rewme ..sal ryse. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iv. 8 The deuel .. shewide to hym alle the rewmys of the woild. 1417 K. HENRY V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 62 How the said Duc Johan governeth him towardes us and oure Rewme of Englande. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5552 That roiall rewme which in hand [ye] hold, And þat ye gouerne now. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 147 So lairdis vpliftis mennis leifing ouir thy rewme.

δ. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 93 Kynges and knihtes scholde .. Rihtfuliche Raymen þe Realmes a-bouten. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 Hou that a worthi king schal ȝeule His Realme bothe in werre and pes. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 11 His disciplis .. conuertit realmes and regionis. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* ix. 8 The eyes of the Lorde are vpon the realme that synneth. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1185 Nobilitie, .. The Realmes chiefe strength and girlond of the crowne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 234 Wandring many a famous Realme And Country. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 22 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 92 The Duke of Argyle is to be created a Peer of this Realme. 1765–9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 599 To the common law, and to their own by-laws, not contrary to the laws of the realm. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 247 Persons who are out of the realm at the time when a fine is levied. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 99 His work in his island realm, instead of being ended, was hardly begun.

transf. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 184 The ants Republic, and the Realm of bees.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** The kingdom of heaven, or of God.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliv. 3 Þe reum of þe whilke is nane endynge. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 94 The Reme of þis fadyr ys callyd Holy chyrche. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 39 Þe reume of god is pes & ioy in þe holi goste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 In the whiche there be..many pleasures in many realmes, that we here shall neuer knowe. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 106 The avenging God! Who..sits High in heaven's realm.

b. Any sphere or region. (Sometimes with suggestion of a ruling power.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* II. pr. ii. 24 (Camb. MS.) Thou þat art put in the comune Realme of alle, ne desire nat to lyuen by thin oonly propre ryht. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 45 His soule descended downe into the Stygian reame. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 72 Proudly riding o'er the azure realm In gallant trim. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 579 He that hunts Or harms them there .. Disturbs the economy of Nature's realm. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. ii. 309 The realms of Hell are gleaming fiery bright. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Personal* Wks. (Bohn) II. 132 New means were employed, and new realms added to the empire of the muse. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 626 Loss of sensory and motor power in the realm of the nerve affected.

c. The sphere, domain, or province *of* some quality, state, or other abstract conception.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 133 Thir Legions..Scout farr and wide into the Realm of night. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac-Fl.* 6 In prose and verse..Through all the realms of Nonsense absolute. 1725 YOUNG *Love Fame* VII. 62 A realm of death! and on this side the grave! 1781 COWPER *Hope* 651 The realms of Sin, where Riot reels. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 148 Lift thy queen-like dindem O'er these thy realms of rest. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* 101 Thro' the garden I was drawn—A realm of pleasance. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* X. ix. 385 The fairest realms of fancy.

d. A primary zoogeographical division of the earth's surface.

1876 WALLACE *Distrib. Anim.* I. 61 In an elaborate paper ..(Bulletin of Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, vol. 2), Mr. J. A. Allen proposes a division of the earth .. as follows: 1. Arctic realm .. 8. Australian realm. *Ibid.* 68 The following terms are proposed: realm, region, province, district..; the first being the highest, the last the lowest and smallest subdivision. 1895 BEDDARD *Zoogeogr.* 78 The fewness of the peculiar genera and their alliance with Australian forms seems to render it necessary to place the entire Polynesian realm within the Australian.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *realm raiker*, † *rape*; *realm-bounding, -destroying, -o'ershadowing, -sucking, -unpeopling* adjs.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 472 The wide-extended ocean, the *realm-bounding mountains. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* Ded. A iij, Their .. *Realme-destroying, Church-subverting selfe-seeking. 1810 MONTGOMERY *West Indies* II. 60 The dun gloom of *realm-o'ershadowing trees. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* V. 307 All *Realme raikaris to put furth of the land. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xlix, For *realme rape spareth neither kin nor frend. 1633 *Costlie Whore* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, These *realme-sucking slaves, That build their pallace upon poor mens graves. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* 495 He in *realm-unpeopling war Wasted not his subjects' blood.

Hence **Rea'lmic** *a.*, of or belonging to a realm; **Rea'lmist**, a supporter of the realm (in quot. *attrib.*); **Rea'lmlet**, a little realm.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 38. 149 Individual, realmic, and epicosmic. 1883 SWINBURNE *Les Casquettes* xi, As flowers on the sea are her small green realmlets. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 3/2 When petty party politics shall have been forgotten in the rise of a great Realmist League.

Realme, obs. (erron.) form of REAM *sb.*3

Realmless (re·lmlės), *a.* [f. REALM + -LESS.] Destitute of a realm.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 19 His old right hand lay .. Unsceptred: and his realmless eyes were closed. 1843 LOWELL *Prometheus* Poet. Wks. (1879) 32/1 Realmless in soul, as tyrants ever are. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* II. 282 Sethos the realmless prince, immoveable, before Amasis the usurper.

Realness (rī·ălnės). [f. REAL *a.*2 + -NESS.] The fact or quality of being real; reality, truth.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 181 It hath brought realnesse of comfort and peace into it. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 147 This expression is used .. to note out the truth and realness of the thing. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* III. Wks. 1896 I. 38/2 Demonstrate to itself The realness of the very joy it tastes. 1872 J. ROSS *Ministry Reconcil.* 53 A deep feeling of realness must pervade her spirit. 1885 *Science* 27 Nov. 472/2 There is such a freshness, .. and such a realness to his narration that one is willing to overlook his many deficiencies in the art of expression.

Re-a'lter, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To alter again.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIV. 347, I began to scribble, to alter, to rend, and re-alter. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 6 He has a passion for bricks and mortar, and ..diverts himself with altering and re-altering.

† **Re·alty**1. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 realte, (4 -tee, reaulte), 7 realty, -tie; 4 reiate, reaute, *Sc.* reawte, (rewate). [a. OF. *reauté, realté*:—pop.L. **rēgālitāt-em* REGALITY: see also RIALTY and ROYALTY.]

1. Royalty; royal state, dignity, or power.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3006 Alle þe clerkes vnder god coube nouȝt descriue..þe realte of þat day. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 335 Kynghod ne knyȝthod..Helpeþ nouȝt to heuene-ward .. ne reaute of lordes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 134 Now will I speke of sum of þe principall iles of Prestre Iohn land, and of þe realtee of his state.

b. Used as a title.

1400 in *Royal & Hist. Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) 23 Likit yhour Realte to wit that I am gretly wrangit be the Duc of Rothesay.

2. *Sc.* **a.** A kingdom, realm.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 593 Thiddir somownys he in hy The barownys of his reawte. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. i. 62 Na thare consent,..Prejwdycyale suld [noucht] be Till off Scotland the realté.

b. A town or district under the immediate jurisdiction of the king; a regality.

1438 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) 32 Vyth help and supple of the lordis of the realteys geyff neyd be.

Realty2 (rī·ălti). Also 5 realte, 7 -tie. [f. REAL *a.*2 + -TY.]

† **1.** Reality. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Realte, *realitas*. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 99 The man [leads into Error] through realty, or opinion of learning, or sanctity, or both. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 47 He is King of kings .. truly so, kings upon earth are onely such .. more in resemblance, than realtie.

† **b.** A reality, a real thing. *Obs.*—1

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xii, We may see The nearly couching of each Realtie.

† **2.** Sincerity, honesty. *Obs. rare.*

1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 170 He tould the Ambassador that he needed not doubt of his realty in observing such capitulations. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 115 That such resemblance of the Highest Should yet remain, where faith and realtie Remain not.

† **3.** A real possession; a right. *Obs. rare.*

1618 J. WILKINSON *Of Courts Baron* 120 b, If any man hath fished, hawked, or hunted within this Lordship .. you must present them, for they are the Lords Realties. 1635 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Chabot* I. ii, That kings do no [? *read* not] hazard infinitely In their free realties of rights and honours Where they leave much for favorites' powers to order!

4. *Law.* Real property or estate. (REAL *a.*2 6 c.)

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Realty*, is an abstract of real, and distinguished from Personalty. *a* 1683 SCROGGS *Courtsleet* (1714) 109 In Action of Debt which concerns the Realty. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxiv. 385 Our courts now regard a man's personalty in a light nearly, if not quite, equal to his realty. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 186 The realty of a man who died intestate, was divided equally among his sons.

Realy, variant of REALLY *adv.*1 *Obs.*

† **Ream**, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 hréam, 2–3 ream, 3 ræm, rem. [OE. *hréam*, of obscure origin; hence REME *v.*1 The sb. is common in OE. and early ME., but is not found after *c* 1250.] Clamour, outcry, shouting.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* lv. 427 Dætte swiðe wære ȝemanizfaldod Sodomwara hream & Gomorwara. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 336 Dam halgan were wæs ȝeþuht þæt þæs ȝefeohtes hream mihte beon ȝehyred ȝeond ealle eorðan. *c* 1205 LAY. 11280 Scottes huuen up muchelne ræm & Octaues folc nam flem.

b. *esp.* Noise of wailing or lamentation; hence, great sorrow, distress, or trouble.

Beowulf (Z.) 1303 Hream wearð in Heorote..Cearu wæs ȝeniwod. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 594 Swa mid Dryhten dream, swa mid deoflum hream. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8137 Þe33re wop & te33re ræm Comm full wel till hiss ære. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2325 To arisen from ream to aa lestinde lahtre. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1213 ȝef eni mon schal rem abide, Al ich hit wot ear hit i-tide.

c. With *a* and *pl.* A cry (of grief).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 164 Swiþ feole ȝeinde..wið reowfule reames. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1962 He missed Ioseph..wende him slagen, set up an rem.

Ream (rīm), *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 réam, 4–5 rem, 5–6 reme, (6 *Sc.* reyme), 7 reame, 8– ream, (8–9 *dial.* reeam, reem, raim, etc.). [OE. *réam* = MDu. (Du.) *room*, MLG. *rôm(e*, MHG. *roum* (G. *rahm*, also dial. *raum, rohm*, etc.):—OTeut. **raumo-z*, of obscure origin: ON. *rjóma* (Norw. dial. *rjome, rome*, etc.) represents a different ablaut-grade with weak ending (**reumon-*).]

1. = CREAM *sb.*2 1. (In ME. occ. *milkes reme.*)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 314 ȝenim god beren melâ and hwit sealt, do on ream oððe gode flete. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1455 (Kölbing) On is white so milkes rem, þat oþer is red. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 303/1 Reme, *quaccum*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Fresche buttir ande salt buttir, reyme, flot quhaye. 1728 RAMSAY *Betty & Kate* ii, Can dale dainties please Thee mair than moorland ream? 1788 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 141, I laid upon the board Some cruds and ream. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* lxxxviii, A bonny wee china pourie, full o' thick ream. 1869– in northern dial. glossaries (Yks., Lanc.). 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., Cold cream is called 'raw ream'.

b. Used allusively (see quot. 1721).

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 136 He streaks Ream in my Teeth. ..Spoken when we think one only flattering us. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* IV. 31 Rosie..Rubs o'er his cheeks and gab wi' ream, Till he believes 't to be a dream.

† **2.** = CREAM *sb.*1

Perh. a mechanical alteration of *crem* in the original text. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 624/435 Cristened we weore In Red[de] rem, Whon his bodi bledde on þe Beem.

3. *transf.* A scum or froth upon any liquid.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 2 Ȝe schal se as it were a liquor of oyle ascende vp, fletynge aboue in maner of a skyn or of a reme. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 346 This liquor is called by the physicions chylus, which..resembleth the reme of a ptisame. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 131 The nappy reeks wi' mantling ream. 1839 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (ed. 2) xxiv. 306 The porter..was in prime condition with a ream as yellow as a marigold.

Ream (rīm), *sb.*3 Forms: *α.* 4 rem, 5–6 reme, (5 reeme, 7 rheme); 5–7 reame, 6 realme, 7–8 rheam, 6– ream. *β.* 5–6 rym, 6 rim. [ME.

rēm and *rīm* = Du. *riem* (16th c.), OF. *rayme, raime, reyme, remme* (1360–1489 in Godef.; mod. F. *rame*), and *riesme* (1492 ibid.), Sp. and Pg. *resma*, It. (and med.L.) *risma*, ad. Arab. *رزمة rizmah* bale or bundle (of clothes, paper, etc.).

The precise source of the ME. forms is not clear; the usual *reme* approximates to those which appear in OF., while the northern *rim* or *rym* has more resemblance to Du. *riem*. It. *risma* is app. the source of MHG. *ris, riz, rist* (G. *ries*, in 16th c. also *reisz*), whence Da. and Sw. *ris*. The occasional 16th c. spelling *realme* is due to the existence of *ream* as a variant of REALM.]

A quantity of paper, properly 20 quires or 480 sheets, but frequently 500 or more, to allow for waste; of paper for printing, 21½ quires or 516 sheets (a *printers' ream*).

a. 1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 154 Pro j rem papiri, viijs. 1411 *Close Roll* 12 *Hen. IV*, [Licence..to export from England to Ireland, one] 'Reme de papiro'. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 303, ij. lb. almondes, and half a reme paper. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 128 A reame of paper roiall, j reame & vij quires of small paper. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c iij, Paper the bale conteininge x. 1ealme at xvi*d.* the realme. 1549 J. CHEKE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 8, I prai yow bi me a reme of paper at London. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 9 Offring him, that for a wager he would deuoure 4. reame of his ballads; which in the totall are two thousand. 1689–90 WOOD *Life* 20 Mar. (O. H. S.) III. 328 Bought..a reame of writing paper. 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Royal Gauger* II. xiv. (ed. 6) 371 Tied up into Reams or Bundles for Sale. *Note.* That 18 of the good Quires, and 2 of the broken go to each Ream. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* ix. (ed. 3) 65 The hundred reams of paper were printed off. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVI. 15 A hundred reams were actually made in Scotland and delivered in London in three days.

β. 1473–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 645 Pro di. rym et iij quaternis papiri empt., ijs. vij*d.* 1507–8 *Ibid.* 659 In ij Rymez papiri empt. 1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 293 Half a rim of paper..Half a rim of dim paper.

b. Used to denote a large quantity of paper, without reference to the precise number of sheets.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. ii. 30 When ye have spent A thousand lamps, and thousand reams have rent Of needlesse papers. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 1 Paper-tyrants reign, who presse Whole harmlesse reams to death. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. 46 IIither, rescu'd from the Grocers, come M—— Works entire, and endless Rheams of Bloom. 1781 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 311 Whose corresponding misses fill the ream With sentimental frippery and dream. 1824 SCOTT *Drama* (1874) 202 More fire than warms whole reams of modern plays. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 14 Shield thee with a ream of rhyme.

c. With pun on *ream* REALM.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij, Let them but chafe my penne, and it shal sweat out a whole realme of paper, or make them odious to the whole Realme. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. iv, Giue Me a Reame of paper, We'll haue a kingdome of gold for't.

Ream, obs. variant of REALM.

Ream, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 ræmien, 4–6 reme, 6– ream, 9 *dial.* ra(y)me, r(h)eem. [ME. *ræmien*, of obscure origin. Cf. REAM *v.*3

As the evidence for the word is chiefly south-western, it is doubtful whether the northern quots. in 1 b. belong here.]

1. *intr.* To stretch oneself after sleep or on rising; †to yawn.

c 1205 LAY. 25991 Seoððen he gan ræmien and raxlede swiþe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 7 He..hus brest knokede Rascled and remed and routte at þe laste. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 563/9 *Alo*, to reme. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Enaspar el cuerpo*, to reame, to reach, *pandiculare, exporrigere se.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Ream*, to stretch oneself on awaking, or on getting up.

b. To stretch or reach after.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Holde euerich his owene mester, & nout ne reame oðres. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words, Ream*, to stretch out the hand to take anything; to reach after. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Ream*, to reach with stretched out body and arms.

c. Of bread: (see quot.).

1778 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss., Bread is said to ream, when .. if a Piece of it be broken into two Parts, the one draws out from the other a kind of String .. stretching from one Piece to the other.

2. *trans.* To draw out, to stretch, distend.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xlviii. (Bodl. MS.), Wombe ache comeþ .. of winde þat strecchiþ and remeþ. 1598 *Herrings Tayle* D i b, His perching hornes are ream'd a yard beyond assise. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., Don't ream it out of shape. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., You can ream that there cloth [etc.].

b. To pull apart or to pieces; to tear open.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Irenglas* XXV, Which seeme .. to reme my hart, Before I come to open all my smait. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 18 Chell ream my Heart to tha avore Ise let tha lipped.

Ream (rīm), *v.*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 remyn, 6 *Sc.* rem-. [f. REAM *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To froth or foam. Also const. *over.* (Said of liquor, or the vessel containing it, and hence *transf.* or *fig.* in various applications.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/1 Remyn' as ale or other lycoure, *spumat.* 1513 [see REAMING *ppl. a.*[2]]. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v. *Remand*, We say that ale reams, when it has a white foam above it. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* ii, Or, richly brown, ream owre the brink In glorious faem. 1791 — *Tam o' Shanter* 109 The swats sae ream'd in Tammie's noddle. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, A huge pewter measuring-pot..which in the language of the hostess, 'reamed' .. with excellent claret. 1863 T. TAYLOR *Pict. in Words* xxiii, Where the white waters chafe and ream.

b. To become covered with cream.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* Poems (1845) 36 Wi buttered bannocks now the girdle reeks; I' the far nook the bowie briskly reams.

2. *trans.* To take the cream off; to skim. Also *intr.*, to be skimmed.

1768 Ross *Helenore* II. 71 On skelfs .. the cogs were set, Ready to ream, an' for the cheese be het. 1899 J. COLVILLE *Scott. Vernacular* 15 (E. D. D.) When the milk was drawn in the cog it was..reamed for the churn.

Ream (rīm), *v.*[3] *techn.* Also reem. [Of somewhat doubtful origin: perh. a survival in special sense of ME. *reme* to make room, open up.

The word is current in south-western dial., in which it is app. not regarded as distinct from REAM *v.*[1]; but the meaning, and the fact that *reamer* corresponds to a northern *rimer*, make it probable that the real source is ME. *remc, rime*:—OE. *rȳman*. The spelling *reem* is rare in the senses given here, but is usual in another application of the word, for which see REEMING *vbl. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To enlarge or widen (a hole) with an instrument.

1815 [see REAMING *vbl. sb.*]. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.*, *Ream*, to widen; to open. 1881 *Metal. World* No. 1. 3 Bore the tang-hole with a gimlet, and slightly ream the hole with a taper reamer.

2. a. To enlarge the bore of (a gun) by the use of a special tool. Chiefly with *out*.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 330/1 The practice of reaming out guns, or boring them out, first took place in the British service in 1830. 1881 JEFFERSON DAVIS *Rise & Fall Confed. Govt.* I. 474 Iron guns which were reamed out to get a good bore.

b. To clear from lead.

1882 [see REAMING *vbl. sb.*]. 1886 J. M. CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 7 *Reaming a shackle* is clearing the undercut portion of the lug of a shackle from any..lead which might remain after pin and pellet are knocked out.

3. With *out*: To remove (a defect) by reaming.

1861 E. P. HALSTED *Let.* in *Times* 25 Oct., The interior of the gun itself was defective, .. and the defect had been reamed out at Woolwich.

†**Ream,** *v.*[4] *Obs.* Also ræm-, rem-. [Of obscure origin; found only in Layamon, usually along with *ræsen* RESE *v.*] *intr.* To rush, charge.

c 1205 LAY. 623 Ofte heo ræsden & ræmden togadere. *Ibid.* 9339 Heo ræsden to Romleoden & heo remden to flonne. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 26813 Bruttus to 3am reamde, and flowen Rom-leode.

Ream, *a. Cant.* Genuine.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 313 Not one 'swell' in a score would view it in any other light than a 'ream' (genuine) concern. *Ibid.*, Petition with ream monekurs (genuine signatures).

Re-ama'ss, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bring or heap together again.

1611 FLORIO, *Ramassare*, to re-ammasse together. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) LXXVI. 767 All that is written in our hearts .. is reamassed, and reduced to the Ten Commandments, the Lords Prayer and to the Creed.

Reame, obs. form of REALM, REAM *sb.*[2], *sb.*[3]

Re-ame'nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To amend anew. So **Re-ame'ndment.**

1796 LAMB *Lett.* ii. To Coleridge 17 Take my sonnets, once for all, and do not propose any re-amendments. 1884 *Century Mag.* May 149 The Constitution might be re-amended.

Reamer (rī·mər). [f. REAM *v.*[3] + -ER[1]: see also RIMER.] An instrument used to enlarge a hole or boring.

1825 in JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 28 The Reamer is used to enlarge the hole made by the Bit. 1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 167 This 'half round' reamer is justly a favourite with experienced workmen.

Rea'ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. REAM *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] (See the vb. and quots.)

1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Mar. Dict., Reaming*, in block-making, the act of increasing the size of a hole with a large instrument. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 156 The lead that remains in the groove must be extracted—this is called reaming.

Reaming, variant of REEMING *vbl. sb.*

Rea'ming, *ppl. a.*[1] *rare.* [f. REAM *v.*[1]] Stretching out in threads; ropy; forming masses of filaments.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xxii. (W. de W.), Moche grete spityll & thycke, gleymy & reamyng. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers, Widow's Teares* v, Farewell the Flax and Reaming woull, With which thy house was plentifull.

Rea'ming, *ppl. a.*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* [f. REAM *v.*[2]] Frothing, foaming. Also in phr. *reaming full.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. xi. 89 He merely ressauis the remand tais, All out he drank. 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy Lucky Wood* vi, Reaming swats. 1721 — *Prospect of Plenty* 196 With reaming quaff. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1845) 5 Come and gie's the tither blaw O' reaming ale. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. ii, It's a sore thing to see a..cow kick down the pail when it's reaming fou. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 201 They give a reaming handiful of rich milk. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 23 The reaming white which filled the blanket tub.

Reamme, obs. form of REALM.

†**Re-amou'nt,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] To remount.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 64 All rites perform'd, he re-amounts his Steed.

Reamy (rī·mi), *a.* [f. REAM *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].] Creamy, frothy; made with cream.

1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 553 A reamy richness, unknown to any other malt. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* vi, A bit o' reamy cakes.

Rean (rīn). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 reian, 6–7, 9 reane, 7, 9 reean, 9 rean(n, reen(e, etc. [App. a var. of RAIN *sb.*[2], but the difference in vowel over the northern area is difficult to explain. In the west perhaps associated with *reen* RHINE.]

1. A water-furrow. = RAIN *sb.*[2] 2.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* ii. 478 Cornes fayre and cleane that groweth on ridges out of the reane. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 21 He taketh up the wede, and casteth it in the reane. *Ibid.* § 33 It wolde be water-forowed bytwene the landes, there-as the reane shulde be. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 73 A Reean, is the distance between two Buts. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. I. 221 The work being thus all 'cops' and 'reanes', not only was there a waste of ground from such a redundance of water-furrows, but there was a great loss of time in ploughing. 1879– in dial. glossaries (Northumb., Lanc., Chesh., Shropsh., Glouc.).

†b. A streamlet. = RAIN *sb.*[2] 2 b. *Obs.*[1]

1611 COTGR., *Ruisselet*, a small brooke or gullet; a reane, or gutter of running water.

2. A balk, ridge, terraced strip, etc. = RAIN *sb.*[2] 1.

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Rean*, a dale, or rig in a field. 1869– in northern glossaries (Cumb., Northumb., Durh., Yks., Derby). 1883 SLEEBOHM *Eng. Village Comm.* x. 381 Similar terraces in the Dales of Yorkshire..are still called by the Dalesmen 'reeans' or 'reins'.

Rean, obs. form of REIN *sb.*

Re-a'nchor, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To anchor again.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 27 Soon as she re-anchor'd in my heart, She thus began her Cargo to impart. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* xviii. 418 The Lafayette having dragged her anchor..must be rescued and re-anchored.

Reane, obs. form of RANE *sb.* and REAN.

Rea'nimate, *a. rare.* [Cf. next and ANIMATE *a.*] Reanimated, revived, etc.

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XIV. x, With other life re-animate, She saw the dead arise. 1885 in Schaff & Gilman *Libr. Relig. Poetry* 567, I would..with reanimate and quickened step..go on my way.

Reanimate (rīæ·nimeɪt), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + ANIMATE *v.*, prob. after med.L. *reanimāre* or F. *réanimer*, (†*r'animer*) *ranimer* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To animate with new life, to make alive again, to restore to life or consciousness. Also *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Ranimer*, to reanimate, reincourage, reuiue [etc.]. 1714 *Spect.* No. 578 ₱ 8 The Power of re-animating a dead Body, by flinging my own Soul into it. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 14 The wakeful lark hailed the rising light that reanimates the whole creation. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xliv, Fame that will scarce re-animate their clay. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iii, Doctor examines the dank carcase, and pronounces..that it is worth while trying to reanimate the same. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 271 Byron ..reanimated for me the real people whose feet had worn the marble I trod on.

2. a. To give fresh heart or courage to (a person); to stimulate anew. Also const. *with.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Re-animate*, .. to put in heart again. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxiii. 57 His late Majesty could not re-animate the Dutch with the love of liberty. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* XXXII, Your presence always reanimates me.

b. To impart fresh vigour, energy, or activity to (a thing).

1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 204 He reanimates their slackened nerves with the mystic picture of an apple-tree. 1785 BURKE *Wks.* (1826) IV. 267 To-reanimate the powers of the unproductive parts. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Dice* Wks. 1862 X. 314 The picture .. called up and re-animated in his memory .. all his honourable plans. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 250 He reanimated the textile manufactures.

3. *intr.* To recover life or spirit.

1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 244 All ours re-animated, and expected to follow Pointz to the North. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, 'There spoke Miss Beverley!' cried Delvile, re-animating at this little apology. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xvii, His affections seemed to re-animate towards them all. 1841 J. CURTIS in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. II. 207 They reanimate as they are dried by the sun.

Hence **Rea'nimated,** **-a'nimating,** *ppl. adjs.*

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 138 We are our re-animated Ancestours and antedate their Resurrection. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 157 The resurrection of the just, and the state of their re-animated bodies! 1817 J. SMART (*title*) Thesaurus of Horror, or the Chamel-House Explored, showing the re-animating power of earth in cases of Syncope. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iii. (1876) 84 Gazing on them with reanimated eye.

Reanimation (rīænimē·ɪ·ʃən). [f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. a. The action of restoring to life. Also *fig.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 26/1 Reanimation means the reviving or restoring to life those who are apparently dead. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. xi. 237 The reanimation of the corpse. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 147 The first two of his great poems .. are the re-animation of Border legends.

b. The fact, or process, of returning to life.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 502 Canonized on the express ground of a miraculous reanimation. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 31, I experienced .. a giddy and overpowering sense of deliverance and reanimation.

2. Renewal of vigour or liveliness.

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. v, A most delightful re-animation of exhausted spirits. 1833 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 4, I felt a reanimation of mind.

Reannex (rīæne·ks), *v.* [a. OF. *reannexer* (1476 in Godef. *Compl.*): see RE- and ANNEX *v.*] *trans.* To annex again.

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 469/2 That the same Manours..

be reuiued and reannexed to the said Duchie of Cornwall. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 40 King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase, and reannex that Duchie. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 58 The said Court of Wards and Liveries .. might .. escape from being reannexed to the Exchequer. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 284 Declaring the feif forfeited, re-annexed it to the domaine of the Crown. 1808 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 223, I believe I shall be re-annexed to the Critical Review if it go on. 1896 LELY *Stat. of Pract. Utility* 8 *note*, The 9th .. section .. reannexed to Lower Canada certain parts of Labrador and the adjacent islands.

Hence **Reanne·xing** *vbl. sb.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 45 The French Ambassadors were dismissed; the King auoiding to vnderstand any thing touching the reannexing of Britaine.

Reannexation (rĭ¡ænĕksē¹·ʃən). [Cf. prec. and ANNEXATION.] The action of reannexing; the fact or process of being reannexed.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1875) I. 360 One general scheme; the main features of which were the reannexation of Holland [etc.]. 1866 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 280 Adjusting the terms of reannexation to Rome.

Reanoint (rĭ¡ănoi·nt), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To anoint again.

1611 FLORIO, *Riungere*, to reanoint. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 998 The Party Hurt, hath been in great Rage of Paine, till the Weapon was Reannointed. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 99 Edward..re-annoynted mounts th' Imperiall Chaire.

Reanson, obs. form of RANSOM *sb.*

† Rea·nswer, *sb. Obs.*⁻¹ [Cf. next.] Reply.

1599 *Sir Clyom.* in Peele's Wks. (Rtldg.) 532/1 Who art thou, or what's thy name? re-answer quickly make.

† Rea·nswer, *v.*¹ *Obs.* [f. RE- + ANSWER *v.*, prob. after *respond, reply, rejoin*, etc.]

1. *trans.* a. To answer; to give answer to.

1523 MORE in *State Papers* (1830) I. 143 Which [commendation] I can never otherwise reanswere than with my pore prayoure. *c* 1594 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 3 Our great ordenance .. was re-answeared by the Queenes ordenance out of Callshott Castle. 1599 *Sir Clyom.* in Peele's Wks. (Rtldg.) 511/1 In case you will reanswer me my question to absolve.

b. To meet, be sufficient for, or equivalent to.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 97 If..your enemy [be] very strong in horse, and you few horse or none to reanswere them. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 136 The losses we haue borne..which in weight to re-answer, his pettinesse would bow vnder. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 513 Rewards of their abstinence and vertues, as also to reanswer their benefactors confidence.

c. To make good. *rare*⁻¹.

1591 GREENE *2nd Pt. Conny-Catching* Wks. (Grosart) X. 109 If a purse bee drawen..they take vp all the Nips and Foists abovte the cittie, and let them lie there [in Newgate] while the money be reanswered vnto the party.

2. *intr.* To make an answer or return.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 b, He commeth to vs helpyng..vs: and we reanswere to his grace.

† Rea·nswer, *v.*² *Obs.*⁻¹ [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To answer a second time.

1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 179 Lyraes distinction betwene the facte and the zeale is before answered, and by and by shal be reanswered.

Re-a·nvil, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put on the anvil again; to forge afresh.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 61 Of which Arian forgeries some were re-anvill'd again by..Turrianus.

Reap (rīp), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **reopa, rypa,** 4–5 **reepe,** 4–6 **repe,** 7– **reap.** [OE. *reopa, rypa*, prob. for **ripa*, related to *rīpan* or *ripan* REAP *v.*¹] A bundle or handful of grain or any similar crop; a sheaf, or the quantity sufficient to make a sheaf. (Cf. RIP *sb.*)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* CXXV. 6 Cumað..berende reopan heara. *Ibid.* CXXVIII. 7 Se ðe reopan somnað. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXV. 8 Þai sall cum with gladnes: berand þaire repis. 1388 WYCLIF *Judith* VIII. 3 Men byndynge togidere reepis in the feeld. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 247 Barly..vppon repes bounde And in a oone ybake. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 235 As mych as oone reepe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 29 In some places they lay them [beans and peas] on repes,..and neuer bynde them. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* XVIII. (1635) 116 You may put twentie reapes together, and thereof make a cocke. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 81 Though the bottom of the reaps will be a little greenish, they must not be turned to weather the under side. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 706 They are usually reaped with the sickle, and laid in thin grips or reaps. 1829 in BROCKETT (ed. 2). 1876– in dial. glossaries (Cumb., Northumb., Yks.; Glouc., Som.).

Reap (rīp), *sb.*² Forms: α. 1 **hrīp(þ-, hrip(þ-,** 1, 4 **rip, ryp,** 4 **ripe, rype, rijp; ripp, ryppe, rep.** β. 6 **reape,** 7, 9 **reap.** [OE. *rīp* or *rip* related to *rīpan* or *ripan* REAP *v.*¹; on the relationship and history of the forms cf. the note to the vb. Sense 2 is perh. directly from the vb.]

† 1. Harvest, reaping. *Obs.*

α. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 30 Forletas eȝðer ȝewæxe wið to hrīpe..& in tíd hrīpes [etc.; *Rushw.* ripe(s). *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 37–8 Micel rip ys.. Biddaþ ðæs rīpes hlaford þæt he sende wyrhtan to his rīpe. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 22 All the daies of the erthe, seed and ripe..shulen not rest. — 2 *Sam.* xxi. 9 In the dais of the fyrst rijp [1388 the firste rep *or* ripp]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 185 Þou hast no leve to sette þyn hook in oþer men ripe [*v.r.* ryppe, rip, ryp(e).

β. 1542 BECON *David's Harp* Pref., We had nede therefore to pray vnto the Lord of the haruest, to sende out labourers into his reape. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 239 Your plants are blasted in the bud: your corne shaken before the reape. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 21 He was.. to come to the Lords Reap with all his houshold.

2. A set of reapers.

1826 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1167 The lord of the harvest is accompanied by his lady (the person is so called who goes second in the reap).

Reap (rīp), *v.*¹ Forms: see below. [OE. *rīpan* or *ripan* (North. *rioppa* etc.), *rypan, reopan*, not represented in the cognate languages: the relationship of the various forms and their subsequent history in ME. is to some extent obscure.

The quantity of the vowel in WS. is not certain, but the pl. pa. t. *rīpon* (*rypon*) would normally correspond to an infin. *rīpan* (conjugated like *rīdan* ride). For Anglian and North. dial., however, a short vowel is proved by the forms with umlaut (*reop-, riop-*), and by the spelling with double *p*; how these forms were conjugated does not appear. Whether an OE. **repan* can also be inferred from the late pl. pa. t. *rēpon*, and early ME. *reopen*, is doubtful.

In ME. the infin. types are *rīpe(n* and *rēpe(n*, the former of which might represent either OE. *rīpan* or *ripan*, and the latter OE. *ripan* or **repan*. The strong conj. of *rēpe(n* is that of verbs of the fourth and fifth classes, with pa. t. *rap*, and pa. pple. *repe(n* or *rope(n*. The rare pa. t. *rope* (pl. *ropen*) may either be a relic of the old conj. of *rīpan*, or a new formation on analogy of the pa. pple. From the 15th c. the conj. has usually been weak, though some strong forms have been retained (or re-formed) in dialect use. The infin. *rip*, found in some 16th c. writers, is also common in mod. dial., and may partly represent the old northern forms with double *p*.]

A. Illustration of forms.

1. *Inf.* (and *Pres.*) α. 1 **ripan, rypan,** *north.* **hriopa,** 3 **ripen, ripe,** 4 **rype.**

The normal forms of the present tense in OE. are 1. *ripe*, 2. *rīpst*, 3. *rīpð*, or *ripeð*; pl. *ripað*.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* CXXVIII. 7 Of ðæm ne ȝefylleð hond his se ripeð. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. XXV. 24 Þu hripes ðer ðu ne sawes. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* ibid. 26 Ic ripe [*c* 1000 ripe, rype] þær ic ne seow. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XLV. 6 Man ne mæȝ naðer erian ne ripan. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 22 (Trin. Coll. MS.) Alle men sulle ripen þat hie ar sewen. *c* 1290 ripe [see B. 1]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 Ȝif ȝe [=she] wole wiþ ȝow rype, forbedeþ hir nouȝt.

β. 1 **reopa,** 3 **reopen**; 2–4 **repen,** 4–6 **repe,** 5–6 **reepe,** 6–8 **reape,** (6 *Sc.* **raipe**), 6– **reap.**

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* CXXV. 5 Ða sawað in tearum, in ȝefian hie reopað. *a* 1200–25 repen, reopen [see B. 2 b]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* CXXV. 6 In mikel gladschip repe sal þai. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* CXXVIII. 6 Of which he þat shal repen, ne fild nouȝt his honde. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 15 Canstow .. Repe. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1245 Suche as ye haue sowe Must ye nedes reepe. 1530 PALSGR. 686/2, I reape corne with a syckell. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* XXV. 26, I reape where I sowed not. — *Rev.* XIV. 15 Thruste in thy sycle and reepe. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 185 Quhat so euer a man saues, the same sal he raipe. 1592 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 263 To plough, to plant, to reap. 1707 in Hearne *Collect.* 9 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 32, I should not reape one peny advantage. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 166 Sow the seed, and reap the harvest.

γ. 1 *north.* **hrioppa, hripp-,** 6–7 **rippe,** 6 **rip.**

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. VI. 26 Fuglas heofnes ne settas.. ne rioppas. *Ibid.* XXV. 26 Ic hrippo ðer ne seawu ic. 1533–4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 75 Their wages to rippe or binde corne. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Demeto*, to rippe or cut downe with a sickle.

2. a. *Str. pa. t.* 1 *pl.* **ripon, -rypon, ræpon**; 4 **rap, rope** (*pl.* **ropen**); *dial.* 8–9 **rope,** 9 **rep.**

c 893–*a* 1132 [see B. 2]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 374 If I rope [I wolde] ouer-reche, or þaf hem red that ropen [etc.]. 1388 WYCLIF *Ruth* II. 23 So longe sche rap with hem.

b. *Str. pa. pple.* α. 4 **ropen, ropun,** -**yn,** 4–5 **rope.** β. 4 **repe,** 4–5 **repen,** -**yne,** (9 **reapen**).

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XLV. 6 It may not be eerid, ne ropun. 1388 — *Song Sol.* V. 1, Y haue rope [*v.r.* repe] my myrre. *c* 1385 ropen, -yn, repyne [see B. 2 b]. *c* 1420 rope [see B. 2]. 1874 OUIDA *Two little wooden Shoes* 256 The wheat was reapen in the fields.

3. a. *Weak pa. t.* 4 **repide,** 6 **rieped,** 7–8 **reapt,** 8– **reaped.**

1382 repiden [see B. 3]. 1542 rieped [see B. 4]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. ix. (1614) 876 That which they reapt on the land. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 183 The king reaped the fruits of the victory.

b. *Weak pa. pple.* 5–6 **reped,** 6 **reeped,** 6– **reaped,** 7– **reap'd**; 6 **reapt, rept; ripped.**

1489 ieped [see B. 4]. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* XIV. 16 The earth was reeped. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. (1557) F 2 b, Springyng herbes reapt vp with biasen sithes. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 72 When the wheate was ready to be ripped. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 45 Much profit is rept, by sloes well kept. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* XIV. 16 The earth was reaped. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 365 From him wherfore should be reap'd?

B. Signification.

1. *intr.* To perform the action of cutting grain (or any similar crop) with the hook or sickle. Also freq. *fig.* or in fig. context.

c 825 [see A. 1 α and β]. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XXXIX. 284 Se þe him ælc wolcn ondræt, ne ripð se næfre. *c* 950– [see A. 1 α]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 462 Behealdað þas fleoȝendan fuȝelas, ðe ne sawað ne ne ripað. *c* 1250 *Moral Ode* 11 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 23 Hy mowen sculen & ripen þer þe hi ær seowen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 303/126 He ne þurte carie of non oþur weork, noþur to ripe ne mowe. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* XIV. 15 Sende thi sikel, and repe. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4203 The Austere juge wille repe in place whare he noght sewe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, They dyd sowe, & we do repe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 113 They that reap must sheafe and binde. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Men of Eng.* VI, Sow seed,—but let no tyrant reap. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 76 The reapers reap'd, And the sun fell, and all the land was dark.

2. *trans.* To cut (grain, etc.) with the sickle, esp. in harvest; hence, to gather or obtain as a crop (usually of grain) by this or some other process.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. viii. § 7 Þæt folc him ȝeþuhte þa hie heora corn ripon..þæt ealle þa ear wæron blodeȝe. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 896 On hærfæste .. þa hwile þe hie hira corn ȝerypon. *a* 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1089 Manig men ræpon heora corn onbutan Martines mæssan. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 83/22 [The wheat] is ropen and leid ful lowe. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* XXIV. 19 Whanne thou repist corn in thi feeld. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* X. 127 Now in sum stede is panyk rope and mylde. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clvii. 707 Repers haue iepen the corn with hokys and gadred it home. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 29 Pees and benes be moste commonly laste reped or mowen. 1585 HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 107 The strawe, stubble..remaining in the grounde after the corne is rept. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 18 Labouring the soile, and reaping plenteous crop. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 156 No man ever reapt his Corn, Or from the Oven drew his Bread. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 203 They ploughed and sowed, And reaped their plenty without grudge or strife. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 268 Many have reaped more than 60 bolls [of potatoes] from one acre. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 239, I am told they give twelve shillings an acre for reaping wheat. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxiv, Who ploughs with pain his native lea And reaps the labour of his hands.

b. In fig. context.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 534 Ȝif we eow þa gastlican sæd sawaþ, hwonlic biþ þæt we eowere flæsclican þing ripon. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 20 Ȝe mawen sculen & repen þet ho er sowen. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 74 (Bodl. MS.) Ȝe schulen..reopen ripe of þat sed þat ȝe her seowen. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 74 Well I wote that ye haue here byforn Of makyng ropyn [*v.r.* ropen, repyne] and lad a-wey the corn. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1245 Suche as ye haue sowe Must ye nedes reepe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 47, I hop'd to reape the crop of all my care. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 67 Reaping immortall fruits of joy and love. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May, We die or grow old before we can reap the fruit of our labours. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 139 What is that to him that reaps not harvest of his youthful joys? 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 147 To reap the fullest fruits of a victory.

c. With *down* adv., *off* adv. and prep.

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* IV. (1565) 104 In all other quarters ye corn was reaped down, & none standing any where saue in thys one place. 1592 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 187 When the same [barley] shalbe reapte of the feilde. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 75 I'll..begin to enter upon it as soon as the Crop is reaped off.

d. *transf.* To cut (plants, flowers, etc.) after the fashion of reaping. Also in fig. context.

1721 MORTIMER *Husbandry* II. 123 It will repair the hurt you have done to the Plants in reaping their Shoots. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 753 We reap with bleeding hands Flowers of rank odour upon thorny lands. 1784 — *Task* VI. 939 Compared with which The laurels that a Cæsar reaps are weeds. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 318 Baskets heap'd Of amorous herbs and flowers, newly reap'd Late on that eve.

3. *fig.* To get in return; to obtain or procure (esp. some profit or advantage) for oneself; to gain, acquire.

c 1300 *S. Cecilia* 155 (Ashm. MS.) We schulleþ uor our trauail, þi blisse repe atenende. 1382 WYCLIF *Hosea* X. 13 Ȝe han sowe vnpite, ȝe repiden [1388 han rope *or* repe] wickidnesse. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* Pref. 2 Men may reape frute and commodity. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 46 By malt ill kept, small profit is rept. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 159 They can reape nothing but discomfort from it. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 966 Why do I..suing For peace, reap nothing but repulse and hate? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 262 ¶ 6 Those Advantages, which the Publick may reap from this Paper. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 182 He reaps no satisfaction but from low and sensual objects. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. Pref., He sowed doubtful speeches, and reaped plain, unequivocal hatred. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 26 Mar. (1876) 126 Where labour .. has reaped its greatest reward. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 197 The greatest blessing which you have reaped from wealth.

† b. With material object. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 144 When wit and youth is come to haruest, Your wife is like to reape a proper man. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 69 The hils swarme with cattell and sheepe, from whence they reape plenty of butter, cheese, and milke.

c. To take away by force. *rare*⁻¹.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 50 The Bramini..vnresisted reaps her Virgin honour.

4. To cut down or harvest the crop or produce of (a field, etc.). Also with *down*.

1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* V. 4 The hijre of ȝoure werkmen, that repiden ȝoure cuntrees. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. ix. 108 Theyre landes were almost ripe for to be reped. 1526 TINDALE *Jas.* V. 4 The labourers which haue reped doune youre feldes. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 210 b, He rieped Asia and had all the eres, and I dooe but gather the stalkes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 279 With thy Sickle reap the rankest Land. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 755 Ye may fill your garners, ye that reap The loaded soil. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 217 If a king shall behold a country reaping or reaped..he shall quickly hear of the slaughter of his people.

transf. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 34 His Chin new reapt, Shew'd like a stubble Land at Haruest home.

Hence **Reaped, Rea·per,** ² **Rea·ping** *ppl. adjs.*

1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 193 At market I sold the reaped wheat at one pound per comb. 1819 KEATS *Fancy* 41 Thou shalt hear..Rustle of the reaped corn. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1069 In reaped sheaves..the straws are straight and hard pressed. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Garden of Proserpine* 6 For reaping folk and sowing. 1874 OUIDA *Two little wooden Shoes* 206 The purple brow of the just reapen lands. 1887 R. L. STEVENSON *Merry Men* III. 131 Scythes for the reaping angel of Death.

Reap (rīp), *v.*[2] Now only *dial.* [Var. of RIP, due to the existence of *rip* as var. of REAP *v.*[1]] *trans.* To rip *up* (a matter).

1580 LYLY *Euphues* Wks. 1902 II. 143 The rages of friendes, reaping vp al the hidden malices, or suspicions, or follyes that lay lurking in the minde. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 374 The Courtiers are shy of her Company, because of reaping up their old Sins. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channings* III. 52, I am sorry you should have reaped up this matter. 1873– in many dial. (esp. northern and western) glossaries.

Reapable (rī·păb'l), *a. rare.* [f. REAP *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That can be reaped; fit for reaping.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 2/30 Reapable, *messibilis.* 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. i. II. 390 A strange sowing of dragon's teeth, and the first harvest reapable from it a world of armed men.

Reape, obs. var. RIPE *v.*[1]; dial. var. ROPE *sb.*

Reaper (rī·pəɹ). Forms: 1 **ripere,** 4–6 **reper,** (5 **repare,** 6 **repar**), 6– **reaper.** [f. REAP *v.*[1]]

1. One who reaps.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 39 Þæt rip is worulde endung, þa riperas synt englas. 1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* ii. 3 She .. gedride eeris after the backis of reperis. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 105 These noble repers, as good workmen and worthy their hier han al draw and bounde vp in the sheues. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 Repare, hervyst-manne, *messor.* 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 3 A Reper and Carter..iijd. by the day. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 29 Loke that your sherers, repers, or mowers geld not your beanes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 228 Keeping company with the labouring reapers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 434 Thither anon A sweatie Reaper from his Tillage brought First Fruits. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 21 The ripen'd Grain, whose bending Ears Invite the Reaper's Hand. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 69 Reapers..could never stand the sun's fire without this cooling acetous diet.

attrib. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 638 With bended sickles stand the reaper train. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 225 He..chanced beside his reaper-train To walk.

2. A mechanical device for cutting grain without manual labour, the more modern types having also a device for binding the sheaves.

1862 *Times* 12 June 6/1 In addition to the agricultural machines..there are a variety of reapers and mowers. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 76 Our pianos and patent reapers have won medals. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 26 Sept. 862/2 English reapers suit well in some parts of South Russia, but self-binders are not understood.

attrib. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 10/2 He fell off his seat and became entangled in the reaper knives.

Rea·p-hook. [f. REAP *v.*[1]] A reaping-hook.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Hoctno*, a reape hooke. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 447 One of them struck at him with the reap-hook, and cut his arm almost off. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 143 The reap-hook had been busy among the ripened corn. 1896 BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 464 In harvesting wheat, both the reap-hook and the sickle were used.

Reaping (rī·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REAP *v.*[1]]

1. The action of the vb. REAP, in *lit.* or *fig.* uses; also, the amount reaped.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 97 Tyme of þis repinge is clepid þe day of dome. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 Repynge, of corne, *messura.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* iv, There is more pain and labour about the tilling and sowing, then in the haruest and reaping. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 179 To the readie reaping of your comoditie. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 32 Those which ..require some help in order to a good Reaping. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 136 Let the wheat stand ever so well, yet reaping is preferable to mowing. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 270 An acre of potatoes gives 120 days reaping (shearing). 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1053 Calculating every day's reaping of those who are hired by the day. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 603/2 That blueness which proves thousands of reapings by a razor.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reaping-fork, -hook, -scythe, -sickle, -time*; also **reaping-machine** = REAPER 2.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 793 A *reaping fork is sometimes made use of for collecting it into sheaves. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), It looks Most plainly done by thieves with *reaping-hooks. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 134 They must imagine .. that the new-fashioned scythes are much better for use than the old-fashioned reaping-hooks. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 794 The sickle with teeth should be employed in preference to the reaping-hook with a cutting blade. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* xiv, Sunburned husbandmen With reaping-hooks and staves. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 328 No *reaping machine has yet been invented, that will answer the object they had in view. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1076 The first reaping-machine that came before the public with any claim to efficiency was that of Mr. Smeath of Deanston, about the year 1814–15. *Ibid.* 1081 Of this form of mounting a *reaping-scythe there are many varieties. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Moissonnier*, a *reaping sickle. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 30 Suffre ȝe hem bothe wexe .. in to *repyng tyme. 1611 COTGR., *Moisson*, .. reaping time.

† **Reap-man.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hrip(p)emonn,** 2 **ripman,** 4 **ripeman,** 4–5 **repman,** 5–6 **repe-man.** [OE. *rip(p)e-, ripmann*, f. *ripp-, rip* REAP *sb.*[2]] A reaper.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 30 In tid hripes ic willo cuoeða cœm hrippe-monnum [etc.]. *Ibid.* 39 Þa hripemenn soðlice engles sindon. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. ix. 37 Witodlice mycel rip ys, & feawe ripmen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 Ruth .. lase vp þe eeres after his ripemen. *c* 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisd.* 246 Repmen forto bere mete sone he hym þider sent. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10420 Thow semyst .. A repman, for thyn vnkouth guyse. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvi. 383 Whanne money is paied to a repe man for his dai labour in the haruest feeld. 1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 17 b, A repe man or he that repeth the corne.

Reappaise, variant of REAPPEASE *v. Obs.*

Re-appa·rel, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To apparel again. Hence **Re-appa·relling** *vbl. sb.*

1624 DONNE *Devotions* 358 (T.), Then we shall all be invested, reapparelled in our own bodies. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 416 Ideas must re-apparel themselves in modern dress. *Ibid.*, All such re-apparelling is of secondary import when [etc.].

Re-appa·rent, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Of stars: Reappearing periodically.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliv. 190 Three changeable or re-apparent stars have been discovered in .. the Swan.

Reappari·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A reappearance.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 15 With many other re-apparitions and delectable strange accidents. 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xii, Remember thy glorious re-apparition with thy Saviour. 1766 MATY in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 65 Sufficient to render the reapparition of the comet uncertain. 1883 A. WINCHELL *World-Life* 281 (Cent. Dict.), Colonies, reapparitions, and other faunal dislocations in the vertical and horizontal distribution of fossil remains.

Reappea·l, *v.* Also 5 **-appell.** [f. RE- + APPEAL *v.* In early use after obs. F. *reappeller* var. *rappeler* RAPPEL *v.*; cf. med.L. *reappellare* (1330).] *trans.* and *intr.* † **a.** To call back; to recall. *Obs.* **b.** To appeal again. Hence **Reappea·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. iv, Ayax .. sholde have mayntened the warre ayenst the Troyans, and have reappelled and called them agayn to the stour. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. 89 Almost all the kingdom expected..an occasion to reappeale the Aragons. 1598 FLORIO, *Rappellare*, to reapeale .. or call againe. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Rappello*, a reappealing vnto. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 133 May I not reappeal this to your own breast?

So **Reappea·l** *sb.*, † (*a*) a recall (*obs.*); (*b*) a second appeal.

1611 FLORIO, *Rappellatione*, a reappeale, a reuoking. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 5/2 Peace cannot be reached by a vista of endless retrials and re-appeals.

Reappear (rīəpī·ɹ), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + APPEAR *v.*] *intr.* To appear again.

1611 COTGR., *Reparoistre*, to reappeare. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 322 The dull stars roll round and reappear. 1792 MURPHY *Ess. Johnson* 20 [The Nile waters] continue hidden in the grass and weeds for about a quarter of a league, when they re-appear amongst a quantity of rocks. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xviii, The ants, the bees, the swallows, reappear. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 16 May 638 That which was 'motion' .. reappears as heat. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Imp.* 92, I never felt quite sure for years afterwards that he might not reappear in my rooms.

Hence **Reappea·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1816 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate* lviii, In re-appearing light confess'd, There stood another Minister of bliss. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 607/2 The next afternoon went by without his re-appearing. 1891 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 3/3 One or two [cottages] that have become shelters for the reappearing small holders.

Reappea·rance. [RE- 5 a.] The act of appearing again; a second or fresh appearance.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 35 All my little Animals made their re-appearance. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 29 We bled her again .. on account of a Re-appearance of bleeding at the Nose. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 341/1 The most favourite word with her ever since her re-appearance among us. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiii. 131 About a month after the reappearance of the sun.

† **Reappease,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **reappaise.** [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To pacify or appease again.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 44 To be aduertised, afore he entered the Citie: whether the tumult of the people were in any sort reappaised. 1598 FLORIO, *Rachetare*, to reapease, to quiet. 1611 in COTGR., s.v. *reblandir.*

Reappell, obs. form of RE-APPEAL.

Reap-penny. *rare*[−1]. = REAP-SILVER.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. v, [What difficulty .. has our Cellerarius to collect the repselver, 'reaping silver', or penny. *Ibid.*] Wise Lord Abbots .. did in time abolish or commute the reap-penny.

Re-applica·tion. [RE- 5 a; cf. next.] A fresh application.

1692 NORRIS *Curs. Reflect.* 9 A Re-advertency or Re-application of mind to Ideas that are actually there. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 27 The simple re-application of fire produces nearly the same result. 1897 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 3/3 Racing licences should hold good from year to year without re-application.

Re-apply·, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To apply again.

1723 HOUSTOUN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 388 She went chearfully Abroad, and re-apply'd herself to Business. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 388 Mixing them [slices of soil] into composts with lime, and re-applying them. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 88 By giving a fuller idea of righteousness, to reapply emotion to it.

Hence **Re-appli·er,** one who reapplies.

1884 CRAFTS *Sabbath for Man* (1894) 384 Knox seems to have been..the re-applier of the term 'Sabbath' to it.

Reappoi·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To appoint again. Hence **Reappoi·nted** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Redeleguer*, to redelegate, reappoint, giue a new commission vnto. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 58 Before the re-appointed day. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVII. IV. 46 The convert had..been reappointed Master of the Temple. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Sept. 5/2 A member may be reappointed for five years.

So **Reappoi·ntment,** a second appointment.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 72/2 The court postpone the re-appointment of a committee of patronage. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 2/1 The sooner, therefore, [he] is withdrawn, or his reappointment prevented, the better.

† **Reapport,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [var. RAPPORT or REPORT *sb.*, as if f. RE- + APPORT *sb.*] A report.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 18 Ferdinand and Isabell .. Princes in those times of great reapport and name for gouernment and wisedome. *Ibid.* II. 86 The reapport of his ouerthrow in Calabria.

So † **Reapport** *v.*, *trans.* to report. *Obs.*[−1]

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 885/1 The losse of the battell was no sooner reapported at Millaine, than [etc.].

† **Reappose,** *v. Obs.* [var. REPOSE *v.*, as if f. RE- + APPOSE *v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To repose.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 2 To reappose almost an absolute faith and credit in his councels. *Ibid.* 11 Lodowyke .. reapposed much in the friendship and familiarity which [etc.]. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 896/2 Such as reapposed in the confidence of their faction.

Re-approa·ch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To approach again.

1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III. 198 Re-approaching him, and raising him by the Arme. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 151 Re-approaching the hole, he .. surveyed the depth of the cave. 1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amy Moss* 90 He then rose, .. re-approached the fire, and sat down upon a log.

† **2.** To bring together again. *Obs.*

1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* III. Exp. xiv, Severing or reapproaching the edges of the two irises.

Reappro·priate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* † **a.** To restore. *Obs.* **b.** To take back to oneself.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 372 What shall be found hertofore given by Kings or Princes out of the publick, may justly by the Magistrate be recall'd and reappropriated to the Civil Revenue. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Jan. 19/1 That forest which has reappropriated the conquests made from it. 1864 W. HANNA *Earlier Years Our Lord's Life* 112 St. Matthew should revive, reappropriate and reapply that image.

† **Reap-reeve.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. REAP *sb.*[2] + REEVE.] A harvest overseer.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 15 Canstow .. Repe oþer be a repereyue [*v.r.* rip(p)-, rype-] and a-ryse eliche?

† **Reap-silver.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + SILVER.] The sum paid by a tenant to a superior, in commutation of his services in harvest-time.

12.. *Chron. Joc. de Brakelonda* (Camden) 73 Solebant homines de singulis domibus dare celerario unum denarium in principio Augusti, ad metendum segetes nostras, qui census dicebatur rep-selver. 1299 *Muniment. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 145 Ripsulwer.

† **Reap-time.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + TIME.] Harvest-time.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 30 Lætað æȝþer weaxan oð rip-timan & on þam rip-timan ic secge þam riperum. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXVI. 1 What maner snoȝ in somer, and reyn in rep time, so vnsemende is to the fool glorie.

Reaquite, variant of REACQUITE *v. Obs.*

† **Rear,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.*[−1] [? var. *reard* RERD.] A crash, peal.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* II. in *Sylvester's Du Bartas* II. (1621) 702 At this Hebrew's prayer such a reare Of thunder fell that brought them all in feare.

† **Rear,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. REAR *v.*[1]] That which is reared or got (from cattle).

a 1618 RALEIGH *Anc. Tenures* Wks. 1829 VIII. 608 Fructus not only comprehends cattle, with their wool and milk, but the rear, and that which cometh from them. *Ibid.* 615 The wool, or milk, or rear of them.

Rear (rīəɹ), *sb.*[3] (and *a.*[1]) Also 7 **reer, reare,** (9) **rere.** [Aphetic form of ARREAR *sb.*, prob. originating in *the rear* for *th' arrear*, or under the influence of *rear-guard, rear-ward.*

The form became current in the 17th c.; an app. instance in R. Brunne's *Chron.* (1810) 204 is no doubt to be taken as elliptical for *rereward.*]

1. *Mil.* (and *Naval*). The hindmost portion of an army (or fleet); that division of a force which is placed, or moves, last in order. (In later use tending to pass into sense **2.**)

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 162 Like a gallant Horse falne in first ranke, Lie there for pavement to the abject reare [*conj. for* neere]. 1629 DONNE *Devotions* Expost. xvi. 380 When an Army marches, the vaunt may lodge to night, where the Reare comes not till to morrow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 78 When the fierce Foe hung on our brok'n Rear Insulting. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* VI. 137 One great Detachment following the Imperial Army fell upon their Reer. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 372 The cavalry..soon overtook the enemy's rear. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rear*, a name given to the last division of a squadron, or the last squadron of a fleet. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 190 Expecting that the van of the enemy would necessarily come to the assistance of their rear. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Rear of an Army*, ..Generally the third component part of a large body of forces, which consists of an advanced guard, a main body and a rear guard. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 330/1 A detachment of troops which brings up and protects the rear of an army.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1629 DONNE *Devotions* Expost. xvi. 381 That [bell] which rung to day was to bring him in his reare, in his body, to the Church. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 50 While the Cock.. Scatters the rear of darkness. 1671 — *Samson* 1577 The first-born bloom of spring Nipt with the lagging rear of winters frost. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 339 That shattered flag of fiery cloud Which leads the rear of the departing day.

2. The back (as opposed to the front) of an army, camp, or person; also, the space behind or at the back; the position at or towards the back.

1600 EDMONDS *Obs. Cæsar's Comm., Mod. Training*, When the whole Battalion being in their close order shoulde turne about and make the Rere the Front. 1651 N. BACON *Disc.*

Govt. Eng. II. i. 4 The King was advised to give place, .. till he had tryed masteries with Scotland, and thereby secured his Rere. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 76 His rear was suddenly inclos'd, And no room left him for retreat. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 536 He stands at Bay against yon knotty Trunk That covers well his Rear. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 93 The Divisions marching through each other from Rear to Front. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiv. 334 The rear, as the post of danger, he claimed for Timasion and himself. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 They will carry their right foot .. diagonally to their right rear. 1888 P. H. SHERIDAN *Personal Mem.* II. 37 Crook .. conducted his command south in two parallel columns until he gained the rear of the enemy's works.

3. In general use: The back, or back part, of anything.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 191 The front, and the reare, the beginning, middle, and end of our salvation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 497 Not with indented wave, Prone on the ground, .. but on his reare, Circular base of rising foulds. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* IX. 152 By the width I mean the sides that range with the Front and Rear of the Building. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 729 The ruddy square of comfortable light, Far-blazing from the rear of Philip's house, Allured him.

4. In adverbial and prepositional phrases:

a. *In the rear* (less freq. *in rear*), in the hindmost part (of an army, etc.); hence, at or from the back, behind.

1600 EDMONDS *Obs. Cæsar's Comm., Mod. Training*, Another meanes to preuent the enemy his assaulting vs in the reare or flanke. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 126 The horsemen .. were placed on the flanks, only a troupe of the Eleans were in reare. 1689 *Perfect. Milit. Discipl.* (1691) 20 Fall back with your right Arm and Leg, keep the Spear in the Rear. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* IX. 216 Followed many times by sharp reflections and bitter penances in the rear. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 235 With postboy scampering in the rear, They raised the hue and cry. 1844 [see FRONT *sb.* 5 c]. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii. 165 The women .. saw, far in the rear, .. a party of men looming up. 1857 YOUNGHUSBAND *Handbk. Field Service* 208 If possible to take any enemy in rear, it should be done.

b. *In* (or *on*) *one's rear*, at one's back, behind one.

1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1861) I. 212 To .. march forward, leist his unkannie trewesmen should light on to call [=drive] them up in their rear. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 34 They began on both sides .., Vitigis and Belisarius incouraging their men in their Reares. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 39 His payments may come in on his front as fast as they go out in his rear. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 303 A plan which was impossible, unless Soult should .. allow the enemy to get in his rear. 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. v. 108 The huge mountain range which rose on their rear, and cut off their return.

c. *In* († or *within*) *the rear of*, at the back of, behind. Also in later use with *at*, and occas. without *the*.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 34 Feare it Ophelia, .. And keepe within the reare of your Affection. 1643 R. M. *Schoole of Warre* A 3 b, Half of the Muskettiers to be in the Reare of the Pikes. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 194 In his own time, in the Rear of so many Poets. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 13 Slush from the ditch that's in rear of the mountain. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XV. 141 Miss Ophelia disappeared in the rear of Mammy. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 59/2 The houses were built in 1877. At the rear of them was a 9-inch sewer.

5. a. In verbal phrases: *To bring up* (or *close*) *the rear*, to come last in order. † *To get the rear of*, to get behind. *To hang on one's rear*, to follow closely, in order to attack when opportunity offers.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 58 My desires onely are .. to be but the last man, and bring up the Rere in Heaven. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 61 Whom he directed .. to get the Reare of them, and to follow at their backs. 1667 [see 1]. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 17 May, The rear was closed by the volunteers. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 308 Let Bawdry, Billingsgate .. Support his front, and Oaths bring up the rear. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* III. (1817) I. 209 A body of the enemy hung upon their rear. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 98 Lauener was in front, .. while I brought up the rear. 1884 *Graphic* 6 Aug. 159/1 A Lancashire army of quite as great dimensions would be able to hang on his rear.

b. In phr. *Front and rear* used in loose construction.

1689 *Perfect. Milit. Discip.* (1691) 28 Upon marching from your Arms, step Front and Rear together with the left Feet. 1692 HICKERINGILL *Good Old Cause* Wks. 1716 II. 512 His Army stood in battalia, ready to fight the Enemy that had beset them Front and Rear. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI. xxxiv, Front, flank, and rear, the squadrons sweep. 1816 — *Antiq.* xxvii, Keep thegither, front and rear.

6. One who stands in the rear of another. *rare*—[1].

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* li. 387 The heads of the front-rank men rested between the feet of their respective 'rears'.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

7. *attrib.* passing into adj. (*a.*[1]) Placed or situated at the back; hindmost, last.

a. In *Mil.* (and *Naval*) use of divisions of troops, etc., as *rear-brigade, company, division,* †*forlorn,* † (*lorne*) *hope, rank,* etc.

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 32 In the head of the reare lorne hope. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 114, I will goe and take some of the Reare Companies. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, The Enemy .. had like to have engaged our rear-brigade of horse with their whole Army. 1689 *Perfect. Milit. Discipl.* (1692) 59 The Rear half Files are to March exceeding slow. *Ibid.* 91 The Rear Ranks of Musketiers make Ready. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Rear-Line*, of an army encamped, is the second line; it lies about four or five hundred yards distant from the first line, or front. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Arriere-garde*, the rear-division of a squadron of vessels of war. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 95 If on a rear division. That division will be placed. .. The change will then be made as on a front division. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Rear front*, The rear-rank-men stand where the front-rank-men ought to be. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. viii. 83 The halting rear-rank of their own Tory followers.

b. In *Mil.* or general use, of things.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 72 Front and rear walls in the first Story to be two Bricks and a half thick. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* (1862) 12 Why are the rear trucks taken off? .. To give the gun more elevation. 1862 *Patents, Abridg. Velocipedes* (1886) I. 11 Bicycle steered by small rear wheel. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 97 The metallic rear-end of the cartridge. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 45 Choose the best men for diggers in the gun-spaces and rear-trench. The diggers in the front ditch have easier work.

8. With adverbial force: a. Towards the rear, as *rear-directed*. b. From the rear, as *rear-driven, -driving, -steering*.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 147 Trusting in flight and rear-directed shafts. 1887 VISC. BURY & G. L. HILLIER *Cycling* 159 (Badm. Libr.) The rear-driving safety bicycle. *Ibid.* 162 The old class of single-driving rear-steering tricycles. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 559/2 The evil of rear-steering is only reduced, not removed.

9. Special combs., as **rear-cut**, applied attributively to a mower having the cutting-bar in the rear of the carriage (Knight 1884); **rear-crew**, *U. S.* the party of men who attend to the rear of a 'drive' of logs; **rear driver**, a cycle driven by means of the rear wheel; **rear front**, †? a covering for the wall at the back of an altar (cf. FRONT 9 b); † the back of a building (*obs.*); *Mil.* (see quot.); **rear man**, *Naut.* (see quots.); **rear-steerer**, a tricycle steered from the back.

1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 715/1 Behind them follows the 'rear crew', the name indicating the work they do. 1438 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 144 [Also one white chalice, one] 'frount' [and] '*rerefrount' [of] 'Grenetarteryn'. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 265 A Building, which is 25 Feet, both in the Front and Reer Front. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v., When a battalion, troop, or company is faced about, and stands in that position, it is then said to be rear front. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 227 The two men whose numbers place them farthest from the ship's side [in working a gun] are to be termed right, and left *rear-men. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 12 Who places the inclined planes? The rear-man. 1883 BROWNING in *Knowledge* 18 May 289/2, I prefer a *rear-steerer with ratchets for easy riding. 1887 VISC. BURY & G. L. HILLIER *Cycling* 374 (Badm. Libr.) The old bath-chair .. front-steering tricycle is fast following the old rear-steerer into obscurity.

Rear (rīəɹ), *a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 hrer, 4–7 (9 *dial.*) rere, 6 reere, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) reer, 6–7 reare, 6–8, 9 *dial.* rear. See also RARE *a.*[1] [OE. *hrér*, of uncertain origin.] Slightly or imperfectly cooked, underdone. In early use only of eggs.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 272 Nim scamoniam .. & hrer henne æg swiðe sealt. [Cf. *Ibid.* III. 294 On an hrerenbræden æg.] *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 58 þe broþis of fleisch, .. & rere eyren, & smale fischis. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 27 Thei had atte her dyner rere eggis. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 667/2 Supping of a rere roten egge. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* CXCIII. (1636) 174 Rere egges, .. that is to say little more than through hot. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* IV. vii. 121 Let the Patient abstain .. from Wine, Flesh, and Rear Eggs. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 201 The Hottentots, .. love their victuals, whether roasted or boil'd, should be very rear. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II, *Rear*, meat underdone. *a* 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* 1865- in dial. glossaries (Cumbld., Durham, Lancs., Yks., Lincs., Shropsh., Dorset, Hants, etc.).

transf. or *fig.* 1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost* Wks. (Dyce) V. 192 I'll have thee ramm'd Into a culverin else, and thy rear flesh Shot all into poach'd eggs. 1625 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* IV. ii, Can a soft rear, poor poach'd iniquity So ride vpon thy conscience?

b. As complement with verbs.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 264 Let the egge be newe, and roste hym reare. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met., Baucis & Phil.* 98 New laid Eggs, which Baucis busie Care Turn'd by a gentle Fire, and roasted rear.

c. *Comb.* (cf. quot. *c* 1000 above), as *rear-boiled, -dressed, -poached, -roasted*.

1548 ELYOT s.v. *Ouum, Sorbile ouum*, a reere rosted egge. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 55 The hearbe [Eyebright] .. eaten euerie day in a reare potched Egge. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 253 Eggs .. reare dressed somewhat. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 53 Eggs (so they be Potched, or Reare boyled). 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 260 A dish of Egges, rear-roasted by the flame.

Rear (rīəɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 rǽran, 3 ræren, 3, 4 reren, 5 reryn; 4–6 rere, 5, 6 reere, (3) 6 reare, 7– rear; (6–7 rair, 9 *dial.* rare). [OE. *rǽran* (:—OTeut. **raizjan*) = Goth. *-raizjan*, ON. *reisa*, to RAISE. OE. had also *drǽran* AREAR (in use down to the 17th c.).

The main senses of *rear* run parallel with those of the Scandinavian equivalent RAISE, but the adopted word has been much more extensively employed than the native, and has developed many special senses which are rarely or never expressed by *rear*. Hence, on the one hand, *rear* has in many applications been almost or altogether supplanted by *raise*, a process which is clearly seen in the usage of the Wyclif Bible (see note to RAISE; in the version of 1611 *rear* is found only in 1 *Esdr.* v. 62, while *raise* is freely employed). On the other hand, it is probable that *rear* has sometimes, esp. in poetry, been used as a more rhetorical substitute for *raise*, without independent development of the sense involved. As in the case of *raise* there is some overlapping of the senses, and occasional uncertainty as to the precise development or meaning of transferred uses.]

I. To set up on end; to make to stand up.

1. *trans.* To bring (a thing) to or towards a vertical position; to set up, or upright. = RAISE 1.

Frequently with suggestion of senses 8 or 11, and now usually implying a considerable height in the thing when raised.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1675 (Gr.) Ceastre worhton & to heofonum up hlædræ rærdon. *c* 1205 LAY. 1100 Heo rærden heora mastes. *Ibid.* 17458 Mærlin heom [the stones] gon ræren [*c* 1275 reare] alse heo stoden ærer. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 455 þe place þere Oswaldus knelede and rerede a crosse. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2658 Thai rered the Galowes in haste. 1530 PALSGR. 687/2 It is a great deale longer than one wolde have thought it afore it was reared up. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxix. I j b, Fixing on the dimetient thereof two sightes perpendicularly reared. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 637 A broken peece of a faire marble stone, reared to the side of a pillar. 1688 PRIOR *Ode Exodus iii* 108 That Ladder which old Jacob rear'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 3 At once the mast we rear, at once unbind The spacious sheet. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* XXVI. 225 The May-pole was reared on the green. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 404 Your very armour hallow'd, and your statues Rear'd.

refl. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 933 The Corne .. being once downe, it selfe can never reare.

b. *spec.* of setting up the crust of a pie. Now *dial.* = RAISE 1 c.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 34 Take floure and rere the cofyns fyne, Wele stondande withouten stine. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. ii. 189 Of the Paste a Coffen I will reare. 1879– in dial. glossaries (Chesh., Shropsh., Warw.).

2. To lift (a person or animal) to or towards an erect or standing posture; usually, to set (one) on one's feet, assist to rise. Now chiefly *dial.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 40 He found the meanes that Prisoner vp to reare, Whose feeble thighes .. him scarse to light could beare. *Ibid.* x. 35 She held him fast, and firmely did upbeare; As carefull nourse her child from falling oft does reare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 758 Till gently reard By th' Angel, on thy feet thou stood'st at last. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 457 Nor could she lie flat, but rear'd up with pillows. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fort.* in *Poems* (1777) 30 The Matron with surprize her daughter rears.

b. *refl.* To get up on one's feet, to rise up (*rare*); also of animals, to rear (sense 15 b).

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* III. iii, I laid me downe and slept, .. And safe from sleepe I rear'd me. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 237 Eftsoones the Ape himselfe gan up to reare. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. xiii, The unruly beast presently reared himself an end on his hind-legs. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 164 He [a bear] will rear himself upon his hind-legs.

c. So with *body*, etc. as object. Chiefly *refl.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 34 Helpe Lords, the King is dead. *Som.* Rere vp his Body, wring him by the Nose. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Daniel* 137 Whereas before he went groueling .. now he reareth vp his bodie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 221 Forthwith upright he rears from off the Pool His mighty Stature. 1810 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* III. xvi, Her skeleton form the dead Nun rear'd. 1815 — *Alastor* 182 He reared his shuddering limbs.

d. To cause (a horse) to rear. *rare*—[1].

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV, He raised his hand, and rear'd and back'd the steed.

† 3. To raise from the dead. *Obs.* = RAISE 3.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2839 Lord, þat rerede þe Lazaroun. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 461 Iulianus .. rered þre men fro deth to lyve. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 177 [Saule] sought helpe of a witch to reare Samuel from the dead.

refl. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlix. 201 3if that to lyve he rere him Ageyn thanne ben they myhty [gods].

† b. To raise (a person) *to, out of*, or *from* a certain condition. *Obs.*

Connexion with sense 17 is also possible. Cf. RAISE 19.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxii. 145, I am it þat rere to helth hem þat morneþ. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXIV. ix, God shall him to safety reare, When most he seemes opprest. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 64 Their Ladye .. they reard out of her frosen swownd. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Job* (1717) 187 Then doubt not, but he'll rear thee from thy sorrow.

4. To cause to rise: a. To rouse from bed or sleep. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* = RAISE 4 a.

a 1000 *Riddles* iv. 73 (Gr.) Saga hwæt ic hatte oþþe hwa mec rære, þonne ic restan ne mot. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 77 [To pray] þat he .. weche us of ure heuie slape and rere us of ure fule lust bedde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 188 þer ragnel in his rakentes hym rere of his dremes. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* XXXI. 26 Therfore as fro slep I am rered. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/2 Reryn, or revyn of slepe, *infra in* wakyn', *excito.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Rear*, to rouse; to disturb.

† b. To rouse or dislodge (a beast of chase, *spec.* a boar) from covert. *Obs.* = RAISE 4 b.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv, Whiche beestes shall be reride with the lymer. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* xl. 115 Beating and following vntill they haue reared and found the Harte againe. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 28 Rearing with shoutcry soom boare. 1685 DRYDEN tr. *Horace Epode* ii, Into the naked Woods he goes And seeks the tusky Boar to rear. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rear the Boar*, dislodge him. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 174 When the boar is rear'd, as is the expression for driving him from his covert. 1846 YOUATT *Pig* iv. (1847) 37 When

first the animal was '*reared*', he contented himself with slowly going away.

5. To rouse up for common action. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* =RAISE 5.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2905 [He] made an hidouse Cry,..& rerid vp al þe town. 1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 506 The kyng cometh to London ward, and..rereth the pepyll as he come. 1464 *Ibid.* II. 148 That..he rere the contre and take hem and bryng hem to the Kyng. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 145 If you reare this House against this House. 1864 BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Rear*,..to rouse; to excite. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Rear*,..rally, bring up. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 143/1 There are sixteen of us on the Plain, and the whole country is reared.

†**6.** To arouse, animate, stimulate. *Obs.* =RAISE 6.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 97 b, Therfore rere vp thy courage & shewe thy manhode. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 299 A roaring-meg against Melancholy, to rear and revive the languishing soul. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. ii, New strength my vitals doth invade And rear again, that earst began to fade.

II. To build up, create, bring into existence.

7. To construct by building up. =RAISE 8.

It is not clear whether the common OE. phrase *Godes* (or *dryhtnes*) *lof rǽran* is a fig. use of this sense, or is to be associated with branch III.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. ii[i]. (1890) 158 He Cristes cirican in his rice ġeornlice timbrede & rærde. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1880 (Gr.) Ongunnon him þa bytlian & heora burh ræran. *c* 1205 LAY. 15459 Ich faren wulle to þan munte of Reir & ræren þer castel. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5408 Abbeys he rerde monion In mony studes. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxiii. 20 And there, an auter reryd, he..clepide vpon the..God of Israel. 1479 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 390 That the seid howse be fenysshit, reryd and made upp. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 73 A tower .. rered by great crafte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 52 Amongst the hives to reare An hony combe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 798 Till all thy magick structures rear'd so high, Were shatter'd into heaps. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* II. 30 When summon'd Stones the Theban Turrets rear'd. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xlviii. 408 He had reared a building greatly larger. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 629 Her family reared a sumptuous mausoleum over her remains. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 The canons..reared the church which still exists as the diocesan cathedral.

fig. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* I. ii. (1803) 421 The fall of those hopes we had been vainly diligent to rear. 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 532 From him who rears a poem lank and long, To him who strains his all into a song. 1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. vi. 193 How weak the fame the lowly songstress rears.

†**b.** To bring into existence; to cause to arise or appear. *Obs.* =RAISE 9, 11.

In the Wyclif Bible (up to the end of Jeremiah) *rere* is regularly employed to render L. *suscitāre* in the above senses: it is not quite clear whether the underlying idea belongs here or to branch I.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxviii. 8 Go yn to the wijf of thi brother..that thou rere seed to thi brother. — 1 *Sam.* ii. 35, I shal rere to me a trewe preest. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 92 From their ashes shall be reard A Phœnix.

†**8.** To originate, bring about, set going (a state or condition of things, *esp.* one which causes trouble or annoyance); to commence and carry on (some action, *esp.* war). *Obs.* =RAISE 12, 14.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 689 God .. sibbe ræreþ ece to ealdre engla & monna. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 156 Dæghwamlice man ihte yfel æfter oðrum, and unriht rærde. *c* 1052 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1052 Ealle Frencisce men þe ær unlaȝe rærdon. 12.. *Moral Ode* 172 (Egerton MS.) Þo scullen habben hardne dom..þa þe euele heolden wreche men & vuele laȝes rerde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8987 Erl thebaud .. bigan to rere worre vpe þe king of france. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 685 We han ireȝd this schame and schonde. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xii. 11, I shal rere vpon thee yuel of thin hows. *a* 1450 MYRC 1243 Hast þow reret any debate. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 454 Which tempest, after ye oppynyon of some wryters, was reryd by ye negromaunсers of ye Frenshe Kynge. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 10 If any persones would presume to rere warre or congregate a multitude. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 25 Rearing vp slanders vpon the preachers of the worde of God. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 21 Her mery fitt she freshly gan to reare. *Ibid.* xii. 22 Unweeting what such horrour straunge did reare.

b. To make (a noise) by shouting; to utter (a cry); to begin to sing. *rare.* =RAISE 13.

Also associated with (or originating in) branch III.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 873 Þenne þe rebaudez so ronk rered such a noyse. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6417 (Kölbing) Þe paiens..gun rere a wel foule crie. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xv. 5 The cri of contricioun thei shul rere [L. *levabunt*]. *c* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 94 Ye shall rere vp hue and crye and..folowe theym fro strete to strete. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 662 The simple clerk .. did rear right merrily, two staves, Sung to the praise and glory of King George.

9. To bring (animals) to maturity or to a certain stage of growth by giving proper nourishment and attention; *esp.* to attend to the breeding and growth of (cattle, etc.) as an occupation. =RAISE 9 b, 10 b.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 620 The pocok me may rere vp [L. *nutrire*] esely If beestes wilde or theuys hem ne greue. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 8 That countrey is not for men to kepe husbandry vppon, but for to rere and brede catell or shepe. *Ibid.* § 66 Yet is it better to the housbande, to sell those calues, than to rere them, bycause of the cost. [1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 668 Thoughtless of his Eggs, [the snake] forgets to rear The hopes of Poison, for the following Year.] 1739 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 49 It is a common saying, the worst housewife will rear the best pigs. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 248 Those persons whose employment it is to rear up pigeons of different colours, can breed them..to a feather. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 985 Calves reared in this manner are to be enticed to eat hay as early as possible. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 845 No man rears a stallion for the use of his own mares only. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 49 Man devotes his energies to the..employment of rearing pigs.

b. To bring up (a person), to foster, nourish, educate. =RAISE 10.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 136 For her sake I doe reare vp her boy. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 180 She takes him up and rears him royall-like. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 555 God with these forbid'n made choice to rear His mighty Champion. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 38 We loved, but not enough, the gentle hand That reared us. 1803 J. DAVIS *Trav. U.S.* 215 This gentleman..is not only a Latin, but a Greek Scholar. He was reared at Cambridge. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 179 When Milton was being reared, Calvinism was not old and effete.

absol. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xl, Her office there to rear, and teach.

c. To attend to, promote, or cause the growth of (plants); to grow (grain, etc.). = RAISE 10 c.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 19 Breade Corne, and Malte corne ynough, besides, reared alltogether vpon the same lande. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 230 In distant wilds .. She rears her flow'rs. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 753 Happy to rove among poetic flowers, Though poor in skill to rear them. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. vii, While on yon plain The Saxon rears one shock of grain. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* v. (1857) 61 In those times it was quite as customary for farmers to rear the flax which supplied them with clothing. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxii. 50 A flower..rear'd by the showers.

transf. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 1148 Delightful task! to rear the tender thought, To teach the young idea how to shoot. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 340 It is therefore our business .. to rear to the most perfect vigour and maturity, every sort of generous and honest feeling. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 295 Hopes of every sort, whatever sect Esteem them, sow them, rear them, and protect.

d. To raise or grow (meat or food).

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 345 In the highlands every man rears, on his own farm, what butcher meat his family requires.

III. To lift from a lower to a higher position.

10. To lift up or upwards as a whole. =RAISE 17.

Sometimes also with implication of sense 1, esp. in *to rear the head.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 187 Rære up þin heafod & ġeseoh þis þæt Simon deþ. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1391 Þai rered goinfaynoun. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* x. 13 A brennynge wynd reriде vp locustes. — *Matt.* xi. 23 And thou, Caphernaum, whether til in to heuen thou shalt be rerid vp? *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 754 in *Babees Bk.*, Who so euer he takes þat mete to bere Schalle not so hardy þo couertoure rere. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1878 Rere vp þe seyll In all þe hast, as well as þou can. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xvii. E iij b, The nature of water is such, as by pipes it may be rered aboue the fountaine hed. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 295 When I reare my hand, do you the like To fall it on Gonzalo. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. vii. 165 Its Use is to rear up the Chest. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 14 High in his hands he rear'd the golden bowl. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* xviii, Upon a mast rear'd far aloft, He bore a very bright and crescent blade. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 752 The babe, who rear'd his creasy arms.

refl. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. i. (Bodl. MS.), þe more brides haueþ of holownes of pennes .. þe more eselich þei rereþ þemsilf and fleeþ vpward.

b. To have, hold, or sustain (some part) in an elevated or lofty position. Also quasi-*refl.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 699 Each beauteous flour..Rear'd high thir flouriſht heads between, and wrought Mosaic. 1671 — *P. R.* IV. 546 Higher yet the glorious Temple rear'd Her pile. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 112 Sublime their starry fronts they rear. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xxxv. 381 The ancient Mistress of the World rears her head in melancholy majesty. 1823 BYRON *Island* IV. ii, A black rock rears its bosom o'er the spray. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 150 Honister Crag, the grandest in the district, rears its front on the left.

c. *refl.* To rise up to a height, to tower.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. 10 The ground..rears itself..in lofty mountains and inaccessible cliffs. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1842) IV. xvii. 298 The stately tree rears itself aloft. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 63 A steep slope of snow..reared itself against the mountain wall.

†**d.** *absol.* or with *it.* To raise anchor. *Obs.*

14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakluyt Soc. 1889) 13 Yif ye Ride in the Doowns and will go into Sandwiche haven, Rere it by turnyng wynde at an est south of the moone. *Ibid.* 15 A man that ridith in the way of odierene at an ankre, he may begyn to rere at an est southest moone for to turne.

11. To lift up, raise, elevate, exalt, in various fig. applications (sometimes with suggestion of other senses of *rear* or *raise*). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 1 Babilon and .. his dwelleris, that ther herte rereden aȝen me. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 32 Kepe þin herte fre & rere it up to by god. 1586 MARLOWE 1*st Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, And higher would I rear my estimate Than Iuno. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 314 His Cup-bearer, whom I from meaner forme Haue bench'd, and rear'd to Worship. 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 5 The same action which at one time hath reared up a Prince, should..sink him. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Guide Devot.* (1719) 154 Thy Goodness may hereafter rear Our Souls unto thy Glory.

12. To turn or direct (*esp.* the eyes) upwards.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 42 The Ladie .. Gan reare her eyes as to the chearefull light. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 14 Jonah (humbly rearing up his eyes). 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 285 Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 126 To that she bends, to that her eyes she rears. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 135 O'er the dark world Erasmus rears his eye.

13. To cause to rise: **a.** *Naut.* =RAISE 23 a.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 351 In xv. degrees we dyde reere the crossiers. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 49 We reared the north starre in short space xij. degr. and at length, 30. deg. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., To *rear* an object in view, is to *rise* or approach it.

†**b.** To raise (a fiend). *Obs.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 148 The tyrant with a hideous noise away the table shooves, And reares the fiends from hell.

c. To make (the voice) heard. =RAISE 21.

1817 SCOTT *Harold* VI. xiii, When his voice he rear'd,..The powerful accents roll'd along. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XI. xx, His voice then did the stranger rear.

†**14. a.** To levy, raise, gather, collect (fines, rents, etc.). *Obs.* = RAISE 25. Also const. *upon.*

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xii, A marchand of this cite, Hade riche rentus to rere. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 144/2 A Subsidie to be take and rereyd of al manere Prests seculers. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 30 Oppressid .. by over gret taskis and tailis rered uppon them. 1574 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 423, xxti pound sterlinge current mony of England to be rered and levied to the commone use. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 60 Which rent is reared onely in goats skinnes.

†**b.** To levy, raise (an army). *Obs.*[-1]

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 81 Artaxenses is at hand & has ane ost reryd, And resyn vp with all his rewme.

†**c.** To take away *from* one. *Obs.*[-1]

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 6 He, in an open Turney lately held, Fro me the honour of that game did reare.

IV. 15. *intr.* To rise up (towards a vertical position or into the air); to rise high, to tower.

Spec. in *Husb.* of a furrow-slice: see quots. 1523 and 1790.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 366 Þe mukel lauande loghe to þe lyfte rered. *Ibid.* 423 Ofte hit roled on-rounde & rered on ende. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 16 Lette the husbande.. plowe a brode forowe and a depe..and lay it flat, that it rere not on the edge. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Mid. Counties* (1796) II. Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Rear*, to rise up before the plow, as the furrows sometimes do in plowing. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxviii, The loftiest steeple that now rears proudly up from the midst of guilt. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 532/2 If a wind on the beam is so strong as to make her either slide or 'rear up' too much.

b. *intr.* Of a quadruped, *esp.* a horse: To rise on the hind feet. Also with *it.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 69 Hobynis, that war stekit thar, Rerit and flang. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 279 Sometimes he trots, ..Anon he reres vpright, curuets, and leaps. 1611 COTGR., *Cabrer*, to reare, or stand vpright on the hinder feet; .. as a Goat, or Kid that brouses on a tree. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxvi, Let me beg of you, like an unback'd filly .. to jump it, to rear it, to bound it. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallenstein* IV. iv, His charger, by a halbert bored, rear'd up. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* X. 207 When he began to rear, they were so frightened that they could not see the horse.

fig. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 92 How he reares in the Necke. *a* 1761 JOHNSON in *Boswell* an. 1780 Johnson..professed that he could bring him out into conversation, and used this illusive expression, 'Sir, I can make him *rear*'. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 98/1 [He] is a brave man and has been known to rear on occasions.

c. *trans.* To throw *off* by rearing. *nonce-use.*

1852 BAILEY *Festus* xxii. (ed. 3) 395 Earth rear off her cities As a horse his rider.

16. *intr.* To turn out (well or ill) in course of, or after, rearing (in sense 9).

1894 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6/6 In the counties mentioned pheasants have reared well.

Rear (rīəɹ), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 5–6 **rere.** [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To cut up or carve (a fowl, *spec.* a goose).

c 1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G.* (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 33 A dere broken, a ghoos rerid, a swan lyfte .. a heron dismembrid. *c* 1500 *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* 374 To lose or untache a bitorn: kitte his nekke,..rere hym legge and whynge, as the heron. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 269 To rear a Goose. 1804 FARLEY *London Art Cookery* (ed. 10) 293 To rear a goose, cut off both legs in the manner of shoulder of lamb. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* (1864) 412 In the old terms of his art, he leached the brawn, reared the goose.

†**Rear.** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [f. REAR *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To attack or assail in the rear.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 48 He falls a fighting with his text, and makes a pitch'd battel of it,..he rears it, flanks it, entrenches it, storms it. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* XV, Then the captains fell on, and began roundly to front and flank and rear Diabolus' camp.

2. To strengthen in the rear.

1680 J. SCOTT *Serm. bef. Artillery Comp.* Wks. 1718 II. 24 We cannot talk in Rank and File, Flank and Rear our Discourses with Military Allusions.

†**Rear,** *v.*[4] *Obs.*[-1] *Naut.* (Of obscure origin and meaning.)

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 40, I tooke our skiffe and went to them to know why they lost vs,..and Iohn Kire made me answere that his ship would neither reare nor steere.

†**Rear,** *adv.*[1] *Obs.*[-1] =*Arrear adv.*

The sense of the passage is not clear; the phrase may mean simply 'not at all'.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1247 Sone, as for me, nouthir avaunte ne rere.

†**Rear,** *adv.*[2] *Obs. rare.* =RARE *adv.*[2] Early.

1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* I. 6 O'er yonder Hill does scant the Dawn appear, Then why does Cuddy leave his Cott so rear? *Ibid.* 11 This rising rear betokeneth well thy mind.

Rear, dial. variant of ROAR *v.*

Rear-, comb. form, partly of OF. or AF. origin, as in *rear-ward, -guard, rearsupper* (and hence by analogy in *rear-admiral, -feast, -freight*), partly ad. F. *arrière-*, as in *rear-vassel, -vault*, and partly

(from *c* 1600) an attributive use of REAR *sb.*[3] In recent use the older spelling RERE- has sometimes been adopted, esp. in archaic or architectural terms (see *rear-arch, -vault*).

Rear-A·dmiral. [f. REAR-.]

1. A flag-officer in the navy, the next in rank below a vice-admiral. (See ADMIRAL 3.)

In the U.S. navy the highest rank granted except in special circumstances.

1589 [T. CATES] *Sir F. Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* 2 Captaine Francis Knolles, Rieradmirall in the Gallion Leicester. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 332/1 The use of a Rear-Admiral is but a late invention, and is allow'd but the ordinary Pay of a Captain. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3829/3 Sir John Munden, Rear-Admiral of the Red, hoisted his Flag this day on the Mizen-top-mast of her Majesty's Ship the Victory. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Admiral*, There are at present in England..four rear admirals of the red, four of the white, and five of the blue squadron. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Rank*, Admirals .. rank with generals of horse and foot; rear-admirals, as major-generals. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Rear-Admiral*, the officer in command of the third division of a fleet, whose flag is at the mizen.

†b. Formerly used in the designation *Rear Admiral of England* or *Great Britain*. Now *Obs.*

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1901/3 His Majesty has been graciously pleased to constitute Arthur Herbert Esq. Rear Admiral of England. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4086/3 The Lord High Admiral has been pleased to appoint Sir Cloudesly Shovell..to be Rear-Admiral of England. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4397/3 He was at the Time of his Death Rear-Admiral of Great Britain. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 368 *note*, In August 1771 [Sir George Rodney] was made Rear Admiral of Great Britain.

†2. A ship carrying a rear-admiral's flag. *Obs.*

1587 R. LENG *True Descr. Voy. Sir F. Drake* (Camden) 14 We all put out to sea .. : videlicet .. the Golden Lyon, vize-admirall; the Dreadnaughte, reare admirall [etc.]. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 28 The newes of my Rere-admiral fighting the day before with the Venetian shippe. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2541/3 Their Majesties Ship the Coronation, being a second Rate, and Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-arch. *Arch.* Also rere-. [f. REAR- + ARCH.] The inner arch of a window- or door-opening, when differing in size or form from the external arch. (Cf. REAR-VAULT.) Also *attrib.*

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 343 By these two means the splay and the distinct rear-arch are abolished. 1860 G. E. STREET in *Archæol. Cant.* III. 116 From these a richly-moulded rear-arch springs. 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 280 Taking all styles together, the rear, or rere arch, or in earlier works the wider internal splay, is greatly more frequent, probably because less costly than the other form, the 'through arch'. *Ibid.* 282 The two systems may be distinguished as rere-arch windows and through arch windows.

Rear-banquet: see RERE-BANQUET.

Reard, variant of RERD, noise.

Reardemain, variant of REREDEMAIN *Obs.*

Reardors, obs. variant of REREDOS.

Reared (rĭə·id), *ppl. a.* [f. REAR *v.*[1] + -ED [2].]

1. Raised, elevated, exalted.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxx. 25 Vp on alle rered hil. 1595 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* (1841) 32 Stately Ilion (whose provd reared walls Seem'd to controule the cloudes). 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 82 His rear'd arme Crested the world. 1638 KILLIGREW *Conspiracy* Epil., From your reared and exalted Throne. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 59/1 On the rear'd Column be my Story wrote.

2. Brought up to a certain stage of growth.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 1/2 Freely giving the millions of reared fish away.

Rearer (rĭə·rəɹ). [f. REAR *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who rears (in transitive senses, esp. sense 9).

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* xiv. 9 That not of the rereres, but of the noise makeris Olofernes shulde waken. 1611 COTGR., *Esleveur*, a rearer, breeder. 1767 LEWIS *Statius* x. 323 The Rearer of the Steed, When the kind Spring renews his gen'rous Breed [etc.]. 1841-3 ANTHON *Class. Dict.* 579 She .. is, by the appointment of Jupiter, the rearer of children. 1880 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 2/1 The demand of the English rearer of store cattle for Irish lean cattle.

2. A horse that rears, or has a habit of rearing.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 89 In nine cases out of ten I have found that confirmed rearers are tender mouthed. 1882 *Daily News* 1 June 3/1 He was a respectable rearer, and a hearty horse at a kick.

3. *Slang.* (See quot.)

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 131 We were favoured with .. what is technically called 'a rearer', that is to say, the near side wheels went into a ditch deep enough to have turned us keel upwards.

4. *Coal-mining.* An edge-seam (see EDGE *sb.* 12, and cf. REARING *ppl. a.* 1, quot. 1686).

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200.

†**Rear-feast.** *Obs.*[-1] [f. REAR- + FEAST.] The latter meal, supper.

1625 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 286 But let us not forget our rear feast thus.

†**Rear-freight.** *Obs.*[-1] [Alteration of REFRAIT, after REAR- and FREIGHT.] Refrain, burden.

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* 309 The reare freyt of the Psalme.

Rear-guard [1] (rĭə·ɹgāɹd). *Mil.* Forms: 5 rier-, ryere-, 5–6 reregarde; 5 rere-, 6 *Sc.* rearegard; 6 *Sc.* reir-, 7 rere-, 7– rearguard. [a. OF. *rereguarde*, AF. *rereward, rerguarde* (*c* 1307): see note to ARREAR-GUARD and cf. REARWARD *sb.*[1]

Variously written *rearguard, rear-guard*, and *rear guard*.]

†1. The rear portion of an army or armed force drawn up for action. *Obs.* = REAR *sb.*[3] 1, REARWARD *sb.*[1] 1.

1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* xlv. 85 He kepte alwey the rier garde with grete plente of his peple. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 191 The two bretheren..them self toke & conduyted the gret baytayll. .. And of the reregarde were captayns the two knightes of poytou. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 57, 1400 armed men, the which are to arme the front and reregard of the battell. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 335 Though they have made their Armie tripartite, terming the one the Vauntguard, the other the Battell, and the last the Rereguard.

2. A body of troops detached from the main force to bring up and protect the rear, *esp.* in the case of a retreat.

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 417 The King of Denmark.. endeavored to make his retreat; but Tilly followed so close his Rear-guard, that he kept them in continual action. 1777 A. ST. CLAIR in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 404 The rear-guard..wasted so much time in the morning, that they were overtaken and surprised. 1811 WELLINGTON *Let.* 30 Mar. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VII. 412 The enemy went off towards Setubal, the rear guard in admirable order. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 330/2 Under such circumstances, seldom more than a fifth or sixth of the total force forms the rear guard.

fig. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 283 If the clergy of America follow the example of other rear-guards of society. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 185 The storm, too, had left a rear-guard behind it.

attrib. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 4/3 The worst of all battles to fight—a rearguard action.

Rear-guard [2]. [f. REAR *sb.*[3]] The guard at the rear of a railway train; or the van he occupies.

1897 *Daily News* 17 *Mar.* 8/7 The rear-guard of the Hounslow train.

Reargue (rĭ,ā·ɹgiu), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To argue (*spec.* a case in law) a second time; to debate over again.

1776 BURROW *Rep.* IV. 2320 The Court ordered the Cause to be re-argued. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 724 The case does not need or admit of re-arguing now. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 584/2 The Court..desired that the point should be reargued before a full Court of Appeal.

So **Rea·rgument.**

1884 LD. FITZGERALD in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 200/1 The Lord Chancellor directed a re-argument of the Case.

Rear-horse. *Entom.* [f. REAR *v.*[1] 15 b.] A mantis.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 173 The Mantidæ have become popularly known under a variety of names, such as Rear-horses, Race-horses, .. from the peculiar positions assumed by them at different times.

Rearing (rĭə·ɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REAR *v.*[1]] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1. The action of lifting up, raising, elevating, †increasing, etc.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1232 If ye deye in this same errour, youre rerynge ageyn shal cause you grete dolour. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 260 b, In the whiche reryuge doutlesse his handes & fete dyd rent & teare. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, i. (Arb.) 41 Al the enhansinge and rearing goth to your priuate commoditie and wealth. *Ibid.* vi. 168 [The deuil] sturres men up to outragious rearyng of rentes.

2. The action of erecting, building up, etc.

In various dialects *spec.* the erection of the roof-timbers, putting on the roof, of a house; hence *rearing-feast, -supper* (or simply *rearing*), a supper given to the workmen on this occasion. (See Rochd., Lonsd., Chesh., Linc., and Hants glossaries.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 99 Scipio .. fforbeed þe rerynge of þe theatre in þe citee of Rome. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* v. 62 In the rearinge vp of the house of the Lorde. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 232 Buyldyng an hous euen from the foundacion vnto the vttermost raftreyng and reirynge of the roofe. 1639 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, The rareinge of our house in Ruttinton Lane. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 682 In the minster of the Holy Trinity of his own rearing.

3. The action (practice or occupation) of bringing up to or towards maturity.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Bestes .. haue redines of wytte in bredynge and reringe of here brode. 1611 COTGR., *Eslevement*, a rearing, breeding, or bringing up. 1681 DRYDEN *Prol. to Saunders' Tamerlane* 23 He's a young plant, .. But his friend swears he will be worth the rearing. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. viii. (1869) I. 83 Poverty .. is extremely unfavourable to the rearing of children. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 770 The soil..is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of cotton than sugar. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 263 The breeding and rearing of these charming birds. 1886 *Paul's Fish Culture* Sept. 67 They aim at the stocking of waters rather than the rearing of fish for the table.

4. †a. The fact of rising up. *Obs.*[-1]

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. xlvi. (Bodl. MS.), Valeis ben ischadowed bi reringe & hiȝenes of hilles.

b. The action of rising on the hind legs.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* xix. 337 Then rearing may be immediately and permanently cured by using a snaffle-bridle alone. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 262 In the frantic rearing of the horse .. both horse and rider turned a somersault.

5. *attrib.* a. Of animals: Being reared, intended for rearing.

1599 *Nottinghæm Rec.* IV. 251, viij. olde swyne and twelve rearinge pigges. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 29 Aug. 1774 This is the same [cow] which suckled the two rearing calves. 1887 in *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., Promising well-bred rearing heifer calf.

b. Of appliances or places used in or for the rearing of animals (*esp.* fowls or fishes), as *rearing box, coop, glass, ground, pond, tank.*

1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4189 For rearing-glasses [for insects], I have used confectioners' show-glasses of various sizes. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/2 Building hatching-houses and boxes, constructing rearing-coops and runs. 1886 *Paul's Fish Culture* Sept. 71 Rearing grounds similar to those which are found on the coast of France. 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 198/1 Rearing ponds situated near the sea.

6. *Comb.*: **rearing-bit,** a bit employed to prevent a horse from lifting the head while rearing (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Rearing (lĭə·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. REAR *v.*[1]]

1. That rears or rises up.

With the first quot. cf. REARER 4.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 147 If it be a rearing mine or edg-coal as some call it, cutting the superficies of the earth at right angles. 1816 L. HUNT *Hero & Leander* II. 65 Surmounted like a god the rearing tide. 1851 J. M. WILSON *Rural Cycl.* IV. 29 A viciously rearing horse..is sometimes dealt with by being pulled over backward by a rider.

2. That rears or brings up. (Cf. prec. 5 b.)

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 119/1 A Rearing Mother for the artificial rearing of the chickens.

Rearing-bone, -piece. (See quots.)

1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 349 Take two buttock pieces or as they are also call'd two rearing pieces of pork (these are the lean that is cut off the gammon on the inside of the flitch). 1883 *Hants. Gloss., Rearing-bone*, the hip-bone of a pig.

Rearise (rĭ,ārəi·z), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To arise again.

1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Hesperia* 31 As a ghost rearisen. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 129 Morn, meanwhile rearising, has left dark Ocean.

Rea·rling. *rare*[-1]. [f. REAR *v.*[1]] A fosterling.

1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 100 This youth is my rearling, and he was born of one of my slave-girls.

†**Rea·rly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. REAR *a.*[2] + -LY [2].] Early.

1612 *Two Noble K.* IV. i, I'll bring it tomorrow. *Daughter.* Do very rearly; I must be abroad else. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* IV. 39, I rearly rose just at the break of day.

Rearm (rĭ,ā·ɹm), *v. Mil.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To arm again; *esp.* to arm afresh with more modern weapons. Hence **Rea·rming** *vbl. sb.*

1871 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 7 At this moment the effort of the Government is to rearm as many soldiers of the line as possible. 1898 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 5/4 The recent rearming of the German artillery with a new weapon.

So **Rea·rmament.**

1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., The revictualment of Paris is more important than the rearmament of France.

Rearmost (rĭə·ɹməust), *a.* [f. REAR *a.*[1] + -MOST.] Farthest in the rear, coming last of all.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* II. 1110 The rest pursue their Course ..These of the Rear-most only left behind. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 193 The rearmost ship of the enemy's line. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xli. 322 The Indians halted until those who were rearmost should close up. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 357 The rearmost end of this fragment.

Rearmouse, reremouse (rĭə·ɹmaus). Now only *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: *a.* 1 hrere-, hryremus, (2 reremus), 4–5 reremous, -mows(e, 6–7, 9 reremouse, (7 reere-, 7, 9 *dial.* rere-). *β.* 6–7 reare-, 7– rearmouse, (9 *dial.* rare-). *γ.* 6–7 *pl.* remice, -mise, 9 *dial.* ry(e)-, ray-, raa-, raw-mouse. [OE. *hreremús*, f. *mús* MOUSE.

The first element may represent the stem of OE. *hrêran* to move, but the length of the vowel is not certain. It is also possible that the form is an alteration (by phonetic corruption or popular etymology) of the older *hrêðemús*, found in the earliest glosses and some later texts, and perh. represented by some of the existing dialect forms.]

= BAT *sb.*[1] (Cf. *flicker-, flinder-, flitter-mouse.*)

a. a 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 318/27 *Vespertilio*, hreremus. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 19 A lapwynk and a reremous. 1382 — *Baruch* vi. 21 Aboue the hed of hem backis, or reremijse, and swalewis fleeȝen. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 272 Not to rewle as reremys, and reste on the daies. 1552 HULOET, Backe or Reremouse which flieth in the darke, *nicteris*. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 4 Some warre with Reremise for their leathern wings. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 Reer-mice, or Bats so large as Goshawkes. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 24 One of the Seamen affirm'd that he had seen Flying Fishes, and that they had wings like a Rere-Mouse. 1863 WISE *New Forest* 192 The bat is here called rere-mouse. 1864– in dial. glossaries (Dorset, Som., Glouc., Hants). 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. Foreword 8 The rere-mouse flitted overhead with his tiny shriek.

β. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 504 We shall wander and straggle blindely .. as wantes and rearemyce at the bright beames of the cleare Sunne. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* v. i, Some flying, and some sticking upon the Walls like Rear-mice. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 129 These Brutes, whose language resembled the screeching of Bats, or Rear-Mice. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* III. 391 Do the rear-mice still Hang like a fretwork on the gate? 1892 EARL LYTTON *King Poppy* Epil, 163 The rear-mice flit In the hard furrow.

γ. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 92 We in English language bats or remice call the same. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 544 Their lights are oftentimes put out with the..swarmes of remise flying about their eares. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wilts* III. Prov., *Rymouse*, a bat. 1851, 1893 in Glouc. and Wilts glossaries (*rye-, raa-, rawmouse*).

†b. *transf.* (See quot.) *Obs.*[-1]

1621 COTGR. *Rondole*, the sea Bat, or Rearemouse of the sea; a flying fish.

Re-arou·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To arouse again.

1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xix, The witness, re-aroused into

anger,..said in a low voice [etc.]. 1860 EARL LYTTON *Lucile* II. iv. § 6. 37 The heart of a man re-aroused to the use Of the conscience God gave him.

Re-arra·nge, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To arrange anew. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 4 Is it meant that these particles, each taken as a whole, were re-arranged after deposition? 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 13 On cooling, the constituents re-arranged themselves.

So **Re-arra·ngeable** *a.*; **Re-arra·ngement.**

1867 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. § 102. 297 Its parts are no longer appreciably re-arrangeable by any save violent actions. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 719 It will repay the trouble of rearrangement and fresh elaboration.

Re-array·, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To array again. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 249 In wonted Splendor re-array'd, He strait invisible retir'd. *c* 1858 ELIZ. WATTS *Poultry Yard* 112 This bird..was presented..on a large dish, re-arrayed in its glorious plumage.

Re-arre·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To arrest again. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 186 As for the duke .. he was re-arrested of high treason. 1889 *Daily News* 12 July 5/5 If he escapes this time, it is almost certain that he will be rearrested.

So **Re-arre·st** *sb.*

1864 *Morn. Star* 29 Dec., The issue of new warrants..for the re-arrest of the raiders.

Rear-rib: see REAR-VAULT (quot. 1844).

Re-arri·ve, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To arrive again. 1598 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1423 [They,] re-arrived in their own camp, their prize Unto their prince present. 1637 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 74 The Arch-bishop of Spalato being then re-arrived from England.

So **Re-arri·val.**

1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 262 The village soon got wind of my re-arrival.

Rear-shaft: see REAR-VAULT (quot. 1844).

Rear-supper, variant of RERE-SUPPER *Obs.*

Rear-vassal. *Hist.* Also rere-. [f. REAR- + VASSAL, after F. *arrière-vassal*, 'an vndervassall, a vassall vnto a vassall' (Cotgr.).] A sub-vassal; one who does not hold directly of the sovereign.

1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 215 His own immediate vassals were bound to follow him into the field against a prince of whom they were themselves the rear-vassals. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lii. 875 This .. is the case with freehold land .. where the tenant in fee simple is properly a rere vassal. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. (1862) 183 *note*, Mr. Hume erroneously thinks that the statute 7 Hen. IV. gave rear-vassals their right of election.

Rear-vault. *Arch.* Also rere-. [f. REAR-, after F. *arrière-voussure*.] The vaulted space connecting an arched window- or door-head with the arch in the inner face of the wall.

1844 WILLIS *Archit. Nomencl.* § 81 We may therefore call the said vault, rib, and shaft, the rear-vault, rear-rib, and rear shaft of the window or door. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* ii. 46 These window groups being internally set back into a single recessed panel, and surmounted by a single rear-vault.

Rearward (rī·ɪwŏɹd), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 rer-, 4–9 rere-, 5 *Sc.* reir-, 6–7 reare-, 7 reer-, 6 rearward; also 4–7 -warde. [a. AF. *rerewarde* (*c* 1307): see note to ARREAR-WARD.]

1. *Mil.* (and *Naval*). That part of an army (or fleet) which is stationed behind the main body; the third division in a force drawn up for battle. Cf. REAR-GUARD 1, *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 3147 Alle the rerewarde Was i-slayn with Kyng Rychard. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 71 Quhen the reirward saw thaim swa Discumfit..Thai fled on fer. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9024 Thei without folowed hard, And slogh many of the rereward. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 119 An hooste in batayle is departed in thre, that ys to saye, the forwarde, the mydel warde, and the rereward. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 19 At thys Cape ..were foure Galliots of the rearewarde of the Turkes armie. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 119 The souldiors of our rereward, who kept the upper part of the hill. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 322 The third Squadron of the Rereward got almost all safe off. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 41 He himself followed with the rearward, composed of the main strength of his army.

fig. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 121 [Q. 2] But with a rereward following Tybalts death Romeo is banished [etc.].

b. *transf.* in various applications.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXVIII. ix, The rereward lowd on instruments did play. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* x. 25 The campe of the children of Dan..which was the rere-ward of all the campes throughout their hostes. —*Isa.* lviii. 8 Thy righteousnesse shall go before thee, the glory of the Lord shall be thy rereward. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 174 As he is to be the Captain and Leader of his People, so he is to be the Rereward and Bringer-up of his People. 1860 WARTER *Seaboard* II. 27 God went before them, and was their rereward also.

† **2.** In verbal phrases: *To have, keep, make the rearward* (in early use said of the leaders, later of the troops). *To close the rearward*, to bring up the rear. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 7788 Antioche hadde the former-warde, And Tolome the reirwarde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 58 Schir Eduard..Befor in the avaward raid. The Kyng him-self the reirward maid. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2712 Y me-self and Olyuer..Wolleþ come be-hynde her; & kepe þe rereward. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14662 (E. E. T. S.) Ho schal haue the vaunwarde, Who the myddel, and ho the rerewarde? *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3757 Aufreus of Tharse..The rereward he kept ful wiselie. 1583 in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. 484 The examinate..appointed the souldieres to keepe the rerewarde. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 9 The lances and men at Armes closed the Rereward. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 248 These had the Rereward and moved last.

3. In prepositional phrases (cf. *sb.*[2]):

a. *In* (or *at*) *the rearward*, in the rear.

14.. [see 4]. 1487 *Barbour's Bruce* XIV. 60 (Camb. MS.) The vaward had the erll thomas, And in the rereward schir eduard was. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. xlix. 1054 Whiles he came himselfe behind in the rereward..his horse fell and cast him at once. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 759 Cranes come from the farthest orientall seas of India..Euery troup hath a captaine who is alwaies at the rereward. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 67 Some in the van Thou call'st to do..And in the rearward not a few Thou only bidd'st to bear.

b. *In* (or *on*) *the rearward of*, in the rear of.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 339 Hee was the very Genius of Famine: he came euer in the rere-ward of the Fashion. 1599 — *Much Ado* IV. i. 128 [Q.] My selfe would on the rereward of reproches Strike at thy life. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* A iv b, There stands in the Rere-ward of this Booke a Troope of straunge Discourses. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxvi, Lord Dacre with his horsemen light, Shall be in rear-ward of the fight. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 152 It would occupy its right position..in the advance, not in the rearward of the times.

4. *transf.* The hinder parts, posteriors.

14.. *Tourn. Tottenham* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 86 He gurde so fast his gray mare That she lete a fowkyn fare At the rerewarde. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* LXXVIII. 227 Hys foes rearwardes euen down he felde. 1855 MARTIN & AYTOUN *Bon Gaultier Ball.* 238 Already in his rearward Felt he Jove's tremendous toes.

Rearward (rī·ɪwəɹd), *a.* [f. REAR- + -WARD.]

1. Situated in the rear.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 54, 6 rankes at 2 men per ranke in the reareward angles. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. vi, As champions, when their band is broke, Stand forth to guard the rearward post. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* vi, His coat..had the rearward buttons far down the back.

2. Directed towards the rear; backward.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 585/1 If the execution of a rapid rearward movement be required. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 28 A rearward view discloses a fine grouping of the hills which have been passed.

Rearward (rī·ɪwəɹd), *adv.* (*sb.*[2]) [f. as prec.]

1. Towards the rear; backward.

1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 18 Open your Rankes, from the front reareward. 1818 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 33 The heavy weapon reached me in the rear, And rearward I returned a long loud sigh. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 53 The head of the locking bolt .. causes this block to move obliquely rearward.

b. At the back *of*.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV. x, Rearward of the structure which graced the entrance-way.

2. As *sb.* in phr. *in the rearward*, in the rear.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 55 The view in the rearward now became agreeably diversified by the mountains we had lately traversed.

So **Rea·rwardly** *adv.*; **Rea·rwards** *adv.*

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 91 A room that extended out, rearwardly, from the house. 1897 *Daily News* 25 May 8/1 The unfit were gradually weeded out and sent rearwards.

Reas, variant of REIS (Pg. money).

Reascend (rīˌăse·nd), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To ascend again: **a.** *intr.* (Cf. ASCEND 1–4, 7–10.)

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4088 Crist descendid to helle.., so to heven is he reascendit. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* LXXXVI, I wish that day would shortly reascend. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 166, I reascend to the nintith one Epistle, from whence I will deduce that which followes. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 134 The mercury re-ascended to its first stations. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 14 How shall he..be able to re-ascend in the state of his weakness? 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 355 How many degraded sovereigns have re-ascended from a dungeon to a throne? 1850 DE QUINCEY in 'H. A. Page' *Life* II. xvii. 67 Up from the river banks you behold it reascending.

b. *trans.* (Cf. ASCEND 5–6.)

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XX. 86 The Goddesse .. re-ascended the Olympian skies. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* III. v, To re-ascend that glorious height we fell from. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 120 Till they the Lunar Mountains re-ascend. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 395 She .. As soon shall rise and reascend the throne. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* lvi, She heard Tess re-ascend the stairs to the first floor.

Hence **Reasce·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Risalita*, a reascending or getting vp againe. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 92 The re-ascending Quicksilver will never totally .. fill the Tube. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxiv, 'Arms and the Man', whose reascending star Rose o'er an empire.

So **Reasce·ndant, -ent** *a.*, **Reasce·ndancy, -ency, Reasce·nsion.**

1668 MILTON *P. L.* VII. Argument, The Angels celebrate ..his reascention into Heaven. 1808 BENTHAM *Let. to Ld. Holland* Wks. 1843 X. 440 Since the reascension of this thinking .. great court has, in my absence, been paid to him. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 237 St. Paul's witnessed the triumph of reascendant Roman Catholicism. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (1886) 110 He described this re-ascension of the Christ as a return 'to His own pleroma'. 1885 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 267 The eventual reascendency of Brahmanism.

Reascent (rīˌăse·nt). [f. RE- 5 a + ASCENT.]

1. The act of reascending.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 87 The Heav'nly Standard then shall wave in Air, And the bright Hosts for Re-ascent prepare. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xvi. 247 To prevent the Re-ascent of what that brings down. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 43 Where the descent has not been occasional, alternating with re-ascent. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* XV. xxxiii, The sun .. shone behind them on its re-ascent.

2. The way by which one reascends.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 327 Hence the declivity is sharp and short, And such the reascent. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 6 They.. Move ever up the reascent to light.

3. The distance to which one reascends.

1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII. 297 Dire overthrow, and yet how high The re-ascent in sanctity.

Rease, obs. f. RAISE *v.*[1], var. RESE *Obs.*, obs. Sc. pa. t. RISE *v.*, Sc. dial. var. of ROOSE *v.*

Reased, variant of REESED *a.*, rancid.

† **Reasemblance.** *Obs.*[-1] [Perh. for *resemblance*, but cf. ASSEMBLANCE 2.] Resemblance.

1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 212, I can make you a reasemblance at least of the good Cheere of Paris.

Reasen, Reasin, obs. forms of RAISIN.

Reasiness: see REASY *a.*

Re-a·sk, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To ask again.

1611 FLORIO, *Radimandare*, to redemaund, to re-aske. 1803 J. WHITAKER in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 547 'Why then should we fear?' she re-asked. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 602 The few questions to which I will ask your answers, now,..may, very probably, be re-asked of you under more solemn circumstances.

Reasnable, obs. form of REASONABLE.

Reason (rī·z'n), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 3 **reisun,** 4 -oun, (5 reissoun), 3–5 **reyson,** (5 -one), 4–5 **reison**; 3 **reaisun,** 4–6 **rayson,** (4 -oun), 6 **raisson, rasone,** *Sc.* **rasoun.** *β.* 3–5 **resun,** (4 -une), 3–6 **resoun,** (4–5 -oune, 4 -owne), 3–7 **reson,** (4–6 -one); 4 **reesoun,** 5 -on; 5–6 **ressoun,** (7 *Sc.* -oune), **resson,** (6 -one); 7 *Sc.* **reassoune,** 4– **reason.** [a. OF. *reisun, -on, raisun, -on, reson*, etc. (mod.F. *raison*):—L. *ratiōn-em* reckoning, account, relation, understanding, motive, cause, etc., vbl. sb. f. *rat-*, ppl. stem of *rēri* to think, reckon: see RATIO and RATION.]

I. 1. A statement of some fact (real or alleged) employed as an argument to justify or condemn some act, prove or disprove some assertion, idea, or belief.

In common use down to *c* 1600; after that date somewhat rare, except as elliptical for sense 5.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Iheren nu reisuns hwui me ouh for to fleon þene world: eihte reisuns et te leste. *c* 1305 *St. Katherine* 31 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 90 Mid oþer reisouns of clergie þat maide preoueden also þat here godes noþing nere. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 41 Þei..Bryngeþ forth Ballede Resouns..And puyteþ forþ presumpcion to preue þe sope. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 704 3e may..New wordes reherse & new resones speke, Whech wer rehersyd & haue her answers eke. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. XXV, It is said camillus movit þe Romanis fra migration to veos be mony ressonis. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1369/2 Cirillus .. prouing to the Jewes that Christ was come, vseth this reason. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. XXII. 112 b, They would not depart without hauing of me some present, alleadging by their reasons that they had done me great honour in comming. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 15 Strengthning their reasons with many examples, 1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 90 Ye have here also some Reasons against the Service in print. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXI, They proved (so thought I then) with reasons strong That no man's feelings ever lead him wrong.

b. *A woman's* (or *the ladies'*) *reason*: (see quots.).

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 22, I haue no other but a womans reason: I thinke him so, because I thinke him so. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 106 They were, scilicet, because they were; which is more foolish then a womans reason. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 287 A pretty way of proving the point, being no better than the ladies' reason, it is divisible because it is. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* V. 254 This mode of arguing, if arguing it may be called, reminds me of what is vulgarly termed 'a woman's reason'; for women sometimes declare that they love or believe certain things 'because' they love or believe them.

c. *Logic.* One of the premises in an argument; *esp.* the minor premise when placed after the conclusion.

1826 WHATELY *Logic* i. § 2 A premiss placed after its conclusion is called the Reason of it, and is introduced by one of those conjunctions which are called causal. [*Note.* The Major-premiss is often called the Principle: and the word Reason is then confined to the Minor.] 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 211 To deny the Consequent is also to deny the Reason.

2. a. *To give, yield* or *render* (*a*) *reason*: to give an account (of one's acts or conduct). Now *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Of swuche speche..schal euerich word beon irikened, & iȝiuen reisun, hwi þe on hit seide [etc.]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2248 Ich am her .. mid alle mine hirdmen to ȝelden reisun [*v. r.* reaisun] for ham. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5966 Þus sal men þan yhelde resons sere Of alle þair lyf, als writen es here. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xii. 36 Of euery ydel word that men speken, thei shul ȝelde resoun therof in the day of dome. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 42 Þe abbes..salle vmbeþinke hir..þat sho sal yelde resun of alle. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXIV, Ye have an undoubted right to ask your ain son to render a reason of his conduct.

† **b.** *To do, put*, or *set to reason* (tr. OF. *mettre a raison*): to bring or call to account. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3881 Þan did he laban to resun: 'Qui has þou don me sli tresum?' 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5791 It semes þat þe kyng had grete encheson To sette hym for þat kepyng to reson. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 296/2 To putte ye said parties to reson.

† **c.** Monetary reckoning; *pl.* accounts, moneys.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* x. 40, I shal ȝeue in eche ȝeris fiftene thousandis of siclis of syluer, of the kyngis reysons, that perteynen to me. 1382 — *Matt.* xviii. 23 A man kyng, that wolde putte resoun with his seruauntis.

†3. A statement, narrative, or speech; a saying, observation, or remark; an account or explanation *of*, or answer *to*, something. Also, without article, talk or discourse.

In common use throughout the 14th c. after OF. *raison*; in later examples perh. a fresh development of sense 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 219 Þe last resun of alle þis ron Sal be of hir concepcion. *Ibid.* 1632 Drightin of heuen spak til him þan, And þus his resun he began. *Ibid.* 12211 Of ilk letter for to ask Resun of ilkan be nam. 13.. *Coer de L.* 117 The kyng ham tolde, in hys resoun, It com hym thorugh a vysyoun. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 111 (Camb. MS.) But I se now that þou art .. weerey with the lengthe of my reson. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 165 And so seyn thei, that maken here resounes, of othere Planetes; and of the Fuyr also. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 109 Wiþ oute more resoun Duk, erl and baroun Wesch and 3ede to mete. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxix. 122 Of the wyndes may men enquyre reson of them that vse the sees. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. i. 2 Your reasons at dinner haue beene sharpe and sententious. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (1641) 35 The Queene..began to be taken with his election, and loved to heare his reasons to her demands.

†b. A fact, event, or incident, as a subject of discourse. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 5456 (Gött.) Mani resunes he þaim tald, Bath þat þai suld ouer bide, And in þair last dais bitide. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 76 þat tyme þat Augustus Cesar was Emperour .. þis reson bi-gon þat I schal now rikenen.

†c. *Part of reason*: a part of speech. *Obs. rare.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 16 Vnneth .. knowe they their partes of reson whiche is the first book of grammaire. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 24 Partes of reason .. they have thryse III, for, besydes the VIII parts of speche commen betwene them and the latines..they have also a nynth part of reason whiche I call article.

†4. A sentence. *Obs.*

1388 PURVEY *Prol. Bible* XV. 57 Whanne oo word is oonis set in a reesoun, it mai be set forth as ofte as it is vndurstonden. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 7 There is also many wordes that haue dyverse vnderstondynges, .. and som tyme they may be taken in dyuerse wyse in one reson or clause. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 24 Of these letters, lyke as it is in all tonges, be made syllables, of syllables wordes, of wordes sentences or reasons.

†b. A motto, posy. *Obs.*

1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 96 A ryng of golde with a ston, & a reson '*sans departir*'. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 My armys and my reson therto, *Grace me gouerne.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 80 Gounes .. enbrodred with reasons of golde that sayd, *adieu Iunesse*, farewell youth.

II. 5. A fact or circumstance forming, or alleged as forming, a ground or motive leading, or sufficient to lead, a person to adopt or reject some course of action or procedure, belief, etc. Const. *why, wherefore, that*; *of, for* preps.; *to* with inf.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 þis is nu þe ieisun of þe veiunge hwi Isaie ueieð hope & silence. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9304 An oþer reson..meueþ more me þer to, þat þe king..Mid vnriȝt halt þis kinedom. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 191 [He] Arayned hym..what raysoun he hade In such slaȝtes of sorȝe to slepe so faste. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 122 She shewed so mani good resounes vnto the kynge her husbonde, that he forgaue Absolon. 1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Livy* III. xxxv, He couth fynd na resson quhy he aucht nocht to helpe þe romane pepill to recovir þe land. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 715 *Brag.* Sweet bloods I both may, and will [deny]. *Ber.* What reason haue you for't? 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* 560 Is there any reason in you ..why I shd respect you any more than the very Ethiopians? 1668 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 202 The Ambassador Brugman would by no means accept of the horse, for no other reason, doubtlesse, than this, that his was not so good as his Collegue's. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 7 He made a Voyage to Grand Cairo for no other Reason, but to take the Measure of a Pyramid. 1763 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr., Backgammon* (1778) 181 For the same Reason avoid hitting any Blots which your Adversary makes. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 7 Should we not have as much reason to believe that it still existed as we now have. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 There is no reason..to imagine that this melancholy tone is attributable to disappointment.

b. *Reason of state*, a purely political ground of action on the part of a ruler or government, esp. as involving some departure from strict justice, honesty, or open dealing. Freq. without article, as a principle of political action. So †*public reason*.

A rendering of F. *raison d'état* or It. *ragione di stato*, the latter used or cited by Scarlett *Estate Eng. Fugitives* (1595) R iij, Ben Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* (1599) I. i, *Volpone* (1605) IV. i, and Bacon *Adv. Learn.* (1605) I. ii. § 3.

1611 FLORIO *Ragione di stato*, the law, reason, or policie of State. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 3 As if the King .. were become effeminate and lesse sensible of Honour, and Reason of State, then was fit for a King. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 116 King Charles had not the same Reason of State to indulge the House of Commons. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 389 Public reason just .. compels me now To do what else .. I should abhorre. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Stud. Hist.* ii. (1752) 39 The notion of attaching men to the new government..was a reason of state to some. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 34 The whole of this mystery of iniquity is called the reason of state. It is a reason which I own I cannot penetrate. 1897 MORLEY *Machiavelli* 40 The most imposing of all incarnations of the doctrine that reason of State covers all, is Napoleon.

6. A ground or cause of, or for, something:

a. of a fact, procedure, or state of things, in some way dependent upon human action or feeling.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 551 For þis resun þat 3ee haue hard, Man is clepid þe lesse werld. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 544 Throw this ressonis ald, The bludy hart it is cald. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 15 Now doe you know the reason of this hast? 1659 PEARSON *Creed* IX. 697 This reason did the ancient Fathers render why the Church was called Catholick. 1698 ASGILL *Argument* 9 Custom it self, without a reason for it, is an argument only to fools. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 477/1 This holds equally in metaphor and allegory; and the reason is the same in all. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 105 Respecting this palace, and the reason of thy being alone in it.

b. of a fact, event, or thing not dependent on human agency.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 104 (Camb. MS.) To vnwrappen the hyd causes of thinges and to discouere me the resouns couered with dyrknesses. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xii, The wulf on a daye came to the dogge and demaunded of hym the rayson why he was soo lene. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 30 When these Prodigies Doe so conioyntly meet, let not men say, These are their Reasons, they are Naturall. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 484 I should think comets were made in the same manner. ..For I could very well from hence give a reason both of their hair, and of their motions. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 9 We know not their Make; and can give no Reason of the different Qualities we find in them. 1826 WHATELY *Logic* (1840) App. Ambig. Terms xix, The Reason of an eclipse of the sun is, that the moon is interposed between it and the earth. This should strictly be called the cause. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 67 There is not a hair or a line, not a spot or a color, for which there is not a reason.

†c. In phr. *by the reason of* or *that*. (Cf. 7.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 244 Hit nedyth a man do more abstynence in that tyme..by the reyson that [*text* than] in colde tyme the colde chasyth the naturall hete. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 88 Ther is a corporacyon made..amongst fischmongers .., by the reason wherof all maner of fische is sold derar. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 9 You se..what glotony..ys had in cytes and townys, by the reson of thys socyety and cumpany of men togydur.

7. (Without article.) a. *By* (†or *for*) *reason of*, on account of.

Very common in the Bible of 1611.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16372 A prisun ar yee wont at hafe, for resun o þe dai. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 49 The 1yche is yreuerenced by reson of his richesse. 1432–50 tr. *Higden, Harl. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 471 John Holand, broþer to the kynge by reason of his moder. 1496 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 512/2 [Lands] whiche came..to youre handes of possession, by reason and force of the same Acte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 39 In the night [they] had quarrelled among themselves, by reason whereof they ranne vpon a rock. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 391 The Commanders being unserviceable, by reason of their wounds, quickly abated their Courage. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 137 By reason of its softness, it is turned and cut. 1840 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 76 Their labours are highly deserving of notice by reason of their having attempted to execute this task systematically. 1885 *Academy* 6 June 397 Irritating by reason of its deficiency in organisation.

b. *By reason* (*that*), for the reason that, because. (Freq. *c* 1560 to 1720; now *rare*.)

1534 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 42 The cause of their dissent..was by reason that that article was clerely agaynst their professyon. 1537 *Ibid.* 165, I ame myndet to let it staunde to the sprynge of the yere, by reason the days ar now so short. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 8 b, They doe not flye, by reason they have no feathers in their wings. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 1 By reason that their Moneths must of necessity by degrees change their place. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 52 There were several Murmurings..by reason the Prize-Money was not immediately divided. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Mary & Eliz.* Wks. 1853 II. 91/2 By reason that she is adorned with every grace and virtue.

8. (Without article, and sometimes with adj., as *good, great, little, small*.)

a. *There is* (*was*, etc.) *reason*. Also with omission of verb (sometimes not clearly distinct from 14).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 28 You care not for me. *Ros.* Great reason: for past care, is still past cure. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 155 There's reason he should be displeased at it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 443 Whose fellowship .. Good reason was thou freely shouldst dislike. 1671 — *P. R.* IV. 526 Good reason then if I [etc.]. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xviii, I have rather a leaning to the agricultural interest too; as good reason is [etc.]. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 414/2 If the defendant was let out of prison before these things were done, there was reason to believe that they would never be done at all.

b. *To have reason for*, or *to* do, something. Also *elliptically* without construction (cf. 17).

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 146 Me thinkes .. you should haue little reason for that. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 177 Hee had reason to exclame as he did. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. v. 2 Why how now Hecat, you looke angrily? *Hec.* Haue I not reason. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 272 Noble Orsin, th' hast Great reason to do as thou say'st. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 66/1, I have reason to remember it. I was, after the battle, flung into confinement. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xviii, 'I applaud your caution', said Darsie. 'You have reason', replied his sister. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberworth* 353, I had good reason to hope that I was being of use at Roost.

c. *To see reason* (*to* do something).

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 207 If he fight longer then he sees reason, Ile forswear Armes. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 154, I never yet saw Reason..to believe [etc.]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* v. 62, I began this winter by admiring Sir Henry's benevolence .. more than I saw reason to do afterwards.

d. *With* or *without reason*.

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 837 Yet hath not God giuen their beeing without good and iust reason. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 431 With reason hath deep silence and demurr Seis'd us. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 316 Could he with reason murmur at his case, Himself sole author of his own disgrace? 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iii. 30 It is very wrong in you to make your neighbours discontented without reason.

†9. Rationale, fundamental principle, basis. *Obs.*

1585 GREENE *Planetom.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 19 The Egiptians..found out the reason of Diuination, increasing the Science greatly. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 181 The reason of the Latin word *Hircus*, is derived of *Hirtus* (signifying rough). 1668 MOXON *Mech. Dyalling* 4 Geometry, and the Projecting of the Sphere..are only useful to those that would know the reason of Dyalling. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 7 The formal reason or nature of Sin consists in its being a deordination or transgression of the Divine law.

III. 10. That intellectual power or faculty (usually regarded as characteristic of mankind, but sometimes also attributed in a certain degree to the lower animals) which is ordinarily employed in adapting thought or action to some end; the guiding principle of the human mind in the process of thinking. (Freq. more or less personified.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 272 Wummon is þe reisun, þet is, wittes skile. *a* 1300 *Fail & Passion* 19 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 Skil, resun, an eke miȝt he ȝef adam in his mode. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 515 þat alle þyng his ase he seiþ þy resoun wole þe iede. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 62 þan aght man ..noght to be of wers condicion, þan þe creatours without reson. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 52 For rihtfoliche resoun schulde rulen ou alle. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 105 Reson me bad .. To ete and drynke in tyme attemprely. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 Of his wijsdome and resoun he refreyneth him silff from these vicis that nature shewith in him. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 4 Seyng the perfectyon of man restyth in the mynd and in the chefe and puryst parte therof, wych ys reson and intellygence. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 115 The will of man is by his reason sway'd: And reason saies you are the worthier Maide. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 26 In matters of faith his reason always submitted to the Word of God. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* V. (1697) 478 Reason still is whisp'ring in your Ear, Where you are sure to fail, th'Attempt forbear. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 530 It is absurd to conceive that there can be any opposition between reason and common sense. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. ii, Some brute animals are endued with Reason. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ii. 46 Of all the faculties of the human mind, it will, I presume, be admitted that Reason stands at the summit.

b. So (†*good* or) *right reason*. Now *rare*.

Perhaps sometimes understood as in sense 11.

a 1300—*c* 1400 [see 13 a, 13 e, 13 g, and 14]. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 305 It war aganis bayth natur and gud ressoun, That Dewlheiris bairnis were trew to God or man. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 147 Yf man wold folow euer ryght reson and the jugement therof. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 1 That the Church be sufficiently prouided for is so agreeable to good reason and conscience. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xvii, The Dog, the Horse ..Will all .. claim their share in use of right reason. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 212 If once right reason drives that cloud away, Truth breaks upon us with resistless day. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 27 The clue of right reason, which we are bound to follow in the communication of truth. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, G. B. Dodington* i, Right reason being judge.

c. In the Kantian transcendental philosophy: The power (*Vernunft*) by which first principles are grasped *a priori*, as distinguished from UNDERSTANDING (*Verstand*).

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1850) I. 240 *note*, By the pure 'reason' I mean the power by which we become possessed of principles. 1827 CARLYLE *St. Germ. Lit.* Misc. (1840) I. 102 Reason, the Kantists say, is of a higher nature than Understanding; it works by more subtle methods, on higher objects.

d. In various mystic or transcendental uses: (see quots.).

1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 86 The Son is called Reason as well as the Paternal Reason. *Ibid.* 87 Cerinthus held the Preexistence of the Reason which he called the Christ. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 323/2 Schelling defines reason to be the identity of the subjective and the objective. ..God and reason are essentially of the same nature; they are identical. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Art* Wks. (Bohn) III. 20 There is but one Reason. The mind that made the world is not one mind, but *the* mind. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* III. xiii. 362 This absolute end.. can be nothing but Reason itself, or the Universe of Rationals.

11. The ordinary thinking faculty of the human mind in a sound condition; sanity.

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Ecclesia* Sel. Wks. III. 342 þat man is out of resoun þat trowiþ þat Clement in Petris tyme was more þan Joon evaungelist. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 214 A happinesse, That often Madnesse hits on, which Reason and Sanitie could not so prosperously be deliuer'd of. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* iv. 36 At the same time my reason returned vnto me. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xiv. 351 A fourth incapacity is want of reason. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VII. XXV, So now my reason was restored to me. 1863 *Spectator* 25 July 2295 We are fully convinced that any attempt to show Hamlet's reason to be shaken is utterly hopeless.

b. A reasonable or sensible view of a matter; chiefly in phr. *to bring to reason*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12759 To heie of his sermon þat maniman broght to resun. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccii. 621 The kyng..commaunded me..to gouerne and bringe them to reason. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 150 b, Whiche thynges if he deny to dooe, then the confederates certifie hym, that thei shall neuer cease till he be brought to reason. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 279 He would sit still till they who were over-active would come to reason. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* Dram. Pers., Oriana .. would bring him to reason. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxvi. 332 They had failed to bring a recusant clergyman to reason.

12. In verbal phrases denoting the conformity of something to the dictates of reason: † a. *Reason will* or *would. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11663 'Ioseph', sco said, 'fain wald i rest' .. 'Gladli', said he, 'þat wil resun'. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 112 Whi shulde we [etc.]?..resoun wolde it neuere. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257/2 Hit semeth resoun wolde he shuld have the disavaille therof, and not the Marchant. 1433 *Ibid.* 424/2 To be as reson will, Chief þereof. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xviii. 14 *Yf it* were a matter of wronge, .. reason wolde that I shuld heare you. [So COVERDALE & 1611.] 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 157 Our Cause [is] the best; Then Reason will, our hearts should be as good.

b. *It stands* (†*with* or) *to reason.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* B iij, Considerynge then that mans eies be colde of nature: hit standeth with reason they shulde be washed with colde water and not with hotte. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. I. 6 For it stood greatly with reason, seeing his Lord and Master changed his estate and vocation, that he should alter likewise his denomination. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 149 It standeth to good reason, that they who repose mutuall trust one in another, will joyntly sticke to it. 1698 C. BOYLE, etc. *Ep. Phalaris Exam.* 137 It stands to reason, that he thought the Expression common enough; or else he would not have us'd it. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv, Of course it stands to reason that the rich never have justice done them in plays and stories: for the people who write are poor.

13. In prepositional phrases (chiefly *Obs.*), denoting agreement with, or opposition to, what reason directs or indicates:

† a. *By reason* (= OF. *par raison*). Also rarely *by good* (or *right*) *reason, by no reason. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14742 Mi hus agh be, [be] right resun Hus o praier and of orisoun. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3937 The kyng .. n'olde him sle, bote by resoun. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) x. 120 Seynt Petre the Apostle, and thei that camen aftre him, han ordeynd to make here Confessioun to man; and be gode Resoun: for [etc.]. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10535 (Trin.) Shal no mon bi no resoun Aseyn hir haue no wicke chesoun. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 Thei that seethe the good and takithe the evelle, by reson they shulle repent hem. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 26 He delyuered them sufficient by reason, to pay all their small charges. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Collingbourne* 145 b, The gylty alwayes are suspicious, And dread the ruyne that must sewe by reason.

b. *In reason.* Also *in all* or *any reason*; † *upon reason.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1670 Aske it at Alexander quat þou will apon reson, And I sall grant. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 53 Keeping such vild company as thou art, hath in reason taken from me, all ostentation of sorrow. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 249 In any reason. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 250 In all reason. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 97 The Law could not in reason take notice of any such thing. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1862) 68 Had he had a thousand souls, they had in reason been cast away. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 ₱ 12, I am willing to do anything in reason for the Service of my Country-women. 1823 KEBLE *Serm.* iii. (1848) 65 To..consider fairly, what effect, in all reason, their believing it ought to have on themselves. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* I. (*Unpleasant*) 186 If you want a cheque for yourself..you can name any figure you like—in reason.

† c. *Of reason.* Also with *all, good. Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 They shall .. brynge hit in to good couenable forme as to suche a lord bilongeth of reson. 1449 in *Ware Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 493 Purveaunce shalbe made for you in such wise as of reasone ye shal holde you wel contente. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 12 In some places they sowe bothe pees and beanes vnderforowe: and those of reson must be sowen betyme. 1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Livy* v. ii, May it nocht be said to him of gude resoun: 'Thow has ȝerelie wagis, suffir þareof ȝerelie laubouris?' 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* ix. 103 The Council of Trent .. must of all reason be conceived to mean these very Circumstances.

† d. *Out of reason. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2222 We may boldly vs byld with bostis out of Reason. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxix. 209 Mortimer disgised him with wonder riche clothes out of al maner reson. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 385 You sell the same..to your Brother too deere and out of reason.

† e. *Through* (*good* or *right*) *reason. Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 48 Man, whan he falleþ in to elde, Feble a wexeþ..Þourȝ riȝt resoun. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 842 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 305 Ant so thourh god resoun He yeld hem heore tresoun. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3628 After Belyn, Gurgoint his sone Hadde þe heritage þorow resone.

† f. *With* (or *to*) *reason.* Also with *no. Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 44/359 Seint Ieme ne miȝhte habbe þe soule..with no resun ne riȝhte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14705 Þe werckes þat i were in his nam, Quat man þan mai wit resun blam. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 874 Then seyd thai al with resoun, Sir Amis schuld ben in prisoun. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 179 Syr Guy answered hym with reason And sayd: 'Alas, for here is treason!' *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 159 As ye knowe, I wolde be reformed with rayson to the sayenge of his barons. 1556 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* Epist. A iij b, Because you may see him confirme with reason the Courtly facions. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 37 These ride in the open streetes, whiles the other lurke in close woods—and to reason, for [etc.].

† g. *Without* (*right*) *reason. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16296 Qui smites þou me wit-vten right resun. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 150 Men mad tille him grete mone, it was without reson. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 42 Delicacie in loves cas Withoute reson is and was. 1484 CAXTON *Life of Æsop* 2 b, He .. went in without rayson and hath eten al the fygges. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 629 This multitude..spoyled, robbed and rifled, without reason or measure.

14. A matter, act, proceeding, etc., agreeable to reason; in phrases *it is reason* or *reason is* (also with *good, great*), *it is no* (or *not*) *reason, to think* (*it*) *reason*, etc. Freq. *c* 1400–1650; now *rare.*

So OF. *il est raison, c'est* (*bien*) *raison, c'est raison et droit*, etc.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1096 'Þat is skile', quaþ Jhesu, 'and good reson'. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6891 Þarfor it es reson and ryght, þat þai ay se þat grysely syght. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257 Hit is no reson that the Maister take his worship of another mannes harme. 1454 *Ibid.* V. 248/1 In suche wyse as it can be thought reason unto our Tresorer. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 348 It is reason that it shulde so be. *a* 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* D d vi, Reason is, that I succour thy povertee with moneie. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 25 b, It is good reason to sowe timely in wette groundes. 1625 BACON *Ess., Marriage* (Arb.) 264 It were great Reason, that those that haue Children, should haue greatest care of future times. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 129, I thought it reason th' Argives should collect. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 100 It was not reason to punish the innocent with the Guilty. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VI. ii. ₱ 2 It is but reason that you should distrust our purity. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* iv, 'Do you know, sir, that Marionetta has no fortune?' 'It is the more reason, sir, that her husband should have one'. 1864 MANNING *Let. to Pusey* 28 It is, however, but reason that I should rejoice.

† b. In parenthetic phrases, *as reason is* (or *was*), *as* (*it*) *is reason*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 847 Telle he moste his tale as was reson, By foreward and by Composicion. 1535 COVERDALE *Baruch* ii. 6 We with oure fathers (as reason is) are brought to open shame. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 198 To which his commandement I obeyed as reason was. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xxii. 74 If we shall give that respect to the authoritie of Plato (as it is reason), we must [etc.]. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1641 What your commands impos'd I have perform'd, as reason was, obeying.

† c. *And reason*, placed after a statement. *Obs.*

1563 MAN *Musculus Commonpl.* 279 They do sufficiently confesse .. that the sacrament is not the very grace itselfe, and reason. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. i, *Barabas.* I'd cut thy throat, if I did. *Ithamore.* And reason too. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 122 To whom our Saviour fervently reply'd. 'And reason; since his word all things produc'd'.

† d. Similarly *and good reason, and* (rarely *as*) *reason good. Obs.* (Cf. 8 a.)

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 171 Wee'l haue the Lord Sayes head... *Cade.* And good reason. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 75 He wrote most frequently (and good reason) to his Father and Uncle. 1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 60 Lord Crafty, as Reason good, immediately assumed the Management of his Lady's Affairs. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 115 True love .. never attacks us but once, and reason good, because it lasts us for life.

† **15.** That treatment which may with reason be expected by, or required from, a person; justice; satisfaction; chiefly in phr. *to do* (one) *reason* (tr. F. *faire raison*). *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 Þai do resoun and trewth till ilke man, als wele to pouer as to riche. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxviii, Welecome, worthyly wyghte! Thou sall hafe resone and ryghte. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 72 b, To holde them in pees reson and justice. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* x. 30, I shal do hym reason yf it be founde that I haue done any wronge. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. ii. 278, I.. [am] resolu'd withall To doe my selfe this reason, and this right. 1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 94 If they gett reason, it is thought they are both undone. *Ibid.* 132 The Thesaurer..required that his Grace would see justice done upon him...The Commissioner promised him reason. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 301 The more I endeavoured by faire meanes to oblige him to doe me reason, the more I excited him to derision.

b. With reference to drinking. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 62 Quaffing companions .. wil require reason at their hands as they terme it. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i, First I'll drink to you, Sir; upon my faith I'll do you reason, Sir. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 279 After .. every one's Health has reason done it, they take off the Table-Cloth. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii, I pray you..to do me reason in a cup of wine. 1826 — *Woodst.* xix, Nor was his follower slow in doing reason to the royal pledge.

† c. Satisfaction by a duel. *Obs.*—1

1619 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 120 Sir Edward Villiers told him himself was the man. 'I hope', said the other, 'you will do me reason'. Thereupon a challenge was made and accepted.

† **16.** A reasonable quantity, amount, or degree. Also *spec.* the measure by which a miller took his toll. *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10614 As touchyng off the melle, Thow myghtest ther..be-holden A mesure Wych (by folkys oppynyoun,) Bereth the name off 'Resoun'. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xv. (1869) 80 At the mille peraventure ye haue seen a mesure that is cleped resoun. *Ibid.* III. xvii. 144 Millewardes also that filleth here resoun, with oute clepinge of resoun. 1592 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 887 In case his paines were recompenst with reason. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* VI. vi. (1622) 130 Agrippina not contented with reason, and greedy of rule. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 74 *Bene.* Doo not you loue me? *Beat.* Why no, no more than reason. 1675 EARL ESSEX [A. CAPEL] *Lett.* (1770) 15, I have not yet heard precisely what terms mr. Thinne stands upon, but in case he will take reason .. it would be a great convenience to me to be provided of a dwelling in town.

† b. Moderation. *Obs.*—1

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 93 When she hath cast them againe, giue her her breakefast of good meat, with reason in the quantity.

† **17.** *To have reason* (tr. F. *avoir raison*): to be right (esp. in making a statement). *Obs.* (Cf. 8 b.)

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* I. x. (1568) 13 b, This if they had demaunded of the true God, they should haue had reason. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* 8 Aristotle excepteth naturall Philosophie, saying, a yoong man is not of fit disposition for this kind of doctrine, wherein it semeth he hath reason. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vi. 95 The King himselfe said aloud, that both sides had reason. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* III. i, *Sir Mart.* You have reason, sir. *Mood.* There he is again too; the town phrase. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 285 The Objectors have Reason, and their Assertions may be allowed. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliii. (1804) II. 181 Louis XIV had reason when he said 'the Pyrenees are removed'.

18. The fact or quality of being agreeable to the reason; such a († procedure or) view of things as the reason can approve of.

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 331 Ressaue him reuerendly, as resoun in lyis. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. ii. 358 Wee haue consented to all tearmes of reason. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 113 Me thinkes there is much reason in his sayings. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 47 This is reason put into Verse, and worthy the consideration of a wise man. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 738 His perswasive words, impregn'd With Reason, to her seeming, and with Truth. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 4 There is reason in what you say. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 17 Nay, there is reason in your plea; 'twere hard. 1880 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales, Fellow-Townsmen* iii. (1896) 124 There was reason in Mrs. Downe's fear—that he owned.

b. In phrases *to hear, listen to*, or *speak reason.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 596 For na counsall that tyme wald he heir ressoun. 1545 ELYOT *s.v. Ius, Ius dicis*, thou speakest reason. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 5 You should heare reason. *Ibid.* v. i. 41 There thou speak'st reason. 1664 J. WILSON *A. Commonites* V. iii, Troth he speaks reason. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iii, The rogues were now more capable to hear reason than to act reason. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I, When I'm determined I always listen to reason, because it can then do no harm. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* vi. 101 The people were now in a condition to hear reason. 1880 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales, Fellow-Townsmen* iii. (1896) 124 Her impression is that your wife will listen to reason.

IV. † **19.** The exercise of reason; the act of reasoning or argumentation. *Obs.*

c 1330 *King of Tars* 276 The doughter dude overcome hem bothe Beo riht reson and evene. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 255, I schall þe proue be right resoune. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 8 Reson is the expressing of a iust matter with witty persuasions, furnished with learned knowledge. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 361 Wee may not argue by reason in this sort [etc.]. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 8 That part of euery proposition that goeth afore in reason, howsoeuer the words be placed, is the Theme there handled. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Interpr. Gen. 433, I understand by Reason, the deduction of one thing from another.

† **20.** Consideration, regard, respect. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 728 *Thisbe*, And certeyn as by reson of hir age Ther myght haue ben bitwixe hem mariage. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. liii. (Bodl. MS.), Amptes .. take grete charge of heyr comyn profite and haue þereof reson and mynde. 1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Livy* III. xxiv, More respect suld haue bene had to ressoun of þe senatouris þan to ony ressoun of þare vassalege or meritis.

† **21.** Way, manner, method; *spec.* the method of a science. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 15 ȝif men avysiden hem on þis resoun, ȝoone shulde juge bi mannis lawe. 1530 PALSGR. 889 And by lyke reason forme they *tintouin, charinaris*, and suche lyke. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Argts., The fourth booke teacheth the right order of measuringe all platte formes, and bodies also, by reson Geometricall. 1643 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 353 We cannot believe the intermixture of the present ecclesiastical government with the civil state to be other than a very good reason.

† b. Possibility of action or occurrence. Const. *but. Obs. rare.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 212 When I looke on her perfections, There is no reason, but I shall be blinde. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. ii, Since things are in thy power, I see no reason but of Malta's Wrack. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 409, I see no reason but suppos'd Lucentio Must get a father.

† **22.** *Math.* = RATIO 2. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) Al the enuyronynge of the erthe abowte ne halt but the resoun of a prikke at regard of the gretnesse of heuene. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 86 If it be yn tokenynge ffleumetyke, a lityll [medicine] after þe qualyte & resoun of þe tokenynge. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. def. i. 312 There are..three reasons or meanes of measuring, which are called commonly dimensions. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 212 There is the same reason in the proportion of eight vnto six that is of fower vnto three. 1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 8 Like-plaines haue a doubled reason of their correspondent sides. 1698 COCKER *Arithm.* vi. 60 A third [number], which shall have such reason to the one, as the other hath to unite. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* iii. Wks. 1871 I. 337 The moments or quantities of motion in bodies are in a direct compounded reason of the velocities and quantities of Matter contained in them.

V. **23.** *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly objective and obj. gen.), as *reason-plating* (after *armour-plating*), *-poisoning, -renderer, -scanner, -worship*; *reason-derived, -proof* adjs.; **reason-ring**, a ring bearing a 'reason' or motto.

1874 W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* § 36. 61 A *reason-derived knowledge of God is the highest problem of philosophy. 1870 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 1536/1 If his heavy artillery could not penetrate the thick *reason-plating of the statesmen, it was passion-proof. 1888 F. M. CRAWFORD *With the Immortals* I. 69 Doctor Saul Ascher, who died an abstract death from *reason-poisoning. 1829 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 442 A man who on this topic .. is pretty nearly *reason proof. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 236 This assignation of cause the Greekes called Etiologia..We also call him the *reason-rendrer. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring*

416 Among the motto or '*reason' rings, as they were termed, is an example .. found in 1823, at Thetford. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 970 *Reason-scanners have resolved all, That heavie things, hang'd in the Aire must fall. 1893 G. A. DENISON in *Ch. Times* 24 Mar. 325 *Reason-worship, the parent of all heresies.

Reason (rī'z'n), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 resun, 7 resen, 8 reson, *dial.* rezen, 7– reason. [var. RASEN, q.v.] = RAISING-PIECE. Also *attrib.* with *piece*.

a 1548 [see RAISING-PIECE]. 1611 COTGR., *Architrave*, .. the reason peece, or master beame (in buildings of timber). 1674–91 [see RASEN]. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 183 Betwixt them and the Sell, or Reson. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Rezen*, the raising; 'tis much the same as the wall-plate. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1899/1 *Reason-piece*, a timber which lies under the beams on the brick or timber in the side of a house.

Reason (rī'z'n), *v.* Forms: 4 resun, 5 resoune, 5–7 reson, 6 rai-, rayson, reazon, *Sc.* resson, 5– reason. [ad. OF. *raisoner* (F. *raisonner*) :—late L. *rationāre* to discourse, f. *ratiōn-em* : see REASON *sb.*[1] In sense 1 perh. aphet. for AREASON.]

†**1.** *trans.* To question (a person); to call (one) to account. = AREASON *v. Obs. rare.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 8676 (Gött.), I knew wel..Of þis resun scho had me don. I hir resuned þan al-sua son. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2809 Generides thoo he [Anazaree] gan reason Whi the Sowdon did him in prison. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 33 Quhen he had pansit in this maner wp and doun and ressonit himself for his slouthfulnes.

†**2.** *intr.* To hold argument, discussion, discourse or talk *with* another. *Obs.*

The precise sense depends greatly on the context.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L vj, Yf one begynne to resoune and talke with yow of suche mater, lete hym alone. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 32 Thenne he resoned wyth his prynces and barons. 1530 PALSGR. 680/1 By that time that I have reasonned a lytell with hym I shall soone fele his mynde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 127 He sent for the Maior and Shirifes of London, with whome he reasoned greuously for the escape of one called John Gate. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 27, I reason'd with a Frenchman yesterday, who told me [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xii. 7 Now therefore stand still, that I may reason with you before the Lord. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 233 How wilt thou reason with them, how refute Thir Idolisms, Traditions, Paradoxes?

†**b.** (Without const.) To argue, discourse, converse, talk. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 Glotony commeth in full subtylly, & reasoneth full craftely, sayenge [etc.]. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 270 He, as sone as he was baptised, began .. to reason of Christes religion. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 95 How well hee's read, to reason against reading. 1599 — *Hen. V*, III. vii. 38 My Horse .. 'tis a subiect for a Soueraigne to reason on. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 558 Others apart sat on a Hill retir'd, .. and reason'd high Of Providence, Foreknowledge, Will, and Fate.

d. To employ reasoning or argument *with* a person, in order to influence his conduct or opinions.

1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv, All he could do was .. to reason with him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 72 Mankind must be reasoned with before they are punished.

3. *intr.* To think in a connected, sensible, or logical manner; to employ the faculty of reason in forming conclusions (in general, or in a particular instance).

In early use not clearly distinguished from 2 b.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 277 [Q. 1] Teach thy necessity to reason thus,—There is no vertue like necessity. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 2 God doth not reason, or discourse. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 Kings deny themselves some such necessary Power..: wherein they reason not well. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 765 Hee hath eat'n and lives, And knows, and speaks, and reasons, and discernes, Irrational till then. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* V. i, It must be so—Plato, thou reason'st well. 1782 COWPER *Doves* i, Reasoning at every step he treads, Man yet mistakes his way. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xix, Temptation came; I reason'd, and I fell. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. xiv. § 5 Though we cannot, while we feel deeply, reason shrewdly.

b. Const. *from* (premises or data); *about, of, upon* (a subject).

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 280 By Reasoning from the already received Scripture. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 308 He reason'd deep of Heav'ns mysterious Ends. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* I. vii, To reason about his duty. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 3 If the phenomena are reasoned upon, .. the enquirer is guided by analogy. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* II. 341 Oh! He is far above us all in his conceit: Whilst we enjoy, he reasons of enjoyment. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. xi. II. 489 Reasoning from experience of the past abuses..they anticipated a like result from the present.

4. With object-clause:

a. To question, discuss *what, why*, etc.

1529 BRIGHTWELL [Frith] *Ep. to Christian Rdr.* III b, If thou woldist reason why God doth thus. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 94, I will not reason what is meant heereby, Because I will be guiltlesse from the meaning. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 107, I must not haue you henceforth, question me, Whether I go: nor reason where-about. 1855 TENNYSON *Lt. Brigade* 14 Their's not to reason why. 1864–8 BROWNING *J. Lee's Wife* IV. i, I will be quiet and talk with you, And reason why you are wrong.

b. To argue, conclude, infer *that*, etc.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257, I reason, that as some sicknesses are hereditarious, ..so this inclination or desire of this discouerie I inherited of my father. 1727 POPE & GAY *What passed in London* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 262 She reasoning, that it would be time enough..after the Comet had made its appearance.

c. To say by way of argument. *nonce-use.*

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, 'What have I done', reasoned poor Joe.

5. *trans.* **a.** To discuss or argue (a matter). Now *rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 187 b, They wyll reason y^e^ mysteryes of our fayth, whiche be aboue reason. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 175 b, Ther should be chosen two divines to reason the matter. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 26 Thence a tender conscience may iustly thus reason the case. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 116 [He] was pleased to do me, and several other Gentlemen..the favour to reason the Law with us. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 205, I am in no humour to reason that point.

b. To explain, support, infer, deal with, by (or as by) reasoning. *nonce-uses.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 114 Though the wisedome of Nature can reason it thus, and thus, yet Nature finds it selfe scourg'd by the sequent effects. 1607 — *Cor.* V. iii. 176 This Boy, that cannot tell what he would haue, Doe's reason our Petition with more strength, Than thou hast to deny't. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 18 Say first, of God above, or Man below, What can we reason, but from what we know? 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 22 It saw much, Yet idly reasoned what it saw.

6. a. To bring (a person) *into, out of* (a state of mind, etc.) by reasoning.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. ii. 165 These fellowes of infinit tongue, that can ryme themselues into Ladyes fauours, they doe alwayes reason themselues out again. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* 233 Men commonly reason themselves into an allowance of sin, by pretending humane infirmities or natural frailties. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. ii, You know us better than to talk of reasoning a woman out of her inclinations. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* I. vii, A man, who has to reason about his duty, when the temptation to transgress it is upon him, is almost sure to reason himself into an error. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 289 David tried to reason him out of his fears.

b. To put *down* by reasoning.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 155 This .. is the grand popular objection, which Cries, not reasons us down. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, Love is not to be reason'd down, or lost In high ambition.

7. To think *out*, to arrange the thought of, in a logical manner.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 124 There is no hint or intimation in history, that this system was first reasoned out. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum., Swift* (1858) 34 They are reasoned logically enough. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ix. (1879) 414 By thus reasoning-out the probable consequences of an action, motives .. may lose more or less of their force.

8. To provide with reason; to accompany with a reason. *nonce-uses.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 161 Which .. Shewth thy nose better se-ond than thy hed resond. 1796 BURKE *Reg. Peace* I. Wks. 1826 VIII. 129 This offer so reasoned plainly implies, that [etc.].

Reason, obs. form of RAISIN.

Rea:sonabi·lity. *rare.* [f. as next + -ITY.] Reasonableness.

1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 22 July 105/1 The reasonability of man, and the reasonability of the contention of God with his sinful creature.

Reasonable (rī'z'năb'l), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 4 raison-, reison-, 4–5 resoun-, (5 resun-), 4–7 reson-, 5–6 resson-, 6 rezon-, 5– reasonable (also 4–6 -abil, -abyll, etc.; 5 resenable, 6 reasnable). [a. OF. *raison(n)able, reson(n)able*, etc. (mod.F. *raisonnable*), f. *raison, reson*, etc. REASON, after L. *rationābilis* RATIONABLE. The 15th c. form *resenable* may represent the earlier *resnable* RENABLE, q.v.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Endowed with reason. = RATIONAL *a.* 1. Now *rare.* **a.** of persons or living things, esp. *reasonable creature* († or *beast*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 128 (Camb. MS.) Man is a resonable two foted beest. *Ibid.* pr. vi. 133 The commune Iugement of alle creaturis resonablis .. is this þat god is eterne. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 64 Or lang tyme be gane, thare sall men that ar callit resonable do mare bestly dedis. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 2 Every creature resonable unto whome god hathe gyuen mynde and understandynge. 1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 251 Man, a reasonable creature whose dignity doth come so neere the Angels. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living & Dying* (1870) 7 Let your employment be such as may become a reasonable person. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 5 If every Creature be reasonable, every Brute is reasonable. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1826 VI. 218 For man is by nature reasonable.

b. of the soul or intellectual powers.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 378 Thilke intelligence In mannys soule resonable Hath schape to be perdurable. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 45 In his slepe he was raueshid from his resonable wyttys. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 40 Some sayd that man was no thyng els but hys resonabul soule. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 54 My reasonable part produces reason How I may be deliuer'd of these woes. 1648 *Shorter Catech.* § 22 Christ..became man by taking to Himself a true body and reasonable soul. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* Introd. 2 Every Man is bound..to make the best use he can of his reasonable powers. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. iii. § 6. 102 The reasonable soul of mankind is not numerically one.

fig. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 81 Their vnderstanding Begins to swell, and the approching tide Will shortly fill the reasonable shore.

2. Having sound judgement; sensible, sane. = RATIONAL *a.* 1 b. Also, not asking for too much.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 724 Fyfty fyn frendez..þat..restful wern & resounable & redy þe to serue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 441 Sith a man is moore resonable Than womman is, ye moste been suffrable. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10 He is able to satisfi ani reasnable natural philosopher in that point. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 39 Reasonable and judicious Readers will not dislike the same digression. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 46 To give any reasonable Man an answer to any useful Question in the Art of Gunnery. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* XXXIX, Those polite, candid, reasonable watermen demanded a Louis d'or for that service. 1769 *Junius Lett.* I. 10 We are governed by counsels from which a reasonable man can expect no remedy but poison. 1802 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 369 If mankind were reasonable they would want no government. 1883 ANNA K. GREEN (MRS. ROHLFS) *Hand & Ring* iii, 'Ferris is a reasonable man', said the coroner.

b. Requiring the use of reason. *nonce-use.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 409 Is not your Father growne incapable Of reasonable affayres.

†**3.** Able to discourse or discuss matters; ready of tongue or speech. Also const. *of. Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 534 Loo how goodely spake thys knyghte..I..fonde him so tretable Ryght wonder skylful and resonable. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 25 He was .. resonabel of speche, and wel i-lettred. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2214 Wherfore be .. Goodly of word, and resonable Bothe to lesse and eek to mar.

†**b.** Of language: Marked by reasoning. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 After so noble spekers þat sownede at þe beste; and of hem faire facounde and resonable speche, folowed and streynede all her lyf tyme. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 136 Rethorique the science Appropred to the reverence Of wordes that ben resonable.

4. Agreeable to reason; not irrational, absurd or ridiculous.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26767 Stedfast and stabil Sal scrift be, þat es resonabil, And noght als neus þat er tan. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 Charite .. lith both ine loue of God and of thyne evyne cristene, and þere fore itt is resounable that he that hath cherite vse both. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 210 Pite..Makth that the god is merciable, If ther be cause resonable. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 Atte such resonable tyme as it likyth the forsaid Lord .. to assigne. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxv. 184 This pylgryme .. layde for hym many resonable excuses, as well for his age as otherwyse. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 1 Uppon a reasnable vew of the matter. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 136 It is a quarrell iust and reasonable, To be reueng'd on him that kill'd my Husband. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 78/1 That God, not chance, made the World and all Creatures, is demonstrable from the reasonable disposition of their parts. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 154 Something which it was much more reasonable to worship. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 232 So far from this genealogy being a solemn truth, it is not even a reasonable lie. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 359 The reasonable assumption would be that this bullet would range a greater distance if projected at the same velocity. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 3 The conviction would be reasonable, for it would be based upon universal experience.

†**b.** That may reasonably be used. *Obs.*[—1]

1465–6 *Act* 5 *Edw. IV* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 37 The Bowes [to be] of Ewe, Wych-hassell, Ashe, Awburne, or any other reasonable tree.

5. Not going beyond the limit assigned by reason; not extravagant or excessive; moderate.

a. of requests, desires, wishes, expectations, etc.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1499 This prayer was but resonable, Therefor god held it ferme and stable. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 5 Axe of thi God, so schalt thou noght be werned Of no reqwest, which is resonable. 1561 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 4 Our ressonable desyris being knawin. 1581 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 76 This demand appeiret ressonabill to sum, that thay could not reiect the same. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 55 The reasonable wishes of the whole people. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iv. 91 He never had a reasonable want which he could not and did not satisfy.

b. of amount, size, number, etc., or of things in respect of these properties.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 523 What resonabele hyre be nast be runne, I yow pay in dede and þo3te. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 200 Men and wymmen schulden lyven in..resonable abstynence of mete. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 178/2 Suche resonable costs and expenses, as shall happen to be done. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 98, I wyll that J. P. shall by my house..for xl li...to be payd in resonabyll yeerys as he can agre w^t^ myn executo^rs^. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 20 Rent corne to be paid, for a reasnable rent. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 256 Nothing will sinke into it, of any reasonable weight. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 41, I long to be doing; no reasonable hedge or ditch shall hold me. 1755 COLMAN & THORNTON *Connoisseur* No. 68 P 9 The old lady had the hardiness to squint at the sum total, and declared 'it was pretty reasonable, considering', 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 206 Doing a great service on reasonable terms to the Church of which he was a member. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 25/2 A straightforward, readable narrative in a very reasonable compass.

c. Moderate in price; inexpensive.

1667 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 471 Mr. Stephens..will undertake it when paper is more reasonable. 1805 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 148 This part of Paris is tranquil and reasonable. 1885 *Field* 3 Oct. 502/2 Feeding materials..are unusually reasonable just now.

†**d.** *Law. Reasonable aid*: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr., Reasonable ayde*, is a duty that the Lord of the Fee claimeth holding by Knights seruice or in soccage to marie his daughter, or to make his sonne Knight.

6. Of such an amount, size, number, etc., as is judged to be appropriate or suitable to the circumstances or purpose.

1436 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 104 Beyng yn Resonable helth of body. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 62 If the beaste be fatte, and any reasonable meate vpon hym. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 251 We trust surely, that moste men..wil be content for reasonable [L. *tolerabilis*] wages rather to followe oure campe, than theirs. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 116 Put it into a pipkin or posnet with some reasonable store of faire water. 1755 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 252 All .. forage .. is to be taken for the use of the army and a reasonable price paid for the same. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 623 A man o' the town dines late, but soon enough, With reasonable forecast and dispatch, To ensure a side-box station at half-price. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 656 They were determined to prosecute .. unless a reasonable sum were forthcoming, and .. by a reasonable sum was meant seven thousand pounds.

†b. Of a fair, average, or considerable amount, size, etc. *Obs.* (Freq. *c* 1590–1650.)

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 317 There are many prouinces .. that euery one of them is as bigge as a reasonable kingdome. *Ibid.* 337 They saw two reasonable riuers, vppon whose bankes there were many vines. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 69, I haue a Brother..a reasonable musition for singing. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 9 My self have had reasonable experience in piercing wounds. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 154 A Customer, who receiveth custom of the buyers and sellers of slaves, which amounteth to a reasonable sum in a year, for the toll is very great. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, A barrel of their liquor a reasonable draught.

†7. Proportionate. Also const. *to. Obs. rare.*

c 1460 FORTESCUR *Abs. & Lin. Mon.* x. (1885) 132 Also moche salte as by thair coniecture ys ressnable to the nombre off be men, women, and childeren. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 51 The said Dame Marioun to haue ane ressonable terce of Eglintoun. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 492 The shares of the wife and children was called their reasonable parts, and the writ *de rationabili parte bonorum* was given to recover it.

8. *Comb.*, as *reasonable-bladed, -minded*, adjs.

1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 373 You cannot possibly hurt the gut, .. which no reasonable-bladed pen-knife can touch. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 226/2 Enough for any reasonable minded person.

B. *adv.* Reasonably. a. With adjs. and advbs.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxvi, I helde hym resonable hote though ye had not holpen me. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclvi. 574 The first day the wynde was reasonable good for them. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 16 b, The minister .. made a reasonable long exhortation. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 185 The common people began to like reasonable well of the Turks. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 66 There is also a reasonable handsome Buzzar. 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 180 Reasonable well, I give you thanks, sir, said he.

b. With verbs. *rare*—1.

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 326 Thincke youe that..he did not speake..reasonable.

C. *absol.* as *sb.* †a. A reasonable being. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6760 In al this caas and in semblables If that ther ben mo resonables He may begge as I telle you here. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* I. xxvi. 57 A mixt action in reasonables is voluntarie, because there is some consent of will, or self-motion. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 24 That woeful hostility, which is exercised betwixt us reasonables.

b. A reasonable person. *rare*—1.

a 1814 *Savoyard* I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 360 What, fool, are you one of the reasonables too?

Reasonableness (rī·z'năb'lnės). [f. prec.]

†1. The quality of being reasonable or rational; rationality. *Obs.*

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 27 These folke lyuen lyke bestes without any resonableness. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* II. vi. 231* Reasonableness is in man vniuersally. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 16 Porphiry .. and some others have been bold to make reasonableness not the specifical difference of the Humane Nature.

b. The fact or quality of being amenable to reason, or of acting or thinking in a sensible manner.

1533 UDALL *Floures* 168 b, Lette your goodnes or reasonablenes be som refuge or succour vnto my folyshnes. 1576 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 3) II. 1884/1, I haue heard you talke this houre and a halfe, and can heare no reasonablenes in hym. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 134 A settled moderation and reasonableness of temper. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* Pref. (1879) 105 The self-restraint, the reasonableness, the chivalrous honour of the men. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 379 For the right inculcation of the method and secret of Jesus, we need the *epieikeia*, the sweet reasonableness, of Jesus. . . .

2. Of actions, opinions, words, etc.: The fact of being based on, or agreeable to, reason.

1568 Q. ELIZ. in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 10 They shall..judge thereby the reasonableness of the things propounded. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 May I not presume a little further, to shew the reasonablenes of this worde *Vates*? 1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* ii. 44 The reasonablenesse or unreasonablenesse of this we determine not. 1712 *Spectator* No. 524 P 2 A serious Reflection on the Reasonableness of Virtue, and great Folly of Vice. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xli, He saw the reasonableness of her fear. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 74 All have been impressed with the reasonableness of the maxim which teaches that those who sow ought to be permitted to reap. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 60 To acknowledge the reasonableness of my remarks.

b. Moderateness, cheapness. *rare.*

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xiii, They had no objection to the reasonableness of the bill, but many to the probability of paying it. 1813 *Guide Watering Places* 289 The reasonableness of this place, joined to the beauty of its situation, draws to it a considerable number..during the season.

Reasonably (rī·z'năbli), *adv.* [f. as prec.]

1. According to reason, with good reason, justly, properly.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 102 Ricchesse rigtfulliche ywonne and resonablelich yspended. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 66 He gave to man wit and resoun, knaulage and discrecioun to governe him resonably. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxlix. 563 He wolde gyue hym as moche golde & syluer as he coud resonably demaunde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 74 Reasonably to consider aswel the time past, present, and too come. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 150 One may very reasonably distinguish Laws in that manner. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 87 P 9 He can reasonably blame only Himself. 1830 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. xiii. 302 The French Revolution is most happily over; never was anything French so reasonably conducted. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iii. 49 The results which we might reasonably expect from a more enlightened system of education.

2. At a reasonable rate; †to a reasonable extent.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1508 Raunsone me resonabillye, as I may over reche, Aftyre my renttez in Rome may redyly forthire. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 191, xije causes enduceth a man to loue his wif reissonnabli and tempora[t]li. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. li. 351 When you see that all the water is consumed..boile them altogither reasonablie.

3. Sufficiently, suitably, fairly.

c 1502 *Joseph Arim.* (E.E.T.S.) 47 Verely she was heled, and lefte her stiltes thore, And on her fete wente home resonably well. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 278 The Earle..could reasonably well speake French. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 15 The helpe of a reasonably good wit. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 720 A town.. reasonably well fortified, having therein a strong garrison. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, Their distress was reasonably great. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* v, There was a reasonably good path now.

†b. With vbs.: Fairly or pretty well. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 76 It is reported .. that you are groune prettely skilled in Instruments whereon you play reasonably. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. ii. (1614) 566 To which also the computation of Herodotus dothe agree reasonably in the time.

†4. Normally, naturally. *Obs.*—1

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 335 The Infant borne the seuenth month is reasonably borne and liueth.

†**Rea'sonal,** *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare.* [f. REASON *sb.*1 + -AL, after RATIONAL *sb.* and *a.*] a. *sb.* = RATIONAL *sb.*2 2. b. *adj.* = RATIONAL *a.* 2.

1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1706) 46 Put on the stool of priesthood, the crown of righteousness, the reasonal of understanding. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 286 [They] make their children defectiue, as well in the powers reasonall, as in the naturall.

†**Reasonate,** *v. Obs.*—1 (? error for *resonate*, to resound, shout.)

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 4. 127 He cryes out of a suddaine .. like that passionate Orator, that reasonates; Oh tempora? Oh mores?

†**Rea'soned,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. REASON *sb.*1] Provided with reason or reasoning power.

1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 345 These heretykes all be it they .. were fell wytted men and depely resoned .. yet were they disceyued.

Reasoned (rī·z'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. REASON *v.* + -ED 1.] Characterized by or based on reasoning, carefully studied. Also with *out.*

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. II. x. 297, I do generally distinguish of two sorts of opinions in all men, Inclination-opinions, and Reason'd-opinions. 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 304 The official letter of Lord Clancarty..which is a sort of renewed and reasoned declaration. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. vi. § 61 (1875) 192 All reasoned-out conclusions whatever must rest on some postulate. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vi. 200 He prefers nature to law, instinct to reasoned action.

Hence **Rea'sonedly** *adv.*

1836 A. WALKER *Beauty in Woman* 281 The Greeks, either intuitively or reasonedly, distinguished the three species of beauty as to the Figure.

Reasoner (rī·z'nər). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who reasons.

1548 ELYOT, *Ratiocinator*,.. a disputer, a reasoner. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* X vj, Vpon such matters as are necessary .. for the godlye reasoner to teache. 1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* Advt. (1702) 3 By too many of the great Reasoners of the age. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 642 Our Reasoner has here mistaken the very question. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xix. 82 A correspondent .. censures him for a bad reasoner. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 271 The ambiguities of language which..originally led the reasoner astray.

†2. A keeper of accounts. *Obs.*—1

1509 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 205 John Wythers, his Surveyor & generall Reasonner.

†**Rea'sonfully,** *adv. Obs.*—1 [f. REASON *sb.*1 + -FUL + -LY 2.] Reasonably.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 136 Reasonfulli maye he sey, yᵗ mercy both right and lawe passeth.

Reasoning (rī·z'nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REASON *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. REASON, *esp.* the process by which one judgement is deduced from another or others which are given.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1046 (1018), I may wel maken ..My resoninge of goddes purveyaunce. — *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 131 (Camb. MS.) Yif þat wit and ymaginacion stryuen ayein resonynge. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxix. 47 For resonyng and profe of this was after assygned vii. score Iewes. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 137 Hyt ys a commyn faute in resonyng, to lay a faute ther as non ys. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* I, There is no reazoning against those which denie the Principles. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 4 Who .. make it their chief designe to envie and cry-down the industry of free reasoning. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 313 A little reasoning with them brought some of the men to their senses. 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 53 Such reasoning falls like an inverted cone, Wanting its proper base to stand upon. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 29 The Rector was helped to this chain of reasoning by Harold's remarks.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1552 EDW. VI *Jrnl.*, etc. (Roxb.) 457 The reasonings be in my deske. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ix. 46 There arose a reasoning among them, which of them should be greatest. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* ix. § 1. 135 Socrates is a man, and therefore a living creature, is a right reasoning, and that most evident. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. ii. 101 Several people accompanied him, and he had great reasonings with them. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Dec. 785/2 He would not enter into a reasoning on the subject. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vii. 163 The reasonings in the Essay are confused, contradictory, and often childish.

c. *attrib.*, as *reasoning faculty, ground, power, thread.*

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 179 Or quite unravel all the reas'ning thread. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 325 Of all the animals we see around us, man alone possesses the reasoning faculty. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 431 The reasoning power vouchsafed of course inferred The power to clothe that reason with his word. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. i. 14 Such contradictory arguments as these, the reasoning-grounds .. of two opposing schools.

Reasoning (rī·z'nĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That reasons, in senses of the vb.

1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 80 Thus was the reasoning World despoil'd of that Freedom which is the priviledge of Humane Nature. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 185 That reas'ning, high, immortal Thing, Just less than Jove. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 143 Then praise is heard instead of reasoning pride. 1821–2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II. 158 All that makes the age of reasoning man More memorable than a beast's. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. iv. 91 After all, man is not a reasoning animal.

Hence **Rea'soningly** *adv.*

1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* III. III. XXXVI. 111 'That's not the way', Verena went on, reasoningly.

†**Rea'sonist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. REASON *sb.*1 or *v.* + -IST.] A professed reasoner.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 843 But what say our great Reasonists unto those ordinary things which are so common? *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. agst. Infid.* Wks. 1823 VIII. 67 Such persons are now commonly called reasonists and rationalists, to distinguish them from true reasoners and rational inquirers.

Reasonless (rī·z'nlės), *a.* (and *adv.*). [f. REASON *sb.*1 + -LESS.]

1. Not endowed with reason. = IRRATIONAL *a.* 1.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lii. (Bodl. MS.) 273/1 [The ant is] a litel beste wiþoute prince and resonles. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3659 If he tho weies take wolde That beestes resonles vsen and holde. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 80 b, Nature .. giuing a very long life to many reasonlesse creatures. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 201 Beasts, though reasonlesse, yet in loue follow this generall instinct and inclination of reason. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 14 Three instances prove the same: The first is from reasonlesse creatures. 1817 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 250 So great a gap Betwixt the reasonless and the reasoning life A favouring God hath set.

b. Of natural forces or their results: Acting or produced without the aid of reason.

1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ii. (1870) 36 The forces of nature..are not reasonless, merciless forces. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 492 A purely reasonless concourse of atoms.

2. Devoid of ordinary reason; senseless.

1421 HOCCLEVE *Complaint* 222 Yet homly reason know I nevertheles; not hope I founden be so resonles as men demen. 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 24 Reasonlesse Roberts, that hauing but a Brokers place, asked a Lenders reward. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 626 Now, most thou need'st it, be not reasonlesse. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* Ep. Ded. 1 These unhappy times have brought forth a sort of reasonless men, whose humors and phancies .. makes them unwilling to submit to Laws. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 11 This rabble's-brabble of dolts and fools Who make up reasonless unreasoning Rome.

3. Not grounded upon reason or reasons; not supported by any reason.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Bk. Offices* III. (1558) 124 That is reasonlesse that some say [etc.]. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 137 This proffer is absurd, and reasonlesse. 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 23 Casting a fraudulent shew of reason upon those things which are indeed reasonless. 1794 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 34 The shallow, reasonless oratory, which is so perpetually shifting its ground. 1874 T. N. HARPER *Peace through Truth* Ser. II. I. p. xx, The feelings of the great body of the people, even though reasonless, ought to be respected.

†b. of a reason. (Common *c* 1600–50.) *Obs.*

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 26 To affirme that a substantiall reason .. should be iudged reasonlesse. 1634 CANNE *Necess. of Separ.* (1849) 210 It is likely he saw that there was no help for him there, and therefore only makes use of this reasonless reason. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 20 The good Father..made me a long discourse.., alleging reasonless reasons.

†4. *adv.* Without reason. *Obs. rare*—1.

1632 BROME *Crt. Beggar* IV. iii, Since reasonlesse you layd those wrongs upon me.

Hence **Rea'sonlessly** *adv.*, **Rea'sonlessness.**

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 721/2 Reasonlessly, silently, all her anger against him vanished. 1891 MAX MÜLLER *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* 3 Sept., He saw .. that there is no possible transition from reasonlessness to reason.

Reasoune, obs. form of REASON *sb.*1

Re-aspi·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To aspire again.
1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* 2 It would pittie one to see how lamely and blindly hee re-aspires thereunto. 1646 E. F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* (ed. 2) 222 The soule is thereby made to re-aspire towards..that chief good, even God.

Reassa·il, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To assail again.
1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 67 The king complayned ..that he did not eftsoones reassayle with a new supply [of vessels] the rocke of Yschia. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 75 And possibly could with an humor brisk enough have reassailed the spirit of proud and unreasonable presumption. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* III. xxxi, Then showed her front and re-assailed the foe.

Reassau·lt, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A renewed or repeated assault.
1611 FLORIO, *Riassalto*, a re-assault. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 3 Never so subtle or serpentine in malice to a re-assault. *a* 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 471 The Chaste..By Watching, Prayr, Fasts, Alms, Lust's Fury quell, and all its reassaults repell.

Reassau·lt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To assault or attack again.
1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 24 One Turner a Doctor of Physick, reassaults it in these six Queries. 1674 T. FLATMAN *Agst. Thoughts* Poems 102 Then they throng again, And reassault me with a trebled pain. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 220 Soon as this lower World becomes our own, We with success may reassault the Throne. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* III. xxiii, She covered her fair head..And re-assaulted him.

Reassay·, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] a. *intr.* To make a fresh attempt. b. *trans.* To test the purity of (metals) again. Hence **Reassay·ing** *vbl. sb.*
1598 FLORIO, *Rattentare*, to reattempt, to reassaie. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 140 In this sort she reassaies to course him before she leave him. 1677 *Touchstone* in Rigland *Assay Gold & Silver W.* 71 Four grains out of every twelve ounces that is marked, is..to be detained and kept for a reassaying. 1898 *Daily News* 2 May 6/7 They require hall-marked silver to be re-assayed.

†**Reassecure,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make secure again.
1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 384 Thinking that it was sufficient for them to reassecure their Neutralities which had been violated.

Reasse·mblage. [RE- 5 a.] A collecting, meeting, or gathering together again.
1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* I. *notes* (1765) 264 New Beings arise from the Re-assemblage of the scattered Parts. 1792 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 49 A reassemblage of the mob was apprehended. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 482 It will not now be doubted that Buonaparte had this reassemblage in view. 1890 WEISSMANN in *Nature* 6 Feb. 319 The giving off, circulation, and reassemblage of gemmules.

Reassemble (rī,ăse·mb'l), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rassembler*, †*reassembler* (14th c.).]
1. *trans.* To bring together again, to collect anew.
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxlvi. 289 Kynge Phylyp reassembled his Knyghtes, and sped hym towarde the countrey of Poytoys. *c* 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* xxxi. 43b, Whan Metellus (as sayd is) had reasembled them againe: he began in fewe wordes to pray and exhort them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 186 Reassembling our afflicted Powers, Consult how we may henceforth most offend Our Enemy. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 157 ₱ 12, I was reassembling my scattered sentiments. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 267 King Charles's collection, which his royal highness wished as far as possible to re-assemble. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 173 Her old father pathetically endeavours to reassemble his wandering ideas.
refl. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, Morris, whose scattered wits had hardly yet reassembled themselves.
2. *intr.* To meet, come together, again.
1611 COTGR., *Recouvenir*, to reassemble, reunite. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. II. xix. (1890) I. 133 At the dissolution of the last Assembly at Lodun, where he solemnly gave his word, to permit them to re-assemble when they would six months after. 1677 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To Reassemble, *rursum convenire*. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1003 If Greece must be A wreck, yet shall its fragments re-assemble. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xviii, They would reassemble in London once more.
Hence **Reasse·mbling** *vbl. sb.*
1611 COTGR., *Ralliement*, a rallying, reassembling, reuniting. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 247 Mr. Hunt's parliament at Spa-fields was prorogued, and at the re-assembling received a royal message. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vi. 32 This rule .. applies as well to the original meeting of a Parliament as to its reassembling after prorogation.

Reasse·mbly. [RE- 5 a. Cf. obs. F. *réassemblée* (1606–9 in Godef.)] =REASSEMBLAGE.
1611 FLORIO, *Radunanza*, a re-assemblie. 1632 H. SEILE *Augustus* xlviii. 157 The Soldiers..he dispersed..all about Italy, in 32. Colonios:..for their more speedy reassembly, if need should require. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Young* Wks. IV. 278 The re-assembly of the atoms that compose the human body. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 3/5.

Reassert (rī,ăsə·ɹt), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]
1. *trans.* To assert (a statement, claim, etc.) again.
a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 162 We might re-assert our former argument for the divinity of the Holy Ghost. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 147 With equal fury, and with equal fame, Shall great Ulysses re-assert his claim. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lvi. 293 You replied with abuse, and re-asserted your charge. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* V. v, I re-asserted each right, and proved it. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 368 They had an opportunity of reasserting their independence.
refl. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 417 The natural tendency..reasserted itself. 1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* Pref. 10 These laws will..reassert themselves.
†**2.** To reassign (a person) *to* a condition. *Obs.*—1
1675 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 297 Gross ingratitude in the person..made free, forfeits his freedom, and re-asserts him to his former conditions of slavery.
3. To claim (a thing) again. *rare.*
1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 52 To warn the wretch, that young Orestes grown To manly years shou'd re-assert the throne. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXV. (1856) 202 Both of these documents reassert the name of Albert Land for the large tract of high lands.
Hence **Reasse·rting** *vbl. sb.*
1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 233 A fair occasion ..towards the Re-asserting of the Good Old Cause.

Reasse·rtion. [RE- 5 a.] A repeated assertion, a reaffirmation.
1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xii. (1852) 327 The glowing words in which Scripture describes the privileges of Christians, are regarded..as a re-assertion of the claims of nature. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 106 A resolute reassertion by scholars of the Baconian laws of scientific interpretation.
So **Reasse·rtor,** one who asserts again.
1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. (1860) 48 A recent reassertor of the power of perseverance.

Re-asse·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To assess anew.
1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 427 Whatever taxes are laid on the rent of land, must be re-assessed by the grower of corn on the produce. 1813 — in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 7 This..will be re-assessed with a profit on the poor. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 142/1 The rateable value of certain property having been re-assessed at a much higher sum.
So **Re-asse·ssment.**
1777 BURROW *Rep.* IV. 2291 Personal Estate is not generally rated to the Poor, throughout the Kingdom; and very seldom to the Land Tax, unless upon a Re-assessment. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 8/2 There had been lately in London a quinquennial reassessment.

†**Reassiege,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To lay siege to anew.
1577 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 412/1 Which occasioned the castell of Edenborough to be reasseeged and inuironed both by sea and land.

Reassi·gn, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To assign anew.
1611 COTGR., *Reconsigner*, to reconsigne, reassigne, reappoint. 1721 in BAILEY [hence in later Dicts]. 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 8 June, Generally on the occasion of a new sovereign all lands were reassigned.
So **Reassigna·tion** (Bailey 1721); **Reassi·gnment** (Worcester 1850).

Reassi·milate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To assimilate anew. So **Reassimila·tion.**
1828 in WEBSTER. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* 111 A partial, but now arrested reassimilation.

Reasso·ciate, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *refl.* and *intr.* To come together again.
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 552 Some euyll dysposyd .. reassociat them, and sayde and cryed that [etc.]. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 124 The Indian families..separate in the winter season,..and re-associate in the spring and summer.

Reasso·rt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To assort again. So **Reasso·rtment.**
1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 294 He took care to provide ..reassortments of stock, which he safely deposited in his warehouse. 1870 ORTON *Andes & Amazons* II. xxxii. (1876) 438 Wool is generally taken to that city..to be re-assorted and repacked. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 193 The whole mass has evidently been reassorted by water.

†**Reassort,** obs. variant of RESORT *v.*
1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 85 There was here suche frequence of women commyng and reassorting to this monastery.

Reassoune, obs. Sc. form of REASON *sb.*[1]

Reassume (rī,ăsiū·m), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + ASSUME *v.* Cf. Sp. *reasumir*, Pg. *reassumir*, It. *riassumere*. See also RESUME *v.*, with which this word formerly coincided in many of its senses.]
1. *trans.* To take, or take up, again (a material thing laid down or handed to another).
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 319 Pandulph toke yᵉ Crowne of the Kynge,..yᵉ Kynge reassumyd the Crowne of Pandulph. 1528 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxi. 70 Beware him, as an Enemie, apt to re-assume his Aimes. 1679 *New Advice* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 548 Painter, once more thy Pencil reassume. *a* 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* V. 44, I shall break off here, and shall re-assume my pen in the evening. 1848 C. C. CLIFFORD tr. *Aristophanes, Frogs* 18 No nonsense, Xanthias; reassume your pack.
b. To revoke, take back (a grant, gift, etc.).
1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. lxxxix, His successour..did reuocate And re-assume his liberalities. 1675 H. NEVILE *Machiavelli's Prince* vii. Wks. 209 Lest the next Pope should..reassume all that Alexander had given him. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 476 She waves her golden wand, and reassumes From ev'ry feature every grace that blooms. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* I. 129 What then should prevent a nation from re-assuming grants? 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xviii, His lands..lay waste till they were reassumed by the emperor as a lapsed fief.
†**c.** To rescind, recall (a vote). *Obs.*
1685 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 Oct., Deputies reassume their vote as to the treasurer, and consent with the magistrates. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 128 The Lieut. Governour..told them except they did Re-assume that Vote..they should sit there till the next Spring.
2. a. To take back (a person) into close relationship with oneself.
1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 13 The seuerity which the Church vsed towards them,..and her bitternesse and auersenes, from re-assuming them, euen after long penances, into her bosome. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvi. (1739) 76 He reseized and reassumed the English, in partnership with the Norman in their ancient right of Government. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 225 Into his blissful bosom reassum'd In glory as of old.
b. To take back (a thing) as a constituent part.
1692 RAY *Disc.* II. ii. (1732) 74 Carried off by the rivers and reassumed by the sea. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 22 The Marrow..is reassumed into the Mass of Blood. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 744/1 St. Thomas says..that all the particles of blood which Christ shed in his Passion were reassumed by him in His resurrection.
3. To take again upon oneself:
a. a shape or form, a garb or something worn.
1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 31 By the bankes of Nilus reassumed her humane shape. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 221 The..Steward of houshold..caused him to reassume his apparell. 1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 283 At the great Day of Accompts the Souls shall re-assume their former Bodies. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 271, I could again be weak enough..to reassume those rosy fetters. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XII. 304 Then the birds, again transfigured, Reassumed the shape of mortals. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* § 157 The heat thus spent reassumes the form of molecular motion.
b. a charge, office, exercise of power, etc.
1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosp.* I. 24 Hee should re-assume the charge [which] had beene taken from him. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1851) 25 Elidure now in his own behalf re-assumes the Government. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 162 After Henry the VIIIth had re-assum'd the Supremacy. 1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child Nat.* II. 245 At last, reason reassumed her empire. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. i. 58 The tyranny of heaven none may retain, Or reassume, or hold. 1885 M. ARNOLD in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 3/2 To reassume an office at sixty-two is not the same thing as to assume it at thirty-two.
c. a character, attribute, quality, feeling, etc.
1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* v. ii, I conjure you To re-assume your order [of knighthood]. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* XII. 23 Little and little he began to reassume his Spirits. 1671 MRS. BEHN *Forc'd Marriage* I. iii, Go, reassume your beauty; dry your eyes. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 ₱ 4 These little Republicks reassume their National Hatred to each other. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apol.* IV. 37 Upon rejoining the company, he reassumed his good humour and politeness. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XXIV. iv, Then did the Man-God re-assume His unity. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 482 The quality of reassuming turgescence on excitement.
d. a right, title, name, etc.
1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* IV. 101 The Lords (who had now reassumed their Native right by taking their places in the higher House). 1761 GRAY *Odin* 92 Night Has reassum'd her ancient right. 1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) IV. 328 Whether Italy be destined to re-assume her honors. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* XXXIII, He had re-assumed his hereditary name. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* VI. 114 They re-assumed the title of Dahi.
e. *refl.* To return to one's natural character.
1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 149 Then Reassume yourself, forbear to Doat. 1811 *Henry & Isabella* I. 168 She instantly combated what she considered an ungenerous suspicion, and reassumed herself.
f. *absol.* To take office again. *Obs. rare.*
1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 3 Soon after this was the Revolution, and the other Government Re-assumed.
4. To take, resume (one's place) again.
1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 45 Mr. Solicitor.. reassumed the Chair again. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. ii, But now my Reason re-assumes its Throne. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 84 The scatter'd Atoms of each humane Mold..Shall..re-assume in Men their pristine site. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) IV. 131 Again reassuming his place at the breakfast-table. 1821 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) II. 255 We could easily reassume our station with the spring at Pugnano or the baths. 1841 CLOUGH *Poems* (1862) 8 The day may come I yet may re-assume My place.
5. To recommence, take up again, resume:
†**a.** speech, discourse, thought, a subject, etc.
Very common in the 17th and 18th centuries.
1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 818 After the Iewes had made answere..the Lord presently reassumeth that speech. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 102 They might afterwards re-assume their delightful conversation. 1682 VERNON *Life Heylin* 183 He again re-assumes the Argument and confutes all that Bellarmin and others produce for it. 1715–6 *Town Talk* No. 4 Mr. Arthur reassumed the discourse. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. 11 We will re-assume the Subject of the Ptolomaic System.
b. a practice, action, occupation, etc.
Common in the 17th and 18th centuries.
1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 244 A thing prohibited in the councell of Laodicea, but re-assumed, and long time frequented in the Church. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 144 They re-assumed the work upon warrant of Cyrus his former Edict. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 492 Those kind of Spectacles were already over, and not to be reassumed the same day. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 12 Our company reassumed their march; and..arrived in good time. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 220 To quiet the perturbation of her mind by re-assuming her usual occupations. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 508 Mary Stuart having brought some superb diamonds into France, the ladies of the Court re-assumed the wear of them.
†**c.** With *inf. Obs. rare.*
1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 313, I re-assume to personate a wounded conscience.
†**d.** *intr.* To resume, continue speaking, after a pause. *Obs.*
1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 32 Then they re-assumed and said. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* II. 110 *Case of Conscience*, I own it is necessary, re-assumed the master of the hotel, that [etc.]. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I. 60 'Ah, my dear love!' reassumed this admirable woman, after a short pause.
†**6.** To repeat. *Obs. rare.*
1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 17, I re-assume that your

exposition is meerely a dreame. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 353 Here give me leave to re-assume that great Apostolical caution.

Hence **Reassu·ming** *vbl. sb.*

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 120 The voluntary resigning and the reassuming of my life. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. v. (1674) 5 In the Venetian Common-wealth, those reformations of Government, those re-assumings of State were never seen.

†**Reassu·mpt,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] = REASSUME *v.* (Only in *pa. pple.*)

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 273 b, S. Iohn speaketh not of the bodyes reassumpted, chaunged, or raysed agayne at the last iudgement.

Reassu·mption. [RE- 5 a.] The act of reassuming.

1611 FLORIO, *Reassuntiône*, a reassumption. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 469 Ver. 11 .. is but a repetition or reassumption of this. 1701 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng.* I. 145 He did not send his Dutchmen home again. No Reassumptions in his Reign were known. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 55 The return from Elba and the reassumption of the throne.

Reassurance (rīˌăsĭūe·răns). [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rassurance* and, in sense 3, *réassurance* (1681).]

1. Renewed or repeated assurance; repetition of assuring statements.

1611 FLORIO, *Rassicurânza*, a re-assurance. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 25 He hastily dispatcheth messengers to him with great summes of Money, and a re-assurance of his tributary Subjection. 1863 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Sir Everard's Dau.* 186 So wrought upon by the re-assurances of his physician. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* I. 403 By reassurance of that promise old.

2. Renewed or restored confidence.

1875 CHURCH *Pascal*, etc. xvi. (1895) 272 We have learned from facts a reassurance which some only can find in the most self-consistent theories.

3. Reinsurance.

1745–6 *Act* 19 *Geo. II*, c. 37 § 4 It shall not be lawful to make Re-assurance, unless the Assurer shall be insolvent, become Bankrupt, or die. 1826–30 KENT *Comm.* v. xlviii. (1858) III. 368 The contract of reassurance is totally distinct from, and unconnected with, the primitive insurance.

Reassure (rīˌăsĭūə·r), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + ASSURE *v.* Cf. F. *rassurer* (OF. *rasseurer*), and, in sense 3, *réassurer* (1681 in Littré).]

†1. *trans.* To re-establish, confirm (a thing). Also const. *to* (a person). b. To confirm (one) again in (an honour). *Obs.*

1613 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 28, I.. reassured the said land to him by my lease for xxi yeares. 1637 SALTONSTALL *Eusebius' Constantine* 36 [They] were restored to their former dignities, and reassured their former honours. *a* 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 422 They long sharp Penances endur'd, Till ghostly Health was reassur'd. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* III. Poems 1772 III. 153 Ere 'tis too late wish'd Health to re-assure.

2. To restore (a person, the mind, etc.) to confidence. †Also const. *from* (a fear), and with inf.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* M iij, By this meanes hee should reassure other Cities that then stoode wauering. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 184, I endeavoured to reassure him and the rest from the fear which made him speak so. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 146 They rose with Fear,..Till dauntless Pallas reassur'd the rest, To pay the Rites. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mad. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 289 The Air with which I spoke these Words something re-assuring him. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 34 With a calmness of manner that reassured me, as it demonstrated that he had no suspicion of me. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxviii. 333 This was a sort of explanation more likely to alarm than to reassure the public.

b. To confirm again in an opinion or impression. Const. *of.*

1821 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* lxxvi, There is great happiness in the country, but it requires a visit to London every year to reassure yourself of this truth. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xxxvii, And long he paused to reassure his eyes.

3. To reinsure.

1826–30 KENT *Comm.* v. xlviii. (1858) III. 368 The insurer may have the entire sum he hath insured, reassured to him by some other insurer. 1828 WEBSTER, *Reassure*, to insure a second time against loss..; to insure against loss that may be incurred by taking a risk.

Hence **Reassu·red** *ppl. a.*; **Reassu·rement**; **Reassu·rer**; **Reassu·ring** *ppl. a.*; **Reassu·ringly** *adv.*

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. 5/2 One of the two Johannesburg deputies..sent off a *reassured and reassuring telegram. 1891 E. & D. GERARD *Sensit. Plants* II. II. xii. 124 This was meant as a *reassurement, but his words startled Janet further. 1828 WEBSTER, **Reassurer*, one who insures the first underwriter. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 273 In this matter the profession should take the part of the reassurer and not of the alarmist. 1861 TRENCH *Ep.* 7 *Churches Asia* 114 This may not sound, at the first hearing, a *reassuring word. 1884 *Athenæum* 14 June 754/3 If there be any fears of severance from old associations,..such works as the present may have a reassuring effect. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxxii, 'I shall take a mere mouthful of ham and a glass of ale', he said, *reassuringly.

Reast, var. REEST *v.*, obs. f. REST *v.*

Reasty (rīˑsti), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7, 9 **reisty**, 9 **reesty**, **reeasty**, **raisty**, etc. [Later form of RESTY *a.*; cf. REESED *a.*]

1. Rancid. Cf. REASY 1.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 53 Through follie too beastlie much bacon is reastie. 1632 SHERWOOD, Reasie (or reastie), *ranci, relanit.* 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxvi. § 329 Musty,..tainted, sappy, rotten, reisty things such as bacon and grease is wont to be. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 269/1 Much Bacon and long kept, groweth reasty. 1821 A. WELBY *Visit N. Amer.* 113 For six months the food .. was only some reasty bacon and Indian corn. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., 'That ere oil's as raisty, as raisty.' 1855– in many dial. glossaries.

transf. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* III. 147 Martins Vnbrideled stile, and Pap-hatchets reastie eloquence.

†2. = REASY 2 (q.v.).

Rea·sy, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8 **reesy**, 9 **reezy**. [Obscurely related to prec.; cf. REESE *v.*]

1. Rancid, 'reasty'.

1611 COTGR., *Ranci*, musty, fusty, reasie, resti, tainted. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 140 The butter-milk in fresh butter must not by any means be wash'd out with water;.. for water will make it rusty or reesy. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words*, *Rcasy* or *Reezy*, rancid: said of bacon.

†2. Idle, lazy. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1679 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* (ed. 2), Reasy, reasty, *reses, deses.* To be reasie, *resideo, stupeo, torpeo.*

Hence †**Rea·siness.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1611 COTGR., *Rancissure*, mustinesse, fustinesse, reasinesse. 1679 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* (ed. 2) Reasiness, *desidia, pigritia.*

Reasynge, obs. form of RAISIN.

†**Reat,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *reāt-us*, f. *reus* accused.] Offence, wrong-doing.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 667 Of thi reat this tyme full soir I rew; In tyme to cum so that thow wilbe trew, Heir I forgif the all faltis bygone.

†**Reat,** *v.* (*pa. t.*) *Obs. rare.*

Of doubtful origin and meaning; the intransitive example may belong to *ruten* to dart, rush: see ROUT *v.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 54 Þe edie meiden..reat him mitte rakete hune unrudeliche swiðe & warp him forð efter þet from hire. *Ibid.* 58 So þer lihtinde com an engel of heouene & reat to þat hweol swa þat hit al to refde.

Reat, obs. f. RATE *sb.*¹ **Reata:** see RIATA.

Reatch, obs. form of REACH *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹

Reatchlessness, obs. var. RECKLESSNESS.

Reate (rīt). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [Of obscure origin: cf. REIT.] A species of water-crowfoot, *Ranunculus fluitans.*

1661 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 3) xx. 242 To kill the waterweeds, as Water-lillies, Candocks, Reate and Bullrushes. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 81 Pure, loquacious pearl the soft tree-tent Guards, with its face of reate and sedge.

Reath, obs. form of RAITH.

Reaðe, obs. form of RATHE *adv.*

Reattach (rīˌătæ·tʃ), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rattacher* (15th c.); OF. *rattachier.*]

†1. *trans. Law.* To seize (a person) by authority of a writ of reattachment. Const. *for. Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Reattachment*, Reattachment general seemeth to be, where a man is reattached for his appearance vpon all writs of Assise lying against him.

2. To attach again. Const. *to.*

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 489 His lordship..suggests that marshal Bellegarde should re-attach to his own army the division Göber. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. i. (1876) 22 The poet, who reattaches things to nature and the Whole.

refl. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 424 The church separated from the aristocracy, and re-attached itself to the regal order. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxii. 347 The ice was crushed, but the crushed fragments soon re-attached themselves.

Reatta·chment. [RE- 5 a.] A fresh attachment, esp. in *Law.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 42 The demaundante or pleintife..may have a resummons or a reattachment uppon his original. 1607 COWELL *Interpr*, *Reattachment*, a second Attachment of him, that was formerly attached. 1634 *Irish Act* 10 *Chas I*, Sess. II. c. 14 To prosecute and sue re-summons, re-attachments, .. or other such like processe. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxx. 405 Some of them have yielded along a plane passing through them, .. but the reattachment is very strong.

Reatta·ck, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To attack again.

a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 195 And if I chance my Watch to slack, My Soul they re-attack. 1795 NELSON 7 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 6, I was the cause of re-attacking Bastia, after our Generals gave it over, from not knowing the force. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 5/1 The Kaffirs are re-attacking Lorenzo Marquez.

Reattai·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To attain again.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. lv, And got and lost, and reattaines (againe) That which again was lost.

So **Reattai·nment.**

1853 MILL *Diss. & Disc., Grote's Greece* (1859) II. 513 The resurrection of Athens, and her reattainment..of something like imperial dignity.

Reatte·mpt, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A second trial.

1598 FLORIO, *Rilento*, a reattempt, reassaying. 1662 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 56 Being so often refrustrated in their reattempts.

Reatte·mpt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To attempt anew. Hence **Reatte·mpting** *vbl. sb.*

1583 HAYES *Voy. Sir H. Gilbert* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 158 Also laying downe his determination in the Spring following, for disposing of his voyage then to be reattempted. 1598 FLORIO, *Rattentare*, to reattempt, to reassaie. *Ibid.*, *Rattento*, a reattempting, a reassaying. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 319 It was first attempted by Sersostris,..but was long after re-attempted, and in some manner effected by Philadelphus. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. ii. 8, I should .. discourse no more of it, till the season came for re-attempting the business.

Reatte·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] †*trans.* To attend to again; to give renewed attention to (a thing).

1642 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Jonah* (ed. 2) 22 With prayers, and pains re-utter'd, re-attended; They try'd new ways, despairing of the old. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 429 We Thoughts on Things extraneous spend, And Heav'n can hardly re-attend.

Reaue, obs. form of REAVE, REEVE.

Reaulte, variant of REALTY¹ *Obs.*

Reaume, obs. form of REALM.

‖ **Réaumur** (*reˌ*ômür). [See def.] The name of a French physicist (1683–1757), used *elliptically* to denote the thermometer or thermometric scale introduced by him about 1730, in which the freezing point of water is 0° and the boiling point 80°.

In English works the accent on the *e* is usually omitted.

1782 JEFFERSON *Notes on Virginia* (1787) 132 In rooms heated to 140° of Reaumur, equal to 347° of Farenheit. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 271 The water .. commonly has a temperature of more than 55° Reaumur. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 5 There were but 18° of Reaumur; the sky was beautifully blue.

Reaunceoune, obs. form of RANSOM *sb.*

Reaute, variant of REALTY¹ *Obs.*

Reauthentica·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed authentication.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 634 Until the authenticity of the supposed transcript can be put out of doubt (for example, by being sent to the original for reauthentication..).

Reau·thorize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To authorize anew.

1646 TRAPP *Comm. John* xxi. 17 To confirm him .. and to re-authorize him in his apostleship.

Reave (rīv), *v.*¹ Now only *arch.* or *poet.* Forms: *Infin.* 1 **réafian**, 2 **rǽuen**, 2–3 **reauen**, 3 **rǽfenn**, **reafen**, 3–5 **refe(n**, 3–6 **reu-**, **reve(n**, 5 **revyn**; (? 4 **reyue**), 5–6 *Sc.* **reif(f)e**, **rewe**, 6 *Sc.* **reff-**, 6 (8–9 *Sc.*) **reeve**, 6–7 **reaue**, 6– **reave**, (*Sc.* **reive**, 9 **rieve**). *Pa. t. a.* 1 **réafode**, 2–3 **rǽuede**, **reuede**, 3 **rewede**, **rǽfde**, **refde**, 4 **revede**; (and *pa. pple.*) 4–5 **reu-**, **reued**, (-id, -yd, 5 **refyd**, **reuet**, *Sc.* **rewyt**, etc.), 6–7 **reaued**, 6– **reaved**, 9 **rieved**. *β.* 3–6 **raft(e**, 5 **raffte**; 3–5 **refte**, 4 **reeft**, 5 **refft**, 3– **reft**. Also *pa. pple.* 3 **rǽfedd**, **refd**, 4 **yreued**, **-raft**, 7 **reauen**. (See also RIVE *v.*) [Comm. Teut.: OE. *réafian* = OFris. *rêvia*, *râva*, OS. *rôbôn* (MLG. *rôven*, MDu. *roven*, Du. *rooven*), OHG. *roubôn* (MHG. *rouben*, G. *rauben*), Goth. (*bi*)*raubôn*:—OTeut. **raubôjan*, f. **raubô*ᵐ (OE. *réaf*: see REIF), from the *o*-grade of a pre-Teut. ablaut series **reup-*, *roup-*, *rup-*, widely represented in the cognate languages; the original sense is app. that of breaking, as in OE. *réofan*, ON. *rjúfa*, *raufa*, Lat. *rup-*, *rumpĕre*.

In the sense of robbing or plundering the word is wanting in ON. The later Icel. *reyfa* (from about 1400) is ad. Da. *røve* (MDa. *røffue*, etc.), which like Sw. *röfva* (MSw. *röffua*, *röwa*, etc.) is from MLG. *röven*: cf. note to REAVER.

The spelling *reive* (or *rieve*), originally Sc., is sometimes employed when the reference is to the taking of goods or cattle by force (cf. *reiver*, *reiving*); in other senses the normal Eng. spelling is retained, as in the comb. BEREAVE.]

1. *intr.* To commit spoliation or robbery; to plunder, pillage. Const. *from.* (In later use chiefly *Sc.*, sometimes written *reive*, *rieve*.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Contents xv, Ne ðæm sloegende ne ðæm reafende .. wiðstonda. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxxiii. (Napier) 163 Hy hergiað..rypað and reafiað and to scipe lædað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Bluðeliche þe mon wile gan to scrifte & segge þe preoste þet he hauеð ireaueð & istolen. *c* 1205 LAY. 10584 Heo rupten, heo rǽfden [*v.r.* refden], noht heo ne bi-lǽfden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6477 Lok þat þou ne reue ne stele. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 551 Thai..Tuk land, and fast begouth to reif. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4898 Þai slew, þai brent, þai robbed, þai reued. *c* 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* xxvii. 37 Euery man..robbyng and reauynge without measure, from the commen wele. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 48 The Church from liue and dead doth reaue. 1783 BURNS *Unco Mournfu' Tale* 37 To slink thro' slaps, an' reave an' steal, At stacks o' pease. 1851 LOWELL *Poems, Anti-Apis*, Thor the strong could reave and steal. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 62 A troop of bare-legged ruffians, who rieved and ravaged far and near.

†2. *trans.* a. To despoil or rob (a person); to deprive (one) of something by force. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2986 Þenden reafode rinc oðerne, nam on Ongenðio irenbyrnan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 63 Sume myccle swiþor rihtaþ Godes folc þonne hie reafian earme & unscyldigan. *c* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Æuric man sone rǽuede oþer þe mihte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Hwo so euer on him sulf nimeð ouðer of þeos two, he robbeð God & reaueð. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6149 (Gött.) Godd, þat grace to his folk gaue, .. For to reue þat folk vn-sele. 1456 SIR G. HAYD *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 91 Gif a knycht be reft doand his princis charge. *Ibid.* 92 A revare that set to reve him be the way. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 9 Commit na thift, na man thow reif.

†b. To spoil, rob, or plunder (a place or district). *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iii. 27 Nymðe æerist ðone stronga [he] gebinde, & ðonne hus his reafað. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1087 [Hi] woldan þa cæne port bæernen & þæt mynster reafian. *c* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137 Þa rǽueden hi & brendon alle the tunes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2802 Ge sulen cumen .. And ieuen egipte ðat is nu prud. *c* 1465 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 23 The Kynge off Scottes .. robbed and ievid the contre about Derham.

3. To despoil, rob, or forcibly deprive (usually a person) *of* something. (In mod. use chiefly in pa. pple. *reft.*)

c 1275 LAY. 8799 He wolde me vt driue and refe me of þan lifue. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 119 3ef þou reuest me of myne

Y shal reue þe of þyne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Christopher*) 658 Ane arow..rewyt þe king of ane ee-sycht. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxviii. x, So shall wee reue theim sonest of their life. 1559 Sackville *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* liii, Pale death Enthryllyng it to reue her of her breath. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* xii. (1593) 283 Amycus .. began To reeve and rob the bridehouse of his furniture. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* i. lxviii, Though of present sight her sense were reauen, Yet shee could see the things could not be seen. 1757 Gray *Bard* 79 Reft of a crown, he yet may share the feast. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* iii. Introd. i, A wild resemblance we can trace, Though reft of every softer grace. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* i. iii. 364 We fear that he may reave thee of thine own [eyes].

4. With double object: To take (a thing or person) from (one) by, or as by, robbery or violence; to deprive (one) of (a possession, quality, etc.). ? *Obs.*

The personal object prob. represents an original dative, and in early use is retained when the construction is passive.

c 1200 Ormin 4470 3iff þu ræfesst me min þing þu ræfesst Godd tin sawle. *Ibid.* 8238 Himm wass þa þe kinedom Forr hise gilltess ræfedd. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2590 He moun vs .. thral maken, and do ful wo Or elles reue us ure liues. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1220 Þai raft me fowe & griis. *Ibid.* 3304 Mi leman fair and swete A knist hab reued me. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. met. vii. 147 (Add. MS.) He slouȝ þelyoun and rafte hym hys skyn. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3204 A wyne I dranke..Thorwe whiche my wyt was me rafte. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 If thou maiste not reve hem her watir.. envenyme it. 1561 Norton & Sack. *Gorbodue* ii. i, I mervnaile muche what reason leade the kynge..to reue me halfe ye kingdome. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i. i. 723 He reaves him [Job] all his Cattel. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 274 To say that Eue for her offence was reft that knowledge which she wanted cannot be auouched.

5. To take forcible possession of (something belonging to another); to take away from another for oneself.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii. 5 Ða ic ne reafade, ða ic onlesde. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xiii, Se ðe hit [gold] gaderað & on oðrum reafað. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 130 Swa hwæt swa he ær on unriht..reafode. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 396 þi luue ..is forto sullen, oðer heo is forto reauen & to nimen mid strencðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1962 Ete..O nakin worme þat es made, Na o fouxul þat refes his liuelade. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1824 Bred oþer drinke..redeli i wol it reue & come a ȝein swiþe. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2253 My landes haves he robbed and reft, Noght bot this kastel es me left. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv. 59 The hois thai reft quhilk suld your harnes ber. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 83 It were a worthie deede..To murther him, and reave his realme. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 14 The cattell, or anie other thing thifteouslie stollen or reft. 1768–73 W. Cole in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 40, I observed all the Brass of Dr. Stokes's Monument reaved,..except a small Peice. 1808 Scott *Marm.* iii. Introd. 69 The last, the bitterest pang .. For princedoms reft, and scutcheons riven. 1866 Skeat *Ludlow Castle* i. iii, Crafty foemen long to..reave or spoil The herdsman's care, the peasant's toil.

b. To take away (life, rest, sight, etc.).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9088 (Kölbing) Þai hem þreve wiþ spere & knif & oþer armes to ȝeuen her liif. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iii. 715 The wawys reft thar sycht of land. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 239 Let no such thoughtes reve youre rest. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) X ij, Who reft my wyts? or howe do I thus lye? 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. i. 17 Sith that false traytour did my honour reave. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 34 Talke, that might unquiet fancies reave. *a* 1771 Gray *Dante* 79 For then Hunger had reft my Eye-sight. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 82 They shot..And reaved his purple life.

c. Const. *from* (a person, etc.), † *of*, *out of* (a place, etc.).

Usually conveying the idea of deprivation (as in a and b), but sometimes merely expressing removal or separation.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 21 An oðer senne, ðe reaueð godes luue of mannes hierte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28791 To reue a-noþer his right him fra. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4967 (Kölbing) For to haue anon yreued His bodi fram his gentil heued. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 111 He golden Apples reфte of the dragoun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7680 He .. The right arme, with a rappe, reft fro þe shuldurs. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 484, I mycht reiff .. Fra the thi crowne off this regioun. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iii. iii. 95 The rane and roik reft fra ws sicht of hevin. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. i. 24 From her body..He raft her hatefull heade without remorse. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* xxxix. 125 Hauing giuen commaundement to haue the Image of Iupiter reft out of the Temple also. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 311 The wicked shall be condemned at the last day, not for reaving the meat from the hungry, but for not feeding their poor brethren. 1825 Scott *Talism.* viii, His soul should not have been reft from his body. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* i. iii, There be among you those that hold Lands reft from Canterbury.

d. With *away*.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* l. 11 ȝee ful out ioȝen, and grete thingus speken, reuende awei myn eritage. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 561 His schelde a waye it reuede. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2648 All his webb þat he weues, A puft of wynde away reues. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* i. xxxvi, Fell chanticleer! who oft hast reft away My fancied good. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 290 The daily labour, and the nightly lamp, Have reft away .. from him The liquid accent and the buoyant limb.

6. To take or carry away (a person) *from* another, *from* earth, *to* heaven, etc.; also *elliptt.* to carry off to heaven; to take *away* from earth or this life. (Also with *soul* as object.)

c 1200 Ormin 19825 Herodian Filippess wif..þatt fra Filippe ræfedd was..& gifenn till Herode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17555 He þam said he was be-nummen, 'Reft awai forsoth es he'. 1340 *Ayenb.* 143 [The soul] huanne hi is y-reaued þanne to heuene, hi lokeþ ope þe erþe uram uer. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 464 Þane cumys ded vnwenandly & rewis þame a-wa in hy. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6463 þat he was fra þe erde reuyd And in thoght to heuyn heuyd. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* ii. *Compl. Henry Dk. Buckhm.* 126 When the fates had reft that royal prince Edward the fowrth. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 106/2 A Fury, sure, worse than Megæra was That reft her son from trusty Pylades. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 107 Who hath reft (quoth he) my dearest pledge? 1721 Ramsay *I'll never leave thee* i, Tho'..honour should reave me To fields where cannons rair. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* viii. xxiv, We are wretched slaves, Who from their..native land Are reft. *a* 1873 Lyton *Pausanias* ii. iv, Wouldst thou see my daughter reft from me by force.

† b. To deliver or rescue by carrying off. *Obs.* (Also with double object, as in 4.)

a 1225 *Juliana* 68 Bihald me ant help me ant of þisse reade leye ref me [and] arude me. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 20 He reft me out fra my faes stalworthest. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6838 Let vs reskew the Renke, refe hym his fos! 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 97 The said Capitane Skenestoun..reft the said Schir Robert fra thaim efter that thai had takin him. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *James III* Wks. (1711) 56 If found guilty, they should not be reft from justice by strong hand.

† c. To take away, remove, *from* some condition, activity, etc. *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 40 It reuys the fra þi slepe on nyghtys. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 132 Allas! þat ricchesse shal reue and robbe mannes soule Fram þe loue of owre lorde. *c* 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 86 The derke nyȝt That revith bestis from here besynesse. 1621 Brathwait *Nat. Embassie*, etc. (1877) 188 How hard it was from error to be reau'd. 1665 Dryden & Howard *Ind. Queen* v. i, 'Till fit for arms, I reaved you from your sport, To train your youth in the Peruvian court.

† d. *Sc.* To snatch or lift *up* (in *lit.* and *fig.* senses). *Obs.*

1562 Winȝet *Cert. Tract.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 8 Gospellaris and cunning in Scripture .. reft vp in hie curiositie of questionis. 1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* i. xii, The wyves cam furth, and up they reft him, And fand lyfe in the loune.

Reave, *v.*[2] Now *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: *Inf.* 4 reue, 6 reve, 6–7 reave, 7, 9 reive, 9 reeve. *Pa. t.* 3 reafde, refde, 4 raft, 5 *Sc.* reft. *Pa. pple.* 6 refte, 9 reft. [App. a confusion of prec. with Rive *v.* In mod. literary use only in the preterite form *reft.*]

† 1. *intr.* To break in pieces; to burst. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 58 An engel .. reat to þat hweol swa þat hit al to refde [*Bodl. MS.* to reafde]. *c* 1560 *Disobed. Child* (Percy Soc.) 6 Though ye crye tyll ye reve asunder I wyll not meddle with such a matter.

2. *trans.* To tear; to split, cleave.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4490 A mikel rauen mi basket hent, Aboute mi heued he raft and rent. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 251 Scho .. with hyr newis reft hir brest. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 203 Religion hue al to-reueþ and out of ruele to lybbe. 1578 T. Proctor *Gorg. Gallery* in *Heliconia* (1815) I. 70 My sighes from sobbing harte Doth reaue my brest in twayne. 1590 R. Payne *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 6 Timber..so good to reaue, that a simple workeman with a Brake axe will cleaue a greate Oke. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 369/1 Finding a great Tree with Wedges in it, he set his Hands and Feet to it, trying to reive it asunder. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* iii. xxvii, The patriot's burning thought..Of England's roses reft and torn. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 7/1 The rock was reft asunder.

absol. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xxxii. 235 [A dog] ruggin' an' reevin' at the hinderlands o' him.

† 3. To pluck or pull *up*. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 409 þis diuinour..ȝede him furthe.. herbis to seche, Reft þam vp be þe rotes. 1558 Phaer *Æneid* ii. C i b, Against them Troians down the towres and tops of houses rold, And rafters vp they reaue.

† **Reave,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* ? var. of Rave *v.*[3]

1615 Sir G. Helwys in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 161 Whether..I had got any inkling of this foresaid foul act or not, and if I had, whether he could perceive any desire in me to have it reaved into or not. 1643 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlvi. § 504 Sometimes also hee rips the seams, and reaveth [ravelleth out] the threds.

Reave, obs. Sc. f. Rave *v.*[1], var. Reeve *v.*

Reavel, obs. form of Ravel.

† **Reavel-ravel.** *Sc. Obs.*[–1] A rigmarole.

a 1689 W. Cleland *Poems* (1697) 107 Like some Lawyers making Speeches, He..Half singing vents this Reavel Ravel.

Reaven, obs. Sc. form of Raven *sb.*[1]

Reaver, reiver (rī·vəɹ). Forms: *a.* 1 réafere, (hréaf-, réof-), 2–3 ræuere, (3 -are), 2–4 reuere, 4–5 reuour, 4–6 reu-, rever, 5–6 *Sc.* reu-, revar(e, 6–7 reauer, 6– reaver. Also 4 refar, 5 *Sc.* reffayr. *β.* 4 reyuour, 6 reyvar. *γ. Sc.* 5–6 reiffar, 6 reifar, 7 reivar, 6, 9 reiver, 9 riever. [OE. *réafere*, agent-n. f. *réafian* to Reave *v.*[1] = OFris. *rêvere*, MDu. *rover* (Du. *roover*), MLG. *rôver*, OHG. *roubari* (MHG. *roubære*, *rouber*, G. *räuber*, †*rauber*). MSw. *rövare* (Sw. *röfvare*), MDa. *rövere* (Da. *röver*), and Icel. *raufari* (13th c.), *reyfari* (*c* 1400) are from MLG. *rôver*: see note to Reave *v.*[1], and cf. Eng. Rover.

In mod. use the normal Eng. spelling *reaver* is less usual than the Sc. *reiver* (or *riever*), brought into literary use by Scott.]

1. A robber or plunderer; a marauder, raider. Occas. with *of*. Also *transf.* or *fig.*

a. c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 4 gif þu on hwilcum men ongitst þæt he bið gitsere & reafere. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 52 Suæ to hreafere [*Rushw.* reofere] ȝie cuomon miþ suordum. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 330 Sceaðan & reaferas, oððe reðe manslagan. *c* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Al þe tunscipe fluȝæn for heom, wenden ðæt hi wæron ræueres. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Þeoues hit stelen ham, reaueres hit robbeð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2205 Þer wit was he [Nimrod]..Reuer and man-queller gret. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 77 Clerkis now are fals witnes aȝen þer lawis, & þefis, & refars, & fals intrewsars. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 386 (Add. MS.) The prophete seith, wo shall be Robbers and revers of poore mennes goodes. 1559 Sackville *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xlii, [Sleep] Reuer of sight, and yet in whom we see Thinges oft that tide. 1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* i. 6 b, The reauers and robbers of all churches and images. 1615 Jackson *Creed* iv. viii. § 2 [Bodies politic] the one hath reavers the other only plain thieves. 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 284 Reavers should not be Ruers. 1846 Sir W. Hamilton *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* 890 *note*, This paper is remarkable for the sagacity which tracks the footsteps of the literary reaver.

β. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1798 For þov mayntenest þef reyuours, .. To gon aboute & robby ous. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xxiii, There is nother Englyshe, nor French, nor robbers, nor reyvars, yt dothe them any hurte.

γ. 1479 *Barbour's Bruce* xiv. 441 (Edin. MS.) The fyschery ..said, 'Reiffar, thow mon her out'. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 148 The said Capitane of Norame reiffar of the said fyscheing. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 66 To theif and reiver he was ane sicker targe. *a* 1615 *Brieve Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 11 Scapthriftis, alias reivars and sorneris. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* iv. ii, Carried by some reiver's hand, Far frae his wishes. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, Harry was none of your bold-speaking, ranting reivers. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* III. xxxii. 62 The chiefs of Oudh were reivers and bandits; the king was the head reiver and bandit.

attrib. 1864 J. C. Atkinson *Staunton Grange* 292 A gun might warn the reiver crow to be less audacious.

† 2. A pirate, sea-robber (cf. *sea-reaver*). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 305 Þare come in þe sithtware Reueris sayland. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 164 The commodytes of Pety Brytayne, wyth here revers on the see. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ix. 87 The best wer man in se is ws beforn,..The Rede Reffayr thai call him.

† **Rea·very.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 reu-, revery(e, 5 *Sc.* reuere. [f. Reave *v.*[1] + -ery. Cf. MDu. *roverij* (Du. *rooverij*), MLG. *rôverîe*, G. *raub-, räuberei*, MSw. *rov-, röfveri* (Sw. *röfveri*), Da. *röveri*, obs. Icel. *reyfarí* (1453).] Robbery.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4000 Þou..mid þi reuerye Rauissest france & oþer londes. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5827 Longe dured þat reuery [*v.r.* robberie]. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Laws Armis* (S. T. S.) 3 Weris discensiouns thiftis and reveryis. *c* 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 81 Such other as .. have made revery and withdrawen goods, contrayrie to the Kings lawes.

Reaving, reiving (rī·vin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of Reave *v.*[1]

In recent use chiefly in Sc. form *reiving*.

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1116 Wurdon manega unrada & ræfunga. *c* 1205 Lay. 2647 Þes wes þe aereste king, þe ferde vt to ræuing [*v.r.* reuing], þat ouer sæ wende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28797 Vr lauerd .. wil na gift of oker, reuing, ne o thift. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 495 Al þe ȝere was in þe lond robbynge and manslauȝter, and revynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/1 Revynge of reste, *inquietacio*. 1567 Turberv. *Epit.* etc. 101 For it a Friendly hurt..In value doe not passe The Ring, you may reprooue The reauing of the same. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iii. 187 Trubling the west seyes in thift, ruging and reiueng. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. viii. 684 They must help themselves..by robbing and reiving.

Reaving, reiving (rī·vin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That robs or reaves.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* I. 328 Hi synd wiþ-innan reafiȝende wulfas. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lix. 2 A refying sone of rakyng Muris. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* iv, The twa reiving loons drave the cow frae the gudewife. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* viii, A party of reiving night-walkers. 1858–62 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (1882) III. 417 His ancestors were of the sturdy border stock, reiving pastoral lairds.

Re-avou·ch, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To avouch again.

1643 Milton *Tetrach.* 70 (1 *Cor. vii.*) That this heer spoken by Paul..cannot be a command, these reavouch.

Re-avow', *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To avow again.

1654 H. L'Estrange *K. Chas. I* (1655) 118 Upon the evidence formerly given in by the Countesse, and re-avowed then by her,..[they] were found guilty.

Reawa·ke, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* and *trans.* To awake again.

1831 T. Hope *Ess. Origin Man* I. xi When from the sleep of death..I again reawake to a new life. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* iii. 53 Prophets .. to .. reawake the people to the great ideas that are constantly fading out of our minds. *a* 1873 S. Wilberforce *Ess.* (1874) II. 186 The great questions..seem..to have suddenly reawoke amongst us.

Hence **Reawa·king** *ppl. a.*

1848 Lytton *Harold* xi. viii, William's re-awaking and ready intellect.

Reawa·ken, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To awaken again.

1846–55 [see below]. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 35 By God ..alone the longing for Himself is kept alive or reawakened in His creature. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LV. 62 The consciousness of the truth..reawakens.

Hence **Reawa·kened** *ppl. a.*; **Reawa·kening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Reawa·kenment.**

1846 Bp. Blomfield in *Life* (1863) I. ix. 247 We cannot afford to wait for the re-awakened liberality of the legislature. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* xiv. iii. (1864) IX. 152 A sign of the reawakening life of the human mind. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 465 Some extreme views which have disfigured the great reawakening of the Church of England. 1886 *Gd. Words* 602 The overthrow of Darius at Marathon is not unnaturally marked by a reawakenment of piety.

Reawe, obs. f. Row. **Reawme,** obs. f. Realm.

Reaws: see Real *sb.*[2] **Reawte,** obs. f. Realty[1].

Reazed, variant of Reesed *a.*, rancid.

Reb. *U. S.* Abbreviation of Rebel *sb.*[1]

1862 in Post *Soldier's Lett.* ii. xxxii. 90 As soon as the

rebs saw our red breeches (the Zouaves) coming through the woods they skedaddled. 1886 *Century Mag.* June 316/1 You will ride right into the Rebs.

Reb, obs. Sc. and north. form of RIB.

Rebaik, variant of REBALK *v.* *Obs.*

†**Rebail**, *v.* *Obs.*—[1] [a. OF. *rebailler*, f. *re-* RE- + *bailler* BAIL *v.*[1]] *trans.* To hand over again.

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 66 (1876) 48 If it happen the same wines, or any parte of them, be not spent before the kinge departe .. then let them be rebailed, redelivered to the chief purveiour to carry or keep them.

Rebait, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bait (a fish-hook or line) again. Also *absol.*

1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) I. 164 During the night tide, when they have to rebait their lines. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 96/1 Quickly disengaging our respective hooks .., we rebaited and cast out again.

Rebait, obs. form of REBATE *v.*

Rebak, variant of REBALK *v.* *Obs.*

Reba·ke, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bake again.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, Re-bake 'em a second time, till they are Stone hard. 1834 G. BENNETT *Wanderings* II. 212 It is then resifted at another bench and rebaked.

Rebald(e, obs. Sc. (and north.) ff. RIBALD; obs. f. REBEL *a.* **Rebaldaill**: see RIBALDAILLE. **Rebaldrie**, obs. Sc. form of RIBALDRY.

†**Rebalk**, *v.* *Sc.* *Obs.* Also 6 rebalk, -baik. [Of obscure etym.] *trans.* To assail with abuse or reproaches.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 915 All birdis he rebalkit that wald him nocht bowe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 85 The Britis all richt bitterlie and bald Rebalkit him..Of tha wordis that he said. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 83 Everie ane of thame rebakit ane wther witht ewill dispossit wordis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 139 Silius quha b.for sa vncourteouslie had rebaikit Reuther wt sa rude, rasche, and rouch wordes.

Reban (rībœ·n). [RE- 5 a.] A second or additional ban.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 185 He forbade the assembly, on pain of being found guilty of high treason, and incurring sentence of ban and reban. 1873–4 DIXON *Two Queens* II. VIII. v. 82 He .. has commanded that ban and reban be proclaimed within his countries.

Reban, obs. Sc. form of RIBBON.

†**Reba·nd**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. RE- + BAND *v.*[2], or ad. F. *rebander* (Cotgr.) in same sense.] *trans.* To throw back, retort.

1588 SIR W. STANLEY *Brief Disc. Dr. Allen's Sedit. Drifts* 95 Slanderous defamations..most truely and iustlye refuted, and rebanded vpon himselfe and his partie. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 348 [The Jesuits] reband this surmised assertion with the speeches which some great persons should vse.

Reba·ndy, *v.* *rare*—[1]. [RE- 2 b] *trans.* To bandy or toss back again.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* VI. 2 From thence being rebandied to his country .. he bounded againe into the Belgick Tumults.

Reba·nish, *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. F. *rebannir* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To banish again. Hence **Reba·nished** *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Ribandito*, rebanished or proclaimed againe. 1617 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 15 No bulwarke of lawes .. can keepe our rebanished fugitiues from returning.

Rebant, obs. form of RIBBON.

Rebaptisant. *rare*—[0]. [a. F. *rebaptisant* (18th c.).] = REBAPTIST.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Anabaptists are re-baptisants, inasmuch as they baptize those at maturity, who had been before baptized in childhood.

Rebaptism (rībæ·ptiz'm). [RE- 5 a; cf. REBAPTIZE *v.*] A second baptism; rebaptizing.

1795 BURKE *Lett., to Dr. Hussey* (1844) IV. 284 Re-baptism you won't allow, but truly it would not be amiss for the Christian world to be re-christened. 1850 J. E. MIDDLETON *Lect. Eccl. Hist.* 44 Disputes respecting the rebaptism of those who had been baptized by heretics.

Hence **Rebapti·smal** *a.*

1892 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 5/2 In the re-baptismal certificate he was called the son of George Large.

†**Reba·ptist.** *Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] One who baptizes again, or advocates a second baptism; *spec.* an Anabaptist.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 49 Cyprian [was] a rebaptist. 1673 T. JOLLY *Note-bk.* (Chetham Soc.) 13 Shee was cast out of the church of Duckenfeild long since, and then fell in with the Rebaptists. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curr. Relat.* I. ii. 138 Several of the Re-baptists were apprehended.

†**Rebaptiza·tion.** *Obs.* [a. late L. *rebaptizātio* (4th c.): cf. REBAPTIZE *v.*] The act or practice of baptizing again.

Very common *c* 1570–1700, esp. with ref. to the view, held by St. Cyprian and opposed by Pope Stephen I, that those baptized by heretics ought to be baptized again before being admitted to the Church.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 98/2 Agrippinus, which also was ye fyrst author of rebaptization. 1593 BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* (1605) 49 Pope Stephanus..defined flatlie against rebaptization. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* 7 It must be acknowledg'd..that Re-ordination is an uncouth thing ..; and put usually into the same predicament..with Re-baptization. 1780 in Kippis *Biog. Brit.* II. 315 *note*, This extraordinary Baptism of theirs [laymen] was counted valid, without any need of Re-baptization.

transf. 1617 DONNE *Serm.* cxlvii. VI. 10 Tears which should be thy Souls Rebaptization for thy Sins. 1623 BARGRAVE *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* (1624) 14 This Bathe of Mary Magdalens repentance .. is a kind of Rebaptization, giuing strength and effect to the first washing.

Rebaptize (rībæptəi·z), *v.* [a. late L. *rebaptizāre*: cf. F. *rebaptiser* (14th c.).]

1. *trans.* To baptize again or anew.

Common *c* 1550–1650: see note to prec.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 77 The Donatistes sey that .. thoo that schuld come to her secte must be rebaptized. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, If they [infants] be baptysed that they ought to be rebaptised when they come to lawful age. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 165 They are accused of rebaptizing themselves yeerely. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxiii. (1700) 261 We do not Annul such Baptisms, nor Rebaptise Persons so Baptised. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 332 Whosoever was discovered to re-baptize any person, should forfeit twenty dollars. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xcviii, His wife received, the patriarch re-baptized him. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 34 The question of rebaptizing heretics was settled by the Council of Arles.

absol. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 6 The Bishop .. yet durst not aduenture to rebaptise. 1678 *Lively Oracle* vi. § 11 You say 'tis lawful to rebaptize, we say 'tis not lawful.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. i. 125 You whose better thoughts are newly born, And (rebaptiz'd with holy fire) can [etc.]. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 34 While he rebaptiz'd himself in Tears. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 738 Reason rebaptiz'd me when adult. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xiv, With a temporary strength My stiffen'd limbs were re-baptized. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iii. 29 They consent to see Themselves in sacred marble rebaptized.

2. To give a new name to; to name afresh.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 24 Baraquan farther down is also rebaptized by the name of Orenoque. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 101 What is practised by many is .. relinquishing their proper appellations, to re-baptise them [herbs] by the names of Saints [etc.]. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1852) 206 Of any Paganism .. we read not, or that Pelagianism was rebaptiz'd. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 142 Every misnamed 'gentleman' who reads this proposal for re-baptizing him. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xiii, That name, with which sorrow had rebaptized her.

Hence **Rebaptized** *ppl. a.*

1620 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Jonah* (1638) 34 The voice of heavens high Commander .. Came downe .. to Jonah new-born Man, To re-baptized Jonah. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 192 Some are for the Episcopal way, .. some for the Rebaptized way.

Rebapti·zer. Also 6 **rebaptisour.** [f. prec. + -ER: cf. F. *rebaptiseur* (1532).] One who re-baptizes; a rebaptist, Anabaptist.

1552 HULOET, *Anabaptistes* .. signifieth rebaptisoures. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xxix, There were Adamites in former times and rebaptizers. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 148 This man continued a most zealous re-baptizer many years. 1721 in BAILEY. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Anabaptists*, They are called Anabaptists, that is 'Rebaptizers'.

Rebapti·zing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. REBAPTIZE.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 414 The matter of rebaptising. *a* 1631 DONNE *Let. to C'tess Bedford*, From need of tears he will defend your soul Or make a rebaptizing of one tear. 1684 BAXTER *Answ. Theol. Dial.* 2 What if Rebaptizing prove a Sin? 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 298 He would have no conventicles, no rebaptisings [etc.].

Reba·rbariza·tion. [f. next + -ATION.] The fact or condition of being rebarbarized.

1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* I. 130 The comparative rebarbarisation of the human race.

Rebarbarize (rībā·ɹbărəiz), *v.* [RE- 5 b.] *trans.* To reduce again to barbarism. Also *absol.*

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 567 A love of military achievement, which tends to rebarbarize. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) II. 109 Nations can never take too many precautions against the possibility of being rebarbarized. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 104 If the object was to rebarbarise the country, the proposition .. would be well calculated to attain that end.

Hence **Reba·rbarizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 692 Destructive and re-barbarizing actions. 1807 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 406 The re-barbarising and the re-enslaving the country.

Reba·rbative, *a.* *rare.* [a. F. *rébarbatif, -ive* (14th c.), f. *barbe* beard.] Crabbed, unattractive.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Nov. 571/1 It is not very clear why Sir Robert Coke .. bestows so much trouble and time on this very rebarbative lady.

Rebarbere, obs. form of RHUBARB.

†**Rebarrica·do,** *v.* *Obs.* In 7 -oe. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To barricade anew.

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* I. 15 The cowardly Clownes .. going all away, gave the besieged time enough to re-barricadoe their Avenues.

†**Reba·rter,** *v.* *Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To give in return or exchange.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr's. T.* viii. 220 All quarters..chaungd wordes for bloes, and thrustes for thrustes rebarters.

†**Rebash,** *v.* *Obs.*—[1] In 5 -bassh. [a. F. *rabaisser* to bring or come down (13th c. in Littré): see RE- and ABASH *v.*] *intr.* To descend.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 147 Whan he [the sun] rebasshith and declyneth he maketh the wynter to bygynne.

†**Rebat.** *Sc.* *Obs.* [ad. F. *rabat*: cf. RABAT 2.] A collar.

1657 *Sp. Fife Laird* in J. Watson *Coll. Scots Poems* (1706) I. 30 Rebats, Ribands, Bands, and Ruffs, Lapbends, Shagbands, Cuffs and Muffs.

Rebat, obs. form of REBATE *v.*, RYBAT.

Rebata, variant of REBATO. *Obs.*

Rebate (rĭbē·t), *sb.*[1] [ad. F. *rabat*, sb. f. *rabattre* REBATE *v.*[1]] A deduction from a sum of money to be paid, a discount; also, a repayment, drawback.

1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 103 What is the rebate out of 500 pound due 6 months hence, to be paid at present? 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 332 Such as subscribe before Sunday will be allowed 50*s.* per cent. rebate. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rebate, Rebatement*, in commerce, a term much used at Amsterdam for a discount or abatement in the price of certain commodities. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 234 The company gives the settler a rebate, or payment back, of 5*s.* for every acre of land so improved. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 94/1 The company..had made payments in advance under its agreement without receiving any discount or rebate.

attrib. 1834 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 7/1 Returning the amount in the form of a 'rebate' coupon entitling the possessor to a ten per cent. reduction on the prices of..articles.

Rebate (rĭbē·ɪt), *sb.*[2] [Respelling of RABBET *sb.*, on analogy of prec. and REBATE *v.*[1]] A rabbet.

The pron. (rĭbē·ɪt) is given in all Dicts. from 1845 onwards, but in technical use the word is commonly pronounced as if written *rabbet*.

1674 GOULDMAN *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A rebate, rebating or chamfering, *strix*. 1731 BAILEY, Vol. II. (ed. 2), *Rebâte* (with Architects), chamfering or fluting. 1785 PEACOCK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 370 Fix the .. groove .. in the rebate. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 421 Cottage and some kinds of church windows are glazed in squares, or other figures, in leaden rebates. 1894 BOTTONE *Elect. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 202 The movable back fits into a rebate in the bottom of this box.

b. *attrib.*, as *rebate-joint, -plane.*

1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 261 The sort of planes I have used are what, by the joiners, are called the levelled rebate plane, and small rounds. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 582 A third sort of rebate-planes, called a fillister, is used for sinking or cutting away the edge of a piece of wood, to form the rebate. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 27 The rebate plane is .. made as follows. 1886 LOCKWOOD *Dict. Terms, Rebate-Joint*, a joint which is made by the overlapping of the edges of material.

Rebate, *sb.*[3] *rare*—[0]. [App. for *rabbet*, ad. F. *rabot*: cf. RABAT[1].] **a.** = RABBIT *sb.*[3], RAB[1]. **b.** 'An iron tool sharpened something like a chisel, and employed in dressing and polishing wood, etc.'

1826 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts.* Hence in Webster (1847) and later Dicts.

Rebate, *sb.*[4] *rare*—[0]. [Of obscure origin.] 'A kind of hard freestone used in the formation of pavements' (Elmes 1826).

Rebate (rĭbē·t), *v.*[1] Also 5 **rabat,** 6 **rabb-, rabate,** 6–7 **rebait,** 7 **rebayte.** [ad. OF. *rabattre*, f. *re-* RE- + *abattre* ABATE *v.*[1] (cf. BATE *v.*[2]).]

†**1.** *trans.* **a.** *Falconry.* To bring back (a 'bating' hawk to the fist). Also *intr.* of the hawk: To settle down. *Obs.*

Cf. BATE *v.*[1] 2, and OF. *rebat* sb. in Godef. VI. 636.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj, The secunde [term] is rebate youre hawke to yowre fyst, & thatt is whan yowre hawke batith the lleest meuyng that ye can make with yowre fyst she will rebate ayen vppon yowre fyst. 1632 [see RABATE *v.*]. 1677 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To Rebait a hawk, *accipitrem revocare.*

†**b.** Of a horse: (cf. ABATE *v.*[1] 19). *rare*—[0].

1611 COTGR., *Rabatre*,..also, a horse to rebate his curuet. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* I. s.v. *Rabattre*, A Horse that rebates his Curvets very handsomely.

†**2. a.** To deduct (a certain amount from a sum); to subtract (one quantity or number from another).

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257/2 Yf [Silver] be as good in alay as the old Sterlyng, to take it wythoute gruchyng .., and yif it be wars, to rebate truly the disavaill therof, after the feblenesse of the alay. 1472–3 *Ibid.* VI. 4/2 The Rentes and Services goyng oute of the seid Londes .. therof oonly to be deducte and rebated. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* E iij b, Than do I rebate 6 out of 8, & there resteth 2. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. iv. (1821) 275 Detaining only, and rebating to her Highnesse use, twelue pence sterling upon every twentie shillings. 1675 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 273 Ye say ye are owing me 44*s.*, but ye are not owing so much. You have to rebate the price of the Archimedes [etc.].

absol. 1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 587 The king may rebate yerely of the said som as shalbe thoughte resonable. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* E iij, If you shoulde go aboute to rebate, you muste haue two sundry summes proposed. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xix. (1589) 81 God .. with a Plague did crosse The Brutons, that had els at least rebated from their losse.

†**b.** To reduce or diminish (a sum or amount). *Obs.* (Cf. 3.)

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 175 Al such rentys as be inhaunsyd by memory of man schold be rebatyd, and set to the old stynt. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 43 We began..to rebate our allowance of drinke, to make it indure the longer.

transf. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. x, If I be able to do a Courtesie, I rebate it by remembring it.

†**c.** To give or allow a reduction to (a person).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxliv. 543 Therle was set to his raunsome to pay sixscore M. frankes, so that whan he had maryed the lady Maude, than to be rebated threscore thousande, and the other threscore thousande to pay. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 19 All the money the Landlord receives for the Fines of those Leases, he rebates his Tenant for it. 1669–70 MARVELL *Corr.* CXXXVII. Wks. 1872–5 II. 303 The merchant paying down the duty in ready mony is to be rebated blank per cent.

3. To reduce, lessen, diminish (a condition, quality, feeling, activity, etc.). Now *rare.*

Common *c* 1575–1725, with a large variety of objects.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* viii. (Shaks. Soc.) 76, I xal sey here the same here sorwys to rebate. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXII. 689 Pulegium hath the vertue..to rebate [1398 abate] ventosyte. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 123 b, Who so killeth his prisoner .. with hys owne hande, rebateth his honor. 1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 98 Dearth of victuals

..rebateth the pride of the highest mounted. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 128 Their fury was not onely rebated, but their hastinesse intercepted. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 322 Warmth it self, when dull'd and rebated by the Affluence of the contrary, is not wholly bound up. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xxxvi. 349 To pacify her, or, at least, to rebate her first violence. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 182 The Sulphur has so sufficiently rebated the Acidity. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 144 Thou dost rebate thy rigid purposes.

b. To reduce the effect or force of (physical agencies, a blow, stroke, etc.). Now *rare*.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 278/2 This fire will be put out, or so rebated that we shall burne no more as we were woont to do. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xi. 53 The poysons, being maistred or at least rebated by .. remedies. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* VI. xlviii. 124 To yeeld way, rebates the greatest stroke. 1663 in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 371 The flesh of the viper rebateth the poison of the viper. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 93 When the Coquette .. Assumes a soft, a melancholy Air, And of her Eyes rebates the wand'ring Fires. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV. 493 Many a foin and thrust Aim'd and rebated.

†**c.** To lessen the vigour or activity of (the mind, etc.); to repress, stop (a person or action).

1582 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. lxvii. (1591) 220 The success of the Sequani rebated and stayed the course of the warre. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 34 His malicious and bloudthirstie mind was somewhat rebated and repressed from doing that which he pretended. *Ibid.* 472 He .. was cut short and rebated by a small and base creature, and constrained to leaue this life. 1645 *King's Cabinet Open.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 356 Digby's sanguine complexion, not to be rebated from sending good news. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* (1686) 42 Let no defeat Your sprightly Courage, and Attempts rebate. 1788 *Tyrtæus* No. 30. 384 Where universal torpidity rebates the animal spirits.

4. To make dull, to blunt: **a.** the edge or point of a weapon, or *fig.* of a feeling, action, person, etc. Now *rare*.

Common *c* 1590–1720 in both lit. and fig. contexts.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Gladiorum aciem præstringit*, it rebateth or dulleth. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. xiv, Takes he his weapon? thou the edge rebatest. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 193 The footemen try it out at sword and buckler with point and edge rebated. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* XX. 577 When the very tools whereby the soul is to work, are blunt, and their edge rebated. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XI. 304 The broad belt, .. The point rebated, and repell'd the wound. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. 123 Armed with a pointless sword, having the edges rebated.

fig. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 251 Compassion so rebated the edge of Choler. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 585 So long would I rebate Mine own edge set to sack your town. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. iii. (1670) 249, I will here adde a word or two .. to rebate and blunt the point of detraction. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 502 The keener edge of battel to rebate. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's, Oxf.* 16 To..rebate the edge of Erastian insolence.

b. a weapon, or something compared to one.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 210 His rule commaunded, that they shoulde not torney more than thirtie with thirty, and with swords rebated. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Faithf. Friends* III. iii, This shirt of mail worn near my skin Rebated their sharp steel. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 48 He forthwith relented, he rebated the Sword of the Executioner. 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 101 My Front rebates your soft Artillery. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmina Aulica* VI. i, Of arrows and of spears they told Which fell rebated from his mortal mould. 1863 W. THORNBURY *True as Steel* (1868) I. 136 To see that the horses were well shoed and the spear-heads properly 'rebated' or blunted.

fig. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cvii, Nature will not, (haveing forg'd him vp To Life, and Edge) rebate him, in her Shoppe. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* To Rdr., By rebating the satire, where justice would allow it, from carrying too sharp an edge.

5. *Her.* To diminish (a charge) by removal of a portion, esp. a point or projection. Cf. REBATEMENT 3. **b.** To remove (a point, etc.) from a charge.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 122 b, When the father is dead, it may please y^e^ prince to adde agayne to the sonne that, that was rebated from the father. *Ibid.* 127 b, The fielde is Geules, three Escocheons Argent, one rebated on the Sinister chiefe point. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. 87 To shew that the Canton doth not rebate the Starre in the Dexter point. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 163 Some of the raies are broke, others rebated. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 60 A Cross Moline, with its eight points rebated, or cut off.

†**6.** To repulse, drive back. *Obs.*

1590 LODGE *Rosalind* L, Hee was not onely rebatted, but sore wounded. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. 1831 I. 34 This is the city of great Babylon, Where proud Darius was rebated from. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 46 Hatred, Feare.., and Sorrow..which serve to rebate and keep us in Separation from it.

†**7.** *intr.* **a.** To diminish, lessen, abate. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 133 When the infant falleth away, and the flesshe rebateth remaynyng nothynge but as it ware skynne and bone. 1557 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Death* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 124 Rage rebated, when They his bare neck beheld, and his hore heyres. 1597 BEARD *Theatre Gods' Judgem.* (1612) 170 He had scarce ended these speeches, but the Christians battell and courage began to rebate.

†**b.** To grow blunt. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. (1617) 280 The edge of vnderstanding rebateth at the outside of the least things that are. 1614 C. BROOKE *Rich. III* Poems (1872) 141 But soone my archers slack their strongest bent, My souldiers' steel rebated.

†**c.** To depart, fall away *from* a thing. *Obs.*—1

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1951/2 In king Edwardes dayes, he began a litle to rebate from certeine poynts of Popery, and somewhat to smell of the gospell.

†**8.** (Meaning not clear: cf. REBATING *vbl. sb.*1)

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 110, ix. tonne of good Ciuill oyle, vessels fylled, the gauge payde and rebated. *Ibid.* 113 Which tonne wyne wele rebatid ful and gawge J. Alman byndith him..to delyuer.

Rebate, *v.*2 [Later spelling of RABBET *v.*, on analogy of prec. For pron. see REBATE *sb.*2]

1. *trans.* To make a rebate or rabbet in.

1674 GOULDMAN *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To rebate or make rebates, *strio.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To rebate*, to channel or chamfer. 1785 PEACOCK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 368 The edges of the said board are to be rebated. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 583 This kind of plane is usually employed to rebate narrow pieces of wood, such as are used in sashes. 1863 WYNTER *Subtile Brains & Lissom Fingers* 275 Another machine rebated and bearded the keel.

2. To join *together* with a rebate.

1838 *London's Arch. Mag.* V. 579 It will be seen that the headers and stretchers are rebated together. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 90 A lap dovetail, which, when put together, shows only a joint, as if the pieces were rebated together.

Rebated, *ppl. a.*1 [f. REBATE *v.*1 + -ED 1.] Blunted; dulled.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1297/2 Six gentlemen on either side with rebated swords. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 66 Make them cleane .. with a rebated knife made of purpose, such a one as will not cut. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northants* II. (1662) 292 During his reign..a shrude thrust was made at all Abbies, not with a Rebated point, but with sharps indeed.

fig. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 Recreate their rebated witts.

Rebated, *ppl. a.*2 [f. REBATE *v.*2] Having a rebate or rabbet.

1785 PEACOCK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 370 The stock .. is to slide in a rebated or dove-tail groove. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 70 A letter..on Hitch's 'Patent Rebated Brickwork'. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 104 The moulded, bevelled, or rebated strips can be set on edge in these.

Reba·tement. ? *Obs.* [a. OF. *rebatement* (1290 in Godef.): see REBATE *v.*1 and -MENT.]

1. A sum to be deducted from another; a discount.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* E iij, The rebatemente or summe to bee withdrawen..muste be sette vnder the fyrste [sum]. 1635 R. DAFFORNE *Merch. Mirr.* title-p., The Ready mony..that we are to Receive or Pay upon Rebatement. 1687 *Addr. from Chichester* in *Lond. Gaz.* 2270/4 We having no rebatements to make, are totally thankful. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rebate*, The merchants having not always wherewithal to pay for their goods in hand, by means of the rebatement, such as have, will find their account in it.

2. Diminution in amount, force, etc.

1598 STOW *Surv.* XXXVIII. (1603) 373 The rebatement of Bishops liuings. 1663 T. TULLY in *Lett. & Poems* (1676) 95 Mine I fear may look like Injury and Rebatement to their Worth. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 37 The Law hath its full Course, it is pointed still against Them, without Rebatement.

3. *Heraldry.* = ABATEMENT 4.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 127 This is a rebatement, .. but is rebated onely for dought of challenge. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 97, I haue heard of these nine vices before: and also of certaine rebatements of armes appointed to them. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. vii. 101 There are notes of infamy as well as of honour, which in Arms are called Rebatements. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* and later Dicts.

†**4.** A narrowing (of a wall). Cf. RABATE *sb. Obs.*

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vi. 6 In the wall of the house hee made narrowed rests [*margin*, narrowings, or, rebatements] round about, that the beames should not bee fastened in the walles of the house.

Rebater (rĭbē·təɹ). [f. REBATE *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who or that which rebates.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1603) 37 God, in his great mercy sent him a cooler, and a rebater: to wit, a pricke in the flesh. 1893 *Independent* (N.Y.) 19 Oct. 32/2 What is to be done with rebaters? There is a law .. [in] many of the states providing a penalty for its practice.

Rebater, variant of REBATO *Obs.*

Rebating (rĭbē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. REBATE *v.*1]

1. The action of the vb., in various senses.

a 1483 *Liber Niger Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 74 All other crafte for the rackinge, coynynge, rebatinge, and other salvation of wynes. 1562 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VI. 486 Punishing of massmongers for the rebating of their humours. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 138 How the Lights, Reflexions and naturall rebating of the lights doe vary. 1632 SHERWOOD, A rebating, or rebatement, *rabais.* 1889 *Times* 6 June 5/1 Both houses of the Cape Parliament have passed the convention tariff, which confers similar powers of rebating on the Government.

†**2.** = REBATEMENT 3. *Obs.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 122 There are nyne rebating[s] of armes, .. for nyne sondry vngentilmanly dedes done.

Rebating, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. REBATE *v.*2] The making of a rebate or rabbet.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 159 Grooving and Rebating consist in taking or abstracting a part which is every where of a rectangular section. 1881 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 144 As there is no window-framing, planing, mortising, or rebating required, the cost is very inconsiderable.

attrib. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 111 Rebating-planes without a fence have the iron the whole breadth of the sole. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2104 Of the sinking rebating planes there are two sorts.

†**Reba·ting,** *a. Obs.*—1 [Prob. f. *rebat-er*, var. of next.] Supporting the ruff.

1596 GOSSON *Quips Upst. Gentlew.* 80 (Percy Soc.) 6 This starch, and these rebating props, as though ruffes were some rotten house.

†**Reba·to.** *Obs.* Also 6 rebatu, 6–7 rebato, rebater, 7 rebata, -oe. [f. F. *rabat* collar, etc., on anal. of Italian words in *-ato*, or ad. obs. F. *rabateau*, recorded in 16–17th c. in some of the senses of *rabat* (see Godef.).] A kind of stiff collar worn by both sexes from about 1590 to 1630.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* 410 You fayre Ladies, that spend so many houres in looking and prying in a glasse to see if this shadow sit handsomlie, if your rebatoes be well set. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 161, I see Gentlewomen .. burning out many pounds of Candle in pinning their treble rebaters. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 208 Alas, her soule struts round about her neck, Her seate of sense is her rebato set. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XII. xvi, His smooth Rebata from his Neck he fals. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 254 The Tires, the Periwigs, and the Rebatoes, Are made t'adorne ilshap'd Inamoratoes.

fig. 1602 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 162 The men who haue made scarfes, and veiles, and rebaters for sinnes.

b. A collar of this kind used to support a ruff, or a frame of wire serving the same purpose. Also *fig.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 21 b, Their Lords authoritie is as a rebater to beare vp the Peacockes taile of their boasting. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 36 These great ruffs, which are borne up with supporters and rebatoes, as it were with post and rail. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. iv. i. 166 In Prussia I obserued them to weare long ruffes, with rebatoes of wire to beare them up, such as our women vse. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xvii. 56 King Salomon sitting in his throne with a deepe laced Gentlewomans Ruffe, and a Rebatoe about his necke.

c. *attrib.*, as *rebato-pinner, -wire.*

1601 *Jack Drum's Entertainm.* IV, Peace! you Rebato-pinner, Poting-stick. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* (1617) H iij, A Bodkin or a Cuffe, A Bracelet, Necklace, or Rebato wier. 1612 in *Nawworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 10 A rebatoe wyer for Mrs Mary.

Rebaude, Rebaudry, obs. ff. RIBALD, RIBALDRY. **Rebawde, Rebawdous,** obs. ff. RIBALD, RIBALDOUS. **Rebayn,** obs. f. RIBBON. **Rebbec,** obs. f. REBECK.

†**Rebbit,** obs. variant of RABBET *sb.*

1675 J. GEDDE *Meth. Bee-Houses* 3 At the top of the Box there is a crease or rebbit all round it, about half an inch in depth on the outside.

†**Rebea·t,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [f. RE- back + BEAT, prob. after F. *rebattre* REBATE *v.*1] *trans.* To beat *back* again; to force or drive back, to repel. Hence †**Rebea·ting** *vbl. sb.*

In last quot. perhaps 'to blunt': cf. REBATE *v.*1 4.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. cix, An equall fury thrusts to stay And rebeat backe that force. 1611 FLORIO, *Rabbattimento*, a rebeating backe or downe. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-gl.* II. ii, An undaunted rock, whose constant hardnesse Rebeats the fury of the raging Sea. *a* 1634 — *Poems* (1652) 14 Am I invulnerable? is the Dart Rebeaten which thou levelst at my heart?

Re-beat, *v.*2 [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To beat again.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xvii. 259 Beaten and rebeaten by the Carriers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 532 The mortar .. should be kept covered up, and when wanted be re-beaten.

Re-beautify, -fying: see READORN (1598).

Rebecca (rĭbe·kă). The name given (in allusion to Gen. xxiv. 60) to the leader in woman's attire of those rioters who demolished toll-gates in South Wales in 1843–4. Also *attrib.*

1843 *Times* 8 May 4/2 Rebecca and her Daughters. The counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan appear to be in a most fearful state from these daring depredators. 1846 *Ibid.* 17 June 7/6 Rebecca wanted in Glocestershire. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xiii, An odd feature of the time was the outbreak of what were called the Rebecca riots in Wales.

b. *transf.* A salmon-poacher.

1881 *19th Cent.* Apr. 692 The poor emaciated salmon .. is transfixed by the unerring aim of 'Rebecca'.

Hence **Rebe·cca** *v. trans.*, to demolish or remove (a gate). **Rebe·ccaism,** the practices and principles of the Rebeccaites. **Rebe·ccaite,** a follower of 'Rebecca'; also *attrib.*

1879 *Rebecca Riots in Radnorshire* 1 The outrages the 'Rebeccaites' committed did not..appear to originate in political causes. *Ibid.* 7 In dealing .. with the Rebeccaite question. 1881 *Daily News* 8 June 6 The report of Mr. Walpole and Professor Huxley .. as to the cause and existence of Rebeccaism was issued yesterday. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 719/2 The desire of the County Council to 'Rebecca' certain of the Duke of Bedford's gates.

†**Rebe·ck,** *sb.*1 *Obs.*—1 [Of obscure origin: connexion with next is doubtful, but cf. RIBIBE.] A term of abuse applied to a woman.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 275 Brother, quod he, heere woneth an old rebekke That hadde almoost as lief to lese hire nekke As for to yeue a peny of hir good.

Rebeck (rĭ·bek), *sb.*2 Now only *Hist.* or *poet.* Forms: 6–7 rebecke, (7 -beke), 6– rebeck, (7 rebbeck); 8– rebec, (8 rebbec). [a. F. *rebec* (†*rabec*, 15th c.) = med.L. *rebeca* (*c* 1400), It. *ribeca*, Pg. *rebeca, rabeca*, app. variants of the forms cited under RIBIBE, but the alteration in the final consonant has not been clearly explained.] A mediæval instrument of music, having three strings and played with a bow; an early form of the fiddle. (Also personified, in quot. 1509.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas*, XVI. (Percy Soc.) 61 There sat dame Musyke, with all her mynstrasy;..Rebeckes, clarycordes, eche in theyr degre, Dyd sytte aboute theyr ladyes magestie. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 232 Than began .. taboures, and rebeckes, and other instru-

mentes. 1598 YONG *Diana* 50 Syrenus did these verses sing, And on his Rebecke sweetely play. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 94 When..the jocond rebecks sound To many a youth, and many a maid. 1644 — *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 The bag-pipe and the rebbeck. 1755 SMOLLETT *Don Quix.* II. iii. 56 [A] young fellow .. who .. can read and write, and play upon the rebec. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* II. xxv, Far to Asturian hills the war-sounds pass, And in their stead rebeck or timbrel rings. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 188 While round about the rebecks played.

†**b.** *ellipt.* Applied to the player. *Obs.*

1540 *Arundel MS.* 97 lf. 122 b in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 241 Item, for Thomas Evans, Rebeke, wagis xxs. viijd. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 25, Musicians and Players, ..Rebeck: [&]28. 6. 8.

†**Rebe·ck**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.*—[1] [f. F. *rebéquer* to resist or oppose saucily.] Resistance.

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 199 Generous mindes yeeld where they find a relenting passage; rebecke by opposition prouokes to wrath.

†**Rebe·ck**, *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. RE- back + BECK *v.* 2.] *trans.* To beckon back, to recall, reclaim.

1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 99 Now she hath seis'd the Fowle, and 'gins to plume her, Rebecke her not; rather stand still and checke her.

Re-beco·me, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* (with *compl.*) To become again.

1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* I. 100 Thy loue with such things nourished .. stealingly Retakes his force and re-becomes more great. 1599 R. LINCHE *Fount Anc. Fict.* K ij, The Ægyptians..held that Serpents .. by despoiling and vncasing them of their vpper skins .. instantly againe rebecome youthfull. 1611 COTGR., *Redevenir*, to returne, rebecome, or become againe. 1719 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* I. 100 They abandoned the Gospel and their Wives, and re-became orthodox Catholics. 1788 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* II. 415 If we mean..to prevent this country ..from re-becoming a French province. 1861 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints* 569 Snow still lay, .. but in the fine clear sunny day..the lowest levels re-became green.

Re-beget, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To beget again or a second time. Hence **Re-bege·tting** *vbl. sb.*; **Re-bego·tten** *ppl. a.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiv. 638 Palingenesian, that is to say, a Regeneration, Rebeegetting, or New Birth. *a* 1631 DONNE *St. Lucy's Day* ii, He ruined me, and I am re-begot Of Absence Darkness Death. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 136 Themselves to re-beget Into a perfect bodie. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* x. 105 All being shall be rebegotten. *Ibid.* xx. 254 The rebegotten world is born again.

Re-begi·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To begin again or anew. Hence **Re-begi·nning** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Ripigliare*, .. to rebegin a speech. *Ibid.*, *Raccominciamento*, a rebeginning. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 Having landed the fresh forces .. they re-began the fight. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 29 Nov. 1774 Re-began to stir the fallow. 1893 in BARROWS *Parlt. Relig.* I. 636 A re-beginning, and another fall.

Re-beguile, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To beguile again.

a 1711 KEN *Uranice* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 484 The Question startled me awhile, But I myself would re-beguile.

Re-behold, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To behold, or look upon, again.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 808 When the Sun..doth haste his Race To re-behold the beauty, number, order..Of th' awfull Hoast. 1812 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XVII. 8 So thy nimble thought May image, how at first I re-beheld The sun. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xxvi, One.. whom in such a scene it will..wound thee to re-behold.

Rebel (re·bĕl), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 **rebele**, 4–7 **rebell(e**, 6 **rebald**. [a. F. *rebelle* adj. (12th c.) and sb., ad. L. *rebellis* rebellious, f. *re-* RE- + *bellum* war.]

A. *adj.* (Formerly common in predicative use, freq. with const. *against* or *to*; now only attributive, and sometimes capable of being taken as an *attrib.* use of the *sb.*)

1. Refusing obedience or allegiance, or offering armed opposition, to the rightful or actual ruler or ruling power of the country.

pred. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1625 Adrian..temprede hom vol wel, & made hom sone milde ynou, þo hii were rebel. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 222 þe flemed ageyn þe kyng ros eft full rebelle. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 591 *Cleopatra*, Rebel un-to the toun of rome is he. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 108 þe hertys of þi subgitz sall be rebell to þy gouernail. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxii. 246 Whyle Kyng William was thus occupyed in Normandy, the Northumbers waxte sterne & rebell. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 88 b, And where as the duke of Geldre is subiect to the Emperor, is he not yet at this day..rebell?

attrib. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xli. 12 Thi rebel men thei shul ben as thoȝ thei ben not. — 1 *Macc.* iii. 20 Thei cummen to us in rebelle multitude. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* xi. 40 His ſfather now heere sendes to her her conquerd rebell sonn, bound prisoner. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 484 The Rebel King Doubl'd that sin in Bethel and in Dan. *Ibid.* VI. 647 Amaze .. and terrour seis'd the rebel Host. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 611 Now by the sword and now the jav'lin fall The rebel-race. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxvii, Wahab's rebel brood, who dared divest The prophet's tomb of all its pious spoil. 1861 LOWELL *Pickens-and-Stealin's Rebell.* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 82 To acknowledge the independence of the Rebel States.

b. Consisting of, belonging or falling to, in command of, rebels.

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* II. ii, He was the author of the rebel-league. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* vi. (1869) I. 119 The rebel ranks were broken. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 529 If the rebel fleet Had anchored in the port. *Ibid.* 1020 Now shall .. British skill .. Thunder-strike rebel victory. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 138 The seamen, having the same fear of the rebel chief..stuck to the shipping.

2. Disobedient to a superior or to some higher power; contumacious, refractory. †Also const. *of*, and with *infin.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28094 Gayn haly kyrk was i rebell. 1340 *Ayenb.* 69 To þe rede of oure lhorde ofte hi byeþ rebel. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 95 Qwo-so be rebele of his tonge aȝein þe aldirman. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 145 [He] Deyed accursyd, rebel to paye his dymes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. x. 376/2 Yf he be ouer proude & to rebell to his mayster. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxix. 307 He was rude and rebell agaynst the commaundementes of holy churche. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 83 The third best absent is condemn'd, Convict by flight, and Rebel to all Law. 1685 DRYDEN *Misc.* II. 454 Sinai..where was receiv'd the Law, That ought to keep the Rebel World in aw. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 328 A rebel universe!..not one exempt! 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 301 To speak in thunder to the rebel world.

†**b.** Said of animals. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 455 þe rauen so ronk þat rebel was euer. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 776 Yf they be rebel, so let hem stonde ffastyng oon day and nyght in yokis bonde.

c. *transf.* of things.

1340 *Ayenb.* 68 þe herte þet is rebel and hard. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 192 Right as reson is rebel to god right so is .. sensualitee rebel to reson. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 625 From a pure heart commaund thy rebell will. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 16 [It] subdues rebell-flesh, which with fullnesse of bread will wax wanton. 1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* IV. i. 1752 All my Rebel-blood assists the Fair. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* July xv, She set the lamp beneath a chair, and cloked..its rebel lustre from the eye.

†**d.** Of ulcers: = REBELLIOUS 3. *Obs.*—[1]

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D iv, The curacyon of vlceres, nat inueterate, but contumaced and rebell.

3. Of words, actions, etc.: Characterized by rebelliousness; characteristic of a rebel or rebels.

c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 23 þe ilke rebel word that thou hast spoken. 1700 CONGREVE *IVay of IVorld* v. vii, Must I live to be confiscated at this rebel-rate? 1725–20 POPE *Iliad* xv. 248 Desists at length his rebel-war to wage. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 296 However rebel this may sound at your Court my Gothic spirit is hurt. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Living Lustres* viii, Unaccustom'd to rebel commotion.

B. *sb.*[1] **1.** One who resists, or rises in arms against, the established governing power; one who refuses or renounces allegiance or obedience to his sovereign or the government of his country.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1466 He [Priam] was faryn to fight in a fer londe, To riche hym of Rebelles þat of þe rewme held. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 129 When such a rebell hath more riches than his souerayne lorde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 56 The rebelles had encamped them on a Hill. 1612 DAVIES *IVhy Ireland*, etc. (1747) 113 We find the degenerat and disobedient English called Rebelles, but the Irish which were not in the King's peace are called Enemies. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. x, I could ..give Liberty, and take it away, and no Rebels among all my Subjects. 1778 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 158, I know that for such sentiments I am called a rebel. 1864 LOWELL *Gen. McClellan's Report* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 107 General McClellan, by the admission of the Rebels themselves, had Richmond at his mercy.

†**b.** In collect. sense (cf. *enemy*). *Obs.*—[1]

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 33 The small losse we susteyned in this place was multiplied upon the rebell by our quarter and skoutmasters.

c. *Law.* One who resists or disobeys a legal command or summons. Now only *spec.* in *Sc. Law*: A debtor who disobeys a charge on letters of horning.

1592 *Sc. Act* 12 *Jas. VI* § 129 (1597) 119 Quhen-ever onie persones, that hes fund sovertie to vnderly the Law, compeiris not at the day appoynted, and their-throw are decerned to be denunced rebelles, as fugitiues fra the law. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Rebellion*, Rebell is sometime attributed to him that wilfully breaketh a lawe.., sometime to a villein disobeying his Lord. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 86 The lands and tenements of felonis (of rebelles at the horne) quhilk are escheit induring their lyftime. *Ibid.*, *Burrow Lawes* 140 b, The rebelles (disobedient) and perturbers within the burgh. 1666–88 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 289 Being ..orderly denunced Rebel and put to the Horn, by vertue of Letters of Horning raised, used and execute against him. 1752 A. MCDOUALL *Inst. Laws Scot.* III. iii. II. 260 It was for his not surrendering his person, (in default of payment) which was in his power, that he was pronounced rebel. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 56 If the debtor obey not the will of the letters within the days mentioned in them, the messenger may immediately after publish the diligence by denouncing the debtor rebel. 1882 WATSON *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.* s.v.

2. One who, or that which, resists authority or control of any kind.

1340 *Ayenb.* 69 þos hy byeþ rebels to þe heste of oure lhorde. *a* 1400 *Vernon MS.* in *Hampole's IVks.* (1896) II. 345 To chastise the rebel..beo wiþ-drawyng..þe occasion of his sunne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Auian* xxi, The cursyd & rebelles whiche doo no thynge but playe with dees and cardes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 104 God,..Ceis not to send thy Sanctis sune support,.. For thay Rebellis with rage do resort. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. ix. 14 That Life, a very Rebell to my will, May hang no longer on me. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xiii. 76 'Tis Imagination is the Rebel, Reason contradicts its impious suggestions. 1738 WESLEY *Dryden's 'Creator Spirit, by whose Aid'* IV, Create all new, our Wills controul; Subdue the Rebel in our Soul. 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i, You are not jealous Of me, I trust, my pretty rebel!

3. *Comb.*, as *rebel-high*, *-like* advbs.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iii. 16 (Q. 1) It seemed, she was a queene Ouer her passion, Who most rebell-like, sought to be King ore her. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 73 How he seems arm'd for resistance, rebel like! 1719 YOUNG *Brothers* III. Wks. 1757 II. 240 Demetrius borrows those [wings], To mount full rebel-high.

†**Rebel**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. REBEL *v.* (perh. on analogy of prec.) or ad. med.L. *rebellum*, *-ium* (Du Cange).] Rebellion.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 46 Lauerd for his merci giue vs sua obediens and mekenes at halde, and rebel at fle, þat [etc.] 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 104/1 The secunde rebell of the seid Walssh men, the which arosen with Owen of Glan doure. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXX. viii, His subiect, or another wight, That with rebell vnlawful kill hym might. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 75 In my opinion it is a manifest rebell against the holy Scriptures. 1618 RALEIGH in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 38 If I had resisted .. the rebells and spoils which my companyes would have made.

Rebel (rĭbe·l), *v.* Also 4–8 **rebell**, (4–6 **-e**). [ad. F. *rebeller* (14th c.), ad. L. *rebellāre* to make war again, to revolt, f. *re-* RE- 2 c + *bellāre* to fight, make war, f. *bellum* war.]

1. *intr.* To rise in opposition or armed resistance against the rightful or established ruler or government of one's country. Const. *against*, †*from*, *to*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 649 He duelt furth in-to the land, Thame that rebellland war warrand. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 196 The king of Puile, which was tho, Thoghte ayein Rome to rebelle. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 Bi cause the commons..haue not rebellid or beth hardy to rebelle. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cii. 122 The kyng ordayned therle of Salisbury..into the northe parties, .. for the Scottes had rebelled agayne to hym. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 35 b, The same towne beeing rebelled from the French men, .. the Venetians .. had laid the streete full of artillerie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 240 They rebelled, and would have a mortall man for their King. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 56 ¶ 9 It is astonishing..the People should ever rebell for Slavery. 1767 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 163 You would not be the first prince .. against whom they have rebelled. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xix. 446 The government..deserves to be rebelled against.

b. To resist, oppose, or be disobedient to, some one having authority or rule.

1340 *Ayenb.* 28 þo rebeleþ þe enuyous uor to ssende and to destrue be his miȝte. 1382 WYCLIF *Numb.* XXVI. 9 In the dissencyoun of Chore, whanne aȝens the Lord thei rebelden. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) VI. xiv. 199 The faders herte is sore greuyd yf his children rebell ayenst hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 Rebellyng agaynst theyr prelates & curates. 1566 *Pasquine in a Traunce* 50 b, Howe wilt thou that they should be honest, if in their cursed othe, they rebel from Christe. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* III. § 69. 309 To take vengeance of such as obstinately rebell against his will. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 179 This is seruitude, To serve th' unwise, or him who hath rebelld Against his worthier. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xx, They .. bend beneath the spell Of that young maiden's speech, and to their chiefs rebel.

c. *transf.* or *fig.* in various contexts: To offer resistance, exhibit opposition, to feel or manifest repugnance, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s Prol.* 5, I wol nat rebelle Agayn youre lust; a tale wol I telle. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 379 His Grace sayes that, which his flesh rebells against. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenhead lost* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 151 My blood rebells against my reason. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 1, Tho' grief and fondness in my breast rebel, When injur'd Thales bids the town farewell. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 16 Thus Conscience pleads her cause .. Though long rebelled against, not yet suppressed. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 648 Amorous adulation, till the maid Rebell'd against it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 354 The temper of the whole people rebelled against so lawless a usurpation.

†**d.** *refl.*, and with *it*. *Obs. rare.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 125 Quhen ever a baroun risis to mak were on his king, or rebell him in ony thing to cum agaynis him, he fallis in the crime of lese mageste. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 68 Yet it kill'd Achan, and infinite Innocents enough .. to have rebell'd it.

†**2.** *trans.* To oppose rebelliously. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 562 Quhen they rebellit the crovne, and couth the kyng deir.

Hence †**Rebe·lled** *ppl. a.*, in active sense; in quot. *absol. Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 737, I .. shall soon, Armed with thy might, rid Heav'n of these rebell'd.

Rebeldom (re·bĕldəm). [f. REBEL *sb.* + -DOM.]

1. The domain of rebels. Chiefly applied by their opponents to the Confederate States during the American Civil War.

1862 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 480 As to Rebeldom, there is now hardly any State that we have not got some foothold in. 1866 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Selection* (1869) II. 198 Its neighbours call it Yaghistan, the land of revolt, rebeldom.

2. Rebellious behaviour.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* li, Never mind his rebeldom of the other day.

†**Rebe·llant**, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *rebellant*, pr. pple. of *rebeller* to REBEL, used as adj. and sb. in 14–16th c. (see Godef.).] **a.** *adj.* Rebellious. Const. *to*. **b.** *sb.* A rebel. Const. *to*.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 217 That other infortuny is exterialle, that man scholde haue his inferior rebellante to hym. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xviii. (1597) 86 Rebellants to a common good, and sinning without awe. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. Relig.* xi. 38 Although my .. reason be rebellant to your conclusions.

Rebeller (rĭbe·lə(r)). Now *rare*. Forms: 5 (6 *Sc.*) **rebellour**, (5 **-e**), 5 **rebellar**, (6 *Sc.* **-e**), 6–7 **rebellior**, 5– **rebeller**. [f. REBEL *v.* + -ER[1]; see also -IOUR and -OUR.] A rebel, one who rebels.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 206 Sooner Is graciously hardyn oone Prayere of the obedient, than ten thowsante of oon rebelloure. 1495 *Paston Lett.* III. 388 The shippes with the Kynges rebellars. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 166 A continuall rebeller against God. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 290 The same kinge affirmed the same Maurice to bee his enemy and his rebellior. *a* 1787 J. BROWN *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 165 A robber of and rebeller against God. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. i, Who is it that especially for rebellers and abolishers can make a Constitution?

Rebelling (rĭbe·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. REBEL.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 41 Til þat þai faile and wite awey and leue þaire rebellynge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1602 Myn is .. The murmure, and the cherles rebellyng. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Exech.* i, He tormenteth .. with a rebelling uncomely for a servant of God. 1661 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* II. 68 After Absalom's rebelling was suppressed, and the kingdom setled.

Rebelling (rĭbe·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That rebels; rebellious.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 77, I thinke the Goddesse of reuenge deuisde So to bee wreackt on my rebelling wyll. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 96 The Thunderer, whose Bolt .. Sky-planted, batters all rebelling Coasts. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix*, CXV. Wks 1872 VIII. 91 An unconstant and rebelling heart. 1847 J. KIRK *Cloud Dispelled* ii. 44 Sin is the intrusion .. of a free and rebelling creature on the plans .. of a holy God.

Rebellion 1 (rĭbe·lyən). Forms: 4–5 rebellyoun, 4–6 -ioun; 5 rebylione, -billion, -belyone, 5–6 rebellyon(e, 4– rebellion. [a. F. *rébellion* (14th c.), ad. L. *rebellīōn em* a renewal of war, revolt, rebellion, f. *rebell-is* REBEL *a.*]

1. Organized armed resistance to the ruler or government of one's country; insurrection, revolt.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/1 Rebellyone, or vnbuxumnesse, *rebellio*. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 He wolde not sett any such charges .. vppon the nobles for fere of rebillion. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 107 They teache sedycyon, & cause rebellyon agaynst the hygher powers. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 109 In grosse Rebellion, and detested Treason. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 36 He .. from Rebellion shall derive his name, Though of Rebellion others he accuse. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvi. (1869) II. 717 Every province of the empire was ripe for rebellion. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 686 There can be no doubt that rebellion is the last remedy against tyranny.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

The Great Rebellion, the civil war of 1642–9 and the Commonwealth government of 1649–60. In Sc. Hist. the name of Rebellion is spec. applied to the risings of 1715 and 1745, and in U. S. Hist. to the Civil War of 1861–5.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xi. 27 The cause of the rebellioun agens hym. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 62 He was sent be Nero to Palestyn, for to withstand the rebellion of Iewis. 1512–22 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 2 As .. yf the same treasones rebellyones & oder mysdedes .. hadde never be doone. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 121 What is the cause .. That thy Rebellion lookes so Gyant-like? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 1 To present to the world a full and clear narration of the grounds, circumstances, and artifices of this Rebellion. 1746 *Ascanius* 273 The Duke of Perth .. had for some Time been suspected by the Government before the Rebellion broke out. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiv. II. 198 His meditated expedition had been delayed by a rebellion which broke out at Babylon. 1861 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 418 John Bull is not behaving well about this Rebellion.

c. *Law* (now only *Sc. Law*). Disobedience to a legal summons or command; also *ellipt.*, the fact of being regarded as a rebel on account of such disobedience.

1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 102 Under the pane of rebellioun .. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., *Commission of rebellion* .. is otherwise called a writte of rebellion .., and it hath vse, when a man after proclamation .. to preseut himselfe to the court by a certaine day, appeareth not. 1665–88 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 289 All Goods, Gear, .. that shall happen to fall .. to him in any time coming during his Rebellion. 1720 T. WOOD *Instit. Laws Eng.* IV. i. (1722) 463 If a *Non est Inventus* is Return'd, then an Attachment with Proclamation of Rebellion Goes against Him; and if He stands further out in Contempt, then a Commission of Rebellion may be issued. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Laws Scot.* II. v. § 61 All moveables belonging to the rebel [at] the time of his rebellion .. fall under his single escheat, whether the rebellion proceeds on denunciation, or on conviction in a criminal trial. 1882 WATSON *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.* s.v.

2. Open or determined defiance of, or resistance to, any authority or controlling power.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 6 Þe swerdis of oure enmy ere þe rebellions of þe deuel. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 141 He was bounde by lawe .. To pay his dymes, and for rebellioun I cursyd hym. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 43 Without ony murmur rebellioun or contradictioun. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 289 Thy later vows, against thy first, Is in thy selfe rebellion to thy selfe. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 92 Contempt of God, and rebellion against your parents. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 565 His aim was mischief, .. His speech rebellion against common sense. 1885 E. GARRETT (Mrs. Mayo) *At any Cost* xiii. 235 Perhaps some rebellion against his destiny accounts for his atheism.

†b. Of ulcers: Obstinacy. *Obs.*—1

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Div, It happeneth that some vlceres and diseases are contumacy and rebellyon [*sic*] to heale. Howbeit indicacyon curatyfe is nat taken of this contumacy and rebellyon.

†c. Opposition, variance. *Obs. rare.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 78 Now spere I .. gif man suld have this rebellioun and contrarietee, ane agaynis ane othir, quhen thai ar of divers complexiouns?

†**Rebe·llion** 2. *Obs.* [ad. late Lat. *rebellīōn-em*, f. as prec.] A rebel.

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 27 The seyd Stapylton, &c., makyn gret gaderyngs of the Kyngs rebelyones, lying in wayte to morder me. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 437 Anye manne beyng a traytoure or rebellion hertofore to hys grace.

Rebellior, obs. form of REBELLER.

Rebellious (rĭbe·lyəs), *a.* Also 5 rebellous(e. [ad. L. type **rebellōsus* or **rebelliōsus*, f. *rebellis* REBEL *a.*, or *rebellio* REBELLION. Cf. obs. F. *rebelleux* (Godef.).]

1. Insubordinate, defying lawful authority; belonging to a party of rebels. Const. *against, to.*

Rebellious Assembly, in Cowell (1607) and later Dicts., is defined in accordance with the act cited in quot. 1553.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 449 Men of Peloponense beynge rebellous ageyne men of Athenes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4812 To ilk man he was rebellouse. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* xiii. 7 They which of olde (and now also) haue euer bene rebellious. 1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* II. c. xii, An Acte againste unlawfull and rebellyous Assembles. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 A Pandect of profitable lawes against rebellious spirits. 1641 THORNDIKE *Prim. Govt. Ch.* Ep. Ded., It is a Child rebellious to the Fathers intentions. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, '*Father, how wide thy glory shines*' iv, When we view thy strange Design To save rebellious Worms. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 61 My weak heart .. Will beat, rebellious to its own resolves. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiii. 13 Lost sheep that err rebellious to the lady Dindymene. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. i, A horrid rebellious girl who has been expelled from a school. *absol.* 1462 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 270 Alle rebellyous undyr he schal hem bityng. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxvi. 7 Let not the rebellious exalt themselues. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 414 On th' other part Satan with his rebellious disappeerd.

b. *transf.* of the hand, head, a weapon, etc.

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVII. vi, Thou by faithfull men wilt stand, And save them from rebellious hand. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 56 Point against Point, rebellious Arme 'gainst Arme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 86 Revenge, that shall redound Upon his own rebellious head. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii, Douglas ne'er Will level a rebellious spear. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. ii, When Mangor .. let loose his rebellious tongue.

c. *transf.* of intoxicating liquor. *rare*—1.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 49 In my youth I neuer did apply Hot and rebellious liquors in my bloud.

2. Of actions, etc.: Characteristic of a rebel or of rebels; marked by rebellion.

1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 447/1 Joyed in rumour and rebellous novelties. 1544 BALE *Sir J. Oldcastle* 20 Vpon youre rebellyouse contumacye ye were both excommunicated. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 786 His hapless Foes, .. to rebellious fight rallied their Powers. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 50 Cæsar to aid, and end rebellious strife. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 123 The sword his grandsire bore In the rebellious days of yore.

3. Of things: Offering resistance to manipulation or treatment; refractory. a. Of diseases, sores, etc.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xv. 24 Very good against .. rebellious old sores. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. liv. 557 They .. vse the oyle for rebellious ringwormes. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 229 It [a tumour] is rebellious to all common Medicines. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 800 Few skin lesions have proved more rebellious [than lupus].

b. Of material things.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 120/1 If his mane grow out of order, and he have any rebellious hairs. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, 'Bring forward', he said, 'our key .. and apply it to this rebellious gate'. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 609 The new processes for the treatment of rebellious gold ores.

Rebelliously (rĭbe·lyəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a rebellious manner.

1551–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. xi. § 3 If any person .. rebelliouslye doe .. withholde from our saide Soveraigne Lorde .. Castles [etc.]. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 73 The beast is forraign and behaves himself rebelliously. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 28 Men violate [conscience] and rebelliously refuse to submit to it. 1884 FREEMAN in *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept. 5/6 The body which thus disloyally, almost rebelliously, flouted the crown.

Rebelliousness (rĭbe·lyəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being rebellious.

1583 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 299/2 The king .. perceiuing the waiwardnesse of his owne clergie, or rather rebelliousnesse. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 374 Teaching us submission, and bridling all undutifulness and rebelliousness. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 90 Our Schismaticalness and Rebelliousness. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* i. (1875) 2 The singular rebelliousness of young people.

Rebellour(e, obs. forms of REBELLER.

Rebellow (rĭbe·lo), *v.* [f. RE- + BELLOW *v.*, after L. *rebŏāre* (see RE- 2 a).]

1. *intr.* Of cattle: To bellow in reply or in turn. Also *transf.* of the wind.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 46 The raging bulls rebellow through the wood. [1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 140 For thee the bulls rebellow through the groves.] 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 240 The blast rebellows o'er the ocean wide. *a* 1790 WARTON *Poet. Wks.* (1802) II. 179 Rebellows to the roar the staggering ox.

b. Of places or material objects: To re-echo loudly (*to* or *with* a sound; also rarely *to* the agent producing the sound). Freq. in 18th c.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 11 He loudly brayd with beastly yelling sownd, That all the fields rebellowed againe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 686 Here the Rhine rebellows with Alarms. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* V. 1057 Earth and heaven rebellow to the sound. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 566 The earth Rebellow'd to the feet of steeds and men. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. i, The Palais Royal rebellows with Veto.

c. Of sounds: To re-echo loudly. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1806 K. WHITE *Gondol.* lxxii, Hollow peals of laughter loud Again rebellow'd round. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 198 A storm of denunciation, which still rebellows in the histories.

2. *trans.* To return or repeat (a sound) in a bellowing tone.

1765 *Meretriciad* (ed. 6) 51 Panders, Boys, and Men, In cadence hoarse, re-bellow out—Amen. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 425 Echo hears, and aloud more wildly rebellows the bellow. 1807 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 592 The English, the Scotch, the tories, and hyperfederalists will rebellow their execrations against me.

Hence **Rebe·llowing** *ppl. a.*

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 260 And strike rebellowing caves on either side. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 60 With loud acclaim, A present God! they cried. A present God, rebellowing shores reply'd.

Rebelly (re·bĕli), *a. rare.* [f. REBEL *sb.* + -Y 1.] Inclined to rebellion; marked by rebelliousness.

1827 LADY MORGAN *O'Briens & O'Flahertys* II. 328 Did you not give me your word .. that you knew nothing of that rebelly thief? 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 490 Laudations of such persons as Hugh O'Neill, and the Red O'Donnell and others (*vide* the recent rebelly literature *passim*).

†**Rebelly**, *adv. Obs.*—1 [f. REBEL *a.* + -LY 2.] Rebelliously.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, If þei drawe fer fro hym rebellyche, he shulde sey to hem in þat caas as when he seketh for þe hare.

†**Re·belness.** *Obs.* [f. REBEL *a.* + -NESS.] Rebelliousness.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 145 To putte out of chirche for rebelnesse to hem. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3376 Þaim self of rebelnes þai blamed. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccvi. 187 With hem that were outlawed oute of Englond for hyr rebelnesse.

Re-belo·ve, *v. trans.* ? *Obs.* [RE-.] To love in return. (Only in *pass.*)

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvi. 175 Erickmon languisht all this while not re-beloued long. 1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Scnault's Use Passions* (1671) 238 He loves without hope of being re-beloved.

†**Rebel rout**, var. RABBLE ROUT, by confusion with REBEL *sb.*1

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rebel-rout*, the Rabble, running Riot.

Re·belry, *nonce-wd.* [f. REBEL *sb.*1 + -RY. Cf. *revelry*.] The behaviour characteristic of rebels.

1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 120, I .. joined in the dreadful rebelry and returned unharmed.

†**Rebelty.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *rebellelé* (Godef.): see REBEL *a.* and -TY.] Rebellion.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 75 Not for rebelte agenst god ne his lawe. 1388 — 1 *Kings* xi. 27 This was cause of rebelte agens the kyng.

Re-bemi·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To bemire again.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 786 But Israel back to his vomit turns, Him rebemires.

Rebe·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bend again or in a new direction (in various senses of the word).

1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxvii. P 4 Custome is a mettal that stands which way so euer it is bent & is not to be rebent without the danger of breaking. 1611 FLORIO, *Reclinatorio*, rebending or inclining againe. *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* s.v., *Rebending*, is the same as bowed embowed, bent first one way and then another like the letter S. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xi, Her topsail-sheet was .. soon rebent. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 48 These hooks are made of soft metal to be rebent after use.

So **Rebend** *sb.*, a bend following another.

1893 H. M. DOUGHTY *Our Wherry in Wendish Lands* 63 We .. unravelled the bends and rebends and surrebends of the Geeste.

†**Re-benedi·ction.** *Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] A second or renewed benediction.

1611 FLORIO, *Ribenedittione*, a rebenediction. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 289 The rebenediction of the most Christian King, Henry the Fourth.

Re-besie·ge, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To besiege again.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lincoln* II. (1662) 159 Tyrons credit now lay a bleeding, when to stanch it, he rebesieged Blackwater.

†**Rebesk**, *a. Obs.*—0 [Aphetic f. *arabesque*; cf. It. *rabesco* (Florio).] = ARABESQUE *a.* 1.

1611 COTGR., *Arabesque*, Rebeske worke; a small and curious flourishing. 1656 in Blount (hence in Phillips, etc.).

Re-bestow, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bestow again. So **Rebestow·al.**

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VII. ix, A fair name vindicated, and rightful honours re-bestowed. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 2/6 His formal placing of his office in the hands of the Academicians, and their equally formal rebestowal of it

†**Rebet**, *v. Sc. Obs.*—1 [App. ad. F. (*se*) *rebattre* to turn, take a new course = REBATE *v.*1] *intr.* To return.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 802 Gret harm it war at he suld be ourset; With new power thai will on him rebet.

Re-beta·ke, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *refl.* To betake (oneself) again *to* a place, etc.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xii. (1818) 242 At length .. She rebetakes her to her lonely bed. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 128 He rebetakes himself to his former calling.

Rebeuc, obs. form of REBUKE *sb.*

Re-bewai·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To bewail anew.

a 1721 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 166 They rebewail'd their own, and publick crimes.

Rebillion, obs. form of REBELLION.

Rebind (rĭbai·nd), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bind again, in senses of the vb.; *esp.* to give a new binding to (a book). Hence **Rebi·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XXV, He had numbers of his

books rebound in plain covers. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 120/2 A great victory might still rebind the fetters upon its serfs. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 566/2 Why these old covers were not restored to the volume on its rebinding it is hard to say.

Rebirth (rībə·ɹp). [RE- 5 a; cf. REBORN.] A second birth (physical or spiritual); also *fig.* of things.

In common use from *c* 1850, now especially with reference to the reincarnation of the soul in new forms.

1837 tr. *Guizot's Hist. Civiliz.* vi. 196 This re-birth of the spirit of free inquiry. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 22 The destruction and re-birth of things He saw. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 14 The rebirth of his heart was indispensable. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xlv, The request to a living Buddha to reward an offering by some particular rebirth.

†**Rebi·te**, *v.*[1] *Obs.*—[1] *trans.* To bite in return. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 325 When the heart is wounded with griefe by any one, it desireth .. to rebite him of whome it is bitten.

Rebite (rībəi·t), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bite again (in sense 11 of the vb.). Hence **Rebi·ting** *vbl. sb.* 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 768 When any part of the plate is materially too faint, it may be rebitten. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 429 This second biting in the same lines is called re-biting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1899/1 The parts which do not require rebiting.

Reble·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bless again. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 181 The Popes refusall to reblesse the King upon his sodaine reconversion. 1614 C. BROOKE *Eclogue* Poems (1872) 159 Take thy pleasant reed, And with thy melody reblesse mine eare. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 303/1 At last the Pope was pleased, and I reblest.

Rebloom (rībli·m), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To bloom again.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 1236 His oft-quickned Rod, Which dead, re-buds, re-blooms, and Almonds bears. 1793 SOUTHEY *Lines 1st December* xi, Nature soon .. Shall .. Expand the bursting bud again, And bid the flower re-bloom. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* 59 Faded beauty with new grace re-bloom'd. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 142 They ..Gather'd the blossom that rebloom'd.

Reblossom (rībloˑsəm), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To blossom again.

1611 FLORIO, *Rigermogliante*, budding or burgeoning againe, reblossoming. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 339 Your charms reblossom in a female face. 1768 SIERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 55 (*The Sword*) The little tree his pride and affection wish'd to see re-blossom. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. 115 Mere dandies are but cut flowers in a bouquet—once faded, they never can reblossom.

Re-blue·, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make (the sky) blue again.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-crafts* 13 Fair Goddesse that renew'st Th' old golden age, & brightly now re-blew'st Our cloudy sky.

Reboant (reˑbouănt), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [a. L. *reboant-*, ppl. stem of *reboāre*, f. *re-* RE- 2 a + *boāre* to bellow: cf. REBOATION.] Rebellowing, re-echoing loudly.

1830 TENNYSON *Conf. Sensit. Mind* 97 Unpiloted i' the echoing dance Of reboant whirlwinds. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* 13 Spiritual thunders .. Crushing their echoes reboant With their own wheels.

Reboa·rd, *v. rare.* [RE-.] *trans.* To board (a vessel) again or in return.

c 1594 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakluyt) II After great bordinge and rebordinge each other, one the morrow wee solemnlie feasted one another. *Ibid.* 19.

†**Reboation.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *reboāre*: see REBOANT and -ATION.] A rebellowing echo.

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Iustine* xxiv. 337 The sound is heard more multiplyed by the reboation. 1659 BP. PATRICK *Div. Arith.* 2, I imagine that I should hear the reboation of an universal groan. [1736 in BAILEY; hence in Johnson and later Dicts.]

†**Rebo·dy**, *v. trans. Obs.*—[1] =RE-EMBODY *v.*

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 174 Man..is ..rebodied with the soule, to the honour of a Resurrection.

†**Reboil**, *sb. Obs.*—[1] [f. next.] Wine which has fermented a second time.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 115 The reboyle to Rakke to þe lies of þe rose þat shalle be his amendynge.

†**Reboi·l**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5 reboille, 5–7 -boyle, 6–7 -boile. [a. OF. *rebouillir* (13th c. in Littré):—L. *rebullī-re* to bubble up: see BOIL *v.* and EBULLITION.]

1. *intr.* Of wine: To ferment a second time.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 114/1 Neither Clusters of Grapes, ne hole Grapes .. yat myght cause yat Wyne after that to reboille or myscare. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 110 Take good hede to þe wynes..þat þey not reboyle nor lete. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 63 If anie sweete Wines happen to reboile in the hot part of the Summer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 417 New wine..must be suffered to work: and afterwards to reboile and work againe..the Summer following.

2. *intr.* To boil up or over (in *fig.* uses).

1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 174 It semythe that the worlde is alle q waveryng; it will reboyle somwher. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vii, Some of his companyons therat reboyleth, infamynge hym to be a man without charitie. 1556 PHAER *Æneid* IV. Liij b, Fixed vnderneth her brest her wound reboyleth fast. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 501 The auncient hatred he bore vnto the king .. now reboiled in his stomacke.

b. *trans.* To cause to boil up (*fig.*).

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. 1843 I. 209 These demy diuines .. feruently reboyled with the infatuate flames of their rechelesse youthe.

Hence †**Reboiled** *ppl. a.*; †**Reboiling** *vbl. sb.*

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 405/2 After thei have lyen a little while, thanne for reboylyng..because of the saide falsnesse they wer all noght. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 73 If any wynes be corrupted, reboyled, or unwholsome for mannys body. 1513 W. DE WORDE *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 267 Drawe the reboyled wyne to yᵉ lyes, & it shal helpe it. 1598 FLORIO, *Ribollimento*, a reboyling, a heating, or skalding.

Reboil (rībɔi·l), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To boil again (*lit.* and *fig.*). Hence **Reboi·ling** *vbl. sb.* 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 267 [The vein] powreth the blood into the right ventricle .., there it is reboyled and attenuated. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 120 Tiberius hauing boyled and reboyled his project in his heart. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 247 Let them [eggs] be reboiled for the same space of time as at first. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 76 This reboiling of the drainings is repeated two or three times.

Reboiler, *v.*: see RE- 5 c.

Reboise (rībɔi·z), *v. rare.* [ad. F. *reboiser*, f. *re-* RE- + *bois* wood.] *trans.* To reafforest, reforest. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Reboisement (rībɔi·zmĕnt). [a. F. *reboisement*, f. *reboiser*: see prec.] Reafforestation.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 5/1 By reboisement of much waste land wholly unfit for the plough. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 189 The reboisement of all India is in its hand.

†**Rebo·ke**, *v. Obs.* [f. RE- + *boke*, var. BOLK *v.*] *intr.* To belch, eructate.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 229 He is king of dronkardes and of dronkennes Reputed of them..As grunting and drinking, reboking up agayne. 1514 — *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 47 Sometime thy felowe reboketh in thy face. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 180 His stomak stuffed ofte tymes did reboke.

Rebo·lt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To bolt (a door) again.

1877 *Sunday Mag.* 113/1 John came back, rebolted the scullery door, looked to his other fastenings [etc.].

2. To cut up again into bolts or lathes. Hence *rebolting-machine* (see quot.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1899/1 *Rebolting-machine*, a species of sawing-machine for rebolting large blocks of timber without quite separating smaller bolts from each other. [Description follows.]

Rebon, obs. variant of REBOUND *sb.*

Re-book, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To book again (see BOOK *v.* 4 b).

1864 *Railw. Time Table*, Passengers cannot be re-booked at any Intermediate Station by the Train in which they are travelling. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. D. 228 At Stockport the plaintiff re-booked to Ashton-under-Lyne.

Reboot, obs. Sc. form of REBUT *v.*

Re-bore, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bore (a gun-barrel, wheel, etc.) again.

1821 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 239 Weight of gun since reboring..83 lb. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 152 If the wheel is out of truth it must be re-bored.

Reborn (rībɒˑɹn), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [RE- 5 a.] Born again (physically or spiritually).

1598 FLORIO, *Rinato*, reborne or sprung vp againe. 1614 H. GREENWOOD *Jayle Deliv.* 476 O better for these never to have been borne, then not to be reborne. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IV. iv, The New-man is By th' quickning Spirit of the High'st reborn. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 12 Through her we were reborn, within her have we been trained. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xxxix, According to them, it is not the soul or self which is reborn, but the quality.

b. *transf.* of things.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 17 The road is alive again. Noise is re-born. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* iii. 105 Noah at the head of the newly cleansed and as it were reborn world.

Reborrow (rībɒˑrɒᵘ), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To borrow back again; to borrow anew. Also *absol.*

1631 BP. H. KING *On Death Dr. Donne*, Nor is't fit Thou, who didst lend our age such summes of wit, Shoulds't now reborrow from her Bankrupt Mine That Ore to bury thee, which once was thine. 1806 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 135 For your specimens I will re-borrow and transcribe an ode or two of Stevens. 1863 GLADSTONE *Financ. Statem.* 393 We shall ask the House to intrust us with power to reborrow that money. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 800/1 One of the powers of the company is to borrow and reborrow for the purposes of the company.

Rebosa, Reboso: see REBOZO.

Rebo·ttle, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To bottle again.

1807 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) II. 198 To rebottle water which he has distilled till it has lost all its life and freshness. 1888 J. ELLIS *New Christianity* vi. 137 The clear portion of the wine must be carefully removed .. and then heated and rebottled and corked while hot.

Rebouk, obs. form of REBUKE *v.*

Rebounce, *v.* [RE-.] To bounce back or again.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* VII. 245 [The fight] More and more encreasinge, hotter grew, .. bowncing, rebowncinge, new noise immitatinge.

Rebound (rībau·nd), *sb.* Also 5 rebon, 6 rebowne. [f. the vb. Cf. F. *rebond* (16th c.). The early forms without *d* are prob. a. AF. *reboun* (Gower).]

†1. ? Noise, din. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1465 Who made the so hardy to make swych rebon?

†2. A violent blow. *Obs.*—[1]

Cf. mod.Sc. 'He got a great rebound for his carelessness', i.e. a severe rebuke or reprimand.

a 1500 *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 3515 Than rode..syr Terry To the kynges broder .. And gaue to hym suche a rebowne That both he and his hors fel downe.

3. The act of bounding back after striking; resilience, return, recoil.

a. of material things.

1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Rebounde of a ball, *bond.* 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 67 The rebound of water made it seeme, as if it had beene all couered ouer with a great shower of rayne. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 398 They play Balls with Rackets, bringing their Steeds to observe the Rebound. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 55 His head .. made three rebounds upon the scaffold. 1814 BYRON *Ode Napoleon* vi, He who of old would rend the oak, Dream'd not of the rebound. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 344 The water began to thunder into these [caverns] with a leap that was only topped by the rebound seaward again.

b. of sound and light.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 81 The soundes woulde not be conueyed in so well, as they are in places that bend and giue backewarde, where they haue rebounds. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1217 The stroks..be heard a farre off,..by reason of the resonance and rebound. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 93 The Rebound of the Sun-beams from the Mountains doth so increase the heats here. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* I. iv, With quick rebound of sound, All in accordance cry.

c. *transf.* or *fig.* in various applications.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 135 Throw no gyft againe at the gyuers hed: If thou do the rebounde may be so red, That the red bloud may run downe in thy necke. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb) 216 Ye haue another figure which by his nature we may call the Rebound. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 104, I do feele By the rebounde of yours, a griefe that suites [*emend.* shoots] My very heart at roote. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Cl. Vindic.* (1677) 169 She had return'd your Summons without perusal. Which rebound of your Letter..is the most compendious Answer to what you propound. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Wks.* (1846) VIII. 654 The report..I heard, by a second rebound from the prints which go about the country. 1763 EARL MARCH 21 June in Jesse *G. Selwyn* (1843) I. 235 My dinner is a rebound of one we had at Eglinton's. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. iii, Nature herself..is not more elastic in her rebound. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xvii. 292 The feeling would be all the stronger because it was a rebound from a state of depression and shame.

†d. *fig.* in phrases *to take at* (*a* or *the*), *by*, *from*, or *upon rebound*; also, *to accept*, *catch*, etc., *at rebound. Obs.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 5 Here percase some snappish carper will take me at rebound. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xix. (1840) 150 St. Bernard, taking it rather from the rebound than first rise chargeth them therewith. 1660 *Trial of Regic.* 118 If he doth but write them by the command of another, by speaking them after another, taking them upon rebound, that is not treason. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 2 Accept a Courtesie at first Rebound. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 361 Either to seize upon their conclusions at once, or to take them by rebound from others.

Rebound (rībau·nd), *v.* Also 6 rebowne, reboune. [ad. OF. *rebonder*, *-bondir*, *-bundir* (mod.F. *rebondir*) to resound, bound back: see RE- and BOUND *v.*[2] In ME. and early mod.E. freq. confused with REDOUND *v.*; see 1 b–1 d and 3 c.]

1. *intr.* To spring back from force of impact, to bound back.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.) þat besschynyng þat reboundeþ azen is icleped *lumen refluxum.* *c* 1450 *Merlin* 245 He droff hem a-wey discounfited, and made hem to rebounde vpon the warde of ffalsabres and vpon the warde of Pyngnoras. 1530 PALSGR. 680/1, I never sawe gonne stone skyppe on that facyon, it rebounded thrise one after an other. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 42 The Sonne beames rebounding from th'earth. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. x. 33 A ball being strucken hard downe with your hand, reboundeth backe in the same line. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 235 Those few [atoms] that should happen to clash might rebound after the collision. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* XXXVI, My shot rebounded from his face like a wad of spun-yarn from the walls of a ship. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lviii, When shell and ball Rebounding idly on her strength did light. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 236 The shock was such that the Mountjoy rebounded, and stuck in the mud.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* of immaterial things (common in 15–17th c.).

In early use prob. confused with REDOUND *v.*; cf. 3 c.

?*c* 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* v. 164 Where frawde is vsed, frawde mote rebounde. 1412–20 — *Chron. Troy* II. xii, The shame .. doth rebounde Upon vs all. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I, That benefite reboundeth onely to the myserable prysoners. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 186 The question reboundeth backe agayne from whence it came first. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* XXVIII. iv, When it does Hardness meet and Pride, My Love does then rebound t'another side. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 246 The respect that is shewn to those below us, rebounds upwards. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 16 An evil example, that would rebound back on themselves. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xiv. 170 Through the medium of reaction rebounding from extremes which produce contrary extremes.

†c. To redound *to* one's shame, honour, etc. *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, Reprefe to their name That iustly might rebounde to their shame. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 76 So it shal rebounde to youre honour. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 36 Unto oure dishonowre all doeth rebowne Seyinge that gone is the masse.

¶d. Used by Wyclif to render L. *redundāre.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* iii. 10 Thi bernes shul ben fulfild with fulnesse, and with win thi presses shul rebounden. — *Esther* vii. 4 Our enemy..whos cruelte reboundeth in to the king. *Ibid.* x. 6 A litil welle, that grew into a flod,..and in to manye watris reboundide.

2. To re-echo, reverberate, resound. Now *rare* or *Obs.* a. of sounds.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/1 Rebowndyn', or sowndyn a-gene', *reboo.* ?*a*1500 *Knt. of Curtesy* 347 The noise of gonnes did rebounde. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* I. xvi, Every man hereth the hole voyce, sown, or worde, & it re-boundyth hole in every mannes erys. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 With playnts most pitiful to oure ears thus sadlye rebounding. 1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* xxxviii, A gen'ral hiss, from the whole tire of snakes Re-bounding, through hell's inmost caverns came. *a*1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 51 More surprising Sound Will through the hollow Graves rebound. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 346 From stuccoed walls smart arguments rebound. *a*1822 SHELLEY *Homer's Hymn Merc.* lxxxvii, Far and wide rebounded The echo of his pipings.

b. of places. Const. *of, with, to,* and *absol.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 Hauens with echo seuen tymes reboundynge. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 430 Made the mountaines..to rebound againe of the sound and eccho of their cries. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 100 With hoarse allarms the hollow Camp rebounds. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 16 With tumultuous sounds Of thronging multitudes the shore rebounds. 1788 WARTON *On his Majesty's Birthday* ii, Where the long roofs rebounded to the din Of spectre chiefs, who feasted far within.

3. a. To bound or leap, esp. in return or response to some force or stimulus. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 422 [The ark] flote forthe with þe flyt of þe felle wyndez; Wheder-warde so þe water wafte, hit rebounde. *c*1420 *Avow. Arth.* xi, Als sone as he come thare, A-gaynus him rebowndet the bare. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vii. 91 [The top] smyttin wyth the tawis dois re-bound. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 Sometimes the surges or Sea-flashes doe rebound top-gallant height. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 By means of a bellows.. the water rebounded up so high, that .. it fell as small as dew. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 788 At once with joy and fear his heart re-bounds. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 162 Along the court the fiery steeds rebound. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XIII. 741 The heart Rebounded of Pisander, full of hope.

b. To bound back (without impact).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 112, I..slepit sownd Quhill the orizont wpwart gan rebound. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 213 The stone which had been laboriously rolled to the summit of the hill was trembling on the brink, and in a moment might rebound into the plain.

†c. To result, arise *from* a source. *Obs.*—1

Prob. confused with REDOUND: cf. 1 b.

*a*1471 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 485 Thou knowest nat what spiritual wynnyng reboundeth from theis temporal hurts. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref., As soon as any one shall come to be fined, let the money rebounding from hence, be laid aside for the use of suppressing the Enemies.

4. *trans.* To cause to bound back; to cast or throw back, to return. Now *rare.*

*c*1560 in *Œcon. Rokebiorum* in *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 200 *note,* Christofer Rokeby, being assaulted..was able soe to have rebounded the blowes given him [etc.]. 1596 *Edw. III,* I. i, Defiance, Frenchman? we rebound it back. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 126 When Anthony charged Cicero,.. Cicero rebounded the same accusation again to Antony. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. xi. § 3 (1669) 99/1 Now to rebound his love in thankfulness, she bestirs her self [etc.]. 1713 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ₱ 6 They have the whole Woman between them, and can occasionally rebound her Love and Hatred from one to the other. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* XXVI. (1831) 231 His dignified composure rebounded their darts upon his insulters. 1865 S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* ii, The leathern mail rebounds the hail.

†b. To reflect (light). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxix. (Bodl. MS.), A merroure .. and oþer glistering bodies reboundeþ aȝen þe schynynge that he fongeþ. 1599 DAVIES *Hymns Astræa* xv, Rebound vpon thy selfe thy light. 1653 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 3 The rays falling upon the Retina .. being rebounded thence upon the Uvea.

5. To re-echo, return (a sound). Now *rare.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 96 The wooddes and montaynes .. re-bounded the noyse of the horryble crye. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 22 The hollow hills..Were wont redoubled Echoes to rebound. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 10 They reckoned their Foes by the increase of the Noise rebounded unto them. 1703 POPE *Thebais* I. 163 The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) Pref., I have little more Honour than that of being an Echo, rebounding your own Words. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. II. 370 Loud to the neighbouring hills the clamours rise, The neighbouring hills rebound them to the skies.

†b. To send *out,* exalt, celebrate, by a re-echoing sound. *Obs.*

*c*1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxxxi. 235 Open..the mouthes of us thy suppliants to rebounde out the prayse of thy glorious majesty. 1598 YONG *Diana* 444 They shall rebound His famous name ..Vnto the highest spheares. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* II. 101 His throne,..whom your plumy pipes rebound.

Hence **Rebou·ndable** *a.*; **Rebou·nded** *ppl. a.*; **Rebou·nder,** a device in a gun-lock by which the hammer is thrown back after it has struck the cap (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1659 *Gentl. Calling* 78 Everie degree of unmercifulness they shew to others, reverts with a rebounded force upon themselves. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* III. 244 Our reasons.., our arguments and controversies are rebound-able upon us.

Rebounding (rĭbau·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. REBOUND, in various senses; an instance of this. Also *attrib.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvii. 18 The aȝeen sounende rebound-ing of sound fro the heȝest hillis maden them failende for drede. *c*1440 *Partonope* 4212 This hors .. was euer neyng And ther to so gretly reboundyng Hit made. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 30 By reason of the great reflecyon or rebownynge of the sayd beame it causeth an hete. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis,* etc. (Arb.) 138 Now doe they rayse ghastly lyghtnings, now grislye reboundings Of ruffe raffe roaring. *a*1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 88 This reflection, this return, this rebounding back to God. 1698 CAPT. LANGFORD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 414 The Reverse or Rebounding back of the Wind.

Rebounding (rĭ·bau·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That rebounds, in various senses of the vb.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xviii. 4 The reboundende [L. *redun-dans*] welle of wisdam. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 134 The re-boundyng noyse of a horseman commynge. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 348 The harmlesse choristers of the rebounding woods. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 417 Chaos..with rebounding surge the barrs assaild. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems, Thunder Storm,* Trembling he stops, .. When bursting, harsh, rebounding thunders roll! 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 26 The dicrotic, coturnising, and inciduous [pulses] .. as mere subvarieties of the rebounding, or redoubling.

b. *Rebounding lock,* a gun-lock fitted with a 'rebounder'.

1871 GREENER *Mod. Breech-loaders* 32 We consider that sufficient striking power cannot be imparted to the rebound-ing lock to insure certainty of ignition with the cartridges as now made. 1881 — *Gun* 259.

†**Rebours,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 **reburs,** rebours(e, robours, 5 *Sc.* rebowris. [a. F. *re-bours* rough, perverse, etc. (as sb., the wrong side of a fabric):—pop. L. *reburs-um,* L. *reburrum* rough-haired, bristly.]

A. *adj.* Perverse, froward. *rare* —1.

1340 *Ayenb.* 68 Wypstondynge is a zinne þet comþ of þe herte þet is rebel and hard and rebours and dyuers.

B. *sb.* in phr. *at rebours* (tr. F. *à rebours*), on the rough or wrong side, in the wrong way or opposite direction, perversely. Chiefly *Sc.*

*c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5165 Androcheus ..answered hym al at reburs [*v.r.* robours]. *Ibid.* 12652. *c*1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* l. (*Katherine*) 860 Þir quhelis .. twa aganis twa Sall alwais turne in contrare cours As thingis beand at rebourse. *c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. viii. 48 Schyre Willame persaywyd then His myschef, and hym send succowris, Ellis had all gane at rebowris.

†**Rebous.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* ? Din, disturbance.

Etym. and precise meaning not clear: connexion with OF. *rebous* var. of *rebours* (see prec.) is perh. possible.

1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* II. 212 The schawis schuik and trimlet all the erd With sic rebous reboundand fra the bruke. *Ibid.* 647 His wyfe that tyme, but bargane or rebous, Rycht reuerentile to him gaif ouir the hous.

Rebout-, obs. form of REBUT *v.*

Rebowne, obs. form of REBOUND *sb.* and *v.*

Rebowris, Sc. var. REBOURS *Obs.*

Rebowt-, obs. form of REBUT *v.*

Reboyle, obs. form of REBOIL *v.*[1]

Reboyt-, obs. Sc. form of REBUT *v.*

‖ **Rebozo, reboso** (rɛbō·þo, -bō·zo). Also **rebosa, ribosa.** [Sp. *rebozo.*] A shawl or long scarf used by Spanish-American women as a covering for the head and shoulders.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* II. ix. 52 The men in their white shirts, and the women in their bewitching rebosas. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ix. 70 Swarthy ill-favoured faces appear behind the folds of dingy rebozos. 1888 *Literary World* (Boston) 18 Aug. 262/1 The women move shyly, covered to the eyes in the long blue scarf, or reboso, which is part of the national costume.

Rebrace (rībrē·s), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To brace again. Hence **Rebra·cing** *vbl. sb.*

1741–2 GRAY *Agrippina* 138 A cause To arm the hand of childhood and rebrace The slackened sinews of time-wearied age. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, Vivaldi's nerves were instantly rebraced, and he sprang to the door. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 540 The rebracing of a bodily frame. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XI. viii, Rebraced to its purpose by Lanfranc's cheering assurances, the resolute, indomitable soul of William now applied itself [etc.].

Rebreathe (rībrī·ð), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To breathe (air) again. Hence **Rebrea·thed** *ppl. a.*

1606 HEYWOOD *Challenge for Beauty* IV. i, Have hope to bee redeemd;..Hope to re-breathe that ayre you tasted first. *c*1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 427/1 He must .. re-breathe these .. exhalations. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 310 The consequence is that patients have to inhale rebreathed air.

Rebree·d, *v. rare*—1. [RE- 5 a.] To breed again. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 788 My Childe returns, re-breeding in my Womb.

Rebrew', *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To brew again. 1761 ARMSTRONG *A Day* 219 Brewed and rebrewed, a double, treble curse.

Rebri·be, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bribe a second time.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1646 It is vsuall with them..to be bribed and rebribed on the one side, then to be feed and refeed of the other. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 294 This whole corporation was constantly bribed, rebribed and often sur-rebribed.

Rebri·ng, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To bring back. Also with *back.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xxiv, Now this great succeeder all repaires, And rebrings-backe that discontinued good. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* viii. 112 But then afreshe .. rebringes these canons foorth that back weare run. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 557 Lo! ye are all restored, .. rebrought To Heaven by Him who cast ye forth.

Hence **Rebri·nger; Rebri·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Rapportatore,* .. a rebringer. *Ibid.*, *Rap-porto,*..a rebringing.

Rebstone, obs. form of RUBSTONE.

Rebu·bble, *v.* [RE-.] To bubble up again.

1823 BYRON *Island* IV. iv, They watch'd awhile to see him float again, But not a trace rebubbled from the main.

Rebuck, obs. form of REBUKE *v.*

Rebu·ckle, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To buckle again. Hence **Rebu·ckling** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Raffibbiare,* to buckle againe, to rebuckle. *Raffibbiatura,* a rebuckling. 1845 BROWNING *How they brought the good News* ii, I'.. Rebuckled the cheek-strap, chained slacker the bit.

Rebucous: see REBUKOUS.

Rebu·d, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To bud again. Hence **Rebu·dding** *vbl. sb.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 1236 His oft-quickned Rod, Which dead, re-buds, re-blooms, and Almonds bears. 1611 FLORIO, *Ripampinare,* to rebud or reburgeon out a new as a Vine doth. *a*1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* 888 It will revive, and, as a Plant, re-bud. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 95 When earth rebuds with kindly rain. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Mar., The rebudding of the wand of peace.

Rebuff (rĭbu·f), *sb.* [a. obs. F. *rebuffe* (16th c.; mod.F. *rebuffade*), ad. It. *ribuffo* (also *rabbuffo*), f. *ri-* RE- + *buffo* puff.]

1. A peremptory check given to one who makes an advance of any kind; a blunt refusal of a request or offer; a snub. Also without article (quot. 1847).

1611 FLORIO, *Ribuffo,*..a chiding, a taunt, a rebuffe. 1685 WOOD *Life* 25 Oct. (O.H.S) III. 168 In Mr. Paynter's chamber, [I received] a rebuff from Dr. Ll. .. a pedagog. 1736 *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 229 Perhaps, if I seek it too much, I might meet with a rebuff. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 411 The rugged frowns and insolent rebuffs Of knaves in office. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. 1. i. 8 Great men love to be courted, and little men must not mind rebuffs. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xviii, All eyes met her with a glance of eager curiosity, and she met all eyes with one of rebuff and coldness. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 53 Pope undoubtedly must have been bitterly vexed at this implied rebuff.

b. A check to further action or progress, due to circumstances.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 208 Too glorious an Enterprize to be abandoned at the first rebuffe. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. i, These perplexing rebuffs gave my uncle Toby Shandy more perturbations than you would imagine. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 544 Bontschitscheff met the same rebuff at the same height thirty degrees further west.

2. A repelling puff or blast. *rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 936 The strong rebuff of som tu-multuous cloud Instinct with Fire and Nitre. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Archit. Atoms* 52 Æolian Monarch! Emperor of Puffs! We modern sailors dread not thy rebuffs.

Rebuff (rĭbu·f), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *rebuffer* (*ra-buffer*), ad. It. *ribuffare* (also *rabbuffare*), f. *ribuffo*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To repel bluntly or ungraciously; to give a rude check or repulse to (one).

*a*1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1655) 319 Marvelling, that hee, who had never heard such speeches from any knight, should be thus rebuffed by a woman. 1611 FLORIO, *Ribuffare,* to rebuke..to rebuffe. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 319 At length rebuff'd, they leave their mangled Prey. 1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 30 Mar., I answered.., that I could not possibly comply: he would not be rebuffed. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dan.* vi, He could not find any proper mode of re-buffing, or resenting it. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew,* etc. xxiv. (1878) 137 She had certainly not intended to rebuff him.

2. To blow or drive back. *rare.*

1747 [see REBUFFING *ppl. a.* below]. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* Wks. (1846) II. 493 The fierce element .. earths adamantine arch rebuff.

Hence **Rebuffed** (rĭbu·ft), **Rebu·ffing** *ppl. adjs.*

1747 HALES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 582 Those tempestuous, rebuffing, whirling Hurricanes, which bear down all before them. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Reminisc.* viii. 66 The rebuffing spite of the princess dowager. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* vi. 265 His manners .. are rebuffing, and his conversation cold and dull. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Apr. 4/1 Some of the rebuffed ones seat themselves.

Rebu·ffet, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To reject or return with a buffet.

1672 EACHARD *Lett.* 64 Mandringo's Pismires rebuffetted. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 251 This was soon Re-buffeted back again upon them, by the Quakers in the West of England.

Rebuik, obs. Sc. form of REBUKE *sb.*

Rebuild (rībi·ld), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To build again; to reconstruct.

1611 COTGR., *Rebastir,* to reedifie, rebuild. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 159 In whose..name Great London still shall live, (by him rebuilded). 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Ascension Hymn* vii, Hee alone .. can Bring bone to bone And rebuild man. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 1 The Ships were all in prime Order, all lately rebuilt. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 163 We have rebuilt Newgate, and tenanted the mansion. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 423 When society requires to be rebuilt, there is no use attempting to rebuild it on the old plan. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 458 Farmhouses and palaces had alike been re-built.

absol. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 88 Where a re-mainder-man .. suffers the lessee or assignee to rebuild. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 When the Company pro-ceeded to rebuild, they no longer did so in the massive and imposing style of the fourteenth century.

b. *Rebuilding* = being rebuilt. Cf. BUILD *v.* 7.

1668 H. DUKE *Londons-Nonsuch* title-p., That most stately and magnificent structure now re-building. 1745 *Observ. Conc. Navy* 33 She is re-building. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 30 The Bridge at that Time rebuilding at Orleans.

Hence **Rebuild** *sb.*, an operation of rebuilding, a thing rebuilt; **Rebui·lt** *ppl. a.*

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2761/3 Two rebuilt Ships, the Prince, ..and the Dunkirk. 1856 F. FAIRBAIRN *Prophecy* II. ii. 268 A restoration to the Land of Canaan, and a rebuilt Jerusalem.

1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 646 We enter the erecting shops,..one for 'rebuilds', renewals, and new engines.

Rebuilder (rībi·ldəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who rebuilds or reconstructs.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 295 The Founder or rebuilder of this Church. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. vii, An English Radical, who .. it is to be hoped, will become an English Rebuilder. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 116 He saw himself, in imagination, the rebuilder of the Catholic faith.

Rebuilding (rībi·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. Rebuild. Also *pl.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* XVI. xl, Brought with other timber for the rebuilding of the foresaid bridge. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxi, The Fire and Rebuilding of London. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 222 The buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of ships of war in his Majesty's yards. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. v. 399 All the rebuildings of that wonderful pile. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* III. 254 The rebuilding of the entire college on a new site was undertaken.

Rebuit, variant of Rebute *Sc.*

Rebukable: see Rebukeable.

Rebuke (rĭbiū·k), *sb.* Also 5 **rebeuc**, 6 **rebuk**, *Sc.* **rebuik**. [f. the vb.]

†**1.** A shameful or disgraceful check; a shame or disgrace. *Obs.* (Common in 15th c., esp. in phr. *to put to a rebuke.*)

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 258 Behold the rebukys that do me so menace. *c* 1470 Gregory *Chron.* (Camden) 197 That yere the Pope put that hethyn hounde.. to a grete rebuke. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. iv, The rebukes that sir Launcelot dyd vnto many knyghtes causeth them that be men of prowesse to beware.

†**b.** Without *a* or *pl.*: Shame, disgrace, reproach. *Obs.* (Common in 16th c.)

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 To the grete rebuke and disclaunder of the seid Crafte. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlvii. 160 We shall do hym all the shame and rebuke that we can. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 174 He dyd not stayne ne putte to lacke or rebuke hys royall autoritie. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 55 For great rebuke it is love to despise.

2. Reproof, reprimand.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 127 Scorne and rebuke cast in his visage, He..sayde nothyng therto. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 8 On your owne sleue to wype your nose Without rebuke takynge. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 111 If he will not yeeld, Rebuke and dread correction waite on vs. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xiii. 1 A wise sonne heareth his fathers instruction: but a scorner heareth not rebuke. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 468 Sharply thou hast insisted on rebuke. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 397 Hast thou..Despising all rebuke, still persevered. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 48 God hath rebuked us, who is over us, To give rebuke or death.

b. With *a* and *pl.* (the commonest use): A reproof, a reprimand.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 47 Thou shalt at the least way rebukes soure abide. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 424 b, It is incredible, with what rebukes and raillinges yᵉ people received hym. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. v. 48 Shee's a Lady So tender of rebukes, that words are strokes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 844 So spake the Cherube, and his grave rebuke..added grace Invincible. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 720 His gentle eye Grew stern, and darted a severe rebuke. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 66 The only punishment this desperado met with, was a rebuke from the leader of the party. 1877 Sparrow *Serm.* xx. 272 The very existence of these forms in our Prayer Book is a standing rebuke of the selfish ingratitude of those who [etc.].

†**3. a.** A check, stop. **b.** A severe blow. **c.** Reproof or correction by a blow. *Obs. rare.*

1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 27 The sap in graffing receiues a rebuke, and cannot worke so strongly. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* I. xxxvii. 36 [The horse] gave him so Terrible a Rebuke upon the Forehead with his Heel, that he laid him at his Length. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 436 ¶ 9 Miller's Heat laid him open to the Rebuke of the calm Buck, by a large Cut in the Forehead.

Rebuke (rĭbiū·k), *v.* Also 4 **rebuk(k, -bouk, -buyk, -bukie**, 5 **rebuck**. [a. AF. (Langtoft) and ONF. *rebuker* = OF. *rebuch(i)er* (Godef.), f. *re-* Re- + *bucher* to beat, strike. (Connexion with ONF. *rebouquer*, F. *reboucher*, to blunt, is doubtful.)]

†**1.** *trans.* To beat down or force back; to repress or check (a person); to repulse. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 180, I am now comen here, þise Sarazins to rebuke [F. *destrure*], & slo at my powere. *Ibid.* 194 Rebuke [F. *rebuke(z)* him for þat ilk of þat auauntrie. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4692 Þᵉ frensche to þam shute & caste, & rebuked hem foule with-ynne. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 204 Anoone..he rebukid the forsayden breenys and bourkeyns..and ham to Pees reformed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 252 Two of his knightes..proudly rebuckyd Claudes men with theire speres. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 128 Wee could haue rebuk'd him at Harflewe. 1605 — *Macb.* III. i. 56 Vnder him My Genius is rebuk'd, as it is said Mark Anthonies was by Cæsar.

†**b.** To check, repress (a quality, action, etc.).

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 28 The holynes of the chyrche & deuoute prayers made therin..rebuketh the boldnes of the fende. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxv. (1636) 232 The drinke being cold, it rebuketh naturall heat that is working. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 9 Hether is he come..to rebuke the vsurpation Of thy vnnatural Vncle, English John.

†**c.** To beat, buffet. *Obs. rare.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & No King* IV. iii, A head rebuked With pots of all size, daggers, stools, and bed-staves.

2. To reprove, reprimand, chide severely. Sometimes const. *for*, †*of* (a fault).

c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 75 The knight..was sore agramed, And rebouked his leuedy. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 371 Repentance riȝte so rebuked hym þat tyme. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lviii. (1859) 56 Why shold the ashes be blamed, or rebuked for theyr vnthryftynesse? 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij b, Iff ye haue a chastised hounde that will be rebuket. *c* 1500 Medwall *Nature* (Brandl) 517 These..ii. folk..euer enbesyeth theym to rebuke you of syn. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 13 To rebuke al such as are vngodly for al the works which they haue done wickedly. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. i. 1 Thou god of this great vast, rebuke these surges. 1611 Bible *Luke* iv. 39 He stood ouer her, and rebuked the feuer, & it left her. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I. 510 And angry him rebuk't with Language keen. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* LXXXVIII. ii, Rebuke these Storms, and set me safe on Land. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* V. 514 Him thus the Archer of the skies rebuked. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. ii, 'Thy heart rebukes thee while thou speakest', said the Egyptian. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. i. vi. 70 He rebuked them for their cowardice and want of faith.

absol. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxiii[i]. 18 Remembre this.. how the enemie rebuketh. 1611 Bible *Amos* v. 10 They hate him that rebuketh in the gate.

b. To express blame or reprehension of (a quality, action, etc.) by reproof or reprimand addressed to persons.

1529 More *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 335/2 Albeit we cannot well..rebuke or blame this negligence and forgeatfulnes in you. 1550 Crowley *Langland's P. Pl.* To Reader, There is no maner of vice..whiche this wryter hath not godly, learnedlye, and wittilye rebuked. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 69 The Palmer..much rebukt those wandring eyes of his. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* II. vi. 49 His indulgent tongue Compounded rather than rebuk'd the wrong. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 655 The Muse perhaps..rebukes a deed Less impious than absurd. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 928, I must rebuke This drunkenness of triumph ere it die. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 131 Parmenides rebukes this want of consistency in Socrates.

c. *transf.* or *fig.* of things.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 37 Do's not the Stone rebuke me, For being more Stone then it? 1728 Young *Love Fame* III. 76 Impatient art rebukes the sun's delay. 1859 Whittier *My Psalm* iv, The manna dropping from God's hand Rebukes my painful care. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* I. viii. 134 Holy and unblamable lives, whereby ungodly men are silently rebuked and instructed.

†**3.** To treat lightly, despise. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 246 Þis Reseamiraduk, als fole & onwise, His letter gan rebuk, sette it at light prise. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 14, I wyl be lothe to see the beaulte of my lady vyenne to be rebuked.

†**4.** To put to shame, bring into contempt. *Obs.*—1

1529 More *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 228/1 The order is rebuked by the priestes begging and lewde liuing.

†**5.** *Falconry.* To check (a hawk). *Obs.*

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 121 Take heede that you caste not your lewre into the water, least she shoulde thereby be rebuked. *Ibid.* 134, 141, etc.

Rebuke, obs. Sc. form of Roebuck.

Rebukeable (rĭbiū·kăb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Rebuke *v.* + -able.] That may be rebuked; deserving of rebuke. (Freq. in 16th c.)

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 91 Nothynge [is] more rebukeable, if ye respect fame. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 343 Frowardnesse, and suche lyke rebukeable conditions. *c* 1660 *To All Friends & People in Christendom* 25 These were rebukeable, that were not to be numbered among the Christians. 1882 Swinburne *Tristram of Lyonesse* 108 Yet am I not rebukable by thee.

Rebukeful (rĭbiū·kful), *a.* [f. Rebuke *sb.*]

1. Of words: Of a rebuking character.

1523 [Coverdale] *Old God & New* (1534) D iij, The chefe preestes .. fell to opprobrious and rebukefull wordes. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 269/1 Becket..replyeth agayne, expostulating and checking them with rebukefull wordes. 1623 Cockeram I, *Opprobation*, rebukefull, spightfull. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Dec. 700/1 This retort..evoked some very rebukeful language.

b. Of persons: Full of, given to, rebuke.

1868 Heavysege *Jezebel* II. 81 She turned away Rebukeful. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxi, Not that he is rough with them, or querulous, or rebukeful.

†**2.** Deserving of rebuke; disgraceful, shameful. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 322/1 Rebukefull,..*culpable.* *a* 1535 Fisher *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) II. 429 It shalbe moche rebukefull and moche worthy punishement. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* i. 13 He toke vpon him the rebukefull miserie of our mortalitie. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 187/21 Rebukeful, *culpandus.*

Hence **Rebu·kefully** *adv.*, **Rebu·kefulness.**

1532 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxviii, He wyl gyue to the a fayned thanke, & after reporte rebukefully of the. 1552 Huloet, Speakinge despitefullye, rebukefullye, or reprochfullye, *Opprobatio.* 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* May 475, 'I hope not often', said Sir Lucas, rebukefully. 1891 L. Keith *Lost Illusion* I. ix. 225 Said Oliver, with cold rebukefulness.

Rebuker (rĭbiū·kəɹ). [f. Rebuke *v.* + -er 1.] One who rebukes.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 901 Rebukers of synne & myscheſes odyous. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 651/2 These rebukers of our liuyng, liue themselfe at the leaste wyse as euill as we. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 53 Euery rebuker shoulde place a hatch before the doore. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1851) 97 These great Rebukers of Nonresidence. 1741 in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 282 You should, for Miss Hobart's sake, begin your office of rebuker with her. 1867 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 146 They can turn round upon their rebukers, and say [etc.].

Rebuking (rĭbiū·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Rebuke. Also with *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, Þei ought to holde þe abay as longe as þei may withouten rebukynge of þe houndes. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Reason & Sens.* 580 To thy name Hyt is rebukyng and gret shame. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 b, Without ony exprobracyon or rebukyng [I] admyt the to my grace. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. v. (1634) 142 Exhortations and rebukings much availe..to enflame the desire of goodnesse. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xxii. 16 The channels of the Sea appeared.. at the rebuking of the Lord. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 103 Her worst rebukings wore a smile.

Rebu·king, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That rebukes.

1611 Cotgr., *Satyric*, satyricall,..sharpe, rebuking, reprouing. 1829 S. Turner *Mod. Hist. Eng.* IV. II. xxxi. 336 Her..rebuking sense of the atrocious transaction.

Hence **Rebu·kingly** *adv.*

1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* ii. 13 The liuelie voice of God rebukinglie tooke me vp. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 29 That art or power which the Holy Ghost thus rebukingly derides. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* xi, 'Have not I prayed, and besought you, many and many a time', said the lady, rebukingly, [etc.]. 1896 Mrs. Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 2 She glanced rebukingly at the ceiling.

†**Rebu·kous,** *a. Obs.*—1 In 5 **rebucous.** [f. Rebuke *sb.* + -ous.] = Rebukeful *a.* 1.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 557 She gaue vnto hym many rebucous wordys.

†**Rebu·lliency.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. L. type **rebullientia*, f. *rebullīre*: cf. next.] A tendency to boil up. In quot. *fig.*

1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* 15 Suppressing with what power I could the strong rebulliency of my Passions.

†**Rebulli·tion.** *Obs.*—1 [Noun of action (cf. *ebullition*), f. L. *rebullīre*: see Reboil *v.*1] A boiling up again. In quot. *fig.*

a 1639 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1685) 582 The Scotish gentlemen, who have been lately sent to that King, found (as they say) but a brusk welcome; which makes all fear that there may be a rebullition in that business.

Rebu·nch, *v. U. S.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To arrange in new groups. Also *absol.* Hence **Rebu·nching** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 723 A sure though gradual rebunching of the small farms into large estates. 1888 in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxvi. 500 They can destroy, rebunch, fail to distribute, and what not as they please.

Rebuoy (rīboi'), *v.* [Re- 5 a, 5 c.] *trans.* **a.** To buoy up once more. In quot. *fig.* **b.** To furnish with a new set or arrangement of buoys.

1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. xxii, Some, with hope replenish'd and rebuoy'd, Return to whence they came. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 94 The entrance to Frazer River has been re-buoyed.

So **Rebuoy·age,** the act of rebuoying.

1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 12 July 433/1 The ever-shifting bars and sandbanks of our river estuaries necessitate frequent soundings and rebuoyage.

Rebu·rden, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* **a.** To lay a new burden on. †**b.** To make more burdensome. *Obs.* Hence **Rebu·rdening** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Florio, *Ricarcatura*, a recharge, a reburthening. *Ricaricare*, to recharge, reburthen. 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Jayler* 49 He redoubles his wards, reburdens his irons.

So †**Rebu·rden** *sb.*, a new burden. *Obs.*—0

1611 Florio, *Ricarica*, a recharge, a reburthen.

†**Rebu·rgeon,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *rebourgeonner*: see Re- and Burgeon *v.*] **a.** *trans.* To cause to bud or sprout again. **b.** *intr.* To bud or sprout anew.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 59 He by rayne what þing þat is makys whik, dede þinges reburgones, and he geuys hys benysoun in alle vertuz. 1611 Florio, *Ripullulare*, to rebud or reburgeon out a new as a Vine doth.

†**Rebu·rse,** *v. Obs.* [f. Re- + *-burse*, as in *disburse, imburse.*] *trans.* To reimburse (a person). (In B. Jonson *Tale Tub* III. i., prob. intended as an error for *de-* or *disburse.*)

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 508/2 And [the strangers] alsua salbe rebursit and payit of þair expense and passage.

Rebury (rībe·ri), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To bury again.

1584 [R. Parsons] *Leycesters Commw.* (1641) 36 My good Lord..would needs have her taken up againe and re-buried. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 86. 649/2 Her Coffin .. hath euer since so remained, and neuer reburied. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 86 Some [shall] wish themselves re-buried in the Grave. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. vii, Reburied hastily at dead of night. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* xli, No one .. could suppose that some third person had..forced open the casket to abstract its contents and then rebury it.

Rebus (rī·bŭs), *sb.* [a. F. *rebus* (1512 in Hatz.-Darm.), or L. *rēbus*, abl. pl. of *rēs* thing.

The precise origin of this application of the Latin word is doubtful. It is variously explained as denoting 'by things', from the representation being *non verbis sed rebus*, and (in Ménage) as taken from satirical pieces composed by clerks in Picardy for the annual carnival, which dealt with current topics, and were therefore entitled *de rebus quæ geruntur* 'about things which are going on'.]

An enigmatical representation of a name, word, or phrase by figures, pictures, arrangement of letters, etc., which suggest the syllables of which it is made up. **b.** In later use also applied to puzzles in which a punning application of each syllable of a word is given, without pictorial representation.

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1634) 146 They which lackt wit to expresse their conceit in speech, did vse to depaint it out (as it were) in pictures, which they called Rebus. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. i, I will maintain the rebus against all humours, And all complexions in the body of man. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Somerset* III. (1662) 23 He gave for his

Rebus (in allusion to his Name [Beckinton]) a burning Beacon. 1713 Birch *Guard.* No. 36 ▸ 14 If this meets with encouragement, I shall write a vindication of the Rebus, and do justice to the Conundrum. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* I. i, I back him at a rebus or a charade against the best rhymer in the kingdom. 1854 E. A. Freeman in *Ecclesiologist* XV. 318 A certain John Chapman was a benefactor to the building, and carved a chapman with a dog, as a rebus on his name. 1882 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 305 Many an ingenious picture is nothing but a painted rebus.

attrib. 1744 Warburton *Occas. Refl.* 23 Mistaking, for Egyptian, a ridiculous Kind of rebus-writing. 1765 Br. Lowth *Lett. Warburton* 13 From Egyptian Hieroglyphics to modern Rebus-writing. 1864 *Reader* 14 May 614 The rebus addresses..that postmen sometimes get.

Hence **Re·bus** *v. trans.*, to mark or inscribe with a rebus or rebuses.

In quot. 1864 substituted for *berebus* used by Fuller, *Worthies, Essex* (1662) 330.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. xv. § 35 John Morton .. had a fair library (rebussd with More in text and Tun under it). 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1932. 595/1 A fine cenotaph .. rebused with hawks.

Rebut (rĭbʊ·t), *v.* Forms: *a.* 3–4 (6 *Sc.*) rebute, 4 rebuyt; *Sc.* 5 reboyt, rabut, 5–6 rabuyt, 6 reboot. *β.* 4–5 rebout(e, 5 rebowte. *γ.* 5–7 rebutte, 7 rebutt, 6– rebut. [a. AF. *γ. reboter* (1302–7), OF. *reboter, rebuter, rebouter*, etc., f. *re-* Re- + *boter, buter, bouter* to Butt *v.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To assail (a person) with violent language; to revile, rebuke, reproach. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29520 For-þi es fele rebuted [*v.r.* reuyled] here þat forwit crist self es dere. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3000 (Kölbing) King & erls, wiþ outen dout, þer gun him anon rebout For to prouen his maner. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 174 Rubene .. fand hyme sa takand his froyte. quhare-for he cane hyme faste reboyte; & he hyme with wordis fell answerte. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 595 'Wallace', said Bruce, 'rabut me now no mar'.

†**2.** To repel, repulse, drive back (a person, or an attack). *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 617 Fiften hundreth men & ma Wyth fewar war rebutit swa, That thai vith-drew thaim schamfully. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 743 Was neuer kynge that werede a crown So foule rebuytede. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 754 Raboytit ewill, on to thar king thai rid. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xiv, Romulus & his peple..made them to retorne and flee abacke & rebowted them alle out of Rome. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. viii. 38 Quha can that say .. That I rebutit was or dung abak? 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 542 The Englishe Capteynes .. rebutted and draue away the Frenchmen. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ii. 23 But he..Their sharp assault right boldly did rebut.

b. *transf.* in various uses. Also const. *from.*

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 24 The Scottis and Pichtis, more insolent efter this victory than afore, rebutit the Britonis, and denyit peace. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 495 The Eldest Sonne onely shall be rebutted, or barred, by the warrantie of the auncestour. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 66 Our Atheist, .. with nothing but humaine reasons will bee rebutted. 1661 Cowley *O. Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 660 The other Design..from which he was rebuted by the universal Outcry of the Divines. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 510 This demand upon the exercise of the imagination will rebut the mere novel-reader.

† c. To foil or deprive *of* (a thing) by repulse.

1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 180 Syne [they] went abak reboytit of thair pray. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 466 He had far leuer sterue,..Of his honour or he rebutit be.

3. To force or turn back (a thing, now usually something abstract); to give a check to.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* x. 40 The lyghte of the daye rebouted and putte a backe the shadowe of the nyghte. 1596 Spenser *Hymn Heav. Beaut.* 125 Their points rebutted backe againe Are duld. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* B v b, A naked piller, Whose force rebutts the streame which runneth after. 1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Ecl.* I. iii, Rebutting Phœbus parching fervencie. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 157 Rowing in the Gallies is nothing to the toil of popularity; but ambition is rebutted with nothing. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XVI. 66 [The stream] here, from the rock Rebutted, curls and eddies. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 24 Fatalism .. has been rebutted in its attempt to interfere with the energies of the day.

† b. To repel, reject (a thing offered). *Obs.*

1562 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) I. 208 As waspis ressauis of þe same bot soure, So reprobatis Christis buke dois rebute.

4. *Law.* To repel by counter-proof, refute (evidence, a charge, etc.). Hence in general use: To refute, disprove (any statement, theory, etc.).

1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 709 The presumption of legitimacy..may be rebutted by circumstances inducing a contrary presumption. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. v. 70 This faculty .. enabled him to rebut the minute and harassing charges brought against him. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civilis.* (1873) III. v. 327 This antiquated notion is further rebutted by the fact that wages are always higher in summer than in winter. 1869 Rogers *Pref. Adam Smith's W. N.* I. 26 He rebuts their strange doctrine.

5. *intr.* or *absol.* †**a.** To draw back, retire, retreat, recoil. *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 139 Company..makyth the honnoure of lordshupp rebutte in dyspite. *Ibid.* 246 The grete colde..makyth the naturall hette reboute and retourne to the stomake. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xxi. 111 As the sabboth day approcheth he [a river] rebouteth and goth into therthe agayn. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 15 Themselves..Doe backe rebutte, and ech to other yealdeth land. 1624 Quarles *Div. Poems, Sion's Elegies* ii. 5 As the Pilot ..striving to 'scape The danger of deepe-mouth'd Carybdis rape, Rebutts on Scylla.

b. *Law.* To bring forward a rebutter. ? *Obs.*

1602 Fulbecke *and Pt. Parall.* 67 If the prouiso had beene that he should neyther vouche nor rebutte, the prouiso had beene void. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 365 The action of the heire by the Warrantie of his Ancestor..is called to Rebut or repell. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xx. 310 The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder; upon which the defendant may rebut.

c. *Curling.* To play a random shot with great force towards the close of a game, in the hope of gaining some advantage for one's own side.

1831 [see Rebutting *vbl. sb.*]. 1890 Kerr *Curling* 404 To rebut..and to cannon.., were two favourite points by which the ancient curlers were wont to win distinction.

Rebute (rĭbiū·t). *Sc.* (and *north.*) ? *Obs.* Forms: 5 *north.* rebuyte, *Sc.* 5 rabut, 6 rebuit, 6, 8 rebute. [f. *rebute*, obs. form of Rebut *v.* Cf. obs. F. *rebout.*] †**a.** Rebuke, reproach. *Obs.* **b.** Repulse.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4531 Restyng place to our refuyte 3it haue we nane bot beies rebuyte. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 860 Allace, how [may] this be; And do not harm? Our gret rabut haiff we. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. v. 166 Drevin abak Wyth a schamefull rebute and mekill lak. *c* 1585 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xlvi. 14 My hairt hes biddin sik rebute. 1794 Burns '*O steer her up*' ii, Ne'er break your heart for ae rebute.

Rebutment (rĭbʊ·tmĕnt). [a. obs. F. *rebuttement* (also *rebutte-, reboute-*): see Rebut *v.* and -ment.] The act of rebutting; the fact of being rebutted. Now only as = Rebuttal.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 40 Iustled head-long downe ..and breaking their backes with their stumbling rebutment. 1623 Cockeram, *Rebutments*, iustlings. 1824–6 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 204 In fact, 'will I' can only be used in the rebutment of a question. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Mar., In rebutment of the presumption of law.

Rebuttable (rĭbʊ·tăb'l), *a.* [f. Rebut *v.* + -able.] That may be rebutted.

1879 *Smith's Leading Cases* (ed. 8) II. 883 Payment of rent .. was held not to be a conclusive admission of title .. but rebuttable by showing that he never had any title.

Rebuttal (rĭbʊ·tăl). [f. as prec. + -al.] Refutation, contradiction; *spec.* in *Law* (cf. Rebut *v.* 4).

1830 S. Warren *Diary Physic.* I. xiv. 302 There is generally preserved an amazing consistency in the delusion, in spite of the incessant rebuttals of sensation. 1881 *Times* 20 June 6/1 To hear the defendant's evidence first,..reserving his right..to call evidence in rebuttal thereof.

Rebutter (rĭbʊ·təɹ), *sb.* [In sense 1, a. AF. *rebuter* (see Rebut *v.* and -er[4]); in 2, partly f. Rebut *v.* + -er[1].]

1. *Law.* **a.** An answer made by a defendant to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 30 § 1 Replycacyons, reioynders, rebutters,..and other pleadynges. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. iv. 25 Formal precidents of..rejoynders, surrejoynders, rebutters, issues. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. viii. § 61 (1740) 630 Of all the several Pleas, .. Rebutters, Surrebutters &c. the Public were made Judges by the Favour of the Press. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 71 Rebutters, sur-rebutters, replications .., and imparlance. 1875 Poste *Gaius* IV. § 129.

transf. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 17 It had been too much for any such .. to haue aduanced a Rebutter against his Grace. 1613 Chapman *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* Wks. 1873 II. 176 Ioyne in mee all your rages, and rebutters.

† **b.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s. v., The Donnee..repelleth the heire, because though the land were intailed to him: yet he is heire to the warranty likewise; and this is called a Rebutter. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 378 If the sonne bring an action to recouer the land, he shall be barred by the warrantie made by his father, and this is called a Rebutter. 1658 Phillips, *Rebutter*, a Term in Law, is, when the Donnee by virtue of a Warranty made by the Donour repelleth the Heir.

† **c.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v., If I graunt to my tenent to hould *sine impetitione vasti*, and afterward I impede him for waste made, he may debarre me of this action, by shewing my graunt, and this is likewise a Rebutter.

2. That which rebuts, repels, refutes, etc.; a refutation.

1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 170 Surely, it is no sufficient rebutter of a criminal charge [etc.]. 1829 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 181 If they have received a rebutter for their pains, they must ascribe it to the fatality which prompted them to folly. 1868 *Daily News* 3 Aug., The constitutional course which the Queen has adopted .. is a sufficient rebutter of the suspicion.

Hence † **Rebutter** *v. intr.*, to make a rebutter *to* (a statement); to reply.

1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 30 An English Fryar.., writ a Pamphlet, which he call'd, The Case Restated; which was presently reply'd to .. in a Pamphlet, styl'd, The Case truly stated; which has been again rebutter'd to, by another Missioner.

Rebutting (rĭbʊ·tĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Rebut, in various senses; *spec.* in *Curling* (see quot. 1831).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII. 339 Thai haf tald thair reboyting, Thai of the vaward. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 25 b, Yᵗ his aduersaries in no wise should haue any place apte or oportune easely to take lande withoute defence or rebuttynge back. 1695 *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurg. put out* 39 Sounding the Wound with his Probe, and being alarmed with the rebutting of it by the Systole and Diastole of the Heart. 1831 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 971 Rebutting, is towards the end of the game, when the ice is blocked up, and the aspect of the game hopeless or desperate, to run the gauntlet through the same.

So **Rebu·tting** *ppl. a.*, that rebuts.

1871 *Daily News* 11 Mar., The rebutting evidence..was exceedingly strong. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 248 The medical member of the commission practically testified as a rebutting expert.

Rebu·tton, *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To button (a garment, etc.) again.

1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 278 Then he commenced to rebutton the easy, brown great-coat. 1882 Anstey *Vice Versâ* (ed. 19) 120 The boys began .. to unbutton and rebutton their gloves with great care.

2. To furnish (a garment) with new buttons.

1867 A. Grant *Mr. Sec. Pepys*, An old seedy black coat, re-buttoned, sponged, and 'goosed up'.

Rebuy', *v.* [Re- 2 b and 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To buy back.

1611 Cotgr., *Retraict Lignagier*, a power, giuen by custome vnto the neerest kinsman of one that sells land, to rebuy it within a certaine time. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 118 Prince Lewis had taken some horses, mules, with part of D'Lorges baggage; who sent to the prince to rebuy their horses, but was refused. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 206/1 To sell and to rebuy the same amount of stock at a future day at the same price.

2. To buy a second time.

1866 Neale *Sequences & Hymns* 186, I bought them; and I will rebuy them.

Rebuyk-, obs. form of Rebuke *v.*

Rebuyt-, obs. form of Rebut *v.*

Rebuyte, variant of Rebute. *Sc.*

Rebylione, obs. form of Rebellion.

Rebylle rable, obs. f. Ribble-rabble.

† **Reca·dency.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. med.L. *recad-ĕre* to fall back + -ency: cf. Cadency.] A falling back, recidivation, backsliding.

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.*, Addr. to Court a 4 One patern of relapse and retrogradation..is apt to render many sincere progressions in the first fervor, suspected of unsoundness and recadency.

‖ **Recado** (rekā·do). Also 7 **recaudo, recarder.** [a. Sp. or Pg. *recado* (also *recaudo*) a message or errand, a gift, equipment or furnishings, etc.; of uncertain origin (see Diez and Körting).]

† **1.** A present; a message of compliment. *Obs.*

1615 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 26 Our hostis .. sent her sonne to me with a present of 2 barilles wine and other *recado*. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. v. ix. 205 Yours of the 2 of July came to safe hand, and I did all those particulars recaudos, you enjoyned me to do to som of your friends here. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 71 The Padre-Superior, whose Mandate whereever we came caused them to send his Recarders (a Term of Congratulation, as we say, Our Service).

2. A South American saddle.

1826 Sir F. Head *Pampas* 246 (Stanf.), I was standing in despair, gazing at the recado which had formed my bed. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1873) 44 The complicated gear of the recado or saddle used in the Pampas.

Recal, variant of Recall *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]

† **Reca·lcate,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *recalcāre*] 'To tread under foot' (Cockeram 1623).

Recalcination (rīkælsinē·ʃən). [Re- 5 a.] The action of recalcining; a second calcination.

1768 *Elaboratory laid open* 149 The recalcination of the ashes .. is wholly unnecessary. 1802 Smithson in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 26 Disoxidation of the zinc calx,..its sublimation in a metallic state, and instantaneous recalcination.

Re-calcine (rīkælsəi·n), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To calcine again. Also *fig.*

1635 Quarles *Embl.* II. xv. (1818) 129 So, now the soul's sublim'd; her sour desires Are re-calcin'd in Heaven's well-temper'd fires. 1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* I. xxv, Powder it [brass] again, serce it fine, and re-calcine it. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 376 As it would have been too tedious to re-calcine them all separately, he made four parcels of the whole. 1860 Tomlinson *Arts & Manuf.* Ser. II. *Sugar* 28 It [charcoal] is then taken to the retort-house and re-calcined, a process which restores all its valuable properties.

Recalcitrance (rĭkæ·lsĭtrăns). [See next and -ance. Cf. mod.F. *récalcitrance.*] Recalcitrant temper or conduct.

1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 279 Armed with this letter, the heads of houses subdued the recalcitrance of the overhasty 'youth'. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 32 The Senate showed signs of indignant recalcitrance against her attacks on those whose power she feared.

So **Reca·lcitrancy.**

1869 *Daily News* 15 Apr., This judgment is not at all unlikely to strengthen them in their recalcitrancy.

Recalcitrant (rĭkæ·lsĭtănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *récalcitrant* (17–18th c.), or L. *recalcitrānt-*, pres. pple. of *recalcitrāre* to Recalcitrate.]

A. *adj.* **1.** 'Kicking' against constraint or restriction; obstinately disobedient or refractory. (Said of person or animals, and *transf.* of things.) Also const. *to.*

1843 Thackeray *Fitzboodle's Confess., Mr. & Mrs. F. Berry* 361 In oaths both French and English [he] called upon the recalcitrant Anatole. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 240/2 If you are recalcitrant to the rules of his art. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 339 A recalcitrant pin falling from its rightful place. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 371 For a time it was necessary to suspend the more recalcitrant ministers. *absol.* 1865 Maffei *Brigand Life* II. 50 The number of the recalcitrant was exceedingly small.

2. Characterized by refractoriness.

1865 Mill *Comte* 25 A single Deity .. keeping in recalcitrant subjection an army of devils. 1876 Fox Bourne *Locke* I. vi. 284 Parliament met..to be again prorogued, on account of its recalcitrant temper.

B. *sb.* A recalcitrant person.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 10 All recalcitrants were treated as rebels and traitors. 1881 *Times* 4 July 11/2 The Registrar .. will take legal proceedings against the recalcitrants.

So **Reca·lcitrary** *a.*

1862 F. Wilford *Maiden of our own day* 505 If this troublesome landlord is still recalcitrary, .. I have another plan to propose.

Recalcitrate (rĭkæ·lsitrēit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *recalcitrāre* to kick out (Horace), to be refractory (Vulgate): see Re- and Calcitrate *v.*]

1. *intr.* To kick out, kick backwards. *rare.* (Now only with *fig.* connotation, as in b.)

1623 Cockeram, *Recalcitrate*, to kicke with the heele. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1852 W. Wickenden *Hunchback's Chest* 258 Another was recalcitrating like a kicking horse. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 176 We recalcitrate with all our heels against the conclusion.

b. To 'kick out' *against* or *at* a thing; to show strong objection or repugnance; to manifest vigorous opposition or resistance; to be obstinately disobedient or refractory.

1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxxiii, Why then did the delicacy of Diogenes and Plato so recalcitrate against it? 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 563 Many good fellows .. have recalcitrated against every proposal. 1852 Landor *Wks.* (1876) II. 126 Those who .. recalcitrate at their caresses, they threaten with Tartarus. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* II. i. (1873) 42 Slothfulness always recalcitrates against an effort of mind.

2. *trans.* To kick back. *rare.*

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 745 When this man .. was stopping the rock with his feet, to recalcitrate it upon the enemy. *a* 1859 De Quincey (Ogilvie), The more heartily did one disdain his disdain, and recalcitrate his tricks.

Hence **Reca·lcitrating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. vi, There is nothing but rebellious debating and recalcitrating. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* I. v. 129 Seeming to force, and to exult in forcing, a mystery upon recalcitrating minds.

Recalcitration (rĭkæ·lsitrē·ʃən). [See prec. and -ation.] The action of recalcitrating, or 'kicking' against something.

1658 Phillips, *Recalcitration*, a striking back with the heel. 1678 J. J[ones] *Brit. Church* 364 With unevangelical revenge, and recalcitration, after fair eviction. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xl, These symptoms of recalcitration. 1861 J. G. Sheppard *Fall Rome* viii. 415 The hard battle which they had daily to maintain with the recalcitration of the proprietor and the extortion of the treasury. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* ii. 46 One cannot read Addison's praises without a certain recalcitration.

Recalculate (rĭkæ·lkiŭlēit), *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *récalculer.*] *trans.* To calculate afresh; to recount. Also *absol.*

1611 Cotgr., *Recalculer*, to recalculate, or make a new computation of. 1652 Brome *Damoiselle* II. i, Whilst I recalculate The miseries of a distressed man. 1669 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 77 These occultations .. I recalculated from the exactest tables. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 1. 334 If you have made an error in your process, then you must recalculate. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 18/3 Dr. Huiter .. has recalculated the tables for English weights and measures.

† **Reca·lefy,** *v. Obs.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. L. *recalefacĕre.*] *trans.* To heat again.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 80/2 When it is coulde, then recalefy the same agayne. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 548 They coct them to the consistence of an Electuary, then they recalifie them.

Recalesce (rĭkăle·s), *v.* [ad. L. *recalēscĕre*: see Re- 2 c and Calescent.] *intr.* To grow hot again. So **Recale·scence.**

1887 *Nature* 15 Dec. 165 If an iron bar .. be heated to a white heat and allowed to cool, the brightness at first diminishes, and then reglows (recalesces) for a short interval. 1887 Tomlinson *Recalescence of Iron* in *Proc. Physical Soc.* (1888) Apr. 107 The metal, to all appearances, receives a sudden accession of heat, and reglows. This phenomenon was discovered by Professor Barrett, and is frequently designated the 'recalescence' of iron. 1899 W. F. Barrett in *Nature* 22 June 173 In this paper, the phenomenon, for which I suggested the name recalescence, was first described.

Recall (rĭkō·l), *sb.*[1] Also 8–9 recal. [f. Re- + Call *sb.*, after the vb.]

1. The act of calling back; an invitation or summons to return to or from a place.

In recent use *spec.* the calling back of an actor, singer, or other performer to the stage or platform; an encore.

1611 Florio, *Riapello*, a recall, a reappeale. 1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* 195 Canac, on knees, did too Cambuscan fall, With begginge grace for Algarsifes recall. 1759 J. G. Cooper tr. *Gresset's Ver Vert.* IV. 191 There the blest day of his recall Is annually a festival. 1794 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 201, I shall .. wait at Brussels for my letters of recall, and for orders. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 86 The admiral .. gave the signal of recal. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 139 About three quarters of a year elapsed between the recall of Ormond and the arrival of Clarendon at Dublin. 1884 Mrs. H. Ward *Miss Bretherton* vii, He .. escaped behind the scenes as soon as Miss Bretherton's last recall was over.

fig. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* Lett. LXXV. iii. 352 A poor girl .. having no recalls from education.

b. *Naut.* A signal flag used to call back a boat to a ship, or a vessel to a squadron.

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xli, The recall is up on board of the commodore. 1833 — *P. Simple* (1863) 117 The Seahorse, who saw the recall up, did not repeat it, and our captain was determined not to see it.

c. Any sound made as a signal to return; esp. *Mil.* a signal sounded on a musical instrument to call soldiers back to rank or camp.

1855 Kingsley *Westward Ho!* ix, The trumpets blow a recall, and the sailors drop back again by twos and threes.

2. The act of recalling to the mind. *rare.*

1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 243 A history I will tell you, at the recall whereof this Cavalier .. will understand [etc.]. 1887 Bain in *Mind* Apr. 161 The recall, resuscitation, or reproduction of ideas already formed.

3. The act or possibility of recalling, revoking, or annulling something done or past. Chiefly in phrases *beyond, past,* or *without recall.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 885 Other Decrees Against thee are gon forth without recall. 1680 Dryden *Span. Friar* III. ii, 'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past recall. 1790 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 143 After foreclosure, the land is in the mortgagee without any possibility of recal. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 15 Since the bargain is .. beyond recall it is no longer my affair. 1864 Browning *Rabbi Ben Ezra* xxvii, All that is, at all, Lasts ever, past recall. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 25/2 The Chancery Division may possess power to order the recall of probate.

b. A claim to rescind a bargain.

1894 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 2/7 If you buy that stone you buy it on your own entire judgment, and you have no 'recall' upon me.

Recall (rĭkō·l), *sb.*[2] [Re- 5 a.] A repeated call or demand.

1823 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* CI. 254 He makes frequent calls and recalls on our attention.

Recall (rĭkō·l), *v.*[1] Also 7–9 recal. [f. Re- + Call *v.*, prob. after F. *rappeler* or L. *revocāre.*]

1. *trans.* To call back, to summon (a person, or *fig.* a thing) to return to or from a place.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 155 Let them be recall'd from their Exile. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 38 These .. were all re-cald home to their fathers Pallaces. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 314 About the same time the King had resolved to recal the Lord Roberts back. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1817) 209 To recal those legions which guarded the frontier provinces. 1816 Shelley *Mont Blanc* 48 Some phantom, some faint image; till the breast From which they fled recalls them. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 1. 162 His father's death recalled him home.

b. To bring back by (or as by) calling upon.

1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Love* To Rdr., Nothing is more easlie let flowne, .. nothing later recalled backe againe, then the bitter blast of an euill spoaken man. 1632 Brome *Northern Lass* I. iii, There's no recalling time. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 926 But past who can recall, or don undoe? 1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xii. (1793) 47 Can the groans of a tortured wretch recal the time past, or reverse the crime he has committed? 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* XII. xxviii, Ye who must lament The death of those that made this world so fair, Cannot recall them now. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* ix. (1849) 78 The attraction of the earth would have recalled the greatest axis to the direction of the line joining the centres of the moon and earth.

c. To summon or bring back (the attention, mind, etc.) *to* a subject. Also without const.

1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 422 But him the gentle Angel by the hand Soon rais'd, and his attention thus recall'd. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 21 We must recall their erring fancies to the acts of the Revolution. 1820 Shelley *Let. Maria Gisb.* 253, I recal My thoughts and bid you look upon the night. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 430 Whether it was that the king wished to recall to his own person the too long diverted attention of the public [etc.].

2. To call or bring back *to* (or *from*) a certain state, occupation, etc.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 66 If Henry were recall'd to life againe, These news would cause him once more yeeld the Ghost. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 103, I will not bee recalled from my last end, to my first state and condition. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 330 Recall'd To life prolongd and promisd Race, I now Gladly behold [etc.]. 1766 Gray in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 63 He .. by such afflictions recalls us from our wandering thoughts and idle merriment .. to serious reflection. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. ii. 36 We are so constantly recalled to right and severe reason. 1821 Byron *Cain* III. i, May his soft spirit .. recall thee To peace and holiness! 1871 R. W. Dale *Commandm.* Introd. 9 The Commandments recall us to the better faith of earlier times.

refl. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 69 That all heretics not recalling themselves by admonition should be avoided. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 58 Polemo, forced by the weightinesse of his speech, could not but recall himselfe by little and little.

b. To bring back or down, to reduce, *to* a certain number. *rare* —[1].

1836–7 Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxi. (1859) II. 231 Aristotle recalled the laws of this connection to four, or rather to three.

3. To call or bring back (a circumstance, person, etc.) *to* the mind, memory, thoughts, etc.

1611 Bible *Lam.* iii. 21 This I recall to my mind, therefore haue I hope. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 106 Mary pondering oft, and oft to mind Recalling what remarkably had pass'd. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* II. xcv. 423 Any statue of the Virgin would serve as effectually as that to recal her to the memory. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 303, I tried to recal myself to him by the image of Arcadia. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* V. xxxvii, The sleepless silence did recal Laone to my thoughts. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 46 The name does not recall any one to me.

b. To bring back to the mind; to cause one to remember.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xiv. 13 Wheras a Proper Name bringeth to mind one thing onely; Universals recall any one of those many. 1819 Shelley *Julian* 557 In towns, with little to recal Regret for the green country. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 225 The expectation of his death recalls the promise of his youth.

c. To recollect, remember. † Also with *over.*

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. i. § 17 'Tis strange that the Soul should never .. recall over any of its pure native Thoughts. 1729 Butler *Serm. Love of God* Wks. 1874 II. 194 Recall what was before observed concerning the affection to moral characters. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. 247 We now begin to recall the Gothic labours of our ancestors. 1822 De Quincey *Confess.* 23, I cannot yet recal, without smiling, an incident which occurred at that time. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 1 It would be easy to recall the names of men who eclipsed him by their achievements.

4. To bring back, restore, revive, resuscitate (a feeling, quality, or state).

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 61 Might liquid teares .. recall his Life; I would be blinde with weeping, sicke with grones. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 95 How soon Would highth recal high thoughts. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* III. xiii, Their Eyes, their Lips, their Busses, Recall my Love. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* III. ii. 54 Once gone, You cannot now recall your sister's peace. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* LXXV, Autumn .. Recalls, in change of light or gloom, My old affection of the tomb.

5. To revoke, undo, annul (a deed, sentence, decree, etc.).

1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1607) 18, I haue committed such a bloodie fact, as repent I may: but recall I cannot. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. i. 148 Passed sentence may not be recal'd. 1659 H. Thorndike *Wks.* (1846) II. 505 A man of so much knowledge as to think himself fit to recall the laws of his country. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 45 You have not kept your word with him, .. he recalls his own. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xl. (1869) II. 497 They recalled the hasty decree. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. iii. 84 Charles instantly recalled the new duties on merchandize, which he had imposed. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Feb. 5/2 They have no more right .. than a chess player who finds out that he has made a bad move has to recall it.

b. To revoke, take back (a gift).

1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. i. 25 We here below Recall not what we give. 1850 Tennyson *Tithonus* 49 The Gods themselves cannot recall their gifts.

† c. *absol.* To retract. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 201, When I .. heard him sweare I was a Pythian, Yet straight recald, and sweares I did but quote Out of Xilinum .., I scarce could hold.

Hence **Reca·lled** *ppl. a.*; **Reca·ller.**

1640 R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-convict.* Pref. 10 Would not .. all of you who shall remaine in life, bee most earnest recallers, .. of your owne Countrie men. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 7/1 The recalled Governor of Indo-China.

Recall (rĭkō·l), *v.*[2] [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* and *trans.* To call again, call a second time.

1794 Burns *She says she lo'es me*, etc. iii, While falling, recalling, The amorous thrush concludes his sang. 1863 *Times* 19 Mar. 13/1 He then proceeded to recall the names in a regular way.

Recallable (rĭkō·lăb'l), *a.* [f. Recall *v.*[1] + -able.] That can be recalled.

1657 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* cxix. 176, I am recallable, and ready to hear thy voice. 1830 James *Darnley* vi, An office given and recallable at pleasure. 1869 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* § 99 The glow of a gorgeous sunset continues to be recallable long after faintly coloured scenes of the same date have been forgotten.

Recalling (rĭkō·lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1611 Cotgr., *Revocation*, .. a countermaund, recalling, recantation. 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 115 The recalling of the copy of the letter then ready to be sent. 1696 T. Bray *Lect.* I. xvii. 195 The Mischief and Poyson of such Temptations do fly beyond his Recalling. 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* I. 85 Recall With all the said recallings, times when [etc.]. 1836 J. H. Newman in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 155 Who knows but myriads owe their endless rest To thy recalling?

Recallment (rĭkō·lmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment.] = Recall *sb.*[1]

1650 T. Bayly *Herba parietis* 115 Now the time is come for her recallment. 1678 Shadwell *Timon* II. ii, If he sollicites his recallment with you. 1753 W. Smith *Thucydides* Disc. iii. (1805) I. 106 A change of government is judged a necessary measure to bring about his recalment. 1845 Browning *The Glove* 122, I followed after, And asked .. If she wished not the rash deed's recalment?

† **Reca·mara, -era.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Sp. *recamara*, It. *recamera* (Florio): see Re- and Camera.] A back chamber, retiring room, closet.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. I. viii. 92 They made ready their Recamara, and all fitting provision for such a businesse. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 552 An Infirmary .. with Chambers, Bed-chamber, Anticamera, and Recamera, ioyning to it.

Recambole, obs. form of Rocambole.

† **Reca·mby.** *Sc. Obs. rare* —[1]. [ad. med. L. **recambium* (cf. Sp. *recambio*, It. *ricambio*), f. Re- + Cambium.] = Rechange *sb.* I.

1489 *Acta Dom. Conc. Scotl.* 129 The payment of þe soume of twa hundreth fourti ducatis .. And of þe Recamby ilke foure moneth .. of ilke x ducate a ducate.

Recande·scence. [Re- 5 a. Cf. L. *recandēscĕre.*] The process of becoming brilliant again.

1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 483 If mercury be given for the primary sore, it may somewhat diminish for a time, but commonly undergoes a recandescence upon the evolution of secondary symptoms.

Recant (rĭkæ·nt), *v.*[1] [ad. L. *recant-āre* to recall, revoke (Horace), f. *re-* Re- 2 d + *cantāre* to sing, chant: cf. Gr. *παλινῳδεῖν.*]

1. *trans.* To withdraw, retract, or renounce (a statement, opinion, belief, etc.) as erroneous, and

esp. with formal or public confession of error in matters of religion.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1136, I will recant nathing that I haue schawin: I haue said nathing bot the veritie. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Suche offendour.. shalbe for the first time admitted to recante and renounce his said errours. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 200 b, He was enforced to recant suche thynges as he had taught before. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 246 He was content to recant his opinions at Paules crosse. 1636 FEATLY *Serm.* in *Strict. Lyndom.* (1638) II. 219 They recanted the Protestant Religion, and were reconciled to the Roman Church. 1719 WATERLAND *Def. Queries* v, Can you deny it without recanting all that you had said before? 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 344 His criticisms were all.. recanted instantly. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 338, I was forced to recant in a measure my convictions as to the force of the opposing floes.

†**b.** To renounce, abjure (a course of life or conduct) as wrong or mistaken. *Obs.*

1576 WHETSTONE *Rocke of Regard* IV. 99 Before the world, I here recant my life, I do renounce both lingring loue and lust. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 101 Musing to renue his ill fortune, or recant his olde follyes. 1605 *Play of Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 227 Let it suffice If with his tongue he do recant his fault. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 55, I cannot say I observed any swearing or quarrelling, but what was easily reconciled and recanted by a mild rebuke.

2. a. To withdraw, retract (a promise, vow, etc.). Now *rare.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 391 He shall doe this, or else I doe recant The pardon that I late pronounced heere. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* v. lxix, The Captaine sage the damsell faire assured, His word was past, and should not be recanted. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 96 Ease would recant Vows made in pain, as violent and void. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. iii. V. 230 Recanting all his promises and struggling out of his vows.

b. To renounce, give up (a design or purpose).

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* x. 232 Lest.. compassion .. should have made mee .. recant the Design which I had resolved to execute upon him. *a* 1814 *Word of Honor* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 361 *Edw.* Then Thomas lied? *Car.* But I recant my purpose.

3. *intr.* To retract, renounce, or disavow a former opinion or belief; *esp.* to make a formal or public confession of error.

1553 M. WOOD [? Bale] tr. *Gardiner's True Obed.* To Rdr. A vj, How these incarnate deuils could..say yea than, & so impudentli..recant and say nay now. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 78 Here I recant, and of those words repent me. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 44 Of a Congregation of Dutch Anabaptists..four recanted at Pauls Cross. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 88 Not one of the sufferers is pretended to have recanted. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xiv. 306 To induce him to recant, they attempted to confute his principles. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 21 The earth must roll back on its axis again before the moral sense of society recants on these questions.

†**b.** To go back on, resile from, an agreement; to refuse to fulfil a contract. *Obs. rare.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 316 We agreed for threescore and odd pistols, which I laid down; but he recanting and demanding more, I withdrew my money. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 403 Should the Giver of the Premium not approve of the Contractor, he may very justly recant.

†**4.** *refl.* To make retractation (*of* something).

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vi, Recant thee, Lacy, thou art put in trust. 1646 GAULE *Sel. Cases Consc.* 199, I will conceive, withall, that witches have as great cause as may be to recant them of their bargaine.

Hence **Reca·nted** *ppl. a.*, **Reca·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1538 ELYOT *Palinodia* .., nowe of some men called a recantynge. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Abjurement*, a recanting. 1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 8 Some, you phancy, may think, that you writ against the Errors of that recanted Book.

†**Recant,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *recant-āre*: see prec. and RE- 2 a, 2 c.]

1. To sing again; to repeat in singing.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 704 (R.) They were wont ever after in their wedding songs to recant and resound this name—Thalassius. 1611 FLORIO, *Ricantare*, to recant or sing againe. 1656 BLOUNT, *Recant*, to sing after another.

2. To relate, recount, rehearse.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 137 If one that sits by him ..recant of some processe of law or action commenced. 1611 FLORIO, *Ridetto*, said, repeated, or recanted againe.

Recant (rĭkæ·nt), *v.*[3] *rare*[−1]. [f. RE- + CANT *v.*[2]] *intr.* To cant or tilt *back.*

1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 199 Wheel Cranes, by their recanting back, when overpowered by the weight.

Recantation[1] (rĭkæntē[i]·ʃən). [f. RECANT *v.*[1] + -ATION.] The action of recanting; an instance of this.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. 94 The kyng with publyke rescript and open recantacion confessinge his synne. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* VI. 2413 Turn convertite, and make true recantation. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 261 Two papist women lately converted, whereof one wrote her recantation. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 232 My offences are not to be redeemed by recantation or repentance. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 453 Recantations usually prove the force of authority, rather than the force of conviction. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xv. (1862) I. 257 His poem of recantation (the famous palinode now unfortunately lost).

attrib. 1619 R. JONES *Two Serm.*, The Recantation Sermon. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 109 Mr. Sheapherd..has preacht a recantation sermon in Pinners hall.

†**Recantation**[2]. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [Cf. RECANT *v.*[2]] (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Ricantatione*, a recantation or singing againe.

Recanter[1] (rĭkæ·ntəɹ). [f. RECANT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who recants or retracts.

1589 J. RIDER *Biblioth. Schol.* s.v. *Recant*, A recanter, or he that recanteth, *palinodicus*. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. i. 149 The publike Body, which doth sildome Play the recanter. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Inq.* IV. 29 Heaven is fill'd with no glorified Saints, except Recanters. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Rev. Foxe's Bk. Mart.* II. 52 A recanter, a prevaricator, and frontless liar.

†**Recanter**[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RECANT *v.*[2]] (See quot.)

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 428 To recant; .. to say over the same again (in which sense the cuckoo, of all birds, is properly called the recanter).

Recanting (rĭkæ·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RECANT *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That recants or retracts.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 193 My teeth shall teare The slaiish motiue of recanting feare. 1607 — *Timon* I. ii. 17 Recanting goodnesse, sorry ere 'tis showne. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 320 Have..not..their now recanting Ministers preach'd against him?

Hence **Reca·ntingly** *adv.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 119 Iulian .. recantingly cryed out, *Vicisti, Galilæe, vicisti.*

Recap (rĭkæ·p), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put a (*or* the) cap on (a thing) again; *esp.* to provide (a cartridge) with a new cap. Also *absol.*

1870 GREENER *Mod. Breech-Loaders* 235 The principal advantage of this cartridge is, that it can be recapped and filed a great number of times. *Ibid.* 246 *advt.*, It both extracts and re-caps at the same time. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 27, I .. blow the magnesium powder through the flame, and then recap the lens.

Hence **Reca·pped** *ppl. a.*; **Reca·pper,** a tool for recapping shells or cartridges. Also *recapping-machine.*

1870 GREENER *Mod. Breech-Loaders* 112 A re-capped cartridge-case should not be trusted when in pursuit of dangerous game. *Ibid.* 246 *advt.*, Improved Central-fire Cap Extractor and Re-capper. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1274/1 Loading, turning-over, and re-capping machines.

Recapa·citate, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *refl.* To make (legally) capable again. (Cf. CAPACITATE *v.* 2.)

1702-3 ATTERBURY *Let.* Misc. Wks, 1739 I. 166 There was another [amendment], which provided, that persons, recapacitating themselves by taking the oaths, should not come into the places out of which they were turned, if full. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3892/1 An Act for Enlarging the Time for taking the Oath of Abjuration, and also for Recapacitating and Indempnifying such Persons as have not taken the same by the Time limited.

†**Reca·pitate,** *v. Obs.*[−1] [ad. It. *ricapitare* in same sense.] *trans.* To send, to forward.

1592 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1685) 700 Being yesterday from my Friend advertis'd that your Honour resided still in Padoa, and that my last [letters] were recapitated thither; I now proceed to effectuate your Will.

†**Reca·pitle,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **-capytele.** [ad. obs. F. *recapitler*, var. *récapituler*; see RECAPITULE *v.*] *trans.* To recapitulate.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. Prol. (1554) 99 b, He .. doth recapitle agayn The fal of many that sate in hye stages. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xv. 121 For to understonde ye better & retayne these thynges before sayd they ben recapyteled. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 175/2 The authour in this chapiter doth briefely recapitle certaine of the principall pointes that he before proued.

Recapi·tulary, *a. rare*[−1]. = RECAPITULATORY.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 437 Re-inquiry, or call it repetitional or recapitulary hearing.

Recapitulate (rĭkăpi·tiŭlē[i]t), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *recapitulāre*: see RE- and CAPITULATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To go over or repeat again, properly in a more concise manner; to give the heads or substance of (what has been already said); to summarize, restate briefly.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 7/1 Wherof as mention is touched before, so breefliye to recapitulate the same. 1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* Pref. 14 These and many more (too many here to be recapitulate)..this first subscription brought first to light. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. viii. 275 Judge Markham in a grave speech did recapitulate select and collate the materiall points on either side. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 108, I would summ up the Particulars of this Second Head, if the Examiner's Performance could bear recapitulating. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 121, I will recapitulate the most material arguments that tend to disprove what has been asserted. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. Ind. Bill* Wks. 1826 IV. 27 It only remains..for me just to recapitulate some heads. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 205 All that I feel bound to do is to recapitulate the alternative possibilities. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 404 Socrates recapitulates the argument of Cebes.

absol. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. viii. 428 My object being now merely to recapitulate, I give you the rules without the reasoning. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 485 Let me recapitulate—for there is no harm in repetition.

b. *transf.* in *Biol.* of young animals: (see RECAPITULATION 1 b). Also *absol.*

1879 E. R. LANKESTER *Advancem. Sc.* i. (1890) 43 Suppose .. that the Barnacles .. instead of recapitulating in their early life, were to develope directly from the egg to the adult form. 1879 *Athenæum* 19 July 83/2 The fact that in their early development young animals recapitulate their ancestral history.

2. To bring together again; to sum up or unite in one. *rare.* Also *refl.*

1607 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Nativity* iii. (1631) 21 That this Mysterie is .. the fulfilling of all Prophecies; That all Moses veiles, and all the Prophets' visions, are recapitulate in it. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* Wks. 1839 V. 436 Truly even this first work, .. to recapitulate ourselves, to assemble and muster ourselves [etc.]. 1870 W. GRAHAM *Lect. Ephes.* i. 46 Jesus Christ is the Head in whom all things are to be recapitulated. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 3. 197 The two offices were alike recapitulated in the person of Him who is at once our Prophet and our Priest.

†**b.** *intr.* To come together into one. *Obs.*[−1]

1623 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Nativity* xvi. (1631) 152 The Head is (as it were) the Summe of all sense; motion, speech, understanding, all recapitulate into the Head.

Hence **Recapi·tulating** *ppl. a.*

1845 A. SYMINGTON in *Ess. Chr. Union* viii. 467 The Redeemer in heaven is the grand recapitulating Head in which redeemed and holy creatures..are to be united.

Recapitulation[1] (rĭkăpitiŭlē·ʃən). [a. F. *recapitulacion* (13–14th c.), or ad. late L. *recapitulātiōn-em*: see prec. and -ATION.]

1. The action of recapitulating; a summing up or brief repetition.

1388 PURVEY *Prol. Bible* xii. 48 The vi. reule is of recapitulacoun, either rehei sing a thing don bifore. *Ibid.*, This is seid by recapitulacoun. *c* 1410 LYDG. *Lyfe Our Ladye* xviii. *heading* (MS. Ashm.), A recapitulacion of þe wordes of gabriell to oure lady. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 A shorte recapitulacion or rehersal of all yt is sayd. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 13 It is a time vainely spent to stand long vpon the recapitulation of these reasons. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 363 Take this short hint or recapitulation for all. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 1, I shall therefore continue my narrative without preface or recapitulation. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. i. *note*, The reflections suggested by such objects are too trite to require recapitulation. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 85, I will content myself with a mere recapitulation of the elements which we possess for the decision.

transf. 1673 tr. *Harvey's Anat. Exerc.* 28 Nature in death making as it were a recapitulation, returns upon her self with a retrograde motion.

b. *Biol.* The repetition of evolutionary stages in the growth of a young animal. Also *attrib.*

1875 DYER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 692/2 In the animal kingdom the 'recapitulation theory' steps in. 1880 E. R. LANKESTER *Degener.* 21 In some animals this recapitulation is more, in others it is less complete.

2. A gathering together into one. *rare*[−1].

a 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 3 There is a recapitulation, a gathering of all things in heaven and earth.

Hence **Recapitula·tionist,** an adherent of the theory of recapitulation in Biology.

1897 MIALL in *Nature* 26 Aug. 408/2 If I had time to discuss the Recapitulation Theory, I should begin by granting much that the Recapitulationist demands.

Recapitula·tion[2]. *rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] A second capitulation or surrender.

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* V. 100 Being blockt up on all sides, this their retreate served onely for their recapitulation.

Recapitulative (rĭkăpi·tiŭlătiv), *a.* [f. RECAPITULATE: see -ATIVE.] Characterized by (biological) recapitulation.

1875 DYER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 692 The economy of nutrition [in plants] has probably generally led to the suppression of recapitulative structural details. 1879 E. R. LANKESTER *Advancem. Sc.* i. (1890) 19 The tadpole is a recapitulative phase of development.

Recapi·tulator. *rare.* [f. as prec.: see -OR.] One who or that which recapitulates.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ep. Jerome vii. 72 Perlipomynon, that is, the book of the olde instrument, recapitulatour, word bregger. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 244 Ye may geue him more properly the name of the collectour or recapitulatour.

Recapitulatory (rĭkăpi·tiŭlătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Of the nature of, characterized by, recapitulation.

1669 BARROW *Expos. Decalogue* Wks. 1716 I. 516 This law is comprehensive and recapitulatory (as it were) of the rest concerning our neighbour. 1685 R. LUCAS *Happiness* (1692) I. 66 *marg.*, A recapitulatory conclusion. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxxviii. III. 358 Illustrating it by recapitulatory moral reflections. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 180 A fresh hearing, termed a recapitulatory hearing, or say a new trial. 1881 FITCH *Lect. Teaching* 153 A most effective form of recapitulatory lesson.

b. *Biol.* = RECAPITULATIVE.

1890 *Nature* 11 Sept. 468/1 Sudden changes of this kind.. cannot possibly be recapitulatory.

†**Recapitule,** *v. Obs.*[−1] [ad. F. *récapituler* (14th c.), ad. L. *recapitulāre*. Cf. RECAPITLE *v.*] *trans.* To recapitulate. Hence †**Recapi·tuler.**

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxix. 86 To recapytule shortly almost all the substance. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xii. 140 b, Colliodius recapituler of the antyke lawes, that was banyshed by Nero the cruell. 1623 COCKERAM, *Recapituler*, which briefly rehearseth.

Recapped, -capper, -capping: see RECAP *v.*

Reception (rĭ-, rĭkæ·pʃən). [f. RE- + CAPTION.]

1. *Law.* **a.** A second distress (see quots.).

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., Recaption..signifieth a second distresse of one formerly distreined for the selfe same cause, and that during the plea grounded upon the former distres. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 20 If a man be convict before the sherife in the County of a Recaption, he shall be but amerced. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 402/2 If after goods have been replevied, and before the suit has been decided, the defendant makes another distress for the same cause, such second distress is called a recaption.

b. (Also *writ of recaption.*) A writ issued in favour of one who has been distrained twice.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., Recaption..likewise signifieth a writ lying for the party thus destreined. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 447 Recaption is for him whose goods being distreined before for rent or seruices,..are distreyned again for the same thing. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 150 If, pending a replevin for a former distress, a man distreins again for the same rent or service, then the party is not driven to his action of replevin, but shall have a writ of recaption. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 402/2 If the landlord .., finding the goods of B upon the land, .. distrains them for the same rent, no writ of recaption lies.

2. *Law.* The peaceful seizure without legal process of one's own property wrongfully taken or withheld.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 22 Though I may retake my goods if I have a fair and peaceable opportunity, this power of recaption does not debar me from my action of trover or detinue. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. 336 Recaption is unlawful, if it be done with intention to smother or compound the larciny; it then becoming the heinous offence of theft-bote.

† **3.** = RECAPTURE 1. *Obs. rare*—1.

1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 76/2 The king and the magistrates of that city have offered a reward of 100*l.* each for her re-caption.

Recaptor (rīkæ·ptǫ̇r). [f. RE- + CAPTOR.]

1. One who retakes by capture; *esp.* one who makes a recapture at sea.

1752 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* 280 She and her cargo were sold, to pay the salvage due to the recaptors. 1804 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in *Best's Rep.* V. 320 Lyde in that case accepted the goods from the recaptors, and not from the master. 1848 ARNOULD *Law Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. viii. 969 A perishable cargo having, after capture of ship, been brought by recaptors into a foreign port.

2. *Law.* One who takes goods by a recaption or second distraint.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 402/2 The course is to sue out a special writ for the restoration of the goods and for the punishment of the recaptor.

Recapture (rīkæ·ptiŭr), *sb.* [f. RE- + CAPTURE.]

1. The fact of taking, or being taken, a second time; recovery or retaking by capture.

1752 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* 280 There is no room to claim a loss in cases of a recapture. 1787 R. MACKENZIE *Strict. Tarleton's 'Campaigns 1780–1'* title-p., The Recapture of the Islands of New Providence. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 111, I learned too that Godfrey was playing the great man at Etah, defying recapture. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 209 The simplicity of Giotto was gone beyond recapture.

2. That which is captured again.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiii, After carrying his recapture safely home, and erecting the hive on a three-legged stand,..he hastened to rejoin Simon.

Recapture (rīkæ·ptiŭr), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To capture again; to recover by capture.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Oct. 3/2 She..had been in possession of the French a day or two only prior to her being re-captured. 1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 284 They had nowhere to run but to their own homes, where they would instantly have been recaptured. 1899 W. E. NORRIS *Giles Ingilby* viii, Something which every writer loses, as time goes on, and never can recapture.

Hence **Reca·ptured** *ppl. a.*; **Reca·pturer.**

1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 413 A recaptured brig of the convoy. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 296 The master..thanked his recapturers as for a service.

Recarder, obs. form of RECADO.

† **Reca·rga(i)son.** *Obs. rare*—0. [a. obs. F. *recargaison* (Cotgr.), or f. RE- + CARGASON.] The cargo of a ship for the homeward voyage.

1661 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (from Cotgr.). 1677 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A Recargason, *sarcina navis domum redituræ.*

Reca·rnify, *v. rare*—1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To convert into flesh again.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. li. 65 The flesh which is daily dish'd upon our Tables is but concocted gras, which is re-carnified in our stomacks.

Recarriage (rīkæ·ridʒ). Also 6 recariage. [f. RE- + CARRIAGE: cf. next.] The act of carrying or conveying back again, *esp.* conveyance back of merchandize; also, the fact of being carried back.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 For the cariage & recariage of them. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 16 This story of his carriage and re-carriage to and fro the Wildernesse. 1633 MUNDAY *Stow's Surv.* I. iv. 18/1 Three thousand poore Watermen are maintained, through the carriage and recarriage of suche persons as passe and repasse .. upon the [river]. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 7/1 The return or recarriage of goods broken or damaged in transit.

Recarry (rīkæ·ri), *v.* [f. RE- + CARRY *v.*; cf. F. *rapporter*, L. *reportāre.*]

1. *trans.* To carry, bear, or convey, back or again. (Common in 16–17th c., esp. in *carry and recarry.*)

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 345/1 Which Rever is comone to alle yowr poeple..for to carye, recarye and lede..in botes.. alle maner of Marchaundise. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. li. b, The body .. was recaryed vnto saynte Denys of Fraunce. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 If the said owner of the said lodging cause the bringer thereof to take and recarie awaie the saide crossebowe. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xliii. 12 Duble money also carie with you: and recarie that you found in your sackes. 1637 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Carrier's Cosmogr.* C iv b, Great Boats that doe carry and Recarry Passengers .. to and fro. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxxiv. (1841) II. 687 Thousands of men and horses are employed in the carrying and recarrying to and from London the growth of England. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 82 So all things..gliding gradually, are re-carried back.

absol. 1578 FLORIO *1st Fruites* 15 b, They cary and recary, no body saith any thing to them. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 31 Moyling and toyling in the world .. carrying and re-carrying home, and out againe. 1673 T. JORDAN *London in Splendor* in Heath *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 514 The .. Inhabitants are very actively imployed, some in working and planting, others carrying and recarrying.

2. To carry again by storm.

1839 ALISON *Europe* (1850) XIV. xciv. § 21. 24 Planchenoit was recarried; Bulow was driven back into the wood.

Hence **Reca·rrier; Reca·rrying** *vbl. sb.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 890/2 A matter not of taking, but of gasing, .. carying, recariyng [etc.]. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 667 Mercury .. feigned to be the carier and recarier of soules to and from hell. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 31 For carrying and recarrying of Wood, Coles, Corn, and all other Commodities to and fro. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4866/1 The .. Carrying, Recarrying, or Delivering of any Letter.

Reca·rt, *v.* [RE-.] To cart off or back again.

1820 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 291/1 No sooner have the poor wretches become a little familiarised to their new parish, than the order is appealed against, and they are re-carted with the same precipitate indecency.

Reca·sh, *v.* [RE-.] *intr.* To make repayment.

1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxvii, The poor fellow was condemned to recash and pay expenses.

Reca·sket, *v.* [RE-.] To enclose again in a casket.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxvi, I had hardly time to re-casket my treasures and lock them up.

Recast (rīkɑ·st), *sb.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. next and CAST *sb.* VIII.] An act or instance of recasting; the new thing or form produced by recasting.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Homer* v. Wks. 1857 VI. 386 Popular feeling called for a *diaskeué*, or thorough recast. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxx. 402 In the second recast of the imperial drama, Agrippa might seem to play the part of Brutus. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 229 Not merely a revision, but an entire re-cast of the Statute.

Recast (rīkɑ·st), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To cast or throw again. *rare*—1.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlviii. 155 In the middest of their running-race, [they] would cast and recast themselves from one to another horse.

2. To cast or found (metal) again. Also *fig.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. vi. § 9 Taking their terms from the common language, .. recasting them in a mould of their own. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 156 They .. would melt the bullion anew in order to recast it in the original mould. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marbles* II. 146 Recasting some articles of gold and silver. 1863 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 275 To no purpose has the taxation .. been recast in the moulds of their narrow philosophy.

b. To refashion, remodel, reconstruct (a thing, *esp.* a literary work, a sentence, etc.); to invest with new form or character. (Freq. in 19th c.)

1790 BP. T. BURGESS *Serm. Div. of Christ* 28 The advocates of free inquiry have recast the annals of Christian antiquity. 1817 MALTHUS *Popul.* (ed. 5) I. p. xiii, I have recast and rewritten the chapters. 1828 WHATELY *Rhetoric* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 287/1 Young writers .. should always attempt to recast a sentence which does not please. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 63 Buonaparte recast the art of war. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. IX. 255 He sent Eteonikus to Thrace for the purpose of thus recasting the governments every where.

absol. 1820 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 23 Apr., I can neither recast nor replace.

3. To compute over again, recalculate.

1865 NEALE *Hymns on Paradise* 48 Now the years of their affliction In their memory they recast.

Hence **Reca·st** *ppl. a.*; **Reca·ster,** one who recasts; **Reca·sting** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1687 in Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 68 Towards the recasting of the bells. 1857 GLADSTONE *Oxf. Ess.* 27 All the recasting processes which have yet been tried. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 139 No re-casting..can adapt it to our psychological methods. 1884 *Athenæum* 5 July 7/2 The original and the recast Carolingian poems and romances. 1888 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 510 These are only additions by the recaster of the narrative.

Reca·tch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To catch again.

1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 294 As to recatching the Speaker! as soon They might hope to have caught Mr. Graham's Balloon. 1871 *Daily News* 19 Jan., French officers .. recaught by the Germans. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 5 Oct. 634/2 Of 337 dabs marked and liberated, 11 were recaught.

† **Reca·tholize,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make Catholic again.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 101 To have her recatholized and absolved.

Recaudo, obs. form of RECADO.

Recaulescence (rīkǫle·sĕns). [RE- 5 a: see CAULESCENT *a.*] *Bot.* The adhesion throughout its whole length of a bract or leaf to its stem.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 158 *note*, Bracts or leaves may be for a good distance adnate to sympodial shoots, whether peduncles or leafy flowerless branches. This (named recaulescence by Schimper) is of most frequent occurrence in Solanaceæ.

Recaulk (rīkǭ·k), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To caulk again.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 242 If a vessel requires to be..re-caulked. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 6 Her decks .. had not been recaulked after her last voyage.

Recawnt, obs. variant of *reckan* RACKAN.

† **Recche, reche,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 recean, reccean, 3 ræcchen, recchen, rechen, 4 rachen; 3 reache, 3–4 recche, 4 richche, 4–5 reche. *Pa. t.* 1 reahte, 1, 3 rehte, 3 ræhte. *Pa. pple.* 1 gereaht, 2 ireht, 3 iraht. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *recc(e)an* = OS. *rekkian* (MDu. *recken*, Du. *rekken*), MLG. *recken* (hence Da. *række*, Sw. *räcka*), OHG. *recchan* (G. *recken*), ON. *rekja*, Goth. *rakjan* (in comb. *uſrakjan*):—OTeut. **rakjan*, prob. related to Gr. ὀρέγειν, L. *regĕre*, *por-rigĕre.*

The original sense of the word, retained in Du. *rekken*, G. *recken* to stretch, reach, is not prominent in OE.; how far it existed in ME. is not quite clear, as the pa. t. and pa. pple. of *recche*, *reche* cannot well be distinguished from those of REACH, but it is possible that RATCH *v.* and RETCH *v.* may partly represent both *recche* and *reach.*]

1. *trans.* To tell, narrate, say. **a.** with simple object.

Beowulf (Z.) 91 Se þe cuþe frum-sceaft fira feorran reccan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 31 He rehte him þa gyt oþer bigspel. *c* 1205 LAY. 25131 Þa spac Howel þe hende .. and his quides ræhte. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (ed. Halliw. 1840) 550 An angele smot hem so with dyveres speche, That never won wyste what other schuld reche.

b. with dependent clause.

Beowulf (Gr.) 2093 To lang ys to reccenne hu ic þam leod-sceaðan yfla gehwylces ondlean forgeald. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 2 Forðæm ic þe recce eall þæt ic þe ær reahte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 16 Hi rehton him .. hu hit gedon wæs. *c* 1205 LAY. 10842 Nu ich habbe þe iraht hu he hauede þene nome icaht. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1447 Ich reache heom bi mine songe, That swucch luve ne lest noȝt longe.

2. To explain, expound, interpret (a dream, etc.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl. 16 Hu gleawlice he þæt swefen rehte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2122 Þe king him bad ben haidi & bold If he can rechen ðis drames wold. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 521 Þus he vndid him ilka dele & him þe dome reched. *Ibid.* 1354 Þe kyng callis him a clerke .. to reche [*v.r.* rachen] him his sweuyn.

3. *intr.* To go, proceed, make one's way.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xi. 65 He nat hwider he iecð mid ðæm stæpum his weorca. *c* 1205 LAY. 25646 Swa sone swa heo mihten ut of scipe heo rehten. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Seint Peter seiþ þat þe helle liun rengeð & reccheð euer abuten. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 268 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 67 On frere .. hem shulde awecche Wen hoe shulden þidere recche. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1898 Renaud com richchande þurȝ a roȝe greue.

b. *trans.* To pursue (one's course). *rare*—1.

a 1225 *S. Marherete* 9 Þe sunne reccheð hire rune euch buten reste.

Hence † **Re·cching** *vbl. sb.*, interpretation. *Obs.*—1

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2058 Tel me ðin drem .. Queðer-so it wurðe softe or strong ðe reching wurð on god bilong.

Recche, obs. f. REEK *v.*, RETCH *v.* **Reccheles, -lesly, -lesnes,** obs. ff. RECKLESS, -LESSLY, -LESSNESS. **Reccless,** var. REKELS, incense. **Recclaic:** see RECKLESSLAIK. **Reccnenn,** obs. inf. of REKON *v.* **Receande,** var. RESEANT *Obs.*

† **Rece·de,** *sb. Obs.*—1 [f. next.] Withdrawal.

1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 202, I shall now take occasion to make my recede from the world.

Recede (rĭsī·d), *v.*[1] Also 5 reysede, 6 recead, 7 receed. [ad. L. *recēdĕre*, f. *re-* RE- 2 a + *cēdere* to go, CEDE. Cf. obs. F. *recéder* (Godef.).]

1. *intr.* To go back or further off; to remove to or towards a more distant position.

a. of persons. Usually = to retreat, retire.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 93 You must recede and keep at distance, when you meet women. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 263 But, nymphs, recede! sage chastity denies To raise the blush. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. iii. 168 Of the events of the battle, he only says, that Arthur did not recede. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dream Children*, While I stood gazing, both the children gradually grew fainter to my view, receding, and still receding. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. iii, The Earl ceased and receded behind his children.

b. of things. (Said also of things from which one is moving away.)

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xiii. 140 As the sun recedes, the moon and stars discouer themselues. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vii. 73 When proud Fortune's ebbing tide recedes. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 66 If it be charged positively .. the balls will recede still further asunder. 1818 SHELLEY *Eugan. Hills* 21 The dim low line..Of a dark and a distant shore Still recedes. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (LOW) i. § 13 When the two [waves] receded, there was not a house.. left standing in the village.

c. Const. *from.* Also in *fig.* context.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. XXV. § 12 It is plain that the more you recede from your grounds, the weaker do you conclude. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. 44 The resistance .. could no more keep down the above-said bullet from receding from the earth [etc.]. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii [xxix], Those conditions..are so constituted, that, as we approach one, we recede from another. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 73 We receded from him into the solitudes. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 26 As the fair shores of Scotland receded more and more from our view.

d. To become more distant; to lie further back or away; to slope backwards.

1777 MASON *Eng. Garden* II. 86 Oft let the turf recede, and oft approach, With varied breadth. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 65 Not with easy slope Receding wide, they pressed against the ribs. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 404 Where the embowering trees recede and leave A little space of green expanse. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vii. 167 The mountains here recede so far as to be almost out of sight.

2. To depart *from* some usual or natural state, an authority, standard, principle, etc. ? *Obs.* (Common 1650–1700.)

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 19/1 It is mervayle that suche men so excedynge in wyt .. receded from the knowlege of the very god. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 50 Receding from custome when their interest requires it. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 60 By the instances alleg'd, he

recedes from his Master Aristotle. 1702 STUBBS *For God or Baal* 17 The Brute .. recedes not from the Directions of Instinct. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 194 We recede very widely from the intentions of Nature.

b. Of things: To depart, differ, or vary *from* something else. Now *rare*.

1576 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 3) 3/1 If they held any thyng whiche receaded from the doctrine and rule of Christ. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3, I sawe well that knowledge recedeth as farre from ignorance as light doth from darknesse. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxvi. 2 Another possible notion of the word, and which recedes very little from this. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 171 The Septuagint, which greatly receded from the Hebrew text, by its additions [etc.]. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iii. 12 In paths now approaching to, now receding from, the elliptical form.

3. †a. To fall away (in allegiance or adherence) *from* a person. *Obs. rare*.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 33/1 Many kyngdoms, the whiche receded from all other Emperoures, wylfully to this man torned agayne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 75 That neither he nor his sonne, should recede or disseuer from Pope Alexander, or from his Catholique successors.

b. To draw back *from* a bargain, promise, etc. Also without const.

1648 DK. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 154 They ar so far from receding from anie engagement to you. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 184 If .. the Buyer repents of his Bargain, so that he desires to recede, he shall loose what he gave. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1813 I. 357 By receding from the offer which she made. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 51 How could I recede from such an engagement? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 220 A. felt no inclination to recede from the agreement, into which he had entered. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 437 There was a concluded contract from which neither party could recede.

c. To withdraw *from* a position, proposal, undertaking, opinion, etc. Also without const.

1716 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5447/2 The Deputies .. thought fit to recede from the Objections. 1738 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 324 They hope the Governour would recede from this part of the Amendment. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxiii. VIII. 233 Chilon, whose hopes were dashed by this failure, now only persevered because it was too late to recede. 1863 H. COX *Institit.* III. ii. 602 From this opinion some of the judges subsequently receded.

4. a. To go away, depart, retire (*from* or *to* a place or scene). *rare*.

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 29 The grettyst payn .. Was when my sole dyde from me reysede. 1679 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 446 About the same time that the Treasurer went away, 'twas reported that the dutchess of Portsmouth receeded also. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* I. 5 Afterwards receeding to his Native Country, he wrot in his own Language. 1818–20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 201 Inflammation of the joints suddenly receding. [1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., s.v. *Recess of the Empire*, They are thought to have been so termed from being pronounced at the time when the diet was about to 'recede', or separate. 1892 KIRK *Abingdon Acc.* p. xxviii, Two monks had 'receded', one to Colne.]

†b. To retire *from* an occupation. *Obs.*—1

1666 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 20 Bankes thinks to recede from those imployments to follow his owne.

†c. To have recourse *to* one. *Obs.*—1

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 368 This Power is subordinate to the Civil Legislation .. and .. stands obliged to recede to the Civil Sovereign.

5. a. To go back or away in time.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 660 From Green and Bewick., let us recede (in a chronological sense) to Hogarth. 1834 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1864) II. 392, I shall endeavor to recede, in imagination, a century from the present time.

b. To go or fall back, to decline, in character or value.

1828 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* I. ix. (1869) 585 A nation that ceases to produce original and inventive minds..will recede from step to step. 1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 4/7 American prices were firm, but foreign Government stocks receded fractionally.

6. *trans.* †a. To retract, withdraw. *Obs.*—1

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 57 Rather willing to submit to the hazard of Lewes his breach of Faith, then to the blame of receding his own from pollicitation.

b. To remove back or away.

1819 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 364 The widening of Dale Street by taking down and receding of the houses. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 51 Introducing two lenses..and approaching or receding these by means of the slider.

Hence **Rece·der**; **Rece·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 24 When there is once a receding from the word of God. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. xxxv. 214 'Do I what, Madam?' 'And why vile man?'..O the sweet receder!

Recede (rĭsī·d), *v.*[2] [f. RE- 5 a + CEDE *v.*] *trans.* To cede again, give up to a former owner.

1771 J. BAILEY in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 435 The lands on the west side Connecticut river might be receded back to New Hampshire. 1805 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 185 The first step was to re-cede Alexandria to Virginia.

Recedence (rĭsī·dĕns). [f. RECEDE *v.*[1] + -ENCE: cf. *precedence*.] = RECESSION.

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 494 The gradual waste of the alveolar processes, accompanied by a corresponding recedence of the gums. 1883 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ.* XVII. 329 An age approximating the recedence of the flood.

Recedent (rĭsī·dĕnt), *a. Med.* [f. as prec. + -ENT: cf. *precedent*.] = RETROCEDENT.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 505 Retrograde; recedent; misplaced gout. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 381 Persons subject to gout .. particularly in that form of the disease which the learned call recedent.

Receding (rĭsī·dĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That recedes.

1781 COWPER *Charity* 147 The sable warrior .. Loses in tears the far receding shore. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Doune* III. 299 Embittering the receding moments of existence. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 98 The forehead is smooth and not receding. 1878 — *Physiogr.* 141 The muddy bank left by the receding tide.

Recedure (rĭsī·dĭŭr). *Arch.* [f. as prec. + -URE.] A recess or ledge on the inner side of a chimney stalk.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 280 To facilitate the erection .. of an insulated stalk of this kind, it is built with three or more successive plinths, or recedures.

Receipt (rĭsī·t), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–6 receyt, (5–6 -e, 6 receeyte), 4–7 receite, 5–8 receit, (8 reciet); 4–5 resceyte, 5 (7) resceyt, 5, 7 (8) resceit, (5–6 -e); 4 resseit, 4–5 reseit, (6 -e), 5 resseyt(e,-ayt, 5–6 resayte,-eyt, 6 -ayt, 6 (7 *Sc.*) ressait, (6 reseight); 5 recyt(e; 6 receate, 7 -eat. β. 4–7 receipte, 5 resceipte, 5–6 receypte, 6– receipt. [ME. *receite, receit*, a. AF. (ONF.) *receite, receyte* (1304–5) = OF. *reçoite*, var. of *recete* = Sp. *receta*, Pg. *receita*, It. *ricetta*:—L. *recepta*, fem. pa. pple. of *recipĕre* to RECEIVE.

The vowel of OF. *receite, reçoite* is app. due to the influence of such verbal forms as *receit, reçoit*. The normal OF. form is *recete*, the more usual *recepte* (whence mod.F. *recette*) being a learned reversion to the Latin form (cf. RECEPT *sb.*[1]). In Eng., the spelling *receipt* (with *p* from Latin, as in OF. *reçoipte*) has prevailed in this word, in contrast to the related CONCEIT and DECEIT.]

I. 1. A formula or prescription, a statement of the ingredients (and mode of procedure) necessary for the making of some preparation, esp. in *Med.* (now *rare*) and *Cookery*; a RECIPE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 800 What schal this receyt coste? telleth now. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 84 Off þe Receytes off Medicynes. 1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Receyte of dyvers thynges in a medycyne, *drogges, recepte*. 1595 *Widowes Treasure* B iv b, A notable receite to make Ipocras. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* IV. 125 The severall antidotes by mee taken, whereof I shewed them the receipts. 1703 J. TIPPER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 307 Medecinal and Cookery receipts collected from the best authors. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Pref. 5 A few books of receipts [for dyeing] taken from Hellot. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, The thin soft cakes, made of flour and honey according to the family receipt. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 24 She spent hours in the kitchen, learning to make puddings and pies, and trying all sorts of receipts.

fig. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* Wks. 1710 I. 113 I'll teach him a Receipt to make Words that weep, and Tears that speak. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 115 Some .. Write dull receipts how poems may be made. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 94 Till the destin'd youth Stept in, with his receipt for making smiles.

b. The formula or description of a remedy *for* a disease, etc.; also *absol.*, a remedy, means of cure.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 143 As surgeons do to cut off and to burne .. when there is no way to finde or use any other receit. 1612 BACON *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 13 Euery defect of the mind may haue a speciall receit. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* 29 Dark rooms, and cords, and hellebore are meet receipts for these mental distempers. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 75 The Patients, who have open before them a Book of admirable Receipts for their Diseases. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 52 ¶ 3 The most approved Receipt now extant for the Fever of the Spirits. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. iv. ¶ 5 There is not a receipt in the whole extent of chemistry which I have not tried.

fig. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 108 Death is the onely receit for her euils, and they keepe her by force from it. 1646 GATAKER *Mistake Removed* 39 [They have] made up all their receipts for distempered souls of so much Law and so much Gospel.

c. The formula of a preparation, or an account of the means, by which some effect may be produced; hence, the means to be adopted *for* attaining some end.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 22 That hee had a receipt would preserue a man from growing old. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 23 From the knowledge of simples shee had a receipt to make white haire black. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 276 These Receipts for the Vegetation of Plants. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII, [He] sought Receipts for health from all he met.

fig. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 166 The best Receipt, both for the amending our Manners, and the managing our Business, is the Admonition of a Friend. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, Well certainly this is..the newest receipt for avoiding calumny. *a* 1868 BROUGHAM (Ogilvie), A more certain receipt for producing misgovernment of every kind.. it would be difficult to devise.

†2. A drug or other mixture compounded in accordance with a receipt. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. viii. (Bodl. MS.), In alle good receites and medicynes Amomum is ofte ido. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 69 This ressayt is bought of no poticarye,..To al indifferent, richest diatorye. *c* 1500 *Sloane MS.* 2491 lf. 73 A Booke..teachinge the waye of making diuerse good and excellent Receiptez. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 40 b, Fill the bottels halfe full of this foresaide receipt. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 It can be done with the vse of a fewe drops or scruples of a liquor or receite. *a* 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* 64 He throwes the glasse against the Wall, spills that precious Receipt, and drives the Physition out of doores. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, Did not I prescribe for you every day, and weep while the receipt was operating?

transf. and *fig.* *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 My lord may al my sorowe recure, With a receyte of plate and of coyngnage. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 27 Their noblenesse .. quite quenched their calamitie, with preseruatiue receiptes of comforte.

†b. *pl.* Ingredients of a mixture. *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. xii. 65 Gun-powder of a.. Russet colour is very good, and it may be judged to have all its Receipts well wrought.

II. 3. That which is received; the amount, sum, or quantity received. a. of money.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 225/145 Þenk also.. þat longe hast lyued and muche reseiued, .. hou þou hast spendet þat reseit. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 3/9 Your recyte and your gyuing oute Blynge it all in somme. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 8 Any Treasorer..whose whole Receipt from the begyning of his Charge, is not..above the Summe of Three Hundred Poundes. 1648 BP. HALL *Breathings of Devout Soul* § 38 None of the approved servants..brought in an increase of less value than the receit. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl.* 16/2 The Tanjore subsidy is stated at something more than the receipt last year. *Ibid.*, The deficient receipt in 1797–8. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 102 The Commissioners of the Customs reported to the King that..the receipt in the port of the Thames had fallen off by some thousands of pounds.

pl. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 134 Whan the Myses & the exspensis..ouer-Passyth..the receitis, than moste the kynge of his Peple har goodis take. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 The said chauncellour shall..take reconisances of euery particular receiuour .. for the sure paiement of his receites. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 153, I spake of great accompts, Receites [etc.]. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 87 Liberality..is designed to be a Virtue moderating our Receipts, as well as our Gifts. 1805 W. COOKE *Mem. Foote* I. 96 His own pieces, and Macklin's *Love-a-la-Mode*, brought great receipts to Crow-street theatre. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 714 That a possible margin should be left for an excess of actual revenue over estimated receipts.

transf. and *fig.* 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 The end of all thy receits is Gods glory in the seruice of the Church. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. ii. (1732) 78 In the Mediterranean the Receipts from the rivers fall short of the expence in Vapour.

†b. of other things. *Obs. rare*.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 704 Drunken Desire must vomite his receipt, Ere he can see his owne abhomination. 1607 — *Cor.* I. i. 116 The belly .. taintingly replyed To th' discontented Members,..That enuied his receite. 1623 LISLE *Test. Antiq. Anc. Faith Ch. Eng.* 13 He which will receiue that housell, shall..take with chastitie that holy receit.

III. 4. The act of receiving something given or handed to one; the fact of being received.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 98 Whedir the grounde of gifte were good other ille,..reson hath rehersid the resceyte of all. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 16/2 After the date and receit of the saide Wiitte. 1442 *Ibid.* 57/1 To see the bookes of receyte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxix. 47 After the receyte of thyse letters, he wrote answer to his moder. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F vij b, Whan you pay money to another, cause the day of receite to be written in your booke of recorde. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 20 The receit of benefits, is the foundation of thankfulness. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 61 We thought it would be a good answer to giue you account of the receit of your letter. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 133 On receipt of such a sum as the Governor shall think it reasonable for them to spend. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* III. 341 The receipt of the radiance that .. proceeds to us as its common centre and focus. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 5 (1876) 69 Fit to be entrusted with the receipt and expenditure of large sums of money.

†b. *Bill* or *ticket of receipt* = next. *Obs.*

1509–10 *Act* I *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 1 All Acquittaunces and Billes of Receyte heretofore made by the seid John Heyron. 1551 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 114 Conforme to the tekat of ressait maid betuix the saidis parteis thairupoun.

c. A written acknowledgement of money or goods received into possession or custody.

1602 in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* (1840) I. 23 Certane buikis..gevin to Mr. Adam Newtoun for the Prince his use, as the said Mr. Adamis ressait thairof producit testifeis. 1651 MARIUS *Bills of Exchange* 13 Make a receit for the same on the backside of the said Bill. 1721–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Where the receipt is on the back of a bill, &c., it is usually called an indorsement. 1838 *Murray's Hand-Bk. N. Germ.* 190 The fare must be paid beforehand, and a receipt is always given for it.

fig. 1782 COWPER *Conv.* 202 Then each might..carry in contusions of his skull A satisfactory receipt in full.

5. The act or practice of receiving (stolen goods); reset. ? *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. v. 54 Had not be youre redy receyt, they had not be at al tymes so redy to stele. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 620/1 The stollen goodes are convayed to some husbandman or gentellman, which..liveth most by the receit of such goodes stoln.

6. The act of receiving or taking in; admittance (of things) to a place or receptacle. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Þe wirkynge of þis last..ys yn þe receyte of þe seed in þe mariz. *Ibid.* 101 As þe see waxis by þe receyt of fflodes and waters. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 53 Fiue senses .. whereby al objectes are poured into common sense, as into a place of receite. *a* 1600 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810–12) III. 141 Shipping used among us either for warre or receit. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 22 Ample cisternes for the receit of raine. 1652 *Raleigh's Ghost* 200 It [the ark] was sufficient for the receite ..of all living Creatures.

†b. The act of taking in (food, medicine, etc.) by the mouth or otherwise. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 82 Drynkes of swete wyn, and ressayt of hony moyst. 1522 MORE *De Quat. Novissa.* Wks. 74/2 The pleasure that men may finde by the receeyte of this medicine. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 26 b, [Plants] by their more hid receit of necessaries .. have

given great causes of doubting. 1599 B. JONSON *Every Man out of Hum.* III. i. (Rtldg.) 49/1 He shall receive the first, second, and third whiffe [of tobacco-smoke].., and, upon the receipt [etc.].

†c. An act of taking; a definite amount taken. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 11 If I myhte..Of such a dinke.. have o receite. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 36 A greater receit than one Obulus, killeth him or her that taketh it.

†d. The act of receiving the sacrament. *Obs.* 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 92 Of ressait sinffull of The my Saluiour, .. I cry The mercy. 1552 R. HUTCHINSON *3rd Serm.* (1560) G vi. A manifest deniall of the transubstantiation, and of all corporall, reall, and naturall receit.

†7. The act of receiving or admitting (a person) to a place, shelter, accommodation, assistance, etc.; the fact of being so received; reception. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1600–50.)

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F viij b, Against Easter yow shall prepare a Booke for the receipt home of the children. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 338 Come, death, and lend Receipt to me, within thy bosome darke. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 10 When all the earth at the intreatie of Juno, had abjured the receipt of Latona. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 539 Speciall lodgings for receit of women dedicated to God. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 528, I have A little room, .. not that I think it fit For thy Receit or Majesty, but yet It is the best I have.

†b. The ordinary or habitual reception of strangers or travellers; esp. in *place of receipt*. *Obs.* 1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 183 There is no newes there but at the Ale-house, ther's the most receit. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 154 Noble places of Receipt or Carrauans-rawes for Trauellors to rest in. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 846 Inne-Keepers who stand at their doors or gates of receit .. to welcome and lodge travellers. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. ix. § 25 The greatest place of receipt in Samaria.

†c. Receptiveness, welcome. Also with *a*: A (good or bad) reception. *Obs. rare.*

1596 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 384 This Master Dorstetell came and made his speach in Latin, full of receit, love and curtesie. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Feb., I had a kind receipt from both Lord and Lady as I could wish.

†d. *Law.* The admission of a third person to plead in a case between two others in which he is interested. Also, admittance of a plea in a court of justice. *Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Resceyt.* 1628 COKE *On Litt.* II. iii. § 96 As there may be a demurrer upon counts and pleas, so there may be of Aide prior, Voucher, Receite, waging of Law, and the like. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

†8. Acceptance of a person or thing. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 852 For kynge they wolde haue hym in Receite, Howe be it that they haue hym not in love. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Resceyt of homage*, is a relatiue to doing homage, for as the Tenent, who oweth homage, doth it at his admission to the land: so the Lord receiueth it. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 569 Not so generall, euery where in vse, and receit, because not so obuious euery where vnto the vnderstanding.

9. The fact of receiving (a blow, wound). ? *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 186 They had neuer sene before so grete a stroke nor a goodlyer reseyt therof without fallynge to the erthe. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 28 Hearing his brother cry out at the receipt of a blow. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 62 The day after the receipt of his wounds [etc.]. *a* 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* (J.).

†10. *To stand at receipt*; to stand ready to receive. *Obs.*

Perh. originally a hunting term; cf. sense 14.

1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. v. (1867) 59 If ye can hunt, and stand at receite. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* x. (1580) 62 Happie it was that there stoode some at receipte to receiue the precious seede sowen by our Saviour. 1587 GREENE *Ruphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 245 Yet hee would alwaies gyue the onset, saying that souldiers which stood at receipt, and felt the furious attempt of the enemy, were halfe discomfitted. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 375 Helen stood at receipt, And took up all great Hector's pow'rs t' attend her heavy words.

IV. 11. The chief place or office at which moneys are received on behalf of the Crown or government; the public revenue-office. Also in Eng. use, *Receipt of the (King's) Exchequer*. Now only *Hist.*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 62/2 Certayn Tailles reysid at the resceyt of your Escheker. 1450 *Ibid.* 176/1 If Shirrefs, Eschetours, or eny other persones shall .. paie eny sommes of money therof att Kynges receite at Westm. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 7 Thomas Roger hath receyved at the Receypt of the Kinges Exchequier..cc^{li}. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 242 One other also being of the receit was a furtherer thereof till his heart failed him. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1277 The Magistrates in the publicke receipt. 1620 WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 75 To levie the Kings debts, and to pay them into the receit duely and orderly. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 93 Who will not receive clipp'd Money, .. whilst he sees the great Receipt of the Exchequer admits it. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 Preamble, A fine of £101. 15s. 11*d.*, paid into the receipt of his said Majesty's Exchequer. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* III. vii. 683 The officer..was to reside at the Receipt of Exchequer.

fig. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 75 Thousands of lesser [rivers] that pay their tribute at the same time into the great receit of the ocean.

b. The receiving-place *of* custom. Hence *fig.*

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Matt.* ix. 9 He sawe a man (named Mathew) syttyng at the receate of custome. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. vii. 96 The bird sat at the receipt of victory. *a* 1859 — *Bk. Sonnet* (1867) I. 87 Lamb .. sat at the receipt of impressions, rather than commanded them.

†12. A place for the reception of things; a receptacle. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxviii. 3 He made redi of bras dyuerse vessels, caudruns, tongis, .. and resseittis of firis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) x. 112 Men han made a litylle Resceyt, besyde a Pylere of that Chirche, for to resceyve the Offrynges of Pilgrymes. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxxiii, The thought [is] resseyt of woo and of compleynt. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 33 b, Hauing her receipt of disgestion almost closed vp with fasting. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 340 [The heart] contains within it certaine ventricles and hollow receits, as the chiefe lodgings of the life, and bloud. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 66 Memorie .. Shall be a Fume, and the Receit of Reason A Lymbeck onely.

†b. *esp.* A receptacle for water; a basin or other part of a fountain; a reservoir. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Plan Charterhouse Waterwks.* in *Archæologia* LVIII. (1902) 303 Seint John receyte undir þe hegge. *c* 1512 *Ibid. a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 166 The second receit of this fountaine was enuironed with wynged serpentes all of golde. 1575 LANCHAM *Let.* (1871) 52 Sundrye fine pipez did liuely distill continuall streamz intoo the receyt of the Foountayn. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 411 The least leuell for to carry and command water vp hill from the receit, is one hundred foot. 1625 BACON *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 561 Fountaines I intend to be of two Natures: The One that, Sprinckleth or Spouteth Water; The Other a Faire Receipt of Water. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 114 The dry land appeared .. recompensed with an extuberancy of Hils and Mountaines for the Receipts into which he had sunk the waters.

†c. A recess in a wall. *Obs.*[—1]

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1588) 94 To make the walles crooked, and full of tourninges, and of receiptes.

†13. A place of reception or accommodation for persons; a place of refuge. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 118 Aries..is the receipte and the hous Of myhty Mars. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. viii. (1554) 172 b, His tonne to hym [Diogenes] was receite and household. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 Preamble, The grettest haven succour and receite .. for marchauntes and shippes. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) III. 423 His house was a common receite for all them that came from Greece to Rome. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 655 Their Munkeries are Receits of children starting from their fathers. 1625 MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* III. v. § 4 His House became as it were an Hospitall or Receit for all that wanted.

†b. A chamber, apartment. *Obs. rare.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 28 In the inner receipt of the Temple, was hearde one stately stalking vp and downe. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 413 Atrides, and his..spouse,..In a retired receit, together lay.

†14. *Hunting.* (Cf. 10.) A position taken up to await driven game with fresh hounds; a relay of men or dogs placed for this purpose. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 244 They use their greyhounds only to set backsets or receytes for deare wolfe foxe or such like. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 419 In hunting I had as liefe stand at the receite, as at the loosing. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 154 The lords that were appointed to circle the hill, had some dayes before planted themselves, as at the receit, in places convenient. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 187/1.

V. †15. Capability of receiving, accommodating, or containing; capacity, size. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c., esp. of houses or other buildings.)

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* v. (1565) 108 Newe shippes to be buylded.., and the olde to be mended, declaring of what receite and fasshyon he wold haue them made. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* C ij b, To purchase me a name, Take a large house of infinite receipt. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 5 One only harbor..of a conuenient receit for ships, respect we either their number or burthen. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* VI. (1676) 567 The Palace which was of receipt sufficient to lodge them all commodiously. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 90 After much keeling, they take it..and put it into ladles that are of greater receipt. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 12 He that designs .. the Building, .. must have respect to its due Situation, Contrivance, Receipt, Strength [etc.].

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. § 11. 438 His popular manner was of such receipt that he had room to lodge all comers.

†b. Mental capacity; power of apprehension.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 114 Many heres in þe brest..bytokyns..lessenynge of þe resceyt. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 If then such be the capacitie and receit of the mind of man [etc.]. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 262 The heart of man is of great receit and able to containe many things. 1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* (1686) 32 This justice being wrought in us by the holy Spirit according to the modell of our weak receit.

†16. Accommodation or space provided. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 114 Do not..thrust it into a narrow corner in your conscience, while you give spatious receat to lust and sin. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 49 To make roome and receit for the Sea.

VI. 17. *attrib.*, as *receipt duty, form, side, stamp, tax*; **receipt-book**, (*a*) a book of medical or cooking receipts (also *fig.*); (*b*) a book containing receipts for payments made.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 50 One Remedy shall serve .. severall Diseases, and distempers .. ; Their *Receipt-Book is as universally indifferent, as a Church-Booke. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 391/2 Receipt book. In this book a merchant takes receipts of the payments he makes. 1808 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* II. xlvii, 446, I now found her grand receipt-book was the Bible. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 6 Keep stirring always!..say I, closing the receipt-book. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 130 The penny *receipt duty ..is..a good tax. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 46 Further below is the *receipt form: Rec'd [etc.]. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl.* 41/2 The most prominent article on the *receipt side is that of the sale of goods. 1879 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., A penny *receipt stamp. 1795 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 203 Funds on the *Receipt Tax.

†**Receipt**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 receit-, 7–8 *Sc.* receipt. [a. OF. *receiter*, var. *receter* to RESET: cf. prec. and RECEIPT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To receive, harbour (a person, esp. a criminal).

c 1300 *Beket* 1242 That thu ne suffri noȝt that he beo Receited in thi londe. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 251/1 The said Water .. falsly and traiterously receited, herboured, comforted and ayded the same Sr John. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. viii. 207 They would not haue abetted traytors to rebell, nor receited rebelles, that are fled out of the realme. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1828) I. 3 Letters of intercommoning against the Clanchattan .. that none should receipt, supply or intertain any of them. *a* 1733 *Shetland Acts* 4 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 196 That none receipt them [beggars] in their houses, nor give them hospitality or service.

2. To reset (a thing stolen). *rare*[—1].

1714 R. SMITH *Poems of Controversy* (1869) 22 Invercall would not receipt A thing that's got by stealth or cheat.

Receipt (rĭsēt), *v.*[2] [f. RECEIPT *sb.* 4 c.]

1. *trans. U. S.* To acknowledge in writing the receipt of (a sum of money, etc.).

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 376, I .. have delivered him one hundred and ten dollars.., which he has receipted to me as received on the account of the Ohio Company. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 233 Forty prisoners were returned. .. Major Fay, as Commissary of prisoners, receipted them. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Receipt*, to give a receit for; as to receit goods delivered by a sheriff.

2. To mark (an account) as paid.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xlvi, If you will have the goodness to send us a note of the expense, receipted, we shall be happy to pay it. 1876 SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* vi, He pays promptly, for the account has been receipted at the time of purchase.

3. *intr. U. S.* To give a receipt *for* (a sum of money, etc.).

1880–6 in WEBSTER. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 216/1 The supplies..are there weighed or measured and receipted for.

Hence **Receipted** *ppl. a.*

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xix, The destruction of every written document (except receipted tradesmen's bills).

Receiptable, *a.* [f. RECEIPT *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] That may be receipted (Ogilvie 1882).

†**Receipter.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 resceitour, 5 receytour, 5–7 receitor, 6 reyceter, 7 receipter. [a. AF. **receitour*, var. OF. *receteur* RESETTER. Cf. RECEIPT *v.*[1]] One who receives or harbours criminals or stolen goods.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 294 Þei maken holy Chirche a bande of here synne, and resceitour of here raveyn. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 § 11 That such mysdoers..procurators to the same and receytours..be hensforth reputed and juged as principall felons. 1537 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. 418 An old man, who with his two sons, being arrant thieves, were the receitors. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) III. 360 Such as the pyrates and sea rovers had hidden being parte of their spoyles and bestowed with their receitors. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. vi. § 4 Shee alone..committed the robbery in taking the forbidden fruit from off the tree, her husband was the receipter onely.

Receiptless, *a.* [f. RECEIPT *sb.* 4 c + -LESS.] Not receipted.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 74 Gnashing his teeth ..at his exasperated creditors and receiptless bills.

Receiptor (rĭsē·tŏi). [f. RECEIPT *v.*[2] + -OR.] *U. S.* A person who receipts property attached by a sheriff; a bailee.

1839 J. STORY *Law of Bailments* § 125 Upon bailments of this sort it may not be without use to consider .. what are the rights and duties of the bailee, commonly called the receiptor. 1847 in WEBSTER. 1864 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 3); and in recent Dicts.

Receit(e, obs. forms of RECEIPT *sb.* and *v.*[1]

Receitor: see RECEIPTER.

Receivable (rĭsē·văb'l), *a.* [Orig. a. AF. *receivable* (1304), var. OF. *recevable*; in later use f. RECEIVE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being received.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* iii. 5 Men .. resceyuable [L. *receptibiles*] in the chymne of mecnesse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 87 There will remaine a quantity of water not receivable. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 31 Without considering..the benefits receivable by it. 1777 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 382 This is spoken of as receivable by mere faith. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 163/1 Bills .. receivable or payable. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 326 His doctrine was more intelligible than Coleridge's, more receivable.

b. Of indictments, excuses, evidence, etc.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 503 Now let us .. consider what enditements be receivable by the Iustices of Peace. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* II. ix. 103 A fresh testimonie .. which may seeme receiuable. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 231 If they can alledge any receivable excuse, they are shut up again. 1880 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Times Rep.* XLIII. 213/2 The general rule of English law is, that hearsay evidence is not receivable. 1884 LD. COLERIDGE *ibid.* L. 277/1 Does that make the husband a receivable witness against his wife?

c. Of certificates, paper money, etc.: That is to be received as legal tender.

1790 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 50 The certificates .. shall also be receivable in all payments whatsoever for land. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 648 Government paper..receivable in payment of taxes. 1889 *Spectator* 7 Dec., These certificates are to be receivable in all State Treasuries for all purposes, and may be redeemed whenever the holder chooses.

2. Capable of receiving; †receptive *of*. Now *rare.*

c 1530 tr. *Erasmus' Serm. Ch. Jesus* (1901) 11 He formed [vs] to his owne lykenes; that is to wyte, receyuable of the highe ioy. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 15 b, The feastes of the Iewes bee small, and receiuable but of fewe persones. *Ibid.* viii. 50 b, Crying ofte .. that his audience

is not receyuable of so high misteries. 1887 MARY BURT *Browning's Women* 198 The susceptible, receivable, teachable quality in woman or in man.

Hence **Receivabi'lity, Recei'vableness.**

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Capacitie*, capacitie or receyuablenesse. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 352 Exuberances of Fancy, or Desires, [which] various Reading might imprint on such waxy Molds, or tender Receivablenesse. 1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 200 These bills would make their way .. by their receivability for customs and taxes.

Receival (rĭsī·văl). Now *rare*. [f. RECEIVE *v.* + -AL.] The act of receiving, receipt, reception.

1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 40 Witnessing the receivall of them. 1656 — tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxviii. (1674) 177 This Edict caused great commotion..[and no] threats were able to make those of Marca give way to the receival thereof. 1792 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 56, I hope, on receival of this, you will oblige me. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 152 On the receival of the dispatches. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. iii. 30 Graceful be in your receival. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Receival*,..in railway use, the receipt of a car by one road from another.

† **Receivant.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. F. *recevant*, pr. pple. of *recevoir* to RECEIVE: see -ANT.] One who receives.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* IX. vi. 394 The Receiuant causing him to rise, speaketh thus to him.

Receive (rĭsī·v), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4 receyf-, 4–6 receyve, 4, 6– receive, (? 4 *Imper.* receiuf); 4 resceyve, rescheyve, 4–5 resceive, resseyve, 5–6 reseyve; 4 receve, 4–6 reseve, 5 resceve, 5 *Sc.* resseve, 5 rescewe; 6–7 receave, 6 *Sc.* receawe; 7 recieve. *β.* 4 (9 *Ir. dial.*) resaive, 4–5 ressayve, 4–6 resayve, 4 (6–7 *Sc.*) ressaive, 5 resaywe; 4 *Sc.* resaiff, 4 *north.*, 6 *Sc.* resaif, 5 resayfe, ressayf, 5–6 *Sc.* ressaif, 6 *north.* resayff, 6 *Sc.* rassaif; 4 rescaive, -ayve, 5 reschayfe; 4–6 (9 *Ir. dial.*) resave, 4 *Sc.* reschave, 4 (5–7 *Sc.*) ressave, (? 6 recave); 4 *Sc.* resaf, ressawe, 4, 6 *Sc.* resawe, rasawe. *γ.* 4–6 recive, 4 reycive, rescyve, 6 recyve, (? 5 reciffe). *Pa. pple.* 6 *Sc.* rassave. [ad. ONF. *receivre, receyvre* = OF. *recoivre*:—L. *recipĕre* (f. *re-* RE- + *capĕre* to take); or OF. *receveir, recevoir*:—pop. L. **recipĕre*: cf. CONCEIVE and DECEIVE.]

The leading distinction between the senses of *receive* in Eng. is that between the more active senses included in branches I and II, and the almost passive ones placed under III. This distinction, however, is not always perfectly clear in actual use, and it is often difficult or impossible to determine which aspect of the word is meant to be prominent in particular instances. Owing to the very extensive use of the vb. from the 14th c. onwards, there is also much overlapping of its various applications, and in many examples it is uncertain whether a specific or merely general sense is intended.

I. 1. *trans.* To take in one's hand, or into one's possession (something held out or offered by another); to take delivery of (a thing) from another, either for oneself or for a third party.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7746 Nou her I leue þe kinges glaiue, Yee send a man at it receiue. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1260 þanne william..receyued of þat riche duk realy his swerde. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 557 þe lytulle childus honde he streyȝte forthe þo To resayve þat tapre wyth þe lyȝt. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 195 This kyth and this castell, Firth, forest and fell,..Ressaue as your awin. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Matt.* xvii. 24 They that vse to receaue tribute-money cam to Peter. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 40 He would haue giuen it you, but I being in the way, Did in your name receiue it. *c* 1620 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* ii. 39 Receaue, in sing that thou hes won the field, Ye bow, ye schafts [etc.]. *c* 1738 POPE *To Lady F. Shirley* 10 Aw'd, on my bended knees I fell, Receiv'd the weapons of the sky. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 411 He..Received it, and at one draught drank it off. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1196 In one cold passive hand Received at once and laid aside the gems.

b. Of God: To take (one's soul, spirit, etc.) to Himself. (Perh. partly in sense 2.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19472 To þe iesu Yeild i mi gast, receiuf it nu! 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vii. 58 Thei stoonyden Steuene .. seyinge, Lord Ihesu, receyue my spirit. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxiii, Ressaue I sall ȝour saulis of my grace. 1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* 2180 Thou God of Christians, Receive my dying soul into thy hands. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., St. Stephen's Day* v, Jesu, do Thou my soul receive.

c. To reset (stolen goods).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 39 If they would not haue receiued our stollen goods, we woulde neuer haue stollen them. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* v. iii, You must restore all stolen goods you receiv'd. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Receiver*, Such as knowingly receive stolen goods from thieves and conceal them. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xv, Guilty of receiving stolen goods.

d. To take from another by hearing or listening; to attend, listen, or give heed to.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* ii. 1 Mi sone, if thou resseyuest my wordis, and hidist myn heestis anentis thee. 1489–90 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 91, I have a *dedimus potestatem* out of the Escheker .. derected to Sir Guy Fayrfax, to resayve your hothes and my ladyes. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* x. 8 A wyse man wil receaue warnynge. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. (1569) 232 Madame sith it pleaseth you to receiue mine aduise [etc.]. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 22 Our hearts receiue your warnings. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 80 Receive news, O fisherman. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 6 (1895) 663 A priest named Huddleston .. received his confession. 1896 W. H. HUTTON *Philip Augustus* ii. 51 He .. charged the archbishop of Rheims and others to receive the oath of fealty from his new vassals.

† **e.** *Med.* = RECIPE A. *Obs.*—1 (In quot. *fig.*)

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 5 Receiue twenty ounces of merrie conceipts, pounded in the mortar of a quiet resolution.

2. To accept (something offered or presented).

In some cases, esp. in negative clauses, this use is not clearly distinguishable from sense 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28794 (Cott.) Vr lauerd..receues..right nan Almus þat o wrang es tan. 13.. *Ibid.* 10276 (GOTT.) Quen þu has barntem in lande, Gladly sal we rescyue þi offrand. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 419 (I pray you] That ȝe resaue her his homage, And grantis him his heritage. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 162 [A man] the whyche .. the grace that fortune hym yewyth nel resceive. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ii. 35 Beseik..That my fadir wald eftir this ressave This sacrifice. 1561 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 7 Na man..wald resaue the office of ane pastour, quhil he wes almaist compellit thairto. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 243 But thinke you..If you should tender your supposed aide, He would receiue it? 1647 *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 55 The Commissioners refusing to receave my Answer sealed, I..read and delivered it open to them. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 16/1 The books must be produced, as we cannot receive parole evidence of their contents. 1836 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1864) II. 472 He who votes for receiving this petition..votes that Congress is bound to take jurisdiction of the question.

† **b.** To accept the surrender of (a person or place). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 530 'Till ȝow her I ȝeld me, at ȝour will to be'. 'And I resaiff the, schir' saide he. *c* 1470 *Gregory's Chron.* (Camden) 120 Noo captayne .. shalle nought ressayvynne, nor suffer to ressayvynne .. the captayne ther of. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. xii, Knelyng bifore kynge Arthur [they] requyred hym for the loue of god to receyue the cyte, & not to take it by assaulte.

† **c.** To listen to, or hear, with acceptation. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* vi. 9 [10] The Lord hath herd my bisechyng; the Lord hath resseyued my preier. [Also in Coverdale and 1611.]

3. To become the support of (something superimposed).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 163 The grownde was elevate in maner of a hepe to receyve Hillarius. 1736 GRAY *Statius* i. 19 Ye Argive flower,..Receive a worthier load. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 164 Make broad thy shoulders to receive my weight, And bear me to the margin.

b. To catch (a person or thing falling or descending) in the arms or otherwise.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. ix, His four knyghtes receyued hym and set hym an horsback. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 442 Stonde ner, Nichodemus! resaue hym softlye! Mawdleyn, hold ye his fete! 1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* 2272 A band of armed soldiers Received him falling on their speares' sharp points. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 583 A fiery Globe Of Angels .. on their plumy Vans receiv'd him soft From his uneasie station.

c. To catch or intercept (a missile, blow, etc.); to encounter or stand the force or effect of.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 56 b, All the pellettes yt they shall shoute, I will receave them with my cote. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 122 Like a gate of steele, Fronting the Sunne, receiues and renders backe His figure, and his heate. 1632 J. HAYWARD *Biondi's Eromena* III. 79 By this time had the horse (issued from their side) received the charge, after the foote were cut all to pieces. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Wks. 1751 I. 213 Parnaesus..darted his Javelin with a mighty force, which the brave Antient received upon his Shield. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* XXXV, The son interposing, received the first discharge of her fury. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV. 489 The Goth objects His shield, and on its rim received the edge. 1855 BREWSTER *Life of Newton* I. iii. 46 The rays reflected by the speculum were received upon a plane metallic speculum.

d. To catch (a sound) by the sense of hearing.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 752 *Thisbe*, Vpon the o syde of the walle stood he, And on that other syde stood Tesbe, The swoote sovne of other to receyve. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 6 The fixt Centinels almost receiue The secret Whispers of each others Watch. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* VIII. 528 A lamb..strays With tender bleats,..Till from afar the wolf the sound receives.

4. To permit oneself to be the object of (some action, etc.); to allow (something) to be done to, or (some quality, etc.) to be conferred on, oneself; to submit to, endure.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18714 All þat wald tru fra þat time, And siþen wald receiue baptime. 1382 WYCLIF *John* v. 44 How mown ȝe bileue, that receyuen glorie ech of other. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 598 Com forth anon, and kneleth heere adoun And mekely receyueth my pardoun. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* vii. 28 This is the people, that nether heareth the voyce of the Lorde .. ner receaueth his correction. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 108 *marg.*, The religiously disposed person..ought pacientlye to receaue and suffer them [griefs]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xv. iii, If the barke of an Olive tree be slit and cut, it will receive the rellice and smell of any medicinable spice. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* i, Family interests compelled Mr. Glowry to receive occasional visits from Mr. and Mrs. Hilary.

b. To admit (an impression, etc.) by yielding or by adaptation of surface. Also *fig.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 40, I .. wexed my label in Maner of a peyre tables to resceyue distynctly the prikkes of my compas. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. xxiii, Quhat place was left hail in all þare bodyis to ressaue ony new woundis. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 353 His tendrer cheeke receiues her soft hands print. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 88/2 They being eager in prosecution of their design, and he prepared by want, and malice, to receive their impression. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ii, The wax is over hardened, it will not receive the mark of her thimble. 1785 COWPER *Poplar Field* 4 The winds play no longer and sing in the leaves, Nor Ouse on his bosom their image receives. 1898 MAXWELL GRAY *House of Hid. Treas.* III. iii, Chip's brain..was more calculated to retain than to receive impressions.

c. To allow (something) to be applied to, or placed on, oneself.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv. 31 It is said generelye tyl al them that hes receauit the ȝoilk ande the confessione of crist. 1733 ADDISON *Cato* II. i, Egypt has since Received his yoke, and the whole Nile is Cæsar's. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 329 Earth receives Gladly the thickening mantle. 1788 — *Negro's Compl.* 42 By our blood in Afric wasted, Ere our necks received the chain. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* II. i. 109 To receive upon her chaste white body Dews of Apotheosis. 1898 MAXWELL GRAY *House of Hid. Treas.* II. iii, Barling Harbour received the crimsoning light on its still levels and held it faithfully.

d. Of recording instruments: To be affected, or operated on, by (the thing transmitted).

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xiii. 12/2 The apparatus ..for receiving and indicating the signals. 1884 *Telegraphist* June 88/2 Chemically prepared paper .. receives the record of signals sent over the lines.

5. To take in; to admit as to a receptacle or containing space; to allow to enter or penetrate.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1135 [The] erth .. þat reseued þi broþer blode, Wit pine it sal þe ȝeild þi fode. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 97 Swolwis of þe see and helle, þat resceyuen al þat þei may & ȝelden not aȝen. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 Þare es a vessell of marble vnder þe table to ressayue þe oel. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 243 The stomake shal be nuet to ieseeue more charge than hit was wonyt. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G ij b, A concauyte wherin is receyued the ende of the addicyon. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 73 b, Doores and enterynges into the chambers .. to receiue light and aire at pleasure. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 184 The Bason that receiues your guilty blood. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 4 Some for this purpose digge the soyle of their Orchard to receiue moisture. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 55 The Gulf Of Tartarus, which ready opens wide His fiery Chaos to receaue thir fall. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 120 From silver spouts the grateful liquors glide, While China's earth receives the smoking tide. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 562 A kettle, slung Between two poles .. Receives the morsel. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV. 351 Let One grave with Christian rites receive them both.

transf. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXXVI. 21 An vnwise herte ieseyueth false wordis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. ii, We differ nocht þe batall bot ressauis it within þe bosum of oure landis. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 431 Learning itself, ieceived into a mind By nature weak.

b. Of a place or building: To admit (a person); to give accommodation or shelter to.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17982 'Helle', he seide, 'make þe redy To receyue iesu hastily'. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 21 Jhesu Crist, whom sotheli it bihoueth heuene for to resceyue. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 243 Innes ordeyned .. to resceyve bothe Man and Hors. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 160 Som receit nye the wodes lynde, Wher we mow thys tym ieceyued to be. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* IV. i, This cave, fashion'd..To be a den for beasts, alone receives me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 252 Hail Infernal world, and thou profoundest Hell Receive thy new Possessor. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 354 We tread the Wilderness .. The Grove ieceives us next. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* X. *motto*, More doubtful show'd The mansion which received them from the road. 1898 MAXWELL GRAY *House of Hid. Treas.* Prol. ii, It was a long time since the Old House had received a child-guest.

c. To afford proper room or space to; to hold or contain conveniently.

c 1440 *Generydes* 1972 All ther hoole puysaunce, Whiche was so grete..The Cite myght resseyue them day ne night. 1549 T. SOME *Ded. to Latimer's Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 19 As it is vnpossyble that a litel ryuer should receiue ye recourse of ye mayne sea with in his brymmes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxiii. 139 A port ..able to receiue a 100. Gallies. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* viii. 64 The brasen Altar .. was too little to receiue the burnt offerings. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. in *Ess.* (1900) II. 228 'Tis scantiness of our heroic verse is not capable of receiving more than one. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 474/1 The well [of a rowing-boat]..is long enough to receive two men instead of one.

6. To take in by the mouth; to swallow. (In later examples prob. a contextual use of other senses.) ? *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 77 A mouth-full of hoot water, ilk morwe twyes ressayued. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* x, He gaf to hym the sayd pylles & badde hym to ieceyue and take them. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 242 The patient that doth determine to receiue a litle Rheubarb. 1599 B. JONSON *Every Man out of Hum.* III. i. (Rtldg.) 46/2 The Cuban .. whiff, which he shall receive or take in here at London, and evaporate at Uxbridge. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. ii. 69 Thou .. minister'st a potion unto me That thou wouldst tremble to receive thyself. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 383 Down his own throat he risk'd the Grecian gold, Receiv'd each Demi-God,..Deep in his Entrails. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* V. 447 If lies are true, The Caliph's wheel-work man of brass receives A meal.

b. To participate in, take (the sacrament or sacred elements). See also 23.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10199 þe folk þat to þe preste went For to receyue þe sacrament. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints of Hell* 188 in *O. E. Misc.* 216 Þese beleuid not .. in cristis carnacione..And neuer resayuyd cristis body. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 468 þe mayden kneled at þe auters ȝende..& abode þere to resaue hurre saueour. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIV. 8 Ane preist sweirit be God verey Quhilk at the alter ressauit he. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 208 Thou did'st receiue the Sacrament, to fight In quarrell of the House of Lancaster. 1686 [H. MORE] *Brief Disc. Real Presence* 52 We really though spiritually..eat or receive the real Body and Blood of Christ. 1791 BURKE in *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1814) XXIX. 397 The priest, from whom they had received the sacrament, had not submitted to the test.

1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 4 (1895) 510 The habit of receiving the communion in a sitting posture.

7. To take into the mind; to apprehend mentally; to understand; to learn.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 82 But marke me, To be receiued plaine, Ile speake more grosse. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. I. 37 He made him presently fit to receave his doctrine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 179 The Acts of God .. to human ears Cannot without process of speech be told, So told as earthly notion can receave. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 175 Thy arts of building from the bee receive. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 191 Man is fitted by his essential constitution to receive a knowledge of God.

II. 8. To admit (a person) into some relation with oneself, esp. to familiar or social intercourse; to treat in a familiar or friendly manner.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4939, I receiud þam, and warnd ham noght Of alle thing þai me be-soght. 1320–30 *Horn Ch.* in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 291 Houlac king was wel hende, Ressaived hem nighen. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 339 Anon as we han yeu receyued Certenly we ben deceyuyd. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* viii, Two wymmen .. came to a curteyzan, .. whome he receyued [etc.]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 303 The other prisoners .. went to see the king at their pleasure, and were receyued onely vpon their faythes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* xi. 16 Let no man thinke mee a foole; if otherwise, yet as a foole receiue me. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* I. i, He is a Gentleman so Receiv'd, so Courted, and so Trusted. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 81 A waif, Desirous to return, and not received. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* ii, 'She shall be received at my house' said Prince Sucha.

b. In religious use, with reference to the acceptation of man by God, or of Christ by man.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 236 Þouȝe he to-day fro hys god weyue, To-morwe hys god wyl hym receyue. 1382 WYCLIF *John* I. 11 He cam in to his owne thingis, and hise receyueden not him. *Ibid.* xiii. 20 He that receyueth me, receyueth him that sente me. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlviii. [xlix.] 15 God shal deliuer my soule from the power of hell, when he receaueth me. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 87 Aduert till Goddis word and Discipline, Ressaif his Sone. 1852 TENNYSON *Wellington* 281 God accept him, Christ receive him.

†**c.** *Astrol.* (Cf. RECEPTION 2 a.) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 209 O fieble Moone,.. Thou knyttest thee ther thou art nat receyued. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 4 The lord of the assendent..where-as he is in his dignite & conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes & [wel] resceued.

9. To meet (a person) with signs of welcome or salutation; to pay attention or respect to (one who comes to a place); to greet or acknowledge upon arrival or entrance. (See also 10.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15059 Þe receiues þin aun folk and welcums þe hame. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 3 Alle of assent..Ther noble Kyng were glad to resseyve. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. 287 The dukes sone of Barre with a fayre meyny resseyued this worthy lady. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b, Ther came with him .. captaines and Ianissaries to receiue the Ambassadour. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 78 The city of London made great preparations to receive the King. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv, The great Intelligences fair That range above our mortal state .. Received and gave him welcome there. 1883 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 81/1 You stay here and receive him, Nettie.

b. To admit *to* one's presence. *rare.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 85 The Grand Signior .. is willing first to see what he hath brought, before he receive him to Audience.

10. To meet, welcome or greet (a person) in a specified manner.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3376 (Kölbing) Al, þat euer wald þider gon, Curteyseliche were ressaiued anon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 163 He resawyt him in gret daynte. *Ibid.* III. 661 The king rycht weill resawyt he. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8311 Ho receyuit hym with Reuerence. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 287 Our kynge with al his lordes goodly and worshipfully hym resceyued and welcomed hym. 1516 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 10 The Queene of Scottes..was richly receaved, and rode thorowe London. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 28 He was royally receiued of kynge Henry the eight. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 268 This Duke visited .. Prospero Colonna, of whom he was received with all sorts of Honour. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 484 Well received among the Prætorian guards, and afterwards declared their Emperor. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 101 The lord mayor came to quell the tumult, but was received with cries of 'No wooden gods'. *Ibid.* xv. II. 598 Mulgrave was received not ungraciously at Saint James's. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 30 Attila..had received the Roman ambassadors, as a barbarian indeed, but as a king.

b. *Mil.* To meet with resistance (an enemy, his attack, etc.).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 16 Thair fais resauit thame weill, I hycht, With swerdis, speris, and with macys. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 15 b, [They] broched their horses with their spores and receyued them..with the might of their speris. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, The Enemy being in a very good posture to receive them. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. xi, Our friend received the enemy's attack with intrepidity. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 24 Sept. 610/2 There was no time to get into square formation to 'receive' the charging horsemen.

11. To admit (a person) to a place; *esp.* to give accommodation or shelter to; to harbour.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 318 To his In, Wher he whilom sojourned in, He goth him straght and was resceived. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 66 Men resceyved there alle manere of Fugityfes of other places, for here evyl Dedis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. xxiii, It was betrasit be ane servand, quhilk ressauit þame at ane secrete place. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Occultator*, A place meete to receyue and hide theeues in. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 101 Take heede what Guests You receiue: Receiue (says he) no swaggering Companions. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 53 Nae hostler, heritor or yeoman..shall ressaive any such maisterless or idle man. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 8 It ..drove out the Spanish Garrison and receiv'd a French one. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Supp. II. 165/2 A married woman also shall not be liable to conviction for receiving her husband. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 140 O peaceful Sisterhood, Receive, and yield me sanctuary.

b. Const. *into* or *within* (a house, city, one's arms, etc.).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 22 Oþir tenauntis of þe lord shall resceyve me into þere housis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 67 Of tho same resceyved Abraham the Aungeles in to his Hous. 1526 TINDALE *John* vi. 21 Then wolde they have receaved hym into the shippe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 354 The Senate refused to make surrender or to receive a power into the citie. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 20 Another gate .. by which passengers are receiued into the City by night. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. ii, To-morrow should we thus express our friendship, Each might receive a slave into his arms. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xxiv, Either receive within thy towers Two hundred of my master's powers, Or [etc.]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 4 (1895) 650 Titus Oates .. had been received into Jesuit houses at Valladolid and St. Omer.

c. With other than personal object.

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 10 The said pryse of Portingal takin be the saidis Franchemen may be ressavit in this realm. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 216 A large and wyde sea, which..receaueth in shyppes towardes euery parte of the lande. 1896 W. H. HUTTON *Philip Augustus* V. 116 The bishop of Limoges did homage ..and his see was received into the king's direct domain.

12. To admit (a person or thing) *to*, *into* (†*in*) a state, condition, privilege, occupation, etc.

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 35 Ful ofte..Hast þou to mysericorde resceyued me. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 523 The chiftanis in hy can ta Thair way to Bothwell, for till be Resauit in-to gude savite. *Ibid.* X. 127 He resauit him till his pes. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* V. 37 He resceyuede not ony man to sue him, no but Petre, and James [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 141 This is þe furme how A Nouice sall be made & resaiuid to religiun. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxii[i]. 24 Thou ledest me with thy councel, and afterwarde receauest me vnto glory. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 314 The king forgyues him, and receaues him in his fauour. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 436 We..do crave to be received and adopted into the same Laws and Privileges which your other Subjects enjoy. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* Ded., The greatest ambition of the Author of it, is, to have it received into your Patronage and Protection. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, Receive me, at my death, to everlasting happiness. 1864 MISS BRADDON *Henry Dunbar* II. 211 A lady whom she used to receive to music lessons.

b. To admit to membership of a society or class or to partnership in work; to take in *among* other persons or things. Also const. *into*.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 6 Whan a brother or a suster schal be resceyued, þat þey schul be swore vpon a book to þe brotherhede. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 120/2201 Fro time þai resauyd be, All salbe sarued in o degre. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. ii, Haue we nocht ressauit sindri of the house of Claudius..amang þe nowmer of patricianis? 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 136 They that wyl not for the offyce sake receyue other, regarde more the flese than the flocke. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* vi. Wks. 1823 IV. 230 One may..infer, that this Creed was not received into the Roman Offices so early as the year 809. 1843 *Baptist Reporter* Jan. 48 Forty-five persons have been received by immersion into the church. 1894 FORSYTH *Forms of Service Ch. Scot.* 42 Your brethren in office will receive you into the Kirk-Session by giving you the right hand of fellowship.

13. To take or accept (a person) in some capacity. Const. *as*, *for*, †*to*, †*to be*, or with simple predicate.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3478 Alexander .. Resayued to his riche quene Rosan his dostir. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 133 Al strangers or ghestes arn to be receyued .. as god. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vii. 79, I the ressaue .. As son in law and successour to me. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. ii, Oure progenitouris contempnit nocht strangearis, bot ressauit þame to be kingis. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vii. 16 b, One of the Moores, which was receiued for Pilot. 1644 *Shetland Witch Trial* in Hibbert *Shetland Isl.* (1822) 602 The Assyze being recavit, sworn and admittit. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 79 He was chearfully received Generall to that victorious Army. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 883 Why then Didst thou at first receive me for thy husband?

b. To admit (a person) to plead or give evidence.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Resceyt*, He in the reuersion commeth in, and prayeth to be receiued to defend the land, and to plead with the Demandant. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 130 The law was clear that less than two witnesses ought not [to] be received in case of treason.

14. To take, accept, regard, hear, etc. (anything offered or presented, or to which attention is given) in a specified manner or with a specified expression of feeling.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 163 Thessamplerie Of Arisippe is wel received And thilke of Diogene is weyved. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 172 He toke not to hevynesse the damagis that hym befell, but .. ham rescewyth lyghtly. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 26 His bokes are joyfullye received and red of good and well learned men. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 129 But how hath she receiu'd his Loue? 1605 — *Lear* II. ii. 155 My Sister may receiue it much more worss. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 266 This, though a known truth to any one who knew anything of the law, was received with noise and clamour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 503 Thus they win Great numbers of each Nation to receave With joy the tidings brought from Heav'n. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 105 The brutal murder was received with a thrill of horror throughout Christendom.

b. To take *for*, regard *as*, etc. (Cf. 13.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 502 Now is routhe to rede how .. þe Rode [is] receyued for þe worthier þan crystes crosse. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 76 Man may tak in his lady sic delyt,..[as] for his hevin ressaif hir cullour quhyt. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 259 This he for a takne ressaiuet and sygne, that the end of his lyfe was at hande. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 125 This from a dying man receiue as certaine. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 473 These words I as a Prophecy receive.

15. To accept as an authority, rule, or practice; to admit the truth or validity of; to make use of.

1382 WYCLIF *Prol. Bible* i. 2 Holy chirche resceyueth not siche bookis. — *Acts* xvi. 21 These men .. schewen a custom, the which it is not leueful to vs for to receyue. 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* v. xiv. 250 b, But he plesyd her and other that had resseyued his lawe in this maner [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 99 And mychty Rome syne eftir mony ane day Sik ois rasavit has. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 260 This word *egar* is as much to say as to wander or stray out of the way, which in our English is not receiued. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 104 This Computation of Eight, is a thing rather receiued, than any true Computation. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 21 This appear's plain in the Imperial Law; nor do wee know of any Nation where it is not received. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 131 An axiom universally received. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Wks. 1825 III. 263 These books were not only received from the beginning, but received with the greatest respect. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss' Hist. Canon* xvii. 349 The duty of approving and receiving Scripture.

b. To give credit to; to believe. Also *absol.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 14 3if 3e wolen resseyuen, he is Ely that is to cume. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 212, I will ..driue the Gentleman (as I know his youth will aptly receive it) into a most hideous opinion [etc.]. 1605 — *Mach.* I. vii. 74, 77 *Macb.* Will it not be receiu'd,..That they haue don't? *Lady.* Who dares receiue it other? 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 855 They .. speak in ears That hear not or receive not their report. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 2055 This stupid lie, Its liar never dared propound in Rome, He gets Arezzo to receive.

†**c.** To give assent to, to pass (a law). *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 15 Lawys..receyuyd and stablyschyd for the mayntenaunce..of vertue. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 138 The greatest invitation to the House of Commons so irregularly to receive that bill to remove the bishops.

III. 16. To have (a thing) given or handed to oneself; to get from another or others. Also *receiving* = being received.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16470 Wit his penis forth he lepe he had resaueid are. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 24 He resceyued þe coroune, after his broþer dede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 128 Scho suld .. þare-of rasawe gret med In hewine. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* viii, The sellar..delyuerd the hors and receyued the xv. ducattes. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) C vi, Sins that I haue of yowre hignesse .. so muche goode resavede. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 383 Ane William Symsone, .. Whome fra scho hes resavit a buike. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. (1608) 74 in *Sylvester's Du Bartas*, Come all to Court, and there ye shall resaue A thousand gaines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 423 The Sun that light imparts to all, receives From all his alimental recompence In humid exhalations. 1689 *Answ. Lords & Commons Sp.* 34 The very Money that is now receiving, was asked with Two Armies on Foot. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 133 The conquerors of the West would receive their crown from the successors of St. Peter. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 369 His mother..residing in one of them..and receiving rent for the others. 1892 ROSEBERY *Pitt* ix. 149 The essential point..is to receive in return the services for which the payment is made.

b. To get (a letter, etc.) brought to oneself or delivered into one's hands.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 48 þis Epistel ressayued, Alexander did after his consaill. 1478 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 237, I have resevyd of Alwedyr a lettyr. 1530 PALSGR. 680/2, I receyved but one letter from my father sythe he went in to the countraye. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. ii. 5 Heere receiue we from our Father Stanley Lines of faire comfort. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 44 Arundel and Holland gave another kind of reception to the letters they received. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 208 A letter is certainly received here by an individual from Talleyrand. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* XXXVII, Elsmere received a characteristic letter from him.

c. To get by communication from another; to learn, ascertain, etc., in this way.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xi. 23 That which I gave vnto you I receaued off the lorde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 164 Sometimes from her eyes I did receiue faire speechlesse messages. 1608 — *Per.* I. i. 1 Young prince of Tyre, you have at large received The danger of the task you undertake. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 10 To enjoin that no presbyter should reveal any thing he should receive in confession. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Allom Work at Whitby* 139 The process of making Allom, as we partly saw, and partly received from the workmen. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 169 On Mr. Anson's receiving any other intelligence. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 68/2 The date at which he received notice of the receiving order.

17. a. To get (a person) into one's custody, control, vicinity, society, etc. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22077 Þe deuil sal..vmbelai hir al bidene, Al in his weild hir to receiue. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XV. 27 Thi brodir is comen, and thi fadir hath slayn a fat calf, for he receyuede him saf. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIV. 23 The Feind ressaif me gif I le. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. v. 81 Romulus sall the peple ressaue and weild. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 219 Conran receaueng in mariage Ada, the sister of Ambrose. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* LXXV. 2 When I shall receiue the congregation, I will iudge vprightly.

b. To get, or come into, possession of (a town, country, etc.). *rare.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 739 He .. besieged a towne.., which when he had receyued,..he caused all the inhabitants

cruelly to be put to death. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 139 His countrey and kingdome, quhilke..he receiuet sair oppressit be his nychtbouris.

c. To get or acquire (some feature).

1789 *Ann. Reg.* 132/2 About ten years ago she received a new set of teeth. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 112 The three distinct courts .. which by the time of Edward the First received distinct judges. 1880 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales, Fellow-Townsmen* iv. (1896) 126 A window-niche which had as yet received no frame.

18. To have (some quality, attribute, or property) given, bestowed, conferred or impressed.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1661 Comyth .. And receyvyth the blysfull joy anon. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 12 He syȝ a man .. puttinge to hym hondis, that he receyue siȝt. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 58 Al þe body ressayues strynght. 1422 *Ibid., Priv. Priv.* 243 Al the Erthe rescewyth his anournement and his beute. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 109 Worthier men and wise, that were better worthi to resceyve that dignyte, than a boy. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 5 Quhilk hes ressavit the office of teching. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 138 They promise obedience, that they may receive life. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxvi. (1672) 62 The place is, where the acrimonious humours..receive the form of humours. 1708 SWIFT *Sentiments Ch.-Eng. Man* Wks. 1751 IV. 76 Those who receive orders must have some Vices to leave behind them when they enter into the Church. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. v. 45 If your mind .. should then have received alteration. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 174 Such collections of stony fragments .. receive the name of Moraines. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Reception*, In many countries..bishops receive power as delegates of the Holy See..to absolve from the censure.

b. In religious use, of the reception of spiritual influences.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19544 þai praid for þam..þai suld receue þe haligast. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* viii. 17 Thanne thei puttiden hondis on hem, and thei receyueden the Hooly Gost. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii. § 6 We receive Christ Jesus in baptism once as the first beginner..of our life.

19. To be the object of (some action); to experience or meet with (some treatment).

c 1330 *King of Tars* 850 In to the watur he con gon, And reseyvede the baptise. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* x. 43 For to receyue remyscioun of synnes by his name. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 3 þe knees..þat resseyuen a synguler influence of þe sterris of Capricorn. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxiii[i]. 5 He shal receaue the blessinge from the Lord, and mercy from God his sauioure. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 216 He had beine vnthankful of al benifite and gude deid ressauet. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 6 The honour he had receiv'd in our Court, during his Exile. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 704 A Fault which easie Pardon might receive, Were Lovers Judges. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 302 This [malady] .. Claims most compassion, and receives the least. 1859 STOPFORD *Work & Counterwork* 88 The pleasure of receiving unwonted sympathy. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 2/2 The proposal..deserves more attention than it is likely at present to receive.

b. To suffer, undergo, be subjected to (something hurtful or unpleasant).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 273 Throu hir feill the ded resauit. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 9 For every lond .. of desese his part receyveth. *Ibid.* 82 He schal noght faile to receive His peine. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 32 He hadde resceyved deth thourgh me. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. x, Men ought to presume ouer hym by whome they receyue somme dommage. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* x. 6 Ephraim shal receaue full punishment. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 125 King Canutus .., after that he had received the woorse in a fight in Lincolne shyre. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxvi. 200 The Townes and Provinces .. receive sometimes great losses by these Earthquakes. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxxvii. (1674) 117 The ruines, plunderings .., and other utter desolations which she had received from the Goths. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 4 That the House might not receive any delay. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 293, I have received .. calumny only as the reward of all my services. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxii, Mrs. Jarley .. recounted, word for word, the affronts she had received. 1887 LECKY *Hist. Eng.* 18*th C.* (1892) VII. xx. 167 France.. had undoubtedly received much real provocation.

c. To be exposed to (heat, light, etc.).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 71 þe mete of þe mydday resceyueth þe hete of þe day. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 411 Nor plant it to receive the setting Sun.

20. To have (a blow, wound, mark, etc.) inflicted or made upon one or *in* some part; to get (a specified injury).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2076 þat schulde teche hym to tourne to þat tene place, þer þe ruful race he schulde resayue. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xi. 24, I resceyuede of the Jewis fyue sythis fourty strokis oon lesse. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xiii. 16 He made all .. to receave a marke in their right hondes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 28 b, The earle received such a wound in his head that he departed out of this world. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 8 b/2 Hippocrates reciteth to have cured a personage which had receaved a shot with an arrowe. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 54 Here I received a shot in the wrist of my arm, which made the bridle fall out of my hand. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 162 This Kinya..after a long fight, received a thrust with a Pike in the Belly. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxv, The wound in my uncle Toby's groin, which he received at the siege of Namur. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 282/1 Excision will be of use a considerable time after the bite is received. 1860 TENNYSON *Sea-Dreams* 157, I stood like one that had received a blow. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 3/2 One man's thigh was broken, another received a broken jaw.

†**b.** Of a ship: To spring (a leak). *Obs.*

1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 25 The Hope received a leake and was forced to go from the fleete, to an iland.

c. To come in the way of and suffer from (a missile, gun, etc.).

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* v. 712 His bended arm received the falling stone. 1805 DUNCAN *British Trident* IV. 227 The boats.. (after having beat the launch .., and receiving several guns and small arms from the frigate) boarded. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* lii, Mr. Pecksniff started back as if he had received the charge of an electric battery.

21. To have (a law, etc.) imposed or laid on one; to get as a charge.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *John* 4 As we receyueden maundement of the fadir. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* ix. 36 We yᵗ haue receaued the lawe, perish in synne, and oure hert also which receaued the lawe. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 17 Two champions braue, With armies huge approching to resaue Thy will. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 3 Receiue the Sentence of the Law for sinne. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxv. 398 They received penaunce, yea sometimes very sharpely. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 358 Four lords and eight commoners, ..who were always to receive instructions from themselves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 240 With what eyes could we Stand in his presence humble, and receive Strict Laws impos'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 200 The infant elements received a law From which they swerve not since. *Ibid.* 335 The total herd [of cattle] receiving .. a summons to be gay. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 25 He reported the case and received directions from the prelate. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 82 No man likes to receive laws when they are first imposed.

IV. Absolute uses.

22. To take, accept, or get, in various senses; to be or become a recipient; to take in, admit, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xx. 35 It is more blessid for to ȝyue, more than for to receyue. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 173 The Prynces in olde tyme .. more gladly they yawyn than resceuet. ?*a* 1500 *Wyclet* (1828) 1 He that seketh fyndeth, and that axeth receyueth. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg* D ij b, Some [bones] are enbossed for to entre, and other haue vacuytes that receyueth. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 141, I come by note to giue, and to receiue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 109 Thou Centring receav'st from all those Orbs. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 391/2 The receipt..must be signed by the person receiving. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxxiv, His heart was .. Wax to receive, and marble to retain. 1869 SKEAT *Langland's P. Pl.* B. XVII. 177 *marg.*, The palm..receives from the fingers.

b. Const. *of.*

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 2 [He sent] a seruaunt, that he schulde receyue of the fruyt. — *Rev.* xviii. 4 ȝe schulen not receyue of the plagis of it. 1526 TINDALE *John* xix. 30 As sone as Iesus had receaved of the venegre. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxxiii. 3 They shall set them selues downe at thy fete, and receaue of thy wordes. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 4 He..receiveth of the smiles and favours of him that is Judge of all. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 30 Whoso did receive of them, And taste.

23. To take the sacrament; to communicate.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 19 b, They receyved under bothe kyndes. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 88 The priuate Masse of the Papistes, where the Priestes and his Clearke onely doe receyue. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 89 Our Objectors will never prove that they Received standing. 1686 WOOD *Life* 5 Jan. (O.H.S.) III. 176 Mr Boys and Mr Deane were in the outer Chapel, but did not come in to receive. 1874 G. A. DENISON *Let.* 18 Aug. in 50 *Yrs. at East Brent* (1902) 157, I do not understand worshipping where I cannot receive if I desire to receive.

24. To hold receptions.

1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* xxviii. (1855) 445 He declared, that she should be crowned with him, and that she should receive at his side. 1877 *World* VII. No. 180. 4 He goes into society, or, what is still more agreeable to him, receives at home.

Received (rĭsī·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].]

1. Generally adopted, accepted, approved as true or good. Chiefly of opinions, customs, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/1 Receyvyd, *receptus, acceptus.* 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 130 b, Procedynge by no grounded reason, but onely by a receaued fourme. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., I am loth to breake a receiued custome. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 69 Very many things..clearly prove it to have been a most receiued opinion. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 164 ¶ 4 That Pride and Vanity which natually arise in the Mind of a received Author. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. i. 15 He defended the received chronology. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 613 Divisions..for which there were no received geographical names.

2. In other senses of RECEIVE *v.*

1575 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. xxxv. (1890) III. 429 The memorye of a receyued good turne. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* viii. 345 Health, beauty, strength, &c. are no reasons why we should be proud, as being received endowments. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5 The cost of having their received telegrams telephoned..to their offices.

b. *Entom.* Admitted between other parts.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 332 An insect having a visible Scutellum... *a.* Rejected... *b.* Received (Receptum). When it intervenes between the elytra at their base.

Hence **Recei·vedness.**

a 1691 BOYLE (J.), Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in.

Receiver[1] (rĭsī·vəɹ). Forms: see RECEIVE and -ER [1] (-OR); also 5 **ryssavour.** [Orig. a. AF. **receivere* or *receivour, receyvour* = OF. *recevere* (*-erre, -eire*) and *recevour* (mod.F. *receveur*), agent-n. f. *receivre, recevoir* to RECEIVE. In later use also directly f. the verb + -ER [1].]

1. One who receives, in various senses of the vb.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxviii[i]. 26 My fadire ert þou, my God and reseyuere of my hele. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 279 Bope þe ȝevere and resceyvere of ordris in þis caas schulden be degradid. 1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 157/2 Yevers, takers, and receyvers of Lyveres and Signees. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 294 b, Therfore this ioye is perfyte, and the receyuer therof is perfytly mortifyed..

1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 727 An other miracle of an vnworthie receiuer, in whose hand the Sacrament was turned into ashes. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* I. xi, In this thankless world the Givers Are envi'ed ev'n by the Receivers. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 312 The Condition of the Receiver is..a great deal worse than if he had not received it at all. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 11 Though they cost little to the giver, [they] are not the less valuable to the receiver. 1883 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 80 If the Crown paid income tax it would be at once payer and receiver.

†**b.** *Hunting.* The huntsman who with his dog intercepts and brings down the hunted deer. *Obs. rare* —[1].

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, And as of feutreres if þei ben sette, þe firste teysoure and þe resceyuour that draweth hym doune shull parte þe skynne.

2. One who receives on behalf of others:

a. An official, officer, or servant appointed to receive money due; a treasurer, collector. Also *general receiver*: see RECEIVER-GENERAL.

In ordinary use down to *c* 1700; now chiefly *Hist.*, or in reference to foreign countries.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 287 A lord of grete honoure, þat was þe tresorere, of Flandres resceyuoure. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 396/2 Be the handes of the Receyvour of Cornewayll for the tyme beyng. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 356 Duryng that long space of tym he asked of his receyuours none acomptes. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 10 All fees for stewardes, receiuers, bailliffes, and auditours. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IV. 221 Fiue great gates .., at euery one of which there is placed a garde of soldiers, and certaine receiuers of the Kings custome. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 102 The jury this day gave in a verdict at the court of exchequer in the cause between the kings receiver of Worcestershire and the county of Bucks. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 55 Twenty-nine provincial receivers, of whom eighteen were honoured with the title of count, corresponded with the treasurer. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 534 Their receivers were appointed receivers for the Crown, and continued to collect the revenues of the vacant sees. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* I. 72, I was sorry to see..that the Receiver's house—for Gell was the Chapter Receiver [at Westminster]—was being pulled down.

fig. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 304 He hath declared the Poor his Receivers. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 55 Love my Receiver best can know The mighty Debts I owe. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvi. 3 Poor believers are God's receivers, and have a warrant from the Crown to receive the revenue of our offerings in the King's name.

b. A person appointed by a court to administer the property of a bankrupt, or property which is the subject of litigation, pending the suit. In recent use also *official receiver.*

1793 F. VESEY JR. *Chancery Repts.* I. 139 The security given by a receiver here does not relate to the faithful management. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 325/1 The cases in which a receiver is appointed are those in which there is great danger of property being wasted or lost. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 11/1 The official receiver is the outward and visible sign of the new departure in bankruptcy legislation.

c. (See quots.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Receiver*, There is also an officer called the Reiceiuer of Fynes, who receueth the mony of all such as compound with the King..for the buying of any lands, or tenements houlden in *Capite.* 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. xi. 260 To distinguish between those petitions which were properly within the cognizance of Parliament and those which were not, certain 'Receivers and Triers' were appointed. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 564 *Receivers of Droits of Admiralty, .. Receivers of Wreck*, persons specially charged with wrecked property for the benefit of the shipping interests.

3. One who knowingly receives stolen goods or harbours offenders; a resetter.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 255 þe robbed he alle held, as a resceyuour. 1532 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 996/1 Murderers & theues and such as are theues receiuours. 1544 BALE *Sir J. Oldcastle* 39 b, Receyuers, defenders .., ayders, and maynteners of condemned heretyques. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* II. 33 Perretta..became their Receiver, and concealed the Goods they stole. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 78 For apprehending Incendiaries, Thieves, or their Receivers. 1828 F. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed 3) II. 194 Decided receivers ought indeed to be worked in irons during the whole of their sentence. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 653 An organised band, not only of robbers, but of receivers, who lived by depredations.

4. That which receives; a receptacle.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxix. (Bodl. MS.), What is fleting and watry..turneth into flewme and þe resceyuoure þereof is þe lunges. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I iv, The bladder..is a receyuer of ayguous superfluytees of the kydnees. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) K iij, Having first parted the new Combs and the old with a long knife, take off the upper Hiue or Receiuer. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 131 The ship .. being so eminently a receiver and container of various things. 1780 *New Newgate Cal.* V. 126 The screws of the receiver of the bolt [had been] forced out of the wood.

b. A tank or reservoir; a vessel to hold anything.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 88 Much Ground therabout is playne and low, and as a Pan or Receyver of most parte of the Water of Wyleshire. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 239 Behind that [are] the Receivers of water to supply the Pipes. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 280 Channels of the water, which might easily be formed into proper receivers. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 136 After the superfluous alkaline ley had been drained from them, they were arranged on a grating in a receiver. *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 147 The receivers are vessels in which the crude oil pumped from the retort vat is settled.

c. A mould to receive molten metal.

1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 112 Any person may case-harden a few pounds weight of stubs, and afterwards melt them in a crucible, and run them into a receiver.

5. As the name of certain parts of apparatus or machinery, intended to receive and contain something.

a. *Chem.* A vessel for receiving and condensing the product of distillation. b. The bell glass of an air-pump. c. The receptacle for mercury in a barometer. d. An air-tight vessel for receiving and containing gases. e. *Engin.* A chamber to receive steam and water alternately, used in old forms of water-raising steam-engines. f. (see quots.).

a. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* IV. 256 The Retort then set into ashes, fixing a large receiuer to it. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 21 Those saltes, being put into a retort,.. with a receiver, stilleth forth a volatile salt. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 152 Lay to it a receiver as big as the retort. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 226 Set the retort in a reverberatory furnace; fit thereto a large glass receiver. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 299 When the heat is very strong, it assumes the form of an oil, which falls into the water of the receiver. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jakschi's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 393 The dark brown oily fluid in the receiver is freed from æther by evaporation.

b. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 6 The Receiver, or Glass to be empty'd, consisting of one entire and uninterrupted Globe and Neck of Glass. *Ibid.* 9 Which we, with the Glass-men, shall often call a Receiver, for its affinity to the large Vessels of that name, used by Chymists. 1705 W. DERHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 317, I tryed it divers hours and divers times in the Receiver, unexhausted and exhausted. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 6 When the operation of pumping the air out of the receiver must cease.

attrib. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 110/1 The hole in the receiver-plate [being] shut up, the pump was made to exhaust as far as it could.

fig. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *The Mount* 296 The 'religion of humanity' is an exhausted receiver.

c. 1682 LOCKE in Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 128 That new fitting my Barometer, here the Mercury was raised by Addition of more in the receiver.

d. 1817 *Conversat. on Chem.* I. vi. 193 We shall introduce a small lighted taper under this glass receiver. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 134 This generator is connected with an equally strong iron vessel called the receiver.

e. 1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend*, Fill the Vessels called Receivers with Steam strong enough. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 745/2 The entry of the steam into the receiver merely allowed the water to run out of it by a large valve. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 43 The pipe .. is sixteen feet long, from the surface of the water to the stage on which the receiver.. is placed.

f. 1882 SENNETT *Marine Steam Engine* IV. xix. 328 By the term receiver is to be understood the whole of the space between the high-pressure piston and the back of the low-pressure slide-valve or valves. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 494. 1900 J. ROSE *Key to Engines* 200 A Receiver .. acts as a reservoir of steam for the low pressure or intermediate cylinder, as the case may be.

6. a. *Med.* A piece of flannel in which a newly-born infant is placed.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 3 This Deponent opened the Receivor, and saw it was a Son. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 781/1 The infant must be wrapped in a warm receiver. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 451 Linen thread, ligatures, flannel receiver, antiseptic lubricant.

b. *Surg.* A surgical basin.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 450 Towels and receivers for the Viscera, when they are to be taken out of their cavities. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 425 In washing or syringing a wound a receiver must always be placed to collect the water or lotion that has touched the sore.

7. a. A device or instrument which receives an electric current or a telegraphic message.

1873 J. C. MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 213 During this cycle the positive receiver has lost a charge aV and gained a charge BV'. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 119 The Receiver is a Morse direct inkwriter, of a novel and sensitive character. 1894 *Times* 30 Apr. 3/4 The recording instrument known as Kelvin's syphon receiver.

b. An apparatus which receives and reproduces sounds transmitted from another part of an electric circuit; that part of a telephone which is applied to the ear.

1877 *Nature* XVI. 403/2 The apparatus at each end.. becomes alternately transmitter and receiver, first being put to the mouth to receive sounds, and then to the ear to impart them. 1889 PREECE & MAIER *Telephone* vi. 49 These intense vibrations produce powerful induced currents, which give rise in the receiver to corresponding vibrations, and thus create a considerable noise.

† **Recei·ver** 2. *Obs.*—1 [f. RECEIVE *v.*, app. on anal. of words ending in -ER 4.] A bow made in acknowledgement of something received.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xiii. II. 158, I kissed the Cross, and took up the Money .. and we all together made our Receivers.

Receiver-general. A chief receiver, esp. of public revenues. (Also † *general receiver*.)

In Great Britain now only as the title of an official of the Duchy of Lancaster. In some of the United States of America an additional title of the State Treasurer.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 7/2 Delivered bi the Receyvours Generall of the saide Duchies. 1460 *Ibid.* 383/1 In and of all our said Duchie [of Lancaster], ther hath been..oon general Receyvour. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The Kyng.. entendythe that divers Revenues & Duetys dewe .. to hys Highnes shalbe payde to .. his generall Receyvor. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 46 § 31 To make payment to the kinges receyvour generall. 1607 in COWELL *Interpr.* 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 167 Treasurer of the Exchequer, instituted in Francis the first his time, in place of the Receiver generall. 1656 *Pub. Gen. Acts* 217 The Receivers-General for this whole Six Moneths Assessment shall..Receive from the Receivers-General of the respective Counties, Cities, and Places, .. the Sums of Money..to be Taxed. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/3 Receiver-General of the Rights and Perquisites of the Admiralty. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4104/3 The Receiver-General for Prizes. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4535/3 Late Receiver-General for the County of Suffolk. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) VII. xlii. § 16. 99 The receivers-general of the service were invited to deposit the sums they had drawn. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xiv. 413 Having voted to pay no more money to the royal collector, they chose a receiver-general of their own, and instituted a system of provincial taxation.

fig. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. iii. P 3, I mean to make you the receiver-general of all my inmost ruminations.

Hence **Receiver-generalship.**

1874 *Daily News* 2 June 5/5 A Minister of Finance's patronage comprised receiver-generalships [etc.].

Receivership (rĭsī·vəʃip). [f. RECEIVER 1.]

1. The office of a receiver (in senses 2 a and 2 b).

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 361/1 The Receyvourshipp of the Honour of Leycestre. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 39 The office of receiuorship of the said lordshippe of Bealth. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 233 Accountable of their stewardship, receiuership, and their other offices. 1617 in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 42 My Recevorship of the Lycences of wynes. 1791 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 112 A letter applying for the Receivership of Kent. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairlegh* li, Are you in earnest about the receivership? 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 40 Preamble, It was ordered that .. Beisley should be discharged from the said receivership, and that a fresh receiver should be appointed.

2. The condition of being in the hands of a receiver.

1884 *Q. Rev.* July 79 [The railway] had gone through the lingering diseases of receivership and reorganisation.

Receiving (rĭsī·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb RECEIVE, in various senses. Also *pl.*, what is received.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 377 Criste .. dampned þe ressauyng of þe lordeschip þe whiche siluestre toke of constantyne. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1824 Of metys & drynkes [to] knowe dyuersite, With proporcioun and tyme of Receyvyng. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 55/1 By Indentures to be made of all such retayndres, receyvyngs and perceyvynges. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 Yf any mortall synne be forgoten, by the receyuynge of this sacrament it is forgyuen. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 836 He caused all his brothers daughters to be conueyed into his palace with solempne receauing. 1642 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 306 The petition of the Houses concerning the receiving of the Yorkshire petition. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* XX. 13 Thou shouldst be glad of thy Brother's receivings.

2. *attrib.* a. Of the nature of, pertaining or relating to, receiving.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* vi. 115 This receiving act .. is that upon which both our righteousness and eternal happiness do depend. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* XV. 352 Bladders and bags .. are very useful in many receiving or transferring operations. 1883 *Act* 46 & 47 *Vict.* c. 52 § 5 (*Bankruptcy Act*) The Court may..make an order, in this act called a receiving order, for the protection of the estate.

b. Of places: Intended or serving for the receipt or reception of things, persons, etc., as *receiving-house, -office, -room, -ship, -station, -yard.*

In some cases the sense approaches that of the *ppl. a.*

1832 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. V. 47 A *receiving-house for letters and parcels. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* viii, As it was rather late in the day when Paul made his first *entrée* at Bridewell, he passed that night in the '*receiving-room'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 618 The patient walks into the receiving room of the hospital for a diagnosis. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xl, A guard-ship is a *receiving-ship for officers and men, until they are enabled to join..their.. ships. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Receiving-ship*, a vessel employed at any port to receive supernumeraries, or pressed, or entered men for the Royal Navy. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5 There is only one branch telegraph *receiving-station besides the Central. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 217 These .. animals he managed .. to impel into the large *receiving yards.

Receiving (rĭsī·viŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That receives, in senses of the vb.

In some cases not clearly distinct from prec. 2 b.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V* Prol. 27 Horses .. Printing their prowd Hoofes i' th' receiuing Earth. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 [Persian] women when they goe abroad, wrap themselues in a large receiuing sheet. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 191 Water-Engines .. raise it .. into receiving Cisterns. 1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 14 Masts ..nicely and accurately appropriated to the receiving boat. 1840 *Cottager's Manual* 22 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III. The receiving tank..has another pipe from the inside with a funnel. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Receiving Rods*, auxiliary cage guides at insets and at pit tops. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 819 The outermost of the three layers is known as..the sheath or the receiving layer.

Re-ce·lebrate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To celebrate or commemorate again.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1631) 12 They .. place him [a prisoner] in a house of some man that was lately slaine in the warres, as it were to re-celebrate his funeral. 1629 B. JONSON *Underwoods, To Edw. Filmer*, Who..with their chained dance, Recelebrates the joyful Match with France.

Re-cemе·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To join together again with, or as with, cement; to unite firmly or closely.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 64 They are .. determined to re-cement you to your Body. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1327 The stone..is detached from the stick, and re-cemented with the front outwards. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 659/2 Some anxiety, lest a partial re-opening of the river to trade should re-cement the waning loyalty of the Western States.

So **Re-cementa·tion.**

1848 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 331 Rocks constructed by the re-cementation of fragments and pulverized matter.

Recen, obs. form of RECKON *v.*

Recency (rī·sĕnsi). [f. RECENT: see -ENCY. Cf. med.L. *recentia* (Du Cange).] The state or quality of being recent. (Common in 19th c.)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 303 Such wounds, in their recency..resemble Vlcers. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 41 A peculiar antiquity or recency consists in several medicaments. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* cvi, She objected the recency of her kinswoman's death. 1800 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 330 If I am not deceived by the recency of their date. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xiii. 398 The comparative recency of legislative activity in Germany.

Recense (rĭse·ns), *v.* [ad. L. *recensēre* (f. *re-* RE- + *censēre* CENSE *v.*2) or F. *recenser* (14th c.).] *trans.* To survey, review, revise (now *spec.* a text: see RECENSION).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52 b/2 Nether may we heere omitt to recense and speake of the feare wherewith cowardes are oftentimes taken. 1613 CAWDREY *Table Alph., Recensed*, repeated, rehearsed, named. 1716 BENTLEY *Corr.* (1842) 506 Pope Sixtus and Clemens..had an assembly of learned divines, to recense and adjust the Latin Vulgate. 1902 J. S. PHILLIMORE *Sophocles* Introd. 78 Alexander Aetolus, who recensed the Dramatists for the Museum Library.

So † **Rece·nseate,** to go over, enumerate. *Obs.*—1

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 296 Twenty two..varieties, which to recenseate, were superfluous.

Recension (rĭse·nʃən). [ad. L. *recensiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recensēre*: see prec. and cf. mod.F. *récension.*]

1. An enumeration, survey, review. Now *rare.* (Freq. in 17th c., esp. in Evelyn's works.)

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 276 Their number cannot be known, because Moses does not make a recension of all the Families or Heads of families. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 90 In the recensions of the Roman Bishops, sometimes the Apostles are reckoned in, sometimes excluded. 1819 HOPE *Anastasius* II, 228 Intent upon tempting Providence by the daily recension of his growing riches.

b. A review (of a book). *rare*—1.

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxix, Bitterly convinced that his old acquaintance Carp had been the writer of that depreciatory recension.

2. The revision of a text, esp. in a careful or critical manner; a particular form or version of a text resulting from such revision.

1818–28 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 279 The Burgundian law, though earlier than either of these in their recensions, displays a far more advanced state of manners. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* iii. (ed. 5) 205 The Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke represent the two great types of recension to which it may be supposed that the simple narrative was subjected. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Pref. 8 There are two recensions of the text.

b. *transf.* A revised or distinct form of anything.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* IX. 388 We are the creatures of that recension of Christianity which happens to be current in our times. 1859 — *Logic in Theol.* 331 There is no new recension of the worship of the ancient Church.

Hence **Rece·nsionist,** one who makes a recension. (In recent Dicts.) Also **Rece·nsor.**

1876 SPURGEON *Commenting* 17 The laborious recensor of the various MSS.

Re-ce·nsure, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To censure again. So **Re-ce·nsure** *sb.*, a censure in return.

1645 *King's Cabinet Opened* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 343 Out of fear, that Hamilton might return to a capacity of re-censuring me. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 43 That censure of Shakspeare which elicited a re-censure in England.

Recent (rī·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *recent-, recens*, or a. F. *récent* (16th c.). App. first in Sc. use.]

1. Lately done or made; that has lately happened or taken place, etc.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. Prol. (S.T.S.) 8, I dout nocht bot the beginnyng of Romanis..sall be of les pleser to þe redaris þan recent historyis, becaus þai will haisty þame self to here þir novellis and recent dedis done in our dais. 1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 131 The persoun being apprehendit in the recent deid salbe deliverit in the handis of the Provest Marschell. 1574–5 *Ibid.* 437 For na recent crymes committit be thame. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 161 Recent translations I have seen of it in French. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 51 The discovery of these valuable stones is much more recent than that of gold. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 150 The recent coinage of dimes..alluded to in our public journals. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* I. viii, The bright drops of a recent shower sparkled upon the buds of the lilac.

2. Lately formed, created, originated, or begun; † new-born.

a 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* 117 How dangerous it is to neglect the consulting the .. Chirurgeon while the Disease is recent. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 776 We have made it unquestionably Evident, that this Opinion..is no Novel or Recent thing. *c* 1709 PRIOR *1st Hymn Callimachus* 22 She sought a neighbouring spring To wash the recent babe. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xxvii, Gay plains extend where marshes slept before; O'er recent meads th' exulting streamlets fly. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 147 Lorraine and Arles, two recent and transitory kingdoms. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 217 Erasmus..seems to have had the then recent system of Murner in his eye. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 502 We found recent lymph becoming organised.

b. Fresh; not yet affected by decay, decomposition, or loss of moisture.

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. i, The old man's virtues [are] So recent in him as the world may swear Nought but a fair tree could such fair fruit bear. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET tr. *Improv. Physic* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 221 The recent root of the rose-wort is vastly superior to the dry in head-achs. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 477

A cursory inspection of a recent eye is sufficient at any time to prove the contrary. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 903 The odour [of essential oils] is seldom as pleasant as that of the recent plant.

c. *poet.* Lately or freshly come or arrived *from* a place.

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 382 Shall I not think that .. All heav'n beholds me recent from thy arms? 1759 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1896) 207 Recent from Paris, I assisted with pleasure at the representation of several tragedies. 1820 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (ed. 2) 73 Here Caesar, recent from barbaric wars, Leads Rome in chains. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1260 Recent from the roar of foreign foam.

3. Belonging to a (past) period of time comparatively near to the present. (Opposed to *ancient* † or *antique*.)

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 35 Though it be an action of so recent memorie. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* To Rdr., Upon perusal of several Scholastick Writers, (especially the recenter). 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 400 The Sense of some of them occurs there, but express'd in a more recent way. 1730 MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 453 Garangeot .. who is one of the recentest Writers. 1849 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Emp. China & Tsing-Ti* Wks. 1853 II. 148/1 The older creation of the nobility .. is more ill-constructed and ill-favoured than the recenter. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 12 The Egyptian belongs after all to the more recent race of men.

b. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the present geological epoch. (Cf. 4 b.)

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 95 Murex corallinus, fossil at Asti, is now only known recent in warmer latitudes. 1833 *Ibid.* III. 60 In the Pliocene we find an intermixture of extinct and recent species of quadrupeds. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 457 These remains differ in no appreciable respect..from those of the recent bison of the Plains.

4. Of a point or period of time: Not much earlier than the present; not long past.

1823 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 109 Up to a very recent period. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 425 The celebrity of the Marattas was reserved for recent times. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 120 Of such a character as to indicate for them a tolerably recent date.

b. *Geol.* Applied to the later portion of the Quaternary or Post-Pliocene period.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 343 During the newer Pliocene epoch, partly, perhaps, in the Recent.

Recent, obs. form of RESENT *v.*

† Rece·ntity. *Obs.*—[1] [f. RECENT *a.* + -ITY.] Recency, newness.

1631 W. SALTONSTALL *Pict. Loquent.* D iv b, Hée gaynes most by the recentity of freshmen, unto whom he sticks as close as a Horseleech.

Recently (rī·sĕntli), *adv.* [f. RECENT *a.* + -LY [2].] At a recent date; not long before or ago; lately, newly.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. ii. (S.T.S.) I. 133 The commoun liberte sa recentlie Recouerit was nere loist be falset and tressoun. *Ibid.* 135 Pis tressoun recentlie ymaginate. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* (1550) 25 Sodeinly he herde newes that fyer was sponge out of the smoke, and the ware recently begonne. 1611 COTGR., *Recentement*, recently, freshly, newly, lately. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Those tubes, which are most recently made of fluids, are most flexible and most easily lengthened. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 142 The people of Hesse and Thuringia were recently incorporated with the victors. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 221 James did not pretend to have been recently convinced. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (1875) 151 Its prelates and nobles..retained till recently the style and title of Princes of the Holy Empire.

b. With pples. or adjs. used attributively.

1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* xiii, A recently conceived purpose. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 243 The blood flowed from his recently-wounded hand. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 410 A small space of recently-open water that was glazed over with .. ice. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 28 One of the recently-acquired German Protectorates.

c. Const. *after*, *from*. *rare*.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1752, The situation in which he found him recently after his wife's death. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 251 We saw the Clitumnus, so recently from its source.., that it was still as pure as a child's heart.

Recentment, obs. form of RESENTMENT.

Recentness (rī·sĕntnĕs). [f. RECENT *a.*] The state or quality of being recent; recency.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. v. 167 This Inference of the Recentness of Mankind from the Recentness of these Apotheoses [etc.]. 1823 LAMB *Guy Faux* Misc. Wks. (1871) 373 Men's minds were still shuddering from the recentness of the escape. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xviii. 210 A value founded rather on their recentness than on their specific importance.

Re-ce·ntre, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To centre again. Hence **Re-ce·ntring** *ppl. a.*

1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* ix, Now I recentre my immortal mind In the deep sabbath of meek self-content. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 549 Making the drill with a cylindrical lump, so as to fill the hole; this is called the re-centering drill.

† Rece·pt, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. OF. *recept*, ad. L. *recept-um*, or refashioning of *recet* RESET *sb.* under influence of the L. spelling; in later use prob. directly associated with the L. form.] = RECEIPT *sb.*, in various senses. (Chiefly in 16th c.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 246 Bestis that no recepte haue tremblyth..for the colde. 1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 524/2 Of all suche receptes, reteynders and perceyvyng. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G iij, These two coniunctions of bones be called the recepte of the hande. 1571–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 108 [At] the tyme of thair recept in the universitie. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 246 Thirst which requireth moyst recepts. * 1631 *Strathbogie Presbytery Bk.* (1843) 5 Thomas Murray, .. summondit for recept and consulting with witches.

Recept (rī·sept), *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *recept-um* (see RECEIPT), after *concept*, *percept*.] A term suggested by Romanes to express a 'compound idea' formed by the repetition of similar percepts.

1888 ROMANES *Mental Evol. Man* ii. 36 In addition, then, to the terms Percept and Concept, I coin the word Recept. ..A recept is that which is taken again, or a re-cognition of things previously cognized. *Ibid.* 37 Recepts, then, are spontaneous associations, formed unintentionally as what may be termed unperceived abstractions. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 217 The relation between the highest recept of a brute and the lowest concept of a man.

† Rece·pt, *v. Obs.* [var. RECEIPT *v.*[1]; cf. RECEPT *sb.*[1] and OF. *recepter*.] *trans.* To harbour, reset. = RECEIPT *v.*[1]

1472 *Sturtees Misc.* (1888) 25 Robert Broun .. receptes Scottes and othir suspect peple. 1542 in *Add. MS.* 32,646 (B. M.) lf. 197 b, The Names of certain of the most notable and arrant traitours recepted in Scotland. *c* 1670 in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 44 And further, That I, nor they shall Recept, Supply, or Commune with forfeited Persons. 1687 in Burnet *Six Papers* 54 It is declared High Treason .. to Recept, Supply or Intercomon with declared..Traitors.

† Rece·ptable. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *receptable* (Godef.), alteration of *réceptacle*.] A receptacle.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 256 [Naples] being first the receptable of Philosophie, then of Muses, and lastly of the souldiery. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 45 But that his bones want sence and expression, they would tell you the earth is not worthy his receptable.

Receptable, variant of RECEPTIBLE *a.*

Receptacle (rĭse·ptăk'l). [ad. L. *receptāculum*, f. ppl. stem of *recipĕre* to RECEIVE. Cf. F. *réceptacle* (14th c.).]

1. That which receives and holds a thing; something into which another thing may be put; a containing vessel, place, or space; a repository.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 497 But clene, Thyn oiles receptaclis thow demene. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B iv/1 Ye shal set a receptacle or vyole so that the pype of the alembyke hange within it. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 85 They may be the receptacles of the water passing through the landes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 153 In this receiveth he his meat, having no other receptacle for it. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 249 He fired a rich Receptacle or Store-house of Merchandise. 1783 COWPER *Let. to Y. Hill* 23 Nov., His receptacle of my squibs is the Public Advertiser. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. i, His belt, or girdle, contained a small receptacle for ink. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 117 The river becomes the common receptacle for all the soluble matter delivered by its tributary streams.

b. *fig.* in ref. to qualities, feelings, etc.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv, They be in theyr entente Of couetyse very receptacle. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 43 The receptakle of heauenly influence. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxvii. § 2 The soule of man is the receptacle of Christ's presence. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* V. i, Away, receptacle Of luxury and dishonour! 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 One would wonder at the great strength lodged in so small a Receptacle. 1709 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) II. vii. 221 Some of these Publick Funds and Receptacles of Charity. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* I. 37, I have descended into the receptacles of vice. 1863 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* I. iii. (ed. 2) 26 His glorified humanity is the appointed receptacle of Grace.

2. Any place into which persons (ships, animals, etc.) are received or retire, esp. for shelter or security; † a room or apartment in a building.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xxi, From storme and rayne them selfe for to saue They deuysed other habytacles Tiguryes and smalle receptacles. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (1550) 35 Lest his neighbors countrey might be an harborough, or receptacle of his foes and aduersaries. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 127 An Hauen .. which is a commodious and safe receptacle for all ships directing their course for the same. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* Ded., Those rich lands.. remaine waste and ouergrowne with bushes, receptacles of wild beasts. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 59 A third Chamber .. was a receptacle for the Queene and Ladies. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xii. in *Tracts* (1769) 364 Holy-wells, rocks and caves, which have been the reputed cells and receptacles of men reputed saints. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 91 ¶ 11 They entered this general receptacle [the Hall of Expectation] with ardour. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 196 It was a standing receptacle for all vagabonds and beggars. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 224 Now applied to the degrading purposes of a receptacle of French cavalry.

† b. Without article: Receipt, admittance. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxxix. (1674) 119 Whosoever durst give receptacle to so pernicious a man in his Library.

3. *spec.* in scientific use. (The L. form *receptaculum* is also used in the same senses.)

a. *Anat.* and *Bot.* An organ or space which receives a secretion, esp. *receptacle of chyle* (the dilated lower portion of the thoracic duct), *of secretion* (in plants).

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* VIII. xii. 205 b/1 By oppilation of the pores .. as by stronge bynding and replecyon of the receptacles. 1722 QUINCY *Physical Dict.* s.v. *Lacteal Veins*, The Receptacle of the Chyle is easily found in live Bodies. .. The Receptacle receives all the second order of Lacteals. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Receptaculum*, In brute animals the receptacle of the chyle is situated on the dorsal vertebræ where the lacteals all meet. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. i. 27 The receptacles..in the leaves of the Orange and of all Myrtaceæ..are called..receptacles of oil. *Ibid.*, Although the receptacles of secretion have no proper coat, yet they are so surrounded by cellular tissue that a lining or wall is formed. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 93 The canal-like Receptacles for Secretions are formed, in many plants, by cells, .. separating from one another and leaving an intercellular space.

b. *Bot.* The common base which supports the floral organs, the torus or thalamus (*floral receptacle*). Also, the axis or rachis of a head, spike, or other cluster (*receptacle of inflorescence*).

Proper receptacle, the apex of the peduncle or pedicel supporting a single flower. *Common receptacle*, the support of the florets in a composite flower-head; the clinanthium; also = receptacle of inflorescence.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Receptaculum*, The disk of the receptacle is of various shapes in the various plants. 1777 W. CURTIS *Flora Lond.* I. 58 Receptacle [of Dandelion] naked and full of little holes. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 198 Flowers .. collected in dense heads upon a common receptacle. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 254 Nutlets..attached by the edge to an elevated receptacle.

c. *Bot.* In Ferns, Mosses, Algæ, and Fungi, the support of the fructification or reproductive organs; an apothecium, pycnidium, sporophore, etc.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* s.v., Receptacle .. is also applied to various forms of support to the fructification of cryptogamous plants. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 59 There is manifestly a succession in formation and maturity of the asci in a receptacle. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 370 The receptacle of Mosses either terminates the growth of a primary axis, .. or the axis is indeterminate, and the receptacle is placed at the end of an axis of the second or third order.

Receptacula·ceous, *a. Bot.* [f. as next + -ACEOUS.] = next. ? *Obs.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xii. (1765) 30 *Receptaculaceous Nectaria*, such as join to the Receptacle. 1853 in MACDONALD & ALLEN *Botanist's Word-bk.*

Receptacular (reseptæ·kiŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *receptacul-um* receptacle + -AR. Cf. F. *réceptaculaire*.]

1. *Bot.* Pertaining to the receptacle of a flower.

1847 in WEBSTER.

2. Of the nature of, serving as, a receptacle.

1848 OWEN in *Times* 14 Nov. 8/7 Being an air-breathing animal, with long vesicular and receptacular lungs.

† Rece·ptance. *Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *recept-*, *recipĕre*, or *receptāre*, after *acceptance*.] Reception.

1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 128 A solemn speech.. which mett with a gracious receptance from his majestie.

So **Rece·ptant** *a.*, receiving. *rare*—[1].

1872 RUSKIN *Munera P.* 32 The holder of wealth, in such temper, may be regarded .. as a money-chest with a slit in it, not only receptant but suctional.

† Rece·ptary, *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY. In sense 1, ad. obs. F. *receptaire* (16th c.).]

1. A book or collection of receipts.

1611 COTGR., *Receptaire*, a receptarie, a note of Phisicall receipts. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. a. *sb.* A received or accepted notion or belief. b. *adj.* Merely received or accepted as true, without proof.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., Our sober enquiries in the doubtfull appertinancies of Arts, and Receptaries of Philosophy. *Ibid.* 34 Baptista Porta, in whose workes, although there be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many also receptary, and such as will not indure the test.

Receptation. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *receptātio*, f. L. *receptāre* to receive: cf. *acceptation*.] The fact of being received into a place.

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 400 Ony crymes that it salhappin the saidis transgressouris .. to commit the tyme of thair returning and receptatioun. 1576 *Ibid.* II. 550.

† Rece·ptative, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. as prec.: see -ATIVE.] Receptive.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIV. ix, Thus comyn wytte worketh wonderly, Upon the v. gates whyche are receptatyve Of every thynge for to take inwardly.

Recepte, var. *recet* received: see RESET *v.*

Rece·ptibi·lity. Also 9 -ability. [f. next.]

1. The quality or state of being receptible.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 50 There is one Doctrine of his, would spoil all the receptibility of the whole System of Religion promulgated in his Gospel. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritologia* 114 Some inequality in this receptibility. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 55 (1822) II. 20 Without at all diminishing his receptability among the said circles.

† 2. Capacity for receiving. *Obs.*—[1]

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xvi. 153 The Peripatetick matter is a pure unactuated Power, and this conceited Vacuum a meer Receptibility. [*Cf. ibid.* The imaginary space is receptive of any body.]

Receptible (rĭse·ptib'l), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 7 -able. [ad. late L. *receptibilis*: see -IBLE and cf. obs. F. *receptible* (Godef.).]

1. That may be received, receivable.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* G, Hoate bread he vtterlie discommendeth .. because it is not (as he there affirmeth) receptible of nature. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 60 Whether it be a clear and receptable distinction of magick. 1886 C. A. WARD in *Temple Bar Mag.* LXXVII. 542 A bright idea is lost on the masses, and the smoke of verbosity is required to make it receptible by their understanding.

2. Capable of receiving. Const. *of*.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 201/1 Water, continually flowing, easily receptable of any Form. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* XXXIV. 175 All their organs are tender, yielding, easily wounded, sensible and receptible. 1894 *Emanuel Swedenborg* V. 113 Not a conception of life but only of the first and purest forms receptible of life.

Recepticious: see RECEPTITIOUS.

Reception (rĭse·pʃən). Also 5 recepcion. [a. F. *reception* (12–13th c.), or ad. L. *reception-em*, n. of action f. *recipĕre* to RECEIVE.]

1. The action or fact of receiving or getting.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 82 The Ioye that blanchardyn had made at the recepcion of the present that she had sent vnto hym. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 256 Upon ye Reception thereof, I informed the said David Lloyd, and delivered it to him. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 128 A Man Born Blind wou'd not, at first reception of his Sight, think the things he saw were of the same Nature with the Objects of Touch. 1789 GIBBON *Let. to Ld. Sheffield* Misc. Wks. 1814 I. 297 Within an hour after the reception of your last, I drew my pen for the purpose of a reply. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* I. 5 The prospect of the wealth which awaits man's reception.

†**b.** *pl.* Receipts, sums received. *Obs. rare*—1.

1514 *Churchw. Acc., Pilton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 67 The wyche nobyll ys caste yn ye cownte of the recepco[n]is.

2. a. *Astrol.* The fact of each of two planets being received into the other's house, exaltation, or other dignity.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 67 He loketh the conjunccions, He loketh the recepcions, His signe, his house, his ascendent. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, Venus..and Mars..in mutual reception of each other..assure a fortunate combination to Hymen. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 128 The first is a Reception by House (which is the best and strongest). The second is a Reception by Triplicity. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xv. 98.

b. The action of receiving (esp. persons), or fact of being received, into a place, company, state, etc.

1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 13 Dec. in *Carlyle*, Making way for the reception of professed Malignants, both in their Parliament and Army. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 205 All hope is lost Of my reception into grace. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 14 This happy port affords our wand'ring fleet, A month's reception. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xliv, The Count gave orders for the north apartments to be .. prepared for the reception of Ludovico. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxi, The great palace .. had been prepared for the reception of another tenant.

c. The action of receiving, or fact of being received, in a formal or ceremonious manner.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 6 We stayed above six weeks, in expectation of the Great Duke's orders for our reception. 1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 99 This day is appointed for his comeing to town, and great preparations are makeing for his reception. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 484 His reception is here recorded on a Medal, in which one of the Ensigns presents him his hand. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 411 Abdullah Shâh was preparing an entertainment for his reception, when he suddenly advanced as an enemy. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 4/7 Lord Salisbury has fixed Tuesday next for the reception of a deputation from the Irish Defence Union.

d. An occasion of ceremonious receiving; an assemblage of persons for this purpose.

1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 113 In a short time there will be held in Paris a reception, as it is called, of..M. Renan at the French Academy.

3. The action of receiving, or taking in, physically or spatially. Also *transf.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 425 Apuleus rehersethe .. that same thynge to haue happede to hym thro the recepcion of suche venome. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 319 Some Divines say—That Faith is Physically a Passive Reception of Christ himself. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 192 By that connexion of his operations, showing the reception of his essence. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Ready for the reception of any discoveries worthy of being noted down. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 515 Two smaller towers for the reception of the bells were designed.

b. The action of receiving mentally.

1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 180 The absence of a faculty of reception. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 176 Culture, sanity, power of grasp and reception [etc.].

4. The action of accepting or admitting; acceptance, admittance, approbation.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 15 If they had not been the word of God before the Church received them..their reception and tradition could never have made them so. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 97 A virtuous mind appearing with more lustre in the rejection than in the reception of good turns. 1718 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) I. vii. 186 God never intended to compell, but only to persuade us into a Reception of Divine Truth. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 25 In those of our English courts wherein a reception has been allowed to the civil and canon laws. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* II. xii. 101 If..I shall thus contribute to the more general reception of the great outlines of this system. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud., Spinoza* (1878) I. 351 We refuse to submit to the demonstrations by which it thrusts itself on our reception.

†**b.** An idea received or accepted without evidence of its truth. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 26 Our mature and secondary enquiries are forced to quit those receptions. 1691 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* iii. 62 Most Men..obstinately adhere to those unexamined Receptions.

5. The action of receiving, or fact of being received, in a certain manner; kind or manner of reception. (Usually with qualifying adj.)

a. of persons.

1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 26 Feb. in *Carlyle*, An account of the kind reception, and the many civilities afforded them. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 20 May, My wife much pleased with the reception she had. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3808/7 The Imperial Forces were in so good a Posture, that the French would meet with a warm Reception. 1795 BURKE *Abr. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 537 Baldwin, earl of Flanders, gave him a very kind reception. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, The discourse turned on the reception which they were to expect from their Provost. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 205 He found in the Netherlands a scarcely more cordial reception than in France.

b. of ideas, proposals, etc.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 149 When it was brought into the House [the bill] found a better reception than was expected. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 17 P 4 New Opinions at first meet with a cold Reception. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 7 Whatever shall be laid before me for the Welfare of this Province, will meet with a favorable Reception. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 236 They only have an interest in .. procuring a good reception for his name. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 372 His inventions, therefore, found no favourable reception.

6. The action of receiving or taking, in various applications of the vb.

1863 H. COX *Institit.* I. viii. 123 The parties .. produce evidence, the reception of which is..regulated by the rules of law. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xiv, It is proper to show that you were not an accomplice of the removal and the reception [of the stolen goods] in your house.

†**7.** Capacity for receiving. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 807 Natures Law, By which all Causes..To the reception of thir matter act. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 167 This Hospital..is of great reception. It maintains two thousand sick and decrepid in it.

†**8.** A receptacle, a place of reception. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 172 Ascending first into a capsulary reception of the breast bone. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 324 Make me room in thy heart, and let it be a clean and fit reception for so pure a guest.

†**9.** Recovery, recapture. *Obs.*—1

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 44 Hee was right glad of the French Kings reception of those Townes from Maximilian.

10. *Comb.*, as (sense 2 c) *reception day, room*; **reception order**, an order authorizing the reception and detention of a person in a lunatic asylum.

1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. v, Such was the reception-room of Beau Fielding. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 8 He was in her father's reception-room when she reached home. 1890 *Act* 53 *Vict.* c. 5 § 4 Received and detained as a lunatic .. under a reception order made by the judicial authority. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 680/1 By this time Duncan and his friends were frequenting all Madame de Champbaron's reception days. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 430 The Reception Order of a justice is sufficient authority to take the patient to, and to receive him in an asylum, or to detain him there if he has already been. removed on an Urgency Order.

Hence **Rece·ptionism, Rece·ptionist** (see quot. 1900).

1867 COBB *Kiss of Peace* 4 We must .. give this opinion a name. Let us call it the 'Theory of Reception', and its professors 'Receptionists'. 1900 D. STONE *Outl. Chr. Dogma* xi. 191 Receptionism is the view that the bread and wine remain only bread and wine after consecration; but that, together with them, the faithful communicant really receives the body and blood of Christ.

Receptitious (rĭsepti·ʃəs), *a.* Also 9 -icious. [ad. L. *receptitius* or *-icius*: see RECEIPT and -ITIOUS 1.] *Roman Law.* (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Receptitious*, that is received, kept, or reserved to ones use from another. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Goods*, Receptitious goods were those which the wife might reserve the full property of to herself, and enjoy them independently of her husband. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* vi. § 5 An adventicious dowry always remains with the husband, unless the person who gave it have expressly stipulated that it shall be returned to him; such a dowry is called specifically recepticious.

Receptive (rĭse·ptiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *receptīvus*: see RECEIPT and -IVE, and cf. obs. F. *receptif.*]

1. Having the quality of, or capacity for, receiving; able to receive; pertaining to, of the nature of, reception. (Common in 17th and 19th c.; in later use esp. of the mind, or of persons in respect of it.)

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 Chierurgyons must knowe .. what synges .. be receptyve [*printed* recentyve], what signes be expulcive. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. § 3 The soul..shall, as it is receptive, be..perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace, and delight. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iv. 160 That receptive Power .. to admit or not admit such new Laws. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 89 The Earth and Sun..; the one active, piercing, .. the other passive, receptive. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. v. 95 The passive sense, or what the school-men call the merely receptive. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 210 The receptive and transmitting powers of bodies in regard to radiant heat. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 30 The passive receptive work of the mind.

b. Const. *of.*

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* xviii. (1653) 74 A heaven that hath a broad way leading thither, and is receptive of Drunkards. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic.* II. i. (1840) 234 The heart of man became receptive of wickedness. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 90 We are to answer every one that inquires a reason..which supposes something receptive of it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 291, I should wish the citizens to be as receptive of virtue as possible.

2. *spec.* †**a.** *Receptive measures*, measures of capacity. *Obs.*

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Coin* (1685) 281 Receptive Measures are two-fold. First of liquid or moist things; Secondly of dry things. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 197 Of Receptive Measure, that is, Things Measured inwardly.

b. *Receptive spot*, the spot in an oosphere at which the male gamete is admitted.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 344 The entrance takes place at a lighter spot of the oosphere facing the neck, which is termed the Receptive Spot.

Hence **Rece·ptively** *adv.*

1881 W. SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 624. 570 We can cause the discharge to be from one terminal only, the other terminal acting merely receptively.

Receptiveness (rĭse·ptivnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] Receptivity. (Common in recent use.)

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* v. 104 There is found in us a capacity, aptness, or receptiveness, of this principle of life. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. i. 79 From the receptiveness of first matter he concludes the real and actual existence of it. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 8 The retentiveness of that people equalled its receptiveness. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 85 A young man .. with a reverential receptiveness and a delicate sensibility.

Receptivity (rĭsepti·vĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being receptive; ability or readiness to receive or take in. (Common in 19th c., esp. with ref. to the mind.)

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 6 (1622) 181 Hee cannot worke any where beyond the possibilitie or receptiuitie of his matter. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. iii. 11 The Air being of a thin Body .. is of an easie receptivity for all sorts of Impressions. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 585 His receptivity for aesthetic gratification [is] not delicate. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 728 They are here receptivities, or moulds of matter. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* x. 175 He had the sympathetic receptivity of all truly great minds.

†**Rece·ptment.** *Obs.*—1 [= AF. *receptment*, var. *recettement* RESETMENT.] The act or practice of harbouring criminals.

1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 28 Men have used .. to outlaw the people appealed of commandement, force, aide, and receptment.

Receptor (rĭse·ptəɹ). Also 5–6 -our(e. [a. OF. *receptour, -eur*, or L. *receptor*, agent-n. f. *recipĕre* to RECEIVE.]

†**1.** = RECEIPTER 1, RESETTER. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 30 Ony heretykes..or here receptourys, defenderys, or fauoureryes. 1472 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 Robert Mascald .. is a receptour of suspect persones. 1585 FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 297 The searchinge out of sundrye that were receptors of ffelons. 1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 13 The kind Receptors of the Fugitiues after the Detection. 1660 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 538 Against pyrats, their assistors or abettors,.. or receptors.

2. A telephonic receiver.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Feb. 1/3 In the hospital..each Roman Catholic patient has a receptor connected with the cathedral at the head of his bed on Sunday.

3. *Med.* (See quot.)

1900 *Lancet* 18 Aug. 528/1 The fixation .. of the Toxin molecule in the protoplasm was accomplished by means of certain lateral chains which the latter possessed and which were termed 'receptors'.

†**Rece·ptory,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. late L. *receptōrium*, neut. of *receptōrius*: see next, and cf. obs. F. *receptoire*.] A receptacle.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 51 b, The humours .. fylleth and extendeth the receptories of the bodye, as the stomacke, the vaynes, and bowelles. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 68 Put these in a Glasse styll wyth his receptorye well luted. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 222 A paile or trey made of kids or goats leather for a receptory. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1053 A Current that turneth the Liquor into a Receptory, from whence it is pumped into another Pit or Mine. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiii. 282 Those three Rivers .. disembogue at one Mouth into the common Receptory of Rivers.

†**Rece·ptory,** *a.* [ad. late L. *receptōri-us*: see RECEIPT and -ORY, and cf. F. *receptoire* (16th c.).] Pertaining to reception; receptive.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 17 You see, the form of the words is receptory, He received. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 170 Dam up the receptory vessels.

Receptual (rĭse·ptiuăl), *a.* [f. L. *receptu-s* + -AL; in mod. use after *conceptual.*]

†**1.** Capable of receiving or taking in other substances. *Obs.*—1

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* xxxii. in Ashm. (1652) 198 And soe after the Colour of that Erth ys Sulphuri and receptuall, Some men do say ys engendered every Mettall.

2. Of the nature of, pertaining to, a (mental) recept or recepts. Hence **Rece·ptually** *adv.*

1888 ROMANES *Mental Evol. Man* ii. 41 *note*, The term apperception as used by some German psychologists is also inclusive of what I mean by receptual ideation. *Ibid.* iii. 58 The animal is able to distinguish receptually between the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

‖ **Recercelé(e** (rĭsəɹsĭlē·). *Her.* [a. OF. *recercelé, -lée* circular, curled, pa. pple. of *recerceler*, f. *re-* RE- + *cercel* a circle.] Of a cross: Having the ends of the arms curling into divergent spirals.

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1777) Dict., *Recercelée*.. is said of a Cross that circles or curls at the ends, very much resembling a Rams horn. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 218 A chesuble charged with his *cross recercelée*. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 62 The Cross Recercelé resembles a Cross Moline with its floriations more expanded.

Recerve, obs. form of RESERVE.

Recess (rĭse·s), *sb.* [ad. L. *recess-us*, f. *recēdĕre* to RECEDE; cf. It. *recesso* (Florio).]

†**1.** The act of retiring, withdrawing, or departing (from or to a place); withdrawal, departure. *Obs.* (Common in 16–17th c., freq. in phr. *access and recess.*)

1531 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 576 Ye write unto Us of the recesse ande departing of our and your Commissioners. 1538 CROMWELL *Let.* 13 July in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902)

II. 147 He may haue free accesse and recesse from tyme to tyme. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 782 They have easie accesse and recesse to and fro to their beguiling nets. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxviii. 216 The sudden recess of the Air made the bubbles .. appear .. numerous. 1692 Wagstaffe *Vind. Carol.* v. 58 Not only Petition the King, ..but upon his recess from Whitehall, send him a Peremptory Petition.

transf. 1536 in Burnet *Hist. Ref., Coll. Records* No. 52 Hen. VIII, His Recesse from the Church, ye proffe not otherwise, than by the..Comon Opinion of those Parts.

†2. The (*or* an) act of retirement from public life or into privacy; the fact of living retired or in a private manner; a period of retirement. *Obs.*

1645 Evelyn *Diary* 31 Jan., Famous for the debauched recesses of Tiberius. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 135 Long lived he in that retirement .. yet was not his re-cesse in-glorious. 1700 Dryden *Fables* Ded. 163 The soft recesses of your hours improve The three fair pledges of your happy love. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* II. 2 His indispositions and other reasons made him determine entirely to quit the court: During his recess, however he lost nothing of his .. respect for the king.

†b. Without article: Retirement, seclusion, privacy. *Obs.*

1645 Evelyn *Diary* 6 May, Faire Parks or Gardens .. being onely places of recesse and pleasure. 1709 Prior *Chloe Hunting* 16 Ev'ry neighbouring Grove Sacred to soft Recess and gentle Love. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 208, I had chosen..my Aunt Clifford's..there to remain in recess for some time.

3. The act of retiring for a time from some occupation; a period of cessation from usual work or employment.

In early use chiefly of Parliament, later also of schools.

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* x. 35 Since the late Recesse, some endeavours of mine have been reported more distastive then before. *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 22 In this recess of action, we had several treaties about prisoners. 1706 *Royal Sp.* 16 Feb. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4202/1 It will be convenient to make a Recess in some short Time. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 210 Every recess of the school they passed at Mushroom Place. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* xxvi. (1891) 394 In the recess, as it was called, or interval of suspended studies in the middle of the forenoon. 1881 Gladstone in *Times* 8 Oct. 6/3 We are in a Parliamentary recess, but the leaders of the Tories do not appear to have had any recess at all.

†b. Without article: Cessation from work, relaxation, leisure. *Obs.*

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. ii. 159 A Love of moderate Recess and Rest from Action. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 215 His hours of leisure and recess employs In drawing pictures of forbidden joys.

†4. Delay; respite. *Obs. rare.*

1622 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* II. vi. 4 After the protraction and recesse of a yeeres time, Victoryna consenteth to Sypontus to be his wife. 1706 De Foe *Jure Div.* x. 229 The small Recess the weary Land obtain'd So little Breath to rising Freedom gave.

5. A place of retirement, a remote and secluded spot, a secret or private place.

1636 G. Sandys *Paraphr. Ps.* cxxxiv. (1648) 205 Your hands devoutly raise To his divine Recesse. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 199 Airy and cool Choultries, private Recesses for their Women. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 250 A woman..who had been housekeeper at Lord Winterbottom's recess. 1831 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Elistoniana*, The last retreat, and recess, of his every-day waning grandeur.

†b. A dark resource, a secret. *Obs. rare.*

1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 6 To cast out Devills (by a knowne Recesse of the blacke Art) through him that is the Prince. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Ad Sect. IV. 52 Magnifying the recesses of his Counsell and Wisdome and Predestination.

6. The act of receding, of going back or away, from a certain point. (Used chiefly of the motion of things, and *esp.* of water, the sea, or the heavenly bodies.)

1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* I. 19 Alwayes at the waters recesse, euery man could finde out his owne land by the plot. 1653 Gataker *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 157 The accesse or recesse of the Sun unto and from several parts of the world. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 202 As the earth in its recess from the sun recovers by degrees its former power. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* IV. xvi, As we recede from light..the pupil is enlarged by the retiring of the iris, in proportion to our recess. 1818 G. S. Faber *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 266 It is at present dry, in consequence of the gradual recess of the waters. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* iii. (1849) 19 An alternate recess and advance of the apsides.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* of immaterial things.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 109 It is the defect, and recesse of the opposite facultie. 1646 Earl Monm. tr. *Bronchi's Civil Warres* VI. 60 Leaving her in the recesse of her Fortune. 1722 De Foe *Hist. Plague* (1756) 235 The principal Recess of this Infection..was from February to April. 1782 Jefferson *Notes on Virginia* (1787) 132 The access of frost in the autumn, and its recess in the spring. 1843 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* xliii. (1876) 506 Painting the access and recess of his thought.

7. *transf.* or *fig.* (from senses 1 and 6).

†a. A dislike or disgust *to* a thing. *Obs.*—1

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 26 It becommeth to haue an appitite to that which it holdeth good and pleasant, and a recesse or lothsomnesse to yt which maketh against it.

†b. A drawing back (*from* a promise). *Obs.*

1601 J. Wheeler *Treat. Comm.* 96 Queene Marie by the way of Recesse .. reuoked this Decree, and restored the Hanses to their former priuiledges. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xlii. 125 Some..admit of an absolute recesse from a word already passed.

†c. A departure *from* some state or standard. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 5 Men .. have made too untimely a departure, and too remote a recess from particulars. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 430 Recesses of the parts of mans body, from the natural state. 1692 Beverley *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 7 Every Sin..is a Recess from the Holiness of God.

†d. A falling back; decline. *Obs.*

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 55 Others,..when he was in the right course of recovery, and setling to moderation, would not suffer a recesse in him. 1659 J. Harrington *Lawgiving* III. iv. (1700) 456 This Standard in a well founded Monarchy, must bar recess; and in a well founded Commonwealth must bar increase.

8. A retired or inner place or part; one of the remotest or innermost parts or corners of anything.

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Recesse*, a bye-place. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 224 Gentlemens houses .. having more in the recess than they promise in the front. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 604 Within a Mountain's hollow Womb, there lyes A large Recess, conceal'd from Human Eyes. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* VI, To carry torches into every recess of the ruin. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* Introd. 4 A pursuit..only requisite in the gloomy recesses of the cloister. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) IV. 89 The little village ..lies..deep in the recesses of the Pennine chain.

b. *fig.* especially of the soul or heart.

1688 South *Serm.* (1727) II. 301 Sorrow..must force, and make its way into the very inmost Corners, and Recesses of the Soul. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* I. 711 The thoughts that roll Deep in the close recesses of my soul. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* I. 18 The fear, That in my heart's recesses deep had lain. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 408 The question lies..in the recesses of psychology.

9. A receding part or indentation in the line of some natural feature or object, as a coast, range of hills, etc.

1697 Dryden *Æneid* I. 228 Within a long Recess there lies a Bay. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 79 His dwelling a recess in some rude rock. 1838 *Murray's Handb. N. Germ.* 273 Every projection on the one side of it [a valley] corresponds with a bay or recess on the other. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 242 The recesses between the hills are mostly filled with gentlemen's seats.

b. *spec.* A receding part or space breaking the continuity of a wall; a niche or alcove.

1774 *Act* 14 *Geo. III*, c. 78 § 28 It shall also be lawful to cut perpendicular Recesses into any Party-wall. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* iii, The recesses within them [oriel windows] were raised a step or two from the wall. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlviii, They sat down in one of the recesses on the bridge, to rest. 1875 Mrs. Ritchie *Miss Angel* x. 90 The gallery was evidently used as a .. sitting room. There was a spinnet in a recess.

c. Any small depression or indentation; also *Anat.* a sinus or fold in an organ or part.

1839 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. (ed. 3) 135 Leaves..divided more or less deeply into lobes, which leave void spaces between them, which we call recesses (*sinus*). 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Recessus*, A recess or fold between the duodenum and jejunum. 1902 Marshall *Metal Tools* 49 The cutting edges..on either side of the pin produce the required recess as the drill is fed down.

†d. A cesspool. *Obs.*—1

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 73, I..have in my yard, what you usually see in most farmers yards, two recesses or pools, as reservoirs of dung and water.

10. † a. ? An agreement or convention. *Obs.*—1

1516 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1875) 22 Efter the forme and tenor of the recesse maid be ambaxiatouris of this realme, and procuratouris and commissionaris of Ingland thairapoun.

b. *Hist.* A resolution, decree, or act of the Imperial Diet of Germany or of the Diet of the Hanseatic League.

After med.L. *recessus* (see Du Cange); so F. *reces.*

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. III. xi. 149 The Recess was published: It contained the following Articles. [*note.* What we call an Act of Parliament in England is called a Recess in Germany.] 1779 *Hist. Mod. Europe* II. lix. 254 The famous Recess of Augsburgh, which is the basis of religious peace in Germany. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 638 When the three colleges [of a diet] agreed, the decree, or recess as it was called, was submitted to the imperial sanction.

†c. (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 275 In the Imperial Chamber the Prætors have half a Florin .. for every substantial Recess, as they call it. *Ibid.*, The substantial Recesses are the Introduction of the Cause, the exhibiting of the Libel [etc.].

II. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *recess time*; (sense 9 b, 9 c) *recess decoration, plate, shop.*

1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 170 We hurried into one of the little recess shops [on Brighton Pier] to avoid them. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. xxiv. § 11 Recess decoration by leaf mouldings. 1874 Theakle *Naval Archit.* 88 The armour shelf or recess plate is a part of the longitudinal framing of the ship. 1885 Miss S. O. Jewett *Marsh Island* xii, The boarder had .. treated the children to apples at recess-time.

†**Rece·ss**, *v.*1 *Obs.*—1 [f. L. *recess-um*, pa. pple. of *recēdĕre* Recede.] To recede.

1581 Dee *Diary* (Camden) 13 Roger Cook..thowght that he was utterly recest from intended goodnes toward him.

Recess (rīse·s), *v.*2 [f. Recess *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To place in a recess or in retirement; to set back or away.

1809 Mar. Edgeworth *Manœuvring* vii, Behind the screen of his prodigious elbow you will be comfortably recessed from curious impertinents. 1820 *Examiner* No. 620, 132/2 The writ was then served in the expectation of recessing me in the Fleet during the long vacation. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* I. xviii. 199 His house stood recessed from the road.

b. *spec.* To set (part of a wall or other structure) in a recess. Also *refl.*

1845 Petrie *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 180 The arches, of which there are two, one recessed within the other. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 44 Little man-of-war port-holes recessed into its wooden sides. 1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* ix, The window recessed itself into the wall.

2. To make a recess or recesses in; to cut away, so as to form a recess.

1876 J. Rose *Pract. Machinist* ix. 162 Providing that the cutter is not recessed and does not cut on both sides. 1882 *Bazaar* 15 Feb. 174 The inner .. hubs are recessed, within them being placed stout steel rings.

3. *intr. U. S.* To take a recess or interval.

1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 14 Apr., The Senate recessed five minutes yesterday afternoon.

Hence **Recessed** (rīse·st) *ppl. a.*, set in a recess; **Rece·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

Recessed arch, an arch set within another arch. *Recessing-bit*, a bit for enlarging the ends of screw-holes, etc.

1809–12 Mar. Edgeworth *Ennui* x, Lady Geraldine and Cecil Devereux .. were in a recessed window. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* iii. 90 Underneath this basilica is a little recessed chapel. 1873 Shelley *Workshop Appliances* 223 The first [pin-drill], with three cutting edges,..being sometimes called a recessing-bitt. 1874 Parker *Goth. Archit.* I. iv. 114 In many of the earlier examples the square profile of the recessed Norman arch is retained.

†**Rece·ssful**, *a. Obs.*—1 [f. Recess *sb.* + -ful.] To which recess or recourse may be had. Also **Rece·ssfully** *adv.* (cf. Recess *sb.* 5 b).

1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* 33 It was disposed of in some eminent or recessefull place of the City. *Ibid.* To Rdr., Who recessefully and impertinently pretend to a Spirit of Interpretation.

Recession (rīse·ʃən), *sb.*1 [ad. L. *recessiōn-em* (Vitruvius), n. of action f. *recēdĕre* to Recede. Cf. mod.F. *récession*, It. *recessione* (Florio).]

1. The action of receding from a place or point; withdrawal, retirement.

† *Recession of the equinoxes*: see Precession.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* IX. vi. (1660) 419 Neither were it a Happiness worth the having, for a Mind, .. by a recession into it self, to spend an Eternity in self-converse. 1692 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 185 The Sun .. plying them always alike without any annual Recession or intermission. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Recession of the Equinoxes* is the going back of the Equinoctial Points every Year about 50 Seconds. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. (1791) Notes 15 Particles mutually recede from and approach each other reciprocally; at the times of their recession from each other [etc.]. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xxvi, She seemed to recede. I drew nearer: her recession, still silent, became swift. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways Sc.* iv. 99 The method shows no signs of approach or recession in the moon's case.

b. Used with ref. to receding or distant parts of surfaces or outlines. (See also Recessor.)

1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xii. 101 Planes or flat surfaces .. have their appearances of recession perfected by the first species of retiring shades. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing*, etc. i. 44 Those degrees of light and dark which arise from difference of local colour, or from recession in distance. 1870 Ruskin *Lect. Art* v. 126 The solid forms of an object, that is to say, the projections or recessions of its surface within the outline.

c. A setting or going back in time. *rare.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 317 They must .. endure anticipation and recession from the moveable condition of their causes. *a* 1876 M. Collins *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 290 Has there really been a recession of the seasons, so that summer comes later every year?

2. The action of receding, retiring, or departing, in various *transf.* or *fig.* senses. Const. *from.*

Common in 17th c. (esp. in Jer. Taylor's works) of departure from a principle, state or condition.

1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* viii. 152 It is a plaine recession from Antiquity. 1659 W. Brough *Schism* 524 There is no sin nor schism in our recession from them. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* X. 301 (T.) His [Christ's] whole life went in a constant recession from his own rights. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 32 ¶ 13 All this is a temporary recession from the realities of life to airy fictions. 1859 J. Cumming *Ruth* iii. 41 He may leave us .. to taste the bitterness of our recession so far and so criminally from Him.

3. The departure *of* a quality or property from that in which it exists.

1659 Pearson *Creed* iv. (1839) 301 Death is nothing else but the privation or recession of life. 1836 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 801/2 The recession of heat from the limbs was noticed by Hippocrates. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 304 There is little wonder that in some cases the recession of mental function is not on physiological lines.

Recession (rīse·ʃən), *sb.*2 [f. Re- 5 a + Cession: cf. Recede *v.*2] The action of ceding back.

1890 *Century Mag.* Jan. 475/2 A bill for the recession [of the Yosemite Valley] to the United States.

Recessional (rīse·ʃənăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Recession *sb.*1 + -al.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Eccl.* Belonging to the recession or retirement of the clergy and choir from the chancel to the vestry at the close of the service; esp. *recessional hymn*, a hymn sung while this retirement is taking place.

1867 *Ch. Opinion* 13 Apr. 15 The service concluded with a recessional hymn. 1882 *Homilet. Monthly* Apr. 410 The ritualist..orders his processional and recessional movements with toll of bell and thunder of organ.

2. Belonging to a recess (of Parliament).

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 2/2 The Government .. continues to pile up work for the Recess and next Session. The recessional work promised by the Home Secretary [etc.].

B. *sb.* A recessional hymn.

1867 in *Life Jas. Skinner* xiii. (1884) 253 To crown all, we had 'O Paradise!' as a recessional.

Rece·ssive, *a.* [f. L. *recess-*, ppl. stem of *recēdĕre* to RECEDE + -IVE.] Tending to recede.

1672-3 GREW *Veget. Roots* § 38 They will also be more Pliable and recessive from the Centre. 1721 J. CLARKE *Moral Evil* 23 That the constituent particles of it should be induced with particular impulsive or recessive forces.

Hence **Rece·ssively** *adv.*, in a receding manner.

1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 494 As she [Greece] passes recessively from the grand Attic period to the Spartan, the Theban, the Macedonian, and the Asiatic.

Recessor. (? Misprint for *recession.*)

a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1640) 112 From the opticks it [painting]..tooke shadowes, recessor, light, and heightnings.

Recet, -cett(e, obs. ff. RESET *sb.* and *v.* **Recetter, -or,** obs. ff. RESETTER. **Receve,** obs. f. RECEIVE. **Recewle,** var. of RECUEIL. **Receypte, Receyt(e, Receytour, Receyve,** obs. ff. RECEIPT, RECEIPTER, RECEIVE.

Rech, obs. f. REACH *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1], RICH *v.*

Rechabite (re·kăbəit). [ad. biblical L. *Rechabīta*, used in pl. to render Heb. רכבים *Rēkābīm*, f. the personal name *Rēkāb*: see *Jer.* XXXV. 2–19.] One of a Jewish family descended from Jonadab, son of Rechab, which refused to drink wine or live in houses. Hence (*a*) one who abstains from intoxicating liquors; now *spec.* a member of the Independent Order of Rechabites, a benefit society founded in 1835; (*b*) a dweller in tents.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* XXXV. 3 Jeconye .. and alle his sonus, and al the hous of Rechabitis. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, The whole housholde off the Rechabites. *c* 1681 (*title*) The English Rechabite, or a Defyance to Bacchus and all his Works. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Wandering Pilgrim* 9 A Rechabite poor Will must live, And drink of Adam's ale. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. xviii. 345 Cone after cone of canvas offers brief shelter to the Rechabite.

Hence **Re·chabitism,** the practice of abstaining from intoxicating liquors; the principles or practice of the friendly society of Rechabites.

1870 *Rechabite & Temperance Mag.* Jan. 8 To extend the blessings of Rechabitism throughout..the land.

† **Rechace.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *rachas* nom. of *rachat* f. *re-* RE- + *achat* ACHATE *sb.*[2]] The act of buying back or redeeming.

c 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame*, etc. 324 He þat ones to loue dothe his omage, Full often tyme, der boght is the rechace.

Rechace, variant of RECHASE *sb.* and *v.*

† **Rechafe,** *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A repeated chafing.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 307 b, Archbyshoppes, and monckes .. roonning to Rome in their often chafe and rechafe, sweating and turmoyling.

Rechafe, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. RECHAUFE *v.*] *trans.* To chafe again.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* Pref. 3 Although they haue been oftentimes chafed and rechafed yet are they so starke and stiffe for colde that they have no force nor might.

So † **Recha·fement.** *Obs.*—[1]

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 364 They take order to keep out and cut off the originall nourishing inflamers, which minister the rechaffment to these disloyal attempts.

Rechai·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To chain again.

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 171 He their malicious Tyranny restrain'd, And orders gave they shou'd be all rechain'd.

Rechange (rītʃē·ndʒ), *sb.* Also 5 *Sc.* **recheng(e,** 5–6 **rechaunge,** 6 **rechaynge.** [f. RE- 5 a + CHANGE *sb.*]

† **1.** The RE-EXCHANGE on a bill. *Obs.*

So F. *rechange* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.). See also RECAMBY.

1489 *Sc. Acts Doun. Conc.* 130/1 þe recheng interess dampnage & expensis sustenit be þe said reuerent faider extending..to þe soume of xij[li] of ross noblis. 1492 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1502) Hiv, Alle maner costis lossis and damagis whiche shall happen too falle for lac of payment at the daye aforesayde of the principall somme aboue sayde be it bee exchaunge rechaunge or other wyse. 1538 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 72 To pay change and rechaunge after the use and custum of merchants. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 204 By Re-change here and else-where, is meant, the whole Bill which is advanced with the Re-change, Provisions and Charges, &c. .. and not the bare Re-change only, which is the Monyes that exceeds the Value of the first Bill.

† **2.** The act of re-exchanging (money or goods).

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 403/1 An Act against Exchange and Rechange, without the Kings License. 1503 *Ibid.* 525/1 Money in Golde or Silver, whiche..cannot come to the proffete of the Kyngs Realme..without exchaynge or rechaynge made in the Landes beyond the See. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *ij, Certaine and generall Rules for Exchaunge of money, and Rechaunge. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 371 The benefit or profit of exchange is never known directly but by the rechange thereof. 1625 in Rymer *Foedera* XVIII. 146 With sufficient Meanes for the Re-change of the Tokens to be uttered to the Citizens.

3. The act of changing or altering again.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* I. 192 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 416/1 Which [?*read* with] chaunge and rechaunge Of fastinges and of feestes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 232 Neuer the Muses more tired then now with changes & rechanges of his deuises. 1642 SPELMAN *View Printed Bk.* 36 With in the space of 500 yeares..how many changes [*printed* thinges] and rechanges had they of their Gouernment. 1890 LOWELL *Inscr. Bust Fielding*, He..saw the Sphinx, now bestial, now divine, In change and rechange.

Rechange (rītʃē·ndʒ), *v.* Also 6 **rechaung(e.** [f. RE- 5 a + CHANGE *v.*, perh. after F. *rechanger.*]

1. To change or alter again. **a.** *intr.* or *absol.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 98 Helen of Greece..chaunged and rechaunged at hir pleasure, I graunt. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 155 It..addeth thereunto or diminisheth, changeth and rechangeth. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 129 How often hast thou changed and rechanged. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 141 The eye soon sickens of identical furniture, and unvarying imagery...Let us change and rechange.

b. *trans.*

1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. i. 22 Did not I change long loue to sudden hate; And then rechange their hatred into loue? 1644 FEATLY *Roma Ruens* 7 The whole world shall be changed into a second chaos, and that chaos shall be re-changed into a new world. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 170 By this changing and rechanging the order of battle, nothing farther was done for that day. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 6/5 Recusancy, or the crime of not being able to change, and even re-change, one's religion at the command of the Privy Council, figures conspicuously.

† **2.** *trans.* (and *absol.*) To re-exchange (goods or money). *Obs.*

1551 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 406 Liberty was gevin to the marchauntis to exchaung and rechaung money for money. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 239 There is no negociating now adayes, but with it [honesty] and with money; changing and rechanging as the market goes.

Hence **Recha·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Rinnuta*, a remooving or rechanging. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 47 Nothing is found of any rechanging of those languages from the Roman, into the state wherein now they are.

Recha·nt, *v.* [f. RE- + CHANT *v.*, perh. after F. *rechanter* (1288) or L. *recantāre*: cf. RECANT *v.*[2]] *intr.* and *trans.* To chant again or in reply; to repeat in chanting. Hence **Recha·nted,** **Recha·nting** *ppl. adjs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i, IV. *Handie-crafts* 31 Hark, hark, the cheerfull and re-chanting cries Of old and young; singing this joyfull Ditty. 1633 PRYNNE 1*st Pt. Histrio-m.* 532 b, Whiles they chaunt and rechaunt this. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* Large Suppl. Postscr. 1 To parallel the Scottish Covenanters with Jesuites is the old and oft rechanted son[g] of your fellows.

Recha·os, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To reduce again to chaos.

1611 J. DAVIES *Scourge of Folly* Wks. (Grosart) II. 53 Shee shall Preserue thy name till she re-chaos'd go To purging-flames. 1616 — *Sir T. Overbury* Ibid. 16 So shall thy stay, when states re-chaosed lie, Make thee great Steward to Eternitie.

Recharge (rītʃā·ɹdʒ), *sb.* Now *rare.* [f. RE- + CHARGE *sb.*, prob. after F. *recharge* (1433).]

1. A fresh charge or load. *rare.*

1611 FLORIO, *Ricarica*, a recharge, a reburthen. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The recharge should never be so deep as the first charge, lest the piece..should burst.

† **2.** The act of accusing in return. *Obs.*—[1]

1637 C. DOW *Answ. H. Barton* 127 His brave retort and recharge of sedition upon them.

3. A renewed or return charge in battle.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 675 That buffetting representeth the charging of the enemie, and the avoiding of his recharge. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 749 Caesars ships being..ready for any needs of service, either for charge or recharges, or to turn about. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Recharge*, a renewal of the charge or attack.

† **b.** *fig.* A renewed attack *of* something. *Obs.*—[1]

1620 J. PYPER tr. *Hist. Astrea* I. VII. 234 This recharge of griefe surprized me so forcibly.

Recharge (rītʃā·ɹdʒ), *v.* [f. RE- + CHARGE *v.*, perh. after F. *recharger* (13th c.).]

1. *trans.* † **a.** To reload (a vessel). Also *refl.* and *absol. Obs.*

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 417/2 They [ships] have atte all tymes be discharged and recharged. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 250 The seid veassayle .. saylyng .. vnto Portesmouth & ther dyscharged then frome thens to Southampton & ther Recharged with the cordage. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 863 They bee there all the winter in the ports, to discharge their loding and recharge backe againe. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* 35 The Portugalls mutually come to discharge and recharge themselues.

b. To put a fresh charge in; to refill, reload.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 167 As soon as the melting-pot is emptied, it is immediately re-charged. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 21 In recharging the battery the liquid drawn off from the zinc cells is again employed in them.

2. † **a.** To charge or accuse in return. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 13 Whereupon they recharge vs, as if in these things we gaue the Church a libertie which hath no limits or bounds. 1697 G. KEITH *2nd Narr. Proc. Turner's Hall* 33 Whereas I charged T. Elw. with perverting the Apostles Creed, he recharges me, and lays the whole Ground of his Charge upon a Quibble.

b. To make a new charge against.

1895 *Daily News* 4 June 2/5 The magistrate .. then directed that she should be re-charged for the assault on the assistant gaoler.

c. *intr.* To repeat a charge or accusation. *Obs.*—[1]

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. lxi, Norfolke denies them peremptorily. Herford recharg'd.

3. To lay or impose again as a charge. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Reimposer*, to reimpose, to recharge. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 2 [He] shall have all his suits rejected, and his sins..recharged upon him. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 111 The unfair traders, and runners, and such as come in before the duties are recharged.

4. *intr.* To charge (in battle) again or in return.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 43 Then recharging aduisedly to be ready to come vp. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* IX. 90 With valient secondes, placd to recharge after. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxvii, They charge, re-charge, and all along the Sea They drive and squander the huge Belgian Fleet.

Hence **Recha·rging** *vbl. sb.*

1892 *Daily News* 3 June 7/3 The recharging occupies six hours. 1897 R. KEARTON *Nature & Camera* 358 The recharging of dark slides.

Recharter (rītʃā·ɹtəɹ), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] The renewal of a charter; a new or second charter.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1852 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 159 In 1832 .. Webster led the new Whig party in support of its re-charter. 1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* XX. 457 In 1832 occurred the Recharter, when the Bank directors showed a still further change of views.

Recharter (rītʃā·ɹtəɹ), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To charter again; to give a new charter to. Hence **Recha·rtering** *vbl. sb.*

1847 in WEBSTER. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. vi. 373 He prepared to recharter the bank of England. 1884 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1005 The Vice-President..was found to be opposed to the rechartering of a United States Bank.

† **Rechase,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **rechas, -chayse, 5, (7) -chace.** [Perh. ad. OF. **rachas*, nom. of **rachat* RECHEAT *sb.*] = RECHEAT *sb.* (but in later quots. possibly associated with RECHASE *v.*[1] 2 a).

c 1420 *Venery de Tretty* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 152 Than shall ye blowe on this maner a mote, and aftirward the rechace upon my houndys that be past the boundys. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 58 The huntes þei halowe, in hurstes and huwes, And bluwe rechas ryally. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 772 To here the bugles there yblow,..And sevenscore raches at his rechase. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* II. CXXXVIII, All the blasts that long to all manner of games;..to the rechace [*Caxton* rechate] to the flight [etc.].

Recha·se, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **rechasse,** 5–6 **rechace.** [a. F. *rechasser* (13th c.; OF. also *rechacier*, etc.): see RE- and CHASE *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To chase or drive back (an assailant); to chase in turn. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 After..the worthy Jason had rechaced his enmyes unto nyghe by the ooste. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCCV. 458 These fortresses .. made dyuers yssues and assautes on their neighbours, Somtyme chasyng and somtyme rechased agayne. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* V. 358 One-while the Syrians by the Medes are chas't; Anon the Medes by Syrians are rechas't.

absol. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xlvii, Then these assaile, then those rechase again.

† **b.** To drive or force back (a thing). *Obs.*—[1]

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q vij, There is nothyng that more rechaceth the balle of the thought.

2. † **a.** *Hunting.* To chase (a deer) back into the forest. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 379 Withynne a while the herte founde ys I-halowed and rechased faste Longe tyme. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *To Rechace*,..among Huntsmen is to make homewards, to drive back towards the place where the game was rouzed or started. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rechacing*, The keeping of running dogs to rechace the deer into the forests.

b. To drive back (cattle or sheep) from one pasture to another.

1618 J. WILKINSON *Courts Baron* (1620) 147 If any tenant ..doth vse in the Summer time or open time of the yeere, .. to bring Cattell from his other Farme into his farme within this Manor,..this is called chasing and rechasing. 1720 T. WOOD *Instit. Eng. Law* IV. i. 490 The Homage may also Enquire..Of Chasing Cattle into the Manor, and Rechasing them. 1852 *Dorset Gloss., Chase and re-chase*, to drive sheep at particular times from one pasture to another.

† **c.** To drive or course (horses) back over the same ground. *Obs.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 54 Albe some Authors giue aduice to chase and rechase your Mares vp and downe the ground. *Ibid.* III. 9 The best mettald Horses, if they be chaste and rechaste without..some incouragement, will by degrees growe worse and worse.

† **3.** *intr.* ? To be engaged in rechasing. *Obs.*—[1]

Perh. a transferred use of 2 a, suggested by the hunting sense of *quest*; but the correct reading may be *theire chase is.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* V. 723 The queste of holborn come into this places, a-geyne the light euer thei rechases.

Hence † **Recha·ser**; † **Recha·sing** *vbl. sb.*[1]

1611 FLORIO, *Riccacciamenti*, rechasings. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rechacing*, Antiently there were offices of rechacers of the deers bestowed by the king on gentlemen, or old hunters.

† **Recha·se,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **-chace.** [var. of *rechate* RECHEAT *v.*, after RECHASE *sb.*] *intr.* To recheat. Hence † **Recha·sing** *vbl. sb.*[2]

c 1450 *Master of Game* (MS. Douce 335) XXXIII. lf. 60 He sholde rechace with oute long mote; for the mote shold neuer be blowe before this rechasyng.

Recha·sten, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To chasten again.

1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Proph. Khor.* II, To see Those virtuous eyes for ever turn'd on me; And in their light rechasten'd silently..Grow pure by being purely shone upon.

Rechat(e : see RECHEAT *sb.* and *v.*

† **Rechau·fe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *réchauffer*: see next.] *trans.* To warm (again).

a 1521 R. COPLAND *Knt. of the Swanne* ix, After that the good hermit had done his possibilitie to susteine and rechaufe the .vii. litle chyldren. 1579 BAKER *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 27 It is ordeyned for to rechaufe the parts next thereto, as Galen sayth.

‖ **Réchauffé** (re*s*ofé). [F., pa. pple. of *réchauffer* to warm up again, f. *re-* + *échauffer*: see RE- and CHAFE *v.*] A warmed-up dish; hence

fig. something old served up or presented again, esp. a rehash of literary matter.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 133 It is really wasting time to confute this *réchauffé* of a theory. 1864 *Q. Rev.* July 83 A *réchauffé* of the forgotten criticisms of one of our old English deists. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. xiii. 272 A *réchauffé* of one's own stale speeches is not an appetising dish.

Re-chaw, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To chaw again.

1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* vii. 102 Which soddaine motion so entind his blood, as causd him aye rechawe his moodie cudd.

Rechayse, variant of Rechase *sb. Obs.*

Rechche, Reche, obs. forms of Reek *v.*

† Reche, *v. Obs.*[-1] [Of obscure origin: cf. Rache *v.*[2]] *trans.* To tear, rend.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13939 He wan vpo fote, All-to rechit his robis & his ronke here; Fowle frusshet his face with his felle nailes.

Reche, obs. form of Reach, Retch.

Recheat (rĭtʃī·t), **† rechate,** *sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 8 re-. [Prob. ad. OF. **rachat*, vbl. sb. from *rachater* Recheat *v.*] **† a.** The act of calling together the hounds to begin or continue the chase of a stag, or at the close of the hunt. *Obs. rare.* **b.** The series of notes sounded on a horn for one or other of these purposes.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lii, Fyrste to the vncoupelynge, to the sekynge, to the rechate, to the flyghte. 1575 Turbery. *Venerie* xl. 111 They may come in nearer towardes their houndes & blowe a Rechate to their houndes to comforte them. 1590 Cockaine *Treat. Hunting* D iv, The Rechate, with three winds, The first, one long and fiue short. The second one long and one short. The third, one long and sixe short. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 853 As you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the releefe three times. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* II. xxxvii, Now winde they a Recheat, the rous'd Dear's knell. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 292 He that gives the fatal Blow, ought to sound a Racheat, to assemble together the rest of the Company, as also the Dogs. 1862 *Luck of Ladysmede* II. 343, I did not think there was one amongst ye who could sound a recheat so like mine own.

fig. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 242 That I will haue a rechate winded in my forehead..all women shall pardon me.

† Recheat, rechate, *v. Obs.* Also 6 rechat. [ad. OF. *rachater, racheter* to reassemble, rally (Godef.).] *intr.* To blow a recheat. Also with *in.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1911 Huntes hyzed hem þeder, with hornez ful mony, Ay rechatande aryat til þay þe renk seȝen. *Ibid.* 1446. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, He shulde rechate .. and blowe after þat a moote. *Ibid.* xxxv, Þei shull blowe a moot and rechate and relaye and go forth per with awaye rechatynge amonge. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2177 Yonder is a horson for me doth rechate: Adewe, syrs, for I thynke leyst that I come to late. 1575 Turbery. *Venerie* xl. 114 If they finde that he hunteth the chaffed Deare, they shall rechate in for the rest of the houndes. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 850 Then must you sound 3 notes, with 3 windes, and recheat .. vpon the same with 3 windes. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiii. 127 Rechating with his horn, which then the hunter chears.

Hence **Rechea·ting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, Þe moot shulde neuer be blowe byfore þe rechatynge.

† Reched. *Obs.*[-1] (Meaning unknown.)

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3264 The rowelle whas rede golde with ryalle stonys, Raylide with reched and rubyes inewe.

Recheer (rĭtʃī·ər), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To cheer or encourage again.

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 392 Untill .. The courteous General's words re-cheer her. *a* 1618 — *Job* III. 63 Re-comfort them shalt Thou, And thus re-cheer them. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 142 In short time the Light Recheers their Sight. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* III. 545 (MS.) Eternal clemency will hear thy suit, Absolve the error and thy soul recheer.

2. To salute again with a cheer or cheers.

1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 The vessels sail one by one out of the Sound, cheered and re-cheered by women and children.

† Re·chelen, *v. Obs.*[-1] [f. *rechel-s* Rekels: cf. OE. *recelsian.*] *trans.* To smoke with incense.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 Zacharie þo þe he gede in þe temple mid his rechel fat to rechelende þe alter.

Rechelas, var. of Rekels, incense. *Obs.*

Recheles, -leshed(e, -lesliche, -lesnes(se, obs. ff. Reckless *a.*, Recklessheád, etc.

† Recheles-ship. *Obs.* In 4 -shepe, -schipe, 5 rechelaschepe. [f. ME. *recheles* Reckless + -ship.] Recklessness, carelessness.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2559 Wyllyng, certys, y dyd hyt noght, But for rechelesshepe of þoght. 13.. *Prick of Love* 355 in *Min. Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 277 Rechelaschipe is the thridde [sin]—þou takest no kep what men þe bidde. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (1840) 191 Suche a mon, throȝe rechelaschepe, Myȝth do the craft schert worschepe.

† Rechelest, -lust. *Obs. rare.* [OE. *receelëst*, f. *receléas* Reckless.] Carelessness, negligence.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xviii. § 3 Hi .. for recceleste forleton unwriten þara monna ðeawas. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Þurh mannes gemeleste and þurh mannes recheleste. *Ibid.* 63 Þurh uniweald oðer recheluste.

Rechel-fat, var. of Rekel-fat, censer. *Obs.*

Rechelis, var. Rekels, incense. *Obs.*

‖ Recherché (rəʃɛrʃe), *a.* [F., pa. pple. of *rechercher*, f. *re-* Re- + *chercher* to seek, Search.] Carefully sought out; hence, extremely choice or rare. (Common in 19th c., esp. of meals, articles of food or drink, and dress.)

1722 Richardson *Statues Italy* 121 This Excuse may be thought too partial, and *Recherché*. 1776 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1857) VI. 310 Sly as Montesquieu without being so *recherché*. 1823 Byron *Juan* XIII. xxviii, At Henry's mansion, then,..Was Juan a *recherché*, welcome guest. 1838 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 298 A quiet *recherché* dinner at the Albion. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 608/1 A tasteful and *récherché* stock of frames and feathers and ribbons.

Reches, obs. form of Riches.

Rechew (rĭtʃū·), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To chew again.

1609 J. Davies *Holy Rood* G iij b, Nor could He (as some Beasts rechew their meat..) Rechew this Bread. 1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 292 When .. unmolested Kine rechew the Cud. 1856 J. Cumming *Script. Readings, Deut. xiv.* 228 The animal that rechews its food as the sheep.

Rechi·ld, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To become a child again.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 526 When he (re-childing) sought With childish spoit to still thy cryes.

Rechless(e, -les(s)ly, -lesness, obs. ff. Reckless *a.*, Recklessly, -ness.

Rechoose (rĭtʃūz·), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To choose again.

1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (1694) 149 All the twelve to be rechosen. 1795 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XVI. 524 The liberty of rechoosing the members of the..assembly. 1885 *North Star* 1 July 3/2 The old-time ceremony of rechoosing a representative.

Rechristen (rīkri·s'n), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To christen anew; to rename.

1796 Lamb *Let. to Coleridge* 10 June, Now it is rechristened from a Sonnet to an Effusion. 1822 T. L. Peacock *Maid Marian* 221 He was rechristened without a priest. 1861 J. G. Sheppard *Fall Rome* vi. 334 It was deemed advisable to re-christen the district with the old imperial name.

Rechri·stianize, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To christianize again or afresh.

1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. i. 147 His assertion, that the world wants to be re-christianized. 1831 C. Wordsworth *Occas. Serm.* Ser. II. 25 His more proper task of re-christianizing the multitudes of his own Italy.

Recht, Sc. form of Right *a.* and *adv.*

Rechy, variant of Reechy *a.*

† Reci·de, *v. Obs.* Also 7 reside. [ad. L. *recidĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *cadĕre* to fall. Cf. Incide *v.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To fall back, relapse.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xcvii. 284 All good things,.. without perpetuall vigilancie,..will reside [*ed.* 1677, recide], and fall away. 1643 *Plain English* 21 People conceive the Parliament recide from their principles and votes.

2. [For *reside.*] To subside, go down.

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* VIII. xiii. (1678) 205 The tumor..will recide without noise, either by the pressure of your fingers, or [etc.].

Recide, Recidence, obs. ff. Reside, etc.

† Recidivate, *pa. pple.* and *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 res-. [f. ppl. stem med.L. *recidīvāre*, f. *recidīvus* Recidive.] **a.** *pa. pple.* Fallen back. **b.** *v. intr.* To fall back, relapse.

1528 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 59 Vᵒ.. Mayor .. being residivate into the saide interdiction. 1611 Cotgr., *Recidiver*, to recidiuate, relapse, fall backe, or againe. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Opuscula* (1629) 79 (L.) Thus then to recidivate, and to go against her own act and promise [etc.]. 1677 Coles *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To Recidivate, *recido, relabor.*

† Recidivation. *Obs.* Also 5 resydyuacion, 5–6 -iuation, 6 -evatyon; 6–7 resid-, recydiuation (-acion, etc.). [a. F. *récidivation* (15th c.), or ad. med.L. *recidivātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recidīvāre*: see prec.]

1. Relapse into sin, error, crime, etc.; backsliding, apostasy. (Very common in 17th c.)

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1856 As for Resydiuacion ys no more to sey But aftyr confession turnyng ayene to syn. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 452 The faith of holy churche dyd ever there endure Without recidiuacion and infection sure. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* xxxiv. *comm.*, Recidivation into sinne maketh the former repentance frustrate. 1693 in Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* III. lxxii. (1718) 382, I promise a great Watchfulness .. against all Temptations to any Degrees, or Instances,..of Recidivation till I am called to lay aside my Business here.

2. A relapse in a sickness or disease. (Common in 16–17th c.)

1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 34 There is as phisicians saye ..double the perill in the recidiuacion that was in the first sicknes. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1849) VI. 509 The Frenche King was..sore syke agayne, fallon in to a newe recidivation. 1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* 138 As all recidiuations and relapses, are worse then the disease. 1697 R. Peirce *Bath Mem.* I. v. 85 Drinking the Waters, to prevent the Return of his Chollick (for he had had some Threatnings of a Recidivation). 1706 in Phillips.

3. The fact of falling again under an interdict.

1528 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 59 Uppon payne of residivation into yᵉ same interdiction.

Recidive (re·sidiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *recidīv-us*, f. *recidĕre*: see Recide and -ive. In sense B. a. = F. *récidive*, med.L. *recidīva.*]

† A. *adj.* Falling back, relapsing. *Obs.*

1537 Cromwell *Let.* 6 June in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 60 But seing their cankred recidive hert [etc.]. 1659 Macallo *Can. Physick* 75 The evil humours remaining after a Crise, are wont to make one recidive or relapsing.

B. *sb.* **† a.** = Recidivation 2. *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* XXIV. xxix. 529 It might soone after by relapse fall backe, as it were, into a recidive, and a worse disease and more daungerous than the other.

b. = Recidivist.

1854 J. B. Dalgairns *Devot. Heart of Jesus* (ed. 2) 32 The feeble penance of such a recidive as Anne de Rohan.

† Recidive, *v. Obs.*[-1] [ad. med.L. *recidīvāre* or F. *récidiver* (1517): see prec.] = Recidivate *v.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* x. 73 Ofte tymes recidiuing, and falling into the same disease.

Recidivism (rĭsi·divi'z'm). [f. as next + -ism.] The habit of relapsing into crime.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 May 3/2 Recidivism is largely represented by the low foreheads, the scowling brows and cunning eyes. 1895 tr. *Ferri's Crim. Sociol.* 256 The great importance of statistics of recidivism.

Recidivist (rĭsi·divist). [ad. mod. F. *récidiviste*, f. *récidiver*: see Recidive *v.* and -ist.] One who relapses; *esp.* one who habitually relapses into crime.

1880 Cobbold in *Lond. Med. Record* May 172 Of the 82 males, 61 were cases of relapse; of the 28 women, 10 were recidivists. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Dec. 3 The convicts..are to be transported to Madagascar and their places taken by the recidivists of France. 1895 tr. *Ferri's Crim. Sociol.* 255 The hardened recidivists, who ought to be considered as degenerate criminals, or criminals by profession.

fig. 1896 *Life A. J. Gordon* 302 The human heart is, in his opinion, an incorrigible recidivist.

Recidi·vity. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ity.] Tendency to relapse (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

Recidivous (rĭsi·divəs), *a.* [f. L. *recidīv-us* + -ous.] Liable to fall back or relapse.

1658 Phillips, *Recidivous*, falling, or sliding back to the same passe as it was before. [Hence in Bailey, Johnson, and later Dicts.] 1890 *Times* 24 Oct. 3/5 The establishment of agricultural colonies for recidivous criminals.

† Reciduity. *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. L. type **recīdu-us* (cf. *dēciduus*) + -ity.] = Recidivation 2.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/1 Wherethroughe the whole curatione consisteth without reciduitye.

Reciet, Recieve, Reciffe, obs. ff. Receipt *sb.*, Receive.

† Recinct. *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. as next, or ad. It. *recinto, ricinto*: cf. *precinct.*] Compass, circumference, encircling line.

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 7 He calls Cronets those that lie upon the Pylasters of the outward Circle, in relation to the Form of a Crown, as making the Recinct thereof.

† Recinct, *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. L. *recinct-*, ppl. stem of *recingĕre*: see Re- 2 and Cinct.] *trans.* To surround, enclose.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31 b/1 They with wett cloutes..recincted and defended them.

† Reci·neration. *Obs. rare*[-1]. [Re- 5 a.] A second reduction to ashes.

1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 199 Things visible are made invisible, and visible again by the art of fermentation,..cribration, and even recineration.

Recipe (re·sipē), *v. imper.* and *sb.* [L. *recipe* take (2nd sing. imper. of *recipĕre* to Receive), used by physicians (abbreviated R, ℞) to head prescriptions, and hence applied to these and similar formulae. So F. *récipé* (15th c.).]

† A. *v. imper.* = 'Take'. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 81 Recipe litargium as myche as þou wolt. *a* 1500 *Harl. MS.* 5401 in *Babees Bk.* 53 Recipe brede gratyd, & eggis. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* 52 b/1 Recipe of syrupe de besantiis, of syrupe of roses. *a* 1652 Bloomfield *Blossoms* xiii. in Ashm. (1652) 308 Some .. unto thee shall say, Recipe this, and that, with a thousand things more.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Med.* A formula for a medical prescription; a prescription, or the remedy prepared in accordance with this.

1584 R. Parsons *Leicester's Commw.* (1641) 23 Hee died in the way of an extreame Flux, caused by an Italian Recipe. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 31 Hee would thrust his hand into his Satchell, .. and then would hee take forth one of his recipe's. 1697 Tutchin *Search Honesty* ix, They, with their Recipes, Corrupt our Blood. 1742 Blair *Grave* 333 Where are thy recipes and cordials now? 1801 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 50 To bring her back to health again Of recipes a score. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 579 It would be useless to try to enumerate all the .. drugs, and recipes for their application, which have been tried.

transf. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Unregen. Man's Guilt.* XIII. viii. Wks. 1865 X. 546 Those two known cordial recipes .. commonly taken by most Christians in their distresses. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IX. x. (1872) III. 151 But Friedrich Wilhelm steps in with a healing recipe: 'Let there be Four Reich's-Feldmarschalls'.

attrib. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., Many of those Recipe-Medicines..do more harm than good. 1781 J. Ripley *Sel. Orig. Lett.* 113 Every author (before..Dr. Brachin) appears to me only recipe men, and smatterers in farriery.

2. A statement of the ingredients and procedure necessary for the making or compounding of some preparation, esp. of a dish in cookery; a receipt.

1743 H. Walpole *Let.* 12 Oct., Recipes for pastry ware. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Asia Minor* lvii. 195 The epicure will not lament that the entire recipe has not reached us. 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 177 The best method of staining barrels is by the following recipe;..1 oz. Muriate Tincture of Steel [etc.]. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 289 Two thousand years have elapsed since Cato wrote the recipe for his somewhat heavy tart.

3. *transf.* A means (actual or suggested) for attaining or effecting some end.

a 1643 Suckling *Let.* Wks. (1646) 69 To marry is the best Recipe for living honest. 1675 *Art Contentm.* x. § 11 (1684) 234 When those are precluded, for all the rest St.

Pauls recipe is a catholicon, 'Be careful for nothing'. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 14 Aug., Easy as I call this recipe, you, I believe, would find it .. difficult to execute. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvi, We have the Plague proposing us a visit, the best of all recipes for thinning a land. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 23 This Corporation has one recipe against all difficulties—organisation.

Recipiangle (rĭsi·pīeng'l). [a. F. *récipiangle*, f. stem of L. *recipĕre*: see RECEIVE and ANGLE.] An instrument formerly used (chiefly in France) for measuring and laying off angles, esp. in fortification. (See first quot.)

The description in Chambers is based on the article in Trevoux *Dict. Univ.* (1721).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The recipiangle .. is usually very simple, in form of a square or rather a bevel; consisting of two arms or branches rivetted together and yet moveable like a sector on the centre or rivet. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1900/1.

Recipience (rĭsi·piĕns). *rare.* [f. as next: see -ENCE.] The act or process of receiving.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 156/2 They went and came in rapid processions of renunciation and recipience.

Recipiency (rĭsi·piĕnsi). [f. RECIPIENT: see -ENCY.] Receptivity; reception.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dist. Corresp.*, The fine slimes of Nilus .. whose maternal recipiency is as necessary as the 'sol pater.' 1850 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Holy Baptism* 52 Their powers of recipiency are yet imperfect. 1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 246 We struggle, fain to enlarge Our bounded physical recipiency.

Recipiendary (rĭsi·piĕndări). *rare.* [f. L. *recipiend-*, gerundial stem of *recipĕre* to RECEIVE + -ARY[1], perh. after F. *récipiendaire*.]

1. One about to be received into a society.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 43 Enjoyning .. the Bishop of the Province .. to examine, not onely the Recipiendaries, but also the Pastors themselves. 1833 CARLYLE *Ct. Cagliostro* Misc. (1872) V. 95 The apt Recipiendary is rapidly promoted through the three grades of Apprentice, Companion, Master.

2. ? A receptacle.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 76 The old Marialva's delights are centered between his two silver recipiendaries.

Recipient (rĭsi·piĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *recipient-em*, pres. pple. of *recipĕre* to RECEIVE: cf. F. *récipient* (16th c.).]

A. *adj.* That receives or is capable of receiving; receptive.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 372 The ponderative judgement of reason, consisting of two intellects, the Recipient and the Agent. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason & Nat. Spir.* 130 There mention is made .. of the Abyss of Waters wrought upon, as the first Recipient Subject. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. II. iv. 220 A difference in feelings, according as the organization is or is not highly recipient. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 253 Waves which produce the sensation of heat whenever they fall on properly recipient nerves.

B. *sb.* 1. One who or that which receives, in senses of the vb.

1615 E. HOWES *Stow's Ann.* 939/2 Turning and winding to come from the head to the great Recipient. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 351 That they might be fit recipients for the infinite bounty and goodness of God. ?*c* 1730 WATERLAND *Rem. Clarke's Exp. Ch. Catech.* iv, When the recipient is fitly qualified..there is a salutary life-giving virtue annexed to the sacrament. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxv. 55 This invisible and formless being, the universal recipient of all forms. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. xi. (1883) 134 The recipient of the gift expressed his gratitude by corresponding presents.

2. a. *Chem.* A receiver; a (glass) vessel for receiving or holding a liquid. ? *Obs.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. I. (1580) 6 Powre the water out of the Recipiente. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, Take away the recipient, And rectifie your menstrue, from the phlegma. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 78 The mercury in the limbick will gather there, and nothing will passe into the recipient. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 289 The Moisture .. filtrates it self to drop into the little Recipients. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiv. 382 Whatever fluid is to be weighed, let it be put into the glass recipient.

b. The receiver of an air-pump. ? *Obs.*

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5029 He suspended them in the Recipient of his Engin, and exhausted it of Air. 1709 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exper.* (1719) 3 Upon the plate of the [air] Pump is always laid a wet Leather, on which the Recipients are placed. 1815 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 378 A cup of pure water, under the recipient of the pneumatic machine, became a mass of ice.

3. A re-entrant angle.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 306 The remarkable articulations..strengthened by projecting angles and recipients.

Reci·piomotor, *a. rare.* [f. *recipio-* as comb. form of L. *recipĕre* + MOTOR.] Receiving, or connected with the reception of, motor impulses.

1868 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. I. iii. § 18 (1872) 49 We shall be .. helped by thinking of the afferent nerves as *recipio-motor* and the efferent nerves as *dirigo-motor*.

Reci·procable, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. as next + ABLE.] Capable of reciprocating.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* I. Diss. 44 The superior genera and differences .. among which no equal predicate can be assigned reciprocable with man.

Reciprocal (rĭsi·prŏkăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 -all. [f. L. *reciproc-us* RECIPROQUE + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Having, or of the nature of, an alternate backward and forward motion. (Said *esp.* of tides.) *Obs.*

Used by Chapman *Iliad* XVIII. 355 to render Gr. ἀψόρροος.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 400 Amid the reciprocall tides of the sea, ebbing and flowing in their alternatiue turnes. 1631 MILTON *Epit. Hobson* ii. 30 Obedient to the Moon he spent his date In cours reciprocal. 1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 26 The reciprocal and contrary motions of the two pieces of wood. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Elem. Astron.* VI. 843 The reciprocal Tide arising from the four moons [of Jupiter]..is various and uncertain.

†b. Of actions: Alternate, alternating. *Obs.*

1667 HOOKE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 539 The Dog being kept alive by the Reciprocal blowing up of his Lungs with Bellowes, and they suffered to subside. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 283 The pigeon (whose reciprocal contraction and dilation in those parts is well known).

†c. (See quot.) *Obs.*—°

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Reciprocal, in poetry, is applied to verses which run the same both backwards and forwards; called also *recurrents*.

2. Of the nature of, pertaining to, a return made for something; given, felt, shown, etc., in return; correspondent.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 523 And shew in how reciprocall a sort My thankes did with his Courtesie agree. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lviii. (1739) 107 After that Royalty sprung up, the influence thereof upon them exhaled..a reciprocal interest back again. 1711 HARLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 266 This the Queen has done without any reciprocal obligation or promise from her Majesty to France. 1770 *Junius' Lett.* xxxviii. 187 He had a right to expect from them a reciprocal demonstration of firmness. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* Pref. (1884) 22 No science contributes to another without receiving a reciprocal benefit.

b. Existing on both sides; felt or shared by both parties; mutual. (Cf. 4 a.)

Reciprocal defence, in Fortification, a form of flanking defence (Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 1876).

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 130 If the Mother nourysh the childe, and the childe sucke the Mother, that there be as it were a relation and reciprocall order of affection. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 37, I know there is a kind of reciprocall bond of duty each to the other, and may be broken of either side. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 66 Spain and..Flanders .. may be said to joyn in one common and reciprocall Government. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 166 ₱ 7 Kindness is generally reciprocal. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 106 We were as happy as matrimony, reciprocal affection, and good circumstances could render us. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 157 This treaty of general defensive alliance, for the reciprocal protection of their respective territories. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 636 A reciprocal recognition of honest convictions.

3. Inversely correspondent or related; correlative, complementary; †opposed. Now chiefly *Math.* (cf. 4 d).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. xxxiv. 347 In equáll Parallelipipedons the bases are reciprokall to their altitudes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 488 With shrew'd Acerbious speech, you Anathematize My will Reciprocall to yours. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv. § 2 Relative Terms that have others answering them with a reciprocal Intimation, as Father and Son,..Cause and Effect. 1852 MULCAHY *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 39 This is the required reciprocal theorem. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 103, I first thought it [a chamois] was a man. .. It evidently made the reciprocal mistake to my own. 1861 FERRERS *Trilinear Co-ordinates* vi. 108 Hence, if the Conic..be a parabola, the point (a, b, c) must lie in the reciprocal Conic.

b. *Math.* Based upon an inverse relationship.

Reciprocal equation, proportion, ratio (see quots.). *Reciprocal spiral*, a spiral in which the radius vector varies inversely as the angle through which it is turned.

1823 MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 411 *Reciprocal equations are those which contain several pairs of roots, which are the reciprocal of each other. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 171 If there be three continual proportionals, and again, three other continual proportions, which have the same middle term, their extremes will be in *reciprocal proportion. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* I. vii. § 2 If More require Less, or Less require More .. then the Terms will be in Reciprocal Proportion. 1823 MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 412 *Reciprocal proportion* is when the reciprocals of the two last terms have the same ratio as the quantities of the first terms. *Ibid.*, **Reciprocal ratio* is the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* ii. 144 To draw a Tangent to the *reciprocal spiral. 1886 CARR *Synopsis Math.* I. II. 725 The Hyperbolic or Reciprocal Spiral.

4. Corresponding or answering to each other, as being either similar or complementary.

a. of acts, feelings, duties, etc. (Cf. 2 b.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 267 Let our reciprocall vowes be remembred. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 405 Leauing our reciprocall loues behind vs, wee diuided our bodies East and West. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 210 The highest civilities .. and reciprocal good wishes all around. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 134 After so many reciprocal injuries, Gallus had reason to fear and to distrust. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 138 Their relations were already embittered by many reciprocal acts of hostility. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 160 Barcelona and Cadiz .. also entered into like alliances for reciprocal privileges.

†b. of things or persons sent by one party to another. *Obs.*

1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* 20 Pagans, who Consecrated this day, .. and sent reciprocall Newyeeres-gifts to their friends vpon it. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* III. 142 Reciprocall Embassadors .. had already accorded all differences with the Dolphin. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 30 Some of King Henry the 8th's and Queen Anne Bolen's reciprocal letters were printed. 1783 *Prelim. Art. Peace w. Spain* viii. 21 The necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high Contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the Ships.

c. of things in themselves. Somewhat *rare*.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 75 The Books of Scripture illustrate and expound each other: Genesis and the Apocalypse are in some things reciprocal commentaries. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 40 ₱ 5 Allegiance and Protection are reciprocal in all Countries. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* XXV. 312 The world and man are just reciprocal Yet contrary. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 27 Each will continue to exercise influences on others or to be affected by their influence. These reciprocal agencies [etc.].

d. *Math.* in *reciprocal curves, figures, polars, quantities, triangles*, etc. (Cf quots.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VI. def. ii. 153 b, Reciprocall figures are those, when the termes of proportion are both antecedentes and consequentes in either figure. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 29/1 Reciprocal, in mathematics, is applied to quantities which multiplied together produce unity. 1848 *Solutions Camb. Senate-Ho. Problems* (1851) 119 This theorem may also be proved by the method of Reciprocal Polars. 1852 MULCAHY *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 145 The theory of reciprocal curves on the sphere. 1857 CAYLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Math.* 7 On a Theorem relating to Reciprocal Triangles.

†5. Convertible, synonymous, equivalent in meaning or force. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1676) 26 Aristotle, in his Ethicks, holds .. to be wise and happy are reciprocal termes. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* 139 Make Profit and Honesty Reciprocal. 1733 SHAW tr. *Bacon's De Sapientia, Sphinx* (1803) 61 *note*, Knowledge and power are reciprocal.

†b. *Logic.* = CONVERTIBLE *a.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xxxi. 123 Terms are said to be Reciprocal, when there may be a Conversion of the Predicate into the Place of the Subject, and on the contrary. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 3 These are the Propositions which are properly convertible, and they are called reciprocal Propositions. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Theorem*, Reciprocal Theorem is one whose converse is true.

6. *Gram.* Of pronouns and verbs, or their signification: a. Reflexive.

1611 FLORIO *Rules Ital. Tongue* in *Dict.* 631 It [*si*] makes the Verbe to which it is affixed to be sometimes directly Actiue .. and other times Passiue or Reciprocall. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., A Pronoun or a Verb reciprocal. 1766 DEL PINO *New Span. Gram.* 27 The two first serve for the Active, Neuter, and Reciprocal Verbs. *Ibid.* 171 *Estarse*, reciprocal, signifies *to stay long*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 50/2 The word *self* subjoined to a personal pronoun forms also the reciprocal pronoun. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 41 The Demonstrative pronouns .. become reciprocal by being joined to the personal pronouns. *Ibid.* 114 The ordinary method of expressing a reciprocal or reflexive sense. 1879 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Reciprocus*, A reciprocal pronoun, as *sibi, se*.

b. Expressing mutual action or relationship.

[1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The abbé de Dangeau defines *reciprocal verbs* to be those whose nominative is plural, and denotes persons acting mutually on one another.] 1844 LATHAM in *Proc. Philolog. Soc.* I. 232 (*heading*) On the Reciprocal Pronouns, and on the Reciprocal Power of the Reflective Verb. *Ibid.*, Too often the terms Reciprocal and Reflective have been made synonymous. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accidence* 150 *One another, each other*, are sometimes called reciprocal pronouns.

B. *sb.* †1. One who is sent back. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Apollo* 734 No more Yee must be made, your own Reciprocalls To your lou'd Cittie.

2. A thing corresponding in some way to another; a return, equivalent, counterpart, etc.

1570 in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 12 Offering to deliver unto her the reciprocal of our part under our Great Seal. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 205 After he had received the King of Castile into the fraternity of the Garter, and for a reciprocal had his son the prince admitted to the order of the Golden Fleece. 1626 — *Sylva* § 329 Corruption is a Reciprocall to Generation. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 42 Pleasure is a necessary reciprocal; no one feels who does not at the same time give it. 1852 MULCAHY *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 37 By means of the theory of polars, every Proposition..leads immediately to another, called its reciprocal. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* (1886) II. I. i. 31 The two cognitions are, therefore, independent reciprocals.

†3. *Gram.* A reflexive verb. *Obs.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxvi. 5 The reciprocal from שׁלח prædatus est. 1766 DEL PINO *New Span. Gram.* 177 Verbs Passive, and the greatest part of the Reciprocals, require the Ablative.

4. *Math.* a. A function or expression so related to another that their product is unity; the inverse.

1782 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 33 The reciprocal of the cosine will be the secant. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 29/1 Likewise $\frac{x}{x}$ is said to be the reciprocal of x, which is again the reciprocal of $\frac{x}{x}$. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. 151 The radius O*a* of the ellipse will be what is called the reciprocal of the index of refraction at *a*. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 185 Their combined resistance is found from the fact that its reciprocal is equal to the sum of the reciprocals of their separate resistances.

b. *Polar reciprocal*: (see quot. 1885).

1852 MULCAHY *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 38 The two figures are, therefore, properly called polar reciprocals. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 240 Two curves .. such that each is the locus of the poles of the tangents of the other, and at the same time also the envelope of the polars of the points of the other, are said to be polar reciprocals one of the other with respect to the auxiliary conic.

Reciprocality (rĭsiprŏkæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY. Cf. RECIPROCALTY.] = RECIPROCITY.

1736 Bailey (folio) App. to Pref., *Reciprocality*, reciprocalness. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxi. 188 An acknowledged reciprocality in love sanctifies every little freedom. 1786 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 172/1 Similar concessions were made by France, .. reciprocality .. being the ground-work of all these arrangements. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* xxxvi. Wks. 1870 XII. 275 The reciprocalities of love and duty. 1873 tr. *Swedenborg's True Chr. Rel.* 591 There cannot possibly be conjunction without reciprocality.

Reci·procalize, *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make reciprocal.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* III. xv. (1827) II. 401 Which consists of the effect of the equity bill reciprocalized, and in that way doubled.

Reciprocally (rĭsi·prŏkăli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

†1. Backwards and forwards. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 395 Euen as the Turkes .. are tossed .., hanging betweene two high trees, reciprocally wauing in the ayre.

†b. Alternately. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. viii. 39 The Lungs, which dilating themselues as a paire of bellowes reciprocally fetch it [the air] in and send it out.

2. In turn, in return.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxvii. v. 611 As they ever send out their owne raies by little and little, so they entertaine reciprocally the visuall beames of our eyes. 1654 Bramhall *Just. Vind.* v. (1661) 92 Churches from whence .. their neighbours did fetch sound doctrine, and reciprocally paid to them due respect. 1756 *Monitor* No. 35 I. 327 As the mind affects the body, the body reciprocally affects the mind. 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 150 Gustavus .. confided .. in the valour .. of the Scottish nation and they reciprocally in the gallantry .. of him.

3. Mutually.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 579 The Apostle .. vseth this worde ἀλλήλους which signifieth mutually, one another, .. and as it were reciprocallie. 1642 Pr. Charles in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 2 *note*, Although a while dissevered we may reciprocally understand of each other's welfare. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vii. (1724) 278 The sun, moon, and all the planets do reciprocally gravitate one toward another. 1759 Sarah Fielding *C'tess of Dellwyn* I. 142 A lively .. Capacity rendered them reciprocally agreeable to each other. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xxix, The two sisters .. sat with their arms reciprocally passed over each other's shoulder. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. iii. 7 The existence of our kind is continuous, and its ages are reciprocally dependent.

4. *Math.* Inversely.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* VI. Addit. prop. iv. 182 The sections of the one to the sections of the other shall be reciprokally proportionall. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 163 From hence the cause is evident why two equal products have their efficients reciprocally proportional. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 363 The Heat of the Sun is .. reciprocally as the Squares of the Earth's distance from him. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 113 The Square of the Velocity is reciprocally as the Weight of the Body. 1823 Mitchell *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 412 In bodies of the same weight, the density is reciprocally as the magnitude; viz. the greater the magnitude the less is the density. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* 320 Agreeably to a principle in hydrodynamics, the velocity of the current in different sections is reciprocally as those sections.

5. Conversely.

a 1628 Preston *New Covt.* (1629) iii. 561 You must vnderstand it reciprocally, the battel is not alwayes to the strong, therefore it is sometimes to the weake. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. iv. (1648) 21 As the weight is to an equivalent power, so is the distance betwixt the weight and the center, unto the distance betwixt the center and the power, and so reciprocally. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 118 What opens the passage for hot Air to go into the Room, may shut out the cold Air, and so reciprocally. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 15 If it be true that all art implies such principle, is it reciprocally true that every such principle should imply art? 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 419/1 Substances capable of exerting great force by their combination are those which can undergo a great diminution of the velocity of their internal motions, and reciprocally.

†b. Convertibly, by way of equivalence. *Obs.*

1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* xi. 223 There is nothing either in our forme or theirs which doth distinctly and reciprocally expresse Episcopall power and Authority.

†Reci·procalness. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Reciprocity.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xiv. P 3 The reciprocalness of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Reciprocalness*, interchangeableness.

So **†Reciprocalty.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. v, He knowes not the condition of it, where with a reciprocalltye, pleasure and pain are still vnited.

Reci·procant. *Math.* [ad. L. *reciprocant-em*, pres. pple. of *reciprocāre* to Reciprocate.] A differential invariant.

1885 Sylvester in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* VIII. 199 We are .. led .. by prosecuting this inquiry to lay the foundations of the theory of Reciprocation or Reciprocants.

Hence **Reci·procantive** *a.*, pertaining to a reciprocant (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Reci·procate, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *reciprocāt-us*, pa. pple. of *reciprocāre*: see next.]

†1. Complementary; closely connected. *Obs.*

1619 Sir J. Sempil *Sacrilege Handled* 28 They are of Nature, Reciprocate; that is, the one cannot be without the other. 1653 *Consid. Dissolv. Crt. Chancery* 30 Principles .. so interwoven and radicated in the very Being of Parliaments, so inseparable from it, and so reciprocate to it.

2. = Reciprocal *a.* 2 b.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 343 The congenial and reciprocate stupidity and ignorance of the majority of actors and the majority in audiences.

Reciprocate (rĭsi·prŏkēt), *v.* [f. L. *reciprocāt-*, ppl. stem of *reciprocāre*, f. *reciproc-us* Reciproque.]

1. *intr.* †a. To go back, return; to have a backward direction. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Reciprocate*, to returne from whence one came. 1629 Jackson *Creed* VI. II. xi. § 4 Our thankfulness would reciprocate upon the fountain from which they flow. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The gula, to which the intestine is joyned, which is single, and reciprocating towards the head.

b. To move backwards and forwards (now only *Mech.*); †to go up and down, to vary (*obs.*).

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 13. 221 Whereby things reciprocate forwards and backwards, as when a Bow is successively Intended and Remitted. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 254 Always in a Morning it reciprocated between 80 Deg. and 100 Deg. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 740 The saw blade is strained in a rectangular frame, which both reciprocates and descends in a vertical plane.

c. *trans.* To alternate the direction of; to cause to move backwards and forwards.

1653 Harvey *Anat. Exerc.* (1673) 46 [The blood] like Euripus reciprocating its motion again and again, hither and hither. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* xxix. Wks. 1700 I. 359 Vainly reciprocating the saw of endless contention. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1900/2 The propeller is reciprocated by a horizontal engine.

2. *trans.* a. To give and receive in return or mutually; to interchange; †to have in common.

1621 Cotgr., *Reciproquer*, to reciprocate, interchange, returne one for another. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Feb. (Baiæ), The waters reciprocating their tides with the neighbouring sea. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 6 Affectionate adieus, reciprocated and interchanged between the King and herself. 1719 J. T. Philipps tr. *Thirty-four Consfer.* 34 We are not come here to reciprocate Questions and Answers out of this or that System of borrow'd Principles. 1837 J. Phillips *Geology* 24 The sources of variation which are daily in action may not exactly reciprocate their influence. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* iii. 34 At night men crowd the close little *caffès*, where they reciprocate smoke, respiration, and animal heat.

b. To return, requite; to do, feel, etc., in or by way of return.

1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 68, I verily believe he reciprocated the sentiment with all his heart. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. I. ii. 21 He took some pains to reciprocate the civilities he had received by entertaining his hosts in return.

3. *intr.* To make a return or interchange *with* (another or others). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1626 R. Harris *Hezekiah's Recov.* 4 In manners wee must reciprocate with men, much more with God. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* I. (1671) 52 She so far reciprocated with him in the like affection .. that some assurances past between them of a future Marriage. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 119 'Tis thus reciprocating each with each Alternately the nations learn and teach.

b. *spec.* To make a return or exchange of good wishes.

1779 Johnson in *Boswell* 12 Oct., Then when the two glasses of water were brought, .. he said, 'Madam, let us reciprocate'. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Guynne* I. viii. 258 Oh! yes, thanks; quite right again. And I reciprocate by hoping that you have got over that horrible fire.

4. a. *trans.* To make correspondent or convertible *with*; to convert. ? *Obs.*

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 47 End is adequate which is euened or reciprocated with the whole thing. 1640 J. Stoughton *Def. & Distrib. Divinity* i. 38 It is more aptly resembled to a Rule or Canon, as it respects faith and things to be beleeved, with which it is every way reciprocated. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Logic* v. § 2. 111 If the attribute cannot be reciprocated, it must be something contained in the definition or not.

b. *intr.* To be correspondent or in agreement (*with* something); to be equivalent or convertible.

1683 O. U. *Parish Churches No Conventicles* 7 Logicians will tell [him] .. that every Definition must reciprocate with the Thing defin'd. 1746 Sarah Fielding *Fashion* in *David Simple* (1747) II. 290 Truth and Falshood can never reciprocate, but are immutably distinct thro' all Eternity. 1788 T. Taylor *Proclus' Comm.* I. Diss. 44 Risibility .. mutually reciprocates with its subject; since every man is risible, and whatever is risible is man. *a* 1806 Bp. Horsley *Serm.* (1812) I. ix. 175 This atonement was the end of the incarnation: And the two articles reciprocate.

5. *Math.* a. *trans.* To find the reciprocal to (a curve).

1861 Ferrers *Trilinear Co-ordinates* vi. 100 The process of generating E from L, or L from E, is called reciprocating L or E. *Ibid.* 103 If one conic be reciprocated with respect to another, the reciprocal curve will be an ellipse, parabola, or hyperbola, according as [etc.].

b. *intr.* To pass *into* by reciprocation.

1861 Ferrers *Trilinear Co-ordinates* vi. 103 The asymptotes .. reciprocate into the points of contact of the tangents drawn to the reciprocal curve from the centre of the auxiliary conic. 1885 Sylvester *Theory of Reciprocants* iii.

Hence **Reci·procated** *ppl. a.*

1782 Cowper *Friendship* 48 'Tis a union that bespeaks Reciprocated duties. 1858 W. Arnot *Laws fr. Heaven for Life on Earth* Ser. II. xiv. 123 The heart of the man Christ Jesus yearns for the reciprocated love of saved men.

†Reci·procately, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Reciprocate *a.* + -LY 2.] Convertibly.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xxvi. (1672) 71 Whether there be any other sort of true, perfect, exquisite, or proper (for those terms are reciprocately used by Authors) Consumptions, besides a Pulmonique Consumption?

Reci·procating, *ppl. a.* [f. Reciprocate *v.*]

†1. Back-flowing. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 99 Those that got to land, were pulled backe by the reciprocating waues.

2. Moving backwards and forwards; characterized by alternation in movement or action.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 249 One brawny Smith the puffing Bellows plyes; And draws, and blows reciprocating Air. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 26 From Waters gathered in the subterraneous Basons in this Hill, proceeds this wonderful reciprocating Fountain. *a* 1766 S. Chandler *Life David* II. ii. 9 *marg.*, The reciprocating motion of the buckets of a well, one descending as the other rises, and *vice versa*. 1830 Kater & Lardner *Mech.* xviii. 247 Reciprocating circular motion is seen in the pendulum of a clock. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 3/2 This tool is provided with a reciprocating plunger, located and moving within .. two coils of insulated copper wire.

b. *Mech.* Of machines, etc.: Having a reciprocating part or parts.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 441 Reciprocating saw-mills, for cutting timber, .. do not exhibit much variety in their construction. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 739 Rectilinear, or reciprocating, saw machines. 1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 153 For the lighter class of work .. the reciprocating machine is best.

3. That reciprocate(s), in other senses of the vb.

1827 R. Craig in *Mem.* (1862) 93 A false religion cannot exist without its [Despotism's] reciprocating support. 1858 W. Arnot *Laws fr. Heaven for Life on Earth* Ser. II. xxiii. 193 Sellers and buyers alike would be ashamed .. to begin, in this form, the reciprocating series of deceit. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iv. 93 Reciprocating, Convertible or Coextensive Concepts are those which have precisely the same Extension.

Reciprocation (rĭsiprŏkē··ʃən). [ad. L. *reciprocātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reciprocāre*, to Reciprocate. Cf. F. *réciprocation* (16th c.).]

†1. a. Reflexive action; a reflexive mode of expression. *Obs.* (Cf. Reciprocal *a.* 6.)

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 35 They double the pronowne, and in the thyrde parsones use reciprocation, as *Je me marrauille, ..il se marrauille*. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 42. 256 The Hebrew word .. intimated both a reciprocation, and also a continuance of the action.

†b. Backward motion. *Obs.*—o

1623 Cockeram, *Reciprocation*, a going backe.

2. Motion backwards and forwards. Now only *Mech.* (Common in 17th c., esp. of the tides.)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 363 Aristotle drowned himself in Euripus as despairing to resolve the cause of its reciprocation, or ebbe and flow seven times a day. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* 306 The Box will, after some Reciprocations, return to its Horizontal Situation. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 919 The machine .. makes two reciprocations for every revolution of the shaft. 1847 T. Milner *Gallery of Nature* (1855) 268 The reciprocations of the spring are easily observed by this contrivance.

b. Alternate action or operation. *rare.*

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 459 Such motion is the reciprocation of pressure, sometimes one way, sometimes the other. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xi. § 2 (1819) 170 Distending and contracting their many thousand vesicles, by a reciprocation which cannot cease for a minute. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 306 A few repetitions of such reciprocation would so fill the condenser as to render it ineffective.

†c. Alternation; alternate change or succession; vicissitude. *Obs.*

1620 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 909 How delightfull is the dayes reciprocation with night! 1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* I. xi. (1713) 41 That we may not think this Reciprocation into Motion and Rest belongs onely to Terrestrial particles. *a* 1766 S. Chandler *Life David* II. ii. 9 *marg.*, The verb is here applied .. to point out the various reciprocations and changes of David's fortunes. 1794 in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 397 A man who has been an author so long as you have must have experienced a reciprocation of praises and censures.

†d. Alternate singing or chanting. *Obs.*—1

1641 R. B. K. *Parall. Liturgy w. Mass-Bk.* 11 The answering of the people was the invention of the Italians, as the Reciprocations and Antiphonies was the invention of the Greeks.

3. The action of making a return, or doing something in return; *esp.* a mutual return or exchange of acts, feelings, etc.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 202 Hys worde is in greke *allelous*, mutually, enterchangeably, by turnes, or (if they so like best to terme it) by way of reciprocation one to an other. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. iv. 14 These simple elements .. do render to the elements and beginnings mutual reciprocation of love. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 56 The Union between Soul and Body .. is only a mutual Reciprocation of Action and Passion between Soul and Body. 1788 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 29 Sept., The birthdays .. are made extremely interesting .. by the reciprocation of presents and congratulations. 1841 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 41 With a sincere reciprocation of all your kindly feeling. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 33 We showed our colors, but the little craft declined a reciprocation.

4. The state of being in a reciprocal or harmonious relation; correspondence.

1605 L. Hutten *Aunswere* 64 These .. differ only as relatiues, whose difference is, their naturall reciprocation. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 288 Our common principle of the Reciprocation of strength and time. 1803 Beddoes *Hygeia* IX. 73 The nice reciprocation in the contractions and dilatations in the several sets, concerned in every kind of motion.

†b. *Logic.* The conversion of terms or propositions, or the relation involved by this. *Obs.*

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. xiii. 56 b, In distribution and definition there is a most necessary reciprocation or conversion. 1613 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1841) IV. 291 That reciprocation I touched before; that seeing they reign by Him, He may reign by them. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles*

II. iv. 249 Platos plain naked mind is that the First being and One admit of reciprocation, i.e. God the First Being is the prime Unitie.

† c. Equivalence; meaning. *Obs.*—1

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. (1662) 79 A Corrollary about the Reciprocation of Alumnus: The word Alumnus is effectually directive of us..to the Nativities of Eminent persons.

d. *Math.* The process of converting a proposition, quantity, or curve, to its reciprocal.

1852 Mulcahy *Princ. Mod. Geom.* 37 The process by which one Proposition is thus deduced from another, is called reciprocation. 1885 [see Reciprocant].

Reci·procative, *a. rare.* [f. Reciprocate *v.*] Characterized by, inclined to, reciprocation.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* (U.S.) XXXIV. 111 Our four-handed cousins apparently credit their biped kinsmen with reciprocative tendencies.

Reciprocator (rĭsi·prŏkeɪtəɹ). [Agent-n. on L. types, f. Reciprocate *v.*] One who, or that which, reciprocates.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 167/2 The recipient and reciprocator of her deepest feelings. 1874 Sylvester in *Proc. R. Instit.* VII. 184 The numbers denoting the two were always inverse or reciprocal to each other. .. Hence a Peaucellier's cell may be conveniently termed a Reciprocator or Inverter.

Reciprocatory (rĭsi·prŏkətəri), *a.* [f. as Reciprocate *v.* + -ory.] = Reciprocating *ppl. a.* 1.

1857 Smiles *Life Stephenson* viii. 64 The reciprocatory action being turned into a rotatory one by toothed wheels and a sun and planet motion. 1882 Dredge *Elect. Illumination* I. 388 A rotatory movement could be combined with the reciprocatory one.

Re·ciprocita·rian. [f. next, after *Trinitarian* etc.] One who advocates reciprocity in trade.

1881 *Times* 16 July 13/2 The new reciprocitarians or advocates of free trade. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 1/2 The dictionary has been ransacked .. for epithets to fling at the reciprocitarians.

Reciprocity (resipro·sĭti). [ad. F. *réciprocité* (1729), or L. type **reciprocität-em*, f. *reciproc-us* Reciproque.]

1. The state or condition of being reciprocal; a state or relationship in which there is mutual action, influence, giving and taking, correspondence, etc., between two parties or things.

1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 445 Any degree of reciprocity will prevent the pact from being nude. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 121 A Declaration of Rights is, by reciprocity, a Declaration of Duties also. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* II. 75 People and priest ought to be connected by some sort of effective reciprocity. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 623 Reciprocity of a certain kind was the essence of the feudal relation.

b. A reprisal. *rare*—1.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xx. vi. (1872) IX. 114 Touched by these horrors of war, and by the reciprocities evidently liable to follow.

2. *spec.* a. Mutual or correspondent concession of advantages or privileges, as forming a basis for the commercial relations between two countries.

1782 *Prelim. Art. Peace w. U.S.* (1783) 25 It is agreed to form the Articles of the proposed Treaty on such principles of liberal equity and reciprocity, as that .. a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries may be established. 1783 *Prelim. Art. Peace w. France* xviii. 10 To agree upon new arrangements of trade, on the footing of reciprocity and mutual convenience. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 24 The Danish Government passed two new .. laws granting freedom from remeasurement in Danish ports to all foreigners according reciprocity. 1880 A. J. Wilson (*title*) Reciprocity, Bimetallism and Land Tenure Reform.

attrib. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 766/2 The Reciprocity Treaty was negotiated by the late Earl of Elgin. 1887 Morley in *Daily News* 16 May 2/5 Protectionists and Reciprocity men. 1893 *Ibid.* 13 Mar. 2/6 A report to the British Foreign Office, dated Washington, February 2, on the reciprocity clause, is now published.

b. In the Kantian philosophy: Mutual action and reaction.

1883 A. Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* 232 We can think of Things-in-themselves .. only under the categories of substance, causality and reciprocity.

Reciprock(e, variant of Reciproque.

Reciproco·rnous, *a. rare*—0. [ad. L. *reciprocicornis* (Laberius), f. *reciproc-us* Reciproque *a.* + *cornu* horn.] 'Having horns that turn backwards and forwards like those of a ram' (Ash 1775; hence in recent Dicts.).

† **Reci·procous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *reciproc-us* Reciproque + -ous.] = Reciprocal *a.*

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 536 The band and contract to be mutuall and reciprocous. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. v. 67 Letters of Instruction and Commission, authorizing the French Ambassador to conclude on Obligation reciprocous.

Hence † **Reci·procously** *adv. Obs.*—1

1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 94 Reciprocously ratified by these Testimonies.

† **Reci·procy**, obs. var. Reciprocity.

1803 *Censor* 1 Sept. 92 If so, there is a reciprocy of affection, and he need not use any words or ink.

† **Reciproque**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also **reciprock**(e, -procq(ue, -prok(e, **recyproque**. [a. F. *réciproque* (14–15th c.), or ad. L. *reciproc-us*, app. f. *re-* back and *pro* forward.]

A. *adj.* = Reciprocal *a.* (Chiefly in senses 2 b and 4 a; common *c* 1570–1620.)

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1049 Suche love is nat reciprocque or retorning. 1594 T. Bedingfield tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) To Rdr., Succession .. planteth a certaine reciproke loue betweene the Prince and the people. 1603 Sir R. Cecil in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 207 The King receaved it with reciprocq generall kindness. 1619 Sir J. Sempil *Sacrilege Handled* 69 Giuing and Taking then, are on both sides, mutuall and reciprock.

B. *sb.* 1. A return or equivalent. = Reciprocal *sb.* 2. Also with *the*: The natural return, the like.

1538 Hen. VIII *Let. to Wyatt* 17 May in *Wyatt's Wks.* (1816) 492 We would be content upon convenient reciproque that [etc.]. 1542 Sir W. Paget in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1865) VI. 256 Ask reasonably for the dote, and make a reciproque for the rest. 1552 *Ibid.* V. 115 The king is bound by the treaty; and if he will be helped by that treaty, he must do the reciproque. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Love* (Arb.) 446 It is a true rule that loue is euer rewarded either with the reciproque or with an inward and secret contempt. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 442 That they should give King Henry no Reciproke, as lying at that distance.

2. A reflexive pronoun. *rare*—1.

1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 730 A Relative is sometimes used for the Reciproque *sui*.

Hence † **Reciproquely** *adv. Obs.*

1558 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 505/1 To be ratifeit and apprevit and consentit vnto Receproquilie be his maiestie and my lord daulphin his sone. 1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.*, etc. Somn. xvi, Each one with Cordiall indulgence forbeare And Bondes of Loue reciproquely enseale.

Recir·cle, *v. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] To circle again.

1611 Florio, *Recirculare*, to recircle or compasse about againe. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 173 His Blood re-circling made his Pulses beat.

Recir·culation. [Re- 5 a; cf. prec.] A renewed or fresh circulation.

1611 Florio, *Recircolatione*, a recirculation. 1812 J. J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 111 Rubbing with my hands ..soon caused a recirculation of the blood. 1899 *Star* 5 July 3/4 Putting the old stamps into recirculation.

Recision (rĭsi·ʒən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *recīsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recīdĕre* to cut back. In early use also ad. F. *recision*, obs. var. *rescision* Rescission.] a. The action of cutting back or pruning. † b. The action of rescinding. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Recision*, a recision, cancelling, or cutting off. 1656 J. Harrington *Oceana* (1658) 111 A solemn and annual Feast call'd the Sisacthia, or Recision. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 371 If they present us their blushing double flowers for the pains of recision and well pruning. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. ix. 433 Unless His Majesty rather chose to grant a Recision of the Contracts. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey; and hence in Bailey, Johnson, and later Dicts.). 1881 Swinburne *Misc.* (1886) 256 The rearrangement and recision and reissue of a single verse.

Recission, -ory, erron. ff. Rescission, -ory.

Recital (rĭsəi·tăl). Forms: 6 **recyghtall**, 6–7 **recitall**, (6 **resyt-**, **recyt-**), 6– **recital**. [f. Recite *v.* + -al 5.]

1. A rehearsal, account, or description *of* some thing, fact, or incident; also (esp. in early use), an enumeration or detailed account *of* a number of things, facts, etc.; a relation of the particulars or details *of* something.

c 1550 J. Mardelly (*title*) A short Resytall of certeine holy Doctours [etc.]. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 A laciuious disposed personne, whom the recitall of sins ..wyll not staie. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 300 The Antecedent is undeniable, as might be manifested by a recital of the particular Texts. 1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 110, I shall not make a recital of it now. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 323 Some men..give us in recitals of disease A doctor's trouble, but without the fees. 1838 Lytton *Alice* II. v, Caroline's lively recital of their adventures was received with much interest. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 322 At the recital of a noble action..they would suffuse with tears.

b. A discourse, account, relation, narrative.

a 1565 J. Heywood *Wit & Folly* (Percy Soc.) 5 The sotts pleaseure in this last aquyghtall Cownterwayleth his payne, in yowr fyrst recyghtall. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 841 Who is able to recite all .. the studies of the Church, in a verie large discourse, much lesse in this short recitall? 1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 163 In their Narrations they engage us to follow them by the insensible bond of an agreeable and natural recital. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. viii. 168 This recital struck our .. auditors with astonishment. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* ix. 742 That dread recital roused him. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 219, I cannot finish this recital without saying one word about my men.

c. Without article: Narration. *rare.*

1771 Mackenzie *Man Feel.* xl, Peter came one morning into his master's room with a meaning face of recital. 1772 — *Man World* II. xi, Those short letters of recital, which I was obliged to write to Sir Thomas.

d. An occasion of narrating or rehearsing.

1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* II 287 Some old tragic event that gathered a deeper interest from every recital.

2. *spec.* The rehearsal or statement in a formal or legal document of some fact or facts closely connected with the matter or purpose of the document itself; the part containing this statement.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Any recytall or other matter in thys Acte..notwithstandyng. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 354 Neither do the Patents..proue that by the Patent they were made, but the recitall do of the Creation. 1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 44 In this Bull are the fullest Recitals of the Pope's dispensing Power, that I have yet met with. 1774 Burke *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 156 All you suffer is the purging the statute-book of the opprobrium of an empty, absurd, and false recital. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 168 The particular recital prefixed, by way of preamble, to this very clause. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 The titles and recitals of both the [Acts] .. show them to be Real Property Acts.

Comb. 1834 T. Martin (*title*) The Conveyancer's Recital-book.

3. An (*or* the) act of († reading or) reciting.

1612 T. Wilson *Chr. Dict.* s.v. *Read*, Reading is nothing else, but such a recitall and speaking forth the letters and sillibles. 1724 Waterland *Athan. Creed* vi. Wks. 1823 IV. 231 From this time .. I presume, the Athanasian Creed has been honoured with a public recital. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 58 The recital of the poems revealed an entirely new talent. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 121 [A] dialogue, combining with the mere recital of the words spoken, the observations of the reciter.

b. *Music.* A musical (now only instrumental) performance given by one person; a concert consisting of selections from one composer. *Opera recital*, a performance of the music and words of an opera without appropriate costume or acting.

The use of the word in quots. 1840, to which its present currency is due, is attributed to Mr. F. Beale. The term is now applied to the whole performance, not to the rendering of each separate piece.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Recital*, formerly the general name for any performance with a single voice. But at present only applied to recitative. 1840 *John Bull* 31 May 1 Liszt's Pianoforte Recitals. M. Liszt will give at Two o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 9, Recitals on the Pianoforte. *Ibid.* 7 June 3 On Wednesday evening .. M. Liszt will also give a recital of one of his great fantasias. 1867 *Musical Times* 1 June 74/1 Mr. Walter Macfarren gave the first of a series of three Pianoforte recitals..on the 18th ult.

4. A repetition; a quotation. *rare*—1.

1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 4 If it should be objected that this was a mere recital from the Gospel [etc.].

Hence **Reci·talist**, one who gives musical recitals.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 22 May 6/1 Our 'vocalists' seem as chary as our 'recitalists' are prodigal of their talents. 1897 *Scotsman* 31 Mar. 8/7 Mr. Benda..is not altogether unknown as a recitalist in Edinburgh.

† **Reci·tally**, *adv. Obs.*—1 [f. Recite *v.* + -al + -ly 2.] By way of citation.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 389 So much Hierome, not recitally delivering other mens opinions, but positively putting down his own.

Recitant (re·sităɪnt). [f. pres. ppl. stem of L. *recitāre* to Recite.] One who recites or repeats.

1888 *Ch. Times* XXVI. 472/3 In the private recitation of Matins and Evensong, the recitant can omit the exhortation and the absolution, but should say all else.

† **Re·citate**, *v. Obs.*—1 [f. pa. ppl. stem of L. *recitāre*.] *trans.* To recite, deliver in recitative.

1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nature* II. 187 They will soon oblige the composers to substitute notes to words, and have them recitated, or sung, by the performers of the opera.

Recitation (resitēi·ʃən). Also 5 **recytacion**. [ad. L. *recitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recitāre* to Recite; or a. F. *récitation* (14–15th c.).]

1. The action of rehearsing, detailing, † or enumerating; recital.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* v, The v fable is of the recytacion of somme monstres. 1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* i. 15 Though indeed the recitation of such cheape and poore stuffe, be a sufficient refutation of them among intelligent Readers. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.*, *Matt.* i. 14, I reduce them to fourteen in the recitation, for memory-sake.

b. An instance of this; an account, narrative.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Wks. (1851) 148 Wise and artfull recitations sweetned with eloquent and gracefull inticements. 1654 Hammond *Fundam.* xv. § 7 The recitations and descriptions of God's decreed wrath.

2. The action of reciting († or reading aloud); the repetition of something got by heart.

1623 Cockeram, *Recitation*, a reading with a loude voice. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 18 The recitation of the Creed at the first initiation into the Church by baptism. 1828 Whately *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 302/1 Let all studied recitation therefore .. be carefully avoided. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* II. ii. III. 60 From the recitation of this individual we wrote down the .. Deluge. 1879 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 626 The note on which the recitation is made in each Psalm or Canticle tone.

b. An instance of this; an act of reciting.

1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 15 Thus, on the first night of the thousand and one, Shahrazâd commenced her recitations. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxviii. (1862) III. 60 There were recitations and lectures in a spacious council-room. 1858 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 264, I heard your daughter's recitations in London last Autumn.

3. *U. S.* The repetition of a prepared lesson or exercise; an examination on something previously learned or explained.

1824 W. N. Blaus *Excursion* 364 The 'recitations' mentioned, are examinations on the subject of the lecture of the preceding day. *a* 1882 J. Quincy *Figures of Past* (1884) 4 He took up his Livy to prepare for the last recitation that he could hope to attend.

4. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *recitation-bench*, *-room*; (sense 2) *recitation-note.*

1844 Emerson *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 261 Shut up in schools, and colleges, and recitation-rooms for ten or fifteen years. 1850 Helmore *Man. Plain Song* 6 This is set for G,..as the recitation-note of the Priest. 1887 *Lippincott's Mag.* Aug. 293 A Freshman .. never tires of inscribing his class numerals on recitation-benches.

Hence **Recita·tionalism**, the characteristics of the usual style of recitation; **Recita·tionist**, one who gives recitations.

1885 E. C. Stedman in *Century Mag.* Feb. 512/1 The youth, who has heard this last of the recitationists deliver one of his poems [etc.]. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 3/1 His delivery was admirable .. without a taint of rant or recitationalism.

Recitative (re·sitătĭ·v), *a.*[1] and *sb.* *Mus.* [ad. It. *recitativo* RECITATIVO; cf. F. *récitatif* sb.

Johnson (1755) gives the stressing as *re·citative*, and Webster (1828) as *reci·tative* (defending it in a note): see also quots. 1655 in A. 1 and 1821 in B. 1.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of, in the style of, recitative (see B).

1645 EVELYN *Diary* June (Venice), We went to the Opera where Comedies and other plays are represented in recitative Musiq. 1655 [J. PHILLIPS] *Satyr agst. Hypoc.* (1674) 6 Then out he whines the rest like some sad ditty, In a most doleful recitative style. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 2 The Transition from an Air to Recitative Musick being more natural, than the passing from a Song to plain and ordinary Speaking. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 40 The oratorio.. is a peculiar and difficult work of the dramatic recitative order.

†**2.** Employing a recitative style. *Obs.*—[1]

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. rule 20 § 11 Musicians..are not so recitative, they do not sing and express the words so plainly that they which hear do understand.

B. *sb.* **1.** A style of musical declamation, intermediate between singing and ordinary speech, commonly employed in the dialogue and narrative parts of operas and oratorios.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Opera*, A Tragedy..performed by Voyces in that way, which the Italians term *Recitative*. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan., His singing was after the Venetian recitative, as masterly as could be. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 428 The ancient choruses between the acts were probably sung, and perhaps the rest was delivered in a species of recitative. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. lxxxvii, To hear him you'd believe An ass was practising recitative. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 552 Maimonides carefully preserves..the reason why the name was pronounced in an almost inaudible recitative.

†**b.** The tone or rhythm peculiar to any language. *Obs.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 13 July, Because every language had its peculiar recitative. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* xxvi. an. 1772, I could name some gentlemen of Ireland, to whom a slight proportion of the accent and recitative of that country is an advantage.

2. Words or passages intended to be delivered in recitative.

1716 ROWE *Let. to Hughes* 22 Oct. in *Sotheran's Catal.* No. 12. (1899) 46 Three or four Airs with some little Recitative between is what the composer will be glad of. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* Introd., I have not made my Opera throughout unnatural, like those in vogue; for I have no Recitative. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 171 The libretto.. still wanted alterations and abbreviations of the recitative.

3. a. A part rendered in recitative, or a piece of music intended for such a part.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. xii. 95 How will the dear Harriet bear these abominable recitatives? 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xviii. (1833) 290 The melody of a recitative approaches sometimes to that of a song. 1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. ii. (1878) 249 The flute begins playing a recitative evidently of great antiquity.

b. A performance in recitative.

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ii. 28 A capital 'fantasia' or Arab dance and recitative round our camp fire.

Hence †**Recitatively** *adv.* *Obs.*—[1]

1702 *Lett. on Q. Anne's Going to St. Paul's* (T.), The jubilee was sung in the same manner, after which the office was performed only recitatively; no organs made use of.

Recitative (re·sitətiv, rĭsi·tătiv), *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. RECITE *v.* + -ATIVE, perh. suggested by prec.] Of the nature of a recital or repetition.

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Stud. Gosp.* iii. (ed. 5) 193 Of verbal coincidences,..one-fifth occur in the narrative, and four-fifths in the recitative parts. 1896 C. JOHNSON in *Cal. Petit. to Pope* I. Pref. 6 Although in other respects the recitative portion of the bull is usually full.

Recitative (re·sitătē·v), *v.* [f. RECITATIVE *a.*[1]] **1.** *trans.* To render or deliver in recitative.

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 59 Mrs. Cibber..sung or rather recitatived Rowe's harmonious strain. 1833 *Q. Rev.* XLIX. 353 The elder verse—the Homeric and Hesiodic—was sung, or..recitatived.

2. *intr.* To declaim in recitative.

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 598 Sundry..Lusitanian worthies recitatived in praise of Lord Wellington.

Recitati·vical, *a.* *rare*—[1]. [f. RECITATIVE *sb.* + -ICAL.] Of the nature of recitative.

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 145/2 It approaches to the former by recitativical declamation.

Recitativo (re·sitătē·vo). [It., f. ppl. stem of *recitare* to RECITE + *-ivo* -IVE. Cf. med.L. *recitative* adv. (Du Cange).] = RECITATIVE *sb.* 1.

[1617 B JONSON *Masques* (1641) II. 10 The whole Maske was sung (after the Italian manner) Stylo Recitativo. 1678 T. JORDAN *Triumphs Lond.* (Percy Soc.) 169 The performance of a song of three parts, *in stilo recitativo.*]

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Oct., She presented me afterwards with two recitativos of hers, both words and musiq. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Feb., All in the recitativo very fine. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 1 There is nothing that [has] more startled our English Audience, than the Italian Recitativo at its first Entrance upon the Stage. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. lii. 351 Charming matrimonial recitativoes! 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) III. xii. 323 He soon discovered in my recitativos and arias a mystic sense. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 231 They sang in recitativo, as they sing in Italy the ritornello.

attrib. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* II. 21 He repeated stanzas from Ariosto in a pompous recitativo cadence, peculiar to the natives of Italy. 1822 *Religionism* 41 Recitativo preaching call we this. 1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 143 The habit of using somewhat of *recitativo* intonation.

Re·citator. *rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *recitātor*, agent-n. f. *recitāre* to RECITE; cf. F. *récitateur.*] One who recites; a recitant.

1880 J. Ross *Hist. Corea* x. 334 The recitators then step before the incense table.

Recite (rĭsəi·t), *sb.* *rare.* [f. the vb., or ad. F. *récit.*] A recital.

1685 TEMPLE *Ess., Health* Wks. 1731 I. 277 All the former Recites or Observations, either of long-lived Races or Persons in any Age or Country. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 331 Small birds on branches sang with melodious recite.

Recite (rĭsəi·t), *v.* Forms: 5–7 **resite,** 6 **resyte, -sycht, -zyt,** 6–7 **resight;** 5–6 **recyte,** (6 **-ceite,** *Sc.* **-ceat**), 6– **recite.** [a. F. *réciter* (12th c.), or ad. L. *recitāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *citāre* to CITE.]

1. *trans.* To repeat or utter aloud (something previously composed, heard, or learned by heart); now *spec.* to repeat to an audience (a piece of verse or other composition) from memory and in an appropriate manner. Also, to read out or aloud (now *rare*).

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. x. 153 The Orysons that ben sayd and recyted euery day in the chirches. 1530 PALSGR. 681/1 He hath a syngular memorie, he recyted al our hole comunycacion and myssed nat a worde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. (Arb.) 50 All other kinde of poems..were onely recited by mouth. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xxii. (1850) II. 481 Moral precepts [young men] cannot be said to believe,..they now recite them only, and shall then understand them, when they come of age. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 3, I recited some Heroick Lines of my own. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 18 The dialogue was neither sung in measure, nor declaimed without Music, but recited in simple musical tones. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 151 Methinks I hear his voice while he recites Some fragment of a poem. 1884 HORNER *Florence* (ed. 2) II. xxxi. 421 Strozzi..endowed the Church in 1589 on condition of masses being recited for his soul.

†**b.** To read out the name of (a person); to call on by name. *Obs.*—[1]

1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 107 After this, the question is to be moved, eache man there present being recited whether he would answere unto this or that man.

c. To read out the charges on (a shield).

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxxii, 'I make', cries Charley, reciting the shield, 'three merions [? morions] on a field *or*, with an earl's coronet'.

2. To relate, rehearse, narrate, tell, declare; to give an account of; to describe in detail. ? *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* E vij b, Alle that thyn eyen seen thou oughtest not to recyte ne telle but..kepe hit secrete. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 128 As touchyng thys poynt, yf I schold recyte al that I know [etc.]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv, In his treaty..of the warres of Malta, [he] doth recyte a history no lesse lamentable. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* I. i, It is thought fit.. that they be put to death as is before recited. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 68 Antonio..recited unto them his unhappy voyage. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 221 Sincere, from whence began thy course, recite.

b. *Law.* To rehearse or state in a deed or other document (some fact bearing closely upon the matter in hand).

1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 376/1 A remembrance..resityng ye issue yat is joyned.. and certefying [etc.]. 1473–4 *Ibid.* VI. 33/2 Recityng by the same among other that where, among certeyn liberties and privileges [etc.]. 1532 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 31 Reciting that by a deed bipartite he had enfeoffed [etc.]. 1682 [see RECITING *ppl. a.*]. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 358 The subsequent proceedings are made up into a record or recovery roll, in which the writ and complaint of the defendant are first recited. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 450 John Ivy, reciting that he had made a former will in the life of his wife [etc.]. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 13 The preamble..recites that many visitations had been made in the 200 years preceding.

†**3.** To compose; to write *down*. *Obs. rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. i. 2, I toke on me..to wryte and recite the sayd boke, and bare ye same compyled into Ingland. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xliv. 5 Such as found out musical tunes, and recited verses in writing. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 52 Wherefore he [God] reciteth downe mens Actions, not out of any necessitie to helpe himself to remember them; but partly out of State.

4. To go through or over in detail; to make separate mention of (a number of things); to enumerate, give a list of. Now *rare.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxviii. 234 Yf and I sholde resyte all the ryches that they had there, it shold be to longe to be rehersed. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 200 All the things recited, and many others which I speake not of, are sold in every market of Mexico. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vii. (1614) 508 What should I heere recite their Camphora, Mirrhe, Frankincense,.. and a world of others? 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. v. (1648) 36 Divers other naturall problemes..which I forbear to recite. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 18 They were Minerals as the Belemnites and the others recited, are. 1787 J. WESLEY *Serm.* II. xliii. 26 In many cases, by reciting the sins of their neighbours, men indulge their own foolish..desires. 1818–28 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. iv. 386 We find only bishops and magnates recited as present.

†**b.** To mention, speak of (a single thing). *Obs.*

1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 143 To make vpp yᵉ full of xxˡⁱ wᵗᵗin this wyll resytted. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 126 What should I recite Arganthonius, who was threescore years before he came unto his Kingdome? *a* 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 321 Lendewyke..in the Charter of Kynges Kenred and Offa, recyted next to Evesham.

†**5.** To cite, quote. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 290 Allegeyng and recityng certain lawes many yeres afore graunted vnto them. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 78/2 After that, he reciteth the decree which he himselfe made against them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1. ii, Some few I will recite in this kinde out of most approoued Phisitians. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ii. § 1 (1712) 89, I will briefly recite some few of those many Miraculous passages. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 165 The passage of Mathew Paris above recited. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 14, I might recite the opinions of a considerable number of writers.

†**b.** To cite or mention, to quote from (a book).

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 153 Which booke is oft recited, and moch praysed, in the fragmentes of Nonius. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. (ed. 3) 22 His Books are often recited (*ed.* 1 cited) by ancient Writers. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 302 The Chronicon of Dunblane.. is recited by Innes, in his MS. Collections.

†**6.** *intr.* (or without direct object.) To relate, rehearse, etc. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 2.)

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. xiv, He that gyueth ayde and help to his enemy is cause of his dethe, as recyteth this fable. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 E iv, Where they haue estemed that it shulde be superflue to recyte, they haue obmysed and left some. 1554–9 T. WATERTOUNE in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 11 Thus Esaye the prophet pleanly dothe resyght.

†**b.** Const *of*, or *to* with inf. *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 16 Now it sholde be ouerlonge to recyte of the barons. *c* 1531 *Hye way to Spyttel Hous* 36 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 24 Of suche ryche men recyteth the gospell,..Saying [etc.]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 8 b/1 Hippocrates reciteth to have cured a personage which had receaved a shot with an arrowe.

7. *intr.* To repeat something from memory; *U. S.* to repeat a lesson, or be examined on one.

1828 WEBSTER, *Recite*, to rehearse a lesson. The class will recite at 11 o'clock. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 430 There One walk'd reciting by herself. *a* 1882 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* (1884) 14 From each of these books we were required to recite once a week.

Recited (rĭsəi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. RECITE *v.* + -ED[1].] Repeated, related, mentioned, etc.

Also freq. in 17th c. in *above-, afore-, last-recited.*

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 173 All these recited Fathers.. haue approued. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 111 The bored lips, so shamefully worn by some of the recited Nations. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 194 A part of the Alpes, less high than that where the recited observation was made. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 112/2 Called to answer for the said recited irregularities.

†**Recitement.** *Obs.* [a. F. *récitement* (1611 Cotgr.): see RECITE *v.* and -MENT.] Recital.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 75 These conceits are of that monstrosity that they refute themselves in their recitements. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 463, I delight not in the Raven-Notes that do befal Recitements at large of those Subjects. 1766 ENTICK *London* I. 350 The laws, recitements, and statutes of holy King Edward.

Reciter (rĭsəi·tər). Also 6 **-our, -or.** [f. RECITE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who recites.

1572 HULOET, Recitour, *recitator.* 1598 FLORIO, *Recitante*, a rehearser, a recitor, or reader. 1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (ed. 2) 229 Solemne Declamations of certaine select yong Gentlemen in Florence (like those Reciters in old Rome). 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 521 ¶ 4 The others repeat only what they hear from others.. and are called Reciters. 1796 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 215 If the persons through whom it has passed to the reciter are not mistaken in their details. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvii, The graceful form and animated countenance of the young reciter. 1893 FORBES MITCHELL *Reminis. Gt. Mutiny* 76 An excellent vocalist and reciter.

b. Used as the title of books containing passages for recitation.

1829 (*title*) The Universal Reciter, and Cabinet of Comicalities; an elegant collection of.. recitations. 1867 (*title*) Routledge's Comic Reciter.

Reci·ting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. RECITE.

1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Recityng of a matter, *recitation.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Recit*, a reciting, a declaration. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 136 In the reciting of these laws, I do not affirm [etc.].

b. *Reciting note* (see quots.).

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Chant*, The opening chord of a chant, and also the first chord after each double bar, may be sustained at will, to accommodate the number of syllables contained in each part of the verse. These chords are called *reciting notes.* 1881 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* IV. 86 *Reciting-note*, a name sometimes given to that important note, in a Gregorian Tone, on which the greater portion of every Verse of a Psalm, or Canticle, is continuously recited.

So **Reci·ting** *ppl. a.*, that recites.

1682 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 338 The warrant..is not altered in a word, only some..addition..inserted in the reciting part. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 552 To Homer, a reciting poet, the Catalogue was a great effort of memory.

Recive, obs. form of RECEIVE.

Reciviliza·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of recivilizing.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 463 An amalgamation..that might be favourable to the re-civilization of an important corner of Africa. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. iv, The Thermidor effulgence of recivilisation.

Reci·vilize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To civilize again. Hence **Reci·vilized** *ppl. a.*

1813 G. EDWARDS *Meas. True Pol.* 25 France and Great Britain..would readily recivilize the ancient World. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. ii, Fair Cabarus,..struggling to recivilise mankind. 1899 MACKAIL *Life W. Morris* I. 6 In the restored and recivilized England of a distant future.

Reck (rek), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 recke, reake, *Sc.* rak, rack(e, 6, 8–9 reck. [f. RECK *v.*]

1. Care, heed, consideration, regard.

1568 *Jacob & Esau* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 196 One that hath no recke ne care what way he walke. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. (1596) 268 The vulgar make little reake thereof. 1866 H. C. LEA tr. *Audefroid-le-Batard* in *Superst. & Force* I. (1878) 63 Your love [is] another's, and of mine, You have nor reck nor care.

2. *Sc.* In phr. *What reck?* What matters it?

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 210 Quhat rak of 3our prosperitie Gif 3e want Sensualitie! *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1359 Thoch it be cummersom, quhat reck? 1792 BURNS *The Tither Morn* i, When I, what reck, did least expect To see my lad sae near me.

† **Reck,** *sb.*[2] obs. variant of RACK *sb.*[2] 5 d.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2111 A Reck .. is a frame made of boards about three foot and an half broad, and six long, which turns upon two iron pegs fastened in both ends, and the whole placed upon two posts.

Reck, obs. variant of RICK, WREAK *sb.*

Reck (rek), *v.* Forms: a. *Inf.* a. 1 recan, recc(e)an, 2–5 recchen, (recthen), (and *Pres.*) 3 ræcche, rechche, 4–5 retche; 2–5 reche(n, 4 reiche, reyche. β. 3–6 rekke(n, 4–7 reck(e, 4–6 rek, 6– reck, (7 wreake); 4–6 reke, 6–7 (w)reak(e; *north.* and *Sc.* 4–6 rak(k, 7–8 rack, 9 *Sc.* raik. b. *Pa. t.* a. 1–3 rôhte, 3–5 roȝt(e, 4–6 roght(e, 4 roht; 3–5 rouht(e, rouȝt(e, rowght, 4–7 rought(e, 5 rowȝte, rough, rowth, 6 *Sc.* roucht; 4–6 raught(e, 5 *Sc.* racht. β. 5 recched, retched, -yd; 6 wreaked, *Sc.* rakit; 7– recked. c. *Pa. pple.* a. 4 roght, 5–6 rought(e, 6 wrought; 5 raught. β. 5 reckid, 6– recked. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *reccan* (? *récan*) = OS. *rôkjan* (MDu. *roeken*), OHG. *ruoh(h)en* (MHG. *ruochen*), ON. *rækja* (mod. Norw. dial. *røkja*):—OTeut. **rôkjan*, the base of which does not appear in the cognate languages.

The reason of the double consonant in OE. *reccan* (for the normal *récan*) is not clear; it may have been due to association with *reccan* RECCHE. In ME. there is considerable variation of form, arising from differences both in vowel and consonant; the typical forms with short vowel are *recche* or *retche, reche* and *rack*, contrasted with *rêche* or *rêke*, later *reak*. The latter is common in the 16th c., but from about 1600 the usual literary form has been *reck*.

The OE. pa. t. *rôhte* gives the usual ME. pret. forms *roȝt(e, roughte*, etc.; the occasional *raught* may be due to the influence of the pa. t. of REACH. The new formations in *-ed*, as *recched, reched*, are app. not older than the 15th c.]

From its earliest appearance in Eng., *reck* is almost exclusively employed in negative or interrogative clauses. In the former the simple negative may be replaced by *nought, nothing, little, not much*, etc.; in the latter the pron. *what* is most usual. There are comparatively few examples of the word during the 17th and 18th c., but in the 19th it again becomes common in rhetorical and poetic language.

1. *intr.* Const. with *of*: a. To take care, heed, or thought *of* some thing (or person), with inclination, desire or favour towards it, interest in it, or the like; to think (much, etc.) *of*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxv, Þeah heora lareowas him þonne biodan þa ilcan mettas .. ðonne ne reccað hi þara metta. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 224 He ne rohte þæs eorðlican reafes syððan he of deaðe aras. *c* 1205 LAY. 17051 Ne recche ich noht his londes his seoluer ne his goldes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1404 Þe gost..lutel rekþ of milce and ore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15776 'Iudas, quilum was', he said, 'þat mikel o þe i roght'. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecilia*) 394 A murtherere..þat racht noþire of mensk na honoure. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 1370 3e neuȝr mech rowth [*v.r.* rought] Of no wordly..plesauns. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 48 Ye retche not of brede of fiesshe ne.suche maner mete. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 34 Syker, thous but a laesie loord, And rekes much of thy swinck [*gloss* counts much of thy paynes]. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1928 He would not wrecke Of all celestiall ioyes. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. xix, What from a prince can I demand, Who neither reck of state nor land? *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Jerry Jarvis*, Little recked he of flowers—save cauliflowers. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 400 Of gifts I reck but lightly.

b. To take heed or have a care *of* some thing (or person), so as to be alarmed or troubled thereby, or to modify one's conduct or purpose on that account.

Beowulf (Z.) 434 Se æȝlæca .. wæpna ne recceð. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1440 Fylgdon me mid firenum; fæhþe ne rohtun. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16165 Nan mann ne þurrfte off himm Ne nimenn gom, ne rekkenn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4419 So gret was is herte þat of deþ he ne roȝte no þing. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 154 Do one as þu has thocht, for of þi panys rak I nocht. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. v. 68 If trouþe delyuere þe, þou shalt..not recche of mennes veyn wordes. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery Gallant Inuent., Pure Consc.*, A Conscience pure..That..Of slaunders lothsome reketh not. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 29 What wreaked I of wintrye ages waste. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 50 Of God, or Hell, or worse He reckd not. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III. i, Then it was, old Father Care, Little reck'd I of thy frown. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xvi, He..Received, but reck'd not of a wound. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* v. 47 What recked she of the mad course she was pursuing.

c. To know, be aware, or think *of*.

1813 BYRON *Corsair* III. v, Ah! little reck'd that chief of womanhood—Which frowns ne'er quell'd, nor menaces subdued. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. i, If this last, I shall have done better for my charge than I recked of. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. v, Little recked Mr. Podsnap of the traps and toils besetting his Young Person.

2. With other preps. To set store or account *by*; to care *for*; † to think or have pity *on*; † to be troubled or distressed *at*.

With *by* and *for* the sense may be either as in 1 a or 1 b.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xii. 14 We witon þæt..þu ne recst be ænegum menn. *c* 1275 LAY. 2789 Alle his riche eorles .. nolde for þan kinges bode noþing .. reche. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxvii, Was non that myght, that on my peynes rought. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* v. 21 The wymmen..were to fore the sayd aulter .. wythoute retchynge ought by theym selfe. 1530 PALSGR. 681/1 He is the moste neglygent folowe that ever I sawe, he recketh for nothynge. 1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim.* K vi b, And lende his cheeke unto the stroke, nor recke at wordes of spite. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 231 Ane, we raught on meanely. ? 1788 BURNS *Song*, Louis, what reck I by thee, Or Geordie on his ocean? 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXV, ['The gods] recked nothing for the weal or woe of earth.

3. With *inf.* a. To care, desire, be willing or anxious *to* do something.

a 900 *Laws of Ælfred* Introd. c. 40 in Schmid *Gesetze* (1858) 62 Leases monnes word ne rece þu no þæs to3ehieranne. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 221 Neure in helle hi com, ne þer ne come reche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1377, I recche nat, .. To haue victorie of hem, or they of me. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6557 In þe chapiter twenty and sex he may se, to knawe wha rex. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xliii. 83 Tancre his neuew .. retched not for to see Themperour ne to speke to hym. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 290 Such as be of good gouernment, and reck not to follow physick. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 81 My master .. little wreakes to finde the way to heauen By doing deeds of hospitalitie. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 72 Old eyes forlorn Scarce reck the very sunshine to behold.

b. To care, to be troubled, distressed, or reluctant; to feel aversion or repugnance *to*, etc.

c 1300 *Becket* (Percy Soc.) 405 Lute hi wolde recche to loose here ordre so. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 13 Þai roght na mare to sla me þan to spill watere. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1554) 3 Ye retche not by sin To slea your soule. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 214 The cristen men..raught not for to deye for þe crysten fayth. 1610 BOYS *Expos. Ep. & Gosp.* Wks. (1629) 507 Schismatikes .. reake not to be condemned of the learned for ignorant; so they may be commended of the ignoiant for learned.

4. With dependent clause: To care, be troubled, concern oneself, *if, that, though; how, when, where; whether; who, what*, etc.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 4 3e ne reccað ðeah hweðer ge auht to gode don. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iv. 38 Ne reces ðu þæt [*Rushw.* ðah] we deado sie. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 89/14 Hwæt rece we hwæt we sprecan. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 Se cyng .. ne rohte na hu swiðe synlice þa gerefan hit begeatan of earme mannon. *c* 1205 LAY. 18042 Ne þurfen 3e nauere rehchen, þah 3e slæn þa wrecchen. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 19 Cristene womman icham iwis; I ne reche ho it wite. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5446 Nou rek i neuer quen i dei. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 44 [Let friars] recke not þat [*v.r.* þo] þei ben vnkunnynge to lerne letteris. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 60 There be many women that rechin neuer what fallithe of her counsayle. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 196, I retche not though he be put to dethe. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 530/1 As though he roughte not whether they dydde good or ill. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 69 Rek not .. how raschelie ravarris raill. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. vi. 26, I wreake not, though thou end my life to day. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* i. Wks. (1851) 187 They wreck not whether you .. know them or not. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xix, Whether false the news, or true, Oswald, I reck as light as you. 1825 — *Talism.* xii, Sir Kenneth little recked, that [etc.]. 1845 HIRST *Com. Mammoth*, etc. 15 We recked not what our fates might be.

5. Without const. (usually *elipt.* for one or other of prec. uses): To care, heed, mind, etc.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 254 Hi habbað þurh þæt cornes swa fela swa hi mæst reccað. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 Þa munecas .. beaden heom grið, ac hi na rohten na þing. *c* 1205 LAY. 16179 To þan castle heo brohten swa muchel swa heo rohten. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 341 They.. lyed to him therof, and lytelle rowghton. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. Prol.* 48 If he wol serve thee, rekke not a bene. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 177 She rawȝte hit hym aȝeyne & seyde she ne rowȝte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 198/2 There were many fayr myracles whyche by neglygence..and not retchyng were not wryton. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 31 b, In faith, quod he, I neither wote ne recke, so I were once hence. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 485 Who little recks, much good foregoes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 173 Revenge..back on itself recoiles; Let it; I reck not. 1746 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* XXX, Who hears them cry, ne recks. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI. 97 The eternal father reck'd not. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. ii, I reck not. In a war to strive..Suits ill my mood.

6. *trans.* To heed, regard, care for, etc. (either as in sense 1 a or 1 b).

c 1205 LAY. 28851 Mucchel scome heom þuhte þat wepmen heom ne rohte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 186 The king his oghne astat ne roghte. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 182 If thei be not remembrid, thei schulen not be reckid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. v. 81 O haitfull deid..Quhilk gret and small doun thringis, and nane rakkis. 1591 R. WILMOT *Tancred & Gismunda* IV. iii, Not that she recks this life. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 51 Himself..reaks not his owne reade. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of this Isle* 631 Eagles doe not recke the Wren's weake flight. 1786 BURNS *Ep. Young Friend* xi, May ye better reck the rede Than ever did th' Adviser! 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 102 He was so stern, that he recked not all their hatred. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xlv. 22 Septimius..Recks not Syria, recks not any Britain.

b. To reckon, consider, think. Now only *Sc.* † Also const. *in*.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 52 Which kings themselues in highest prize do reake. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xiii. 6 Doe not recke Thy selfe the wiser, to b' Associate With those who are beyond thee in Estate. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 114, I ne'er thought..[she] Coud e'er harbour a thought o' distrust Or reck her shepherd unkind. 1892 LUMSDEN *Sheephead* 91 Ye wha reck our Scottish name Fit wi' the warld's first to ally.

† **7.** *refl.* To trouble or concern (oneself). *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 533 Of none winters ich me recche. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 593 Henne forward ne reche y me Of mi liif. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 93 Of that ne recche the nothinge for to enquere. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 2 Retche the not what they saye. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 38 Never Rack you; i.e. Take you no thought or care.

8. In impersonal use: To concern or trouble (one); to interest. (With various const., as in senses 1–4 above.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 104 3if heo beoð feor, me ne recceð. *c* 1290 *Beket* 449 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 119 Luyte heom wolde rechche to leosen heore ordre so. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1834 Littel roght þam of his manance. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 605 *Cleopatra*, Hym roughte nat in armys for to sterve. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* I. 129 Now, therof a leke what rekys vs? *a* 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* Wks. (Rtldg.) 264/1 What recks it us, though George-a-Greene be stout. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 404 Of night, or loneliness it recks me not. 1637 — *Lycidas* 122 What recks it them? What need they? 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, Little it recked us and helped them less that they were our founder's citizens.

b. *absol.* To matter; to be of importance or interest.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 3e schulen lihtlie iseon hu lutel hit recceð. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* (E. E. T. S.) 38 Perfore what wenist þou þar recche [L. *quid igitur referre putas*] yif þou forlete hir in deynge or ellys þat she..forlete þe? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 299/2 It Rakkes, *refert.* *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 499 Craft, or manhod, with foes what reckes it which? *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 44 Quhat reks then of the reid? Or of the trees what reks? *a* 1771 GRAY *Dante* 17 It rekes not That I advise thee. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *On T. Hogg* Wks. (1800) 156 What recks tho' ye ken mood and tense? 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iii, 'But what recks it', said stout Sir Kenneth.

Hence **Re'cking** *vbl. sb. rare.*

1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 14 [He] thanked him, saying, 'Right is thy recking'.

Reckan(d, varr. RACKAN. **Reckelæs,** obs. f. RECKLESS. **Recken, -in,** obs. ff. RECKON *v.*, RACKAN. **Reckevere,** obs. f. RECOVER.

† **Reckle,** var. *rackle*, RAKYL, chain. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1603 *Lindesay's* (*Pitscottie*) *Cron. Scot.* (1814) 190 Ane faire blowing horne, in ane reckle of gold borne and tipped with fyne gold at both the endis.

Reckless (re'klés), *a.* Forms: a. 1 recci-, recceléas, 4 reccheles, rechcheles, 4–6 retche-, 4–7 retchless, (7 wretch-); 1 receléas, 2–6 recheles, (6–7 -lesse, 6 rechelles), 6–7 reachless; 6 rache-, riche-; 3 rechyles, 5 rechilesse, richilees. β. 3 reckeléas, 4–6 rekke-, 6–7 reckeless; 4 rec(c)o-, 4–6 rek-, 6– reckless, (9 wreck-); 4–6 reke-, 6 reak, 6–7 wreak(e)less. *north.* and *Sc.* 4–6 rakless, (4–5 -lese), 6–8 rackless; 4–5 rakelese. [OE. *receléas* (early *recciléas*) and *réceléas* = MDu. (and Du.) *roekeloos*, MLG. *rôkelôs*, OHG. *ruachalôs* (MHG. *ruochelôs*, G. *ruchlos*), f. OE. **recce*, **rêce* = OHG. *ruacha, rocha* care (see RECK *v.*) + *-léas* -LESS.

The a-forms are very common from *c* 1375 to 1650; those with *k* are originally northern, and are rarely found in southern writers before the second half of the 16th c.]

1. Of persons: Careless, heedless. a. Careless in respect of († one's conduct, reputation, or) the consequences of one's actions; lacking in prudence or caution.

a. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1646 *Præfaricator*, reccileas. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Ðu wendest ðætte stiorlease men & recelease wæren gesælie. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 47/17 Wylde Men ne louede he nouȝt, þat rechelese weren of þouȝte. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 2 Wolleward and wete-shoed went I ..As a reccheles [*v.r.* 1echeles] renke, that of no wo reccheth. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 670 Ever after forsothe a parfyt lever was he, þe whyche hadde be a ful rechelesse womon byfore. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLVI. 311 In his yougthe he had ben wyld and recheles. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 113 Thys intaylyng..makyth many rechles heyrys. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 25 Of him that is an idle glutton at home, or a retchlesse vnthrift abroad. 1666 BP. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 183 To reform a debauch'd and wretchlesse child.

β. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 27772 (Cott. Galba) He es rekles in word and dede, in tyme when he of both has nede. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 6/14 Þa þat ere fraward and recles, hede þaim þe straiter. 14.. *Battle of Otterbourn* 53 The 100 full rekeless ther sche runnes, To make the game and gle. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xc. 58 [When one] is rekless in his governance,..That man is abill to fall ane gret mischance. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 595 They are bot rakles, 3oung and rasche. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Reckelesse*, rash, carelesse. *a* 1667 COWLEY (J.), Next this was drawn the reckless cities flame When a strange hell pour'd down from heaven there came. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Cui Bono?* ii, Ye reckless dupes, who hither wend your way. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* iii, I became bold, reckless and adventurous. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. vi. 63 A rough and reckless soldier, caring for nothing but a fight.

† b. Careless in respect of some duty or task; negligent, inattentive. *Obs.*

a. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xi[ii]. (1890) 190 Ymb þa 3emænne his ecre hælo [he] wæs to sæne & to receleas. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 He..hloneð and slepeð and syneȝeð on gemeleste alse he þat is recheles. *a* 1240 *Sawles*

Warde in *Cott. Hom.* 245 Alle hit [*v. r.* ha] beoð untohene & rechele-se hinen, bute ȝef he ham rihte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 361 He was recheles a morwe, and wolde nouȝt come or he hadde i-ete. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. v. 307 Thei ouȝten not be ouer myche recheles in lesing her godis. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 7 He that wyll .. be slouthefull, recheles, and not diligent. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 21 A ietcheles [*v. r.* reachelesse] seruant, a mistres that scowles. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 45 The carelessness and slothfulness of retchless servants. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1048 Reachless or careless.

β. *c* 1200 ORMIN 932 ȝiff þat he wære reckelæs To ringen hise belless. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28269 Mi childer als and my menge a reckeles leder þai fand me. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5802 Whaswa es rekles and kepes it ille, He sal be aresoned. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 1281 Repentand hyme .. he had (bene) þane sa raklase þat hyre name nocht had he speryt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Rekkeles, *negligens, incurius.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 299/2 Rakles (*l.* Rakelese), *ignavius, necligens, & cetera, vbi* slawe. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 7 So flies the wreakelesse shepherd from yᵗ Wolfe.

† **c.** Having no care or consideration for oneself or another. *Obs. rare.*

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 340 To sorowe was she ful ententyf, That woful recchelesse caityf. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 52 More to be reueng'd on Eglamoure, Then for the loue of reck-lesse Siluia. 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy Lucky Wood* ii, Rackless Death, wha came unsenn To Lucky Wood.

2. Heedless or careless *of* something.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xlix. (1883) 258 *note*, To hwam wurde þu swa receleas þæra ȝyfena (ðe ic ðe ȝeaf). *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 290 Gyf scho ware mare rakles of It,..scho suld rew it farly sare. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 17 Retchlesse of his life, he gan both sighe and grone. 1631 *Celestina* II. 33 The cause of your growing carelesse and wretchlesse both of your body, soule, and goods. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 1074 Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VI. 356 Reckless of her parents' will. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* V. 118 He hurried on Reckless of me. 1849 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xlii. 521 This unfortunate man had become reckless of life. 1887 R. LODGE *Mod. Europe* xxii. § 16 (1897) 517 The king's brothers..were utterly reckless of the dangers to which their conduct exposed Louis XVI.

transf. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 41 Hedgerows reckless of utility.

3. Of actions, conduct, things, etc.: Characterized or distinguished by († negligent carelessness or) heedless rashness.

α. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 207/1 The good meane maner betwene scrupulouse superstition and rechlesse negligence. 1559 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xlvi, Death .. With retcheles hande in grave doth couer it. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 119 Being full of excrementes by reason of ther reacheles diet. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* 157 Too deare a price for so fruitlesse, so wretchlesse a purchase. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxxv. § 6 A retchless temper or neglective content in living from hand to mouth.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12315 O barns an..Brak þe pott.. wit wil or wit recles dint. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 69/857 Of slike iekles warkes Sais haly writ [etc.]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 455, I haiff tynt men throw my (our) rakless deid. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 34 Asking wald haif convenient place .. But hairt abasit, but toung rekless. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 236 A troubled wyt, a reaklesse hande, a wrathfull hait to spill. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 109 Rekles negligence in preicheng the worde of God. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Proverbs* 284 Reckless Youth makes iueful Age. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Introd. 3 He had lost..all the reckless play of iaillery which gave vivacity to his original acting. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vi. 216 A system of small landed properties..is supposed to encouiage a reckless increase of population.

4. Quasi-*adv.* Recklessly. Also *Comb.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 62 Quod leccherie, 'þi seed richelees þou schake, And make no force of no mariage'. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 270 Than ane Mawthland rakless betwixt thaim past. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* i. vi b, What daunger it wer for vs negligently and recheles to execute thoffice, whiche we take in hande. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 950 Through the forest rechlesse they did goe. 1866 BLACKIE *Homer & Iliad* I. 163 The hurly-burly of reckless-shifting war.

† **Re·ckless**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **rakles**. [OE. *réceléasian* (= OHG. *ruahha-, ruachalôsôn*), f. *réceléas* RECKLESS *a.* In later use only Sc., and perh. formed anew from the adj.] *trans.* To neglect; to be negligent or heedless of (a thing). Also *refl.* and *absol.*

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xlix. (1883) 258 To hwon receleasedest þu bære ȝife, þe ic þe ȝeaf. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 26 Rekles nocht ȝour eirand for the rane. 1567 Q. MARY in Keith *Hist. Scot.* (1734) I. 391 Albeit he [Bothwell] hes in some Pointis or Ceremonels raklest himself. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxiii. 31 Quhair I haif recklest, I recant.

† **Re·cklesshead.** *Obs.* Forms: re(c)che-, retche-, reckleshed(e, -heed. [f. RECKLESS *a.* + -HEAD. Cf. (M)Du. *roekeloosheid*.] Recklessness.

α. 1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 378/1 Of recheleshed addyng or levyng more or lesse than nedeth. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. xx. 132/1 Yf they by retcheleshede of speche or of dede ben cause of brekynge of peas.

β. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, For rekleshed she sawe it all to late. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 71 This errour..Wher in throgh rekleshed thou art falle.

So † **Recklesshood, -laik.** *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27772 O suernes cums .. reccles-laic in mede and ded. 1833 COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Dram. P.* II. 290 They are called Recklesshood, Idleness, Surfeit [etc.].

Recklessly (re·klĕslĭ), *adv.* Forms: see RECKLESS *a.* [f. RECKLESS *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a reckless manner: † **a.** Carelessly, negligently. *Obs.*

α. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* lvii. 439 Nis us nawht receleaslice to ȝehiranne ðætte he nemde ða undiorestan wyrta [etc.]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Hom.* (ed. Assmann) xiv. 121 Se þe hit þonne receleæslice .. wyrceð, he bið awyrȝed into helle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 125 He may ..as a reneyed caityf recchelesly gon aboute. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxvii. 73 Thou haste thy body iechelesly gouerned and blamest hyt for thy gylt. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. ii. 111/1 People kepe not theyr vowes .. but breke them retchelesly or wylfully. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* viii, Because he so rechelessely kept the euangelicall treasure. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* x. 271 When of ages past we look in books to read, We ietchlesly discharge our memory of those.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28279 Quare i was scheperd had sauls to kepe, to reckelesly i geit my schepe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3907 Penance..done Parchaunce over reklesly and over sone. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 227 The lauboreris latt raklesly went in.

b. Without regard to consequences, rashly.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 58/367 And þai wil not þair mys amend, Bott reklisly hir rede refuse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vi. 48 Thre of his seruandis, that fast by hym lay, Full raklesly he kyllyt. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 19 They rechelessly despyse all daungers as if they were out of all gonneshot. 1629 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Drunkard* (Arb.) 82 Nothing..makes him more retchlesly carelesse, what becomes of all. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 60 MR. M'Quiddit drank recklessly and deep. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. iv, He had turned a deaf ear to their supplications, and hurried them recklessly to the scaffold.

† **2.** *Sc.* Through carelessness; accidentally. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Lawrence*) 609 Rek[l]asly he let it fall, and brak quhyt in pecis smal. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. Prol. 11 Thre thousand ȝhere .. Neyr foi-ȝet were reklesly [by historians]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 158 Thus raklesly this gud knycht [haiff] thai tynt. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 1157 [To tell] quhow blynd Lameth raiklesłye Did slay Cayn vnhappelye. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 148 How he was slaine .. he ane of his awin gunis that brak rackleslie in hir schutting. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Crimes* 159 Gif ane stranger, or traveller burnes ane other mans house rakleslie, he sall be arreisted. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 92 There was a sudden fray among them occasioned by a shot racklesly let go in the same house.

Recklessness (re·klĕsnĕs). Forms: see RECKLESS *a.* [f. RECKLESS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being reckless.

α. *a* 975 *K. Edgar's Canons* in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) II. 262 Ic andette mines modes morðor .. receleasnessa Godes beboda. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* vii. (1883) 53 Onȝean þam wislican ræde..se wiðerræda deofol sæwð receleasnesse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 392 If eny siche lordeschips be.. take fro hem by rechelesnes of her predecessouris. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xi. 344 Forto forsake God in a liȝtnes and in a rechelesnes. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. v. 199 How many good thinges thou hast lefte vndon of rechelesnes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 206 b, Neyther can any such retchlesnes agree with the gracious mercifulnes of God. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 147 Through the wrechlessness of our fiist Parents. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 15 A retchlesness and mockery ill becoming his character.

β. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3909 Penance þat enioynt es And es forgeten thurgh reklesnes. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 29/2 By iekelesnesse..of suche Maistres and Mariners. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 173 The gret trespace that [he], throw raklesnace, Had gert him mak. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 b, Throughe a certeine negligence, and racklesnes of suche as shoulde have redressed it in tyme. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. vi. (1891) 26 That ouer-many good fortunes began to breed a proude recklesnesse in them. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv, Hardly listening to them, in the pride and recklessness of his nature. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 195 Oedipus, in his youthful recklessness,..kills his father and weds his mother.

b. Neglect or disregard *of* something.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 173 Englisshe men.. woneþ hem to..rechelesnesse of Goddes hous. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 184 For his retchlesnes of feats of armes. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1099/2 For his owne priuat lucre and retchlesnesse of that noble realme. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 348 A society where recklessness of life is treated with leniency. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 348 In their insular recklessness of canonical niceties.

Re·ckling. Also **wreck-**. [Of obscure formation; variant dial. forms are (*w*)*rack-, rick-, ruck-, rig-, wreg-*, and *ritlin(g*, and forms without the ending also occur, as *wrig, rit, rut.*] The smallest and weakest animal of a litter; the youngest or smallest child in a family.

In general use in northern and midland counties.

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Wrecklin*, the least animal in a brood or litter. 1849 TENNYSON *Vivien* 559 On returning found Not two but three [babes]; there lay the reckling, one But one hour old! 1863 HOLME LEE *Annie Warleigh* I. 3 John was Rachel's elder by ten years; he was the first-born of his mother, and she was her little reckling.

attrib. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *2nd Pt. Artevelde* v. iii, A mother dotes upon the reckling child, More than the strong.

† **Re·ckly**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [Perh. for Sc. *rickly*, f. RICKLE *sb.*] ? Rickety, tumble-down.

1715 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 361 The .. Highlanders..will be..left to make the best of their way to their own reckly cells in the Braes of Athol.

Reckon (re·k'n), *v.* Forms: α. 1 -recenian, 3–4 rekeni, 4–5 rekeny; 3–4 rekene, 4–6 reken, (4 recen), rekin, (4 -ine), 5–6 rekyn; 4 rekoun, 5–6 rekon, recon(e, 6 rekan-, *Sc.* rèakn-, 7 (9 *dial.*) reacon. β. 3 rikeni(e)n, 3–4 rikenen, 4 rikene, ryken(e, 5 riken; 9 *dial.* ricken, -on. γ. 3 reconenn, 4–5 rekne(n, 5 -nyn; 4–5 rekken(e, 4–6 rekkin, (6 *Sc.* -ine), reckin, 6 recken, 6– reckon. δ. 4 raken, -ine; *Sc.* 5 rakyn, 6 -in, racken, -in, rakkin, 7 raikn-; *dial.* 9 rackan, -en, -on, rakkon. [OE. (*ge*)*recenian* (found only once) = OFris. *rek(e)nia*, MLG. and MDu. *rekenen*, OHG. *rechenôn, -inôn* (MHG. *rechenen*, G. *rechnen*):—OTeut. **rekenôjan*, perh. f. **reken-* REKEN *a.* and ultimately from the root *rek-* found in OE. *reccan* RECCHE. The Scand. forms, late ON. *reikna*, Norw. *rekna*, Sw. *räkna*, Da. *regne*, are early adoptions from LG.]

I. *trans.* † **1.** To enumerate serially or separately; to name or mention one after another or in due order; to go over or through (a series) in this manner. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 11217 He biginneþþ Cristess kinn To reccnenn & to rimenn Att Abraham, & reccneþþ a33 Dunnwarrd fra mann to manne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Alle sunnen sunderliche, bi hore owune nomeliche nomen, ne muhte no mon rikenen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18992 He tald þam mani takens sere, þat es na nede all i ecken here. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 22 Nempne hem I thinke, And rekne hem bi resoun, reherce thow hem after. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 743 Now wil I rekkin the renkis of the Round Tabill. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 3 Thay reknit mony foul and abhominabil sinnis..the quhilk mony guyd men..kneu neuer of befor.

b. So with *up*, rarely *over*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 2 Clannesse who-so kyndly cowþe comende, & rekken vp alle þe resounz þat ho by riȝt askez. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 228 Pite for to here the people complayne, And riken up the ragmanne of the hole rowte. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 336 [He] reckoneth vpp by name diuerse Gentlemen, with whome he was in fauour. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 105, I shall reckon up only such authors whose records..are lost and gone. 1694 W. WOTTON *Anc. & Mod. Learn.* (1697) 410 France could reckon up Des Cartes, Mersennus, Feimat, and Gassendi. 1846 H. W. TORRENS *Rem. Milit. Hist.* 355 In 1585, a pamphlet was addressed to..[the] Mayor of London, reckoning over the advantages of a marching watch for the city. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 477 It would be mere trifling to reckon up reactions of a third and fourth order.

† **c.** To recount, relate, narrate, tell. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 525 (Gr.) Run bið ȝerecenod, ræd forð gæð. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3179 Sche..rapli gan away renne, to reken þe soþe. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 76 þat tyme ..þis reson bi-gon þat I schal now rikenen. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4124 þen ferd þai furth..Euyn to þe heued of Eumaure, as I first rekend. 1530 PALSGR. 684/1, I wyll reken all the mater to hym as it vas. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 45 To reckon to you since, how he came into the country here,..why should I clog myself?

† **d.** To repeat, recite, utter. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4931 The renke..rekind þir wordis: 'Haile Alexander'. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 31 That is noth aneucht that ony1 eid the creid or rekin ye articulis contenit in it x or xii timis apone ye day. 1621 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 174 Sum mumlit Auies, sum raknit [1567 craknit] Creidis.

† **e.** To mention; to allege. *Obs. rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ix. 143 Quhat suld I rekin [L. *quid memorem*] thai peple of Thessaly, That Lapithas ar hait..? 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/2 Beliewe me not if any man can reken a place where euer he founde it otherwyse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 15 Cast into sundry shapes by wondrous skill, That like on earth no where I recken may.

2. To count, so as to ascertain the number or amount of; to ascertain or arrive at (a number, quantity, etc.) by counting or calculating; *to* compute. Also with *out*.

Now usually implying some process of calculation, as distinguished from the mere counting of individual things.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Þe ȝiscare..makeð þerinne figures of augram, ase þeos rikenares doð þet habbeð muchel uorto rikenen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2484 Swa may we ay rekken and rede An hondreth syns agayne a gude dede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 216 How longe tyme wol ye rekene and caste Youre sommes and youre bookes and youre thynges? ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 410 Fowie hundred þowsand An hunderd and foure & twenty,—Thus herawdes dude ham rekeny. 1530 PALSGR. 684/1, I shall reken it syxe tymes by aulgorisme, or you can caste it ones by counters. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 121 O deere Ophelia, I am ill at these Numbers; I haue not Art to reckon my grones. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10. 1307 A woman reckons out her nine moneths, and can guesse neare to the day of her comming. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 36 They Divine with Beans, which they put together without reckoning them. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iv. 46 But I can't reckon it; will you?—Eleven pounds and sixpence, is it? 1845 LEVER *The O'Donoughoe* xliv. (1858) 324 Mark .. pointed straight out to sea, where now seven sail could be reckoned.

b. With subordinate clause as obj.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 281 Whan I beginne To rekne with miself withinne How many yeres ben agon [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 213 Now may men wel rekene, how moche that it amountethe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 289 He is now looking on your ciownes..to recken if he haue his whole some or no. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 44 Antigonus over-heard his soldiers reckoning how many their enemies were.

c. To count or calculate *from*; to calculate or keep count of, in relation to some starting-point or base. Also with *over*.

1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 239 The same half yere accompted and reconned fromme Michaelmas last paste. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 240 Death is reckoned from the Condemnation of Adam. 1774 ABIGAIL

ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 24, I shall reckon over every week as they pass, and rejoice at every Saturday evening. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vii. § 43 (1879) 264 Declination is reckoned N. or S. of the plane of the earth's equator.

† **d.** To count out, to pay. Also with *out*. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 3540 Ille mann sholde cumenn ham .. Forr þær to reccnenn till þe King An peninng for himm sellfenn. *Ibid.* 3561. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 17 ¶ 7 There is an honest Man .. who has often said he would marry her with Two Hundred Pounds. The Knight ordered his Man to reckon out that Sum.

e. To count *up*; also, to sum *up*, to estimate the character of (a person).

1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* viii, To reckon up their means—that is, to count the money which they may have in their pockets. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* liv, The deceased Mr. Tulkinghorn employed me to reckon up her Ladyship—if you'll excuse my making use of the term we commonly employ—and I reckoned her up, so far, completely.

3. To include in a (*or* the) reckoning; hence, to place or class. Const. *among(st)*, *for*, *in*, *with* preps.; *in* adv.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 171 þe þridde Leo .. is nouȝt i-rekened in þe ordre of bisshopes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 186 Also these Yles of Ynde .. beth noght reckned in the Climates. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 248 b, Fyrst the matyns..is rekened for one of the vij. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 613 Gude Robert Melwene .. I shuld not racken in with thea. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 231 The number of souldiers..amount to eight thousand, not reckoning any man of sort, nor Mariners. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 40 ¶ 4 There is also another Particular, which may be reckoned among the Blemishes .. of our English Tragedy. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 230 In this class we may reckon the Georgians, Circassians, and Mingrelians. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 52 Among other languages spoken hereabouts must be reckoned the wild Irish.

b. To accept or state as a total.

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 273 b, Wherein he reconneth but two sacramentes only, giuen by the Lorde himselfe. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* vii. 115 He reckons four of a silver colour, that hold no metal, nor yield any fire. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* iii. (1879) 52 Lepsius reckons about sixty, including some very small ones.

4. † **a.** To calculate, work out, decide the nature or value of. *Obs. rare.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1275 Thane salle we rekkene fulle rathe, whatt ryghte that he claymes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 41 He was wyse enoȝe wirdis to reken, When he þe heuyn beheld, of ledes opon lyfe. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 9 War ȝoi richt reknit to þe croun It myt be laid with litill menss.

† **b.** To estimate, value. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* li. 173, I wold reken all the sorow that I haue enduryd at no thynge. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 90, I haue seene her weare it, and she reckon'd it At her liues rate. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 136 Never harkening what God will answer .. but reckoning her worke for a price. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 360 The world sees it, and reckons my interest accordingly.

† **c.** To take into consideration, to consider. *Obs. rare.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. viii. (1614) 486 If a man doe any thing worth reckoning, presently his Captaine imparteth this honour to him. 1686 PARR *Life Usher* 94 Which [treatises] being not set down in my Lord Primates own Words..cannot be reckoned, being much enlarged by the Dr., as himself confesseth.

5. To consider, judge, or estimate by, or as the result of, calculation. (Const. as in b.)

1555 EDEN *Decades* 351 We sette owre course east, .. rekenynge owre selues .xxxvi. leaques from the coast of Guinea. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 456 [This] I reckon to be foure hundred and fifty English miles. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 343 They reckon that this .. Work will be finish'd in about fifty Years. 1781 COWPER *Let.* 4 Oct., I reckon my volume will consist of about eight thousand lines. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xiv. (1879) 315 We reckoned the distance about sixteen miles and back.

b. To set down, to hold, consider, or regard, as being of a specified character, importance or value, or (rarely) as being in a certain condition. Const. *for*, *as*, *to be*, or with appositive complement.

1340 *Ayenb.* 214 Al þane time þet þou ne þengst naht a god, þou hise sselt rekeni uor naȝt. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2334 To rekkene theis Romaynes recreaunt and ȝoldene. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4360 Þis I rekyn bot schort aray. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* vii. 16, I reken our wyage to be a daungerous passage. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 192 He reckeneth repentance and fayth as two diuerse thinges. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 244 This is reconned for a strange and rare thinge. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 39 They reckon Women with big black Eyes, and red Cheeks, to be the greatest Beauties. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 422 ¶ 6 Fortius would have been reckoned a Wit, if there had never been a Fool in the World. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 18 May, The Princess of Wales has got a confirmed jaundice, but they reckon her much better. 1764 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 354, I reckon for nothing the researches of a Coyer. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 117 Here .. we reckon the women to be among the prettiest in France. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 181 He was reckoned one of the richest merchants in the city. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 108 Quite a fourth of the soil is reckoned as unproductive.

c. With *inf.* To regard as doing something.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 760 Yee see their youth, of which I rekon the onely suretie to rest in your concord. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. I. 249 It is reckoned to increase milk. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* i. 5, I believe I'm reckoned to bring in about the finest droves of niggers that is brought in.

6. To consider, think, suppose, be of opinion, etc., *that*. Also with omission of *that*.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 803 Men woulde not recon that hee couldehaue right to the realme. 1530 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 16 Some recken he killed himselfe with purgations. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxviii. 13, I reckoned till morning, that as a Lyon so will hee breake all my bones. 1668 GLANVILL *Plus Ultra* Pref., Whether his reply be publique or not, I reckon he will blow the dust upon me. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* xlviii, I reckon the queen will go to Windsor in three..weeks. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 78, I reckon that I shall have a humpback. 1860 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* v, 'A reckon it's a bargain', said Harry. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 443, I reckon, said Socrates, that no one..could accuse me of idle talking.

b. *I reckon*, used parenthetically or finally.

Formerly in literary Eng. use; still common in Eng. dialects, and current in the southern States of America in place of the northern *I guess*.

1603 SIR R. CECIL in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 345 He is, I reckon, no wise man that looketh this waye to heaven. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 144, I shall have a good deal of trouble, I reckon,..to be decent on the expected occasion. 1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* i. Wks. 1799 II. 389 All your family .. come over to be polish'd, I reckon. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. vii. 107 Neither of us, I reckon, has ever had much to do with [etc.]. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xx, You would just as soon save your lives, I reckon.

† **7.** To account, assign, or attribute *to* (a person or thing). *Obs.* (In quots. only *pass.*)

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* iv. 9 We saye verely how that fayth was rekened to Abraham for rightewesnes. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 142 The Ishmaelites .. are reckoned unto Hagar, not unto Abraham; and therefore called Hagareans. 1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 285 The last Sermon de Sanctis .. is mistakenly reckon'd to this Father. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 25 As if the Ray were not to be reckon'd to the Sun, as included in it.

II. *intr.* † **8.** To place or name things in order. *Obs. rare.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312/440 Of þe Mone, Monen-day [is named], ȝif ȝe wel rikeni konne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 122 After Virgo to reknen evene Libra sit in the nombre of sevene. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 403 He is the riallest roy .. Of all the rentaris to ryme or rekin on raw. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 708 Mony mo than I will heir report, To reckin heir becaus the tyme is schort.

† **b.** To speak or discourse *of* something. *Obs.*[—1]

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 150 Slik care kindils in his curte .. þat it ware tere any tonge of þar tene to reken.

† **c.** *To reckon right*: to judge correctly, to take a correct view of things. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3032 Ther was a womman eke, that hight Shame, that, who can reken right, Trespasse was hir fadir name. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1308, I traist, gif I can reckon richt, Scho schaips to ludge with him all nicht. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 63 Nothing, at all,—to rekin rycht,—Different, in-to Goddis sycht. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 71 This to attain, whether Heav'n move or Earth, Imports not, if thou reck'n right.

9. To count, to make a calculation; to cast up an account or sum.

To reckon without one's host: see HOST *sb.*[2] 2 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9228 Four thusand yeir and sex hundreth, Qua reckens right to tell es eth. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 436 Thogh Argus the noble covnter Sete to rekene..Yet shulde he fayle to rekene evene The wondres me mette. 1530 PALSGR. 684/1, I holde you a grote you have reckened false. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 241 Wee haue French Quarrels enow, if you could tell how to reckon. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. ix. 74 The North Point of the Nocturnal is the first Point you reckon from, .. and so reckon forward North and by East. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. i. (1715) 3 Meursius reckons to the number of forty Plantations peopled by Athenians.

† **10.** To render or give an account (*of* one's conduct, etc., or *for* something received). *Obs.*

12.. *Prayer to Our Lady* 44 in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Hwan ich hier-of rekeni schal, wel sore me mei drede. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5984 Fadirs and modirs sal rekken þat tyde, Of þair sons and þair doghtirs unchastide. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II. 96 ȝe schule abygge it bothe..At oo ȝeris ende whan ȝe reken schul. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 89 We muste haue as they had and worse for we haue receyued more to reken for. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xx. 345 Christ is comming in the cloudes, All fleshe shall rise and recken.

† **b.** To account *for*, explain. *Obs.*[—1]

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 153 We can give no reason why a Fool should rise more Mathematically from a seat, than the wisest man can fully reckon for.

11. To go over or settle accounts (in *lit.* or *fig.* sense) *with* one, or *together*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6575 Bi þe fey ich owe to god, icholle rekeni mitte. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 425 þis lord wole rikene wiþ þes seruauntis fully. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1517 That there no sarazene solde come owte, To þay had rekkenede with þat rowte. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1154 Erar he wald bid chalans off his king, Than with Wallace to rakyn for sic a thing. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Euery Parishioner shal reken with his Person, Vicare, or Curate. 1572 HULOET, To recken together, or to come to reckening, *conferre rationes*. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. vii. 108 We shall not spend a large expence of time, Before we reckon with your seuerall loues. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 606 God..Will reckon with us roundly for the abuse. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ix, The blame rests not with thee, but with those with whom..I hope to reckon roundly.

b. *To reckon with*: to take into account or consideration; to be prepared for.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 4/6 A Ministerial crisis..is always a contingency to be reckoned with. 1896 W. H. HUTTON *Philip Augustus* VI. 182 It might seem .. as if the Jews were the only dissenters with whom the king and the church had to reckon.

12. To calculate, design, or expect *to* do something. Now only *dial.*

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 44 The Cystean monkes are in soche perplexyte That owt of Englond they reken all to flee. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 737 They departed to..Saint Malo..where they reckned to haue taken shippyng. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Conemw.* (1603) 160 He neither defendeth himselfe, nor intreatethe for mercie, as reckoning straight to die. 1770 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, I reckon to go next week to Ashbourne. 1872 HARTLEY *Yorksh. Ditt.* Ser. II. 44 Ov a Thursday aw reckon to brew.

b. To look *for* something. *rare.*

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. v. 330 You may have more to bear than you reckon for, when you find yourself with men of rude minds and vulgar manners.

13. Const. *of*: To account or think (much, etc.) of; to take account of, think highly of, approve of. Now *rare* exc. *dial.*

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 47 Traitours..were most reckoned of in Court. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 40 Wee reckon of Physitians because the end of them is health. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Scarlet Gown* 109 He is not much reckoned of in the Court, but is reuerenced in the sacred Colledge. 1803 tr. *P. Le Brun's Mons. Botte* II. 208 He reckoned a good deal of the pleasures of the table. 1878 *Cumb. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 117.

† **b.** To regard in a certain light. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 95 He was to be reckned of for an inurious calumniator. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 151 So he was esteemed and held..during life, and so is he reckoned of by his followers at this day.

† **c.** To reck of, take heed of. *Obs. rare.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 115 They reckon not of a musket shot, a sword pierceth not their skinne. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* II. xxx, Like as it had beene a man .. which reckoned not of himselfe.

14. To count, depend, or rely *on* or *upon*.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 173 No man could reckon vpon felicity so long as he liued. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* 205 His reward would be much less than he reckons upon. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. lxx, I reckon on the indulgence of the really intelligent. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 22, I was reckoning much on seeing the falls of Montmorenci. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 74 He could reckon on no support within England itself.

15. **a.** To number, amount to.

1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxx. 301 He marched [them] into the camp before his own troop, which did not reckon nearly so many.

b. To count, have a place or value.

1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxii. 159 Such discretion ..would in the long run reckon to his credit and his advantage. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* I. i, After the fashion .. of the sailors, with whom strength of arm reckons before style.

Hence **Re·ckoned** *ppl. a.* Also **Re·ckonable** *a.*, capable of being reckoned. *rare.*

1658 CROMWELL *Sp.* 25 Jan. in *Carlyle*, A thing far from reckonable as a suggestion to any ill end. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxviii. (1823) 756 The difference of actual or absolute time, which depends on the reckoned time at each place of observation. 1859 BRIGHT in *Times* 18 Aug. 9/6 [The Government] having no reckonable majority in the House of Commons.

Reckon(-crook), var. RACKAN(-CROOK).

Reckoner (re·k'nəɹ). Also 3 **rikenare**, 5 **reknare**, 6 **reck(e)ner**. [f. RECKON *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who reckons, in senses of the verb.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Þeos rikenares..þat habbeð muchel noi to rikenen. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Reknare, *computator*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 16 Reckners without their host must recken twyce. 1611 COTGR., *Compteur*, a reckoner. 1745 WARBURTON *Occas. Refl.* II. xiii, Retrospects with bad Reckoners are troublesome Things. 1823 MRS. HEMANS *Vespers of Palermo* v. ii, We shall have Stern reckoners to account with. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 20 Fingers are the most ready and natural of aids to an unready reckoner.

2. An aid to reckoning. (Cf. READY RECKONER.)

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 7 His fingers would be his first reckoners.

Reckoning (re·k'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see RECKON *v.* (also 3 **reoning**, 5 *Sc.* **rek-**, **raknyne**, 5–6 **rekning**, **rakning**, 6 **reckning**, **-yng**, etc.). [f. RECKON *v.* + -ING [1]. Cf. Du. *rekening*, MLG. *rekeninge* (whence late ON. *reikningr*, Sw. *räkning*, Da. *regning*), OHG. *rechenunga* (MHG. *-unge*, G. *rechnung*).]

1. The action of the vb. RECKON; enumeration, calculation, computation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1566 Reckining cuth þai nan o right. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 266 Of thre hundir þe teynd leyly,..cumys be raknyne to thretty. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Reknynge, *computacio*. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxix. 6 For rekkyning of my rentis and roumes, ȝe neid nocht for to tyre ȝour thowmes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 498 *Ber.* I alwaies tooke three threes for nine. *Clow.* O Lord sir, it were pittie you should get your liuing by reckning sir. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iv. 14 Without words, there is no possibility of reckoning of Numbers. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 2 The usual mode of reckoning is to divide the total daily supply in gallons by the total population.

b. Manner or mode of computing or numbering.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 943 Be þe reknyne of rome..twa hundir ȝere sex & fyfty. ? *c* 1540 *Hye wey to Spyttel Hous* 919 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 64 That is but lytell used in this lande,..For Englysshe men knowe not of suche rekeninges. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* Introd. (1728) 2 The reckoning by Olympiads was not yet in use. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 475 On the sixteenth of October, according to the English reckoning.

2. An instance of enumerating or counting, or the result of this; an enumeration, calculation, or account. Also with *up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12713 O þis reckining na mar her nu, Bot o Iohn baptist and o iesu. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 22 Understond wel this Reknyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Rekenynge, or a counte,..*compotus*. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 149 Let vs thinke, that our Lord God kepeth a rekoning of all the dayes of our calamitie. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 188 There is not a full reckoning up of those attributes of his that have to do in the work. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvii, As for an exact Reckoning of Days, after I had once lost it, I could never recover it again. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 284, I tried to keep some reckoning of the streets through which I passed.

b. The process or result of (one's) counting, etc. Freq. in phrases, as *to be out in* or *of*, *to leave out of*, *to lose*, *one's reckoning*.

1585 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 29 If I mad not my rekening the bettar of the moneths. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xiv. 34 According to his reckoning, there will be two Ligaments, not one only. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 12 A plain argument, that the Examiner is quite out in his reckoning. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, I should lose my reckoning of time. 1783 COWPER *Let.* 13 Oct., It is ever the way of those who rule the earth to leave out of their reckoning Him who rules the universe. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xii. P 1 He was short in his reckoning by an arm and a leg.

c. *spec.* The calculated period of pregnancy.

1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* xxxix, Can'st thou their Recknings keepe, the time compute. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxi, The time of my reckoning was nearly expired. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 599 A shepherd that has attentively..marked the reckoning of every ewe.

d. *Naut.* The estimate made of a ship's position by calculation from the log, the course steered, observation of the sun, etc. See also DEAD RECKONING.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. i. 138, [I] took our Reckoning from Lundy, in the Mouth of Severn. *Ibid.* 139 Currents is a means of great mistake in keeping of a Reckoning. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Log*, Log-Board is a table divided into four or five columns, whereon are marked the reckonings of every day. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Dead-reckoning*, This reckoning..is always to be corrected, as often as any good observation of the sun can be obtained. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXX, 108 Having gone by reckoning over thirteen hundred miles in seven days.

fig. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 14 Sometimes he comes many Leagues short of his Reckoning, for through loss of Hands to work her the Ship is lost. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 91 You have got out of your reckoning.

3. A computation or account of the sum owing by, or due to, one; a statement of a charge or charges; a bill, *esp.* at an inn or tavern. † Also without article, in phr. *upon reckoning* (quot. 1617).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 760 After soper .. Whan that we hadde maad our rekenynges. *c* 1481 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 41 Henry Fox bad me send my rakning at Ripon, & I should be answered to my money. 1533 [see HOST *sb.*2 2 b]. 1590 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 198 He owes me the rest of a reckening for 9 quarters of barley. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 165, I paid each night foure bolinei for my bed, and eating vpon reckoning, I spent lesse then two giulij by the day. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. x. 215 They liked the wine, but not the reckoning which was to be paid for it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xi, Having now pretty well satisfied their Thirst, nothing remained but to pay the Reckoning. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv, He called for a reckoning for the wine. 1874 T. TAYLOR *Leic. Sq.* vii. 154 Reckonings were called and paid.

transf. and *fig.* 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 584 Our watchful Prince by bending sav'd the Wound, But Death in other coyn his reck'ning found. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 278 He deems a thousand .. lives, Spent in the purchase of renown for him, An easy reckoning.

b. *A Dutch reckoning*: (see quots.).

a 1700 [see DUTCH *a.* 4]. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 78 A Dutch reckoning, wherein if you dispute the unreasonableness and exorbitance of the bill, the land lord shall bring it up every time with new additions. *a* 1814 *Forgery* II. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 449 Come, we'll have a Dutch reckoning to-night, for we will share the dust, or see them shopp'd [=put in prison].

4. The action of rendering an account of property etc., entrusted to one's charge; an account so rendered. Chiefly in phrases, as *to give* or *yield*, *to hear*, *hold* or *make*, *to bring* or *call to*, *reckoning*; sometimes also *count and reckoning*. Now only in legal use.

1340 *Ayenb.* 18 His lhordes guodes huer-of him behoueþ straitliche yelde rekeninge and scele. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 427, I can holde louedayes and here a reues rekenynge. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiv. 83 Of al reuenues that to the kynge bylongen in his Countre the Shirreue muste yeue rekkenynge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 58 The king..began to call him [Becket] to reconynges, and to burthen him with paymentes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 264 The keiperis of the Thesaurhous .. he bringis to compte and rekning. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xxii. 7 Howbeit, there was no reckoning made with them, of the money that was deliuered into their hand. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 116 § 7 The grantee being always bound, upon payment of the price, to hold count and reckoning with the grantor for the same.

transf. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 683 As for the towne of Calice..the sayde Monsire de Vawclere promised thereof to make him a good reconyng.

b. The action of rendering to another an account of one's self or one's conduct.

c 1450 LONELICH *Merlin* 1300 (Kölbing) Respyt gonnen they take .. xv dayes thanne next sewenge Hire forto bringen to rekenenge. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 If any man..be vagrant, and can gyue no rekenynge howe he dothe lefullye get his lyuynge. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. iv. 9 Being..enforc'd To call young Claudio to a reckoning for it. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 18 A servile Constraint being much more resented by a generous Soul than a deep Reckoning. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, I have also a reckoning to hold with you.

c. *spec.* with ref. to rendering an account of one's life or conduct to God at death or judgement.

a 1300 *Sarmun* xxiii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 3 Hit nis no doute he sal be dede to ȝelde recning at þe dome. 1340 *Ayenb.* 214 God will acsi rekeninge ate daye of dome. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 133 We sal..gyf reknyne þat luge til of al dedis, gud & il. 1434 *E. E. Wills* 97 As myne executoures wyl answere at the laste rekenyng. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1358 Wharof that god a raknyng sal craf At the, and a sore Raknyng sal hafe. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 141 If the Cause be not good, the King himselfe hath a heauie Reckoning to make. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* XXXIV. 108 The reckoning and account of a true Professor and sound Christian is not to seeke, nor to make at the houre of their death. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 179 He will judge the earth, and call the fool To a sharp reckoning that has lived in vain.

d. In phr. *Day of reckoning*. (See also 9.)

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XX, There will be a day of reckoning sooner or later. 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. iii. 132 The patience of the country was well nigh exhausted, and the day of reckoning was at hand.

† **e.** An account, statement *of* something. *Obs.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 444 Whon þat þou comest aȝeyn.. þou miht haue more redi roume my rikenyng to here. 1543 [T. COTTESFORD] (*title*) The Rekening and declaracion of the faith and beleif of Huldrik Zwingly.

5. The settlement of accounts or differences between parties.

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 850 Rude reknyng raise thair renkis betuene. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 53 Euen recknyng maketh longe friendis,..For alwaie owne is owne, at the recknyngis eend. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 62 A firm bargain and a right reckoning make long friends.

6. The action of calculating or estimating chances or contingencies; (an) anticipation, or expectation.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 689 Makyng sure reconyng to haue had theyr pray and pryse. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 144 It went not with Limahon and his foure hundred souldiers according as he did make reckoning. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 25 The General of the Slaves expected the Precedency as his due. .. However he missed of his reckoning. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 113 Most likely the reckonings of the men of Kent did not go so far afield.

† **b.** Thought, idea. *Obs.*–1

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 231 After I.. read againe your letter, I fell in the reckoning that it was of Mosen Rubin my neighbour.

† **7. a.** Mode of regarding a matter. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 356 As to the worldes rekeninge Ther schal he finde no winnynge. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 79/2 With this reckening shal thei loke vpon death muche nerer hande. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 87 By this reckning he is more shrew than she. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ix. 86 By this reckning his consent and his denials come all to one pass.

† **b.** *To make reckoning of*: to hold or account of, to take heed of. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1580–1680.)

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 7 b, A man must not make reconing or account of the multitude of people. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xix. (1614) 217 That Iew..is accounted a Traytor, and neuer made reckoning of after. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 99 The General at that time made little reck'ning of what he said.

† **c.** *To be*, or *come to*, *one reckoning*: to be of the same value, to be equivalent. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 18 The great, or the mighty, or the hugh .. are all one reckonings. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 93 To take away place, or to take away the body plac'd, comes all to a reckoning.

† **8.** Estimation, consideration, distinction. (Used with adjs., as *good*, *little*, *mean*, etc., and absolutely.) *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Whilst counsel auayled, Then we were of reckning. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 5 A woman of very meane reckoning. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XX. § 10 (1615) 179/2 Such beasts..are..not meete for any man of reckoning to eate. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 6 For Windowes, Domes, and Chimnies, Moore stone carrieth chiefest reckoning. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlvii. 271 He found that some fifty thousand were missing, all men of little reckoning.

9. *attrib.*, as *reckoning book*, *chamber*, *day*.

1548 ELYOT *Rationarius codex*, .. a reckenyng booke. 1623 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Register*, kalender, a reckoning booke. 1647 HEXHAM s. v., A reckoning chamber, or a chamber of accounts, *een reecken-kamer*. 1765 JOHNSON (ed. 2), *Reckoning book*, a book in which money received and expended is set down. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lii, Ah! Spain! how sad will be thy reckoning-day. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xvii. 120, I may yet find a reckoning day for him.

† **Reckonmaster.** *Obs. rare*–1. In 6 **reckon-**. [f. RECKON *v.*; cf. Du. *rekenmeester*, G. *rechenmeister*.] A professional reckoner, an arithmetician.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *ij, The common Logist, Reckenmaster, or Arithmeticien .. imagineth lesse partes: and calleth them Fractions.

Recks, variant of REX, pranks.

Reclaim (rĭklē·m), *sb.*1 Now *rare*. Forms: see CLAIM *sb.* (also 5 **raoleyme**). [a. OF. *reclaim*, sb. from *reclaimer*, *reclamer* to RECLAIM.]

† **1.** The act of recalling a hawk; esp. *to come to reclaim*, to return when called. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. ii. (Tollem. MS.), He wexeþ ramaiouse oþer slowe, and dedeyneþ not to come to reclayme. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij, And or she come to the reclame make her that she sowre not.

† **b.** The recall or bringing back of a person.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 77 Defye false fortune, And al recleymes of hyr double luyne. 1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Livy* I. xii. (S. T. S.) I. 70 þe Sabinis complanit þat þare rebellis .. war þare Intertenyit but ony reclame or punycioun eftir following. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 16 The loving couple..leasure had..to frame Their purpost flight, free from all mens reclame.

† **c.** Revocation (of an edict). *Obs. rare*–1.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 234 Ester..procured the death of Hamman, and the reclaime of that bloody edict.

2. The act of recalling, or state of being recalled, to right conduct.

In early examples prob. *transf.* from sense 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1578 Wimmen þai forced a-mang þaim, Was nan þam moght bring to reclaim. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 395 He..buylded newe the cytie & castell of Beau Maryse, and broughte the vnsteadfast Walshman to newe reclayme. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Pref. 11 For the better preseruation or reclaime of many good souls endangered thereby. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, I see you are e'en past hope Of all reclaim. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 96 Let him examine his own conscience, and impartially sift all the manner of his reclaim. 1891 J. AITCHISON *Signa Christi* vi. 225 [Christ is] the real Originator of societies for reclaim of the fallen.

b. The reclamation of land.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 421 While the country underwent the work of reclaim.

† **3.** A challenge, protest. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Recleyme, or chalange, *clameum*, *vendicacio*. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvi. 386 He him silf mai it lette bi the reclaime..which he mai make.

† **4.** The act of claiming back. *Obs. rare.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 417 b, Fridericke maketh reclaime to hys landes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Judg.* xi. 26 Wherfore have you so long attempted nothing for reclaime?

Re-clai·m, *sb.*2 [RE- 5 a.] A fresh claim.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 2/3 The overseers..have.. exposed a very large number of the electors to the chance of being struck off on objection, if re-claims are not made.

Reclaim (rĭklē·m), *v.* Forms: see CLAIM *v.* [ad. OF. *reclamer*, † *reclaimer* (12th c.) :–L. *reclāmāre* to cry out against, contradict, also to re-echo: see RE- and CLAIM *v.*]

I. *trans.* † **1.** *Falconry.* To call back (a hawk which has been let fly). *Obs.*

In some cases not easily distinguished from sense 3.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3530 Hauk es eth, als i here say, To reclaym þat has tint his pray. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 285 Fulofte he faileth of his game That wol with ydel hand reclame His hauk. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 126 The kyng.. came into this gardyne for to reclayme a sperhawke of his. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xliii. 872 To reclaime and bring them to the lure. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The spar-hawk, gos-hawk, &c. are reclaimed with the voice, the falcon only by shaking the lure.

transf. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 72 Morkar reclеymed es [F. *est reclamé*], as es þe faukon fre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 72 Another day he wole..Reclayme thee, and brynge thee to lure. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 634 Paire bysy hertes passen to and fro, þai be so wele reclaymed to the lure.

† **b.** To call back; to recall. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xii. 9 Willed him for to reclayme with speed His scattred people, eie they all were slaine. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 223 When .. he oppressed the people with exactions, and was reclaimed home. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The head-strong horses hurried Octavius..along, and were deaf to his reclaiming them. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The partridge is also said to reclaim her young ones, when she calls them together upon their scattering too much from her.

fig. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) B iv, Knowing young wits were wandring, he began to reclaime him thus.

† **c.** To restrain, check, hold back. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 105 Auaunt, rybawde, thi tung reclame! 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 319 Then the Duke vsed to reclaime vs, saying ho, one to one. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. iii. (1810) 51 They would reclaime themselves and their followers from committing any outrage. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* 292 Is her tow'ring Flight reclaim'd By Seas from Icarus' Downfall nam'd?

† **d.** To recall, withdraw (a statement); to revoke. *Obs. rare.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* Wks. (1630) 425 Let vs reclaime our impudent and refractory renegations. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Memorials of State* Wks. (1711) 129 If Henry VI...would..have reclaimed the approbation..of Richard duke of York. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 76 What I have said..I find no reason to reclaim.

2. To recall, bring back (a person or animal) *from* a wrong course of action, etc., *to* a proper state. † Also const. *of*.

The first quot. may rather belong to sense 3.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 277 Adam and Eve..hem aschamed, Til that nature hath hem reclamed To love. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2368 Cuthbert wayued his hand on þaim, Fra ryuyng of thak þaim to reclaym. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 362 Luther .. did write maruellous vehemently and sharply against them, and reclaimed them home to peace and obedience. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXV. (1887) 126 If the soule it selfe be reclaymed from follie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xlix, Being one soon into two he framed it, And now made two, to one again reclaimed it. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 2 A Man..may upon due Consideration .. reclaim himself to a very pious and virtuous Life. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 38 In a little time this will Reclaim her of that Roaveing Kytish-trick. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. vi. 165 A young man, who was reclaimed from a very dissolute course of life. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 74 So was he reclaimed to a sense of his duty. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 624 Henrietta had reclaimed him from a life of vice.

b. To call back from wrong-doing or error; to bring back to the right way; to reform.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 77, I am glad to heare this of you, that you are so reclaimed. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 361 Such an one was Saul, that would by no meanes be reclaymed. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 70 Like the Plagues of Ægypt, meant a Curse, Not to reclaim us, but to make us worse. 1742–3 *Johnson's Parl. Deb.* (1811) II. 360 We shall give those, who have accustomed themselves to this liquor, time to reclaim their appetites. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison* (1868) 234 Addison .. had very diligently endeavoured to reclaim him. 1819 T. B. JOHNSON *Shooter's Comp.* 85 [Young dogs] if they are suffered to acquire any bad habits .. will be with great difficulty reclaimed. 1831 MISS FERRIER *Destiny* v, Employing the industrious, .. or reclaiming the wicked.

refl. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 54 As a yong man I went astray I grant, but .. I reclaimed my selfe ere I fell. 1609 T. MORTON *Answ. Higgius* 26 Do you not also see how he reclaimeth himselfe, and accordeth vnto the common opinion?

absol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 791 They hard'nd more by what might most reclame, .. at the sight Took envie.

c. To win back, win over (again). Also with *inf.* *rare.*

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* 35 No loue deuise, no iewels fet from farre, Could so reclaime this noble Ladies minde. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 11 Fit also to reclaime them to know him for their King, whom they had so lately talked of as an Enimie. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XX, Once alienated, [I doubt] whether he were ever to be reclaimed.

d. To put right, to remedy, correct, amend (something wrong, an error, fault, etc.). *rare.*

1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref., In deciding of doubts, and .. in reclaiming vulgar errors. 1622 — *Hen. VII* 17 By his presence .. to reclayme and rectifie those humours. 1742–3 *Johnson's Parl. Deb.* (1811) II. 398 The same provisions by which the vices of our own people are to be reclaimed. 1849 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. iii. § 74. 332 In these abuses, which we have a right to reclaim, will be found a mine of riches.

3. To reduce to obedience, tame, subdue (an animal, *esp.* a hawk, also rarely a person).

The legal term for reducing animals *feræ naturæ* to domestication (see quot. 1766).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 366, I thoghte thanne how love is swete, Which hath so wise men reclamed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Recleymyn', or make tame, *domo.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, a iij, The same night after the fedyng, wake her all nyght .., then shee will be preui Inowgh to be reclamed. 1530 PALSGR. 681/1 He was the stoburnest boye that ever I sawe, but I have reclaymed hym. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 41 Though the Fawlcon be reclaimed to the fist, she retyreth to hir haggardnesse. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. ix. 102 This course of reclaiming a horse by gentlenesse .. I have found much to auaile. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* II. ii, *Caniola.* I am still myself, and will be. *Fulgentio.* A proud haggard, And not to be reclaimed! 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* II. i. (1752) I. 150/2 Such Creatures as are immorigerous, we have found out Expedients to reclaim. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxv. 391 A qualified property may subsist in animals *feræ naturæ, per industriam hominis*; by a man's reclaiming and making them tame by art, industry, and education. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* vi. 71 Allowing a week or ten days for reclaiming the bird.

†b. To keep the growth of (wood or trees) within bounds. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xxii, By this means also the wood is reclaimed and repressed from running out in length beyond all measure. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 86 Much labour is requir'd in Trees, to tame Their wild disorder, and in ranks reclaim.

c. To remove (rude qualities) by means of instruction or culture; to bring (savage people) to a state of civilization.

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxv, Savage rusticity is reclaimed by oral admonition alone. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. Pref. 6 By religion they were reclaimed from savage life. 1865 *Reader* 12 Aug. 180/1 A fair field, .. with no aborigines to be protected or reclaimed.

d. To bring (waste land, or land formerly covered by water) under, or into a fit state for, cultivation.

1764 *Museum Rust.* I. 370 The plain reason, why potatoes are an excellent crop for reclaiming land. 1808 J. WALKER *Hist. Hebrides* I. 162 There has .. been more wild land in Scotland, reclaimed by means of lime, than by any other manure. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 503 A great scheme was set on foot for reclaiming the Fens.

4. †a. *Sc.* To make a claim against (one), to sue at law. *Obs. rare.*

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 92 Quhethir .. he may lefully recover apon him be were his thing, gif he may reclame him in jugement. *Ibid.* 168 Thai quite clamand him in time tocum, to nocht reclame him of thai gudis.

b. To claim the restoration of, to demand or take back (a person or thing).

In later use properly a new formation on RE- 5 a and CLAIM *v.* with distinct pron. of the prefix (*rĭ*).

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 91 Hys M^r .. desyred to have hym reclaymed of the Maire. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 48 So shall the Briton blood their crowne agayn reclame. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3758/7 Captain Arena, .. being reclaimed by the Imperial Ambassador, was set at Liberty. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 94 Reclaiming the bar, .. he threw it to a length .. judged to exceed my cast. 1835 MARRYAT *Pacha Many T.* iii, To make a note of any particular marks upon the children by which they might be eventually reclaimed. 1872 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 27 In vain he reclaimed for Paris, in the face of Versailles, the right of municipal self-government.

fig. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* III. vi. 94 This cold resistless flood calmly reclaimed its ancient channel.

†5. a. To call repeatedly upon. (In Caxton only.)

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xii. 159 Thise thre bountees reclayme alle crysten men. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* I. xxxvi. (1495) 37 a/2 The name of god was reclamed and named in al townes and cytees.

†b. To proclaim. *Obs. rare.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Foles* Wks. 1843 I. 202 If that I am beloued of dyuers persons whiche reclaymeth mee good and vertuous. 1565 KNOX *Serm.* Wks. 1864 VI. 265 Stil to reclayme Him to be our God .. is the greatest victorie of faith.

†c. To re-echo, return (a sound). *Obs.*—[1]

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) E ij, Melt to teares, poure out thy plaints, let Eccho reclame them.

†6. To cry out, or protest, against (a thing or person); to gainsay, reject. *Obs.*

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 94 Your consciences reclaimeth not the wearing of such garments: but many thousand both godly and learned are otherwise persuaded. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. viii. § 3 Herod .. in stead of reclaiming what they exclaimed, imbraced and hug'd their praises as proper to himself.

II. *intr.* 7. To exclaim, protest. Now *rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Recleymyn', or wythe seyn, .. *reclamo.* *a* 1471 FORTESCUE *Title of House of York* Wks. (1869) 500 Kinge Henry .. was annoynted and crouned .., no man reclaiminge. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* xi. 20 She gave no eare to nature reclaming and harking to the contrarie. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 680 All the Bishops .. subscribed and allowed all that had bene saide .., and no man reclamed. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* viii, Scripture reclaims; and the whole Catholick Church reclaims; and Christian Ears would not bear it. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 354 We could reclaim,—.. But no,—we'll take it as spontaneously Confessed.

b. Const. *against*, †*at*, †*to.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvii. 398 That y .. am stille in not reclaymyng aȝens the trust neither aȝens the ȝifte. 1534 CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 286, I think there is not one .. that would once reclaim against it. 1565 KNOX *Serm.* Wks. 1864 VI. 262 Began to call [it] in doubte .. bicause that naturall judgement .. reclaymed thereto. 1604 HUBBOCKE *Orat. Grat. K. James* 9 Every one acclaming to it, no man reclaiming at it. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 60 The whole Context in Dionysius reclaims against this Emendation. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiii. 164 In Northern countries, the very nature of the climate seems to reclaim against it. 1818 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 308 He wrote to reclaim against an expression of Mr. Wirt's. 1875 ULLATHORNE *Gladstone's Expost. Unrav.* 70 Against which act .. we .. loudly reclaim, in like manner as, on other occasions, we have protested against like attempts.

c. With obj. clause. To declare or say in protest.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xviii. 398 If y there aȝens reclame or proteste for me and hem, that y .. wole be fre. 1714 EUSDEN *To Ld. Halifax* in Steele *Poet. Misc.* 192 Where are the Flights, (true Criticks may reclaim) The Heat, the Force, and Fancy .. ? 1846 W. H. MILL *Five Serm.* (1848) 26 Will not experience bitterly reclaim, that from this consideration .. the gloomiest answer only can follow.

d. *Sc. Law.* To appeal; now *spec.* from a judgement of the Lord Ordinary to the Inner House of the Court of Session.

1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 109 The said decreet .. fra the quhilk the said Dame Grissell hes reclamit. 1666–88 DALLAS *Syst. Stiles* (1697) 455 By the saids Acts, their is a Provision and Salvo for the Defender to Reclaim and make Application to the Lords in case of unjustice of the Judge. 1709 *Act Sederunt* 9 July, Act anent Interloquitors in the Outter-house, and Bills reclaiming against them. 1752 MCDOUALL *Inst. Laws Scot.* IV. xxxvi. II. 676 Parties are presumed to acquiesce to the judgments of the ordinary, when they do not reclaim to the lords. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVI. 333/1 The trustees have reclaimed against the recent interlocutor of Lord Fraser.

†8. To call out, cry loudly. *Obs. rare.*

1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* IV. iv. 297 The voice flying into aire, I call'd a long time to intreat it to instruct me .. But I re-claim'd in vain. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 294 One whisper'd soft, and one aloud reclaim'd.

†9. a. To draw back; to recant. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 43 Yet would he not perswaded be for ought, Ne from his currish will a whit reclame. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 310 Why may they not as well reclayme again, as they did before?

†b. To reform. *Obs.*

1625 B. SPENSER *Vox Civitatis* 2, I wish you to reclaime, repent, beleeue. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 47 If he was in earnest to reclaim. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 242 Few of such creatures ever reclaim of themselves; but .. die without repentance.

Reclaimable (rĭklē'məbl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be reclaimed.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 371 He .. hath power to reclaim those that are reclaimable .. ; as Horses, Elephants, Camels. *c* 1720 J. COCKBURN *Rem. Burnet's Hist. Own Times* 41 He said, that he was young, and so reclaimable; that this was his first Fault. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 288 Any beast may be an estray, that is by nature tame or reclaimable. *a* 1814 *Masquerade* IV. iv. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 261 If you have resolution to do that, I shall begin to think you reclaimable. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* vi. (1879) 145 The valley appeared as though it might be reclaimable by Nile water.

Hence **Reclai'mableness**, **Reclai'mably** *adv.*

1695 J. SAGE *Article* Wks. 1844 I. 70 Such as are in a state of reclaimableness. 1882 OGILVIE, *Reclaimably.*

Reclaimant (rĭklē'mănt). ? *Obs.* [f. RECLAIM *v.* as CLAIMANT. Cf. F. *réclamant* (*c* 1800 in Littré).] One who reclaims.

17.. in Richardson s.v. *Reclaim*, The famous council .. of 318 bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few reclaimants. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 325 Capt. John Hunt's Lawsuit Charges, which the Reclaimants engaged to satisfy. 1778 *Sketches for Tabernacle Frames* 15 Acting .. the mild Reclaimant's Part.

Reclaimed (rĭklē'md), *ppl. a.* [f. RECLAIM *v.* + -ED [1].] Tamed, reformed, brought under cultivation, †protested against.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Recleymyd, or chalangyd, *reclamatus.* *Ibid.*, Recleymyd, as hawkys, *redomitus.* 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xvi. 102 The goshawke and sperhawk .. that ben tame and reclaymed brynge that they take to theyr lord. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 35 The gentleman .. found her afterward a reclaimed woman. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. viii. 813 The chiefe and principall furtherance .. that can be giuen to trees, either reclaimed or wilde. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 36/2 He that hath once experienced a well Reclaimed Sparrow-Hawk will hardly be without one. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* XXII, What you mention with respect to reclaimed toads raises my curiosity. 1840 BUEL *Farm. Comp.* 47 The crops best calculated for reclaimed swamps. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 40 Here is a 'reclaimed' hawk: he can be .. recovered as soon as his owner pleases.

Reclaimer [1] (rĭklē'mər). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who reclaims.

1676 *Rep. French Capers* 4 Aug. in Marvell *Growth Popery* (1678) 58 That all Privateers and Reclaimers know it. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 103 A Suit being commenced between the Captors of Prizes on one part, and the Reclaimers of the same on the other. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 143 The whole Country round you .. owe great Obligations to your fair Reclaimer. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 22 The first reclaimers of the Fen lands seem to have been the religious recluses. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 52 After a reclaiming note has been present, the reclaimer shall not be at liberty to withdraw it.

†**Reclai'mer** [2]. *Obs. rare.* [App. ad. AF. *reclaimer*: see -ER [4].] Reclamation, reform.

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 230 We ought even in our Angers to give some manifest of a desire of good to the Person we are angry withall, as of Reclaimer, of his amendment and altering his Course. 1667 WATERHOUS *Fire London* 40 Obstinacy and opposition to, and despight of the meanes and motions of reclaimer.

Reclaiming (rĭklē'mĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of the vb. RECLAIM, in various senses.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1371 *Hypsipyle*, Thow madist thyn recleymyng and thy lures To ladyis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 425/2 Recleymynge, of wyldenesse, *redomitacio.* 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* Cont., The reclayming, imping, .. and fleyng both the fielde and riuer of the same Haukes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Crierment* .., a reclaiming, a crying againste. 1601 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 913 Through good reclaiming my faulty hounds found their game againe. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* XXXI. 97 For their better information in the way of God, and more effectuall reclaiming of themselves. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 345 We made it .. an express Condition to be entirely free of all Charges of Detention and Reclaiming. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 118 The reclaiming of Ground. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* iv. 44 Their reclaiming commences with being broken to the hood.

b. *attrib.*, as **reclaiming bill, days, note, petition** (see RECLAIM *v.* 7 d).

1709 *Act Sederunt* 9 July, Ordain the clerk of the proces carefully to compare reclaiming bills with the minutes. 1747 *Ibid.* 27 Jan., Resolution of the Lords of Council and Session, anent reclaiming Petitions. 1765 *Ibid.* 27 Feb., The Lords declare, that no marking of the clerks .. shall hereafter keep the reclaiming days open till next Session. 1831 MISS FERRIER *Destiny* xliii, Not a decreet, or reclaiming petition. 1868 [see RECLAIMER [1]. 1888 *Law Rep. Ho. Lords* XIII. 404 The appellants reclaimed, and the respondents took advantage of that reclaiming note, to ask [etc.].

So **Reclai'ming** *ppl. a.*, that reclaims.

1560 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xviii. 214 They should .. procure to their reclaiming consciences the biting worm that never dies. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IX. 145 A pathless wilderness remains, Yet unsubdued by man's reclaiming hand. 1843 CANDLISH in *Life* (1880) 273 We could abstain from intruding ministers upon a reclaiming congregation.

Reclai'mless, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. RECLAIM *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] That cannot be reclaimed.

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Db. Guise* II. i, A Resolution to preserve his Life, And look on Guise, as a reclaimless Rebel.

Reclaimment (rĭklē'mmĕnt). *rare.* [f. RECLAIM *v.* + -MENT.] Reclamation.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 26 These attempts at reclaimment, however, made comparatively small impression on .. the great Fen Level.

Reclamation (reklămē'ʃən). Also 8 reclaim-. [a. F. *réclamation* (1549 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *reclāmātion-em*, n. of action f. *reclāmāre* to RECLAIM.]

1. The action of protesting; a protest.

1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Livy* III. ix. (S. T. S.) I. 281 Nochtwithstanding ony reclamacioun of tribunis, twa strang armyis belive war rasit. 1632 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* 26 The many secret grumblings .. and stinging reclamations of a gauled conscience against its present guilty courses. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 131 An act .. done against the reclamation of the Law of Nature. 1793 PAINE in Sparks *Life & Writ. Morris* (1832) I. 417 A reply is necessary, were it only to continue the reclamation. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Emp. China & Tsing-Ti* Wks. 1853 II. 135/2 That two of the perpetrators might be kept on their thrones, against the reclamation of their subjects. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* iv. 60 My reclamation was not well received.

†b. *Sc.* An appeal at law. *Obs.*

1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. I. 264 Quhilk decrete .. thai .. sall abide .., but ony appellatioun, reclamatioun, or agane calling quhatsumevir. 1579 *Ibid.* III. 169 To obey thair declaratioun and jugement, without reclamatioun, appellatioun, or contradictioun.

2. The action of calling or bringing back from wrong-doing, reformation.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 17 To them that wilfully continue in a state of sin, there is a monument of reclamation, the lake of Sodom. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* Ep. Ded. 4

The fervent desire of whose reclamation..hath put my pen upon this .. taske. 1709 *Tatler* No. 71 ₱ 5 These out of many such irregular Practices, I write for his Reclaimation. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xxii. (1876) 266 It is meet that God should be glad on the reclamation of a sinner. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 141 There were altogether some hundred boys in the first stages of reclamation.

b. The action of reclaiming *from* barbarism.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xviii. (1876) 245 The reclamation of nations .. from barbarous customs, is gained from experience as to the humanising influences of honest trade.

c. The making (of land) fit for cultivation.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 156 The reclamation of these unhealthy wastes became quite a hobby with him. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 6/1 There have been reclamations of fresh land by means of the enclosure of commons.

attrib. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 745/2 *Reclamation Plow*, a plow for breaking new land. 1890 J. NEWMAN *Earthwork Slips* (title-p.), The Construction or Maintenance of..Reclamation Embankments, Drainage Works, &c.

†**3.** Revocation. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* VII. x. (1636) 129 The suffering of reclamations, perils, persecutions,..and sundry tribulations which happened .. under Decius. 1611 FLORIO, *Richiamo*, a reclamation, a reuokeing.

†**4.** An echoing shout. *Obs.*—1

a 1639 WOTTON *Disparity in Relig.* (1651) 48 So many thousand Citizens .. made within the reach of his own ears large reclamations in his praise.

5. The action of claiming the return of something taken away; a claim *for* something.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 114 It was a silent reclamation and acknowledgment of fraternity, between two religions of the same family. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Penn & Peterb.* Wks. I. 534/1 [Popes never] pardon a reclamation made on any side for redress. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* II. 649 They quarrelled .. from reclamation of her rights To wifely independence.

‖ **Réclame** (rēklam). [Fr., f. *réclamer*: see RECLAIM *v.*] The attainment of notoriety by 'puff' or advertisement.

1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* III. vi. 195 Byron was an adept in the art of *réclame*. 1896 A. BEARDSLEY *Three Music.* iii. in *Savoy* Jan. 65 A slim gracious boy .. dies for *réclame* and recall.

Reclang (rīklæŋ), *v.* [RE-, as in *re-echo.*] *intr.* To clang in return.

1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* II. xci, The floors reclang'd with armour as he walk'd.

Reclasp (rīklɑ·sp), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To clasp anew.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. 234 When two laminæ, which have been separated by accident or force, are brought together again, they immediately reclasp.

Reclassifica·tion: see RE- 5 a.

Reclear (rīklī·ɹ), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To make clear again.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 469 He .. Recleers the Floods, and sends the frogs away. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 57 Re-clearing the Foundations, and re-establishing the Church. 1880 *Times* 16 Oct. 12/3 The old forest of Genquoich was only re-cleared of sheep some six years ago.

2. *intr.* To become clear again. *rare*—1.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortality* II. Ixxxvii, Thick streams reclear, when storms and stirring cease.

Recle-fatt, variant of REKEL-FAT, censer. *Obs.*

Recles(s, variants of REKELS, incense. *Obs.*

Recleslaike: see RECKLESSLAIK.

Reclimb (rīklaɪ·m), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To climb again.

1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 8 (1748) II. 94 A kind of precipice, which, when once leaped, there is no possibility of reclimbing. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Fire-Worshippers* Wks. (1897) 260/2 He .. reclimb'd the steep And gain'd the Shrine. 1886 HISSEY *On Box Sent* 272 We reclimbed the cliffs,..and found our way back to our little inn.

Recli·nable, *a. rare.* [f. RECLINE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being reclined.

1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 75 His fangs are always partially or wholly erect, and not in the true sense of the word reclinable.

Reclinant (rī·klaɪ·nănt), *a.* [a. F. *réclinant*, pr. pple. of *récliner* to RECLINE.] *Her.* Bending or bowed. 1850 in OGILVIE.

Reclinate (re·klinēt), *a.* [ad. L. *reclīnātus*, pa. pple. of *reclīnāre* to RECLINE.] Bending downward; esp. *Bot.* of stems, branches, leaves, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Reclinate* or *reflex Leaf*, one which has its summit lower than its base. *Ibid.* s.v. *Stalk, Reclinate stalk*, that which stoops towards the ground. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 144 The upper half of the leaf may be bent upon the lower, so that the apex approaches the base, it is then said to be reclinate or inflexed. *Ibid.* 329 In some plants..the ovule is suspended from the end of a long funiculus ..; such an ovule is frequently termed reclinate.

So **Re·clinated** *a. rare.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 231/2 The reclinatum or reclinated broad-leaved gooseberry-bush rises with a low shrubby stem and reclinated somewhat prickly branches.

Reclination (reklinē·ɪ·ʃən), [ad. late L. *reclīnātiōn-em* (4th c. in Quicherat), n. of action f. *reclīnāre* to RECLINE. Cf. F. *réclinaison* (Littré).]

1. The action, posture, or practice of reclining. Now *rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 How hapneth y^e^ inclination and reclination of the head. 1619 LUSHINGTON *Repetition Serm.* (1659) 65 It signifies rather the reclination or posture of one asleep, than the affection of sleep it self. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 133 She lifted him up from the reclination on his side. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 249 Rest, reclination, general tonics .. constitute the best plan of treatment.

b. The action of resting or relying upon one.

1822 COLERIDGE *Lett., Conv.*, etc. 25 Jan. II. 79 With unwiinkled confidence and inmost reclination.

2. *Dialling.* The angle made by the plane of the dial with a vertical plane intersecting it. ? *Obs.*

1593 FALE *Dialling* 4 The degrees of the Reclination are found out thus. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. vi. 11 The Reclination is the distance of his Poles from the Zenith and Nadir of your place. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The reclination is easily found, by means of a ruler, and a quadrant. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 788/1 It cannot be a gnomon ..when the reclination is equal to the co-latitude.

†**3.** The action of drawing back; aversion. *Obs.*—1

1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir Patient Fancy* v. i, I saw with pleasure, Sir, your reclination from my addresses.

4. *Surg.* An operation formerly used for cataract (cf. quots.).

1820 TRAVERS *Dis. Eye* III. iii. § 1 The lens may be depressed vertically or horizontally. The term 'reclination' has been applied to the latter method. 1825 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 2) IV. 229 Upon the ordinary operation of depression M. Willburg seems to have made a considerable improvement,..to this mode of operation is given the name of reclination. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 807 'Reclination' disposes of the cataract by tilting it backwards.

†**Reclinatory.** *Obs.* Also 5 reclyn-. [ad. late L. *reclīnātōrium* the back of a couch (7th c.), the seat of a chariot (Vulg.), f. *reclīnāre* to RECLINE. Cf. OF. *reclinatoire* (Godef.).] Something on which to recline; a couch.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Costly tabernacles Vaulted aboue lyke to reclynatoryes. 1430–40 — *Bochas* I. xii. (1554) 25 Fortune in her reclinatoiie. 1502 *Ord. Cristen Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vi. 409 His throne and his reclinatorye. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 48 His Couches (or Reclinatories) were but meane ones.

b. *spec.* A seat for the use of a priest while hearing confession.

1637 POCKLINGTON *Altare Chr.* 24 To the Chancels belong the Vestry..and Reclinatories for hearing Confessions. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* 76 A publik penitentiarie, who..might in the Kirk sit in his reclinatorie.

Recline (rīklaɪ·n), *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.] A recumbent or reclining posture.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xvii. 229 Holding the head erect is but occasionally right; a proper recline of it may be as graceful. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* v. 529 (MS.) From recline erecting her fine front. 1882 CABLE *Dr. Sevier* x. (1884) I. 69 He drew partly up from his half recline.

†**Recli·ne**, *a. Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *reclīnis* reclining, f. *reclīnāre* to RECLINE.] Recumbent, reclining.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 333 Fruits which the compliant boughs Yeilded them, side-long as they sat recline On the soft downie Bank.

Recline (rīklaɪ·n), *v.* Also 5 reclyne. [ad. OF. *recliner* (13th c. in Godef.), or L. *reclīnāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *-clīnāre*: see DECLINE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To lay down, or make to lie down (properly on the back); to cause to incline (backwards); to place in a recumbent or leaning position; to rest (the head, etc.) in this way.

Properly distinguished from *incline* (as in quot. 1578), but the distinction is not always clearly preserved.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 142 Her seed yf me reclyne In baume, or narde, or opi daies thre. *Ibid.* XII. 402 The Grekish sheep..on bored plankis they reclyne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 204 (Harl. MS.) The sonne of man hape not wer he may reclyne or enbowe his hede. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 By meanes of which Articulation, the Head is now inclined, and now reclined. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Horace, Ep.* ii. 25 With how much Joy does he..His careless Head on the fresh Green recline. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 322 Our wild labours wearied into Rest Reclin'd us on a rightful Monarch's Breast. 1762 CHURCHILL *Night* 114 The homely bed, Where virtue, self-approv'd, reclines her head. 1792 *Bar. Munchausen's Trav.* xxix. 133 Both the warring champions .. 'neath their feet reclined their weapons. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 243 She easily reclined me on the bed. *refl.* 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 182 Reclining himself under the shade of an oak. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. ii, Each huge trunk that..Reclines him o'er the darksome tide.

b. In *pa. pple.* denoting position or posture.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 134 On his right Shoulder his thick Mane reclin'd, Ruffles at speed. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii, Their heads were all reclined either to the right or the left. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 302 Thus oft, reclined at ease, I lose an hour At evening. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XII. xviii, Cythna sate reclined Beside me. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 496/1 The branches are so much reclined that .. the flowers will not be well seen. 1885 *Mag. Art* Sept. 443/1 The great god Pan reclined on moss-covered stones And fluting to the attentive Dryads.

†c. To incline (one's ear). *Obs.*—1

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 113 b, The Lorde which reclined his eare to every tiifling report and credited the wordes of every whistling picketh anke.

†d. To turn (a person) *from* something. *Obs.*—1

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 215 To make it of more use, they would utterly recline and avert our nature from it.

†e. ? To turn aside, divert. *Obs.*—1

1613 DAY *Festivals* viii. (1615) 233 The Authoritie of a Father, commanding that which is not to bee done, must rather bee reclined, then resisted.

2. *intr.* Of a dial: To have a backward inclination, to lie away back from the vertical. ? *Obs.*

1593 FALE *Dialling* 4 If the plat standeth not upright, but maketh an obtuse or blunt angle with the Horizon, it is said to recline. 1668 MOXON *Mech. Dial.* 18 It is not upright, but Inclines or Reclines. .. If you find the Plane Reclines, apply the side AD to it. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 706 Suppose a direct West Plain, should recline from the Zenith towards the Horizon 35 deg. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 788/1 If the plane..be made to incline, or recline, any given number of degrees, the hour-circles of the sphere will still cut the edge of the plane [etc.].

3. Of persons or parts of the body: To rest in a recumbent or inclined position, lean or repose *on* or *upon* something.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 581 His snowy Neck reclines upon his Breast. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 20 Soft on her lap her Laureate son reclines. 1797 SOUTHEY *Lett. Journ. Spain* 89 When there reclining on this grassy slope, I bore thee, Relic of my Love! away. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 635 Upon an ivied stone Reclined his languid head. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 43. 164 It can matter little to him to know whether the Jews ate sitting or reclining.

transf. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* IV. 153 Not forbidden to recline With hope upon the Will divine.

b. Of inanimate things. Const. *over, to.*

1793 WORDSW. *Descr. Sketches* 278 The wood-crowned cliffs that o'er the lake recline. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. 186 The stream to which they [fossil trees] reclined, must have flowed from nearly north-east to south-west.

c. *Mil.* Of one extremity of an army: To rest *upon* a place. *rare.*

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. vii. 283 His rear reclined upon the river.

†**4.** To incline, have a tendency, to return *to* a certain condition, physical or mental. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 142 It wyl turne to watyr ageyn..For snow onto watyr dothe evyr more reclyne. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* Introd. 5 She still reclines to the first State she Loves.

†**5.** To fall backwards or down. *Obs.*—1

1764 GOLDSM. *Captivity* iii, See yonder tower just nodding to the fall:..And now behold the battlements recline.

Reclined (rīklaɪ·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Placed in a reclining or recumbent position; characterized by recumbency.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xvii. 28 The Pole of the Reclined Plane FLE. 1779 J. DUCHE *Disc.* (1790) II. xix. 403 Who is yonder pensive mourner, whose reclined head and sad dejected countenance speak more than common anguish? 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 384 During the paroxysm, perfect rest and a reclined position will be always found necessary. 1853 MACDONALD & ALLAN *Botanist's Word-bk., Reclined*,..applied to leaves which are bent backwards, so that their apex is lower than the base.

Recliner (rīklaɪ·nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which reclines; *spec.* a reclining dial or plane.

1668 MOXON *Mech. Dial.* 28 If your Plane be an East Incliner, or a West Recliner. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xiv. 23 Now we will proceed to draw the Hour-lines in a North Recliner. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Declining Recliner*, .. is a dial which neither stands perpendicularly, nor opposite to one of the cardinal points. 1867 C. B. CAYLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 590 While from thy lip is hung the breath drawn by the recliner.

Reclining (rīklaɪ·nin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That reclines, in senses of the vb.

Reclining dial, plane (see quots. 1668–9, 1797).

1668 MOXON *Mech. Dial.* 7 Direct Reclining Planes, which lean from you. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xiii. 21 Reclining..Planes have their Bases or Horizontal Diameters lying in the Horizontal Diameter of some Azimuth. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 81/1 This Window .. must either be higher than it is broad, or else on the contrary broader than it is high, which last sort is called a reclining window. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xxxvi, Reclining lovers, in the lonely dale, Pour'd forth at large the sweetly-tortur'd heart. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 787/1 Those dials .. are called inclining or reclining dials, according as their planes make acute or obtuse angles with the horizon. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 128 *Reclinatus*, reclining, curved towards the ground, as in *Ficus*, the Fig.

So **Recli·ning** *vbl. sb. attrib.* in **reclining-board**, = BACK-BOARD 4 (Ogilvie 1882); **reclining-chair**, a chair whose back can be adjusted to any required angle (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Reclis, variant of REKELS, incense. *Obs.*

Reclivate (re·klivet), *a. Entom. rare.* [f. late L. *reclīv-is* or *reclīv-us* bending backwards + -ATE.] Forming a double or sigmoid curve.

1825 SAY in *Wks.* (1859) II. 245 Spot on the vertex .. and reclivate line on the hemelytra. *Ibid.* 246 A rufous, somewhat reclivate line.

†**Reclose**, *v.*1 *Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *reclūs-* (see RECLUSE *v.*), after *close.*] *trans.* To shut up, confine.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvii. 15 Theraftir if any of hem hadde falle doun, he was kept in prisoun, with oute iren, reclosid.

Reclose (rīklōu·z), *v.*2 [RE- 5 a.] To close again. a. *intr.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* M j, To kepe the lyppes of woundes open..that the rottennes reclose nat but come out. 1846 LYTTON *New Timon* (ed. 3) 203 The winds leap forth, the cloven deeps reclose. 1894 A. WEBSTER *Mother & Dau.* (1895) 19 The broad blue lightnings flamed the sky; ..And sudden dark re-closed when it went by.

b. *trans.*

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 41 Arguments, that perswaded the Spaniard to reclose and dam up a rich Silver Vein. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 402 My broken Heart Love fill'd, and Love reclos'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 552 The silver ring she pull'd, the door reclosed. 1822 BYRON *Werner* III. iv, You reclosed the panel? 1885 *Truth* 28 May 844/1 The receiver of it reclosed the envelope.

Reclothe (rīklōu·ð), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To clothe again; to provide again with clothing.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 467 They recloathing my .. cold trembling body. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 364 Not sufficient to reclothe herself and her half-naked children. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 10/1 The other tramps had carried off all their clothes, and the workhouse authorities had no choice but to reclothe them.

transf. and *fig.* 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Th. on Bks. & Reading*, A tithe of that good leather would comfortably reclothe my shivering folios. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream, Sleeping Pal.* i, The varying year with blade and sheaf Clothes and reclothes the happy plains. 1872 WHITTIER *Brew. of Soma* xii, Reclothe us in our rightful mind.

Hence **Reclo·thing** *vbl. sb.*

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxi. (1862) 447 The image of the reclothing of the bare and withered fig-tree with leaf and bud. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 242 Judicious re-clothing with vegetation.

Recluce, obs. form of RECLUSE *a.*

† **Reclu·de,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *reclūdĕre* to open; later, to shut up: see RE- and CLOSE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To open (a gate, etc.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1069 Hem, softe enclude, And towarde nyght her yatis thou reclude. 1665 G. HARVEY *Disc. Plague* xiv. (1673) 145 The Ingredients .. reclude oppilations, mundifie the blood.

2. To shut up (a thing or person); to close.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 169 Let it be recluded in the pitte of a penitent breast. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 22 Neyther doth Os sacrum obscurely reclude, but playne and largely open and discouer the passages. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 243 The meanes for the wicked to their salvation should be recluded and shut up. [*a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1850) III. 401 A King and Queen recluded.]

b. To shut (a person) off *from* a thing.

1598 in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I. 51 You are not recluded from the world to disquiett the world. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 87 The party..is recluded from the speech of any body but the sayd father for a certaine time. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Def. xv. 208 Eastern people..think it conduceth to the Majesty of their Kings to be recluded and shut up from publick intercourse.

3. To shut out (a thing). *rare* —[1].

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 359 To small purpose had they recluded the power of strangers.

Hence † **Reclu·ded** *ppl. a. Obs.*—[1]

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15 b/2 The recluded Parrates Bille.

† **Reclu·dent,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *reclūdent-em*, pr. pple. of *reclūdĕre*: see prec.] Of a muscle: That opens (the eye).

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 466/1 A Wound inflicted from the Eye-brows downwards hinders .. not the opening of the Eyes: for by such a Wound the Fibres of the Recludent or Elevating Muscle .. are not cut asunder.

Reclus, obs. form of RECLUSE *a.*

† **Reclusage.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *reclusage* (Godef.): see RECLUSE *a.* + -AGE.] A hermitage, place of seclusion. (Only in Caxton.)

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. viii, Ulixes bethought hym ..that Achylles was in some reclusage. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 111 b/1 He fledde the world and entred into a reclusage.

Recluse (rĭklīs), *a.* and *sb.* Also 3–4 reclus, 6 reclose. [ad. F. *reclus, recluse*, pa. pple. of *reclure*:—L. *reclūdĕre* to shut up, RECLUDE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of persons: Shut up, secluded from society, esp. as a religious discipline.

a. In predicative use, or placed after the sb.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 378 Nes he him sulf reclus iðe meidenes wombe? 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 81 He lerned of a man recluse þat in Wicanes potte .. þe soules of dede men were tormented. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 254 An holy clerk reclus, Which full was of gostli vertus. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 22 Some tyme thei wylle goo on pylgremage, somtyme they wyll be recluse. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 15 As most beseeming him, which must liue among many and neuer be recluse. *c* 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* I. i, A virtuous court: to which your great ones may..retire, and liue reclusse. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 24 May, How reclose the Queene hath ever been, and all the voyage never come upon the deck. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 156 The Women, both White and Black, are kept recluse. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 ¶ 3 It..frequently happens that the most reclusse are not the most vigorous prosecutors of study. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 801, I have lived reclose in rural shades. 1868 MASSON *Mem.* in *Goldsm.'s Wks.* (Globe) p. xxxvii, Young was dying; Gray was recluse and indolent.

b. In attributive use (usually denoting attachment to seclusion or retirement).

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* I. (Arb.) 18 The Vowes of recluse Nuns, and th' An'thrits prayer. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 139 ¶ 4 Falling into the Error which reclose Men are very subject to. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XI. III. 340 He acquired..the qualities and passions of a reclose ecclesiastick. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxiv. VIII. 114 The fashion set by princes has more influence..than the example of reclose philosophers. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 315, I care much more now for our reclose friend than I did before.

absol. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 85/1 To disorder, or pollute the minds of the Recluse. *Ibid.*, Those Recluse who to Religion join the study of the liberal Arts.

† c. Shut off, retired *from* company, etc. *Obs.*

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 23, I all the live-long Day Consume in Meditation deep, recluse From human Converse. 1789 *Triumphs Fortitude* I. 159, I resolved to keep myself as recluse from company as I could during my short stay.

2. Of one's life, condition, etc.: Characterized by seclusion or close retirement.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) II. 376 One who by this recluse passive Condition hath his share of this hideous Storm. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 28 Devotion in a Cloister is as recluse as the Votary. 1709 *Tatler* No. 32 ¶ 4 A Lady who had writ a fine Book concerning the Recluse Life. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xl. 51 Their mode of living is exceedingly recluse and severe. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvi. (1862) IV. 109 His private habits were sober and recluse. 1867 BARRY *Sir C. Barry* x. 329 Few men had less of a recluse character.

3. Of places: Secluded, hidden from observation, solitary. Now *rare.*

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VII. 158 You might rather wonder how the news .. should penetrate my Ears in that recluse Mansion. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 26. 3/2 Those Limpid Streams retrieve their Heats, From Earth's recluse Sulphureous Seats. 1782 *Contin. Sterne's Sent. Journ., Tuileries* (1784) 234 The most recluse retreats ..are constantly chosen for these oblations. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 1, I never saw any inhabited places more recluse than these. 1825–9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxii. 332 Though it lay quite as deep in the clay as Stanbrook Court, it was, in reality, less recluse.

† b. Of things, actions, etc.: Hidden, secret, private. *Obs.*

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. vi. (1682) 138 Having made their more recluse Mysteries the exercise of all Unnatural Lust. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6132 Of the Sensible Natures of Vegetables, as also of their more recluse Faculties and Powers. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. iii. 129 These recluse Parts..ministring to this Sense of Hearing. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XLIII. 60 When a husband, with too curious eye, Into his wife's recluser deeds would pry.

† c. Of words or ideas: Recondite. *Obs. rare.*

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 39 This is a mere Supposition, and that of a very recluse Nature. *a* 1770 AKENSIDE *Let.* Wks. (1867) p. LXXXIV, Systems [is] too recluse and subtle a word.

B. *sb.* 1. a. A person shut up from the world for the purpose of religious meditation; a monk, hermit, anchorite or anchoress, *spec.* one who remains perpetually shut up in a cell under a vow of strict seclusion. b. One who lives a retired life, one who mixes little with society.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 þe latere dole of his sawe limpeð to recluses. 1395 *E. E. Wills* 7, I bequethe to the Reclus freie Thomas..xl. s. *c* 1425 *St. Christina* XXVI. in *Anglia* VIII. 129/25 She dwellid nyne 3eere with a womman reclused .. Of þe whiche recluse I hadde many thinges þat I haue writen. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xvii, This Iustes was done to fore the hermytage where a recluse dwelled. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 92 If there be a recluse that he may not because of his order go out of his house. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* III. i, I will not consent to have you live Like to a recluse in a cloister. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 71 The dayly employment of these Recluses is to trim the lamps. 1750–1 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) III. 22 He is .. a plain young man, a recluse in his nature, and very ignorant of the world. 1837 EMERSON *Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 180 There goes in the world a notion, that the scholar should be a recluse, a valetudinarian. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 152 He was clothed with the rough hairy garment worn by the recluse and the prophet.

transf. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1748) II. 59 The sprightly Morning, which awakens other Animals into Joy, administers no Pleasure to this gloomy Recluse [the owl].

† 2. What is shut up; contents, store. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 308 Baskettis of seggis me may vse, So they be thykke, and saue ther recluse. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 51 Of erosse nor pile there is no recluse, Prynte nor impressioun in all thy seyntwarye.

† 3. A place of seclusion. *Obs.*

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 88 Hast thou..no Refuge nor no Recluse for thy hope? 1630 — *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 156 Let our bosome (the recluse of secrets) be like the Lions den in the Apologue. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 208 Privacy, .. the only recluse of safety, .. may become as dangerous as a place of agency. 1772 J. WISE *Churches' Quarrel Espoused* 65 It is certain, that the church of Christ is the..sacred recluse and peculiar asilum of religion.

† b. A reservoir for water. *Obs.*—[1]

Cf. med.L. *reclausa* in the same sense (Du Cange).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 23 b, Heere ebbe the spring-tide of my Teares, Eyes from this present, prepare your selues to be recluses.

† 4. Reclusion; retirement. *Obs.*—[1]

1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* Preamble, This made me desirous to spend those days of recluse .. in what might glorifie God.

† **Reclu·se,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *reclūs-*, ppl. stem of *reclūdĕre*: see prec.] *trans.* To shut up, seclude.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 4 The preest shal recluse hym seuen daies. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 116 Til .. religious out-ryders [be] reclused in here cloistres. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 195/2 The Priours or Convent of the Howses and places..in which eny Nonnes are reclused. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 b, Beynge reclused or shut vp in a derke prison. *a* 1631 DONNE *Annunciation & Passion* Poems (1654) 333 She sees..the Virgin mother stay Reclus'd at home. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Neh.* vi. 10 A house he had in the Temple: and there he had reclused and shut up himself. 1713 CTESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 95 To Desarts banish'd, or in Cells reclus'd.

† **Reclu·sed,** *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Shut up, secluded, retired.

1613 DONNE *Eclogue* 48 So reclus'd hermits oftentimes do know More of heaven's glory, than a worldling can. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 8 This kind of reclus'd behaviour makes him unpleasant. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 231 The fained and cousening Miracles of reclused holiness.

Hence † **Reclu·sedness.** *Obs. rare*—[1].

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 72 His health was impaired, which he imputed to his reclusednesse, and want of Air.

† **Reclused,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *reclūs-us*, pa. pple. of *reclūdĕre* to open + -ED [1].] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, Opened, *reclused.*

Reclusely (rĭklū·sli), *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. RECLUSE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a recluse manner.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 182 If you jest and mean loosly, Though ne'r so reclusely. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 3 Sept., From a melancholy turn, from living reclusely,.. he [Gray] never converses easily. 1794 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XV. 22 Ida, reclusely brought up by a most worthy man. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Clifton Gr.* 251 In yon hamlet's solitary shade, Reclusely dwelt the far-famed Clifton maid.

Recluseness (rĭklū·snĕs). [f. RECLUSE *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being recluse; reclusion.

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 375 Why did he impose on himself so strict a penance as a three years recluseness? 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 394 The Recluseness of their Condition is such [etc.]. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 190 [A road] which by its recluseness and solitude seemed to lead us into the recesses of the country. 1881 MASSON *De Quincey* iv. 36 This recluseness was not owing to the extreme necessity of economy.

Reclu·sery. [f. RECLUSE *sb.* + -ERY. Cf. *nunnery.*] A residence for recluses.

1881 T. E. BRIDGETT *Hist. Holy Eucharist* II. 194 The more common ankerhold or reclusery was a small house of one or two cells.

Reclusion (rĭklū·ʒən). Also 5 recluc-. [ad. L. *reclūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reclūdĕre* to RECLUDE. Cf. F. *reclusion* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of shutting up, or fact of being shut up, in seclusion; a state of retirement.

c 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* v. (Brasenose MS.) þis one benefece of so longe recluciour for oure sake. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 87 Vpon his first reclusion the father..giueth him a meditation to study vpon. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 275 Thus Gregory the 14th. was chosen, after..two whole months reclusion of the Conclave. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The bishop having harangued the people in praise of the new recluse,..conducted her processionally to her reclusion. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 194 Reclusion for the purpose of religious meditation, was the object of the earlier religious orders.

b. The fact of being shut up as a prisoner, esp. in solitary confinement. (Usu. after F. *reclusion.*)

1872 *Daily News* 13 Aug., A promise that the five years' 'reclusion' shall be changed to five years' simple imprisonment. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 290 We could no doubt find some men of the *Covenant* who would swear to your reclusion.

2. A place of religious retreat or seclusion.

1797 SOUTHEY *Lett. Journ. Spain* (1808) I. 116 He was obliged to establish Convents and Reclusions, as they were called, in other parts.

Reclusive (rĭklū·siv), *a.* [f. as RECLUSE *v.* + -IVE.] Marked by reclusion or retirement.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 244 You may conceale her.. In some reclusiue and religious life, Out of all eyes. 1662 R. DAVENPORT *City-Nightcap* IV. 45 You shall unto the Monasterie of Matrons, And spend your daies reclusive. 1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* 207 The gospel of Jesus is not reclusive or selfish.

Hence **Reclu·siveness.**

1895 TH. WATTS in *19th Cent.* Feb. 235 Her reclusiveness shut her in and away from many people.

Reclusory (rĭklū·sərі). [ad. med.L. *reclūsōrium* (Du Cange), f. *reclūdĕre* to RECLUDE.] The cell of a recluse. (Cf. RECLUSERY.)

1821 BAYLEY *Tower Lond.* 129 [The cell]..was inhabited by a recluse. ..In one place it is noticed as the reclusory, or hermitage of St. Peter.

Reclyne, obs. form of RECLINE *v.*

Recoagula·tion. *rare*—[1]. [RE- 5 a.] A second coagulation.

1661 BOYLE *Phys. Ess., Hist. Firmness* Wks. 1772 I. 423 This salt we speak of, being .. dissolved in a convenient quantity of water, does upon its re-coagulation so dispose of the aqueous particles among its own saline ones, that [etc.].

Recoal (rīkōu l), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] a. *trans.* To supply with fresh coal. b. *intr.* Of a steamship: To take in a fresh supply of coal.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 5/1 The necessity for frequent recoaling seriously reduces her speed. 1887 PROCTOR *Chance & Luck* 212 My fire, which in the meantime must very nearly have gone out, had been recoaled. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Mar. 375 Such vessels can accomplish about 6,000 miles without recoaling.

Recoa·st, *v. trans.* [RE- 5 a.] To coast again.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 55 We left this lively scene with regret, and re-coasting the rough European shore, landed not far from the town.

Recoat (rīkōu·t), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To coat afresh (with paint or the like).

1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* iii, She found the entire fence..not only whitewashed but elaborately coated and recoated. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 8/1 She will be placed in the vacated dock..for slight recoating.

Recock (rīkǫ·k), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cock (a firearm) again. Also *absol.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 337/2 By re-cocking the piece, another discharge may be made. 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* ii. 27, I drew a pistol..and fired. .. His comrade, hearing me re-cock, took to his heels. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 54 The pulling out of the trigger-guard will then re-cock the piece.

Recoct (rīkǫ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *recoct-*, ppl. stem of *recoquĕre*; see RE- and COOK *v.*] *trans.* To boil or cook a second time; also *fig.* to vamp or furbish up anew. Hence **Reco·cted** *ppl. a.*

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 85 b, Recocted or two times sodden whay, is the best whay. 1605 L. HUTTEN *Aunswere* 126 Your olde Crambe of *Religionis ergo*, so often recocted. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 542 If it yet appear too fluid, recoct it. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 64 So that the Sun recocted it once more. 1836 LANDOR

Peric. & Asp. xlviii. Wks. 1853 II. 373/2 He picked up all the arrows that were shot against him, recocted all the venom of every point [etc.].

So **Recoction.** (Cf. *decoction.*)

1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 185 Its Recoction or Annealing deprives it of this Brittleness. 1847 in WEBSTER, and in recent Dicts.

Recoeure, obs. form of RECOVER *v.*[1]

Recogitate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *recōgitāre* to think over (med.L., to change one's mind), or f. RE- + COGITATE *v.*] †a. *intr.* To reconsider, change one's mind. *Obs.* b. To think over again.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 29 He cites Origen saying, that Christ did in those words recall his desire, and as it were recogitate. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Recogitate,* to weigh and consider in minde earnestly, to think and think again upon some thing.

So **Recogitation** [L. *recōgitātio*]. ? *Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. viii. § 3 So deeply did the recogitation of what he had..heard sink into this true patriot's heart. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 218 A recogitation or a serious consideration and faithfull meditation.

Recogneis, -nis, obs. Sc. ff. RECOGNIZE *v.*[1]

Recognition (rekŏgnĭ·ʃən). Also 6 -ni(s)-cyon. [ad. L. *recognitiōn-em,* n. of action f. *recognit-, recognōscĕre* to RECOGNOSCE. Cf. F. *récognition* (15th c.).] The act of recognizing.

†1. *Sc. Law.* The resumption of lands by a feudal superior for any reason, in later use *spec.* on account of unwarranted alienation by the vassal. *Obs.*

1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 47 Lettres vndir the priue sele for the recognicione of the Bischop of Sanctandros temporalite. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 693 All recognicionis, dispositionis of landis falling be forfaltour or last air. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v., Recognition of landes is commonly vsed in the law, and practicque of this realme. 1666-88 DALLAS *Syst. Stiles* (1697) 253 Whilks Lands..fell and became in Our Hands,.. as Superior and Over-lord, by reason of Recognition. 1747 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 1 The Tenure of Lands in .. Scotland, by Ward Holding, and the consequences of the same, being the Casualties of Ward Marriage and Recognition. *a* 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 10 Recognition, though ranked by some writers among the casualties of superiority, was indeed a total forfeiture of the fee.

†2. The action of reviewing or revising; revision, recension. *Obs.*

1568 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 338, I trust by comparison of divers translations .. will appear .. the circumspection of all such as have travailed in the recognition. [1862 *Quaritch's Catal.* Dec., By Edmund Becke after Taverner's recognition, with prologues to the New Testament by William Tindale.]

b. *Hist.* The form of inquest by jury in use in England under the early Norman kings.

The chief source for the use of the term is Glanvil *De Legibus Angliæ* (II. vii, etc.), from which the earliest quot. is ultimately derived.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 58 It rests that we speik of divers recognitions. 3. Some recognition is called of mortancestrie. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 158 b, Recognition is a serious acknowledgment or opinion upon such matters of fact as the jurors shall have in charge. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* II. iii. 346 The new method of inquiry, which was called a recognition of assize. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 453 The greatest step made at any one time in the developement of the Jury system was when the practice of recognition was organised by the great Assize of Henry the Second.

†3. Knowledge or consciousness. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 b, Euer hauyng recognicyon or remembraunce of his owne vnworthynesse. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 73 b, Sensualitie, the whiche can neuer be subdued without the recognition and knowledge of a mannes selfe.

4. The action of acknowledging as true, valid, or entitled to consideration; formal acknowledgement as conveying approval or sanction of something; hence, notice or attention accorded to a thing or person.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. § 9 A fourth kind of publick reading, whereby the lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn recognition in the church of God. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 11 He did not presse to haue the Act penned by way of Declaration or Recognition of right. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxvi. 407 Much may be also collected from the several legislative recognitions of copyrights. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 99 Even this title was a recognition of the six preceding assemblies. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 170 He was told that his nephew's claim to the service had received a recognition. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 111 The Christian recognition of the right of war was contained in Christianity's original recognition of nations.

b. The formal acknowledgement by subjects of (the title of) a sovereign or other ruler (†*esp.* of James I as King of England); *spec.* as the name of a part of the Coronation ceremony (see quot. 1902).

1558-9 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 3 (*title*) An Acte of Recognition of the Quenes Highnes Title to the Imperyall Crowne of this Realme. 1603 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 1 (*title*) A moste joyfull and juste Recognition of the immediate lawfull and undoubted Succession Descent and Righte of the Crowne. 1655 CROMWELL in Stainer *Speeches* (1901) 177 From your entering into the House upon the Recognition to this very day. 1685 *Coronation Order of Jas. II* in Wickham Legge *Coronation Rec.* (1901) 293 The Recognition...The People signify their Willingness, and Joy, by loud and repeated Acclamations; crying out, God save King James. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/1 The Archbishop of Canterbury .. began with the Recognition. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Recognition*..is particularly used in our law-books for the title of the first chapter of the Stat. i. Jac. I. 1902 EELES *Eng. Coronat. Service* 31 First comes the Recognition: the Sovereign is presented to the people by the Archbishop, and is received as such by them.

c. In international law: (see quot. 1824).

1824 MACKINTOSH *Sp. S. Amer.* Wks. 1846 III. 441 The true and legitimate sense of the word 'recognition', as a technical term of international law, is that in which it denotes the explicit acknowledgment of the independence of a country by a state which formerly exercised sovereignty over it. 1863 F. W. GIBBS *Recognition* 5.

5. The acknowledgement or admission of a kindness, service, obligation, or merit, or the expression of this in some way. Now chiefly in phr. *in recognition of.*

1570 MARG. ASCHAM *Ded. Ascham's Scholem.* (Arb.) 16 Besechyng you..to accept the thankefull recognition of me and my poore children. 1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* (ed. 2) 86 All Christians are redeemed by Christ..and all observe the Lord's-day in recognition of this gracious benefit. 1658 JER. TAYLOR *Let. in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 5, I find .. nothing but recognitions and acknowledgment of your greatest tendernesse, wisdome and affections to her. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 417 The great part of our eternal happiness will consist in a grateful recognition .. of benefits already received. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 279, I made an urgent appeal for some small grant in recognition of Weir's excellent and faithful services.

†6. A formal declaration, admission, or confession (of some fact). *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 15 b, A recogniscyon of a tenaunt what he holdeth of the lorde. 1580 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 1 § 7 [He] shall uppon his Recognicion of such Submission in open Assises or Sessions..be dischardged of all .. the said Offences. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 57 Sr Arthur Savage was this day brought to the barre .. to make his recognition of wrong donne to my Lord Falkland.

7. The action or fact of perceiving that some thing, person, etc., is the same as one previously known; the mental process of identifying what has been known before; the fact of being thus known or identified.

1798 WORDSW. *Tintern Abbey* 59 With many recognitions dim and faint..The picture of the mind revives again. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. iii. 57 One of them turned .. and an immediate recognition took place. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 157 The brown crags seemed to look at me with a kind of friendly recognition. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 267, I could not escape recognition. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hyg. Brain* 25 Taking recognition of Sound.

b. The action or fact of apprehending a thing under a particular category, or as having a certain character.

1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. vi. 249 The recognition that certain things were not true was the first step. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 164 They would thus only satisfy him who could content himself with the mere recognition of a state of things as unconditional matter of fact.

8. *attrib.*, as **recognition-colour, mark(ing,** a colour or marking on an animal or bird, supposed to serve as a means of recognition to others of the same species; **recognition-service,** a church service held for the purpose of introducing a new pastor to his congregation.

1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* viii. 220 An inspection of the figures of antelopes .. in .. illustrated works will give a better idea of the peculiarities of recognition markings than any amount of description. 1891 — *Tropical Nat.* 367 *note,* For numerous examples of recognition-colours in birds, see *Darwinism,* pp. 217–226. 1896 — *Studies* (1900) I. xviii. 382 These 'recognition marks', as I have termed them, are of great use even to existing well-defined species. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 9/3 The Baptist Church..where his recognition service was held last night.

Recognitive (rĭkŏ·gnĭtiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **recognitīv-us*: see prec. and COGNITIVE.] Of or pertaining to recognition; that recognizes.

1884 TRAILL *Coleridge* ix. 165 Deeply as his criticism penetrates, it is yet loyally recognitive of the opacity of millstones. 1884 H. JENNINGS *Phallicism* Introd. 11 The Americans..wrote and published in recognitive quarters.

Recognitor (rĭkŏ·gnĭtŏr). Now only *Hist.* Also 6 -our. [a. med.L. *recognitor* (Bracton), agent-n. f. *recognit-, recognōscĕre* to RECOGNOSCE.] A member of a jury impanelled on an assize or inquest (cf. RECOGNITION 2 b).

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 78 The recognitours of the assise may say and yelde to the justices their verdite at large uppon all the matter. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 253 So may he shew the Recognitors in an Assise, the view of lands in another County. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 297 In assises of land, where also there is..merely a question of right stated for the determination of the recognitors or jury, the tenant makes no such defence. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 10 Bok-land was held by the oaths of seven recognitors. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 452 The recognitors are not judges but witnesses, witnesses declaring their verdict from their personal knowledge.

Recognitory (rĭkŏ·gnĭtəri), *a.* [ad. L. type **recognitōri-us*: see prec. and -ORY 2.] Of or pertaining to recognition or acknowledgement.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dist. Corresp.,* A pun and its recognitory laugh must be co-instantaneous. 1849 KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng.* II. II. vii. (1876) 329 *note,* Probably a recognitory rent for land held under the burh or city. 1897 C. DIXON (*title*) Curiosities of Bird Life, an Account of the ..Protective and Recognitory Colours..of Birds.

Recognizabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being recognizable.

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 191 Starting..with this postulate, the existence and recognisability of God.

Recognizable (re·kŏgnəizăb'l), *a.* [f. RECOGNIZE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being recognized; that admits of recognition.

1799 WRAXALL *Mem. Crt. Berlin* II. 301 So disfigured her features, that they are no longer recognizable. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 73 It was of singular form and character, and easily recognizable. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 184, I could at this very desk perform a recognizable likeness of him. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 239 In many springs the proportion of dissolved gas is so small as to be hardly recognisable.

Recognizably (re·kŏgnəizăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a recognizable manner, perceptibly.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 261 No thought, word or act of man, but .. works sooner or later, recognisably or unrecognisably, on all men! 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 16 There is, recognizably and traceably, a time when..many of our words came into use.

Recognizance (rĭkŏ·gnizăns, rĭkŏ·gn-), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 reconnissaunce, 4–5 reconisaunce, -ys(s)aunce, 5–6 -isaunce, 6–7 -usance, (6 requynesaunce). β. 5–6 recognysa(u)nce, 6 -isaunce, -usance, 7 -issance, 4– recognizance, -isance. [a. OF. *recon(u)issance, (requenoysance), recognussancè,* etc. (see Godef.; mod.F. *reconnaissance*), f. *recon(o)iss-ant,* pres. p. of *reconoistre* + ANCE: see RECOGNIZE *v.*[1] On the spelling and pron. cf. the note to COGNIZANCE.]

1. *Law.* A bond or obligation, entered into and recorded before a court or magistrate, by which a person engages himself to perform some act or observe some condition (as to appear when called on, to pay a debt, or to keep the peace); also, a sum of money pledged as a surety for such performance and rendered forfeit by neglect of it.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 330 He was bounden in a reconyssaunce, To paye twenty thousand sheeld anon. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 499/2 Bounde by a reconysaunce in youre Chauncellerye, to paye to you at certain dayes in the same recognisance specified. 1459 *Ibid.* V. 369/1 That every of the seid persones, fynde to youre Highnes sufficient sueurte, by reconisauns in youre Chauncerie, of his good beryng. *c* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 89 Vpon payne of forfeytour of his requynesaunce to bee payd..to yᵉ chambre of London. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 193 b, They .. do binde them selues to the Pope and Sea of Rome, as it were by recognisance. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 65 If the defendant did make a reconusance vpon statute marchant such a daie at Canterburie to the plaintife. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 35 And all those bound by Recognizance to appear, let them come forth, and give their Evidence, or else to forfeit their Recognizance. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, He committed him to prison, and bound Frank in a recognizance, I think they call it. 1792 BURKE *On Negro Code* Wks. IX. 296 The said Trader or Factor shall be deemed to have forfeited his recognizance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 521 Three of the peers who were thus under recognisances were Roman Catholics.

transf. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* Wks. (Grosart) 13 Then, by Recognizance Wee'l aye be bound to praise Thee, for our parts. 1696 SOUTHERNE *Oroonoko* IV. ii, An oath is a recognisance to Heav'n, Binding us over in the courts above To plead to the indictment of our crimes.

2. Recognition or acknowledgement (of a person as holding a certain position, of a fact, duty, right, service, etc.). Now *rare.*

14 .. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 110 They broght hym gold ..And gaff hym..Hooly of al her hart for a reconysaunce. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 5 Eueri tyme he awakithe, he ought to yeve God reconisaunce, .. that he is his lorde, creatour, and maker. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 199 And so for the recognysance of thys superyoryte, I wold that our reame schold pay thys Peter pens. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* III. 109 Some-body oweth the three-shapen Geryon a greater duty, in recognisance of his often-promised curtesies. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 212 The Antient form of thanksgiving, that by which special recognisance was made to God as the Creator. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2009/3 In recognisance of your just Right and Title. 1787 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) I. 269 His even affectionate recognizance of our youthful acquaintance. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 132 A recognizance of the prescriptive rights of the antient tacksmen. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 303 The recognisance of the important distinctions which appear to divide these great classes of bodies from each other. 1845 A. DUNCAN *Disc.* 175 Let us endeavour to honour it by a dutiful recognizance..of his goodness.

b. Recognition (of a person) as the same, or as having a known character. Now *rare.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 149 After their teeris and pytuable reconyssaunce were past..they taryed the space of a moneth wyth in the cyte. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 68 Some such badge of recognisance. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. § 10 They chose it to serve as their special mark of recognizance, and gave it secretly..a sinister construction. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* I. 164 Having waved his helmet in token of recognizance, he endeavoured by signs to convince them how much he regretted their absence. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 53 From known faces she stole away, to avoid recognizance.

3. A token, badge, emblem; a cognizance. Now only *arch.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 57 b, Fyfty thousand women .. garnisshed with pennons and recognysaunces. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 30/2 A girdle .. hauyng vii. keies, wyth vii. seales hanging there vpon, for a recognisance or token, of his seuenfold power. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 214 That Recognizance and pledge of Loue Which I first gaue her. 1890 Æ. PRINCE *Of Joyous Gard* iv. 724 His choicest troop of barons, harnessed black, With black recognisances.

†4. a. Cognizance: (*a*) knowledge; (*b*) notice.
c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 235 Ther of to have Cleer entendement, And of scryptures Just Reconysaunce. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 245 As for his being the Son, either Begotten or Unbegotten, the Sabellian Hypothesis took no Recognizance of.

†b. *Law.* = RECOGNITION 2 b. *Obs.*
1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., If any man be attainted of disseisin..by Recognisance of Assize of nouel disseisin, the iudgement shall etc. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Recognizance* is also used, in our antient statutes for the verdict of the twelve jurors impanelled upon an assize.

Hence †**Reco·gnizance** *v.*, to recognize. *Obs.*—1
1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* 11 The submission of the Clergy, to the said King Henry, whom they had recognizanced for their supream Head.

Recognizant (rĭkŏ·gnizănt), *a.* [f. RECOGNIZE: cf. COGNIZANT.] That recognizes, affords recognition or acknowledgement; perceptive.
1867 E. YATES *Forlorn Hope* iii, His..stately wife might have been..a little more recognisant of the girl's charms. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* II. v. 69 He .. went through a series of bows and smiles recognizant of favour.

†**Recognizate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. RECOGNIZE *v.*1 + -ATE.] *trans.* = RECOGNIZE *v.*1
1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 312 Who could have thought, he would..have deigned to demand in full assembly to be matriculated and recognizated as he has been.

So †**Recognization**, recognition. *Obs. rare*—1.
1560 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xvii. 208 Against the day of ordering.., to give open recognizations to all men.

Recognize (re·kŏgnəiz), *v.*1 Forms: 5 *Sc.* racwnnis, racunnys, recognis, (6 -eis); 6 recognish(e, -yse, -yce, 6- recognise, -ize. [a. OF. *reconuiss-*, *recognoiss-* etc., stem of *reconoistre* (mod.F. *reconnaître*):—L. *recognōscĕre* to RECOGNOSCE. The ending was early assimilated to that of verbs in *-ise*, *-ize*: cf. note to COGNIZE.]

†1. *trans. Sc. Law.* = RECOGNOSCE *v.* 4. *Obs.*
1456 *Burgh. Rec. Peebles* (1872) 117 The balyeis has racwnnis the wast land in the North Gat for faut of the Kyngis burrounallis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 276 His wncle Schir Ranald may mak this band. Gyff he will nocht, racunnys all his land. 1488 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 103/1 The landis of brebirtoune..recognist bi be said William erle merschell for alienacioune wtout consent of the owrlord. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 52 (Act Robt. III, c. 2 § 3) Provyding that he doe his diligence to repledge his lands, quhilks are recognised fra his overlord.

†2. To look over again; to revise, correct, amend. *Obs.*
1534 CRANMER, etc. *Inst. Chr. Man* Pref., We do moste humbly submytte it [this treatise] to..your maiestie, to be recognised, ouersene, and corrected. 1539 (*title*) The most sacred Bible,..tranſlated into English, and newly recognised with great diligence..by Rycharde Taverner. 1570 FOXE (*title*) A Sermon of Christ crucified...Newly recognished by the Author. 1605 *Willet's Hexapla Gen.* Printer to Rdr., The author..was absent and could not recognize what was printed. 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 95 Being corrected first by Pope Pius Quintus, and after recognised by Clement. 1656 — in *Extraneus Vapulans* 238 Not only to alter their opinions,..but retract and recognize..what they said before. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 25 Several times printed.. recogniz'd and amended by Joachim Camerarius,..1591.

†b. To reconnoitre. Also *absol. Obs. rare.*
1637 MONRO *Exped.* I. 9 In quartering either in village, field or Citie, he ought himselfe to recognize all avenues. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxv, Neither, as he observed, was he without sentries for the purpose of recognizing.

†c. To go over again, to expound. *Obs.*—1
1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 199 One taketh the book and readeth; another..recogniseth that which is least understood, that is, expoundeth it.

†3. To acknowledge by admission, confession, or avowal; to admit (to oneself or another). *Obs.*
1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 Euery obligacion..shal be sealed with the seale of the partie..that shall recognise or knowledge the same. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 27, I thought it expedient for you to write unto his highnes, and to recognise your offence and desire his pardon. 1570 MARG. ASCHAM *Ded. Ascham's Scholem.* (Arb.) 15 How gladly..he vsed in hys lyfe to recognise and report your goodnesse toward hym. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* 628 That the minde..might be..occupied in the service of God, in recognizing his benefits. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 204 In honour of God, to avow his dominion paramount over all, to recognize their hold from him, their subsisting by him.

†b. Const. *that* or with *inf.*, expressing the fact acknowledged. *Obs.* (common in 16th c.).
1533 HENRY VIII in *St. Papers* (1830) I. II. 392 Ye duely recognysyng, that it becomethe youe not..to enterprise any parte of your saide office. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 86 For somuche as your sayd maistershipe .. counselled me to recognishe the kynges highnes to be our patrone and ffounder. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron., Irel.* II. 61/2 Some adde, that he gaue awaie his kingdoms to the see of Rome for him and his successors, recognising to hold the same of the popes in fee. 1603 DEKKER & CHETTLE *Grissil* (1893) 37, I must recognize and confesse very generouslie..the welsh knight, making a very desperate thrust at my bosome,..fairely mist my imbroydered Ierkin.

†c. Const. *for. Obs.*—1
1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I. v. Ev, They worshypped him..and recognysed him for theyr mercyfull Lorde.

4. To acknowledge by special notice, approval or sanction; to treat as valid, as having existence or as entitled to consideration; to take notice of (a thing or person) in some way. †Also const. *to.*
1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Private Baptism*, Whosoeuer shal confesse the, o lorde; recognise him also in thy kingdome. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* (1598) 217 Liuing in some equalitie of alliance, and yet recognizing a superiority. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 21 There are Canons Regular,..that will by no means allow it to be the Body of the Saint, nor is it yet recognis'd by the Pope. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxii. 291 They have been frequently recognised and admitted by parliament. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xlii. 125 As an Englishman..I recognize to the Americans their supreme unalienable right in their property. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 499 The majority of the Council however recognised the suspension. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 290 The only army which the law recognised was the militia. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 225/1 A contract by a foreigner with a rebel State which has not been internationally recognised.

b. *spec.* in *U.S.* (see quot.).
1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. I. xiii. 187 A recent Speaker, ..universally condemned because he had usually 'recognized' (*i.e.* called on in debate) his own friends only.

c. To admit to consideration, or to a status, *as* being something.
1858 MILL *Liberty* ii. (1865) 22/2 This discipline recognises a knowledge of the enemy's case as beneficial to the teachers. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3. 228 Wyclif..was..recognized as first among the school-men of his day.

5. To know again; to perceive to be identical with something previously known.
1533 [see RECOGNOSCE *v.* 1]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Recognize*, to call or bring into remembrance,.. to know again. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 454 The better hand .. aids the indebted eye With opera-glass to .. recognise the slow-retiring fair. 1801 MRS. CROFTS *Salvador* II. 228 The voice of Dermandoft was recognized by him calling his name. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. viii. 180 We know the object as one previously perceived..we recognize it. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 159 Can I..sharpen ear to recognize Sound o'er league and league of silence?

b. To know by means of some distinctive feature; to identify from knowledge of appearance or character.
1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 415 Then first he recognis'd the Æthereal guest. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 283 He pointed to a company, Midst whom I quickly recognised the heirs Of Cæsar's crime. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 2 (1864) 166 The Spice Islands of the Indian Archipelago are recognised far out at sea. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xiii. 240 Without being able to express accurately all we mean by love, we recognise it when we meet it.

c. To perceive clearly, realize.
1865 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* (1866) vii. 241 Linnell has made us recognise a new beauty in the heather. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* iii. 31 Kepler first recognized the fact that the eye is a camera.

†6. [Cf. *v.*2] a. To know again or further. *Obs.*—1
1563 MAN *Musculus Commonpl.* 374 b, Wee doe defyne, that God is fyrst to be knowen by nature, Secondly to be recognised by doctrine.

†b. To mark or distinguish again. *Obs.*—1
1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xi. (1647) 187 He required the Crosse should be restored to him again and vowed to eat no bread until he was recognized with the Pilgrims badge.

7. *Law.* a. *U.S. refl.* and *intr.* To enter into a recognizance. b. *trans.* To bind over by a recognizance. ? *Obs.*
1699 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 563 The said Edward Robinson recognized himself in 300*l.* 1783 *Hist. Pelham* (Mass.) (1898) 250 Samuel Sampson as principal in behalf of said John recognizes to the Commonwealth in the sum of fifty pounds with sureties. 1809 TYLER *Rep.* I. 148 Mallery was recognised by Justice Seaton to appear in this court.

Re-cognize (rīkŏ·gnəi·z), *v.*2 *rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cognize again.
1875 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* Ser. I. II. iii. v. 193 By the aid of Reasoning we are guided in our search, and by it re-cognize known relations under somewhat different attendant circumstances.

Recognized (re·kŏgnəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. RECOGNIZE *v.*1 + -ED1.] Acknowledged, admitted; known.
1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. viii, The nice etiquette, which was observed between recognised states, and non-recognised states, was really excessively amusing. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 93 The three centuries and a half during which classical paganism was the recognised religion of the empire. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 547 The real and only recognized name of the united nation.

Hence **Re·cognizedly** *adv.*
1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 238 An honest adaptation of materials recognisedly in use to purposes in which their real nature was not disguised. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xlix. 7 The consequences of recognizedly vicious conduct.

Recognizee. *Law.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 -isee, 7 reconusee. [f. as RECOGNIZE *v.*1 + -EE1.] The person to whom one is bound in a recognizance.
1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 41 G, When the moietie of the Recognisours landes bee delyuered to the Recognisee. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 65 So in an auoydance of a statute merchant it is a good plea to saie that part of the land is purchased by the reconusee. 1634 *Ir. Act* 10 *Chas. I*, Sess. III. c. 7 The said recoverers, obligees and recognizees, have been..without remedy. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey; hence in later Dicts.).

Recognizer (re·kŏgnəizəɹ). [f. RECOGNIZE *v.*1 + -ER1.] One who recognizes; † a reviser.
1608 S. WARD in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 25 The Recognisers of Gratian in their Annotations. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. i. 353, I find no warrant for our being such earnest Recognizers of a controverted Title. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. vii, A Poet after his sort, or recogniser and delineator of the Beautiful. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, Ch. Avison* viii, With form enough to know and name it by For any recognizer sure of ken And sharp of ear.

Recognizing (re·kŏgnəizin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.] The action of the vb. RECOGNIZE1.
1611 COTGR., *Recognoissance*, a recognizing, .. acknowledgement. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 115 The latter is the actuall recognizing of the Covenant. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 187 A Recognizing of the Customs and Liberties of the King's Ancestors.

Re·cognizingly, *adv.* [f. pres. pple. of RECOGNIZE *v.*1 + -LY2.] With recognition.
1854 CARLYLE in Froude *Life Lond.* (1884) I. xxii. 158, I know not if among all his 'friends' he has left one who feels more recognizingly what he was..than I.

†**Recognizon.** *Obs. rare.* [var. of RECOGNITION, after AF. sbs. in *-isun.*] Acknowledgement.
1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1630) 37 The fourth Institution was that for Recognizon of the Kings bounty by euery heire succeeding his ancestor in those Knights seruice lands, the King should haue *Primer seisin* of the lands.

Recognizor. *Law.* ? *Obs.* Also 6-7 -isor, (6 -isour), 7 reconusor. [f. as RECOGNIZE *v.*1 + -OR.] One who enters into a recognizance.
1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 3 Everi person..shall haue ..ayenste the said recognisour..like processe..& advauntage. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 41 The Shirife returned an Extent of the lands of the reconusor in this maner. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 290 Neither in that case can he haue a *Scire fac'* vpon this Statute against the first Debtor or Recognizor. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey; hence in later Dicts.).

†**Recognosce**, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 -os(s. [ad. L. *recognōscĕre*: see RE- and COGNOSCE.]
1. *trans.* To recognize, identify. *rare*—1.
1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Livy* v. vi, Two dayis lasere war gevin to ilk man to recognos [*v.r.* recognis] his awne gere [L. *ad recognoscendas res*].

2. To recognize or acknowledge.
1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 506 Wt quhat zele and affectioun hir subiectis ar myndit To obserue and recognoss hir said spous. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonit.* (S. T. S.) 36 Refuse not ye help send to 30w be god bot recognosce thankfullie his favour towardis 30w. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 21 The possessour..recognosceth or acknowledgeth .. no superiour but Almightie God. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 437 That .. the Emperour [is] Liege-lord, and all the Princes feudataires recognoscing him.

3. a. To revise, amend. *rare*—1.
1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 83 In the buke of iiiixxiii quæst. sum places explanit or recognoscit.

b. To reconnoitre. *rare.* Also *absol.*
1637 MONRO *Pract. Obs.* in *Exped.* II. 202 We must recognosce on horse or foot, according to the exployt we have before us. *Ibid.* 204 You are to recognosce both his strength and order.

4. *Sc. Law.* Of a feudal superior: To resume possession of (lands). See RECOGNITION 1 and RECOGNIZE *v.* 1.
1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Recognition*, The superiour hes entresse and regresse to the propertie of the landes, and may recognosce the samin. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* 114 That Lord may not knaw, nor recognosce that land to him be law. *a* 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 10 The overlord was said to recognosce the lands by the falling of the vassal's escheat, or by the nonentity of the heir.

b. *intr.* Of lands: To return to the superior by recognition.
1752 MCDOUALL *Inst. Laws Scot.* II. xi. II. 155 If the vassal neglect payment of the feu-duty.., the feu becomes void by statute, and recognosces and returns to the superior. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* v. (1809) 155 By the feudal customs it was only the part aliened which recognosced.

Hence †**Recogno·scence**, recognition. *Obs.*—1
1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* IV. ii, Your eloquence passes my recognoscence.

Re-cohabita·tion. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed cohabitation.
1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 74 In case of re-cohabitation, the property will continue to be her separate estate.

Recoil (rĭkoi·l), *sb.* Forms: 6 recule, 6-7 recoyle, (6 requoyle), 7 recoyl, -coile, 4, 7- recoil. [f. next; in common use only from the latter part of the 16th c. Cf. F. *recul* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]
1. The act of retreating, retiring, or going back. Now *rare.*
c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9182 (Kölbing) Þer was swiche cark & swiche defoil, þat al Leodeganes folk made recoil To Denebleise vnder þe wal. 1536 in *Hexham Priory* (Surtees) I. App. cxxix, The comissioners .. all togeders reculed back to Corbrigg, after the recule of the said Lyonell and Robert. 1577 STANYHURST *Hist. Irel.* 80/2 Hauing knowledge of Omore his recule, he pursued him. 1643 TUCKNEY *Balme of G.* 39 Especially since of late after our recoiles backwards towards Egypt, he hath been about to leade us the second time in a more direct and full way Canaan-ward. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxv, Life and death were in the shout, Recoil and rally, charge and rout.
fig. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 110 The Recoyl of my Fortune. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 214 A more retir'd recoyle and recess of their..Devotionary Calls.

2. The act of bounding or springing back, esp. through impact or elasticity; resilience.
1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii. 40 [The river] against a mountaine dashes, And in recoile, makes Meadowes standing plashes. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. Lord's Pr. 201 The reflection of thine own Glory, a recoyl of that Beam that came from thy Sun. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 324 It gives a recoil to the hammer, and permits the workman to modify or shorten the stroke. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. xvi. 271 We strain a bow and let its recoil propel the arrow. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 17/2 The pallet B will drive the wheel back a little, and produce what is called the recoil.
fig. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xii. § 3 The recoil of prices after they have been raised by a spirit of speculation.

b. *fig.* of feelings; *esp.* with ref. to shrinking *from* something.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. x. Wks. (1851) 47 A powerfull reluctance and recoile of nature. 1801 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. Concl., A sweet recoil of love and pity. 1833 CHALMERS *Constit. Man* (1835) I. iv. 186 With the recoil of delicacy and self-respect. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 269 Reverent love of beauty, and indignant recoil from ugliness.

3. *spec.* The rebound or 'kick' of a gun or firearm when discharged.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Weedes* Wks. 183 A peece which shot so well,..It neyther bruzed with recule, nor wroong with ouerweight. 1589 IVE *Fortif.* 23 Draw a lyne..vnto the parapet in the flanke for the requoyle of the artillery. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. 19 The Recoyl [of guns] seems to depend upon the Dilatation and Impulse of the Powder. 1781 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 258 The recoil of great guns is much more violent after the second or third discharge than it is at first. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* ii. (ed. 3) 23 Amongst different kinds of shot, that which is the smallest, causes the greatest recoil against the shoulder. 1879 SLADEN *Gunnery* 17 The velocity of recoil is generally taken as the velocity imparted to the gun and carriage by the discharge of the piece.

b. *ellipt.* A recoil-check.

1882 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/1 A..duck gun, mounted ready for action in a punt. It is fitted with Booth's recoil.

4. *attrib.* or *Comb.* a. In names of devices intended to diminish or absorb the recoil of a fire-arm or piece of ordnance, as *recoil-breeching*, *-check*, *-plate*, *-spring*, *-toggle*.

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 281 A small space is left between the tenon on the rear of this block, and the front surface of the breech-block,..to admit of a slight rocking motion of the recoil-plate. 1876 in *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* VIII. No. 6. 30 Accessories of loading... Recoil-checks. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 460 (Plate) Greener-Field Punt Gun, with India-rubber Recoil-breeching. *Ibid.* 531 It is immaterial to which end of the breeching the 'recoil toggle' is affixed.

b. **recoil escapement**, an ordinary form of escapement in clocks and watches, in which the teeth of the crown- or balance-wheel act on the pallets by recoil; **recoil pallet**, a pallet in a recoil escapement; **recoil wave**, a dicrotic wave.

1850 DENISON (Sir E. Beckett) *Clocks & Watches* (Weale) 71 The recoil escapement, which is still used in all the common clocks in the world, though it has long been abandoned in all that make any pretension to a great accuracy. 1883 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) 79 Recoil pallets—and dead ones too—should only just clear the teeth. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 7 The Recoil Escapement (invented by Dr. Hooke about 1675) is the one most generally applied to the ordinary run of dials and house clocks.

Recoil (rĭkoi·l), *v.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4 (6 *Sc.*) reculle, 5 recuyel(l)e, recuyll-, 6–7 recuile, (7 recool), 4–7 (9 *Sc.*) recule. *β.* 3–4, 7 recoile(n, 6–7 recoyl(e, (7 requoyle), 6– recoil. [ad. OF. *reculer* (12th c.), f. *re-* RE- + *cul* CUL, CULE :—L. *cūlus* the posteriors: cf. Sp. *recular*, Pg. *recuar*, It. *rinculare*, med.L. (14–15th c.) *recul(ā)are*. For the change of *u* to *oi* cf. DEFOIL *v.*, FOIL *v.*[1], FOIST *sb.*[1]; *recule* is the usual form in the 15–16th c.]

†1. *trans.* To beat, drive, or force back (also with *back* or *aback*); to cause to retreat or retire.

α 1225 *Ancr. R.* 294 Þu..3iuest þe ueonde in3ong..so þet tu ne meiht recoilen him a3anward. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6693 (Kölbing) ·v. forlong he dede hem recoile & vnder hors fete defoile. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4585 þay wyþ-stode hem al wyþ strenghe, And reculede hem þar an acres lengþe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 58 He..reculed his enemyes abacke tyll within the barreys of the towne. *α* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 560 With this from thense I was reculed back. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 19 Neither toyle nor traveill might her back recoyle. 1667 *Obs. Burn. Lond.* 33 When it found any let or hinderance that did recoil it back, it blew equally both to the right and to the left. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa*, The darts were..often blunted and recoil'd.

fig. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 104 He was author of my Vnckles death, who recoiled his hopes. 1645 *City Alarum* 10 Our passionate desire of an end recoyles us from the end. 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 164 How behove-full would it be to recule and set by unfortunate men ere they were scarce known.

†b. *refl.* To draw back, retire. *Obs. rare.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 106 They..lepte and reculed hem self abake six passes or moo. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 33/2 Whosoeuer will order himselfe according to Gods rule, must learne to recule & withdraw himselfe.

†c. To take or carry *back*. *Obs.*[—1] (Cf. 3 c.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. ix. (1632) 16 Who recoile their narration so farre-backe, and stuff it with so many vaine circumstances, that..they smoother the goodnesse of it.

†d. To return or retort (a thing) *upon* one. *Obs.*

1626 W. FENNER *Hid. Manna* Ep. Ded., I say, this [argument] may be recoyled back upon them. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. verse 18 xlv[i]. § 1 (1669) 404/1 She reverseth the unjust judgement past upon the life of her people, and recoyls it upon the life of him that laid the plot.

2. *intr.* To retreat, retire, go or draw *back* (or *aback*) before an enemy or opposing force.

Very common (in form *recule*) from *c* 1490–1610.

α. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 971 þe frensche men þai made reculle wel an akers lengþe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V. xii, The knyghtes..made them to recuyelle & flee. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ci. 335 When Huon sawe them he sayd to his men 'syrs, it is good that we recule to our cyte'. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 70 (1877) 80 Charles..secretly reculed home with suche Hungariens as escaped. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 35 The Britans being troubled with the strange forme of those gallies .. reculed. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom* I. 13 Doest thou not know that worthy Knights must never recuile for any consideration of danger whatsoever.

β. 1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 59 We were with vyolence and rage of the sayde tempest constreyned to recoyle and turn backwardes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 215/11 To Recoyle, *recedere*. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 11 Skilfull darters who by recoyling are wont to gaine the day. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 118 They were forced swiftly to recoyle and flie backe. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 209 The French recoiling half their victory yield. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi, The peasants swarmed like flies but they soon recoiled.

transf. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* vi. 156 At first our Troubles easily recul'd But now growne head-strong, hardly to be rul'd. 1623 MILTON *Ps.* cxiv. 9 Jordans clear streams recoil, As a faint host that hath receiv'd the foil.

b. To stagger back, from the effects of a blow.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xvi. 42 Huon .. gaue þe erle such a stroke þat he .. reculyd backe more than .ii. pases. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 58 Aisileos horse with the strong stroke recoyled back three or four paces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 194 Ten paces huge He back recoild.

†3. To go back (or backwards); to recede, retire, retreat, return. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 317/1 The shyppe recuyeled backward in to the Water soo that he fylle doune in to the deppest of the flood. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 146 As a ramme .. whan he reculeth a bak for to hurte with hys hornes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 5 Whom soeuer of theim, this extreme distresse shall soodainly take in any forein countreyes..: leat not suche recule into Jewrie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 370 It goeth as it weie reculing backward. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 718 According as the sunne doth approch neere, or recule from vs,..so haue we the daies longer or shorter. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 199 They perceived the earth to fall upon them, which terrified them very much, not knowing whether they should advance or recule.

fig. 1641 in Carte *Ormonde* (1735) III. 36 This gentleman will acquaint your Lordship how the affaires stand here, which rather recoyle than advance to his Majestie's service. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 157 Then Self will most recoile, and selfe-deniall will most appeare.

†b. To fall back or away (from some state or condition), to degenerate. *Obs. rare.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C v, Orleance Saw that his Souldiers courage gan recoile. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 22 A good and vertuous Nature may recoyle, In an Imperiale charge. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 128 Be reueng'd, Or she that bore you was no Queene, and you Recoyle from your great Stocke.

†c. To go back in memory or in a narrative. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. 1 c.)

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 154 Looking on the Lynes Of my Boyes face, me thoughts I did recoyuer Twentie three yeeres. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. i. § 34 Now followed the fatall tragedy of the Duke of Somerset, and we must recoile a little, to fetch forward the cause thereof.

†d. To lie back or away *from*. *Obs.*—[1]

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 37 A place betweene the walls of the same towne, and a ditch which reculeth about a thousand paces from the towne.

†4. To retire, withdraw oneself *to* a place. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* V. 38 The Lorde .. reculed unto the water syde and toke shippe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 17 A whyle I read you rest, and to your bowres recoyle. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 754 When this Courtly Gentleman with toyle Himselfe hath wearied, he doth recoyle Unto his rest. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. (1631) 13 The Lawyer to his chamber doth recule For he hath now no bus'nesse at the barre.

†b. *fig.* To draw back *from* an act or course of action, a promise, etc. Also without const. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 24 They that ought vnderstande vertues and to teche other .. they ben they that recule and withdrawe fro it. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 271 b/1 The Appostle recuylled not but .. wente forth Joyeng. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) C vj, Submitting him selfe to death .. Rather then to recule from the defence of right. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 57 If I recule now and draw backe, the reputation thereof will be diminished. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. xvi. (1642) 49 So filthily recoyling from the Truth .. that he became a setter up of false Idols. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xxxix. 294 He again renewed his consent; but in a few days he began anew to recoil.

5. To start or spring back in fear, horror, disgust, or the like.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xiii. 38 He full fers..Seand the schaip poyntis, recullis backwart. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* 5/1 A toad..indeuoring to haue skipt ouer it, suddenlie reculed backe, as though it had beene rapt in the head. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 276 If a Vine stand neare vnto it, a man shall sensibly perceiue the same to shrinke away and recule backward from it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 759 Back they recoild affraid At first, and call'd me Sin. 1746 COLLINS *Passions* 20 Fear..back recoil'd he knew not why, Even at the sound himself had made. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* vii. 88 The little girls recoiled, and the youngest took refuge behind Jeanne.

b. *fig.* of persons, in respect of the mind or feelings.

1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 47 The ten Tribes, recoyling from the pressures under Rehoboam. 1662 BP. HOPKINS *Fun. Serm.* (1685) 64 Yet even he, as man, recoiles at that death, which, as God, he was assured to conquer. 1792 COWPER *On Bill Mortality* v, Why deem we Death a foe? Recoil from weary life's best hour, And covet longer woe? 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. x, I recoil from the idea of marrying him. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 96 The age..recoiled from the cool cynicism of his crimes.

c. *fig.* of the mind, heart, etc.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V, ii. 23 Who then shall blame His pester'd senses to recoyle and start. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* V. ix. At each word that my Distraction utter'd My heart recoyl'd. 1764 REID *Inquiry* V. § 7 Something within me that recoils against it. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem* ix. (1852) 262 The mind naturally recoils against the position. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) ii. 68 The imagination fairly recoils from the prospect in horror.

6. a. To rebound, to spring or fly back through force of impact.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. lxxxvi. (1591) 49 Tiber .. by the ruines of it beeing dammed, reculing againe, ouerflowed. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. i. (1614) 820 He [the Orenoque] .. with his vomited abundance maketh the salt waters to recoyle. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* I. 35 They must press upon the surface of the Earth, and, as it were recoyling thence [etc.]. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 874 He gleans the blunted shafts that have recoiled. 1811 SHELLEY *Marg. Nicholson, Spec. Horsem.* 42 The meteors of midnight recoil from his figure. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. v. 63 They [two balls] clash together, but, by virtue of their elasticity, they quickly recoil.

b. Of firearms or artillery: To spring back by the force of the discharge.

1530 PALSGR. 681/2 Se howe yonder gonne reculeth or ever she lowse. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 25 The Bullet flying makes the Gun recoil. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 141 A peece ill charged instead of hitting the mark, does but recoil on him that shoots it. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The ball, when the gun had liberty to recoil, was always thrown to the right. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 246/2 A barrel mounted upon a very straight stock will recoil more than one that is considerably bent. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 331/1 The shot it is believed has left the piece before the gun commences to recoil.

fig. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 14 Dec. 13 They have charged their Canons at us to the full, and never fearing that ever they would recoyle back into a Parliament, they have ramm'd a prodigious, ungodly Oath into them.

c. To spring back to the original position.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 571 Habit .. is more tough and stubborn; when you think you have quite weakened its spring, it will recoil again with wonted vigour.

7. To rebound, spring *back*, or return, to the starting-point or source. Const. *against*, *to*, *on*, *upon*. Chiefly *fig.* (now with *on*).

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* iii. 13 They are like..arrowes shot vp against the Sunne, these reculing to their hurt that shot them. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* I. 49 *marg.*, There is nothing so deformed as an injury which reculeth backe against him who spake it. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 156 Electrical fluors do presently recoyl by short streight lines to their Bodies again. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 3 All their councels and cruelties recoyl upon themselves. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. vii, The good or evil we confer on others, very often..recoils on ourselves. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XV. III. 513 That evidence missed the mark at which it was aimed, and recoiled on him from whom it proceeded. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 185 Their treason recoiled on their own heads.

Hence **Recoi·led** *ppl. a.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 61 By the honor of his house, and his neuer reculed sword. 1611 COTGR., *Reculé*, recoiled, repulsed.

†**Recoil,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 7 -coile, -coyle. [ad. It. *raccogliere* (see RACCOLTA) or F. *recueillir* (OF. *recoiller*): see RECUEIL *v.* and COIL *v.*[1]] *trans.* To collect, gather, obtain.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 58 Fertile soyle, And trees from whence all times they fruit recoyle. *Ibid.* VI. 275 A contribution is granted .and also recoiled. *Ibid.* VII. 329 Some Bay, or Creeke..Whence Ancorage, and safety ships recoile.

Recoil (rĭkoi·l), *v.*[3] [f. RE- 5 a + COIL *v.*[3]] *trans.* To coil again.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 245 Uncoiling the string, and recoiling it as before.

Recoiler (rĭkoi·lər). [f. RECOIL *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who recoils.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 98 He became an humble Suppliant to his Majesty, that he might have his Leave to return for Italy... As if this recoiler had told him no news, he spake but little, and dismissed him. 1813 *Memoir Sir J. E. Smith* (1832) II. 351 Shall the Patriot e'er prove a recoiler? 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 758 Recoil? That's nought; if the recoiler leaves His name for me to fight with, no one grieves.

Recoiling (rĭkoi·lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2771 In þe reculynge þat þay made an hundred of hem wer sleyn. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. l. 72 On the see ther is no reculyng nor fleyng, ther is no remedy but to fight. 1599 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 18 b, They either put their peeces in hazard of breaking, or els themselues to bee ouerthrowne with the reculing of them. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 308 That recoyling, which Dauid prescribed to Ioab, could not bee with the death of Vriah only. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 50 The recoiling of cruel counsels on the authors of them never appeared more eminently. 1829 R. STORY *Mem. Isabella Campbell* xii. 474 Thoughts of death seemed to have lost all power for a season to excite the recoilings of nature. 1892 *Athenæum* 26 Nov. 737/1 After sundry self-searchings and recoilings.. she marries Dering.

Recoiling (rĭkoi·lin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That recoils. *Recoiling escapement*, *pallet* (see RECOIL *sb.* 4 b).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 100 The recoiling waues brought vs backe from the Shelfes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 14 A rebelling and recoyling spirit against God. *Ibid.* 538 In shooting off his recoyling gun. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 150 The remaining Part of its recoiling Force.. will be quite swallowed up in that Depth of Water. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 516 The motion of the wheel is hobbling and unequal, by which this escapement has received the appellation of the recoiling 'scapement. 1842 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 769/1 It is sometimes called the recoiling scapement or the recoiling pallets. *Ibid.* 773/2

No rule can be given for the angle which the recoiling arch should make with the concentric one.

Hence **Recoi·lingly** *adv.* (Webster 1847).

Recoi·lment. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7 recuil-, recule-. [f. RECOIL *v.*[1] + -MENT.]

†1. The act of removing or sending away; dismissal. *Obs. rare.*

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 46 Though I was sensible as became me, who saw no cause in myself, of this recuilment and disgrace. *Ibid.* 67 When notwithstanding I had discouered .. in my recuilment his Lordships coldnesse of affection to me.

2. The act of recoiling or springing back.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* Wks. 1867 I. 118 A man might easily perceive the recoilments of his own natural and exorbitant proclivities. 1684 FELL *Life Hammond* in *H.'s Wks.* (1684) I. 49 The recuilment of serous moisture into the habit of the body and insertions of the Nerves. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* IV. 314 Such feign'd recoilment never could exist. 1847 in WEBSTER.

Recoin (rīkoi·n), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To coin over again, to pass again through the mint.

1685 in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VIII. 231 The remedy..is to recoyne the forreign money to our standard. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 40 Darius the Mede recoins the Lydian money. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 229/1 It may be found convenient .. to recoin such denominations altogether. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 6 These pieces, upon their arrival at Rome, by reason of their ..fineness of quality, were at once recoined.

fig. 1836 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 34, I wish with you that people would .. recoin some of the everyday compliments into a simpler form.

Hence **Recoi·ning** *vbl. sb.*; also **Recoi·ner**, one who recoins (Ogilvie 1882).

1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 90 It will enforce the recoining of all our Money, both old and new. 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 32 In France their recoinings..did rise the Price of Goods. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 547 An annual consumption of gold in England .. for use in the arts, for abrasion and for recoining.

Recoinage (rīkoi·nĕdʒ). [f. RE- 5 a + COINAGE.] The act or process of recoining money.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 216 The Recoinage of Groats and Halfe-groats, now Twelue-pences and Six-pences. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4366/2 After the Recoinage, each Piece of Money is to receive a Denomination much above the .. Value it bears at present. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. III. (1869) I. 206 Before the late re-coinage the gold coin was a good deal defaced. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* IV. ii, A diminution of nearly fifty per cent. on the money already reduced in value by a previous recoinage.

attrib. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 Apr. 7/2 The dislike of Mr. Childers's recoinage scheme.

†**Recolage.** *Obs.* Also 4 ricol-, rycol-, rigol-, rekelage. [ad. OF. *rigolage*, f. *rigoler* to be merry or riotous.] Wanton or riotous conduct.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 49 In riot and in rigolage [*v. rr.* ricolage, rekelage], Of all þere lijf spent þai þe stage. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7273 Þan wyl þey .. sytte vp þare wyþ recolage And ȝyt do moche more outrage. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 1952 (Fairf.) Fle recolage and thefe as dede.

†**Recolation.** *Obs.*[−0] [n. of action f. L. *recōlāre*: see RE- and COLATION.] (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Recolation*, a method of fining the decoctions of vegetables, etc. by repeated percolation, or straining them several times successively through a linnen or woollen bag.

Recolet, obs. form of RECOLLET.

Recoll, obs. Sc. variant of RECUEIL.

Recolla·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To collate again. Hence **Recolla·ting** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1853 'L. N. R.' *Book & its Story* II. ii. (1857) 214 After the Bibles are sewn, they are again taken to the re-collating-room to be examined. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 236/1 The volume will also contain a number of old Irish fragments .., which have all been recollated by Dr. Zimmer.

So **Recolla·tion**, the action of recollating.

1876 *2nd Rep. Comm. Public Rec.* App. P 1, The many Omissions discovered on Re-collation. 1881 *Academy* 19 Feb. 139/2 The MS...has been missing..since June last, so that recollation is for the present impracticable.

Recollect (re·kŏlekt), *sb.* [ad. L. *recollect-us* or F. *récollet* RECOLLET, q.v.] A member of an Observantine branch of the Franciscan order, which originated in Spain in the end of the 15th c., and was so named 'from the detachment from creatures and recollection in God which the founders aimed at' (*Catholic Dict.*).

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 139 Many other reformations haue beene from time to time of the Franciscans, as by the Minims, Recollects, Penitentiaries, Capuchins, &c. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1806/4 The Council of State .. forbid the Cordeliers, the Recollects, and other Religious, of the Order of St. Francis, to obey their General, who is a Spaniard. 1746 in *Acc. French Settlem. N. Amer.* 21 Opposite to it is the convent of the Recollects. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 115, I met with a pious soul of a Recollect in the barge. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., The Recollects were uninfected by Jansenism.

b. *attrib.* and *appos.* Belonging to the order of the Recollects.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. vii. *Donay*, Some report this erected .. by the charity of English Catholicks for recollect Fryers of the Order of S. Francis. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4650/3 The Body..was interred..in the Church of the Recollect Friars. 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) s.v., There appear to be at present six Recollect houses in Great Britain.

c. *transf.* The Cedar-bird or Carolina Chatterer.

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* II. i. 94 At Quebec it is called the Recollect [*note*, Perhaps from the similarity of the crest or plumage to the habit of this order of friers].

Recollect (rīkŏle·kt), *v.*[1] [Orig. ad. L. *recollect-*, ppl. stem of *recolligĕre*, f. *re-* + *colligĕre*, but in later use apprehended as an Eng. formation from RE- 5 a + COLLECT *v.*, and consequently sometimes written *re-collect*. The earlier pron. was prob. as in *v.*[2], from which it is now distinguished by the vowel of the prefix.

In some senses the distinction between this and *v.*[2] is not clearly maintained, and the pron. may vary accordingly.]

I. †1. *trans.* To collect, gather. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 99 A lord sa gentle and kynd,..Quhilk..Bukis to recollect, to reid and se, Hes greit delite als euir hed Ptolome. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 54 How ..These Fishers..from their watry empire recollect All that may men approue, or men detect! 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 133 Neither the Consuls nor the Prætor gaue their vote at all, but recollected those of the others. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* iii. 6 There is a time to recollect and lay Thy treasure up; a time to cast away. 1670 DUMARESQUE in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 227 It was no wonder if planting was not so much in fashion before you were pleased to recollect that art in a body.

† b. To collect *again*. (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 152 The drops disperse the scent of the Hare and the drye weather recollecteth it againe. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. i, Call backe thy spirits, and recollect againe Thy vagrant wits. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* III. 32 To recollect once again the Friends he still retained in Hungary.

2. To collect, gather, or bring together (things or persons) again.

In 17th c. examples it is often difficult to decide whether this or sense 1 is intended.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 168 When broken by the Saracens, the peeces were recollected. 1655 SPURSTOWE *Wells of Salvation* 54 How dust scattered and blown up and down should be recollected, was altogether beyond the line of their reason. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* Pref. 9 Our empire was but forming itself or re-collecting its divided members. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 6 When Zerubbabel .. was already returned to Jerusalem, to re-collect its scattered inhabitants. 1870 *Standard* 16 Nov., Since the Crimean war..Russia has been carefully engaged in recruiting her strength and in re-collecting her resources.

fig. 1615 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 224 Therefore let us recollect our selves, Dispers'd into these strange confused Ills. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 67 So Reuben could never after recollect his lost credit, to recover the full favour of his Father.

refl. 1642 LORD W. ST. LEGER in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 43 That..Army..now will aske some tyme to recollect it self after this vnexpected Discomfiture. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xxxvii. 86 Flegm, as it is speedily dissipated, so it as speedily recollects it self. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 408/2 The Achæan cavalry recollecting themselves after their flight, found that Philopœmen was not with them.

b. *intr.* To come together again. *rare.*

a 1631 DONNE *Lett., to Lady Bedford* (1651) 174 Of this all though many parts decay, The pure, which elemented them, .. Shall recollect, and in one all unite. 1855 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. I. (1869) 27 The first thing they attempted, when they had re-collected to consult.

3. To collect (one's spirits, thoughts, mind, etc.).

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. 329 The enemies .. not hauing recollected their Spirits to make it good. 1649 I. AMBROSE *Media* ii. 36 When we call in all our thoughts and affections, and recollect them together. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 361 As oft as He says Let us pray; They should recollect their wandering Thoughts. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlv[ii], He was timorous and bashful; but, when the talk became regular, he recollected his powers. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 12/2 Upon recollecting his spirits, .. he found his affairs very far from being as yet in a desperate condition.

† b. With impersonal subject. ? *Obs.*

1611 J. DAVIES *Scourge Folly* Wks. (Grosart) 56 The heauenly charme that .. recollects the mind that cares distract. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 26 The injustice of the quarrel which might in time have recollected his senses. 1703 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1737) IV. 112 Darkness and solitude which recollect the thoughts and turn the mind inward.

4. To gather or summon up (strength, courage, etc.); to rally; to recover by an effort.

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* V. 1 He determined to keep his Bed for that day, the better to recollect his strength. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 471 Then soon Fierce hate he recollects, and all his thoughts Of mischief..thus excites. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 98 Recollecting all my force, and drawing my sword. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1806) III. xxiii. 279 She .. re-collected sufficient resolution to submit. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 71 Mr. Utterson's nerves .. gave a jerk that nearly threw him from his balance; but he re-collected his courage.

b. *refl.* To nerve or brace (oneself).

1632 BP. HALL *Invis. World* III. § 11 When thou hast recollected thyself to a resolution of defiance and unwearable resistance, cast thine eye upon the deplorable condition of those Damned Souls.

† **5.** To bring back again *to* or *from* some position or state; to withdraw (oneself) *from*. *Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 204 Daily experience .. shewes it [Category] to be the most obuious .. way to amplifie a .. particular sentence .. by retracting, or recollecting it to his generall head or fountaine. 1621 DONNE *Serm.* xv. 150, I who can do that, can also recollect you from yᵉ present desperation. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xxi. Wks. (1847) 155/2 Recollecting himself from an unmeet help which was never meant. 1655 *Theophania* 32 He recollected himself from that profound trance.

† b. *refl.* To bring (oneself) back to a reconsideration or better view of something. *Obs.*

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 118 It may be she had in part recollected herself, and did repent of her foolish carriage. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 118 That Pope recollected himself, discover'd his errour. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *To Recollect a Man's self*, to change a Mans mind upon better Consideration.

6. *refl.* To bring (oneself) back to a state of composure; to compose, recover (oneself). Also const. *from*. Now *rare*.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxix. (1840) 170 Nor were his thoughts ever so scattered with any sudden accident, but he could instantly recollect himself. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 23, I was not able to utter a word; howbeit at length recollecting myself a little, I signified [etc.]. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxi, They..allowed the Spaniards to recollect themselves from the terror occasioned by the approach of an English fleet. 1798 *Geraldine* I. 124, I recollected myself after a little, and assumed sufficient composure to finish my dress. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xviii. 148 His heart beat violently, and he.. stopped, to recollect himself.

absol. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 200 Till I can recollect, I am not pleased with you.

b. In *pass.* without expressed agent. ? *Obs.*

1629 SHIRLEY *Gratef. Serv.* I. i, The duke is re-collected; where's the prince? *a* 1689 MRS. BEHN *Lucky Mistake* Novels 1871 II. 266 She gave a great shriek, which frighted Vernole; so both stood, for a while, staring on each other, till both were recollected. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xliii[i], The princess was recollected, and the favourite was abashed.

† **7.** To retrace (one's steps). *Obs.*[−1]

1698 FRYER *E. India & P.* 37 The Sand was scalding hot, which made me recollect my steps, and hasten to the Fort.

Hence **Recolle·cting** *vbl. sb.*[1]

1613 DAY *Dyall* (1614) vii. 150 A recollecting and gathering of the same matter, whereof our body was first composed. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 255 Besides the first gatherings..there has since been three 're-collectings'.

Recollect (rekŏle·kt), *v.*[2] [Of the same origin as prec., but now distinguished by the pronunciation (see *v.*[1]). In sense 4 prob. after F. *récolliger*.]

1. *trans.* To call or bring back (something) to one's mind; to recall the knowledge of (a thing, person, etc.); to remember.

Recollect, when distinguished from *remember*, implies a conscious or express effort of memory to recall something which does not spontaneously rise in the mind.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xi. 141 To move her Majesty that she would seriously recollect to memory her Gracious Sister's zeal unto the holy see. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 114 The Treasurer quickly recollected the ground of his perturbation. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 293 P 7 A famous Grecian General, whose Name I cannot at present recollect. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 153 Conscious of age, she recollects her youth. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 35 Perchance We do but recollect the dreams that come Just ere the waking.

absol. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* (1875) II. x. 364 Animals remember, man alone recollects.

b. With obj. clause, infin., etc.

1776 *Trial of Nuncomar* 26/1 Do you recollect being at Mr. Driver's house some time ago? 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 335 Recollecting still that he is man, We trust him not too far. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. v, Recollectest thou not how the noble Boniface himself..was kept in thraldom..? 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 458, I recollect to have read somewhere of Sir Thos. More, how [etc.].

c. To say upon recollecting. *nonce-use.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 247 But come, recollected she, how do I know but all is for the best..?

d. *intr.* To have a recollection *of* something.

1837 HENDERSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 5. 151, I recollect of being shewn..a quagmire.

† **2.** a. To reflect *with* (oneself). *Obs.*

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. vi. (1715) 257 Glaucus.. promis'd to recollect with himself, and if he found anything due, to pay it. 1675 EARL ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 271, I humbly beseech your lordship to recollect with yourself who should insinuate any such matter. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* xvii. Wks. 1823 I. II. 181 Recollect with yourself, that he is sometimes distinctly and personally invocated.

b. *refl.* To recall (oneself) to something temporarily forgotten.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, 'Well, but that was not what I wished of thee just now', said the Prince, recollecting himself.

† **3.** To recall (a thing) *to* a person. *Obs.*

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 37 When the apostle recollects to the Ephesians the wretchedness of their gentile state. 1724 WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 364 My chief design .. has been to recollect to your minds some instances.

† b. To go over again. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. vi. § 5 The learner .. should always recollect and review his lectures, read over some author..upon the same subject.

4. To concentrate or absorb (the mind, oneself, etc.) in contemplation; *spec.* in mystical religious use (cf. RECOLLECTION[2] 1, RECOLLECTED *ppl. a.*[2] 1).

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxxiv. 241, I took a..Rosarie, ..procuring not to recollect my Understanding, though, for my exteriour, I was sufficiently recollected. *Ibid.* II. xi. 91 Any kind of vertuous Exercise so recollected them, that they were presently out of themselves. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* II. xi. (1870) 144 It is wonderfully refreshing thus to recollect the mind.

Hence **Recolle·cting** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xiv. 85 This is a kind of recollecting, and as it were, a shutting up of the powers of the soul within herself.

Recolle·ctable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be recollected.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 18 July 1776 This adduces to the mind the whole chain of recollectable facts

and words incident to the subject. 1801 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 357 His deepest and most recollectable delights have been in solitude. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 542/1 It was more 'recollectable' than all my real adventures.

Recollected (rĭkɒ́le·ktĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RECOLLECT *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

1. (Meaning uncertain.)

Variously taken by commentators as 'gathered with pains, not spontaneous', 'picked, refined', 'studied', 'recalled, repeated', etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 5 Light ayres, and recollected termes Of these most briske and giddy-paced times.

2. Of things: Collected or brought together again.

1628 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 570, I shall not peradventure follow the Method of your Lordships recollected Reasons in my answering to them. 1659 T. PHILIPOTT *Vill. Cant.* A, The Roman Eagles .. breaking in again with a recolected and multiplied Strength. 1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* IV. 136 Here rallies last the recollected blood. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 305 Till at length the freezing blast .. summons home The recollected powers.

3. Restored to composure or confidence.

1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* III. 238 Whence this cruel distrust of your adopted brother? returned the recollected dissembler.

Recollected (rekɒ́le·ktĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. RECOLLECT *v.*[1] (sense 6) and *v.*[2]]

1. Collected, composed, calm; also, in religious use, given up to, or absorbed in, contemplation.

a. In attributive use.

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 129 To see such a Monster so monstrously used, no question pleased the giddy Multitude .. : the recollected Judgment that beheld it,—censur'd it was at best too great and deep a blemish to suit a Queen. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 239 A sober fixed and recollected spirit. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* viii. 333 A waking and recollected state of the soul. 1860 T. T. CARTER *Imit. Christ* vi. 79 One such essential point is a recollected spirit, the constant remembrance of the awful Presence that dwells within us. 1889 *Tablet* 14 Dec. 954, 5,000 men of all classes, who formed a recollected procession to Our Lord in the Eucharist.

b. In predicative use.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 45 That death was best, which was well recollected, quietly suffering what it could not possibly prevent. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxxiv. 241 Though .. I was sufficiently recollected. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 591 Some particular chosen Days, when a Man might be most recollected, and best prepared. 1792 COWPER *Let. to Mrs. Courtenay* 12 Aug., I am not sufficiently recollected to compose even a bagatelle at present. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* iii. (1872) 44 We were recollected without feeling it.

2. Recalled to memory.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 301, I would have stood up; but quite abashed at my recollected Behaviour before so many Witnesses, .. my Feet were unwilling to support me. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* I. 631 If the song be loth to quit Those recollected hours. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iii. 182 As far as my recollected acquaintance .. entitles me to judge. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 25 Looking down at me with a smile of recollected entertainment.

Hence **Recolle·ctedly** *adv.*, in a composed manner, with self-control.

1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 74 Unable to speak, recollectedly, of their intercourse with him. 1860 S. WILBERFORCE *Addr. Cand. Ordination* 32 To do all our acts sensibly and recollectedly, as in the sight of our Lord.

Recollectedness (rekɒ́le·ktĕdnĕs). [-NESS.]

1. The state of being concentrated or absorbed in religious meditation.

a 1699 BONNELL in W. Hamilton *Life* II. (1703) 111 In such intentness and recollectedness of Thought, that we are hardly sensible ourselves, that we are at our Devotions. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 130 That the mind should ever and anon .. be called home for a second or two to the Presence of God .. ; this is the meaning of recollectedness of spirit. 1891 *Month* LXXIII. 36 During the Adorable Sacrifice .. a most profound recollectedness was observed.

2. Collectedness or clearness of thought.

1857 S. WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1881) II. x. 339, I spoke with recollectedness and power. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxviii. 245 How many negligences have not also been committed in the flurry which prevents all recollectedness.

3. The quality of having been recalled to memory.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 295 In every instance there exists a point of time down to which recollectedness and suggestedness are qualities of which no man's testimony can be deprived.

Recollection [1] (rĭkɒ́le·kʃən). [a. F. *récollection*, or ad. med.L. *recollection-em*, n. of action f. *recolligĕre* RECOLLECT *v.*[1] Now taken as f. RE- 5 a + COLLECTION.]

1. A gathering together again.

1598 MANWOOD *Forest Lawes* To Rdr., The residue of his paines bestowed on his said first collection, and not set forth in his said recollection. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 93 The incineration and dissipation of this dust shall haue a recollection in the day of Resurrection. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 37 He has diffused his poyson so publickly .. that it might be beyond his own recollection. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 230 We may ask in what Manner this Recollection of Parts .. from indefinite distances is made. 1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 127 Without habitual collection and re-collection of our own selves from time to time no great purpose is carried out.

† **2.** A recapitulation. *Obs.*

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. iii. 43 Hereby also you shall have a summary Recapitulation, or Recollection of the .. subject-matter of every book. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* To Rdr., Lastly, by a recollection of all, briefly to deliver the sum of every particular truth.

Recollection [2] (rekɒ́le·kʃən). [The same word as prec. in special senses: cf. RECOLLECT *v.*[2] In sense 1 after F. *récollection*.]

1. Religious or serious concentration of thought; † conduct regulated by such concentration.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. viii. 26 An excellent Sanctity, and a spotlesse Recollection of life, in their Orders of Religion. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Relat. v. 308 An Internal Recollection, which is perceived in the Soul. 1764 FLETCHER *Let.* Wks. 1795 VII. 127 Recollection is a dwelling within ourselves; a being abstracted from the creature and turned towards God. *a* 1773 A. BUTLER *Trav. France & Italy* (1803) 221 He .. performs the sacred office with great recollection and devotion. 1869 F. B. A. WILBERFORCE *Lives Domin. Mission. Japan* 158 The modesty of his exterior was the sign of his interior recollection.

2. Composure, calmness of mind, self-possession.

1757 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 505, I do not hear of any person in those parts, who .. had recollection enough to attend to the motion of the waters. 1788 *Disinterested Love* II. 120 He was nearly as much agitated as myself, but sooner came to his recollection.

3. The act of recalling to the memory; the mental operation by which objects or ideas are revived in the mind; also, an instance of this.

Sometimes contrasted with *remembrance*: see quot. 1690.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. ¶ 1 Upon every one of these Wooden Patterns I use to write .. the number of Punches to be Forged of that Size, lest afterwards I might be troubled with Recollections. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xix. § 1 The same Idea, when it again recurs without the Operation of the like Object on the external Sensory, is Remembrance; if it be sought after by the Mind, and with Pain and Endeavour found, and brought again in view, it is Recollection. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 311 The pleasing spectacle at once excites Such recollection of our own delights. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 275 The power of recollection seems to depend on the intensity or largeness of the perception.

attrib. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 247 The principal circumstances on which the demand for recollection-time is apt to depend.

b. The power of recalling to the mind; the sphere or period over which such power extends; the memory.

1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 47 As the last image .. (Tho' past the recollection of the thought,) Becomes the stuff of which our dream is wrought. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 66/2 Did you ever, to the best of your recollection, see Meer Hussud Alli before yesterday? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, The scene of the preceding night ran in his recollection. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xx. 336 The extraordinary coldness of the weather .. is in the recollection of everybody. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 41 It is likely that modern recollection has been weakened by habitual reliance upon .. manuscript and print.

4. A thing or fact recalled to the mind; the memory *of* something.

1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 515 The recollection, like a vein of ore, The farther traced, enrich'd them still the more. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* I, I have an indistinct remembrance .. ; but it is an imperfect and confused recollection. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 473 Nor can the Church of the Holy Sepulchre ever cease to be bound up with the recollections of the Crusades. 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Custom* ix. 292 A recollection or a fresh tradition.

5. *pl.* A message expressing recollection of, or a desire to be recollected by, another.

1816 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 109 Our compliments to Sir Arthur and Clarke; most particular remembrances to Mrs. Fletcher .. Recollections to the Doyles.

Recollective (rekɒ́le·ktiv), *a.* [f. RECOLLECT *v.*[2] + -IVE. Cf. *collective*.]

1. Relating to, characterized by, concerned with, recollection.

1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 27 Oct., A sort of recollective melancholy. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* III. 86 After a recollective silence of some minutes. 1852 LYNCH *Lett. to Scattered*, etc. (1872) 255 For this purpose, we must often cast a recollective glance over our history.

2. Given to, distinguished by (the power of), occupied with, recollection.

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patronage* (1833) II. xxii. 23 He possessed .. an uncommonly recollective memory. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 151 Then she was fanciful, recollective, new. 1838 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 271 Live recollective of us.

Hence **Recolle·ctively** *adv.*, **Recolle·ctiveness.**

1820 *Examiner* No. 658. 744/1 The sullen din of the recent storm still murmurs recollectively in our ears. 1824 *Ibid.* 323/2 The pensive recollectiveness of the daughter.

‖ **Recollet** (rekole). Also 8 recolet. [F. *récollet* = Sp., Pg. *recoleto*, It. *recolletto*, ad. L. *recollect-us*: see RECOLLECT *v.*[2] 4 and cf. RECOLLECTION [2] I.] = RECOLLECT *sb.*

1760 *Ann. Reg.* I. 227 If .. the jesuits and the recolets [in Canada] chuse to go to France, passage shall be granted them in his Britannic majesty's ships. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 115 Here I found a young Irish recollet, on his way from Rome to his own country. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* II. 283 He .. knocked softly at a door .. which was opened by an old recollet. 1889 J. G. ALGER *Englishm. Fr. Rev.* 350 One of the Irish recollets at Boulay.

b. *attrib.* and *appos.* Cf. RECOLLECT *sb.* b.

1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 13 Towards the maintaining of a little Hospital, and two Spanish Recollet Monks. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* I. 75 That they call del Prado .. was for the Recolet Augustines. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 765/1 A cathedral was erected .. at Quebec, on the site of the old Recollet church.

Reco·llocate, *v. rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put in place again. (In quot. app. *refl.*)

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14 b/2 The Crochet or hoocke, which descendinge, elevateth it selfe, and recollocateth as much as is needfulle.

Reco·lonize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To colonize (a place) anew. Hence **Reco·lonizing** *ppl. a.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. I. *Ark* 60 Now while the World's re-colonizing Boat Doth on the waters over Mountains float. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* IV. 335 After this devastation, the Persian court .. were desirous of recolonizing the town. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xliii. V. 284 He planted in it new inhabitants, of Dorian and Messenian race, recolonizing it under the name of Messene.

So **Recoloniza·tion.**

1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 401 The protection shown by him to the re-colonization of Jerusalem under Nehemiah. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 430/1 There were many projects afloat for the re-colonisation of different parts of Hellas.

Recolour (rĭkʌ·lə), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* Of a thing: To resume its colour. *rare.*

1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xiii, The swarthy blush recolours in his cheeks, His lip resumes its red.

2. *trans.* To colour (a thing) anew.

1839 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. ix. 162 That they must recolour all their geological maps. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 3 If it is necessary to recolour any part, let the first coating dry before beginning.

† **Recolt.** *Obs.*[−1] [ad. F. *recolte* = It. RACCOLTA, harvest.] Harvest, crop. In quot. *attrib.*

1788 *Antig.* in *Ann. Reg.* 121 The face .. has a calathus, or recolt basket, on the top of its head.

Recolta, variant of RACCOLTA. *Obs.*

Recomand(e, -aund(e, varr. RECOMMAND *v.*[1]

Recombine (rĭkɒ̆mbəi·n), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To combine (things) anew.

a 1639 T. CAREW *Poems, On Marriage of T. K. & C. C.*, Which [hands] when to-day the Priest shall recombine [etc.]. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* XXV. 210 The idea of separating these letters, and of recombining them into other words. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 54 *note*, Ingredients might be disengaged and re-combined in countless ways.

absol. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 543 He left out, altered, recombined, and supplied new connecting principles.

2. *intr.* To enter into a fresh combination.

1881 FLOWER in *Nature* XXIV. 436 They cannot recombine, and so give rise to new forms.

So **Recombina·tion.**

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. (1862) VI. 45 Was it a decomposition and recombination of elements still continuing? 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 344 A complete revision and recombination of all pre-existing anthologies.

Recomende, obs. form of RECOMMEND *v.*[1]

† **Recomfort,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 recoum-. [ad. F. *reconfort* (13th c.): see RE- and COMFORT *sb.*] Comfort, support, consolation.

c 1420 LYDG. *Hist. Thebes* II. 580 He shall be relessed of his peine, Through recomfort of some high mariage. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. ii. (1860) F j, And wyth this ought the maronners .. to be of good recomforte. *c* 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xlii. 121 When this .. came soone to hart, I yet therein recomfort felt. 1588 N. YONGE *Mus. Transalp.* xxxi. D iv, He .. so great a fire had framed, As were enough to burne mee, Without recomfort. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 403, I will .. for his [the reader's] recomfort end this part with a few .. laughing Epitaphes.

Recomfort (rĭkʌ·mfəɹt), *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: see COMFORT *v.* [ad. F. *reconforter* (11th c.): see RE- and COMFORT *v.*]

1. *trans.* † **a.** To strengthen or inspire with fresh courage; to put heart or spirit in again. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 97 He .. To perellis him abawndonys ay For to reconfort his menȝe. 1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 188 By our commyng and arriveng al your cite was gretly recomforted. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 17 Whan the noble Jason felte hym self so aduironned on alle sydes by hys enemyes he was more reconforted than tofore. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlv. 152 There myght well haue ben sene good ordre of batayle, and people well recomforted. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 3 b, Agaynste all thys feare this one thynge recomforted me, that [etc.]. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. i, But better hopes had them recomforted That lay besieged in the sacred towne. *Ibid.* IX. xciv, At last they went and to recomfort thought, And stay their troopes from flight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 918 As one from sad dismay Recomforted.

b. To soothe, console, or relieve in distress or trouble. Const. *from*, † *of*. Now *rare* (common *c* 1375–1650).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1623 (1672) Hym with al hire wit to reconfort, As sche best coude, sche gan him disport. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* ii, Hertys hevy for to recomforte From dreriheed of hevy nightes sorowe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxxiv, Syr Gareth recomforted his moder in suche wyse that she recouerd and made good chere. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 297 In especyall Florence was ryght sorowful, for there was none yᵗ could recomfort her. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxv. § 3 Others, .. bringing their Ancestors vnto the graue with weeping eyes, haue notwithstanding meanes wherewith to be recomforted. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. 7 The King of Gods re-comforts their despaire. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. III. iii, I grew sick of the worlds vanity Ne ought recomfort could my sunken spright. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1853) 67 Recomforted by this promise .., I returned in a Windsor coach to London. 1890 S. EVANS *Graal* I. 150 This doth recomfort me, that the Best Knight gat blame in like manner as I.

† **c.** *refl.* and *absol.* To take courage or heart again; to recover one's spirits. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1994 Ful wisely to enhorte The peple that they sholde hem recomforte. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 64 The Romayns .. recomforting hem foughten so

vigorouslie ayenst theire adversaries that they hadde the victorie. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 499 Therwith they reconforted & toke corage. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. x. 362 At these words Hyanisbe recomforted herselfe, insomuch as shee could hardly conceale her joy. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. vi–vii. 204 He recomforted himselfe, calling to mind that the artifice was all his friends, unto which he had scarce concurr'd.

2. (Usu. of things): To strengthen or invigorate physically; to refresh. Also *absol.* Now *rare.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 The pome-cedre corageos to recomfort. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 275 The womannys mylk recomford him full swyth. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. vii. 79 The Emerawde .. reconforteth alle the sight of hym that beholdeth it. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 21 That oyntment .. recomfortes the skynne and the synewes of dogges. 1596 Barrough *Meth. Physick* III. xxx. (1639) 152 You must be much diligent .. to give him a diet that recomforteth and refresheth strength. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 403 It is usuall to help the Ground with Muck; And likewise to Recomfort it sometimes with Muck put to the Roots. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* I. 27 My weary frame After short pause recomforted, again I journey'd.

† **b.** *refl.* of persons (and animals): To refresh or recreate (oneself). *Obs.*

1511 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 61 We rested vs and refresshed vs..and so recomforted our self after the greate scarsnesse that we hadde susteyned. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1061 This harte sore strayned ranne .. To a well, with water..Hym to reconforte and the more fressher be. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 758 With Loves, and Ladies gentle sports, The ioy of youth, himselfe he recomforts.

Hence † **Reco·mfortable** *a.*, comfortable, consoling; † **Recomforta·tion,** consolation; † **Reco·mforted** *ppl. a.* (also *absol.*). *Obs.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 392 A certayn never interrupted course of recomfortable refreshyng in Christ. 1585 Hatton in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlv. 273, I most humbly thank your sacred Majesty for your two late recomfortations. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 623 The now fully recomforted Dorus. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iv. 51 Ne're through an Arch so hurried the blowne Tide, As the recomforted through th'gates.

† **Reco·mforting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ing 1.] Encouragement, consolation.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 499 Apon this wiss the nobill king Gaf all his men reconforting. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxxvi, Gif 3e goddis .. Haue schewit this for my reconforting. *a* 1550 *O Lusty Flour* 31 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 327, I sall my pen address Sangis to mak for thy reconforting. 1611 Cotgr., *Refocillation*, a refreshing,..recomforting.

† **Reco·mfortless,** *a. Obs.*–1 [f. Recomfort *sb.* + -less.] Without comfort.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. vi. 24 There all that night remained Britomart, Restless, recomfortlesse.

† **Reco·mforture.** *Obs.*–1 [f. Recomfort *v.* + -ure.] Consolation, comfort.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 425 They will breed Selues of themselues, to your recomforture.

† **Recomma·nd,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 recoma(u)nde, 4–6 recommaunde, 5 recoma(u)nd, recumaunde, etc. [ad. F. *recommander* (12th c.), f. *re-* Re- + *commander* to command or commend: on the relationship to Recommend *v.*1, see the etym. notes to the vbs. Command and Commend.]

1. = Recommend *v.*1 1.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 256 He lifte vp ys hond & blessed him þan & recomandedem to god almi3te. 1490 Caxton *How to Die* 9, [I] recommaunde at thys tyme my spyryte in to thy handes. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* l. 169, I recommaunde thee to y^e kepinge of our lorde god. *Ibid.* lxii. 218 Therfore, syr, I recommaunde you to our lord god.

b. = Recommend *v.*1 1 b.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1021 (1070) In ful humble wyse .. He gan hym recommaunde unto her grace. 1390 Gower *Conf.* Prol. 29* So ferforth I me recomande To him which al me may comande. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ix. 33 Þai take lefe at þe mounkes and recomaundes þam specially to þer praiers.

c. *ellipt.* To commend to the prayers of the people. *rare*–1.

1389 *Eng. Gilds* 31 Þe comoun belleman schal..recomandyn al þe brethere soules and systeres of þe gilde be name, and alle crystene soules.

d. = Recommend *v.* 1 c.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 33 To youre avis, Min holi fader, .. I recomande myn astat. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol., I..am me auntred to make this litel symple booke, which I recommaunde and submytte to youre noble and wyse correccioun. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 191 To these two knightes Raymondyn & Melusyne had recommanded the estate of theire two sones.

2. *refl.* and *absol.* To commend (oneself) to the kindly remembrance or regard of another. (Used in letters.)

a 1413 Prince Henry *Let.* in *Nat. MSS.* I. 36, I recomande me to yowr good & gracieux lordship. 1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 21 Right worthy and worshepeful Sir, I recomaunde to yow preyeng yow to wite [etc.]. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 280/2 We recommaunde us unto you.

b. To speak of or mention (a person) *to* another, with a view to exciting kindly remembrance or regard. Freq. used in messages.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 1000 (1056) 'This in special', Quod Troilus, 'that thou me recomaunde To hir that to the deeth me may comaunde'. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 163 Go litel bille..And of hool herte recomaund me,.. To alle tho folk which lyst to have pité. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. viii, Accolon..said, recommaunde me vnto my lady Quene and telle her all shal be done that I haue promysed her. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxlvi. 547 When he saw that I wold depart thence to come into this countre, he humbly prayed me to recommaunde hym to you.

absol. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 877 Recumaunde, for God's pyne To my lady and thinne.

Recomma·nd, *v.*2 [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To command again.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XVI. xix, She commaunded her mynstrelles right anone to play..She me recommaunded.. To daunce true mesures. 1622 Wither *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 731 For as much as doubt you make To re-command me: of mine own accord Another Strain, I freely will afford. 1653 J. Hall *Paradoxes* 82 So can wee no more recommand them then call back yesterday. 1864 *Reader* 18 June, The great *bravura* duet .. was, of course, recommanded by an irresistible encore.

Recommence (rīkǒme·ns), *v.* [ad. F. *recommencer* (11th c.): see Re- and Commence *v.*]

1. *intr.* To begin again.

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* clxiv. 242 Thenne recommenced and began agayn the playnte and the clamour. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1140 Violence That never ends, but aie doth recommence. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. xxxii. 276 If any odd thoughts intervene and grow upon me, I check my self, and recommence. 1812 Southey *Omniana* II. 238 Shortly afterwards that war recommenced. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 87 The sound..ceased, but it soon recommenced.

b. With complement. (See Commence *v.* 3 b.)

1778–81 Johnson *L. P., Swift* Wks. III. 396 He seems desirous enough of recommencing courtier. 1791 Bentham *Wks.* (1843) X. 266, I am recommenced wild beast.

2. *trans.* To cause to begin again; to renew.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 313 The Frenshe Kynge had recommencyd his warre. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 [He] caused to be recommenced the works of Calcedon. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 178 Whensoeuer the said Duke shall re-commence his former suit. 1784 King *Cook's 3rd Voy.* VI. ii. III. 210 We .. told him, that we purposed recommencing our voyage about the 5th of June. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* I. 250 Well will it be if the present age should not see its ravages recommenced. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 185 The two brothers recommence their exhortation to virtue.

Hence **Recomme·ncing** *ppl. a.*

1830 J. Douglas *Truths Relig.* (1832) II. 114 The fancy of the recommencing series of existences is realised.

Recomme·ncement. [Re- 5 a.] A fresh commencement.

1778–81 Johnson *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 64 The Spectator, from its recommencement, was published only three times a week. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, The recommencement..of actual hostilities. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 6 July 2/2 The reassembling of Parliament, and the recommencement of actual work.

Recomme·ncer. [f. Recommence *v.* + -er 1.] One who begins again.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 257 The recommencers of hostile practises. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* I. (1875) 30 He is a true re-commencer, or Adam in the garden again.

Recommend (rekǒme·nd), *sb. dial.* and *U. S.* [f. the vb.] A recommendation.

1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 351/1, I think he would give it an autograph recommend. 1897 R. Kipling *Capt. Cour.* 227 I'm glad to have a recommend from that quarter.

Recommend (rekǒme·nd), *v.*1 Also 4–5 recomende. [ad. med.L. *recommendāre* (1216 in Du Cange), f. *re-* Re- + *commendāre* to Commend. Cf. obs. F. *recommender*, an occasional variant of *recommander* to Recommand *v.*1 (q.v.).]

1. To commend or commit (oneself or another, one's soul or spirit) *to* God, his keeping, etc. Also (rarely) without const. (Cf. Commend *v.* 1.)

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xvi. 177 Seyenge his Orysounes, recommendynge him to his God. 1418 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 30, I recommend my saule to almyghty god. 1572 Huloet s.v., To recommende him selfe to God. 1611 Bible *Acts* xiv. 26 And thence sailed to Antioch, from whence they had been recommended to the grace of God. 1676 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 124, I recommend you to the Divine protection. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 6 When I lay me down to Sleep, I recommend myself to his Care. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 106, I recommended my spirit in a short ejaculation. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ix, I silently recommended myself to God. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* v. xxiii, I..devoutly recommended my spirit to its Maker.

absol. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 576 He made the signe of the crosse vpon him and recomended to our lorde.

b. (Chiefly *refl.*) To commit (oneself or another) *to* a person (or thing), or *to* some one's care, prayers, etc.

In some cases perh. with implication of sense 4 c.

c 1386 Chaucer *2nd Nun's T.* 544, I axed this at hevene king, To han respyt .. To recomende to yow er that I go Thise soules. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) vi. 63 Than wil thei take leve of the Monkes and recommenden hem to here Preyeres. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xlvii. 91 b, My sonne I recommend to the Helia thy stepmother. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 92 He .. recommended himself to the sea in the spring time. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 17 ¶ 8 He led her to a relation's house, to whose care he recommended her for that night. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 310 [They] recommended themselves to the prayers of those who were distinguished by the austerity and sanctity of their lives.

† **c.** To give in charge, consign, commit, submit (a thing) *to* a person or thing. *Obs.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXVI. viii, What I to praiers recommended, Was gratiously by him attended. 1590 *Art. agst. Cartwright* § 25 in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 27 After it was perused by others..he recommended the same to the censures, and judgements of moe brethren. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 94 [He] denide me mine owne purse, Which I had recommended to his vse, Not halfe an houre before.

† **d.** To communicate or report (a thing) *to* a person. Also without const., to mention. *Obs.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXXVIII. ii, The thinges our fathers did to us commend, The same are they I recommend to you. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 77 I'll leave you, sir, to recommend my thanks Unto your kind respective wife. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXIX. l. 1055 Some of them have recommended to posteritie..that in this one yeere there dyed three renowned captaines. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 119 Concerning him so to come, and to be incarnate, two things are recommended in this Prophecie.

† **e.** To inform (a person). *Obs. rare*–1.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 41 Signior Montano..recommends you thus, And prayes you to beleeue him.

† **2.** = Recommand *v.*1 2. *Obs.*

1444 *Paston Lett.* I. 55 Your sonys and..your brother arn heyle and mery, and recommend hem to yow. 1449 *Ibid.* 78, I recomend me hertily, thankyng yow for the tydings. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 107/1 As hartelye as I possible can, I recommende me to you. 1572 Huloet s.v., He recommendes him hartely to thee.

† **b.** = Recommand *v.*1 2 b. *Obs.*

1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 201 The same Bernard..desired the said Christophor to aduertise your grace thereof and have hym recommended most humbly. 1773 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 24 May, Recommend me to the poor dear lady.

† **3.** To praise, commend: **a.** a person. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 228 Riche men he recomendeth ..That with-outen wyles leden her lyues. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 919 He recomendide the olde Knightes That þat daye hade the victorye. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 6 Seeyng that Jason was somoche recommended of euery man. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xi. 6 b/2 The fyrste..was a good knyght, & greatly recommended. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T., Matt.* xxiii. 33 They continued in their own wickedness, and yet recommended the saints departed.

† **b.** a thing. (Cf. 5 b.) *Obs.*

1705 Stanhope *Paraph.* II. 278 This glorious Testimony when Jesus had recommended as a Truth inspired from Heaven [etc.]. 1738 *Pref. J. Keill's Anim. Oecon.* 43 [They] have generally recommended and extolled those Parts which they best understood themselves.

4. † **a.** To commend to favour. *Obs. rare*–1.

a 1601 North *Plutarch* (1610) 1177 Nonius Asprenas, one of his greatest friends, was accused by Cassius Severus.. Augustus did not recommend him, but let the Senatours alone, who banished Cassius.

b. To name or speak of (one) as fit or worthy to hold some position or employment.

1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 48 The King did many dayes since intimate who they were he would recommend, but none were declared untill this morning. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 417 A king, that would, might recommend his horse. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., It is a regulation, that none under the rank of field officer in the regulars, can recommend a person so circumstanced.

c. To present or bring forward (a person) as worthy of notice, favour, care, etc. Const. *to* (a person, etc.), *for* (the thing desired).

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 39 They [Turks] .. invocate their Saints, as being able to recommend them to God. 1703 Steele *Tender Husb.* III. ii, Madam, may I.. recommend Mr. Gubbin..to your Ladyships Notice? 1734 Swift *Lett.* (1766) II. 271 The trouble I gave in recommending a gentleman to your protection. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. viii. 162 [He] had been earnestly recommended by the Earl of Strafford to Charles. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 65 Whom the abbess thought qualified for orders, she recommended to the bishop who ordained them. 1853 Dearsly *Crim. Process* 73 If..the offender is a fit subject to be recommended for the royal mercy.

5. To mention or introduce (a thing) with approbation or commendation *to* a person, in order to induce acceptance or trial.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 196, I must recommend vnto them exercise of the bodie. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 1 He would both recommend and enjoin the practice and use of both to that of his native kingdom. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 96 [Biscuits] which were recommended to me, as an excellent thing to drink a mornings draught with. 1728 Veneer *Sinc. Penit.* Pref. 7 Tho' I do not care to say much in order to recommend my book..to such as are in the very gall of bitterness. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 541 O grant a poet leave to recommend.. Her slighted works to your admiring view. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. xv, Let me recommend you a little of this pike! 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 16 May 640 We will conclude by recommending his work to our readers.

b. Without personal const. (Cf. 3 b.)

1714 Pope *Epil. Jane Shore* 34 He'd recommend her as a special breeder. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 355, I take the liberty to recommend that part of America as the best and most advantageous part of the globe. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 388 For once I can approve the patriot's voice, And make the course he recommends my choice. 1820 Shelley *Œd. Tyr.* II. ii. 22 Allow me now to recommend this dish. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* x. 231 Christianity and worldly wisdom..both recommending the same course.

6. To make (a person or thing) acceptable. Also const. *to.* (Chiefly of qualities, circumstances, or things.)

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* VI. vi. (1848) 360 Roses..retain.. divers useful Qualities, and Virtues, that..recommend them all the Year. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 3 There is yet another Circumstance which recommends a Description more than all the rest. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 101 It was chiefly a wish to recommend their religion to others. 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 21 A claim recommended by the practice..of the constitution. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shakes. Char.* x. 268 That man has little enough to recommend him whom women dislike.

refl. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. vi. 2 The ayre nimbly and sweetly recommends it selfe Vnto our gentle sences. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 185 To recommend themselves to

his favour. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* xvii. 535 A person of eminent rank greatly recommends himself to the esteem of his fellow-creatures when he appears affable and friendly. 1859 Mill *Liberty* i. 12 This view of things, recommending itself equally to the intelligence of thinkers [etc.].

7. To counsel, advise. **a.** Const. *to* a person, usually with *it* as obj. (cf. 5) and appositive infin.

1746 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 38 His Majesty has order'd me to recommend it to you..to proceed immediately [etc.]. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvi. viii, He..recommended to her ladyship to do him the honour. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 203 She recommended it to him to do justice to B. and her children.

b. Without personal const. (Cf. 5 b.)

1733 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 43 Let me extol a Cat, on oysters fed,.. Or ev'n to crack live Crawfish recommend. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 606 [He] recommended, what was probably wise, to gain Nizam al Mulk by resigning to him Deccan. 1829 W. Irving *Granada* I. x. 85 He recommended, that the whole disposition of the camp should be changed.

c. With personal obj., and infin.

1856 W. Collins *After Dark, Yellow Mask* II. 247, I recommend you to control your temper, and to treat me with common courtesy. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. ix. 103 He recommended the guardians to consult the king.

Recommend, *v.*[2] *rare*—[1]. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To commend again.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 140, I am constrained of courtesie, to commend, and recommend the same L. Oppius..to your patronage and defence.

Recommendable (rekŏmĕ·ndăb'l), *a.* [f. Recommend *v.*[1] + -able.] That may be recommended, worthy of praise. Also const. *to.*

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 19 A Right recommendable thing in heuen and in erthe is a true tunge. 1602 T. Fitzherbert *Apol.* 6 The honorable cours of lyf he hath led..doth make him no lesse recomendable for true Christian pietie and vertue then for wisdome and valour. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* I. 12 All the recommendable qualities and exercise requisite for a Gentlewoman of such Extraction. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 217 The matchless pattern of his most recommendable character and successes. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 662 There is a work..recommendable as well to those who have, as those who have not done any good work before. 1832 Carlyle in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 407 The Wise had found such Loyalty still practicable, and recommendable. 1888 H. S. Merriman *Phantom Fut.* II. x. 146 This method is scarcely recommendable to young men of impressionable hearts.

Hence **Recommendabi·lity, Recomme·ndableness, Recomme·ndably** *adv.*

1611 Cotgr., *Recommendablement*, recommendably, .. praise-worthily. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* x. iii. § 4 The fourth and last Rule or Measure of opinions is, The Recommendableness of our Religion to those which are without. 1796 Ld. St. Helens in *Bentham's Wks.* (1843) X. 319 Whether your quality of French citizen, instead of adding to your recommendability [etc.].

Recommendation (re:kŏmĕndē·ʃən). [a. OF. *recommendation* (F. *recommand-*), or med.L. *recommendātiōn-em* (1270 in Du Cange), n. of action f. *recommendāre* to Recommend.]

†1. The action of recommending oneself to another's remembrance; a message of this nature. *Obs.*

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 135 After al due recomendacion, I recomaund me to yow. 1478 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 37 We.. sendes gretyng..& recommendaccin unto whome it seruys. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1025, I you pray to do my most humble recommendations to the good grace of the Kyng. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* II. cxlv, The letter .. said thus..I send to all Knights arraunt recommendation. *attrib.* 1552 Huloet s. v., Recommendation brynger, *salutifer.*

†2. The action of recommending or committing to another's care; hence, care, protection. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 100/2 The fourth [privilege] is the recomendacion of the moder of god. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* 9r b, Remembre she is .. thy mother adoptife .. wherfore I leue her vnder thy recommendation. 1557 Mrs. Basset tr. *More's Treat. Passion* M.'s Wks. 1400/1 At hys recommendacion [he] tooke hir from thencefoorth as hys owne [mother].

†3. Commendation, favour, repute, esteem. *Obs.*

1474 Caxton *Chesse* (ed. 2) A ij, It is a werke of ryght special recomendacion. 1481 — *Myrr.* III. xiii. 164 They that gladly myssaye of peple of recommendacion. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxi. 314 They..were..well receyued,..bycause they were lordes and knightes of great recommendacion. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xvii. 102 b, The Turkes haue aboue all thinges charitie in greate recommendation.

4. The action of recommending a person or thing as worthy or desirable.

1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 25 [He must proceed by himself] uncareing langer for thair recommendatioun of ony [person]. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 74 It is not..that either fauour or recommendation shal stand them in steed for the aduancing of them to any higher degree. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 296 Kings .. may receive Schoolmasters for their Subjects from the recommendation of a stranger. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 94 ¶ 5 Buying at his Shop upon my Recommendation. 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1799 II. 354 You have a notion that I should bring a..fortune to this spouse of your recommendation? 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. IX. iii. 323 He had no .. restrictions about food, except a recommendation of abstinence, as tending to exalt the mind.

b. *Letter of recommendation*, a letter recommending a person; in later use, a letter of introduction. Cf. Recommendatory *a.* 1 b. Also *fig.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cxv. 89 He..sent to hym a great summe of golde, with letters of recommendacion, exortynge hym [etc.]. 1548 Elyot, *Commendatitiæ literæ*, letters of recommendacion. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 48 An honest, ingenious look is a good letter of recommendation, of itself. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 130 The Duke of Holstein..gave him Letters of Recommendation to the Great Duke of Muscovy. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 31 The Dutch captain would..give us a letter of recommendation to the governor. 1810 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 626 His conduct to our President..is not, however, a letter of recommendation of his temper, policy, or discretion. 1870 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI. lx. 55 *note*, They complained that the ambassador had only a letter of recommendation in place of a letter of credit.

c. A letter or certificate of recommendation.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* May (Bologna), I enquired out a priest and Dr. Montalbano, to whom I brought recom'endations from Rome. 1802 James *Milit. Dict., Recommendation*, in a military sense, a certificate, stating an individual to be properly qualified for a situation in the army.

5. That which procures a favourable reception or acceptance.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 14 Upon no other advantage or recommendation, than of the Beauty..of his Person. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xii, 'That is no recommendation at all', replied her aunt. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 101 His recommendation had been his connexion with a powerful native family.

6. Exhortation, advice.

1585 Earl Leicester in Motley *Netherl.* (1860) I. v. 280, I would he were in Fort Rammekyns..with a recommendation from me to Russell to look well to him.

Recomme·ndative, *a.* and *sb. rare.* ? *Obs.* [f. Recommend *v.*[1] + -ative. Cf. OF. *recommandatif* (1521 in Godef.).] **a.** *adj.* That recommends. **b.** *sb.* That which recommends.

1611 Cotgr., *Recommandatif*, recommendatiue, recommending. 1727 *Art Speaking in Public* Introd. (ed. 2) 15 The Rules and Laws of Speaking and Action, the Ornament and Recommendative of all Discourse.

Recommendator. *rare*—[1]. [f. Recommend *v.*[1]; cf. Commendator.] One who recommends.

1818 *Quarles' Embl.* 4 Notwithstanding that some of his evangelical recommendators, 'leave to better judges' to pronounce 'what share of merit is due to the poet'.

Recommendatory (rekŏmĕ·ndătəri), *a.* [f. Recommend *v.*[1] after Commendatory *a.* Cf. OF. *recommandatoire* (1533 in Godef.).]

1. Having the attribute of recommending; expressing or conveying a recommendation.

1611 Cotgr., *Recommandatoire*, commendatorie, recommendatorie. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 28 July (O. H. S.) I. 28 There are several Recommendatory Verses before it. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 458 ¶ 3 How many Men..give Recommendatory Characters of Men whom they are not acquainted with..? 1796 Washington *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 269 Let me pray you therefore to introduce a section in..the address.. recommendatory of the measure. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 290 At which confession the chaplain .. puts him down in the front rank for his next recommendatory report to the visiting magistrates.

b. *Recommendatory letter*: (see Commendatory *a.* 1 b, and cf. Recommendation 4 b).

1618 *Demeanour of Sir W. Raleigh* 59 His Letters recommendatory for his safe conduct and reception. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici, Athanasius* 153 Having procur'd the Recommendatory Letters of George Bishop of Laodicea. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xx, My first care was to carry his recommendatory letter to his uncle. 1812 D'Israeli *Calam. Auth.* (1867) 61 He..came to the metropolis with thirty recommendatory letters. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 Nov. 5/3 Mr. Spencely has the advantage of a letter recommendatory from Mr. Chamberlain.

c. *Recommendatory prayer*: (see Commendatory *a.* 1 c and Recommend *v.*[1] 1).

1718 *Freethinker* No. 6 ¶ 12 He has left us the best Recommendatory Prayer in the Hour of Death.

2. Of a quality, feature, etc.: That recommends its possessor.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 50 ¶ 1 To none of these Recommendatory Advantages was his Title so undoubted as that of his Beauty. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxxiv. 446 The only recommendatory point in Mr. H— is, that he dresses exceedingly smart. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxiv. *note*, The gentlemanly spirit, so recommendatory either in an author or his productions. 1868 *Morn. Star* 2 June, Park horses, ladies' horses, and ponies were trotted out to display their respective recommendatory points.

3. Of a resolution, appointment, etc.: In the form of a recommendation, without binding force.

1690 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 329 This following Recommenditary order was ordered by y[e] board. 1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 169 If the resolve of Congress had been absolute and imperative, instead of being barely recommendatory. 1853 Grote *Greece* II. lxxxix. XI. 538 The resolution of the synod (noway binding upon the Athenian people, but merely recommendatory).

†b. Applied to a person recommended for appointment to a position. *Obs.*—[1]

1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 250 The lord mayor.. drunk to sir Wm. Ashurst, as a recommendatory sherif for the ensuing year, if approv'd by the common hall.

Recomme·nded, *ppl. a.* [f. Recommend *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Praised, commended.

1482 Caxton *Myrr.* III. xv. 168 Plato whiche was a puissaunt and a recommended maistre of Athenes. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 896 Decessed of noble and recomended memory the prince Arthur. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xvi. 267 What if a recommended Specifick..seem unable to produce the promised Effect?

Recommender (rekŏmĕ·ndəɹ). Also 7 -or. [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who recommends.

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* D vij, Some..do sclaunder those religious princes as recommenders to vs of thys mariage. 1611 Cotgr., *Recommandeur*, a recommendor, commendor, praiser. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. i. 7 That severe Teacher, and perswasive Recommender of the strictest Virtue, Seneca. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxvii. 190 Is not this a plain indication that even his own recommenders think him a mean creature? 1836 Keble *Serm.* viii. Postscr. (1848) 349 This is the very chiefest advantage which the warmest recommenders of Tradition in our Church expect from it. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 240 It is obvious how well this notion of faith suits the recommenders of such doctrine.

Recommending (rekŏmĕ·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That recommends.

1611 Cotgr., *Recommendatif*, recommendatiue, recommending. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* xvi. (1697) 383 One happy Hour is to a Souldier better, Than Mother Juno's Recommending Letter. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. 67 The..purity of your manners..and a thousand other recommending circumstances. 1872 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* (1885) III. 172 The outside is not, I think, quite equally recommendable and recommending.

So **Recomme·nding** *vbl. sb.*, recommendation.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lix, I send vnto alle knyghtes erraunt recommaundynge. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Encomienda*, recommending, commendation.

†Recommends. *Obs. rare.* [f. the vb. For the form cf. Commend *sb.* 2 b.] A recommendation.

1623 Webster *Devil's Law-Case* II. 1, That I might take my leave, sir, and withal Entreat from you a private recommends To a friend in Malta. 1665 J. Sergeant *Sure Footing* 90 The greater the Recommends of any Truth is, the greater is the obligation not to bely our selves and it.

†Recomme·ndum. *Obs.*—[1] [irreg. f. Recommend *v.*[1]] ? Praise, commendation.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 74 Euen those that attend vppon the pitch-kettle, will bee druncke to my good fortunes, and recommendums.

†Recommiss, -mise, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *recommiss-us* (1278 in Du Cange), pa. pple. of *recommittĕre* to Recommit; or f. Re- 5 a + Commise *v.*] *trans.* (in *pa. pple.* only) To recommend.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 322/2 We beseeche youre Hieghnesse..to..yeve in special commandement to youre Ambassatours..to have ye saide Archebisshop, and oure Moder his Cherche of Canterbury speciali recommissed. 1454–5 *Ibid.* V. 450/2 The Bisshop of Ely..shold be recommised to ..the Pope, for to be promoted to th' archiebisshopricke.

Recommi·ssion, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To commission (a person, ship, etc.) anew.

1858 *Times* 24 Nov. 9/5 Paying off a fleet in 1857 and recommissioning the same fleet in 1858. 1888 *Ibid.* 22 Nov. 5/1 They will be recommissioned with the grades which they held in the Russian army.

†Recommit, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *recommittĕre* to recommend: cf. Recommiss.] *trans.* To commit or commend *to* a person, etc.

1521 Fisher *Serm. agst. Luther* iv. Wks. (1876) 344 All the soules that by his false doctrine he sleeth and murdereth, he recommytteth them vnto almyghty god. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 618/1 Beseching the court aforesayd, that they wyll receaue fauorably the sayd Wylliam vnto them thus recommitted. 1658 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 199 We ought not to recommit the total of our Fortune..to the uncertain event of Battel.

Recommit (rīkŏmi·t), *v.*[2] [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To send or refer (a bill, etc.) back to a committee.

1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lds.* (Camden) 85 The House to debate the doubte,..and if the major part doubt, yt may be recommitted. 1729 *Votes & Proc. Pennsylv. Ho. Repr.* (1754) III. 72 Ordered, That the said Act be re-committed for several Amendments. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 37 The House..agreed to the address; but when a motion was made for its being recommitted [etc.]. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. 168 A bill may be re-committed generally, or on amendments proposed on the consideration of the report.

b. To entrust (a person or thing) again *to* a person.

1783 Burke *Sp. E. Ind. Bill* Wks. 1826 IV. 111 It is to recommit the government of India to the court of directors. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xvii. 136 The code was then recommitted to the graduate, with instructions to supply certain deficiencies.

2. To commit (a person) again *to* (a court, prison, etc.). Also without const.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 312 The House of Commons..caused them immediately again to be recommitted to the Tower. 1863 *Times* 11 Feb., Criminals, who are recommitted, after having been convicted of former offences.

3. To commit or do (an action) again.

1647 Herrick *Noble Numb., To God*, God..Will add a power to keep me innocent; That I shall ne're that trespasse recommit. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 84 The inclinations that are begot in us by any act of sin to recommit it. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 467 When you wish to recommit a sin, you must there pay double.

Recommi·tment. [Re- 5 a.] A renewed commitment or committal.

1779 *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1814) XX. 1003 The question of re-commitment, which the House has rejected. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xxi, No re-commitment (for new trial) of juvenile performances. 1861 May *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. iii. 146 Lord Halifax..moved the recommitment of the bill.

Recommi·ttal. [Re- 5 a.] Recommitment.

1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. 168 There may be several recommittals of the same bill. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 86 In the local jails..75 per cent. of the inmates are constantly entering on very short re-committals.

†Recommi·xture. *Obs.*—[1] [Re- 5 a.] A renewed commixture.

1652 *News fr. Lowe-Countr.* 1 To those four segregated forms Whose recommixture now informs.

Recommu·nicate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To communicate anew. Hence **Recommu·nicated** *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Raccommunicare*, to recommunicate. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 97 ¶ 9 What additional charms has devotion given to her recommunicated features!

†**Recompa·ck,** *v. Obs.*[-1] = RECOMPACT *v.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. (1612) 321 Beginner of beginnings..Who, were not aught of all, his word the world could recompack.

Recompa·ct, *pa. pple.* [See next and COMPACT *ppl. a.*[1]] Recompacted, put together again.

1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CLXVII. iv, Then, like a broken city recompact, My heart shall fortress be and home desired.

Recompact (rīkŏmpæ·kt), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To join or fit together again.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* xxi. 206 God shall re-compact and re-compile those atomes and graines of dust into that Body which was before. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* v. i. 170 Curse on remorse! Can it give up the dead, or recompact A mangled body? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 12 The crushed ice being recompacted into a solid mass.

Hence **Recompa·cting** *vbl. sb.*

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 129 His dissections are so many re-compactings, so many resurrections.

Recompanse, obs. Sc. f. RECOMPENSE *v.*

Recompa·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To compare again. So **Recompa·rison.**

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 496 He has re-compared the texts with the manuscripts whence it was derived. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Jan. 7/1 These instruments are returned to the office..for recomparison with standards.

Reco·mpass, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To compass (obtain, go round) again.

? *c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 260 At her deathe had I recompast it, I had beene kynge of Fraunce. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* I. 33 Having compassed and recompassed much ground to no purpose,..I laid me downe to rest me.

Recompe·l, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To force back.

1624 QUARLES *Job* sec. xi, You'l say, perchance, Wee'l recompell your word.

Recompence, var. RECOMPENSE *sb.* and *v.*

Re·compe·nsable, *a. rare.* Also 5 -pensible, 6–7 -penceable. [f. RECOMPENSE *v.* + -ABLE; cf. obs. F. *recompensable* (Godef.).] †**a.** That may serve as a recompense. †**b.** Willing to make a return. *Obs.* **c.** That may be recompensed.

1454 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 133 Y can not assigne no thyng of my good recompensible to his good brotherhede. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 329 Hee promisseth to shewe himselfe recompenceable to his power, though not with like recourse of benefits, yet with giuing thankes. 1648 HEXHAM, *Loonbaer*, rewardable, or recompenceable. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* xii. 437 Rowland's fancy hovered about the idea that it was recompensable.

Recompensation (rĭkɒmpĕnsē·ʃən). [a. OF. *recompensacion* (13th c.) :–late L. *recompensātiōnem* (6–7th c.), n. of action f. *recompensāre* to RECOMPENSE. Cf. COMPENSATION.]

†**1.** = RECOMPENSE *sb.* in various senses. *Obs.* (Common in 15th c.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iv. 101 (Camb. MS.) For the recompensacyon [L. *compensatio*] for to geten hem bownte and prowesse which þat they han lost. ? 1450–4 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 119 Ye will ordeine and see unto the recompensacion of the same oure cousyn. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXVI. 274 He..dyd to the sayd Henry recompensacion, in yeldynge vnto hym y^e^ cytie of Carlell. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 353 It is not that reward,..but is all one, as if it shuld be called a recompensation. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 300 The which remunerations and recompensations, seeing they are not ever payed in this life,..are to be reserved for the life to come. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 61 The Court..order'd old Mugnoz to be kept close Prisoner..till he made full Restitution or Recompensation to his..Son.

†**b.** In phr. *In (some,* etc.) *recompensation of.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 157 In somme recompensacion Of labour and deuocion That thou hast had. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16901 In Recompensacion off the grete benefetys which thow hast Receyved ffor Synnerys. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xxii. (S. T. S.) I. 128 He was slane in recompensacion of þe grete murdir and slauchter made be him afore. 1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 200 To my doughter..xxx^l^ in full recompensacion off her childes porcion. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 114 His son..in recompensatioun thairof was maid Earle of Caitnes.

2. *Sc. Law.* In actions for debt, a counter-plea of compensation raised by a pursuer to meet the defender's plea of compensation.

1681 STAIR *Institutes* I. xviii. § 6 Compensation is sometimes elided by recompensation, which doth but seldom occur, and hath not been distinctly determined as to the several cases in which it may occur. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. iv. § 19 A pursuer..may if the defender should plead any ground of compensation, elide his defence by pleading recompensation upon that separate debt. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 1855 *Scots Law Rep.* XVII. D. 739 The judicial factor in obtaining authority from the surviving partner was entitled to plead recompensation against the counter claims of the defenders.

Recompense (re·kŏmpens), *sb.* Also -pence. [a. OF. *recompense* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *recompenser* to RECOMPENSE. The spelling *-ence* is more frequent than the etymological *-ense* (cf. the vb.) until the 19th c.]

1. Reparation or restitution made to another for some wrong done to him; atonement or satisfaction for some misdeed or offence.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 97 Tyll he haue made full seethe and recompence For hurt of my name thorough thys gret offence. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. CXCV. 200 Fall nat to lyke offence, Leste for thy faute thou make lyke recompence. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* vi. 31 A thefe..maketh recompence with all the good of his house. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 36 And also make recompence and restitution unto him for the hurtes and harmes that his Normanes had done. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 248 Sin cannot be taken away by recompence. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xx. (1715) 371 This Festival is said to have been first instituted by Theseus, as a recompence of his Ingratitude to her.

2. Compensation (received or desired) for some loss or injury sustained.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 136 Thoght his pen purly me payis..His purse pays richely in recompense efter. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 51 There is some recompence due unto me, sithens ten of my people haue beene slaine, and but eight of this my neighbours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 981 No mean recompence it brings To your behoof, if I that Region lost. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVI. 171 Have you secured no recompense for such a waste of honour? 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. XI. ii. 475 He may, perhaps, have looked to some recompence for the temporary sacrifice of his pride.

b. Compensation for some defect or imperfection. *rare*[-1].

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. § 15 The signification of their Names cannot be made known..by any shewing; but in recompence thereof, may be..exactly defin'd.

3. Return or repayment for something given or received.

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 73/1 So that the thyng soo graunted, restored, [etc.] passed not from the Kyng undre any of his Seales, afore the seid eschaunge, sale or recompense. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiv. 12 When thou makest a diner or a supper: call not thy frendes..lest they bidde the agayne, and make the recompence. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 7 This is to giue a dogge, and in recompence desire my dogge againe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 424 The Sun that light imparts to all, receives From all his alimental recompence In humid exhalations. 1783 CRUISE *Common Recoveries* 116 In the preceding modes of barring estates tail..the recompense in value..was a real and *bona fide* recompence. 1818—*Digest* (ed. 2) V. 432 Seven of the petitions were by fathers upon the marriage of their sons, and an equal recompence given.

†**b.** In phr. *in recompense of,* in payment of, as an equivalent for. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15, I beqwethe vnto the high awter of the seid chyrche, in recompense of my dewtees to holy chirche not payed dewly, XXS. 1542 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 157 In full recompence of certen landes in Methley. 1581 *Knaresbor. Wills* (Surtees) I. 142 To my doghter..vs, in recompence of her childes porcion.

4. Compensation or return for trouble, exertion, services or merit.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 42 Alhaill almoist, Thay mak the coist, With sobir recompens. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 30 His lovely words her seem'd due recompense Of all her passed paines. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 45 This long continued state of youth is no doubt the recompence of her extraordinary vertue. 1730 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 62 Renown and applause have always been the recompense of true merit. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. I. 55 In recompence of his labours and perseverance, he at last descried that lofty promontory. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) I. I. ii. 81 The riches which he amassed..were a recompense amply sufficient.

5. Retribution for some injury or offence.

1538 ELYOT, *Talio*, an equall peyme in recompence of a hurte. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 23b, If they would not..consent.., for theyr recompence, all they within the Castle should continue slaues. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xvii. 23 Afterward he will rise vp and reward them, and render their recompence vpon their heads. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* v. 13 To dissemble what she had executed against him, for which he would one day return her a recompence according to her merit. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 388 Such is the tyrant's recompense: 'tis just: He who is evil can receive no good.

Recompense (re·kŏmpens), *v.* Also -pence, 6 *Sc.* -panse. [ad. OF. *recompenser* (1322 in Godef.), ad. late L. *recompensāre* (6–7th c.), f. L. *re-* RE- + *compensāre* to COMPENSATE.]

1. *trans.* To reward, requite, repay (a person) for something done or given. Const. *for,* †*of* (the thing done) and *by, with* (the return made).

1422 T. HOSTEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 96 Being for his said service never yit recompensed ne rewarded. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. i, He wold thenne haue recompensed hym of the good whiche he had done to hym. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 160 They recompensed owre men with many rewardes. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 31 Wee vowe..to recompence any man that bringeth his head. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclxiv, Thou who hast taught me to forgive the ill, And recompense as friends the good misled. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 87 ¶ 2 Will the Student's Labour recompence him with large Possessions? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xix, The first Thing I did, was to recompense my original Benefactor. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 82 Thus he who acted kindly to the undeserving is recompensed in the same manner as the aider of Umm A'mir.

absol. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* IV. 118 Be his To recompense, who sees and can reward thee.

b. To compensate, give compensation to (a person) *for* some loss or injury sustained. Also *refl.*, and † const. *of* (expense).

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 19 A man..ought to holde him self recompensed whan his aduerse partie required of him pardon. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 224 b, [He] sendeth worde to the Cities..that they shoulde recompence hym for the injuryes done. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 18 To recompense him of his expenssis..in comming to Scotland. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 4 If I be devoured be it your part, Sir, to recompence my children for their fathers death. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Anne Wortley* 5 Sept., The kindness of your last recompenses me for the injustice of your former letter. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, Out of his Goods or Lands the innocent Person is quadruply recompensed for the Loss of his Time. 1803 J. BRISTED *Pedestr. Tour* II. 328 We, therefore, now recompensed ourselves for the four banyan, or fasting, days which we had undergone.

2. *a.* To make up for, to make or give compensation for (some loss, injury, defect, etc.); † to take the place of.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. v. (1554) 169 Nero..Lete bylde an house..To recompence that other that was olde. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 135 Quhethir harnes lent, and tynt in weris, suld be restorit, and recompensit agayne to the lennaris of it. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 222 Whatsoeuer you lose in this world..it shall be here recompenced with double. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. iv. (1840) 181 The length of the journey will be recompensed by the goodness of the way. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* I. vii. (1699) 79 Another [ship] may arrive loaden with such Riches as may recompence the loss of the former. 1772 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 3 Dec., I found two letters here, to recompense my disappointment at Ashbourne. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 A gracious, benevolent, and all-powerful being, who would one day redress all wrongs and recompense all pain.

b. To make compensation or atonement for (a misdeed, wrong, etc.).

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 11 To recompense suche negligence; seuen tymes on the day we do seruice to God. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 95 b, Worthy fruicts of penance, quhairbe we recompense..the faults and sinnes of our former lyf. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* v. 8 If the man haue no kinsman to recompense the tiespasse vnto, let the trespasse be recompensed vnto the Lord. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 746 In some part to recompense My rash but more unfortunate misdeed. 1837 BROWNING *Strafford* IV. iii, We have done Less gallantly by Strafford: well! the future Must recompense the past.

c. To make a return or requital for (something done or given).

1530 PALSGR. 681/1, I recompence ones servyce or a good tourne doone to me. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CIII. v, He doth not..recompence Unto us each offence With due revenge. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 129 His death was recompensed with the slaughter of Categerne. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* III. i. (1762) 139 It is our Duty to recompense God's Goodness, and render again according to Benefits received. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 4 Natural piety to feel Your love, and recompense the boon with mine.

†**3.** To give as a recompense or return; to mete out in requital. *Obs.*

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 73/1 Grauntes made by the Kyng, of any of the premisses eschaunged, sold or recompensed by the Kyng. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xii. 17 Recompence to no man evyll for evyll. — 2 *Thess.* i. 6 It is verely a righteiwes thynge with god to recompence tribulacion to them thet trouble you.

4. *intr.* To make repayment, return, or amends.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 201 [The archbishop] spende so grete goodes in that solennite that unnethe the iiij^the^ successoure to hym recompen[se]de for the dettes. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* XXXII. 25 But Ezechias recompensed not accordinge as was geuen vnto him. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 256 He that endamageth any manne: as the losse or hinderaunce shalbe valewed, so muste he of force recompence. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgem.* a ij, This, though it..takes up longer time for their study, yet it recompenceth with great advantages. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 822 The Court found generally, that he might re-compense on any other debts.

†**Recompensement.** *Obs. rare*[-1]. [a. OF. *recompensement* (1358 in Godef.), f. *recompenser* to RECOMPENSE.] Recompense, return.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXXXV. 121 Edfryde had great summes of money in recompencement of his brothers deth.

Re·compenser. *rare.* [f. RECOMPENSE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which recompenses; † also *spec.* (see quot. 1589).

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 56/1 A thankful recompenser of the benefits receiued at hys hande. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 224 *marg.*, Antenagoge, or the Recompencer. *Ibid.*, We have another manner of speech much like to the repentant. .. It is called by the originall name in both languages, the Recompencer. 1611 COTGR., *Recompenseur*, a recompencer.

Recompensing (re·kŏmpensiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. RECOMPENSE.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 188/2 Whom we have in recompensyng therof made Squier. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* ix. 7 The tyme of visitacion is come, the dayes of recompencinge are at honde. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 210 They ..that go about to appease God with their owne recompences. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 144 His reward for his paines, if we respect mans recompencing, was [etc.].

So **Re·compensing** *ppl. a.*, That recompenses.

1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II. i. 729 A kind of recompensing ease. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 150 Vengeance, and the recompensing years.

†**Recompensive,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. as prec. + -IVE; cf. med.L. *recompensīvus* (1327 in Du Cange).] That recompenses.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 47 This is the day that must..reduce those seeming inequalities..in this world, to an equality and recompensive Justice in the next.

Recompile (rīkŏmpoi·l), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. It. *recompilare* (Florio), Sp. *recopilar.*] *trans.* To compile again. Hence **Recompi·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Recompilatione*, a recompiling. 1616 BACON

Compil. & Amendm. Laws Wks. 1730 IV. 1 The reducing and recompiling of the laws of England. *c* 1617 — *Digest of Laws* Wks. 1826 V. 357 There was such a race of wit and authority, between the commentaries and decisions of the lawyers, and the edicts of the emperors. .. Whereupon Justinian..recompiled both. 1626 [see RECOMPACT *v.*].

So **Recompi·lement,** a new compilation.

1629 BACON *Advt. touching Holy War* Ep. Ded., Although ..I had a purpose to make a particular digest or recompilement of the laws..; yet..I have laid it aside.

Recomplai·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To complain again.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* VII. 68 Of his litle virtue whiche remaines Hee to his inmost reason recomplaines.

Recomple·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To complete again. So **Recomple·tion.**

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 55, I had no sooner put them in their places, but the Head and the Arms came of their own accords, to recompleat the whole. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. ii. (1872) IX. 260 Regiment Schenkendorf got, every year, for recompletion, what recruits were wanted. 1874 DANA *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 3) 33 By successive destructions and re-completions.

Reco·mplicate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To complicate again. So **Recomplica·tion.**

1874 [see RE- 5 a]. 1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Inst.* 242 The complicated processes of developement are frequently re-complicated by changes in the sets of factors. 1889 MIVART in *Nature* 14 Nov. 40 Simplification, and possible recomplication, of the germ-plasm itself.

Recompose (rīkŏmpō·z), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *recomposer* (1549), L. *recompōnĕre.*]

1. *trans.* To put together again; to recombine; to form again by composition. Chiefly in antithesis to *decompose.*

1611 COTGR., *Recomposer,* to recompose, to frame anew. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 6 These..industries that endeavour to gather them up, and .. recompose them. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* III. xiv. Wks. 1772 I. 738 We were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or recompose at pleasure. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 337 To take to Pieces, recompose, and ascertain our Evidences. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xvii. 200 Whatever is decomposed may be recomposed by the being who first composed it. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vi. (1859) I. 97 The far greater number of the objects presented to our observation can only be decomposed, but not actually recomposed.

absol. 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 389 Fire and water..can really destroy nothing, but can only decompose and recompose.

b. To compose again in writing. *rare* —1.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxxiv. (1674) 111 [They] desire..that Tacitus may re-compose those Books of his..which are lost.

2. To put together again in a new form or manner; to rearrange.

1816 *2nd Rep. Comm. Public Rec.* App. P 5 The old Titles have in most Cases been re-composed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 144 The change was not confined to the officers alone. The ranks were completely broken up and recomposed. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 21 He [Simeon] once told Mr. Carus that he had recomposed the plan of one discourse nearly thirty times.

b. *absol.* To make new (artistic) compositions.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) II. 326 Turner never imitated Salvator Rosa—because he had rocks and torrents of his own to go and copy and recompose from.

3. To restore to composure. Also *refl.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. iv. 124 He called for a minstrell, who by his harmony might recompose his disunited and troubled spirit. 1655 *Theophania* 92* When we had recomposed our selves..we sate in the Cabin descanting thereon. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. v, I shall never recompose my features to receive Sir Rowland with any Œconomy of face. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 86 Our spirits, when disordered, are not to be recomposed in a moment.

4. To restore to harmony.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 332 A man who..was the most likely to recompose the quarrels in the church.

Hence **Recompo·sed** *ppl. a.,* **Recompo·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* IV. xviii. 527 The recomposing of this Church to any Ecclesiasticall Uniformity. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. i, It..furnishes with blushes, and recomposing airs beyond comparison. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Recomposition,* The recomposed body shall not be distinguishable by the senses from that which never had been separated by the fire. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. xi. (ed. 2) 293 Boulders formed out of a recomposed rock.

Recompo·ser. *rare* —1. [f. prec. + -ER.] One who or that which recomposes.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* 33 It meets with a proper corrector and recomposer of its motions.

Recomposition (rīkŏmpŏzi·ʃən). [RE- 5 a.] The action or process of recomposing, in senses of the vb.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 340 Which is the Root of the Cube..; which may be proved by re-composition. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Recomposition,* in Chemistry, the compounding of bodies from their separated parts, or principles, so as to compose the original whole again. 1788 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 17 The formation, the decomposition, and recomposition of water. 1871 *Daily News* 9 Feb., He gives us, instead of a mere translation, an English recomposition. 1897 *Ibid.* 2 Feb. 2/1 To omit or insert even a comma..requires the re-composition and re-casting of the entire line.

So † **Recompo·sure.** *Obs. rare* —1.

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* (1668) 19 The re-composure of her disordered mind.

Recompound (rīkŏmpau·nd), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To compound again. Hence **Recompou·nded** *ppl. a.,* **Recompou·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 536 All their Regiments of Compounded, Recompounded, Decompounded and Surrecompounded Medicines. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 122 Methods of compounding, decompounding, and recompounding the matter. 1825–34 B. MONTAGU tr. *Bacon's Wisd. Anc.* B.'s Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 249 Of all things in the universe, man is the most compounded and recompounded body. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. x. § 4 Many substances, though they can be analysed, cannot by any known artificial means be recompounded. 1872 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* June 143 The compounding and re-compounding of ultimate homogeneous units.

Recompt, obs. variant of RECOUNT *v.*[1]

Recompute (rīkŏmpiū·t), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To compute again, recalculate.

1767 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 184 To satisfy myself more fully of the accuracy of my work, I this day recomputed the whole. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* (ed. 2) I. p. iv, Re-computing the examples, and rendering them more correct in the numbers. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 198 *note,* I have recomputed the areas of the rain-basins of the Ganges..and of the Brahmapûtra.

So **Recomputa·tion.**

1867 CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. i. 4 The recomputation of all numerical quantities involving the Sun's distance as a unit.

Reco·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To con again. Hence **Reco·nning** *vbl. sb.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iii. 10 As he that foresees what wil become of a Criminal, re-cons what he has seen follow on the like Crime before. *Ibid.,* This we call Remembrance, or calling to mind: the Latines call it *Reminiscentia,* as it were a Re-conning of our former actions.

Reconceal, obs. Sc. form of RECONCILE *v.*

† **Re-conceit.** *Obs.*—[1] [RE- 5 a.] (See quot.)

1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* I. xxviii, Re-conceit is a kinde of dizzinesse which worse tormented then with idlenes is troubled with too strong a madness.

Reconcei·ve, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To conceive again or in a new way.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 113 Reconceive if you can my cosmological conception. 1889 *Literary World* (Boston) 2 Feb. 39/1 Both [books] attempt to reconceive Jesus.

Reconcele, variant of RECOUNSEL *v., Obs.*

Reconcentrate (rīkŏ·nsĕntre·ĭt), *v.* [f. RE- + CONCENTRATE, partly (sense a) after Sp. *reconcentrar.*] a. *trans.* To bring together, concentrate, now *spec.* for military reasons. b. *trans.* and *intr.* To concentrate again. Also *refl.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 284 The visiue beames in both, reconcentrating themselues, in this encounter..strucke home vpon our soules. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 432 The concentrated ore, with some gangue with it, flows to the concentrators on the basement-floor, where it is reconcentrated to remove all the gangue. *Ibid.,* This system of reconcentrating renders good concentration easy. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ii. 103 He abandoned further attempts on Kintang, and on the 24th had reconcentrated at Liyang.

So **Reconcentra·tion.**

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 7/1 Starvation of thousands of non-combatants [in Cuba] through reconcentration.

† **Reconce·ntre.** *Obs. rare* —1. [Cf. prec.] *trans.* To concentrate on the same point.

1634 SIR T. HAWKINS *Pol. Observ.* 9 His eyes reconcentred with his imaginations, manifested in their wannesse what anxieties tormented him.

Reconce·ption. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed or new conception; something reconceived.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 31 A small embryon or reconception of that lately forfeited image, which ..had borne the perfect likeness of the Creator. 1779 J. DUCHÉ *Disc.* (1790) I. xi. 207 Thou hast within thee a Seed of Eternal Life, a Birth of the Triune God,..a reconception of the Light and Love of God.

Reconce·ssion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of conceding again.

1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 149 The minister gave, he retracted, and he gave again, with a sure majority to vote for his concession, retraction, or reconcession.

Re:concilabi·lity. Also -cilea-. [f. next + -ITY.] The fact or quality of being reconcilable.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 367 The reconcileability of Mr. Mill's Cogitationism with the mind's knowledge of a world pre-existing itself. 1894 *Liberal* 17 Nov. 10/1 His.. attitude of reconcilability to the present order of things.

Reconcilable (re·kŏnsəilăb'l), *a.* Also -cileable. [f. RECONCILE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Of statements, opinions, facts, etc.: Capable of being mutually reconciled, or brought into agreement or coexistence with each other.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ix. 206 But howsoever these things might be reconcileable, I think clearly [etc.]. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins,* etc. (1727) 259 The different accounts that are given of the Numbers of Ships on both Sides by several Authors are reconcileable, by supposing that [etc.]. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 77 The opposite yet reconcilable vices of rapaciousness and prodigality. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. iv. 147 *note,* When there are two sacred texts, apparently inconsistent, both are held to be law, for both are pronounced by the wise to be valid and reconcileable. *a* 1873 MACREADY *Remin.* (1875) I. xiv. 227 To render his [Hamlet's] seeming inconsistencies reconcilable and intelligible, is the artist's study.

b. *Math.* (See quot. and IRRECONCILABLE 3.)

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 19 If two curves are such that one of them may be transformed into the other by continuous motion without at any time passing through any part of space for which the condition of having a potential is not fulfilled, these two curves are called Reconcileable curves.

2. Capable of being reconciled *with* something.

1640 HAMMOND *Serm.* xii. Wks. 1684 IV. 549 Before we could scarce allow it reconcileable with his infinite justice. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* III. i. 92 The Habits and Customs of this Place are reconcileable with them in the Kingdom of Gulconda. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 33 That we are to live hereafter, is just as reconcileable with the scheme of atheism. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxiii. *note,* The account in Polybius is not so easily reconcileable with present appearances as that in Livy. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 199 The irony of Smollett is drier than was reconcileable with Dickens' nature.

b. Const. *to.* Now *rare.*

1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 209 Thus to represent Religion, as a thing reconcileable to Evil, is the greatest Scandal to it. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 158 The Action of acrid Poisons is very reconcileable to the Doctrine. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Catech. Exam.* 56 The language is here reconcileable to the rules of common sense.

† c. *ellipt.* without const. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 108 But with more difficulty, or hardly at all is that reconcilable which is delivered by our Countreyman. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 375 Are you well assured that you understand whatever is intelligible or reconcilable?

3. Of persons, their natures, etc.: Easily conciliated or reconciled. Now *rare.*

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 78 When we see the minde of man .. to abandon hatred, and to be of a peaceable and reconcilable inclination, it is a signe that it is in an excellent state of rest and tranquillitie. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 172 It is a disposition and temper truly Euangelicall, and savouring of Christ, to be peaceable, and reconcileable. *a* 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 291 Let thy love, thou God of love, make me peaceful and reconcileable, always ready to return good for evil, to repay injuries with kindness.

4. a. Admitting of reconciliation. *rare* —1.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvii. Wks. (1851) 107 Christ .. declares that no accidental, temporary, or reconcileable offence except fornication, can justifie a divorce.

† b. Capable of being made acceptable or agreeable. Const. *to* (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 252 The dark veil..is reconcileable to him who..trusts confidently that the catastrophe will set all to rights. 1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 265, I do not think it will be a very reconcilable matter to Gentlemen of more respectable ages ..to have a young man..placed over their heads.

Hence **Re·concilably** *adv.*

1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 197 Except we are kindly and reconcileably disposed towards our Neighbour.

Re·concilableness. Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Reconcilability.

1654 HAMMOND *Fundam.* xvi. § 33 Thirdly, that this [cylinder] cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the reconcileableness of fate with choice. 1685 BOYLE (*title*) Of the Reconcileableness of Specifick Medicines to the Corpuscular Philosophy. 1757 EDWARDS *Orig. Sin* IV. iv. (1837) 278 Which the apostle signifies are testimonies to Gods reconcileableness to sinful men. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* July 90 There never lived a man that had less malice and revenge nor more reconcilableness and kindness and generosity in his nature than he.

Reconcile (re·kŏnsəil), *v.* Forms: 4–6 reconsile, (5 -syle, 6 -cyle), 4– reconcile (also 4–5 recounsile, -syle, -cile, 7 *Sc.* -ceal). [ad. F. *réconcilier* (12th c.) or L. *reconcilī-āre,* f. *re-* RE- + *conciliāre* to CONCILIATE. See also RECOUNSEL *v.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To bring (a person) again into friendly relations *to* or *with* (oneself or another) after an estrangement.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 315/133 þis ilke holi chirche .. þat god in his sone .. To him-self Reconciled, hit was clene vndefuiled. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* v. 19 God was in Crist, reconcilynge to him the world. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 191 Oure lady delyuer vs from all our wyckednesses, reconsylynge vs to thy moste pyteous sonne. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 426 b, They..reconcile hym to Maiques Albert. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI,* IV. viii. 72 Follow me souldiers, wee'l deuise a meane, To reconcile you all vnto the King. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. x. 105 The king's desire to reconcile his cousin with his friend.

transf. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Mail-Coach* Wks. 1897 XIII. 324 Battle-fields that, long since, nature had healed and reconciled to herself with the sweet oblivion of flowers.

b. *refl.*

1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* viii. 4 These thre nightes wil we reconcyle oure selues with God. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxviii. 139 They returned to the king of Coching, with whom they reconcyled themselues. 1675 H. NEVILE tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* Wks. 207 The Ursini reconciled themselves to him, by the mediation of Seignor Paulo. -1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i. 36 Thou mightst.. reconcile thyself with thine own heart And with thy God, and with the offended world.

c. In *pass.,* without specified agent.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 17 It suffiseth þat þou go out of ire and be recounsilid in herte wiþ him. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 247 Dreding that if the duke were reconciled onto the Kyng, it wold bring him onto grete schame. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* iv. (1560) 31 God is reconciled, and at one with al Christian men, through his sonne. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Esdras* iv. 31 If she tooke any displeasure at him, the King was faine to flatter, that she might be reconciled to him againe. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 20 [He] is reconciled to them, as though they had not sinned against him. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 8 When his father died, reconciled to his only son at the last [etc.].

transf. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* (1821) 492 Light and

darkness..can never..be reconciled one to the other. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 413 Fierce rain with lightning mixt, water with fire In ruine reconcil'd. 1688 MIÉGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., He cannot be reconciled with Tobacco (he cannot endure it).

†d. To recommend, make agreeable. *Obs. rare.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 98 His courtesy and affability..marvellously reconciled [him] to all men. *Ibid.* § 105 The Treasurer's talent in removing prejudice and reconciling himself to wavering and doubtful affections.

2. To win over (a person) again to friendship with oneself or another.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 405 Iason reconsilede and took aȝen his wif Medea wiþ his stepsone Medus. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. CXXVII. 108 Wherfore by fayre and easy meanes he called home his sone and recouncilid hym, and forgaue all trespace. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 29 An eye..Frendes to allure, and foes to reconcile. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 151 Till we can finde a time To..reconcile your Friends, Beg pardon of thy Prince, and call thee backe. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 430 To reconcile the shooter God, Within her hollow Sides the sacrifice he stow'd. 1712 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 9–11 Dec., Lord Halifax..says..he..will take pains to reconcile my F[ather]. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. XXI, He came in secret to inquire Her state and reconcile her sire. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 126 Let what is broken so remain. The Gods are hard to reconcile.

b. In *pass.*, without specified agent.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 216 Thou shalt eschue the conseillyng of thyne olde enemys that been reconsiled. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CXCVII. 203 Elfricus..fled as a false traytour, and after that reconsyled, fled the seconde tyme to the Danys. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 39 Let him live Before thee reconcil'd. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 73 Nor did her father cease to press my claim, Nor did mine own now reconciled.

3. To set (estranged persons or parties) at one again; to bring back into concord, to reunite (persons or things) in harmony.

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 145 Eschew flatery.., Folkes reconsile that stonde desolate. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* X. iii. (W. de W.) 373 Though the elementes ben neuer so contrary eueryche to other yet by influence of heuen and vertue of planetes they ben reconsyled in theyr dooynges and broughte to acorde. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 467 Let it be mine honour..That I haue reconcil'd your friends and you. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 8 Till an Invasion make them Friends too late, And Reconcile in Ruine. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. (1728) 227 An embassador who reconciled two contending nations. 1782 COWPER *Lily & Rose* 25 Thus sooth'd and reconciled, each seeks The fairest British fair. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. vii. 80 Lewis and Henry were reconciled amidst general satisfaction and enthusiasm.

†4. To bring (a person) back *to*, *into* peace, favour, etc. Also *refl.* *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* IV. 31 If she were wroth to hym, he glosith, to the time that he be reconsulid in to grace. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 39 Somme of hise olde enemys reconsiled ..to his loue and in to his grace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 261 For them..whiche..be at discorde & debate, to reconsyle them to peace & concorde. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 7/1 Earle Walteof, who had..slaine manie Normans with his owne hands, was reconciled into the kings fauour. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. i. 59, I desire To reconcile me to his Friendly peace.

†5. To bring back, restore, or readmit to the Church, *spec.* the Church of Rome. (In later use also with const. *from*). *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 317 Þe pope Iustinus reconcilede þe bisshoppes þat Anastacius hadde excilede. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollb.* 93 If þei mend by þe penaunce of þe kirk [they may] be recounsilid. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1533) II. 47 b/1 The albygensis..had ben effected with dyuers poyntes of herysy, and many tymes reconcyled by the kynges of Fraunce. ?1567 NORTON *Bull granted to Harding* B j, The Pope..hath graunted to Doctor Harding..a certain authoritie..to reconcile Englishmen to the bosome of the Romane Chirch. 1607 *Drewrie's Arraignm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) III. 39/1 Being made Priest by Authority deriued from the Pope..to reconcile, seduce, and alienate loyall Subiects Hearts from Loue..and Dutie to their Soueraigne. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 223 To put in vre any bull, or instrument of absolution, or reconciliation from Rome, or to take vpon one..to absolue or reconcile any person.

†b. *pass.* and *refl.* To become united *to* a church. *Obs.*

Perh. sometimes associated with sense 1 or 8.

1639 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Conv. w. B. Jonson* Wks. (1711) 224 Ben Johnson..was 12 years a papist; but after this he was reconciled to the church of England. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 597 The house of commons have thought fitt to committ Sir Edward Hales and Obadiah Walker for high treason in reconcileing themselves to the church of Rome. 1700 *Ibid.* IV. 662 The countesse of Jersey, who was a Roman catholick, is said to be reconciled to the church of England. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 555 Where a person is reconciled to the see of Rome, or procures others to be reconciled, the offence amounts to high Treason.

c. *refl.* [After It. *riconciliarsi.*] To confess (oneself). *rare*—1.

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XII. 181 He turned to the confessor, crossed And reconciled himself, with decency.

6. *Eccl.* To purify (a church, etc.) by a special service after profanation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 891 (Ch. Ch. MS.) If the chirche be halewed..the chirche is enstedred til it be reconsiled by the bysshope. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 130 Whanne þou dost violens in halwyd place..þanne þou diffoulyst þe place, þat it nedyth to be reconsyled aȝen. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* XVI. 20 Whan he hath made an ende of reconcylinge the Sanctuary. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 257 Upon the burial of an heretick within the precincts the Church must be reconciled. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Reconciliari*, A church is said *reconciliari*, to be *reconciled*, when it is consecrated afresh, after having been polluted or profaned; as by the possession of pagans, heretics, etc. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Desecration*, If any of the cases cited above have occurred, .. the church or cemetery cannot be used till it has been purified or reconciled by the bishop.

†b. To restore to purity, to absolve or cleanse.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 102 The sacrament is justly consecrate, .. Reconsilyng us when we trespas or erre. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* l[i]. 7 O reconcile me with Isope, and I shal be clene: wash thou me, and I shalbe whyter than snow.

†c. To expiate, atone for. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* iii. 14 This wickednes of yᵉ house of Eli shall not be reconcyled..with sacrifice. — *Ecclus.* XXVII. 21 As for woundes they maye be bounde vp agayne, and an euell worde maye be reconcyled. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troub. Franckford* 180 As water quencheth burninge fire, so dothe mercie reconcile synnes.

†d. *absol.* To make atonement. *Obs. rare*—1.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Lev.* vi. 30 And no synne offrynge .. brought into the tabernacle of witnesse to reconcyle with all in the holy place, shal be eaten.

†7. To conciliate, recover (a person's favour, etc.); to gain (credit). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* V. 1742 a, His Sone .. haþ his grace reconciled ffro which þe man was ferst exiled. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 33 To rest themselves, and grace to reconcile. 1609 HUME *Admonit.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 585 That ..the Prince's..unfainzed favour [might be] reconcealed. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 80 That they might reconcile credit to their writings upon him.

8. To bring into a state of acquiescence († *with*) or submission *to* a thing. Also *refl.* and with *inf.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 8 Hee cries out, no more; reconciles them to his entreatie, and himselfe to th' drinke. 1677 MIÉGE *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., He could not reconcile himself to do it. 1694 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. (ed. 2) § 69 Trials often reconcile us to that, which at a distance we looked on with aversion. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* (1756) 202 People who had been used to join with the Church, were reconcil'd at this Time with the admitting the Dissenters to preach to them. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 7 How gradually does the eye grow reconciled even to a disagreeable dress. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. x, He contrived to reconcile himself to the intended visit. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XX. 335 Not subdued only, but reconciled to subjugation.

absol. 1795 *Monford Castle* II. 155 Launcelot..felt quite reconciled at not following our hero.

b. *refl.* To settle into position.

c 1857 ADM. MENDS in *Life* XXII. (1899) 320 A cheer on deck announced the ship afloat, and by the time I reached the deck she was just reconciling herself between the bowers.

II. 9. To adjust, settle, bring to agreement (a controversy, quarrel, etc.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 138 The word this worldes cause entriketh And reconsileth whan him liketh. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 He wil have such continual warre with the, as shall never be reconciled. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 161 There is no more hope that wee should meete to reconcile this quarrell. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 481 The lords..reconciled a difference between the earls of Peterborough and Orford about the army. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. IX, The quarrel was..reconciled. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 117 Some independent principle, through which to reconcile the opposition of subject and object in the individual.

†b. To smooth over (an inequality). *Obs.*—1

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 64 Grass-plots.. that serve to reconcile the Inequality of two Pieces of Ground.

10. To make (discordant facts, statements, etc.) consistent, accordant, or compatible with each other.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 180 b, They..have reconcyled dyverse and weyghty articles of doctryne. 1604 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. iii. 139 Such welcome, and vnwelcom things at once, 'Tis hard to reconcile. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 145 Conscience and covetousness are never to be reconciled: like fire and water, they always destroy each other. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. XXII, Two contrary motions are introduced, and reconciled which were thought to be at variance with each other. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 57 In this respect, as in others, they present two aspects, which it is not easy to reconcile, and neither of which can be shown to be absolutely false. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 530 The only means of reconciling the different accounts.

absol. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 88 Let me hear what your own conceptions are of the matter, if they tend to elucidate or reconcile.

11. To make (an action, condition, quality, etc.) compatible or consistent in fact or in one's mind *with* another; to regard as consistent *with*. Also const. *to*.

1624 BP. H. KING *Epit. Ld. Dorset*, A soul..That reconciled the sword unto the pen, Using both well. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. iv. § 4. 46 But God hath pleased to reconcile his glory with our eternal benefit. 1769 *Junius Lett.* ix. 40 It was hardly possible for you to reconcile your political interest with your duty. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. i. P 2 There was no reconciling such a frosty reception with the glowing portrait ascribed to this paragon. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 6 Every day made it harder for a Catholic to reconcile Catholicism with loyalty to his Queen.

b. To make (a theory, statement, author, etc.) agree *with* another or with a fact; to show to be in agreement *with*. Also const. *to*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. XIII. 60 It breedes much difficultie, to reconcile the ancient historie of the Babylonian.. Empire, with the kingdomes and Kings in that Chapter. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. V. § 2 Thus we see..that it is possible to reconcile some of the Ægyptian extravagant accounts to some probability and consistency with truth. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Compassion* Wks. 1874 II. 54 *note*, A plain matter of fact, which men cannot reconcile with the general account they think fit to give of things. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 260 It is impossible .. to reconcile those contents to the facts I have to communicate. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 201 To show by what general line of thought my view of space might be reconciled with the particular facts of Nature.

c. *ellipt.* without const.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* i. 1 Yet there is one thing which I cannot reconcile [etc.]. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 182 Who reconcil'd the Covenant's doubtful sence. 1761 FOOTE *Liar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 302 But suppose, Sir, there should be an unsurmountable objection? *O. Wild.* Oh, leave the reconciling that to me; I am an excellent casuist.

d. To bring (a thing) *to* form, etc. *rare.*

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* I. 174 Some figures monstrous and mis-shap'd appear, Consider'd singly, or beheld too near, Which..Due distance reconciles to form and grace.

12. To make even or smooth, or fit together so as to present a uniform surface.

a 1687 [see RECONCILED *ppl. a.* b]. 1793 [see RECONCILING *ppl. a.* b]. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 *To reconcile*, to make one piece of work answer fair with the moulding or shape of the adjoining piece; and, more particularly, in the reversion of curves. 1875 [see RECONCILING *vbl. sb.* b].

†**III. 13.** *intr.* To become reconciled. *Obs.*

1666 ABP. SANCROFT *Occas. Serm.* 104 Your Thoughts though much startled at first, by degrees reconcile to it. 1683 CROWNE *City Politiques* IV. i, For shame, reconcile, pray reconcile. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 19 Sept., Het. abuses Count Bruhl with so much contempt, that one reconciles to him very fast.

Hence **Re·conciler**, one who is reconciled; **Re·conci·leless** *a.*, that cannot be reconciled.

1876 EGAN tr. *Heine's Atta Troll*, etc. 38 Be the mortal foe of all such Fierce oppressors, reconcileless. 1894 LLOYD *Wealth agst. Commw.* 67 The 'reconciler' to enforce the provisions that the 'reconcilees' should not engage in business elsewhere, extended a system of espionage over them.

Reconciled (re·kŏnsəild), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Restored to friendship, harmony, etc.

? *c* 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 755 He endith not wele that vngodly ment, Withoute a reconsiled amendment. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 170 The Frenche kyng, his newe reconsiled frende. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* F iij b, A man must neuer trust a reconciled enemy, especially his King. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 102 Capt. Church .. with but thirty English-men, and twenty reconciled Indians, took twenty three of the Enemy. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 166 Thro' reconcil'd extremes of drought and rain. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* V, The look of a confessor who resigns a reconciled penitent, not to earth, but to heaven. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* VIII. I. 504 No language could describe the misery of the reconciled Provinces.

absol. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 115 If Christs death reconciled an enemie, then his life will saue the reconciled.

†b. Made to run evenly with each other. *Obs.*

a 1687 PETTY *Navs. Philos.* in T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* (1691) 124 The forementioned Incurvations are to be trimmed and repaired by reconciled lines.

Reconcilement (re·kŏnsəilmĕnt). [-MENT.]

1. The fact of reconciling or being reconciled to another or to each other. Cf. RECONCILIATION 1.

1549 *Form Conseer. Bps.* in Lindsay *Vind. Ch. Eng.* (1734) p. XXV, Grant..suche grace that he maie euermore be ready to sprede abrod thy Gospell, and glad tidynges of reconcilement to God. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1623) 551 The Generall..seriously perswaded his Lord to reconcilement with his vncle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 98 Never can true reconcilement grow Where wounds of deadly hate have peirc'd so deep. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 157 [He] was fain to plead and sue for reconcilement. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 268 Make reconcilement sure With one that cannot keep her mind an hour.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 263 He ought..to forget al displeasure, though no reconcilement had bene made. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. XXXIV, A reconcilement made, although not meant. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 418 Hector and Ajax..ended that combat in a reconcilement. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 123 The interposition of the queen, and other common friends, brought about a reconcilement. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* IX, Four weeks .. marked by quarrels and reconcilements between the crusaders and the Grecians of the empire.

†**2.** The fact of restoring or reuniting to the Church, *spec.* to the Church of Rome. *Obs.* = RECONCILIATION 2.

?1567 NORTON (*title*) A Bull graunted by the Pope to Doctor Harding.., by reconcilement and assoyling of English Papistes, to vndermyne faith and allegeance to the Quene. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 266 Such straite lawes .. for comming into England of Seminarie priests,..reconcilement, perswasions to the catholike faith, and the like.

3. The act of settling or bringing to an agreement; a harmonizing or bringing into concord.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 92 George Truckesse, and Vehus..had deuysed a reconcilement touchyng the Masse and Vowes. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 218 Two opposite affectations, Uniformity and Variety, which yet will very well suffer a good reconcilement. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 105 The reconcilement of this seeming discord. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* 293 The reconcilement of a sort of lover's quarrel. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 74 The arbitrary settlement of her affairs and reconcilement of her difficulties.

†**4.** The act of appeasing. *Obs. rare*—1.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 453 b, The Sacrifice of the body and bloud of Christ offred for the reconcilement of Gods wrath and displeasure.

5. The fact or condition of being (or becoming) reconciled *to* or *with* a thing.

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* V. 517 The time of trial, ere we learn to live In reconcilement with our stinted powers. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* I. 17 This assisted his

reconcilement to the emigration plan. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. i. 335 The illusion of a reconcilement to the dominion of Britain.

Reconciler (re·kǫ̈nsəilə1). Also 6 -or, -our. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who reconciles. Cf. RECONCILIATOR.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 102 Sent from heaven to be a common reformer, governor, and reconcilour of the whole world. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 457 He accepted of him to be a Moderator and Reconciler of Differences in Religion. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 381 In order to maintain the character I have assumed in this volume of a reconciler between religion and reason. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 265 The reconciler of all misgivings. 1884 COURTHOPE *Addison* ix. 163 He is to be regarded as the reconciler of parties, and founder of public opinion.

b. *spec.* applied to Christ.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1035/1 Christ, our only and sufficient mediatour, reconcilor, priest and sacrifice. 1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troub. Soul* I. vi. (1620) 99 O Reconciler ! whom wilt thou reconcile to thy Father .. ? 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 3 Blessing became the mouth of him, who was the Reconciler of God and Man. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 180 The conception of the person of Christ as .. the true and only reconciler of heaven and earth.

2. That which reconciles; †*spec.* a reconciling argument or statement.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 7 That which they call *Medium*, a third argument, is, as it were, an *Arbiter honorarius*, a determiner, a reconciler. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 921 If it be obiected out of Galen .. We answere with the Reconciler; that Galen then speaketh of membranous and broade ligaments which issue from the bones. 1654 FULLER (*title*) A Triple Reconciler, stating the Controversies [etc.]. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* XXVI, The universal reconciler—custom. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 453 Many a hard grip of the hand .. was a sure Reconciler.

attrib. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 613 The Reconciler Bowl, went round the Board.

b. *Shipbuilding.* (See quots.)

1849 [see RECONCILING *ppl. a.* b]. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 Reconciler or reconciling sweep. A curve which reconciles the floor and lower breadth sweeps together, and thus the shape of the body is formed below the breadth.

So **Re·conciless**, a female reconciler.

1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 179 Being .. the most powerful mediatress and reconciless (conciliatrix) of the whole world with her only-begotten Son.

Reconci·liable, *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *reconcili-āre*; cf. CONCILIABLE *a.* and obs. F. *reconciliable.*] Reconcilable. Hence **Re·conciliabi·lity.**

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 500 This ruling intellect tries to make practicably reconciliable the social system of the State with the Constitution of the Confederacy. *a* 1861 CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) II. xxiv. 322 Not properly reconciliation, but rather what has been called reconciliability, or a capacity of being reconciled.

†**Reconciliage.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -AGE.] Reconciliation, reconciling.

1626 LD. HERBERT *Let.* in *Life* (1886) 258 After the reconciliage of the distracted affections of this .. people.

†**Reconciliate,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 -at. [ad. L. *reconciliātus*, pa. pple. of *reconciliāre* to RECONCILE.] One who is reconciled.

1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 7. 485 But Heauens were not so propitious to these Reconciliats, as so to hold them long.

Reconci·liate, *v.* ? *Obs. rare.* [See prec.] *trans.* To conciliate again, reconcile. Hence **Reconci·liating** *ppl. a.*

1723 *Briton* No. IX (1724) 51 One .. who possesses such calm reconciliating Principles. 1748 LD. CRAWFURD in *Lett. Lady Jane Stewart* 16, I have also engaged my Lord Horne, who is gone down to Lord Mark Kerr's to reconciliate him. 1791 E. CLARKE *Sword* I. 132 Let me request that you will .. repair to your Father's Tent, where the Princess now is, and .. endeavour to reconciliate her Affections.

Reconciliation (re·kǫnsili,ēi·ʃən). [a. F. *reconciliation* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *reconciliātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reconciliāre* to RECONCILE.]

1. The action of reconciling persons, or the result of this; the fact of being reconciled.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 724 If I hadde seyd that ye sholde han purchaced the pees and the reconsiliacion I ne hadde nat muchel mystaken me. 1473 *Rolls of Parit.* VI. 66/1 By the reconsiliation of the merchauntes of the said Hanze. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xvii. 16 And after certayne message sent to hym of reconcilyacion. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 10 [They] sall entir in reconsiliatioun freindschip and amytie ilkane with utheris. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 38 Nestor, contrariwise, intending to make a motion as touching the reconciliation and pacifying of Achilles. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. ii, I .. have fram'd a Letter, that makes her sue for Reconciliation first. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 67 Well, come, I will forgive you for this time; and so kissed me as a mark of reconciliation. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. x. i. 371 Messages passed between Shâh Jehân and the emperor, but with .. little effect in producing a reconciliation. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 254 To live in reconciliation with political foes.

b. *spec.* in religious use, of God and man.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 315/148 Þe goode world .. Þat holi chirche we calle moun, Is falle to Reconsiliacioun. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1753 For then came the Tyme of Reconsylyacion of man to God. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 244 b, One act of adoracyon of hym had ben sufficyent for our reconsiliacyon to his eternall father. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Cor.* v. 18. 1641 HINDE *S. Bruen* XXVII. 83 Ambassadors of peace, preaching unto the the glad tydings of the Gospell, by the word of reconciliation. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 330 He presents Himself as at once the Reconciliation and the Reconciler.

† c. Restoration *to* favour. *Obs. rare*—1.

1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 41 Two letteres writen .. for their restitucion and reconsiliacion to the king of Scottes fauour.

2. Reunion of a person to a church.

1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 110 Another sort of sentences there are that haue a shew of more mercie, which they call reconciliations. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. w. B. Jonson* Wks. (1711) 224 At his first communion, in token of his true reconciliation, he drunk out the full cup of wine. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Reconciliation* of penitents, in church history. 1884 in *Catholic Dict.*

3. The purification, or restoration to sacred uses, of a church, etc., after desecration or pollution.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 476 Eftir the reconsiliacioun of the templis, confederacioun and alliance of amite wes made betwix the Romanis and pepil, namit Ceretes. 1554 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's, Westminster* (Nichols 1797) 14 Paid for iii Capons for the Bishop's dinner at the reconciliacion of the Church. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. cclvi, At the laying of the first stone of a church: at its consecration and reconciliation. 1889 *Ch. Times* 23 Aug. 759 Reconciliation of a Font.

4. The action of bringing to agreement, concord, or harmony.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 89 b, If they went about the reconsiliation of Religion. *a* 1729 J. ROGERS 19 *Serm.* (1735) I. 8 These Distinctions .. give us a clear and easy Reconciliation of those seeming Inconsistencies of Scripture, with Respect to this Affection. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 4 P 13 The spirit of charity can only be continued by a reconciliation of these ridiculous feuds. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 348 The absence of any appearance of reconciliation between the theory and practice of life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 11 Without any reconciliation .. he speaks at one time of God or Gods, and at another time of the good.

Reconciliative (rekǫnsi·li,ătiv), *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **reconciliātīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *reconciliāre* to RECONCILE: see -ATIVE.] Reconciliatory.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* V. 101 (MS.) Eve's sweet maternity And earnest reconciliative will. 1855 LYNCH *Lett. to Scattered* vi. 89 On those who believe, his [God's] reconciliative Love exerts Power to produce moral union with Him.

Reconciliator (rekǫnsi·li,ēi·təɹ). [a. L. *reconciliātor*, agent-n. f. *reconciliāre* to RECONCILE. Cf. F. *reconciliateur* (16th c. in Littré).] A reconciler.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 662 He that is an intercessour, must also be a reconciliatour or an attonement maker. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 667 A good dinner is the *facillime princeps* of reconciliators. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 73 Ammonius Saccas, the pagan eclectic, the reconciliator of Plato and Aristotle.

So **Reconciliatrix.** *rare*—0.

1611 COTGR., *Conciliatrice*, a conciliatrix, reconciliatrix.

Reconciliatory (rekǫnsi·li,ătəri), *a.* [ad. L. type **reconciliātōrius*: see prec. and -ORY. Cf. F. *reconciliatoire* (16th c. in Littré).] Of words, actions, etc.: Tending to reconciliation.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 87 An example Reconciliatorie, from one friend to another. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 105 Deceiuing both the world, and themselues with shewe of couenants reconciliatory. 1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* 345 After the said Commination there are some certain reconciliatorie Psalms, or Prayers, that follow after. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 226 All blessed the reconciliatory scheme. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) I. vi. 144 Reconciliatory letters passed between them. 1865 tr. *Strauss' Life Jesus* I. II. x. 74 His statements are sometimes reconciliatory.

Reconciling (re·kǫnsəiliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RECONCILE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. RECONCILE; reconciliation.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lx. 10 In my recounsiling I hadde reuthe of thee. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 725 The dissension bigynneth by another man, and the reconsilyng by-gynneth by thy self. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xii. 46 He thought it to be good & honorable for a reconcylinge, to do the same for those which were slayne. 1667 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 316 His business was to desire the completing of your Lordship's reconciling to him, .. he desiring so much your reconciling.

b. The action of smoothing or planing; removal of roughnesses (see RECONCILE *v.* 12).

1875 LASLETT *Timber* 297 Kauri Pine is also employed for the decks of yachts .. and does not require the reconciling or planing over, which is frequently found necessary if other woods are worked.

Reconciling (re·kǫnsəiliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That reconciles.

1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* 1545 Friend, let me see thy letter once again, That I may read these reconciling lines. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 204 That is agreed to be a very reconciling motion, and may heal all the heats and differences about it. 1717 POPE *Eloïsa* 145 Thy eyes diffused a reconciling ray. 1801 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 378 A man of gentle and reconciling manners. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 475 The peaceful and reconciling revolution to which Stein had shown the way.

b. *spec.* Applied to curves or moulds which accommodate lines or surfaces to each other.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 81 By reconciling Curves, I could adapt every part of the base upon the rock to the regularly turned tapering body. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Reconciler*, a mould sometimes used to form the hollow in the topside, which is called the reconciling mould.

Re·concilist, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] That inclines to reconciliation.

1898 *Speaker* 10 Dec. 695/2 In his early works .. he posed as orthodox and reconcilist.

†**Reconcinnate,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *reconcinnāre*: see RE- and CONCINNATE *v.*] 'To mend or make fit' (Cockeram 1623).

Reconco·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To concoct again.

1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xiv. (1670) 51 The repetition and action of ruminating, reconcocting, trying by the whetstone of reason.

Reconcyle, obs. form of RECONCILE *v.*

†**Recond,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *recondĕre*: see RECONDITE *a.*]

1. *trans.* ? To put off, dispense with.

1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 145 As touchyng Rysyng, he hath his day Utas Purificationis, but I have that weye that his presence is recondet for al this terme.

2. To put away, to set apart.

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* IV. xiii. 139 Figs .. put in an Oven, and whil'st hot imposed in their own leaves and reconded in a pot. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 657 A Ferment .. somewhere reconded out of the Road of the circulating Blood, and there gradually maturated.

Recondensa·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A fresh condensation.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) iv. 100 During the conversion .. of liquids into vapours, heat is absorbed, which is again given out on their recondensation.

Reconde·nse, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *recondenser* (Godef.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To condense again.

trans. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 176 Such vapors are even by a very little cold recondensed into Water. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 117 The Ayr is recondensed again into its natural and ordinary Consistence. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xiv. 343 Vapour, which rises in the air and is recondensed on mountain heights.

intr. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 77 As it cools, it recondenseth there into water. 1879 *Chambers' Encycl.* (U.S. repr.) VI. 269 Removing the vapor which would otherwise recondense on the descent of the piston.

Recondescе·nsion. [RE-.] Condescension (sense 3) shown in return *for* something.

1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 240 What re-condescension hath been made by them for all the indulgences of his Majesty from first to last?

Recondite (re·kǫndəit), *a.* Also 7 -dit. [ad. L. *recondit-us*, pa. pple. of *recondĕre* to put away, hide, f. *re-* RE- + *condĕre*: see CONDITE *a.*2 Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *recondito*, obs. F. *recondit* (Cotgr.).

The pronunciations (rĭkǫ·ndəit, rĭkǫ·ndit) are also recognized by some recent Dicts. By Bailey (1731) and Sheridan (1789) the stressing is given as *recondi·te*, by Johnson as *recō·ndite*. See also Walker's note, s.v.]

1. Of things: Removed or hidden from view; kept out of sight. Now *rare.*

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 108 The Eye is somewhat recondit betweene its Orbite. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 848 The more recondite Seeds of Diseases, are seldom extirpated without Vomitories. 1796 COLERIDGE *Lett.* I. 209 My recondite eye sits distent quaintly behind the flesh-hill, and looks as little as a tomtit's. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* xiv, The husband produced some recondite flasks of wine. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers Inner Temple*, The young urchins, .. not being able to guess at its recondite machinery, were almost tempted to hail the wondrous work as magic.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.* and *Entom.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 306 *Recondite*, .. when the head is wholly covered and sheltered by the shield of the thorax. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 962/1.

c. Retired, avoiding notice.

1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 316 The Pselaphidæ .. bear a certain analogy to the Paussidæ, being, like them of recondite habits.

2. Removed from ordinary apprehension, understanding, or knowledge; deep, profound, abstruse.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 200 That so his sublime and recondite doctrine might be the better hid up therein. 1672 *Mede's Wks.* Pref., In the more abstruse and recondite parts of Knowledge. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Recondite*, secret, hidden; as Recondite Mysteries. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man of World* II. ii, The recondite principles of philosophy. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* (ed. 2) 376 The origin of arts, or the recondite depths of science. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 191 In some cases the cause is obvious, and in others more recondite. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* XXV. 392 This is all too recondite for me and the examples given are almost impossible ones for me to imagine.

b. Of learning, investigation, discussion, etc.: Consisting in, relating to, uncommon or profound knowledge.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 4 A king, (for recondite learning, and abstruse knowledge) so near a match to Solomon. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 40 A close and recondite Search into the Seminalities of Plants. 1711 FELTON *Dissert. Classics* (1718) 65 Men of more recondite Studies and what they call deep learning. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. i. (1869) 7 A dispute, the most learned and recondite that ever took place. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 5 The office of the most recondite and abstract inquiries of Science.

c. Of writers, sources, etc.: Obscure, little known.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. iii. 65, I look in vain for any writer who has conveyed so much information [as Southey], from so many and such recondite sources. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 662 His knowledge .. in the recondite literature of the middle ages. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 76/1 The traditional edition of a recondite classical author.

3. Of persons: Writing in an obscure fashion.

1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. v. i. 109 They afford a lesson to the modern metaphysical and recondite writers not to overvalue their works. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxii. II. 172 In the play of fancy, Wordsworth, to my feelings, is not always graceful, and sometimes recondite.

Hence **Re·conditely** *adv.*

1854 GILFILLAN *Life Blair* in *B.'s Wks.* 127 We could have conceived of him treating the subject more reconditely.

† **Recondite,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. Cf. RECOND *v.*] *trans.* To hide, cover up.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 32 Tendons recondited, and hidde in their Muscle, as if they were in a purse imposed.

Reconditeness (re·kŏndəitnĕs). [f. RECONDITE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being recondite.

1835 CHALMERS *Nat. Theol.* I. III. i. 300 The sense we have of the recconditeness of his wisdom. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 45 In spite of the reconditeness and complexity of allusion.

† **Reco·nditory.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *reconditōrium* a repository for documents, relics, etc. (816 in Du Cange): see RECONDITE *a.* and -ORY ¹.] A store-house, repository, treasury.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 Good workes are such a Treasure, fit for the reconditory of Heaven. 1639 LD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 47 In Scripture..the perfect reconditory of all necessary Doctrines. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 924 The manifold Variety of exhalations prepared in.. the vast Magazines, and severall reconditories below.

† **Reco·nditure.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed process of conserving.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* II. xxix. 87 Fruits..after conditure and Reconditure may be preserved with a sirup.

Reco·ndity. *rare.* [irreg. f. RECOND(ITE) + -ITY.] Reconditeness.

1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 496 A fruitful butt for the shafts of the university wits is the Examination papers .. their ridiculous recondity contrasted with the often slender attainments of the students.

Re-condo·le, *v.* [RE-.] *intr.* To condole in return. Hence **Re-condo·ling** *ppl. a.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 159 With re-condoling Love and melting Eyes.

Reconduct (rīkŏndʌ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *reconduct-*, ppl. stem of *reconducĕre*, to hire anew, also to lead back: see RE- 2 and CONDUCT *v.* Cf. F. *reconduire* (14th c. in Littré *Suppl.*).] *trans.* To lead back.

1611 COTGR., *Reconduire*, to reconduct, bring backe. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 31 Well, replied the Mahomedan, I am contented to redeem, and reconduct thee to Malaca. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 97, I suffered myself to be reconducted to the..palace. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 106 The canal, which reconducts the water from the course of discharge to the river. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 877 Three successive times, Had he to reconduct her by main-force..Back to the husband and the house she fled.

So **Recondu·ctor.** *rare*⁻¹.

1611 COTGR., *Reconduiseur*, a reconductor; a leader.

Reconduction. [a. F. *réconduction*, a. L. type **reconductiōn-em*, f. *reconducĕre*: see prec.] *Civil Law.* The renewal of a lease.

1876 in WILL *Wharton's Law Lex.*

Reconfe·r, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. obs. F. *reconferer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To confer again.

1611 COTGR., *Reconferer*, to reconferre, or talke of the matter againe. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* II. (1662) 67 The Lord waited Stafflesse almost a day..before the same was reconferred upon him. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 180 The new king..re-conferred all upon him.

Reconfi·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconfiner* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To confine again; † to define or limit the sense of (a word).

1611 COTGR., *Reconfiner*, to reconfine, or banish anew. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Shropshire* III. (1662) 3 Confessors:—This County afforded none, as the word is reconfined in our Preface. But if it be a little enlarged [etc.]. *a* 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 446 My Conscience with thy Voice conspires, To reconfine my loose Desires.

Reconfirm (rīkŏnfə·ɪm), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. late L. *reconfirmāre* (6th c.), F. *reconfirmer* (13th c.).]

1. *trans.* To confirm, ratify, or establish anew.

1611 COTGR., *Reconfermer*, to reconfirme, reinforce, reassure. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* iv. 47 Flowing cups of wine Shall reconfirme thy brotherhood and mine. 1679 OATES *Myst. Iniq.* 26 They would re-confirm the same Priviledge for Five Years more. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mackery End*, The scene soon re-confirmed itself in her affections. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* I. 17 He was reconfirmed in his rights and privileges.

† **2.** To confirm again in courage, or in an opinion.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 89 Being thus reconfirmed by Similaus speeches, and certified of this new course we were to take. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Life* (1759) III. 835 And so being reconfirmed..He sent Secretary Morrice .. to require and receive the Great Seal.

Hence **Reconfi·rming** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Reestablissement*, a..reconfirming.

So **Reconfirma·tion.** [Also in Fr. (16th c.).]

1611 FLORIO, *Raconfermatione*, a reconfirmation. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* v. 89 Why should not Divines doe in the Question of reconfirmation as in that of rebaptization? 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 5/2 A reconfirmation of the vitality of the Triple Alliance.

Reco·nfiscate, *v. rare*⁻⁰. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconfisquer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To confiscate again.

So **Reconfisca·tion.**

1611 COTGR., *Reconfisquer*, to reconfiscate, or make a new seisure vnto the Princes, or publike, vse. 1839 *Times* 5 Jan., Longing desires for a reconfiscation of lands transferred from defeated rebels.

Recongea·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To congeal again. Hence **Recongea·led** *ppl. a.*

1832 *Hand-bk. Nat. Philos.* II. *Thermom. & Pyrom.* i. § 1. 4 (U. K. S.), Thawed and recongealed oil of aniseeds. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 138 They shone .. as if their surfaces had been melted and recongealed to frosted mirrors.

So **Recongela·tion.**

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) xv. 354 The melting of the polar ices..and their recongelation.

Reconjoin (rīkŏndʒoi·n), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. It. *ricongiungere* (Florio).] To join together again.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 307 Alwayes reconjoyning and entermingling themselves unto that Universall matter. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 412/2 And being thus divided in its essential Parts it may be reconjoyned with new and perfect Sulphur.

Hence **Reconjoi·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Ricongiungimento*, a reconioyning together.

Reconju·nction. [RE- 5 a.] The action of reconjoining; a fresh conjunction.

1598 FLORIO, *Ricongiuntione*, a reconiunction. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. vii. (ed. 2) 82 Among many [nations] there were reliques of its [the soul's] reconjunction with the bodie, which we cal the Resurrection. 1673 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 349 By trying the effects of reconjoining two or more, or all of those, and lastly, by separating them again to examine what changes reconjunction had wrought in them.

Reconnaissance (rĭkɒ·nĕsăns). [Fr., f. *reconnaiss-*, stem of *reconnaître* to RECONNOITRE. See also RECONNOISSANCE.]

1. *Mil.* An examination or survey of a tract of country, made with a view to ascertain the position or strength of an enemy, or to discover the nature of the ground or resources of the district before making an advance. Also *Naval*, a survey of a coast, etc. made for similar purposes.

Reconnaissance in force, an advance made with a considerable body of troops to discover the position of the enemy.

1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 93 When I went to Setuval, it was a dark and foggy day, and the reconnaissance which I was able to make of the place was very imperfect. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. CXXXVIII. 112 The force..is to be sent to make a reconnaissance on the road to Paris. 1875 CLERY *Minor Tactics* iii. (1877) 44 With what are usually termed reconnaissances in force we are not here concerned.

attrib. 1898 *Daily News* 25 June 5/4 A small reconnaissance party of about forty men. 1899 *U. Serv. Mag.* XIX. 668 The Zeiss range-finder is a good reconnaissance-glass.

b. A body of troops sent to reconnoitre.

1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 304 The enemy sent a reconnaissance of cavalry..consisting of about fourteen squadrons..of the Imperial Guard.

2. *transf.* A survey of a district made for practical or scientific purposes.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 94/2 A reconnaissance, or examination of the country between the two points to be connected by the line [of road, canal, etc.]. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 109 Some rapid reconnaissances were made by Professor Whitney and his assistants..of the most prominent points of Plumas County.

b. A survey, inspection, etc., made in order to gain information of any kind.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 504 After completing his reconnaissances, Mr. Harding dispatched artists in all directions. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* xiv, In your absence I took the liberty of making a reconnaissance.

3. Without article: Reconnoitring, surveying.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 712 If hills are numerous .. a large area may be covered..by reconnaissance.

† **Reconnaitre,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *reconnaître*: cf. prec.] = RECONNOITRE *v.*

1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 142 Yesterday I sent a patrol to Arnee to reconnaitre the place, meaning to attack it this day. 1813 *Ibid.* X. 512 It was necessary to reconnaitre each of them very closely before they were attacked.

Reconne·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To connect again. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* I. ii, To reconnect it with the present. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 273 The alliance .. would be a link reconnecting England with the Empire.

Reconnoissance (rĭkɒ·nĭsăns). [Fr., older spelling of RECONNAISSANCE. In sense 1 by substitution for *recognisance*.

This form, in the military sense, though less usual than *reconnaissance*, appears earlier than it in Dictionaries, being given by Webster in 1847 with a reference to the *Penny Cycl.* (1841, article on *reconnoissance* in vol. XIX. 329).]

† **1.** = RECOGNIZANCE 1. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 199 By dying at the time prefixed, they have saved their Reconnoissances.

† **2.** = RECOGNITION. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 58 (1740) 159, I must confess it is very hard to give a due Character of, and I think nothing, less than its pure self, will be its just Reconnoisance. 1779 in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 15 In a note of great respect and *reconnoissance*, [I]..wrote as follows.

3. = RECONNAISSANCE 1.

1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 512 My time so much occupied by reconnoissances. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 329 It was agreed that if the boats did go away, it should be for a reconnoissance. 1834 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 228 (*heading*) Military Reconnoissance. *Ibid.* 235 The reconnoissance of the road from Truxilla to Merida, made on the 1st May, 1809. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Mar. 5/1, I have just returned from a reconnoissance .. under Colonel Stewart.

b. = RECONNAISSANCE 1 b.

1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Mar. 5/1 Another reconnoissance which leaves here to morrow, will have the best effect.

4. = RECONNAISSANCE 2.

1833 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 172 The first chapter is devoted..To a sort of *reconnoissance* of the outworks of the science. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 101, I determined to seek some high headland beyond the cape, and make it my final point of reconnoissance. 1877 E. G. SQUIER *Peru* 258 Should the reconnoissance prove satisfactory, it will resume an erect position.

Reconnoi·tre, *sb.* [f. next.] An act of reconnoitring; a reconnaissance.

1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 167 Your Reconnoitre of the seaboard to St. Mary's..will be made to the Department of War. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* II. 232 All his senses were sentinels...He was making his great reconnoitre. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* lii, As she returned from a reconnoitre of the church and graveyard.

Reconnoitre (rekŏnoi·tə), *v.* [a. F. *reconnoître* (now *reconnaître*), OF. *reconnoistre*:—L. *recognōscĕre* to look over, inspect: cf. RECOGNIZE.]

1. *trans. Mil.* (and *Naval*). To make an inspection or take observations of (an enemy, his strength, position, etc.).

1707 SIR C. SHOVEL in Tindal *Contin. Rapin* (1745) IV. II. 27/1 *note*, Colonel Pheffercorn..having been killed the day before, as he went to reconnoitre the enemy. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165. 1765 R. ROGERS *Jrnls.* (1769) 1, I embarked ..to reconnoitre the strength of the enemy. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. ii. 67 The veteran officer .. was unfortunately shot in reconnoitring the enemy. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* v. 153 The guides advised a halt, while they reconnoitred the force and dispositions of the enemy.

b. *transf.* To make an inspection, examination or survey of (persons).

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 265 She reconnoitres Fancy's airy band. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 201 One of the gang, who was placed centinel on the road to reconnoitre travellers and bring intelligence. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 27 Amusing ourselves with reconnoitring this group. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 48 The deer frequently, out of curiosity, approach to reconnoitre him.

2. *Mil.* To inspect, examine, or survey (a district or tract of ground) in order to discover the presence or position of an enemy, or to find out the resources or military features of the country.

1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* IV. 317 For fear of Accidents I went to Reconnoitre [the] Wood, with a Peasant of the Place. 1781 SIMES *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 11 The Quarter-master-general,..with an able engineer, should sufficiently reconnoitre the country. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 332/1 Making a rapid examination of the country or object he is ordered to reconnoitre. *Ibid.* 333/2 In reconnoitring a fortified post or village [etc.].

b. *transf.* To survey or explore (a district, etc.) in order to learn its character, geography, etc.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VII. viii. 40 The gentlemen are all rid out..to *reconnoitre* the country, as my Uncle calls it. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 107 Whilst my fellow travellers were .. fixing our camp, I improved the opportunity, in reconnoitering our ground. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 19 As we sailed up the Mersey, I reconnoitred the shores with a telescope. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) xx. § 811 Some one .. of the fleets that are out reconnoitring the seas for us, returns with additional facts for our storehouse of knowledge.

c. *transf.* To examine, inspect, look into (a thing or matter).

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 8 The least motion we make to reconnoitre any other side of the object. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 76 The Duke of Brunswick .. sent some of his officers to Givet, to reconnoitre the state of things there, and report them to him. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. x. 29 Matthew .. proceeded towards the window, to reconnoitre the state of the weather.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To make a reconnaissance.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 326 P 2, I shall every now and then have a saucy Rascal ride by reconnoitring (as I think you call it) under my windows. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 213 They perceived a hundred of the enemy's horse that had been sent before to reconnoitre. 1784 BELKNAP *Tour to White Mts.* (1876) 12 Here we sat down and dined, while our pilot went back to reconnoitre. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 211 Reconnoitring stealthily beyond Sylvia Head, we discovered a train of sledges.

† **4.** *trans.* To recollect, remember, recognize.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 58 The Readiness with which we reconnoitre Sensations of Feeling, Taste, and Smell, that have been often impressed. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* Pref. 3 Whether, if the dead of past ages could revive, they would be able to reconnoitre the events of their own times, as transmitted to us. 1787 *Minor* II. xi. 103 Sir Cadwallader's son with difficulty reconnoitred [*printed* reconontred] me.

Hence **Reconnoi·trer,** one who reconnoitres.

1865 J. SHAW *Country Schoolm.* ii. (1899) 122 Some nooks and corners..which had not been profaned by the reconnoiterer or the opera-glass. 1875 CLERY *Minor Tactics* iii. (1877) 45 Before entering a village, defile, or wood, it should be carefully examined by the reconnoiterers in front.

Reconnoi·tring, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. RECONNOITRE.

1778 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 68 The Light-horse advanced on the right for reconnoitering. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 247 His attempts against Peschiera and Mantua, which had no other object than mere reconnoitering.

attrib. 1840 W. B. LEIGH (*title*) Reconnoitering Voyages and Travels, with Adventures in the New Colonies of South Australia, etc. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Dec., The various skirmishes had only a reconnoitring end.

Reconnoi·tring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².] That reconnoitres.

1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 27 They keep clear of our picquets, and are most probably a reconnoitring party. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 251 The reconnoitring officer. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 324 Reconnoitring and visiting patrols must avoid firing.

Reconquer (rīkɒ·ŋkəɪ), *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. F. *reconquérir*, OF. *reconquerre* (12th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To conquer again; to recover by conquest.

1584 HERLE *Let.* in Motley *Netherl.* (1860) I. iii. 76 To expulse the enemy and to reconquer their towns and country lost. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 386 France by degrees..reconquered there more than our former conquests. 1611 COTGR., *Reconquerir*, to resubdue, reconquer. 1755 in JOHNSON [quoting DAVIES]. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 8 Can the Continent be reconquered at sea? 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iv, This idea, though conquered and reconquered, gradually swelled and increased at his heart. 1880 PARKMAN *France & Eng. N. Amer.* p. viii, Rome, 1anging the earth to reconquer abroad what she had lost at home.

Hence **Reco·nquering** *vbl. sb.*; **Reco·nqueror.**

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* I. 30, I resolved to intreat the aide of his Maiesty for the reconquering of my kingdome. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 53 Our own conquerors and reconquerors of Hindostan have shewn enough that [etc.].

Reco·nquest (rī-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a; perh. after obs. F. *reconqueste* (16th c. in Godef.).] The (*or* an) act of conquering again; recovery by conquest.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 164 There was no doubte of the regayning or reconquest. 1598 BACON *Lett. to Essex conc. Tyrone* Wks. 1879 II. 17/1 A full re-conquest of those parts of the country. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* I. i, Look on those grave plodding fellows, that pass by us, as though they were meditating the re-conquest of Flanders. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 172 All the letters by last post make it a re-conquest. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 48 In the reconquest of his native country. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Oct. 4/7 The present expedition was not for the reconquest of the Soudan.

† **Reconquest,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RE- + CONQUEST *v.*: cf. obs. F. *reconquester* (1582 in Godef.).] *trans.* = RECONQUER. Also const. *to.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 106 Sum gracious persone that may have grace and poware, to reconquest it and bring it to the kynde airis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 417 b, Many excellente parsonages are condemned in Englande, beinge wholy reconquested to the Pope.

Reconsaille, -sale, varr. RECOUNSEL *v. Obs.*

Reco·nsecrate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconsacrer* (16th c. in Littré *Suppl.*).] *trans.* To consecrate again or anew.

1611 COTGR., *Resacrer*, to reconsecrate. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 326 Should we to God re-consecrate the mind [etc.]. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 221 He interdicted the church and shut up the doors, till it should be reconsecrated. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 909 This scheme..would re-consecrate our wells To good Saint Fillan and to fair Saint Anne. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apologia* 386 Your passions, and your affections,..must all be bathed in a new element, and reconsecrated to your Maker.

So **Reconsecra·tion.**

1763 BURN *Eccl. Law* I. 237 A church, once consecrated, may not be consecrated again..unless they be polluted by the shedding of blood; and in that case the canon supposes a reconsecration. 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. p. cxlviii, There were some difficulties in deciding whether, if the altar was destroyed or removed, a reconsecration of the church would be required.

Reconsele, -seyl, varr. RECOUNSEL *v. Obs.*

Reconsider (rīkŏnsi·dəɹ), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconsidérer* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To consider (a matter or thing) again.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iv. 5 Then doo they consider and reconsider, whither they have cast themselves. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 80 Even Priests too oft, who to consider teach, Themselves scarce re-consider what they preach. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. vii, She would fain have been left quietly to re-consider her plans. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 467 If his majesty would reconsider the points in dispute between the Churches of Rome and England. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxiv, He had set himself..to reconsider his worn suits of clothes.

b. To consider (a decision, etc.) a second time, with a view to changing or amending it if now disapproved of; to rescind, alter.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 43 If James could even now be induced to reconsider his course, to let the Houses reassemble, and to comply with their wishes, all might yet be well. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 189 The majority of the citizens were anxious to have an opportunity given them of reconsidering their decision.

absol. *a* 1856 CUSHING *Man. Parl. Pract.* § 1270 The motion to reconsider, though relating to the same subject already considered, is, in a parliamentary sense, a new one, distinct both from a motion to rescind the former vote, and from the subject of it. 1865 in Hart *Amer. Hist.* (1901) IV. 466 The House vote to reconsider.

2. *refl.* To reflect on one's conduct, with a view to repentance or amendment. *rare.*

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* v, To bring him home again, and make him at least to reconsider himself. 1863 — *Water-Bab.* vi, Did she..set him on a cold stone to reconsider himself, and so forth?

So **Reconsidera·tion.**

1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Barry* 12 Apr. in *Boswell*, I repeat my request that you will propose the re-consideration of Mr. Lowe's case. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 82/1 He would..finally make up his mind after consideration and reconsideration of the subject. *a* 1856 CUSHING *Elem. Law & Pract. Legis. Assemblies U. S.* § 1264 The inconvenience..has led to the introduction into the parliamentary practice..of the motion for reconsideration.

Reconsi·gn, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconsigner* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To consign again.

1611 COTGR., *Reconsigner*, to reconsigne, reassigne. 1798 *Invasion* II. xxv. 243 From the moment when I was reconsigned to captivity [etc.]. 1881 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 5/1 He spoke with..considerate regard for the circumstances under which Davitt has been reconsigned to prison.

So **Reconsi·gnment.**

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xix, On pain of instant reconsignment to her patron saint.

Reconsile, obs. f. RECONCILE *v.*

† **Reconsolate,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* = RECONSOLE.

1626 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 439 It is that only God who can reconsolate us both.

So **Reconsola·tion.** [Cf. F. *reconsolation* (16th c.).]

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 b, O moost meke lambe of god, offred in sacrifyce for our reconsolacyon.

Reconso·le, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To console anew. In quot., by readmission to the sect of the Cathari. Cf. Du Cange s.vv. *Consolamentum, Consolare, Consolatio.*

1832 S. R. MAITLAND *Facts & Docum.* 384 It is the faith of all the heretics, that no one who after receiving the *consolamentum* eats meat .. can be saved, unless he receives penance from them and is re-consoled.

Reconsolidate (rīkŏnsŏ·lidēt), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconsolider* (1417 in Godef.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To consolidate anew.

a. *trans.* 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C j, To regenerate the substaunce of the sanguyne membre lost, and for to reconsolidate and knyt it agayne. 1611 COTGR., *Reconsolidé*, reconsolidated, closed vp againe. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 74 Such obliging..compliance, as might re-consolidate them by continuity of affection. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 485 A petrifying fluid, with which a broken stone will be reconsolidated like a broken limb. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* 78 Various causes of social and political compression, which reconsolidate the diverging sections of people.

b. *intr.* 1541 [see RECONSOLIDATION]. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 317 The whole structure .. requireth no few daies to knit and reconsolidate.

Reconsolida·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed consolidation.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C j, For these causes and reasons they do nat reconsolydate with trewe reconsolydacyon after the desolucion of their seperatyng. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* lxxv. 762 The re-consolidation of a scattered conscience. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 503 At the same time subject to waste above the surface of the sea, and re-consolidation under it. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 44 The late reconsolidation of Italy.

Reconsti·tuent, *a.* and *sb.* [See RE- and CONSTITUENT *a.* and *sb.* Cf. F. *reconstituant* (Littré).] a. *adj.* That builds up anew; *spec.* in *Med.* of a remedy. b. *sb. Med.* A remedy that builds up the body after wasting by disease.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 121 In the same group, however, are remedies which, while they are tonic and reconstituent, do not enter into the composition of the body. *Ibid.* 94 As a reconstituent, cod-liver oil is a very useful remedy in certain chronic affections of the brain.

Reconstitute (rīkŏnstitiūt), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconstituer* (Littré).] To constitute anew.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 232 A quantity of oxygene, that, added to the residual elastic substance, will reconstitute common air. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 183 Sir W. Hamilton lived to see the history of Rome reconstituted by a German professor.

Reconstitu·tion. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconstitution* (Littré).] A fresh constitution.

1853 MILL *Diss. & Disc., Grote's Greece* (1859) II. 542 Demanding a reconstitution of society from its foundations, and a complete renovation of the human mind. 1884 in *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 62 On the re-constitution of the Abbey as a collegiate church.

b. In French criminal procedure, the action of going over the supposed details of a crime at the place where it was committed.

1897 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 5/6 The two prisoners..were taken to the scene of the murder for the 'reconstitution' of the crime.

Reconstruct (rīkŏnstrʊ·kt), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconstruire* (1549).]

1. *trans.* To construct anew.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. III. xxxi. 492 It seemed no blameable attempt to reconstruct the whole afresh from the very ground. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 117 He saw that it was necessary to reconstruct the army of the Parliament. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 31 Having made up his mind that the lighthouse could only be reconstructed of wood. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. i. 173 Each [party] in its way supposed that it had a mission to reconstruct society.

2. To construct anew in the mind; to restore (something past) mentally.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 1 It may not be impossible..to reconstruct the true character of Tiberius. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* ii. 11 He must regard the facts, discern their connection, and out of them reconstruct the world gone by.

Hence **Reconstruc·ted** *ppl. a.*

1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 97 Choice was made of persons to fill the offices of the reconstructed treasury department. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 781/1 The legislatures of the reconstructed States.

Reconstruction (rīkŏnstrʊ·kʃən). [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconstruction* (Littré).]

1. The action or process of reconstructing.

1791 MACKINTOSH *Vindic. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 30 It was theirs to decide..whether, from its ruins, fragments were to be collected for the re-construction of the political edifice. 1848 GALLENGA *Italy* II. iii. 7 It was mainly with these views that Manzoni laboured at the reconstruction of his country's creed. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvi. 268 The process of reconstruction of solids is not permanent.

b. *U. S. Hist.* The process by which after the Civil War the States which had seceded were restored to the rights and privileges of the Union.

1865 SCHURZ in Hart *Amer. Hist.* (1901) IV. 454 As to what is commonly termed 'reconstruction', it is..the whole organism of southern society that must be reconstructed. 1880 'E. KIRKE' *Garfield* 34 After the war was over, and reconstruction completed, this same Southern political hierarchy came back into power in Washington.

attrib. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 781/1 The Reconstruction Acts divided the seceding States into military districts.

2. An instance or example of this; a thing reconstructed.

1795 BELSHAM *Reign Geo. III*, II. 247 A few of the largest [vessels] were re-constructions, having been first flamed and sent over from Great Britain. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 245 The cloaca maxima is suspected to be a reconstruction of the original common sewer of Rome.

Hence **Reconstru·ctionary** *a.* (*U. S.*), of or relating to reconstruction; **Reconstru·ctionist** (*U. S.*), one who favours reconstruction.

1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxiv. 148 The interest of the Southern leading classes will compel them to accept and carry out in good faith your reconstructionary idea. 1888 J. C. HARRIS in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 703/2 The Republican 'reconstructionists'..barred the way.

Reconstru·ctive, *a.* and *sb.* [RE- 5 a.]

A. *adj.* Relating to, concerned or occupied with, reconstruction.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxx. 413 The antiquated forms of the republic were incapable of any reconstructive effort. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 286 The..reconstructive eye of modern Philology.

B. *sb.* That which reconstructs, a reconstituent.

1890 *Science* XV. 219/2 Oysters, on the other hand, are extremely useful as nerve reconstructives.

Hence **Reconstru·ctiveness.**

1843 J. CAIRNS in *Life* (1895) 140 Tholuck..has..more original reconstructiveness in his Commentary than Stuart.

Reconstru·ctor. [RE- 5 a.] One who reconstructs.

1871 *Daily News* 25 Sept., Perhaps the reconstructors of the statue in 1821 were led away by these signs of portraiture. 1882 G. MATHESON in *Expositor* Aug. 137 He was no innovator on the national faith; he was rather the reconstructor and restorer of that faith.

Reconsu·lt, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconsulter* (1595).] *trans.* and *intr.* To consult anew.

1611 COTGR., *Reconsulter*, to reconsult of, take new aduise on. 1627 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 481 That by your gracious Command the House may reconsult, and settle their better thoughts on some more worthy their Election. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* XI. 279 This long reply having given Iphigenes some leisure to..re-consult his Judgement. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 219 His sources must all be reconsulted.

So **Reconsulta·tion.**

1624 DONNE *Devotions* (ed. 2) 214 Take me then, O blessed, and glorious Trinity, into a Reconsultation, and prescribe me any phisicke.

Reconsyle, obs. form of RECONCILE *v.*

† **Reco·nter,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [var. RECOUNTER *v.*, with vowel as in F. *rencontrer*: cf. RECONTRE.] *trans.* To encounter.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vii. *heading*, Quhow capitane Volscens..Recontrit Nysus and hys fallow. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 46 [He] gatherit haistely ane army to reconter his ennimes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 114 The hors men of the romans..met and recontrit the cartagiens.

† **Recontinual,** *a. Obs. rare* —1. [RE- 5 a.] That continues again.

1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* IV. 143 The .. Stream, Which salient, thro' the Heart's contractile Force, Expulsive springs its recontinual Course.

† **Recontinuance.** *Obs.* [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] The act of recontinuing; resumption.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 31 Those persons..haue..ben driuen to their actions for the recontinuance and obteynyng of the sayd landes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvi. (Arb.) 66 Encoraging them to the recontinuance of the same entertainments. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 25 By the continuance of my acquaintance with you, by Letters, you may perceive how much I desire .. the recontinuance of our acquaintance, by conversation.

Reconti·nue, *v.* ? *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *recontinuer* (13th c. in Littré): see RE- and CONTINUE *v.* In common use *c* 1570–1640.] *trans.* To go on again with (an action, occupation, state, etc., which has been discontinued).

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1112 Rescu yondyr knyghtes & recontynu fyght. 1536 ELYOT *Let. to Cromwell* in *Gov.* (1883) I. p. cxxxi, As for my first sute, I shall at your lordshippes better laysour recontynue it, trusting allso in your lordshippes favor therein. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 423 He was .. annointed king, and so re-continued the right of the house of Yorke. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvii. (1739) 79 He re-continued the Liberty of publick Consultations. 1802 MARY CHARLTON tr. *La Fontaine's Reprobate* I. 106 He had resumed the care of his flowers, and my father had recontinued his journal.

Hence **Reconti·nued** *ppl. a.*; **Reconti·nuing** *vbl. sb.*

1535-6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 (*title*) An Acte for recontynuyng of certayn liberties. 1587 T. HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* III. i, Where men with reconciled mindes Renew their loue with recontinued grace.

Recontract, *sb. rare* —1. [RE- 5 a.] A fresh contract.

a 1620 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 18 It was pure love which made mee undertake This haplesse recontract with thee to make.

Recontra·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *recontracter* (Cotgr.).] To contract again, in senses of that vb.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 415 [He] sent him..a dispensation to put away his wife..and to recontract Anne of Bretaigne, the widow of Charles the eight lately deceased. 1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II. ix. 160 My soule hath made my peace with God, and my heart desires to recontract it both with thyselfe and her. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. Sum. Concl. (1739) 201 For the sense of State once contracted into a Privy Council, is soon recontracted into a Cabinet-Council, and last of all into a Favourite or two.

So **Recontra·ction.**

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 297 Continuous dilatation is likely to be attended with untoward symptoms and is always followed by a strong tendency to recontraction.

Recontr-: see RECONTER *v.*

†**Reco·ntre.** *Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [var. of RECOUNTER *sb.* Cf. RENCONTRE.] An encounter.

1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks. (S.T.S.) 50 [The Queen had] to wryte to hir lieutenentis to mak ye regent be put sauf in Scotland, and so he wes without any recontre.

Reconvale·sce, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. late L. *reconvalēre* (Du Cange).] *intr.* To become convalescent again. So **Reconvale·scence** [cf. med.L. *reconvalescentia* (1341)]; **Reconvale·scent** *a.*

1767 *Douglas Trial* 57 The proof brought of Lady Jane's reconvalescence. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 261 They once more got to sea, where the troops were joined by their reconvalesced men from the isle of Wight. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvi, His reconvalescence was attended with.. debility, it seemed both of mind and body. 1871 *Standard* 14 Jan., The glowing patriotism of the reconvalescent soldiers has perhaps not abated.

†**Reconvalidation.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed confirmation.

1525 BP. J. CLERK *Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vit. B. vii. lf. 126), The Venetians, who hathe made stykyng hetherto to agre withe the Emperor .. for the reconvalidation off the ligge by them brokyn.

Reconve·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *reconvenīre* (13th c.), F. *reconvenir* (1347 in Godef.).] *trans.* and *intr.* To convene again.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 24 There was a worse accident than all these which fell out..about the time of the two Houses reconvening. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 101 He is..then sent into the high Priest's Hall; then re-convened before the Council.

†**Reconvent,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To reassemble. Hence **Reconventing** *vbl. sb.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. 571 He reconuenting armes therefore,..Died to his countrie's friends a friend. 1611 FLORIO, *Reconuentione*, a reconuenting.

Reconvention (rīkŏnvē·nʃən). [a. F. *reconvention* (13th c. in Littré). Cf. med.L. *reconventio* (14th c.). See RE- and CONVENTION.]

†**1.** An agreement made in return. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xviii. 397 As bi boond and without eny reconvencioun or couenant of bond expressid or prieli understonde forto ȝeue aȝen.

2. *Law.* A counter-charge; a counter-action brought against the plaintiff by the defendant in a suit. † Also *transf.* in general use.

1538 *Extr. Aberd. Burgh Rec.* (1844) 158 My lord prowest ..humely menis, schawis, and, be the way of reconuentioune, complenis [etc.]. 1629 MABBE tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* 423 Hee vnderstood by sinne in that place, the sinne of adulterie, for otherwise .. the reconuention had not beene so strong and forcible. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 303 In vie of those grounds, laid by the Repl. against humane significant Ceremonies, out of the second Commandement, the Rej. by way of Reconvention faineth two grounds to the contrary. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 83 An Appeal in a cause of Convention does not impeach and hinder the Execution of a Sentence in a Cause of Re-convention. 1760–5 BURN *Eccl. Law* (1797) II. 137 But in these cases of re-convention, the parties must proceed together in the contesting of suit. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 823 Where an action is brought in Scotland by a foreigner,..his adversary in the suit is entitled, by reconvention, to sue the foreigner on a counter-claim. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 582 A claim in reconvention is in substance nothing else than a cross action brought by the defendant against the plaintiff.

†**3.** The reassembling (of Parliament, etc.). *Obs.*

1641 SIR E. DERING in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 393 My humble motion therefore is this, I beseech you to declare, That upon this our Reconvention, your Order of the 8th. of September is out of date. 1664 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Nov., The heads of the speech he made at the re-convention of the Parliament, which now began to meet.

Reconve·rge, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To converge again.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Societies* Wks. 1857 VII. 289 Armies of brave men,..by the clapping of hands, in a moment have reconverged in battle array.

Reconversion (rīkŏnvə·ːʃən). [RE- 5 a.] Conversion back to a previous state. **a.** Of persons, *spec.* in religious sense.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 181 The Popes refusall to reblesse the King upon his sodaine reconversion. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 237 Those cob-webs of re-conversion in Queen Maryes dayes, I had no intent to meddle with. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. Ded., He could recount his Reconversion, after his foul Offences of Adulterie and Murder. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 30 Mar., How often are the primary motives of our greatest actions as small as Sibbald's, for his re-conversion. 1827 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 97, I cannot doubt, that the difference of my metaphysical notions from those of Unitarians in general contributed to my final re-conversion to the whole truth in Christ. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 680 The Danish Chroniclers assert a repentance and reconversion.

b. Of things.

1783 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 426 The re-conversion of air into water, by decomposing it in conjunction with inflammable air. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 83 The reconversion of the sedimentary into the crystalline by subterranean fire. 1881 ARMSTRONG in *Nature* XXIV. 449/1 Internal as well as external work may be reconverted into heat, but until the reconversion takes place, the heat which did the work does not exist as heat.

Reco·nvert, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] One converted a second time.

1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 34 She has made (we refer to the latter part of the sixteenth century) converts and reconverts by thousands—nay, even by millions.

Reconvert (rīkŏnvə·ːt), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *reconvertĕre* (Du Cange), F. *reconvertir* (1591 in Godef.), It. *reconvertire* (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To convert back to a previous state: **a.** persons, *spec.* in religious sense.

1611 COTGR., *Reconvertir*, to reconuert. 1649 *Alcoran* 278 We..sent him to preach to more then an hundred thousand persons, that we reconverted. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1847) 520/2 About this time the East Saxons, who .. had ..renounc'd the Faith, were by the means of Oswi thus reconverted. 1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 50, I myself having known many Papists..reconverted. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 647 In December ambition had converted him into a rebel. In January disappointment reconverted him into a royalist. 1882 SAINTSBURY *Short Hist. Fr. Lit.* III. vii, He soon distinguished himself by reconverting a considerable number of persons to the Roman form of faith.

b. things.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 17 Money; which being paid to the King, is again reconverted into corn. 1762 MILLS *System Pract. Husb.* I. 160 There will be no danger of it's re-converting the soil into a bog. 1783 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 427 The result was such as to afford a strong presumption that the air was re-converted into water. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xx. (ed. 2) 474 The islanders in Jersey replaced much of their arable land by orchards. These have since..been re-converted.

2. *Logic.* To transpose again the subject and predicate of (a proposition). Cf. CONVERT *v.* 4 b.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 161 It is evident that, by reconverting the Converse, we ought to regain the Convertend. *Ibid.*, This is reconverted simply into 'Some men are mortals'.

3. *Law.* To change back again into something of equivalent value. Cf. CONVERT *v.* 15.

1884 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* L. 56/2 It does not decide that if the court or a trustee sell more than is necessary there is any equity to reconvert the surplus for the benefit of the heir-at-law.

Hence **Reconve·rted** *ppl. a.*; **Reconve·rtible** *a.*, capable of being reconverted.

1738 WESLEY *Ps.* LXXX. xxiii, King of a re-converted Land. 1886 *American* XII. 251 That these waves are reconvertible into heat.

Reconvey (rīkŏnvē·), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To convey († or escort) back to a previous place or position; to convey in a reverse direction. Now *rare.*

1506 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 286 After the King had showed him his chamber and would he should take no further pains the King would have somewhat reconveyed him. 1636 *Destr. Troy* 10 Then, that we should our Sacriledge restore And reconveigh their gods from Argos shore, Chalcas perswades. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 77 There are Vehicles in Plants, to reconvey towards the Roots, the Juices that were mounted up into the Stem. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 125 The nerves may..become incapable of conveying the commands of the will, and yet remain sufficiently capable of re-conveying sensible perceptions. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 25 The water that thus overspread the country would be reconveyed to the sea at ebb tide.

2. *Law.* To make over again or restore to a former owner.

1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 64 She repents her of her Gift. Gladly would she have him re-convey it to her. 1682 DRYDEN *Satyr* 78 He buys the Purchase, with design t'improve; And like some prudent Kinsman reconvey What the wild Heir hath vainly thrown away. 1734 *Act 7 Geo. II*, c. 16 § 2 For redisponing or reconveying the said Lands and Estate in any Manner of Way. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 91 If the mortgagor pays the money borrowed on a certain day, the mortgagee will reconvey the lands. 1881 *Act 44 & 45 Vict.* c. 41 (Conveyancing Act), Then B. and C...will at the request and cost of A...reconvey the premises to A.

absol. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xiv. 94 If a mortgagee will not re-convey upon payment of the principal and interest, and costs, and the right to redeem is still open, the mortgagor may .. compel a redemption.

Reconvey·ance. [RE- 5 a.] The act of reconveying; *spec.* in *Law*, restoration to a previous owner.

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 84 The conveyance was almost as astonishing as the re-conveyance. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 439 As by setting aside fraudulent deeds, decreeing re-conveyances, or directing an absolute conveyance merely to stand as a security. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* I. 154 Soon after its reconveyance to its owners, Lady Laura was again very ill. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xiv. 89 His prior disposition will..still remain good, nor will a re-conveyance to him upon paying off the money affect the validity of the will.

Reconvi·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To convict again. Hence **Reconvi·cted** *ppl. a.*

1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 73 *note*, An old offender was re-convicted for a violent assault upon a woman. 1891 H. MATTHEWS in *Law Times* XCII. 96/2 The earning of marks..will extend to reconvicted licence-holders serving the remanets of former sentences.

So **Reconvi·ction.**

1892 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 6/6 Were it the rule .. that a longer sentence was to be expected at each reconviction, crime would at once largely diminish.

Reconvo·ke, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *reconvoquer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To convoke again.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. viii, To reconvoke his Assembly Members by sound of drum. 1872 *Echo* 23 Aug. 5 The French Cardinals have requested his Holiness to reconvoke the Council to some French city.

Recool-, obs. Sc. var. *recule* RECOIL *v.*

†**Recoo·per.** *Obs. rare.* [app. irreg. f. L. *recuper-āre* to RECUPERATE.] Recovery.

1652–60 in Gilbert *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (1879) I. I. 1 All men desirous of honor, must trie theire fortune, in the recooper therof, but none escaped. *Ibid.* III. I. 49 Either the destruction of a whole nation or the recooper of a kingdome.

†**Recope.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [app. a. OF. *recope* (not recorded in this sense), f. *recoper* (*-couper*) to sound (a bell).] A hunting-note on the horn.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, And after þe iiij mote euen forthwith þei shulde blowe ij recopes, as þus: trut, trut, trororororowte.

†**Recopilation.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *recopilación*, f. *re-* RE- + *copilacion*, n. of action f. *copilar* :— L. *compīlāre* to COMPILE.] = RECOMPILATION.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. iii. 197 Besides these Ordinances, they had many other...So that it might be said of them, that they were another new Recopilation, or gathering together of those of Castile. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (citing SELDEN).

Re-co·pper, *v.* [RE- 5 c.] *trans.* To sheathe (a vessel) again with copper.

1857 *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 12 The ship has to be hove down and re-coppered. 1897 *Mission. Herald* (Boston) June 219 These repairs, including the recoppering of the vessel.

Reco·py, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To copy again.

1710 SHAFTESB. *Adv. to Author* III. ii. 146, I have a very fair Hand offer'd, which may save me the trouble of recopying. *a* 1779 TWEDDELL *Rem.* XXXIX. (1798) 200 If I have time to recopy, also, my remarks upon the Crimea,.. I will send one copy home. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 354 Paul Verlaine recopied here his Saturnian poems on the paper of the administration.

Record (re·kŏrd), *sb.* Also 4–6 recorde, 5 *Sc.* racord. [a. OF. *record* (*recort*, *recor-s*, etc.), f. *recorder* to RECORD. Cf. Sp. *recuerdo*, It. *ricordo*. The original stressing (reco·rd) is found in verse as late as the 19th c.]

I. 1. *Law.* The fact or attribute of being, or of having been, committed to writing as authentic evidence of a matter having legal importance, *spec.* as evidence of the proceedings or verdict of a court of justice; evidence which is thus preserved, and may be appealed to in case of dispute. Chiefly in phrases †*of* (common in 15–16th c.), †*in*, *by*, *on* or *upon record.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9711 Ne dom agh haf right na record, Ar we ben all at an a-cord. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 201/2 þair namys also, to be entred of record, what and how thei determyne. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 364 As it apperith pleynlye by accompt made of the sayd office of Constabulrye, remaynyng in the Kyngs Cheker at Westminster of record. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 20 Whan a mater..is past by verdyt ..and entred in the kynges recordes there it resteth of recorde, and also yf a dede or a patent be inrolled there it remeyneth of recorde in lyke maner. 1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1630) 50 These Estates are created by word, by writing, or by record. *Ibid.* 82 So that he for-see that he pay Debts vpon Record, first debts to the King, then vpon Iudgements. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 40 To fine the faults, whose fine stands in record, And let goe by the Actor. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 295 Which was accordingly done, and remains of Record in the Exchequer. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 837 These Letters..remain upon Record in the Tower on the Clause Roll of this Year. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 119 All estates-tail are rendered liable to be charged for payment of debts due to the king by record of special contract. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 55 The manor..was let at a greater rent, or appeared upon record to be of a greater value.

fig. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 163 An Ass upon Record cried up for a man of..learning.

b. In phr. *Matter* (*thing*, *debt*, etc.) *of record.* Also *debt by record.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/1 Thay to abide enacted as þinges of recorde. 1472–3 *Ibid.* VI. 52/2 Any relesse, arbetrament, or any other plee, not matier of Recorde. 1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1630) 62 This Fine is called a Feofment of Record, because that it includeth all that the Feofment doth. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* x. § 655. 283 If it were by Matter of Record it should be good without attornment. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 464 A debt of record is a sum of money, which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 15 It then became a matter of record, and could not be impeached. 1842 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* II. II. II. v. 187 Another species of debt by record is that upon adjudgment; which is, where any sum is adjudged to be due from one party to the other, in an action in a court of record.

c. *Court of record*: a court whose proceedings are formally enrolled and valid as evidence of fact, being also a court of the sovereign, and having authority to fine or imprison. So †*Judge of record.*

[1419 *Liber Albus* in Riley *Memmin. Gildh.* (Rolls) I. III. I. 217 Si issint soit qe mesme le defendaunt veigne en court de recorde, etc.] 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 219/1 Your Officers in youre Courtes of Record. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eirenn.* I. xiii. (1602) 59 It maketh not a little..for the credit of the Iustices [of the Peace]..., that they are numbred amongst the Iudges of Record. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., Queene Elizabeth

..made the Consistory Court of the University of Cambridge a Court of Record. 1641, 1765 [see COURT *sb.*[1] 11]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iii. 25 That the very erection of a new jurisdiction with power of fine and imprisonment makes it instantly a court of record. 1844 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* III. v. vi. 442 The Commissioners [of Sewers] are a court of record and may fine and imprison for contempts. 1865 F. M. NICHOLS *Britton* I. 136 *note*, It was decided in later times, that the county court, though sitting by virtue of the King's writ.., had not the powers of a court of record. 1888 [see COURT *sb.*[1] 11].

†**d.** *To have record*: to be entitled to have one's judicial acts and decisions enrolled. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xiii. (1602) 60 Bracton..writing of a speciall case, where the Sherife in his Countie hath Record. [1865 F. M. NICHOLS *Britton* I. 136 *note*, The sheriff..is treated by our Author as the King's Justiciary, and as having the power of record incident to that office.]

2. The fact or condition of being preserved as knowledge, *esp.* by being put into writing; knowledge or information preserved or handed down in this way. Freq. in phrases (†*of*,) *on* or *upon record*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 409 Syn Ennok was or Elise Han freres been, that fynde I of record. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 166 For this I finde ek of record, Which the Cronique hath auctorized. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. ii, By all record he was dede or euer kynge Vther came. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 177, I finde on Recorde that the Priory at Bylsington was first advaunced by John Maunsell. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F vij b, Yee must haue a seuerall booke of record, wherein you shall record the copy of letters of charge. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 14 Euery action that hath gone before, Whereof we haue Record. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 7 The glorioust things, That stand upon record of mortall Kings. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) I. Let. to King, Remarkable Cases, which I thought worthy to be kept upon Record, and not buried in Oblivion. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 25 In chaunels and on coffins, where black death Keeps record of the trophies won from thee. 1884 *Times* 2 Dec. 10 Having beaten the highest break on record.

†**3.** Attestation or testimony of a fact; witness, evidence, proof. In early use chiefly in phrases *by record of, to take record* (*at*). *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 830 Lombe was taken þere, By trw records of ayþer prophete. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 85 Ȝe..louten to þis lordes..Aȝeine ȝowre reule and Religion, I take record at Ihesus. 1417 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 39 Ȝyf þer be eny man or woman þat wil say þat I howght hem eny goud, and swere vppon a boke by record of goud men, y wyl þat dey be payd. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 223 The qwych peticion I made diverse tyme to fore moche record. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1011/1 Where one is openly and notably suspected of heresye, and sufficient recorde and witnesse agaynste hym. 1547 HANCOCK in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. I. ix. 115, I awnswered that he spake those words betwyxt him and me, but yf I had record of them he would not speak them. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 90 Of which I could give you account enough upon as good record as story can give us of any thing.

†**b.** *To bear record*: to bear witness. *Obs.*

Tr. AF. *porter record* (Britton): cf. BEAR *v.* 2 c.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4591 With Kyng Richardes armes pourtrayed In sygne to bere record That Kyng Richard was her ovyr-lord. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 70 Foito bere hierof record He sende ous hider bothe tuo. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xii. (1859) 9 Of this wyl I bere hym good record, that he has clerely kepte hys byleue in to this last ende. 1526 TINDALE *John* i. 34 And I sawe yt, and have borne recorde, that thys ys the sonne off God. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 107 All that reade their workes maye beare recorde with them agaynst your lyes. 1611 BIBLE [in a number of passages, after earlier versions].

†**c.** *To take* or *call to record*: to call to witness. *Obs.* (Cf. CALL *v.* 20 c.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 7 That I take to record..The comun vois, which mai noght lie. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xiv. 14 Gonorilla..callynge her goddes to recorde, sayd, she loued hym more than her owne soule. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XX. 26, I take you to recorde this same daye that I am pure from the bloud of all men. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* XXX. 19, I take [1611 call] heauen and earth this daye to recorde ouer you. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 344, I call to record that same Roman Thrall Who..Fled through the desart.

†**d.** A witness. *Obs.* (In later use only in Biblical language.)

1526 TINDALE *Acts* v. 32 We are his recordes as concernynge these thynges. 1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 291 Recordes hereof thomas Barker .. and Thomas Slogen wth others. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 30 Heauen be the record to my speech. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. 33 (*In the Desobligeant*) God is my record,..that I do not speak it vauntingly.

II. 4. *Law.* An authentic or official report of the proceedings in any cause coming before a court of record, together with the judgement given thereon, entered upon the rolls of court and affording indisputable evidence of the matter in question.

The reference in Cowell (quot. 1607) is to Sir R. Brooke *La Graunde Abridgement* (1573) II. 292.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 341/1 Fynes, obligacions, reconysaunces, and othir recordes upon the same. 1472 *Ibid.* VI. 63/1 And therupon Juggement ayenst him yeven: as in the Record therof, whereof the Copie hereto is annexed, more playnly it is conteyned. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 856 All attayndels..were adnichilated, and the recorde of the same adiudged to be defaced. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recordum*, Ilk lauchfull court..hes thair awin recordes in all sik actiones as are..decided before them. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., That caveat of Brooke..that an act committed to writing in any of the King's Courts during the terme wherein it is written is alterable & no record; but that terme once ended and the said Act duly enrolled, it is a record. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 260 The Rolles being the Records or memorialls of the Judges of the Courts of Record ..admit no auerment, plea, or proofe to the contrarie. And if such a Record be alleaged, and it be pleaded, That there is no such Record, it shall be tried only by it selfe. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. 69 The judgment itself, and all the proceedings previous thereto, are carefully registered and preserved, under the name of records, in public repositories set apart for that particular purpose. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 86 § 11 All the said Judgments and Verdicts shall be deemed to be and shall become Records of the said Sheriff to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 1025 It is then transferred to the record and read aloud to the jury, who are asked, 'Is this your verdict?'

b. A copy of the material points, pleadings, and issue between defendant and plaintiff on a matter of law, constituting the case to be decided by the court; hence, a case so constituted or presented.

1627 POWELL *Attornies Almanacke* Title-p., Such as shall have occasion to remoue any Person, Cause, or Record from any inferiour Court to any the higher Courts at Westminster. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 317 The record is a history of the most material proceedings in the cause, entered on a parchment roll, .. in which must be stated the original writ and summons, all the pleadings [etc.]. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1087 A person having a bare authority, and not being a party to the record, is not prevented from being a witness. 1824 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 329 In cases where a state is a party on the record the question of jurisdiction is decided by inspection. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 19 No record was ever removed thither [to the Star chamber] upon assignment of errors in an inferior court. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 219/1 Since the Judicature Acts (1873) there has been no record properly so called, in civil cases, though it has not been expressly abolished.

c. Phr. *To travel out of the record* (see quot. 1770). Also *transf.*, to go off the subject. So *to keep to the record*.

1770 CHATHAM *Sp.* 11 Dec. in *Junius Lett.* (1772) I. Pref. 18 *note*, The court. are so far confined to the record, that they cannot take notice of any thing that does not appear on the face of it; in the legal phrase, they cannot travel out of the record. 1772 *Junius Lett.* I. Pref. 18 If I stated the merits of my letter to the King, I should imitate Lord Mansfield, and travel out of the record. 1840 W. L. GARRISON in *Life* II. 430 [He] will speak to a point that is pertinent, and not travel out of the record. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xviii, Never mind what you longed for. Keep to the record.

d. *Sc. Law.* A minute, subscribed by the counsel on both sides and by the judge (in the Court of Session by the Lord Ordinary), by which the parties to a suit mutually agree to hold certain pleadings as a full and final statement of the facts and pleas on which their case rests.

The record when finally adjusted and authenticated by the Lord Ordinary or the inferior judge is said to be *closed*. For details of the practice, which dates from the Act of 1825, see Bell's *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v.

1825–6 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 120 § 10 The Record so made up and authenticated shall be held as foreclosing the parties from the statement of any new averments in point of fact. 1850 *Act* 13 & 14 *Vict.* c. 36 § 2 Where Defences are lodged, and unless the Record shall be closed upon the Summons and Defences, the Record shall be made by Revisal.

5. An account of some fact or event preserved in writing or other permanent form; a document, monument, etc., on which such an account is inscribed; also, *transf.* any thing or person serving to indicate or give evidence of, or preserve the memory of, a fact or event; a memorial. Freq. in *pl.*, a collection of such accounts, documents, etc. Also, in recent use, a tracing or series of marks, made by a recording instrument.

1611 BIBLE *Ezra* vi. 2 There was found .. a rolle, and therein was a record thus written. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Agreement*, I wrote it down. But one that saw And envyed that Record [etc.]. 1790 COWPER *In Mem. Thornton* 48 Thy bounties all were Christian, and I make This record of thee for the Gospel's sake. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon* II. 163 In my wisdom are the orbs of Heaven Written as in a record. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 332/2 The journal stamp on a letter is a record that it has passed through the post-office. 1876 *Nature* XV. 101/2 Thus a permanent record is made of every signal that is sent. 1881 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 16 The very earliest record which we possess of any actual event is the scene depicted on a fragment of an antler [etc.].

transf. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 28 [Thou] breefe abstract and record of tedious dayes. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* lv, The living record of your memory. 1790 COWPER *Receipt Mother's Pict.* 54 The record fair That memory keeps, of all thy kindness there. 1797 WORDSW. *Old Cumbld. Beggar* 89 The villagers in him Behold a record. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 173 Shaping faithful record of the glance That graced the giving.

pl. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus*, *Hist.* IV. xl. (1591) 199 To communicate a copie to the Senate of the Princes recordes and papers. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.* Talby, This I translated for the office of the Records in the Towre well neare thirtie yeares since. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 63 Why, Daphnis, dost thou search in old Records, To know the Seasons when the Stars arise? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 143 ¶ 8 That no records were so durable as poems. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 615 Who..Could fetch from records of an earlier age,..His rich materials. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 58 My parchments and all records of my wealth. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 336/2 The Victoria Tower..has been named as a likely repository for the public records. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 50 No historical records remain of this great transaction.

transf. *a* 1610 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 28 Can this injurious World so quickly blot A name so great out of records of fame. 1662 BP. HOPKINS *Funeral Serm.* (1685) 13 The records of the grave. 1759 MASON *Caractacus* Wks. 1811 II. 97 That black hour, (May Memory ever raze it from her records). 1843 MILL *Logic* I. i. § 5 Either in the records of our own experience or in the discourse of others.

b. An account or reckoning of past time. *rare.*

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 3 For conseruing the record of time in true supputation. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 112 Who measured earth..And traced the long records of lunar years.

c. The leading facts in the life or career of a person, *esp.* of a public man; the sum of what one has done or achieved.

App. of American origin, but now in common Eng. use.

1856 H. GRELLEY *Sp., on Lincoln* 20 Mar. 133 A candidate must have a slim record in these times. 1879 TOURGÉE *Fool's Err.* xi. 49 Contending so hotly over each other's records during and before the war. 1888 *Century Mag.* May 3 My literary record—so far as I had made a record.

d. A performance or occurrence remarkable among, or going beyond, others of the same kind; *spec.* the best recorded achievement in any competitive sport. Freq. in phr. *to beat* or *break the record*: to surpass all previous performances.

1883 W. WILSON *Swim. Instructor* 137 The following records are given. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 483 This performance, which beat all previous records was considered a very fine one

III. †6. Reputation, repute, account. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 341 Dronkenesse is eek a foul record Of any man and namely in a lord. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 230 Protheus of his record Which was an Astronomien. *Ibid.* III. 326 Sche was a womman of record And al is lieved that sche seith. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1133 Off him he maid bot lycht record.

†**7.** Memory, remembrance, recollection. *Obs.*

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlix. 61 Long record of þat malice. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 106 It fallys þat þou chese of wyse men & of Skreueyns..of sotyll record. 1577–82 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancy* (1879) 55/1 When that in minde I feede upon the freshe recorde of thee. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 253 O that record is liuely in my soule.

†**8.** *Sc.* Reply; tale, statement. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1260 Schir Jhon Menteth..Till Wallace come, and maid a playne record. *Ibid.* X. 1145 To that langage Cumyn maid na record. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 729 The king fell in carping, and tauld his Intent To mony gracious Grome he maid his record.

†**9.** Accord, reconcilement. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 65/654 For our enmes sal we pray, Til a recorde be redy ay.

†**10.** A musical note. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xl, O Goulden bird.. Whose sweete records and more then earthly voice..did then my griefe asswage.

†**11.** = RECORDER [2]. *Obs. rare.*

?*c* 1475 *Sgr. lowe Degre* 1075 With sytolphe and with sautry songe With fydle, recorde, and dowcemele. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 Melodious instruments, as Lutes, Harpes, Regals, Records, and such like.

†**12.** = RECORDER [1]. *Obs. rare.*

a 1550 *Vox populi* 702 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 292 The laweare and the landelorde, The greate leave and the recorde, The recorde I mean is he That hath office or els ffee.

IV. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** objective and objective genitive, as *record bearer, bearing, -breaking, keeper, -maker, -making.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 2 Thess.* i. 9 b, You, which trusted in Christ at our *recorde bearing. — *Erasm. Par. 2 John* 54 Thys is the true doctrine, whiche you haue receaued of true *recorde bearours from the begynnyng. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 216 Those faithfull christen men, that heard and sawe Christ, and were his record bearers. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 6/1 This Henley Regatta has been a *record-breaking one. 1715 WILLIS *Notitia Parl.* I. Pref. 3 Deputy *Record Keeper of the Tower. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 480 Some severe strictures on the '*record-makers' [in cycling]. *Ibid.*, Whilst I am writing in familiar style of 'records' and '*record-making'.

b. *attrib.* in senses 4 and 5, as *record-bottle, commission, committee, -cross, -office, -room, -stone.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXV. (1856) 203 Planting a flagstaff, with .. a *record-bottle below it. 1811 *First Ann. Rep. Rec. Ireland* App., The Statutes..which have been published under the English *Record Commission. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 336/1 The Record Commission was renewed six several times between the years 1800 and 1831. 1801 *Ann. Rep. Comm. Public Rec.* § 2 The *Record Committee of the House of Commons. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 17 The hand..which had planted the *record-cross, and the tributary wreath. 1800 *First Rep. Public Rec.* 18 Upon Inquiry into the *Record Offices of the Sheriffs [etc.]. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 141 Nor people's record-offices beheld. 1800 *First Rep. Public Rec.* App. Pl. i, *Record Room for Principal Clerks of Session. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 152 Convicted by the magistrates at the record-room, Northampton. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 53 So, let the cliffs and seas of this fair place Be named man's tomb and splendid *record-stone.

c. *attrib.* in sense 5 d, passing into *adj.*

1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 135 The 'record' dimensions are..a length of 13½ in., with a girth..of 6⅛ in. 1895 *Times* 2 Jan. 13/1 Record prices have been made.

Record (*rĭkō·ɪd*), *v.* Also 5 *Sc.* racord, 6 recoord. [ad. OF. *recorder* (in most senses of the Eng. word) = Sp. *recordar*, It. *ricordare*:—L. *recordāre* (classical *recordārī*), f. *re-* RE- + *cord-*, *cor* heart: cf. *accord, discord*, etc.]

I. †1. *trans.* **a.** To get by heart, to commit to memory, to go over in one's mind. **b.** To repeat or say over as a lesson, to recite. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256, & makie so þeo þet bereð þet word recorden hit ofte biuoren hire, er heo go ut. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE

Chron. (1810) 172 Better him wer..þe seruise of his song recorded & lered. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 2 (51) Lay al this mene while Troilus Recordyng his lesson in this manere. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 37 If ye will recorde the lessons and epistles of loue by the space of ten yere. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 250 b, Anon the crowe recorded also the other woordes whiche she had so often heard. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Kal.* Apr. 30 If hys ditties bene so trimly dight, I pray thee, Hobbinoll, recorde some one. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 142 The Gardiner whilst he prunes his Vines and Arbours, may record some one of David's sonnets.

† c. To take to heart, give heed to. *Obs.*–1

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 250 He tolde him many a dredful sawe Bot Jason wolde it noght recorde.

2. To practise (a song, tune, etc.). In later use only of birds (cf. 3); † freq. (*c* 1580–1620) = to sing or warble (a tune, etc.).

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) V. viii. 99 When they hadde these instrumentes they recorded songes besyly tylle that they were..parfyte ynowe in al maner musike. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 278 Where vnder a sweete Arbour of Eglentine, be byrdes recording theyr sweete notes [etc.]. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 760 The young little nightingales harken to the old, and do record by themselues apart, the songs which they heard. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 95 You see a Bird by often whistling to learn a tune, and a Month after record it to her self. 1834 E. JESSE *Glean. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. 84 This tune..I could distinctly hear it inwardly whistle, or, in the language of bird-fanciers, record it.

† b. To sing of or about (something); to render in song. *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 110 Then Phylomene records the rewth Which craueth iust remorse. 1597 LYLY *Wom. in Moon* III. i. 79 Let vs go walke the woods, Where warbling birds record our happines. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 6 Here can I..to the Nightingales complaining Notes Tune my distresses, and record my woes.

3. *intr.* Of birds (rarely of persons): To practise or sing a tune in an undertone; to go over it quietly or silently. Now only *techn.*

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E vj, Therfore first recorde thou, as birde within a cage,.. thy tunes tempring longe, And then..forth with thy pleasaunt songe. 1530 PALSGR. 681/2 This byrde recordeth all redy, she wyll synge within a whyle. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 429 Like a bird that is taught to record, when he had sung it he sang it again. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* III. iii, Ye may record a little, or ye may whistle, As time shall minister; but, for main singing, Pray ye satisfy yourselves. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The cock thrush is distinguished from the hen in recording, the first being more loud and frequent in it than the second. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 250, I have known instances of birds beginning to record when they were not a month old. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. ii. 55 The young males [birds] continue practising, or, as the bird-catchers say, recording, for ten or eleven months.

† b. To sing or warble. *Obs.*

1590 LODGE *Rosalind* (Hunter. Cl.) 27 Partlie to heare the melodie of the sweete birdes which recorded. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. iv. 28 Harke, Madame, how the birds record by night. 1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, While the nymph did earnestly contest Whether the birds or she recorded best.

II. † **4.** *trans.* To call to mind, to recall, recollect, remember. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4191 Treytur! recorde what þou hast herde Seyde and sunge yn al þe werlde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 142 Huanne he recordeþ þet lif of iesu crist and his holy passioun. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 11 þat ye be noght for-getil, .. And tat ye recorde wel þe cumantemens of god. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* LXXXV, Do we so .. that men mowe recorde the worthynesse of knyght hode. 1530 PALSGR. 681/2 When I recorde the gentyll wordes he hath had unto me, it maketh my herte full sorye for hym. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 65 For they recording what they were of late Dare not yet mount aboue their former state. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 4 Do you already know your duty? it serves to commemorate, and to make you record it. 1789 COWPER *Annus Mem.* 34 An era .. Which joyful I will oft record, And thankful, at my frugal board.

absol. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 181, I haue seyd my synne in herte recordynge. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 831 The Kyng recordede tho, And bad hym bryng hys lef yn syght.

† **5.** To meditate, ponder (something) *with* oneself. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) While þat I stille recordede thise thinges with myself. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 46 Certaine dayes of deliberation are giuen to the prisoner to record with himselfe, who or what his enemies be. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 86 We shall record with our selues, in what league, amity or duty, we haue before-time stood charged.

† **6.** *intr.* a. To have mind or recollection *of* a person or thing. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 1 The Lord forsothe recoidide of Noe. — *Isa.* lxiii. 11 He recordide of the dayes of the world. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 9 Recoide of Saturne, the first kyng of Crete. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 28 Recorde of Dionisius, a king of much fame.

† b. To think or meditate *on* a thing or person. Also with *in*. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1130 (1179) Evermore on this night ye recorde, And beth wel ware ye do no more amys. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 125 Recorde on Fraunce and Parys the fayre citee. 1430–40 — *Bochas* VIII. i. (1558) 3 Recorde on Cyrus, and many other mo. 1532 TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* vi. 34 (*c* 1550) 82 b, To kepe the couenaunt of the Lorde thy God, and to recorde therin daye and night. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. I. 488 Let not the boke of this lawe departe out of thy mouth, but recorde therein daye and nyght. *a* 1604 R. HALL *Life Bp. Fisher* xxii. (ed. Baily, 1655) 206 Himselfe praying all the way, and recording upon the words which he before had read.

† **7.** a. To remind (one) of (a thing). *Obs. rare*–1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 829 Ye woot youre foreward and I it yow recorde.

† b. *refl.* To remember. Also const. *of*. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 9 Ful wel I me record, of this mater ne touchyd I no word. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 150 A man sholde hym recorde of thynges that afore hath bene.

III. † **8.** *trans.* To relate in words; to tell or narrate orally. Also *intr.* in *to hear record*, to hear tell (*of* a person). *Obs.* (in later use only as *transf.* from 9).

13.. *Cursor M.* 19112 (Gött.) Bi his fadir sitt he sall, Till he record haf vs all, þat he spac feirst wid prophecis. 1340 *Ayenb.* 59 þet is þe zenne of þan þet zuo bliþeliche recordeþ hare dedes and hare prowesses. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 36 In this wise, as I recorde, The man is cause of alle wo. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 52 Beting hem self [and] recordyng her synne tofore the pepille. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 13 Quhois crewall sclander seruis deid, And in my name all leis recordis. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sgr. Meldrum* 1520 Thair dwelt in Fyfe ane aged Lord That of this Squyer hard record. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, '*To Thee, O Father of Mankind*' ii, Who in th' Assembly of the Just Will still record thy Praise.

† b. Const. *to* or *unto* (a person). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 72 Thai all concordyt, That all thar spek suld be recordyt Till Schyr Eduuard. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 49 Somwhat of his aventures, To thee, mi Sone, I wol recorde. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 542 The Bruce than in his mynd remordyt Thai wordis suth that Wallace had him recordyt. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 102 The erle .. demanded of Raymondin where he had be so long, and he recorded to hym alle his auenture.

† c. To declare as one's verdict. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 197, I, Rȝtwisnesse, recorde thus with treuth, That her peyne be perpetuel. 1393 *Ibid.* C. IV. 474 After the dede that ys ydo, the dome shal recorde, Mercy other no mercy. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 60 Rȝtwys Jugement recordet þei none.

9. To relate in writing; to narrate or mention in a written account; to put or set down in writing; to put on record. Also, in recent use, of telegraphic and other instruments: To set down (a message, etc.) in some permanent form.

In later use the sense of setting down in a written or permanent form becomes the prominent one; early examples are more closely connected with sense 8.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 25 Me mynez on one amonge oþer, as Maþew recordez. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXI. (*Eugenia*) 239 It nedis nocht to recorde here þe dole. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 47 Clerkys recorde, by gret auctoryte, Hornes wer yove to bestys for dyffence. 1554–9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 2 Yet God made hyme promys, as Scrypture dothe reccord. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 54 Which story is first recorded of Plutarch, in his booke of the ceasing of oracles. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 828 Plinie recordeth many other wonders concerning these beasts. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iii. § 1 After he hath recorded those faults, he seeks not to extenuate them. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 253 Their Numbers were exactly taken, and are as exactly Recorded. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. 259 The services you have done the nation..have been faithfully recorded. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 265 The last words of his that are recorded, are worthy the greatness of his soul. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxi. 343, I have recorded certain winter measurements made on the Mer de Glace. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xxii. § 5 Sometimes the Morse signals are indicated to the ear or eye without being recorded. 1895 [see RECORDER[1] 4].

fig. 1601 DANIEL *To C'tess Cumbld.* xvi, This note (Madam) of your Worthiness Remaines recorded in so many Hearts. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. i, What so under eye Doth fall, or is record in memorie. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 580 Just and unjust recording in their mind. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 161 In faithful memory she records the crimes, Or real or fictitious, of the times.

absol. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. Prol. 30 Wiþe Orosius we wil discorde In til our dat qwhen we racorde Befor or fra þe byrtht of God.

refl. 1818 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ix, By this name the stranger had recorded himself in the books of the tourney.

b. To have (a gift, etc.) properly recorded; to give (a verdict or vote).

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 388 That he doe record a gift Heere in the Court of all he dies possest Vnto his sonne [etc.]. *a* 1856 CUSHING *Law & Pract. Legisl. Assemblies U. S.* VI. iii. 708 If they do not apply until afterwards, they can only be permitted to record their votes by leave of the house. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 May 5/4 There is only one verdict which those who disapprove of it can record.

† **10.** To bear witness to (a fact, etc.); to attest, confirm. Also *absol.*, to testify. *Obs.*

1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. IV. 157 Alle rȝtful recorded þat resoun treuthe tolde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 348 Þese were i-sent to the popes court for to have þese covenauntes recorded by þe popes billes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/1 Recordyn', or bere wytnesse, *testificor*. 1476 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 35 Thys wyll we recorde and bere wittenesse be thys lettre of record sealed with our seales. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlvi, That can Amintas record and testify. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 171/21 To Recorde, *contestari*. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 4 Let me be recorded by the righteous Gods, I am as poore as you.

absol. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. V. 29 To take red at Reson, that recorde sholde By-fore the kyng and Conscience. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 327 It was a mery gle, sich hard I never none, I recorde.

† b. To call to witness. *Obs. rare*–1.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* V. ii, For all blot of foul inchastity, I record Heaven, her heavenly self is clear.

† **IV. 11.** To pertain or belong *to* (one). *Obs.*–1

c 1500 *Lancelot* 606 Hyme lakid nocht that to a lord recordith.

Re-cord (rīkɔ̄·ɹd), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + CORD *v.*[1]] *trans.* To cord again, in senses of that vb.

1797 *Term Rep.* VII. 182 All that they had done was to measure the wood and re-cord a very small part of it. 1869 *1st Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 14 The document sought is usually found in a few minutes, and the piece re-corded and returned to its place.

Recordable (rĭ'kɔ̄·ɹdăb'l), *a.* [f. RECORD *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being recorded, admitting of record.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 258/2 Thou that arte called to the lyf perdurable .. to refection not recordable. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* XXXVIII, Of very important, very recordable events. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. XI. II. 541 Prince Lichtenstein..does nothing else recordable in Berlin.

Reco·rdal. *rare*–1. [-AL.] = RECORD *sb.*

1859 T. S. HENDERSON *Mem. E. Henderson* I. 13 Boyish escapades which are not worth recordal.

† **Reco·rdance.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *recordance* (13th c.) = It. *ricordanza*: or f. RECORD *v.* and -ANCE.] Remembrance.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XVI. 61 Hauynge noo mynde ne recordaunce for to goo conquere the cytees. *Ibid.* XXV. 90 For often commeth in mynde, to theym of good recordaunce [etc.]. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 145 Recordaunce make with griefe and dolefulnes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Verbum Sempiternum* Wks. III. 131/2 This Booke agaiae, againe, Recordance brings.

So † **Reco·rdancy.** *Obs. rare*–1.

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* IV. 364, I know the Recordancie of thy vertues have no need of Commiserations.

Reco·rdant, *a. rare*–1. [f. as prec. + -ANT.] Containing a record, reminiscent.

1813 in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 656 Monument or memorial recordant of the virtues..of man.

Recordar, obs. Sc. form of RECORDER[2].

Reco·rdate, *v. rare*–1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *recordārī* to RECORD.] *trans.* To remember, recollect.

1830–2 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 131 When Rose recovered, she seemed as if trying to recordate what had happened.

Recordation (rekɔ̄ɹdē·ʃən). [a. OF. *recordation* (14–16th c.), or ad. L. *recordātiōn-em* (hence also Sp. *recordacion*, It. *ricordazione*), n. of action f. *recordārī* to RECORD.]

† **1.** The faculty of remembering or recollecting.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. iii. (Bodl. MS.), In the hyndermeste [cell of the brain is] recordacioun and mynde. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 163 For this cause some Philosophers attribute vnto man beside memorie both recordation and remembrance. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 46 Another receptacle for the intelligible species, which they call Reminiscency or Recordation.

† **2.** Remembrance or recollection *of* something.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxiv. 94 Of þe recordacion of þe manyfolde benefetes of god. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 3 The recordacion of actis and dedis in armes of so many famous..Kingis. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 351/2 They doe..pray vnto them in remembraunce and recordation of the first fruits. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 147 Ioyning to that new offence a recordation of old iniuries done against him. 1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 159 It strooke a..recordation of their former disloyaltie into our first parents. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινὴ* Diat. V. 244 The recordation thereof, and external acknowledgment of Christ to be the Redeemer [etc.].

attrib. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. x. 71 Let me call myself back to my recordation-subject. Thou needest not remind me of my Rosebud.

† **3.** An act of commemorating or making mention; a commemorative account. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* Pref., Discurring most of those townes and places in it with a pleasant recordation of my pen. 1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 69 A short, but pithy and worthy recordation of Her Clement gouernment. 1670 WALTON *Life Donne* 63 Methinks they be persons that seem to challenge a recordation in this place.

4. The action or process of recording or committing to writing.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 279 Notation: or say recordation, registration, scription, note taking. 1831 *Examiner* 723/2 An accurate recordation or representation of the transactions of an individual. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 326 It is difficult to perceive upon what principle recordation is necessary.

attrib. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 94 Every cause is recordation-worthy, unless in so far as some special reason can be shewn to the contrary.

Recordative (rĭ'kɔ̄·ɹdătiv), *a.* [a. obs. F. *recordatif* (16th c.) or ad. late L. *recordātīv-us* (once): see RECORDATE *v.* and -IVE.] Commemorative.

1551 GARDINER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 795/1 A sacrifice recordatiue of that only sacrifice of the crosse. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 32 There be Papists that tollerate Images only for their signification and as they are recordatiue. 1811–31 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 297 Recordative of the matter of thought. 1898 *Month* June 646 In the few sentences recordative of his teaching.

Hence **Reco·rdatively** *adv.*

1633 AMES *Agst. Ceremn.* II. 291 If we admitte of significant Images, as religious Ceremonies, I would fain know how we in England can condemne, those that worship .. them commemoratively or recordatively.

† **Recordator.** *Obs.*–1 [a. med.L. *recordātor*, f. *recordārī* to RECORD.] = RECORDER[1].

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 246 Dav. Middleton of Gwenock, Recordator of North-Wales.

Recorded (rĭ'kɔ̄·ɹdĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. RECORD *v.* + -ED[1].] † a. Tuned or musically rendered. *Obs.* b. Put on record, preserved in writing.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 83 With ioyes the

Nightingal gan rayse, his right recorded song. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 61, I (now the voyce of the recorded Law) Pronounce a sentence. 1606 — *Macb.* V. v. 21 To the last Syllable of Recorded time. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 27 An age of recorded history for one nation, is an age before recorded history for another. 1877 *Nature* XVI. 446/2 The recorded ascents to the height of 21,000 feet are extremely few.

Hence **Recǒ·rdedly** *adv.*

1893 *Temple Bar* Apr. 511 Mrs. Charles Kemble, an actress, recordedly, and a character.

Recorder[1] (rĭkō·ɪdəɹ). Also 4–5 recordour. [Orig. a. AF. *recordour*, OF. *recordeour, -eur* (14th c.); in later use partly f. RECORD *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. A certain magistrate or judge having criminal and civil jurisdiction in a city or borough.

The Recorder was originally a person with legal knowledge appointed by the mayor and aldermen to 'record' or keep in mind the proceedings of their courts and the customs of the city, his oral statement of these being taken as the highest evidence of fact. (See Riley *Munimenta Gildhallæ* I. 42–3.) The recorder of London, to whom most of the early evidence refers, is still appointed by the court of aldermen; in other cities and boroughs the appointment is made by the crown, the duties of the office being regulated by the Municipal Corporations Act of 5 and 6 William IV and subsequent enactments. The court of Quarter-Sessions is held by the recorder on dates fixed by himself.

[*c* 1325 in Riley *Munim. Gildh.* (Rolls) II. I. 151 Solonc le record des Recordours de la Gilhale. 1347 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 186/1 Au Mair & au Recordour & as Aldermannes de mesme la Citee. 1419 *Liber Albus* in Riley *Munim. Gildh.* (Rolls) I. III. I. 182 Et si les parties pleident a jugement, le jugement serra done par bouche de loure Recordoure. *Ibid.* I. 308 Sacramentum Recordatoris. Vous jurrez, qe vous serrez foialx et loialx .. a la citee de Loundres, en loffice du Recordour.]

1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 8 [At York] Richard Russell, Thomas Bracebryg, aldermen, Gui Rouclyff, recordour. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 504/2 Aldermen or Recorders of the same Cite [London]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 142 b, Whatsoeuer was saied by the Recorder, in his excuse, was taken as..a dissimulacion or a mocke. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 30 His answer was, the people were not vsed To be spoke to, but by the Recorder. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* 1630 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 476 The Recorder of this towne..shall have per annum tenn pounides sterling. 1642 CALTHROP *Liberties London* 23 That the Recorder shall or may *ore-tenus*,.. record and certifie the Customs being traversed. And his certificate shall be as strong in the Law as the verdict of 22 men. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 P 4 [He] has, by Advice of the Recorder of Oxford, brought this Action. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 76 The customs of London differ from all others in point of trial: for, if the existence of the custom be brought in question, it shall not be tried by a jury, but by certificate from the lord mayor and aldermen by the mouth of their recorder. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* V. iii. II. 244 Boroughs having a Recorder have separate Courts of Quarter-Sessions of the peace. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 160/1 The recorders of Dublin and Cork are judges of the civil bill courts in those cities.

transf. 1593 DONNE *To C'tess Huntingdon* xvii, I but your Recorder am in this..A ministerial notary.

†**b.** The chief justice of an East Indian settlement. *Obs.*

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., St. Papers* 5/2 So much of the charter..for erecting the Courts of Recorder at Madras and Bombay, as relates to the appointment of Recorder.

†**2.** A witness. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/1 Recordowre, wytnesse berer, *testis*. 1522 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 14 Also I wyll John Wylkes..and Richard Roundell to be recorders with other moo. 1556 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 87 Recorders hereof, Lawranse Robinson..withe other mo. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., I find not that wee in our Courts (especially in the Kings Courts) stand much upon the number of recorders or witnesses for the strength of the testimonie which the record maketh.

3. One who records or sets down in writing.

Recorder of the Great Roll, a former officer of the Scottish Court of Exchequer, also called *Clerk of the Pipe*.

1537 BIBLE (Matthew) 1 *Kings* iv. 3 Jeosaphath the sonne of Ahilud the recorder. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xix. 198 Faithfull recorders of all occurrences that befell the Church. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 10 He had got Corsellis into his hands, as the recorder imports, so many years before. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xvii. 370 The faithful recorder of our once country-customs. 1834 *Act 4 & 5 Will. IV*, c. 16 (*title*) An Act to abolish the Office of Recorder of the Great Roll or Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer in Scotland. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 3 A faithful .. recorder of what he heard and saw.

4. A recording apparatus; *esp.* a device in a telegraphic instrument for recording the signals received. (See also *siphon recorder*.)

1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xxiii. § 6 Keeping .. the glass tube end of the recorder within a very narrow strip of paper. 1876 *Nature* XV. 102/1 The Recorder consists of a powerful electro-magnet [etc.]. 1895 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 6/5 The Thompson and Marsden Patent Recorder..is a machine to be attached to the indicator posts of steam vessels for recording..every order as it is given by the master from the bridge to the engineer below.

Recǒ·rder[2]. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5–6 recordre, 5 *Sc.* -our, 6 *Sc.* -ar, (5 recourder), 5– recorder. [app. f. RECORD *v.* (senses 2 and 3) + -ER[1].] A wind instrument of the flute or flageolet kind (see quot. 1626).

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xv. (1554) 54 b, Pan..Of recorders fond fyrst the melodies. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 759 The rote, and the recordour, .. The trumpe, and the talburn. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 5 b, Yf a manne would fayn bee reputed a good player on the recordres. 1598 YONG *Diana* 475 One of them plaied on a Lute; another on a Harpe; another made a maruellous sweet countertenour vpon a Recorder. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 221 The Figure of Recorders, and Flutes, and Pipes are straight; But the Recorder hath a less Bore and a greater; Above, and below. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 655 Flutes or Recorders are a brave noble Instrument, being skilfully handled. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 94 All maids that make trial of a Lute or a Viol,..If you like not this Order, come try my Recorder. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 250 A musical instrument, formerly used in England, called a recorder. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* x. 14 Pipes, and recorders, and the hum of war.

†**b.** One of the pipes of an organ. Also *transf.*

1613 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, The particulars of the great organ..1 recorder of mettal, a stopt pipe. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 92 In the curious Machin of speech, the Nose is added as a Recorder, to advance the melodious eccho of the sound.

†**c.** *transf.* One who plays a recorder. *Obs.*[—1]

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 5 Such are poets, trumpetters, cornets, recorders, pipers, bag-pipers.

Recǒ·rdership (rĭkō·ɪdəɹʃɪp). [f. RECORDER[1] + -SHIP]. The office, or term of office, of a recorder.

1553 *Shrewsbury MSS.* in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. X. 13 It ys supposed to be incident to his office of recordarshipp. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 45 To confirme your Lordship's election to the Recordership of Grantham. 1689 J. BENT *Bloody Assizes* 13 To whose influence..he attributed his dismission from the Recordership. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 64 The fees of registration and recordership. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 248/1 County Court judges could retain their recorderships after their appointment.

Recǒ·rding (rĭkō·ɹdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the vb. RECORD in various senses.

†**1.** Remembrance, recollection; meditation. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 55 Þe blisse þet hi habbeþ ine þe recordinge. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* i. 5 Takinge recordinge [*gloss* or myndel of that feith, that is in thee. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* N iv b, They whiche kepe them self fro recordynge of ony wordes. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 277 Huntyng is a playn recordyng of warre. 1559 *Homilies* I. *Exhort. Holy Script.* B j, Continual readyng and recordyng of Gods worde.

2. The practising or singing of birds.

1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Recordyng of byrdes, *patois*. 1611 COTGR., *Resonnance*,..a recording, as of birds. 1682 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1053 The recording of birds, *modulatio avium alterna*. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 250 The next stage in the notes of a bird is termed, by the bird-catchers, recording. 1852 MISS PRATT *Nat. Songst.* 49 This practising is by bird fanciers called recording.

3. The action of setting down or putting on record. Also *attrib.*

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* IV. i. § 1 So certain a recording of them, as may be least liable to any suspicion of imposture or deceit. 1684 I. MATHER (*title*) An Essay for the recording of Illustrious Providences. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 827 This recording is necessary, in order that the deed may have the benefit of the statute. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 7/1 Recording fees are regulated solely by the mines themselves.

Recording (rĭkō·ɹdɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That records, now *esp.* in phr. *recording angel*.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. viii, The recording angel, as he wrote it down, dropp'd a tear upon the word. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 551 Marble and recording brass decay. 1781 — *Table-t.* 21 When recording History displays Feats of renown. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 30 Every believer is attended by two guardian and recording angels. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* lxv. (1873) VI. 2 Had the Romans been a recording people like the Normans [etc.]. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xxii. § 7 The electro-magnet of the recording instrument.

Re·cordless, *a.* [f. RECORD *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no record or records; unrecorded.

1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columb.* (Ohio) I. 62 The line which separates the extinct and recordless races from the races known to history.

Recordour, -dre, obs. ff. RECORDER[2].

Re-cork (rĭkō·ɹk), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cork again; to provide with new corks.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 464/1 Such also are most liable to the aggressions of insects, and must frequently be recoiked. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 207/2, I ordered the..bottles to be refilled, recorked, and served a second time.

†**Recorporification.** *Obs.*[—1] [RE- 5 a.] A making or becoming corporeal again.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 216 This Factitious Vitriol may not be barely a new Production, but partly a Recorporification.

So †**Recorporify** *v.*; **Recorporize** *v.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 490/2 The recorporified Spirits have a greater Sphere of Activity .. than the Substances purely natural. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 74 Spirits re-corporised render the water colder than the salts do, out of which they were drawn.

†**Recotising,** *vbl. sb. Her. Obs.*[—1] [RE- 5 a.] A second cotising.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* ii. 69 The Fret is as it were a recotizing of the feeld: but in Armes bended or cotized, the cullors conteined be equally deuided with the feeld.

Recou·ch, *v. rare*[—1]. [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To couch again, to retire again to rest.

a 1639 WOTTON *Poems, civ Psalm* vii, Then savage Beasts creep from the silent Wood, .. Who when at Morn they All recouch again, [etc.].

Recouer(e, -ir, obs. ff. RECOVER *sb.* and *v.*

Recouncile, obs. form of RECONCILE *v.*

†**Recou·nsel,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 reconseyle, 4 (6 *Sc.*) -sale, 5 -saille; 4 reconcele, -sele, 6 *Sc.* -sel(l. *β.* 4 recounseil, 5 -seille, 5–6 -seyll, 4–5 -sail, 6 *Sc.* -saill, -sale; 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) recounsel, 5 -selle, 6 *Sc.* -sell, -cel(l. [a. OF. *reconseiller*, ad. L. *reconciliāre* after *conseiller* to COUNSEL. The forms in Eng. follow those of the simple vb.]

1. *trans.* = RECONCILE *v.* 1 and 2.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 308/55 Crist forsobe was in heuene þe goode worlde Reconseylinge To him-self. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 24 Go first for to be recounseilid to thi brother. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2370 And with his blode vs to godde his fadeie to reconsaille. 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* II. xxiii. 98 b, Jason recounseylled and toke ayene his wyfe media. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (S. T. S.) 42 We war inimis with god bot now we ar reconsalit be the deid of his sone.

2. *Sc.* = RECONCILE *v.* 4.

1502 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 94 O Natuie Quene, and O ge lustie May,..Recounsell me out of this greit affray. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xi. (S. T. S.) I. 63 He kest him to recounsell him agane to the favoure of his pepill. 1563 WINZET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 4 He appeiris weil to hef bene recouncelit vnto his fauour.

3. = RECONCILE *v.* 5 and 5 b. Also, to bring back, or admit again, to allegiance.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 740 Thou has a quhill renyit thi fay; Bot thou reconsalit now mon be. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xviii. 305/2 Yf ony curate..recounseyll hym that wyll not amende hym .. he doth symonye. 1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 72/1 Quhill thay haue reconsaillit tham selfis to the trew Kirk submittand þame selfis to the Discipline thairof. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 76 Mr. George [Wishart] ansuerit .. he wald .. be recounsellit in ony thing his conscience movet him.

4. = RECONCILE *v.* 6.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7147 Þe new kirke was recounsailde Solemply, and reparailde. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. lxiv. 108/2 Yf it [pollution] myght be preued, ther sholde noo preeste synge ne saye noo masse therin, ne bodye be buryed tyll it [the churchyard] were reconseyelled ayen by the bysshop. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. xxiii, þat þe templis of þe goddis (quhilkis war pollutit & violet be Inemyis) suld be reconsealed, renewit, & purifyit.

5. To recover, regain. *rare*[—1].

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2, I trowe wele þat within a lytill tyme oure right heritage..schuld be recounsailed and putte in to þe handes of þe right heyers of Ihesu Criste.

Hence †**Recou·nseller; Recou·nselling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliv. 3 Þe warld resayued grace of reconcelynge. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* v. 5 Y was recounselere and mediatour bitwixe God and 30u in that tyme. — *Isa.* lx. 10 In my recounselyng Y had merci on thee. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/2 A Recounsillynge, *reconsiliacio*.

Recounsile, -syle, obs. ff. RECONCILE *v.*

†**Recou·nt,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. RECOUNT *v.*[1], in early use perh. after OF. *raconte* (Godef.).] Account, narrative, narration.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liii. 204 And for the recounte of their aduenture, they chased Subyon [etc.]. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* lx, No Night with sleepe shall close mine eyes at all, Before I make recount of such a debt. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 34 In recount of whom I proceed with Sir Philip Sidney.

Recount (rĭkau·nt), *sb.*[2] [RE- 5 a; cf. RECOUNT *v.*[2]] A new count; a second or subsequent enumeration (*esp.* of votes in an election).

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 7/2 In reply to the Conservative application for a re-count. 1890 *Times* 21 Oct. 5/4 The Government Census Bureau has refused to make a recount of the population of New York.

Recount (rĭkau·nt), *v.*[1] Also *β.* 5–6 recompte, 6 -coumpte. [a. ONF. and AF. *reconter, recunter* (12th c.) f. *re-* RE- + *conter* to COUNT. Cf. also F. *raconter*.]

1. *trans.* To relate or narrate; to tell in detail; to give a full or detailed account of (some fact, event, etc.). Also const. *to* (a person).

a. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 7 As is recountit be Sanct Gregore the haly doctour. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K iij b, Gladde to here telle and recounte the goodness of them. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 262, I am ashamyd to recounte it. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 41 To recount *ab ouo*..howe the Herring first came to be a fish. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 186 He ceased not to bewaile my misery, and to recount my Tragedy. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 28 He recounted unto me, that he had in all but six thousand men. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, Mrs. Hill wept for joy in recounting how well she succeeded. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. ii. P 2, I recounted..all that had passed..without garbling the facts in any particular. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 269 The two .. fell to recounting to each other many a good story.

β. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 45 b, I shal recompte to yow my lyf and all myn astate. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 803 With ye which aunswere John Greene returned, recompting the same to king Richarde. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* i. 3, I have thought good to recoumpte this historie.

b. (With plural object.) To relate in order; to enumerate by particulars.

a. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428 b/1 Who that coude recounte alle the myracles doon by hym. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 60 Yf I sholde recounte all the aduentures, .. it sholde be to longe a processe to show it. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* x. ii. (1886) 143 Macrobius recounteth five differences of images. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 112 To recount Almightie works What words or tongue of Seraph can suffice? 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 304 To enumerate all those vices which I have already declined recounting. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 267 These are advantages and gratifications which it makes one almost feverish to recount. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* VIII. 113 Rites and prayers, recounting to God the items of his magnificence.

β. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 3 He

recompteth most plentifully..all the dolefull destinies of the Church. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 171 In the articles which the auncient fathers doe recompt.

†**2.** To consider or reflect on; to debate or weigh (*with* or *within* oneself). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 They begyn to recount with them selfe what they haue done. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 This Iuno fearing, and old broyls bluddye recounting. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 18 To perpend and to recompte within it selfe, that God hath made all his seuerall Creatures. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 106 Cambyses in a rage .. nor re-counting with himself, that [etc.].

†**b.** To go over, examine. *Obs.*—1

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 214 Saynt Chrisostom counseleth the ofte to recount thy conscyence, and to remember..thy..synnes.

†**3.** To regard, consider, or account (a person or thing) as possessing a certain character or quality. Const. *as*, *for*, *to be*, or with simple complement. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 61 b, Than moost of all recount thy selfe but a wretche and a synner. *c* 1550 R. Bieston *Bayte Fortune* A iv b, Thy wordes as Iapes ought wel to be recompted. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 145 There were some .. recounted for sacrificers. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 330 Recomptyng murther to be a more tollerable offence. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Dan.* Comm., Recounting him also the most renowmed of his time for wisdom. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 467 Sir William Paston..is justly recounted a public benefactor.

†**b.** To reckon or mention *among* or *in* (a class). *Obs.*

1560 Becon *New Catech.* v. Wks. I. 433 b, So many as.. desired to be recompted among the Christians. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 94 b, Among Nuttes, is also to be recounted the Hasel Nuttes. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 450 Learned men, in which number Hugh Latimer..and Nicholas Saxton..are recounted.

†**4.** *intr.* and *trans.* To reckon, count *up*. *Obs.*

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 124 Whan they haue recounted to a hondred, they saye *Kans*. And if they nomber to a thousand, than they saye *Myle*. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 256 Iosephus, recounting up his [Herod's] many wives .. hath this excuse for it. 1647 Trapp *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* v. 9 He will recount from the bloud of righteous Abel ..to the bloud of mean Ignatius.

Hence **Recou·nting** *vbl. sb.*[1]

a 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 1104 But my recountyng is of them that do amys. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* iii. (1887) 13 If controversie arise, and be worth the recounting, the matter shall not sleepe. *a* 1610 Healey *Epictetus* (1636) 73 The recounting of thy fortunes is nothing so pleasing unto others.

Recount (rĭkau·nt), *v.*[2] [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To count or reckon over again.

1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 52 As some lone miser..Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxvii, Mr. Bumble had re-counted the tea-spoons, re-weighed the sugar-tongs, [etc.]. 1877 Lowell *Night-Watches* 2 While the slow clock, as they were miser's gold, Counts and recounts the mornward steps of Time.

Hence **Recou·nting** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1892 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 2/1 The vote being taken first by show of hands and afterwards by a recounting of members standing up.

†**Recount,** *v.*[3] Freq. in Caxton for Recounter.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 52 There they recounted the duke Beues. *Ibid.* 344 etc. 1490 — *Eneydos* 29 b, Thus rennynge aboute she recounted Eneas.

Recou·ntable, *a. rare.* [f. Recount *v.*[1] + -able.] That may be recounted; that admits of being related.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 256/2 Laudes and praysynges of the cherubyns and..not recountable Songes of the Seraphyns. 1855 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1895) I. 123 The dinner..only recountable in blank verse.

Recountal (rĭkau·ntăl). [f. as prec. + -al.] The act of recounting, recital. (Freq. in recent journalistic use.)

1861 J. Pycroft *Ways & Words* 270 Hear the poor author's pathetic recountal. 1874 J. Caird in *Gd. Words* Nov. 792 The great deeds of history at the recountal of which our hearts thrill with involuntary admiration.

Recounter, *sb.*[1] *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who relates or recounts.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 158 Wise counselers and recounters of honestie and vertue. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Relator*, a recounter, a teller. 1598 Florio, *Raccontatore*, a repoiter, a recounter.

†**Recounter,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5–6 -tre, 6 *Sc.* reacuntar. [f. the vb. Cf. Rencounter *sb.*]

1. A meeting, *esp.* a hostile one; an encounter.

1471 *Paston Lett.* II. 422 Entendyng fio thence to goo foorth..to the recountr of the said enemyes. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 372 Many a Cristen man was slayne at that recounter. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 41 In theie recountre and metyng, they produce always bygger and bygger vaines and artires. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 68 He departed towards London, with a good conduct .. for feare of any recounters.

b. A blow, stroke. *rare*—1.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxx. 431 The Gryffon resyd vp his fete and spredde..his wyngis, and gaue Huon suche a recountre that the noble knyghte was stryken to the erthe.

2. *Sc. Law.* A counter-pledge or security.

1429 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, c. 7 (1814) 18 [He] sal remayn in ane vnlaw of the courte ande tyne the accioun of the quhilk þe borgh & þe recounter was fundyn. 1471 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 101 And þar be excepciouns ane or ma proponit & þaruppone borowis & Recounteris fundin [etc.].

†**Recou·nter,** *v. Obs.* [f. Re- + Counter *v.*[1] prob. after F. *rencontrer*: cf. Rencounter *v.*]

1. *trans.* To encounter in battle or combat. Also *absol.*, to encounter each other.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* ix. xxvii. 3224 The awaward .. To recountir the first perile, First than entrit in the pres. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 279/1 It must hastely be purveid, that they [the king's enemies] mowe .. be recountred and resisted. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 9 [They] recountred eche other so vygorously þat they breke bothe there speres. 1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 544/2 They were recountred, vanquesshed, .. overcome and dyvers put to deth. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. ix. (S.T.S.) I. 162 The romanis .. with new curage recounterit þare Inemyis. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 234 Quhilk efterwart gat new speiris and recounterit freischelie againe.

b. To encounter, withstand, resist (a feeling or action).

1470 *Reb. Linc.* (Camden) 17 If they wold have biden, to have recountred theire malice. *a* 1598 Rollock *Lect. Passion* ii. (1616) 24 This taking recounters and meetes our taking by the deuill, and death. 1702 Mrs. Behn *Forc'd Marriage* II. ii, I must either resolve never to provoke His jealousie, or be able to re-counter [1671 re'ncounter] his..valour.

2. To encounter or meet by chance; to come upon or fall in with.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 227 He passis fra his company..and sa is recounterit be a knycht of Fraunce. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xvi. 62 With this rodde fleeynge he.. departed the troublouse clowdes that he recountred in hys waye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 7 Ane pure man of perse, quha be chance recountrit kyng darius. 1600 *Gowrie Conspir.* A 2 b, There by accident [he] affirmed to haue recountred a baselike fellow, vnknowne to him.

b. *intr.* To meet or fall in *with* one. *rare*—1.

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 756/1 Making toward the Turkes, and recountring with the Tartarians.

3. To meet (a person) on arrival. *rare*—1.

c 1500 *Melusine* 348 Thus they rode thrugh the toun into the Castel... There were the six bretheren recountred of two noble ladyes.

4. *Sc. Law.* To oppose (the giving of a pledge).

1429 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, c. 7 (1814) 18 Quhare twa partiis apperis at þe bar and þe tane strek a borgh apone a weir of law þe toþer party sal haf leif to be avisit..quhepir he wil recounter it or nocht..Andę gif he recounteris þe borgh, & strenthis it with resounis [etc.].

5. *Sc.* 'To turn the contrary way, to reverse, to inveit; a technical term among tradesmen' (Jamieson 1825).

Hence †**Recou·ntering** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 6 They mette wyth no knightes in recountring .. but that they bare hem out of their arsonnes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 132 [In] that recountryng were many one slayn & wounded. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. x. (S. T. S.) I. 165 But ony recountering or debate, þai gaif .. plegeis for peace. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 14 Ilk ane of thame slew othir at thair recountering.

†**Recou·ntermand.** *Obs.*—1 [Re-.] A recalling or revocation of a decree.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 121/2 The generall recountermaunde sent forth by hym, for the persecution againe of the Christians.

Recountless (rĭkau·ntlĕs), *a.* [f. Recount *sb.*[1] + -less.] Incapable of being recounted.

1602 *Song of Mary* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) II. 424 Sinne with recountlesse shapes afflicts him. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 68 To whom I render recountless thanks. 1837 R. Wilson *Pleas. Piety* II. 27 Spring..evolving in recountless forms The leaves of many-tinted green.

†**Recou·ntment.** *Obs.*—1 [f. Recount *v.*[1] + -ment.] Relation, recital.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 141 When .. betwixt vs two, Teares our recountments had most kindely bath'd.

Recoup (rĭkū·p), *sb. Law.* [f. next.] (See quots. and cf. Recoupe b.)

1860 *Wharton's Law Lex.*, *Recoup*, the keeping back or stopping something which is due; discount; recompense. 1869 [see Recoupment].

Recoup (rĭkū·p), *v.* Also 5, 7 recoupe. [ad. F. *recouper* (12th c.), to cut back, etc., f. *re-* Re- + *couper* to cut: see Coup *v.*[2] and *sb.*[3]]

†**1.** *trans.* To cut short, interrupt. *Obs. rare*—1.

Cf. Cotgrave's rendering of F. *recouper*.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxvi. (1869) 118 Swich a fool .. seith þat he wot wel and vnderstant what folk wolden seye, and recoupeth here woordes, and holt hem as fooles.

2. *Law.* To deduct; to take off or keep back. Also *absol.*, to make a deduction.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 39 The demandant..shall recoupe the third part of the profits. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 809. 363 This land shall be extended, and the common shall be recouped and deducted. 1672 Manley *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Recoupe*, .. to defalke or discount. As if a man hath ten pounds issuing out of certain Lands, and he disseises the Tenant of the Land in an Assise brought by the Disseisee, the Disseisor shall Recoupe the Rent in the Damages. 1869 Waterman *Law of Set-off & Recoupment* 152 *note*, The defendant might recoup for the damages resulting from the plaintiff's want of skill. *Ibid.*, The defendant might recoup damages for a breach of warranty for the thing sold.

3. (With double object.) To recompense (a person) for (some loss or outlay); to make up or make good (loss, etc.) to (a person).

1664 in *New England Co.* (1896) 6 A man who hath as little estate to recoupe us the wrongs done us, as he made scruple to doe the same. 1860 Reade *8th Commandm.* 107 So my partner..had run us into fresh expenses, which he was entitled to be recouped. 1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., The amounts returned in sale of land..will tend to recoup the Metropolitan Board a considerable amount of their outlay.

b. To recompense, repay (a person). Also const. *for* (the loss or expence). Freq. *refl.*, to recover what one has expended or lost.

1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 94 They made reprisals, in the way of pilfering, to recoup themselves for their forced gratuities. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* x. vii. (1876) 627 The home trader, when rates increase, will only be able partly to recoup himself by a rise in prices.

4. To make up for, compensate for, make good.

1860 Reade *8th Commandm.* 107, I offered in Court to recoup these expenses incurred. 1880 *Standard* 11 Dec., How to recoup the loss occasioned to the State revenue by the abolition of the salt tax.

b. To yield in return, make up (an amount).

1868 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 151/1 Securing to the shareholders dividends that in three or four years would recoup their whole capital. 1870 *Echo* 7 Nov., It is estimated that the aggregate cost of the whole..will be £150,000, and that the amount realised by the sale of land, &c.,..will recoup about £50,000 or £60,000.

Hence **Recou·pable,** deductible; **Recou·per,** one who recoups or keeps back. (In recent Dicts.)

1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. D. 491 The dead rent to be recoupable out of royalties during the first sixteen years.

Recou·pe, *sb. rare*—0. [f. Recoup *v.*; cf. F. *recoupe* cuttings, waste.] (See quots.)

The first sense is a mistake based on Manley (1672).

a. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Recoupe*, in Law, is a quick and sharp reply to a peremptory Demand. [Hence in Bailey (1721) and later Dicts.]

b. 1835 Tomlins *Law Dict.*, *Recoupe*, the keeping back or stopping something which is due.

Recouped, *a. Her. rare*—0. [f. Recoup *v.*, or ad. F. *recoupé*.] = Couped.

c 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her.*, *Recopyd* or *Recouped*, old English terms for *Couped*.

Recou·ple, *v. rare*—1. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To couple again, reunite.

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 396 In the last day their bodies be raised out of the dust and recoupled to their soules.

Recou·pment. [f. Recoup *v.* + -ment.] The act of recouping or recompensing; the fact of being recouped for loss or expense.

Common in recent use, *esp.* with ref. to schemes of municipal improvement, which aim at recouping the community for part of the expense incurred.

1869 Waterman *Law of Set-off & Recoupment* 468 It is evident that recoup or recoupment, in its original sense, was a mere right of reduction from the amount of the plaintiff's recovery. 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 357 A claim for the recoupment of a fee of which he had not executed the conditions. 1888 *Act* 51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 20 § 5 The amount paid towards such recoupment shall be dealt with as purchase money of the land under this Act.

†**Recou·r,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 -owre. [var. of Recover *sb.* Cf. Recure *sb.*] Recovery, support, help, resource.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4452 (Kolbing) Of þat castel hadde socour þe Sarrazins & gret recour. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 543 [Thai] entryt and destroyit the tour, And slew the pupill but recour. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. iv. (Skeat) I. 14 By no maner of semblaunt..thou lyste not to haue any recour. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Merlin* 204 Thanne was he ryht a sorweful man, For that non recowre ne knew he than.

So †**Recou·r** *v. trans.*, to recover. *Obs. rare.*

(The form *recoured*, occas. found early in the 17th c., is probably to be taken as = *recovered*.)

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. ix. 25 For sometimes Paridell and Blandamour The better had, and bet the others backe; Eftsoones the others did the field recoure [etc.].

†**Recou·rage.** *Obs.*—1 [Re- 5 a.] Renewal of courage.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxi. 11 The spiders tale he did treate, And what recoorage that did the spiders win.

Recouraie, obs. Sc. form of Recovery.

†**Recou·rbled,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *recourbelé*, *recorbelé*, pa. pple. of *recorbeler*, f. *re-* Re- + *courber* to curve.] Bent back, recurved.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. lxii. 113 b/2 Our lorde hadde in his feet and his hondes holes percyd by force of grete naylles recourbled and blont.

Recourcy, *Her.*: see Raccourcy.

Recourder, obs. form of Recorder 2.

Recourere, variant of Recoverer *Obs.*

†**Recou·rsary,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. next + -ary 1.] Of the nature of a recourse or return.

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 334 Therefore the thought or cogitation reacheth the Young .. onely by a reciprocal or recoursary action of government.

Recourse (rĭkōə·rs), *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 recours. [a. F. *recours* (13th c.) :—L. *recurs-um*, f. *re-* Re- + *currĕre* to run: see Course *sb.*]

†**1.** A running, coming, or flowing back, a return (in *lit.* or *fig.* uses), refluence; also, opportunity or passage to return. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 67, I wol nat taryen yow, for it is pryme,..Vn to my firste I wol haue my recours. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiii. 104 These ben thre glorious recours of the sonne. *c* 1483 Skelton *Death Edw. IV* 16 What ordeyned God to be terestryall, Without recours to the erth of nature? 1555 Bonner *Necess. Doctr.* C, The Excourse of hym is even unto the helles, and the recourse of him is unto the seate of God. 1591 R. Wilmot *Tancred & Gism.* II. i, How time once past, may neuer haue recourse. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 31 The Hand directed towards the Auditours..maintaining its gravity with a swift recourse. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* Man. I. i. 302 The recourse of the Blood into the Heart is hindred.

†**b.** Freq. in phr. *course and recourse*. *Obs.*

1462 *Petit. Citizens Exeter* in *West. Morn. News* (1884) 15 Aug. 8/4 To have course and recourse with their boates.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cclxxi. 90 b, Opilacion or stoppynge of the blonde which hath not his true course nor recourse. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 71 In their courses and recourses [they] observe a warlike kind of motion round. 1653 Gataker *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 169 [He] delivered the set time of the Suns course and recourse from tropik to tropik.

†c. A coming back or round in due season; a periodical recurrence. *Obs.*

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* VIII. i. (1886) 125 Some Siloah..whereinto at certeine ordinarie recourses of times sicke folke maie plunge themselves. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* 61 The seaventh day is.. a convenient recourse of worship in fit season. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1687 I. 92 The constant rising of the Sun upon us,..the recourse of temperate seasons.

†2. Course, movement, or flow in some direction; a course, passage, or path *to* or *into* something. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. met. ii. 4 (Camb. MS.) Which sterre in heuene vseth wandrynge recourses [L. *vagos recursus*]. *c* 1540 Boorde *Boke for to Lerne* A iv b, That some freshe spryng haue a recourse to noryshe and to refreshe the sayd standynge waters. 1555 Eden *Decades* 83, I doo not vnderstande howe soo many and soo great ryuers may haue recourse into this north sea. 1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* II. xviii. (1668) 92 The second dryed up by the air which hath free recourse into it. 1653 Harvey *Anat. Exerc.* (1673) 61 You shall quickly see the distance betwixt the heart and the ligature emptied, so that you must needs affirm the recourse of blood.

transf. 1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* II. vi. H vij b, Thus I spende my dayes, in muche recourse of care. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 41 All times are.. replenished with recourse of fresh calamities.

†b. The ebb and flow of the tide. *Obs.*

1592 Breton *C'tess Pembrokes Loue* (1879) 24/1 Thou makest the tides to take their due recourse. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 27 Not accounted grounds left or gained from the sea, because the sea hath daily her recourse thereon.

†c. A gathering or collection (of matter). *Obs.*—1

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 83 Aqua vitæ simple and alone.. breaketh an impostume or recours of matter.

3. Resort or application *to* some person or thing for assistance, help, or safety.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1303 (1352) To pandarus was alwey his recours, And pitousli gan ay to him pleyne. 1529 More *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 270/1 It minished the necessitie of mannes recourse vnto god, for calling helpe of his grace. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 762 Being farre of from the lawe and recourse to justice. *a* 1639 Wotton *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 118 Thus died this great Peer..in a time of great recourse unto him and dependance upon him. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 23 This perpetual recourse to the Deity is one of the principal foundations of religion. 1775 Fletcher *Last Check* § 3 Wks. 1795 VI. 38 A heart-feleless recourse to the righteousness of Christ. 1871 Naphevs *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. v. 151 Our first recourse is to the windows.

b. Freq. in phr. *to have* (†*one's* or *a*) *recourse to*: to apply or betake oneself to (a person, etc.) for help, advice, or information.

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 476 If ye wol thanne take vengeance of youre enemys, ye shul retourne or haue youre recours to the Iuge that hath the Iurisdiccion vp-on hem. 1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 31 The feble and lasse haue recours to the grete. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III. xliii. 232 Moyses euer had a recours to the tabernacle of god for doubtis & questyons. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 11 They had recourse at the last, to this shift. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. xi. 229 In this straight he hath his recourse by prayer to God. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 22 They who have a liking to that sort of Compositions, may have recourse to Dornavius in his *Amphitheatrum Sapientiæ*. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvi. (1869) I. 400 If threats and persuasions proved ineffectual, he had often recourse to violence. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 18 Those who cannot speak, and must therefore have recourse to other means of communication.

†c. Similarly, *to take* or *make recourse to*. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 265 If eny man desire to see moore of the story of kynge Charls, y cownsayle that he take recourse to the wrytenges of Alcuinus his maister. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* VI. ix. 151 Pedio the Cruell, made recourse with his Treasures to the English. 1637 R. Ashley tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 218 When hee could have no answer, [he] makes recourse to the Devill.

4. The thing, means, or person applied or resorted to for help, etc.; †a supply, relay.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXVII. 141 Ye nedis non othir recours to clame. 1544 *Exhort. vnto Prayer* Aij, Forasmoche as Prayer is the verye true meanwherby..we may haue a recourse and a refuge for helpe. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* x. 47 Cluyd doth quickly call Her great recourse, to come and gard her. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 533, I have so many fresh recourses of Men, that [etc.]. 1700 Dryden *Sigismi. & Guisc.* 415 Thy little care to mend my widow'd nights Has forc'd me to recourse of marriage rites. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 142 This is their usual recourse, when they are hard pressed by inconsistencies. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VI. ii. (1864) III. 403 The Greeks in despair of maintaining their ground..had vainly sought recourse in craft.

b. *Law* (chiefly *Sc.*). The right to demand pecuniary compensation from some one; *esp.* the right which the holder of a bill of exchange has to come back upon the drawer and indorsers if the acceptor fails to meet it.

1747 *Sc. Acts Sederunt* 401 The question .. whether a bill of Exchange .. must be protested upon the .. last day of grace..in order to afford recourse against the drawer. 1751 McDouall *Laws Scot.* I. xiii. I. 360 They [bills] must be protested..otherwise recourse against the drawer will be denied. *Ibid.* 368 The correspondent who furnishes the goods loses his action of recourse against the writer [of a letter of credit]. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* III. ii. § 34 The possessor of a bill who has not used exact diligence, should lose his recourse against the drawer. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 827 *Recourse* is the right competent to an assignee or disponee, under the warrandice of the transaction, to recur on the vender or cedent for relief, in case of eviction or of defects inferring warrandice. 1879 *Times* 12 Dec., Holders of 'agency' bills would have no recourse. 1885 Sir E. Fry in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 264 A property or fund against which Russell had a right of recourse.

†5. Usual or habitual going or resorting to a particular place. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxix. 306 All their chefe recours was in France, for they called the realme of Fraunce their chambre. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb) 25 Whether the marchauntes and straungers haue their continual recourse as to ye burse or stuete. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 212 It yeelded them a great profit by the recourse of devout Christians travelling thither. 1623 Gouge *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 This withdrawing chamber was next to his bed-chamber. He had oft recourse thither. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 70 They had their place of recourse or rendevouz. 1705 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1870) I 165 There is such a recourse of the Clergy to Gov^r Nicholson's Lodgings.

†b. Gathering or concourse (of people) at a particular time. *Obs.*

1516 *Life Bridget* in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. lvii, In suche grete recourse of the people the Body was caryed to the monastery of Seynt Laurence. 1544 Bale *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* 39 b, That ye cause this condemnacyon .. to be publyshed..by youre curates and paryshe Priestes, soche tyme as they shall haue most recourse of people. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 448 Beside, Recourse of servants and of passengers Might have been jealous of our conference. 1656 Duchess Newcastle *True Relat.* Life (1886) 285 Their customs were..to ride in their coaches about the streets to see the concourse and recourse of people.

†c. The act of retiring (to rest). *Obs. rare*—1.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ix. 26 Her crased helth, her late recourse to rest.

†d. An occasion of going, a visit. *Obs. rare*—1.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 369 The chiefe Mosque too in which..[he] and I had three sundry recourses accompanied with our Moorish hoste.

†6. Opportunity of resorting *to* a person; access, admission. *Obs.*

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 40 This familiar and secrete recourse, that he had to the emperour. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 112, I, but the doores be lockt,..That no man hath recourse to her by night. 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. v. 109 To giue order, that no manner person Haue any time recourse vnto the Princes.

†b. A going backwards and forwards between persons; intercourse of this nature. *Obs.*

1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 125 We feared we should be discovered by reason of the frequent recourse between them by certain Squaws (who have mutual recourse). 1719 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 86 That they expected to have free recourse for the peple amongst the English Plantations.

†**Recou'rse,** *sb.*2 *Sc. Obs.* [var. Rescourse *sb.*; cf. F. *recousse*, var. *rescousse*.] Rescue.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. xx. (S. T. S.) II. 29 To bring agane the residew of þare armye to þare recouris. 1616 *Barbour's Bruce* (ed. Hart) 40 [iii. 76] When the King theim made recourse, Duke Betyse tooke on hym the flight.

Recourse (rĭkōə·ɪs), *v.*1 [f. Recourse *sb.*1]

†1. *intr.* To run back, return (*to* a place). *Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1798 Out of this world when þow sal pas the cours, Fair well, I-wys! þow neuer shall Recours. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1127 The harte to the forest recoursed certayne. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1152/1 The flame departyng and recoursing thyse ere the woode tooke strength. to consume him. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 422, I recouised backe in a Flemish Pink to Stockhollem.

†b. *transf.* To recur *to* the mind; to go back *to* an earlier point. *Obs.*

1561 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 158 St Hierome's rhetoric recourseth to my mind. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* Auth. Let., A Poet thrusteth into the middest..and there recourseth to the thinges forepaste [etc.].

†2. To resort or flow *into*. *Obs. rare*—1.

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 34 [Man] hath also ..external spirits recoursing into his body and minde.

3. Const. *to*. To have recourse to, to fall back on. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 51/1 Recoursing deuoutlie to the onlie refuge of humane saluation. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 431 The Court recourst to Lakes, to Springs, and Brooks. 1668 Hale *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 9 He will be able upon any occasion suddenly to find any thing he hath read, without recoursing to Tables, or other Repertories. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 201 These dogmatists dare not recourse to Scripture. 1804 *Something Odd* II. 209 One or other of your personages are for ever recoursing to tears.

Hence **Recou'rsing** *ppl. a.*, returning.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 49 The wandring night was chased ..by the recoursing day.

†**Recou'rse,** *v.*2 *Sc. Obs.* [var. of Rescourse *v.*] *trans.* To rescue.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. ix. (S. T. S.) I. 161 Manilius was hastelie recourst be ane weyng of latynis. *Ibid.* xxii. 221 He was nocht fer distant.., and mycht haue recoursit þe samyn [garnison] gif he had plesit.

†**Recou'rseful,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. Recourse *sb.* + -ful.] Flowing back; ebbing and flowing.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* i. 279 Where Thetis handmaids still in that recoursefull deepe With those rough Gods of Sea, continuall reuells keepe.

Recourt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To court again.

1675 Cocker *Morals* 45 Philosophy Divine, court and recourt; She can..mount man above a Man.

Recover (rĭkʌ·vəɹ), *sb.* Also 4–6 recouer(e, recovere, 5 rekouere. See also Recour *sb.* [Orig. (senses 1–3) a. OF. *recovre* (*recouvre*, etc.), f. *recoverer* Recover *v.*1; cf. Sp. *recobro*, It. *ricovero*. In later use directly from the vb.]

†1. Recovery, or means of recovery, from misfortune, trouble, illness, error, etc. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7107 What ys loue vnto men pore [*read* povere], Almes to hem ys recouere. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 282 After þat day Scotlond may haf gode recouere. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) I. 45 Without recouer endelesse here to endure. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 332 The grete knowinge and witte of Merlin, in whom was all the recouer. 1555 Card. Pole *Let. to Cranmer* in Strype *Mem. Cranmer* (1694) App. 212 If I now, that desire youi recover, should go about..to bryng yowfrom your errour to the truth. 1631 Chettle *Hoffman* H 3 b, The Princes head being split against a Rocke Past all recouer.

†2. a. Recovery (of something lost). *Obs.*

1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 39 The reentrie and perfect recover of the iuste title and right of owr sayd soueraygne Lord. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virtue* v. 17 A thynge lost without recouer. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xxiii. (S. T. S.) I. 226 þe small pepil 1ais in grete Ire.., & said thare liberte was endit but recovir.

†b. Recovery (of a debt or sum due). *Obs.*

1488 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 274 To my lord Dawbeney 10*li.* of the money due unto me..if he help to the rekouere of the same. 1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 104 Any other thinge .. that may lette .. the said aturnais or ani of them of the recouer or recait of the said C. li.

†3. *Law.* = Recovery 4. *Obs.*

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 130/2 Atte the tyme of the pursuyt of the Writte, wheruppon the recovere especified in the saide Petition was hadde. 1504–5 in *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 195 That all former recoveris and other tytles, which your adversaryes hath against you and your heires, may be voyded. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xviii. 33 The tenant .. cometh nat in by the lorde, but by force of the recouere.

4. The act of bringing or coming back to a former position:

†a. *Mil.* (chiefly in phr. *at*, *on*, or *to the recover*). A position of the fire-arm forming part of the manual exercise: see Recover *v.* 12 a. *Obs.*

1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 270 The advanced line of skirmishers are to have their pistols or carbines at the recover. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 446 Private O— J— having loaded his piece, had it on the recover, when he turned round and saw him. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 112 Bring the firelock to the recover.

b. In general use, in various contexts. Also *fig.*

1819 *Metropolis* II. 45 'Oh! I know their tricks' (making a recover)—'that is to say, I have heard of them'. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. ii, She..swept a low curtsey, coming up to the recover with the prettiest little foot in the world pointed out. 1888 *Century Mag.* Jan. 449/1 All being done with a quick thrust and recover that does not burn one's finger.

Recover (rĭkʌ·vəɹ), *v.*1 Forms: *a.* 4–5 recou-, recoveren, 4–7 recouere, (4 -coure, -coeure, -covri, 5 -couyre), 4–7 recouer, (4 -cuuer, 5 -kouer, 6 -couir, -couuer), 4– recover. (See also Recour *v.*) *β.* 4 rekever, (reck-), -ere, 4–5 -keuere, 5 -keuer; 4 -keouer, -kyuer, 5 -kiver. [ad. AF. *recoverer* (Britton), OF. *recov(e)rer*, *-couvrer*, *-coevrer*, etc. = Sp. *recobrar*, It. *ricoverare*:—L. *recuperāre* to Recuperate. Cf. Cover *v.*2]

I. *trans.*

1. To get (†occasionally, to take) back again into one's hands or possession; to regain possession of (something lost or taken away).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 239 He taugte .. some to ryde and to recoeure [*v.r.* rekeuere], that vnrigtfully was wonne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10369 The troiens with tene trauailed full sore..The coise to Recouer, & kary to toune. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* ii, I shalle counceylle the how thou shalt recouere thy syluer. 1530 Palsgr. 681/2 This thing is recovred by strength of hande, but it was almost gone. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Hos.* ii. 9, I..wil recouer my woll and my flaxe lent, to couer her shame. 1647 Evelyn *Diary* 22 May, My valet..robb'd me of cloths and plate to the value of threescore pounds, but .. I recover'd most of them. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 93 The recovering my paternal possessions makes me anxious inded. 1857 Maurice *Ep. St. John* ix. 141 They would stir up endless rebellions, in the hope of recovering what they had lost. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 5 Humanity had lost its title-deeds, and he had recovered them.

b. To regain (country, territory, etc.) by conquest or main force; to win back (ground lost in fighting).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXIII. (*George*) 904 Quhen cristine men tuk on hande to recouer þe haly lande. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* ii. 23 Thei vengeden al the cuntree..and rekyuerden the most famous temple in al the world. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 654 Than com all the bretouns oute of the wode, and haue recouered the felde. 1513–4 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, *c.* 1 *Preamble*, The Kyng..desiring to recover the Royalme of Fraunce his very true patrimonye. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 34 b, They recovered of the frenchmen Parma and Placence. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 15. 469/2 Justinian, recovered Africk from the Vandals by Belisarius. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, VII. III. 8 He..gave the enemy an opportunity of recovering .. all the conquests which he had gained. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 117 Having by this means recovered the kingdom. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 35 To annex to them those districts..which he could recover for the empire.

c. To get back, regain (some non-material thing which may be spoken of as *lost* or *taken away*).

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 168 For tyme y-lost..Be no way may recoverd be. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 155 He wiste wel his pours was povere, Bot yit he thoght his riht recovere. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1212 Furst.. Baptym go ye to. For by hym sonnest shull ye recouer grace. 1532 SIR J. RUSSEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 302 To do your Highnes service, and to helpe you to recouver your right. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 106 How unquiet are we..till we have recovered his lost favour. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 167 The affections of your subjects may still be recovered. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 48 Unrecorded facts Recovering, and misstated setting right. 1847 JAMES *Convict* I, I must study hard to recover lost time. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 694 He recovered the meaning of the several names and re-translated them.

d. To find again, come upon a second time.

1611 COTGR., *Relancer vn lievre*, to recouer her, or put her off the squat. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 141/1 In that direction [he] will generally succeed in recovering the scent. Most hares..will generally be easily recovered by a cast in the direction of their home. 1888 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/5 When they are at fault, .. they will make their own casts and recover the track.

e. To reclaim (land) *from* the sea.

a 1793 ELSTOBB *Bedford Level* (1793) 274 The Romans .. being at the pains of recovering them [marshes] from the sea. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 20 On the south it is low, Sunk Island and some other considerable tracts having been recovered from the sea.

2. To regain, acquire again, resume, return to:

a. a quality, state, or condition.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 57 These wodes eek recoveren grene, That drie in wynter ben to sene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 137 He schal Recovere his ferste astat ayein. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 101b, He wolde haue fedde theim of: and so a recouered his immortalite that he had lost. 1661 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 172 The Lead..will not of it self recover its Sphæricity. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. xiv. 182 By putting them to the Roots [I] have found that the Leaves have recover'd their Greenness. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 441 His cheek recovers soon its healthful hue. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* II. ii. 30 Perhaps I may recover my lost appetite. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 33 With the assistance of the bishops .. they recovered an absolute superiority.

b. *esp.* health or strength.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1837 Þen was Coryneus aschamed .. He recouered his strengþe for tene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 150 Hou that hir lord of his seknesse.. Recovere myhte his hele ayein. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 126 A seke man desireth not to departe from his phisicien till he hath recouerid his helth. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 They..sumewhat recouered theyr strengthes muche weakened for lacke of meate. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 2 Ther's no doubt his Maiesty will soone recouer his accustom'd health. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 242 Sick and valetudinary persons used to be sent thither to recover their health. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 112 Had it not been for this, I had recovered my strength. 1849 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) II. 3, I had by this time recovered my usual health.

c. a faculty of body or mind, or the use of this; also, *to recover one's feet* or *legs* (cf. LEG 2 f).

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 89 Thys Paynym knyght Only of grace hath recoverd his syght. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 47 What is the matter .. speak, recouer breath. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. viii. 17 The Prince to him full nimbly stept And least he should recover foote againe [etc.]. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1634) II. 243 It was in his sleepe; but, when he awoke, he recouered his thoughts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 357 Satan..at length faild speech recoverd sad. *Ibid.* X. 966 To whom thus Eve, recovering heart, repli'd. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 287 He could hardly speak; but, recovering his breath, said [etc.]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. xi, Partridge had no sooner recovered his Legs, than [etc.]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* i. 19 When he recovered his voice, the pastor turned his attention [etc.]. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xiv, They worked another half-hour, when they stopped to recover their wind.

3. a. To get back, or find again (one who has been lost or absent). *rare*—1.

c 1382 CHAUCER *Parl. Fooles* 688 Wele han they cause forto gladen ofte Sethe ech of hem recouerede hathe hys make.

b. To bring, draw, or win back (a person) to friendship or willing obedience; to reconcile.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 234 Trie not to recouer them, whome you would haue come vnto you in haste, with threatning. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxiv. 131 Although thou doest loose them, and all the rest of thy subiectes, yet thou doest recouer me. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 273 What man, there are more wayes to recouer the Generall againe. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 132 They were not willing to despair of recovering their general again to them; and..sent a committee to treat with him. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 293 It was expected, that he would have..endeavoured to recover those whom their fears had led astray. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 59 Harold's way of recovering rebels differed widely from William's.

c. To recapture, get hold of (an escaped person) again. *rare.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii, [There] came running diuers other Turkes to recouer him. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives* in *Hist. Ivstine* K k iij, The people ..recouering Michaell in his flight, put out his eyes.

†**4.** To get in place of, or in return for, something else. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 132 (181) For every wo ye shall recover a blisse. *Ibid.* IV. 378 (406) If she be lost, we shul recovere another. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 687 If ye do [refuse it], I thynk it wyll be longe or ye recover agayne suche another offre. 1525 *Ibid.* II. 416 If ye have fayled of the duke of Lancasters doughter, ye maye recover another, as great and as good as she is.

5. *Law.* To get back or gain by judgement in a court of law; to obtain possession of, or a right to, by legal process.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 320 3if þei kittide þus openly here purses, þei schulden reckevere it bi comyn lawe. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 115/2 He that wil sue..shall have the suyte to recovere to hym self the oon half therof, and the Kyng that other half. 1447 *Ibid.* 130/1 Divers Landes and Tenementz, late were recovered, evict and hadde, fro the possession of the Hous of the holy Trinite. 1516 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 2 Whereas the Lorde Willuthby [etc.]..recovered all my manors, landes and tenements agaynst me [etc.]. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 100 He was assured to recouer of Midias so much money for a forfaicte. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Recovery*, The third man commeth not: whereupon the land is recouered by him that brought the writ. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 167 This Law.. enabled the Clergy to gather and recover Tithes. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 59 All trivial debts..were to be recovered..in every man's own county. 1817 W. SELLWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 737 It was holden, that the plaintiff..was entitled to recover the value of the goods. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/2 This was an action to recover damages for false imprisonment.

b. To have (a judgement or verdict) given in one's favour.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 404 A defendant, against whom judgment is recovered. 1798 BAY *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 49 Plaintiff had recovered a verdict for £230.

†**6.** To get or obtain; to get hold of. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. liii, The amptes gadre grete burthens whych ben more greter than ther owne bodyes: And so they recouer rewarde of lytylnesse of body in yᵉ gretnesse of vertue. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 70 Considering..the right hye gladnesse that they hadde recouured. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P iij b, The more a man recouereth here renoume among straungers, the more he is persecuted with enuye. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 25 b, He found meanes to recouer a barke, intoo the which he and his men got. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 306 Having beheld the most beautifull and lively among them that he might recover them for his owne use and delights. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 542 At the ebb thereof you may easily recover a pail or bucket full.

†**b.** To get opportunity for, to give or succeed in giving (another stroke or blow). *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 342 Arthur hym smote so harde .. that he bowed on his horse nekke, and 3ef he myght haue recovered a-nother stroke he hadde fallen of his horse to the erthe. *Ibid.* 391 Whan Pounce wolde have recovered a-nother stroke [etc.]. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. x. 16 When you draw your file back, to recover an other thrust. 1678 *Ibid.* No. 6. 99 The Saw having run its length, is lifted gently over the Stuff to recover another stroak of the Saw.

†**c.** To reach or attain to (a state). *Obs. rare.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 130 When she is cast off, and beginneth to recouer her gate. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* A ij, All things when they haue recouered perfection ..cannot but then be most acceptable.

d. To get (the wind of one). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 371 Why do you go about to recouer the winde of mee? *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Invo. Shipping* 30 These hoyes, who will easily recover the wind of any other ships. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xx, She is a race ship, and if we can but recover the wind of her [etc.].

7. To get to, reach, arrive at, gain (some place or point). Now *rare.* (Common in 16–17th c.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2801 Go we on oure gate..to recuuer sum resset þere we vs rest miȝt. 1512 W. KNIGHT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 195 With..long tribulacion we recovred the saide Porte of Saincte Sebastian. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. i. 31 b, The sea which so furiously casteth against Malee, is such that without great labour..she is not to be recouered or surmounted. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 39 At length having recovered the top of an hill,..they there staied, and presently encamped themselves. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* I. (1865) 121 He kept his Horse till he recovered the next garrison House. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 226 After labouring at our oars for an hour and an half more, we recovered the buss. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* XXXI, Without a pocket-compass..I should never have recovered the Fair Isle, for which we run.

transf. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* Pref. 3 Pharaoh slew the Infants of Israel, ere they had recovered their Cradles.

†**b.** To make for, betake oneself to (a place of defence). *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 252 Philibert was thenne descended from his hors,..and recouered the montayne aboue the pathe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. XXXIX. 164 Both armies as taking themselves loosers, recovered the mountaines that were next unto them. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 14 The Souldiers were forced to recouer the..sande downes.

†**c.** To get back to or into, to return to. *Obs.*

In some cases perh. only a contextual use of 7.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3824 Abel ashamed began to be, And recouered his sadil hastilie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ii. 107 Tharfra to return agane on hycht, And heir abufe recovir this airis lycht, That is difficill werk. 1549 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. App. DD. 104 They turned their backs and recovered the town which they before had fortified for al events. 1628 BOLTON *Florus* IV. x. (1636) 310 That. they should march back, and recover the mountaines. 1675 NEVILE tr. *Machiavelli's Life Castr. Castracani* Wks. 248 The Florentines .. recovered the bank, and .. searched for a better place.

†**d.** To journey, travel, cover. *Obs.*—1

a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* I. i, I shall recover twenty miles this night.

†**e.** To remove, transfer. *Obs.*—1

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 103 We must therefore disburthen its Head, proportionable to the strength and activity we take from it by recovering it to a new place, and retrenching some of its Roots.

8. To get back for another; to bring back, restore. Const. *to* (or *unto*, †rarely *into*) a person, country, etc.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* i, [His friend] sente for phisycyens or leches..for to recouere his helthe. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 16 The body and bloud of our Lorde..have recovered unto mankynde, the love and favour of God. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 98 This little rest had recovered a strange cheerfulness into all men. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1098 So had the glory of Prowess been recover'd To Palestine. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xviii. (ed. 2) 326 Education should be consider'd..as the art of recovering to man the use of his reason. 1774 CULLEN *Lett. to Ld. Cathcart* (1776) 12 For recovering the heat of the body, it has been proposed, to cover it all over with warm grains. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 115 The Council thus proposed to restore the Pope to his former condition, by recovering to him all the patrimony [etc.].

†**b.** To bring back, recall (*to* memory). *Obs.*

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 320 If he saw what you write, it would recover to his memory his fighting with beasts at Ephesus. 1677 MIÈGE *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v.

9. To restore or bring back (usu. a person) to life or consciousness.

c 1400 *Cursor M.* 28848 (Cott. Galba) It recouers thurgh grace ogayne al gude werkes þat with syn war slayne. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 151 And now he fainted .. Briefe, I recouered him. 1607 *Peele's Jests* (*c* 1620) 14 She fell into a counterfeit swoone, whom the Gentleman soone recouered. 1675 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Mar., Sir William .. was grown famous..for his recovering a poor wench that had ben hanged for felony. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 101 This effectually recovers him, and makes him as sober as a Bishop. 1798 *Invasion* I. xxiv. 179 Raising her up, he tried by gentler words to recover her. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 153 The squire suddenly recovered her by calling for..a bucket of water.

b. To restore (a person or animal) to health or strength; to cure, heal.

1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 22 Shee hath recouered the King, and vndone me. *a* 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 117 He that is as sure that this Medicine will recover him, as that this Poyson will destroy him [etc.]. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* 43 Some Persons .. have had occasion to use longer than ordinarily this Remedy before they could be perfectly recovered. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 555 When this happens to be the case, there is little hope of recovering the horse.

c. Const. † *of* or *from* (the disease or disorder).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 He schal haue, of þe comune box, xiiij*d*, terme of his lyf, but he be recouered of hys mischief. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Ivstine* G g iij, Hee fell madde, of which he was aftirward recoured. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* 5 July, I tooke order for 150 men, who had ben recovered of their wounds [etc.]. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 198 A few days rest, good Diet, and Encouragement, soon recover the Souldier of any fatigue. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* II. 93 A person..who had already recovered Veney from a similar accident. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxi, He..recovered her from an imminent and painful disease.

d. Const. *to* or *into* (health, life, etc.).

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 853 From Death to Life, thou mightst him yet recover. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* XX. 289 The Crotonians being recovered to their health, were no longer quiet. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 72 Any more than a dead carcase can be recovered to life by a cordial. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 271 It is what I always first prescribe to recover great Wits into their right Senses. 1793 *Minstrel* I. 210 She hurried back to the cottage, where she found that Philip had been recovered to sensation.

e. In passive, *To be recovered*: to have got better, to be well again. (Cf. 18.)

13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 2854 Whan ouer-gon was his smerte And [he] rekeured was of is herte Sir Beues set him vp. 1423 HEN. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 100 And as towardes oure bel Uncle of Excestre, whom oure Lord now late visitid with seknesse,..he is rekiveryd. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 953 Syr Egyllamowre was hole and sounde, And wele recovryd on hys wounde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 280 He commeth there fore to Ulme, whan he was not yet recovered. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 239 Mr. Murray ..fell sick; whether he be recovered and gone or not your Lp knowes best. 1733 SWIFT *Let.* 8 Jan., Wks. 1841 II. 694/1 The friend I named, who I was afraid would die, is recovered. 1765 REID *Wks.* I. 43/1, I hope your papa is quite recovered of his cold. 1829 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 200 Lady Conyngham has had a bad illness, but is recovered.

†**10.** To restore (a person or thing) to a good or proper estate or condition; to set or make right again. *Obs.*

In quot. *c* 1460 due to a misreading of the Fr. original.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 327 (383) To hide his desii yn muwe From euery wyght.. But he myght ought recouered be þerby. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccius.* ii. 6 Bileue thou to God and he schal rekeuere thee. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 614 There is no Iuge y-sette of suche trespace by which of right one may recouered be. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xc. 112 He wolde neuer rest tyll he had so arayed the realme of Scotlande, that it shulde neuer be recouered. 1586 LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 217 God doth knowe what..a ioyfull countreie here was within this month; God send her majestie to recover it soe againe. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 86 The Fire was got out for good and all, and past the possibility of being recover'd by the readmitted Air. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. II. ii. 110 To recover Trees so damnify'd, we perform the following Operation. 1731 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 126 The Still-Bottoms of Melasses are successfully used to scald and recover musty Casks.

†**11.** To rescue or deliver (a person). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Agincourt* 186 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 101 Of truse we wyll beseche the, Vntyll that it be sunday noone, And yf we may not recouered be We will delyuer the towne. 1637 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1824) I. 244 He fell into the water, near the shore, where it was not six feet deep, and could not

be recovered. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 78, I promised .. never to part from hence, till by some means or other I have recovered these poor soldiers my companions. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 152 Having agreed with my comrade what ways I would take to recover him out of Mingrelia.

b. To bring back, rescue, reclaim *from* or *out of* a state, etc.

1614 Camden *Rem.* (ed. 2) 335, I will onely recouer from obliuion these made vpon the pictures [etc.]. 1635 Earl Strafford *Lett.* (1735) I. 473 To recover them forth of that Superstition and Barbarism which hath hitherto been the reproach almost of the English. 1692 Locke *Toleration* III. i. Wks. 1727 II. 321 So men will be well guarded, or recovered from false Religions. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 10 ¶ 1 Till I have recovered them out of that desperate State of Vice and Folly, into which the Age is fallen. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 732/2 The fathers..say that the Indians are but just recovered from a barbarous and dissolute way of life. 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 436, I must recover all from their evil courses by every means in my power.

† **c.** Const. *into* or *to* (a state, etc.). *Obs.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 172 They sent a formal commission of both Houses to him..to recover him to his former vigour and zeal in their cause. 1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 17 That which now deserves to be called Cartesianism for Des-Cartes his so happily recovering it again into view. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Hist.* VI. iii. § 5 Nor could he expect that such men could be recovered to sobriety.

12. **a.** To bring back (a weapon) to a certain position. *To recover arms*: (see quot. 1802).

1594 I. G. *Di Grassi's Art Defence* I ij, He must..recouer his owne sworde nimbly, and then deliuer a thrust. 1685 J. S. *Art of War* 27 Recover your Armes. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1819) 240 When the rear rank has passed the general ten yards, officers recover their swords with the commanding officer. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.*, *To Recover arms*, a position of the firelock when the piece is held with the lock equal to the left shoulder, and the sling to the front. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 167 [Recover arms]. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 153 The..officers recover and carry their swords.

absol. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* iv, The dogs barked, the mob screamed, the troops recovered.

transf. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 2 [The ladies] are exercised by the following Words of Command, .. Ground your Fans, Recover your Fans.

b. To pull back (a horse) on its feet again.

1646 Evelyn *Diary* (Milan), Recovering the jade on all foure againe, he desir'd to be taken down. 1857 Lawrence *Guy Liv.* XV. 132 [The mare] was down on her head; but Guy recovered her cleverly.

13. To get over, get better from (a sickness, misfortune, or affliction).

1340 *Ayenb.* 32 þanne comþ þe dyeuel and him zayþ 'þou hit sselt wel recouri þou art yong and strang þou sselt libbe long'. 14.. *Isumbras* 336 in Utterson *Sel. Pieces* I. 91 Ye shall be kynge with crowne, ..And recover all your wo. 1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* xii. (1560) 130 After the sicke man had recouered his sore, He liued worse then euer he did before. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 73 Hee should recouer his sicknesse. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 15 He will safely recouer his wound within seuen yeeres. 1699 R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 152 One man has a fancy that he shall never recover a fit of sickness. 1764 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 34 This fatal blow the King could never after recover. 1801 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) I. 269 The neighbourhood have quite recovered the death of Mrs. Rider. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (ed. 5) 350 The Free Cities had never recovered the famines and sieges of the Thirty Years' War.

b. To annul the effect of (a slip, stumble, etc.). Also in *fig.* context.

1748 Richardson *Corr.* (1804) IV. 227 The accident of a broken thigh, snapped by a sudden jirk, endeavouring to recover a slip. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 198 The point with him now was to recover so terrible a stumble. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Mar. 5/7 Lord C. H. cleverly recovered his *faux pas* by offering a handsome apology.

14. To retrieve, make good, make up for (loss, damage, etc., to oneself).

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's Prol.* 27 For losse of catel may recouered be, But losse of tyme shendeth vs, quod he. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xiv. 43 Yf she lacke on one syde she recouerith it on that other. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 506 They determyned to go thyder..to assay if they coude recover any parte of their domage. *Ibid.* 553 To thentent that he shulde recover agayne his losse. 1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 207 Sir Albertus Morton (who hath used more diligence in his journey to recover his detention in England then I feare may be for his health). 1682 G. Vernon *Life Heylin* 34 Many..losses..which he was not able to recover. 1775 C. Johnston *Pilgrim* 210 To try if it was possible to recover the loss which we had been too late to prevent.

15. To put right, remedy, make good again (something wrong, a fault, etc.). Now *rare.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 354 Eke though I myght dure ever That I have do rekever I never. 1442 T. Beckington *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 214 This grete hurt, which xxm. li. wol not nowe by many dayes lightly recovere. 1536 *Exhort. to North* in Furniv. *Ballads from MSS.* I. 306 Thes enormyties to Recoyor [*sic*], now lette vs tayke payne! thynges amysse to Redresse, we oure selff must enforce. 1635 R. Johnson *Tom a Lincolne* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) II. 75 Thou..hast broken thy oath of knighthood, which no excuse can recover. 1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 106 A Breach.. in two Places between Grays and Gravesend, (which, by timely Application, have been recovered). 1811 G. Colman *Pref. to J. Palmer's Like Master* I. 21 He had the misfortune to begin wrong in the game of life:—it is difficult to recover blots. 1869 F. W. Newman *Misc.* 286 He was quickly overpowered; yet to recover the mischief he had done..was difficult.

† **b.** To cure, heal (a wound, disease, etc.). *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 11 b, A deadly wounde that can not be recouered. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 47 b, It doth marvelously recover and helpe..the byte of a mad Dog. 1626 Massinger *Rom. Actor* II. i, But grant that I by art could yet recover Your desperate sickness. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 199 Many are of opinion, that Caudles..recover the Weakness of Loins. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 113 The lund, and the refreshments it produces, very soon recover most stages of the sea-scurvy.

II. *refl.* **16.** **a.** To regain one's natural position or balance. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 346 Er that thou falle in such a wise That thou ne myht thiself rekevere. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 41 We daily see .. rope-dauncers .. handsomly recover themselves after a perillous staggering and reeling. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Cancelier*, When a light-flown Hawk in her Stooping, turns two or three times upon the Wing, to recover her self before she seizes the Prey. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 582 Seeing that he was losing ground at Court, he intended to recover himself a little with the people. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 533/1 Many careless and low goers are constantly striking their feet against stones, but..easily recover themselves. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/4 There will be ample width for a vessel to 'recover' herself when entering in severe weather.

b. To return to life or consciousness.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. vii. § 1. 8 At the approch of winter it dieth, and recouereth it selfe the next yeere. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 27 Being stunn'd, it was half an hour ere I recover'd my self.

c. To get over a loss or misfortune; to recoup oneself. *rare.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. v. xxvi, I shall pay the wager in the place appointed, and try whether I can recover myself at gioco d' amore. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 238/1 From this calamity, great as it was, London soon recovered itself.

d. To get over fatigue or illness. † Also const. *of.*

1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 22 Where we remain'd ten Days.. to recover ourselves of the Fatigues of the Journey. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* Introd. 13 The overworked lawyer..has only to bestow an occasional day upon any one of the various sports within his reach, and he speedily recovers himself.

17. † **a.** To retreat, retire *into* a place; to fall back *on* one as an authority. *Obs.*

1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* II. 11 Had they not so sodainly recoured themselues againe into their Cittye, he had also bin Lord and conqueror thereof. 1630 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 68 He recover'd himself with four of his confidents .. into the next house. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. i. 268 S. Augustine of Hippo, (on whom these Monks would willingly recover themselves) was S. Benet's Senior by sixty years.

b. To withdraw or escape *from* or *out of*, to return *to*, a position, state, or condition. Now *rare.*

1611 Bible 2 *Tim.* ii. 26 That they may recouer themselues out of the snare of the deuill. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IV. xii. (1614) 407 The adioyning Princes recouering themselues from Tartarian seruitude. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* xxvii. Wks. 1683 IV. 677 He seldom ever recovers himself to a sober countenance. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. VIII. 20 Hannibal .. was as skilful in recovering himself out of Danger, as in drawing others into it. *a* 1763 Shenstone in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 361/1, I have been at some pains to recover myself from A. Philips' misfortune of mere childishness. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 297 Ridley's hasty endeavour to recover himself from the pitfall into which he had been precipitated.

III. *intr.* or *absol.*

18. To regain health after a wound or sickness; to get well, or become healthy, again.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3874 No rink þei miȝt of-reche recuuered neuer after. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1572 Thare salle no silver hym save, bot Ewayne recovere. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* X. 785 Byschop Synclar was wesyd with seknas..; and syn throu Goddis grace He recoueryt. *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 3 The winters hurt recouers with the warm. 1596 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 14 If hee be sicke with Ioy, Hee'le recouer without Physicke. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 97 Whom..he carried..to Oxford, where he wonderfully recovered. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 26 My poor captain fell sick .. but recovered. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 12/2 Most of the young trees that are barked recover and continue healthy. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1879) 268, I felt very unwell, and from that time till the end of October did not recover. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 254 He recovered slowly, but suffered little pain.

b. Const. *of*, *from* (the malady or disease, or that which causes indisposition).

1388 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxviii. 9 Whanne he hadde be sijk, and hadde rekyuered of his sikenesse. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* viii. 8 Axe councell at yᵉ Lorde by him, and saye: Maye I recouer from this sicknesse. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 73 If it be thy destiny to recouer of such a sicknesse .. thou shalt recouer. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 294 Adam by this from the cold sudden damp Recovering [etc.]. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xvii, The man recovered of the bite, The dog it was that died. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 18 The dancing-master gradually recovered from his sprain. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* II. ii. III. 60 Having partially recovered from his malady. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* x. II. 80 Hohenlo recovered of his wound before Zutphen.

transf. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. ad § 9 (1667) 144 To recover from a sin is none of the easiest labours that concern the sons of men. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 48 The land had not yet recovered from the mere carnage of the battle.

19. To regain life, consciousness, or composure. Also const. *of*, *from*, *out of.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 425 Tho he recovered of hys swowe, To hys paleys he hym drowe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 156 Thus cam it out that Cryst ouer-cam, rekeuered and lyued. 1538 Elyot *Superuiuo*, to recouer .. whan a man semeth to be deade. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 161 Many will swoon when they do look on bloud .. Looke, he recouers. 1648 Heylin *Relat. & Observ.* I. 47 Before any man that was not privy to the designe, could recover out of his amazement. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Journ. Naples* 195 We soon recover'd of our Fears, when .. we saw them kneel down. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 375, I soon recover from these needless frights. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xix. 251 He fell, he fainted. .. As he recover'd, to his mind it came [etc.]. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. x. 120 The archbishop had seated himself to recover from the agitation of the preceding scene.

† **20.** To rally, to return; to make one's way, to succeed in coming or passing (again). Const. *to*, *unto*, *over*, etc. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13958 Syn had þey no grace to stande, Ne myghte relye [*Petyt MS.* recouer], but euere fleande. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1650 (Kölbing) þat he fleiȝe in to þe valaye & recouerd [etc.]. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiii. 179 ȝif Euere I Mowe rekeuere to sarras, I schal ȝow hyghly qwyten Er that ȝe pas. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* V. 28 Let vs fight against ourselues and daily indeuor to recouer vnto God. 1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* 97 We found it a wearisome way backe .. to recouer vp againe to the head of the riuer. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. vii, With much ado the Christians recovered to Antioch, having scarce a third part of them left. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* III. xxxiv. I. 535 Lapsed Souls .. that recover into Sincerity are saved as we are saved. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 184 If..she ever recover unto that plight again.

† **b.** To gain ground again *of* one. *Obs.*—[1]

1654 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 165 A recoiling man may, haply, recover of his enemy; but the courage of an enemy, surely, will be in the keeping of his ground.

21. To regain one's footing, position, or balance; † to get *up* again; also, to make a return *from*, † to get the better *of*, a slip, etc.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. ccxii. 228 It happed one of the Kynges cuppe berers to stumble and to recouer agayne. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccviii. 249 The lorde of Gommegines was ouerthrowen, and coude nat recouer vp agayne. 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 9 He did not believe it was possible to recover of this Fall. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 667 A horse's foot having apparently slipped several inches and recovered again. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 533/1 The ground is not cleared by the toe, and when it is struck there is not power to recover from the mistake.

b. *Fencing.* To return to a position of guard after a thrust.

1705 H. Blackwell *Eng. Fencing Master* 22 Advance half a Foot, and make home your Thrust, and as you recover beat on his Foile in Carte. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 26 After a thrust is delivered..it is necessary to resume your former position of the guard, which is termed recovering on guard. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Fencing*, A thrust can be returned when the adversary thrusts, or when, baffled in his attack, he is recovering to his guard.

c. To rise again after bowing or curtseying.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 240 ¶ 2 This Person..made a profound Bow and fell back, then recovered with a soft Air, and made a Bow to the next. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* xvi, It nods and curtseys and recovers When the wind blows above.

22. *Law.* To obtain, by legal process, possession or restoration of the thing claimed; to succeed in a claim or suit of recovery.

1422–61 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Introd. 22 Yef that he wolde holde with hym .. wherthurgh he myȝt recovere ayenst me, that he sholde have the thridde peny of his recovering. 1515 *Act 7 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Every Advowaunt .. shall recover their damages and costes .. as the playntyf shuld have doo yf they had recoveryd in the said Replevyne. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v. *Recovery*, A third person afterward by suite of lawe recouereth against me, I have my remedy..to recover in value, that is, to recover so much in mony as the land is worth. *a* 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* To Rdr., If the thing bought bee evicted from the buyer..hee may sue the Broker, and recover, as of the owner. 1798 Bay *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 66 Plaintiff had a right to recover, according to the law and custom of merchants. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1214 The plaintiff shall recover according to the verdict. 1866 Crump *Banking* V. 118 The holder must neither protest nor give notice of dishonour, as he thereby precludes himself from recovering against the acceptor.

b. To make up a loss again.

1870 L. Oliphant *Piccadilly* 95 If I can carry on for another fortnight, I have got information which makes it certain I shall recover on them.

Recover (*rīkʌ·vəɹ*), *v.*[2] Also **re-cover.** [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To cover again.

c 1400 *Master of Game* ii. (MS. Digby 182) Þen be þei recouerede of her newe here, þat men call polifed, And hir hornes ben keuered with a softe heer. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 504/2 It would cost me too much money to set the carpenters a worke to recouer mine house, it would cost me to much in Slate. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* xi. in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 154 In 3 monthes, we..built some 20 houses; re-couered our Church [etc.]. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 68 Thus in the sight of our soul heaven is covered, discovered, and recovered. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 13 May 1775 By plowing in the common way..the majority of the root-weeds are re-covered in a few minutes. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 8/3 The prisoner brought her the umbrella in question to recover.

Recoverabi·lity. = Recoverableness.

1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 12 Our sense of their agreement, and their persistence and recoverability in idea.

Recoverable (*rĭkʌ·vĕrăb'l*), *a.* [f. Recover *v.*[1] + -able.]

1. Capable of being recovered or regained.

c 1470 G. Ashby *Active Policy* 684, I mene..of wilfulnesse people to supprise, That micht otherwise be recouerable. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Recouerabile, *recuperabilis*. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Recuperable*, recouerable. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxvii. (1713) 393 They in a short time may be recoverable to the obedience of the See of Rome. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2044/2 The Cannon, some

whereof are mounted, and others sunk, though easily recoverable. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvi. 195 As giving it up for recoverable, I became for a few moments motionless. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 428 When again cooled, the smell is no longer recoverable. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Aug. 3/2 The publication of every recoverable sentence that fell from his lips or his pen.

b. Capable of being legally recovered or obtained.

1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Testaments* 15 Legacies..are all at this present recouerable by like actions. *a* 1674 CLARENDON (J.), They promised the good people ease in the matter of protections, by which the debts from parliament men and their followers were not recoverable. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Puri.* III. 494 That there may be a fixed maintenance in every parish recoverable by the incumbent. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 472 A pecuniary penalty, recoverable on summary conviction by a justice of the peace. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 112 That mere debts should not be recoverable by law.

2. Capable of being restored to a sound, healthy, or normal condition.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 646/2 Having nowe both sowle and bodye greatly diseased, yet both recoverable. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. iii. 70 'Tis one thing to dispute, Whether all Diseases be curable; and another, Whether all Persons be recoverable. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 652 That it is peculiar to the Thames-water alone, upon Stinking to be recoverable or potable again. 1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 241 The Earth is to be opened to the bottom to find its Distemper; and if the Root be..hard, 'tis recoverable by applying dry Sand and Soot to it. 1774 CULLEN *Lett. to Ld. Cathcart* (1776) 4 Drowned persons are more generally in a recoverable state than has been imagined. 1876 Geo. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lvi, Her remorse was the precious sign of a recoverable nature.

b. That may be amended; curable.

1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bps.* 1 By how much more the error or deceit in them, is more hurtfull and lesse recouerable. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 240 If you would know..whether the sicknesse or disease be curable and recoverable. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* X. 136 It is not more easily recoverable without treatment than is syphilis.

c. Capable of being retrieved or made good.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 158 Like vice also, the first lapse was seldom..recoverable. 1833 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Scipio, Polybius, & Panætius* Wks. 1876 II. 327 Has the name escaped me! no matter,..he would smile at a recoverable lapse. 1848 J. SPEDDING *Even. w. Reviewer* (1881) II. 36 Considering that .. a stumble at the threshold [is] scarcely recoverable.

†3. Capable of being retraced. *Obs.*—1

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iv. 13 A Prodigall course Is like the Sunnes, but not like his recouerable.

Hence **Reco·verableness,** the possibility of recovering or of being recovered.

1609 W. SCLATER *Threefold Preserv.* (1610) B j, Recouerablenesse in the elect, instability of reprobates. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xviii. 275 As may appear by the recoverablenesse of the metal out of it. 1892 H. DRUMMOND *Programme Chr.* 43 The recoverableness of a man at his worst.

Recoverance (rĭkʌ·vĕrăns). [a. OF. *recoverance, reco(u)vrance*: see RECOVER *v.*[1] and -ANCE.]

1. Recovery from trouble, misfortune, adversity, etc.; remedy, succour, help. Now only *arch.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 25869 (Fairf.) Þi saule .. sulde drey endeles penaunce & neuer sulde come to recouerance. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxxvii, [They] diuersely happinnit for to deye;..Sum for dispaire, without recouerance. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 101 He coueres all þat comes Recouerraunce to craue. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxiii. 96 He was a true knyght, by whome in his tyme we had many recoueranses, and good iourneys. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 121 He persuadit the Earle of Douglas..to interpryse his recoverence in sett battell. 1886 J. PAYNE tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron* II. viii. I. 210 Inasmuch as some means was found for his recoverance.

†2. The regaining or recovery *of* some thing or state. *Obs.*

1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 590 The recouverance of the kingis inheritaunce. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 95 b, For the recouurance of her helth she wolde goo thanke the goddes diane. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C vj, The recouerance therof ought to be feared, if a fole haue the guydyng therof.

Recovered (rĭkʌ·vərd), *ppl. a.* [f. RECOVER *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Restored, regained.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 To dispose my recouerd lyf to his seruyce. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Recouerde, *recuperatus.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 240 By their own recover'd strength. 1682 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* XVIII. 331 And shall not the recovered soul..greatly rejoice? 1870 DICKENS *Let. to W. Collins* in *Harper's Mag.* (1891) Nov. 906/2 That it will leave you in a really recovered state of good health.

Recoveree (rĭkʌ·vərī·). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -EE[1].] *Law.* The person from whom some property is recovered; *spec.* the defendant in an action of common recovery.

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 3 Euerie persone..hauinge feoffees recoverees or conisees to his vse. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 136 The Tenant is he, against whom the writ is brought, and may be termed the Recoueree. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 360 If the recoveree should ever obtain a recompense in lands from the common vouchee [etc.]. 1785 *Vermont State Papers* (1823) 501 The recoveree or recoverees in such action..shall..file a declaration..against the recoveror or recoverors, for so much money as the estate is made better.

Recoveree, obs. form of RECOVERY.

Recoverer[1] (rĭkʌ·vərəɹ). Also 4 rekyuerer. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who recovers, regains, restores, etc.

1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xiii. 26 Many rekyuereris [L. *recuperatores*] ben to a riche man disseyued. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Recobrador,* a recouerer. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 117 Will you permit him..to take Revenge of his Recoverer? 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. v. ix, Here all Men seem Recov'rers of time past. 1789 J. BROWN *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 244 A regainer of paradise and a recoverer of the tree of life.

†2. *Law.* = RECOVEROR. *Obs.*

1515 *Act* 7 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 The recoverers in all suche recoueries..may from hensforth dystreyn for the forseid rentes. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 136 The demaundant is he that bringeth the Writ of Entre, and may be termed the Recouerer. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 475 The recouerer and the Recognisee shall haue a *Scire facias.* 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 359 Which lands are now absolutely vested in the said recoverer by judgment of law.

†**Recoverer**[2]. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 recouerer, -co(u)verer(e, -cuuerer(e, -courere; recoverir(e. [a. AF. *recoverer* and *recoverir* (OF. *recovrer, -couvrier,* etc.): see RECOVER *v.*[1] and -ER 4.]

1. Recovery, remedy, etc. (Cf. RECOVERANCE.)

Common in 14th c.; in Hampole the ending is shown by rimes to be *-ere,* in Gower always *-ir(e.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6095 Þai sal þat day for ever be tynt Fra God, with-outen any recouerere. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2471 Ac wan þai seȝe þat of þat þyng recuuerer non þar nas, þay lefte þanne hure mornyng. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 335 Pallas schop recoverir After the will and the desir Of hire. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 185 By that Castell..hadde the saisnes all her recouerer and all her socour of the contrey.

2. *Law.* = RECOVERY 4.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/2 Plee personell, wherof ye Jugement of recoverer extendeth to the somme of xl li. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 181/2 The same Recorde of the same Recoverer..thenne and their toke..and hadde aweye.

Recovering (rĭkʌ·vərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RECOVER *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 16 And weill ost, at thar fryst metyng, War layd at erd, but recoveryng. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* VIII. *heading,* Of the Counsell of the Grekys for Recouering of Elayne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 339/1, I haue herd of the and of the helthes and recouerynges that thou makyst. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 The recoueringe inclosinge and inninge of..Wappinge marshe. 1593 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* N, So dear was the recouering of Amiens. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* XXV. Wks. 1684 IV. 650 The recovering of the Soul to the pure knowledge of God. 1709–10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 145 ¶ 2 He .. made her the most obsequious Bow in the Presence of the whole Theatre ..She made him the Recovering or Second Courtesy.

Recovering (rĭkʌ·vərĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That recovers, in senses of the vb.

1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* (1836) 56 The Son of God comes with recovering grace. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* iii. (1697) 446 He..began To mend, and look like a recov'ring Man. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 314 These poor recovering Creatures. 1810 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 8 It will be good for him in his recovering state. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. i. (1874) 11 The bright recovering year.

Hence **Reco·veringly** *adv.*

1894 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* 101 From waves of rustling wheat..Recoveringly that pass.

Reco·verless, *a.* [f. RECOVER *sb.* or *v.*[1] + -LESS.] That cannot be recovered or repaired.

1607 COKE *Charge at Norwich Assizes* 25 This so famous ..monarchie had at one blowe endured a recouerlesse ruine. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 159 The Goodwin law his bane, Recoverless he sinks, and joins its ooz-sunk train.

†**Reco·verment.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *recouvrement* (11th c.): see RECOVER *v.*[1] and -MENT.] Recovery.

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* III. ii. 159 *Coniunctio*.. signifyeth alwayes a recouerment and restitution of thinges scattered or lost.

Reco·veror. *Law.* ? *Obs.* [f. RECOVER *v.*[1] + -OR: cf. RECOVERER[1] 2 and OF. *recovreor.*] The demandant who recovers a judgement, esp. in an action of common recovery.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 104 b, The recoueror should not distreyne, &c. because the conusee against whom the recouerie was had, could not. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 360 Though the estate-tail is gone from the recoveree, yet it .. will ever continue to subsist (by construction of the law) in the recoveror, his heirs, and assigns. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 392 In all adversary suits, every recoveror recovered a fee simple. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 339/1 On his default the court gave judgment .. that the demandant or recoveror should recover the lands against the tenant.

Recovery (rĭkʌ·vəri). Also 5 recov(e)ree, *Sc.* recouraile. [a. AF. *recoverie, -ery* (1302–5) or OF. *recouvree, -couvree,* f. pa. pple. of *recoverir* or *recov(e)rer*: see RECOVER *v.*[1] and -Y.]

I. †1. Possibility or means of recovering, or of being restored to, a normal state; remedy. *Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xi. (Skeat) I. 127 Now I praie [thee] to enforme me in this, or els I hold me without recouerie. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxx. 208 The frenche kynges thre sonnes..were right yong of age and of counsell; in them was but small recouery. *Ibid.* 743 This domage toucheth us so nyghe that we have no recovery. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 17 To ease thy sicknes speedilie, er helpe be past recouerie. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 200 On purpose to ruine past recovery a country that chiefly subsists by making of silk.

2. The act of recovering oneself from a mishap, mistake, fall, etc.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlv. 154 What became of the kynge..after this discomfyture, made he ony recouery, or dyd he close hymselfe in ony of his townes? 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. i. § 1 The conditions on which fallen man may expect a recovery. 1734 WATERLAND *Doctr. Holy Trin.* vi. Wks. 1823 V. 233 His mistake had shown some weakness of judgment, but his recovery manifested great strength of mind. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 138 To .. search the themes, important above all, Ourselves, and our recovery from our fall. 1880 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 133 The effort at recovery is instantaneous.

b. The act of regaining the natural position after curtseying. (Cf. RECOVER *v.* 21 c.)

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 ¶ 17 The Curtesy and Recovery, the genteel Trip, and the agreeable Jet, as they are now practised in the Court of France. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 3 And practise their curtsey and recovery before their pier-glass.

c. *Rowing.* The act of returning to the proper position for making a fresh stroke. (Cf. 8.)

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 480/1 It is clear.. that swing is not necessarily bad, but that it requires great skill to combine it with the proper recovery. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 3/2 They now row much longer than they did, their recovery is better.

3. Restoration or return to health from sickness.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 188 He is so plaguy proud, that the death tokens of it, Cry no recouery. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 60 Grievously Wounded, but not without hope of Recovery. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 55. 352 The Joy of her Majesty's Recovery very much Contributed to the Diversion. 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 393 He thought the dying hour already come, And a complete recovery struck him dumb. 1820 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 219 Pray tell me how you are, and if you are making a good recovery. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 609 Recovery is generally rapid under suitable treatment.

b. In phr. *in, on the, upon* (*the*) *recovery*: recovering, convalescent. ? *Obs.*

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* L b, Good in hecticke feuers: restoreth their strength that are in recouery. 1618 *Demeanor of Sir W. Raleigh* 33 When hee was vpon recouerie, he dispatched the Land-forces. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 83 The strangers..had been treated with great humanity, and were now on the recovery. 1789 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 4 Feb., Mrs. Unwin is certainly on the recovery.

II. 4. *Law.* The fact or procedure of gaining possession of some property or right by a verdict or judgement of court; *spec.* the process, based on a legal fiction, by which entailed estate was commonly transferred from one party to another (also called *common recovery*: see b).

For accounts of the nature of (common) recovery, and of the legal process by which it was effected, see West *Symbolæography* (1594) II. § 136, Bacon *Max. & Uses of Com. Law* (1596) 62–64, Blackstone *Comm.* (1766) II. II., Cruise *Common Recoveries* (1783) and *Digest* (1818) V. 416. The legal validity of this method of breaking entails rested mainly on the decision of the judges in Taltarum's case in 1472: see *Yearbks. Edw. IV* (1566) an. 12, Mich. pl. 25 fol. 19. Among the enactments regulating its use, the most important are those of 7 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4, 14 *Geo. II*, c. 20, and 3–4 *Will. IV*, c. 74 (see quot. 1833). The party nominally deprived of an estate by such a suit was said *to suffer a recovery.*

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 4/2 Londes and Tenementes.. by any manere execution by any Statute or Recovery extended. 1515 *Act* 7 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Where as dyverse as well noble men as other the Kynges Subjectes have sufferid Recoveries ayenst them of dyvers their Maners Lordshippes Landes & Tenementes. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 136 The end and effect of such recoueries, is to discontinue and distroy estates tailes, remainders, and reuersions and barre the former owners thereof. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 114 A great buyer of Land, with his Statutes, his Recognizances, his Fines, his double Vouchers, his Recoueries. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Feb., Mr. Jackson .. hath this day suffered a recovery on his estate, in order to the making her a settlement. 1741 *Act* 14 *Geo. II*, c. 20 § 6 And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Commencement of this Act, every Recovery already suffered, or hereafter to be suffered, shall be deemed good and valid to all Intents and Purposes. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 362 In all recoveries it is necessary that the recoveree, or tenant to the *præcipe*, as he is usually called, be actually seised of the freehold, else the recovery is void. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 74 (*title*) An Act for the Abolition of Fines and Recoveries and for the Substitution of more simple Modes of Assurance. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vii. (1876) 289 Those famous Fines and Recoveries which did so much to undo the harshest trammels of the feudal land-law.

attrib. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 358 The subsequent proceedings are made up into a record or recovery roll.

transf. and *fig.* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 225 If the diuell haue him not in fee-simple, with fine and recouery [etc.]. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* 30 A pledge..of this covenant of peace, made between us; and an ernest of the recovery, and free grant of this Well. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xv. 182 My Grief's entayld upon my wastfull breath, Which no Recov'ry can cut off, but death.

b. *Common* († or *feigned*) *recovery* (see above). *Single recovery,* a suit of recovery in which a single vouchee was called (so *double, treble recovery*). † *True recovery* (see quot. 1607).

1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1630) 64 If they make a writing, that one of them shall..suffer a common Recouerie to the other [etc.]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., A true Recouerie is an actuall, or reall recouerie of anything, or the value thereof by Judgement. *Ibid.*, A feigned recouerie is (as the Ciuilians call it) *quædam factio iuris,* a certaine forme, or course, set downe by lawe, to be obserued for the better assuring of lands or tenements vnto us. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., This feigned Tenant, if it be a single Recovery, is made to appear and vouch the Bagbearer of Writs, for the *Custos Brevium,* in the Court of Common Pleas. 1742 *Act* 14 *Geo. II*, c. 20 (*title*) An Act to amend the Law concerning Common Recoveries. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 416 A common recovery can in general only be suffered in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, because a real action cannot be commenced in any other court.

† c. A fine, etc., recovered at law. *Obs. rare*—[1].
1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 419 [To pay fines, etc.] recovered in the seide Maires Court, vnto the seide Maire and to such persones as the seide recovrees belongeth to of right.

5. The recovering *of* something lost or taken away; the possibility of recovering such a thing.
1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 24 Suffur not your tyme vaynly to pas, wych, wythout recouery, fleth away. 1555 Eden *Decades* 168 Th[e]..recouerie of the kyngedome of Granata. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 26 So farre from endeuouring a recouery..they jested at the losse. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 130 The Recovery of Six Thousand Pounds, which I thought I had lost. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 120 After the recovery of Italy and Africa by the arms of Justinian. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 675 A very interesting recovery of the whole plan of a Norman conventual church.

b. *of* one's health, or other state.
1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 319 That for the better recovery of my health, I should returne into England. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 82. 472/2 He retired for recovery of his health. 1877 Winchell *Sci. & Relig.* v. 103 The recovery of that state of equilibrium which had been disturbed.

c. *of* a debt.
1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 29 An act for the more easy and speedy Recovery of small Debts.

d. Something regained or recovered. *rare*—[1].
1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* I. Pref. 5 All these minute recoveries could be inserted only to the exclusion of more material facts.

6. The restoration or bringing back *of* a person (or thing) to a healthy or normal condition or to consciousness.
1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 41 To fetch my poore distracted husband hence,..And beare him home for his recouerie. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 45 What? doth shee swowne? vse meanes for her recouerie. 1669 N. Morton *New Eng. Mem.* 180 This year much of the Wheat is destroyed with Blasting and Mildew,..but the Lord hath sent much Rain for the recovery of the remainder. 1774 Cullen *Lett. to Ld. Cathcart* (1776) 6 Although the drowned persons have lain for several hours in the water, attempts ought to be made for their recovery.

† b. The cure *of* an illness, wound, etc. *Obs.*
1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 392 In the recouery of some desperate sicknes, wound, or the like. 1761 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* I. 14 Ordered by the physicians to Spa for the recovery of a lingering disorder.

7. Restoration or return to a higher or better state; reclamation (of persons).
1593 G. Harvey *New Lett.* Wks (Grosart) I. 289 Were I not content, in some little hope of his finall recouery,..to do him a meritorious fauour by concealing his vtter discredit [etc.]. 1674 (*title*) Captives bound in Chains,..the misery of graceless Sinners; and their recovery by Christ. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. Concl. 295 Indeed neither Reason nor Analogy would lead us to think..that the Interposition of Christ..would be of that Efficacy for Recovery of the World, which Scripture teaches us it was. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* i. 24 A modified system, which shall include the provision of means for recovery from a lapsed state. 1853 J. Martineau *Ess.* (1890) II. 310 He is fitted to be among the prophets of recovery, who may prepare for us a more wholesome future.

b. Reclamation (of land). *rare.*
1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 121 The special work of his reign was the recovery of the soil.

8. The action of bringing back (an oar) to the original position. (Cf. 2 c.)
1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 481/1 Keeping Time, is the feathering of the oars, and their recovery.

† **9.** The act or opportunity of reaching. *Obs.*
c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 213 To thintent that his adversaryes showld not have ready recovery of the shore and coome a land. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 318 We were already past threescore leagues beyond the Port..; by reason whereof, we were fain to tack about for the recovery of it fifteen days.

Recoyle, obs. form of Recoil.

Recraiand, obs. form of Recreant.

† **Recray,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **recreye.** *Pa. pple.* **recreyd,** 5 **recreiet** (see also next). [a. ONF. *recreire, recraire* = OF. *recroire* to yield in a trial by combat = OSp. *recreer*, med.L. *recrēdĕre* to surrender (oneself), f. *re-* Re- + *crēdĕre* to entrust. See Du Cange, s.v. *recredere*, and cf. Recreant.]
1. *intr.* To yield in a cowardly manner. *rare*—[1].
c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13873 Loke þat non of yow recreye, Ne at þys iourne feynte ne feye!

2. In *pa. pple.* Tired, worn out.
1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Efterward comþ werihede þet makeþ þane man werí and worsi uram daye to daye al-huet he is al recreyd and defayled. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 165 A man a-foote hungry, thursti, and for trauaille recreiet.

† **Recrayed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4 **recrei(3)ede,** 5 **-crayed.** [f. prec.]
1. Craven, cowardly; apostate; recreant.
a 1330 *Otuel* 929 Recreiede knistes, whi nele ye fiste? 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* III. 244 Raddest thou neuer *Regum* thou recreiȝede [*v.r.* recrayed] meede. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxviii. 364 Fals recrayed knyght! Combered cowardis I you call. *a* 1529 Skelton *Replye.* 45 Ye heretykes recrayed. *a* 1529 — *Agst. Scottes* 26 He was a recrayed knyght.

2. Slothful, lazy. *rare*—[1].
1340 *Ayenb.* 195 Ase þe hewe recreyd þet late comþ hom zuo þet þe lhord is oþerhuil euele y-herberged.

Recrayhande, obs. form of Recreant.

Recreance[1] (re·krĭ,ăns). [ad. L. type **recreantia*, f. *recreāre*: see Recreate *v.*[1]] Recreation, refreshment.
c 1475 *Lament. Mary Magd.* lxi, I shuld anone deuoid al my greuaunce, For he is the blisse of very recreaunce. 1581 N. Woodes *Confl. Consc.* Prol. iv, Our Author Bethought himselfe, to ease his heart, some recreance to fynde. 1842 Tupper *Prov. Philos.* Ser. II. 207 Sleep is a recreance to body. 1876 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lxiii. 92 Such recreance as that in Mr. Ryman's shop.

Recreance[2]. [f. Recreant *a.*] = next.
1879 Howells *L. Aroostook* xxvi. 314 Grieving at this recreance of her memory to her conscience.

Recreancy (re·krĭ,ănsi). [f. Recreant *a.*: see -ancy.] The quality of being recreant; mean-spiritedness, apostasy, treachery.
1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 377 For his Recreancie in a marriage contracted betwixt him and Williams daughter. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 391 If a Felon be conuicted by Uerdict, Confession, or Recreancie, he doth forfeit his goods and Chattels. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 577 Whenever they could, [they] displayed their incorrigible recreancy. 1859 *National Rev.* Apr. 500 France, on pain of recreancy and dishonour, must come to the rescue.

† **Recreandise.** *Obs.* [a. OF., *recreandise*, var. *recreantise* (see Godef.), f. *recreant* Recreant *a.*: see -ise.] Recreancy, apostasy.
c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2107, I seye nought for recreaundyse, For I nought doute of your servise. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* xiii. viii, Bewaire, that ye doo no such recreandyse.

Recreant (re·krĭ,ănt), *a.* and *sb.* Now *poet.* and *rhet.* Forms: 4 **recreeint,** 4–6 **-aunt,** (4–5 **-e**), 4– **recreant;** 4 **recrayh-, recreyande,** 4, 6 *Sc.* **recryand,** 5 **recraiand.** [a. OF. *recreant* adj. and sb., (one) who yields or gives up his cause, pres. pple. of *recroire*: see Recray *v.* and cf. OSp. *recreente.* On the northern forms with *-and*, see -ant[2]. The form Creant (*a.*[1]) was also current in ME. in the same sense.
The epithet is alluded to by Glanville, and mentioned by Bracton, as a term of the greatest opprobrium. *a* 1190 Glanville II. vii, Perennis infamiæ opprobrium, illius infesti et inverecundi verbi quod in ore victi turpiter sonat consectivum. *a* 1260 Bracton III. II. xxxiv. § 2 Non sufficit ..nisi dicat illud verbum odiosum, quod recreantus sit.]

A. *adj.*
1. Confessing oneself to be overcome or vanquished; surrendering, or giving way, to an opponent; hence, cowardly, faint-hearted, craven, afraid.
a. In predicative use, after *to be* or *become, to yield* (oneself), *to make*, etc. † Also const. with *inf.*
13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 1042 Ich me ȝelde, Recreaunt, to þe, in þis felde. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 9 With dynt of suerde & drede he mad þam recreant. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI. 258 He..sua stonait the remanand, That thai war weill neir recryand. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xxiii, To yelde me vnto the as recreaunt I had leuer dye than to be soo shamed. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. lxxxi. [lxxvii.] 242 That it sholde not be sayd that the Frensshemen were recreaunt to have made that voyage. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 122 Other peeces of good ability to defend them selues, became recreant, and ycelded. 1634 Heywood *Maidenhead Lost* v. I j b, Yeeld thy selfe recreant, villaine, or thou dy'st. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* II. 415 From out the bars to force his opposite, Or kill or make him recreant on the plain. 1781 Cowper *Anti-Thelyphth.* 122 He that does not..Is recreant, and unworthy of his spurs.

b. In attrib. use. († Occas. placed after the sb.)
c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 624 Like the Coward Champion recreant þat seith creaunt withouten nede. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 342 Send vnto Rowlande..I calle hym recreyande knyghte. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 90 b, That I be poynted with the finger a reproche and cowardise and as a right recreant knighte. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. Prol. 119 Becum thow cowart, craudoun recryand. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 129 Hang a Calues-skin on those recreant limbs. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 139 When those that Marshall'd them, Could not with-hold from flight their recreant men. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VI. 11 Then great Nausithous..retreating from the sound of war The recreant nation to fair Scheria led. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* I. xxvii. 198 What a recreant figure must he make even to himself. 1813 Byron *Corsair* II. x, The loud recreant wretch who boasts and flies. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 317 It was his resolute bearing which had shamed..the recreant nobles of Rome from deserting the fast sinking ship of the State.

2. Unfaithful to duty; false, apostate.
a. In predicative use. Const. *to*, † *from.*
1643 Milton *Divorce* II. iii. Wks. 1738 I. 186 If the Law..shall give out Licence, it foils it self, and turns recreant from its own end. 1671 — *P. R.* III. 138 Who..Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false. 1688 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 453 He writt very severely against the papists and popery, but here of late turn'd recreant, and writt as much for them against the church of England. 1792 Burke *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 549 Any man, who has not become recreant and apostate from his baptism. 1852 D. G. Mitchell *Dream Life* 231 You know the careless and the vain purposes which have made me recreant to the better nature.

b. In attributive use. (Also of an action or condition.)
1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 286/2 Compelling the unfortunate Bacchanalian to drain the last drop, or expose his recreant sobriety. 1838 Lytton *Leila* IV. v, That recreant Israelite is he who hath stirred up the Jews of Cordova and Guadix. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* i. 3 To rebuke the recreant American.

† **3.** Worn out, exhausted. *Obs. rare*—[1].
c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 109 Now ben the foure sones of Aymon recreaunte & almost wery.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who yields in combat; a cowardly or faint-hearted person.
a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 610 With his craftez ganne he calle, And callede thame recrayhandes alle. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 44, I should..cast downe mine armoure and hide myselfe like a recreant. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 28 You are all Recreants and Dastards, and delight to liue in slauerie to the Nobility. 1799 Sheridan *Pizarro* II. iv, Hold! recreants! cowards! What, fear ye death, and fear not shame? 1814 D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 402 The recreant, in silence, was composing the libel, which his cowardice dared not publish. 1894 S. J. Weyman *Under the Red Robe* xiv. (1897) 337 Like the recreant..who, lying in the ditch while the battle raged came out afterwards and boasted of his courage.

2. One who breaks allegiance or faith; an apostate, deserter, villain.
1570 Levins *Manip.* 25/17 A recreant, *perfidus.* 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 68, I tell thee, recreant, I scorne thy clownish Arcady with his inferior comparisons. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iii. 114 Thou Must as a Forraine Recreant be led With Manacles through our streets. 1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* v, Oh this most wicked Recreant. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ix. 409 Vain will then be the appeals of the recreant. 1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 674 We find Saint Paul No recreant to this faith delivered once.

b. *transf.* A runaway (animal).
1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 65 It cost a pull through ice and water of about eight miles before they found the recreants.

Hence **Re·creantly** *adv.*, **Re·creantness.**
c 1475 *Partenay* 4436 A gret oth [he] made..That he wold be dede ful recreantly Or discomfite wold this cruell Geant. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxcix. 693, I trowe there was neuer so vnhappy people, nor more recreantly maynteyned themselfe. 1621 Florio, *Recredenza*, a belief changed from that it was, recreantnesse. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 28 Feb. 764/3 Recreantly turning their backs on the sacred doctrine of the rights of man.

† **Recrease,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *recrēscĕre* (or OF. *recroistre*), after *decrease, increase.*] *intr.* To grow or increase again.
1521 Stile *Let. to Wolsey* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) II. 85 Sithe the writeyng of my laste letters sent un to your Grace, here be no newis recresid. 1522 *Ibid.* 97. 1542 *Lam. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 232 Which [wounds] by the dyffyculte and length of the way increased and waxed worsse dayly.

Recreate (re·krĭ,ēi·t), *v.*[1] [ad. L. *recreāt-*, ppl. stem of *recreāre* to restore, refresh, f. *re-* Re- + *creāre* to Create. Cf. F. *récréer* (14th c. in Littré).]
1. To restore to a good or normal physical condition from a state of weakness or exhaustion; to invest with fresh vigour or strength; to refresh, reinvigorate (nature, strength, a person or thing). In later use only *refl.* (cf. 4 b).
1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 444 Onto the tyme reformit war sic thing..And recreat agane als war thair strenth. 1555 Eden *Decades* 106 Sweete sauers greatly recreatynge and comfortynge nature. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 152 Wine recreateth and refresheth the stomack. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 112 After hee had recreated and refreshed his Companie, he was sent to the Riuer Patawomeake. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 Stirring the Mould with the Spade, and (as need is) recreating it with Composts.
refl. 1542 Elder *Let. to K. Hen. VIII* in *Bannatyne Misc.* (1827) I. 11 A certane lady, namede Scota, which..come out of Egipte..to recreatt hir self..in the colde ayre of Scotland. 1555 Eden *Decades* 279 When Demetrius had..rested and recreate him selfe. 1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxix. 494 We recreated ourselves at two..springs. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, He stopped at the island, and recreated himself with a glass of beer. 1862 Helps *Ess., Organ. Daily Life* (1875) 159 That each living being requires a certain portion of air to recreate itself with.

† b. To restore to life, revive. *Obs. rare*—[1].
1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 122 They had power to calme stormes and tempests,..to recreate euen the dead.

† **2.** To refresh (a sense or its organ) by means of some agreeable object or impression. *Obs.*
1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxxi, What joye haue courtiers in tasting or in smell; For these two wittes in court be recreate. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VIII. 104 By the which varietie of colours the weryed eyes are recreated. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. i. i, You haue many pleasant obiects, sweet smells, delightsome tasts..&c. to recreat your senses. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. v. (1699) 172 The eyes shall ever be recreated with the Light of the..Bodies of the Saints. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 144 Speckled with little red spots that recreate the Sight. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 179 ¶ 10 Those Delicacies of Nature recreate two Senses at once.

† b. To refresh or enliven (the spirits, mind, a person) by some sensuous or purely physical influence; to affect agreeably in this way. *Obs.*
c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S) v. 3 May is the moneth maist amene..To recreat thair havy hartis. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxi. 241 The later writers say that it [Basill] ..recreateth the spirites. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 395 He that commeth into fine gardens, is as much recreated to smell the flower, as to gather it. 1622 J. Hagthorpe *Div. Medit.* xix. (1817) 15 Ten thousand flowers to recreate the mind. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* I The various beauties of the Plants and Streames could but very little recreate him. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* II. 59 Whose odoriferous exhalations fan The flame of life, and recreate beast and man. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 80 ¶ 3 We are very agreeably recreated, when the body, chilled with the weather, is gradually recovering its natural tepidity.
absol. 1778 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* viii. (1876) 440 Variety..must be employed to recreate and relieve.

3. To refresh or cheer (a person) by giving comfort, consolation or encouragement. Now *rare.*
c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* ii. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xi, Ane gentill hart is better recreate With blith curage [*Bann. MS.* usage] than seith to him ane kow. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 194 Thou shuldest rather chose aduersyte than desyre to be recreate with many consolacions.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 740 Hagar the handmaid of Sara beeing in extreme daunger, is recreated by the consolation of an Angell. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 235 The holy Spirit recreates and comforts him with the sweet voice. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1752) 54 St. Anthony had often familiar Conversations with God, recreating him with extraordinary comforts. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 46 The habit..of being recreated with the cheers of an exhilarated multitude.

4. To refresh or enliven (the mind, the spirits, a person) by some pastime, amusement, occupation, agreeable news, etc.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. vii, The mooste noble and valiant princis.., to recreate their spirites,..enbraced instrumentes musicall. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ii. (1636) 19 That learned Lawyer .. was wont to recreat his minde with Tenis-play. 1600 *Hosp. Inc. Fooles* 95 Iesting Fooles, whose intent is no other, but to recreat and make merrie the world. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 301 Recreating the people (as he thought) with Chariot-races, stage plaies, feasts and night-shewes. 1712 POPE *Let. to Gay* 23 Aug., I am very much recreated and refreshed with the news of the advancement. 1784 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xii. (1884) 209 It is..necessary to intellectual health, that the mind should be recreated and refreshed with a variety in our studies. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superann. Man.* No busy faces to recreate the idle man who contemplates them ever passing by. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 361 Some of their sovereigns .. were wont to recreate their spirits with elegant poetry. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Dec., It recreates him to indulge in sayings which leave an impression of rashness and scorn.

absol. 1868 SALA *Lamb's Wks.* I. p. vi, Although he rarely recreated, he never failed to instruct.

b. *refl.* To refresh (oneself) with some agreeable occupation or pastime.

1530 PALSGR. 681/2, I recreate my selfe with some pastyme or sporte. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 165 Sometimes he recreateth himselfe with hunting, and sometime with playing at chesse. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 45 God contemplating this new framed Image..rejoiced and recreated himself therein. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 498 ¶ 1 There are many Illustrious Youths..who frequently recreate themselves by driving of a Hackney-Coach. 1849–50 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. xii. III. 158 The Lord Chancellor was recreating himself, after a long stretch of arduous business, with a journey in Scotland.

† c. To enliven or gratify (a feeling). *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 13 The other Attribute wherewith I recreate my devotion, is His Wisdom. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 9 With a Design to mock and ridicule him, and recreate his own inexorable Spleen with the spiteful Pleasure of..repulsing him.

5. *intr.* To take recreation.

1587 J. RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* s.v., To recreat, neut. or be delighted with, *oblector, acquiesco.* 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXXVI. 115 There is in that seate..a continual shadow to walk and recreat in. 1676 L. ADDISON *State of Jews* 117 They suppose the Souls in Purgatory have liberty to recreate. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xix. (1875) 282 Let us.. now recreate, lest we should eat and drink too much at dinner.

transf. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xvi. (1636) 46 Here are the lakes Lucrinus and Avernus, bowers of delight for the sea to recreate in.

† **6.** *trans.* To relieve (an occupation, state, etc.) by means of something of a contrary nature. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 45 Ernest studie must be recreated with honest pastime. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. i. 974, I have not onlie recreated thy could state with the warmth of my bountie, but also [etc.]. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XV. (1626) 304 Ioues sonne..entered Heroick Croton's roofe; a welcome Guest: And his long trauell recreates with rest. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 335 A perpetual full table, not recreated with fasting, not made pleasant with intervening scarcity.

Hence **Re·created** *ppl. a.*[1]

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iv. 47 The recreated statesman finds in either case equal pleasure and repose. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 484 In order to enable the recreated system to throw off the burden.

Recreate (rĭ·krɪ,ēi·t), *v.*[2] Also **re-create.** [f. RE- 5 a + CREATE *v.*] *trans.* To create anew.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded. **ij, Gods wisedome in creating thinges..nor his goodnesse in recreating or renewing them. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* C iv, Nor was't alone for his owne glorie meer That he did man create, or re-create. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. v. (1692) 190 They had almost need to be Re-Created in order to be Converted. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 300 Could Mr. Locke himself imagine that his person was annihilated every night when he went to sleep, and re-created again when he awoke in the morning? 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 107 All things are recreated. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 63 Four out of the number were recreated, under the name of Regius professorships.

absol. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 166 Man..can destroy; he cannot recreate.

b. To create anew in imagination.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. xix. 267 While gazing at a figure of melancholy age, to re-create its youth. 1895 W. M. RAMSAY *Paul the Trav.* i. § 3. 17 It is always hard to recreate the remote past.

Hence **Recrea·ted** *ppl. a.*[2], **Recrea·ting** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*[2]

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXVIII. 524 What counsell wouldest thou giue him for the recreating of thee. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 207 Our re-creating or Redemption. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* ii. (1839) 165 Where are the recreated 'principalities and powers'? 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 56 The blood-stained charter.., Which Nature soon, with recreating hand Will blot in mercy from the book of earth.

Recreate (rĭ·krɪ,ēi·t), *ppl. a.* [Cf. prec. and CREATE *ppl. a.*] Re-created.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic, Spir. Leg.* 134 They..,Through conduct, aspiration and intent Thrice recreate, shall rise. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxxiv. 412 The recreate and never to be dissolved order of the perfect earth.

Re·creating, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RECREATE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of refreshing, reinvigorating, etc.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 303 After long recreating of hir selfe in the country. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 677 'Twas an old way of recreating, Which learned butchers call Bear-baiting. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xiv. (1872) 245 Recreating and idling are very different things.

So **Re·creating** *ppl. a.*[1], that recreates.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., Wks. (1851) 147 Some recreating intermission of labour, and serious things. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 223 Other recreating and pleasurable entertainments. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. 1842 I. 282 Poverty, sterility, and desolation, are not a recreating prospect. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xx, Every night yielded her recreating rest.

Recreation[1] (rekrɪ,ēi·ʃən). Also 4–6 -acioun, -acyon, etc. [a. F. *récréation* (13th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *recreātiōn-em* (Pliny), n. of action f. *recrēare* to RECREATE *v.*[1]]

† **1.** Refreshment by partaking of food; a refection; nourishment. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 To sustienen hem and fede In time of recreacion. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 145 Blanchardyn, Sadoyne, and his wyff..were sittyng at the bord takynge their recreacyon. 1538 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. II. App. xc. 251, I bequest to the Maister, Wardens and Felyshyp of the Drapers, v. pounde, for a recreation or a dyner. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xlvi. 516 The tree must haue some recreation giuen it in winter, after his great trauell in bringing foorth of his fruite.

† **2.** Refreshment or comfort produced by something affecting the senses or body. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 114 [Of the sun] alle erthly creatures..taken after the natures Here ese and recreacion. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 14 Wyne is a lycor of grete recreaciun. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. 6 (Harl. MS.) Ofte tyme he vsid to ligge ny the fire, for to haue comfort and recreacion of þe fire.

† b. Comfort or consolation of the mind; that which comforts or consoles. *Obs. rare.*

c 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 138 The habitacion Of the holy goost our recreacion Be in myn herte. *c* 1440 *York Alyst.* xlvi. 20 Vnkyndely þei kidde þem þer kyng for to kenne, With carefull comforth and cold recreacioun. *c* 1475 *Lament. Mary Magd.* cxcvii, My comforte, and al my recreacioun, Fare wel my parpetual saluacioun.

3. The action of recreating (oneself or another), or fact of being recreated, by some pleasant occupation, pastime or amusement.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 155 New thinges..to tell off for solace and recreacioun of þaim þat lykez to here þam. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* vi, To take his recreacion he entryd in to his gardyn. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 558/1 Tindall is as it semeth..set vpon reading of rydles for his recreacion. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ii. (1636) 20 Socrates..for recreation..blushed not to ride upon a Reed among his little children. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 129 Forrests, and Chases, either for his recreation, or for preservation of Woods. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 140 Too much recreation tires as much, as too much business. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 56 Eleven days, at his return, he gave To recreation joyous with his friends. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. i. 2 He sought his recreation in the study of Ecclesiastical History.

attrib. 1853 D. F. M'CARTHY *Dramas of Calderon* I. p. viii, Recreation-rambles into the enchanted regions of foreign song. 1859 *Act* 22 *Vict.* c. 27 § 8 This Act..may be cited..[as] 'The Recreation Grounds Act, 1859'.

b. An instance of this; a means of recreating oneself; a pleasurable exercise or employment.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 82 Travaile requyrithe a recreacioune. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 For a recreacion and a passyng of tyme I had delyte and axed to rede somme good historye. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 86 The Turke hath observed the Palester of the Athletes..for one of his accustomed recreations. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 11. 206 Such kind of recreations as make men fitter for warre. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* 23 Our love of Recreations and Diversions has indeed confessedly exceeded all bounds. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 169 The chase was his favourite recreation.

c. One who or that which supplies recreation.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 146 If I do not gull him into an aywordy, and make him a common recreation [etc.]. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Aug. 224 These *Tragedies and other Plays* will live..not as the recreation of an idle hour [etc.].

† **4.** A place of refreshment or recreation. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/1 Recreacyon', or howse of refreschynge, *recreatorium.* 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 29 Tiber which is now but a Suburbe, and Præneste but our Summer-recreation.

Recreation[2] (rĭ·krɪ,ēi·ʃən). Also **re-creation.** [f. RE- 5 a + CREATION.] The action of creating again; a new creation.

1522 *World & Child* C iiij b, Christ, .. That craftly made euery creature by good recreacyon. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* v. ii. (1886) 74 But to what end should one dispute against these creations and recreations? 1611 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 52 As in the Creation he could have made all at once, but he would take days for it: so in our recreation by grace. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 2 Not long after the Re-creation of Mankind we find recorded..the Tower of Babylon. 1850 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Holy Baptism* 42 Regeneration is a re-creation of man's nature. 1873 G. HENSLOW *Evolution* xiii. 204 The cataclysms and recreations of the early geological theorists.

Recreational (rekrɪ,ēi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. RECREATION[1] + -AL.] Of or pertaining to recreation.

1656 E. REYNER *Rules Govt. Tongue* 226 We may use Recreational speeches sometimes, to instruct, reprove or comfort others, in a pleasant way. 1882 JEVONS *Meth. Soc. Ref.* 69 The educational and recreational value of admission to such establishments.

Recreative (re·krɪ,ēi·tĭv), *a.*[1] and *sb.* [f. RECREATE *v.*[1] and -IVE, perh. after F. *récréatif* (16th c. in Littré).]

A. *adj.* Tending to recreate or refresh in a pleasureable manner; amusing, diverting.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Table, The sext cheptor rehersis ane monolog recreatyue of the actor. 1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Argt. § 3 Recreative, such as al those be, which containe matter of love. 1629 *Shertogenbosh* 1 This Boscage was an euen and recreatiue place, fruitfull of wild Deere. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 222 Washing or bathing..was a recreative exercise of the female sex. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 207 The form then of the recreative Sort [of crackers] may be much varied. 1814 MME. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* III. 293 They were only recreative little sylphs amusing themselves with whipping and spurring me on to my own good. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 492 His contributions to the recreative literature of the day.

† B. *absol.* as *sb.* A recreative thing or pursuit.

1613 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* Wks. (1717) 90 For these are only Cynthia's Recreatives Made unto Phoebus. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 382, I know few recreatiues that possesse vs more, then the humour of building.

Hence **Re·creatively** *adv.*, **Re·creativeness**[1].

1611 COTGR., *Recreativement*, recreatiuely, with recreation. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Recreativeness*, recreating quality.

Recreative (rĭ·krɪ,ēi·tĭv), *a.*[2] [f. RE- 5 a + CREATIVE *a.*] That creates anew.

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* viii. 420 In respect of recreative energy, there was a boundless difference between Asia and Europe. 1889 *Lux Mundi* xii. (1890) 505 The mysterious facts which lie at the root of the recreative process.

Hence **Recrea·tiveness**[2].

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 42 ¶ 6 All the living grace.. which the re-creativeness of poetry can give her.

Recreator[1] (re·krɪ,ēi·tŏr). [f. RECREATE *v.*[1]] One who, or that which, recreates.

1884 H. R. HAWEIS *Musical Mem.* xi. 70 Music's future destiny as a vast civilizer, recreator, health-giver [etc.].

Recreator[2] (rĭ·krɪ,ēi·tŏr). [RE- 5 a. Cf. RECREATE *v.*[2]] One who creates again.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded. **ij, We consider not the incomparable worke of our Creator and Recreator, but by piecemeale. 1852 BAILEY *Festus* xv. (ed. 4) 177 Yea even here as everywhere, let man Worship his Recreator.

† **Recreatory.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *recreātōrium*, f. *recreāre*: see RECREATE *v.*[1] and -ORY.] A source of comfort or recreation.

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 858 O mercy, my .. solas and synguler recreatory, My predilecte specyall.

Recreaunt(e, obs. forms of RECREANT.

† **Recredential,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [RE-.]

A. *adj.* Of letters: Serving as credentials to an ambassador returning from a foreign court.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4698/1 Count Velo..has insisted upon his having an Audience of Leave, and Recredential Letters from the Emperor. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6367/1 Prince Galliczin ..having been recalled and received his Recredential Letters, is to have..his Audience of Leave of his..Majesty.

B. *sb. pl.* Recredential letters.

1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 119 To see that..the re-credentialls to Whitelocke, should be perfected and brought to him. 1760 *Francis Lett.* (1901) I. 57, I earnestly hope the next paquet may bring our Recredentials.

Recreent, obs. form of RECREANT.

Recrei-, Recreiz-, variants of RECRAY *v. Obs.*

Recrement (re·krĭment). [a. F. *récrément* (1553 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *recrēment-um* refuse, dross, etc., f. *re-* RE- 2 + *cernĕre* to separate. Cf. EXCREMENT[1].]

1. The superfluous or useless portion of any substance; refuse, dross, scum, off-scouring.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 26 Now what are seedes and egges of wormes or foule But recrements of preexisting things. 1640 BP. HALL *Serm.* Rem. Wks. (1660) 41 Light.. discovers all the foulnesse of the most earthly recrements, it mixeth with none of them. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 57 It was thrown up by the waves with other recrements of the sea. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 165 [The rocks] did not appear to me a lava, or under any suspicion of having been the recrement of a Vulcano.

fig. 1622 BP. HALL *Serm.* 15 *Sept.* Wks. (1627) 493 Those other sullen, mopish creatures are the..off-scouring and recrements of the world. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 72 The greatliest offensive Recrements of the Mountebank's Stage. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* I. 748 Some coarse drab, the recrement of earth! 1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 292 A recrement of ancient tradition.

2. *spec.* **a.** A waste product or excretion of an animal or vegetable body; also *Phys.*, a fluid which is separated from the blood and again absorbed into it, as the saliva or bile (opp. to *excrement*).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* II. ii. (1631) 65 That it [the venter] might better receiue the recrements or excrements of both concoctions. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 251 The superfluous Serosities and other Recrements of the Blood. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* i. (Dubl.) 7 Plants..have only fine Recrements, which are thrown off by the Leaves. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* v. § 3 (1819) 55 The vestiges of animal or vegetable recrements. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 160 Whatever recrement or other materials are co-acervated in any part of the intestines.

† b. The dross or scoria of metallic substances.

1611 COTGR., *Chalcite*, the recrement of brasse, cleauing to the sides of the furnaces wherein tis purified. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1051 Slag .. is the Recrement of Iron. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Drav's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict., *Lithargyrum*, .. a Recrement of Lead thrown off from Silver refined.

Recremental (rekrĭmĕ·ntăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to recrements.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 7 As the brayne had oft occasion, so it should neuer want, the meane of recrementall purging. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 121 Carrying away the recremental sordes of those parts. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 254 'Tis not for those to cultivate a skin Too soft; or teach the recremental fume Too fast to crowd through such precarious ways.

Recrementitious (rekrĭmĕnti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ITIOUS.] Of the nature of recrement; drossy, superfluous, separable, unessential.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii. 53 That superfluous and recrementitious offspring of haire. 1675–6 BOYLE *Exp. Disc. Quicksilver* Wks. 1772 IV. 226 Common mercury skilfully freed from its recrementitious and heterogeneous parts. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* I. xx. (1760) 83 These recrementitious or drossy Parts of the Sugar. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 302 The recrementitious earth is thus easily separated. 1857 BRINTON in Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 400/2 The importance of these 'recrementitious' secretions.

Recreme·ntory, *a. rare.* [-ORY.] = prec.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 141 The recrementory part, which descends on to the large intestines. *Ibid.* 381 A gas recrementory and deleterious to life.

Recrescence (rĭkre·sĕns). [f. L. *recresc-ĕre* to grow anew: cf. EXCRESCENCE.] The act of growing again; reproduction of a part or member.

1891 *New Rev.* June 533 In lower animals or plants .. the fact of recrescence is far more obvious.

† **Recrew**, *sb. Obs.* In 7 recrewe, recrue. [a. F. *recrue*, † *recreue*, reinforcement (16th c. in Littré), sb. fem. f. *recrû* pa. pple. of *recroître*: see RECRUIT *sb.* and CREW 1.] A body of soldiers intended to reinforce an army. = RECRUIT *sb.* 1.

1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 141 The reinforcing of his broken regiment with newe recrewes. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 390 To enact that no leavies,..companies, or recrues of souldiouris, be .. sent out of this Kingdome.

† **Recrew**, *v. Obs.* In 7 *Sc.* recreu. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To reinforce.

1637 MONRO *Expedition* II. 137 Having recreued his Armie againe out of Westfalia, he then marched on Stoade. 1644 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 62/1 That þis kingdome may be enabled to..recreu the armie sent forth if neid beis.

Recrewte, obs. form of RECRUIT *v.*

Recreyande, obs. form of RECREANT.

Recreye, variant of RECRAY *v. Obs.*

† **Recribrate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a. Cf. med.L. *recrībrāre* (1364 in Du Cange).] *trans.* To sift again.

c 1624 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 308, I have cribrated, and recribrated, and post-cribrated the Sermon.

Recriminate (rĭkri·mine|t), *v.* [f. *recriminăt-*, ppl. stem of med.L. *recriminări*: see RE- 2 and CRIMINATE *v.* Cf. F. *récriminer* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *intr.* To retort an accusation; to bring a charge or charges in turn against one's accuser.

1611 COTGR., *Recriminer*, to recriminate, retort a crime [etc.]. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 82 Sir H. Y[elverton] came as a delinquent, and dyd recriminate. 1651 TOMBES in Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 202, I love not to recriminate, for that were to scold. 1777 BURKE *Let. to Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. III. 161 To criminate and recriminate never yet was the road to reconciliation, in any difference amongst men. 1812 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Auth.* (1882) 485 Such are some of the personalities with which Decker recriminated. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* i. 26 Bacon is able to recriminate with effect, and to show gross credulity and looseness of assertion on the part of the Roman Catholic advocate.

b. Const. *on, upon* (a person, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* i. (1697) 28 How shall such Hypocrites Reform the State, On whom the Brothels can Recriminate? 1752 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess. Bute* 20 Oct., I never recriminate on the lives of their Popes and Cardinals, when they urge the character of Henry the Eighth. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* II. 72 This circumstance inspired me..to re-criminate on my base accuser.

2. *trans.* **a.** To accuse (a person) in return; to make a counter-charge against (the accuser). Also const. *of.* Now *rare.*

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 82 [It] is punishable in the Starr Chamber, yf the defendant dothe recriminate the plaintiff in his aunswere, but to recriminate a third person worse. 1683 *Case of Mixt Communion* 41, I speak not this to excuse our selves, or to recriminate them. 1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prevalent* 177 Bitterly Aspersing, and odiously Recriminating us in many things of a publick Nature. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 151 She too recriminated certain characters in turn.

† **b.** To return or retort (a charge or accusation) *against, upon* a person. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 594, I would suspect recriminate, or retorte the fault upon you. 1626 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 224 While he was in his declaration, the Kings Attorney comes in and recriminates a grievous accusation of High Treason against him. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 266 Athanasius..had the charge of Heresy recriminated also upon him.

Recrimination (rĭkrimine|i·ʃən). [a. F. *récrimination* (1611 Cotgr.), or ad. med.L. *recriminātiōn-em*: cf. CRIMINATION.]

1. The action of bringing a counter-accusation against a person.

1611 COTGR. s.v., A recrimination, an accusation of an accuser. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 147 The Defendants answere that this Bill is a bill of recrimination. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. iv. § 10 His Compurgators ..have sought to make good his credit by recrimination. 1771 BURKE *Lett., to Bp. Chester* (1844) I. 295 Avoiding all offensive terms, or any kind of recrimination on their accusers. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* iv. I. 117 When, after so much talking and tampering, there began to be recrimination among the leaguers. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 313 The dispute lasted for some years, with much mutual recrimination.

2. A counter-accusation; an accusation brought in turn by the accused against the accuser.

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 84 Conclusion, denying his recriminacion. 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 502 It contained many recriminations and fowll aspersions. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 101 Neither will I take up your Lordships time with recriminations. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 350 The recriminations of politicians are the confessions of great sinners. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxiv. (1862) V. 535 When they heard the criminations and recriminations between the generals on one side and Theramenês on the other.

Recriminative (rĭkri·minătiv), *a.* [f. as RECRIMINATE *v.* + -IVE.] = RECRIMINATORY.

1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 234 That [defence] which rests upon recriminative accusation. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. iii. (1872) I. 24 Harsh words, mutually recriminative, rising ever higher.

Recri·minator. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -OR.] One who recriminates.

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 27 Weak, short-sighted Recriminators! 1727 in BAILEY, vol. II.

Recriminatory (rĭkri·minătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY[2]. Cf. mod.F. *récriminatoire.*] Involving, of the nature of, recrimination.

1778 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 303/2 All recriminatory accusations of subordinate officers against their commanders. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. IV. 195 Returning the prosecution in a recriminatory bill of pains and penalties. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. I. v. 271 The Government precipitated itself into a career of recriminatory and vindictive acts.

† **Recri·sple,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 recrispel. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To crisp or curl again minutely.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 80 The winde new crisples makes in her loose haire, Which nature selfe to waues recrispelled.

Recross (rĭkrɔ̆·s), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* and *trans.* To pass over again.

intr. c 1470 in *Hors Shepe & G.* (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 29 A herte..yf he take ouer the ryuer he crossith; Yf he retorne, he recrosseth. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 11 There is a rudder at each end, so that she can cross and recross, without putting about. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. p. cxlvii, Helenus recrossed by himself, many monks looking on.

trans. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 41 My purpose reaching for ..Asia, as his was to recrosse the snowy Alpes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. vi, By crossing and recrossing the Line. 1795–6 WORDSW. *Borderers* I. 3 Let us .. strip the Scottish Foray Of their rich spoil, ere they recross the Border. 1830 J. F. COOPER *Water Witch* xiv, His boat was necessary to enable the party to re-cross the inlet. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xlv, Thus absorbed she recrossed the northern part of Long-Ash Lane at right angles.

b. *trans.* To pass by (another).

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xli. (1871) V. 62 The operations of industry, which cross and recross each other in the streets.

2. To hinder or thwart again. *rare.*

1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacr.* (Grosart) 53 For, when we first, to liue well, goe about, w'are crost and recrost by the Reprobate.

3. **a.** To overlay, mark, etc. (a surface) with repeated crossings.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* III. 148 How his clothes appeare Crost and recrost with lace. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 2/1 His back was..crossed and recrossed with bleeding wales.

b. To lay across again.

1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 24 Aug., With bright ribbons crossed and recrossed about his nimble legs.

Hence **Recro·ssing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1846 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1894) I. 208 Looking at the sea with its crossing and recrossing ships. 1897 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 8/4 An actor was never allowed to turn his back on the audience. Certain 'crossings' and 're-crossings' had to be rigidly attended to.

Recrow·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To crown again.

1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xxi. 313 Waynflete assisted in re-crowning him. 1884 F. D. HUNTINGTON in J. G. Butler *Bible Work N. T.* (1884) I. 198 To recrown the soul and make it master of the flesh.

Recru·cify, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To crucify again.

1618 T. ADAMS *Bad Leaven* Wks. 1862 II. 349 [Our sins were] the hand of Jews recrucifying Christ. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. P 39 The crucified body of our Saviour, which we have..so often recrucified. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 183 My sins, which made incarnate Godhead die, God-man re-crucify.

Hence **Recru·cifier,** one who recrucifies.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnothéo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 69 Whose Love would his Re-crucifyer spare.

† **Recru·dency.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *recrūdēscĕre* + -ENCY.] = RECRUDESCENCY.

1603 BACON *Let. to Cecil conc. Irel.* Wks. 1879 II. 22 If the wound be not ripped up again, and come to a recrudency by new foreign succours.

Recrudesce (rĭkrude·s), *v.* [ad. L. *recrūdēscĕre* to break out again (of wounds, also *fig.*), f. *re-* RE- + *crūdescĕre* to become raw, f. *crūdus* raw: see CRUDE *a.*] To break out again. *lit.* and *fig.*

1884 E. GURNEY in *Mind* Jan. 118 Particular ideas which have made no part of the waking life, are apt to recrudesce in the sleep-waking state. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 12 The acute symptoms..subsiding and recrudescing again and again. *Ibid.* 251 These [boils] slowly develope and frequently recrudesce.

Hence **Recrude·scing** *ppl. a.*

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 713 Recrudescing attacks of diphtheria.

Recrudescence (rĭkrude·sĕns). [ad. L. type **recrūdēscentia*, f. *recrūdēscĕre*: see prec. and -ENCE. Cf. F. *recrudescence* (Littré).] The state or fact of breaking out afresh. **a.** *fig.* Of a quality or state of things (usually one regarded as bad), a disease, epidemic, etc.

1721 in BAILEY. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 64 (1740) 632 The King required some Regulations should be made for obviating the Recrudescence of those Ignoramus Abuses, for the future. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 138/1 The recent victories have occasioned, as might have been expected, a recrudescence of calumny and malignity. 1865 MILL *Comte* 24 The recrudescence..of a metaphysical Paganism in the Alexandrian..schools. 1884 *Standard* 1 Aug., The fears of a recrudescence of the epidemic are now subsiding.

b. Of a wound or sore. Also in fig. context.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 7/7 We must not forget what a spirit this has been, or how old and deep was the wound of which this is probably the last recrudescence. 1877 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 6/5 The recrudescence of a varicose ulcer in the leg keeps him in bed most of the day.

Recrudescency (rĭkrude·sĕnsi). Now *rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 61 The Disease, which was very long, with divers recrudescencies and prognosticks both of life and death. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 333 Distempers .. heighten'd by a Recrudescency of a Fistula. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 578 These I saw, In recrudescency of baffled hate, Prepared to wring the uttermost revenge From body and soul.

Recrudescent (rĭkrude·sĕnt), *a.* [See RECRUDESCE and -ENT.] Breaking out again.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1892 R. WALLACE in *Scott. Leader* 12 July 7 The recrudescent protectionist. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 898 These recrudescent pains gradually disappear again.

Recrue, variant of RECREW *sb. Obs.*

Recruit (rĭkrū·t), *sb.* Also 7 recrute, -cruite. [a. obs. F. (of Hainault) *recrute* (1592 in Godef. *Compl.*) = F. *recrue* (16th c.) sb., f. *recrû* pa. pple. of *recroître* to increase again: see RECREW *sb.* Hence also Du. *recruut*, G. *rekrut* († *rekrout*, *-krute*), Da. *rekrut* († *recryt*), Sw. *rekryt*, and Pg. *recruta*, It., Sp. *recluta*. Cf. RECRUIT *v.*]

I. † **1.** *Mil.* A fresh or auxiliary body of troops, added as a reinforcement to an army, regiment, garrison, etc., either to increase or to maintain its strength. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 87 All the advantage this seasonable Recruit brought them, was to give their old Men so much Courage as to keep the field. 1680 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 46 His majestie hath ordered a recruit of 1200 foot and 300 horse to be sent to reinforce the garrison of Tangier. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 259 His Deputy returned..with a Recruit of 2000 Janizaries.

transf. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (1727) 244 The Rhodians attacked a recruit of vessels, which Antiochus was bringing from Sicily.

b. *pl.* † Fresh or auxiliary troops; reinforcements (*obs.*); the men composing such forces. Hence (in later use) also in *sing.*: One of a newly-raised body of troops; one newly or recently enlisted for service in the army.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlvii, Great supplies and recruits come daily in to your enemies. 1677 G. HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 43 My Lord hath taken care to hinder the French officers from levying recruits in this Kingdom. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. St. War* Wks. (Bohn) IV. 351 The grand alliance have innumerable sources of recruits ..in Britain and Ireland. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 111 Advanced to the dignity of a footsoldier in a body of recruits raised in the north. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 22, I sent you a warrant for £150, for bounty, for your recruits. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 390 No Officer under the degree of Field Officer is competent to approve of a Recruit finally without a special authority. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 334/1 A recruit remains a recruit from the date of his enlistment until he has passed his drill, which extends generally to 16 weeks.

transf. and *fig.* 1656 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess. & Chance* (1841) 21 Those large recruits of reasons and authorities which offer themselves to serve in this cause. 1791 BURKE *Th. French Affairs* Wks. VII. 53 This supply of recruits to the corps of the highest civil ambition, goes on with a regular progression. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xvii. 94 The little turf-ants..carry their recruits uncoiled. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiv, If Sir Barnet had the good fortune to get hold of a raw recruit,..and ensnared him to his hospitable villa [etc.]. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept. 3/6 The gap will be filled up by recruits from our schools of art.

† **2.** A fresh supply or number of persons (or animals), either as additional to the previous number, or to make up for a decrease. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 48 It may be, with this enlargment of dwelling, your Lordship may need a recruit of servants. 1670 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 477 It is believed this business will end with a recruit for the galleys. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 24 The prudent Huntsman..will supply With annual large Recruits, his broken Pack. 1769 PRICE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 106 Supposing the annual recruit from the country to be 7000, the number of inhabitants will be..630,000.

3. A fresh or additional supply of something: **a.** of a material thing or things. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. xii. § 7 Besides the original Utensils of the Temple,..there were severall recruits..which succeeding Kings made in stead of those instruments, which constant use and age had empaired. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 67 A constant large flux of water for ten or eleven months

together without recruits from rains. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 360 Guam, one of the Marian Islands, where we hope to get a Recruit of Provisions. 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* III. 87 Austin carried a lamp with a recruit of oil. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 174 Till it has lost its own proper supply [of blood] and begins to draw upon the corporeal vessels for a recruit.

b. of money. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17. II. XXX. § 1 (1669) 334/2 Let us endeavour our recruits be suitable to our expence. 1729 GAY *Polly* II. (1772) 171, I was now..forc'd to have recourse to the highway for a recruit to set me up. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* II. 77 He was however to return soon, when he was to bring me a recruit of cash. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XV, This recruit to my finances was not a matter of indifference to me.

† **c.** of health, strength, etc. *Obs.*

1675 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Chamberlain* Wks. 1731 II. 339, I hope You find good Recruits of Health in the Country. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, II. 210 To sacrifice to the moon in order to obtain a recruit of vigour. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 36 My appearing..seemed to furnish her with such a recruit of strength and spirits.

† **d.** of qualities, etc. *Obs.*

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* I. 206 Whatever nature has in worth denied, She gives in large recruits of needful pride.

II. † **4.** *Mil.* Increase or reinforcement (of an army) by the addition or accession of fresh men.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 87 The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit of the Army, by Pressing. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. III. 124 The Duke .. would now sit no longer idle, but gave immediate order for the recruit of his Troops. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 196 Upon this recruit the Earl of Newcastle, being above a thousand strong, made Sir Thomas Fairfax give ground.

b. With reference to population. *rare.*

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 346 By insensible coalition, and recruit of people, they came at last to be united. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 353 The checks to population.. which render a constant recruit of numbers necessary.

5. † **a.** Renewal of stores or supplies. *Obs.*

1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 6 To take what Provisions the Countrey would afford, for his present maintenance and recruit. 1673 R. HADDOCK *Jrnl.* 4 June in *Camden Misc.* (1881) 29 Haveing no shot in the fleet for recrute, twas resolved..to saile for the buoy of the Nore.

b. Renewal or repair of something worn out.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 15 Without .. her having any Recruits of her Rudder-Irons in all that time. *Ibid.* 31 [It] appears not to have shifted so much as one Bolt, or received any considerable Recruit of other Iron-work. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* (ed. 2) VIII. 749/2 Some hands will wear down a [stocking-] frame in three years; others, however, will work them twelve or even twenty years without serious repairs, or, as it is technically called, a recruit.

6. Renewal of strength or vigour; restoration to a normal state or condition; recovery.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *On Fletcher's Dram. Poems*, Such pursuites After despair, such amorous recruits. 1650 NEEDHAM *Case Commw.* 85 Though a Nation may have some respit and recruit now and then, by the Vertue and Valour of a Prince, yet this is very rare. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 16 Necessary indeed this is for the Recruit of these frail and feeble bodies of ours. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Feb., I was wholly insensible to the effects of a race which, at any other time, would have required an hour's recruit. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 620 The nervous energy..experiences nothing of the decomposition or recruit of every other part of the living frame around it.

7. A means of recruital. Now *rare.*

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Resurr. & Immort.* 9 Unbowel'd nature shew'd thee her recruits, And change of suits. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 906 Little quarrels often prove To be but new recruits of love. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Compassion* Wks. 1874 II. 62 The recruits of food and sleep are the necessary means of our preservation. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 219 The same active Particles in Foods are probably the Sources and Recruits of that nervous Power. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* X. ii, A treasury which did not require the odious recruit of taxes.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *recruit acquittance, decoy, horse, officer.*

1697 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) IV. 197 A great many recruit horses went on board thereof yesterday for Flanders. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Recruit horses* are the horses brought up for compleating the regiments of horse or dragoons every year. 1844 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* V, He found his calling as a recruit-decoy far more profitable. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 481/2 He sent him to the recruiting board and took a recruit acquittance.

Recruit (rĭkrūˑt), *v.* Also 7 recrute, -crewte, -cruite. [ad. F. *recruter* (17th c.), f. *recrute* RECRUIT *sb.* Hence also Du. *recruteeren*, G. *rekrutieren*, Da. *rekrutere*, Sw. *rekrytera*, and Pg. *recrutar*, Sp. *reclutar*, It. *reclutare*. Cf. RECREW *v.*

The French word first appeared in literary use in gazettes published in Holland, and was disapproved of by French critics in the latter part of the 17th c. (see Littré).

The *l* of the Sp. and It. forms appears in the following early instance: 1652–60 in Gilbert *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (1879) I. I. 45 Such colonells as had not theire men extant were dismissed to theire severall homes to reclute, himself still in the field..wheare we leave him reclutinge his men.]

I. *trans.* **1.** *Mil.* To strengthen or reinforce (an army, etc.) with fresh men or troops.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* IV. 33 If they might not Levy Moneys, to recrute and maintain their Army. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 353 Wee are sending 20 sayle of shippes to recrewte them with 2000 land men. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* I. (1728) 181 It was his custom to recruit his army with conquered people. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlii. IV. 214 Public and private distress recruited the armies of the state. 1880 *19th Cent.* Apr. 707 In the Parliamentary papers of 1877, the system of recruiting our native battalions receives considerable attention.

fig. *a* 1735 GRANVILLE *Progr. Beauty*, See in bright array What hosts of heavenly lights recruit the day.

b. To reinforce, to add to or keep up the number of (a class or body of persons or things).

1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVI. 176 You may find it a very difficult matter to recruit the black catalogue of your friends. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 53 You would have had a liberal order of commons, to emulate and to recruit that nobility. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1880) § 266 They drop out of use and are not recruited by fresh members.

† **c.** *transf.* To support, back up, add to. *Obs.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 42, I could recruit that Question with pretty store of others of the like nature. 1665 — *Occas. Reft.* IV. x. (1848) 213 Having both applauded and recruited these Commendations.

2. To furnish *with* a fresh supply of something; to replenish. Now *rare.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 208 He used to examine the pockets of such Oxford scholars as repaired unto him, and always recruited them with necessaries. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 364 With Greens and Flow'rs recruit their empty Hives. 1763 MILLS *System Pract. Husb.* IV. 341 If the neighbouring vines cannot furnish layers, a rooted vine must be brought from the nursery; for it is too late to recruit a vineyard, when we should be gathering it's fruit. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 516 The contributions offered by the English Catholics did little to recruit the Exchequer.

† **b.** To repair (a ship). *Obs. rare.*

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 11 The Plymouth's Rudder-Irons began to be much eaten, doubting his being forced thereby to send her home that Winter, from the incapacity he was in, of getting her recruited abroad.

3. To replenish the substance of (a thing) by addition of fresh material.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* I. (1662) 318 Poulterers take them then, and feed them with Gravel and Curds,.. and their flesh thus recruted is most delicious. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 172 They continually..repaired and recruited it [the vestal fire]. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 7 (1734) 202 There remains nothing but to recruit the Solids weakened in the Struggle. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 61 He represents it [the nervous fluid] as never either recruited or exhausted. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iv. § 120. 132 Nature can beget nothing till she is recruited by the death of something else.

b. To increase or maintain (a quality) by fresh influence or operation.

1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv., Daphnis*, Active fires their sluggish heat recruit. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 252 Both to recruit the heat, and to maintain it afterwards. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 320 Fury, rage and malice..recruiting and reinforcing their avarice, their vices are no longer human. 1870 *Standard* 16 Nov., Since the Crimean war..Russia has been carefully engaged in recruiting her strength. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* II. i. § 13 If the temperature of the liquid be kept constantly recruited by some natural process.

† **c.** To regain, re-establish (one's credit). *Obs.*

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 151 If a woman once dash upon this rock of reproach, she hardly ever recrutes her credit.

† **d.** To put right, to make up for. *Obs.*

1673 WOOD *Life* 14 July (O.H.S.) II. 266 What he had uttered to my great disgrace, the vicechancellor in his concluding speech recruited all againe.

4. To increase or restore the vigour or health of (a person or animal); to refresh, re-invigorate (one's spirits, etc.). Also occas. with inanimate object.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* 285 He was..removed..to Knights-bridge, and there he daily recruited his spirits. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 766 Recruited into Rage, he grinds his Teeth In his own flesh. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* CIV. iv, Thy Rains from Heav'n parch'd Hills recruit. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 287 Indolence..never is agreeable but when it succeeds to labour, and recruits the spirits. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Medard* xiv, When, a little recruited, he rose to go. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 238 When his troops had been sufficiently recruited, and were again eager to advance.

b. *refl.* To refresh or re-invigorate (oneself).

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 219 Being asthmatick..he was forced to go to Acre, there to recruit himself for some days. 1726–31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle Man* (1865) 56 As soon as he had recruited himself with a hearty swill of brandy, he began to relate in this manner. 1856 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* XXXV. 374, I sat down..while our guide recruited himself with a large dish of thick sour milk.

5. **a.** To fill the place of (a thing). *rare*[−1].

1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 191 This is the time to carry on your new Poles, to recruit those that are decay'd, and cast out every Year.

b. To renew, or add to, one's supply of (a thing).

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 58 As soon as they had there recruited their wood and water, they were to continue cruizing. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 244/1 At Anoopsheher I recruited the necessary supplies for the prosecution of my journey.

6. *Mil.* (and *Naval*). To raise (men) as recruits; to enlist as soldiers (or sailors); to raise (a regiment, etc.) in this way.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXXI, Such of your troop as were recruited upon Waverley-Honour. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 334/1 Officers specially appointed .. to recruit men for the several regiments and departments of the army. 1891 PATTERSON *Illust. Naut. Dict.* v. 376 *Receiving Ship*, a man o' war, unfit for sea duty, stationed at a navy yard for recruiting seamen.

transf. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xvii. 95 The ants that are not yet recruited pursue their ordinary occupations.

II. *intr.* **7.** **a.** *Mil.* To enlist new soldiers; to get or seek for fresh supplies of men for the army.

1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 28 Collonel Heane.. hath a commission to raise a regiement of horse in Kent, and every troope in England to recruite up to a 100. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. St. War* Wks. (Bohn) IV. 351 The French have only Switzerland, besides their own country, to recruit in. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* I. 71*/2 That the Company's officers should have liberty to recruit with beat of drum, in the manner practised by the regular forces. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 32 If I wanted a good troop of soldiers, I should recruit among the stables.

† **b.** To take fresh stores on board ship. *Obs.*

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 108 Put in there to recruit and furnish for so long a run. *Ibid.* 109 At the Ladrones, we recruited, and particularly took on board.. near two hundred hogs.

† **8.** To return to a previous number or condition; to recover from diminution. *Obs.*

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 125 All the dry Bones shall be reunited..and the whole Generation of Mankinde recruite againe. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 194 His heart shall feed the bird and still recruit.

9. To recover vigour or health; to employ means for recovering from exhaustion, etc.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 1025 With timely Food his decay'd Spirits recruit. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 404 In Genial Winter, Swains enjoy their Store, Forget their Hardships, and recruit for more. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 453 Where the powers of the constitution had been previously much exhausted..and where they appeared to be gradually recruiting. 1814 MME. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* II. ii, I was so confoundedly numbed..that I don't think I could have remembered my father..before I had recruited. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 99 Leaving four of my party to recruit at this station. *Ibid.* xxi. 266 The dogs having now recruited, he started light.

† **10.** To recover what one has expended in trade. *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 121 By the quickness of Merchandise passing thorough this City, they recruit on a suddain. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1732) I. 61 They..may buy sparingly, and recruit again as they sell off.

Hence **Recrui·table** *a.*, capable of being recruited.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 3/3 A large highly-trained naval reserve, alone chiefly recruitable from our fisherfolks.

Recrui·tage, *rare.* [f. RECRUIT *sb.* + -AGE.] The state of being a recruit.

1890 *19th Cent.* Nov. 843 In the days of his recruitage.

Recruital (rĭkrūˑtăl). [f. RECRUIT *v.* + -AL.]

† **1.** A new or fresh supply. *Obs.*

1648 in Aikman *Hist. Scot.* (1827) IV. x. 329 *note*, Imploring them for a recruital both of men and money.

2. Restoration to health, etc.

1851 W. HANNA *Life Chalmers* II. 55 Mr. Chalmers sought relief and recruital in an excursion to Fifeshire. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 107 A time of recruital and renewal.

Recruite, obs. form of RECRUIT.

Recruited (rĭkrūˑtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].] Strengthened, restored, enlisted, etc.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XIX. 278 That we may bear The lengthen'd conflict, with recruited might. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* XLVIII. i, That we may ask Recruited vigour for the task Of living as we would.

absol. 1882 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 56/2 The tricks played by recruiters and recruited are exposed.

Recruiter (rĭkrūˑtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

† **1.** An additional member of Parliament, appointed or elected to bring up the number. *Obs.*

1648 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* I. 166 A List of the Names of the Members of the House of Commons...Note, Reader, that such as have this mark [*]..are Recruiters; illegally elected. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 477 He was chosen a recruiter for that long parliament which began 8 May 1661. [1893 S. R. GARDINER *Hist. Civil War* III. xl. 77 Not far short of 150 new members had been chosen, and these Recruiters, as they were called, counted amongst them men like Ireton and Fleetwood.]

2. One who or that which recruits; *esp.* one who seeks or enlists recruits.

1760 R. ROGERS *Jrnls.* (1883) 153 These three recruiters I do not doubt will bring good men enough to complete us here. 1799 *Ann. Reg.* 118 Tried and punished .. as spies and recruiters for hostile powers. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xvii. 95 You may stop the emigration.., if you can arrest the first recruiter. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 393 Many innocent lads too are seduced by those recruiters. 1890 *World* 13 Aug. 36/2 Recruiters of flagging energies.

Recrui·thood, *rare.* [f. RECRUIT *sb.* + -HOOD.] The state of being a recruit.

1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 108/2 Old soldiers who read this will remember their green recruithood.

Recruiting (rĭkrūˑtĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RECRUIT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. RECRUIT.

1646 SIR R. MURRAY in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 136 A motion .. concerning the recruiting of the Scots' Regiments in France. 1670 LD. NORTH *Narr. Long Parl.* 60 Before this recruiting of the House of Commons (as it was then called). 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 211 A business which ..would occasion some delay..was the recruiting of our water. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xvii. 94 When all the neuters are acquainted with the road to the new city, the recruiting ceases. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1842) V. xix. 315 Sleep is equally the comfort and recruiting of rich and poor. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 118 The recruiting of a thunder-storm is often very marked.

b. *attrib.*, as *recruiting agent, corps, district, officer, party, sergeant, sergeantry, service.*

In some cases coinciding with the ppl. adj.

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 423 Confederates who had acted under them as *recruiting agents for Lord Exeter. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Recruits*, The *recruiting corps, professedly so called, and having place in the army list. *Ibid.*, *Recruiting Districts. 1706 FARQUHAR (*title*) The *Recruiting Officer; a Comedy. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4648/3 This Day arrived the Queen Packet-Boat,..with

several Recruiting Officers. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. iv. 82 A place on the frontier, where he had to act as recruiting officer. 1790 *New Newgate Cal.* V. 149 While he was in the army, and on a *recruiting party in Yorkshire. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 144 The recruiting parties, instead of beating their drums for volunteers at fairs and markets [etc.]. 1770 BICKERSTAFF (*title*) The *Recruiting Serjeant; a musical Entertainment. 1814 SCOTT *Way.* lxi, Introducing Waverley to a recruiting-sergeant of his own regiment. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 50 Let us have no *recruiting-serjeantry. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* I. 71*/2 It would be utterly destructive of the *recruiting service for the army. 1822 *Regul. & Orders Army* 74 Officers on the Recruiting Service.

So **Recrui·ting** *ppl. a.*, that recruits.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 766 Man..had his better half.. T'amend his natural defects And perfect his recruiting sex.

Recruitment (rĭkrū·tmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT, or ad. F. *recrutement* (Littré).]

1. A reinforcement.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 495 A recruitment to the mob that was inside broke in from the streets. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xv. vii. (1872) VI. 30 The sicknesses are ceasing; the recruitments are coming in.

2. The act or process of recruiting: a. of a military force or a class of persons.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. v, Do you expect.. that your indispensable Aristocracy of Talent is to be enlisted straightway, by some sort of recruitment aforethought, out of the general population? 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxii. (1865) III. 44 The rapid decrease of the middle class of citizens..rendered the recruitment of the legions constantly more difficult. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 216 The officer in charge of the recruitment of the army.

b. of the body or health.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 518 Sleep..is necessary for the recruitment of the little weary frame. 1896 J. B. THOMSON *Life Jos. Thompson* 116 It required only a week or two.. to give him perfect recruitment and re-invigoration.

Recruity (rĭ·krūĭti). [f. RECRUIT *sb.* + -Y.] A humorous diminutive of RECRUIT *sb.* 1 b.

1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads, Troopin'* iv, Ho, you poor recruities, but you've got to earn your pay.

Recrute, obs. form of RECRUIT.

† **Recry,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [f. RE- + CRY *sb.*; cf. *recall.*] Recall, revocation.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 364 The band Betuix thair fadeiris..maid till stand For euirmoir without ony recry.

Recry, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cry again.

1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* 12 Scarce had he spoken the word, when all from all sides cryed, and recryed, God saue Queene Elizabeth.

Recryand, obs. Sc. form of RECREANT.

† **Recryat,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. (Of doubtful origin and meaning, perh. for *recryant*, ad. obs. F. *recreantir*: see RECREANT.)

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 88 Suppois thy heid war armit tymis ten, Thow sall recryat, or thy crown sall cleif.

Recrystallization (rē·kristălaizē·ʃən). [RE- 5 a.] The process of crystallizing again.

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 911 The crystals of chromate are..purified by recrystallization. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/1 A breaking up and recrystallisation of..parties.

Recrystallize (rē·kri·stălaiz), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To crystallize again.

1797 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 397 In marine acid they would re-dissolve, and might be re-crystallized. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 118 It may be obtained by dissolving and recrystallizing the impure salt imported.

fig. 1882 FROUDE *Life Carlyle* I. 383 What he took into his mind was dissolved and recrystallised into original combinations of his own.

Hence **Recry·stallized** *ppl. a.*

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 61 Recrystallised silver nitrate.

† **Rect,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *rect-us* straight.] a. Direct. b. Erect, straight. c. Right (angle).

a. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 336 Thus ys mede and mercede as two manere relacions, Rect and indyrect. *Ibid.* 357 Man ys relatif rect yf he be ryht trewe.

b. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 156 Running my race as rect vpright: Till teares of truth appease my plight.

c. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 200 Th' acute, and the rect Angles too, Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doe.

† **Rect,** *v. Obs. rare.* Aphetic f. ERECT *v.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 153 The sepulcre, whiche was lefte in the see, recte [L. *erexit*] hit selfe with the erthe, and was made an yle. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 292 Mistris Mary on the Banke-side, is for recting a Figure.

Rectal (re·ktăl), *a. Anat.* and *Med.* [f. RECT-UM + -AL.] Of or belonging to the rectum. (Common in recent use.)

1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 67 The rectal touch, uterine probe,..and other means, should be resorted to. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 20 The dissolving power of the rectal fluids is very slight.

Rectangle (re·ktæŋg'l), *sb.* [ad. late L. *rectiangulum* a right-angled triangle·(7th c.), neut. of *rectiangulus* adj.: see next. Cf. F. *rectangle* sb.]

1. *Geom.* A plane rectilinear four-sided figure having all its angles right angles, and therefore its opposite sides equal and parallel.

Usually limited to figures whose adjacent sides are unequal, and so contrasted with *square*.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. Elem. B iij b, If one side containing the right Angle, be longer than the other containing side, then is that figure called a Rectangle. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iv. § 6 The Mathematician considers the Truth and Properties belonging to a Rectangle, or Circle, only as they are in Idea in his own Mind. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 441 The Rectangle *NQK* is given, since its sides *NQ* and *KQ* are given. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. at. Mechanic* 689 To find the area of a rectangle, whose length is 9, and breadth 4 inches, or feet. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. ii. 43 Its face is a rectangle, which .. can be rendered as narrow as desired. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 223 Any parallelogram inscribed in a circle must be a rectangle.

transf. 1671 HOBBES *Three papers* Wks. 1845 VII. 438 A square root (speaking of quantity) is not a line, such as Euclid defines, without latitude, but a rectangle.

† b. The product of two quantities. *Obs.*

Used on analogy of *square*: cf. preceding quot.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 616 The Rectangle of the Means is equal to that of the Extreams. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Product*, In lines it is always (and sometimes in numbers) called the rectangle between the two lines, multiplied by one another. 1763 EMERSON *Meth. Increments* 9 The increment of a rectangle or product.

† 2. A right angle. *Obs.* (Cf. RECT *a.* c.)

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 247 A Large Square, to set their Walls at rectangles, which may also be done..by setting 6 foot from the angle one way, and 8 foot the other way, then if the Diagonal .. be exactly 10 feet, the angle is a rectangle. 1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 388 This machine consists of a bottom frame, and a bar..at rectangles to it.

† 3. A right-angled triangle. *Obs. rare*—1.

1798 CANNING, etc. *Loves Triangles* 76 in *Anti-Jacobin*, The sly Rectangle's too licentious love.

† **Rectangle,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *rectiangulus* right-angled (Boethius), f. *rectus* straight + *angulus* ANGLE. Cf. F. *rectangle* adj. (1556).] = next. (Used only with *triangle*.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xlvii. 58 In rectangle triangles, the square whiche is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle [etc.]. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. xii. (1635) 262 The square of the Hypotenuse of a Rectangle Triangle. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 34.

Rectangled (re·ktæŋg'ld), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. RECTANGLE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Right-angled.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. def. i. 60 Euery rectangled parallelogramme, is sayde to be contayned vnder two right lines comprehending a right angle. 1715 A. DE MOIVRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 339 A rectangled Cone whose Altitude is equal to *AR*. 1798 GREVILLE *ibid.* LXXXVIII. 416 Gems derived from the rectangled octoedra. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxvi. (1870) II. 316 The one is a rectangled, and the other an equilateral, triangle.

Rectangular (rektæ·ŋgiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. L. type **rectangulār-is*: see RECTANGLE *sb.* and -AR. Cf. F. *rectangulaire* (1571).]

1. Shaped like a rectangle; having four sides and four right angles.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 19 To resolue vpon Rectangular Squares, as a mean betweene too few, and too many Angles. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 33 In Sugar, the same Pyramids, with oblong and rectangular Bases. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Windmill*, A common windmill, whose sails are rectangular, and their length about five times their breadth. 1832 BREWSTER *Optics* xi. 98 When the termination is rectangular, what are called the crested fringes of Grimaldi are produced. 1861 LEWIN *Jerusalem* 197 The platform.. was a rectangular space surrounded by a wall of its own.

Comb. 1898 F. DAVIS *Silchester* 23 Their practice of building city walls rectangularwise.

b. Of a solid body: Having the sides, base, or section in the form of a rectangle, or with right-angled corners.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 47 Bricks moulded in their ordinary Rectangular forme. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Charac. Min.* (ed. 3) 116 The rectangular hexahedron is named cube. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 161 When a rectangular beam is supported at both ends [etc.]. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 276 Mercuric Chloride..is soluble in water, crystallizing in rectangular octahedra.

c. *fig.* Formal, stiff, rigid.

1842 POE *Marie Roget* Wks. 1864 I. 236 Lawyers, who, for the most part, content themselves with echoing the rectangular precepts of the courts.

† 2. Of a triangle: Right-angled. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 653 Nor doth every one, who hath an idea of a rectangular triangle, presently understand that the square of the subtense is equal to the squares of both the sides.

3. Placed or lying at right angles. (Said also of the relative position of two things.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 179 The thighes of other animals doe stand at angles with their spine, and have rectangular positions in birds. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. I. P ij b, The acute Way on the Left leads to Hogsdon, and the Rectangular Way .. over the Fields to Old-Street. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 267 The Sun .. and ..two planets referred to the plane of the ecliptic, each by three rectangular co-ordinates .. parallel to the three axes. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 465 The elasticity of the ether is different in these two rectangular directions. *Ibid.* § 479 The function of the analyzer is to reduce the two rectangular wave-systems to a single plane.

b. *Math.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., If a cone, cylinder, etc., be perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, it is called a rectangular or right cone, cylinder, etc.

4. Having parts, lines, etc. at right angles to each other; characterized or distinguished by some arrangement of this kind.

Rectangular hyperbola, a hyperbola having its asymptotes perpendicular to one another. *Rectangular staff*, a lithotomic staff bent at right angles.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Barometer*, Horizontal or rectangular Barometer,..the tube whereof is bent, in form of a square. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* III. 558 Buchanan's operation with the rectangular staff, bent three inches from the point 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 173 The curve denoted by this last equation is a rectangular hyperbola. 1887 W. C. FORD *Amer. Cit. Man.* II. 55 The surveys are conducted on a uniform plan, known as the rectangular system.

† b. Of a windmill: Having rectangular sails.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Windmill*, Best form and proportion of rectangular Wind-Mills.

Rectangularity (rektæŋgiŭlæ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality or state of being rectangular, or having right angles. Also *fig.* stiffness.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* ix, She sketched, in strong caricature, my relaxed elongation of limb, and his rigid rectangularity. 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 281 *note*, The rectangularity in the intersections. 1861 SARAH TYTLER *Papers Thoughtful Girls* (1863) 37 It is almost impossible for a sensitive girl to deviate from the beaten track without a sense of oddity and rectangularity perplexing and harassing her.

Rectangularly (rektæ·ŋgiŭlărli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a rectangular manner or direction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 62 At the Æquator thereof the needle will stand rectangularly. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* i, The..Ensigne carried this figure, not..rectangularly entersected, but in a decussation. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lect. Cont. Countries* I. 509 The city is exceedingly handsome, and the streets intersect each other rectangularly. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 423 The hypocotyl bends in a few hours rectangularly towards a bright lateral light.

So **Recta·ngularness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Recta·ngulate, *a.* [f. as RECTANGUL-AR + -ATE.] Rectangular, right-angled. So **Recta·ngulate** *v. intr.*, to diverge in a rectangular system.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 93 Posterior part of orbital margin salient, not acute, rectangulate. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* II From here radiate, or rather rectangulate, all the new rectilineal thoroughfares.

† **Rectanguled,** *a. Obs.*—0 = RECTANGLED.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rectanguled*, that hath right Corners or Angles; a term of Heraldry.

Rectangulo·meter. [f. as RECTANGUL-AR + -(O)METER.] An instrument for testing right angles.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 880 When the work and trial-bar, (or rectangulometer) are both laid down, the one side of the bar presents a truly perpendicular face.

† **Recta·ngulous,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. as RECTANGUL-AR + -OUS.] = RECTANGULAR.

1680 T. LAWSON *Mite into Treas.* 33 A Natural man through search may apprehend much of the Feats and Terms of this Art, their Points, .. Perimeter, Triangle, Rectangulous, Obliquangulous [etc.].

Rectifiable (re·ktifəiăb'l), *a.* [f. RECTIFY *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being rectified; *spec.* in *Math.* (see RECTIFY 7 b).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 201 The errors of one concoction not [being] rectifiable by another. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 120 The curve D F is rectifiable; that is to say we can assign a right line which is equal to it in length. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Int. Calculus* I. 307 Charles has given some interesting results connecting circles with arcs whose difference is rectifiable.

Rectification (rektifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *rectification* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. late L. *rectificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *rectificāre* to RECTIFY.] The action of rectifying.

1. The correction of error; a setting straight or right; amendment, improvement, correction.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 491 The most grettest Rectificacion Ys, from evel thinges to directe a kinge. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. IV. i, They haue done more cures in this kind by rectification of Diet, then all other Physick. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 119 For though rectification be not errour, yet it doth presuppose Errour. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 48 *marg.*, Rectification of the Feeder. 1765 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* V. App., If his Lordship by the present state of things, includes the rectification of them in a future state [etc.]. 1808 SYD. SMITH Wks. (1859) I. 98/1 That they must bear this patiently, and look to another world for its rectification. 1882 LECKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* (1892) IV. xvi. 355 A few slight rectifications of territory were at the same time made. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 58/2 Such mistake is not capable of rectification as between ordinary adverse litigants.

† b. *Astron.* and *Astrol. Obs.*

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Terrestrial Globe* in *Postuma* (1650) 286 This is called Rectification, or right setting of the Globe. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. i, What think you..of the best way of rectification for a nativity?

2. *Chem.* The purification or refinement of any substance by renewed distillation or other means.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 184 Rectification is a reiterated distillation to perfection. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 339 An indifferent good *Spiritus Nitri*, that even before Rectification would readily enough dissolve Silver. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 56 The Oil of Sugar that remains after Rectification. 1787 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 267 The acid obtained from vitriol,..deprived by rectification of its smoking quality. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 354 The oily liquid separates, which is purified by rectification.

transf. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. 331 To this cure of melancholy..the Rectification of Aire is necessarily required. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 298 This portion of the lower World seems to be the whole residue of the visible Chaotical Mass, which by the former Rectification was reduced to a small portion, like the *Caput Mortuum* after Distillation.

3. *Geom.* The finding of a straight line equal in length to a given curve.

1685 WALLIS *Algebra* 293 The Year following (1659), Mr. Heurat, lights on the Rectification of the same Curve, which Mr. Neil had done before. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

s.v., All we need to find the quadrature of the circle is the rectification of its circumference. *Ibid.*, The rectification of curves is a branch of the higher geometry. 1823 J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 413/2 It is..to the doctrine of fluxions that we owe the complete rectification of curve lines, in finite terms. 1892 tr. *H. Schubert's Math. Ess.* 119 The quadrature of the circle stands and falls with the problem of rectification.

Re·ctificative. *rare.* [ad. F. *rectificatif* (Littré): see RECTIFY and -IVE.] That rectifies.

1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., The total and final amounts of the ordinary, extraordinary, and 'rectificative' Budgets.

†**Rectificatory,** *sb. Obs.* [See next and -ORY.] A mathematical instrument used in the construction of dials.

The description given by Sebastian Münster in his *Horologiographia* (1533) 98 is: 'Voco autem rectificatorium, instrumentum triangulare orthogonium, formam habens scaleni, cuius latus breuius basis, medium cathetus, longius vero hypotenusa dicitur'. A figure of the instrument is given on p. 100 of the same work.

1593 FALE *Dialling* A iij, Some teach the making of Dialls by the helpe of the Globe...Munster useth a Rectificatory with a circle, which is vnfit for small plats, and faileth in greater, without great heede.

Re·ctificatory, *a.* [ad. L. type **rectificatōrius*: see RECTIFY *v.* and -ORY.] That rectifies; corrective.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 3 Feb. 133/2 Hypothetical and rectificatory budgets of ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Feb. 5/2 The rectificatory note which Sir H. A. has sent to the papers.

Rectified (re·ktifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. RECTIFY *v.*]

1. Made right, corrected. Also (in some cases perh. directly *transf.* from 2), cleared from defects or imperfections, refined.

Common in 17th c., esp. of conscience, reason, will, etc.

1555 PHILPOT in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 221 That wyth a cleane spirite and rectifyed body, we myght serue god iustly. 1612 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 233 Our .. Saviour blesse you with the testimony of a rectified conscience. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 5 Those of more rectified Reasons, can sustaine bright and glistring discoveries to beat in upon them. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iv. 176 A juster and more rectifyed sense of things. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 289 A talent of living light and rectified free agency. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 158 In the minds of most, a rectified evil is equivalent to an achieved good.

2. *Chem.* Purified or refined by renewed distillation; redistilled. Chiefly used of spirit.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 74 This humour .. doth resemble the rectified animal aquavita. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 608, I made the like Tryal with rectified Oyl of Turpentine. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 90 Three Ounces of rectified Spirits of Wine. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 376 A fine light transparent liquid, known in commerce by the name of rectified spirits. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 326 Rectified Spirit is alcohol containing 16 per cent. by weight, or 11 per cent. by volume of water, obtained by the distillation of fermented saccharine fluids.

3. †**a.** Straightened, straight. *Obs. rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b ij b/1 The rectifyede Lancette, wherewith we open an Apostemation. *Ibid.* 16 b/2 The rectifyede or extendede can or pipe.

b. Of an electric current: (see RECTIFY 7 c).

1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.* 164.

Rectifier (re·ktifəiəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who, or that which, rectifies.

1611 COTGR., *Rectificateur*, a Rectifier. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 97 Chrysostome..attributes as much to him, to be rector or rectifyer, as he there speakes, of the whole world. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 431 He was..Rectifier of Wry Law, And would make three to cure one Flaw. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 639, I shall examine this bold Rectifier of prejudices. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 1 They do not consult it now and then as a sort of rectifier of their wanderings, but they use it as a chart for their daily sailing.

2. †**a.** An instrument for ascertaining the variation of the compass (see quot. 1704). *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 68 To know the Variation by the Quadrant .., without the help of the Rectifier before spoken of. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rectifier* (in Navigation,) is an instrument consisting of two Parts, which are two Circles, either laid upon, or let into the other, and so fastned together in their Centres, that they represent two Compasses [etc.].

b. A device for converting an alternating electric current into a direct or continuous one.

1898 SLOANE *Stand. Elect. Dict.* (ed. 2) App. 616. 1901 *Electrician* 8 Nov. 107/2 The working rectifier is not a mere physical, but also an electro-chemical problem.

3. a. One who rectifies spirit.

1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1732) I. 58, I would warn..a distiller or rectifier of spirits to moderate his furnace. 1731 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 115 When the Rectifier ..performs his part masterly, the Spirit receives considerable improvement. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 467/1 In England in 1835 there were 108 rectifiers. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 86 Entry must be made by a rectifier before he begins to receive, rectify, or compound any spirit.

b. An apparatus for rectifying spirit.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 287 The upper part forming a heater for the wash, while the lower compartment acts as a rectifier.

Rectify (re·ktifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *rectifier* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *rectificāre* (3rd c.), f. *rectus* right + *-ficāre*: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To put or set right, to remedy (a bad or faulty condition or state of things).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 Wip propre eir [*v.r.* cure] to rectifien þe corrupcioun of þilke lyme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 b, Thus we may se yᵗ payne is good, for by it god rectifyeth synne 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 176 For rectifying such abuse as grow, By this foule vice. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 He ought by meditation of the Law, to rectifie the irregularity of his Passions. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. 17 It produces Consequences, which in the End rectify the original Disorder. 1829 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xliii. 255 The bottom gave way..and endeavouring to rectify this..by means of sand [etc.]. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 285 Though there still remain some anomalies to be rectified, this statute has effected some material improvements.

b. To put right, correct, amend, make good (a mistake, error, omission, etc.).

1659 HEYLIN *Examen Hist.* I. 173, I must make a start to fol. 91 for rectifying a mistake of our Authors. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 250 He discovers his own Omissions, and presently rectifies them. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May, An error of his guide, which his short stay hindered him from rectifying. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, The slight omission was rectified. 1858 MILL *Liberty* ii. (1865) 121/1 Man..is capable of rectifying his mistakes, by discussion and experience.

2. †**a.** To restore (a diseased or disordered organ) to a sound or healthy condition. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 80 If þe lyuere eiþir þe splene ben I-greued,..þou muste rectifien hem. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 25 It notably rectifieth the stomacke. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. ix. 498 To reinfuse decayed strength in a moment, and rectifie cripled members after long impotence. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 580/2 It rectifies a weak and disorderly Stomach.

b. To put or set (a person or thing) right, in various applications of the adj.; to bring or restore to a good or normal condition; †to establish in a proper manner.

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 1265 To rectyfye and amende Thynges that are amys. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 31 He doth vs rectify in the liberties of the gospel, in that therefore let vs stand. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I, Your trauaile is your only thing that rectifies, or..makes you fit for action. 1640 SIR B. RUDYARD in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1680) II. II. 1358, I have often thought and said, that it must be some great extremity, that would recover and rectifie this State. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 100 The question was only Then of banishing a stranger; but Now the business is to rectify Spain itself. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xx. (1798) 376 Espaliers, garden frames, and such things, rectify. 1882 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* (1892) IV. xvi. 366 The simplest and most natural way of rectifying his position.

refl. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 294 In this way we may account..for the manner in which nature tends to rectify herself.

absol. 1830 HOOD *Haunted House* I. xxviii, No hand or foot within the precinct came To rectify or ravage.

†**c.** To restore in right condition *to* something.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. ii. § 12 Beholding their Temples ..solemnly continued to a pious end, and rectified to the Service of the true God.

3. *Chem.* To purify or refine (any substance) by a renewed or repeated distillation, or by some chemical process; to raise *to* a required strength in this way; also, to flavour (a liquor) with some substance during rectification. Also *absol.*

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 565 Ffirst departyng of the foure Ellementys, And afftirward .. Euerych of hem for to Recteffye. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 13 Brynge azen euerych [element] into 5 beynge [=quintessence] .. as tofore, or ellis rectifie. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Chem. Concl.* 5 When you have divided the oyles from the waters, then you may rectifie or purify them in this manner. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 155 Its clearness must not come with gentle fire, but with oft rectifying. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Introd. 35 Pour over it of the best Spirit of Wine, rectified with Pot-ashes. 1731 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 126 These..refuse parts of Sugar are fermented with Water..; then distill'd into a Spirit, and rectified *per se* to vulgar proof. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 248 If you rectify the product found in the receiver, you will obtain prussic acid. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 268 To rectify the solution, pour it into the glass bath..and.. thoroughly stir up with it four drops of dilute Nitric acid.

transf. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xxii, The temper of that nobler mouing part, With such rare purenesse rectifie'd his blood. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 5 The Sunne, which rectifieth the aire. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 45 The assimilation thereof in Animals rectifies this alimental juice into Chyle, and then into Blood. 1727 POPE & GAY *Further Acc. E. Curll*, An Affluence of Animal Spirits rectified and refined to a degree of Purity.

4. To correct or reform (a person, one's nature, mind, etc.) from vice or moral defect.

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 13 O souerence, I be-seche you, yowur condycyons to rectyfye. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 792 Rectifie a noþer if þat ye may,..And rectifie youre selfe first euery day. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xx. 113 b, Let them therfore put awaye earthly affeccions and rectifie theyr myndes, applying the same to spirituall and heauenly thynges. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 42 But age doth not rectifie, but incurvate our natures, turning bad dispositions into worse habits. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* Wks. 1716 II. 5/2 Grace hath in great measure rectified the Soul, and given it an..heavenly temper. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 571 ₱ 9 As a Soul within the Soul, to..rectifie its Will, purifie its Passions [etc.]. 1782 CRABBE *Library* 141 Whatever good ye boast, that good impart, Inform the head, and rectify the heart. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II. xvii, You can neither straighten their noses, nor brighten their wit, nor rectify their dispositions.

†**b.** To correct (one who is mistaken or in error); to set right. *Obs.*

1586 *Exam. Henry Barrowe* A iij b, *Barrowe.* Vow shal not touch one haire of my head, without the wil of my heauenly father. *Arch.* Nay I will doe this to rectifie yow. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. i, He do's not know me indeed. I thank you, Ingine, For rectifying him. 1688 PENTON *Guard. Instr.* (1897) 1 Pray, Sir, rectifie me if I am mistaken. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 ₱ 4 A Man has frequent Opportunities of..rectifying the Prejudiced.

absol. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 4 In all these it [learning] doth rectify more effectually than it can pervert.

5. To correct by removal of errors or mistakes; to amend or improve in this way.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 2, I wyll presume..To ioyne suche a werke or it to rectyfye. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 245 Some Oracle Must rectifie our knowledge. 1674 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 422 In order to the retracting or rectifying .. the reasons formerly given by your House. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 57 That Chronology is to be rectified, by shortening the times which precede the death of Cyrus. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 219 He found means, however,..in some measure to rectify their opinion of his conduct. 1830 SETON *Forms Decrees in Equity* 396 It was prayed that the said minutes may be rectified. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 12 And of subsequently rectifying and enlarging our Concepts.

b. To correct or emend (a text). *rare.*

1730 *Hist. Litterariæ* I. 450 In order therefore to rectify the Text, he collated anew the several Editions. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. (ed. 12) 46 Useful in rectifying as in explaining the Hebrew text.

†**c.** To make (an action) morally right. *Obs.*

1700 S. SEWALL *Mem.* in *Diary* (1879) II. 19 *note*, The extraordinary and comprehensive Benefit accruing to the Church of God, and to Joseph personally, did not rectify his brethrens Sale of him.

6. To put right by calculation or adjustment.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 166 This [figure] semeth to haue a singuler vse in rectifying the longitudes of places. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 6 This is too hard for Practitioners at first to know how to use this Instrument, to rectifie the variation of the Compass. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict., To Rectify a Nativity*, is to bring the Estimate and supposed time to the true and real time of a persons Birth. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., Its Use is to find the Variation of the Compass, to Rectifie the Course at Sea. 1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 253 If the Stock be all knotty or crooked .. rectifie it with the fittest posture of the Graft you can. 1877 OWEN *Mrg. Wellesley's Desp.* Introd. 32 He rectified frontiers, in a military sense, with minute care, so as to make both us and our staunch dependents as defensible as possible.

b. To set right, adjust (an instrument or apparatus). Also in fig. context.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 67 A most necessary Instrument to rectifie the Compass. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 48 Observe whether it will hold out or super-abound at the end of one or two Furrows, and accordingly proceed and rectifie the Feeder [of the sowing-drill]. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 108 Having rectified the Balance of my Judgment according to the Scripture. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. iv. 45 She .. employed herself next in rectifying the time-piece by her own watch.

c. *spec.* To adjust (a globe) for the solution of a problem. Also *absol.*

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Terrestrial Globe* in *Posthuma* (1650) 286 Lift up the North-Pole aboue the Horizon so manie Degrees as will answer to the Latitude of the Place unto which you mean to rectifie. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* II. (ed. 3) 84 Rectifie the Globe, Quadrant, Hour-Index, and Horizon. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *To Rectifie the Globe...* Bring the Sun's Place..to the Meridian, and the Hour-Index to 12 at Noon. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 158 When the globe has been rectified, as it is called, in this manner, we have the constellations which are rising on the eastern horizon, just appearing above the eastern part of the wooden horizon.

†**7.** To make straight, straighten out (anything crooked, etc.); to bring into line. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39/2 Havinge therfor now rectified this finger by this meanes. 1600 [see RANK *v.*¹ 1 b]. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Piemonit. 2 Rectifying a crooked staffe. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 497 O Conscience, .. Check me, and rectify my devious Lines. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 252 The masons proceeded to rectify the face of the work, where it was in any degree wanting thereof.

b. *Geom.* To equate (a curve) with a straight line. (Cf. RECTIFICATION 3.)

1673 VISC. BROUNCKER in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6150 It was easie .. to infer, That, if we can Rectifie the one, we may square the other. 1685 WALLIS *Algebra* 293 The same Curve, which Mr. Neil (and so many after him,) had Rectified before. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rectification*, To rectify the circle, therefore, is to square it. *Ibid.*, To rectify the parabola. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 799/1.

c. To transform (an electric current) from an alternating to a continuous.

1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.* 164. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Mar. 573/2 The current to be 'rectified' is taken direct from alternator to commutator.

†**8.** To guide or direct aright. *Obs. rare.*

1603 DANIEL *Panegyric to King* lxiii, Thy iudgement now must only rectifie This frame of pow're thy glory stands vpon. 1618 BP. HALL *Right. Mammon* Wks. (1625) 693 There is nothing more necessarie..for a Christian heart, then to be rectified in the menaging of a prosperous estate.

†**9.** To declare right, approve of (a thing). *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, De Arte Poet.* A viij, What Tom, and Tib do rectefie What lykes the carter clowne, The wyse men take not in good parte.

†**10.** *intr.* To become straight. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39/2 If the finger groweth croocked, we must then cause the finger to rectifye and growe straight.

Re·ctifying, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. RECTIFY.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39/2 The stretching out or rectifying of the same [finger]. 1634

SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 292 There it behoveth the magistrate to set in .. for the rectifying and redressing thereof. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* i. (1700) 21 Matter, after it has pass'd through the highest Refinings and Rectifyings possible. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 52 It is not the rectifying of one Faculty, which can make the Whole streight.

So **Re·ctifying** *ppl. a.*, that rectifies.

1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 8 Earnest Supplications and instant Prayer for heart purifying and rectifying Grace. 1863 GLADSTONE *Financ. Statem.* 292 In London a very large rectifying house .. sent out in 1861 853,000 gallons. 1901 *Electrician* 8 Nov. 107/2 The patents granted in regard to the application of the rectifying cell.

Rectigrade (re·ktigrēd), *a. Zool.* [ad. L. type **rectigrādus*, f. *rectus* RECT *a.* + *grādus* GRADE.] Walking in a straight line; applied to those larvæ which walk with a rectilinear body (Say *Gloss. Entom.* 1825), and to the class of spiders (*Rectigradæ*) which run straight forward (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). Cf. *laterigrade.*

Re·ctigraph. *Photogr.* [f. as prec. + -GRAPH.] A form of corrected lens.

1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 1891 *Photogr. Ann.* 382 The Combination 'Rectigraph'. *Ibid.* 383 The Narrow-angle 'Rectigraph'.

†**Rectiline,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *rectilineus* (Boeth.), f. *rectus* straight + *līnea* line: see RECT *a.* and LINE *sb.*[2] Cf. F. *rectiligne* (14th c. in Littré).] = RECTILINEAR.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. ix. 19 To deuide a rectiline angle geuen, into two equall partes. *Ibid.* VI. def. i. 153 Like rectiline figures are such, whose angles are equall [etc.]. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 382/1 The most simple of all rectiline figures.

Rectilineal (rektilī·nĭăl), *a.* [f. as next: see -AL and cf. LINEAL.] = RECTILINEAR.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 203 Fishes .. whose ribs are rectilineall. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 103 The like transmutation of all Rectilineal spaces into equal Parallelograms. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 350 The red ray..is therefore least..bent out of its rectilineal course. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 43 A rectilineal triangle, that is,..the figure produced by three straight lines mutually intercepting each other.

Hence **Rectili·nealiza·tion,** the fact of being arranged in a rectilineal fashion.

1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 47 The rectilinealisation of the streets is not excessive.

Rectilinear (rektili·nĭăr), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as RECTILINE + -AR. Cf. LINEAR *a.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Of motion, course, or direction: Taking or having the course of a straight line; tending always to the same point.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. xiii. § 6 A Bullet .. cast up into the Air, would never descend again, but would persist in a rectilinear motion. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* I. (1722) 1 All Motion is of it self rectilinear. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 350 In proportion as each succeeding ray has less force, it is driven more out of its rectilineal direction. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xviii. 247 Continued rectilinear motion is observed in the flowing of a river. 1889 *Nature* 21 Feb. 402/2 The play of forces concerned in rectilinear oscillations.

transf. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1866) 340 The course of time is markt, not by the rectilinear flight, but by the oscillations and pulsations of life.

2. Lying in, or forming, a straight line.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 109 When I had caused the rectilinear sides .. of the Spectrum of Colours made by the Prism to be distinctly defined. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 24 The granite which forms this vein has shrunk .. with some rectilinear fissures. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 78 The rays of light are rectilinear. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 252 In the Conidæ the aperture is narrow and rectilinear, or nearly so.

transf. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 69 It is by no means a rectilinear regiment of incessant priests; but a broken, scattered, yet glorious race of prophets.

3. Of a figure or angle: Bounded or formed by straight lines.

1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 137 What has here been said upon this rectilinear figure [etc.]. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 223 If one side of a plane rectilinear angle revolve round its other side as an axis, it will produce the surface of a right circular cone. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 255 A triangle is that plane rectilinear figure which has three sides.

4. Characterized by straight lines.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Map*, Rectilinear Maps are those wherein both the meridians and parallels are represented by right lines. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 410 The rectilinear Gardens, and elaborate Topiary works handed down from antiquity. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) 239 The same rectilinear arrangement also pervaded many of the details. 1861 *Gd. Words* Aug. 433/1 The modern city..has a trim, rectilinear..air about it.

b. *Arch.* Suggested as a substitute for PERPENDICULAR.

1826 *Brit. Critic* II. 376 It is not merely the vertical mullions that run in straight lines, but the horizontal transoms also. .. Hence we would call this the 'Rectilinear style'. 1835 WHEWELL *Arch. Notes Germ. Churches* Pref. (1842) 21 The term Rectilinear, which has been suggested, would not apparently be an advantageous substitute for Perpendicular; for the mullions, the only members to which the description applies distinctively, are rectilinear only so far as they are perpendicular. 1849 E. SHARPE *Treat. Decor. Wind. Tracery* 8, I propose, then, to name these three styles of window tracery, Geometrical, Curvilinear, and Rectilinear.

c. Of a sawing-machine: Having a straight (in place of a circular) saw.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 739 Rectilinear sawing machines are for the most part derived from saws used by hand for similar purposes.

d. Of a spectroscope or lens: (see quots.).

1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 149 The direct vision or rectilinear spectroscope which instead of a single prism contains a combination of prisms, so that there is no deflection. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr., Rectilinear*, a term applied to lenses which have been corrected for aberration as much as possible, so that in photographing architectural subjects the lines appear perfectly straight in the image.

B. *sb.* 1. A rectilinear figure. *rare*—[1].

1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 G 4/2 To return to triangles, the most simple and primitive of all rectilinears.

2. *Photogr.* A rectilinear lens. (Cf. 4 d.)

1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 405 The rapid rectilinear will..be found very useful for copying purposes. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 39 With rapid rectilinears and the lenses on the same principle distortion is rarely found.

Hence **Rectili·nearism,** tendency to straight lines.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 539 Brooks and rivers leap and run in courses which please all the more because dissimilar from the rectilinearism of utility.

Rectilinea·rity. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being rectilinear.

1813–21 BENTHAM *Ontology* Wks. 1843 VIII. 197 Qualities that are qualities of the above-mentioned fictitious entities of the first remove. For example, of motion, rectilinearity, curvilinearity. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xiii. (ed. 3) 233 The uniformity, parallelism,..and..rectilinearity of the so-called glacial furrows.

fig. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 67 The rectilinearity of the law,

Rectili·nearly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] In a straight line, or straight lines.

1801 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 24 It is easy to show that such a general undulation would in all cases proceed rectilinearly. 1874 W. FROUDE in *Encycl. Brit.* (1886) XXI. 811/2 The particles .. are capable of gliding rectilinearly along a perfectly smooth surface.

†**Rectilined,** *a. Obs. rare.* = RECTILINE.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. 3 *marg.*, Definition of a rectilined angle. *Ibid.* i. 8 A triangle or any other rectilined figure is then said to be set.., when [etc.].

Rectili·neous, *a. rare.* = RECTILINEAR.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 123 There are only three rectilineous and ordinate figures which can serve to this purpose. 1898 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Rectinerved, *a. Bot.* [f. *recti-*, comb. form of L. *rect-us* + NERVED.] (See quot.)

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4 (ed. 6) 92 [Leaves] may be Rectinerved, the nerves running straight from origin to apex or margin of the leaf, as the case may be.

Rection (re·kʃən). *Gram. rare.* [ad. L. *rectiōn-em* government, f. *regĕre* to rule: see RECTOR.] Syntactical government; regimen.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gramm.* II. vii, Now as before in two articles *a* and *the*, the whole construction of the Latins was contained; so their whole rection is by prepositions near-hand declared. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 132 Which is easily known by the rection of the parts of his Sentence. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* xi. 513 Rection, though not necessarily connected with flexion, has ever been found as its close companion and ally.

Rectiserial (rektisĭə·riăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *recti-*, *rectus* straight + SERIAL.] (See quots.)

1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* 141 All the above varieties of Phyllotaxis in which..the leaves completing the cycles must be necessarily directly over those commencing them, are called rectiserial. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 1 (ed. 6) 126 The leaves should be in strict vertical ranks, or, to use the term proposed by Bravais, rectiserial.

Rectitude (re·ktitiūd). [a. F. *rectitude* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. late L. *rectitūdo*, f. *rect-us*: see RECT *a.* and -TUDE.]

1. The quality or fact of being straight; straightness. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 Equalite of complexion was in hit,..rectitude of stature, and pulcritude of figure. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 47 Perfect sight is had of nothing..but the rectitude of the apple of the eye. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 153 That which is straight shews at once both its owne rectitude, and the crookedness of the contrary. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 203 If with your Hand you force it a little from its Rectitude, as soon as you remove your Hand, it will endeavour to regain its former straightness. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 199 These Slips..will by their own natural Spring and Energy recover their Rectitude when left at liberty.

fig. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* v. (1691) 94 And perhaps [these impediments] are but the warpings of time, from the rectitude of the first Institution.

b. Straight line; direction in a straight line.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 36 The first part of the heele ..departyng wholly from the straight lyne, or rectitude of Tibia. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 7/2 The Chirurgiane..searchinge for him [the bullet] accordinge to the rectitude of the wounde. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 179 When the spine is in rectitude with the thigh. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 49, I resolved to make another Aperture,.. following the Rectitude of the Fibres. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* iii. 23 One may walk long through the longitude and rectitude of many of her streets.

2. Moral straightness or uprightness; goodness, integrity; virtue, righteousness.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1559) H h ij b, By the rectitude of his iustice. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* VII. iii. 593/2 The obscene jests of Stage-players and other vanities, which are wont to soften a Christian soule from the rigour of its rectitude and uprightnesse. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 7 Goodness .. imports the necessary rectitude of the Divine Nature. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. I. III. iii. 55 There is no.., Rectitude, Piety or Sanctity in a Creature thus reform'd. 1771 BURKE *Lett., to R. Shackleton* (1844) I. 254 A man of singular piety, rectitude, and virtue. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. (1858) I. 459 The king was assured of the rectitude of the motives on which he had himself acted. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 269 In the decision of momentous questions rectitude of heart is a far surer guarantee of wisdom than power of intellect.

3. Correctness of the (intellectual or artistic) judgement, or of its conclusions.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 Private Iudgement .. according to the rectitude, or errour thereof [etc.]. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd., A rectitude of judgment in the arts, which may be called a good taste. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 182 There is something extremely contagious in greatness and rectitude of thinking. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 22 Without the possibility of any standard for distinguishing fallacy from rectitude.

4. Correctness of nature, procedure, or application. Also with *pl.*, an instance of this.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 183/1 The rectitude of names is by a certain imposition not temerarious or casual, but seemingly to follow the nature of the things themselves. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 291 That universal Rectitude of all the faculties of the Soul, by which they stand apt and disposed to their receptive Offices and Operations. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. § 6 (1819) 117 They perceive a result, but they think little of the multitude of concurrences and rectitudes which go to form it.

†5. A right. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 190 If any man by force holds the Rectitudes of God [etc.].

Hence **Rectitudina·rian,** one who practises rectitude in conduct. **Rectitu·dinous** *a.*, characterized by rectitude or self-righteousness.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 308, I heartily pray the Lord, to make all of you, indeed, rectitudinarians. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 2/1 Notoriously and unctuously rectitudinous.

†**Rectline,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. = RECTILINE.

1651 R. RUDD *Euclid* 155 This Book treateth of the Inscription .. of rectline Figures, how one right lined Figure may be inscribed within another.

Recto (re·kto), *sb.* and *adv.* (Abbrev. r°.) [a. L. *recto* (sc. *folio*), abl. of *rectus* right.]

A. *sb.* In *Printing*, the right-hand page of an open book; hence, the front of a leaf, as opposed to the back or VERSO.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 217 This..volume commences on the recto of the first leaf. 1889 H. B. WHEATLEY *How to catalogue* iii. 60 The recto of the additional leaf will range with the verso of the old leaf.

fig. 1873 HENRY *Æneidea* I. Pref. 77 The verso of this agreeable recto of one leaf of my library life.

B. *adv.* On or to the right-hand side.

1888 *Academy* 16 June 405/1 The map is placed .. at the end of the volume opening recto, and not, as too often, made to turn its back upon the reader.

Recto-, used as comb. form of RECTUM in various terms of *Anat.* and *Path.*, with the sense 'relating to the rectum in conjunction with some other part of the body', as *recto-coccygeal, -colonic, -urethral, -uterine, -vaginal, -vesical*, etc.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 176/1 A tense fibrous .. tissue, called the *recto-coccygeal ligament. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 746/2 **Recto-colonic Apparatus*, instruments which reach the rectum and colon. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 273 Two patients were admitted with *recto-urethral fistula. 1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 60 Those formed by it, between the rectum and uterus, are called the posterior, or the *recto-uterine ligaments. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 37 The commissure connecting these two organs is called the *recto-vaginal septum. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 400/1 The..*recto-vesical operation for stone.

Rectocele (re·ktŏsēl). *Med.* [f. RECTO- + Gr. *κήλη* a tumour, rupture.] Prolapse of the recto-vaginal wall; vaginal proctocele.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 708/1 Vaginal cystocele and rectocele occur in a similar manner. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 165 Rectocele, or recto-vaginal hernia, occurs in a manner similar to that by which the bladder descends.

Rector (re·ktəɹ). Also 4, 6–8 rectour. [a. L. *rector*, agent-n. f. *regĕre* to guide, lead straight, rule, govern.]

†1. The ruler or governor of a country, city, state or people. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 55 From Eneas to þis Romulus Italy was vnder fiftene rectoures. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XV. lv. (Bodl. MS.), Eolas..was rector of þe ylondes þat hatte Eole. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 363 Þeke yle was wonte to haye a rector..to whom alle the province were subiecte. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 Priamus, thee Troian rector vnhappye. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 70 The other sceptre-bearing States arose too, and obey'd The people's Rector. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 89 It was told me by the Rector of Candy. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Proph.* 111 Quirinius made Caius his Rectour till his Recuperation of Armenia. [1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Repub.* xi. 245 The judicial power was still exercised by two or three *rectors*, aliens to the state.]

†b. *transf.* The queen-bee of a hive. (Cf. KING 8 a.) *Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. v. (Bodl. MS.), If þe rectoure is on lyue þe males beþ in one partie and þe females in anoþer partye.

†c. Applied to God as the ruler of the world, of mankind, etc. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1582 STANYHURST *Ps.* iv. in *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 132 Our heunlye rectoure His sacred darling specialye choosed. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* clv, This Herault from the Rector of the skies In Vision warnes them not to vse delayes. 1676

HALE *Contempl.* I. 229 The great dispenser or permitter and rector of all the events in the world. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. vi. § 3 The supreme Rector of the Universe.

2. One who, or that which, has or exercises supreme or directive control in any sphere. Now *rare*.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 90 Suche persons kyngys and bysshoppys and other grete men .. not beyng rectors and faders, but peruersours and destroyers of her sowlys. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Flaminius* (1612) 387 Titus was chosen iudge and rector of the games that were plaid there [at Argos]. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. ii, Reason (which in right should be The special Rector of all harmony). 1632 BROME *Novella* III. i. Wks. 1873 I. 137 We seeke to Art, (Nature's Rector) to restore Us, the strength we had before. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 Who shall be the rectors of our daily rioting? 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* VI. 264 The imperial regenerator and rector of the Church.

†**b.** The leader (of a choir). *Obs.*

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 433 To do suche thinges as they shalbe commaunded to do by the rector of the quere. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1813) I. 106 He was buried in the choir .. under that very place where the rectors of the choir sing the psalm..'Venite exultemus'.

3. A parson or incumbent of a parish whose tithes are not impropriate. (Cf. VICAR.)

In recent use also sometimes applied to the holders of ancient chapelries and perpetual curacies, and in Scotland and the United States to Episcopal clergymen having charge of a congregation. *Lay rector*, a layman receiving the rectorial tithes, or in whom the rectory is vested.

(For continental examples of *rector* in eccl. use see Du Cange. In Brittany the parish priest is styled *recteur* in place of the usual *curé*, the latter term being used in the sense of *vicaire* or curate.)

[1225 in Wilkins *Concil.* (1737) I. 617/1 Quod rectores ordinentur et serviant ecclesiis. 1237 *Ibid.*, De residentia.. in ecclesiis a rectoribus facienda. 1306 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 189/2 Henr' de Pynkence, Rectorem Ecclesie de Honyton.] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 184 And ich my-self cyuyle and symonye my felawe Wollen ryden vp-on rectours and rich men deuoutours. .. 1556 [see RECTORAGE]. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xiii. § 2 The bishops..in the time of the primitive Church, all such as parsons or rectors of parishes are with us? 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* II. (1676) 234 The superiour did recommend the vacant Church, to some honest and worthy man, to gouern it .. until a Rector were provided. 1684 EVELYN *Diary* 11 May, His grandfather and father.., with himselfe, had now ben Rectors of this parish 101 yeares. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 6 The Landed Gentlemen, the Clergy, and the Lay Rectors, have industriously propagated this false spirit of farming. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 58 Payment of tithes to the rector is a sufficient discharge against the vicar, because all tithes of common right belong to the rector. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 29 The Rector was helped to this chain of reasoning by Harold's remarks.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 90 Amongst these Fathers, there are some that confess people in divers Languages, and one of them in each Church has the Title of Rector.

c. *Missionary-rector*: see MISSIONARY.

4. In scholastic use:

a. The permanent head or master of a university, college, school, or religious institution (esp. a Jesuit college or seminary).

In Eng. use now applied only to the heads of Exeter and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford. In Scotland common as the designation of the headmasters of secondary schools or academies.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 518/1 Provost, Felawes and Scolers, Maister and Felawes, Rector, Felawes and Scoleis, President and Felawes of any College, Halle, Hospitall, Hous incorporate, or any other place. 1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 That the said acte..be not hurtfull..unto the said Maisters Presidentes Rectours Principalles .. within the said Universities. *c* 1570 SIR H. GILBERT in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 8 There shalbe one Rector of the said Achademy. 1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 83 He is Rector of the English Seminary in Rome. 1686 in B. Peirce *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1833) App. 67 There shall be allowed to the present Rector of the College..the remainder of the income not disposed underneath. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 5 The Rector and Fellows were convinced in their Consciences of Mr. Colmer's guilt. 1766 T. CLAP *Hist. Yale Coll.* 11 The Trustees chose the Rev. Mr. Abraham Pierson..to take the Care of Instructing and Governing the Collegiate School; under the Title and Character of Rector. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 315/2 (High School, Edinburgh) The rector's place is supposed to be worth not less than 400*l.* per annum. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 278/1 The Edinburgh Academy .. was founded in 1824, and consists of a rector and four other classical masters.

transf. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Pref., The great Rector and Chancellor of all the Academies in the World Jesus Christ,.. the Master of that Colledge wherein he [Moses] was but a Servant or Steward.

b. In the Scottish universities: The holder of one of the higher offices, the precise character and importance of which have undergone considerable changes, esp. in recent times.

At the present time, under the Scottish Universities Acts of 1858 and 1889, the rector (frequently styled *Lord Rector*) is elected by the matriculated students for a period of three years, and is president of the University Court. It is the practice for him to deliver a 'rectorial address' to the students at some time during his tenure of the office. For the older history of the rectorship (which varied considerably in the four universities) see especially the Report of the Universities Commission in *Parl. Papers* (1831) XII.

[1411–12 *Foundation Charter St. Andrews Univ.*, Quod hujusmodi delinquentes..per rectorem universitatis vestræ intimentur. 1422–3 *Statute St. Andrews Univ.* 24 Mar., Ut dominus Rector antecederet..ita nempe ut..Rector sit episcopo proximus, Rectorem prior sequatur.] 1522 JAS. V in *Rep. St. Andrews Univ. Comm.* (1837) III. 180 The Universitie of Sanctandrois, the rector, doctouris, regentes, maisteris, scolaris, .. makand residence therein. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Ref. St. Andrews* Vernac. Wks. (S.T.S.) 15 The rectour most be .. doctor or bachelar in the hyear faculteis, or principal of ane college, .. and salbe chosin be the hayl graduattis of the vniuersite. ..The rectouris tyme to be ane 3eir. 1640 in *Rep. Comm. Univ. Scot.* (1830) 114 (Edinb.) The Counsall..have resolved and ordaynit.., that yeirlie upon the first Wednesday of December, thair sall be chosen ane Rector. 1666–88 DALLAS *Syst. Stiles* 126 To the Rector and Principal of the University of Glasgow. 1830 *Rep. Comm. Univ. Scot.* App. 317 (Aberdeen) The Rector and his Assessors..constitute a Court, and have frequently exercised control over the University. 1839 J. B. HAY (*title*) Inaugural Addresses by Lord Rectors of the University of Glasgow. 1884 GRANT *Edinb. Univ.* II. 106 Mr. Gladstone thus became [in 1859] the first elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh.

c. The acting head, and president of the administrative body, in most of the continental universities.

In most cases the Rector is one of the professors and is elected annually. In France the title of *Recteur* is now given to the head of an *Académie*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 199 The Rector of the Vniuersitie called to counsell all the doctors regentes that were that tyme at Tholose. 1611 COTGR., *Recteur de l'Vniversité*, the Rector, the Vicechancelor. 1818 *Autumn near Rhine* 332 The Grand Duke of Baden, in whose territory Heidelberg is comprised, is the nominal head under the title of Rector. 1885 HUTCHISON tr. *Conrad's Germ. Univ.* Transl. Note, An address delivered .. by .. Dr. Döllinger, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Munich, in his capacity of rector for the year.

†**d.** = REGENT. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 3 Maister in art, rector in theologie, In all science ane profound clerk is he.

†**e.** A proctor or pro-proctor. *Obs.*

1665 J. BUCK in Peacock *Stat. Cantbr.* (1841) App. B. p. lxxxiii, The Rector, or Proproctor, who moderates at these two acts hath his cap garnished with Gold Lace. [1895 RASHDALL *Universities* II. xii. § 2. 370 At Oxford the Proctors on one of their earliest appearances in history are styled 'Rectors' instead of Proctors. At Oxford the title Rector is rarely used afterwards. At Cambridge both titles continued in use throughout the medieval period.]

5. *Comb., as Rector-like*: (see RECTORIAL *a.* 1).

†**Re·ctorage.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. prec. + -AGE. Cf. obs. F. *rectorage* (Godef.).] = RECTORY 2.

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 326 Fer les rent, Nor hes sum Vicare for his waige, Or Rector for his Rectoraige.

Rectoral (re·ktŏrăl). [f. RECTOR + -AL. Cf. F. *rectoral* (16th c.).] Of or pertaining to a rector or ruler. (Said only of God.) Cf. RECTORIAL.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 3 Things thus posited, under such a rectoral governance [etc.]. 1692 W. JANE *Serm. Westminster* 26 *Nov.* 5 Besides this despotical right of absolute Dominion, there is a Rectoral right in God. 1763 WHEELOCK *Serm.* 30 *June* (1767) 12 His rectoral holiness, and the vindication of the honour of his laws..will require it. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. ii. 213 When God forgives sin, without some penal satisfaction, His rectoral honour and character are made equivocal.

Rectorate (re·ktŏrĕt). [f. RECTOR + -ATE[1]; cf. med.L. *rectorātus* (1382 in Du Cange), F. *rectorat* (1642).] The office or position of a rector; the period during which the office is held.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 198 The second was made under his own Rectorate, the last of August, 1652. 1831 E. BALDWIN *Ann. Yale Coll.* 85 He .. settled in the ministry, at Windham,..from whence he was removed, fourteen years after, to the Rectorate of the College. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 3/1 The Rectorate of the University [of Berlin] is an annual tenancy.

attrib. 1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIII. 263 In his very instructive rectorate address..Herr von Littzow deduces [etc.].

Rectoress (re·ktŏrĕs). [f. RECTOR + -ESS.]

†**1.** A female ruler. = RECTRESS 1. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 13 Our virgin rectoresse most of al, hath shoured downe her bounty vpon them. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. XXXV, A most perfect Rectoress [1619 Rect'resse] of her will, Aboue the vsual weakenes of her kind.

2. *colloq.* The wife of the rector of a parish.

1729 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) I. 225, I think now, my dearest love, I can wish you joy of being rectoress of All Hallows, Stanford. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xi, Raised by wedlock to the dignity of rectoress. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* III. xii. 181 Those four were .. Robin Cockscroft, and Joan his wife, the rector, and the rectoress.

Rectorial (rektō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. RECTOR + -IAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a university rector; connected with the office or election of a rector.

1611 COTGR., *Rectorial*, Rectoriall, Rector-like; belonging to a Rector, or Vicechancelor. 1749 *St. Andrews Univ. Minutes* 8 Apr. (MS.), Principal Munsin caused put the Rectorial robes on Principal Tullideph, .. and delivered to him the Rectorial books. 1830 *Rep. Comm. Univ. Scot.* App. 317 A resolution of the Rectorial Court. 1843 *Memorial* in *Rep. St. Andrews Univ. Comm.* (1845) App. XI. 2 At the late Rectorial election. 1884 *Congregationalist* Nov. 951 Many years have passed away since we listened to a rectorial address in the old college hall.

2. Of or belonging to the rector of a parish (esp. *rectorial tithes*); held by a rector.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. Index, Rectorial Tithes. 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 79 The church of Bewcastle, dedicated to St. Mary, is rectorial. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. of Eng.* p. xlvi, In his stall at Canterbury,..but still more impressively in his Rectorial mansion. 1884 JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* Jan. 119 Every vicarage in England represents a spoliation of the church, whose rectorial tithes had been appropriated by a religious house.

3. Of or pertaining to a ruler or governor. Cf. RECTORAL.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* VII. 293 The perpetual rectorial authority [of the popes]. 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* I. 4 We may call them respectively Equatorial Rights and Rectorial Rights. *Ibid.* II. 425 Justice, also, that is, rectorial justice.

Recto·riate. [f. RECTOR + -ATE; cf. *vicariate*.] = RECTORATE.

1881 T. S. FRAMPTON *Hund. Wrotham* 64 The long and blighting rectoriate of Peter Alby, the Savoyard.

Rectorship (re·ktəɹʃip). [f. RECTOR + -SHIP.]

1. The office of ruler or governor; government, rule. Now *rare*.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 213 Or had you Tongues, to cry Against the Rectorship of Iudgement? 1695 HUMFREY *Mediocria* 54 Let us take heed..that we set not God aside as Rector or Lord, in it. We must not advance and justifie his Rectorship so as to exclude his Lordship. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* VII. 293 Placed under the control of .. the church, and under a rectorship—that of its head.

2. The office of rector (of a parish, university, etc.).

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 109 A good cauent to him to looke to his orders, lest otherwise he lose his Rectorship. 1679 PRANCE *Additi. Narr. Pop. Plot* 43 Dispossessing him of his Rectorship, he appointed his Nephew to be President in his stead. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 64/2 Prebends, rectorships, chapels. 1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 249 His friend and schoolfellow .. advised him to stand for the Rectorship [of the High School, Edinburgh]. 1884 GRANT *Edinb. Univ.* I. 211 This terminates the history of the Rectorship of the College of Edinburgh, as distinguished from the Rectorship of the University.

Rectory (re·ktŏri). [a. obs. F. *rectorie* (1394 in Du Cange), or ad. med.L. *rectoria* (1263 ibid.): see RECTOR and -Y 3.]

†**1.** An educational establishment under the control of a rector. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 Emolumentes .. apperteynyng .. unto the said Houses, Howses Collegiate, Rectories, Halles, Hostelles etc. within the said Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

2. A benefice held by a rector.

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 110 One tenement .. within the parish of C. .. and in the rectorie and personage of C. 1613 SELDMAN *Rights Ch.* Eng. Wks. (1723) I. 1 A Rectory, or Parsonage, is a Spiritual Living, composed of Land, Tythe, and other Oblations of the People [etc.]. 1677 *Act 29 Chas. II*, c. 8 § 2 The said Vicars and Curates shall have remedy for the same either by Distress upon the Rectories Impropriate or Portions of Tythes charged therewith. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 374 When the clerk so presented is distinct from the vicar, the rectory thus vested in him becomes what is called a *sine-cure*. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 205 The tenant for life demised the rectory, which consisted of tithes only, reserving a rent. 1886 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 702/2 The sums payable to Dr. Cox out of the income of the united rectory.

b. The residence appertaining to a rector.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 158 The presentees .. took possession of the rectories, cultivated the glebe lands, collected the tithes [etc.]. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 38 So that Rectory and Hall, Bound in an immemorial intimacy, Were open to each other.

attrib. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xvi, Arthur gave his horse to the groom at the Rectory gate.

†**3.** Rectorship; administration. *Obs.*

1640 in *Rep. Comm. Univ. Scot.* (1830) 114 (Edinb.) The.. office of Rectorie sall consist in the fi ee and ample exerceis of the articlis underwriten. 1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Ἄθροον* (1661) 131 Princes receive a singular Spirit of God for the Rectory of Iustice. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 144 The day of Judgement..: when all Administration, Government, and Rectory shall cease.

Rectress (re·ktrĕs). Also 7 **rect'ress.** [See RECTOR, RECTRIX, and -ESS.]

†**1.** A female ruler or governor. *Obs.*

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. vi, Great mother Fortvne,.. Queene of humane state, Rectresse of Action. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 301 The mighty rectres of this globe below. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 59 Great Heccat, Rectress of Shades, Plashey Grots, and gloomy Glades.

fig. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXIV. x. (1678) 541 For there [in the head] the soul of life, which is the rectress or governess, is situated.

2. The female head of a school or institution.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 30 Their superior was called the Prepostress, and they had Visitoresses, Rectresses, and other dignitaries, all in the feminine gender. 1893 J. FAHEY *Hist. Kilmacduagh* 419 Rectress of the convent at Clarinbridge.

Rectrix (re·ktriks). [a. L. *rectrix* fem. agent-n. f. *regĕre*: cf. DIRECTRIX.]

1. = RECTRESS 1. *rare*. Also *Queen Rectrix* (see QUEEN 2 c).

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1623) 629 Lady Blanch, Queene Dowager, and Rectrix of France. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 195 Which filthy sinne was since corrected by a Queene Rectrix. 1716 *Loyal Mourner* 65 Anna sate A pious Rectrix at the Helm of State. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 22 The king..before his departure appointed 'his most dear consort queen Catharine, rectrix and governor of the realm'.

2. *Ornith.* in *pl.* **rectrices** (rektrəi·sīz). The strong feathers of the tail in birds, by which their flight is directed.

1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 139 Fig. 14 The tail. Rectrices. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 506/1 The tail consists of strong feathers (*rectrices*). 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 163 The tail feathers of birds, called by ornithologists, rectrices or governing feathers. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 247 Those papillæ which give rise to the larger feathers, such as the rectrices.

†**Rectual** (re·ktiuăl). *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. RECT-UM + -AL, on anal. of *actual*, etc.] = RECTAL.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *Petit. Colliers*, The Sun-beams taken inwardly render the humours too hot and adust, occasion great sweatings, and dry up the rectual moisture.

‖ **Rectum** (re·ktŭm). *Anat.* and *Med.* [a. L. *rectum* (sc. *intestinum*), neut. of *rectus* straight.] The final section of the large intestine (so called from its form in some animals), extending in man from the sigmoid flexure of the colon to the anus.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H iij b, Fyrste it behoueth to begyn at the ars gut that is called longaum or rectum. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* viii. (1888) 66 The syxte and last [gut] is called Rectum or Longaon. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* III. v. 238 We found a stop about an inch..within the *Rectum*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The levatores ani, which serve to raise or pull back the rectum. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) II. 466 Aloe given internally seems to act chiefly on the rectum. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xi. 446 The colon ascends in the abdominal cavity, passes transversely, and then descends to terminate in the rectum.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1863–76 CURLING *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 77 A proper rectum supporter will help to lessen the inconvenience. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 781 If.. there are any remnants of rectum trouble.

‖ **Rectus** (re·ktŭs). *Anat.* Pl. **recti** (re·ktəi). [a. L. *rectus* (sc. *musculus*).] The name of various muscles, esp. of the abdomen, thigh, neck, and eye, so called from the straightness of their fibres.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Rectus Femoris* is a Muscel of the Leg, so named from its streight Progress and Situation. 1733 G. DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I. 168 The lower extremity of this Muscle..ends in a thin Tendon, ..and there it touches the Tendon of the other Rectus. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 274 It arises posteriorly from a tendon common to it with the internal and external recti, and proceeds horizontally towards the ball of the eye. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1851) 258 The rectus must now be divided through its middle, and the two ends turned aside, to bring clearly into view the next muscles.

attrib. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 62 Excessive arm-jerks and knee-jerks,..rectus clonus and ankle-clonus.

b. So *rectus muscle*.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 326 Dr. Hosack..maintains, that the *recti* muscles of the eye contribute much in lengthening or shortening the axis of vision. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1851) 218 To dissect the *rectus* muscle, its sheath should be opened by a vertical incision extending..to the front of the os pubis.

Re·cubate, *a.* *rare*—1. [ad. L. *recubāt-us*, pa. pple. of *recubāre*: see next.] Laid backwards.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 6 A puzzling archipelago of fat, Where by a recubate and oblique duct They rumbling sunk.

† **Recuba·tion.** *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. L. *recubāre* to recline, f. *re-* RE- + *cubāre* to recline, sleep: see -ATION.] The action of reclining, recumbency.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 244 The French and Italian translations expressing neither position of session or recubation, do onely say that he placed himselfe at the table.

Recueil (rəkëy), *sb.* Forms: 5 **recuel, recuyle, recuyel**(l, 5–6 **recule**, 6 **recueill, -cuoil, -cewle**, *Sc.* **recoll**, 6–7 (9) **recueil.** [a. F. *recueil* (14th c.), f. *recueillir*: see next.]

1. A literary compilation or collection. (Now only as a Fr. word.)

1474 CAXTON (*title*) Here begynneth the volume intituled ..the recuyell of the historyes of Troye..by..Raoul le ffeure. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxli. 282 Peter Dysroye, whiche made a recule, or lytle boke of the wynnynge & losynge of Ierusalem. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 232 Thus Parrot dothe pray you..To rekyn with this recule now, And it to remember. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 4 In the recewles or commentories of Tuskan. 1656 *Annot. Browne's Relig. Med.* Annotator to Rdr. M 4, I made this recueil meerly for mine own entertainment. 1887 *Athenæum* 1 Jan. 10/3 M. Paul Verlaine has signed his name to one of the most pleasing poetical *recueils* of the day.

† 2. Reception, welcome; reset. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 66 The grete recuel that I haue doon to the,..the worshyp that thou hast had of me [etc.]. 1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 583 The high honnour and recueill she had resceyued of the Kinges Majestie, and his subjectes. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 140 Sic as præsume to giwe lodging or recueil to murtherars.

† **Recueil,** *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 **recuyel, recuylle**, 5–6 **recule**, 6 **recuel.** [a. F. *recueillir, recuillir* (11th c.):—L. *recolligĕre* to collect, gather up, f. *re-* RE- + *colligĕre*: see CUYL, CULL *v.*1]

1. *trans.* To gather together.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 67 To recuyel and gadre to-gydre the fruyt of his laboure. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxix. 21 Brenne had reculid and gaderyd togyder y^e more parte of his Nauy. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. Ded. 2 All which I have recueled and bound together in this volume vnder the title of the Palace of Pleasure.

2. To receive hospitably, entertain.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 63 Ye and all your companye had ben dede for honger..yf I had not recuyellid you in this cyte. 1490 — *Eneydos* x. 40 In descendynge..in to that countrey [Eneas] was reculed and receyued by dydo.

3. To receive, catch. *rare*—1.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 39 Alle the nauye descended nyghe to the bottom of the see whiche were anone recuyelled by other wawes & remysed in a momente vp on highe.

Hence † **Recueiling** *vbl. sb. Obs.*—0

1552 HULOET, Reculynge, *receptio.*

‖ **Recueillement** (rəkëymañ). *rare.* [F., f. *recueillir*: see prec.] = RECOLLECTION 2 1.

1845 THACKERAY *Picture Gossip* Misc. Ess. (1885) 278 Sabbath repose and *recueillement*. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 224 The majority of hallucinations..occur to persons who are alone—silence and *recueillement* being apparently favourable conditions.

Recuer, -cuire, variants of RECURE *v.*

Recuile, -cuilment, obs. ff. RECOIL *v.*, -MENT.

‖ **Reculade** (rəkŭlad). [F., f. *reculer* to RECOIL.] Retreat, retirement, going back.

[1658 PHILLIPS (copying Cotgr.), *Reculade* (French), a recoiling, or going back, also a secret corner.] 1883 *Standard* 14 Sept. 5/6 The French Cabinet..are, perhaps, too sensitive as to what the papers may say about their *reculade*. 1891 *Catholic News* 24 Jan. 3/2 Nothing can show better the 'reculade' of neo-ritualism towards Protestantism.

Recule, obs. f. RECOIL *v.*, var. RECUEIL *sb.* and *v. Obs.* **Reculement,** obs. f. RECOILMENT. **Recull,** obs. f. RECOIL *v.*

† **Recullisance,** corrupt form of RECOGNIZANCE.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* III. iv, Come then, and be a witnesse to a Recullisance.

Re-cu·ltivate, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *recultiver* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To cultivate anew. Also *fig.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. ii, A Field that remains fallow for a time..yields a better Crop, being recultivated. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* II. 331 Desolate scenes which the liveliest imagination were unable to recultivate and repeople. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* III. iv. 61 He had meant, if possible, to recultivate his friendship with Eleanor.

So **Re-cultiva·tion.**

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* III. iv. 61 In his present state of mind any such re-cultivation must have ended in a declaration of love. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 237 The balance of time to re-cultivation and fresh harvest.

Recumaunde, obs. form of RECOMMAND *v.*1

† **Recu·mb,** *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *recumbĕre*: see RECUMBENT *a.*] *intr.* To lean, recline, rest. In quots. *fig.* Const. *on, upon.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. 69 The King makes an overture of pardon and favour unto you upon condition, that any one of you will recumbe, rest, lean upon, or roll himself upon the person of his Son. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 44 Saints, in the most afflictive Hour, Recumb on thy propitious Power. 1761 ALLEN *No Accept. with God by Faith only* 23 What shall we think of the loud and repeated cries..of a faith, which consists in lolling, rolling, and recumbing on Christ?

Recumbence (rĭkv·mbĕns). Now *rare.* [f. as next + -ENCE.] = RECUMBENCY.

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 378 The next Expedient is Faith and Recumbence upon those Promises of his. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 100 Breaking off our comfortable recumbence and dependence upon the lovely person of our Lord Jesus. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 87 The soft, yet firm Recumbence of a Child. — *Urania* ibid. IV. 447 Our Dependance on his gracious Care, Should to depending Souls Recumbence teach and Pray'r. 1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Expiat. Sacr.* 129 The word, which inadequately has been rendered lieth, properly describes the couching or recumbence of an animal.

Recumbency (rĭkv·mbĕnsi). [ad. L. type **recumbentia*, f. *recumbĕre*: see RECUMBENT *a.*]

1. The state of lying or reclining; a recumbent posture.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 106 The Tricliniums, or places of festivall Recumbency. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 138 The head or upper end of this bed.. was..the chief place of recumbency. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 82 Relaxation of the languid frame, By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limbs. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxiv, There was not much room for recumbency. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 193 If the patient be feeble, constant recumbency on the back is to be avoided.

b. *fig.* Repose.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 451 To invite all errours..to a recumbency or rest in their bosome. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy recumbency and satisfaction on the obvious surface of things, it is in danger to rest satisfied there.

2. *fig.* Reliance *on* or *upon* a person or thing. Chiefly in religious use. Now *rare.*

1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 309 The life and formality of faith, which consists only in a recumbency on God in Christ. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 178 In some there ought to be an eminency.., upon whom the greatest recumbency of Churches may be laid. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., He had a great Recumbency upon his Promise. 1738 WESLEY *Serm.* (1838) I. 7 A recumbency upon him as our atonement and our life. 1814 T. BELL *View Cov. Wks. & Grace* 360 He believed this truth not at all as the devils do, but with a recumbency of heart on the Son of God.

b. Without const. Also *pl.*

1642 T. GOODWIN *Christ set forth* v. x. 197 A Faith of Recumbency, or, of Comming unto Christ. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 65 His great arrows are..fixed in the very hearts of mens delights and recumbencies. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. xi. 250 So also all the Affiance or Fiducial Acts are excluded,..even that which they call Recumbency being distinct from Consent. 1826 R. HALL *Wks.* (1832) 394 It produces recumbency, a slothful dependence upon God and neglect of the precautions of religion and the rules of duty.

Recumbent (rĭkv·mbĕnt), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *recumbent-em*, pres. pple. of *recumbĕre* to lie down, recline, f. *re-* RE- + *cumbĕre* to lie.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of persons or animals: Lying down, reclining, reposing.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 16 He lies in alabaster, recumbent in his gown. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 47 The sheep recumbent and the sheep that grazed, All huddling into phalanx, stood and gazed. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 129 C. took hold of the recumbent statue's marble hands. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 180 Happy the bard who weaves his rhyme Recumbent on the purple thyme.

b. *transf.* of things. Now chiefly in scientific use.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 277 Aloft recumbent o'er the hanging ridge, The brown woods wav'd. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 298. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Africa* 223 The nostrils .. more or less covered by the recumbent plumes. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 133 In..Pseudocrinus the arms are recumbent and soldered to the calyx.

c. *fig.* of qualities personified.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 645 What smooth emollients in theology Recumbent Virtue's downy doctors preach. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 259 The spirit of beauty that lies recumbent there.

2. Of posture: Reclining, leaning or lying.

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (1727) 134 The Roman recumbent or (more properly) accumbent posture in eating was introduc'd after the first Punic War. 1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II. 131 A sudden rustling among the trees, against one of which I stood in a recumbent posture. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI. iv, Rising proudly from her recumbent position.

† B. *sb.* One who has recumbency or reliance on another. *Obs. rare.*

1642 T. GOODWIN *Christ set forth* v. x. 196 It is more peculiarly fitted unto a Recumbents Faith. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix. 210 'Tis a blessed life to live as a poor recumbent, by acts of trust and affiance.

Hence **Recu·mbently** *adv.*, in a recumbent or reclining posture.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 407 Whom I had passed recumbently sipping his madeira. 1879 SYNGE *Tom Singleton* III. x. 189 Dr. Blandy's sympathetic drops..must be taken recumbently.

† **Recumbentibus.** *Obs.* Also 7 -bend-. [A humorous use of L. *recumbentibus*, abl. pl. of *recumbens*: see RECUMBENT. With the later form cf. CIRCUMBENDIBUS.] A knock-down blow.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7490 He 3aff the kyng Episcropus Suche a recumbentibus, He smot In-two bothe helme & mayle. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 70 Had you some husbande, and snapt at him thus, I wys he would geue you a recumbentibus. 1593 HARVEY *Pierces Supererog.* Wks. II. 302 Like the dowty fencer of Barnewell, that played his taking-vp with a Recumbentibus. 1675 C. COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* Wks. (1715) 251 A good whirret Bebrix gave him,.. Which Recumbendibus he got By being of an Argonaut.

Recuoil, variant of RECUEIL *sb. Obs.*

Recuperabi·lity. [f. as next + -ITY.] Ability to recuperate.

1886 C. H. HUGHES in *Alienist & Neurologist* VII. 463 Impairment so slight as to leave the nervous system in a state of almost physiological recuperability. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 864 A lesion..greatly affecting the viability and recuperability of the central mass of the spinal cord.

† **Recu·perable,** *a.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *recuperable* (Godef.), or ad. L. type **recuperābilis*: see RECUPERATE and -ABLE.] Recoverable.

14.. *Woman's Chastity* 51 in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* I. 566 And hard it is to rauish a treasour, Which of nature is not recuparable. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, If thou..by counsaile arte recuperable, Flee thou from idlenesse. 1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. II. xviii. 392 The hoped for and recuperable debts. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 4/10 Recuperable, *recuperabilis.*

Recu·perance. *rare.* [ad. L. type **recuperantia*: see next and -ANCE.] Recuperation.

1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Oct. 488 To the brain-worker and the hand-worker alike how desirable is this rest and recuperance of mind and body!

Recuperate (rĭkiū·pĕre·t), *v.* [f. L. *recuperāt-*, ppl. stem of *recuperāre*: see RECOVER *v.* Cf. It. *recuperare*, Sp., Pg. *recuperar*, F. *récupérer.*]

† 1. *trans.* To recover (a thing, material or immaterial). *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* Pref., Your grace recuperatyng your helth. 1603 DEKKER & CHETTLE *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 42 My opinion is, I shall never recuperate the legitimate office of this member, my arm. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Recuperate*, to recover, rescue or get again.

b. To recover (a loss). *rare.*

1891 M. COLE *Cy Ross* 101 He had recuperated his losses.

† 2. To restore (a thing) to its original condition.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 309/2 The white Substance of Gold,..which is wont to be called fixed Silver, recovers its pristine Colour, if recuperated with Antimony.

b. To restore (a person) to health or vigour.

1864 T. NICHOLS 40 *Yrs. Amer. Life* II. 117 Why..are these sisters not..sent to recuperate themselves in healthier conditions? 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges* III. v. 123 The sparkling wine soon recuperated Ianthe.

3. *refl.* To recoup (oneself). *rare.*

1882 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* IV. xvi. 323 More commonly he paid a fixed sum to the clergyman, and recuperated himself by a grinding tyranny of the tenants.

4. *intr.* To recover from exhaustion, ill-health, pecuniary loss, etc.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 9 Feb., Go into business; smash; recuperate. 1865 — *Diary Amer.* I. 168 Renowned..for their urbane hospitality to pilgrims. There we recuperated. 1897 *Century Mag.* May 112 In the hope that he might soon recuperate and return to duty.

Recuperation (rĭkiūpĕrē·ı·ʃən). [ad. L. *recuperātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recuperāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *récupération* (16th c.).]

† 1. The recovery or regaining *of* a thing. *Obs.*

1482 CAXTON *Godefroy* Prol. 4 For the recuperacion of the holy londe & holy Cyte of Ihersualem. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 250 After them no man euer bore Armes for Recuperation of that gouernment. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 270 The conservation or recuperation of health. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Proph.* 111 Quirinius made Caius his Rector till his Recuperation of Armenia.

b. *Rom. Law.* Legal recovery.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. 105 *note*, Provisions for recuperation in the treaties between Rome and friendly states.

2. Restoration to health, vigour, etc.

1865 *Standard* 4 Feb., The season which has heretofore brought to them rest and recuperation finds them in the trenches. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct., That waking rest which is the recuperation of the mind.

Recuperative (rĭkiū·pĕrătiv), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. late L. *recuperātīvus* recoverable: see RECUPERATE and -IVE.] **A.** *adj.*

†**1.** Recoverable (Cockeram 1623). *Obs. rare*—°.

2. Belonging to, concerned with, the recovery of something lost. ? *Obs.*

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 14 The known law and practise of all nations..with one vote allow defensive and recuperative arms. *c* 1690 in Lathbury *Nonjurors* (1845) 119 If ever he should recover the throne in a recuperative war. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XI. Pref. 10 Lost and hid away in secret chambers of moonshine beyond the 'recuperative' powers (Johnsonically speaking) of Apollonius himself.

3. Having the power of restoring (a person or thing) to a proper state.

1861 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 2 May, The abolition of these duties is not what is called recuperative. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. vi. 92 Claret-cup, properly administered, is almost as recuperative as salts and senna.

b. Of or belonging to recuperation or recovery of health, vigour, etc.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 333 We watch in children with pathetic interest the degree in which they possess recuperative force. 1890 G. M. HUMPHRY *Old Age* 154 High breeding in most animals conduces to a marked diminution in the bodily recuperative capacity.

4. Having the power of recuperating.

1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* II. 103 'We are a recuperative people', a west-country gentleman once said to me.

B. *sb.* A substance which restores land to fertility.

1883 J. C. BLOOMFIELD *Fisheries Ireland* 7 (Fish. Exh. Publ.), Such refuse of the cod as its head and backbone turned into a valuable agricultural recuperative.

Hence **Recu·perativeness.**

a 1901 F. MYERS *Hum. Personality* (1903) I. 194 Can it be some kind of self-suggestion which prevents the mammal from crediting himself with crustacean recuperativeness?

Recuperator (rĭkiū·pĕre'ĭtəɹ). [a. L. *recuperātor*: see RECUPERATE and -OR.]

1. *Rom. Law.* A member of a commission for trying certain cases.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Recuperator*, (among the Romans) a Commissioner or Judge appointed by the Prætor to examine private Matters; a Judge Delegate. [1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*] 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 53 Recuperators are judges not taken from the panel. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 20 The council consists in Rome of five senators and five Roman knights of the age of puberty; in the provinces of twenty recuperators, Roman citizens.

2. *Mech.* The regenerator of a Ponsard or Siemens furnace.

1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* § 638 The Ponsard furnace and recuperator, employed for reheating purposes in the rolling mill, has a gas producer below the floor level. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 746/2.

Recu·peratory, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *recuperātōrius*: see RECUPERATE and -ORY.] Of or belonging to recovery or to recuperators.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Recuperatory*, belonging to recovering, or to Judges delegate. [Hence in Bailey and later Dicts.] 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 630 Utrubi was clearly a recuperatory interdict in its original form.

Recur (rĭkə̄·ɹ), *v.* Also 7 recurr(e. [ad. L. *recurr-ĕre* to run back, return, have recourse, f. *re-* RE- + *currĕre* to run.]

†**1.** *intr.* To run or move back, recede. *Obs. rare.*

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Recurre*, to run backe. 1788 *Trifler* No. 19. 254 There is a point of depression as well as of exaltation, from which human affairs when once arrived, naturally recur in a contrary progress.

b. To return *into* or *to* a place. *rare.*

With first quot. cf. med.L. *recurrĕre* to appeal at law (1369 in Du Cange, s.v. *Recursus* 6).

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 326 [To remind him] how he promisid bi his feith to my Lord t'obey his rewle and brak it,.. and if ye recur in the courte he shall be undo. 1659 WOOD *Life* 24 Oct. (O.H.S.) I. 286 To which lodgings A. W. did recurr dayly, till he had satisfied himself with them [manuscripts]. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* xxvii, Novatian..was intent upon..showing how all recurs to one head and fountain. 1832 [see RECURRING *ppl. a.* 1 b].

†**c.** To resort *to* a place. *Obs. rare.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 22/1 All the City grew very populous, many recurring thither from all parts of Attica, for liberty and security.

2. To return, go back, in thought, memory, or discourse. Usu. const. *to* (a subject, time, etc.).

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 291 But [the mind] recurreth, and discourseth through the axiomes already inuented, and iudged. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. § 7 But first I shall recur and give a touch upon the nature of Gravity. 1780 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 260, I retain in mind, and recur, almost daily, to your requisitions of August. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. viii. 163, I know it is painful to her to recur to that terrible time. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* xxxii. (1844) II. 1 Before I give further account of this downward voyage, however, I must recur back for a few moments, to the Teton River, from whence I started. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* V. iii. (1866) 703 It is necessary to recur for a moment to the Prince of Orange.

3. To go back, resort, have recourse *to* a thing (rarely a person), for assistance or argument.

1529 WOLSEY in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. Rec. II. xxii. 51 For if his Grace were minded,..there were no need to recurr unto the Pope's Holiness for doing thereof. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 195 Scaliger declining this reason hath recurred unto another from the difference of parts in both sexes. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvii. § 16 If to avoid Succession in eternal Existence, they recur to the *Punctum Stans* of the Schools. 1785 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 485 They have no occasion to recur from his clemency to his justice. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. ii. 99 The sad expedients, to which a rude people were obliged to recur for safety. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. iii. (1864) IV. 117 He will recur to the Blessed Virgin to enlighten him.

b. To come back *on* a person.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 827 Recourse is the right competent to an assignee or disponee.. to recur on the vender or cedent for relief.

4. Of something known, an idea, thought, etc.: To come back or return (†*into*, *in* or) *to* one's thoughts, mind or memory.

a 1704 LOCKE (J.), The idea, I have once had, will be unchangeably the same, as long as it recurs the same in my memory. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ¶ 3 Sentences, that may be easily impressed on the memory, and taught by frequent recollection to recur habitually to the mind. 1780 BECKFORD *Mem. Painters* 54 The delicacy of her sensations recurred to his memory.

b. Without const.: To return *to the mind.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. 197 The Thought it-self will of necessity..the oftner recur. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* V. ii, Heav'ns! And yet a thousand things recur that swear it. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 13 Wherever I have heard A kindred melody, the scene recurs, And with it all its pleasures and its pains. 1806 BYRON *Childish Recoll.* 28 Oft does my heart indulge the rising thought, Which still recurs. 1855 TENNYSON *Will* 14 Acted crime, Or seeming-genial venial fault, Recurring and suggesting still!

c. Of questions, difficulties, etc.: To come up again for consideration; to present themselves, or confront one, again.

1651 W. LYFORD *Serm.* (1654) 4 The question will still recurre, who shall judge of the right? 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 22 But still, the question recurs, whether man be free? 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 202 These critical difficulties were perpetually recurring. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 36. 129 The constant..question will from time to time recur.

d. Of thoughts, statements, etc.: To occur again in the course of a book, etc.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 128 Some few Reflexions, which I shall touch on slightly, or omit, because they recurr hereafter. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 July 24/2 In every part of the book two thoughts are continually recurring.

5. Of events, facts, states, etc.: To occur, happen, take place, appear, again. (Common in 19th c.) The context usually indicates repeated re-occurrence.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 44 When the like occasion recurs. 1692 — *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 166 Ordinarily the Solemnity recurred only every 110th year. 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 157 The vomiting recurs at short intervals. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 395 One regular set of volitions, constantly recurring at fixt periods. 1851 J. PAGET *Lect. Tumours* ii. 18/1 In some..the disease has appeared to recur. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 120 Good vintage years on the continent of Europe..recur every ten or eleven years.

†**b.** Of a malady: To return *upon* one. *Obs.*—1

1726 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 248 He was disabled, and for some days since his trouble was recurred upon him.

c. *Math.* Of a figure or figures in a decimal fraction: To return or come again (in the same order), to repeat.

1801 [see RECURRING *ppl. a.* 2 a]. 1823 J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 103/1 A circulating decimal, or..such, that if continued far enough the same figures will again recur. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 532/1 Subtract the decimal figures that do not recur from the whole decimal.

†**Recure,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 recur, -cuer, -cuire, -keur, 5–7 recure. [f. next, perh. on analogy of RECOVER *sb.*; very common in the 15–16th c.] Recovery; remedy, succour; cure.

1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 28 Whan I do ony forfeture,..Accepte this, Lord, for ryȝt rekure. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 335 To thy seiknes sal be na recure. 1545 SURREY *Epit. T. Clere* in Camden *Rem.* (1605) Epit. 50 Hopeles of all recure, Thine Earle halfe dead gaue in thy hand his will. 1591 LYLY *Endym.* III. i, I haue seene him to my griefe, and sought recure with despaire. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 166 It is a lamentable thing, to put purposely the disease into despayre, for feare of recure.

b. In phr. *but, past,* or *without recure*: past or without hope or possibility of recovery.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xcv, The thrid [arrow], of stele, is schot without recure. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1203 It war syn, but recure, The knightis honour suld smure. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 80 Fierce Tigre, fell, hard rock without recure. 1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 96 An eating worme, a Cancker past recure. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 610 Whatsoever fell into the enemies hand, was lost without recure.

†**Recure,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* recuir. [ad. L. *recūrāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *cūrāre* to CURE *v.*[1], but also in part repr. RECOVER *v.*[1]

The contracted form of *recover* is properly RECOUR *v.*; the use of *recure* for 'recover' in sense 4 is prob. due to the fact that senses 1–3 are common to both verbs.]

1. *trans.* To cure (one) *of* or *from* a disease, wound, trouble, etc.; to restore to health.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 41 He shal han..euei woke iij pens til þat he be recured. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xiii. (1558) 7 Howe Constantine..was recured of his lepre. *c* 1540 HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* 716 Wherefore this woman to recure It was more harde ye may be sure. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. i. A v b, Theyle treate the fyne physition..thy corps for to recure. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* IV. ii. 143 Nor hath Chyron powre or skill To recure them of their ill. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 32 Drink as thou lov'st me, and it shall secure thee From future dangers, or from past, recure thee. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lix. 170 It [opinion] can cast a man into speedy diseases, and can as soon recure him. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. III. xx, This bow..Of causelesse grief, I hope, shall thee recure.

absol. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 183 As she hath beauty to allure, So hath she a hart that will recure. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) Q 2 b, Thou hast lent youth..Achilles sword to cut and recure.

refl. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 193 He has ffree leaue to recure himselfe.

b. To bring back to a normal state or condition; to restore after loss, damage, exhaustion, etc. Also const. *to* (a better state).

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* ii. 6 3if feith to God and he shal rekure thee; and dresse thi weye and hope in to hym. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 313 So that, if mysauenture ffordo thyn hous, a yeer or too [may] recure Hit atte mest. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 170 Her lignes to sustene, And to Recure.. Ageyn the haimys and gret damage, That wynter wrought. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 2 When their powres, empayrid through labor long, With dew repast they had recured well [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. i. 54 Through wise handling and faire gouernaunce, I him recured to a better will. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* viii. 33 They were so ready to inuestigate that, whereof being once certified they did much maruaile at..and could scarsely ease or mitigate, much lesse salue and recure. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Constantia & Philetus* Wks. 1721 III. 11 No Physick can recure my weaken'd State.

2. To cure (a disease, sickness, etc.); to heal, make whole (a wound or sore).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 My lord may al my sorowe recure. 1430-40 — *Bochas* VIII. xxv. (1558) 17 b, To staunche his woundes & hurtes to recure. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* viii, Grace..recured my sekenes. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 79 The cause knowen, the dysease maye the more readely be recured. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 60 Thou hast rubbed the gall, but not recured the wound. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i, Their teares my griefes recure. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 393 Thy deaths wound Which hee, who comes thy Saviour, shall recure.

b. To remedy, redress, repair, retrieve (a wrong, defect, etc.).

1536 *Exhort. to North* 138 in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 308 The englysch commontie..your purposse will aide, thes wronges to Rekure. 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* ¶ 1 Which default when as some endeuoured to salue and recure, they patched vp the holes with peces & rags of other languages. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 23 Which blott his sonne succeeding in his seat,..Right well recur'd, and did away that blame. 1632 QUARLES *Samson* Medit. viii. 48 Faire language may recure A fault of youth, whilst rougher words obdure.

3. *intr.* Of persons: To become whole; to regain health or a former state.

c 1420-30 *Compl.* 93 in Lydg. *Temple of Glas* (E.E.T.S.) App. i. 60 That I ne schulde..To helthe neuere a-geyn recure, But euere in maledy endure. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 293 Thrus schrifte he may rekure ayen. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 254 King Hart sair woundit was, bot..weill he traistit that he suld recure. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 32 Yet Salomon sayd, the wronged shall recure.

b. Of a wound: To heal.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* XI. 100 His woundes..closd all vp, and instantlie recurd.

4. *trans.* To recover (something lost).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5124 For tyme lost, as men may see, For no-thyng may recured be. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 263 Artaxerses,..expellenge Nectanabus,..recuredе that realme ageyne. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VI. (*Sheep & Dog*) i, Ane certane breid fra him for to recuir. 1530 PALSGR. 681/2, I recure, I get agayne...I have recured it, but it was with moche a do. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 34 By this he had sweet life recur'd agayne. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. lvii, So hard was this lost Isle, so hard to be recur'd. [1746 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* xliii, Full suddenly the Seeds of joy recure Elastic spring, and force within empight.]

b. To get, obtain, win.

c 1403 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 1226 In signe þat ȝe haue recured ȝoure hole desire. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 174 With cormerawntys make thy nekke long, In pondys deepe thy prayes to recure. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* x. (Shaks. Soc.) 93 Be prayour grett knowleche men recure. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* vii, Hope at laste to recure this scyence Exorteth me ryght hardely to wryte.

c. To preserve, save. *rare*—1.

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 248 Thus, bi a Gandre recured was the toun.

Hence †**Recu·rable** *a.*, that may be cured. *Obs.*

1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov. xi-xii* 15 Neither is it an ordinary euill that is recurable, but a desperate ruine that is remedilesse.

†**Recu·reful,** *a. Obs.*—1 [Cf. next.] Helpful.

1606 CHAPMAN *Gent. Usher* V. Plays 1873 I. 333 Let me for euer hide this staine of Beauty, With this recureful Maske.

†**Recu·reless,** *a. Obs.* [f. RECURE *sb.* + -LESS.] That cannot be cured; incurable. (Freq. *c* 1600.)

1559 FERRARS in *Mirr. Mag., Cobham* XXV, The best salue for my recureles sore Was to despaire of cure for euermore. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, II. ii, 'Tis foolish to bewail recureless things. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 302 His speare..on the breast did light..Impressing a recurelesse wound.

Hence † **Recu·relessly** *adv.*

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 24 Vntill he perish, recurelessly wounded by his own weapons.

†**Recu·rement.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. RECURE *v.* + -MENT.] = RECURE *sb.*

1639 G. DANIEL *Eccius.* xi. 34 And they that Magnifie their follies done Wax Gray in Sin, past all recurement gone.

†**Recu·rer.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. RECURE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who helps or aids.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xiii. 26 To the riche desceyued manye ben rekureres [*v.r.* rekuuerers; L. *recuperatores*]; he spac proudli and thei iustefieden hym.

Recurred (rĭkə̄·rd), *ppl. a.* [f. Recur *v.* + -ed 1.] *Path.* That has reappeared.

1897 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* VIII. No. 31. 217 The recurred induration in the site of a primary sore. 1898 *Ibid.* IX. No. 36. 365 The theory of recurred chancres.

Recurrence (rĭkʌ·rĕns). [See Recurrent and -ence.]

1. Return (of a thing, state, event, etc.); renewed, frequent, or periodical occurrence.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 106 Although the opinion at present be reasonable well suppressed, yet from the..faithfull recurrence of error, it is not improbable, it may revive..againe. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 12 The perpetual recurrence of names of persons and places. 1861 Trench *Ep. 7 Churches Asia* 16 The constant recurrence of this language in all descriptions of our Lord's second advent is very remarkable. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* vi. 172 So little can the world guard itself as it grows older from the recurrence of the same follies.

b. With *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 72 ¶ 4 Every recurrence [of parts of knowledge] would reinstate them in their former place. 1836 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. iv. 62 He brought on a recurrence of an old injury to the tendon under the left knee. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* lix, An indistinct recurrence of impressions which blended themselves with her agitating fears.

c. Reappearance (of some feature).

1864 H. Spencer *Princ. Biol.* § 83 Atavism, which is the name given to the recurrence of ancestral traits, is proved by many and varied facts.

2. Resort, recourse, reference *to* something. Also without const.

a 1667 Jer. Taylor (Ogilvie), In the use of this, as of every kind of alleviation, I shall insensibly go on from a rare to a frequent recurrence to the dangerous preparations. 1804 Castlereagh in Owen *Mrg. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 262 Such an alliance will occasion frequent recurrence to arms. 1825 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 61 These memoranda were on loose papers, bundled up without order, and difficult of recurrence. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 153 A permanent imperial council, which might relieve him and the States from incessant recurrence to the diets.

3. The action of going back mentally or in discourse *to* something. Also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 173 ¶ 6 By the natural recurrence of the mind to its common employment. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* xxii, To allow no time for insidious applications or dangerous recurrences to the past. 1834 Ht. Martineau *The Farrers* vii. 120 How many recurrences of mind had she to these articles! 1862 C. Stretton *Chequered Life* I. 113 The announcement of dinner being served, effectually put a stop to any recurrence to the subject.

4. Return or reversion *to* a state, occupation, etc.

1812 G. Chalmers *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 477 Nothing more is wanting, than recurrence to old habits of diligence. 1855 Browning *Ep. Karshish* 197 In sedulous recurrence to his trade Whereby he earneth him the daily bread. 1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 68 There is an obvious..difference in the result of a recurrence to this or that particular status.

b. *spec.* in *Biol.* (See quot.)

1862 Huxley *Lect. Working Men* 113 A word must be said about what is called Recurrence—the tendency of races which have been developed by selective breeding from varieties to return to their primitive type.

5. *U. S.* Refluence (of sea-water) to a place.

1893 Parkhurst in J. Strong *New Era* 219 The recurrence of the cold polar waters, which return to the Gulf.

Recurrency (rĭkʌ·rĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ency.]

1. †**a.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare* —0. **b.** *U. S.* = Recurrence 5. *rare.*

1611 Florio, *Recorrenza*, a recurrency or running to and fro. 1858 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* vii. § 424 A recurrency in the deep water in the middle of the Gut that sets outward to the grand ocean.

†**2.** = Recurrence 1. *Obs.*

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 553 The same is reported by Herodotus, .. and may be an instance of the recurrency of remarkable accidents. 1749 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. 1. 73 This will be over-ruled by the Recurrency of the Associations. *Ibid.* II. II iii. 344 The frequent Recurrency of these Fears and Anxieties must embitter all guilty Pleasures.

Re-current (rīkʌ·rĕnt), *sb. rare.* [Re-.] A current flowing in the opposite direction to another.

1873 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* I. II. iii. 439 They found the same phenomena of currents and re-currents as in their native sound.

Recurrent (rĭkʌ·rĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *recurrent-em*, pres. pple. of *recurrĕre* to Recur. Cf. F. *récurrent* (16th c.).] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Anat.* and *Bot.* Of a nerve, vein, artery, branch, etc.: Turned back so as to run or lie in a direction opposite to its former one. *Recurrent nerves*, the laryngeal and meningeal branches of the pneumogastric nerve.

1611 Florio, *Recorrenti vene*, the veines called the recurrant veines. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 68 That pleasant Experiment by tying the recurrent Nerves in a living Dogg. 1712 Sloane in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 499 Two Dogs, which had their Recurrent Nerves cut, lost their Barking and Voice. 1775 J. Jenkinson *Brit. Plants* Gloss., *Recurrent*, running backwards. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 190 The corolla, whose tube has five nerves..dividing at top into recurrent branches. 1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 299 The two recurrent arteries frequently arise by a common trunk. 1877 Jordan *N. Amer. Ichthyog.* II. 71 Its numerous rudimentary rays recurrent above and below the caudal peduncle.

b. *Path. Recurrent sensibility* (see quots.).

1873 A. Flint *Nerv. Syst.* ii. 82 The sensibility of the anterior root is recurrent, being derived from the posterior root through the periphery. 1877 M. Foster *Physiol.* III. i. 343 The phenomena are probably due to the fact, that bundles of sensory fibres of the posterior root after running a short distance down the mixed trunk turn back and run upwards in the anterior root, and by this recurrent course give rise to the recurrent sensibility.

†**2.** a. (See quot.) *Obs. rare* —0.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Recurrent*, returning hastily, running again or back quickly, having recourse to.

†**b.** Of verses: (See quot. and cf. B. 2). *Obs.* —0

After L. *recurrentes versus* (Sidonius).

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Recurrents*, or *Recurrent Verses*, such Verses as are read the same backward and forward.

3. Occurring or coming again (esp. frequently or periodically); reappearing.

1666 Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xiv. (1672) 33 Short intermittent, or swift recurrent pains do precipitate Patients into Consumptions. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 47 From time to time In children's children recurrent appears The ancestral crime. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvi. 368 The bands must be due to some regularly recurrent cause. 1893 A. S. Eccles *Sciatica* 82 Six patients have suffered from recurrent sciatica after periods varying from six months to four years.

†**b.** *Math.* (See Recurring *ppl. a.* 2 a.) *Obs.*

1763 Emerson *Meth. Increments* 144 To find the sum of 50 terms of the recurrent series..$1+3x+8x^2+21x^3$, etc.

c. Of a crystal: (see quot.)

1816 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* 203 Recurrent tinstone.. may be described as a rectangular four-sided prism, acuminated on the extremities with four planes, which are set on the lateral edges, and the eight edges formed by the acuminating and lateral planes truncated.

B. *sb.* **1.** A recurrent artery or nerve; *esp.* the right or left recurrent laryngeal nerve.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/2 The muscles which are serviceable to the speach or voyce, as are the recurrentes, or retrogradinge muscles. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 365 When it commeth to the Axillary artery.. it transmitteth..three braunches from the inner side..which being reflected toward the head and vnited do make the right Recurrent. 1741 A. Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 53 The Muscles of the Larynx being in a good measure supplied with Nerves from the Recurrents. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 254 The course of the nervous branches that are called recurrents. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 558 Pressure on the right recurrent, which may be produced by innominate or subclavian aneurysm, will have a corresponding effect on the right vocal cord.

†**2.** A recurrent verse. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Camden *Rem., Rhythmes* 26 Beside these [metres], our Poets hath their knacks as young Schollers call them, as Ecchos.., Serpentine verses, Recurrents, Numeralls, &c. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v., A kind of verses called Recurrents. 1706 [see A. 2 b]. 1727–41 [see Reciprocal *a.* 1 c].

Hence **Recu·rrently** *adv.*

1868 Bain *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* 720 Only what is instrumental in its production and in most cases customarily or recurrently instrumental. 1877 'H. A. Page' *De Quincey* II. xix. 183 This tendency to real life..declaring itself recurrently and with great strength.

Recurrer (rĭkʌ·rəɹ). *rare.* [f. Recur *v.* + -er 1.] *Math.* A recurring decimal.

1892 *Black & White* 14 May 623/2 It was a decimal that did me in the Little-Go..a recurrer with complications.

Recurring (rĭkʌ·rĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.]

1. That recurs, in senses of the vb.

a 1721 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 32 Throughout his annual and re-curring Race, He never stops, but always changes Place. 1804–6 Syd. Smith *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 168 Every recurring year contributes its remedy to these infringements on justice and good sense. 1851 J. Paget *Lect. Tumours* v. 55/2 For one group, the name of 'Recurring Fibroid Tumours' may, for the present, suffice. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 277 The various letters in all their recurring sizes and combinations.

b. With prefixed advbs., as *ever-*, *oft-*, *still-r.*

1832 Tennyson *Sonn., Caress'd or chidden*, Fancy came.. And chased away the still-recurring gnat. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Africa* (1902) 98/2 The greater part of the forest consisting of the ever-recurring wait-a-bits. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 The Great Hall, serving ..as a banqueting-room for the oft-recurring festivities.

2. *spec.* **a.** *Math. Recurring curve*, a curve which returns upon itself. *Recurring decimal*: see Decimal *sb.* 2. *Recurring series* (see quot. 1797).

1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* v. i. Prop. 2 II. 698 Kepler did not like Circles or other recurring Curves for the Motion of Comets. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 297/1 Recurring series, a series of which any term is formed by the addition of a certain number of preceding terms, multiplied or divided by any determinate numbers whether positive or negative. 1801 *Ibid.* Suppl. I. 483/2 *Circulating Decimals*, called also recurring or repeating decimals. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 342/1 Some use may thus be made of recurring series in various questions of the theory of probabilities. 1886 Pendlebury *Arith.* § 181 Such a decimal as ·142857, in which all digits recur, is called a pure recurring decimal.

b. *Path. Recurring utterances*, a form of aphasia, marked by the repetition of certain words or phrases.

1892 Tuke *Dict. Psych. Med.* II. 1074/1. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 411 The articulation of such words or 'recurring utterances', as they are now commonly termed.

So **Recu·rring** *vbl. sb.*, a returning.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 347 Recurrings there will be; hankerings, that will, on every, but remotely-favourable incident..pop up.

Recursant (rĭkə̄·rsănt), *a. Her.* [ad. L. *recursant-em*, pres. pple. of *recursāre* to hasten back, return, f. *recurs-*, ppl. stem of *recurrĕre* to Recur.] Of an eagle: Having the back towards the spectator.

c 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her.* s.v., *Recursant overture*, or inverted and displayed,..is said of an eagle, displayed with the back towards your face. *Recursant volant, in pale*, is said of an eagle as it were flying upwards, showing the back.

†**Recurse,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [ad. L. *recurs-āre*: see prec.] *intr.* To recur.

1638 Cowley *Love's Riddle* II. i, My father, mother, and my brother Recurse unto my thoughts, and straight plucke downe The resolution I had built before.

Recursion (rĭkə̄·rʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *recursiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recurrĕre* to Recur.] A backward movement, return.

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Recursion*, a running backe. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvi. 203 The Recursions of that Pendulum which was swinging within the Receiver. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 237 Our passions in their workings do depend upon the fluctuations, excursions, and recursions of the blood and animal spirits. 1720–1 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 33 The present melancholy Prospect of the Recursion of the South-Sea Tide. 1830 T. Taylor *Argts. Celsus* 23 The doctrine..that in long periods of time, recursions and concursions of the stars, conflagrations and deluges take place.

Recurvant (rĭkə̄·rvănt), *a. Her.* [ad. L. *recurvant-em*, pres. pple. of *recurvāre* to Recurve.] Bowed, embowed, recurved. Also of a serpent: Coiled up, with the head raised to strike.

c 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her.*

Recurvate (rĭkə̄·rvĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *recurvāt-us*, pa. pple. of *recurvāre* to Recurve.] Recurved.

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 382 *Recurvatum*, recurvate, bent backwards in the Form of an Arch, the convex Side upwards. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 962/1 *Recurvate*, bent, but not rolled backwards. 1869 Gillmore tr. *Figuier's Repl. & Birds* Introd. 185 By the anterior series of one barb over-lapping and hooking into the recurvate formation of the barb next to it.

Recurvate (rĭkə̄·rvĕt), *v.* Now *rare.* [See prec. and Recurve *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bend (a thing) back. *rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 34 b/2 We must then, with one finger, recurvate the end of the needle. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

b. In *pa. pple.* Bent backwards.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* If. xiij b/2 An other bullet-drawer is hoockishe and recurvated. 1666 Harvey *Morb. Angl.* viii. 74 The Nails of those whose Lungs are Ulcerated, are recurvated or turn'd back like the claws of wild beasts. 1683–4 Robinson in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 482 I had a View of the Ibex..whose large Horns are recurvated almost as far back as the Tail. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 266 The spine is more strongly recurvated than ever, and forms an arch over the bed.

2. *intr.* Of a thing: To bend back; to recurve.

1822–34 [see *ppl. a.* below]. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) iii. § 174 These gales .. march to the N. West until they join it [the Gulf Stream], when they 'recurvate', as the phrase is, and take up their line of march to the N. East.

Hence **Recu·rvating** *ppl. a.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 466 Wherever the skin was scratched, a calcareous fluid oozed from it, that soon hardened and put forth corneous, recurvating excrescences, frequently divaricating.

Recurvation (rĭkɹvē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. L. type **recurvātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recurvāre* to Recurve.] The fact of being bent or curved back; a backward bend or curve.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 44 b/1 In Fractures, dislocations, recurvatione of ioynctes. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 114/1 Rubbe therwith the recurvatione of the backe. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 172 By a Serpentine and Trumpet recurvation it ascendeth againe into the neck. 1822 Good *Study Med.* IV. 326 The term Cyrtosis .. among the ancients particularly imported recurvation of the spine, or posterior crookedness.

Recu·rvature. [See Recurvate *a.* and -ure.] A backward curvature; recurving.

1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* iv. 199 Whalebone .. naturally permitting itself to be bent..and inclining to a voluntary Recurvature. 1853 Birt *Handbk. Storms* (1879) 58 It is very usual to consider that the points of recurvature are, to a certain extent, stable in each hemisphere.

†**Recurve,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *recurv-us*, f. *re-* Re- + *curvus* Curve *a.*] Recurved.

1702 Drake in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1225 In which it very much resembles Water inclos'd in a recurve Tube.

Recurve (rĭkə̄·rv), *v.* [ad. L. *recurvāre* to bend (a thing) backwards, f. *re-* Re- + *curvāre* to Curve.]

1. *trans.* To bend (a thing) back or backwards.

a. In active use. *rare.* Also *refl.*

1623 Cockeram, *Recurue*, to bow backe againe. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 118 Unlesse the Larynx at the instant of deglutition should recurve itself upward. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 202/1 Most of the glow-worms..recurve their tails upon their backs. 1890 *Nature* 20 Feb. 367/2 They have muscles by which they may be recurved, so that these points may be directed towards the throat.

b. In *pa. pple.* Bent backwards.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/1 The muscles may lye in ther right places, and not be recurved this way or that waye. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 256 From the bottom to the middle they grow straight, but from thence they are a little recurved. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 164 On the Crown of the Head stands a shining black Horn, recurved backward. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 66 Others, as the Friesland-hen, have the feathers on their body recurved. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 241 Stigmas..persistent, recurved.

2. *intr.* (Chiefly of a wind or current): To turn back in a curve upon its previous direction.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 87 In recurving.., whirlwind storms will have a polar direction. 1853 Birt *Handbk. Storms* (1879) 80 The direction of the cyclone of April 1847 would lead to the idea of its having recurved. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 111 A large part recurves to the Eastward, thus flowing into the Indian Ocean.

Hence **Recu·rving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1853 Birt *Handbk. Storms* (1879) 84 The great liability of a commander meeting a recurving cyclone. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 111 The remarkable recurving of the main body of the current is due to the action of a polar or cold water current flowing from the S.W. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 189/3 A beautiful Orchid..furnished with narrow recurving foliage.

Recurved (rĭkē·rvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Bent back; having a backward curve. (Common in 19th c., esp. in scientific use.)

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. xvj b/2 The recurvede Needle for the sutures of the face. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 127 Having a short recurved body..and a short tail. 1725 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 107 A recurv'd Canal with several turnings. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 297 Aconite has two recurved pedunculate nectaries. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 548 The recurved tube must be dipped..under the surface of the tarry liquid. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 265 The common dog is distinguished from the wolf and jackal by its recurved tail.

b. In plant-names: (See quots.)

1820 T. Green *Universal Herbal* II. 860/1 *Ribes recurvatum*, Recurved Black Currant. 1877 S. C. *Ferns Brit. Isles* 27 *Lastrea Fœniseci* (The Recurved Fern).

† **Recu·rvity.** *Obs. rare.* [See Recurve *a.* and -ity.] The fact of being recurved.

1668–9 Sir T. Browne *Let.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 512 Whereby the little incurvitie at the upper end of the upper bill, and small recurvitie of the lower is not discerned.

Recurvo-, used in *Bot.* as comb. form of L. *recurvus*, as **recu·rvo-pa·tent,** bent back and spreading; **recu·rvo-te·rnate,** bent back and divided into three parts.

1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* Gloss. 1104 Recurvo-patent. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. ii. 390 Recurvo-ternate defensive and aggressive spicula.

Recurvous (rĭkē·rvəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *recurvus* Recurve *a.* + -ous.] Recurved, bent back.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* viii. vi. 401 *note*, In others I have observed long recurvous tails, longer than their whole bodies. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 362 These buffaloes were black, with recurvous horns.

Recus, obs. Sc. form of Recuse.

Recusance (re·kiuzăns, rĭkiū·zăns). [f. as next: see -ance.] = next.

1597 in *Antiquary* (1881) Oct. 176/1 Being all most willing and ready without any recusance..still to be partakers of the Lorde's Supper at their own Parish Church. 1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 28 By which generous Recusance of that Crown on Earth he merited many more in Heaven. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 230 Jon began to show signs of recusance. 1886 'W. S. Gregg' *Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers* 54 The parliament now passed laws prohibiting Catholic worship, and imposing a fine of one shilling, payable each Sunday for recusance.

Recusancy (re·kiuzănsi, rĭkiū·zănsi). [ad. L. type **recūsantia*: see Recusant and -ancy.] The action or practice characteristic of a recusant.

1. *Hist.* Refusal, especially on the part of Roman Catholics, to attend the services of the Church of England; from *c* 1570 to 1791 this was punishable by a fine, and involved many disabilities.

c 1600 Norden *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 55 It is the howse of one Tregean, who for his and his wives recusancie ..his lande was suspended and himselfe nere 20 yeares imprisoned. 1618 Dalton *Countr. Just.* 82 Any popish Recusant..which is conuicted or indicted for recusancie or which hath not receiued the Communion twice the yeare past. 1679 Evelyn *Diary* 24 Apr., The Duke of York, voted against by the Commons for his recusancy, went over to Flanders. 1732 Neal *Hist. Purit.* I. 588 He was for extending the Statute of Recusancy to them that went at any time to hear sermons from their own parish church. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 145 These grievous penalties on recusancy, as the wilful absence of catholics from church came now to be denominated. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 371 Heavy 'fines for recusancy'.. became a constant source of supply to the Royal exchequer.

† b. With *a*, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1624 Donne *Devot.* iii. Expost., I cannot say, I will come into thy house... It is not a Recusancy, for I would come, but it is an Excommunication, I must not. 1641 Smectymnuus *Vind. Answ.* ii. 34 The Jesuitish Casuists begun to draw on the Papists to a Recusancie.

2. Refusal to obey some authority or command.

1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 37 The commission giuen to Ionas, we haue already weighed: it followeth that wee handle his recusancy and disobedience therein committed. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. § 46 Charging recusancy herein, as a sin on the soul of the refusers. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xi, There was one of my able-bodied men the other day who plainly refused to attend the wappen-schaw at my bidding. Is there no law for such recusancy, Colonel Grahame? 1868 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) III. iii. 341 This sudden recusancy at the French Headquarters.

† b. Const. *of*; also with *inf. Obs. rare.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1408 He hath.., iustly certified Hugh Raulins, person of Tynby, for his wilful recusancy of two other personages. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* vi. v. *False Miracles* § 13 It happened that Abbot Whiting (the last of Glassenbury) was hanged thereon for his Recusancy to Surrender the Abbey.

Recusant (re·kiuzănt, rĭkiū·zănt), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *recūsant-em*, pres. pple. of *recūsāre* to Recuse. Cf. F. *récusant* (Littré).]

A. *sb.* 1. *Hist.* One, especially a Roman Catholic (*Popish recusant*), who refused to attend the services of the Church of England.

1552–3 *Act 7 Edw. VI*, c. 4 § 2 The Certificate of Recusauntes made by any of the said Archebyshoppes. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 34 In my opinion our recusantes, as wee call them, that is, our refusing papists to come to church, doo greatly offende. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 595 The principall catholique recusants..were sent to remaine at certaine conuenient places. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 32 Though all our Recusants be the King of Englands subjects, yet too many of them be the King of Spaines servants. 1687 Evelyn *Diary* 10 Mar., They would not promise his Majesty their consent to the repeal of the Test and penal Statutes against Popish Recusants. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. § 78 (1740) 363 To present all Recusants, whereof the legal Definition was the not coming to Church for a Month. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* viii. 248 It appears that this remote country was full of Popish recusants. 1881 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* (1882) I. ii. 46 Many Papists who had conformed to the authority of the English Church..fell away, and became recusants.

transf. a 1635 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 73 Imagine now the sceane lyes in the hall; (For at high noone we are recusants all). 1640 Sir J. Mennes & Smith *Wit's Recreat.* § 174 Sith our Church him disciplin'd so sore He (rank Recusant) comes to Church no more.

b. Applied to other religious dissentients.

1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) II. xviii. 370 By which the recusants were banished from the Netherlands. 1861 Stanley *East. Ch.* iv. (1869) 143 It is impossible at this distance of time..to judge how far the recusants were influenced by an attachment to the positive doctrine of Arius. 1891 S. Mostyn *Curatica* 121 Five of the recusants took away their hassocks..and worshipped with us no more.

2. One who refuses to submit to some authority, comply with some regulation or request, etc.

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Recusant*, he that refuseth to doe any thing. 1621 Fletcher *Wild Goose Chase* II. i, Since ye are so angry, And hold your Sister such a strong Recusant [etc.]. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 14 This Law did not presently find an universall Obedience in all the Land. And the Wonder is not great, if at the first making thereof it met with many Recusants. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* III. 67 All studded round.. With loyal students faithful to their books, Half and half idlers, hardy recusants, And honest dunces. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 521 Some refused compliance with the tariff. The recusants were adjudged to be in the wrong. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 762 Dealing with the dominions of the recusant as being a forfeited fief.

b. Const. *against, of,* † *to.*

1599 H. Buttes *Dyets Drie Dinner* To Country-men Rdrs., They are true Catholiques in matter of Dyet: no Recusants of any thing that is mans meate. 1638 Featly *Transubst.* 7 They are no lesse Recusants to your authority, then to our lawes. *a* 1661 Holyday (J.), All that are recusants of holy rites. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lv. (1862) V. 23 All being recusants of the recent peace. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 293 All ill-conditioned recusants against the decrees of the local senate should be mulcted in heavy damages.

B. *adj.* 1. Refusing to attend the parish church; dissenting.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. § 54. 892 Catesby likewise tooke in Ambrose Rookewood and Iohn Grant two Recusant Gentlemen. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 254 The Major part, albeit the Bishops and all the Recusant Lords were driven from thence, still opposed them. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. xiii, Do you know that your recusant Bishops wanted to consecrate him Bishop of Southampton? 1870 Burton *Hist. Scot.* lxvi. (1873) VI. 56 In one instance, where they had failed to bring a recusant clergyman to reason, he rates them in this petulant manner.

2. Refusing to acknowledge authority or to do something commanded or desired.

1659 Milton *Civ. Power* Wks. 1738 I. 554 The earnest expression of God's Displeasure on those Recusant Jews. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 47 Master Sims tried his best coaxing and his best double X on the recusant players. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxiii. (1862) III. 195 The subjugation of the recusant Medes.

b. In predicative use. *rare.*

1820 Scott *Abbot* xix, Frieze-jacket wants to dance with stammel-waistcoat, but she is coy and recusant. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lv. (1862) V. 2 Though the peace was sworn,.. the most powerful members of the Spartan confederacy remained all recusant.

3. Making a recusation.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 453 If the Party Recusant has any Cause himself depending with the Judge, in the Judges private Capacity.

Recusation (rekiuzē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [a. F. *récusation* (1332 in Godef. *Comp.*), or ad. L. *recūsātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recūsāre* to Recuse.] *Civil* and *Canon Law.* The interposition of an objection or appeal; *esp.* an appeal grounded on the judge's relationship or personal enmity to one of the parties.

c 1529 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 172 Yf this exception shuld be admytted as suffycyent cawse of recusation. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 181 The legates declared..that no such recusation..could or might by them be admitted. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 488 After the Protestants had sent him their Recusation of the Council, He made a publick Protestation against it. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 451 Now this Recusation obtains when a Judge has either before the Suit commenc'd, or on the Cause itself render'd himself suspected to the Parties in Judgment on some Account or other. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 88 That this might be done without any recusation or appeal, the Pope delegated all his authority to Wolsey. 1853 Lady Duff Gordon tr. *Ranke's Ferd. & Maxim.* ix. 82 He opposed a formal recusation to the recess of Frankfurt.

† **Recu·sative,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. late L. *recūsātīv-us* prohibitory: see Recuse and -ive.] That tends to refuse or prohibit.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. Rule 1 § 8 The act of the will..is acquisitive and effective, or recusative and destructive, otherwise than it is in any other faculties.

† **Recu·sator,** *a.* and *sb. Sc. Law. Obs. rare.* [f. as next: cf. *declarator, interlocutor,* etc.] **a.** *adj.* = next. **b.** *sb.* An exception taken to a judge as incompetent to try a case.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 172 Adherand to my recusatouris or declinatouris. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 113 He sould not be hard afterward, to propone any exception declinatour, or recusatour against the Judge.

† **Recu·satory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **recūsātōri-us*: see next and -ory.] Of or belonging to recusing; containing a recusation.

1529 Hen. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. (1679) Rec. II. xxviii. 78 The Queen..did protest at the said day, putting in Libels Recusatories of the Judges. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 352 A recusatory Libel or Allegation ought to be offer'd before the Judge recus'd, if he be present in Court.

Recuse (rĭkiū·z), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 5 *Sc.* reous. [ad. F. *récuser* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *recūsāre* to refuse, make an objection, f. *re-* Re- + *causa* Cause.]

† 1. To refuse (a thing offered). *Obs. rare*−1.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 165 Wydomarus.. sente a greet deel of the tresour to kyng Richard. And he recused it [*v.r.* refusede; L. *recusavit*], and seide þat he schulde haue al by þe riȝt of his lordschippe.

2. To reject, renounce (a person, his authority, etc.); to object to (a judge) as prejudiced.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 189 Kyng Iohn recusede [*v.r.* refused] and wolde in no wise fonge Stevene of Langtoun archebisshop of Caunterbury, þat was confermed by þe pope. *c* 1421 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 28 He therfor hem utterly recuseth, and herto he fully him submitteth. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 721/2 And [I] also doo..refuse, recuse, and declyne you my sayde Lorde, and your said Colleages, and your iurisdiction vpon causes aforesayde. 1598 Florio, *Ricusare*, to refuse, to renounce, to recuse. 1638 Ld. Digby, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* ii. (1651) 8 Their humility..will not let them be troubled when they are recused as judges. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 74 Unless he recus'd him as a suspected Judge, he ought to remain under his Jurisdiction. 1822 C. Butler in *Alban Butler's Lives Saints* (1836) I. p. xxviii, According to Thomas of Kempis (and what Catholic recuses his authority?). 1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 634 The defendant would be able to 'recuse' judges against whom a specific charge of presumable partiality could be made.

† b. To reject (an appeal). *Obs. rare.*

1529 Hen. VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. (1679) Rec. II. xxviii. 78 Yet she..[laid] in her Appeal, which also by the said judges was likewise recused.

† c. To refuse to submit to (a decree). *Obs.*

1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. xiii. 107 The Queen might at any time recuse and appeal from whatsoever decree or sentence she will.

† 3. To refuse *to* do something. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 273 The qwene..Vasthi recusenge to comme to hym was despisede. 1438 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) 32 Geyff þe schirra recus to do his office, or be neclygent. 1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 24 Th Emperours Ambassadors.. do nowe recuse to treate junctly wyth the French Ambassadors. 1542 *Ibid.* (1849) IX. 154 The Turke.. hath recusid to inprest soche monye as he promissid to the French King.

Recussion (rĭkv·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. type **recussiōn-em*, n. of action f. *recutĕre* to strike back.] The action of striking by return or recoil.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 674 Wearied by an incessant strain of anxiety and labour for more than a month, and shocked by the recussion of peace.

Recut (rīkv·t), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To cut again.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 46 Some repeat the cutting.. the second year, and..recut them at half a foot from the surface. 1862 *Proc. Oxf. Archit. Soc.* 143 The inscription ..not having been altered and recut, as had been suggested. 1897 S. L. Hinde *Congo Arabs* 51 They cut and re-cut the skin from the root of the nose upwards to the hair.

Recuyel(le), Recuylle, obs. ff. Recoil *v.*; varr. Recueil *sb.* and *v.* **Recydivation,** obs. f. Recidivation. **Recyt(e,** obs. ff. Receipt *sb.*, Recite *v.* **Recyve,** obs. f. Receive *v.*

Red (red), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 rēad, 2–6 read(e, 3 rēd(en, 3–6 rede, reed(e, 4–6 redd(e, (*comp.* 4 raddore, 5 -ur), 4–8 *Sc.* reid, (6 rid), 2– red. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *rēad* = OFris. *rād*, OS. (M.Du., MLG.) *rōd* (Du., LG. *rood*), OHG., MHG. *rōt* (mod.G. *roth, rot*), ON. *rauðr* (Sw., Da. *röd*), Goth. *rauþs*:—OTeut. **rauðo-z*:—pre-Teut. **roudho-s*, from the *o* grade of the ablaut series **reudh-, roudh-, rudh-*, widely represented in the cognate languages. Of the same grade as the Teut. forms are L. *rūfus*, OIr. *ruad(h)*, Lith. *raũda-s*; the other grades are represented by Gr. ἐρεύθειν to redden, OE. *rēod*, ON. *rjóðr* red, ruddy, and L. *ruber*, Gr. ἐρυθρός, OSl. *rŭdrŭ*, Skr. *rudhirá-* red.

The original long vowel is retained in the surname variously written *Read(e, Rede, Reed* and *Reid.* The shortening in the adj. is parallel to the cases of *bread, dead, lead* sb.]

A. *adj.* I.

1. Having, or characterized by, the colour which appears at the lower or least refracted end of the visible spectrum, and is familiar in nature as that of blood, fire, various flowers (as the poppy and rose) and ripe fruits (whence the frequent similes *red as blood, fire, a rose, cherry*, etc.).

The precise shades of colour to which the name of *red* is applied vary from bright scarlet or crimson to reddish yellow or brown (the latter esp. of the hair of certain animals). The numerous varieties are distinguished, when necessary, by prefixed nouns or adjectives, as *blood-, brick-, cherry-, fire-, flame-, flesh-, robin-, rose-red; dark, dull, light, lively red; fiery, foxy red; brown-, orange-, yellow-red; brownish, yellowish red*, etc. For examples of these, see the first element.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 404 *Flavum vel fulvum*, read. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1758 *Ruber*, read. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 3 Ægðer ge hwite gimmas ge reade. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* xv. 94 On gemong ðæm bellum [sceoldon hangian] reade apla. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xxvii. 15 (Gr.) Se readа telg. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Alse þe sunne scineð þurh þe gleſne ehþurl. .. 3if þet gles is red ho schineð red. *c* 1205 LAY. 15940 Þe oder is milcwhit .. þe oðer ræd alse blod. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2786 Tueye grete dragons out of þis stones come, þe on was red, þe oþer wyt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 12 Hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre And there-on red [*w.r.* rede] rubyes as red as any glede. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 57 In some place thereof is the Gravelle reede: and therefore Men clepen it the Rede See. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 129 We wryte vn to this tyme the capitalle letters with a redde color. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 35 Leves new..Some very rede, and some a glad light grene. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 49 The pockes appere vppon the skyn, and are lyke reed pymples. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 229 The starnis .. flew sa thick befoir my ein, Sum reid, sum ȝellow, blew, and grein. 1632 CHETTLE *Hoffmans* Hijb, The red lines Mixt with a deadly blacke will tell the world She died by violence. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 172 A sort of trefoil, with .. bright purple or red flowers. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 1060 The red marks Of superstition's scourge. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 19 Nor yet the hawthorn bore her berries red. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 257 The former [sparks] are brilliant, .. the latter usually of a paler or redder hue. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* xxviii, The red wall, mottled and clouded with its lichens.

b. Of fire, flame, lightning, etc. (*lit.* and *fig.*), and of objects lit up by these.

In early use chiefly as a conventional epithet.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 809 Blac rasetteð recen readа leg. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 44 (Gr.) ȝeondfolen fyre & færeyle, rece & reade lege. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Fur is hot & read. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 719 Þe castel lihteþ al abouten, And is raddore þen euere eny rose schal; þat þuncheþ as hit barnde al. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1633 Also seur as red is euery fir. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4176 þan fell þar fra þe firmament as it ware fell sparkis Ropand doun o rede fire. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 428 Quhat euir he be, reskewis off that kyn Fra the rede fyr, him sellf sall pass tharin. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xvi. (S.T.S.) I. 88 His hede apperit (as it war blesand) in ane rede low. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1353 Two red fires in both their faces blazed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 175 The Thunder, Wing'd with red Lightning. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1148 The inconquerable lightning .. Ragged and fierce or in red whirling balls. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 378 He strewed Upon the ground beside the red firelight His couch. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxviii, The hills were red with bonfires in every village.

fig. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 25 My rage doth kindle as red against him as ever.

c. Of the sky or sun, esp. at dawn or sunset; hence of dawn, the east, etc.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 2 Smolt bið; read is .. heofon. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1117 On þære nihte .. wæs seo heofon swyðe read ȝesewen. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 20 He recouerd .. þe regions all clene And all rialme & þe riches into þe rede est. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 7 The rakke of the rede sky. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Rubesco, Aurora rubescebat*, the morning waxed redde. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 453 Like a red morne that euer yet betokend Wracke to the sea man, tempest to the field. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 721 Hence at eve, Steamd eager from the red horison round [etc.]. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. Introd. 55 When red hath set the beamless sun. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 137 When red morn Made paler the pale moon. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 292 When the sun rises red, wind and rain may be expected during the day.

d. Of the cheeks (or complexion) and lips (as a natural healthy colour); hence also of persons.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1432 Mit se swiðe lufsume leores .. se rudie & se reade. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1205 Wyth chynne & cheke ful swete, Bope quit & red in-blande. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 153 Hir mouth [was] ful smal and ther to softe and reed. — *Sir Thopas* 15 Hise lippes rede as rose. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 162, I was reddere in rode þan rose in þe rayne. 1530 PALSGR. 322/1 Redde as ones lyppes or their chekes, .. *vermeil.* 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 266 Two lippes indifferent red. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 39 Women with big black Eyes, and red Cheeks. *a* 1720 SWIFT *Phyllis* 14 She .. practised how to place her Head And bit her Lips to make them red. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. ix, The bride hath paced into the hall, Red as a rose as is she. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. cxxi, A red lip with two rows of pearls beneath. 1894 G. MEREDITH *Lord Ormont* iii, His cheeks are as red as yours now you're blushing.

transf. 1862 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 246 Pope..had not the large red health that uncivilised women admire.

e. Of the hair (of men and animals) or beard.

1500–20 [implied in RED-HAIRED]. 1538 ELYOT Addit, *Aenobarbus*, .. a Roman, so callyd bycause he had a berde as red as brasse. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 220 [He had] a iolly long red peake, .. [which] he cherisht continually without cutting. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, Thou art a proper man, if thy beard were redder. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hart*, The Coats and Colours of this noble Beast..are usually of three several sorts, viz. Brown, Red and Fallow. 1797 PINCKARD *Notes W. Ind.* xxix. (1816) II. 241 The hair, ..from being slightly tinged with yellow, assumes..that particular hue, which is, more commonly than correctly, termed red. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 19 While wildly loose their red locks fly. 1819 WARDEN *United States* I. 245 A tail about a foot long, and covered with red hair. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ii, A boat rowed by one with a red beard.

f. Of soil, earth, etc. Cf. RED LAND.

1623 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) 626 The mold is of diuers colours.. ; the red which resembleth clay is the worst. *Ibid.*, The hardest kinde of it lies vnder the red ground. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 124 Vapours drawn up out of red earth aloft into the Air. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 371 Above a quarter of Kitchin-Garden Earth well sifted, more than of Red Mould. 1762 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* I. 53 The common opinion, that all hot grounds are red or brown..is..exploded by Columella. 1834 SCHOOLCRAFT *Exped.* 299 Little mounds of red earth frequently appeared above the grass. 1891 Q. *Noughts & Crosses* 217 The thin red soil of the ridge.

g. Combined with other colours in the same object, sometimes forming compound adjectives, as *red-and-blue, red-and-white*, etc. (Cf. 17 f.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2404 Þe king a welp he brouȝt..He was rede, grene & blewe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 174 Þe sailes .. som were blak & blo, Som were rede & grene. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 93 A wand of colour reid and grieyne. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 69 A kersey boot-hose .. gartred with a red and blew list. 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* xii. 110 Strong red and white spaniels. 1892 T. HARDY *Tess* xxxix, He observed..a red-and-blue placard.

2. As an epithet (chiefly *poet.*) of blood.

c 1205 LAY. 30412 Urnen þa brockes of reden blodes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1124 Al þe erþe aboute stod as in flode .. al of rede blode. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 415 The rede blood Ran endelong the tree ther she stood. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 306 Thai brochit blonkis to thair sidis brist of rede blude. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 135 The red bloud may run downe in thy necke. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1437 To Simois reedie bankes the red bloud ran. *a* 1755 *Edom o' Gordon* xix. in Child *Ballads* III. 434/1 Clear, clear was hir yellow hair, Whereon the reid bluid dreips! 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xxi, I have..Seen through red blood the war-horse dashing.

b. In pregnant uses, implying superior quality or value.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 7 Let vs make incision for your loue, To proue whose blood is reddest, his or mine. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, His blood was too red to be spared when that sort of paint was in request. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxviii, Inasmuch as very red blood of the superior quality, like inferior blood unlawfully shed, will cry aloud.

3. As a conventional (chiefly *poet.*) epithet of gold. Now only *arch.*

This use is also found in other Teut. languages. For *red gold* in mod. technical use see 19 and GOLD *sb.* 5.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2404 (Gr.) Hi..ȝesawon ofer since salo hlifian, reced ofer readum golde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 64 He .. ða grenan ȝyrda ȝebletsode and hi wurdon to readum golde awende. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 Þet fotspure..wæs eall of read golde. *c* 1205 LAY. 23309 He sende .. swiðe gode horsses seoluer and red gold. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4763 Þof þai had siluer and gold red þai moght noght find to bi þam bred. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1742 We haue riches full rife, red gold fyn. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 98 Sex thousand ȝeirlie .. Into tribute of fynest gold so reid. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ii, From the red gold keep thy finger.

b. Golden, made of gold. Now only *thieves' slang.* † *Red ones*, gold coins.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 463 Sevin hundreth paris of spuris ȝede War tane of knychtis that war dede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 501 Now is routhe to rede how þe red noble Is reuerenced or þe Rode. [*a* 1400 *Isumbras* 295, I salle the gyffe tene thowsand pownde of florence that bene ȝede and rownde.] 1568 T. HOWELL *Poems* (Grosart) I. 91 Besides all this, ich shall not mis of red ones to haue store. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* v. iv, There's a red rogue to buy thee handkerchiefs. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 502/2, I touched for a red toy (gold watch) and red tackle (gold chain). 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 61 Sich a nice watch,—a red 'un an' all.

c. *U. S.* As an epithet of the cent (formerly made of copper), usually in negative expressions.

1852 BRISTED *Upper Ten Thou.* vi. 144 It was a great catch for Miss Lewison, without a red cent of her own. 1889 *Sir Ch. Danvers* xxix, I don't care a red cent what you say.

4. Of cloth, clothing, etc.: Dyed with red.

Red hat (of cardinals): see HAT *sb.* 3, and 18 a below.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 252 Hi .. hine unscryddon þam readan wæfelse. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 302/92 With rede palles huy weren i-heoled þe faireste þat misten beo. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2036 Vpon þat ryol red clobe þat riche was to schewe. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxiii. 2 Why thanne red is thi clothing? 1412 *E. E. Wills* 19 A pallette couerte with reede velwette. *Ibid.*, A reed bedde of worsteyd. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lix, Thenne..came a ryche vessel hylled oner with reed sylke. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 633 The Erle of Warwike, whose seruitures were appareiled in red Cotes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 177 A valiant Gentleman, marked by a red cap he wore. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 77 All that wear Red Ribbons in their Hats. *a* 1729 SWIFT *Macer* 4 'Twas all th' Ambition his great Soul could feel To wear red Stockings. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 75 Then over all..His long red cloak..He manfully did throw. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* p. xviii, The red shirt of Garibaldi's troops. 1895 F. ANSTEY *Lyre & Lancet* I. 7 A..revolutionary poet..in a flannel shirt and no tie—or else a red one.

b. *Red flag*, as a sign of battle, etc.

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 233 What, dost summon a parlie, my little Drumsticke? tis too late: thou seest my red flag is hung out. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 91/4 That the Red Flag was out, both Fleets in sight of each other, expecting every hour fit weather to Engage. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Flag*, The red flag is a signal of defiance and battle. 1891 HULME *Heraldry* (1897) 271 Others were decking their houses with red flags, the symbols of revolution and bloodshed. *a* 1895 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* (1896) iv. 98 [He came] to tell me that the [Russian] forts were in sight, and a red flag flying. 'Odds bones!' said I, 'don't they mean to give any quarter, then?'

5. Of persons: Having red hair; † of a red or ruddy complexion.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXV. 25 Se þe æror com se wæs read and eall ruh and his nama wæs ȝenemned Esau. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 76/206 Willam þe rede king þat after willam bastard cam. *Ibid.* 319/686 Ho so hath of fuyre mest he is smal and red Oþur he is blac with cripse here. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 229 Tho that bene rede men, bene..trechurus, and full of queyntive, i-likenyd to Foxis. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 130 William the Rede was crouned in the ȝere of oure Lord m.lxxxvi. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Rufus*, somewhat redde; one that hath a redde head. 1598 FLORIO, *Rossa*, red, a red-woman. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 188 Richard Bourk Earl of Ulster (commonly called the Redde-earl). 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 232 In all regions, the children are born fair or at least red. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. iv, From Red De Clare, stout Gloster's Earl. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 490 Laudations of such persons as Hugh O'Neill and the Red O'Donnell and others.

b. Of animals: Having red or reddish hair; tawny, chestnut, or bay.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xix. 2 A reede kowe of hool age in the which no spot be. — *Zech.* i. 8 Loo! a man stiynge vp a rede hors; .. and after hym horsis dyuerse, rede, and white. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 913 A stalown asse..al blaak Or moushered or reed. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 359 Some of theim causenge redde swyne thro wycchecraſte [etc.]. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 203 Tak hony .. & grece of a red barow. *Ibid.* 207 Tempre wyþ mylk of a red cow. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* vi. 2 In the first charet were reade horse, in the seconde charet were blacke horse. 1651 BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 7 The wooll of a red Heyfer makes a good body. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* vii, The red cattle lowed to each other. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 16 Master had the red setter with him this morning, when he went for his stroll. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads, East & West* 78 The red mare played with the snaffle-bars.

c. Of certain peoples, esp. the North American Indians: Having (or regarded as having) a reddish skin. See also RED MAN, RED SKIN.

The correctness of the epithet as applied to the North American Indians has been denied by some writers.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. 21 Hee maketh some folkes whyte, some blacke, some read, and some Tawny; and yet is hee but one selfesame Sunne. 1765 in S. P. Hildreth *Pioneer History* (1848) 79 We, red people, are a very jealous people. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 122, I was obliged to convince my red brethren that, if I protected them, I would not suffer them to plunder my men with impunity. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 8 In the evening the red warriors entertained their white friends with dances and songs. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* iv. 198 The half-castes between Europeans and Maoris are unmistakeably red without any tendency to yellow.

6. Wearing red clothing (uniform, livery) or armour. Now *rare.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 50 Wolde he none forsake, The rede knyghte ne the blake. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 87 The Rede Reffayr thai call him [cf. 106 His cot armour is..ay off reide]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xvi, The reed knyghte of the reed laundes. 1841 THACKERAY *Chron. Drum* II. xii, He had fought the red English, he said, In many a battle of Spain. 1886 [see *red soldier* in 19].

7. Of the face, or of persons in respect of it: Temporarily suffused with blood, esp. as the result of some sudden feeling or emotion; flushed or blushing *with* (anger, shame, etc.).

c 1205 LAY. 29597 For þan ilke dede heo habbeð neb rede. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 811 (867) He was hit, and wax al red for shame. *c* 1386 — *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 542 For shame of hym my chekes wexen rede. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 816 The dene rurale worthit reid, Stawe for schame of the steid. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 His visage wexith reed.., and the teeres fallen in his eyene whan thou blamyst him. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 35 She red, and hot, as coles of glowing fier, He red for shame. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 54 Addresse your selfe to entertaine them sprightly, And let's be red with mirth. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* vi. 22 Mine enemies shall..then grow red with shame. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ii, The churchwardens..bustled themselves hot, and red, and frantic. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiv. (1878) 295 Tom's face was as red with delight, as his sister's had been with anger.

transf. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 14 (1822) I. 112 Millions of times did the sense of the impotence of his wish run up in red hurry to his cheeks.

b. Exceptionally high in colour.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 229 Tho that haue the face somewhate ruddy..Tho that have the chekys al reede as thay were dronken. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L ij b, He..was reed as a cok and had a good lyuynge colour. 1577 HARRISON *England* in *Holinshed* I. 85/2 Tyll they be read as cockes, and litle wyser then their combes. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* Concl. iii. Wks. 1716 II. 472 The Lazy Fat Prebend and Ceremony-Monger..is as Red in the Gills as a Turkey-cock, or his Scarlet-hood.

8. Stained or covered with blood. Used *absol.*, and const. *with* († or *of*) blood, gore, etc.

[*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 402 Ȝe hit schulen makien of reades monnes blode; þet is Jesu Crist i-readed mid his owune blode oðe rode.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20075 Mi fete, mi hend, o blod er red. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 361 The gres woux off the blud all rede. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1616 Vᵉ stretes of Jerusalem with thaire blode made he rede. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 352 The grounde was there soone dyed rede with grete effusyon of blood. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 109

Wauing our red Weapons o're our heads, Let's all cry Peace, Freedome, and Liberty. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* III. 46 Sad Philippi, red with Roman Gore. 1796 SCOTT *Will. & Helen* 211 The scourge is red, the spur drops blood. 1808 — *Marm.* VI. XXXIV, To tell red Flodden's dismal tale. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ix, The Fort del Oro was a red shamble. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 17 The Ptolemies quenched more than one savage insurrection with red hands. *fig.* 1813 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves, Night Scene* 65, I swore to her that were she red with guilt, I would exchange my unblenched state with hers.

transf. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. XXVIII, Rider and horse —friend, foe—in one red burial blent. 1894 G. MEREDITH *Lord Ormont* XXV, The dull red facts [of the duel] had to be disengaged from his manner of speech.

b. Shedding blood.

1806 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 23 Adieu to New Year's din and quarrel, Base chat, red blows. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* XXIX, It cam o' bluid-guiltiness—for 'at he had liftit the reid han' again' his neibour.

c. Of meat: Full of, coloured with, blood.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 109 The cow-calf is whiter veal: but the bull-calf, although redder, is better meat. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXI. 337 Avoid altogether red meat.

d. Consisting of blood.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. XVII, How that red rain hath made the harvest grow.

9. Marked or characterized by blood or fire, or by violence suggestive of these. (In later quots. with implication of b.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1142 It [the sword] was rede deþ icluped & mid riȝte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 889 Ye shal be deed by myghty Mars the rede. 1631 CHETTLE *Hoffman* I. C iv, Till red reuenge in robes of fire, and madding mischiefe runne and raue. *Ibid.* H iij, The heate Of our sad torment, and red sufferings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 174 What if..from above Should intermitted vengeance Arme again His red right hand to plague us? 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* IV, Red Massacres thro' their Republic fly. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 278 Justice..Drops the red vengeance from his willing hand. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. XXXVIII, Red Battle stamps his foot and nations feel the shock. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXVII, Tho' thrice again The red fool-fury of the Seine Should pile her barricades with dead.

transf. 1831 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XVII. 115 You have heard the stories of the mountain men in all their red exaggeration. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XVI. 265 Happy news to the Bretons! and red maledictions to the French!

b. Anarchistic, revolutionary.

Referring originally to the colour of the party badge, but now frequently associated with prec.

[1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 402/2 Germany itself is red with Socialism and a desire for Republicanism.] 1864 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 443/2 England is not Red..but she does sympathise heartily with Garibaldi's immediate ends. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 1/2 The Dynamitards have not secured the return of a single deputy even for the 'reddest' constituency in France.

10. Heated to redness; red-hot, glowing.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Ne kumeð non into Parais bute þuruh þisse leitinde sweorde, þet was hot & read. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Christopher*) 550 Þane gert þe kinge ane helme tak & in þe fyre It red al mak. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 235 Twoo firy dartes as the gledes rede. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. XXXII. (1558) 33 b, As I haue tolde, in coles rede His hande he brent for loue of his cite. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVI. 87 They wer full strenge of countenance, Lyk turkass birnand reid. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 16 To haue a thousand with red burning spits Come hizzing in vpon 'em. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 108 Bellows for Red Bullets. 1741 tr. *Cramer's Assaying* 20 Filings of Iron .. being presently made red in the Crucible. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 289 A waking dream of houses, towers. .. expressed In the red cinders. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 117 Scales that fall from the red iron hammered at the blacksmith's anvil.

11. Of the eyes: (*a*) Naturally of a red colour. (*b*) Bloodshot. (*c*) Inflamed, esp. with weeping.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 304 Runischly his rede yȝen he reled aboute. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* H v b, To haue his mouth open with reed eyes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 120 Poore soule, his eyes are red as fire with weeping. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 460 The eies of a Lyon are red, fiery, and hollow. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* 313 In the beginning the Eyes look red. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II, Death in her Hand, and Frenzy in her Eye! Her Eye all red, and sunk! 1788 COWPER *Death Bullfinch* i, Ye Nymphs if e'er your eyes were red With tears. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. vi, The snake..Watches with red and glistening eye. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. CXIX, Their bloodshot eyes all red with strife. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XX, Amyas was pacing the deck,..his eyes red with rage and weeping.

II. In combinations.

12. With substantives, forming attributive compounds as *red-brick* (floor), *red-leather* (trunk), etc.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xi. 83 We obeyed the call of our *red-bonnet guide. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* III. 19 It's a *red-breeches day, Master Charles. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Rhymes by Roadside* IV, The child upon the *red-brick floor. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms* 280 Red Brick Dust, used for parting Sand. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1817 Ho raȝt hym a riche rynk of *red golde werkez. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 8 Hir hair was like the reid gold wyre. 1767 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 14 May, I was once the happy owner of a *red-leather trunk. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 110 Leading him prisoner in a *red-rose chaine. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 151 Being rinsed in her owne red rose bloud. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, The little *red-silk cottage piano. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 52 The *red-throat jay screamed not for nought. 1754 BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* (ed. 2) 243 Apply .. a poultice with *red wine lees.

b. In specific names or designations, chiefly of animals, birds, and trees, as *red-bar parrot*, *red-head snake*, etc. (see quots.); **red-bead tree**, a leguminous timber-tree, *Ormosia dasycarpa* (also called *bead-tree* and *necklace-tree*), having red bead-like seeds; **red-bead vine**, the coral-bead plant, *Abrus precatorius* (see CORAL *sb.*[1] 9); **red-bean tree**, a species of *Erythrina* (cf. *coral-bean*); **red-ink plant**, the Virginian pokeweed, *Phytolacca decandra*. See also RED-COAT, -TOP, -WING.

1811 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 510 *Red-Bar Parrot. *Psittacus signatus*. .. It is said to be a native of Brazil. 1802 *Ibid.* III. II. 502 *Red Bead Snake. *Coluber Guttatus*. ..A native of Carolina. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 298 The *Red-Bead Tree. The seeds are pretty large, and well marked with a proportioned black spot. *Ibid.* 297 *Red-Bead Vine. The seeds are of a very beautiful scarlet colour with a black spot on one side. *Ibid.* 288 The Coral or *Red Bean Tree. The seeds of this tree are of a beautiful red colour. 1820 RAFINESQUE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. (1877) IX. i. 28 *Red-belly Shiner, *Luxilus Erythrogaster*. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 10/1 Chang is a *red-button mandarin. 1840 HEREMAN *Gardener's Lib.* II. 186 *Graphiphora Festiva*, Primrose Moth. .. *Red Clay Moth. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 357 **Red Dog Money*, a term applied, in the State of New York, to certain bank-notes which have on their back a large red stamp. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. 430 *Red-dye Bark. Because it's used in dying that Colour. 1764 EDWARDS *Gleanings* II. III. 346 Index, The *Red-heart Cherry. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 885/2 Its dark purplish berries.. contain a purplish-red juice somewhat resembling red ink, and hence it is sometimes called the *Red-ink Plant. 1880 O. S. WILSON *Larvæ Brit. Lepidopt.* 266 *Orthosia lota*, Linn. The *Red Line Quaker. 1840 HEREMAN *Gardener's Lib.* II. 165 *Orgya Antiqua*, Common Vapourer Moth. .. *Red Spot Tussock. *c* 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 11 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The *red-straw-lammas is the kind [of wheat] that is always sown upon this farm. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 242 *Red-Throat Lizard. *Lacerta Bullaris*.

13. Prefixed to the names of other colours, forming compound adjs. or sbs., as *red-brown*, *-fallow*, *-gold*, *-orange*, etc.

1824 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII. I. 174 Edged with red..and tipped with a small border of *red-ash. 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. vii, The hair .. turns to a *red brown. 1785 BURNS *Ep. Simpson* x, Her moors red-brown wi' heather bells. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 3 May 273/1 The rich red-brown canvas of a gliding wherry. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiv, Þe best hewe is *red falewe with a blacke mosel. 1896 MARY BEAUMONT *Joan Seton* 112 The diadem of her hair shining *red-gold in the light. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* 45 All the *red-orange hues are represented. 1828 DUNLOP in *Mem. R. Astron. Soc.* III. 267 A very singular star .. of an uncommon *red purple colour. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 990/4 One *Red Roan'd Horse, having Pitch-brands on both sides of his Shoulders. *Ibid.* No. 1020/4 A light Red-roan Gelding. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Swan's Nest* v, The steed shall be red-roan. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xii. 93 b, A high topped cappe, died of *redde scarlet. *c* 1350 *Ipomadon* 2398 Efte come another stede..that was *rede-sore. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Wood-Man's Bear* xlv, *Red-white hils, and white-red plaines. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 258 He had nothing on his heid bot syde *reid ȝallow hair. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 101 As the fresh red-yellow Apple dangles (In Autumn) on the Tree.

14. Forming parasynthetic adjectives, as *red-armed*, *-blooded*, *-cloaked*, etc.

a. In general use. (See also RED-BEARDED, -CHEEKED, -COATED, -EYED, -HANDED, -HEADED, -HEELED, -NOSED, etc.)

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 139 The awful blade Of *red-arm'd Justice. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 370 These organs are the same in the white as in the *red-blooded animals. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 388 The Annelides, ..or Red-blooded Worms, constitute the first [class]. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Lines Kensington Gard.*, Those black-crowned, *red-boled pine-trees. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 12 Little thinks in the field yon *red-cloaked clown Of thee. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 The *red-clock'd stocking trims the brawny leg. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 6 Then waxeth hys skin *rede colored also. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard'ner* 67 It's pretty red colour'd. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 513 Red-coloured or red-making rays. 1570 J. PHILLIP *Friendly Larum* in FAIT *S. P. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) II. 526 Some wish the *redcombde bird might crow. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 104 Lest the redcombed dragon slumber. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, He turned into a *red-curtained tavern. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 152 My name I have from my *red-feathered coat. 1890 HARRISON & VERRALL *Ancient Athens* p. lxxv, The rape..appears on upwards of twenty-five *red-figured vases. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 313 Seeing..The *red-finned fishes o'er the gravel play. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* IV. vii, What mean those swollen and *red-fleck'd eyes? 1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Flowers, Ivy-bush* iv, The *red-gemmed holly. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. v, A silver stream, Where thou shalt see the *red-gill'd fishes leap. 1803 SOUTHEY *Eclogues, Alderman's Funeral* 15 One of the *red-gown'd worthies of the city. 1894 FROUDE *Erasmus* 86 A *red-hatted lackey of the Holy See. 1603 HEYWOOD *Wom. killed* II. iii, The *red-leaved table of my heart. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* XXIX, The eyebrows over his *red-lidded blue eyes. 1819 KEATS *Fancy* 13 Autumn's *red-lipped fruitage too. 1621 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 34 Let my tongue..neuer to my *red-look'd Anger bee The Trumpet any more. 1849 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (ed. 2) VIII. xlix. § 23. 26 The *red-plumed dragoons of Floyd. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 73 The *red-puggered attire of the Turkey. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i, The *red-ribbed ledges drip with a silent horror of blood. 1857 THORNBURY *Songs Cav. & Roundh.* 184 Through the silent, *red-roofed town. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 135 Five tomahawks wi' blude *red-rusted. 1611 COTGR., *Rason*, a delicate *red-skaled fish. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. xliii, Red-scaled Dragons with deep burning light In their hollow eye-pits. 1535 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 208 A *red scoryd cow. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 90 A *red-shirted or green-jacketed mountaineer. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* II, The *red-snooded Phrygian girls. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 299 An immediate death-dealer who stood against *red-streaked heavens. *c* 1612 W. SIRACHEV *Hist. Travaile* (1849) 63 A kind of asenick stone, like .. *red tempered oyntments of earth. 1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* iii, Little old-fashioned, dumpy, whitewashed, *red-tiled houses. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ fil.* No. 46 (1754) 246 A kick .. from a *red-topt shoe. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1878) I. xii. 128 The *red-trousered French soldiers. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 165 The clarion note was sounded from some *red-wattled throat.

b. In the distinctive names of species or varieties of birds, fishes, moths, etc. (See also RED-BACKED, -BELLIED, -BILLED, -BREASTED, etc.)

1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 300 *Red-banded Parrot. .. On the forehead, from one eye to the other, is a band of red. .. Inhabits St. Domingo. 1758 G. EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* I. 58 The *Red-beaked Toucan. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* 613 He put his arm into the hole, and brought out a Tockus or red-beaked hornbill [*Toccus erythrorhyncus*]. 1705 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1953 The *red Beam'd Jamaica Muscle. .. The dead shells are white and shining, the others have red beams, which shoot from the hinge and are broader at the edges. 1880 O. S. WILSON *Larvæ Brit. Lepidopt.* 39 *Sesia myopiformis*, Bork. The *Red-belted Clearwing. *Sesia culiciformis*, Linn. The Large Red-belted Clearwing. 1705 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1952 The *red-blotted Carolina Crab. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 27 The great *red-bodied Spider, with the white cross. 1840 HEREMAN *Gardener's Lib.* II. 168 *Megachile Ligniseca*. Carpenter Bee. .. Red-bodied Bee.—Red Carpenter Bee. 1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* IV. Pl. 299 *Red-chested Dotterel. .. *Charadrius pyrrhothorax*. 1810 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 103 *Red-Cockaded Woodpecker, *Picus Querulus*. 1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* II. Pl. 52 *Red-Collared Goatsucker. .. *Caprimulgus ruficollis*. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. II. 544 *Red-Crested Duck. 1824 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII. II. 188 Red-crested Pochard (*Fuligula rufina*). 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 736 The White-eyed or Castaneous Duck,..and the Red-crested Duck, *Nyroca rufina*. 1776 P. BROWNE *Illustr. Zool.* 30 *Red-Crowned Barbet. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 523 Red-crowned Parrot, *Psittacus galeatus*. *Ibid.* IX. II. 446 Red-Crowned Finch (*Fringilla ruticapilla*). 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 123 *Red-eared owl, *Strix Asio* (Linn.). 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 57 Red-eared Monkey (*C. erythrotis*). .. From Fernando Po. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* III. Pl. 79 *Estrelda oculea*.. Red-eared Finch. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 413 *Red-Finned Sparus. *Sparus Erythropterus*. .. Native of Japan. 1882 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 210 Red-finned herrings are known as wine-drinkers in Scotland. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 308 *Red-fronted Parrot. .. Inhabits Brasil. 1815 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IX. I. 31 Red-fronted Barbet (*Bucco rufifrons*). 1817 *Ibid.* X. I. 91 Red-Fronted Swallow. *Hirundo rufifrons*. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 12 Kill me a *red hipt humble-Bee. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 466 *Red-Hooded Parrakeet. *Psittacus capitatus*. 1809 *Ibid.* VII. I. 229 *Red-Horned Owl, *Strix Asio*. 1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim. Amb.* 3/1 *Red Knobbed Trumpet [shell]. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 415 The *Red-listed Pearch .. has large silver Scales with a scarlet Gloss. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 133 The *red-mouthed Buccinum, with the clavicle erect. 1787 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* Suppl. 66 *Red-naped Parrakeet. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 543 Red-Naped Parrot, *Psittacus nuchalis*. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 245 *Red-Shafted Woodpecker. *Colaptes Mexicanus*. 1888 [see FLICKER *sb.*[4]. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 490 *Red-Sided Parrot. *Psittacus lateralis*. 1860 GOSSE *Brit. Sea-Anemones* 198 The *Red-specked Pimplet, *Banodes Ballii*. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 127 The black, *red-streaked, and spotted Nerite. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Engl.* 385/1 Red-streaked Spider, or Black-and-red Spider, an Australasian spider (*Latrodectus scelio*). 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 194 *Caloptenus femur-rubrum*, the *Red-thighed Locust, is found throughout North America. 1880 O. S. WILSON *Larvæ Brit. Lepidopt.* 39 *Sesia formiciformis*, Esp. The *Red-tipped Clearwing. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 428 *Red-Topped Parrakeet. *Psittacus Verticalis*. 1776 P. BROWNE *Illustr. Zool.* 10 *Red-Vented Cockatoo. *Ibid.* 78 Red-vented Warbler. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 481 Red-vented Cockatoo, *Psittacus Philippinarum*. 1877 *Nature* XVI. 218/1 Three Red-vented Terrapins (*Clemmys rubriventris*). ? 1711 PETIVER *Catal. Gazophyll.* Dec. x. 11/1 *Red-Waved, thread-girdled Heart Cockle.

c. In names of plants.

See also Cooke *Handbk. Fungi* (1871) for *red-cracked*, *-juiced*, etc., in names of fungi.

1634 JOHNSON *Merc. Botan.* 55 Spurre-flowred Orchis, or *Red-banded Orchis. 1611 COTGR., *Rosmarin sauvage*, (the *red-branched) wild Rosemarie. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 127 They have also a *red-ear'd bearded Wheat. 1762 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* I. 362 Their white kind of red ear'd wheat has a white ear and a red grain. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. 446 *Red-edg'd flouring Cane. 1888 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. x. 335 The *red-fleshed orange..fails to reproduce itself. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 262 Briar-Rose, *red-flower'd Dogs-Rose, or Hep-Tree. 1832 *Planting* 98 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Red-flowered Buckseye-tree, *Pavia rubra*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 853/2 *P[avia] *rubra*, often called Red-flowered Horse-chestnut. 1846 MRS. LOUDON *Brit. Wild Flowers* 135 The *Red-Fruited Bramble. *Ibid.* 143 The Red-Fruited Dwarf Rose. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 420 The *red-hearted, or upland beech. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 84 *Red leafed Cow Wheate. 1819 WARDEN *United States* II. 522 Andromeda, red leaved. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 183 The *red rooted potatoes have purplish flowers. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Turnip*, The red rooted turnip was formerly more cultivated in England than at present. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Wall-Moss*, The *red-stalked, transparent, grassy-leaved Bryum. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 321 Five coomb of seed red-stalked wheat. 1866 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* V. 69 *Filago Apiculata*. .. *Red-tipped Cudweed. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 151 The *red or purple topped, and the large green topped turnips. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 640 The red-topped [turnip] .. is apt soon to become stringy. 1832 *Planting* 29 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, *Red twigged Lime tree, *Tilia Europ. corallina*. *Ibid.* 105 *Red-veined Ash-tree, *Fraxinus rubicunda*. 1878 HOGG

& JOHNSON *Wild Fl. Gt. Brit.* X. Pl. 797 *Rumex Sanguineus*, Red-veined Dock. 1842 LOUDON *Encycl. Trees & Shrubs* 174 *Rhamnus Erythoxylon* .. The *red wooded Buckthorn.

15. a. With pa. ppples., as *red-clad, -dabbled, -dyed, -lined, -litten, -painted, -plowed, -written.* Also *red-wet (shod).*

1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 36 The *red-clad fishers row and creep Below the crags. 1857 THORNBURY *Songs Cav. & Roundh.* 4 Remember Edge-hill and the *red-dabbled mire. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. iv, I, in your case, put on a scarlet robe Of *red-died cruelty. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 242 Opening his *red-lined throat to its utmost extent. 1839 POE *Fall House of Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 301 Travellers .. Through the *red-litten windows see Vast forms. 1891 G. F. X. GRIFFITH tr. *Fouard's Christ* I. 259 The red-litten peaks. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) II. 566 The *Red-painted Hatchet of War. 1884 TENNYSON *Early Spring* 3 The Heavenly Power .. domes the *red-plow'd hills With loving blue. 1785 BURNS *Ep. Simpson* xi, Still pressing onward *red-wat shod. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* July 384/2 The hand of her kindred has been red-wat in the heart's blude o' my name. 1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 1701 To read *red-written up and down The world [etc.].

b. With pres. ppples. in complemental use, as *red-branching, -burning, -flowering, -gleaming, -hissing, -ripening, -streaming, -swelling.* Also objective, as *red-making.*

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I, There lies..the ripening Diamond's Ray, And thence *red-branching Coral's rent away. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. iv, Throw away Her bounties, as they were *red-burning coals. 1816 WARDEN *Descr. Columbia* 166 Maple (*red flowering). *Acer rubrum.* 1864 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* II. 129 *Spergularia Rubra.*.. Red-flowering Field Spurrey. 1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants* 471 This rugged-barked variety (Victorian Ironbark) must not be confused with the Red-flowering Ironbark (*E. Sideroxylon*) of New South Wales. 1855 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 50 Under the *red-gleaming moonlight. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* II. x, And wrench the Bolt *red-hissing from the Hand Of him that thunders. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 482 The bolt, red-hissing from above. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (ed. 3) 168 The homogeneal Light and Rays which appear red, or rather make objects appear so, I call Rubrific or *Red-making. 1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 359 If IF *fi* be changed to a red-making beam [etc.]. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* V, The native Strawberry *red-ripening grows. 1823 MRS. HEMANS *Vespers of Palermo* II. iv, The partial glare Of the *red-streaming lava. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* V, He rolls *red-swelling, tearful Eyes around.

III. In special applications.

16. As a distinctive epithet of things in which the colour forms a natural or obvious mark of kind or class.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 149/8 *Ceramnie*, reade winberige. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4678 Depe selers .. he fild wit wines, quite and red. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 15 Some .. painten with colours riche .. as with red inke. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 199 Closed wyþynne þe ere wyþ red wax. *Ibid.* 227 Þen seþ hem wel in red eysel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/2 Rede grapes, *albee.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 142 Parchmente, reedwax, pommes, bokes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 143 The white and red Muskedine, one of the most famous Wines in Italy. 1764 *Suppl. Treat. Quadrille* 27 A Reflection on the Difference in playing the same Hands, in Black and in Red Suits. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 184 The finest kind of marl and red bricks, called cutting bricks. 1849 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* § 851 Many of the red stars are variable. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 321 The blood of Invertebrated animals, from which the red corpuscles are almost or altogether absent.

b. Applied to various diseases marked by evacuation of blood or cutaneous eruptions.

a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 152 For þe reed flyx. 1417 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 318 De quibus [agnis] in morina lxij, in quodam morbo voc. le redeyll. 1447 [see FLUX *sb.* 2]. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 114 b, Cryst .. heled Martha her syster of the reed fluxe. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 6 If y^e^ waking come of y^e^ iede colera, then waxeth hys skin rede colored also. 1563 [see LEPRY]. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 20 A red Murren o' thy Iades tricks. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 364 The red-plague rid you For learning me your language. 1664 *Meth. Chem. Philos. & Physick* 242 These are the signs of the red Lepry. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* (1858) 368 In red mange the whole integument is in a state of acute inflammation. 1878 *Times* 26 Dec., 'Soldier disease or red disease' are names given to any affection in swine accompanied by general or patchy redness of the skin.

c. *Red bogs*, one of the chief classes of bogs in Ireland (see quot. 1846).

1685 W. KING in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 955 Every red Bog has about it a deep marshy sloughy ground, which they call the bounds of the Bog. 1737 *Dublin Soc. Weekly Obs.* No. 19 (1739) I. 122 The Crop I mean is Hops; and the Bogs in which I have reared them with most Success, the worst and most useless of all others—the red Bogs. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 347 The colour of the matter of which they are composed is, for the most part, reddish, whence they are usually called red bogs. Exclusive of the red or flat bogs [etc.].

d. *Red squadron*, one of the three squadrons into which the Royal Navy was formerly divided.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3835/3 Sir John Munden, Rear-Admiral of the Red-Squadron. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Fleet*, The ships of the red squadron wear an ensign, whose union is displayed on a red field. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 223 *note*, The English do not wear the red flag at the main. ..The distinguishing flag of the red squadron has ever been the Union or flag of the Lord High Admiral. 1892 HULME *Heraldry* (1897) 262 Until 1864, Great Britain had admirals, and vice and rear-admirals, of the red, white, and blue squadrons.

17. Used more or less descriptively and distinctively with the general or generic names of animals, birds, fishes, plants, and minerals.

a. *Animals*, as *red bat, cat, kangaroo, lemur, mole, rat, slug, snail* (see quots.); **red adder**, *U. S.*, the copperhead snake; **red ant**, any ant of this colour, esp. (*a*) a common small British ant, *Formica* (or *Myrmica*) *rubra*; (*b*) the hill- or horse-ant, *F. rufa*; (*c*) the American house-ant, *Monomorium pharaonis*; (*d*) (see quot. 1872); †**red antelope**, (*a*) the steen-bok; (*b*) the nagor or Senegal antelope; **red ant-fly** (see ANT-FLY); **red bat**, *U. S.*, a common American bat; **red bear-cat**, the panda or wah (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **red buck**, a South African antelope; **red bug**, *U. S.*, (*a*) the cotton-stainer, *Dysdercus suturellus*; (*b*) one of several red harvest-ticks; **red crab**, *U. S.*, an edible crab of the Pacific coast; **red fox**, (*a*) the common European fox, *Vulpes vulgaris*; (*b*) the common North American fox, *V. fulvus*; (*c*) the kit-fox of N. America; **red hare**, a variety of the common American hare; **red louse**, the harvest bug, or harvest mite (*Cent. Dict.*); **red lynx**, the bay lynx, *Felis rufa*; **red maggot** (see MAGGOT); **red monkey**, the patas of Western Africa; **red mouse**, the harvest mouse; †**red orang**, the orang-outang; †**red snake**, a Virginian species of snake (? the red adder); **red squirrel**, the chickaree; **red tiger**, the cougar (*Cent. Dict.*); **red viper**, (*a*) a species of British viper; (*b*) *U. S.*, the red adder or copperhead; **red wolf**, (*a*) a South American wolf, *Canis jubatus*; (*b*) a North American variety of the common wolf. Also RED DEER, RED SPIDER, RED WORM. (For *red admiral, arches, carpet*, etc., see 19.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v. *Copperhead*, It has various other popular names, as Copper-belly, Red Viper, *Red adder. 1667 KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 426 If you put Black Ants into a Bank of the *Red [ants], the Black .. will not meddle with the Red, but .. run away. 1747 GOULD *Acc. Eng. Ants* 11 The Red Ants are to be met with under broad Stones or other Rubbish. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. xvii. 97, I found the inhabitants of a nest of the red ant (*Myrmica rubra*) very busily employed. 1872 WOOD *Insects at Home* 340 The Red Ant (*Formica sanguinea*) is worthy of some notice, because it is one of the slave-making species. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* I. 76 *Red Antelope. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* 80 The Steen-Bok or Red Antelope of Mr. Pennant. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 146/2 The nagor, or red antelope,..inhabits Senegal and the Cape. 1812 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VI. pl. 50 *Red Bat. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 167 The *Atalapha noveboracensis*, or Red Bat, is perhaps the most common of the eastern American bats. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 261/1 A smaller species of bot, called from its colour the *red-bot, is occasionally found in the stomach [of the horse]. 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn in Dark Places* 97, I beheld the gnu and the zebra, the *red-buck, the spring-buck, and ..the lechwe, or water-buck. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 564 Wild *Red Cat. 1887 RATHBUN in Goode *Fisheries U.S.* II. 657 The common crab (*Cancer magister*); the *red crab (*Cancer productus*); the rock crab [etc.]. 1816 WARDEN *Descr. Columbia* 159 The grey and the *red fox frequent this region. 1875 COPE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. I. iii. 62 Our red fox (*Vulpes fulvus*) is nearly related to the European fox (*V. vulgaris*). 1879 GOODE *Ibid.* XXIII. iv. 19 *Lepus Americanus*, var. *Washingtonii*.—*Red Hare.—West of Rocky Mountains from Columbia River into British Columbia. 1877 *Nature* XV. 419/1 A *Red Kangaroo (*Macropus rufus*), born in the Gardens. 1848 CRAIGS. v. *Red*, *Red lemur, the quadrumanous animal, *Lemur rubra*. 1875 COPE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. I. iii. 65 The *red lynx and raccoon are examples.., and several species of wood-warblers. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 487 *Red Mole..*Talpa rubra Americana*. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 80 The Red Mole of America..is more likely the *Scalops canadensis*. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* 403 The Patas, or *Red Monkey. 1848 CRAIG s.v. *Red*, Red or Patas monkey, the *Cercopithecus ruber* of Geoffroy, and *Simia rubra* of Linnæus. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 760/12 *Hic roonideus*, a *redmowse. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* lx, As my neighbour was housing a rick he observed that his dogs devoured all the little red mice that they could catch, but rejected the common mice. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 55 The Pongo .. is known only to occur in Borneo where the *Red Ourang has not been ascertained to exist. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 452 *Red Rat, *Mus Rutilus*. .. Inhabits Sibiria, from the Oby eastward to Kamtschatka. 1783 BARBUT *Vermes* 30 *Limax Rufus*. .. The *Red Slug. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 486/2 *Arion rufus*. Red Slug. *Ibid.*, The supposed virtues of a decoction..of Red Slugs in disorders of the chest. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XVIII. 297 Late gadre an hep of *red[e] snayl[is] þat crepyn aboute in reyn and haylys. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 200 Tak þe water of þe rede sneyl. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 87 *Limax subrufus*. .. The naked red Snail. 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 134 There is another sort of deadly Snake, called the *Red Snake. 1819 WARDEN *United States* I. 230 The *Red Squirrel, not so large as the Grey, has its name from a reddish stripe which runs along the back. 1847 AUDUBON & BACHMAN *Vivip. Quad. N. A.* I. 129 Providence has placed much food .. within reach of the Red-Squirrel during winter. 1828 *The Crypt* III. 9 A serpent, known to the gamekeepers of Dorsetshire under the name of the *Red Viper,..considered to be more poisonous than the common viper, but is fortunately very rare. 1859 [see *red adder* above]. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 91 The *Red Wolf.. From the marshes of South America. 1876 GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. VI. 69 Red Wolf.

b. *Birds*, as *red butcher-bird, creeper, dunlin, heron, humming-bird, oriole, pheasant, sandpiper, sheldrake, shrike, sparrow, wheat-ear* (see quots.); **red-chatterer**, the Surinam red-bird, *Ampelix carnifex*; **red cock**, the grouse; †**red coot-foot**, = *red phalarope*; **red curassow**, the red Peruvian hen, *Crax rubra*; †**red curlew**, the scarlet ibis; **red duck**, the castaneous or white-eyed duck; **red falcon**, † (*a*) an East Indian falcon, also called *red Indian falcon*; † (*b*) the female peregrine falcon when a year old; (*c*) the merlin; **red fink**, the red grenadier grosbeak, *Ploceus oryx*; **red flammant, flamingo**, the common flamingo, *Phœnicopterus ruber*; **red godwit**, the bar-tailed or black-tailed godwit, *Limosa rufa* or *ægocephala*; **red goose**, *U. S.*, the snow-goose (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **red grosbeak**, the cardinal grosbeak or Virginia nightingale; **red grouse** (see GROUSE 1 b); **red hawk**, (*a*) a yearling hawk; (*b*) the merlin; **red hoop**, the bullfinch; **red jungle-fowl** (see JUNGLE 3 b); **red kite**, the common kite; **red knot**, the sanderling and knot in summer plumage; **red lark**, ? (*a*) the meadow or water pipit; (*b*) the American tit-lark; **red linnet**, (*a*) the common linnet; (*b*) the lesser redpoll; (*c*) the goldfinch; **red lobefoot**, the red phalarope; **red macaw**, the red-and-blue macaw; **red martin**, *U. S.*, the red godwit (*Cent. Dict.*); **red owl**, *Strix asio*; **red partridge**, the red-legged partridge; **red phalarope**, the grey phalarope in summer plumage; **red ptarmigan**, the grouse; **red rail**, the Virginia rail (*Cent. Dict.*); **red robin**, (*a*) the redbreast; (*b*) = next; **red tanager**, the scarlet tanager; **red thrush**, (*a*) the redwing, *Turdus iliacus*; (*b*) the American red-breasted thrush; **red tiercel**, the male peregrine falcon when a year old. Also RED-BIRD, RED-GAME. (For *red-back, -bill*, etc., see 18 b, and main words.)

1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. II. 54 The Crested *Red or Russit Butcher-Bird. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. I. 97 *Red Ch[atterer]. 1817 SHAW *Gen Zool.* X II. 425 Red Chatterer, with a band through the eyes and the tips of the quills and tail-feathers black. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 229 *Red Cock. 1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 100 *Lobipes hyperboreus*. *Red Coot-foot. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. II. 721 *Red Creeper, *Trochilus coccineus*. ..Supposed to be found in Mexico. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim Biog.* (1813) II. 142 The Red Creeper. This diminutive inhabitant of New Spain .. I mention merely for the purpose of describing its nest. 1819 SHAW *Gen Zool* XI. I. 169 The *Red Curassow is the size of a turkey. 1754 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* I. 84 The *Red Curlew 1769 BANCROFT *Guiana* 172 The Curlew of Guiana is the Indian or Red Curlew of Ray. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool* II 576 Lapmark, *Red, and Garganey Duck. 1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 95 *Anas Nyroca*, Castaneous duck..Red duck. 1824 SHAW *Gen Zool.* XII. I. 96 *Red Dunlin (*Pelidna Subarcuata*)..Dunlin with the beak longer than the head. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* (1676) Pl. 9 *Falco ruber Indicus*..The *Red Indian Falcon 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 82 The Red Falcon. 1887 SMITH *Birds* 69 (E.D.D.) The female when a yearling was termed a 'Red Falcon'. 1890 WATSON *Nature & Woodcraft* viii, The Keeper's 'red falcon' is the beautiful Merlin. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Africa* 185 *Red Fink of Colonists. ..The 'Red Caffre Fink', though not an uncommon bird, is certainly a very local one. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 504 *Red Flammant. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* V. 299 Pl. 93 *Red Flamingo. 1824 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII. I. 186 Red Flamingo with the quills black. 1766 PENNANT *Brit Zool.* (1768) II. 353 The *red godwit is superior in size to the common kind. 1824 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII. I. 78 The Red Godwit is found in various parts of Europe, Asia, and North America: in England it is found throughout the year. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 199 Black-Tailed Godwit Also called Red godwit (Ireland). 1731 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* 55 pl. 57 The *Red Grosbeak, or Virginia Nightingale. ..Some call it the Virginia Nightingale, and in Virginia, &c. they call it the Red-bird, but more properly the Red Grosbeak. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) I. Index 229 *Red Grous. 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 171/2 Moor Game or Red Grous. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 321 Some authors have called our Red Grouse, the Red Grous Ptarmigan, the Red Ptarmigan, and the Brown Ptarmigan. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Resignation* 70 The red-grouse, springing at our sound. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 7, I do lyk ane *reid halk schout. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 32 The young hawks of the year are called red hawks, from the colour of their plumage. 1890 WATSON *Nature & Woodcraft* 13 The great grouse poachers of the Moors are the beautiful little Merlins. ..The 'red hawk' is plucky beyond its size and strength, and will pull down a partridge. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 283 The greater speckled or *red Heron of Aldrovand. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 59 Bullfinch. ..*Red-hoop. 1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. I. 32 The Long-tail'd *Red Humming-Bird. 1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 265 *Milvus regalis*; The *Red Kite. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 491 In some districts this [the black kite] is much commoner than the red kite. 1824 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII. I. 90 *Red Knot (*Calidris Islandica*). 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 303 *Red Lark. This species is equal in size to the common lark. 1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 77 *Alauda Rubra*, Redlark. 1738 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 68 The *Red Linnet, Cock and Hen. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 298 A male of three years old is distinguished in the spring, by the name of the Red Linnet. 1893 [see LINNET 1]. 1819 CAPT. ROSS *Voy. Discov.* App. II. lix, *Lobipes Hyperboreas* (*Red Lobefoot), commonly named Red Phalarope. 1703 *Red macaw [see MACAW]. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 288 Were one to compare .. the red macaw with the ground

parrot of New Holland. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. II. 431 *Red Oriole... Size of our Black bird. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 234 *Red Owl. 1812 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* V. 84 The Red Owl is eight inches and a half long. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 678 Now the 'Red Owl' and the 'Mottled Owl' of the older American ornithologists are known to be one species. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. II. 767 Greek Partridge or Great *Red Partridge. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 229 The Red Partridge (*Tetrao rufus*, Lin.) and five or six others .. are peculiar to the eastern hemisphere. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 414 *Red Phalarope. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 366 To these varieties Temminck has added the Red Phalarope. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 712 In summer..the whole of the lower parts are bright bay,..and hence it has in this condition been called the Red Phalarope. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 486 The *red Pheasant. 1819 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XI. II. 294 The *Red Ptarmigan is in length fifteen inches and a half. 1843 [see *red grouse* above]. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 394 *Red Sandpiper. *Tringa Icelandica.* Birds of this species have appeared in great flocks on the coast of Essex. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 192 *Red Shrike .. its body is of a bright red colour. Inhabits Surinam. 1783 *Ibid.* III. 271 This [crimson-headed finch] inhabits the thick woods about the Volga and Samara, where it is called the *Red Sparrow. *Ibid.* 217 *Red T[anager]. *Tanagra Rubra.* .. Inhabits Canada. 1827 AUDUBON in *Journals* (1893) I. 245 The powers of..the *Red Thrush. 1843 *Ibid.* 516 The delightful song of the Red Thrush. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 4 Red thrush (Midlands). 1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. I. 31 The *Red or Russit-Colour'd Wheat Ear. 1817 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* X. II. 569 Red Wheatear (*Vitiflora rufa*). .. Taken at Gibraltar and near Bologna.

c. *Fishes*, etc., as *red dory, lamprey, mackerel, scallop, sea-nettle*; **red bandfish**, the red ribband fish or red snakefish, *Cepola rubescens* (cf. BAND *sb.*[1] III); **red bass**, (*a*) *U. S.* the red drum or red-fish, *Sciæna ocellata*; (*b*) an Australian fish (see quot. 1898); **red bream** (see quot.); **red char**, the case-char before spawning (formerly regarded as a distinct species); **red cod**, (*a*) the rock-cod; (*b*) a New Zealand gadoid fish, *Pseudophycis bacchus*; (*c*) (see quot. 1836); **red crab**, (*a*) the sea cray-fish; (*b*) an American crab (see quot. 1884); **red cusk**, a Californian fish (see quot.); **red dace**, (*a*) the roach; (*b*) *U. S.* the red-fin; **red drum**, =*red bass*; **red garrupa** (see quot.); **red gilthead**, the sea bream; **red grouper**, a Mexican fish, *Epinephalus morio*; **red gurnard** or **gurnet**, (*a*) a species of gurnard, the rocket or rochet, *Trigla cuculus*; (*b*) = next; **red gurnet-perch**, an Australian fish (see quot.); **red lump**, the cock-paddle; **red mullet**, a surmullet; **red paddle**, *Sc.* = *red lump*; **red perch**, (*a*) the rose-fish, *Sebastes marinus*; (*b*) a Tasmanian and Australian fish (see quot. 1898); **red ribband fish**, =*red bandfish*; **red rock-cod**, (*a*) one of several Australian fishes (see quot.); (*b*) the orange rock-fish of N. America; **red rock-crab** (see quot.); **red rock-fish**, (*a*) a Bermudan fish (see quot.); (*b*) one of several fishes of the Pacific coast of N. America belonging to the genus *Sebastodes* or *Sebastichthys*; **red scisena**, = *red bass*; **red snakefish**, =*red bandfish*; **red snapper**, a voracious fish of the Gulf of Mexico, *Lutjanus Blackfordii* or *vivanus*; **red sole**, the little sole, *Solea lutea*; **red surmullet**, the plain red mullet, *Mullus barbatus*; **red trout**, the lake trout; **red tubs**, the sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*; **red wrasse**, the female wrasse, *Labrus mixtus*. Also RED-FISH, RED-HORSE. (For *red-belly, -fin, -mouth, -sides*; *red-fender, -ribbon*, etc., see 18 b and 19.)

1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 204 *Red Band-fish. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 263 The Red Bandfish is common in the Mediterranean. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 214 Red band-fish or red snake-fish, owing to its colour, appearance, and movements. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 372 In the Carolinas, Florida, and the Gulf, we meet with the names 'Bass' and its variations, 'Spotted Bass', '*Red Bass' [etc.]. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 383/2 *Red Bass*, a fish of Moreton Bay, *Mesoprion superbus*, family *Percidæ*. *Ibid.*, **Red Bream*, name given to the Schnapper when one year old. 1674 RAY *Fresh-w. Fish* 109 *Red Charre [see CHAR *sb.*[3]]. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 258 The two others [specimens] were inscribed, the Red Charr, the Silver or Gilt Charr. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 109 [The case charr] when exhibiting the bright crimson belly which it assumes before spawning,..is called the red charr. *a* 1705 RAY *Synopsis Pisc.* (1713) 165 A *Red-Cod or Rock-Cod. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 268 The Tamlin Cod, Red or Rock-Cod, about two feet long. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 148 On the coast of Durham and Northumberland, and at the Isle of Man, the Cod acquire a dark red or reddish brown colour; and are called Red Cod. 1674 RAY *Catal. Fishes* 105 Long Oyster, Sea-gar, *Red Crab. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 771 The Red Crab —*Cancer productus* .. is found along the entire Pacific coast of the United States. *Ibid.* 244 A single species is known in California, the so-called *Red-Cusk, *Brosmophycis marginatus*. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 176 [The roach is] sometimes termed *red-dace from the colour of its fins. 1884 [see *red-fin* in 18 b]. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 292 *Red Dory, *Zeus Aper*. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 362 The *Red Drum of our coast, *Sciæna ocellata*. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 94/2 About the first of May the large red-drum..commence to enter the inlets. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 264 *Red Garrupa (*Sebastichthys caurinus*)...This species is known as 'Garrupa', 'Rock-fish', and 'Rock-cod'. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) III. 212 *Red Gilt-Head. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 37 *Pagellus centrodontus*,..Common sea bream, sharp-toothed sea bream. Red gilthead. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 410 The *Red Grouper is extremely abundant in the Gulf of Mexico in company with the red snapper. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Icthyogr.*, *Red Gurnard [see GURNARD 1]. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) III. 243 The spines are longer and slenderer in those of the red gurnard. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 256 A single specimen of the Red Gurnard of Europe, *Trigla cuculus*, is said to have once been taken at New York. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 269 The fish that chiefly supply our market are the *red gurnet,..mullet,..whiting [etc.]. 1882 TENISON-WOOD *Fish N. S. W.* 48 (Morris) *Sebastes percoides*, a fish of a closely allied genus of the same family... In Victoria it is called the *Red Gurnet-perch. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. II. 261 *Red Lamprey, with brownish back. 1873 F. T. BUCKLAND *Fam. Hist. Brit. Fishes* x. 174 Our fishermen consider them to be different species and call them the *Red lump and the Blue lump. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 2 *Red Mackrel, silvery beneath, with small scales. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* I. 149 Brills, pipers, dories, and *red mullet. 1809 SHAW *Zool. Lect.* II. 67 One of the principal species is the red Mullet or the Surmullet. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 294 There are two species, both of which are European, the Striped Red Mullet, *M. surmuletus*, .. and the Plain Red Mullet, *M. barbatus*. 1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 217 The Red Mullet appears to be most common in the Mediterranean. 1885 [see *goat-fish* s.v. GOAT 4 b]. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 181 Cock- and hen-paidle or *red- and blue-paidle, according to sex. 1819 WARDEN *United States* I. 431 The following fishes are found in the Lakes Champlain [etc.]..*red-perch, white-perch. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 260 The Rose-fish..is also known as 'Red Perch'. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 385/1 *Red Perch*, name given in Tasmania to the fish *Anthias rasor*. .. In Australia, it is *Anthias longimanus*. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 262 *Red Ribband fish. 1883 RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 15 The '*Red Rock-Cod'—*Sebastes percoides* and *Scorpæna cardinalis, cruenta*, and *bynoensis*— are rock- and ground-fish, and readily take the hook. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 265 Orange Rock-Fish (*Sebastichthys pinniger*) .. is usually called simply 'Red Rock-Cod' or 'Red Rock-fish'. *a* 1884 in Goode *ibid.* 778 The *Red Rock Crab—*Echidnoceros setimanus*. 1876 GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. v. 57 *Trisotropis guttatus*. ..With some doubt I refer to this species the *Red Rock-fish of the Bermuda market. 1884 in Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 265 Red Rock-fish (*Sebastichthys ruber*). ..This species is usually the 'Red Rock-fish' *par excellence*. *Ibid.* 266 Red Rock-fish of Alaska (*Sebastichthys proriger*). 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 86 *Red Scallop. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 541 *Red Sciæna, with connected dorsal fins, spiny head, and a very long spine on the anterior gill-cover. 1611 COTGR., *Posterol*, the *red sea-Nettle; an ouglie, and imperfect sea-fish. 1822 COUCH in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1823) XIV. 76 *Red Snakefish. *Cepola rubescens*. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 303 One species..is occasionally found on the south coast of England, where it is known as the..Red Snake-fish. 1879 GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* XXIII. IV. 47 *Red Snapper. —West Indian Fauna and north to Savannah Bank. 1884 — *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 395 In the Gulf of Mexico the Red Snapper is exceedingly abundant. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 45 *Solea lutea*,..Little sole: *Red sole. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 227 *Red Surmullet. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 23 The *M[ullus] barbatus* is known as the red surmullet. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 488 The Lake Trout has other appellatives..'Tyrant of the Lake', 'Laker', '*Red Trout'. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 62 *Trigla hirundo*,..tub-fish, or tubbot: sea crows: *red tubs: smooth sides. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 286 The *Red Wrasse is a well-marked species, first described by Ascanius. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 258 *Labrus mixtus*..Female—red wrasse.

d. *Plants*, as *red asphodel, blite, bramble, briar, cabbage (cole), carrot, catchfly, cinquefoil, colewort, crab-tree, cranesbill, eye-bright, feather-moss, fennel, helleborine, henbane, hickory, oat, onion, passe-flower, potato, sedge, spurry, stonecrop*; **red algæ**, the algæ or seaweeds constituting the class *Florideæ* or *Rhodospermeæ*; rhodosperms; **†red archangel**, = *red dead-nettle*; **red ash**, (*a*) a North American ash, *Fraxinus pubescens*; (*b*) a hard-wooded Australian tree, *Alphitonia excelsa*; (*c*) the silky oak of Australia, *Orites excelsa*; **red bartsia**, the common bartsia, *B. odontites*; **red batata**, a species of Spanish or sweet potato; **red bay**, *U. S.* a lauraceous tree, *Persea carolinensis*, of the South-Eastern States; **red bear-berry**, the common bear-berry; **red beech**, (*a*) an American species of beech, *Fagus ferruginea*; (*b*) an Australian tree, *Tarrietia trifoliata*; **red beefwood**, a Jamaica shrub, *Ardisia coriacea* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **red beet, behen** (see the sbs.); **red bilberry**, = *red whortleberry*; **red bind, -bine** (see BIND *sb.* 2 b); **red birch**, an American species of birch, *Betula nigra*; **red bird's-eye**, (*a*) *Lychnis diurna*; (*b*) Herb Robert (Britten & Holl. 1886); **red box**, a name given to two Australian species of eucalyptus (see quots.), and to the myrtaceous tree, *Tristania conferta*; **red broom-rape**, a species of broom-rape, *Orobanche rubra*; **red bryony**, = BRYONY 1; **red buckeye**, the small buckeye, *Æsculus pavia*, of the Southern United States, with red flowers; **†red camomile** (see CAMOMILE 1 b); **red campion** (see CAMPION[2]); **red cherry**, a wild cherry, *Prunus pennsylvanica*, of N. America; **red chickweed**, *U. S.* = *red pimpernel*; **red clover** (see CLOVER 1 b); **†red corn-rose**, the red poppy; **†red cow-basil**, = *red valerian*; **red cypress**, a large coniferous timber-tree, *Taxodium distichium*, of the Atlantic States (*Cent. Dict.*); **red darnel**, the common rye-grass; **red dead-nettle**, *Lamium purpureum* (see DEAD-NETTLE); **red dock**, **†**(*a*) a species of dock, *Rumex sanguineus*; (*b*) the withered stalks of the common dock; **red elder**, the guelder-rose; **red elm**, the American slippery elm; **red els**, a South African tree, *Cunonia capensis*; **red fir**, (*a*) (see quot.); (*b*) a fir of the Pacific coast of America, *Abies nobilis* or *A. magnifica*; (*c*) the Oregon pine, *Pseudotsuga Douglasii* or *taxifolia*; **†red fitch(ling)**, cock's-head or hen's-bill, *Onobrychis sativa*; **red gooseberry**, **†**(*a*) (see GOOSEBERRY 2); (*b*) a red variety of the common gooseberry; **red goosefoot**, *Chenopodium rubrum*; **†red greening**, a kind of apple; **red guayava** (see GUAVA 1); **red haw**, an American species of haw, *Crataegus coccinea*; **red heath**, the common heath or heather, *Calluna vulgaris*; **red hemp-nettle**, *Galeopsis ladanum*; **red horse-chestnut**, (*a*) a variety of horse-chestnut with red flowers; (*b*) the red-flowered buckeye, *Æsculus pavia*; **red iron-bark**, a name given to several species of Australian eucalyptus (see quots.); **red jasmine** or **jessamine** (see JASMINE 1 b); **red larch**, a variety of the American larch; **red lily**, **†**(*a*) ? the red gladiole; (*b*) an American lily, *Lilium philadelphicum*; (*c*) (see quot. 1879); **†red loosestrife** (see LOOSESTRIFE 1 b); **†red lysimachus**, = prec.; **red mahogany**, an Australian species of eucalyptus (see quot.); **red mangrove** (see MANGROVE); **red maple**, a species of maple, *Acer rubrum*, with crimson flowers; **†red mathes** (see MAYTHE); **red mint** (see quots.); **red mulberry**, an American species of mulberry, *Morus rubra*; **red mulga**, an Australian species of Acacia, *A. cyperophylla*; **red myrtle**, an Australian myrtaceous tree, *Eugenia myrtifolia*; **red nightshade**, **†**(*a*) the winter-cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*; (*b*) poke-weed (Mayne 1858); **red oak**, a North American oak, *Quercus rubra* and *Q. falcata*; **red osier** (see quots.); **†red paper-moss**, a red seaweed; **red pepper, capsicum**; **red pimpernel**, the scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*; **red pine**, (*a*) a North American pine, *Pinus resinosa*, also called *Norway pine*; (*b*) a tall evergreen tree of New Zealand, *Dacrydium cupressinum*, also called *rimu* (*Treas. Bot.*); (*c*) an Australian tree, *Frenela Endlicheri*; **red plum**, a wild plum of N. America (see quots.); **red poppy** (see POPPY); **red puccoon**, the blood-root of N. America; **red raspberry**, (*a*) the common variety of *Rubus idæus*; (*b*) a wild American species of *Rubus* (*R. strigosus*); **†red ray**, ? rye-grass; **red sallow**, *Salix rubra*; **red sandal tree** or **wood**, (*a*) red sanders wood; (*b*) another East Indian tree, *Adenanthera pavonina*; **red sand-wort**, red spurry; **†red satyrion**, some species of orchis; **red sauch**, =*red sallow*; **†red saxifrage**, dropwort, *Spiræa filipendula*; **†red seaweed** or **wrack**, a red alga; **red sorrel**, (*a*) a West Indian name for the tropical plant *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, also called *Indian sorrel*; (*b*) sheep-sorrel; **†red spert**, =*red withy*; **red spruce**, a North American spruce, *Picea rubra* (a variety of *P. nigra*); **†red sumach**, the Sicilian or Venetian sumach; **red valerian**, spur-valerian, *Centranthus ruber*; **red whortle-berry** (see COW-BERRY); **†red whorts**, = prec., also *Spanish red whort*, the strawberry-tree, *Arbutus unedo*; **†red willow herb**, the red lysimachia or loosestrife; **†red withy**, = *red sallow*. (For *red berry, lac, morocco, rot*, etc., see 19.)

1852 HARVEY in *Smithson. Coll.* V. II. 1 Rhodospermeæ or *Red Algæ. 1876 GOODE *Ibid.* XIII. v. 60 On the coast of Maine, the bright-red variety of the Cod..is found only on bottoms covered with Red Algæ. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 39 Galeopsis after my iudgemente is the herbe, which is called in englishe *red Archaungel. 1634 JOHNSON *Merc. Bot.* 46 *Lamium rubrum*... Red Archangell, small dead Nettle. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 309 *Lamium purpureum*. Red Archangel, or Dead-Nettle. 1816 WARDEN *Descr. Columbia* 167 *Red Ash .. *Fraxinus tomentosa*. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 464 The red ash is abundant in Penn., and the southern parts of N. England. .. Leaves of about 7 leaflets, which become reddish underneath. 1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants* 373 *Alphitonia excelsa*. .. Variously called 'Mountain Ash', 'Red Ash', 'Leather-jacket', and 'Coopers' Wood'. *Ibid.* 581 *Orites excelsa*. .. 'Red Ash', 'Silky Oak.' 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 87 *Red Asphodill. 1846 MRS. LOUDON *Brit. Wild Fl.* 252 The *Red Bartsia. 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 104 Red Bartsia..is a very common plant in corn-fields, or on dry banks. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 444 *Red Battata's. These are red throughout, and tinge the Hands blue, and a Knife black. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 159/1 Farinaceous Roots and Fruits.—Red Batata, Fruits of Chayota. 1765 in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 79 Oak, ash, *red bay, spice-tree, papaw-tree, and pine. 1766 J.

Bartram *Jrnl.* ibid. 69 That which is called hammocky land is generally full of large evergreen and water-oaks, mixed with red-bay and magnolia. 1838 Loudon *Arboretum* III. xciii. 1299 *Laurus Carolinensis*. . The Carolina Laurel, or Red Bay. 1846 Mrs. Loudon *Brit. Wild Fl.* 232 The *Red Bear-Berry. 1819 Warden *United States* I. 183 *Red beech, *Fagus ferruginea*. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1053 White birch and red beech afford per pound . . 4 ounces of charcoal. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 496 The Red Beech is now regarded only as a variety, with the wood softer . . and perhaps a slight difference in foliage. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 604 *Tarrietia trifoliata*. . . 'Red Beech' of Johnstone River (Queensland). It is not unlike common Red Cedar in appearance, but it is harder than that wood. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. v. 550 The Common *redde Beete is muche lyke vnto the white, in leaues, stalkes, seede, and roote. 1616 [see Beet *sb.* 1]. 1882 *Garden* 9 Dec. 510/2 Red Beet is appreciated by most people. 1653 Culpepper *Eng. Phys. Enlarged* (1656) 33 The *Red Bilberry, or Whortle-bush. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 744 There is only one species of this plant in cultivation, but which has several varieties, as the *red-bind, the green-bind, the white-bind. 1816 Warden *Descr. Columbia* 167 *Red Birch. . . *Betula rubra*. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 498 Red Birch. . . Trunk covered with a reddish or chocolate-coloured bark. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. ii. 547 The great *red Bleete is much lyke the other, sauing that his stalkes be very red. *Ibid.*, The small red Blite hath stalkes red as blood. 1653 Culpepper *Eng. Phys. Enlarged* (1656) 38 The Red blite is in all things like the White, but [etc.]. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 273 *Eucalyptus populifolia*. . Variously called 'Poplar Box', '*Red Box', 'White Box' [etc.]. *Ibid.* 505 *Eucalyptus polyanthema*. . . The 'Red Box' of South Eastern Australia. *Ibid.* 608 *Tristania conferta*. . . In Northern New South Wales it has the following names :—' White Box', 'Red Box', 'Brush Box' [etc.]. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 203 Tak hony, may botter . . hemlok & *Red brembel. *Ibid.* 218 þe croppe of þe Rede bremble. *Ibid.* 177 Croppes of þe rede cool, croppes of þe *rede brere. 1857 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 78 *Red Broom-rape. . . This plant . . is parasitic upon the common Thyme. 1863 Hogg & Johnson *Wild Fl. Gt. Brit.* II. Pl. 273 *Bryonia dioica*, *Red bryony. Its most common names Red-berried Bryony and Wild Vine scarcely need any explanation. 1860 Darlington *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 88 *Æ. Pavia*. *Red Buckeye. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XII. 206/2 Darwin has observed that *Æ. Pavia* L., the Red Buckeye of North America, exhibits a special tendency . . to be double-blossomed. 1611 Cotgr., *Chou cabu rouge*, *Red Cabbage Cole. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* iii. (1735) 63 Red Cabbage is reckon'd a Medicine in Consumptions and Spittings of Blood. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 682 This mixed kind . . possesses the hardness of the red cabbage. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Camomille*, *Red Camomill, red Maithe, . . Adonis red flower. 1710 Salmon *Eng. Herbal* I. 1/1 It is called . . in English Adonis flower, Red Camomil, Red Maithes. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xxxviii. 601 *Staphilinus niger*, *Red Carrot. . . The red Carrot is lyke to the aforesaid [yellow carrot] in the cuttes of his leaves. 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* 239 *Lychnis viscaria*, . . *Red Catchfly. 1717 *Petiveriana* III. 12/1 *Red-Cherry. A large Tree in the Woods, not much unlike the Cornel-berry. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 240 Wild Red Cherry. . . A small tree, common in woods and thickets in the Northern States. 1845–50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* App. 73/1 *Anagallis arvensis*, *red chick-weed, scarlet pimpernel. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lvi. 82 The *redde Cinquefoyle also, is somewhat like to the others, especially like the great yellow kinde. *c* 725 *Erfurt Gloss.* 250 *Calc(h)a*, *rede clabre. [See also Clover 1 b.] 1764 *Museum Rust.* I. 110 *note*, A chalky soil, on which the common red clover will not thrive near so well. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 556 *Trifolium pratense*, field trefoil or red clover. *Ibid.* 557, I suspect that the true cow-clover . . has been confounded with the perennial variety of red clover. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 67 Take a *rede cowle leef, and anoynte hit wyþ þe whit of an eye. [See also *red briar* above.] 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. vi. 554 The first kind of the red Cole is called of . . Plinie in Latine *Brassica Cumana*. *Ibid.* 552 The Description of the *redde Colewurtes. The first kinde of red Colewurtes, hath . . red greene leaues, with reddish ribbes. 1611 Cotgr., *Chou rouge*, the bitter red Cole ; or the garden red Colewort. 1527 *Red corn-rose [see Corn-rose]. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 77 Thys kynde [of poppy] is called in English Cornrose or redcornrose. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 551 It is also called . . in English red Valerian, and *red Cowe Basill. *Ibid.* 1276 *Malus syluestris rubeus*. The great Wilding, or *red Crab tree. 1634 Johnson *Merc. Bot.* 38 *Geranium hæmatodes*, . . *Red or bloody Cranes-bill. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 71 *Red Darnell is likewise an unprofitable corne or grasse. 1634 Johnson *Merc. Bot.* 48 *Lolium rubrum*. . . Red Darnell, great Darnell grasse. 1776 Withering *Botany* I. 66 Red Darnel. The Spike without awns. 1839 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* 127 Common Rye-grass, Red Darnel, or Beardless Darnel. 1846 Mrs. Loudon *Brit. Wild Fl.* 268 The *Red Dead Nettle. 1857 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 186 Red Dead-nettle. . . This plant is readily known by the reddish purple tint of its floral leaves. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 122 þa fealwan doccan, næs þa *readan. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 591/37 *Lapacia* [the rededokke]. Ibid. 600/28 *Paradella*, the rede dokke. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 87 Take þe rede dokke rootes. 1653 Culpepper *Eng. Phys. Enlarged* (1656) 87 The red Dock which is commonly called Bloodwort. 1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* 60 Bird-fowlers . . take two large bunches of docks, 'red docks' they call them. 1819 Warden *United States* I. 429 *Red Elder, . . *Viburnum opulus*. *Ibid.* 190 *Red Elm, *Ulmus rubra*. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 152/1 The bark of *Ulmus fulva*, . . the Slippery or Red Elm of the United States and Canada. 1880 *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 135 *Red Els . . resembles red birch ; is used for farm and waggon building purposes. *c* 1710 Petiver *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herb.* § 4 Pl. 36 *Red Eye-bright. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 199 Red Eye-bright . . has . . purple flowers growing in spikes. 1860 Hogg *Gardener's Year-bk.* 12, July 3. . . Red Eye-bright fl. 1764 G. Edwards *Gleanings* II. III. Index 346 The *red Feather-moss. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Thebes* Prol., To ward night eate some *Fenell rede. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 93 Take of rewe, verueyne, . . red fenel [etc.]. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon* 498 The *red fir or *Picea Morinda*. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 414 'Ονοβρυχίς *Red-fitch or Cocks-head . . rarifies and attenuates. 1653 Culpepper *Eng. Phys. Enlarged* (1656) 71 Cocks-Head, *Red Fitchling, or Medick Fetch. 1857 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 275 *Red Goosefoot . . is quite a frequent plant of salt marshes. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 217 Apples . . Pear-apple, Quince-apple, *Red-greening ribb'd, Bloody Pippin [etc.]. 1716 *Petiveriana* III. 3/1 *Red Guayava. 1717 *Ibid.* 12/1 *Red Haw. Of an agreeable Taste, and four times as big as ours in Europe. 1851 Schoolcraft 30 *Vrs. w. Indian Tribes* 374 We noticed yesterday the red haw. 1863 Wise *New Forest* 285 The three heaths which grow in the New Forest . . are respectively known as the bell, black, and *red heaths. 1869 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* IX. 128 *Cephalanthera rubra*, *Red Helleborine. 1846 Mrs. Loudon *Brit. Wild Fl.* 267 The *Red Hemp Nettle. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 231 Leues of mandrake, croppes of þe *rede hennebane. 1727 *Petiveriana* III. 11/1 *Red Hiccory, the Heart being very red, firm and durable. 1819 Warden *United States* II. 271 *note*, The land is good, and there is abundance of fine tall red hickery trees. 1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 228/2 The *Red Horse Chestnut . . is one of the most handsome flowering trees that enliven our parks and gardens in spring. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 443 *Eucalyptus crebra*. . . 'White', '*Red', or 'Narrow-leaved Ironbark'. *Ibid.* 471 *Eucalyptus leucoxylon*. . Common 'Ironbark'. It is occasionally known as 'Black Ironbark', and from Sydney to the Blue Mountains as 'Red Ironbark', or 'Red-flowering Ironbark'. *Ibid.* 500 *Eucalyptus paniculata*. . . Occasionally called 'Blood wood'. It is the 'Red Ironbark' of the New South Wales coastal districts. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 452 *Red Jessamine . . At the top grow many red Flowers somewhat cut like the Honeysuckle. 1819 Warden *United States* I. 207 *Red Larch. . . *Larix Americana*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 33/1 *Abies microcarpa*, the Red Larch Fir. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xliii. 201 There be three kindes of redde or purple Lillies, whereof the first is the small and common *redde Lillie, the second is great. 1847 Audubon, etc. *Quadrup. N. America* I. 343 It . . feeds on the meadow-garlic . . and red lily (*Lilium Philadelphicum*). 1879 Baron Eggers *Flora St. Croix* 109 *Amaryllis equestris* (Red Lily). 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. li. 75 In Englishe, the first [is called] *red Lysimachus, or Wythie herbe, or Louse stryfe. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 508 *Eucalyptus resinifera*. . . The '*Red' or 'Forest Mahogany' of the neighbourhood of Sydney. 1816 Warden *Descr. Columbia* 193 Scarlet-flowering, *red, or swamp-maple. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 212 The red maple is a common tenant of low woods and swamps throughout the Atlantic States. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 70 Tak *rede myntes & rewe. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 74 Many learned men contayne the red Mynt that groweth by water sydes, and is called of some horse Mynt, vnder sisymbrio. *c* 1710 Petiver *Cat. Ray's Eng. Herb.* § 4 Pl. 31 Red Mint. 1846 Mrs. Loudon *Brit. Wild Fl.* 263 The Narrow-Leaved Red Mint. 1717 *Petiveriana* III. 12/1 Common *red Mulberry. Is very sweet and one of our earliest Fruit, next the Strawberry. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 371/1 The *rubra*, or red Virginia mulberry-tree, grows 30 feet high. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 509 *Morus rubra*. Red Mulberry. 1896 Baldwin Spencer *Horne Exp. Centr. Austr.* I. 16 We crossed a narrow belt of country characterized by the growth along the creek sides of *red mulga. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 531 *Eugenia myrtifolia*. . . 'Brush Cherry' or 'Native Myrtle'. Called *'Red Myrtle' in Southern New South Wales. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 271 The red winter Cherrie is called . . in English *red Nightshade, Winter Cherries and Alkakengie. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat.-Eng. Dict.*, *Halicacabus*, . . red nightshade. 1717 *Petiveriana* III. 11/1 *Red Oak. Is a porous Wood. 1820 T. Green *Univ. Herbal* II. 857/2 *Quercus rubra*, Red Oak-tree. N. Amer.—Varieties, Champion, Scarlet, and Mountain Red Oak. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 494 The red oak is the most common species in the Northern States and in Canada. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 98 *Quercus Falcata*.—This oak, known . . in the Carolinas and Georgia by that of red oak. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 204 A sort of *red Oate sowne thereabout. 1762 Mills *Pract. Husb.* I. 409 Red Oats are much cultivated in Derbyshire [etc.]. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 97 Take *red oynenons, as many as wolle suffise to make a plasture. *c* 1500 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* 308 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 93 A reed onyon wolde she kepe, To make her eyes wepe. 1830 Loudon *Hort. Brit.* 394 *Salix . . rubra*, *red Osier. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 296 *Cornus Sericea*, Red Osier. 1760 G. Edwards *Gleanings* II. III. Index 346 The *red Paper-Moss. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 308 Of baſtaid Anemones or Pasque flowers . . 2. *Pulsatilla rubra*, *Red Passe flower. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Axi*, *red pepper, *Piper rubeum*. 1623 Capt. Smith *Whs.* (Arb.) 629 There is another fruit . . of the same or better operation than the red Pepper, and thence borroweth the name. 1792 Mar. Riddell *Voy. Madeira* 87 A variety of the capsicum or red pepper bushes are found here. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 393 Capsicums, Chillies, Red Pepper, &c. (*Capsicum annuum*. L.). 1611 Cotgr., *Morgeline masle*, *Red Pimpernell. 1819 Warden *United States* I. 178 *Red or Norway pine, *Pinus rubra*. 1844 Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 7046 The pitch or red Canadian pine . . is an American tree, introduced in 1756. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1053 Red pine yields per pound . . 3¾ ounces of charcoal. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 227 *Frenela Endlicheri*. . . 'Black Pine', 'Murray Pine', 'Red Pine', 'Scrub Pine', 'Cypress Pine'. 1819 Warden *United States* I. 428 *Red plum, *Prunus sylvestris*. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 241 *Prunus Americana*, Red Plum, Yellow Plum. 1819 Warden *United States* I. 429 *Red potatoe. . . *Convolvulus batatas*. 1821 Schoolcraft *Travels* 208 In clambering among the rocks along the river [S. Louis], I found the *red raspberry ripe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. xlv. 504 *Phoenix*. . . This herbe is called . . in Englishe Wall Barley or Way Bennet ; it may be called *Red-Ray or Darnell. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 58 ȝenim þu saluian leaf . . & *reades seales leaf. 1798 [see *red sauch* below]. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 646 *Red-Sandal tree is a native of Ceylon and the southern parts of India. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 369 *Adenanthera pavonina*. . . The 'Barricarri' (of India). 'Red Sandal-wood'. 1845–50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* App. 172/2 *Spergula rubra*, *red sandwort. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lviii. 225 *Satyrium erythronium*, *Redde Satyrion. 1798 R. Douglas *Agric. Surv. Roxb.* 120 (Jam.) A species of willow, known by the name of *red saugh or sallow, is esteemed next in value to ash, oak, and elm, and brings 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. [per foot]. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxviii. 41 Som cal this herb in latin *Saxifraga rubea* . . in English Filipendula, Dropwurte, and *Redde Saxifrage. 1760 G. Edwards *Gleanings* I. II. 211 The *Red Sea-wrack or Weed, . . curiously dotted or granulated, and of a beautiful carmine colour. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 102 Nim nigontyne snæde eolonan . . & endlefan *reades secges. 1798 Nemnich *Polygl. Lex.* v. 867 *Red Sorrel. *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*. 1578 *Red spert [see *red-withy* below]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 762/1 The *pinus Canadensis* . . includes three varieties, the white . . , the *red Newfoundland spruce, and the black. 1820 T. Green *Univ. Herbal* II. 858/2 *Pinus nigra*, Black Spruce Fir-tree. N. America.—Red Spruce seems not to be different from this. 1634 Johnson *Merc. Bot.* 71 Chick-weede Spurry, *Red Spurry. 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* I. 235 *Red Stonecrop. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 1293 Of *red Sumach. . *Cotinus Coriarius* Pliny. *Ibid.* 551 *Red Valerian hath beene so called of the likenesse of the flowres and spoked rundles with Valerian. 1865 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* IV. 234 Red Valerian. 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* I. 202 *Vaccinium vitis idæa*, . . *Red Whortle-Berries. 1857 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 354 Red Whortleberry, Cowberry. . . This is a low, somewhat straggling shrub. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. xi. 670 *Vacinia nigra*, Black Whortes, *Vacinia rubra*, *Red Whortes. 1653 Culpepper *Eng. Phys. Enlarged* (1656) 33 The Red whorts are more binding, and stop . . spitting of blood. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Red whorts, Spanish, *Arbutus*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. li. 72 The second [lysimachion] is the *red willow herbe with Coddes. *Ibid.* VI. lxvii. 744 That whiche hath the reddish barke, is called . . in English, *Red Withy, and the better sort therof is called Red sperte. 1611 Cotgr., *Osier*, the Ozier, red Withie.

e. *Minerals*, etc., as *red blende, carnelian, clay, feldspar, jasper, marble, porphyry, sulphur* ; **red antimony** (ore), = **Kermesite** ; **red arsenic** (see **Arsenic** *sb.*[1] 1 b) ; **red bole** (see **Bole** [2]) ; **red chalk**, (*a*) reddle, ruddle ; (*b*) *Geol.* a bed of chalk of a red colour, occurring in Norfolk and elsewhere ; **red cobalt** († also *red cobalt-ochre* and *ore*), cobalt-bloom, erythrite ; **red copper ore**, native red oxide of copper, **Cuprite** ; **red coral** (see **Coral**) ; **red crag**, *Geol.* a deposit of shelly sand, the upper part of the crag of Suffolk ; **red hæmatite** (see **Hæmatite**) ; **red iron** (ore), a variety of specular iron (see quots.) ; **red iron froth** (see quot.) ; **red ironstone**, a specular iron ore ; **red iron vitriol**, native ferroso-ferric sulphate ; **red lead ore**, native chromate of lead, **Crocoite** ; **red manganese** (ore), native carbonate of manganese, dialogite ; **red marl** (see **Marl**) ; † **red mercury**, ? cinnabar ; † **red mundic**, = next ; **red orpiment**, realgar, red sulphuret of arsenic ; **red phosphorus**, amorphous phosphorus ; **red prussiate**, ferricyanide of potassium ; **red schorl**, titanite, a species of titanium ore ; **red silver** (see **Silver ore**) ; **red tourmaline**, rubellite ; **red vitriol**, sulphate of cobalt, also called *Bieberite* and *cobalt-vitriol* ; **red zinc** (ore), zincite, manganesian oxide of zinc. See also **Red lead, ochre.**

(*Red* is also frequent as the distinctive epithet of those muriates, oxides, precipitates, sublimates, sulphates, etc. of metals, which are of this colour.)

1807 Aikin *Dict. Chem. & Min.* I. 77/1 *Red antimony has sometimes been confounded with the red silky oxyd of copper. 1816 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) III. 483 Red Antimony-Ore. This species is divided into two subspecies, viz. Common Red Antimony-ore, and Tinder-ore. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Sandaracha*, a bright redde colour vsed of peinters . . : some call it *redde Arsenike. 1748 J. Hill *Hist. Fossils* 405 The Authors who have made the distinctions between red Arsenic . . and Sandarach. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 54 The improper name of yellow and red arsenic, or oipiment and realgar. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 30 Hoffman discovered that *red blende and feldspat were luminous [etc.]. 1748 J. Hill *Hist. Fossils* 9 The *Red Boles. *Ibid.* 12 Heavy, friable, red Bole, call'd Seal'd Earth of Livonia. *Ibid.* 450* The *red Carnelian. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 732 The colour of red carnelian of Cambray varies from the palest flesh-colour to the deepest blood-red. 1538 Elyot *Rubrica*, *red chalke, or ruddle wherwith shepe are marked. 1648 Hexham, *Roode aerde*, Red earth or Red chaulke. 1748 J. Hill *Hist. Fossils* 62 Indurated Clayey Ochre, called Red Chalk. 1837 Dana *Min.* 382 Under this species [specular iron] must also be included . . reddle or red chalk, the common drawing material. 1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* viii. 222 The 'red chalk' of Antrim and that of Speeton, contain arenaceous Foraminifera and silicious casts of their shells. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 Þere is also white cley and *reed [cley]. 1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* viii. 222 Red clay . . a sort of ash, composed of silica, alumina and iron oxide. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 278 [Cobalt] mineralized by the arsenical acid. *Red Cobalt ore. 1807 Aikin *Dict. Chem. & Min.* I. 305/2 Red Cobalt. Of this there are two varieties. 1816 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) III. 510 Red Cobalt-Ochre. This species contains three subspecies, viz. Earthy . . , Radiated . . , and Slaggy Red Cobalt-ochre. 1794 Hutchinson *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 51/1 *Red Copper Ore. 1836 T. Thomson *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 598 This mineral [black oxide of copper] is found in most of the Cornish mines where copper pyrites or red copper ore occurs. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 70 Of grene laspe and *red corale. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 97 The large Biota of the red Coral. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xv. 249 It is termed a cup coral to distinguish it from other kinds of coral, as red coral. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* (1855) 358 The *red crag is a shelly sand of a deep ferruginous colour. 1879 Dana *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 3) 513 Older Pliocene.—Britain.—Coralline Crag and Red Crag of Suffolk. 1821 Schoolcraft *Travels* 158 This granite is made up of *red feldspar, quartz, and a little mica. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 169 *Red Hæmatites.

1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 435 Red hematite (*Rothglaskopf*) is found in masses, stalactites and kidney-form balls. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* i. 2 'Red hematite', a 'peroxide of iron', a valuable iron, containing as much as 69½ per cent. of ore. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 435 Compact *red iron ore occurs massive or in pseudomorphous cubic crystals. 1837 DANA *Min.* 382 The varieties of a sub-metallic or non-metallic lustre, were included under the name of red hæmatite, fibrous red iron, .. and when [consisting] of slightly coherent scales, scaly red iron, or *red iron froth. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 171 Compact *Red Iron Stone. 1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* I. 584/2 Red Iron-stone..Of this there are four subspecies. 1837 DANA *Min.* 180 Botryogen..Native *Red Iron Vitriol of Fahlun. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 584 The *Red Jaspers. *Ibid.* 585 Bright, red Jasper, variegated with white. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 525 The rocks are traversed by strings and nodules of red jasper. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 268 A bronze ring..set with red jasper. 1816 JAMESON *Min.* (ed. 2) III. 410 *Red Lead-Ore, or Chromate of Lead. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 560 Red lead ore. This mineral was first found in the mines of Beresof..in Siberia. 1816 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) III. 334 *Red Manganese-Ore. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 78 Red Manganese, or Diallogite. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 87 Alabaster, the whitest marble, and the *red marble (*porphyrites*) are cut out of the quarrie. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 801 The red marble of Verona is of a red rather inclining to yellow or hyacinth. 1664 *Method Chem. Phil. & Physick* 245 Sublime the *red Mercury from the Alume. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 406, I have lately received a very fine specimen of it [red orpiment] from the tin mines of Cornwall, under the name of *red Mundick, everything that is bright and sparkling being called there by that name. *Ibid.* 405 *Red Orpiment has been a name usually given by the more judicious to Sandarach,..and by the vulgar to red Arsenic. 1837 DANA *Min.* 432 It [light red silver ore] is an important Ore of Silver. Red Orpiment, which it sometimes resembles, differs from it in having a yellow streak. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Phosphorus*, *Red phosphorus..occurs as a deep red amorphous powder, which is perfectly devoid of odour. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1890) 345, I at first thought it was owing to dust blown from the surrounding mountains of *red porphyry. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 2) 212 Ferricyanide of potassium (*red prussiate). 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 685 The red prussiate burns with scintillation when introduced into the flame of a candle. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 395 To conclude that the *red schorl is a peculiar metal, united by nature to the state of oxide. 1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 435/1 Titanite..Red Schorl, of the older mineralogists. *Ibid.* I. 93/2 The substances by which it [realgar] is usually accompanied are native arsenic, *red silver, and galena. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 650 Dark and light red silver were considered by Werner as two subspecies. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 402 *Red Sulphur. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 371 The following table exhibits the most recent and exact analyses of the green and *red tourmalins, that have hitherto been made. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 25 The Red Tourmaline or Rubellite which is as electric as amber itself. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 536 Disulphate of Cobalt. *Red vitriol. This mineral occurs in the rubbish of old mines at Bieber... Colour flesh-red and rose-red. *Ibid.* 541 *Red Zinc. Manganesian oxide of zinc. This mineral has hitherto been found only in Sussex county, New Jersey... It was first noticed, described, and analyzed by Dr. Bruce. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 79 Red Zinc-ore, or Zincite. Oxide of Zinc containing Manganese.

f. Combined with other colours: (see quots.).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 114 The red and blue Parrot of Aldrovandus. *Ibid.*, The red and white Parrot of Aldrovandus. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 27 The red and yellow Spider. *Ibid.* 86 The large American red and black Ant. 1760 G. EDWARDS *Gleanings Nat. Hist.* II. 109 The Red and Black Manakin. *Pipra aureola.* 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. i. 201 Red and yellow Maccaw. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. ii. 498 Red and green Amazon [parrot]. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 528 The Red-and-blue Macaw, *A. macao*, which is even larger and more gorgeously clothed.

18. Prefixed to the name of a part (or some distinctive feature) used to denote the whole:

a. of persons, as **red-beard**, one with a red beard, ? a constable or watchman (*obs.*); **red-breeches** (see quot.); **red-clout**, a red-coat (*nonce-wd.*); **red-cowl**, = REDCAP 1 b; **red gown**, a student of St. Andrews University (*nonce-use*); **red-hat**, a cardinal; **red-jacket**, an attendant wearing a red jacket (cf. RED-COAT 1 b); **red-neck** (see quot.); **red-shirt**, a revolutionary, an anarchist.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* III. i. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 39 White haires may fall into the company of drabs as well as *red beardes into the society of knaues. 1862 in Post *Soldiers' Lett.* II. xxxii. 90 As soon as the rebs saw our *red breeches (the Zouaves) coming through the woods they skedaddled. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xxv. 192 His Majesty's *red-clouts. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, If you had challenged the existence of *Redcowl in the Castle of Glenstirym. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* vii, Red-cowl, redcowl, come if ye daur. 1773 FERGUSSON *Wks.* (1800) 156 Say, ye *red gowns !..Gin e'er thir days ha'e had their peer. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* V. iii. 74 The *red Hat that tries the luckiesse mayne, For welthy Thames to change his lowly Rhene. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, The King hath bought half the College of Redhats. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* ix, The *red-jackets who hold gentlemen's horses in St. James Street. *Ibid.* x, Slapper's long-tailed..mare in the custody of a red-jacket. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 2/3 '*Red-neck' used to be applied to Roman Catholics in Lancashire as a term of opprobrium. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman!* xi, The *red-shirts of Messieurs Rochefort and Fleurens are uttering their cries of rage at law and order.

b. *spec.*, forming the names of certain birds, fishes, plants, etc., as **red-back**, (*a*) *U.S.* the American dunlin or red-backed sandpiper, *Tringa americana*; (*b*) the wax-bill (? error for *red-beak*); **red-beak**, the South African mouse-bird (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*); **red-belly**, (*a*) a species of lake-trout; (*b*) the Welsh char; (*c*) *U.S.* the red-bellied perch or sunfish, the red grouper, the red-fender, etc.; **red-bill**, *Austral.* (*a*) the oyster-catcher; (*b*) the swamp-hen; (*c*) a small bird of the genus *Estrelda*; **red-face**, a species of love-bird (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*); **red-fin**, (*a*) a British fresh-water fish (? *obs.*); (*b*) *U.S.* the shiner and various other American fishes; **red-foot**, an American bird; **red-gullet**, (*a*) the Australian red-throat; (*b*) the red-mouth or grunt (*Cent. Dict.*); **red-knee**, the red-kneed dottrel, *Erythrogonys cinctus*, a species of Australian plovers; **red-knees**, the smartweed, or water pepper; **red-mouth**, a grunt or pig-fish (*Hæmulon*); †**red-neb**, *Sc.* a kind of potato; **red-neck**, a species of brachelytrous beetle (see quot.); **red-root**, *U.S.* (*a*) New Jersey tea, *Ceanothus americanus*; (*b*) the blood-root, *Sanguinaria canadensis* (Webster 1847); (*c*) the stone-weed, *Lithospermum arvense*; (*d*) a plant of the blood-wort family, *Lachnanthes tinctoria*; paint-root; **red-sides**, *U.S.* the red dace or red-fin (*Cent. Dict.*); **red throat**, (*a*) = *redmouth*; (*b*) an Australian singing bird, *Pyrrholæmus brunneus* (Morris); **red-underwing**, a species of moth, *Catocala nupta*; **red-wame**, *Sc.* the char.

1813 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 25 This bird .. [is] known in England by the name of the Dunlin; and in the United States, along the shores of New Jersey, by that of the *Red-back. [Cf. Newton *Dict. Birds* (1894) 770.] 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 72 In St. Helena birds, known also as wax-bills and red-backs, there is a trade to the same extent. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scott., Sutherland* III. 579 Loch-Borley affords, in great abundance, a species of trouts called *Red Bellies. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 71 The Welsh Charr is the Torgoch or Red-belly of Wales. 1877 JORDAN in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. ix. 20 *note*, A fine species called Red-belly, Black-ears, Black-tail Sun-fish [etc.]. 1802 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. W.* ix. 345 Taking up his gun to fire at two *red-bills. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 18 A long-legged wader, named here a red-bill. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* III. Pl. 82 *Estrelda temporalis*, Red-eyebrowed Finch... Red-Bill of the colonists. 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 96 Fishes. Grey trout,.. the *redfin, minnow, loach. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 271, I saw one of them secure a number of red-fins, by wading briskly through the water, and striking at them with his bill. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 617 The 'Shiner', 'Red-fin' or 'Red Dace' abounds in all streams from New England to Kansas and Alabama. 1819 WARDEN *United States* II. 528 The hatchet-bill, or *red foot. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* VI. Pl. 21 Over what extent of country the Banded *Red-knee may range is yet to be determined. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Suppl. to Table, *Red-knees is Hydropiper. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 415 The *Red-Mouth. His Back and Gill-fins Scarlet, the rest edged with white. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 398 The Grunts or Pig-Fishes .. are distinguished by the brilliant red color of the inside of the mouth and throat, from which they have sometimes been called Red Mouths, or Flannel Mouths. 1798 R. DOUGLAS *Agric. Surv. Roxb.* 97 Various other potatoes..of all of which, next to the common white, the one in greatest esteem is the *red-neb. 1872 WOOD *Insects at Home* 81 The present species is one of the few Brachelytra that has a popular name. It is called the *Red-Neck, on account of the bright-red colour of the thorax. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 285 Another plant, the characters of which I much wish to know, is called, at Fort Harmar, *Red Root. 1838 LOUDON *Arboretum* II. xxxv. 539 The Ceanothus, or Red Root. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 357 He..wakes up from his idiot dream of chickweed and red-root. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 296 *Hæmulon* has..the lower jaw compressed, opening very wide and of a bright red. Hence they are called '*Red-throats' in the West Indian Islands. 1720 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Insects* Descr. facing Pl. 80 It [the moth] is commonly called the *red under Wing. 1832 *Planting* 72 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, *Noctua nupta*, red underwing. 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 247 *Catocala nupta* (the red underwing). 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VIII. 504 This lake abounds with charr commonly called *red wames.

19. With miscellaneous sbs., as **red admiral** (see quots. and ADMIRAL 6); **red arches**, a British moth (see quots.), also called the *rosy footman*; **red ash**, *U.S.* a coal producing a red ash (also *attrib.*); **red beds**, *Geol.* a series of W. American strata, of the Jurassic and Triassic period; **red-berry**, (*a*) some American plant; (*b*) (see quot. 1898); **red body**, in fishes, an aggregation of capillaries on the inside of the swimming-bladder; **red bottle-brush**, an Australian myrtaceous plant, *Callistemon lanceolatus*; **red box**, a box (covered with red leather) used by ministers of state for holding official documents; **red brass** (see quot.); **red carpet**, a species of moth, *Corenia munitata*; **red charcoal** (see quot.); **red cock**, a euphemism for fire maliciously raised; **Red Crescent**, the Turkish ambulance society answering to the RED CROSS; **red daddy** (see quot.); **read deal** (see quot. and DEAL *sb.*³ 2); **red dog**, *U.S.* (*a*) a bank-note formerly in circulation (cf. 12 b); (*b*) a low grade of flour; **red drops**, = *red lavender*; †**red earth**, ruddle; **red ebony** (see quot.); **red ensign** (see ENSIGN 5); **red eten**, *Sc.* [see ETEN] a monster, a surly person; **red feather**, a species of moth (see quot.); **red fender**, *U.S.* the red-bellied terrapin; **red fire**, a pyrotechnic effect, or the mixture ignited to produce it (see quot. 1869); **red fly**, an artificial fly used in angling (see quot. 1787); **red fog**, (*a*) a sea-haze due to the presence of sand or dust in the air; (*b*) *Photog.* (see FOG *sb.*² 4); **red friar**, a Templar; †**red fustian**, *Cant*, red wine; **red gold** (see quot. and GOLD *sb.*¹ 5); **red hackle** (see HACKLE *sb.*² 4); **red hartshorn**, = *red lavender*; **red hay**, *dial.* mow-burnt hay (? *Obs.*); †**red hide** (?); **red judge** (see quot.); **red lac**, a species of sumach (*Rhus succedanea*, also called *red lac sumach*), from the fruit of which Japan wax is obtained; **red lamp**, a lamp having red glass, used as a doctor's sign; **red lane**, *colloq.* the throat; **red lavender** (see quot.); †**red leather**, some kind of cosmetic; **red liquor**, a mordant used in calico-printing (see quot. 1839); **red magnetism** (see quot.); †**red mason**, a bricklayer; **red mass** [after F. *messe rouge*], a mass (usually one of the Holy Ghost) at which red vestments are worn by the priest (see also quot. 1896 and cf. Littré s. v. *Messe* 2); **red measures**, *Mining* (see quot.); **red metal**, a name given to various alloys of copper having a reddish colour; **redmilk**, a species of mushroom; †**red morocco**, the pheasant's eye, *Adonis autumnalis*; **red oil**, oleic acid; **red palmer**, an artificial fly (see quot. and PALMER *sb.*¹ 2 b); †**red pill** (see quot.); †**red potter**, a maker of red ware; **red precipitate**, red oxide of mercury, prepared by solution (and repeated distillation) with nitric acid; **red ribbon**, †(*a*) the crimson ribbon worn by Knights of the Order of the Bath, hence, membership of this Order, or the Order itself; (*b*) the band-fish (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **red rise**, *U.S.* (see quot.); †**red roan** (see quot. and cf. *red-row*); **red robin**, (*a*) = RUST (in grain); (*b*) the red campion; **red rod**, *U.S.* (see quot.); **red rot**, the sun-dew, *Drosera rotundifolia*; **red row** *dial.* (see quot. and cf. *red-roan*); †**red ruddock** (see RUDDOCK); **red rust**, = RUST (in grain); **red scale**, a scale-insect, *Aonidia aurantii*, infesting orange-trees; †**red scall** (see quot.); **red seed**, a small crustacean on which mackerel feed; **red softening**, a variety of acute softening of the brain, marked by extravasation of blood in the tissue; **red soldier**, (*a*) a pig affected by swine fever or other disease accompanied with redness of the skin; the disease itself; (*b*) a red-coated soldier; **red spinner**, a fly used in angling (see quot. 1858); **red spirit(s** (see quots.); †**red spot**, a pimple or efflorescence of the skin; †**red sprat**, a smoked sprat; **red stock**, a kind of red brick (see STOCK); **red-stone**, a stone of a red colour (also *attrib.*); †ruddle; **red stuff**, an iron oxide, as crocus or rouge, used in grinding or polishing; **red twig**, **red root** (*Ceanothus*); **red varnish** (see quot.); **red wind**, †(*a*) a wind which causes the leaves of trees to shrivel and turn red; (*b*) (see quot. 1857); **red withe**, a tropical American vine, *Combretum Jacquini* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); †**red wort** (see quot. 1495).

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 606 This subgenus [*Vanessa*] comprises some of the most beautiful of our British Butterflies, such as..the *Red Admiral. 1872 WOOD *Insects at Home* 399 The splendid, and fortunately common, insect, the Red Admiral (*Vanessa Atalanta*). 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 93 *Miltochrysta miniata* (the *red arches). 1861 MORRIS *Brit. Moths* I. 47 Red-arches (*Calligenia miniata*). 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 507 To make this..land available for the production of coal, the upper or *red-ash veins having been worked out. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 797/2 This group is succeeded by the series of deep-red sandy gypsiferous strata, the '*Red Beds' of the Rocky Mountain geologists. 1819 WARDEN *United States* III. 136 The undergrowth consists of hazel, arrow wood, *red-berry, crab-apple, wild pea-vine, and rushes. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 383/2 *Redberry*, [the] name given to Australian plants of the genus *Rhagodia* bearing spikes or panicles of red berries. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 38 The air .. found in these bladders .. is believed to be secreted by the inner lining membrane, and in some instances by a *red body. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Zool.* 375 The vessels..often form close circumscribed retia mirabilia, projecting as 'red bodies' on the inner side of the bladder. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Plants* 389 '*Red Bottle-brush'. (The flowers of some species of Callistemon are like bottle-brushes in shape.) *c* 1840 THACKERAY *Misc.* III. 154 Solemn *red-box and tape men. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. v. VI. 558 Lee lodges in such and such a Hostelry; bring us his Red-Box for a thirty hours. *a* 1883 E. FITZGERALD *Miscellanies* (1900) 201 It is good for a Counsellor to be attended on his travels with a Red Box. *Ibid.*, A Red Box is as it were a Star Chamber in small. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 765 *Red brass, the Tombak of some,..consists of more copper and less zinc than go to the composition of brass, being from 2½ to 8 or 10 of the former to 1 of the latter. 1889 GROVES & THORP *Chem. Technol.* I. 111 Wood imperfectly charred, so as to leave in the product the maximum quantity of com-

bustible matter per volume, is called *red charcoal. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* iii, We'll see if the *red cock craw not in his bonnie barn yard ae morning before day-dawing. 1897 Bigham *With Turk. Army Thessaly* iii. 24 Of the two medical services the *Red Crescent was excellent. 1869 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* 1 Jan. 23 The insect referred to in your last number under the title of '*Red Daddy',..is probably *Panorpa communis*, .. commonly called the 'Scorpion-fly'. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Pine*, The Scotch-pine..is the tree that affords the *red or yellow deal. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 101 The roots of some of the red deals..abound in turpentine. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 357 The community stigmatized them..as *red dogs. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 545 Take ruddle or *red-earth tempered wel with the lees or grounds of oile. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4202/3 Red-Earth, lower'd to 4s. per C. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts.* II. 739 *Grenada Cocus* or *Grenadillo.* This wood, imported from the West Indies, is called *red ebony by the French cabinet-makers. 1610 J. Melvill *Autobiog.* (Wodrow Soc.) 160 The Guisians, and the rest of these monstruus *Read-eattins in France, quha celebrat that bludie drunken feast of Bartholomew in Paris. 1821 *Edinb. Mag. & Lit. Misc.* Apr. 351/2 Sic red-aitens, whase moolie geir is atween them an' their wits. 1872 J. G. Wood *Insects at Home* 522 The *Red Feather (*Tischeria complanella*) so called from its colour and the feathery character of its wings. .. The name Red Feather is almost a literal translation of Stephen's name *rufipennella*. 1884 in Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 154 The 'Red-bellied Terrapin', *Pseudemys rugosa*..is also known under the names 'Potter', '*Red-fender', and 'Slider'. 1820 *Q. Jrnl. Sci., Lit. & Arts* IX. 411 The beautiful *red-fire which is now so frequently used at the theatres, is composed of the following ingredients. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 11 This red-fire .. is made of nitrate of strontia, calomel, chlorate of potash, and sulphate of copper. 1651 Barker *Art of Angling* 9 A light Flie for darknesse, the *red Flie *in medio*, and a dark Flie for lightnesse. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 110 The Red-fly comes on about the middle of February .. it's wings are made artificially of a dark drake's feather, the body of the red part of squirrel's fur, with the red hackle of a cock. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) vi. § 322 Seamen tell us of '*red fogs' which they sometimes encounter. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 266/1 The dust or sand .. may descend again .. in the form of 'red-fog', 'sea-dust', or 'sirocco-dust'. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Burrow Lawes* 140 b, Na templair (*Reid Freir..) sall intromet with any merchandise..perteining to the Gilde. 1762 Br. Forbes *Jrnl.* (1886) 178 Dornock of old was a Monastry of Red Friars. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Red-fustian*, Clarret or red Port-Wine. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* I. viii, Famous wine this..better than all your red fustian. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 141 Jewellers gold, and that used for plate and coins, is allayed with this metal [copper]. When this mixture is made in the arts, the workmen call it *Red Gold. 1651 *Red hackle [see *red palmer*]. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 302 Red-hackle. Body, red silk and gold twist [etc.]. 1845 *Red hartshorn [see *red lavender*]. 1796 *West Devonsh. Gloss.*, **Red hay*, mow-burnt hay; in distinction to 'green hay', or hay which has taken a moderate heat, and to 'vinny hay', or that which is mouldy. 1710 Whitworth *Acc. Russia* (1758) 83 The English export chiefly hemp..*red-hides and caviar; the two last to Leghorne. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 10/1 The '*Red Judges', as the criminal class call her Majesty's judges. 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 226 *Rhus succedanea*, *red Lac. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xiv, I saw her look towards his [a surgeon's] infernal *red lamp. 1894 Conan Doyle (*title*) Round the Red Lamp. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 15 July, Delicious !—O !—Down the *red lane it goes. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Mar. 165 The tarts e'er this have gone down the red lane! 1845 Cooley *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* 752/1 Tincture of Lavender (Compound). *Syn.* Lavender Drops, ..*Red Lavender, Red Lavender Drops, Red Hartshorn. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 156 Now they have too little colour, then Spanish-paper, *Red Leather or other Cosmeticall Rubriques must be had. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1056 **Red Liquor*, is a crude acetate of alumina..prepared from pyrolignous acid. 1844 E. A. Parnell *Applied Chem.* I. 280 Red liquor is much more extensively employed as a mordant than any other preparation of alumina. 1893 Sloane *Electr. Dict.* 345 A two-fluid theory of magnetism has been evolved. .. It assumes north fluid or '*red magnetism' and a south fluid or 'blue magnetism'. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 237 The *Red Mason, which is the Hewer of Brick. *Ibid.*, The Red Mason (or Bricklayer). 1889 Pater *G. de Latour* (1896) 171 The daily University *red mass,..said to-day according to the proper course of the season. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 1/2 The 'red' mass ..by which for some years it has been customary at the ancient Sardinian Chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields to mark the opening of term at the Law Courts. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-Mining* 200 **Red Measures.* Generally refers to the strata of Permian or Triassic age. 1882 *Garden* 2 Sept. 207/3 We have the *Redmilk with its flaming juice, as safe as bread. 1777 W. Curtis *Flora Londin.* I. Pl. 106 The Pheasant's eye..is one of those plants which are annually cried about our streets under the name of *red Morocco. 1863 Richardson & Watts *Chem. Technol.* I. III. 688 *Red Oil or Oleic Soap. Campbell Morfit has patented a process for preparing Soap with red oil and Carbonate of Soda. 1651 Barker *Art of Angling* (1820) 6 A *red Palmer ribbed with gold, and a red hackle mixed with orenge cruel. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 June 6/1 Take, for instance, the 'red palmer'. Originally meant to represent the 'woolly bear' (a caterpillar at least two inches long,) the fly, as now tied, rarely exceeds three quarters of an inch. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 128 *Red Pills (i. e. any pills rolled in bole armenic, or vermillion). 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 89 A fire broke out at the kiln-house of Mr. Lemans, *red-potter, at Lambeth. 1754 Bartlet *Genti. Farriery* (ed. 2) 280 Some make their scalding mixture milder, using *red precipitate instead of the sublimate. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 474/2 These crystals .. moderately calcined, assume a sparkling red colour; and are used in medicine as an escharotic, under the name of red precipitate. 1883 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) XVI. 33/1 The oxide is gradually formed as a red powdery solid. This solid has long been known as 'red precipitate'. 1725 J. Wainwright in *Portland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 1 The new institution of Knights of the Bath fills the town with an expectation of *red ribbons. 1732 Lord Tyrawly in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 382 If any vacancies should happen in the Red Ribbon. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Char.* 58/2 The present vacant Red Ribbon has been offered to him. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 203/1 These freshets, laden with the rich red loam of the plains, usually reach the lower inhabited sections of the State [of Texas] in periods of drought, and are termed '*red rises'. 1762 Mills *Pract. Husb.* I. 429 Barley is ripe when the *red roan, as farmers call it, meaning a reddish colour, is gone from off the ear. 1851–63 *Red robin [see Red rag 2]. 1882 *Devonsh. Plant Names*, Red Robin, *Lychnis diurna.* 1891 Q. *Noughts & Crosses* 88 My feet trod on bluebells and red-robins. 1845–50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* App. 94/1 *Cornus sericea*, red osier, *red rod. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. clv. 1366 [*Ros solis*] is called in English Sunne deaw. In the North parts *Red rot, bicause it rotteth sheepe. 1664 R. Turner *Brit. Physician* 274 It is called..Sundew, Lustwort, Moor-grass, and of some Red-rot. 1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss., When the grains of ripening barley are streaked with red, the crop is said to be in the *red-row. 1879 *Cumbld. Gloss., Reed row.* When barley approaches to ripeness the grains are streaked with red, and are then said to be in the reed row. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 407 In the year 1831, wheat crops were extensively infested with a parasitical fungus, popularly termed the *Red Rust. 1893 *Daily News* 23 May 5/2 The '*red scale', so harmful to orange and lemon trees. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. i. 657 Very excellent to annoynt the head against Alopecies, which some call the *redde scall or falling away of the heare. 1884 Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 291 The various invertebrate animals preyed upon by Mackerel are known to the fishermen by such names as 'shrimp', '*red-seed', and 'Cayenne'. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 193 The so-called red-seed exercises a deleterious effect on the flesh of the fish. 1854 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* 253 With regard to the locality of *red or inflammatory softening. 1858 Aitken *Pract. Med.* 499 More partial or local forms of this affection [cerebritis], to which the name of 'red softening', or 'acute ramollissement', has been applied. 1878 *Times* 26 Dec., All pigs not '*red soldiers' will be adjudged innocent of typhoid. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xvii, He supposed it was some of the red soldiers coming from Fort William into Appin. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 306 *Red Spinner; begins with July. 1858 Kingsley *Misc., Chalk-stream Stud.* (1859) I. 189 [The caperer] may..do duty..for the red spinner or perfect form of the Marchbrown ephemera. 1807 Aikin *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 287/2 It is occasionally used for colouring spirits, as, for example, the *red spirit used for thermometers. 1844 E. A. Parnell *Applied Chem.* I. 287 Such solutions, which are known among dyers by the name of red spirits or simply spirits, may be obtained by dissolving metallic tin, in a granulated or 'feathered' state, in one of the following liquids. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 707/28 *Hec papula*, a *redspott. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 125 The root of Onochiles brought into a liniment cureth the lentils or red spots, yea and the infection of the leprosie. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* 429 Bacon-flitches, *Red-Sprats, red-Herings, and like Chimny-wretches. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 344 *Red Stocks .. owe their colour to the nature of the clay of which they are made. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 184 Place bricks, gray and red stocks, .. and cutting bricks. 1598 Florio, *Rubrica*, vermillion, red oaker, red-leade, *red stone, or ruddl. 1712 J. Morton *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 41 The common Kealy, or Red-stone Land. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 328 Redstone of Rawenstein—Its colour, by reflected light, is rose red. 1848 Rickman *Styles Archit. Eng.* (ed. 5) App. p. xvii, The walls being mostly built with rough red-stone rag. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1088 *Red Stuff, a name applied by watchmakers to some kinds of crocus, or the oxide of iron. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 220 Red stuff is prepared of various degrees of fineness. 1816 Warden *Descr. Columbia* 196 American *red twig, or Carolina spiræa. 1893 Sloane *Electr. Dict.* 559 s.v. *Varnish*, *Red Varnish. A solution of sealing wax in 90 per cent. alcohol. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* 88 As the goodliest trees in a garden are soonest blasted with *red windes. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I. 23 The North-East Winds, which are red Winds that blast the Leaves upon your Peach-Trees. 1857 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. IV. 114 There is no sojourner in the Mediterranean.., who has not seen the red wind...It blows from the deserts of Africa, and derives its name from the particles of red sand with which it is charged. *a* 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* i. 265 in *Anglia* XVIII. 302 Þe crop of þe *reed worte do þer-to. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 232 Tak of redewortes, of fette malwes [etc.]. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxiii. (W. de W.) 647 Elutropia highte Solsequium, also the red worte, and many calle it Cicorea.

b. With adjs. (and derived sbs.), as red-blind, colour-blind in respect of red (so *red-blindness*); †red fire-hot, = Red-hot; red-green-blindness (cf. *red-blind* and Green-blind); red-hearted (see quot.); red-mad, = Red-wood *a.*; red-ripe, fully ripe, as indicated by the red colour (also *fig.* as *sb.*). Also redward *a.* and *adv.*, towards the red end of the spectrum.

1881 Ld. Rayleigh in *Nature* XXV. 66 That vision would intelligibly be characterized as *red-blind. 1894 Abney *Colour Vision* (1895) 63 Taking a red-blind person and examining him with the spectrum, we find that he sees no light at all at the extreme limit of our red. 1876 Bernstein *Five Senses* 115 There are..many degrees of *red-blindness. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 424/2 Melt the Tin in a Crucible, *red Fire-hot. *Ibid.* 425/1 Put it into a Crucible Red-fire-hot. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Sept. 3/1 Colour-blindness .. is either *red-green-blindness or blue-yellow-blindness or total colour-blindness. 1832 *Planting* 91 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, **Red-hearted.*—A discoloration of the central point or heart-wood of a tree. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., He'll be *red-mad ti buy that pony. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 74 She's..red-mad about..proscribed names, and King James. 1822 Good *Study Med.* III. 213 He could perceive cherries on cherry-trees, but only distinguish them even when *red-ripe, from the surrounding leaves by their size and shape. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 1396 Human at the red-ripe of the heart. 1889 Lockyer in *Proc. R. Soc.* 10 Jan. 185 Some of the bright lines observed are described as being to the *redward side of dark lines. 1903 Agnes M. Clerke *Probl. Astrophysics* 224 All showed a much smaller displacement redward than the dark lines.

B. *sb.*[1] **1.** Red colour (dye, stain, etc.); redness. Also, esp. in modern use, with many defining terms prefixed, as *Adrianople, alizarin, cherry, flesh, indigo, Turkey*, etc. (cf. A. 1).

c 1205 Lay. 24651 Heo wolden of ane heowen heore cladȝes habben. Sum hafden whit, sum hafden rædd, sum hafden god grene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 640 Þe rede wid-innen toknet on wreche ðat sal get wurðen sent. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3366 Wit mantel clad o bouen o rede. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 952 Riche red on þat on [lady] rayled ay quere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3988 Hir lippes were louely littid with rede. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 5 Men dyen ther with fyn reed, the redenes ther of is wonder fayr and stable. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 179 In a banner square, All of reade was wrytten Discomfort. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 9 He consumeth them to nothing with the onely red of his lippes. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 901 [The boar's] frothie mouth bepainted all with red. 1629 Milton *Nativity* 230 The Sun in bed, Curtain'd with cloudy red. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks.* (1685) 15 A deed, for which the day deserves its red Far more than for a paltry Saint, that died. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 311 With such rare Mixture of pure Red and White. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* iv. xi, The charmed water burnt alway A still and awful red. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. Introd. 15 No longer Autumn's glowing red Upon our Forest hills is shed. 1813 — *Rokeby* v. xxxi, Distinguish'd by the paly red The lamps in dim reflection shed. 1864 Bowen *Logic* i. 8 Though the red or the white of this object is not the identical red or white of that object.

b. The red colour in roulette or rouge-et-noir.

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxvii, A confounded run on the red had finished him. 1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* III. v, I've won a little on the red and black here and there.

c. The red ball in billiards.

1866 in Roberts *Billiards* (1869) 346 Bennett..in the next stroke fluked the red, the 'run' closing for 11.

d. *To shoot* or *sport the red*: (see quot. 1897).

1849 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 163 A safer rule may be fixed at the season called 'shooting the red'. 1897 K. B. B. De la Bere *New Poultry Guide* II. 56 Turkeys require considerable attention .. until they 'sport the red', as it is termed, i.e., develop the red colouring to the face and wattles.

2. a. Stuff, cloth, or the like, of a red colour (usually as the material of a dress).

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 475 He .. made hym & his cardenals ride in reed on hye ors. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 294 Twenty bookes clad in blak or reed. 1523 in Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxf.* (1880) 44 For ij yards of Red for Crosses, price the yarde xij*d*. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 27 There sate, y-clad in red Downe to the ground, a comely personage.

b. Ruddle (now *dial.*); †rouge.

1398 Trevisa tr. *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxx, Off it gendreth seemliche colour and faire, as rewli, reed [*Caxton* redy], and stibium. 1538 Elyot, *Rubricatus*, coloured with redde or ruddelyd, as shepe are. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iv. 75 Another kinde of redde verye good for the face. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* III. i, *Lady.* Fetch me the Red—The Red, do you hear, Sweet-Heart?..*Peg.* The red Ratifia does your Ladyship mean..? *Lady*... Paint, dost thou understand that? *c* 1720 Duchess of Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 367, I made myself as French as I could.., but they wear such loads of red, and powder, that it is impossible for me to come up to that. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Red* in cosmetics, a fucus or paint wherewith the ladies enliven their cheeks and lips. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Red*, ruddle for marking sheep.

3. †**a.** Gold. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1335 (1384) They shul for-go þe white and eke þe rede. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 88 To the rede and to the whyte This Ston hath pouer to profite. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* II. x. 187 The most Gracious See (saith he) rejecteth none where White or Red (Silver or Gold) makes Intercession.

b. Red wine.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 198 Whan man so drynketh of the whyte and rede. 1709 *Rambling Fuddle-Cups* 11 Came in with a Friend for a whet of good Red. 1721 Ramsay *To R. H. B.* iii, If ram'd wi' red, they rant and rair, Like mirthfu' men. 1842 Tennyson *Will Waterproof* 82 No pint of white or red Had ever half the power.

4. = *Red Squadron* (cf. A. 16 d).

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2541/3 A second Rate, and Rear-Admiral of the Red. 1707 Chamberlayne *State Gt. Brit.* III. 600 Rear-Admiral of the Red. 1805 *Admiralty Notice* in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 439 His Majesty having been pleased to order the rank of Admirals of the Red to be restored to His Majesty's Navy. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 126/2 Admirals of the Red bear their flag at the main-top-gallant-mast-head.

5. *pl.* (rarely *sing.* with *a.*)

a. Shades or tints of red.

1633 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 59, I do not like these reds, and blues, and yellows, amongst these plain stalks and ears. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I. 87 No dawning Morn does her kind Reds display. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 243 It does not destroy even reds and yellows when fixed by mordants. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 5/2 The bodies and bars of the carts were..painted in blues and reds.

b. Red kinds or varieties of cloth, wine, wheat, etc.; red cattle, ants, herrings, etc.

1566 A. Edwards in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 357 Your London reds are not to be sent hither. 1641 French *Distill.* Pref. (1651) *iiij b, They..have brought a great Odium upon it by..vending their whites, and reds. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Wine*, The Italian wines are very numerous. The best reds are Lambrusco, Barbera, etc. 1881 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 3/6 There were a few parcels of new wheat shown...Reds realized 55s. to 58s., and fine whites up to 60s. per quarter. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 121 He's got a real turn for the roans and reds.

†**c.** The menses. *Obs.*

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 69 Cummine seeds .. doth stay the much bleeding at the nose, and womens excesse of

the Reddes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 268 Herb Robert ..and Hyocisthis..do stay the flux of reds or whites. 1664 R. TURNER *Brit. Physician* 189 [copying Gerarde].

†d. Red cheeks. *nonce-use.*

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* x. 212 Canace, whose bothe reddes paeld deadlie teene.

6. a. *pl.* Red men; North American Indians.

1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U.S.* 351 A body..capable of defending itself both against whites and reds, the savage on the one hand, and the land jobber on the other. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 11 May 1/7 A fight occurred between Indians and cowboys near that post, and ..three of the reds were killed.

b. A radical, republican, or anarchist.

1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 251 The next day came a neighbour. Blues and reds They talk'd of. 1882 *Spectator* 2 Dec. 1535 They fret as if they were Reds under a Cæsar. 1892 Mrs. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. 349 My father was a Red—an Anarchist.

†**Red** *sb.*[2], variant of READ *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 40 From this it passes into the fourth [stomach],..or the red, which is the name it commonly has because of its colour.

†**Red,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *réadian*, f. *réad* RED *a.* Cf. OHG. *rôtên* (MHG. *rôten*), f. *rôt* red.]

1. *intr.* a. To be red. b. To become or grow red; to blush. = REDDEN *v.* 2 and 2 b.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 3 To-dæge bið hreanis, readaþ forþon unrotlice þe heofun. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 330 Nim..hwitne æppel þe þonne gyt ne readize. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 34 Eyther cheke [is] Whit y-noh ant rode on eke ase rosen when hit redes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 7 For oght that is befalle Mai noman do my chekes rede. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 168 Muche sholde oure crystyn Prynces reede and be ashamyd.

2. *trans.* To make red. = REDDEN *v.* 1.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 And nes Godes rode þuruh his deorewurðe blode iruded & ireaded. *Ibid.* 402 Jesu Crist ireaded mid his owune blode oðe rode. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 695/1 He did redde and dyed them with their own bloud. 1611 COTGR., *Aynets*, little rods, or twigs, wherin herrings are threaded, and layed on hurdles to be redded. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 12 By Redding or Blacking the Backside of your Paper. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.*, 1 *John* iii. 13 The prosecutor goes about with Cain's club in his hand, redded with blood. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Rubidus*, Bread redded in the oven, and scorched.

Red, var. RAD *a.*[2]; obs. f. (pa. t., etc.) of READ *v.*, var. REDD, obs. f. REDE *sb.* and *v.*, REED *sb.*

-red, *suffix*, representing OE. *rǽden* condition, which was freely used as a second element in combs. In ME. the full form *-rǽden, -rēden, -rāden* was by the general dropping of final *-n* reduced to *-rēde*, and this was subsequently shortened to *-red*. (In some cases the *-ēde* was confused with the synonymous *-hēde*.) In Sc., by an early metathesis of *n*, the suffix assumed the form *-rend* (*-rand*), later *-rent* (*-rant*).

Of the numerous words thus formed in OE. (see Bosw.-Toller, s. v.) only a few were retained in ME., as *brother-, fer-, folk-, frend-, love-, man-, sibrede(n, -red)*, repr. OE. *brōðor-, gefēr-, folc-, frēond-, lufe-, man(n)-, sibrǽden.* In addition to these, ME. had a few forms not recorded in OE., as *felawrede, nejeburrede*, and the surviving representatives of the class, GOSSIPRED, HATRED and KINDRED. (*Cousinred*, used by Scott, is a hybrid and app. an individual formation.)

†**Redabsolve,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. type **redabsolvĕre*: see RE- and ABSOLVE.] 'To discharge or dispatch' (Cockeram 1623).

†**Reda·ct,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *redact-us*, pa. pple. of *redigĕre*: see next.]

1. Brought together in a written form.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 255 The grete Pompeius was the firste whiche willede to haue redacte the lawes in to bokes. *Ibid.* VII. 309 Whiche descripcion [of England] was redacte into oon volume.

2. Brought or reduced *into* (*in*), *to* a state, condition, etc., or *under* one's power.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 51 Ynglonde was redacte iiij. tymes into servitute. 1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 163 So the[y] be redacte vnder the pour of the Soudane. 1513 *Ballad* in *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* 202 Thy bretherne were..With diuers of thy kynne..Redact in the catholique papall. 1539 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. 419 Wales is redact to that state that one thief taketh another, and one cow keepeth another. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 528 Sa at all time I bruik my priuilage, That it be not redact vnto thirlage.

b. Of material things: Reduced *to* or *into* ashes, dust, etc.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 119 Whiche apples y-taken be redacte vn to esches. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. D. iij, Then was y[e] test or potsherd, the brasse, gold & sylver redacte into duste. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. (1568) 29 b, Take drie Camomill redact into powder.

Redact (rĭdæ·kt), *v.* Also *pa. t.* 5 **redact.** [f. L. *redact-*, ppl. stem of *redigĕre* to bring back, collect, reduce, etc., f. *re(d)-* RE- + *agĕre* to drive, etc.: see ACT *v.* The form *redact* for the pa. t. (cf. prec.) is frequent in the later version of Higden. In its mod. use, the verb has been reintroduced in the 19th c. (after REDACTION); Ash (1775) and Todd (1818) mark it as 'not used'.]

†**1.** *trans.* To bring (matter of reasoning or discourse) *into* or *to* a certain form; to put *together* in writing. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 251 Aristotille redacte hit [logic] in an arte. *Ibid.* 253 The Romanes didde redresse and redacte these lawes of Salon [*sic*] in to x. tables. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Y vj b, The aphorismes of Hippocrates redacted vnto a certayne order. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iiij b, They have redacted them together, because they might the easyer be vnderstoode. 1639 DRUMMOND *Conv. w. B. Jonson* Wks. (1711) 225 Ben Johnson..cursed Petrarch for redacting verses into sonnets.

†**b.** To bring or insert (a thing) *into* a scheme or body. *Obs. rare.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 451/1 Although this law is not redacted into y[e] body of the law, yet..it is not abrogated.

†**c.** To reduce (a subject) *to* a person's understanding. *Obs. rare.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* To Rdr. 1 b, Here the whole Pharmaceutical Art is denuded, and redacted to the clear intelligence of the meanest capacity.

†**2.** To bring together *into* one body. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 209 After that Romulus redacte alle the cites in to oon. *Ibid.* II. 273 Augustus.. redacte in to oon monarchy the realmes of alle the worlde. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 50 Those thinges whiche can be redacted into some one thynge of manye.

†**3.** To reduce (a person or thing) *to, into* a certain state, condition, or action. Also rarely with *inf. Obs.* (Common in 17th c., esp. *Sc.*)

1542 BECON *News out of Heaven* Wks. 1564 I. 13 Ye see into how miserable a case ye are redacted and fallen by the sin of Adam. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 90 In respect of the greatt desolatioun that the commonweill was redactit into. 1637 MONRO *Exped.* I. 3 The Baron of Fowles, being ..a litle prodigall in his spending, reduced his estate to a weeke point. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 121 They will be ever redacted to shift for that where of they shall stand in need. 1731 *Plain Reas. Presbyt. Dissent.* 115 Poor people are squeezed and redacted to most pinching straits, thro' gentlemen's racking their rents.

†**b.** To reduce (a material thing) *to* a certain form. *Obs. rare.*

1634 BP. HALL *Character of Man* (1635) 26 Metalls whereby they might make use of those plants, and redact them to any forme or instruments of work, were yet..to seek.

4. In modern use: a. To draw up, frame (a statement, decree, etc.).

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii, The oath is redacted; pronounced aloud by President Bailly. 1845 — *Cromwell* (1871) I. 101 The House of Commons .. was busy redacting a 'Protestation'. 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Tour.* 46 A council of ministers was held in the palace..: they were engaged in redacting the two proclamations.

b. To put (matter) into proper literary form; to work up, arrange, or edit.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. v, Sterling..redacts it in a *Times* leader. 1884 *Times* 1 Nov. 9 Their observations are recorded, tabulated, digested, and redacted in every possible way.

Hence **Reda·cted** *ppl. a.*

1676 COLES, *Redacted*, forced back. 1898 G. B. GRAY in *Expositor* May 347 The present redacted text of Genesis.

‖ **Rédacteur** (redaktör). [F.] = REDACTOR.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 2 These materials .. left nothing to the *redacteur*, but the occasional labour of selection, arrangement, and compression. 1844 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rev.* vii. (1857) 478 The careful *rédacteur*..exercised some degree of judgment in correcting these unseemly blunders.

Hence **Reda·cteurship.**

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 619 In your two or three busy days of redacteurship.

Redaction (rĭdæ·kʃən). [In sense 1, ad. late L. *redactiōn-em* (Boeth.), n. of action f. *redigĕre* (see REDACT *v.*), or f. *redact-*, ppl. stem of *redigĕre*; in sense 2, a. F. *rédaction* (1690).]

†**1.** The action of driving back, resistance, reaction. *Obs. rare.*

1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* 71 [Faith] takes away all reluctation and redaction, infuseth a plyable willingnesse. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. xxx. 385 There is a redaction and repercussion in resistance.

2. The action or process of preparing for publication; reduction to literary form; revision, rearrangement.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 448 His redaction is neater, his range of study more comprehensive [etc.]. 1835 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1858) I. vii. 357 Patches put together from various quarters without any redaction. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revis.* ii. 43 The Pentateuch must have been subjected to many redactions before receiving its final shape.

b. The result of such a process; a new edition.

1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVI. 480 A sort of redaction, or new edition, of the subsisting statutes. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xi. 221 The great poem of the Nibelungen is a redaction of several detached songs and poems..more ancient than itself.

3. The action of bringing or putting *into* a definite form.

1867 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 441 About 200 A.D. the redaction of the whole unwritten law into a code..was completed.

Hence **Reda·ctional** *a.*, of or belonging to redaction; of the nature of redaction.

1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* 19 Making such slight redactional adjustments as the unity of his work required.

Redactor (rĭdæ·ktŏr). [a. L. type **redactor*, agent-n. f. *redigĕre* to REDACT. Cf. RÉDACTEUR.] One who redacts; an editor.

1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 299 The first German redactor of this Fable. 1877 DAVIDSON *Canon Bible* 19 The idea naturally arises that he was the final redactor of the Pentateuch.

Hence **Redacto·rial** *a.*, of or belonging to a redactor; editorial.

1865 *Even. Standard* 6 June, To assume the redactorial charge of a new Republican daily paper. 1897 *Expositor* Sept. 167 The redactorial insertions of the later Judaism.

†**Redamancy.** *Obs. rare*—[. [f. L. *redamāre* to love in return, f. *re(d)-* RE- + *amāre* to love: see -ANCY.] The action of loving in return.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (citing Montague *Missive Consol.*).

†**Redama·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[. [See prec. and -ATION.] = prec.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1678 J. J[ONES] *Brit. Church* 571 Where Christ is not exemplified, in three conformities: in his death, in his life, in his redamation.

†**Reda·mbulate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *redambulāre*: see RE- and AMBULATE.] *intr.* 'To walk back' (Cockeram 1623).

Redamna·tion. *rare*—[. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed damnation.

a 1652 BROME *Queen & Conc.* II. viii, Until the world be vindicated from The redamnation such an error threatens.

Redan (rĭdæ·n). Also 8 **reden(t, redant** (and *erron.* **redans, -ens**). [a. F. *redan* (1677) for *redent* 'a double notching or iagging, as in the teeth of a saw' (Cotgr.), f. *re-* RE- + *dent* tooth.]

1. *Fortif.* A simple form of field-work, having two faces which form a salient angle.

1689 [see b]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Redent*, in Fortification [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Redan* or *Redent*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Redens are frequently used in the fortifying of walls, where it is not necessary to be at the expense of building bastions. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxi, A number of small piquets driven into the ground at the several angles and redans. 1776 in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 159 It was .. my intention to throw up a great number of large flèches or redans at certain distances, one behind another. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 213 The distances of the redans from each other should not exceed 120 yards, in order that the fire from the faces of one redan may defend the saliants of the next. 1854 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 294 The long ranges of bastions and redans which covered miles of land under..Vauban.

transf. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* I. vi, Not on the level ground, but on a salient corner or redan of earth, at the junction of two converging bank fences.

b. *attrib.*

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2478/2 Having view'd the Ground, [he] staked out a Redent Work with Redoubts. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 31 To reduce the number of points of attack in a continued redan line, the salient of the large redan may be placed more in advance.

2. (See quot.)

1848 CRAIG, *Redan*, a projection in a wall on uneven ground to render it level. [Hence in Ogilvie (1850), and later Dicts., but it is doubtful whether this sense of the Fr. word has ever been adopted in Eng.]

Redar(e, obs. forms of READER.

†**Redarguate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [irreg. f. L. *redarguĕre*: see next.] 'To reprove' (Cockeram 1623). So †**Redarguation,** = REDARGUTION.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 47 To persue all tho that do reprobacion A-gayns owur lawes by ony redarguacion. 1721 BAILEY, *Redarguation*, a disproving or confuting.

Redargue (redā·ɹgiu), *v.* Now *Sc.* [ad. F. *rédarguer* (14th c. in Littré), or L. *redarguĕre* to disprove, etc., f. *re(d)-* RE- + *arguĕre* to ARGUE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To blame, reprove (a person or persons, an action, etc.). Also const. *of, for. Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 6 Poule a3enstod him in þe face, & redarguid him, for he was reprouable. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxviii. 19 b, A power of the soule the whiche doth reluct agaynst vyces and synne, and redargueth or reprehendeth synne. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 33 Quhen he had pansit in this maner wp and doun and ressonit [*MS. I*, redarguit] himself for his slouthfulness. 1648 LIGHTFOOT *Horæ Hebr.* (1684) II. 604 The Holy Spirit..could not but reprove and redargue the world of Sin. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 136 Basil..severely redargues Origen's allegoric mode of Theologising.

2. To confute (a person) by argument. (In later use only Sc.; cf. next.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 79 Rekke we not of argumentis þat sophistis maken, þat we ben redargued grantynge þat we denyen. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, Sir, I'll redargue you By disputation. 1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf.* 3 It is your part, by this your conference more solidly to redargue him. 1704 EARL OF CROMARTY in *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4037/3 That we may redargue one another with Kindness and Civility. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 327 All these Love's vouchers stand, beyond the craft Of sophist to redargue.

3. To refute or disprove (an argument, statement, etc. Since *c* 1700 only *Sc.*, chiefly *Law.*)

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. § 4 (1635) 320 Nathaniel Carpenter thus fully redargues that forgerie. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 68 The error which this point is profitable to confute and redargue is twofold. 1679 *Prot. Conformist* 3 It has been so fully and clearly redargued, that I need not meddle with it. 1752 MCDOUALL *Inst. Laws Scot.* I. 359 The presumption lies..that he has the drawer's effects, which he must redargue by the letter of advice. 1772 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Introd. p. vi, The objections you mention, I humbly conceive are such as may be redargued, if not entirely removed. 1847 HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan* 4, I may .. redargue your claim and statements, as the result of a mistake. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 383 *note*, This fact afforded a degree of real evidence which no parole testimony could redargue.

†b. To argue (a case) in opposition to another person. *Obs. rare.*

a 1633 W. AMES *Saint's Secur.* (1652) 8 When Job's three Friends had spent much time in arguing and redarguing the case with Job, Elihu..speaketh after this manner.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To reprove or refute; to employ argument for the purpose of refuting.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 55 Men love truth when it shines, but not when it redargues. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 170 The bowing downe of the Fore-Finger for a checke of silence, and to redargue, is an action often found in the Hands of men.

Hence **Reda·rguing** *vbl. sb.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xii. 184 It was the redarguing of his misguided friends..that moved him. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 147/1 A great lover of Contention, and therefore called Ελέγξινος from redarguing.

Redargution (redargiū·ʃən). Now *rare.* [a. OF. *redargucion, -ition* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *redargūtiōn-em*, f. *redarguĕre*: see prec.]

†1. Reproof, reprehension (of a person, an action, etc.). *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 435/2 He sheweth hymself worthy of redargucion or rebuke. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 160 b, The open reprofe and redargucyon therof may not .. well bycome those that are no more spyrytuall than I. 1593 BELL *Motives conc. Rom. Faith* (1605) 129 The whole scripture.. is profitable to doctrin, to redargution, to correction. *a* 1690 BP. HOPKINS *Serm. Lev.* xix. 17 Wks. 1809 IV. 489 To expose the vice that we reprove .. keeping still within the bounds of a sober and friendly redargution.

†b. An instance of this. *Obs. rare.*

1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 157 There is first a redargution and reprehension of the king. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VIII. (1676) 675 To make an excuse to Lorain, saying that his redargutions were not meant of his Excellency .. but of the Divines of the Sorbone.

2. Confutation (of a person); refutation, disproof (of a statement, etc.). Now *rare.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 149/2 Thei coulde not endure yᵗ redargucion that should sometime fall to their part in dispysycions. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 544 Therefore they must be vanquished..both by written demonstrations, and by vnwritten redargutions. 1640 *Consid. Ch. Eng.* 9 It is a matter Volumes have beene compiled of, and therefore cannot receive a briefe redargution. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 46 Which Plea leads us Naturally and Necessarily into this sort of Redargution. 1882 GOUGH & COWELL *Sarva-darshana-samgraha* 66 As if then we had thrown their best wrestler, the redargution of the rest of their categories may be anticipated.

† **Redargutive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **redargūtīvus*: see REDARGUE and -IVE.] =next.

1609 R. BARNERD *Faithf. Sheph.* 60 The first [use] is Redargutiue, when the doctrine is vsed to confute and ouerthrow an error or heresie. 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Reda·rgutory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **redargūtōrius*: see REDARGUE and -ORY.] Pertaining to refutation or reproof.

1634 T. CAREW *Cœlum Brit.* Wks. (1824) 154 My priviledges are an ubiquitary,.. interrogatory, redargutory immunity over all the privy lodgings. 1650 *Let. Cens. & Redargution Lieut.-Col. Lilburne* 1 This censorious, redargutory address of mine.

Reda·rt, *v.* [RE-] *trans.* To dart (a thing) back in return. Hence **Reda·rted** *ppl. a.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. iv. (1614) 842 They sometimes are said to catch an arrow with the hand, and redart it at the shooter. 1640 [R. BRATHWAIT] *Two Lancashire Lovers* 63 Let but one line redart one small beameling of love. *a* 1721 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 449 Soon as a bearded Dart I feel, Redarted Pray'r the Wound shall heal.

Redaw·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To dawn again. Hence **Redaw·ning** *ppl. a.*

1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt Tartars* Wks. 1854 IV. 175 Peace and prosperity..re-dawned upon the tribes. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 334 This faint gleam of redawning freedom died away.

Red-back: see RED *a.* 18 b.

Red-backed, *a.* Having a red back; chiefly of birds, *esp.* the red-backed butcher-bird or shrike (*Lanius collurio*), and the red-backed sandpiper (*Tringa americana*).

1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 163 The Red backt Butcher Bird [1776 Shrike]... The upper part of the back and coverts of the wings are of a bright ferruginous color. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) The mode in which a Red-backed Pelecan .. stowed its food into its pouch. 1813 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 25 Red-backed Sandpiper, *Tringa Alpina.* 1819 WARDEN *United States* II. 411 The rattle-snake,..red-backed snake. 1822 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* VI. 286 The Red-backed Lark. 1839 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* V. 335 Red-Backed Woodpecker. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 263/2 One species .. is known by the names Variegated Sole, Red-backed Flounder, etc. (*Monochirus linguatulus*). 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 845 Much smaller than this is the Red-backed Shrike,..the best-known species in Great Britain, where it is a summer visitor.

b. Of books: Backed with, bound in, red.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvi. 246 We *forestieri* of the red-backed books.

Red-banded: see RED *a.* 14 b, 14 c.

Red bark. A variety of Cinchona-bark.

1782 W. SAUNDERS *Superior Efficacy of Red Peruvian Bark* (ed. 2) 7 The diversity both in size and colour of the Red Bark from the common Peruvian Bark. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 173/2 Red bark has been known for 130 years, but was not much used in Europe till 1779. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 41 The species yielding 'red bark', the richest and most important of all the Chinchonæ.

attrib. 1861 R. SPRUCE (*title*) Report on the Expedition to procure Seeds and Plants of the Cinchona Succirubra, or Red Bark Tree. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 218 Now the 'red bark' grounds are confined to the ravine of the river Chasuan, and its tributaries. *Ibid.* 305 The dry season in the 'red bark' region.

Red-bead snake, tree, vine: see RED *a.* 12 b.

Red-bearded, *a.* Having a red beard.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 207 That red-bearded men are seldome of any good disposition. 1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* E ij b, Fetch me a red-bearded sargeant. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 403 He is .. red-bearded, and not comely. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. iv, Thor red-bearded, with his blue sun-eyes.

Red-bellied, *a.* Having a red belly. Frequent in the names of American birds and fishes.

1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 22 The Red-belly'd Blue-Bird. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. II. 485 Red-bellied Curucui, *Trogon Curucui.* 1808 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* I. 43 Red-bellied black-capt nuthatch, *Sitta varia. Ibid.* 114 Red-bellied woodpecker, *Picus Carolinus.* 1819 WARDEN *United States* II. 411 The..red-bellied land snake. 1847 AUDUBON & BACHMAN *Vivip. Quadrup. N. Amer.* I. 202 Red-bellied Squirrel. 1876 GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. VI. 60 Red-bellied terrapin (*Pseudemys rugosa*).

Red-belly: see RED *a.* 18 b.

Red-berried, *a.*

1. Bearing red berries.

1739 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* II. s.v. *Casia*, Red-berried Shrub-casia. 1819 WARDEN *United States* II. 242 *note*, Mountain maple, red-berried elder, and witch hazle. 1865 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* IV. 36 Red-berried Bryony. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 32/2 The tall red-berried hedges.

2. Resembling red berries.

1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 345 The child with ripe red-berried lips.

Red-bill: see RED *a.* 18 b.

Red-billed, *a. Ornith.* Having a red bill.

1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 408 The Red-bill'd Starling. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 355 Red billed Hornbill. *Ibid.* 390 Red-billed Jay. 1814 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* Index, Red-billed Rail. 1864–5 J. G. WOOD *Homes without H.* xi. (1868) 200 Our first example of the African Weavers is the Red-billed Weaver Bird. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 106 Of this very remarkable form only one species, the red-billed curlew..is known.

Re·d-bird. A name given to various small American birds with red plumage, esp. the summer tanager (*Piranga æstiva*), scarlet tanager (*P. rubra*), Baltimore oriole, and cardinal grosbeak.

1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 5 There is also the red Bird, with divers sorts of singing birds. 1723 BLACKMORE *Alfred* VII. 224 When on Indian Plains a Rattle-Snake Perches a Red-Bird in a shady Brake. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. I. 27 At Hudson's Bay it [the red-breasted thrush] is known by the name of Red bird. 1856 BRYANT *Murdered Trav.* ii, The red-bird warbled, as he wrought His hanging nest o'erhead. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 423 The red-birds, or 'Cardinal gros-beaks'..are a kind of Virginian nightingale.

Red-blind(ness): see RED *a.* 19 b.

Red-blooded: see RED *a.* 14 a.

Red book, red-book. A book bound in red.

1. As the name of individual books of an official character, or otherwise important.

Red Book of the Exchequer, a miscellaneous volume, containing copies of charters, statutes, surveys, etc., originally compiled in the 13th century, and recently printed (Rolls Series, 1896); see also quot. 1820. *Red Book of Hergest*, a Welsh manuscript of the 14–15th c. (now the property of Jesus College, Oxford), containing the tales known as the Mabinogion and other pieces in prose and verse.

1479 *Bristol Rec.* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 419 All the chauntry preestis whos composicions are enrolled in the rede boke. 1574 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 352 A certifycatt sent downe from London to this cytye as the same appearith in the redd booke. 1699 BP. W. NICOLSON *Eng. Hist. Library* III. iii. (1714) 213 There is also, in the keeping of the King's Remembrancer, an antient Miscellany of several notable Treatises; which Volume is commonly cited, and call'd by the Name of *Liber ruber Scaccarii*, or Red-Book of the Exchequer. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 828 The Copy of this Charter..is entred in the Red Book of the Exchequer at Dublin. 1715–6 in *Catal. MSS. Wales in B.M.* (1903) 408 Since I perceived Jesus College had an undoubted right to the Red Book of Hergest. 1800 in *Rep. on Ossian* (1805) App. 278 He remembers that his father had a book which was called the Red Book,..which..contained a good deal of the history of the Highland Clans. 1820 *Trans. Royal Irish Acad.* XIII. III. 181 An antient book of record, called the Red Book of the Exchequer, which is preserved in the office of the chief remembrancer of that court in Ireland. 1896 *H. Hall Red Bk. Exchequer* (Rolls) I. Pref. 1 The Red Book of the Exchequer belongs to the class of Entry Books usually termed Precedent Books, but more correctly Registers, or Books of Remembrance.

†b. A book containing the names of all persons holding office under the State or receiving pensions from it. *Obs.*

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 93/1 The proprietors of India Stock would soon have a Red-book of their own, which would rise with the Red-book of England. 1820 (*title*) The Extraordinary Red Book: An Account of all Places, Pensions, Sinecures, Grants, &c. The Expenditure of the Civil List, the Finances and Debt of Great Britain.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—⁰.

1688 MIÈGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. *Red*, A Witche's red Book, a Catalogue of such as have sealed to the Devil with their own bloud, *la rouge liste.*

3. A popular name for the 'Royal Kalendar, or Complete.. Annual Register' (published from 1767 to 1893); also, the title of a similar work of later date (see quot. 1847).

1788 *Observer* No. 98 P 6 He measures his devoirs with an exactitude that bespeaks him a correct interpreter of The Red Book. 1814 MOORE *Poems, Epigram*, We've lost the Court-Guide, Ma'am, but here's the Red Book. 1823 HAZLITT *Liber Amoris* 55 Is the name on the frank: see if you can decypher it by a Red-book. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 278 Dukes, earls, viscounts, and so on to any extent down the ladder of honour in the Red Book. 1847 (*title*) Webster's Royal Red Book; or Court and Fashionable Register: comprising..an alphabetical list of the nobility and gentry, with their town and country residences, etc. etc. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Mr. Meeson's Will* xiv, He..seized a Red Book, in which he discovered that Lord Holmhurst's ..London house was in Hanover Square.

Re·dbreast.

1. The robin (see also *Robin redbreast*).

c 1401 LYDG. *Flower Courtesy* 58 The sely wrenne, the titmose also, The litel redbrest. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redbreste, byrde, *rubellites.* 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Reed breest a byrde, *rougegorge.* 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 87 Covering with Mosse the deads unclosed eye, The little Red-brest teacheth Charitie. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 74 Should I heare..a Horse whistle like a Red-breast, it would scare me. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 18 Ye pious Redbreasts, deck his Hearse. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 119 The Redbreast loves to build and warble there. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 300 The spray of the willow trembles with the wing of the redbreast. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 771 Even those Redbreasts which stay in Britain during the winter are subject to a migratory movement.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 110 As the red breast byrds, Whome prettie Merlynes hold. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 265 'Tis the next way to turne Taylor, or be Redbrest teacher. 1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.'s* i. 29 May some good Christian Bard..Turn Redbreast kind, and with the sweetest song Bewail our hapless fate with watry eye! 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 115 Bright auburn, several shades nearer to redbreast-red than was Ethelberta's hair.

b. Applied to other red-breasted birds, esp. *U.S.* to the migratory thrush (also called *robin*).

1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 105 Of small birds there are several sorts; the red breast, speckled on the back like a partridge [etc.]. 1828–32 in WEBSTER.

2. *transf.* (See quots.)

1862 DICKENS *Lett.* 18 Apr. (1880) II. 178 The Bow Street runners..had no other uniform than a blue dress-coat, brass buttons..and a bright red cloth waistcoat. The waistcoat was indispensible, and the slang name for them was 'red-breasts' in consequence. 1899 *Loudon Letter* 10 Nov. 702/2 The 'Redbreasts', or New South Wales Lancers, who have been at Aldershot for a year.

Red-breasted, *a.* Having a red breast. Chiefly *Ornith.* In quot. 1609 *fig.*

Red-breasted duck, the white-eyed duck. **R. finch,** = *r. grosbeak.* **R. goosander,** = *r. merganser.* **R. goose,** *Anser* or *Bernicla ruficollis.* **R. grosbeak,** the rose-breasted grosbeak. **R. merganser,** *Mergus serrator.* **R. rail,** (*a*) the king-rail, *Rallus elegans*; (*b*) the Virginia rail. **R. sandpiper,** the knot in summer plumage. **R. snipe,** the dowitcher, *Macrorhamphus griseus.* **R. thrush,** the American robin or red-breast.

1609 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* v. i, O [my] fair-feather'd, my red-breasted birds, Come fly with me. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 194 The red-breasted Indian Black-bird, perchance the Jacapu of Marggrave. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 406 The Red-breasted Parrot. *Ibid.* 409 The Red-breasted Woodpecker. 1750 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 138 Red-breasted Godwit. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) II. Pl. 93 Red breasted Goosander. Red breasted Merganser. *Ibid.* 467 Red-breasted Shoveler. 1785 — *Arct. Zool.* II. 335 Red-breasted Thrush. *Ibid.* 350 Red-breasted Grosbeak. *Ibid.* 372 Red-breasted Finch. *Ibid.* 571 Red breasted Goose. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 580 The red-breasted snipe is a variety of this species [yarwhip]. 1813 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 43 Red-breasted Sandpiper, *Tringa rufa.* 1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 95 *Anas Nyroca*,..Red-breasted duck. 1835 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* III. 27 The Great Red-Breasted Rail, or Fresh-Water Marsh-Hen. 1886 C. TAYLOR in *Ibis* No. 15. 380 The Red-breasted Goose, *Bernicla ruficollis*, is not now found in Upper Egypt.

Re·d-bud. a. A tree belonging to one or other of the American species of *Cercis*, esp. *Cercis canadensis*; the Judas tree. †b. (See quot. 1798.) *Obs.*

1727 *Petiveriana* III. 11/2 Red-bud. Bears a purple Blossom. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 670 No verdant leaves the lovely Red-Bud grace. 1798 NEMNICH *Lex. Polygl.* V. 867/1 Redbud, *Andromeda racemosa.* Caroline Red bud, *Andromeda nitida.* 1816 BRACKENRIDGE in *Views Louisiana* (ed. 2) 202 The red-bud, the tree which blooms earliest in our woods,..appears in a few places. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioners* (1869) 201 European red-bud (*Cercis siliquastrum*). 1883 *Century Mag.* July 379/1 The pink tassels of the redbud lit up the dark mass of foliage.

Re·dcap, red-cap, red cap.

1. Applied to one who wears a red cap.

1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) III. 6 Captaine Redde Cappe, one of the rebelles of the last yeare. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Liv, Runne Red-cap, ware hornes there. *a* 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 99 Her Grace Finds me among a Crew of mad-caps, Æneas, at one Mother Red-Cap's. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1812) III. 118 Since Impudence, assuming Freedom's form Near Mother Redcap brews the dangerous storm. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xxxvii. 205 Now push along old red-cap. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xxv, There were the two watchmen, sure enough: red-cap on his back, as stiff as a handspike.

b. *spec.* as the name of a sprite or goblin.

a 1802 LEYDEN *Lord Soulis* lxi. in *Minstr. Bord.* II. 348 But Redcap sly unseen was by, And the ropes would neither twist nor twine. 1802 SCOTT *ibid.* 335 Redcap is a popular appellation of that class of spirits which haunt old castles. 1886 *Rochdale Gloss., Redcap*, that which induces a person to run away from his work. The people say such a one 'has seen Redcap'.

† 2. A red-hat, a cardinal. *Obs. rare.*

1539 *St. Papers, For. & Domestic Hen. VIII,* XIV. i. 68 That divorce should lead to the utter fall of the said Red Cap..and after much misery the land should by another Red Cap be reconciled. 1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 236 A silly frumpe of a White-liverd Red-cap.

3. † a. Some kind of shell. *Obs. rare* —1.

?1711 Petiver *Catal. Gazophyll.* Dec. II/2 Red-Cap, [or] Spoon-egg...Each of these Valves resembles a Tea-Spoon; and both shut, a small Egg.

b. The goldfinch.

1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. II. 534/2 Many birds..seem to have particular names in these parts [Yorkshire]. Woodpeckers ..[are called] pickatrees, [and] gold-finches, red-caps. [1795 Cowper *Pairing Time* 37 My dear Dick Redcap, what say you?] 1827 Clare *Sheph. Cal.* 6 The red-cap, hanging over head, In cage of wire. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's D.* 94 The redcap whistled; and the nightingale Sang loud. 1864-89 in dial. glossaries (Yks., Linc., Shropsh., etc.).

c. The red field-poppy.

1846 Mrs. Loudon *Brit. Wild Fl.* 25 The farmers call it Red-weed, Red Cap, Corn Rose.

Red-capped, *a.* Wearing a red cap; capped with red. Chiefly *Ornith.*

1848 Gould *Birds Australia* VI. Pl. 17 The Red-capped Dottrel is universally dispersed over every part of the seashores of Australia that I have visited. 1865 — *Handbk. Birds Austr.* I. 280 Red-capped Robin of the Colonists. 1877 *Nature* XV. 461/2 A Red-capped Parrot (*Pionopsitta pileata*) from Brazil. 1880 Ouida *Moths* I. 64 Sailors in dark blue jerseys, and red capped.

Red cedar. a. An American evergreen tree, *Juniperus virginianus*, the wood of which is extensively used for pencils. b. The toon-tree or Moulmein cedar, *Cedrela toona.* c. An Australian timber-tree, *Flindersia australis.*

1717 *Petiveriana* III. II/2 Red Cedar. An Evergreen, its Wood sweet, very durable. 1832 *Planting* 122 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The red cedar..attains to the size of a timber tree in deep sandy loam soils. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 80 The wood of *Juniperus virginiana* is called Red or Pencil Cedar. In New South Wales the term..red cedar [is applied] to that of *Flindersia australis*, as well as to the wood of the Toon-tree, or *Cedrela Toona.* 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Plants* 400 *Cedrela Toona.*.. The 'Cedar', or 'Red Cedar' (a universal appellation in Australia).

attrib. 1825 *Field's Geog. N. S. Wales* App. 502 Red cedar tree. *Cedrela toona.*

Red-cheeked, *a.* Having red cheeks. Also *transf.*, esp. of apples.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 5 Here's a red cheeckt apple to take him up with. 1611 Barksted *Hiren* (1876) 100 The red-cheek't morning opens now her gate. 1664 Evelyn *Pomona* 26 Red-cheek'd and Red-strak'd Musts of several kinds. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv. Song xi, Red-cheek'd ye compleatly ripe appear. 1764 G. Edwards *Glean. Nat. Hist.* III. 258 The Red-cheeked Wood-pecker. 1786 Burns *Halloween* xxi, She gies the Herd a pickle nits An' twa red cheeket apples.

Redco, variant of Redcoll *Obs.*

Re·dcoat, red-coat, red coat.

1. One who wears a red coat; *spec.* a. A soldier of the British army.

In the Civil War commonly applied to the Parliamentary troops or some regiments of them, though each side had red-coated soldiers.

1520 *Song Lady Bessy* (Percy Soc.) 74 Sir William Standley..Ten thowsand read coates that had hee. 1644 Vicar *God in Mount* 200 Colonell Hollis his regiment of Red-coats..did most gallant service. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 192, I do not charge you that you commanded those Halbertiers, but those Red-coats; you were all in Red. 1725 B. Higgons *Rem. Burnet* II. Hist. Wks. 1736 II. 114 They ..violently drove the Orthodox Ministers from their Livings, by the Help of their ruffianly Red-coats. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patr. Day* I. ii, Egad, he'll make the redcoats keep their distance. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VII. 69 It would be still necessary to keep your picquets, etc. upon the river, and some red coats in Chamusca. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 141/2 The police constable would immediately make his appearance on the scene; and if his efforts were fruitless, the red-coats would come too.

b. An attendant wearing a red coat.

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxxiv, The red-coats wish to be Briareian, so as to hold all the gentlemen's horses.

2. *Bot.* A small Brazilian tree (*Erythrochiton*).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 962/1.

3. *attrib.* in sense 'red-coated', as *redcoat bully, guard*; also **red-coat mite** (see quot. 1867).

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 572 The field with red-coat bullies glow'd, Who cut each other's throats. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* IV. iii, One sees..'United Services' quite other than the redcoat one. 1867 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 100 *Trombidiidæ*, or garden mites, as *T. holosericeum*, or 'red-coat' mite. 1895 *Daily News* 25 June 3/3 His Highness .. inspected the Redcoat guard of honour.

Red-coated, *a.* a. Wearing a red coat or red coats. b. Coated with red.

1662 *Rump* I. 298 Now we must desert thee,.. And the Red-coated Saints domineer. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* V. 86 A Red-coated Face Frights a Searjeant at Mace. 1823 Moore *Fables* 49 Woe to the Monarch, who depends Too much on his red-coated friends. 1844 Thackeray *Little Trav.* III, A man of peace has no right to be dazzled by that red-coated glory.

† **Redcoll.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 radcolle, 6 redco, -cole, 7 -col. [Of obscure formation, perh. based on *radik*, obs. var. of Radish.] Horse-radish.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 298/1 Radcolle, *raphanus.* 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 78 Thys kynde [of thlaspi] groweth in Morpeth in Northumberland and there it is called Redco. 1562 — *Herbal* II. (1568) 35 In Freseland, some make a sauce of redco for sodden meat. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. vii. § 2. 187 Horse Radish..is called in the north part of England red-cole. 1673 *Wedderburn's Voc.* 18 (Jam.) *Raphanus rusticanus*, red-col.

Red-collared, -coloured, -combed, -crested: see Red *a.* 14 a, 14 b.

Red cross, red-cross.

1. A cross of a red colour; *esp.* a. as the national emblem of England; St. George's Cross.

c 1430 *Agincourt* 89 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 96 On euery panes a crosse rede, .. Saynt Georges stremers sprede ouer hede. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 29 The Scottis..war all faine .. to tak on the reid crose and to be sworne as natiue subiectis of the king of Ingland. 1601 J. Wheeler *Treat. Comm.* 30 Wearing the red Crosse or Cognizance of England. 1652 Evelyn *Diary* 6 Mar., Heraulds carrying the armes of the State (as they cal'd it), namely, the red crosse and Ireland. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* I. vi, To see St. George's red cross streaming. 1838 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. II. i, On fresh or on salt water,..down comes the red cross and up go the stars.

b. as the mark made on the doors of infected houses during the London plagues of the 17th century.

1636 *Direct. Cure Plague* H 2 b, That euery house visited be marked with a Red Crosse of a foot long, in the middle of the doore. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 529 A Door,.. and a red Crosse on it would..effectually bring a licentious Gallant out of conceit with a Brothell-house. 1664 Killigrew *Parson's Wedding* IV. iii, Let us not forget ourselves in our grief; I am not ambitious of a Red Cross upon the door. 1665 *Orders Ld. Mayor & Aldermen City Lond.* B. 2 [as in quot. 1636 above].

c. as the badge of an ambulance service (see 2 c); the Geneva cross (see Geneva 2).

1863 *Resolutions*, etc. *Conf. Geneva* § 8 They shall wear round the arm..a white band with a red cross upon it. 1891 Hulme *Heraldry* (1897) 269 The doctors, nurses, and assistants have a white armlet with the red cross, the sacred badge that proclaims their errand of mercy.

2. *transf.* † a. An English ship. *Obs.*—1

1622 Capt. Smith *New-Eng. Trials* Wks. (Arb.) 262 More afraid..then the smallest red crosse [that] crosses the seas would be..of any French Piccaroun [etc.].

b. The Christian side in the Crusades.

1801 Scott *Fire-King* xxvi, The Red-cross wax'd faint, and the Crescent came on. *Ibid.* xxxvii, How the Red-cross it conquer'd, the Crescent it fell.

c. An ambulance or hospital service organized in accordance with the Geneva convention of 1864, and distinguished by a cross (see 1 c); a person attached to an ambulance or hospital of this kind.

1877 W. E. Forster in Reid *Life* (1888) II. iv. 169, I went down with Russian Red Crosses in the Austrian steamer. 1897 C. Bigham *With Turkish Army in Thessaly* xiv. 121 Detachments of the Red Cross, who worked efficiently and generously throughout.

3. *attrib.* a. (sense 1) as *red cross ensign, flag, knight, power, rank, shield.*

1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 23 He..had fought under the *red cross ensign against Frenchman, Don, Dutchman, and Moor. 1820 Southey *Portr. Bp. Heber*, All seas have seen thy *red-cross flag In war triumphantly display'd. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 38 The *Redcrosse knight was slain with Paynim knife. 1833 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* III. i, A red-cross knight for ever kneel'd To a lady in his shield. 1811 Scott *Don Roderick* III. ii, Till .. their own sea hath whelm'd yon *red-cross powers. 1777 T. Warton *Poems* 64 When Arthur rang'd his *red-cross ranks On conscious Camlan's crimson'd banks. 1811 Scott *Don Roderick* II. lvi, Fast as they land the red-cross ranks unite. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxix, Alone, De Argentine Yet bears on high his *red-cross shield.

b. (sense 1 c or 2 c) as *Red Cross Association, hospital, man, Society.*

1873 C. A. Gordon *Lessons Hygiene* Introd., Societies and individuals connected with the Red Cross Associations. 1876 W. E. Forster in Reid *Life* (1888) II. iii. 124 The steamer was crowded with Russians, but many of them really Red Cross men, an ambulance from Kazan. 1878 *Temple Bar Mag.* LIV. 525 Women..who left their..homes to work almost day and night in the rough barracks of the Red Cross hospitals.

So **Red-crossed** *a.*

1643 Quarles *Emblems* V. xiii, Tell me, my wishing soul, didst ever trie How fast the wings of red-crost faith can flie?

Red-crowned: see Red *a.* 14 b.

Red currant. a. The fruit of the *Ribes rubrum* (see Currant, sense 2) or the shrub itself. b. (See quot. 1898.)

1629 [see Currant 2]. 1661 Rabisha *Cookery* 37 To make a Made-dish of Apples and Red Currans. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Grossularia*, The common red currant,.. the great fruited red currant. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 231/1 All these sorts are varieties of one species, *ribes rubrum*, or common red currant. 1865 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* IV. 42 In France the Red Currant seems to have been known long before the Gooseberry. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* 384/1 *Red Currant*, another name for the Native Currant of Tasmania, *Coprosma nitida.*

c. *attrib.*, as *red currant cream, jelly, tree, water, wine.*

1661 Rabisha *Cookery* 30 To make Red Currans Cream. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. House-kpr.* (1778) 211 To make Red Currant Jelly. *Ibid.* 323 To make Red Currant Wine. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 231/1 Rubrum, common red-currant tree, &c., hath a shrubby stem. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 122 Tamarind or red-currant water may be given. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 148 Frequent hæmoptysis with red-currant jelly expectoration.

Redd (red), *sb.*1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 5–6, 9 red, 9 redd (*north.* rid). [f. Redd *v.*2]

1. The act of clearing away, removing, setting in order, etc.; also the result of this, a clearance, riddance, arrangement.

For other dialect uses, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1076 Befor the gett, quhar it was brynt on breid, A red thai maid. 1496 *Sc. Treas. Acc.* 15 Oct., Giffin to Rolland Robysone, for the red of the Inglismen to the see. *c* 1557 Sir R. Maitland in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) I. 282, I trow that sic sall mak ane red Of all thair paks this yeir. 1846 Jas. Wilson *Let.* in *Life* vii. (1859) 236 They seem to be giving every thing a thorough redd.

2. That which is, or is to be, cleared away; rubbish, refuse.

1527–8 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) 233 Till caus the waist land of the townis..to be fillit vp with red. 1560 *St. Giles Charters* (1859) p. xlv, For bering of the red and staines thairof away, £11 15*s.* 1867 in Ramsay *Remin.* iii. (ed. 18) 68, I just fan' a doo in the redd o' my plate. *a* 1894 in *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Some quarrymen were clearing the redd from the bank top of a quarry.

attrib. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200 *Redd Bing*, a spoil heap on the surface. 1887 P. M'Neill *Blawearie* 104 Downhill..swept the redd-box, full of unwieldy blocks for the building.

Redd, *sb.*2 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7 *Sc.* raid, 9 read(d, red, rid. [Of obscure origin: separately or in combs. (see Paddock *sb.*1 3), the word also appears as *reed, ride, rod, roud, rudd* and *rude*, the mutual relationship of which is far from clear.]

1. The spawn of fish and frogs; also *attrib.* in redd-time, spawning-time.

1648 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), For keiping of the fischings in raid tyme fra all maner of nettis,..and all uthir instrumentis. 1805 Andrew Scott *Twa Frogs* Poems (1808) 48 Wow, friend, to meet you here I'm glad, Wham I've ne'er seen sin' time o' redd. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., The fish were lying on their red in the stream.

2. The nest made by a fish, esp. a salmon, in which to spawn.

1844 *Zoologist* II. 505 Shedding its spawn on the 'redds' or spawning-ground. 1880 *Times* 21 Dec. 6/4 During the winter months, when the fish are .. engaged in preparing the beds or 'redds' for the reception of the ova.

Redd (red), *ppl. a.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also red. [f. Redd *v.*2]

1. *Sc.* In predicative use, in the legal phr. *void and redd* (common in 16th c.): Cleared; left clear for a new occupant.

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 4 The Sheriff .. sall remoiff furth of the said abbay.., and leiff the samyn void and red. 1581 N. Burne *Disput. in Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 170 [They compel them] to deluge and leue the grounde voyd and red to thame selfis. 1817 Scott *Let. to W. Laidlaw* 5 Apr. in *Lockhart*, Of free will he leaves my premises void and redd at Whitsunday.

2. In attributive use: Put in order; clean; cleaned or tidied *up.* Also *ill-* or *well-redd* (*up*).

For other dialect uses, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 124 A strong-made Scots plough, with a well redd beam. *Ibid.* 240 The plough that..makes the best work, is the one that makes a redd fur below. 1838 A. Rodger *Poems* 293 A weel redd-up housie, a snug elbow chair. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xxxvi, Mrs. Boucher was sitting in a rocking-chair on the other side of the ill-redd up fireplace.

Redd (red), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 hreddan, 2–3 redden(n), 5–6 redde; *Sc.* 5–7, 9 red, redd. *Pa. t.* 3 readde, 4, 7 *Sc.* redde, 9 *Sc.* red. *Pa. pple.* 4, 6 red, 6–7 redde. [OE. *hreddan* (also *áhreddan* Areddе) = OFris. *hredda*, MDu. (and Du.) *redden* (hence Da. *redde*, Sw. *rädda*), OHG. (and G.) *retten* to save, deliver, etc.:—OTeut. **hradjan* of doubtful relationship. In later use, and esp. in sense 2, the word can hardly be distinguished from Redd *v.*2]

† 1. *trans.* To save, deliver, rescue, free (a person). Const. *from, out of.* *Obs.*

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 274 We..sculon ermþu dreogan, butan þu usic..hreddan wille. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Ure louerd ihesu crist..redde hem ut of eche sicnesse. *c* 1275 Lay. 20155 His hors .. readde hine fram deaþe. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 785 The children ther with fram dethe he redde. 1584 J. Melvill *Autobiog.*, etc. (1842) 180 Your tender King, and sweit native countrey, to be redde from the abbusars and misrewlares of the sam. *c* 1635 Sir W. Mure *Ps.* cxliv. 11 O, red and save me from their hand, Whose mouths doe lyes relate.

b. To save from burning; to put out (fire).

So mod. G. *den brand* or *das feuer retten.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 132 The fyre our all the castell spred, Thar mycht no fors of men it red. *Ibid.* XIX. 677 Quhen the man Saw his mantill ly byrnand than, Till red it ran he hastely. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xvii. 124 He comes..like a man gyaun to redd fire.

2. To make (one) free or clear *of* something; to rid (oneself or another) *of.* Also in phr. *to be* or *get redd of.*

14.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 100 For to redde me of this payne They haue no power for to helpe me. 1450 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) 12 It sall be lefull to thame to red their handis of it..betwix this and Candilmes. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* X. 50 We haif him taine out of that wickit lyfe, And red him of all miserie and stryfe. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 108 Be quhat moyane sall I red me of this mischeif. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 45 (Jam.), But to get red, the lad contrives a sham, To send her back for something. 1879 G. Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* VI, Gien he red himsel' o' a' 'at was left, it was sma' won'er.

†**3. a.** *refl.* To clear (oneself) in money-matters. **b.** To take away, remove (cf. REDD *v.*[2] 4). *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 49 He that still borowes shall scant him quite or redde. *Ibid.* (1874) II. 117 Bytter Pryson doth deth clene quyte and red. By it all fetters and Chaynes lowsyd be.

Redd (red), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5– red, 6– redd, (7, 9 redde), 8 rade. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 7– redd, 9 red; also 5 reddyt, 6 reddit. [= MLG. and Du. *redden*, in the same senses, but the origin and relationship of the forms is not clear. It is possible that they are independent developments from ME. *rēden* and the equivalent LG. *rēden, reiden* (see REDE *v.*[2]), in Eng. by assimilation of the vowel of the pres. and inf. to that of the pa. t. and pa. pple. (cf. KEP *v.*). Most of the senses of the word are also represented under RID *v.*]

1. *trans.* To clear (a space, the way, etc.).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 1280 Thare he begowth to red a grownd Quhare that he thowcht a kyrk to fownd. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 404 All hym about was reddyt a gret rowm. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 30 With swerdis dynt behuffis ws,..Throw amyddis our ennemys red our way. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 314, I sall pase and put 3one theiffis of the ground, and red the gaitt into 3our grace. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv, It wad have red the gate for my ain little bill. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Red the road!* clear the way!

b. To clear or clean out (something that is stopped up).

1497 *Sc. Treas. Acc.* 14 May, Item, for ane cabil tow to stede the well of Dunbar quhen it was red. 1541 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Club) I. 66 That all channellis and wennellis be red be the ownaris. *a* 1795 *Robin Hood & Beggar* lxxx. in Child *Ballads* III. 163/2 Or any one of them could red their eyne, Or yet a glimmering could see. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Poems* 21 (Jam.), Now and then, to red her head, She takes a pickle snuff. 1881 GREGOR *Folk-lore* ix. 51 A bunch of stars..to redd the tobacco pipes.

2. To disentangle. Also in fig. context.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. i. 28 Commandis he every feir, Do red thair takillis, and stand hard by thair geir. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, Ye..have sae kind Redd up my ravel'd doubts, and clear'd my mind. 1782 [D. GRAHAM] *Hist. Buckhaven* 5 They can neither bait a hook nor rade a line. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Red*, to unloose, or unravel; to unriddle." 1895 P. H. HUNTER *J. Inwick* iii. 32 It was a raivelled hasp he had to redd.

absol. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 26 Fools revle, and wise men redd. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 86 Among us a' a ravell'd hesp ye've made, Sae now, put too your hand, an help to red.

b. To arrange, put right (business of any kind); to clear up (one's affairs).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 44 His erandis for to ryne and red. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. ix, Nor do I know if his affairs are yet well redd.

c. *To redd the marches*: to fix the boundaries exactly. Also *fig.*

1596 [see REDDING *vbl. sb.*[2] 1]. 1683 in Shields *Faithful Contendings* (1780) 70 Mr. Gillespie, and many others, have redd marches so well, that they have left nothing for us to do. 1835 T. ROSE *Rambles*. 163 (Northumbld. Gloss.), In this neighbourhood—between Keilder and Larriston—the precise boundaries of each kingdom are 'till to red'.

3. To put in order, make tidy, by clearing away whatever is in disorder or is unnecessary.

a 1568 *Sym & his Bruder* (Bann. MS.) 31 Thus quhen thai had reddit thair ragis, To Rome they war inspyrit. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 236 The Regent .. causit masonis to begin to redd the bruisit wallis, and to repaire the foirwork. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 323 Waiting on till..the great hall be redd for the meeting of that joyful couple. 1786 *Har'st Rig* cxxxix, The stalwart Chelsea man (Whase now ta'en in to redd the barn). 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Red*, to put in order, to clear. 1847 H. S. RIDDELL *Poems* 16 To redd the house and sweep the floor.

b. To comb, arrange (the hair).

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. v, Some redd their hair, some set their bands. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Red*,..to comb out the hair.

4. To remove (persons or things) from a place; to clear *away*.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 50 Apoun xv dayis warnyng that scho may red hir geir furth of the samin. 1569 *Ibid.* 675 To remove, devoid, and red thame selffis, thair servandis and propir gudis..furth of the said College. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* (1856) III. 349 The shielings that we used to come upon..have 'been a' red awa!'

5. To part or separate (combatants).

15.. *Peebles to Play* xv, For dust that day Mycht na man se ane styme To red thame. 1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 35 Hurt slayne or mutilat in redding and putting sindre parties meitand in armes. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, A stout battle. Mause endeavours to redd them. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvi, To fetch the Chevalier to redd Mr. Wauverley and Vich Ian Vohr. 1830–3 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peas.* (1843) I. 68 We endeavoured all in our power to red them.

absol. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 667 Cum on! God schaw the richt! Now is moir tyme quhen no man is to red. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 75 Allace! what sall cum of the rest Except repentance rin and red?

b. To settle, decide (a plea), put an end to (a quarrel, fray, etc.).

c 1575 *Raid of Reidswire* xi, Up rose the laird to red the cumber, Which would not be for all his boast. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifix* 140 God..Sent in the flesh his Christ the plea to redde. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 55 When they the fray intend to redd. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 78 Come here, and red this threap, for ye can tell The very truth. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* liv, To stick him under the other gentleman's arm while he was redding the fray.

6. a. With *up*. To put in order; to make neat or trim.

Also, to clear up by discussion or explanation, to criticize sharply, assail with invective, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. vii, Right well red up and jimp she was. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* III. 121 Anither forward unto Bony-Ha', To tell that there things be red up an' bra'. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvi, Doctor Lundin failed not to be a confused sloven, and his..housekeeper, whose life, as she said, was spent in 'redding him up' [etc.]. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxxvii, To do something that she suggested towards redding up the slatternly room. 1864 ELIZ. A. MURRAY *E. Norman* I. 160, I left her and Kristy redding up their hair, and making themselves grand. 1887 P. M'NEILL *Blawearie* 99 The other pair on having the wall-face redd up fell to 'holing' once more.

b. With *out*: To bring out from disorder, to comb out, etc.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii, I canna see how you..can redd out the business ye're come down about. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., As I was reddin' out my hair. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 193 If his story was properly redd out [etc.].

Redd(e, varr. RAD *a.*[2] *Obs.*, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. READ *v.*, obs. ff. RED *a.*, REDE *sb.*[1], Sc. varr. REDE *v.*[1] **Reddar,** obs. Sc. f. REDDER *sb.*[1]

†**Redde,** *v. Obs. rare* −[1]. [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To strike.

a 1330 *Otuel* 535 Roulond..vp wiþ þe brond, .. & in þe heued he þoute to redde Otuwel, bote nouȝt he ne spedde.

Red deer. **a.** A species of deer, *Cervus elaphus*, so named from its reddish-brown colour, widely distributed in Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa, and still existing in a wild state in the Highlands of Scotland and some other parts of Great Britain. **b.** The Virginia deer, *Cariacus virginianus*, the common deer of N. America. **c.** The Caspian or Persian deer, *Cervus maral*.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxi, He chaced at the reed deer. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 373/1 A Reed Dere called an Hert. 1546 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 251 Or any red deare be fatt, it will be July, as far as my experience serves. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 55 Some doe suppose Venison of Fallow-Deere to be of a middle nature betweene the flesh of Red-Deere and of Weathers. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 156 They are good roasted, sodden, or baked as Red Deer. 1710 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 335 Woods which were once well stock'd with Red and Fallow Deer. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* vi, The red-deer, which toward the beginning of this century amounted to about five hundred head. 1819 WARDEN *United States* III. 172 Of deer there are three kinds—1. The common red deer [etc.]. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* I. iii. (1862) 27 The herds of red-deer trooping away from the sounds of wheels in the silent park. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 292 The Stag, or Red deer, attains a length of seven feet. *Ibid.* 293 For fleetness and agility the red deer is unexcelled.

attrib. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. ii, Where is your venison now? Your red-deer pies? 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2903/4 A Red-Deer-Horn-Hafted Knife. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxix, A bit of red-deer venison. 1895 CORNISH *Wild England* 120 Every year the largest red-deer stags are caught and removed to Windsor Park.

Reddely, variant of REDLY *adv. Obs.*

Redden (re·d'n), *v.* [f. RED *a.* + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To make red, to impart a red colour to (a substance or thing).

1612 COTGR., *Saurir les harencs*, to redden Herrings. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 741 Scarcely the Knife was redden'd with his Gore. — *Æneid* VII. 703 Refulgent Arms appear, Red'ning the Skies. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 219 The blazing altars redden all the shore. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 132 This gas..reddens blue vegetable colours. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 235 It may be mixed with .. saltpetre to redden the meat. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XIX. vi, This was what had redden'd her cheek When I bow'd to her on the moor. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 129 All have fallen.., Reddening with their blood the water.

2. *intr.* To grow or become red, to assume a red appearance.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. iii, I have seen the warm confession reddening on your cheeks. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 394 For me the balm shall bleed,..The coral redden. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 27 The waters as they ran, redden'd with blood. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Burial Dead* ii, Bright leaves, reddening ere they fall. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 367 This anger reddens in the heavens.

b. To become red (in the face) *with* shame, rage, etc.; to flush, blush.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1886) 38 When occasion of offence was given him, I have seen him redden in the face. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 450 He would redden with Rage. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 204 Reddening with a just and generous pride. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* ii. 32 There was no more to be said; but Jane reddened all over. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 62 She reddened.. and said,..'I have a great admiration for Byron'.

c. To grow ruddy with health.

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 554 Here cloth'd and fed, no sooner he began To round and redden, than away he ran.

‖ **Reddendo** (rĕde·ndo). *Sc. Law.* [L., (abl. of REDDENDUM), the first word of the clause *reddendo inde annuatim*, etc.]

1. The clause in a charter which specifies the duty to be paid to the superior.

1693 STAIR *Instit.* II. iii. § 29 Infeftments upon Apprysing or Adjudication..do require Charters to be granted by the Superiors of the Appryzed Lands .. their *Reddendo* is ordinarly general [etc.]. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Instit. Laws Scot.* II. iii. § 24 The next clause in a charter is the *Reddendo*. 1788 RUSSELL *Theory Conveyancing* 131 It is therefore necessary to mention it in the reddendo in a proper manner. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 145 The original charter contains the following clauses..4. The *reddendo*, which expresses the duty in money or services to be paid by the vassal to the superior [etc.].

attrib. 1830 G. J. BELL *Princ. Laws Scot.* (ed. 2) § 762 The *Reddendo* clause expresses the regular return to be made by the vassal of services [etc.].

2. The service rendered, the sum of money, etc. paid by a vassal to his superior.

1674 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Instit. Law Scot.* 96 The fourth Clause is that which expresses what the Vassal is to pay to the Superiour, and this duty is called the Reddendo. 1693 STAIR *Instit.* II. iii. § 15 If it be a Charter *à se*, bearing, to be holden from the Disponer of the King, and expressing the *Tenendas* and *Reddendo*. 1774 in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1864) App. iii. 305 The reddendo of this feu-right is £7 Scots yearly. 1860 COSMO INNES *Scot. in Mid. Ages* v. 167 The reddendo for the toft and six acres, twelve pence.

‖ **Reddendum** (rĕde·ndŭm). *Law.* [L., neut. sing. of *reddendus*, gerundive of *reddĕre* to give in return, RENDER.] A reserving clause in a deed (see quots. 1607 and 1766).

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Reddendum* is vsed many times substantiuely for the clause in a lease, &c. Whereby the rent is reserued to the leasour. 1744 JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v., Where special Days are limited in the *Reddendum*, the Rent must be computed from those Days, and not according to the *habendum*. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 299 Next follow the terms or stipulations, if any, upon which the grant is made: the first of which is the reddendum or reservation, whereby the grantor doth create or reserve some new thing to himself out of what he had before granted. 1862 E. WASHBURN *Amer. Law Real Prop.* II. III. v. 645 If any thing is to be reserved out of the property granted, it is usually done by the clause of *reddendum*.

Reddened (re·d'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. REDDEN *v.* + -ED 1.] Made red, heated to redness, inflamed, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Rubesié*, redned, made red. 1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 84/1 It separates the..ingredients from the reddened steel. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. iii. 167 Biers with the dead and reddened men. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 July 22 Reasons for discontent in the shape of fifty years and a reddened nose. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 461 Extensive areas of reddened skin.

Reddening (re·d'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Becoming, growing, or turning red.

1701 ADDISON *To Ld. Halifax* 114 The poor inhabitant beholds in vain The red'ning Orange and the swelling grain. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 517 The redning dawn reveals the hostile fields Horrid with bristly spears. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xiii, Anon a deeper rage Inflamed her reddening eye. 1894 S. J. WEYMAN *Under Red Robe* ii. (1897) 49 The trees stood up black against the reddening sky.

Redder (re·dəɹ), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 *Sc.* reddar. [f. REDD *v.*[2] + -ER 1.]

1. One who tries to separate combatants or to make peace in a quarrel. *Redder's lick* = *redding-stroke* (see quot. 1802 and REDDING *vbl. sb.*[2] 2).

1453 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 9 That nouther of thaim sal tak part with thaire awyn men bot be euynly reddaris and stanchearis of euill and debatis. 1579–80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 268 The said provest ..interponit himself as reddar betuix the saidis partiis. 1637 MONRO *Exped.* II. 70 The maker of a quarrell .. drawing a sworde, when he knowes of twentie Parters, or Redders. *a* 1676 GUTHRY *Mem.* (1748) 261 They..were an hour upon the place before any redders came; so that they had leisure enough to have fought, if they had been willing. 1774 MACLAURIN *Crim. Cases* 54 The defunct, interposed as a redder between them, did casually receive the wound libelled. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. S. P.* Gloss. s.v. *Red*, Hence *Redding blow* or *Redder's part*, viz., a blow or hatred from both parties. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii, He may come by the redder's lick, and that is ever the worst of the battle. 1848 in EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.*

2. One who clears up, puts in order, etc. Also *redder-up*.

1890 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/1 The agreeable objects which salute the eye of the 'redder up'. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Redder*, a shiftman at a colliery employed in reddin.

†**Re·dder,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare* −[0]. [f. RED *v.* + -ER 1.] One who reddens or makes red.

1611 COTGR., *Saurisseur*, a redder of Herrings.

†**Re·dder,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] Of cattle: To be in heat. Hence *reddring-time*.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 128 b, Aristotle woulde haue him all the reddring time to goe in pasture with the Kine. *Ibid.* 127* The Cowe should when she is reddring, haue but short pasture.

Reddere, variant of REDDOUR *Obs.*

†**Re·ddiness.** *Obs. rare* −[0]. [f. REDDY *a.* + -NESS.] Redness, ruddiness.

1611 FLORIO, *Robicondita*, rednesse, reddinesse, rubicondity.

Re·dding, *sb.*[1] Also 3, 5 redyng(e, 6 redinge. [f. RED *a.* + -ING 3.]

1. Red ochre, ruddle. Now only *dial.*

[1292–3 in T. Bond *Corfe Castle* (1883) 108 Colours called 'redyng' and 'rugeplum' were brought from Salisbury for ornamenting the walls of the chamber.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/1 Redynge, colowre, *rubiculum*, *rubratura*. 1598 FLORIO, *Sinopio*..red leade, ruddle, red okre, or redding. 1729 *Seasonable Remarks Trade* 98 The Goods which they take from these Dominions are Coals,..Clay, Redding [etc.]. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Chew Magna*, That red bolus, called Redding, which is used for the marking of sheep. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* I. ii, A reddleman—a person whose vocation it was to supply farmers with redding for their sheep.

b. *U. S.* A compound used to redden the hearth and sides of a fireplace.

1867 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* vii. 149 The brick hearth and jambs aglow with fresh 'redding'.

2. A kind of apple; the ruddock. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Rouveau, Pomme de rou*, the Ruddocke, Redding, Summer Goulding. 1898 SLOSSON *Dumb Foxglove* 55 The little Denisen reddings, all crimson and shining outside.

† **Re·dding**, *sb.*², var. READING *sb. Obs.*
(The source of Cotgrave's F. *redins* is obscure.)
1611 COTGR., *Redins*, redding clothes.

Re·dding, *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. RED *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of making red.

1572 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 149 Payd for xvj *li.* of rede lede for the redinge of the churche. 1632 SHERWOOD, A redding, growing or making red, *rubricatus.*

Redding (re·diŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. REDD *v.*²]

1. The action of separating combatants, or of arranging, tidying, clearing up, etc. Also *redding-up.*

1496 *Sc. Treas. Acc.* 15 Oct., Item, for redding of the werkhous in the Castel to hous the artaillery, xij*d.* 1529 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 353 Euerilk lord did stryue for stait, That all the realme mycht mak no reddyng. 1596 in J. Melvill *Autobiog.*, etc. (1842) 381 With whome the King enterit in actioun for redding of merches. 1812 CHALMERS *Lett.* in *Life* (1851) I. 293 My aunt..has been..exercising her peculiar talent for redding-up. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Sea-waif* 212 In order that the bulk of the 'redding-up' may be done before crossing the line.

2. *Comb.* a. redding-blow or -stroke, a blow received by a person trying to separate combatants.

a 1649 in *Wodrow Soc. Sel. Biog.* (1845) I. 384, I hope Jesus Christ shall give death the redding stroke. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 45 He that meddles with toolies comes in for the redding streak. 1802 [see REDDER *sb.*¹ 1]. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvii. *note*, The redding straik.. is proverbially said to be the most dangerous blow a man can receive.

b. redding-comb, an ordinary hair-comb.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xv, Ye might as weel give it a ritt with the teeth of a redding kame. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Redding-comb*, a comb for the hair. 1876– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Lancs., Chesh., Shropsh., Antrim).

Reddish (re·diʃ), *a.* Also 4 redische. [f. RED *a.* + -ISH¹.]

1. Somewhat red, red-tinted.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), Some [wine] is reed or redische, and is more hote þan oþer. *Ibid.* XVII. vi, The Aloe þat is calde Epaticum..is broune redische as þe lyuoure. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 18 The lytel small vaynes which ye se reddisshe in a mans eye. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21 b/1 Then is the swellinge reddishe of colour, or purple-coloured. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 192 They delight much to parget their bodies with a reddish earth. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 281 P 5 This Pericardium..contains in it a thin reddish Liquor. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 339 The two former are of a brown dusky colour, but this of a beautiful reddish. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* x. 122 A reddish vapour rose in the evening. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 407 A reddish and rather vacant face.

b. In names of animals and plants.

1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 846 *Lichen rubescens*, Reddish Ground Liverwort. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 447 Reddish Egret. 1809 SHAW *Zool. Lect.* I. ii. 37 The species which makes the nearest approach to the human figure, is the chesnut-coloured or reddish Oran Otan. 1835 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* III. 411 The Reddish Egret is a constant resident on the Florida Keys. 1869 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* IX. 31 *Polygonum Rufescens*,..Reddish Pondweed.

2. *Comb.* a. Qualifying adjs. and sbs. of colour; esp. *reddish-brown, -yellow.*

Reddish-grey bat, Natterer's bat (see quot. 1837).
1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* II, A reddish bay [horse], *Rabicano.* 1685 W. KING in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 953 The reddish black colour of the turf. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* I. 226 Internally the Colour is a reddish brown. 1739 C. LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 53 A dirty reddish yellow. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiv. 115 Of a dull reddish-white colour. 1837 T. BELL *Brit. Quadrup.* 42 *Vespertilio Natterері.* This species, to which I have applied the English name of Reddish-grey Bat from its prevailing colour, was first described by Kuhl, and named by him after..Dr. Natterer. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 76 Its vapour is reddish-green. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xi. 168 The resultant tint would always have been a reddish-grey.

b. Parasynthetic, as *reddish-bellied, -coloured, -haired, -headed*, and similative, as *reddish-looking.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 34/1 The matter whyte, or reddishe coloured, and without stincke. 1633 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 157 The persons are white-breasted, reddish-hair'd. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 369 Our smaller reddish-headed Duck. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 480 The gray-breasted and reddish-bellied Charadrius. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 394 A reddish-coloured acrid solution. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 76 Discharging about 8 ozs. of offensive reddish-looking fluid.

Hence **Re·ddishness.**

1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* II. Exp. xiii, Whether or no this White mixture..would not let go its Arsenick,..and return to the Reddishness of Copper. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 306 We should doubtless believe this reddishness the natural color of the glowing, naked carbons.

Reddish, obs. form of RADISH.

† **Reddi·tion.** *Obs.* [a. F. *reddition* or ad. L. *redditiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reddĕre* to give back, to RENDER. See also RENDITION.]

1. Restoration of something taken or received; also, surrender of a thing, a town, army, etc.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 167/1 As sone as that office [comes] to your hand..by deth, cession,..reddicion or surrendre. 1593 BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* (1605) 31 So as the reddition be of that, which is equivalent and not otherwise due. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 310 The Bishops [were] apprehended and compelled to a reddition of their possessions. 1643 — *Sov. Power Parlt.* IV. 167 [To be taken] if warlike necessitie require it, yet with a pact of reddition. 1679 EVERARD *Prot. Princes Europe* 26 In examining what hath befallen it.., since that fatal Reddition [of Rochelle]. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 39 They had frequently for some years past solicited..the reddition of those towns which were held as a pledge. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 67 The shameful reddition of the Scotch army. 1794 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 39 The same motives that operated the reddition of the one effected the surrender of the other.

b. *Law* (see quot. 1607).

1535 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.* (1544) 128 A man that hath recouered by assise of mort dauncestour..or by reddycyon or by any maner enquest. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Reddicion*..is a iudiciall confession, and acknowledgement, that the land or thing in demaund belongeth to the demaundant, or at the least, not to himselfe. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. 164 Against whom the heire of the disseisor doth recover by reddition, or by default in a writ of entry.

c. Retaliation, retort. *rare.*

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* 55 Whatsoever is added of contumely, either directly, or acommatically, is want of Charity, and uncivil; unless it be done by way of Reddition from him that is first provoked to it.

2. The application of a comparison, or the clause containing the application. (Common in 17th c.)

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 615 This reddition is false, for ye image of the Trinitie..hath no essentiall trueth. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 350 The similitude that the Apostle useth in the verse next before, whereof this is the reddition or part that answereth unto it. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 80 We know that al Parables consiste of two parts, the proposition and Reddition or moral. *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) II. 356 He does not come to the reddition of the comparison till ver. 27. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* II. ii. 87 It is evidently but..one half of a sentence in one side of a comparison. And the other side of it, or what is called the reddition, is not to be found in the verse next following.

3. Rendering, translation.

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 317 Which is the naturall Interpretation in the sense, though not the grammatical reddition of the words. *a* 1685 KNATCHBULL *Annot. N. Test.* (1693) 159 In most Interpreters you have in this place..a deficiency in the reddition of the sense.

† **Re·dditive,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *redditīvus*: see prec. and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* That answers to something already said; corresponding, correlative.

1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* IV. Wks. 1861 I. 216 This sad sequel is, if not a relative, yet a redditive demonstration of their misery. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch't* 296 The redditive part of the testimony. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 20 Conjunctions, Discretive, Redditive, Conditional. [1721 in BAILEY, and hence in later Dicts.]

B. *sb. Gram.* A word which answers to one already used; a correlative.

1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Constr.* 2 The word 'that asketh a question, and the word that answereth vnto the same question, the which they call the interrogatiue and his redditiue. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 767 The causal *Quoniam*, and the redditive thereto *Ideo.* 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. iv. 312 The former being Comparative General, the other the Redditive of it.

Reddle (re·d'l), *sb.* [var. RUDDLE: cf. also RADDLE.] Red ochre, ruddle.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Reddle, Ruddle, or Red oker. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 47 This is the substance commonly called in English Reddle, and is the *Rubrica fabrilis.* 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1147 Smearing the fore-bows of the rams with reddle, ochre, or some similar substance that has the property of marking. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 155 Hematite also occurs in a granular state, sometimes earthy as reddle.

Hence **Re·ddle** *v. trans.*, to paint or wash over with reddle.

1796 G. M. WOODWARD *Eccentric Excursions* vii. (1796) 81 The floor is reddled, the walls white-washed. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v. *Plough Monday*, A number of boys with their faces blacked and reddled.

† **Re·ddleman.** [f. prec.] = RADDLEMAN.
[*a* 1661 (see RADDLEMAN).] 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* I. ii, The traveller with the cart was a reddleman—a person whose vocation it was to supply farmers with redding for their sheep.

Reddon, obs. pl. pa. t. READ *v.*

† **Reddour.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 reddure, -our, (4 -owr, 5-ur, *Sc.* -oure), 4 redd(e)re; 5 redur, (-yur), *Sc.* -oure; 5 riddour. See also RADDOUR². [a. ONF. *reddur, redor, reidur*, etc. (mod.F. *raideur, roideur*), f. *redde, rede*, etc. (mod.F. *raide, roide*) :—L. *rigida* RIGID.] Severity, strictness, rigour; also, harshness, harsh treatment.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5357 þat day..Sal noght be shewed but ryghtwysnes, Wyth gret reddour til synful. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 323 He bated nevere contenaunce, noþer reddere of his þoust [*L. de animi rigore*]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 57 To do reddour alwey without grace or mercy. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XCVII. ix, That they put nought reddour ne punissyon.. On trespassours that dyd violence.

Reddour, variant of RADDOUR¹. *Sc. Obs.*

Reddring: see REDDER *v.*

Reddsman (re·dzmăn). *Sc.* [f. REDD *sb.*¹ + -S- + MAN.] *Mining.* A man employed in clearing away rubbish from the workings of a mine.

1808 in JAMIESON. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 200. 1887 P. M'NEILL *Blawearie* 59 Down came another cage, out of which stepped the manager accompanied by the chief oncost or reddsman.

Reddur(e, variants of REDDOUR *Obs.*

Reddure, variant of RADDOUR¹. *Sc. Obs.*

Reddy (re·di), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 4–6 redy. [f. *rede* RED *a.* + -Y.] † a. Red, ruddy. *Obs.* b. (With names of colours.) Reddish.

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. iii. 39 (Addit. MS.) Whan þe wode wexeþ redy [*v.r.* rody] of rosene floures. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3369 þe ferd was a granate, goules althire fynest, Is nane so redy, as I rede, of all þe riche stanes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 103/1 A redi dok, *lappacium acutum.* 1557 ? HEYWOOD in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 163 Her rosiall colour comes and goes .. More redier to then doth the rose. 1579 *Poore Knights Palace* G, My reddy blood this terror did expell,.. which in my cheekes was plaste. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. v. 130 The saphiric and reddy colour of those that are ripe. *a* 1661 FULLER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* XXV. 7, I will not conclude that David was of a wanton constitution because of a reddy complexion.

b. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 2/2 Thin sheet iron, painted a reddy brown. *Ibid.* 4 Aug. 5/1 A powder which imparts to the hair a 'bronze reddy gold'.

Reddyly, obs. form of READILY.

Reddynn, obs. pa. pple. of READ *v.*

Rede (rēd), *sb.*¹ Now *arch.* or *poet.* and *dial.* Forms: 1–3 ræd, 3 reæd, ræid, (reæð), 3–6, 9 read, 3–7 (9 *Sc.*) reade, 3 (4–6 *Sc.*) reid, (5 *Sc.* -e), 3–7 reed, (5–7 -e), 2–7 (8 *Sc.*), 9 rede; 1–5 (6 *Sc.*) red, 5 redde, 7 *Sc.* redd, 2–3 (7 *Sc.*) rad, 3–4 rade. [Common Teut. : OE. *rǽd* masc. = OFris. *rêd*, OS. *rād* (MDu. *rāt*, *vrāt-*, Du. *raad*), OHG. *rāt* (G. *rath*, *rat*), ON. *rāð* neut. (Sw. *råd*, Da. *raad*) :—OTeut. **rēdo-z* (? and **rēdo^m*), f. the stem of the vb. **rēdan* to READ or REDE.
The word is very frequent in OE. and early ME., and remained in literary use till the beginning of the 17th c. After that date it is rarely found until revived in archaic and poetic diction in the 19th c.]

1. Counsel or advice given by one person to another.

Beowulf 3080 (Z.) Ne meahton we ġelæran..rices hyrde ræd æniġne þæt he ne grette gold weard þone. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xviii. 19 Ac ġehyr mine word and minne ræd. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 þe luste nulleð þesne red wisliche he.scal wurðen ded. *c* 1205 LAY. 5293 Þeos eorles comen to Rome..axeden heom ræddes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15139 A rede i sal yow giue, And herkens all to me. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6165 He..so longe criede and bade, That him com from heven, rade, How he scholde heom distroye. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 122 Tak him as off thine awyne heid, As I had gevyn thar-to na reid. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 411 My rede in happe yit the profite may. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 17 The reade and aduisement, Of wise men,.. Helpeth thine owne, be thou neuer so prudent. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpe.* 942 If thou be calde a counseller, And many men do seke thy read, 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 84 Refusing all vaine babling and unprofitable reeds of fools. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 185 If according to your rede, I had bin a hoarder of gold. 1786 BURNS *Ep. Young Friend* xi, May you better reck the rede, Than ever did th' Adviser! 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. iii, Is this thy rede? 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* IV. 371 That he hearken the council of night and the rede that to-morrow saith.

Prov. a 1235 ROGER OF WENDOVER *Chron.* (E. H. S.) II. 18 [Unus ex illis cujus arbitrium omnes expectabant, præcipitanter patria lingua dixit,] Schort red, god red; slea ye the bischop. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 336 in *O. E. Misc.* 122 Hit is ifurn iseyd þat cold red is quene red. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 82, I could haue said to you, syr, Take heede is a good reede.

† b. In phr. *by* (*after, through, with*) *one's rede*; also *to do by one's rede*, to accept one's advice. *Obs.*

c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1043 Be þæs cynges læfe & ræda. *Ibid.* an. 1100 Be þære ræde þe him abutan wæran. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 6 Constentin ferde þurh þe burhmenne reað into Fronclonde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2290 Lik til his fader þat was ded A wygur was mad wit his red, 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1238 Leue sone,..þou do bi þi faders rede. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1119 Sone, by my rede thow shalt do so. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 562 So þey dedon trewelyche after his redde. 1554 *Interl. Youth* A ij b, And yet syr do by my rede. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 73 Leaue of I pray you by my reade.

† c. *To give to rede*: to give by way of counsel or advice. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 10791 (Gött.) Ne had he neuer gyuen to rede, þat iesu crist war don to dede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12002 The grekys..gyffon to red, Ilion to ouerturne. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 634 Moche warre began to sprede Yn hur lande ..Therfore sche ys gevyn to rede, To take a lorde.

2. Counsel, decision, or resolve taken by one or more persons; a plan, design, or scheme devised or adopted.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Vet. Test.* 2 (Gr.) Se ræd wæs æfre on his rædfæstum ġeþance, þæt he wircan wolde þa wundorlican ġesceafta. *c* 1050 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 322 Ic þa feng on minne aġenne red. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11198 An vewe wilde hinen a liȝt red þer of nome. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2048 (Kölbing) Bi comoun dome, bi comoun rade, Vterpendragon coroun nam & king of Inglond bicam. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 146 Whan þat assented was this cursed reed, Glad was this Iuge. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 226 Sone aftir that scho was dede, Hys fadir hadde anothir rede. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* iv. 44 Lovyng be ay to suche a lord,..[who] mayd vs after his owen read. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 316 Therefore swift rede I take with all things here.

† b. *To take to rede*: to adopt as one's decision or plan; to decide, resolve. Also with dative (refl.) pronoun. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. v. § 2 Hanno..him to ræde ġenom þæt he hie ealle to ġereordum to him ġehete. *c* 1205 LAY. 440 Seoþen he nom to rede..þat he an wriht makede. *Ibid.* 20210 He o nomen heom to ræden þat aȝæin heo wolden riden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4032 þir breþer tuain þam tok to

red To dele þair landes þam bi-tuixs. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 52 Þo childre tok to rede, to com vnto þis lond. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 214 Gedeon..tok him to rede, And sende in al the lond aboute.

† **c.** *To take rede*: to take counsel, resolve, decide. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 286 (Kölbing) [Þai] tok rede bi tvixen hem to, Þe to childer ouer þe se bring. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 636 Clement wyth tuk rede, þat he wald nocht next petir be. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8996 Palamydon..All his Renkes had arayet, as he rede toke.

† **3.** A scheme, plan, or method for attaining some end; a principle or course of action, mode of procedure. *Obs.*

For the obs. Sc. phr. *will of rede*, see Will *a.*

Beowulf 1376 (Z.) Nu is se ræd gelang eft æt þe anum. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. x. § 8 Scipia..Romanum to ræde gelæmde, þæt hie foren mid scipum on Hannibales land. *c* 1205 Lay. 30576 Ofte he hine biðohte what he don mahte and biþohten him enne ræd. *a* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 309 Ic wene I can a red, ðat hem sal bringen iwel sped. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14254 Leif lauerd, sco said, quat rede? Mi broþer nu es fra me ded. 1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 252, I leeve this beo ur best red, To thenke on this warnyng and be ware. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxii, Take the tille a bettur rede. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* II. *Town & C. Mouse* xx, So desolate and will of ane gude reid. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* cxix. 100 To keepe thy lawes, I held it aye best reede.

† **b.** *To be to rede*: to be an advisable or possible course of action (for one). *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 205 Hie befrinon & beahsodan hwæt him þæs to ræde þuhte. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 90 Hwat scal us to rede. *c* 1205 Lay. 13527 Whæt maȝe we nu to rade [*c* 1275 Wat his vs nou to reade], whæ scal us nu ræden. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 864 Brutus..nyste what was best to red. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 903, I not in þe world what is me to rede. *Ibid.* 3885 He..seide after anon 'Alas! what to rede!'

† **c.** With *no* or *no other*: no (or no other) plan, device, or way to act, *esp.* in order to help or save oneself. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9121 Alas alas of engelond ne can ich nanne red. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 568 Quharfor syne he tholyt ded; Than he couth set tharfor na rede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3859, I was astoned, and knew no rede, But fledde awey for verrey drede. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 588 The madyn than wyst off no othyr rede, Bot..purchest had king Eduardis protectioune. *a* 1542 Wyatt *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 69 For in despair there is no rede.

† **d.** Occurrence, event, hap, lot. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 3910 Seoðden her com a strong ræd þat Riwald kinge iwerð deað. *Ibid.* 8164 Þe oðer wolde him habben dæd; hit þuhte him swiðe hærd ræd. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xvi, Thus carefulle is my rede. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 14295 (Trin.) My broþer lazer þi frend is deed And þat is to me a colde reed. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 661 [He] halp holy chirche with his myght, Thus cawght he better rede.

† **4.** What is advisable, advantageous or profitable for one; aid, help, succour; remedy. *Obs.*

805–31 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 444 He brytnie swæ higum maest red sie. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ii. 12 [Hi] me þa berypton rædes & frofre. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xii. 122 Bið nu micel ræd þam þe his sylfes recð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Gif us to dei ure deies bred Lauerd god al ure red. *c* 1315 Shoreham (E. E. T. S.) ii. 32 And ȝyf þe lyues [=living] mylse and grace þe dede red and reste. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 8376 (Fairf.) Peraunter þer wil rise strife bot ȝe do rede in ȝoure life. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxv, Lord, I aske the rede, Hastely that I were dede. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1793 Blyssyd mavdleyn, be hyr rede!

† **b.** *To take rede to*: to seek help for. *Obs.*[1]

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1379 Þe deore Drihtin areaw us, & toc read to ure alde dusischipes.

† **5.** The faculty of deliberation, or the exercise of this; judgement, prudence, reason. *Obs.*

a 900 Cynewulf *Elene* 553 (Gr.) Is eow ræddes þearf on meðelstede, modes snyttro. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 4 (Trin. Coll. MS.) Þeih i bie a winter eald, to ȝung ich am on rade. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 682 Never nis wit so kene, So wane red him is ayene. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 125 Ho is riall of his ray..light reede him ffolwith. *a* 1650 *Merlinе* in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 424 A doughtye man he was of deed, & right wise he was of reede.

Comb. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 694 ȝif þat he forleost his wit, þonne is his redpurs al toslit.

† **6.** The act of taking counsel together, or of assembling for this purpose; a council. *Obs.*

Beowulf 172 (Z.) Monig oft ȝesæt rice to rune, ræd eahtedon. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xix. 201 Þa wæs se acitofel mid absalone on ræde, and ræddе him [etc.]. *c* 1000 — *Hom.* II. 242 He sona eode to ðæra Iudeiscra ræde [etc.]. *c* 1205 Lay. 374 Alle þe weren at þisse reade biluueде þeos runen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4550 Þe barunnage mikel ferli thoght þat suilk to king red was broght. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 48 Þe clergie & þe baronage samned at a reade. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 7901 (Fairf.) Shortly wiþ-out mare rede þai sulde [him take] and bringe to dede.

7. Tale, narrative, story; † a saying, proverb. (Cf. Read *v.* 14.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Seven Sleepers*) 362 Wes nane þat euire hard tel of ony of þame in red na spel. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 11 This reede is ryfe, that oftentime, great clymbers fall vnsoft. 1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* 82 Read your Rede to me then boldly, you shall find me an honest old woman. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. L'Envoy, A final note..to bid the gentles speed Who long have listened to my rede. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* X. 227 All's a clear rede, and no more riddle now.

† **b.** Speech. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. x. 34 Concord she cleeped was in common reed, Mother of blessed Peace.

c. Interpretation.

1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 11 Sphynx in wise old age, Grown..jealous for her riddle's proper rede.

† **Rede,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 5 reede. [Of obscure origin.] A small trench or furrow.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 219 Sperage is sowe..In redes [L. *fossulis*] smale, ymaad by lyne, in wete And fat lond. *Ibid.* XII. 73 Maak redes [L. *sulcos*] in the bord, and ther bistowe Hem in the coppe.

† **Rede,** *sb.*[3] *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. Sound.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1191 The cler rede amang the rochis rang, Throuch greyn branchis quhar byrdis..sang.

Rede, var. obs. Sc. Reid.

Rede (rīd), *v.*[1] Now *arch.* or *poet.* and *dial.* Forms: *Infin.* 1 rǽdan, -en, 2 readan, 3 reden, 4 redyn; (and *Pres.*) 3–6 (9 *Sc.*) read, (3, 6–7 -e), 4–6 reed, (5, 7 -e), 4, 5–6 *Sc.* reid, 5 reyd, 3–7 (8 *Sc.*) 9 rede; 4–6, 8–9 *Sc.* red, 4, 8–9 *Sc.* redd, (9 *Sc.* -e), 5 *Sc.*, 6 rid; *Subj.* 2–3 rade; 3 *sing. Pres. Indic.* 1 ræt, 4 ret. *Pa. t.* 1 reord, 1, 3 rædde, 3–4 radde, 3–5 redde, 4–5 redd, 4–6 red, 6 reade. *Pa. pple.* 1 ȝeræd, 4 rad, 5 rade, 8 *Sc.* red, 9 *Sc.* rede. [The same word as Read *v.*, the common ME. spelling being usually retained to distinguish the archaic from the current senses of the word. In dial. the vowel of the infin. and pres. is sometimes shortened (*red, redd*) on analogy of the pa. t. and pa. pple.: cf. Redd *v.*[2]]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To have or exercise control over; to rule, govern, guide. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2056 (Z.) Þone maðþum..þe ðu mid ȝihte rædan sceoldest. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* XXXV. § 3 He rihtе & ræt eallum gesceaftum, swa swa good stiora anum scipe. *a* 1000 *Daniel* 8 (Gr.) Þat wæs modiȝ cyn, þenden hie þy rice ræden moston. *c* 1205 Lay. 16956 He makede þer reuen þan uolke to reden. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 179/26 To þe al mi truste was mi lond to wissi and rede. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 499 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 291 Hou he myhte him wise and rede, Ant ys lond ariht lede. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 5292 (Fairf.) Þe lorde-hede of al þis lande, to wisse and rede I haue in hande.

† **b.** To bring, deliver; *refl.* to direct (oneself) *to* a place. Also *absol.* to arrive. *Obs. rare.*

a 1000 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* c. 4 § 1 He sceal sælcre wucan erian .i. æcer and rædan sylf ðæt sæd on hlafordes berne. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14088 Arthur dide his flete eft dight, To Romeneye þey redde þem right. *Ibid.* 15892 His wey he tok..ful faste he spedde, þat til Oxenforde algate he redde.

† **2.** Of God, Christ, etc.: To take care or charge of (one); to guide, guard, or protect. *Obs.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 158 (Trin. Coll. MS.) On þe daie and on þe dome us helpe crist and rade. *c* 1250 *Orison Our Lady* 39 in *O. E. Misc.* 160 Ich bidde hire to me bi-seo, And helpe me and rede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8397, I sai noght yon, sa godd me rede, For nan vþbraid ne for na nede. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 559 Also wis god rede me But o thinge y wil warne the. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 463 The gud king gaif the gaist to God for to reid. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 809 Gif I de doughtely, the les is my dere, Thoght he war Sampsone himself, sa me Criste reid!

† **b.** To save, deliver. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 906 Þou sal be slan wit duble dedd, Herd it es þe for to redd [*other MSS.* dede: rede]. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 340 But me to rede out of this drede or guye Ne may my wit, so weyke is hit, not streche.

† **3.** To decree, appoint. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 18100 Swa þe is nu iræd, þer on þu ært ded. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 62 Þu..reddest him [David] to rixlen in sawmueles riche. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 27 Right in þe mornyng in aldermost nede Com þe kynges sonnes tuo, als Crist wild it rede. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 180 Þei coupe not..acorde to-gedere, Til Robyn þe Ropere weore Rad forte a-ryse, And nempned for a noumpere.

II. † **4.** *intr.* To take counsel together or *with* another, to deliberate. Also of one person: To take counsel *for* others. *Obs.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. xiv. § 1 Þa redon hi him betweonum, cwædon þæt hie to raðe wolde fultumlease beon [etc.]. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xi. [xiv.] (1890) 50 Þa ȝesomnedon hi ȝemot & þeahtedon & ræddon, hwæt him to donne wære. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* v. 323 Wið þone rædde chromatius, and be his ræde [etc.]. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1010 Man þonne ræden scolde hu man þisne eard werian sceolde. *c* 1131 *Ibid.* 1131 Crist ræde for þa wrecce munecas of Burch. *c* 1205 Lay. 32128 Þær heo gunnen ræde, þer heo gunnen rune. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cxcix. 206 The kynge..called his counsayl to rede what were best to be done.

† **5.** *trans.* To agree upon, resolve, decide, after consultation or deliberation. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 162 Ðæt folc ræddе be him, þæt hi woldon hine..ahebban to cyninge. *c* 1205 Lay. 25002 Nu ȝe habbeoð iherd..what Romanisce men redeð heom bi-twenen. *Ibid.* 26221 [They] radden heom bitwenen enne castel to areren. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2861 He redden samen he sulden gon wid wise men to pharaon. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4060 Þei eck of vs sete al day þe best red to rede [etc.]. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishment* XXI, The king through counsayle of the Lordes thought good To banysh bothe, whiche iudgement strayt was rad.

III. **6.** *trans.* To advise or counsel (a person). With various constructions: † **a.** Simple (dative or) accusative. Also const. *of. Obs.*

a 900 Cynewulf *Elene* 1023 (Gr.) On þam stedewange ȝirwan Godes tempel, swa hire gasta weard reord of roderum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Wise men him scule readan. *c* 1205 Lay. 7427 He wes cniht swiðe ræh to ræden ane kinge. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7422 An stounde he gan abide & is knistes rede. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1301 Riȝt as william wold þat wisly him radde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5194 Latt se þi witt in þis werke & wysely me rede. *a* 1450 Myrc 7 Whenne þey scholde þe pepul rede In to synne þey do hem lede. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 224 Thou hearddst euen now a young man sneb me sore, Because I red him, as I would my sonne. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 133 Be stately Billy (and I doe thee rede).

refl. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2217 *Ariadne*, I can mine selue In this case nat rede.

† **b.** Double accusative (or acc. and dat.); sometimes with cognate object. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 11403 Þe king heom hauede [it] isæid, & bæd heom ræden him ræd. *Ibid.* 24783 Wha hit þe durre ræden þat þu swa reh ært iwurðen. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 326 Cristes cors vppon his heued, þat me radde such a red. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 283 To wite what ȝe me rede, I set þis parlement. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 244 A riall rounde þou me redis, a reson of blis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 80 He shall not rede yow no-thynge but for youre profite.

† **c.** Accusative (or dative) with objective clause, introduced by *that, what, where*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 18336 Forrþi ræde icc ȝuu..þatt ȝure nan ne dwelle nohht. *c* 1205 Lay. 6681 Heo him redden wher his lich mihte bezst leggen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3450 At pray to godd ai was sco prest To rede hir quat þat hir was best. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3502 Þarfor I rede ilk man,.. þat he use þa ten thinges sere. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2464, I anely ȝow rede, þat þe end of ȝoure eldirs enterely ȝe be-hald.

d. Accusative and infinitive with *to.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 40 Ich redde nerrun .. to biheſden pawel ant don peter on rode. *c* 1290 *Beket* 916 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 132 To queme þe kinge we redez þe, hov-so it euere gon. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 97 Þenne summe Radde Reson to haue reuþe of þat schrewe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 25, I rede you to fle out of the londe for drede of the kynges peple. 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (1573) 376/1, I rede them to break their bondes, and to follow right by the playne and open way. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, I. iii, I rid thee to view the picture still. 1786 *Har'st Rig* xxiii, The next rig redds them to take care To cut their fur. 1896 Farrar *Marlb. Serm.* iv. 36 If any one of you is in the habit of using oaths, I rede his sleeping conscience to beware of their guilt and folly.

e. Acc. and inf. without *to*, in later use (with *thee* or *you* as object) passing into next.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 386/338 Þe Quiene..radde hire to hire louerd go. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 64 Ich him rede speke na more. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 285 Therfore I rede yow this conseil take. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 14 Y rede you be curteys and humble to gret and smale. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* li. 22 Madame, I red ȝou get a less ane. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Eunuch* II. ii, In troth I read you stay. 1786 *Har'st Rig* ci, The master..redds them mind their wark indeed. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, I redd thee keep hand off her. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 248 Therefore, my son, I rede thee stay at home.

f. Accusative, with imperative clause (following or preceding).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 783 Of it ȝee ette, sua red i ȝow. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. I. 173 For-þi I rede ȝow riche, haueth reuthe of þe pouere. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1163 Let hym lyve, I wylle the rede. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. xxii, Beware, I rede the, of treason. *a* 1601 North *Plutarch* (N.), Dispatch, I read you, for your enterprize is betrayed. 1785 Burns *Death & Dr. Hornbook* ix, I red ye weel, tak care o' skaith. 1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 210 Put them off your hands, I rede ye.

† **g.** With acc. and *to* prep. *Obs. rare.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2758 Min enchantors quaþ þe king me abbeþ þer to yrad. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 103 'Ȝus, rediliche', quod Repentaunce and Radde him to goode. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5129 And rede hym to redurs, þat rixles to shame!

† **7.** To advise (a thing); to give as advice or counsel. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 875 ȝif ȝe hit rædeð ȝe beod mine riche men. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 26 Oþer is þet godd hat, & oþer is þet he reat [*v. r.* reades]. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8352 O mi kingrike quat redes þou? 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 406 [They] parformed alle þe penaunce þat þe prynce radde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 44 This wolde I rede, That every man ensample take [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 81 The kynge..toke Vlfin in counseile and asked hym what he redde in this mater. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S T.S.) XXXIV. 5 Thairfoir I reid remeid, To leife and lat it be. *a* 1650 *Robin Hood's Death* 5 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 52 'That I reade not' said will Scarllett.

† **b.** With clause as object. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 414 Assaracus hit redde..þat þat Troynisce folc ..makeden hine to duke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13467 Hu redes þou we wit þam dele? *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 984 Tristrem seyd:—'y rede þat he þe barnes mis'. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 534 Tharfor I rede, all prevaly We send a voman hym to spy. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 115, I rede that thou go and serue hym. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1011 Pense, man, pease! I rede, we sease. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 114 Now read ..What course ye weene is best for us to take.

† **c.** With infinitive as object. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19358 Þai..badd þam fle als þai wald ded, To neuen iesus namar þai red. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1199 Wheþer þey redden hym for to slo, Oþer quytly let hym go. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2601 'Þare I rede', quod þe kyng, 'our bakis neuir to turne'. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 91 [The king] asked theire counseile. And the barons redden to be avenged vpon hem.

† **8.** *intr.* To give advice. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 18 (Gr.) Byrhtnoð..rad and rædde, rincum tæhte, hu hi sceoldon standan. *c* 1290 *Beket* 865 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 131 Þe bischop Robert of lincolne radde wel þare-to. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1677 Bodily ded, Ogayns þe whilk no man may help ne red. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1253 Forsoth I can no rede nowe: Leve fadir, how reddyst thow? *c* 1450 *Merlin* 80 Than seide the kynge to Merlyn, 'And how rede ye of this thinge?' 1591 Greene *Maiden's Dreame* xvi, For wars or peace right wisely could he rede.

† **b.** Used at the end of a sentence, or parenthetically. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 26 Hwa se hit mei underneomen,

underneome, ich reade. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 177 By þese vertues folue hym, y rede. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 378 'For-þi I rede', quod reson, 'rewle þi tonge bettere'. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 467 Go we theder, I rede, and ryn on oure feete. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. vi. 167 Be war with thame for till debait, I reid. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 81 Or thou be olde, beware, I rid, least thou doe get a fall. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 38 His counsell take, I reede, and then [etc.].

† **c.** In clauses introduced by *as* or *so*. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 44/335 Þov ne miȝht me neuere paye wel bote þov do ase ich rede. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 339 Þe Norþhombres hadde i-doo awey here kyng Osbrucus, as þe devel hem radde. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 106 'He seide soth', quaþ þe samaritan, 'and so ich rede þe also'. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxxiv, It shall not be As Anthenor hath rade in no degree.

† **9.** *trans.* To teach or give (one) a knowledge *of* (something). *Obs. rare*—1.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 170 Gii a forster fader hadde þat him lerd & him radde Of wodes & riuer & oþer game.

10. *Sc.* To think, imagine, guess. = Read *v.* 1.

1768 [see Read *v.* 1 a]. 1790 Shirrefs *Poems* 86 He's ane, I red, that ye can eithly spare. 1806 Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* I. 237 And this black hour be past, I rede ye'll rue it sair.

11. To interpret, explain. = Read *v.* 2.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* iii. ii, Nor come I to redd fortunes for reward. 1728 — *Robt., Richy & Sandy* 34 Ah! now my dream its red. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 19 O, dool and wae, my dream's been rede right soon! 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* i. viii, The secret of Man's being is still ..a riddle that he cannot rede. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* v. iii. (1872) III. 185 Rede us this riddle, O Collot!

12. To relate, tell. = Read *v.* 14.

1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. i. *Witches' Frolic* i, I'll rede ye a lay of Grammerye. *Ibid., Lay St. Nicholas* xli, Now rede me aright the most wonderful sight, Thou Palmer gray, that thine eyes have seen.

Rede (rīd), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 (ȝe)rǽdan, redan, 4, 6, 9 rede, 6 *Sc.* reyd, 8–9 reed, 9 read. [OE. *rǽdan* (rare) = MDu. and MLG. *rêden, reiden* (Du. *reeden*) to make ready, set in order, etc. (hence Da. *rede*, Sw. *reda*). OE. had also *geríedan* (rare) = MDu. *gherêden*, ON. *greiða* to Graith. The base is that of the adj. Ready.]

1. *trans.* To put in order; to comb (the hair); to clear (a way); to clean up or out; etc. (see Redd *v.*[2]).

[*a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iii. vii. [ix.] (1890) 180 Heo þwoh & hyre feax ȝerædde.] 944 in Earle *Land Charters*, etc. 179 On fealuwes lea þær ælfric biscep redan het to þære ealdan dic. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7896 (Kölbing) Þai..large roume about hem ȝedde. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 124 He saide, 'sonne I sall sende by-fore Myne Aungell to rede þe thy way'. 1470 *Extr. Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 30 To devoyde and rede a certaine lande and Tenement..to oure louyt Agnes Lilburne. 1507 *Ibid.* 76 Evere fyrhouse..sale furnis and sende ane sufficient work seruand .. to help to rede the common loche. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. xii. 86 Buskis wythdrawis .. To reyd thair renk, and rovmis thaim the way. 1791 *Cottingham Incl. Act* 28 Ditches to be well and effectually reeded, scoured and cleansed. 1822 Ainslie *Land of Burns* 271 I'll rede room for thee, Jock. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., Rede thy hair menseful.

† **b.** *absol.* (also with *dat.*) To clear a way (for oneself). *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3334 (Kölbing) Þo he was opon his stede, Wiþ sword he gan about rede. *Ibid.* 8277 Ich [=each] dede his launce go..& redden hem wiþ miȝt fin.

2. *spec.* (See quots.)

1825 Jennings *Obs. Dial. W. Eng., Read*, to strip the fat from the intestines. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* s.v. *Reed*, Butchers reed the entrails of slaughtered animals to obtain the fat.

Hence **Re·ding** *vbl. sb.* in *reding-comb.*

1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* iii. xii. 170 Take the redyng comb and lash your hair out, it's all through-others.

Rede, var. Rad *a.*[2] *Obs.*, obs. f. Read *sb.*[1] and *v.*, Red *a.*, Reed *sb.*

Redeamer, obs. form of Redeemer.

Red-eared: see Red *a.* 14 b, 14 c.

Redeba·te, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *redébattre* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To debate (a subject) again. Hence **Redeba·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Redebatre*, to redebate the matter; to cauill, or brabble about it againe. 1880 Burton *Reign Q. Anne* II. xii. 261 To have that point settled by redebating and revoting the settlement of the throne. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 5/1 The re-debating of Parliamentary questions.

Redeci·de, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To decide again. So **Redeci·sion.**

1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. (1872) 13 The rigorous fact .. which will one day .. demand practical decision or redecision of it from us. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 168/1 Cases which if not obsolete have been in principle re-decided in more modern decisions.

Rede·ck, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* **a.** To array again. **b.** To furnish with a new deck.

1771 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 125 Think what it will be, when summer shall redeck it in its leafy pride. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 4/1 The Temple landing-stage .. has cost about £1,000 to be re-decked.

Redecla·re, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *redéclarer* (Cotgr.).] To declare again.

1611 Cotgr., *Redeclarer*, to redeclare, to reexpresse. 1876 S. Miller in T. Smith *Mem.* (1883) 130 He came to redeclare this truth. 1883 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 2/7 All mine hot-blast pigs were redeclared, at 65s. to 62s. 6d.

Rede·corate, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *redécorer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To decorate again. Hence **Rede·corated** *ppl. a.*

1611 Cotgr., *Redecorer*, to redecorate, or bedecke againe. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* iv. i, The redecorated, refurnished, and smiling shops. 1861 *Times* 29 Aug., All the .. wide and lofty rooms had been redecorated.

So **Redecora·tion.**

1857 W. Collins *Dead Secret* (1861) 48 To survey the neglected north rooms, with a view to their redecoration. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 Apr. 599/3 The projects for the redecoration of the dome of St. Paul's.

Rede·dicate, *v.* (Also as *pa. pple.*) [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To dedicate anew.

1611 Cotgr., *Rededier*, to rededicate, to consecrate or hallow anew. 1703 Hearne in Plummer *Elizab. Oxford* (O.H.S.) 108 After 'twas quite finished, 'twas rededicated to the same Saint as before. 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* x. 105 All being shall be rebegotten, all Worship rededicate. 1839–52 *Ibid.* xxvii. 457 Canst thou..reconsecrate the heart, Rededicate the temple? 1872 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lvi. 12 Those who..have re-dedicated themselves unto the Lord.

So **Rededica·tion; Rede·dicatory** *a.*

1883 *Harper's Mag.* May 895/2 A rededication of the Egyptian obelisk to its ancient deity. 1896 *Daily News* 11 July 3/6 There was a re-dedication service at the church. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 24 Sept. 418 The re-dedicatory services will be held Oct. 4.

† **Redeem,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 radem. [f. the vb.] The act of redeeming; redemption.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 1005 The Roman buikis at than was in Scotland, He gart be brocht .. And, but radem, thai bryntthaim thair ilkan.

Redeem (rĭdī·m), *v.* Forms: 5 *Sc.* rademe, radeym, 5–6 redeme, (5 redem), 6 *Sc.* redeime, 6–7 redeeme, 7– redeem. [ad. F. *rédimer* (15th c. in Godef.), or L. *redimĕre* to buy back, etc., f. *re*(*d*)- Re- + *emĕre* to buy. The popular OF. form *raembre* is represented in ME. by Raim *v.*

The vowel of the second syllable in *redeem* and *exeme* (in place of **redime* and **exime*) may have originated in the pa. t., after L. *redēmit, exēmit*, and its retention would be favoured by the existence of *redemption* and *exempt*.]

1. *trans.* To buy back (a thing formerly possessed); to make payment for (a thing held or claimed by another).

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* ii. v. 365 Off Egipte al þe tenendreis He redemyt þaim agayn, And maid þaim to the kynge demayn. 1535 Coverdale *Lev.* xxv. 25 Then shall he redeme that his brother solde. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 339 Thair was the peace maid, and with a smal soume redeimet the hail Iles. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iv. xvii. (1848) 268 That precious Time, which no sum..can either purchase or redeem. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 80 The Firstling of the Ass which was to be redeemed with a Lamb. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 828 A clause, whereby the granter..may, on payment of a certain sum, redeem the lands or subjects conveyed.

absol. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iii. xli. 262 He that redeemeth, hath no title to the thing redeemed, before the Redemption. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 828 Rights of reversion..must be exercised within forty years from the time at which the proprietor is allowed to redeem.

b. To regain, recover (an immaterial thing).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, Who may redeme grace or recouer it whan he hath lost it? 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 48 Thou hast redeem'd thy lost opinion. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 82 He would redeeme (if possible) his health with the losse of halfe his Learning. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 365 Then, to redeem his Honour at a Blow, He moves his Camp. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xviii. 206 If this friend..had since redeemed, or in part redeemed, her position by a second marriage.

c. To regain or recover by force. (Cf. 4.)

1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* clxvii, The toils of war we must endure And from the injurious Dutch redeem the seas. 1742 Gray *Propertius* ii. 54 Redeem what Crassus lost, and vindicate his name. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. vii, The Gael, of plain and river heir, Shall with strong hand redeem his share.

2. a. To free (mortgaged property), to recover (a person or thing put in pledge), by payment of the amount due, or by fulfilling some obligation.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 86 Thow sall loss a gage Quhilk neuir in erd sall be redemyt agayne. 1538 Elyot, *Repignero*, to quite or redeme a pledge or gage. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 856 He redemed the Marques Dorcet, and Sir John Bourchier whome he hadde left as pledges at Paris for money there before borowed. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* vi. 266 They are constrained to lay their sonnes to gage, and then goe rob and rifle trauellers to redeeme them againe. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 159 They will allow the mortgagor at any reasonable time to re-call or redeem his estate. 1791 J. Nichols in *Boswell's Johnson* an. 1784, Dr. Johnson collected a sum of money to redeem his friend's clothes, which in two days after were pawned again. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* vi. xxvii, To him thy woes, thy wishes, bring. He will redeem his signet ring. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 42 The Crown jewels had been pledged..Edward was not in a condition to redeem them.

absol. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 387 On a bill by a mortgagee, to redeem or foreclose.

fig. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii. iii. 8 My Honor is at pawne, And but my going, nothing can redeeme it.

b. To buy off, compound for (a charge or obligation) by payment or some other way.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. lxxvi. 55 It was answered that they hadde redemed the sayde Trybute with the Pryce of theyr bloode. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 298 To the ende they should redeeme this voyage with money. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* xxxviii. 119 Now that there was no remedy to redeem their slauery but by resistance. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 59 A judgement against a purchaser of an equity of redemption, or to redeem incumbrances, &c. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 504 A guarantee fund, which .. should be sufficient at the end of that term to redeem the annuity at the rate proposed.

transf. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* iii. vi, Is there no way left to redeem my miseries?

c. To fulfil, perform (a pledge, promise, etc.).

1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive* (1887) 559 Clive redeemed his pledge. He..effected one of the most..difficult and salutary reforms. 1847 James *Convict* viii, I call upon you to redeem that promise. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 38 Some consciousness of not having redeemed their engagements.

3. To ransom, liberate, free (a person) from bondage, captivity, or punishment; to save (one's life) by paying a ransom.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 61 Hanibal offrede to the Romanes that thei scholde redeme the Romanes in captiuite. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxviii. 37 The weir is gon, ..The ransoun maid, the presoneris redemit. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* i. i. 8 Wanting gilders to redeeme their liues. *Ibid.* iv. iv. 86, I sent you Monie to redeeme you, By Dromio heere. 1639 Massinger *Unnat. Combat* v. ii, The Turkish empire offer'd for his ransom Should not redeem his life. *a* 1711 Ken *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 101 The Christians, Slaves to Pagans sold, Whom he redeem'd with Gold. 1785 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 477 In order to justify ourselves for undertaking to redeem you, without orders. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 201 His mistress is going to send down money to redeem him.

refl. 1641 Baker *Chron.* (1653) 120 One Abraham, found a Delinquent, redeems himself for seven hundred Marks. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 301 He had been a slave 9 years, then redeemed himself. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 657 He was therefore suffered to redeem himself by giving a bond for forty thousand pounds.

b. Const. *from, out of, to.* Also with adverbs of place, as *hence, thence, home.*

1508 Fisher *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 228 In his tresour hous is ryches innumerable, wherwith .. he may redeme all the worlde from the pryson and captyuyte of the deuyll. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, i. iii. 86 Shall our Coffers then, Be emptied, to redeeme a Traitor home? 1611 Bible *Deut.* vii. 8 The Lord .. redeemed you out of the house of bondmen, from the hand of Pharaoh. 1686 Horneck *Crucify Jesus* xvii. 471 He that redeems a slave out of Turkish captivity [etc.]. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 282 It was, for a long time, generally expected..that the State would thus be redeemed to freedom.

4. To rescue, save, deliver. † Also with *out.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* ix. 231 Wallace, that has rademyt Scotland. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. viii. *heading*, Faire virgin, to redeeme her deare, Brings Arthure to the fight. 1591 Jas. VI *Lepanto* Choius Venetis, Their netts were sett about, But yet our dearest Father in Heauen, He hath redeemd vs out. 1683 Wood *Life* 11 Apr. (O. H. S.) III. 42 The rout..laid wait for Charlet's comming out of the Castle. He therefore sends a letter to the vice-chancellor to redeem him. 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* xii. 325 He thrusts aside The crowd of centaurs and redeems the bride. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 903 The man was like some merchant who, in storm, Throws the freight over to redeem the ship.

refl. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* iv. iii. 507 How faine would I haue hated all mankinde, And thou redeem'st thy selfe.

absol. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ii. 183 Bot thow rademe, na liff thai ordand me. 1591 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, ii. v. 88 Leuied an Army, weening to redeeme, And haue install'd me in the Diademe. 1611 Bible *Isa.* l. 2 Is my hande shortened at all, that it cannot redeeme?

b. Const. *from, out of, to.*

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 182 Let me redeeme my brothers both from death. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1331 Arise, and doo thy selfe redeeme from shame. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxv. 22 Redeeme Israel, O God, out of all his Troubles. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 156 When nothing now could be looked for by Antwerp but extremity, behold it redeemed from that, by the Conquerours Clemency. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* vi. 493 Redeem from this Reproach my wand'ring Ghost. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. v. 225 They redeemed themselves with prayers and promises from their hands. 1819 Shelley *Julian* 332 My creed should have redeemed me from repenting. 1843 E. Miall in *Nonconf.* III. 209 We trust we have said enough to redeem the voluntary principle from contempt.

c. To reclaim (land). Also const. *from.*

1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 11 Those Levels which are of large extent, and not easy to be redeemed when a Breach is made. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* ii. ii. 112 Where palaces have sprung On banks redeem'd from the rude ocean's ooze. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 138 We find evidence that considerable spaces were redeemed from the original ocean and converted into dry land after the chalk was formed.

5. To free from a charge or claim.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. ccvi. 217 He..redeemed the scole of Saxons, fre of all former trybute. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 178 The clergy in the old provinces did not pay the capitation; but they had redeemed themselves at the expence of about 24 millions. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 210 It would almost seem as if a yearly tribute of thirty pounds..redeemed the borough from all claims.

6. Of God or Christ: To deliver from sin and its consequences.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxx. 25 Thow, that on rude ws ransomit and redemit. 1558 Goodman *How to Obey* 233 Subiecte your selues whollye to God: for he hath redemed you. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iii. xli. 262 Our Saviour..was not King of those that he Redeemed, before hee suffered death. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* i. i. (1841) I. 20 God manifested in the flesh, sent from heaven to redeem a lost world. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 279 A soul redeemed demands a life of praise. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* x, The others, who refused to be redeemed,—They stand unsanctified.

b. Const. *from, to, unto.*

c 1460 *Hymn Virgin* 6 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 81 The hevynly kyng enteryd thy close virgynall, Man to redeme from dedely synne. 1530 Palsgr. 682/1 Christ redemed us by his passyon from our gostly enemy. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rev.* v. 9 Thou wast killed, and hast redemed vs to God by thy blonde. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 78 Christ als discendit to the hell, And vs redemit from that paine. 1732 Law *Serious C.* x. (ed. 2) 141 To redeem Souls

unto God, to fill Heaven with Saints. 1754 C. WESLEY *Hymns* (ed. 3) xxxii, A slave redeem'd from death, and sin.

†7. To obtain by purchase, to buy. *Obs.*

c 1580 BARCLAY *Jugurth* xvii. 25 b, This Jugurth redemed of Calphurnius but onely delayng and deferinge of the warre. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 125 The tyme woulde come, wherin they would wyshe to have redemed his frendshyp derely. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 693 The Emperour must in many things yeeld to the requests of the French king, and redeeme his good will. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 38 But aged folk will find it harder and dearer to redeem this the last volume than if they had been chapmen for all three at the first.

†b. To go in exchange for. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 108 Would some part of my young yeeres Might but redeeme the passage of your Age. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 66 Oh! that my life..Would but redeeme one minute of his breath!

8. To save (time) from being lost.

After the N. T. passages *Eph.* v. 16 and *Col.* iv. 5, in which the Vulgate has *tempus redimentes*, rendering ἐξαγοραζόμενοι τὸν καιρόν.

1526 TINDALE *Col.* iv. 5 Walke wysely to them that are with out, and redeme the tyme. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 241 Redeeming time, when men thinke least I will. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 75 Redeem we time?—Its loss we dearly buy. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 561 Not to redeem his time, but his estate. 1880 J. F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* iii. (1889) 78 He worked, not by faith, but by sight,..with indefatigable energy, redeeming the time.

9. Of persons: To make amends or atonement for, to compensate (an error, fault, etc.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 b, Syth man may by almesdede redeme all his synnes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 18 Yf any man wound another .. he redemeth thoffence. 1630 LORD *Banians* Introd., The President, was urgent with me, to redeeme their omissions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 214 Which of ye will be mortal to redeem Mans mortal crime..? *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 257 They will labour to redeem all that is pass'd by turning.. violently against them. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 414 The naked heir might often complain, that his father's sins had been redeemed at too high a price. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 765 Snorro makes him redeem former misdeeds by saving Cnut when in great danger.

†b. To make up to oneself for (some wrong sustained); to repay. *Obs. rare*—1.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 132, I will redeeme all this on Percies head.

c. To make good (a loss). *rare.*

1629 MILTON *Nativity* 153 The Babe..That on the bitter cross Must redeem our loss. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 528 The English were eager to redeem by a victory the loss of Trincomalee.

10. Of qualities, actions, etc.: To make up for, compensate for, counterbalance (some defect or fault).

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Extremely faulty; and yet having no good thing to redeem these. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 314 The wrongs that you have seene In me, my future vertues shall redeeme. *a* 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth F.* 178 Then doubled haste redeems his former pause. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. V. 27 His want of virtue was not redeemed by any superior talents. *a* 1826 GIFFORD *Ford's Plays* (1827) I. Introd. 15 There is nothing to redeem the absurdity of the plot. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 87 His bravery had redeemed much of his earlier ill-fame.

b. To save (a person or thing) *from* some defect or blot. Also without const.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 306 He hath out-villain'd villanie so farre, that the raritie redeemes him. 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 664 A spark, Sufficient to redeem the modern race From total night and absolute disgrace. 1833 LYTTON *Godolphin* xxxviii, His ambition made Augustus odious; his occasional forgetfulness of ambition alone redeems him. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 279 Perhaps some modern touches here and there Redeem'd it from the charge of nothingness. 1849 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxix. 334 A blank ceiling is not to be redeemed by a decorated ventilator.

11. †a. To restore or bring *into* a condition or state. Also *intr.* To return *to* a state. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 1054 For Goddis saik radeym anys to grace, And tak the croun. 1613 MIDDLETON (*title*) The Triumphs of Truth...Directed, Written, and redeem'd into Forme, from the ignorance of some former times. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* 203 As to the redeeming us into the ability of closing with what is discern'd best.

b. To restore, set right again. *rare.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 28 Hee wyll redeeme our deadly drowping state. 1814 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xix, With his barb'd horse..Stout Cromwell has redeem'd the day.

†12. To gain, reach (a place). *Obs. rare*—1.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Palace*, By many a crosse-Track they redeem a bank of mosse Spungie and swelling.

Redeemabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being redeemed.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1888 GÖSCHEN *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 5 July, The Act regulating the redeemability, if he might use the word, of these stocks.

Redeemable (rĭdī·măb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REDEEM *v.* + -ABLE.] **A.** *adj.* Capable of being redeemed, in various senses of the vb.

1611 COTGR., *Rachetable*, redeemable; ransomable; recouerable for money. *c* 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Compl.* 16 Nations..are not congregable, nor consultable, nor redeemable from confusion (pardon the hardnesse of words). 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 216 To say, that we are not yet actually redeemed, but only made redeemable. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* Introd. (1852) 36 His forfeited powers may be redeemable. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Mar. 349/2 Its defeat will be honourable and redeemable.

b. *spec.* Of property sold or mortgaged, bonds, stock, annuities, etc.: Capable or admitting of being repurchased or bought in again.

1646 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 31/1 The said Laird wodset sold and disponed to us .. the lands of the barronie .. under reversion alwayes redeemable from us. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* II. iii. § 22 (ed. 2) 205 Redeemable Rights are not so secure, because they may be evacuat by order of Redemption. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6199/1 The Royal Demesnes which have been alienated shall be redeemable by the Crown. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 165 The debt which the nation had incurred.., whether redeemable or irredeemable. 1868–9 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1805 The very pearls that..Pietro pawned..Redeemable by somebody. 1882 *Globe* 24 July 8/3 The same is hereby created to the amount of £600,000 as a redeemable stock.

fig. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* App. 341 A brilliant lecture-list is a paper issue which may, or may not, be redeemable at par.

B. *sb. pl.* Redeemable property, stocks, annuities, etc. Now *rare.*

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xvii. 367/2 Directors.. applied themselves to take in the remainder of the Annuities and Redeemables. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Redeemables*, are lands, funds, &c. sold with a reservation of the equity of redemption. 1882 *Standard* 3 Nov. 6/3 For Perpetual Threes they ranged from 20 c. to 23 c.; for Redeemables, from 22 c. to 24 c.

Hence **Redee·mableness**, capability of being redeemed; **Redee·mably** *adv.*, so as to be redeemable.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Redeemableness.* [Hence in JOHNSON and later Dicts.] 1827 in *Law Times Rep.* (N. S.) L. 708/2 Real security for payment..heritably, but redeemably always in terms of the said bond. 1892 BRUCE *Apologetics* I. i. 6 Christianity has faith in the redeemableness of human beings.

Redeemed (rĭdī·md), *ppl. a.* [f. REDEEM *v.* + -ED 1.] Delivered, atoned for, etc. Also *absol.*

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxv. 9 The redemed of the Lorde shal conuerte, and come to Sion with thankesgeuinge. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 350 All Seales, and Simbols of redeemed sins. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 43 Where with mee All my redeemd may dwell in joy and bliss. 1753 C. WESLEY *Hymns for Watch-Night* ix, We .. singing remove, With all the redeem'd to the Sion above. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. lxiv, The shout of a redeemed and rejoicing people. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* v. viii, The greater villain had escaped, the more generous and redeemed one fallen.

Redeemer (rĭdī·mər). Also 6 redeamer, redemer, -ar, *Sc.* redemour, redimar. [f. REDEEM *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who redeems, in religious sense; God or Christ regarded as saving man from sin or its effects. (Cf. REDEMPTOR.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 201 A man .. havynge woundes in his body lyke to the woundes of Criste, seyenge that he was redemer of man. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 2 My King, my Lord, and my Redeemer sweit. 1540 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 278, I pray the eternall Redemer to preserue you all in long lyffe. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. i. 123 The precious Image of our deere Redeemer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 61 Mans Friend, his Mediator, his design'd Both Ransom and Redeemer voluntarie. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ 9 The whole Godhead .. under the Three-fold Distinction of a Creator, a Redeemer and a Comforter! 1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. iv. (1817) 309 The Redeemer and the destined Judge of the human race. 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 776/1 The older heresies directly impugned the Person of the Redeemer.

2. One who redeems, in other senses of the vb.

1552 HULOET, Borower or redeamer of his gage, *repignerator.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 20 He would algates with Pyrochles fight, And his redeemer chaleng'd for his foe. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. 91 The redeemer of the remainder of the captiue Troyans that were in Greece. 1672 *Life & Death J. Alleine* vi. 60 He was a careful redeemer of his time. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (ed. 2) I. 340 Rome..riots in the Blood of her Redeemers.

†3. [tr. L. *redemptor.*] A contractor. *Obs.*

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* To Rdr., These Redeemers (so tearmed) were such as did hire scaffolds or stages, instantly to be made. *Ibid.* (1636) 47 He sendeth them .. for the redeemers of the Theaters.

Hence **Redee·meress**, a female redeemer; **Redee·mership**, the office of a redeemer.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 42 A Sauiour of their Sauiours and Sauioures: a Redeemer of their Redeemeresses. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 501 Could any one then deny the Redeemership of the Christ?

Redeeming (rĭdī·mĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. REDEEM, in various senses.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 195 Quhar gret dulle is, bot rademyng agayne, Newyn off it is bot ekyng off payne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* iv. 7 This was an olde custome in Israel concernynge the redemynge & chaunginge. 1575 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 425 For redeming and ramsoning of the Illes of Aren which .. [are] in mortgadge and other wyse in pledge. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 187 They parled about the redeeming of prisoners. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref., That tends to the redeeming and restoring of none but such as are the object of compassion.

Redee·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That redeems, in various senses of the vb. Commonly used with *feature, quality*, etc.

1754 WESLEY *Hymns* (ed. 3) xlv, I shall live to prove..The length and breadth..Of thy redeeming love. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v. 738 Redeeming features in the face of Time. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* xxxi, The major, with all his faults, had redeeming qualities. 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 261 The disorder of their times sets forth the more clearly the one redeeming element of trust.

Redeemless (rĭdī·mlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Incapable of being redeemed, irrecoverable; admitting of no redemption.

1631 CHETTLE *Hoffman* v. K, [We] will change his pleasures into wretched And redeemelesse misery. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* III. No. 52 Dragd to the redeemlesse Iayle. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Archit. Atoms* 48 He is doom'd to toss In legal shipwreck and redeemless loss.

Redefi·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To define again.

1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* Introd. 14 One of the ancient terms it might be well to revive and redefine. 1881 RUSSELL *Haigs* v. 97 A jury..to re-define the marches.

So **Redefini·tion.**

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 106 The whole tenor of his labours was towards an assertion, purification, and redefinition of Transcendentalism.

†**Rede·deful,** *a. Obs.* Forms: see REDE *sb.*1; also 3 redesful, rædful. [f. REDE *sb.*1 + -FUL.] Wise, prudent, full of counsel.

c 1205 LAY. 129 Hey [he] wes and riche; & he wes redesful. *Ibid.* 3008 Þa answærde [she] mid rædfulle worden. *Ibid.* 6537 He wes..radful and rihtwis. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 612 Wonderful God, and of miht, And redeful, and Fader ariht Of al þe world.

Redefy, obs. form of RE-EDIFY *v.*

Rede·ify, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To deify again.

1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* iv. 31 Till the soul shall be By grace redeified.

Redeime, obs. Sc. form of REDEEM *v.*

Redel(e, obs. forms of RIDDLE, varr. RIDEL.

Redeless (rī·dlĕs), *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 1 rǽd-, 3 redleas; 3 redliese; 3–6 red-, 4–5 redeles, (4 redelees, -lis, rydelles); 5 reed-, 6 red-, rydlesse; 5 red-, 9 redeless. [OE. *rǽdlēas* = OFris. *rêdlâs*, MDu. *raedloos* (Du. *radeloos*), OHG. *ratelôs* (*G. ratlos*), ON. *ráðlauss* (Sw. *rådlös*, Da. *raadløs*): see REDE *sb.*1 and -LESS.] Devoid or destitute of counsel; *esp.* of persons, having no resource in a difficulty or emergency, not knowing what to do.

a 1000 *Daniel* 177 (Gr.) Gleaw ne wæs gumrices weard, reðe & rædleas. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1009 Wæs þa swilc hit eall rædleas wære. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3754 'Nai, for gode', quad moyses, 'It is a song wikke and redles'. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15695 O þam redles him reud sare. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1197 Þenne wern þo rowtes redeles in þo ryche wones. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 1 Now, Richard the redeles, reweth on 30u-self. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 968 Fra rule, ressoun and richt redless I ran. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxviii. 110 This woman, beynge reedlesse,..went vnto hym. 1536 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 79, I am sokerles and as a redles createwr bot only fro the gret tr[ust I] have in the Kyngs grace. [1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* vii. 339 The opponents of Eadward.. dreaded that .. he would be..what they afterwards called Æthelred,—a king 'redeless' or uncounselled.]

absol. 12.. *Prayer to Our Lady* 27 in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Rede þe redliese þat is wiðute rede. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 502 Rwe on þo redles þat remen for synne.

Redeli(che, varr. REDELY *adv. Obs.*

Redeliver (rĭdĭ·lĭ·vəɹ), *v.* [RE-.]

1. *trans.* To give back, return, restore:

a. a thing.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 341 All rollys..were delyueryd vnto the sayde Iohn Mansell, the whiche he there sealyd and redelyuered them vnto the chamberleyne. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* I. 31 The money shulde nat be redelyuered to the one without the other. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 311 Will you be King againe? If they agree, Ile redeliver all my royaltie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 125 The Gentleman when the storme was past, re-deliuered her her Jewels. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. vii, Go, and force him to redeliver you the note. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 438 They will re-deliver it and disavow their officer who accepted it. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 142 Deeds..shall be registered .. and thereafter re-delivered to the parties with certificates of due registration.

b. a person kept in custody as a hostage, etc.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 408 He..redelyuered vnto hym all suche hostages & pledges as his brother Alphons had before tyme of hym receyued. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 318 Quhilk Robert, being deliverit..to him, wes alsua immediatlie..redeliuerit agane be him to Elizabeth Hay. 1620–6 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* VII, God .. bespoke the whale, To redeliuer Ionah to his hand. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 416 He..should desist from Hostility..and redeliver their Children.

2. To make or set free again.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* CXXIV, Iudith .. that redeliuered the strong besieged Citie of Bethulia. 1623 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XIX. i, His mercy..both in forewarning, and redelivering Ahab.

3. To deliver (a message, etc.) again.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 301 The ready damsel redelivered his instructions to the world in her moments of possession. 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iii. 21 The Jewish statesman was the prophet, and his business was to redeliver to each successive generation, a proclamation [etc.].

†4. To repeat, report. *Obs. rare*—1.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 186 *Osr.* Shall I redeliuer you e'en so? *Ham.* To this effect Sir.

Hence **Redeli·vering** *vbl. sb.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xii. (1810) 139 About the redelivering thereof to Her Majesties use.

So †**Redeli·verage,** discharge; **Redeli·verance,** †(*a*) redelivery; (*b*) a fresh deliverance; **Redeli·verer,** one who delivers again.

1612 COTTA *Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* I. iii. 12 Neuer eating nor hauing..redeliuerage at the posternes, but ensensiblie. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 5 If any of the said

fosters..do deny the redeliveraunce of all such cattel. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 340 He had effected the re-deliverance of the nation. 1816 Hazlitt *Pol. Ess.* (1879) 91 No weathercock deliverers and redeliverers of mankind.

Redelivery (rīdĭ'li·vəri). [Re-.] The action of giving back again, restitution; restoration; also, the action of setting free again, liberation.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* III. 501 To ayde and assyst, euery man after his power, for y^e redelyuerey of their prynce agayne. 1530 Rastell *Bk. Purgat.* III. xiii, Payment or redelyvere of the goodes is a satisfaccyon. 1577 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* 72 Iacob prayed for the redeliuerie of Beniamin. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 161 A Repleuin which is a redeliuery of the distresse by the Sherife. 1668 Clarendon *Vindic.* Tracts (1727) 80 They answer'd, that they had..sent Orders for the Re-delivery of it. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. ix. 147 A re-delivery of the pledge, or thing taken in distress, to the owner. 1831 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 120 § 14 The expiration of such notice and the re-delivery of such licence. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 423 There is usually a delivery and a redelivery.

Redell, variant of Ridel *Obs.*

Redels, obs. form of Riddle *sb.*[1]

† **Redely,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 reade-, 4 redeliche, -lyche, redeli, 4–6 redely. *Comp.* 5 redelyer. [App. a var. of Redly *adv.*[2], but metrical examples freq. indicate that the connecting *e* was pronounced. The various senses are not easily distinguished, and in some cases (see sense 4) the form is perh. written for *redily* Readily (cf. also Redily).]

1. Clearly, plainly, distinctly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 Al he wule a domesdai reden ful readeliche [*v.r.* wrterliche] uorte bicleopien þe mide. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25852 Qua þat dees in dedli sin sal duell in bale,..And sua we find ful redeli. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 139, I schal thee redely Devise hou men therinne stonde. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3116, I am wiser then yee ween, For there nys noon of yewe woot redely what I mean. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xxxiv, Whan she sawe syr Gareth redely in the vysage she..fell doun in a swoune.

2. Certainly, assuredly.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 461 Redeli bi resoun þerfore hem rette i mai mi sorwe. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 130 Wel wyste I Hyt was of Venus redely The temple. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 811 On his fader riȝt hand redeliche he sitteþ. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 324 (Harl. MS.) 'We ben redy', quoþ thei, 'to do this deede redely'.

3. Carefully, attentively.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 93 This knyht behield hir redely. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxv, Þei do drawe hem nere hym as redely and warely as þei may.

4. ? Readily, quickly.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 270 Eueie suþþe y haue me raid redely to þy seruyse. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 102 Redely the right ere he pullid from the hed. 1443 *Paston Lett.* I. 48, I sopose that I xal redelyer have tydyngys from yow herr dan I xulde have ther. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 64 She felle doun all in a swoune, and Reynawde toke her vppe redely. 1550 Marbeck (*title*) A Concordance, that is to saie a Worke wherein .. ye maie redely finde any worde conteigned in the Whole Bible.

† **Redelyng,** app. a var. of *radelyng* Ratlin.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 347 Paid to Thomas Fuller, for xvij. li. of redelynge yerne, xij.*d.*..Paid for the lyneuge of the toppe armynge and for the toppe maste *xxd.*

Redem, obs. form of Redeem *v.*

Redema·nd, *sb. rare*—[0]. [Re-.] The act of redemanding, 'a demanding back again'.

1828–32 in Webster.

Redemand (rīdĭma·nd), *v.* [Re-. Cf. F. *redemander* (12th c.).]

1. *trans.* a. To demand the return of (a thing).

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 18 That the expences are .. also redemaunded and taken away. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1223 Which places hee had oftentimes by as just right redemanded, as they were by unjust forces usurped. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. li. (1674) 66 [He] re-demanded the moneys which he had given him. 1711 W. King tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* iv. 140 He is always wavering,..relinquishes what he sought, then redemands what he relinquished. 1818 Colebrooke *Obligations* 98 If payment be made before-hand, ..it cannot be redemanded and recovered. 1861 Thornbury *Turner* (1862) I. 399 He declares that Turner afterwards re-demanded it, and charged two guineas for the loan.

b. To demand again.

1849 Lytton *K. Arthur* II. cxxi, Once more forsake the throng Call childhood back, and redemand the song. 1883 J. Parker *Apost. Life* II. 312 All the wondrous works of Jesus Christ were redemanded by Nature.

2. To ask or inquire again.

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 176 The Cardinall askyne, 'Who calles?' he answeris, 'My name is Leslye'. He re-demandis, 'Is that Normond?' 1613 Sir E. Sackville in *Guard.* No 133 P 3, I redemanded if he would request his life.

Hence **Redema·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Redema·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Repetition*,..a redemanding. 1859 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Introd. (1866) 21 Rewards .. More solid than the redemanded praise With which the world beribbons later days.

So **Redema·ndable** *a.*, that may be redemanded (Webster 1828–32).

Redeme, obs. form of Redeem *v.*

Redemer, obs. form of Redeemer.

Redemi·se, *sb.* [Re-.] *Law.* The retransfer of land to one who has demised it.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 748/2 *Demise* and *Redemise*, denote a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land, or something out of it. 1828–32 in Webster.

So **Redemi·se** *v.*, to demise (land) back again. 1828–32 in Webster (citing *Encyc.*).

Redemo·lish, *v.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. F. *redémolir* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To demolish again.

1611 Cotgr., *Redemolir*, to redemolish, resubuert, ouerthrow againe. 1736 Ld. Hervey *Mem.* I. 140 Bragging that their industry had re-demolished Dunkirk.

† **Rede·mp,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. next.] To redeem.

1527 W. Knight in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 281 The kyng hath sayde that in case Philip be taken by ennymyse his Highnesse will redempe hym and pay his rawnesome.

† **Rede·mpt,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *redempt-us*, pa. pple. of *redimĕre* to Redeem.] Redeemed.

a 1450 *Mankind* 798 (Brandl) Aryse, my precyose redempt sone; ȝe be to me full dere. *c* 1500 *Everyman* 548, I cum with Knowlege for my redemcyon Redempt with herte and full of contrycyon.

So † **Rede·mpt** *v. Obs. rare*—[0].

1623 Cockeram, *Redempted*, redeemed.

Redempteur, obs. variant of Redemptor.

Rede·mptible, *a.* [ad. L. type **redemptibilis*: see Redempt and -ible.] Redeemable.

1882 in Ogilvie.

Rede·mptine. [f. Redempt-or + -ine.] Redemptoristine.

1889 *Cath. Household* 29 June 7/2 Miss D... was received into the Order of the Redemptines.

Redemption (rĭde·mpʃən). Also 4–6 -cio(u)n, -cyo(u)n, etc., 5–6 redemcion, 6–7 redemtion. [a. F. *rédemption* (12th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *redemptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *redimĕre* to Redeem.]

1. Deliverance from sin and its consequences by the atonement of Jesus Christ.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xx. 1 Swa þat we be parcenel in his redempcioun. 1340—*Pr. Consc.* 7251 'Ffor in hell', he says, 'es na redempcyoune'. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 161 God ȝaf his sone to make it free, for noon oþer redempcioun was ynow3 for mannis synne. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 55 In tyme of his passcion, Here fore our redemcion, His blesful blod he bled. 1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 307 Byleuynge that he..came in to this worlde for the redempcyon of synners. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 129 Oh Villains, Vipers, damn'd without redemption. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 29 You bid me seeke redemption of the diuell. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 408 Proclaming Life to all who shall believe In his redemption. 1777 Blair *Serm.* (1810) I. v. 83 This was the hour in which Christ .. accomplished our eternal redemption. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 191 The doctrine of original sin, on which the whole scheme of redemption rests. 1884 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 228 Miracles and prophecy ..bore directly or indirectly on one point,—redemption.

b. *Year of Redemption* = Anno Domini.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 756 The .ix. day of Aprill, the year of our redemption .1463. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 60 Who died within the yeere of our Redemption, Foure hundred twentie six. 1835 W. Irving *Conq. Spain* i, Such was the state of Spain when, in the year of Redemption 701, Witiza was elected to the Gothic throne.

2. The action of freeing a prisoner, captive, or slave by payment; ransom.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 80 (108) Ye haue now kaught & fetered in preson Troians y-nowe, and yf youre wille be, My chyld with on may haue redempcion. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 21 Pirrus..sende to Rome his prisoners withowte eny redempcion. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 269 That thei schuld gader a certeyn summe for her lordis redempcion. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 219 b, They shoulde bee slayne withoute redemption, whersoever they were found. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 138 Of being taken by the Insolent Foe, And sold to slaurery. Of my redemption thence. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1482 For his redemption all my Patrimony, If need be, I am ready to forgo. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 105 P 2 Which purchased his Redemption out of the Hands of the Bailiffs. 1785 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 477 Mr. Adams..and myself have agreed to authorize the bearer hereof..to treat for your redemption. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* III. v. (1864) II. 47 The redemption of captives—that is the repurchase of slaves in order to restore them to freedom—is esteemed an act of piety.

b. *Jewish Law.* The ceremony of redeeming the eldest son by an offering (Numb. xviii. 15).

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 132 Lyke as the custom of the law was Sche mekely made hys redempcion. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* I. 83 The ceremony of the Redemption of her grandson.

3. The action of freeing, delivering, or restoring in some way. *Without* or *past redemption*: without or beyond the possibility of deliverance, recovery, or restoration.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1261 The flour of Fiance, withoutyn redempcioun, Throuch that foull deid, was brocht to confusioun. 1650 H. Brooke *Conserv. Health* 175, I shall for the redemption of such as are deceived by it [etc.]. 1769 Burke *Late State Nation* Wks. II. 95 The great groundwork of his plan for the national redemption. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. cxlv, Rome and her Ruin [are] past Redemption's skill. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxii, Though our contract is at an end, and broken past all redemption. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* 441 The battle of Custoza .. might have marked the day of redemption for Italy.

b. Improving (of time); reclaiming (of land).

1755 Young *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 147 Have you never heard, my good Ladies, of the redemption of time? 1862 D. Wilson *Prehi. Man* ii. 37 Spots mapped off for redemption from river or lake.

c. That which redeems; a redeeming feature.

1860 Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* 72 The improvement in literary studies and pursuits which was one of the redemptions of his reign. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* v. 128 Roderigo has so much of redemption in him, that we commiserate his weakness.

4. The action of redeeming oneself from punishment; way or means of doing this; atonement made for a crime or offence.

1553 Dr. Northumbld. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 22 Alas, my lord is my cryme so heynous as noe redemcion but my blood can washe awaye the spottes thereof? 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 113 Lawfull mercie Is nothing kin to fowle redemption. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxix. (1739) 59 If the circumstances favoured the Delinquent, he was admitted to redemption of Life or Member, by Fine. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 335/1 If he be able to purchase the redemption of his crime, that redemption shall be facilitated. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 301 Vanity Was ended: its redemption must begin—And, certain, would continue.

† b. A recompense. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1625 Bacon *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 512 They..thinke other Mens Harmes a Redemption of their owne Sufferings.

5. The fact of obtaining a privileged status, or admission to a society, by means of purchase.

c 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 89 That noo man com in to bee made free of this Citee by redempcion wythout he bee borne under the dominacion of our Souereigne Lorde the Kyng. 1606 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 162 It is ordered that [he]..shalbe made free of this Cittye by Redempcion in the Companie of barborsurgeons. 1884 *Times* 28 June 6 It is only possible to become a member of a Livery Company by patrimony, by apprenticeship, or by redemption, which last means by purchase or gift.

6. The action of clearing off a recurring liability or charge by payment of a single sum.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. ccvi. 218 Canutus .. redemed the scole of Saxons, fre of all former trybute graunted..; whiche redempcyon of trybute .. was called Rome Scot. 1523 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles', Reading* 19 Paid to Thomas Burard for redemption of the new rents vij^li. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 500 Whatever the amount might be, at the period fixed by Parliament for the redemption of the annuity, it should be applied in or towards that redemption. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 751 Florence describes his alms and his redemption of the tolls by which pilgrims were troubled.

7. The action of redeeming or buying back from another, in various applications. *Equity of redemption*: see Equity 5 b.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 109 b, The tributes and other paimentes, whiche he should paie to the kyng of Englande, for redempcion of Tornay. 1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 262 [He] grantis the saidis landis..to be lauchfullie redemit..and oblissis him to warrand the said redemptioun. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xxv. 24 In all the land of your possession, ye shall grant a redemption for the land. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. xi. (1715) 100 Whence it appears, that Redemption of the Dead was practis'd in those Days. 1734 *Act* 7 *Geo. II*, c. 20 (*title*) An Act for the more easy Redemption and Foreclosure of Mortgages. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 20 The first thing, after redemption of the coat..was to supply himself with snuff. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 829 The order of redemption is prescribed by the clause of redemption in the redeemable right. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxiv, This crude young gentleman, who apparently supposed that redemption was a satisfaction to pawnbrokers.

8. *attrib.*, as *redemption fee, money, work.*

1535 Coverdale *Num.* iii. 49 Then toke Moses y^e redempcion money. 1828–40 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 145 Levying from the towns and monasteries..large sums of redemption money. 1859 G. Bush *On Swedenborg's Doctr.* (1875) 42 The sum total of these conquests constituted his redemption-work. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 498 Without claiming the redemption fees as they become due.

Hence **Rede·mptional** *a.*, of or belonging to redemption.

1840 De Quincey *Essenes* Wks. 1859 X. 261 There might still have remained the great redemptional and mediatorial functions for Christ. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 174 Not only is all religion redemptional in its principal interests.., but it is the only redemptional attribute.

† **Rede·mptionary.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec. + -ary.] One who enters a society by purchase (cf. Redemption 5).

1589 Peckham in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 176 None..are to be admitted in the seid society, but as Redemptionaries, which will be very chargeable.

Redemptioner (rĭde·mpʃənəɹ). [-er[1].]

1. *U. S.* An emigrant who received his passage to America on the condition that his services there should be disposed of by the master or owners of the vessel, until the passage-money and other expenses were repaid out of his earnings.

1775 *Rivington's New York Gazett.* 30 Mar. 4/2 To be disposed of, for a term of years, a number of Servants and Redemptioners, just arrived from England. 1796 W. Priest *Trav.* (1802) 145 The law respecting the redemptioners are very severe: they were formed for the English convicts before the revolution. 1805 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 38 With respect to the German redemptioners, you know I can do nothing. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., Passengers to the States may be brought out, not as free emigrants, but as 'redemptioners', owing their passage-money to the company, who are to have a lien on their earnings until this debt is discharged.

2. One who clears off a charge by redemption.

1897 *Board Agric. Leaflet* No. 39 No fee is payable by a redemptioner for such information.

Rede·mptionist. [f. as prec. + -ist.] † a. A redeemer. *Obs.* b. = Ransomer 2 a.

1647 Saltmarsh *Spark. Glory* 162 The generall Redemptionist. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.*, *Redemptionist*, one of the

names of an order of monks devoted to the redemption of Christian captives from slavery.

Rede·mptionless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Incapable of redemption.

1866 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 6/3 The persons who have been foremost in proclaiming the redemptionless character of the Jamaica labourers are principally those who have had little intercourse or practical acquaintance with them.

Redemptive (rĭde·mptiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **redemptīv-us*: see REDEMPT and -IVE.] Tending to redeem, redeeming.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* Introd. 7 Redemptive Divine Right is that which is grounded upon the will of God concerning the manifestation of his mercy in the preservation of Man-kind. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 250 The Redemptive Act, as the transcendant cause of salvation. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* xii. (1884) 414 These silent and patient processes .. are the early stages in the redemptive work.

Redemptor (rĭde·mptə). Now *rare*. Also 5 -ure, 5–6 -our, 6 *Sc.* -eur. [a. or ad. F. *rédempteur* (OF. *redemptor*, Godef.), or L. *redemptor*, agent-n. f. *redimĕre* to REDEEM.]

†**1.** = REDEEMER 1. *Obs.*

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 201 And after his resurrecciour *Redemptor* was his name.] *c* 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 140/589, I wote ryght well that myn redemptour Lyueth yet. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* D iij, Hit was a moche precious yeftē whyche our redemptour gaue to us. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D v, That is a speciall grace of our dere redemptour. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 38 The savyour and redemptor Jesu Chryst. 1600 J. HAMILTON *Facile Tract.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 223 For the loue ye aucht to the honor of your redemptour. 1634 *T. Norton's tr. Calvin's Inst.* Table Script. Quot., The Redemptor shall come to Sion.

2. A redeemer, in other senses of the word. *rare*.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* v. xi. 347 And .. now, O redemptor of the flesh of swine, let us on. 1895 *Speaker* 18 July 53/2 Its redeemability converts the redemptors into rent-chargers.

Redemptorist (rĭde·mptŏrist). [ad. F. *rédemptoriste*: see prec. and -IST.]

1. A member of the Roman Catholic Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded at Naples in 1732 by St. Alphonsus Liguori, and devoted chiefly to work among the poor.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* III. ix. 287, I did as the good Redemptorist bade me. 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 654/2 In his third edition Ballerini replies to the charges of laxity which the Redemptorists made against him.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Belonging to the Order of the Redeemer.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* III. ix. 283 The Blessed Old Man that was a Redemptorist Father appeared. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* (1880) I. 73 A religious house of the Redemptorist Order.

Hence **Redemptori·stine,** a member of a recluse and contemplative order of nuns, associated with the Redemptorists (see quot.).

1884 *Catholic Dict.* 711/1 The nuns .., commonly called Redemptoristines, form the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, as distinguished from the Congregation of missionaries.

Redemptory (rĭde·mptŏri), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. type **redemptōrius*: see REDEMPT and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to redemption; redemptive.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 94 Till to her loved sire The blacke-ey'd damsell be resign'd; no redemtorie hire Tooke for her freedome. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 61 That redemptory & absolut sacrifice, which was to be offred but once. 1675 BROOKS *Golden Key* Wks. 1867 V. 255 Λύτρον signifies a redemptory price, a valuable rate. 1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* III. iii. xxxvii. 126 A woman could live on persistently, clinging to a great, vivifying, redemptory idea.

Redemptour, obs. form of REDEMPTOR.

Redemptrice. *rare*. [ad. L. *redemptrīcem*, *-trix*, fem. of *redemptor*.] A female redeemer.

1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* IV. xlii, Well he knows, She had been solely his redemptrice [It. *redentrice*] kind.

Redempture, obs. f. REDEMPTOR. **Redemtion,** obs. f. REDEMPTION. **Redemyte,** var. REDIMITE *a.* and *v. Obs.* **Reden,** obs. f. READ *v.*, REDAN, REDE *v.*[1], obs. pa. pple. RIDE *v.*

Re-de·nigrate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To blacken or darken again.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 74 If you super-add a few drops of oyl of Tartar .. it re-denigrates it again. 1721 BAILEY, *Redenigrate*, to recover in Blackness.

Redens, Redent, obs. forms of REDAN.

†**Rede·nted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *redent* (see REDAN) + -ED[2].] Formed like the teeth of a saw; dented, indented.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Redens*, The parapet of the corridor also is frequently redented, or carried on in the way of redens.

Redepo·sit, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A new depositing.

1875 *7th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 6 This duty, involving much detail of arrangement, separation, and redeposit.

Redepo·sit, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To deposit again.

1856 MRS. GORE *Life's Lessons* I. vii. 112 After .. he had re-deposited the poor cripple on her couch. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. xi. (ed. 2) 292 The water .. had slowly re-deposited lime. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 8 The Bill was re-deposited in the ensuing session of Parliament.

So **Redeposi·tion.**

1863 LYALL *Antiq. Man* 49 Changes .. brought about by the deposition, removal, and redeposition of gravel, sand, and fine sediment.

†**Re·der.** *Obs. rare.* [f. REDE *v.*[1] + -ER[1]; cf. OFris. *redir*, OHG. *rātiri* (MHG. *rātære*, G. *rater*).] An adviser, counsellor.

1340 *Ayenb.* 184 Ac loke .. uram kueade rederes, and ne akse no red at foles. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 1 Thou .. must needs habounde in preceptes and rules of phylosophye .. for the synguler authoritie of thy redei.

Reder(e, obs. forms of READER.

Rederiva·tion. *rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] A second derivation, † drawing or leading off.

a 1632 DONNE *Serm.* CXXI. V. 138 In each of these three there is a Rederivation into three Branches.

Redescend (rēdĭse·nd), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *redescendre* (13th c.).] To descend again:

a. *intr.* (Cf. DESCEND 1–9.)

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* vi. 1 Forthwith the voice of God did redescend. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* II. liii. 67 O let them redescend, and still My soul with holy raptures fill. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Sap*, Through these it re-descends to the root, and thence to the earth again. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. i. 24 That fatal child .. Who waits .. To redescend and trample out the spark. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 459 The sea .. by degrees re-descends to its point of departure.

b. *trans.* (Cf. DESCEND 11.)

1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 398 He was obliged to re-descend the pulpit. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXV. (1859) II. 295 Having reached the pinnacle of generalisation, we may redescend the ladder.

Hence **Redesce·nding** *ppl. a.*

1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, Only the rustle of the redescending birds .. disturbed the languor of the afternoon.

So **Redesce·nt,** a fresh descent.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 755/1 Such pressure will be sufficient to prevent a re-descent.

Redescri·be, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To describe again.

1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 302, I can redescribe .. where some segment silver-true Stays clear. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 28 Urochrome first described by Dr. Thudichum in 1864 and recently .. redescribed by Dr. A. E. Garrod.

So **Redescri·ption.**

1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 337 The numerous redescriptions to which almost all widely distributed forms have been subjected.

Redesful, variant of REDEFUL *a. Obs.*

Redesi·gn, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To design again.

1891 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 262 The t does not look well: I shall have to re-design it. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 2/3 We want our stamps re-designed.

Redesi·re, *v.* [RE-.] To desire or request again; to desire the return of (a thing).

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. ii, Therefore, good father, these are .. to re-desire you, that [etc.]. 1614 LODGE *Seneca, Epist.* 167 There is nothing the losse whereof is more easie to be supported then of that which, being lost, cannot be redesired.

Redesman (rī·dzmæn). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 1–3 *rǽdes-*, 3 *reades-*, *reaðes-*, 4 (9) *redes-*. [OE. *rǽdesmann*, f. *rǽd* REDE *sb.*[1] + MAN; cf. Du. *raadsman*, G. *ratsmann*, ON. *ráðsmaðr*.] Counsellor, adviser, † steward.

1039 in Earle *Land Charters*, etc. (1888) 298 Æt steorran þe þa wæs þæs kinges rædesmann. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1039 His rædes menn hit syððon strange forguldon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 573 Ze schulen beon mine readesmen [*v.r.* reaðesmen] in all mine dearne runes. 1258 *Procl. Hen. III* (1868) 21 This wes idon ætforen vre iswerene redesmen. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1225 Nas þis a good redes-mon þat vs so deore for-buggen con? 1892 BROOKE *Early Eng. Lit.* II. 68 Bishop Daniel .. was his most trusted redesman.

Redespatch: see REDISPATCH.

Redete·rmine, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To determine again.

1611 COTGR., *Rapoincter*, .. to redetermine, redecree. *Ibid.*, *Redeliberer*, to redeliberate, redetermine of. 1828 HERSCHEL in *Mem. R. Astron. Soc.* III. 197 [A star] as since observed, and the place &c. redetermined. 1862 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* iv. (1864) I. 91 To redetermine their boundaries after the subsidence of the flood.

So **Redetermina·tion,** a fresh determination.

1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. i. 3 The importance of a re-determination was thus rendered more and more obvious. 1881 *Athenæum* 21 May 691/3 He proposes to undertake a redetermination of the constant of aberration.

†**Redevable,** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 6 **redueable**, 7 **reduable, redewable**; 7 **recivable**, 6–8 **redevable**. [ad. F. *redevable* (15th c. in Littré), f. *redevoir* (see RE- and DEVOIR) + -ABLE. Some of the forms are influenced by DUE *a.*] Beholden, indebted. Also as *sb.*, a debtor.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xiii. R vij b, Whan .. the dettour hath not of Justyce excusacyon that he sholde not .. paye, than such redeuable is contynually in the state of dedely synne. 1627 W. D. tr. *Audiguier's Lisander* 13, I thanke God and your good helpe, unto whom I am reduеable for my life. 1647 BOYLE *Let. to Hartlib* 8 May, Wks. 1772 I. p. xl, To the former .. I am also redevable for a very handsome complimental letter. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 152 The King would have been redevable unto their prowess.

Redeve·lop. [RE- 5 a.] To develop again.

1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Inst.* 553 There survived in them, or were re-developed in them, the family-organization, rights, and obligations. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 82 Bleach it with mercury, .. wash and redevelope with hydroquinone.

Hence **Redeve·loped** *ppl. a.*, **Redeve·loper, Redeve·lopment.**

1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 265/1 Removing the bromine .. by means of redevelopment. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 143 In ordinary cases one application of the redeveloper will be sufficient. 1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Inst.* 576 The re-developement of military organization in modern times. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 341 The redeveloped bromide print.

Redevo·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To devote anew.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 68 To thee I re-devote my Heart.

Redewable, variant of REDEVABLE *a. Obs.*

†**Re·dewise,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. REDE *sb.*[1] + WISE *a.*] Wise in counsel.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Ruffines of helle, the rehest ant the redewisest of alle theo in helle.

Re·d-eye.

1. A European fish, the rudd, *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Icthyogr.* (1686) Tab. v. 10 Red eye, *Belgis*, i.e. *oculus Coccineus*. *a* 1704 RAY *Synopsis Pisc.* (1713) 116 *Rootaug*. .. The Red-Eye. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* 55 The Red-Eye .. is very much like a Bream, but thicker. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 412 To this second division [Cyprinidæ] belong four British species, the largest of which, the Rudd or Red-eye, is a very common fish in Europe. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 3 May 273/2 The rudd, or red-eye, a beautiful active fish, is very abundant.

2. The name of several American fishes, as (*a*) the rock-bass, (*b*) the red-fish, (*c*) the green or blue-spotted sunfish.

1820 RAFINESQUE in *Smithson. Coll.* (1877) XIII. IX. i. 22 Red-Eye, *Aplocentrus*. 1877 JORDAN *Ibid.*, The name 'Red-Eye' in the region which this fish is supposed to inhabit is chiefly applied to the Rock-Bass (*Ambloplites rupestris*). 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 131 More closely allied to American Cyprinidæ are the roach, .. the red-eye (*Scardinius*).

b. Used attributively.

1820 RAFINESQUE in *Smithson. Coll.* (1877) XIII. IX. i. 20 Red-Eye Sunfish, *Icthelis Erythrops*.

3. *U.S.* The red-eyed vireo (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

4. *U.S. slang.* Coarse fiery whisky.

a 1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 358, I promised the overseer .. a demijohn of red-eye if all went straight.

Red-eyed, *a.*

1. Having the iris of a red colour. Also *transf.*

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 80 Bid the golden god, the sun, .. Put all his red-eyed rubies on. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 158 They are reddish- or red-eyd, which signifies their malice. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 525 The red-eyed Lepus, with a very short tail. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XV, At his feet sat a white-coated, red-eyed dog.

2. In the specific names of certain birds: Having red eyes, or eyes surrounded by a red ring.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 370 The red-eyed Parrot. 1754 CATESBY *Carolina* I. 54 The red eyed Fly-catcher. *Muscicapa olivacea*. The iris of the eyes are red. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. i. 211 Red-eyed Bunting. Round the eyes naked, and of a rose-colour. 1831 SWAINSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* II. 233 *Vireo olivaceus* .., Red-eyed Greenlet. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* II. 270 Their manners very much resemble those of the red-eyed, or towhe bunting. 1834 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* II. 287 The Red-eyed Fly-catcher is an inhabitant of the whole of our forests. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 683/1 The nest of the red-eyed vireo is one of the most artfully placed in the wood.

3. Having the eyelids reddened by tears, want of sleep, or the like. Also *transf.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. XV, It was as heavy on him in his scanty sleep, as in his red-eyed waking hours. 1894 FENN *Real Gold* 227 No sleep came to the restless lads; and the next morning found them red-eyed and feverish.

†**Rede-ȝive.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. *rǽdgifa*, *-gyfa* = OFris. *redgeva*, *-ieva*, OS. *rādgebo*, OHG. *rātgebo*, *-kepo* (MHG. *-gebe*), ON. *ráðgjafi*; f. *rǽd* REDE *sb.*[1] + *-ȝifa* f. *ȝifan* to GIVE.] One who gives rede or counsel; a counsellor, adviser.

1006 *Laws of Ethelred* VI. *heading*, Ðis sindon þa geræddnessa þe Engla rædȝifan ȝecuran and ȝecwædan. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. F.) an. 1051 Stigand, þe was þes cinges ræd ȝifa & his hand prest. *c* 1205 LAY. 11615 Cleope nu to ræde þine ræd-ȝiuen wise. *Ibid.* 24888 Þer men gunnen tune, his redȝeuen wise.

Red-faced, *a.* Having a red face. Also *transf.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 369 He was somewhat giuen to be redfaced. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 34 For Bardolph, hee is white-liuer'd, and red-fac'd. 1712–13 J. TILLARD in Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV. 81 Ye most redfaced Topers in either university. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* I, *Rougeaud*, .. a red-faced or ruddy complexion'd Man or Woman. 1829 B. HALL *Travels* I. 349 A village of birchbark wigwams, thinly inhabited by a dirty set of red-faced inhabitants. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 114 But red-faced war has rods of steel and fire. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 197 The red-faced man whom I had met on the road to Sandia.

b. In names of birds, etc.

1784 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 584 Red-faced Cormorant. 1816 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IX. II. 448 Red-faced Finch (*Fringilla afra*). 1817 *Ibid.* X. II. 310 The Red-faced Flycatcher is found in Siberia. 1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* App. 798 Red-faced Saki (*Brachyurus rubicundus*).

Red-fin, -finned: see RED *a.* 14 a, 14 b, 18 b.

Red fish, re·d-fish.

1. A male salmon in the spawning season, when it assumes a red colour. Also *Comb.*

14.. *Ordo Justiciarie* in *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) App. iv. 343 All reid fische slaeris in forbodin tyme. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, c. 33 (1814) 51 Anentis rede fische it is ordanyt [etc.]. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 739 [They] sall desist and ceis .. fra slaying of ony reid and blak fische. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 10 The body

partakes of the golden orange tinge, and the Salmon in this state is called a red-fish. The females are dark in colour, and are as commonly called black-fish. 1870 PENNELL *Mod. Pract. Angler* 146 'Foul fish' before spawning are, if males, termed 'red fish'.

b. The salmon, in contrast to 'white' fish.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 62/2 The fish sent to London is known to Billingsgate salesmen as 'red' and 'white' fish. The red fish is confined to salmon.

2. a. The red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

1611 COTGR., *Rougette*, the Red-fish; verie like a Gurnard, and by some held to be the same. 1611 FLORIO, *Grincio*,.. a Gournet, a Rochet or red fish. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 There are..Sharks, Holly-butts, Red-fish, Trout. 1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 19 Red-Fish. Soldier. Red Gurnard.

b. The name of various American fishes, *esp.* the blue-backed salmon (*Oncorhyncus nerkâ*), the red perch or rose-fish, and the red-drum.

1876 GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. VI. 14 *Teleocephali acanthopteri*..red-fish, rock cod [etc.]. *Ibid.* 62 Red fish or spotted bass (*Sciænops ocellatus*). 1877 JORDAN *Ibid.* IX. 32 *note*, Anomal Fallfish, *Rutilus Anomalus*.. Vulgar names: Chub, Redfish, Fallfish. 1882 — in Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 477 This species [*Oncorhynchus nerka*] is known as the 'Red-fish' to the English speaking inhabitants of Alaska and Kamtchatka. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 249 The *S[ebastes] marinus* is variously known as the rose-fish, red-fish, red-perch, Norway haddock [etc.].

3. †a. Fish cured in a certain way (see quot.). *Obs.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Fish*, Red Fish is some fresh fish broiled on the gridiron, then fried in oil of olives, and barrelled up with a proper liquor, as new olive-oil, vinegar, salt, pepper, cloves, and laurel leaves, or other herbs.

b. (See quot. 1883.)

1865 DAY *Fishes Malabar* 227 A delicious condiment known under the name of 'Red-fish'. 1883 SIMMONDS *Useful Anim., Red Fish*, .. a delicious condiment prepared in the Straits Settlements with *Engraulis commersonianus*, salted, with vinegar, spices and powdered red rice.

Red-flowered, -flowering: see RED *a.* 14 c, 15 b. **Redfol, -ful,** varr. REDEFUL *a. Obs.*

Red-footed, *a.* Having red feet. Chiefly *Ornith.*, esp. in *red-footed falcon*, the orange-legged hobby (*Falco rufipes* or *vespertinus*).

1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. II. 572 Red-Footed P[enguin]. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 358 Red-footed tern, *Sterna hirundo*. 1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* I. Pl. 23 Red-footed Falcon..*Falco rufipes*...Our bird is the Orange-legged Hobby and Ingrian Falcon of Dr. Latham. 1843 VARRELL *Brit. Birds* I. 44 The Red-footed Falcon is a species of small size. 1872 WOOD *Insects at Home* 162 We.. take for our first example of these Beetles the Red-footed Weevil (*Bruchus rufimanus*).

Red-fronted: see RED *a.* 14 b.

Red game. The red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus* (see GROUSE). ? *Obs.*

1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Eng. Birds* 85 The Redgame: *Grygallus minor*. 1676 — *Willughby's Ornith.* II. 128 The Gor-cock or Moor-cock, or Red-game. 1761 *Act* 2 *Geo. III*, c. 19 § 1 No Person .. shall .. take, kill .. buy [etc.], .. any grouse, commonly called Red Game, between the first Day of December and the twenty-fifth Day of July, in any Year. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 398/2 The *scoticus*, red game, or moor-fowl is peculiar to the British islands. 1819 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XI. II. 294.

Redgeling, variant of RIDGELING *Obs.*

† Red-gown(d, -gowm. *Obs.* Forms: 5 red gownd, 6 reed gounde, 7 red gowm, 9 gown. [App. f. RED *a.* + GOUND *sb.*, but perh. an alteration, by popular etym., of RADEGOUND.] = next.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Red-gownd, sekenesse of yonge chyldryne, *scrophulus*. 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Reed gounde sicknesse of chyldren. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Char.* Kiij b, Red gum or red gowm a sickness in Children. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *Strophulus*, Red-gowm, a sickness of young children. 1812–20 THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Meth.* (ed. 3) 321 *Strophulus intertinctus*, the red gum or gown, occurs chiefly within..the two first months after birth.

Red gum, red-gum[1]. [Alteration of prec., after GUM *sb.*[2] 4.]

1. A papular eruption or rash (*Strophulus intertinctus*) incident to young children, esp. during dentition, consisting of red pimples and patches irregularly disposed on the skin. *Rank red gum*, a virulent form of this (*Strophulus confertus*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 218 The leaues stamped and strained into milke..helpeth the red gumme and frets in children. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 531 Their heads are hid with skalls; Their Limbs with Red-gums and with bloudy bals Of Menstruall humour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 127 A proper liniment .. to annoint young children that haue the red gum and be all broken out. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 378 Red Gum, which besets our Children in Europe, is pernicious to Old Age here. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 234 There appeared an Eruption all over his Skin, which was at first taken by the Nurse for the Red-Gum. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* XXXVII, The child..was all over pimples. .. 'Lord! my dear', says I, 'it is nothing in the world but the red-gum'. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 36 A rash appears on the skin, usually the red-gum. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 586 *Lichen strophulosus* or *strophulus*, 'red gum', 'teething rash', usually regarded as a sweat rash.

2. A form of rust in grain. Also *attrib.*

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 147 The burnt, red-gum, or cockle-eared, are diseases little, indeed almost wholly unknown. 1852 J. M. WILSON *Rural Cycl.* s.v. *Rust*, The red-gum variety occurs only on the ear, and appears like gummy exudations.

Red gum, red-gum[2].

1. A reddish resinous substance exuded from the bark of various tropical or semi-tropical trees and shrubs, esp. that obtained from various Australian species of Eucalyptus.

1738 STIBBS *Voy. Gambia* 267, I shall now describe the Pau de Sangue, or Blood-wood, so called from a red gum which issues from it. 1788 J. WHITE *Voy. N. S. Wales* (1790) 178 At the heart they are full of veins, through which an amazing quantity of an astringent red gum issues. 1865 TENISON-WOODS *Discov. & Expl. Australia* I. 42 The usual red gum was observed oozing out from the bark...This gum is a species of Kino.

2. A tree of one or other of the Australian species of Eucalyptus yielding a red gum; also, the wood of these trees.

1821 MART in Field *Geog. Mem. N. S. Wales* 316, I found also the red..and blue gum. 1846 HAYDON 5 *Yrs. Australia Felix* 33 Red gum, a wood which has of late years been exported to England in great quantities; it has all the properties of mahogany. 1870 TUCKER *The Mute*, etc. 85 Then the dark savage 'neath the red gum's shade Told o'er his deeds. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Plants* 429 *Eucalyptus amygdalina*... This Eucalypt has even more vernacular names than botanical synonyms. .. In Victoria it is one of the 'Red Gums'.

3. *attrib.*, as *red-gum pitcher, tree, wood.*

1790 J. WHITE *Voy. N. S. Wales* App. 231 The Red Gum Tree, *Eucalyptus Resinifera*. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 86 There is .. a variety of a redder tint called red Gum-wood. 1868 CARLETON *Austr. Nights* 14 While she, the younger, went to fill Her red-gum pitcher at the rill.

Red-haired, *a.* [See RED *a.* 1 e.] Having red or reddish hair. (Chiefly of persons.)

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXII. 16 He wes ane lusty reid haird [*v.r.* rid-harit] lowry. 1530 PALSGR. 322/1 Reed heared, *roux, rousse*. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* III. i, Worse than the poison of a red-hair'd man. 1715 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 129 The famous Dr Hammond was a red-hair'd Man. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 1002 Red-haired Byssus. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XVIII, Is my future friend red-haired? 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* II. 110 The tall, red-haired brachycephalic Irishman and Scot.

absol. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. VIII, It is observed, that the Red-haired of both Sexes are more libidinous and mischievous than the rest.

transf. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1720) III. 187 The red-hair'd Charioteer of the Day, meaning the Sun. 1813 W. S. WALKER *Gustæmus Vasa* III. 101 But see! the red-haired sun to ocean bends.

Red hand, red-hand, *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* 1. *Sc.* (orig. *Law*). = REDHANDED 1. (Common in 16th c.)

1432 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, c. 2 Gif he may be ouretakyn he salbe put in sikkir festines quhil þe law be done on hym .. Ande be it red hand it salbe done with þat sonne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 274 That samin carle .. Come the thrid nycht,..To steill the irnes, and wes tane reid hand. 1580–81 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 346 The said justice and warden sall tak na mannis tennent or servand for executing of justice upoun him, except he be tane reid-hand. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* 136 If he be not taken red-hand the sheriff cannot proceed against him. 1700 in Hector *Jndic. Recs. Renfrewsh.* (1876) 188 Taken red hand with soume small goods a little from the house. 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Laww Scot.* II. iv. § 4 The case where the murderer is seized red-hand or in the act. 1881 MRS. WALFORD *Dick Netherby* vii, We'll tak' the hoos i' the flank, an' catch the twa o' them reid-hand.

2. = RED-HANDED 1 c.

1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 381, I was known for a gypsy and a red-hand follower of the chief persecutor.

B. *sb.* 1. In phr. *with (the) red hand* = A. 1. (Orig. *Sc.* only, and now *rare*.) Also † *without red hand*, without clear evidence of guilt.

1577–8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 666 The said Alexander Winsister wes not takin with reidhand. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Schireff*, Gif he beis apprehended with reid hand Justice sall be done within that Sunne. And gif he be taken and apprehended without read hand, Hee salbe put in prison. 1609 — *Reg. Maj., Quoniam Attach.* c. 39 § 2 Gif he is takin with reid or hait hand of slauchter. 1878 LEA *Superst. & Force* (ed. 3) 23 *note*, A murderer was allowed to rebut with his single oath all testimony as to his guilt, unless he chanced to be caught with the red hand.

2. *Her.* (See quot. 1863, and cf. BLOODY *a.* 2 b.)

1856 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. I. 226/2 The Red Hand of Ulster. 1863 CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* 22 May, I. 670/2 From the connexion of the first baronets with Ulster, they were allowed to place in their armorial coat the open red hand heretofore borne by the forfeited O'Neils, the noted *Lamh derg Eirin*, or red hand of Ulster.

Red-handed, *a.*

1. In the very act of crime, having the evidences of guilt still upon the person, esp. in phr. *to take, or be taken, redhanded.*

App. first in Scott: the older Sc. phrase was REDHAND.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXV, I did but tie one fellow, who was taken redhanded and in the fact, to the horns of a wild stag. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* IV, The fact of the property being found in our possession constituted a *flagrans delictum*—we were caught 'red-handed'. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 306 A notorious thief was caught red-handed in the act of breaking open a lock.

b. Fresh from the commission of murder or homicide; having the hands red with blood.

1861 *Reynolds' Newsp.* 24 Nov., Call a drum-head court-martial, and hang the murderer red-handed! 1885 MABEL PEACOCK in *Academy* 10 Oct. 230/3 When Abel in thine arms lay dead, And Cain red-handed turned and fled.

fig. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 175 While Hamilcar was returning redhanded from his desperate victory.

c. That sheds or has shed blood; bloody, sanguinary, violent.

1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* (1883) 16 He had hitherto been.. a red-handed slayer of men! 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 38 The evil gypsies of the hill—red-handed men.

2. Having red hands. a. As the distinctive epithet of certain monkeys.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 53 *M. rufimanus*,..The Red-handed Howler. Fur black; hands red. 1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* App. 789 Red-handed Tamarin.

b. Applied to a species of orchis.

1805 DUNCUMB *Agric. Hereford* 172 The northern parts of the county produce the following:.. *Orchis conopsia*, Red-handed Orchis.

Re·d-head, re·dhead.

1. *attrib.* Having a red head or hair.

1664 WOOD *Life* 26 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 4 Read the red-hed boy. 1738 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 61 The Red Head Sparrow. 1892 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46 Pochard, male sometimes called Redhead Drake.

2. One who has a red head.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) II. 444 There is the sect of Nakhoodi..who surpass seventy times all the impiety of the Redheads (the Persians). 1893 KOHLER in Barrows *Parlt. Relig.* I. 366 You see man divided into groups of blackheads (the race of Hani) and redheads (Adam).

b. A name given to various birds, *esp.* the American pochard and red headed woodpecker.

1814 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VIII. 110 The Red-head is twenty inches in length. 1831 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* I. 145 As soon as the Red-heads have begun to visit a Cherry or Apple tree, a pole is placed along the trunk of the tree. 1858 LEWIS in Youatt *Dog* (N. Y.) iii. 89 The Chesapeake bay and its tributaries, where the canvass-back and red-heads resort in such numerous quantities every fall. 1863 WISE *New Forest* 312 Pochard. known along the coast as the 'redhead' and 'ker'. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 146/1 In New South Wales *Æ[giuthia] temporalis* is known as the Red-head.

3. *Bot.* Bastard ipecacuanha. ? *Obs.*

1798 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.* v. 867 Redhead, *Asclepias curassavica*.

Red-headed, *a.*

1. = RED-HAIRED. Also *fig.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Ruber crine*, a redde headed felowe. 1580 HARVEY *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 69 No such Oratois againe, as red-headded Angelles. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, He has made me smell for all the world like a flax, or a red-headed woman's chamber. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Red*, Red haired, or red headed, *rufus, rufis capillis*. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, Here is a pretty coil about a red-headed brute of a Pict! 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 123/2 His motto is: 'A red-headed man never squeals'.

2. Having a red head. a. In names of birds, as *red-headed macao, parrot, starling*, etc.

Red-headed duck, the red-crested duck, *Nyroca* or *Fuligula rufina*; also = *r. widgeon*. **R. lark,** a South African bird of the family *Alaudidæ* (see quot.); † **R. linnet,** the common linnet, and lesser redpoll. **R. pochard** = *r. widgeon*. **R. smew,** the female of the smew, *Mergus albellus*. **R. widgeon,** the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*. **R. woodpecker,** an American woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 364 The great *red-headed Duck. 1814 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VIII. 110 Red-headed Duck. *Anas ferina*. 1838 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* IV. 198 The Red-headed Duck reaches the Middle and Southern States by passing overland or following our great streams. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Afr.* 212 *Megalophonus cinereus*... The *red-headed lark is common throughout the colony. 1674 RAY *Catal. Eng. Birds* 88 The greater *red-headed Linnet...The lesser red-headed Linnet. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 360 The *red-headed Macao. *Ibid.* 370 The *red-headed Parrot. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 77 The Guinea or little Red-headed Parrot. 1824 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII. II. 193 *Red-headed Pochard. (*Fuligula ferina.*) 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 439 *Redheaded Smew. The head is slightly crested, and of a rust color. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 408 The *Red-headed Starling. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 367 The Poker, or Pochard, or great *red-headed Wigeon. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 321 Red-Headed Widgeon. Head and neck bright red. 1754 CATESBY *Carolina*, etc. I. 20 The *Red-headed Wood-pecker. The whole head and neck are of a deep red. 1832 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* I. 144 The Red-headed Woodpecker is found in all parts of the United States. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 269 The loud tapping of the large red-headed woodpecker, so common a sound in the American forests.

b. In names of animals and plants.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 172 The small red-headed earth worm. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 717 Red-headed Bryum. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 236 Red-headed Lizard. 1845 WESTWOOD *Moths* 207 *Microsetia ruficapitella* (the red-headed pigmy).

Red heat, red-heat. The state or condition of being red-hot; the degree of heat present when a substance is red-hot.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 161 It is so brittle it would crack in the red-heat. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 209 He dried a quantity of crystallized carbonate of soda in a red heat. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. (1883) 319 This vapour, being consumed without flame, keeps the wick at its red-heat. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol Field* 134 They could only be separated by bringing the residue to a red-heat. *fig.* 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 45/2, I awoke in about an hour with red-heat at my brain.

Red-heeled, *a.*

1. Of shoes, etc.: Having red heels.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 67 ¶ 1, I gave Mr. Didapper a private Reprimand for wearing red-heel'd Shoes. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. ii, I come hame strutting in my red-heel'd shoon. 1801 MRS. ROBINSON *Sylphid* III. 66 (Jod.), His redheeled pumps for a pair of squaretoed boots. [1899 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life Scot.* (ed. 2) 19 Young men.. displaying their new fashions, their red stockings and red-heeled shoes.]

2. Wearing shoes with red heels. Also *transf.*

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1867) 395 Ancient French Tragedy, red-heeled, patched, and beperiwigged, lies in the grave. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* II. 206 Lords and ladies gay—red-heeled, patched, powdered.

So **Redhee·lery.** *nonce-wd.*

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 532 Whence, like a rascal's visage in the pillory, Stares, fringed and flounced with flannel, the redheelery.

Red herring. [Cf. HERRING 1 b.]

1. *collect.* Herring to which a red colour is imparted in the process of curing them by smoke.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 Cover þy white heryng.. þen cover red heryng and set abufe. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 207 Paid..for j. cade of rede heryngе vs. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 12 Here is a good hand-some rooffe .. well stored with redde Hearing, Bacon, and Martilmas beefe. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* I. xxi. 91 Some are salted, and afterwards hung up and dried; and then wee call them Red-hering.

b. A single herring cured in this way.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 162, ccc Redde Heryngs —iij*li*. 1561 in *Child-Marriages* (1897) 70 Stockfishe, red heringes and such marchaundrie wares. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 77 Red Herrings and Sprats giue a very bad and adusted nourishment. 1686 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* v. (ed. 3) 65 The trailing or dragging of a dead Cat, or Fox, (and in case of necessity a Red-Herring) three or four miles .. and then laying the Dogs on the scent. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 263 Red-herrings, pickled-sturgeon, .. and every thing that was proper to make their liquor go down with pleasure. *a* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 106 The slaves also receive .. a regular weekly allowance of red herrings and salt meat, which serves to relish their vegetable diet. 1885 ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 87 A display of joints, cauliflowers, and red herrings.

c. *slang.* A soldier.

1853 in *Househ. Words* (1854) 75/2 A soldier [is called] a swaddy, a lobster, a red herring.

2. In phrases, or allusively: a. *Neither fish, (nor) flesh, nor good red herring*, etc.: (see FISH *sb.*[1] 4 c).

1542 [see FISH *sb.*[1] 4 c]. 1605 BRETON *I pray you be not Angrie* To Rdr., They that are neither of both, but betwixt both, neither Fish nor Flesh, but plaine Red-Hearing. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 123 To me it seems..neither Fish nor Flesh, nor good Red Herring. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 165 ₱ 6 A Letter that was neither Fish, Flesh, nor good Red-Herring. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* liii, A brat that's neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, nor good red herring.

b. *To draw a red herring across the track* (cf. quot. 1686 in 1 b): to attempt to divert attention from the real question; hence *red-herring*, a subject intended to have this effect.

1892 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 360/2 These red-herrings drawn across the path. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Feb. 2/1 Not to be put off the main line of attack by the red-herrings of an unreformed War Office.

3. *attrib.*, as *red-herring cob, house, sort.*

1594 [see COB *sb.*[1] 8]. 1598 HAUGHTON *Englishmen for my Money* (1616) B 2 b, [I] looke like nothing but Red-Herring Cobbes, and Stock-Fish. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Herring*, Such as are kept to make red herrings .. are hanged up in the herring-hangs, or red-herring houses. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxvii, He has his wife on board, who is a red-herring sort of a lady, and very troublesome to boot.

Redhibition (redhibi·ʃən). *Civil Law.* [a. F. *rédhibition* (16th c.), or ad. L. *redhibitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *redhibēre* to take back or give back, f. *red-* RE- + *habēre* to have.] (See quot. 1727–41.)

The nature of the evidence leaves it doubtful whether the word has ever been actually in English use; the entry in Chambers is translated from the *Dict. de Trévoux* (1721).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (copying Cotgr.), *Redhibition*, restitution of a thing to him that sold it; the causing of one by Law to take that again, which he sold. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Redhibition*, in the civil law, an action allowed a buyer, whereby to annul the sale of some moveable, .. upon the buyer's finding it damaged, or that there was some personal cheat, etc. 1852–6 in BOUVIER *Law Dict. U.S.* [Hence in Worcester and later Dicts.]

Redhibitory (redhi·bitəri), *a. Civil Law.* [ad. F. *rédhibitoire* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or late L. *redhibitōri-us*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to redhibition.

Chambers copies the *Dict. de Trévoux*: see prec.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Redhibition*, If a horse was sold that had the glanders, were broken-winded, or foundered, it was a redhibitory case. 1851 BURRILL *Law Dict.*, Redhibitory action. *Ibid.*, Redhibitory defect. [Hence in Worcester and later Dicts.]

Red horse, red-horse. *U.S.*

1. a. An American fish of the genus *Moxostoma* (esp. *M. macrolepidota*). b. The red-fish, *Sciæna ocellata.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 663 Catfish, buffaloe-fish, red horse, eels [etc.]. 1818 RAFINESQUE in *Smithson. Coll.* (1877) XIII. IX. i. 13 *Catostomus Erythrurus*..Red Horse. 1877 JORDAN *Ibid.* 32 The coloration [of the black-tail fallfish] is that of a young 'Red-Horse'. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 372 The 'Red Fish' and 'Red Horse' of Florida and the Gulf States. *Ibid.* 614 The common 'Red Horse' or 'Mullet' abounds in most streams westward and southward of New York.

2. A nickname given to natives of Kentucky.

1835 HOFFMAN *Winter in West* I. 210 The spokesman was evidently a 'red-horse' from Kentucky. 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 318 These last have all nicknames. There's the hoosiers of Indiana,..the red horses of Kentucky.

Red-hot, *a.* (and *sb.*).

(Now usually written with hyphen, rarely *redhot*: in predicative use still occas. *red hot.*)

1. Heated to redness.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Christina*) 242 He ane oyne gert be mad red het. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 682 To make an ovyn as redd hott as euer yt can be made w[t] fere. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 61 The Iron of it selfe, though heate red hot [etc.]. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius, Low C. Warres* 707 To prevent fire, which they greatly fear'd from the Red hot Bullets shot into it. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 25 Stones .. glowing hot, and when broken exactly resembling red-hot iron. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 384 He..placed upon the fire A brazen pot to boil, and made red hot The points of spits. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189 This crack then serves for the passage of steam and other vapours, with showers of red-hot ashes.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* Red-hot metal. Also *fig.*

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* ii. (ed. 3) 21 It is usual to set the engine at work a short time before the red-hot is ready to be removed from the furnace to the rollers. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. v. VI. 545 A stratum of red-hot kindling in Ziethen too.

2. *fig.* a. Of persons: Highly inflamed or excited; fiery; violently enthusiastic, extreme (in some view or principle). Also as *sb.* (quot. 1835).

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III. iii, I shall expect my wife anon, red-hot with zeal. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 171, I told you Sir, they were red-hot with drinking. 1758 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 464 A red-hot Predestinarian, talking of God's 'blowing whole worlds to hell'. 1835 C. BRONTE in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* viii. (1858) 107 The opposition is divided, Red-hots, and Luke-warms. 1845 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 255 It has..ridded Keyhaven of a redhot young gunner. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, Edwin's coolness, so far from being infectious, makes him red-hot.

b. Of things, actions, etc.: Burning, scorching, urgent, violent, furious, etc.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 38, I will..leave the red-hot question to them that dare handle it. *c* 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* v. Wks. 1812 I. 236 Then quick he aim'd, of red-hot anger full, His nails of vengeance. 1852 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 142 Some singeing, scorching, red-hot review. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. xiii. (1872) VIII. 37 Of Fermor's redhot savagery on Cüstrin, it is lamentably necessary we should say something. 1879 MISS E. K. BATES *Egypt. Bonds* II. viii. 207 Oscar strikes up a red-hot flirtation with some..country beauty.

c. Very warm (as the favourite for a race).

1882 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan., The first-named won three races.. and was each time a 'red hot' favourite.

3. *Red-hot poker*, the flame-flower (*Tritoma*).

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 2/1 Red Hot Poker.

Redi, obs. form of READY *a.*

‖ **Redia** (rī·diă). Pl. **rediæ** (rī·diē). [mod.L., f. *Redi*, the name of an Italian naturalist.] *Zool.* An asexual stage in some trematodes, as the liver-fluke (*Distomum hepaticum*), hatched from eggs formed within the sporocyst, and in turn developing into a cercaria.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 203 The Redia, as this form is called, has a mouth and a simple caecal intestine, but no other organs. 1882 A. P. THOMAS in *Proc. R. Med. Soc.* 14 Nov. 15 These assume the forms of redine, or nurse forms more highly organised than the simple sporocysts.

Redich, obs. form of RADISH.

Redicta·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To dictate again. So **Redicta·tion.**

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxix. IV. 142 Whether..the books of the Law..were re-inspired and redictated again by the Holy Ghost to Esdras. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 2/2 The typesetter setting up his 'copy' direct from the phonograph's redictation.

Redicule, obs. form of RIDICULE.

Re·dient, *a. rare*—[o]. [f. L. *redīre* to return, after *ambient, transient.*] Returning.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Redient*, returning, coming or going back; the Redient moon .. the new moon. 1828–32 WEBSTER cites E. H. SMITH. Hence in recent Dicts.

‖ **Redif** (redi·f). [Turkish, a. Arab. ردف *redif* one who follows, a second.] The reserve of the Turkish military force; a soldier belonging to the reserve.

1879 FIFE-COOKSON *Armies of Balkans* i. 16 About twelve battalions .. inferior in quality, owing to being principally composed of redifs. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 5/4 The Turkish Government is also perplexed by the recent mutiny of four battalions of redifs (reserves) who have already been sent home.

Redify(e, obs. forms of RE-EDIFY *v.*

†**Redige,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *rédiger* (1455 in Godef.), or L. *redigĕre*: see REDACT *v.*] *trans.* To reduce, translate.

1550 *Kalender of Sheph.* N v, Of ye which I wil declare as I haue found written in ye latin tong, I will redige it to our English maternal.

Redige·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. obs. F. *redigérer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To digest again. Chiefly *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Redigerer*, to redigest, redigest. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs Hor.* I. (1859) 374 To redigest..whatever might have been crude and unmatured in his juvenile lucubrations. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 281 Kant ate up all Hume and redigested him.

So **Redige·stion.**

1817 KEATS *Let.* 22 Nov., The redigestion of our most ethereal musings upon earth.

Redilis, obs. form of RIDDLE *sb.*[1]

†**Re·dily,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 **redilie, -lyche,** 4–5 **redyly, redili(che,** 5 **-lich,** (? **rydilich**), 4–6 **redily.** *Comp.* 4 **redilokar, redylyer.** [f. REDY *a.* + -LY[2]; but in many cases app. written for REDELY.] a. Wisely, discreetly, prudently. b. Precisely, certainly, assuredly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6297 Als i sal tel yow redili For-þer mar in þis stori. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 105 If any man wille witen, & se of hir storie, At Westmynster written er þei redilie. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 153 Bote Rediliche [*v.r.* redelyche] Reson þou Rydest not heonnes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 47 Ȝe helde forþ ȝoure purpose rediliche [*v.r.* redyly, L. *caute*] inow. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxvii. (1859) 31 Ther nys no pylgrym that goth so redyly but that oftymes he mote foruoyen. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 129 The first premisse is redili trewe.

Redily, obs. form of READILY *adv.*

Redimar, obs. Sc. form of REDEEMER.

Redimi·nish, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To diminish anew.

1611 COTGR., *Rededuire*, to rededuct, rediminish. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Animalcule* ix, In Britain, Halifax it rose; (By Halifax, bloom'd Congreve's strains); And now it rediminish'd glows, To glide through godlike Rutland's veins.

†**Redimite,** *a. Sc. Obs.* In 6 **redomyt,** redem-, **redymyte.** [ad. L. *redimīt-us*, pa. pple. of *redimīre*: see next.] Wreathed or crowned; adorned, ornate, beautiful.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 77 Hir goldin tressit hairis redomyt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xi. 60 The blomyt lillyis quhyte, And vthir fragrant blosumys redemyte. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 128 Hevinly lylleis..schew thar creistis redymyte.

†**Redimite,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 **redymite,** redemyte. [f. L. *redimīt-*, ppl. stem of *redimīre* to bind, crown, wreathe.] *trans.* To bind, crown.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 53 The head of which image was redymited with an azure Diademe. 1599 LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* F ij, Wreaths and garlands, with which his temples were girt and redemyted.

†**Re·diness.** *Obs.* Also 4 **redy-, reedy-.** [f. REDY *a.* + -NESS.] a. Wisdom, discretion, prudence. b. Certainty, certain knowledge.

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* xi. 6 Forsothe the redynesse [L. *industria*] of thin inwit is told to alle folkis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 245 Hit byfalleþ to ȝoure redynesse and wisdom [L. *prudentiæ*] to conspire aȝenst þe tyraunt. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxv, It were good redinesse to loke if þei myght se ony deere. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3291 Met I nevir creature that me coude wissh or say Reedynes of my ffadir, dede othir a lyue.

Redines, obs. form of READINESS.

Reding, *vbl. sb.*: see REDE *v.*[2]

†**Reding-king.** *Obs. rare.*

Of obscure origin and meaning. The suggestion that it stands for *riding-king* (though favoured by the reading of one MS.), and that this had the same sense as RADKNIGHT, involves obvious difficulties.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 166 A ribibor, a ratoner, a rakere of chepe, A ropere, a redyng-kyng. 1393 *Ibid.* C. III. 212 Bette þe budele of banneburies sokne, Reynauld the reue and redyngkynges menye.

Redingote (re·dingōt). [a. F. *redingote* (1725), corruption of Eng. *riding-coat.*]

a. (In France.) A double-breasted outer coat for men, with long plain skirts not cut away in the front. b. A similar garment worn by women, sometimes cut away in front.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xviii/2 Silks are the only materials for promenade robes and *redingotes*. 1880 *Cassell's Mag.* June 441 The Directoire redingote is not as yet common in England. 1883 *Ibid.* Oct. 698/1 One of the useful redingotes which..will be found suitable as an additional wrap.

attrib. 1888 *Daily News* 14 June 5/8 Redingote gowns are also in great favour.

†**Redi·ntegral,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as next: see INTEGRAL.] Tending to redintegration.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ₱ 288 The ferment [of the stomach] is redintegral and redivivous.

Redintegrate (redi·ntĭgrēt), *pa. pple.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *redintegrātus*, pa. pple. of *redintegrāre*: see next.] Restored to a perfect state, renewed.

1501 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 154 The said amitie and confederacion [shall] be redintegrate aftre the maner and fourme..in tyme passed. 1564 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1863) VIII. 460 [He recommended her to allow] the trafic with the low countries to be redintegrate. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 40 The Kingdome of France .. being redintegrate in those principall members, which anciently had beene portions of the Crowne of France. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* v. iv. ₱ 35 That every wound may have its balsam, and every broken bone be bound up and redintegrate. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 653 With strength redintegrate the stage he cross'd.

Redintegrate (redi·ntĭgrēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *redintegrāre* to make whole again, restore, renew, f. *red-* RE- + *integrāre* to INTEGRATE.]

1. *trans.* To restore to a state of wholeness, completeness or unity; to renew, re-establish, in a united or perfect state.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 255 Sone after that Iustinianus redintegrate [L. *redintegravit*] the lawes of the digeste. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* IV. iii, Redintegrate the fame first of your house, Restore your ladyship's quiet. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 814 The dæmoniack body, being divided, is quickly redintegrated by coalescence, as air or water. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. i. § 4 (1740) 16 To redintegrate the Honour and Credit of that exploded Faction. 1811 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 578 To restore or redintegrate the ancient representation of the commons. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 64 Often as the universe has been redintegrated, the Veda has as often been produced.

absol. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 66 In Breaches integrant, 'tween Principalls of States, Due Justice may suppresse, but Love redintegrates.

b. Const. *to* (a person), *into* (a state). *rare.*

1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 611 Here his Majesty's favours were redintegrated to him. 1724 R. WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 12 The grave shall surrender our crumbled ashes, redintegrated into a more perfect vivacity.

† 2. To re-establish (a person) *in* a place. Also *refl. Obs. rare.*

1630 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 452 The King of Sweden hath landed .. with intention .. to redintegrate his near Kinsman in Meckleburge. 1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 14 Nov. in *Carlyle*, Inchiquin..did strongly endeavour to redintegrate himself there, but without success.

b. To re-establish (a person) *in* († *into*) a position, condition, etc. Chiefly *pass.* Now *rare.*

1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 115 They and We ..may be redintegrated, renewed, and revnited, in vnfaigned Amitie. 1643 *Answ. Ld. Digby's Apol.* 5 That you may be firmly redintegrated in that esteem with your Countrey. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 59 And so the Rebuker here .. would redintegrate the said Mr. Williams into the good esteem of those [etc.]. 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* ii, I..had to pay the.. taxes..before I could be redintegrated in my own property.

† c. With other than personal obj. *Obs. rare*—1.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 104 That he should as much as possible redintegrate into the favour of his Majesty ..the opinion the Chigi had lost in France.

† d. Without const.: To restore to the previous state or position. *Obs.*

1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 108 Such an one, if we redintegrate, When of his penitence good proofes appeare. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* I. iv. (1713) 111 It was too late to think of redintegrating himself by taking up and changing his course. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 14 He was in the same advanced post at the bar, fully redintegrated as before.

3. *intr.* † a. To regain favour or friendship *with* one. *Obs.* b. To become united again.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 182 The Knight had intelligence of all, and made all imaginable submission to redintigrate with Cardinal Flavio. 1788 SIR W. JONES in Ld. Teignmouth *Life* (1807) 400, I lament the sad effects of party, or rather faction, in your Maidstone Society, but hope (to use a word of Dr. Johnson) that it will redintegrate.

Hence **Redi·ntegrated** *ppl. a.*

1666 BOYLE *New Frigor. Exp.* Wks. 1772 III. 148 The redintegrated sal armoniac. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 114 His regenerated, redintegrated and restablished Estate. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Medal*, Redintegrated Medals are those wherein we find the letters *Rest.* which shew that they have been restored by the emperors. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* xii. (1874) 261 The redintegrated limb.

Redintegration (redintɪgrēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *redintegrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *redintegrāre* to REDINTEGRATE. Cf. AF. *redintegration* (1397, mod.F. *rédintégration*).]

1. The action of redintegrating; restoration, re-establishment, reconstruction, renewal.

a. of conditions, qualities, results of action, etc.

1501 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 155 The redintegracion of the said peax. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 90 They conclude that whordome is a badge of loue, ..a redintegration of loue, and an ensigne of vertue, rather meritorious than damnable. 1617 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* x. (1629) 709 The redintegration of the favour of God. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 239 It cannot return to the Fountain, for a redintegration of its life and spirit. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 175 The redintegration of our affections .. is to be considered more as an alliance than as a conquest. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxiv, A redintegration of love began to take place between the Colonel and his relatives in Park Lane.

b. of material things. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 46 That wonderful redintegration of the sight and teeth of the old minister. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 217 In the Redintegration of the World after these Destructions there is also a Re-production of Mankind.

2. *spec.* a. *Chem.* The restoration of any body or matter to its former state. ? *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IX. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 176 By naturall conspysacyon Of thyngs dysseuer'yd, a dew redyntegracyon. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 252 It were not impossible to make an adæquate Redintegration of a Chymically Analiz'd Body. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 55 A redintegration of the glyssent ferments of the blood. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 102 Such redintegrations are the only means we have of satisfying ourselves that we know all the principles which constitute a body. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The redintegration of nitre from damaged gunpowder.

b. *Math.* (See quot.)

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Supp. II. 395/2 *Redintegration*, is the taking or finding the integral or fluent again from the fluxion.

c. *Psychol.* (See quot.)

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxi. (1870) II. 238 The law of Redintegration or Totality. .. This law may be thus enounced,—Those thoughts suggest each other which had previously constituted parts of the same entire or total act of cognition.

† 3. The restoration of a person to a previous condition. *Obs.*

1604 BACON *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 439, I made it my task and scope to take and give occasions for my lord's redintegration in his fortunes. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 657 My Lord Bishop of Lincoln's Pardon is ready to pass the great seal with a perfect Redintegration into the King's Favour. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 278 Shall I (at length) redintegration have? 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Redintegration*, in the civil law, the act of restoring a person to the enjoyment of a thing whereof he had been illegally dispossessed.

† 4. Reconciliation. *Obs. rare.*

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* II. v, We'll drink up a whole Vessel there to Redintegration. 1667 J. CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 41 A looking back to former discords marrs the most hopeful Redintegration.

Redi·ntegrative, *a. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Tending to redintegrate.

1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* xx. 358 Next comes the truth divine, Redintegrative.

Redi·ntegrator. *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -OR.] That which redintegrates.

1858 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) V. 9 The last trial of the virtues of the Patent Redintegrator [*sc.* compromise] .. has ended like all the rest.

† **Redintegre,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *redintegr-āre* to REDINTEGRATE.] To redintegrate.

1501 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 156 They in noo wise redintegre nor renewe..the treatie.

Redi·p, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* (also *absol.*) To dip again; *spec.* to rebaptize. Hence **Redi·pping** *vbl. sb.*

1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 234, I am utterly against the rebaptizing of Christians, but I am for the re-dipping of ships. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5031/6 In Case any Chandler..shall..encrease the Weight of such Candles..by re-dipping the same. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 329 One Felix was drowned at Zurich, upon the sentence pronounced by Zuinglius, ..'He that re-dips, let him be drowned'.

Redire·ct, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] *U.S. Law.* The term applied to the further examination of a witness by the party calling him, after cross-examination by the opposing party. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Redire·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To direct anew; to send in a new direction.

1873 W. M. WILLIAMS *Sci. in Short Chapt.* (1882) 225 It is the industry and skill of our workmen..that has..redirected for human advantage the buried energies of ancient sunbeams. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 339/2, I must content myself by simply redirecting attention to the second query.

b. *esp.* To direct (a letter) to a fresh address.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 221 Their Letters are not liable to Postage if re-directed. 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* xli. 328 The note was delivered..at his old abode, and was re-directed from Wyndham Street late on Monday evening.

So **Redire·ction.** Also *attrib.*

1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xvii. 202 He would give special orders as to the re-direction of his own letters from the post-office. 1892 SIR J. FERGUSSON *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 25 Feb., It is..in contemplation to abolish the redirection charges on letters generally.

Redisbu·rse, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To pay back again. So **Redisbu·rsement.**

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 27 Then backe againe His borrowed waters forst to redisbourse, He sends the sea his owne with double gaine. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* x. 19 He demanded of him Letters of Change,..and gave him others..for the re-disbursement of the money which he was to borrow.

Redischa·rge, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To discharge or disburden again.

1603 DANIEL *Philotas* 1319 Poor Ceballinus not a moment stayes To redischarge himselfe of such a weight.

Rediscount, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To discount again. So **Redi·scount** *sb.*

1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 193 Giving great facilities by credit and discounts; which latter were immediately re-discounted. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 7/2 A liability on re-discounts and foreign bills negotiated. 1896 *N. Amer. Rev.* CLXIII. 750 A central bank of issue and re-discount.

Redisco·ver, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To discover again.

1752 T. SALMON *Univ. Trav.* I. Introd. 4 The Continent of America was rediscovered about 250 Years ago. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 229 Tycho Brache rediscovered the same lunar inequality. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 153 Excellencies the world will in some saner mood rediscover. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 417/1 He has been re-discovered and eulogized afresh.

Hence **Redisco·verer.**

1895 *Proc. 14th Conv. Amer. Instruct. Deaf* 103 The re-discoverer and popularizer of the intuitive method.

Redisco·very. [RE- 5 a; cf. prec.] The act of discovering again; a renewed discovery.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 82 The..re-discovery of the islands thirty years afterwards. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. iii. 324 Its rediscovery became a difficult problem.

Rediscu·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To discuss again.

1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 165 This is the question that has been discussed and re-discussed from time immemorial. 1874 SULLY *Sensat. & Intuit.* 2 Spencer has recently rediscussed the phenomena of consciousness.

So **Rediscu·ssion.**

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 202 A right of sending back to the commons for rediscussion any unwelcome law. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* 539 Rediscussion of the observations of the transit of Venus.

Redish, obs. form of RADISH.

† **Redishing knife.** *Obs. rare*—1. A knife (see quot.) used by comb- and card-makers.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 383/1 The second [tool] is termed a Redishing Knife; it is a Knife with a long Blade, and sharp pointed like a Scotch Bibby, with a little bending in the back towards the point.

Redispa·tch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To dispatch again.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Council Trent* VII. (1629) 660 Ventimiglia, redispatched by the Pope; returned to Trent the nine and twentieth of January. 1780 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* I. 300, I..certainly shall redespatch my messenger before the Empress's departure.

Redispe·rse. [RE- 5 a.] To disperse again.

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie*, etc. 232 Thy darknesse is displayd, Which can by no meanes re-disperse her shade.

Redispo·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To dispone again.

1734 [see RECONVEY *v.* 2].

Redispo·se. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To dispose again. Also with *of.*

1733 A. BAXTER *Enq. Nat. Soul* I. 339 Spirit hath no parts; and therefore it stands in need of no reparation, or redisposing its parts. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 62 The very land that had only just been sold, was being re-disposed of at a considerable advance.

So **Redisposi·tion.**

1866 LOWE *Sp. Reform Bill* 31 May, I deny that a case is made out for this redisposition. 1867 LD. HOUGHTON in *Ess. Reform* III. 63 Under any redisposition of the constituent body.

Redispu·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To dispute again.

1641 SIR E. DERING in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 392 Your late Order and Declaration..are much debated and disputed abroad; perhaps it may be a good occasion for us to Re-dispute them here. 1650 B. *Discolliniunum* 25 Nor must I..re-dispute what our Supreme Power doth.

Redissei·se, *v. Law.* [RE- 5 a, prob. after an AF. **redisseisir*: cf. next.] *trans.* To disseise (a person) a second time.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 154 b, If the recouery in the Assise were against two Disseisors, and one of them redisseise him againe, he shall haue a Redisseisin against him. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1106 Disseisors that have redisseis'd those who have recovered Seisin..from them.

Redisseisin (rīdissī·zin). *Law.* [a. AF. *redisseisine* (Britton): see RE- and DISSEISIN.] Repeated disseisin (see quot. 1607).

1535 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.* (1544) 127 b, Where a man is disseised,..and after y^t is disseysed by the same disseysour, he shall have this wryt of Redysseyson agaynste him. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Redisseisin* is a disseisin made by him, that once before was found, and adiudged to haue disseised the same man of his lands, or tenements. For the which there lyeth a speciall writ, called a writ of redisseisin. 1670 in *Phoenix* (1721) I. 428 The Judgment in the Re-disseisin is also Revers'd. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. x. 188. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 233 Where the plaintiff is tenant of the tenement which he lost..by his own intrusion, or by redisseisin.

Redissei·sor. *Law.* [a. AF. *redisseisour* (Britton): see RE- and DISSEISOR.] One who disseises another a second time.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxix. (1739) 183 Redisseisors and Postdisseisors found upon verdict before the Sheriff, Coroners, and Knights, shall be imprisoned. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. x. 188 If he recover therein, the re-disseisor shall be imprisoned. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 354 Neither does it [essoin] lie..in the persons of disseisors or redisseisors.

Redi·ssoluble, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] That may be redissolved.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 285 The solutions are precipitable by and re-dissoluble by Blue Volalkali, mild or caustic. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 90/1 These precipitates are..redissoluble in excess of liquid albumen.

Redissolu·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A second or renewed dissolution.

1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 379, I observed..a solution of part of the iron, a redissolution of the precipitated silver. 1875 DARWIN *Insect. Plants* x. 243 After the protoplasm in a tentacle has been aggregated, its redissolution always begins in the lower part.

Redisso·lvable, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Redissoluble. 1790 CRAWFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 413 A slight white precipitate not re-dissolvable in a large quantity of water. 1801 CHENEVIX *ibid.* XCI. 197 *note*, If all is re-dissolvable, [he] concludes there is no silica or alumina.

Redisso·lve, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To dissolve again.

a. *trans.* 1605 SYLVESTER *Quadrains* xvii, Hee .. re-dissolves them with that breath of His. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* II. vii. 357 By reduction of it into a Body, re-dissolving it again [etc.]. 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* I. 163 Acids, he says, destroy its blackness by redissolving the ferrugineous particles. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* 64 These two earths were re-dissolved by a final analysis into silex. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 29 As the light wreaths of cloud passed over the ridge,..they were immediately redissolved.

b. *intr.* 1790 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 312 The precipitate .. re-dissolves in marine acid as easily as that made by water. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 86 The oxide of silver re-dissolves. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 299 The deposit will redissolve on cooling.

Hence **Redisso·lving** *vbl. sb.*

1888 H. W. PARKER *Spir. Beauty* (1892) 156 Re-dissolvings ..just sufficient to liquefy the smaller crystals.

Redisten·d, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To distend again.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 65 The Lungs..were so shrunk up together for want of the air: but by blowing with a Straw..they were redistended.

Redisti·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To distil again.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 392 To redistill the same portion of Water. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 108 If they be redistilled, they recover their former tenuity. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 397 Crell recommends re-distilling it from off more of the sebate. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 10 Redistil this after saturation with potassic carbonate.

Redistilla·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of redistilling; renewed distillation.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 21 By more care and re-distillation [it] may be increased to six times. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 49 The different beakers are in turn submitted to redistillation.

Redistri·bute, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *redistribuer* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To distribute anew.

1611 COTGR., *Redistribuer*, to redistribute, or deale backe againe. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (L.), This was settled by redistributing the tickets. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 503 He redistributed the whole territory belonging to Sparta. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. viii. 406 The precious metals which are thus poured into England she again redistributes.

Redistribu·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A fresh distribution, esp. of Parliamentary seats.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 281/1 The Commissioners had already carried the principle of re-distribution as far as they thought that it could .. be carried. 1866 *Ch. Times* 6 Jan. 1/1 He does not ask for the ballot, nor for a redistribution of seats. 1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Inst.* 576 A redistribution of military obligations.

Redistri·butive, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Of or belonging to redistribution (of seats).

1883 in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 12/1 The Government may try and compromise matters by promising a Redistributive Bill immediately.

So **Redistri·butory** *a.*

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 Oct. 4/2 The..meetings..were allowed to pass without any redistributory interruptions.

Redi·strict, *v. U.S.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To divide or apportion anew into districts.

1850 in *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 198 Voted..a committee to redistrict the town. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. I. xiii. 165 *note*, When Massachusetts was being re-districted.

† **Redi·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *reditiōn-em*, n. of action f. *redīre* to go or come back, f. *re(d)-* RE- + *īre* to go.] The action of going or coming back; return.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banquet Sence* E 2, Because shee [echo] weaker is In that redition, then when first shee fled. 1615 — *Odyss.* VI. 486 Address suit to my mother, that her mean May make the day of your redition seen. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Redition, obs. form of REDDITION.

† **Redituary.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *redituārius* (Du Cange), f. *reditus* revenue, vbl. sb. f. *redīre*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *redituaire* (1565 in Godef.).] (See quot. 1656.)

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* I. xx. 168 Both blacke and white Friers, both Mendicants and Redituaries (if I may vsurpe this goodly Latin word *Redituarij*). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (copying Cotgr.), *Redituaries*, an order of Franciscan Friers, which have Lands and Revenues; therein differing from the Mendicants or begging Friers, who are to possess nothing.

Redivable, variant of REDEVABLE *a. Obs.*

Redi·ve, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To dive again.

1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) I. 22 Strange sea-birds flock about us, and dive and redive in the waves. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 382 At other times this bird will dive and redive, and double about in the water.

Redivi·de, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rediviser.*] To divide again. Hence **Redivi·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1360 By the meanes whereof, that which is composed and mixed is redivided, and separate againe. 1611 FLORIO, *Ridiuisione*, a redeuiding. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxi. (1739) 120 The King re-divided the Land into four Circuits. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 522 Aristotle clearly did not believe that Lycurgus had redivided the soil. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. II. v. 349 The Empire was redivided, and territorially reorganized.

Redivi·sion. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed division.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 57/1 Redivisione of the first kinde of Ligament. *a* 1632 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 45 The schools have made so many divisions, and sub-divisions, and re-divisions, and post-divisions of ignorance. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II. 522 Plato..never hints .. that an entire subsequent redivision had been resorted to by Lycurgus. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 400 A series of divisions and re-divisions and exchanges.

† **Redivival,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *redīvīv-us* (see next) + -AL.] Of renewed vitality.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 274 In this manner some lives have become redivival.

Redivive (re·divaiv), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *redivīvus* that lives again, f. *re(d)-* RE- + *vīvus* living, alive.] Revived, come to life again.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xliii. 371 This Beast redivive was not the eighth King and seventh Head. 1829 *Examiner* 371/1 The part..of the 'black priest' is the staple mystery... It is Radcliffe redivive.

† **Re·divive,** *v. Obs.*[−1] [f. prec.] *trans.* To restore to life. So **Re·divived** *ppl. a.*

1634 G. CRYMES in *Ford's Wks.* (Rtldg.) p. vi, Perkin is redivivi'd by thy strong hand, And crown'd a king of new. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Revelation Unrevealed* § 11 Beware of all either new divised or redivived errors of opinion. 1809 A. KNOX in *Jebb's Corr.* (1834) I. 527 Hannah More's new book, Coelebs, an odd sort of redivived religious courtship.

† **Redivivous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *redivīv-us* + -OUS.] Liable to revive; reappearing.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 288 The ferment is redintegral and redivivous. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vii. 114 A sort of these Theeves are now redivivous.

Red-knee(s): see RED *a.* 18 b.

Red land. [RED *a.* 1 f.]

1. *Sc.* Ploughed land; fallow; arable land.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 499 It was ane fauch eard and Rid land quhair they moved for the tyme. *a* 1800 *Elfin Knight* xi. in Child *Ballads* I. 16/2 Ye'll get an acre o gude red-land..And ye maun aer it wi your horn. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* II. 67 Lands under summer fallow in this county [Roxburgh] correspond correctly .. with the common Scottish appellation of red land. *a* 1848 KERR *Maggie o' the Moss* (1891) 84 We will never try to slim Red-land or lea.

2. Sandy or clayey soil of a reddish colour.

1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 40 Red-Land is a Term much us'd by the Husbandmen here, and in Neighbour Counties...They always apply it to a Sandy Soil of a Reddish Hue, interspersed..with Pieces of Sand-Stone of the same Colour. 1813 YOUNG *Agric. Oxfordsh.* 3 This county contains three distinctions of soil .. 1. The red-land of the northern district; which, in fertility, much exceeds that of any other portion of equal extent. 1856 [see LAND *sb.* 2]. 1857 OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 67 This tract is known as the Red Lands of Eastern Texas.

attrib. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 41 In most of the Red-land Soil..there is more Sand than Earth. *Ibid.* 48 In all Red-land Fields .. we may see .. many Iron-colour'd Stones. 1813 YOUNG *Agric. Oxfordsh.* 4 The Red-land District.

Red lattice. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* A lattice painted red as the mark of an alehouse or inn; hence *transf.* an alehouse, tavern, inn.

1575-97 [see LATTICE 1 b]. 1612 BRETON *Wits Private Wealth* (1879) 11/2 The world goes hard with pride, when a Lady lyes at a red Lattice. 163-, 1689 [see LATTICE 1 b]. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1708) III. II. 107 Drinking burnt Brandy..at the next Red Lattice.

attrib. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 28 Your Cat-a-Mountaine-lookes, your red-lattice phrases. 1827 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 191, I will not be letted by any such red-lattice swaggerer.

Red lead, red-lead. [See LEAD *sb.*[1] 2.]

1. A red oxide of lead, largely used as a pigment.

c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 202 Tak ceruse..Redled ..litarge [etc.]. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 349, ij.li. of rede lede..viij*d*. 1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1902) IV. 90 Item, payit to Pieris, the payntour, for .. caddes, verneis, Rede lede,..gold fulze [etc.] xxxij*s*. viij. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. viii. 157 Of the colour of Red-lead, or lyke to the colour of the Orenge pill. 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 17 To draw with drie colours, you may make long pastils, which you shall doe by grinding red lead, or any other colour with strong wort. 1675 A. BROWNE *Anat. Ars Pict.* 7 A Temperature of White Carmine and a little Red Lead. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 196 Mr. Hales attributes this effect to air enclosed in the red lead. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 388 The nitric acid produces no change in the nature of the red lead. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 122 Paint containing red-lead must be carefully eschewed.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *red-lead cask, colour, maker* (1885), *mill*, † *pen* (= pencil), *pencil, putty.*

1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Regales* XXV. 37 At the Red Lead Mill. *Ibid.*, Several sets of Coopers Tools .. necessary for making Red Lead Cask. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 364 The Eyes are red like the Bill, or rather of a red-lead colour. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 12, I perceive indeed that your red Lead Pen hath examin'd it very strictly. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 I 2/1 We would commend for expedition a red-lead pen, whereby you may mark out every angle neatly. 1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* I. 587/2 What are vulgarly called Red-lead pencils are composed of thin slips of the finer kinds of reddle inclosed in a wooden case. 1891 PATTERSON *Illust. Naut. Dict.* I. 146 *Red Lead Putty*, a mixture of white lead and red lead used for various purposes.

† 2. *Red lead of Siberia*, red lead-ore (see RED 17 c). *Obs.*

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 411 Chromium was discovered by Vauquelin, in analyzing a beautiful mineral called red lead of Siberia.

Hence **Red-lead** *v. trans.*, to paint with red lead; **Red-leader,** a workman in the shipbuilding industry who scrapes iron plates and paints them with red lead.

1882 *Standard* 13 Oct. 2/3 A non-union man was employed as red leader. 1890 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 3/2 The work of chipping, scraping, and red-leading her iron work is being proceeded with.

Redleas, variant of REDELESS *a. Obs.*

Red-leaved: see RED *a.* 14 a, 14 c.

Red-legged, *a.* Having red legs.

a. In the specific names of birds (and animals), as *red-legged crane, duck, heron, parroquet, thrush, turtle, wallaby*, etc.

Red-legged chough or **crow,** the Cornish chough. **R. falcon,** the red-footed falcon (*Falco rufipes*). **R. gull,** the black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*). **R. horseman,** the redshank (*Totanus calidris*). **R. kittiwake,** *Rissa brevirostris*. **R. mew** = *r. gull.* **R. partridge,** the French partridge (*Caccabis rufa*); also *fig.* a cardinal (quot. 1813). **R. plover,** *U. S.* the turnstone (Cent. Dict. 1891). **R. sandpiper,** (*a*) the redshank; (*b*) the purple sandpiper.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 208 European or *Red-legged Chough. *a* 1705 RAY *Synopsis Avium* (1713) 193 The *red-legged Crane. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 196 *Red legged Crow. The legs and bill are of a bright orange, inclining to red. 1875 MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 139 These precipices are frequented by the red-legged crow. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 403 The *red-legg'd Duck. The feet of these when roasted dye both Hands and Linnen red. 1836 EYTON *Rare Brit. Birds* 5 *Red-legged Falcon. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. II. 381 *Red-legged Gull, *Larus cinerarius*. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 291 The Red-legged Gull of authors is only this bird before it is arrived at maturity. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Ibis* .. by some confounded very erroneously with the hæmatopus, or *red-legged heron. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 299 We take this to be the bird the French call *Chevalier aux pieds rouges*, the *red-leg'd Horseman. 1734 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 63 The *Totanus* or Red-leg'd Horseman. 1892 *Within an hour of London* xiii. 256 The redshank, pool-snipe,..red-leg, red-legged horseman. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 372 The *red-legged Parroquet. .. This species is a native of many places both in the East and West Indies. 1611 COTGR., *Perdrix gaille*, .. the grent browne-bodied, and *red-legd Partridge, the French Partridge. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 167 The Red-leg'd Partridge, *Perdrix rufa* Aldrov. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 20 Red-legged partridges are natives of Numidia. 1823 *Examiner* 31 May 344/2 Did you ever see one of us red-legged partridges before? 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 437/1 They are most determined runners, and few birds are more calculated to injure the behaviour of a well-bred pointer or setter than the Red-legged Partridge. 1824 SHAW *Zool.* XII. I. 135 *Red-legged Sandpiper (*Totanus calidris*). 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 412 Little difference seems to exist between this [the redshank] and the red-legged sandpiper (*T. Bewickii*, Montagu) which is doubtless a variety of this species. 1754 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* (ed. 2) I. 30 The *red-leg'd Thrush, *Turdus viscivorus plumbeus*. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 409 The *Red-legg'd Turtle. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 494/2 *Red-legged W[allaby], *M[acropus] wilcoxi*.

b. Of persons: Wearing red stockings.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xv. 111 The motley troop of cardinals and red-legged servitors passed out..

Re·d-leg's, red-leg.

1. *Ornith.* A name given to various birds with red legs; *esp.* the redshank (*Totanus calidris*), the purple sandpiper (*Tringa maritima*), the red-legged partridge (*Caccabis rufa*), and (*U.S.*) the turnstone (*Strepsilas interpres*).

1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 392 Two [purple sandpipers] were shot there... and were called by the fishermen red-legs. *Ibid.* 407 Red-legs. A name for the Red-shank. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 291 Laughing gull (*Larus ridibundus*)..Red Legs. 1878 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/1 The red-legged partridge is not a native of this country. .. In 1826 the red-legs were reported 'now plentiful in Suffolk'. 1892 [see *red-legged horseman* in prec.].

2. (See quot. and cf. REDSHANK 1 a.)

1887 N. D. DAVIS *Cavaliers & Roundheads of Barbados* 83 *note*, The descendants of the old clansmen form a peculiar people at the present time, in Barbados, where they are known as Red Legs.

3. The plant bistort (*Polygonum bistorta*).

1820 *Q. Jrnl. Sci. Lit. & Arts* IX. 422 The juices of some plants contain nitrate of potash; among others, I have detected it in the *polygonum bistorta*, called in English 'red-legs'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 962/2.

Redles(e, obs. variants of REDELESS *a. Obs.*

Red letter.

1. (Chiefly *pl.*) A letter made with red ink, or with some red pigment, esp. as used in ecclesiastical calendars to indicate saints' days and church festivals. Also in *fig.* context.

14.. *A. B. C. Poem* 13 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 244 Red letter in parchemyn Makyth a chyld..Lettrys to loke & se. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 83 We wryte yet in oure kalenders the hyghe festes wyth rede lettres of coloure of purpre. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 695/1, I did but onely colour them with red letters. And thus for matter of my Calendare enough. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 97 He's a Booke in his pocket with red Letters in't. *Cade.* Nay then he is a coniurer. 1658 H. PLUMPTRE in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 6 Enter it into your Calendar with red letters, that when it comes, it may be celebrated. 1679 V. ALSOP *Melius Inquirendum* 17 If this were the Character of Primitive Saintship, the Apostle Paul must not have worn a Red Letter in our Enquirer's Calendar. 1879 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 411 The hour which sovereign grace has marked with a red letter in the calendar of love!

† b. *transf.* The Roman Catholic Church, as being prominently given to the observation of saints' days and festivals. *Obs.*

1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* Ded. a ij, He that was caught and executed..was of the same Red-Letter, and had Masses sung for him after his death. *c* 1688 in Haidwick *Trad. Lanc.* (1872) 269 The fountain is called Saint Ellen's Well, to which place the vulgar neighbouring people of the Red letter do much resort.

c. As the name of a moth.

1845 WESTWOOD *Moths* II. 180 *Depressaria ocellana* (the red letter).

2. *attrib.*, as *red-letter almanac, mark, name*; † red-letter man, a Roman Catholic (cf. 1 b).

1677 MARVELL *Season. Argum.* Wks. 1776 II. 570 A red letter man, if of any religion. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Red-letter-man*, a Roman-catholic. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 315 These are red-letter names even in the almanacs of worldly wisdom. 1843 (*title*) The Red Letter Almanack. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 81 My desire..gained me some red-letter marks at the war-office.

b. Red-letter day, a saint's day or church festival indicated in the calendar by red letters; hence, any memorable, fortunate, or specially happy day. (So *red-letter night.*)

1776 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) Pref. 8 The Calendar was crowded with Red-Letter Days, nominally..consecrated to Saints. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. vi, 'To-day is a red-letter day, so that's the reason of it'. 'A red-letter day?' 1811 COLERIDGE *Lett.* II. 566 To sit at the same table with Grattan, who would not think it a memorable honour, a red letter day in the almanac of his life? 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. xvii. 354, I used to dine and pass the evening with Dr. Jeune; and these were my red-letter days. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 6 My red-letter nights were when he came over to my native town.

Hence **Red-lettered** *a.* (and *pa. pple.*), distinguished by, marked with, red letters. Also **Red-letter** *v.* to mark in this way. *rare.*

1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 327 Why should we make red letter'd Saints? 1784 COWPER *Let.* 21 June, It is reasonable to suppose, that in the next year's almanack we shall find the name of Handel among the red-

lettered worthies. 1832 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLVIII. 281 The bonfires of persecution and St. Bartholomew's red-lettered day. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* III. 640 Assuredly it shall be salve to mine [ear] When this great news red-letters him, the rogue! 1898 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 8/1 The efficiency of the action being evidenced by a red-lettered shutter.

Redliche, variant of Readliche *Obs.*

† **Re·dling.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Red *a.* + -ling¹.] = Redshank 2.

1655 Mouffet & Bennet *Health's Impr.* 109 Redlings or Water Redschancks feed as Water-railes do and be of the like nourishment.

† **Re·dly,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. f. Red *a.* + -ly¹, but perh. a misprint for *redy*.] Red, reddish.

1482 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A iij b, The .vi. stone is calde a Rudy a [1486 ruby or] redly stone, gowlys it is calde in armys.

Re·dly, *adv.*¹ [f. Red *a.* + -ly².] In a red manner, with a red appearance or colour.

1611 Cotgr., *Rougement*, redly. 1814 Byron *Lara* II. xiv, Blood is mingled with the dashing stream, Which runs all redly till the morning beam. 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* (ed. 2) III. xvii. 333 The blaze was redly reflected in the waters of the strait. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* I. iv, A full moon peered redly through the upper edges of the fog.

† **Re·dly,** *adv.*² *Obs.* Forms: 1 rēdlīce, 3 readliche, 4 redlych, *comp.* readloker; 4 redli, 4–5 reddely, 4–6 redly, (6 readly). [OE. *rædlīce*, f. *rædlīc* adj.: see Rede *sb.*¹ and -ly², and cf. ON. *ráðliga*. See also Redely and Redily.] Prudently, carefully, distinctly, clearly, correctly, certainly.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xviii. 131 Dæt he meahte ðæt folc ðy wislicor & ðy rædlicor læran. *c* 1000 in Assmann *Homilies* etc. (1889) xviii. 195 Deofol .. hine oft rædlice mid mænig-fealdum costningum costnode. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1279 Nu thu miȝt wite readliche, That eavere thu spekest gideliche. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2143 þe real emperour of rome þanne redli him thonked. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 þe men of þat lond beeþ redilokér [*v.r.* reedloker] i-cleped Gothy þan Gogi. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* II. vi. 499 For redly wilys in women Sonnar apperis þan in men. 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 74 As he stombled, on of Harcourts men smot hym in the bak with a knyfe; men wotte not ho hyt was reddely. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. iii. 79 He prentit baith his futsteppis in the erd, Behaldand redly quhat singnis thai schaw.

Redly, -lyd, varr. of Radly, Ridled *Obs.*

† **Redlys.** *Obs. rare.* [Repr. OE. *rēadlęsc* : see Lasch.] Some kind of red leather.

1408 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 139 In iiij correis quæ vocantur redlys, ..pro prædictis cathedris cooperiendis.

Red-making: see Red *a.* 15 b.

Red man. Also **red-man.**

† **1.** *Alchemy.* ? Red sulphide of mercury. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. iii, Your red man, and your white woman, with all your broths, your menstrues [etc.].

2. [See Red *a.* 5 c.] A (*or* the) North American Indian; a redskin.

1744 Vaudreuil in *Pres. State Louisiana* 37 The English ..aimed at nothing so much as the Destruction of the red Men. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 187 The Indian or the Red Man seems to have been the most ancient, or the original man of America. 1804 C. B. Brown tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 187 The fancied superiority of the red men has been exploded ever since the settlement of emigrants from Europe along the frontiers. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* VII. 42 Ready to be let loose, and destroy his brother the red man. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 477 A few scattered tribes of red-men.

3. *U. S.* The squirrel-fish, *Holocentrus ascensionis.*

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Redmod,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *red* Rad *a.*¹ + *mod* Mood.] Hasty, rash.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Wreððe hafð wununge on þes dusian bosme, þet is þenne þe mon bið to redmod.

Red-mouth: see Red *a.* 18 b.

Rednase, -nes, Sc. varr. Radness *Obs.*

Red-necked, *a.* Having a red neck; used *spec.* in names of birds (and animals).

Red-necked avocet, the Australian avocet, *Recurvirostra rubricollis.* **R. bernacle,** the red-breasted goose, *Bernicla ruficollis.* **R. coot-foot**=*r. phalarope.* **R. dab-chick**=*r. grebe.* **R. footman,** a British moth. **R. francolin,** a South African francolin, *F. rubricollis.* **R. goat-sucker**=*r. night-jar.* **R. grebe,** *Podiceps rubricollis* or *griseigena.* **R. kangaroo**=*r. wallaby.* **R. lobe-foot**=*r. phalarope.* **R. night-jar,** *Caprimulgus ruficollis.* **R. partridge**=*r. francolin.* **R. phalarope,** *Phalaropus* or *Lobipes hyperborens.* **R. pheasant**=*r. francolin.* **R. (purre) sandpiper** (see quot. 1802). **R. wallaby,** *Macropus ruficollis.*

1874 J. E. Harting in *Ibis* July 259 The *Red-necked Avocet, which is perhaps the most beautiful of the four known species, chiefly inhabits Australia. 1831 Wilson, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 348 *Red-necked Bernacles. 1896 Morris & Tegetmeier *Nests Brit. Birds* III. 65 *Red-Necked Coot-Foot. 1817 T. Forster *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 2) 89 *Rednecked dobchick. 1845 Westwood *Moths* I. 99 *Gnophria rubricollis* (the *red-necked Footman). 1819 Shaw *Zool.* XI. II. 35 *Red-necked Francolin. 1862 Hancock in *Ibis* 39 Notice on the occurrence of the *Red-necked Goat sucker (*Caprimulgus ruficollis*) in England. 1785 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* (1792) II. 499 *Red-necked Grebe, *Colymbus Parotis.* 1889 Aplin *Birds Oxfordsh.* 180 The Red-necked Grebe is an occasional winter visitor. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 382 The larger Red-necked Grebe, *P. griseigena*, .. a native of the sub-arctic parts of both Europe and America. 1841 Waterhouse *Nat. Hist. Mamm.* I. 125 The *Red-necked Kangaroo was discovered by MM. Peron and Lesueur. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 246 The *Red-necked Lobefoot. 1896 Morris & Tegetmeier *Nests Brit. Birds* I. 128 The *Red-necked Night-jar has only once been recorded as occurring in Great Britain; it breeds in the South of Europe. 1783 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. II. 771 *Red-necked Partridge. 1817 T. Forster *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 88 *Red-necked phalarope. 1882 Newton *Yarrell's Birds* III. 315 The Red-necked Phalarope is at once distinguished from the Grey Phalarope..by its smaller size, with a longer and more slender beak [etc.]. 1867 Layard *Birds S. Afr.* 268 The '*red-necked pheasant' is only found in wooded districts. 1785 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. I. 183 *Red-necked Purre Sandpiper. 1802 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 408 Red-necked sandpiper. The young of the Dunlin. 1894–5 Lydekker *Royal Nat. Hist.* III. 241 One of the largest species is the *red-necked wallaby.

Redness (re·dnės). [f. Red *a.* + -ness.] The state or quality of being red; red colour.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxi. [xix.] (1890) 322 Mid þy me nu..of swiran forðhlifað seo readnis [L. *rubor*] & bryne þæs swiles & wærces. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Seo readnes þære rosan lixeþ on þe. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 3 (Camb. MS.), Shewynge by rednesse [L. *rubore*] hyr shame they passeden sorwfully the thresshfold. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lix. (1869) 204 Whyt milk it bicometh whan it is soden, and þe rednesse goth al awey. 1485 Caxton *St. Winefr.* 4 A lytil redenes in maner of a threde wente aboute the neck. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B iv, A desease called Gutta rosacea, or copper face, in Englishe, .. is an excessiue rednesse aboute the nose. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 72 Where blood aboundeth..a rosie rednesse mingleth it selfe with the white. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 Towards winter they wax kipper,..and loose both their rednesse and taste. *a* 1756 Mrs. Heywood *New Present* (1771) 25 Fresh fish in general may be judged by the redness of their gills. *a* 1822 Shelley *Chas. I*, I. 118 We see the redness of the torches Inflame the night. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* xxii. 212 The evening sun descending Set the clouds on fire with redness.

Red nettle.

1. † **a.** A variety of the stinging nettle. *Obs.* **b.** The red dead-nettle.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 52 Seo reade netele ðe þurh ærn inwyxð. *a* 1400 *MS. Sloane* 282 in *Alphita* (Anec. Oxon.) 193 *Urtica greca*, rouge urteie, reed netel. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XVIII. 302 þe crop of þe reed nettyle forȝet þou noȝt. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 75 Take gromylle, .. þe rede netelle, violet [etc.]. 1530 Palsgr. 261/2 Reed nettyll, *ortiegriache.* 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 3 Take sedes of red nettels, and braye them to pouder in a morter. 1611 Cotgr., *Ortie griesche*, the small stinging red Nettle. *Ortie rouge*, the red Nettle. 1877 Hulme *Fam. Wild Flowers* I. 63 The upper leaves of the red nettle are sometimes densely clothed with silky hairs.

† **2.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1611 Cotgr., *Cul de cheval*, a small and ouglie fish, .. called, the red Nettle.

Red-nose.

1. a. *attrib.* Red-nosed. **b.** One who has a red nose, a toper.

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 34 Our new found songs .., which euery rednose Fidler hath at his Fingers end. [1591 — *Prognost.* ibid. II. 162 The ancient order of the redde noses.] 1636 W. Durham in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 10 Their red-nose pimple-faced deitie. 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 137 Down the staires ..To a knot of brave boyes fell I, All red-noses, no dye deeper. 1798 Nemnich *Polyg. Lex., Nat. Hist.* V. 867 Red nose kidneys; a sort of potatoes.

2. A name locally given to various species of molluscs.

1864 Gosse in *Gd. Words* 191 The fishermen .. use them for bait, applying to them the .. expressive soubriquet of Red-noses [Note. *Saxicava rugosa*]. *Ibid.* 353 The cottagers about Paignton well know the 'red-noses', as they call the great cockles [Note. *Cardium rusticum*].

Red-nosed, *a.* Having a red nose. Also *transf.* in names of birds, etc.

1607 Sharpham *The Fleire* II. D, Shall we haue red-nos'd Corporals here? 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 467 A long red-nosed silly jade. 1782 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.'s* VI. 16 Old red-nos'd Wilson's art. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 602 Red-nosed kidney [potato]. 1821 Latham *Gen. Hist. Birds* I. 201 Red-Nosed Falcon. .. Inhabits Senegal. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xlvi, The doctor was a red-nosed gentleman. 1861 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xlviii, Here's the rid-nosed oysther of Carlingford.

Re-do', *v.* Also redo. [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To do over again or afresh.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15/2 Redoinge the same soe often as the greatnes of the wounde shall require. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 262 Prodigality and luxurie are no new crimes, and..we do but re-do old vices. 1680 J. Aubrey in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 555 'Tis pitty it is not re-donne. 1837 C. Lofft *Self-formation* I. 131 This we must do, and redo, and as nearly as we can overdo. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 6/1 The boots must either be redone, or he would not pay.

b. To redecorate (a room).

1864 Trollope *Can you forgive her?* II, I'll go halves with you in the expense of redoing it. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 36/2 My father redid the interior of the East room.

c. To do *up* again.

1845 *Economy* 48 It is to be patched..and re-done up.

† **2.** To do back or in return. *Obs.*—¹

1650 Lockyer *Olive-Leafe* 73 What evil men doe to good shall be re-done to them, done back again upon them.

Red ochre. A variety of Ochre, commonly used for colouring with; reddle or ruddle.

1572 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* (MS.), Payed for red oker iij*d*. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 417 This floure of salt is..commonly coloured with red ocre. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* IV. § 7 (1700) 35 Some ingenious Anglers ..use to shave Riddle or red Oker into the Moss they keep their Worms in. 1725 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 395 About Winford..it turns to Ruddle, or Red-Okre, used chiefly for marking of Sheep. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 240 They use many methods to darken their skins by art, painting them with red ochre [etc.]. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 69/2 The company are now promenading outside in all the dignity of wigs, spangles, red-ochre, and whitening. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* iii. 34 The soft and more earthy varieties [of red hæmatite] constitute red ochre.

attrib. 1609 Dekker *Lanth. & Candle-lt.* viii, No Red-oaker man caries a face of a more filthy complexion. 1623–4 Middleton & Rowley *Span. Gipsy* II. i, No red-ochre rascals umbered with soot and bacon as the English gipsies are.

Hence **Red-ochre** *v.* Also **Red-ochreing** *vbl. sb.*

1884 Baring-Gould *Mehalah* x, The roof was tiled and looked very red, as though red ochred every morning. 1899 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 278/1 A little staining and red-ochreing.

Redolence (re·dŏlĕns). [a. OF. *redolence* (Godef.), f. *redolent*: see -ence.]

1. Sweet smell, fragrance, perfume. Also *fig.*

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1611 The wordys of Doctryne yaue gret redolence, In swetness of sauour, to her dyscyples all. *c* 1530 *Remedy Love* 213 Breathyng an Aromatike redolence Surmountyng Olibane. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 8 So paynted and so coloured .. Nas Floras land .. Ne with such verdure, and such redolence. *a* 1691 Boyle (J.), We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. 1791 Huddesford *Salmag., Illus. Faucy* 15 Whose undulating folds dispense Cassia's ambrosial redolence. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 750 Was not this feeling an echo, a redolence, of the happy, lively sensations [etc.]. 1897 *Chr. Herald* (N. Y.) 13 Oct. 764/2 Migrating into gloves of redolence and perpetual fruitage.

† **2.** Smell, stench. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 58 Al these hee graunted, to bee ridde of his filthy redolence.

So † **Re·dolency.** *Obs.* [See -ency.]

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. vii. (1611) 116 Flowers for beauty, varietie of colour, and pleasant redolencie. 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 89 The flies so much frequent their flowers and leaves, which attract them with their redolency and juyce. [Copied by Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 268, whence in Johnson and later Dicts.]

Redolent (re·dŏlĕnt), *a.* [a. OF. *redolent* or L. *redolent-em*, pr. pple. of *redolēre*, f. *re*(*d*)- Re- + *olēre* to emit a smell. Cf. Olent *a.*]

1. Having or diffusing a pleasant odour; sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous. Now *rare.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 2765 This gardeyn is evir green, & ful of maye flowers .. the wich been so redolent, & sentyn so aboute. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 485 The body..was founde redolente and incorrupte by ij. yere after his dethe. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* H b, Fragrant and redolent wyne conforteth moste. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* x. lxi, A lothsome lake of brimstone, pitch and lime, Oregoes that land, earst sweet and redolent. 1634 H. R. *Salernе's Regim.* 66 A toast wet in redolent Wine is good to eate. 1828–30 Tennyson in *Life* (1897) I. 64 Every flower and every fruit the redolent breath Of the warm seawind ripeneth.

transf. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXXVIII. (Percy Soc.) 198 Her redolente wordes of swete influence Degouted vapoure moost aromatyke.

† **b.** In fig. context. *Obs.*

14.. Lydg. *Commend. Our Lady* 39 Fructif olyve, of foyles faire and thikke, And redolent cedre..Remembre on sinners. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1815 A redolent floure all vertue to augment. 1542 Becon *Christmas Banquet* I. Wks. 1564 I. 18 b, The most odiferous, redolent, and swete smellyng floures of the holy Scriptures. 1629 R. Bruce *Let.* in Wodrow *Life* (1843) 138 To pour in after this his redolent balm on the bleeding wounds of a festered conscience. 1643 Udall *Serm.* in *Shute's Sermons* (1645) 8 The substance of this Text, and..the pretious fragrant redolent oyntment in it.

2. Of smell, odour, etc.: Pleasant, sweet, fragrant.

c 1450 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 2371 Lyk a gardeyn of Redolent savour. 1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 19 The Violets trim..Doe not alwayes..florishe gay, with smell most redolent. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 297 All manner of redolent Odors. 1652 C. B. Stapylton *Herodian* 6 Leaving behind a redolent perfume.

3. Odorous or smelling *of* or *with* something; full of the scent or smell *of*. Also *fig.*

1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* XV. 109 While Kine to Pails distended Udders bring, And Bees their Hony redolent of Spring. 1742 Gray *Eton* ii, The gales..seem .., redolent of joy and youth, To breathe a second spring. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *My Relations*, The odour of those tender vegetables comes back upon my sense, redolent of soothing recollections. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 125 The Grand Being entered his magnificent palace, redolent with fragrant perfumes.

b. *fig.* Strongly suggestive or reminiscent *of*, or impregnated *with*, some quality, feeling, etc.

1828 E. Irving *Last Days* 369 Their craft .. all redolent with Popish superstition. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. II. v. 226 It is a strain redolent of a bridegroom's joy. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 90 On every side Oxford is redolent of age and authority. 1876 Holland *Sev. Oaks* xxiii. 328 The lawyer's hands were as pale,..and his lips as redolent of scorn.

† **Redoling,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *redol-ēre* (see prec.) + -ing².] Redolent.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 556 Above both rose and lyllye candent and redoling.

Redomyt, variant of Redimite *a. Sc. Obs.*

† **Redonable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Re- + Donable *a.*] That may be given back.

1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II. 69 Artillery, munition, or victualls, prisoners of quality, or otherwise redonable, doe properly belong to them.

† **Redonate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *redōnāt-*, *redōnāre*: see Re- and Donate *v.*] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Redonate*, to give again a thing that is taken.

† Redona·tion. *Obs. rare* −1. [See prec. and -ATION.] The action of giving back.

1623 COCKERAM, *Redonation*, a giuing backe of a thing. 1648 LIGHTFOOT *Horæ Hebraicæ* (1684) II. 561 We have .. heard of the Holy Ghost's departure, .. but of his return and redonation of him, we have not yet heard.

Redond(e, obs. form of REDOUND.

‖ Redondilla (*redondī·lya*). [Sp., dim. f. *redonda* fem. of *redondo* round.] In Spanish poetry, a stanza of riming verse; *spec.* a stanza of four trochaic lines consisting of six or eight syllables, in which the first line rimes with the fourth, and the second with the third.

1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ii. § 41. 163 The favourite metre in lyric songs and romances was the redondilla. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* III. 257, I am a thing of rhythm and redondillas.

Re-doo·m, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To doom again.

1738 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) I. 286 If preferring the peace of poor England to your Lordship's, I should even wish you redoom'd to her helm..the wish would deserve pardon.

Redor, variant of REDVORE *Obs.*

Redorse, Redos, obs. variants of REREDOS.

Redoub(e, redoubbe, varr. REDUB *v. Obs.*

† Redou·ble, *sb. Obs.*−1 [Cf. next and obs. F. *redouble* (Godef.).] Repetition, anadiplosis.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 210 Ye haue another sort of repetition when with the worde by which you finish your verse, ye beginne the next verse. .. The Greeks call this figure Anadiplosis, I call him the Redouble as the originall beares.

Redouble (*rĭdv·b'l*), *v.*1 Also 6–7 redub(b)le. [a. F. *redoubler* (f. *re-* RE- + *doubler* to DOUBLE) = Sp. *redoblar*, Pg. *redobrar*, It. *raddoppiare*.]

1. *trans.* To double (a thing); to make twice as great or as much.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 b, I haue yet good wil that to-morne I shal redouble that. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xliii. 159 These tydynges dyde redouble her ioye ouer mesure. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 249 By this meanes are the customes redoubeled. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Frus. Tears* (1823) 73 Thy losse hath redoubled the torment of my owne [grief]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 219 The feare which she hath lest her little one should take harme redoubleth her courage. 1698 S. CLARKE *Script. Just.* iv. 18 When God justified Job,..he return'd and redoubled all his Temporal Blessings to him again. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 192 This made our people redouble their efforts. 1797–1809 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* 345 There was a hurry in her looks, Her struggles she redoubled. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 520 The King's alms and prayers and fastings are redoubled.

b. *intr.* To be doubled; to become twice as great or as much. Also, to become doubly strong *in* some respect.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 90 Redoublen her sorowes and her trystesses enforce more vpon her. 1530 PALSGR. 682/1 Whan I thynke upon his dethe my sorowes redouble. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (Camden) 62 The Englishe .. redublinge in courage upon the importance of their danger,.. drave the French againe home to the towne. 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxxi. (1672) 94 The heat of the body reflecting at the fingers ends, redoubles, and is more intense than in any other part. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 296 Nor yet the rage his boiling breast forsook, Which thus redoubling on Atrides broke. 1831 JEICYLL *Corr.* (1894) 281 The morning papers redouble in fury. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 46 The clamour redoubled when it was known that the convert ..had accepted the Deanery of Saint Paul's.

† c. To be (so many times) greater than. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxii. § 5. 338 The Armie of this enemie is reported to redouble thirty times his.

† 2. *trans.* a. To repay doubly. b. To cause to be repeated. *Obs. rare.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii, Thus my kyndenesse hathe he well acquyted, or (as I mought saye) redoubled, delyvering me from the death. *Ibid.* III. xxi, Often tymes the omittynge of correction redoubleth a trespace.

3. To repeat; to do, say, etc., a second time.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 344 b, Of the greatnesse of Sinne .. hath bene spoken so much already that it is needelesse now to redouble the same agayne. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 71 There is not a visitant..that will not roame from house to house..and redouble iourney after iourney heerevpon. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 180/1 (Gen. i. 27) He .. said also in the same verse, 'in the image of God created he him', and redoubled it. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 91/1 It is sufficient..that the negative conception should be once expressed in a simple sentence; but we generally find it redoubled in old English.

b. *esp.* To repeat (a blow, etc.).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 90 Let thy blowes doubly redoubled, Fall like amazing thunder. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* VI. viii. (1622) 134 He .. being carried away with his horse, was not able to redouble his stroke. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* VI. 40 *e*, He was..wounded in the side by one who was come thither to kill him, and who did not redouble his thrust.

† c. *absol.* To repeat a thrust or stroke in fencing.

1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom.* III. 220 He ran him with his sword into the thigh, and instantly redoubling on his helmet, he overturned him. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 98 When you Redouble or give in another Thrust.

† 4. *trans.* To repeat (a sound); to return, reproduce, re-echo. *Obs.*

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 75 To me they do redubble still of stormy sighes the voyce. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 111 So ended she; and all the rest around To her redoubled that her undersong. 1655 MILTON *Somn. Mass. Piedmont*, Their moans The Vales redoubl'd to the Hills, and they To Heav'n. 1679 DRYDEN *Limberham* III. i, Hollow mountains my groans redouble.

b. *intr.* To re-echo, resound.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 136 Loud shrieks the virgin train, And the loud shriek redoubles from the main. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 240 Peal upon peal redoubling all around. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VII. xi, A stunning clang of massive bolts redoubling Beneath the deep.

5. *trans.* To duplicate by reflection.

1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* I. 11 The sun Sole in the firmament, but in the deep Redoubled. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 18 As you may trace new forms and softer colours in a hillside, redoubled by a lake.

† 6. To pass or sail round, to double. *Obs.*−1

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. i. § 4. 155 The huge enorme tract of ground beyond Caledonia..was first redoubled with the Romane fleet by Iulius Agricola.

Redouble (*rĭdv·b'l*), *v.*2 [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To double again.

1530 PALSGR. 682/1 It is a sporte to se an hare doubyll and redoubyll. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x[i]. (Arb.) 100 The maker will double or redouble his rime or concords, and set his distances farre or nigh. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 283 Doubling and redoubling the praises of the king. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 403 As the volume that is doubled or re-doubled is imposed in the whole Chase.

† Redou·ble, *v.*3 *Obs.* Also 6 -dub(b)le, -doble. [a. obs. F. *redoubler, -dobler* (15th c.), app. an erroneous form of *redouber* to REDUB.] *trans.* To put right, amend, redress.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 55 They would fain reduble and redress this error. 1571 DR. NORFOLK in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 574 Manye men have runne astraie who .. have afterwardes, with good service, redobled ther former follies. 1596 *Foxe's A. & M.* 1001/2 No man shall by colour of dutie omitted by their curates, deteine their tithes, and so redouble [1570 redubbe] one wrong with another.

Redoubled (*rĭdv·b'ld, rīdv·b'ld*), *ppl. a.* [f. REDOUBLE *v.*1 (and *v.*2) + -ED 2.]

1. Increased to double; repeated.

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 59 Who geueth willingly, Redoubled thankes aye doth deserue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 23 He .. with redoubled buffes them backe did put. 1591 — *Tears Muses* 22 Th' hollow hills from which their silver voyces Were wont redoubled Echoes to rebound. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* sec. viii, His quicke redoubled paces make His stay amends. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 923 Where my redoubl'd love and care .. May ever tend about thee. 1711 W. KING tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* iii. 105 The king persisted in his resolution .. which was followed by the redoubled complaints of his people. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 330 The angry and selfish passions of the soldiers .. soon broke out with redoubled violence. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 228 The memory will..require redoubled precautions against mistake.

b. *Music.* Increased by an octave.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s. v., The thirteenth composed of a sixth and octave is a redoubled sixth; and the fifteenth containing two octaves is a redoubled octave.

2. Doubled, or folded, back or again.

1602 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 37 These doubled and redoubled ruffs which are now in common use. *c* 1825 BEDDOES *Poems, Kisses* 115 Soft as a snow-tuft in the dewless cup Of a redoubled rose. 1827–8 STEUART *Planter's G.* (ed. 2) 248 Taking care, by redoubled folds of mat, to secure the bark against..damage.

Redou·blement. [a. F. *redoublement* (16th c.), or f. REDOUBLE *v.*1 + -MENT.]

1. = REDOUBLING *vbl. sb.* 1.

1611 COTGR., *Redouble*, a redoublement; .. a redoubling. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 256 To that circumstance it was so plain, my owning her redoublement of attention to me, that I never [etc.]. 1867 MILL in *Even. Star* 10 May, This bill ..will have the unrivalled feat of making a redoublement of agitation both inevitable and indispensable.

† 2. *Med.* An increase in severity; a paroxysm. *Obs.* (Cf. REDOUBLING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1740 tr. *De Monthy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 304 A frightful Crisis, which at first was thought to be a Redoublement of the Fever. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 93 Any Diminution in the Redoublements of the Fever.

transf. 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* I. viii. 215, I fell into a redoublement of weeping.

Redou·bler. [f. REDOUBLE *v.*1 or 2 + -ER 1.]

1. One who redouble. *rare*−0.

1611 COTGR., *Redoubleur*, a redoubler.

2. A machine for redoubling yarn.

1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* 241 It is only necessary to put from six to twelve turns per yard into the yarn. The best frame for doing this is Messrs. Boyd's redoubler.

Redoubling (*rĭdv·b'lin, rĭdv·blin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. REDOUBLE *v.*1 (and *v.*2) + -ING 1.]

1. The action of REDOUBLE *v.* in various senses.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Redoublement*, a redoubling. 1610 J. MORE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 87 By the redoubling of her griefs on all hands. *a* 1655 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 111 The redoubling of the negative particle .. fortifying the negation. 1681 [see ANADIPLOSIS]. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 458 The Progress, Windings, and endless Redoublings of Self-love. 1893 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 5/4 The next re-doubling of the present number of his co-religionists.

b. *techn.* in spinning (see quot.).

1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* 239 There is a second form of twisting called re-doubling, which is chiefly used for carpet yarn. It is for twisting two or more threads together that have already been each made into two-fold.

† 2. A paroxysm. *Obs.* (Cf. REDOUBLEMENT 2.)

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 265 A pestilential fever, particularly of the malignant and continued kind with redoublings. *fig.* 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* XIII. xvii, A new distemper has spread itself over Europe, infecting our princes. .. It has its redoublings, and of necessity becomes contagious.

Redou·bling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Doubling, increasing; re-echoing, resounding.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 349 Wars .. the issue whereof, but retorted to the Duke a redoubling disaduantage. 1717 POPE *Iliad* XII. 298 Redoubling clamours thunder in the skies. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 799 Redoubling cords the lofty canvas guide. *Ibid.* II. 73 One in redoubling mazes wheels along. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* V. xii, Redoubling echoes roll'd about. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 26 The dicrotic, coturnising, and inciduous [pulses], proposed..as mere subvarieties of the rebounding, or redoubling.

Redoubt (*rĭdau·t*), *sb.* Also 7, 9 redout(e. [ad. F. *redoute*, † *redote, ridotte* (first recorded in 1616), ad. It. *ridotto* (= Sp. *reducto*, Pg. *reducto, reduto*, F. *réduit*: see REDUIT): —med.L. *reductus* a secret place, a refuge, f. L. *reductus* retired, pa. pple. of *redūcĕre* to REDUCE.

The *b* in Eng. is intrusive, on analogy of REDOUBT *v.*]

1. *Fortif.* † a. A small work made in a bastion or ravelin of a permanent fortification, or (*detached redoubt*) at some distance beyond the glacis, but within musket-shot from the covert-way. *Obs.* b. A species of out-work or field-work, usually of a square or polygonal shape, and with little or no means of flanking defence.

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 4 Because there were upon it certain small redoubts held by the enemie, we took along with us two small field-pieces. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV, When my master-master..tells you of redoubts, of cats, and cortines. 1673 SIR J. MOORE *Mod. Fortif.* 95 Plain Redoubts, are either small or great; the small are fit for Court of Guards in the Trenches. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., In Marshy Grounds, these Redoubts are often made of Mason's Work for the Security of the Neighbourhood. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXXIII, They were fired from that redoubt yonder, and rare execution they did. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 13 The defects of a circular redoubt are, that it is difficult to apply to irregular sites, and that it distributes its fire equally on every part whether required or not.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1629 B. JONSON in Sir J. Beaumont *Bosworth F.*, etc a j b, Yet, who dares offer a redoubt to reare? To cut a Dike? or sticke a Stake vp, here, Before this worke? 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 326 [The rats] till th' were stormed and beaten out Ne'er left the fortified Redoubt. 1712 SWIFT *Sid Hamet* 51 A magical Redoubt To keep mischievous Spirits out. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 689 They..Enlarge and fortify the dread redoubt, Deeply resolved to shut a Saviour out. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. on Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 249 This great fact of Conservatism, entrenched in its immense redoubts.

2. *Fortif.* = REDUIT.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Redoubt*,..a place more particularly intrenched and separated from the rest by a ditch. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 348/2 Any works constructed within others, in order to prolong their defence, or to afford a retreat for the troops who occupy them, are also called redoubts.

3. A public assembly-hall in Germany used for gambling and entertainments; also *transf.* an assembly held there, esp. a masked ball.

1818 *Autumn near Rhine* 509 The Redoubt is a large handsome building, the ground-floor open with a colonnade in front. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. iii. (1872) II. 150 The two Kings, after dinner, went in domino to the redoubt (*ridotto*, what we now call *rout* or evening party).

† Redoubt, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. next.] Redoubted.

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 54 Our righte redoubt and righte soveraigne liege Lord. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) V. iii. M M ij b, How moche is this horryble thynge cruell and redoubte as to offende god and his commaundementes to trespasse.

Redoubt (*rĭdau·t*), *v.* Now *rhet.* Also 4–7 redoute, 5–6 redowt, (4 -e). [ad. F. *redouter*, † *redoubter* (11th c.), f. *re-* RE- + *douter* to DOUBT. Cf. obs. It. *ridottare*.] *trans.* To dread, fear, stand in awe or apprehension of: a. a person, nation, etc. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 45 (Camb. MS.), Yit was ..Rome wel waxen and gretly redowted of the parthes [L. *Parthis .. formidolosa*]. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 2 Charles the Sext..the quhilk is lusit and redoubtit our all the warld. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 200 Regnald..made so grete appertyse of armes that alle his enemyes redoubted hym. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 947, I conquer'd Rome, that Nations so redoubt. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 2 He seem'd to hold that strong temper of Authority, which made him esteem'd and redoubted both at home and abroad. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. i. 212 Algiers formidable and redoubted as it renders itself to many of the Coasts of Europe measures barely one League about. 1866 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 363 The Sawflies are those most to be redoubted by the English farmer.

b. a thing or event.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 5 (Camb. MS.) Sholde I thanne redowte my blame. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 92/2 They had seen his Iugements, whyche ben moche to be feied and redoubted. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxv. 412 Whiche thynges they sayd ought greatly to be redoubted and consydered. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXI. ii, March lustily on, redoubt no falling. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 27 Here is the cause that makes me so much redoubt the coming of mine enemies. 1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* I. lxx. 61 Yet, bold approach; thou canst redoubt no pride. 1889 J. J. THOMAS *Froudacity* 198 Whiteness of skin was both redoubted and tremblingly crouched to by negroes.

Redoubtable (*rĭdau·tăb'l*), *a.* (and *sb.*) Now *rhet.* Also 4 redowt-, 4–6 redout-. [a. F. *redoutable*, † *redoubt-* (12–13th c.): see prec.]

1. To be feared or dreaded; formidable. † Also,

of persons: To be reverenced or revered, commanding respect. a. In predicative use.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. v. 102 (Camb. MS.) No wyse man hath leuere ben exiled, poore and nedy, and nameles, than for to .. flowren of Rychesses, and be redowtable by honour [L. *honore reverendus*]. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. viii, For the evyll was helle maad..whiche is horryble stynking and redoubtable. 1530 PALSGR. 383 He was wont to be so redoubtable to them. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 108 In such equipage hee would be more ridiculous than redoubtable. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 53 By one word he rendred himself more redoubtable, than by all his power. 1787 BURNS *Death Sir J. H. Blair* vi, Revers'd [is] that spear, redoubtable in war. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 358 A spider-wasp .. whose sting is redoubtable. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Sept., As a fighting race, they will always be redoubtable.

b. In attributive use. (Chiefly of persons, and now freq. in humorous or ironical application.)

1421 SIR H. LUTTRELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 84 Redoutabel and souveraine Lord. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 4 He thought of the ryght redoubtable sentence of our lord. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* (title-p.), Dedicated to our most redoubtable soveraigne kynge Edward the syxte. 1621 MOLLE *Canerar. Liv. Libr.* v. xiv. 377 Ridiculous redoubtable rellicks which the ancient Pagans were wont to carrie. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 23 Jan. in *Carlyle*, That you marry this redoubtable couple together—Righteousness and Peace. 1716 POPE *Let. to Earl of Burlington* Wks. 1886 X. 205 The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the redoubtable rival of Mr. Tonson. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 163 A little to their left was a female.., a redoubtable speaker of the society. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xi. 270 They fell on the redoubtable Swiss, then 'the finest infantry in the world'.

2. *sb.* A formidable person.

1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* III, Had you sought the lady's court.. Faced the redoubtables composing it [etc.].

Hence **Redou·btableness.**

1672 PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 67 Behold then the redoubtableness of this Adversary.

Redoubted (rĭdau·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REDOUBT *v.* + -ED[1].] Feared or dreaded; reverenced, respected; noted, distinguished.

Very common in 15–17*th* c. in addressing sovereigns.

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 55 Unto theire soveraigne and redoubted liege Lord. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 527/2 Oure right redoubted Fader of noble memorie. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 42 How redoubted Hercules by puyssaunce Fought with an ydre. 1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 131 Our late most redowtyd souereygn lorde, Kinge Henrye the viij[th]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xli. 416 Can it be thought then, that .. I fell by chance and at unwares upon this drad and redoubted enemie? 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. i. 14 Arthur having killed this redoubted knight. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxix, Nor better was their lot who fled, And met .. The Douglas's redoubted spear! 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* IV. (1862) 204 The prime minister himself, the redoubted William Pitt.

Redou·bting, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] Respect, reverence; apprehension.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1192 With soutil pencel was depeynted this storie In redoutynge of Mars and of his glorie. 1611 FLORIO, *Ridottanza*, a redoubting or fearing.

Redound (rĭdau·nd), *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.]

1. Reverberation, echo; a resounding cry.

a 1665 CODRINGTON *Q. Curtius* III. (1670) 55 The redound of the Hills and the Rocks, which doubled every voice of theirs. 1825 G. MCCANN *Right Private Judgem.* 239 Against whomsoever we direct our clamours, our last redound is against heaven.

2. The fact of redounding or resulting.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 28 We give you welcome: not without redound Of use and glory to yourselves ye come.

Redound (rĭdau·nd), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 redund(e, 5–6 *Sc.* redond(e; 4–6 redounde, 6 redownd, 6– redound. *β.* 5 *Sc.* radoun, 6 redoun, 6, 7 redown(e. [ad. F. *rédonder* (12th c.) = Sp., Pg. *redundar*, It. *ridondare*:—L. *redundāre*, f. *re(d)-* RE- + *undāre* to surge, f. *unda* a wave.

In the obsolete uses the precise sense is not always clear; in 4 and 5 there is probably some confusion with REBOUND *v.*]

I. *intr.* †1. Of water, waves, etc.: To swell or surge up, to overflow. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* xi. 10 A litle welle wex in to the moste flod, and in to manye watris redundede. 1382 — *Eccl.* i. 7 Alle flodis entren in to the se, and the se redoundith not. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 165 Their streames yet never staunch, But stil do flow, and freshly still redound. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 121 These must have subterraneous out-lets..: otherwise they would redound and overflow the brims of their vessel. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 578 Round the descending nymph the waves redounding roar.

†b. Of other liquids, esp. of moisture in the body: To overflow, superabound. *Obs.*

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 37 Purge al superflew flewme as may redunde in all naturall partis. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 1 For every dram of hony therein found A pound of gall doth over it redound. 1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. liv. (1639) 187 We say, that menstruis do redound and overflow in women, when [etc.]. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 362 The Mercury..may more easily mix it self with the Phlegm redounding in the Body.

†c. *transf.* To be in excess or superfluous. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, It is a strange outrecuidance: your humour too much redoundeth. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* ii. (1669) 9 If any of these properties be wanting, or any redound, it is mixed [etc.]. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 17 Some old Latine Copies of the Creed .. wherein (In) redounds by the like Hebrew Pleonasme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 438 What redounds, transpires Through Spirits with ease.

†2. To be plentiful, abound. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlvii. 30 Ful manye redoundeden the synnes of hem gretli. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xv. (1859) 15 But this were soth grete peryl most redounde, Al mortal folk with meschyef to confounde. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 840, I maruell gretlie..That Ryches suld nocht in this realme redound. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 223 Who are brought downe, by thy most forwarde frownes, Still subiect liue, and trouble them redownes.

†3. To abound *in* (a thing); to overflow or be filled *with* (a thing or quality). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 373/2 Thenne hyr body was put in a monumente whyche after was founden to redounde in oyle. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 37 Theare stud vp Æneas, with glittring beautye redowning. 1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 189 A pleasant bowre .. To rest their limbs with wearines redounding. 1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 421 When the Earth redounded with well-digested moisture. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1841) III. 241 Ramus himself doth not so much redound in dichotomies as they do.

†b. To be redundant in some respect. *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (ed. 2) 53 Those words which redound, or which haue more in declining than Nounes haue commonly. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii. (1653) 162 They which onely fall short or redound in number [of parts of the body] .. live many years.

†4. To flow, come, or go back; to return (*to* a place or person); to come again. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xix. 6 What euer ȝe shul demyn, in to ȝou it schal redoundyn. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 12 As to the see agayne passis all wateris, sa .. all sciencis in this warld redoundis agayne to haly scripture. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 413 Sum wytt agayn to Wallace can radoun; In hys awn mynd so rewllyt him resoun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 b, Lyke as all flodes commeth out of y[e] see, and in to y[e] see they redounde agayne. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Beauty* 75 So those likewise doe by degrees redound And rise more faire.

†b. To rebound after impact, to recoil, spring back. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 175 Hys swerd redounded vpon hys hors nek by suche myght that nygh he cutte his throtte of. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 159 For the wynd whych commeth in dede against you, redoundeth bake agayne at the wal. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, I never yet took box o' th' eare, But it redounded.

†c. To pass, make way, penetrate. *Obs. rare.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXI. 17 Thair pleasant sang, .. Nor ȝett thair joy did to my heart redoun. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) XIV. 7 Þe bewty of my lady stoundis Outthrought my breist, vnto my hairt redoundis.

†5. To resound, reverberate, re-echo. a. Of sounds. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvi, He cam in so fiersly that the strokes redounded ageyne fro the woode and the water. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 159 Whan y[e] swete songes and hymnes of y[e] chirche redounded to his eares. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 740 Quhilk on the Sey maid sic ane sound, That in the Air it did redound. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 343 What else redounds But sighes and sobs?

†b. Of places. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10183 The skrew, for þe skrykyng & skremyng of folke, Redoundet with dyn drede for to here. 1492 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 116 The devyll apperyd to hym..makynge a crye soo merveylous, that alle the place redounded. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. vi, My ryght lusty and stormy blast, That made the walles therof to redounde. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. H h iij, All the bankes about with cracklinge noyse agayn redound.

6. To result in, have the effect of, contributing or turning *to* some advantage or disadvantage for a person or thing. †Also const. *into.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 215 The passiones of the body redunde in to the perturbacion of the sawle. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiii. L 6, They retche not for to lerne, sauf that whiche they knowe shal redounde to their singular prouffyt. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* F viij, It hath redounded to no lesse discomfiture of our nacion, then of the Frenchemen. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1346/2 Falling to an other matter, for that this redounded to his owne confusion. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 140 Which could not but mightily redound to the good of the Nation. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 89 ₱ 3 This Objection .. redounds only to the Damage of the Student. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* I If the granting it redound to my advantage. 1860 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* Ded., Redounding to the security of the Crown.

b. To turn *to* one's honour, disgrace, etc.

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 103/a For als moche as the seid rescuse redondez .. to the reproche of his seid Chaunceller. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xix. 167 Those thynges that shulde redounde to the honour of god. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 30 b, Affyrming that it would redounde to the perpetuall shame of Germany. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* LXX. (1643) 188 The benefit redounds to the Reputation and Honour of our Countrey. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 ₱ 3 Something redounding more to their Honour than a Coat of Arms. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Blasph. Warning*, I think it redounds to their praise. 1879 SEGUIN *Black For.* V. 77 A tale..remarkable among German legends for redounding to the credit of the clergy.

†c. To bring credit or honour *to* something.

1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 104 An action highly redounding to the English valour.

7. a. Of advantage, damage, praise, etc.: To result, attach, accrue *to*, *unto* (a person).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XLVI. 63 The thank redoundis to him in every place. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 212 He enterpreted .., that to hym thereby had redounded more good then eiuill. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 334 The sinnes of the wicked fathers doe not redound to the children. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* IX, The clear gain redounding to the Commonwealth. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 99 The mischief that redounded to an unfortunate patron from the transactions of that day. 1861 TRENCH *Ep. 7 Ch. Asia* 13 Benefits which redound to us through the sacrifice of the death of Christ.

†b. Of revenue, wealth, etc.: To come or fall *to* a person, etc. *Obs.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 114 They are of custome punished by a fine, that redoundeth vnto his cofers. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 162 A new gouernour ouer euery citie, vnto whom all the tributes and reuenues of the same place redound. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* 144 At this day much emolument redowneth to the antient Colledges in each University..by the passing of this Act.

8. Of honour or disgrace, advantage, etc.: To recoil or come back, to fall, *upon* a person.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* B iv, The infamie of their ignorance did redound onelie upon themselves. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* I. 2 Wisely casting the inconuenience that might redound hereby vpon himselfe. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 9 Christ taking us as his Members, whatever unworthiness we have, must redound upon him. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. x. 430 The portion of that flattering sentiment, which would redound upon themselves. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 254 The blessings..are so great, while they are close to it and redound back upon it and encircle it.

†b. To cast opprobrium, to reflect unfavourably, *upon* one. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. xlv. (1591) 203 Many skoffefull and reprochfull speeches redounding [L. *jacerentur*] vpon the whole Senate.

9. To proceed, issue, arise *from* or *out of* something. ? *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 30 Trew sacred lore, which from her sweet lips did redound. 1596—*State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 617/a The pleasure which would redounde out of theyr history. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 The anxietie of spirit which redoundeth from knowledge. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saawedra-Faxardo* I. 233 The Prince's Reputation redounds from that of the State. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 70 The benefits which might redound from its success.

†10. To result, turn out. *Obs. rare.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 89 The ill conceit of your L. should redound to be of all others most grieuous. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 123 Vpon the transposition I found this to redound.

II. *trans.* †11. To reflect (honour, blame, etc.) *in*, *to*, *upon* a person. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 88, I may not requyre Jason of loue, for that sholde redounde in me grete blame. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 34 Whyche moche redounded to hym grete honour & vyctorye. 1595 T. EDWARDS *Cephalus & Procris* (1878) 43 Iems valued past their worth, Redoune small honor to their bringer forth. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 486 ₱ 1 For fear they should redound Dishonour upon the Innocent.

†b. To reckon *to* one's dishonour. *Obs.*[—1]

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 568 All men shall redounde this dede to my dyshonour and shame.

†12. *Sc.* To return, refund (money); to make good (expenses). *Obs.*

1574 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 90 The takaris to redound all proffeittis that thay haue takin vp of thay landis agane to the king. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 155 Promissand to them to cause the King of France his master to redound to them the costis.

†b. To give or render in return. *Obs. rare.*

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 323 The love that parents beare their children is greater than that which children redound to their parents. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 182, I redounded thankes for my imbraced courtesies.

†13. To add, yield, cause to accrue. Also *refl.*

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 11 He..vouchsafed by a great miracle to stop, and conteine the glory of his soule, from communicating, or redounding it selfe, to his body. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 88 It would redound some hundreds of thousands of pounds per annum to the publick advantage.

Hence **Redou·nded** *ppl. a.*; **Redou·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXCV. 232 Y[e] watchmen..herde clerely the redoundyng of the nauerryse. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* G gj, It is nat the redoundyng of blode y[t] indicateth the phlebotomye. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 8 Redounding teares did choke th' end of her plaint. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 75 After my redounded thankes, they .. returned. *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* (1840) 532 Bragging of no proof, is when that which is brought is too much, called redounding. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 889 So wide they stood, and like a Furnace mouth Cast forth redounding smoak.

†Redou·ndance. *Obs.*[—1] [f. prec. + -ANCE: cf. *redundance.*] A redounding influence.

1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 81 How can a Prayer whereof never a syllable is understood .. cause .. a better redoundance from the soule to the body, by a vehement affection.

So †**Redou·ndancy,** redundance. *rare*[—0].

1623 COCKERAM, *Redoundancie*, superfluitie.

Redoure, Sc. var. RADDOUR[1], REDDOUR. *Obs.*

Redou·t, *a. Her. rare.* (See quot.)

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* II. s.v. *Redout*, The cross potent, rebated, is, by some writers, called a Cross Redout, from its resemblance to a bulwark, or fortification.

Redout(e, obs. forms of REDOUBT *sb.* and *v.*

‖ **Redowa** (re·dŏvă). Also **redowak.** [a. F. or Ger. *redowa*, ad. Boh. *reydovák*, f. *reydovati* to turn or whirl round.] A slow waltz, of Bohemian origin, resembling the mazurka; also, music adapted for such a dance.

1860 WORCESTER (citing DWIGHT), *Redowa.* 1862 E. PAUER *Programme* 8 Mar., *Redowak*, Bohemian dance in 3/4 or 3/8 time. 1881 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v., The ordinary Redowa is written in 3–4 time. The dance is something like a Mazurka with the rhythm less strongly marked.

Redown(d, -downe, obs. ff. REDOUND *v.*

Redowt, obs. form of REDOUBT *v.*

Re'dpoll[1], **-pole.** [f. RED *a.* + *pole* POLL.]
1. A name given to several species of the family *Fringillidæ* characterized by bright red feathers on the crest. a. The greater redpoll, the male of the common LINNET in summer plumage. b. The lesser or common redpoll, a common British cage-bird, *Linota rufescens* or *Ægiothus linaria*. c. The mealy or stone redpoll, *Ægiothus canescens*, a somewhat rare winter visitant to the British Islands. Also, the allied American species (*Æ. exilipes*).

1738 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 70 The Red Pole is a very small, but an exceeding pretty feathered Bird. 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 312 There is another bird, .. called a redpoll, which is taken in numbers during the Michaelmas and March flights by the London bird-catchers. 1811 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 42 Lesser Red-Poll. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 298, I [Bechstein] hope to shew .. that our common Linnet, the greater Redpole, and .. the Mountain Linnet, are one and the same species. 1839 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* V. 88 On two occasions I have seen the Mealy Redpoll associated with the American Siskin. 1882 H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* I. 202 Flocks of redpoles and shore-larks, bramblings and wagtails. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 773 The geographical range of the Lesser Redpoll is apparently limited to Western Europe... On the other hand, the Mealy Redpoll .. is much more widely distributed.

attrib. 1831 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 112 We .. can perceive scarcely any resemblance .. to a similar state of the red-poll finch. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 561 The Redpole Linnet arrives with them.

2. *Yellow red-poll*, an American warbler, *Dendræca palmarum*; the palm-warbler. Also *attrib.*

1764 G. EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* II. III. 295 The Yellow Red-pole. 1811 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 19 Yellow Red-Poll Warbler, *Sylvia Petechea. Ibid.*, Length of the Yellow Red-poll five inches, extent eight.

So **Red-polled** *a.*, red-headed.

1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Instr. Celebr. Laureat* 42 Large red-poll'd, blowzy, hard, two-handed jades.

Re'dpoll[2], **-polled.** *pl.* Red-haired polled cattle. Also *attrib.*

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 7/2 [The celebrated .. herd of Red-Polled cattle.] The Duke of York is getting together a large and choice herd of Red-Polls. 1896 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 5/1 The breed cup for red-polleds. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 508 Red-polls have many advantages. *Ibid.*, Pedigree animals of the Norfolk red-poll breed.

Redpurs : see REDE *sb.*[1] 5.

Redraft (rīdra·ft), *sb.* Also 7 -draught. [RE- 5 a. Cf. next.]
1. A bill of re-exchange. (Cf. REDRAW *v.*[2] 1.)

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 144 The Payment of the Redraught from the place where the Bill was to be paid. 1826 G. J. BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* III. I. ii. (1870) I. 430 This redraft is to be made directly on the place of the original draft.

2. A second or new draft.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1890 *Times* 28 Nov. 7/1 The part of the Bill which dealt with the congested districts was very little more than a redraft of the original measure.

Redraft (rīdra·ft), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To draft again (a writing or document).

1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 183 Colonel Allen .. gave it to the late Roger Sherman, .. praying him to redraft it, and propose it as his own. 1847 WEBSTER, *Redraft*, to draw or draft anew. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Mar. 5/2 The bill .. is likely to be entirely redrafted.

Red rag, red-rag.
1. *slang.* The tongue.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Red-rag*, a Tongue. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s. v., Shut your potatoe trap, and give your redrag a holiday. 1820 COMBE *Syntax, Consol.* IV, If your red rag did not show it, By your queer fancies I should know it. 1876 W. S. GILBERT *Dan'l Druce* i, Stop that cursed red rag of yours, will you.

2. A variety of rust in grain.

1851 J. M. WILSON *Rural Cycl.* s. v. *Rust*, The rust, the red-rag, and the red-robin varieties [of mildew] make the plants look as if they were dusted with a rustiness of some colour from yellow to brown. 1863 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 375 The leaf and chaff of the cereals are subject to a disease called rust, red-rag or red-robin (*Uredo Rubigo*).

3. (From the phr. *like a red rag to a bull.*) A source of extreme provocation or annoyance; something which excites violent indignation.

1885 C. MARVIN *Russians at Gates of Herat* 98 These opinions cannot but be so many red rags to English Russophobists. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* v. (1890) 167 Shakesperian clowns are believed to be red rags to some experienced playwrights.

Hence **Red-ra'ggish** *a.*, of the nature of a red rag.

1887 in *Chicago Advance* 30 June, Prohibition sounds a little harsh, and is red-raggish to many.

Red rattle, red-rattle. [See RATTLE *sb.*[1] 3.] Louse-wort, *Pedicularis sylvatica* or *palustris*.
† Also called *red rattle-grass*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lvi. 517 Redde Rattel is taken of the Physitions in these dayes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxxi. 913 Red Rattle .. hath very small, rent, or iagged leaues, of a browne redde colour. It is called .. in English Rattle Grass, red Rattle grasse, and Lousewoort. 1653 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic. Enlarged* (1656) 312 The common Red Rattle, hath sundry reddish hollow stalks .. rising from the Root. *c* 1710 PETIVER *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herb.* § 4 Pl. 36 Tall Red Rattle. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 131 All over it [grow] rushes, red rattle, marsh-marygold, &c. 1846 MRS. LOUDON *Brit. Wild Fl.* 251 The Pasture Louse-Wort, or Dwarf Red Rattle. *Ibid.* 252 The Marsh Louse-wort, or Tall Red-Rattle. 1883 *Gd. Words* XXIV. 574/1 The golden bog-asphodel, .. the rosy red-rattle.

† **Redraw**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RE- + DRAW *v.*, after F. *retraire*.] *trans.* To draw back, reclaim (a person) *to* (something).

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xvi, I .. and hys parents dide what we myghte to redrawe hym to hys fyrst nature.

Redraw (rīdrǭ), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.]
1. *intr.* To draw a fresh bill of exchange to cover a former one.

a 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 13 Their correspondents to reimburse themselves, Redraw on them, or on their Agents in other places. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 309 The well-known shift of drawing and redrawing. 1847– in WEBSTER and later Dicts.

2. *trans.* To draw or take out again.

1805 [see *redrawn* below]. 1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV*, c. 50 § 26 To try any issue with the same jury .. without their names being returned to the box and redrawn. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 3/1 Four torpedo-boat destroyers .. have been instructed to redraw their returned stokers.

3. To draw (a picture, etc.) again. Also *fig.*

1830 H. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 291 That remorseless iteration, with which the battles .. of the Iliad have .. been redrawn and recoloured. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 171 The sketcher was dissatisfied with the position in which he had drawn the legs, and he re-drew them.

Hence **Redraw'er**; **Redraw'ing** *vbl. sb.*; **Redraw'n** *ppl. a.*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 55 In the Redrawing of a Bill, the Redrawer is looked upon, as the absolute and first Drawer. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 428 It is as little worth remarking any farther upon all their drawing and re-drawing. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xvi, Breath and blood Followed the re-drawn shaft. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 176/2 The law does not require an actual re-drawing. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 3/3 Each redrawing [of a portrait] takes us a step .. further from the probable fact.

Redress (rĭdre·s), *sb.* Also 4–7 **redresse**, 5–6 *Sc.* **redres.** [a. AF. *redresse, -dresce* (14th c.), f. *redresser* to REDRESS.]
1. Reparation of, satisfaction or compensation for, a wrong sustained or the loss resulting from this.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 198 The King send oft till ask redress, Bot nocht thar-of redress ther wes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2051 Redresse for þe dethe of his dere fader. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 190 He salbe for hir part herd in jugement, and have redress and reformacioun of lawe for hir. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 578 To seik redres be the ordinar magistrattis. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 118 But for these foolish Officers, I beseech you, I may haue redresse against them. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. (1661) 75 If the Archbishop failed to do justice, the last complaint must be to the King to give order for redress. 1741 BUTLER *Serm. Ho. Lords* Wks. 1874 II. 266 Whilst redress is delayed, .. wrong subsists. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 822 God .. would else .. endure Dishonour, and be wronged without redress. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 194 Think not But that there is redress where there is wrong, So we be bold enough to seize it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 119 He who gives credit, and is cheated, will have no redress.

† b. Possibility or means of redress; appeal against a decision. *Obs. rare.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 408 Thereof notice to be made to the Bailies, .. [and] they to reforme w^t^ out accion or redresse suche maters. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 406 The king was empowered to issue a proclamation to destroy the lives, or take away the properties, of any of his subjects; and the only redress was to himself in council.

† 2. Remedy for, or relief from, some trouble; assistance, aid, help. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 162 The grounde and cause of al my peyn .. I wol reherse; not for to haue redresse, But to declare my grounde of heuynesse. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 21 They trusted than to fynde some redresse for themselfe and for their horses. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVII. i, To nightly anguish thrall, From thee I sought redresse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iv. 41 He .. ranne to his redresse. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vi. § 4 (1622) 255 There is no sicknesse, but it hath his redresse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 619 My griefs .. finding no redress, ferment and rage. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 3 ¶ 2 He who best knows how to conceal his necessity and desires is the most likely person to find redress.

† b. Correction, amendment, or reformation of something wrong. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2443 Full many thynges there be that lacketh redresse. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. xliii, So that there were some orderly redresse In those disorders. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 121 Too long have we driven off the applying of our redress. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 286 The pernicious effects, to farmers, of this abominable practice, are notorious, and cry aloud for redress.

† c. In phr. *beyond, past, without redress*: beyond the possibility of remedy, aid, or amendment. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 171 Things past redresse, are now with me past care. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* V. 771 As the Cretan Labyrinth of old, .. Involv'd the weary feet, without redress. 1700 J. JACKSON in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 232 And were immediately smothered without redress. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 189 Damaged their transports beyond redress.

† 3. a. With *a* and *pl.* A means or way of redress; an act or arrangement whereby a person or thing is redressed; an amendment, improvement. *Obs.*

1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 163/1 That the Lordes .. have full auctorite, to discusse and set theryn a redresse after their discretions. 1544 *Supplic. to Hen. VIII* (E.E.T.S.) 57 Grant .. that he wyll ernestly go a boute to se a redresse a monge them. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 77 Redressis suld be maid of all dampnaiges. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 150 So the father .. causeth a redresse and amendement in his childe. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 194 (Deut. xxiv. 1, 2), The guiltles therfore were not depriv'd thir needful redresses. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 33 The sick Man just expiring for want of a speedy Redress by .. proper Remedies.

† b. One who, or that which, affords redress.

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 591 They seid: Venus, redresse of all division, Goddes eterne [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 650/1 Is not the swoord the most violent redress that may be used for any evill? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 838 Fair majesty, the refuge and redress Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress.

4. Const. *of.* The act of redressing; correction or amendment of a thing, state, etc.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 156 To theyr cure schal be commyttyd the redresse of many grete dyseasys in thys polytyke body. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 30 For the redresse of many casualties chancing in the night. 1643 *Ord. Parlt. regul. Print.* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 26 The bill in preparation, for redresse of the said disorders. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 12 ¶ 16 There might be some Hopes of Redress of these Grievances. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 121 Arming familiar things To the redress of an unwonted crime. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 138 The great principle that redress of wrongs precedes a grant to the Crown.

Redress (rĭdre·s), *v.*[1] Also 4 **redresce**, 4–7 **redresse**, 5–6 *Sc.* **redres**, (5 **ra-**). [ad. F. *redresser*, OF. *redrecier, -drechier*, etc. = Sp. *redereçar*, It. *ridirizzare*: see RE- and DRESS *v.*]
† 1. *trans.* To set (a person or thing) upright again; to raise again to an erect position. Also *fig.* to set up again, restore, re-establish. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. ii. 89 (Camb. MS.), As thise leches ben wont to hopyn of sike folk, whan they aperceyuen þat nature is redressed [L. *erectæ*] and withstondith to the maladie. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* CXCVIII. 289 Incontinent he redressyd and reysed on heygthe his baner alle blody. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 290 [They] supposed wel to haue redressed thadmyrall vpon his hors but it was for nought, For he was deed. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 34 The Catholique Romishe Religion shall bee redressed .. in the Cities and places .. where it is banished. 1643 PRYNNE *Popish R. Favourite* 46 He caused the Image of the Crosse to be redressed, and that men should not foule it under their feete. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 107 Cut through all the Collateral Roots, till .. you can inforce him upon one side, so as to come .. at the Tap-Root; cut that off, redress your Tree, and so let it stand. [Copied in Mortimer's *Husb.* (1721) II. 69, and other works.] 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 133 Some ambitious Architect .. being call'd perhaps to prop a Roof, redress a leaning Wall [etc.].

† b. *refl.* To raise (oneself) again; to reassume an upright posture. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 920 (969) Right as floures .. stoupen in hire stalk lowe, Redressen hem a-yen þe sonne bryght. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 328 As soone as the spere was spente the kynge floors redressed hym in his sadell. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Redressing*, Trees and other plants have a natural faculty of redressing themselves, when, by any external cause, they are forced out of the perpendicular.

† c. *intr.* To rise, become erect. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xv, Thou oughtest not to despyse me, Galathee, thoughe my heere redresse a lytyl & brustle. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* II. in *Sylvester's Du Bartas* (1621) 700 Yet like the valiant Palme they did sustaine Their peisant weight, redressing vp againe.

† 2. To set up, erect, build. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* CLXXIX. 264 The other that were nyghe the corner .. redressyd a castel of tree moche hye.

† b. ? To spread out. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XLI. 276 Thanne Josephes bothe Schirte and water gan blesse, And Anon God gan it for to Redresse, and wax moche largere hem vntylle.

† 3. To put right again, repair, mend (a house or wall). *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* LXV, How the kyng Aurilambros let amend and redresse the hous of Amlesbury. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 47 Disposinge himselfe to the beutifienge of the cittee of London, [he] redressed the walles, .. beinge ruinus throughe yeares, strengtheninge the same with divers turrets.

† 4. *fig.* To bring back (a person) to the right course; to correct or direct aright. *Obs.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 129 Redresse me mooder and me chastise. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3423, I wole swere for evermo To be redressid at youre likyng, If I trespasse in ony thyng. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 358 An Empeioure .. Whom no mannes counsel might redres. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 263 Anger out not to be in any Prince .. toward his equal, for he might be redressed with power. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 174 You .. Would see your Towne .. By selfe-same censures to be soone redrest. 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* L.'s Wks. 1727 II. 235 In teaching, instructing, and redressing the Erroneous by Reason.

† b. *Hunting.* To bring back (the hounds or deer) to the proper course. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* Prol. (MS. Digby 182), He hath ynogh at done .. to loke wheraffter he hunteth .. and redresse and bryng his houndes into right whann thei haue envoised or fallen in to rascall. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* III, To redresse the deer, or putt her off her changes; .. *redresser le cerf.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To redress a Stag*, (a Term in Hunting) to put him off his changes.

† c. To direct or amend (one's acts or ways). *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 158 To the Offyce of Prudencia appendyth the dedis of all othyr vertues redresse. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ps.* CXIX. 9 Wherewith shal a yong man redresse his wnie? — *Jer.* VII. 7 If you amend and redresse your waies and your workes. [Hence in 16–17th c. writers, down to *c* 1635.]

† 5. To direct or address (a thing) *to* a destination or in a specified course. *Obs.* Also *refl.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 965 Preyeres is for to seyn a pitous wyl of herte that redresseth it in god. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 177 So were it good to taken hiede That ferst a king his oghne dede Betwen the vertu and the vice Re-

dresce. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 230 (Harl. MS.), This hope owithe to be Redressid vnto god. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 484/1 That the same Duches have .. such Writtes and Warantes .., directed or redressed to the seid Custumers.

†b. *intr.* and *refl.* To address oneself *to* a person or place. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 607 All manar off men yᵗ haue any syknes To master brentberecly loke yᵗ yow redresse. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Passion* vi. (1616) 58 A man that redresses himselfe to a kingdome, would euer take delite to speake of it.

†c. To guide or lead (a person) *to* oneself. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 113 b, She dide do make fires and a light..for to redresse Iason and Argos to herward.

†6. To put (things) in order; to arrange. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. v. 60 Lete the Iugement be yeuen as ryght wylle rewarden and soo may fynal pees be redressyd bitwene bothe partes. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 253 The Romanes didde redresse and redacte these lawes of Salon in to x tables. *c* 1500 *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* 371 Thenne the kerver shall goo unto the cuppebord, and redresse and ordeyn wafers in to towayles. *c* 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* (Percy Soc.) 6 Erly in the mornynge se ye ryse, Your werke and laboure to redresse. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 15 They redresse and order matters by money, Brybes, Fees, Ciuill penaltyes.

†b. To bring back *to* the proper order; to shift *to* the proper place. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 193 The two bretheren .. went fro bataill to batayll and there as fawte was of ordynaunce, they redressed theire peple to it. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* G j, If any parcell were put by error in any other parcell there as it should not bee, and that you would redresse it vnto the proper place there it ought to be set.

†c. To make conformable *to* something. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 182 Thys conseyl schold euer be occasyon to redresse the affectys of the prynce to the ordur of the law.

†7. To restore or bring back (a thing or person) to a proper state; to put right, or in good order, again; to mend, repair. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 709 Another Threban mayden ..ffor oon of Macidonye hadde hire oppressed She with hire deeth hir maydenhede redressed. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 241 Goynge afor mette dryuth away the ventositeis, redressith the body. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 206/2 In lystris was a contracte which he losed and redressid. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 36 Sad Aesculapius far apart Emprisond was..For that Hyppolytus rent corse he did redresse. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* ii. 7 The ship redrest as well as time and place could afford, we still made forward.

†b. To put (a matter, or state of things) right again; to reform, amend, improve. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 375 Whan that the cas required it, The commune profit koude she redresse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 20 Alle thynges may be redressed and reformed, saue euil dedis. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 135 The estate of relligion and orders of priesthoode were newlie sifted and redressed. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 182 b, That they redresse and pourge their churches. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxii. 26 Rise God, judge thou the earth in might, This wicked earth redress. 1716 POPE *Iliad* VI. 91 Now had..frighted Troy within her Walls retir'd; Had not sage Helenus her State redrest. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 176 E'en here content can spread a charm, Redress the clime, and all its rage disarm.

c. To correct, emend. *rare.*

1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. III. ii. 325 Nor am I out of my own Possession, whilst there is a Person left within; who has Power to dispute the Appearances, and redress the Imagination. 1796 HAMILTON in *Washington's Writ.* (1892) XIII. 190 *note*, You mentioned to me your wish, that I should redress a certain paper, which you had prepared. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 73 The material estimate of worth should be redressed by a moral standard.

d. To adjust again. (Chiefly with *balance.*)

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 213 [He] sees aloft the red right arm Redress the eternal scales. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 44 Unless the balance had been redressed by a great transfer of power from the crown to the parliament. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5. 197 At an earlier time the personal greatness of Edward might have redressed the balance.

†8. To restore (a person) to happiness or prosperity; to save, deliver *from* misery, death, etc. *Obs.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 22737 (Trin.) Whenne he coom furst vs to redresse He coom al wip mekenesse. 14.. *Hymn Virg.* 25 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 82 Redres mans sowle from alle mysery. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G vj, Saint Eustace ..lost goodes and children for the space of xiii yere and then god redressed hym ageyne. 1535 *Goodly Prymer* (1834) 132 Wash me O Lord, in his blood,..redress me in his resurrection. *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Wks.* (S.T.S.) 324 The hevynnis King is cled in our nature, Ws fro the deth with ransoun for to redress. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxc. 1183 So as hee may .. not onely forgiue vs all our sinnes, .. but also rid vs cleane of them, and redresse vs.

9. To set (a person) right, by obtaining, or (more rarely) giving, satisfaction or compensation for the wrong or loss sustained.

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 204 Go brynge hym to his fader courte...Ryȝte by þe mydday to redresse his moder. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 368 That thai suld redres all Scottismen offendit be thame. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 109 They came..to be redressed by him for divers grievances. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 59 'Tis thine, O King, the afflicted to redress. 1753 FOOTE *Englishm. in Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 55, I indeed have wrong'd, but will redress you. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 491 If our gracious sovereign does not order us to be redressed in fifty-four hours, such steps will be taken, as will astonish our dear countrymen. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 339 You .. will redress Him, whom the laws of discipline and Venice Permit not to protect himself. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South* I. xix. 375 How am I to be redressed for the loss of my property?

refl. 1860 L. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* I. 168 The time had..arrived for the people to redress themselves.

10. To remedy or remove (trouble or distress of any kind).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 192 Who may me helpe, who may my harm redresse. *c* 1375 *Canticum de Creatione* 953 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 136 God shel come .. And shel redressen mannes nede In riȝt and in leute. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 41 Swich an advocatrice who can dyvyne..our grieves to redresse. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1359 For thyne estat is gewyne to Redress Thar ned. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 106, I can neither remember our miseries without griefe, nor redresse our mishaps without grones. 1617 FLETCHER *Valent.* II. iii, Their duty And ready service shall redress their needs. 1714 *Spect.* No. 611 P 2, I flatter my self, you will..if possible, redress a Misfortune my self and several others of my Sex lie under. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 214 Every want that stimulates the breast Becomes a source of pleasure when redrest. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 25 There is no calamity which right words will not begin to redress.

b. To cure, heal, relieve (a disease, wound, etc.). Also in fig. context.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XII. xii, Syr Tristram now be we mette for or we departe we wille redresse our old sores. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Knowl., acquaint.*, etc. 8 Allectuary arrectyd to redres These feuerous axys, the dedely wo and payne [etc.]. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 45 The frosty snowes may not redresse my heat. 1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. lxxii, Or, whether 'tis not time we should have rest And this confusion, and our wounds redrest. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 383 Which may be to thee instead of .. eyesalve to redresse thy blindnesse. *a* 1687 VILLIERS (*Dk. Buckhm.*) *Poems* (1775) 143 Such carbuncles .. As no Hungarian water can redress. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 521 The frenzy of the brain may be redressed By medicine well applied. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 160/2 This is a species of fracture..which can..be readily redressed.

†c. To remove, take away (a disability). *Obs.*

1560 DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 290 To pardon his fault, to redresse the outlawery dew for his offence.

†d. To put away, get over (sorrow). *Obs.*

1583 GREEN *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 240 Mamilia had by the space of a weeke..something redressed her sorrow.

11. To set right, repair, rectify (something suffered or complained of): a. a wrong.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 959 (1008) Þer-with mene I fynally the peyne, .. Fully to slen and euery wrong redresse. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 158 To hym longyth nedes to Esplete, .. wronges to redresse. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 224 It slakis ire off wrang thai suld radres. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 308, I woulde se all theyr wrongis redreste. 1660 WALLER *To the King on his return* 62 Armies and fleets..Owned their great Sovereign, and redressed his wrong. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* III. viii, The sword of Athol Was never drawn but to redress the wrongs His country suffer'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 795 A heart To feel, and courage to redress her wrongs. 1862 SHIRLEY (J. Skelton) *Nugæ Crit.* x. 444 The wrong indeed was redressed, as far as redress was possible.

absol. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 47 Speake, strike, redresse. Brutus, thou sleep'st: awake.

b. damage, injury, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4917 [To] redresse vs the domage, þat he don has. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 126 Those bitter Iniuries..I doubt not, but with Honor to redresse. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 16 He hoped the King of England would redresse some iniuries done to subiectes of this state by some of his. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiii. 209 It rested with Austria to prevent or redress the threatened outrage. 1878 P'CESS ALICE *Mem.* (1884) 367 The Opposition seems to me .. to have done her a greater harm than can ever be redressed.

c. a grievance or complaint.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 170 This containes our generall Grieuances: Each several Article herein redress'd [etc.]. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 8. 52, [I] bring a Complaint before you, which it is your Province to redress. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvi. 293 Some persons .. believed that it would be safer to prevent than to redress grievances. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxi, At present it was not understood that he had redressed any grievances.

12. To correct, amend, reform or do away with (a bad or faulty state of things, now *esp.* an abuse).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 696 They wolde han writen of men more wikkednesse Than all the mark of Adam may redresse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 268 To redresse At hom the grete unrihtwisnesse. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 149/2 To redresse the defaultes of the said maire and constables. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 71 The general fautys and mysordurys.., wych by commyn counseyle and gud pollycy may be redressyd. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 130 Our detestable cursings..which very few magistrates..go about to redresse. 1634 H. R. *Salerne's Regim.* 33 For such Wines redresse and amend the coldnesse of Complexion. 1675 MARVELL *Let. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. 1872–5 I. 258 The Atheism, Profanenesse, and Impiety among the people were one point to be redressed. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 446 P 4 That the Lewdness of our Theatre should be .. so well exposed, and so little redressed. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 632 Ever anxious to redress The abuses of her sacred charge. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* II. 77 Spiritual despotism is necessarily redressed or excluded when theology is reformed. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 5. 254 In a vigorous campaign he pacified Ireland while redressing the abuses of its government.

†b. To settle (discord or debate). *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 191 ȝif þere fil ony discord bytwene the tweyn, þe þridde schulde redresse it. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 [If] eny debat chaunselich falle.., þe same maistres and breþeren shul do her diligence trewly to redresse it.

†c. To repair the want of. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 437 The consent of the mother or guardians, if unreasonably withheld, might be redressed and supplied by the judge.

†13. To repair (an action); to atone for (a misdeed or offence). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Know Thyself* 56 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 Who-so greueþ hym is worþi to go To helle fuyr but he hit redres. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 241, I am al redy to redresce The gilt of which I me confesse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3302 And eke thee caste, If that thou maist, to gete thee defence For to redresse thi first offence. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 18 Vnlawful vsurpation a penitent affection must redresse.

†14. *Sc.* a. To restore, give back. *Obs. rare.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. ii. (S. T. S.) I. 134 Gif þe gudis of tarquinis war nocht redressit [L. *reddita*]. 1536—*Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 328 The nobillis of Ingland..causit all the saidis guddis to be redressit.

†b. To make good (a bill). *Obs.*

1565 [see REDRESSING *vbl. sb.*¹]. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 307 He wilbe compellit to answer and redresse the said bill.

†15. ? To win or take by force. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvi. 153 The Cleonæan Lyons spoyles for her I would redresse. I would the Lernan Hydras heads with sword and fire suppress.

Hence **Redre·ssed** *ppl. a.*¹, **Redre·ssing** *ppl. a.*

1845–6 DE QUINCEY *Shelley* Wks. 1857 VI. 3 *note*, The boyish period in which these redressing corrections occurred to me. 1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.* 164 Current, Rectified...Synonym—Redressed Current.

Redress (rĭdre·s), *v.*² Also re-dress. [RE- 5 a.] To dress again, in senses of the vb.

1739 G. OGLE *Gualtherus & Griselda* 88 Griselda may redress her, or retire. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 609 Yet was Chaucer to him a poet whom he might re-dress with advantage. 1847 SINGER *Wayland Smith* p. xxxix, The maidens, not being able to re-dress themselves, utter loud cries of terror. 1859 *Six Yrs. Trav. Russia* II. v. 67 It appears that the Russians re-dress all furs that they import. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 560 But I .. shut up the doors and windows..while I am dressing, or rather redressing.

Hence **Redre·ssed** *ppl. a.*²

1872 *City Press* 6 Apr., The Engineers had reported that this street could be repaved with re-dressed stone.

Redressable (rĭdre·săb'l), *a.* [f. REDRESS *v.*¹] That may be redressed; admitting of redress.

1688 *Pr. of Orange's Declar., with Animadv.* 14 Are they not Redressable by a Parliament? 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 398 It would be well..if these societies occupied themselves more with specific and redressable grievances.

Redressal (rĭdre·săl). [f. as prec. + -AL.] = REDRESS *sb.*

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 1 The redressal of the balance of representation. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* May 689 All hope of the redressal of her grievances had become extinct.

Redresser (rĭdre·sə1). [f. as prec. + -ER¹. Cf. F. *redresseur* (16th c.).] One who redresses or rectifies (esp. a wrong). Also = REDRESSOR (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxxiv. (1869) 154 Of redressere ne of vndertakere thei taken no keepe. 1540 PALSGRAVE tr. *Fullonius' Acolastus* III. iii, That same moste beste redresser or reformer is God, whose hande gouerneth ..all thynges. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* VI. 742 For feare lest they feele him once a redresser, and reuenger of his owne cause. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. IV. XXV, The famous Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the redresser of injuries. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 27 The fighter of the duel no longer pretends to be a glorious redresser of the wrongs of strangers. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xvii. (1866) 298 The redressers of the poor man's wrongs. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. IV. iii. 266, I also in my time must meet the sure Redresser.

Redressing (rĭdre·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. REDRESS *v.*¹] The action of REDRESS *v.*¹ in various senses.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 86 It nedith forto haue a redressing of it into accordaunce with lawe of kinde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 169 b, For redressynge and releuynge of mannes necessytees. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 404 For redressing of the saidis billis and expenssis. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 292 It behoveth the magistrate to set in..for the rectifying and redressing thereof. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2843/2 To take care about Redressing of the Mint. 1711–12 SWIFT *Let. on Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. I. 183 A grievance, the redressing of which is to be your own work. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 183 Every want thus becomes a means of pleasure, in the redressing. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Dec. 5/2 A straight way to the redressing of grievances.

Redressing (rĭdre·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. REDRESS *v.*²] The action or result of dressing again.

1889 JACOBS *Æsop* I. 156 The majority are a redressing of the ordinary Æsop.

Redre·ssive, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. REDRESS *v.*¹ + -IVE.] Seeking to redress, bringing redress.

1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 360 The generous band, Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive search'd Into the horrors of the gloomy jail.

Redre·ssless, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. REDRESS *sb.* + -LESS.] Without redress, or the possibility of this.

1611 COTGR., *Irremediable*, remedilesse, redreslesse.

Redre·ssment. [f. REDRESS *v.*¹ + -MENT, perh. after F. *redressement* (12th c.).] The act of redressing; redress.

1643 HUNTON *Treat. Monarchy* I. ii. 11 It must be yeelded to..without repeale or redressement by any created power. 1644 — *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* ii. 8 If they come with pretence of Authority, there may be seeking redressement above from Authority. 1822 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 353 The redressment of mental vagaries would be an enterprise more than Quixotic. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Redressment*, reduction of a dislocation, or correction of a deformity.

Redre·ssor. [f. REDRESS *v.*¹ + -OR¹.] One who, or that which, redresses; *spec.* in *Surg.* (see quot. 1884).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 746/2 *Redressor* (Sur-

gical), a replacing instrument, e. g. the uterine redressor. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 4/7 The Power which has long been the redressor of Christian grievances against the Turk.

Re-dri·ll, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To drill again. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., It is observed, page 2, of General Rules and Regulations, that every soldier, on his return from long absence, must be re-drilled before he is permitted to act in the ranks of his company. 1822 *Regul. & Ord. Army* (1844) 90 Soldiers, on returning from Furlough, are to be re-drilled until reported fit to rejoin their Troops or Companies.

Redri·ve, *v.* [RE-.] To drive back (again). 1594 WILLOBY *La Avisa* xl. 8 Penelope With all her wordes could not redryue Her sutors. *a* 1700 DRYDEN, etc. *Ovid's Amours* II. x. (1724) 285 As to and fro the doubtful Galliot rides, Here driven by Winds, and there redriven by Tydes. 1847 WEBSTER cites SOUTHEY.

Redross, obs. variant of REREDOS.

Red-rot: see RED *a.* 19.

Red-rumped, *a. Ornith.* Having a red rump. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 367 The red-rumped Parrot.. is one of the largest of the Parrot-kind. 1776 P. BROWN *Illustr. Zool.* 70 The Red-rumped wax-billed Finch. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. II. 420 Red-rumped Oriole. *Oriolus hæmorrhæus.* 1815 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IX. I. 194 Red-Rumped Woodpecker (*Picus capensis*). *Ibid.* 405 Red-Rumped Bunting (*Emberiza quadricolor*). 1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallowtribe* (ed. 6) 75 *Fringilla Montium*, twite, or Redrumped linnet. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Red-rumped thrush*, the missel thrush.

Redruthite (re·druːbəit). [f. *Redruth*, the name of a town in Cornwall + -ITE 1.] A native sulphide of copper; copper glance, chalcocite. 1849 J. NICOL *Manual Mineral.* 473. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* 399 Cuprous Sulphide occurs native as copper-glance or redruthite.

Red sanders. Also 7 **saunder**, 8–9 **saunders**. [See SANDERS.] Red sandalwood or ruby-wood; the wood of an East Indian tree, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, used in dyeing, and formerly employed in medicine as an astringent and tonic. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 23 There are also in this Iland many woddes that bringe footh redde sanders. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 67 Rede sandels hinder the flowinge of humores to the paites of the bodye, and strengthen the gummes and stomach. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* x. 68 The Hearbs..are such as come neare to a rednesse..Horehound, Hemlock, red Sanders. 1698 SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 73 Of Red Saunder, of *Lignum Aloes*, each half an Ounce. 1736 BAILEY *House h. Dict.* 206 If you would have the comfits red infuse some red Saunders in the water. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 410 Red sanders is the name given in this country to the wood of the *pterocarpus santalinus*, a large tree which grows upon the Coromandel coast and other parts of India, especially Ceylon. 1868 W. RITCHIE *Script. Test. agst. Intox. Wine* viii. 196 Tincture of red Sanders or cudbear were extensively used.

attrib. 1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 287/1 Red Saunders Wood..is also brought from the East Indies. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 165 Red Sanders-wood,..a reddish-brown dye, used for woollen cloths.

† **Red-sear**, *v. Obs.* Also 8 **-seer**. [app. f. *red-share* RED-SHIRE *a.*, with assimilation of the second element to SEAR *v.*] (See quots.) 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* i. 8 If it be too hot it will Red-sear, that is break or crack under the Hammer while it is working between Hot and Cold. *Ibid.* 13 Spanish Iron would be as good as Swedish Iron were it not subject to Red-sear (as Work-men phrase it) that is to crack betwixt hot and cold. [Hence in Holme *Armoury* (1688), Harris *Lex. Techn.* II. (1710), Chambers *Cycl.* (1727–41), etc.]

So **Red-sear** *a. rare.* = RED-SHORT *a.* 1798 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.* v. 867 Red-short or Red-sear iron. Malleable when cold, but brittle when red-hot. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* 334/2 *Red-sear Iron*, a defect in iron which causes it to become brittle when heated, and to break when forged.

Re·d-shank(s, re·dshank.

1. One who has red legs; *spec.* a. (chiefly in *pl.*) One of the Celtic inhabitants of the Scottish Highlands and of Ireland. Now only *Hist.*

The name was app. given in allusion to the colour of the bare legs reddened by exposure, and not for the reason assigned in quot. 1818.

1542 ELDER *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Bannatyne Misc.* (1827) I. 10 The Yrische lordes of Scotland, commonly callit the Reddshanckes, and by historiographouris, Pictis. *Ibid.* 13 Wherfore they call ws in Scotland Reddshankes,..goynge alwaies bair leggide and bair footide [etc.]. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 132 The other parte of Irland is called the wilde Irysh; and the Redshankes be among them. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 658/2 The O-Neales are neerelye allyed..to the Earle of Argile, from whom they use to have all theyr succours of those Scotts and Reddshankes. 1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* D ij b, I will rather wed a most perfidious Redshanke. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1851) 580 By thir actions we might rather judg them to be a generation of High-land Theevs and Redshanks. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs' Supplic.* II. (1741) 137 That Red-shank sullen, Once challenged for stealling Beef. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July, Let. i, The mountaineers of Wales, and the redshanks of Ireland. 1818 JAMIESON in *Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.* I. 74 *note*, In the Lowlands of Scotland, the rough-footed Highlanders were called red-shanks, from the colour of the red-deer hair. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 182 There might be knives again; these red-shanks are unco grudgeful.

b. (See quot.) 1846 *New Monthly Mag.* Feb. 181 'Yer dinner's ready, sir', screamed a red-shank from the house. [*Ibid.* 180 *note*, A term applied in Connaught to ladies, who consider stockings a superfluity.]

c. A red-stockinged person; a cardinal. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* II. ii. 6 What have we here? A cardinal or two..How the old red-shanks scamper!

2. *Ornith.* A wading bird (*Totanus calidris*) of the snipe family (*Scolopacidæ*), so called from the colour of its legs. See also RED-LEGS 1.

To run (etc.) *like a redshank* (quot. 1804) is a common phrase in north-western dialects. 1525 *L'Estrange Househ.-bk.* in *Archæologia* XXV. 487 Item vj plovers .. iiij redshancks. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The rede schank cryit my fut my fut. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 24/36 Readshanke, *hæmocopedius.* 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 64 The Puet, the Red-shanke, .. are .. to be reiected, as vnwholsome. 1623 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) II. 629 The gray and greene Plouer, some wilde Ducks and Malards, Coots and Red-Shankes. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 108 [The description] seems more agreeable unto some kind of Redshank. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 368 Redshank; this species is found on most of our shores; in the winter time it conceals itself in the gutters; and is generally found single, or at most in pairs. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* vi, He'll run like a red-shank with the news to the castle. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 525 Redshanks are not uncommon in Cornwall, Devonshire, and Dorsetshire. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 774 The body of the Redshank is almost as big as a Snipe's, but its longer neck, wings and legs make it appear a much larger bird.

b. (See quot. 1894.) 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 377 Spotted Redshank. ..Insize it is equal to the greenshank. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 523 As the white spots on the wings .. are permanent in this bird at all ages and seasons, I have preferred calling it the Spotted Redshank. 1863 *Spring & Summer in Lapland* 349 The dusky redshank .. seems a stranger here, but breeds further up in the valley of the Munio. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 775 The name Redshank, prefixed by some epithet as Black, Dusky, or Spotted has also been applied to a larger but allied species—the *Totanus fuscus* of ornithologists.

† c. *Cant.* A duck or drake. *Obs.* 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 83 A quakinge chete or a red shanke, a drake or ducke. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* Song 18 On Redshanks, and Tibs thou shalt ev'ry Day dine.

3. a. A name given to various species of *Polygonum*, esp. *P. persicaria*, the spotted persicaria. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 57 Redshanks; Arsmart. 1798 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.* v. 867 Red Shanks, *Polygonum persicaria.* 1869– in northern dial. glossaries.

b. Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum.* 1757 LISLE *Obs. Husb.* 345 (E. D. S.). 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* II. 78.

c. *Sc.* (See quot.) 1810 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* 376 (Jam.) Should dock-weeds be allowed to remain till they begin to ripen (then called red-shanks) they are not so easily pulled.

4. (See quots.) 1805 YOUNG *Annals Agric.* XLIII. 628 (E. D. D.) The wheat began to change colour, or get into what is called the red shank preparative to ripening. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., When the straw is in the red-shank wheat is said to be nearly ripe.

5. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *red-shank rebel*; **red-shank gambet** = sense 2; **red-shank gull**, the black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus*; † **red-shank pea**, a variety of field-pea. *c* 1650 SIR H. SPOTTISWOODE in Maidment *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844–5) I. 179 In bloud he made The red-shank rebells wade. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 138 They reckon the Henley grey and the red-shank Pease are the best for never broke-up Ground. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 246 A fourth [species] .., the Redshank Gambet, is very abundant in Britain. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 209 From the bright vermilion of its feet and legs it is called Red-shank gull (Ireland).

† **Re·dship.** *Sc. Obs.* [ad. obs. Du. *reedschap* (Kilian), f. *reeden* to set in order, fit out: see REDE *v.*2] Equipment, tackle. Also *attrib.* 1565 *Aberdeen Burgh Reg.* (Jam.), Ane Norroway yaucht, callit the James, with her haill redschip graicht. 1593 *Compt Bk. D. Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) 93 A crear callit the Lamb and hir redschip.

Re·dshire, -share, *a. Metall.* ? *Obs.* [ad. Sw. *rödskär*: see next, and cf. RED-SEAR; also the forms *cold-share, -shire* under COLD-SHORT. In first quot. associated with SHARE *sb.*] Red-short. 1665 D. DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* (1854) 30 The Iron thereof made is very Redshare, which is that if a workman should Draw or Forge out a Share mould fit for a Plough in that red heat, it would crack and not be fit for the use of the Husbandsmans Plough or Share. 1674 J. STURDIE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 696 Some makes Coldshire-Iron, that is, such as is brittle, when it is Cold; another sort makes Redshire, that is, such as is apt to break if it be hammered, when it is of a dark red Heat. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* (1809) II. 361 It does not answer so good a purpose; though it is neither coldshire, nor redshire.

Re·d-short, *a. Metall.* [ad. Sw. *rödskört* (sc. *jern* iron) neut. of *rödskör*, f. *röd* red + *skör* brittle: cf. COLD-SHORT and see prec.] Of iron: Brittle while in a red-hot condition, owing to excess of sulphur in the metal. Cf. HOT-SHORT. 1730, 1773 [see COLD-SHORT]. 1795 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 342 There is another variety called red short, which is malleable when cold, but brittle when ignited. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 52. 383 Notwithstanding the superior quality of this iron, the bars made from it were..so completely red-short, as to drop asunder. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 13 The ore also being free from phosphoric acid, the iron was generally red-short. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* x. 208 Antimony..produces when present in small quantities in malleable iron, a metal which is both cold-short and red-short.

Hence **Red-shortness**, the quality or state of being red-short. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 14 Where much sulphur is present in the ore, it produces in the iron the quality known as 'red-shortness'. 1874 J. A. PHILLIPS *Elem. Metallurgy* (1887) 323 The exact cause of red-shortness in welded iron is not always very clear.

Red-shouldered, *a. Ornith.* Having the shoulder or bend of the wing red, esp. the *red-shouldered buzzard, falcon*, or *hawk* of N. America (*Buteo lineatus*). 1785 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* II. 206 Red Shouldered F[alcon]. 1790 WHITE *Voy. N. S. Wales* App. 263 The Red Shouldered Paroquet..*Psittacus Discolor.* 1792 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* (ed. 2) II. 143 Red-Shouldered Heron. 1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. II. 421 Red-Shouldered Oriole. *Oriolus phœniceus.* 1812 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 86 Red-Shouldered Hawk. *Falco Lineatus*...The Red-Shouldered Hawk is nineteen inches in length. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 622/1 The red-shouldered hawk is a handsome bird.

Re·dskin. Also **red-skin**. [See RED *a.* 5 c.] A North American Indian. 1699 S. SMITH in H. E. Smith *Colonial Days* (1900) 49 Ye firste Meetinge House was solid mayde to withstande ye wicked onsaults of ye Red Skins. 1823 E. JAMES *Long's Exped.* I. 160 The whites will not harm the red-skins when they have them thus in their power. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxiii. (1872) 205 A strong believer in the native virtues of the Redskins, when these savages were treated well. 1890 *Times* 27 Dec. 3/2 After dark the whole band..renewed the attack, Kicking Bear himself leading the redskins.

attrib. 1699 S. SMITH in H. E. Smith *Colonial Days* (1900) 49 My Honoured Father was as Active as ye Redskin Men and sinewy. 1871 LUBBOCK in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* (1872) I. 3 Though the Redskin family is constituted in a manner very unlike ours [etc.]. 1883 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 81/1 A picture of redskin life.

Red snow.

1. Snow reddened by a kind of alga (*Protococcus nivalis*) common in Arctic and Alpine regions. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 976 On St. Josephs day, upon the Mountains call'd Le Langhe, there fell..a great quantity of red, or if you please of bloody Snow. 1820 BAUER *ibid.* CX. 165 The fungi, which constitute the colouring matter of the red snow, discovered in Baffin's Bay..1818. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., It is not impossible that animal as well as vegetable life may exist in red snow, and that real animalcules may have been observed.

2. *transf.* The alga which gives a red colouring to snow. 1825 CARMICHAEL in *App. Parry's Jrnl. 2nd Voy.* 429 On the whole, I should think..that you may safely arrange the Red Snow among the *Palmellæ*. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1890) 345 On several patches of the snow I found the *Protococcus nivalis*, or red snow. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Page Nature* 145 Red snow .. has been discovered spreading over decayed leaves and mosses on the borders of small lakes.

3. *attrib.*, as *red-snow shower*; **red-snow alga** or **plant** = sense 2. 1826 in Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 928 The most remarkable red-snow shower was that which fell..[in] March 1823,..in Tuscany. *Ibid.*, The Lepraria Kermesina, which .. is considered only a particular state of the red-snow plant itself. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., The red snow plant consists, in its mature state, of brilliant globules like fine garnets, seated on, but not immersed in, a gelatinous mass. 1869 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. III. ii. 295 Of those classed with the vegetal kingdom, may be instanced the..red snow alga.

Red spider. A small red spider-like mite (*Tetranychus* or *Acarus telarius*) infesting plants, especially in hothouses. (See also quot. 1824.) 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXV. Table, Of the Taincт or small red Spider. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 58 Destroying the Red Spider and other noxious insects. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 161 The red-spider (*Erythræus telarius*) spinning its web over the under surface of the leaves draws out their juices with its rostrum. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gardening* (ed. 2) § 2271 The red spider is the *Acarus telarius*, and the same name is also applied by gardeners to the scarlet acarus (*A. holosericeus*), the only two British species of the genus which infest plants. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. 232 In this country, the greatest pest of the vinery is the little red spider, whose movements over the leaves and fruit are exceedingly nimble.

Red-spotted, *a.* Marked with red spots. 1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim. Amb.* 1/1 *Cancer ruber*.. Red spotted Crab. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. II. 736 Red spotted Creeper, *Certhia cruentata* (Linn.). ..Its native place is Bengal. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. II. 496 Red-Spotted snake. *Coluber Coccineus*...Black snake, with yellow back spotted with red. 1883 *Century Mag.* Dec. 163/2 That beautiful inhabitant of fresh water, the red-spotted trout.

Redstart (re·dstɑːt). *Ornith.* [f. RED *a.* + START (ME. *stert*, OE. *steort*) tail: cf. RED-TAIL 1. Parallel forms are Du. *roodstaartje*, Flem. *-steertje* († *-steertken*), Da. and Sw. *rödstjert*, G. *rotsterz.*]

1. A common European singing-bird (*Ruticilla phœnicurus*), so named from its red tail, which it has a habit of moving quickly from side to side. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 33/41 Redstarte, *rutacilla.* 1632 SHERWOOD, The Redstert, or Redtaile, *rossignol de muraille, rubienne.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* To Rdr. c 2 Who can determine what becomes of Cranes, Cuckoes,.. Red-starts, that some are seen onely in Summer, some in Winter? 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Redstert* (Rubicilla), a certain Bird so called from its red tail. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* lx, The song of the redstart is superior, though somewhat like that of the whitethroat. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Naturalist* 204 We have no bird more assiduous in attentions to their young than the red-start. 1840 *Cuvier's*

Anim. Kingd. 190 The White-fronted Redstart .. is a common summer visitant in many parts of Britain. 1884 JEFFERIES in *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Mar. 131/1 A brightly coloured bird, the redstart, appears suddenly in spring.

b. *Black redstart*, a related species, *Ruticilla titys*, occurring in southern England and common on the European continent.

1836 EYTON *Rarer Brit. Birds* 7 Black Redstart. *Ficedula Tithys.* This Redstart inhabits chiefly the warmer parts of Europe. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 776 The males of the Black Redstart seem to be more than one year in acquiring their full plumage.

c. *attrib.* with *warbler* (= prec. senses).

1817 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* X. II. 670 Redstart Warbler. (*Sylvia Phœnicurus.*) *Ibid.* 673 Grey Redstart Warbler. (*Sylvia Gibraltariensis.*)

2. An American fly-catching warbler, *Setophaga ruticilla*, outwardly resembling the common European redstart but generically distinct from it.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 211 Red Start, *Ruticilla Americana.* 1808 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* I. 105 The American Redstart builds frequently in low bushes. 1812 *Ibid.* V. 119 The Redstart extends very generally over the United States. 1831 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* I. 202 The insect secured, the lovely Redstart reascends, perches, and sings a different note. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 777 The American Redstart .., belonging to the purely New-World Family *Muiotiltidæ*, and to a genus which contains about a dozen species.

†**3.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1738 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 52 This Bird was brought from Bengall in the year 1734, without any Name being affixt to it; .. I shall beg leave to call it by the Name of the Bengall Redstart.

Red-streak. Also 7 -strake.

1. A red-streaked apple formerly highly esteemed for making cider.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* i. 6 Thus the famous Red-strake of Hereford-shire is a pure Wilding, and within the memory of some now living sirnamed the Scudamores Crab. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 209 Above all Cider-fruit, the Redstreak hath obtain'd the preference. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 32 Let every Tree in every Garden own The Red-Streak as supream. 1750 SHENSTONE *Rural Elegance* 31 Is not the red-streak's future juice The source of your delight? 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 238 The species called the red-streak, is mostly preferred; but of late years, these orchards have been much subject to a blight. 1875 F. J. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 16 We began to pass through apple-orchards, in which the 'redstreak' flourished in its native soil.

b. The cider made from this. (Cf. 3.)

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2129, I have had as good Redstrake as ever I drank in any place. 1709 E. SMITH *Poem J. Philips* 64 Redstreak he quaffs beneath the Chianti Vine, Gives Tuscan yearly for thy Scud'more's Wine. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *South-Hams*, That noble rough cyder which is generally preferred to the soft sickly Hereford redstreak.

2. *transf.* A girl with red cheeks.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, Then turning to Liddy, he added—'What say you, my pretty Redstreak?' 1776 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) VI. 219 The rural lass with ruddy cheeks, The Redstreak we may name.

3. *attrib.*, as *red-streak apple, cider, face.*

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* 25 So does the Red-strake-Cider of the Vale excell any other Cider of the forcible soil. *Ibid.* 27 M. Philips .. shewed me a very fair large Red-strake apple. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 12, I gave him a dozen bottles of Red-Streak Cyder. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii, That redstreak country face. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 721/1 Those most esteemed for cyder are.. the redstreak apple, the whitsour [etc.].

Hence †**Red-streaked** *a.*, made from red-streaks. For other uses of the comb., see RED *a.* 14 a, 14 b.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* 26 Red-cheek'd and Red-strak'd Musts of several kinds. *Ibid.*, A richer Red-strak'd-cider of a .. fulvous or ruddy colour.

Red-tail (re·dtēil).

1. = REDSTART 1 (and 1 b).

1552 ELYOT, *Ruticilla*, a little birde called a red tayle. 1611 COTGR., *Rubienne*, the Red-taile, or Starke; a small bird. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Bunting, redtaile. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Red*, A red tail, *Phoenicurus.* 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. II. 425 Red Tail. *Motacilla erithacus.* A Trifle bigger than the Redstart. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 412 *Redstart*...Provincial.—Redtail. Brantail. Firetail. 1869– in dial. glossaries (Northumbld., Lonsd., E. Anglia, Som.). 1896 MORRIS & TEGETMEIER *Nests Brit. Birds* II. 66 Black Redstart.—Black Red-Tail.

b. *U. S.* The red-tailed buzzard (*Buteo borealis*).

1812 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 75 Early next morning the unfortunate Red-tail was found a prisoner.

2. †a. The rudd. *Obs.* b. A name of several American fishes (see quots.).

1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* Index, The Rud or Red-tail. 1876 GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* (1877) XIII. v. 15 *Carassius auratus*..Red-tail. 1877 JORDAN *Ibid.* IX. 29 *note*, Vulgar names [of Kentuckian Shiner]: Indian Chub, Red-tail, Shiner. *Ibid.* 37 *note*, Vulgar names [of Red-tail Sucker]: Red-horse, Red-tail, Horse-fish [etc.].

3. *attrib.*, as *red-tail hawk, lizard, parrot, sucker, warbler.*

1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 244 Red-tail Lizard. *Lacerta Cruenta.* 1817 *Ibid.* X. II. 674 Red-Tail Warbler (*Sylvia Erithracus*). 1820 RAFINESQUE in *Smithson. Coll.* (1877) XIII. IX. 37 Red-tail Sucker, *Catostomus Erythrurus.* 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 406/1 The red-tail hawk has his story of a cold wintry day. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 58 The wearer's hair aglow with red-tail parrots' feathers.

Red-tailed, *a.* Having a red tail.

Red-tailed buzzard or *hawk*, a common North American hawk; the upper side of the tail is red in the adult bird.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. v. 7 That red-tail'd humble Bee I speake of. 1611 COTGR., *Rosse*,..a small red-tayld lake-fish. 1771 PENNANT *Synopsis Quadrup.* 133 Red-tailed Monkey: .. rump and half the tail deep orange-colored, almost red. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. II. 259 Red-Tailed Gallinule. .. This species inhabits Ceylon. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 335 The chattering of the red-tailed parrot. 1812 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 75 The Red-tailed Hawk is most frequently seen in the lower parts of Pennsylvania during the severity of winter. 1824 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XII. I. 222 Red-tailed Crake (*Ortygometra phœnicura*). 1839 AUDUBON *Synopsis Birds N. Amer.* 6 *Buteo borealis.* Red-tailed Buzzard. Red-tailed Hawk. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* 199 Pirouetting on the deck below with a red-tailed demon.

Red-tape, red tape.

a. Tape of a red colour such as is commonly used in securing legal and official documents. Hence b. Excessive formality or attention to routine; rigid or mechanical adherence to rules and regulations.

1696–1715 *Maryland Laws* IV. (1723) 12 The Map .. upon the Backside thereof sealed with his Excellency's Seal at Arms on a Red Cross with Red Tape. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxi, Drawing from his pocket a budget of papers, and untying the red tape. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 274 His brain was little better than red tape and parchment. 1869 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 141 All the morning at the custom-house, plagued with red tape. 1873 SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vii. 170 After ceaseless ridicule of red-tape, the petition is for more red-tape.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. i, The men of more dazzling genius began to sneer at the red-tape minister as a mere official manager of details. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 353 Keep your red-tape clerks, your influentialities, your important businesses. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 144 Those who framed the red-tape code were not men of business. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 304 The regions of red-tape-tied officialism.

Hence **Red-taped** *a.*, tied with red tape; affected with the spirit of red-tape. **Red-ta·pedom,** the sphere or spirit of red-tape. **Red-ta·per** = RED-TAPIST. **Red-ta·pery** = RED-TAPISM. **Red-ta·pified** *a.*, characterized by red-tape.

1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* vii, Documents, numbered, scheduled, and *red-taped. 1890 *Nature* 29 May 106/2 The unimpressionable mind of the red-taped official. 1850 *Times* 31 Aug. 4/4 Mr. Carlyle has, we know, denounced *red-tapedom in all its forms. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 33 Calling at clubs, closeted with *red-tapers. 1893 *Ch. Times* 20 Oct. 1065/1 The clergyman who refuses..is a miserable red-taper. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 654 These were the great heroes of the *red-tapery. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 14 Feb. 153/1 [To] lessen the rates and provide an antidote to red-tapery in education. 1895 *Lougm. Mag.* Aug. 386, I had not..exaggerated the..*redtapefied way in which things were done.

Red-ta·pish, *a.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Characterized or infected by red-tapism.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 94 One Intellect still really human, and not redtapish. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 635 Close bodies tend to become narrow and redtapish.

Red-ta·pism. Also -tapeism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The spirit or system of red-tape.

1855 (*title*) Red-tapeism; its cause, by one behind the scenes. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 79 There appears to have prevailed the usual red-tapeism and circumlocution. 1882 M. WILLIAMS *Leaves Life* (1890) II. 296 Was there ever a greater piece of red-tapism than the letter which has been read from the Home Office?

Red-ta·pist. Also -tapeist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who adheres strictly or mechanically to official routine.

1842 R. FORD in Knapp *Life Borrow* (1899) II. App. i. 315 Red-tapists hatched in the hotbeds of jobbery. 1856 DORAN *Knights & Days* xxii. 374 There is a good deal of the red-tapist in our moralist after all. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* June 827 The official red-tapeists who seek to carry minutes, memoranda, and returns into every department of life.

Red-throated, *a. Ornith.* Having a red throat.

1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. I. 38 Red-throated Huming Bird. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 365 The red-throated Parrot; this is an extreamely beautiful species; it is of the size of a large pigeon. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. I. 97 Red-throated Falcon. .. Inhabits Cayenne, and other parts of South America. 1809 SHAW *Zool. Lect.* I. v. 187 One of the most common, as well as one of the most beautiful of all the Humming-birds is the *Trochilus Colubris* or red-throated Humming-bird. 1896 MORRIS & TEGETMEIER *Nests Brit. Birds* I. 152 The only claim of the Red-throated Pipit to be considered as a British bird [etc.].

b. *esp.* Red-throated diver, †ducker, or loon (see quots. and DIVER 2 a).

1747 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. II. 97 Red-throated Ducker or Loon. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 415 The Red throated Diver. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 253 The Red-throated Loon..[is] still smaller and much commoner. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 337 The Red-throated Diver is the smallest species of the genus, as well as the most common. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 152 The common species of *Colymbus* is *C. septentrionalis*, known as the Red-throated Diver from an elongated patch of dark bay colour which distinguishes the throat of the adult in summer-dress.

Re·d-top.

1. *attrib.* Having a red top; red-topped.

c 1800 T. GIBBS *Catal. Seeds*, Red-top Turnip. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Companion* 331/1 Red-top grass. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* July 247/1 They began with red-top clover.

2. *U. S.* A kind of bent-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris* (also called 'English grass' and 'herd's grass'), highly valued for pasture. *False red-top* (see latest quots.). *Tall red-top*, a tall reddish grass, *Triodia cuprea.*

1819 WARDEN *United States* II. 8 The grasses are: White clover, white top and red top. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 65 *Tricuspis*... This grass is called Red-top in the Southern States of N. America. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Companion* 228 Red-top, the herds-grass of the middle and southern States..is indigenous, perennial, and valuable for hay and pasture. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 613 *Tricuspis seslerioides.* False Red-top. *Ibid.* 614 *Poa serotina.* Meadow Red-top. 1860 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 382 *Poa serotina*, Late Poa. Fowl Meadow Grass. False Red-top.

3. A variety of turnip.

c 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 6 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, About one-third of the whole crop consists of Swedish turnips, ..the remainder of the white Norfolk and the red-tops.

Red-topped: see RED *a.* 14 a, b, c.

Reduable, variant of REDEVABLE *a. Obs.*

†**Redu·b,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. In 6 redoube. [f. the vb., or ad. F. *radoub* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] Remedy, improvement.

1549 EDW. VI in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. I. XXV. 211 [The King] thought good .. straightly to charge and command him that .. he should have an earnest and special regard to the redoube of these things.

†**Redu·b,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 redubb(e, -doub(e, -do(u)bbe. [ad. AF. *redubber* (13th c., hence also AL. *redubbare*), f. *re-* RE- + *dubber* DUB *v.*1 Cf. F. *radouber* (15th c.). See also REDOUBLE *v.*8

The word is very frequent in 16th c. English, esp. in state papers and other official documents.]

1. *trans.* To repair or restore (a damaged thing).

1522 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 113 Many of your shippes were disgarnysshed of their mastes, cables, ankers, and other takelyng, in such wise that fewe or none of theym can be sufficiently redubbed or furnisshed to do any service on the see for this yere. 1536 *Ibid.* 470 That our honour, touched by this your assemblee and insurrection, may .. again be redubbed, to the knowleage of the world.

2. To put right, remedy, improve (a bad state of things).

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 109 If every one of their college had with such good heart regarded that calamity .. it had been much less and sooner redubbed. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 444 If desteny .. would have permitted me After my wil my sorrow to redoub. 1562 CHALONER in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1863) VII. v. 440 *note*, I told him that the state of things was easely so redubbed, as he should haue cause..to be of another opinion.

3. To make up for, amend, correct (a mistake, fault, etc.).

1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 110 Redubbe yt my lord in the Just punyshment of his Traytours Carkas. 1542 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, XVII. 592 A wise grave man, to redubbe the lightness of your late Governour. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 5 b, This imperfeccion I haue to my litle power so laboured to redoub.

4. To remedy, redress (something suffered).

1547 EDW. VI *Injunct.* § 18 No man shall .. redubbe and requite one wronge with another, or be his awne judge. 1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* Sess. 2 c. 1 § 2 Unlesse so great an iniustice .. be redubbed, .. plagues and strokes are like to increase. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1353 A dishonor wherewith this realm shall be blotted, vntyll God shall giue power to redubbe it with some like requitall to the French.

b. To requite (a person) *with* something. Also with double obj. *rare.*

1557–8 PHAER *Æneid* VI. R j, O gods redubbe them vengeance iust. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 459 Yet hitherto we haue not redubbed you with any one Lie.

5. To make up, restore (money expended).

1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 48 Suche a revenue..as maye..in time of peax bothe redubbe that which shalbe in warre expended [etc.].

Hence †**Redu·bbing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1527 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 228 Praying God that I may have grace .. for the redubbing of the premisses. 1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 537 It may partely tende to a redobbinge of that they have done. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Rebell.* 41 What was to be done for the redubbinge of that vnhappie chaunce?

Redu·bber. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also -our, -or. [ad. AF. *redubbour, redobeour* (Britton), agent-n. f. *redubber* to REDUB. App. never actually current as an Eng. word.] (See quots.)

[1284 *Act* 12 *Edw. I* (*Stat. Wallie*) c. 4 De Redobatoribus [*v.r.* Redubatoribus] pannorum furatorum, eos in novam formam redigentibus et veterem mutantibus. 1292 BRITTON I. XXX. § 3 De redubbours achataunte a escient dras emblez, et les attirent en autre fourme.]

1616 BULLOKAR *Engl. Expos.*, *Redobbour*, he that wittengly bulieth stollen cloth, and turneth it into some other fashion. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Redubbours*, are those that buy cloth, which they know to be stoln, and turn it into some other form or fashion. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Redubbor.* 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Redubber.* 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 83 *note*, It is forbidden that any redubber of clothes..shall dwell elsewhere than in cities or boroughs.

Redubble, obs. form of REDOUBLE *v.*

†**Redu·ce,** *sb. Obs.*—1 [f. next.] Reduction.

1549 EDW. VI in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 692/1 That from hencefourth ye haue an earnest & special regard to the reduce of these things.

Reduce (rĭdiū·s), *v.* Also 5 reduyse, 5–7 reduse. [ad. L. *reducĕre* to bring back, restore, replace, f. *re-* RE- + *ducĕre* to lead, bring. Cf. F. *reduire* (14th c., Oresme) and †*reducer* (15th c.), Sp. *reducir*, It. *ridurre.*]

The original sense of the word, 'to bring back', has now

almost entirely disappeared, the prominent modern sense being 'to bring down' or 'to diminish'. A clear arrangement of the various uses (many of them found only in the language of the 15–17th centuries) is rendered difficult by the extent to which the different shades of meaning tend to pass into or include each other.

I. *trans.* †**1.** To bring back, recall (a thing or person) *to* one's memory, mind, etc. *Obs.* (Common in 16th c.)

c 1375 *Sc. Troy-bk.* (Horstmann) II. 2973 Redusand to his fresche memore His deidly dreme, he saw before. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 383 Leste that he scholde reduce to his mynde the dethe of his sonne by the sighte of theyme. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 45 Ane similitude of hell, Reducyng to our mynd..Goustly schaddois of eild and grisly deid. 1559 in Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 437 It will pleise your Grace reduce to your remembrance, how..we required [etc.]. 1594 Pelle *Battle of Alcazar* III. iv, So freshly to my mind Hath this young prince reduced his father's wrong. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* II. in *Reliq.* (1672) 66 Reducing often to my memory that conceit of the Roman Stoick.

†**b.** To bring back, recall (the mind, thoughts, etc.) *from* or *to* a subject. Also without const. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 205 His disciples cowthe reduce theire myndes fiom wickede thoughtes thro musike and songe. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 403/1 Luther diligently reduced the mindes of men to the Sonne of God. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 292 Then cease,.. And with these words reduce thy Thoughts that Roame. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* II. (1701) 65/2 Pericles..could easily reduce the exercise of his mind from secret abstrusive things to publick popular causes. 1700 Prior *Carmen Sec.* 317 To Janus' Altars, and the numerous Throng,..Ambitious Muse reduce the roving Song. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridic.* 58 Whatever digressions I made, he still reduc'd the discourse to the same subject.

†**c.** To bring (one) back *to* a recollection of something. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1542 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 F iij, He reduceth vs to mynde of that he hath sayde before.

†**2.** To lead or bring back (a person) *to*, *into*, *from*, etc. a place or way, or *to* a person. *Obs.*

a. In figurative context. (Common in 16–17th c.)

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 1 Preying also ilke man to reduce me in to þe riȝt wey,..if I haue gon beside þe wey. *a* 1535 Fisher *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 439 So must yᵉ heretickes be reduced vnto yᵉ wayes of yᵉ churche. 1563 Grindal *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 263 Excommunication .. is the ordinary mean .. to reduce men to God. 1641 Milton *Prel. Episc.* Wks. (1851) 74 Doing my utmost endeavour..to reduce them to their fitme stations under the standard of the Gospell. 1678 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* i. 15 He that Eris in the Entrance is not so easily reduced again into the Right Way. 1726–31 Tindal tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. (1743) II. 52 Their attempt to reduce the Protestants within the Pale of the Romish Church.

absol. 1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 473 This.. Reduces to a Paradise both of Joy and Innocence.

b. In literal sense.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 54/1 God..shal reduce and brynge you agayn unto the londe of your faders. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. ii. 84 Gif Orpheus mycht reduce agane..From hell his spousis gost. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* VI. (1565) 174 Wyth the losse of two cohorts he reduced the rest to Duracort. *a* 1636 Fitz-Geffray *Compass. Captives* i. (1637) 19 Extend your charity..towards the redeeming and reducing them home. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1830) I. 276 Blessed be God, who..did reduce him to his country. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* ii. (1728) 223 Bacchus appeased him with wine, and reduced him back into heaven.

c. (Without const.) To bring back again.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 91 For all his trauayle he reduced (I cannot say reclaymed) but a straggeler. 1609 Bible (Douay) 2 *Kings* xix. 10 How long are you stil, and reduce not the king? 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 83 Reduce, replant our Bishop President. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* Pref. 1 Mercury's Statue was placed in the Cross-ways, to guide Men in the right way, and to reduce them that were out.

†**3.** To bring (a thing) back *to* or *into* a place; also *Sc.*, to bring (coin) in again to the mint. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 488 Newe statutes were ordeynede..of the staple to be reducede from Mirbonrach to Caleys. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 463 The late silver cunyie..sould be reducit and brocht in agane, to be cunyeit of new. 1588 D. Rogers in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 152 He causeth manie superstitious and popish ceremonies to be reduced into the Church. 1627 Sybthorpe *Apostol. Obed.* 20 So the papists lye at waite..to reduce superstition into England.

†**4.** To take back, refer (a thing) *to* its origin, author, etc. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix. 139 Grace reducib all þinges to god, of whom þei wellib oute groundely & originaly. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Great Place* (Arb.) 284 Reduce thinges to the first Institucion, and observe wherein and how they have degenerate. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 47 All regular motions and actions may be reduced to one certain beginning.

†**b.** To carry back in time. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. xii. § 4 (1622) 342 But Plutarch himselfe reduceth it higher; not allowing of any mortall man to bee the first inuentor.

5. To bring back, restore (a condition, state of things, time, etc.). Now *rare.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 120 b, To reduce his yongth in suche wise as he shall seme..in the aage of xxxij yere. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 90 ȝour foir fathers..reducit there liberte, quhilk vas ane lang tyme in captiuite. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 232 Rage can neither reduce thy fathers life, nor recouer his treasure. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. v. 36 Abate the edge of Traitors..That would reduce these bloudy dayes againe. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 207 The States..cannot on the sudden reduce perfection in the profession of Religion. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 98 The endeavours to reduce popery and subvert the true protestant religion. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers Inner T.*, While childhood, and while dreams, reducing childhood, shall be left.

6. *Surg.* To restore (a dislocated, fractured, or ruptured part) to the proper position.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* N iv b. The .vj. place is vpon the matryce, and vpon the bowelles for to reduce and withdrawe them to theyr places. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xvi. 66 If any bones be broken, they are to be reduced. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 912 Salt with meal and honey, takes away the pain of a joynt that is dislocated,..and makes it more apt to be reduced. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 197 He reduced the splinters of the bone, and calling for help, set it. 1803 *Med. Frnl.* IX. 202 A man who had dislocated his shoulder, and had had it reduced by a celebrated bone-setter.

b. To adjust, set (a dislocation or fracture).

1836 Marryat *Japhet* vii, We reduced the dislocation. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* XXV. V. 306 The jolting of the rough roads..made it necessary to reduce the fracture again.

†**7.** To draw or pull back again. *Obs. rare.*

1611 L. Barry *Ram Alley* I. i, By her actiuity she got it [her leg]..Crosse her shoulder: but not with all her power Could she reduce it. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XI. (1632) 379 The Seamen..Reduce their oares, vp-rising from their Banks With equall strokes.

†**b.** To take *back* (a reckoning). *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 57 The master himselfe was deceaved in the swifte gate of our shipp, and caused our Generall to reduce his reckninge back some 50 leagues.

II. †**8.** To lead or bring back from error in action, conduct, or belief, *esp.* in matters of morality or religion; to restore to the truth or the right faith. *Obs.* (Very common *c* 1600 to 1700.)

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. 183 (Digby MS. 232 lf. 29) Of that arte I hadde as tho no gyde Me to reducen whan I went awrong. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 323 Whan I erryd, thu reducyd me, Iesus. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 245 One Friar John..travelled with him to reduce him. But it would not be. 1590 A. Hutchinson in Gleenwood *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* C, To confer with him about his seperating of himself from the Church of England, if I might reduce him. 1643 Milton *Soveraigne Salve* 1 If any of these erring men may be reduced, I have my end. 1674 Allen *Danger of Enthusiasm* 20 This very thing.. would in great part reduce you, and set you to rights. 1710 R. Ward *Life More* 62 Philotheus presently reduceth him with this sober and edifying Discourse. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* II. IV. xi. 69 So is the knowledge of the passions..necessary to him whose office it is to reduce those who have erred.

†**b.** Const. *from* (an error, etc.). *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 19 b, Howe they of Boheme should be reduced from their errours. *a* 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 91 It is not a better understanding of nature, which hath reduced us from it. 1686 Parr *Life Usher* 93 This Holy Primate..laboured instantly to reduce Popish Recusants and Sectaries from their Errors. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* Pref., If these principles..are admitted for true..men [will be] reduced from Paradoxes to common Sense.

†**9.** To bring back or restore (a person, etc.) *from* or *to* a state or condition. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. i. 166 To reduce a synner from the estate of mortall synne, unto the estate of grace. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* II. (1603) 94 To reduce him againe to his former gravitie and course of life. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xix. 384 For the satisfaction of their revenge they .. would have reduced them unto life again. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xii. 334 By letting in the Air again, we soon reduc'd him to his former liveliness. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 106 Reducing him from the most abject and stupid Ferity, to his Senses, and to sober Reason.

†**b.** To bring (a thing, institution, etc.) back *to* a former state. Also without const. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 63 Which to reduce into our former fauour You are assembled. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. viii. (1840) 192 Matters for the main [were] reduced to the same estate they were at the first peace. 1666 Evelyn *Diary* 17 Aug., I entreated [him] to visit the Hospital of the Savoy and reduce it..to its original institution. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxii. 225 So that the Church of England was reduced to the same good state wherein it was in the latter years of K. Edward. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV. ii, As if he would signify that I should reduce them to their former Shape. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 21 If once a fruit is become deformed, no art will then reduce it.

†**c.** To redress, repair (a wrong). *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* I. ii, Till they reduce the wrongs done to my father.

†**10.** To bring (a person or thing) *to* or *into* a certain state or condition. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 1, I aske þis questyon wyche bynne þe menys & cause to reduse a man to a mery spryte. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 12 Fraunce was enhaunced & reduced to mageste ryal. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 103 The prynce ys no thyng in boundage therby, but rather reducyd to true lyberty. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xvi. (1588) 582 This Fine (that is reduced to certaintie by the discretion of the Iustices). 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 2 Seeking to reduce their Countrey-men to good order and discipline. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv.* (title-p.), By reducing Boggy or Drowned Land to sound Pasture. 1664 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 76 The Romans..reduced the natural Inhabitants from their Barbarism to the Society of civil Life. 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1751 VII. 17 With pleasing Arts she cou d reduce Men's Talents to their proper Use. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. i, She was..the engine that by her prudence reduced me to that happy compass I was in.

refl. 1633 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 103 All things, the more perfect they are, the more do they reduce themselves towards that unity, which is the centre of all perfection 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 56 These proud Philosophers aspired..to reduce themselves to a friendship with the great though unknown God.

†**b.** To bring (a person) *to* some belief or opinion. Also *absol. Obs.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1008/1 Whom I besech the Lorde to reduce to a better truth. 1570 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 67/1 At what time, the wholsome doctrine of the Gospell allured and reduced the hearts of all sorts of people vnto the true religion of God. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 21 The natures..of the other [being] to withdraw, disswade or reduce to another meaning. 1712 [see Reduction 4 c].

†**c.** With *inf.* To lead or induce *to* do something. *Obs.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 672 The loide Marques could by no meanes be reduced to take any part against king Edwarde. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* Pref. A iv, Suche two footed Moules and Todes..maye not possibly..be reduced or moued to taste or sauour any whitte of vertue. 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* I. ii, He knows no reason but he may reduce The courtiers to have women wait on them. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 257/1 That which moveth the Taste, and reduceth it to act.

d. To bring (a theory, etc.) *to* (or *into*) practice, action, etc.

1625 C. Brooke *On Sir A. Chichester* Poems (1872) 209 Of armes and arts, he had the theorie, which he reduc't to practise. 1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* 116 Heretofore some gracious dispositions have been to seek..when there was most need and occasion for their being reduced into act. 1709 Pope *Let. to Cromwell* 7 May, I thought your observation..not a rule without exceptions, not that ever it had been reduc'd to practise. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 139 Reduced to practice, his beloved rule Would only prove him a consummate fool. *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 81 Dispositions..reduced into action.

†**e.** To bring to a determination, to settle. *Obs.*—[1]

1616 Sir C. Mountagu in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 250 They say they have now reduced it to have the money brought in, in eight years.

†**11.** To adapt (a thing) *to* a purpose. Also without const., to apply, expound, explain. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxix. 216 (Add. MS.), This Emperour may be saide herode, the kyng..Or els it [the story] may be reduced on a nother maner. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 7 To reduce and brynge the same text to my purpose, I take it thus. 1530 Palsgr. 682/1 All the artycles whiche he hath layde agaynst me I truste to reduce them to my purpose. 1609 Sir T. Bodley *Let.* in *Pietas Oxon.* (1903) 8, I could not busie myselfe to better purpose, then by redusing that place..to the publique vse of Studients.

†**b.** To make conformable or agreeable *to* a standard. *Obs.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 116 It admitted an interpretation of reducing the government of the Church in Scotland to this of England. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 38 By the not reducing whatsoever is represented to the true Lines of Perspective.

c. *Astron.* To adapt (an observation) *to* a particular place or point; to correct by making the necessary allowances for position and other modifying circumstances. (Cf. Reduction 6 c.)

1633 Gellibrand in T. James *Voy.* R 3, The [moon's] true place at midnight reduced to the Ecliptique. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron* x. 73 Observations, therefore, seen at the surface, must be reduced to the center. 1866 Herschel *Fam. Lect. Sc., Comets* (1871) 101 For these observations so far as they have as yet been communicated and reduced [etc.]. 1881 Donnelly in *Nature* No. 625. 594 To collect ..all information on this subject, and finally to reduce the Indian observations.

†**12.** **a.** To bring *into* another language; to render, translate. *Obs.*

1484 Caxton *Curiall* I At whos instance and requeste I have reduced it in to Englysshe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 410 Lo he repreifis..Ay word by word to reduce ony thing. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) O o vij, The translatours, that haue laboryously reduced this treatyce out of Greke into Latin. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. i. (1588) 5 Bracton (who reduced the body of our law into Latine).

†**b.** To set down or record in writing; to put down or draw in a map. *Obs.*

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* I Al thynges that ben reduced by wrytyng ben wryton to our doctryne. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 897 To reduce and to put by writtynge the maner how I have proceded. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 46 He..being nowe inflamed with the admiration of your martiall exploites,..is very desireous, to reduce them in a Chronicle. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* i. (1891) 5 Amonge diuerse other thinges of the xiii Sheres of Wales reduced according to arte.

†**13.** To bring *to* one by way of acquisition. *Obs.*

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 1 The King..hath determyned hym self to passe..in to his Realme of Fraunce and to reduce the possession thereof..to hym and his heires Kinges of Englond. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* i. (1636) 2 The admission of my Clerke, whereby the inheritance is reduced to mee, is the act of the Ordinary.

14. To bring (†*into* or) *to* a certain order or arrangement.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 8/1 The said Ezechias also reduced the Priests and Leuits into their orders. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xxi. 248 *marg.*, The way might be more compendious, by the rootes reduced to Classes. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 25 Dec., Reducing the names of all my books to an alphabet. 1729 Butler *Serm. Self-deceit* Wks. 1874 II. 125 A great part..of the intercourse amongst mankind, cannot be reduced to fixed determinate rules. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. Ded., The rules..were..reduced to the just order in which they now stand. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 167 When one set of anomalies had been discovered, and reduced to rule. 1875 Jowett

Plato (ed. 2) IV. 21 The infinite would be no longer infinite, if limited or reduced to measure.

b. To bring *to* († *into* or *under*) a specified number of classes or heads; also, to assign or refer *to* a certain class.

In some cases passing into sense 26.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 146 b, All the counseyles of our lorde Jesu Chryst may be reduced to these nyne. *c* 1560 (*title*) Summe of Christianitie, reduced unto eight propositions. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* Pref., I will only professe to follow that one Rule, Truth, to which all the rest..may be reduced. 1676 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* 1 Many things..may all be reduced to these three general heads. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xii. (1715) 302 Hither may also be reduc'd another sort of Divination. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 7. 43 Those who set up for Criticks in Poetry..may be reduced to two Classes. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 62 P 5 These Presages..may be reduced under Seven Principal Denominations.

†c. (Without const.) To bring into proper order; to assign to the proper class or classes. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Ded. a j b, The species of Natural bodies,..if they were (so far as they are yet known and discovered) distinctly reduced and described. 1692 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 198 The..reducing and settling the severall histories and relations of species, will be a thing of eminent use. *Ibid.* 203 He hath abundance of Jamaica plants, which if in your Catalogue it is very difficult to reduce them, especially his Felices.

15. To bring († *into* or) *to* a certain form or character. (Cf. 12 a.)

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I. viii, I knew the Organon to be confus'd, And I reduc'd it into better form. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* (1639) Pref. 3 Galen..reduced the Science [medicine] into a more perfect Art. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 216 The Ambassador ordered me to reduce Persia and Turkie into one Map. *a* 1693 WOOD *Antiq. Oxf.* (1786) 56 They began..to pull down their buildings, which stood without any method, and to reduce them..into a quadrangular pile. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. i, A second Word, much harder to be pronounced; but reducing it to the English Orthography may be spelt thus, Houyhnhnm. 1836 H. ROGERS *F. Howe* ii. 26 Nevertheless, it may be very useful..to attempt to reduce it to such a form.

yest. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 12 Whilest the Piquers and other weapons doo reduce themselues into forme vnder their Ensignes.

b. To put *into*, commit *to*, writing. (Cf. 12 b.)

1659 HEYLIN *Examen Hist.* I. 230 Why was not the Protestation reduced into writing? 1711–12 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1751 IV. 243 All which reduced to writing would entirely confound Orthography. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 78 Having reduc'd into writing the Transaction..touching the Delivery of the three Negroes. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* I. 10 A small body of Aryan customs reduced to writing in the fifth century B.C.

16. a. *Arith.* To change (a number or quantity) from one denomination *into* or *to* another.

Commonly conveying some suggestion of sense 26, as resulting either in a smaller number or in one composed of smaller units.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 23 The Numerator of the last Fragment to be reduced. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xxvii. (1636) 75 Then in like order reduce your Divisor into the smallest Fraction, and you shall find the totall summe [etc.]. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 156 To reduce the Denominations of Measure, Weight,..&c. of one Kind or Countrey to another. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 G 2/2 If the content to be reduced, be cast up into acres, roods, and perches, reduce all into perches, and then in other respects work as before. 1823 MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 419/2 Reduce the compound quantity to its lowest denomination, and the whole integer to the same denomination.

absol. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 G 1/2 Multiply the number of half feet contained in a pole of that measure you would reduce into.

b. To change (a quantity, figure, etc.) *into* or *to* a different form. Also *absol.*

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* I. xii. 21 To reduce, is to bring Integers into Fractions or contraire. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 43 To reduce a Trapezia into a Triangle. 1676 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* A v, There will be 18 rod of Brickwork in the Wall, which may all be reduced to a brick and an half thick. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 89 To Reduce an Integer into an Improper Fraction. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 82 The given Fluxion may be reduced to another Expression. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 405/1 To reduce an Integer to the Form of a Fraction. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 88 In estimating the price of brick-work in Britain, the quantity, of whatever nature and thickness it may be, is always reduced to walls of one and a half brick in thickness.

c. To resolve by analysis. Const. *to.*

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxix. 399, I shall now endeavour to reduce the ripples to their mechanical elements.

17. To turn *to*, convert *into*, a different physical state or form; esp. to break down, grind, or crush *to* powder, etc.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 56 The black feces..being reduced..into a calxe. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 15 They reduce dates into a paste, and it serves them instead of bread. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 39 Their Bodies being reduced into Ashes,..God shall create them a-new. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Urine*, The first step is to reduce that liquor to the consistence of a rob or thick extract. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 825 Reduce the tartrate and sugar to powder. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 33/1 The first process is that of reducing the iron-stone or ore..into a metallic state by means of fusion. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* vi. 92 Since ferrous carbonates are reduced to the state of ferric oxide [etc.].

b. *Metall.* To convert into metal; to smelt.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 361 When the ore of an Iron mine is found difficult to reduce, it is usually neglected even though it be rich. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 687 By the year 1788, several attempts had been made to reduce iron ore with coaked coal. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 599 In the infancy of the metallurgic arts lead was much more easily reduced than iron.

c. *Chem.* To decompose (a compound); to resolve into a simpler compound or into the constituent elements.

1741 tr. *Cramer's Assaying* 51 When refractory Calx of Iron is to be reduced by a great and long lasting Fire. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem* (1808) 213 To reduce the oxide of iron, charcoal must be added. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 202 Since uric acid also has the power of reducing cupric sulphate [etc.].

d. To break up (soil) into fine particles.

1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 144 The land cannot be stirred too deep:..the more the earth is reduced the more nourishment will it afford. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 604 It is the custom..to reduce the cloddy surface well by means of harrowing.

18. *Logic.* To bring a syllogism († or proposition) into a different but equivalent form, *spec.* to one of the moods of the first figure.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Reduction of propositions*, The proposition preceding the particle is reduced. 1845 WHATELY *Logic* II. iii. § 4 All arguments may be in one way or other brought into some one of the four Moods in the First Figure: and a Syllogism is, in that case, said to be reduced. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 195 The motives for reducing the three lower Figures to the First.

III. 19. To bring *to* (or *into*) order, obedience, reason, etc., by constraint or compulsion.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 78 The resolucion..of his courage is euer reduced to thobeyssaunce of y^e^ goddes. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 2 The subiectes therof.. subdued and redused diuers and many regions and countreis to their due obeisance. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 198 They requested them to reduce and frame [L. *adducerent*] him to his dewtie. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* i. (1661) 5 Whensoever they have occasion to reduce the Pope to reason. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 241 The King of Æthiopia .. marched out against them [Jews], reduced them to duty. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 32 His first step, was to reduce to reason and obedience his reverend brethren the chapter of St. Patrick's. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 46. 412 Nor can any one [church] ..reduce all the others to subjection. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. x. 108 The clergy could not be allowed to reduce Crown and barons into entire submission to their own pleasure.

† b. To make subject *to* one; to cause to give obedience or adherence *to*; to bring *under* one, *into* or *under* one's power, *within* bounds, etc. *Obs.*

1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. xxii. 73/2 He reduced likewise..all the townes and cities of the Messenians to him. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 32 He the six Islands comprovincial In auncient times unto great Britainee, Shall to the same reduce. 1628 ABP. WILLIAMS *Serm.* 34 When shall I see the day, when all my Affections reduc't vnder reason, I may pronounce this happy word, *Vici*, I haue ouercome them. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 17/2 Solon perswaded also the Athenians to reduce into their power the Thracian Chersonesus. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 544 The Shot tumbled out..; neither was it an easie matter to reduce them again within Bounds. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* VI. ix. § 3 God..will yet reduce him under my power.

†c. To place *under*, to bring or unite *to*, one. *Obs.*

1588 *Copy of Letter to Mendoza* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 65 Governed by the principal noblemen..and reduced under captains of knowledge. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. xxvii. 584 The greate difficultie they haue founde to reduce those Indians to Christ. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 49 Some English and Irish..he reduced to his company and to leave the Dutch.

d. *Law.* To bring (a thing or right) *into* († *to*) possession.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 433 Unless he reduces them to possession, by exercising some act of ownership upon them, no property vests in him. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 45 Rights not yet reduced into possession. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 199/2 All that the husband has a right to do is to reduce such property into possession if he can.

20. To bring (a place) into subjection, to subdue, conquer; *spec.* to capture (a town, fortress, etc.); to compel to submit or surrender.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 8 The late king of Spain could sooner win the kingdom of Portugal, than reduce the states of the Low Countries. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 253 To leave the French..untill the Netherlands were wholly reduced or quieted. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 295 Chester was reduced by famine. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 187 A body of troops whom he sent before him to reduce the fortress found it quite deserted. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 405 The whole of Persia and the Uzbek country were invaded and reduced by the Arabs. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* viii. (1880) 132 The young King set out with his army to reduce the revolted towns.

b. To bring (a person) under control or authority, to subdue, conquer. † Also, to reclaim or domesticate (animals).

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. I. *Ark* 518 Reducing, with industrious care, The Flocks and Droves cover'd with wool and hair. 1666 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept., The clamor and peril..made the whole Court amaz'd, and they did with .. greate difficulty reduce and appease the people. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* 32 The Son of Mars reduc'd the trembling Swains. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvii, If they were reduced, they should be brought to the gallows. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 5 Aug., Do you think..you shall be able to manage me again? I suppose..that you are thinking how to reduce me. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xxxv. 403 Ptolemy reduced the several petty kings of the island, and made himself master of it. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 35 Those of the natives who have but lately been reduced.

c. With *inf.* To constrain, compel, force (a person) *to* do something.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 17 To reduce aliens being made denizens, to pay strangers customs. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iii. 156 Having reduced them to receive Christianity, he imposed the same Law upon them. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Reduction*, The other [method] .. whereby the person..is reduced to assert or grant something absurd and impossible. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. xi, A blow..reduced him to measure his length on the ground. 1894 MERFDITH *Ld. Ormont* ii, Poor gentlemen reduced to submit to any but a young woman's hug.

† d. To overcome, subdue, repress, moderate (a desire, temper, etc.). *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* 10 Mariage cannot be honourable for the meer reducing and terminating lust between two. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 417 Not being able to reduce the Temper of the Tyrant or procure Justice. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 13 We reduce and restrain our Desires of things agreeable here. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 45 It was necessary..their tempers be reduced by my kindness to them.

† e. To crush (a rebellion). *Obs rare*—1.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1692) 6 The Army who reduced the Rebellion, did..consist of near 35000 Men.

f. To make (land) fit for cultivation. ? *Obs.*

1762 J. MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 151 Another method of reducing barren boggy land, in Ireland, is by laying upon it a little dung or straw, and covering this with shells.

21. To bring down *to* a bad or disagreeable condition.

1572 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 23 Scotland wes reducet to gret extremeties. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 22 The continual rains reduced it [a province] to .. a deplorable condition. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1468 Having reduc't Thir foe to misery. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 8. 54 Thousands of their Fellow-Subjects may be reduced to Want. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 219 Thus were we all..reduced to the utmost despair. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, II. I. 27 His children..had reduced him to the painful necessity of taking arms against them. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 41 He found himself reduced almost to penury. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 4 The Dorian conquest had the immediate effect of reducing Mycenae to obscurity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 216 Are not those who train in gymnasia, at first beginning reduced to a state of weakness?

b. In *pass.*, with *inf.* To be compelled by want *to* do something; also, to be hard put to it.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* i. 163 The poor Patrician is reduc'd to keep, In Melancholy Walks, a Grazier's Sheep. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 P 6 The Garrison is brought to the utmost Necessity;..they were reduced to eat Horse-Flesh. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 4 May, Poor creature! he was reduced..to borrow five guineas of Sir Francis Dashwood. 1768 — *Hist. Doubts* 100 Henry was so reduced to make out any title to the crown that he catched even at a quibble. 1807 *Trans. Highl. Soc.* III. 472, I rather think they are poisoned by being reduced to eat such unwholesome food. 1834 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 6 She is every other day reduced to borrow my tumblers, my teacups.

c. To bring down *to* a smaller allowance.

1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 13 If you..were reduced at once From thrice-driven beds of down, and delicate food,..To that which nature doth indeed require.

d. To weaken physically.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 80 An ulcer .. which had reduced the patient exceedingly, and brought her life into imminent danger. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxii, Fever and ague..hung about him for many weeks, and reduced him sadly. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 288 The men seemed half crazy: I had not realized how much we were reduced by absolute famine.

e. To diminish the strength of (spirit).

1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 67 A distiller may .. reduce with water any plain spirits.

22. To bring down *to* a lower rank or position, dignity, etc. Also without const. and with *inf.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Concl., Wks. (1851) 177 The protestant religion..must undresse them of all their guilded vanities, and reduce them as they were at first to the lowly and equall order of Presbyters. 1667 — *P. L.* V. 843 More illustrious made, since he the Head One of our number thus reduc't becomes. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* ix, The book of Job is acknowledged to be infinitely sublime, and yet has not the father of the Bathos reduced it in every page? 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 180 The articles *a* and *the*..circumscribe the latitude of genera and species by reducing them for the most part to denote individuals. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 146 The ambition of the popes was reduced to the empty honour of crowning and anointing these hereditary princes. 1811 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 164 The moment they usurp their direction and that of their government, they will be reduced to their true places. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vii. (1875) 111 By setting the Emperor at the head of the Church to reduce the Pope to the place of chief bishop of his realm.

b. *Mil.* in phr. *To reduce to the ranks*, to degrade (a non-commissioned officer) to the rank of private.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., If a serjeant be reduced to the ranks, his clothing is to be given in for the use of his successor. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 149 Non-commissioned Officers may be reduced to the Ranks by the Sentence of a Regimental or other Court-Martial.

† c. To assign (a person) to a more recent date.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 398 The Chaldæan Traditions carried the Age of the first Zoroaster very high, ..but the Examinations made by learned Men reduc'd him almost to the Age of Nimrod.

23. *Sc. Law.* To rescind, revoke, annul.

1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractive* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 139 The subjectis mon evir stand at quhilk is done be

the hiear poweris,..aye and quhill the samyn be reducit be sufficient ordour. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 392 Their infeftment salbe reduceit and decernit null. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 127 (*Form of Proces* xxxvi. § 2) Na Iudge may reduce his awne decreit, except the Lords of session. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 303 No Judgment pass'd there can be rectify'd or reduc'd by any Judicatory..but by themselves. 1742 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 372 [The] arbitrers, who pronounced the decreet now reduced. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 829 The object of this class of actions..is to reduce and set aside deeds, services, decrees, and rights. 1865 *Glasgow Herald* 25 Mar., His first thought was to have the marriage settlement reduced.

absol. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 831 The creditors of an apparent heir may also pursue a reduction..without previously adjudging the right to reduce.

24. *Mil.* a. To break up, disband (an army or regiment). ? *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Reform*, In Military Affairs, to Reform is to reduce a Body of Men, either disbanding the Whole,. or only breaking a Part. 1746 H. Fox in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 409 The Regiments ..should be marched into their own counties before reduced, .. the other three Regiments not immediately to be disbanded. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., When a regiment is reduced, the officers are generally put upon half-pay.

b. To break up (a square, etc.) and restore the component parts to line or column.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*

IV. 25. To bring or draw together. Also *refl.* In later use only as implying diminution of bulk.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. viii. 63 (Camb. MS.), Of alle whyche forseyde thinges I may reducen [L. *redigere*] this shortly in somme. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xv. 100 Yf he mete ony beste that wold doo hym harme he reduyseth hym self as rounde as a bowle. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 940 To reduce narowly, *coarter*. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 4 Portugall was then obscure, vntilled, poore, and reduced into streight limits. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 74/2 This was one of those small Villages scattered through Attica, before Theseus Reduc'd the People within the Walls of a City. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, II. I. 48 He..reduced the water into a canal large enough to receive some small boats. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. V. 2 The Roman name..is reduced to a narrow corner of Europe. 1807 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* ii, Reduce this declamation to a point, and let us know what you mean. 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Horatio Sparkins*, The unfortunate Tom reduced himself into the least possible space.

26. To bring down, diminish *to* a smaller number, amount, extent, etc., or *to* a single thing.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 341 b, When thys..semed over long, Clement the sixt reduced [L. *redegit*] the same unto fifty yeres. 1627 MAY *Lucan* VII. M viij b, To what small number is mankind reduc'd. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 4 But Aquinas doth better reduce the two former to one. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 790 Thus incorporeal Spirits to smallest forms Reduc'd their shapes immense. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 330 All dangers are reduc'd to Famine. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* I. 147/1 What remained..were further reduced to half-price. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 403 Recovering..The faculties that seemed reduced to nought. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 218 Danton and Robespierre, reduced to a Duumvirate might have divided the power betwixt them. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 271 Wine, reduced to two-thirds by boiling, was added. 1871 DAVIES *Metric System* III. 187 He finds by experience that these [two] may with increased convenience be reduced to one.

b. To lower, diminish, lessen.

1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* vii. 69 No law can reduce the rate of interest below the lowest ordinary market rate, at the time when the law was made. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 169 Every attempt to reduce the plain import of certain passages in the Gospels. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. x. 114 Step by step..we went on reducing our sledging outfit. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 42 If a current of warm and moist air meet a colder current its temperature is reduced.

c. *intr.* To become lessened or limited.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* II. 368 Miss Mendax has now lived, for a long time, on a biscuit *per diem*...She certainly does not reduce on it. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 4/2 Diseased he was, and of a harsh Northern strain, but all the carping reduces at last to this. 1895 J. R. HARRIS in *Expositor* Nov. 352 They reduce to two classes.

† **Redu·ceable,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *reduisable* (Godef.).] = REDUCIBLE.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 4/7 Reduceable, *reducibilis*. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 160 Those..which serve for use, and are reduceable to action. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Carnarvonsh.* IV. (1662) 31 There is an Island called Berdsey justly reduceable to this County. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iv. 188 A great Part of the natural Behaviour of living Agents, is reduceable to general Laws. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. Wks. 1797 I. 178 To consider every excellence as reduceable to principles.

Hence † **Redu·ceableness.** *Obs.*

1680 *Disc. Tangier* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 527 The Reduceableness and Extirpation..of the Piracy of Sallee.

Reduced (rĭdiū·st), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

† **1.** Brought back. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1699 HOWE *Redeemer's Domin. Inwis. World* Wks. 1724 II. 70 That he might have these Keys to open the Heavenly Hades to reduc'd Apostates [etc.]. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. II. xvi. 376 Providing for the public credit of this your reduced daughter.

† **b.** Of a leaf: Indented at the outer end. *Obs.*

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* App. § 11 The Top is .. either Produced, that is, Poynted, or at least, Roundish,..or else Reduced, as in Woodsorrel.

2. a. *Mil.* Of officers: Discharged from active service and put on half-pay. ? *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Elegies* xvii. 4 To..brave Reformed or reduced captaine. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5488/5 Who..enjoy the Benefit of half Pay..as reduced Officers. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. VII. 105 A theatrical, vapouring, reduced captain of cavalry. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1073 Reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces. *Ibid.* 1074 The reduced adjutants of the Local Militia.

b. Of persons, their circumstances, etc.: Impoverished.

1629 FORD *Lover's Mel.* Dram. Pers., Rhetias, (a reduced Courtier) Servant to Eroclea. 1807 tr. *Goede's Trav.* II. 73 Reduced clergymen, schoolmasters, and mechanics. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 331/2, I dare say he was some poor musicianer, or singer, or a reduced gentleman. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 408 Retired to the rural districts in reduced circumstances.

c. Weakened, impaired.

1689 BOYLE *Let.* 22 Aug., Wks. 1772 I. p. cxxviii, You will not find me more backward than formerly to serve you faithfully in my reduced capacity. 1797 BURKE *Affairs Irel.* Wks. IX. 453 In the reduced state of body, and in the dejected state of mind, in which I find myself. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 152 *note*, The English leaders appear to have had no conception of the extremely reduced state of the French.

d. Subdued, subjugated.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 22 The Phœnicians, Assyrians, and Chaldeans were each a conquered and reduced people.

† **3.** Brought to a state of gravity and composure. *Obs.* (In Fuller only.)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. iv. 257 The heat of his youth was tamed in his reduced age. *Ibid.* xiii. 304 Yet in her reduced thoughts she makes all the sport she hath seen earnest to her self. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) I. 119 The grave, sage, and reduced Scottish-men in this age.

4. Brought into another form. **a.** *Logic.* Of a proposition: (see REDUCE *v.* 18). † **b.** Of charts: (see first quot.). *Obs.* **c.** Of brick- or stone-work: (see REDUCE *v.* 16 b). **d.** *Reduced eye*, a diagrammatic eye employed to simplify the treatment of various optical problems (*Cent. Dict.* 1891; *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chart*, Reduced Chart.. is that wherein the meridians are represented by right lines converging towards the poles; and the parallels by right lines parallel to one another, but unequal...Another kind of reduced charts has been invented, wherein the meridians are parallel, but the degrees thereof unequal; these are called Mercator's Charts. *Ibid.* s.v. *Reduction of propositions*, To a reduction, therefore, there are two propositions required, the reduced, and the reducing. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 558 What is the quantity of reduced brick-work in a wall containing 4540 superficial feet, 2 bricks thick? 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 88 One rod, eighty-two feet of reduced stone-work (the stone walls are reduced to one and a half brick in thickness).

5. Of metals and chemical substances: (see REDUCE *v.* 17 b, c).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 474/1 To prevent this calcination of the reduced metal a larger quantity of charcoal is used. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 685 The reduced iron would be apt to remain scattered in little globules. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 60 A zig-zag black line of reduced mercury. 1900 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 630 It is changed into reduced hæmoglobin.

b. *Reduced indigo* (see quot. 1862). *Reduced iron*, a fine iron powder, obtained by treating ferric oxide with hydrogen.

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. (ed. 2) 617 When blue indigo is treated with deoxidising agents, .. a yellow solution is formed, containing reduced indigo, a compound in which one equivalent more of hydrogen is present than in blue indigo. 1863 W. AITKEN *Pract. Med.* (1866) II. 62 The reduced iron—the *ferrum reductum* of the British Pharmacopœia—is also a remedy which does not possess the astringent properties of the other preparations.

c. Broken into fine particles.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 622 In this way the crop is rendered clean, and the fine reduced mold well laid up to the stems of the plants.

6. Diminished in number, quantity, amount, or size.

1762 *Ann. Reg.* I. 147/2 To direct that no fish be sold at reduced price on the day of their arrival. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 57 At the reduced rate of 3 per Cent. per annum. 1820 W. JAY *Prayers* 294 Yet are they all diminished by another irreparable loss; and the reduced remainder [etc.]. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 14 Load the gun with a reduced charge. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 48 I..reproduced some of his plates on a reduced scale.

† **Redu·cement.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. It. *riducimento*, Sp. *reducimiento*.]

1. The act of bringing back to a previous state (or position), *esp.* to right belief or conduct.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. iii. 156 Erickmon .. of her loue and witts did wish reducement all in vayne. 1604 N. D. [PARSONS] *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 471 What labour and charity was vsed towards them, for their instruction and reducement. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* ix. (1643) 34 Face to your Leader, a word of Reducement. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 26 He manages in order to the reducement of lost Sinners.

b. Const. *to* a specified state.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* (*running title*) Englands Improvement: or, a Reducement of Land to pristine Fertility. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1813) I. 618 That he..plotted the reducement of the R. religion to its ancient vigour.

2. Reduction *to* (*unto*) or *into* a specified quality, state, form, etc.

1609 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 142 They maie..become instruments in reducement of that part of the kingdome to civillety and obedience. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ix. Wks. (1851) 401 A universal distemper, and reducement of law to arbitrary power. *a* 1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 192 The reducement of a general principle into a particular action.

b. The act of bringing one thing *into* another.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. (1851) 130 That ancient Prelaty which you say was first constituted for the reducement of quiet and unanimity into the Church.

3. Assignment to a particular kind or class; deduction, inference.

1624 R. B. in F. White *Repl. Fisher* App. 71 The Errors were Fundamentall, *reductiue*, by a Reducement, if they which embraced them, did pertinaciously adhere to them, hauing sufficient meanes to be better enformed. *a* 1750 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) II. 228 You are a species in a single pen, and are not to be judg'd by any of the bold reducements of a criticism, drawn from other writers' practice.

4. Conquest, subjugation, reduction (of a town or country).

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 270 For a future absolute reducement of this Countrey. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 20 June in *Carlyle*, When we lay before Bristol..we considered, of what importance the reducement thereof would be to the good of the commonwealth. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* I. 22 They had no sooner gotten an Army and Money together..for the reducement of Ireland [etc.].

5. Reduction, diminution; abatement.

1619 *Hist. Patient Grisel* (Percy Soc.) 40 After a little reducement of his passion. 1646 SIR T. FAIRFAX in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civ. War* (1842) I. 77 The committee of Northampton have applied to me for the reducement of the forces of that garrison. 1661 SIR T. CULPEPPER *Abat. Usury* (1670) 22 Usury had its first reducement from ten to eight per Cent. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 367 The King had deferred the reducement of the establishment of that kingdom.

6. Decline, decay. *rare*—1.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 35 The Translations of Empires, the advance and reducement of families,.. all these are circumacted by God.

† **Reducend.** *Arith. Obs.* [ad. L. *reducend-um*, neut. gerundive of *reducĕre* to REDUCE.] A number which is given to be reduced.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 152 The Number given to be reduced is called the Reducend.

Reducent (rĭdiū·sĕnt), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *reducent-em*, pr. pple. of *reducĕre* to REDUCE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Bot.* and *Zool.* Of a vein, channel, etc.: That carries something back from a certain part. (Opp. to *adducent*; cf. *abducent.*)

1805 tr. *Willdenow's Botany* V. 236 The reducent vessels only appear, when the plant is cut at the top, and put inverted in the liquid. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. II. iv. 173 Both the adducent and reducent channels of the sap.

2. *Med.* Lowering.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 444 A reducent treatment..cannot be laid down as the proper plan to be pursued in general. *Ibid.* IV. 92 Copious venesections, purgatives and a reducent diet..will often indeed be found highly beneficial.

B. *sb.* That which reduces. 1847 in WEBSTER.

Reducer (rĭdiū·sər). [f. REDUCE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who reduces, in various senses.

c 1530 WYER *C. Hyst. of Troye* A b, Excuse they reducer [=translator] blamyng his ygnoraunce. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xv. (S. T. S.) I. 187 Pocht he was..reducear [*v.r.* reduissar] of þame to þe ciete. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 120 The reducer of them into order. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. (1623) 1046 The first reducer of the University of Cambridge from rudenesse and barbarity, vnto good literature and learning. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 243 We shall have more compilers and reducers,.. and fewer inventors. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 286 Reducers cannot now buy directly of the miner.

2. That which reduces.

spec. † **a.** *Arith.* A multiplier used to reduce an amount to another denomination. *Obs.* **b.** A reducing coupling (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884). **c.** *Photogr.* A reducing agent. **d.** A reducing valve.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 152 The several Denominations are Reducers. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 298 Plain pyrogallic acid is a much less energetic reducer than alkaline pyrogallate. 1894 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Feb. 6/2 It was a great reducer of crime. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 2/1 The reducers for regulating the air-pressure in the cylinders.

attrib. 1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* 128 It is necessary to have a great many reducer and roving spindles.

Reducibi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] The fact or quality of being reducible.

1676 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 10 The reducibility of Davenant's problem to infinite series. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 89 The easy reducibility of its compounds to the metallic state. 1889 *Lancet* 18 May 1002/1 The complete reducibility of the tumour.

Reducible (rĭdiū·sĭb'l), *a.* [ad. L. type **reducibilis*: see REDUCE *v.* and -IBLE.] That may be reduced; capable or admitting of reduction.

† **1. a.** Of persons: That may be brought back to right conduct; reclaimable. *Obs. rare.*

a 1450 *Mankind* 821 (Brandl), '*Nolo mortem peccatoris*', *inquis*, yff he wyll [be] reducyble.

b. Of things: That may be restored to a former († state or) position. *rare.* (Now only *Surg.*)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 117 Once omitted or perverted .. it is not reducible by any other whatsoever. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 13 Without blowing the Decks up, or destroying them from being reducible. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 646 When a hernia comes down into a sac and goes up again, it is called reducible.

2. That may be referred or assigned *to* some other thing, *to* some class or specified number of classes.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 170/1 Some .. rule of oure liuing, whiche is also depending vppon faith & reducible therto. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. xiv. (1878) II. 97 Our yeare is counted after the course of the sunne, and although the church hath some vse of that of the moone..yet it is reducible to that of the sunne. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. x. 246 These millions of miracles are reducible to one of these foure ranks. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* v.

(1851) 57 Every thought..unsuitable..to his glorious attributes, is reducible to this first kind of evil thoughts. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. i. 25 Facts which are not reducible to any theory. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., Such items of anguish only as may be reducible to that specific class of 'miseries'.

† b. That may be referred *to* a place or person. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 45 Brought up in Cambridge, but not reducible, with probability, to any College now in being. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 169 Wise men..will not easily lose good thoughts or good expressions, because they are not reducible to them.

3. That may be brought *to* († or *into*) some more definite state, arrangement, or principle. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 184 It is necessary that the thing sold be certain or reducible to certainty. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* b ij, The Common-Law is reducible into a competent method, as to the general Heads thereof. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 234 ¶ 9 Our English Tongue..is the most determinate in its construction, and reducible to the fewest Rules. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 4 Into some or all of these principles, all bodies are reducible by art, as well as nature. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 377 There is no title in the English law reducible to a more technical system than the title of descent in fee simple.

4. That may be brought, altered or converted *to* or *into* another (*esp.* a simpler) form. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. 69 In the new World.. there is no root, flower, fruit or pulse but is reducible to a potable liquor. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 339 A salt easily reducible..into Chrystalline Grains. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 465 Thus reducible to Trochaics. 1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 640 All are reducible..into powder. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* 182 Complex reasoning is all reducible to acts of simple judgment. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 23 The words..seem reducible, with a little emendation, to short verses. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 253 Nervous tissue is reducible into water.

b. Without const. (see REDUCE *v.* 16, 17). 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 299 Square Surdes..not thus reducible..are to be joyned together with the sign..+. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 263 Metals whose compounds are reducible with soda on charcoal in the reducing flame. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* vi. 93 These silicates (which are only reducible with difficulty).

† **5.** That may be brought *to* a belief, *under* a standard. *Obs. rare.* 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. ii. 170 Now it seemeth the Tartars are reducible with most facility to our religion. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 78 There is no..virtue, that is not reducible under the standard of..Love.

6. *Sc. Law.* Of a deed, contract, decree, etc.: That may be annulled by a court. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 108 No deed, granted with consent of the interdicters, is reducible. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 832 All deeds executed by a minor..are reducible on the head of minority and lesion. 1888 LD. WATSON in *Law Times Rep.* LIX. 4/2 To determine whether the marriage contract is reducible.

7. That may be lessened in number or amount. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 370 The number of the old ones will be always reducible..in a greater Proportion, than the new ones will increase. 1852 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xviii. (ed. 3) § 8. 365 These two influencing circumstances are in reality reducible to one.

Hence **Redu·cibleness**; **Redu·cibly** *adv.* 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 201 The thing itself is made plausible by the reduciblenesse of ice back again into Water. 1680 — *Scept. Chem.* III. Wks. 1772 I. 538 Its reducibleness, according to Helmont, into alcali and water. 1854 C. FORSTER *Monum. Assyria* (1859) I The consequent reducibleness of all the postdiluvian dialects to the one primeval language. 1882 OGILVIE, Reducibly.

Reducine (rĭdiū·sīin). *Chem.* Also -in. [f. REDUCE *v.* + -INE 5.] An alkaloid found in small quantities in urine. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 229 The filtrate .. was then found to contain kreatinine and the new body reducine. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 370 Certain basic substances have recently been isolated from urine by precipitation with phosphoric acid.., such as urochrome, urotheobromin, omichol and reducin.

Reducing (rĭdiū·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. REDUCE in various senses; reduction. ? 1488 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* (Colophon), Whyche translacon or reducyng..was achyeved fynysshed and accomplyssshed the xiii day of Septembre. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Reduziniento*, bringing backe, reducing. 1646 MASSEY in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civ. War* (1842) I. 90, I made an humble request..on behalf of..my brigade, upon a report made unto me of some command for the reducing of them. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Athanasius* 53 They had done it in order to the reducing and reclaiming of him. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5813/1 To facilitate the reducing of Palermo. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 106 Although the reducing of the Havannah was strongly recommended by his Majesty's instructions, yet..success could not now be looked for. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 558 The reducing of the level of the rivers.

b. Const. *to*, *into*. 1489 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 434/2 For the reducyng of the said monastery into the old auncyen order. 1532 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 349 For the reducing of the same his vntrew purpose to effecte. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 646/1 The reducing of such a greate people to Christianitye. 1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* Ded. ¶ 2 *marg.*, Priaers..for the reducing of true religion into the realme. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 358 The reducing of a minde to this or that fitnes. 1711 *Pingall MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 197 The reduceing of them to mendicancy and hard shifts of liveing.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reducing action*, *enterprise*; **reducing box** (see quot.); **reducing compasses**, compasses adapted for copying figures on a smaller scale; **reducing coupling** or **piece**, a pipe-coupling with ends of different diameters, used in joining pipes of different sizes; **reducing scale** (see quot.); **reducing valve**, a valve serving to reduce the pressure in a steam-engine; **reducing works**, a place at which metallic ore is reduced. Also *reducing furnace*, *press*, *square*, *tee* (see Knight *Dict. Mech.*). In *reducing action*, *effect*, *power*, etc., the vbl. sb. can hardly be distinguished from the ppl. adj. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 151 This *reducing action may produce a sub-oxide, sub-chloride, etc. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Reducing boxes*, the machines in which the operation before roving is performed by female labour. 1823–5 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* ix. (1843) 294/1 A pair of *reducing compasses, which have, like ours, four points, forming two angles, .. one large, the other small. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 185 The final results of several mining and *reducing enterprises..are very discouraging. 1901 *Feildew's Mag.* IV. 432/1 There would be a good many special pieces used, such as..12-in. to 9-in. *reducing pieces, besides many bends. 1701 MOXON *Math. Instr.* 17 **Reducing Scale*, .. a thin broad piece of Box with several different Scales of equal Parts, and Lines to turn Chains and Links into Acres and Roods, by Inspection. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 746/2 *Reducing Valve. 1889 *Nature* 24 Oct. 631 The pressure..is controlled by means of a reducing-valve. 1859 *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXX. 48 Several owners of smelting and *reducing works. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 281 As yet there are no reducing-works on the spot.

Redu·cing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That reduces, in senses of the vb. 1741 tr. *Cramer's Assaying* 42 Borax..is classed, though improperly, among reducing Bodies, that is, among those which restore Metals, howsoever destroyed, to their metallick Form. *Ibid.* 185 Melting Metals and Ores together with saline and reducing Fluxes. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 299 Reducing Agents..either abstract oxygen from the mineral, or protect it from the action of that gas. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mineral., Geol.*, etc. I. 599 In the reducing flame it [disulphuret of copper] becomes covered with a coat and does not melt. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 77 The reducing remedies..have been strongly recommended.

† **Redu·ct**, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 -duck. [f. as next, or ad. med.L. *reductus* a retired place, retreat.] **a.** *Arith.* A number or quantity which has been reduced. **b.** (See quot.) **c.** = REDUIT. **d.** (See quot.) **a.** 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 23 Yee shal multiply..the Denominator of the Reduct into the Numerator of the last Fragment to be reduced. **b.** 1678–96 PHILLIPS, *Reduck*, a Chymical term, signifying a Powder by which calcined Metals and Minerals are dissolved, and return again to their Metalline Regulus. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Reduct.* 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Reduct*, or *Redux*, among chemists, is a powder [etc.]. **c.** 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reduct*, a Military term, signifying an advantageous piece of Ground, entrenched and separated from the rest of the Place, to retire to in case of surprize. [Hence in Chambers (1727–41) and later Dicts.] **d.** 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Reduct*, in building, a quirk, or little place, taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular; or for some other convenience, as for a little cabinet aside of a chimney, for alcoves, etc. [Hence in Crabb, Gwilt, Craig, and later Dicts.; but in Chambers merely translated from the article *réduit* in the *Dict. de Trévoux* (1721).]

† **Redu·ct**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *reduct-us*, pa. pple. of *reducĕre* to REDUCE: cf. next.]

1. Brought *into* or *to* a certain form, state, etc.; reduced to order. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXVI. (1495) 920 Al pertyculer thynges the whyche eche is perfite in himself ben perfighte whan they be reducte in to one. *c* 1535 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 14 Nowe ye may boldely affirme that Wales is reduct to that state that oone thief taketh an other. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 220 All the kynges host there beyng assembled and reduct into one company. 1640–1 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Feb. 17, I meane Episcopacy so ordered, reduct and limitted as..it may be by ..sollid boundaryes.

2. Brought back (*into* a place). 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* ix. T viij b, He prayed for the remission of their sinnes and to be reducte into theyr land. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. Dial. 348 Menippus .. Dy'de from amongst us, without taking leave And is again reduct.

† **Redu·ct**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *reducere*: cf. prec. and REDUCE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bring *into*, *to* or *from* a state or form. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. (1562) 6 b, To resolue and reducte gold into a potable licoure. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Souldier* 24 Their resolutions to reduct the gouernment to electiue Suffrages. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxiii. 59 The Man of Scorne and of a bitter Tongue Will never..Be from his Sin reducted. 1816 LAMB in *Final Mem.* vi. 247, I fear lest it should be discovered by..clear reducting to letters no better than nonsense.

2. To lead back, lead *to* a place. *c* 1580 MUNDAY *View Sundry Examples* (Shaks. Soc. 1851) 86 Hee..was led to the place where he committed this murderous offence,..was reducted back, and .was executed. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 428, I was neuer before reducted to such a floting Laborinth.

3. To deduct (a sum). 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. v, Master Snip, pray let me reduct some two or three shillings for points and ribands. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. vii. § 15 If we compare the several growth of steadfast faith and hypocrisy, they much resemble the order..of laying or reducting sums in accounts. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Rel.* II. 213 But this Capital was paid again,..it being reducted out of the three millions of Crowns.

Reductibi·lity. [ad. F. *réductibilité*, or f. as prec. + -IBLE, -ITY.] Reducibility (Ogilvie 1882).

Reduction (rĭdv·kʃən). Also 5–6 reduccion, -cyon. [a. F. *réduction* (13–14th c.), or ad. L. *reductiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reducĕre* to REDUCE.]

I. † **1.** The action of bringing (back) *to* or *from* a state, condition, belief, etc. *Obs.* 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 241/2 Desyryng..the peas..of this Lande, and the reduccion of the same to the auncien honourable estate and prosperite. 1557 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Records II. II. No. 34 For reduction of your Majesty's Realm of Ireland to the Unity of the Church. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Haggai* i *comm.*, Reduction of soules from sinne, and amending of il maners. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 263 God having determined his sacrifice, for the reduction of his elect to their former covenanted obedience. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 98 The reduction of the soul from its night-day to the true Light of Being.

† b. Without const.: Reclamation. *Obs.* 1620 tr. *Augustine's Confess.* Ep. Ded. *4 Whose ioy was no lesse in the reduction of sinners, then it would haue been, in their preseruation.

† c. *Metall.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare.* 1741 tr. *Cramer's Assaying* 186 Metals destroyed, and changed into Scoria or Ashes, are, by their Union with the same matter, again restored to their metallick Form. This Operation is called Reduction.

† **2.** The action of bringing back (a person, thing, institution, etc.) to a place previously occupied; restoration. Also const. *to*, *from*, *out of*. *Obs.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 144 b, To..entreate with the nobles of the Countrey for the reduccion of kyng Cristierne, to his realme, Croune, and dignitie. 1557 KNOX *Sel. Writ.* (1845) 184 After their reduction, their lives did nothing amend. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 22 In the Convocation. there were found but six which opposed the Reduction of Popery. 1668–84 OWEN *Exp. Hebr.* (1790) IV. 430 The reduction of Christ from the dead by 'the God of peace'. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 322 The whole History of their Reduction out of Egypt.

† b. *Sc.* The action of bringing back (money) to the mint again. (Cf. REDUCE *v.* 3.) *Obs. rare.* 1581–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 463 For inbringing and reductioun of quhilk money thair wes nominat and appointit William Napier and Thomas Aitchesoun..to ressave all the said cunyie.

3. *Surg.* The restoration of a dislocated part to its normal position; the action of reducing a displacement, etc. [1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 87 The reduction of parts disjoynted and dislocated to union.] 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 161 That which is longwaies is soonest cured, for there needs no reduction. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Reduction*, in surgery, denotes an operation whereby a dislocated, luxated, or fractured bone, is restored to its former place. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 288 Reduction of displacement could not be effected till 1 inch of lower fragment was cut off.

II. **4.** Conquest or subjugation *of* a place, esp. a town or fortress. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 369 After the reducyon of the Fortres. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 276 Babylon thus taken, it gave the Turk the easier reduction of Diarbec. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 204 The famous reduction, as it was called, was carried so far, that all the fundamental laws..were entirely subverted and destroyed. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. (1782) I. 442 The reduction of Egypt was immediately followed by the Persian war. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 407 Thus the reduction of Syracuse would lead ..to the subjugation of Greece. 1877 BROCKETT *Cross & Cr.* 49 The first exploit which Basil's successor..attempted, was the reduction of Kazan.

b. The action of reducing *into* possession (see REDUCE *v.* 19 d). Also without const. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Cor.* iii. 22 *All are yours*) Though not in possession, yet in use, or by way of reduction, as we say. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 453/2 It is still doubtful whether the assignment by a husband of his wife's immediate choses in action is a reduction into possession.

c. [ad. Sp. *reduccion.*] A settlement or colony of South American Indians converted and governed by the Jesuits. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 89 This is the way of living in those cantons, which the missionaries call Reductions; because, if you'll believe them, they have reduced them to Christianity by their preaching. 1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVI. 286 The number of converted Indians .. amounted to about 120,000 in thirty Reductions. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 649/1 Governing and civilizing the natives of Brazil and Paraguay in the missions and 'reductions'.

5. *Sc. Law.* The action of reducing a deed, decree, etc. (See REDUCE *v.* 23.)

Reduction reductive: see REDUCTIVE *a.* 2 (quot. 1838). *Reduction-improbation*: see 13 below. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 37 Tuiching the reductioun of the infeftmentis, chartour or chartouris of talye. 1578–9 *Ibid.* III. 91 The mater dependand under reductioun befoir his Hienes and the saidis Lordis of Secreit Counsale. 1630 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 43 The forming and directing of Summonds of reductioune of Retours. 1706 *Act* 6 *Anne*, c. 11 Art. 19 All reviews reductions or suspensions of the sentences in maritime cases. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. 1 § 24 (1773) 647 Simple reductions, where improbation is not also libelled, are now seldom made use of. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 833 The effect of a decree of reduction is, that the deed thereby reduced ceases to be of any effect against the party who has obtained it.

6. a. *Arith.* (*a*) The process of changing an amount from one denomination to another. *Ascending r.*, from a lower to a higher denomination; *descending r.*, from a higher to a lower (Phillips 1706). (*b*) The process of bringing down a fraction to its lowest terms. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 192 Reduction is, by whiche

all summes of grosse denomination may bee turned into summes of more subtile denomination: And contrary wayes. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* I. xxvii. (1636) 75 The Division is to be done either by Reduction into the smallest Fractions, or without Reduction. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 152 Reduction of Fractions declareth the proportion of one number to another, or of broken parts to broken parts. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 17 Of the Reduction of Exchanges. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., To expedite the practice, several compendious ways of reduction have been invented. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1806) I. 74 This operation is the same as Reduction Descending in whole numbers. 1823 J. Mitchell *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 420/1 Reduction of algebraic fractions is performed in exactly the same manner as the reduction of common fractions. 1859 Barn. Smith *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 96 Reduction is the method of expressing numbers of a superior denomination in units of a lower denomination, and conversely.

b. *Alg.* (See quots. 1702–4.)

1702 Ralphson *Math. Dict., Reduction of Equations* (in Algebra) is the reducing them into a fit and proper Order or Disposition for a Solution. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reduction of Equations*, in Algebra, is the clearing of them from all superfluous Quantities, and the separating of the known Quantities from the unknown [etc.]. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 36.

c. *Astron.* (*a*) (See quot. 1704.) ? *Obs.* (*b*) The correction of observations by allowance for modifying circumstances, as parallax, refraction, etc.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reduction*, in Astronomy, is the difference between the Argument of Inclination and the Eccentrical Longitude. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* x. 73 The reduction of a star's place seen from the surface, to the center. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* v. (1858) 215 The complete reduction .. of an astronomical observation, consists in applying .. five distinct and independent corrections.

d. *Geom.* The process of reducing (a curve, etc.) to a straight line.

1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1807) II. 63 The high roads .. hardly ever lie in a right line between the stations; which must cause endless reductions, and require great trouble to make it a right line.

7. *Logic.* The process of reducing a syllogism († or proposition) to another, esp. to a simpler or clearer, form; *spec.* by expressing it in one of the moods of the first figure (*direct* or *ostensive reduction*). Also, the process of establishing the validity of a syllogism by showing that the contradictory of its conclusion is inconsistent with its premisses (*indirect* or *apagogical reduction*).

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1567) 27 b, To make a thing otherwise then it was before, to reduce it, or to bring it to more plaine understanding, in the shape and forme of the first figure, is called reduction. 1697 [see Ostensive *a.* 1]. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Reduction of propositions* is used in a more general sense, for any expression of one proposition, by another proposition equivalent thereto. *Ibid., Reduction of syllogisms* is a regular changing or transforming of an imperfect syllogism into a perfect one. 1827 Whately *Elem. Logic* II. iii. § 6 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 211 In these ways (which are called Ostensive Reduction..) all the imperfect Moods may be reduced to the four perfect ones. 1891 [see Direct *a.* 4 c]. 1896 [see Indirect *a.* 2 b].

†**8.** The action of reducing *to* a standard or class.

1597 Broughton (*title*) Daniel his Chaldie Visions .. expounded .. by reduction of heathen most famous stories vnto the exact proprietie of his wordes.

9. Conversion *into* or *to* a certain state, form, etc.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 4 Another Errour .. is the over-early and peremptorie reduction of knowledge into Arts and Methodes. 1626 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xviii. § 1 God .. did prevent the reduction of that possibility .. into act. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* vi. 263 If it had been only the reduction of these new mysteries into the form of a Creed, that did offend us. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. (1853) 95 The reduction of society to that state in which the monster injustice has been perpetrated.

b. *Reduction to the absurd* or *to absurdity*, a method of proving the falsity of a premiss, principle, etc., by showing that the conclusion or consequence is absurd; also loosely, the pushing of anything to an absurd extreme. (More freq. used in the Latin form *reductio ad absurdum*.)

1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* II. xv. 506 [The Doctor] had a courteous clever process of the reduction to the absurd, which seldom failed to tell. 1865 Mill *Exam. Hamilton* 369 There is no such thing as a reduction to absurdity if this is not one. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 1/2 Such reductions to absurdity of the universal eight hours day are .. less necessary now.

10. The action or process of reducing (a substance) to another (usually a simpler) form, *esp.* by some chemical process.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* 186 Glandules in the body of man .. that serve either to Excretion, to Reduction, or to Nutrition. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The reduction of metals into their first matter, or principles. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 504 As appears both by precipitation and reduction. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 266 The action of the Stomach is restricted, in the higher animals, to the reduction of the food by the solvent powers of the gastric juice. 1862 Miller *Elem. Chem.* III. (ed. 2) 61 Processes of reduction are less completely under the control of the chemist than those of oxidation 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* vi. 92 The chemical reactions .. are very simple, involving only the reduction of ferric oxide.

b. The conversion of ore into metal; smelting.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 453/2 The reduction of iron-ore .. requires a violent and long-continued heat. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 710 The reduction of a portion of the roasted ore is begun at the same time. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 98 Just below the top, where reduction takes place by the contact with the carbonic oxide, the fire is a dull red.

11. Diminution, lessening, cutting down.

a 1676 Hale (J.), Some will have these years to be but months; .. yet that reduction will not serve. 1730–4 Waterland *Script. Vind.* Postscr., Wks. 1823 VI. 186 Let him therefore first make the proper reduction in the account, and then see what it amounts to. 1769 Burke *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 46 Not one shilling towards the reduction of our debt. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xii. (1813) 178 If they [lilacs] need much reduction let them be cut down as soon .. as they have got off flower. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* VIII. § 6. 526 The general opinion was in favour of a reduction of the power and wealth of the Church.

b. The action or process of making a copy on a smaller scale; also, a copy of this kind.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The great use of the proportional compasses is in the reduction of figures, &c., whence they are also called compasses of reduction. 1786 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 536 It is as particular as the four-sheet maps from which it is taken, and I answer for the exactness of the reduction. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxx, The little faces beside her, almost exact reductions of her own.

12. *Mil.* Degradation to a lower rank.

1806 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 78, I examined into the conduct of my sergeant, and found that he was guilty and punished him by reduction, &c.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reduction product*, etc.; **reduction compasses**, reducing compasses; **reduction-improbation** *Sc. Law*, a form of rescissory action, in which it is suggested that the deed, or other document in question, is not genuine; **reduction-works**, (*a*) works for the reduction of metallic ore; (*b*) (see quot. 1894).

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1903/1 **Reduction-compasses*, proportional dividers or whole-and-half dividers. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. i. § 19 (1773) 644 The most effectual method of setting aside deeds granted to one's prejudice, is by the action of **reduction-improbation*. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 485 Under the certification of an action of reduction-improbation, the deed, if not produced, will be held as false and forged. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 17 It shall not be necessary to obtain the concurrence of Her Majesty's Advocate to any summons of reduction-improbation. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 159 A silver chloride **reduction* product. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 26 During one month when all the **reduction* works were producing. 1894 Gould *Dict. Med.* etc., *Reduction works*, a cleansing establishment for disposing of the filth and refuse matter of a city.

Hence **Redu·ctional** *a.*, characterized by reduction; **Redu·ctionist**, one who favours reduction (in the number of licensed houses).

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 49 Reductional Operation ended, Probation follows. 1816–30 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 45 Each bidding will be either reductional, or emptional, or compound. 1895 *N. B. Daily Mail* 5 Oct. 2/1 Neither progressive prohibitionists nor moderate reductionists could afford to fight without each other's help.

Reductive (rĭdv·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* [f. as Reduct *v.* + -ive. Cf. F. *réductif* (14th c.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** That leads or brings back. Also with *of*.

1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 11/2 The Zoroastrian Oracles mention reductive Angels, which reduce Souls to them, drawing them from several things. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 389 God is .. of those things that ascend up to him the way and reductive manuduction. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers Inner T.*, Her prettiest blushing curtsy .. reductive of juvenescent emotion!

2. That reduces, or serves to reduce, in various senses of the vb.; connected with, of the nature of, reduction. Also with *of*.

1633 H. Gellibrand in T. James *Voy.* R 2 b, [The moon's] Reductive Sciuples. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* iv. § 6 Repentance .. productive of fixed Resolutions of holy Living, and reductive of these to act. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 156 So such kind of Reductive Questions become transient. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1715) 326/2 They can never be separated without some reductive Salt. 1741 tr. *Cramer's Assaying* 51 Artificers compose a great many Fluxes with the above-mentioned Salts and with the reductive ones. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 295 The important question before us, under what circumstances it may be expedient to employ a palliative plan, and under what a cooling and reductive? 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 834 An action of reduction reductive is an action in which a decree of reduction, which has been erroneously or improperly obtained, is sought to be reduced. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 6/3 The Imperial Government do not expect to be recouped one penny on the reductive move.

†**3.** That may be referred to or derived from something else; reducible. *Obs.*

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. rule 6 § 32 The church makes laws either by her declarative and direct power, or by a reductive and indirect power. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 19. viii. (1679) 502/1 His Commission is to make known the Gospel; to deliver that .. which is not reductive to this, is besides his instruction. 1691 W. Nicholls *Answ. Naked Gospel* 59 There is a guilt contracted from this reductive Heresy as well as from the other.

†**B.** *absol.* as *sb.* That which tends to reduce.

a 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 215 There needed no other Reductive of the Numbers of Men to an Equability, than the Wars that have happened in the World. 1682 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxviii. § 14 (1689) 249 All sorts of Creatures whatever have their Reductives and Corrections, else would the World be over-stocked.

Redu·ctively, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] By reduction; by consequence or inference, indirectly. (Common in 17th c.)

1631 J. Burges *Answ. Rejoined* Pref. 37 Ceremonies called Sacred are of two sorts, Properly so called, or Reductively. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 129 Insinuating, that all the laws that regulate man's duty are virtually or reductively comprised there. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 298 Tho' they are not matter of conscience, simply and apart, they are so reductively, with a regard to other considerations. 1817 J. Brown *Gospel Truth Stated* (1831) 141 There is not a conditional promise in the Bible but what is reductively absolute. 1853 Whewell *Grotius* I. 11 Some things are said to be according to Natural Law, which are not so properly, but, as the schools love to speak, reductively.

Reducto·rial, *a. rare.* [f. as Reduct *v.* + -orial.] = Reductive *a.*

1788 T. Taylor *Proclus* (1792) II. 409 Every reductorial cause .. in the gods differs both from a cathartic or purifying cause, and from convertive genera. 1816 — in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 478 Intellect is of a reductorial or convertive nature.

Redueable, variant of Redevable *a. Obs.*

‖ **Reduit** (redwī). *Fortif.* Also 7 **reduite.** [F. *réduit* :—L. *reductus* : see Reduct *sb.* c, and cf. Redoubt *sb.*] A keep or stronghold into which a garrison may retire when the outworks are taken, and so prolong the defence of the place.

1604 E. Grimstone *Hist. Siege Ostend* 215 A Blockehouse or reduite inuironed with the Sea. [1629 Gill *Logon. Angl.* (1621) 29 *Redvite*, nupera vox est à reduco, munimentum pro tempore aut occasione factum.] 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Fortification, *Reduit* or *Reduct* [etc.]. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Reduits are sometimes used for the purpose of securing different posts in a town independent of its citadel. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 346/1 Thus were formed good defensive posts, to each of which the mill served as a reduit or keep. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 334/2 Blockhouses form the most suitable reduits for fieldworks.

† **Redu·lcerate**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. ppl. stem of L. *redulcerāre* : see Re- and Ulcerate.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Redulcerate*, to begin to make sore again, to renew a wound.

† **Redu·ncate**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *reduncus*, after Aduncate (q.v.).] Of horns: Bent or curved backwards.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Some have robust [horns] for butting, .. some aduncate, others reduncate.

Redundance (rĭdv·ndăns). [ad. L. *redundantia* : see Redundant and -ance, and cf. F. *redondance* (14th c.).] = Redundancy.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 227* Redundance, or amplification, is, when either the same argument is repeated, or else some others are added to the principall parts. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. iv, When there is a manifest redundance of bad humors and melancholy blood. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* ii. 42 If he gives even to redundance unto his enemies. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Elegies* xvi. 27 Loose flow'd the soft redundance of her hair. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* vi. § 2. 144 A redundance rather than a defect of first principles. 1876 J. Parker *Parael.* I. v. 47 Such redundance of power as will carry him through all his engagements with the most perfect ease.

Redundancy (rĭdv·ndănsi). [See prec. and -ancy.] The state or quality of being redundant; superabundance, superfluity. Also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance or case of this.

1601–2 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 74 There is in them me thinketh great redundancie of wordes, which might wel be spared. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 20. 375 A Love of Redundancy and Overflowing Fulness, delighting to communicate it self. 1706 Walsh *Let. to Pope* 20 July, The redundancy of Wit .. is not what ever pleases the best judges. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 14 Such trees as run into wood, whose redundancy must be moderated before they will throw out any bearing branches. 1821 Byron *Juan* IV. cxvii, I'm sensible redundancy is wrong, But could not for the muse of me put less in't. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* xiv. 207, I can perceive defects and redundancies in his way of treating them.

b. A redundant thing or part.

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 9. 201 This particle (*us*) is an usuall redundancy in the Hebrew tongue. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 114 As touching the Pontifical Benediction, himself took that but as a redundancy. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 61 A leg! a redundancy! a mere nothing at all. 1816 T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* vii, The remaining one wallows in all the redundancies of luxury. 1875 Gladstone *Glean.* VI. xxxii. 160 There is no redundancy that can be safely parted with.

c. That which is redundant; the surplus.

1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. vii. § 2 (1734) 186 That Function .. throwing off the Redundancy and Feculence. 1795 J. Sullivan *Hist. Maine* 35 Here a fall of water .. empties the redundancy of Damariscota Ponds into the channel. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Homes Abroad* ii. 25 It is not the whole of the people... It is only the redundancy that we have to take care of.

Redundant (rĭdv·ndănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *redundant-em*, pple. of *redundāre* to Redound.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Superabundant, superfluous, excessive.

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Redundant*, ouerflowing, or abounding too much. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xv. 190 An Heteroclite in Nature, with some member defective or redundant. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 129 When the latent Vice is curb'd by Fire, Redundant Humours thro' the pores expire. 1763 Emerson *Meth. Increm.* 23 To expunge any redundant factor, put in its stead any other factor which is equivalent to it. 1794 S. Williams *Hist. Vermont* 97 The beavers always leave sluices or passages near the middle for the redundant waters to pass off. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 320 Devising new schemes for the employment of redundant capital. 1869 E. A. Abbott *Shaks. Gram.* 96 A somewhat different case of the redundant object. 1879 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* II. 5 The redundant mass is to be dissected off.

b. Characterized by superfluity or excess in some respect; having some additional or superfluous part, element, or feature. Also const. *in*.

1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 25 It grieved me at the first to see our translation defective; but it offended me afterwards, to see the other redundant. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* II. i. § 5 This..will make our Belief to demurre to the Truth of his so frequent Miracles, being so Redundant in working them on Triviall Occasions. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 169 Improper Fractions are redundant. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 6 All these four kinds of syllogisms..may be called redundant, because they have more than three propositions. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 15 Milton frequently uses..the hypermetrical or redundant line of eleven syllables. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Progr. Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 148 The naturally copious and flowing style of the author is generally redundant. 1856 MACREADY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 513 You make inquiry of me whether it is true that, in my youth, my action was redundant, and that I took extraordinary pains to chasten it?

c. *spec.* in *redundant chord, hyperbola, interval, noun*: (see quots.).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Redundant Nouns*, (in Grammar) are those that have a Number or particular Case more than is usual. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Redundant Hyperbola* is one so called, because it exceeds the Conical Sections, in the Number of its Hyperbolical Legs; being a Triple Hyperbola with six Hyperbolical Legs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Redundant interval*, in music, is used for an interval exceeding the truth by a comma. Some apply redundant to an interval exceeding a diatonic interval by a semitone minor; but this is more usually called a superfluous interval. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 36/1 What the French call *une accord superflue*, which we have translated *a redundant chord*. 1866 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1892) V. 360 In the former case, the asymptotes are all real, and we have the redundant hyperbola.

2. Abounding to excess or fulness; plentiful, copious, exuberant: **a.** of material things.

In mod. examples only after Milton's use.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 568 These redundant locks Robustious to no purpose clustring down. 1730 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iv. 83 Notwithstanding the redundant Oil in Fishes, they do not increase Fat so much as Flesh. 1755 DODDRIDGE in Palmer *Bk. of Praise* (1862) 286 Thy hand in autumn richly pours Through all our coasts redundant stores. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. i. 201 Redundant folds of glossy silk surround Her slender waist, and trail upon the ground. 1814 WORDSW. *Laodameia* 59 Redundant are thy locks. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 49 Rubens gives us strong well-built youths with redundant yellow hair.

b. of immaterial things, qualities, etc.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 3 Where words are few, but the sense is full and redundant. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 226 With foliage of such dark redundant growth. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 57 The materials thus afforded in redundant profusion are rapidly converted into icebergs. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xvii. 397 This petition, marked by the redundant earnestness and sustained intensity, which were his characteristics.

c. Characterized by copiousness, fullness, or abundance. Also const. *of, with.*

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Vpon Reading*, etc. 24 Y^e^ Copious East Ransack'd, & ioyn'd to y^e^ Redundant West. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iv. Wks. 1757 IV. 203 Thou Father of all mercies! of mercy redundant, inexhaustible, source! 1814 SOUTHEY *Ode during War w. Amer.* xii, Queen of the Seas! enlarge thyself; Redundant as thou art of life and power. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 243 Henry Smith had preached at St. Clement Danes in rich redundant periods. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 233 Growth the fairest and the sweetest In the green redundant bower.

†**3. a.** ? In swelling waves, wave-like. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 503 His circling Spires, that on the grass Floted redundant. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 342 Down from the swelling loins, the vest unbound Floats in bright waves redundant o'er the ground.

†**b.** Swelling up; overflowing. *Obs.*

1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV. i, Redundant Nile, Broke from its channel, overswells the pass. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 30 Nor will it be incongruous to represent Him .. riding in whirlwinds, upheaving redundant seas.

†**4.** Redounding, resulting. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 154 With glory or dishonour redundant to my self in those mighty undertakings.

†**B.** *sb.* Something redundant; *spec.* a redundant noun or chord (see I c). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 106 Heteroclits called Redundants. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* 174 Let us not willingly bee Heteroclites from his will; either Defectiues, to doe too little, or Redundants, to doe too much. 1650 — *Pisgah* II. x. 217 The Giants bred in Philistia..being Heteroclites, redundants from the rules of nature. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 36/2 The third redundant consists of two tones and a semi-tone.

Hence **Redu·ndantly** *adv.*

1680 DALGARNO *Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* 17 The one is still running the same round,..hearing the same words redundantly. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour in Italy* 27 Jan., Façade of the Jesuits' church ornamented but not redundantly. 1755 in JOHNSON and later Dicts. 1783 MASON tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 768 Yet more than these to meditation's eyes, Great Nature's self redundantly supplies.

†**Redunda·tion.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *redundātio*, n. of action f. *redundāre* to REDOUND.] Overflow.

a 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) II. x. 122 Repentance.. rises in the heart, then by a natural flux, and redundation, shews it self in the body.

Redunde, obs. form of REDOUND.

Reduplicate (rĭdiū·plikĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *reduplicāt-us*: see RE- and DUPLICATE *a.*, and cf. next.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Doubled, repeated.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xxxvi, Lesse active, lesse reduplicate, lesse free. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 48 It exhibits the two following varieties:..Reduplicate menstruation. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lxii, By silver trouts upspringing from green sheen, And winking stars reduplicate at night, Spare us. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 57 Very often the sounds are more or less doubled or repeated and are called reduplicate sounds.

b. *Gram.* Reduplicated; connected with or involving reduplication.

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* xvi. 276 In the present English there is no Perfect or Reduplicate form. 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 265 Buttmann conjectures it to be nothing more than a mutilation of the reduplicate prefix of the perfect. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 285 The German *ging* ..indicates a reduplicate form which was lost in English.

2. *Bot.* Valvate, with the edges reflexed.

1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms.* 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 211 When the margins are turned outwards under the same circumstances, the æstivation is reduplicate.

B. *sb.* A double (one), a duplicate.

1657 GAULE *Sapientia Justificata* 73 Therefore then (the illative is a reduplicate, and concludes so much the stronger) etc. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* II. 275 *note*, It is manifest, that both these stories are in substance the same, for the second is merely the reduplicate of the first. 1816 — *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 238 Which number [14] is the mere reduplicate of seven.

Reduplicate (rĭdiū·plikĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *reduplicāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *duplicāre* to DUPLICATE: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To make double; to repeat, redouble.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 42/13 To Reduplicate, *reduplicare*. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 256, I think it will prove no unwelcom Office to you, to reduplicate the old token. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. i. rule 1 § 20 When the preceptive or prohibitive clauses are reduplicated. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 79 He reduplicates his consolatory Grace. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 428 The Irish people..augmented their gains, and reduplicated their capital. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* I. iv. 23 The firmament ..reduplicating its hues on the glassy sea. 1878 H. C. LEA *Superst. & Force, Wager of Law* (ed. 3) 27 The plan of reduplicating oaths on different altars was an established practice among the Anglo-Saxons.

b. *Gram.* To repeat (a letter or syllable); to form (a tense) by reduplication.

1832 LEE *Hebr. Gram.* (ed. 2) vii. 105 Those [nouns] which are augmented, ..reduplicating, or not, at the same time, any of their letters or syllables. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 88 In the perfect the second letter is often reduplicated, as in Rabab. 1894 HENRY *Comp. Gram. Eng. & Germ.* 307 Hence the perfects of type G were clearly reduplicated in Pregermanic.

2. *intr.* To become double or doubled. *rare.*

1866 *London Rev.* 6 Jan. 6/2 The people..went on reduplicating with a fecundity which [etc.].

Redu·plicated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Doubled, repeated.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 b/1 The reduplicated semicircle. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Parata's Wars Cyprus* 166 The Pope .. sent reduplicated Briefs to Don John, to make him speedily depart. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* iv. (Paterson) 84 Like the reduplicated echo of a cry among the..hills!

b. *Gram.* (See REDUPLICATE *v.* I b.)

1832 LEE *Hebr. Gram.* (ed. 2) vii. 107 Of reduplicated words. *Ibid.* viii. 139 The second class of reduplicated nouns. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iv. 149 Other forms, such as the reduplicated perfect or the optative. 1882 MONRO *Gram. Homeric Dial.* 42 These forms may be either connected with the Perfect .. or with the Reduplicated Aorist. 1888 KING & COOKSON *Sound & Inflection*, etc. 417 The vowel of the reduplicated syllable.

†**2.** Folded double. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 36/2 Applye this water with reduplicatede clothes, or with a Sponge.

Redu·plicating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That reduplicates; causing, or connected with, reduplication.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Reduplication*, The usual reduplicating words are *quatenus*, as, so far as [etc.]. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII, The thundering shout, Rolling among reduplicating rocks. 1883 A. S. HARDY *But yet a Woman* 254 Windows whose reduplicating mirrors were arranged to catch the eye of the loiterer.

Reduplication (rĭdiūplikē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *reduplicātiōn-em*: see REDUPLICATE *v.* and -ATION, and cf. F. *réduplication* (1520).]

†**1.** The action of doubling or folding. *Obs.*—[1]

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 210 The Greekes name this figure *Symploche*, the Latins *Complexio*, perchaunce for that he seemes to hold in and to wrap vp the verses by reduplication, so as nothing can fall out.

b. A double or fold. *rare.* Cf. REDUPLICATURE.

1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 115 A Reduplication of the Skin inwards, which forms a Bag. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 296 The cartilage of the pinna is large and complexly-shaped, with a reduplication in front.

2. The action of making or becoming double or two-fold; repetition; also, an instance of this, a double or counterpart.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ad Sect. IX. § 2 When Jesus by reduplication of his desire, fortifying it with a Command [etc.]. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. ii. Ax. 9 To both these may be apply'd the termes of Reduplication and Saturation: The former, when Essence or Substance is but once redoubled into it self, or into another. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 475 We have seen the reduplications of populousness, in both our Isles. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 86 A crowd is but the reduplication of ourselves. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 509 There is frequently a tendency,..either to disregard the true second sound, or to look upon it as a mere reduplication.

b. Repetition of a word (or phrase). †Also *spec.* (see quot. 1656).

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) A viij b, Marke heere againe, how the Prophet resumeth his first admiration, by a Poeticall Epanalepsis or reduplication. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Reduplication*..is a figure in Rhetoric, when the same word that ends one part of a verse or sentence, is repeated in that which follows. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 685 Intimating the greatness of their sins by the reduplication of the word. 1729 POPE *Dunc.* III. 266 *note*, Which reduplication of the word gives a much stronger emphasis to Violante's concern. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 537/2 What meaneth that reduplication, 'and He shall rule on His Throne', but that [etc.].

c. *Path.* (See quot. and cf. REDOUBLEMENT 2.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Reduplication*,..applied to the paroxysms of ague of a double type.

†**3.** The repetition of a term with a limiting or defining force; hence, the addition of some limiting term to one already used, or the sense of a term as thus limited. *Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 279 Euery good thing is to be desired, [a]as it is good. *marg.*, [a]This is called reduplication, or the redoubling of a terme. 1656 JFANES *Fuln. Christ* 149 Yet the word considered, as Christ, as incarnate, as subsisting in two natures, may under this reduplication be said to be after the manhood, and to depend upon it. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 101 God doth not deliver up men to judicial hardnesse simply as hardnesse, under that reduplication. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Reduplication, in logic, is a kind of condition expressed in a proposition, indicating or assigning the manner wherein the predicate is attributed to the subject.

4. *Gram.* Repetition of a syllable or letter, *esp.* in the case of verbal forms (chiefly the perfect tense) in Greek and other Indo-European languages.

Attic reduplication, the form exemplified in Gr. ἀκήκοα from ἀκούω, ἤγαγον from ἄγω.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 36 They seem to have sometimes used this term with a reduplication: for we read of a city in Canaan called Sansanah 1832 LEE *Hebr. Gram.* (ed. 2) vii. 112 These are nouns which are thought to have an intensitive signification, without presenting any reduplication either in the vowels or consonants. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 314/1 The third conjugation..is characterized by the reduplication of the first letter of the verb with a short vowel. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 74 It also retained the reduplication of the perfect.

attrib. 1894 LINDSAY *Latin Lang.* viii. § 39. 494, ĕ being the usual Reduplication-vowel. *Ibid.* § 43. 503 The older writers used *ĭ* in the Reduplication-syllable.

b. A word-form produced by repetition of a syllable.

1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* iv. (1865) 65 They are traceable in many reduplications, and influence the choice of vowel-sounds in a large class of words. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xiii. (1869) 489 Tartaros is taken to be the reduplication of the 'tar' in 'tarik'.

†**5.** Exact reproduction. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 137 The uniform and constant reduplication of the old spelling of every word in Mr. Ireland's new Volume by Shakspeare.

†**6.** The action of doubling a second time.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 24 Reduplication..or Multiplication by 4 is to double the Duplication.

Reduplicative (rĭdiū·plikătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *reduplicāt-*, ppl. stem of *reduplicāre* + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of the nature of, pertaining or relating to, expressing or implying, reduplication of terms. (See prec. 3.) Now *rare.*

1605 *Answ. Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 48 Our Priests, neither vnder that reduplicatiue formalitie (as Priests) nor otherwise maintaine by our religion any position or practise seditious. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch't* 260 That 'as such' depends upon Dr. H's invention; no such reduplicative expression being found in the testimony. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* Ep. (ed. 2) a ij b, Not knowing.. that, in such kind of Syllogisms, the Reduplicative particle ought alway to be put to the major term of the Syllogism. 1710 tr. *Werenfels's Disc. Logom.* 25 Whether the word *As* be reduplicative or specificative. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 147 The second sort of Restriction is called Reduplicative, as it consists in a repetition of the restricted Term.

b. Of propositions: Having a limiting repetition of the subject expressed.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reduplicative Propositions*, are such wherein the Subject is repeated: Thus, Men, as Men, are Rational; Kings, as Kings, are subject to none but God. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 6 Some logicians refer reduplicative propositions to this place. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 7. 100 The first class comprehends the syllogism into which any reduplicative proposition enters.

†**2.** Capable of repetition. *Obs.* (In H. More only.)

1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems* 231 Like quantity it self out stretched right Devoid of all reduplicative might. *Ibid.* Interpr. Gen. 433 That is reduplicative, which is not onely in this point, but also in another. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* I. xxv. 100 Whence again it is a sign that it has an Extension of its own, reduplicative into it self.

†**3.** Of pronouns: (see quot.). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. ii. 305 The Modifications of Pronouns..are of two kinds. 1 Possessive...2 Reduplicative, denoting a particular Emphasis, whereby a word is raised and intended in its signification; as I my self.

4. Formed by reduplication.

1833 *Cambr. Philol. Museum* II. 378 Of these [conjugations] the first six or reduplicative, exist as such only in Gothic. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 286 The earliest extant forms are not reduplicative.

5. *Bot.* = REDUPLICATE *a.* 2.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 130/2 Diagram to illustrate reduplicative or reduplicate æstivation, in which the parts of the whorl are slightly turned outwards.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A reduplicative particle (see A. 1).

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* viii. 22 b, Of Reduplicatiues, of Exclusiues,..and other intollerable and vaine wordes which are writen in the little Logicals.

2. A reduplicating verb.

1833 *Cambr. Philol. Museum* II. 378 Comparing with the Gothic reduplicatives above given, the following Anglo-Saxon verbs.

Hence **Redu·plicatively** *adv.* (Cf. A. 1 above.)

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 293 As they suppone for things reduplicatively as things in the first apprehension of the minde by them signified. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 31 'As' here must not..be taken reduplicatively but only specificatively. 1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Regen.* 26 Throughout his Treatise, identifying Conversion with Regeneration, he reduplicatively expresses himself.

Redu·plicatory, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as REDUPLICATE *v.* + -ORY.] Repetitional.

1780 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* II. 242 Another instance of the reduplicatory emphasis in the Hebrew language.

Reduplicature (rĭdiū·plikᵻtiŭ). [f. as prec. + -URE. Cf. DUPLICATURE.] = REDUPLICATION 1 b.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 587/2 The reduplicature of the lining membrane. 1884 SEDGWICK & HEATHCOTE tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 416 A..laterally compressed bivalve shell, formed by a reduplicature of the skin.

Redur(e, var. RADDOUR, REDDOUR *Obs.*

Reduviid (rediū·vi,id), *a.* and *sb.* Also **reduvid**. [f. mod.L. *Reduvi-us* (see def.) + -ID.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Reduviidæ*, a family of predaceous bugs, of which *Reduvius* is the typical genus. **b.** *sb.* An insect of this family. So **Redu·vioid**, *a.* and *sb.*

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1900 *Ibis* April 245 The stomachs contain diptera, reduviid bugs, and occasionally cheniform spiders and wasps.

‖ **Redux** (rī·dŭks), *a. Path.* [L., f. *redūcĕre* to bring back, REDUCE.] Of crepitation or other physical signs: Indicating the return of an organ to a healthy state.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 99 The 'redux' crepitation is sometimes indistinguishable from that of pulmonary hæmorrhage. *Ibid.* 360 Friction sound, indicative of restored contact between the pleural surfaces, redux friction as it is usually called.

Red-vented; see RED *a.* 14 b.

† **Redvore**, app. a variant of RADEVORE *Obs.* The precise sense is not clear; but the general import of the passage seems to make the current explanation of *radevore* doubtful.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. v. 256 (Royal MS.) Scho begowth on hand to ta Wewyng that nevyr than before Wes oysyd be cavale na reduore [*v.rr.* reduoir, redor, rhetour].

Red ware[1]. *Sc.* [See WARE *sb.*] A kind of seaweed, *Laminaria digitata*; common tangle.

1806 P. NEILL *Tour Orkney & Shet.* 29 On deep shores.. great quantities of red-ware or sea-girdles (*F. digitatus*) are collected with long hooks at low water. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 155 In Loch Erriboll..red-ware, or seaweed is produced in such quantity as to afford yearly ten or twelve tons of Kelp.

b. *attrib.*, as **red-ware cod** or **codling**, a small brownish cod found among seaweed; **red-ware fishick**, the rockling or whistle-fish.

1707 SIBBALD *Fife* 52 *Oselus varius vel striatus Shonfeldii*, the Red-ware Codling. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 289 The Wrasse..is very often found in company with what we call the red-ware cod. *Ibid.* 292 The Whistle Fish (*gadus mustela..*) or, as it is here named, the red-ware fishick, is a species very often found under the stones among the sea-weed.

Red ware[2]. A coarse kind of unglazed pottery. Also *attrib.* as *red-ware potter, pottery*.

[1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 810/1 The coarse yellow, red, black, and mottled wares.] 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 41 The oxide of iron, when present in any sensible degree, renders the clay unfit for all purposes, except that of forming the common red ware. 1852 *Hist. Co. Oxford* 856 Leafield has been noted for some time for its red-ware pottery. 1885 *Census Instruct.* 88 Red Ware Potter.

Red-water. Also **red water, redwater.**

1. a. A disease in cattle and sheep, now recognized as of malarial affinities, and characterized by the presence of free hæmoglobin in the urine.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 12 b, Their cattell should rot and die of the murrion or read-water. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* i, In those past daies our Shepheards knew not what Red-water meant. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 245 The Rot, Red-water, and most of the Distempers that Sheep are subject to. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 29 Aug. an. 1774, Yesterday one of the Lancashire cows died of the red-water. 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* 161 It is said that the young Galloway cattle are more exposed than others to Redwater. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boerland* 257 Some of the oxen showed symptoms of red water.

b. (See quot.)

1807 *Trans. Highl. Soc.* III. 428 Redwater..consists in an inflammation of the skin, that raises it into blisters, which contain a thin, reddish, and watery fluid.

† **2.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 273, I now proceed to the Acidulæ, or the Medicinal Springs...A Spring of this Kind is here commonly known by the Name of the Red-Well, or the Red-Water, the Iron Water.

3. The poisonous red juice of the sassy-tree of West Africa (*Erythrophlæum guineense*), hence called *red-water tree*.

1830 LOUDON *Hortus Brit.* 168 *Erythrophleum*.. Red Water Tree. 1878 H. C. LEA *Superst. & Force* (ed. 3) 222 Throughout a wide region of Western Africa, one of the most popular forms of ordeal is that of the red water, or 'sassy-bark'. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 338 Mancone of the Portuguese, Bourane, Red-water Tree, Ordeal Bark, &c.

Red weed, red-weed.

1. An American plant or plants. Now applied to a species of *Phytolacca* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 170 Here is also frequently growing a certaine tall Plant, whose stalke being all ouer couered with a red rinde, is thereupon termed the red weed. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 796 There grows a Berry (by report) both in the Bermudas and New England, call'd the Summer-Island-Redweed, which Berry is as red as the Prickle-Peare.

2. The corn poppy (*Papaver rhœas*).

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 The most usuall and best way for tythinge of hey is..to make use of reade-weedes for wikes. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) II. 285 Poppy or red-weed seldom grows in the deep and wet lands of Hants. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 113 A county like this, overrun with red weeds. 1846 MRS. LOUDON *Brit. Wild Fl.* 25 The farmers call it Red-weed, Red-cap, and Corn Rose. 1881–in dial. glossaries (E. Anglia, Berks, Hants, Wilts, Devon, etc.). 1899 RIDER HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* 13 Jan., That part of the field produced more poppies than anything else—red weed we call it.

3. a. Herb Robert. **b.** Knot-grass.

1877 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* Jan. 39 *Geranium Robertianum*.—The cottagers on Delamere Forest call this 'Rubwort' and 'Red weed'. 1882 *Devon Plant Names*, Redweed, *Polygonum aviculare*. 'Redweed and Assmart usually occur together', said a farmer.

Red wheat. A variety of the common wheat, of a reddish colour.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 34 Red wheate hath a flat eare,.. and is the greatteste corne. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. i. 453 The first kinde, whiche of Columella is iudged the best,..is called *Robus*, and of Plinie *Triticum*: in English Red Wheat. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 17 Shall we sowe the head-land with Wheate? *Shal.* With red Wheate Dauy. 1611 COTGR., *Rousset*,.. also, red wheat, Duck-bill wheat, Normandie wheat. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 476 *Triticum spica* and *granis rubentibus*,..red Wheat, [called] in some places Kentish Wheat; here red Lammas. Its Stalk, Ear, and Grain are all of them red. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 361 The red-wheat, and the Poland bearded wheat. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 349 Most of the red wheats belong to this class of grain. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Wheat*, Red wheats are therefore preferred for comparatively poor soils.

Re·dwing, red-wing.

1. *Ornith.* **a.** A common variety of thrush (*Turdus iliacus*), characterized by its red wings.

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* III. 157 He undertook among other things to send..a pair of *Phœnicopteri*, or Red-wings, birds so-called. 1674 RAY *Catal. Eng. Birds* 86 The Thrush-kind...The Redwing or Swine-pipe: *Turdus Iliacus*. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 494 The orange-grey Turdus, with a white breast, the Redwing; this is smaller than the common thrush. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlv, Redwings are some of the first birds that suffer with us in severe weather. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 414 The Redwing is a migrative species, coming to us in great flocks about the latter end of September. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 332 A coppice of birch, among which darted the redwing and white wagtail.

b. The red-winged blackbird (*Agelæus phœniceus*) of North America.

1831 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* I. 348 As soon as spring makes its appearance, almost all the Redwings leave the Southern States. 1859 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 68, I see.. no red-wings for a long time.

c. The red-winged francolin of South Africa.

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 292 No fewer than ten [species are]..found within the limits of the Cape Colony, *Francolinus levaillanti*, the 'Redwing' of English settlers, being especially numerous. [Cf. quot. 1867 in 3.]

2. *transf.* A small sailing-boat with red sails.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 7/1 Every kind of craft is likely to find representation, from the big racers to the little red-wings with their rosy sails.

3. *attrib.*, as *red-wing blackbird, fieldfare, partridge, thrush*.

1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* x, The martins and red-wing fieldfares were flying in sight together. 1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 65 *Turdus iliacus*. Redwing Thrush. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 185 The Redwing Thrush..is a common winter visitant in Britain. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Afr.* 270 *Francolinus Levaillantii*...Red-wing-Partridge of Colonists. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 653/1 Among the most common birds are the meadow-lark.., the red-wing blackbird [etc.].

Red-winged, *a.* Having red wings. Also *fig.*

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* v. 247 The red-wing'd Fire must to the Moon arise. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 54 The red-winged Cantharus, with a red thorax. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. i. 246 Little Red-winged Parakeet. 1832 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* I. Contents p. vii, Red-winged Waxwing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 8/2 Millions of red-winged ants.

b. *Red-winged blackbird, icterus, oriole, starling*, or *troopial*: The American marsh blackbird, *Agelæus phœniceus* (formerly called *Icterus phœniceus*).

1754 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carol.* (ed. 2) I. 13 The red wing'd Starling. 1768 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* I. 300 The Red-winged Orioles build their nests in bushes. 1803 MITCHILL in *Med. Repository* (1805) 222 Redwing'd blackbird. 1832 WILSON, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 49 The bill is..formed exactly like that of the red-winged troopial. 1839 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* V. 3 Their habits are similar to those of the Red-winged Icterus. 1864–5 WOOD *Homes without H.* 537 One of the most variable of birds in its nesting is the well known Red-winged Starling of North America. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 530 *Maize-bird*, a local name for *Agelæus phœniceus*, often called the Red-winged Blackbird.

Re·dwood, *sb.* Also **red wood, red-wood.**

1. Wood of a red colour, obtained from many different trees, chiefly of tropical regions; formerly applied esp. to such as were used for dyeing.

1634 *Copy Court Roll* (*Wakefield*), One milne..used for the grinding of red wood. 1640 *Trnl. Ho. Comm.* II. 33 The sole importing of the Red-wood. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/1, 150 thousand pounds of Red Wood. 1722 *Ibid.* No. 6040/7 Red Wood or Guinea Wood the Hundred Weight,..one Pound ten Shillings. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 185 Red-wood. This is very red, more porous, lax, and lighter than any of the foregoing woods. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 285 *Cam Wood*, a fine red wood of Africa and of the Brazils, principally used in turnery...Cam Wood and Red Wood are considered in London as one and the same article. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* vi. 135 The jamana..is very like the red-wood of Brazil and Mexico. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 139 Redwood comes chiefly from Old Calabar, gives a stronger colour than barwood, and is worth a little more.

b. *Sc.* (See quot.)

1825 JAMIESON, *Red-Wood*, the name given to the reddish, or dark-coloured, and more incorruptible, wood found in the heart of trees.

2. A name given to various trees having a red wood, *esp.* a tall Californian timber-tree, *Sequoia sempervirens*.

1716 *Petiveriana* III. 4/1 Red Wood [of Barbadoes]. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 278 Red-wood or Iron-wood. This is a small but beautiful tree. 1819 WARDEN *United States* III. 97 In the lower parts are found oak, elm,.. red-wood, sumach. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* I. vii. 47 A few miles west of the Pueblo there is a large forest of redwood, or Californian cypress. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 210/2 When the glade began to narrow into a cañon the redwoods appeared—magnificent specimens .. rising straight two hundred feet.

3. *attrib.*, as *redwood bark, fir, lumber, tree*, etc.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 168 There are several others [trees] among which is one we call'd the Red-Wood-Tree, or Iron-Wood, from its great solidity. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 84 The arms are of redwood fir, 6 inches square. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 215/2 Extensive yards of the attractive redwood lumber. 1885 B. HARTE *Maruja* ii, A quaint stockade..thatched with redwood bark.

Red-wood, -wud, *a. Sc.* [See WOOD *a.*] Stark mad, completely mad; furious, distracted.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 102 Than to Dalkeith thai maid thame boun, Reidwod of this ieproche. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 934 Will ran ieid-wood almaist. 1719 RAMSAY *2nd Answ. Hamilton* i, Gin ony higher up ye drive her, She'll rin red-wood. 1786 BURNS *Cry & Prayer* xvi, Now she's like to rin red-wud About her whisky. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 46 The Carle.. Rowtes and roars like ane redwud.

Red worm, red-worm.

1. A variety of earth-worm much used as bait in rod-fishing.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 30 He hath but one manere of bayte & that is a red worme, which is moost cheyf for all manere of fysshe. 1613 DENNYS *Secrets Angling* II. D i b, The Pearch, the Tench, and Eele, doe rather bite At great red wormes, in Field or Garden bred. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* 12 The Brandling, Gilt-Tail and Red-Worm, are all to be found in old Dunghills. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* 236/2 The Red-Worm is about the same size as the brandling.

2. A worm or grub attacking grain.

1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 171 My wheat..was cut off, last May, by a little insect called the red-worm. 1780 YOUNG *Tour in Irel.* I. 6 Soot he buys at Dublin for sowing over the wheat in April to kill the red worm. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 59 Materially injured by the wire or red worm.

† **Re·dy**, *a. Obs.* [f. REDE *sb.*[1] + -Y: cf. G. *rüttig*, Da. and Sw. *rådig*, ON. *rǫ́dugr.*] Wise, prudent.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11699 Ou3, he sede, redi folk & wel iwar is þis, & more conne of bataile þan hii couþe biuore. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 205 Here moder Gambara, þat was ful redy and wise [L. *prudentissima*]. *Ibid.* III. 181 þe kyng..byhiȝte hem ȝiftes þat ȝaf þe redieste answere [L. *prudentius respondenti*]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 234 Who-so hath the face straght..he is wyse and redy in his dedys. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Merlin* 1560 (Kölbing), He was so wis, so redy and so bold.

Redy, obs. form of READY, REDDY, REEDY.

Re-dye (rīdəi·), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To dye again. Hence **Re-dye·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Retaindre*, to put into a new colour, to redie, or die againe. *Ibid.*, *Reteinture*, a re-dying, a second or new dying. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 70 When canaries are 'a bad colour' or have grown a paler yellow from age, they are re-dyed.

Redyfy, obs. f. RE-EDIFY *v.* **Redyl-**, obs. f. RIDDLE *v.* **Redyli, -ly**, obs. ff. READILY; varr. REDILY *Obs.* **Redymite, -yte**, varr. REDIMITE *v. Obs.* **Redyn**, obs. inf. REDE *v.*[1], obs. pa. pple. RIDE *v.* **Redyness**, variant of REDINESS *Obs.*

† **Ree**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **rhe.** [Of obscure origin.] A stream, channel, river.

Perh. repr. OE. *éa* with the *r* of the fem. article in such phrases as *on* or *ofer þǽre éa*: see Hempl in *An Engl. Miscellany* (1901) 155 and Skeat *Student's Pastime* 400. But connexion with Flem. *reie* and *rui* (in Kilian *reye, ruye*) in the same sense seems possible.

1422 *Will of Kyt* (Somerset Ho.), Quodquid tenementum ..abuttet erga le Hye Ree. 1455 in Willis & Clark *Cantbr.* (1886) I. 212 [From Mylnstrete to the water called] 'le Ree'. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 252 Mary ouer the ree in Southwerke, a priorye of Chanons. 1587 HARRISON *England* in *Holinshed* I. 46/1 Euen to this daie in Essex I haue oft obserued, that when the lower grounds by rage of water haue beene ouerflowen, the people beholding the same, haue said; All is on a Rhe, as if they should haue said; All is now a riuer. *a* 1669 SOMNER *Rom. Ports Kent* (1693) 69 By Gilford to (what in all likelyhood ows it's name to that Ree or channel) Rye. [1724 BAILEY (ed. 2), *Ree*, as *all is on a Ree*.. all is on a River, or overflowed with Water. *Essex.*]

Ree (rī), *sb.*[2] [Variant of REEVE *sb.*[2] It is not clear which is the more original form.] The female of the ruff.

15.. *Inthron. Abp. Nevill* in *MS. Bodl. Rolls* 8 Of the foules called Rees cc dosen. 1750 POCOCKE *Trav. through Eng.* (Camden) I. 67 Among the game they have the ruffs and rees, the former cocks, the latter hens. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* I. 171 The bill of fare at the London of Denmark's table was as follows:..Leveret, Ruffs and Rees, Wheat ears [etc.]. 1801 H. SKRINE *Rivers Gt. Brit.* 28 Those rare and delicate birds, the Ruff and Ree are found here. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* III. 316 Point out the speckled pairs of ruffs and rees.

Ree (rī), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [Of obscure origin: the form *reeve* also occurs locally.]

1. A walled enclosure for sheep, cattle, or swine. (See also *sheep-ree.*)

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 406 Ree is often confounded with bught, but a sheep-ree and a sheep-bught are different. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 62 It seems as if the stones of this old castle had been gathered together to form rees for sheep. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 238 A great swine that lies..in the filth of the ree.

2. A yard where coal is stored for sale.

1880 in JAMIESON. 1902 *Scotsman* 2 Oct., The person in charge of the ree admitted using the weight.

Ree (rī), *a. Sc.* [Of unknown origin.] Excited, esp. with drink; elevated; crazy, delirious.

1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 23 (Jam.) Until their noddle twin them ree And kiss the causey. 1790 A. WILSON *2nd Ep. Clark* Poet. Wks. (1846) 99, I..Read and leugh,..Till my pow grew haflins ree. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* XV, Tammie..was a whit ree with the good cheer. 1886 'H. HALIBURTON' *Horace in Homespun* (1900) 144 Here's Willie wi' a warlike ee,..Dave amorous daft, an' Roger ree.

Ree (rī), **rye** (rəi), *v. dial.* Also 7, 9 **ray.** [Of obscure origin: the various forms indicate a ME. *rēʒe(n)*, but their relationship to the synonymous REEVE *v.*[2] and *rew* or *rue* (Devonshire) is not clear.] *trans.* To clean or sift (winnowed grain, peas, etc.), *spec.* by giving a circular motion to the contents of the sieve, so that the chaff, etc. collects in the centre.

α. 1400–1 [see REEING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 36 Whan thou haste thresshed thy pees, and beanes, after they be wynowed,..let theym be well reed with syues. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vii. (1668) 171 After it is well rubbed, and winnowed, you shall ree it over in a fine sieve. *Ibid.*, After the malt is ree'd, you shall sack it up. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 330 To *Ree*, or *Ray*; to handle Corn in a Sieve, so as the chaffy or lighter part gather to one place. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 406 To ree grain is to whirl it through a riddle, so that the tares in it may be seen. 1828– in northern dial. glossaries (Northumbld., Cumbld., Lonsd., Yks., Sheff., Leic.). 1875 W. DICKINSON *Cumbriana* 231 Fwok ree's a lock wheat in a seive, if they hev't, And that was their deetin' machine.

β. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 103 A sieve to rye the corne with; we make the miller sitte on his knees and rye it. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* VI. III. 64 (E. D. S.) This practice of rying, or cleaning better than ordinary. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss., *To Rie*; to turn corn in a sieve; bringing the 'capes' into an eddy. 1854 ANNE E. BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v. *Ree*, A labourer who works it expertly is said to 'rye it up well'.

γ. 1669 [see α above]. 1823 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts.* 266 Corn well arrayed, or rayed. Corn well dressed and cleaned. 1893 *Wilts. Gloss., Ray*, or *Array*, to dress and clean corn.

Ree (rī), *int.* Now *rare.* A call to horses, usually a command to turn to the right.

Hence the dial. phrase *neither heck nor ree*, (to go) neither to the left nor right; (to be) intractable or obstinate.

1548 *J. Bow & Mast Parson* 164 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 26 Have a gayne, bald before, hayght, ree, who! 1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-cyn.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 121 Whipstaff in his hand, Who with a hey and ree the beasts command. *c* 1603 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land* II. i. H.'s Wks. 1874 VI. 384 Come Ile go teach ye hayte and ree, gee and whoe, and which is to which hand. 1832 MRS. BRAY *Descr. Tamar & Tavy* (1836) I. ii. 24 He soon found that some or other of the crook horses invariably crossed him on the road..owing to two words of the driver, namely *gee* and *ree.*

Ree, sing. of *rees* = REIS (Pg. money). **Ree,** obs. form of RYE[2]. **Reean,** obs. form of REAN. **Reeaum,** obs. form of REALM.

‖ **Reebok** (rī·bɒk). Also 8 **-bock,** 9 **rheebok, rhebuck.** [Du. *reebok* ROEBUCK.] A small South African antelope, *Pelea capreola*, with sharp horns.

1775 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 270, I spent a whole day in search of plants, and hunting a sort of antelope called Ree Bock. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* 77 The Ree-Bok is a gregarious animal. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 22 Along the grassy meads Where the skipping reebok feeds. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 80/2 The rheeboks live in small families of five or six individuals. 1881 SELOUS *Wanderings S. Afr.* 2, I..had managed to bag one bushbuck ram..and eight grey and red rhebucks.

Re-ebu·llient, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Boiling up again.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xiii. (1882) 141 The power which acts in them is indestructible; it is therefore inexhaustibly re-ebullient.

Reech, smoke: see REEK *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Reechily: see REECHY.

Re-e·cho, *sb.* [f. next, or f. RE- + ECHO *sb.*] An echo; also, a second or repeated echo.

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv. 75 The hills and vallies here and there resound With re-ecchoes of the deepe-mouth'd hound. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Re-echo*, the echo of an echo. 1862 *Repl. Ecclesiol. Soc.* 20 He was glad to hear Mr. Digby Wyatt's re-echo of the President's aspirations. 1895 J. A. BEET *New Life in Christ* II. x. 79 The re-echo of this voice in our own spirit.

Re-e·cho, *v.* [f. RE- + ECHO *v.*]

1. *intr.* To echo (again), resound:

a. of a sound, noise, or cry.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 38 A deadly shrieke..That through the wood re-echoed againe. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 472 Sobs of joy re-echoed through the bower. 1740 PITT *Æneid* XI. 641 A thousand notes re-echoing thro' the wood. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. xix, The thunder of the avalanche Re-echoes far behind. 1865 F. BOYLE *Dyaks of Borneo* 51 The crash of some giant branch..re-echoes widely for the moment.

b. of places. Const. *to, with.*

a 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 52 All the woods and dales.. Did ring againe, and loud re-echo to the skie. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* V. 86 With starting tears each eye o'erflows, And the high dome re-echoes to his nose. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 64 The city re-echoed with shouts of joy, and flourishing of trumpets. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. *Devil's Bridge*, The rocks re-echoed with peals of laughter.

2. *trans.* a. To echo back; to return (a sound), reverberate, multiply by repetition.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq. Sence* E 2 [Echo] the selfe same way shee came doth make retreate, And so effects the sounde reecchoed. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 32 Thunder, whose sound is so great and terrible, because it is re-ecchoed from the arched roof of Heaven. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 54 Severn shall reecho with affright The shrieks of death. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 343 The consecrated roof Re-echoing pious anthems! 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlvi, The Highlanders set up a tremendous yell, which was re-echoed by the heights behind them.

fig. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. v. 5 The streets still re-echo the names of the trees of the forest. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* I. 247 The many peaks in which the structure ascends, and..the pinnacles which, as it were, repeat and re-echo them into the sky.

b. To repeat like an echo.

1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* IV. iii, The princess' name, Matilda, oft re-echoed! 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, 'In this chamber', re-echoed Vivaldi, in a voice of desperation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 85 Those acclamations were reechoed by the voice of the capital and of the nation. 1875 T. HILL *True Ord. Stud.* 130 Those who still re-echo Ricardo and Malthus.

Hence **Re-e·choed** *ppl. a.*; **Re-e·choing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Ribombo*, a hollow re-ecchoyng. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* V. XXXVIII. (1713) 516 There was a re-echoing noise round about the Heavens. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 160 Ravished with the Re-ecchoing of its own Harmony. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V. XXVI, When the long re-echoing ceased. 1810 — *Kehama* I. iii, Rising over all..Is heard the echoed and re-echoed name.

Reechy (rī·tʃi), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **rechy,** 6 **rechie.** [f. *reech* REEK *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Smoky; squalid, dirty; rancid.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 359 Raw, resty, and rechy [meats], ar comberous vndefied. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 143 Like Pharaoes souldiours in the rechie painting. 1607 — *Cor.* II. i. 225 The Kitchin Malkin pinnes Her richest Lockram 'bout her reechie necke. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 41 His face and hands made of a reechy complexion by the help of the Walnut-tree leaves. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., A grimy, reechy lookin' thing. *Ibid.*, That butter's nasty reechy stuff.

Hence **Ree·chily** *adv. rare*[−1].

1618 D. BELCHIER *Hans Beer-pot* D j b, Bad him goe And wash his face, he lookt so reechilie, Like Bacon hanging on the Chimnies roofe.

Reed (rīd), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 *hréod*, (h)*réad*, 2–5 **reod,** (3 **rode,** rædde), 3–6 **rede,** (4 **riede,** 6 **ride**), 4–5 **red,** (4 **rued, rehed,** 5–6 **reid**), 4–7 **reede,** 6– **reed.** [Common W. Germ.: OE. *hréod* = OFris. (*h*)*reid*, OS. *hriad-*, OLG. *ried* (MLG. *rīet*, mod.LG. *rēd*, *rēt*; MDu. *ried-*, *riet*, Du. *riet*), OHG. (*h*)*riot* (MHG., mod.G. *riet*) :—OTeut. **hreuđo*[m], not traceable in the cognate languages.

An early form of the word is preserved in the place-name *Hreutford* or *Hreudford* 'id est vadum harundinis' in Bæda's *Eccl. Hist.* IV. xvi.]

I. 1. One of the tall straight stalks or stems formed by plants of the genera *Phragmites* and *Arundo* (see 4 and 5); †also, a cane.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1007 *Harundo, canna*, hreod. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vii. 24 Forhuon foerdon gie on woestern, gesea hread..from wind gecerred? *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 252 [Hi] for cyne-gyrde him hreod forgeafon. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 30 [Hi] namen reod ænd beoton hys heafod. *c* 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/42 *Arundo*, rosel, reod. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6433 A reod they putteth in heore mouth And they sowketh by the reod. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 95 Beside þat logh growez redez of a wonderfull lenth..Of þir redez þai make þare houses. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. xx, A reed whiche was at his foote bowed hym self as moche as the wynd wold. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 6 A little cottage, built of stickes and reeds In homely wize. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 213 This Iland yeeldeth Canes or Reedes of sugar. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 26 By a Creek: Where winds with Reeds, and Osiers whisp'ring play. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 304 The common habitations..are mostly huts made of reeds. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 255 The reeds [for a fire-ship] are made up in small bundles of about a foot in circumference. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 215 Reeds are used instead of laths in some parts of the country. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* V. 557 He, meanwhile, Withdrawing from the brink, lay down among The reeds.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. vii. 47 Truste not ner leene not upon a windy rede. 1562 A. BERNHER *Ep. Ded. Latimer's Serm.* A iv b, He was contented rather to be cast into the Tower.. then to be found a wauering reede. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXXVI. 6 Loe, thou trustest in the staffe of this broken reede, on Egypt. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* vii. 152 Penitents are taught more to rely upon that reed and arm of flesh. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. xi, I only meant To show the reed on which you leant. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* V. i. 135 The last frail reed of our beleaguer'd hopes. 1893 *Baily's Mag.* Oct. 271/1 The reeds on which they depended were Ravensbury and Self Sacrifice.

2. *collect.* Reeds (as plants); a growth or bed of reeds.

a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 290 *Carectum*, hreod. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xvii. [xxiii.] (1890) 230 In þæm cleofun..wære upymende growenes hreodes & riva. *c* 1205 LAY. 20170 Hundes in þan reode mid reoude hine imeteð. *Ibid.* 21741 Þat is a seolcuð mete..mid fenne & mid ræode. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5064 The water was ful of longe reede. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* XXIX. 63 A fewe of them that withdrewe them in to the mareys and hydde them in the reed. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* XL. 21 [16] Lyeth he vnder the shady trees in the couert of the rede and fennes? 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 469 He..couered him with a great deale of reede and bent. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXXI, The morass to right and left, which had been a minute before deep reed.

b. Reeds employed for firing or thatching, or used as lath for plastering upon.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 368 They fyryd the gates, and after forced the fyre with rede and drye wood. 1556–7 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 455 V^o reede over the cloyster and y^e gystes of the same. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 277 He..set the houses like streetes, and couered them with Reede and Broome. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 10 Thay Reid for wod use..to thair fyre. 1669 E. BYLAND in *St. Papers, Dom.* 151, I have fetched a boat-load of reed from Ham Creek. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 260 They Thatch with Reed instead of Straw..Reed is sold by the Thousand, *viz.* A Thousand handfuls.

c. *transf.* Wheat-straw prepared for thatching.

1415–16 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 612 Item in tectura straminea vocat. rede empt. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 27 All the wheate-strawe that they pourpose to make thacke of, they..cutte of the eares, and bynde it in sheues, and call it rede. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Reed*, is.. Straw bound up for thatching, by some called Helm. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 362/2 *Reed*, a term used in the west of England for the straw used by thatchers, which is wheat straw finely combed. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 74 The Somersetshire-reed; which is nothing more than the strongest wheat-straw which can be met with [etc.]. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 465 A large proportion of the wheat-straw is made into reed for thatching.

3. Without article, as a material. †Also *in reed*, as or like a reed.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe..bi þe þornene crununge, bi ðe kineʒerde of rode. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* XVIII. 21 Whether thou hopist in a staf of rehed and broken, Egipt. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* XVIII. 21 Beholde puttest thou thy trust in this broken staffe of reed, in Egipte? 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. XVI. 257 It is a graine, as he saies, that growes in reede, and covers it selfe with a leafe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 519 Part incentive reed Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. vi. 158 A flake of reed is often used in surgical operations by the natives.

4. With *the*, as the distinctive name of the class of plants forming the genera *Phragmites* and *Arundo*, having a firm stem and growing in water or marshy ground; *esp.* the common species *Phragmites communis*, abundant in Britain and on the Continent; †also, the sugar-cane.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XIX. 6 The reed and the resshe shal welewen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 321 Up stood the cornie Reed Embattell'd in her field. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Phys.* 29 Of the Juyce of this Reed or Cane is made Sugar. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 57/2 The Reed is between an Herb and a Tree. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XIII. (1794) 142 The woollyness of the flowers in the Reed will shew you this genus as soon as it unfolds its panicle. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CIII, We glided winding under ranks Of iris, and the golden reed.

5. With distinctive epithets, denoting various species of reeds, or plants resembling these.

Aromatic reed (see CALAMUS 2). **Dutch reed** = Dutch rush (see DUTCH A. 3 c). **Great reed,** a reed of the genus *Arundo*, esp. *A. donax.* **Indian reed,** canna. **Small reed,** a grass of the genus *Calamagrostis* (or *Deyeuxia*). Also *bur, canary, paper, sea, trumpet, water, wood reed*: see these sbs.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. v. 6 Wilde Reede.., called also *Calamogrostis*, is far lesser [1633 bigger] than Couch grasse, or Dogs grasse. *Ibid.* XXVI. 36 *Harundo floridæ*: in English the Flowring Reede. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Calame, Calame aromat*, the sweet Arabian reed, or cane, tearmed *Calamus odoratus*, or the Aromaticall reed. 1613 DENNIS *Secrets Angling* I. B 2, Shutes as are..In shape and beautie like the Belgicke Reed. 1640 PARKINSON *Herbal* 1629 *Cannæ Indicæ*..Indian Reede staves. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Cannacorus*, The Indian Reed. 1739 *Ibid.* II. s.v. *Arundo*, The species..are the common Reed, the large manured Reed,..the variegated Reed, the Bambu Cane,.. and Dark red reed. 1743 JAMES *Med. Dict., Arundo Donax*, ..the Great Reed. *Ibid., Calamus odoratus*, Aromatic Reed. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 384/2 The debax, or manured reed, is a native of warm countries. 1842 R. PARNELL *Grasses Scot.* 37 *Calamagrostis stricta.* Small Close Reed. 1859 MISS PRATT *Brit. Grasses & Sedges* 67–8 *Calamagrostis lanceolata.* Purple-Flowered Small-reed. *Calamagrostis stricta.* Narrow Small-reed.

II. 6. a. A reed used as a dart or arrow; hence *poet.* an arrow.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 30 *Aue, rabby*! quod that ribaud, and threw redes [*var.* reodes] at hym. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 Þe childe losed and schette, and hitte þe charbuncle stoon wiþ a reed. *a* 1709 PRIOR *To a Lady* 31 With cruel Skill the backward Reed He sent, and, as he fled, he slew. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 146 Whizz'd the bowstring, and the reed Leap'd off. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. x, The frantic steed rush'd up the dell, As whistles from the bow the reed. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet* 13 The viewless

arrows of his thoughts..Like Indian reeds blown from his silver tongue.

b. In Biblical use (rendering L. *calamus* and *arundo*, Gr. κάλαμος, Heb. קָנֶה *qāneh*): A reed employed as a measuring-rod; hence, a Jewish measure of length (also called *Ezekiel's reed*), equal to six cubits.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 201 Thomas .. tuk a lange red in his hand as man of craft þat vare cunnand. 1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xlii. 16 He mat .. with the rehed of mesure bi cumpas fyue hundrid rehedis. — *Rev.* xxi. 15 And he..hadde a golden mesure of a reed. [Also in Tyndale, Coverdale, etc.] 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xlii. 16 He measured the East side with the measuring reede, fiue hundreth reedes. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* iv. 9 Over its turrets uplifted Glimmered the golden reed of the angel who measured the city. 1863 W. L. Bevan in W. Smith *Dict. Bible* III. 1736/2 With the exception of the notice that the reed equals six cubits (Ezek. xl. 5), we have no intimation that the measures were combined in anything like a scale.

† c. *pl.* Papyrus. *Obs. rare*—1.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) 219 Where as before they wrote onelye in skynnes, in barkes of tryes, and in rides, now they haue attempted to make paper and to imprint letters.

7. A reed made into a rustic musical pipe. Also applied to the hollow stems of other plants used for the same purpose, esp. *oaten reed*.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 131 That ciaftely begunne to pipe Bothe in doucet and in riede. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 162 He the ferste..Was which the melodie fond Of Riedes, ..With double pipes forto pipe. 1530 Palsgr. 261/1 Rede to playe or pype with, *anche*. 1634 Milton *Comus* 345 Might we but hear The..sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* v. 2 Since my Voice can match your tuneful Reed. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* iv. i, As if thy waves..Had only heard the shepherd's reed, Nor started at the bugle-horn. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* i. i. 18 To the musical reeds and the glasses.., farewell.

b. *fig.* as the symbol of rustic or pastoral poetry.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 17, I that in old season wyth reeds oten harmonye whistled My rural sonnet. 1721 Ramsay *Petit. Whin-bush Club* ii, Etling wi' spite to rive my reed, And give my muse a fa'. 1783 Burns *Poor Mailie* viii, Come, join the melancholious croon O' Robin's reed! 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 105 Sweetest of subjects are ye for my reed. 1867 Whittier *Tent on Beach* 86 Making his rustic reed of song A weapon in the war with wrong.

8. A part of various musical instruments.

a. In the oboe and bassoon: A part of the mouth-piece, consisting of two slightly concave wedge-shaped pieces of reed or cane fixed face to face on the end of a metal tube, and producing a musical sound by vibration when the instrument is blown into. Also, a similar device fixed in the chanter of a bagpipe. (Now freq. called a *double reed* in distinction to c.)

1530 Palsgr. 261/2 Rede of a weyght the instrument, *anche*. 1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* I, *Anche*, .. the Reed of a Hoboy, or some other Wind-Instrument of Musick. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Bagpipe*, The third [pipe] has a reed, and is played on by compressing the bag under the arm. *Ibid.*, *Hautboy* or *Hoboy*, a sort of musical instrument of the wind kind, with a reed to blow or play it withal. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 342/1 It [the oboe] spreads and widens towards the bottom, and is sounded through a reed. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 10/1 It [the bassoon] consists of .. a brass craned neck in which the reed is inserted. 1879 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 123/2 The chaunter reed is.. made of two approximated edges of cane tied together, and is thus essentially a double reed, like that of the oboe or bassoon.

b. (*a*) In the organ: A small metal tube fixed at the lower end of a pipe, having a longitudinal opening covered or closed by a metal tongue, which is made to vibrate by the air entering the tube. *Free reed* (see quot. 1855 and cf. note to c). (*b*) In a bagpipe drone: A piece of hollow reed, closed at one end by a joint, and having a tongue made on one side by splitting from a cross-cut near the joint backwards in the direction of the open end.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Organ*, A reed-pipe consists of a foot.., which carries the wind into the shallot, or reed.., which is a hollow demi-cylinder [etc.]. 1855 Hopkins *Organ* xviii. 93 The reed is a small cylindrical tube of brass. .. In the front of the reed, an opening is left, running lengthways, presenting an appearance as though a portion of the reed had been cut away, at which the wind enters. *Ibid.* 95 A third kind of reed is used on the continent, called the free-reed. In this variety..the tongue,..instead of striking on the edges of the reed, is impelled into the opening by the wind. 1879 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 123/2 The drone reeds..somewhat resemble the reed in organ pipes, the loose flap of cane replacing the tongue, the uncut part the tube or reed proper.

c. (*a*) A metal tongue used to produce sound by vibration, *esp.* that used in an organ-pipe; (*b*) a slip of cane used for the same purpose, as in the clarinet. (Sometimes called *single reed*, in distinction to a.)

Beating or *striking reed*, one which strikes against its seat; in the organ, against the edges of the opening in the tube. *Free reed*, one which produces sound by vibration only, esp. one which vibrates in the opening of a tube without touching the edges, as in instruments of the reed-organ type.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Reed*,..the name given by organ-builders to a kind of tongue, consisting of a thin narrow plate of brass [etc.]. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 234/2 Clarinet, a musical instrument made of wood, .. having a fixed mouth-piece containing a reed. 1867 Tyndall *Sound* v. 193 The metal reed commonly employed in organ-pipes. 1879 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 361/1 The clarinet consists essentially of a mouth-piece furnished with a single beating reed [etc.]. 1889 D. J. Blaikley in *Proc. Mus. Assoc.* 152 The reed of a Dobell's fog-horn .. is as truly a reed in its action as the most delicate reed of the clarinet.

d. A reed-instrument.

1879 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 151/2 Some of the older forms..possess a contrivance which does not exist at the present day on any reed. *Ibid.* 153/2 The curious dialogue..between strings and reeds.

9. † a. A piece of reed on which yarn is wound; a bobbin, spool. *Obs. rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 261/2 Rede to wynde yarne on or suche lyke, *tuyau*. 1721 Ramsay *Elegy Patie Birnie* Prol. *note*, The pirn, or little hollow reed which holds the yarn in the shuttle.

b. *Mining.* A tube containing the powder-train for igniting the charge in blasting.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1903/2.

10. A weaver's instrument for separating the threads of the warp and beating up the weft, formerly made of thin strips of reed or cane, but now of metal wires, fastened by the ends into two parallel bars of wood. *Fly reed*: see Fly *sb.*[2] 8.

1611 Cotgr., *Lame*, .. the reed, or slay of a weuers loome. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 107/2 *Reed*, .. like the Barrs of a Grate through which the Warp or Yarn runs. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 188 The Combs, Reeds, and other Parts of the Loom. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 56 Quick beat the reeds, the pedals fall and rise. 1825 Nicholson *Operat. Mech.* 412 The reed..has one or two threads of the warp passed between each of its wires, which wires are termed dents. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v., *Reeds* are reckoned by the number of interstices per inch, thus, a 64 reed has 64 interstices to the inch.

b. A make of cloth, as distinguished by the number of threads which go to an inch of the reed.

1881 *Manch. Guard.* 18 Jan., Printing cloth of all kinds is also very steady, especially 72 reeds. 1888 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 7/2 Printers of medium reeds have been in better request.

11 A comb used in the making of tapestry for pressing down the threads of the weft, so as to produce a close surface.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Tapestry*, The reed or comb is..of wood, eight or nine inches long, and an inch thick at the back. *Ibid.*, The silk or wool being placed, he beats it with his reed or comb. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 46/1 The thread of woof or shoot thus inserted is finally driven close up..by means of a reed or comb formed of box-wood or ivory.

12. One of a set of small semicylindrical mouldings, resembling a number of reeds laid beside each other. (Cf. Reeding *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1745 Pococke *Descr. East* II. ii. iii. x. 169 The lower part filled with cablins of reeds, is of one stone, and the upper part of another. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 161 When a piece of wood is formed into two or more semi-cylinders, touching each other, the semi-cylinders are called Reeds. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2129 A repetition of equal semicylindrical mouldings, springing from a plane or cylindrical surface, is called reeds.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *reed-bank, blade, bush, case, fence, ground, land, marsh, pen, pit, plot, seed, sheaf, spire, stem, top, whisper*, etc.; (sense 8) *reed action, instrument, register*; (sense 10) as *reed-motion, -split*. Also similative, as *reed-green*; *reed-like* adj.

1889 D. J. Blaikley in *Proc. Mus. Assoc.* 152 The manner of *reed action has been the subject of much mathematical investigation. 1589 Rider *Bibl. Scholast.*, A *reede banke, or place where reeds growe, *arundinetum, cannetum*. 1827 Clare *Sheph. Cal.* 147 Lapping up love-knot plaits..With broad green *reed-blades. 1894 Meredith *Ld. Ormont* xxv, The bordering flags amid the reed-blades dipped and streamed. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* ix. 18 As it were out of a fyere in a wod or a *redebush. 1886 R. F. Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 115, I .. took the *reed-case and reed; and wrote. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 148 The *reed-fence rises round some fav'rite spot. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/4 There is a considerable demand for a soft tint of *reed-green. 1629 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) B j, If the water be drayned, and the cold moisture removed from the root of *Reed-ground. 1867 Tyndall *Sound* v. 195 The most perfect of *reed instruments is the organ of voice. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* i. 20 The clarionet, the oboe and all the trumpet class, are reed instruments. 1769 *St. James's Chron.* 10–11 Aug 2/2 Several Parcels of *Reed-land, lying before..the March Walls. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. *Vocation* 358 With *Reed-like Lance, and with a Blunted blade. 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 58 Reed-like Canary-grass. 1766 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 7 Jan. in W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 26 Being generally good *reed-marsh and some cypress-swamps. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* iii. 63 Scrawling upon it in rude Arabic characters with a *reed-pen of his own making. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/1 *Reed pytte, or fenne, *cannetum, arundinetum*. 1611 Cotgr., *Caneliere*, a *Reed-plot; a ground thats full, or set full, of reeds. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 20 Even in the course of the sixteenth century some of the *reed-registers were invented. 1830 J. D. Hoy in Loudon *Mag. Nat. Hist.* III. 329 Their food is not entirely the *reed seed. 1810 in W. Marshall *Rev. Rep. Agric., N. Som.* II. 515 *note*, The sheaves thus prepared are called *reed-sheaves. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxxvii, You can bring up some reed-sheaves to me, one by one. 1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 117 *Arundinum oculi, vel bulbi*, .. *Reede spier. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1903/1 Two threads of yarn pass between each of the *reed-splits or dents. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 97 Shell-snails .. covering the lower part of the *reed-stems. 1830 Tennyson *Dying Swan* 10 Ever the weary wind went on, And took the *reed-tops as it went. *a* 1835 Mrs. Hemans *Elysium*, Low *reed-whispers, making sweet reply.

b. Objective or objective genitive, as *reed-cutter, -drawer, -maker*; *reed-burning, -drawing, -making, -rustling*.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Bruscar*, to heate a ships side with *reede burning. 1829 in Loudon *Mag. Nat. Hist.* II. 222 The *reed-cutters having even then commenced their operations. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xliii, Noted *reed-drawers were they too. *Ibid.*, *Reed-drawing is fearful hard work. 1639 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Peter Beiseu of All Saints', Canterbury, *reedmaker. 1885 *Census Instruct.* 43 Reed Maker. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xii, I shall be glad to procure her admission to print-works, or *reed-making. 1884 Blaikelee *Industr. Cycl.* 342/1 *marg.*, Reed-making Machine. 1797 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 45 The *reed-rustling breeze.

c. Instrumental, as *reed-bordered, -clad, -compacted, -crowned, -grown, -roofed*.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 192 A *reed-bordered lagoon. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 63/2 The *reed-clad margin of the western branch of the stream. 1777 Potter *Æschylus, Prom. Bd.* 36 Hoarse sounds the *reed-compacted pipe. *a* 1608 Sylvester *Hymn to St. Lewis* 182 This River makes the *Reed crown'd banks to kiss, By th' arched favour of a Bridge. 1744 Mason *Musæus* 32 His reed-crown'd locks shall shake. *a* 1835 Mrs. Hemans *Last Constantine* iv, The shore Of the reed-crown'd Euiotas. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 338 These semi-stagnant, *reed-grown meres. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy* (1839) 167 A *reed-roofed cabin by a river-side.

14. Special combs., as **reed-babbler**, the reed-warbler; **reed back**, the wooden bars of a weaving-reed; † **reed-beere**, a reed-bed; **reed bent-grass**, small reed, *Calamagrostis*; **reed-buck**, the reitbok, or other antelope frequenting reeds; **reed canary-grass**, canary-reed, *Phalaris arundinacea*; **reed fescue**, slender wheat-grass, *Festuca sylvatica*; **reed-flush** (see quot.); **reed-machine**, a machine for making weaving-reeds; **reed meadow-grass**, a tall coarse grass, *Poa* or *Glyceria aquatica*; **reed moth**, a European moth, *Macrogaster arundinis*; **reed-organ**, a musical instrument of the organ type in which the sounds are produced by means of reeds; **reed-pheasant**, the bearded titmouse; **reed-plane**, a reeding-plane (Knight 1875); **reed-press**, a press for straw which is to be made into reed; **reed-rand** (or **-rond**), **reed-roll** (see quots.); † **reed sedge**, ? reeds; **reed-stop**, an organ-stop composed of reed-pipes; **reed-thrush** = Reed-warbler b; **reed-tree** (see Calamodendron); **reed voice**, a reedy or squeaking voice; † **reed-yard**, a sceptre of reed. Also Reed-bird, -bird, etc.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 191 The Sedge Babbler..is also a common summer visitant in Britain, more generally distributed than the *Reed Babbler (*Sylvia arundinacea*). 1895 *Reed back [see *reed-machine* below]. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 388/1 *Arundinetum*, .. a place where reedes grow: a *reedebeere. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 179 Horses feed with avidity and thrive to fatness on the *agrostis arundinacea*, or *reed bent-grass. 1860 Darlington *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 376 *Calamagrostis*. Reed Bent-Grass. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 79/2 The reitbok .. or *reedbuck, so called from its habit of frequenting the reedy banks and beds of dry water-courses. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 160 A reed-buck, with a fine head, jumped out of the long grass. 1759 B. Stillingfl. *Misc. Tracts* (1791) 182 The *reed canary grass serves for thatching houses. 1860 Darlington *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 400 *P. arundinacea*.. Reed-like Phalaris. Reed Canary Grass. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses & Sedges* 103 *Reed Fescue, .. its stem is from 2–4 feet high..the leaves are long, and of somewhat yellowish green. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 490/2 Reeds are generally struck on the panel in the direction of the grain, and laid in on the panel across it, or along the ends; this is termed *reed-flush. 1895 R. Marsden *Cotton Weaving* iv. 106 The *reed machine is furnished with the parts of the machine termed the reed back, composed of two strips of wood each for the top and bottom. 1842 R. Parnell *Grasses Scot.* 101 *Poa aquatica*. *Reed Meadow-Grass. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Melodeon*, Seraphine, harmoneon, *reed-organ, &c. are names for essentially the same instrument. 1879 A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 667 Of late the name Reed-Organ has been used to express both the harmonium and the American organ. 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 26 Bearded Tit.—*Reed Pheasant. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2186 The bearded titmouse is the 'reed pheasant', and indeed with its long graduated tail it is not unlike a miniature pheasant. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xliii, There had already been placed in the *reed-press..as many sheaves of wheat as would be sufficient for the women to draw from during the day. 1840 Spurdens *Suppl. Forby* s.v. *Rand*, A *reed-rand, on our rivers and broads is a margin overgrown with reeds. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* Prel., Long lines of reed-rond, emerald in spring. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Reed-roll*, a thicket of reeds on the borders or shallow parts of a river. *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 288 Shevys de *reede segge. 1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* II, *Reed-stop of an Organ, *anche d'orgue*. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Reed*, Those stops of an organ which consist of pipes so furnished are called Reed Stops. 1871 Hiles *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Hautboy-clarion*, a 2 ft. reed stop in an organ. 1871–4 Newton *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* I. 365 There seems no reason to doubt their having been specimens of the Great Reed-Warbler or *Reed-Thrush, to use its oldest English name. 1596 Shaks *Merch. V.* III. iv. 67 Ile..speake betweene the change of man and boy, With a *reede voyce. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 281 Siðen ȝette buffetet and to dunet i þe heaued wið þe *red ȝerde.

Reed (rīd), *sb.*[2] *Mining.* [Of obscure origin.]

a. The split or fracture in a coal seam at right

angles to the bedding; the cleat. b. The parting between strata.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 962 The lamellæ (reed of the coal) are always parallel to the bed or plane on which the coal rests *Ibid.* 974 It is often divided and intersected, with its concomitant strata, by what are named partings, backs, cutters, reeds, or ends. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining.*

Reed (rīd), *v.* [f. REED *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To thatch with reed. Chiefly *pass.* (cf. REEDED *ppl. a.* 2.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redyn' howsys, *arundino, calamo.* 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) III. 125 The Abbay Chirch and Paroch Chirch [being] then be chaunce readid or thatchid. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 111 Where houses be reeded .now pare off the mosse.

2. To make (straw) into reed. (See REED *sb.*1 2 c.)

1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 339 If this straw be reaped, as they do it in the counties of Dorset and Devon, it will last thirty years. *Ibid.* 341 Only think of the expense of drawing or of reeding straw in England!

3. To fashion into, or decorate with, reeds; to furnish with a reed-moulding. (See REED *sb.*1 12.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 161 When a piece of wood is formed into two or more semi-cylinders, touching each other..the piece of wood is said to be reeded. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 42 Two of the pillars are reeded.. in opposite directions. 1890 *Athenæum* 9 Aug. 199/1 The chalice..has a mullet-shaped base, reeded vertically.

Reed, var. READ *sb.*1; obs. f. READ *v.*, RED *a.*, REDE *sb.*1 and *v.*; obs. var. ROOD.

†**Ree·dal,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. REED *sb.*1 + -AL.] a. *adj.* Of the nature of a reed. b. *sb.* A device of this kind.

1728 NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 26, I guess it was voiced either by the lipps, as a cornett, or else by some reedall. *Ibid.* 37 The tibia were pipes that sounded by a reedall device like those affixed to bagpipes.

Reed-bed. [REED *sb.*1] A bed or growth of reeds. (Common in recent use.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* ii. 3 Heo .. asette hyne *on* anum hreodbedde be þæs flodes ofre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/1 Rede bede, *arundinetum, cannetum.* 1732 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* I. s.v. *Reed,* A reed bed, bank, or plot, *arundinetum.* 1843 *Zoologist* I. 97 The reed-beds on the banks of the Thames. 1897 E. CONYBEARE *Hist. Cambridgesh.* 5 The Great Copper butterfly..no longer brightens the reed-beds.

Reed-bird. [REED *sb.*1]

1. A bird which frequents reeds. *rare*—1.

1648 HEXHAM, *Een riet-meese,* a Reede-bird like a Titmouse.

2. *spec.* a. A North American singing-bird, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*; the bobolink or rice-bunting. Also *attrib.*

1795 W. PRIEST *Trav. U. S.* (1802) 90 A wonderful variety of small birds, among which, the reed bird, or American ortolan, justly holds the first place. 1810 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 48 Rice Bunting, *Emberiza oryzivora*...This is the Boblink of the eastern and northern states, and the Rice and Reed-bird of Pennsylvania and the southern states. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 55 The reed-bird, which is quite as good as the ortolan of Italy. *Ibid.* 57 Then we all had reed-bird suppers or lunches.

b. (*a*) The reed-warbler; (*b*) the sedge-warbler.

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2186 The sedge warbler is the 'reed-bird'. 1871–4 NEWTON *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* I. 370 Its partiality for reeds..make[s] the names of Reed-bird or Reed-Wren, by which it is commonly known, sufficiently applicable.

Reed-bunting. [REED *sb.*1] The reed-sparrow (*Emberiza schœniclus*).

1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 368 Reed B[unting]. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 198 The Reed Bunting..has a black head and gorget, and white ring round the neck. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. II. 95 In the spring the feathers on the head of the male reed-bunting..acquire a fine black colour.

Reede, obs. f. READ *v.*, RED *a.*, REDE *sb.*1 and *v.*

Reeded (rī·dėd), *ppl. a.* [f. REED *v.* and *sb.*1]

1. Overgrown with reeds.

1876 GROSART *Introd. A. Wilson's Poems* I. p. xli, He journeyed—gun in hand—in forest, brushwood, reeded swamp. 1891 E. R. PENNELL *Stream Pleas.* 65 The campers pitch their tents on the reeded islands.

2. Thatched with reed.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 263 Grassy fences..That glittering hang the reeded eaves beneath. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. iv, Blunt, cone-headed turrets..rose often from the low, thatched and reeded roofs.

3. Ornamented with reed-moulding.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 80 When the [sword] blade..is required to have a reeded back or some similar sort of ornament. 1858 *Ecclesiologist* XIX. 165 Circular shafts, with reeded caps. 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 79 Frames of reeded ebony or jewelled filigree.

4. Furnished with musical reeds.

c 1865 *Wylde's Circ. Sc.* I. 284/1 The usual mode of forming reeded and tongued instruments.

Reedel, obs. form of RIDDLE *sb.*1

Reeden (rī·d'n), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 6–7 readen. [f. REED *sb.*1 + -EN 4.]

1. Made or consisting of reed; reed-like.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xviii. 21 Whether hopist thou in the reeden [L. *arundineo*] staf and broken. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* Pref., Philosophie..is but a readen staffe to beare up so heauy a burthen. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. iii. 4 A long slender reeden stalke. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 262 The women of Venice..put on a readen hat, without any crowne at all. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 385 Thro' reeden Pipes convey the Golden Flood. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 25 The thresher in his shirt and reeden fillet.

†2. = REEDY 1. *Obs. rare*—1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 487 Whanne þey were unnepes i-passed a reden mayes.

Reeder (rī·dəɹ). Also 5 redare, 6 reider. [f. REED *v.* and *sb.*1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who thatches with reeds, a thatcher. ? *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redare, of howsys, *calamator, arundinarius, cannarius.* 1552 HULOET, Reider of houses or thacker, *arundinarius.* 1610 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 524 Thatcher, Reeder, or Fleeker vii *d.*

2. A thatched frame used to protect blocks or tiles of china-clay from rain.

1880 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* I. 637 The blocks [of china-clay] are then collected, and piled away in sheds, under a number of thatched gates or 'reeders'.

Reed-grass. [REED *sb.*1]

1. A name given to various reed-like grasses, as the bur-reed, bent, reed bent-grass, etc.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lv. 515 Rede grasse hath long narrow leaues .. with a sharpe crest or backe, raysed vp. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 120 *Butomum,*..reedgrasse, or oxbane. 1611 COTGR., *Roseau des estangs,* reed-grasse, the Burre Reed. 1743 JAMES *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Arundo,* The *Gramen Arundinaceum,* Reed Grass, enumerated amongst the Reeds by Dale, agrees in Virtues with the common Reed. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Fl. Scot.* I. 107 *Arundo arenaria,* Sea Reed Grass. 1813 H. DAVIES *Welsh Botanol.* I. 12 *Arundo colorata,* Canary Reed-grass.

2. The name of various American grasses.

Salt reed-grass, a tall stout grass (*Spartina polystachya*) of the Atlantic coast. *Small reed-grass,* a species of *Calamagrostis. Sweet* or *wood reed-grass,* the tall sweet-scented grasses *Cinna arundinacea* or *C. pendula.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 341 The Mountain Reed-Grass. I found this curious little plant at Cold Spring. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 601 *Calamagrostis canadensis,* Reed Grass, Blue-joint.

†**Re-edificate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—1. [See RE-EDIFY and EDIFICATE.] Rebuilt.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 79 That cite [Chester], somme tyme destroyede by men of Northumbrelonde, but reedificate by Elfleda, lady of the marches.

Re-edifica·tion. [a. OF. *reedification* (14th c.) or med.L. *reædificātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *reædificāre* to RE-EDIFY.] The action of rebuilding or the state of being rebuilt. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 94/2 The reparations and reedificacions of the houses..within the Toune. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) III. 125 The Toun was compellid to help to the Reedification of it. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 534 That rich and renowned Citie..after her reedification to be debased into so low..an estate. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 202 The re-edification of the walls and houses of Jerusalem. 1726 DART (*title-p.*) The History..of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury,..Containing, An Account of its First Establishment, Building, Re-edifications [etc.]. 1796 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 134, I have begun the demolition of my house, and hope to get through its re-edification in the course of the summer. 1815 WRAXALL *Hist. Mem.* I. 68 Its re-edification..and improvement in every sense, occupied his capacious mind.

Re-e·difier. [RE- 5 a; or f. next + -ER 1.] One who rebuilds, a rebuilder. Now *rare.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) IV. 8 He thinketh that the Vaulx were Reedifiers of it. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 24 An old opinion..that Charlemaine was the reedifier of their citie. 1675 SHERBURNE *Sphere Manilius* 66 [Philippi] afterwards renamed from Philip..its Reedifier. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 425 Re-edifiers of fallen temples! and quickeners of dead laurels! 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 35 She looked up to him..as the re-edifier of her husband's honours.

Re-edify (rī,ē·difəi), *v.* Forms: see EDIFY. Also β. 5–6 redifye, 6 redyfy, 6–7 redefy. [ad. OF. *reedifier* (and *redifier*) = Sp., Pg. *reedificar,* It. *riedificare*:—late L. *reædificāre* to rebuild, f. *re-* RE- + *ædificāre* to EDIFY.]

1. *trans.* To rebuild (a house, or other building, a wall, city, street, etc.).

1420–22 LYDG. *Thebes* II. (Laud MS.) lf. 26 þis olde Neemie Gat hym licence to reedifie The walles newe of Ierusalem. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 313/2 Your Besecher ..myght not be suffred to reedifie and make ageyn the said two Forges. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 641 This noble duchesse..Reedified Chestre and fortified it full ryght. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 85 They yet doe deny and refuse..to repaire and reedify the said tenements and premisses. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 267 The Langleys..did either found or reedifie this Church. 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Aug., Northampton, having ben lately burnt and re-edified. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 109 To beautify the City, and re-edify the Buildings. 1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 241 Hadrian is said to have reedified and named it Hadrianopolis. 1818 MILLS *Hist. Crusades* (1822) I. i. 4 The impious and vain attempt of the Emperor Julian to re-edify the walls of the holy city. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* II. 103 Men began everywhere to erect churches, and re-edify those that were ruinous.

absol. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 706 If it happen at any time that a house be burned,..When the people come to re-edifie, they can very hardly displant their number.

β. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 173 This Cambises wolde not suffre the temple to be redifiede in his tyme. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3700 Which church he shall welle redyfy. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vi. Lv, For yᵉ walls of Jerusalem & temple to be redified. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 755 Edmond Shaw..of his awne costs redefied Cripplegate.

†b. To rebuild (a ship). *Obs. rare*—1.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 315 All these ships Queen Elizabeth hath either wholy built upon the stockes, or newly reedified upon the olde moaldes.

2. *fig.* To rebuild, restore, re-establish.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 43 This publike weale, which beyng subuerted,..I haue reedified. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* Wks. (1717) 62 Thy favourable Lines Re-edified the Wreck of my Decays. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xxiii, Re-edify'd king Arthur's ancient Boord. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* IV. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 79 The least syllable of your fair testimony, is able to re-edifie the ruines of a decayed commendation. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xiv. (1869) 289 My public and private hopes have been left a ruin,..I would wish them to be re-edified.

3. *transf.* To build up again physically.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 479 As the gastralgia subsides the patient must be re-edified in the usual way.

Hence **Re-e·dified,** *ppl. a.*

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 197 The inhabitants of this reedified towne are Moores. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* 562 There shall be holy service performed to my name, in the re-edified Temple.

Re-edifying (rī,ē·difəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. RE-EDIFY in various senses.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* vii. 27 For the reedefyeng of this holy werke. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII,* c. 8 (*title*) An act for reedifiying of voide groundes in the citie of Norwich. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 26 The redyfiyng of the Church by Christ is prophecied. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 11 Vpon the reedifying of Corinth it [Delos] was held by the Athenians. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 245/1 Great care is taken for the speedy re-edifying of the late ruined Palace here. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 329 He readily swallowed all pretences of dreams for the re-edifying of monasteries. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. i. 194 The re-edifying of churches and monasteries on a larger..scale.

Reediness (rī·dinės). [f. REEDY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being reedy, in various senses of the adj.

1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xviii. 397 To try..the quality of the iron and to develope indications of any reediness, or looseness of structure it may possess. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 30 June 402/3 The Liszt organ..possesses great freedom from reediness in sound. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 2/1 There is a harshness, a reediness about it, and sometimes an absence of modulation.

†**Reeding,** *sb. Obs.* (See quot. and READING *sb.*)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 348/2 Reedings..[is] Housewives Cloth made of Hemp or Flax.

Reeding (rī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REED *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/1 Redynge, of howsys. *Arundinacio.* 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv.* No. 5, 5 Reeding is no where so well done as in Norfolk and Suffolk..[It] will bear a better Slope than any other Thatch. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* July 256/1 Reeding and hainessing are subsidiary processes in putting the warp in proper shape on the loom.

2. a. A small semicylindrical moulding (cf. REED *sb.*1 12); ornamentation of this form.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 173 Several beads placed together, or sunk in a flat face, are called reedings. 1854 F. REINNEL *Carpenters' Compan.* 50 When reeding is introduced on flat surfaces, there should always be an odd number. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. II. vi. 362 The plaster of which they are composed is formed into sets of half pillars or reedings.

b. The milling on the edge of coins. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

3. *Comb.* **reeding-plane,** a plane used for making reeds in wood.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* 1829 ELMES *Metrop. Improv.* 22 Wood scored by a carpenter's reeding plane.

†**Ree·dish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. REED *sb.*1 + -ISH 1.] Of the nature of a reed.

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 233 His Hand mildly swayes the Reedish Scepter. 1652—*Magastrom.* 108 What reedish, nay strawy, suppositors doe they stand upon?

Re-e·dit, *v.* Also 9 -edite. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To edit again. Hence **Re-e·diting** *vbl. sb.*

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 91 Some progress will be made in re-editing a German edition of a forgotten classic. 1807 SOUTHEY *Spec. Eng. Poets* I. p. vii, When Dr. Aikin began to re-edite Johnson's collection [of the poets]. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. 42 A book like the history of the French Academy..which M. Charles Livet has lately re-edited. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 4/6 The re-editing of liturgical forms upon simpler and more Scriptural lines.

Re-edi·tion, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A second edition; a re-editing.

1655 FULLER *Wounded Consc.,* etc. (1867) 278 Gerard himself. must have been forced to a re-edition of his Herbal. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. I. 30 Before this re-edition of Quintilian appear'd. 1876 FURNIVALL in *Thynne's Emblems* (E. E. T. S.) p. v. *note,* This re-edition is more than four times the size of our 1st edition. 1881 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 464 To re-edit his Works, which did not want any such re-edition.

†**Re-edi·tion,** *v. Obs. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To issue again. Hence †**Re-edi·tioning** *vbl. sb.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 44 Mr. Beomet's History of the Primitive usage of Forms of Prayers, re-edition'd at Cambridge, 1707. *Ibid.* III. I. 30 'Tis impossible to imagine any necessity there was of re-editioning of it.

Reedle, obs. form of RIDDLE *sb.*1

Ree·dless, *a. rare*—1. [f. REED *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Destitute of reeds.

1628 MAY *Virg. Georg.* IV. 134 Youths, that tomb'd before their parents were; Whom foule Cocytus' reedlesse bankes enclose.

Reedles(se, varr. REDELESS *a. Obs.*

Reedling (rī·dliŋ). [f. REED *sb.*1 + -LING.]

1. The bearded titmouse, *Panurus biarmicus.* Also called *bearded reedling.*

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 198 There is only one known species, the Bearded Reedling.., extensively diffused over Europe and Asia, and not rare in some parts of Britain.

1871-4 NEWTON *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* I. 522 Reedling, used for it by several authors, would certainly be preferable to Titmouse, had not some of the aquatic warblers been also so called. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 3/6 Bearded tit, reedling or reed pheasant.

2. A reed-bed.

1830 J. D. HOY in Loudon *Mag. Nat. Hist.* III. 329 The very young shell-snails of different kinds which are numerous in the bottom of the reedlings.

Reedloker, compar. REDLY *adv.*[2] *Obs.*

Reed-mace. [REED *sb.*[1]] **a.** An aquatic plant, *Typha latifolia*, common on the margins of ponds and lakes, having long ensiform leaves and tall stems, the latter terminated by dense cylindrical spikes of small brownish flowers (Also called *cat's-tail* or *cat-tail*, and *bulrush*.) **b.** The smaller species, *Typha angustifolia*.

The two species are sometimes distinguished as *greater* (or *broad-leaved*) and *lesser reed-mace*.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 79 Typha groweth in fennes and water sydes among the reedes... It is called in englishe cattes tayle, or a Reedmace. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 159 b, It maye be..called rede mace, because boyes vse it in theyr handes in the stede of a mace. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. liii. 513 Turner calleth it in Englishe, Reede Mace, and Cattes tayle. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 3. 73. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 100 The number of seeds produced at once in some one Plant, as for example Reed-mace..may amount to a Million. 1777 FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 217 The seams between them are caulked with the downy or woolly substance of the reed-mace. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. 431 The greater, or broad-leaved Cat's-tail, otherwise called Reed-mace. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 116 There was a considerable quantity of the down of reedmace, (*Typha palustris*). 1842 W. R. WADE *Journey N. Zealand* (Morris), The raupo, the reed-mace of New Zealand, always grows in swampy ground. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ix. 176 By the shore flourishes the tall reed-mace (so rarely distinguished from the lesser bulrush).

Reed-pipe. [REED *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** A reed-pen. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliv. 2 Mi tunge rede-pipe [L. *calamus*] mot..be Writer of swiftli writande.

2. A musical pipe made of reed.

1648 HEXHAM, *Een riet-pijpe*, a Reede-pipe. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 177, I saw three itinerant musicians.. One of them turned the winch of an organ.., another blew a reed-pipe. 1885 tr. *Schurer's Hist. Jew. People* I. 272 Reed-pipes were introduced into the choir on the high festivals.

3. An organ-pipe fitted with a reed.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Organ*, The degree of acuteness and gravity in the sound of a reed-pipe, depends on the length of the tongue. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 493/1 The bells of all reed-pipes should be as large as their places in the organ will admit of. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 172 The reed pipes of organs and the vibrators of harmoniums produce their tones in the same way.

Reed-sparrow. [REED *sb.*[1]]

a. A common British bird, *Emberiza schœniclus*, frequenting reedy places. Also called REED-BUNTING. **b.** The sedge-warbler.

The two were formerly sometimes distinguished as (*a*) *greater* and (*b*) *lesser reed-sparrow*. The former is not a song-bird (cf. quot. 1802).

14.. *Nom.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 702 *Hic palustris*, a rede-sparowe. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1088 Larks, Gnat-snappers, Reed-sparrows, and many other birds,..do feed on the Worms of trees and herbs. 1676 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* II. 99 The lesser Reed-sparrow. *Ibid.*, The greater Reed-sparrow. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 501 The Reed-sparrow. The Fringilla, with a black head, brown at the sides and with a white ring. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxiv, The person that shot it says that it sung so like a reed-sparrow that he took it for one. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 416 There can be no doubt..that the nest, as well as the song of the sedge bird, have been taken ..for those of the Reed Sparrow. 1884 *Public Opin.* 5 Sept. 299/1 Here a reed-sparrow, deep-nested and brown, and there a snipe darting away.

Re-e·ducate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To educate again.

1808 MRS. C. KEMBLE *Day after Wedding* 7 Then you must re-educate her. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 322 These tutors, educated in the older system, were unable or unwilling to re-educate themselves for teachers of the new. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 899 Gymnastics are also of advantage in re-educating the nerve centres.

So **Re-educa·tion.**

1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 2 Feb., A..Theological Seminary for their re-education. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 578 The re-education of the sense of hearing.

Reed-warbler. [REED *sb.*[1]] **a.** A common British sylvioid bird, *Acrocephalus streperus*, frequenting reed-beds. **b.** A related species, *A. arundinaceus* (also called *reed-thrush* and *great reed-warbler*), occasionally seen in Britain.

1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 418 In Wiltshire and Somersetshire, where the sedge warbler is found in abundance.., not a single Reed Warbler is to be found. 1843 H. DOUBLEDAY in *Zoologist* I. 13 A single reed-warbler was shot at a pond close by the town [Epping] in 1835. 1884 *Public Opin.* 5 Sept. 299/1 The birds essentially of the mere are the sedge warbler, the reed warbler [etc.].

Reed-wren. [REED *sb.*[1]] The reed-warbler; also a name of various allied North American birds.

1783 LIGHTFOOT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 12 As we have already a bird, called in English the Willow-wren; ours, being nearly of the same size and shape, as well as the same genus, may, from its haunts, not improperly be denominated the Reed-wren. 1787 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* Suppl. 184 Reed Wren. Size of the Willow Wren. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 27 Others have undoubtedly taken the nest of the reed wren for it. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 207, I have put the reed wren as doubtful for Guernsey.

Reedy (rī·di), *a.* Also 4 reeddy, 6 redy. [f. REED *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Abounding with, full of, reeds; characterized by the presence of reeds.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* iii. 7 As sparcles in reeddy places [L. *in arundineto*] thei shuln renne hider and thider. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xc. (Bodl. MS.), Some [frogs] beþ icleped calamite for þei wone among reede..& in reedy places. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 91 Lesse then a Quarter of a Mile from that Place is a greate redy Poole. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1437 To Simois reedie bankes the red bloud ran. 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 30 Some pernicious beast, which out of the cover of their reedy thickets, attends the opportunity of their desired prey. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 482 The adjoining brook..Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lv. VII. 103 On the reedy margin of the lake stood here and there some monuments. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 357 The Derwent itself, a reedy and somewhat sluggish stream.

2. Made or consisting of reed or reeds; reeden.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* x. 31 How must Velino shake his reedy crest! 1794 SOUTHEY *Poems Slave Trade* iv, The o'erwearied slave..Rests on his reedy couch. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xxvii. (1865) 247 A shepherd, who charmed his weary hours..by playing rustic airs upon his reedy pipe.

3. Resembling a reed or reeds in some respect:

a. Weak like a reed.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xix. 61 She rests full, in her owne approuement, without the weak Worlds reedy underpropping. 1832 *Examiner* 721/2 He is reedy—he wants strength of character.

b. Of straw or grass: Stiff or coarse like reeds.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 5 Apr. an. 1777 Nothwithstanding it was weedy, and the barley-straw reedy, they have eaten it up very clean. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 50 A small bank of mud and sand, covered with reedy coarse grass. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* viii, She had pulled a root of reedy grass from the sand.

c. Having the form or texture of a reed.

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 140 The leek with crown globose and reedy stem. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xxxi, A horse..of the lengthy, reedy, lank, yet muscular race. 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* I. 797 Carriages of our present light and reedy (almost, one might say, corky) construction. 1842 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 29 The groups of reedy pillars which support the body of the church.

d. Of iron bars or plates: Having the character of being formed of small rods imperfectly united.

1869 [implied in REEDINESS].

† **4.** Partaking of the nature of reed (as being derived from the sugar-cane). *Obs.*[−1]

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 912 Do not use sugar that is earthly, reedy, and so full of dregs.

5. Having a tone resembling that produced by a musical reed.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Reed*, A kind of tongue ..which..produces a reedy thickness of tone. 1823 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 79 Ronzi, notwithstanding her thin reedy voice, [is] very charming. 1866 A. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii, A good many tones were rough..and reedy.

Comb. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Reedy-toned*, an epithet for any voice which..partakes of the tone of the reed.

b. Having a reedy voice.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxxi, A poor little reedy piping old gentleman, like a worn-out bird.

Reedyness, variant of REDINESS *Obs.*

Reef (rīf), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4, 8 riff, 6 ryft, refe, 7- reef. *Pl.* 8 reeves, 8- reefs. [ME. *riff*, *refe* = Du. *reef*, *rif*, LG. *reef*, *reff*, G. *reff* (*riff*, *reef*), Sw. *ref*, Norw. *riv*, Da. *rev*, *reb*: the ultimate source is ON. *rif* in the same sense (formally identical with *rif* rib, and perh. only a transferred use of that word: cf. next), but the precise manner in which the word passed into the other tongues is obscure. F. *ris* (12th c., Wace) is app. a pl. form, for **rifs*.]

1. *Naut.* One of the horizontal portions of a sail which may be successively rolled or folded up in order to diminish the extent of canvas exposed to the wind; they are usually three or four in number, and situated at the top of square sails and at the bottom of fore-and-aft sails. Freq. in phr. *to take in a reef* (also in fig. context).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 341 The wynd was good, the See was plein, Hem nedeth noght a Riff to slake. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some y^e^ longe bote dyde launce..Mayne coise toke in a refe byfoice. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 28 And so wisely, when lucky gale of winde All thy puft sailes shall fil, loke well about: Take in a ryft. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1933/4 Her Main-Sail a Lug Sail with four Reefs at the bottom, and her Fore-Sail three aloft. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 115 Reeves to take up part of the Sail as the Wind rises. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 158 The folding reefs, in plaits inroll'd, they lay. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 328 When tempests plough the deep We take a reef, and to the rocking sleep. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 139 When the morning breaks we [yachtsmen] are beating into Weymouth with two reefs down.

transf. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 715/1 He is wasting away, and is obliged to take in reefs in his waistcoat.

2. † **a.** The act of reefing. *Obs. rare*[−0].

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., This contracting or taking up the Sail, they call a Reef or Reefing the Sail.

b. A mode of reefing.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* v, We tried a Spanish reef, that is, let the yards come down on the cap.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reef-cringle*, *-earing*; **reef-band** (see quot. 1762); **reef-hank** = *reef-point*; **reef-jig**, **-jigger**, a tackle sometimes used to pull the reef-band taut before tying the points (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **reef-knot**, (*a*) a knot made in tying the reef-points; (*b*) a certain form of knot used for this and other purposes; hence **reef-knot** *v. trans.*, to tie with a reef-knot; **reef-line** (see quot. 1769); **reef-pendant** (see quot.); **reef-point**, one of a set of short ropes fixed in a line along a reef-band to secure the sail when reefed; **reef-tackle** (see quot. 1769); also *attrib.*

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 153 *note*, The *reef-band is a long piece of canvas sewed across the sail, for strengthening it in the place where the reef-holes are made. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 The reef bands and bellybands stretch from leech to leech, for strengthening the sail. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 29 Having the head and first *reef cringles..out. *Ibid.*, Fasten the head and *reef earings to their cringles. 1888 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* 162 The fourth hand and myself were getting the reef-earings adrift. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Reef-hanks*, short pieces of small line sewed at certain distances on the reefs of boom-sails. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 40 This is sometimes called a *Reef-knot. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 17. 400 The faces of the men, as they lay along the yard, tying the reef knots. 1886 J. M. CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 2 Take your boat's grapnel, and *reef-knot it round boat. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 156 The *reef-lines next..Thro' eye-lid-holes and roband-legs are reev'd. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1789) H h iv, The courses of large ships are either reefed with points or small cords, which are thence called reef-lines... The line is passed spirally through the eyelet-holes of the reef, and over the head of the sail alternately, and..strained..tight. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 124 In reefing, the end of the becket is passed under the reef line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Reef pendant*, a rope..with a tackle attached to its end to bowse the after-leech down to the boom. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* iv, The *reef-points rattled on the shivering sail. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 8, I was of some service on a yard, and could knot my reef-point as well as anybody. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expos.* 129 Reefing.. is done with the *Reef Tackle Pendants, Tyes, and Falls. 1769 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 150 *note*, Reef-tackles are ropes employed to facilitate the operation of reefing, by confining the extremities of the reef close up to the yard. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 10 We had got..the topsail reef-tackles hauled out. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 23 Reeve it through the reeftackle block.

Reef (rīf), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 riffe, 6–8 riff, 8– reef. [= Du. *rif* (in Kilian also *riffe*), MLG. *rif*, *ref*, G. *riff*, Sw. *ref*, Norw. *riv*, Da. *rev* (*rif*), ultimately from ON. *rif* in the same sense (prob. a transferred use of *rif* rib: cf. prec.). The immediate source of the Eng. word is prob. Du. or LG.]

1. A narrow ridge or chain of rocks, shingle, or sand, lying at or near the surface of the water. † Formerly also *reef of rocks*.

See also CORAL REEF, *barrier-reef* s.v. BARRIER *sb.* 5, *fringing-reef* s.v. FRINGING *ppl. a.*

1584 NORMAN *Safegard of Saylers* 11 The riffe lyes alongst betweene Bombergen and the holmes west. *Ibid.* 15 From the northwest corner of Burckum, doth lie a riff of sand. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 35 The Riff or Ridge.. descending a little towards the Eastward. 1742 [RICHARDSON] *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 297 Though Portland stands a League from the main Land of Britain, yet it is almost join'd by a prodigious Riff of Beach, that is to say, of small Stones cast up by the Sea. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 157 There is also a reef of rocks running off the eastern point of the Island. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 88 Islands and reefs of coral rocks are raised from vast depths in the course of a few years. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 585 The league-long roller thundering on the reef. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* I. i. 2 Leaving it far away across a level waste of reef and sand. 1883 SIR A. HOBHOUSE in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 177 A reef of shingle which extends to the right bank of the river.

fig. 1875 LONGF. *Masque Pandora* iv, To the reefs of doom he drifts! 1896 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 7/1 On this reef the hypothesis..is shattered.

transf. 1877 BARING-GOULD *Myst. Suffering* 93 The blackness which was falling reef on reef, over mind and soul.

2. *Gold-mining* (orig. *Austral.*). **a.** A lode or vein of auriferous quartz.

1858 MCCOMBIE *Hist. Victoria* xiv. 213 A party..discovered gold in the quartz reefs of the Pyrenees. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 38 Mining and engineering skill, and..powerful machinery are brought to bear on such reefs.

b. The bed-rock.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gold Fields Victoria* Gloss. s.v., The term is applied to the up-turned edges of the palæozoic rocks. The reef is composed of slate, sandstone, or mud-stone. The bed-rock anywhere is usually called the reef.

3. Short for *reef-sponge* (see 4).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 The principal varieties [of sponges], in the order of their value, are known as sheep-wool, white reef,..dark reef.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *reef-channel*, *-ground*, *-mass*, *-region*, *-rock*, etc.; *reef-building* adj.; (sense 2 a) *reef-matter*, *share*; **reef-bass**, an American fish; **reef-builder**, a coral insect which builds reefs; **reef-drive** (see quot.); **reef-eel**, an Australian muræenoid eel, as *Muræna tessellata* (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **reef-goose**, the common N. American wild goose, *Bernicla canadensis* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **reef-heron**, an Australian heron of the genus *Demiegretta*, as *D. jugularis* or *D. sacra* (Funk); **reef-oyster**, an oyster growing on, or forming, reefs; a coarse

oyster (*Cent. Dict.*); **reef-sponge**, a kind of sponge obtained in the West Indies; **reef-trout**, an American species of lake-trout; **reef-wash** (see quot.).

1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 372 In the Carolinas, Florida, and the Gulf, we meet with the names 'Bass', and its variations, 'Spotted Bass', 'Red Bass', 'Sea Bass', '*Reef Bass', and 'Channel Bass'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 167 Even within the coral-zone, the distribution of the *reef-builders appears to be singularly capricious. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 193 External conditions which seem favourable .. to the growth of *reef-building Corals. 1850 DANA *Geol.* ii. 40 The reef of New Holland has been instanced as affording an example of one of the larger *reef-channels. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gold Fields Victoria* Gloss. 619 *Reef-drive—A drive cut or constructed entirely through the bed rock,..or along the face of the reef, or partly in the reef. 1850 DANA *Geol.* ii. 40 The *reef-grounds being in some parts twenty-five miles wide. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 68 The *reef-mass formed by their aggregate labours. 1896 *African Critic* 24 Oct. 546/2 The mine shows over two and a-half feet of *reef matter. 1872 DANA *Corals* ii. 129 The cruiser in untried *reef-regions. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 306 Sullen waves In the half-glutted hollows of *reef-rocks. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 52/1 An agency for the purchase of *reef shares. 1883 W. S. KENT *Fisheries Bahamas* 45 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) The *reef or glove sponge,..technically known as *Spongia officinalis*, var. *tubulifera*. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 311 There were little black balls of reef-sponges. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 488 About Grand Traverse Bay, Lake Michigan, two varieties [of lake trout] are also recognised, one being .. known as '*Reef Trout'. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gold Fields Victoria* Gloss. 620 *Reef-wash—A deposit of washdirt spread over an expanse of flat or undulating reef (i. e., bed-rock), or lodged in a hollow in the reef.

Reef, *sb.*[3], modernized form of REAF, mantle.

1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin* I. viii, This shaveling's meagre face, With his mass-hackle and his reef and stole.

Reef, northern Sc. form of ROOF.

Reef (rīf), *v.*[1] [f. REEF *sb.*[1]; cf. Du. *reven*, Da. *reve*, *rebe*, Sw. *refva*, Icel. *rifa*.]

1. *trans.* To reduce the extent of (a sail) by taking in or rolling up a part and securing it.

1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i, Up aloft Lads. Come, reef both Top-sails. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 103 We hoised our main-saile, with which and our fore-saile (both reeft) we stood in. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i, We reeft the Fore-sail and set him. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 141 Again to reef the main-sail they repair. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XII. 6/1 By this invention, the topsails can be reefed and unreefed from the deck, without sending any one aloft. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 599/2 Mills are exposed to great danger if the sails are not reefed or furled in high winds.

absol. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 12 At ev'ry hatchway, 'Reef!' they call again. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* Pref. 3 He might have call'd them out to reef. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XII. 6/2 Fitted..with reef lines, &c., in the topsail, to reef in the old plan if required for purposes of exercise.

b. *transf.* To draw up or gather in, after the manner of reefing.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* XXX, The clues of my hammock were not reefed. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 68 Dear little damsels..Face the salt spray, reef their petticoats pluckily.

2. a. To shorten (a topmast) by lowering, or (a bowsprit) by sliding inboard. Also *intr.* (see quot. 1875).

1704 [see REEFED *ppl. a.* 1]. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 138 We found our own Main-top-mast sprung,..whereupon we reef'd it twenty Inches, that is we lower'd it so much and secured it there. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 565 The lower piece is cut off, and a new fid-hole cut, by which the mast is reefed or shortened. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1904/1 The bowsprit of a cutter or that of a ship-of-war..is said to reef when it is run-in or shortened by sliding in-board. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 449/2 The bowsprit and topmast can be reefed or housed.

b. To alter (a paddle) by moving the float-boards nearer to the centre of the wheel, in order to diminish the dip when the vessel is deep.

1838 BARLOW in Tredgold *Steam Eng.* (ed. Woolhouse) App. 61 This serious loss of speed in a laden vessel..would be more effectually saved by reefing the paddles. 1858 MURRAY *Marine Eng.* xii. 143 When the wheels are too deeply immersed, they may sometimes be 'reefed' by disconnecting the boards, and securing them near the centre.

3. *intr.* (See quot.)

1889 *Atlantic Monthly* July 115/1 When the driver moves the bit to and fro in his mouth, the effect is to enliven and stimulate the horse...If this motion be performed with an exaggerated movement of the arm, it is called reefing.

Reef, *v.*[2] [f. REEF *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To work at a (mining) reef.

1861 [see QUARTZ *sb.* 2 b]. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 21/2 Patiently sinking, driving, sluicing, or reefing as the case might be.

Reefe, obs. form of RIFF, midriff.

Reefed (rīft), *ppl. a.* [f. REEF *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Of masts: Shortened.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Reef*, When a Top-Mast is Sprung,..they cut off the lower piece that was near broken off, and setting the other part, now much shorter, in the Step again, they call it a Reeft Top-Mast.

2. Of sails: Having a reef or reefs taken in.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vii. 73 We were obliged..to continue under a reefed mizen till eleven at night. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxi, The helm..Gave the reef'd sail to meet the wind. 1863 S. R. GRAVES *Yachting Cruise* 84 We took in the trysail, and ran under reefed square sail and foresail.

b. With *single-*, *double-*, etc.

1803 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 398 Treble-reefed main-topsail. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, Another ten minutes, and then they were under double-reefed topsails. 1857 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 1 Under double-reefed top-sails, courses, jib, and single-reefed main-try-sail.

Reefer[1] (rī·fəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who reefs; *spec.* a slang name given to midshipmen 'because they have to attend in the tops during the operation of taking in reefs' (Smyth).

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii, I..was saluted by the females with the appellation of 'royal reefer' (midshipman). 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 104 A lad..who went by the name of the 'reefer', having been a midshipman in an East India Company's ship. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 166 The steerage or gun-room was..the home of darling reefers.

2. A reefing jacket.

1883 *Tailoring World* 20 Oct. 1/2 The forms of garments known as Reefers and Lounges. 1894 R. H. DAVIS in *Harper's Mag.* May 891/2 A tall, handsome woman..with her hands in the pockets of her reefer.

attrib. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Mar. 10/2 The man..was dressed in a reefer jacket and light-coloured trousers.

Reefer[2]. [f. REEF *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. *Austral.* One who works on a gold-reef.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 285 He was not a miner, a speculator, a reefer, nor an engine-driver.

2. *U.S.* A reef-oyster (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Reeffe, obs. form of REEVE *sb.*[1]

†**Re-efformation.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] Renewal of form, re-formation.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* xxi. 206 The resurrection from this fall is by Re-efformation.

Reefing (rī·fiŋ), *vbl. sb. Naut.* [f. REEF *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of REEF *v.*[1]

1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expos.* 129 This contracting or taking up the Sail they call Reefing. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 7 Exercising those who are received into the service..in handing and reefing of sails. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* viii, Many a sail is split by bad reefing. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XII. 6/1 The old defective and dangerous method of reefing by the men going aloft and out on the yards.

b. *attrib.*, as *reefing breeze*, *point*, *topsail*; **reefing-jacket**, a particular form of close-fitting jacket made of stout heavy cloth.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 362/2 The race was sailed with a *reefing breeze. 1882 OGILVIE, *Reefing-jacket. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 220 A reformed world, in which every man should..sit down in a reefing jacket to a dinner of pork and beans. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 461/1 Tying round the boom a corresponding line of the '*reefing points',..hanging on the lower part of the mainsail. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* i. 3 Both ships were fitted with..patent *reefing and furling topsails.

Reefort, Sc. variant of RAIFORT. *Obs.*

Ree·fous, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. REEF *sb.*[2]] Reefy.

1859 R. F. BURTON in Lady Burton *Life* (1893) I. 272 An occasional glimpse through its green veil showed a reefous surface, flecked with white froth.

Reeft, obs. f. RIFT *sb.*; obs. pa. pple. of REAVE *v.*

Reefy (rī·fi), *a.* [f. REEF *sb.*[2]] Full of reefs.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1893 SIR H. HOWORTH *Glacial Nightmare* II. 625 It has brought down a lot of loose material to a reefy coast.

Ree·ing, ry·ing, *vbl. sb.* Also 5 **rey(i)ng**, 9 **reean, rieing, rayen.** [f. REE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of reeing corn; hence *reeing-sieve*, *-machine*.

a. 1400–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 603 In j ridella et j reyingsife empt. ij*s.* *vjd.* 1485–6 *Ibid.* 649, 1 Reyng syff, iij*d.* 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 115 With small reeing sives to dresse it from the Corne, and so preserue the dust. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 283 Reeing-machines have been invented for cleansing corn. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Ree*, to riddle corn in a 'ree-an sieve'.

β. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. III. 64 (E.D.S.) A brass or iron wire round hand-sieve, which we call a rying-sieve. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Rieing-sieve*, same as Blind-sieve.

γ. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Royen-zieve*.., a sieve, used chiefly in cleansing clover.

†2. Such a quantity as can be reed at once. *Obs.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 104 A bushell of pease, and a bushell of rye, into which we putte a ryinge, or two, or three, of barley.

Re-eja·culate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To ejaculate or emit again.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 113 A Love which Love celestial may With re-ejaculated Love repay.

Re-eje·ction. [RE- 5 a.] Ejection again or a second time.

1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* II. 185 The separation of those substances fit for absorption and nutrition, from those only fit for re-ejection. 1881 JUDD *Volcanoes* iv. 69 By constant re-ejection these [fragments] were gradually reduced in size.

Reek (rīk), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1 *rēc*, 3–7 **reke**, 4 **rek, rike**, 4 *Sc.*, 5 **reyk**, 4–6 *Sc.* **reik**, 6–7 **reeke**, 7 **reake**, 7, 9 *Sc.* **reak**, (8 **wreak**), 9 *north. dial.* **rik**, **rick**, 5– **reek**. *β.* 4–5 (9 *dial.*) **reech**, 4–5 **reche**, 5 **rich**. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *rēc* = OFris. *rek*, *reek*, OS. *rōk* (MDu. *rooc*, Du. *rook*), OHG. *rouh* (MHG. *rouch*, G. *rauch*), ON. *reykr* (Sw. *rök*, Da. *røg*):—OTeut. **rauki-z*, from a stem **reuk-*, **rouk-* (cf. REEK *v.*[1]), app. not found outside of Teutonic. As the word has chiefly survived in northern use the palatalized form *reech* is comparatively rare.]

1. Smoke from burning matter. (Still the general word in *Sc.* and *north. dial.*; in standard Eng. only in literary use, and chiefly applied to dense or unctuous smoke.)

a. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii[i]. 9 Astax rec in eorre his. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 325 (Gr.) [Hi] þoliað..brand & brade ligas, swilce eac þa biteran recas. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3105 It brend, þe reke raght vp euen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 9431 Þair throtes sal ay be filled..Of lowe and reke. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 130 The fyre out syne in blasis brast, And the reik rais richt vounder fast. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 81 With sandell confyt ennoynt his body, reekyd with reek of ensens. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 268 To the glaser for takyn owte of ii. panys of the wyndows..for to late owte the reke of the torches. ?1531 FRITH *Answ. Rochester* Wks. 56/2, I shall offer vnto thee fat sacrifices with the reke of wethers. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 42 For the reik of Maister Patrik Hammyltoun hes infected as many as it blew upoun. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 86 As hatefull to me as the reeke of a Lime-kill. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleane Linen* Wks. II. 169/1 The suddes vnto the Sea I may compare, The Reake or smocke, the wind. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vii. 21 The diffused reek of the things sacrificed. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 47 The Reek which ascends out on the top of the Kiln. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. ii. Prol., The rising sun shines motty throw the reek. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xi, The reek that's rising out of yon lums. 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) I. 43 The miner makes a little explosion.., which fills the air..with a sulphurous reek. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xli. 292 The whole interior was full of the smoor of reek.

β. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1009 Suche a lobun of a reche ros fro þe blake, Askez vpe in þe ayre & vsellez þer flowen. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 3105 (Trin.), Hit brent; reche roos vp ful euen. 1879 WAUGH *Chimney Corner* 251 There's bin nought nobbut reech (smoke) an' rain sin I coom.

b. In comparisons, with reference to the lightness or other qualities of smoke.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvi[i]. 20 Aspringende swe swe rec. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxvii. 2 Rece hi gelicast ricene geteoriað. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26994 Quat es mans iijf bot fam, And a rek þat mai noght last. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (Justin) 442 He had na langare mycht to byde bot fled as reke & can hym hyde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xii. 138 Thus has he said; and..Vanist away, as the reik in the air. 1858 M. PORTEOUS '*Souter Johnny*' 8 But sic pretension I, like reek will puff aside.

c. *fig.* in various applications.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2744 Þe word es wers þan man mai neuen; þe reke [*Trin. MS.* reech] es raght vn-to þe heuen. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 34 Thurgh his romour in þis reme Hath raysede mekill reke. 1529 LYNDESAY *Complt.* 367 Than rais ane reik, or euer I wyste, The quhilk gart all thare bandis bryste.

d. *transf.* A house, as having a fire burning in it (cf. 5 and HEARTH[1] 2).

1626 *Act.* 31 in Barry *Orkney* App. ix. (1805) 469 Whatever persone shall slay the earn or eagle shall have..8d. from every reik within the parochine. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* 321 To feed these birds a hen was demanded from every house; or (as it is called) from every reek.

2. Vapour or steam arising from, or given off by, something in a moist or heated state, as wet or marshy ground (hence also *Sc.*, fog or mist), wet clothes, boiling water, etc.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 79 Whenn þe erthe ys clene with-oute roche, and he water of þat stede ys light. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 790 Þe wedes dropeden doun, d[r]yed 3erne, Rich rises hem fro. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 121 Curs, whose breath I hate, As reeke a'th rotten Fennes. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 22 He found the Reeks ascending from them into the Air..make him as it were Asthmatical. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* iv. (1697) 63 He added these words..I am a reek from a pot. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* II. viii. 149 They lay immersed in the tepid waters..overhung with steam and reek. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 17 Like threshers, one and all, Of a reek with laying down the law in a furnace.

fig. 1682 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* iv. (1684) 287 Melancholy..overwhelms the Fancy with black Reeks and Vapours. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iii, That eternal honour which should live Sun-like, above the reek of mortal fame. 1856 BOKER *Poems* (1857) II. 96 My heart boils sometimes, and the reek is death To such as stir it.

b. *spec.* The vapour given off by hops in drying.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 401 The instantaneous abstraction of the 'reek', which maintains the best colour [in the hops]. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 64 A current of air, heated by the fire below, is passed perpetually thro' the green hops in the upper floor, and their 'reek' is carried quickly off.

c. Haziness, indistinctness. *rare.*

1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 201 The most delicate sharpness and purity of outline took the place of meridian reek and blur.

3. An exhalation; a fume emanating from some body or substance; in mod. use, a strong and disagreeable fume or smell.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. ii. § 7 That our Substance is in a manner lost, and nothing but a tenuious reek remains. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 182 It shall be or may be alwayes body,..sending forth and taking in of steams and reeks, even all along. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 320 The closeness of the Place, or the over charging of the Air with the fuliginous Reeks of Mens Bodies. 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. xxxi. 330 A reek of gin and powder filled the chamber. 1886 *All Year Round* 4 Sept. 103 From the engine-room hatch there came up a reek of oil.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 49 Nor does Dryden's lewdness leave such a reek in the mind as the filthy cynicism of Swift.

b. Impure, fetid atmosphere.

1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. XI. vii. 260 Amid the reek and squalor of a Spanish hamlet. 1891 E. GOSSE *Gossip in*

Library iv. 52 The sweet, pure meadows lie just outside the reek of Southwark.

4. Applied to fine dust or snow in motion, having the appearance of smoke or steam.

1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. xi, The reek of her own tread in the thick dust that felt like velvet. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 270 The shattered roof yawning to the reek of the snow-slides.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †reek-fowl or -hen, an ancient Scottish tax of a hen paid annually by each householder on an estate; **reek penny**, *north.* a tax paid to the clergy by each house in the parish; †**reek-poultry**, = *reek-fowl.*

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 607 Togidder wt the haill teynd victual] .. *reikfowlis custumes and vtheris dewties quhatsumeuir. 1567 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 556 Duodecem lie *reik hennis. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XV. 451 The cotters and sub-tenants pay..a reek hen, and one day's shearing in harvest. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xix. (1873) 114 It had been the practice..to bind every tenant to pay yearly to the laird a 'reek hen'. 1255 *Memorandum Sherburn Hospital, Bishopton* No. 4 (MS.), De *Rekepeni v sol. 1351–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 552, xiijs. iiijd. de Rekepenys parochiarum de Jarowe et Wermouthe. 1735 *Visitation of Cholterton* in Hodgson *Northumbld. County Hist.* (1897) IV. 270 All tithes and Easter offerings (except reek penny and communicants'). 1832 HODGSON *Northumbld.* II. II. 356 *note*, The [Christmas] offering here [Bedlington] for communicants..is three-halfpence each; each family also pays one penny, under the name of smoke or reek penny. 1585 *Charter* (Jam.), Decem capones..cum lie *reik pultreis solitis. *c* 1592 *Registr. Arbroath* (Bann. Club) II. App. p. xxxvii, With the reik pultreis vseit and wount.

† **Reek**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 6 **reke**, **reek(e**, **reake**, 7 **reike**, **riek**. [Of obscure origin: perh. an alteration of REIT.]

1. *collect.* Water-plants, seaweed.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 55 Amonge the reke or weedes of the maryshes, they espyed a multitude of wylde bores. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1593) 324 First trees shall grow ..in the sea, and reeke shall thrive On tops of hilles. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 445 Sea-weeds or Reike, rushes and reeds growing vpon the washes and meers.

2. With *pl.* A water-plant, a seaweed.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. iv. G viij b, The bore is yll in Laurente soyle, that feedes on reakes and reeds. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Alga marina*, reeks or sea weede.

Reek, obs. form of RICK *sb.*

Reek (rīk), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **reke**, 5–7 *Sc.* **reik**, 6 **rik-**, 6–7 **reake**, **reeke**, 6–8 **reak**, (8 **wreak**), 7, 9 *dial.* **reech**, 6– **reek**. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *réocan* (north. *réca*: see also sense 5) = OFris. *riaka*, *reka*, OLG. *riecan* (MDu. and Du. *rieken*; also MDu. *rûken*, Du. *ruiken*), OHG. *riohhan* (G. *riechen*), ON. *rjúka* (Sw. *röka*, Da. *ryge*):– OTeut. **rūkan* (see REEK *sb.*[1]). G. *riechen* and Du. *rieken*, *ruiken* now mean only 'to smell', the orig. sense being expressed by the new formations *rauchen* and *rooken*.]

1. *intr.* To emit smoke: **a.** of something burning.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ciii. [civ.] 30 gif he mid his mihte muntas hrineð, hi ful rícene reocað sona. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii[i]. 5 Laverd .. Negh hilles, and reke þai salle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/2 To Reke, *fumare*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. 34 Thair followis a streme of fire,..Quhill all enveron rekit like brintstane. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 72 Earth dois tremble, mountains reikis, afraid. 1617 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 78 With Iberian fyres the Alpes doe reik. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 124 The only Structure standing in the Town, it..was then reaking in its Ashes. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 368 Not long after the civil war, the embers of which were still reeking. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 149 While temples crash, and towers in ashes reek.

b. of a building, chimney, etc. Also *transf.* Also common in dial. use of a chimney which 'smokes', i. e. sends out smoke into the room or house.

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xv, Alle wroth wex that sqwyne,..As kylne other kechine, Thus rudely he rekes. *c* 1500 *Felon Sewe of Robeby* ix, The kilne began to reeke. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXVI. 115 In the craft expert, And þerby garis 3our kitchingis daylie reik. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 117 Fewe chymneis reeking you shall espye. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 132 And shall I never see my country chimnies reake? 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* xxi, White the wa's, wi' roof new theeckit,..Lown 'mang trees and brnes it reekit. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxiv, Observing that the chimney of the kitchen had reeked that whole day in a manner which contradicted the supposition [of famine].

2. To emit hot vapour or steam; to smoke with heat; to exhale vapour (or fog). Now chiefly *dial.*

a. of hot liquids, food, etc., and of moist things under the influence of heat, or when warmer than the atmosphere.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 18 Wel on wætere; læt reocan on þa eaxan þonne hit hat sie. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) II. 66 The Water of the Baynes..rikith like a sething Potte continually. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 21 With some vpon Sundaies, their tables doe reeke. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 138 Your cold meate comes in reaking, and your wine Is all burnt sack. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* v. iii, 168 When the fume..is exhaled from them, that they have left reaking, make a powder of them. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* Ded. vi, The tea's fill'd reeking round. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 3 In the Warmth of Well Waters, that are often seen to wreak in the cold Seasons. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 133 The most severe cold..is so piercing in February and March, that..the sea reeks like an oven. 1889 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., When fog arises the land is said to reek.

b. of persons and animals in a heated and perspiring state.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 114 He ran in a fyiryd gowen, he cast of alle hys clothys, alle his body gan reke. 1530 PALSGR. 684/1 I reke, as a horse dothe that is laboured. *Ye fume. a* 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 40 His browes with sweat did reek and steem. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. ii. 2 The Violence of Action hath made you reek as a Sacrifice. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 84 His Phiz is everlastingly reaking with Sweat and Grease. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 148 They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit, Till ilka carlin swat and reekit. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 39 Sam appeared..with Haley's horse by his side, reeking with sweat.

transf. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* I. 433 Six dayes in the weeke Are not sufficient, but the seventh must reeke With sweat of their vngodly labour. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 319 It is ill for a soul to go reeking with anger out of this world.

c. of blood freshly shed, or of things smeared with this. (Also of the air, etc.) Const. *with*, † *in.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1377 The red bloud reek'd to shew the Painter's strife. 1602 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 158 Now, whil'st your purpled hands do reeke and smoake, Fulfill your pleasure. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 252 Whilst these perfidious wretches had their hands still reeking in the precious blood of their sovereign. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 265 Altars grew marble then, and reek'd with gore. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* (ed. 3) II. 74 Plunging the same weapon, which was reeking with the blood of her favourite boy, into her own bosom. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxx, Till gallant Cessford's heart-blood dear Reek'd on dark Elliot's Border spear. *a* 1892 TENNYSON *Bandit's Death* v, For he reek'd with the blood of Piero.

3. To emit an unwholesome or disagreeable vapour or fume; hence, to smell strongly and unpleasantly; to stink. Chiefly const. *of*, *with*.

1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* v, I was forced to go to a blind chop-house,..and then go reeking from thence to the First Minister of State. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. i, Two Domitians reaking from the Dunghill. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. viii, The cold sweat melted from their limbs, Nor rot nor reek did they. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, The small apartments reek with the breath of deputations and delegates. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK *Rom. 19th Cent.* I. 140 She literally reeked of garlic. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* vii, I found a broken phial reeking with the smell of bitter almonds.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1679 OWEN *Christol.* xvii. (1851) I. 223 God will not take us into heaven .. with our heads and hearts reeking with the thoughts and affections of earthly things. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 92 Do you not plunge it in muddy stygian waters till it..reeks with poisonous error? 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. xxx, Reeking from the filthy communion of crime. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 455 The vicinity of the great Temple at Ephesus reeked with the congregated pollutions of Asia.

† **4.** Of smoke, vapour, perfume, etc.: To be emitted or exhaled; to rise, emanate. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 97 For rekeles rekes upward evin, And menskis him that wonis in hevin. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2612 *Hypermnestra*, Thencence out of the fire reketh sote. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 131 The blak laithly smuke that oft did rise..rekand as the pyk. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 96 Perfume beeyng poured vpon the hedde, reketh out into the aier. 1563 WINJET tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 64 Thai knaw thair stink to na man almaist..to be plesand, gif it stewit and reikit out naikit and plane. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXX, In some perfumes is there more delight Then in the breath that from my Mistres reekes.

fig. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 79 If you come to him in a hotte sommers day, you shal se his honestye in such sort to reeke [etc.]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 140, I heard your guilty Rimes,..Saw sighes reeke from you. 1599 — *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 101 The Sun shall greet them, And draw their honors reeking vp to Heauen.

b. Of snow: To whirl in fine particles like smoke or vapour.

1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* s.v., 'It reeks and blaws', that is, the snow is driven with such violence as to resemble smoke. 1837 R. MUDIE *Spring* 266 The snow still darkens the air, and reeks along the curling wreaths, as if each were a furnace.

5. *trans.* To expose to smoke; to dry or taint with smoke; to fumigate. Also *techn.*, to coat (moulds for steel) with soot.

The OE. trans. *réocan* is distinct from the intr. *réocan*.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 244/36 *Fumarat*, reohte. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 346 Þæs ylcan drinces smyc heora eaxan onfon & mid þam brobe recen. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 29 Þen reke hem on þe colys tyl þey ben tendyr. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIV. 57 Ane browstar swoir the malt wes ill, Bath reid and reikit on the kill. 1611 COTGR., *Soré*, reeked, made red or sorrell, as a Herring by the smoake. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 The sides may be pickled, and the chine broiled or fried. Some reech them. [1864 COCKAYNE *Sax. Leechd.* I. 347 Let them receive with their eyes the smoke..and reek them with the broth.] 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xviii. 423 Emitting large quantities of unconsumed carbon, which is deposited upon the surface of the moulds. After the halves are so coated or reeked, they are fitted together.

fig. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 188 They are reeking themselves in all kinds of disorder bodily and mental.

6. To emit (smoke, steam, etc.). Chiefly *fig.*

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 11 Alexander the Great..was seene to reake forth from his bodie fier and light. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. ii, Swart Pieros lips reake steame of wine. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 10 Our Ministers,..like a seething pot set to coole, sensibly exhale and reake out the greatest part of that zeale. 1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 68 A great human sink reeking out crime, disease, and disloyalty on the whole nation.

7. To cause (a place) to smell of blood.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* VIII. v. 503 The slaughter of lambs in offering reeked the fore-courts of the Temple.

Hence **Reeked** (rīkt, *Sc.* rī·kit), *ppl. a.*, smoked.

1785–6 BURNS *Address to Deil* xvii, Wi' reekit duds, an' reestit gizz. 1792 — *Kellyburn Braes* x, A reekit wee deevil looks over the wa'. 1832 J. COLE *Scarborough Guide* 109 A delicious relish for the breakfast table,..called Reek'd Haddocks.

Reek, *v.*[2] *Sc.* Also 8 **reick**. [Of obscure origin: connexion with *reck* REACH *v.* or REKE *v.* is not clear.] *trans.* (and *intr.*) To fit or rig *out* († also with *forth*). Hence **Ree·king** *vbl. sb.*[2]

Sometimes used without the adv.: see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1590 JAS. VI in *R. Bruce's Life* (1843) 20 The reeking out of three or four ships to meet me here and convey me home. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 296 His great army quhilk was so long in reeking forth. 1676 ROW *Contin. Blair's Autobiog.* (1848) 509 The King could not get his navy so soon reeked out. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 113 Some were taken by some passage-boats that were reicked out [equipped] by way of privateers from Leith harbour. 1798 D. CRAWFORD *Poems* 20 Had I but siller I cou'd spare, To reek me out and pay my lare. *a* 1800 in Maidment's *N. Cy. Garland* (1824) 50 Dinna ye mind .. How we a' reek'd out, an' a' to Shiramuir?

Reek, *v.*[3] Now *dial.* Also 7 **reeke**. [app. f. *reek*, var. RICK *sb.*] *trans.* To pile up.

1693 BROWNLOW *Entries* 145 Ad fodiendum scindendum (*Anglice* hew)..cumulandum (*Anglice* reeke). 1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 262 Women 3d. and 4d. a day in reeking corn. 1886 *S.-W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., The snow was that reek'd up.

† **Reek**, *v.*[4] *Obs. rare*[—0]. (See quot.)

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* s.v., His sickness will reek him, that is so wast him as to kill him.

Reek, Sc. variant of REACH *v.*[1]

Reekes, variant of REAKS *Obs.*

Reekes-doller, obs. form of RIX-DOLLAR.

Reeking (rī·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. REEK *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of REEK *v.*[1] Also *concr.*, smoke, vapour.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/2 A Rekynge, *fumositas*. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. E iij, Mixt with dust & smoke thick streames of reekings rise. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Vapor*, moisture, ayre, hote breath, or reaking. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 90 The least steams or reekings of bodies. 1705 A. VAN LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1856 A great Hay-rick.., after some Reaking and Fermentation took fire. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* Index 531/1 Reeking of ingot-moulds.

Reeking, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see REEK *v.*[2]

Reeking (rī·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. REEK *v.*[1] + -ING [2].]

1. That emits smoke. *A reeking house*, an inhabited house. *Sc.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 20 Recende *vel* smecende [flax]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/2 Rekynge, *fumalis*. 1779 DOUGAL GRAHAM *Writ.* (1883) II. 228 A reeking house and a rocking cradle. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 77 Where the shepherd's reeking cot Peeps from the broomy glen. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 170 Not one reeking house or any place where kindly folk dwelt.

2. That emits vapour or steam.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* vii. 20 Agnes..þæra maðma ne rohte þe ma þe reocendes meoxes. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 79 Salt water, and bitter, and rekand, ar euyl. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 97 Breathing forth vapors out of reeking rockes. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 93 From many a steaming lake and reeking bog. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimney-Sweepers*, Indiscriminate pieces of those reeking sausages. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v, A reeking heap of stable manure.

fig. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 503 The impatient fervour which it first conceives Within its reeking bosom.

b. of dead or mangled bodies or their parts while still warm.

a 1000 *Judith* 314 (Gr.), Cirdon cynerofe,..wælscel oninnan, reocende hræw. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 211 The reeking Entrails on the Fire they threw. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 214 The Jest of Clowns, his reeking Carcase hangs. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 434 Where'er..The obscene birds the reeking remnants cast Of these dead limbs. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 30 A feudal lord..would..warm his feet in their reeking vitals.

c. of blood and wounds freshly shed or made, or of things smeared with warm blood.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. (1584) T vj, Their foule black reaking blood, with channel large doth fall to ground. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. ii. 39 Except they meant to bathe in reeking Wounds. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 186 They..stain their Swords in their own reeking Gore. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 415 A sanguine torrent steeps the reeking ground. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 352 From out the reeking wound. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* I. 19 With the reeking blade Wet with the heart's blood of my child I smote.

d. of persons or animals in a heated state.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 30 Came there a reeking Poste, Stew'd in his haste. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 181 Tumultuous soon they plunge into the Stream, There lave their reeking Sides. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 122 Bowing down His reeking head full low. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, Holding the light to his panting and reeking beast.

3. That rises as vapour or steam.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XVIII. 57 Butan ren-scurum & reocendum deawe. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXV. iii, In flaky mists, the reaking vapors rise. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 48 Reaking steam drawn out of moist places. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 256 In Balmie Swear, which with his Beames the Sun Soon dri'd, and on the reaking moisture fed. 1899 RODWAY *Guiana Wilds* 33 The great drawback was the reeking moisture.

fig. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 103 [Timon] washes it off and sprinkles in your faces Your reeking villany.

4. Sending out, full of, unwholesome or unpleasant fumes or smells.

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. x, Washing the walls of the reeking town. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, Poor wretches who sit stifled in reeking garrets and workrooms. 1871 FARRAR *Wiln. Hist.* iii. 122 God..purged the pestilence from the reeking atmosphere with fire and storm.

5. *Comb.*, as *reeking hot, red.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 103 Whom reeking hote, with heart yet panting, they greedily devoured. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 359 It comes reaking hot as it were from the fire. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xiv, But can I clasp it reeking red?

Hence **Ree'kingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Fumeusement*, smoakily, fumingly, reekingly.

Reeks, variant of REAKS *Obs.*

Reek-staffold, -staval: see RICK *sb.*

Reeky (rī'ki), *a.* Forms: 5, 6 *Sc.* reky, 6 *Sc.* reikie, 6–9 *Sc.* reekie, 7 reaky, 7– reeky. [f. REEK *sb.*[1] + -Y[1]. See also REECHY.]

1. a. That emits vapour; steamy; full of rank moisture.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 79 Waters þat spryngyn yn stony lond and ys reky Abundandly, er heuy & noyant. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 A meanes.. to keepe them reeky and moyst till such time as they can bee gotten peel'd. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. Introd. 131 Her wavering lamp I'd rather trim..Than gaze abroad on reeky fen, And make of mists invading men. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* II Their lips, Spurning the reeky pasture, yearn for draughts Of rock-rebounding rills.

b. Emitting smoke, smoky.

1604 JAS. I *Counterbl. to Tobacco* (Arb.) 110 You must haue a reekie cole brought you..to kindle your Tobacco with. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 276 The dens and caverns..where daylight never entered, and the reeky tapers are never extinguished.

2. Consisting of or resembling smoke.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. v. 14 The hevynnis hye dyd walxin dyrk, Involuyt with the reky stewis myrk. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 479 He saw ane gritt mistie and reikie cloud ryse and move fordwardis till it cam aboue Dunpenderlaw. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* Prol. 674 Above his sallow couch a reeky cloud Its poison-dropping canopy suspends.

fig. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 511 All the joys which are heere, are but reekie pleasures, purchased with teares, wher with the eyes of men are made bleared.

3. Full of smoke.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 226 As bright and handsome things in a reaky house that are besmeared, dusked and smoaked. 1718 BP. NICOLSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 318 The wretches lie in reeky sod-hovels. 1827 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* I. 380 Thus we pass our days ..far from all the uproars..of the reeky town. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 69 As my eyes became accustomed to the reeky atmosphere.

b. Blackened with smoke; †black as with smoke.

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 539 Bot, reikie rooks and ravens, or 3ee ryue him, Desist, delay his death, whill I descriue him. 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 46 A long upper room, with reeky rafters.

Reel (rīl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 hréol, réol, 5–6 rele, (5 real, re(y)lle, 6 reill, 8 reil), 5–7 reele, 7– reel. [OE. *hréol*, not represented in the cognate languages: cf. REEL *v.*[1]

Both sense and form are against connexion with ON. *hræll*, weaver's slay, which has been suggested. Gaelic *ruidhil* is from Eng.]

1. A rotatory instrument on which thread is wound after it is spun, or silk as it is drawn from the cocoons, and from which it may again be easily wound off upon bobbins or spools.

The reel now commonly used is an open framework, consisting of a horizontal axis with radiating arms at each end, which carry bars extending parallel to the axis, so that the whole has a cylindrical form. The circumference of the reel is in some cases made of such dimensions that in a given number of revolutions it takes up a certain length of thread, forming a skein or hank. The older reels used in connexion with the spindle or spinning-wheel were of simpler forms (cf. quot. 1727–41).

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 187/19 *Alibrum*, hreol. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Angl.* IX. 263 Spinle, reol, gearnwindan. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5939 Sche halpe him wel with Real & Rok. 14.. *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 564/32 *Appendium*, a yernwynder, or a reel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Reel, womannys ynstrument, *alabrum.* 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Rele for yarne, *deuidover.* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 693 Ilk ane [had] in hand ane Reill..To reill thair hankis so small of reid gold wyir. 1611 COTGR., *Guindre*, a reele, or wheele to wind silke on. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 493 The Sisters turn the Wheel, Empty the woolly Rack, and fill the Reel. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Those most in use are, 1°, A little reel, held in the hand, consisting of three pieces of wood; ..2°, The common reel, or windlace, which turns upon a pivot..whereon the skain to be reeled is put. 1766 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 458 The reels are to screw on the edge of the table, when you would wind silk or thread. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 387 These reels are of a sufficient breadth to wind off about 50 cops..at the same time. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1114 The arm..is capable of being bent inwards, ..so as to permit the hanks, when finished, to be taken off, as in every common reel. 1894 *Cassell's New Techn. Educ.* IV. 369 The reel is now almost always driven by power, the driving gear being a friction pulley on a cross shaft.

Phr. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 298 Ther is garn on the reyll other, my dame.

b. A similar framework on which other materials are wound at some stage in the process of manufacture, as the separate spun-yarns in rope-making, paper as it comes from the machine (hence also, the continuous roll of paper thus produced, as used in web-printing), etc.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 483/2 The first spinner takes it off the whirl hook, joins it to his own, that it may follow it on the reel, and begins a new yarn. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 369 The paper..is passed between a series of similar cylinders, and finally delivered to a reel, and wound off in a coil. *Ibid.* 370 The frame in being forced towards the reel of paper presses the arms down. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 198 Forty-three years ago Applegath proposed to print from the reel.

c. An upright revolving frame used in wire-drawing.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 347 The wire to be drawn is placed upon a reel..which turns upon a vertical pin. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 338 As soon as the wire is entirely drawn off the reel..and has passed through the plate [etc.].

2. An apparatus (of varying form and dimensions) capable of easy revolution, by which a cord, line, etc., may be wound up and unwound as required.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Log-line*, a little cord..wound round a reel, fixed for that purpose in the gallery of the ship. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 310 That mine might stand with all possible exactness, each man had a garden-line and reel. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Log*, The reel,..about which the log-line is wound. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 566 The log-reel for the log-line, deep-sea reel (which contains the deep-sea line),..&c. 'She went 10 knots off the reel'—i.e. by the log-line. 1884 BLAKELEE *Industr. Cycl.* 123 Cheap Garden Reel.

b. A device of this kind attached to the butt of a fishing-rod, on which the line is wound up.

The usual type consists of two circular metal plates, so joined by a few small rods as to form a cylindrical case with open sides, and having a central barrel on which the line is wound.

1726 *Gentleman Angler* 3 He must have a Landing-Hook, Reels for his Silk Lines [etc.]. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* 9 Your Line must be of Silk..; there must likewise be a Reel to wind it upon. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 55 The..angler is provided with a long line wound on a reel. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. 201 The old gentleman began to wind up his reel, and then the lad.. lifted the fish. 1892 NIVEN *Brit. Angler's Lex.* 190 Reels are made in several designs, such as plain, check, revolving plate, multipliers [etc.].

c. *Off the reel*, without stopping, in an uninterrupted course or succession.

1866 DICKENS *Let.* 20 Feb., [The story] seems to me to be so constituted as to require to be read 'off the reel'. 1880 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Dec. 619 Can you always say pusillanimity right off the reel? 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 4/1 He won five races off the reel.

3. A small cylinder, usually of wood, with a rim or wider part at each end, on which thread is commonly wound to be convenient for ordinary use; a quantity of thread made up in this way.

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 264 Weaving nets..Or twining silken threads round ivory reels. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxv, He looked not unlike that ingenious puzzle called a reel in a bottle. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Death* xi, Her golden scissors, and thread and reels. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, Dispersing on the floor reels, thimble, muslin-work [etc.].

b. A small cylinder on which any flexible substance is wound, as the coil of wire in a magneto-electric machine, the strip of paper in a recording telegraph, etc.

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 270 Winding on a wooden reel, about three inches in length, with a hollow axis, about sixty feet of insulated copper wire.

4. a. A rotatory apparatus facilitating or causing motion of the material in the processes of dyeing cloth or tarring yarn.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 421 [The 'long reel' is described.] The continuous motion of the series of pieces of goods.. which are made to travel by the incessant rotations of the reel. *Ibid.* 1072 In tarring the yarn, it is found favourable ..to allow it to pass around or under a reel or roller in the bottom of the kettle. 1894 *Cassell's New Techn. Educ.* IV. 24 This [band] is supported and drawn continuously through the liquor by means of a reel or winch placed above, and driven by power.

b. In milling, the drum on which the bolting-cloth is fastened.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* (ed. 2) VIII. 366/2 The bolting-mill consists of a reel fitted to an axle which revolves with great rapidity; the reel is covered with cloth..in the inside of which the flour to be prepared is placed.

c. A revolving frame, having radiating arms with pans attached, in which bread is placed for baking.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1905/2 The reel has a horizontal axis, which is rotated by gearing on the outside. To each arm of the reel..is a pendulous shelf or bread-pan.

d. In a reaping-machine, an arrangement of radial arms with horizontal bars at their extremities, which by its rotation presses the grain towards the knives.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1890/2 The machine..had a reel with twelve vanes to press the grain toward the cutters.

†**5.** A humming or buzzing noise, like that of a reel in motion. *Obs. rare*[−1]. (Possibly connected with REEL *sb.*[2] 3; but cf. REEL *v.*[2] 4.)

1747 R. MAXWELL *Bee Master* (1750) 35 By this time also, the Drones will begin to make their Appearance, and your Hive will be making a Reel, as we call it, once every Day.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reel-arm, -clutch, line, -maker, measure, -plate, protector, -seat, -shaft, swift*; *reel-winding* adj.; **reel oven** (see quot. and 4 c above); **reel-printing** (see quot. and 1 b); †**reel-staff**, ? a hank or skein; **reel-tenter**, one who attends upon a silk-reel.

Also in many other combs. relating to fishing-reels, as *reel-band, -bed, -brake, -check, -click, -keeper*, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1905/2 The pans, instead of being pendulous, are placed above the *reel-arms. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 224 For throwing the *reel-clutches in and out of gear. 1867 *Routledge's Handbk. Fishing* 12 *Reel Lines are mostly made of silk and horse-hair. 1885 CUMMINS *Fishing Tackle Catal.* 50 The best reel lines will soon rot if wound wet on the reel and left in that condition. 14.. *Nominale* in WR.-WÜLCKER 686/37 *Hic citaciarius*, a *relmaker. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. II. I. 150 Artificers subservient to them, wheel-makers, reel-makers, &c. 1884 BLAKELEE *Industr. Cycl.* 451 The *Reel Measure. A reel for measuring land is made as follows. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1905/2 **Reel oven*, a baker's oven in which the bread-pans are swung on the horizontal arms of a rotating reel. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 122/2 Let the *reel-plate..be on the extreme end of the butt. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 198 Printing from continuous paper is known as 'web-printing', 'roll-printing', or '*reel-printing'. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 260 This '*reel' protector..was adopted for a considerable time in both the needle and Morse instruments. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 378/1 Adjusting a light, German-silver click reel..to the *reel-seat at the extreme butt of the rod. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 224 The crank-shaft is 8 inches in diameter, the *reel-shaft 10 inches. 1653 *Public Gen. Acts* 183 All yarns called Worstead-yarns shall be..reeled on a Reel of a full yard about, every *Reel-staff containing Forty thrids. 1891 *Textile Industries* 12 Dec. 61/2 The end of the frame..carries two standards—the back one supporting the *reel swift. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1114 Announcing to the *reel-tenter that a measured length of silk has been wound upon her reel. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.*, **Reel-winding machine*, a beautiful contrivance, now used by the manufacturers of sewing-thread.

Reel (rīl), *sb.*[2] Also 6 *Sc.* reill. [f. REEL *v.*[1]; but sense 3 may have some other origin.]

1. A whirl or whirling movement; an act of reeling; a roll or stagger. Also *fig.*

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 93 Fortoun, with a Reill, Hes wrocht thame ane vnabill charr,..With turnin of hir Quheill. *c* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii. 29 Quhen with a quhisk sho quhirlis about hir quheill, Rude is that rattill running with a reill. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 Those unstable judgements..cannot consist in the narrow point or centre of justice without a reele or stagger to the circumference. 1679 ALSOP *Melius Inq.* II. v. 295 They ran from Superstition to Prophaneness; the common reel of those who, to avoid one extreme, run into the opposite. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xvi, To steady herself from the reel and vibration which affected her more immediate sphere. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* clvii, The drunken reel Of vice and folly round him.

†b. *pl.* Revels, revelry. *Obs. rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 9 The king doth wake to night and takes his rouse, Keeps wassels and the swaggering vpspring reeles. 1606—*Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 100 Drinke thou: encrease the Reeles.

†**2.** *Sc.* A rapid careless delivery. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 536 Sic Preichouris.. That thinkis thame selfis dischargit weill, Quhen they haue run ouir with ane reill Thair sairles Sermone.

3. *Sc.* A noise, tumult, disturbance; a crash, peal. The vb. *reel* to rattle, etc., is also found in mod. Sc.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 101 He said thair suld not mis ane reill That suld the cheifest walkin vp. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* iii, To rare with rackless reil. 1813 PICKEN *Poems* II. 135 He pou'd at the bell, an it gae sic a reel. 1827 WADDELL *Ps.* xxix. 7 *marg.*, Atween bleezes o' light comes a reel o' thunner.

Reel (rīl), *sb.*[3] Also 6 reill. [Perh. the same word as prec. Gaelic *righil, ruithil*, etc., commonly given as the source, is prob. from Lowland Sc.]

1. A lively dance, chiefly associated with Scotland, usually danced by two couples facing each other, and describing a series of figures of eight. †Also *reel-dance* (in quot. *fig.*).

Virginia reel, an American country-dance supposed to be derived from the English *Sir Roger de Coverley.*

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 511 Litill tent to their time the toone leit them take, Bot ay rammeist red-wood, and raveld in their reeles. 1591 *Newes fr. Scot.* (Roxb.) B j b, They..tooke handes..and daunced this reill or short daunce. 1702 R. CURRIE in *Coll. Dying Testim.* (1806) 62 Though He seem to linger, yet He is upon His journey coming, and there will be a reel-dance ere long. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 117 Hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys, and reels, Put life and mettle in their heels. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 207 The jolly duchess..became the patroness of reels, a lively species of dancing. 1827 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 214, I danced one day an Irish reel. 1864 LOWELL *Lincoln* PR. Wks. 1890 V. 198 There were.. persons who seemed to think this as simple a thing to do as to lead off a Virginia reel.

b. *transf.* (perh. sometimes associated with *sb.*[2]).

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 60 (Jam.) In mony a reel they scamper'd here and there, Whiles on the yerd, and whiles up in the air. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. xi, About, about, in reel and rout The death-fires danced at night. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xi, I used to lie..and watch the flies dancing reels between me and the ceiling.

2. The music for such a dance (see quot. 1811).

1591 *Newes fr. Scot.* (Roxb.) B j b, Geilles Duncane did goe before them, playing this reill or daunce upon a small Trumpe. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Reel*, a lively Scotch dance, generally written in common-time of four crotchets in a bar, but sometimes in jig time of six quavers.

Reel (rīl), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 relyn, 5–6 rele, reyll, 6 reyle, *Sc.* reill, 6–7 reele, 7– reel. [Of uncertain origin: possibly related to REEL *sb.*[1] Early examples are chiefly northern or Sc.]

1. *intr.* To whirl round or about; to go with a whirling motion; † to wheel suddenly.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 147 [The ship] reled on round vpon þe roȝe yþes. *Ibid.* 270 He glydes in by þe giles.. Relande in by a rop, a rode þat hym þo3t. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 12671 Hedes reled aboute ouer-al, As men playe at the fote-bal. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVII. 75 The sowtaris horss scart with the rattill, And round about cowd reill. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 710 Thus the World doth, and evermore shall Reele. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxi, Zaïah's sands in pillars reeling Join the measure that we tread. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* XXVIII, She saw the constellations reel and dance Like fireflies.

† b. Of a drinking cup: To go round, circulate. *Obs.*[−1] (Cf. REEL-POT.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XII. 270, I *pastor.* I drynk for my parte. 2 *pastor.* Abyde, lett [the] cop reyll.

2. Of the eyes: To whirl, with dizziness or excitement.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 35 Few knawis all thir coistis sa fer hence; To pike them wp perchance 3our eene suld reill. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 121 Ye never saw green cheese but your e'en reel'd. 1768 [see REELING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv, His eyes began to wink and reel beneath the glare of the tossing torches.

b. Of the mind, head, etc.: To be in a whirl, to be or become giddy or confused.

a 1796 BURNS *O leave novels* 6 Your fine Tom Jones and Grandisons, They make your youthful fancies reel. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. xvi, For, while the dagger gleam'd on high, Reel'd soul and sense, reel'd brain and eye. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. IV. iv, When all my spirit reels At the shouts. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 261 My head reels, doctor.

c. To have, or seem to have, a rapid quivering motion.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 336 All the rich to-come Reels, as the golden Autumn woodland reels Athwart the smoke of burning weeds. 1856 BRYANT *Damsel of Peru* iv, The silent hills and forest-tops seem reeling in the heat.

† **3.** To rush, dash, or prance about in a rude or violent manner; to run riot, behave in a reckless or riotous fashion. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2246 Here ar no renkes vs to rydde, rele as vus likez. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 513 Sum of the horss, that stekit wer, Ruschit and relit richt [roydly]. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 510 There myght men se mekyll on-hele Whan that Beues be-gan to rele. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XIII. 274 Now were tyme for to reyll. *a* 1520 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 227 So Bewte with hir wangarde gane to reill, The greitest of thair ost scho can ourryd. 1513 — *Æneis* IV. VI. 42 Sic vise as quhen thir nunis of Bacchus Ruschis and reilis our bankis, brayis, and bus. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XVIII 39 Lat neuer þai Ruffians within 3our rowmis reill. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. XVII, His wife did reel, And rampage in her choler. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 23 Wi' rude Mars To reel, and get themselves made lame.

transf. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XVII. 34 Quhat vice rais vp, reuolue into 3our minds; Quhat sin, quhat shame in hir last dayis did reil.

4. Of an army, rank, line of battle, etc.: To waver, become unsteady, give way.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 328 The king..saw thame reland to and fra. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 212 Whill that everie man laubouris to draw from the north, whense the danger appeired, thei begyne to reyll. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 79 Great belly'd women..would shake the presse, And make 'em reele before 'em. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxiii. 51 Giddy and restless let them reel Like stubble from the wind. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxix, De Argentine..Renews the ranks where they have reel'd, And still makes good the line.

b. Of persons (or animals): To sway or stagger as the result of a blow or encounter. Often with *back, backward.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2705 The renke relys abowte and rusches to þe erthe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XII. 122, I shall the hytt on thi pate, lo, shall thou reyll. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xvii, Eyther gafe other suche buffets..that they relyd bacward. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 196 He made bothe the man and the horse to rele sore. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 49 When they saw the Almayne rele and staggar, then they let fall the rayle betwene them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 6 So sore a buff to him it lent, That made him reele. 16.. *Robin Hood & Tinker* XXXI. in Child *Ballads* III. 142/2 The Tinker laid him on so fast That he made Robin reel. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VI. i. P 75 [He] reeled two steps backward, just as if some one had given him a blow in the bread-basket. 1855 TENNYSON *Lt. Brigade* 35 Cossack and Russian Reel'd from the sabre-stroke Shatter'd and sunder'd.

fig. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. ii. 69 He reeled under the double shock; a slow fever wasted his strength. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 857 When Rome reels with the shock of the wild invaders' alarm.

† c. To waver (in an argument). *Obs.*[−1]

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 331/2 Yet said he therwith one thyng or twayn, that could not stand therwith: and therby may ye see that he began to reele.

5. Of persons (or animals): To sway unsteadily from side to side, as if about to fall; to swing about with the whole body in trying to walk or stand, as the result of intoxication, faintness, etc.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 The dronkardes that went relyng on all sydes in the feldes. 1530 PALSGR. 684/1 It is a goodly syght to se you rele on this facyon lyke a dronken man. 1582 BATMAN *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxix. 115 b, It maketh the hound to reyle and stagger, as hee were dronken. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 276 With faintness she began to reele. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 75 A common souldier..rising from among the dead bodies, and reeling with his wounds. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 80 How many gallons have you guzzled for your morning's draught, that you reel and stagger so? 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 337 Till Isis' Elders reel, their pupils' sport. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. x, Reeling from the desperate race, He stood, exhausted, still. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iv, Now reeling,—now falling, he still dragged on his limbs. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II, He saw the huge carcass bend, reel, roll over slowly to one side, dead.

b. *transf.* of parts of the body, etc.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 20 Whiles yet his feeble feet for faintnesse reeld. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* X. viii, His footsteps reel On the fresh blood. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems* 62 Knees which reel as marches quicken.

c. *fig.* in various applications.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 162 They are..swelled with pride,..and even reeling with Sedition. 1726 BOLINGBROKE *Study Hist.* VIII. Wks. 1754 II. 448 [France] went on indeed, but she staggered and reeled under the burden of the war. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* VII. 61 We are hustled into maturity reeling with our passions and imaginations.

6. Of things: To shake, rock, or swing violently; to totter, tremble; † to become unsteady.

1495 [see REELING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Six Serm.* (1594) 89 The water vnder him tossing, the ship about him reeling. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 121, I will make my very house reele to night. 1648 MARKHAM *Housew. Gard.* III. x, Stakes rot and reel, Rain and Weather eat your hives and covers. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 335 The vessel reeling quite down on one side..was immediately filled with water. *c* 1720 *Ship in a Storm* x, The faithless Flood forsook her Keel,..Stun'd she forgot awhile to reel. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 651 All around The Sov'reign's .. head his curls Ambrosial shook, and the huge mountain reeled. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XXXI. 97 By violent earthquake rock'd Ne'er shook a tower, so reeling to its base, As Ephialtes. 1864 TENNYSON *Voyage* 15 So quick the iun, We felt the good ship shake and reel. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 12 Making the whole country reel and totter.

transf. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxiii, An earthquake reel'd unheededly away! None felt stern Nature rocking at his feet.

b. *fig.* of kingdoms or institutions. † Also const. *from* (a state or condition).

fig. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 140/1 The kingdome of Britaine began now to reele from their owne estate, and leane to an alteration. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. ii, When commonwealths totter and reel from that nobility and ancient virtue which renowns the great. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 271 To stand fast As long as Monarchy should last; But when the state should hap to reel [etc.]. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* IV. 341 When Church and State were reeling to their foundations.

c. To fall or roll hurriedly. *rare.*

1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* VIII. 36 From whose high top the high soon'st downward reele. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. CXXIV, The showering grapes In Bacchanal profusion reel to earth, Purple and gushing.

7. To walk with the body swinging violently from side to side; to make one's way in a swaying or staggering manner, esp. under the effects of intoxication. Also in fig. context.

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* III. iii, Take him when he reels from a tavern late. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 291 Drunkards reeling along the shore. 1726–31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 22 Being unable to reel any further, he lay down at the door. 1761 CHURCHILL *Night* Poems 1767 I. 74 Reel in a drunkard, and reel out a saint. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* III. vii, Those patriots..Who gorge, before they reel to bed. 1821 — *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 22 Each one reels Under the load towards the pit of death. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 633 Permitting them to sleep on watch, to reel drunk about the streets.

transf. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 3 Darknesse like a drunkard reeles From forth daies path. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* VII, When from high-most pich..Like feeble age he reeleth from the day. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 32 Epicurus whose drunken atoms reel'd into order. *fig.* 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. VII. 138 Shunning open profaneness, they reeled into spirituall pride. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) III. 432 This age, wherein so many have reeled into damnable errors. *a* 1679 W. OUTRAM *Serm.* (1682) 53 Christianity..now is reel'd to the other extreme.

b. To move, fly, or dash, rapidly and unsteadily.

1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 183 All th' extinguish'd stars, would loosening reel Wide from their spheres. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* IV. 73 He..watched the little gig as it reeled off toward the mill at the highest speed. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* ii, Redly up and out and off they reeled Like disconcerted imps, those thousand sparks.

8. *trans.* To cause to roll, whirl, or stagger; to impel violently. Now *rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 304 Runischly his rede yȝen he reled aboute. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vii. 130 With the preis we war relet of that steid. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 35 Sisyphus an huge round stone did reele Against an hill. 1595 BARNFIELD *Cynthia* v, In his hand was placed Fortunes wheele: The which he often turn'd, and oft did reele. 1613 J. DAVIES *Muse's Teares* B 2 b, Our Hopes, Which now this Blast doth reele, and backward beare! 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* ii. 12 Our feet shall catch the elastic bound, And reel us through the dance's round.

b. *refl.* To throw (oneself) with a stagger.

1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. ix. 191 He..swung, or rather reeled, himself into [a chair].

9. To reel through or along (a street). *rare*[−1].

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 20 To sit And keepe the turne of Tipling with a Slaue, To reele the streets at noone.

Reel (rīl), *v.*[2] Forms: 4 rely, reole, 4–5 rele, (5 relyn), 6 reele, *Sc.* reill, 7– reel. [f. REEL *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To wind (thread, silk, etc.) on a reel. Also *absol.*, To perform, or be engaged in, this kind of work.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 81 Bope to karde and to kembe.. To rube and to rely [*v.rr.* rele, reole]. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 586/31 *Girgillo* [to rele]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/1 Relyn, wythe a reele, *alabriso.* *c* 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 349 Thowe schalt rubbe, rele, and spynne, And þou wolt eny mete wynne. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Innaspare*, to reele, as they reele silke or thread. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 694 Ilk ane in hand ane Reill..To reill thair hankis so small of reid gold wyir. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, You should reel well What he spins, if you give your mind to it. *Ibid.* V. i, The other too reels well For his time. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 334 Proclamations were read dischargeing to sell any yarne but reeled in such a fashion. 1732 *Acc. Work-houses* 138 That fit persons be appointed to reel the work. 1789 *Gentl. Mag.* Suppl. 1200/2 He invented a machine to spin and reel Cotton at one operation. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 387 If the yarn has to be packed for the market, it is reeled upon a frame. 1886 *Mag. of Art* Dec. 46/1 The silk used was .. the same as that reeled at the present time by the Indians, Chinese, and Japanese.

b. *Angling.* To wind (the line) on the reel. Also with *up*, and *absol.*

1854 L. LLOYD *Scandin. Adv.* I. 194 The line..is reeled around the two pins in the handle. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* II. 10 We reel up and seek the shelter of the wood. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 382/2 Then he reeled slowly, keeping the minnow near the surface. 1884 BRAITHWAITE *Salmonidæ Westmld.* V. 22 The angler reels up his line as quickly as possible.

c. To fill (a spool) with thread.

1774 KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* VII, The auld gudewife the pirney reels Wi' tenty hand.

2. To take *off* by reeling.

1530 PALSGR. 684/1 Rele this skayne of the blades and than come dyne. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 138 The sixth book describes the manner of reeling off the silk from the pod. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 164, I reeled off every single thread. 1880 C. M. MASON *Forty Shires* 94 The silk is called raw after it has been reeled off the cocoons. 1884 BLAKELEE *Industr. Cycl.* 123 Twine wound upon this may be reeled off at pleasure.

b. *transf.* To rattle *off* (a story, song, etc.) without pause or effort.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* IX, Well reeled off, Billy. 1885 *Pall Mall Budget* 19 June 31/1 General Butler..can reel off nautical stories by the yard. 1890 MCCARTHY *French Revol.* I. 118 He reeled off a world of insipid verses.

3. To draw *out*, as with a reel; to draw *through* (something), or cause to move, by means of a reel.

1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* XXIV, That harrow fit to reel Men's bodies out like silk. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 105 Wire is reeled through the zinc, into which it is forced to dip by a fork or other contrivance. 1891 *Textile Industries* 12 Dec. 69 Reel the stuff well in the solution.

b. *Angling.* To draw in (a fish, etc.) by reeling up the line. Also in fig. context.

1881 *Confess. Frivolous Girl* 181 Once hook him and you are all right..You can reel him in then at your pleasure. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 379/2 The Professor..soon reeled the bass within a few feet. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 228/2 The minnow is reeled nearly to the tip of the rod.

4. *intr.* To make a noise like that of a reel when in motion.

1747 [see REELING *vbl. sb.*[2] 2]. 1899 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 154 The grasshopper warblers which were reeling from many a 'tangled watercourse' a fortnight ago are now silent.

Reel (rīl), *v.*[3] [f. REEL *sb.*[3]] *intr.* and *trans.* To dance a reel.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 21 The summer cauls were dancing here an' there, An' clouds of midges reeling in the air. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 147 The dancers quick and quicker flew; They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXV, Tioubridge opened the ball.., making them reel 'Tom Collins', whether or no. 1843 NICHOLSON *Hist. & Tradit. Tales* 241 Loud laughed Old Nick and danced and reeled.

Reelable (rī·läb'l), *a.* [f. REEL *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] That can be reeled or wound on a reel.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 60/1 At least six species of Bombyx..form reelable cocoons. *Ibid.* 60/2 The reelable fibre is as a rule thickest..at the middle portion.

Ree'l-bird. [f. REEL *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

1888 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 367/1 In those parts of England where it [the grasshopper lark or warbler] was formerly most abundant it was known as the Reeler or Reel-bird.

Re-ele'ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To elect again.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 181 Those Senators..whom he had either chosen or re-elected in his Censorship. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 127 One Mr. Broom being some time since chosen, but not qualified,..he was this day ..reelected. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XIX. (1771) 103 [He] was expelled, re-elected, and admitted to take his seat in the same parliament. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* LXV. VIII. 361 Philopœmen was re-elected for the following year 1863 H. COX *Institit.* I. viii. 128 A member expelled may, upon the issue of a new writ, be re-elected by his former constituents.

Hence **Re-electabi'lity.**

1898 B. GREGORY *Side Lights* 421 The re-electability of the best known Wesleyan Methodist minister.

Re-ele'ction. [RE- 5 a; cf. RE-ELECT *v.*] The action of re-electing; a fresh election; the fact of being re-elected.

a 1745 SWIFT (J.), Several acts have been made and rendered ineffectual by leaving the power of re-election open. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 29 Nov., The Parliament meets on Thursday, but will adjourn for about ten days for the re-elections. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. XCV, Safe conduct through the rocks of re-elections. 1884 *Law Times* 8 Mar. 3 The Examiners above named are re-eligible, and intend to offer themselves for re-election.

Reeled (rīld), *ppl. a.* [f. REEL *v.*[2]] Wound on a reel.

1776–7 *Act* 17 *Geo. III*, c. 11 § 14 The reeler..of such false or short reeled yarn. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 152 To obtain one pound of reeled silk, requires 12 pounds of cocoons. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. ii **/1 Samples of the cocoons, and of the reeled or raw silk of these countries.

Reeler (rī·lə1). [f. REEL *v.*2 + -ER 1.]

1. One who reels or winds yarn, cord, etc., upon a reel; also, one who employs such workers.

1598 FLORIO, *Innaspatore*, a reeler or winder of yarne. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Garde*, *Faire la garde*, to make fast; (a phrase vsed by reelers, or winders of yarne). 1776–7 [see REELED *ppl. a.*]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 395 The slubs which may have been left in the silk by the negligence of the foreign reeler. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vi. 175 When the winder or reeler has purchased the cocoons [etc.]. 1891 *Textile Industries* 12 Dec. 61/1 However careless the reeler may be, the reel is stopped instantly.

b. (See quot.)

1893 L. KELLERN *Soldiers at Sea* 50 Told off as Reelers, to haul in the reel, which tests the ship's rate of progress.

c. The grasshopper-warbler, *Locustella nævia*.

1871–4 NEWTON *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* I. 385 In the more marshy parts of England .. this bird has long been known as the 'Reeler'—from the resemblance of its song to the noise of the reel used..by the hand-spinners of wool.

d. *Cant* (after *peeler*). A policeman.

1879 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 502/1 A reeler came to the cell and cross-kiddled (questioned) me.

† **2.** An instrument for reeling. *Obs. rare* −1.

1598 FLORIO, *Indeuenatoio*, a reeler or reeling sticke. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* v. i, *Ubaldo*. I have not spittle enough to wet my fingers When I draw my flax from my distaff. *Ricardo*. Nor I, strength To raise my hand to the top of my reeler.

Re-e·levate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To elevate again.

a 1834 COLERIDGE cited by WORCESTER (1846). 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxii. 290 Then, finally, the land was re-elevated to its present level. 1895 *Minutes 9th Nat. Counc. Congreg. Ch.* (U.S.) 242 To re-elevate the standard of scholarship which has been so unfortunately..lowered.

So **Re-eleva·tion.** (Chiefly *Geol.*)

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 395 Resting its re-elevation on the foundation of popular choice. 1868 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. xxxi. (ed. 10) II. 187 It seems impossible to explain the position of this buried hut, without imagining, first a subsidence..then a re-elevation. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 258 The frequent subsidences and re-elevations.

Reel foot. *Sc.* [? f. REEL *sb.*1] A club-foot.

So **Reel-footed** *a.*

1867 H. SCOTT *Fasti Eccl. Scotic.* II. 586 A reel foot marred his personal appearance. 1887 SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* I. xxiii. 155 James being reel-fitted. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 19 July 209 A child .. is 'reel-footed' if there is a club-foot.

Re-eligibi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] Eligibility for re-election to the same office.

1787 HAMILTON *Federalist* No. 72 With a positive duration [of the presidency]..I connect the circumstance of re-eligibility. 1788 JEFFERSON *Let.* 7 Feb., There is another strong feature in the new constitution, which I..strongly dislike. That is, the perpetual re-eligibility of the President. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xli. II. 103 The governor..is elected directly, not..by a college of electors...Some States limit his re-eligibility.

Re-e·ligible, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Capable of being re-elected to the same office.

1802 *Ann. Reg.* 544 The president is to exercise his functions for ten years, and to be indefinitely reeligible. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 26/2 The person so appointed to vacate is not re-eligible for the ensuing year. 1884 *Law Times* 8 Mar. 3 The Examiners above-named are re-eligible.

Reeling (rī·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. REEL *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The action of staggering, etc.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 265 The king Robert be thair relyng Saw thai war neir discomfyting. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) v. xx. 126 The passyons of the teeth ben dyuers..brekynge, and brusynge.., relynge and wag[ging] and fallynge. *a* 1500 *Peebles to Play* ii, For reiling thair micht na man rest, For garray and for glew. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Six Serm.* (1594) 89 As if he should say, neither the winds blowing..nor the ships reeling..should..waken him from his sleepe. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 312 They will..be full of inconstancye,..like the reeling of a drunken Man. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 329 Singing and dancing and drinking and reeling were usual concomitants of all the Pagan Holy-days. 1736 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 406 The Avenger of thy blood will take care of thee in public reelings. 1782 COWPER *Conversat.* 862 Though such continual zigzags in a book, Such drunken reelings, have an awkward look. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 69 [A gait] in which there is unsteadiness, titubation, and reeling like a drunken man.

Comb. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 279 Trinculo is reeling ripe: where should they Finde this grand Liquor that hath gilded 'em? 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 100 When he's reeling drunk ashore, he takes it for granted to be a Storm abroad.

Reeling (rī·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. REEL *v.*2 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of winding on a reel.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A Reeling, *alabratio*. 1603 DEKKER *Gristil* v. i, Janiculo, leave your fish-catching, and you your reeling. 1653 *Public Gen. Acts* 179 Abuses .. in the Reeling of the Yarns. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Reel*, The reel used .. in the reeling or winding of silks. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 143 It was..afterwards reeled off from those bobbins, and in the reeling passed through warm water. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 432 The purchases [of silk] are made about the end of August when the reelings terminate. 1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 235 The processes of twisting, reeling, and scouring.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reeling apparatus, arrangement, establishment, machine, stick.*

1598 FLORIO, *Indeuenatoio*, a reeler or reeling sticke. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 265 The reeling apparatus used in France. 1853 — *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 616 The cocoons are prepared at the reeling establishment into raw silk. *Ibid.*, The reeling machines in the Tyrol. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 61/2 A sectional view of the reeling apparatus and arrangements..is shown in fig. 12.

2. The production of a humming sound.

1747 R. MAXWELL *Bee-Master* (1750) 35 This reeling is occasioned, by a great many of the Bees flying, and making a confused Motion and Noise in the..Hive. 1899 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 152 It was more sustained than the longest reeling of the grasshopper warbler that I have heard.

Reeling (rī·lĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. REEL *v.*1 + -ING 2.]

1. That reels, in senses of the vb.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 69/1 Honorius, perceiuing the reeling state of the empire, determined foorthwith to recouer it. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 17 With that he totterd from the reeling decke, And downe he sunke. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad § 16. 177 With troubled spirits and a reeling faith. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 46 Daphnis did Rites to Bacchus first ordain; And holy Revels for his reeling Train. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 55 The man..in his fury, an' in his reeling eyn, Thinks that the ane he wanted she had been. 1782 COWPER *Expost.* 306 War lays a burden on the reeling state. 1849 LONGF. *Building the Ship* 242 The stress and the strain Of the wind and the reeling main.

2. Characterized by reeling; causing to reel.

1624 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* IV. x. (1668) 99 If your Goats be troubled with the Staggers or Reeling Evil. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 54 That sort of gross reeling intoxication by which men..shame themselves in the streets. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 1/1 The Liberal Party suffered a reeling blow yesterday.

Hence **Ree·lingly** *adv.*

1622 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 481 Suddenly, and reelingly he ran with his last fury vpon him. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 62 Is this a sober discourse, which falls reelingly to the ground of it self, when none pushes it?

† **Reel-pot.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. REEL *v.*1] One who makes the (drinking) pot go round.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 28 There I heard..how many perjurds [were] in France, and how many reel-pots in Germany.

‖ **Reem** (rīm). [a. Heb. רְאֵם *rᵉ'ēm* (also רִים *rēym* in Job xxxix. 9–10), rendered in the Vulgate by *rhinoceros* and *unicornis*, and by Wyclif and later Eng. versions, *unicorn*.] The Hebrew name of an animal mentioned in the Old Testament, now identified with the wild ox.

1719 YOUNG *Par. Job* Wks. 1757 I. 215 Will the tall Reem, which knows no Lord but Me, Low at the crib, and ask an alms of thee? [1845 KITTO *Cyel. Bibl. Lit.* s.v., From the fact that the reëm is classed in scripture with bulls or bullocks..it has been concluded that he was of the bovine species, and probably the buffalo or wild ox. 1886 W. HOUGHTON in *Academy* 24 Apr. 292 The identification of the Hebrew *reëm* with the wild ox (*Bos primigenius*) is one of the most certain of all Bible animal names.]

Reem, obs. f. REALM, REAM; var. REME *v.*, to cry, shout; obs. f. RIME, hoarfrost.

Re-embark (rī|embā·ɹk), *v.* Also 7–8 reim-. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rembarquer* (1549), It. *rimbarcare* (Florio), Sp. *reembarcar*.]

1. *trans.* To put (a person or thing) on board ship again. Also † const. *into*.

1611 COTGR., *Rembargner*, to reimbarke, to put into a ship againe. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 18 The Admirall re-imbarques all and..plies for the Southward Cape. 1687 LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 171 Goods..which..he was necessitated to reimbark. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3850/3 They were reimbarking the Troops on board the Ships. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 101/1 They were..hoisted into the ship, and..re-imbarked into the boats. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 250 The boat having been got up, they re-embarked their instruments and provisions.

refl. 1622 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* I. 257 Reimbarking myselfe in a Bark of 60 Tuns.

fig. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 80 It may re-imbarque themselves and you all into a deadly relapse of scorne and calamity.

2. *intr.* To go on board ship again. Also const. *in*.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. v. 35 We had made our accompt to reembarke and depart. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 288 The Danes still re-imbarking when they found opposition in any place, and landing in some other. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 23 He .. issued orders that the army should be in readiness next day to reimbark for Cuba. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 279, I called my officers together..and prepared to re-embark. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* xi. 131 After re-embarking, he exasperates the monster with his pungent addresses.

fig. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 159 His Soul, which while he slept at Anchor lay, Began to reimbark. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 542/2 In such a cause his very selfishness is a security for his not re-embarking.

transf. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* ci, He re-embarked in his hackney-coach.

Hence **Re-emba·rking** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Rimbarcamento*, a re-imbarking. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 321 Brigadiers Graham and O'Farrel..agreed to the reimbarking of the troops.

Re-embarka·tion. Also 8 reim-. [RE- 5 a.] The action of re-embarking.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5470/2 They knew nothing of the Re-imbarkation. 1757 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* xviii. § 5 After the re-embarkation of the troops. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 323 They unanimously declared themselves for the reimbarkation. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvi. IV. 471 They repulsed the Athenians from the sea-shore and secured a safe re-embarkation.

So **Re-emba·rkment.** [Cf. F. *rembarquement*.]

1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 66/1 The smaller [squadron]..was designed..to favour the landing and reimbarkment.

Re-emba·ttle, *v.* In 7 reim-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To draw up again in battle array.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 794 They..at the sight Took envie, and aspiring to his highth, Stood reimbattell'd fierce.

Re-embe·llish, *v.* Also 7 re-im-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To embellish anew. Hence **Re-embe·llishing** *vbl. sb.*

1621 FLORIO, *Rimbellire*, to re-imbellish. *Ibid.*, *Rabbellimento*, a rebeautifying, a re-embellishing. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* II. 43 Ceruse and Vermillion were not capable to re-imbellish my face.

Re-embo·dy, *v.* Also 7, 9 reim-. [RE- 5 a.] To embody again. a. *trans.*

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The militia is disbanded, and partially reimbodied for 28 days in every year during peace. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lvii. (1865) VII. 121 It became necessary to re-embody the praetorian and the urban guards. 1873 in B. Stewart *Conserv. Force* vii. 173, I propose..now to reëmbody my views in a more popular form.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* (See EMBODY 5 b.) *Obs.*

a 1692 BOYLE (J.), Quicksilver broken into little globes, the parts brought to touch immediately reimbody.

Re-embo·som, *v.* Also 7 reim-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To embosom again.

1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* II. (1657) 369 Some..had been Reconciled and reimbosomed with the Church. 1656 — *Surv. France* 56 [Henry IV. of France] once more re-embosom'd himself into the Roman Synagogue. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 129 Treasure oft was disembosomed...Disembosomed, re-embosomed.

Re-embra·ce, *v.* Also 7 re-im-, reim-. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rembrasser*, † *rembracier*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To embrace again, in *lit.* and *fig.* senses.

1611 FLORIO, *Rimbracciare*, to imbrace againe, to re-imbrace. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* 57 Why should you re-embrace..the things, which you haue thus abiured? 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* IX. 4 His Daughter and her Sweetheart coming to re-imbrace each other. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 48 When their Souls they re-embrace. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 1044 He takes his Leave, To re-embrace in Extasies, at Eve. 1855 BROWNING *In a Year* i, Bitterly we re-embrace, Single still. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. iii. (1872) III. 13 His Majesty, who wept like a paternal bear, on reëmbracing Wilhelmina.

So **Re-embra·ce** *sb.*, a renewed embrace; **Re-embra·cement.**

1611 FLORIO, *Rabbracciamenti*, re-imbracements. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 2316 If, fighting quietly, the jaws enjoy One re-embrace in mid back-bone.

Re-embroi·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To embroil again.

1718 BLACKMORE *Alfred* x. (1723) 363 Lest this audacious Tribe..Disturb the Throne and re-embroil the State.

Re-emburse, -ment, obs. ff. REIMBURSE, -MENT.

Reeme, obs. f. REALM, REAM *sb.*3, RIME.

Re-eme·rge, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To emerge again.

1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 94 It will gradually re-emerge, and become dry and green as before. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. iii, A question emerges,..is put off, submerged; but always reemerges bigger than before. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Falkland* 227 But is it meant, .. that after all, political liberty re-emerged in England..?

So **Re-eme·rgence; Re-eme·rgent** *a.*; **Re-eme·rsion.**

1801 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 365 Flashes of lightning, that seemed almost to alternate with the flash-like re-emersions of the waning moon. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. iii, By its frequent reemergence and by its rapid enlargement of bulk,..this question [etc.]. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scotl.* ix. 248 Since its first re-emergence it has doubtless been often sunk and raised anew. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Apr. 254 Cases of fallen and still fitfully re-emergent nobility.

Reeming (rī·mĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also **reaming.** [See REAM *v.*3] (See quot. 1846.) Also *Comb.*, as *reeming-beetle, -iron.*

1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expos.* 130 *Reeming Irons*, are used by the Caulkers for opening the Seams of the Planks of Ships on the Stocks before caulked. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Reaming*, in shipbuilding, opening the seams of the planks with iron wedges, called reeming-irons, in order that the oakum used in caulking may be more readily admitted. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 566 *Reeming-Beetle*, a caulker's largest mallet. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1905/2 The tool is a reeming-iron struck by a reeming-beetle.

Re-emi·ssion. [RE- 5 a : cf. next.] A second or subsequent emission; a re-issue.

1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 10 In the following Years no more new Emissions, but some Re-emissions of the remainder. 1801 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 46 Its remaining many months as if in a latent state, and its subsequent re-emission by the action of heat.

Re-emi·t, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To emit again; esp. *U. S.*, to reissue (bills, bank-notes, etc.). Hence **Re-emi·tting** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 10 The Province..have since A. 1702 emitted and re-emitted Bills of public Credit. *Ibid.* 17 The three Upper Counties .. emitted 30,000 *l.* which have generally been continued out by re-emitting Acts from Time to Time. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 203 The trustees of the loan office might reëmit the same sums. 1884 *American* VIII. 311 The notes are not held, when redeemed, but re-emitted.

Re-employ·, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To employ again; to take back into employment. So **Re-employ·ment.**

1611 COTGR., *Employer*, to reimploy. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 147 Begging me to re-employ him again. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 7 Aug., It is to be hoped that relief will come, in the way of re-employment, before cold weather sets in.

Reen (rīn). Also reene, rheen. A variant (and more phonetic) spelling of the south-western RHINE, a ditch.

1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 142 A pale blue shrew..has been seen about the margin of our reenes, and the deep marsh ditches. 1864 G. F. BERKELEY *Life & Recoll.* I. 241

The wide deep reens or ditches that intersect these marshy meadows. 1867 *Macm. Mag.* June 164 It is intersected.. by several large dykes, called in the language of the country 'rhines' or 'rheens'.

Reen, var. REAN; obs. f. REIN(DEER).

Re-ena·ble, *v.* Also 6–7 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.]

†1. *trans.* To rehabilitate, restore. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 600 The reinabling of such as before were not capable of offices or dignities. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. § 7. 612 They were also forbidden..to reenable the late King against the authoritie of this Parliament. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* V. 440 When God hath thus created a new heart, that is, Reenabled me by his Ordinance.

2. To make able again.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 Thus are we re-enabled to pay him the debt of glory. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 616 To require..many months before the patient was re-enabled to take his station in society.

So †**Re-ena·blement.** *Obs.*

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. Ep. Ded. A 4 b, The propitiating of Almighty God, towards Your reinablement to afford them all..succors.

Re-ena·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To enact (a law, etc.) again. Hence **Re-ena·cting** *vbl. sb.*

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. (1677) 369 That Precept .. was no other than the re-enacting of that old Commandment. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. (1727) 259 The Construction of Ships was forbidden to Senators, by a law made by Claudius, Tribune of the people,..and re-enacted by the Julian Law of Concussions. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxxiii. (1835) 363 *note*, In 1825 an attempt to re-enact some of the most objectionable was made. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 38 All the regulations of the prior resolution..were herein re-enacted.

2. To act or perform again; to reproduce.

1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. v. 89 Napoleon had no desire to see the Reign of Terror re-enacted in the cities of Italy. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 464/1 My yachting friends need never expect to see her with her present rig re-enacting the America.

So **Re-ena·ction, Re-ena·ctment.**

1803 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1804) 14/2 Lord Limerick positively asserted that the re-enactment of those bills was absolutely necessary for the tranquility of the country. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, Reenaction. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 2 The Petition..was but the affirmation and re-enactment of the precedents of the three foregoing centuries.

Re-ena·mour, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inflame again with love. In *pass.*

a 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 417 Love saw me cool, I by his Rod Shall re-enamour'd be of God.

Re-enchai·n, *v.* Also 7–8 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enchain again.

1611 COTGR., *Reenchainer*, to reinchaine, to chain, or bind in chaines, againe. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90 ₱ 7 He becomes an easy Captive to the first Person, who shall endeavour to re-inchain him. 1837 R. WILSON *Pleas. Piety* IV. 93 Ham's haughty King collects his armed hosts To reenchain the ransomed of the Lord.

†**Re-encha·rge**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] ? To charge again.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xxxix. 310 The Dictator .. cried unto the Colonels .. to reencharge and renew the medley againe with him.

†**Re-encloi·ster**, *v. Obs.* In 7 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To shut up again in a cloister.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 286 Bidding farewell to the Church of St. Saluatore, and being re-incloystred againe.

Re-encou·nter, *sb.* Also 6–7 rein-, re-in-. [f. RE- + ENCOUNTER *sb.*; cf. RENCONTRE *sb.*, RENCOUNTER *sb.*] †a. A meeting, encounter, *esp.* a hostile one. *Obs.* b. A renewed meeting.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxix. 34/1 Without any busynesse or reencounter we came to the captall. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 85/2 The Saxons had the victorie in that reincounter. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 443 So many pleasant speeches and lively reencounters. 1611 FLORIO, *Rancontro*, a reincounter, a meeting againe. 1666 S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 32 After many reiterated controversial Re-incounters with Aurelius. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. i. 68 This Re-encounter had not a little ruffled Jacob's mild disposition. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 77 Mr. Falkland's servants, hearing the bustle of the re-encounter [etc.].

Re-encou·nter, *v.* Also 6–7 re-in-. [f. RE- + ENCOUNTER *v.*; cf. RENCONTRE *v.*, RENCOUNTER *v.*] †a. To encounter, *esp.* in a hostile manner. *Obs.* b. To encounter or meet again.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxiv. 267 They..robbed all that countrey, for there was none that reencountred them. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 164/2 Bicause the Danes .. were reencountred..so often as they did encounter [etc.]. 1600 *Gowrie Conspir.* C 2, His owne seruants..hauing put his maiestie in safetie, re-encountred the sayd Earle and his seruantes. 1611 FLORIO, *Rancontrare*, to reincounter or meete againe. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 65 (1810) 63 Both armies met again, and re-encountered. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. x. (1840) 63 The Pagans, little suspecting to be reencountered, gave themselves over to mirth and jollity.

†**Re-encou·ntry.** *Obs.*⁻¹ = RE-ENCOUNTER *sb.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 266 For I thinke verely that your aduersarie king Phillip will meete with you to fight, and ye shall find many streight passages and reencountries.

So **Re-encou·ragement.**

a 1766 J. BROWNE *Willie & Old Wernock* 329 But O, (my Wernock) how am I to thee Obligen, for thy keene re-encouragements.

Re-endear, *v.* In 6–7 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To endear again. So **Re-endea·rment.**

1626 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XX. xii, As a man..puts himself into some deserving action, whereby he may hope to re-indeare him selfe. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 212 Resolued he was no opportunity should escape him which might promove his re-endeerment with them.

Re-endow', *v.* Also 8 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To endow again.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 390 How much is vented away by such meanes, by which..many an impouerished and spoiled church [might be] re-endowed. 1761 *London & Environs* IV. 102 The hospitals .. being built, and re-indowed at the public expence. 1869 *Spectator* 24 July 861/1 Concessions which re-endow the Free Church with an extra half-million.

So **Re-endow·ment.** Also *attrib.*

1869 *Spectator* 24 July 861/1 Re-endowment even with half a million is re-endowment. 1884 *Manch. Weekly Times* 11 Oct. 4/6 A re-endowment of the Protestant denomination. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 9/4 In aid of the Re-endowment Fund of Guy's Hospital.

Reene, var. REAN, REEN; obs. f. REIN.

Re-e·nergize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To energize anew, impart fresh energy to.

1803 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 108 You, my friend, have..affectionate interests, which combine to reenergize your mind. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 5 May 274 The true way to re-energize the languishing institution.

Re-enfeo·ff, *v.* Also 7 rein-, re-in-. [RE- 5 a; cf. REFEOFF *v.*] *trans.* To enfeoff anew; to enfeoff in return (the original feoffor).

1540 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 256 Who, soe being seised, shall re-enfeoffe the said seaven who shall survive. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 208 b, If the Condition be, That the Feoffee shall re-infeoffe the Feoffor [etc.]. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iii. § 241. 107 If my Feoffee in Fee of one Acre of Land, doe reinfeoff mee of the same acre [etc.]. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, With power also to the surviving trustees.. to re-enfeoff other trustees to the same uses. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 209 *note*, It was not uncommon for a layman to enfeoff a church on condition of being reenfeoffed to hold of the church.

So **Re-enfeo·ffment.**

1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 55 So warranty is extinguished by Re-infeoffment or Descent of Land to the same person that had the Warranty. 1870 *Eng. Gilds* 256 *marg.*, When only seven feoffees remain living, a re-enfeoffment, to fourteen, shall be made.

Re-enflame, variant of REINFLAME.

Re-enfo·rce, *sb.* = REINFORCE *sb.*

1886 *American* XII. 141 The gun is a small one, .. composed of two concentric cylinders, the inside one being of steel, the outside or reënforce of cast iron.

Re-enfo·rce, *v.* [f. RE- + ENFORCE *v.*; cf. REINFORCE and RENFORCE. Now rare in English, but common in American use.]

1. *trans.* To strengthen, give fresh or additional strength to.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXVI. v, Thou, Jehova, .. With strength my weaknesse re-enforce. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* V. x. 364 He was with these and the like speeches re-enforcing his anger. *a* 1630 S. PAGE *Broken Heart* (1637) 177 To magnifie him, and to reenforce his Petition, he calleth him *Deum salutis*. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 49 Thou to thyself dost Glory raise, By re-enforcing our Decays. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 886/2 The sonority of this reservoir is expected materially to re-enforce the volume of tone. 1888 STEVENSON *Gentlemen in Fiction*, The opinions.., though .. re-enforced with excellent images, are not peculiar..to Hamlet.

b. *refl.* To strengthen or encourage (oneself) afresh. *rare.*

1589 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1812) V. 588 Who after one battle were never able to reenforce themselves against him. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iii, And then, if she shall coily recoil, and signify your repulse, you are to reenforce yourself with [etc.].

2. *Mil.* To strengthen with additional forces (†or supplies); to support by fresh numbers.

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 24 Then vsed we to re-enforce them with new supplies. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. ii. 295 The Magi .. himselfe re-enforcing his power, and bidding battell..was taken aliue. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* IV. 62 They thought only upon reposing themselves, and re-enforcing their Army by detachments out of the neighbouring Garrisons.

transf. 1885 J. L. ALLEN in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 709/2 With my house re-enforced by a housekeeper,.. there would be nothing more to desire. 1896 *Paterson Mag.* VI. 305/1 The pioneers have been re-enforced.

†b. To collect again; to reassemble. *Obs.*

1594 KYD *Cornelia* Argt., His purpose was to have re-enforc'd a newe Armie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vi. 36 The French haue re-enforc'd their scatter'd men.

3. To strengthen (any part of an object) by additional support.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 887/1 The re-entrant angles.. are re-enforced..with..pilasters. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 278/2 It goes to the brazing furnace, where the joints are re-enforced and solidified.

†4. *intr.* To renew one's efforts; to insist. *Obs.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 3 Though he fall off to-day, hee will re-enforce to-morrow, though he faile to-day, he will assay to-morrow. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 325 This account we have from S. Cyprian, and he reenforces againe upon the same charge in his Epistle.

Hence **Re-enfo·rceable** *a.*, capable of being re-enforced (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **Re-enfo·rcer**, one who re-enforces; **Re-enfo·rcing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Rafforzamento*, a re-enforcing. 1884 *Century Mag.* Mar. 929/1 Writers who are more properly feeders and reenforcers of life itself.

Re-enfor·cement. [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. REINFORCEMENT and RENFORCEMENT.] The act of re-enforcing, or the state of being re-enforced; that which re-enforces; a fresh supply.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 139 Populous, because of reenforcements after checks or ouerthrows. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 41 Without a generall re-enforcement from authority. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 126 Having resolved upon this Reenforcement, I writ again to my Honoured Friend. 1775 P. SCHUYLER in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 78 That a reënforcement may be speedily sent into Canada. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 411 We devoured eagerly the seal, of which, by good fortune, we had several re-enforcements. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 472 The natural head of water needs the re-enforcement of pumping apparatus to enable it to reach the highest point of the mine.

Re-enfra·nchise, *v.* Also 7 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enfranchise (†set free) again. So **Re-enfra·nchisement.**

1611 FLORIO, *Raffrancare*, to re-enfranchise or set at libertie. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 147 A price paid down for the re-infranchising of inslav'd Men. 1888 G. W. CABLE in *Libr. Mag.* (U. S.) May 16 The slow doling out of re-enfranchisement to the best intelligence of Southern white society.

Re-enga·ge, *v.* Also 7 rein-, re-in-. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rengager* (16th c.).] To engage again. Hence **Re-enga·ging** *vbl. sb.* a. *trans.*

1611 COTGR., *Rengager*, to reingage. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 20 The disengaging and reengaging of the moving parts. 1828 SOUTHEY *On a Picture*, etc. xiv, If then the power to thee were given In that cold form its life to re-engage. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 67 § 8 Any soldier who being in army service has commenced the twelfth year from his first enlistment .. may..be reengaged.

b. *intr.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 182 It put him in so fierce a Rage He once resolv'd to re-ingage. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. i. (1872) VII. 3 Brühl has ever since rather held back; would not reëngage at all. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 335/1 Soldiers who have declined to re-engage abroad, and have been sent home at the public expense, will not be permitted to re-engage in this country.

So **Re-enga·gement.**

1731 BAILEY Vol. II. (ed. 2), *Re-ingagement*, an engaging again. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 286 He stayed to see Madame Vestris commence her re-engagement. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 67 § 8 Re-engagement of soldiers.

Re-enge·nder, *v.* In 6–8 rein-, re-in-. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rengendrer* (13th c.).] To engender again. Hence **Re-enge·ndering** *ppl. a.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 3 Vº thynne or superficial skyn, skale it, or fall it of, neuer so often, yet in the place of it is reingendryd nue. 1611 COTGR., *Rengendrer*, to reingender. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iv. Wks. 1851 III. 219 As if a man should taxe the renovating and re-ingendring Spirit of God with innovation. 1751 tr. *Rousseau's Discourse* 35 What star may be inhabited, what insects reingender themselves in an extraordinary manner..?

So **Re-enge·nderer.**

1611 COTGR., *Rengendreur*, a reingendrer.

Re-e·ngine, *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + ENGINE *v.* 4.] *trans.* To furnish (a ship) with new engines.

1888 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 3/7 The Admiralty have decided to re-engine those ships [etc.]. 1889 *Standard* 9 Mar., Certain ships required to be re-engined.

†**Re-engo·rge**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 rein-. [RE-.] *refl.* Of water: To pour back *into*, *in* a place.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 208 When the sea re-engorgeth it selfe backe againe into the sea. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 466 My head hanging downeward, and the water reingorging it selfe in my throat with a strugling force.

Re-engraft: see REINGRAFT.

Re-engra·ve, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To engrave again. Hence **Re-engra·ved** *ppl. a.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 99 They joy to see God's Image re-engrav'd. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* ii. 35 He had them re-engraved; and therefore many shells appear twice in his work. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 133 Doppelmayer had a fac-simile of this chart re-engraved. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 2/1 The re-engraved plates are nine in number.

Re-enjoi·n, *v.* Also 7 rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enjoin again.

1611 COTGR., *Rejoindre*, to reinioyne, reordaine vnto, re-impose vpon. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 36, I besought Miss Lloyd to re-enjoin secrecy to every one. 1892 *Current Hist.* (U. S.) Aug. 134 Re-enjoining the duty of loyalty to the Republican Government in France.

Re-enjoy', *v.* Also 7 rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enjoy again.

1605 EARL STIRLING *Alexandr. Trag.* I. Chor., Those that th'earth chargde .. Theyr ashie lodgings leaue, To re-enioy the light. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 159 That Charles, Duke of Bourbon should re-injoy his former estate. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 241 To the end they might re-enjoy the licence of War. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 53 'Tis Heav'n to me to re-enjoy my Dear. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 221, I am preparing to return to my country-seat, where I hope to re-enjoy..tranquility.

So **Re-enjoy·ment.**

1611 COTGR., *Rejouissance*, a reinioyment, repossession, reinioying. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* Medit. xx, Whose sweet enjoyment..leaves a thirst Of reenjoyment, greater than the first. 1668 FRANCO *Truth Springing* 46 The re-injoyment of those infinite Delights the Soul lost. 1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* III. 148 The result was, a re-enjoyment of illicit pleasures.

Re-enki·ndle, *v.* Also 7 re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To kindle again, *lit.* and *fig.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. § 2 P 4. 20 Renew and re-inkindle your purpose by short ejaculations. 1651 — *Serm. for Year* I. xii. 156 They went out, never to be re-enkindled. *a* 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 394 Love re-enkindled in my frozen Soul. 1713 [see RADIAL *a.* 1]. 1879 L. SHEPHERD tr. *Guéranger's Liturg. Year* I. 195 The piety of her children was re-enkindled.

Re-enla·rge, *v.* Also 7 rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enlarge, set at large, again.

1611 FLORIO, *Rinegrandire,*..to re-enlarge. 1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* vi, When time,..By his benignant power, had reinlarg'd Their captive senses. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 376 Peter imprisoned, enlarged, recommitted, examined, and reenlarged.

Re-enli·ghten, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enlighten again.

1691 E. TAYLOR tr. *Behmen's Divine Essence* xviii. 275 Re-enlightening the Soul.

Re-enli·st, *v.* Also rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* and *trans.* To enlist again.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 443/1 At the end of his time of service a seaman may re-enlist for a like period. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 109/1 He declared himself..penitent,..and, expressing a wish again to join the service, I re-enlisted him. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 1/2 Many men..take the bounty with no other intention than that of deserting in order to re-enlist.

So **Re-enli·stment.**

1847 in WEBSTER. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Jan., This drawback would be greatly lessened if we could secure re-enlistments in greater numbers.

Re-enli·ven, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inspire with new life or vigour.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1684) IV. 660 To clear up as much as we can, and re-inliven this light within us. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 31 When the times .of Re-enlivening all things shall come. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 293 May Love, they cry'd, Lord, re-enliven'd be. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 145 Does not war create or re-enliven numerous branches of industry as well as peace?

Re-enro·l(l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enrol again. So **Re-enro·lment.**

1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 8 Aug., The third and final day of the Republican re-enrollment. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 5/5 Dr. Jameson..is re-enrolling many of the men to form a permanent police force.

Re-enshri·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enshrine again.

a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 48 God-man his Angels will enjoyn, Saints hallow'd Dust to re-enshrine. 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 104 Relics.. to be re-adjusted and re-enshrined by a second St. Louis.

Re-ensla·ve, *v.* Also 7 rein-, re-in-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enslave again. Hence **Re-ensla·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 12 The Army presaging what dangerous..consequences might ensue to the reinslaving of the people. 1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 3 It would be wholly impossible to Re-inslave these Nations. 1807 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 406 If this increase would be an evil..the re-enslaving the country would be a good. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 95 A man who had been free, but.. was reënslaved.

So **Re-ensla·vement.**

1862 in *Cent. Dict.* 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 686 The whites would undoubtedly disfranchise the blacks if they could.. but none assuredly would ever again consent to their re-enslavement.

Re-ensphe·re, *v.* Also 7 re-insphear. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To ensphere again.

1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 152 He could not re-ensphere himself into the same happy condition he did lose. *Ibid.* 277 The faln angels could not be re-insphear'd into their primitive blessed condition.

Re-enstа·mp, *v.* Also 8 rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enstamp or imprint again.

a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Romans* viii. 39 Will he leave them after his image is engraven, and reinstamped upon them? *c* 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 191 He doth actually destroy the works of the devil, and re-enstamp the image of God in their souls. 1776 JOS. NEILL 23 *Serm.* 257.

† **Re-e·nter,** *sb. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] = RE-ENTRY.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 74 Yelding to the lessoure.. a certeine rent, and for defaut of paiment a reenter. 1639 *Records of Dedham* (Mass.) (1892) III. 58 *In case* yᵗ payment be not yearly made..it shall be lawfull for ye said Town to make a Reenter vpon ye premises.

Re-enter (rīːe·ntɔr), *v.* [RE- 5 a + ENTER *v.* Cf. F. *rentrer* (12th c.).]

1. *intr.* To enter again. Const. † *in, into, upon.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 129/1, I shal reentre nakyd agayn in to therthe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxix. 191 He warred vpon the Danys that then were reentrede into Northumberlande. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. (1570) A iij 2 When the good is gone..Seldome the better re-entreth in the place. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 283 The other, at theyre retourne home, agayn reentre euery one into his own place. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 35, I doe commaund and charge that forth thou come, And neuer to reenter any more. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 174 There is no possibility for the Soveraignty to re-enter. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 246 Re-enter then, not all at once. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 499 An air was then performed by bells; after which the two figures reentered. 1861 tr. *Montalembert's Monks of West* I. 354 He descended..to re-enter into a rustic solitude. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 67 § 5 When any such soldier is directed to re-enter upon army service.

b. *Law.* To enter again upon possession of lands or tenements.

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 485/1 In the same halfendele to reentre, and it in their first state to hold. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 321/2 The forsaid Blaunch and her said Feoffes to reenter into the said Ten[emen]ts. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 29 *Schedule*, It shalbe lefull to the seid Abbas..to reentre into the seid grounde. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Reentry*, If I doe condition with the Leasee, that for nonpayment of the rent at the day it shalbe lawful for me to reenter. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 45 If A. or his heirs pay to B. Ten pounds within a certain day, that they might re-enter. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 396 The feoffee will re-enter, or bring an action to recontinue the possession. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 179 The royalist nobility and gentry reentered on their confiscated estates.

c. In stage-directions. (Cf. ENTER *v.* 1 b.)

1693 CONGREVE *Old Batchelour* v. i, Enter Sharper...Re-enter Sharper.

2. *trans.* To enter (a place, etc.) again.

1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 246 The Lord Usak ..re-entred the said cite by the same ladder. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxcviii. 205 In whiche season he made great prouysion to reenter the lande of Englande. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 255/2 He was content that Thurstinus should reenter hys realme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 397 Those bright confines, whence..we may chance Re-enter Heav'n. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 220 Once more we to re-enter Bliss will try. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxi. 195, I re-entered the drawing-room. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* XXV, Mauleverer slowly re-entered his carriage. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 111 The air re-enters the minute bronchi and air-vesicles.

† **b.** To enter again into possession of (a thing); to regain (possession). *Obs. rare.*

1590 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funeral Teares* (1823) 115 Hee should after death re-enter possession of that inheritance which Adam lost. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Re-enter*, to enter upon, or take Possession of again.

† **3.** *Sc.* To lodge (a person) again *in* a place.

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 454, I am content..that my saidis freindis tak and reentir and put me within the castellis. 1574 *Ibid.* II. 379, I sall re-enter agane the said Roger in presoun quhen I sall be requirit.

4. To enter again in a book or register.

1839 *Act* 2 & 3 *Vict.* c. 11 § 4 The Senior Master shall forthwith re-enter the same [judgment] in like Manner as the same was originally entered. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 25/1 Another [notice] must be given before the plaintiff can re-enter the cause for trial.

5. *techn.* **a.** In hand calico-printing: To apply (the secondary colours), to ground in.

1839 [see the *vbl. sb.* below].

b. In engraving: To cut (imperfect or worn lines) deeper in the plate.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art* s.v., [The] line is re-entred with a sharp graver, and cut to the proper depth.

Hence **Re-e·ntering** *vbl. sb.*

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 309 The very..reentring into the presence of things will instantly suggest unto us..how to order and place every figure. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 216 The grounding in or re-entering (*rentrage*) of the other colours is the next process.

Re-e·ntering, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.]

1. *Re-entering angle*, an angle pointing inward.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s.v. *Angle*, Re-entring Angle, is that which re-enters into the body of the place. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 95 The Inner or Re-entering Angles. 1805–27 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 175 Salient, and never re-entering angles. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 43 The branches spring from the re-entering angle between the stem and the leaf.

b. So *re-entering bend, line, order, place, wall.*

1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Mil. Dict.* 182 The object of the Re-entering Places of Arms is to flank the branches of the covered way. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 346/1 To break the lines of parapet near the gorges, so as to form re-entering bends. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* v. 74 Each of the flanking or re-entering walls extending in an obtuse angle from it. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 335/1 Re-entering order of battle. 1885 W. C. COUPLAND *Spir. Goethe's Faust* vi. 208 The industrialism of the present is only a point in a re-entering historic line.

2. Returning into a place.

1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvi. (1862) VI. 9 The re-entering exiles from Peiræus, and the Horsemen..blended again together into one harmonious .. democracy.

Re-entertai·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To entertain again; to readmit. So **Re-entertai·nment.**

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. § 4. 555 Peirs of Gaueston..whose reentertainement the dying King had so seriously forbidden. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 191 Till the true sense of God be reentertained in the soul where it ought to grow.

Re-enthra·ll, *v.* Also 7 rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enthrall again.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* CXIX. V. 107 Neither is this..to re-enthrall you to a necessity of communicating all your sins. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 241 Ierusalem was reinthralled and seazed vpon by Saladine. 1644 HEVLIN *Stumbling-block* Tracts (1681) 651 That..we should not re-inthral our selves to the lusts of men.

Re-enthro·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. REINTHRONE.] *trans.* To enthrone again.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 117, I am at last..ready to invest and re-enthrone John King of Hungary. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 368 When Jesus re-enthron'd on high, His Spirit sent. — *Preparatives* ibid. IV. 72 My Mind, which now I re-enthrone.

So **Re-enthro·nement** (Webster 1847); † **Re-enthro·nize** *v.* = REINTHRONIZE.

1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* 43 Vortigern was re-enthronis'd.

Re-enti·ce, *v.* In 6 rein-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To entice again.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvi, And reintise the Club-God Dys, And all his diuells to daunt.

Re-entoi·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To entoil again.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 777 What frantick fury art thou mov'd with-all..(By powr-full Charms) to re-entoyl my Cares?

Re-e·ntrance. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed or repeated entrance.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. ix. § 2 Their whole religion in time will have reentrance. 1597 *Ibid.* V. xxii. § 4 The first step of their re-entrance into Life. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 32 That the pores of the brain..are more easily opened to the spirits which demand re-entrance. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 62 It being too dark to attempt a re-entrance of the reef, I was forced to heave the vessel too. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 168 The successful re-entrance of importunate desires.

Re-e·ntrant, *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. RE- + ENTRANT. Cf. F. *rentrant.*] = RE-ENTERING *ppl. a.* 1 and 1 b.

1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 462 He could find nothing which seemed to confirm the opinion relating to the salient and reentrant angles. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 588 When the faces form a re-entrant angle, common dovetailing is preferable. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* v. (ed. 2) 108 Any re-entrant line whatever may be supposed to be traced. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 887/1 The re-entrant angles of the splay.

b. *sb.* A re-entrant angle in a fortification.

1900 'LINESMAN' *Words by Eyewitness* iii. (1902) 41 A.. crackle of musketry from the occupants of the re-entrant.

Re-entry (rīːe·ntri). [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *rentrée.*]

1. *Law.* The act of re-entering upon possession of lands, tenements, etc., previously granted or let to another.

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 485/1 With lyke clause of reentre reserved. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 70/1 Though he wold entre into the seid maners,..yet anon theruppon reentre is made ayen uppon hym. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 The leassor .. to haue no action reentre or other remedy for nonpayment of the same. 1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 414 Wᵗʰ a clause of re-entrie for none payment of the rente.., and also a re-entrye for not doinge reparacions. 1611 BARRY *Ram Alley* H, Although thou boughtst the heyre, Yet hath the slaue made a re-entry. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* xi, They plead for want of dressing Our Garden's forfeited, and they are pressing Hard for reentry. 1766 in BURROW *Rep.* (1776) IV. 1936 No Re-entry shall in such Case be given, unless the Demand be precisely and strictly followed. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 113 No right of entry or re-entry can be assigned. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 381 A lease usually contains a proviso for re-entry by the lessor in the event of the breach of any of the covenants entered into by the lessee.

† **b.** Resumption *of*, return *to*, a right or station.

1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 39 The reentrie and perfecte recover of the iuste title and right of owr sayd soveraygne Lord Kynge Edward the Fowrthe, to his realme and crowne of England. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 374 Convicted for conspiring the reentrie of Tarquinius race unto the Kingdome of Rome.

2. The act of re-entering or coming back into a place, etc.; a second or new entry.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 636 To haue his counceyll for mateis concernyng theyr charge as reentre into this lande & other. 1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. xxxi, Every Port And Shore close-shut debarres their reentry. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 922 Those of Phila had made a reentrie into the citie, and chased out the tyrants. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* iii. (1655) 8 To return to sinne..is to make way for the Devils re-entry. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 127 Will [he] lose the glory..by suffering his foiled adversary to make a re-entry? 1821 SCHOOLCRAFT *Trav.* 98 We..effected the crossing and re-entry of the lake. 1884 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (ed. 14) 5 A player cutting into one table, whilst belonging to another, loses his right of re-entry into that latter.

b. *Card of re-entry*, in whist, a card which by winning a trick gives the lead to a player at an advanced stage of the hand.

1884 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (ed. 14) 127 Plain suits should be led like trumps..if all the trumps are out, and the leader or his partner has certain cards of re-entry in other suits.

† **3.** *Sc.* The act of putting (a person) back *in* a place. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 454 For re-entre of the said Erle .. in ward.

4. The act of setting down or recording again; the fact of being so set down; the entry thus made.

1839 *Act* 2 & 3 *Vict.* c. 11 § 4 Such officer shall be entitled for any such Re-entry to the Sum of One Shilling. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 574/2 The re-entry was erroneous, and ought to be struck out. 1887 48*th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Records* 628 A memorandum .. of the judgment, &c., was to be left for the purpose of re-entry in the book.

Re-enu·nciate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enunciate again. So **Re-enunciа·tion.**

1881 [see RE- 5 a]. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 20 Dec. 832 The New Testament does not re-enunciate and re-enact the old law. 1895 A. J. BALFOUR in *Daily News* 9 Sept. 5/1 A mere re-enunciation of my belief.

† **Re-enve·rse,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *renverser* to RENVERSE.] *trans.* To reverse.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 322 Plato saith, that ..the Starres, and the Sunne do some times re-enverse the motion we perceive in them. 1620 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* x. 274 Bridgewater, which cals himselfe Aquipontanus, ouerturning and re-enuersing his name with his conscience.

Reepe, obs. form of REAP.

Reeper, reaper (rīːpəɹ). *Anglo-Indian.* [ad. Mahratti *rīp* (Yule).] (See quots.)

1734 in J. H. Wheeler *Madras in Olden Time* (1862) III. 148 Paid the Banksall Merchants for the house poles, country reapers, &c. necessary for house building. 1858

SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Reepers*, laths, or longitudinal sections of the palmyra palm, used for building purposes in the East; the trunk of the tree is split into 8 for reepers, and these are dressed with an adze. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss., Reaper*. The small laths, laid across the rafters of a sloping roof to bear the tiles, are so called in Anglo-Indian house-building.

Re-epi·tomize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To present again in smaller compass.

1655 FULLER *Wounded Consc., Antheologia* (1867) 277 A small scantling of some three acres, which..re-epitomized the delicacies of all the rest.

Re-equi·p, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To equip again. So **Re-equi·pment.**

1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 12 Re-equipping Line-of-Battle Ships. *Ibid.* 17 The process of re-equipment being thus obvious. 1823 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* I. 743 The government had already begun to take measures for re-equipping them. 1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 24 Oct., To get education and re-equipment for Christian Work.

Ree-raw (rī·rɔ̄·), *a.* (and *sb.*). [Anglo-Irish, prob. of echoic origin.] Rough, riotous, noisy.

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxxvii, The joining of many voices in a 'ree-raw' chorus indicated that a carouse was going forward within. 1863 LE FANU *House by Churchyard* (ed. 2) II. 44 There was something cynical in his ree-raw independence. 1864 ANSTER tr. *Faustus* pt. II. I. (1887) 48 A wild, ree-raw, self-willed tumultuous throng.

b. *sb.* A drinking-bout; a noisy romp.

1854 DICKENS in *Household Wds.* VIII. 75/2 For the one word drunk,..I find..on the ran-tan, on the re-raw, groggy. 1867 KENNEDY *Banks Boro* xxxi, Wouldn't the little boys .. have a fine ree-raw at prison bars at play time!

†**Reere.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 rere. [Of obscure origin, perh. related to ROAR *v.*, but cf. also REAR *sb.*1] Noise, shouting; a shout.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10207 Alle þe ernes ..Schul crie & 3elle, & make rere. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1593) 320 These words were spoke with such a reere as verie well became An angrie Giant. 1571 — *Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 1 Hypocrites make stout bragges, and lift up their voyce with lowd reere, in token of affiance.

Re-erect, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To erect again, *lit.* and *fig.* Hence **Re-erecting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* (1605) 89 Bring marble mines to re-erect those walls. 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 220 Temples demolished..in the time of Diocletian: and reerected by.. Maximinianus. 1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 30 This re-erecting of Abbies by Q. Mary. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 14 Conscience, thy Throne I'll re-erect. 1835 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 333 To re-erect or restore on some other site, the Old Gateway. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2172 He re-erected the Court of High Commission in 1664.

So **Re-erection.**

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. vi. 359 She was legally empowred for the re-erection of these Convents. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 28 He also had regard to durability as an important point in its re-erection.

Reermouse, variant of REARMOUSE.

Reer-supper, variant of RERE-SUPPER *Obs.*

Rees, variant of REIS (Pg. money), RESE.

Re-esca·pe, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To escape again.

1727 BROOME *Poems* 120 Lest hid in Shades, Thro' the dusk Air he re-escape to Troy. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 15 Aug. 3/6 After sundry depredations he was recaptured, only to re-escape.

†**Reescate**, *v. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. It. *riscattare*, Sp. *rescatar*:—pop.L. **re-ex-captāre.*] *trans.* To redeem, ransom.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* V. XXXII. (1650) I. 168 The great honour you have acquir'd by your gallant comportment in Algier in reescating so many English slaves.

Reese, reeze (rīz), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Back-formation from REESED.] *intr.* To become rancid.

1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 712 Butter..will reeze or get of a tallowy nature; fat Bacon will reeze so far as the fat melts. 1886 *Rochd. Gloss., Reese*, to grow rancid, as bacon.

†**Reese, reeze**, *v.*2 *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. REEST *v.*2] *trans.* To burn, scorch, smoke.

1618 T. ADAMS *Heaven made sure* Wks. (1629) 902 For a while they bee reezed in Purgatory. 1633 — *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 4 His priests..were reesed or smoked with the incense offered to the idol. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 147 It is little less than Quicklime, and burns and reeses all it touches.

Reese, var. RESE *sb.* and *v.*; dial. var. ROOSE *v.*

Reesed, reezed (rīzd), *ppl. a.* Also 5 resside, 6 re(e)z'd, 7 reised; 8 reased, 9 reazed. [Later form of REST *a.*; cf. REASTY.] Rancid.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij, Upon that powdre do a litill larde that is resside. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 36 Once a weeke, perhaps, for nouelty, Reez'd bacon soo ds shall feast his familie. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 183 What Academick starued Satyrist Would gnaw rez'd Bacon? 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. (1617) 56 Their insides are..in colour yellow like reesed bacon. 1641 *Cavaliers Conference* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 376 He..looks like a piece of reesed bacon, ever since the plot failed. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garget*, Put in a little reased bacon and boil them altogether. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Reezed* or *Reazed*, a term applied to rancid bacon.

Reeshle: see REESLE.

Reesk (rīsk). *Sc.* Forms: 5 reysk, 6 resk, 9 reisk, reisque, reesk. [a. Gael. *riasg* 'a moor, fen, or marsh; coarse mountain-grass'.]

1. A piece of moorish or mossy ground producing coarse worthless grass or rushes; unproductive soil or land of this description.

1466 *Reg. Arbroath* (Bann. Club) II. 152 The marchis of Gwtheryn..passand eist the Greyn Reysk to Lalthan Den. 1540 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 609/1 The..merchis.. begynnand at the west in the myddis of the resk betuix the ..landis. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* Gloss. 156 *Reesk*, ground full of rough-rooted weeds, something like rushes. 1813 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Kincardinesh.* 317 The greater part of the original soil..is either a moss..or it is, what in this and in the adjacent county of Aberdeen, is provincially called Reisque, or Reisk.

2. Coarse grass growing on moorish ground.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XII. 576 Large tracks of ground producing a coarse kind of grass, called by the country people reesk. 1812 D. SOUTER *Agric. Banffsh.* App. 59 If a field be cold and canker'd, or overgrown with reesk, year old fauch will agree best.

Hence **Ree·sky** *a.*, producing reesk.

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 7 Aft we've seen them fain, Dink owre the bent to the reiskie den.

Reesle (rī·s'l), **reeshle** (rī·ʃ'l), *sb. Sc.* Also **reestle.** [Of onomatopœic origin.] A loud clatter; a rattling blow.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Tron Kirk Bell* Poems (1845) 44 I'd bring ye wi' a reesle down. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Come hame* Poems (1846) 145 I'll lend you a reestle wi' this, owre your back. 1880 JAS. E. WATT *Poet. Sketches* 52 A reeshle like thunder was heard at the door.

Ree·sle, ree·shle, *v. Sc.* Also **reessil, reishle**, etc. [Cf. prec.]

1. *intr.* To make a loud clattering noise.

1819 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 44 Doors reessil'd up, and made a blatter. 1826 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 92 Gar'd ..their shin-banes reeshle i' their hose. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* 31 That blind and unkindly wind reestling and soughing about the house.

2. *trans.* To beat with rattling blows.

1853 WATSON *Poems* 91 (E. D. D.), Whan Scotlan' had reissl't the rascals [etc.]. 1887 SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* v. 31 He reishled the main author o' thae tricks weel.

Reeso(u)n, obs. forms of REASON *sb.*1

Re-espou·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To espouse again.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Elegie to Marg. Wyts* 80 Metkerk had her Mother re-espous'd. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. lxxvi, The Corps but falls to be refin'd And re-espous'd unto the Glorifi'd high Minde.

Hence **Re-espou·sal.**

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 357 *note*, The repudiation, long desolation, and ultimate reëspousal, of the Levitical Church, are described at large in Isaiah liv. 1–14. 1827 — *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 299 The set time of the Reëspousal of Judah.

Reest (rīst), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 réost, 7, 9 reest, 9 reist, riest, reost, reece; 6–7 (9) rest. Also *wreest* WREST. [OE. *réost*, of obscure origin: cf. G. *rist* ploughshare (Grimm), Sw. *rist* (MSw. *rist-iærn*) coulter.

G. *rist* may be for *riest*, repr. an OHG. **rîost*: cf. OHG. *riostra, riostar, riester, rister*, etc. (mod.G. dial. *riester, rister*) ploughshare, plough-handle, the stem of which agrees with the OE. form. It is doubtful, however, whether Sw. *rist* can be separated from ON. *ristill* ploughshare (mod.Norw. *ristel* coulter, also Gael. *risteal* a kind of plough used in the Hebrides), which may rather be a derivative of *rista*, to cut, than an adaptation of the OHG. word. The Du. or Flem. equivalent of the latter is given by Kilian as *ryster, reyster*, with the meaning 'plough-staff'.]

† **a.** The share-beam of a plough. *Obs.* **b.** A mould-board. **c.** A piece of wood or iron fixed beneath the mould-board.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 656 *Dentalia*, sules reost. *a* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 219/2 *Dentale, s. est aratri pars prima in qua uomer inducitur quasi dens*, sule-reost, *uel* proc. ? 14.. *MS. Lansdowne* 560 fol. 47 b, *Restis*, a rest of a plow. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The rest is a lyttell pece of woode, pynned fast vpon the nether ende of the stylt, and to the sharebeame in the ferther ende. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* V. vi. 532 The spindles, the rest,..the plow-foot, the culture, and the share. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/2 The Reest, is the Boards on the side of the Plow that turns over the Furrow. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss., Reest*, the mould-board of a plough. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Chef*, the part of a plough on which the share is placed, and to which the *reece* is fixed.

attrib. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Reest-, reost-cloot*, ..a thin piece of iron fastened under the lower edge of the mowdy-boord (mould-board) of a plough.

Reest (rīst), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 reast, 7, 9 reist. [Of obscure origin: cf. REST *a.* and REESED.] *intr.* Of bacon, etc.: To become rancid. Hence **Ree·sted** *a.*, rancid.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Reestyn', as flesche, *rancео.* 1530 PALSGR. 688/2, I reest, I waxe of yll taste, as bacon dothe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* I. xxiv. 107 The scalding of Hogges keepeth the flesh whitest,..neither is the Bacon so apt to reast as the other. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 39 This kind of fish..is so fat, that it can scarce be saved against winter without reisting. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Reested*, rancid, spoiled, as bacon from being badly kept. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Reest*, to become rancid. Reested or reesty bacon—rancid bacon.

Reest (rīst), *v.*2 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6, 9 reist. [Of obscure origin: cf. REESE *v.*2 and Da. *riste* to grill or broil, f. ON. *rist* gridiron.]

1. *trans.* To dry or cure (herring, bacon, etc.) by means of heat or smoke.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 187 Thow purehippit, vgly averill,.. Reistit and crynit as hangit man on hill. *a* 1590 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* XXV, Rau rid herring reistit in the reik. 1692 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 138 Take them up by the Heels, reest them in the Chimney of Hell, and dry them like Bervy Haddocks. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix, Let us cut up bushes and briers,..set fire to them, and smoke that auld devil's dam as if she were to be reested for bacon. 1832–53 W. CROSS in *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. III. 16 But ne'er say a herring is dry until it be reestit and reekit.

2. *intr.* To become smoke-dried.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, A large ham hangs reesting in the neuk. 1829 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXVI. *note*, The salmon is usually dried by hanging it up, after being split and rubbed with salt, in the smoke of the turf fire.., where it is said to reist, that preparation being so termed.

Reest (rīst), *v.*3 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **reist.** [Prob. a var. of REST *v.*, or identical with *reest*, aphetic form of Sc. *arreest*, to ARREST. The precise relationship to RESTIVE *a.* is not clear.] *intr.* Of horses: To stop suddenly and refuse to proceed. Hence **Ree·sting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* xiv, In cart or car thou never reestet. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XV, Our powny reists a bit, and it's dooms sweer to the road. *Ibid.* XXIV, The butcher's reisting powny. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 250 Like horses that never reest. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* XXVI. 197 Reesting and terrior among horses are mostly but over-sharpness in hearing.

fig. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* xix. 124, I was like to reist and to sten at the doctor's orders.

Reest, obs. form of REST.

Re-establish (rī|ɛstæ·blĭʃ), *v.* [RE- 5 a. See also RESTABLISH.] *trans.* To establish again.

1. To establish (a person or thing) again *in* a former place, position, or state; to restore to a previous place or position. Also const. *among.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1493) 268 b/1 Thus was the precious tree of the crosse reestablyshid in his place. 1586 WILKES in Motley *Netherl.* x. (1860) II. 99, I had not much to do.. to re-establish in her Majesty..a singular good opinion of you. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XVI. 67 He could now deliuer them..and re-establish them in their former peace. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 87 He purpos'd to re-establish Henry d'Albret in the Kingdom of Navarre. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 215 A Nation on whose Throne his Ancestors had sat for a long Series of Ages, would not fail to protect and re-establish him. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. ix, He has been kind to me, and re-established me among my flock. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 321 He expected that..he could re-establish the English party in a decisive superiority.

b. To fix or set up again. *rare.*

1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 35 Re-establish your props, and with your foot tread the earth close to the roots. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 24 The same writer.. mentions, that it was a common practice to reestablish large Trees..that had been blown down. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XXXIV. (1862) III. 233 The bridge was re-established.

2. To set up again in a status or condition similar to the former one; to restore.

1559 *Fabyan's Chron.* II. 571 In the foresaied parliament also was the booke of seruice..reestablished. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. 77 The better to reestablish their gouernment, they had in their parliament..instituted a kind of pollicie. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 137 One hundred and sixe Abbeyes of this Order were built and reestablished. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 161 The great design of the gospel was to re-establish natural worship. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. (1727) 257 Theodosia..was..afterward re-established and possessed by the Genoese, under the name of Cafa. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 62 Some young men .. undertook to re-establish monarchy. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp., Amer.* 26 Mar. (1876) 127 He had a fair chance of re-establishing his business. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 193 America was..re-establishing a metallic currency.

3. To restore (one's health or strength) to the usual state; to set (ill-health) right again. Usually in *pass.* († also with person as subj.).

1697 [see the *vbl. sb.* below]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 7 ¶ 18 His Health being so well re-established by the Baths. 1735–6 BERKELEY *Let. to Johnson* 12 Mar. in Fraser *Life* vii. 245 My ill-health, which is now pretty well re-established. 1766 J. WILKES *Let.* 3 May, I thank my dearest daughter for her obliging solicitude about my health. I am now quite re-established. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 268 The jeweller ..felt his strength re-established. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXV. V. 288 With health so far re-established that he was able to take exercise on horseback.

b. To restore to a proper condition.

1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 144 To see her.. reestablish her financial affairs, in so short a period, after the conclusion of war. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 61 About fifteen shillings I had employed in re-establishing..my dress.

4. To reassure. *rare*−1.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 212 These things re-establish'd the Minds of the People very much.

Hence **Re-esta·blishable** *a.*; **Re-esta·blisher**; **Re-esta·blishing** *vbl. sb.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 162 The soveraigne restorers of vertue, and re-establishers of an happy world. 1611 COTGR., *Restablissable*, reestablishable. 1621 SPELD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlvi. § 9. 260/2 He addressed himselfe with his Armie to the reestablishing of the Ilands subiection. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* *2 b, The wholesomness of the Air..contributed..to the re-establishing of his Health.

Re-esta·blishment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act of re-establishing; the fact or condition of being re-established; restoration to a previous position or state.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 302 Their creation after the image of God,..and..their reestablishment into the same image. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xliii. 331 The re-establishment of the Kingdome of God in Christ. *a* 1679 W. OWTRAM *Serm.* (1682) 43 The reestablishment of the nation upon its antient laws. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxi, I repaired to Bath for the re-establishment of my health. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxx. VI. 575 All persons should assemble..to provide for the re-establishment of the good estate. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* Pref., The re-establishment of successive tyrannies in France. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* v, The re-establishment of the Catholic faith.

†b. Restoration to health. *Obs.*

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 101 His Recovery must be slower, and..it must take up more Time for his entire Re-establishment. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 8 July, I am .. willing .. to persuade myself that a short succession of trifles may contribute to my re-establishment.

† **Re-esta·te,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To reinstate, re-establish. (Very common in 17th c.)

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxxi. § 3. 348 They againe sought to reestate themselues in so glorious a possession. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 362 The old Duke was re-estated with both their consents. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 468 A day..on which the Bishop of Lincoln was re-estated with such Triumph. 1681 WALLIS *Two Serm.* i. (1682) 26 Had there not been a Degeneration..there had been no need of a Regeneration, to reestate us in it.

Ree·sted, *ppl. a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. REEST *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Dried by heat or smoke.

1549 D. MUNRO in Hume Brown *Scot. bef.* 1700 (1893) 263 The said stewart receives thir dewties in meill and reistit mutton, wyld foullis reistit and selchis. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 19 His hands were hued like reisted hams. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xvii, Wi' reekit duds, an' reestit gizz. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Such boiling of reested hams. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Reested,* salted, dried, and roasted; applied to fish, particularly to herrings.

Reested, rancid: see REEST *v.*[1]

Ree·sty, *a. Sc.* [f. REEST *v.*[3] + -Y.] Inclined to reest or stop; given to reesting.

1739 A. NICOL *Nature without Art* 8 If e'er my grov'ling reesty Rills of Sense Shall fail to glide in easy Eloquence. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v., A horse is reestie when it stands fast, and will not move for the whip. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* iv, Gay Garland was aye a reesty beast.

Reesty, Reesy, varr. REASTY, REASY, rancid.

Reet, dial. variant of RIGHT, ROOT.

Reeuel, obs. form of REVEL *sb.*

Re-eva·porate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To evaporate again. So **Re-evapora·tion.**

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 297 The solution..[must be] re-evaporated and re-crystallized. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xx. (ed. 2) 470 The rain-fall, part of which is immediately re-evaporated. *Ibid.,* When the necessary deductions are made for re-evaporation. 1878 THURSTON *Growth Steam-Eng.* 107 The condensation and reëvaporation of steam.

Reeve (rīv), *sb.*[1] Now chiefly *Hist.* Forms: 1 *gi-, geroefa, gerefa, refa,* 2 *irefe,* 3 *ref-,* 5, 7 *refe,* 6 *reeffe, Sc.* **reif;** 2–8 (9) **reve,** 4 **reyve,** 5 **rive,** 6–7 **reave,** 4, 6– **reeve.** [OE. *gerefa,* earlier *girefa,* of uncertain etym.; app. not in any way related to the continental forms cited under GRAF, GRAVE *sb.*[3] and *sb.*[4] Old Northumbrian had also the form *greefa* whence GRIEVE *sb.*]

1. *Hist.* An Old English official of high rank having a local jurisdiction under the king; the chief magistrate of a town or district. † Also, in OE., applied to prefects, governors, etc., of Roman and Jewish times.

On the position of the *gerefa* in OE. times see Kemble *Saxons in England* (1876) II. v. 151–181; and cf. the articles on BOROUGH-REEVE, PORTREEVE, and SHERIFF. Modern writers have sometimes used the OE. form of the word.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 197 *Censores,* giroefan. *Ibid.* 223 *Commentariensis,* giroefa. 805 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 442 Æðelnoð se gerefa to eastoreze. *c* 850 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Dec. 4 Þa het se gerefa hie belucan in carcerne. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xiii. [xvi.] (1890) 144 Þa ærest to Drihtnes geleafan [he] gecerde Lindcylene ceastre gerefan [L. *præfectum*]..mid his heorode. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xv. 43 Þa com iosep se æðela gerefa of abarimathia. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 [The king] scal soðfeste men setten him to irefen. *c* 1205 LAY. 15597 Þa wes inne Kair-Merðin a reue þe hehte Eli. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 8 He bi-3et et te keiser, þat he 3ettede him reue to beonne. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1627 Wile ich speke with non oþer reue, But with þe, þat iustise are. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 69 The sherife (which is asmuch to say as the Reeue or Baily of the shire). 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex* 1. 7 The Saxons called him *Scyregereſa,* the Reeve of the Shire. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 199, I Athelstan..do command all my Reves in my Kingdom [etc.]. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 24 When the reeve of the next town attempted to make them prisoners, they slew him, and escaped to their vessels. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 318 Hugh, a Frenchman, was now the royal reeve in Exeter. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 6. 55 The royal reeves, officers despatched to levy the royal revenues and administer the royal justice.

b. *High reeve* (OE. *heahgerefa*).

The precise nature of the rank or office denoted by this title is uncertain: see Kemble (as above) 156–7.

c 900 *Wergild's* c. 2 § 4 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 186 Holdes & cyninges heah-gerefan [gild] .iiii. þusend þrymsa. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 9 Þefora undercyningum *vel* hehgerefum [L. *præsides*] & cyningum gie biðon stondende. *c* 1002 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 1001 Þær wearð Æþelweard cinges heahgereſa ofslezen .. and Leofwine cinges heahgereſa. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 8 Maximian hehest in rome, þat is heh reue. 1848 KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng.* II. v. (1876) II. 157 These high-reeves were therefore probably military officers of Æðelred. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 177 Amongst the Northumbrians, the place of the Ealderman seems to have been filled by the High-Reeve.

2. † **a.** A bailiff, steward, or overseer; a minor officer appointed by a landowner to superintend his estates, tenants, or workmen. *Obs.* (Cf. GRIEVE.)

b. A local official of minor rank; an overseer of a parish, a churchwarden, or the like. (See also *church-, fen-, field-reeve.*)

a 1300 *Beket* 49 Gilbert and his felawes..Prisoun breke... The reve amorwe that hem scholde to here labour lede, Nuste he tho he miste hem what him was to rede. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 26 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 58 For he com in withouten leue Bothen of haiward and of reue. 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Þe ontrewe reuen, prouos, and bedeles and seruons þat steleþ þe amendes and wyþdraweþ þe rentes of hire lhordes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II. 78 Rondulf þe Reue of Rotelondes sokene. 1377 *Ibid.* B. v. 427, I can holde louedayes, and here a reues rekenynge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 195 Oure prestis ben so bysye aboute worldly occupacioun þat þei semen bettere bailyues or reues þan gostly prestis of ihesu crist. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 14 Hoc nomen 'reve' Saxonice sonat 'villicum' vel 'ballivum', qui sæpius in ore populi nominatur. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/2 Reve, lordys serwawnte, *prepositus.* 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII,* c. 23 § 9 The said accomptauntes..that is to saye, Feodaries Bailliffes Reves Heywardes and Bedelles. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 17 b, Hee may surrender hys landes unto the Bayliffe or to the Reeve. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 191 The Landlord by his bailliffe or reave vseth to arrest so much of the tenantes goods vpon the land as ys found of decaye. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 434 To this Hobby-horse dance there also belong'd a pot, which was kept by turnes, by 4 or 5 of the cheif of the Town, whom they call'd Reeves. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Reeve* of a Church is the Guardian of it; or the Church-Warden. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 377 Neither can he be chosen to any temporal office; as bailiff, reeve, constable, or the like. 1792 in *15th Rep. Commissioners Woods, Forests,* etc. (1793) 40 The Cattle of the Commoners are marked by the Reeves of the respective Parishes. 1827 *Daily News* 21 Sept., The reeve of Leyton ..reported encroachments in Wanstead Flats.

c. A foreman or overseer in a coal-mine.

1863 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 417 The Reeve went on a few yards in advance of the party—his unlighted Davy-lamp in one hand. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Reeve,* the underground overlooker of the pits.

d. In Canada, the president of a village- or town-council.

1890 DILKE *Probl. Greater Brit.* I. I. ii. 112 The council of every village or township [in Canada] consists of one reeve and four councillors, and the county council consists of the reeves and deputy-reeves of the townships and villages within the county.

3. *attrib.* (in *obs.* or *arch.* terms), as *reeve-ham, -land, -mead, -pole* (see quot. 1813), *-roll, -sheaf.*

969 *Charter* in Birch *Cartul. Saxon.* (1893) III. 532 We writaþ him ...vi. æcras mæde on þa gerefmæde. *c* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wright *Vocab.* (1873) II. 45 *In tributario territorio,* on þæm sundor gereflande. 1235–52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 34 Pro iiij^{or} acris que vocantur Reflond iij *sol. Ibid.* 93 Et debet qualibet die in autumpno..unum revesef. *Ibid.* 118 Et [prepositus] habebit j pratum quod appellatur Refmede. *Ibid.* 140 [Prepositus] debet habere ij hammes prati..que vocantur Refhammes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 465 With *spiritus intellectus* thei toke þe reeue-rolles. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Taunton,* The tenures here are copyhold-lands, over-lands, and reve-lands. 1813 *Guide to Watering Places* 459 The landlord of the Portland Arms usually has it in his power to shew the Reevepole, or Saxon mode of keeping accounts. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 169 Besides this he seems to have 'reveland' which belongs to him as sheriff.

Reeve (rīv), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure origin: the form REE *sb.*[2] is found earlier, but is less frequent.] The female of the RUFF (*Tringa pugnax*).

1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. 12 Ruff and reeve 3 dozen. *Ibid.* 15 For 20 dozen and 5 ruffs and reeves. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Panegyr. Sir L. Pemberton,* The phesant,..reeve, ruffe, raile. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 302 The Ruff, whose Female is called a Reeve. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 364 The Reeves, or females are said never to change their colors. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 445 When the Reeves begin to lay, both those and the Ruffs are least shy, and.. easily caught. 1871 *Athenæum* 3 June 689/2 The ruff and the reeve, now reduced to only a few pairs in a single locality, must also soon be lost if not protected by the law.

Reeve (rīv), *sb.*[3] [Of obscure origin: the two senses may represent different words.]

1. A string or rope (of onions). Now only *dial.*

1678 SAMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1001 All distended with Liquor, and ty'd, like a Reeve of Onions altogether. 1854–96 in dial. glossaries (Northampt., Leic., Warw.).

2. A long narrow strip. ? *Obs.*

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 258 Both the Finbacks and Humpbacks are shaped in Reeves longitudinal from Head to Tail on their Bellies and their Sides, so far as their Fins. 1770 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 335 The edges of two sheets are laid down so as to lap or cover each other an inch, and a slip of the same copper, about three inches and a half broad, called the reeve, is introduced between them.

Reeve (rīv), *v.*[1] Chiefly *Naut.* Also 7 **rieve,** 8 **reif.** *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **rove** and **reeved**; also 9 *pa. pple.* **roven.** [Of obscure origin; usually referred to Du. *reven,* but this means 'to reef'. The earlier form of the pa. t. and pa. pple. is *reeved.*]

1. *trans.* To pass (a rope) through a hole, ring, or block. Also const. *through.*

1627 [see REEVING *vbl. sb.*]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *To Reeve,* a Term in Navigation, and spoken of ropes, signifieth as much as to put in or to put through. 1667 SIR H. MAINWARING *Sea-Man's Dict.* 81 When we would express that the Tack is put through the Ches-trees, we say it is reeved through. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 14 Reev'd the Top Ropes, and lower'd the Yard. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 104 We exerted ourselves..to reeve new lanyards, and to mend our sails. 1794 NELSON Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 379 Purchases will be rove to drag the guns. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 322 With great difficulty..I got small lines rove through four of the ports on the starboard side. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* III. iv. 264 One end of the new rope..was reeved through the chain of the shark-hook. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 321 All hands were kept busily employed preparing for stormy weather—reeving new running-gear.

b. *transf.* To thrust or pass (a rod, etc.) *through* any aperture or opening.

1682 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* I. vii. 28 Then they..take them [fish] out. And 1ieve a Rattan thro their gills. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 54 With the Reigns reif'd through both Hands, he streight hawls them aft like Main-Sheets. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* viii. (1880) 259 The tackle is not reeved through the gill. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* v. 80 One of the angle-irons at each transverse frame is reeved through a score just above the upper edge of the side bar.

c. *intr.* Of a rope: To pass *through* a block, etc.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 113 The..lines are to reeve through a..block. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 9 Chocks of wood..for the fore-topmast stays to reeve through.

2. *trans.* To place *in, on,* or *round,* to fix *to,* something by reeving.

1667 SIR H. MAINWAYRING *Sea-Man's Dict.* 81 Instead of putting a rope through a block, we say, Reeve it in that block (as the Halliards are reeved in the Knights and Ramheads). 1752 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 496 From this construction arises a new method of reeving the line upon the shieves. *Ibid.,* The last line..being reeved round those till it comes at the opposite side. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxii, He would willingly reeve a rope to the yard-arm for the benefit of an unfortunate buccanier. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1869) 100 Double breechings were rove on the guns.

3. To fit (a block) with a rope by reeving; to attach in this way; to tie.

1639 R. GIBSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Mar. 597/2 The block was reeved at the mainyard to have ducked her. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 143 Those blocks being reeved and brought together. *Ibid.* Expl. Pl. 18 The greater sheaves are reeved as far as can be on them. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 130 A hook, reeved at one end of the tackle-rope, takes the middle band. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* iii. 37 They proceeded to reeve the huge blocks that are always made fast..to the fore and main mast head. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* li. 365 Nigh halfway up the steep bank stood our little Margaret, loosely reeved to a sunken stob.

b. Of a rope: To pass through (a block).

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 27 Above and below were eyes on each side, through which went the rope that reeved the block.

c. *transf.* Of a ship: To thread (shoals or ice-pack).

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 122 After a day of hair-breadth escapes, literally reeving the shoals, by conning from the mast-head and jib-boom, the fair channel was reached. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 566 *Reeving,* in polar voyaging, following up serpentine channels in the ice, till the vessel reaches open water, or reeves the pack.

Hence **Reeved** (rīvd), *ppl. a.*

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 51 Reeve them at an equal distance,..tie the reeved parts together with a rope-yarn.

Reeve (rīv), *v.*[2] Now only *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] = REE *v.* Hence **Ree·ving** *vbl. sb.*[2] (also in comb. *reeving-sieve*).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 74/1 Reeving, is to sift the Corn, to cleanse it from small seeds. *Ibid.* 331/1 The Reeving Sieve is to cleanse Corn at the time of Winnowing fiom the dreggs of Chaff. 1820 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Reeve,* to separate corn that has been winnowed from the small seeds which are among it; this is done with what they call the reeving sieve. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Reeve,* to separate by means of a sieve [etc.]. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.,* Reive. *Ibid.,* Reiving-zieve.

Reeve (rīv), *v.*[3] *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To twine, twist, wind or unwind.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 114 Medicinal betony, By thy wood-side railings, reeves With antique mullein's flannel-leaves. 1876 S. C. J. INGHAM *White Cross & Dove of Pearls* xliii. 281 How difficult it was..to keep the threads from twitching and the silk from reeving. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Reeve,*..to twist round, unwind.

Ree·ver. *rare*[−1]. [Of obscure origin.] A wooden instrument for collecting the crushed apples from the cider-mill.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1314 The Reever..to push it [apple-pulp] up together for removal when ground.

Ree·veship. Forms: 1 *gerefscipe,* 3 *refschipe,* 7 **reeveship.** [f. *gerefa* REEVE *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.] The office of a reeve.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 94 Ne heora nan gerefscipe oððe mangunge ne drife, forðan ðe hi sind gecorene of woruld-mannum to Godes teolungum. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 11 Maxence steorede þe refschipe in Rome. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 9 Se riche refschipe to rihten and to readen. 1631 *Charter* in Bingham *Rep.* V. 340 A grant by Charles I..of..the reeveship of Greetham and the bailiwick of Greetham.

Reeving (rī·vin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. REEVE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of passing a rope through a block, etc.; the manner in which this is done.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 Reeuing is.. drawing a rope thorow a blocke or oylet to runne vp and down. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Expl. Pl. 18 The principle whereon the reeving is performed. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* II. 321 The reeving of the pulleys and chains will be more clearly seen in the perspective views. 1892 KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 182 The reeving and unreeving of the bed-tapes.

attrib. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 24 They are usually rove with a reeving line.

Reeving, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see REEVE *v.*[2]

Reewe, obs. form of RUE *v.*

Re-exa·lt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To exalt again.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* v. Wks. 1851 V. 192 Ethelred like in fortune to the former Ethelred, was re-exalted to his Seat.

Re-exa·minable, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Capable of being re-examined.

1847 WEBSTER cites STORY. 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 20 Apr., That conclusion is not re-examinable here.

† **Re-examinate,** *pa. pple. Sc. Obs.* [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] Re-examined.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 213 My Lord Regentis Grace..ordanit David Nicholl and Johnne Baiclay witnessis, sworne and examinat of befoir..to be re-examinat.

Re-examina·tion. [RE- 5 a.] A second or further examination.

1604 BACON *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 440 Afterwards upon a re-examination of some that charged him,..I went instantly to the queen. 1611 COTGR., *Revision*, a reuision, reuise, reuiew, reexamination. 1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 290 Or if, upon their re-examination, they did not find particular evidence [etc.]. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* To Rdr., By a critical Re-examination, I find..they are not so true as mine. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. XXXV. 215 And if, upon a re-examination of my own heart, I find [etc.]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlix, I found that..from a re-examination of the persons engaged in the mutiny..he was much softened towards you. 1869 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 181 A re-examination of the received principles of natural religion.

Re-exa·mine, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To examine again; *spec.* in legal use, of a counsel, to examine (a witness) again, after cross-examination by the opposing counsel.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. vi. § 5 Spend the time in re-examining more duly your cause. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. To King § 12 As most of the usages..were derived from more obscure times, it is the more requisite they be re-examined. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1651) 463 The false Accusers .. might be re-examined likewise about their Uncle. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* i. Wks. 1843 IV. 477 A learned and considerate writer, who very lately has re-examined the chronology of that Epistle. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 66 If you turn back and re-examine the Borings. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* 1, 6, I am not unwilling to re-examine the past. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 513 For a year thereafter she must be re-examined.

Re-e·xcavate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To excavate again. So **Re-excava·tion.**

1851 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* x. 119 Thus the original valleys might have been re-excavated. *Ibid.* 120 The filling up and re-excavation of the valleys. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xxiv. 317 Rivers..re-excavated the gravels that were laid down during the previous period.

Re-excha·nge, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *Comm.* (See quots. and cf. RECHANGE *sb.* 1.)

1707 JUSTICE *Treat. Monies* 3 The Re-Exchange is the like Sum of Money, payable by the Drawer of a Bill which is return'd protested; for the Exchange of the Sum, contain'd in the Bill, back again to the place whence it was drawn. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The occasion of re-exchange is, when the bearer of a bill of exchange, after protesting it..draws a bill of exchange in the place where the payment was to be made, on the person who furnished the first. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 22 Re-exchange means the damages incurred by non-acceptance and non-payment, and they consist of protest charges on the amount of the bill, commission, bill brokerage, interest, stamps, and postages. 1877 *Law Rep.* 7 Chanc. Div. 641 Re-exchange is defined..to be the difference in the value of a bill occasioned by its being dishonoured in a foreign country in which it was payable.

2. A second or fresh exchange.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 566, I asked the landlord what I should do to effect a reëxchange.

So **Re-excha·nge** *v. trans.*, to exchange again.

1873 *Routledge's Young Gentlm. Mag.* Dec. 117/2 Opportunity to re-exchange the cards.

Re-exci·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To excite again. Hence **Re-exci·ted** *ppl. a.*

1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 269 New..fields of knowledge, which have re-excited those faculties..and improved them by exercise. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXVII. (1818) II. 507 The instinct..lies dormant: but transfer the bees to a new hive..and it is instantly re-excited. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 567 The increased action and re-excited energy that restore the system to a balance of health. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 221/1 (*Vine*) Before it [fermentation] is quite finished, the whole liquid mass is stirred up so as to re-excite the process. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 483 In this way eruptions are repeatedly re-excited.

So **Re-excita·tion.**

1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 664 The partial re-excitation of some faded current of parental instinct.

Re-e·xecute, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To execute again. So **Re-execu·tion.**

1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 128 Generally speaking, it will not now be necessary to re-execute your will. *Ibid.* xviii. 139, I will presently explain to you the object of a re-execution of your will. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 630/1 The work .. was not executed .. in a workmanlike manner, and .. he had been compelled to take it out and re-execute it.

Re-e·xercise, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To exercise again.

1657 HAWKE *Killing is Murder* 12 To make way for the readmitting of the then King, to the reexercising that power which had produced such bloody and fatal effects.

Re-exe·rt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To exert again.

1782 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 346 The operation of half the mechanic power is.. only locked up and suspended, and capable of being re-exerted.

Re-exha·le, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To exhale again. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iv. (1677) 267 Grass, which is .. most visited with the Dew of Heaven, and re-exhaled again. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xi. 138 Most of the Dew that falls on it is re-exhal'd from untill'd Land.

Re-exhau·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To exhaust again. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 113 Give me a Love which thou wilt re-exhaust.

Re-exhi·bit, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To exhibit again. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 526 So the Book was re-exhibited to the Emperor. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 129 At Guildhall, where the resplendent shew was iterated and re-exhibited. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 518 That a chorus should be granted to any poet who chose to re-exhibit his dramas. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 25 After a few minutes, each in turn re-exhibited itself with monotonous punctuality.

So **Re-exhibi·tion.**

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 15 Supplying the deficiency by repetitions and re-exhibitions made for this express purpose.

Re-exi·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To exist again. 1841 EMERSON *Misc.* (1855) 173 That they may re-exist and reappear in the finer world of rational souls. 1853 G. S. FABER *Revival* 40 It plainly will re-exist, should that last Head be restored to political power.

So **Re-exi·stence; Re-exi·stent** *a.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 291 Understanding the revived or re-existent Beast of the persecuting Empire under Julian the Apostate. 1806 G. S. FABER *Diss. Prophecies* (1814) II. 207 The existence, the non-existence, and the re-existence, of the Roman beast. 1847 F. W. NEWMAN *Hist. Hebrew Monarchy* 305 A doctrine of future personal re-existence.

Re-expa·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To expand again. Hence **Re-expa·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ii. 40 The Box they are inclos'd in would as much resist their re-expanding of themselves. 1873 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 323 One was taken out and placed in cold water, and it re-expanded. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 215/2 Nitrogen compressed,..refrigerated,..and then re-expanded, falls down in snow-like flakes.

So **Re-expa·nsion.**

1873 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 323 Not the least power of re-expansion. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 386 Followed by slight re-expansion of lung.

† **Re-expe·ct,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. late L. *re-expectāre* (Vulg.).] *trans.* To expect again.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VI. 577 Hee sendeth, and countermandeth, expecteth, and reexpecteth.

Re-expe·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To expel again.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 5/4 On the expiration of the sentence he will be re-expelled.

Re-expe·rience, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To experience again.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 12, I was pleased to ..re-experience that particular sensation. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* I. 90 No portion of time appears..again able to be recallable, so as to be re-experienced.

So **Re-expe·rience** *sb.*, a renewed experience.

1848 G. J. MACKENZIE *Year's Ministry* 95 We wish the re-experience of his favour.

Re-e·xport, *sb. Comm.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. A commodity re-exported. Also (chiefly in *pl.*), the amount (*of* something) re-exported.

1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 48 The Re-exports of imported Commodities and Manufactures. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Re-export*, any commodity re-exported. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 524 Tabular statement of imports, exports, and re-exports of gold and silver coin and bullion.

2. = RE-EXPORTATION.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 494 Where they see navigation, re-export, commercial profit, and a great circulation. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 389 For re-export to other parts of the Mediterranean. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Apr. 5/5 The statistics of the re-export of raw cotton for the three years show a steady increase.

Re-expo·rt, *v. Comm.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To export (imported goods) again.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* ix. 162 Commodities to be further Manufactured here, or re-Exported. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 276 Whereof a very small value is Re-exported to Foreign Countries. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* Wks. II. 71 Such an immense quantity of goods exported and re-exported. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 16 If they are re-exported to America..they would again affect the exchanges in the contrary direction.

Re-exporta·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The exportation of imported goods.

1729 *Seasonable Remarks Trade* 98 Their great Wealth arises from the Re-exportation of the Growth of other Countries. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 49 The Re-exportation of British Commodities and Manufactures from our Northern Colonies. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 114 The reexportation of this superfluous specie. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xi. 432 Rice might be warehoused in England for re-exportation.

Re-expou·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To expound again.

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 249 The topic is in the hospitals and the courts expounded and re-expounded. 1888 *Centen. Confer. Missions* (U. S.) II. 61 The principle [of marriage] was re-expounded by the Lord Jesus Christ.

Re-expre·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To express again. Hence **Re-expre·ssing** *ppl. a.*

1649 J. ECLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epistles* vi. (1886) 66 A former of the re-expressing or re-spirating will. 1858 A. LINCOLN in *Voice* (N. Y.) (1890) 20 Nov., I was glad to express my gratitude at Quincy, and I re-express it here. 1889 *Spectator* 13 Apr., [A] desire to see the Ornaments Rubric re-expressed in a more comprehensive spirit.

So **Re-expre·ssion.**

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1057 A re-expression and arrangement of statute law.

Re-expu·lsion. [RE- 5 a.] A second expulsion.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 47 The next Archbishop of Canterbury, endeavoured the re-expulsion of the Priests.

† **Re-exstru·ct,** *pa. pple. Obs.*[1] [RE- 5 a.] Rebuilt.

1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow of Night* E, Thy glorious temple ..shall now againe, Be reexstruct, and this Ephesia be Thy countries happie name.

Re-exte·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To extend again.

1611 COTGR., *Restendre*, to reextend, or to reinlarge. 1882 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Institt.* 750 When, as at home, an extended franchise, very soon re-extended, vastly augments the mass of those who [etc.].

† **Re-exte·nt.** *Law. Obs.* [f. RE- 5 a + EXTENT *sb.* 2.] (See quot.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr., Reextent*, is a second extent made vpon lands, or tenements, vpon complaint made, that the former extent was partially performed. [Hence in Phillips (ed. Kersey 1706) and in later Dicts.]

Reeze, variant of REESE, ROOSE *v.*

Reezed, rancid: see REESED.

Reezy, variant of REASY, rancid.

Ref, obs. Sc. variant of REIF, plunder(ing).

† **Refa·bric,** *v. Obs.*[1] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To reconstruct. In **Refa·bricking** *vbl. sb.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 158 Their departure was deferred for no other cause, than for the refabricking [It. *rifabricare*] of its ruines.

Refaccimento, variant of RIFACIMENTO.

Refa·ce, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To put a new face or surface on (a building, stone, etc.).

1852 C. BRONTË in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. xi. 225 On Friday I..visited the churchyard and stone. It must be refaced and relettered. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 155 The tower had been repaired, refaced, and strengthened.

2. (See FACE *v.* 15.)

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 5/1 Of late years there has been a tremendous deterioration in Chinese tea...No doubt spent leaves have been refaced in quantities.

Hence **Refa·cing** *vbl. sb.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 3/1 The great refacing of the Schools quad. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durh. Cath.* 26 Modern 'restorations' and refacings.

Refacimento, variant of RIFACIMENTO.

† **Refa·ction.** *Obs.* [a. F. *réfaction* (17th c.): see RE- and FACTION.] Recompense, satisfaction.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 174 The Soveraign Minister ..was commanded to require refaction and satisfaction against the Informers. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 248 That the King .. hath commanded him to demand refaction and satisfaction of your Majesty against the said Marquis. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 297 For Refaction and to make good the loss and damage suffered..in the said Cargo of Wheat.

Refa·ll, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To fall a second time.

1620 SHELTON *Don Quix.* IV. x. II. 137 Stumbling here, falling there, getting up again on the other side, and refalling on this. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 173 For one of a perfect sight to fall and refall so foulely .. is a thing altogether prodigious.

2. To fall back or again *into* a state.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 617/1 He had decreed to procede to the degradation .. of the sayd William Sautrie, as refallen into heresie. 1647 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* viii. 53, I..have often re-fallen into the same offence. 1658 J. WEBB *Cleopatra* VIII. I. 4 She was againe re-fallen into that captivity from whence they thought her entirely delivered.

So **Refa·ll** *sb.*, a repeated fall.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation of Oil*, Falling back into the Vessel, they are dissolved again, and at last, by continual Thickening and Refalls, are wasted and come to nothing.

Re-fa·llow, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fallow (land) again.

1812 SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 174 He laid on, (when the land came to be re-fallowed), 20 or 25 bolls more.

Re-fa·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fan again. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 308 They..almost staid withall His Brethren's rage; till Ruth-lesse Issachar Re-fand the fire. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 98 His dev'lish thoughts did still refanne the fire.

Refar, obs. Sc. form of REAVER.

Refar(re, obs. forms of REFER.

Refa·shion, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *refaçonner* (16th c.).] *trans.* To fashion anew.

1803 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 459, I have begun to modernize—no, to refashion—Drayton's battle of Azincour. 1816 — in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 471 They .. have been much nationalized and refashioned in the transplantation. *a* 1880 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xvii, I might refashion life and character entirely after my own liking.

Hence **Refa·shioning** *vbl. sb.*

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 277 Milton and Klopstock, poets too good to undergo a refashioning. 1890 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 583/2 The genuine Chaucer poems in the same MS. have not been subjected to any such wholesale refashioning.

So **Refa·shioner.**

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 597 From that period the balance of erudition and talents began to incline toward the side of the reformers or refashioners. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) I. xxi. 108 The refashioners stand..too far from Chaucer's side.

Refa·shionment. [f. as prec. + -MENT, after It. RIFACIMENTO.] The action of refashioning; also *concr.*, something refashioned.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 3 These epic poems are mere Swabian refashionments (*rifacimento* is the Italian word which I attempt to recoin..) of pre-existing Lombard story-books. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 542 Danish and Icelandic versions and refashionments .. exist. 1862 BORROW *Wales* II. 305 A re-fashionment of the work of Richard Parry.

Refa·sten, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fasten again. Hence **Refa·stening** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Risaldatura*, a resoldring, a refastning. *a* 1832 SCOTT (Webster 1864), It was so negligently re-fastened. 1897 BARING-GOULD *Bladys of the Steyneney* xviii, Bladys hastily re-fastened the case.

Re-fa·ther, *v. nonce-wd.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make (one) again a father.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 113 At the happy word 'he lives' My father stoop'd, re-father'd o'er my wounds.

Refa·vour, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To favour again.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 423 Vpon the seauenth day the winds refauouring vs, wee safely arriued at London.

Refe, obs. f. REAVE *v.*, REEF *sb.*[1], REEVE *sb.*[1]; Sc. var. REIF, plunder(ing); obs. pa. t. RIVE *v.*

† **Refe·ct,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *refectus*, pa. pple. of *reficĕre* : see next.] Refreshed, restored.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. VI. 111 (Camb. MS.), Tak thanne this drawht; and whan þow art wel refresshed and refect [L. *refectus*], thow shal be moore stydefast to stye in to heyere questyouns. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 53 Quhen he was wele refect, he passit in Affrik, to mak ware on Hanyball.

Refect (rĭfe·kt), *v.* Also 5 *Sc.* refeck. [Orig. f. L. *refect-*, ppl. stem of *reficĕre* to remake, restore, renew, etc., f. *re-* RE- + *facĕre* to make: in later use a back-formation from REFECTION.

The word app. fell out of use before 1700 and was revived in the 19th c., but has always been rare and is now somewhat rhetorical.]

trans. To refresh, esp. with food or drink; to restore after fatigue. Now usually *refl.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 9 Fyscheis in flude refeckit rialye Till mannys fude. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 47/47 To Refect, *reficere*. 1614 LODGE *Seneca, Epist.* 259 So likewise ought we sometimes to recreate our spirit, and refect the same with some delights. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 196 A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, ..and is also lighter unto himselfe, because he is refected. *Ibid.* V. vi. 241 After which they commonly retired to bed, and refected themselves with repast. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. Diss. p. iii, The world itself is refected and nourished by a perpetual accession of these corpuscles. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* iii, The knight and the friar..proceeded to refect themselves after their ride. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 195, I remember once refecting myself at a public dinner.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To take a refection.

1886 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Mar. 312/1 While you are refecting in the saloon.

Refection (rĭfe·kʃən), *sb.* Forms: 5 refeccioun(e, reffeccio(u)n, refectioun (-tyon), 5–6 refeccion (-cyon), 4– refection, (6 -e). [a. F. *réfection* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *refectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reficĕre*: see prec.]

1. Recreation or refreshment received through some spiritual or intellectual influence. (Freq. *transf.* from 2 or 3.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lix. 8 Moab, þat is, ill men, that tourments me, are potte, þat is refection of my hope. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. iii. 94 The vision of the good lord, that is al their ioye, theyr reste, and their refection. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 87 He .. hathe ordeyned vs to haue hymselfe to our endeles refeccyon in blysse. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 37 To the artyke eres swete and dylycious The golden rethoryke is good refeccion. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 109 The comfort of Gods spirite shoulde coole it to his euerlasting refection. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 4 The only sight of God is the true food and refection of our minds. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 170 It is the true and solid Refection of the holy Mind. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* (1864) 30 O sacred, sweet refection.

b. Refreshment or relief due to some sensuous or physical cause. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 24 Whan the spirit hath take refeccioun in good odoures. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 20 There is no greater refection to the eies than the sight of this. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 40 At night I cast vp much choler, after the eiection whereof, I felt such a refection [etc.]. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 261 Since this worn frame refection knew, What scenes have I survey'd of dreadful view?

2. The action of refreshing or partaking of refreshment: the fact of being refreshed, or of refreshing oneself, with food or drink after hunger or fatigue. Also, an instance or case of this.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Ester daie is a tyme..of ioiful refeccion and fedinge. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xviii. 20 For gret swetnes of contemplacion som tyme was foryeten þe necessite of bodely refeccion. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* M iv, She .. toke only for her refection brede and water. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 109 Melchizedech .. for refection as well of him, as of his warriours, brought forth breade and wine. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 121 From these veines come those sodaine refections of the spirits by sweete and strong Wine, Broths, and Cordials. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 196 After a draught of wine a man may seeme lighter in himselfe from sudden refection, although he be heavier in the balance. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 754 Now the peaceful hours of sacred night Demand refection, and to rest invite. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, Sorrow it were .. if we were now either to advance or retard the hour of refection. 1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* I. 150 The cocoa-nut, manioc, and broiled fish, offered by squatting negresses for their refection.

† b. In phr. *to take (one's) refection. Obs.*

c 1440 *Cast. Persev.* (E. E. T. S.) 1828 In abstinens lede þi lyf I take but skylful refeccyon. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij b, After they had taken their refection and wel dronken. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 823 He was so diseased in his stomacke that skant he could take eyther refection or rest. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 375 They would rather haue perished with hunger and thirst, then haue taken their refection at any mans hand but mine. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 276 When he was armed, she prayed him for to take his refection.

Comb. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvii. 158 Yf they may knowe that theyre aduersaryes be not upon theyre warde or that they be at theyre refeccyon taking.

c. Entertainment with food and drink; the right of demanding, or duty of supplying, such entertainment. Now only *Hist.*

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 240 They deserued a better reward than one daies refection and victuals. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. vi. 5 Without thy presence Earth gives no refection, Without thy presence Sea affords no treasure. 1689 R. COX *Hist. Irel.* I. Expl. Index, Refection, is a priviledge the Lord has of claiming Entertainment for one Meal, and no more. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Refection is also used, in antient authors, for a duty or service incumbent on any person to provide meals, for ecclesiastics, or even for princes. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 161 This 'right of refection' and liability to it are among the most distinctive features of ancient Irish custom.

3. An occasion of partaking of food; a meal.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 43 Herynge that Cristen men usede diversites of meytes at oon refeccion. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 265 Eatynge of moche butter at one refection is not commendable. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 94 After this refection we went the rest of our iourney through pleasant fields. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iv. § 2 At a publick refection of those Ministers together..the next time of their meeting was appointed. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* X. (1858) II. 435 One of the brethren, at every refection, was to read aloud a chapter of the Old or New Testament.

b. A portion of food or drink; a meal or repast, esp. a slight one.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 27 With a ful litil refeccion ther of he brake his faste. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxi, A man .. shall in the mornyng .. with a litle refection, .. haue his inuencion quicker, his iugement perfecter, his tonge rediar. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 252 The last refeccyon or meale wyll let the dygestyon of the fyrste. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xx. 130 With these words, the Herald was led aside to take a short refection. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. 69 Birds..that ever smel out a comfortable refection from the fall of every such Carcass. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Refection*, among monks and ecclesiastics, a spare meal or repast, just sufficing for the support of life. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xvi. 88 Though our little refection was just brought in. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 295 A miserable refection of weak tea and tough toast. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* 1, The cheerful fire, the judicious refection on a side table.

† c. A particular form of food or refreshment.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. iii. (W. de W. 1506) C iiij b, In tastynge this fyrst refeccion of salte. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 54 The sonnes which he begat..he nourisheth with a peculiar refection and food, and meat and drink.

4. † a. Resetting of a dislocation. *Obs. rare.*

1646 T. WHITAKER *Ussiah* 40 Till .. it .. gangrene, and then after far greater pain, no hope of cure but by refection.

b. Repair, restoration. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Refection*, ..a repairing or mending a thing that is worn and decayed. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 659 When Patients stand in need of refection of their strength. 1845–56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.*, *Refection*, reparation, reëstablishment of a building.

5. *attrib.*, as *Refection Sunday*, the fourth Sunday in Lent, Refreshment Sunday.

1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms.*

† **Refe·ction,** *v. Obs.* Also refeccion, etc. [ad. F. *réfectionner* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *réfection*: see prec.] *trans.* To refresh, furnish with a refection.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 97 In the whiche arke was manna where with the children of israel were refeccioned. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. iv. (W. de W. 1506) D ij b, The baptem refeccyoneth the soule and kepeth it..from deth. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 62 Thou art so refectyoned, that thou canste not lacke, whereof to be refectioned. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 11 After they had been well refectioned by the Rector, thay tooke their leaue.

Refe·ctionary, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. REFECTION *sb.* + -ARY[1].] Of or belonging to refection.

1823 GALT *Entail* vii, As the critics hold it indelicate to describe the details of any refectionary supply, however elegant, we must not presume to enumerate the series and succession of Scottish fare.

Refe·ctioner. [f. REFECTION *sb.* + -ER[1].] In a monastery or convent, the person having charge of the refectory and supplies of food.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xv, Two most important officers of the Convent, the Kitchener and Refectioner. 1886 *Athenæum* 13 Mar. 361/3 The documents .. include .. two accounts of the infirmarer and one of the refectioner.

Refective (rĭfe·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. as REFECT *v.* + -IVE. Cf. obs. F. *refectif, -ive* (15th c. in Godef.).] a. *adj.* Refreshing, restoring, nourishing. b. *sb.* A medicine that restores the strength.

a. 1611 FLORIO, *Refettino*, refectiue, refreshing. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινὴ* Def. xv. 229, I may [then] ..beleeve the Supper of the Lords may be alimental and refective to the soul, by seeing, as well as by partaking. 1665 HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 25 Repeat the said sudorifick, and thereupon the Refective Cordial.

b. 1667 L. STUCLEY *Gospel Glass* xxxii. (1670) 334 Cordials, and sweet refectives, after all our wearisome labours. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Refectives*, medicines that refresh and renew strength. [Hence in BAILEY and later Dicts.]

‖ **Refectoire.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [F., ad. L. *refectōrium*: see REFECTORY *sb.*] Refectory.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Jan., I was in the refectoire, where every man his napkin, knife [etc.].

Refectora·rian. *rare.* [See next and -AN.] = REFECTIONER.

1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 14/1 The refectorarian by virtue of his office held certain estates in Winchester. 1892 KITCHIN *Compotus Rolls St. Swithun's Priory* Introd. 32 The Refectorarian..received all the eatables, etc.

Refe·ctorary. *rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *refectorari-us* (Du Cange): see REFECTORY *sb.* and -ARY[1].] = REFECTIONER.

1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 409 While he was refectorary..he made himself as annoying as he dared.

Refe·ctorer. *rare.* [See prec. and -ER[1].] = REFECTIONER.

1794 W. TINDAL *Hist. Evesham* 109 As often as our potation shall be made after noon .. the refectorer shall be allowed two measures of ale from the cellar. 1892 KIRK *Abingdon Acc.* p. xli, There is only one account of the Refectorer, and that is very brief.

Refectorial (rĭfektōˑrĭăl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of or belonging to refection.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 255 Merrily the beards wagg'd round the refectorial board. 1872 *Daily News* 3 Aug., The Abbots' lodging-house was for the day devoted .. to refectorial purposes.

Refecto·rian. [f. med.L. *refectōri-um* (see next) + -AN.] = REFECTIONER.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 376 At St. Croix, the Refectorian of the Dominicans was beaten dead. 1679 *Trials of White & Other Jesuits* 57, I was a servant there. ..A Refectorian, a Butler. 1869 *Echo* 16 Feb., I had given directions to the refectorian..because she was so difficult to please in her food.

Refectory (rĭfe·ktəri), *sb.* Also 6–7 -orie. [ad. med.L. *refectōrium* (Du Cange), f. *reficĕre*: see REFECT *v.* and -ORY[1]. Cf. F. *réfectoire* and REFRETORE.] A room for refreshment; *esp.* in religious houses and colleges, the hall or chamber in which the meals take place.

(The stressing *refectory* was at one time somewhat prevalent: see Walker's note.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 241/2 There cam two yong men of ye same habite & forme whiche entrid in to ye refectory or fraitour. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 Seruynge at meet & in other places, redynge in ye refectory, or in the chapyter hous at collation. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xiv. 14 The Maister saith Where is my refectorie, where I may eate the Pasche..? 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 95 Their refectory or place where the Monkes eat, is faire and large. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 530 He..cells, and refectories did prepare, And large provisions laid of winter fare. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 71 In the refectories where the soldiers eat, most of the famous battles and sieges ..are painted on the walls. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, She passed through the refectory where the nuns had just returned from vespers. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xii, A spacious chamber, which had once been the refectory of the convent. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 296 Round this cloister you still trace the plan of the refectory.

transf. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xiv, To tell of the food that was eaten in that green refectory.

b. *attrib.*, as *refectory-bell, man.*

1772 NUGENT tr. *Friar Gerund* I. 544 An old lay brother..who had been refectory man above forty years. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* v. Poet. Wks. (1875) 72 Soft excitements of refectory-bell.

† **Refe·ctory,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *refectōrius* (4th c.): see REFECT *v.* and -ORY[2].] Refreshing.

1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 123 This is that Divine Consolation.., that Refectory Grace.

† **Refe·ctuary.** *Obs.* [Cf. med.L. *refectuāri-us* refectioner.] = REFECTORY.

1611 COTGR., *Refectouër*, a Refectuarie, or Fratrie; the roome wherein Friers eat together. 1658 PHILLIPS, Refectory or Refectuary. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 18 He led us into a..Refectuary, or Fratrie-room.

Refee·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To feel again.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 102 The heart-rending fears, which Providence..decreed should never be re-felt. 1847 *Simmonds' Colonial Mag.* July 360 The effect she then produced upon his senses was refelt in pristine force.

Refeet, variant of REFETE *Obs.*

Refeff, obs. form of REFEOFF *v.*

Refei·gn, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To feign again.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* XXVI, A certain playing upon allegories, which idle men..do feign and refeigne, &c.

† **Refe·l,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 refelle, 6–7 refell. [ad. L. *refellĕre* to disprove, refute, f. *re-* RE- + *fallĕre* to deceive, etc.: the sense of the compound is unusual. Senses 2 and 3 are purely English applications of the word.]

1. *trans.* To refute, confute, disprove (an argument, opinion, error, etc.); to prove to be false or untenable. (Very common in the 16–17th c.)

1530 PALSGR. 682/1, I can nat refell your argument, it is so evydent. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 207/2 Was not this a charitable argument to refell myne aunswere with? 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 98 It is most certainly otherwise, and his opinion therein easely refelled. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 77 Such of those Tenets which haue beene constantly oppugned, refelled, disclaimed. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. viii. § 60 He took occasion to refell that slander, which some cast on Lecture-Preachers. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 33 Who can refell this with any better Argument than a Smile? 1713 BENTLEY *Rem. Disc. Freethink.* II. § 47. 259 Not to coin Articles, but to explain them, and refell the adversaries objections. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 80 (1740) 72 It was the Case of a Peer,..else the Pretence had been refelled upon the Opening.

b. To refute or confute (a person).

1553 BALE *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* F viij b, To refelle him yᵗ calleth him selfe chief untruly. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 72 Neither..able to..explane the scriptures,

nor yet to refell and conuince the aduersarie. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Daniel* 268 Junius may be refelled by his own chronicle. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 21 He is refelled, and he hath instantly done with anger and argument. 1692 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1717) V. 480 Why then did not those profound Rabbies..baffle and refel these Babblers..?

c. *absol.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* III. xiv. (1622) 85 Tiberius himselfe..asked him many questions; not giuing liberty to refell or replie. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 83 The manner of them both is rather to rail and revile, then by arguing and reasoning to refel and refute. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. xviii. 85 Places from like and unlike are of no great Use to prove or refel.

d. To cast doubt upon, deny. *rare* —1.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 36 As thou then didst refell My valour first of all the hoast.

2. To reject; to refuse to accept, admit, or give heed to (a request, a thing offered, etc.).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 28 This my lowly requeste ..(whiche I thynke your clemencie will not reiect nor refell). 1583 FULKE *Defence* XV. 398 The other signification of imposing handes is gone, which Mayster Whitgift defendeth, and the popular election is brought in, which he refelleth. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* iv. 21, I once determin'd, still to haue been mute, Onely by Silence to refell thy Sute. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 599 Your offered favours .. I deserve not; neither is my present estate and desert towards you such, as that I dare or ought to refell the same.

3. To repel, repulse, force or drive back, repress: **a.** a person.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 56 b, He determined as he might to refell and withstande the comen enemies of the realme. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx. 95 They either had miserable ouer throw In rebelling, or streight after refelled. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 626/1 Friends, not to refel ye, Or any way quell ye [etc.]. *c* 1650 *Robin Hood & Tanner's Dau.* xxii. in Child *Ballads* I. 110/2 The tanners bold they fought right well,..But Robin did them both refell.

b. an attempt, undertaking, danger, etc.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 22 b, Not one of them would take hede how to resist and refell the present ieopardye which was commyng out of England. *Ibid., Edw. IV* 192 All enterprises afterward against hym attempted had either evill successe, or were sone refelled. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 51 Sic foly faill not to refell. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* vi. 102 One while her feare refeld her first entent. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IX. xlii, Binde up what's loose, what's rash new-mould, refell what's ill.

c. To clear (the mind) *of* something. *rare* —1.

1575 *Appius & Virginia* A j b, Refel your minde of mourning plaints, deare mother rest your minde.

Hence † **Refe'ller,** one who refels or refutes.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* Ep. Ded., A teacher of truth,..a refeller of falshood.

† **Refe'lling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. REFEL.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 71 The confutacyon is the soylynge and refellynge of other mennes sayenges agaynste our purpose. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 154 Nocht villing to spend tyme in farder refelling of your vanitie. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 344 His refelling of Zophar's Thesis. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. xvi. 66 The Confirming and Refelling of Notional Problemes.

† **Refeo'ff,** *v. Obs.* In 5 refeff(e, 5–6 refeoffe. [ad. AF. *refeffer* (1304 in Godef.): see RE- and FEOFF *v.*] *trans.* To feoff (one) again, to re-enfeoff.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 685, I shall refeff him in felde, in forestes so faire. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 479 The kynge Arthur refeffed hym a-gein in his londe that he hadde be-fore. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 492/2 To refeffe the seid persone. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. vii. (1638) 71 The feoffour..is driven to cause him to refeoffe him againe.

So † **Refeo'ffment.** *Obs.*

1441 in W. P. Baildon *Sel. Pl. Chanc.* (1896) 132 To refeoffe hem accordyng to thentent of the first feoffement. 1580 EGERTON in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlvii. 312 You have all but the dede of refeffment layed together.

† **Refe'r,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. next.]

1. A matter referred for consideration.

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 59 [The] Moderator..haveing been absent fra the last Assemblie, and so not acquaint with the referres, did choose assessors to assist him. 1671 *Rec. Presbyt. Inverness* (S. H. S.) 14 Ye minister ..being inquired of the refer of John McIntosh [etc.].

2. A reference in a book. *rare* —1.

1697 DALLAS *Stiles* I. Ded., Your Lordship will find, that by Referrs from one place to another, it is of Large Extent.

Refer (*rĭfə́ːr*), *v.* Also 4–6 refere, 4, 6–7 referre, 7–8 referr, 5 reffer, 6 refar-. [ad. OF. *referer* (14th c., Oresme; mod.F. *référer*), or L. *referre*, f. *re-* RE- + *ferre* to bear, carry, etc. Cf. Sp. and Pg. *referir*, It. *referire*.]

I. Transitive senses.

† **1.** To bring back, reduce again. *Obs. rare* —1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 78 (Camb. MS.), Either alle thinges ben referred and browht to nowht [L. *ad nihilum referuntur*], and floteryn with owte gouernour, , or elles [etc.].

† **b.** To convey or give back, to restore. *Obs.*

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 222 And when thys carcas here to earth shalbe refarde, I do bequeth my weried ghost to serue her afterwarde. 1629 QUARLES *Argalus & Parth.* II. (1677) 83 One while his tired fancy does refer His thoughts to silence.

† **c.** To reproduce, represent, refigure. *Obs. rare.*

1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 550 His tail in circles toss'd Refers the limbs his backward father lost. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* x. 93 The figures must be so turned, as..to refer exactly the mold, in which they were formed, in all its inequalities,..and distortions.

2. To trace (back), assign, attribute, impute (something) *to* a person or thing as the ultimate cause, origin, (author,) or source.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. pr. iii. 123 (Camb. MS.), Thanne folweth it that owre vices ben referred to the makere of alle good. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xv. 17 He ascriueþ to no man eny good þinge, but holy referriþ all þynges to god, of whom þei proceden originaly. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxvi. 173 They .. hadde nat therfore gyuen due thanke vnto God, but referred it to theyr owne strengthes and vertue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40 Rest not to moche therto, but referre all to the gyuer. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 70 To..Gathel thay refer our hail stock, and him to be author of our hail natione. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* Prol. *marg.*, Some referre this Prologue to Athanasius, because it is found in his Synopsis. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 366 While we referre it unto the Moon, we give some satisfaction for the Ocean, but no generall salve for Creeks, and Seas which know no floud. 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. viii. 129 It seems impossible to refer all these well-attested stories to imposition. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 9 The God to whom he habitually referred his highest inspirations.

3. To assign *to* a thing, or class of things, as being properly included or comprehended in this; to regard as naturally belonging, pertaining, or having relation *to*; to attach or attribute *to*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. 52 (Camb. MS.), Certes, now am I redy to referren the goodes of the body to thise forseyde thinges abouen. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxix. 109 What euere of gode þinge þei fynde in creatures, all þat þey referre to þe preising [L. *ad laudem referunt*] of her maker. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 16 Thys law [of nature] ys the ground and end of the other, to the wych hyt must euer be referryd. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xviii. 24 Their nature and vertues are to be referred vnto Dogs grasse. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. i. (1648) 2 To the second [study] may be referred all that Knowledge which concerns the Frame of this great Universe. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xxii. 91 Those which..are said to be of the Opposites, or in any other manner are referred to them. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 267 Let S be the Sun and P and P′ two planets referred to the plane of the ecliptic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 32 You went wrong when you referred all legislation to a part of virtue, and to an inferior part.

† **b.** To put *into*, place *among*, a certain class.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* VIII. xiv. (1619) 152 Constantius..was first referred of them into the number of the gods. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* xliii, He lives in heaven, among the saints referred.

c. To assign *to* a particular place or date.

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 85 Stanihurst in his description of Ireland, referreth it to the yeere 155. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. xvii. 148 A person thus prepared will be able to refer any particular history he takes up to its proper place in universal history. 1828 ABERCROMBIE *Dis. Brain* 311 An obscure affection, referred chiefly to the stomach. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 26 In a few of the most modern lake-dwellings..(which the antiquaries refer to the sixth century).

d. Used with advbs., as *here* († *hither*), *there*.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 34 Hither also may be referred that [name] of Claudius Rutilus. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. 1. 12 Hither we must likewise referre what is cited under his name by the same Stobæus. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 66 And the Place of the Sun..will be there,..for there the Eye plac'd in the Centre of the Earth refers it. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 49 Adoxa,..which is always referred here, appears to me far more anomalous than Parnassia.

† **e.** To give or bear (trust) *to* one. *Obs.*—1

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 85 Your said orator then referring especiall trust and confidence to the said J. T. and A. L.

† **4.** To bring into relation *to* a thing or person; to order with reference *to*. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* viii. (1885) 127 Wherfore all that he dothe owith to be referred to his kyngdome. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 21 To thys euery man ought to referre al hys actys, thoughtys and dedys.

† **b.** To apply (a word) *to* a thing. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 24 The Latyn worde whyche that is referred Unto a thynge whych is subtancyall, For a nowne substantyve is wel averred. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 93 When a woorde hath a proper signification of the owne, & beyng referred to an other thyng, hath an other meanyng, the Grecians call it Metonymia. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* V. 13 Εἴδωλον is to be referred also to those things that are not carved Images.

5. *refl.* To betake, commit, commend, entrust (oneself) *to* some person or thing for assistance, advice, etc., or in a spirit of submission, acquiescence, or confidence. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 581 Tharfor I end heir, Refferis me to harraldis, to tell 3ow the hale. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvii. 24, [I] with ane humill cheir and face, Referris me to the Kyngis grace. 1555 CRANMER *Let. to Queen Mary* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 453, I refer me to the judgment of all indifferent hearers. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. viii. 82 b, As for my part I referre me too that which it may be, and will not otherwise assure it to bee true. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 116, I doe referre me to the Oracle: Apollo be my Iudge. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvii. 115 He makes not advantage of his chapmans ignorance, chiefly if referring himself to his honesty. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Love God* i. Wks. 1874 II. 179 The conclusion of the whole would be, that we should refer ourselves implicitly to him. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 48, I refer myself to your generosity. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, I refer mysell to God's pleasure, and not to yours.

6. To commit, submit, hand over (a question, cause, or matter) *to* some special or ultimate authority for consideration, decision, execution, etc. Also rarely without const.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 19 Thare he referrit the fontayne of humanitee to the will of the fader, as him lykit best for mannis hele. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xi. 36 As concernynge the thinges which he referred vnto the kynge, sende hither some with spede. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 Referryng the whole matter to the judgement of the same. 1590 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre it as a disputatiue plea by diuines, than set it downe as a determinate position. 1614 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 8 Referring the recompence to his gratiousnes. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 248 When they fall out.., they refer their controversie to the next man they meet, who makes them good friends again. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 510 To heav'n alone Refer the Choice to fill the vacant Throne. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VII. III. 30 The King referred the matter to the council. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon* I. 255 And thus to me..You may refer the merits of the case. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 44 Socrates proposes at last to refer the question to some older person.

absol. 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 113 An attorney's agreement to refer binds his client.

b. *Sc. Law.* To submit the fact at issue in a legal action (as the existence of a debt) *to* the oath of the defendant. Also *absol.* (quot. 1681).

1579–81 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 254 [The amount owing] wes referrit..to the said Petiris aith. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* IV. xliv. § 14 Where in any Affair, a Party who Refers to Oath, pitches upon Particulars sufficient to Infer the Conclusion. 1752 MCDOUALL *Inst. Laws Scot.* II. IV. xxxii. 655 In an action where..the pursuer refers his libel or declaration to the defender's oath. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 724/1 Crimes cannot, like debts, be referred to the defender's oath. 1853 *Act* 16 *Vict.* c. 20 § 5 It shall not be competent..to refer the cause or any part of it to his oath.

† **c.** To commit (a person) *to* trial or prison. *Obs.*

1645 WHITELOCKE *Memorials* 26 Aug., Lieutenant-colonel Lilburne was committed by order of the house, and referred to a legal trial. 1723 *Acct. Tryal Pyrates* 34 The Prisoner pleaded Force, and an affidavit made by his Captain appearing to the same purpose, he was referred to Marshalsea.

† **7.** To defer, postpone, put off (something) *to, unto, till, until* another time or season. *Obs.*

1573 PHILIP MORE *Almanack & Prognost.* B j, Hillarie Tearme, beginneth the xxiij of Januarie, if it be not Sundaye, which then is referred untill the next day after. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 6 They had not the patience to refer the rest of that matter unto the afternoone. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xvi. 422 Some advised to referre it to another time. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XII. 645 The Duke..referr'd it till the next morning. 1752 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 38 She would refer what she had farther to say on these subjects, 'till another opportunity.

† **b.** Without const. = DEFER *v.*[1] 2. Also, to vote for postponement. *Obs.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* III. ii, The first is no madder of fighting than I; so that that's referred: the place where it must be ended is four days' journey off. 1640 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) III. 290 It came to voting in that House, the first article was denied by eighteen, and referred by eight. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* XIX. ii. (1827) VIII. 100 One of the five magistrates who refused to refer the debate.

c. To reserve (a subject, etc.) for later treatment. Also const. *to* and with *inf.* Now *rare.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 43, I will speake nothing of the Water (but referre it until we intreat of Navigation). 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 b, I doe referre the description of the sayde Ile.., for that it appertayneth vntoo the seconde tome. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 287, I will referre the change of the value of Coynes in the Low-Countries, to the proper place. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Explic. Signs, Other Abbreviations..the Reader will without trouble understand of himself; saving some few, which, being of less general use, we refer to be explained in their places. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. viii, My Account of this Voyage must be referred to the Second Part of my Travels. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xii. (1818) I. 404 A description of these, however, which will require a detailed survey, I must refer to another letter.

† **d.** To remit the treatment of (a word, subject, etc.) *to* another word or section of a work. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. Errata, *Ceincture de dueil* (vnder Ceincture) referred vnto Dueil, where it was forgotten. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 265 What remaineth concerning mastiffs is referred to the same topic in Somersetshire.

† **e.** To carry or bring forward (a sum). *Obs.*—1

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F j, The rest [= balance] you shall referre and rescribe it in another leafe of the Leager.

8. To send or direct (one) *to* a person, a book or its author for information.

1601 in Moryson *Itin.* II. (1617) 152 Wee beseech your Lordships giue vs leaue to referre you for your information in that point to the Iournall which herewithall we send. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 143, I must refer my Reader to my Short View of the Chronology. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 381, I refer'd him to the Decem Scriptores. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, My wife..referred her to all the neighbours for a character. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxiii, The ostler..after hearing all he had to say again, referred him to the landlord. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 352, I will refer you to a witness who is worthy of credit.

absol. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 413 For the avoiding of prolixity, I choose rather to refer, than to repeat.

b. To direct (one) *to* a fact, event, or thing, by drawing attention to it or pointing it out.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 9 These weyward Sisters saluted me, and referr'd me to the comming on of time. *a* 1715 BURNET (J.), Those causes the divine historian refers us to, and not to any productions out of nothing. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 271, I wrote De Courcy that very day, referring him to the paragraph I had read.

† c. To refer any one (for an account) *to* some book. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 36, I referre the description of their [the Banians'] Religion to a Booke late written by Master Lord a Preacher to the Merchants in Surat.

9. To relate, recount, report, record. Now *rare*.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 733 King Edward aunswered that..he woulde referre and report the truth to him. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 81/2 In that meane time he builded a strong castle,..which some referre to be builded in his second returne into Wales. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. ii. § 8 So it happened..as she related to her Cousin Elizabeth, and so it happened not to be as she referred to her husband Joseph. *a* 1825 *Prince Robert* x. in Child *Ballads* II. 286/2 With sichin and sabbin and wringing his hands, No message he could refer. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 136 So keep your stone..To cover up your grave-place and refer The proper titles!

† **10.** To hand over, give, transfer. Also *refl. Obs.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiv. 111 Juno did receive Her entry with a cup of gold, in which she drank to her,..and the cup did to her hand refer. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. i. 6 His daughter, and the heire of's kingdome..hath referr'd her selfe Vnto a poore but worthy Gentleman. 1705 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 83 It is order'd in Councell that to encourage a horse race to be run at y' Waterside, tenne guineas be referr'd to Mr. May' for one year.

II. Intransitive senses.

† **11.** To return, recur *to* some person or thing.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 210 (266) As touchyng þis matere, For I it gan, I wil þer-to refere. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 78 To Phebus my wittes gan refere, And on this wise he sayde to me [etc.].

12. To have reference or relation *to* a thing; *esp.* to have allusion, to apply, *to*.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 530 To go to the conclusioun That refereth to thy confusioun. 1530 Palsgr. 322/1 Refarryng one to another, *relatif.* 1647 Crashaw *Poems* 149 Awake, my glory, soul, if such thou be, And that fair word at all refer to thee. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* No. 6. 107, I marked some Terms in Joynery with superiour Letters..intending at the latter end of these Exercises to have explained the Terms those Letters referr'd to. 1718 Atterbury *Serm.* (1734) I. vii. 196 Breaking of Bread: A Phrase, which in the Acts manifestly referrs to the Eucharist. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 134 All such institutions..must originate from their Crown, and in all their proceedings must refer to it. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxi. 345 My measurements refer to the ice at and near the surface. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 314 His words referred to Mildred only.

† **b.** To have relationship *to* one. *Obs.*—[1]

1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xxxi, [This is] the reason why this difference between men nearly referring each to other should work a greater anger between them.

† **c.** To matter, be of consequence *to* a thing.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 437 Either because he conceives it no way refers to the whole, if small things are neglected: or, if he thinkes it doth refer, yet..he neglectes it.

d. To make reference or allusion, to give a reference, direct the attention, *to* something.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lx, Any other Engine ..than this I have referred to. 1725 Pope *Wks. Shaks.* I. Pref. p. xxii, Some suspected passages..are degraded to the bottom of the page; with an Asterisk referring to the places of their insertion. 1828 Macaulay *Hallam's Const. Hist.* Wks. 1898 VII. 317 With all deference to the eminent writers to whom we have referred, we may venture to say [etc.]. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ix. 61, I at length found myself on the peak referred to. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 422 He refers to passages of his personal history.

† **13.** To suggest, or leave, *to* a person to do something. *Obs. rare.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxxiii. 156 Ordinances, which I passe with silence, referring vnto the reader, to see that which Plutarch hath written. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 162/2 The lord iustice sent his letters..to the earle of Desmond, for his repaire vnto him,..referring vnto him to come either to Cashell or to Limerike. 1645 Whitelocke *Memorials* 1 Aug., The house referred to the committee of the army to audit their arrears.

14. To have recourse, make application, *to* a thing; to turn or appeal *to* for some purpose.

1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* II. xxxiii, Doe but referre to time, and to small time; And infinite occasions you shall finde. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 51 He is to refer to and obey all orders of the army referrible to the mode of treating the Spanish Colonel. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xvi, 'Mother will be expecting me,' he said, referring to a.. watch in his pocket.

Hence **Refe·rring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 165 Notwithstanding the referring interpretatioun and declaratioun foirsaid. 1611 Cotgr., *Renvoy*,..a referring from one vnto another. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 168 The predication it selfe is no more, but an absolute referring of a thing signified, vnto the subiect. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 392 The Contents.. are generally set in Italic..; with the referring figures justified to the ends of the respective lines.

Referable (re·fĕrăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able: cf. *inferable, preferable*, and see also Referrable and Referrible.] Capable of being referred or assigned *to*, † *unto* (some person or thing); assignable, ascribable.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 345 All parts of time are alike unto him, unto whom none are referable. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. vii. 137 The Names..are not possibly Referable to those they are generally given to. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 147 It is probable ..that there is not any mineral whose crystals are strictly referable to this class of octahedrons. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways Sc.* ii. 28 All the phenomena of weather are directly referable to the sun as their governing cause.

Referee (refĕrī·), *sb.* Also 7 referree. [f. Refer *v.* + -ee[1].]

† **1.** One appointed by Parliament to examine and report on applications for monopolies or letters patent. *Obs.*

1621 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 235 The Lords and Commons met in the afternoon, to consult what punishment to inflict upon monopolists, and the referees, who are in chiefest fault. 1640 *Resol. Ho. Comm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 53 That the Patent for the Monopoly of Tobacco be forthwith brought into this House; And that the Referrees, to whom the Legality of this Patent was referred, attend the said Committee at the same time. 1663 in *Milton's Wks.* (1738) I. p. lxxxv, We have received your Letter..together with several Petitions,..all which we likewise transmitted to the Lords Referees.

b. One to whom the management or superintendence of something is entrusted.

1705 in Brewster *Life Newton* (1854) II. App. xv, To refer the care and management of the said impression to the said ..Sr. Is. Newton [etc.];..the said referees..have treated with the said Mr. Aunsham Churchill for printing the same. 1845 *Act 7 & 8 Vict.* c. 84 § 2 The Term 'Official Referees' to mean the Persons appointed in pursuance of this Act to be Official Referees of Metropolitan Buildings.

c. A member of certain committees and courts appointed by the House of Commons to deal with private bills.

For details see Bonham-Carter's edition of *May's Parl. Practice* (1893) III. 726–8. Since 1868 the only *Court of Referees* has been one for deciding questions as to the *locus standi* of petitioners; the office of *Referee on Private Bills* ceased in 1902.

1865 *Private Bills* April 54 Referees on Private Bills. 1867 *Ibid.* April 35 Bills Referred to the Court of Referees. 1876 in Bonham-Carter *May's Parl. Practice* (1893) III. 728 That it be an instruction to committees on private bills that referees appointed to such committees may take part in all the proceedings thereof, but without the power of voting.

2. *Law.* A person to whom (either alone or with others) a dispute between parties is referred by mutual consent; an arbitrator.

1690 Child *Disc. Trade* vi. 121 While we choose our Judges our selves..they can be no more too arbitrary than too much can be given to Referees, when both parties desire an end of their Differences. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 481 ¶ 7 As the case now stands, if you will have my Opinion, I think they ought to bring it to Referees. 1781 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1902) 60 He offers to compromise, and has desired me to be a Referee [to a will], and Mozzi has named Mr. Morrice for the other. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 375 A Conciliatore, who is a sort of judicial arbiter or referee, chosen from among the resident landholders.

b. *spec.* (See quots.)

1733 [? Worsley] *Observ. Const. Middle Temple* (1896) 184 The Referees are not properly officers of the Society but are two Barristers appointed by Cha: Cox Esqr. by deed bearing date 30 Septr. 1637 [etc.]. 1828–32 Webster s.v., In New England, a referee differs from an arbitrator in being appointed by the court to decide in a cause which is depending before that court. An arbitrator is chosen by parties to decide a cause between them.

3. One to whom any matter or question in dispute is referred for decision; an umpire.

1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. iv. 162 Neither did his Majesty altogether..trust to the Referree he had in publick honoured with that Office. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 169 ¶ 3 The good Offices of an Advocate, a Referee, a Companion, a Mediator, and a Friend. 1798 W. Hutton *Autobiog.* 37, I considered myself overcharged. We agreed to leave it to reference. The referees appeared warm in his favour. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* I. v, Clear-sighted, unprejudiced, sagacious;..he was the universal referee. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 277 Were we two the earth's sole tenants, with no third for referee, How should I distinguish?

transf. 1853 Lynch in *Lett. to Scattered* (1872) 349 They sought to the Referee; they searched the Old Scriptures. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 162 These institutions have become the referees to whose verdict every product of mind must be unconditionally submitted.

b. In games or sports.

c 1860 *Rules of the Ring* in *Boxiana* 76 That a referee shall be chosen by the umpires..to whom all disputes shall be referred. 1880 *Henning's Bk. Rules Billiards*, etc. 2 In all games for stakes an umpire or referee should be appointed. 1889 *Sportsman* 10 Apr. 7/1 Britton claimed the fight on a foul, but the referee disallowed the claim.

Comb. 1895 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 5/4 An abolition of the brutal practice of referee-baiting.

Referee (refĕrī·), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To preside over (a match) as umpire. Also *intr.* Hence **Referee·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1889 *Sportsman* 10 Apr. 7/1 Those fights that I want to referee, I will referee. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 7/1 Regret was expressed that more players of renown did not lend their aid in refereeing. 1895 *Ibid.* 22 Mar. 6/3 When next he referees at Sunderland an organised attack will be made upon him.

Reference (re·fĕrĕns), *sb.* [f. Refer *v.* + -ence; cf. *conference, deference, inference*, etc. and mod.F. *référence.*]

1. The act or expedient of referring or submitting a matter, esp. a dispute or controversy, to some person or authority for consideration, decision, or settlement (in legal use *spec.* to the Masters in Ordinary of the Court of Chancery).

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 234 *Epitropis*, or the Figure of Reference. This manner of speech is vsed when..hauing said inough already, we referre the rest to their consideration. 1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VIII. lv, We will our selfe take time to heare Your Cause at large: wherein we wil you haue No other reference, but repaire to vs. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiii. 408 References and compositions he hates as bad as an hangman hates a pardon. 1678 Wycherley *Plain Dealer* III. i, Art thou a solicitor in chancery, and offer a reference? 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxxix. (1841) II. 219 When two tradesmen of this pacific temper meet, a reference never fails to put an end to all disputes between them. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 251/1 If the arbitrator refuses or ceases to act, the reference is at an end. 1836 *Ibid.* VI. 484/1 It would be impossible to specify every head of reference to the Masters. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. vii. 71 In some instances the peerage has been allowed without reference to the House of Lords.

b. *spec.* in *Sc. Law.* (See Refer *v.* 6 b.)

1752 M'Douall *Inst. Laws Scot.* iv. xxxii. II. 655 This reference to the deferrors oath will not be allowed if it is done invidiously or fraudulently. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 714/1 The reference is a virtual contract between the litigants. 1853 *Act 16 Vict.* c. 20 § 5 The adducing of any party as a witness..shall not have the effect of a reference to the oath of the party so adduced.

c. The authority or standard referred to. *rare.*

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Whom, for his manifest virtues, we make such judge and censor of youth, and the absolute reference of life and manners. 1861 Goldw. Smith *Lect. Mod. Hist.* ii. 69 Universal expediency and the fitness of things are ultimate and distant references, if they are not altogether beyond the range of our vision.

† **2.** Assignment. *Obs.*—[1]

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 238, I craue fit disposition for my Wife, Due reference of Place, and Exhibition.

3. Relation, relationship, respect, regard *to* some thing or person.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 108 In every enterprise..[Resolution] hath .. a regard to worth, a respect to assurance, and a reference to the end. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 129 What will you be call'd? *Cel.* Something that hath a reference to my state. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 456 Man in this consideration stands in a two-fold respect and reference to God, publick and private. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 14 *Satura* is an Adjective, which has Reference to a Substantive understood. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 223 The world is a..system, whose parts have a mutual reference to each other. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xviii, A strange smile, which yet bore a greater reference to the human character. 1880 M'Cosh *Div. Govt.* I. ii. (1874) 39 All things sublunary have a reference more or less direct to man.

b. *In* or *with reference to*, with respect or regard to; † with a view to, according to.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. § 6 The knowledge of that which man is in reference unto himself, and other things in relation unto man. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 35 Neither are the Vessels of Silver but in reference to the Neatness which ought to be observed in all Cookery. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* I. vi. § 9 The contradictions in reference to the Ægyptian History between Manetho, Herodotus [etc.]. 1700 Maidwell in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 311 The scholars, in reference to his thoughts, are not to exceed the number of 60. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* ix, If we take this Definition of Happiness, and examine it with Reference to the Senses, it will be acknowledged wonderfully adapt. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 289 The same notation as was used to express the properties of the ellipse in reference to its axes. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 266 All existing lives must, with reference to their environment, be the best possible lives.

c. *Without reference to*, without regard to, without consideration of or for.

1846 Landor *Imag. Conversat., Southey & Porson* II. Wks. I. 74/2, I will tell you what is applicable on all occasions.. without reference to weak or common minds. 1877 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 373/1 By these means the whole of the area treated as a plane surface—that is, without reference to its differences of level—will be mapped.

4. An allusion or directing of attention *to* some thing or person.

1613 Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Reference*, a pointing at, or alluding to. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* VI. xxxi. 203 By his eye (taking the reference, as I may call it, of hers) turned as often towards me. 1784 Cowper *Ep. J. Hill* 13 Were I called to prove the assertion true, One proof should serve—a reference to you. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 171 Without a reference to any word in the writ which connected the person with the tenure. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xxiii. 271 No reference had been made to the former conversation. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 387 The later dialogues of Plato contain many references to contemporary philosophy.

b. Without article.

1825 Scott *Talism.* xxviii, The shield of the Marquis bore, in reference to his title, a serrated and rocky mountain. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 21 Demonstrating it..by reference to the points which he criticised. 1891 H. Matthews in *Law Times* XCII. 96/1, I briefly summarise them, so that reference to previous circulars on the subject may not be necessary.

5. A direction to a book, passage, etc., where certain information may be found; an indication of the author, work, page, etc., to be looked at or consulted. Also without article.

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 188 If they had but only bookes of References, it would be exceeding profitable. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 192 Not one Reader in a hundred takes the pains to turn backwards and forwards, as such appendicular References require. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., References are also used in books, where things being but imperfectly handled, the reader is directed to some other part or place where they are more amply explained. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Fenton*, Illustrations drawn from a book so easily consulted, should be made by reference rather than transcription. 1864 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) III. vi. 137 He does not load his pages with references and learned notes. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 4 By numerous references from one part of the work to another.

b. A mark or sign referring the reader to another part of a page or book (*esp.* from the text to a note), or serving to indicate the part of a figure or diagram referred to.

1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* No. 6. 107, I have..left out the Superiour Letters .. and instead of those References give you this Alphabetical Table of Terms. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 257 References are all such Marks and Signs as are used in matter which has either side or bottom Notes. [1806 O. Gregory *Treat. Mech.* II. 163 The same letters of reference being put to the corresponding parts in these figures.] 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xiii, 28/2 References—A. Cylinder. B. Stern [etc.].

6. The act of referring one person to another for information or an explanation; hence, a person to whom one is (or may be) referred for this purpose.

1815 Scott *Guy M.* li, I request .. that you will refer Mr. Bertram to me for the reason. You will naturally wish to know what is to be the issue of such a reference. 1855 Dickens *Mist. Fr.* I. ii, Like the advertising people, I don't ask you to trust me, without offering a respectable reference. Mortimer there is my reference, and knows all about it. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 121/1 P. was not called upon by the auctioneer for any references as to his alleged agency.

7. *Book*, etc. *of reference*, one intended to be, or suitable for being, referred to or consulted. *For reference*, for the purpose of consulting or being consulted.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 455/1 Dictionaries and lexicons in all languages, with more than 8000 books of reference. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 172 The advantages of a library of reference and a circulating library. 1859 E. Edwards *Mem. Libraries* II. 634 What are in a special sense termed books of reference such as Collections, Encyclopædias, Lexicons, Dictionaries, etc. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 137 [They have] got an album, for reference, at all the chief police stations.

8. *attrib.*, as *reference bible, book, catalogue, library, mark, room.*

1856 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. Index, Reference marks. 1858 in E. Edwards *Mem. Libraries* (1859) II. 707 The large hall for the reference Library. 1860 G. M. [F. W. Robinson] *Grandmother's Money* VI. vi, A little reference-bible on the dressing-table. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 346/2 The new volume of Mr. Whitaker's 'Reference Catalogue'.

Reference (re·fĕrĕns), *v.* [f. prec.]

†1. *trans.* To refer, assign *to* a thing. *Obs. rare.*

1621 W. Sclater *Tythes* (1623) 93 Where the dutie is Religious, and the injunction meerely referenced to pietie. 1627 — *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 20 Particular proceedings, referenced as well to good as bad.

2. To provide with references; to give a reference to (a passage); to find by reference.

1891 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XII. 303/2 This loose method of indexing adds greatly to the labour of referencing a passage. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 6/2 The passages illustrating the use of words..have..been duly referenced.

3. *intr.* To make out a return of the number of people to be displaced by proposed railway extension. Also *trans.* to schedule (property) for this purpose.

1884 *Cassell's Mag.* Apr. 288/2 The united cost for..surveys, referencing, printing, fees, parliamentary agents, and so on. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 3/8 To acquire certain important properties, which are now being referenced, for the purpose of greatly enlarging..Victoria Station.

Hence **Re·ferencer.**

1884 *Cassell's Mag.* Apr. 287/1 The solicitors..send out men called 'referencers' to ascertain the names of all the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the property within the limits of deviation.

Referenda·rial, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. next and -AL.] To which matters are referred for decision.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 325/2 The referendarial tribunals, which had jurisdiction without appeal.

Referendary (refĕre·ndări), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *referendārius*: see Referendum and -ary^{1}. Cf. F. *référendaire* (14–15th c.).]

1. One to whom a matter in dispute is referred for decision; a referee. Now *rare.*

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 23 In this matier Monsr. Skepperus was referendary between us and them, and wery of us both. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Suitors* (Arb.) 45 Let him chuse well his Referendaries, for else he may be led by the Nose. 1865 *Fortn. Rev.* 15 May 123 Just at the moment when a great referendary and umpire in many European questions is likely to be needed.

b. An adviser or assessor to a commission.

1876 *Times* 17 May, We find the native section of the Supreme Council charged with the audit of the accounts of Egypt. It is true that the members of this section are to be assisted by six referendaries.

2. *spec.* a. A title given at various times to certain officials in the papal, imperial, and some royal courts, charged with the duty of examining and reporting on petitions, requests, use of the seal, and similar matters.

On the older uses of the title, see Du Cange s.v. *Referendarii*, and cf. Littré s.v. *Référendaire.*

1528 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xxiii. 58 Which words being spoken..in the presence of Simonetta, oon of the referendaries [etc.]. 1587 Harmar tr. *Beza* 426 The princes of this world, who haue their Referendaries, or masters of Request. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Referendaries*, Officers..who made relation of Petitions or Requests, exhibited to the Emperors..The like Officers are under the Pope, as also under the Masters of Requests in France. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 85 These thirteen Prelates are called Referendaries, or Remembrancers of the one and the other Court. 1699 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 535 On the 1st instant the crown referendary of Great Poland was elected speaker of the diet. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 123/1 Then are the [Spanish] Officers call'd the Chancellor, Secretaries, Referendaries. 1801 A. Ranken *Hist. France* I. I. iii. 261 The Referendary was the keeper of the king's seal. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 45 The grand referendary accompanied the marshal to the coach. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. s.v., The office of Great Referendary to the monarchy of France merged eventually in that of Chancellor.

†b. Applied to the prolocutor in the Lower House of Convocation. *Obs.*

1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. I. iv. 43 The Reverend Fathers..had..enjoined them to meet together and..conclude upon the Choice of a Referendary, which they commonly called a Prolocutor. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvii. 281 The Bishop of London..bad the Inferior Clergy depart and chuse them a Prolocutor or Referendary.

c. An official attached to the Patriarch of Constantinople. (See Du Cange, s.v. *Chartophylax.*)

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 278 Another Orthodox Greek Poet, Chartophylax or Referendary of the great Church of Constantinople.

†3. One who, or that which, furnishes news or information; a reporter. *Obs.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* Ep. Ded. (1887) 5 Other mens report..will proue a referendarie, and certifie your highnesse how they finde me appointed. 1614 Donne *Let.* in Gosse *Life* (1899) II. 48 Sir, when these places afford anything worth your knowledge, I shall be your referendary. *a* 1636 Fitz-Geffray *Holy Transp.* (1881) 178 A Glorious Angel is the Referendarie Who first these things unto men doth carry.

†4. An appendix or epilogue referring to what has gone before. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1581 Fleming *Sch. of Skill* 208 A Referendarie to the Premisses.

Hence **Refere·ndaryship.** *rare*$^{-1}$.

1620 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 617 He spake of..Benefices conferred upon some of the kinsmen of some Prelates, and a Referendarieship to the Secretary of the Portugal Ambassador.

Refere·ndary, *a.* [ad. L. type **referendāri-us*: see prec. and -ary^{1}.]

†1. Containing references or documents referred to. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 191 Baronius's Referendary Appendixes to most of his tedious Annals.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, a referendum.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 2/1 In the period 1469–1524 the city of Berne took no fewer than sixty Referendary votes.

‖**Referendum** (refĕre·ndŭm). [L., gerund or neut. gerundive of *referre* to Refer.]

1. The practice or principle (chiefly associated with the Swiss constitution) of submitting a question at issue to the whole body of voters.

1882 *Daily News* 30 May 7/2 An immense number of signatures..has been obtained to the requisition for a referendum, or appeal to the people against the .. vaccination law passed by the Federal Council or Chamber. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Mar. 5/4 It is quite open to discussion whether the *referendum* is really an advantage to the Swiss. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 265 When would Catholic emancipation have become law had the Referendum been part of the British Constitution?

2. A note from a diplomatic agent to his government, requesting instructions on a particular matter (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Referent (re·fĕrĕnt), *sb.* and *a. rare.* [ad. L. *referent-em*, pres. pple. of *referre* to Refer.]

1. One who is referred to or consulted.

1844 J. Cairns *Let.* in *Life* ix. (1895) 205, I have indeed lost a friend and theological referent of the highest order.

2. *Gram.* a. *sb.* A word referring to another. b. *adj.* Referring, containing a reference.

1899 R. C. Temple *Univ. Gram.* 35 This relation may be expressed..by the addition of referent words expressing it, or referents. A referent word may express the inter-relation of connected sentences by conjoining them [etc.]...Referents are therefore conjunctors or substitutes.

Referential (refĕre·nʃăl), *a.* [f. Reference, on anal. of *inferential*, etc.] Having reference (*to* something); belonging to, or of the nature of, (a) reference; containing a reference or references, etc.

1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 21 There are also Families whose bearings are referential to their names, and have a kind of consanguinity with them. *a* 1750 A. Hill *Wks.* II. 157 To compleat your picture..by strong referential proofs of a superiority [etc.]. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* II. i, This we call the oath referential, or sentimental swearing. 1806 *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 133 The referential mark .. referring to the note annexed. 1884 Sir E. E. Kay in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 88/2 These are referential words, and referential words always receive a liberal construction.

Hence **Refere·ntially** *adv.* (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Re·ferently, *adv. rare.* [f. as Referent + -ly^{2}.] In reference or relation *to* something.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 39 All other things..were so subservient to that, that they stand and fall referently to that great worke. 1799 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) I. 285 Consider it referently to non-existence, and what a manifold and majestic Thing does it not become?

†**Re·ferism.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Refer *v.* + -ism.] A report made by a referee (sense 1).

1621 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 241 This day Sir Henry Yelverton is to be heard in parliament about some of his referisms..

†**Refe·rment.** *Obs.* [f. Refer *v.* + -ment.]

1. The act of referring, a reference, to a place or passage in a book.

a 1558 Sir R. Brooke *La Graunde Abridgm.* (1586) Tab. Titles and pt., Where in these Tables after the titles is a referrement by *Vide* unto other titles, there the matters..are under the Title whereunto that referrement is made. 1620–55 I. Jones *Stone-Heng* (1725) 53 The same Referment in like Manner he makes for the Ornaments of the Peripteros.

2. Reference to something else, to the care or decision of another, etc.

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* I. (1892) 154 By the saied referrement to the Customes of Northwales. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 391 This referment of our selues in our prayers to the Lord,..our Saviour taught two wayes. 1636 Strafford *Lett.* (1739) II. 14, I..approve of your Referment of Causes to be ended by Consent.

Re-ferme·nt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To ferment again.

1712 Blackmore *Creation* VI. (1786) 194 Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood, Revives its fire, and referments the blood.

†**Refe·rrable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Refer *v.* + -able.] Referable, referrible.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Westmld.* III. (1662) 140 Anne Clyfford..because having her greatest Residence and Estate in the North, is properly referrable to this County. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 532 Those motions..are aptly enough referrable..to those several commandments.

†**Refe·rrance.** *Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Refer *v.* + -ance.] Reference.

1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 581 Quhilk submissioun and referrance..being acceptit be his majestie [etc.].

Referred (rĭfī·rd), *ppl. a.* [f. Refer *v.* + -ed^{1}.] *Path.* Proceeding from some other part or organ.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 746 Marked superficial tenderness of the referred visceral type. *Ibid.* VIII. 84 The pain in the head differs..from the referred pain set up in different parts of the body by disorders of the viscera.

Referree, obs. form of Referee *sb.*

†**Refe·rrent.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Refer *v.* + -ent.] A relative, or word indicating a relation.

1635 *Gram. Warre* D 6 b, In what manner the referred, and the referrent, agreed with the Antecedent.

Referrer^{1} (rĭfī·rəɹ). [f. Refer *v.* + -er^{1}.] One who refers; *esp.* in *Sc. Law* (see Refer *v.* 6 b).

1683 Stair *Instit.* IV. xliv. § 13 Oaths of verity referred to parties are sometimes by them deferred back to the referrer. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 371 It appears even to be doubtful whether the deposition of the bankrupt on reference to his oath..will be admitted as good evidence in favour of the referrer.

†**Refe·rrer**^{2}. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Refer *v.* + -er 4.] Reference.

1650 Elderfield *Tythes* xxv. 198 The latter [law] mentions the remanding or dismissing suits of Dismes back from the secular Judge..; And for the two former which might be answered to create that referrer [etc.].

Referrible (rĭfə·rĭb'l), *a.* [f. Refer *v.* + -ible: cf. Referrable.] = Referable.

1596 Bell *Surv. Popery* III. ix. 381 No sin, no, not the least of al is referrible to God. 1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* I. vi. Ax. 19 Acknowledging .. the Secondary to be referrible also to the Primary or Centrall Substance by way of causal relation. 1795 Burke *Let. to W. Smith* Wks. IX. 404 To this the merit or demerit of every measure (with me) is referrible. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 139 The staggering is principally referrible to the hind-quarters. 1891 M. Dods *Gosp. John* xv. (1892) I. 234 A stainless life is..referrible to no freak of nature.

Hence **Refe·rribleness.**

1865 Mozley *Mirac.* vi. 114 The question .. of the referribleness of miracles to an unknown law.

Referring, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see Refer *v.*

†**Referse,** *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [ad. L. *refercīre*, f. re- Re- + *farcīre* to Farce.] *trans.* To stuff, cram.

1580 T. M. *To Rdr.* xiv. in *Baret's Alv.* A vj/2 So Barret ..Hath left behind..This Hiue of his, referst with honie meates.

†**Refert,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *refertus*, pa. pple. of *refercīre*: see prec.] Stuffed, crammed, filled. So also †**Refe·rted.**

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xxiv, But tell me then how is their quantity If every part with each part is refert? 1657 *Physical Dict., Referted*, replenished, well furnished.

Refe·tch, *v.* [Re-.] *trans.* To bring back; †to bring to life again. Hence **Refe·tching** *vbl. sb.*

1623 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* III. xii. 96 The Providence and Iustice of God, doth now againe refetch bloudy Petro to act another part upon the Stage and Theatre of this History. *Ibid.* Hist. xiii. 134 Shee faints twice in a chayce betwixt their armes, and all the cold water they threw in her face, could very hardly refetch her. 1624 T. Scott *Votivæ Angliæ* A j, Incite and stirre vp your Royall resolutions, for the refetching and reconquering therof.

†**Refe·te, refe·t,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 5 refett, 6 reuet. [a. OF. **refet*, var. *refait* sb. (cf. next), which however is app. not recorded in this sense.] Nourishment, food, *spec.* that of fishes; the contents of a fish's stomach.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 577 Codde, haddok, by þe bak splat þem in þe dische liynge, pike owt þe boonus, clense þe refett in þe bely bydynge. *Ibid.* 839 Playce with wyne, & pike withe his reffett. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 427/1 (MS. K), Refet of fisshe [*Pynson* reuet], *refectio, refectura.* *a* 1500 *Piers of Fullham* 82 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 5 Eteth of the fysche and be not so lykerows, .. ffor thogh the bottomles belyes be not fyllyd with such refete, Yet the saver of sauze may make yt good mete.

†**Refe·te, refe·t,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 5 refeet. [a. OF. *refet* (= L. *refectus*), var. *refait*, pa. pple. of *refaire*, f. *re-* Re- + *faire* to make.]

1. Refreshed with food. Also *fig.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 20 Þay ar happen also þat hungeres

after ryȝt, For þay schal frely be refete ful of alle gode. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 143 (Addit. MS.), Whan þou art wel refresshed and refet [L. *refectus*] þou shalt ben more stedfast to stye in to heyere questiouns. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/1 Refetyd [*Pynson* reueted], or refeet, *refectus*.

2. Nourished, fed, fattened.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1736 Of grete hertes refet at al y asky of 30w an hundred. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* I ij, The dace is a gentyll fysshe to take & yf it be well refet then is it good meete. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 28 They are refettest (that is fattest) at their first comming from the Sea.

† **Refe·t(e,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 reuet. [f. as prec.]

1. *trans.* To refect, refresh.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 88 As fode hit con me fayre refete. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Anastas*) 294 Þat scho suld duel but drink or mete, or ellis ocht mycht hir refete. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxviii. 2 Forsoth a fyer kyndlid, thei refetiden, or refreischiden, vs alle. *c* 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horstm.) II. 1766 Quhene þat þai ware þaire Sumquhat refettyd, þai gane faire To seike þare lord. *c* 1440 [see prec. 1].

2. To nourish, feed, fatten. *rare*—1.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 Vse in this tymes hote mettys..as chykenys well refeted.

3. *intr.* To recover, recuperate. *rare*—1.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Orph. & Eur.* 365 Were scho at hame in hir contree of Trace, Scho wald refete [*Bann. MS.* rewert] full sone in fax and face.

Hence † **Refe·ting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horstm.) II. 1445 And syne þat refectiouns seire Thame prayed he for his refetyne.

Reff(e, obs. form of REIF, plunder(ing).

Reffayr, obs. Sc. form of REAVER.

Reffrein, Reffreshe, Reffus, obs. ff. REFRAIN, REFRESH, REFUSE.

† **Refi·bulate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *refibulāre*: see FIBULA.] 'To unbuckle' (Cockeram 1623).

† **Reficiate,** *v. Obs.*—° [Irreg. f. L. *refic-ĕre* + -ATE.] *trans.* To restore, refresh.

1657 *Physical Dict., Reficiales*, amends, comforts.

Refi·ght, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fight again.

1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 42/1 Every battle is refought by the historian with minute exactness. 1862 MARG. GOODMAN *Exper. Eng. Sist. Mercy* 86 If we could each of us refight our battles, doubtless our tactics would be different.

† **Refigura·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] Reproduction, representation.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXVIII. xii, In token of the table refyguracion, Of the brotherhede of Christes supper & maundie Afore his death.

Refigure (rĭfi·gĭuə), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *refigurer* or late L. *refigurāre* (Vulgate).]

1. *trans.* To figure again; to represent anew.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 473 Refigurynge here shape, here womanhede, Wiþ-inne his herte. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXXIII. iv, His triumphes all..Well wrought about, in ymagerie and scripture, Full royally wrought for to refigure. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vi, Ten times thy selfe were happier then thou art, If ten of thine ten times refigur'd thee. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 285 The child doth not more expresly refigure the visage of his Father, then that book resembles the stile of the Remonstrant. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* viii. 171 Plancus describes and figures some very minute Nautili. .. Gualtieri refigures three species of them. 1867 LONGF. tr. *Dante, Inferno* XXXI. 35 When the fog is vanishing away, Little by little doth the sight refigure Whate'er the mist..conceals.

2. *spec.* To restore (a metallic speculum) to the original parabolic figure.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 146/1 If such a mirror is much exposed,..frequent repolishing will be necessary. This involves refiguring, which is the most delicate and costly process of all.

Refill (rĭfi·l), *sb.* [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] That which serves to refill anything; a fresh fill for a memorandum or pencil case, etc.

1886 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 847/1 (*Advt.*) The Student's Writing Tablets..Refills for size No. 1. 1888 *Advt.*, Pencil ..with Box of Eight Patent Black Copying Ink Refills.

Refi·ll, *v.* Also 8–9 refil. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To fill again.

a. *trans.* 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 96 To have all the places of the College refilled..with..Priests. *a* 1745 BROOME *Anacreon, Ode* I, See! how the mimic clusters roll, As ready to refil the bowl. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxii, Dungeons and thrones, which the same hour refill'd. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* ix, The watchman was good-natured enough to assist him in re-filling the barrow. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 215 To re-fill the places where the foremost assailants of the breach had been struck down.

b. *intr.* 1744 WARRICK in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 15 Hence, to the latter End of October, she [a dropsical patient] refilled incredibly. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 451 If they [the cysts] refill, they should be laid open.

Refi·nage. *rare*—1. [f. REFINE *v.* + -AGE. Cf. F. *raffinage.*] The right of refining (metals).

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* I.I. 56/2 The regent gave his bank the monopoly of tobacco, and the sole refinage of the gold and silver.

Refi·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To find again.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. (1632) 88 Seuen Autumns past, he, in the eighth the same Refinding, said [etc.]. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* iv. 17 Ægypt, that once did feel heauen's scourge,..would now refinde it. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* viii, Tomlinson..was glad to re-find a person who had known him in his *beaux jours*. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 42 Maw refound the plant in 1869.

† **Refi·ne,** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs.* [Related to next. Cf. Sp. *refino* refined, and obs. F. *refin* fine wool or cloth.] Refined. Also *absol.* as *sb.*, fine metal.

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 92 Thine own rich studies, and deep Harriots mine, In which there is no dross, but all refine. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 47 The understanding it is the purest, spirituallest and refinest part. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 50 The thing which in an especial refine dialect of the new Christian language, signifies nothing but morality and civility. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3986/4, 5 Yards and a half of superfine Woman's Black, 12 Yards and a half of refine Black, both Spanish.

Refine (rĭfəi·n), *v.* [f. RE- + FINE *v.*3; cf. Sp. *refinar*, and F. *raffiner*, It. *raffinare* (see AFFINE *v.*).]

1. *trans.* To purify or separate (metals) from dross, alloy, or other extraneous matter; in iron-working, to convert grey pig-iron into white or plate metal by partial decarburization.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 37 Touch stoane brazed with deepe gould purelye refined. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Introd. xl, So doth the Fine the drossy Gold refine. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. iii. 209 As much quicke-silver as is necessarie to refine their gold and silver. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words* 117 All lead oar dig'd in England hath a proportion of silver mixt with it, but some so little, that it will not quit cost to refine it. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Refining*, There are two ways of refining silver; the one with lead, the other with saltpetre. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 591 Furnaces for running this ore into pigs..and forges to refine pig-iron into bars. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 324 The operation of refining copper is delicate. *Ibid.* 1124 The *teller* silver is refined in quantities of 160 or 170 marcs. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xiii. 246 The loss is greater in refining hot-blast than it is with cold-blast pig-iron.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Beauty* 47 It more faire..it makes, And the grosse matter of this earthly myne Which clotheth it thereafter doth refyne. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 294 When Thou refinest all the Dross, all that is base and Earthly in me by the Fire of Thy Love. 1754 COWPER *Ep. Lloyd* 89 Nor needs [he] his genuine ore refine; 'Tis ready polished from the mine. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 23 Sund. Trin., The world's rude furnace must thy blood refine. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1321 The special gold, whate'er the form it take, Head-work or heart-work, fined and thrice-refined I' the crucible of life.

2. To free from impurities; to purify or cleanse (in general sense).

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart., K. Arthur* (1878) 61 Our vnpure Sinne by him being full refind. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 40 Because the windes can not refine the aire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 548 To..raise From the conflagrant mass, purg'd and refin'd, New Heav'ns, new Earth. 1709 WATTS *Hymn*, '*And must this Body die*' ii, Corruption, Earth and Worms Shall but refine this Flesh. 1781 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 344 To purge and skim away the filth of vice, That so refined it might the more entice.

b. *spec.* To purify or clarify (a substance or product) by means of some special process; to make purer or of a finer quality; *esp.* to subject (raw sugar) to the processes of clarifying, condensing, and crystallizing.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xii. (1614) 507 The raw Lac is of a darke red colour, but being refined, they make it of all colours. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 371 Selling their Sugars unextracted from the Cane to the Venetians, and buying it againe from them after it is refined. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 59 Now the Table was furnished with fat things, and with Wine that was well refined. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 83 Tho' the Extraction be very gross, it's so well refin'd, that it does not, in the least, smell of the Kettle. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 8 The nitre is thoroughly refined. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1076 It cannot be doubted that much improvement may be made in refining sugar, by the aid of chemistry, so as to produce a larger quantity of refined from raw sugar.

absol. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 332/2 The United [Company] stores and transports [oil]; the Standard buys, refines, sells, and exports.

† **3.** a. To clear (the spirits, mind, etc.) from dullness; to make clearer or more subtle. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 They came by instinct diuine, and by deepe meditation, and much abstinence (the same assubtiling and refining their spirits) to be made apt to receaue visions. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 5 Thou glorious Guide..Lift up my Soule, my drowsie Spirits refine. 1690 *School of Politicks* 1 With sober Liquour to refine my Head. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 35 Wine..refines the judgment of the doctors, and makes their opinions most canonical. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 107 A Relaxation of Thought is certainly a help to the refining it.

† b. To free or cleanse from moral imperfection; to raise to a higher spiritual state. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 63 Tri'd in sharp tribulation, and refin'd By Faith and faithful works. 1672 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* IV. iii, Blessed souls are there refined, and.. prepared for light. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 8 What Actions can express the entire Purity of Thought which refines and sanctifies a virtuous Man?

4. To free from imperfections or defects; to bring to a more perfect or purer state.

c 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 5 The law of England..hath been fined and refined by an infinite number of grave and learned men. *a* 1703 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. iv. (1707) 287 King James the Fifth refined the Order of St. Andrew in Scotland. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* Pref. 19 The whole Practice of Physick by the Invention of many useful Remedies., is so much refined that [etc.]. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 139 Lending their power to pleasure and to pain, Yet raising, sharpening, and refining each. 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 7 Cheerful daylight, refined, but hardly dimmed at all, by painted glass.

b. To polish or improve (a language, composition, etc.); to make more elegant or cultured.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. v. i. (1903) 438 The English tounge ..hath beene in late ages excellently refyned and made perfitt for ready and breefe deliuery both in prose and verse. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* title-p., The Most Ancient and Valiant History of the Renowned Prince Arthur..newly refined. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 56 Of late our Language is much refined, and so is our Musick. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 37 ¶ 8 They may as well refine the speech as the sentiments of their personages. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 75 He took the trouble of refining the language of a copy of them which he possessed.

5. To free from rudeness, coarseness, or vulgarity; to imbue with culture or polish, delicate feelings or instincts, etc.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 589 Love refines The thoughts, and heart enlarges. *a* 1703 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. iii. (1707) 272 The Britains or Welch, more lately refin'd, did not take Surnames till of late Years. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 98 Ingenious Art..Steps forth to fashion and refine the race. 1781 — *Retirem.* 240 Love..Refines his speech, and fashions his address. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. iii, He had sought less to curb, than to refine and elevate her imagination. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* iii. 32 When reproached for carrying off paintings..from Sicily, he said he did it to refine the minds of his countrymen.

absol. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 332 All truth is precious,.. And what dilates the powers must needs refine.

6. With const. a. To bring *into*, raise *to*, a certain state by purifying or subtilizing.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxviii. (1739) 57 Time and experience refined this way of trial into a more excellent condition. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 270 Dante, who could earthly passion To celestial love refine. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 68 To refine this discussion into the wire-drawing of verbal controversy.

b. To purify or cleanse *from* something.

1633 FORD *Broken Heart* II. iii, What heaven Refines mortality from dross of earth [etc.]. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* III. (ed. 2) 135 By the driving Wind The Air from noxious Vapours is refin'd. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 30 Its Worship is refined from the Errors and Idolatries of Superstition. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxii, A human tear From passion's dross refined and clear.

c. To clear *away*, or *out of*, by refining.

1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 588 This was a simple alternative; which might indeed be kept out of sight, but could not be refined away. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Reminis. Gt. Mutiny* 3 A class of writers..who would if it were possible, refine even God Himself out of creation.

7. *intr.* To become pure; to grow clear or free from impurities.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xiv. 250 The Emeralds grow in stones..and they seeme by little and little to thicken and refine. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 54 They presently began to behave themselves more orderly; and seemed, like Gold, to refine upon the Trial of the Furnace. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. vi, The pure stream.. Works it self clear, and as it runs, refines. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Inv.* XXVIII. (1789) 86 Let it lie and refine from all the dregs of sin and sensual impurities. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 496 That head,..though the thickening dross will scarce refine, Augments its ore, and is itself a mine.

8. To improve in polish, elegance, or delicacy.

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *False One* III. ii, Did you live at court, as I do, gallants, You would refine, and learn an apter language. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 421 Let a Lord once own the happy lines, How the wit brightens! how the style refines! 1768 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* LXXV, In proportion as society refines, new books must ever become more necessary. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 31 As his years increas'd his taste refin'd.

9. To employ or affect a subtlety of thought or language.

1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa*, This tempts Free-thinkers to refine, And bring in doubt their pow'rs divine. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 35 Who, too deep for his hearers, still went on refining, And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 316 Suppose the objector to refine still further, and to draw the nice distinction [etc.].

b. Const. *on* or *upon* a subject, etc.

1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 449 The politicians here, that refine upon everything. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 291 The company who sit at the feet of the pastor while he refines upon abstractions. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 163 To creep out of a difficulty..by refining upon words in defiance of the intention.

10. To improve *on* or *upon* something, by introducing refinements.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 50 Canferri, and..Barlacchi graved divers things:..which afterwards Sebastian Serli refining upon composed the better part of that excellent book of his. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i, Not only die, But plunge the dagger in my heart myself? This is refining on calamity. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xviii. 590 Our laws have considerably refined and improved upon the invention. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* ix, You must not refine too much upon this charade.

Hence **Refi·nable** *a.*, that may be refined.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 238 To purifie that which is refineable as gold and siluer.

Refined (rĭfəi·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED1.]

1. Purified; freed from impurities or extraneous matter. a. In general use. *rare.*

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Love* 193 It all sordid basenesse doth expell, And the refyned mynd doth newly fashion [etc.].

b. Of metals. Now *spec.* with *iron* (or *metal*) and *tin.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 11 To gilde refined Gold, to paint the Lilly..Is wastefull, and ridiculous excesse. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxix. 4 Seuen thousand talents of refined siluer. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 186 [The iron] is..cast into a plate about four inches thick, which is purer, finer in the grain than pig-metal, and also much harder and whiter; it

is then called refined metal. 1855 J. R. L[EIFCHILD] *Cornwall Mines* 209 Refined tin, though not equal in quality to grain tin, is made from selected ores. ..It is used by most of the tin-plate manufacturers. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xiii. 245 The plate of fine metal, refined iron, plate metal, or simply metal, as the product of the refinery is variously called.

c. Of sugar, salt, etc. Also *ellipt.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sugar*, Sugar-candy .. is better made of earthed sugar, than refined sugar. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 108 By an Act passed in 1786, refined English Rock-salt is allowed to be imported into Scotland. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1207 Six tons of refined sugar can be turned out daily in a three-pan house. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 3/7 Sugar.— .. Foreign refined market remains steady.

2. Characterized or distinguished by the possession of refinement in manners, action, or feeling.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 164 A refined trauailer of Spaine, A man with all the worlds new fashion planted. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 101 The most refined Frenchman that ever ranne afoote. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 7 In this refined Age, which abounds in Books. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 21. 135 It repeats only such things as are proper for a refined Ear. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 511 Modern taste Is so refined and delicate and chaste. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xlii, The more refined the society may be—the more civilized its parts—the greater is the mutual dependence. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 404 The refined soul and Hellenic sympathies of the general.

Comb. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. iv. 31 There is a delicate, refined-looking little marchioness here.

b. Free from, or devoid of, rude, gross, or vulgar elements.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. ii. 21 [Dromedaries are] of as much more refined service above Camells, as Hacknies are above Packhorses. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 12 That Advantage..of an ingenuous and refined Education. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 500 The gross idolatry blind heathens teach Was too refined for them, beyond their reach. 1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 313, I am not speaking of the highest-refined London grief,—the grief of civilisation and softness; but the grief of a savage and a child. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth*, The proudest result of this creation [wealth] has been the great and refined forces it has put at the disposal of the private citizen.

c. Of language, speech, etc.: Cultivated, polished, elegant.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 2 Certaine [men]..could not be brought for a long time to giue way to good Letters and refined speech. 1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 6 The fountain of the refinedst conversation. 1708 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 185 It is to be understood that this refined way of speaking was introduced by Mr. Locke. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 209 Certain Greeks..brought a refined and enervate Species of Music to Rome. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 23 She spoke with a refined accent.

3. †a. Having or affecting a subtlety of mind or judgement. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 133 There be men..so ouer sharpe or refined, that..they holde it for an office to diuine thoughts. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 243 Complement-mungers they are, who would faine be counted the Court's Gloriosos, and the refined judges of wit. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 345 The refined Courtiers, who observe Countenances and Motions, had no Opinion of it. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1751 IV. 266 Others were yet more refined; and thought it neither wise nor safe wholly to extinguish all Opposition from the other side.

b. Raised to a high degree of subtlety, nicety, or precision.

1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. i, This reasoning does appear too much refin'd. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* III. 1 The Mathematician considers the nature and forms of things..absolutely distinct from all kind of matter: whereas..it will be necessary for me to consider them in a way less refined. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, x. III. 232 Maurice employed artifices still more refined to conceal his machinations. 1812 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 292 Nothing subtle or refined should enter into the views of a Christian missionary. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 53 Both instruments are but refined modifications of our familiar experiment.

Refinedly (rĭfəi·nĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a refined manner; with refinement, nicety, precision, etc.

c 1679 MULGRAVE *Ess. Sat.* 135 Will any dog Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones To turn a wheel? 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 134 Always complaisant, always refinedly polite. 1819 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 276 Too vulgar a subject..for the refined readers, and too refinedly executed for the vulgar ones. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 290, I noticed only how refinedly beautiful she was.

Refi·nedness. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Refinement.

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* I. 27 The sages..of Grecia —who, for the refinednesse of their language, were in such reputation through the world. 1687 BURNET *Six Papers* 23 Our Flattery has come short of the Refinedness of the Romans. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. ii. 291 To laugh as agreeably, and with as much Refinedness.

Refinement (rĭfəi·nmĕnt). [f. REFINE *v.* Cf. F. *raffinement* (Cotgr.), It. *raffinamento.*]

1. The act or process of refining; the result of refining, or the state of being refined.

1611 COTGR., *Raffinage*, the refinement, or quintescence of. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. i, The Soul of Man is capable of very high refinements, even to a condition purely Angelical. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 85 The renovation and refinement of the present world by the last fire. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 108 ¶ 7 Religion which does not only promise the entire Refinement of the Mind, but the glorifying of the Body. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 229 For, as refinement stops, from sire to son Unalter'd, unimprov'd the manners run. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Pæris* (ed. 5) 309 The refinement of nitre, from its rough state in the nitre bed, to the packing of the pure salt in casks. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 99 The surface of iron thus exposed undergoes refinement.

† b. A refining influence. *Obs. rare*—1.

1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 525 ¶ 6 If Love be any Refinement, Conjugal Love must be certainly so in a much higher Degree.

2. Fineness of feeling, taste, or thought; elegance of manners; culture, polish.

1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* v, I must tell you a great piece of refinement of Harley. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 359 That sensibility of pain with which Refinement is endued. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 170 Louis le Grand encouraged every thing that shed refinement over the world. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 393 It is too much to ask of any man..to be in advance of the refinement of his age. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 139 There was a certain refinement in Henry's temper which won him affection.

b. An instance of this; a particular feature, custom, or thing indicating refined manners, feelings, or taste.

1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1751 IV. 166 We of Ireland are not yet come up to other Folks Refinements, for we generally love and esteem our clergy. 1714 — *Pres. St. Aff.* ibid. 282 Affecting German Modes and Refinements in Dress or Behaviour. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 151 Not until the refinements of society have taken place. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 6 The refinements of highly cultivated society. 1833–6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. i. 39 Timour..had the command of every refinement not only of luxury, but of gluttony.

3. The act or practice of refining in thought, reasoning, or discourse; an instance of this.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 303 ¶ 13 It is the Poet's Refinement upon this Thought which I most admire. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1751 VI. 259 Opportunities of shewing their skill in Mystery and Refinement. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. xiii. (1762) 279 There is no high Degree of Refinement and abstruse speculation, in determining, that a Thing is not before it is. 1823 ROSCOE tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. 184 He abandoned himself to that refinement and false wit, which the Spaniards mistook for the language of passion.

b. A piece of subtle reasoning; a subtlety.

1708 SWIFT *Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1751 IV. 71 [To] draw in fresh Proselytes by some further Innovations or Refinements. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. (1788) 92 The people of this country are neither to be intimidated by violent measures, nor deceived by refinements. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xvi. (1869) 327 Sound conclusions come with practical knowledge, rather than with speculative refinements. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxi. (1878) 302 No even colourable escape from this criticism seems possible except by refinements unintelligible to the common people.

4. An instance of improvement or advance towards something more refined or perfect; the state or thing thus arrived at or obtained.

1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 6 The Breaks at the End of almost every Sentence; of which I know not the Use, only that it is a Refinement. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xviii. (ed. 2) 333 For Emulation..is nothing else but a refinement upon envy. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 595 All the refinements of his artful policy. 1851 PENROSE *Princ. Athenian Arch.* (title-p.), The optical refinements exhibited in the construction of the ancient buildings. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 156 A countermine was a refinement beyond their skill.

b. The most refined form *of* something.

1880 *Chr. World* No. 1195. 138 It would be the refinement of exquisite cruelty.

Refiner (rĭfəi·nəɹ). [f. REFINE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which refines or purifies substances; *spec.* one who makes a business of refining (metal, sugar, etc.).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 133 Two or three Refiners of powder. 1611 BIBLE *Mal.* iii. 2 He is like a refiners fire, and like fullers sope. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* v. (1700) 38 'Tis not the custom of Refiners to snatch the belov'd Metal out of the Fire..till it have stood its due time. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* v. xv. II. 244 The former Refiners of Sugar added thereunto corrupt Mixtures to their own private Gain. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 61 They saw the refiners take it by turns to run out their moulds of metal. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Refiner's-sweeps*, the refuse filings or dust collected from the workshops of silver-smiths and jewellers to be re-smelted. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, The enriched water in which they wash them is bought for the refiners. *fig.* 1629 W. SIMONS *Proc. Virginia* III. in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (1819) I. 169 The worst was our guilded refiners with their golden promises made all men their slaues in hope of recompences.

b. An apparatus for refining.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. vii. 68 We spent some time in refyning, having..a refyner fitted for that purpose.

2. One who, or that which, imparts elegance, polish, or culture; a remover of rudeness, grossness, or vulgarity.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 28, I may be charged by the minion refiners of English [etc.]. 1625 tr. *Decameron* title, The Modell of Wit,..by the Renowned John Boccacio, the first Refiner of Italian prose. 1633 WOTTON *Let. in Reliq.* (1685) 463 War it self is a greater refiner of spirits in little time. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 30 The two first Refiners of the English Tongue. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 421 A destroyer, a consumer, and refiner of grossness. 1801 HAN. MORE *Wks.* I. 26 Hail, Conversation ..Refiner of the social plan! 1855 LEWES *Goethe* I. 229 There can be no sweeter, tenderer refiners in the world than German ladies. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 145 The three refiners of language.

3. One who refines in speculation or reasoning.

1586 PUCKERING in *Plea Sacram. Test* 82 The Writings of godly and learned Men, neither answered nor answerable by these new-fangled Refiners. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* A 4 The zeal of prevailing in it hath so blinded the refiners of it in this age, that they still urge these miracles for proof. *c* 1685 TEMPLE *Ess., Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 248 There are no where..so many Reasoners upon Government, so many Refiners in Politicks. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. vii. (1762) 64, I wish such Refiners would thoroughly consider whether they distinctly know their own Meaning.

Refinery (rĭfəi·nəri). [f. REFINE *v.* + -ERY.]

1. A place, building, or establishment, where refining (of sugar, oil, metal, etc.) is carried on.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sugar*, In a refinery there are usually two coppers, the one serving to clarify, the other to boil the clarified liquor. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 389 The large refineries of Gold and Silver by the means of Lead furnish a great quantity of this material. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 327 American and other settlers would have had..their refineries in every island. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 165 The capital had silk-works of all kinds,..to these it added soap-works, refineries, chemical-works, lace-works.

b. A furnace for the conversion of cast into malleable iron.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 334 The method of releasing the pig-iron of its carbon, or of converting it into what is called wrought or malleable iron is, by placing it in an open furnace, termed a refinery. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 250/2 When grey pig-iron is used for making malleable iron, it must first be converted into white iron by the 'whitening' process in a 'refinery'.

attrib. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 712 One of the numerous refinery furnaces. *Ibid.*, D is the refinery hearth.

† 2. Refinements; a refinement. *Obs. rare.*

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 272 Painted it over with silly Glosses and Refinery. *Ibid.* 291 That play in Circumlocutions and Refineries.

Refi·nger, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To finger again.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* II. 748 Lucie, much solaced, I re-finger you, The medium article.

Refining (rĭfəi·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. REFINE in various senses.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. iii. 210 That [metal] which remaines of the refining of gold and silver. 1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epil. Conq. Granada* Ess. (Ker) I. 170 A turning English into French, rather than a refining of English by French. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 57 The next thing to be consider'd is the Refining of Sugar. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 37/2 The vessel in which the refining is performed is flat and shallow. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 56 The opium goes through a series of processes which may generally be described by the epithet 'refining'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v., The refining of 'base bullion' (silver-lead) produces nearly pure lead and silver.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 75 After many refinings, macerations, and maturations. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* v. 75 Men..are strangely tickled with new things, which are often called refinings, or improvements of old truths. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 407 This was such a refining in a point of honour. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. vii. (1762) 64 This seems to be a Refining only of some particular Writers, and newly invented.

2. *attrib.*, as *refining basin, forge, furnace, hearth, house, mould, process, room*, etc.

In many cases hardly distinct from the *ppl. a.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1687) 1 The Still of his refining Mold Minting the Garden into Gold. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words* 114 These bars they bring to the refining Furnace. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sugar*, As soon as the earth is on the sugar, all the windows of the refining-room are shut. 1731 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 126 The Washings..and Waste of a Sugar-Baker's Refining House. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 608 The gold produced by the refining process with lead, is free from copper and lead. *Ibid.* 712 The German refining forge. 1855 J. R. L[EIFCHILD] *Cornwall Mines* 211 Plunging billets of green wood into the melted tin in the refining basin.

Refi·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. REFINE *v.* + -ING 2.] That refines. (See also prec. 2.)

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* I, Some of the Bishops were so ignorant and gross, but others so speculative, acute and refining in their conceptions. 1736 HERVEY *Mem.* (1848) I. 40 Like many other refining historians, I attribute that to prudence which was only owing to accident. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 175/1 Whether [sufficiently] to serve a refining speculatist,..I know not. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 943 In washing, the metal and refining fluxes are projected together into the crucible. 1885 *Athenæum* 27 June 828/2 Where the refining power of a genuine master would begin to display itself.

Hence **Refi·ningly** *adv.*

1822 *Examiner* 10/2 The general eye would be refiningly familiarised to the relish and knowledge of Art.

Refi·t, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] An act or instance of refitting (*esp.* of a ship); a fresh fitting-out.

1799 NELSON 12 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 11 The Seahorse, whose state requires docking and a thorough re-fit. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 387 Your vessel is strained to pieces,..no orders for a refit. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xvi. 123 A large number of whaling vessels resorted to Lahaine for their annual refit.

Refit (rĭfi·t), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *Naut.* a. *trans.* To fit out (a ship, fleet, etc.) again; to restore to a serviceable condition by renewals and repairs. Also *refl.*, and const. *with.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 July, Ships, when they are a little shattered, must..refit themselves the best they can. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 777 Permit our Ships a Shelter on your Shoars, Refitted from your Woods with Planks and Oars. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 422 Ulysses on the coast of Crete Staid but a season to refit his fleet. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 64 They met with a violent storm, and put into Port Louis to refit their ships. 1853 KANE *Grinnell*

Exp. xxxvi. (1856) 324 To prepare for our closing struggle with the ice-fields..it was determined to refit the Rescue.

b. *intr.* To get refitted; to have renewals or repairs executed.

1669 H. SALESBURY in *St. Papers, Dom.* 175 The Portland has come in to refit, having lost her masts. 1703-4 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3880/1 The Captains of Our Ships of War, which are come into Port to Clean and Refit. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 110 We anchored in Gibraltar Bay, and the ship was stripped to refit. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 5 The enemy drifted to leeward to refit.

2. a. *trans.* To fit, arrange, or set in order, again; to fit out afresh in some respect. Also with *up*.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 III. 62 When it shall come out new vamped and refitted, it will be a question.., whether it be the same sermon. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 223 Those harmless Doctrines have been..refitted up again by a still later set of Modern Montanists. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. ix, That all expedition might be used in refitting the other chaise for their reception. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. vi, Can all sage, saint, or sophist ever writ People this lonely tower, this tenement refit?

b. *intr.* To renew supplies or equipment.

1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* III. 261, I want to go and refit at Cheltenham; and thence I shall vagabondize somewhere or other. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 405 The exhausted condition of the army..compelled Aurangzîb ..to halt and refit at Cábul.

3. *trans.* To fit (a person) again *for* something.

1792 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan. (1842) V. VII. 278 An old attendance I was so little refitted for renewing.

Refi·tment. [f. prec. + -MENT.] The act of refitting; a refit.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 62 Sometimes his Captain..repairs to him for a refitment. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 159 The thorough refitting of the Anna Pink..was.. impossible. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 153 These commissioners..applied themselves to the refitting of the ships engaged in the last action. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 59 The Church was also undergoing repairs and refittings.

attrib. 1894 *Times* 24 Aug. 9/4 The port now boasts of a large refitting basin.

Refi·x, *v.*[1] [RE- 5 a] *trans.* To fix again; to establish anew.

1611 FLORIO, *Rifiggere*, to refix, to fix againe. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 174 They both believe, yet Doubts were intermix'd, Till fresh Illuminations Faith refix'd. 1769 FALCONER *Marine Dict.* (1780) s.v. *Jigger*, To jam the latter to the windlass, and prevent it from running out till the jigger is refixed. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* v, A hundred years have roll'd away Since he refix'd the Moslem's sway. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. iii, One individual picks his [cockade] up again;..attempts to refix it. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralph Skirl.* I. 7 It had not refixed life on its old basis.

† Refi·x, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *refix-*, ppl. stem of *refigere*: see RE- 2 d and FIX *v.*] *trans.* To abrogate, annul (a law).

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 50 This is enough to proue in the iudgement of those that made the Law, it was held a thing of common right, and ought to be receiued as Law, vntill as good authoritie did refixe it.

Refixa·tion. [RE- 5 a: cf. REFIX *v.*[1]] A renewed fixing.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 572 The daily passive movements which will be necessary to prevent refixation.

Refize, obs. form of REFUSE *sb.*

† Reflac, revelaik. *Obs.* Forms: 1–2 **réaflác**, 2 **refloc**, 3 **ræflac**, **raflak**, **reflac**, 4 **reuelaic(k**, **-laike**, 5 *Sc.* **reyflake**, **revelayk**. [OE. *réaflác*, f. *réaf* REIF + *-lác* -LOUK (cf. *wedlock*).] Rapine, robbery, reavery.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvi. § 2 Ælc bit þæs reaflaces þe him on ȝenumen bið. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 102 Þa ælmessan þe of reaflace beoð ȝesealde. *c* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135, On þis kinges time wes al unfrið & yfel & ræflac. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 ȝif þe unfele man ..teð him to unwrenches to stele oðer refloc oðer swikedom. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Etholden oðres hure, ouer his rihte terme, nis hit strong reflac? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 436 Þeft and reflac ðhugte him no same. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27825 Þe first sin es o couaitise..O þis cums blindnes and tresun, Reuelaic, theft, extorsiun. 14.. in *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1844) I. 381 Of soyt to be mayd of reyflake and ubir crymis. Alsua na man aw to be herd of revelayk na of haymesokyn.

† Reflai·r, *sb. Obs.* Also 4, 6 **-flayr.** [prob. a. OF. or AF. **reflair*, f. *re-* RE- + *flair* FLAIR[1].] Odour, scent, redolence.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 46 ȝif hit was semly on to sene, A ſayr reflayr ȝet fro hit flot. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 84 Þe water þeroff has a swete sauour and reflaire. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 524 To make a fumigation, Swete of reflayr And redolent of ayre.

† Reflai·r, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **reflar-**, 6 **-flayre**, **-fleyre**, **-flere**. [Cf. prec. and F. *flairer* to smell.]

1. *intr.* To arise or issue; to distil.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 367 The odour of thy goodnes reflars to vs all. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIV. (Percy Soc.) 53 Morall Gower, whose sentencious dewe Adowne reflayreth with fayre golden bemes.

2. *trans.* To emit, send forth, give out, shed.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 42 O clere fountayne replete wyth swetenes, Reflei ynge out the dulcet delicacy Of iiii. ryvers. *Ibid.* xx. 96 Habundant teres theyr hertes do refleyre.

Hence **† Reflai·ring** *ppl. a.*, redolent. *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 977 My mayden Isabell, Reflaring 1osabell, The flagrant camamell.

Refla·me, *v.* [RE-.] **† a.** To reflect light. *Obs.* **b.** To burst into flame again; to rekindle.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxxi. 125 In the mone is a body polyssbyd..whiche reflaumbeth and rendrith lyght and clerenes whan the rayes of the sonne smyteth therin. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. v, Stamp out the fire, or this Will smoulder and re-flame.

Reflect (*rĭfle·kt*), *sb.* Now *rare.* [f. the vb.] = REFLECTION, in various senses, *lit.* and *fig.* (Chiefly in 17th c. use.)

1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 15 As the rainbow which.. Lives by the sunnes reflect and opposition. 1625 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes* ii. (1635) 4 Their colour will be so darke that they will give no reflect into the water. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* i. 58 Perhaps I have To my owne Private, had reflects as grave On my Condition. 1687 WINSTANLEY *Lives Eng. Poets* 91 This tart reflect so wrought upon the Queen, that she gave strict order..for the present payment of the hundred pounds. 1727–41 [see REFLEX *sb.* 1 b]. 1829 CARLYLE *German Playwr.* Misc. (1840) II. 63 Aiming apparently at some Classic model, or at least at some French reflect of such a model.

† Reflect, *a. Obs.* [f. the vb., on analogy of ppl. forms in *-ct.*] Reflex, reflected.

1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 200 It is the reflect act of faith that justifieth. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xx. Wks. 1684 IV. 610 When looking in the glass, he sees all far more glorious in that reflect beam, than it is in the direct. 1662 SIR A. MERVYN *Sp. Irish Aff.* 12 Our spirits on both sides exercised not so much the reflect Act..as the direct Act.

Reflect (*rĭfle·kt*), *v.* [a. OF. *reflecter* (14th c., Oresme) or L. *reflectĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *flectĕre* to bend (cf. *deflect*, *inflect*), whence also It. *riflettere*, Sp. *reflectir*, F. *réfléchir*.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To turn or direct in a certain course, to divert; to turn away or aside, to deflect.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi. (1555), By arches stronge his course for to reflecte Through condite pipes..By certayne meanes artificiall. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix. 139 Nature reflectiþ [L. *reflectit*] all þynge to himself, & for himself he striueþ & argueþ. 1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 34 b, No kynde of affection..moughte reflect hym from the sharpe execution of his lawes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 13 Dazled with this greater light [the sun] I would reflect mine eyes to that reflexion of this light in the sober, siluer countenance of the..Moone. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 61, I conceive that, when easterly and westerly winds meet with unequal force, one of them may be reflected northward. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* liv, It raised my bile To see him so reflect their grief aside.

2. To bend, turn, or fold back; to give a backward bend or curve to (a thing); to recurve; † to bend (the legs). (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*, denoting the position of parts.)

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 The neither iawe is Orbicular..the vtmost endes wherof are ascendently reflected. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone, Parasite* E iij b, He feareth not in your face for nothing, nor reflects his legges without some surmised reason. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 342 The coccyx sometime more reflected to give the easier delivery. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 762 The Flowers come out in Clusters, are monopetalose, with five *Lacinix* or Incisures, all reflected. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 353 The bill is..not quite strait, but alittle reflected upwards. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 297 Anthers strap-shaped, upright, reflected at the top. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 195 The horizontal incision being made, convert it into a T by a vertical incision..and reflect the two flaps. 1869 H. USSHER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/2 From the under surface of the eyelid a thin membrane is reflected on the ball.

fig. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 691 A deadly antipathy reflecting themselves upon themselves. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 60 Whence the spirits streined and reflected, rise again.

† b. *fig.* To bring back from anger or estrangement; to appease. *Obs. rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 180 Such rites beseeme Ambassadors: and Nestor vrged these, That their most honours might reflect enrag'd Æacides. *Ibid.* XXI. 353 And prayd her, that her sonne Might be reflected.

† 3. To turn (back), cast (the eye or thought) *on* or *upon* something. *Obs.*

1607 in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 166 When I reflect my thought and eye upon that I have formerly written. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 22 Let me minde the Reader to reflect his eye on our Quotations. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 127 If we reflect our thoughts on the first ages of Christianity.

4. To throw or cast back again; to cause to return or rebound.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 758 Reflect I not on thy Baseneſse Court-Contempt? 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript, Ewry* Juvenilia (1633) 25 The shafts are nim'd at me, but I reject them, And on the shooters may perhaps reflect them. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* III. (1839) 274 A body falling upon the superficies of another body and being reflected from it. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* VI. 132 It is that violence, of which he is the author, reflected back upon himself. 1799 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* VI. § 206. 121 Each body will therefore be reflected with a velocity equal to that which it had before impact. 1833 *Proc. Royal Soc.* III. 210 [A function] by which an impression made upon the extremities of certain nerves is conveyed to those two portions of the nervous system, and reflected along other nerves to parts different from those which received the impression. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 When an action takes place on this inner surface,..there is reflected a stimulus to the muscle that closes the [eye] lids.

transf. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 274 If two strait lines drawn from the same point fall upon another strait line, the lines reflected from them, if they be drawn out the other way, will meet in an angle equal to the angle of the incident lines.

b. *spec.* Of bodies or surfaces (cf. next): To cast or send back (heat, cold, or sound) after impact.

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 636 The vocal triumphs bound Against the hills: the hills reflect the sound. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 351 The land .. receives a greater quantity of heat, and reflects it more strongly. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 138 To suppose that cold may be irradiated like light, and be reflected and concentrated as well as heat. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 230 Buildings constructed of certain shapes..have this property of reflecting sounds in a remarkable manner. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 53 A cloud .. reflects or throws back upon the earth the heat.

5. Of bodies or surfaces, esp. such as are smooth or polished: To turn, throw, or cast back (beams, rays, or light). Also in fig. context.

1573 P. MORE *Alman. & Prognost.* D vj b, Whether the sayd beames [the sun's] be extended unto the Earth, or reflected backwardes again, do forshew tempest of windes comming. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXI. iv, No sunne shall hurt thee With beames too violently right reflected. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 61 Marry but shine, and ile reflect your beames. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. 134 As when you see the sunbeams in a glass, That.. on the earth reflects the very same. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 43 The Crystal Sands..refracting and reflecting the Suns rays, seem here and there of Rainbow-colours. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 259 The Light of the Moon reflected from frozen Snow. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 398 As diamonds, stripp'd of their opaque disguise, Reflect the noonday glory of the skies. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* Introd. 2 When light falls upon any body whatever, part of it is reflected or driven back. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* (ed. 5) Pref., The great events of 1866 and 1870 reflect back so much light upon the previous history of Germany.

absol. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 351 The red.. and yellow Coverings of the Theatre reflected back on the Assembly of Spectators,..undulating the whole with their Colours. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 244 It [a cloud] is absolutely incompetent to reflect upwards or downwards.

b. To emit, give out (a light), as the result of reflection.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xii, The Walls reflected a hundred thousand Lights to me from my two Candles. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 170 The briny deep, .. Restless, reflects a floating gleam.

6. Of mirrors or other polished surfaces: To give back or exhibit an image of (a person or thing); to mirror. Also *absol.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1130 Two glasses where herselfe herself beheld A thousand times, and now no more reflect. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. vi, The floating mirrour shines, Reflects each flow'r that on the border grows. 1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transf.* 82 The glass..Reflected now a perfect fright. 1790 COWPER *Mother's Pict.* 93 The floods that show Her beauteous form reflected clear below. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 501 The rivulet..Reflecting every herb and drooping bud That overhung its quietness. 1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 386 A shallow water may reflect the sun as perfectly as a deeper. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* I It is like a mirror reflecting the objects that are held up before it.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context. To reproduce or exhibit after the fashion of a mirror.

a 1771 GRAY *Dante* 63 When I beheld My Sons, and in four Faces saw my own Despair reflected. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 92 If all we find possessing earth, sea, air, Reflect his attributes who placed them there. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 84 And mothers, gazing, drank the love men see Reflected in their race. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 498 The law..reflects the plain sentiments of the better order of average men. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 455 This balanced attitude of the Crown reflected faithfully enough the balanced attitude of the nation.

7. Of persons: To throw or cast (blame, dishonour, etc.) *on* or *upon* a person or thing. *rare.*

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Addit. Direct. Pastors § 14 When you reprove those weak Christians..reflect not any disgrace upon piety itself. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. iii, Do you reflect that guilt upon me, which should lie buried in your bosom? 1809 E. CHRISTIAN in *Blackstone's Comm.* II. 160 If it were not presumptuous to reflect a censure upon a doctrine..sanctioned by illustrious names.

b. Of actions, circumstances, etc.: To cast or bring (dishonour, credit, etc.) *on* or *upon* a person or thing.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 45 All the Aggravations Reflected on the faulty Action by this Transcendent Object. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. Wks. 1813 VI. 103 Of all the transactions in the emperor's life, this..reflects the greatest dishonour on his reputation. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* xi. 351 The attention given to education in this district .. reflects the highest credit on the inhabitants. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 May 5/4 The contest .. reflects more credit upon the intrepidity than upon the wisdom of the belligerents.

II. Intransitive senses.

† 8. Of beams or rays of light: To return, turn back, after striking or falling upon a surface. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 682/2, I reflecte, as the sonne beames do that strike upwards from the grounde agayne. *Je reflecte. Je reuerbere.* I can nat abyde here, the sonne beames reflecte so sore. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* v. 1 From Thee Reflect those rayes, that haue enlightned mee, 1625

N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ix. (1635) 205 The Sunne darts forth his Rayes at right Angles, which reflect backe vpon themselues. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 260 Sore Eyes are..caused by the burning heat of the Sun, which reflects from the Ground upon the Eyes. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 346 When the Sun Shines upon the Glass at Nodus, its Beames shall reflect upon the Hour of the Day.

†**b.** To shine, cast a light. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. ii. 226 Lord Saturnine, whose Vertues will I hope, Reflect on Rome as Tytans Rayes on earth. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) G, When the glister of your beauty surpassing them both [Venus and Diana], reflected like the pride of Phœbus on my face, I perceiued it was my good Mistresse. 1653 BINNING *Serm.* Wks. (1735) 11 It is that Love of God, reflecting upon our Souls, that carries the Soul upward to him.

c. To appear imaged or mirrored.

1819 KEATS *Lamia* I. 380 A silver lamp whose phosphor glow Reflected in the slabbed steps below. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 208 Brooks curl o'er their sandy bed; On whose tide the clouds reflect.

†**9.** To deviate, to go *to* or come away *from* a place. *Obs. rare.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 236 This impediment doth come of the corruption of humours reflectynge more to a pertyculer place then to vnyversall places. 1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil*, Madr. xxiv. in Arb. *Garner* V. 405 Then from her sphere did Venus down reflect, Lest Mars by chance her beauty should affect.

†**10.** To return; to turn, come, or go back. *Obs.*

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 1 To throw dust against the wind, which will reflect and returne with greater violence upon his own face. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 41 Where the River of Euphrates reflecteth from the Desart of Palmirena. *Ibid.* II. 217 At Etham he rested but one night, and then he reflected back from the entrance thereof and marched away directly to the South. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 127 These Cogitations reflected on me with shame to my selfe. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 25 Inanimate unactive Matter moves always in a streight Line, and never reflects in an Angle, nor bends in a Circle.., unless [etc.]. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 118 They must necessarily hit one against another, and being elastic, reflect from one another.

†**b.** To bend or be bent back. *Obs.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 352 The leaves stand in the same manner, reflecting a little backwards from the direction of the foot-stalks. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 465/2 A Chain affixed thereto, reflecting over the back.

†**11.** To cast a look or glance *upon* a thing; to have a bearing *upon*, etc. *Obs.*

1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* IV. v, Let thine eyes Reflect upon thy soul, and there behold How loathed black it is. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 36 The hands are big, and of a pale colour, reflecting somewhat on the Æthiopian. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 46 That it reflected not so much upon his own good, as the welfare of the Commonwealth, that he should be safe. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 17 Which latter in all likelihood was a glance at the third day's work. But the former part, that affirms the ground eternal, reflects upon the first.

†**b.** To bestow attention or regard *upon* a person or thing; to set a value *on*. *Obs. rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 24 He is one of the Noblest note. ..Reflect vpon him accordingly, as you value your trust. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 213 He became a favorite to the duke of Florence, who highly reflected on his abilities.

12. To turn one's thoughts (back) *on*, to fix the mind or attention *on* or *upon* a subject; to ponder, meditate *on*; †think *of* (quot. 1751).

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, Would I reflect on the price? Why, the whole world is but..as a private purse to the purchase of it. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare C.* 500 That I may reflect a little upon the point of sea Dominion. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 134 Having reflected a little on the Danger which we had escaped, we viewed the second Pyramide. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* i. Wks. 1874 II. 9 We are plainly constituted such sort of creatures as to reflect upon our own nature. 1751 *Female Foundling* II. 20, I would for ever blot out of my Memory, and reflect of nothing for the future but my Obligations to you. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 155, I paused here for a moment, and reflected on the work before me. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* viii. 147 It is a melancholy subject to reflect on.

b. With objective clause introduced by *that, what, how*, etc.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 14, I have sometimes reflected for what reason the Turks should [etc.]. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secr. Mem.* (1736) 2, I sat down in an Easy Chair to reflect what I had best to do. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Poetry E. Nat.* in *Poems*, etc. 178 They do not reflect that every nation has a set of images, and expressions, peculiar to itself. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* i. (1856) 11 Reflect how often our sense of truth is impaired or impeded. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V. xxi, He reflected that he had no right to do this.

c. Without const.: To employ reflection.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 121 There is but here and there a man that reflects..and carefully observes what's doing in his own mind. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 7 Reflect, argue, and know both yourself, and Him that made you. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 124 It is necessary..that we think and reflect before we act. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1831) 3 The noblest object of reflection is the mind itself, by which we reflect. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* XXV, I wish you to pause, reflect, and judge before you decide.

13. To cast a slight or imputation, reproach or blame, *on* or *upon* a person or thing; to pass a censure *on*. Also without const. (quot. *a* 1718).

1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* IV. v, In this you reflect Upon my empress? 1644 CROMWELL *Sp.* 9 Dec. in *Carlyle*, I am far from reflecting on any. I know the worth of those commanders. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* III. i, But since my Honour you so far suspect, 'Tis just I should on your Designs reflect. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 833 Reflect without Malice but never without Need. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 61, I would not be thought to reflect upon this very eminent physician's practice. 1794 in Bloomfield *Amer. Law Rep.* 21 Divers Expressions reflecting on the Authority of the Court. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 115 The clergy were strictly charged not to reflect on the Roman Catholic religion in their discourses.

14. Of actions, circumstances, etc.: To cast or bring reproach or discredit *on* a person or thing.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 200 Not the less pleased to find, that the Prejudice of that whole Transaction reflected solely upon the Arch Bishop. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 7 These were but personal heats, which reflected not upon the publick body of the Church. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 167 We are generally more impatient of what reflects upon our Intellectuals, than of what reflects upon our Morals. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ₱ 13 Ill Language, and brutal Manners, reflected only on those who were guilty of 'em. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. vi, Mrs. Miller..related everything concerning that fact, suppressing only those circumstances which would have most reflected on her daughter. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, I cannot endure to see our townsman beaten and rifled...It reflects upon the Fair Town. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 329 A series of terrible atrocities..which reflects seriously on the state in whose service the worst offenders were.

b. To cast a certain light or character *on*.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 399 His conduct, though creditable to his ingenuity, reflects less pleasantly on his character.

Hence †**Refle·otant,** a reflecting substance. *Obs.*—1

1706 FRAZER *Disc. Second Sight, Ess. Witchcr.* (1820) 171 Any lucid, smooth and solid reflectant.

Reflected (rĭfle·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REFLECT *v.*]

1. Bent, folded, or turned back; recurved.

1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxiii. 227 His haire for more ornament long hee wore in reflected curles vpon his shoulders. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 84 A thick peristome, terminating in an abrupt or reflected margin.

2. Turned, cast, or thrown back; sent in a reverse direction; coming indirectly. In later use chiefly *transf.* from b.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 299 Þe first siȝt is even siȝt, as man seeþ þing þat is bifore him; þe secounde siȝt is reflectid whan it is turned aȝen bi myrour. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* III. (1839) 275 If two strait lines, which fall upon another strait line, be parallel, their reflected lines shall be also parallel. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 116 You can feel no Anxiety..but what must assail my Bosom, with reflected Force. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Wedding*, On these occasions I am sure to be in good-humour for a week or two after, and enjoy a reflected honey-moon. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 153/1 The motions that result from the reflected influence evince design. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. ii. 30 The prayer that prevails is a reflected promise.

b. *esp.* of light, colour, or heat.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 723 That Globe whose hither side With light from hence, though but reflected, shines. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reflected Ray*, or *Ray of Reflection*, is that whereby the Reflection is made upon the Surface of a reflecting Body. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 142 Beautified..with colourings of reflected crimson. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 109 Another term for that which has been called obscure or reflected heat. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* X, In native and reflected blaze of bright Celestial equipage. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 237 The blue light of the sky is all reflected light.

†**c.** Of dialling: (see quot.). *Obs. rare*—0.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Reflected Dialling* is the Art of describing..all the Furniture of Dials on such Places as the Suns direct Rays can never come to directly, but only by the help of some reflecting Surface.

†**d.** *Gram.* = REFLEXIVE 5.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Verb*, [A verb is called] reflected, where the action returns upon the agent.

3. Mirrored, imaged on some surface.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 702 A lucid mirror, in which Nature sees All her reflected features. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xxii, That strange boat..did sway Amid reflected stars that in the waters lay. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 12 The reflected torch flames quivered to the very bottom.

Hence **Refle·ctedly** *adv.*, **Refle·ctedness.**

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mirror*, The object A radiates reflectedly, in the same manner as it would do directly. 1853 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 323 He had neither the theological learning nor the calm sagacious reflectedness necessary for working out..such tangled threads.

†**Refle·ctent,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *reflectent-em*, pres. pple. of *reflectĕre* to REFLECT.] That reflects, reflecting.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xiii. (1658) 134 Refraction at the entrance into the reflectent body is towards the perpendiculur.

Reflecter (rĭfle·ktəɹ). [f. REFLECT *v.* + -ER 1. Cf. REFLECTOR.]

1. One who makes or casts reflections on another.

1686 SHERLOCK *Papist not Misrep.* 2 The Reflecter craftily insinuates that we grant all his Misrepresentations..to be ignorant, childish, or wilful Mistakes. 1704 SWIFT *Tale T.* Apol., For the greater part, the Reflecter is intirely mistaken. 1726 — *Gulliver* IV. xii, The Tribes of Answerers, Considerers.., Observers, Reflecters. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. xlii, I was a reflecter again..Such venom in words!

2. A lamp provided with a reflector. *rare*—1.

1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 588 The miserable lanthorns and candles..have given place..to 1200 *reverberes* (or reflecters) made of polished tin.

Reflectibi·lity. *rare*—1. [See next + -ITY.] Capacity for being reflected.

1705 C. PUSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 256 And therefore they have all the same degree of Reflectibility.

Refle·ctible, *a.* [f. REFLECT *v.* + -IBLE.] That may be reflected.

1828–32 WEBSTER cites GREGORY.

Reflecting (rĭfle·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Reflectyng, *reflection, reuerberation.* 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 35 This maner of the ioynt serueth to the bowyng, and reflectyng of the foote. 1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow Night* D iv, As when the sunnebeams.. dance vpon a wall, that is the subiect of his [the sun's] faire reflectings. 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Feb., My Lord Bellassis would not take notice of their reflecting on him. 1721 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 156. 2/1 The Earth's reflecting of the Sun's Light. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 ₱ 5 We are delighted with the reflecting upon Dangers that are past.

attrib. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 477 In general the reflecting power was found..to be proportionate to the degree of polish.

Reflecting (rĭfle·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That reflects, or casts back, light or images of things. † *Reflecting glass*, a mirror.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 59 The murtherers That rob me of your faire reflecting view. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. iii. 130, I am now captiuated with the reflecting eye Of that admirable comet Perseda. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlv. (1631) 258 The truest reflecting glasses, are those that present particular mens liues. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Imw.* Pref. (1789) 8 When a reflecting glass shews the deformities of a face so plain as to point to the person [etc.]. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 51 The two reflectors..or as we term them—'reflecting surfaces'. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 92 It never troubles the sun that some of his rays fall wide..and only a small part on the reflecting planet.

b. Provided or fitted with some arrangement or apparatus serving to reflect light or images; esp. *reflecting telescope.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reflecting*, or *Reflexive Dyals*, are made by a little piece of Looking-Glass-Plate, duly placed, which reflects the Sun's Rays to the top of a Ceiling, &c. where the Dyal is drawn. *Ibid.*, *Reflecting Telescope.* 1722 POPE *Let. to R. Digby* 10 Oct., Have ye not Reflecting Telescopes whereby ye may innocently magnify her Spots and Blemishes? 1772 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 242 The reflecting lights fixed up at the Light-houses for this Port. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Port Patrick*, The..quays..with a reflecting light-house. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* V. 51 The two constitute a reflecting microscope. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Telescope*, In reflecting telescopes the speculum or mirror performs the office of the object glass in those of the refracting kind. 1849 SIR F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* X. (1852) 96 Lighted by four large reflecting lamps.

2. Casting reflections on a person or thing. (In common use from *c* 1690 to 1715.)

1687 A. FARMER in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 74 Certificates, the most reflecting contents of which they disown. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* VII. (1734) II. 412 The Lower House..brought up injurious and reflecting Addresses to the Upper House. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 125 Neither..are any reflecting words made use of in legal proceedings, and pertinent to the cause in hand, a sufficient cause of action for slander.

3. Having or exercising reflection or thought; characterized by reflection.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. II. i. 119 Every reasoning or reflecting Creature. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. (ed. 2) 6 To pursue That End..Demands a Conscious, Wise, Reflecting Cause. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, With a reflecting sort of congratulation, he will inquire the price of your furniture. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 478 Grave and reflecting men..augured from such beginnings the approach of evil times.

Hence **Refle·ctingly** *adv.*

1688 BOYLE in *Wks.* (1772) I. Life, p. CXXVI, Sometimes naming him [the true author] as it were incidentally, and peradventure reflectingly. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. i. 21 He may not indeed think of it reflectingly and distinctly. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 541 Well and reflectingly hath Wordsworth told us that the simplest flower [etc.].

Reflection, reflexion (rĭfle·kʃən). Also 5–6 **refleccio(u)n,** 6 **reflyxyon, reflextion.** [a. F. *réflexion* (14th c.), or ad. late L. *reflexiōn-em* (med.L. also *reflectiōn-em*): see REFLECT *v.* and FLEXION.

The etymological spelling with *x* is the earliest, and is still common in scientific use, perh. through its connexion with *reflex*; in the general senses the influence of the verb has made the form with *ct* the prevailing one.]

†**1.** ? A reflexive influence on the mind. *Obs.*—1

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 22 As yf folkys complexions Make hem dreme of reflexions.

2. The action, on the part of surfaces, of throwing back light or heat (rays, beams, etc.) falling upon them; the fact or phenomenon of light and heat being thrown back in this way.

Angle of reflection, the angle which the reflected ray makes with a perpendicular to the surface (†or with the surface itself).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 222 It myghte wel be Naturelly by composicions Of Anglis and of slye reflexions. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii. (1555) B vi/2 Whan Phebus beames.. cause the eyer by reflection To be full hoote. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxxi. 125 Of the reflexion y^e myrrour smyteth on the walle and shyneth theron as longe as the rayes of the sonne endure in the glasse. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 42 The lower region..is thorowe the reflexion of the Sonne beames rebounding from th' earth also made hoote. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. viii. (1614) 43 The reflection or refraction of the Sunne-beames in a waterie cloud. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 10, I therefore probably conclude,

that the heat in summer is caused from the reflexion of the sun. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii, Twenty Lamps..which, from the Reflection of the Adamant, cast a strong Light into every Part. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Rays of light being supposed..to be reflected by a given curve, so as to make the angle of reflexion equal to the angle of incidence. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 349/2 Heat being capable of reflection, like light, the rays of the sun may be collected by a concave speculum in its principal focus. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 240 When a luminous beam impinges at the proper angle on a plane glass surface it is polarized by reflexion.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 99 Man..Cannot make boast to haue that which he hath; Nor feeles not what he owes, but by reflection. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xv. (1739) 79 They are like the Sun gone down, and must rule by reflection, as the Moon in the night.

b. The result of such reflecting of light; reflected light or heat.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 246 The raynebowe is a reflection of the beames of the soonne in the vapoure of a clowde. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxix. (1632) 33 Rather choosing to be a glimmering reflexion, then a true and reall light. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 428 That side which from the wall of Heav'n..som small reflection gaines Of glimmering air. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 439 In vain the sight, dejected to the ground, Stoops for relief; thence hot-ascending steams And keen reflection pain. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 312 Almost blind and with their skin terribly burnt by the reflection of the snow.

fig. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 686 If we examine our coldness in our love to God; wee shall perceive the reflexion of it to our neighbour to bee frozen. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. ii. 33 Shee's a good signe, but I haue seene small reflection of her wit. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 64 The Lustre of Gold cast such a powerful reflection upon his Lordly senses.

3. The action of a mirror or other polished surface in exhibiting or reproducing the image of an object; the fact or phenomenon of an image being produced in this way.

c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 5757 This welle most royall Was y-pavyd with cristall, Shewyng by refleccioun Al the estris environn. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 53 The eye sees not it selfe but by reflection, By some other things. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi, Reflexion makes the images more dim then direct sight. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Poetry E. Nat.* in *Poems*, etc. 186 Both drew their images from nature herself, without catching them only by reflection. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 26 Occasioning us at first to mistake images of reflection for substances. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 34 The image was as distinct and perfect as if it had been formed by reflexion from a piece of mirror glass. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 101 In its blue depths each ice mass doubled itself by reflection.

b. An image or counterpart thus produced.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 57 It was of necessitie, that this vnderstanding of God should yeeld a reflexion backe again to it self, as a face doth in a Lookingglasse. 1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 137 As the sun in water we can bear, Yet not the sun, but his reflection there. 1839 *Athenæum* 26 Jan., An apparatus..to receive a reflection of the scene without. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. vi. 188 The mind is like a double mirror, in which reflexions of self within self multiply themselves till they are undistinguishable. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* ii. (1878) 11 There was not a breath of wind to break the reflections of the trees on the glassy surface.

fig. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 118 A tender Reflection of the eternal Moon of Love. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* (1855) 346 Poetry is a glorified reflection of life and nature. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 29 We might perhaps see in this fact a reflexion of the unbending character of the writer.

c. The fact of colour being thrown by one thing upon another; a colour, hue, or tint received in this way; also *Zool.* a colour varying in different lights, an iridescence.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 219 This Sea was so called from a reflection of rednesse..from the banks, clifts and sands of many Ilands. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 285 Goe to then, Painter, confound red roses with good store of lillies, and what reflexion the aire taketh of them, let that be the colour of her face. 1805 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 16 The purple and gold..seems clearly an unconscious reflection of that yet unrisen sun. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 64/1 Feathers..golden-green, with grey edges, and all are glossed with brilliant metallic reflections. 1874 *Ibis* July (1886) 258 The greater wing-coverts..with greenish black reflections, but without any white.

4. The action of bending, turning, or folding back; recurvation. Also *fig.*

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 167 Croked Erymanthus with hys many turnynges and reflexions is consumed by the inhabitours with wateryng their grounde. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 62 This Vnderstanding, by a certeine Reflexion of it selfe vpon it selfe, hath begotten vs a second person. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iv. 44 A Bunched Line is that which is carried with round reflections or bowings vp and downe, making diuers hollow Crookes or Furrowes. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* Pref. § 8 The first reflexions of a crooked tree are not to straightness, but to a contrary incurvation. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 25 Inanimate unactive Matter moves always in a streight Line, nor ever reflects in an Angle, nor bends in a Circle (which is a continual Reflexion), unless [etc.]. 1758 I. LYONS *Fluxions* vii. § 190. 142 If a curve instead of being continued beyond the ordinate is reflected from it,..that ordinate is said to pass through a point of Reflection or Cusp. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 47 [The] umbilicus is partly concealed by the reflection over it of the peristome.

†**b.** The action of bringing back from a state of anger or estrangement. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 404 Mightie suppliance, By all their graue men hath bene made, gifts, honors, all proposde For his reflection.

†**c.** The action of turning back from some point; return, retrogression. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. ii. 25 As whence the Sunne gins his reflection, Shipwracking Stormes, and direfull Thunders [break]. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 123 Ashes of the Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, which was 4 times the poynt of my reflection,—I facing about for England from the topp, or crater,..of that mountain.

†**d.** *Astron.* (See quots.) *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reflexion* of the Moon, is (according to Bullialdus) her 3d inequality of Motion: this Tycho calls by the Name of her Variation. 1710 *Ibid.* II, *Reflection* in the..Copernican System is the Distance of the Pole from the Horizon of the Disk; which is the same thing as the Sun's Declination in the Ptolemaick Hypothesis.

5. The action of throwing back, or fact of being thrown or driven back, after impact. (Said of material objects, sound, etc., and *fig.*)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. iii. 157 It sheweth more wit but no lesse vanity to commend ones self not in a strait line but by reflection. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* III. (1839) 274 In this place..let it be supposed that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. 1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 21 The air comes out again with the same violence by reflection. 1703 KELSEY *Serm.* 149 It is but like the rebounding of a Ball betwixt the Hardness of two Walls, where the Reflection is continued till the Force be spent. 1799 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* VI. 130 The velocity of the body after reflection is equal to it's velocity before incidence. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. (1833) 221 Many remarkable phenomena in the natural world are produced by the reflexion and concentration of sound. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* XIV. 413 Reflexion of sound is familiarly illustrated by the Echo.

b. *Phys.* The action, on the part of a nerve-centre, of returning an impression received; reflex action.

1836 SIR J. PAGET in *Mem.* V. (1901) 93 He is certainly a sharp fellow, but I should think rather monomaniac on the reflections. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 153/1 In all these cases sensation coexists with the reflection of the impression through the motor nerves.

6. Animadversion, blame, censure, reproof.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xiv. (1739) 78 As their work is full of reflection, so formerly they had met with many sad influences for their labour. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 47 For in English, to say Satire, is to mean Reflection, as we use that Word in the worst sence. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 23 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 82 The Duke was oppos'd by y^e^ Dr...not without some sharpness and Reflection. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. vi, If I have deserved reflection, let me not be spared. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, Robertson uttered not a word of reflection on his companion for the consequences of his obstinacy.

b. A remark or statement reflecting, or casting some imputation, on a person.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 49 All those sharp Reflexions which could be made upon the King himself. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 238 It is a reflexion upon the whole House. I am sorry to hear that said. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 11, I abhor Reflections and Hard Words, as neither Philosophical, nor Civil, nor Christian. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 459 May no reflection shed Its poisonous venom on the royal dead. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. xx. 161 The Baeotians were Plutarch's countrymen and he could not bear that any reflection, though ever so just, should be cast upon them. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. v. § 43 He cannot restrain himself from reflections on kings and priests when he is most contending for them. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 395 Had his personal reflections concerned myself alone.

c. An imputation; a fact or procedure casting an imputation or discredit *on* one.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 5 An ill built Palace leaves a perpetual reflection of Ignorance on the Builder. 1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* Ep. Ded., To insist hereon too much, might be a reflection upon Your Judgments. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 189 ¶ 7 It is one of the greatest Reflections upon Human Nature that Paternal Instinct should be a stronger Motive to Love than Filial Gratitude.

†**7.** Reference, relation, connexion. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 20 Those 10. things, are propounded, not as meere and simple beings: but, in respect of that reflection, or relation which ariseth out of them, vnto our vnderstanding. *Ibid.* 191 They haue no reflexion, or relation to any thing before man. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1875 II. 177 That His and Your present prosperity may have as strong a sympathy and reflexion.

8. The action of turning (back) or fixing the thoughts on some subject; meditation, deep or serious consideration.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 20 We shall with less reflexion pass over his fourth Chapter. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 122 By reflection we come to know the true state of human nature. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 28 Our real nature leads us to be influenced in some degree by reflection and conscience. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 319 Upon reflection, his conduct accounts naturally for itself. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* I. vii. 37 Mankind act more from habit than reflection. 1837 LANDOR *Pentam.* Wks. 1846 II. 309 It is only the hour of reflection that is at last the hour of sedateness and improvement. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 373 A moment's reflection will make it plain [etc.]. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 43 *note*, Surely it must on reflexion appear that this is by no means so.

†**b.** Recollection or remembrance *of* a thing. Also without const. *Obs.*

1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 193 This torture arising..out of reflexion of what it has suffered. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. vii, Though it made you a little uneasy for the present, yet the reflection of it must needs be entertaining. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Satire* Wks. 1730 I. 25 Making them [vices] as bitter in the Reflection as ..they might be suppos'd pleasant in the Enjoyment.

c. *Philos.* The mode, operation, or faculty by which the mind has knowledge of itself and its operations, or by which it deals with the ideas received from sensation and perception.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 4 By Reflection then,.. I would be understood to mean, that notice which the Mind takes of its own Operations, and the manner of them. 1692 NORRIS *Refl. Locke's Ess. Hum. Und.* 61 Ideas of Reflection are but a Secondary sort of Ideas [etc.]. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 177 A knowledge of sensation more than of reflexion. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 98 Was there nothing to guide man but the reports of his senses? Democritus said there was Reflection. 1853 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 48 Reflection is ascertainment of points of resemblance and points of difference.

9. A thought or idea occurring to, or occupying, the mind.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 25 These reflections were so terrible to him that they robbed him of all peace and quiet of mind. 1671 R. MONTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 510 See whether upon second reflections the King will say anything to me. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 22 Aug., These reflections draw after them others that are too melancholy. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 108 Then stepped the poet into bed, With this reflection in his head. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 84 The reflection will naturally occur here [etc.]. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 207 A fact suggesting rather a singular reflection.

b. A thought expressed in words; a remark made after reflection on a subject.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. 3 Beside his many incidental reflexions on this Book of Psalms. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Satire* Wks. 1730 I. 25 The reflections are beautiful, founded upon true learning and give a just reputation to their author. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 32 ¶ 3 When an account was brought him of his son's death, he received it only with this reflection, 'I knew that my son was mortal'. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* v. xii, Odd collections Of saws and proverbs, and reflections Old parsons make in burying-grounds. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. vii. § 36 The reflections are usually of a moral cast.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reflection-coiner*, *time.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 95 The celebrated wits.., casual discoursers, reflection-coiners, meditation-founders [etc.]. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 285 In my case the reflection time is over.

Hence **Refle·ctional** *a.*, due to reflection; **Refle·ctioning**, the action of reflecting; **Refle·ctionist**, one who theorizes on the subject of reflection; **Refle·ctionless** *adv.*, without a reflection.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 3 But reflectioning apart, thou seest, Jack, that her plot is beginning to work. 1861 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 300 Whenever I have seen a rainbow over water..it has stood on it reflectionless. 1862 F. HALL *Refut. Hindu Philos. Syst.* 63 The bondage of the soul, consisting in its connexion with misery, which is reflexional, is unreal. *Ibid.* 243 Such as say thus, the reflexionists [etc.]. 1878 S. H. HODGSON *Philos. Reflection* II. v. I. 226 Idealist (or rather Reflectionist) in philosophy.

Reflective (rĭfle·ktĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REFLECT *v.* + -IVE. Cf. REFLEXIVE, and mod.F. *réflectif.*]

A. *adj.* That reflects, in various senses.

1. a. That gives back an image or reflection of an object; that mirrors or reproduces.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxix. 226 Domitian's reflective Galleries, could not guard him from the skarfed arme. 1728 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 795 In the reflective stream the sighing bride, Viewing her charms impair'd, abash d shall hide Her pensive head. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 156 Each bright stream.., Reflective fountain, and tumultuous tide. 1867 ELLACOMBE in *Trans. Exeter Dioc. Archit. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 105 All the panels are filled with plate glass, the reflective power of which is greatly admired. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 175 The polished floor..as reflective as a mahogany table.

fig. 1848 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XV. 511 A man's times are reflective of the man, as well as a man of the times.

b. That throws back something striking or falling upon the surface; *esp.* that reflects light.

1742 tr. *Algarotti on 'Newton's Theory'* II. 205 Where the attractive Force is greatest, the reflective and repulsive is greatest also. 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 81 When viewed by the naked eye the Moon presents a mottled appearance; this arises from our satellite being unequally reflective. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xviii. 64 The reflective substance of a prism.

c. *Gram.* = REFLEXIVE 5.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 253/1 The so-called Reflective verb is in form either a transitive verb..or a passive verb.

2. Of light: Produced by reflection, reflected, borrowed.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclii, His beams he to his royal brother lent, And so shone still in his reflective light. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* IV. 357 (MS.), Now their broad blades encount'ring in mid air Shot through the darkness a reflective light. 1867 BAILEY *Univ. Hymn* 6 Moon, whose gleam Reflective, types the God-light, wherewith shines Man's soul.

b. Reflex, reciprocal.

1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. 386 Could such things happen without producing a reflective effect on the religious sentiments and manners of the men most nearly concerned?

†**3.** That makes or contains reflections or censures *on* or *upon* a person. *Obs.*

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Sept., Little [is] said reflective on me, though W. Pen and J. Minnes do mean me in one or two places. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 334 At such times men are too apt to entertain cruel thoughts of God, and sadly reflective upon His mercy or justice.

4. Of mental faculties: Of or pertaining to reflection (on what is presented to the mind).

1678 Norris *Misc.* (1699) 276 The Soul, whose reflective Faculty will not fail to give her information. 1718 Prior *Solomon* I. 739 Forc'd by reflective reason, I confess, That human science is uncertain guess. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vi. 50 The Poet says, that rapidly growing towns are most unfavourable to the imaginative and reflective faculties.

b. Given to, commonly exercising, thought or reflection; meditative, thoughtful.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 688 The very model of an accomplished, reflective, and affectionate English matron. 1833 Coleridge *Table-t.* 23 Oct., Elegy is the form of poetry natural to the reflective mind. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* iii, Until her face, which has been comically reflective, brightens.

c. Proceeding from, due to, reflection.

1863 E. V. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* vi. 71 The first half of such a judgment as 'the bridge is of iron, therefore it is strong', is only reflective.

B. *sb.* †1. A mirror. *Obs. rare*—1.

1720 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* II. 251 If any one were but for ten Years forbid that View, and then to have the Reflective brought,..they would be..at a loss to know their own outward Form.

2. *pl.* The organs or faculties of reflection.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Reflectively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. After reflection or consideration; deliberately.

1774 Wraxall *Tour North. Europe* (1776) 260 Our English papers, which are reflectively and on principle the avowed vehicles of falshood over all Europe. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 16 A peculiar red..was, reflectively and artificially, called by its inventor magenta.

2. In a reflective or thoughtful manner; thoughtfully, meditatively.

1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 810 They..go homewards, reflectively. 1865 E. C. Clayton (Mrs. Needham) *Cruel Fortune* I. 244 'It does seem like it, to be sure, when one comes to think it over', observed Jessop, reflectively. 1887 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 458/2 Any one who looks back on it reflectively, and remembers rather than reads.

3. By way of reflection (from one thing to another); indirectly, in consequence.

1855 Miss Cobbe *Intuit. Mor.* 70 It cannot be because the happiness of our brethren will reflectively produce our own. *a* 1876 Ht. Martineau *Autobiogr.* (1877) I. ii. 101 We had..a great reverence for Mrs. Barbauld and, reflectively, for Dr. Aikin, her brother.

Reflectiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being reflective.

1857 Lever *Fortunes of Glencore* viii. (1873) 52 A charming union of reflectiveness with repartee. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* i. 31 Music attains independence..only in an age of intellectual reflectiveness.

So **Reflecti·vity.**

1881 Mrs. Lynn Linton *My Love* II. iii. 55 The value of the image is its comprehensiveness,..the facetted quality of its reflectivity.

†**Reflectly,** *adv. Obs.*—1 [f. Reflect *a.* + -LY 2.] In a reflected manner; by reflection.

1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 293 The Optick Masters confess and prove, that the forms of the Stars are comprehended of the sight reflectly, and not rightly.

Reflectometer. [See -OMETER.] An instrument for measuring the extent to which a substance reflects light.

1895 *Times* 14 Jan. 4/6 Among new..methods introduced by recent discoveries were the use of the reflectometer.

Reflector (rĭfle·ktŏı). [f. Reflect *v.* + -OR 2. Cf. Reflecter and mod.F. *réflecteur.*]

†1. One who reflects or meditates. *Obs. rare.*

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* Disc. Occ. Medit. (1848) 53 In that which we suppose our Reflector now considering.

†2. One who casts reflections; a censor, critic.

1688 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 304 Had he been a Foreigner, as our Reflector terms him, it might have looked like an intended Conquest. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* lxxxvii. (1768) VII. 327 Mighty generous, I said,..in such insolent reflectors.

3. A reflecting telescope, microscope, etc.

1767 Michell in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 261 To obtain such a pencil, we must not make use of a refracting telescope.. of less than 15 inches, nor a reflector of less than nearly two feet aperture. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xxii. 471 No reflector was heard of for near half a century after [Newton's]. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 15 [Reflecting Engiscope.] A clasp of diaphragms to be applied to the tube of reflectors itself. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 485 Telescopes, both refractors and reflectors, are eagerly sought after.

4. A body or surface which reflects (rays of) light, heat, sound, etc.

1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 30 Metals, therefore, are much better reflectors [of heat] than glass. 1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm., Gen.* i. 16–19 The full-orbed reflector of the solar beams, as she is during the night. 1879 Rood *Chromatics* 12 As a general thing polished metallic surfaces are the best reflectors of light.

b. *spec.* A specially prepared surface of metal or glass (usually of a curved or concave form), for the purpose of reflecting rays of light or heat in a required direction.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 54/2 The effect of these [lamp-lights] may be increased by placing them..before properly disposed glass or metal reflectors. 1801 *Ibid.* Suppl. II. 395/2 Reflector for a lighthouse is composed of a number of square plane glass mirrors. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* I. IV. 519 Cause a lanthorn to be made with a concave back, and furnished with a reflector. *c* 1860 Faraday *Forces Nat., Electric Light* 153 At Teignmouth, some of the revolving lights have ten lamps and reflectors.

5. A polished surface exhibiting images of objects; also *spec.* (see quot. 1894).

1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 147 Where or what the reflector could be which exhibited this image, I cannot conceive. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 300 The images of the objects placed between the reflectors are seen most beautifully arranged when the latter form an angle, which is an even aliquot part of a circle. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/1 Sometimes..the sharper..has recourse to..'reflectors'. These are exceedingly well-made little instruments..used to 'reflect'..the cards held by the players.

fig. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 32 The children are such faithful reflectors of this spirit as to leave no doubt of its existence, even amidst the nicest operations of cant.

b. *spec.* The speculum of a reflecting telescope.

1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 492 [Gregorian Telescope.] At the bottom of the tube..is placed the large concave reflector. 1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 185 An alloy of 33 parts of tin to 67 of copper..is known as speculum-metal and employed for the reflectors of telescopes.

6. That which reflects, in other senses.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 153/1 They..lose themselves in its central grey matter—the recipient and reflector of the impressions which they convey.

Reflectorially, *adv. rare.* [f. as next + -AL + -LY 2.] Reflexly, by reflex action.

1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 759 Peristaltic movements, for the most part reflectorially excited from the mucous surface.

Reflectory, *a. rare*—0. [f. Reflect *v.* + -ORY.] Capable of being reflected (*Cent. Dict.*).

Refledge, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To fledge again. Hence **Refledging** *vbl. sb.*

1829 Southey *Pilgr. Compostella* II. xxi, In flew the feathers,..And the Cock and the Hen in a trice were refledged. 1850 Browning *Easter Day* xxiv, Scared if the South firmament With North-fire did its wings refledge! 1889 Pater *G. de Latour* (1896) 63 The flush and re-fledging of the black earth itself in that fervent springtide.

Reflee, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To flee again.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 672 Yet thence, re-fled, it [astronomy] doth th' Arabians try.

‖ **Reflet** (rəflē). [F., earlier *reflés*, ad. It. *riflesso* reflection, Reflex *sb.*: the modern spelling has app. been influenced by L. *reflectere.*] Colour due to reflection, lustre, iridescence; *spec.* a metallic lustre on pottery.

1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 258 Black wool, with a silvery 'reflet', or iron gray. 1888 *Athenæum* 6 Oct. 454/1 The pottery..errs in the extreme of coppery tints and too emphatic *reflets* of the metallic sort.

attrib. 1886 S. G. W. Benjamin *Persia & the Persians* 287 The reflêt tiles in which a copper tint is prominent may be considered as generally coming from Nathenz.

Reflex (rī·fleks, rĭfle·ks), *sb.* [ad. late L. *reflex-us*, a bending back, recess, return, f. ppl. stem of *reflectĕre* to Reflect. Cf. Sp. *reflejo* (*-flexo*), It. *riflesso.*]

1. Reflection of light (or heat); reflected light; light or colour resulting from reflection.

App. not in common use from *c* 1660 to 1840.

1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 33 Bewis bathit war in secund bemys Throu the reflex of Phebus visage brycht. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. II. iii. (1636) 377 The lowest Region is hot by the reflexe of the Sunne, whose beames first striking the earth, do rebound back againe to that Region. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 3 Quinches ..will not like in our cold parts, vnlesse they be helped with some reflex of Sunne. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 261 Shall every day, wherein the earth does lack The Sun's reflex, b' expell'd the Almanack? *a* 1721 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 222 Who taught her Love to Heav'n the readiest way On his Reflex of Fontal Godhead's Ray. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. ii, The illimitable Ocean, tinting all things with its eternal hues and reflexes. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xiv, The reflex from the window .lit his face. 1874 Lawson *Dis. Eye* 159 The margin of the lens exhibiting a brilliant yellow reflex.

transf. and *fig.* 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 74 If God doe still vouchsafe the Moone-diall of this darksome life, with the reflexe of his intellectuall illumined influence. 1647 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 437 We shall have always some such rays of comfort from the reflex of that beautiful prospect. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xl. 8 The fame of ancient Hellas was mainly a reflex from the preeminent glory of Athens. 1866 Fenton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. v. 358 The transient reflex of ancient prosperity..sank in the long night of slavery.

b. *spec.* in *Art* and *Arch.* The light reflected, or supposed to be reflected, from a surface in light to one in shade.

1695 in Dryden tr. *Dufresnoy Obs.* P 200 The fineness of stuffs or garments which is not to be discern'd but by the Colours, the Reflexes, and more especially by the Lights and Shadows. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Reflex, Reflect,* in painting, is understood of those places in a picture which are supposed to be illuminated by a light reflected from some other body represented in the same piece. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 182 Masses of light, half-lights, darks and half-darks, and reflexes. 1807 Opie *ibid.* iii. 296 Gradations of middle tint, local colour, and reflexes. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2484 The varieties of reflexes are almost infinite.

2. The reflection or image of an object, as seen in a mirror or surface acting as such.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 146 Black shining Marble..so bright and jetty, as we could easily view our reflex, no steel mirror comparing with it. 1663 *Aron-bimn.* 12 Spots in the Sun and Moon are better discovered by observing them in their Reflexes and Images in the Water. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* I. 450 To cut across the reflex of a star That..gleamed Upon the glassy plain. 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 124 So their wan limbs no more might come between The moon and the moon's reflex in the night.

fig. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 13 We behold Him but asquint, upon reflex or shadow.

b. *fig.* An image, reproduction; something which reproduces certain essential features or qualities of another thing. (The usual sense in current use.)

1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 5 My Visage, the exact reflex of my Soul. 1816–17 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 416 As the motley reflexes of my experience move in long procession..before me. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* VI. viii, It was the race that produced these inimitable forms, the idealised reflex of their own peculiar organisation. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* I. ii. 180 It may even very materially contribute to make legislation a reflex of the popular will.

†3. The act of bending or turning the mind (back) *upon* a subject; reflection. *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. iv. § 3 It seemeth therefore that there was no other way for angels to sin, but by reflex of their understanding upon themselves. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 7 A serious reflex upon my own unworthiness did make me backward from challenging this prerogative of my Soul. 1658 T. Wall *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 46 Pride was first begot in Heaven by the reflex of an Angels understanding upon his own excellency.

†b. A reflection; a remark made after consideration. *Obs.*

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 377 Saint Jerom's Reflexe upon a passage of Tertullian's examined, 1660 Howell (*title*) The Parly of Beasts,..with Reflexes upon the present State of most Countries in Christendome.

†4. A glance or side look (*lit.* and *fig.*); indirect reference or allusion. *Obs.*

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 15, I have not a little wondered..how any man, having reflex, by the eye of his Soule, to his first fall, should glory in these..rags of shame. 1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 96 The præcepts in the Law..are still set downe with a reflex upon the Heathen Rites. 1650 Elderfield *Tythes* 148 Sometimes in direct assertion, oftner by glance and occasionall reflexe, but by supposition constantly ever.

†5. Return, rebound; indirect action or operation. *Obs.*

a 1623 Overbury *A Wife,* etc. (1638) 45 Whence in their face, the Faire no pleasure have, But by reflex of what thence other take. 1626 Laud *Serm.* v. Wks. 1847 I. 131 Some directly concern God, and some only by reflex. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 44 Let us abstain from railery least it return by reflex upon our selves.

6. *Phys.* A reflex action.

1877 Lewes *Phys. Basis Mind* 461 The sensations of contact and temperature will excite reflexes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 905 In the early stages of the disease the reflexes are increased.

Reflex (rī·fleks, rĭfle·ks), *a.* [ad. L. *reflex-us*, pa. pple. of *reflectĕre* to Reflect. Cf. F. *réflexe* (16th c.), Sp. *reflejo* (*-flexo*), It. *riflesso.*]

1. Bent or turned back; recurved.

1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 957 They couple sometime with their tails averse, sometimes reflex. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 64 A number of white, reflex hairs. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Reclinate* or *reflex Leaf,* one which has its summit lower than its base. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* III. 418 At the disk, with blunted point Reflex, his ineffectual weapon stay'd. 1869 Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 15 The reflex zenith-tube.

Comb. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 25 *M[alva] tridactyloides,* reflex-flowered Mallow,..a shrub introduced from the Cape of Good Hope in 1791.

†b. Of motion: Reversed or changed after impact.

1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iii, We say a motion is.. reflex when there is a change of its determination upon the rencontre of another body which it cannot move or displace.

2. Of light, rays, etc.: Reflected.

1681 Flavel *Right. Man's Ref.* 256 Our love to God is but the reflex beam of his love to us. *c* 1705 Berkeley *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 465 No more than a deformed person ought to cavil to behold himself by the reflex light of a mirror. 1772 Mason *Eng. Garden* I. 23 Whose mighty mind,..mirror like, Receiv'd, and to mankind with ray reflex The sov'reign Planter's primal work display'd. 1881 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* (1882) II. 252 A reflex light, ethereal and wonderful, coming from the sky behind him.

fig. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 349 The last class must needs have a reflex or parasite faith.

b. Reflected, as in a mirror. *rare*—1.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 638 A kind of Notional World, which hath some Reflex Image, and correspondent Ray,..to whatsoever is in the true and real world of being.

3. Of acts of thought: Directed or turned back upon the mind itself or its operations. Chiefly in *reflex act.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. III. § 9 The Soul..can produce the same effects by reflex acts of the understanding. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. (1677) 24 Which I call the reflex act of the Soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iii. 120, I conceive that then thought is said to be..reflex, when the same act of thought terminates upon itself, or is its own object. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 129 There is a reflex act, whereby the mind turns inward upon herself to observe what ideas arise in her view. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* (1852) 312 The delightful sensations of moral approbation which rise up on the reflex contemplation of such affection. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* II. vi. 158 An act of consciousness..is a reflex act with its own object, viz. the act of knowledge itself.

b. Derived from, consisting in, the conversion of the mind or thought upon itself.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 82 This reflex knowledge whereby we know what it is to know. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* i. 14 A pure intellectual eye may have a sight

of it in reflex discoveries. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Diss. ii. 311 It does not appear, that Brutes have the least reflex Sense of Actions as distinguished from Events. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 331 When the reflex moral faculty, or the conscience, surveys virtuous action, it proclaims it good.

4. Coming by way of return or reflection.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xviii. (1869) 376 It is the immediate pursuit, not the remote or reflex consequence that gives wings to the passion. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1834) I. ii. 100 The secondary or reflex gratification which there is in the consciousness of benevolence. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* i. (ed. 4) 12 That knowledge has a reflex influence on our knowledge of ourselves.

5. *Phys.* **a.** *Reflex action*, involuntary action of a muscle, gland, or other organ, caused by the excitation of a sensory nerve being transmitted to a nerve-centre, and thence 'reflected' along an efferent nerve to the organ in question.

1833 *Proc. Royal Soc.* III. 210 He [Dr. M. Hall] distinguishes muscular actions into three kinds:..thirdly, those resulting from the reflex action above described [see REFLECT *v.* 4]. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 153/2 In decapitated animals (in which the reflex actions are more remarkable than under any other circumstances). 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 518 From the best judgment we can form of the actions of the Star-fish,..we may fairly regard the greater number of them as simply reflex. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* i. 35 Coughing and sneezing are familiar instances of reflex actions.

b. Of the nature of, characterized by, or connected with, such action.

1833 M. HALL in *Proc. Royal Soc.* III. 210 On the Reflex Function of the Medulla Oblongata and Spinalis. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 151/2 When the spinal chord remains, its passage may be indicated by the phenomena of reflex motion. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 2. 208 The ganglion in fact acted as a reflex centre. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 618 The natural and imperious reflex cough being diminished..by the depth of coma.

6. *Gram.* Reflexive.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 469 The accusative pronoun of all the persons performed for a long period the double office of a direct and a reflex pronoun.

Reflex (rī'fleks), *v.* [f. L. *reflex-*, ppl. stem of *reflectĕre* to REFLECT.]

1. *trans.* To bend, fold back, recurve; = REFLECT *v.* 2. Chiefly *Her.* and *Bot.*, and only in pa. pple. (cf. REFLEXED *ppl. a.* 4).

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 48 The fielde is verte, twoo Apes..combattante, with tayles reflexed. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vii. (1611) 280 A chaine..passing betweene his fore legs and reflexed ouer his backe. 1655 FULLER *Wounded Consc., Ornithologie* (1867) 244 This Eagle had its bill..reflexed back again into his mouth. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xvii. (1765) 107 The Stigma bipartite and acute, with the lower Lacinia reflexed. 1771 *Antig. Sarish.* 182 A monster lying at his feet, with his head reflext on his tail. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Fl.* 125 The petals are reflexed, and turn over. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* 209 *note*, Their tails passing between their legs, and reflexed over their backs. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* iv. 72 With the outer tentacles slightly reflexed.

† **2.** To reflect (light, vision, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1380 [see REFLEXED *ppl. a.* 1]. *a* 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 22 Ay moir brycht and burning is þe beymis Off Phebus face, þat fastast ar reflexit. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 4 The Sun beames reflexed doe heate. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VIII. 230 The Cockatrice..giveth venimous wounds with the beams of his eyes: which being reflexed upon himself,..kill the Author of them.

† **b.** To throw, cast (beams) *on* a place. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. i, For neither rain can fall upon the earth, Nor sun reflex his virtuous beams thereon. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 87 May neuer glorious Sunne reflex his beames Vpon the Countrey where you make abode.

† **3.** To reflect, mirror, image (an object). *Obs.*

1633 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Entertainm. Charles* Wks. (1856) 228 When Iber's streams reflex'd thy glorious face! 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 96 Contemplate the Image being reflexed by the Retina and restored.

† **4.** *intr.* Of heat: To strike *upon* a thing, and be reflected. *Obs.*—1

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 292 What with..the great heate reflexing vpon the sand, and from the sand to our faces, we were miserably turmoiled.

† **5.** To reflect, meditate, etc., *on* a subject. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* iv. 22 To drive this naile further to the very head: reflexing more fully on the Prodigals huskes.

† **Reflexcye.** *Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. REFLEX *sb.* or *a.* + -CY, but perhaps a misprint.] Reflection.

1589 *Almond for Parrat* 16 The very reflexcye of my fury, shall make thee driue thy father to the gallows, for begetting thee.

Reflexed (rīfle'kst), *ppl. a.* [f. REFLEX *v.*]

1. Of light, etc.: Reflected, thrown back; due to, or caused by, reflection.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 299 Þe þridde sist is reflexid whan it comeþ bi dyvers meenes, and þei ben on divers kyndis, as þe moone is seen azens nist. 1595 J. KING *Queens Day Serm.* in *Jonas* (1618) 690 Our loue to other..comming as broken and reflexed beames from our loue to God. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. III. viii. § 5 Any reflexed splendour from the favourable aspect of earthly majesty. 1662 BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 134 This glass..will render the reflexed species of the outward object full and large.

† **2.** Directed backwards. Cf. REFLEX *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1656 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 113 When we take a reflexed [1704 reflex] view of our past actions. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 202 Cheating has usually a reflexed efficacy, and deceives none more than those that use it. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. (1677) 20 By considering the reflexed acts of our Understanding, whereby we know many acts of our own minds and Soul.

† **3.** = REFLEX *a.* 4. *Obs. rare*—1.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. ¶ 11 This secondary and reflext apologie for Christs law.

4. Turned, bent, or folded back. Cf. REFLEX *v.* 1.

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Cassia*, Barbadoes Cassia, with a reflex'd Cup, and pointed leaves. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (ed. 2) II. 238 The reflexed head simulating a tail curled over its back. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xx. 77 Inflated reflexed bracts, that conceal the flowers. 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 312/2 A very handsome and full reflexed flower.

Comb. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 755 Reflex'd-leav'd Hypnum.

b. (See quot.)

1836 RAFINESQUE *Amer. Nations* I. ii. 66 The Resupinate or Reflexed Group [of American languages]: where the roots or nouns substantive are reversed, following the adjectives or epithetes, which are prefixed.

Reflexibi·lity. [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *réflexibilité* (14th c., Oresme; but in mod. use adopted from English).] Capability of being reflected.

1673 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 351 Whence it is that the same rays exhibit the same colours, when separated by any other means; as by their different reflexibility. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 370 The sun's light differs in reflexibility, those rays being most reflexible, which are most refrangible. 1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 375 It is evident, that neither reflexibility nor refrangibility will account for either sort of rings. 1808 HERSCHEL *ibid.* XCIX. 267 In consequence of the different reflexibility of the differently coloured rays.

Reflexible (rīfle'ksĭb'l), *a.* [f. REFLEX *v.* Hence F. *réflexible.*] Capable of being reflected.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 301 The Light of the Sun consists of Rays that are differently Reflexible and Refrangible. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 29 Such an opinion, as that heat is a thing eradiated and reflexible. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 229 The waves of sound being thus reflexible, nearly in the same manner as the rays of light.

So **Refle·xile** *a. nonce-wd.*

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 384 The rays which are most flexible..are most refrangile, reflexile, and flexile.

† **Refle·xing,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. REFLEX *v.* + -ING[1].] That reflects, in senses of the vb.

1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 62 The hot reflexing rayes Of bright Apollo. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 488 This reflexing heart..Can by experience conster well, your Churches Sire and Dame.

Reflexion, -al, -ist: see REFLECTION.

† **Refle·xious,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. REFLEX *sb.* + -IOUS.] Of the nature of a reflection.

1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) II. 255 But shee needed neither borrowed shades, nor reflexious lights, to set her off.

† **Refle·xity.** *Obs.* [f. as REFLEX *a.* + -ITY.]

1. Shining, reflection. *rare*—1.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 441 Heyl, oryent, as þe sonne In his reflexite!

2. Reflexibility. *nonce-use.*

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 361, I now tried to measure the different degrees of reflexity, &c. of the different rays.

Reflexive (rīfle'ksiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **reflexīvus*: see REFLEX *v.* and -IVE. Cf. F. *réflexif, -ive* (Cotgr. 1611), Sp. *reflexivo*, It. *riflessivo*, and see also REFLECTIVE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. a. Capable of turning or bending back. *rare.*

1588 J. READ tr. *Arcæus' Compend. Meth.* 60 b, Who would not feare the force, the pearcing and power reflexiue of Quicksiluer. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* xiv. 413 The reflexive power of flame is nearly the same as that of tracing-paper.

† **b.** Capable of reflecting light. *Obs. rare.*

1676 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 787, I found the Confining surface very strongly reflexive.

† **c.** Reflected (as light). *Obs. rare*—1.

1676 HALE *Contempl.* II. 201 Though the Glory of thy Essence, cannot receive any increase by this reflection, yet thou art pleased everlastingly to perpetuate this thy reflexive Glory.

† **2.** Of mental operations: Turned or directed back upon the mind itself. *Obs.*

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxviii. 295 In those two Offices of Reason, the Transient and Reflexive act, that whereby we looke Outward on others; or Inward on our selves. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 42 Then the mind in it's reflexive workings can proceed *in infinitum*. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 1 Being not capable of a reflexive act, they know it not.

† **b.** Capable of, inclined to, or characterized by, reflection or serious thought; reflective. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. v. (1712) 53 Man, in whom there is a principle of more fine and reflexive Reason. 1655-87 — *App. Antid.* (1712) 193 This must be in a knowing, passive, and reflexive Subject. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 287 To the attentive and reflexive, to those that are unprejudic'd. 1752 *School of Man* (1753) 37 Their sensitive soul bears such marks of a reflexive intelligence.

† **3.** Reciprocal, correspondent. *Obs.*

c 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Complaint* 18 There is likewise a neare consanguinity, and reflexive benevolence of aspects between Lawes and Princes. 1681 FLAVEL *Right. Man's Ref.* 178 Nor..are our thoughts as Gods in respect of reflexive comprehension.

† **4.** Reflecting on a person. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 174, I would fain know what man..there is that does not resent an ugly reflexive word.

5. *Gram.* Of pronouns, verbs, and their signification: Characterized by, or denoting, a reflex action on the subject of the clause or sentence.

1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 114 The ordinary method of expressing a reciprocal or reflexive sense. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* viii. 299 The mere addition of certain letters, which give to every verb a negative, or causative, or reflexive, or reciprocal meaning. 1867 J. HADLEY *Ess.* xi. 205 A shortened form of the reflexive pronoun.

6. Of a reflex character.

1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iv. 138 He reduced religion to a reflexive ceremony of empty proprieties. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XX. 200/2 Reflexive Selection is the exclusive generation of those better fitted to the relations in which the members of the same species stand to each other.

B. *sb.* † **1.** An object reflecting light. *Obs.*—1

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 27 That there may be found as much variety in them as in other Reflexives, i.e. Plain, Convex or Concave Glasses.

2. A reflexive verb or pronoun.

1866 *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 88 We are still capable of forming a double set of reflexives. 1867 J. HADLEY *Ess.* xi. 209 The reflexive which serves to express the passive is a causal reflexive.

Refle·xively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a reflexive or reflecting manner, by way of reflection (in various senses).

1674 *Gout. Tongue* 223 Not only directly..but reflexively also, in respect of what may rebound to our selves. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 636 Reflexively examining himself whether he have a phantasm, or sensible idea, belonging to every word, or no. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1717) VI. 105 Ay, but he spoke slightly and reflexively of such a Lady. 1858 CASWALL *Poems* 192 Thyself by nurture, meditation, grace, Reflexively reveal'd. 1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Abeyance*, The term has been transferred reflexively from the person waiting to the thing waited for.

Refle·xiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being reflexive.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. II. 234 There not being that Reflexiveness..in Brutes in their suffering as in rational Creatures. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. App. 144 The reflexiveness is so direct that a refusal to admit the rough breathing introduces language completely at variance with all Greek usage.

So **Reflexi·vity.**

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. 137 Ready from every part to be reflected if the clouds had any such reflexivity in them. 1891 MRS. H. WARD tr. *Amiel's Jrnl.* 32 Less reflexivity and more plasticity..would raise the style of Vinet.

Refle·xly, *adv.* [f. REFLEX *a.* + -LY[2].] In a reflex manner. (Common in recent use.)

1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. § 20 No body can act reflexly on itself. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 255 Contraction of the pupil before dilatation..is probably caused reflexly by irritant action of the atropia.

Reflexo·genous, *a. Path.* [f. REFLEX *a.*: see -O.] Producing reflex action. So **Reflexoge·nic** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891.)

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 521 Certain bone surfaces are similarly very dependably 'reflexogenous'.

† **Refle·xure.** *Obs. rare*—1. [See REFLEX *v.* and FLEXURE.] A bend or fold.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 100 The thinne Membran..made in reflexures, should nourish the substaunce of the brayne.

† **Refli·rt,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 **reflurt.** [RE-.] *trans.* To toss back again.

1652 *News fr. Low-Countr.* 11 If carping Momes shall flurt in Podex's face A Flout,..Podex, with a full Breath, reflurts it back.

† **Refloa·t,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *reflot*: see RE- 2 a and FLOAT *sb.* 2.] A flowing back; reflux, ebb (of the tide).

1594 [see FLOAT *sb.* 2]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 907 The Maine Float and Refloat of the Sea..which is..Part of the Diurnal Motion.

So † **Refloa·t** *v.*[1] *intr.*, to flow back, ebb. *Obs.*—0

1632 SHERWOOD, To reflote, *refloter.*

Refloat (rīflōu·t), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To float, set afloat, again. Hence **Refloa·ting** *vbl. sb.*; also **Refloata·tion.**

1871 *Daily News* 14 Jan., The necessary operations for the refloating of the French war vessel. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 7/1 The company undertook to refloat, at their own expense, any vessel that went ashore in the canal. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 2/1 The refloating of all the colonial loans...By such a refloatation there would be a saving of about one per cent.

Refloenge, obs. form of REFLOWING *vbl. sb.*

Refloo, obs. form of REFLOW *v.*

† **Reflo·re,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. In 6 **refloir.** [f. RE- 5 a + *-flore*, as in *deflore* DEFLOWER.] *trans.* To cause to flourish again; = REFLOWER *v.* 1.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 295 With superabundant Mirth, melodie, thow dois my hart refloir.

Reflore·scence. [RE- 5 a; or f. L. *reflōrēscĕre* to flower again + -ENCE.] A blossoming again, a second florescence.

1721 in BAILEY. *a* 1792 HORNE *Disc.* xvi. Wks. 1809 IV. 302 By the reflorescence of that mortal part which he drew from the stem of Jesse. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 17 A famous..example of this reflorescence.

So **Reflore·scent** *a.*

1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 398 The classic forms so exuberantly reflorescent in the sixteenth century.

Reflourish (rīflu·riʃ), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + FLOURISH *v.*, orig. after L. *reflōrēscĕre.*] *intr.* To flourish anew. Chiefly *fig.* (Common in 17th c.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvii. 10 And my fleysse reflorist

[L. *reflorui*t]. 1544 LELAND *N. Y. Gift* in *Itin.* (1768) I. p. xxiii, The old Glory of your renowmid Britaine [shall be seen] to reflorisch thorough the Worlde. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* Gen. Sum. a ij b, A land where their Kyngdome should reflorishe. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 83 Cypresse: a tree destinated to the dead; in that once being cut it neuer reflourisheth. 1675 PLUME *Life Hacket* in *Cent. Serm.* p. i, Afterwards, when Christian religion reflourished, the Christian Church resumed these studies again. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 135 He saw the city reflourishing under the auspices of the emperor Hadrian. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 229 The love of flowers..reflourishes..in the autumn of our age.

†b. Const. with *intr.* (after the Vulgate). *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Phil.* iv. 10, I rejoyced in our Lord excedingly, that once at the length you have reflorished to care for me [L. *refloruistis pro me sentire*]. 1613 DAY *Dyall* x. (1614) 266 Little have they Reflourished to care for them, to use a phrase of theirs.

Hence **Reflou·rishing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1621 H. FARLEY *St. Paul's* title-p., All such as beare good will to the reflourishing estate of the said Chvrch. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 230 Their resurrection, and reflioureshing againe. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 238 The reflourishing Glory of that most excellent and Beneficent King Renatus. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 108 The Wicked are no Objects of Hope nor of Reflourishing. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xciv. (1783) III. 191 The reflourishing fortunes of the benevolent Blewitt.

So **Reflou·rishment.** *rare*—1.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 95. 535/2 The Welsh seeing these round proceedings in England, the peace and reflorishment whereof they feared, labored for reconciliation.

Reflow, *sb.* [RE- 2 a.] A reflux, refluence, ebb of the tide.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 37 By the reflow or ebbe of the Ocean. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 197 This matter..would in time block up the Humber, was it not for the powerful re-flow of that river's tide. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 131 A quick flow or reflow of the water. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 136 (Low) 47 The grand equatorial flow and reflow which is performed by the waters of all the great oceans.

Reflow', *v.*1 Now *rare.* [RE- 2 a, orig. after L. *refluĕre*.] *intr.* To flow back; *esp.* of the tide, to ebb. Freq. in phr. *flow and reflow.*

1387 [see REFLOWING *vbl. sb.*]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 57 The see Pontike reflowethe not as other sees. *Ibid.* 425 A lytelle welle in the costes of Ruthlande,..whiche dothe not floo and refloo in the maner of a see. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 373 Syne as the flude begouth for till reflow [etc.]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 119 They see the seas by increase and decrease to flowe and reflowe. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* IV. 71 At creekes reflowing past the which the water cannot go. 1776 BURROW *Rep.* IV. 2163 It is said that the king has a right, as high as the sea flows and reflows. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* I. 216 The billows..strike with furious force, And then re-flowing, take their grating course. 1852 *Humber Conserv. Act* 2038 So far as the tide flows or reflows.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* Ded., Those [pleasures] will runne to Helles impure, While these to Eden faire reflow againe. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 15 As al Creatures flow and reflow to God, as the Ocean or plenitude of al Being. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis, Solit. Soul* xii. 197 My Affection floweth and refloweth here and there and every where. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xcii, An universal deluge, which..ebbs but to reflow!

Reflow', *v.*2 *rare.* [RE- 5 a.] To flow again.

1817 BYRON *Mazeppa* xiv, Life reassumed its lingering hold.., My blood reflow'd, though thick and chill. *a*1823 CRABBE *Woman* I, She..bids the spring of hope re-flow That languish'd in the fainting heart.

Reflow'er, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

†1. *trans.* To cause to flower or flourish again.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. I. *Ark* 66 As the Sommer sweet-distilling drops..Re-greens the Greens, and doth the Flowrs re-flowr [F. *refleurir*]. 1606 *Ibid.* IV. II. *Magnificence* 805 Her sight re-flowres th' Arabian Wilderness. *a*1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 39 To make peace prosper, justice to reflow'r.

2. *intr.* To flower again (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Reflow'ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. REFLOW *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.; refluence.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 369 The floenge..of the see þer as at oon tyme and refloenge to gedre. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 58 Whiche rowghnes or reflowinge, the Spanyardes caule Resacca. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v, Our teares should make the flood, not her reflowing. 1684 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 224 The flowing and reflowing of the Tide will oppose them. 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 454 The change which.. took place in the flowing and reflowing of the stream.

So **Reflow'ing** *ppl. a.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 196 With a returne of the current and reflowing waves it dasheth upon the temple of Apollo Sminthius. 1896 *Daily News* 29 Feb. 5/5 Coming up..on the crest of the re-flowing tide.

Refluction, variant of REFLUXION *Obs.*

Reflectua·tion. *rare*—0. [RE- 2 a.] A flowing back (Webster 1828–32).

†**Reflue,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *refluĕre*: see REFLUENT and REFLOW *v.*1] *intr.* To flow back.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 30 This skynny flappes close the passage and defende, that nothynge canne rebound, ne reflue backe agayne. *Ibid.* 44 Sum part therof refleueth, and is reuerted to the womans brestes, ther to becum mylke.

Refluence (rĕ·flŭĕns). [See REFLUENT and ENCE.] A flowing back; a reflux.

*c*1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III. iv, The wastfull sea, Whose billowes..Shall ouerflow it with their refluence. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 167 To hinder the refluence or returne of the..vnprofitable humors. 1621 LODGE *Summary of Du Bartas* 106 In the sea, betwixt Norway, and Scotland, there is clerely obserued a flow and refluence. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XII. ix, Like the refluence of a mighty wave Sucked into the loud sea. 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Psyche & Pan* 4 The gentle river..cast up Psyche, with a refluence brave, Upon the flowery bank.

transf. and *fig.* *a*1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, IV. iii, One hornpipe further, a refluence back, and two doubles forward. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* lxxiv. § 78 The refluence of its legions over the Rhine and the Pyrenees..prostrated the financial affairs of the Empire.

So † **Re·fluency.** *Obs. rare.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 400 By..what affluencies and refluencies this perpetuity is accomplished. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. vi. § 2. 58 How all things sublunary move..in an interchangeable flowing and refluence.

Refluent (re·flŭĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *refluent-em*, pres. pple. of *refluĕre* to flow back, f. *re-* RE- 2 a + *fluĕre* to flow.]

1. Flowing back, reflowing:

a. of the sea, waves, rivers, etc.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* III. 139 Do not the Rivers..to the Hills convey the Refluent Wave..? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 549 Then backward sweep The refluent tides, and plunge him in the deep. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XII. 30 All those [rivers] with refluent course Apollo drove Nine days against the rampart. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 37 In lower Louisiana, there are a great number of lakes from the refluent waters of the Mississippi. 1873 T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* ii. 36 All night the phosphorescent water..washes with long, refluent waves along their sides.

transf. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* lxxxiv. § 1 The once triumphant Peninsular hosts, refluent through the passes of the Pyrenees. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 78 To give him a hold against any refluent doubt that might threaten to sweep him back.

b. of blood, the spirits, life, etc.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 91, I show'd of old, how vital Currents glide, And the Meanders of their refluent Tide. 1714 *Spring* in Steele *Poet. Misc.* 109 When to his Heart the refluent Spirits came. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1792) 77 Slow-ebbing life with refluent crimson breaks O'er their wan lips. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay of Laureate* lxix, I felt the refluent blood forsake my face. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxxii, Too languid to sting, he had the more venom refluent in his blood.

c. *Phys.* of blood or other fluids.

1704 RAY *Creation* II. (ed. 4) 319 To discharge the refluent Blood into the next adjacent Trunk. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 347 The ammoniacal salt of the refluent urine. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 924 The heading back will..fill the ventricle still more with refluent aortic blood.

2. Characterized by refluence, *esp.* tidal.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 21 This..Reflux it was .., which gave Rise to another Division of the Nerves into arterious or effluent, and venous or refluent. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 28 Wherever man is found, or refluent oceans roll. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 28 A phantom colony smoulder'd on the refluent estuary.

†3. Directed backwards. *Obs. rare*—1.

1741 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 424 If o'er their lives a refluent glance they cast, Their's is the present who can praise the past.

†**Re·fluous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *reflu-us* refluent + -OUS.] Refluent; recurring.

1628 SIR W. MURE *Spirit. Hymn* 274 That Day shall rest Heauen's rolling spheares, Earth's refluous tumults. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 62 Seeing the stream of Jordan..was not supplied with any reciprocall or refluous tide out of the Dead Sea.

Reflurt: see REFLIRT *v. Obs.*

Reflux (rī·flŭks). [f. RE- 2 a + FLUX: cf. F. *reflux* (16th c.), Sp. *reflujo* (*-fluxo*), It. *riflusso.*]

1. A flowing back, return, refluence: a. of the sea (esp. in phr. *flux and reflux*), rivers, water, air, etc.

*c*1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 194 Man hath of erthe slowthe and hevynesse, Flux and reflux by watir made unstable. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 43 Hereunto addeth Aristotle..that no liuing creature dieth but in the reflux and ebbe of the sea. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 56 Which in some measure may cause the flux and reflux of the green Sea. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xv, The great draught and reflux of the..river. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* I. 95 Fluxes and refluxes of the sea..continued till six o'clock next morning. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U.S.* 67, I cannot determine how far eastward the Delaware then extended the reflux of its waters. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 117 The heat and cold which surround the globe are in a state of constant and universal flux and reflux. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 110 Ill-contrived sewers permitting a large reflux of air into the houses.

b. in *transf.* and *fig.* uses.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 129 The refluxes of so unjust a fortune in a Princesse of so great merit. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 69 After all this flux and re-flux of vexation and charge to the certain undoing of one or both parties. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 271 The alterations which happen in manners, and the flux and reflux of politeness, wit, and art. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Introd. 25 The flux and reflux of Commercial Property..on the Thames. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 189 A violent and rapid reflux of public feeling.

c. *Phys.* of the blood.

1653 HARVEY *Anat. Exerc.* I. xiii. (1673) 81 [The blood] comes..into the ear of the heart in so great abundance, with so great flux, and reflux [etc.]. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulsewatch* 15 The Circulation of our Blood, whose reflux to the Heart is promoted by..Respiration. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 511 The reflux of blood into the jugular veins from coughing or a prolonged expiration. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 40 The intra-ventricular pressure becomes lowered from reflux through the valve.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reflux current, theory, tide*; **reflux catheter,** a double-channel catheter, in which the liquid passes by one duct and returns by the other (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **reflux trap,** a trap in a drain or sewer to prevent a back current of foul air.

1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 51 This is to sustain any current that may take place at the reflux tide. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 3/4 As far as practical, the up current of air (when existing) is prevented by reflux traps. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 975 The current impelled by the right ventricle.. is met by the reflux current from the left ventricle. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 234 The reflux theory seems at present the more probable for most cases.

†**Reflu·xion.** *Obs.* Also **refluction.** [ad. med.L. *refluxiōn-em*, n. of action f. *refluĕre*: see REFLUENT.] =REFLUX.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4 b/1 The refluxione of badd humors vnto the wounded parte. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 202 The next .. question propounded, was concerning the fluxion and refluxion of the sea. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xvii. 259 Are they more daring at the ebullition of the blood, or at the circular refluxion?

Refly', *v.* [RE-.] *intr.* To fly back or again.

1611 FLORIO, *Rivolare*, to flie againe, to refly. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 142 Thus spake the Seraph, and to Bliss reflew. — *Hymns Festiv.* ibid. 351 Gabriel..to Heav'n reflown, Attended at the Throne. 1866 CRICHTON *Nat. Ramble Orcades* 63 Many individuals were flying and reflying from and to the spot.

Refo·cillate, *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *refocillāre* to warm into life again, revive: see RE- 5 a and FOCILLATE.] *trans.* To revive, refresh, reanimate, comfort (a person, the spirits, senses, etc.).

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 93 The first view thereof did euen refocillate my spirits and tickle my senses with inward joy. 1680 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) II. *Prynne* 174 About every 3 houres his man was to bring him a roll and a pott of ale to refocillate his wasted Spirits. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. (1737) 230 In Arbors, some themselves refocillate. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxviii, The nose was comforted, nourish'd, plump'd up, refresh'd, refocillated, and set a growing for ever.

Hence †**Refo·cillating** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1697 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* II. ii. 279 These Disorders.. were greatly increased..so that she was not fit for any, but refocillating Means (to palliate the most urging Symptomes).

Refocilla·tion. Now *rare.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *refocillātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *refocillāre*: see prec. + -ATION.] The action of the verb; refreshment, reanimation, reinvigoration.

1576 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 3) 1615/1 What paynes..would not hee willyngly haue suffered, to haue had some refocillation and tyme of refreshyng? 1620 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 414 He..kindly performed all offices of ease and refocillation to these way-faring strangers. 1656 E. REYNER *Rules Govt. Tongue* 225 For recreation of the minde, and refocillation of the spirits. 1814 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 621, I need for myself solace and refocillation of animal spirits. 1872 JACOX *Asp. Authorsh.* 3 Refocillation is a favourite resource —whatever the word may be—with authors not a few.

†b. A means of refreshment. *Obs. rare*—1.

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* III. ii, Some precious cordial, some costly refocillation.

Refo·cus, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To focus again.

*c*1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 149/2 Having..refocussed the lenses, the brass cap..should be put on. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 173 A pulpit..capable of re-focusing religion.

Refo·ld, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fold again. Hence **Refo·lding** *vbl. sb.*

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* Wks. (1717) 293 And having ended, with a Sigh refolds Thy Letter up. 1611 FLORIO, *Riduplicare*, to redouble or refold. *Ibid.*, *Ripiego*, a refolding vp againe. 1852 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 327 Having mastered its contents, the captain refolded and replaced it where he found it. 1892 ZAEHNSDORF *Bind. Books* (1892) 7 Refolding would in such a case be most detrimental. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 344 She will refold and rearrange all clothing and bedding in the store-room.

Refo·nt. *rare.* [ad. F. *refonte*: see FONT *sb.*2 and cf. REFOUNT.] A recast, recasting.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 47 The impending refont of the political structure of Germany. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* iii. 220 The fragment of the *Achilleis*, or his refont of *Reinecke Fuchs.*

Refoorme, obs. form of REFORM *v.*

Refoo·t, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put a new foot in (a boot or stocking).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 6/2 Stocking-legs for the supply of 'jobbing worsted', and for re-footing. *Ibid.* 34/1 The back and the remainder of the front having been used for refooting boots. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 116 It is in this last meaning probably that this word [*sc.* stilt] is used in Lincolnshire to describe the re-footing a stocking.

†**Reforce,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *reforcier*, *reforcer*, f. *re-* RE- + *forcer*: see FORCE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To reinforce, strengthen, make stronger.

*c*1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 113 He byganne to reforce his callynge, cryinge wyth a hyghe voyce. *c*1500 *Melusine* 175 Thus bygan ayen the batayll to be reforced. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 54 He sall send men of experience for reforsing of strenthis and biggein of the samyn.

2. *intr.* To become stronger, be reinforced.

*c*1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 110 Nothyng coude playse nor brynge hym tyll his hertys ease, But euer more reforced and redoubled his sorowe. *c*1500 *Melusine* 290 There reforced the batayll.

Refo·rest, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cover again with forest; to reafforest. Also *absol.*

1881 *Q. Rev.* July 56 Large tracts of land are being reforested. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 527 Attention is called to the necessity of re-foresting.

So **Reforesta·tion**; **Reforestiza·tion** (Ogilvie 1882); **Refo·restize** *v.* (Webster 1897).

1887 Molony *Forestry IV. Afr.* 90 How different would it have been had there been some system of conservancy or re-forestation.

Refo·rfeit, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To forfeit again.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. ¶ 12 Those who by a new set of impossible commands should..reforfeit themselves again.

Refo·rge, *v.* [Re- 5 a. In early use prob. ad. OF. *reforgier* (15th c.; mod.F. *reforger*).]

1. *trans.* To forge (metal or articles of metal) over again.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 26048 Take ageyn ther olde Armure..Wych they ha broke, and lost in veyn; Lat hem reforge hem newe ageyn. 1813 *Metrical Remarks* 42 To reforge the fetters they had broke. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 536 Continually re-forging the blade, to the manifest deterioration of the steel.

2. To refabricate, fashion afresh.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 144 b, Thou doorst disguyse and reforge thyn owneself into a woman. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 242 There, did no drunken Groom.. against Heav'n blasphemous Oathes re-forge. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 3/2 Whether they should retain this Act..or whether they should throw it aside and leave the necessity of re-forging it at some future time.

Hence **Refo·rger,** one who forges anew. *rare.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 187 Christe beeyng a newe reforger of the olde lawe.

Reform (rĭfō·rm), *sb.* [f. next, or ad. F. *réforme* (1640) = Sp. *reforma*, It. *riforma.*]

1. The amendment, or altering for the better, of some faulty state of things, *esp.* of a corrupt or oppressive political institution or practice; the removal of some abuse or wrong.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 538 No Sow-gelder..but cry'd Reform! 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Reform*, Reforming, Reformation. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Reform*, .. a reestablishment or revival of a former neglected discipline; also a correction of reigning abuses. 1786 Han. More *Florio* Dramas, etc. (1827) 181 He said when any change was brewing, Reform was a fine name for ruin. 1820 Shelley *Rev. Tyr.* I. 113 Bœotia, choose reform or civil war! 1844 II. II. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 118 His unwilling consent.. rendered him still more than ever hostile to all projects of reform. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 80 Reform was needed, and not total abolition.

b. A particular instance of such amendment; a change for the better.

1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 804 Great changes..have occurred, And blest reforms, that I have never heard. 1795 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv, Wks. IX. 58 This new constitution of theirs, which had been announced as a great reform. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 209 To reduce those endowments..would have been a reform worthy of a good prince and of a good parliament. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 408/1 The public and the Profession were alike urgent in calling for sweeping reforms.

2. Amendment of conduct; reformation of persons or character.

1784 Cowper *Task* II. 321 What vice has it subdued? whose heart reclaimed By rigour, or whom laughed into reform? *Ibid.* v. 618 Remorse begets reform. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 155/2 Institutions auxiliary to those for Punishment (Houses of Reform).

3. Improvement or rectifying of something faulty or inexact.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth*, Roger Bacon explained precession of the equinoxes, [and] the consequent necessity of the reform of the calendar.

4. a. A religious order created by the reduction of another to stricter observances. *rare.*

Copied by Chambers from the *Dict. de Trévoux* (1721).

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In this sense the order of St. Bernard is said to be only a reform of that of St. Benedict. 1869 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Recollet*, A reform of the Cistercian order of nuns in Spain was called by the same name.

†**b.** A reformed person. *Obs. rare.*

1756 Amory *Buncle* (1770) I. 118, I became a thorough reform from that hour.

†**5.** *Mil.* A discharge or dismissal. *Obs. rare*—1.

1698 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 416 Another reform of 25 men more will be made out of each troop of guards, which will reduce them to 150 each troop.

6. *attrib.*, as *Reform League, Parliament, party, school*; **Reform Act** or **Bill,** an act or bill to amend the system of parliamentary representation, especially those brought in and passed in 1831–2.

1831 (*title*) A Chart exhibiting a list of the Names of the Majority and Minority, on the Second Reading of the English Reform Bill. 1832 F. N. Rogers (*title*) Parliamentary Reform Act, 2 Will. 4. c. 45. With notes. 1851 Borrow *Lavengro* c, I think of the two, the liberal or reform party were the most inveterate. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 359 *Reform School.* 1862 C. Knight *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VIII. xvii. 310 The dreaded Reform Parliament was to assemble at the end of January, 1833. 1866 Bright *Sp., Reform* 27 Aug. (1876) 377, I am not afraid of the principles of the Reform League.

Reform (rĭfō·rm), *v.*[1] Also 4 **refoorme, reffourme,** 4–7 **refourme.** [ad. OF. *reformer* (12th c.; mod.F. *réformer*), or L. *reformāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *formāre* to form; hence also Sp. *reformar*, It. *riformare.*

For early examples of the purely literal sense 'to form again', see *v.*[2]

†**1.** *trans.* To renew, restore, re-establish (peace).

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 3 This name Ihesu..wastys discorde, reformes pese. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 103 Pees was reformed in þis manere [L. *pax reformata est*]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 182/1 In theyr solempnytees pees was reformed bytwene the lombardes and the emperour of Rome. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 16 That pesse shulde be reformyd be-twene Yngland and France.

†**2.** To convert, bring back, or restore (a thing or person) *to* the original form or state, or to a previous condition. *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 14 Whene þe myghtes of þe saule er refourmede by grace to þe dignyte and þe state of þe firste condicione. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*John*) 136 Sancte Iohne..tuk vpe þe pecis small, and..be his prayere þar fut-hate reformyt þam to þe fyiste state. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 144 His mannes forme ayein he tok, And was reformed to the regne In which that he was wont to regne. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Suche as be pensyff make hem glad and murye, Distrauhte in thouhte refourme hem to resoun. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 120 What reformyth the sovle to his first light? *Ibid.* 127 Baptem..reformyth the soule..to the glorious lykenesse of god eternall. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 815/2 It is true nowe that God is reuealed to vs when he reformeth vs to his image.

†**b.** Without const. To restore (a person) to a normal state of mind, or to consciousness. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xvi. 23 Dauid took an harp, and smoot with hys hoond, and Saul was refourmyd [L. *refocillabatur*], and liȝter he hadde. — *Judith* xiii. 30 [xiv. 7] After forsothe that, the spirit taken aȝeen, he is reformed [L. *recreatus*], he fel doun to hir feet, and honoured hir.

†**3.** To restore (a building) after destruction, decay, or damage; to rebuild, repair. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (Laurence) 582 Lumbardis had brynt it in were..þane gat he men of craft to wyrk & to reforme þis haly kyrk. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 23 b/2 He refourmed the temple of God better and encreased the cytee of Jherusalem. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 57 The castell..was reformit againe new better nor it was befoir. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxvii, Reforming first their thrise-reard wall. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 101 Seat worthier of Gods, as built With second thoughts, reforming what was old!

4. To convert into another and better form; to amend or improve by some change of form, arrangement, or composition; to free from previous faults or imperfections. †Also const. *unto, into.* Now *rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 378 Þen carppez to syr Gawan þe knyȝt in þe grene, 'Refourme we oure for-wardes, er we fyrre passe'. 1382 Wyclif *Phil.* iii. 21 Oure Lord Jhesu Crist, the which schal refoorme the body of oure mekenesse. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 77 His halynace Throw prayer may purchace To reforme my foule face. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 § 1 Panells..shall herafter be refourmed by addicions and taking oute of names of persones by discrecion of the same Justices. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 315 The Water of Baptisme by the working of the holy Ghost, is reformed vnto a Diuine power. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 79 Those eyes, faire eyes, too faire to be describde, Were those that earst the Chaos did reforme. 1615 W. Lawson *Orch. & Gard.* xi. (1623) 34 Neither let any man euer so much as thinke,..it is vnprobable..to reforme any tree. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 208 He would needes reforme all the fortifications of those strong places we passed by; he trode on no earth at which he carped not. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 1030 'Tis prudence to reform her into ease. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Calendar*, Romulus's calendar was reformed by Numa, who added two more months. 1769 Sir W. Jones *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 23 Describ'd the seasons, and reform'd the year. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 26 Persons who have been disfigured..have it in their power to reform their looks. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 95 He patronised learning and poetry, and he reformed the calendar.

absol. 1340 *Ayenb.* 81 Þis uayrhede .. reformeþ and agrayþeþ and him yelt his ryȝte pryente.

†**b.** To correct, emend (a book, writing, chart, etc.); to recast, improve by revision and alteration. *Obs.*

1498 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII. 169 P[1]..for mendyng and reformyng an Article of our ordinances viij[d]. 1528 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 249 To peruse, oversee, examyne, Refourme, & correcte suche Bookes and ordynaunces. 1568 North *Gueuara's Dial. Pr.* (ed. 2) title-p., Now newly revised and corrected.., refourmed of faultes escaped in the first edition. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. 320, I would ..Correct those errors in Navigation, reforme Cosmographicall Chartes, and rectifie longitudes. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 489 Geffery Chaucer, whose life is written at large, by Thomas Speght, (who by old copies, reformed his workes). 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 8 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 42 The original Author of the *Private Devotions*, wch Dr. Hicks..reform'd. *c* 1779 R. Cumberland in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 412, I have reformed the passages you pointed out and..written a Prologue.

c. *Law.* To revise and amend a judgement (*obs.*); to allow an instrument to be corrected or construed according to the original intention, when an error has been committed in it.

c 1670 Hobbes *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 63 Erroneous Judgments are only to be reform'd by the High Court of Parliament. 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 440 His Majesty is disposed..to have the Judgement reformed, in case the Pleas of the adverse Party, so suing, should be found valid. 1824 Simons & Stuart *Rep. Cases Chanc.* I. 210 *marg.*, A Court of Equity will reform an Instrument which, by the mistake of the Drawer, admits of a construction inconsistent with the true Agreement of the Parties, although the Party seeking to reform it himself drew the Instrument.

5. To make a change for the better in (an arrangement, state of things, practice or proceeding, institution, etc.); to amend or improve by removal of faults or abuses.

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 405/1 To have ye saide first Statute of newe reformed. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. 1, Callynge a counsayl he reformed many thynges for the weale of hys realme. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 180 b, Howe the state of the weale publike, as well ciuile, as ecclesiasticall maye or ought to be reformed [L. *emendari*]. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* IV. viii. § 4 There hath arisen a sect in England, which..seeketh to reform even the French reformation. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 177 To doe no more than reforme the Common-wealth. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xiv, A Monkey to reform the times, Resolv'd to visit foreign climes. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 155 After a long series of scandal, the apostolic see was reformed and exalted by the austerity and zeal of Gregory VII. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 121 He was bound by the concessions he made in 1489 to reform the administration of justice. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 2 There were many eminent churchmen who sought to reform it [the Church] from within.

absol. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 63 And the seid priour of the same monasterie to refourme and to make a direccion therof. 1643 Denham *Cooper's H.* 116 May no such storm Fall on our Times, where ruine must reform. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. (1890) I. 49 A body of members anxious to preserve, and a body eager to reform.

†**b.** *ironically.* To alter *to* a worse state. *Obs.*

1649 C. Walker *Relat. & Observ.* II. 35 For, in the interim, they garrisoned Black Fryars and S. Pauls, reforming it, from the Church of God, to a den of thieves, &c.

c. To take away, remove entirely, by (or by way of) reformation.

1660 South *Serm. Matt.* xiii. 52 In those Days, when the Revenues of the Church were not wholly reformed from it. 1694 Atterbury *Serm. 1 Peter* iv. 8 (1726) I. 78 Our Adversaries..who cry'd us down, as Men that were Reforming away Good Works. 1897 Labouchere in *Daily News* 17 Mar. 3/7 His idea of reform was to reform the Armenians off the face of the globe.

6. To put a stop or end to (an abuse, disorder, malpractice, etc.) by enforcing or introducing a better procedure or conduct; †to amend (a fault committed).

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 136 Wherof full many a gret debat Reformed is to good astat. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 21 If reson ne had reffourmed the myssecheff and the mysserule. *c* 1430 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 89 (Lamb. MS.), A rodde reformeþ al her necligence. 1530 Palsgr. 682/2 If I have done any thynge amysse, I wyll reforme it. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 6 Such abuses as are to be reformed in the realme. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ii. 28 Sir Artegall undid the evill fashion, And wicked customes of that Bridge refourmed. 1619 Sir R. Naunton in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 96 The best remedies they can for reforming what they find faultie. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 83, I am resolved..to reform these disorders. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 63 We are resolved to reform several practices..in their behaviour. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* i, He could reform every abuse.

†**b.** (Chiefly *Sc.*) To repair, redress (a wrong, loss, damage, etc.), to make up, make good. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 185 To reforme all harmes and scathis that suld be done throu his men. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 15 Seyng they have had gret wrong, besechyng my Lorde that it myght be reformed. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 459 Beseikand him..to reforme the greit dampnage and cryme Tha had sustenit. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 77 Ther eftir thai reformit the distructione of the tempil. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Forme of Proces* 126 b, Vntill ..he be summoned,..and his expenses payed and reformed to him.

c. To correct, put right (an error or mistake).

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 113 Al errours in plees personall shalbe reformed by billes, to be sued before the saied presidente. 1572 Digges *Pantom.* III. xi. R iv b, But if ye finde any discrepance or variaunce betweene them, ye shall by the ayde of some skilfull Artificer refourme it in the lesser. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 445 Young heads are giddy, ..And make mistakes for manhood to reform.

†**d.** To remove (a fault or blemish) by some treatment. *Obs. rare.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 293 Euery man may..reforme by arte, the faultes and imperfections that nature hath wrought in them. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 290 Then we bare your body to the fleet, And there the blemishes thereof reform With water fair and warm.

7. To bring, lead, or force (a person) to abandon a wrong or evil course of life, conduct, etc., and adopt a right one; to bring about a thorough amendment in (a person, his conduct, etc.).

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. iii. (1859) 54 Sathan..myght not be refourmyd by cause of his vnchangeabylyte. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. lxxxiii. 61, ii. holy Byshoppes..came into Brytaygne to refourme the Kynge, and al other that erryd from the waye of trouth. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* v. 23 Because he wolde not be refourmed, he shal dye. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* 60 Those wilful cubbes, which neither by teaching nor by example will be reformed must feele the smart of the rod. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* I. § 46. 81 What usurer, whose deceiver is reformed by this Plague? 1680 Burnet *Rochester* (1692) 61 A man is never thoroughly reformed till a new principle governs his thoughts. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 84 Will you call my father's desire to reform your life, a putting hard upon you? 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 540 As we must not go to ruin the men whom we wish to reform. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. i. 74 You give out that you have half reformed me. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. xxxi, Far be it from us to discourage any effort made to reform juvenile offenders. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* ix. 6, I have not the slightest intention..of setting myself to mend or reform people.

b. Const. *from*, †*of*, †*to*, †*unto.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 204 He rebukid the foisayden breenys and bourkeyns..and ham to Pees reformed. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 875 To reforme the Howlat, of faltis full fell. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 16 To reforme the euyl disposed vnto goodnesse.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xi. (1715) 99 The Grecians were much reform'd from the Inhumanity..of their own Ancestors. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks 1755 II. I. 214 The house of Hanover..is the nearest branch of our regal line reformed from popery. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. i. (1872) III. 204 Lieutenant Buddenbrock..is now reformed from those practices.

† **c.** To reprove, punish, chastise (a person) for some fault. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. Pref., By cause they were not customed to be refourmed ne chastysed, whan ony of them was corrected and punysshed, they were gretely troubled. 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* (heading), Ionas is angrie, and complayneth of God which refourmeth him. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 103 At these meetings also .. roges, and runnagates, are often reformed for their excesses. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. i. 21 He .. The lady to alight did eft require, Whilest he reformed that uncivill fo.

d. *refl.* (also with *heart, life*, etc. as obj.) To improve one's own conduct, character, etc.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 *Preamble*, The seid Frensche Kyng..the Decree of the enterdiccion dispysyng will not therby reforme himselfe. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xiv. 34 Yf so be that ye wil subdue youre owne vnderstandinge, and refourme youre hert [etc.]. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. v. 72 And as we heare you do reforme your selues, We will according to your strength, and qualities, Giue you aduancement. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 14 How justly might they bid him hold his tongue, and go and reform his life, before he pretended to instruct them.

transf. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 182 The wind and waters obeyed him, and reformed themselves according to his word.

† **8.** To instruct, inform (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xl. 12 Who hath refourmed [1611 directed] the mynde of the Lorde? Or who is of his councel to teach him? 1560 BECON *New Catech.* II. Wks. 1564 I. 312 The Prophete Esaye also sayeth, who hath refourmed the Spiryte of the Lorde?

† **9. a.** *Hawking.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Avj b, Sum tyme yowre hawke countenansis as she piked hir, and yet she proynith not, and then ye most say she Reformith hir federis and not piketh hir federis.

† **b.** To cut down or back to a desired length; to trim, prune. *Obs.*

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 17 You must pyle them vp immediately after they are cut, sharped, reformed in length and smoothed. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 35 Snub his top..with a sharpe knife, and take him cleane away, and so you may vse any Cyon you would reforme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 625 We must be ris'n And at our pleasant labour, to reform Yon flourie Arbors. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 605 Shall we doubt .. To sow, to set, and to reform their growth?

† **c.** To bring into a better state, to improve.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* V. 237 This peece of ground .. hath had much labour and great cost bestowed on it, and the ground little or nothing the more reformed.

† **10.** *Mil.* [After F. *réformer.*] To form into a new regiment or company; to break up, partially or completely, for this purpose; hence also, to disband, dismiss from the service. *Obs.*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 188 He hath casciered and dismissed aboue 600 men, as well Commanders and Sargeants, as commissaries and Treasurers, .. hee hath also reformed the common souldiers. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 71 His regiment being reformed into one company, was giuen to Captaine Rhisby. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Oct., If you must reform two of them, be sure let him command the troop that is left. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Military Affairs, to Reform, is to reduce a Body of Men, either disbanding the Whole, and putting the Officers and Soldiers into other Bodies, or only breaking a Part, and retaining the rest. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* II. 51 (*Le Patissier*) At the conclusion of the last peace, his regiment being reformed, ..he found himself..without a livre.

11. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To abandon wrong-doing or error; to free oneself from misconduct or fault.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 54 The Catuall did reforme, and make himselfe friendes with him. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 We have reformed from them, not against them. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 356 How necessary it is to reform from the Roman impurities. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 47 Those who have gone on for some time in the ways of Vice, and have afterwards reformed. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xiv. 61 It is possible the young man may, in time, grow wiser and reform. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 80 If..the Church of England reformed by herself [etc.]. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 637 He reformed and rose to the rank of Ealdorman.

Re-form, reform (rĭfǫ·ɹm), *v.*[2] Also 4 refourme, 5 *Sc.* refurm. [Orig. identical with prec., but in later use a new formation from RE- 5 a and FORM *v.* Cf. F. *reformer.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To form a second time, form over again.

trans. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 7 Þe light of his grace þat refourmes in vs his ymage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 273 And riht so in the same forme In fleissh and blod he schal reforme..the qwike and dede. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. vi. 484 Til wyttyr þaim for hir pete How mankynde mycht refurmyt be. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* II. 360 The formes of things doe neuer die, Because the matter that remaines Reformes another thing thereby. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 181/1 When the Soul by cogitation reforming these things, which are conceived in Opinion by Memory and Sense [etc.]. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 105 Its prime Errand was to Re-form and New-mold the Earth. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* IV. 128 She had words to speak, She form'd them and reform'd them. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lix, Our little selves re-form'd in finer clay. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 924 The formation goes on continuously, so that..a fresh deposit..is re-formed in about twenty years.

intr. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* V. (ed. 4) 158 This precipitate re-formed on the further addition of the dye.

b. *Mil.* (See FORM *v.* 8.)

trans. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., When a line of several battalions hath passed another..it may be reformed in the following manner. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. iii, Order was again restored, and the line reformed. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 13 Unfix Swords. Re-form Company.

intr. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 97 No advanced guard.., after carrying a post, should..be permitted to advance without reforming. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xx. 311 At that well known .. voice, the flying troops immediately re-formed.

Reformable (rĭfǫ·ɹmăb'l), *a.* [f. REFORM *v.*[1] + -ABLE: cf. F. *réformable* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] Capable of being reformed; admitting or susceptible of reformation.

1483 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 337 Provided allway .. that hit be reformabyll and corrigabill by the Mayre. 1533 CRANMER *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 271, I find them as conformable and reformable as any number with whom I have communed. 1563 ABP. PARKER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 271 Other disorders reformable by ecclesiasticall lawes. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv. 76 To make the Christian offender by that meanes ashamed and reformable. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I. 163 The reformable mal-administration of church censures. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 486 The boy was criminal, but in my judgment reformable.

Hence † **Refo·rmableness.** *rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 32 Little children, whether in teachablenes to good, or reformablenes from sinne.

† **Reformade.** *Obs.* [ad. next: see -ADE 3.] = REFORMADO 1.

c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 8 With him came some white coats, and about 200 of reformades. 1661 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will & Test.* 3 Our baffled Reformades, and desperate Decoys of our late disbanded Army. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xiv. 176 A sort of Officers that never go to War, almost like our Reformades. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 525 David Hyde, one of the Reformades, first drew his sword in Palace yard.

attrib. *c* 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 26 The partye, consisting of 42, all reformade officers. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* I. 8 They..march in Publick with their Baggage, ..and a whole train of Reformade sinners.

b. *To ride reformades*, to serve as volunteers.

1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 104 There were also some from the Court that rode Reformades, for the love that they had to the King Shaddai.

So † **Reformader.** *Obs.* (In quot. *attrib.*)

c 1642 in *Glover's Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 71 Two hundred and forty of the Lord Brooke's reformader troupe, which behaved themselves all very gallantly.

Reformado (rĭfǫ̈mē·dǫ). [a. Sp. *reformado* (= Pg. *reformado*, It. *riformato*, F. *réformé*): ad. L. *reformātus*, pa. pple. of *reformāre* to REFORM.]

1. *Mil.* **a.** An officer left without a command (owing to the 'reforming' or disbanding of his company) but retaining his rank and seniority, and receiving full or half pay; a 'reformed' officer. **b.** A volunteer serving in the army (or navy) without a commission, but with the rank of an officer. Now only *Hist.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v, Into the likenesse of some of these Reformado's had he moulded himselfe so perfectly. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 68 That the Earl of Crauford's Troop, and those other Officers in the Army that go under the name of Reformadoes, are an unnecessary Charge. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* III. ii. (1854) 143 The castle was manned with 700 men, divers of them reformadoes. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Oct., Mr. Mansell, a poor Reformado of the Charleses, came to see me. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 85 There was about thirty officers, who, having no soldiers, .. served as reformadoes with the regiment. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 311 Moving his majesty that the loyal Scotch officers, formed into a company of reformadoes.., might be cashiered. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xliv, Jinker..had been reduced, with several others, by the advice of the Baron of Bradwardine, to the situation of what he called reformed officers, or reformadoes. 1891 GARDINER *Hist. Civil War* III. liii. 177 The Reformadoes were at last to be actually ejected from London.

transf. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xiv. 16 Kings cared not for souldiers (no more did the King of Sodome for Abraham, and his Reformadoes). *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Christ the Mediator* v. xviii. Wks. 1863 V. 331 The devil again put out of trade, and made a reformado.

2. One who is (or has) reformed in some respect; also, one who favours reform; a reformer.

a 1632 WEEVER (T.), This was one of Celestin the pope's caveats for his new reformadoes. 1642 *View Print. Book int. Observat.* 22, I promise him upon that to turn Reformado. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 502 Now see the Rocks our false Reformado splits on. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 146 (1740) 310, I promise hereafter to be a Reformado, or no Writer at all. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* LVII. II. 1053/1 Never surely did any Turkish or Algerine reformado slash his subject of conversion with a spirit so zealous. 1823 BYRON *Juan* X. xiii, Even shuffling Southey..Would scarcely join again the 'reformadoes', Whom he forsook to fill the laureate's sty. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXI. 394 Have I not set fast brothers by the ears .. And sometimes roused the reformado's zeal?

3. *a. attrib.*, as *reformado officer, saint, Scot, sect, soldier*, etc.

1644 *Ordinance* 26 Mar. in Husband *Coll. Pub. Ord. Ho. Parlt.* (1646) 446 The condition of Reformadoe Officers. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 116, I grant You are a Reformado Saint. *Ibid.* 648 She..o'er her shoulder Chastiz'd the Reformado Soldier. *a* 1680 — *Rem.* (1759) II. 128 Three Reformado Sects joined in one..will not serve to maintain one Pedant. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 85 My reformado Scots having observed that the town port [etc.].

b. Used after a sb., as *captain, gentleman, knight reformado.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* V. ii, His Knights reformados are wound vp as high, and insolent, as euer they were. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 166 Wee tooke thirteene prisoners, among whom was a Captaine Reformado (as they terme them, for honour of antiquitie). 1691 *Proc. agst. French* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 475 Himself leading his own guard of gentlemen reformadoes.

† **Refo·rmalist.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. REFORM *sb.*, perh. an error for REFORMATIST: cf. next.] A reformer.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 44. 636/2 By instigation of the discontented reformalists.

† **Refo·rmalizing,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Perh. an error for *reformatizing*: cf. prec.] Seeking or pretending to reform.

1614 W. LOE *Serm. Bliss of Br. Beauty* 25 (T.), Christ's doctrine [is] pure, correcting all the impure glosses of the reformalizing Pharisees.

Reformation (refǫ̈mē·ʃən). Also 6 refourmation. [ad. L. *reformātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reformāre* to REFORM: cf. F. *réformation* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

† **1.** Restoration (of peace). Cf. REFORM *v.*[1] 1.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xlvii. 196 (Harl. MS.), Wher so euer he knewe þat eny discorde or vnrest was Regnynge, he labovrid to make Reformacion of pes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 156 The Legate..laboured so to the king, that a reformation of peace was spoken of.

2. Improvement in form or quality; alteration to a better form; correction or removal of defects or errors; † reparation, rebuilding.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. i. 108 Off Babilon bathe towire and town Scho made gude reformacion. 1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 314 Maister John Smyth, that..was none holsom counceller yn the reformacion of the last testament. 1528 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 249 [To] examine, Refourme, & correcte .. alle suche of the saide Actes and Ordynaunce As vppon the examinacion and Reformacion of theym they shalle thynke to be good and Resonable. *c* 1543 in Parke *Dom. Archit.* (1859) III. 79 To make .. a new halle .. and reformacon honourable for the quenes loggyng. *Ibid.*, With reformation of your conduyts there. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xvi. (1636) 311 Unlesse the Kalenders be reformed..(for the Roman reformation is not so exactly true as it might be). 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* xii. 18 Fine Phillip comes vnto the Barbers shopp, Wheer's nittie lockes must suffer reformation. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* d 3, All such as the very aspects of number of Brick-buildings, since the reformation of a Gotis relick building, hath manifested to have been the main cause. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. I. 49 Even before the late reformation of the gold coin of Great Britain. 1829 SIMONS & STUART *Rep. Cases Chanc.* I. 218 Whether a Court of Equity will refuse to reform an Instrument..because it happened to be drawn by the Party seeking that reformation. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxiii. 311 When the public attention was called to the reformation of the Kalendar.

† **b.** Improvement in health. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1772 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 19 Oct., This is to be my home long enough to receive a letter, which will, I hope, tell me that you are busy in reformation.

3. Improvement of (or in) an existing state of things, institution, practice, etc.; a radical change for the better effected in political, religious, or social affairs.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* XV. (1885) 148 How also þe lawes mey be amendet in suche thynges as thay neden reformacion in. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 60, I will do for a reformacion of this matter as muche as a priest may do. 1588 BURGHLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 28 Yf I fynde not a due and spedye reformation of all disorders among you. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 3 In consequence of the Reformation of Religion, both lost the Authority they had in this City. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 62 P 10 The reformation of the church and that of learning began together. 1782 COWPER *Flatting Mill* 14 Alas for the poet! who dares undertake To urge reformation of national ill. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* II. II. 65 If they [bands] are slowly and cautiously unbent, it is Reformation; if suddenly removed,..it is Revolution. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 99 Wolsey talked of reformation, but delayed its coming.

b. *spec.* (with capital). The great religious movement of the 16th century, having for its object the reform of the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome, and ending in the establishment of the various Reformed or Protestant Churches of central and north-western Europe.

1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 67 We ar sa tribulit be 30w.. for nocht assenting generalie to 30ur prætendit reformatioun. 1588 FREGEVILLE *Reformed Politicke* 44 To the end to ship the Clergy in the League, they wer perswaded, that within six moneths the Reformation should be vtterly extinguished. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cl. 4 That grave and simple Psalmodie ..(so much used of old, and by this blessed Reformation restored to the Church). 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Dec., The first Popish Nuncio that had ben in England since the Reformation. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. 10 Some few.. did lean so grosly to Popery, that the heat and violence of the Reformation became the main subject of their sermons. 1772 T. WARTON *Sir T. Pope* 133 The liberal Pontiff did not consider.., that he was undermining the papal interest, and bringing on the Reformation. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 85 The English Reformation .. during the early period of its progress,..did not produce a single man of genius.

† **c.** A reformed order (of friars). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xi. 449 These [friars] also being divided yet farther into different Reformations, Leo X. commanded them all to be reduced under the single Title of Reformed.

†**4.** Reparation, redress. *Obs.* Cf. REFORM *v.*16 b.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 65/2 To have reformation made to the Kynges poeple, of certein Injuries and Wronges done to hem. 1583 *Wills & Inv. Durh.* (Surtees) 82, I do humble craue theme, that they will se my said wiffe and children maynteaned in lawe, for reformation of this crewell murder, committed vpon me.

5. The action of reforming (one's own or another's) conduct or morals; improvement or amendment in this respect; correction. *House of reformation*, a reformatory.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. xxxi. (Percy Soc.) 45 Their fruitfull problemes for reformacion, To make us lerne to lyve directly. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxvii. (1870) 299 Excepte it be for reprehensyon or gentyll reformacyon. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 879, I shal finde you emptie of that fault, Right ioyfull of your reformation. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 192 If there be no reformation in their lives, if a man deny not himselfe in his beloved sinne [etc.]. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Prog.* (1900) 127 My trouble came tumbling upon me again, and that over the neck of all my Reformations. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 23 Earnest endeavours after reformation and amendment. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xvii. § 15 The punishment most subservient to reformation. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 137/2 Institutions in England auxiliary to those for punishment, or Houses of Reformation. 1885 H. CONWAY *Family Affair* ix, The work of reformation is child's play to that of making your friends believe you have reformed.

†**6.** Control, direction, authority. *Obs. rare*—1.

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 All maner of personnes beyng Alyens .. occupieng any mistery or handy craft .. shalbe under the Serche and Reformacion of the Wardens and the Felowshyppes of handy craftes.

†**b.** In phr. *Under* (or *saving*) *your reformation*: subject to your amendment or correction. *Obs.*

1558 LD. WENTWORTH in Arb. *Garner* IV. 194 Under your Majesty's Reformation .. I am of opinion there would be enow. 1616 COKE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 173, I shall be able .. to make the case (saving your Majesty's reformation) without all question. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 189 Wee thinke it (vnder your Lordships reformation) very expedient, that in euery of them, Cittadels were raised.

†**7.** A disbanding, dismissal (of troops); the removal of an officer from the active list. *Obs.*

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 282/2 His Most Christian Majesty having resolved upon the discharge and reformation of the greatest part of his forces. 1670 [see REFORMED *ppl. a.* 4].

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reformation act, -cut, -monger, principles, statute*; *reformation-bitten*, adj.

1661 J. GUTHRIE (*title*) The great Danger of backsliding and defection from Covenanted Reformation-principles. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i, That grave hypocritical Beard, of the Reformation-cut. 1723 DR. WHARTON in *True Briton* No. 45. II. 396 That many of these pretended Reformation-mongers, have proved themselves as bad Christians, as their Ancestors were Subjects. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* v. i, A kindly youth and a godly, but reformation-bitten, like the rest. 1898 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 2/3 The great Reformation Act of Elizabeth. *Ibid.*, The Reformation statutes by which the doctrines and practice of the Church of England were established by law.

Re-formation (rĭfɔ̆ːmā·ʃən). [Orig. the same word as prec.; in later use f. RE- 5 a + FORMATION (cf. RE-FORM *v.*).] The action of forming again; a second or new formation.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. vi. 520 (MS. Cott.), Til conclusion Off þis reformacion [of mankind] þis Owide maid þis ilka wersse. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* B iv b, One is very regeneracion, whiche is very reformacion of the membre in the same selfe substaunce, forme [etc.]. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. 265 There were the same Measures taken .. in this Re-Formation of it, that were when 'twas first built. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* II. 38/1 The first formation of the earth at the creation, the reformation after the deluge. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 93 The re-formation of distorted pictures by reflection from cylindrical and conical mirrors. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xxii. 361 The materials composing our stratified beds may have passed through many cycles of destruction and re-formation.

Reformational (refɔ̆ːmē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. RE-FORMATION + -AL.] Belonging to, concerned with, the Reformation or with reform.

1861 BP. EWING in Ross *Mem.* xxi. (1877) 329 Theologies, Reformational and Roman, have heretofore obscured the light. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Oct. 3/6 The black gown .. is reformational, and it stands in the way of making an 'altar' the great centre of worship.

So **Reformationary** *a.*

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 219 My feeble attempt, in regard to this Reformationary advocate [etc.].

†**Reformatist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *reformāt-*, ppl. stem of *reformāre* to REFORM, + -IST.] A reformer.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* v. (1676) 395 The king [Francis II], by his Edict, pardoned all the reformatists, until they returned to the Church. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 216 The Power and clearenesse of this Truth .. may serve to stop the violence of some zealous Reformatists.

Reformative (rĭfɔ̆ːmătiv), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Inclined to reform; that tends to, or makes for, reform; reformatory.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 37 Fy, fy, sweet hart, .. Will strike so deepely into a reformative conscience, as there shall not neede out vpon thee. 1641 *Short View Prel. Ch. Eng.* 10 Whither their Courts bee reformative or deformative. 1883 M. DAVITT in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 173 Under conditions that would lessen the evils just referred to, separate confinement might become a reformative kind of punishment.

Hence **Reformatively** *adv.*, **Reformativeness.**

1824 MCCULLOCH *Highlands Scot.* IV. 161 There is an Organ of Reformativeness. 1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiven. & Law* ii. 124 A law that undertakes the training of men .. reformatively out of ways of self-indulgence.

Re-formative (rī-), *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Having the power of forming again.

1847 WEBSTER cites GOOD. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 49 Earth is the most potent disinfectant known: .. it is resolvent and reformative as well.

†**Reformator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *reformātor*, agent-n. f. *reformāre* to REFORM: cf. F. *réformateur* (14th c.).] A reformer.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Reformator*, a reformatour. 1632 *Contin. Forraine Avisoes* No. 18. 14 Apr. 13 (Stf.), The Reformators came to Schoole, and caused the Swedes .. to bee whipt in their presence. 1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* 24 Such points of Controversie, as were in difference between the Reformators of the Church of England, and the Church of Rome.

Reformatory (rĭfɔ̆ːmătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. ppl. stem *reformāt-* + -ORY.]

A. *adj.* Having a desire or tendency to reform (a person or thing); designed for reforming.

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 The vpstart discipline of our reformatorie Churchmen. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xvii. 209 Much was done not long after according to this Reformatory Platform. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* II. Postscr. 189 The business of reformatory instruction may be transferred to the Chapel. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 4 July, Wks. 1846 III. 535 Such objections .. would exclude most important questions, and, certainly, all reformatory measures. 1851 MARY CARPENTER (*title*) Reformatory Schools for the Children of the Perishing and Dangerous Classes, and for Juvenile Offenders. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Aug. 4/7 The object of the discipline .. is not so much retributive as reformatory.

B. *sb.* An institution to which juvenile incorrigibles or offenders against the law are sent with a view to their reformation. Also *attrib.*

1837 *Edin. Rev.* LXIV. 353 They recommend a general Reformatory for England and Wales. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 154/2 With the establishment of the Parkhurst Reformatory, in the Isle of Wight, the commencement of a systematic improvement .. has been made. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 764/1 The average reformatory population [in the United States] is about 15,000.

Reformed (rĭfɔ̆ːmd), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [f. REFORM *v.*1 + -ED1.] **A.** *ppl. a.*

1. a. Of religion, churches, etc.: Brought to a better or purer state by the removal of errors or abuses, esp. those imputed to the Church of Rome. Also *transf.* of persons, times, etc.

The name of *Reformed Church(es)* sometimes includes all the Protestant churches, and sometimes is specifically restricted to the Calvinistic bodies as contrasted with the Lutheran. The adj. also forms part of the specific names of various churches and religious bodies in different countries.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* To Persecutors, In Countries .. and Churches reformed, your errours and superstitious vanities bee so blotted out [etc.]. *Ibid.* 1 In these reformed dayes. 1588 FREGEVILLE *Reformed Politicke* Ded. A ij, So it is that the Reformed Princes haue bene sclandered by the Pope. *Ibid.* 73 The Reformed Church began by poore men. 1646 EVELYN *Diary* (Geneva), The French Protestants would make no scruple to submitt to it .., had they a King of the Reform'd Religion. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Church*, The Reformed Church is again divided into the Lutheran Church, the Calvinist Church, the Church of England, &c. 1772 T. WARTON *Sir T. Pope* 150 The English reformed clergy, who .. had fled into Germany, now returned in great numbers. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 355/1 Many of the followers of the Reformed doctrines suffered death. 1894 EARLE *Psalter Gt. Bible* Introd. 63 The original hymns of the Lutheran worship constituted a feature which distinguished it from that of the Calvinistic or 'Reformed' branch of the continental Protestants.

b. In general use.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 9 The reformed school of the Epicureans.

c. Of parliament, *spec.* of that which met after the Reform Act of 1832.

1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 2 Feb. 290 We forbear to speculate on the manner in which a Reformed Parliament would be engaged at a crisis like this. 1862 C. KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VIII. xviii. 324 The first session of the Reformed Parliament. 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xliii. 234 The Reformed Parliament, the object of great hopes and greater fears, met January 29, 1833.

2. †**a.** Improved in manners; cultivated. *Obs.*—1

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 181 Very noble and refourmed [Sp. *ensmendado*] knight, by the words of your letter, I understood [etc.].

b. Improved in character, conduct or morals.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 53 Then doubtlesse women either do or should loue those best whose vertue is best, not measuring the deformed man, with the reformed minde. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 11 Iacke Rhoades is now a reformed man, .. he is growne a correcter of vice. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 85 So at last we may be a sober family, a reformed family. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 199 When I asked how reformed offenders were to put their reformation in practice.

c. Reduced to stricter observance.

1706 [see REFORMATION 3 c]. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xliii, First came a white stream of reformed Benedictines.

3. Altered in form or content; *esp.* put into a better form, corrected, amended.

1584 PARSONS *Leycester's Commw.* (1641) 148 He cousened most notably her Majesty, by shewing her a reformed Copie of the said letter, for the letter it selfe. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Calendar, Reformed*, or *Corrected Calendar*, that which .. determines the equinox .. by astronomical computation, according to the Rudolphine tables.

†**4.** *Mil.* Of officers: Left without a command (see REFORM *v.*1 10 and REFORMADO 1 a). *Obs.*

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 71 Those that continued tooke their pay of reformed Captaines. 1670 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 468 The late reformation amongst all the reformed officers. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5323/3 Robert Rich, a Reformed Lieutenant in .. Major General Rook's late Regiment of Foot. 1758 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 281 With respect to the reformed officers he declared he had given orders for their being immediately paid. 1814 [see REFORMADO 1].

†**B.** *sb.* **a.** as *pl.* Adherents of the Reformed religion; Protestants. **b.** *sing.* A Protestant. *rare.*

1588 FREGEVILLE *Reformed Politicke* Ded. A ij b, The fidelitie of the Reformed, and the conspiracies of the League. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* v. (1676) 391 The Kings death in France, which the reformed did ascribe to miracle, increased their courage. 1655 (*title*) A Collection or Narrative .. Concerning the .. Massacres, Murthers, and other Cruelties, committed on many thousands of Reformed, or Protestants dwelling in the Vallies of Piedmont. 1741 S. A. LAVAL *Hist. Reform.* IV. VIII. 1122 That Child was born a Reformed, and had been educated in that Religion. 1772 T. WARTON *Sir T. Pope* 50 Mary .. persecuted the reformed with the most barbarous severities.

Hence **Refo·rmedly,** *adv. rare*—1.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 57 Yet a late hot Quærist for tithes .. would send us back, very reformedly indeed, to learn reformation of Tyndarus and Rebuffus.

Reformer1 (rĭfɔ̆ːmər). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who reforms another. *rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 88, I sholde accompte it amonge my great lukers and vauntages .. to be reproued or correcte of my reformer or mender. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b iiij, That any .. Sober Student .. will .. become a Reasonable Reformer of three Sortes of people, about these Influentiall operations, greatly erring from the truth. *transf.* 1869 LOWELL *Under the Willows* 348 God's passionless reformers, influences, That purify and heal and are not seen.

2. One who reforms, or effects a reform in, a state of things, practice, etc.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Reformator*, a reformer, he that bryngeth to a new or better facion. 1553 M. WOOD (Bale) tr. *Gardner's True Obed.* To Rdr. B iij, God hath appointed them .. to be priuate persons, and not refourmers of common causes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiii. 155 Solon beyng .. chosen for the general reformer of their lawes. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 16 These are the glorious Reformers of our Church and State. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 447 *note* Ambroise Paré was a great Reformer of Surgery. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* l. V. 222 The elders of the city .. affected to despise the presumption of .. the reformer of his country. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 499 The plan .. advocated by the early reformers of prison discipline. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xxii. 381 Have we yet to learn that a great teacher or reformer .. does that which swords cannot do ..?

3. *spec.* **a.** One of the leaders in the reformation of religion in the 16th century.

1561 WINJET *Cert. Tract.* i. Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 12 Sum for saying only to our ruid reformearis .. hes libertie to bruke the kirk rentis. 1563 *Ibid.* I. 83 Of the ceremonies among the new reformaris. 1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bps.* 29 The question between the Catholike Roman Church, and the pretended Reformers. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1751 IV. 284, I think Luther and Calvin seem to have differed as much as any two among the Reformers. 1796 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 14, I should have conducted myself just as he did, towards the pope and the reformers. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 28 Fourteen Dutch reformers, who had taken refuge in England. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 304 The struggle of episcopalian with Calvinistic reformers.

b. An advocate or supporter of political or parliamentary reform; *esp.* one who took part in the reform movement of 1831–2.

Radical reformer: see RADICAL *a.* 3 c.

1785 PITT *Sp.* 18 Apr. in Hansard *Parl. Hist.* (1815) XXV. 435/1 Such a House of Commons it was the wish of every reformer now to establish. 1817 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 8 Feb. 169/1 How do you trace that riot to the Reformers? 1832 DISRAELI *Let.* 22 Feb., I am still a Reformer, but shall destroy the foreign policy of the Grey faction. 1868 *Daily News* 8 Nov., In Birmingham, of all places, he cannot be required to stand on his defence as a Reformer.

4. A reviser, corrector, improver. *rare.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxviii. (1674) 30 Apollo .. received the Poem, and .. gave it to the Reformer [It. *censore*] of the Library .. that it might be revewed. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 7 *note*, This reformer of Boiardo [Domenichi] did not alter the text nearly so much as Berni.

Hence **Refo·rmeress,** a female reformer.

1611 COTGR., *Emendatrice*, she that correcteth .. [or] reformeth .. ; a correctresse, reformeresse. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CCXIII. (1848) 575 Holy Colette of portentous sanctity, the Reformeress of the Poor Clares. 1849 SARA COLERIDGE *Mem. & Lett.* II. 234 Substantially the reformeresses must be in the right.

†**Reformer**2**, -ier.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. REFORM *v.*1 10 + -ER, -IER.] = REFORMADO1.

1644 SIR W. MURE *Let.* in *Wks.* (S. T. S.) Introd. p. xvi, For the most part they are reformer officers under the commandment of the Earle of Craufurd and Mackay. 1645 LITHGOW *Siege Newcastle* (1820) 25 Lieutenant Colonell Henderson, a Reformier.

Re-fo·rmer. [RE- 5 a: cf. RE-FORM *v.*] One who forms again.

1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* xxviii. 475 The Former and Re-Former of the world.

Reforming (rĭfɔ̆ːmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REFORM *v.*1] The action of the vb. in various senses.

a 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* II. iv, He delaiede þe ful reformynge of mannys soule vnto þe laste ende. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 81 b, For the debating of controversies, and refourming of vices. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 134 He gaue towardes the reforming of that church fiue hundred

markes. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (1851) II. 540 A reforming of every thing which was either formally or indirectly contained in their ignorance. 1743–4 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 283, I wish you had the reforming of the family you are in. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) p. iii, I have been prevailed upon..to undertake the reforming of the former Edition.

Reforming (rĭfō·rmiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That reforms.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. 1851 III. 124 The expected reforming grace that God hath bid us hope for. 1692 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* xvi, 'Tis better he were hanged, than thou should'st share A moment's Grief by thy reforming Care. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 64 Elizabeth..put herself at the head of the reforming party. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 166 We must retrace our steps, and examine his reforming legislation.

Hence **Refo·rmingly** *adv. rare* −1.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 346 It would better have become Iob to have submitted himselfe reformingly and humbly to his hand.

Reformist (rĭfō·rmist). [f. REFORM *v.*1 + -IST.]

1. a. One who advocates reform in the Church; a Reformer. (Common in 17th c.)

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* II. Addit. Ff, The forward Zeale of dowtie Martin Seniour,..and some other bragge Reformistes. 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Left Hand* 36 He differs much from the most of our Reformistes heere at home. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 310 Among the reformists you will see this more plainly attested. 1792 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Aug., The Winton inhabitants ..ran up a slight wall before it [the altar], and deceived the Reformists. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Mart.* II. 312 Their judges were cold and calculating reformists. 1850 *Elder's House* 97 So you see that all the Reformists have not given up the doctrine of confession.

attrib. 1590 GREENWOOD *Confer.* Pref. A ij, Considering the reformist Preachers are now become the BB's. trustie actors. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLV 449 Mrs. Ashley..was put into the Tower, apparently on suspicion of Reformist sympathies.

b. An advocate or supporter of political reform. (Common *c* 1792 to 1830.)

1641 *News from Hell*, etc. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 393 The subtle practices of some parliamentary reformists. 1792 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. App. C. 155 Yet these [the Jacobins] are the men whom our Reformists are known to correspond with. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform Catech.* (1818) 104 By a radical reformist, the Householder plan could not be refused to any Electoral District. 1830 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 62, I have been to see the Staffords, violent reformists. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 10 July, The general policy of the party has been enough to break the strength of the so-called Reformists.

attrib. *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 523 The modern reformist Philosophy .. and the late reformist Legislation.

† 2. A member of a reformed religious order.

1611 COTGR., *Reformez*, reformists, an Order of Franciscan Fryers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Reformists*, Monks, whose Discipline, or Rules have been reformed.

† **Refo·rmitor.** *Obs. rare* −1. [irreg. f. REFORM *v.*1, perh. for REFORMATOR.] A reformer.

1537 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 157 Abusys.. clokyde and coloryde by the reformitors (so namede) of evere religion.

So † **Refo·rmity**, Protestantism. *Obs. rare* −1.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. XCVIII, Yet whatsoeuer Papistrie exacted, payed yet, His scrupulous Reformitie, will nought therof remit.

† **Refo·rmling.** *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. REFORM *v.*1 + -LING.] An amended pamphlet.

1662–3 J. B[IRKENHEAD] *Assembly-Man* To Rdr., A copy of that Reforming had crept to the Press.

Refo·rmulate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To formulate anew. So **Reformula·tion.**

1882 *Academy* 14 Jan. 29/1 As Luther's doctrine of justification by faith reformulated Gospel truth for the Reformation era. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 4/1 A reformulation of the indictments against society.

Refortifica·tion. [Cf. next.] The action of fortifying again; a new fortification.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 128 What order is there to be taken in such refortifications? 1878 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 15 Aug. 5/7 The reduction of the size of the city by the Venetians, and its refortification on a more contracted circumference.

Refo·rtify, *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. F. *refortifier* (15th c. Godef.).] *trans.* To fortify again. Hence **Refo·rtifying** *vbl. sb.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 128 More commonly old Castels..be repaired and refortified. 1611 FLORIO, *Rinforzamento*,..a refortifying. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Aug., This was our continual duty till the Castle was re-fortified. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2801/2 Above 6000 are summoned in with Shovels and Pickaxes..to re-fortifie the Town of Old-Manheim. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Harwich*, This town ..has since been ordered to be refortified. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 182 He reoccupied and refortified such of those posts as promoted his vengeful designs. 1896 W. H. HUTTON *Philip Augustus* iii. 76 The island taken, Philip refortified it and rebuilt..the bridge.

fig. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. Thring* 140, I am repeating a judgment formed long ago, and often refortified.

† **Refo·ssion.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. RE- + FOSSION, after L. *refodĕre*.] A digging up again.

c 1625 BP. HALL *St. Paul's Combat* 1. Wks. 1808 V. 372 Hence are..refossion of graves, torturing of the surviving, worse than many deaths.

Refound (rĭfau·nd), *v.*1 [f. RE- 5 a + FOUND *v.*2; cf. OF. *refonder* (12th c.).] *trans.* To found (a town, etc.) again; to re-establish. Also *fig.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXVIII. 28 The grit victour agane is rissin on hicht ..; our fayth is now refoundit. 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady-Errant* v. ii, Her service hath Preserv'd the Kingdom, and refounded Cyprus. 1702–3 ATTERBURY *Let.* Misc. Wks. 1739 I. 159 The other bill is to enable the Queen to re-found the Savoy. 1761 *London & Environs* IV. 296 This hospital was..suppressed by Henry V and refounded by Edward IV. 1869 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. Mod. Hist.* iv. 16 This Colony did not .. require to be refounded. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 505 Cassander had re-founded it, and changed its name from Therma to Thessalonica.

Hence **Refou·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1754 POCOCKE *Trav.* (Camden) II. 112 The first foundation of the church by Wilfrid, and the refounding by K. H. 8th. 1893 MALLESON (*title*) The Refounding of the German Empire.

Refound (rĭfau·nd), *v.*2 [f. RE- 5 a + FOUND *v.*3; cf. F. *refondre* (12th c.).] *trans.* To cast (objects of metal) again; to recast.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. III*, Wks. (1711) 60 Why .. when these old medalls were defaced .. he might not refound them, .. he thought no sufficient reason could be given. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 8 Perhaps they are all antient bells refounded. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. ii. (1872) IX. 265 All our Cannon..needed to be refounded.

† **Refo·und,** *v.*3 *Sc. Obs.* [var. of REFUND *v.*1; cf. *confound, infound.*]

1. *trans.* To refund, restore.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 41 The saidis Eirle and Lord .. oblissis thame .. to refound and deliver the samin agane to the persone fra quhame the samin hapins to be taikin. 1572–3 *Ibid.* II. 186 For warandice to the said Archibald .. and refounding to him of the pryces thairof acclamit be him. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 476 Thy money and Patents shall be refounded.

b. To make good, repair, redress.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 42 Cause all enormities and crymes committet..to be refoundit and randerit witht in 3our boundis. *Ibid.* 82 To refound the skaythtis and iniurieis done be thame of befoir.

2. To cast the blame of (something) *on* or *upon* a person or thing.

a 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 438 They do not refound it upon God, Who is righteous in all His ways, but retort it upon themselves. *c* 1680 MACWARD *Contend.* (1723) 144 The want whereof is to be refounded on this court stratagem. *Ibid.* 147 The marring of that unity..is to be refounded upon that intimacy.

Refounda·tion. [RE- 5 a; cf. REFOUND *v.*1] The action of founding again; a new foundation.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lancs.* II. (1662) 120 This Colledge hath passed many Dissolutions and refoundations. 1864 J. RAINE *Hexham* (Surtees) I. Pref. 148 There is some valuable information..about the refoundation of their house. 1890 GASQUET & BISHOP *Edw. VI & Bk. Com. Prayer* (1891) 5 On the refoundation of the monastic cathedrals.

Refounder (rĭfau·ndəɹ). [f. REFOUND *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who refounds.

1528 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 2 Alen Niger, summe tyme erele of Richemound, and our secounde refounder. 1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chest. to Lond.* 57 This Enysan..was the true re-founder [of Stone Priory]. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 408 That Church, and the Queen, its refounder, are clear of persecution, as regards the Romanists. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 95 He was .. the refounder of Transcendentalism in modern Europe.

† **Refou·ndiment.** *Sc. Obs. rare* −1. [Cf. REFOUND *v.*3] The act of refunding; reparation.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 497/2 Vnder the pane of refoundiment of the dampnage and skaith to the parteis.

Refou·ndress. *rare* −1. [f. REFOUND *v.*1; see -ESS.] A female refounder.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ix. § 23 Nor let not our Virgin Queen be forgotten, as in effect Refoundresse of this from the third year of her reign.

Refount (rĭfau·nt). [ad. F. *refonte* REFONT.] A recasting.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1081 Though the refount of form, now recommended, would not touch necessarily the substance or effect.

Refourme, obs. form of REFORM *v.*

Refows, -foys, obs. forms of REFUSE *a.*

Refract (rĭfræ·kt), *pa. pple. rare.* [ad. L. *refract-us*, f. *refringĕre*: see next.] Refracted.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* Pref., If the eye bee not able to behold the beames of the Sunne,..yet it joyes to see that shining lampe when his beames are refract, or as it were broken off. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs of Spring-t., Birthday Ode* 38 With moonlight-coloured gold And rays refract from the oldworld heaven of time.

Refract (rĭfræ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *refract-*, ppl. stem of *refringĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *frangĕre* to break. Cf. F. *réfracter* (1752).]

1. *Physics.* Of substances: To break the course of (light, etc.) and turn (it) out of the direct line; *esp.* to deflect at a certain angle at the point of passage from one medium into another of different density.

1612 SELDEN *Pref. Drayton's Poly-olb.* (1876) I. p. xliv, By ..rash collecting (as it were,) from visual beams refracted through another's eye. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 345 Some reflected, others refracted beget that semicircular variety we generally call the Rainebow. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. viii. 148 The glassie Humor may give a passage to the Species to the Retina, and may refract them from Perpendiculars. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 375 All transparent bodies refract part of the light incident upon them, and reflect another part. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 218 The powers in bodies for variously reflecting, absorbing, transmitting, and refracting light. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 31 Caloric is refracted, also, according to the same law that regulates the refraction of light. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 225 Glass refracts light more strongly than water does.

absol. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* x. Wks. 1845 VII. 172 It will follow that all transparent bodies that equally refract are equally hard; which I think is not true.

transf. and *fig.* 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 381 The sine of the angle refracted in one inclination is to the sine of the angle refracted in another inclination [etc.]. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 125 These metaphysick rights .., like rays of light, .. are, by the laws of nature, refracted from their straight line. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* v. II. 355 No other body of men have ever exhibited a more single-minded and unworldly zeal, refracted by no personal interests.

b. To produce by refraction. *rare.*

1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 202 Meantime, refracted from yon eastern cloud .. the grand ethereal bow Shoots up immense. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 277 His languid fires..Refract along the dusk a crimson blaze.

† 2. *trans.* To throw back; to reflect, return. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. v. 109 The Turkes weare great Tulipantes..to refract the Sun beams. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., The air..beating against the rough-cast walls of the hollow place, and refracted, makes a sound. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* I [Algum wood] was most precious, ..fit to refract sounds.

† 3. To break up; to impair. *Obs. rare.*

1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* Pref. A 4 The several excellencies of the other three..may..be found at least, as in mixture, refracted and compounded in this fourth. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iii. (1677) 318 Those common Notions which yet remain in the Humane Nature, though refracted and abated by the Fall of Man.

b. *Chem.* To analyse (nitre) in order to discover the percentage of impurities (cf. REFRACTION 6).

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 478 The most usual method of refracting nitre consists in determining, 1°, the amount of water lost by exposure to a moderate heat; 2°, the amount of insoluble matter [etc.].

Hence **Refra·ctable** *a.*, refrangible. *rare* −1.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 100 For as bodies are only tangible, so they are only reflexible and refractable.

† **Refra·ctarily,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -LY 2.] = REFRACTORILY.

1623 COCKERAM II, Obstinately, *Refractarily.* 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 62, I cannot but totally acquit King Charles of blame in proscribing such as refractarily offended.

† **Refra·ctariness.** *Obs.* [f. REFRACTARY *a.* + -NESS.] = REFRACTORINESS.

1624 DONNE *Devot.* (ed. 2) 80 Take from me, O Lord, her peruersenesse, her wilfulnesse, her refractarinesse. 1636 CHAS. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 320 May not the Kings..by Law compel the doing thereof in case of Refusal or Refractariness? 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* 85 She had..by her unprevailing Blows only confirmed her refractariness.

† **Refracta·rious,** *a. Obs. rare* −1. = next.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xiii. § 10, The life of the world censured to death for an hereticke, or refractarious Scismatique.

† **Refra·ctary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *refractāri-us* (Seneca) obstinate, stubborn: see REFRACT *v.* and -ARY 1, and cf. F. *réfractaire* (16th c.). In the Earl of Stirling's *Domesday* (1614) x. xlii. the stressing is *refractary*: cf. the note to REFRACTORY.]

A. *adj.* = REFRACTORY. (Common in 17th c.)

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Refractarie*, wilfull in opinion, obstinate. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xix. (1614) 215 The woman which rendereth not her husband his due, is rebellious and refractarie. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1875 II. 41, I am sorry to heare that Mr. Wilson has been so refractary. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* v. 171 And in case the said Minister continues refractary, the Dean..shall proceed even to Deprivation.

B. *sb.* A refractory person.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Render not your selfe a refractarie, on the sudden. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* vii. 12 God looked not upon him as he doth upon these refractaries, who to their impatience adde impenitence.

Refracted (rĭfræ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REFRACT *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Of light, etc.: Bent aside, deflected. Also *transf.* of things connected with, or produced by, refraction.

1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog* iii. 352 Homeward wend, Whilst the refracted West some Lights yet lend. 1678 VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv., Pious Th.* 212 Whose fires by refracted chance Burnish some neighbour rock. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 244 We look upon Truth..by a refracted Ray, which makes it to appear where it is not. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 292 She darts along, and with refracted Rays Paints the gay Clouds. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 133 O'er heavens wide arch refracted lustres flow. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iii. 22 The ray HR is called the incident ray, and R b the refracted ray. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. i. 7 Life is not light but the refracted color.

fig. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 146 The information being somewhat lame, as being taken upon refracted and second hand report. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 230 According to Swedenborg, all the mythology and the symbolisms of ancient times were so many refracted or fragmentary correspondences.

† b. *Refracted angle*, angle of refraction. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Refracted Angle*, in Opticks, is the Angle contained between the refracted Ray and the Perpendicular. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 234/1 Before this time Kepler had published a New Table of refracted Angles.

† 2. Driven back, repelled. *Obs. rare* −1.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 169 [The wind] with a refracted and disjoynted force..is driven hither and thither.

† 3. Broken down, diminished. *Obs. rare* −1.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. XXXV. (1840) 96 If they [mercenary soldiers] be not entertained in too great numbers, but in such refracted degrees, that the natives may still have the predominancy.

Hence **Refra·ctedly** *adv.*, **Refra·ctedness**.

1667 SPRAT *Hist. R. Soc.* 216 Experiments of the Transparency, and Refractedness of Flames. 1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* 67 Even if he sees a truth, he can only see it refractedly.

† **Refra·cter.** *Obs.* [f. REFRACT *v.* + -ER 1.] = REFRACTOR 3 b.

1761 HIRST in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 397 A 4 feet refracter, of Mr. Dollond's new construction. 1763 SHORT *ibid.* LIII. 341 He used an 18 foot refracter.

Refractile (rĭfræ·ktil, -tāil), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ILE.] Capable of producing refraction. Hence **Refracti·lity.**

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 514/1 The bands appear..to ..become more refractile. *Ibid.* 517/1 These cells, in respect of their .. refractility .. resemble those seen in articular cartilage. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 411 A well-defined highly refractile fibrous network.

Refracting (rĭfræ·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. Causing refraction; refractive.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 4 Def. iv, The Perpendicular to the reflecting or refracting Surface at the Point of Incidence. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 282 To find the Motion of a Ray of Light passing into a refracting Medium. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 182 The rays..should traverse both the refracting surfaces without any obliquity. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (ed. 9) 115 The magnitude of its reflecting disc, or refracting lens. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 886 The fibres..present a few refracting granules.

b. Provided with some apparatus or arrangement for refracting light; esp. *refracting telescope*, a telescope in which the rays of light are converged to a focus by an object glass.

1764 HORNSBY in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 145 An excellent refracting telescope of 12 feet focus. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 119 Expose it..to the light of a refracting lamp. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Oct., A magnificent refracting telescope, with an object-glass of 25 inches diameter. 1896 ORFORD *Mod. Optical Instr.* 95 In the refracting stereoscope the rays of light .. are always bent towards the thicker part of the lens.

c. *Refracting angle*, the angle between two faces of a prism or lens.

1796 H. BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 262 An hollow prism made of fine plate-glass,..its refracting angle being 55°. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 394 A divergence from the axis will take place, becoming more and more marked as the refracting angles become greater towards the edge of the lens.

2. Undergoing refraction. *rare* —1.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IV. 119 Unvary'd by the Light's refracting Beam She stoop'd to drink from Ocean's briny Stream.

3. That resists fire; = REFRACTORY A. 4.

1894 *R. S. Burn's Steam Engine User* 145 The interior, especially of the furnace proper, .. and the combustion chamber being lined with 'refracting' bricks, generally termed fire-bricks.

Refraction (rĭfræ·kʃən). [ad. late L. *refractiōn-em* (Boethius), n. of action f. *refringĕre*: see REFRACT *v.* and cf. F. *réfraction* (16th c.).]

† 1. a. The action of breaking open or breaking up. *Obs. rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 91 This bloud by styrring.. is made thinne, and together with the ayre mixed, which thus, by the same refraction, and beatyng together, is prepared. 1621 FLORIO, *Refrattione*, a bursting or refraction. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Refraction*, a breaking open.

† b. Rebound, recoil. *Obs. rare.*

1653 HARVEY *Anat. Exerc.* II. (1673) 135 The blood being forc'd against the hand, did by its reverberation and refraction, fly back four or five foot. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Refraction*,..a rebound.

2. The fact or phenomenon of a ray of light, heat, († the sight,) etc., being diverted or deflected from its previous course in passing obliquely out of one medium into another of different density, or in traversing a medium not of uniform density.

Angle of refraction, the angle between the refracted ray and the perpendicular to the surface of the refracting medium at the point of incidence († or that between the refracted ray and a continuation of the incident ray). † *Axis of refraction*, the perpendicular to the surface of the refracting medium at the point of incidence. *Double refraction*, the fact of a ray of light being split up by certain minerals into two divergent, unequally refracted rays. *Index of refraction*: (see INDEX *sb.* 9 a).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1295 The rainbow is.. distinguished by sundry colours, by the refraction of our eie-sight against a cloud. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 347 The colours are made by refraction of light, and the shadows that limit that light. 1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* iv. § 6 By Refraction, Objects of all Sizes are represented on the Walls of the Eye. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 301 The Refraction out of a Rarer Medium into a Denser is made towards the Perpendicular. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 279/2 The phenomena of refraction are explained by an attractive power in the medium through which light passes. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. 144 The refraction of the two pencils is called double refraction and the bodies which produce it are called doubly refractive bodies. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat., Electric Light* 177, I can employ the principle of refraction to bend and direct the rays of light. 1880 LE CONTE *Sight* 32 All refraction is accompanied by dispersion.

fig. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref. C 4, I .. euer .. vsd that Medium only, which would not at all, or least, deceiue by Refraction. 1873 SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* i. 12 To make allowance for the refraction due to the historic medium.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1619 J. BAINBRIDGE *Descr. Late Comet* 10 A second refraction of the Sunne beames. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xviii. 136 The various refractions that may happen in the Air. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 284 The Sum of all the Refractions will be equal to the single Refraction [etc.]. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 241 It causes a double refraction. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. i. 2 A table of the refractions which light experiences under different angles of incidence in passing from air into glass.

fig. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 2 When among the manifold refractions of Knowledge, Wisdom is almost lost sight of. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Illusions*, Even the prose of the streets is full of refractions.

† c. *pl.* Refracted beams. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* XXV. (1700) 152 Variety..such as we may see in the diversify'd refractions of the same sparkling Diamond. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cclxxxvii, Now..the Refractions of his Spirit Gild Only the Hemme of Life.

3. a. *Astron.* The deflection of the beams or light from heavenly bodies when not in the zenith, due to the refracting power of the atmosphere, which increases their apparent elevation.

Spec. called *atmospheric* and *astronomical refraction.*

1603 HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* 137 There lieth a deceipt or fallacie in the refraction of beams, which cheifly happeneth about the Horizon, where the aire is alwaies thickest. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 118 The Refraction of the Sun, Moon and Stars, causeth them to appear higher above the Horizon than they are. 1735 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 279 The uncertain Refractions will render the Operation doubtful; and besides, then the Sun ascends and descends too obliquely [etc.]. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* x. 74 Refraction, by which a star, to appearance, is elevated above its true place. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 186 The Sun, actually already below the horizon, is raised up by refraction, and remains visible to us.

fig. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcii, Such refraction of events As often rises ere they rise.

b. The effect of the atmosphere in making terrestrial objects appear higher than they are.

Spec. called *terrestrial refraction*; see also quot. 1832.

1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 173 He seems to allow too much, both for refraction and errors in the Observations. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* III. xxxi. 255 Great local heats or local colds will produce great changes of refractive power, and give rise to optical phenomena of a very interesting kind. Such phenomena have received the name of unusual refraction. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 69 My sketches of the coast..show what strange diversities of outline may be induced by refraction.

4. The action *of* a medium in refracting light; refractive power or effect. Also *fig.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 34 Which is helped and advantaged also by the refraction of the water wherein they swim. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 27 Allowing one degree for the refraction of the Atmosphere in winter. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 246 A deep pool .. paved with sandstone slabs and boulders, distorted by the changing refractions of the eddies. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 279 The willful refraction of a clear mind, twisting awry whatever enters it.

† 5. A reduction on a charge or bill. *Obs.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., I will deduct or make you a refraction of 30s. charged inadvertently in my bill. 1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 364 Mr. K. mentioned the refraction which the Company had on their side of their bargains with Government, as very advantageous.

6. The process of ascertaining the percentage of impurities contained in a sample of nitre; the sum of the impurities as thus ascertained.

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 478 The total amount of these impurities in 100 parts of a sample of nitre is technically termed the 'refraction' of that sample. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 335/1 Government..generally purchases saltpetre at 5 per cent. refraction.

7. *attrib.*, as *refraction error*, *-index*; also **refraction-circle**, one of two or more graduated circles attached to a refracting telescope in order to adjust its direction.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1909/2 The refraction-circle of the Washington Observatory. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 489 The pulsation was more marked in the eye with inferior sight. There was absolutely no refraction error. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 167 The relation between the refraction-index and the dispersion.

Hence **Refra·ctional** *a.*; **Refra·ctionist**, one skilled in the application of the laws of refraction, esp. for the correction of visual defects.

1871 HUTTON *Ess.* II. 84 He rejected 'refractional' theories of light with scorn. 1899 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 5/1 An exhibition organized..in the interest of the refractionist.

† **Refra·ctious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. REFRACT *v.* + -IOUS: cf. FRACTIOUS.] = REFRACTIVE 1.

a 1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* XX. (1692) 192 The Difference betwixt clear Weather and misty refractious Weather...I have seen the Land elevated by reason of the refractious Air.

Refractive (rĭfræ·ktiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *refractīv-us* (Priscian), or f. REFRACT *v.* + -IVE. Cf. F. *réfractif, -ive* (1752).]

1. That refracts light, etc.; possessed of, characterized by, the power of refracting.

1673 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 168 The refractive air reaches some height above our heads. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 190 The air..was filled with vapours and exhalations, that made it much more refractive than formerly. 1754 DOLLOND in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 552 Rays, which, by the refractive quality of the glass, are made to converge. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 75 Tourmaline is a doubly refractive substance. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* vi. 84 Its outline should be distorted if the planet has a refractive atmosphere.

b. *Refractive power*, the power which a transparent body has of refracting the light passing through it.

1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 34 By the refractive power of the crystalline. 1769 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 131 The very great refractive power of the air in these parts. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* I. iii. 22 The power by which bodies produce this effect is called their refractive power, and bodies that produce it in different degrees are said to have different refractive powers. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 60 In this way every transparent substance has its own refractive power.

c. *Refractive index*, index of refraction. (See INDEX *sb.* 9 a.)

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 394 The refractive indices of the different refracting structures of the eye. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* II. iii. 52 In the passage [of light] from one medium to another of a different refractive index.

2. a. Due to, caused by, refraction.

1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 19 Sept., Wks. 1871 IV. 589 The refractive curve in an atmosphere of different density. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 313/1 Three defects—spherical aberration, chromatic aberration, and refractive aberration. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* I. v. 234 Little blobs of hazy film trembled upon the white refractive line about the dark waters of the horizon.

b. Refrangible.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 417 Thereby it has been shown that the gelatine absorbs the most refractive rays most energetically.

3. Relating to refraction.

1727 THOMSON *To Mem. Newton* 124 Ev'n now the setting sun and shifting clouds,..declare How just, how beauteous, the refractive law.

4. Refractory. *rare.*

1709 J. NIMMO *Navr.* (S. H. S.) 19 Kinstirie seemd not verie refractive if Park desired him to take the burthin of all thes off my hand. 1845 [implied in REFRACTIVENESS].

Hence **Refra·ctiveness, Refracti·vity.**

1843 J. CAIRNS *Let.* in *Life* vii. (1895) 140 Is there not too much refractiveness in his exegetical atmosphere..? 1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* xiv, He was detained .. apparently with the intention of subduing the refractiveness of his nature. 1889 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVIII. 400 The refractivity of a substance is the difference between the index of refraction of the substance and unity.

Refracto·meter. [f. as REFRACT *v.* + -OMETER.] An instrument for measuring the indices of refraction of various substances.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 133. 1883 *Nature* 15 Mar. 473/1 On a refractometer for measuring the indices of refraction and the dispersion of solid bodies.

Refractor (rĭfræ·ktŏi). [f. REFRACT *v.* + -OR.]

† 1. A refractory person. *Obs. rare* —1.

1638 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) V. 206, I have received an answer not much in effect differing from this petition, from two or three refractors in different parts.

† 2. That which breaks or repels. *Obs. rare* —1.

1682 GREW *Exp. Luctat. Menstruums fr. Bodies* i. § 13 For which reason..the best Correctors, or Refractors of the force of Colocynthis, are some kinds of Alkalies.

3. A medium which refracts light; a refracting lens.

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 191 The ultimate direction of a refracted ray of light is influenced by the relative position of the surface of the refractor. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat., Electric Light* 190 As yet no attempt has been made to construct special..refractors for it.

b. A refracting telescope. Cf. REFRACTER.

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 308 The situation of the telescopes, the reflector being within the observatory, and the two refractors..without it, favoured this purpose. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxii. 471 [Newton's telescopes] in power were compared to a six feet refractor. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 369 A reflector can always be mounted at far less cost than a refractor of equal aperture.

Refractorily (rĭfræ·ktərili), *adv.* [f. REFRACTORY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a refractory manner.

c 1646 *True Relat.* in *Glover's Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 62 She still refractorily and willfully said, that shee would not give them one penny. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* viii. 273 If any person..behaved himself refractorily to the decrees of the Council. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 464 He behaved very refractorily towards the Visitors. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1168 One keeper of a..stall..refractorily persisted.

Refractoriness (rĭfræ·ktərinĕs). [f. REFRACTORY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being refractory.

1. Of persons: Obstinacy, perversity; stubborn disobedience or resistance *to* some authority or control. (Common in 17th and 18th c.)

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 295/1 Those that repine at Princes Actions out of Stubbornness, or Refractoriness. 1686 HORNECK *Crucify. Jesus* xvii. 497 Your refractoriness to reformation and amendment makes you unworthy. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 677 They now showed their disaffection as well as refractoriness in refusing to give thanks. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 96 He was..abused for his refractoriness in this particular. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* ii. (1878) 25 Donatello's refractoriness..had evidently cost him something.

fig. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. viii. 33 If Wounds in the dressing be abused..what can be expected, but Natures unwillingness and refractoriness .. ?

b. Power of resistance *to* some influence.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. iv. (1806) I. 62 Unless you had brought into the world some extraordinary refractoriness to the influence of evil. 1886 E. R. LANKESTER *Advancem. Sc.* (1890) 148 A state of refractoriness to the poison of rabies.

2. Of things: Resistance to treatment or manipulation, *esp.* to the action of heat.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 299 Its refractoriness allows of a harder glaze being applied to the ware formed from it. 1870 *Academy* 12 Feb. 122 The vigour and skill with which they coped with its [granite's] refractoriness. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 289 The two conditions of refractoriness and low atomic weight

†**Refracto·rious**, *a. Obs.* [f. next + -OUS.] = REFRACTORY.

1555 RIDLEY in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1360/2 Because he was verye refractorious, I said to him [etc.]. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 639 Rebellious persons, refractorious, obstinate, and such as will not be ruled. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 252 Punishments used .. towards refractorious and disobedient soldiers.

Refractory (rĭfræ·ktəri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -urie. [var. REFRACTARY, on anal. of adjs. in -ORY[2].

'It is now accented on the first syllable, but by Shakespeare on the second' Johnson (1755): cf. mod. dial. *re'fertory, re'fatory*, and see the note to REFRACTARY.]

A. *adj.* 1. Stubborn, obstinate, perverse; unmanageable, rebellious. a. of persons.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Refractorie*, Stubborne, which will not bend. 1646 Bp. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 19 If He be obstinately refractorie, He is not worthy to hold His Crowne. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxxiii. (1700) 368 There is no other way of proceeding but by cutting off those who are so refractory. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, They were a parcel of refractory, ungovernable villains. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. (1788) 34 The most refractory of the colonies were still disposed to proceed by .. constitutional methods. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 436 The honour of his government was concerned in chastising a refractory dependant. 1859 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. v. iii. 455 The old Roman law .. gave to the father the power even of life and death over his refractory offspring.

absol. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, Matt. x. 11 More worthy, (or less unworthy) than the refractory. 1772 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (Argt. for Hastie), The refractory must be subdued by harsher methods. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 343 The refractory were ejected..from their offices.

b. of character, disposition, actions, etc.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 182 To curbe those raging appetites that are Most disobedient and refracturie. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 558 There are different tempers of mind among men, some more smooth and pliable, others more refractory and froward. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. vii. 130 All those Refractory Dispositions that were Opposites to the Love, and to the Law of God. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 148 A Midshipman..had appeared the foremost in all the refractory proceedings of the crew. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, xiv. (1839) 313 The factious and refractory spirit of the Walloons and Flemings. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 278 The thoughts and feelings may have still their refractory range.

†2. a. Strongly opposed, not amenable, refusing compliance, *to* something. *Obs.* (freq. in 17th c.)

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 299 The Citizens of Mounster.. were now growne most refractory to all due obedience. 1671 SHADWELL *Humourists* III, I can no longer be refractory to your honourable Desires. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. Pref. 2 A People formerly..so refractory to all Culture.

†b. Undesirous *of* something. *Obs. rare* —[1].

c 1610 Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 174 He seemed somewhat refractory of accepting the Government.

3. *Med.* Of wounds, diseases, and the like: Obstinate, not yielding *to* treatment.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xix. 290 Stubborn Diseases that had been found refractory to all ordinary Remedies. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 515/2 The wound was at first refractory.

b. Able to offer resistance *to* a disease; not susceptible to morbid agencies.

1884 *Science* III. 744/1 A dog..being rendered refractory to rabies by hypodermic inoculation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 591 It is conceivable that with a weak virus in a strongly 'refractory' individual, the appearance of erysipelas might be delayed.

4. Resisting the action of heat; difficult to fuse (or to work in any way).

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 359 All Iron ores in general are refractory, and less fusible than any other. 1777 PRIESTLEY *On Air* III. 21 The earth of tin is the most refractory, little differing .. from flint, the most refractory of all the earths. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 151 His blow-pipe fed with mixed oxygen and hydrogen, whose flame is capable of melting the most refractory substances. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 109 The most refractory substances, such as carbon, can be made to appear as gases.

fig. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 161 To him [the poet] the refractory world is ductile and flexible. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. iii. 140 Where the products of the external world have been refractory [etc.].

B. *sb.* †1. A refractory person. *Obs.*

1627 ABP. ABBOT in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 442 My Reply was, By what then doth he coerce those Refractories? 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 Like a bladder, which the peevish refractory puts under his arm.

2. A piece of refractory ware employed in the process of glazing pottery.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1019 Occasionally also a very fusible composition is thrown upon the inner surface of the muffle, and 5 or 6 pieces called refractories are set in the middle of it. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1910/1.

†**Refra·cture**, *sb. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. REFRACT *v.* + -URE.] Refractory opposition or action.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* IV. xx. 562 More veniall and excusable may those verball reluctancies, reserves, and refractures..seem.

Re-fra·cture, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fracture (a bone) again.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 161 Mr. Maunder proposed to try and re-fracture the thigh. 1898 *Daily News* 22 July 5/7 He unfortunately re-fractured the left bone.

Refræne, obs. form of REFRAIN *v.*

†**Refragable**, *a. Obs.*—[0] [= obs. F. *refragable*, It. *refragabile*, med.L. *refragābilis*: see IRREFRAGABLE *a.*] That may be refuted or gainsaid.

1611 FLORIO, *Refragabile*, refragable, that may be repugned or gaine-stood. 1721- in BAILEY and later Dicts.

Hence †**Refragability**, †**Refragableness**.

1721-31 in BAILEY. [Hence in some mod. Dicts.]

†**Refragate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *refragāt-*, ppl. stem of *refragārī* to resist, withstand.] *intr.* To oppose, controvert, gainsay.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 119 Stoutly they refragate and withstand, that the Firmament is not his handy-worke. 1623 COCKERAM, *Refragate*, to gainesay. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 179 If upon further enquiry, any were found to refragate, they were to be discharg'd by a distinction.

†**Refragatory**, *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. as prec. + -ORY[2].] Disposed to controvert or refute.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 45 As to the severer sort of the High-Church Aristarchi, I shall not be very Refragatory.

Refraiche, obs. form of REFRESH *v.*

†**Refraidour**. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **refraydeur**. [a. ONF. **refreidure*, var. OF. *refroidure*: see REFROIDOUR and REFREID *v.*] Cooling, coolness.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 250 b/1 He was cold of the fyrst refraydeur whiche is desyre of heuenly glorye .. which within hym posseded the refraidour of paradis.

Refrain (rĭfrē·n), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **refreyne**, 5 **refreyn**, 6 **refreine**, (7 **reffrein**); 6 **refraynt**, 7– **refrain**, (8 -e). [a. OF. *refrein*, *refrain* = Prov. *refranh*, Cat. *refrá*, Sp. *refran*, Pg. *refrão*, in the same sense, ultimately f. pop. L. **refrangĕre* (OF. *refraindre*) to break back, break again. See also REFREIT.] A phrase or verse recurring at intervals, esp. at the end of each stanza of a poem or song; a burden, chorus. Also *transf.*

App. not in very common use before the 19th century.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1522 (1571) But euere more allas was his refreyn. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 128 Remembre sothely that I the refreyn tooke, Of..my maister Chaucier, chief poete of Bretayne. 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Refraynt of a balade, *refraynt*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Envoy*, the refreine of a Ballade, that is, the foot of a song. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1271 In all the actions of Alexander, a man may use this for a reffrein or faburden, All Philosophically. 1778 Bp. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes xl. 191 Dancing and throwing in alternately the refrain or burthen of the song. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* 213 To confine the Organist to a slightly ornamented Refraine, or Ritornello at the end of each Stave or Stanza. 1835 WILLIS *Melanie* 36 When another sang the strain, I mingled in the old refrain. 1860 ADLER *Prov. Poet.* xviii. 408 The song was divided into several stanzas, each of which terminated in a refrain. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiv. (1878) 114 These old phrases and chance refrains seemed to suggest themselves quite naturally.

†**Refrai·n**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare* —[1]. In 6 **refrane**. [f. REFRAIN *v.*] Restraint.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 86 The denkest sounest doun, The farest but refrane, The gayest grittest loun.

Refrain (rĭfrē·n), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **refreyne**(n, 5 **-nyn**), 5–6 **refreyn**, (5 *Sc.* **ra-**), 6–7 **refrein**(e; 4, 6 **refreigne**, (4 *Sc.* **refrenze**), 4–6 **refrene**, (7 **refræne**); 4–6 **refrayn**(e, 5–6 **refrane**, 5–7 **refraine**, 6– **refrain**. [ad. OF. *refrener* (12th c.; mod.F. *refréner*): ad. L. *refrēnāre* to bridle, f. *re-* RE- + *frēnum*, *frænum* bridle.]

I. *trans.* †1. To restrain, hold back, check (a person or thing). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 278 þat meyntenours of false causes..be wisly refreyned & scharply ponyschid. 1388— *Bible, Ezek.* xxxi. 15, I forbede his flodis, and Y refreynede [L. *coercui*] many watris. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 292 b/2, I shalle soo refrayne hym that he shalle no more dare demaunde suche thyng. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxv. (S. T. S.) I. 232 Nowthir schame nor fere of þare Inemyis mycht refrene þame. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxvi. 99 b, Jesus refrayned them saying: Why be ye greued with this woman? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple* Ded. 6 Turn their eyes hither, who shall make a gain: Theirs, who shall hurt themselves or me, refrain. 1645 M. CASAUBON *Orig. Temp. Evils* 42 What then..would they do, if God did use no such means, no such examples to refrain them?

b. *refl.* To restrain, put restraint upon (oneself); to repress any manifestation of emotion, impatience, etc. Now *arch.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 317, I am suche oon by kynde, but I refreyne [*v.r.* refreigne] me by vertue. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2745 Wheiſor refreyne the, And blowe but fair & soſt. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xlv. 1 Then coude not Ioseph refrayne him self before all them that stode aboute him. *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Poems on Life & Duty, In a London Square* ii, And thou, O human heart of mine, Be still, refrain thyself, and wait. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 1/2 For the first six months..the Party..refrained themselves and kept low.

†c. (In lit. sense.) To rein back, rein in (a horse).

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6387 He .. Refreyned his hors, and come hem too. *Ibid.* 6431 Gentil knight..refreyn youre stede. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iij b/1 But if this same colte be broken at the last, His sitter ruleth and him refrayneth fast.

†d. *Astrol.* in *pass.* Of a planet: To receive a check and become retrograde before attaining conjunction with another. *Obs.*

1598 G. C. *Math. Phisicke* E iv b, Venus seeking the conjunction of Saturn by retr[ogradation] is refrayned. [1606 FAGE *Spec. Ægrot.* E iv, Sometimes by accidents..their friendship and familiaritie is refrained.]

†e. *Sc.* To hold, contain. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1542 *Invv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 72 Item twa doubill planttis [? *read* plattis] to refrane heit watter in maner of schoufer.

2. To hold back, restrain (a person or thing) *from* something, esp. some act or course of action. † Also const. *of*. Now *rare*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magd.*) 230 Scho..presyt hyre in mony wyse þame to refrenze fra sik seruice of ydolis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11305 Eneas..Refraynit Amphimacus of his frike wille. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 5 God comfort the..and refrayne the from flesshely and bestly desires. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxiii. 249 In auoydynge wherof.. he lytell & lytell refrayned theym of theyr outrage. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 101, I refrayne my fete from euery euell waye. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 222 They..cowlde not for all that be refreyned from mysdoynge. 1602 NIXON *Eliza's Mem.* cxxxi. in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 556 To make us of true light participate, Whereby our steps from darknes are refrain'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 360 Nor from the Holie One of Heav'n Refrein'd [he] his tongue blasphemous. 1883 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brig.* Epil. 14 Trade [might] refrain the Powers From war.

absol. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4956 But Eelde gan ageyn restreyne From sich foly, and refreyne.

†b. *refl.* To restrain (oneself) *from* some action, etc. *Obs.* (cf. 9).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4638 If ȝe refreyne ȝow þar-fra..ȝow writhis with ȝour wele. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 22 He that wille .. refrayne him from ouirmoche etyng and drynkyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* v. 38 And now I saye vnto you: refrayne youre selues from these men, and let them go. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 3 She doth not for onely feare of punishment refraine her self from sinning. 1581 RICH *Farew.* VIII. A a iij, Thei haue not bin able to refraine themselues, from prosecuting their follie to the ende.

†c. Const. with *inf.* or *that*. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7782 þe enmys to wende him refreynd. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 192 Assone as..he knewe it was Le Surnome, he coude not refrayne him to kisse him. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xiv. 50 They scarse refrayned the people, that they dyd not sacrifice vnto them. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 12 Ill can I take at thy hand such despit, And that to dooe thee force I mee refrayn.

†3. To restrain, curb, check, stay (an action, proceeding, feeling, quality, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 8 Vertu It is blud to restrenze, & flux of wame refrenze. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 278 þat þe grete blasphemye of goddis name.. be refreyned bi drede of peynes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1592 He was euer mare in his office Bysy to refreyn vice. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iv, By curtosye and by swete langage ought the good wymmen to refreyne the yre and wrathe of their lord. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 120 Yf we coude fynd a way to tempur and refrayne thayr malyce. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 15 b, The same refrayneth the breaking up of the stomake. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxi. 153 b, To the intent to refraine superfluity and dayntinesse. 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 227 It is not altogether impossible to refraine nature a long time. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 107 [When] the continual use hath made this weak Quality strong, then it oft-times proves..a difficulty to Refrain it.

†b. To withhold or keep back *from* another.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VII. l, And I dyd my power from hym refrayne All his labour were lost in vayne. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 37 A strange nicenesse were it in mee to refraine that from the eares of a person representing so much worthines.

4. To put a restraint or check upon (one's own desires, feelings, actions, etc.).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 756, I schal .. my rankor refrayne for þy reken wordez. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* i. 26 If ony man gessith him silf for to be religious, not refreynynge his tunge, ..the religioun of him is veyn. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 67 We haue no myght oure sorowe to refreyne. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B v b, Thou oughtest to refrayne thyn yre. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 64 Certainly ye ought to..refraine your prodigalitie and riot. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* Ep. Ded. ¶ 3 A great punishment it is for a man to refraine his appetite. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* II. 312 She refraines and restraines her Concupiscence very much, and casts off her Suitors. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 85 That even then Mr. Bayes alone should not be able to refrain his Malignity. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 100 Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XII. 258 Say—whither would ye go?—your course refrain. 1846 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) II. 348, I..meddled in matters too high for me, instead of refraining my soul, and keeping it low. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 498 When we heard that, we were ashamed, and refrained our tears.

b. To confine, keep *within* bounds. *rare* —[1].

1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XXII. 49 My brethren, who their steps refrain'd Within the cloisters.

†5. To keep from (an action), desist from, give up.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 110 Scarse I can refraine The execution of my big-swolne heart Vpon that Clifford. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XII. 55 One of the wise men gaue him aduice to refrain his cumming there, for it was the fatal place of his death. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 154 Whereas if men could have refrain'd this cunning..governing of Christianity [etc.]. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 907 Must my servant train Th' allotted labours of the day refrain..?

†b. Const. with gerund or vbl. sb. *Obs.* (cf. 9 b).

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) D iv, They come so to purpose, that hee can not refraine telling them. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxix. 9 The princes refrained talking, and laid their hand on their mouth. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 5 Those that have tender bodies shall do well to refraine travelling abroad in such a disordered change of the aire. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* II. 13 A spark can no more refrain running into love after a Bottle [etc.]. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 276 We could not refrain smiling at one another. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 14 (1748) III. 104 Impossible was it for her to refrain being merry at the first part of this intelligence. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* V, She resolved, however, to refrain for some time walking in the forest.

†c. To keep back (laughter or tears). *Obs. rare.*

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 16, I could not refraine laughter, when he proceeded, and said [etc.]. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi, This..man could not refrain tears.

† **6.** To abstain from (a habit or practice); to give up, avoid, eschew. *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 28 That his adversaries may refraine theyr wonted rayling. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 16 Als oft as we repent, and sin refraine. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* xii. 55 He began anew his feastings and ryot, which of some long time he had refrayned. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* viii. § 15 Which would certainly kill thee if thou didst not for some little time refrain immoderate drinking. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 42 We ought to refrain Conversation with such sort of Persons. 1751 Eliza Heywood *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 267 Having been advised..to refrain the use of any of these liquors, on account of some disorder.

† **b.** To abstain from using or partaking of (some article of food or drink). *Obs.*

1568 Hyll *Gard., Yearly Conject.* v, Sharpe meates refraine in this moneth. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 447 They refraine wine, bicause they fear to take too much. 1641 Baker *Chron.* (1679) 401/1 She would sit silently, refrain her meat, and not admit of any conference. 1691 Tryon *Wisd. Dictates* 21 Refrain all salt sharp Foods, as Cheese, Flesh.

† **c.** To keep the hands off (something). *Obs.*—1

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metam.* liv, Thou monstrous fiend (quoth he) thy pray refrain.

† **7.** To avoid, shun, eschew (one's company). *Obs.*

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* I. (Palfr.) 54 A king ought to refraine the company of vicious persons. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 145 Not disdayning their cockcmates or refraining their company. 1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* vi. 53 Father Boniface..gaue order to his tutor to refraine my company. 1697 Sir T. P. Blount *Ess.* 148, I refrain no man's company because his opinion comes not up to mine. 1716 Br. Wilson in Keble *Life* (1863) I. xi. 371 [He at once excommunicates the offender] that the Society of Christians may utterly refrain his company.

† **b.** To avoid, keep or stay away from (a place); also, to go away from, to leave. *Obs.*

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 290 Such as refrained the Churches and publike assembly. 1605 *Play of Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 229 It is most certain there are many sick And therefore good my Lord refrain the place. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 8, I must my Lord (said she) intreate you to refraine this place. *a* 1723 *Robin Hood & Little John* xxxviii. in Child *Ballads* III. 136/2 Then all the whole train the grove did refrain, And unto their caves they did go. 1748 Johnson *Van. Hum. Wishes* 149 Should tempting Novelty thy cell refrain.

† **c.** To avoid or shun (danger). *Obs. rare* —1.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxii. 23 To refrane that denger plane, Fle alwayis frome þe snair.

II. *intr.* **8.** To abstain, forbear.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2957 [Pou] might faire haue refraynit with þi fre wille. *c* 1430 Lydg.-*Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 69 Over salt mete doth grete oppressioun To fieble stomakes, whan they can nat refreyne. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Prol. 24, I may of myne owne strength refraine that I do mine enemy no hurte. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 306, I wyll refrayne and wil aske him but this question only. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. iii. 122 Who could refraine, That had a heart to loue..? 1648 Milton *Sonn. to C. Skinner*, IIcav'n..disapproves that care, though wise in show, That..when God sends a cheerful hour, refrains. 1715 De For *Fam. Instruct.* I. viii. (1841) I. 148, I am persunded had you been there, you could not have refrained. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 456 Let the wretch refrain, Nor touch the page he cannot but profane. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 18 Till age, refrain not—but if old, refrain. 1875 Gladstone *Gleanings* VI. xx. 154, I might, I believe, add other instances..but it is needless and I gladly refrain.

transf. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 36 But whan age seeth that rage Dothe aswage and refrayne. 1886 Winter *Shaks. Eng.* ii. (1893) 21 Fog has refrained, though it is understood to be lurking in the Irish Sea.

† **b.** Const. with *to* and *inf.* *Obs.*

1554–9 *Songs & Ball. Philip & Mary* (1860) 9 To synge the truthe, why shulde I refrayne? 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 5 Lawrence Ualla..could not refrayne to enveygh against the Popish clergie. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Providence* v, He that to praise and laud thee doth refrain. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1565, I refrain, too suddenly To utter what will come at last too soon. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* v. 284 Why did your wary Oracles refrain To tell what Kings, what Heroes must be slain?

9. To abstain, keep oneself, *from* some act or feeling, † using or partaking of something, interference with a person, etc.

1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. 191 Thys schold cause the attorneys and prokturys to refrayne from theyr crafty inuentyonys. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 110 Learne of Romulus to refraine [1581 abstaine] from wine. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. i. 99 (Qq.) He, when he heares of her, can not refraine From the excesse of Laughter. 1611 Bible *Acts* v. 38 And now I say vnto you, refraine from these men, and let them alone. 1679 Dryden *Troil. & Cress.* Pref., Consider the wretchedness of his Condition..and refrain from pitty if you can. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 3 Some of them could not refrain from Tears at the Sight of their old Master. 1777 Watson *Philip II*, VII. (1839) 123 That their preachers should refrain from all invectives against the established church. 1819 Shelley *Julian* 498, I refrain From that sweet sleep which medicines all pain. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 304 A man should refrain from excess either of laughter or tears.

b. Const. *from* with gerund or vbl. sb. (cf. 5 b).

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb. 30) Howe shall we from hevy wepynge refrayne? 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 152 Refraine from dicing. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* 98 Refraine from weeping and observe attentively what I shall say. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. ii. 275 For one single day I must refrain From visiting the sick. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* viii. (1880) 134 Richelieu refrained from pushing his advantage to an extremity.

† **Refraina·tion.** *Astrol. Obs.* [var. of Refrenation, after prec.] = Refrenation 2.

1598 F. Wither tr. *Dariot's Judgem. Starres* H b, Prohibition or let is done by retrogradation or going backward..: and this let is properly called a Refrenation, or houlding backe. 1679 Moxon *Math. Dict., Refraination*, 'Tis a kind of weakning to a Planet which is called so by Astrologers when a Planet going to an Aspect with another, before they come up to it becomes Retrograde, and thereby is as it were pluckt back. 1704 Eland *Tutor to Astrol.* 58 Refrainations is, when a Planet is applying to another, either by Conjunction or Aspect, and before he comes to Conjunction he becomes retrograde.

† **Refrained,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [app. from Refrain *v.* + -ed 1, but perh. an error for *refrayed* Refreid.] Of a hawk: ? Affected with a cold.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij, Whan ye se your hawke nesynge & casting water thorugh her noesthrilles on her nares: then dowteles she is Refraned. *Ibid.*, A medecyne for hawkis that bene Refreyned. [Hence in later works.]

Refrai·ner. *rare* —1. [f. Refrain *v.* + -er 1.] One who restrains.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 56 These .ii. persons were euer cohibetors and refreiners of the kinges wilfull skope.

† **Refrai·ning,** *vbl. sb.*1 *Obs. rare* —1. [f. Refrain *sb.*1] Singing of a refrain; caroling.

? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 749 Noon..couthe make in song sich refreynynge, It sat hir wondir wel to synge.

Refraining (rĭfrē·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Refrain *v.* + -ing 1.] The action or fact of restraining, abstaining, etc.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 20 In fastynge, wakeynge, and in refreynynge of thi flesshly lustis. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. viii. (Bodl. MS.), Þe asse .. is [led] heder and þedre..bi refreynynge of þe bernacle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 45 They profyte moche in yᵉ refreynynge or leuynge of vnlawfull pleasures. 1611 Cotgr., *Refrenation*, a refraining. 1857 Susanna Winkworth tr. *Life Tauler* 56 All her works and refrainings will give her no content. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xv. 312 The refraining from pushing conclusions beyond what the evidences warrant.

Refrainment (rĭfrē·nmĕnt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ment.] Refraining, abstinence.

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. vi. vi. 386 Forbearance and Indurance, or what we may otherwise call Refrainment and Support. 1884 Mrs. F. E. Pirkis *Y. Wynne* II. vii. 91 Her night's rest and refrainment having evidently sharpened the edge of her appetite for pretty things.

Refraite, variant of Refreit *Obs.*

Reframe (rĭfrē·m), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To frame, fashion anew. Hence **Refra·ming** *vbl. sb.*

1590 C'tess Pembroke *Antonie* I. 99 So long thy loue with such things nourished Reframes, reformes it selfe. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* VI. i. 183 The ready reframing of them [maniples] againe into their grand square. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 274 It was..unframed and reframed in the Grand Signiours presence by the maker. *a* 1711 Ken *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 498 My Jesus, who dost Souls reframe, To a true God-like Height. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 285, I shall be content with it,.. without regarding whether he had made it up of the same materials as the former, reframed, or of fresh stuff. 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* xx. 354 All things reframed themselves before mine eyes. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVI. 294/1 The promoters .. would be more likely to meet with general support..if they would reframe their Bills.

† **Refrana·tion,** irreg. var. of Refraination or Refrenation. *Obs.* Chiefly *Astrol.*

1583 T. Heth *Confut. Astrol. Disc.* B vij b, Although they bee in application, yet is the same .. preuented by refranation, afore they come to the full conjunction. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/1 The refranatione or bridlinge of this furiouse humoure. 1658 Phillips, *Refranation*, is, when a Planet is Applying to another, .. and before he comes joyned, he becomes retrograde. 1819 J. Wilson *Dict. Astrol.* 220 Refranation is the most certain symptom of a breach between the parties.

Refrane, obs. form of Refrain *v.* (and *sb.*2).

Refrangent (rĭfræ·ndʒĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. pres. pple. of L. **refrangĕre* (for *refringĕre*): see Refract *v.*] Refracting; breaking up again.

1880 Swinburne *Songs of Spring-t., Gard. Cymodoce* 304 The beam..refrangent again from the wave. 1883 Sternberg *Bacteria* 269 The anthrax bacillus .. develops refrangent, endogenous spores.

Refrangibi·lity. [f. next + -ity.]

1. The property of being refrangible; the degree to which this property is present.

1673 Newton in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6090 The Sun's light consists of rays differing by indefinite degrees of Refrangibility. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Mathesos* 302 Homogeneal Rays (or those of like Refrangibility). 1717 J. Keill *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 147 Rays of Light, of different Refrangibilities. 1808 *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 268 This .. is only the consequence of the different refrangibility of light. 1879 Proctor *Pleas. Ways Sc.* i. 24 A gas when glowing absorbs rays of the same refrangibility as it emits.

2. Refracting power. *rare* —1.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1860) I. xxi. 140 Glasses of different refrangibilities.

Refrangible (rĭfræ·ndʒĭb'l), *a.* [ad. L. type **refrangibilis* f. **refrangĕre* (for *refringĕre*): see Refract *v.*] Capable of being refracted; admitting of, susceptible to, refraction.

1673 Newton in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6090, I call that Light homogeneal, similar, or uniform, whose rays are equally refrangible. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Mathesos* 301 The Light of the Sun consists of Rays that are differently..Refrangible. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* XLII. 507 All the different images of the object produced by the differently refrangible rays. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 33 The invisible rays of heat being more refrangible than those of light. 1851 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* (ed. 9) 218 The red or least refrangible end of the spectrum.

Hence **Refra·ngibleness.**

1731 in Bailey vol. II, and hence in some mod. Dicts.

† **Refra·ngile,** *a. Obs.* [f. the vbl. stem **refrang-* (see prec.) + -ile.] Liable to be refracted at a certain point or distance. So † **Refra·ngity.**

1797 Brougham in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 384 The rays which are most flexible have also the greatest refrangity, reflexity, and flexity; or are most refrangile, reflexile, and flexile. [Cf. *ibid.* 360.]

† **Refrau·ght,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [f. Re- 5 a + Fraught *v.*] *trans.* To freight again. So † **Refrau·ght** *pa. pple.*, reladen.

1612 *Proc. Virginia* in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 122 Captaine Newport vndertook to fraught the Pinnace with corne, in going and returning in his discoverie, and to refraught her again from Werawocomoco. 1765 E. Thompson *Meretriciad* 26 Entomb'd sev'n years, and lo! she rose again! Refraught with goods.

Refrayed: see Refreid *pa. pple.*

Refrayn(e, -fraynt, obs. forms of Refrain *v.*

† **Refray·ne,** *v. Obs.* [f. Re- + Frayne *v.*, perh. after *require.*] *trans.* To question or examine.

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 22 He toke thaym, and refreynde alle, Whilk of thaym he myght take. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Merlin* 2188 (Kölbing) The jugge gan hire refreyne And axede hire [etc.]. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2503, But fiendly I wyll refrayne you ferther, or we flyt, Whereto were most metely my corage to knyt.

Refrech, obs. form of Refresh *v.*

† **Refre·ctore.** *Obs. rare* —1. [ad. med.L. *refrectōrium* for *refectōrium*: cf. OF. *refreitur, refretor*, etc. and see Frater *sb.*1] = Refectory.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 183 Also he did write in the belle in the frrater or refrectore [etc.].

Refreeze (rĭfrī·z), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To freeze again.

a. *trans.* 1794 J. Williams in *A Cabinet*, etc. p. vii, He can .. thaw coagulation, and refreeze the billows. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 77 The surface of the snow had been partially melted by the sun and then refrozen.

b. *intr.* 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 377 The surface thaw..is protected from re-freezing by the very snow through which it has descended. 1875 Croll *Climate & T.* App. vi. 554 The water..refreezes the moment it is relieved from pressure.

† **Refreid,** *v.* (and *pa. pple.*) *Obs. rare.* In 4–5 **refreyd(e, refrayed; refre(i)t, refreyt.** [a. ONF. *refreider* (*-ier, -ir*) to cool, to make or become cold; see also Refroid *v.* and Refraidour.]

1. *trans.* To cool, make cold, chill. Also in *pa. pple.*, affected with a cold.

With the second quot. *c* 1410 cf. OF. 'cheval qui estoit refroidié' (1456–7 in Godef. VI. 727/3).

c 1374 Chaucer *Rosemounde* 21 My love may not refreyd be nor afounde; I brenne ay in an amorous plesaunce. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* ¶ 267 If he were al refreyded by siknesse or by malefice of sorcerie or colde drynkes. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* v. (MS. Digby 182), And for cause þat þe sowe shall be refreted [*v. r.* refreited; F. *refroidees*], þe boore goth not frome hir. *Ibid.* xii, Houndes somtyme beth refrayed, as horse, whan þai haue renne to longe and commeth hoote in some water.

2. *intr.* To become or grow cold.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1294 (1343) Troylus .. [did] writen to hire of his sorwes sore. Fro day to day he leet it not refreyde. *Ibid.* v. 507 God wot refreyden may þis hote fare, Er Calkas sende Troylus Cryseyde.

Hence † **Refrei·ding** *vbl. sb.*, cooling. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* iv. 46 So Tholome wente to the kyng, sett in sum porche, as for grace of refreytyng [L. *refrigerandi*], or colyng.

Refreigne, -frein(e, obs. ff. Refrain *v.* (and *sb.*).

Refreische, -ss(c)h, obs. ff. Refresh *v.*

† **Refreit, refret.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 refreit(e, refreyt, (refreyt, refreyd), 5–6 refraite, 6 refrayte; 5–7 refret, (5 refrect, 6 refrete). [a. OF. *refrait, refret*, etc.:—L. *refract-um*, pa. pple. of *refringĕre* (or **refrangĕre*, OF. *refraindre*) to refract. Cf. Refrain *sb.*1] A refrain or burden.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 156 For euer sobbynges and complaintes be redy refrete in his meditacions. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4103 Þis was þe refret of þat caroulle, y wene. 1443 Lydg. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 211 Of her song the refreit was of pees. *c* 1500 Medwall *Nature* 516 (Brandl), These .ii. folk harp both on refrayte. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 686/2, I shal yet ones agayn .. fal to my rude refraite, & sing him mine olde song. 1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 21 *Versus intercalaris..*, *Refrein de ballade*, a verse often interlaced: the foote, refret, or burden of the dittie. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 222 Taking the Refret or burthen of the Song. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Ritornello* or *Refret*, in music, the burden of a song.

Refreit, variant of Refreid *v.*

† **Refrenate,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [ad. L. *refrēnāt-*, ppl. stem of *refrēnāre* to Refrain.] *trans.* To check, restrain.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 130/1 It [a drug] violently refrenateth the laske, although it hath bin of a longe continuance.

† **Refrenation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *refrēnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *refrēnāre*; see Refrain *v.* and -ation.]

1. The action of refraining or restraining.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xii. 80 It is expedient amonge to use refrenacion, yea, in gode studies & desires, lest by importunyte þou falle into distraccion of mynde. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* Prol. 229 Oftimes be dantit refrenatioun, A man may weill alter his Inclinatioun. 1652 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 187 The fast of refrenation, we all much stand in need of.

2. *Astrol.* The prevention of a conjunction by the retrogression of one of the planets. See also REFRAINATION and REFRANATION.

1598 G. C. *Math. Phisicke* E ij b, Also in aspects these things ought to be considered; that is to say. 1. Reception. 2. Collection . . .7. Refrenation. *Ibid.* E iv b, Refrenation [is] when an Inferiour planet seeketh the ☌ [conjunction] or aspect of another [and] before he bee joyned becometh Retrograde. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 111 There's another manner of Prohibition; by some more properly called Refrenation. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Refrenation...* The Word [is] us'd among Astrologers, when a Planet applying to another, by Conjunction, or Aspect, before it draws near becomes retrograde. [Hence in BAILEY (1721) and later Dicts.]

Refrene, -frenze, obs. forms of REFRAIN *v.*

Re-fre·nzy, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To throw again into a frenzy.

1796 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 275 What a wonderful performance is Mr. Burke's late attempt to re-frenzy the nation!

Refresh (rĭfre·ʃ), *sb.* Now *colloq.* [f. next: cf. Sp. *refresco*, It. *rinfresco.*]

†1. The act of refreshing; refreshment; renewal of supplies. *Obs.*

1592 DANIEL *Delia* Poems (1717) 414 Like the Morning Dew, Whose short Refresh upon the tender Green, Chears for a Time. 1615 — *Hymen's Tri.* ibid. 133 Render sweet Refresh Unto his weary Senses, whilst he rests. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvii. 114 The Indians helped one another to unload and load the mule that came of refresh.

2. *colloq.* A refreshment (esp. of liquor) taken by a person; a refresher.

1884 *Telegraphist* Jan. 27/2 A man may be compared to a battery when he gets a 'refresh'.

Refresh (rĭfre·ʃ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 **refressch, -frech, -fres,** 4–6 **refresch(e, refressh(e,** 5 **re-ffreshe,** 6 **refreshe,** 4– **refresh.** *β.* 4 **refreische, -freish,** 6 **refraiche.** [a. OF. *refrescher, -ier, refraischer* (12th c.; cf. Sp. *refrescar*, med.L. *refrescāre*, It. *rinfrescare*) or *refreschir*, f. *re-* RE- + *fresche* FRESH *a.* Cf. also OF. *rafreschir, rafraischir* (12th c.; mod.F. *rafraîchir*).]

1. *trans.* Of physical agents (esp. water): To impart freshness to (a place or thing, the air, etc.) by means of cooling or wetting. (Sometimes with suggestion of next.)

14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 92 Hit is the well with iiij stremes..That thorow the world refrescheth all reemis. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xliii. 22 Whan a dew commeth vpon the heate, it shalbe refreszshed agayne. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. i. 69 b, The snow..serueth in whotte weather to refreshe..his drinke. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 373 In this Countrey it never rains, snows, or thunders, nor anything that may refresh it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 388 Moisture then abounds, and Pearly Rains Descend in silence to refresh the Plains. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 368 The neighbourhood of the mountains constantly refreshes this city in the heats of summer with a cool evening breeze. 1824 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I. vii. 239 In the evening the atmosphere is never sufficiently refreshed to be enjoyable till about a quarter after dark.

absol. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xi. 107 In some ports and havens, the salt water doth refresh. 16II BIBLE *Ecclus.* xliii. 22 A dew comming after heate, refresheth.

†b. *fig.* To cool (desire). *Obs. rare.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Deuot Prayers 17 b, Refraiche thairfor, o lord, my concupiscence with the vatter of thy grace.

2. To make (one) feel fresher than before; to impart fresh vigour to (a person, the spirits or mind, the eyes, etc.) when fatigued or exhausted; to reanimate, reinvigorate physically, mentally, or spiritually; to provide with refreshment.

Said of food, drink, rest, sleep, etc., or of persons providing or bestowing these; also freq. in passive without specified agent.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 111 (Camb. MS.), Tak thanne this drawht, and whan þou art wel refresshed and refect [etc.]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 614 The erll Patrik ..gert with met and drink alsua Refresche thame weill. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. lvii. (Bodl. MS.), þere beþ fayre feeldes..to refressche and comfort ysen þat beþ wery in studye. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 6061 Her beaute shall so me refresch. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 239 Beddes to refresshe theyr wery lymmes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 148 Whiche thinge refresheth their spirites to thinke vpon. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 5 Our Generall..refreshed his men, and withall renued his store of victuall. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. v, This air will much refresh you. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 591 Ambrosial drink, That soon refresh'd him wearied. 1717 S. SEWALL *Diary* 23 Sept., I was greatly refreshed by reading .. Psal. 66. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 27 Mar., The mixed companies of men and women of fashion..unbend and refresh the mind. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 19, I feel myself at large, Courageous, and refreshed for future toil. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, The rest will refresh you. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 20 We rose with the sun, refreshed and strong. 1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* i. (1878) 7 A beautiful picture which thrills the heart and refreshes the eye.

absol. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 8 b, Another frute..giuing a water as it were sugred and serue greatly to refresh and digest. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xli, Those [writings] that..are pleasant at the first draught, when they refresh and sparkle.

b. *refl.* (of persons): To make (oneself) fresher, by partaking of food or drink, by resting, †or by taking the air.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXV. (*Julian*) 292 þat mornyng Iulyane was gane to þe feld hym to refres. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 62 Þare he refi eschez him and puruays him of vitailes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CXCVIII. 205 Wherfore yᵉ Danys..spoyled both those townes, and there refresshed theym. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 With the vytayles..they refresshed theym selues. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 24 There sate a knight..Himselfe refreshing with the liquid cold, After his travell long. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 20 The next day..his Highnesse refresht himselfe with the aire in Hyde Parke. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 66 That my wife and her company might refresh themselves with the flowers and fruits with which her garden abounded. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, That they might have the interval of Saturday to rest, refresh themselves, and prepare for the combat. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* x, Is there any quiet inn near, where one might rest and refresh oneself?

transf. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 37 Labour shall refresh it selfe with hope To do your Grace incessant seruices.

†c. To relieve *of*, to set free or clear *of*. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1081 *Dido*, Refreschede muste he been of his distresse. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 32 This made me..to meuve him of mysserewle his mynde to refresshe. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. vi. 71 By reason þᵗ thei wer refreshed of their extreme colde by fyre & such houses as they had deuised. 1760 *Impostors Detected* III. viii. II. 80 A sound sleep..perfectly refreshed me of the fatigues of the foregoing night.

3. To freshen up (the memory), to make clear or distinct again. Also with personal obj. (cf. REFRESHER 2 and 3).

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 244 Moderate slepe.. doth acuate, quycken, & refiessheth the memoiy. 1663 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* I. ii, But you, I see, Take care still to refresh your memory. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., For before I enter'd on my Voyage I took care to refresh my Memory among the Classic Authors. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug., I did not refresh his memory with the severities he practised in that marine education. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *The Convalescent*, He was to be seen trudging about upon this man's errand.., jogging this witness, refreshing that solicitor. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* lxx. III. 270, I have had some trouble to refresh my memory as to all the particulars.

†b. To renew, revive. *Obs. rare.*

1628 DONNE *Serm. John xiv.* 26, Wks. 1839 I. 545 When he refreshed many errors formerly condemned, concerning the Holy Ghost. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 3 They have refreshed their Alliance with the Gods by the Fabulous Nativity of Romulus.

†4. To restore, renovate (a building). *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurence*) 531 A prest.. thocht he wald a kyrk refresch,..þe quhilk sic ned had of mending, þat it was nere þe done-cummyng. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) I. 7 There be very fair Lodgyns in the Castel. And as I hard Catarine of Spaine did great Costs in late tyme of refresching of it. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 45 b, The Kyng..repaired the walles, fortefied the bulwarkes, refreshed the rampiers.

5. To restore to, or keep at, a certain level or condition by furnishing (†or procuring) a fresh supply of something.

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 78 Let hit lye þreo dayes..& on þe þridde day, 3ef hit be nede, refresshe hit wyþ newe. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xiv. (W. de W.) 448 To renewe and refresshe pondes fresshe water is ladde and brought by gutters, conduytes and pipes. 1569 SIR J. HAWKINS *Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 80 We determined there to refresh our water, and so..to take the Sea. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. x. 105 A small fire continued, heats more, then a greater that lastes but little, especially if there be any thing to refresh it. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 19 Batteries such as those described..will remain in constant action for a month. ..At the expiration of a month it becomes necessary to refresh them. 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 26 They went into the hut, and they refreshed the fire.

†b. To furnish *with* fresh supplies. Also without const. *Obs.*

1458 *Paston Lett.* I. 427, I have desirid hym to move the Counsell for refreshing of the toun of Yermowth with stuff of ordnance and gonnes and gonne powdre. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 1 To the intente there to refreshe his shyppes with freshe water and fuell. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 16 Let him prouide to be first refreshed with victuals. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 6 Sierra Leoon, a place in Afrique, ..famous for refreshing that aduenturous Captaine Sir Francis Drake. 1756 COLLINS *Peerage* (ed. 3) II. II. 625 They..refreshed the garrison..with victuals and money.

†c. To furnish *with* reinforcements. Also const. *of*. *Obs.*

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 196, I may refresch yow with folk, to feght gif you nedis, With thretty thousand tald. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 121 Syn the paynemyes have refressched themself twyes of new folke. 1557 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Records II. 320 They return again to fetch more, always to refresh their camp with fresh souldiers, in the lieu of such as be perished.

6. To restore (a thing) to a fresh or bright condition; to brighten or clean up; to give a fresh or new appearance to. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9215 He..Asket water at his weghes, wesshed hym anone, Refresshing his face for facyng of teres. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 103 This welle.. wolde..evermore refresshe the visage Of hem that were in any werinesse. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 932/2 The conduit was newlie painted, and all the armes and angels refreshed. 1599 BARNFIELD in *Pass. Pilgr.* 176 As vaded gloss no rubbing will refresh,..So beauty blemish'd once's for ever lost. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xliii. (1739) 69, I have endeavoured to refresh the Image of the Saxon Commonwealth, the more curious lineaments being now disfigured by time. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 580 The rest refresh the scaly Snakes, that fold The Shield of Pallas, and renew their Gold. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* xiv. 361 He would order two or three Suits to be made, or refresh'd, for Actors of moderate Consequence. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xliii, The old hat looked smarter;.. the lace had been refreshed.

b. To make (a surface) fresh, esp. by cutting.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 66 Nor can the graffe joyn to its trunk, unless the rind be refieshed, and cut to the quick with the knife. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Oper. Surg.* 336 We shall say nothing of refreshing the edges by means of a blister. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 208 The distal and proximate ends of the gut were now 'refreshed', and the margins accurately united with sutures.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To refresh oneself (cf. 2 b); to take refreshment in some way; now *spec.* to partake of some refreshing liquor.

1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 30 July in *Carlyle*, In the morning.. we resolved to draw back to our quarters at Musselburgh, there to refresh and revictual. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* I. i, Tell her I shall only refresh a little, and wait upon her. 1777 EARL OF CHATHAM *Sp.* 2 Dec. in *Hansard's Parl. Hist.* (1814) XIX. 476 Not men sufficient to man the works, while those fatigued with service and watching go to refresh, eat, or sleep. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 612 Working this way for three weeks, and then refreshing for about one. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 396 Young men..danced and perspired and refreshed.

b. To lay in fresh supplies.

1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* I. 5 One of the Canary Islands, where having refresht, after many days, they encountered the Sea. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 157 It was not the most eligible place for a ship to refresh at. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 411 It had been determined .. that we should refresh at Whale Fish Islands.

Hence **Refre·shed** *ppl. a.*

1646 *Mem. Occurrences* D ij, His daily refreshed memory. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 175 After this little devotional interlude my refreshed reader may accompany me with new vigour. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Sept. 587/2 The numbers and the refreshed vigour which Bonaparte will be able to pour into Spain. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xi, They came out in a highly refreshed state.

Refreshen (rī-, rĭfre·ʃ'n), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make fresh again; to restore to freshness.

1782 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Notes Mason's tr. Dufresnoy* xxviii, In order to keep the mind in repair, it is necessary to replace and refreshen those impressions of nature which are continually wearing away. 1801 *Lusiguan* III. 52 He..felt the breath of Heaven descend to refreshen his feverish brain. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 203 You may refreshen your eyes and quicken your thoughts.

Hence **Refre·shened, Refre·shening** *ppl. adjs.*

1790 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 204 Exulting with refreshened glee. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Penn & Ld. Peterborough*, The refreshening sweetness of well-ripened society. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 11/2 The list of refreshened pictures is given in the appendix.

Refre·shener. [f. prec.] That which refreshens; an article of refreshment.

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* II. viii, Miss Jarman .. turned her head..towards Miss Budd, whenever she wanted a refreshener [of the memory]. 1888 'L. SCOTT' *Tuscan Stud.* II. vii. 264 [Medlars] are the favourite refresheners until the water melon takes their place.

Refresher (rĭfre·ʃəɹ). [f. REFRESH *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which refreshes.

c 1420 LYDG. *Commend. Our Lady* 45 Paradyse of plesaunce,..refressher of our food. 1581 T. ROGERS *St. Aug. Praiers* ix. (1597) 45 Come thou hope of the poore, and refresher of them which be ready to faint. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* II. 16 Tho' Love like Wine be a good refresher, yet 'tis much more dangerous to be too busie withall. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1257 The kind refresher of the summer-heats. 1845 W. SEWELL *Hawkstone* (1846) II. 281 Miss Mabel Brook, who had been permitted to come in as a refresher in the evening.

b. A refreshment; *colloq.* a drink.

1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 30 Mar. 795/1 When the press has taken a refiesher, let it burst forth again in new peals of praise. *a* 1841 T. HOOK in *Casquet of Lit.* (1896) I. 313/2 A few friends at dinner and some refreshers in the evening had prevented Haiding from saying a word. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 53 Taking a piece of bread instead of a cup of tea or coffee as a refresher.

2. A reminder.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxi, His memory had received a very disagreeable refresher on the subject of Mrs. Bardell's action. 1856 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 4 Dec. (1884) I. 5, I don't think that this noble ambition had recurred to my memory..up to the receipt of your refresher of yesterday.

3. In legal use: a. An extra fee paid to counsel in prolonged or frequently adjourned cases. Also *attrib.* b. (See quot.)

a. 1850 in OGILVIE. 1881 *Times* 19 Feb. 10/3 It is therefore recommended that daily refreshers should be abolished, as being one of the principal causes of the undue lengthening of trials. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 7/1 A master in chambers, who had disallowed the 'refresher' fees of his learned leader.

b. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* ii. Wks. I. 72 Every fortnight or so I took care that he should receive a 'refresher', as lawyers call it,—a new and revised brief memorialising my pretensions.

Refreshful (rĭfre·ʃfŭl), *a.* [f. REFRESH *v.* + -FUL.] Full of refreshment, refreshing.

a 1676 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 73 These Emergents were very refreshful to the Covenanters. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 364 They spread their breathing harvest to the Sun, That throws refreshful round a rural smell. *a* 1790 WARTON *Ode to Evening* v, Pleas'd with the cool, the calm, refreshful hour. 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* xxii, It was refreshful to look abroad after his desperate impulse.

Hence **Refre·shfully** *adv.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 898 Refreshfully There came upon my face, in plenteous shower, Dewdrops. 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* xxxv, We are brought refreshfully to acknowledge that the world is right.

Refreshing (rĭfrē·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REFRESH *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses; also, an instance of this; refreshment given or received.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 19 Whanne the tymes of kelynge, or refreischinge [L. *refrigerium*] .. schulen come. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1207 Othere refreschynge noghte many hade Bot blody water of a slade. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 217 Quyk lusty sprynges..Do gret refresshyng and coumfort to the sihte. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 93 Y haue euermore had yn al my peynys a swyfte refreschyng and releuyng of helpe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxv. 297 Than euery man drewe to his logynge and toke their ease, and refresshing of suche as they had. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. I iij, The tunablenes of musicke is a very great refreshing of..griefs. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. x. 104 The nights being cold and moist, give a refreshing. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 35, I [had] a comfortable refreshing of sufficient sleep. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 665 Some sourse of consolation from above; Secret refreshings, that repair his strength, And fainting spirits uphold. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 27 The refreshings and helps they are to receive by Rain, or Dew. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* v, Such improvements need perpetual refreshing, and, above all, Patience. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 2/3 At what point.. could it be said that the refreshing leaves off and the poisoning begins?

† **2.** Fresh supplies of food. Also *pl.*, and const. *of* (meat, etc.). *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxviii. 236 For defaute of vytaylles and of refreshynge they eten hors, houndes, cattes and myse. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 b, The refreshings of flesh, bread and fruites which he gaue vs. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 194 As he passed with his armie by the countrey of the Thasians, they sent him certaine refreshing of floure, and of daintie cates. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 13 The good water and refreshing here obtained. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 182 Giving them corn, wine, flesh, fish, cheese, and many other refreshings. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 185 The English at St. Helena are enriched by the refreshing which the East India ships find that meet there.

Refre·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That refreshes: **a.** physically.

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLII. i, As the chafed hart which braieth Seeking some refreshing brooke. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 79 Upon my flowres [thou] Diffusest hony drops, refreshing showres. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* xi. (1697) 297 Let us repose, While round our Heads refreshing Ointment flows. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* I. vii, I'll take but one refreshing turn, and come back to the tavern to thee. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, The air rose from the bay with most balmy and refreshing coolness. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v. 132 My thoughts turned to a refreshing cup of tea and a bed.

b. mentally or spiritually. Freq. in 19th c. in phr. *it is* (*quite*, etc.) *refreshing*.

1697 S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 Jan., These thoughts were very refreshing to me. 1723 in *Sewall's Lett.-Bk.* (1886) I. 14 It was exceedingly refreshing to me to hear from an ancient Acquaintance and so worthy a Friend as your Self. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 10 This is very refreshing news. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xc, One good action in the midst of crimes Is 'quite refreshing', in the affected phrase Of these ambrosial, Pharisaic times. 1867 LOWELL *Rousseau* Pr. Wks. 1890 II. 235 There is always a refreshing heartiness in his growl.

2. Used for freshening a thing.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 169 The decks are cleaned, ..the refreshing beef-nets examined.

3. Of a fec: (see REFRESHER 3 a).

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Prol., We did amend our plea, Hence your new brief, and this refreshing fee.

Hence **Refre·shingly** *adv.*

1817 KEATS *Calidore* 16 To see it..Dip so refreshingly its wings and breast 'Gainst the smooth surface. 1886 F. M. CRAWFORD *Tale Lonely Parish* vi, She had made the acquaintance of a refreshingly young scholar.

Refre·shingness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being refreshing.

1658 DURHAM *Exp. Revelation* vii. 34 His countenance is as the Sun shining in his strength for the refreshingnesse of it. 1683 PORDAGE *Mystic Div.* 120 Coldness, Refreshingness [of water]. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 224 The most engaging elegance and sparkling refreshingness of style.

Refreshment (rĭfrē·ʃmĕnt). [a. OF. *refreschement* (*-fresshe-*, *-fraische-*, etc.), f. *refrescher* to REFRESH + -MENT. Cf. mod.F. *rafraîchissement.*]

1. The act of refreshing, or fact of being refreshed, in a mental or spiritual respect.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xiii. (Skeat) I. 122 Sithen mercie and pite..might neuer been shewed [unto] refreshement of helpe, and of comforte. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* xxi. 35 The eternal springynge floode of refreshment vnto saluacion. 1651 CROMWELL *Let.* 24 Mar. in *Carlyle*, With singleness of heart to His glory, and the refreshment of His people. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 248 All the misery that is lodged in infinite despair has comfort and refreshment answerable to it in infinite hope. 1727 S. SEWALL *Diary* 18 Nov., Mr. Baxter came in and Pray'd with us to my great Refreshment. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xviii, She danced next with an officer, and had the refreshment of talking of Wickham. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* viii, I most devoutly trust we are going to have a season of refreshment.

2. The act of refreshing, or fact of being refreshed, physically, by means of food, drink, rest, coolness, etc.; †recreation. Also, that which refreshes in this way; the means of restoring strength or vigour, mental or physical. Freq. in phr. *to take refreshment.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxl. 209 This refresshement was not only in the men, but alle theyr horses were anon so stronge, so fresshe [etc.]. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 182 Hee recouered about foure spoonefuls of raine water to his vnspeakeable refieshment. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 237 When we need Refreshment, whether food, or talk between, Food of the mind. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1707) 67 Having taken a little refieshment, we went to the Latin Convent. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 390 The sedentary stretch their lazy length When custom bids, but no refreshment find. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XV, May I offer you any refreshment..? 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 142 The absence of its natural refreshment would powerfully affect the nervous system. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 125 All these establishments for shelter and refreshment early attracted the attention of governments.

† **b.** *Quarters of refreshment*: (see QUARTER *sb.* 15). *Obs.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1318/4 On the side of Catalonia the Kings Troops are all in quarters of refreshment. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3810/7 His Forces were in Quarters of Refreshment in some Towns. 1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug. 549/2 His Majesty has sent the army into quarters of refreshment.

† **c.** *Sunday of Refreshment*: (see quot. and 7). So called because the Gospel for the day is from John vi.

1710 WHEATLY *Bk. Com. Prayer* v. § 12 (1720) 225 The fourth [Sunday in Lent] is with us generally called Midlent Sunday; tho' Bishop Sparrow, and some others, term it, *Dominica Refectionis*, the Sunday of Refreshment.

3. With *a* and *pl.* **a.** In general sense.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. vii. (Skeat) I. 31 The grete bounties & worthy refreshements that she..ofte hath me rekened. 1611 COTGR., *Frescades*, refreshments, or things refreshing. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 173 The small refreshments of such things as coole for a time. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 38 The inward refreshements and unspeakable consolations of the Blessed Spirit. 1747 WESLEY *Charac. Methodist* 10 His Business and Refreshments, as well as his Prayers, all serve to this great End. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 473 The kneading-friction, or shampooing..which has of late become a fashionable refreshment in the watering-places of our own country. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 68 Such matters were evidently a favourite refreshment of his spirit.

b. Applied to food and drink. Now only *pl.* of a light repast, and often *spec.* of drink.

1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 109 A Present of Sugar Canes and other refreshments to eat. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* ix. 125 To make their use of liquors a matter of conscience, and allow of no refreshments but such as are consistent with the strictest rules of Christian Sobriety. 1780 *Act* 21 *Geo. III*, c. 49 § 2 The common and usual Prices at which the like Refreshments are commonly sold. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* II. 5 Have you had any refreshments, Mamma..? 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Odysseus*, etc., While the goats are being milked, and such other refreshments are preparing for us as the place affords.

† **4.** *pl.* Fresh supplies of men or provisions. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxiv. 258 To them cam newe ayde & grete refresshementes of men and vytaylle. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 19 Fiue and twentie Muttons, and certain other refreshments. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4197/3 They had [taken] one within the Streights, laden with Refreshments. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1799) 31 Several of the chiefs came on board bringing with them hogs, and other refreshments. 1803 NELSON 6 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 225 The Boats employed in bringing the necessary refreshments to the Garrison.

† **5.** *Place of refreshment*, a place for vessels to renew supplies at. *Obs.*

1772 *Ann. Reg.* I. 5/1 It was supposed that it would have been an useful station and place of refreshment .. for the French East India ships. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Hist. Ind.* 20/1 A place of refreshment for the fleets on their passage from India to Europe.

6. The action of refreshing the memory.

1873 FORSTER *Life Dickens* II. 320 Notwithstanding the refreshment of his memory by this letter.

7. *attrib.*, as *refreshment car, house, room, stall*, etc.; **refreshment Sunday**, the fourth Sunday in Lent, refection Sunday (cf. 2 c).

1841 HAMPSON *Medii Aevi Cal.* II. 94 *Dominica Refectionis*, Refieshment Sunday, the fourth in Lent. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVI, The refreshment-room .. was a room set apart for the purposes of supper. 1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) I. 357, I bought a bun of a little hunchbacked man, who kept a refreshment-stall. 1860 *Act* 23 *Vict.* c. 27 (*title*), An Act .. for regulating the licensing of Refreshment Houses. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 247/1 Refreshment cars are also attached to trains.

Refret, refrain: see REFREIT.

Refrete, Refreyd, -t, varr. REFREID *v. Obs.*

Refreynation, var. REFRAINATION *Obs.*

Refreyn(e, obs. ff. REFRAIN *sb.*[1] and *v.*

† **Re·frication,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *refricāre* to rub open again, f. *re-* RE- + *fricāre* to rub.] *trans.* To open up again, renew (a wound or grief); to stimulate (the memory) afresh.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2121/1 They..began to refricate and rippe vp the old sore. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xviii. 597 Euery man began afresh to refricate and renue the former greefe. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 29 To refricate your memories, The first Question was whether his Highness was a Tyrant or no?

† **Refrica·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. on L. types: cf. FRICATION.] The action of rubbing open or rubbing up again. Also *fig.*

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xiv. (1639) 123 The eating of sharp things..causeth a certaine refrication and rubbing open again of the scarre. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 337 In these legall sacrifices there is a continuall refrication of the memory of those sinnes.

† **Refri·ction.** *Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] Renewed friction.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 216 By friction and refriction the seede is called out of the like parts.

Refrigerant (rĭfri·dʒĕrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *réfrigérant* (16th c.), or ad. L. *refrīgerant-em*, pr. pple. of *refrīgerāre*: see REFRIGERATE *v.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of medicinal agents or appliances: Cooling the body or part; allaying heat or fever. Also with *property*, etc.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 324/2 And if you applye theron a refrigerante Playster cut then therin a hole. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 961 There be divers Sorts of Bracelets fit to Comfort the Spirits: And they be of three Intentions: Refrigerant, Corroborant, and Aperient. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 392 'Tis known to have a greater Virtue, as the Endive and Succory, to be refrigerant. 1765 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 203 Every morning,..a portion of the refrigerant powder is given. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 406, I.. sent a cathartic with a refrigerant lotion. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 510 They generally possess refrigerant properties. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 193 In fevers, lemonade often affords a very refreshing and useful refrigerant drink.

† **b.** Refreshing, otherwise than by cooling. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 788 Wherein you must beware of Dry Heat, and resort to Things that are Refiigerant with an inward Warmth and Vertue of Cherishing.

2. In general use: Cooling, producing coolness.

1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* v. 339 In the recess of some refrigerant cave. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 383 The rays Fall mild, refrigerant.

B. *sb.* **1. a.** A medicinal agent or appliance employed to reduce abnormal heat, as in inflammation or fever; a cooling medicine.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* v. ix. 277 If the tumour be large, feel pappy and increase, notwithstanding your application of refiigerants, you may suspect [etc.]. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 168 In what lonely vale Of balmy med'cine's various field aspires The blest refrigerant? 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 519 The injury produced..by an injudicious use of evacuants and refrigerants. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 38 In a dilute form, [it is] a refrigerant, tonic, and astringent.

b. *transf.* or in general use: A means of cooling; *esp.* a cooling or refreshing drink.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 323 We read of Saints who resorted to such refrigerants as the ice bath and the bed of snow. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* XXX, Discussing by way of refrigerant our eighth tumbler of whisky-punch. 1869 O. W. HOLMES *Cinders fr. Ashes* in *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 245 The saline refrigerant struck a colder chill to my despondent heart.

c. *fig.* of immaterial things.

1783 BLAIR *Lect.* XXXII. II. 191 This almost never fails to prove a refrigerant to passion. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 397 It is a consideration, Sir Poet, which may serve as a refrigerant for their ardour.

† **2.** In distillation, a cooling vessel or apparatus at the head of a still; a refrigerator, refrigeratory.

1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distilling*, The Parts of the Matters distill'd are raised up in the Form of Vapours,..and being sometimes help'd by a Refrigerant or Cooler, fall Drop by Drop into the Recipient.

3. A freezing agent; anything which reduces the temperature below freezing point.

1885 *Sci. American* 9 May 291/3 Some experiments recently made..appear to show that liquid oxygen is one of the best of refrigerants.

Refri·gerate, *ppl. a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *refrīgerātus*, pa. pple. of *refrīgerāre*: see next.] Made or kept cold, cooled. †Also const. *from.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 62 Nowe benes..Made clene, and sette up wel refrigerate, From grobbes save wol kepe up thaire estate. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 108 b/1 He was colde and refrigerat fro all concupyscence of the flesshe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 16 b, Their fury was asswaged and refrigerate. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* iii. (1675) 62 When the stomachical nerves are too much refrigerate. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 3/1 Antiquity has become doubly refrigerate.

Refrigerate (rĭfri·dʒĕrēit), *v.* [ad. L. *refrīgerāt-*, ppl. stem of *refrīgerāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *frīgerāre*: see FRIGERATE *v.* Cf. F. *réfrigérer* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To cause to become cold, to cool: **a.** the body or its parts, or heat in these.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1179/1 Yᵉ shadow of hys holy shoulders, which are brode & large, sufficient to refrigerate & refreshe the man in that heate. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 82 These medycynes do refrigerate and coole the vehement heate wont to be in apostumes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 24 Where he saith..that the Braine was made onely to refrigerate or coole the heart. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. 481 The gentle fresh morning Air..refrigerating my bloud and spirits. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 69 This medicine..refrigerates the heat of the blood. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 247 Not .. with the view of refrigerating the surface, but of suddenly cutting short the disease.

absol. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 75 Camphora .. refrigerateth and calefieth. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1100 They do refrigerate and bind,.. and help the weakness of the stomach.

b. the air, earth, or other things.

1637 SALTONSTALL *Eusebius' Constantine* 139 The ayre, which from on high descends downe to refrigerate and coole the world. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 164 He was able to find..that part of the beer or the wine that was next to the sides of the bottle to be refrigerated. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 493 The air was refrigerated by the abundance of snow on the mountains. 1854 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xi. 342 Hence [the blade of grass] becomes more and more refrigerated.

absol. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 398 The great Brizes which the motion of the Air in great Circles..produceth, which do refrigerate. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 177 All Winds..doe actually refrigerate, and oftentimes so intensly, that they prove the fittest instruments for the Congelation of Liquids.

c. To expose to extreme cold for the purpose of freezing or preserving.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1165/2 The vessels to be refrigerated are sustained on a carriage.

2. *intr.* To grow cold.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 17 Takynge it from the fyre when as it begynne to refrigerate and waxe colde. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xii. 314 He receiveth the Sunnes beames but weakely, and therefore can not heat by them, but rather refrigerate. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 142 The lavas..either overflow the land above the sea, and refrigerate there, or..they refrigerate again within the volcanos. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 149, I will make a fire, and leave them to refrigerate as much longer as they please.

Hence Refri·gerated *ppl. a.*, cooled, frozen.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 173 We lately discours'd touching heated and refrigerated water. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 347 The great heats are occasionally tempered by strata of refrigerated air. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 5/2 The trade in refrigerated meat.

Refrigerating (rĭfri·dʒĕrēˈtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. REFRIGERATE.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 72 It was cooled first, lest.. upon the first Refrigerating it should Contract. 1877 *Patents Abridgm.* 1819-66, 15 The first part of this invention relates to the refrigerating of beverages. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 10/3 An illustrated monthly dealing with ice, ice-making, refrigerating, cold storage, and all the allied industries that employ forced cold.

Refri·gerating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That refrigerates; producing, pertaining to, connected with, natural or artificial refrigeration.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 47 A coole and refrigerating sleeping-place. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 316 Refrigerating repercussive medicaments, which drive backward the matter to the profundity. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 143 A cool refrigerating spring-water. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 149 The situation..suggested to me an idea that refrigerating, and also sedative remedies, might be used externally with advantage. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 108 The brine is at first a refrigerating mixture, which cools still more the pavement and the neighbouring ice. 1881 *Nature* 18 Aug. 364 These differences being due..to the refrigerating power of snow.

Refrigeration (rĭfrĭdʒĕrēˈʃən). Also 5 **refrygeracion,** 6 **-cyon.** [ad. L. *refrīgerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *refrīgerāre* to REFRIGERATE. Cf. F. *réfrigération* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of refrigerating, cooling, or freezing; the process of becoming cold.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VIII. iii. in Ashm. (1652) 171 So hyt rejoysyth wyth refrygeracion I the tell. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 263 Suche thynges..are hyndered by refrigeration or coulde. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 59 Irons heated in the fire..contract a verticity in their refrigeration. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vi. 104 These thin flaws, which upon the slow refrigeration of the Stones.. might lock up the tinging Particles. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 185 That refreshment and pleasing refrigeration of the air, which is sometimes produced in other climates by rains. 1847 T. MILNER *Gallery Nature* (1855) 296 The vapours cannot become visible by refrigeration. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. ii. 60 By nocturnal refrigeration, the aqueous vapour of the air is condensed.

b. *Geol.* The gradual cooling of the earth from natural causes.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 71 That the successive cooling or refrigeration of the earth is a groundless notion. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 469 The secular refrigeration of the heated interior of our planet. 1873 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darwinism* 11 We may .. infer that, at a definite epoch of refrigeration, life appeared in a natural manner.

c. The freezing of provisions for the purpose of preserving them.

1881 *Marine Engineer* 1 Jan. 225 The refrigeration of provisions for transhipment either as a cargo for sale in England, or simply as provisions in our large passenger liners, becomes daily of more importance.

2. Reduction of heat in the body (now only *Med.*); † cooling and refreshing of the blood or spirits.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. D ij, The water gyueth refrygeracyon, The baptym taketh & coleth the inclynacyon. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 100 By smelling, they prevent the air that should come unto them for refrigeration. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 35, I could allow for fishes a kind of respiration called refrigeration. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XXXVIII. § 11 (1689) 247 Though they receive some refrigeration by their Gulls, yet that refrigeration is not so continual, as when it is by breathing. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 246/1 Refrigeration, to a certain extent, must of necessity result immediately from immersion in the cold bath. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 229 Actual refrigeration, and bleeding.

transf. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* ii. 8 We hoped for some consolatory refrigeration and ease.

Refrigerative (rĭfri·dʒĕrătĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [prob. ad. med.L. **refrigerātīvus*: see REFRIGERATE *v.* and -IVE, and cf. F. *réfrigératif* (14th c., Oresme).]

A. *adj.* Tending to cool, refrigerant.

1558-66 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* III. I. 49 It [a plaster] is repercussiue, refrigeratiue and desiccatiue. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 24 All Lectuces are by nature refrigeratiue, and do coole the body. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 82 Lead hath naturally commixt with it a certain Mineral..of such a refrigerative Quality, as in a very short Time it will consume even the Metal it self. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cookoo bread*, This Plant is refrigerative like Sorrel. 1882 *Patents Abridgm.* 1819-66 (1877) 16 Improvements in machinery applicable to the manufacture of ice and to refrigerative purposes generally.

B. *sb.* A cooling medicine. *rare*—0.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* and in later Dicts.

Hence **Refri·gerativeness.**

1731 in BAILEY vol. II. (ed. 2).

Refrigerator (rĭfri·dʒĕrētəɹ). [f. REFRIGERATE *v.* + -OR. Cf. obs. F. *refrigerateur* (Cotgr.).]

1. That which refrigerates or cools. In later use *transf.* from 2.

1611 COTGR., *Refrigerateur*, a refrigerator, refresher, cooler. 1662 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon., Assyria* ii. I. 267 Trees, those great refrigerators. 1876 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 347 An enormous natural refrigerator in the shape of the Rosegg glacier.

transf. and *fig.* 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. x. P 4 A reflection..so virtuous acted as a refrigerator on my spirits. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xl, He moves among the company, a magnificent refrigerator.

2. An apparatus, vessel, or chamber for producing or maintaining a low degree of temperature.

The following are some of the commoner specific applications of the term: a. A chamber or vat for cooling worts in a brewery. b. Any vessel, chamber, or apparatus in which the contents are preserved by maintaining a temperature near, at, or below freezing point, esp. in the cold storage of food. c. Anice-making machine. d. = REFRIGERATORY *sb.* 1. e. That part of a surface-condenser in which the steam evaporated from salt-water is condensed into fresh water to supply the boilers of marine engines. f. (Incorrectly applied to) an arrangement whereby the feed-water is warmed on its way to the boiler of a marine engine by a current of hot waste brine pumped from the boiler.

1824 *Specif. Maudslay & Field's Patent* No. 5021. 3 Passing the hot brine and the supply water for the boiler through a system of tubes or vessels of extended surface called a refrigerator. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1183 [The vapour] may be conducted to a worm or refrigerator, to be cooled in the ordinary way. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 192 Every man who possesses a refrigerator has the power of arresting for a time the natural decay of animal and vegetable substances. 1881 *Marine Engineer* 1 Jan. 226 We think the time is not far distant when all Australian and Eastern liners will be fitted throughout with refrigerators.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *refrigerator beef, car.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1911/1 *Refrigerator-car.* (Railway.) 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, American refrigerator beef sold at London and Liverpool to-day at 5½d. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Indust. U.S.A.* 9 (Fish. Exh. Publ.), Refrigerator cars carry unfrozen fish from sea and lake inland.

Refrigeratory (rĭfri·dʒĕrătəri), *sb.* [See next and -ORY 1. Cf. obs. F. *refrigeratoire* (Cotgr.).]

1. A vessel at the head of a still filled with cold water through which the worm passes, for condensing alcoholic and other vapours; any vessel or apparatus employed for a similar purpose.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 186 Thy vessell..must be such as the chymicall distillars do use;..furnished with their refrigeratories (as they terme them). 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 34 The liquor..must be distilled in an Alembick with a refrigeratory or Copper Stil with a worm. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation of oil*, When the cold Water in the Tub grows hot, you must let it out thro' the Canal of the Refrigeratory, and put fresh in the room of it. 1782 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 328, 1st, By water, is always meant water distilled in glass vessels, or by means of a large tin refrigeratory. 1821 URE *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Laboratory*, Instead of using a refrigeratory or receiver, the spirit is made to pass through a spiral pipe called a worm. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2456/1 The refrigeratory consists of three compartments.

attrib. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1179 The alcohol..will proceed onwards into the refrigeratory tube.

2. Any medium, appliance, vessel or chamber by or in which the process of cooling or freezing is effected.

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 17 Enquire concerning ..Artificiall windes, as Bellowes, Refrigeratories, or Coolers in Parlours. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 28 The leaves of Oaks abundantly congested on Snow, preserves it as well for wine, as a deep pit, or the most artificial Refrigeratory. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 352 It will be a delicate, palatable, rich Wine,..and in a Refrigeratory very durable. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 411 Vast refrigeratories are provided at both the poles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1165/1 If now the end containing the compound be plunged in a refrigeratory and the other in water [etc.].

Refrigeratory (rĭfri·dʒĕrătəri), *a.* [ad. L. *refrigerātōri-us*: see REFRIGERATE *v.* and -ORY 2.] Tending to cool or make cold; cooling.

1721 in BAILEY. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 120 This grateful acid spirit..is..highly refrigeratory, diuretic, sudorific. 1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 150 Close to the stream I was showed this lady's bower; it is umbrageous and refrigeratory. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 42 Trinity term.. replaces these delicacies with the more refrigeratory victual of cold boiled lamb and salad. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 4/3 The pumping of cold air for refrigeratory purposes.

† **Refrige·rium.** *Obs.* [a. late L. *refrigerium* a cooling, mitigation. Cf. next.]

1. A respite granted to the souls of the damned; also *transf.* hymns or prayers for such a respite.

c 1545 HOWELL *Lett.* III. XXXVI. (1650) I. 164 To sing Dirges and Refrigeriums for the soul of the deceased Duke. 1652 — tr. *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 26 Raising up their beads and voices..with requiems and refrigeriums to his soul. 1667 SOUTH *Serm. Prov.* x. 9 (1697) II. 12 Some of the Ancients..have talked much of Annual Refrigeriums, Respites, or Intervals of Punishment to the Damned.

2. A place of cooling. *rare*—1.

a 1670 HACKET in Plume *Life* (1865) 182 Heaven is so large, and spacious, that it is fit to admit divers quarterings and mansions in it, the archangel's throne..[and] the refrigerium of the faithful before His Ascension.

† **Refri·gery.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *refrīgeri-um* (see prec.), or a. OF. *refrigerie* (Godef.).] Cooling, refreshing, comfort, consolation.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 3053 If the aungels presence to the childre in the fire refrigery made. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 263/2 To this deserte place gyue the refrygery and comfort of thy grace. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 41 Luke remembreth thys perfeccion..callyng yt the tyme of refrigery and confort. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 512 Yee haue stepped from the place of Spiritual refrigery, into the frying pan of Schismes & Heresies.

Refrined, erron. form of REFRAINED *Obs.*

† **Refri·nge,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *refringĕre*: see REFRACT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To infringe (one's liberties). *rare*—1.

1530 PALSGR. 683/1, I am nat aboute nor never was to refrynge your lybertyes.

2. To refract (light). Also *fig.*

c 1610 SIR C. HEYDON *Astrol. Disc.* (1650) 11 We are first to agree how deep or thick this cloudy Region of the air that refringeth the Sunbeams may be. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. II. 95 Vapors..by which the light of divine immutable verity, seemeth to us to be refringed, and to waver.

b. To knock or drive back. *rare*—1.

1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* 24 How can they do it in such troops and numbers without justling, refringing, and inverting one another?

Refringency (rĭfri·ndʒĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] = REFRACTIVITY.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 211 Minute granules which have a high degree of refringency.

Refringent (rĭfri·ndʒĕnt), *a.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *refringĕre* to REFRACT.] = REFRACTIVE.

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 541 Considering.., that the changes of refringent power and of density are two co-effects of very different nature. 1863 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Physics* VII. iii. § 432 According as the refracted ray approaches, or deviates from the normal, the second medium is said to be more or less refringent or refracting than the first. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXXVII. 587 The spores..are twice the size of tricophyton spores, and remarkably refringent.

† **Refriscative,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. med.L. *refriscāt-*, ppl. stem of *refriscāre* to REFRESH + -IVE.] That refreshes, refreshing.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phisorav.* II. xi. 91 You shall purge hym with apperatiue thynges, and refriscatiue that purge the bloud.

† **Refroi·d,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *refroider, -ier, -ir*, f. *re-* RE- + *froid* cold. Cf. REFREID *v.*] *trans.* To cool.

c 1450 *Merlin* 500 Nevew, be not so wroth, refroide youre maltalente. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 28 b, For to hyde her wil and to refroide and cole her a litil..she left him.

So † **Refroi·dour** [OF. *refroidure*], coolness.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 250 b/1 He had within forth thre refroydours or coldes..by whiche he assuaged by coldenes all the fyre without forth.

† **Refro·nt,** *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To supply with a new front; to renew the front of.

1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 326, I should take it to have been at least refronted since Johnson's time. 1895 DOYLE *Stark Munro Lett.* iv. 68 My linen had gone to Belfast to be refronted and recuffed.

Refru·strate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To frustrate again.

1662 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 56 Being so often refrustrated in their reattempts.

Refrygeracion, -cyon, obs. ff. REFRIGERATION.

† **Reft,** *sb.*1 *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Alteration of REIF, after the pa. pple. of REAVE *v.*1, or on analogy of *theft*.] Robbery.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 132 Suppos that gude war nouthir tane be violence, fors, na reft. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 10 Resettaris of theft and reft.

Reft, *sb.*2 *rare.* [Alteration of RIFT, after the pa. pple. of REAVE *v.*2, or on analogy of *cleft*.] A rift, fissure.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 495 It..had most probably dropped into a reft, afterwards filled by stalactitic matter. 1851 ANGUS *Serm.* viii. (1862) 156 The mountain has been shivered..; and spiritual churches..have come out of the enormous reft.

Reft, *ppl. a.*1 [See REAVE *v.*1] Robbed, bereft of something.

1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 257 Through all this the reft tigress mourned her stolen whelp.

Reft, *ppl. a.*2 [See REAVE *v.*2] Split, cleft.

1763 *Museum Rust.* I. LXXX. 336 If..it should not be convenient to the farmer to get these wicker hurdles, but he should be obliged to take up with those made of reft stuff in form of a gate [etc.].

Refter, obs. form of RAFTER *sb.*1

† **Refu.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *refu, refui*:—L. *refugium* REFUGE *sb.*] Refuge.

1340 *Ayenb.* 138 He is hire refu and ham ssel souy.

Refuce, obs. form of REFUSE *sb.* and *v.*

Refu·el (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To supply again with fuel.

1811 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 567 The necessity of ever re-fuelling the moral feelings of the people.

Refuge (re·fiudʒ), *sb.* Also 5 **reffuge.** [a. F. *refuge* (12th c.), ad. L. *refugium*, f. *re-* RE- back + *fugĕre* to flee. See also REFU and REFUTE *sb.*1]

1. Shelter or protection from danger or trouble; succour sought by, or rendered to, a person. † *To do refuge*, to give refuge or aid *to* one.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kut.'s T.* 862 Yeue vs neither mercy ne refuge But sle me first. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 448 The grete Reffuyt and Reffuge that thow dost to alle synful men. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cvii. 82 The .ii. sones of Mordred were constrayned of pure force to seche stronge holdes for theyr refuge. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge*

1. 1095 To the prophet Hely a rauen dyd refuge, Brought hym his sustenaunce and saued his lyue. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 39 Of the[e] request I refuge, with meeke submission humbled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 673 So violence Proceeded .. Through all the Plain, and refuge none was found. 1755 WARBURTON *Serm. Luke xiii.* 1–2 Wks. 1788 V. 297 The hapless Unbeliever..hath no where to fly for refuge from his terrors. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 238 The dweller in that still retreat Dearly obtains the refuge it affords. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 28 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 286 All patriotism and honour has in Prussia sought refuge among the women. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 429 Is he sad? there's ready refuge.

b. *Of refuge*, adapted or intended for shelter or protection, as in *city* (see CITY 1 f), *country, harbour, place, port,* (†*weapon,*) *of refuge*; also *house of refuge*, an institution for sheltering the homeless or destitute.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxviii. 61/1 This Asylum..Was a place of refuge and socours. 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* I. xv. 29 Sychem..was a Cyte of refuge and of socoure. 1540 BIBLE (Cranmer) *Josh.* xx. 2 Appoynte out from among you cyties of refuge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 49 b, The rest..shall be banisshed to have no place of refuge. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 b, Swords .. have been in all ages..the last weapon of refuge both for horsemen, and footmen. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 50/2 The cities of refuge were required to be well supplied with water and necessary provisions. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 7 He [Romulus] set apart a place of refuge, to which any man might flee, and be safe from his pursuers. 1866 *Act* 29 & 30 *Vict.* c. 117 § 31 Provided that such House of Refuge, School, or Institution is certified as a Reformatory School under this Act. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* Pref. (1880) 5 The geographical position of Britain has, from the earliest times, rendered it a country of refuge.

c. *To take refuge*, to seek safety or shelter *in* (or *at*) a place; also *transf.* (const. *in*), to betake oneself, have recourse, to (something) as a means of escape, consolation, etc.

1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 228 The Portuguese have a notion of honour, that if a murderer takes refuge in their house, they are bound to protect him. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iv, We must take refuge in Switzerland, I think. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 397 The king..was borne down by the superior force of his enemies, and was constrained to take refuge in his capital. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 147 A thunderstorm once forced the King..to take refuge at the palace of the Bishop of Durham.

transf. 1708 ATTERBURY *Serm.* vi. (1726) II. 202 These Persons..take Refuge in Reflections on the..Goodness of God. 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 18 Feb., I..would have taken refuge in some other topic: but he seemed bent upon pursuing his own. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. 175 Dinah perfectly scorned logic and reason in every shape, and always took refuge in intuitive certainty. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 113 Capt. Carlyle goes to his own room,..and takes refuge in a cigar.

2. One who, or that which, serves to give shelter, protection, aid, comfort, etc.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 205 Reste and refuge to folk disconsolat, Fadir of pite and consolacioun, Blissid Leonard! 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiii. 39 He that is the very refuge of alle creatures. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 85 The byshoppe of Burges beinge the chiefe refuge of this nauigation. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iii. 11 Must I be his last Refuge? *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xxiii. Wks. 1684 IV. 635 In the midst of his Ship wrack, when there be planks and refuges enough about him. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 396 Sleep seems their only refuge: for, alas! Where penury is felt the thought is chained. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 311 Howl, Spirits of the living and the dead, Your refuge, your defence lies fallen and vanquished. *c* 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 101, I go back To Rome and leisure..Or books—the refuge of the destitute.

3. A place of safety or security; a shelter, asylum, stronghold. Also in *fig.* context.

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 136 And lyke a dowve fle to his refuge. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* x. 14 Onely at Bethsura remayned certayne of the Iewes.., for Bethsura was their refuge. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 131 Thei had no certain refuge nor place to resorte to. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* IV. xi. (1622) 106 With small bloudshed of the barbarians, by reason of their refuges at hand. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 168 This Hell then seem'd A refuge from those wounds. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 310 Drawn from his refuge in some lonely elm..ventures forth..The squirrel. 1814–15 SHELLEY *Wordsworth* 9 Thou hast like to a rock-built refuge stood Above the blind and battling multitude. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 103 [The chamois] flew with the speed of the wind to its refuge in the mountains.

b. (See quot.)

1891 H. MATTHEWS in *Law Times* XCII. 96/2 Female convicts..are in certain cases released to refuges nine months before the ordinary time for release on licence.

c. A portion of the roadway marked off at busy crossings, for securing the safety of foot passengers.

1881 GRANT WHITE *England* xiv. 320 The contrivance called a 'refuge' which is placed at intervals more or less convenient in the roadway of the street. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 4 The erection of a large refuge, which would separate the two lines of traffic.

4. †**a.** A way or means of obtaining shelter or safety; a resource; recourse *to* a practice. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 163/1 He..hath a sure and vndoubtable refuge..to bringe him out of all perplexite, in that God hath commaunded him in all such doutes to byleue his churche. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* G j, We must somtyme come and haue refuge to the sendlyng of blode. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. iii. 11 Their latest refuge Was to send him. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 313 These shifts and by-ways..are meer refuges to shelter our infirmitie. 1670 CLARENDON *Life* (1760) I. v. 177 The king then, as the last Refuge, calls for the English Mastiffs. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. ii. 12 A general.. has no other refuge left, than continually to raise the expectation of his allies by some fresh exploits.

†**b.** *To have* or *make one's refuge*: to betake oneself for refuge *to* a person or place. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 248/1 To the end we may haue our refuge to his mercie. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 439 The offenders making their refuge from one lordship marcher to another, were continued without punishment and correction.

c. A plea, pretext, excuse, or answer, in which one takes refuge.

1549 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. Records I. 177 His refuge was only, That they would fain learn how they might honestly answer the French. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 69 She and the Dolphin haue bin iugling, I did imagine what would be her refuge. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 19 The Starters of this Calumny..betook themselves to this Refuge, That [etc.]. 1724 WATERLAND *Farther Vind. Christ's Div.* ii. § 15 The boasted pretence.., the last refuge both of Socinians and Arians, is entirely routed and baffled. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 7 Apr., Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 4/7 As patriotism is sometimes the last refuge of a scoundrel, so economy..is the last refuge of a Reactionary.

5. *attrib.*, as *refuge house, hut, place, tower*; **refuge hole** (see quot. 1883).

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXI. ii, Lord,..Be my rock, my refuge tower. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. vi, I've sought for refuge-place in vain. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xviii. 187 This little refuge-hut..was the means of saving the lives of these four men. 1869 J. KER *Serm.* (1874) 339 To make the death of Christ a mere refuge-house for pardons. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Refuge Hole*, a place formed in the side of an underground plane or horse road..in which men can take refuge during the passing of a train, or when firing shots.

Refuge (re·fiudʒ), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. the sb., or ad. F. *réfugier*, †*refuger* (15th c.), usually refl. *se réfugier*, to take refuge.]

1. *trans.* To afford a refuge, asylum, or retreat to (a person); to shelter, protect. Also occas. in pass., *to be refuged*, to have taken refuge.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 13 b, A strong couert and sanctuarie .. to refuge the wronged. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 34 Hauing promise of the Turke that he should be detained in Corassan where he was refuged. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 358 Prince William..[has] been refuged and supported by that Crown against..the Emperor. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* VII. (1741) 359 Castruchio .. promised to receive and refuge her at a fair House he had at Tivoli. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* II. 145 They found all the people on board, refuged [1790 retired] in different places beneath the deck. 1818 SHELLEY *Eugan. Hills* 205 So shall be The city that did refuge thee. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 22 Thou who alone hast refuged our distress.

transf. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 26 Like silly Beggars, Who sitting in the Stockes, refuge their shame That many haue, and others must sit there.

†**b.** *refl.* To take refuge; to flee for refuge *to* a place. *Obs.*

1618 T. ADAMS *Serm.* 9 Sensualitie is the voluptuous man's mountaine, there he refugeth himselfe against all reproofes. 1643 T. COLEMAN *Serm.* in Kerr *Covenants* (1895) 173 The ministers of the Lord that have refuged themselves to this little Sanctuary. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 240 He was expell'd the Empire, and refuged himself in the Persian Court. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 304, I have refuged myself in his family.

2. *intr.* To take refuge; to seek shelter or protection. Also *fig.*

1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* v. 302 And now, the King Is plens'd to refuge there. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* 4, I was reported to have refug'd among the Villagers. 1720 —*Power of Love* I. (1741) 116 He..refuged in the Greatness of his Courage. 1790 MRS. A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* I. 47 She had heard that pirates refuged formerly in the Hebrides. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* XXVII, Upon the heights Eastward, how few have refuged! 1899 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 535 They move in short dipping flights, refuging in every convenient tree.

†**b.** To flee for refuge. *Obs. rare.*

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 111 The Duke de Soubise refuged hether from France upon miscarriage of some undertakings of his there.

Hence **Re·fuged** *ppl. a. rare.*

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. iii. 39 If the refug'd Person is guilty, he shall agree to make proper Satisfaction for him.

Refuge, obs. (or dial.) var. of REFUSE *sb.* and *v.*

Refugee (refiudʒē·), *sb.* Also 7–8 **refugie.** [ad. F. *refugié*, pa. pple. of *refugier*; see REFUGE *v.* The Anglicized form in *-ee* appears almost as early as that in *-ie*, and soon became the standard one.]

1. a. One who, owing to religious persecution or political troubles, seeks refuge in a foreign country; orig. applied to the French Huguenots who came to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

a. 1685 BURNET *Tracts* (1689) I. 27 Zurich demanded the Estates of the refugies. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2679/1 The Troops in the Town behaved themselves very well, and particularly the French Refugies. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 P 2 That all the French Refugies in those Dominions are to be naturalized.

β. 1687 EVELYN *Diary* 12 June, The poore and religious refugees who escaped out of France in the cruel persecution. 1696 PRIOR *Secretary* 8 The long-winded cant of a dull refugee. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4334/4 There was also an humble Address from the French Refugees in the Kingdom of Ireland. 1783 *New York during Amer. Rev.* (1861) 141 A very considerable embarkation of Refugees took place last week bound for Nova Scotia and Canada. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 51/1 Since the revolt of the British colonies in America, we have frequently heard of American refugees. 1814 MACKINTOSH *Rev. Lives Milton's Nephews* Wks. 1846 II. 503 Some of those ingenious and excellent Protestant refugees, whose writings contributed to excite all Europe against Louis XIV. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Later Hist. Rome.* (1846) I. v. 203 Attending the lectures of Philo, then a refugee from Athens. 1879 FIFE-COOKSON *Armies of Balkans* I. 5 A large number of refugees from the Tunja Valley had already arrived.

b. A runaway; a fugitive from justice, etc. *rare.*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 108, I held myself as the refugee Jonas, whose crimes brought perdition on all in the vessel. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, With a promise on Morton's part that he would call the refugee when it was time for him to pursue his journey.

†**c.** *transf.* of migratory birds. *Obs. rare*—1.

1764 HARMER *Observ.* X. xiv. 413 Among other refugees of that time Maillet elsewhere expressly mentions quails.

2. *U. S.* A name given, esp. in New York State, to parties of marauders in the American revolutionary war who claimed British protection; = COWBOY 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1780 ANDRÉ (*title*) Cow-Chace, in Three Cantos published on Occasion of the Rebel General Wayne's attack of the Refugees Block-House on Hudson's River. 1781 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 403, I expect all the rancor of the refugees will be poured out upon Cornwallis for it. 1821 F. COOPER *Spy* vii, The more cunning refugees dispersed in small bands;.. the dispersion of a troop of Cow-boys was only the extension of an evil.

3. a. Used appositively, as *refugee tutor*, etc.

1721 R. NEWTON *Univ. Educ.* 181 Grooms, and footmen, and nurses, and refugee tutors. 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 143 The aristocrats are gone and going in great numbers to join the refugee princes. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* iv. 63 Our refugee divines preach to more purpose. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt*, IX. xi. (1872) III. 188 Stanislaus has abundance of useless refugee Polish Magnates about him.

b. *attrib.* Characteristic of a refugee.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 407 Animated by the true refugee hatred of the country which had cast him out.

Hence **Refugee'** *v.*, to take refuge; **Refugee'ism**, the condition of a refugee; **Refugee'ship**, the personality of a refugee. (*nonce-wds.*)

1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 373 Whether the report was raised by the English rebels refugee'd at Paris [etc.]. 1784 in Southey *Life Andrew Bell* (1844) I. 293 All will go on admirably with your refugeeship. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxii, A Pole, or a Czech, or something of that fermenting sort, in a state of political refugeeism.

†**Refugy.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *refugium*: see REFUGE *sb.*] A place of refuge.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xi. 41 To dryue them out which were in the castell at Ierusalem and in the other refugies.

Refuis(s, obs. Sc. forms of REFUSE *v.*

Refuissall, obs. Sc. form of REFUSAL.

Refulgence (rĭfʉ·ldʒĕns). [ad. L. *refulgentia*: see REFULGENT and -ENCE.] The quality of being refulgent; splendour, brightness, radiance.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 194 The refulgences of those Carbuncles. 1692 KNATCHBULL tr. *Annot. N. Test.* 259 The refulgence of the eternal light. 1774 WRAXALL *Tour North. Europe* (1776) 169 A bar of ore, the heat and refulgence of which were almost insupportable to me at ten feet distance. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ii, The calm, clear, blue refulgence of a winter's lake. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. xiv. 269 All this bloom and rosy refulgence, which are phrases of the poets.

Refulgency (rĭfʉ·ldʒĕnsi). ? *Obs.* [See prec. and -ENCY.] = REFULGENCE.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Venus* 95 Giue me the refulgencie Of most renown'd and rich posteritie. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. li. 60 Her sight is presently dazled and disgregated with the refulgency and coruscations thereof. 1741–2 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* IV. ii. (1752) I. 461/1 [Moses] was oblig'd then to keep at a more awful Distance from the tremendous Throne of God, and not come within the Circle of its refulgency. 1796 T. SCOTT *Comm. Daniel* x, To behold, with our bodily eyes, the refulgency of his personal and mediatorial excellences.

Refulgent (rĭfʉ·ldʒĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *refulgent-em*, pres. pple. of *refulgēre*, f. *re-* RE- + *fulgēre* to shine.] Shining with, or reflecting, a brilliant light; radiant, resplendent, gleaming.

1509 [see b]. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 127 Haires of a goldlike hewe; (not purest gould so refulgent). 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. ii. 194 Enrich mine eyes with thy refulgent ray. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 238 The most refulgent colours are the result of light and shadows. 1717 POPE *Iliad* XI. 204 In blazing heaps, the grove's old honours fall, And one refulgent ruin levels all. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 292 There will be no clouds or fogs; but one bright, refulgent day. 1807 J. BARLOW *Colomb.* IV. 474 Freedom..here shall rise, Light her new torch in my refulgent skies. 1864 TENNYSON *Experiments, Milton* 13 Some refulgent sunset of India.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 45 These poetes .. Devoyde our rudenes wyth grete fyry lemes; Theyr centencious verses are refulgent. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Sion's Elegies* (1717) 385 Sion, the glory of whose refulgent Fame Gave earnest of an everlasting name. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* v, Others more sublime..Have sunk, extinct in their refulgent prime. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXVII, Bestowing upon the locksmith a most refulgent smile, he left them.

†**c.** As a term of compliment applied to a lady.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 Bright and refulgent ladie, daine your eare. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 83 Who wait upon the high-born, illustrious, and refulgent Maulkina.

Hence **Refu·lgently** *adv.*; **Refu·lgentness.**

1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 204 This Iewell .. refulgently shining with the rayes of a constant equality of spirit. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 501 How refulgently bright and glorious the bodies of the blessed are at the Resurrection. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Refulgentness*, brightness, splendor.

Refund (rĭfʌ·nd), *sb.* [f. next.] Repayment.

1866 *Morn. Star* 6 Mar. 6/3 He instituted this suit to obtain a refund of the sum. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 42/1 That claims for drawback or refund be paid upon due proof only.

Refund (rĭfʌ·nd), *v.*[1] [ad. OF. *refunder* (*refonder*) or L. *refundĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *fundĕre* to pour: see Found *v.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To pour back, pour in or out again (*lit.* and *fig.*). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1386 *Almanak for Year* 8 Þe vertu or þe influens þat it hace or receyves of þe hyer planetys..it refundes and puttys til þe erthe by his bemys. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. x. 53 Þe giftes of god mowe not flowe in us, for..we refunde not ayen all to þe originall welle. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. Schol. § 1 (1712) 160 It is at last refunded into the Body by the left Ventricle of the Heart. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* v. 56 One may as easily perswade the thirsty earth to refund the water she has suckt into her veins. 1725 Pope *Odyssey* XII. 132 Thrice in dire thunders she refunds the tide. 1765 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 181/1 The waves play, absorbed in each other and again refunded. [1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* i, Two lawyers, whose wetted garments..would refund a considerable part of the water they had collected.]

b. To give back, restore. Also *absol.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 179 The membres inferialle supporte and do seruyce, the..membres mediate receyve, and refunde. 1694 Crowne *Regulus* IV. 43 This body.. Asks the refunding all our victories. 1699 Woodward in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 217 These..being Vegetable Substances, when refunded back again into the Earth, serve for the formation of other like Bodies. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 215 An animal nature which .. is compelled to refund its constituent matter to the planet .. on which it grew.

†c. *Philos.* To put back *into* something antecedent. *Obs.*

1696 J. Serjeant *Meth. Science* 222 They cannot .. without making use of Principles, refund Effects into their Proper Causes. 1697 — *Solid Philos.* 452 So that all the Certainty of Authority is to be refunded into Intrinsecal Arguments. [1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* iv. (1877) I. 77 The intellectual necessity of refunding effects into their causes.]

2. To make return or restitution of (a sum received or taken); to hand back, repay, restore.

1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 146 To refund, content, and pay to ane honorable man..the sowme of vᵐ lib. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 20 Oct., I am to refund to..Lord Peterborough what he had given us six months ago. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* XXV. 116 The maid's Father is sentenced to refund either the entire sum, or half of it, as the case stands. 1723 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 10 Whatever charges you are at in copying I shall willingly refund. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 95 If you would describe a rich man refunding his treasures, express it thus. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 799 Some private purse Supplies his need with a usurious loan, To be refunded duly. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 441 They..refunded to the peasantry of the country the money which had been extorted from them. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 134 A thief, whether he steals much or little, must refund twice the amount.

3. To reimburse, repay (a person).

1736 Swift *Let. to Bp. Hort* 12 May, The printer has a demand..to be fully refunded, both for his disgraces, his losses, and the apparent danger of his life. 1862 J. M. Ludlow *Hist. U. S.* 204 A proposal to refund him out of the Treasury was now made in Congress. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 6/7 If you are out of pocket by this business, [I] shall be glad to contribute towards refunding you.

4. *absol.* To make repayment.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. § 43 As none were Losers employed in that service,..so we finde few refunding back to charitable uses. 1706 Mrs. Centlivre *Basset-Table* v, I believe you are the first Gamester that ever refunded. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 60 He not only refuses to refund, but also denies that I ever lent him the ten crowns. 1841 Macaulay *Ess., Hastings* (1850) 606 The majority.. voted..that Hastings had corruptly received between thirty and forty thousand pounds; and that he ought to be compelled to refund.

Hence **Refu·nded** *ppl. a.*; **Refu·nding** *vbl. sb.*[1] Also **Refu·nder** [1], one who refunds.

1691 T. Brown *Reas. New Converts taking Oaths* 3 A City Usurer turn'd into a Refunder of his ill-gotten Estate. 1825 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Barbara S—*, Ravenscroft..in silence took back the refunded treasure. 1843–56 Bouvier *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) s.v. *Refund*, On a deficiency of assets, executors .. are entitled to have refunded to them legacies which they may have paid..; they are generally authorized to require a refunding bond.

Refu·nd (*rĭ-*), *v.*[2] [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To fund again or anew. Hence **Refu·nding** *vbl. sb.*[2]; also **Refu·nder** [2].

1860 in Worcester. 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 22 Apr. 4/2 When the bonds are sold and the floating indebtedness is refunded..let us join in well-wishing to the refunders. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 8/1 The disbursements of the Treasury in connexion with the re-funding of bonds.

Refundment (rĭfʌ·ndmĕnt). [f. Refund *v.*[1] + -ment.] The act of refunding.

1826 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* ii, The denunciators have been fain to postpone the prophecy of refundment to a late posterity. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 5/1 The guarantees ..for the refundment of such a loan.

Refurbish (rĭfɜ·bĭʃ), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To furbish anew; to repolish, do up again.

1611 Cotgr., *Refourbir*, to refurbish, repolish. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv., Abbé Delille & Landor* Wks. 1853 I. 100/1 It requires a better poet to refurbish a trite thought than to exhibit an original. 1874 Gladstone *Ritualism* in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 674 She has refurbished and paraded anew every rusty tool.

Hence **Refu·rbished** *ppl. a.*; **Refu·rbishing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Refu·rbishment.**

1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xlii, It was a charming little room in its refurbished condition. 1879 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 5/2 The refurbishing of an old and faded political celebrity. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Dec. 732 The figures which are in process of refurbishment at Madame Tussaud's.

Refurnish (rĭfɜ·nĭʃ), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To furnish anew, in various senses.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxiv, [Henry VII] refurnisshed his dominions, and repayred his manours. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. iii. 109 If any men..be hurt or slaine,..how are these rankes to be refurnished. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. (1677) 187 The Brutes and Birds..might easily refurnish the same Continent after the subsiding of the Flood. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* XXV, You will refurnish the house, I suppose? 1849 Stovel *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 48 The Reformed church of England was never adapted to overthrow, however it might modify and refurnish, the fabric of superstition.

Hence **Refu·rnished** *ppl. a.*; **Refu·rnishment.**

1835 Lytton *Rienzi* IV. i, The redecorated, refurnished, and smiling shops. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* VIII. i, The refurnishment was in a style richer than before.

Refus, obs. form of Refuse *sb.* and *v.*

Refusable (rĭfiū·zăb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Refuse *v.* + -able, or ad. obs. F. *refusable.*]

1. That may be rejected or refused (when offered).

1570 Levins *Manip.* 178 Refusable, *recusabilis.* 1611 Cotgr., *Rejectable*, reiectable, refusable. 1659 H. Thorndike *Wks.* (1846) II. 512 No act of theirs .. is refusable by the Church. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. 138 Since those Sufferings were absolutely refusable as not being the very same which the Law demanded.

†b. Deserving of rejection. *Obs.*

1658 A. Fox tr. *Würtz' Surg.* III. xvii. 271 If a patient hath bled nere so much, they will phlebotomize him further, which is an ill and refusable way. 1666 Bp. S. Parker *Free Censure* (1667) 143 The Sensation of .. displeasing Objects, which makes their Existence full of nothing but Sadness and Misery, and utterly refusable.

2. That may be refused (when asked for).

1652 Warren *Unbelievers* (1654) 17 Payment was refusable. 1668 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1875 II. 258 My Lord..did wish [etc.]. .. Which, all circumstances considered, seeming not refusable, my Lord Bellasis writ this letter. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 404 An indulgence refusable, and not to be granted but upon conditions.

†**Refusado.** *Obs. rare*—°. [app. a. Pg. *refusado*, pa. pple. of *refusar* to Refuse.] (See quots.)

1598 Florio, *Refusati*, the coursest veluets that be, called refusados. *Ibid.*, *Setanino*, a kind of thin veluet called refusados. *Ibid.*, *Velutino*, fine, slender, course, refusado velvet.

Refusal (rĭfiū·zăl). Also 5 refusaile, 5–7 refusall, -fusel(l, 7 *Sc.* refuissall. [f. Refuse *v.* + -al 4.]

1. The act of refusing; a denial or rejection of something demanded or offered.

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 118/2 Any of the said Commyssioners or Collectours provyng the same refusell. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 The same estranger..to whom such refusel shalbe made. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 107 b, Where the reasons of theyr refusall may be heard. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* I. 35 It were very foolishness in a Tenant, for wilfull refusall thereof, to indanger the same. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1330 Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels, On my refusal, to distress me more..? 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiv. I. 404 It was impossible long to refuse so natural a request..without maintaining his refusal by arms. 1847–9 Helps *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 15 Accepting only for the fear of giving offence by refusal. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 448 If he refuse, he shall be liable to be convicted by law of refusal to serve.

b. *spec.* in the game of écarté, the action of the dealer in refusing to allow a discard. Hence *refusal hand*, a hand on which the dealer should refuse to allow a discard.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 621/1 Proposal, acceptance, or refusal made cannot be retracted. 1878 'Cavendish' *Ecarté* 53 The cases are few in which, with a refusal, he will only make three or four tricks. *Ibid.* 58 His hand should be stronger than those given in the refusal hands.

c. Of a horse: (see Refuse *v.* 3 c).

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 383 A refusal is never desirable, as the horse .. is apt to repeat it. 1857 Lawrence *Guy Liv.* xiv. 131 The mare was so savage and sulky still that a refusal seemed a certainty.

d. Absolute resistance of a pile to further driving; the point at which this takes place.

1847 Cresy *Encycl. Civ. Engin.* (1856) 1070 The refusal of a pile to advance does not always insure it having arrived at a proper bed. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1911/2 The refusal of a pile intended to support 13¼ tons may be taken at 10 blows of a ram of 1,350 pounds [etc.].

†2. a. Repudiation (of a wife), divorce. b. Abandonment (of a party). *Obs. rare.*

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* I. xxvi. F vij, Mosyes suffred a byll of refusell to the Iues. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 845 Many others, leuyng king Richarde, turned and came to the part of the Erle of Richmonde..Which refusall of king Richardes parte [etc.].

3. The chance of refusing some thing, office, or the like before it is offered to others; the privilege or right of having it placed at one's disposal for acceptance; *esp.* in phr. *to have the refusal of.*

1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 80 His Presentatioun—togidder with the refusall of the kirk abone-writtin. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 546 If any of his subiects hath any precious stone of value, and make not him the offer of it, it is death to him; he must haue the refusall of all. 1640 *Boston* (U. S.) *Rec.* (1877) II. 54 Chrystopher Stanley is promised the refusall of six acres of upland..yf it be there to be sould. 1708 Swift *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. I. 126 When employments go a begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the refusal. 1812 Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. Add. 17 The stock kept upon turnips or clover, have the refusal of water at all times when soiling. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 15/1 They had the first refusal of any concessions he might obtain.

4. That which has been refused or rejected.

1746 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 166 Ireland is to be offered to Lord Harrington, or the Presidentship; and the Duke of Dorset, now president, is to have the other's refusal. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. 102 And next, with her pride, to take her sister's refusals, as she once phrased it.

†**Refusant,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *refusant*, pres. pple. of *refuser*, or f. Refuse *v.* + -ant [1].] Refusing to take an oath, recusant.

1577 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 389 Some of the Aldermen and Burgesses refusants [are required] to make their repaier hither to declare what lawfull causes they may have to the contrarye.

†**Refu·se,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 refous, 4–5 (7) refus, 5 reffus(e, 6 refuce, *Sc.* refuis(e. [a. OF. *refus*, f. *refuser* to Refuse.]

1. = Refusal 1. (Common in 15–16th c.)

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 298 Thei made hem naked at thei scholde,..Amonges hem was no refus. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 848 Refuse of Rychesse & Worldly Veynglory. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* (1877) 53 The refuses of a nygard ben bettir than the largesces of a prodygall waster. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cci. [cxcvii.] *heading*, Of the refuce of them of Acquytayne made to the Duke of Lancastre. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 513 As of the refuse made vnto my Lorde of Gloucester, of openyng the tower to him,..he aunswereth [etc.]. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XII. xiii, Readie with a proud refuse Argantes was his proffred aid to scorne. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* V. (1677) 280 His refuse would have made a great Commotion.

b. *Of refuse* (OF. *de refus*), not worth hunting. So *without refuse* (OF. *sans refus*), that ought to be hunted.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 115 Siþen wan þei Inglond ..& now er þise bot mansbond, rascaile of refous. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, If a man se a wylde boore þe whiche seme hym gret ynogh, as men seye of þe herte chaseable of x., he shall saye a wylde boore of þe thred yere, þat is withoute refuse.

2. = Refusal 3.

1753 Smollett *Cut. Fathom* (1784) 92/2 A certain lady of quality bespoke the refuse of the jewel.

Refuse (re·fiūs), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Forms: 4 refus, reffuys, 5, 7 refuce, 6 refuze, refows, 6–7 reffuse, (6 reffize), 6–7 (9) refuge, 4– refuse. [app. an irregular adoption of OF. *refuse* (= mod. F. *refusé*), pa. pple. of *refuser* to Refuse.]

A. *adj.* †1. Refused or rejected. Const. *of* (= by). *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 514 (570) My langwysshynge, That am refus of euery creature. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 105 Forworthin fule, of all the warld reffuse.

2. Rejected or thrown aside as worthless or of little value; discarded, useless; †odd (money).

[1425 in Kennett *Par. Ant.* (1818) II. 250 De lana refuse vendita..hoc anno.] 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 567/2 All the refuse Hornes..to sell. 1503–4 *Churchw. Acc.*, *Croscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 26 More over in the box of refows money resteth..xis. iiijd. 1530 Palsgr. 261/2 Refuse woll, *layne refusee*. 1621 Bible I *Sam.* xv. 9 Euery thing that was vile, and refuse, that they destroyed vtterly. 1638 Earl of Cork *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 52, I sould 7 tonnes of refuge steele. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* xxxi. 12 As that refuse potsheard, cast out as good for nothing. 1754 Hawkins *Refl. Card-playing* 19 Seizing on a Heap of Refuse Cards that lay by him, began playing them away. 1827–35 Willis *Parrhasius* 6 A dog Crunching beneath the stall a refuse bone. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 25 Certain trades pour their refuse water into rivers.

transf. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 98/1 He ordered the Milesians to bury him in a certain refuse and neglected place. 1879 Chr. Rossetti *Seek & F.* 59 A refuse burial in heat and frost and without lamentation.

b. of persons. *rare.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1656) 207 The refuse and scattered People of the overthrowne Army his Father had lost before. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 156 Another kinde of reffuse people of one family and disposition with the former. 1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Two Races Men*, As distasteful as Priam's refuse sons.

B. *sb.* 1. That which is cast aside as worthless; rubbish or worthless matter of any kind; the rejected or rubbishy part of anything.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 375/1 Owte caste, or refuse, or coralyce of corne. *Ibid.* 427/2 Refuce, or owt caste, what so euer hyt be, *caducum*, *purgamentum*. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 325/1 No Silke..but of ye wurst refuse that they mowe have. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3. § 2 Giving the same slaue ..such refuuse of meate as he shall thinke meete. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 141 Many kindes [of things] haue much refuse which counteruale that which they haue excellent. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 223 The best Wollen Tapistry in the whole Countrey, whereof there is brought into Europe but the refuse. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr.* IV. 513 In themselves they are no better than Chaff and Refuse. 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 257 The Company alledged..that there generally was some Refuse among a whole Cargo of Hemp. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxxii. 319 Light almost solar has been extracted

from the refuse of fish. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Friend* I. iii, Slipping over the stones and refuse on the shore.

transf. 1569 E. HAKE *Newes out of Powles Churchyarde* (1579) F ij, Was euer seene..such monstrous kinde of men, Such vomite, ieffize, Dunghill drosse? 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingdon* (Percy Soc.) 80 Why, thou whorson refuge of a tayler [etc.]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 109 ¶ 5 The Refuse of a Heart long before given away to a Coxcomb. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1797) III. 87 Miserable authors whose works are the refuse of libraries and players.

b. The worthless or outcast portion *of* some class of persons; the scum, offscourings, dregs, etc.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 145 But the greater part void of iudgement, and the refuse of the people in simple attire, ran roguing abroad. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 23 These..are the refuse of the tribute Children. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 8 [This] has given Occasion to the very Refuse of Mankind..to set up for Men of Honour. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 181 The refuse of society, the dregs Of all that is most vile. 1858 NORTON *Topics* 118 Jones, Brown, and Robinson, the 'refuse', remain with the regiment to be slaughtered by their sepoys.

c. The leavings *of* (= what is left by) something.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 101 He had with him, something more than Eight Hundred Horse, and Six Thousand Foot, the Refuse and Remains of the French Troubles and Tumults. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 260 Some Carcass half devour'd, the Refuse of gorg'd Wolves or ominous Ravens. *a* 1800 COWPER *Heroism* 70 Yet man.. Gleans up the refuse of the general spoil.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *refuse eater, heap, matter*; **refuse consumer** or **destructor**, a furnace in which refuse of various kinds is burned; **refuse sifter**, one who is employed in separating the more useful parts of refuse from the utterly worthless.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xv, The miserable waste ground, where the refuse-matter had been heaped of yore. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 22 The contents of the Danish refuse-heaps. 1884 J. SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* I. 1 The bone-sellers and refuse-sifters of..Clare Market. 1889 J. JACOBS *Fables of Æsop* I. 66 The refuse-eater and the offal-eater Belauding each other. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 3/3 The burning, fiery furnace..was simply a refuse consumer. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 8/1 That most essential sanitary apparatus, a refuse destructor.

Refuse (*rĭfiū'z*), *v.* Forms: 4 (5–6 *Sc.*) **refus**, (4 **refusy**, 5 **refusen**, **-yn**), 4–6 **reffus(e)**, 5–6 **refuce**, *Sc.* **refoys-**, (6 **refuge**), 6–7 *Sc.* **refuis(e)-**, 4– **refuse**. [ad. F. *refuser* (12th c. = Pg. *refusar*, Sp. *rehusar*, obs. It. *rifusare*) :—pop.L. **refūsāre*, f. *refūsum*, pa. pple. of *refundĕre*: see REFUND *v.*²]

I. †**1. a.** To disclaim, disown, decline to countenance (an act). *Obs.*[−1]

13.. *Coer de L.* 4669 Cursyd be he that thy werk alowe!.. Thou hast done us gret schame: Thou wer wurthy to have blame; Al swylke werkes I refuse.

†**b.** To avoid, keep clear of or free from (sin, vice, etc.). *Obs.*

1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 58 The seuen vertues that ilk man sal use, And..the seuen dedely sinnes that man sal refuse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 164 If a Prince wolde him reule..This vice sholde be refused, Wherof the Princes ben assoted. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 What we should ensewe & folowe, and what we sholde refuse & forsake. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1207/2 Geue the Emperor those thinges that are his, refusing al extorsion and bribery beside. 1587 *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* viii, Examples there, for all estates you find,..The gentleman vngentlenes refuse. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 399 By his being well directed in his Morals, to refuse evil and to do good.

2. To decline to take or accept (something offered or presented); to reject the offer of (a thing).

13.. *K. Alis.* 396 Theo falce god dude al his wille..; Theo game refuse scheo n'olde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 103 Þorgh conseile of som of hise, refused [F. *refusa*] he þat present. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 142 Ich seih..how þat men mede token, and mercy refuseden. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. v. 338 Bot he refoysitt þat curtassy, For þe worschep of his larde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iii. 34 Quhat wickit wycht wald ever Refuse sic proffer..? 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 211 No Woman had it, but a ciuill Doctor, Which did refuse three thousand Ducates of me. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 329 Meats by the Law unclean..young Daniel could refuse. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* let. v, Lord Halifax began a health to me to-day;..which I refused. 1755 COLMAN & THORNTON *Connoisseur* No. 60 ¶ 4 A leads a strong Club, which B refuses. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 82 Four days after they refuse all vegetable food. 1820 SHELLEY in Lady Shelley *Memorials* (1859) 138 It was refused at Drury Lane..on a plea of the story being too horrible. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 242 Rather let the duty be undertaken by those who refuse foreign assistance.

b. To reject (a thing or person) in making a choice or selection. †Also const. *from*. Somewhat *rare*.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi. 42 The same stone which the bylders refused, is set in the princypall parte of the corner. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 508, I haue maid knawin..How that ȝe suld Elect..ȝour Iugis..And quhome ȝe aucht for to refuse Frome that gret office. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vii. 15 That hee may know to refuse the euill, and choose the good. 1633 HERBERT *Priest to Temple* iv, They say it is an ill Mason that refuseth any stone. 1725 WATTS *Logic* IV. i, By this means they [poets and orators] will better judge what to chuse and what to refuse.

3. To decline to accept or submit to (a command, rule, instruction, etc.) or to undergo (pain or penalty).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 205 Nane payn sall refusit be Till we haue maid our cuntre fre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 72 Accepteth thanne of vs the trewe entente That neuere yet refuseden thyn heeste. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 28678 (Cott. Galba), Þis man..es in will to sin nomare, And refuses penance neuer þe lose. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. xvi, He that reffuseth the good doctryne of his fader, yf euyl happe cometh to hym it is but ryght. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 112 [They] graunted out proces against certen,..whose iudgement, unles they surceased they would refuse. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Sceptick* in *Rem.* (1651) 15 This creature chuseth his food, refuseth the whip, fawneth on his Master. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 41 To subdue By force, who reason for thir Law refuse. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 874 Yet thus we dote, refusing while we can Instruction. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 363/1 The orders to ride behind..could scarcely be refused by the jockey.

b. *transf.* of things, in various contextual senses.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 40 Her membres refuseden the swete reste of slepe. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 643 A young Man had been ill of an Ulcer in his Chin for 3 years, which refused all Medicines. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 75/2 We must..have such a depth, in..the Haven, as will not refuse Ships of burthen, though ever so deep laden. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 325 Clubhauling is practised when it is expected that a ship will refuse stays upon a lee shore. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 152/1 The acid..causes the stone to refuse the printing ink except where touched by the chalk.

c. Of a horse: To stop short at (a hedge, water, etc.) instead of leaping. (Cf. 13 b.) Also *transf.*

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* iii. Wks. 1862 X. 227 We shall endeavour to bring up our reader to the fence.. But as we have reason to fear that he will 'refuse' it [etc.]. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 197/2 However bold the horse may be, he will soon refuse water if his rider be perpetually in two minds when approaching a brook.

4. †**a.** To reject (a person); to decline to admit to a certain position, or to some relationship with oneself. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 180 Every jugge was refused Which was noght frend to comun riht. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12978 Þai meuit vnto messan with þere men hole; All refusit hom the folke of þe fyne plase. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 219 b, She them utterly refused for her servauntes. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* vii. 35 This Moses whom they refused, saying, Who made thee a ruler and a Iudge? 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 496 [Thou] wouldst be thought my God, And storm'st refus'd. 1683 *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 79, I for my part will utterly refuse thee.

b. To reject, decline to have, as a (†lover, paramour) wife or (now usually) husband.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXI. (*Eugenia*) 358 Quhen scho schaw [= saw] scho wes sa refusit, scho can sorou ma. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 179 Alle the Wommen there.. foisake no man. And thei seyn, thei synnen, ȝif thei refusen ony man. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* XI, A yonge man ..was so moche esprysed of her loue that by cause she reffused hym he deyde for her loue. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 266 Bicause she had refused so many great Kings and Princes in former times. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 10, I dare say she won't refuse him. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* V, You know I can't refuse her till I'm of age, father. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 5, I had been refused a few months before.

†**c.** To decline to meet (an opponent). *Obs. rare.*

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1811) II. 538 Syr Wyllyam Darell refusyd his appellant, or they had ronne theyr full coursys. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 40 No disgrace Shall fall you for refusing him at Sea, Being prepared for Land.

†**d.** *Venery.* To reject (a stag) as not proper for the chase. *Obs. rare*[−1].

The Fr. text has *il n'a point de refus* (cf. REFUSE *sb.*¹ 1 b).

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, He shall saye þat it is an hert þat farne yer was of x.; þat shuld not be refused.

II. †**5.** To renounce: **a.** To resign, give up (something valued or attractive). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* III. (*Andrew*) 920 Manis falowschipe haf I refoysit euir-mare halely. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 120 Ther was a kyng..Refused his corowne and gan to advertise [etc.]. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 54/1 The Tenauntes of your said Suppliauntes have refused their tenures, and the said maner lefte waste. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXX. 5 Reffuss the warld, for thow mon be a freir. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 308 *marg.*, The king here agreeth to refuse the name of the French king, and no more to call himselfe by that name. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. Introd. A 2 b, Yea tell them..how they still Refuse this World, to do their Father's will.

†**b.** To decline to bear (a name). *Obs.*

1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. IV. 369 Þat is noȝt reisonable ne rect to refusy my syres sorname. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 34 Denie thy Father and refuse thy name. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 36 Yea to such drunken dotage he was growne, He now refused flat his Fathers Name.

†**c.** To abandon, forsake, give over (a practice, way of life, action, etc.). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 365 Thanne alkyn crystene saue comune wommen, Repenteden & refused synne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 339 Iosue.. renewede circumcision, refusede [L. *intermissam*] by xl^ti yere. *Ibid.* V. 407 They myȝhte not refuse [L. *renunciare*] theire olde rites. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 165 This day begyn thy lewde lyfe to refuse. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 10 The traueller, his iorney doth refuse.

†**d.** To abandon, leave, depart from (a place).

c 1350 *Leg. Holy Rood* IV. 125 Þan cristen men þat place refused, None of þam efter þeder vsed. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 15 In the ende King William was faine to refuse the fielde, and gat at that tyme none aduauntage of his.. sonne. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* iii. (1664) 23 First of all refuse this place And down to yonder Valleys draw The walls.

†**6.** To renounce (God or Christ); to cast off (a person); to divorce (a wife). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 80 Whan he for lust his god refuseth, And tok him to the dieules craft. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 389 He hade refusede [L. *repudiata*] Olimpias the moder off kynge Alexander, for cause of adowtery. 1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* I. XXVI. F vij, Thoughe suche a byll of refusell was lawfull, so that they that refused theyr wyves therby shulde be without payne in the lawe. 1562 *Child Marriages* 191 Now in her old age she wold not hurt her soule, and refuge Christ..in speakinge any thinge apon her othe but the truthe. 1566 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* 389 Refuse me not that am vniust. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 186 Refuse me, hate me, torture me to death.

†**b.** In (*God*) *refuse me*, as an oath. *Obs.*

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* I. i, God refuse me. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 27 They should have found..another manner of noise than *dam me and refuse me.* 1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom.* II. 84 God refuse me, said Arnides, if ever I come neer it.

†**c.** *transf.* Of things: To decline, or cease, to remain with (a person); to abandon, desert. *Obs.*

14.. *Prov. Gd. Counsel* 12 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 68 He þat yn yowþe no vertue wyll vse, In Age all honour wyll hym Refuse. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXVI. 6 Gif it be thyne thy self it vsis, Gif it be nocht the it refusis. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 Thee winds and soonbeams vs, poore souls weerye, refused. *a* 1590 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* X. 36 Vhat better ar they nor a beist, Fra tym tha(reson thame refuisis?

†**d.** To let go, dismiss. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXXIII. 315 Now I recorde wele þe right, ȝe will no rapere refuse hym, To he be dreuen to his dede and demed to dye.

†**7.** To put or drive away, get rid of. *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 53 So þat ȝif he knewe eny þat kepte of here owne catel for to lyve by, he refused hem þat [*read* and] wolde nouȝt have hem in his loore. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4534 Thus my smerte yerde I vse, Alle synnes to refuse, And do with-al correccioun. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7586 Walchere began forto moyse how he þat menge moght refoyse, And forto bryng in monkys agayne. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K v b, They whiche were worthy to be blamed were refused and separed oute of the felaushipe of the other.

†**8.** To deny (a charge or allegation). *Obs. rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 76 Thei of the suggestioun Ne couthen noght a word refuse. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 400 Thou may not thyselfe excuse; This dede thou shalt no wise refuse. 1752 MACCOLL in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 449/2 The deponent refusing his having seen him. 1753 in *Stewart's Trial* App. 139 This letter was .. shown this day to Allan Stewart his son, who refuses it to be his hand-writing.

III. 9. With *inf.* To decline positively, to express or show a determination not *to* do something. Also *transf.* of things.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 43 Bot otherwise, if thou refuse To love, thou miht so per cas Ben ydel. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 791 Thanne myht he Refusen .. with ȝow to fyhten In bataylle. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187/2 If..the Pleyntif or Pleyntifs, or their attourney, refusen to be sworn in fourme aforeseid. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 He ..will not refuse to stande in judgement herein of the universities of Germany and Paris. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 21 Seeing kindly sleep refuse to doe His office. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 451 Wherefore do I assume These Royalties, and not refuse to Reign..? 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* III. i, My trembling limbs Refuse to bear their weight. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 498 If stubborn Greek refuse to be his friend, Hebrew or Syriac shall be forced to bend. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 483 Eliot refused to move from his constitutional ground.

b. Const. with gerund. *rare.*

1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 252 One of the principal actors..refused going upon the stage. 1766 *Burrows' Reports* II. 1152 The Officer of the inferior Court can not refuse paying obedience to the Writ.

10. To decline to give or grant; to deny (something asked) *to* a person (or thing).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 19 b, [To] obtaine of the great Lord that which by his lieuetenaunt was refused. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. i. 33 If you refuse your ayde ..yet do not Vpbraid 's with our distresse. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 186 He could not refuse his tears to the unhappy fate of Carthage. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 587 The Georgians Refuse their living tribute. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 448 When I..Refused her to him, then his pride awoke.

†**b.** *refl.* To abstain from giving (oneself) over, to refrain from yielding, *to* (something). *Obs.*

1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. CCXCVIII. 12, I have refused myself to every thing that my own experience did not justify and confirm. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxiv. VI. 288 Nor can I refuse myself to those events which..will interest a philosophic mind. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. i. ¶ 11 She would fancy she had her death to answer for, had she refused herself to any of her whims.

c. *Mil.* To decline to oppose (troops) to the enemy; to withdraw or move back from the regular alignment.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 176 The echellons on one flank will be refused, and on the other they will advance ..to envelope the enemy. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The French during the whole of the action .. refused their right wing. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. vi. 92 If the disposers of ordnance..should desire..to refuse their right, they might bend off that part of their artillery line along the crest.

11. With double acc.: To decline to give, deny (something) to (a person, or thing).

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 53 That John Birde..[was arrested] by John Gillett..and refused baylle, 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 17 Jan., On their refusing him entrance, he burst open the door with his foot. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. x, I feel already that I can refuse you nothing. 1817 SHELLEY *Otho* 16 Such pride as from impetuous love may spring, That will not be refused its offering. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/1 Where the court refuses a parent the custody of his child.

b. With personal object (or subject) only.

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 418 These ask with painful shyness, and refused Because deserving, silently retire. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. XXVII, Soon I could not have refused her.

1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* x. 110 If refused once, he might probably ask again.

† **12.** To refuse (one) leave *to* do something; to prohibit or keep back *from* something. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 171 The Guard refused me as a foot-man to passe into the Citie. 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 308 They refused the magistrates of Edinburgh from the sacrament, for three years. 1688 *Exped. Pr. Orange* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 471 Sir William W—— who had been at Ford with the prince, to see Sir William C——, were both refused to be seen of him.

IV. 13. *intr.* To make refusal; to decline acceptance or compliance; to withhold permission; *spec.* in écarté (see REFUSAL 1 b).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1772 Nede hym bi-houed, Oþer lach þer hir luf, oþer lodly re-fuse. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 23 But he refused, and sayde, I wil not eate. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 130 b, He not refusyng, toke his offer in very good part also. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 137 If thou refuse, And wilt encounter with my Wrath, say so. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulb. Gard.* I. iv, Sister, tho' Laws of Decency refuse, We shining Swords, and glitt'ring Armour use. 1727 PRIOR *Alma* I. 260 Before they're ask'd, can maids refuse? 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 25 Free in his will to choose or to refuse, Man may improve the crisis, or abuse. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 620/1 (*Ecartê*), The dealer may either accept or refuse. .. If the dealer refuses the hand is played without discarding.

b. Of a horse: (see 3 c above).

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. 190/2 The first course they fayled for their horses refused at y^e^ cope. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* ix, The Axeine swerves, and refuses at rather an easy fence.

c. Of a pile: To resist further driving.

1879 Sir R. BALL in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* V. 276 When the pile 'refuses', as it is technically termed..it..is capable of supporting the buildings.

Re-fuse, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To fuse or melt again.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 943 If the fusion has been properly made, the slag will not require..to be re-fused.

Refu·sed, *ppl. a.* [f. REFUSE *v.* + -ED [1].] Rejected, cast off; declined; denied.

1560 A. L. tr. *Calvine's Foure Serm. Songe Ezech.* (1574) i, He was a wicked and refused man. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* H iij b, My father got me of a refus'd Hagge. 1790 *Acts Sederunt* Index 91 The Ordinary, shall write on the back of a refused bill of suspension, his special reasons for so doing. 1883 L. Z. JONCAS *Fisheries Canada* 19 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) The merchantable, the inferior, and the 'refused', that is, the heavy salted and broken fish.

b. *Mil.* (See REFUSE *v.* 10 c.)

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 156 The rear of the column which was destined to become the refused flank of the new line. 1888 *Times* 8 Oct. 7/2 They opened fire on the enemy's two guns on his right, and a refused flank on his left.

Refusel(l, obs. forms of REFUSAL.

Refuser (rĭfiū·zəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who refuses; *esp.* a recusant (common in 17th c.).

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 118/2 And over that the same refuser [is] to make fyne and raunson to your Highnes. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 106 The disobearis and refusaris of the said mony. 1567 *Ibid.* 535 The refusaris and contravenaris to be secludit fra the bosum of the Kirk. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 246 Drawing scandall vpon the whole cause, and afflictions vpon euery particular Refuser. 1687 JAS. II in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 211 All the Bishops in England should not excuse a refuser. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V. 18 The requester of a favour..perhaps shews as much self in the application as the refuser does in the denial. 1864 RAINE *Priory Hexham* (Surtees) I. Pref. I. p. xxiii, The modesty of the refuser only whetted the eagerness of the offerers.

b. Of a horse: (see REFUSE *v.* 3 c).

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/1 That he [a horse] should become a confirmed refuser at water.

Refusing (rĭfiū·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REFUSE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 216 At his dome suld it be, withoute refusyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Refusynge, *refutacio, recusacio.* *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxiv. 70 They shal derely by the refusynge of theyr answere. 1611 COTGR., *Repudiement*, a refusing. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 2 § 4 Single life, and abstinence from certain meats, and refusing of blood. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 348 What forced Constructions do we put upon every Indignity, that it may not pass for a final Refusing?

Refu·sing, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That refuses.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 34 Our recusantes, as wee call them, that is, our refusing papists to come to church. 1627 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 445 After his going,..the refusing Londoners were pursued more fervently then before. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* II. 264 The King of Sweden..returned a refusing Answer.

Hence **Refu·singly** *adv.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 35 Why haue ye than answerd him so coldly and refusingly? 1659 TORRIANO *A-rifûso*, refusingly.

† **Refu·sion.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *réfusion* (16th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *refūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *refundĕre* to REFUND *v.*]

1. The action of pouring back; re-infusion (of the soul).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Refusion*, a pouring back again. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. ii. App. 46 He owns .. that neither Gataker in his notes, or Casaubon, had any Notion that the Doctrine of Refusion was here alluded to.

2. The action of refunding (money).

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 351 A Person thus amending his Libel..is oblig'd to a Refusion of such Expences.

Re-fusion (rĭfiū·ʒən). Also **refusion.** [f. RE- 5 a + FUSION.] A renewed or repeated fusion; the result of this, a recast. Also *fig.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 460 This tumefaction usually accompanies a refusion, in our fires, of solid glasses and volcanic enamels. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 308 Leonato is a re-fusion of old Capulet, but without his fussiness and dollying.

Refutabi·lity. *rare* [−1]. [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being refuted.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 141 The Heretick (guilty and conscientious to himselfe of Refutability) taketh place first.

Refutable (rĕ·fiūtăb'l, rĕfiū·tăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *refūtābilis*, f. *refūtāre* to REFUTE. Cf. F. *réfutable.*] That may be († rejected,) refuted, or disproved.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 275, I think part of thame refutabill Of the assyis, and vtheris acceptabill Into thair steid. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 26 b, Your proofe and information is not refutable. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 181 That the heart of man is sented in the left side, is an asseveration which strictly taken, is refutable by inspection. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1788) 301 He alters the text, and creates a refutable doctrine of his own. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 22 It refutes the very refutable positions of Mr. Godwin. 1871 *Echo* 13 Apr. 2 It is not in the abstract; but only in the concrete that it is refutable.

Hence **Refu·tably** *adv.*

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 724 Speaking intelligibly, and therefore refutably, concerning the phænomena of animal life.

Refutal (rĭfiū·tăl). [f. REFUTE *v.* + -AL.] Refutation.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 102 What refutall is this, when it can bee prooued that they so were. 1736 in BAILEY. 1816 O'MEARA in *Century Mag.* (1900) Feb. 626/2 Such a work carries with it its own refutal. 1885 *National Baptist* XXI. No. 13. 1 A living refutal of the lie that a good soldier must needs be depraved.

Refutation (refiutē·ĭ·ən). [ad. L. *refūtātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *refūtāre* to REFUTE. Cf. F. *réfutation.*]

1. The action of refuting or disproving a statement, charge, etc.; confutation.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 149[2] It was answered by another boke called the Refutacion or Ouercommyng of the apollogie of the conuencion of Madrill. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 233 Thereby we know how to apply an Answer for the refutation, and disproofe of such a proposition. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 119 An effectual refutation of his own Principles. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxiv. (1788) 168 A charge which called immediately for the clearest refutation. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxix. 129 The idea..does not deserve a serious refutation. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 14 The deaf and dumb man is the living refutation of the proposition. 1877 NORTHCOTE *Rom. Catacombs* I. i. 8 This might be allowed to stand as a peremptory refutation of the theory in question.

Comb. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian* 194 You might Make such a system refutation-tight, As far as words go.

† **2.** Military repulse *of* a person. *Obs. rare* [−1].

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* V. 267 Achai..is present with speid, with ane armie of ten thousand Scotis.. to the supplie of Hung, and refutatioune of Athelstane.

Refutative, *a. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *refūtāre* to REFUTE + -IVE.] That tends to refute; belonging to refutation.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Proleptically with the refutative schemes of anticipation and subjection. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 303 Strepsiades is delighted with his complexion, which is both 'negative and refutative', with the true Attic stamp.

So **Refutatory** *a.* [cf. med.L. *refūtātōri-us*, F. *réfutatoire*]. (Webster 1847.)

† **Refute,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4 **refuit,** 4–6 **refuyt**(e, (5 **reffuyt**), 4–6 **refut**(e. [a. OF. *refuite*, f. *refuir*, f. *re-* RE- + *fuir* to flee: cf. REFUGE *sb.*]

1. = REFUGE *sb.* 1.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxx[i]. 3 Be to me in-to God defendour, & in-to þe hous of refut, þat þou mak me sauf. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3840 Thou shalt be bounde, And fast loken in a tour, Withoute refuyt or socour. *c* 1420 in Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16696 The grete Reffuyt and Reffuge that thow dost to alle synful men. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* Prol. 3, I nyll presume wythout other refute, To ioyne suche a worke. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 275 Justice and law..to execute To puir and riche, without ony refute.

2. = REFUGE *sb.* 2.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxx[i]. 4 For þou art my strengþe and my refut. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxxix. [xc.] 1 Lord, refut thou art maad to vs. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 622 A kynge that ought to be refute and counfort to alle the hoste. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 13 Yet I to you am chefe refuyte and boote.

3. = REFUGE *sb.* 3.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 965 (1014) Allas þat he..Shuld haue his refuyt in so digne a place. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 279 To be a refute of gilty men fleenge to hit. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5541 At tynemouth' his refuyt he make, To kepe him fra skathe.

† **Refute,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. the vb.] Refutation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 312 We finde no concurrent determination of ages past, and a positive and undeniable refute of these present. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 1 Schism Dispatcht,..containing..a refute of Dr. Hammonds Defence of his first three Chapters.

Refute (rĭfiū·t), *v.* [ad. L. *refūtāre* to repel, repress, rebut: see RE- and CONFUTE *v.* Cf. F. *réfu·er* (*a* 1549 in Godef.).]

† **1.** *trans.* To refuse, reject (a thing or person). *Obs. rare.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1535 Her royall dyademe and shynynge coronall Was fyrst refuted for loue of our sauyoure.

2. To prove (a person) to be in error, to confute.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* Argt, 5 b, Which reiecteth and refuteth the iewes and vs castinge away god and his gospel as thei did. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 116 He refuted the Admirall, who..assayed to qualifie indirectly the wills of the councell. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxii. 68 Who might also have received their answer and beene evidently refuted to their faces, if they had but observed his ordinary practices. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 544 That you, my Countrymen, refute this adversary of yours yourselves. 1768 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (ed. 5) I. p. xlix, In his second [book], wherein he refutes his brother Quintus.

refl. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., But Mr. M. is good enough, for all practical purposes, to refute himself.

3. To disprove, overthrow by argument, prove to be false: **a.** a statement, opinion, etc.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 7 It is some greife to spende thus much labour in refuting a thing that hath so little grounde to vpholde it. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 39 An errour so gross and palpable, that it needs not the Microscope to refute it. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Bp. Burnet* 20 July, They bring them a thousand fallacious arguments, which their excessive ignorance hinders them from refuting. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 104, I grant the sarcasm is too severe, And we can readily refute it here. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. vii, Unconsciously his whole practice began to refute his theories. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 194 They can refute any proposition whether true or false.

b. an imputation, accusation, etc.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 231 Which imputation in sundry languages he refuted in Print. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 270 Well thy gen'rous tongue With decent pride refutes a public wrong. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 824 Let the arraigned Stand up unconscious, and refute the charge. 1838 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* V. 375 The plan which he has suggested ..is the surest way to refute such calumnies. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* x. 277 Would you not seek everywhere for proofs to refute the accusation?

4. *absol.* To demonstrate error.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 1343 Instead of racking fancy, to refute, Reform thy manners, and the truth enjoy. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 174 Those, whose only object is to cavil where they cannot refute.

Hence **Refu·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Refu·ting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 239 In the refuting of which impure and unchaste proviso..I trust the reader will bear with me. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 33 Such of their objections, that seeme worth the refuting. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 30 He often..seems to confirme the refuted accounts of Antiquity. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 550 His still refuted quirks he still repeats. 1828 in Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* 241 Commonplaces, repeated a hundred times over with a refuted tone.

Refuter (rĭfiū·təɹ). [f. prec. + -ER [1].] One who refutes.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* III. ii, No lesse vaine is my refuter, that spends many waste words [etc.]. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 345, I was still waiting, when these light arm'd refuters would have don pelting at thir three lines. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. I. ii. 11 Some living Antagonist, who..pretends to..refute the Refuter upon every Article he has advanc'd. 1890 C. U. R. COOKE 4 *Yrs. in Parlt.* 60 An easy and effective exposure of them brings to the refuter some momentary credit.

Refyn(e, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RIVE.

Reg, obs. form of *rig* RIDGE *sb.*, RIG *v.*

Regain (rĭgē·n, rī-), *v.* [ad. F. *regagner* (earlier spelling *regaigner*): see RE- and GAIN *v.*]

1. *trans.* To gain or get anew; to recover possession of (something). Also *absol.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 260 b, One daie thone parte lost, and the other gained, and likewise the losers regained. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 645 Is not Normandy, which is father gat, regayned and conquered agayne, by the insolencie of him? 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 43. 260 Obtaining or re-gaining any publique, or private blessings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 665 Least total darkness should by Night regaine Her old possession. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 25 Apr., Could I deceive one minute, I should never regain my own good opinion. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* IV. iv, Regaining thee once more, a new and a soft existence opens upon my eyes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 13, I began by degrees to regain confidence.

† **b.** To reclaim (land). *Obs. rare* [−1].

1652 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (ed. 3) title-p., The Drainage of Fen Lands, Regaining Sea Lands, &c.

† **2.** To win back, recover, for another. *Obs. rare.*

1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 1077 When I regainde him his rebellious Realme. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets Drie Dinner* B vj, Constrained to implore the ayde of Mithridate..in regaining to them the Castle of health.

† **b.** To win or bring back *to* a state or condition.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. ix. (1840) 194 Thus this city.. was won by this barbarous people, never since regained to our religion. 1679 *Establ. Test* 6 Little hope of help was to be expected.., to regain England to Obedience.

† **3.** With *inf.* To succeed in coming again. *Obs.*

1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1851 IV. 381 By regaining to know God aright, and out of that knowledge to love him.

4. To get back to, succeed in reaching (a place) again; to rejoin (a person).

1634 MILTON *Comus* 274 Extreme shift How to regain my sever'd company Compell'd me to awake the courteous Echo. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 409 Let me now regain the Reithrian port. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 209, I made my egress.., glad to revisit day and regain a purer atmosphere. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Glove & Lions* iv, The leap was quick, return was quick, he has regain'd his place. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 42 The cloud descends, and regaining the lower and warmer regions, returns to its original state.

b. To recover (one's feet).

1814 Sir R. WILSON *Autobiog.* in *Life* (1862) I. ii. 90, I was up and down several times; but my dear little mare.. always regained her feet.

Hence **Regai·ned** *ppl. a.*, **Regai·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Regai·nable** *a.*, **Regai·ner.**

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 134, I thought here, to omit and ouerpasse the regainyng and conquest of the strong toune of Harflew. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iv, With a regaining retrait, a gentle reluctancy. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 203 The Foun..was reproduc'd by God, upon the regain'd Disposition of the Matter to receive it. 1682 BUNYAN (*title*) The Holy War..for the Regaining of the Metropolis of the World. *a* 1787 J. BROWN *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 244 To behold him a regainer of paradise. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 153 Your liberty of choice has simply destroyed..so much life and strength, never regainable.

Regai·nment. [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of regaining.

1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 4 July 3 The regainment of the ancient..Rights. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* VI. 30 Being advertised..of the regainment of the Kingdome. 1871 *Daily News* 22 Sept., Our actual occasional rallies and temporary regainment of ground.

Regal (rī·găl), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 **regalle**, (5 **-ale**), 5–7 **regall.** [a. OF. *regal, -ale*, or L. *rēgālis*, f. *rēg-*, *rex* king: see -AL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to a king; royal.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.), The iustice Regal [L. *regia*] hadde whilom demed hem bothe to gon in to exil. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 323 In the regalle cite of Snba. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VII. xlii, That sheweth his dygnyte to be regall. *c* 1520 *Gesta Rom.* Add. Stor. v. (1879) 438 [They] brought hym with grete reuerence and worshyp vnto his regal sete. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1111 The Ape thus seized of the Regall throne [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 739 When they see all Regal Power Giv'n me to quell thir pride. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 8 They, who could never brook a Regal, will have the Merit of saving their Country from the Danger of a Ministerial Tyranny. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii. V. 505 The regal title was assumed by the most ambitious chiefs. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 36 Our legislation, under the regal government, had many very vicious points. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* xxvi. 403 The Macedonian series includes the earliest regal coin known.

† **b.** *Regal fishes*: (see quots.). *Obs. rare.*

1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 5 Such fyshes as be knowen and vsed to be called Regal fyshes, whereunto her maiestie..shal haue right. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (1691) *Regal Fishes*..Are Whales, and Sturgeons; some add Porpusses.

† **2. a.** *Regal water*: (see quot.). *Obs. rare*[−1].

Cf. F. *eau régale*, a mixture of hydrochloric and azotic acid, used for dissolving gold and platinum (Littré).

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 102 This then is named the regall water, or water of a kyng, which separateth Golde.

† **b.** Ruling, governing. *Obs. rare.*

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 240 The brain and heart are the two regal and principal parts of man. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 198/1 Thus Plato in Philebo aveis by Jove is understood a Regal Soul, meaning the principal part of the World which Governs the other.

3. Befitting, or resembling, a king; kingly; hence, splendid, magnificent, stately, etc.

1799 WORDSW. *Danish Boy* iii, A regal vest of fur he wears, In colour like a raven's wing. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 619 A rare and regal prey He hath prepared, prowling around the world. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. xiv, Then they emerged into the noble garden, with its regal trees. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xv. 290 Every one of them was like a prince; and not the least regal was the sole survivor Gideon.

transf. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Convalescent*, If there be a regal solitude, it is a sick bed. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xii. 319 Beethoven's admiration for Cherubini was regal.

† **B.** *sb.* **1.** Royalty, sovereignty, royal authority.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 71 Nien monethes before kept Harald þe regalle. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 282 Al þe regal of rome to riȝtleche y weld. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 300/2 The drede wheryn here tofore they have been .. of youre myghty regale and of your said lond. 1460 *Pol. Poems* in *Archaeologia* (1842) XXIX. 338 To remeve his heuynesse Whiche to his regalle is no þyng conservyng.

† **b.** *Sc.* A regality. *Obs. rare.*

1440 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 33/1 Lordis of Regalitels within thare Regalis. Ande alsun the kingis baiȝeis of his Regalis. [Hence in Skene *Reg. Maj.* (1609) 163.]

† **c.** A royal right or privilege. Cf. REGALE *sb.*[1] **2.** *Obs.*

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 201/2 But how commeth S. Peter by these regalles..? All the worlde knoweth, that regalia belongeth to kinges. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 116 *marg.*, Peter was acquainted with his nets but not with Regals. 1797 W. JOHNSTON *Beckmann's Invent.* II. 324 When and where originated the term *jus grutiæ*, under which this regal is known by jurists?

† **2.** A prince, ruler. *Obs. rare.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2128 *Ariadne*, We be duchessis bothe I & ȝe And sekerede to the regalys of Athenys And bothe hereafter likly to ben quenys. *c* 1395 *Plowman's Tale* I. 202 'All-holyest' they clepen hir heed, That of hir rule is regall.

3. † **a.** *The regal of France*: (see quots.). *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4208 With rynges and relikkes, and þe regale of ffraunce, That was sfowndene one syr ffrolle, whene he was seye levyde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 160 Thomas of Canturbury .. was shryned in siluer, and hanged rounde about with costly Jewelles of Gold and precious stones...And amonges others, there was one riche Jewell, called the Regal of Fraunce. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., A Jewel or Ring of great value, which a King of France offered at St. Thomas shrine at Canterbury, called the Regal of France, which Henry the Eighth, upon the dissolution, took thence, and wore on his own finger.

transf. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Traveller* 92 Styling ..Paris the regall of France; Venice the eye of Italy.

† **b.** *The regal of Scotland*, the Coronation Chair.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXII. vi, The regall there of Scotlande then he brought, And sent it forth to Westmynster for ay.

† **c.** (See quot.; perh. = 3 a.) *Obs.*

1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 18 [Coronation of Henry VII.] The said Cardinall shall blesse the ring with a ruby, called the regall, for the King, to be sett on the iiij[th] fynger of the right hand.

† **d.** The chalice used for the communion at the coronation of British sovereigns. *Obs.*

1603 *Cerem. Coron. Jas. I* (1685) 3, I. The Regal. 2. The Paten. 1626 in Chr. Wordsw. *Coron. Chas. I*, Introd. (1892) p. lii, Regale, the chalice of Saphire and gold carried by the Bishop of London. 1662 SIR E. WALKER *Acc. Coron. Chas. II* (1820) 92 The Bishop of London (haueing in the interim placed the Regall vpon the Altar).

† **4.** Some kind of precious stone. *Obs.*[−1]

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 223 Wythe stones and perles ryally pyghte, Regalles, rubies, saffyres blewe.

† **5.** *pl.* = REGALIA[1] **2.** *Obs.*

c 1485 in Wickham Legg *Coron. Rec.* (1901) 237 The said chamberlayn shall take for the king all the Regalls aforesaid, and peace by peace deliuer them to the Abbot of westminster. 1533 *Coron. Q. Anne* in Arb. *Garner* II. 50 The Abbot of Westminster with his rygals came into the Hall *in pontificalibus*. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 4 Thys yere kynge Edward toke .. the cheffe regalles in Scotlond, his crowne and hys cepter, and browte it to Westmyster. 1603–4 in A. Taylor *Glory of Regality* (1820) 311 The orbe, the scepter, the armill, And suche other regalls as hee hath in his custodye.

Regal (rī·găl), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **reygalle, reyggal, regol**, 6–7 **rigoll, -ole**, 7 **rigalle**, 6–9 **regall**, (6 **-alle**). [a. F. *régale* (16th c., in Rabelais *regualle*), of obscure origin, perh. f. *régal* REGAL *a.*: cf. It. *regale* (Florio).]

1. Chiefly *pl.* A small portable organ formerly in use, having one, or sometimes two, sets of reed-pipes played with keys by the right hand, while a small bellows was worked by the left hand. Now chiefly *Hist.* (common *c* 1550–1625).

c 1550 L. WAGER *Life Marie Magd.* 735 *Infid.* Can ye not play on the viriginals? *Mary.* Yes..that I can, and also on the regals. 1556 in Rimbault *Hist. Organ* (1855) 39 Payd to James Hewet for playing of his regols in the payggeant, viij d. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 Vocall Musike, or that of melodious instruments, as Lutes, Harpes, Regals, Records and such like. 1598 FLORIO, *Regali*, a musicall instrument called rigoles. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 172 In Regals (where they have a pipe they call the Nightingale pipe which containeth water). 1767 in Rimbault *Hist. Organ* (1855) 39 *note*, [Bernard Gates received a salary of £56, as] tuner of the regalls [in the Royal Chapel. The same gentleman, in 1770, is styled 'tuner of the organs']. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Music* IV. iv. viii. 503 *note*, Raphael has painted her singing, with a regal in her hands. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 201 Assisted by the music of the regals and the bagpipes. 1899 DE MORGAN in Mackail *W. Morris* I. 223, I recollect his playing on a regal.

Comb. 1770 in *Archaeologia* (1775) III. 32 Our kings had a regall-maker amongst their musical establishment.

2. One of certain reed-stops (*esp.* the *vox humana*) in organs. In quot. *attrib.*

1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 141 His reasoning has fully shown the analogy between the voice and the *voix humaine* and regal organ-pipes.

Re·gal, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **regyll**, 6–7 **regal**(**l**, 7 **reigle**, 9 *dial.* **riggle.** [Of obscure origin: cf. RAGGLE *sb.*] A groove, a slot.

1458 *Church-w. Acc., Yatton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 101 It. to make a regyll abowte the batylmente xv[d]. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 227 The engine..dooth ride vp and downe in a slot, rabet, or regall. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 104 b, In one of the corners next the sea standeth a floodgate to bee drawne vp and let downe through reigles in the side postes. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 605 In the sides of the boord shal be two regals or incisians wherby they shal one be ioyned to another. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Riggle*, a groove cut round some article...The groove on a pulley is a riggle.

Regald, obs. form of RIGGALD.

‖ **Regale** (rĭgē·lĭ, F. regal), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *régale* (ad. L. *rēgālia*), or L. *rēgāle*, neut. sing. of *rēgālis* REGAL *a.* See also REGALIA[1].]

1. *Eccl. Hist.* The right, on the part of the kings of France, of enjoying the revenues of vacant bishoprics and abbacies, and of presenting to benefices dependent on these.

'The enjoyment of the fruits of the see is called the *temporal regale*; that of presenting the benefices, the *spiritual regale*'. Chambers *Cycl.* (1727–38), copying the *Dict. de Trévoux*.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Regale*, In Normandie when diuers Lords are at suit for the Patronage of a vacant Benefice, the King, by this right of Regale, enioyes the profits of it vntill the suit be ended, or they agreed. 1682 *News fr. France* 16, I know your Curiosity in this affair of the Regale makes you more than ordinary concerned to know the true State of it. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 595 The Pope..found also fault with many of the proceedings in France, with relation to the Regale. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. ii. § 2 Louis XIV..extended in 1673 the ancient prerogative, called the regale, by which the king enjoyed the revenues of vacant bishoprics, to all the kingdom.

† **2.** A privilege or prerogative of royalty. *Obs.*

More frequently used in *pl.*; see REGALIA[1] 1.

1714 NICOLSON *Eng. Hist. Libr.* II. iv. (ed. 2) 117 We must (in this place) so understand the Author, as if he had not any Design to state the extent of the Regale. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 20 The State..availed itself of that regale called by Leyser *regale falsae monetae*, and returned the capital in money of an inferior value.

† **3.** *Chem.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—[o]

1650 J. F[RENCH] *Chym. Dict.*, *Regale* is a Ciment whereby Gold is purged. [Hence in Phillips (1678) and Bailey.]

Regale (rĭgē·l), *sb.*[2] [a. obs. F. *régale* fem. (now *régal* masc.), ad. It. *regalo* REGALO.]

1. A choice repast, feast, or banquet; † an entertainment or fête.

1670 R. MONTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 483 My Lord Duke will not be able to get away yet.., all the regales that are intended for him not being yet at an end. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* III. i, I beseech ye Gentlemen,..I hope you'll take share of a short Regale. 1726–31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 70 A little valley..was the place they made choice on for their rendezvous and regale. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 834 Their breath a sample of last night's regale. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* XV, This sort of impromptu regale, it was Shirley's delight to offer any chance guests.

b. Const. *of* (the dainties provided).

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xvii. 22 Another negro also brought me a regale of groe-groe or cabbage tree worms. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* XXII, Tonish served up to us his promised regale of buffalo soup and buffalo beef.

c. *transf.* or *fig.*

1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. vi. (1699) 188 The Damned..would take it for a great Regale, to have a Dunghil for their Bed, instead of the burning Coals of that Eternal Fire. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 98 The Camels are to them the very Nerves of War and the Regales of Peace. 1773 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 192, I venture at no further opinion than that to me the sight was a great regale. 1842 W. IRVING in *Life* (1866) III. 225 This pageant .. is a regale of which we never get tired.

2. A choice article of food or form of refreshment; a dainty.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 37 The Indian Betle which is very stomachical and a great Regale at visits. 1725 *Portland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 140 This regale is composed of an ordinary broth well stuffed with bread. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 720, I may therefore hope..to see the tables adorned with the regale of Devonshire cream. 1845 BROWNING *Englishman in Italy* 92 The snails Tempted out by this first rainy weather,—Your best of regales.

3. Regalement, refreshment.

1753 *School of Man* 101 The whole skill of Cookery is employed in food the most delicate for its regale. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.*, Viands of higher regale than those cates which the ravens ministered to the Tishbite. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 262 That volume probably reposes for the regale of the next century.

† **4.** A complimentary present. *Obs. rare.*

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 275 Don Juan wrote to the Spanish Governor of Bujeya, that among the Presents and Regales he was to send him and his Companions, against Christmas, he should not forget a But filled with Swords. 1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 2, I had been threatened with a regale of hams and Florence wine.

Re-gale, *sb.* [f. RE- 5 a + GALE *v.*[3]] A new arrangement or division of a mining gale.

1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 762 They made a similar application for a re-gale of the Union Gale.

Regale (rĭgē·l), *v.* [ad. F. *régaler* (Cotgr.), It. *regalare*, Sp. and Pg. *regalar*: see REGALO. Mabbe (1622) in his translation of Aleman's *Guzman d'Alfarache* I. 230 and 242, uses the Sp. infinitive *regalar*.]

1. *trans.* To entertain or feast (a person, etc.) in a choice manner. Also *ironical* (quot. 1822).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *To Regale*,..to Feast or entertain with rarities. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 34 When they would regale any Friend that comes to see them, they cause a Dish of Coffee to be brought to him. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 6 ¶ 3 Sir Harry has for ever a year's income, to extend his charity, serve his pleasures, or regale his friends. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 102 It will..plunder them of their honey-bag, with which it flies triumphantly loaded to its nest to regale its young. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 29 June 795/1 Those beans and other .. wholesome materials with which the honest contractors used to regale us. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 42 Regaling each other in the best style their respective camps afforded. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, She was regaled with rice.

b. Of things: To furnish (one) with a choice feast or refreshment.

a 1721 PRIOR *Wand. Pilgr.* 12 Adam's Ale, Pure Element no Life can give, Or mortal Soul regale. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. xvii, The thefts of night regal'd the day. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 39 The food which regaled the old Scythians in the heroic age of Greece.

2. To gratify or delight (the mind) by some pleasing influence or occupation; to entertain (a person) in a highly agreeable manner. Also *ironical* (quot. 1856).

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. x. 56 If in these reflections, the party be possessed and seized with any love of God, the Soul is all regaled. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 ¶ 4 The art of regaling his mind with those airy gratifications [of fancy]. 1785 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 Dec., These fancies, however, only regaled me while I continued a quiet spectator. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ix. 95 Then the few tired outworkers are regaled by the groans and tossings of the sick. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 77 Until he has delivered up the speech with which Lysias has regaled him.

b. To affect with a pleasurable sensation.

1703 J. PHILLIPS *Splendid Shilling* 19, I..with a warming Puff Regale chill'd Fingers. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* x. 23 The peach's vernal bud regal'd his eye. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 621 The sight is pleased, The scent regaled. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. ii. 119 The eye and the ear, and all the senses, are regaled amidst woodland scenery on a fine spring day.

3. To gratify, please, delight, by a gift, deference, etc. *rare.*

1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 17 Whom I regaled with some small present,..and afterwards caused them to be rowed to land. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ₱ 13 The sycophant..regales his [a patron's] reigning vanity.

4. *refl.* To entertain or recreate (oneself) with food, drink, or amusement.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *To Regale*, to make as much account, and take as great a care of ones self, as if one were a King.] 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. viii, I repos'd my self here a Week, to rest and regale my self after my long Journey. 1771 J. ADAMS *Diary* 8 June, I must make a pool.. for the cool spring water..that the cattle and hogs and ducks may regale themselves here. 1827 *Perils & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 219 Our masters regaled themselves with the raw fat of the goat. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. 298 Heliogabalus and Galerius are reported .. to have regaled themselves with the sight of criminals torn by wild beasts.

5. *intr.* To feast; const. *on, upon, with.*

1678 in A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* (1810) III. 150, I killed a peacock...We regaled upon it, and ate it as if it had been the most delicious morsel we had yet met with. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. viii, While Tom Jones..was regaling in the parlour. *Ibid.* X. iv, To regale with..dainties. 1783 COWPER *Epit. on a Hare* 17 On twigs of hawthorn he regaled. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* i, Mr. Donne had kindly invited his brethren to regale with him. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 57 Some browsing on the juicy trees,..and others regaling on the fresh roots of huge mimosas.

transf. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansfield Park* ii, Mrs. Norris..thus regaled in the credit of being foremost to welcome her.

Regalement (rĭgē'lmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT; cf. It. *regalamento*, Sp. *-miento*.]

1. The act of regaling, refreshment, entertainment.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 73 The Muses still require Humid regalement. 1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* I. 68 The long oaken tables..which used to administer to the regalement of his tenants at Christmas. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 231 With no other regalement for the ear than the hoarse braying of the beaters.

2. A means of regaling; a dainty.

1818 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 89 Sweet butter, caudle, and other such regalements.

Rega'ler. [f. REGALE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which regales (Ogilvie, 1882).

‖ **Regalia** 1 (rĭgē'lĭă). Also 7-8 **regalia's.** [L., pl. of *rēgāle* REGALE *sb.*1]

1. Rights appertaining to a king; royal powers or privileges.

a. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 201 All the worlde knoweth, that *regalia* belongeth to kinges, and to like power of kynges. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Regalia*, the Rights of a King, which the Civilians say are six, *viz.* 1. Power of Judicature [etc.]. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 65 The administration of the Banks of Rivers is a part of the *Regalia*. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 180 There are certain rights naturally consequent on property, which are deemed to be reserved by the crown, as *regalia*, unless they be specially conveyed. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* II. 323 [The floating of wood seems] to have been considered among regalia. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 840 There are also certain *regalia* connected with the right of land. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 672/1.

β. 1644 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 253 There are six *Jura Regalia*, six Regal Rights...Among these Regalia's, we find that Arming..is among the chiefest. 1702 *Reflect. Case W. Penn* 6 Levying Men and Money, Calling Assemblies,..and all the other Regalia's of Government.

† **b.** *Eccl. Hist.* (See REGALE *sb.*1 1.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 4 With what Charity did this great Pope represent to his Christian Majesty the Injustice Committed..by extending the Regalia upon four Provinces that had ever been free?

† **c.** (See quot. and cf. REGALITY 1 5 b.) *Obs.*—0

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Regalia*, of the church, are those rights and priviledges which cathedrals, etc. enjoy by grants, and other concessions of kings.

2. The emblems or insignia of royalty; the crown, sceptre, and other distinctive ornaments of a king or queen which are used at coronations.

1626 D'EWES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 216 Upon a table placed on the left hand of the Estate, were the regalia laied. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Apr., The Deane and Prebendaries brought all the regalia, and deliver'd them to severall Noblemen to beare before the King. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 173 Ezekiel commanded King Zedekiah to lay down his Crown and other Regalia. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 31 As soon as the day and place of the coronation is settled, the magistrates..send their deputies with the regalia or coronation ornaments committed to their care. 1818 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 9 Jan. (1884), I have gotten the warrant for searching for the old regalia of the Scottish Crown. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. ii. (1864) V. 215 If he had the majority of voices and the possession of the regalia, on the other hand must be taken into account the illegality of his coronation.

transf. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1686 The Mighty Potentate, to whom belong These rich Regalia pompously display'd. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* II. 110 A coach and six, a regalia of jewels,..sideboards of plate. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *De Profundis* XX, The sharp regalia are for Thee.

3. The decorations or insignia of an order.

Noted as an improper use in Edmondson's *Compl. Body of Heraldry* (1780) II. Gloss.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1143/1 The Regalia of the Mayoralty were delivered into the hands of the new Lord Mayor. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 1. 83/1 [He] was escorted to the grave by upwards of 200 Free-masons, dressed in all their regalia. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., A large number of Orangemen, dressed in regalia,..were present.

Regalia 2 (rĭgē'lĭă). [a. Sp. *regalía* royal privilege (see REGALY).] A Cuban or other large cigar of superior quality.

1841 S. WARD in *Life Longfellow* (1891) I. 386, I rejoice that Allston should have enjoyed the 'regalias'. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp-Hunt.* ii. 19 We commenced smoking regalias and drinking madeira. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmiger.* III. vii. 117 My chief conversation that evening had been puff after puff of the regalia.

Regalia, obs. variant of *regalio* REGALO.

Regalian (rĭgē'lĭăn), *a.* [ad. F. *régalien* (1690) : see REGAL *a.* and -IAN.] Pertaining to a sovereign, regal.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* iii. 1. (1841) I. 235 He defined the regalian rights, as they were called, in such a manner as to exclude the cities and private proprietors from coining money. 1882 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* IV. 31 All those regalian rights which belonged to the county Palatine.

Regalio, obs. variant of REGALO.

Regalism (rī'gălĭz'm). [f. REGAL *a.* + -ISM.] The doctrine or practice of the supremacy of the sovereign in ecclesiastical matters.

1869 MANNING *Petri Privileg.* (1871) II. 53 Gallicanism is also the last form of Regalism yet lingering in the Church. 1890 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 245 The clergy who had submitted to the regalism of Henry and the Protestantism of Edward.

Regalist (rī'gălist). [a. F. *régaliste* (16th c.): see prec. and -IST.] † **a.** A royal partisan. *Obs.*

1591 CONINGSBY *Jrnl. Siege Rouen* in *Camden Misc.* I. 44 The greate severitie used by Villiers unto those suspected to be regalists. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 193 The bell of that Church was sounded..to giue a signe to the Regalists and Guisians, that they should kill those of the reformed Religion.

b. A supporter of regalism.

1894 *Tablet* 7 July 35 The principles and practice of the Regalists have been revived with increased virulence.

Regality 1 (rĭgæ'lĭtĭ). Also 5-6 -ite, -yte, 6 -itye, -itee, 6-7 -itie; 5, 6 *Sc.* **rigalitie.** [a. AF. (and OF.) *regalité* (Langtoft, etc.), or ad. med.L. *rēgālităt-em*: see REGAL *a.* and -ITY.]

1. Royalty, sovereignty, kingship, sovereign rule or jurisdiction.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 199 He foryaue manasses his orribill Synnes, and hym agayn brogt into Ierusalem, and the regalite hym yaue. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 36 Nobyll prelates and princes of Regalyte. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 177 Adelredus.. was bolde to take on him the charge of regalitie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 57 When raging Passion with fierce tyranny Robs Reason of her dew regalitie. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 227 Stephen died, and Henry.. succeeded him in the Regalitie. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 249 We have the same right..in our propriety that the prince hath in his regality. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 15 (1740) 434 He never..differed with his parliament, but..complied so far, as, consistent with his entire Regality, he might do. 1824 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III. 170 Now from its state Of proud regality debased and fallen. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* XIX. III. 331 Things which touch the king, his crown, regality, or realm.

fig. *a* 1861 G. MASSEY *Wedded Love* Wks. (1861) 219 Thou hast put a queenlier presence on With thy regality of Womanhood!

† **b.** Royal dignity or demeanour. *Obs. rare* —1.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 34 Such was Dido ioying, so she with regalitye passed With Princely presence the wurcking coompanye cheering.

† **c.** Rule or sovereignty *of* a place. *Obs. rare* —1.

1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 353 There needs no Argument .. but one, The Regality of our narrow seas, the Antient Inheritance of our Princes lost or impeached.

2. † **a.** Local rights or jurisdiction properly appertaining to the king. *Obs. rare* —1.

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 58/1 The Priour and Chanons of Barnewell..hav cleymed, and 3it cleymen, the regalite and the frehold of the Kynges Lordshippe and Townshipe of Chestreton.

b. *Sc.* Territorial jurisdiction of a royal nature granted by the king. Now only *Hist.* (abolished by Act 20 Geo. II, c. 43).

Lord of regality, the person to whom such jurisdiction was granted. *Burgh of regality*, one having a lord of regality for its superior. *Court of regality*, the court held by a lord of regality. Also *bailie, clerk*, etc., *of regality*.

1436 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 23/2 Vndir þe payn to þe lordis of Regalite doing in þe contrary of tynsall of Regaliteis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 127 This nobill King hes gevin till him than .. tha landis fiie, Euir till be haldin in regalitie. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 33 The said Abbay of Halieruidhous hes had, thir mony and diverse yeris bipast, fre Regalitie within all the townis. *c* 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 579 To hold and affix Courts of Regality within the said Burgh. *Ibid.* 581 The said Burgh of Regality, and Heretable Offices of Regality, Bailliary and Justiciary. 1746-7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 1 All Heretable Jurisdictions of Justiciary, and all Regalities and Heretable Baillieries .. within .. Scotland, belonging unto ..any Subject or Subjects,..shall be..abrogated, taken away, and totally dissolved and extinguished. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 2 Methven had the regality of its own estate. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 840 The civil jurisdiction of a lord of regality was equal to that of the sheriff; but his criminal jurisdiction was much more extensive.

† **c.** Land or territory subject to such jurisdiction. *Obs.*

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 6 All Sheriffis Stewartis Ballies alswele Regalitie as Ryalte. *Ibid.* 371 Fensabill personis alsweill dwelland to burgh as to land, within Regalitie as Rialtie. 1681 *Act Secur. Prot. Rel.* (Scotl.) in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/3 All Magistrates, Deans of Gild, Counsellors and Clerks of Burroughs Royal and Regality.

3. *Sc.* A particular territory or area subject to a lord of regality.

1438 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 32/1 Geyff the offisaris of þe regalyteys fulfillis nost þis act It sall be leyfful to the kyngis schirraye to fulfill it. 1540 *Charters Edinb.* (1871) 212 Inhabitaris of the north syde of the brig of Leith whilkis duellis in the regalite of Halyrudehous. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 368 Baillie of the regalitie of Pettinwenie. *c* 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 580 The Tennants and Inhabitants of the said Barony and Regality. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 6 Mar. in *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4426/2 We do..hereby Charge .. all our Lord-Lieutenants,.. Sheriffs, Bailiffs of Regalities,..to put in Execution all Laws..now in Force.., against such Persons. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 2 The duke of Athol had the same authority in Athol as a separate regality. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, The cultivators of each barony or regality, temporal or spiritual, in Scotland, are obliged to bring their corn [etc.].

b. *Regality of Hexham*, a district in Northumberland over which the Bishops of Hexham, Lindisfarne, and Durham, and the Archbishop of York, successively for centuries exercised a quasi-royal jurisdiction.

For historical details see Hinds *Hist. Northumberland* (1896) III. 20 ff. Cf. also REGALY 1 b.

1515 in Hinds *Hist. Northumb.* (1896) III. 46 As touching all your causes withynne your regallity of Hexham, there hath bene of late some business. 1608 *Ibid.* 104 Ther are noe parkes or game within the regalitie of Hexham. 1703 in Wright *Hist. Hexham* (1823) I. ii. 28 *note*, Within the said regality and manor of Hexham aforesaid there is a custom [etc.]. 1823 WRIGHT *Ibid.* I. v. 54 The Fenwicks.. afterwards purchased the regality or manor of Hexham from the crown. 1865 RAINE *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) II. Pref. I. xxv, The registers at York contain many documents relating to the Archbishop's regality of Hexham and his officers.

† **c.** *pl.* The bounds or limits of a royalty.

1666 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 7 Persons..within the Regalities and liberties of Tippeiary. *Ibid.*, The Seneschall and Chancellor of the said Regalityes and Libertyes.

4. A country or district subject to royal authority, a kingdom; a monarchical state.

1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54 Most reverend, rightwose regent of this rigalitie. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 316 Territories, seigniories, regalities and dominions. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 106 They are seven regalities or seven forms of supreme government. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 260 Over Europe there were inexhaustible varieties of palatinates, margravates, regalities, and the like, enjoying their own separate privileges.

5. A right or privilege pertaining or appropriate to a king. Chiefly *pl.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 258 The honours, regalities, obeisaunce, homages .. and souerainties, that apperteyneth..to the crowne of Fraunce. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 335 Before Ile be halfe a king, and contrould In any regality, ile hazard all. 1640 *Prerog. Parlt. Eng.* in *Select. Fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 241 A prince that suffereth himself to be besieged, forsaketh one of the greatest regalities belonging to a monarchy. 1672 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 273 If a restless Spirit of opposition to the Kings Rights or Regalities shall not permit an acquiescence. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. (ed. 2) 108 Proprietary governments, granted out by the crown to individuals,..with all the inferior regalities. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 261 The Crown abdicated its regalities in favour of a Proprietary, yet claimed to bind him by its fiscal regulations.

† **b.** *pl.* = REGALIA 1 1 c. *Obs. rare.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 73 Coming short of the enlarged Regalities of the Church. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. XXXV. 281 The regalities of the see, which included the jurisdiction of a court palatine, were given by the king to Northumberland.

† **6.** *pl.* = REGALIA 1 2. *Obs. rare* —1.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. ii. (R.), For what purpose was it ordeyned, that Christen kynges..shulde in an open and stately place, before al theyr subiectes, receiue their crown and other regalities.

7. *attrib.* (sense 2 or 3), as *regality books, court, land*, etc.

1752 in J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 278 At the Time, when the Suits were carried on against them, before the Regality-court. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 650/1 Such regality lands as happened to fall to the crown by forfeiture. *Ibid.* 650/2 A regality-jurisdiction, called the Principality. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. ii. 112 An obligation..registered in the regality books of Dunfermline.

† **Rega'lity** 2. *Obs. rare* —1. [irreg. f. REGALE *v.* + -ITY.] Regalement, entertainment.

1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 695/3 The King closed all with a regality of the season, and an exercise of his own Regiment.

Re'galize, *v. rare.* [f. REGAL *a.* + -IZE.]

† **1.** *Chem.* To convert into 'regal water'. *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 498/1 Its Mechanical use is for Refiners, who Regalize their Aqua fortis therewith, to make it able to dissolve Gold.

2. To make regal or royal.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* I. 745, I trust Clairvaux thus renovated, regalized..Answers that question.

Regally (rī'găli), *adv.* [f. REGAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a regal manner.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 196 To saile and rowe..So regaliche aboute the Englisshe yle. 1611 COTGR., *Regalement*, regally, kingly, royally. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* V. 212 Alfred..was buried regally at Winchester. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 28 Both figures are regally attired. 1890 H. G. DAKYNS *Xenophon's Wks.* I. p. lxxxvii, Regally the sun-god smiled upon his going.

‖ **Regalo** (rega'lo). Now *rare.* Also 7-8 **regalio, regalia.** [ad. It. (also Sp. and Pg.) *regalo* a present, gift, etc., the sb. related to *regalare* to REGALE; the etym. of the stem is obscure (see

Diez and Körting). The erroneous form *regalio* is common in the second half of the 17th century: *regalia* is less usual.] A present, esp. of choice food or drink; a choice or elegant repast or entertainment, etc. (see REGALE *sb.*[2]).

α. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 24 Sending their servants laden with baskets of regalo's, and delicate choice Dainties. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 159 It was a present for a Prince,..a Regalo fit for so great a person. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 324/1 She was..presented from the Pope with a Regalo of all sorts of Fowl, Fruits, Wines, and other Delicacies. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 8 July, I congratulate you on your regalo from the Northumberlands. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. xi, I will not demand more than a third of the profits, leaving it to your own liberality to make me any regalo in addition.

fig. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xi. 54, I..durst never advisedly desire any regalos, or spiritual delights at his hands. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II. (1754) 57 God for many Years did hide himself from her, withdrawing the Regalo's and Joys of his Presence.

β. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IV. xciv, How mid'st regalios of Loves Banquet I Dissolve in sweets Extremitie. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 143 A small round nut,..some eat them, and account them as great a Regalio as Pistaches. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 249 Candied and preserved Fruits are their Regalio in all Seasons. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 473 A jewel of fifteen purses was to be the vizier's *regalio*.

fig. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* Prol. 2 Fools.. Are yet the great regalios of a play. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* xi. 53, I am not much delighted with the Regalio's or Gaiety of the World.

γ. *c* 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* I. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 330 There's a Ball to night in the Strand...I ha' bespoke regalias there, too. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* xxx. (1869) 172 After having a long time treated their prisoners very well, and given them all the regalia's they can think of. 1721 D'URFEY *Two Queens Brentford* I. (D.), The Town shall have its regalia: the Coffee-house gapers, I'm resolv'd, shan't want their Diversion.

† Re·galty. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **regaute**, 4–5 **regalte**, (4 -tee), 6–7 **regaltie**, (7 -tye), 7–8 **regalty**. [Prob. a. AF. **regalté, regauté*: see REGAL *a.* and -TY and cf. ROYALTY.] = REGALITY[1].

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 15 Egbriht of alle þe lond had þe regaute. *Ibid.* 57 To coroune Kyng Edward, Als he þat had gode right vnto þe regalte. 1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* vi. 22 If ȝe kyngis of the puple, deliten in seetis, and kyngis ȝerdis, ether regaltees. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 726 þat hye degre, Grattest of all, I mene þe regalte. 1588 ALLEN *Admonit.* 34 Queene Maacha..was deposed from her regaltie by her owne sonne. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 20 The kingdome is deuided into many Regalties and principalities, as Burgundie, Britaine, Anjou and Normandie. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 206 To speake here of particular Dukedomes their rights, Regalties and such like were from our purpose. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3950/4 With all the several Regalties, Free-Fisheries, &c.

† Re·galy. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **regalye**, 4–6 **-ly, -lie**; 5 **regall(i)e**, 5–6 **regally**, (5 **-ye**, 6 **-ey**), 6 **rigalie**. [a. AF. *regaly, regalie* = It. and Sp. *regalia*: see REGAL *a.* and -Y[1].]

1. Royalty, royal prerogative, kingship; kingdom. (Very common *c* 1380–1500.)

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 65 Your contraire, Crueltee, Allyed is ageynst your regalye. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 88 Here Crist shewide his regaly, and taugte how loudis shulde chastise symonye. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 399 Too egles..that signifiede ij. regalies, of Asia and of Europe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clii. 138 After he had.. depryuyd Sygebert, theyr Kynge, from his auctorite, & regally. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 407 Ercombert .xxx. yere reynynge in his regaly Had a noble progeny. 1558 G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II. 46 Farewell the pleusant prynce, flower of all regally.

b. = REGALITY[1] 3 b.

1467–8 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 633 In Regalie, and Court of the Archbishop of York in Hexhamshire. 1515 in Hinds *Hist. Northumb.* (1896) III. 47 Th' enhabitauntes of yor regalie of Hexham. *c* 1530 in Raine *Priory Hexham* (Surtees) I. p. cviii, The rigalie of Hexham, belonging my lord archebusshop his grace of York.

2. *pl.* = REGALIA[1] 2.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 128 Erthely princes, reigneng in theyr glorye, Withe theyre sceptres and theyr regalyes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 399 The castell, in the whiche were founde yᵉ regalies of Scotlande; that is to meane yᵉ crowne wᵗ the sceptre & cloth of astate.

Regante, error for *regaute* REGALTY.

Regard (rĭgā·ɹd), *sb.* Also 4, 7–8 **reguard**, 5–7 **regarde**, 7 **regaurd**, 5–6 *Sc.* **regaird**. [a. F. *regard* (OF. also *regart, regars*, and *reguart, reguard*: cf. REWARD *sb.*), vbl. sb. to *regarder* REGARD *v.* Hence also med.L. *regardum* (see Du Cange).]

I. 1. Aspect, appearance (*obs.*); look (of persons); habit or manner of looking; air.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1297 Þe erld of montdisdier, þat was þe fairest knizt of regard of alle þe doþþeper. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 416 b/2 He was gracious and curtoys in maneis and playsant in regarde. 1484 — *Chivalry* 6 He hadde a regard or countenaunce of moche hooly lyf. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 56 Wherein I see a Sampsons grim regarde Disgraced yet with Alexanders beardе. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxvii. 309 They..have so lively and pleasing a regard, as the Painter cannot exceede it with his pencill and colours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 877 To whom with stern regard thus Gabriel spake. 1858 M. ARNOLD *Merope* 740 The prince at start seem'd sad, but his regard Clear'd with blithe travel and the morning air.

2. A look, glance, or gaze.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 19 Yn these regardes and in these semblances they passid the soupper. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 201/2 Deuyls and wicked spirites went out of the bodyes of creatures by his symple regarde and syghte. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 75 b, Her regards were wanton, lasciuious, and unconstant. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 255 He..bites his lip with a politique regard. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 201 Such quick regards his sparkling eyes bestow. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, From these objects she turned her regard upon Monsieur and Madame La Motte. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 488 When his regard Was raised by intense pensiveness. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxiii, Miriam, with a long regard from the threshold, bade farewell to this doves' nest.

† b. Prospect, view. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 313 The which chambre had regarde toward the gardyns. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, You are now within regard of the presence.

† c. An object of sight. *Obs. rare.*

1586 WHETSTONE (*title*) The English Myrror, a Regard wherein al Estates may behold the Conquests of Envy. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 40 To throw-out our eyes for braue Othello, Euen till we make the Maine, and th' Eriall blew, An indistinct regard.

† d. The position of two geomantic figures in relation to each other. (Cf. ASPECT 4.) *Obs.*

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* III. xvii. 187 The regard of opposition in the fygure formed, is, when the fyrst doth beholde the 7[th].

3. The official inspection of a forest in order to discover whether any trespasses have been committed in it; the right of such inspection, or the office of one appointed to make it. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[? *a* 1184 in Hoveden *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 243 Hæc sunt videnda in regardis Forestæ. *Ibid.*, Essarta post ultimum regardum facta. 1217 *Carta de Foresta* in *Stat. Realm* (1810) I. 20 Reguardores nostri eant per Forestas ad faciendum Reguardum sicut fieri consuevit. 1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 9/2 E si unt la chartre meyme le Roi Henry..ke les acquite de Reguard de Foresters e de Verders.]

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 79 b/2 For Inquisicion and Regarde. ..Our raungers shall goo by our forest too make regarde as they were wont to doo the tyme of the furst coronacion of the forsaid kyng herry our graundsir. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xvi. § 9. 96 b, Mastives are not to be Expeditated, but onely where the Regard is to be made, and that is in Forrestes and not in Chases. 1615 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) xxi. § 3 194 The King hath the regard of all the woods and wast grounds and other lands which are afforested. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (1691) s.v. [and in various later Dicts.]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 72 The court of regard, or survey of dogs, is to be holden every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs. 1868 STUBBS *Howeden* (Rolls) I. Pref. 76 As a sort of Appendix to this work are given .. the Articles of Regard and Assize of the Forest.

b. The district within the jurisdiction of the official regarders.

1594 CROMPTON *Jurisd.* 193 It appeareth..that within the regard of any Forest, no man may buyld either houses or barcaryes. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* vii. § 4. 40 b, All such woods and landes, as are parcell of the Forrest, the same is within the regard. 1667–8 *Act* 19 & 20 *Chas. II*, c. 8 § 11 All Lands and Grounds lying within the Perambulation and Reguard of the said Forrest [of Dean]. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* V. i. (1862) 356 The forests were .. systematically divided into walks, or keepings, wards or regards, over which was a properly subordinate succession of officers. 1873 *Q. Rev.* CXXXV. 153 The 'regards' or limits of the 'foresta regis' are indicated by a circle running from point to point.

4. † a. Reference *to* a person or thing. Chiefly in phr. *to have* (*a*) *regard to. Obs.*

1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. II. App. x. 446 Neyther dothe the preste take the bread in his handes, neyther yet hathe any regard or respect to the bread. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 262 We see howe this accepting hath not regarde to the righteousnesse of man. 1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 23 The passions of the concupiscible appetite have a regard to good and to evil, as absent, or as present. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 1 We may be said to do that in another person's name, which we do with any kind of reference or regard to him.

b. Respect, point, particular.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 57, I must therefore request you to stretch your sinewes in this regarde. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 87 The Gospel of salvation may bee called a Mystery in three regards. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 4/a If it is of Service in a publick Regard, I cannot find Fault with it. 1821 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) II. 265, I will pay every possible attention to your instructions in this regard. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 132 Each tongue has its own way in this regard.

† c. ? Intention, design, purpose. *Obs. rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 22 The King is full of grace, and faire regard. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 224 Our Reasons are so full of good regard, That were you, Antony, the sonne of Cæsar, You should be satisfied.

II. † 5. Repute, account, or estimation, in which anything is held. *Obs.*

c 1400 in *Hampole's Wks.* (Horstm.) I. 182 þat he be meke in his awen felynge, and halde þis mynde in regarde nouȝt til he may..fele þe fyre of lufe. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1556) 154 b, So greatly was an othe had in regard, at those dayes. 1592 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 60 Thus manie yeares I now have spent..In meane regard. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 128 What things there are Most abiect in regard, and deare in vse. What things againe most deere in the esteeme, And poore in worth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 180 These commanders haue euer best prospered, which haue..had in singular regard, Military Arts and Souldiers.

† b. *Of..regard*, of (small, great, etc.) account, estimation, importance, or value. (Also *Sc.* without *of*.) *Obs.*

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 316 Thocht thay ryde on mulis or hors, Itt is bot small regarde or fors. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 685 A noble Gentleman of high regard. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 465 A thousand men of base regard. 1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 215 In fights, all receipts which add courage and spirit, are of great regard, to be allowed and used. 1670 WALTON *Lives* III. 252 [This] is a Point in my Opinion of great regard. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 21 Whilome a twig of small regard to see. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 7th Air, I am a bard of no regard Wi' gentlefolks, an' a' that.

† c. *In* (one's) *regard*, in one's opinion, estimation, or judgement. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 57 Sicke in the Worlds regard, wretched, and low. 1604 — *Ham.* IV. vii. 76 (Q. 2) That one,..in my regard, Of the vnworthiest siedge.

6. Observant attention or heed bestowed upon or given *to* a matter; † consideration of a question or problem, doubt. Also *pl.* (cf. sense 2).

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 192 Touchand the quhilk debate thare is grete regarde and avis. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 369, I cannot understand what regard my Lords concell takyth to my Lords letter. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 261 By the aduise and regarde of the frenche kyng, and of his Counsaile. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months minde* To Rdr., This man, like a madde dogge runneth at euerie man without regarde. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 833 If he see..an Horse come neere vnto him, he neuer taketh regard who rides him. 1685–8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 280 Beseeching him that these my..Lamentations may now at length find Regard with you. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 3 They no sooner appear, than quick as lightening the thing signified succeeds, and engrosses all our regard. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 661 The conduct pursued by the Governor-General is the next object of regard. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 10 There is no special concentration of regard upon the language.

Comb. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 13 Finding in her at first sight regard-worthy objects, hee thought well of her.

pl. 1586 WHETSTONE *Eng. Myrror* Ded., The reach of my duetie .. simply laboreth to publish these regards, that common faults may be amended. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* ii. § 3 (ed. 2) 75 We shall accordingly observe Omens .. to command the most solemn regards of Persons, whose Imagination is more busie and active then their Reason. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 536 Creatures..so much beneath his regards. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 220/2 Socrates was the only one whose regards were fixed upon the mind. 1820 W. JAY *Prayers* 322 We .. implore thy favorable regards to the privileged country in which we live.

† b. Attention, care, or interest directed *to* some end. Chiefly in phr. *to have* or *take regard to* (a thing); also const. *that. Obs.*

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 70 Which two constables..shall haue especial regarde to the conseruacion of the kinges peace. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 41 They haue a regarde that in the plague time no shippe .. do enter into their port. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* To Rdr., Out of the respect I bore to venerable Antiquity, and the due regard to continue the remembrance of the defunct to future posteritie. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 407 It were no difficult contrivance, if the Publick had any regard to it, to make the English Tongue immutable.

c. Care in doing something; close attention *to* some principle or method.

1575 F. WITHER tr. *Indaquie's Chirom.* III. N vij b, They shall receive hurt by them, without great regarde be had. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 65 A souldiour cannot haue Too great regarde, whereon his knife should cut. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., So great Regard [F. *circonspection*] there was amongst the Ancients in making of War. 1748 J. MASON *Elocution* 31 So much for Pauses, Emphasis, and Cadence: A careful Regard to all which is the first Rule for attaining a right Pronunciation.

7. † a. *To take* or *have regard to* or *of*, to give protective attention or heed *to*, to take care *of* (a person, one's life, etc.). *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccvi. 99 b/2 They desyred his noblenes to take some regarde to them. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxiv. 8 Seynge that my shepherdes take no regarde off my shepe. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1556) 145 b, The man must haue regarde to his owne life, and helth. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 185 Was not ..Alexander warned by a vision to take more regard to his life then he did? 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* iii. 15 Command some regard to be had of me, and pitie taken of me. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 315 Of thee these forty days none hath regard, Forty and more deserted here indeed. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 51, I earnestly advise every one who has any regard to his health to try this.

† b. The task of taking care *of*; (in) the care or charge *of* a person. *Obs. rare.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 106 *marg.*, Preistes haueng the regarde of the saules. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. vi, Left I not My worthy Father i' the kind regard Of a most louing Uncle?

c. Care or concern *for* something.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 285 It was a free regard for our happiness which we are called to contemplate. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 152 Even regard for the safety of the hostages did not move men who had made up their minds not to yield.

8. Attention, heed, or consideration, given to a thing or person, as having an effect or influence on one's actions or conduct; respect or deference paid *to*, or entertained *for*, some authority, principle, etc. Orig. in phr. *to have* († *make* or *take*) *regard to*; in later use also const. *of, for.* † Formerly sometimes in *pl.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 20 My herte jugeth that ye shall haue grete regard unto my good wil. 1512 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 195 When I remembre the small regarde

that dyvers made unto the saide lettyr. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 231 Thei tooke no regarde vnto his woordes, but persisted in their querele & noyse makyng. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 b, [He] had to little regarde to the Byshop of Rome his authoritie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 53 Without regard that he had but the other day worne vpon his head the imperiall crowne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 16 Fearing the Deitie, With some regard to what is just and right. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 182 A religious regard was paid to fire. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 679 Disclaiming all regard For mercy and the common rights of man. — *Tirocin.* 242 Where no regard of ord'nances is shown. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 288 Due regard was paid to the feelings .. of the people. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 31 A divine lawgiver must surely have had regard to all the different kinds of virtue.

pl. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* Ded., I now attempt to express my infinite regards and veneration of Your Grace's transcendent undertakings. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* CIII. iv, So much his boundless Love transcends The small Regards that we can pay.

b. *Without regard* († *of* or) *to*, without († taking heed or thought, *of* or) giving consideration or weight *to* a thing; without reference *to*.

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 298 Without regaird of the propinctie of bluid. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 68 He extorted the most part of my money..without any regard of conscience. 1727 SWIFT *Circumcis. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 163 The heaping together a superfluity of wealth without the least regard of applying it to its proper uses. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 48 A disposition to produce the greatest..happiness, without regard to persons behaviour. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 348 Those political writers who judge events without regard to that intellectual development of which they are but a part.

9. A thing or circumstance looked to, or taken into account, in determining action; a consideration, a motive.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 188/2 Therfore must we haue an other regard to cause vs to come nigh to God, to wit, our Lord Iesus Christ. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 130 Their king was alwaies chosen by the voices of the people: wherein they had these regards; that hee were aged, milde, and childlesse. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 24 This conjunction of Grace in the Soule doth more indeare my Mother and Kinsmen unto me than all earthly and bodily regards whatsoever. 1708 SWIFT *Predict.* 1708 Wks. 1755 II. I. 155 My fortune hath placed me above the little regard of writing for a few pence. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 350 Those higher and more large regards by which alone men come to be affected. 1844–7 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 71 A benevolence which shall lose all particular regards in its general light.

†**b.** A looking *to* another in order to direct one's actions or conduct. *Obs. rare.*

1726 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 34 Throw off all regards to others, and we should be quite indifferent to infamy and to honour. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xi. (ed. 2) 163 That it will be made too anxious a state, by thus introducing a regard to God in all our actions.

10. Esteem, affection, kindly feeling.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 60 A Son, that well deserues The honor, and regard of such a father. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 653 A generation, whom his choice regard Should favour equal to the Sons of Heaven. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 304 ₱ 2, I have no Reason to fancy my Mistress has any Regard for me. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, I have heard enough to convince me that he is unworthy my regard. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXXIII, He resolved to trust in the warm regard of Simon..and the friendship of the Provost. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXVII. 219 There is no guide of my acquaintance for whom I have a stronger regard.

†**b.** A token or evidence of esteem or affection.

1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V, 151 They were pleased with the Regards shown to them. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Barrow & Newton*, Think how gratifying..are the regards and attentions of such wise and worthy men as you.

c. *pl.* in epistolary expressions of good-will.

1775 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 103 My regards .. to my relations and yours. 1796 in Carus *Life Sinuon* (1847) vi. 133 We all join in most affectionate and respectful regards to you. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 29 With kindest regards to every one of you.

†**11.** A payment by way of acknowledgement. *Obs. rare.* (So med.L. *regardum*, F. *regard.*)

c 1581–90 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 411 The Towne doth receaue..an anuall regard for the same.

III. In prepositional phrases.

12. *In regard of*, in comparison with. Now *arch.* † So also *in regard to, at regard of*, (*as*) *to* or *unto* (*the*) *regard of* or *to*. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8114 Bot se we noght how schort a day es here To regard of a hundreth yhere? *Ibid.* 8998 Alle þir blysses..War als noght, als to regard to þe blys of heven. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 58 Thanne shewede he hym the litel erthe that here is At regard of the heuenys quantite. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xlvi. (1859) 53 Al this erdely fyre is but thyng depeynted in regard of that other. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. i. 61 Syth that the erthe is so lytil,..lytil may we preyse the goodes therof vnto the regard of heuen. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. 322 The companyons were but a fewe in regarde to the Frenchmen. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 92 The valure of al other knyghtes wer as nothing to the regard of his noblesse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xi. 14 At last when all the rest them offred were,..They all refused in regard of her. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 247 He spendeth but little in the warres, in regard of that, that..the King of Spaine disburseth. 1755 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 195 Sensible how confined their punishments are, in regard to what they ought to be. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. I. 311 In regard of mine, a little thing His kingdom was.

†**b.** *At* or *in regard*, in comparison, comparatively. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 652 Thay countit not the Coilzear almaist at regaird. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 *Preamble*, Archers..with litell nombre and puyssaunce in regarde have done many notable actes. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 104 Howe meruailously did a few Romaines in regarde.. defende this litle territory.

†**c.** *As to regard of*, after the fashion of. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* 9 As to regarde of the fete of an harte, They sholde ever theyr mayster socoure.

13. *In regard of* or *to, with regard to*, † *as to the regard of*, in respect of, with respect or reference to.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 35 The more paite of men haue no verite ne loyaulte as to the regard of loue. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1827) III. 101 As to the regarde of my londe and duchi of Boulion, I give it freely to this valiaunt knight. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 77 In regard of Causes now in hand. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* IV. 219 There are divers sorts of compound Bodies, even in regard of all or some of their Ingredients. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 266, I speak with regard to sensible things only. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 37 There does not seem to be any considerable Variation in regard of the Eggs. 1792 *Monthly Rev.* May VIII. 77 In regard to the matter,..he had, no doubt, been misled. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 94 The world was believed fixed until..it was found to change its place with regard to them. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* viii. 66 Of the affinity between God and Man, in regard of man's wants and God's fulness.

b. *In one's regard*, with regard, respect, or reference to one.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 340, I shall in mine own regard bee very glad. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 174 Nothing more was there to do than two things in his regard. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 37, I was very sensible of her Coldness, or rather her Envy, in my Regard. 1821 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 24 Sept., My feelings are like the dead, who..feel nothing .. that is said or done in their regard. 1865 F. OAKELEY *Hist. Notes* 94 If God have any other will in our regard.

†**14.** *In regard of, for the regard of*, for the sake of; on account of, by reason of. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 147 A great multitude, who for the regard of their health, .. have recourse to these quarters. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 127 It would please them (some in regard of neighbourhood, othersome in regard of naturall affection unto their natiue soile). 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 1 A matter of very difficult tryall, in regard of the goodness .. of God so frequently interposing between the prediction and the event.

†**b.** *In regard of* or *to*, out of consideration for.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 216, I thanke my Liege, that in regard of me He shortens foure yeares of my sonnes exile. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 152 What hath occurred..to my meditation, I must at present, in regard to your patience, omit. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 39 Although they were somewhat unwilling to yield to it, in regard of me, yet my Importunity prevailed. 1724 SWIFT *Reas. agst. Exam. Drugs*, In regard of our common Interest .. we presume to lay the following Reasons before the Publick, against the said Bill.

†**15.** *In regard*, since, because, inasmuch as, considering that. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iv. 124 In regard King Henry giues consent,..To ease your Countrie of distressefull Warre. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 16 They could not belong to any of the circular Courses; in regard they are raised so clearly without the..Circle. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 8 The Roman Order is usually call'd the Composite, in regard its Capital is composed of the..other Orders. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* XXVIII, I cannot say that I ever saw an adder, in regard there are none in these parts.

†**b.** With *that. Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 83 On Saturdayes they feast, in regard that it was the old Sabboth. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 204 In regard that..the mineral and metallick Matter..was different in different Parts of it. 1719–20 J. HUGHES in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) I. 271 This is the more generous .. in regard that I have given up this play to the importunity of my friends.

Regard (rĭgā·ɪd), *v.* Also 6 **reguard, regarde**, 6–7 *Sc.* **regaird.** [ad. F. *regarder*, †*reguarder* (OF. also *rewarder*: see REWARD *v.*), f. *re-* RE- + *garder* to GUARD *v.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To look at, gaze upon, observe.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxci. 227 Howbeit to regarde hit the fortresse was impregnable, yet he wanne hit by scalynge. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 91 We that haue vsed our eyes all the yere in regardyng worldly pleasures. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 22 Your neece regards me with an eye of fauour. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. vi. 91 Who doth attently regard a locust or a caterpillar? 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 106 Th' almighty judge bends foreward from his throne, These scars to mark, and then regards his own. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 216 Thou Regard'st them all with an impartial eye. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 367 He..drove his axe into the tree with a vigour which was delightful to regard.

†**b.** Of places, etc.: To look or face toward.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ii. 32 b, This Ile .. regardeth towards y^e^ west y^e^ cape Malee. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June (Venice), One of the sides is yet much more Roman-like than the other which reguards the Sea. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Tekely* IV. 62 The Right Wing attacked those, who regarded the Camp of the Imperialists. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 346, I hastened to the other Front [of the house], which regards the NE.

2. To take notice of, bestow attention or notice upon; to take or show an interest in; to give heed to; † to look after, take care of.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 104 Many I found earnyng of pence, But none at all once regarded mee. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xiii. 27 Other sheep I haue,..they be not of this flocke, yet will I them regarde. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* viii. 9 They continued nott in my testament, and I regarded them not sayth the lorde. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 377 Then loue's deep groans, I neuer shall regard, Because Adonis heart hath made mine hard. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Publ. Baptism*, Regarde we beseche thee, the supplicacions of thy congregacion. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxii. 9 Regard the weak and fatherless. 1671 — *Samson* 1157 Presume not on thy God, what e're he be, Thee he regards not. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* v. i, 'Till thou regard my ceaseless Cries. 1834 DISRAELI *Revol. Epick* II. xxiv, As the shells upon the silent shore, That none regardeth.

†**3.** To look to, have a care of or for (oneself, one's own interest, health, etc.). *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxvii. 92 Thou well knowest our owne [part] is moost to be regardyd. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLV. (Percy Soc.) 219 Set not your mynde upon worldly wealth, But evermore regarde your soules health. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 27 Admonisheth al men that regarde theyr salvation, to beware of that Bishoppes kyndom. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 40 It is my .. desire, that you regard your owne health. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1333 Regard thyself, this will offend them highly.

b. To look to, consider, take into account.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 256 As thou lou'st Siluia.. Regard thy danger, and along with me. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 50 It is good for some purposes to regard the age of your fruit trees. 1628–9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 91 For the soundinges..the depths and the substance of the ground that you bring vp are to be regarded. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vii. 168 Beauty remains behind as the last to be regarded.

†**4.** To take notice of (a thing), as being of special value, excellence, or merit; to value or set store by. *Obs.*

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 Tryfelous thynges that were lytell to be regarded she wolde let passe by. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* x. 21 All kynge Salomons drynkynge vessels were of golde, .. for syluer was not regarded in Salomons tyme. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Then we were of reckning; our feats weare duelye regarded. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xxii. 72 Origene, who so much regardes the writings of Plato. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 80 It did grieve him to see how little the rare workes of Protogenes were regarded. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 241 But, for that superfluous stuff of the world, he wills us not to regard that.

b. To hold (a person) in great († respect or) esteem; to have a regard for (one).

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 785 They were before greatly esteemed among the people, but after that, neuer none of these two were regarded. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 105 b, For refusyng of this office therle of Northumberland was not regarded of his owne tenauntes. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 115 Thus the English Bishops that formerly did but regard Rome, now give their Estates, Bodies and Souls unto her service. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. xi. ii. 226 Why do you and all men regard or reward a loving thankful obedient child..? 1702 STEELE *Funeral* I. (1724) 25, I have in vain done all I can to make her regard me. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. i, She does not regard you enough. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiii, I regard him so much—for you know we have been like brothers—that I hope..the quarrel may be settled.

5. To heed, or take into account, in regulating one's actions or conduct.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 *Preamble*, The persons so offendyng litell regarde the punysshment therof by .. the Comen lawe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 4 b, Regarding the authoritie of no man. *Ibid.* 34 We ought not to regard such inconveniences. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* x. 19 They that regard not the Law are a dishonourable seed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 787 Eve Intent now wholly on her taste, naught else Regarded. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 55. 356 They regard not speaking Truth, but making their Fortunes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 109 The perfect citizen is he who regards not only the laws but the precepts of the legislator.

b. To have respect for or dread of (a person).

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xviii. 2 There was a Iudge in a certaine cite, which feared not god nether regarded man. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 73 Regarde no person, feare no man. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 60 Here's Beauford, that regards not God nor King. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 210 Tyrants who neither fear God nor regard man.

c. To pay heed or attention to (one speaking or something said).

1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* i. 4 They wolde not heare, ner regarde me, saieth the Lorde. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 97 Hee talk'd very wisely, but I regarded him not. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 174 The lawless Tyrant, who denies To know thir God, or message to regard. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 213 The Earl..said, he knew Sharp too well to regard any thing that came from him. 1728 T. SHERIDAN tr. *Persius* Ded., Having so faithfully regarded the last Advice, which I gave you.

d. To show consideration for (a thing or person).

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 769 Which Sanctuary good men as me thinketh might without sinne, somwhat lesse regard then they do. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 427 Should I of these the liberty regard..? 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 229 Without regarding the sanctity of days or months, to pursue the unbelieving nations of the earth. 1865 TENNYSON *Love thou thy land* 24 Gentle words are always gain; Regard the weakness of thy peers. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 13 We may be led to think that the rights of England were..strictly regarded.

6. To consider, look on, *as* being something. Also occas. with other constructions. (Now the most usual sense.)

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. vi. 144 Let him be regarded As the most Noble Coarse, that euer Herald Did follow to his Vrne. *a* 1719 ADDISON (Ogilvie), They are not only regarded as authors, but as partisans. 1781 COWPER *Prog. Err.* 148 If he the tinkling harpsichord regards As inoffensive, what offence in cards? 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vii. (1852) 194 Whatever constitutes atonement, therefore, must..be regarded a safe .. remedy. 1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of*

Horace 7 Dr. Leonard Schmitz regards it to indicate the looseness of popular opinion. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 120 The interests of the nation..entitled him to regard his position under another aspect. 1877 — *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iii. 39 He regarded his submission as the end of the dispute.

b. To look upon *with* some feeling.

1615 Sir W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xiv. 17 That hyer Powares be wt feir regairdit. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 156 The stamp of artless piety..The youth..Regards with scorn. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* v. 62 The shortest way to a good issue was to regard the claims of the people with respect. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/2 A war which the great majority of the nation regarded with unaffected dislike.

7. To concern, have relation or respect to.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v, v, Business of high nature with your lordship, .. and which regards you much. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 72 ¶ 1, I have few Notices but such as regard Follies and Vices. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. Introd. 307 Morals and criticism regard our tastes and sentiments. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. iv. 47 The deed is done, And what may follow now regards not me. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. v. (1872) VII. 176 If these things regarded only myself, I could stand it with composure.

b. In *pres. pple.* Concerning, relating to.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 307 Every thing, regarding the light, operated in a proper manner. 1897 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 194, I have an advantageous offer to make him regarding the cattle.

c. *As regards*, so far as relates to.

1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 408 That Church, and the Queen, its refounder, are clear of persecution, as regards the Romanists. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 651/1 He was in a thoroughly sound condition as regards intellect.

II. 8. *absol.* or *intr.* **a.** To look, gaze. *rare.*

1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxvii. 338 Then the prince of Wales opened his Eyen and regarded towarde heuen. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 363 We with blind surmise Regarding, while she read.

b. To pay attention, give heed; to bestow attention *on* a thing.

1611 BIBLE *Prov.* i. 24, I haue stretched out my hand, and no man regarded. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 44 Now reignes Full Orb'd the Moon .. ; in vain, If none regard. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 118 Regard not tho' it prick or shoot for a time. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 1019 In vain the poet sings, and the world hears, If He regard not. 1855 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Hamilton* (1889) III. 502 Airy, regarding thereon, found out a more simple mode.

†**9. a.** To consider. Also with dep. clause. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. 716 It behoveth us to regarde wisely, and to take counsayle in this mater. *a* 1533 — *Huon* lxxxii. 255 Therfore, sir, regarde well in what place ye wyll haue one of your peeres iugyd.

†**b.** To look *to*; to refer *to*. *Obs.*

1525 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxxiv. 96/2 Refrayne your cuyll wyll and moderate your courage and regarde to reason. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 269 The under ones ..cannot, by nature, regard to any preservation but of themselves. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 249 To this custome the Angel in the Revelation is thought to regard.

†**10.** Const. with *inf.* **a.** To endeavour, seek, or plan. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1536–7) H j b, They that be yll, regarde to distroy the good.

†**b.** To take heed or care. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 333 Thei neither regarded to sette hym to schoole, nor .. to paie his schoolemaisters duetie. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 42 b, In reapyng, you must regarde to goe with the wynde. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 202 Little remembering and lesse regarding to lay the blame where it is. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 17 They who play at Tennis .. regard not onely to toss back the ball dexteriously, but also [etc.].

†**c.** To be inclined or desirous. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* III. xviii. B b b iij b, Neyther regarde they to kneele anye more downe and to kisse their pontificall rings.

†**d.** To be concerned, to reck. *Obs. rare.*

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 23 For covetous parsons lytle regard to shorten their life, so that they may augment their ryches. *c* 1600 *Constance of Cleveland* in Child *Ballads* (1857) IV. 229 The Knight nothing regarded To see the Lady scoffed.

†**11.** Const. with *that.* **a.** To see to it; to take care. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1550 R. BIESTON *Bayte Fortune* B iv, But yet he must regarde,..That all his goodes be got by way of rightousnes.

†**b.** To consider, take into account. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) A 2 b, Regarding that by a reuiew of the same, it hath now receiued some shape, and proportion. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 70 Neither regarding that she is my childe, Nor fearing me.

†**c.** To appreciate, to think it well. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 385 Those .. will not much admire, nor yet greatly regard, that a Patron of Sacrilege for Lay-Vsurpers, should become a Practiser for Lay-elders.

12. To look, appear. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 213 The hills and woods ..Regard like shapes in an enchanter's glass.

Hence **Rega'rded** *ppl. a.*

1586 WHETSTONE *Eng. Myrror* Ded., It then followeth, most regarded Queene, that the reach of my ductie [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 10 The best regarded Virgins of our Clime Haue lou'd it to.

Re-gard: see REGUARD *v.*

Rega'rdable, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. REGARD *v.* + -ABLE, or a. F. *regardable* (14th c.).] Worthy of being regarded, noticeable. (Common in 17th c.)

1591 SPENSER *Muiopot.* Ded., Nor for name or kindreds sake by you vouchsafed, being also regardable. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 144 Generally, it is more regardable for profit, then commendable for pleasure. 1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 261 Seeing these objects to be unworthy and not regardable. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vi. 321 These mean and ignoble essences,..the less regardable pieces of his workmanship. 1785 *Hist. York* II. 293 A circumstance not regardable by any but a true antiquary.

†**Rega'rdage.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? f. REGUARD *v.* + -AGE.] ? An allowance for providing fresh guards for robes.

1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. (ed. 15) 272 Note that out of the Sergeants afore-mentioned, the King by Writ usually calls some to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one wadage, feodage, vesturage and regardage.

Regardance: see NON-REGARDANCE.

†**Rega'rdancy.** *Obs. rare.* [See next and -ANCY.] The fact of being regardant.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 124 b, The law doth favor the villein in this issue .. for otherwise he ought to answer to the speciall matter, viz. to the regardancy. 1771 HOWELL *State Trials* (1814) XX. 42 Regardancy necessarily implies prescription.

Regardant (rĭgā·rdănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 (9) -aunt, -and. [a. F. *regardant*, pres. pple. of *regarder* to REGARD.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Law* (now only *Hist.*) Attached to a manor; only in *villein regardant* († also const. *to*).

[1316 *Year Bk.* 9 *Edw. II, Trin.* 294 Le manoir de H...a quel manoir cest vileyn est regardant. 1356 *Ibid.* 29 *Edw. III, Trin.* (1561) 41 b, Villeyns regardants al maneres sont de droyt al seignour de prendre lez a sa volunte.]

1443–50 in Baildon *Sel. Cas. Chanc.* (1896) 135 He and his auncestres..haue been seised of the said John Bysship and of his auncestres as villeyns regardantz to the said Maner fro the tyme that no mynde is. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xx. 33 b, But he hathe nother ryghte to the aduowsons appendaunt if any be, nor to the vylleyns regardant. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. viii. (1584) 108 These were not bond to the person but to the mannor or place,..and in our lawe are called villaines regardantes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* II. ii. § 189. 123 b, And there is no diuersitie herein whether he be a villeine regardant, or in grosse although some haue said the contrarie. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. 93 These villeins, belonging principally to lords of manors, were either villeins regardant, that is, annexed to the manor or land; or else they were in gross. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. (1868) 569 The statute de donis must have operated very injuriously to prevent the enfranchisement of villeins regardant. 1892 VINOGRADOFF *Villainage in Eng.* I. i. 48 Most modern writers on the subject have laid stress upon a difference between *villains regardant* and *villains in gross*, said to be found in law books.

†**b.** *transf.* Bound or subject *to* something. *Obs.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxvii. 167 Whereas formerly Bishops were regardant both to the Crown and Presbytery,..now they are made the birth of the King's own breath.

2. *Her.* Looking backward.

c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 130 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 98 First, a lionne [statant]; on-vthir, lyone rampand; .. the viij dormand; the ix regardand is. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 83 He beareth Azure .ij. Lyons passaunt regardant, Or. *Ibid.* 83 b, Some haue thought, that these Lyons be regardaunt, whereof by proofe, you see the contrarye. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* v. 207 Passant regardant softly they [two lions] retyre. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. 184 Hee beareth or, a Lion Rampand, Regardant Sable,..This action doth manifest an inward and degenerate perturbation of the mind. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* x. (ed. 3) 58 The Lion Passant Reguardant..looks back to the Sinister. *Ibid.* xxxii. 474 Two griffins reguardant sa., crowned or.

transf. *a* 1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 239 Frumenty and venyson, syngnet rosted, graunt luce in sarris, roo roested regardant, feusaunt roosted [etc.].

3. Observant, watchful, contemplative.

1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 242, I might shew myselfe mindful and regardant. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* IV. iv, You might have known that by my looks, and language, Had you been or regardant, or observant. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XI, The heroic Prince (who passing now ..the dangerous track, Turns thither his regardant eye). 1834 — *Doctor* (1848) 1/1 The look which accompanied the words was rather cogitative than regardant.

†**b.** Full of regard or consideration. *Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 105 Towards his Lay-Subjects he was more regardant for the settling of Laws, and executing of Justice.

4. ? Looking towards each other. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1856 J. C. ROBINSON *Catal. Soulages Collection* 133 An unfinished relievo of two regardant portraits of a lady and gentleman exists at the back of the slab.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A beholder, spectator. *Obs.* (So also F. *regardant.*)

1596 Z. J. tr. *Lavardin's Hist. Scanderbeg* 8 An incredible kind of care intermingled with griefe did assaile the hearts of the regardants. 1602 MUNDAY *Palmerin of Eng.* xii, To the no small pleasure of the Emperor and his nobility as also the regardants.

2. A villein regardant, a serf. ? *Obs.*

1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 72 The Helots of Laconia, the Regardants to the Manor in Russia and in Poland, even the Negroes in the West Indies, know nothing of..so penetrating, so heart-breaking a slavery.

Regarder (rĭgā·rdəɹ). Also 6 -or. [f. REGARD *v.* + -ER[1], in early use after AF. *regardour*, med. L. *reg(u)ardor* and *regardator.*]

1. An officer charged with the supervision of a forest. Now only *local* and *Hist.*

[1217 (see REGARD *sb.* 3). ? 1278 in *Stat. Realm* (1810) I. 244/2 Licitum est ei..habere..tot porcos quot boscus per visum forestariorum & viridariorum Regardatorum agistatorum & aliorum proborum hominum possit pati [etc.]. 1312 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 283/1 Que les Forestiers..presentent meismes les trespas as precheins Swanimotz devaunt Forestiers, Verdiers, Regardours, Agistours, & autres Ministres de meismes les Forestes.]

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 210 Noo forestir..make any gaderyng, but be the sight and othe of xij. regarders whan they make regard. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 28 b, The kepars, regarders, goysters, and other offycers of suche forest and chases. 1594 CROMPTON *Jurisd.* 169 If a man be indited of Trespasse done in the forrest before verdors, regardors, agistors, and other Ministers of the Forrest [etc.]. 1615 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* (ed. 2) xxi. § 3. 193 b, It seemeth that at that time [Hen. II] no man was called to the place of a Regarder but he that was a Knight. 1667–8 *Act* 19 & 20 *Chas. II*, c. 8 § 5 New Elections shall be made ..of all Verderors, Reguarders and other Officers of and for the Governing of the said Forrest [of Dean]. 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 164 Mr. Renshaw, one of the regarders of the New Forest. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 175/1 The verderers and regarders are chosen by the freeholders of Hampshire. *Ibid.* The regarders..attend the marking of all trees to be felled, value the timber for sale [etc.]. 1865 *Morn. Star* 13 Apr., The Crown has neglected to appoint a warden, forester, regarder, and verderer of the said [Epping] forest. 1882 *Spectator* 18 Feb. 227/1 If you extinguish the regarder, you extinguish with it the regard.

2. One who or that which regards; †a spectator.

1525 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxii. [lxv.] 209 Al theyr feats were nobly accomplysshed, to the grete pleasure of all the lordes and ladyes and other regarders. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* Pref. a ij b, Where so fewe regarders of learnynge are, howe greately they are to bee estemed that dooth fauour and further it. 1598 FLORIO, *Riguardatore*,..a regarder. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. liii. (1670) 190 Where there is neither Judge nor Controller, nor regarder. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* I. i, Thou kind regarder of my Fame. 1804 COLLINS *Scripscrap* 97 Old Reynard kept a Larder, Of neighbours' wants a kind regarder.

Regardful (rĭgā·ɹdfŭl), *a.* [f. REGARD *sb.*]

1. Heedful, attentive, observant.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 103 The sexe of womankinde .. is most bound to haue regardfull eye to mens iudgements. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. i. (1611) 251 For the better instruction of the regardfull reader. 1657 BAXTER *Call to Unconverted* Wks. (1846) 168 You will hear such a message with more awakened regardful hearts. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 287 With regardful ear 'Tis just, O goddess! I thy dictates hear. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* xlii, The dear curl on a regardful brow. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* V. § 22. 158 The difference, when the touches are rude and few, between those of a careless and those of a regardful mind.

b. Const. *of*, †*to.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxviii. (1623) 369 A great number .. who were more intentiue and regardfull to the Feast, than to any defence. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 14 They ar more regardful of their worldly gain..then they ar of a good conscience. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xlvi. 267 A libertine in his riper years, hardly regardful of appearances. *c* 1850 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* (1866) 109 Regardful of that day. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* i. 7 A life regardful of duty is crowned with an object, directed by a purpose.

2. Respectful; indicative of regard or esteem.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 27 The very name it selfe of an Idoll ought to be left, and euery regardfull remembrance of him. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iv. § 8 To use all..persons upon whom his name is called..with a regardful and separate manner of usage. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 228 Much more should we his poor petitioners on earth, put up our humble supplications to him with the most regardful concern. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iii, The drawer says—'Coming, friend', without any more reverence or regardful addition. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 69 Was it a lady fair..to whom Her lord, with proud, regardful grief, Upreared this stately tomb?

†**3.** Worthy of regard or attention. *Obs.*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 219 Their authority in the Church is so awfull, and so regardfull, that it will much preiudice your Negatiue against their Affirmatiue. 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 89 Taking away honorable and regardfull subjects, whose valour and worth are the Sanctuary to which wronged subjects flye.

Rega'rdfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Attentively, respectfully.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 81 Is this th' Athenian Minion, whom the world Voic'd so regardfully? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 144 He thought himself not regardfully enough used. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark iv. 23 Let him..see that he hear God's word regardfully. 1821 *Examiner* 12/2 Fixing public attention most regardfully upon the loftiest of its objects.

So **Rega'rdfulness.**

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 4 The beginning of weldooing in all a man's whole lyfe is regardfulnesse. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 112 That reuerent esteeme, and regardfulnesse in vsing, as is due to such ordinances. *a* 1864 J. D. BURNS *Memoir & Remains* (1869) 290 With strong and unwearied regardfulness for me.

Rega'rding, *vbl. sb.* [f. REGARD *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb.; † distinction.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 157 b, With lytell regardyng of our duty. 1611 COTGR., *Regardement*, a .. regarding. *c* 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 468 He told her that he would marry with she, for he was a Man of regarding. 1885 *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 368/2 The contemplative regarding of modern life.

†**Rega'rdively,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. REGARD *v.*] Attentively.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. 324 Thy vnderstanding Minde..casts and conceiues the Sum: And all th' aforesaid Vnities, regardiuely, obserues.

Regardless (rĭgā·ɹdlĕs), *a.* [f. REGARD *sb.*]

1. Heedless, indifferent, careless, without regard *of.* † Also const. *at*, *for*, *to.*

1591 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 384 He likest is to fall into mischaunce, That is regardles of his governaunce. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 408 Regardless of the Bliss wherein hee sat. 1725 MANDEVILLE *Ess. Charity* in *Fab. Bees*, etc. I. 305 Reprobate parents that take ill courses and are regardless to [1723 of] their children. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S.*

Seas Pref. 16 Indolent and regardless for the Preservation of the People. 1756 Tolderv *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 153 Would..the soldier be regardless at the thundering of cannon? 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 775 Regardless of her charge, She needs herself correction. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xix, A man who had been openly regardless of religious rites.

b. Without const. (Chiefly in attrib. use.)

1601 Yarington *Two Lament. Trag.* Fij b, Grim imperious death, Reguardlesse instrument of cruell fate. *c* 1695 J. Miller *Descr. New York* (1843) 7 The most part ignorant and conceited, fickle and regardless. 1718 Pope *Iliad* xvi. 659 What thoughts, regardless chief! thy breast employ? 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 350 You the regardless author of its woes. 1868 Whittier *Among the Hills* Prel. 78 Treading the May-flowers with regardless feet.

2. Unregarded, slighted; unworthy of regard.

a 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 153 A precious head-tire, which all day is worn,..but at night that riches is laid aside, and the head muffled with some regardless tire. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 107/2 From a princely castle [it] is become no better then a regardlesse cottage. 1697 Congreve *Mourn. Bride* II. ix, Zara..Is a regardless suppliant, now, to Osmyn. 1714 H. Grove *Spect.* No. 626 ₱ 7 They dazzle every one but the Possessor: To him that is accustomed to them they are cheap and regardless Things. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 154 Producing a very pleasing and picturesque effect with materials, which, separately viewed, are of a mean and regardless character.

Rega·rdlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a regardless manner.

1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* E iij, With watrie lockes about her shoulders spred Regardlessely. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 143 His Name [is]..not either slightly or regardlesly to be mentioned. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xxi, Time was when in our fathers' ways we walk'd Regardlessly alike.

Rega·rdlessness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Heedlessness, carelessness.

1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 280 Regardlesnesse of choyse in marriage. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* Ep. Ded. 14 Such is the supineness and inexcusable regardlessness of most men. *a* 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 61 With a holy contempt and regardlessness of the hardships. 1823 Southey *Peninsular War* I. 422 It was..shocking to humanity to behold their sufferings, and the cruel regardlessness of their comrades. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 105 This exclusive love of freedom and regardlessness of everything else.

†**Rega·rdship.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Regard *sb.*] Consideration, carefulness.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 644 This Lewis .. wolde goo more lyker a yoman..than lyke a prynce: ye which was for no regardshyp nor sparynge of good.

Rega·rment, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To clothe anew.

1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* XIV. 39 Our shape, regarmented with glorious weeds Of saintly flesh.

Rega·rnish (rī-), *v.* [In early use ad. F. *regarniss-, regarnir*; later f. Re- 5 a + Garnish *v.*] *trans.* To garnish afresh.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XIV. viii, Ulixes dyde do repayre & regarnysshe hys shyppes. 1611 Cotgr., *Regarnir*, to regarnish, to new furnish. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 382 Not regarnishing an earthly, but providing a richer palace. 1901 Clive Holland *Monsmé* 67 The surface of the earth regarnished with jewels of flowers.

Rega·ther, *v.* [Re- 5 a; cf. Recollect *v.*1 2.]

1. a. *trans.* To collect or bring together again.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 66 At length regathering his spirits..he strained foorth this dittie. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. i. 140 Having regathered his disordered troupes. 1676 Otway *Don Carlos* III. i, I'll regather yet my strength. 1838-40 [see the *vbl. sb.* below]. 1868 Sill *Poems, Hermitage* xv, As the image of God Is broken and re-gathered in the soul.

refl. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 144 Time to regather themselues into order againe.

b. *intr.* To meet or come together again.

1855 [see the *ppl. a.* below]. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 7/1 When the House of Commons..regathered yesterday afternoon.

2. *trans.* To gather (a garment) again.

1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* xviii, Margaret..was.. re-gathering a poor child's frock. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 20 The child can probably sew the gathers in..instead of having to regather the whole.

Hence **Rega·thering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1838 De Quincey *Lamb* Wks. 1858 IX. 112 The regathering and restoration of the total word from its scattered parts. 1840 Poe *William Wilson* Wks. 1864 I. 422 An indistinct regathering of feeble pleasures and phantasmagoric pain. 1855 Lynch *Rivulet* xxxii. i, 'Twas hard the unbroken dark to bear, But harder still re-gathering night.

Regatta (rĭgæ·tă). Also 7 **regatto,** 7–8 **regate,** 8 **regata.** [It. (Venetian) *regatta* (and *regata*) 'a strife or contention or struggling for the maistrie' (Florio): hence also F. *régate.*]

1. The name given at Venice to certain boat-races held on the Grand Canal.

1652 S. S. *Secretaries Studie* 265 The rarest [show] that ever I saw, was a costly and ostentatious triumph, called a *Regatto*, presented on the Grand-Canal. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 315 Regates, are the Courses or Combats of their Boats upon the Grand Canal for a Prize, not unlike the Carrousels. 1754 Drummond *Trav.* 84 Though I stayed in this city [Venice] longer than I could have wished, I was extremely well entertained with the sight of a regatta. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* (1883) II. xvii. 65 The picturesque and exciting pastime of the regatta.

2. A boat- or yacht-race, or (usually) an organized series of such races, forming a more or less prominent sporting and social event.

The first English regatta was held on the Thames on the 23rd of June 1775: see the *Annual Register* for that year, pp. 133 and 216.

1775 *Public Advertiser* 24 May 2/2 The Regatta will keep at home many of our Nobility and wealthy Commoners. 1775 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 June, I am glad that you are to be at the regatta. 1775 *Newcastle Courant* 16 Sept., Monday, the keelmen, the great watermen on this river, were much engaged in a Regatta. 1843 E. Fitz-Gerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 117 Regattas at Lowestoft, and at Woodbridge. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 460/2 Sailing regattas are held in many of our rivers and lakes, but chiefly at Cowes, Kingstown, and other seaport towns. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* xix, He took her to race-meetings, and cricket grounds, and regattas.

attrib. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxix, They penetrated to Cowes for the race-balls and regatta-gaieties there. 1887 J. Ashby-Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 204 Regatta-time's pleasant, Thrice pleasant is Henley in laughing July!

Hence **Rega·tting** *vbl. sb.* (*nonce-wd.*)

1843 Thackeray *Irish Sk.-bk.* x, We had talked of hunting, racing, regatting, and all other sports.

Regau·ge, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To gauge anew. Also **Re-gau·ge** *sb.*

1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 413 Re-gauged Ullage Contents. [See also Re- 5 a.] 1891 *Imperial Tariff* 269 On a warrant for the re-gauge or re-test of Wine.., the officer is to allow the regauge or re-test thereof.

Regaute, variant of Regalty *Obs.*

Rege, obs. Sc. form of Rage *sb.* and *v.*

†**Regea·l,** *v. Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *regelāre*: see Re- 2 d and Geal *v.*] *intr.* To thaw, melt.

a 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 10, I feel thou art consenting ripe By that soft gripe, And those regealing Crystal Spheres.

Regelate (rīdʒēlē·t), *v.* [f. Re- 5 a + ppl. stem of L. *gelāre* to freeze: perh. after F. *regeler* (1461).] *intr.* (and *refl.*) To freeze together again.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxiv. 358 The confused fragments regelated to a compact continuous mass. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 148 The ice fragments round him had regelated so as to form a solid case.

fig. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xliii. 158 It..regelated itself into a somewhat compact essay on glaciers.

Regelation (rīdʒēlē·ʃən). [See prec. and Gelation.] The action of freezing together again; *spec.* the fusion of two pieces of ice, having moist surfaces, at a temperature above freezing-point.

1857 Tyndall & Huxley in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVII. 329 On the Regelation of Ice, and its application to Glacial Phenomena. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 100 Provided the surfaces be smooth, when they are brought into the slightest contact regelation ensues.

attrib. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 45 The viscous and regelation theories only account for the moulding of the glacier to its trough.

Regement, obs. form of Regiment.

†**Re·gence.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *régence*: see next and -ence.] = next.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* LIX. ii, She was able, by wytte and sapience, The realme to rule, and haue therof regence. *Ibid.* LXII. ii, He had..A lyons chere in felde, with good regence. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. ii. 2 The regence or presidence of the Moon..over the Air. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 275 Some .. That swore to any human regence Oaths of supremacy and allegiance.

Regency (rī·dʒĕnsi). [ad. med.L. *regentia* (1418 in Du Cange), or f. Regent: see -ency. Cf. F. *régence.*]

1. The position or office of ruler; exercise of rule or authority; government, dominion, control.

a. on the part of persons. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 212 Heyll, reytyus rewlar in þi regensy! 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. li. § 3 The scepter of Christs regencie euen in the kingdom of heauen. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 128 She..had the prerogatiue of the regencie ouer the greatest kingdome. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxiv. (1739) 157 Custom in Government.. made her Regency at last taste somewhat stale and spiritless. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 114 Mankind might wish to be under the regency of such a monarch. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 116, I had made a vow..to forsake her and the country the very day after her regency [as Queen of the May].

b. *transf.* or *fig.* of things.

1635 Valentine *Foure Sea-Serm.* 24 This Planet hath a regencie, and dominion over moist bodies. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxvii. 457 The deposing of corruption from its regency and dominion in the soul. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 457 His passions,..spurning the regency of judgment, exercised..undivided sway. *a* 1890 Austin Phelps *My Note-Book* (1891) vii. 169 Conscience claims regency in everything that a man should aim to do or to be.

2. The office and jurisdiction of a regent or vicegerent; government by a regent or by a body exercising similar authority.

1429–30 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 416/1 It was advised and thoght, that as toward the Regencie of France occupied theire by my Lorde of Bedford, that anoon..that name and Office shuld cesse. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* CXXXVII. iii, For constable then was he Of Englande hole to haue the regency. *c* 1600 Drayton *Miseries Q. Margaret* xxvi, York then, which had the regency in France, They force the King ignobly to displace. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 101 How came .. Mary de Medici wife of Henry the Fourth .. to manage the Regencie of France..? 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Regent*, Some have urged that women being incapable of succeeding to that crown, were incapable of the regency; but custom has declared in their favour. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 255 The rebels say they will declare a regency if the king refuses to accept. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxv, He transferred the regency which he had so foully acquired, to his son Murdoch. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* (1896) III. xviii. 169 The king's illness placed the queen and the duke of York in direct rivalry for the regency.

b. *personified.* = Regent *sb.* 2.

1814 Byron *Diary* 18 Feb., The avowal and republication of two stanzas on Princess Charlotte's weeping at Regency's speech to Lauderdale in 1812.

3. †**a.** The governing body of certain (chiefly European) towns and Mohammedan states. *Obs.*

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4239/1 Deputies from the neighbouring Regencies [in Germany]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 389 When these prisoners got to Canton, the Regency sent for them. 1769 *Lloyd's Even. Post* 22–5 Sept. 295/1 The Regency of Venice have sent orders that no more bodies shall be dug out of the ground. 1796 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 240 The purport of your private letter.. (that part of it I mean which relates to the Frigate for the Regency of Algiers) has surprised me exceedingly.

b. A body of men appointed to carry on the government during the absence, minority, or incapacity of the sovereign or hereditary ruler; a Government so constituted.

1721 Bailey, *Regency*, the Government or Governours of a Kingdom during the Minority or absence of a Prince. 1750 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* (1834) II. 321 We expect some chagrin on the new Regency at the head of which is to be the Duke. 1788 in Dk. Buckingham *Court & Cabinets Geo. III* (1859) II. 18 The Opposition..are exceedingly embarrassed, even supposing the Regent, or Regency, to venture on the change of Ministry. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 45 It made no difference whether the States supported the Regency or not. 1852 Hawthorne *Stories fr. Hist. & Biog.* IX. 72 A number of..statesmen, who were called a regency.

†**c.** A council or meeting of the members of a regency. *Obs.*—1

1748 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 242 There was a great Regency kept in town.

d. *Albany regency*, a group of politicians who controlled the Democratic party in the state of New York from *c* 1820 to 1850.

1888 A. Johnston in Winsor *Hist. Amer.* VII. v. 283 The methods of the 'Albany Regency', whose members..made it their rule never to desert a party friend or forgive disobedience or breach of party discipline.

4. A district under the control of a regent or regency (3 a).

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 748 Regions they pass'd, the mightie Regencies of Seraphim and Potentates and Thrones. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* 5 The territory appertaining to the regency of Burghausen. 1817 Raffles *Hist. Java* III. I. 142 The rice fields of a regency are divided among the whole of the population. 1838 *Sparks' Biogr.* IX. *Eaton* vii. 245 The Bashaw gave permission to the American agent to leave the Regency.

5. The period during which a regent governs; *spec.* the periods in French and English history during which Philip, Duke of Orleans (1715–23), and George, Prince of Wales (the Prince Regent, 1810–20), acted as regents.

1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* I. s.v. *Reistre*, The German Horse that came into France during the Regency of Queen Catherine of Medicis. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 358/2 It was during the English regency that the power of Napoleon was broken, and peace was restored to Europe. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* II. v. 326 The moral tone..was .. lower, probably, than in France under the Regency, or in England under the Restoration.

6. The office or function of a university regent.

1639 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 233 *note*, In regaird of the vacancie of the place of regencie of the thrid classe. *a* 1670 Spalding *Ibid.* (1851) II. 74 Mr. Alex^r Scrogie ..deposit fra his regency..had gottin sum pensioun fra the King. 1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 548 In 1446, he being then in his Regency, he became one of the Commissaries of the University. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 19 Every fellow is obliged to leave that College after he has completed eighteen years from his Regency in Arts. 1841 Peacock *Stat. Cantabr.* 11 Every master of arts..was sworn to continue his regency for five years. 1895 Rashdall *Univ. Mid. Ages* xii. II. 475 The privilege of studying Theology after Regency in Arts.

b. (See quot.) *rare*—1. [After F. *regence.*]

1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. i. § 5 The Jesuits write and speak Latin well .. owing to their keeping regencies (an usual phrase for academical exercises) from their early youth.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *regency act, bill, cap, post.*

1705–6 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1875) VI. 5 The committee, to whom the regency bill is committed. 1743 H. Walpole *Let.* 14 Apr., The Earl of Bath and Mr. Pelham, neither of them in regency-posts, are to be of the number. 1867 C. Grey *Early Years Prince Consort* 351 The Regency Bill..will to-day be read for a third time in the House of Lords. 1887 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* V. 145 Whig ladies appeared in society with caps that were known as 'regency caps' and with ribands indicating their politics.

Regend, obs. variant of Regent.

†**Rege·nder,** *v. Obs.* [f. Re- 5 a + Gender *v.*, after L. *regenerāre*: see next.] *trans.* To beget again; to make or create afresh; to form anew. (Cf. Re-engender.) Hence **Rege·ndered** *ppl. a.*, **Rege·ndering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 38 If þat a leche wolde bisie him..to regendre fleisch in a wounde. *Ibid.* 211 Mundificatiuis..wiþ regendring þingis & drijng þingis. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 431/1 Enabling the new regendred creature to inheritaunce of heauen. 1533 — *Apol.* 54 The regendrynge of the soule by fayth. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 With toonge three forcked furth spirts fyre freshlye regendred. 1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* II. i. (1634) 39 The continuall inspiration..for their refreshing, as also for the regendring of the spirit Animall.

†**Rege·ner,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *regenerer* (11thc.; mod.F. *régénérer*) or L. *regenerāre*: see Re- and Gener *v.*] = prec.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 38 Aftirward we schulen clense þe quytture, & aftir þat regenere fleisch. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 295 With haly unctioune annoyntit, and regenerit be new generacioune. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 140 The feyth of Jeshu Cryste, of the whiche he vs alle hath regenered and saued.

Regeneracy (rĭdʒe·nĕrăsi). [f. Regener-ate *ppl. a.* + -acy.] The state of being regenerate.

1626 Huit (*title*) Anatomy of Conscience; or, the Sum of Paul's Regeneracy. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* Wks. 1683 IV. 686 Though Saul were..called from the depth of sin to regeneracy and salvation. 1755 Amory *Mem.* (1769) I. 105 A religion of regeneracy and holy spiritual life. 1853 Lynch *Onward* in *Lett. to Scattered* 340 The things they have just left behind, which in their first regeneracy are like those 'fleshpots of Egypt'.

Rege·nerant, *a. rare*⁻¹. [See next and -ant.] Regenerating.

1855 Bailey *Spir. Leg.* in *Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 66 Of talismanic and regenerant force.

Regenerate (rĭdʒe·nĕrĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *regenerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *regenerāre*: see next.]

A. *ppl. a.* †1. Re-born; brought again into existence; formed anew. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* v. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 150 Guydo..seyth by rottyng dyeth the compound corporall, And then .. Uprysyth agayne Regenerat, Sympill, and Spyrytuall. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 70 The earthy author of my blood, Whose youthfull spirit in me regenerate, Doth with a two-fold rigor lift mee vp. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 58 A canker..neuer perfectly healeth, vnlesse the rootes and all be vtterly extirped; and the fleshe regenerate. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 794 For our flesh shalbe regenerate by incorruption, as our soule is by faith.

2. In religious use: Spiritually re-born.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 221 b, Excepte a man be regenerate & borne agayne of water & the holy goost. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 84 Which excuse belongeth only to the regenerate, which do with the chief part of their soule tend vnto good. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 20 By the Holy Ghost are the elect regenerate in spirit. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 5 Grace..had remov'd The stonie from thir hearts, and made new flesh Regenerate grow instead. 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 93 An innumerable race of regenerate children. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 35 We are born again, we are regenerate, we are sons of God. 1883 J. W. Reynolds *Supernat. in Nature* 24 The remarkable betterment which is wrought in those who are called 'regenerate'.

b. Restored to a better state, reformed.

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. viii. (1739) 16 It had been a wonder if Episcopacy..should by transplanting become regenerate into their original condition of meekness and humility. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. 459 Organs still pealed through the aisles in notes unsuited to a regenerate worship.

c. Of nations: Restored or raised again from a sunk or base condition.

1811 Scott *Don Roderich* III. xiv, O who shall grudge him Albuera's bays, Who brought a race regenerate to the field. 1865 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. (1872) vi. 130 The righteous and generous sympathy which we all feel towards regenerate Italy.

†3. Degenerate, renegade. *Obs. rare.*

1596 *Edward III*, I. i, Regenerate traitor, viper to the place Where thou wast foster'd. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 360 So forth went this regeneiate English Moor, more like a mad man then an advised champion, to kill this lion.

†B. *sb.* A regenerate person. *Obs.*

a 1569 Kingesmyll *Comf. Afflict.* (1585) C vij, The blessed posteritie of the blessed Abraham, and true regenerates of God by our Saviour Christ. 1652 Bp. Hall *Invis. World* III. § 5 Casting undue fears into the tender hearts of weak regenerates.

Regenerate (rĭdʒe·nĕreĭt), *v.* [ad. ppl. stem of L. *regenerāre*: see Re- and Generate *v.*, and cf. F. *régénérer* (11th c.).]

1. *trans.* In religious use: To cause to be born again in a spiritual sense; to invest with a new and higher spiritual nature. Also *refl.*

a 1557 Mrs. M. Basset tr. *More's Treat. Passion* M.'s Wks. 1378/2 These I meane whom he hath by his wholesome sacramentes & faith regenerated & renewed. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxi. (1617) 503 But yet hath he circumcised our hearts by regenerating vs. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* II. 112 The Family of the Faithful, regenerated and redeemed from the Earth. 1740 Waterland *Regeneration* Wks. 1823 VI. 352 No man regenerates himself at all. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lviii. VI. 267 She was regenerated and crowned in St. Sophia, under the more orthodox appellation of Anne. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 48 Man need not be regenerated in order to possess the power of reasoning. 1885 Finlayson *Biol. Relig.* 86 Perhaps he thinks that infants dying in infancy are regenerated in the article of death.

b. To reform completely; to effect a thorough moral change in (a person or state of things, etc.).

1849 Alison *Hist. Europe* III. xiv. § 45. 179 Your brothers .. desire to be regenerated, and to become men. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* iii. 54 The church has to be regenerated. 1891 *Spectator* 23 May, Where the West rules Mussulmans, it 'regenerates' their social system.

c. To convert *into* something better. *rare.*

1850 W. Collins *Antonina* iv, Pagan images regenerated into portraits of saints.

2. *Path.* To reproduce, form afresh (some part of the body). Chiefly in *pass.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33/2 Round aboute the viceration is regenerated a tender and viscouse flesh. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 127 That the limbs of Hyppolitus were set together, not regenerated by Æsculapius, is the utmost assertion of Poetry. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 167 Which regenerates and repairs Veins consumed or cut off. 1784 M. Baillie *Wks.* (1825) I. 193, I found many old scars where the Rete Mucosum was regenerated. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 471 The dark-coloured fungous mass .. on being removed is quickly regenerated. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 89 The exsected rib had been regenerated.

3. To reproduce, re-create; to form or bring into existence again.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 728 Out of the ashes of a Toad burnt, not only one, but many Toads have been regenerated the year following. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* II. (ed. 2) 65 [The sun] Through all the Soil a genial Ferment spreads, Regenerates the Plants. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* IV. ii. § 39 (1735) 109 The Salts, of which the Acid was compos'd, will be regenerated. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 284 The soil in which nitre is produced or regenerated.

b. With immaterial object.

1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 156 Yet could not the King's grace regenerate obedience in that degenerate house. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 29 In both cases they regenerated the deficient part of the old constitution through the parts which were not impaired. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 185 The great point to be gained with the criminal is to regenerate self-respect. 1869 Claridge *Cold Water-cure* 77 Mankind may still turn back, and regenerate health.

4. To reconstitute on a higher plane; to place on a new basis. Also *refl.*

1789 Coxe *Trav. Switz.* (1801) I. Introd. 39 To regenerate Switzerland is not to disturb it. 1792 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 58 The country has never yet regenerated itself and is therefore without a constitution. 1864 Raine *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) I. Pref. I. 63 When his nephew Thomas II wished to regenerate Hexham. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 2/1 Is capital required to 'regenerate', as you term it, the non-paying mines?

5. *intr.* a. To form again. Chiefly *Path.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C j, I saye fyrste that all sanguyne membres may regenerate and knyt by very regeneracion and consolidacion. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 89 Metals and Minerals..shoot, ferment, and as it were vegetate and regenerate. 1755 Brady in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 249 We have not tried, if it does not regenerate, when cut, like polypes. 1822 Good *Study Med.* I. 464 When extiacted imperfectly it [a polypus] is very apt to regenerate. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 79 Before regenerating they must be destroyed.

b. To reform, become regenerate.

1786 tr. *Swedenborg's Chr. Relig.* 510 The fellowship or communion called the church .. gains admission into every one when he is regenerating. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* III. 105 No corporation regenerates by spontaneous energy: it must be brought back to duty..by a hand from without.

Regenerated (rĭdʒe·nĕreĭtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Re-born, re-formed, etc.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 203 Hee .. loueth them also as regenerated and newe creatures in Iesus Christ his Sonne. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 125 The other name, Regenerated Tartar, which is also given it. 1776 Cruikshank in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 182, I supposed the regenerated nerves might now be performing their offices. 1806 R. Fellowes tr. *Milton's 2nd Defence* 228 At present he makes his appearance as a regenerated bookseller at the Hague. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxviii. 526 Moulds of regenerated red Sandstone. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. x. 109 His personal religion was not the religion of a regenerated heart.

Rege·nerateness. *rare*⁻⁰. [-ness.] Regeneration. 1731 in Bailey vol. II.

Regenerating (rĭdʒe·nĕreĭtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That regenerates.

1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxxi. 532 The principal internal cause of spiritual life is the regenerating spirit of Christ. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 339 We may conclude them to be the first Principles of the regenerating Plant. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 183 The regenerating nerve..converting the whole of the surrounding extravasated blood into its own substance. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 45/2 The star-fish affords an example of great regenerating power. 1861 Goldw. Smith *Lect. Mod. Hist.* i. 22 Men, who.. have left a great and regenerating example to mankind.

b. *techn.* = Regenerative 2.

1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 65 Under the term 'regenerating-engine' various ingenious combinations have lately been suggested. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1911/2 Regenerating furnace.

Regeneration (rĭdʒenĕreĭ·ʃən). Also 4–6 -acion, etc. [ad. L. *regenerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *regenerāre* to Regenerate: see -ation. Cf. F. *régénération* (12th c.).]

1. The action of regenerating; the process or fact of being regenerated; re-creation, re-formation, etc.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 103/49 In þe Regeneracion good Of alle men to flesch and blood. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xix. 28 In regeneracioun, or gendrynge aʒein, whenne mannes sone shall sitte in the sete of his mageste. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 24 After the generall flood, there was as it were a new regeneration of the world. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 317/1 This is made a Regeneration of Nitre. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 324 The Miracle of the Regeneration, or even of the Resurrection of Plants from their Ashes. 1785 Wilkins tr. *Bhagvat* vi. 50 But such a regeneration into this life is the most difficult to attain. 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 206 The throes the grave has to undergo before the regeneration in the resurrection. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1690/2 [The olive-tree has] almost inexhaustible power of regeneration.

b. *fig.* Revival; renascence, re-constitution on a higher level.

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 255 Together with the regeneration of other kindes of learning Poetrie likewise grew in request. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 119 What they call the regeneration of the kingdom, a favourite term, to which they affix no precise idea. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* I. viii, All great regenerations are the universal movement of the mass. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 217 The military regeneration of the Turkish Empire.

2. In religious use: The process or fact of being born again in a spiritual sense; the state resulting from this.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 2101 That we may haue a place, Accordyng to oure regeneracion, With heuynly spyrytes. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2936 By the seconde byrthe..At fonte of baptym we haue regeneracyon. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. I. § 1 They haue the seede of their regeneration by the ministerie of the Church. 1607 Rowlands *Guy Warw.* 72 Nature's corruption I do strive to leave, A new regeneration to receive. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. v. 284 Considering that our Regeneration implies only the restoration of our nature. *a* 1805 Paley *Serm.* vii. (1810) 116, I am not unwilling to admit..that, when this Spirit is given, there is a new birth, a regeneration. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. III. 263 Spiritual regeneration begins naturally among the poor and the humble.

b. (See quot.)

App. based on a wrong punctuation of Matt. xix. 28.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 263 And therefore it is, that the time of his preaching is often by himself called the Regeneration.

3. *Path.* The formation of new animal tissue; the reproduction of lost parts or organs.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* B iv b, In asmoche as they haue..regeneracyon as the membres, they be called membres. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 89 The medicaments incarnative, or for regeneiation of the flesh. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 127 Spermaticall parts..will not admit a Regeneration. 1776 Cruikshank in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 183 The regeneration of the nerves which took place in the first dog. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 45/2 We are not aware that the process of regeneration in these animals has been carefully traced. 1872 Huxley *Physiol.* I. 18 The local death of some tissues is followed by their regeneration.

Regenerative (rĭdʒe·nĕrătiv), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. F. *régénératif, -ive* (14th c.), or med.L. *regenerātīv-us*: see Regenerate *v.* and -ive.]

1. Tending to or characterized by regeneration. (Common in recent use in fig. senses.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 38 If þat a leche wolde besie him wiþ a medicyn regeneratijf to regendre fleisch in a wounde. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 257 The strenghte regeneratiue ʒiffen to waters. 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 428 To alter the property of naturall water, and to giue regeneratiue force and vertue to it. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* v. i, I pray you what is Lady Luxury? a woman regenerative? 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* 545 Idolatry Worshipped God meanly,..Not as man's great Regenerative Lord. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 26 The great regenerative work which he undertook.

†b. *sb.* An application to regenerate flesh. *Obs.*⁻¹

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 38 Þe quytture schal be clensid or þou leie ony regeneratijf to holowȝ woundis.

2. *Mech.* Constructed on, or employing the principle of the Regenerator (sense 2).

1861 Fairbairn *Iron* 66 The prospective advantages of these regenerative stoves are greater economy..and the higher temperature attainable by the blast. 1864 Percy *Metallurgy, Iron & Steel* 428 Mr. Siemens, the inventor of the so-called regenerative furnaces. 1890 *Athenæum* 19 July 101/1 The application of the regenerative system to the firing of gas retorts.

Hence **Rege·neratively** *adv.*

1882 in Ogilvie. 1892 Whitney *Max Müller* 64 Some changes result more regeneratively than others.

Regenerator (rĭdʒe·nĕreĭtəɹ). [f. Regenerate *v.* + -or. Cf. F. *régénérateur* (14th c.).]

1. One or that which regenerates.

1740 Waterland *Regeneration* Wks. 1823 VI. 352 He is not his own regenerator, or parent, at all, in his new birth. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 205 She expected a regeneiator of the world, or second Messias. 1861 May *Const. Hist.* viii. (1863) II. 10 He at once became the regenerator and leader of the Tory party.

2. *Mech.* A fuel-saving device attached to a furnace, consisting of layers of fire-brick which, becoming heated by the hot air and gases from the furnace, impart the heat to an incoming current of cold air or combustible gas acting alternately with the outgoing current. Also *attrib.*

1835 J. Malam in *Lond. Jrnl. Arts & Sc.* (1836) VIII. 144 A front elevation of three retoits, with their 'regeneiators' and conducting pipes. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 335 Using the Siemens producer and regenerators if necessary. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 748/2 Regenerator Furnace. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 6/7 The Regenerator system of gas burning.

b. *transf.* in *Electr.* (See quot.)

1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 299 This conductor, by which the carrier is enabled to be connected to earth without a spark, answers to the contrivance called a Regenerator in heat-engines. We shall therefore call it a Regenerator.

Regeneratory (rĭdʒe·nĕrătəri), *a.* [f. as Regenerate *v.* + -ory 2.] Of the nature of regeneration; regenerative.

1803 G. S. Faber *Cabiri* II. 351 Mr. Maurice imagines, that these regeneratory sacrifices shewed the deep and unanimous conviction of the pagan world, that man had fallen. 1831 W. H. Mill *Christa Sangtta* Pref. 17 Those proselytes who by a regeneratory initiation were introduced to all the privileges of Abraham's children.

Rege·neratress. *rare*⁻¹. [-ess: cf. next.] A female regenerator.

1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 307 The regeneratress of France.

Rege·neratrix. [See REGENERATOR and GENERATRIX.] A female regenerator.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. v. 125 Miss Pinnock regarded herself as fit to be the regeneratrix of the world. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 2/1 Ireland..should..aim at becoming a great spiritual force, and the regeneratrix, in the religious sense, of the British Empire.

Re-ge·nesis. [RE- 5 a.] The state, fact, or process, of reproducing or being reproduced.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v, Not Mankind only, but all that Mankind does or beholds, is in continual growth, re-genesis and self-perfecting vitality. 1858 SPENCER *Ess.* I. 19 In Christian art we may trace a parallel re-genesis.

Regent (rī·dʒĕnt), *sb.* [Subst. use of next.]

1. **a.** That which rules, governs, or has supremacy; a ruling power or principle. Now *rare.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3827 Whan resoun is regent Of man, þan regneþ no delicacie. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 38 Lyberte may somtyme be to large, But yf reason be regent and ruler of your barge. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 771 The moone..beeing as the regient of the seas and waters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 371 First in his East the glorious Lamp was seen, Regent of Day. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 554 Thou moon, fair regent of the night! 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 724 Flowers by that name promiscuously we call, But one, the rose, the regent of them all. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. v. II. 197 If Christianity ought really..to be the supreme regent of all moral feelings.

b. One who rules or governs; a ruler, governor, director. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccl. 169 The duchesse hauyng full power of hir lord as Regent and lady of his londes. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 252 Valeius publicola on þe thrid day eftir þat he was made regent, was chosin consul. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 188 Elizabeth regent of the great Brittaine Ile, Honour of all regents and of Queenes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xviii. Wks. 1851 III. 471 As farr as Reason, Honour, Conscience, and the Queen who was his Regent in all these, would give him leave. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 84 This Penetentiary has a Prelat under him, that is call'd the Regent of the Penitentiary office. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 42 Assist him, Jove! thou regent of the skies! 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. ii. 37 Regent of flocks was he when the shepherd slept.

2. a. One who is invested with royal authority by, or on behalf of, another; *esp.* one appointed to administer a kingdom during the minority, absence, or incapacity of the sovereign.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 277/1 [That power be given to] my Lord ye Regent of France..to receyve and take ye said debate into ye Kyngs hand. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 5 b, I..constytute the[e] Regent and gouernour of my royaume. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 101 The Lady Mary..came into Flaunders, whom the Emperour made Regent of all the base countreis. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 66 Cosin of Yorke, We heere discharge your Grace from being Regent I'th parts of France. 1610 WILLET *Daniel* 211 Alexanders 4. captaines were at the first regents under Alexander. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 193 When Madame Louise the Regent had declared [etc.]. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VI. Wks. 1813 I. 440 A king, they told him, had often reason to fear, seldom to love, a regent. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 76 It has been said, that the name and office of Regent are unknown to our Law and Constitution. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xviii. III. 89 He accepted Henry as his son-in-law, regent and heir of France.

b. The name given to the municipal authorities of some continental cities (*obs.*), and to the native chiefs in Java.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6291/1 A Vessel which the Regents of Berne have caused to be built. 1795 THUNBERG *Travels* (ed. 2) II. 309 The Regent in the island of Madura is stiled ..a free prince or regent. 1817 RAFFLES *Hist. Java* ii. I. 79 Governors of provinces, called by the Dutch *Regents*,..are ranked among the chief nobility of the country.

3. In the Universities:

a. At Oxford and Cambridge, a Master of Arts ruling or presiding over disputations in the Schools, a duty originally discharged for one, and afterwards for five, years after graduation; hence, in later use, a Master of not more than five years standing. Now only *Hist.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 213 Thabbot and chanons of Oseney with regentes of the universite. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 330 The regentis and masters of that vnyuersytie, were lastly compellyd..to aske of hym forgyuenes. 1504 *Will of Archer* (Somerset Ho.), To euery Regente et non Regente being at my burying vj^{d} & j^{d}. 1574 M. STOKYS in Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* (1841) App. A. p. xi, The Father..shall dispute with the old Bachilour, and after hym two Regents. 1604 TOOKER *Fabrique of Church* 120 Congregations of the Masters or convocation of Regents, and not Regents, is a needlesse thing. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1656/2 When their Majesties were come into the Schools, they found the Regent-walk crouded on both sides with Regents, non-Regents, and Batchelors of Divinity. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Calendar* 147 The Senate is divided into two bodies or houses, 1st. Those who have not been A.M. five years, and are called Regents. 1841 PEACOCK *Stat. Cambr.* 15 *note*, The house of regents was composed of those masters or doctors who were actually regent, or engaged in teaching or reading lectures in the university, without reference to standing. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Mid. Ages* App. XXXIII. II. 791 Probably by an oversight on the part of the framers of the Act of 1854, the ancient Congregation of Regents [at Oxford] was left in existence for certain purposes.

b. In the Scottish universities, one of several instructors forming part of the teaching staff of a college, who undertook the tuition of a certain number of students from the time of their entrance to the end of the course. Now only *Hist.*

[1414 *Acta Facult. Artium* (St. Andrews) 25 Mar., Quod determinantes admitterentur per decanum Facultatis et regentes qui habeant considerare eorum sufficientiam.] 1522 JAS. V *Let.* in *Rep. Univ. Comm., St. Andrews* (1837) 180 The Universite of Sanctandrois, the rector, doctouris, regentes,..makand residence therin. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (S. T. S.) 8 The regent sal writ thayme in hys rol, and assigne thayme place in hys classe diuidit in decuriis. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 582/2 þe principall professoures regentes and remanent maisteres and memberes of the samen colledge. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. X. (1710) 469 In Philosophy there are Four Regents or Professors; they teach Philosophy and Greek. Every Regent has his Class, which Classes are divided according to the Years that the Students have been entred in the University. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., The students are..taught in public schools or classes, each science by its particular professor or regent. 1867 MASSON *Edinb. Sk.* 40 The four general or circulating professors were the essential complement of the Arts Faculty. They were called 'regents', by way of distinction.

c. In France, the title usually given to those who taught the more elementary classes; an instructor in arts or science. (See quot. 1727–38.)

1611 COTGR., *Regent*,..a Regent, Reader, Teacher, Moderator of a forme in a Colledge. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. v. 29 It was told him by one of his Teachers (there called Regents,) that the paine of the eyes was the most hurtful thing of any to the sight. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Regent is generally restrained to the lower classes, as regent of rhetoric, regent of logic, &c., those of philosophy are rather called professors. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* xviii. (1864) II. 126 In Montpellier, he was for long one of the regents of the faculty of medicine. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 89 The regents in medicine and law had a salary secured by patent.

d. *U. S.* (*a*) A member of the governing board of a State University (and of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington). (*b*) At Harvard, an officer having supervision of the students' conduct.

(*a*) *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 485 This seminary..is under the superintendence of a Board, styled the Regents of the University of Columbia. 1843–56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) s.v., In New York..the board who have the superintendence of all the colleges, academies and schools, are called the regents of the University of the state of New York. 1877 (*title*) A Memorial to the Regents of the University of the State of Iowa.

(*b*) 1888 A. P. PEABODY *Harvard Reminisc.* 199 The students who were not present at evening prayers were obliged..to register their names with the regent.

†**4.** The head master of a school. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 20 Except one be able to giue the regent or prouost of the house a peece of mony ..he comes not there, I warrant him. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* IV. ii, By your leave, Sir, Are you the Regent of this Academy? 1728 ADDISON *Chr. Relig.* v. viii, Origen was appointed Regent of the Catachetic school in Alexandria. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 391 Those infamous punishments, which produce a disgraceful effect, at once, on the morals of both scholars and regents.

5. *attrib.* **a. Regent bird** or **oriole**, an Australian bird, *Sericulus melinus*, named in compliment to the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV.

1825 FIELD *Geog. N. S. Wales* App. 503 Regent bird or King honey-sucker, *Sericulus chrysocephalus*. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 189 The Regent Oriole of authors (*Sericulus regens*, Lesson), the plumage of which is fine silky black. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* v. 161 Mr. Gilbert observed the female of the Regent-bird.

b. Regent (**congregation** or) **house**, the upper of the two houses into which the Senate of Cambridge University was formerly divided; **Regent walk**, the former name of certain walks or alleys in Christ's and Queens' Colleges and at the Schools, Cambridge.

1805 RASHDALL *Univ. Mid. Ages* xii. II. 365 *note*, Even in the Fifteenth Century Register.., we find that in a *Regent Congregation the graces are 'pronounced'..by a Proctor. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 18, I have not yit bene so courst and galled in our own House as I am like hereafter to be pincht and nipt in the *Regent Hous. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 67 They come furnish't with no more experience then they learnt..at the Colledge audit, or the regent house. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1656/3 Then their Majesties went up to the Regent-House, and by their particular Command, Mr. Montague..was Admitted, and Created Doctor of Divinity. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. iv. 77 To follow Natures too affected Fashion, Or travell in the *Regent walk of Passion. 1681 [see 3 a above]. 1719 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 213 At dinner and supper in Summer they met upon ye Regent Walk, and there waited till they knew what Seniors would come down. 1886 *Ibid.* II. 54 The gate-house and the central alley [at Queens' College], called 'Regent-walk', were flagged. *Ibid.* 215 This doorway was exactly opposite to the Great Gate, and the walk leading to it from the gate is 'the Regent Walk'.

Regent (rī·dʒĕnt), *a.* [a. F. *regent* (14th c.) or L. *regent-em*, pres. pple. of *regĕre* to rule.]

1. In special senses (usu. placed after the *sb.*).

a. Holding the position of a University regent. Now only *Hist.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 213 þe abbot and þe chanouns of Osenay and maisters regentes [L. *magistri regentes*] of Oxenforde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 199 The Rector of the Uniuersitie called to counsell all the Doctors regentes..to shew their myndes on this question. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1384/1 Angry with the vnmanerly multitude that would giue no rowme vnto the Doctours, Bachelers, Maisters, & other graduates and regent masters. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1720/8 First, One of the Esquire Beadles, then the Regent-Masters, afterwards the Non-Regents, and Officers. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Mid. Ages* xii. II. 364 The 'Decree and Statute' is issued 'by the authority of the Chancellor and Masters Regent.'

b. Acting as, having the position of, regent of a country, esp. *Queen regent*; †ruling as sovereign.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 215 The lady Regente moother vnto the frenche kynge. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 10 Than schaw 3ow him how queine regent Reft frome the Duik the authoritie. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xviii. (1650) 30 She was made Queen Regent of France during the Kings Minority. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2533/1 Next the Princes who are not Regents or Soveraigns, the Princes Regents, the Heralds. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4161/2 His Imperial Majesty..intends..to receive the Homage of the States of Austria, as being the Regent Arch-Duke. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In France, the queen mother has the regency of the kingdom, under the title of queen regent, while the king is a minor. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 212 The queen regent, regnant, or sovereign, is she who holds the crown in her own right. 1841 *Q. Rev.* LXVII. 316 Though himself a Protestant, he had in early life warmly defended Mary of Guise, the Queen Regent.

2. Ruling, governing, controlling. Now *rare.*

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* I The great regent Globes of Saturne, Mars, Jupiter, the Sunne and the Earth. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* 8, I entreat you to tell me more plainly, which is the constitutive Regent part of a National Church? 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 184 The regent helm her motion still commands. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 72 This regent and sublime Humanity, Though fallen, exceeds you.

Regent (rī·dʒĕnt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. REGENT *sb.*]

1. **a.** *trans.* To superintend or teach (a college, class, etc.), as a regent.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 248 All these Vniuersities are Regented by Professors of singular Pietie, and exquisite Learning. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 36 The Colleges..are regented by the Secular Clergy. 1882 M. PATTISON in *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Mar. 70 Graduates engaged in instructing or regenting the boys.

b. *intr.* To act as a University regent.

1631 in Craufurd *Hist. Univ. Edin.* (1808) 119 Mr. William King, (after he had regented in the colledge 23 yeares), was called to the ministry at Crammond. 1846 *Life J. Guthrie* 142 He regented in the University of St. Andrews and there taught as Professor of Philosophy.

2. To control (a person) as a regent.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. 99 Even the black Princes widow..was passed over and her son regented by his Uncles.

Hence **Re·genting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xviii. 147 The well-payed Incomes of Regenting Doctors. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 427 The comparative economy of the plan of regenting.

Re·gental, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. REGENT *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a regent.

1883 BESANT *All in Garden Fair* I. xiv, If the supper had been of royal or regental character, he could not have assumed a more courtly air.

Re·gentess. [-ESS.] A female regent.

1611 COTGR., *Regente*, the Regentesse, or Protectresse of a Kingdome. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 318 A characteristic scene is that..between the Regentess and Macchiavel. 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XX. 147 Penetrating to the cabinet of the regentess.

†**Re·gentry.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. REGENT *sb.* + -RY.] The office or function of a regent, regency.

1558 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 504/2 To desyre our souerane ladie..To mak ane commissioun of regentrie..vnto hir derrest moder. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 244 The saidis place and charge of regentrie within the said college.

Re·gentship. [f. REGENT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or position of a regent.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 93 The gouernement of a little sonne whom she had left, to which Regentship aspired..the Marquise of Saluce. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 107 If Yorke haue ill demean'd himselfe in France, Then let him be denay'd the Regent-ship. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 338/1 The Liberal ladies of Germany.. seem to consider this act as his chief recommendation to the regentship.

Rege·rminate (rī·), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To germinate again. Hence **Rege·rminating** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Regerminate*, to spring againe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Regerminate*, to burgen again, to spring anew, to grow a fresh. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cnt. Fathom* (1784) 100/1 Even amidst the rank productions of vice, they regerminate to a sort of imperfect vegetation. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 54 This tree regerminates perpetually. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nature* I. 187 This organ will regerminate and the whole plant be renewed. 1881 W. SIEMENS in *Nature* No. 624. 568 The resulting seeds are not at any rate devoid of regerminating power.

So **Regermina·tion.**

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* XXVI. 124 The Jewes commonly expresse Resurrection by Regermination, or growing up again like a Plant. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 104 He expresses an assured hope, that the time of his renovation or regermination would come. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 188 The paschal eggs, symbol of vital essence and regermination, are rolled upon the turf.

†**Rege·st,** *sb.*^{1} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. REGEST *v.* 2.] The act of casting back, retort.

1609 T. MORTON *Answ. Higgons* 24 Being twise conuicted in himselfe, both by the friuolousnesse of his reasons, and also by the regest of their owne like contradictions.

†**Rege·st,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *regesta* (pl.) a list, register, f. *regerĕre*: see next, and cf. F. *regeste.*] A register.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. 123 Others of later time have sought to assert him by old legends and Cathedrall regests. *Ibid.* 134 Teudric King of Glamorgan, whom the regest of Landaff recounts to have bin alwaies victorious in fight.

†**Rege·st,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *regest-*, ppl. stem of *regerĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *gerĕre* to bear, carry, etc.]

1. *trans.* To register.

1520 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 9 Paidd to Willm Edmunds for makyng and regestyng of the last accompte iij^{s} iiij^{d}. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. v. 62 Thei also declare vnto them, the stories of men of olde tyme, regested in their holy Scripture.

2. To cast back, return, retort.

1614 Jackson *Creed* III. v. § 2 Vnto the obiected dreadfull consequences of their decrees,..they would regest disobedience to the Church. 1641 *Answ. Vind. Smectymnuus* 102, I have..indeed anticipated all those thred-bare objections which are here againe regested to the weary Reader. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινή* xv. 228, I shall regest, that to what end shall they look on, if they can look for no fruit or good effect thereby?

† **Regestary.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ary: cf. Registrary.] =next.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 522 Lo, hither commyth a goodly maystres, Occupacyon, Famys regestary.

† **Regester.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-our.** [f. as prec. + -er^{1}, or var. of Register *sb.*^{2}] One who registers; a registrar.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 248 When the batteile is done, all the armie is presented to the Regestour, ..that it maye bee knowen who is slain. 1597 *Child-Marriages* 161 The Serchers, sealers & Regesters of all Tanned lether..in the county of the citie of chester.

Regestery, obs. variant of Registery.

† **Rege·stion.** *Obs. rare.* [See Regest *v.* and -ion.] Retort, reply.

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 60 But because ..we are only burdened with the name of Fathers give us leave sometime to use a Regestion. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 125 Our Sauiour Christ answereth to the Pharisees question by regestion. *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* X. xxiii. § 5 The manner of the regestion seems to imply, that they had now begun to be sorry that they had so far believed on him.

† **Regesture.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Alteration of Register *sb.*, as if f. Regest *v.* + -ure.] Register.

1598 T. Bastard *Chrestoleros* (1880) 61 After the brauer soite haue cast them off, Like fashions counting booke, or regesture.

Regestyr, obs. form of Register.

Reget (rīge·t), *v. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To obtain again, get back.

1604 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VI. lxxi, And then desire in Gascoign to re-get The glory lost .. Advantaged the Duke. 1611 J. Davies *To Worthy Persons* Wks. (Grosart) II. 52/2 Tovy, although the mother of vs all Regetts thee in her womb [etc.]. 1654 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 161 All the Provinces would revolt; which when they should once be lost, they would not be so easily regotten.

† **Rege·t.** *Obs.* (Of obscure origin and meaning.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1064 þe almyȝty wns her mynyster mete, þe lombe þe saker-fyse þer to reget.

Regge, obs. form of *rig*, Ridge *sb.*

† **Re·gian.** *Obs.* [f. L. *rēgi-us* royal + -an.] An upholder of regal authority; a royalist.

1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I* 202 Then they strive to make a Division of Regians and Republicans. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 38 This is alleadged and urged by our Regians, to prove the Kings Paramount Power *in Ecclesiasticis*. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 39 Art. Wils[on].. favours all Republicans, and never speaks well of Regians, (it is his own distinctions) if he can possibly avoid it.

† **Regibbe,** *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [ad. OF. *regiber* (mod. F. *regimber*); see note to Jib *v.*^{2}] *intr.* To kick.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Al so sone so þet flesh haueþ al his wil, hit regibbeð anon, ase uet kelf & idel.

† **Re·gible,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *regibilis*, f. *regĕre* to rule: see -ible.] Governable.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XVI. xii. 69 (If occasion require) the same [boldness] ought to be regible, advised, and considerate. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721 in Bailey.

Hence † **Re·gibleness.** 1731 Bailey vol. II.

Regicidal (re·dʒisəidăl), *a.* [f. Regicide + -al.] Pertaining to, characterized by, inclined to, regicide.

a 1779 Warburton *Wks.* X. 136 (R.), One might suspect this regicidal collection to be the spiritual breathings of an enlightened Methodist. 1813 Grattan *Parl. Deb.* 11 May, This oath abjured the regicidal power attributed to the Pope. 1834 Disraeli *Rev. Epick* II. XXIV. 127 The regicidal steel that shall redeem A nation's sorrow with a tyrant's blood. 1883 Goldw. Smith in Ward *Eng. Poets* II. 381 Marvell, far less compromised and by no means regicidal, remained in public life.

† **Regicidation.** *nonce-wd.* = Regicide^{2}.

1662 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, To Rdr. (1860) 11 Tyrannicall usurpation and murderous regicidation spoiled the markets of their swelling honour.

Regicide^{1} (re·dʒisəid). [f. L. *rēgi-*, stem of *rex* king + -cide 1: cf. F. *regicide* (16th c.).]

1. One who kills a king, esp. his own king; one who commits the crime of regicide.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 14 b, Our posterite shal be reproved as children of Homecides, ye of Regicides & prince quellers. 1607–15 [see Regnicide]. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 20. 229 Of which sort are Traytors, Regicides, and such as take up armes against the City. 1690 Dryden *Don Sebastian* IV. iii, That I miss'd [your life] Was the propitious errour of my fate, Not of my Soul, my Soul's a Regicide.

2. *spec.* a. *Eng. Hist.* One of those who took part in the trial and execution of Charles I.

1654 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Aug., He who publish'd those bold sermons of..the Jewes crucifying Christ, applied to the wicked regicides. 1660 *Ibid.* 11 Oct., The Regicides who sat on the life of our late King, were brought to tryal in the Old Bailey. 1679 in Somers *Tracts* I. 51 When there are still so many of the old Regicides not only alive, but in Vogue and Authority. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 162 The Regicides were at that time odious beyond all expression. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 374 Where by the statute 12 Cha. II. all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the regicides were forfeited to the Crown. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ix. § 2. 605 In the punishment of the Regicides indeed, a Presbyterian might well be as zealous as a cavalier.

b. *Fr. Hist.* One of those Revolutionists concerned in the execution of Louis XVI.

1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. (1892) 21 The Regicides were the first to declare war. We are the first to sue for peace. 1809 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 161/1 The regicides of France were poor theatrical imitators. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *Le Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 508 The king had granted a pardon to Meunier who had been condemned by the Court of Peers as a regicide.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. xviii. (1650) 30 The Regicide villain was apprehended. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 108 A groupe of regicide and sacrilegious slaughter. 1796—*Regic. Peace* i. (1892) 25 The Regicide Directory..charge us with eluding our declarations. 1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 244 The Cordeliers were the regicide portion of the Jacobins. 1839 Marryat *Phant. Ship* viii, The murder of his regicide ambassador.

Regicide^{2} (re·dʒisəid). [f. as prec. + -cide 2.] The killing or murder of a king.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. 232 That doth Rebellion, Regecide, and breach of Othes allow. 1644 Sir E. Dering *Prop. Sacr.* b iv, The first Regicide..was that of the Emperour Mauritius. 1683 Evelyn *Diary* 12 Feb., The late Rebells usurpation and regicide. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 48 Did fate, or we, when great Atrides died, Urge the bold traitor to the regicide? 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. (1892) 8 The Republick of Regicide..has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xviii, A crime only inferior to sacrilege, or regicide. 1884 Symonds *Shakr. Predec.* xv. 662 Marlowe..shows Edward smothered, sparing only one incident of that unnatural regicide.

Re·gicidism. [f. prec. + -ism.] The practice or principle of regicide.

1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* Ep. Ded. 10 Sacriledge, Regicidism and Murder. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 77 Any Crime, Villany, or Pincle whatever, Murther,...Regicidism [etc.]. 1795 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XVI. 522 The stimulus required is—Regicidism. 1800 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) V. 370 Our great and truly religious poet, Milton, published in defence of regicidism.

Regient, obs. form of Regent *sb.*

† **Regi·fical,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *rēgific-us* + -al.] 'Royal, princely, pompous, sumptuous' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Regifuge (re·dʒifiūdʒ). *Rom. Hist.* [ad. L. *rēgifugium*, f. *rēgi-*, *rex* king + *fuga* flight.] The flight or expulsion of the kings from Rome.

L. *rēgifugium* occurs only as the name of the festival (on 24 Feb.) commemorative of the expulsion.

1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* II. xxviii, Tarquins expulsion or Regi-fuge. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 49 The old Records of the Latines were burnt by the Gauls, an hundred and twenty years after the Regifuge. 1770 Swinton in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 88 They prevailed at Rome..till after the regifuge. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 206 At the epoch of Kleisthenês, which by a remarkable coincidence is the same as that of the regifuge at Rome.

Regild (rīgi·ld), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To gild again. Also *fig.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. To Rdr. (1879) p. xii, With their swoords, daggers, and rapiers guilte and reguilte. 1841 F. E. Paget *S. Antholin's* 3 He neither regilt the weathercock, nor raised the height of his own pew. 1857 Dufferin *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 10 Destined to regild his spurs in future years on the soil of Spain.

‖ **Régime, regime** (reʒī·m). [F., ad. L. *regimen* Regimen.]

1. = Regimen 2.

1776 Earl Carlisle *Let.* 13 Sept. in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 157 Regime is better than physic.

2. A manner, method, or system of rule or government; a system or institution having widespread influence or prevalence.

1792 [see b]. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 472 The short sentence about the *regime* of the Roman provinces affords two instances of inadvertence. 1833 Chalmers *Const. Man* I. vi. (1834) I. 250 These first and second principles of natural justice, whatever violence may have been done to them at the overthrow of a former regime [etc.]. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xvi. § 1 Under the regime of competition, things are..exchanged for each other at such values [etc.]. 1898 Bodley *France* I. Introd. 32 Under previous parliamentary regimes this evil was not patent.

b. *spec.* in phr. *the ancient*, or *old*, *regime* (tr. F. *l'ancien régime*), the system of government in France before the Revolution of 1789. Also *transf.*, the old system or style of things.

1792 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 195 Some are for absolute monarchy, some for the ancient regime. 1808 Sir J. Moore in Jas. Moore *Narr. Campaign* (1809) 76 They have acted with all the imbecility of an old established weak government of the old regime. 1825 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 104 The Aristocracy was cemented by a common principle, of preserving the ancient regime, or whatever should be nearest to it. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 554/2 The habits of the last century in respect to decorum were just receding... The old *régime* was dying.

Regimen (re·dʒimĕn). Also 5 *Sc.* **regemen.** [a. L. *regimen*, f. *regĕre* to rule, direct, etc. Cf. OF. *regimen* (14th c.).]

1. The act of governing; government, rule.

1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 66 Quhare thare is na hede, regemen na ordinaunce, thare resoun naturale failis. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 52 Baith sword and sceptour, regimen and croun. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 128 The General himself, and the Martial affairs, were subject to this Regimen and Discipline as well as the Civil. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 491 Others commonly assign him the Regimen of Separate Souls after Death. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 25 In the inns of court all sorts of regimen and academical superintendance..are found impracticable. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* I. i. 2 The forms and principles of political regimen in these different nations became more divergent from each other. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* III. i, Sir, no woman's regimen Can save us.

b. A particular form or kind of government; a regime; a prevailing system.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 362 Gentlemen's sons in the college, under the influence of such a regimen, will be exposed to the mischiefs of idleness, expense, and debauchery. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 529 Under the regimen of land-taxes, all foreigners residing in a kingdom absolutely escape taxation. 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. vii. § 45 Nothing is so apt to follow as sedition from a popular regimen. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 19/1 What sort of human beings can be formed under such a regimen?

† c. The aggregate of those under some government; a class or kind. *Obs. rare.*

[1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 347/2 The Soul of Pythagoras, being of the Regimine of Apollo, (whether as a Follower, or some other way more near to him).] 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 68 ¶ 2, I have also a long List of Persons of Condition, who are certainly of the same Regimen with these Banditti.

2. *Med.* The regulation of such matters as have an influence on the preservation or restoration of health; a particular course of diet, exercise, or mode of living, prescribed or adopted for this end; † a course of treatment employed for the cure of a wound. Cf. Regiment 5.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 In anoþer maner regimen Vndirstonde þat þe man..schal not be lete blood in þe bigynnynge [etc.]. *Ibid.* 289 Þou schalt kepe him wiþ good regimen, & he schal vse no metis ne drinkis þat engendrith scharp blood & greet. 1646 G. Daniel *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 41 Things .. Very behoofull to the Regimen Of health. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Regimen*, a Word us'd in Physick, about ordering Diet, and the like. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 197 If thereby the Pulse be alter'd to more frequency, we use a cool Regimen. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* i. § 3 Would he not hope for his cure from physic and good regimen? 1830 Scott *Demonol.* i. 19 His physician received a grateful letter from him acknowledging the success of his regimen. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 425 A strict regimen..being at the same time observed.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 89 ¶ 7 Active employment..is generally a necessary part of this intellectual regimen. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, There's Sir Harry diets himself for gaming, and is now under a hazard regimen. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 97 'A course of reading' as it is sometimes called, is a course of regimen for dwarfing the mind.

3. *Gram.* The government of one word by another; the relation which one word in a sentence has to another depending on it.

1600 Holland *Livy* and Index s.v. *H–S*, You must in this manner of speech understand *millia* for the regimen of the Genitive case. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* IV. 448 The Regimen of words doth concern their government of others. 1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 193 Hence..arises the grammatical regimen of the verb by its nominative, and of the accusative by its verb. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 328 The following sentences, which give the passive voice the regimen of an active verb, are very irregular. 1872 F. Hall *False Philol.* 84 The grammarians posit the absence of regimen as one of the differential features of a conjunction.

† 4. *Alch.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl., Regimen*, in chymistry and alchymy, is the method of ordering and conducting any thing, that it may answer it's intention. Thus, regimen of fire, is the manner of making and ordering fire, and the degrees thereof. [From *Dict. de Trévoux* s.v. *Régime.*]

Hence **Regi·menal** *a.* = Regiminal.

1866 Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 215 The correctness of this view of the regimenal management of the disease. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Man. Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 687 The treatment is medicinal and regimenal.

† **Regimence.** *Obs. rare.* [Alteration of next, after sbs. in -ence.] = Regiment 1.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* Proem v, Vnto your sapience I wyll remember a notabilytee Of your elders rule and regymence. *Ibid.* xcviii. xiii, Full greate intelligence Of all good rule and noble regimence.

Regiment (re·dʒimĕnt), *sb.* Also 5–6 **regement.** [ad. late L. *regimentum*, f. as prec.: see -ment, and cf. F. *régiment* (1314).]

1. Rule or government over a person, people, or country; *esp.* royal or magisterial authority. Now *rare* (very common *c* 1550–1680).

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 233 Pite is the foundement Of every kinges regiment, If it be medled with justice. *a* 1502 *Charter London* cxi. in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 43 Hens forth yᵗ he be vnder the regement and gouernaunce of the Mayr and Aldirmen. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* xcii, But thou..as Lord and president For ever standst unmoveable and wyse in regiment. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 33 What place is there in all the world, not subiect to the regiment and power of this citie? *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 153 The King hath a more intimate..regiment over his Queen than over any other subject. 1698 [R. Ferguson] *View Eccles.* 100 Without which there could be no Superiority, nor Subordination and consequently no Regiment in the World. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. VII. 177 He tried, by all human wisdom, to gain security and steadfastness to his regiment.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* vi. (1879) I. 261 The powers of ecclesiastical regiment which none but the church should wield.

†b. Manner, method, or system of ruling or governing; a form of polity, a regime. *Obs.*

1474 in Tighe & Davies *Windsor* (1858) I. 400 The Statutes for the Order and Regiment to be hadde, used, and contynued in the Corporacion. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ded. P 6 In all godly regimentes of olde tyme the kynge and temporall iudge was obeyed of euery man. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 197 You account tyrannicall regiment, an execrable regiment. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 13 History Civill, in respect of the Habitations, Regiments, and Manners of the people. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 6 The knowledge of History, of Humane Laws, ..of Political and Oeconomical regiments.

2. †a. The office or function of a ruler. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1550–1610, chiefly with verbs of receiving, accepting, etc., and their opposites.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 218 Whan this king was passed thus, This false tunged Perseus The regiment hath underfonge. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clviii. 147 He obteynyd the regyment and gouernaunce of the abouesayde Kynge. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 431 Ane man..maist unworthy of ony regiment in ane weill rewlit commun-wealth. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 86 To seeke a meane To dispossesse Iohn of his regiment. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 30 When he had resigned his regiment. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii, A rare stateswoman! I admire her bearing In her new regiment.

†b. The time or period during which one rules; a reign. *Obs.*

1566 CECIL in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xlvii. 481 Otherwise her Regiment will prove very troublesome and unquiet. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 473 Laitlie, in the regiment of umquhile James, sumtyme Erll of Mortoun. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 203 During his regiment there was hardly any man..could have remedie were it never so just and reasonable. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminn.* 85 During all the time of his exile for Religion in Queene Maries bloody Regiment.

†3. Government or control over oneself, one's feelings or actions. *Obs.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2052 Of Gyles of regyment Of princes, plotmel thynke I to translate. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 b, This is a singuler book and may well be callyd the regyment or gouernaunce of the body and sowle. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 6 For it concerneth the Regiment & gouernment of euery man, over himself, & not ouer others. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. 219 Speculations that have no influence upon holy Living, or tendency to the Regiment of our Passions.

†b. Control or influence exercised by one thing over another, or over a person. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 115 Whom this planete underfongeth To stonde upon his regiment, He schal be meke and pacient. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* C iij, The membres or places of mans body, in whiche is the regiment, that is, the digestion of meates and humours. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 95 Not, that at all times, one same Element In one same Body hath the Regiment. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 179 Sith this lunar regiment is pertinent to most seas. 1674 GREW *Nat. Mixture* ii. § 6 Yet doth not this vast Diversity take away the Regiment and Subordination of Principles.

†c. *Gram.* = REGIMEN 3. *Obs. rare* —1.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* E iv, Regiment is, when any part of speech requireth or gouerneth in construction, any case or moode to be set before him or after him.

†4. The ruling or governing *of* a person, people or place. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 431 For o ower regente the regimente he hathe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 22 Leauinge the hole regiment of the Iland with his brother the Lieuetenaunte. 1610 J. DOVE *Advt. Seminaries* 49 Saints deparred have the regiment of whole Provinces. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Auth. Pref., The consent of men and gods..would have the regiment of Sea and Land bee in thy power. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. vii. (1852) 136 Could we see the unseen regiment of the world..what an awe would it strike us with!

†b. The management, guidance, or control *of* a thing or affair. *Obs. rare.* Cf. REGIMEN 4.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 201 Now lerne the Regiment of your Fiers. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. v. (1739) 26 The greatest Lords thought the Regiment of Sea-affairs worthy of the best of their Rank. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* vi. 82 We shall proceed to the Regiment and proper Motions of the Head.

†5. *Med.* Rule of diet or mode of living. = REGIMEN 2. *Obs.* (Common in phr. *Regiment of health.*)

1525 LD. BERNERS tr. *Froiss.* II. clxxxix. [clxxxv.] 577 If they had ordred hym in his youthe, and so contynued by a reasonable regement,..this syckenesse had nat fallen to hym nowe. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. xxiii. 26 Let them keepe a good regemente of life. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 87 The particular Regiment is in remedies which conserve and strengthen [etc.]. 1669 *Pref. Digby's Closet Opened*, According to that old Saw in the Regiment of Health, *Incipe cum Liquido*, etc. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. (1778) 46 What signifies a palliative regiment, with such a rotten constitution.

†6. A rule, regulation, ordinance. *Obs.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 13 b, After he had furnished it with new regiments and lawes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 42 The metrician coulde not obseruynge the regimentes of metre ende the seconde verse in Bore. *a* 1627 BAYNE *On Coloss.* (1634) 349 The worke is double, internall or externall: regiments, or direction.

†b. *Naut.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* Pref. (1577) A iij b, A Table of Declination calculated for fowre yeres,..which the Seemen doo call a Regiment. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 18 You must also by your Regiment or other tables, search to know the declination of that body which you obserue.

†7. A place or country under a particular rule; a kingdom, province, domain, district. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 127 The ferste regiment Toward the part of Orient..Governed is of Signes thre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 59 An auncient booke..That of this lands first conquest did devire, And old division into Regiments. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 113 So much for the principall nations of this countrey. As for the States, Tetrarchies, and regiments, there be in all 195. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vi. (1636) 39 That Councell divided the Regiment of the Church into foure Patriarchall Sees. 1662 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 540 A company of foot raised or to be raised in Long-acre or thereabouts in the Regiment of Westminster and the Liberty thereof.

transf. 1602 L. LLOYD *Confer. Lawes* 1 The elements are commaunded to staie within their owne regiments, without trespassing one of another. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* Ded., Men who never saw the sea, yet desire to behold that regiment of waters. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. iii. 14 Speculatiue notions are seated in the head or vtmost confines of the soules regiment.

8. *Mil.* A considerable body of troops, more or less permanently organized under the command of a superior officer, and forming a definite unit of an army or military force; since the 17th c. the specific name of the largest permanent unit of the cavalry, infantry, and foot-guards of the British Army. *Regiment of the line*: (see LINE *sb.*[2] 21 b).

The precise application of the term in the British Army was considerably altered by the changes made in 1881, when the old numbered infantry regiments (see quot. 1876) were converted into battalions of the new Territorial Regiments finally formed in that year.

1579 DIGGES *Stratioticos* III. vii. 96 If his Regiment amount to the number of a fiue or sixe thousande [etc.]. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 6 It was verie meete and conuenient that all that whole regiment should bee reduced into bands of 150. soldiers to an Ensigne. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 252 *Regiment*, a Dutch word, is a number of sundry companies vnder the charge of a Colonell. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 67 To that purpose was every mans regiment appointed what place to assaile. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 147 These companies..are now againe of late yeares dissolved, and in their place the Regiments now entertained, are five in number. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 834 The hope of the Venetian Warr being deferred,..the Spanish Regiments came thence into the Netherlands. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 100 P 4 As idle People use to gather about a Regiment, that are exercising their Arms. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, He is at present with his regiment. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* 230/1 The ordinary strength of a regiment of infantry of a single battalion is 750. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 51/1 The 109 regiments of the line include 12 Highland regiments, and the first twenty-five have 2 battalions each. 1881 (*title*) Report of Committee on the Formation of Territorial Regiments as proposed by Colonel Stanley's Committee.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* in various contexts; *esp.* a large array or number (of anything).

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 484 The fell fourth Regiment, is outward Tumours. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 37, I find as high examples of vertue in women as in men: I could produce heer a whole regiment of them. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 27 You look as if you belonged to the ragged regiment. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 236 If they find you invulnerable in front, they will detach a regiment of secret motives to take you in rear. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 84 A cat..to eat the regiments of mice. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 70. 475 Regiments of old vellum-bound books.

†c. A number of individuals formed into a body or group; a class or kind. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* x. ix. Comm. 354 Proclus diuides the diuels into fiue regiments rather then fiue kinds, distinguishing them by their functions. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 30 Although an Eagle be counted King of that feathered regiment, yet is there a certaine blacke Hawke that beats him. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xlvii. (1674) 63 [He] was forced to send..for a new Regiment of Dogs, to bring his Sheep to better obedience.

†9. *pl.* Regimentals. *Obs. rare* —1.

1759 H. WALPOLE *Lett., to G. Montagu* 19 July (1846) III. 464 The regiments, too, are very becoming, scarlet faced with black, buff waistcoats, and gold buttons.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 8) *regiment commander, piece, sword.*

1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 109 Regiment Pieces of Prince Rupert's Invention. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 115 They stood upon their defence having the regiment swords on. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 2/1 An appeal to Russia to send us..brigade and regiment commanders.

Regiment (re·dʒimĕnt), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans. Mil.* To form into a regiment or regiments. (Chiefly in *passive.*) Also *transf.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 546 Diuers kinds of fishes are ranked and regimented vnder the conduct of some one fish. 1689 G. WALKER *Siege Derry* 41 Of 7500 Men Regimented we had now alive but about 4300. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 196 There were two hundred horse.., properly trained and regimented. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. x. 144 A plan for regimenting twenty-five thousand papists in Ireland for the same service. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* lxxiv. Wks. 1870 XV. 79 A great part of the inhabitants were regimented and embodied. 1898 *19th Cent.* Feb. 223 The rebel force, regimented and armed throughout the country, was estimated at close upon three hundred thousand men.

refl. 1788 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 200* The peasants arming and regimenting themselves in considerable numbers.

absol. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 177 The new General is full of business, regimenting, discharging, enlisting.

b. To form (persons, now esp. workers) into a definitely organized body or group.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 50 (1733) 239 He lives in a degenerate Age, and in a Nation regimented into Factions. 1731 FIELDING *Letter-writers* III. vii, Why, the rogues are incorporated, they are regimented. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 175 They continued to be a separate fraternity, and would not submit to be regimented anew under an altered category and denomination. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 194 They must be 'regimented' under captains of industry who will compel them to their task.

c. To bring or put (things) *into* some definite order or system; to organize, systematize.

1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* Pref., Yet being otherwise Regimented and Marshal'd into sentences. 1866 CARLYLE in *Morning Star* 4 Apr. 5/5 Very many things could be regimented and organised into the mute system of education that Goethe evidently adumbrates there. 1873 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (ed. 8) 535 The..folly of law-makers, who..have struggled to regiment all industry.

2. To assign to a regiment or group.

1774 KAMES *Sketches* II. ix. (1807) II. 261 In Switzerland ..every male who can bear arms is regimented, and subjected to military discipline. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 13 Every man was regimented somewhere;..the restrictions both on masters and servants were..severe.

Regimental (redʒime·ntăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REGIMENT *sb.* + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to, associated with, a regiment, or with some particular regiment.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3843/4 He is 5 foot 9 inches, in his Regimental Clothes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., App.* s.v. *Hospital*, Regimental hospitals are of the greatest importance. 1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 406 It is right, I believe, to make the rule of promotion among captains and subalterns regimental only. 1829 *Regul. & Ord. Army* (1844) 70 The Regimental, or Second, Standard, or Guidon, is to be of the Colour of the Facing of the Regiment. 1880 GEN. ADYE in *19th Cent.* April 703 With only seven officers in a regiment, a system of pure regimental rise by single battalions cannot well be applied.

fig. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Pict. Eng. Life* 8 Chaucer had not much relish for the regimental school of rhythm. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 110 With metallic beliefs and regimental devotions.

B. *sb.* 1. *pl.* The dress proper to or characteristic of any particular regiment; military uniform.

1742 *Lond. Mag.* 610 The Gold Lace on their Regimentals. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. IV.* xxxi, He .. entered, handsomely dressed in his regimentals. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. Notes 159 Regimentals are the best travelling dress. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 375 When he..was no nearer Empire than a tame eagle and some sham regimentals could carry him.

fig. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ix, The pale livery of death succeeds the red regimentals in which love had before drest her cheeks. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* ix, Miss Nelly blushes when he speaks, scarlet is love's regimentals.

b. *transf.* Prison clothes.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xviii, Stating that his 'time' was only out an hour before; and that .. having worn the regimentals for six weeks past [etc.].

†2. A military or regimental uniform. *Obs. rare.*

a 1794 COLMAN *Man of Business* II. (D.), If they had been ruled by me, they would have put you into the guards. You would have made a sweet figure in a regimental. 1795 ANDERSON *Brit. Emb. China* 7 The regimental consisting of a very coarse blue jacket, with a vest and breeches of the same colour.

Hence **Regime·ntalism**; **Regimenta·lity**; **Regime·ntalled** *ppl. a.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 190 Gypsiety and regimentality can never be turned into one another. 1789 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 156 The regimental'd and the trowser'd trains. *a* 1896 LADY BURTON in Wilkins *Rom. Lady Burton* (1897) I. x. 364 Peppering their conversation with an occasional Hindustani word,..and plentiful regimentalisms.

Regimentally (redʒime·ntăli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. According to regiment; by regiments.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5086/3 The rest of the Out-Pensioners are to appear at the said Hospital Regimentally on such Days as will be advertised. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 278 The trumpet flourish, in drawing swords, is used regimentally on their own ground. 1834 NAPIER *Penins. War* XV. ii. (Rtldg.) II. 300 All things requisite for the subsistence..of troops should be organised regimentally. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Apr. 4/7 The Government intended to call out the reserves regimentally.

2. In point of regimental rank.

1864 *Realm* 18 May 6 The close of the occupation of France found him still only, regimentally, a major in the 43rd.

Regimentary (redʒime·ntări), *sb.* and *a.* [f. REGIMENT *sb.* + -ARY 1: cf. mod.F. *régimentaire.*]

†A. *sb.* The title of a Polish military officer. *Obs.*

1733 BUDGELL *Bee* IV. 295 The Regimentary of the Crown will enter into Saxony with an Army of 60,000 Men. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 18 The regimentary Krazewski, who commanded in Great Poland, opposed these encroachments.

B. *adj.* Regimental.

1869 *Daily News* 30 Mar., I followed in the wake of a regimentary fragment through the streets to the Priory station. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 216 With an implacable regularity, with a regimentary rigidity.

Regimenta·tion. [f. REGIMENT *v.* + -ATION.] The action or process of regimenting or organizing. (Common in recent use, esp. with ref. to workers or industries.)

1882 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* V. xviii. § 553 The process of militant organization is a process of regimentation, which.. affects the whole community. 1890 BOOTH *Darkest Eng.* 35 The regimentation of industrial workers who have not got regular work is not so very difficult.

Regimented (re·dʒimĕntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REGIMENT *v.* + -ED 2.] Formed into regiments or organized groups.

1702 DE FOE *Mock Mourners* 14 A Regimented Few we had

indeed, Who serv'd for neither Pride nor Fame, but Bread. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 422 His books well trimmed..Like regimented coxcombs rank and file. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 327 They became objects of jealousy to the whole regimented forces of the Romish Church. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. liv. (1862) IV. 529 The superiority of disciplined and regimented force over disorderly numbers.

Regiminal (rĭdʒi·mĭnăl), *a. Med.* [f. REGIMEN, on L. types, as *criminal*: cf. REGIMENAL.] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, regimen.

1832 J. THOMSON *Life Cullen* I. 179 To employ..all the means, medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal, which may assist in restoring the diseased economy. 1867 W. FOX *Dyspepsia* iv. 101 Treatment..may be conveniently divided into regiminal and dietetic, and medicinal.

Reginal (rĭ·dʒĭnăl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *rēgīnāl-is*, f. *rēgīna* queen + -AL; cf. obs. F. *reginal* (Godef.).] **a.** Of or pertaining to a queen; queenly, queenlike. **b.** Taking the side of the queen.

1568 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 512 To gif over our authoritie and powar reginall. 1824 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 261 Dined at Denman's, the party a most Reginal one;..Talked of the Regency Question. 1845 CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) II. xxxviii. 150 It raised the question whether, by a disparaging alliance, the reginal precedence was not lost. 1898 BESANT *Changeling* xvii, With reginal gesture, tall and commanding.

†**Regi·ne.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *rēgīna*.] Queen. Evidently used only for the sake of rhyme.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 6 Haile, sterne superne! Haile, in eterne,..Angelicall regyne!

†**Regi·nist.** *Obs.*—1 [f. L. *rēgīna* + -IST; cf. QUEENIST.] A partisan of a queen.

1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 12 Those of the blood Royall (with whom the ancient Barons sided) and the Reginists.

Region (rī·dʒən). Also 4-5 -youn(e, 5 -yowne, 4-6 -ioun(e, -yon, etc. [a. AF. *regiun* (mod.F. *région*), ad. L. *regiōn-em* direction, line, boundary, quarter, district, etc., f. *regĕre* to direct. The earliest English uses show association with *regĕre* in the sense of 'to rule'.]

1. †**a.** A realm or kingdom. *Obs.* **b.** A large tract of land; a country; a more or less defined portion of the earth's surface, now esp. as distinguished by certain natural features, climatic conditions, a special fauna or flora, or the like.

Wyclif, Tindale, and the Genevan version (1557) have *regions* in place of *fields* in John iv. 35, after *regiones* of the Vulgate. Similarly *tree of the region* in Wyclif, Jer. xii. 20.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 282 Merlyn..of him has said, þat þre regions, in his bandons, salle be laid. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1445 *Hypsipyle*, If.. That thou this famous tresor mightest winne, And bryngyn it myn regioun with-inne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 59 The grete see is namede in diuerse maners for diuerse regiones, yles, cites, and peple that hit compassethe. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* i. 12 There was a kyng..which, whan he departed fro Troye came in to the regyon of fraunce. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 255 In what place of your regyon thynke you that ye ought too iuge of the peeres of Fraunce? 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 188 Whiche Lybia is a region or coste of the countree of Afrike, boundyng vpon Aegypte. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 101 All the Regions Do smilingly Reuolt, and who resists Are mock'd for valiant Ignorance. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. i. (1635) 5 Nauigatours haue discouered few or no Regions wanting inhabitants. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 67 Embassies from Regions far remote In various habits on the Appian road. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 414 Amongst those hilly regions, where embrac'd In peaceful vales the happy Grisons dwell! 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xvii, But late you said No steps these desert regions tread! 1857 SCLATER in *Jrnl. Proc. Linn. Soc., Zool.* (1858) II. 143 South America is the most peculiar of all the primary regions in the globe as to its ornithology. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* I The inhabitants of any one region may, by exchange, become possessed of the abundance and variety of all other regions.

c. Without article: Land, territory. *rare*—1.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 415 That length of Region, and large Tract of Ground.

d. An area, space, or place, of more or less definite extent or character.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 2/1 The Region..shall be the whole large open Place in which we are to build, and of which the Seat or Platform shall be only a Part. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, Within the precincts of the ancient city of Westminster, is a narrow and dirty region. 1871 MRS. EDWARDS *Ought we to visit her?* III. viii. 131 The ginger-beer stalls and Aunt Sallies of the back regions.

†**2.** The rule or government of a kingdom. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 86 þey reyse not a king to regioun, þey schal not 3eue reyn to men. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXVI. ix, He prayed the lordes at parlyement His sonne to admytte into the regyon, Syth he vnable was to the regyment.

3. A separate part or division of the world or universe, as the air, heaven, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 268 þe zuete smel ine hare regyon [*sc.* heaven] zuo zuete ys þet alle manyre zuete smelles ouercomþ. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 421 For in this Region [the air] certeyn Duelleth many a Citezeyn. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 73 Bulles of fyre so grete that they enflamed alle the regyon of the ayer. 1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 11 Ye Familiar Spirits, that are cull'd Out of the powerfull Regions vnder earth. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 509 Anon the dreadfull Thunder Doth rend the Region. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 349 Heav'n rung With Jubilee, and loud Hosannas fill'd Th' eternal Regions. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 116 In what far-distant region of the sky, Hush'd in deep silence, sleep ye when 'tis calm? 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* x, As light may pierce the clouds when they dissever In the calm regions of the orient day! 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxix. (1878) 497 We know nothing of the region beyond the grave!

b. *fig.* A place, state or condition, having a certain character or subject to certain influences; the sphere or realm *of* something.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* iv. 16 To them which sate in the region and shadowe of deeth. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial of Dead*, That he escaping the..paynes of eternall derkenes May euer dwel in the region of lighte. 1601 DANIEL *To C'tess Cumbld.* ii, With how free an eye doth he looke downe Vpon these lower regions of turmoyle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 65 Darkness visible Serv'd only to discover sights of woe, Regions of sorrow. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 83 ¶ 2 Barbarians, by whom every region of science is equally laid waste. 1843 MILL *Nonconf.* III. 1 We have passed beyond the region of early perils. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 234 He has followed philosophy into the region of mythology.

4. a. One of the successive portions into which the air or atmosphere is theoretically divided according to height (see quot. 1704). Also similarly of the sea according to depth.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 7 Some part of it being caryed up into the highest Region, by the fiery heat is set on fire. *Ibid.* 11 Generated in the highest region of the ayre. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 81 Raines [are condensed] by the Cold of that, which they call the Middle Region of the Aire. 1671 BOYLE *Temp. Submarine Regions* iii. 8 To justifie my ascribing of this Coldnesse to the second, or lower Region of the Sea, I shall now subjoin some Relations. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., Regions of the Air, are distinguished into Upper, Middle, and Lower. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. iii. § 2. 196, I shall therefore consider the sky as divided into three regions: the upper region, or region of the cirrus [etc.]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 203 The wind was high in the upper regions.

fig. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 74 He is of too high a Region, he knows too much.

†**b.** = CLIMATE I. *Obs. rare.*

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 91, I meane by a Region that whiche the Grekes do call a Climate;..the climates may well be accompted 48 betwene the twoo polare circles.

5. An administrative division of a city or district.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 282 Every Bishop had his region or Diocese besides his Citie. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. viii. § 7 The Roman governor..gave charge that Macedonia should be divided into four regions or dioceses. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 21 He divided Constantinople into fourteen regions or quarters. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 319 No new nomenclature seems to have been introduced, each province being merely called a Region...The following were the Augustan Regions. 1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* (1855) 80 One of the seven regions into which Pope Cajus..had divided the city.

6. A part or division of the body or its parts: a. *spec.* in *Anat.* and *Med.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. liii. (Bodl. MS.), Ofte such a passion and yuel is ycuied by bloode letting and by medicyns..and namelich vppon þe regioun of þe lyuoure. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 133 Applyed to the region of the milt, it doth soften it. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 65 To draw away the Reliques of the Humours, that may haue descended to the Lower Regions of the Body. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 350 The celiac Branches of the Artery ..send Branches to all the Viscera in the middle Region. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 2/2 The outline of the anterior wall or proper abdominal region constitutes an oval. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 60 The skull is said to be divided into certain regions.

b. in general use.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 84 The Gybes, and notable Scornes That dwell in euery Region of his face. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 147 Let it fall rather, though the fork invade The region of my heart. 1839 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* Jan. 9/1 The mouth, and the region of the mouth..were about the strongest feature in Wordsworth's face. 1892 HARDY *Tess* li. (ed. 5), A sudden rebellious sense of injustice caused the region of her eyes to swell with the rush of hot tears.

7. A space occupied by a thing.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 35 Oyle (which floated on the Vineger in a distinct Region by it self). 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xiii. (ed. 2) 334 We indicate on the diagram the region within which our given quantity of water can exist partly as vapour and partly as liquid. 1882 MINCHIN *Uni'pl. Kinemat.* 194 Let *DEF*.. be a contour enclosing any portion of a moving fluid. We may speak of the whole of this space as a region.

8. *attrib.*, as *region cloud, kite, planting, whisper.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXIII, The region cloude hath mask'd him from me now. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 607, I should haue fatted all the Region Kites With this Slaues Offal. *a* 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 349 Ere half this region-whisper had come down, Hyperion arose. 1832 *Planting* 44 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, The forest trees to be planted should be selected according to the above principles. In practice this may be termed region planting.

Regional (rī·dʒənăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *regiōnāl-is*: see prec. and -AL, and cf. mod.F. *régional*.]

1. Of or pertaining to, connected with, a particular region or district.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* vi. 159 The Apostles..planting a Church in a chief Citie, and extending the Faith to the Region about it,..annext the Regional-Church to the City-Church. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 11 Especially if..we could skill to modify also the Air, about them, and make the Remedy as well regional as topical. 1861 *Times* 10 July, He asked how he meant to deal with Tuscany,..where the regional system was still kept up in all its integrity. 1882 GEIKIE in *Nature* 7 Dec. 122 It is evident that an enormous area of regional metamorphism extends across Scandinavia. 1888 *Times* 23 June 5/5 The regional shows held in the different departments of France.

2. Pertaining to a special part of the body.

1861 O. W. HOLMES *Med. Ess.* Wks. 1891 IX. 224 It is curious that the Japanese should have anticipated Europe in a kind of rude regional anatomy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 271 The regional diagnosis of cerebral disease is, in some instances, comparatively easy.

Hence **Re·gionally** *adv.*

1879 PARKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1882) II. 166 Regionally, these walls answer to the orbitosphenoids and alisphenoids of the higher Vertebrata.

Regionalism (rī·dʒənăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] Tendency to, or practice of, regional systems or methods; localism on a regional basis.

1881 *Manch. Guard.* 4 Feb., That unfortunate 'regionalism' of Italy which has been described by..recent writers in the country. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 107 The spirit of local individualism,—in politics somewhat inharmoniously dubbed 'regionalism'.

So **Re·gionalist**, one inclined to regionalism; **Regionali·stic** *a.*

1898 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 325 As Catalonian Leagues, Regionalistic propagandas.., and Press protests testify. 1900 *Daily Express* 10 July 1/7 The regionalists of Catalonia are preparing a violent campaign against bull-fights.

Regionary (rī·dʒənări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *regiōnāri-us* (Quicherat and Du Cange): see REGION and -ARY 1.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a region. *Regionary bishop* (see quots. 1727–38 and 1869).

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 104 They attributed their successes .. to the topical and regionary deities. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A regionary bishop was properly a missionary invested with an episcopal character, but without being attached to any particular see. 1833 WATERWORTH *Rule Cath. Faith* 16 Decisions passed, in what are called by St. Austin the regionary councils. 1869 MACLEAR *Apost. Med. Europe* viii. 113 He was consecrated regionary bishop, without any particular diocese, but with a general jurisdiction over all whom he might win over.

b. *Regionary deacon*, etc. (see quots.).

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., At Rome there were anciently seven regionary deacons, who presided over a kind of hospitals, and looked to the distribution of alms. There were also regionary subdeacons, and regionary notaries. 1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. i. 138 Our holy Pope will be there, with the priests of the titles, the regionary deacons, the notaries [etc.].

B. *sb.* An account or description of the regions of Rome.

1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 54 Panvinius dedicated his description of Rome, which he added to the old regionaries, to the Emperor Ferdinand, in 1558.

Re·gioned, *ppl. a.* [f. REGION + ED 2.] Divided into regions; placed in a region.

a 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 119 Space region'd with life-air, and barren void. 1872 A. DE VERE *Legends St. Patrick, Mount Cruachan* 160 His prayer Rose and far spread; nor roused alone those Powers Regioned with God.

Regio·nic, *a. rare.* [-IC.] Regional.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* (citing *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.*).

†**Re·gious,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *rēg-*, *rex* king + -IOUS.] Taking the side of a king.

a 1677 J. HARRINGTON *Grounds Monarchy* Wks. (1700) 11, I would fain ask the Regious Defenders, by what Law they can maintain Governments to be inherent in one?

Register (re·dʒistəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 4-6 **regestre**, **-gistre**, 5-6 **regester**, (5 **-tyr**), **regyster**, (5 **-tre**), 6 **regesto(u)r**, 5- **register**. [a. F. *registre*, †*regestre* (12th c.), or med.L. *registrum*, *regestrum*, for *regestum*, from the late L. pl. *regesta* matters recorded, a record, list, f. *regerĕre* to record, set down, f. *re-* RE- + *gerĕre* to carry (see *congest*, *digest*, etc.). The intrusive *r* of the F. and med.L. forms is due to the analogy of other sbs. in F. *-istre* (for *-iste*), L. *-istrum*. Some of the senses placed under II have app. arisen by false association with F. *regir*, L. *regĕre*, to rule, regulate.]

I. 1. A book or volume in which regular entry is made of particulars or details of any kind which are considered of sufficient importance to be exactly and formally recorded; a written record or collection of entries thus formed; †a list, catalogue.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 269, I wolde witterly þat 3e were in þe registre, And 3owre nounbre vnder notaries sygne. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 113 Thy fadyr mad fewtee, we fynde in oure rollez, In the regestre of Rome. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 149 Oþer artycles ..mowe be..putt in a boke, and that boke kept in this counsell as a registir or a ordinarye. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 421 A Registre of the same to remayn with the Maire. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 347 There is a register of bokes, which thuniversity of Louain hath rejected. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 129 b, It is not needefull to make a Register of all y^e^ testimonies of writers. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 28 Seven Scribes..who had.. enough to doe to..keep Registers of the Martyrs that were put to death. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) I. 88 He kept a register of all the King's promises. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Observ. Agric.* 151, I began, on Tuesday the 19th of August, an Experimental Register of the State of the Atmosphere. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 195 He was so good as to visit his patient, and examine his register. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 294 The results of the general survey were embodied in a map; those of the field survey were preserved in village registers. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, With a number of leathery old registers on shelves.

transf. and *fig.* 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 182 Thei entre into the regestre of their stories. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 195 As you haue one eye vpon my follies, as you heare them vnfolded, turne another into the Register of your owne. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 176 Abuse not thy Memory to be Sinnes Register. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 91 The God supreme, to whose eternal eye The registers of fate expanded lie. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* ii. (1852) 65, I may put into the registers of my belief, all that comes home to me through the senses of the outer man. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 734 The Pacific Ocean..has registers of subsidence all over it, in its coral islands.

b. A note or mark serving as a record.

1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 343 On a corner of the glass is scratched with a diamond 1, 2, &c., as the case might be. The register will serve for future printings from the same Negative.

† **2.** As a title: **a.** of the Epistles of Gregory the Great. *Obs.*

After the L. title *Registrum* or *Regestum (epistolarum)*.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 118 As seynte Gregore seiþ in þe fyveþe boke of his registre. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxix. 95 Which answers are wrytten with other questions in the regestre of Gregory.

† **b.** of a compilation containing the forms of writs of the Common Law, cited by English lawyers of the 16–17th c. *Obs.*

The full title was 'the Register of Writs', or 'of the Chancery'; see Cowell *Interpr.* and Blount *Law Dict.* s.v.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 3 b, So it shalbe sayd in dyuers other wryttes..as it appereth by the register. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* ix. § 5. 53 In the Register in the writ of *Ad quod dampnum*, there the woord is *Assertare*. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 73 b, It appeareth by the Register that the king shal haue escuage of his tenants which hold of him.

3. In *Sc.* use, the general term (current from the 15th c.) for records of a legal, parliamentary, or public character; in later use *spec.* those instituted by the Act of 1617, in which all documents affecting landed property are recorded.

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 9/1 þat all & sindry..present þar lettres..at þai may be put in þe kingis Register til perpetuale memore. 1566 (*title*) The Actis and Constitutiounis of the Realme of Scotland..viseit, correctit, and extractit furth of the Registers. 1577 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1844) I. Pref. 25 *note*, The Registeris of the decreittis gevin be the Lordis of Counsale. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 546/1 Thair salbe ane publick Register In the whiche all Reuersiones,..grantis off redemptioun and sicklyik all enstrumentis of seasing salbe registrat within thriescore dayes efter þe date of the same. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. v. (1710) 443 The Law of Scotland is easy and regular, by reason of Public Registers,..for recording Conveyances of the Lands and Possessions of private Subjects. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 274/2 What is almost peculiar to this part of the empire, the register of all deeds conveying or changing territorial property. 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 40 § 5 The keeper..of the register of deeds and probative writs. *Ibid.* § 6 Where any writ..shall have been registered in the General Register of Sasines.

b. *Clerk of (the) Register*, now *Lord Clerk Register*: originally the clerk who kept the King's register, in later times a Scottish officer of state, who formerly had custody of the national records or registers, but is now represented in that capacity by the Deputy Clerk Register.

In early use the Latin genitive *registri* sometimes appears: in the modern form there is perh. confusion with *sb.*[2]

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 52/2 þe lordis thinkis speidfull þat oure souerane lorde commande all his schirrefis and commissaris of burowis to cum to þe clerk of his Regestre [etc.]. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 414/1 Hir hienes..ordanis þe clerk of registri and Justice clerk [etc.]. *Ibid.* 415/2 Maister James foulis of colintoun Clerk of registeris askit Instrumentis. 1607 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1844) I. Pref. 13 Proclamation is made throughout the Kingdome, to deliver in to the King's Clearke of Register (whom you heere [at Whitehall] call the Master of the Rolles) all Bills to be exhibited that Session. 1644 D. HUME *Hist. Ho. Douglas* 358 Master John Skeene, Clerk-Register, and Master of the Rols. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4139/1 A Commission to Sir James Murray to be Clerk-Register. 1794 *Inv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) App. ii. 358 And there was produced to the Commissioners, by the Lord Clerk Register's Deputies for keeping the records, a public and solemn instrument. 1844 C. INNES *Pref. Acts Parl. Scot.* I. 13 *note*, The Fourth Annual Report of the Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland. 1879 *Act* 42 & 43 *Vict.* c. 44 § 2 The Lord Clerk Register shall continue to be one of the officers of state of Scotland. *Ibid.* § 4 In his absence..the Deputy Clerk Register shall have and may exercise the said rights.

4. As the name of certain official or authoritative records or books of record having some public or commercial importance: **e.** g.

a. of the baptisms, marriages, and burials in a parish, kept by the clergyman; or (in later use) of births, marriages, and deaths, kept by an official (a REGISTRAR) appointed for the purpose.

1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 154 That yow and euery parson vicare or curate within this diocese shall for euery churche kepe one boke or registre wherin ye shall write the day and yere of every weddyng christenyng and buryeng. 1603 *Constit. & Canons Eccl.* lxx, Ministers to Keepe a Register of Christenings, Weddings, and Burials. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. viii. (1677) 205 The strict and vigilant Observance of the..Registers of the Bills of Births and Deaths. 1753 *Act* 26 *Geo. II*, c. 33 § 14 Immediately after the Celebration of every Marriage, an entry thereof shall be made in such Register. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 1 His baptism is recorded, in the register of St. Mary's parish. 1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 86 § 49 *marg.*, Registers of Baptisms and Burials may be kept as heretofore. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, The register signed, and the fees paid [etc.]. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 88 § 49 The registrar..who keeps the register in which the birth or death..is..registered.

b. of seamen in the British mercantile marine.

1695–6 *Act* 7 & 8 *Will. III*, c. 21 § 1 In the said Register or Registers, there shall be truly and faithfully Entred..the Names, Sirnames [etc.]. 1754 *Ess. Manning Fleet* 9 In, or about the Year 1696, a Register for Seamen was opened.. by what Accidents it fail'd, I cannot say. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c. 19 § 19 And whereas it is expedient that a Register should be formed and maintained of all the 'Mariners and Seafaring Men of the United Kingdom'. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2) 306 The register being compiled from the agreements with seamen &c.

c. of shipping, containing particulars of construction, materials, size, ownership, etc; also, a certificate issued by the registering official, esp. as evidence of the nationality of the vessel.

1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 110 § 48 The Force and Effect of any Register granted to any Ship or Vessel. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxviii, The brigantine, which had taken out her British register and licence under the name of the Rebiera, went out of harbour. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 1/1 The Britannia steam-packet, twelve hundred tons burthen per register. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 195 Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, which is published yearly, is an alphabetical list of vessels ranked in different classes according to their qualifications.

d. of those entitled to vote in Parliamentary or municipal elections.

1832 *Act* 2 *Will. IV*, c. 45 § 37 Whereas it is expedient to form a Register of all Persons entitled to vote [etc.]. 1843 LD. BROUGHAM *Pol. Phil.* III. ix. 69 The necessity for a register, assumes that the franchise is confined to particular classes. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 92 *marg.*, Preparation of municipal registers in burghs which do not return members to Parliament.

5. An entry in a register (esp. in sense 4 a).

1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* ii. 62 These soughte the register of their byrth, and founde none. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *It cannot rain but it pours*, There being no Register of his Christening, his Age is only to be guessed at by his Stature and Countenance. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. (1788) 76 You have better proofs of your descent..than the register of a marriage. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 110 § 11 *marg.*, Book of Registers to be kept. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revolution of* 1685, Wks. 1846 II. 20 Three persons were executed illegally at Taunton for rebellion, the nature and reason of their death being openly avowed in the register of their interment.

6. Registration, registry.

1653 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 6 (Scobell) 227 And the person so elected..shall continue three years in the said place of Register. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* Ep. Rdr., The Free Lands of England being put under a Voluntary Register by Act of Parliament. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 245 Her port of register is Liverpool. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iv. 129 Elaborate pencil and pen outlines, of which perhaps half-a-dozen are worth register and preservation.

II. 7. † **a.** A bookmark. [So med.L. *registrum*.]

1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Regyster of a boke, *signet*.

b. An index; a table of contents. *rare.*

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 8 *Syllabus, index libri*, ..the index, table, or register of a booke. 1890 *Durham Diocesan Gaz.* IV. 59 Register. 1. Letter from the Bishop.. page 33 [etc.].

c. The series of signatures in a printed book; the list of these at the end of early printed books.

1885 *Brit. Mus. Catal., Caxton* Game and Playe of the chesse .. (and ed.) Without titlepage or pagination; the register commences on the eighth leaf bj, and extends to I vi.

8. A slider in an organ; hence, a set of pipes controlled by a slider, a stop; also, a stop-knob.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 354/2 *Pleuritides regulæ*, .. the side rules which are put in and pulled out, either to stop or to open the holes: the registers. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 30 The three Registers marked G H I, are different the one from the other. And .. it is good that there be a Wall of a foot thick between the Registers and the said motion. 1766 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. I. x. 148 By means of the Registers that command the several orders of pipes, the wind is either admitted into or excluded from them severally. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 487/2 To fit these channels, there are the same number of wooden sliders or registers running the whole length. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xvi. 104/2 The whole of the accessory movements are labelled similar to the registers. *Ibid.*, The total number of pipes is 2475, and of registers 45.

transf. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* xiii, Every Composer will soon be taught the use of this Cabinet, and how to manage all the Registers of it, which will be drawn out much in the manner of those in an Organ.

b. The compass of a voice or instrument; the particular range of tones which can be produced by certain voices.

Freq. used with distinguishing terms as *upper*, *middle*, and *lower register*; *head*, *chest*, and *throat register*, etc.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Register*, a term applied to the compass, or graduated notes, of a voice. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 478/2 The compass of soprano and some other voices are divided into registers, of which there are two, viz. the natural and the falsetto. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* x, The sounds too were very pleasant to hear.., musical laughs in all the registers.

9. A contrivance, usually consisting of a metal plate or plates by which an opening may be wholly or partially closed, used for regulating the passage of air, heat, or smoke.

In ordinary use now chiefly applied to the adjustable plate which regulates the draught of a common fire-grate, or *U.S.* to the perforated or open-work plate by which warm air is admitted to an apartment.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Looke well to the register, And let your heat, still, lessen by degrees. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 231 Which Hole is to be left open, or govern'd with its Register, to attemper the Air..entering by the Furnace-pipes. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 264 Make a small passage through the dome, by opening some of its registers, that the flame may just begin to draw. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 326 A double register;—first to close the back flue. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 373 People..who coddle themselves, who toast their feet on the register.

† **b.** A regulator in a steam engine. *Obs.*—[o]

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 54/2 There are also registers in the steam engine.

10. A registering device; a mechanical contrivance or apparatus by which data of some kind are automatically recorded; an indicator.

[1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 228 He contrived a Thermometer to be its own Register.] 1830 DANIELL in *Phil. Trans.* CXX. 262 The pyrometer..consists of two distinct parts, which I shall designate as the Register and the Scale. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xv. 80 Clock with perpetual register of day. week, and month. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1912/1 Among the applications of gearing..applicable to registers, may be cited epicyclic and differential gears.

II. † **a.** A part of a type-mould (see quot. 1727–38). 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xv. P 7 The Register ..is made of an Iron Plate about a Brevier thick. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Register*, among letter-founders, is one of the inner parts of the mould wherein the printing types are cast... It's use is to direct the joining of them justly together.

b. *Printing.* Precise adjustment of the type or printing; *esp.* exact correspondence of the printed matter on the two sides of a leaf.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 7 *Making Register* is to Quoin up a Form [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Then he observes how the Register of the Head and Foot agrees. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In the Art of Printing, Register is a Rule for the equal Distribution of the Lines and Pages. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 159 The right hand margin is not in register, the lines being of unequal length. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 305 In order to..be printed on both sides, without destroying the register (or coincidence of the pages on the opposite sides of the sheet). 1890 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* I. i. 3 The binder is perfectly justified in rejecting any sheets..not in register.

c. *Photogr.* In a camera, proper correspondence between the focussing screen and the sensitive plate or film.

1890–1 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 607.

12. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as (sense 4) *register act, box, certificate, keeper, ticket, vessel*; (sense 8) *register valve*; (sense 9) *register furnace, grate, plate, stove*; (sense 10) *register frame, head, pyrometer, thermometer*; (sense 11 b) *register point, sheet*. See also REGISTER BOOK, HOUSE, OFFICE, SHIP.

1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 538 To remedy this inconvenience..several acts of parliament have been made, called the *Register Acts. 1840 SHEE *Abbott's Merchant Ships* (ed. 6) 58 The old Register Acts contained no provision for registering ships in the territories under the government of the East India Company. 1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 86 § 14 The Register Books..shall be always kept in the *Register Box, and the Register Box shall always be left locked. 1696 *Pub. Gen. Acts* (1697) 489 Divers evil disposed Persons so Registred..have fraudulently lent their *Register Certificates to divers Mariners..who were not Registred. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 213/1 The *register-frame is placed on the bed, and blackleaded, the forme is placed inside. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 3 Some Furnaces have three partitions, as the Furnace for Reverberation, and the *Register Furnace. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1458 Among the fixtures of the bar may be included a folding *register grate. 1800 MUDGE in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 558 The disturbances to which the *register-heads were liable, did not discover themselves till a mile of the base had been measured. 1687 in Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 109 Compter, and *Registe-keeper of all Wares and Merchandice imported in to the said Kingdom. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 52 We must have been deluded ..by all the writers and register-keepers that ever have been, are, or are in being. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 52 A *Register Plate of Iron towards the top of the Funnel. *Ibid.* 53 These Register Plates will serve to keep in the warm Air. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 280 In building chimneys ..we can readily reduce it to any desired size, by means of a sliding register plate near its bottom. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1905/2 These are the equivalents of the *register-points of the chromo-lithographic process or the typographic printing in colors. 1830 DANIELL in *Phil. Trans.* CXX. 257 A new *Register-Pyrometer, for measuring the Expansion of Solids. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 7 He lays another Sheet even upon the Tympan-sheet, for a *Register Sheet. 1795 *Specif. Crook & German's Patent* No. 2032. 8 *Register stoves and every other project commonly supposed to be useful by those who profess to cure smoking chimnies. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* iii, A nice small pattern, just the thing for register stoves. 1820 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XIV. 316 The maximum and minimum of temperature in the course of the twenty-four hours, as marked by a *register thermometer. 1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 112 § 20 Every Person..intending to serve on board any Ship..is hereby required to provide himself with a *Register Ticket. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Music* II. 583/2 A metal pin..rested on the front end of the '*register-valve' as it was called. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Register ships*, In the years 1702, 1703, &c. these *register vessels .. sold their commodities for above three hundred per cent. profit.

Register (re·dʒistəɹ), *sb.*[2] Now *rare.* [Prob. for REGISTRER, q.v.] The keeper of a register; a REGISTRAR. (In common use *c* 1580–1800.)

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 All judges, aduocates, registers and scribes, proctours .. and apparitours and all other. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 175 Thomas Laurence the Register of Canterbury was attainted of misprision of the same treason. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. iv. (1739) 23 At the first, he was no better than a Register, or the King's Remembrancer, or Secretary. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 4 The Bishops Secretary or Register will present me with some Parchments and wax. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 500 To discharge the functions of notaries and registers of the consulate. 1816 SCOTT in Raine *Mem. Surtees* (1852) 166 My friend Thomas Thomson, the Deputy Register of Scotland. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 93 There will also be in time a Registrar, or, as they spell it here, 'Register', but none is appointed yet. [1873 SIR R. PHILLIMORE *Eccles. Law* II. iv. v. 1330 Schoolmasters are within the canons of 1603 as well as registers.]

attrib. and *Comb.* 1603 *Humble Petit. Ministers Ch. Eng.* § 4 That none having jurisdiction or Register places, put out the same to farme. 1650 *Pub. Gen. Acts* 1681 Trustees, Treasurers, Register, Register-Accomptant [etc.].

†b. *Sc. Lord Register* = Lord Clerk Register (see *sb.*[1] 3 b). *Obs.*

1686 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 111 His Majesties right trusty and well beloved Cousin and Counsellor G. V. of T. Lord Register. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. (1710) 407 The Four Lesser Officers of State [before the Union] were The Lord Register, The Lord Advocate [etc.]. 1794 *Inv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) App. ii. 355 One of the Lord Register's Deputies for Keeping the Records.

Register (re·dʒistəɹ), *v.* Also 5–6 regystre, 5–7 -gestre, (6 -gester). [ad. F. *registrer* (13th c.), or med.L. *registrāre*, f. *registrum* REGISTER *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To set down (facts, names, etc.) formally in writing; to enter or record in a precise manner.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 261 Of whom the wrytinge is yit now Registered, as a man mai hiere. 1433 LYDG. *S. Edmund* III. 604 As it is remembryd in historie And registred be old antiquyte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 5 Of bothe landes the Cronycles entyere, With other matyers whiche Regystred be. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 433 Rychard Whittyngton..hath right well deserued to be regestred in the boke of fame. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 90 Those that had bin sicke, vpon recouery there registered their cures, and the experiments wherby they were effected. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 335 Such follow him, as shall be registerd Part good, part bad, of bad the longer scrowle. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 ¶ 3 Some register the changes of the wind. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 530 The fatal hour Was registered in heaven ere time began. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 36 Observations on the hygrometer have not been..so diligently registered..as appears desirable. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 21 To know all that can be known about his wishes and character, and to register this knowledge in exact terms.

transf. or *fig.* *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* lxvii, Register this in thine remembraunce. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 91/1 With my trusty sword..I'll register upon his helm what I dare do. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Lett.* Poet. Wks. (1837) 281 Many a flower, which in the passing time My heart hath register'd. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 211 Such appears to have been the succession of events registered by these ruins.

†b. To set (one) down *for*, or as, something.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 5 Him we may register for a man fortunate. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. i. 81 He deserueth to be registred for a foole. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* viii. 20 That we might be registred, your confederats and friends.

†c. Const. with *inf.* To record. *Obs. rare.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 444 He .. was the first that is registred to haue set up Irreligion by force. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 806 In the Manuscript.. these Carmelites following are registered to haue beene buried in this Monastery.

†d. To set *down* in a record or register. *Obs.*—[1]

1683 WOOD *Life* 26 Oct. (O. H. S.) III. 76 They framed themselves into a solemn meeting, had discourses, and the discourses were registered down by Dr. Plot.

2. *spec.* To make formal entry of (a document, fact, name, etc.) in a particular register; also, to get (a document, etc.) entered in the register by the person entitled to do so.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43 He that registerith it to haue a competent reward for his labo', and that this forseyd wryting be registerid also. 1530 PALSGR. 683/1 My fathers wyll is regystred in the bysshops courte. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 79 Ordanis the Clerk of Register to extend the samyn act..and to register the samin in the bukis of Counsale. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 546/2 So proportionallie for everie page .. for registring of everie ane of þe saidis evidentis. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 12, I can both in England and Wales Register my Wedding, my Burial, and my Christening,..and that which is Register'd there, is good by our Law. 1794 in Bloomfield *Amer. Law Rep.* 9 The Term..fixed in the said Act for registering Slaves. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 110 § 2 The said Ship or Vessel..has been duly registered at the Port. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 3 The great bulk of our luggage had been registered through to Paris. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* (1872) 119 My last letter .. was registered for security.

absol. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 231 The edict for the stamp tax has been the subject of reiterated orders and refusals to register.

b. *refl.* (also with *as*.)

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 282 [She] there regystarde herselfe as a sentwary woman. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 706 [She] departed to a Seminarie there by called Beaulieus.. and registred her selfe and hers, as persons there priuileged. 1695 *Act* 7 & 8 *Will. III* (1696) 478 A Natural born Subject of this Realm..Who shall be willing to Enter and Register himself for the Service of His Majesty. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd., They..could have registered themselves in the census..as members of the Church of England.

3. Of instruments: To record by some automatic device; to indicate. (Cf. REGISTER *sb.*[1] 10.)

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 498/2 He proposes to adapt clock-work to this thermometer, in such a way as to register..the degrees of heat and cold. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xv. 65 Improved Watchman's Clock..for indicating punctuality and registering the neglect of it. 1877 *Nature* 24 May 59/1 In the hottest province..the thermometer never registered above 74° before sunrise.

absol. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1838/2 Many of these instruments register up to 1000° Centigrade.

4. *intr.* To coincide or correspond exactly.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 45/2 The printer superadds the impressions..taking great care that the two fit well, or 'register', as it is technically called. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 175 They are..adjusted until the impressions fit—'register', as it is called—as intended by the engraver.

b. *trans.* To adjust with precision, so as to secure the exact correspondence of parts.

1839 [see REGISTERING *vbl. sb.* b]. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 92 The cardboard form is first placed in the printing frame, then the negative,..then the sensitive paper, care being taken..to register every part as perfectly as possible.

5. *intr.* To manipulate the registers of an organ. 1891 *Times* 22 Oct. 14/2 Admirably calculated to exhibit the player's skill in 'registering'.

Hence **Re·gisterable** *a.*, = REGISTRABLE.

1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 49 § 4 A protest..shall be registerable in the Courts of Session or other competent judicatories. 1886 *Forin. Rev.* Jan. 26 Suppose she is content with the cheapest registerable diploma obtainable.

Registerary, obs. form of REGISTRARY.

Re·gister book. = REGISTER *sb.*[1] 1 or 4.

1515 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 396 He to fynd sufficient surties to be recordid in the Regester-Booke. 1622 B. JONSON *Masque Augurs* Wks. (Rtldg.) 630/2 This, the register-book of my function, shews me no less than a clerk at all points. 1677–8 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1862) III. 434 The..Customer..is alsoe to keepe the Register bookes for all private trade. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 31 A register book of wills..wherein registrations were made. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 195 Their [ships] title to be on any class is determined by certain rules laid down in the register-book. 1869 in *Phillimore's Eccles. Law* (1873) II. VI. i. 1772 The registering of the deeds and the act in the register book of the diocese.

Registered (re·dʒistəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. the vb. + -ED [2].] Recorded or entered in some book or list.

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 298 But the Registred Brethren or Sisters should not care much for Conversion. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5467/1 The Value of the registred Effects brought by this Flota, is computed at 12 Millions of Pieces of Eight. 1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 307 By these have I made my registered experiments. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 407 The proportion of registered baptisms to the population. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 214 Her registered tonnage was 686 tons. 1874 in Phillimore *Suppl. Eccles. Law* (1876) 52 The representation..shall be..sent by post in a registered packet.

Re·gisterer. *rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who registers.

1565 GOLDING *Cæsar* Pref, The Grekes the chiefe Registerers of worthy actes, called all thinhabiters from the river of Danow northward by the name of Celtes or Galles.

Re·gister House. *Sc.* The house appointed for the keeping of the registers, now a special building, called the *General Register House* (erected at various dates from 1774 onwards), at the east end of Princes Street, Edinburgh.

1542 *Inv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) 71 The silver wark quhilk is in the register hous within the castell of Edinburgh. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 373 In his majesties Register Hous in the Castell of Edinburgh. 1740 *Acts Sederunt* (1790) 348 Ten hogsheads more of the records..ly still unopened in the general register-house. 1794 *Inv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) App. ii. 354 Within the Lord Clerk Register's Office in the General Register House at Edinburgh. 1844 C. INNES *Pref. Acts Parl. Scot.* I. 18 *note*, These three rolls were brought to the General Register House by a person who could give no information where he had got them. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 663/2 The General Register House for Scotland..is an important adjunct to the Supreme Courts.

Registering (re·dʒistəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REGISTER *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of recording, or entering in a book, etc.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 59 Yᵉ registring of our tumultuous times & daungerous chaunces. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 5 The registering of doubts hath two excellent uses. 1653 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* c. 6 (Scobell) 227 A Book of good Vellum or Parchment for the Registring of all such Marriages. 1718 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 99 For the Registring of such Baptisms. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 110 (*title*), An Act for the registering of British Vessels.

b. *techn.* (See quots.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 258 The means by which the successive impressions..are to be brought exactly to join each other..; this is by printers called registering. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 111 By registering, we here understand, the mode in which the various registers of an organ are combined.

Re·gistering, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That registers.

1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 86 § 31 Every such Registering Officer of the Quakers [etc.]. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxiii, A temporary post as an extra *cancelliere* or registering secretary under the Ten. 1877 *Nature* 13 Sept. 421/2 The metallic spiral must be placed very close to the registering apparatus.

Re·gister office. An office at which a register of any kind is kept, or where registration is made.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 247, I have advertis'd this morning, in the register-office, for servants under seventeen. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, My drawing-room is an absolute register-office for candidate actors, and poets without character. 1810 WALSH *Genius & Dispos. Fr. Gov.* (ed. 5) 108 Register offices abound in every part of the empire. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c. 19 § 19 There shall be established in the Port of London an office to be called 'The General Register Office of Merchant Seamen'. 1893 MARY CHOLMONDELEY *Diana Tempest* I, The marriage at the local register office.

Comb. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. ix, No register-office keeper has been pestered with more claimants.

†**Re·gistership.** *Obs.* [f. REGISTER *sb.*[2] + -SHIP.] The office of registrar.

1574 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 460 Extend still your good will, if in case he be your officer for the registership. 1625 USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 335 For the former of these, which doth concern the Registership; I signified unto him .. that I had made promise of it already. *a* 1645 LAUD *Rem.* (1700) II. 183 The Registership..of the Vice Chancellor's Court. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 163 See the case of Vaughan and Compton 14 Jac. at the Assizes for the Office of the Registership of Suffolk.

Re·gister-ship. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* A Spanish ship having a registered licence authorizing it to trade with the Spanish possessions in America.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Register ships*, or *ships of register.* 1739 in *Descr. Windw. Passage* (ed. 2) 3 There are another Sort of Vessels imploy'd in the Trade to the Indies, which are called Register-Ships. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. xxvii. 118 One of our men of war .. has taken another register-ship of immense value. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* VIII. Wks. 1851 VI. 139 All the register-ships destined for the South seas must still take their departure from Cadiz, and are obliged to return thither.

†**Registery.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *registeri-um*, or f. REGIST(ER) *v.* + -ERY.] = REGISTRY.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/1 A Regestery, *registerium*. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 445 A Copy of King Johns Charter taken out of the black book of the said Arch-Bishops Registery at Dublin. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 65 The Canon of Scripture is taken out of authentick registeries.

Registrable (re·dʒistrăb'l), *a.* [f. REGISTER *v.*: cf. REGISTERABLE.] That may be registered.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 667 Contracts registrable, contracts fit to be included in the system of registration. 1883 *Law Times* LXXV. 180/1 An office copy of a will..under such a seal, is to be registrable in the same way as a will.

Hence **Re·gistrability.**

1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 172/1 To make the registrability of words depend .. upon the novelty of the mode of application.

Re·gistral, *a. rare.* [f. REGISTER *sb.*[1] + -AL.] Pertaining to, derived from, authenticated by, a register.

1632 *Bishops Transcripts, Bilsington* (MS.), A copy-registral of all such X'nings Marriages and Burials as have been in..Bilsington. 1885 *Athenæum* 26 Dec. 843/1 It will contain copies of the registral acts of birth and death of all the Foscolos.

Registrar (re·dʒistrāɹ). [f. REGISTER *v.* + -AR [2]: cf. the earlier REGISTRER and REGISTRARY.

The form is noted by Vesey, *Decline of the Eng. Lang.* (1841) 82, as a 'novelty..recently, within the memory of persons now living, introduced'.]

1. One whose business it is to keep a register; an official recorder.

1675 BATHURST in Warton *Life* (1761) 136 The patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted, sworne before the public registrar. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 451 The minutes of it are taken down, and read openly in court by the registrar. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 54/2 *Registrar*, an officer in the English universities, who has the keeping of all the public records. 1812 *Act* 52 *Geo. III*, c. 146 § 7 The Registrar of every Diocese in England. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c. 19 § 21 A due Return should be made to the said Registrar of Merchant Seamen. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, There were the Inquests and the Registrar's returns. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* iii. (1875) 57 Every great historian should be no dull registrar of events.

b. *Registrar general.* (See GENERAL *a.* 10.)

1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 86 § 6 The Registrar General shall send..a General Abstract of the Numbers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2) 306 A general register and record office of seamen in the mercantile marine, under the direction of a registrar-general.

2. = REGISTER *sb.*[1] 8 and 10.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 492/2 (*Organ*), A shows the reservoir;..DD, the registrars, by which the equal rising of the reservoir is ensured. 1879 in Sladen *Guernsey* App. ii, The electro-magnet, B, sustains a shorter rod, F.., named the 'registrar'.

Hence **Re·gistrarship,** the office of registrar.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 622 His registrarship of £10,000 a-year. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 419/2 A mastership in lunacy, and a registrarship in bankruptcy.

Registrary [1] (re·dʒistrări). [ad. med.L. *registrāri-us* (Du Cange): see REGISTER *sb.*[1] and -ARY [1].] A registrar. Chiefly in University use, and now retained only at Cambridge.

c 1541 in Hearne *Collect.* II Dec. an. 1705 (O. H. S.) I. 124 Tho. Key Registrarie of the University. 1625 LAUD *Diary* 10 Oct. in *Hist.* (1695) 24, I and my Company dined in the open Air, in a place called Pente-Cragg, where my Registrary had his Country-House. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 1 The publick Scribe or Registrary of the University of Oxon. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4294/3 The several Lists of Incumbents..are reduced to An. 1700. by the present Registrary. 1829 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 103 The Registrary's Office and Record Room. 1894 *Circular*, Fellow of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University from 1862 to 1891.

transf. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* VI. (1867) 166 The senate, reduced to the mere registrary of its haughty champion's decrees.

†**Re·gistrary** [2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. prec. and -ARY [1] B. 2.] A register or registry.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 173 For, say they, Godwin 'transcribes out of Josseline and Mason, as if he had them immediately from the Archives and Registraries'.

†**Re·gistrate,** *pa. pple.* (and *a.*). *Sc. Obs.* Also 5–6 registrat(t, 6–7 regestrat. [ad. med.L. *registrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *registrāre*, f. *registrum* REGISTER *sb.*[1]] Registered, recorded.

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 11/2 Þe King..has ordanit þat all statutis & ordinance of þis parliament..be registrat in the kingis Registir. 1543 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 440/1 Þat þis present contract be actit and registrat in þe bukis of parliament sessioun. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 118 b, Ye determination of Iouinian..registrat in the buuk callit the Code. 1639 *Prov. Chas. I to Scot.* 9 It is his Majesties will, that this be insert and registrate in the books of assembly. *c* 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 472 By Vertue of Arrestments founded upon Registrat Bonds, Decreets, or the like. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 135 Persons charged upon Criminal Letters..are..denounced, and registrate to the Horn.

fig. 1616 SIR W. ALEXANDER *Alexis to Damar* in *Drum-*

mond's Wks. (1894) I. 183 Those madrigals we sung..Are registrate by echoes in the rocks.

†Re·gistrate, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *registrāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To register (in *lit.* and *fig.* uses).

1570 in *Westm. Gaz.* (1897) 16 June 10/2 Fame shall registrate her princelie deeds. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 359 Commanding our clerkis..to registrate the samyn. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 546/2 To receave fra the pairties thair cuidentis and to registrat þe same. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 372 They would registrate that sense of it in the books of Parliament. 1776 J. Neill 23 *Serm.* 60 These and other Young Saints God hath registrated in his book.

Hence **†Re·gistrated** *ppl. a.*, **-ating** *vbl. sb.*

a 1598 Rollock *Serm.* Wks. 1849 I. 406 The registrating of thair speiches is na thing to his schame. 1687 A. Haig in J. Russell *Haigs* xi. (1881) 331 Item, For registrating of the signetor. 1732 E. Erskine *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 146 It is his registrated word: his sealed word.

Registration (redʒistrē·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *registrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *registrāre* to Register. Cf. obs. F. *registration* (16th c.).]

1. The act of registering or recording.

Clause of Registration, in Sc. Law, a clause in deeds providing for their being properly registered.

?1566 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1814) II. Chron. Table 4/1 Anent the registracione of letteris of newe infeftment confirmacion &c. *Ibid.* 33/2 Registratioun of ane appunctuament betuix my lord Governour and James Hammiltoun. *c* 1680 Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 705 Remember, that immediately before the Clause of Registration, ye insert the Faculty reserved by the Father to himself. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. ii. II. 471 Duties upon registration [have become] extremely common. 1836 *Act 6 & 7 Will. IV*, c. 86 § 1 So much of the said Acts as relates to the Registration of Marriages. 1877 *Nature* 23 Sept. 421 The registration of temperature is one of the most difficult of meteorological problems.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; an entry made in a register.

1611 Florio, *Registratione*, a registration, an enroulement, a recording. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 546/1 Oure said souerane Lord..ordanis the same registeris and registratiounes foirsaidis to be insert thairin. 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 97 A Page is filled with such Registrations. 1741–2 Stackhouse *Hist. Bible* viii. i. Objection (1752) II. 1260/1 Their [censors] Business was to make a Registration of all the Roman Citizens. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 31 A register book of wills..wherein registrations are made.

c. *attrib.*, as *registration act, court, law*, etc.

1843 Cox *Registration of Voters* Pref. 1 Practical experience in the registration courts. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 24 The Danish Government..passed two new measurement and registration laws. 1885 Wilkinson *Cox & Grady's Law of Registration* 3 Persons acting as town clerks under the Parliamentary Registration Acts.

2. In organ-playing: (see quot.).

1881 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 238 The awkward..word 'registration', which is the only expression we have for the study of effect and combination of tone on the organ, and means the same in regard to it that 'orchestration' means in regard to the orchestra.

3. *Printing.* Adjustment.

1890 Jacobi *Printing* 178 The sole object of points is to obtain perfect registration in backing.

Hence **Registra·tional** *a.*

1889 *Lancet* 30 Nov. 1135 The above-named exceptional effort to obtain registrational accuracy.

Re·gistrative, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as Registrate *v.* + -ive.] Of the nature of registration.

1862 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (ed. 2) 410 Looking is a voluntary act,..seeing is a state,—passive and receptive, and at the best, little more than registrative.

Re·gistrator. *rare.* [a. med.L. *registrātor*, agent-n. f. *registrāre* to Register. Cf. G. *registrator*, F. *régistrateur*.] One who registers, a registrar.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 523 In case of registration..publicity serves as a security for the correctness..of the work of the registrator.

†Registrature. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. G. *registratur* = It. *registratura*: see Registrate *v.* and -ure.] A registry.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 432 The princely, spiritual and temporal colleges, together with their chanceries and registratures.

Re·gistrer. Now *rare.* Also 4 **regystrere.** [Orig. a. AF. **registrere* = OF. *registreur*: in later use f. Register *v.* + -er¹.] **†a.** One who registers; a registrar. *Obs.* **b.** = Register *sb.*¹ 10.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 173 Erchdekenes and officiales and alle 3owre regystreres. 1433 Lydg. *S. Edmund* III. 165 Burchardus .. Was his Registrer and also his notarye. *c* 1450 — *Secrees* 436 Callyd Registrer of ther tresonry. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 59 Such as be the registrers & writers of their owne actes. 1598 Florio, *Registratore*, a registrer..., a remembrancer, a keeper of records. 1831 Palmer in *Phil. Trans.* CXXI. 209 Description of a Graphical Registrer of Tides and Winds.

So **†Registrour.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1556 Olde *Antichrist* 88 b, Platina (the most registrour of the popes names).

Registry (re·dʒistri). [f. Regist(er) *v.* + -ry: cf. Registery.]

1. The act of registering, registration.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. x. (Arb.) 39 The memoriall and registry of all great fortunes, the praise of vertue [etc.]. 1653 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 514 The whole City of Bristol (as to the Place of Registry, and Matters to be Registered) is to be accounted Part of the County of Somerset. 1694 *Act 6 & 7 Will. III*, c. 6 And if any undue preference..shall be made, either in point of Registry or Payment [etc.]. 1789 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 15 They had presumed to assert that no edict could be valid without their registry. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1282 *note*, An action of trover for the certificate of registry itself. 1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV*, c. 110 § 11 At every Port where Registry shall be made. *Ibid.* § 21 If..the Master..cannot attend at the Port of Registry [etc.]. 1869 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* i. (1876) 27 A great volume of time is now shutting, the roll is folded up for the registry, and we must open another.

2. A place where registers are kept.

1603 *Constit. & Canons Eccles.* cxxvi, Bishop's Registrie. ..All such Possessours..shall once in euery yere exhibite into the publike Registrie of the Bishop of the Diocesse.. euery originall Testament. 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 64 Many Instruments of such Consolidations may be seen in the Episcopal Registries of this Realm. 1803 S. Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 284 The place where such register books are deposited..is the Registry. 1874 *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 85 § 2 All documents..shall be..sent to the registry of the Arches Court of Canterbury..or the registry of the Chancery Court of York.

3. A register, a book of record; also, an entry in a register.

1622 J. Hughes *St. Pauls Exerc.* 7 A Chronicle, or a Registrie, wherein all our workes are written. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* i. (1690) 28 There hath been much discourse, about introducing of Registries into England. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 349 All registries agree in this, that the S.E. and N.W. winds are nearly equal. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1282 The certificate may be proved to have been granted to the plaintiff by the production of the registry, from which it was copied. 1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV*, c. 110 § 11 A Book shall be kept by the Collector..and every Registry shall be numbered in Progression. 1884 Browning *Ferishtah, Shah Abbas* 45 A useful registry,—Which therefore we —'believe'? 1891 Mayston *Index Customs Gen. Ord.* 194 Every entry in registry is to be signed.

†4. Registership. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Register*, The lord register,.. before the union, was the fifth officer of state, and besides the registry, was clerk of the parliament, treasury, exchequer, and session.

5. *attrib.*, as *registry act, office, ticket.*

1836 *Act 6 & 7 Will. IV*, c. 86 § 4 All Expences of carrying on the Business of the General Registry Office. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 841 *Registry Acts*, that body of enactments..as to the enregistering of all ships which are to have the privileges of British vessels. 1863 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2) 306 The registry tickets which for some time were given to seamen are now abolished.

So **†Regisity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In quot. *attrib.*

1562 *Child-Marriages* 50 As..doth more plainelie appere recorded in the registie boke within the parishe of Bunburye.

†Re·gitive, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *regitif, -ive*, prob. ad. med.L. **regitīvus*, irreg. f. *regĕre* to rule: see -ive.] Ruling, governing.

Godef. explains OF. *regitif* as 'qui rejette, qui expulse', app. in error.

a 1412 Lydg. *Two Merchants* 330 Whan nature of vertu regitiff Thoruh malencolye is pressyd and bor doun. 1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 4 Nothynge is more hurtful to the vertue regitive then cold. 1603 Lodge *Treat. Plague* iii, Feeblenes and weaknes of the regitiue vertue of the body. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* i. § 5 Their regitive Power over the world, saith Gerson, is not so suitable an ingredient for a Magnificat of their composing.

Regius professor: see Professor.

Regive (rīgi·v), *v.* [f. Re- + Give *v.*, perh. after L. *reddĕre* or F. *redonner*.] *trans.* To give again, give back, restore, give in return.

1575 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 90, I regive you a pottle of howedyes. 1621 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* I. Hist. i. 24 Remembring the former courtesie he had receiued of Grand-Pre, in regiuing him his sword, hee..vowes now to requite it. 1658 J. Webb *Cleopatræ* VIII. I. 25 Coriolanus, to whom the Africans had re-given the name of Juba his father. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 309 Bid Daystand still, ..and reimport The period past, regive the given hour. 1815 Wordsw. *Let. to Mrs. Clarkson*, The Soul..may be re-given when it has been taken away. *a* 1863 Faber *Hymns* (1875) 180 Not for worlds would I have him regiven.

Regla·ze (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To glaze again. Hence **Regla·zing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1618 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* II. 63 He dwels in Houses..By him, re-built, re-gilt, re-glost, re-glas'd. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 769 The windows require reglazing.

†Regle, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *regle* (13th c.; mod.F. *règle*), ad. L. *rēgula* rule: see Regular, etc.] A rule, regulation.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* K v b, Worship is not kepte in her ryght regle ne in her ryght estate. 1548 Hooper *Commandm.* i. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 275 From this right line and true regle of God's word man erreth divers ways.

†Regle, reigle, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *régler*, **†reigler**, ad. L. *rēgulāre* to Regulate.] *trans.* To rule, regulate. Hence **†Re·gling** *vbl. sb.*

1591 J. Eliot *Disc. Warre* 57 He is farre deceived, who, to reigle himselfe well, regardeth what is..wont to be done. 1637 J. Williams *Holy Table* 57 To reigle and direct the English Churches.. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Wales* IV. (1662) 9 All ought to regle their lives, not by the Popes Decrees, but Word of God. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 92 My letter written to the Justices for the reigling of the same.

Regle, obs. form of *riggel* Riggald.

‖ **Re·glement, †reiglement.** [a. F. *règlement*, **†reiglement**, f. *régler*: see Regle *v.*]

†1. The act of regulating or controlling. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1598 Dallington *Meth. Trav.* Q iv, This *Conseil d'Estat* was wont only to determine publike affaires, as..the Reglement of Finances. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 544 The Reformation and Reiglement of Vsury. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 428 Offering privately..such a Reglement of Commerce as they could desire. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 367 They used all means..to reduce this master under the like reglement as the former.

2. A regulation. (Now only as French.)

1668 *England's Wants* 24 In the Orders and Reglements set forth by his Grand Mareschals. 1673 Sir L. Jenkins *Let.* in Wynne *Life* (1724) I. 88 The other two reglements of trade in Indies they likewise passed over without making any exceptions to them. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 575/1 By that reglement she divided the whole empire into 43 governments. 1898 *Schedule Articles Grk. Loan* art. i, The conditions of this Loan .. will form the subject of a Règlement which will be sanctioned by a Royal Decree.

Regleme·ntary, *a. rare.* [ad. F. *règlementaire*: see prec. and -ary.] Regular, according to regulations.

1870 *Daily News* 20 Sept., Grumbling as the Parisians did at the reglementary four hours daily drill. 1882 *Mech. World* 4 Mar. 139 The reglementary alloy now adopted.

Reglet (re·glĕt), **†riglet.** [a. F. *réglet* (14th c.): see Regle *sb.* and -et, and cf. It. *regoletto*.]

†1. A narrow division of a page of a book; a column. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1576 Hanmer *Chronogr.* in *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* I The fourth riglet contineweth the raigne of the Kings of Judæa.

2. *Arch.* A narrow flat band used to separate mouldings or other parts from each other.

The definition in Chambers *Cycl.* (1727–38), copied by Bailey, Nicholson, Gwilt, etc., is translated from the *Dict. de Trévoux*.

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* xvii. 44 He has..made it [the height of the cornice] less, and cut off three or four small Reglets which renders it very dry and trifling. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 34/2 The length of these reglets [It. *regoletti*] was twelve minutes, and the spaces from one reglet [It. *regolo*] to the other were eighteen. 1789 P. Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* 12 The fillet, or plat band.., is a kind of plinth of a more oblong shape. From this the reglet..and the listel..differ only by their being smaller.

†3. A thin, flat piece or strip of wood used in carpentry or frame-making. *Obs. rare.*

1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Joinery* I. vi. 112 *Riglet* is a thin square peece of Wood: Thus the peeces that are intended to make the Frames for small Pictures, &c. before they are Molded are called Riglets. [Hence in Holme *Armoury* (1688), and Bailey (1731), vol. II.] 1683 *Ibid., Printing* iv, On the .. Fore-Rail..is nailed a small Riglet about half an Inch high, and a quarter and half quarter of an Inch thick.

b. *Printing.* A thin, narrow strip of wood, used (†as a head- or side-stick, etc., or) to make wide blanks between the lines in a page (see quots.).

More rarely applied to pieces of metal of similar form and use.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* II. 28 And Note, that the Head and Side-sticks are called Riglets, if they are not an English thick. *Ibid.* 207 The Compositer seeks among the Furniture for a Riglet,..or else he cuts a Riglet to that length (this Riglet is called a Destributing-stick). 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The reglets make the chief part of what they call the furniture of the chase. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 278 Reglets..are more proper for Whites than Quadrats, because Reglets are capable to interrupt the hanging and crookedness of Matter. 1898 Southward *Mod. Printing* I. 82 Reglets, generally made of oak or beech,..vary in thickness from diamond up to 2-line great primer.

c. Collectively, or as a material. Also *attrib.*, as *reglet plane.*

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 487 The reglet plane.. derives its name from being employed in making the parallel slips of wood, or reglet, used by the printer for the wide separation of the lines of metal type. *a* 1885 Caslon *Catal. Printing Material*, Metal Reglet of the most beautiful finish and accuracy, in yard lengths.

Reglorship: see Ragler.

Reglo·ss, *v. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To put a fresh gloss upon.

1609 J. Davies *Humours Heauen on Earth* Wks. (Grosart) I. 6 Grease.., which so re-glosst the Sattens glosse that it Was varnisht like their vailes that turn the Spit. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* II. 63 He dwels in Houses.. By him, re-built, re gilt, re-glost, re-glas'd.

Reglow', *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] The act of glowing again. So **Reglow·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1887 *Proc. Physic. Soc.* Apr. (1888) 116 There should be at least two points at which a sudden reheating takes place; but not necessarily two sensible reglows. *Ibid.* 117 The alternate darkening and reglowing. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept., The phenomenon of recalescence or the re-glowing of..iron and steel at certain stages during the cooling process.

†Reglu·tinate, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *reglūtināre*: see Re- 2 a, 2 d and Glutinate.] *trans.* To unglue (Cockeram 1623), or glue again (Blount 1656). So **†Reglu·tination,** an unguing (Cockeram); a gluing again (Phillips 1658).

Regm(e, obs. forms of Realm.

‖ **Regma** (re·gmă). *Bot.* Pl. **re·gmata.** [a. Gr. *ῥῆγμα* a break or fracture.] *Bot.* In Mirbel's classification, a dry fruit formed of three or more cells which break open when ripe.

1839 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) I. ii. 237 *Regma.* Three or more celled, few-seeded,..dry, the cells bursting from the axis with elasticity into two valves. *Ibid.*, Such regmata are drupaceous. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 319 When a capsule consists of three or more cells, which separate from the axis, and burst with elasticity,..it has been termed a *Regma.*

Regn, obs. form of Reign.

Regnacioune, -acyon, vars. Regnation *Obs.*

Regnal (re·gnăl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *regnālis*, f. *regn-um* kingdom, REIGN *sb.*]

1. a. *Regnal year*, the year of a sovereign's reign, dated from the moment of his accession.

1612 HOPTON *Concord. Years* Ded. A iij, I obserued the inconueniences..occasioned..by the participation of euery one Regnall yeare with two Ecclesian yeares. 1685 *Chron. Jurid.* Pref. in Nicolas *Chronol. Hist.* (1833) 272 Thirdly, there is what we call the year regnal; and that beginneth on the day, and at the immediate moment, of the decease of each last preceding king. 1833 NICOLAS *Ibid.* 272 The exact day from which the regnal year is calculated. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. vi. 457 He dated his public acts by the regnal years of the King.

b. *Regnal day*, the anniversary of a sovereign's accession.

1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* (1879) 55 On the regnal day of Herod, in the year B. C. 14 the..structure was consecrated.

2. Of or pertaining to a reign, kingdom, or king, in various applications.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* Ded. A iij b, The true originall grounds of Regall, Regnall, Popular, or Parliamentary Jurisdictions. 1846 M^cCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. Index 769/1 Regnal Table; from the Conquest. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 32 An intentional duplication of the regnal and other periods mentioned by Herodotus.

Re·gnancy. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *regn-āre* to REIGN: see -ANCY.] The fact of reigning, predominance.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 159 The third and last cause..is the presence and regnancy of a false and fantastic philosophy.

Regnant (re·gnănt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *regnant-*, pres. pple. of *regnāre* to REIGN. Cf. F. *régnant.*]

1. Of sovereigns or other persons: Reigning, ruling.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* Pref. (1602) A iv b, Queene Elizabeth our Soueraigne now regnant. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 205 Giving Orders that he should be treated like a Nephew of the regnant Pope. 1718 D'URFEY *Grecian Heroine* II. Operas, etc. (1721) 112 A marbled Cæsar pinnion'd to a Throne, The People regnant, and the Monarch Stone. 1856 C. R. KENNEDY tr. *Demosthenes' Leptines* App. iv, Some time afterwards the power of government passed from the regnant house into the hands of the Eupatridæ. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Shah Abbas* 49 Our liege, the Shah Happily regnant, hath become assured [etc.].

transf. or *fig.* 1600 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 222 Thair saules regnant now in gloire with..Christ Iesus. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epise.* 253 The Church of Martyrs,..now regnant in heaven. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrnl.* ii, Serfs of the regnant moon. 1875 M. COLLINS *Sweet & Twenty* I. iv, A full moon was regnant over breadths of lawn.

b. Placed after the sb., esp. *Queen regnant.*

1632 H. SEILE *Augustus* 212 With th' one [face] looking on the King Regnant; with th' other, on the Prince successive. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1685) 168 There may be reasonably supposed in Queens Regnant, a little proportion of tenderness that way, more than in Kings. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iv. 212 The queen regent, regnant, or sovereign, is she who holds the crown in her own right. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 144 Neither the king, nor a queen regnant, can convey in this manner, nor can a corporation. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xix. 284 Each of my performances was honoured by the presence of one or more of the princes regnant of the Germanic Confederation.

2. Of things, qualities, etc.: Ruling, exercising sway or influence, predominant, dominating.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 32 This humour being Regnant in you, bred those Inuectiues of lazie Ignorance. 1687 WALLER *Divine Love* 65 The Law was regnant, and confined his thought. 1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II. 30 Her passion for controversy and reproach was so regnant, that the most poignant misery would hardly subdue it. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Musketaquid*, And by the order in the field disclose The order regnant in the yeoman's brain. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. vii, Their fames.. Do battle with the regnant names of eld, To win their seats.

b. Prevalent, wide-spread.

1625 CIIAS. I *Sp.* Wks. 1662 I. 360, I must mind you of the Mortality now regnant in this City. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* Pref., Drunkenness..is not now so regnant in this isle. ? 1757 H. I. (*title*) The Players Scourge, or a Detection of the ranting prophanity and regnant impiety of stage plays. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess.* 25 The belief in witchcraft and diabolical contracts which was regnant in his day.

†**Regnard,** obs. f. REYNARD. Hence †**Regnardism**; †**Regnardize** *v.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1769) 22 Then Master Regnard ransacketh every corner of his wily skonce. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [after Cotgr.], *Regnardism*, Fox-like subtilty, sliness, craftiness,..; and to *Regnardise*, to play the Fox.

†**Regna·tion.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **-acioune, -acyon.** [a. OF. *regnacion, -ation*, or ad. med.L. *regnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *regnāre* to REIGN.] Reign; the act of ruling.

1418–20 J. PAGE *Siege of Rouen* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 27 Cryste for Hys Passyon Kepe hym in Hys regnacyon! 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 182 In the begynnynge of his regnacioune, he was an oppressoure. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 397 The proper notion expressed by this Character is Regnation,..which is the Substantive of Action, as King is of Person.

Regne, obs. form of REIGN.

†**Regnee.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *regné* (see Godef.), f. *regner* to REIGN.] A kingdom.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2386 Þe Amyral clypede to him þan Maubyn of egremolee; A such þef as he was an was non in his regnee.

†**Re·gnicide.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *regni-, regnum* kingdom + -CIDE 1.] One who destroys a kingdom.

1607 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 28 They..become paricides, Regicides, Regnicides at once. 1615 T. ADAMS *England's Sickness* Wks. 1861 I. 418 Regicides are no less than regnicides,..for the life of a king contains a thousand thousand lives.

†**Re-go,** *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [RE-.] To return, go back.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 369 Hee shall regoe to his prison at the said time.

†**Regolate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. It. *regolare*:— L. *rēgulāre.*] *trans.* To regulate.

1585 DYER *Praise of Nothing* Poems (Grosart) 78 We were (as having our minds regolated by the good order of nature) the lovers of virtue.

Regorge (rĭgō·ɹdʒ), *v.* [ad. F. *regorger* (14thc.), or f. RE- + GORGE *v.*, perh. after L. *regurgitāre* to REGURGITATE.]

1. *trans.* To disgorge or cast up again; to throw or cast back. *lit.* and *fig.* † Also with *of.*

1605 M. SUTCLIFFE *Brief Exam.* 84 It is not much materiall, what is regorged out of such a gulfe of impieties. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* I. i, When you have regorged what you have taken in, you are the leanest things in nature. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 27 Those Curses your populous and celebrated Cities regorge of. 1804 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 386 That water..must soon have reached the bottom, and there have been regorged back upon the soil. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i, Ever fearful that they might be called upon to regorge their..spoil.

absol. 1850 BROWNING *Easter-Day* xv, Then, each cleft The fire had been sucked back into, Regorged.

b. *intr.* To gush or flow back again.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 359 He therefore resolved to block up the Arches of the Bridg., so as the water might regorge back again into the fields. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 2 (1734) 193 The regorging Fluids..struggling and labouring under the Animal Functions. 1850 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (ed. 2) X. lxvii. § 15. 217 The least east wind..makes their waters regorge and overspread a vast extent of level ground.

† c. *intr.* Of a place: To be flooded. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. iii. 329 The Narses ouerthrew..so many of the Franci in a set battell, that the territories about Capua regorged with humane blood.

2. *trans.* To engorge or swallow again. *rare.*

1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 186 But as extremes are short, of ill and good, And tides at highest mark regorge the flood. 1894 WHISTLER in *Speaker* 10 Nov. 516, I question if it be not without precedent that a writer ever before so abjectly regorged his spleen.

Hence †**Rego·rgement,** what has been regorged.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. x. 58 But what he hath done in that kind, he hath done many times by gathering up the regorgements of others.

Regorgitate, obs. variant of REGURGITATE.

†**Rego·rt.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *regort* (Godef.).] A deep place in the sea; a gulf.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 69 b, The noble arke was caste in a meruayllous regorte of the see.

†**Regra·ce.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See next and GRACE *sb.* 19, and cf. obs. F. *regraciation*, med.L. *regrātiātio.*] *pl.* Thanks.

1463 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 7 Right worshippfull my singuler good mastre, as my dewtie is, with intier regraces I recomend me unto you.

†**Regra·cy,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *regracier*, med.L. *regrātiāre*: see RE- and GRACE *v.*] *trans.* To thank, give thanks to (one).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 438/a Thus the creature shal mowe thanke and regracye god by deuoute contemplacion. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 23, I oughte to preyse to thanke and to regracy the hertily in thy highe mageste.

†**Regrada·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See REGRADE *v.*^{2} and GRADATION.] Regression, retrogradation.

1607 *Lingua* III. vi, Starres, Orbes, and Plannets, with their motions, The Orientall Regradations [etc.].

†**Regra·de,** *v.*^{1} *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [ad. L. *regradāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *gradus* GRADE.] *trans.* To degrade.

1605 SALTERN *Anc. Lawes* I j b, Elutherius..ordained that none should be regraded before he were condemned.

Regrade (rĭgrē·ɪd), *v.*^{2} *rare.* [f. L. *re-* RE- + *gradī* to go. The correct L. comb. is *regredī*: see REGREDE *v.*] *intr.* To retire, recede, fall back.

1811 HALES *New Anal. Chronol.* II. 897 They saw the darkness commence at the eastern limb of the sun, and proceed to the western, till the whole was eclipsed; and then regrade backwards from the western to the eastern, till his light was fully restored.

Regra·de (rē-), *v.*^{3} [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To grade again, in senses of the vb. Also *absol.*

1884 *Century Mag.* Mar. 649/2 The city was torn up from one end to the other, and regraded. 1886–7 *Proc. Amer. Instruct. Deaf* 141 You may start out..with a class well graded, and before you have been at work three months you will find that you ought to regrade.

Regraft (rē-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To graft again. Hence **Regra·fting** *vbl. sb.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 454 It may bee, that oft Regrafting of the same Cions, may likewise make Fruit greater. 1803 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 282 When a large tree has been deprived of its branches, to be regrafted, it often becomes unhealthy. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gospel of Jesus Christ* xiii. 177 There is no regrafting of exscinded boughs into the heavenly olive-tree.

Regrait, var. of REGRATE *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} *Obs.*

Regrant (rĭgra·nt), *sb.* [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] The act of granting again; the renewal of a grant.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 10 MacMahown..had surrendered this his Countrey..into her Maiesties hands, and receiued a regrant thereof. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 64 (1740) 632 This was for Caution, lest some Customs or Duties.. might fall and not revive upon a Regrant. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 427 As soon as it appeared that the Old Company was likely to obtain a regrant of the monopoly. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 16 As there had been no forfeiture, no regrant was needed.

Regrant (rēgra·nt), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To grant (a privilege, estate, etc.) again.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 169 [He] regrants priualeges..to towns..and merchants, upon new composicion. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 6 He..surrendring his Inheritance ..had his land regraunted to him from the King. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1739/3 To the intent that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to regrant to the said Burrough their said Messuages. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 274 The King had indeed regranted several privileges to the citizens. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 559 A surrender is a yielding up of the estate by the tenant to the lord, for the purpose of being regranted to some other person. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. 35 A vast quantity of the land of the kingdom was deemed to have been forfeited or surrendered to the king, and regranted by him.

Regrat(y, varr. of REGRATER(Y *Obs.*

†**Regra·te,** *sb.*^{1} *Sc. Obs.* Also 5–6 **regrait.** [f. REGRATE *v.*^{1}, or a. OF. **regrat*, var. of *regret* REGRET *sb.*]

1. Lamentation, complaint; expression of grief, distress, or sorrow. Also with *a* and *pl.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 468 Þat gret pitte wes to here his regrat & sorowful chere. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 64 Thai maid grete regrate and lamentacioun for the noble prince. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 397 Yit thay presumit, for hir hy regrait And still murning, sho was of nobill kin. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xiii. 35 In the meyn sesoun Venus .. Spak to Neptune with sic peteous regrait. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 445 Such regrates vnable more to hear: 'Brave Trojane be encourag'd' Venus sayes. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 399 The first word is, to the Heavens and to the earth: a weighty and horrible regrate of this people. 1672 MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 23 You still your .. regrate, for the neglect and ruine of the work of God; by the Consideration of Gods Power and Providence.

2. Sorrow, regret.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 55 Thai had sa grete regrate to leve it, that all maid sik sorow..that pitee was to se. 1581 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 95 They brocht hir hienes *in contempt of certane rebellious* subiectis to hir vnnaturall banishment, and gret regrait of all treu Scottis-men. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 373 They had expressed their great regrate for the disappointment of his Preparations. 1704 *Let. to Sc. Parlt.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/x Animosities, that to Our great Regrate we discovered among you.

†**Regra·te,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [?f. RE- + GRATE *v.*; cf. REGRATE *v.*^{4}] Oppression.

1621 QUARLES *Esther* Introd. 116 Degenerate Cambyses ..Sits crowned King, to vexe the Persian state With heauy burthens, and with sore regrate.

†**Regrate,** *sb.*^{3} [Of obscure origin.] Request.

c 1450 *Craft of Lovers* xii. in Stow *Chaucer* (1561) 341/2 Me semeth by langage ye be some potestate .. What is your name mekely I make regrate.

†**Regrate,** *v.*^{1} *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **regrait.** [ad. OF. *regrater*, var. of *regreter, regretter* to REGRET.]

1. *trans.* To lament, to feel or express grief or sorrow at (some injury, loss, or event).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 24 Of þat [town] come þane bath þung & ald, þare skath regratand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 106 The petefull Eneas Regratis oft the hard fortune and cais Of sterne Orontes new drownit in the se. 1581 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 74 Albeit this is to be haueli*e*regratit..yit all youre graces faythfull subiectis hes confort. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 140, I cannot but regrate, the great losse Sir Thomas Glouer receiued. 1671 W. RAIT *Vind. Reformed Relig.* 252 You would father a contradiction on me, because I regrate our rents [=divisions]. *a* 1712 T. HALYBURTON *Five Serm.* (1721) 14 You have many onlookers, sin Satan and the world who regrate your prosperity.

b. With obj. clause introduced by *that.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 455 [He] regratit ofte be-twene, þat euir he had þe magdelan sene. 1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 77 You regrate that such men as your self and other Anabaptists..were misregarded. 1704 EARL SEAFIELD in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/4 It is to be Regrated, that the Nation is in so low a Condition.

2. To lament or mourn for the loss or death of (a person or thing).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 233 Schir Eduuard .. regratit his gret manhede, And his worschip with douchty dede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 207 Regratand alswa hyr husband þat ded. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. IV* Wks. (1711) 78 He had .. a natural son, arch-bishop of St. Andrew's, so much admired and regrated by Erasmus. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 258 The Phœnix it self makes use of retirement and desire, to make it self to be the more esteemed and regrated.

3. *intr.* To lament, mourn.

1626 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xi. 18 Eyes, by 30' streames of silwer trickling teares, Regrait, since sche is butt [=without] remorce!

Regrate (rĭgrē·t), *v.*^{2} *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. OF. *regrater*, mod.F. *regratter*, usually regarded as f. *gratter* to scrape, GRATE *v.*, but the form of the synonymous It. *rigattare* (Florio), Sp. *regatear*, makes this doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To buy up (market commodities, esp. victuals) in order to sell again at a profit in the same or a neighbouring market.

The practice was formerly regarded as hurtful to the community, and was forbidden by various enactments: see the quots. here and under REGRATER, REGRATING, REGRATOR.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 381 That Bakers .. regrate no corne commynge to the market, in peyne of lesynge XX*s.*

1551–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 14 § 2 Whatsoever person .. shall by any meanes regrate obteyne or gett into his .. possession in any fair or market, anye corne wyne fishe [etc.], ..and doe sell the same agayne in any fayre or markett holden or kepte in the same place, or .. within fower myles thereof, shalbe .. taken for a Regrator. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 7 As by monopolies, enhansing, ingrossing, and regrating corne or other commodities. 1697 in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxi. 413/1 No man shall regrate any victuals in the Markets..under pain of forfeiture of the victuals so regrated. 1707 *Ibid.* (1720) I. *Billingsgate* 166/2 Without fail, they cause all Persons that .. shall Regrate Fish (that is to say Buy Fish and Sell the same again in the said Market) to be apprehended.

2. To sell again (articles so bought), to retail.

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xliii. 99 His going thether was..also for to regrate their gold, and this was done in xxv. dayes. 1623 Cockeram, *Forestall*, to buy any Merchandize by the highway, ere it come into the marquet for to regrate it againe. 1859 Riley *Liber Albus* Pref. (Rolls) I. p. lxii, The keepers of ale-taverns or ale-houses, who regrated the ale which they had purchased from the brewery.

† **Regrate,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *regratiāre*: see Regratiate *v.*] *trans.* To reward, repay, requite (a person).

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 146 That cruell tyrants showlde bee regrated with juste penaltie for there great impietie. *Ibid.* 166 To the ende he might seeme to regrate Allmightie Godd for his victorie.

† **Regra·te,** *v.*4 *Obs. rare.* [app. f. Re- + Grate *v.*1: cf. next.] **a.** *intr.* To grate *on* something. **b.** *trans.* To grate upon, offend (the eye).

1652 Feltham *Low-Countries* (1661) 62 Too much to regrate on the patience of but fickle Subjects, is to press a Thorn till it prick your finger. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xii. 224 Those that are the least beautified with Colours, or rather whose Clothing may regrate the Eye. *Ibid.*, By an incurious view it rather regrateth than pleaseth the Eye.

Regra·te, *v.*5 *rare*−0. [ad. F. *regratter*, f. *gratter* to Grate *v.*1] (See quot.)

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Regrater*, Among masons, etc. to Regrate, is to take off the outer surface of an old hewn stone, with the hammer and ripe, in order to whiten, and make it look fresh again. [Taken from the *Dict. de Trévoux*: hence in Crabb, Parker, Gwilt, and recent Dicts.]

Regrater (rĭgrē·təɹ). Also 5 *Sc.* -tar. [a. AF. *regrater* m., *regratere* f., = OF. *regratier* (1180; mod.F. *regratter*), f. *regrater* to Regrate *v.*2: cf. It. *regattiere*, Sp. *regatero* in the same sense. See also Regrator.]

1. One who regrates victuals or other commodities; a buyer-up for sale; a retailer. Now chiefly *Hist.* or with reference to France.

[1301 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 254/1 Agnes la Regratere..in pane venal. *xvd.* 1353 *Act* 27 *Edw. III*, c. 3 Les hostelers des herbergeries & autres Regraters de vitailles.]

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 90 Of alle suche sellers syluer to take,..Ringes or other ricchesse þe regrateres to maynetene. *Ibid.* v. 226 Rose the regratere was hir riȝte name. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 168, I ne knowe nought of the kynge that loueth tresoure, and is regrater and a wyssher. *a* 1500 *Iter Camer.* c. 19 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1844) I. 699 Of Regrataris..þai by gudis befor þe lauchfull hour. 1537 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 75 The oversight..of forstalers and regraters .. within the town of Cambridge. 1592 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1597) c. 148 Forasmeikle as sindry acts of Parliament hes bene maid for punishment of fore-stallers and regraters [etc.]. 1613 Welwod *Abridgem. Sea-Lawes* 12 Against the forestallers, regraters, and dearthers of corne, fish, drinke, fire-wood, victuals caried ouer sea. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 257 The poore shall curse thee, Oh thou regrater, Thou engrosser of corne, and raiser of prises. 1709–10 Steele *Tatler* No. 218 ₱ 10 The Scarcity caused by Regraters of Bread-Corn. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. I. i, To them the great Sovereign is known mainly as the great regrater of bread. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 6 A police decree ..preventing regraters from availing themselves of the extraordinary measures taken to provide food for the city [Paris] to make famine prices for their own profit.

fig. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv., Jas. I & Casaubon*, He is .. no forestaller and regrater of manna from heaven, or of palms from paradise.

2. One who collects commodities from the producers and brings to market; a middleman. (In current use in south-western counties.)

1844 Ld. Brougham *A. Lusel* II. iii. 57 A middleman between the publisher and the author, like a regrater between the hop-grower and the hop-merchant or the brewer. 1865 *Reader* 26 Aug. 236/2 'Regraters' (as the Devon folk call them..) travel round the villages, and buy up fowls, and cream, and other delicacies.

fig. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* XXV, A sort of regrater of other men's experiences of the glorious class.

Regrateress: see Regratress.

† **Regra·tery.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 -orie, 4–5 -ry(e, 6 -ary. [ad. OF. *regraterie* (1218): see Regrate *v.*2 and -ery.] The practice of regrating.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 74 Brewesters, Bakers..recheþ [*v.r.* richen] þorw Regratorie [*v.rr.* regraterye, regratrye] and Rentes hem buggeþ. 1452 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 275 They shulde not go in to the contre to byge corne in regratry of the market. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. ix. (1602) 40 Of cappes and liueries, forestallings, and regrataries, and of extorcions committed by Victualers.

† **Regra·tiate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *regrātiāre* or *-ārī*, f. *re-* Re- + *grātia* Grace: cf. *ingratiate* and see also Regrate *v.*3, Regracy *v.*] *trans.* = Regratify *v.* Also *absol.*

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. iv. § 5 (1622) 26 As the Gods haue gratified Men, in receiuing some of them amongst themselues into heauen: so Men haue regratiated them againe, in receiuing of them into their Cities vpon earth.

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 28 God doth not regratiate, because we cannot ingratiate.

† **Regra·tiatory.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. as prec. + -ory. Cf. med.L. *regrātiātōrie* adv.] Thanks.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 431 So am I preuentid .. In rendryng to you thankkis meritory, That welny nothynge there doth remayne Wherwith to geue you my regraciatory.

† **Regra·tify,** *v. Obs.* [Re-: cf. Regratiate.] *trans.* To gratify in return.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1131/2 The king to regratifie them agayne, graunted to them a generall pardon of all offences. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. § 8. 555/2 The decree..was by the king..suffered to passe; and the king was thereupon regratified with a Subsidie of the twentieth part of the subiects goods. 1676 Beal in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 585 Cherries and Plums make haste to regratify the Planter.

Regrating (rĭgrē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Regrate *v.*2 + -ing1.] The action of the vb.

a 1550 *Vox Populi* 41 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 269 Suche and suche, That of late are made riche,..By grasyng and regratinge. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 681/2 By such engrossing and regrating we see the dearthe that nowe comonly raigneth heere in England to have bene caused. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 135 In Courts are suits and actions of law;..in the countrey ingrossing and regrating of purpose to oppresse. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* XXXVIII. (1841) II. 111 All regrating and forestalling of markets, is accounted so pernicious in trade. 1799 Burke *Lett., to A. Young* (1844) IV. 453, I was myself the person who moved the repeal of the absurd code of statutes against the most useful of all trades, under the invidious names of forestalling and regrating. 1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict.* c. 24 (*title*), An Act for abolishing the Offences of forestalling, regrating, and engrossing. 1868 *Daily News* 4 Sept., Theatrical Forestalling and Regrating.—..By buying up the admissions to [Parisian] theatres which dramatic or operatic authors are privileged to sign, and retailing them to the public.

† **Regra·tingly,** *adv. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Regrate *v.*2] In a regrating manner; after the manner of a regrater.

c 1550 Lyndesay *Peder Coffeis* 15 He lokis thame vp in to his innis Vnto ane derth, and sellis thair eggis, Regraitandly on thame he wynnis.

Regrator (rĭgrē·tǫɹ). Also 4–6 -our. [a. AF. *regratour* = obs. F. *regratteur*: see Regrater.]

1. = Regrater 1. Now *rare.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 140 Rose þe Regratour Is hire riȝte name; Heo haþ holden hoxterye þis Elleuene wynter. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 349/1 A fals craft of regratouris of ȝern. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 396 That ther be no citezen regratour of see ffysshe. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiv. 43 Sic regratouris, the peure men to prevene. 1550 Lever *Serm.* (Arb.) 130 Take awaye leasmongers, regrators and all suche as by byinge and sellynge make thyngs more dere. 1551–2 [see Regrate *v.*2 1]. 1592 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1597) c. 148 Quha gettis in his hand by buying, contract or promises, the growand corne on the field, salbe repute a regratour. 1618 Dalton *Countr. Just.* CXV. (1630) 315 Forestallers Regrators and Engrossers..shall be imprisoned. 1697 in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxi. 412/1 That they may sell them in Town dearer to Regrators than those that did bring them in would do. 1772 *Statutes at Large* VIII. 202 An Act for repealing several Laws..against Badgers, Engrossers, Forestallers, and Regrators. 1859 [see Regratress].

2. = Regrater 2.

1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 107 Some of them become regrators, and attend constantly the Plymouth market. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 502/2 They are thrown into the hands of the regrator, who goes round with a cart and buys their goods dirt-cheap.

Regratorie, variant of Regratery *Obs.*

Regra·tress. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 **regrateress.** [f. Regrater + -ess: cf. AF. *regrateresse* (13–14th c.).] A female regrater.

1611 Cotgr., *Regratiere*, an Huckstseresse; also, a Regrateresse. 1859 Riley *Liber Albus* Pref. (Rolls) I. p. lxii, No brewer or breweress, or regrator or regratress of ale [etc.]. 1877 Skeat *Notes to Langland's P. Pl.* C. IV. 82 The baker did not sell the bread to the public, but to the regratresses.

Regratrye, variant of Regratery *Obs.*

† **Regra·tulate,** *v. Obs.* [Re- 2 a.]

1. *trans.* To return, make return for, repay.

1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 8 They'le afterward Regratulate thy loue (paying th'old skore). 1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxviii. 63 Oh! how should we regratulate his fauours for so immense a benefit..?

2. To make a return to, gratify in return.

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1626) 266 Proue not so ingiate. With slaine Polixena regratulate Our Sepulcher: 'tis she I couet most.

† **Regratula·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [Re- 2 a or 5 a: cf. prec.] **a.** *pl.* Thanks, expressions of gratitude. **b.** (See quot. 1678.)

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 21 After our most humble regratulations to his Grace for..his affable and noble deportment to us. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4) and Suppl., *Regratulation*, a rejoycing again.

Regra·ve (rĭ-), *v. rare*−0. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To engrave again, re-engrave.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 151/2 Grave, or Re-grave, to mend with the Graver those stroaks omitted or not eaten with the Aqua-Fortis.

Regreatable, obs. form of Regrettable.

Regrede (rĭgrī·d), *v.* [ad. L. *regredī* to turn back, f. *re-* Re- + *gradī* to go: cf. Regrade *v.* and Regress *v.*] *intr.* To retrograde, go back.

1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Perturbation*, The effect of a disturbing force continually directed towards the plane of the ecliptic, is to make the node regrede. 1873 Proctor *Moon* 163 Since..the lunar nodes thus regrede, or, as it were, meet the advancing moon.

† **Regre·dience.** *Obs. rare*−1. [See next and -ence.] Regression, return.

1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Aphorism* CXXI, No man comes late unto that place, from whence Never man yet had a regredience.

† **Regre·dient.** *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *regredient-em*, pres. pple. of *regredī* to Regrede.] One who retires.

1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 23 A thousand times more might the pen of his direction discouer, who is the vniversal ingredient and regredient, and Curtaine-drawer of the whole World.

† **Regree·n,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To make green again.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. I. *Ark* 66 As the Sommer's sweet-distilling drops..Re-greens the Greens, and doth the Flowrs re-flowr.

† **Regree·t,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [f. Regreet *v.*] A (return of a) salutation or greeting.

1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 241 And shall these hands..Vnyoke this seysure and this kinde regreete? 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Hospitall-man* 44 With a friendly and brotherly regreete one of another,. they betake themselv's to their rest. 1665 — *Comment Two Tales* 164 A proper Salute, and as mannerly a Re-greet as an old Trot could afford.

b. *pl.* Greetings.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 89 His Lord, From whom he bringeth sensible regreets. *a* 1639 Webster *Appius & Virg.* III. i, Yet ere my self could reach Virginia's chamber, one was before me, with regreets from him.

† **Regree·t,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*−1. [perh. a variant spelling of *regrete*: see Regret *sb.*] ? Protest.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Bucks.* I. (1662) 141 He [Coke] scrupuled to take the oath, pretending many things against it..It was answered, that he had often seen the Oath given to others without any regreet.

Regree·t, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. Re- + Greet *v.*1]

1. *trans.* To greet again or anew.

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. i, And if, before the Sun have measur'd heaven With triple Circuit, thou regreet us not [etc.]. 1611 *Tarlton's Jests* (1844) 27 In the city of Glocester M. Bird of the chappell met with Tarlton, who, joyfull to regreet other, went to visit his friends.

2. To greet (one) in return; also simply, to greet, give salutation to. (Freq. *c* 1600.)

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 67, I regreete The daintiest last, to make the end most sweet. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 119 Neither did he afterwards sticke to regreet me with the said siluer salutation. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt*, etc. 107 In like language, this great Earle againe Regreets the Queene. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 89 His hat rose, regreeting your own.

† **b.** To return (a salutation). *Obs. rare*−1.

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* I. vi, Presently she meetes With Thæseus and pirithous, whose salutings she regreetes.

† **3.** *intr.* To exchange greeting *with* one. *Obs. rare*−1. In quot. *fig.*

1604 An. Sc. *Daiphantus* viii. in Arb. *Garner* VII. 388 Unmatched beauty with her virtue meeting: Proud that her lowly 'beisance doth re-greet With her chaste silence.

Hence **Regree·ting** *ppl. a.*

1607 Day *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 89 Their destinies mutable commandresse Hath never suffer'd their regreeting eyes To kiss each other at an enteruiew.

Regreetable, obs. form of Regrettable.

† **Regree·ting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*−1 [? var. of Regretting, or f. Greet *v.*2] Complaint, lamentation.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 269 [They] made in the beginning pittifull, and lamentable regreetings.

Regress (rī·gres), *sb.* [ad. L. *regressus*, n. of action f. *regredī* to go back: see Regrede *v.*, and cf. *egress, ingress.*]

1. The act of going or coming back; a return or withdrawal; re-entry *to* or *into* the place of issue or origin. Freq. in the phrases (orig. legal) *egress*, or *ingress, and regress.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 629 Fra he had to rome regresse [L. *venisset*], & wyst þe tyme cumyne was [etc.]. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 191/1 Afore your moost victorious regresse into this same your Reame. 1515 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 13 The Deputye, in his progresse and regresse, oppresseyth the Kinges poore comyn folke. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 To haue free ingresse egresse and regresse into all suche places. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 177 [The] abouesaid Christians will not quietly suffer their egresse and regresse, into, and out of our dominions. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 482, I remarked a perpetuall current, flowing from the Ocean to the Mediterrene Sea without any regresse. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 773 Whose progresse and regresse in this journey we here set down out of Strabo. 1696 Tryon *Misc.* I. 2 Where the Air hath not its free egress and regress. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxv. 259, I have told him that he may indeed watch her egresses and regresses. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 192/2 The Lacedæmonians would allow free egress and regress in their city. 1822–56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 182 Every step of my regress..was bringing me nearer to the heath. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* I. i. 38 Early travellers .. took one route on their egress and the other on their regress.

fig. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Great Place* (Arb.) 278 The standing is slipery, and the regresse is either a downefall, or..an Eclipse. 1656 W. Montague *Accompl. Wom.* 17 It is necessary, that after we have surveyed many objects, we should make a regress into our selves. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1870) II. 372 We cannot conceive the infinite regress of time. 1866 J. G. Murphy *Comm., Exod.* XXX. Introd., The progress and regress here are the prophecy and the history of salvation.

2. *Law.* † **a.** = Recourse 4 b. *Obs.*

1479 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 94 Becauss þe said henry allegeit he had writtinge..quharthrou he vnderstude he myt saufly Intromet wt the said gudis, þt he haf Regress to him Insafer

as law will. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 20 The owners shall hold and keep their regresse to the steeresman,..for to recover the value..of the Herring so forfeited. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 99 Which Condition shall preserve to the Owner of the Goods..the Right of having Regress upon the Master.

† b. Return to possession; re-entry. *Obs. rare.*

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recognition*, The superiour hes entresse & regresse to the property of the lands, and may recognosce the samin. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 319 Others doe hold it all one in case of a recouery, and a regresse.

† c. *Sc.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Reversion*, Ane regresse is giuen bee the superiour of landes to the annalier thereof, quhairby hee promisis to receiue againe him, or his aires to be his vassalles, as they were of before, quhen it sall happen onye of them to redeeme the saidis landes. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. viii. § 18 (1773) 297 Letters of regress were frequently obtained from the superior, by which he became obliged to give the reverser his former vassal full regress to the property, upon his redeeming the lands.

d. *Canon Law.* (See quots.)

1710 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. II. xiv. 75 *note*, Regress is a Term in the Canon Law; It is an Action by which the Resignee may enter upon a Benefice upon a Resignation or upon a Change. 1848 WATERWORTH *Canons & Decrees of Trent* (1888) 261 *note*, *Regress*, right of returning to a benefice vacated in case of death &c., of the actual incumbent.

3. † a. Return *to* (or *unto*) a previous state or condition. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 73 'Rome..may neuir regres haif to sic gloir In to oure tyme as that it had befoir. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 398 They love perfect impiety, from which there is no regresse unto piety.

b. The fact of going back from, or in respect of, a state or condition. (Opp. to *progress*.)

1590 LODGE *Rosalind* 56 Thy progresse in loue is a regress to losse. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 218 It is neither the good beginning, nor progresse, nor regresse,.. that notifieth a man to be predestinate, or a reprobate. 1621 H. FARLEY *St. Paul's* E 2, As in Progresse, so in Regresse, O, let vs euer pray, That God will blesse his Maiestie. 1697 G. BURGHOPE *Divine Worship* 138 Let him search into..his progress or regress in piety. 1891 *Nation* (N.Y.) 3 Dec. 423/3 So we will wait and hope, and report progress or regress after our Sicilian tour.

† 4. Return to a subject. *Obs. rare* —1.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 47 But to make regresse, it followeth, yet further..to describe the Muscles.

5. The act of working back in thought from one thing to another, *spec.* from an effect to a cause.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 109 From the priuation of the power or facultie there is no regresse to the habite. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* x. 93 There is another Regresse from the Object to the Appetite. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 332 If so, then a double absurdity will follow; one by way of direct progress from the cause to the effect, and another by way of regress from the effect to the cause. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 209 The old axiom.. applies with a never-ending regress to each several link, up the whole chain of nature. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xv. 554 An endless regress from reason to reason is no explanation of the world which satisfies the intelligence.

6. *Astron.* = RETROGRADATION.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lxxi, In regresse and in progress different Of the free Planets. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) II. 534 The Regress of the Nodes is the swiftest when they are in a Quadrature with the Sun. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 71 The regress, in a periodical month, will be 5548″.3, and the progress 1618″.8. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 383/2 The regress, when the line of apses is perpendicular to the line joining the earth and sun, is about 9°.

Regress (rĭgre·s), *v.* [ad. L. *regress-*, ppl. stem of *regredī*: see REGREDE *v.*]

† 1. *intr.* To recede *from*; to return *to* a subject or place, or *into* a former state. *Obs.*

1552 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 428 It redouns to ther owen dishonestie and sham in regressing fro the said order. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 51/2 But this by the waye of digression, now to regresse again to the state of ye first former times. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 329 [This] we haue alreadie seene, and may not now regresse thither againe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. (1650) 40 All which,.. being forced into fluent consistencies, doe naturally regresse into their former solidities.

2. To move in a backward direction. Chiefly *Astron.*

1823 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* (ed. 2) II. 660 The node [of the moon] may have regressed through several entire circuits of the heavens. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 383/1 When the moon is..near apogee it causes the line of apses to regress. 1896 SETH in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 176 Experience itself..constitutes the premise from which we advance (or rather regress) to its implied condition or explaining cause.

Regression (rĭgre·ʃən). [ad. L. *regression-em*, n. of action f. *regress-*, *regredī*: see prec.]

† 1. Return to a subject. = REGRESS *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

c 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurtha* (ed. 2) 20 Nowe wyll I make regression and prosecute my first purposed mater insuing mine authour Salust. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 317 To digression is added also regression, which is a returning back againe to our former speech interrupted by digression.

† 2. Recurrence or repetition (of a word or statement). *Obs. rare.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 109 b, That is called regression, when we repeate a worde eftsones, that hath been spoken, and rehersed before. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 37 His reason of flying to Tarshish, is againe specified, with a regression in the end of the verse, *that he might goe from the presence of the Lord.*

3. The action of returning to or towards a place or point of departure.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 28 b/1 In such accidents wherin is onlye required a regressione of bloode.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 179 Through the regression of the spirits and heat into the interiour parts. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 44 Run not into extremities from whence there is no regression. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 225 My going upstairs is my progress towards my object, and my coming down is a regression.

b. *Geom.* Return of a curve.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Point*, If the curve turn back again towards the Point whence it first set out, the Point of the Flexure is..called the Point of Regression, or Retrogradation. 1842 DE MORGAN *Calculus* 434 One sound writer.. has attempted to translate the words *arête de rebroussement* in English by 'edge of regression'. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 148 When the number is infinite, and the surface finitely curved, the developable lines will in general be tangents to a curve...This curve is called the *edge of regression.*

4. Return *to* or *into* a state or condition; relapse; reversion to a less developed form. Cf. REGRESS 3 a.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 29 That essence, which substantially supporteth them, and restrains them from regression into nothing. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 285 Dr. Home .. completed a radical cure in fourteen of them, no relapse occurring notwithstanding the frequency of such regressions. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 170 The destructive process is identical. It is a regression from the new to the old. 1889 GALTON *Nat. Inheritance* vii. 103, I trust it will become clear..that the law of Regression in Stature refers primarily to Deviations.

5. *Philos.* = REGRESS *sb.* 5.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., The heathen philosopher..holds from privation to habite regression to bee impossible. 1886 A. WYIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) xii. 472 Truths of science are made contingent on a first cause, or are swallowed up in the mysteries of infinite regression.

6. *Astron.* = REGRESS *sb.* 6.

1823 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* (ed. 2) II. 660 The annual regression of the Moon's node will be found to be 19°.19′.43″. 1839 MOSELEY *Astron.* xxxvii. 121 This annual regression of the equinoctial point..is called the Precession of the Equinoxes.

Regressive (rĭgre·siv), *a.* [f. REGRESS *v.*]

1. Retrogressive; returning, passing back.

1634 T. CAREW *Cœlum Brit.* Wks. (1824) 162 Let those fires..the disorder shew Of thy regressive paces here below. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 218 This regressive motion will be greatest, when the nodes are in the quarters. 1759 PULLEIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 22 This received a progressive and regressive motion by means of two wheels. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* x. 79 The equinoctial point would have moved to the west, or have been regressive. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 100 The regressive or contractive movement of the Absolute out of the finite .. back into itself. 1888 WRIGHT tr. *Brugmann's Compar. Gram.* § 644 Transforming operations are far more frequent in a regressive..than..in a progressive direction.

b. Moving back into an inferior condition; decadent, declining. *rare* —1.

1854 DE QUINCEY *Templars' Dial.* Wks. IV. 238 *note*, Agriculture, as an art benefiting by experience, has never yet been absolutely regressive, though not progressive by such striking leaps..as manufacturing art.

c. Acting in a backward direction; retroactive.

Regressive assimilation, assimilation of a sound to one following it, as in *comp-* from *conp-*.

1888 WRIGHT tr. *Brugmann's Compar. Gram.* § 603 If a monophthong arose from two vowels having a different quality, the levelling was sometimes progressive..; sometimes regressive. 1889 R. T. ELY *Pol. Econ.* VI. ii. (1891) 308 Indirect taxes are said to be, in their effect on the citizens, regressive.

2. *Philos.* Proceeding from effect to cause, or from particular to universal.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* ii. (1877) I. 26 The affirmation of a God being thus a regressive inference, from the existence of a special class of effects to the existence of a special character of cause. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 132 The regressive process whereby science discovers the universal from the particular.

3. *Med.* Tending towards, of the nature of, degeneration or decomposition.

c 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 334/2 In the very tissues, a regressive metamorphosis .. has already begun. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 176 Before the patient's death regressive changes have already set in.

Hence **Regre·ssively** *adv.*, **Regre·ssiveness.**

1854 DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. IV. 268 Twenty or thirty years earlier still, they had been ascribed to Voltaire, and so on, regressively, to many other wits. 1856 — *Confess.* (1862) 233 Moving regressively from the end to the beginning. 1899 G. MATHESON *Stud. Portrait Christ.* I. ix. 108 It has been said that Christianity is a progressive religion; to me its distinctive feature is its regressiveness.

Regret (rĭgre·t), *sb.* Also 6–7 **regrete.** [a. F. *regret*, verbal sb. f. *regretter* to REGRET. Adopted earlier in Sc. in the form REGRATE *sb.*1]

† 1. Complaint, lament. *Obs.* = REGRATE *sb.*1 1.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (S. T. S.) II. 167 Throw þe miserabil sicht..of þis man, and throw his pietuous regret [*v.r.* regrate], raiss ane huge noyis and clamoure. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 93 With this regrete [*Douglas* regrate] our hartes from rancor moved.

2. Sorrow or disappointment due to some external circumstance or event.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 20 When her eyes .. saw the signes that deadly tydinges spake, She fell to ground for sorrowfull regret. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 278 [He had hoped] that our Lives would be an example to the Christians of the Country..; but that, to his regret, he found the contrary. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. Wks. 1813 I. 138 The protestants beheld with regret the earl of Argyll..still adhering to the queen. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 710 Scenes that I love, and with regret perceive Forsaken, or through folly not enjoyed. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 192, I concur with the Collector of Moradabad, in thinking that we have not cause to look on the fact with regret.

b. An intimation of regret for inability to do something, *esp.* to accept an invitation.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 359 *Regret*, a note declining an invitation, and containing an expression of regret for the same; as, 'I can't go to Mrs. Jones's ball next Wednesday, but must send a regret'. A new lady's term. 1896 *Durh. Univ. Jrnl.* 8 Feb. 1 We wonder if it is not possible .. for notices of 'regrets' to be posted in the Infirmary as well as at the College...It is rather annoying..only to find a 'regret' posted in the College.

3. Sorrow or pain due to reflection on something one has done or left undone.

c 1642 CHAS. I *Refl. Strafford's Death* in Somers *Tracts* (1810) IV. 252, I never did bear any touch of conscience with greater regret. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. 150 A passionate regret at Sin, a grief and sadness at its Memory, more speciously pretends to enter us into Gods roll of Mourners. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 17 All wise men looked back with regret upon those actions of their lives which they have been drawn into, and in which they have reason to see themselves mistaken. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 246 Pining regrets, and vain repentances..pervade Their valueless and miserable lives. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xi, A face only a little less bright than usual, from regret at appearing so late.

4. Sorrow at, or *for*, some loss or deprivation or a lost thing or person. Also const. *of.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 64 And sure never any prince manifested more a most lively regret for the loss of a servant than his majesty did for this great man. 1695 PRIOR *Death Q. Mary* 100 Her piety itself would blame, If her regrets should waken thine. ? 1709 LADY W. M. MONTAGU *Lett., to Mrs. Hewet* Nov. (1887) I. 28 You know people can never leave your company, or writing to you, without regret. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 145 The sable warrior, frantic with regret Of her he loves and never can forget. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* xiv, The feeling and the sound are fled and gone, And the regret they leave remains alone. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xcvi. 4 When for a friend long lost wakes some unhappy regret.

† 5. Dislike, disinclination, aversion. *Obs.* —1

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. 152 Is it a vertue to have some ineffective regrets to damnation, and such a Vertue too, as shall serve to ballance all our vices?

6. *attrib.*, with the sense of 'expressing regret'.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 7/3 A sheaf of over seventy 'regret' telegrams. 1898 *Ibid.* 2 Apr. 6/1 Last night the whole of the allotment letters and many of the regret letters were posted.

b. *Comb.*, as *regret-laden*, *-worthy.*

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 289 Both astonishing and regretworthy. 1873 E. BRENNAN *Witch of Nemi*, etc. 225 As hence we're driven, regret-laden, To that mist-land.

Regret (rĭgre·t), *v.* Also 5, 7 **regrete.** [ad. F. *regretter*, OF. also *regreter* and *regrater*: see REGRATE *v.*1

The ultimate origin of the Fr. verb is uncertain; some Romanic philologists are inclined to connect it with the Teutonic stem represented in English by GREET *v.*2]

1. *trans.* To remember, think of (something lost), with distress or longing; to feel († or express) sorrow for the loss of (a person or thing).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 243 Art þou my perle þat I haf playned, Regretted by myn one..? 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C ij, He cam to hym mournyng and wepyng waylyng and regretyng his wyf. 1611 FLORIO, *Regrettare*, to regret, to condole. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 104 He died at length regretted of all men. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 234 Sure, if they catch, to spoil the Toy at most, To covet flying, and regret when lost. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 777 Sad witnesses how close-pent man regrets The country. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. iii. 16 Employers were heard to regret those days when there were no schools to corrupt the industrial virtues of the workmen.

2. To grieve at, feel mental distress on account of (some event, fact, action, etc.).

1553 *Douglas' Æneis* I. iv. 106 Eneas Regrettis oft the hard fortun, and case Of sterne Orontes, now drownyt in the se. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Wks. 1744 I. 72/2, I shall not regret the trouble my experiments have cost me, if they be found in any degree serviceable to the purposes..to which they were designed. 1671 MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 155 And we have already both acknowledged, and regreted the grievous abuse, occasioned by that latter practice. 1680 COTTON *Death Earl of Ossory*, Ah, cruel Fate, thou never struck'st a blow By all Mankind regretted so. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 1 What I most regret is the corruption of his mind. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 176 Poets, of all men, ever least regret Increasing taxes and the nation's debt. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon* I. 201 Do you regret My victory? Who but regrets a check In rivalry of wit? 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. 124 Alone among the Spaniards the Catalans had real reason to regret the peace.

Hence **Regre·tting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Regre·ttingly** *adv.*

1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. xxvii. 213 The main design ..was to drive on Papal religion and in the mean while to secure the regretting people from rising. 1790 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 193 Edina's crowd Should never have cost me one regretting sigh. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 24 Jan., Many were [thinking of me], undoubtedly; and all rather regrettingly. 1837 VERLANDER *Vestal*, etc. 88, I did not think again to feel These vain regrettings of the past.

Regretable, variant of REGRETTABLE.

Regretful (rĭgre·tfŭl), *a.* [f. REGRET *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of sorrow or regret. Also const. *of.*

1647 R. FANSHAW tr. *Past. Fido* III. i, Thou art return'd, but nought returns with thee Save my lost joyes regretfull memory. 1743 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xix, Think not regretful I survey the deed. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 164 The regretful manner in which he expresses himself. 1837

WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II. 106 Hating the town, regretful of my burgh. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* II. 212 They soon forgot the regretful impressions of the day.

Regretfully (*rĭgre·tfŭlĭ*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a regretful manner.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 122 Men who dye in deplorable days, which they regretfully behold. 1705 GREENHILL *Embalming* 104 [Man] departs out of this world regretfully. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 83, I would wake up regretfully. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. vi. 179 'She is rude', she added regretfully.

So **Regre·tfulness.**

1870 E. MULFORD *The Nation* ix. 155 In the strict historical school there is always a regretfulness..that there is now no Hamilton and no Madison.

Regre·tless, *a. rare.* [f. REGRET *sb.* + -LESS.] Feeling no regret.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. ix. (1872) II. 227 Wilhelmina.. takes charmingly to him..regretless of the Four Kings.

Regrettable (*rĭgre·tăb'l*), *a.* Also 7 **regreet-, regreat-,** 9 **regretable.** [a. F. *regrettable*, † *regretable*: see REGRET *v.* and -ABLE.] Deserving of, calling for, regret: a. of occurrences, actions, facts, etc. (Common in recent use.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. 586, I have seene some.. hate their health because it was not regreetable. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlviii. 389 The loss of Osyris was not so regreatable in Isis. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 52 The fact of their existence is not the less certain and regretable. 1867 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Selection* (1869) I. 118 It is, therefore, all the more regrettable to come upon the traces of their vitality in French opinion. 1889 *Times* 31 Aug. 5/1 These raids are very regrettable.

b. of what is lost or no longer exists. *rare.*

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 454 The custom, we suspect, was one of the few regrettable observances of the feudal era. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1873) § 33 Our loss of this most regrettable old pronoun [man].

Hence **Regre·ttably** *adv.*

1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 379. 1349/2 As regrettably obvious as ever. 1896 *Naturalist* 50 The writer's correspondence with him (regrettably, yet naturally)..ceased.

Regretted (*rĭgre·tĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. REGRET *v.* + -ED 1.] Mourned, lamented; viewed, or longed for, with regret.

1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 371 Ah those regretted days, When boyish innocence was all my praise! 1810 CRABBE *Borough* ii. 179 For then she thought on one regretted youth. 1861 tr. *Montalembert's Monks of West* I. 53 One of their most courageous and most regretted defenders.

Regre·tter. [-ER 1.] One who regrets.

a 1845 HOOD *Public Dinner* i, The Duke's a regretter, A promise to break it. 1849 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 341 'The illustrious prince'.. has now Lord Brougham for his only, or almost only, regretter and admirer.

Regretting, Regrettingly: see REGRET *v.*

Regrind (*rīgrəi·nd*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To grind again. Hence **Regri·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. v, Samples of a people that had undergone a terrible grinding and re-grinding in the mill. 1885 *Machinery & Engineering* Oct. 89/2 The twist drill..is reground, when blunted, with the greatest accuracy and the least trouble.

Regrou·p (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To group again. Hence **Regrou·ping** *vbl. sb.*

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 1/2 Regrouping of parties might begin under much more favourable auspices. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct., A happy knack of refurbishing and regrouping the well-known properties.

Regrow (*rīgrō*ᵘ), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To grow again. So **Regrow·th.**

1868 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. xliii. (1875) II. 483 The frequent regrowth of supernumerary digits after they have been cut off. 1872 W. READE *Martyrdom of Man* 411 The plant or animal grows and re-grows from within by means of a chemical operation. 1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 194 The regrowth of such a bed is, therefore, exactly like the original formation of a natural bed.

† **Regru·dging.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. RE-, after *reluctance*, etc.] = GRUDGING *vbl. sb.* 1.

a 1677 MANTON *Exp. Lord's Pr.* Matt. vi. 12 Wks. 1870 I. 188 We may take comfort by this evidence, though there be some reluctances and regrudgings of the old nature.

† **Reguard,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **regard.** [RE- 5 a]. a. *trans.* To guard (a garment) again. Also *fig.* b. To guard doubly (with pun on prec. sense). Hence **Regua·rded** *ppl. a.*

c 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Do the lords bow, and the regarded scarlets..cry 'We are your servants'? *c* 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy-Knaves* 12 Crimson Veluet.. All garded and re-garded with gold Lace. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 106 Pytheas a Lawyer..Gaided, regarded, dips his tongue in gold. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 162 We will see his fooles coate guarded, ey and reguarded too from slipping out of our fingers.

Reguardant, obs. form of REGARDANT.

† **Regue·rdon,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *reguerdon* (Godef.): see next and GUERDON *sb.*] Recompense, reward.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 206 He leith his yerde upon that on, And seith the king hou thilke same Thei chese in reguerdoun be name. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 170 Stoope then, and set your Knee against my Foot, And in reguerdon of that dutie done, I gyrt thee with the .. Sword of Yorke.

Regue·rdon, *v. rare.* [ad. OF. *reguerdoner*: see RE- and GUERDON *v.*] *trans.* To reward.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 370 And thus was merci reguerdoned, Which he to Theucer dede afore. 1532 *Chaucer's Boethius* IV, pr. iii. Wks. 259b/1 Of what mede shal he be reguerdoned. Certes of right fayre mede and right great, abouen al medes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iv. 23 Yet neuer haue you tasted our Reward, Or beene reguerdon'd with so much as Thanks, Because till now, we neuer saw your face. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XXV. 128 Still we heard The sins of gluttony, with woe erewhile Reguerdon'd.

Hence † **Regue·rdonment,** reward. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 34 In generous reguerdo[n]ment wherof he sacramentally obliged himselfe that .. he would be the first man should set foot in his kingdome.

Reguide, *v. rare*⁻¹. [RE-.] To guide back.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 1685 This urg'd with teares; the Old man, overcome, Cryes, Go on God's name, God re-guide you home.

‖ **Regula** (re·gĭ̈lā). [L. *rēgula* a ruler, rule, etc., f. *regĕre* to make or lead straight.]

1. *Arch.* A fillet or reglet; *spec.* a short band, with guttæ on the lower side, placed below the tænia in Doric Architecture.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C iij, Vnder the Capitall, is made Astragalus, with his Regula...The which Regula, shalbe halfe so much in height as the height of Astragalus. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* I. 86 The other must be deuided into three [parts]: give two to torus B: and the other to regula C. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 133 Where they do frequently encounter and meet together with a small Regula between them. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1840 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† 2. A rule, norm. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1650 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1862) IV. 177 Their punishment is made the regula of all other wicked men's.

Regulable (re·gĭ̈lăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. type **rēgulābilis*, f. *rēgul-āre* to direct; see REGULATE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being regulated.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 166 The Soul accomplish'd with many regulable Faculties is the Subject of Vertue. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Treat. Morality* (1731) 35 Will ..as consider'd in it self,.. hath therefore the Nature of a thing Regulable and Measurable. 1882 PIDGEON *Engineer's Holiday* I. 42 Furnished with coils of hot-water pipes whose temperature is regulable at will.

† **Re·gulant,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *rēgulant-em*, pres. pple. of *rēgulāre* to REGULATE.] Directing, ruling.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 351 Libertie in the divine wil is absolute, precedent, regulant: libertie in the human wil is conditionate, subsequent, and regulated.

Regular (re·gĭ̈lăr), *a., adv.,* and *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **reguler,** (4 **-ere**), 6 *Sc.* **-ier**; 6-7 **regulare,** 5- **regular.** [Orig. a. OF. *reguler* (mod.F. *régulier*), ad. L. *rēgulāris*, f. *rēgula* RULE; in later use re-adopted from, or conformed to, the L. original.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Eccl.* Subject to, or bound by, a religious rule; belonging to a religious or monastic order. (Opposed to *secular.*) In early use placed after the sb., esp. in *canon regular*: see CANON 2 I.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 373 Patrik rered þere a chirche, and dede þere chanouns reguler. 14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 172 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 142 Thys day schalt thow see An howse of wommen reguler. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 51 Of seculer folke he can make reguler, And agayne of reguler seculer. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 16 Translatit it fra secular preistis syne To channonis regularis of Sanct Augustyne. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 64 Of Ecclesiasticall persons there be two sortes, the one Regular, the other Secular. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 128 These Priests were called Secular, and such as led a Monasticall life Regular. And so Canons were both secular and regular. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 27 The intrigues of the regular clergy, or monks of the Benedictine and other rules, under arch-bishop Dunstan and his successors. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 373/2 Besides this auxiliary force, the regular clergy, or monastic orders, take upon them many of these functions. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 212/1 The idea of a Regular Clerk is that of a combination of functions.

absol. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 131 Bothe professe and reguler arn obediencer and bounden to this Margarite-perle.

b. Pertaining to, connected with, a monastic rule or those subject to it. *rare.*

? 1490 CAXTON *Rule St. Benet* 139 He that otherwise dooth shall be correct wyth reguler disciplyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 b, All outwarde reguler obseruaunces. 1691 tr. *Emiliannie's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 141 Their Churches are more adorned, and their other Regular-places more comporting with the modern way of Building.

2. Having a form, structure, or arrangement which follows, or is reducible to, some rule or principle; characterized by harmony or proper correspondence between the various parts or elements; symmetrical.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. xix. (1886) 258 The regular, the irregular, the coloured and the cleare glasses. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lvi. 79 The English speech though it be rich, copious, and significant,..yet, under favour, I cannot call it a regular language. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 623 Mazes intricate, Eccentric, intervolv'd, yet regular Then most, when most irregular they seem. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., I cannot, however, tell you that her features are regular. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 292 In proportion as discoveries were multiplied, the want of a regular and appropriate nomenclature increased. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 640 [Sea-urchins] are either regular or irregular,—the regular ones having the mouth in the middle of the underside, and the vent opposite. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* x, The conjurer..showed his small regular teeth in an impish..grin.

b. *Geom.* Of curves, figures, and solids: (see quots.).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 If curve, whether regular or irregular. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 130 Regular Figures are those where the Angles and Lines or Superficies are equal.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Regular Body*, is a Solid whose Surface is composed of Regular and Equal Figures. *Ibid., Regular Curves*, are such Curves as the Perimeters of the Conick Sections, which are always curved after the same Regular Geometrical manner. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., All other regular figures consisting of more than four sides, are called regular polygons. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 137 Distinguishable from regular octahedrons by the unequal inclinations of the plane. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 777 The regular trapezohedron may be sawn from the regular octangular prism.

c. *Bot.* Having all the parts or organs of the same kind normally alike in form and size.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. (1794) 34 One general division of flowers is into regular and irregular. The first are they whose parts all spring uniformly from the centre of the flower, and terminate in the circumference of a circle. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 256 An equal Corolla is not only regular, but all its divisions are of one size. 1876 HOOKER *Bot. Primer* 49 A regular flower is one in which.. the members of each whorl are equal and similar.

3. Characterized by the presence or operation of a definite principle; marked or distinguished by steadiness or uniformity of action, procedure, or occurrence.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. § 1 No certain end could ever be attained, unless the actions whereby it is attained were regular; that is to say, made suitable..unto their end, by some canon, rule or law. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. iv. 61 Not a man Shall passe his quarter, or offend the streame Of Regular Iustice in your Cities bounds. 1690 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* (1698) III. v. 184 True Courage must be a Regular thing; it must have not only a good End, but a wise Choice of Means. 1722 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) 380/2 *Regular*, Constant and Uniform, in opposition to Irregular..; both frequently applied to Diseases. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxiv. (1806) IV. 720 The English parliament had now raised itself to be a regular check and control upon royal power. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 220/1 When it [the light] comes from above, in such a regular, proportioned, and uninterrupted manner. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 249 A bar to the regular working of colliery proprietors. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* III. 133 He supposes the philosopher to proceed by regular steps, until he arrives at the idea of good.

b. Recurring or repeated at fixed times.

1756 *Boston News-Letter* 26 Feb. 1/2 A regular monthly Correspondence between Great Britain and His Majesty's several Colonies. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 430 How regular his meals, how sound he sleeps! 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 750/1 The lunisolar year .. was in use long before any regular intercalations were made. 1844 DICKENS *Chimes* i, 'There's nothing', said Toby, 'more regular in its coming round than dinner-time, and nothing less regular in its coming round than dinner'.

c. Taking place or recurring at short uniform intervals.

1781 COWPER *Table T.* 530 Exact and regular the sounds will be. 1815 SHELLEY *Dæmon* 34 Nor..Doth Hemlock hear her regular pulses throb. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. cxiii, With awful footsteps regular as rhyme. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) II Quick regular brushings against the heather.

d. Habitually or customarily used, received, observed, etc.; habitual, constant.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 746/1 Even in the histories of Herodotus and Thucydides, we find no regular dates for the events recorded. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii, 'We'll put you into your regular bedroom to-morrow, Nickleby', said Squeers. *Ibid.* xv, It's past my regular time for going to bed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 309 The regular salary, however, was the smallest part of the gains of an official man of that age. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xxi. 370 The revolving globe is maintained in its regular orbit. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 56 *Preamble*, To permit electors in his regular employ to absent themselves.

4. Pursuing a definite course, or observing some uniform principle, of action or conduct; adhering to rule; in mod. use *esp.* observing fixed times for, or never failing in, the performance of certain actions or duties.

1602 DANIEL *Ep. Sir T. Egerton* xxiv, Eu'n the Scepter which might all command, Seeing her s' vnpartiall, equall, regular, Was pleas'd to put it selfe into her hand. 1669 J. LEEKE (*title*) The Regular Architect, or the General Rule of the five Orders of Architecture. 1693 DRYDEN *Ep. Congreve* 58 So bold, yet so judiciously you dare, That your least praise is to be regular. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 209 Nature well known, no prodigies remain, Comets are regular, and Wharton plain. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* i, The Herr Doctor was a regular man, and always appeared at his window at the same hour.

b. Orderly, well-ordered, well-behaved, steady.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 54 The University of Padua is of late much more regular than it was formerly, tho' it is not yet safe walking the Streets after Sun-set. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 200 Their..behaviour..was much more regular than could well have been expected from sailors..so long confined to a ship. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Smith* Wks. II. 473 He grew first regular, and then pious. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 124 Lead a more regular life than you have done since you entered the army. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 22/2 All they intend to send are regular people, neither factious nor vicious in religion.

c. Acting at the proper intervals.

1783 J. HEYSHAM in *Med. Commun.* I. 435 Her belly is regular. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 191 Her tongue was not furred; and her bowels were regular.

5. Conformable to some accepted or adopted rule or standard; made or carried out in a prescribed manner; recognized as formally correct.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 291 That legal regular convention of a sober and modest council. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 232 In all Mistakes the strict and regular Are found to be the desp'ratst Ways to err. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II. iii. 117 To make our Self-love Regular and according to order, we must take care not to mistake our true

selves. 1731 C. Campbell (*title*) Vitruvius Britannicus,.. containing Plans, Elevations and Sections of the Regular Buildings both Public and Private in Great Britain. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leap*, The difference between the regular and irregular leaps is, that the former are performed by the voice, without any great difficulty or effort. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 234/2 There are eight regular mouldings in ornamenting columns. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Attack*, Regular Attack, is that which is carried on in form, according to the rules of art. 1832 *Society* I. 273 Young ladies making acquaintances so easily, without regular introductions. 1869 Ouseley *Counterp.* xv. 95 The intervals between the notes remain unchanged by the imitation. When such is the case, the imitation is said to be strict or regular.

b. *Gram.* Of parts of speech, esp. verbs: Following some usual and uniform mode of inflection or conjugation.

1611 Florio *Rules Ital. Tongue* in *Dict.* 633 Amongst all the Verbs some are vnder certaine orders, and are called Regular. 1766 Del Pino *New Sp. Gram.* 38 All Regular Verbs, whose Infinitive is terminated in *-ar*, are conjugated in the same manner. 1824 L. Murray *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 154 Verbs Passive are called regular, when they form their perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed*, to the verb. 1887 Roget *Introd. Old French* ix. 117 The four conjugations of so-called Regular Verbs.

6. Properly constituted; having all the essential attributes, qualities, or parts; normal.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 49 Sir, Expect not from me a Regular Answer to your letters. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 70 Sufficient to victual Nine Millions of Persons, as they are Victualled in Ships, and regular Families. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Wks.* (1846) VIII. 622 It always was, and still is, practised in all regular parish churches. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 28 Thus a regular ewe stock consists of four different ages. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 46 The 'regular' oil .. is only subject to this allowance if the water and impurities exceed 2 per cent.

b. Of persons: Properly qualified or trained; specially or entirely given up to some occupation or pursuit.

1755 Johnson s.v., A regular doctor. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 244 Colter, with the hardihood of a regular trapper, had cast himself loose from the party. 1883 'Annie Thomas' *Mod. Housewife* 46 Having had the strength of mind to abolish the so-called regular 'cook'.

c. *colloq.* Thorough, complete, absolute, perfect.

1821 Shelley *Notes to Hellas* Poet. Wks. (1892) 453/1, I could easily have made the Jew a regular conjuror. 1833 R. H. Froude in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) I. 438 Perceval is .. a regular thoroughgoing Apostolical. 1846 Clough *Let.* in *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 108 On Wednesday we had a regular flood, and it has been raining more or less ever since. 1885 J. Payn *Talk of Town* I. 70 It was in this very fireplace I made a regular bonfire of them.

7. *Mil.* Of forces or troops: Properly and permanently organized; constituting the standing army.

1706 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 44 Squadrons of his regular troops and militia. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 305 His majesty's regular forces at present consist of about twenty-two thousand men. 1777 Watson *Philip II*, xv. (1839) 317 A thousand regular troops, together with two thousand of the country people. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1890) I. 145 The regular army which was kept up in England at the beginning of the year 1685. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* v. I. 270 Antwerp,..a city in which there was not a single regular soldier.

B. *adv.* Regularly, steadily; thoroughly.

1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 3 Another .. pursues close and regular. *Ibid.* 82 'Tis impossible to judge well and act regular, when the mind is ruffl'd. 1824 Mrs. Cameron *Marten & his Scholars* iii. 20 Why, my lad, don't you bring home tickets every day when you go regular? 1885 'F. Anstey' *Tinted Venus* 142 Oh, I'm regular jolly, I am!

C. *Comb.*, as *regular-bred, -built, -growing, -shaped.*

1769 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 145, I examined this scum.., and could discover it to be full of regular-shaped salts. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patr. Day* II. iv, I had rather follow you to your grave than see you owe your life to any but a regular-bred physician. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 297 The implanting hand of the regular-bred practitioner. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 31 Jan., English boys..are well-bred, and can converse when ours are regular-built cubs. 1882 *Garden* 23 Sept. 273/2 The blue Ash of Michigan..is a bold, regular-growing tree.

D. *sb.* †1. *Sc.* A regulator. *Obs. rare* —1.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 346 Venerable Chaucer, .. Hevinlie trumpat, horleige and reguleir.

2. *Eccl.* a. A member of a religious order observing a Rule; one of the regular clergy. (Cf. A. I.)

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 593/1 Aboue twenty houses of begging friers besydes a great nomber of regulars and irregulars. 1570 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 1350/1 Who then folowing ye rule of S. Benet, were called regulars & votaries. 1637 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* 140 The Regulars and those of the strictest life did fast these weeks. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* vi. 92 The Cardinals, the Bishops,..all your Regulars, all your Clergy of France. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* I. 392 After high mass..the regulars were marshalled in the choir. 1814 Doyle in Fitz-Patrick *Life* (1880) I. 68 Thus you see how regularly the Regulars are at war. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 82 Regulars and seculars strove which should pay the highest honours to the returning hero.

†b. One who adheres to the usual religion.

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 172 If it had beene by a Papist against a Protestant, or by a schismatick against a regular.

†c. A properly appointed church-dignitary.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 49 Bishop Andrews and Sir Henry Martin..declar'd positively that he was not to fall from his dignity or function, but should still remain a regular.

3. A regular noun. *rare* —1. (With pun on 2 a.)

1633 B. Jonson *Tale of Tub* III. iv, I hear there's comfort in thy words yet, Canon. I'll trust thy regulars and say no more.

4. A soldier belonging to the standing army; a member of the regular forces. Usu. *pl.*

1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 305 On these occasions, they [the militia] receive the same pay as the regulars. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* I. iv. 85 Both the regulars and the rangers .. behaved with unprecedented intrepidity. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxiii, The regulars and militia .. began to pour in by all the roads. 1870 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 993/1 If he actually declared war with only his regulars in the field, all is explained.

†b. A regular practitioner. *Obs.*

1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 163 *Lint.* .. An encourager of quacks, Sir Jacob. *Sir Jac.* Regulars, Lint, regulars. 1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 204 Nor Quack nor Regular the mark will miss.

c. A regular customer, contributor, etc.

1898 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 8/4 You see I has my regulars; mine aint no chance trade. 1902 Eliz. L. Banks *Newspaper Girl* xvii. 186 The 'regulars' are engaged on salary, and receive their weekly salaries every Saturday night.

5. *Cant.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Regulars*, one's due share of a booty &c., on a division taking place.

6. In mediaeval computation, one of a set of fixed numbers used for ascertaining on which day of the week each month began (*solar regular*), or of a set for finding the age of the moon on the first of each month (*lunar regular*).

1841 Hampson *Medii Ævi Cal.* II. Gloss. 331–2.

Regularity (regiŭlæ·rĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY, perh. after F. *régularité* (14th c. in Littré).] The state or character of being regular.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 67 Reason .. causeth Morall vertues not to be impassibilities, but rather mediocrities and regularities. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 217 They..conceive a regularity in mutations,..and forget that variety which Physitians therein discover. 1728 Eliza Heywood tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 14 He must..have had no knowledge of the Regularity of that Life she led at Rome. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 21 Different methods..have different effects on the figure and regularity of the crystals. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 175 [He was] present at the services in chapel two or three times a day with unfailing regularity. 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* iv. (1885) 99 The regularity of nature is the first postulate of Science.

Re·gularization. [a. F. *régularisation*, or f. next + -ATION.] The act or process of making regular; the state of being made regular.

1881 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 360 The regularisation of the right to take water from the irrigation canals. 1892 *Tablet* 23 Apr. 656 He required St. Chad to submit to a process of regularization.

Regularize (re·giŭlăræiz), *v.* [f. Regular + -ize; cf. F. *régulariser*.] †a. (See quot. 1623.) *Obs.* b. *trans.* To make regular. (Common in recent use.)

1623 Cockeram *Eng. Dict.* II, To *Gouerne* or rule, Monarchize, Regularize, Predominate, Magistrate. 1833 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 64 Philosophy..rarely sets aside the old [classifications], content with correcting and regularizing them. 1882 W. S. Blunt in *19th Cent.* Sept. 335 It was arranged that he should regularise his position by taking office as Under Secretary for War.

Hence **Re·gularized, Re·gularizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1847 Grote *Greece* II. xi. III. 209 The conception of regularised popular institutions [etc.]. 1850 *Ibid.* lxvii. (1869) VIII. 143 The stirring and regularizing agent. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* v. 190 Law is only our way of conceiving of His regularized working.

Regularly (re·giŭlărli), *adv.* [f. Regular + -ly 2.] In a regular manner.

1. At the proper times; at fixed times or intervals; without interruption of recurrence; constantly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 247 Whiche seruyce or houres canonicall, regularly we synge, rede, or saye in the chirche. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 141 ₱ 10, I regularly frequented coffee-houses. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 246 Till the third day before his death, he regularly performed the function of public prayer. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. ii. 10 He passed through..regularly twice a-day. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/2 The mine was regularly worked with naked lights.

†b. Invariably; in all cases. *Obs. rare* —1.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 141 Some have foure stomacks..; but for the principall parts, the liver, heart, and especially the braine, regularly it is but one in any kinde or species whatsoever.

c. Steadily, equably.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 3 Now as its velocity increases regularly, we may conclude, that [etc.].

2. In accordance with rule or established principles; in a proper or formally correct manner.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 84/1 After his death she is free from the law, to mary to whom she wyll, so it be in the Lord, that is, *regulariter*, regularely. 1611 Cotgr., *Regulierement*, regularly, canonically, orderly. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 36 A covenant or deed in writing is made good in law by a seal, regularly affixed to it. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. (1788) 97 It came regularly before the house, and it was their business to determine upon it. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 193 He well knew that, if the crown descended to his wife regularly, all its prerogatives would descend unimpaired with it. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. ix. 351 Spearhafoc..had been regularly nominated to the bishopric.

b. In the usual or customary manner.

1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXII. 517 One of the men servants .. was infected from one of the pustules, and had the disease regularly.

3. In a methodical or orderly manner; with observance of due order or method.

1668 Dryden *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I. 73 If then the parts are managed so regularly, that the beauty of the whole be kept entire. 1689 Burnet *Tracts* I. 87 There was ..an Anthem sung by a set of Musicians very regularly. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 206 During the Life-time of Jehoiada .. Jehoiash behaved himself regularly, and governed well. 1810 Wellington 24 Mar. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) V. 593 They are bringing a battering train into Spain from France, which looks like an intention to go regularly to work. 1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* i. (1870) I. 9 This question has never, in so far as I am aware, been regularly discussed.

4. In a symmetrical or harmoniously proportioned manner; with proper correspondence of parts, etc.

1695 Dryden tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Painting* Observ. (1716) 130 Those great Painters..had indeed made things more regularly true, but withall very unpleasing. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 478 ₱ 7 Shelves, on which Boxes are to stand as regularly as Books in a Library. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xiii, The city..is regularly built, the streets .. straight. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvii. 379 The whole forming a regularly laminated mass. 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* II. 89 Both had regularly-featured faces of a noble cast.

5. *colloq.* Thoroughly, completely. Chiefly with participles.

1789 *Triumphs of Fortitude* II. 4 A young fellow..who is what may be called regularly dissipated. 1832 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) I. 274 Not that I expect to be regularly well as long as I live. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xii, Your father's regularly rich, ain't he? 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 263 Glad to see you are regularly embarked in squatting life.

So † **Re·gularness,** regularity. *Obs.*

1648 Nethersole *Self-condemned* (1649) 4 The equity and regularnesse of..the said proceedings. 1672 Boyle *Virtues of Gems* 56 Long Christals..that did emulate native Christal as well in the regularness of the shape as in the transparency of the substance.

Re·gulatable, *a.* [f. Regulate *v.* + -able.] Capable of being regulated.

1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* xxv. 210 Fresh air..should be admitted only by pre-arranged and regulatable channels. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1914/1 A device for admitting steam in regulatable quantity.

†**Re·gulate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *rēgulāt-us*, pa. pple.: see next.] Regulated; regular.

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* I. viii. (1584) 7 The other they call..the Royall power regulate by lawes. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 262 Brute beasts are much more regulate than we. 1644 Cromwell *Let.* 10 Mar. in *Carlyle*, I know you will not think it fit my Lord should discharge an Officer of the Field but in a regulate way.

Regulate (re·giŭlēt), *v.* [f. late L. *rēgulāt-*, ppl. stem of *rēgulāre* (5th c.), f. *rēgula* Rule.]

1. *trans.* To control, govern, or direct by rule or regulations; to subject to guidance or restrictions; to adapt to circumstances or surroundings.

c 1630 Mead in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 263 A freind of his sent him two or three Doctors to regulate his health. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 If we think to regulat Printing,..we must regulat all recreations and pastimes. 1682 Dryden *Prol. Loyal Brother* 3 Critics would regulate Our theatres, and Whigs reform our State. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 8 Desire of esteem..was given us..to regulate our behaviour towards Society. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. iv. 75 Can freedom be regulated without being .. in some part destroyed? 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 296 Mercy must be in some way regulated by regard to righteousness. 1877 Sparrow *Serm.* vi. 82 He that reduced the material world to order, can regulate and direct the mind. *refl.* 1672 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 405 Having received your letter.., according to which I shall regulate myselfe upon occasion. 1779 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Apr., Does he direct any regimen, or does Mr. Thrale regulate himself?

†b. To bring or reduce (a person or body of persons) to order. *Obs.*

1646 Fairfax (*title*) Orders Established .. for Regulating the Army. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 127 He might have..called a Councel, regulated him, and reduced him to order and reason. 1685 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 341 In other buroughs .. they have new regulated the electors by new charters. 1687 *Ibid.* 421 There are 6 commissioners appointed, who are to inspect all the corporations of England, and regulate them, by turning out such as are against the taking away the penall lawes and test. 1839 *Southern Lit. Messenger* (U. S.) Mar. 220/1 They had dropped hints of their intending, before long, to 'regulate old Jerry Jackson', who, they said, had been stealing corn.

†c. To correct by control. *Obs. rare.*

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 218 To regulate the Errors of the Mind. 1682 Wood *Life* 17 June (O.H.S.) III. 22 The chancellor's letters for regulating the rudeness and miscarriage of the Masters in Convocation.

2. To adjust, in respect of time, quantity, force, etc., with reference to some standard or purpose; *esp.* to adjust (a clock or other machine) so that the working may be accurate.

1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 391 The Persians regulate their Feasts according to the Moon. 1728 R. Morris *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 60 Palladio has not been a little assisting to me in regulating the Proportions. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 33 The heat should be proportioned and regulated by the mineral or effective virtue of the stone itself. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 50 Care must be taken to regulate the fire properly. 1812–16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 107 Clocks ought to be regulated by the mean solar time. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 485/1 He can..regulate the throttle-valve by hand-gear placed within his reach. *refl.* 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. i. II. 9 The quantity of every commodity .. naturally regulates itself in every country according to the effectual demand.

† 3. To make regular or even. *Obs. rare*—1.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 181 The Corn with much harrowing .. will be drawn into wants and uneven places, and much regulated by the Harrow.

4. *intr.* To make regulations.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 2/2 If the Board of Trade has any power to regulate on this point, we trust that it will use it.

Re·gulated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED1.] Governed by rule, properly controlled or directed, adjusted to some standard, etc.

Also freq. in combs., as *badly-, ill-, well-regulated.*

1641 W. T. (*title*) Regulated Zeal, or, An earnest request to all Zealously affected Christians, to seeke the desired Reformation in a peaceable way. 1697 Jos. WOODWARD *Relig. Soc. London* ii. (1701) 19 Those regulated Societies, which are now conspicuous among us for many good works. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 16 These [verses] ..had regulated forms, that is regular dances and musick. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying,* Then may you measure all the whole chains by your regulated chain. *a* 1790 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. III. i. (Johns) II. 253 When those companies ..are obliged to admit any person, properly qualified, ..they are called regulated companies. 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 336 They are fired with a regulated charge of powder and shot. 1848 ALISON *Hist. Europe* ii. § 23 I. 121 Regulated freedom is the greatest blessing in life.

† b. Of troops: Properly disciplined. *Obs. rare*—1.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2568/3 We hear likewise that the French are in a great Allarm in Dauphine and Bresse, not having at present 1500 Men of regulated Troops on that side.

† **Re·gulater.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ER1.] = REGULATOR.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 285 He proceeding therein not by striking of Minutes, but Seasons, as his Regulaters in administration of Remedies.

Regulating (re·gi̯ŭlē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.] The action of the vb. REGULATE.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 91 This is not repugnant to regulating of the same by Peace. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 41 As reasonable for God to prescribe a Regulating of those appetites. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 51 He presides for the regulating and directing of this Matter. 1824 W. N. BLANS *Excursion U. S. & Canada* 236 This practice of Regulating seems very strange to an European.

Regulating (re·gi̯ŭlē·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] That regulates.

1. Of principles, persons, etc.

With quot. 1768 compare REGULATOR 1 c.

1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* i. 7 There is therefore a conducting Rule, and a regulating Rule. 1768 *Boston Chron.* 1–8 Aug. 1315/1 The reforming or regulating people will not suffer process civil or criminal, to be executed, but where, and against whom they think proper. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 27 The commanding officer of the regulating squadron of the line. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 185 An attracting and regulating body, that gives compactness and strength to the commonwealth. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 364 Besides benevolence, there is needed..a regulating power of justice.

† b. *Regulating captain* or *judge*: (see quots. 1815–63). *Obs.*

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 48 The regulating judge to determine how far such man is obliged to serve. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 182 Recommended him to a regulating Captain 'as a fit person to serve the King'. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Marine, Regulating Captain* is an officer stationed at the different royal ports, in time of war, to examine the seamen intended for the navy. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Regulating Captain,* in the Navy, 'the Officer appointed to superintend the raising of seamen, and who examines them on their entry'.

2. Of mechanical contrivances.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 201 The pipe from the steam-case..has a regulating valve. *Ibid.* 314, *L* is the regulating screw. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 303/1 The pendulum-spring (also called the regulating-spring and hair-spring). 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 48 The tray which receives the ore..as fast as may be desired, a suitable regulating-gate being employed.

Regulation (regi̯ŭlē·ʃən). [f. REGULATE *v.*]

1. The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated. Also, an instance of this.

1672 EARL ESSEX in *E. Papers* (Camden) I. 27 Till I had them I would not venture one step in ye regulation of Corporacions. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 501 The whole duty of man..as concerns the regulation of our manners. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xviii. 459 The advancement and regulation of manufactures and commerce. 1785 BURKE *Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 199 For the interiour regulation of India, a minute knowledge of India is requisite. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 334 From the records of the Privy Council it appears that the number of regulations, as they were called, exceeded two hundred. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 326/2 Regulation is effected by raising the pendulum bob to make the clock go faster.

2. A rule prescribed for the management of some matter, or for the regulating of conduct; a governing precept or direction; a standing rule.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 462 And then several regulations were made, chiefly the famed ones at Clarendon. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 263 The nature of foreign trade, it's privileges, regulations, and restrictions. 1774 KAMES *Sketches* II. x. (1807) II. 319, I heartily approve every regulation that tends to prevent idleness. 1788 (*title*) A Collection of Regulations, Orders, and Instructions formed and issued for the use of the Army. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 122 The regulations dictated by prudence..have passed away. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* II, It's against regulations for me to call at night.

3. *attrib.* a. That is prescribed by, or in accordance with, a regulation or regulations; such as is required or insisted on under some regulation; hence, regular, usual, ordinary, common.

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Parish* iii, The regulation cap to which the Miss Willises invariably restricted the..tastes of female servants in general. 1838 — *O. Twist* xviii, The regulation mode of cutting the hair. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxix, He can't afford more than his regulation chargers. 1865 MORLEY *Mod. Charac.* 168 Conversation is, as a rule, reduced to a regulation level of decorous flatness.

b. *Regulation district,* etc. (see quots. 1845). *Regulation movement* (see REGULATOR 1 c). *Regulation roll,* one of the rolls of the Court of Session, containing a list of those cases in which no appearance has been made for the defender.

1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV,* c. 120 § 29 All the Actions above enumerated, originating in the Court of Session, shall be first enrolled in..the Regulation Roll. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 121 The presidency of Bengal is divided into sixteen provinces, in seven of which..certain regulations prevail...These former are called regulation districts. *Ibid.* 123 Surat [etc.]..constitute the regulation collectorates; Scinde, Sattarah,..comprise the non-regulation divisions. 1867 A. GREGG *Hist. Old Cherawas* 130 Such, however, was not the history of the Regulation Movement on the Pedee.

Hence **Regula·tionist** *sb.,* one who advocates regulation in some matter. Also as *adj.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 13/2 Several cases where the Regulationist party in America had been circumvented.

Regulative (re·gi̯ŭlē·tiv), *a.* [f. REGULATE *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to regulate. Chiefly *Philos.*

1599 BLUNDEVIL *Arte of Logicke* v. i. 116 The principles regulatiue of a Syllogisme be these two phrases of speech. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Marginalia* in *Blackw. Mag.* (1882) Jan. 122 Plato had meant something higher and other than regulative. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 467 These Ideas are simply regulative: they operate on concepts as the Understanding operates upon sensations. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 9 Logic is not useless; it has a regulative, not a creative virtue.

Hence **Re·gulatively** *adv.*

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1973 It ought not to be hard to answer, whether a belief can be regulatively true, but really false.

Regulator (re·gi̯ŭlē·tər). [agent-n. f. L. *rēgulāre* to REGULATE; cf. F. *régulateur,* It. *regolatore.*]

1. One who regulates.

1655 R. GARDINER *Eng. Griev. Discov.* To Rdr. A iv, Such Judges as may be appointed Regulators of the great abuses done thereunto. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 383 He did not only assert God to be the Cause of Motion, but also the Governour, Regulator and Methodizer of the same. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 158 Such a spirit..sets all the wheels of government in motion, which under a wise regulator, may be directed to any beneficial purpose. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 179 The directors or regulators of the procession. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 43 There is great need that the regulator of the machine should be a living, active, forcible creature.

b. *Eng. Hist.* A member of a commission appointed in 1687 to investigate and revise the constitution of various boroughs, for the purpose of influencing the election of members of parliament.

1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 460 The regulators are draweing into the several countries to manage the elections. 1690 J. HARRINGTON *Def. Rights Univ. of Oxford* II. 53 Some of them have been ready in surrendering their Charters, and have since been forward Regulators. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 16 There was an itinerant crew of the worst of men...These were termed regulators. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xiv. (1876) III. 74 New modelling corporations through commissions granted to regulators. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvi. 248 Regulators of Corporations were commissioned to examine all their titles and all their acts.

c. *U. S.* A member of one of the bands formed at various times in wild parts of the country, with the professed object of supplying the want of the regular administration of justice. The earliest and most notable case was in the Carolinas, *c* 1767–71.

1767 LD. MONTAGU in A. Gregg *Hist. Old Cherawas* (1867) 136 Those licentious spirits that have so lately appeared in the distant parts of the Province, and, assuming the name of Regulators, have..illegally tried, condemned, and punished many persons. 1768 *Boston Chron.* 18–25 July 292/2 We daily hear of new irregularities committed by the people called regulators. 1771 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 123/2 A letter from..North Carolina..says, 'Our Governor, at the head of 2500 men, is going against the Regulators'. 1812 H. WILLIAMS *Hist. N. Carolina* II. 128 The insurgents in North Carolina, who called themselves Regulators, lest they should be called a mob, were in general of the poorest class of citizens. 1824 W. N. BLANS *Excursion U. S. & Canada* 234 On such occasions..all the quiet and industrious men of a district form themselves into companies, under the name of 'Regulators'. 1847 *Harbinger* (U. S.) 7 Aug. 136/1 The lynchers, or 'regulators' as they are often called, soon find that their foes organize also.

2. *techn.* A device for controlling machinery in motion, or for regulating the passage of air, electricity, gas, steam, water, etc.

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 15 The Handle of the Regulator *Z* must be thrust from you. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Ventilator,* There is an iron regulator..fixed upright to the end..of the box. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 6 Apr. an. 1775, The drill does its work well..but the Regulators do not yet please me. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXIII. s.v. *Mill-work,* For such cases, judicious mechanics have adopted contrivances, or regulators...These regulators are usually termed governors. 1838 N. WOOD *Railroads* 339 The regulator, for increasing or diminishing the supply of steam to the boiler. 1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 312 Preceding this decomposer comes the 'regulator', a brick and iron tower packed with bricks, up which the gases are passed.

b. A device for adjusting the balance of a clock or watch, in order to regulate its speed.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Regulator,* a small spring belonging to the Ballance in the new Pocket-Watches. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* xxxi. 165 Foolish people are like excellent watches which would go well, were the regulator but rectified. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 91 To this balance is fixed a small steel spiral spring, which regulates its motion, and keeps it equable; whence it has its name of regulator.

3. A clock or watch keeping accurate time, by which other timepieces may be regulated.

1758 CLEGHORN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 258 Mr. Garret keeps his clock very exact, by Glasgow's regulator, Christ-Church. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 251/1 Every person to whom minute mechanical accuracy was a matter of importance, was happy to obtain one of these regulators. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XIII. 15 A time-keeper, usually termed a regulator..; it has apparatus for transmitting alternate reverse currents of electricity.

4. Something which regulates; a regulating principle or power.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Sheep,* The best regulator for this work..would be the state of vegetation. 1796 JEFFREY *Let.* in Cockburn *Life* (1852) II. 27 You can have no better regulator than your own successive opinions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 437 The weakest Ministry has great power as a regulator of parliamentary proceedings. 1884 H. A. TAINE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 518 The State stands.. as regulator and controller..of private possessions.

5. *Comb.,* as *regulator box, cock, spindle, valve*; also *regulator-wise* adv.

1663 MRQ. WORCESTER *Water-Comm. Engine* 15 A *Primum Mobile,* commanding both Height and Quantity Regulator-wise. 1840 AIRY in *Mem. R. Astron. Soc.* XI. 252 The inequalities of motion of the regulator spindle. 1850 OGILVIE s.v., Regulator valve. 1856 CRESY *Encycl. Civ. Eng.* II. xxi. 1274 The Regulator Box..was first constructed by Mr. Watt. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1915/1 The regulator-cock admits oil or tallow for lubricating the faces of the regulator.

Hence **Re·gulatorship.**

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 732 The regulatorship of reason is indispensable. 1899 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 6/3, I am giving up my regulatorship of priestly orders to my son.

Regulatory (re·gi̯ŭlē·təri), *a.* [f. REGULATE *v.* + -ORY.] Regulative.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 517 Some such code as I propose —some regulatory system for men to wrong their neighbours by. 1880 W. E. HALL *Internat. Law* I. i. 15 With their definitive failure to establish a regulatory authority international relations tended to drift into chaos.

Re·gulatress. *rare*—1. [See REGULATOR and -ESS.] A female regulator.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 99 She equally appeared to be the patroness and regulatress of nutrition and passive generation.

Reguline (re·gi̯ŭlain), *a. Chem.* [f. REGUL-US + -INE1. Cf. F. *régulin.*] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, regulus.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 6 Antimony and its preparations, viz. the crocus metallorum, or reguline part. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 432/2 The Reguline or Metalline Part being more weighty, falls down to the bottom. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 834 This reguline substance, or antimony properly so called, is a metallic substance, *sui generis.* 1782 KIRWAN *ibid.* LXXIII. 51 Metallic substances, when freest from all foreign mixture, are obtained either in a reguline state, or in that of a calx. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 252 Ah treacherous present of the glittering mine, Fatal as calx, more fatal—reguline! 1884 *Public Opin.* 12 Sept. 336/1 Mr. Dudley..has succeeded in obtaining a bright reguline deposit of iridium on base metals.

Re·gulize, *v. rare*—0. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* 'To reduce to regulus or pure metal; to separate pure metal from extraneous matter' (Webster 1828–32).

‖ **Regulus** (re·gi̯ŭlŏs). Pl. **reguli** (re·gi̯ŭlai). [L., dim. of *rēg-, rex* king.]

1. *Astron.* A bright star (*α* Leonis) in the constellation Leo, called also *Cor Leonis.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 108 Then I find by that obseruation, the Mone to differ from regulus, j. degree 43. min. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The longitude of regulus, as fixed by Mr. Flamsteed, is 25°, 31′, 20″. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 325 It is at the lower extremity..that Regulus, a star of the first magnitude,..shines. 1889 C. L. MARKHAM *Hues' Treat. Globes* 219 The lunar distances of Regulus are given in the Nautical Almanac.

2. *Chem.* † a. The metallic form of antimony, so called by early chemists, app. on account of its ready combination with gold. *Obs.* b. The purer or metallic part of a mineral, which sinks to the bottom of a crucible or furnace and is thus separated from the remaining matter. c. A product of the smelting of various ores, as copper, lead, and silver, consisting of metal in a still impure state.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 45 Mixed with the Regulus of Antimonie. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Errr.* 455 The Antimoniall Cup, or the Regulus out of which it is made. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 953 The first regulus of Gold being separated from the Antimony, both were powdered apart. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 26 A little Regulus of Lead at the Bottom, which is to be separated. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 379 Iron deprived of this sulphurous part, melts into a Regulus. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 169 Four ounces of regulus of antimony being calcined by a burning-glass. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 105 He places these Reguli under a muffle. *Ibid.* 454 The purest Regulus of Nickel. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 757 There is a great difference in the reguli of iron. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 97 The metal [is] run into pigs, in the state known technically as 'coarse metal', or, more generally 'regulus'.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 306 Yielding a regulus assaying 30 per cent. of copper.
attrib. 1859 SEVIN in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXX. 40 The mines produced last year 4,000 quintals of regulus copper. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 107 Then add 8 oz. regulus antimony.

3. A petty king or ruler.
1682 T. A. *Carolina* 36 They are divided into many Divisions or Nations, Govern'd by Reguli, or Petty Princes, which our English call Cacicoes. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the archives of the cathedral of Worcester, Uthredus sometimes styles himself regulus, and sometimes sub-regulus. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. ii. 238 A very strong hill-fort..formed a secure residence for their reguli. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 5 Agricola cultivated the acquaintance of a certain Regulus, prince, or chief of Ireland, driven forth by political animosities.

4. The golden-crested (and fire-crested) wren. Cf. KINGLET 2.
[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Regulus*, ..also a little Bird call'd a Wren. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 398/1 The regulus, or gold-crested wren, is a native of Europe.] 1824 SELBY in *Mem. Wernerian Nat. Hist. Soc.* V. 400, I have not yet ascertained whether the Reguli of the southern parts of England were likewise observed to migrate. 1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* 1036/2 The golden crested regulus or kinglet..is most frequently to be observed in fir plantations. 1851 J. M. WILSON *Rural Cycl.* s.v., The fire-crested regulus, *R. ignicapillus*, is not so common as the preceding species, and is about half an inch longer.

5. *Geom.* A ruled surface; the locus of a singly infinite system of lines, where the consecutive lines do not intersect.
1879 CAYLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 417/1. 1887 *Ibid.* XXII. 669/2 A quadratic surface is a regulus in a twofold manner, for there are on the surface two systems of lines each of which is a regulus.

Regu·rgitant, *ppl. a. Path.* [See next and -ANT 1.] Regurgitating; characterized by regurgitation.
1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 338 The first symptoms proceeding from mitral obstructive or regurgitant lesions. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 522 In regurgitant aortic disease the surface..generally presents more or less cicatricial thickening.

Regurgitate (rĭgə·ɹdʒĭteĭt), *v.* [ad. med.L. *regurgitāre*, f. *re-* RE- + late L. *gurgitāre* (Cassiod.); see GURGITATION, and cf. F. *régurgiter* (16th cent.).
Florio (1611) has '*Regorgitare*, to regorge, regorgitate'.]
1. *intr.* Of fluids, air, or gases: To gush, rush, or pour back (again).
1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 1 (*Schol.*) Nor does it regurgitate into the same Ventricle. 1733 tr. *Belloste's Hospital Surgeon* II. 38 Which afterwards regurgitate in the Veins. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 60 The bile..must..regurgitate into it. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1186 The carbonic acid gas..regurgitates into the apartment through every pore in the stove. 1883 J. W. CLARK in *Nature* 22 Mar. 491 A little common air had regurgitated into the whistle when my grasp was relaxed.
fig. 1837 HERSCHEL in Babbage *Bridgew. Treat.* App. 1. 245 These notions had been fermenting and regurgitating in the cavities of my brain.
b. *transf.* of the containing vessel. *rare* –1.
1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 87 When my 3 Recievers did this day regurgitate with air produced from the Paste, I kindled a perfumed cone.
2. *trans.* To pour or cast out again from a receptacle, *esp.* from the stomach.
1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 5 The Medicine was regurgitated. 1773 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* II. 142 Liquids ..when hastily drunk..were quickly regurgitated. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xx. (1818) II. 179 When she returns to the hive, she regurgitates it in this form into one of the cells. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 975 In cases in which very small amounts of blood are regurgitated into the auricle from the left ventricle the consequences are inappreciable.
absol. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xx. 15 The Whale that swallowed Jonah found him hard meat, and for his own ease was forced to regurgitate.
transf. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxxvi. § 5 Methinks flesh and blood should regurgitate his former murmurings upon this motion made by Jeremiah. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* x. 174 [They] remove themselves from thence hither, so long, until the City..regurgitates and sends them back.
†**3.** To swallow again. *Obs. rare* –0.
1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Regurgitate*, to swallow again. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Regurgitate*, to swallow up again; or to sup up again what it before had parted with.
Hence **Regu·rgitated, Regu·rgitating** *ppl. adjs.*
1792 J. HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 177 Many birds may be called regurgitating animals, and in them it is for the purpose of feeding their young. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. ix, One regurgitating whirlpool of men and women. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 395 The entrance .. of regurgitated food..into the larynx.

Regurgitation (rĭgə·ɹdʒĭteĭ·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *regurgitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *regurgitāre*: see prec. and cf. F. *régurgitation* (16th c.).]
1. The act of pouring or gushing back; the fact of re-issuing or being ejected again from a receptacle. Chiefly *Med.* with reference either to the blood or to food.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 148 When the mouth is bitter, by occasion of the regurgitation of choller from liver. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 73 Upon the regurgitation of the menstrues. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 131 A Regurgitation of the Fæces into the Stomach. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 22 The plentiful regurgitation of the blood on the heart. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 49 There seems to be no way of the bile getting into the gall bladder but by regurgitation. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 539/1 Regurgitation is prevented by a semilunar valve at the termination of each vein. 1850 *Patents Abridgments, Ice Making Machines* (1877) 13 The valves in the induction pipes of the pumps 'do not close completely but allow a partial regurgitation'. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 402 A patient..who suffered from vomiting or regurgitation after each meal.
transf. 1847 SIR H. TAYLOR *Notes from Life* (ed. 3) 75 When it begins with passion, there must needs be a period of collapse and regurgitation. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 79 In the case of this great Slavonic nation there has been, as it were, a regurgitation of the Aryan wave.
†**2.** The act of swallowing again. *Obs. rare* –0.
1658 PHILLIPS, and some later Dicts.

Regu·sh, *v. rare* –1. [RE-.] To gush back.
1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 467 The water regushed abundantly from my mouth.

Regworme: see RINGWORM.

†**Regwort.** *Obs. rare* –1. Stinking gladdon.
c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 164 *Spatula fetida*..regwort.

Regyll, variant of REGAL *sb.*3, groove.

Regyon, -oune, etc., obs. forms of REGION.

†**Regy·re,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also **reiyre.** [ad. L. *regȳrāre* to turn about: see INGYRE *v.*2] *trans.* To return, retort.
1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* vi. (1833) B iv b, Diogenes.. being admonished,..did reiyre a taunt. *Ibid.* xix. F iij b, But this reason I may rightly regyre.

Regyster, obs. form of REGISTER.

†**Reh, reȝ, rei,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 hrēo(h), hrīoh, 3 reh(ȝ), ræh(ȝ), ræih-; reȝ-, ræȝ-, ræi(ȝ)-, rei(ȝ). [OE. *hrēoh* = OS. *hrê*, of obscure etym.] Rough, stormy; fierce, violent; troubled, disturbed (in mind).
Beowulf 548 Hreo wæron ybа. *Ibid.* 1307 Þа wæs frod cyning..on hreon mode. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 3 Swa swa good scipstiora onġit miċelne wind on hreore sæ ær ær hit ġeweorðe. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 71 Wæs him hreoh sefa, eġe from ðam eorle. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D.) an. 1075, Heom on becom swiðe hreoh wæder. *c* 1205 LAY. 4062 Þa oðere weoren ræhere [*c* 1275 reȝere]. *Ibid.* 6388 Ræh he wes on fihte. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Þu.. art mi broðeres bone, ruffines of helle, þe rehest ant te readwisest of alle þeo in helle. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 682 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 Þe luttele mon he his so rei, ne mai non him wonin nei.
Hence †**Re·hliche** *adv.*; †**Re·hship.** *Obs.*
c 1205 LAY. 8440 Euelin him ræsde to, & hine ræhliche græp. *Ibid.* 9324 Hamun..rehliche fleh, to his Rom-leode. *Ibid.* 24943 Heore ræhscipe scal heom seoluen to reouþe iwurðen.

†**Reha·bile,** *v. Sc. Obs.*–1 [var. of REABLE *v.*] *trans.* To rehabilitate.
1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3938 Thay..Sal be degraithit of thair Nobilitie,..Vnto the tyme thay by [= buy] thair libertie, Rehabilit be the ciuill magistrate.

Rehabilitate (rīhăbi·lĭteĭt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *rehabilitāre*; see RE- and HABILITATE *v.*, and cf. F. *réhabiliter* (16th c.; earlier *reabiliter*).]
1. *trans.* To restore by formal act or declaration (one degraded or attainted) to former privileges, rank, and possessions; to re-establish (one's good name or memory) by authoritative pronouncement. (In early use only *Sc.*)
1580–1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 358 Oure Soverane Lord..rehabilitattis and restoris the said Robert..to his gude fame. 1586–7 *Ibid.* IV. 154 Ay and quhill the said James, sumtyme archiebischop of Glasgow, be fullelie restorit and rehabilitat be oure said Soverane Lord. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 56/2 His Majestie..hes rehabilitat the said francis [sometime Earl of Bothwell] his airs and successors againes the act of dishabilitatioun. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rehabilitation*, The king alone can rehabilitate an officer noted, condemned, and degraded; or a gentleman who has derogated from his rank. 1796 SEWARD *Anecdotes* III. 26 Pope Calixtus the Third..rehabilitated her memory, declaring her, by a Bull, a martyr to her religion. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxxvi. 385 Not only was her name publickly rehabilitated, but the records of the examinations in the archives of France guard her memory for ever. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 563 Edward I again seems to have considered that the judges..were rehabilitated by the payment of a fine.
b. To re-establish the character or reputation of (a person or thing); to clear from unfounded accusations or misrepresentations.
1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 354 We pass on..to the chief hero of these peasant wars, whom Mrs. Percy Sinnett undertakes, in the French phrase, to rehabilitate—in other words, to wash a little white. 1862 *Lady Morgan's Mem.* II. 172 Whilst Lady Morgan was rehabilitating the name and character of a man of genius. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 396 A great many of these histories are written..to puff up, or, as it is now the fashion to call it, to 'rehabilitate' a bad man.
refl. 1869 *Latest News* 26 Sept. 9 He hoped to rehabilitate himself; and, if he should ever return here, to continue the fight. 1873 PATER *Stud. Hist. Renaiss.* ii. 19 The older gods had rehabilitated themselves, and men's allegiance was divided.
2. To replace *in* a previous state.
c 1692 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Virtuoso* xiii. Wks. 1716 I. 66 Why may we not say, that Man, if he were rehabilitated in the former State of pure Nature, might .. foresee and prophesy? 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 253 This rehabilitates Dr. Boerhaave in his Name, and Honours.
3. To restore to a previous condition; to set up again in proper condition.
1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. 226 The unwearied Lord Lieutenant .. has been rehabilitating Courts of Justice in Dublin. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 23 The fused orb rehabilitated rolls As heretofore upon its cœlar path. 1859 ELLICOTT *Comm. Gal.* Pref. (ed. 2) 15 The very admirable work of Winer has completely rehabilitated the subject. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vii. 96 That dear boy George Smith had rehabilitated me.
Hence **Rehabi·litated** *ppl. a.*
1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. i, Thither may the wrecks of re-habilitated Loyalty gather, if it will become Constitutional. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 264 For three days his satisfaction over the rehabilitated house lasted.

Rehabilitation (rīhăbilitēi·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *rehabilitātiōn-em*: see prec. and -ATION. In mod. use perh. partly after F. *réhabilitation.*]
1. The action of re-establishing (a person) in a former standing with respect to rank and legal rights († or church privileges); the result of such action; † also, a writ by which such restoration is made. (In early use chiefly *Sc.*)
1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 1 Relaxacions, writtes called *Perinde valere*, rehabilitacions, abolitions, and other infinite sortes of buls. 1572–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 174 His Hienes rehabilitatioun to all and sindry thair landis ..as in the same remissioun and rehabilitatioun at mair lenth is contenit. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 56/2 The letters of rehabilitatioun of francis Stewart sone to vmquhil francis sometyme Erle of Bothwell. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 348 A Letter of rehabilitation, whereby he might stand in judgment and plead against his Forfeiture. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Rehabilitation*, an Act whereby the Pope or the King, by Dispensation, or Letters Patents, restores those that are grown low in the World. 1824 ELLIS *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 212 His remission and rehabilitation under the Great Seal of Scotland was not obtained till April 18th, 1497. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iii. 95 He pleaded the cause of his wife's brother,.. and obtained his rehabilitation with that of other Marian exiles. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. § 129 The status of his children is suspended by his right of retrospective rehabilitation, for on escape from captivity a man recovers all former rights.
b. Reinstatement (of a person) in any previous position or privilege.
1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 173 Having resisted the rehabilitation of the king after his attempted flight. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* (1860) 411 His rehabilitation in his baptismal privileges.
c. Re-establishment of a person's reputation; vindication of character.
1876 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 337 We live in an age of rehabilitations; but the subjects selected to undergo that process [etc.]. 1879 J. C. MORISON *Gibbon* 160 A rehabilitation of Theodora is not a theme calculated to provoke enthusiasm.
2. The action of replacing a thing in, or restoring it to, a previous condition or status.
1858 SPENCER *Ess.* I. 198 Those who look sceptically on this attempted rehabilitation of the earliest epochs of mental development. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 411 The work of Appuleius is a sort of 'rehabilitation' of the story, with a religious turn given to it.
b. Restoration to a higher moral state.
1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* (1869) 379 There are two opposite directions in which the improvement and rehabilitation of the Jamaica peasantry may be sought. 1873 PATER *Stud. Hist. Renaiss.* ii. 29 That rehabilitation of human nature..which the Renaissance fulfils.

So †**Rehabi·lity.** *Obs. rare* –1.
1577 FULKE *Answ. True Christian* 19 And so for all other offences, with dispensations, inhibitions, rehabilities, licences, relaxations, commutations, confirmation.

†**Rehabita·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] The action of re-inhabiting.
(Florio also gives '*Rihabitare*, to rehabite'.)
1611 FLORIO, *Rihabitanza*, a rehabitation. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* lxv. 367 There shall bee a frequent rehabitation of the whole land of Israel.

†**Reha·le,** *v. Obs.*–1 [RE-.] To drag back.
a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Hymn St. Lewis* 193 Horatius..Re-heartens His: re-haleth from the Foe Fair Victory, ready with them to goe.

Reha·llow, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To hallow again.
a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 226 Mind was enlightned, Passions tam'd, My Powers rehallow'd, Will inflam'd. 1809 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVIII. 52 The lady, at the ceremony of rehallowing the church, filled all the vessels with water. 1814 *Alonzo & Angioline* (Jod.), A thousand kisses warm and sweet Rehallow this sublime retreat. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* XLI. x, Then be my heart, my world, Re-hallowed unto Thee.

Reha·mmer, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To hammer again.
1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xii. 233 The hollow-fire..employed for reheating the stamps for rehammering and rewelding.

Reha·ndle, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To handle again, in various senses of the verb.
1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 461 Euen as they dealt with others rigorously and by strength of weapons, so shall they be themselues rehandled and dealt withall after the same measure. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 675 Sometimes forced to rehandle my premises to fit them for a further application. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 608 Rehandling the old themes of Jocasta, Thyestes, Œdipus, and Agamemnon. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iii. 53 Out of a kind of gratitude he rehandled the *Joan* again and again.
Hence **Reha·ndling** *vbl. sb.*
1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 5 We cannot turn up the originals [of these stories]..so we must take the rehandlings. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 562 The author undertook a thorough rehandling of the work.

Reha·ng, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To hang again.
1813 ELMES *Dilapidations* (1829) App. 59 Ease and re-hang the sashes, and re-instate the broken glass. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXXVII, He hung and re-hung the pictures. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 The Dowdeswells have rehung their gallery partly with pictures of the French school.

Reha·rden, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]
1. *trans.* To make hard again.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 473 The King's [Pharaoh's] repentance endeth with his pain. Hee is re-hardned. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. I. 11 You must.. harden the point of it.., because the heat of the Iron will soften it fast enough,..but then you must re-harden it. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* Wks. 1845 VII. 131, I conceive now how a body which having [*sic*] been hard and softened again, may be rehardened. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 246 The knife edges..being found too soft..were re-hardened.

2. *intr.* To grow hard again.

1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 7 That lime rehardens after being made soft, as in mortar, is owing to [etc.].

Hence **Reha·rdening** *vbl. sb.*

1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraph. St. Paul* 35 That re-hardening still of Pharaoh's heart.

† **Reha·rm,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [RE-.] *intr.* To do harm in return, to retaliate.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 107 Rare is the vertue hurt not to reharme, Great fortitude offences to remit.

Reha·rmonize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bring again into harmony. Hence **Reha·rmonizing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 193 But Great God-Man Nature re-harmoniz'd, And the lost Grace of Hymning God repriz'd. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic,* etc. 123 The angels would not..From holiest truths eliminate the false, And thus with God's, man's mind re-harmonize. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note Q 215 The re-harmonizing of his being, the restoration of that state in which he was in harmony with God and with himself.

b. *Mus.* (See HARMONIZE *v.* 4.)

1883 *Ch. Praise* Pref. 11 Some tunes have been entirely re-harmonized by him.

Reha·rness, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To harness again.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 10 Nov. an. 1775, He was three months before he could be re-harnessed. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* l. (1856) 486 They reharnessed the dogs, and turned to the west.

Reha·sh (rī-), *sb.* [f. RE- 5 a + HASH *sb.* 2.] A mere restatement in different words of opinions previously expressed; something served up afresh under a different form or name.

1849 LEWIS *Lett.* (1870) 202 It is merely a re-hash of his old opinions, seasoned with some new abuse of the Colonial Office. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 779 That is largely a rehash of what has been oft told in the gardening papers. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 3/1 To-day this rehash of the stale commonplaces of last recess is simply unreadable.

Reha·sh, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put into a new form without real change or improvement in the matter; to restate (old ideas or opinions) in new language. Hence **Reha·shed** *ppl. a.*

1822 MAGINN *Byron's Werner* II. i. 148 *note,* Ulric is.. the Giaour,..rehashed and served up as a Bohemian. 1827 *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 127 Great deal of that sort of nonsense—the re-hashed 'grande pensée' of the addle-headed consul of Teffis. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/1 All they did was to rehash the old exploded arguments.

† **Reha·tor.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also **re-, raha·tour.** A term of abuse, of obscure origin and meaning. (Cf. REHETOUR.)

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 244 Baird rehator, theif of natour. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 401 Rawmowit ribald, renegate rehatour. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vi. 117 Now lat that ilk rahatour wend in hy The blak hellis biggyngis to vissy.

† **Reha·ve,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a, after med.L. *rehabēre,* or F. *ravoir.*] *trans.* To regain, to get again. Hence † **Reha·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 60, I am in a greet agonye howe is best ffor me to sue to hym ffor rehavyng off my place. 1541-2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 228 Such lessees so rehaving their leases [etc.]. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 210 So as vpon an appeale the partie shall re-haue them. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 91, 2000 markes which hee owes the Kinge for the rehaveinge of his Castle and landes. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 81 By re-having the Kingdom of Cyprus, vpon payment of..great Tribute.

† **Rehay·te,** *v.*¹ *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (Of obscure origin and meaning; perh. a var. of REHETE *v.*²)

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1677 Ye knowe wel, with hym I can not be content..I wyll haue hym rehayted and dyspysed.

† **Rehayte,** *v.*² *Obs. rare.* Also **-heyte.** [Of obscure origin.] To behave noisily or riotously.

1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 153 Soe that no man doe rehayte, nor use himselfe otherwise in the chamber than to that place doth accord. *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Weather* 475 (Brandl), What, ye come in reuelynge and reheytynge Euyn as a knaue myght go to a beare beytynge.

Rehayte, variant of REHETE *v.*¹ *Obs.*

Rehea·r (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To hear again in a court of law or in a judicial manner.

1686, 1702-3 [see REHEARING *vbl. sb.*]. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 102 The magistrate..reheard the affair. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 145 The first court suspends from the communion; the second re-hears the evidence, and confirms or sets aside the suspension. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 170 The cause was reheard; and Lord Hardwicke ..changed his opinion. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 261 Delegates named by the Crown to re-hear the cause.

2. To hear (a sound) again.

1815 HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) II. 47 M. Regnault went on, but, coming to ask 'in whose name shall our negotiators speak?' re-heard the same voices reply, 'in the name of the nation'.

Rehea·ring (rī-), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] A second or subsequent hearing, esp. of a cause or appeal.

1686 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Feb., My greate cause was heard by my Lord Chancellor, who granted me a re-hearing. 1702-3 ATTERBURY *Let.* Misc. Wks. 1739 I. 163 We..renewed our application for a re-hearing of the matter. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 391 A new trial is a rehearing of the cause before another jury, but with as little prejudice to either party, as if it had never been heard before. 1831 SCOTT *Abbot* Introd., An author may be justified in using with address, such selection of subject or title as is most likely to procure a re-hearing. 1869 *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 445/3 Each rehearing of 'The Woman of Samaria' deepens our conviction of its high merits. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 156/2 The daughter took out a summons for a rehearing.

Rehearsal (rĭhē·ɹsăl). Forms: 4-5 **rehersayle, -sail(l(e,** 5 **-sayll, -sale,** 5-7 **-sal(l,** 5 **-cel,** 6 **-sell, -ceall,** 6- **rehearsal,** (6-7 **-sall).** [f. REHEARSE *v.* + **-AL.**]

1. The act of rehearsing; a recounting or recital; a repetition of words or statements; recitation. (Very common *c* 1430–1650.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 299 Forgat I to maken rehersaille Of watres corosif, and of lymaille. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 181 Whilom ther was in a smal village, As myn autor makethe rehersayle [etc.]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vii. 36 Holi Scripture makith rehercel of many treuthis. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xxiii. 18 For the more party they..make but a short rehersayll of these .v. Kyngs. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxviii. [ccxxiv.] 711 The erle of Derby spake certayne wordes.., wenynge that they shulde neuer haue ben called to rehersall. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* XXV. (1874) 73 A brefe rehersal, conteynyng the sommе of all that is hetherto spoken. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 18 b, The rehersall of every sinne particularly is not necessary. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 682, I can make rehearsal of the words Did pass betwixt you, if I were disposed. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 199 Now that I have made a rehearsall of the birds..I will give you a description of the beasts. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* (1721) I. 44 This Poem being now in great forwardness, Cæsar ..would needs be entertained with the rehearsal of some part of it. 1708 DODWELL in Hearne *Collect.* 23 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 152 His Rehearsals are full of excellent reasoning as well as wit. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. (1847) 24 His rehearsals of their sayings, and of their accounts of the discourses and miracles of the Lord. 1842 SHERIDAN KNOWLES *Rose of Arragon* II. i, Many..made it a pretext for rehearsal of old grievances. 1870 in Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xxiii. 192 The rehearsal of the tragedy of Captain Cook's death.

attrib. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* II. 15 West-ward they goe, and there solemnly make a rehearsall sermon at tiborne. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 432 He made the Rehersal Sermons at Paul's Cross; repeating *Memoriter* the Spital Sermons preached at Easter.

† **b.** A recital in a legal document. *Obs. rare.*

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 19 b, The rehearsall or preamble of a statute is to be taken for truth. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 308 What opinion my Lord Coke was of, of Divines interfering with Common-Law's rehearsals, is not so certain.

2. The practising of a play or musical composition preparatory to performing it in public; a private meeting of actors or performers held for this purpose.

1579–80 in Cunningham *Revels Acc.* (1842) 159 Rehersinge of dyvers plaies..and their sondry Rehersells. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 3 Here's a marualious conuenient place for our rehearsall. 1671 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* II. i, This morning is its last Rehearsal, in their habits, and all that, as it is to be acted. 1728 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 95 The second part of the *Beggar's Opera*..was almost ready for rehearsal. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 60 P 11 By degrees he was admitted to rehearsals. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v., Rehearsals, especially of new music, are indispensably necessary. 1846 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 165 We have a rehearsal with scenery and band. 1886 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* vii, I will call rehearsal for the next day.

attrib. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lvii, Could he not strip himself of the past, as of rehearsal clothing,..to robe himself for the real scene?

b. *In rehearsal,* in process of being rehearsed.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1 P 6 The Town is at present in very great Expectation of seeing a Comedy now in Rehearsal. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 349 The piece has long been in rehearsal at Drury-lane playhouse. 1860 F. W. ROBINSON *Grandm. Money* VI. iv, The opera was put in rehearsal, and the most trying time to dramatic or operatic authors succeeded.

† **Rehea·rse,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4-6 **reherse,** 5-6 *Sc.* **rehers(s,** 5 *Sc.* **raherss, -hress,** 6 **rehears,** *Sc.* **-heirs,** 6-7 **rehearse.** [f. the vb.]

1. = REHEARSAL 1. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 137 Þai .. passyt, singand, with reherse of þe todyr nocturne þe firste verse. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxvii, I haue wele herd, and vnderstond, Be thy reherse, the matere of thy gref. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 95 With out raherss off actioun in that tid. *Ibid.* XI. 1134 Litill reherss is our mekill off cair. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 251 Quhen this rehers befoir the paip wes maid. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii. 7 A briefe rehearse of the foundation, force, and situation of the citie of Alger. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recordum,* The rehearse, reporte, or testification of the execution of the summondes.

2. = REHEARSAL 2.

1490 *Coventry Acc.* in Sharp *Diss. Cov. Myst.* (1825) 15 This is the expens of the furste reherse of our players in ester weke. 1584 *Ibid.* 64 Payd ffor ffyve Reherses..vi^{d}.

Rehearse (rĭhē·ɹs), *v.* Forms: 4-6 **reherce,** (5 **-cy**), **rehers,** (5-6 *Sc.* **rahers),** 4-7 **reherse,** (5 **rey-**); 6 *Sc.* **reheirs, -heirce;** 6 **rehearce,** 6- **rehearse.** [a. OF. *rehercer, -cier* (late AF. *rehearser*), app. f. *re-* RE- + *hercer, herser* to harrow; see HERSE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To recite or repeat aloud in a formal manner; to say over, or read aloud, from beginning to end.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 152 Þi pater noster reherce alwaie, til deken or prest þo gospel rede. *c* 1400 in *Rule St. Benet* 143 Þe couent..sall reherce þe same again thrise, and 'Gloria patri'. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 After the gospel to..reherse John Barettys name opynly, saying *De profundis* for me. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 172/1 If we knew them in such wise..as we coulde rehearce them on oure fingers endes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. ii. 404 First, rehearse this song by roate, To each word a warbling note. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 37 Rehearse them Actively and Passively together. 1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* (ed. 2) 9 Often rehearsing the Lord's-Prayer. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 255 He could readily rehearse in the Greek language all St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans and Galatians. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 7, Words learned by rote a parrot may rehearse. 1784 — *Task* VI. 480 An ancient ..tale, By one of sound intelligence rehearsed. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 391 The same composition may be rehearsed in a quicker or a slower time. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 102 Personal histories..which had been rehearsing to those that sat next the narrators.

b. To repeat, say over again (something previously said or heard).

1340 *Ayenb.* 220 Þerof ano þre time we habbeþ yspeke..an þeruore hit ne behoueþ naȝt to reherci. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 729 Who so shall telle a tale after a man, He moste reherse, as neighe as ever he can, Everich word, if it be in his charge. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 The forsaid Robert schal reherce the wordes that he said to oure forsaide liege Lord. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 265 The proveu be may well be reherced for a trouth, that sayth, Often happeth evill for a good torne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlii. 1 Rehearse not a thinge twyse, and disclose not the wordes, that thou hast herde in secrete. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 28 In the Actes of the Apostles, whence no doubt this is rehearsed. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 110 When those words were rehearsed to the Generall, he was mad with anger. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Dk. of Ormond's Recovery* Wks. 1730 I. 48 The cliffs and hills my echo'd thoughts rehearse. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Poems, To the singer Pasta,* The critic brings thee praise, which all rehearse. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 159 Cephalus rehearses a dialogue which is supposed to have been narrated..by Antiphon.

† **c.** To say, utter, speak. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 134 Whon Resun to þis Reynkes Rehersede þeose wordes [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 887 On þe last day Sal he reherce & sai vs til: 'Þus did þou, & I held me stil'. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ix. 93 Rehersing this, convoyis sche Eneas Towart the place. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 151 (1877) 100 Yf you have any more to saye, reherse it, and I voll answere you. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 84 Thir wordis to hir he did reheirs, Haill Marie full of grace, The Lord God is with the.

2. To give an account of; to relate, narrate, recount, describe at length. Now *rare.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1147 The tresoun he gan hem alle reherse. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 21, I sall rehers..A remnant of his rialte. 1435 *Indenture Fotheringhey* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1846) VI. 1415/1 When alle the werk abof written, rehersyd and devised is fully fynisht. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 140 b/2 First we shal reherce here the birthe and begynnyng of Iudas. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvi. 154 Thou hast so myche to suffer, that therein is none humayne tonge can reherse it. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 2 There is yet an other righteousnes,..the which we must diligently discerne from the other afore rehearsed. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 2 The cause of his not attendance or insufficiencie must be rehearsed. 1712 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 122 But now your last and blackest deed What mortal can rehearse? 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 178 Could you..rehearse The mighty plan, oracular, in verse. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iii. *Nativity,* First of all we shall rehearse..The Nativity of our Lord.

† **b.** To relate, state, declare, *how, that, what,* etc. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 177 What [*B* how] þou dudest day bi day þe Doom þe wol rehersen. *Ibid.* 186 þat..Dowel reherce þat..we duden as he us hiȝte. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 83, I shall reherse what thys creature Eolus hath doon to me. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1559 Bede reherce[s] þat som boke sayes [etc.]. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 42 Chaucer reherseth how Titanos is the same. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Mark* iv. 15 Some be rehearsed to be by the way side. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 15 b, There was openly rehearsed, how that..the Turkes army hadd taken..the castle. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Peace* vi, They that taste it do rehearse, That vertue lies therein.

c. With omission of direct object, usually after *as.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1664 Herde ye hayith, Y wol yow reherce, How messangeris comen from Perce. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 315 For, as reson and rith rehersid to me ones [etc.]. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 125 Right in this wyse, as I reherce can. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 124, I bott rahers as my autour will say. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1696 As efterward, perchance, rehears I sall. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 70 Lufe is fulfilling of the Law, As Paull reheirsis in his writ. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 505 Their zeal begotten, as their works rehearse, By lean despair.

3. To recount in order; to name or mention one after another; to enumerate, reckon up, † number.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 22 Heore nomes bed neodful, and nempnen hem I þenke, Bi Rule and bi Resun Rehersen hem her-aftur. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 21 Here I write and reherse þe auctours names of þe whiche þis cronycle is ..i-gadered. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1518 Whos names reherse I wyll, as I can Bryng theym to mynde in ordre. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. viii. 45 Yrland and Scotland and moo reames than I will now reherce. 1532 ELYOT in *Gov.* (1883) I. *Life* 77, I will reherce some other townes as they laye in oure waye. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXII. xi, My bones might be rehearsed. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) p. ii, I will first rehearse all the seven marks which Socrates giveth. 16.. in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. (1655) 80 In

all cases afore rehearsed, the Spiritual Judg shall have power [etc.]. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 1 You ask, why thus my Loves I still rehearse. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 598, I will rehearse the captains and their fleets. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 320 Rehearsing exclusively the mercies of God to Israel.

† **b.** To mention, make mention of (a person or thing); to cite, quote. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 329 No3t as a prophet ne a prest I prays sall þi selfe, Bot rehers þe as hiȝe gode. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 99 But this welle, that I here reherce, So hoolsom was that it wolde aswage Bollen heetes. 1471 *Will of T. Clement*, I woll be a brother of the Gray freres and be reherced by name. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* 55 For this rehearse I the ready mindes of the Macedonians. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 101 b, As Plini whome I haue aboue rehersed, teacheth there ryght playnly. 1578 [see REHEARSED *ppl. a.*].

† **4.** *intr.* To give an account, or make mention, *of* something. *Obs. rare.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E viij b, Of the whiche yf I wold I should reherce you of many of them. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2671 Of his manhed war merwell to rahers. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 7 The historigraphours rehersis of ane pure man of perse.

5. *trans.* To go through or practise (a play, scene, part, etc.) in private, in preparation for a more formal or public performance.

1579–80 [see REHEARSAL 2]. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 75 Sit downe..and rehearse your parts. *Ibid.* III. ii. 21 A crew of patches.. Were met together to rehearse a Play, Intended for great Theseus nuptiall day. 1728 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 95 Rich received the duke of Grafton's commands not to rehearse any new play whatsoever, till his grace hath seen it. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* vi. Wks. (Globe) 304/2, I.. studied the character, which was to be rehearsed the next day. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* II. ii. 72, I have rehearsed the entire scene, With an ox-bladder and some ditch-water. 1865 J. HATTON *Bitter Sweets* xxxii, Let us rehearse a waltz.

fig. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 83 The habit of rehearsing virtues in imagination leads us insensibly to practise them in reality.

b. To exercise, train, or make proficient by rehearsal.

1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* I. ii. 13 To prepare himself for the change, he had rehears'd his servants in the alteration. 1795 S. ROGERS *Words Mrs. Siddons* 58 And, when her shattered nerves forbid to roam, In very spleen—rehearse the girls at home. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* III. xii, A wood-sawyer.. has been rehearsed by Madame Defarge as to his having seen Her..making signs and signals to prisoners. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 6/3 Dickens rehearsed her in 'Bailey'.

6. To perform, practise, as in rehearsing. *rare.*

1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 337 Sometimes we but rehearse a former Play, The Night restores our Actions done by Day. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 307 The poor ignorant multitude..rehearsed all the outrages that were acted in our own times by the Parisian populace. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 212 So he kept on rehearsing his limited solfeggio ..and crying and talking by turns.

7. *intr.* To recite; to engage in rehearsal.

1693 C. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* vii. 107 All Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will rehearse, And longing Crowds expect the promis'd Verse. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 150 When it came to my turn to rehearse, while others read their parts from their books, I had put mine in my pocket. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* vi. Wks. (Globe) 304/2 We got together, in order to rehearse. *Ibid.* 305/1, I rehearsed before them. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* VII. xi, Whether he talked, wrote, or rehearsed, Still with his dulness was he cursed. 1886 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* viii, She was perpetually rehearsing to him.

Hence **Rehea·rsed** *ppl. a.*, † (also with *afore*) foresaid, afore-mentioned.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 148 b, The trouble and noyse of these rehersed people is so great. 1544 *Exhort. vnto Prayer* A viij, Let vs eschewe in our prayers al the afore rehersed vyces. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 26 The Cannell bones fastened to the rehearsed Processe named Acromion.

Rehearser (rɪhə·rsəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who rehearses, a reciter.

1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Reherser, *recitevr.* 1611 FLORIO, *Ripitore*, a repeater or relater and rehearser of a matter. 1672 [H. STUBBE] *Rosemary & Bayes* 6 This Rehearser seems of another opinion. 1708 DODWELL in Hearne *Collect.* 23 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 152 Mr. Rehearser came from the Bath... His Rehearsals are full of excellent reasoning as well as wit. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* 261 Nor was much credit due to such rehearsers, who might obtrude fictitious pedigrees.

2. One who conducts rehearsals.

1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 462/1 He was not a severe rehearser, as far as long hours went.

Rehearsing (rɪhə·rsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Rehearsal, recital.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1988a Saint ambros sais þat we sai thre Rehercing quen child sal houen be. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 24 Othere sundery thyngis Of whiche I may nat make rehersyngys. 1388 PURVEY *Prol. Bible* iii. P 5 The fyfthe book ..is a rehersyng and confermyng of al the lawe biforegoyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Rehersynge, *recitacio.* 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* (heading), A rehearsynge of the generacions. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 238 It was not necessary in the rehearsing of every particularity to reiterate that it was in a prophetical vision. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xliii. 392 As long as was requisite for the rehearsing of a Pater Noster. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxv, 'Ill hearing makes ill rehearsing', said the landlady.

Rehea·rten, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inspire with fresh courage or confidence.

1611 FLORIO, *Rinfrancare*, ..to re-incourage or reharten. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Hymn St. Lewis* 193 Horatius ..Re-heartens His; re-haleth from the Foe Fair Victory, ready with them to goe. 1883 J. H. BARROWS *Serm.* in *Chicago Advance* 5 July, The little company of Christians ..were reheartened by the arrivals from Fort Brady.

Rehea·t, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To heat again. Hence **Rehea·ted** *ppl. a.*

1727 [see REHEATING *vbl. sb.*]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 573 In making bottles we should..reheat them as seldom as may be absolutely necessary. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xvi. 357 They are now only very rarely employed for reheating steel ingots. 1886 *Century Mag.* Oct. 941 Our breakfast of reheated coffee and stale bread.

Reheate, variant of REHETE *v.*2 *Obs.*

Rehea·ter. [f. REHEAT *v.* + -ER 1.] An apparatus for reheating.

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Hawes' Winding Mach.* 98 Boilers consisting of heaters and reheaters. 1897 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 7 Apr. 9/3 The result showed that when the reheater was used a much greater amount of work was performed.

Rehea·ting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of imparting heat again to a substance; also, the material by which this is effected.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden*, This Reheating will reciprocally be kept up..by the Neighbourhood of the two adjoining Beds; but when the Bed is single, the Reheating should be two Foot broad at least. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 233/1 The principal object of the subsequent reheating in the granulator is to bring it into a favourable state for removal to the moulds. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 359 During the reheating of piles or of ingots they are moved about a little.

b. *attrib.*, as *reheating furnace, oven*, etc.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 168 There are two re-heating or annealing furnaces. *Ibid.* 707 In the re-heating ovens, the loss is from 8 to 10 per cent. on the large bar iron. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 361 Reheating furnaces burning gaseous fuel.

Rehed, obs. form of REED *sb.*1

Reheite, variant of REHETE *v.*2 *Obs.*

† **Rehe·lm,** *v. Obs. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To supply or cover (one) again with a helmet.

c 1468 in *Archaeol.* (1846) XXXI. 338 Wt out that it lyked him to be rehelmed. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss. II.* clxviii. 189 b/2 But with the crossynge of their speares the erle was vnhelmed. Than he retourned to his men, and incontynent he was rehelmed, and toke his speare.

† **Rehe·t,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *reheet*, vbl. sb. to *reheter*: see next.] Cheer, entertainment.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 490/224 Sibbe was schewed hem bi, Murþe and Munstralsy, And preyed hem do gladly Wiþ Rial Rehet.

† **Rehe·te,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Also 4 **rehayte, reheyit.** [ad. OF. *reheter, -heiter, -haiter*, 'to reuiue, reioyce, cheere vp exceedingly' (Cotgr.), the stem of which has been referred to the Teutonic **hait-* HOTE: see Skeat *Notes Eng. Etym.* (1901) 246.]

1. *trans.* To cheer, comfort, or encourage, esp. by kind or friendly words and treatment.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ciii. 17 þat is, þat man rehete his thoust in grace of the holy gost. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 127 He wolde..re-hayte rekenly þe riche & þe poueren, & cherisch hem alle with his cher. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 947 He..gaf hyme mony gyftis gret, hyme & his menge to rehet. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 221 Thane þe conquerour kyndly carpede to þose lordes, Rehetede þe Romaynes with reuelle speche. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. (B. N. C. MS.) 46 b, Þei reheteden and conforted her lorde. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1158 With kynde contenance the renk couth thame rehete.

absol. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3999 Porrus, as a prince suld, ..Turnes him toward his tulkis & titely rehetis.

b. To strengthen (one) *to* do something. *rare*—1.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 2 Þe water of grace..makes vs to recouere oure strenght þat we lost in syn, and rehetis vs to doe goed werkis.

2. To refresh (thirst). *rare*—1.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxvi. 6 He askis þe watire of godis blissynge, to kole and reheyit his thrist.

3. To entertain with choice food or drink.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXLII. xv. (1543), Some bookes sayen he poysoned was to dead Of plummes..With whiche a monke there hym did rehete. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 171 Yf..vnto yow goode mete be brouhte or sente, Withe parte of hit goodely yee theym Rehete.

Hence † **Rehe·ting** *vbl. sb.*1, refreshing. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 2 On þe watere of rehetynge forth he me broght. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 79 He hath browȝte me foorth up on the water of rehetynge.

† **Rehe·te,** *v.*2 *Obs.* Also 6 **reheate, reheite.** [Of obscure origin; the relationship, if any, to RAHATE and RATE *v.*2 is not clear.]

1. *trans.* To assail, attack, persecute. Hence † **Rehe·ting** *vbl. sb.*2

14.. *Chaucer's Troylus* III. 349 (Harl. MS. 3943), Al þe rehetyng of his sikes sore, At ones þei fled; he felt of hem no more. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5197 Grete synne haue ye Thus vngodely to rehete me. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 364 Rehete hym I rede you with rowtes and rappes. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXXXVI. iii. (1543), But then the death hym felly ganne reheate; Wherfoor anone he satte vp in his seate.

b. To annoy, provoke, irritate. *rare*—1.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 78 Damysel quoth he thou art to blame Thus att the begynnyng me to rehete.

2. To rebuke, rate, scold. Also *intr.* with *at.*

c 1420 *Langland's P. Pl. C.* XIII. 35 To rehercen hit by retoryk to a-rate [*MS. T.* rehete] dedliche synne. 1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 506 My Lord of Salesbury reheted hym, callyng hym knaves son. *Ibid.*, Sir Antony was reheted for his langage. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 140 If it be knowen, than bothe you and I Shall be reheited at full shamefully.

† **Rehe·tour.** *Obs. rare.* [Origin and precise meaning obscure.] A servant of some kind.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 229 If men taken hede to þe service of þe Chirche.., it is al turned up so doun, and ypocritis ben maad rehetours. *Ibid.* III. 346 þis stiward haþ chargid þis hous wiþ newe rehetours, to harm of it.

Reheyit, variant of REHETE *v.*1 *Obs.*

Reheyte, variant of REHAYTE *v.*2 *Obs.*

† **Rehibit,** *v.* (? Error for EXHIBIT *v.* 1.)

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* E iij b, For the foolish antiquitie honoured men as gods after their deathes; for honour and reuerence is rehibited for some certaine cause.

Rehi·nge, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To hinge again. (In quot. *fig.*: cf. *unhinge.*)

1660 YEOLSNEY *Sp. to Monk*, col. 2 You have re-hing'd our happynesse.

Rehi·re, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A renewed hiring.

1793 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. (1891) XII. 295 Nor ought there to be any transfer of the Lease, or re-hire of the negroes without your consent first had and obtained in writing.

Rehi·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To hire again. Also *refl.* Hence **Rehi·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 358 They generally re-hire themselves at the expiration of their engagement. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 94/1 A sale of its rolling stock and a rehiring of the same rolling stock.

Rehoi·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To hoist again. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 180 We re-hoisted our two adventurers. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 198 Admiral Matthews quitted the Russel, and re-hoisted his flag on board the Namur. 1888 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/1 The Italian consular flag was rehoisted here to-day.

Reho·nour, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To honour again or in return.

1635 *Pref. verse* in J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.*, The guerdon thou do'st merit's sure, for she Whom thou so honoured'st will rehonour thee. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 10/2 Smithfield martyrs' memories rehonoured.

† **Reho·pe,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] To hope again.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* 632 If that I say, I will forget my Greife, Forgoe my wrath and yet re-hope Reliefe.

Rehou·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To house (a person, etc.) again; to provide with other houses. Also *refl.* Hence **Rehou·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 709 [The suicide] may rehouse himself in a worse hogshead. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 599 Upon the principles here laid down the rehousing of the poor in towns can be accomplished without expense. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan., We must make that inquiry if the question of rehousing is ever to be seriously dealt with.

Reht, obs. pa. t. REACH *v.*1

Rehu·manize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To humanize again. Also *refl.*

1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXX. 47 The souls of the very bad are forbidden for a time to re-humanize themselves, and become devils. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* (1857) 449 It is time some one undertook to rehumanize you. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 446 There are forces at work now..to rehumanise the dehumanised members of society.

Rehu·mble, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To humble again.

1598 FLORIO, *Rahumiliare*, to rehumble, to asswage. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mathieu's Tropheis* 65 And had, yer many houres Re-humbled Paris to her Prince's yoake But for Saint Clement's Parricidiall stroake.

Rehume·ctate, *v. rare*—1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To moisten again.

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* (ed. 2) 138 Continue to rehumectate and rust this matter for twelve several times.

Rehumilia·tion. *rare*—1. [RE- 5 a.] A second or renewed humiliation.

1698 BP. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supper* xiii. Wks. 610 Without any such gross and carnal descent, or rehumiliation of his Glorified Body.

Rehypo·thecate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To hypothecate again. Hence **Rehypo·thecating** *vbl. sb.*

1882 OGILVIE. 1883 W. F. CRAFTS *Successful Men* 189 The rehypothecating of trust funds—that is, the secret use of trust funds for speculation. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 113 The proposed lender had .. never been in a position to make the advance without re-hypothecating the security.

So **Rehypo·thecator.**

1883 W. F. CRAFTS *Successful Men* 160 Those rehypothecators of trust funds for private speculations,

Rehȝe, variant of REIGH *Obs.*

Rei, sing. of REIS (Portuguese money).

Reiate, variant of REALTY 1 *Obs.*

Reich(e, obs. Sc. forms of REACH.

Reick, obs. form of REEK *v.*2

† **Reid** 1. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **reide, reyd.** [var. of RAID *sb.* 4, perh. directly a. Du. *reede* or LG. *rêde.*] A roadstead.

1561 *Burgh Rec. Aberd.* (1844) I. 334 Quhat sumewir schip of gudis sellable arrywis to the port, hevin, or reyd. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 194 His schippis quhilk was lyand in the reid at that tyme. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 287 Thay ouirthrew in the Reide xvi scotis shipis.

† **Reid** 2. *Sc. Obs.*—1 (Of obscure origin and meaning: perh. a rendering of eccl. L. *litania major*, the longer litany used on the Rogation days.)

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 698 Syne all the lentryne but leiss, and the lang reid, And als in the adwent The Soland stewart was sent.

Reid(e, obs. ff. READ *sb.*1 and *v.*, RED *a.*, REDE *sb.*1 and *v.*, REED *sb.*1 **Reidar,** obs. Sc. f. READER.

Re-identifica·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of identifying again.

1882 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Institt.* 564 Where .. military headship becomes in a measure separated from political headship, continued warfare is apt to cause a re-identification of them. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Feb. 4/6 The re-identification of imported yarns woven into tissues would be impossible.

Reif (rīf). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 1 réaf, réof, 3 ræf, reue, 5 ref, 5–6 reiff, 6 rieff, reife, reyf, raif, reafe, 7 reaf, 5– reif. [Common W. Germ.: OE. *réaf* = OFris. *rāf*, OS. *-rōf* (Du. *roof*), MLG. *rōf* (hence Sw. *rof*, Da. *rov*), OHG. *roub*, *roup* (G. *raub*): —OTeut. **rauθōm*: see REAVE *v.* The precise relationship of the OE. word to REAF, garment, is not certain.]

†**1.** That which is taken by force or robbery; spoil, plunder, booty. *Obs.*

*c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 22 Alla woepeno his ȝenimeð ..& reafo [L. *spolia*] his todælde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. 162 Se þe beorna reaf manize [L. *spolia multa*] meteð. *c* 1205 LAY. 8612 [We scullen] ȝemen þes fehtes..& læten þa ræf liggen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 118 The King gert be departit then All haill the reif amang his men. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 12 The erle of Angus servandis maid ane prey and reif thairof.

2. The act or practice of robbery; spoliation; reavery. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 458 (Cotton), Ich fare hom & nime leue, Ne recche ich noȝt of winteres reue [*Jesus MS.* teone]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 For þe sacrilege þat þei do in reif of goodis. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 134 Injure or violence..., as ar thift, ref, or sik thingis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 840 Throuch cowatice gud Alexander was lost; And Julius als, for all his reiff and bost. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 121, I synnit als in reif and in oppressioun, In wranguss gudis taking and possesding. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 34 All maner of reiffis, spuleȝeis, oppressionis, slauchteris, allegit to haue bene committit. 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xiv. 14 Let richt, not reif, my pensioun bring agane. 1644 *Articles Sc. Commiss.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 366 Whatsoever Thefts, Reifs, Hardships, Oppressions,..or Murther done or committed by them. 1786 BURNS *To James Smith* i, The sleest, pawkie thief, That e'er attempted stealth or rief. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Saint Michael and his spear, Keep the house frae reif and wear.

†**b.** *Of reif*, esp. Sc. in *fowl of reif*, bird of prey or plunder. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 104 þei are maad desseyuable ypocritis, & lurkyng woluis of ref under a schepis flees. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 656 Thus assemblit..All that war fowlis of reif. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, c. 32 (1814) II. 51/2 Anentis rukis, crawys and vþer foulys of reif.

Reif, Reifar, -er, Reiffing, obs. Sc. ff. REAVE *v.*[1], REEVE *sb.*[1], REAVER, REAVING.

Reification (rīˌifikē·ʃən). [f. L. *rē-s* a thing (cf. REAL *a.*[2]) + -IFICATION.] The mental conversion of a person or abstract concept into a thing.

1846 GROTE *Greece* (1851) I. 467 *note*, Boiocalus would have had some trouble to make his tribe comprehend the re-ification of the god Hêlios. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 74 A process of what may be called reification, or the conscious conversion of what had hitherto been regarded as living beings into impersonal substances. 1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts & Th. Mod. Physics* 269 The existence, or possibility, of transcendental space is another flagrant instance of the reification of concepts.

Reify (rē·ifəi), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IFY.] *trans.* To convert mentally into a thing; to materialize.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 75 The gods of their final and accepted polytheism were, in point of fact, only those sublimer portions of nature which..they had not yet dared to reify. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXI. 151 When people make or find a new 'abstract noun', they instantly try to put it on a shelf or into a box, as though it were a thing; thus they reify it.

†**Reigh.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 reoh(c)he, 3 rehȝe, rihȝe, 4 righe, 5 reȝge, reyh(h)e, reygh(e, **reigh.** [ME. type *reȝe, reyhe*:—OE. **rehhe, reohhe*: the precise relationship to the ME. variant *roȝe* (see ROUGH *sb.*), and to the continental forms answering to this, is not clear.] The fish called the RAY.

c 1050 *Sup pl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 181/6 *Fannus*, reohhe. [1220 WILL. MALMESB. *De Gestis Pontif.* II. (Du Cange), Ut etiam caudas racharum vestibus eius affigerent.] *c* 1205 LAY. 29557 Heo..nomen tailes of rehȝen and hangede on his cope. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 11 Take Haddok, Pyke, Tenche, Reȝge, Codlynd, an pyke a-way þe bonys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Reyhhe, fysche, *ragadia*. *Ibid.* 438/1 Rowhe or reyhe, fishe .. *ragadies*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcvii, And for more despite they cast on hym the guttes of reighes and of [1520 other] fissh.

attrib. *c* 1205 LAY. 29583 An..þan folke þa þe rihȝen tailes hangede a þan clarkes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15196 Byhynd hym on his clopes þey henge, Righe tailles [F. *heues de raies*] on a strenge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcvii, The paynyms..hym scorned and cast on hym reigh tailles, so that al his mantel was honged full of reigh tailles.

Reigle, variant of REGAL *sb.*[8], groove.

Reign (rēⁱn), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–5 **reyne**, 4–5 **reyn, reine**; 4–5 **regn**, 4–7 **regne, reigne**, (6 **riegne**), 5–6 **reygne**, 7– **reign**; 5 **raen**, 6 **raine, rayn**(e, **raygne**, 6–7 **raigne**, 7 **raign**, (**raighne**). β. 3–5 **rengne**, 5 **ryngne**. γ. 5, 6 *Sc.* **renge**, 6 *Sc.* **ring, ryng**. [a. OF. *regne, reigne, rai(g)ne, rengne*, etc. (10th c.; mod.F. *règne*), ad. L. *regnum* (whence also It. *regno*, Sp. *reino*), f. *regĕre* to rule. The Sc. forms show a normal development of *gn* into *ng*.]

1. Royal power or rule; kingdom, sovereignty; also *transf.* power or rule (of persons) comparable to that of a king. Now *rare* († formerly common without article).

a 1272 *Liue Ron* 71 in *O.E. Misc.* 95 Ector..and cesar.. beoþ iglyden vt of þe reyne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9318 'Princ o pees' sal man him call, And neuermar es regn fall. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 65 Tille Harald, Godwyn sonne, þe regne wille best falle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 221 King, god to thy fader lente Glorie and honour, regne, tresour, rente. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 6 So that alle tho that ben vndir his regne ben of oon obeyshaunce. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 12 There is no suie fellowship nor sure trust in hyghe reygne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 40 Then shall Cadwallin die; and then the raine Of Britons eke with him attonce shall dye. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 246 The English, vnder the Raigne of Queene Elizabeth, obtained like priuiledge. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxiii. (1674) 26 Empires.. which know not how to perfix bounds to their insatiate desire of Reign. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 265 He who like a father held his reign. 1770 GOLDSMITH *Des. Vill.* 288 Some fair female unadorned and plain, Secure to please while youth confirms her reign. 1782 COWPER *Heroism* 90 In Britain's isle, beneath a George's reign. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 10 The gloomy Power Whose reign is in the tainted sepulchres. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1853) 111 In a British drawing-room, under the reign of Queen Victoria.

b. *transf.* Influence, dominion, sway, of something immaterial. † *In reign*, dominant.

c 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 510 So that Dispyt now holdeth forth hire reyne, Through hasty bileve of tales that men feyne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 204 Lyke Prince and King, he led the Regne, Of all Iniquitie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 28 She gan to stoupe, and her proud mind convert To meeke obeysance of love's mightie raine. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 20 A soule that is free from both the raigne, or prevalency, and the anxiety of doubts. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 131 The allodial sistem was in reign before it was supplanted by the feodal one. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 33 Would age in thee resign his wintry reign. 1821 SHELLEY *Remembrance* 10 The owlet Night resumes her reign. 1867 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* i. 5 The Reign of Law in Nature is..universal. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 804/1 A country where both winter and summer were debarred full reign.

†**2.** A kingdom or realm; a territory ruled over by a king; a monarchical state. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 971 Mi Rengne þu schalt welde. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 992 *Dido*, This is the reyne of libie there ye bin. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (1555), In your repayre to your fathers reyne..ye shall me with you lede. *c* 1500 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 74 Ye sall pray for yᵉ prosperite & wallfare of yᵉ Reygne. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 51 Dyuers duikis and kingis, .. Exylit from þair countreis and thair ringis. 1623 LISLE *Saxon Serm. Easter day*, There was slain on yᵗ night in every house throughout Pharaos reigne the first borne child. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 12 A gorgeous train Attend the nymph to Phthia's distant reign.

transf. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 642 þe heie god..þat heuene holdeþ & haþ to his hole regne.

†**b.** The kingdom of heaven or of God. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 83 þe regne of heuene to wynne, and alle þe dyeuelen..to ouercome. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 5 Manye been the weyes espirituels that leden folk .. to the regne of glorie. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 244 b/2, I shalle drynke it newe wyth you in the regne of my fader. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 466/1 They shall..awake at the blast of the trumpe, and euer after liue with yᵉ lorde in his reigne. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 29 Th' angels earst banisht from the heau'nly raine.

c. *poet.* A place or sphere under the rule of some specified person or thing, or having a specified character. Now *rare*.

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 45 Thou born art in my regne of variance. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 27 A beaten broad high way..That streight did lead to Plutoes grisely rayne. *Ibid.* III. iv. 49 Like as a fearefull Dove, which through the raine Of the wide ayre her way does cut amaine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 543 The universal Host upsent A shout that .. Frighted the Reign of Chaos and old Night. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 38 Or wilt thou, Cæsar, chuse the watry Reign..? 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 9 Thro' verdant vales, and Ceres' golden reign. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xlviii, The ocean Which girds the pole, Nature's remotest reign.

†**d.** = KINGDOM 5. *Obs. rare.*

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xi, The vegetable and the mineral reigns. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 90 The venom was commonly extracted from the vegetable reign.

3. The period of a sovereign's rule.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 þe ferth ȝere of þe regne..þese þre..Werred on Athelstan. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 121 Of þe regne of þe kyng Richard þe secunde, þe secunde ȝer. 1434 *E. E. Wills* 100 The reyn of our lege lord the kyng Harre the sexte,..the xj yer. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 3 Here beganne the rayne of kyng Henry the third, sonne unto kynge John. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxix. 149 b, At the time of the deluge .. & in the riegne of Ducalion. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 35 In the tenth yeare of his raigne, he sent forth a generall Edict. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 43 ¶ 9 That Celebrated Poem, which was written in the Reign of King Charles the Second. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 130 During the five succeeding reigns,..the contest was maintained with unabated rage. 1833 CRUSE tr. *Eusebius' Eccl. Hist.* I. x. 39 It was about the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 106 After a reign of seventy years, he died.

transf. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 9 Sum cravis of God to end my ring. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 475 This during Winter's drisly Reign be done. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Reign*, the length or continuance of a man's career in a system of wickedness, which..is said to have been a long or a short reign, according to its duration.

†**b.** The 'life' of a ship. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1674 PETTY *Dupl. Proportion* 32 If no trading Ship be (one time with another) above 1/10 of her whole reign under sail, or 6 days in 60.

c. *Reign of Terror*: see TERROR.

Reign (rēⁱn), *v.* Forms: α. 3–6 **regn**, 4, 6 **rein-**, 4–6 **reygn-**, 4–7 **reyn-**; 5, 6 *Sc.* **rigne**, 6 **ryne**; 5–6 **rayne**, (6 **raygne**), 5–7 **raine**, 6–7 **raign**(e, 7 **rain**; 4–7 **reigne**, 6– **reign**. β. 4–5 **rengne**, 4, 6 **reyngne**, 5 **reingne**. γ. 4 **reng, reyng**, 4 *Sc.* **reinge**, 4–7 *Sc.* **ring**, (5–6 **ringe**), 4–5 *Sc.* **ryng** (5 **rynge**). *Pa. t.* 5, 6 *Sc.* **rang**, 6 *Sc.* **rong**; *pa. pple.* 5 *Sc.* **rongyn**, 6 *Sc.* **rung**. [a. OF. *regner* (12th c.; mod.F. *régner*), ad. L. *regnāre*, f. *regnum*: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To hold or exercise the sovereign power or authority in a state; to rule or govern as king or queen; sometimes in restricted sense, to hold the royal office without being actual ruler, to have a limited or nominal sovereignty.

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 681 After king baþulf leir is sone was king & regnede þritti ȝer. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 110 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 274 He reignede after his fader fyn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5492 The richest renke, þat reigned in Erthe. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 10 Kyng Herry schuld..regne as welle as he dyd before. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 31 The grete vexacion of his subiectes..by Francoys now raynyng there. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 31 During the time Edward the third did raigne. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 13 This King raigned a long time in Jerusalem. 1738 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot King* (1749) 138 He must begin to govern as soon as he begins to reign. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 128 She reigned in her own name and that of her son. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* X. xli, But he..The Princess shall espouse, and reign an equal King. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 519 Worst of the worst were that man he that reigns! 1871 *Daily News* 15 Sept., A Monarch who desired to rule as well as to reign, would soon bring government to a deadlock.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7973 Dauid had rengnd .. A-but winters tuelue and mare. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1321 þat ryche in gret rialte rengned his lyue. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 651 þe fyftenethe ȝere of hurre brother rengnynge. 1534 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 18 The rayn of the kyng, how long he shall reyngne, as sayth a prophecy.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2285 Lang he rengud in þat land. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 78 He suld .. lat him ryng that had the rycht. *c* 1400 *Sc. Troy-bk.* II. 2164 That Tewtere rengand þare was. 1533 BELLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* I. (1541) A j, In this tyme rang in Egipt Pharo. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 268 God blisse his Grace, and mak him long to ring.

b. Const. *over*, † *upon*, (*on*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 230 þat he & his children regne long tyme vpon Israel. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VI. 151 He regnede over þe West Saxons. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 200/2 The honour..of every Prynce reynyng uppon his people. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 297 Wulfere, A noble valyant prynce .. Reygnynge vpon the Mercyens. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 224 He ruleth not though he raigne ouer realmes. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 461 He should have made in vain So great a Prince, without on whom to Reign. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. i. § 16 They bring the poorer under their power, and reign as Lords over them. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 127 Affright the dogs, and reign A dreaded tyrant o'er the bestial train! 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 2/4 The English Sovereign reigns over one-fifth of the whole human race.

c. *transf.* or *fig.* of God, Christ, etc.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4200 In Capharnaum he [Antichrist] sal regne alswa. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 258 þei wolden not þat Crist rengnede on hem; and neþeles Crist..regneþ upon all þis world. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 2 þe place of hem þat regnun in heuen wiþ Crist. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 474 Our Saluatouris sepultur,..Quhar he raiss, as we reid, richtuiss to ryng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 297 They bothe reygneth holy sayntes before god perpetually. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 110 Our God forsuith Ringis in heuin full hie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxxii, Who reigned'st in thy heaven, yet felt'st our hell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 814 That mortal dint, Save he who reigns above, none can resist. 1788 COWPER *Negro's Compl.* iv, Is there One who reigns on high? 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xxvii, The Fiend did revel In victory, reigning o'er a world of woe.

d. *fig.* of things (more or less personified).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 271 Kuynde wit me tauȝte þat Resun schal regne and Reames gouerne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 113 Thus the Sonne is overal The chiefe Planete ..And thus betwen hem regneth he. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 143 b, The Masse rained, ruled, ruffled, and triumphed, as a moste puissant and myghty Queene. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 649 Where loue raignes, disturbing iealousie Doth call him selfe affection's centinell. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 334 Disinherit Chaos, that raigns here In double night. 1667 — *P. L.* IV. 765 Here Love his golden shaft implies,..Reigns here and revels. 1782 COWPER *Lily & Rose* vii, The seat of empire is her cheeks, They reign united there. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. Song vi, While Truth with Joy enthroned o'er his lost empire reigns! 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* 2nd Pt. I. i, While..Reigns in pomp the perfect moon.

2. Of persons: To exercise authority of any kind; to hold sway; to rule.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28526 At wrestelyng, at wake, rengd haf i. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 35 Alle þis Riche Retenaunce þat Regneden with Fals. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. iv. 299 Than schulde no preest haue immouable godis in lordschip. Forwhi thanne he muste nedis comaunde and regne upon hise tenauntis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1144 The Scottis at large out throu all Fyff thai rang. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 374 Quhat plagis..Sall fall wpon the realmes and kyngis Quharin no faithfull lugis ryngis. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 127 He did in the general bosom

reign Of young, of old. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* I. § 16. 67 Saint Paul was the same .. that he was raigning in the Pulpit, or disputing in the Schoole of Tyrannus. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 466 Yet he who reigns within himself, and rules Passions, Desires, and Fears, is more a King. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 10 Me .. Hast thou made reign and triumph..O'er mine own misery. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 764 [He saw] him, that other, reigning in his place.

transf. c 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 43 Who reigneth now in blisse but Venus, That hath this worthy Knyght in gouernaunce? 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlviii. 33 Lord Eolus dois in thy sessone ring. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 455 The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns.

† b. To go on or continue *in* some state or course of action. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 68 Also generaly prelatis regnen in symonye. 1442 *Cursor M.* 48 (Bedford MS.), Insampil to hem I may say þat regneþ in her reaut all way. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1359 Than rang I furth in cruell wer and payn. 1586 Lauder *Tractate* 184 The Liegis of the vngodlie kyng In daylie trubbyll thay sall ryng.

† c. To flourish. *Obs. rare.*

? *a* 1450 *Compend. Old Treat.* in Roy's *Rede me* (Arb.) 175 This Bede reygned in the yere off oure lorde god .vij. hundred and xxxij. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 38 In the tyme of this ffysnomyas reynyd the..doctour ypocras.

† d. To flourish *in* some respect. *Obs. rare*—1.

1546 tr. *Gasser's Prognost.* d vj, Yet shal thei reigne in large benefites and great renoume.

3. Of things (chiefly immaterial things): To have power, sway, or predominance; to prevail or be prevalent.

a. of qualities, conditions, etc.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ix. 40 When antecrist is distroid all goed sall regne þare in. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5793 For if.. good love regned over-alle, Such wikkidnesse ne shulde falle. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xlvii. 196 (Harl. MS.), Wher so euer he knewe þat eny discorde or vnrest was Regnynge. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxix. 44 Wirk for the place of paradyce, For thairin ringis no covettyce. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 15 Lord, Lord: to see what folly raignes in vs. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1202 Insatiate Avarice then first began To raigne in the depraved minde of man. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 101 Letters are in no vogue in that Country, and perfound Ignorance reigns among them. 1705 Addison *Italy* (1733) 63 The great Secrecy that reigns in their public Councils. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 239 To kinder skies, where gentler manners reign, I turn. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 522 Dissension, improvidence, and pusillanimity reigned at Madras. 1871 Jowett *Plato* IV. 35 The business of the legislator is to clear up this..confusion which reigns in the minds of men.

b. of the planets, winds, seasons, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 389 Thru þe playnyt þat regnyt þan hyre worthit be ane Il wemane. 1579 E. K. *Gloss.* in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 16 The sonne reigneth, that is, in the signe Pisces. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 43 Twenty of the Dog-dayes now reigne in's Nose. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* (1876) 108 Now did the sign reign, and the constellation was come, under which Perkin should appear. 1668 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 117 The South and South-west winds reign here [Meliapour] from April to September. 1704 Pope *Summer* 22 In thy heart eternal winter reigns. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 175 The land winds reign all night. 1821 Shelley *I would not be a King*, The path to power is steep and rough, And tempests reign above.

c. of diseases, troubles, etc.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 244 Somyr is hote and dry, and therfor than regnyth reede colere. 1483 Caxton *Cato* C ij, In that tyme..reygned a grete pestylence. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. xiii. 12 Sik distres rang amang mortale wychtis. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 96 A Feuer she Raignes in my bloud, and will remembred be. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 270 The foule disease of lust, raigning in those parts. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 246 To shun this Ill, .. In Summer's Sultry Heats (for then it reigns). 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) II. 179 Famine has long reigned.

† 4. a. Of a class or kind of persons: To prevail, to be numerous. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2124 It hatt Europe quar mast to day Regns o þe cristen lay. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 126 They [the Anabaptists] also reigne chiefly in those places, wher the doctrine of the Gospell is prohibited.

† b. To range, extend. *Obs. rare*—1.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 381 Ich wol by-come a pilgryme, And wenden as wide as the worlde regneþ.

† c. Of an inanimate thing: To last. *Obs.*—1

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 132 A Ship doth commonly Reign about thirty years.

5. To hold a dominant position; to be in the majority.

1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 94 There might reign a cornice the whole length of it on each side. 1885 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 35 The bank on one side is thickly wooded, the firs chiefly reigning.

6. *trans.* † a. To rule, govern (a person, etc.).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 379 Swich love of freendes regneth al this toun.

b. To put *down* by reigning. *rare*—1.

1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 100 But who reigns down Evil, the immedicable plague?

† c. To live *out* (a specified number of years) as ruler. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 136 When he had reigned out forty yeares, he died in winter.

Reign, variant of Raign *v. Obs.*

† **Reignative,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [See Reign *v.* and -ative.] Ruling, governing.

1387–8 Usk *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 83 Right so litel or naught is worth erthely power, but if reignatif prudence in heedes governe the smale.

† **Rei·gner.** *Obs.* [f. Reign *v.* + -er 1.] One who reigns, a ruler.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 52 Here leve we the manere of countyng used befor, where we sette evyr the regner in his last 3ere. 1530 Palsgr. 261/2 Reigner in a kyngdome, *regnateur*. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 144 b, Not needing in the Norman Kings new birth to be distinguished with the Raigners number. 1627 Speed *Eng.* etc. *Abridged* vi. § 9 Henry the third, the Normans longest Raigner.

Reigning (rē·ⁱnin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Reign.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8515 His regnning was wit right resun. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4105 For regnynge of kynges straunge,..langage men chaunge. 1439 *E. E. Wills* 119 The xviij yere [? of the] Rengnyng of our soureyn lord Kyng Harry. 1633 P. Fletcher *Elisa* I. xliii, There doth it blessed sit, and looking down,..Scorns earth, where even Kings most serve by reigning. 1711 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 120 The innocency of James the Second in his reigneing. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 394 Of all arts, the most difficult was the art of reigning.

Reigning (rē·ⁱnin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That reigns, in various senses of the vb.

1. Of persons: Ruling, governing.

1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 17 Oct., I have taken this little fatigue merely to oblige the reigning empress. 1786 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 574 The reigning party in the United Netherlands, and the government of this country. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxv, He sent him to France to receive his education at the court of the reigning sovereign. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 444 The Whigs were on principle attached to the reigning dynasty.

b. *transf.*

1705 Addison *Italy* 9 Pictures of the reigning Beauties in the Court of France. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 156 ¶ 1 The History of the reigning Favourites among the Women. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxi, The book was daintily illustrated with pictures of reigning beauties.

2. Of things: Prevailing, predominating, chief.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 154 The raigning and defiling and deceiving power of it. 1685 Evelyn *Mrs. Godolphin* (1888) 9 The raigneing pestilence of Sixty-fiue. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 6 To show what are at present the reigning Entertainments of the Politer Part of Great-Britain. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Reigning-winds*, a name given to the winds which usually prevail on any particular coast or region. 1817 Chalmers *Astron. Disc.* ii. (1852) 63 The reigning principle of this Discourse. 1873 Rogers *Orig. Bible* ii. (1875) 87 The reigning feature which from first to last distinguishes this book from every other.

Reigni·te, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To ignite again. So **Reigni·tion.**

1863 Tyndall *Heat* iii. 51 The candle is reignited and burns with vivid brilliancy. 1884 *American* VII. 222 The momentary extinction and reignition of the light. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Apr. 4/3 He..lit a match, and re-ignited the fuse.

Reik, Sc. var. Reach *v.*1, Reak(s); obs. f. Reek *sb.* and *v.* **Reike,** obs. f. Rick. **Reikie,** obs. Sc. f. Reeky.

Reil(e, Reill, obs. ff. Rail *sb.*1, Reel *sb.* and *v.*

Reill·ume, *v.* [Re- 5 a: cf. Relume.] *trans.* To light up again; to reignite.

1793 Wordsw. *Prose Wks.* (1876) I. 5 To .. reillume the torch of extinguished David. *a* 1822 Shelley *Mother & Son* v, The vital fire seemed reillumed. 1848 Lytton *Harold* v. i, It coils round the dry leaves and sere stalks, and a touch re-illumes it. 1878 Symonds *Sonn. M. Angelo* xi, Reilluming memories that died.

Reillumina·tion. [Re- 5 a.] The act of reilluminating; new illumination.

1611 Florio, *Ralluminatione*, a re-illumination. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xxxv, But reillumination..returned to him.

Reillu·mine, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To illumine again. Hence **Reillu·mined** *ppl. a.*

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* vii. 180 A smile of godlike malice re-illumined [*later edd.* reillumed] His fading lineaments. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 44 The..solicitude of his re-illumined mind. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 145 A single glance at the varying landscape would in an instant revive and reillumine the extinguished spark of poetry.

‖ **Reim** (rīm). *S. African.* [a. Du. *riem.*] A strip of ox-hide, a thong, strap.

1865 in *Churchman* 11 Jan. (1866) 26/2 [He] climbed up to one of the bells, and, attaching a reim to it, quickly caused the customary peal to resound. 1866 [see Outspan *v.* b]. 1892 Rider Haggard *Nada the Lily* 2 There was a sound of breaking reims and trampling hoofs.

Re-i·mage, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To image again.

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* vi. 8 The stainless mirror of the lake Re-images the eastern gloom. 1814 — *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) I. 168 He re-imaged with intense thought the minutest recollections of the scene.

† **Reimba·le,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Re- 5 a: cf. Embale *v.*] *trans.* To put up again in bales.

1623 *St. Papers, Col.* 163 Silk came so ill-conditioned for want of reimbaling.

† **Reimba·rge,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To embark again on a barge.

1681 T. Jordan *London's Joy* 4 With his Retinue he retreats agen To th' Water-side, and..doth Re-imbarge.

Reimbark, -ation, etc.: see Re-embark, etc.

Reimbi·be, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To imbibe († or soak) again. Hence **Reimbi·bing** *vbl. sb.*

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 57 Let these wast ashes bee reimbibed with more water. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 336 The hot Liquor soon reimbib'd the Salt. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 44 The reimbibing of perspired matter. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 40 The paper has had time sufficient to re-imbibe the moisture.

Reimbody: see Re-embody.

† **Reimbo·sk,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [Re- 5 a: cf. next.] *trans.* = Reimbush *v.*

1659 Howell *Vocab.* III. (*Hunting*), The deer is reimboskd,..*Il s'est rembuschè.*

† **Reimbo·ss,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 re-imbosch, -imbosce. [f. Re- 5 a + Emboss *v.*2: cf. Reimbush *v.*] a. *refl.* To hide (oneself) again among bushes. b. *intr.* (See quot. 1656.)

1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* (1649) 14 The Ampelonian satyr..suddenly ran in, and re-imbosch'd himself. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Re-imbosce*, to lie again in ambush, or return to the Wood.

Reimbrace: see Re-embrace.

Reimbu·rsable, *a.* [f. as next + -able, or ad. F. *remboursable.*] That is to be reimbursed, repayable.

1792 Hamilton *Wks.* (1851) III. 342 Let the sum of 550,000 dollars be borrowed, .. reimbursable within five years. 1866 H. Merivale in *Life Whately* I. 117 A measure was devised (1835) for the payment of arrears to the clergy by Government, reimbursable by a land-tax.

Reimburse (rīˌimbɜ·ɪs), *v.* Also 7 -bourse. [Re- 5 a, perh. after F. *rembourser.*]

1. *trans.* To repay or make up to one (a sum expended).

1611 Cotgr., *Rembourser*, to reimburse; to repay, restore, or giue backe, money spent, etc. 1671 Evelyn *Diary* 26 June, The mony we laid out to be reimbours'd out of the contingent monies set apart for us. 1733–4 Berkeley in Fraser *Life* vi. 218 You will also remember to take bonds for the money, to be reimbursed for the Deanery-house. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* (ed. 2) Pref. 5 It will a good deal fall short of reimbursing my expences. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. i. § 8 The tardy sale of so voluminous a work could not have reimbursed the cost. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 231 The capital .. he reckoned at 10,000,000 guilders, which four prosperous trips would amply reimburse.

† b. To refund, disgorge. *Obs. rare*—1.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, I'll strip him soon of all to her pertains, And make him reimburse his ill-got gains.

2. To repay, recompense (a person). Also const. *for*, † *of* (the expenditure, etc.).

1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 112 The poore men to be reimbursed. 1669 S. Pepys in *Pepys' Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 110, I will see you fully and thankfully reimbursed for what charges shall attend the same. 1672 Dryden *Assignation* v. iii, You'll find occasion instantly to reimburse me of my kindness. 1707 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* I. i, They are willing to reimburse us a little. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 266 The Colonists were reimbursed by Parliament of all the expences incurred by them in this expedition. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 251 They had disbursed money largely,..with the certainty that they should never be reimbursed unless the outlay proved beneficial to the public.

b. *refl.* Also in *transf.* uses.

1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 47 Hath he saved any other kingdom at his own expence, to give him a title of reimbursing himself by the destruction of ours? 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* ii, Wilson felt no scruple of conscience in resolving to reimburse himself for his losses. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxv. (1862) V. 539 Eager to reimburse themselves for this humiliation, they now formed a conspiracy..to seize the government.

3. With double object: (cf. 1 and 2).

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* Pref. 1 The issue may well reimburse you your summes expended. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 257 Till he be reimbursed the money that he hath laid out. *a* 1745 Swift *Story of an Injured Lady* Wks. 1751 XIV. 100 It was but reasonable .. to reimburse him some of his Charges. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) I. 390 If he had consented to be reimbursed this expedition he would have received bonds .. for this sum of money. 1841 Macaulay *Ess., Hastings* (1854) 655 His friends in Leadenhall Street proposed to reimburse him the costs of his trial.

Hence **Reimbu·rser, Reimbu·rsing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Rembourseur*, a reimburser; repayer. *Ibid.*, *Remboursement*, .. a reimbursing. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Reimbursement*, Reimbursing is also used for paying the price a commodity costs its owner.

Reimbu·rsement. Also 7 re-em-. [f. as prec. + -ment, perh. after F. *remboursement.*] The act of reimbursing, repayment.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. § 90. 606/2 The King had restored Brest in Britaine to the Duke, vpon reembursements of the money lent. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 221 By way of re-embursement for the charges we had been at. 1762 Goldsm. *Nash* 9 His scanty commission could never procure him the proper reimbursements. 1790 Hamilton *Wks.* (1851) III. 9 He.. took the risks of reimbursement upon himself. 1837 Thirlwall *Greece* xxxii. IV. 235 The reimbursement of the 100 talents which they had advanced to the party of the city. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 494 For this expense he promised a parliamentary reimbursement.

Reimbu·sh, *v. rare*—0. [Re- 5 a, after F. *rembucher*: cf. Reimbosk and Reimboss.] *trans.* To lodge again among bushes. Also **Reimbu·shment** (see quots.).

1611 Cotgr., *Rembuscher*, reimbushed; lodged, or put among bushes. .. *Rembuschement*, a reimbushment; the place whereat wild beasts enter into a thicket after that they haue preyed, or pastured. 1877 Wraxall tr. *V. Hugo's Les Misérables* II. c, This manœuvre is peculiar to the tracked deer,..in venery it is called a 'false reimbushment'.

Reime, obs. form of Realm.

Reim-kennar. *pseudo-arch.* [app. formed by Scott on G. *reim* rhyme + *kenner* knower.] One skilled in magic rhymes.

1821 Scott *Pirate* vi, A Norwegian invocation, still preserved in the island of Unst, under the name of the song of the Reim-Kennar. *Ibid.* xxviii, They who speak to the Reim-Kennar must lower their voice.

Reimme·rge, *v.* [RE- 5a.] To immerge again.
1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 92 If before the removal of your thumb you reimmerge it again into the vessel'd Quick-silver as before. 1761 *London & Environs* IV. 86 The great increase..re-immerged the survivors into an abyss of horror and despair.

Reimme·rse, *v.* [RE- 5a.] *trans.* To immerse again. So **Reimme·rsion.**
1728 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 624 Then the Point C being got to H is re-immersed. *c*1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 215/2 They .. become covered with a film of oxide, which considerably weakens the electric current on their reimmersion. *Ibid.* 222/1 Reimmerse it repeatedly.

Rei·mmigrant. [RE- 5 a.] A returning emigrant. So **Reimmigra·tion,** return.
1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 27 The Irish have just established popery across St. George's Channel, by the aid of re-immigrants from America. 1894 HUXLEY *Evolution & Ethics, Prolegom.* v, They..take measures to defend themselves from the re-immigration of either.

†Reimmi·t, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To insert again.
1669 BOYLE *Contin. New Exp.* II. (1682) 146, I therefore re-immitted the same tube into the same gun.

Reimpa·rk, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To confine again.
1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess., Jaylor* (1857) 192 You may ..meet him..riding post in mellancholy to re-impark his wilde runnagates.

Reimpa·rt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To impart again.
1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, Thy unparalleled confession (which we, even to the sounder British world .. grudge to reimpart). 1837 GLADSTONE *Homer, Prolog.* (1858) I. 81 In thus reimparting a promiscuous character to the first scenes of Grecian history.

Reimpe·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To impel again.
1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxix. 325 The Water was presently re-impell'd to its former height. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 331 *note*, The impelling power, for instance, is after a manner re-impelled. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 71 It repeats..the signals transmitted from London, re-impelling the message to Copenhagen.

Reimpla·ce, *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 rein-. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *remplacer.*] *trans.* To put in place again; to replace.
*a*1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 163 Taking the Canons along with them, [they] reimplaced them, and so departed. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xix. 241 For the reimplacing the divine image..God did a greater work then the creation. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 293 You must continue to remove Strawberry Plants out of your Nurserys, to reimplace those Tufts which are dead. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Afr.* II. xxvii. 212 If Egypt intended to cast him off .. here was this offer of..£1500 salary to reimplace Egypt.

Reimpla·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To implant again. So **Reimplanta·tion.**
1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 45 How many grave and godly matrons, usually graffe or re-implant on their .. browes, the reliques, combings or cuttings of..more youthful hair? *a*1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. (1677) 281 A Branch torn from a Tree..will resume Life by re-implantation and the Solar Heat. *a*1892 *Medical News* LII. Advts. 1. (Cent.), Reimplantation of a Trephined Button of Bone.

Rei·mport, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] Reimportation.
1883 *American* VI. 244 The amount available for reimport probably has been returned to us.

Reimpo·rt, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réimporter.*] *trans.* To bring back; *spec.* to import again to the country exporting. So **Reimporta·tion.**
1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 308 Bid Day stand still,..and re-import The period past. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. iv. II. 90 In those cases in which the goods..are really exported to some foreign country; and not clandestinely reimported into our own. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 117 Like the fire of Prometheus, reimported from its sunny fountain in the east. 1853 P. THOMPSON in *Assoc. Archit. Soc. Rep. & Pap.* II. 363 The wool of this country was..dyed, sent abroad, and reimported in the web. 1882 OGILVIE, *Reimportation.* 1883 *American* VI. 244 Making their reimportation illegal.

Reimpo·rtunate, *v.*: see next, quot. 1611.

Reimportu·ne, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To importune again.
1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i, On first advantage .. will I re-importune him Unto the making of his testament. 1611 COTGR., *Reimportuner*, to reimportune, or to reimportunate. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* To Rdr., By ..earnest solicitations to re-importune him to close up what in these two remained unfinished.

Reimpo·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réimposer.*]
1. *trans.* To impose (a burden, tax, etc.) again.
1611 COTGR., *Reimposer*, to reimpose, to recharge. 1675-6 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* (1861) III. 418 Pretending to sell the Kings paddy here customs free..and to re-impose an avaldar. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) I. 123 Russia..scarcely even scrupled to re-impose the Turkish yoke upon her allies, the Servians. 1855 BRIGHT *Sp., Russia* 7 June (1876) 262 We have commenced a career of reimposing taxes. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 5/2 We ought to..reimpose the sliding-scale duty on corn.
b. To tax again. *rare.*
1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. I. 463 If they complain and make good their complaints, the whole parish is reimposed next year, in order to reimburse them.
†2. To reprint. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.
1686 J. ELIOT in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) I. *Life* 213 My humble request..Is, that we may again reimpose the Primer and Catechism; for though the last impression be not quite spent, yet quickly they will.

Reimposi·tion. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réimposition.*] The act of reimposing; also, an instance of this, a reimposed tax.
1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. I. 464 Such reimpositions are always over and above the taille of the particular year in which they are laid on. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisited* (ed. 4) 25 Abetting the re-imposition of what they know to be imbecile, odious, and unjust. 1860 BRIGHT *Sp., Ch. Rates* 27 Apr. (1876) 540 They would never consent to a reimposition of a Church rate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/2 Meditating a reimposition of the tax on corn.
So **Reimpo·sure.**
1855 LYNCH *Lett. to Scattered* viii. 108 The stirrings of a spring life that will shake off old winter's yoke, and make its reimposure impossible.

Reimpre·gnate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To impregnate again.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 68 The vigor of the Loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be reimpregnated by any other Magnete then the earth. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 137 That the Sun, Frost, and Rains may..re-impregnate it again with its former fertile Juice. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 340 Iron .. can be reimpregnated with carbon, to a certain extent, without materially injuring its malleable properties.

Reimpre·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To impress anew.
1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. ¶ 13 Every particular command ..tending to re-impress on us some part of that divine image. *a*1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 380 The lovely Graces on dear Psyche's Breast Macario's Speech so deeply re-imprest. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1868) 63 Religion .. will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless it be invigorated and reimpressed by external ordinances. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, The whole family were duly impressed and re-impressed with her importance. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 192 He reimpresses on them the one simple need of the creature, *seek God.* 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 217 The deity having the power to reimpress the deceased with life.

Reimpre·ssion. [RE- 5 a. Cf. prec. and F. *réimpression.*]
1. The act of reprinting; a reprint of a work.
1616 SPELMAN *De non Temer. Eccl.* (ed. 2) 174, I hitherto by entreaty with-held it from a reimpression. 1684 J. ELIOT in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) I. *Life* 210 This last gift of 400*l.* for the reimpression of the Indian Bible. 1787 *Genil. Mag.* LVII. II. 1053/1, I began to read it as a re-impression of the work which..I had perused and loved. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 218 Whether this was a re-impression of Murner's book, or a new one on the same model we know not. 1864 F. HALL in *Lauder's Tractate* Pref. 5, I have entered into particulars as to my reimpression of the present poem.
2. A renewed impression.
1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 23 Fear..wrought strongly enough already on the Carpenter's Imagination, so as it little needed any re-impression.

Reimpri·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To imprint anew; to reprint. Hence **Reimpri·nted** *ppl. a.*, **Reimpri·nting** *vbl. sb.*
1566 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 261 The reimprinting of the late Geneva Bible. 1616 SPELMAN *De non Temer. Eccl.* (ed. 2) 173, I haue beene often sollicited within these two yeeres..to reimprint this little Treatise. *a*1632 DONNE 6 *Serm.* i. (1634) 14 This seal being reimprinted upon us in our second Creation. *a*1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 77 They inward Joys of Absolution feel, And glory in their re-imprinted Seal.

Reimpri·son, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To imprison again. So **Reimpri·sonment.**
1611 COTGR., *Remprisonner*, to reimprison. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Cannis' Nat. Paradox* x. 244 If it be your pleasure to re-imprison her in the same Castle. 1798 *Invasion* II. viii. 79, I even could scarcely help regarding my re-imprisonment .. as a punishment inflicted upon me, for yielding so inconsiderately. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. i, Till .. the Uncontrollable be got, if not reimprisoned, yet harnessed.

Reimpro·vement. *rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed improvement.
1618 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* I. ii, For the childe of a virgin is the reimprovement of that power, which created the world.

Rein (rēⁱn), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-5 **rene,** 5 **reene, ren,** 5-6 **rean(e** ; 4-7 **reyn(e, rayne, rain(e,** 7-8 **reign,** 6-7 **reine,** 6- **rein** ; 5-6 *Sc.* **renze, rengze.** [a. OF. *rene* (mod.F. *rêne*), *regne, raigne, rainne*, etc., earlier *resne* and (AF.) *redne*, usually regarded as repr. a Common Romanic **retina*, f. L. *retinēre* to RETAIN, whence also It. *redina, -ine* (Sicil. *retina*), Pg. *redea*, Sp. *rienda*, Prov. and Catal. *regna*; but the divergences in the forms have not been satisfactorily explained, and the correctness of the etym., for OF. at least, is doubtful (see Körting, under *resinum* and *retina*).]
1. A long narrow strap or thong of leather, attached to the bridle or bit on each side of the head, by which a horse or other animal is controlled and guided by the rider or driver; any similar device used for the same purpose. (The *pl.* has freq. the same sense as the *sing.*, the two halves being thought of separately.)
For such combs. as *bearing-, bridle-, check-, coupling-, curb-, gag-rein*, etc., see the first element. *False rein*, 'a lath of leather, passed sometimes through the arch of the banquet to bend the horse's neck' (Chambers *Cycl.* 1727-38).
13.. *K. Alis.* 786 Faste he sat, and huld the reyne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 415 Schir Philip the Mowbray..Raid till him..And hynt hys renzȝe. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 6417 His horse in his hond held by the reyne. *c*1450 *Merlin* 407 He hilde the reyne of his bridill in his lefte arme. *c*1500 *Lancelot* 2828 Who may he be, ȝhone knycht, So still that hovith and sterith not his Ren? 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 264 The strong-neckt steed, being tied vnto a tree, Breaketh his raine. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. Pref. 2 If they rightly consider the stayd seating of the Horses body, and also the true placing of his head, with the ensie cariage of his reine. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 88 That trot became a gallop soon, In spite of curb and rein. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xxxiv, The Dwarf the stirrup held and rein. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 395/1 For those who ride with a loose rein the snaffle is quite sufficient.
pl. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 457 With a runisch rout þe raynez he tornez. *c*1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 443 He..lat the ȝeynes gon Of his hors. *c*1450 *Merlin* 493 The horse all quyk with-oute maister her reynes trailinge with the strem. 1484 CAXTON *Ordre of Chyualry* 66 To an horse is gyuen a brydel and the raynes of the brydel ben gyuen in the hondes of the knyght. 1565-6 BLUNDEVIL *Art of Riding* x. 7 When to vse false Reanes, and when to leaue them. 1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 177, I have sent thee a paire of reines of Scythia. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 839 Quitting both their Swords and reigns They grasp'd with all their strength the manes. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* I. 53 In this Country they never use reins to their Oxen. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xxi, 'Away! away!' she cried, and stretched her sword,..And lightly shook the reins. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 50 If you want to mount one of your father's chariots, and take the reins at a race.
transf. 1660 MRQ. WORCESTER *Exact Def.* 15 A Helm or Stem with Bitt and Reins, wherewith any Child may guide, order, and controul the whole Operation [of an engine].
b. *To give* (a horse) *the rein(s)*, to allow (it) free motion (cf. 2 b). *To draw rein*, to bring one's horse to a stand; to stop riding.
1621 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 8 Give a free horse the full reins, and he will soon tire. 1834 JAMES *Y. Marston Hall* x, We never drew a rein for twenty miles. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* v. i, He spoke, and gave the rein to his barb. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xii, We gave rein to our horses.
2. *fig.* Any means of guiding, controlling, or governing; a curb, check, or restraint of any kind. In later use freq. in *the reins of government* (cf. F. *les rênes du gouvernement*).
*c*1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 2263, I am guyed by hir reyne, And she as lady souereyne [etc.]. *c*1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1467 What, art thou, dame, led on that rene? Thi witte counte I not worth a beene. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 134 God..hath not permitted him to have the reignes at libertie. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* ii. 119 This held the reines which overrul'd his will. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 55 Both doe hold the raines of our hearts, leading and guiding our Passions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 582 The Men, though grave, ey'd them, and let thir eyes Rove without rein. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 ¶ 6 Never too strong for the Reins of Reason and the Guidance of Judgment. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, XIV. (1793) II. 177 The council of state assumed the reins of government. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 235 Anne herself..kept in her own hands the reins of power. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* v. 44 The Senate had dropped the reins, and no longer governed or misgoverned.
b. In various phrases, esp. *to give* (*the*) *rein*(*s*) *to*, to allow full course or scope to.
1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 927 A larger reyne of mischiefe geuen to the vulgare people. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 663 Reine thy tongue. *Lon.* I must rather giue it the reine. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 58 Youth is set at libertie, and haue the reine laid in their neckes to runne at randon. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 51 When she will take the raine, I let her run. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 226 Wee must rather give our Invention the full raines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 674 Som say the Sun Was bid turn Reines from th' Equinoctial Rode..Up to the Tropic Crab. 1711 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 9 You will find our Knight..give the Reigns to his Imagination. 1761 GRAY *F. Sisters* 33 We the reins to Slaughter give. 1807 OPIE *Lect. on Art* iv. (1848) 332 No man ever more completely laid the reins on the neck of his inclinations. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 82 To give it that degree of prominence is to throw the reins to one's whim. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Nov. xxi, 'And yet', thus gave she rein to jeer and gibe.
3. *transf.* The handles of a blacksmith's tongs.
1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 200 Flat-bit tongs..are.. always parallel; and a ring or coupler, is put upon the handles or reins, to maintain the grip upon the work.
4. *attrib.*, as *rein-knot, -rope*; **rein-arm, -hand,** that by which the reins are held in driving (also *fig.*); **rein-orchis,** an orchis of the genus *Habenaria*, the Fringed Orchis.
Also in names of mechanical devices attached to or connected with reins, as *rein-holder, -hook, -slide, -snap* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).
1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 446 Two or three rein-ropes are useful, to fasten to the calf if necessary. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 60 The probability presents itself that said rein-knot will come out. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 2/2 The surveyor..cannot have his rein hand or his whip hand pulled at, if he is to get over it successfully. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* viii, She clutched D'Urberville's rein-arm.

Rein (rēⁱn), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **rhen,** 6-7 **reen.** [ad. Da. or Sw. *ren*, †*reen*, Norw. *rein*:—ON. *hreinn*: see REINDEER. Hence also G. *rein(er)*, *renn*, F. *renne.*] The reindeer.
1555 EDEN *Decades* IV. (Arb.) 301 [In Laponia] they tame certeyne wild beastes which they caule Reen. *Ibid.* 331 Hartes..whiche in the Noruegians tounge are cauled Rhen. 1595 J. DAVIS *Hydrogr. Descr.* Wks. (Hakl. Soc.) 219 The inhabitants .. having the use of a kind of stag, by them called Reen, to drawe those their sleades. 1698 A. BRAND *Embassy into China* 49 Their Cabans or Hutts are generally made of the Skins of the Reens, or some other wild Beasts. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 305/1 They keep immense herds of reins. *Ibid.*, The flesh of the rein is the most coveted part of their food. 1854 A. MURRAY *Geog. Distrib. Mammals* (1866) 150 Some authorities think fossil Rein different from the living. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* July 91 The Lapps .. are great enemies of the wild rein.
Comb. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 305/1 In summer they [the reindeer] feed on several plants; but during winter on the rein-liverwort.

Rein, kidney: see REINS.

Rein (rēⁱn), *v.* Forms: 4, 6–7 rayne, 6–7 rain, 7 raign; 4 reine, 5–6 reyne, 8 reign, 6– rein; 5–6 rene, 6 *Sc.* renze. [f. REIN *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *rêner*, which may have existed in AF.]

†**1.** *trans.* To tie (a horse, or its head) *to* something by the rein; to tie up in this way. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 1699 He reinede his hors to a chesteine. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 149 He Reynyd hys sted vnto a stake. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 129 The knyght.. Reynit his palfray of pryde, Quhen he ves lightit doune. 1564 in *Child-Marriages* 101 The[y] light both; and ther horse was rayned in the midest of the Lane. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 14 Vouchsafe..to alight thy steed, And rain his proud head to the saddle bow.

2. To fit or furnish with a rein or reins.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 303/2 To Reyn [*v.r.* Rene], *habenare.* 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 141 A strong bridle, double rayned, wherof one to be of wyer. 1717 POPE *Iliad* v. 448 Beside him stood his lance,.. And, rein'd with gold, his foaming steeds before. 1725 — *Odyss.* VI. 86 Th'attending train The car prepare, the mules incessant rein. 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 30 The leaders and the middle pair are without reins, and the nearest [mules] reined only with ropes.

† b. *transf.* ? To fasten, make fast. *Obs.*—[1]

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Than the master cryit, and bad renze ane bonet.

3. To check or stop, by pulling at the rein.

1530 PALSGR. 678/2 As sone as we mette, he rayned his horse and talked with me a good while. 1622 W. YONGE *Diary* (Camden) 48 The King reined his horse so hard that he came back upon him. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 231 Reigning my Horse, to let hers go before me. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xix, Sudden his steed the leader rein'd. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 826 When Edyrn rein'd his charger at her side, She shrank a little.

b. *fig.* To put a check or restraint upon (something); to restrain *from* something.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 662 Sweet Lord Longauill reine thy tongue. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 48 The venom'd vengeance ride vpon our swords,..reine them from ruth. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. Introd., My tongue within my lips I rein. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. 80 They ride on them, and rein their headlong speed.

4. To govern, control, manage, or direct (also const. *to*), by means of reins. Now *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 9 Like Phœbus fayrest childe, That did presume his fathers fyrie wayne, And flaming mouthes of steedes..with weaker hand to rayne. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 341 The horse Pelides raignde, no mortall hand could vse But he himselfe. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 1069 His Son, the Second Virbius, retain'd His Fathers Art, and Warriour Steeds he rein'd. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 108 To rein the Steed Swift-stretching o'er the Plain, to chear the Pack. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXX, A milk-white horse, which she reined with peculiar grace and dignity. 1861 CATLIN *Life amongst Indians* 96 We will rein our horses to them—don't be afraid.

b. *fig.* To rule, guide, or govern.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 They.. range onely rayned with learned discretion. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 659 Lawes and statutes..Wherby good subjects easily are rain'd. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 88 Wild Ambition with imperious force Rides, rains, and spurs them like th'unruly Horse. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. XV, From place to place, As his will rein'd the viewless Element, He rode the Wind.

5. To pull *up* or *back*, to check and hold *in*, by means of the reins.

1552 HULOET, Bridle or rein vp, *fræno.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Arrendar*, to rain vp a horse, ..*frænare.* 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* X, I was reining in my horse. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. III. 86 They reined their steeds back to the ranks. *fig.* 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. XI. § 8 The cause why the Apostles did thus..was to rein them in by this mean the more. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1851) 299 The influence which had yoked together and reined in so many turbulent and ambitious spirits. 1892 *Tablet* 7 Nov. 743 Principles cannot be reined up short of their logical term.

b. *absol.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 65 When the Regiment or Line wheels into open Column, either by reining back or by wheeling back. 1809 J. MOORE *Campaign in Spain* 173 The Colonel judiciously reined-in to refresh the horses. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. XVIII, Rein up; our presence would impair The fame we come too late to share. 1832 *Prog. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* II. 20 At the word 'March!' the rear rank reins back. 1888 W. D. LIGHTHALL *Young Seigneur* 20 We reined in at last to a walk.

fig. 1836 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III. VI, None of your practical jokes here,..rein up, rein up, if you please.

c. To turn a horse by the reins. *rare*—[1].

1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 277 He had already reined to his right, across the mead.

6. *U.S.* To preserve or keep enclosed *from* stock. Also with *up.*

1799 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 230 This field, after the rye has been eaten off by the sheep, is to be reined from stock of all kinds. *Ibid.* 231 The other part..is to be equally well enclosed, and reined up from stock.

7. *intr.* Of a horse: a. To bear, or submit to, the rein; to carry itself in a specified manner when reined. Also *fig.*

1565-6 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* ii. (1580) 4 His long slender head..which maketh him to reine with the better grace. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 244 Youth neuer raineth wel, but when age holdeth the bridell. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 358 Hee will beare you easily, and raines well. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 205 When your horse standeth in his best glory, and reyneth most comely and closest. 1814 SCOTT *Waw.* XLVII, If he had had a wee bit rinnin ring on the snaffle, she wad ha' rein'd as cannily as a cadger's pownie.

b. To move *back*, go backwards, (as) under the influence of the rein. Also *transf.* of persons.

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* IX. 182 Lisander..rained back a steppe or two. *c* 1720 GIBSON in *Compl. Farmer* (1766) s.v. *Pleurisy*, Though in the beginning he makes many motions to lie down, yet afterwards he reins back as far as his collar will permit. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 73 The horse must be tried to rein back.

Rein, obs. form of RAIN, REIGN.

Reinable, obs. form of RE-ENABLE.

Rei·nage. *nonce-wd.* [f. REIN *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] Reins collectively.

1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Trans.* 11 And placed the glittering reinage in his hands, And helped him to his throne upon the car.

Reinald, obs. variant of REYNARD.

†**Reina·nimate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RE- 5 a + IN-[2] + ANIMATE *v.*] *trans.* To reanimate.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* XXI. 212 God..shall recollect that dust, ..and then re-inanimate that man.

Reinau·gurate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inaugurate afresh.

1857 MRS. GORE *Castles in the Air* XXX, I had no ambition to reinaugurate myself by another [illness]. 1895 *Current Hist.* (U. S.) V. 298 To re-establish a protective tariff and to reinaugurate a policy of unequal taxation.

Reinaugura·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of reinaugurating; a fresh inauguration.

1655 FULLER *Wounded Consc., Ornithologie* (1867) 270 The Eagle condescended that the day of his Re-inauguration should not be stained with blood. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* I. 9 The great work.., should it be..the re-inauguration of Christianity among ourselves? 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. VIII. 214 The re-inauguration of an Emperor whom one Parisian revolution had set up again.

Rein-bone, obs. variant of RINGBONE.

†**Reinca·merate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [RE- 5 a: see INCAMERATION.] *intr.* To return to the papal domain.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 298 There is some condition annex'd, upon failure of which this fiefe shall reincamerate.

Reinca·rnate, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Incarnate again.

1882 MYERS *Renewal of Youth* etc., 213 Re-incarnate, unremembering, tread In the old same footsteps of himself long dead.

Reinca·rnate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To incarnate anew.

1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. iii. 272 The Pharisee believed that ..only a pair of them [the dead] would be re-incarnated, enter again into their former bodies. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 199 A body which could appear and disappear..by being, as it were, re-incarnated at one time, and dis-incarnated at another. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 3/1 A man dies; his 'Ego' passes to the 'spiritual planes' of nature: after a long interval..it re-incarnates.

Hence **Reinca·rnated, Reinca·rnating** *ppl. adjs.*

1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* XVII. 199 Buddhism ..with .. its crowds of constantly reincarnating living Buddhas. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* X. 230 The idea I found regarding reincarnated diseases, existent among the Okyon tribes.

Reincarna·tion. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed incarnation; an instance of this.

1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. iii. 273 The Essenes.. rejected totally..the dogma concerning re-incarnation. 1884 PEMBER *Earth's Earliest Ages* Pref. 7 Sin must be gradually worn away..in a series of reincarnations upon earth.

b. A fresh embodiment *of* a person.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 Aug. 5/2 The Imam is supposed to be a reincarnation of a divinity formerly manifest in Mahomet.

Hence **Reincarna·tionist,** a believer in reincarnation.

1881 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 5/3 The re-incarnationists holding..that there was nothing to prevent Queen Elizabeth becoming Charles Dickens.

†**Reince·ndate,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. RE- 5 a + INCEND *v.* + -ATE[2].] Heated again.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 145 When the Body with Mercury ys reincendat.

†**Reince·nse,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. RE- 5 a + INCENSE *v.*[1]] *trans.* To make a return to (one) with incense.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 75 How shall I recompence these high shewn favours? How ever re-incense you for these savours?

Reince·nse, *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. RE- 5 a + INCENSE *v.*[2]] **1.** *trans.* To incense (a person) again.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 182 Sir Iames Croft .. was cunningly incensed, and reincensed against mee.

†**2.** To relight (a fire). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. i, She, whose beames do reincense This sacred fire.

Reinchain, obs. form of RE-ENCHAIN.

Rei·ncidency. *rare*—[1]. [RE- 5 a.] Relapse.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 82, I would haue this re-incidencie and relapse of theirs to be severely punished.

Reinci·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réinciter* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To incite again.

1611 COTGR., *Reinciter*, to reincite. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 361 The deed of procreation .. is despis'd, unless it bee cherisht and reincited with a pleasing conversation. 1767 LEWIS *Statius* XII. 1117 He reincites his Band And makes the last Effort. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 284 The hurricane seemed to have been reincited instead of exhausted.

Reinclo·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To inclose again.

1611 COTGR., *Reenclorre*, to reinclose. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* III. 89 In this letter I re-inclosed her bill. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXV. (1818) II. 419 She.. re-inclosed her brilliant guests in their place of confinement.

Reinclu·sion. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed inclusion.

1890 *Spectator* 10 May, Reforms which would lead to the re-inclusion of the Free Kirk.

Reinco·rporate, *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *réincorporer* (16th c.).] *trans.* To incorporate again.

1611 COTGR., *Reincorporer*, to reincorporate, reintegrate. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 338 Grind it well again, that..the Sal Armoniack..may be reincorporated with the Colcothar. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6152/1 Those Provinces ought..to be deemed reincorporated with the Ottoman Empire. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 327 The King has been pleased..to reincorporate the borough of Saltash. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 62 All seemed to be re-incorporated into the mass. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 72 The 'priory and convent of Norwich'..were reincorporated only with a loss of manors and lands.

So **Reinco·rporate** *a.*, **Reincorpora·tion.**

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Mark* IX. 11 John Baptist was Elias; not the Soul of Elias reincorporate, but [etc.]. 1863 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 12/2 The circumstances which led to the re-incorporation of the English Langue. 1884 *Act* 47 & 48 *Vict.* c. 65 § 2 The dissolution of such district, and ..the reincorporation of its area..in the..parishes [etc.].

Reincounter, variant of RE-ENCOUNTER.

Reincourage: see RE-ENCOURAGE.

Reincrea·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To increase again.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 20 That they myght..apply them selues to reincrease the fruites of theyr countrey. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. VI. 15 When they did perceave Their wounds recur'd, and foices reincreast. 1611 COTGR., *Recroistre*, to reincrease; to grow, or spring vp, againe. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* III. (1672) 10 A copious afflux of good blood, whereby the preceding diminish'd parts happen to re-increase.

So †**Reincrease** *sb. Obs. rare*—[0].

1611 COTGR., *Recroist*, a reincrease; a new..growth.

†**Reincrew.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. RECREW after *reinforce.*] Recruit, reinforcement.

1627 D. HOLLES in *Strafford Papers* (1739) I. 41 Young Soldiers for the Reincrew of our Army.

†**Reincrudate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. RE- 5 a + **incrudate.*] *trans.* To make crude again.

1670 CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 70 That moysture which reincrudates Gold.

So **Reincruda·tion.** *rare.*

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i, This Writer proceeds wholly by Reincrudation or in the *Via humida.* 1894 WAITE tr. *Paracelsus* II. 378 It is also called reincrudation.

†**Reincrude·scence.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. prec.] Recrudescence.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 15 If..there immediately arise a Reincrudescence of the Wound.

Rei·nculcate, *v. rare*—[1]. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inculcate again.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. Pref. 11 He interposes what was said before, reinculcating that the same was in the beginning with God.

Reincur, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To incur a second time (Webster 1847).

Reindear: see RE-ENDEAR.

Reindeer (rēⁱ·ndiəɹ). Forms: 4, 6–7 rayne-, 5 reyn-, 5, 7 reen-, 6 rane-, 7–8 rain-, 8–9 rhen-, 8– rein-. [Ultimately repr. ON. *hreindýri* (mod.Icel. *-dýr*), f. *hreinn* the more usual name for the animal (cf. REIN *sb.*[2]) + *dýr* DEER: hence also Sw. *rendjur*, Da. *rensdyr*, Du. *rendier*, G. *rennthier.* The immediate source of the comb. in Eng. is not quite clear: in OE. the simple word occurs in the account of Norway obtained by Ælfred from Ohthere.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 18 He hæfde .. tamra deora unbebohtra syx hund. Þa deor hi hatað hranas; þara wæron syx stælhranas.]

1. An animal of the deer kind, *Rangifer tarandus*, having large branching or palmated antlers, formerly common in Central Europe, but now confined to sub-arctic regions, where it is used for drawing sledges, and is kept in large herds for the sake of the milk, flesh, and hides. The caribou of N. America is a variety.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 922 The roo and þe rayne-dere reklesse thare ronnene. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 3728 To chase at hem and hornes blow,..At reyndere and the dredful roo. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* V. (*Parl. Beasts*) XV, The reyndeir ran throw reueir, rone, and reid. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 57 Tarandrus is a beaste in bodye like a great Oxe..Of some hee is taken to bee a rayne deare. 1638 T. NORTON *New Eng. Canaan* II. V. (1838) 52 A third sorte of deare, lesse then the other (which are a kinde of rayne deare). 1654 WHITELOCKE *Swed. Ambassy* (1772) I. 428 A Laplander and his sledde drawn by a rayne deer. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 406 ¶ 4 A Song..addressed by the Lover to his Rain-deer, which is the Creature that in that Country supplies the Want of Horses. 1744 A. DOBBS *Hudson's Bay* 47 The Country being mostly rocky, and covered with a white Moss upon which the Rain-Deer or Cariboux feed. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 149 Of all animals of the deer kind, the Rein-Deer is the most extraordinary and the most useful. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Passage* XVI. 252 The reindeer all came this way in April. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 14 With these are mingled bones of the red deer and roe, but the rein-deer has not yet been found.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)
1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Her.* II. Gloss., Rein-deer, as drawn in armory, is a stag with double attires, two of them turning down.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reindeer hair, horn, milk, skin*; **reindeer-fly**, a species of Œstrus which attacks the reindeer; **reindeer lichen, moss**, a species of lichen, *Cladonia rangiferina*, which constitutes the winter food of the reindeer; **reindeer period** (see quot.); **reindeer tribe**, a tribe using the reindeer, esp. *pl.* certain pre-historic tribes inhabiting France and Belgium.
1759 B. STILLINGFLEET tr. *Gedner's Use Curios.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1791) 165 When our president was gathering, and describing the *rhen-deer-fly. 1896 *Lloyd's Nat. Hist.* III The nest is loosely made of dry grass and stalks, and the inside..is lined with willow-down or *reindeer-hair. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 258 Out of *reindeer horns are made almost all the utensils used in his domestic economy. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 880 Brown tipt *Rhendeer Lichen. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 213 Even the grass vanishes, its place being taken by the reindeer lichen. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 258 *Reindeer milk is the most important item in his diet. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Reen mossa*, a name used by some for the mountain coralloids, or *rein deer moss. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 333 The Rein Deer Moss, which forms the winter food of that animal. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 16/2 In sheltered places there are surprising growths of reindeer moss. 1881 J. GEIKIE *Prehist. Europe* 101 M. Dupont recognises two stages in the Palæolithic Period, one of which is called the Mammoth period, and the other, which is the more recent, the *Reindeer period. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 569/2 Their shoes [are made] of the *rein-deer skin, with the hair outwards. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 2 The *Reindeer tribes of Central France.

† Reinde'nt, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RE- 5 a + INDENT *v.*1] *trans.* To provide with fresh teeth.
1611 COTGR., *Rendenter*, to reindent, or set new teeth vnto. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 101, I will re-indent my mouth, and not see my selfe Tantaliz'd thus to my face, for want of the most necessary Instruments of life.

Reindi'ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To indict again.
1611 COTGR., *Renditer*, to reindite, or frame a new Indictment against. 1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 18 Oct., What was your object in having these men re-indicted?

Reindo'rse, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To indorse again.
1884 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabb. for Man* (1894) 385 The Sabbath of the 4th Commandment.. was republished by Moses, reindorsed and explained by Christ.

Reindow, obs. form of RE-ENDOW.

Reindu'ce, *v.* [RE- 2 a and 5 a.]
† 1. *trans.* To bring back, reintroduce. *Obs.*
1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xix, But now this great Succeeder, all repaires And reinduc't that discontinued good. 1611 COTGR., *Reinduire*, to reinduce. 1630 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 287 To reinduce them [the Popish ceremonies] is to disturb the peace of the Kirk. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 20 There was a design..to reinduce Secular Priests into Monks places.
2. To induce anew or again.
1855 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. IV. ii. § 176. 512 The state *a* again induces the state *b*, and is itself once more reinduced. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 39 A mixed generous diet..has not reinduced the disease.
Hence **Reindu'cing** *vbl. sb.*
1637 C. DOW *Answ. H. Burton* 36 Their plot..for the reinducing of Popery.
So **Reindu'ction,** † reintroduction.
1660 *England's Monarchy* 9 To heal the sores and wasting divisions of the Nation, by a Reinduction of the known ancient and fundamental Laws thereof.

Reindue', *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put on again.
1884 ALLINGHAM *Blackberries* (1890) 5, I will not re-indue The rags of overnight. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* x, When I shall again and forever reindue that hated personality.

Reine, obs. form of RAIN, REIGN.

Reined (rēⁱnd), *ppl. a.*1 [f. REIN *v.* + -ED1.]
1. Furnished with, guided or restrained by, reins. Also *reined-in, -up.*
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 303/2 Renyd, *habenatus*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 95 With renit lyonis 3okkit to thi chayr. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 159 He approached me with a sort of reined-in rapture. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xix. (1863) 108 The poor, mutilated, harnessed, checked, reined-up victim of luxury.
2. With preceding adv., or in combs., esp. *well reined*, † well broken to the rein.
a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ccv b, Thoughe the knyghte passe his course, yet it is not his faute, yf the horse be not wel reined. 1565-6 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* i. (1580) 3 Vegetius also saith that they [the Parthian horses] be verie well reined. 1598 [see REIN *v.*2]. 1767 LEWIS *Statius* XII. 1042 His neat Quiver, Sword, and well-rein'd Steed. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* 395/2 The snaffle..usually called the single-reined bridle.

† Reined, *ppl. a.*2 *Obs.*—1 [f. *rein*, sing. of REINS + -ED2.] Having reins of a specified kind.
1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 78 The fyrst [property] is to be small mouthed, the seconde to be longe rayned.

Reines, var. RAINES *Obs.*; obs. f. REINS.

‖ Reinette (rēⁱne·t). Also 6 reinet, 8 reynette. [F. *reinette*; the more usual form is RENNET, q.v.] A variety of apple, the rennet.
1583 *Rates of Customs* A iij, Appuls called pippins or reinets the bushel xij*d*. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* x. 43 The Frank Reynette is an old Apple, well known. *Ibid.* 44 Its Juice is very sweet, being more pleasant to the Taste than the Reynette. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (1733) s.v. *Apple*, Apples.. proper for a Desert, ..Golden Reinette,..La Reinette grise. *Ibid.*, Such Apples as are preferr'd for kitchen use,..French Reinette,..Monstrous Reinette. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 691 Rennets, Reinettes or Little Queens. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 488 The reinettes (or rennets) are a large group.
Hence **† Reinetting** = RENNETING. *Obs. rare*—1.
1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 191 Apples..Golden Doucet, Apis, Reineting [etc.].

Reinfe'ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To infect again. So **Reinfe'ction**; **Reinfe'ctious** *a.*
1611 COTGR., *Reinfecter*, to reinfect. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To *Reinfect*, to infect, to give a contagious Disease a second time. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Reinfectious* (cites VAUGHAN *Med. Repos.*). 1882 *Nature* XXV. 440/1 The disease may break out in a fresh-run salmon without re-infection. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 741 Recurrences are extremely common; and they are not always reinfections.

Reinfeoff, obs. form of RE-ENFEOFF.

Reinfe'st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To infest again.
1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* K kj, Vnderstandinge that the Saracens had re-infested Calabria, hee speeded thither.

Reinfla'me, *v.* Also **re-en-**. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *renflammer* (16th c.), It. *rinfiammare* (Florio).] *trans.* To inflame again.
1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 4. 651/2 That the hatreds and enmities..betweene the French and English names, should..be renued, and reinflamed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 92 To re-inflame my Daphnis with Desires. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 797 Re-inflam'd Thy luminaries triumph. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 267 Oxygen [and] Nitrous oxide re-inflame a glowing taper.

Reinfla'te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inflate again. So **Reinfla'tion.**
1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 261 The skins may be re-inflated in succession at any time. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 245 Reinflation of lung under such conditions ..is often impossible.

Reinfli'ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To inflict again.
1673 *Lady's Calling* I. ii. § 10 When a man..reinflicts his miseries upon himself by a grating reflection on his own madness.

Rei'nfluence, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To influence again.
a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 169 Our Lord his Dissolution had commenc'd, And Deity his Soul reinfluenc'd.

† Reinfo'ld, *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enfold again. Hence † **Reinfo'lding** *vbl. sb.*
1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. XX. (1620) 437 Admitted to the sight of God..to leaue it againe at length and be re-infolded in mortal misery. 1611 FLORIO, *Rinuolta*, ..re-infolded or re-inwrapped. *Ibid.*, *Ripiegatura*, a re-infolding, a reinwraping.

Reinforce (rēⁱinfōə·rs), *sb.* [f. the vb.]
† 1. *Mil.* A reinforcement of troops. *Obs. rare*—1.
1648 EVELYN *Diary* (1857) III. 29 The general sent to Skippon for a re-inforce of 3000 horse.
2. A part (or one of two parts) of a gun next the breech, made stronger than the rest in order to resist the explosive force of the powder.
1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Cannon*, The first reinforce..includes the base ring. *Ibid.*, The second reinforce begins .. where the first terminates. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 231/2 On the side of the gun upon the first reinforce, are cast two knobs. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., There are generally two in each piece, called the first and second reinforce. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept. 357 The Parrott guns are of cast-iron, with a wrought-iron reinforce. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 26 Other early guns that were mounted were made with a loop underneath the barrel before the reinforce.
b. *attrib.*, esp. **reinforce ring**, a flat ring or moulding round a gun at the points where the reinforces meet or terminate. Also called *reinforce band.* (Cf. *Reinforced* ppl. a.)
1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Cannon*, The first reinforce..includes..the vent-astragal, and first reinforce ring. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 230/1 At the end of the first reinforce ring. *Ibid.* 233/1 Reinforce-astragal and fillets. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Reinforce-ring.* There are three in each gun, called the first, second, and third. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 130 A smooth-bore cannon. This gun is constructed on the same principles as the others, with steel re-inforce rings.
3. Any thing or part added to an object to strengthen it. Also *attrib.*
1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* X. 204 A remarkable diversity is seen to have existed between the corresponding reinforces or additional defences of the right and left sides. *Ibid.*, When the shoulders were covered by the reinforce-plates, they were distinguished as *pauldrons.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1636/1 A reinforce or strengthening piece on a fabric at a point of wear, or around a hole or eyelet. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 235/1 A cup-shaped reinforce inside the head of a cartridge to strengthen it.

Reinforce (rēⁱinfōə·rs), *v.* [f. RE- + *inforce*, ENFORCE *v.*; cf. RE-ENFORCE *v.* and RENFORCE.]
I. 1. *trans.* To strengthen (a military or naval force) by means of additional men.
1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 318 Hauing reinforced the point of his armie with Germaine pikes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 204 They neede not reinforce their Companies with the Irish. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. I. 40 Seasonably re-inforcing the Garrison, with divers Gentlemen his particular Servants, and a good number of Souldiers. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 74 Sending two and thirty of her men on board the great ship, to reinforce the men on board. 1849 ALISON *Hist. Europe* V. xxvii. § 48. 40 Fresh troops continually came up to reinforce those who were exhausted with fatigue.
b. To strengthen or increase (a class or party) by fresh additions to the number.
1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 520 The Tory party..included the whole bench of bishops, and had been reinforced ..by several fresh creations. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 1. 60 The middle class, thus created, was reinforced by the rise of a similar class in our towns.
c. To furnish with fresh supplies; to add to, increase, the amount of (something).
1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 210 Some subject of hope..must be called in to reinforce the animal fountains of good spirits. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 230 The bears had..destroyed our chances of reinforcing our provisions.
2. To strengthen, make stronger; to furnish with additional support.
a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 57 Bashfulnesse, and a naturall modesty..might have hindred his progression, had they not been re-inforced by the infusion of Soveraign favour. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 17 He reinforceth the right of the City by Proclamations. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 47 The Memory .. by the return of a like Object again is sometimes revived and reinforced. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. I. 20 To reinforce our virtues from the dust of those who first taught them. 1879 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Music* I. 153/2 Bach uses it frequently, sometimes merely to reinforce the basses. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 86 Pengraig recounted what had been agreed upon; reinforcing the whole with evidence and proof.
† b. *refl.* To fix (oneself) more firmly. *Obs.*—1
1652 COTTERELL tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* I. 51 The Prince ..reinforc'd himselfe all he could in his Saddle.
c. To strengthen (some material thing) by an additional support or added thickness.
1692 RAY *Creation* II. (ed. 2) 119 The side of the Triangle ..was reinforced with a Border. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* V. 379 These Pipes or Tubes shall be well reinforced with the Sinews of Beasts steeped in Glue. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Canon renforcé*, a cannon whose breech is reinforced, i.e. thicker than the calibre. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 87 They must be well reinforced with proper walls or returns. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 185 It is advisable..to re-inforce the punch, with one or more thicknesses of cardboard.
3. To add to the force or strength of; to make more forcible or cogent.
1629 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 265 Give me leave (my Lord) to reinforce A virgin's suit. 1681 H. MORE *Postscr. Glanvill's Sadducismus* 51 Angels .. which minister to the Saints, and reinforce the Prayers of good and holy men by joyning thereto their own. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 9 Since I like the Frankness, and Tendency of your Argument, I'll try if I can Reinforce it. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. ii. (1864) 79 It is said, he reinforced the proposal by promising a liberal share of the proceeds of it. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xvi. 123 He liked to reinforce what they said by conveying in anecdote some fragments of that rare knowledge.
b. To increase by giving fresh force to; also simply, to increase, make greater.
1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. § 7 The loud noise of roaring Mirth is re-inforced to drown that poor whisper of Conscience. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. ii. 43 Exclamation properly is..but the slacking of the voice to re-inforce it somewhat more. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 80 We reinforced the Cold by a great quantity of fresh Snow and Salt. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth*, They have reinforced their own productivity by the creation of that marvellous machinery. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* IV. (1875) 153 Religion had early possessed itself of this force of character, and reinforced it.
4. *intr.* To obtain reinforcements. *rare.*
1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. ii. 18 It is a day turn'd strangely; or betimes Let's re-inforce, or fly. 1811 *Henry & Isabella* I. 133 In the mean while the enemy reinforced, and pursued the English.
II. † 5. To renew or repeat with fresh force.
1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 219 Re-inforcing the charge, he with much adoe obtained the victory. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XX. 72 Rallying all into one body, they re-inforced the fight. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. (1671) 238 The same offer was reinforced a fortnight after.
† b. To direct with renewed force. *Obs.*—1
a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) V. 4 Cry'd strange !—then reinforced his Light Against the Moon with all his Might.
† 6. To enforce, or put in force, again. *Obs.*
1640 LENTHALL in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 19 To manifest to the World, that Our retirements were to reinforce a greater Unity and Duty. 1656 LD. WHITLOCK in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 194 Let the old order be reinforced, and Wednesday sennight be the day. 1667-8 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 230 [To] attend his Majesty, desiring him to reinforce .. the laws against Conventicles. 1720 WATERLAND *Defence Div. Christ* Wks. 1823 II. 105 It pleased God..to proclaim the high dignity of God the Son, to reinforce his rightful claim of homage.
† 7. To constrain or impel afresh. *Obs.*—1
1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 172 Till young Abdul was reinforced to revenge his Father's Death.
Hence **Reinfo'rced** *ppl. a.*
1692 *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. vi. 94, G H the Reinforced Ring. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Re-inforced* Ring of a Cannon, is that which is next after the Trunnions, between them and the Vent, and the Re-inforced part of a Gun, is from the Base Ring to the Re-inforced Ring. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) I. 205 The reinforced orders for this hostile apparatus. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 172 The reinforced flank or center which is to attack, is then ordered to advance. 1877 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 5/6 The Russian pursuing force .. could not possibly assail the reinforced Turkish troops.

Reinforcement (rēⁱinfōə·rsmĕnt). [f. prec. + -MENT; cf. RE-ENFORCEMENT and F. *renforcement.*]
† 1. A renewal of force; a fresh assault. *Obs.*—1
1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 117 He..aydelesse came off, And with a sudden re-inforcement strucke Corioles like a Planet.

2. The act of reinforcing with fresh troops.

1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 187 We haue .. commanded .. the said Sir Arthur himselfe to march vp with a thousand of the best men to your reinforcement in Mounster.

b. A fresh supply of men to assist or strengthen a military or naval force.

1646 H. Lawrence *Com. & Warre. Angels* 187 If souldiers be weake, or succumbe in fight, they send to their Generall for supplies and reinforcements. 1683 Temple *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 393 With some of these new Troops, and a Reinforcement from Flanders. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. ix. 276 He .. had just receiv'd .. a reinforcement of 30,000 men. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvi. II. 612 His army was strengthened by a numerous reinforcement of veterans. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xv, The trooper, who goes to Oxford for the reinforcement. 1847 Prescott *Peru* (1850) II. 258 Francisco Pizarro had remained at Lima, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the reinforcements which he had requested.

c. An additional supply or contribution.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Madder*, He was so kind as to make me a present of an hundred sets of them; and this little reinforcement, added to what I had raised of my own [etc.]. 1889 Pater *G. de Latour* (1896) 192 Great reinforcements of sympathy.

3. Augmentation of strength or force; the act of strengthening or increasing in any way.

1651 Cromwell *Let.* 26 July in *Carlyle*, He hath lately gotten great provisions of meal, and reinforcement of his strength out of the North. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 190 What reinforcement we may gain from Hope. 1734 Waterland *Doctr. Trinity* vii. Wks. 1823 V. 287 Their faith may be both strengthened and brightened by this additional reinforcement. 1879 Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 51 It was found that each vowel position caused the reinforcement of some particular fork or forks. 1882 Spencer *Princ. Sociol., Pol. Inst.* 349 This re-inforcement of natural power by supernatural power.

4. The act of enforcing anew. Now *rare*.

1641 Smectymnuus *Answ.* ii. (1653) 10 There are two specious Arguments which this Remonstrant brings to perswade this desired re-inforcement. 1657 Stalham (*title*) The Reviler rebuked: or a Reinforcement of the Charges against the Quakers. 1676 in Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 75 Openly to break so many known laws of the Land, after so many reinforcements, is not this to be turbulent? 1873 Phillimore *Eccl. Law* I. 649 The following canon, in the main of it, was only a re-inforcement of one of the Lord Cromwell's injunctions.

Reinfo·rcer. [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who or that which reinforces.

1880 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 559 But this signification being lost sight of, we find that *round* comes naturally in as its reinforcer.

Reinfo·rcing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of strengthening in some way.

1611 Cotgr., *Roboration*, a..reinforcing. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 26 In reinforcing of the fleete with more men and munition. 1641 Smectymnuus *Vind. Answ.* xiv. 176 Your confident re-inforcing of your comparison. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 131 The strongest argument which the advocates of re-inforcing use in their favour is, 'that they prevent the gun from bursting explosively'. 1869 Boutell *Arms & Armour* x. 204 The system of adding secondary defences, or reinforcing, appears in active operation.

So **Reinfo·rcing** *ppl. a.*

1848 Buckley *Iliad* 288 Having a reinforcing army. 1869 Boutell *Arms & Armour* x. 197 A strong secondary reinforcing plate..was firmly fixed to one side of it.

Reinfo·rm, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To inform again; to form anew; to invest again with form.

1611 Cotgr., *Reinformer*, to reinforme, to present with new informations. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5148 Especially such [winds] as are re-inform'd by other auxiliary vapors as they pass. 1687 in Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV. 10 Let his Loved Ashes rest, Till reinformed with Light immortall He shall rise. 1887 Stevenson *Merry Men* v. 202, I but re-inform features and attributes that have long been laid .. in the quiet of the grave.

Reinfranchise, obs. f. Re-enfranchise.

† Reinfu·nd, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To pour in again.

1704 Swift *T. Tub* ix, The best part of his diet is the reversion of his own ordure, which, expiring into steams, whirls perpetually about, and at last re-infunds.

Reinfu·se, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To infuse again.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. ix. 498 To reinfuse decayed strength in a moment. *a* 1677 Oldham *Dithyrambick* Poems (1684) 208 We nothing .. above our selves produce, Till thou do'st finish Man, and Reinfuse. 1845 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 248 The chiefs of the barbarians could reinfuse life into a social order to which [etc.]. 1887 Browning *Parleyings, C. Avison* ix, To re-infuse .. sleep that looks like death With momentary liveliness.

Reingage, obs. form of Re-engage.

Reinge, Sc. variant of Rinse *v.*

Reingender: see Re-engender.

Reing(n)e, obs. forms of Reign *v.*

Rein goose, variant of Rain-goose.

1882 *Standard* 22 Aug. 2/5 Rein geese and brent geese were seen.

Reingorge: see Re-engorge.

† Reingra·ff, *v. Obs.* [Re- 5 a.] = next.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 774 Re-ingraffed into the peace-full stocke from whence his disobedience hath torne him. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 49 When they are re-ingraffed into their own Church, their Infants must needs be reingraffed with them. 1659 Howell *Lexicon* To tru Philologer, She did reingraffe upon divers words, as chiefly upon chief, faulty upon fault.

Reingra·ft, *v.* Also 7 **re-en-.** [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To ingraft again. Hence **Reingra·fting** *vbl. sb.*

1625 Donne *Serm.* VI. 69 As when my true Repentance hath re-engrafted me in my God and Re-incorporated me in my Saviour. 1752 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) X. 245 This does not imply the re-ingrafting of these Gentiles. 1885 *Homiletic Rev.* Feb. 106 The re-ingrafting of Israel into their own olive tree.

Reingra·tiate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* (chiefly *refl.*) To ingratiate again.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 96 Fearing his force, and that .. hee would re-ingratiate himselfe. 1669 Clarendon *Life* III. (1760) I. 119 If He were once re-ingratiated to his Majesty's Trust. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. xi. 357 In order to reingratiate themselves with the mobs. 1882 *Athenæum* 28 Oct. 556/3 Tasso .. hoped to re-ingratiate himself with the duke by complimenting him on his third wedding.

Rei·ngress. [Re- 5 a.] Renewed ingress.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 224 Auveragus .. And his lordis..Saw tha culd nocht haue reingres agane. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 68 Then there was an ingress, an egress, and a regress, or reingress.

Reingro·ss, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To engross again. In **Reingro·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1679 *Act* 31 *Chas. II*, c. 3 (*title*) An Act for reingrossing of the Records of Fines burnt or lost in the late Fire in the Temple.

Reingu·lf, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To ingulf again.

1611 Cotgr., *Rengloutir*, to reglut, reingulfe, swallow vp againe. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 24 Designes, which have .. reingulfed us in so many new feares. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 126 So long since reingulfed in the silence of the blank bygone Eternity! 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* I. i. (1878) 8 That this intellectual Eye..should then be reingulfed by the dead ruthless force which had given it birth.

Reinha·bit, *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

† 1. *intr.* To dwell again. *Obs.*

1538 Leland *Itin.* (1769) VII. 10 One of the Richards .. broughte the foresayde Monks agayne to Stratford, where amonge the Marsches they reinhabytyd. *a* 1638 Mede *Daniel* Wks. (1672) 700 A Commission to cause the people to return and re-inhabite. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* I. 504 They might be able to subsist and re-inhabit in the said kingdom.

2. *trans.* To inhabit (a place, etc.) again.

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* IV. 219 After which time it was reinhabited by certaine people of Granada. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* III. 130 Towns and Cities were not reinhabited but lay ruin'd and wast. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* 234 The individual soul cannot return to reinhabit the body.

Hence **Reinha·biting** *vbl. sb.*; **Reinhabita·tion.**

1611 Cotgr., *Rehabitation*, a reinhabitation, reinhabiting. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VI. viii. (1614) 603 Elmahdi, an hereticall Calipha who procured the reinhabiting thereof.

† Reinhea·rten, *v. Obs.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To give fresh courage to, rehearten.

1652 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 29 The Rebels were afterwards reinheartened by the Queen of Englands protection. 1667 Mrq. Worcester in Dircks *Life* xvii. (1865) 301 To reinhearten my distressed family.

Reinhe·rit, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To inherit again.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 47 Just it is that such as undersell them, should not re-inherit them in haste. 1895 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 Sept. 12/2 He had been disinherited..; but ..reinherited his patrimonial estate.

Reini·tiate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To initiate again.

1652 *Plea for Free State* 4 [They] oppose so obstinately the Publique Establishment, out of no more weighty reason, then to reinitiate splendid Titles. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* ii, He..was altogether re-initiated into social life. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 381 The disorder, unless re-initiated by repetition of the cause, may long remain quiescent.

Reinjoin, -joy, obs. ff. Re-injoin, -joy.

Rei·nk, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To ink again. Hence **Rei·nking** *vbl. sb.*

1883 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 815/2 One ribbon will bear reinking several times.

Reinlarge, obs. form of Re-enlarge.

Reinless (rē¹·nlĕs), *a.* [f. Rein *sb.*¹ + -less.]

1. Without a rein or reins: **a.** of a horse.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xxix, She tearms..A wilfull prince, a raynelesse raging horse. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxiv. xxxix, Untill his rainlesse horse bare him away. 1802 Southey *Thalaba* VI. ix, The benignant Power, Who sent the reinless steed. *a* 1881 Rossetti *House of Life* xc, The void car, hurled Abroad by reinless steeds.

b. of a driver or rider.

1873 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 326 If I had been blind and reinless, I should have gone without a bump. 1892 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/4 The reinless rider acquires a firmer seat.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Unchecked, unrestrained.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* I. vi. D iij b, Leuinus..Through lyfe corrupt, and rainlesse youth dyd worke his fames decay. 1772 *Gentl. Mag.* XLII. 240 The reinless fury Of the mad whirlwinds. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VI. xix, With reinless speed A black Tartarian horse of giant frame Comes trampling over the dead. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. vi. § 2 The reinless play of the imagination.

† Reinli·ghten, obs. variant of Re-enlighten.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxviii. 26 Though God depriue me of his presence for a time, he will one day re-inlighten mee.

Reino·culate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To inoculate again. So **Reinocula·tion.**

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 325 The two last children I reinoculated was a few months after vaccination. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 652 The occurrence of furuncles in successive crops is due to reinoculation from the surface.

Reinqu·ire, *v.* [Re-.] To inquire in turn.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. i. 340 Unto him that demanded on what hand Venus was wounded, the Philosopher thought it a sufficient resolution to reinquire upon what leg King Philip halted.

So **Reinqui·ry,** renewed inquiry.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 437 Re-inquiries and Removals: these, by whatsoever name called—new trials. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 1/2 The first returns..were sent back for reconsideration and re-inquiry.

Reins (rēⁱnz), *pl.* Now *arch.* Forms: (1 renys), 4 reenes, -us, 4–7 reynes, (4 reynyes, 5 reynys, 5, 7 reyns), 5–7 raynes, 6–7 raines, (6 rains), reines, 4, 7– reins. Also *sing.* 7 reyn. [a. OF. *reins, rens*, ad. L. *rēnes* pl.]

1. The kidneys.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 140 gif hyt byþ of renys oþþer þan lendene þanne cumþ þæt blod of þara blæddran.] 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 He hadde afterward greet penaunce in an evel þat hatte ilium and greveþ faste by þe reynes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 Þei hangen & bynden summe membris wiþ obere as þe reynes to þe rigge. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 31 Disese cometh in thi Reyns. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* cl. (1636) 147 The Reynes or Kidneys make grosse and ill bloud. 1596 Barrough *Meth. Physick* III. xxxvii. (1639) 159 The reines are vexed with inflammation for diverse causes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 346 Spirits.. Vital in every part, not as frail man In Entrailes, Heart or Head, Liver or Reines. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 353 So from the Reins the Liver is generated, from that the Heart, from that the Stomach. 1870 Bryant *Homer* II. XXI. 289 Eels and fishes came and gnawed The warrior's reins.

2. The region of the kidneys; the loins.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* ix. 2 O man..clothid with lynnen, and an ynkhorn of a wryter in his reynes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 370 Sche hath my wounded herte enoignt, My temples and my Reins also. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4325 Gaffray gripte he there faste by the raynes, Ech of thaim both suffryng there hug[e] paynes. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1068 Gyrte thy raynes as a man. 1572 Walsingham in D. Digges *Complete Ambass.* (1655) 344 The Count de Retz is hurt in the rains of the back with a harquebush shot out of Rochel. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* xiii. (1821) 150 Receeving a blow with a Peece upon the reines of his backe. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 168 [The] Rock..bears the marks, as if a Body had been laid on the Back upon it, for the form of the Reins appear there. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* XX. 13 Each..seem'd to be revers'd At the neck-bone, so that the countenance Was from the reins averted. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Song in Time of Rev.* 27 They are girdled about the reins with a curse.

b. *Arch.* (See quot. 1727–38.)

After F. *les reins d'une voûte.*

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Vault*, Reins, or fillings up of a Vault, are the sides which sustain it. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Bridge* 21 This upper Arch is..thicker in the Reins, or towards the Bottom, than at the Key or Top. 1872 Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 184 The space between the crown and the reins of the arch.

3. In or after Biblical use: The seat of the feelings or affections.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 592 For he is þe gropande god,.. Rypande of vche a ring þe reynyez & hert. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* vii. 10 God serchende hertis and reenes. — *Wisd.* i. 6 Of the reenus of hym witnesse is God. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224, I am nere to theyr mouthes, but I am ferre from theyr raynes [cf. Wyclif *Jer.* xii. 2]. *c* 1580 Sidney *Ps.* VII. x, Thou righteous prooфes to hartes and reines dost send. 1603 T. M. *Progr. Jas. I* B 3 b, Griefe seized euery priuate mans raynes. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* To Bookseller, A Manual which..will lively affect, and sit close to the Reins, and penetrate the Heart of the Reader. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* CXXXIX. III. ii, Thy Hand my Heart and Reins possest. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* XXX, Through their reins in ice and fire Fear contended with desire.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *rein-guard, -gut*; *rein-trying* adj.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xx. 8 Joab was..gird with a knyif hongynge vnto the reyn gottys in the sheethe. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Rein-guard* (Mil.), that part of armour which guarded the lower part of the back. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* x, Rein-trying, heart-investigating day.

Reins, variant of Raines *Obs.*

Reinscri·be, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To inscribe again.

1688 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 260 He gave orders to re-inscribe all the old [names]. 1878 Grosart *H. More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 46/1 To reinscribe the venerable name of Henry More among our real Makers and Singers.

Reinse·rt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To insert again. Hence **Reinse·rted** *ppl. a.*

1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* 22 The most compendious Laconicke with a reinserted Parenthesis. 1690 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 22 The inscription on the monument.., which was defaced in the late kings time, is reinserting again upon it. 1808 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 55, I have cut it out of a good book, and shall be glad to reinsert it therein. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* II. viii. § 19. 296 The tablets .. have been taken out and reinserted in the newer masonry. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 6/3 The clause was therefore not reinserted.

So **Reinse·rtion.**

1828–32 in Webster. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/1 Mr. Stuart succeeded in ousting the clause.., and Lord Salisbury has procured its re-insertion.

Reinsi·st, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To insist again.

1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* Iv. (1783) II. 162 Reinsisting upon his acceptance as a debt due to him for his civility. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 3/3 The Council then proceeded ..to reinsist upon its determination [etc.].

Reinslave, obs. form of Re-enslave.

Reinsman (rēⁱ·nzmăn). *U.S.* [f. Rein *sb.*¹ + -s- + Man *sb.*¹] One who is skilled in managing the reins; a driver. Also *fig.*

1895 in *Voice* (N.Y.) (1894) 8 Feb., Deeming themselves as skilful reinsmen as those selected by the Boards of Excise. 1872 Talmage *Serm.* 34 The experienced reinsman checks the fiery steed at the first jump.

† **Reinsna·re,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To ensnare again.

1624 QUARLES *Job* sect. i, He that plants his Engines euery-where..and re-insnares The soule of man.

Reinspe·ct, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To inspect again.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 323 A book that.. had been inspected and reinspected by Angels, and approved by God. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 95 We went to the Uffizi gallery, and reinspected the greater part of it.

So **Reinspe·ction.**

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1856 WARTER *Southey's Lett.* I. Pref. 13 Possibly he might have found some on reinspection. 1894 *Daily News* 8 June 8/6 A re-inspection had been made of 270 houses in Kensington.

Reinsphear, obs. form of RE-ENSPHERE.

Reinspi·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To inspire again, in various senses.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 65 She renewes and re-inspires the decayed life of a Poet. 1651 STANLEY *Poems* 54 This silk-worm (to long sleep retired) The early year hath reinspired. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 172 We oft have heard that great Deceiver say, That he would re-inspire his buried Clay. 1767 LEWIS *Statius* v. 514 No Furies were at Hand to reinspire Heroic Thoughts. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 143 To be modified, filled up and reinspired from their own original resources. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Rugby Chapel* 109 Ye..recall The stragglers, refresh the outworn, Praise, re-inspire the brave!

b. Const. *with.*

1657 BP. H. KING *Poems* 132 What man then would, who on death's pillow slumbers, Be re-inspir'd with life..? 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* v. xii, O let me..re-inspire thy bosom With the breath of Love. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XV. 65 Phœbus hastes great Hector to prepare.., Hislab'ring bosom re-inspires with breath. 1799 *Triumph of Benevolence* II. 371 Mrs. Mannington endeavoured to reinspire him with hope. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* ii. 67 To re-inspire an effete body with the vitality of youth. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* III. 119 The image of the dead dealer, reinspired with cunning and hatred.

2. To breathe again *into* something. *rare*⁻¹.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxxi. 535 Regeneration..is the life of God reinspired into a soul alienated from it by the power of sin.

Hence **Reinspi·red** *ppl. a.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV,* cccxx, The French ..with re-inspired Sayles, Come to ayde Glendoure.

Reinspi·rit, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inspirit anew. Hence **Reinspi·riting** *vbl. sb.*

1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. § 21 When it has despoyled them of that false courage..to permit it to reinspirit them with a true one. 1825 *Zeluca* I. 396 A word was sufficient to reinspirit her. 1885 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 67 Refreshed and reinspirited, on we go. 1889 PATER *Appreciations, Coleridge* 98 That whole episode of the re-inspiriting of the ship's crew.

Reinsta·ll, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To install again.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 261 To reinstall him in his kingdome which he was depriued of. 1625 MILTON *Ode Death Fair Inf.* 46 Wert thou some Starr.. Which carefull Jove..Took up, and in fit place did reinstall? 1671 — *P. R.* IV. 614 Adam and his chosen Sons, whom thou A Saviour art come down to re-install. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 88 The king..[did] reinstall his son in the electorate. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Louis XVIII & Talleyrand* Wks. 1853 II. 190/1 Peterborough.. would have reinstalled you at Hartwell. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 178 The..east window was first reinstalled.

Reinsta·lment. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed instalment.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* v. ii, We ha yet performd but the least part of duetie, Your reinstalment. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xvi. 128 The Hetrurians assisted Tarquins endeauours of re-instalment. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 317 There is not abundance of Appearance of their Re-instalment in these Realms. 1851 LYTTON *Lett. to J. Bull* 2 Its reinstalment to office has not been resuscitation.

Reinstamp, obs. form of RE-ENSTAMP.

Reinstate (rīˌinstē·t), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To reinstall or re-establish (a person or thing) *in* a place, station, condition, etc. Also const. *on.*

1628 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 3 The said archbishop is now reinstated in his majesty's favour. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 156 Such a force as..reinstated him in his own. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 220 We may reinstate reason in her throne. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 318 To..reinstate us on the rock of peace. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. vi. 209 The Gospel has re-instated Nature in all her hopes..of Immortality. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VII. ix, To re-instate him in a power which he evinced the capacity to wield. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. iv. 60 Before the Apostle can be reinstated in his functions,

b. Without const. Also *absol.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Lady, with the touch of your white hand, let me reinstate you. 1763 LD. BARRINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 459 Nor is there any appearance that they will ever be re-instated or recompensed. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. § 2. 49 The .. intention of the present volume is..not to depress or exclude, but to re-instate and corroborate. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 360 The senators could not reinstate him by force.

2. To restore to or in a proper state; to replace.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 249 Everything being reinstated, it was some time before we met with any but the ordinary interruptions. 1813 ELMES *Dilapidations* (1829) App. 54 Re-instate the skirting, papering &c. where the book-case formerly stood. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV,* c. 46 § 110 To reinstate the streets..so opened by them. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 165/1 It is in the power of the company to reinstate property rather than to pay the value of it.

3. To restore to health.

1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* ii. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 8 The crisis of the fever..being past, proper care might reinstate him.

Hence **Reinsta·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Reinsta·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Reinstating,* the restoring of a person or thing to its former state or condition. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Mole,* To roll those spots after the reinstated turfs are settled. 1890 [see *Reinstator*].

Reinsta·tement. [RE- 5 a.] The action of reinstating; restoration, re-establishment.

1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlvii. 120 The province..was insufficient for the reinstatement of his affairs. 1825–34 B. MONTAGUE tr. *Bacon's Wisd. Anc.* (Bohn) 223 The reinstatement and restoration of corruptible things. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 57 Nor is there here any room for his reinstatement by the praetor.

b. The restoring or replacing of destroyed or damaged property.

1813 ELMES *Dilapidations* (1829) App. 60 You are hereby required to..perform..the following repairs, and re-instatements of waste. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 165/1 The insured has not the option of requiring reinstatement.

Reinsta·tion. [f. REINSTATE *v.*: see -ATION.] Reinstatement.

1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 305 His Ally .. treated with him for his reinstation. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* I. 268 The little plan he had laid for the reinstation of the deposed king. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xxii, The half wager about his reinstation in the service of the Hall.

So **Reinsta·tor,** one who reinstates.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Aug. 140/2 The reinstating goes on, and Mr. Roden Noel..is one of the reinstators.

Reinstaura·tion. *rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] A second instauration.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XV. xxvii. (1620) 536 Could not God, that taught this means of reinstauration, repaire them as he had created them?

† **Reinstau·re,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. RE- 5 a + *instaure* INSTORE *v.*] *trans.* To restore.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XI. ci, The Greekes to quench theyr fleet themselves dispose And re-instaure their Tents whose spoile was great.

Reinsti·l, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To instil again.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 35 Others they ply'd with doubts,..Curs'd Infidelity to re-instil.

Rei·nstitute, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To institute again. So **Reinstitu·tion.**

1863 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 320 Ezra only reinstituted them. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. i. iv. 58, 'I reinstituted for the state the sacred chants', says the king. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 304 There will never again be any reinstitution of slavery. 1882 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* 217 Reinstitution of what was obsolete.

† **Reinsto·ck,** *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. RE- 5 a + IN- + STOCK *v.*] *trans.* To furnish with a fresh stock.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 98 He may rob the Travailer to Re-instock himself.

Reinstru·ct, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To instruct again or in turn. So **Reinstru·ction.**

1740 WATERLAND *Regeneration* iii. Wks. 1823 VI. 364 Being reinstructed in the faith and reclaimed in manners. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. 266 He must..instruct that attorney how to reinstruct him, and how to reinstruct those other barristers who must necessarily be employed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Jan. 13/2 A course of reinstruction in the dry rudiments of knowledge.

Reinsu·rance. [RE- 5 a.] A renewed or second insurance; *spec.* one by which an insurer or underwriter secures himself (wholly or in part) against the risk he has undertaken.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 271 Every Insurer is permitted to take out a Reinsurance on any Insurance he has given. 1802 MARSHALL *Insurance* I. I. iv. § 3. 112 The new insurers will be responsible to him in case of loss, to the amount of the re-insurance. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 11 Notice of abandonment need not be given to the underwriters of a policy of re-insurance.

attrib. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568 A reinsurance policy made on the same risk.

Reinsu·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To insure again; *spec.* to devolve the risk of an insurance on another insurer. Hence **Reinsu·red** *ppl. a.*

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 360 It is common with underwriters or insurance companies .. to reinsure a part elsewhere. 1892 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 44/2 Before the reinsured obtained the benefit of his reinsurance he must himself have paid on the original insurance.

Reinsu·rer. [-ER¹.] One who reinsures.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 271 Yet shall he..truly make known to his Reinsurer all Advices which he..has received concerning the insured Ship. 1802 MARSHALL *Insurance* I. 113 There is no privity of contract between the original insured and the re-insurers. 1892 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 44/1 Payment by the reinsurers to the reinsured.

Rei·ntegrate, *pa. pple.* ? *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *reintegrātus,* pa. pple. of *reintegrāre*: see next.] = REDINTEGRATE *pa. pple.*

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 169 That heuenly cyte shall be restored and reintegrate with good crysten people. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 412 Our King..desired to be, if not reintegrate, yet at least in good terms with the Roman Church.

Reintegrate (rīˌi·ntĭgrē·t), *v.* [ad. med.L. *reintegrāt-* (Du Cange): see REDINTEGRATE *v.* and cf. F. *réintégrer,* Sp. *reintegrar,* It. *-are.*]

†1. *refl.* To reinstate (oneself). *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. xxiv. (1591) 128 Here was the fielde where they might reintegrate themselues in their honour again. 1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* III. Hist. xiii, He should..rather seeke to reintegrate himselfe into his Fathers favour. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 418 Desiring the King..to take hold of the present time and to reintegrate himself with the Pope.

2. *trans.* = REDINTEGRATE *v.* 2 b, 2 d. Now *rare.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 1 Heere I will make a request that..I may reviue and reintegrate the missapplyed and abused name of Naturall Magicke. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 159 That all the followers of the Duke of Bourbon should be reintegrated in their former possessions. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XII. 692 The justice of the Court would presently Confirm her in her rights and exculpate, Re-integrate and rehabilitate.

3. = REDINTEGRATE *v.* 1.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 113 The Falling from a Discord to a Concord .. hath an Agreement with the Affections, which are reintegrated to the better, after some dislikes. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 225 The atmosphere alone will reintegrate a soil rested in due season. 1868 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. v. (1872) I. 86 The disintegrated mass quickly re-integrates itself from the materials brought by the blood. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 904 The capital thus sunk will neither yield an income nor be reintegrated.

b. Const. *into, with.*

1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 174 The Law of Honour, then, merits to be re-integrated into the moral Law. 1881 MORGAN *Contrib. N. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. 10 The eight gentes of the Seneca-Iroquois tribe were reintegrated into two phratries. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Frnl., Zool.* XX. 231 The vast majority of the divergent forms arising through Local Segregation are reintegrated with the surrounding forms.

Reintegration (rīˌintĭgrē·ĭ·ʃən). [a. F. *réintégration* (15th c.), or ad. med.L. *reintegrātiōnem* (Du Cange), noun of action f. *reintegrāre*: see prec. and REDINTEGRATION.]

†1. Renewal of an enterprise. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 1 In theyr inceptions progressions, recoyls, reintegrations, approches and atteynings to their ends.

2. a. = REDINTEGRATION 3. ? *Obs.*

1616 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 430 There is no great opinion here of the reintegration of this worthy man into his former honours and brightness. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* 3 For re-integration to her Majestie's favour; in comparison whereof, all other Circumstances are but as *atomi.* 1795 in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 299 To make a stipulation in favour of the reintegration of the Stadtholder.

† b. = REDINTEGRATION 4. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 214 During her Sons minority, and after since her reintegration with him, she hath made herself so absolute a mistresse of his mind [etc.].

3. = REDINTEGRATION 1.

1828 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 221 Entire restitution and re-integration in the instance of agreements merely voidable. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 701/1 Nothing could appease his remorse but the reintegration of the victim's fame. 1890 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 241 It is not the dissolution of society for which we strive, but its re-integration.

Reinter, *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. F. *renterrer* (16th c.).] *trans.* To inter again.

1611 COTGR., *Renterrer,* to reinterre, to burie againe. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. viii. 10 To Jerusalem..they convey the bones of their dead friends from all places to be reinterred. 1675 MARVELL *Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 465 The old King's body was to be taken up,..and to be reinterred with great magnificence. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. li. (1862) IV. 413 The dead bodies were then exhumed and re-interred.

So **Reinte·rment,** a second interment.

1815 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 66 An official order for shutting up the theatres on the day of re-interment. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 614 Just as I could save a root Disinterred for re-interment when the time best helps to shoot.

Reinte·rpret, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To interpret afresh.

1611 COTGR., *Reinterpreter,* to reinterpret, reexpound. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, It needs a scientific telescope, it needs to be reinterpreted and artificially brought near us. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 151 Revealed religion is ever passing into natural, and natural returning to re-interpret the revealed.

So **Reinterpreta·tion.**

1880 *19th Cent.* Aug. 315 These are only specimens of a characteristically commendable reinterpretation.

Reinte·rrogate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To interrogate again.

1611 COTGR., *Reinterroguer,* to reinterrogate, reexamine, aske new questions of. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 214 For interrogated, say re-interrogated: for..he must always have been interrogated in the first instance. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, He and Mrs. MacCandlish were then re-interrogated, whether Brown had no arms with him on that unhappy morning.

Reinthro·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. RE-ENTHRONE.] To enthrone again. (Common *c* 1630–1750.)

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 151 With so effectuall speech imploring their high grace That him they reinthron'd. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 59 On this marriage was agreed that King Edward should be deposed, King Henry re-inthrond. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 140 They saw Piety re-inthroned, Righteousness restor'd. 1700 TOLAND *Clito* vi, I'll..Establish Justice, reinthrone the Laws. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, But his confession shall redeem my fame, And re-inthrone me in my princess' smile. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* Pref. 9 To re-inthrone the Bible as explained by our current theology..is..impossible.

† **Reinthro·nize,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a; cf. med.L. *reinthronizāre* (Du Cange).] *trans.* = prec.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 372 The Danes thus outed hence, and the West-Saxon or English blood-royall reinthronized. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. III. xxi, This Mustapha they did reinthronize and place in the Ottoman Empire.

Rei·ntimate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To intimate again.

1622 WOTTON *Let.* in *Relig.* (1685) 540 Yet withal, I was not tender to re-intimate unto them, that [etc.].

Reinti·tle, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To entitle again.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xix. 241 For the reimplacing the divine image, for the reintitling it to the Kingdoms of grace and glory.

Reintitule, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To intitule again.
1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 310 The foresaide claime of heritage,..whereby..she is againe reintituled to the same French kingdome and crowne.

Reintomb, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To entomb again.
1594 CONSTABLE *Diana* VIII. iv, When reintombing from oblivius ages in better stanzas her surviving wonder.

Reintrench, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To entrench again.
1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 22 They saw the prince stand bulwarckt in the midst of so many slaughter'd Moores: and re-intrenched about with his owne dead. 1899 *Rev. of Reviews* Mar. 259 Masses of..troops reintrenched themselves.

Reintroduce, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To introduce again. Hence **Reintroducing** *vbl. sb.*
1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 281 The Empire which he seduced into Idolatry..and so re-introduced the Image of the slain Beast by this seduction. 1667 J. CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 6 A continued succession and series of Treasons, for the re-introducing of Popery. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 316, I may have occasion elsewhere, very probably, to re-introduce the Maltese. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 262 It has been introduced..for a long series of years; but..so little noticed, that..I had much ado to re-introduce it. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 77 The very words, objective and subjective,..I have ventured to re-introduce. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 267/1 Their bills of last year—which Lord John Russell stated his intention of re-introducing at the beginning of this Session. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 1855 To shake This torpor of assurance from our creed, Re-introduce the doubt discarded.

Reintroduction. [RE- 5 a.] The action of reintroducing; a renewed introduction.
1661 R. BAILLIE in *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) I. 95 To countenanc[e] the Reintroduction of bishops and books. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 277 They durst not for their lives treat about the reintroduction of Prelacy into Scotland. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxviii. 365 Since the re-introduction of the Jews into England, in the time of Oliver Cromwell. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xv, During this short conversation the re-introduction of Mr. Clifford .. to Lucy Brandon had been effected. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vi. 55 In order to the reintroduction of the Bill, the session was terminated by a prorogation.

Reintrusion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of intruding again; a renewed intrusion.
1848 LYTTON *Harold.* III. ii, He foresaw the necessary re-intrusion of his wife upon the charm of his..solitude. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. i. (1872) I. 52 The regress or the re-intrusion of the circumambient hostile populations.

Reinvade, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To invade again or in turn.
1611 COTGR., *Renvahir*, to reinuade. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 119 Thus I soon felt my flashy Goodness fade, And Sin with greater Force me re-invade. 1895 FARRAR *Gathering Clouds* I. Pref. 7 To show how the world reinvaded..the nominal Church.
So **Reinvasion.**
1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 40 Lamps, which..had been kindled afresh to combat this mournful reinvasion of darkness.

Reinvent, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To invent again.
1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 371 This not being the first time, that the same thing has been reinvented. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 180 After Spenser..had reinvented the art of writing well. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 69 This system..has also been reinvented and patented a year or two ago.
absol. 1888 H. S. HOLLAND *Christ or Ecclesiastes* 73 [The mind] invents; ..it corrects; it reinvents.
So **Reinvention, Reinventor.**
1719 *Weekly Medley* 28 Mar., An Art now so long lost, its Loss so lamented, and its re-invention so much coveted. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Wonder-Bk.* (1879) 118 My merit as a re-inventor and improver. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. i, 108 He..set himself to the reinvention of the instrument.

Reinversion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of inverting again; a second inversion.
1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 209 The re-inversion of the image is sometimes effected by an eye-piece of three lenses.
So † **Reinverse** *v. Obs.*; **Reinvert** *v.*
1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 128 By reinverting the Tube you let that bubble return to the open end of it. *c* 1720 S. WESLEY *Hymn of Eupolis* 108 Whether various nature play, Or reinversed, thy will obey.

Reinvest (rīinve·st), *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. It. *reinvestire* (Florio) and REVEST.]
1. *trans.* To invest again with or as with a garment. Const. *with*, rarely *in*.
1611 FLORIO, *Reinuestire*, to reinuest. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* 12 Then was I reinuested with a Doublet of white Canuas. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 533 This Earth, where the old Matter of those Bodies lies, wherein they are to be re-invested. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* V. ix. 221 That one or two poor half-pay officers..might be..replaced in Highland regiments, and so reinvested with the untheatrical 'Garb of Old Gaul'.
b. To re-endow *with* a possession, power, etc.
1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Pr. Wks. 1753 I. 351 Gildas ..testifies, that the people, thus reinvested with their own original right [etc.]. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 104 Since they never divested themselves of their original integrity, they could not be re-invested with that which they had never lost. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 72 The General and his officers finding themselves reinvested with the Supreme authority [etc.]. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* vi. 131 Galeazzo was recalled, and reinvested with the lordship of Milan. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm., Gen.* iii. 20 To undo what had been done for the death of man, and so reinvest him with life.
2. To replace, re-establish. Const. *in*.
1617 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* x. (1629) 708 A restitution *in integrum*; a re-investing them in what they were borne to, or were any waies possessed of. 1639 GLAPTHORNE *Argalus* III. Wks. 1874 I. 36 To re-invest blest quiet in his heart. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 136 The Vice-Roy..dispoil'd him of his Principality, and reinvested in it Levan's Lawful Heir. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. i. (1864) IV. 6 The German line of pontiffs had done much to reinvest the papacy in its ancient sanctity.
† **3.** To vest again *in* a person or body. *Obs.*[1]
1760 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 150 The same land shall..be reinvested in the said Corporation.
4. To invest (money) again.
1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xiv. § 3 (1876) 339 They .. save and re-invest their savings because they have nothing on which they care to expend them. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 209 The proceeds of sale have been..reinvested in land.
b. *intr.* To make a fresh investment.
1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 259 To pay off his purchase-money, or re-invest in stores.

Reinvestigate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To investigate again.
1813 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 50 They ought as seldom as possible to re-investigate the evidence. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. i. § 1. 35 Direct efforts..to re-investigate some ..department of knowledge. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* VIII. 240 When I acquainted my friends with these facts he re-investigated the specimen.
So **Reinvestigation.**
1847 in WEBSTER. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 691 The morbid anatomy demands reinvestigation.

Reinvestiture. [RE- 5 a.] The act of reinvesting; a second investiture.
1815 HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 104 When the people..foresaw the re-investiture of the clergy [etc.]. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* (1860) 401 To trace the steps of his return, from the first beginnings of repentance to his full re-investiture in all the privileges of a son.

Reinvestment. [RE- 5 a.] A fresh investment. Also **Reinvesture.**
1611 COTGR., *Ravestissement*, a readuesting, reinuesture. *Ibid.*, *Revest*, a reinuestment, reinuesture. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Reinvestment.* 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 209 The costs incurred in such reinvestment may be charged for according to the scale.

Reinvigorate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To give fresh vigour to. Also *absol.*
1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 179 When the weather is mild, you may sometimes shew them the air, and reinvigorate with the sun. 1666 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) I. p. lxxxiii, Restoring the temperament of the debilitated parts, and reinvigorating the blood. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 80 As a spacious field arrayed in cheerful green, relieves and reinvigorates the eye. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. viii. 435 That rational reformer reinvigorated the episcopate. 1862 MRS. S. C. HALL *Can wrong be right?* II. 292 Sometimes his mind would return..and reinvigorate the body.
Hence **Reinvigorated,** *ppl. a.*
1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 162 All those reinvigorated Families. 1884 SWINBURNE in T. H. Ward *Eng. Poets* III. 281 The revived and reinvigorated *Lotos-Eaters*.

Reinvigoration. [RE- 5 a.] A fresh invigoration.
1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 456 Tonics for that [purpose] of both local and general re-invigoration. 1841 TUPPER *Twins* vii, Volatile salts, a lady's maid, and all that sort of reinvigoration. 1889 *Times* 3 Aug. 9/5 The ideas.. of the Anglican Church have undergone..much reinvigoration and development.

Reinvite, *v.* [RE- 5 a; cf. late L. *reinvītāre*.] To invite again. Hence **Reinviting** *vbl. sb.*
1611 COTGR., *Reinuiter*, to reinuite, or bid once more. 1611 FLORIO, *Rinuito*, a re-inuiting. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* XX. 17 Whose beautie reinvites My oft remembrance. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 431 Ardent Pray'rs shall re-invite My Jesus to my longing Sight. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* xiii, Her sentiment of shame in reinviting your opinion after having treated you with so little respect.
So **Reinvitation.**
1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. (*heading*), The Reinvitation.

Reinvolve, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To involve again.
1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 69 To re-involve us in that pitchy Cloud of infernall darknes. 1799 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 269 The root of any power, being re-involved, returns to the power from which it was extracted.

Reioce, -ios(she, -iose, etc., obs. ff. REJOICE.

† **Reir,** *v. Sc. Obs.*[1] [app. aphetic for *arreir* ARREAR *v.* 2.] *intr.* To retire, retreat.
1570 *Henry's Wallace* X. 355 The worthy Scottis, thay reirit [*MS.* weryt] far on bak.

Reir, obs. var. of RERE.

Reird, common Sc. form of RERD(E.

‖ **Reis**[1] (rēs), *sb. pl.* Forms: 6 reyes, 6–7 reys, 8 rayes, 7–9 reis; 7–9 rees, 8 rez, 8–9 res, reas. *Sing.* 8 re, 8–9 ree, 9 rea, rei. [a. Pg. *reis* pl.; the correct sing. is *real* (see REAL *sb.*[1]), of which the normal pl. would be *reaes*.] A Portuguese money of account of very small value (equal to about one-twentieth of a penny in Portugal and one-fortieth in Brazil), of which one thousand form a MILREIS. (In India the *rea* was latterly the four-hundredth part of a rupee.)
1555 EDEN *Decades* 348 Alowynge to hym in pension seuen hundreth reys monethly. *marg.* Seuen hundreth reys are .x. *s.* 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* (1864) 165 The Cooper hath three Duckets a moneth, and 3900 Reyes fraught. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 107 The Order there is to sell them at 400 Reis. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 59 In Portugal they count their Money by Reys, a very small, or rather imaginary Coin. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 207, 60 Rees make a Tango. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5911/1 The King of Portugal has..laid a Tax of 200 Reas (in English Money about 13 Pence Half-penny) per Pound upon all Sugar. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. App. 6 Their Accounts [at Bombay] are kept by Rayes and Rupees. [Cf. Yule & Burnell *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* (1886) s.v., Accounts were kept at Bombay in rupees, quarters, and reas, down at least to November, 1834.] 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* v. 35 The Portuguese pennies or *reis* (pronounced rays) are prodigious. It takes one thousand reis to make a dollar.
sing. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ree*, a Portuguese Coin, of which 40 make 1 Ryal or 6 Pence in English Money. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Money*, The good baruco is equal to a Portuguese ree. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* v. 100 *note*, A rea is the lowest coin in India. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xiv. 184 The Portuguese unit of account, called the *rei*, is worth only about the nineteenth part of an English penny, and is probably the smallest unit in the world.

‖ **Reis**[2]**, rais** (rəis, rais). Also 6 raiz, reiz, 7–8 reys. [a. Arab. رَئِيس *raʾīs* (also *raʾʾis* and *rāʾʾis*) chief, f. *rās* head: hence also F. *réis*, *raïs*, Pg. *arraes*, *arrais*, Sp. *arraez*.]
1. The captain of a boat or vessel.
1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii, The Rais and Azappis of the gallies. *Ibid.* xvii, A Raiz of the gallie and a Ianissarie. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 291 The Reiz, or Captaines of the Gallies. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 161/1 A rais, that is the captain of a corsair. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 56 The rais was an obstinate hairy savage. 1845 *Mem. Lady H. Stanhope* I. 269 He then was entitled fully to the rank of Räis Hassan, or Captain Hassan. 1863 PETHERICK *Trav. in Afr.* 4 May (1869) I. 322 The reis of our nugger came overland to the 'Kathleen'. 1886 SIR C. W. WILSON *Fr. Korti to Khartum* 137 The reis or pilot with his assistants, who navigated the ship.
2. A chief or governor.
1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. v. 228 In every Village or Borough there is a *Reis*, or chief of the place. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 62 When he found himself degraded from his position of Rais, or Chief Amir.
b. *Reis Effendi*, the title of a former officer of state in the Turkish empire, who acted as chancellor and minister of foreign affairs.
1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2301/1 Solyman immediately sent before to Constantinople, the Testerdar and Reys Effendi, with the Seal and Standard of Mahomet. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. x. iv. 240 The reys effendi represented, that the season was too far advanced. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) I. iv. 77 The conference between a certain Embassador and the Reïs Effendee would produce a new war.

† **Reise,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 reys, 5 reyse, 6–7 reise; 5–6 raise. [= OF. *reise*, *raise* (also *rese*, *rase*, etc.) military expedition, raid (13–15th c. in Godef.), a. MDu., MLG. or MHG. *reise* (OHG. *reisa*) in the same sense, f. the stem **rais-*, *rīs-*, to RISE: hence also med.L. *reisa*, *resa*, etc. (see Du Cange).] A journey; *spec.* a military expedition; a hostile incursion or inroad; a raid or foray.
[1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 38 Expense hospicii cum providenciis factis pro le Reys. *Ibid.* 53 Tempore quo dominus stetit in le Reys.] *c* 1440 *Partonope* 748 This was now a wondyr reys; Whan he woke then fast by bloys Aryued this yong Partanope. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 40 He wanne at the first raise that he made over the see [2,500] townes and castellis. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxviii. 94 He lefte not contynually to make reyses and assautis vpon ye Saxons. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 48/1 The successe was variable on both sides betwixt the lawfull gouernors and these vsurpers, with daillie raises and skirmishes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xlviii. 77 The Latines were much troubled with the reises and rodes of the Aequians. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* 324 Sapor..by way of open reises and raising of booties wasted all Armenia.

† **Reise,** *v. Obs.* In 4–5 reyse. [a. MDu., MLG., or MHG. *reisen* (*reysen*) in the same sense, f. *reise*: see prec.] *intr.* To go on a military expedition; to make inroads or raids; to travel, journey. Hence † **Reising** *vbl. sb.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 54 A knyght ther was..In Lettow hadde he reysed and in Ruce. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 327 Henry..occupied Seynt Michel his mount, and reysed [L. *incursavit*] up eyber broþer now uppon þat oon, now uppon þat oþer. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 43 That men shold saye ye reysed and accompanyed your self with a cursyd and persone agrauate. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 388 Sir Rogier Clifforde wt other, whiche entended to make a reysyng vpon ye Walshemen.

Reïse, obs. f. RAISE *v.*, var. of RICE, twig.
Reisen, obs. f. RAISE *v.*, RAISIN. **Reiskie, -y:** see REESKY *a.* **Reiso(u)n,** obs. ff. RAISIN, REASON *sb.*[1] **Reisshe,** obs. f. RUSH (the plant).

Reisner (rəi·snəɹ). [f. the name of a German artist in wood, of the time of Louis XIV.] *Reisner-work* (also simply *Reisner*), a method of inlaying in wood of different colours.
1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Reisner* [printed *Reigner*] *work*, ornaments made by inlaying wood in the manner of buhl work, with leaves, &c., of different colours. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 732 *note*, Boule work, and reisner work, are considered by the virtuosi to apply exclusively to the two celebrated *ébénistes* of those names. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 700 *Reisner*, a process of inlaying wood, like Parquetry.

Reissuable, *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Of notes, bills, etc.: That may be reissued.
1799 *Act* 39 *Geo. III*, c. 107 § 1 *marg.*, On Promissory Notes payable at the Place where issued and re-issuable, a like Duty of 2*d.* and ½*d.* 1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 250/2

The duties on re-issuable promissory notes. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 5/3 One indispensable condition of the proposed issue of 2½. notes is that..they shall be re-issuable.

Rei·ssue, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A second or renewed issue; *spec.* in the book-trade, a republication at a different price or in a different form of part of an impression already placed on the market.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 295 The re-issue could easily be effected from a single centre. 1884 DOWELL *Taxation* IV. iv. I. 70 The fifteenth granted to Henry III.. in consideration of the reissue of the charters.

Rei·ssue, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To issue again.

a. *intr. a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Eleg. Ep. Sir W. Sidney* 124 Heav'n maketh all things to re-issue well. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 59 It re-issues into the ocean at the northerly end of the Gulf. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 77 Reissuing, robed and crown'd, To meet her lord. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. iv. § 1. 77 From the dark tiring-chamber behind straight reissue..the old mummers.

b. *trans.* 1799 *Act* 39 *Geo. III*, c. 107 § 1 [A promissory note] which may be re-issued from Time to Time. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 73 These compositions..were finally reissued by those masters, more or less modified and improved. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 605 The notes, when presented for payment, were cashed by the company, and reissued by them.

Hence **Rei·ssuer.**

1898 GROSART *Pref. Greene's Selimus* 7 The re-issuers may really have known that R(obert) G(reene) was the author.

Reist, obs. Sc. form of REST *sb.*

†Rei·ster. *Obs.* Also 6–8 **reyster.** [ad. obs. F. *reistre* (mod.F. *reître, rêtre*), ad. G. *reiter* REITER *sb.*] = REITER *sb.*

1577 SIDNEY in *Zurich Lett.* (Parker Soc.) II. 293 Offer my services to Butrech, the best doctor among reisters, and the best reister among Doctors. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Leys le Roy* 117 b, There is great reckoning made of the Albaneses of Greece .. and of the Reisters of Germanie. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 11 A Scot, who being pursued by certaine Reisters..leapt with his horse .. into the Sea. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 464 The French King sent an Army..which consisted of nine hundred men at armes.., eight hundred Reysters [etc.]. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantôme's Sp. Rhodomontades* 208 Now M. de Guise who was a Thorough Soldier, made the Other forget his Lesson, as also all his Reysters.

Reisty, variant of REASTY *a.*, rancid.

Reisun, obs. form of REASON *sb.*[1]

Reisyn(e, obs. forms of RAISIN.

† Reit. *Obs.* Forms: 6 **reyte,** 6–7 **reite,** 7 **reet, reit.** [Of obscure origin: cf. REEK *sb.*[2]] Chiefly *pl.* Sea-weed.

1538 ELYOT *Alga,* reyte [1548 reites] or wedes in the see. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 343 Weedes of the sea cauled reites or ouse. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 676 It hath gotten about the keele a deale of mosse, reits, kilpe, and tangle. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 184 With the Sea weede or reit commonly called Orewood. 1655 BP. RICHARDSON *Obs. O. T., Exod.* 11 Calling it the sea of weeds, or sedge, .. of flag, or rush, tange, rack or reet, in Latin, *alga*,..which reddish weeds in abundance grew in it. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. b 7 The Squillae .. live in marine .. places: their meat is oisters, and reites.

Reit-buck (rīt-). Also **riet-buck, riet-, reit-bok.** [ad. Du. *rietbok,* f. *riet* REED + *bok* BUCK.] A South African antelope, *Cervicapra arundinacea* (formerly *Antilope eleotragus*).

[1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. xiv. 222 The riet, or reed ree-bok, I saw but once.] 1795 tr. *Thunberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. 44 Rietboks..and Bontebokss ..frequented much these hilly and verdant fields. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 80/1 The reit bok is not found in the immediate vicinity of the Cape, but farther in the interior of the country it is by no means uncommon. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 154/1 Here I found reit-buck, which do not frequent the Limpopo in those parts which I have visited. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife,* etc. 322 Out bounded a beautiful reit bok which had been lying in the shelter. 1899 — *Swallow* iv, Up sprang two riet-buck.

Reiter (rəi·tər), *sb.* Now only *Hist.* Forms: 6–7 **reyter,** 7 **raiter,** 8 **reitter,** 7– **reiter.** [a. G. *reiter* rider, trooper, f. *reiten* to RIDE. Cf. REISTER.] A German cavalry soldier, *esp.* one of those employed in the wars of the 16th and 17th c.

1584 *Calendar Hatfield MSS.* 85 The repaiement of certaine monney owinge to him for the intelligence of the Reyters. 1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 249 This daye the Kinge departeth towards Gizors, .. to drawe his whole armye of Reyters into those parts. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 32 When the Fayres of Franckfort draw neere, they send out certaine Reyters, that is Horsemen .. which conduct the Merchants and their goods out of the Frontiers. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 46 The Reiters which he had rais'd in Germany could not come to him. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Reiters,* an antient title given the German cavalry. 1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VII. 19 Not a man of the Reiters or German infantry was spared. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 257 A retinue of forty reiters is a moderate attendance for a prelate out on a visitation.

†Rei·ter, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *réitérer* or L. *reiterāre*; cf. ITER *v.*] *trans.* To reiterate.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* III. 108 b, By reiteryng [*printed* reteiryng] the wette Linnen clothe into the Balsamo it will bee healed. 1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xxiii, The same practise you have reitered against St. Stephen.

Rei·terable, *a. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *réitérable* (16th c.): see REITERATE *v.* and -ABLE.] That may be repeated.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. v. 84 In this Action, sith it is not Reiterable, it is expedient to retriue the vtmost Value and worth.

Reiterance. [ad. L. type **reiterantia*: see next and -ANCE.] Repetition.

1872 in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxviii. 8 (1874) IV. 144 A tedious oft-told tale which comes with something of a dull reiterance. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs of Spring-t., Thalassius* 213 His heart, Singing, bade heaven and wind and sea bear part In one live song's reiterance.

Reiterant (rĭi·tĕrănt), *a.* [ad. L. *reiterant-em,* pres. pple. of *reiterāre* to REITERATE.] Reiterating, repeating.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. i. 79 Reiterant Valuation depends vpon the exact knowledge both of the Reuenewes and Reprises. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 31 In Heaven they said so; and at Eden's gate,—And here, reiterant, in the wilderness! 1898 *Expositor* Oct. 266 It is misleading to speak of the action in the Sacrament as merely symbolical and not reiterant at all.

Reiterate (rĭi·tĕrĕt), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *reiterāt-us,* pa. pple. of *reiterāre*: see next.] Reiterated, repeated.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VIII. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 172 Than Hevyn uppon Erth must be feitterate, Unto the Sowle wyth the Body be reincorporate. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 201 Whether repentaunce may be oftentymes reiterate for deadly sinnes. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 59 When the voyce is reiterate by conduplication. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 105 Much of the blood is taken away, especially by reiterate bloodings. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. i. 237 It belongs to mere Enthusiasts and Fanaticks to plead the Sufficiency of a reiterate translated Text. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV, Over all predominant was heard, Reiterate from the conquerors o'er the field, Roderick the Goth! 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs of Spring-t., Gard. Cymodoce* 242 Through that steep strait of rock whose twin-cliffed height Links crag with crag reiterate, land with land.

Reiterate (rĭi·tĕrēt), *v.* Also 6 **reiterat,** reitterate. [f. L. *reiterāt-,* ppl. stem of *reiterāre* to repeat, f. *re-* RE- + *iterāre* to ITERATE. Cf. F. *réitérer* (14th c.).]

1. *trans.* To repeat (an action); to do over again.

1526 TAYLOR in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 335 That he.. shulld within certeyn tyme reiterate and renewe them [acts]. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 890/1 The Masse priestes dooe reiterate the sacrifyce of Christ. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 421 Then you make him an heretique whatsoever he be that doth reiterate Baptisme. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1717) II. 41 The Ocean .. Reiterates his strange untimely Flows. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 66 Which Sentence was barbarously executed, and afterwards reiterated upon others. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 13 The Bleeding in the Foot was reiterated at Four .. in the Afternoon. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xiv, You would have thought the knocking was reiterated in every room of the palace. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 91 She had not meant me to reiterate this tribute of respect, but only to offer it once.

absol. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 15. 100 Having once made a Beginning with Success, they easily become prone to reiterate.

†**b.** To repeat the use or application of (a thing, esp. a medicine). *Obs.*

1580 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* III. (ed. 2) 108 b, By reiterating [1577 reiteryng] the wette Linnen cloth in the Balsamo, it will bee healed. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. XXV. 159 Marle must not be reiterated so oft as dung. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* VII. 28 This defensive is to be reiterated two or three times every day. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 330 Reiterating these lashes on the middlemost Notch and Plattin hook.

†**c.** To re-excite (a disease). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1652 WHARTON *Rothman's Chirom.* Wks. (1683) 627 The Moon..being here Afflicted by the Quartile of Mars..often reiterateth small Fevers.

2. To repeat (a request, statement, word, etc.); to give renewed expression to (a feeling).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 186 b, The nobles reiterat their sute. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 36 With what state he hath bene vsed from his swadling clouts, I haue reiterated vnto you. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 161 By reason this word Payment is reiterated three or four times in this branch of the Statute. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* A 2 b, Had I used another style I must have been more diffuse in reiterating what I had said in the opposed Essay. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 54 She now reiterated her Prayers, that we would both avoid those dangerous Situations. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* X. V, Cecilia re-iterated her assurances. 1815 SCOTT *Grey M.* XXX, My father..reiterated his orders, that no one should presume to fire until he gave the word. 1876 FARRAR *Mavlb. Serm.* I. 2 He reiterated again and again..the blessings and curses.

†**b.** To relate (a thing) again. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1650 *Don Bellianis* 91 And so reiterating all his Exploits (as heretofore set down).

†**3.** To walk over (a place) again. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Teares to Tamasis* (1902) 293 No more shall I reiterate thy Strand.

†**4.** *intr.* To occur again. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1733 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 141 This having reiterated several times, a Son of hers..perceiv'd [etc.].

Hence **Rei·terating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Answ.* ii. (1653) 12 The often and impertinent reiterating of the Lords Prayer. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* viii. Wks. 1851 III. 396 It was ill that som body stood not neer to whisper him, that a reiterating Judge is wors then a tormentor. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 23 Notwithstanding this seeming Repetition, or reiterating of the very same Thing sometimes.

Reiterated (rĭi·tĕrētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Repeated: **a.** of actions, events, etc.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. viii. Wks. 1851 IV. 40 Against reiterated scandals and seducements which never cease. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 429 The Stoicks .. supposed in the Reiterated Conflagrations, all the Gods to be Melted and Confounded into One. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 228 The reiterated turmoils, which during a course of ages, have shaken this island. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 50 At each and all of these reiterated removals, the Roots..were shortened and pruned. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* viii. 201 The anthropoid apes utter a reiterated sound, corresponding with our laughter.

b. of words, statements, etc.

1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 198 A frequent, reiterated, lively representation of the danger of a sinful life. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. (1892) 269 After their reiterated oaths for our extirpation. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* ii, The entreaties and reiterated assurances of his guide induced him to pause. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* V. 105 Such solemn and reiterated appeals to God.

Rei·teratedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a reiterated manner; by way of reiteration.

1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* III. 218 In which they had reiteratedly enjoyed their endearing society. 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* (Rtldg.) 332 'Lady Emily Greville's carriage' now resounded reiteratedly. 1866 *Reader* No. 170. 317/a Reiteratedly dilates upon the diverse doctrines.

So **Rei·teratedness.**

1830 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Further Extr.* 18 Of the assertion, when orally delivered, the probative force is as the loudness and reiteratedness of it.

†**Rei·terately,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. REITERATE *pa. pple.* + -LY[2].] = REITERATEDLY.

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 702 He reiterately vowed..he would tell. 1794 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 222 Apprehensions which his Imperial majesty has reiterately manifested.

Reiteration (rĭi·tĕrē·ʃən). Also 7–8 **ret-.** [a. F. *réitération* (16th c.), or ad. L. *reiterātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *reiterāre* to REITERATE.]

1. The (*or* an) act of reiterating, repetition:

a. of actions, etc.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* V. Wks. 1564 I. 459 In thaltare there is no reiteratyon or doing again of (christes) sacrifice. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 4 When they see their best .. indeuours atchieue nothing, but a reiteration of their labours. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 597 The other .. Experiment .. needed a reiteration to confirm it. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. iii. (1876) 163 That there is, (so to express it,) a reiteration of the One Infinite Nature of God. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm., Lev.* viii. 35 A sacrifice having atoning validity needs no reiteration.

b. of statements, etc.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* 34 All that followes .. is but a reiteration of the same things, without adding one more grain of reason to enforce it. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 61 Your Baptismal vow and promise, and your many reiterations of it. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, A liar who endeavours by reiteration to obtain a credit for his words. 1875 M^CLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. vi. 96 You will observe the reiteration of the same earnest cry in all these clauses.

2. *Typog.* The action of printing on the back of a sheet; the impression thus made. Also *attrib.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 15 He folds it again, as before, for a Token-sheet when he works the Reiteration. *Ibid.*, Having now turned the Heap, and made Register on the Reteration Form, he Works off the Reteration. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing,* When the sheet is returned for an impression on the other side, called the reiteration. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 333.

Rei·terative (rĭi·tĕrĕtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as REITERATE *v.* + -IVE: cf. F. *réitératif, -ive* (16th c.).] **a.** *adj.* Characterized by reiteration. **b.** *sb.* A word expressing reiteration.

a 1813 A. MURRAY *Hist. European Lang.* (1823) II. 279 Reiteratives or verbs expressive of repeated or intense action. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 76 Do away with the iterative and reiterative plan altogether, and substitute an intellectual one. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Phil.* Introd. iv. (1873) 68 He then urges his converts to unity in the strong reiterative language which has been already noticed.

Hence **Rei·teratively** *adv.*

1619 *Arraignm. Barnevelt* § 23 Notwithstanding, that by the States of Vtrecht, they were reiteratiuely willed and required to doe it. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 399 The title of 'successor of the successor'..would soon have become reiteratively inconvenient.

Reith, var. RETHE *a.* *Obs.* **Reitter,** obs. f. REITER. **Reive, Reiver,** etc.: see REAVE, REAVER. **Reiȝhte,** obs. pa. t. REACH *v.*[1] **Reiz,** obs. f. REIS[2].

† Rejag, *sb. Obs. rare.* [Cf. next and JAG *sb.*[1] 7: see also REJARG.] A sharp retort.

1554 tr. *Latimer's Protest.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xxxiv. 92, I coulde..not be suffered to declare my faithe befor you..without snakkes, reiagges, revilinges, chekkes, rebukes, and tauntes. 1825 JAMIESON, *Rejag,* a repartee. Loth[ian].

† Reja·g, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RE- 2 a + JAG *v.*[1]] To controvert, refute; to reply smartly.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Reiaggyn (or reprevyn), *redarguo.* 1825 JAMIESON, *Rejag,* to give a smart answer.

† Reja·gged, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] Jagged or torn repeatedly.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 603 Ye raynbetyn beggers reiagged, Ye recrayed ruffyns all ragged!

† Rejarg. *Obs.*[−1] [? f. JARG *v.*] = REJAG *sb.*

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 26 Somtyme reiarges and chydynges be specially vsed amonge louers and frendes.

Reject (rĭdʒe·kt), *sb.* [orig. an absolute use of next; in later use f. the vb.]

† 1. One who is rejected; a castaway. *Obs.*

a 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 337 What if that multitude of men were..not of his elects, but of the rejects? 1622 JACKSON *Judah must into Captivitie* 4 The reject of the Lord.

2. A thing rejected as unsatisfactory.
1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 16 Feb. 125/1 The rough-chipped stones..are simply 'rejects'.

† **Reje·ct,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *reject-us*, pa. pple. of *rejicĕre* to REJECT.] Rejected; cast back or away.
1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 283 These childer entendenge the dethe of here fader were reiecte, and putte a wey from hym. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlii. 68 b/2 By the power of god whyche wythstode her, she was reiecte and caste abacke from the yate. 1556 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* II. (ed. 2) (Arb.) 82 *marg.*, Husbandrie .. now a dayes is reiect vnto a fewe of the basest sort. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matronæ* ii. 195 It is a manifest and great token, that man is reiect from the mercie and fauour of God.

Reject (rĭdʒe·kt), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **rejekk-**. [f. L. *reject-*, ppl. stem of *reicĕre* (*rejicĕre*) to throw back, f. *re-* RE- + *jacĕre* to throw. Cf. also obs. F. *rejecter* var. of *rejetter*, mod.F. *rejeter*: see JET *v.*2]
1. *trans.* To refuse to recognize, († allow,) acquiesce in, submit to, or adopt (a rule, command, practice, etc.); to refuse credit to (a statement).
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 351 Bothe those and other [ordinances] that were right necessary for yᵉ common weale of the cytie were reiected and put of. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, *c.* 2 § 5 It be laufull *to* ij of the Justices..to rejecte and put awey comen ale selling in Tounes. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 127 Quhy reiect ȝe and dispyssis the samin indifferentlieas superstitious or idolatrical..? 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 4 It is a manifest falling away from the Faith..to reiect any of those things that are written. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 11 The Court of Rome would have obtruded upon us new articles of faith, [but] we have rejected them. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd., Wks. 1874 I. 8 The whole method of government by punishments should be rejected as absurd. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 981 Not that he peevishly rejects a mode Because that world adopts it. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 275 Nor perhaps ought we to reject the farther account..as a groundless fiction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 375 He who rejects the law must find some other ground of objection.
b. *absol.* or *intr.* To be disobedient. *rare*—1.
1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 349/2 If they resist and reject, in what way do you force them up?
2. To refuse to have or take for some purpose; to set aside or throw away as useless or worthless.
1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xxv. 86 b, What is to be effectually folowed or pursued, reiectinge the residue. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded., Aristotle .. reiecteth infantes and olde men as insufficient. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxi. 42 The stone which the builders reiected, the same is become the head of the corner. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 1 Having in a manner rejected and undervalued the other seven [books]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 598 Reject him, lest he darken all the Flock. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 176 The cow..eats two hundred and seventy-six plants, and rejects two hundred and eighteen. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 170 Nature rejects the monarch, not the man; The subject, not the citizen. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. iv. 87 At the present election, whoever had urged the payment of the loan was rejected.
absol. 1850 BROWNING *Easter-Day* XXX. iii, So I .. Go through the world, try, prove, reject, Prefer.
3. To refuse (something offered); to decline to receive or accept.
1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 457 What if with like aversion I reject Riches and Realms. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 2 The Love rejected and the Lover's pains I sing. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXVII, Good counsel rejected, returns to enrich the giver's bosom. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon* II. 2ʳ Hear'st thou, Hell! dost thou reject it? My soul is offered! 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* XXIII. 24 Such prosperity..Slight not, Furius, idly nor reject not.
† b. To refuse *to be* something. *Obs. rare* —1.
1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 124 Would you suspect that a little rustic..could possibly reject to be the wife of a man endowed with rank, fortune and figure?
4. To expel from the mouth or stomach.
1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 567 Bitter Ashes, which th' offended taste With spattering noise rejected. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 294 Tough Phlegm frequently rejected by Vomiting. 1825 LAMB *Elia* II. *Barbara S—*, When he crammed a portion of it [fowl] into her mouth, she was obliged sputteringly to reject it.
b. *absol.* or *intr.* To vomit. *rare.*
1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 502 As soon as the patient rejects, he may be allowed a little warm water, administered to him sparingly.
† 5. To dismiss (a person) from some relation to oneself; to cast off. Also const. *from. Obs.*
1530 PALSGR. 683/1 He was ones rejected, howe fortuneth it that he cometh thus in favoure agayne? *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Henry VIII* 200 b, That she should whole .xxij. yeres and more serue him as hys wyfe..and now to reiecte her, what Princely maner is that. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xv. 23 He hath also reiected thee from being king. — *Jer.* vii. 29 The Lord hath reiected, and forsaken the generation of his wrath.
† b. To cast off, abandon (a principle or condition). *Obs.*
1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 127 As hee rejected quight The faith he should have borne Her husband. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Wks.* (Arb.) 532 At last, reiecting her barbarous condition, [she] was maried to an English Gentleman.
† c. To dismiss from one's mind. *Obs.*—1
1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 180 Casting.. asyd the commoune effairis of the Realme, reiecteng the commoune welth and contemneng the Nobilitie.
6. To repel or rebuff (one who makes advances of any kind); to refuse to accept, listen to, admit, etc.
1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 182 Symon Magus also did couet the same grace: but he was sore reiected of S. Peter the Apostle. 1611 BIBLE *John* xii. 48 He that reiecteth me, and receiueth not my words, hath one that iudgeth him. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 760 Not to reject The penitent, but ever to forgive. 1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 315 Hospitals are often obliged to reject poor objects which offer .. for want of room. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 205 Whosoever hates or rejects any one of the prophets, is numbered with the infidels.
b. Of a woman: To refuse (a man) as lover or husband. Also with compl., and *absol.*
1581 RICHE *Farewell Mil. Prof.* Iiiij Seyng you haue so scornfully reiected me to be your loiall housbande. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 159 Then woo thy selfe, be of thy selfe reiected. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 10 O say what stranger cause, yet unexplor'd, Could make a gentle Belle reject a Lord? *Ibid.* II. 12 Oft she rejects, but never once offends. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* VII. 8 Thus to be flouted, rejected, and laughed to scorn by a maiden.
† c. To deny (one who makes a request). *Obs.*—1
1611 BIBLE *Mark* vi. 26 The king was exceeding sory; yet for his othes sake..hee would not reiect her.
7. To refuse to grant, entertain, or agree to (a request, proposal, etc.).
1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. i, She seemeth to reject his suite. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 545 But this [proposal] was rejected; both to exclude the Protestants admittance [etc.]. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i, I knew him to be so honest a man, that I could not reject his proposal. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXIII. IV. 305 The orders of Cyrus he treated as a suggestion, which he might adopt or reject at his discretion. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 139 The demand was at once rejected by the baronage.
† 8. a. To refer (a matter or person) *to* another for decision. Also const. *into* a place. *Obs.*
1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. x. (S.T.S.) II. 183 Eftir þat þis mater was lang dispute afore þe senate, It was reieckit to þe bischoppis, þat þai mycht deceme þareapoun. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 637 Barbarussa thus rejected into Syria,..perceived that it tended to his no small disgrace. *Ibid., marg.*, Barbarussa rejected to Abraham the great Bassa.
† b. To cast (a fault, etc.) back *upon* a person. Also const. *to. Obs.*
a 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 402 Either we reject the cause of sin upon God, other else do renew the stoical destiny. 1582 N. BURNE *Displ.* iv. 9 Ane man sould not reiect the caus of his auin euil and vickednes to the prescience of god, bot to him self. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* iii. 12 Here he rejects the fault upon the woman, and thorow her, upon God. 1678 MARVELL *Def. K. Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 170 They have found a nudity in the Creator, and did implicitly reject their fault upon Him.
† c. To put (a thing) away *into* a place. *Obs.*—1
1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 70 The figures of Manna, and the waters, he reiecteth into the third booke.
9. To throw or cast back; † to repel, repulse (an assailant). *rare.*
1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 281 Who fighting at too much disadvantage, were by the Turks easily rejected. 1826 [see REJECTED *ppl. a.* b]. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ix. 252 The sea is rejected from the shore, to return in mighty waves. 1889 SYMONDS in *Fortn. Rev.* XLV. 57 We can neither reject ourselves into the past, nor project ourselves into the future, with certainty sufficient to decide [etc.].
† b. To cut off (a person) *from* some resource.
1601 in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 181 So [he would] bee utterly rejected from having either credit or aides hereafter from them. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 137 His great officers..would have the Irish ..to be rejected from all expectation of recovering their estates. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XVI. iii. § 3 The young men were intirely rejected from any hopes of the kingdom.
Hence **Reje·cting** *vbl. sb.*
1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A reiecting, *rejectio. a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* x. 29 This sin is a wilful rejecting of the means, whereby the wounds of sin should be healed.

Rejectable (rĭdʒe·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be, or ought to be, rejected.
1611 COTGR., *Rebutable*, reiectable, refusable. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 229 Do you understand the difference between acceptable and rejectable objects..? 1847 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond.* xvii. (1884) II. 18 Melancholy and rejectable spy-glasses.
Hence **Reje·ctableness.**
1852 PULSFORD tr. *Müller's Doctr. Sin* I. 37 That..a strong consciousness is able to be distinctly realized of the rejectableness of evil.

† **Reje·ctament.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *rejectamentum*: see next.] a. Refuse. b. One who is rejected.
1653 SCLATER *Funeral Serm.* 25 *Sept.* (1654) 7 That rejectament, which is scraped from the dirty pavement. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 153 Your majesty's wisdom inherent..Will not disdain to hear complaints Of us though but rejectaments.

‖ **Rejectamenta** (rĭdʒektămĕ·ntă). [mod.L., pl. of *rejectamentum*: see REJECT *v.* and -MENT.]
1. Things rejected as useless or worthless; refuse.
1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXVI. (1818) II. 437 A scavenger, whose business it is to sweep the streets and convey the rejectamenta to one grand repository. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 201 The rejectamenta of the kitchen..are..accepted with eagerness. 1877 W. H. DALL *Tribes N.W.* 45 Bones, shells, and all varieties of rejectamenta having been deposited here for centuries.
2. Wrack or rubbish cast up by the sea.
1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 101 [He] found it .. amongst rejectamenta of the sea. 1856 *Zoologist* XIV. 5309 It had been taken beneath marine rejectamenta at Exmouth. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 155 *Pupa badia* is common among the rejectamenta of our tidal rivers.
3. *Phys.* Excremental matter.
1879 PACKARD *Zool.* ii. (1881) 43 There being many pores or mouths, and but a single outlet for the rejectamenta.

† **Rejecta·neous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *rejectāneus* (coined by Cicero to render the Stoic ἀποπρογγμένος), f. *rejicĕre* to REJECT; cf. *extraneous, spontaneous*, etc.] Deserving rejection, rejectable. (Common in H. More's works.)
1657 FARINDON *Serm.* Pref. 22 Others are more forced, and therefore Rejectaneous and unprofitable. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 93 A reprobate, spurious, drossie, vain, adulterine, rejectaneous mind. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 28 Supposing the rejectaneous algebraical quantity to be an infinitely small or evanescent quantity.

Rejected (rĭdʒe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REJECT *v.* + -ED 1.] Refused, repudiated, cast out, etc.
1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 57 The commons can..annex the rejected bills to their bill of aids. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 151 Stain not a noble house With vague surmises of rejected crime. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xix. 191, I lost some time in collecting such parts of his rejected cargo as I could find.
b. *Ent.* Thrown back; not admitted between other parts.
1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 332 An insect having a visible Scutellum. *a.* Rejected..When, though visible, it does not intervene between the elytra at their base.

Rejecter (rĭdʒe·ktəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1. Cf. REJECTOR.] One who rejects.
1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2234/1 To exhorte .. these Agamistes and wilfull reiecters of matrimonie, to take themselues to lawfull wiues. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 411 However the rejecters of Christ may escape judgment for a time. 1706 CLARKE *Let. to Dodwell* (1712) 12 It will follow .. that neither Rejecters of the Gospel, nor wicked Christians,..shall be condemned to any other punishment. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Conversat.* Wks. 1771 VIII. 115 These rejecters of society borrow all their information from their own savage dispositions. 1830 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 484 The motive of the rejecter is different.

† **Reje·ctible,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* = REJECTABLE.
1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* v. 353 Terms Unheard-of and Invented by themselves, *Producta*, for Instance, and *Rejecta* (as if one shou'd say Promotables and Rejectibles). 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 302 He would be far from being rejectible as a companion for life.

Reje·ctingly, *adv.* [f. pres. pple. of REJECT *v.* + -LY 2.] In a rejecting manner.
1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 503 He waved his hand rejectingly. 1889 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 5/8 She jerks her handkerchief rejectingly at them until the chosen suitor arrives.

Rejection (rĭdʒe·kʃən). [a. F. *rejection* (16th c.), or ad. L. *rejectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *rejicĕre* to REJECT.] The action of rejecting or the state of being rejected.
1552 in HULOET. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 99 b, Rejeccion is then used when we lay suche faultes from us as our enemies would charge us with all. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 6 Vtter rejection of the whole Christian faith. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 74 They who were for a rejection of the King's Proposition. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 86 Were this neglected, what would become of selection and rejection..? 1835 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. iii. 36 We grieve over the rejection of the Irish Church Bills last year and this. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 334 The Count..left Paris with a decisive rejection of the emperor's advances.
b. *concr.* That which is rejected; excrement.
1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 100 The sand banckes or downes, which the reiection of the sea by little and little hath raised and cast vp. 1839 *Britannia* 13 July, Happy to sun himself and sleep on the basest rejections of the public stable. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 898 The later rejections are watery and copious.

† **Rejecti·tious,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *rejectitius*, f. *rejicĕre* to REJECT: see -ITIOUS, and cf. REJECTANEOUS.] Deserving rejection; rejected.
1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 60 The refuse and reiectitious people of Israel. 1642 CUDWORTH *Disc. Lord's Supper* 43 Those other Feria's, which have beene made Rejectitious since, by that Calendar. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol.* 151 Persons spurious and rejectitious, whom their Families and Allies have disowned.

Reje·ctive, *a.* [f. as REJECT *v.* + -IVE.] That rejects, or tends to cast off (Webster 1828-32).

Rejectment (rĭdʒe·ktmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. REJECTAMENT.]
† 1. Rejection. *Obs. rare.*
a 1677 MANTON *Christ's Tempt.* Matt. iv. 7 Wks. 1870 I. 299 If Achitophel could not endure the rejectment of his counsel [etc.]. 1690 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 338 The Committee of This board presented the Promulgated bills with Amendments and Rejectments.
2. *concr.* Rejected matter, excrement. Also *pl.*
1828-32 WEBSTER (citing EATON). *Rejectment*, matter thrown away. 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 107 Originating probably from the rejectments of birds.

Rejector (rĭdʒe·ktəɹ). [a. L. *rejector*, agent-n. f. *rejicĕre* to REJECT.] = REJECTER.
1752 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1788) IX. 269 The Rejectors of it .. would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand. 1857 KEBLE *Euch. Ador.* 40 The same sort of trial..as the Holy Communion has evermore been to rejectors.

Rejekk-, obs. Sc. form of REJECT *v.*

† **Reje·rk,** *v. Obs.* [RE-.] *trans.* To jerk back.
1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captaines* 527 Smarter then Racquets in a Court re-jerk Balls 'gainst the Wals of the black-boorded house.

† **Rejoi·ce,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5-6 **rejoyse,** 6-7 **rejoyce.** [f. the vb.] Joy, rejoicing; a cause of joy. (Common in 16th c.)
c 1468 in *Archæol.* (1846) XXXI. 329 He rejoisid, and in his rejoyse in suche case, me thought, as Troylus was in.

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 52, I have thought it a synguler reioyse to me if I myght ones se you gadred to-gyther. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* Ep. Ded., To your euerlasting comfort, and the rejoice of christian harts. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II. § 6 The Angels must not want their charitable Rejoyces for the conversion of lost Sinners.

Rejoice (rĭdʒoi·s), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 reioyse, (5 reioysse, reyjoysse, resjoysse, reyoyse, 5–6 reioys), reioyes-e, (6 *Sc.* -ioyis, -ioiyss); 4–6 reioise, (5 -sse, 6 *Sc.* reiois); 5–7 reioyce, (7–8 rejoyce), 5 rejoice. *β.* 4 reioische, -sshe, 4–5 reioyschе, -sshe; 4–5 reios(e)he. *γ.* 5–6 reiose, (5 reyose), *Sc.* reios(s, -iosz, 6 reioce. [*a.* OF. *rejoiss-, resjoiss-*, lengthened stem of *rejoir* (later *réjouir*, mod.F. *réjouir*), f. *re-* Re- + *joir* to Joy *v.*: cf. Rejoy. (See also Joise *v.*)]

†**1.** *trans.* To enjoy by possessing; to have full possession and use of (a thing). *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2032 Swyche an eyre ȳ vnderstande Shal neuer wel reioshe hys lande. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4102 þat here sone..mi3t reioische þat reaume as ri3t eir bi kinde. 1424 in T. A. Beck *Ann. Furnes* (1844) 295 That he have and rejoise iiij.xx cartfulle of Turfes yerly with in the place forsaide. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cviii. 82 He reioysed his reygne but shorte whyle. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cci. [cxcvii.] 615 The duke of Lancastre is gone into Acquytayne, to reioyce the gyfte that the kynge..hath gyuen hym. 1577 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* 251 Many couetous men do we see..to whom God giues power to get riches.. but not libertie to reioyce and vse them.

†**b.** To have (a person) as husband or wife; to have for oneself; to enjoy (a woman). *Obs.*

1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* III. xxvi. (1554) 97 b, Dary cast .. Her to reioyce agein hys father's wyll. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3696 Sekerly this is the comon voyse, In all the courte that he shall hir reioyse. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* VI. xv. 207 [The damsel said] sythen I maye not reioyce the to haue thy body on lyue. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 417 Who so euer shold haue the chaplet..shoulde in lykewyse reioyse my lady Florence, your doughter.

†**c.** To enjoy (a condition or privilege). *Obs.*

1458 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 254 God hold hem longe..That Anglonde may rejoise concord and unite. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 § 1 They have and rejoice such fredomes and liberties as doth denesyns born within this realme.

2. To gladden, make joyful, exhilarate (a person, his spirits, etc.).

c 1366 Chaucer *A. B. C.* 101 We han noon oother melodye or glee Vs to reioyse in oure aduersitee. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 551 Thar cummyng Reiosyt rycht gretumly the king. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 78 Than I herd a voyce celestialle, Rejoysyng my spirites inwardly. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1724 All these hystoryes noble and auncyent Reioysynge the audyence he sange with pleasuer. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxi. 241 It reioyceth and recreateth the spirites. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 40 This, as it rejoyced the King, so it put him in mind of the Vicissitude of all worldly things. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 269 ₱ 8, I love to rejoice their poor Hearts at this season. 1774 Kames *Sketches* II. viii. (1807) II. 178 It rejoices me, that the same mode is adopted in this island. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 431 His body he rejoices with sack-posset. 1885-94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* May vi, Too fair for human art, so Psyche thought, It might the fancy of some god rejoice.

b. In passive. Const. *at*, †*in*, †*of*, etc.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 269 To maynteym weill thair franchiss, He wes reiosit on mony wiss. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 3 For Davyd aftyr his victory Reyjoyssed whas alle Jerusalem. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 705 Off his presence scho rycht reiosit was. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 275 Of whose comynge the hole courte was greatly rejoysed. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 58, I am reioysit at my hart, To se his godlie face. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 6 June, All the Court was in a hubbub, being rejoiced over head and ears in this good news. 1801 *Lusignan* II. 94 You do not ..look half so rejoiced when we meet as I do. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 105 The King was rejoiced at seeing him.

†**c.** *Hunting.* To reward (a hound). *Obs.*–1

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) x, Penn þe hunter reioyseth his houndes for þe explette of his houndes and also for it is vermynn þat þei renne too.

3. *refl.* To make (oneself) glad or joyful; hence = sense 5. Now *rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 89, I me reioysid of my liberte. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxxi. 309 Thei rejoyssen hem hugely for to speke there of. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Avian* xv, None oughte to reioyssbe hym self of his worship. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 91 Every person rejoyced them in theyr degree. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 14 Rejoycing my self on..the hope I have to be returned in safetie. 1876 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lxii. 60 Rejoice myself with a glance at the volutes of the Erectheium.

transf. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iv, Whan yowre hawke hath slayne a fowle, and is rewarded as I haue sayde, let hir not flie in no whise tyll yt she haue Reiosed hir.

†**4.** To feel joy on account of (an event). Also *it is rejoiced*, there is rejoicing. *Obs.*

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 325 My Lorde coude nat bileve it but if he harde it, how it is rejoysshid in som place that he is nat Chaunceleer. 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 256 They that knowe your grace gretely do rejoyse the maryage. 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1279/1 His visitacion thei reioysed not, but were afeard to come nere him. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* Concl. 24 Let vs rather..Lament their false facktes then reioyce their foule falls. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. v. 370 Nere Mother Reioyc'd deliuerance more.

5. *intr.* To be full of joy; to be glad or greatly delighted; to exult.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1165 It is not al for nought That in myn herte I now reioyse thus. *c* 1410 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 55 His precious deeth made .. cristen folk for to reioisen euere. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xlviii. 158 Quhairfoir me thocht all flouris did reioss. 1554-9 in *Songs & Ball. Phil. & Mary* (1860) 5 Nothyng shall let us nowe to rejoys and be fayne. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 206 O reioyce Beyond a common ioy. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* iv. § 9 (1727) 281 He once suffered, and for that reason he rejoyces for ever. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 65. 69 The Nation rejoyces: The Prince is pleased. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 339 They naturally rejoice when they see a signal instance of tyranny resisted with success. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VIII. xxviii, As if the sea, and sky, And earth, rejoiced with new-born liberty. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint* 771 Never man rejoiced More than Geraint to greet her thus attired.

b. Const. *at*, *in*, †*of*, *over*. Also *to rejoice in*, to have or possess.

1483 Ld. Dynham in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 157 All the comones of the Contre greitly rejoyssbe therof. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 41 That other gloryed & reioysed in his power. 1530 Palsgr. 683/2, I have rejoysed.. at his prosperyte. 1535 Coverdale *Judith* x. 9 That Ierusalem maye reioyse ouer the. 1605 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* (1841) I. 14 They rejoice of our good. 1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 181, I shall once so reioyce in him, that I cannot more reioyce at my selfe. 1726 Butler *Serm. Rolls Chap.* v. 80 When we rejoyce in the Prosperity of others. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 326 Rejoice in him, and celebrate his sway. 1842 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 263, I have had a parasol of Mrs. Buller's, who rejoices in two. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 127 Rejoicing at that answer to his prayer.

c. Const. with clause, usu. with *that*.

14.. *Tundale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 112 They in hart rejoysed not a lyte, On hym to loke that they have lybarte. *a* 1530 Wolsey in G. Cavendish *Life* (Ellis) 184 Lett us all rejoyse and be glade, that [etc.]. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 30 What were more holy, Then to reioyce the former Queene is well? 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 475 Whether I should repent me..or rejoyce..that much more good thereof shall spring. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 339 Once more I..rejoice That yet a remnant of your race survives.

d. Const. with *inf.*

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 106 Quhat ferly is thocht thow reioys to flyte? 1561 Winȝet *First Tract.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 8 Vtheris .. reioyses to be callit Gospellaris and cunning in Scripture. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 249 Reioycing to see another merry. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 253 Grey mountains, and old woods,..Rejoice to hear what yet ye cannot speak.

Hence **Rejoi·ced** *ppl. a.*

1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Mys'erious Husb.* IV. 12 Mrs. Horton flung her arms round the neck of her still more rejoiced husband.

Rejoiceful (rĭdʒoi·sfŭl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Rejoice *sb.* + -ful.] Joyful, joyous.

1538 Elyot, *Lætabilis*, gladde, or reioycefull. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep., Alice to Bl. Prince* Annot., Poems (1619) 150 To whose last and lawfull Request, the reioycefull Ladie sends this louing Answere. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 52. 744 In the meane while the King makes a reioicefull entrance into Excester. 1650 *Descr. Fut. Hist. Europe* Pref. 8 The hands of his loving and rejoycefull Subjects. 1890 Sarah J. Duncan *Social Departure* 395 Tranquil beyond all telling.., with no rejoiceful tint of rose and gold.

Rejoicement (rĭdʒoi·smĕnt). [f. Rejoice *v.* + -ment. Cf. OF. *rejouissement.*] Joy, exultation, rejoicing.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 70 So hath he ben accepted with the well liking reioycement..of all ages. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 69. 668 The reioicement caused by this seeming peace .. was wonderfully great. 1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 32 It was rather a stupefaction than a rejoycement. 1837 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph., Acharnians* I. i, What pleasure had I worth rejoicement? 1894 *Catholic News* 8 Sept. 8 His execution took place amidst a scene of popular rejoicement.

Rejoicer (rĭdʒoi·sə1). [f. as prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who rejoices.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 720 As if hee were one of the hopefull sufferers, and patient rejoycers. 1648 *Ded. T. Sheppard's Clear Sunshine of Gospel*, England might bee stirred up to be Rejoicers in .. these promising beginnings. 1700 Southerne *Fate of Capua* I. i, A kind Rejoycer in our Growth and Strength. 1845 Browning *Soul's Trag.* II. Wks. 1896 I. 476/2 By the side of such a rejoicer. 1882 Stevenson *Fam. Stud.* Pref. 18, I made haste to rejoice with the rejoicers.

2. One who or that which causes rejoicing.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i. 121 Briefe, I am..To those that would, and cannot, a rejoycer. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Hymn to Earth* 16 Sister thou of the stars, and beloved by the sun, the rejoicer.

Rejoicing (rĭdʒoi·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.]

1. The action of the vb. Rejoice; the feeling and expression of joy.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 415 In hert he had gret reiosying. *c* 1468 in *Archaeol.* (1846) XXXI. 331 Wt mellodieus mynstralsye..,castingeout of flowers, rejoising of the people [etc.]. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I. xv, Men ought not to be glad ne take reioysshynge in the wordes of cnytyf folke. 1555 Eden *Decades* 58 Yet receaued they it with muche reioysinge. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. i. 93 My reiocying At nothing can be more. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 180 Great triumph and rejoycing was in Heav'n. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 274 He heard the sounds of rejoicing from the distant camp of the allies.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: An instance, occasion, or expression of rejoicing; a festival.

a 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 312/1 Men sit and laugh at them, & haue a great reioysing in them. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 332 Like little frosts that sometime threat the spring, To add a more reioysing to the prime. 1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 200 The rejoycings upon this occasion were of short continuance. 1774 Bruce in Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1776) I. 215 The sixth [instrument] is peculiarly an attendant on festivity and rejoicings. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 91 Who is found to tell to-day What such rejoicings signify?

†**2.** A cause or source of rejoicing or gladness.

c 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's T.* 142 To myn hert it was a reioisinge To here thi vois. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxix. 15 Oure secrete rejoysyng frome the sone beme. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) viii. 20 3e be, hairt, My hairtis reiosing. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xv. 16 Thy word was unto me, the ioy and reioycing of my heart.

3. *attrib.*, as *rejoicing day, fire, night*, etc.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. i. 32 The fam'd Cassibulan..Made Ludʼs-Towne with reioycing-Fires bright. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 85 ₱ 1, I met with several Fragments of it upon the next rejoycing Day. 1760 Gray *Let. to Wharton* 23 Jan., The first rejoicing night he was terribly frighted, and thought the bonefire was made for him. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 269 Sudden commotions of the mind..upon lamenting, or rejoicing occasions. 1885 *Academy* 5 Sept. 147/1 In 1660 he preached a rejoicing sermon on the restoration of Charles II.

Rejoi·cing, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That rejoices.

1560 Bible (Geneva) *Zeph.* iii. 15 This is the reioycing citie that dwelt carelesse. 1700 Prior *Carm. Seculare* 192 He.. dictated a lasting peace To the rejoicing world below. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 9 To bring light from obscurity .. must needs be delightful and rejoicing. 1798 Coleridge *France* i, Thou rising Sun! thou blue rejoicing Sky! 1861 Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* I. i. 56 An easy and rejoicing hospitality..had reduced the fortunes of the house.

Rejoi·cingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a rejoicing manner.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* i. 22 Whiche I (reioysynglie) heide and beheldе. 1596 H. Clapham *Briefe Bible* II. 153 Reioycinglie they would suffer any death at the handes of the Romanes. 1632 French *Yorksh. Spa* iii. 36 A Fountain ..doth at the sound of a pipe rejoycingly exult and leap up. 1829 Southey *Pilgr. Compostella, Legend* x, The Father and Mother were last in the train; Rejoicingly they came. 1885 Swinburne *Misc.* (1886) 322 A fact to be thankfully and rejoicingly accepted.

Rejoin (rĭdʒoi·n), *v.*1 Also 5–7 rejoyn, (7 -nd). [ad. F. *rejoin-, rejoindre*, f. *re-* Re- + *joindre* to Join. The sense, however, is not recorded in F., and was prob. developed in AF, legal use.]

1. *intr. Law.* To reply to a charge or pleading; *spec.* to answer the plaintiff's replication. Hence **Rejoi·ning** *vbl. sb.*1

1456 in W. P. Baildon *Sel. Cas. Chanc.* (1896) 148 This is the reioynyng of Nicholl Marshall vnto the replicacion of Robert Bale. 1530 Palsgr. 683/1, I rejoyne, as men do that answere to the lawe. 1885 L. O. Pike *Yearbks.* 12 & 13 *Edw. III* Introd. 110 Hyncley rejoined, again stating matters of fact, which he was again 'paratus verificare'.

†**2.** To answer a reply; also more loosely, to reply. Const. *to*, *with*. *Obs.*

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lix. 66 In reioyner and reioyning with you, this I saie. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 428 To this aunswere the Duke of Orliaunce replyed, and king Henry reioyned. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., Vnto whom..wee shall not contentiously rejoyne. 1665 Glanvill *Def. Van. Dogm.* 2 Several passages both of the Preface and Body of the Discourse I am rejoyning to.

3. *trans.* To say in answer.

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. v. 87 Knox rejoyndeth, it is not enough. 1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 5 You are not to expect Profound, Uncommon, Deep, Elaborate Notions..in what I shall rejoyn to your Letter. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* iv, 'If you'll have the goodness', rejoined Squeers. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* II. 99 It will be rejoined, of course, that he was an altogether envious man.

†**4.** To answer (an assertion). *Obs. rare*–1.

1601 Barlow *Def.* 35 These two last are easily reioyned.

Rejoin (rĭ-, rĭdʒoi·n), *v.*2 Also 6–8 rejoyn, (6–7 -joyne). [ad. F. *rejoin-* (see prec.), or f. Re- 5 a + Join *v.*]

1. *intr.* Of things: To come together or unite again. Also const. *into*.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L iij b, Whan they be drye sewe them subtylly and the lyppes wyl reioyne togydre. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophеis* 737 In Soule and Bodie both, Hee cannot come, For they reioyne not till the day of Doom. *a* 1705 Ray *Disc.* II. v. (1713) 293 Several Houses parted from each other, some rejoined, others fell.

2. *trans.* To join again, reunite (persons or things, or one *to* or *with* another).

1570 Levins *Manip.* 215/24 To Reioyne, *repangere.* 1591 Spenser *Ruins Rome* v, Her great spirite, rejoyned to the spirite Of this great masse, is in the same enwombed. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 188 As tin-soder doth knit and rejoyne a crackt peece of brasse. 1642 C. Vernon *Consid. Exch.* 30 Tallies have been counterfeited..which could not bee discovered before they were rejoyned with their foyles. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 326 If we could rejoin to them the other Principles. 1836 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 448 The letters were written..to rejoin head, tails, and betweenities, which Hayley had severed.

†**b.** To join, add *to*; to combine *with*. *Obs.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 With stincking poysoned ordure Thee ground they smeared, theartoo skriches harshye reioyning. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* xviii, Such a proof of regard, rejoined with the entreaties of his own family..was too powerful to be withstood.

c. To reannex. *rare*–1.

1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* cxvii. III. 54 If France could quietly, and with the assent of the in-dwellers, rejoin the Rhenish provinces.

3. To join (a person, company, etc.) again.

1611 Florio, *Raggiunto*, reioyned or ouertaken againe. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 209 Thoughts, which..I forgot, Meet and rejoin me. *a* 1769 J. G. Cooper *Estim. Life* iii, Receive the one, and soon the other Will follow to rejoin his brother. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., He left his regiment when it broke up camp, but rejoined it again. 1855 Browning *Ep. Karshish* 12 Whereby the wily vapour fain would slip Back and rejoin its source.

absol. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 224/2 If the officer is not likely to rejoin soon.

Hence **Rejoi·ning** *vbl. sb.*[2], †reassembling.

1573 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 147 The proclamasyon for reioynyng of the Parlament.

Rejoinder (rĭdʒoi·ndəɹ), *sb.* Also 5-6 reioyner, 6 reioyndre, 7 rijoinder. [a. F. *rejoindre* inf. used as sb. The sense is prob. from AF. usage: see Rejoin *v.*[1]]

1. *Law.* The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

1482 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamber Cas.* (Selden Soc.) 14 This is the reioyner of John Attwyll .. to the replicacion of John Tayllour. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 30 § 1 Replycacyons, reioynders, rebutters..and other pleadynges. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 10 In every count, barre, replication, rejoynder, &c. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 48 She has Demurs, and Replications, and Rejoynders; but my case hangs. *a* 1683 Scroggs *Courts-leet* (1714) 168 If they proceed nor further by Replication, Rejoinder, Surrejoinder. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 310 The rejoinder must support the plea, without departing out of it. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 486/1 Rejoinder of issue was made.

2. An answer to a reply (†common in the titles of books and pamphlets); also simply, a reply.

1566 Harding (*title*) A rejoindre to Mr. Jewels Replie. 1609 R. Parsons *Quiet Reckoning* title-p., In a large Preamble to a more ample Reioynder promised by him. 1659 Bp. Walton *Consid. Considered* 306, I shall promise to deal in like manner with him, if any rejoinder shall be found needful. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xx. 231 Rejoinder to the churl the King disdain'd. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 232 The assembly took the governor's reply..into consideration, and prepared a suitable rejoinder. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. x. 125 An answer came in a form to which in that age no rejoinder was possible.

b. Without article, in phr. *in rejoinder.*

1556 [see Rejoin *v.*[1] 2]. 1844 De Quincey in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) I. xv. 332 In rejoinder to your note of Wednesday morning, I wrote an answer.

So †**Rejoi·nder** *v. intr.*, to reply. *Obs. rare* —[1].

a 1660 Hammond *Serm.* xix. Wks. 1683 IV. 604 When Nathan shall rejoynder with a *Thou art the man*,..then their hearts come to the touchstone.

†**Rejoi·ndure.** *Obs. rare* —[1]. [prob. ad. F. *rejoindre* (see prec. and Joinder), with ending assimilated to -ure.] Reunion.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 38 Iniurie of chance..beguiles our lips Of all reioyndure: forcibly preuents Our lockt imbrasures.

†**Rejoi·nt,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare* —[1]. [Of obscure origin: cf. Rejolt *v.*] *trans.* To upset.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 160, I wyll haue none oyle in my salet for reioyntynge of my stomacke.

Rejoi·nt (rī-), *v.*[2] [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To join together again; to reunite, or fill up, the joints of.

1677 Barrow *Serm. Creed, Resurrect. Body* Wks. 1686 II. 521 Ezekiel saw dry bones rejoynted and reinspired with life. 1727-38 Chambers *Cycl., Rejointing*, or *Rejoynting*, in architecture, the filling up the joints of the stones in old buildings, etc. when worn hollow by course of time, or by weather. [Hence in Bailey (vol. II), Gwilt, Knight, etc.]

Rejois(s)e, obs. forms of Rejoice *v.*

†**Rejo·lt,** *sb. Obs.* [Re-.] A reacting shock.

1692 South *Serm., Rom.* i. 32 (1697) II. 201 As long as these inward rejolts and recoilings of the Mind continue. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 126 Fond Fool at Death, who his stoll'n Feathers molts, And of his Folly feels the dire rejolts.

Rejo·lt, *v.* [f. Re- + Jolt *v.*]

†1. *intr.* To rise again in the stomach. *Obs.*

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* liii. (1636) 69 As the Countryman said, that had eaten fish fried with Lampe Oyle, they will make the meat eftsoones to rejolt. [Hence in Coles *Adam in Eden* (1657) cli. 231.]

2. *trans.* To jolt again, or back again.

1833 Sir F. B. Head *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 273, I retraced my steps, was rejolted homewards, and..reached my peaceful abode.

Rejose, obs. form of Rejoice *v.*

†**Rejou·nce.** *Obs.* Also 6 reiounse. [f. Re- + Jounce *v.*] *intr.* a. To occur or recur to the mind after the manner of a bump or thump. b. ? To be recalcitrant or refractory.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lvi. 27 Peace dawpates; while I tell a thing now reiounst In my head, which to vtter I am compounst. 1567 Drant *Horace, De Arte Poet.* B iij, So that this thing to multiplie still in theire mynde reiounses. *a* 1644 Quarles *Virgin Widow* iv. i, Poyson doe thy worst. Hah! Dost thou rejounce? Thy Power's curb'd, and cannot work her end.

†**Rejou·rn,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 rejorne, rejurne. [f. Re- + (*ad*)*journ*; cf. med.L. *radjournare*, It. *raggiornare* (Florio), and see Readjourn.]

1. *trans.* To adjourn, postpone, defer, put off.

1513 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 96, I was..avised by my guyds to have rejorned my purpose. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 66 Item the terme rejurnyd from the Assencion unto Myhylmas. 1598 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxxi. xxi, Renaldo wisht..the combat might be now rejourn'd, T'ill Phœbus were about the world return'd. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* III. 84 This dutie..is most vnworthily rejourned into the last place. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* (1854) 229 They cannot lay down arms, nor rejourn the Parliament to any other place.

2. To refer (a person) *to* something. *rare* —[1].

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. ix, To the Scriptures themselves I rejourn all such atheistical spirits.

3. *intr.* a. To return. *rare* —[1].

1533 Cranmer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 36 This donne, and after our reiornyng home agayne, the Kings Highnes prepared al thynges convenient for the Coronacion.

b. To rejoin, reply. *rare* —[1].

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 463 Whereto I rejourne, that..the use of Christian Monks..was much more rigid then that of the Essens.

Hence †**Rejou·rning** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1613 P. Forbes *Comm. Revelation* 36 (Jam.) The answere hath in it a two-fold consolation against the reiourning of the sought vengeance. 1642 (*title*) The Judges' Resolution on the Bench..concerning His Majesties Proclamation for the rejourning of the Michaelmas Term.

†**Rejou·rney,** *v. Obs. rare* —[1]. [Re-.] *trans.* To journey over again.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxvii. 252 Hee that does this, may..rejourney all his voyage, in his Closet.

†**Rejou·rnment.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. Rejourn *v.* + -ment.] Adjournment.

1579-80 North *Plutarch, Cicero* (1653) 713 The Prætors.. had made so many rejournments and delayes, that they had driven it off to the last day of hearing.

†**Rejoy·,** *v. Obs.* Also reioy(e. [ad. OF. *rejoir* (mod.F. *réjouir*) : see Re- and Joy *v.*]

1. *intr.* To rejoice, be joyful. Const. *at, in.*

c 1315 Shoreham III. 169 Ȝyf þy wyl reioyeþ more In enyes kennes þynges..þou ne anourest god aryȝt. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1321 Therfor in your harte [to] reioye ye may be fayn. 1662 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 312 He oftens will rejoy and jest at his expressions.

2. *trans.* (and *refl.*). To make joyful or happy; to cause to rejoice. Also const. *of.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 395 Let vs speake of lustie life in Troy That we have lad,..And eke of time coming vs rejoy. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3407 Ȝe sall be glad of my degre & gretly reioyd. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 9 b, Thenne began the ladyes to reioye them silf. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 205 For to make hym to forgete his losse, & forto reioye & haue hym out of melencolye.

3. To enjoy as possessor.

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 299 So that I may by your frendship the more peasably rejoy my foisaid purchase. 1468 *Ibid.* II. 331 That I and myn assignez may peasseble rejoie theym. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 39 That they vse hem full and reioye hem for euer.

Hence †**Rejoy·ing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1325 Shoreham V. 90 Elyzabet wel þat aspyde, Hou a spylede onder hyre syde, And made hys reioyynge. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A v, Ther be ix. inestimable reioyngis in armys. The ix. inestimable reioyngis of armys ben theys. First is a gentilman to be made a knyght in the felde [etc.].

Rejoyce, -joyse, etc., obs. ff. Rejoice *v.*

Rejoyn(e, obs. form of Rejoin.

Reju·dge, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To judge again, re-examine, pronounce a fresh judgement on.

1634 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 286 They that judge others now shall then be re-judged. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 122 Rejudge his justice, be the God of God. 1769 Goldsm. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. p. vii, It appears now too late to re-judge the virtues or vices of those men. 1798 Edgeworth *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 389 We shall teach them the habit of rejudging flattery. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 12 If, after the first course of judging be done, the best picked out of each class be re-judged a second time.

Reju·mble, *v.* [Re-.] †a. *intr.* Of food: To rise again, to 'repeat'. (Cf. Rejolt *v.* 1.) *Obs.* b. *trans.* To jumble, toss about, again.

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 38 It rejumbles upon my stomack. 1755 Young *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 225 Wouldst thou be rejumbled in this rough Thespian cart ..?

Reju·nction. [Re- 5 a.] Reunion.

1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 176 Yet tis free and kept Fit for reiunction in mans second life. 1797 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) II. 333 After a partial cannonade which prevented their re-junction till the evening. 1831 Ld. Hertford 15 May in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. 126 It did not even secure the rejunction of the Tories.

Reju·venant, *a.* [f. as next + -ant.] Rejuvenating.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 6/3 The stir for Beauty making itself felt..like Nature's rejuvenant spring.

Rejuvenate (rĭdʒū·vĭneĭt), *v.* [irreg. f. Re- + L. *juvenis* young, perh. after F. *rajeunir.*] *trans.* To restore to youth; to make young or fresh again. Also *absol.*

1807 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 210 It will also rejuvenate the people. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* II. 17 He..had the air of an old bachelor trying to rejuvenate himself. 1862 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 89 The action of the soul upon its corporeal shrine (rejuvenating it with joy, depressing it with grief). 1881 Stevenson *Virg. Puerisque* 156 He will pray for Medea: when she comes, let her either rejuvenate or slay.

Hence **Reju·venated, -ating,** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Rejuvena·tion; Reju·venator.**

1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. vii, All the zest and freshness of rejuvenated life. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ix. 305 Rejuvenation in old age. 1880 *19th Cent.* VII. 275, I believe in the rejuvenation of worn-out institutions. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 4 Feb. 4/4 The only rejuvenating potion for the country to quaff. 1889 *Lancet* 15 June 1193/2 A great beautifier and rejuvenator of the complexion.

Rejuvenesce (rĭdʒūvĭne·s), *v.* [ad. late L. *rejuvenesc-ĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *juvenis* young.] **a.** *intr.* To become young again; *spec.* in *Biol.* of cells: To acquire renewed vitality. b. *trans.* To impart fresh vitality to (a cell).

1879 tr. *Pasteur's Ferment.* 177 The dark, double-bordered cells are those which were sown but did not rejuvenesce. 1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol. Sex* xii. 163 The only cells capable of being rejuvenesced are the eggs; the only cells capable of rejuvenescing these are the sperms.

Rejuvenescence (rĭdʒūvĭne·sens). Also 7, 9 -iscence. [f. as prec. + -ence.] A renewal of youth, physical, mental, or spiritual. Also *fig.*

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* lxxix. 815 With a re-juveniscence a new and fiesh youth. 1663 Boyle *Useful Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. viii. 193 Whether Paracelsus and others deservedly call such accidents .. a reall renovation or rejuvenescence. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. i. § 2 (1734) 114 If this could be .. effected, the Cure would be a true Rejuvenescence. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Dryden* (1858) I. 285 The works of Chaucer, upon which this kind of rejuvenescence has been bestowed by Dryden, require little criticism. 1813 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 426 To restore the circulation of our earlier classics produces, by infusion, a rejuvenescence of the language. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxvi. (1877) 641 The Greek and Roman races..had lost..all power of intellectual rejuvenescence.

b. *spec.* in *Biol.* and *Bot.* The process by which a vegetative cell transforms itself into a new one.

1855 Henfrey *Micrographic Dict.* s.v. *Cell*, Cell-formation also occurs, without division, in cases where the entire contents of a cell separate from the parent, and form a new organism (rejuvenescence). 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 9 Hence the rejuvenescence of a cell .. must be regarded morphologically as the formation of a new one. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. ix, It results in a simple 'rejuvenescence' of the conjugating individuals.

†**Rejuvene·scency.** *Obs.* [-ency.] = prec.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Northumbld.* II. (1662) 309 The Poetical fiction of Æson his Re-juvenescency in Medeas Bath. 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 264 The whole Creation now grown old expecteth and waiteth for a certain rejuvenescency. 1755 *Mag.* No. 23. 1 Spring..gives us a kind of rejuvenescency. 1794 T. Taylor *Pausanias* III. 238-9 So the soul acquires rejuvenescency by always descending into generation.

Rejuvene·scent, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ent.]

1. Becoming young again.

1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* III. 160 It is a progressive union of minds, for ever rejuvenescent. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xlv, The Crawley House in Great Gaunt Street was quite rejuvenescent. 1879 Farrar *Christ* (1881) 118 Come and see..an aged world rejuvenescent.

b. *spec.* in scientific use.

1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 211/2 The rejuvenescent cell becomes individualised and is transformed into the rudiment of a new plant. 1885-8 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 114 In young adults..the thymus is often found persistent if not rejuvenescent.

2. Rejuvenating.

1763 Ld. Bath in *G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 72, I was not a very dangerous man when I left England, but the Waters are rejuvenescent. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xix. 278 Though utter sceptics as to its rejuvenescent power, they were inclined to swallow it at once.

Rejuvenize (rĭdʒū·vĭnəiz), *v.* [Cf. Rejuvenate and -ize.] *trans.* To rejuvenate, make young again. Hence **Reju·venized** *ppl. a.*

1816 T. Taylor in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 464 So the divisible life of the soul..is rejuvenized in its subsequent progression. 1849 J. W. Donaldson *Theat. Greeks* 250 The marvellously rejuvenized Iolaus, the comrade of Hercules. 1877 Blackmore *Erema* liii, That ancient and obsolete town, rejuvenized now by its Signor.

Rek, obs. form of Reek *sb.*[1]

Rekand(e, -anth, obs. varr. *reckan* Rackan.

†**Reke,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [? Related to next: cf. ON. *reke*, pursuit of a matter.] Haste, hurry.

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 821 A cumpany..þe whych were sente yn a grete reke, þe dampned mennes legges to breke. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7894 (Kölbing), Ȝif we may owhar abreke, Fle we hem wiþ gret reke!

†**Reke,** *v.*[1] *Obs. Pa. t.* 4 rak(e. *Pa. pple.* 4 reke. [Of obscure origin: perh. f. *recþ, rekþ*, 3 sing. pres. ind. of OE. *reccan* Recche *v.*]

1. *intr.* To go, proceed, make one's way, esp. rapidly or in haste; to run.

It is doubtful if the first quot. belongs here.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1606 Myn heorte is neyh alemed þat ic may vnnehe speke, Ac yet ic wile forþurre reke. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 750 When Gij herd Felice so speke, He tok his leue and gan out reke. 13.. *Sir Beues* 1686 Beues is out of prisoun reke. *Ibid.* 3536 Whan Arondel her de what he spak, Before þe twei knigtes he rak. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2177 To þe chambre so hardi he rake þat þyderward he ran. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 182 When that sche myght out-breke, To her sone sche gan to reke. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xxx. 642 Whanne he hadde power forto speke, thanne to his Meyne he gan to reke.

b. Of plants: To shoot up. *rare* —[1].

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 194 Deep lond also thou seke, Olyuys grete out of that lond wol reke.

2. *trans.* ? To rule, govern, guide. *rare* —[1].

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11221 [He] þat al wroght and al mai reke, And did þe dumb asse to speke.

†**Reke,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare. Pa. t.* 3 rack. [? a. ON. *reka* in same senses.] *trans.* To drive; to thrust.

c 1275 Lay. 9320 Hamund .. his spere to his heorte rack. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2886 Ȝif þou miȝt me of hem wreke, & þe felouns out of mi lond do reke.

†**Reke,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [= MDu. *reken*, MHG. (and G.) *recken*, OHG. *rehhan*, Goth. *rikan* to heap up: see Rake *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cover up in earth or ashes (cf. Rake *v.* 5); to bury. Also *fig.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1027 (Kölbing), No schal þer neuer no iustise þe bidelue..No in erþe þi bodi reke. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 594 Ȝour bodies..bettur iiht hadde In rouh erþe to be reke to roten hure bonus. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's Prol.* 28 Yet in oure Asshen olde is fyr yreke. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2408 In swiche lordes is vntrouthe I-reke. [1530 Palsgr. 684/1, I reke, I cover a thyng with asshes in the fyre (Lydgate).]

Reke, obs. f. RAKE, REACH *v.*, RECK *v.*, REEK, RICK. **Rekelage,** variant of RECOLAGE *Obs.*

Rekelness, obs. form of RACKLENESS.

† Re·kels. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 récels, (-ils, -eles, récels), rícels, rýcels, 3–5 recles, (3 -less, 4 -lis); 3 rekles, 4–5 rekels, (4 -eles, -elis, 5 -ils, -yls), 4 rikels. *β.* 3 recheles, -is, 5 rychellys, richelle. [OE. *récels* and *rícels* (for **rícecls*), f. *récan* to REEK *v.*[1]: see -ELS. ON. *reykelse* is from OE.] Incense.

a. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 11 Gold, cursumbor & recels. — Luke i. 9 [He] eode þætte [he] rœcels gesette. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 56 Wiþ seaðan, recels lytel, swefl,.. weax [etc.]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1744 þatt recless þatt te bisscopp þær Biforenn allterr brennde. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxl. 2 Mi bede be righted als rekles in þi sight. *c* 1385 *Metr. Hom.* 97 The tother gift..Was rekelis, for wel thai wiste, That rekelis bisend his goddhede. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4977 Rase neuire of Aromitike sike ıekils in erthe. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 225 Do þer to pouder ıecles of resyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 302/2 Rekels, *incensum*.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Rechelis for his swetnesse bitocneð inwardliche bede. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 376 Mirre he set biuoren, & recheles kumeð efter. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rychellys (*K.* richelle), *thus, incensum*.

Hence **† Rekel(s)-fat,** censer. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xvi. 46 Nim þin recelsfæt. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 Zacharie..gede in þe temple mid his rechel fat. *c* 1200 ORMIN 135 He toc hiss reclesfatt onn hand. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3782 For chore wel wiste ðat Gret fier wond vt of is reclefat.

† Re·ken, *a. Obs.* [OE. *recen* = OFris. *rekon* and LG. *reken* (of a street) clear, open, unobstructed (see Richthofen), perh. related to OS. *rekôn* to put in order. In Eng. only as a poetic word of very lax application.]

1. Rapid, violent, terrible. (OE. only.)

c 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 809 Blac rasetteð recen reada leg. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cv. 18 [God] worhte..recene wundur on þam Readan Sæ.

2. Of persons: Ready, prompt; straightforward, upright.

a 1000 *Walders* ii. 26 Mæg sige syllan se ðe symle byð recen and rædfest. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3485 Cumeð her forð, and beð alle reken, And lereð wel quat he sal speken. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 27 He is..Rekene ase Regnas resoun to iede. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 738 If fyue faylen of fyfty þe noumbre, & þe remnaunt be reken, how restes þy wylle? 13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 245 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 271, I was ryȝtwis & rekene & redy of þe laghe. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4081 The rekeneste redy mene of þe Rownde Table.

b. Of language: ? Honest, sincere.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 756, I schal my þro steke..& my rankor refrayne for þy reken woıdez.

3. Smooth, elegant, beautiful, gay.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 5 So rounde, so reken in vche araye, So smal, so smoþe her sydez were. *Ibid.* 906, & þou so ryche a reken rose. *Ibid.* B. 1082 Rial ryugande rotes & þe reken fyþel.

Reken(en, obs. forms of RECKON *v.*

† Re·kenly, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 (h)recon-, recun-, ricenlice, 4 rekenly, 4–5 rekin-, rekynd-, rakenly. [OE. *recenlîce*: see REKEN *a.* and -LY [2].] **a.** Quickly, immediately, promptly. **b.** Properly, fully.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 8 And [hia] eodun hreconlice from byrzenne miþ ege. — Mark i. 31 And reconlice [*Rushw.* ricenlice] forleort hia hal from februm. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 127 He wolde se þe semble..& rehayte rekenly þe riche & þe poueren. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 251 Þenn Arþour.. rekenly hym reuerenced, for rad was he neuer. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2354 Domystyne..rekinly [*v.r.* rakenly] rase & rekyns þire wordis.

Rekenth, obs. variant of *reckan* RAOKAN.

Rekeny, obs. form of RECKON *v.*

Rekeouer, Rekeu(e)re, etc., obs. ff. RECOVER *v.*

Rekil: see RICKLE *v.*

Reki·ll, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To kill again.

1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 146 Re-killing him with their torments, fetch him again with comfortable things.

Rekils, variant of REKELS *Obs.*

Rekindle (rīki·nd'l), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To kindle again, set fire to afresh. (Freq. in fig. context.)

1593 NASHE *Foure Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 212 That thou shouldst .. rekindle against him the sparkes of displeasure that were quenched. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xi. 79 The Coals began to be re-kindled in several places. *a* 1721 KEN *Uranica* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 431 Soon as my sight Charissa bless'd, She Fire re-kindled in my Breast. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 627/1 The phosphorus may be frequently rekindled by means of light. 1862 S. ST. JOHN *Life Forests Far East* II. 98 The ashes of the fires were still warm, and we had no difficulty in rekindling them.

b. *fig.* To inflame afresh, rouse anew.

1652 EARL. MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 19 When news was brought that the kings anger was rekindled against the Dutch, 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. 362 Let me advise you..that since you have rekindled me, you do not by delaying give me time to cool again. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvi. III. 481 Their ambition was soon rekindled. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* ii, One, with soft enamoured breath, Rekindled all the fading melodies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 80 Hirst now undertook the task of rekindling the guide's enthusiasm,

2. *intr.* To take fire again; also *fig.*

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 159 So the fire rekindled, and consumed it to nothing. 1829 W. IRVING *Granada* I. vi. 51 All his holy zeal and pious indignation rekindled at the sight. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. v. 41 No will rekindles, not to war with fate.

Hence **Reki·ndled** *ppl. a.*, **Reki·ndling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Reki·ndlement, Reki·ndler.**

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 85 The re-kindled Match went out again. 1737 THOMSON *To Pr. Wales* ii, Her rekindling eyes resume their fire. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 712 Horrors..rous'd to action his rekindling soul. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 105 All the energy of rekindled hope. 1846 MAURICE *Relig. World* I. iii. (1861) 70 The rekindler of feelings, which had been existing previously. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 49 At the great rekindling, when the heavens Shall shine with souls in galaxies. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 244/3 The occasional rekindlement of the flame by the renewal of 'sight and touch'.

Rekin(e, obs. forms of RECKON *v.*

Reki·ng, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To make king again.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi, You hassard lesse, re-kinging him, Then I vn-king'd to bee.

Reki·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To kiss again. Hence **Reki·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1588 GREENE *Alcida* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 47 Who receiving it, kissed and rekissed it. 1652 T. STANLEY *Poems* 114 Yet I'le kisse thee dead, Kisse and rekisse thee. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quad.* (1809) I. 112, I..kissed and re-kissed her cold lips. 1885 W. P. BREED *Aboard & Abroad* 156 At Queenstown we..saw the kissings and rekissings .. at the separation of parents with daughters.

Rekke, obs. f. RACK *sb.*[1], RECK *v.* **Rekken(e,** obs. ff. RECKON *v.* **Rekles,** obs. f. RECKLESS; var. REKELS *Obs.* **Reknare, -ner,** obs. ff. RECKONER. **Rekne(n, -nyn,** obs. ff. RECKON *v.*

Rekni·t, *v.* Also 7 -knette. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To knit (up) again, refasten.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophеis* 774 What frantick furie art thou mov'd with-all, To now re-knit my broken thred of life? 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* xii. Proem, Canac the Falcon and Tercelets love reknettes. 1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* I. (1854) 200 The renewal of the parental reknits the fraternal tie. 1875 M'CLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. iv. 63 The old bonds are all re-knit.

Reknow·, *v. rare.* [RE-.] *trans.* † **a.** To know in turn. *Obs.* **b.** To know again.

1606 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Answ. to Challenge* Wks. (1711) 233 Most tonitruous, astonishing Chevaliers, Re-know ye, that we..have ecchoed in the Vault of our Understanding, the Volley of your Desires. 1846 BROWNING *Luria* v, Old memories reappear, old truth returns, Our slow thought does its work, and all's re-known.

† Reknow·ledge, *v. Obs.* [f. RE- + KNOWLEDGE *v.*, after L. *recognōscĕre* or F. *reconnaître*: see RECOGNIZE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To acknowledge. (Common in 16th c.)

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* (E.E.T.S.) 331 Þan þis wrichid womman was conpuncte & ıeknowlegid hur selfe þat sho accusid þis holye man of verray rancor & ill will. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. O ij b, A noble man..vnto his goostly fader reknowleged and confessed vpon the loyalte of his fayth that [etc.]. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 54 That falling maketh them .. to reknowledge the goodnesse of God, and to come to him for .. helpe. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1129 The new Presbyter receiving of these Jews friendly entertainment and reknowledged for their Lord.

2. *Mil.* To reconnoitre, examine. Also *absol.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. 11 b, The Generall thought it necessaıie to reknowledge or haue notice of that Countrie. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 104 Hee is to reknowledge his quarters very well. *Ibid.* It then concerneth him to reknowledge, foresee, and to prouide.

3. To recognize (a person). *rare*[−1].

1611 ASTON *Mann. All Nations* III. xxv. 463 Oftentimes they take the children from their nurses, least mothers should afterwards reknowledge their owne sonnes.

Hence **† Reknow·ledging** *vbl. sb.*; also **† Reknow·ledgement,** acknowledgement. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* Ded., As a monument and reknowlaginge of my moste bounden duetie. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 120 The reknowledging of the rights of such as aspired to it. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 107 He missed and erred in the reknowledging thereof. *Ibid.* IV. i. 118 That the souldiers doe obey their.. officers with great humilitie, and reknowledgement.

Rekon, -oun, obs. forms of RECKON *v.*

Rekouer(e, -kower, obs. forms of RECOVER *v.*

Reky, obs. form of REEKY.

Rekyls, variant of REKELS *Obs.*

† Rekyn, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* ? To control, keep still.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 21, I sall reheis, and ȝe will, renkis, rekyn ȝour tongis, A remnant of his rialte.

Rekyng(e, obs. ff. REEKING *vbl. sb.*

Rekyuer-, obs. variant of RECOVER *v.*

-rel, or **-erel** (also formerly *-ral, -ril*), a diminutive and depreciatory suffix, in some cases representing OF. *-erel* (mod.F. *-ereau*) or *-erelle*, but in the majority of instances attached to native stems, or occurring in words of obscure origin: see the etym. notes to *cockerel, dotterel, hoggerel, mackerel, pickerel*; *doggerel*; *gomerel, haverel, stammerel*; *bedrel, custrel, gamphrel, gangrel, mongrel, scoundrel, wastrel*; *costrel, kestrel.*

Rela·bel, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To label again.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 11/1 Goods..shipped to Sheffield and then relabelled so as to sell as Sheffield goods. 1896 *28th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 36 The Chancery Sealed Depositions in 580 causes have been relabelled.

Relace, obs. form of RELEASE *sb.*

Relacion, -cioun, -cyon, obs. ff. RELATION.

Rela·de, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To lade again.

1608 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 409 Captaine Smith rather desired to relade her with Cedar. 1632 *St. Papers, Col., E. Indies* 311 A want of stock to relade to the amount aforesaid. 1643 *Declar. Commons, Rebell. Ireland* 48 Two Ships..to relade corn for the relieſe of the Protestant Armie in Vlster. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 328 These galleons relade for their return. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 174 (Jod.), A Ship of Hull to sail to Iceland, and there relade fish and other goods. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 8 We were aroused to relade our beasts.

Relame·nt, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To lament afresh. Hence **Relame·nted** *ppl. a.*

1630 QUARLES *Alph. Elegies* ii, 'Tis knowne, They finde enough to relament their owne [griefs]. 1636 — *Elegie on Sir J. Cæsar*, He..whose relamented death Estates our griefe.

Rela·nd, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To land again. Hence **Rela·nding** *vbl. sb.*

a. *trans.* 1710 *Act* 8 *Anne* Pub. Gen. Acts 217 Great Quantities of such Tobacco..have been Privately Re-landed in this Realm. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4701/2 The re-landing of Goods exported. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 98 The sword-blades appeared, which were ordered to be re-landed at the custom-house. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 155 That he should be relanded in October, at Astoria, by the Beaver. 1884 SIR C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 13 Q. B. Div. 91 On her return thither the cargo was relanded and warehoused.

b. *intr.* 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 39 After they had delivered their Cargo, and re-landed in the Port of London. 1829 H. MURRAY *N. Amer.* I. v. 253 The passengers were obliged to reland.

† Rela·nk, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To become lank again.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* H h iv, At the last [they] haue voided such like lumps of blud .. where withal there bellyes haue relanked and decreased agayne.

Rela·psable, *a.* [f. RELAPSE *v.*] Capable of relapsing or liable to relapse (Ogilvie 1882).

† Relapsa·rian. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RELAPSE *sb.* + *-arian*: cf. INFRALAPSARIAN.] *Theol.* One who believes in the possibility of relapse.

1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 70 The Arminians.. may..also be stiled relapsarians for saying that the elect may totally and finally fall away.

† Relapsa·tion. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. f. L. *relaps-* (see RELAPSE *v.*) + -ATION, but perh. a mistake for *relaxation*.] ? Falling away.

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. III. 36 To heale the relapsation of the gummes.

Relapse (rĭlæ·ps), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **relaps.** [f. the vb.; cf. LAPSE *sb.*]

1. A falling back into error, heresy, or wrong-doing; backsliding.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 6 Yf they..after abiuracion fall in relapse..they shalbe..burned. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 941/2 Not to departe thence without licence of the Prior for the tyme beyng, vpon payne of relapse. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Effect. Faith* (1631) 69 When a sin is committed we should labour to recover our selves out of that relapse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 100 Which would but lead me to a worse relapse, And heavier fall. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 19 ₱ 3 His mind would be still open to honour and virtue in spite of infirmities and relapses. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 626 A presage ominous, portending still Its own dishonour by a worse relapse. 1869 J. BALDW. BROWN *Misread Passages* ix. 124 Relapse into idolatry..was a very pressing peril.

2. The fact of falling back again into an illness after a partial recovery; return of a disease or illness during the period of convalescence.

1584 COGAN *Heaven Health* ccxliii. (1636) 317 After that time to sleepe and eat at pleasure, yet measurably for feare of relaps. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 391 Those agues which by way of relapse vse often to return againe. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. Ded., A very dangerous disease .. further increased by two relapses. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* B ij, A..sicknesse, that brought me very low, and some relapses, that kept me down. 1686 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 390 The King of France hath had a relapse of his distemper. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 36 In love, that languishing disease, A sad relapse we ne'er recover. 1770 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 228 It was a slow fever, with frequent appearances of amendment, and frequent relapses. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xi, He was soon led on by the malicious dwarf to smoke himself into a relapse. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 197 A second and perhaps a third relapse succeed.

† **3.** Failure to meet a claim within the proper time. *Obs. rare.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 47 For a hundred pound commodity..he recouers, by relapse, some hundred pound a yeere. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* V. Wks. 1874 II. 325 A French merchant runne into relapse And forfeit of the Law.

4. The act of falling or sinking back again.

1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1364 The lift and relapse of the wave of the chargers. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxiv, Every dart of every aim..That touches just, then seems, by strange relapse, To fall effectless from the soul.

5. ? A rally, effort at recovery.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XII. xvi, One brief relapse, like the last beam Of dying flames..a blood-red gleam Burst upwards.

Relapse (rĭlæ·ps), *sb.*[2] and *a.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **relaps** (*sing.* and *pl.*). [ad. L. *relaps-us*, pa. pple. of *relābī*: cf. F. *relaps* m., *relapse* f.]

A. *sb.* A relapsed person; one who has fallen again into error or heresy. (Cf. RELAPSER.)

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 61 The heretikis that ar relapsis. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 37 b, When a man is a relapse from God and his Lawes. 1606 WARNER *Alb.*

Eng. XIV. lxxxix. 362 Although a Recluse yet to be a Relaps feare thou neuer. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 2 The Prisons in France are full of these pretended Relaps. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* XXV. (1700) 278 They never gave a second Absolution to the Relapse. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 266 If the Person accused is found a Relapse by his own Confession, he can't escape Death. 1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VIII. II. ii. 274 They were commanded to receive no converts nor relapses from the Catholic body.

B. *adj.* = RELAPSED *ppl. a. rare*—[1].

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 13 What was particular to Ecclesiasticks and Relapse Protestants, is now become universal to all Roman Catholicks.

Relapse (rĭlæ·ps), *v.* Also 6 relaps. [f. L. *relaps-*, ppl. stem of *relābī* to slip back: see RE- and LAPSE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To fall back into wrong-doing or error; to backslide; *spec.* to fall again into heresy after recantation. Const. *into*, *to*; also without const.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 940/2 You be not onely.. impenitent, disobedient,..and relapsed by this your..hereticall demeanour, but [etc.]. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxix. (1840) 102 These Maronites..received the Catholic faith; though soon after..they relapsed to their old errors. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 59 The Children of Israel..relapsed into the Idolatry of the Egyptians. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *View Doctr. Justif.* Wks. 1823 IX. 464 Then they enter into the justified state, and so continue all along, unless they relapse. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 2 When you are your own mistress, you may relapse into .. faults. 1824 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. i. 247 Cicero..late in life..relapsed into the sceptical tenets of his former instructor Philo. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxiv. 357 The tendency of the Church of England to relapse into Romish superstition.

2. To fall back into an illness after partial recovery or from a convalescent state.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 858 He should be then cleerely delyuered of his disease; Yet not so cleane rid of it, but that he might shortly relaps. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* I. ii. 15 They which have been troubled with any of these Diseases..do use many times to relapse and fal into the same again. 1681 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1586/3 The Prince of Parma is relapsed, and has his Fenvor again. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* IV. i, Your Servant has been telling me that you're apt to relapse if you go into the Air. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 15 Oct., He was mending before he went, and surely he has not relapsed. 1855 KANE *Arct. Expl.* (1856) II. I. 11 Mr. Wilson has relapsed. I..took his place at watch.

transf. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xlix, The red fire.. Rallies, relapses, dwindles, deathward sinks!

b. Of stock: To fall again in value.

1896 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 9/1 Home Railway stocks have relapsed to-day.

3. To fall back or sink again *into* (†or *to*) any state, practice, etc.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* To Rdr., Into some splenative vaines of wantonnesse, heeretofore have I foolishlie relapsed. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 300 Our minde doth still relapse into the same depth. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* II. 36 So that .. he might more grievously relapse into the said denounced sentence. 1716–7 BENTLEY *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1838 III. 265 He sustains them from relapsing into nothing. 1751 GRAY *Lett.* (1904) II. App. 297 The Chorus..when their vagaries are over, relapse again into common sense and conversation. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 44 When he had relapsed into moody silence, I resumed the subject gently. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 55 He relapsed into a musing mood.

†b. To fall away *from* a person. *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. v. 35 Hee feared to run into any such inconvenience, as might cause his friends to relapse from him. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 486 You slip your hold and change your side, Relapsing from a necessary guide.

c. To fall again *under* some one's power. *rare.*

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. XXXV. (1862) III. 251 Salamis relapsed under the sway of its former despot Gorgus.

†**4.** To fall back from a height. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1638 [see RELAPSING *ppl. a.*].

†**5.** *trans.* To cause to fall back. *Obs.*

1652 COTTERELL tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* II. 86 Such transportments of passion as were likely to have relaps'd him into his former condition. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxvii. (1713) 394 Whoever revives to him any hope of recovery, relapses that Kingdom into the state of the first Vial. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* I. 473 (MS.), Some Hellish scheme to settle and relapse The spleen of Cain.

Relapsed (rĭlæ·pst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Fallen back into a previous condition.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 943/1 Asked .. why he should not..be pronounced a relapsed hereticke. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 145 They..recover for a small time, and then fall into a relapsed malady. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 13 The Prisons .. are at this present filled with this sort of pretended Relapsed Persons. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, XX. (1793) III. 49 A relapsed heretic, and a determined enemy of their holy faith. 1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* 164 A relapsed state of the spiritual life.

Relapser (rĭlæ·psəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who relapses, esp. into error or sin.

c 1625 BP. HALL *St. Paul's Combat* I. Wks. 1837 V. 303 Those speculative relapsers that have..abandoned a knowne and received truth. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xl. 610 Backsliders and relapsers as ye are. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Nov., Forcing people to the Masse, and then executing them as relapsers. 1745 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 224 The relapsers were often so hardened in sin, that no impression could be made upon them. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 182/1 The relapsers, and those who refused to recant, were expelled from the church.

Relapsing (rĭlæ·psiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. RELAPSE.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1623) 834 Conuicted of periurious relapsing. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1851 IV. 477 The Presbyterians..cannot with all their shifting and relapsing, wash off the guiltiness from thir own hands. 1772 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 194, I had instances of the relapsing of this restored air to its former noxious state. 1865 *Reader* No. 124. 540/3 The relapsings and rallyings of Christendom.

Rela·psing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That relapses.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 211 Forced to roll relapsing stones against steep hills. 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll., Occas. Refl.* 20 Dead with ye Terror of relapsing crimes. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vii. 456 God..won Nebuchadnezzar, as he does so many relapsing Christians.

b. *Relapsing fever*, a fever characterized by relapses.

1865 *Morn. Star* 20 Apr., Two forms of fever which are known in this country as relapsing fever and typhus. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 131 Relapsing fever is an acute specific disease,..and it is highly infectious.

†**Rela·sch,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *relâché*, f. *relâcher* to relax.] Relaxed, careless.

1663 HEATH *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 31 Thereby to beget in them a relasch and contemptuous neglect of so base and despicable an Enemy.

Relatable (rĭlē·tăb'l), *a.* [f. RELATE *v.* + -ABLE.] **a.** That may be narrated. **b.** That may be brought into relation with something else.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1466 The compliments..are not relatable. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 119/1 He does not seem to have indulged in many relatable amusements.

Relate (rĭlē·t), *sb.* Also 7 relat. [ad. L. *relātus*, *-a*, *-um*, pa. pple. of *referre*, taken substantively: see RELATE *v.*]

†**1.** A relation, relative. *Obs.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Beza* (1867) II. 218, I am he To whom an infant can no relate be. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 75 Nor were his neer relates, Aaron and Miriam, favoured.

2. *Logic.* One of two objects of thought between which a relation subsists.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* I. 31 All relates are mutuall causes one of another. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. vii. 23 If the Relation..has a Name, one of the two is called the Relate, to wit, that from which the Relation has its name; the other, the Correlate. 1883 GILMAN in *Studies in Logic* 108 The number of instances in which the relation *P* occurs having a relate which is an object in the universe.

†**Rela·te,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *relātus*, pa. pple. of *referre*: see next.] Related.

1658 PHILLIPS *Myst. Love* 269 The enunciate of a relate quality is of this kinde, whose conjunction is the relation itself.

Relate (rĭlē·t), *v.* [f. L. *relāt-*, ppl. stem of *referre* to REFER. Cf. F. *relater* (14th c.).]

I. *trans.* †**1.** In *pass.* **a.** To be borne or thrust in *between* things. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 78 The more thicke & depper ben his rotes spred wythin therthe, & related bytwyx the harde roches.

†**b.** To be referred or put *into* a class. *Obs.*—[1]

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* vii. Wks. 1564 I. 64 Who would not haue thought thys holy religious father worthy to be canonised and related into the nomber of Sayncte?

2. To recount, narrate, tell, give an account of (actions, events, facts, etc.). †Also with dative pron. (quot. 1652).

1530 PALSGR. 684/1, I wolde nat relate the mater otherwyse than I herde it for all the good in the worlde. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. i. 3 b, Letters .. wherein hee related and fully declared .. what hee had seene in the Indias. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* XII. 328 Hee took the pains to relate him every particular that had pass'd since his imprisonment. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 1 Observations .. both carefully made and faithfully Related. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. x, If you desire .. to hear the story of an unhappy man, I will relate it to you. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 42 He came to me one day and related his whole situation. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 548 Take these tidings thou, and relate this news to my sire.

†b. With compl.; also const. *inf. Obs. rare.*

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. 593 This man with those before, most worthily related Arch-saints, as in their Sees Arch-bishops consecrated. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 155/1 Plato was out of doubt an Athenian, nor are they to be credited who relate him a Theban. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 22 They relate Dalatia in Æthiopia, to be opposite to Meka.

†**c.** To give an account of (a person). *Obs.*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* Pref., Procopius .. impartially discoursing of Justinian, and the great ones, doth as much arraign, as relate them to posterity. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 604 What thought can measure thee or tongue Relate thee.

†**d.** *refl.* To unburden (oneself) *to*. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 175 A Man were better relate himselfe, to a Statua, or Picture, then to suffer his Thoughts to passe in smother.

†**3.** To bring back, restore. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 51 Abate Your zealous hast, till morrow next againe Both light of heven and strength of men relate.

†**4. a.** To refer (a person) *to* a book, etc. *Obs.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 355 Gulling the unwary Reader that all is pure scripture, .. relating us to a place where the most important words are wanting.

†**b.** To adduce, cite (an authority). *Obs.*—[1]

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 321 Galen, to this purpose, relateth Aesop, who said [etc.].

5. To bring (a thing or person) into relation *to* another.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 455 But so does the Thing infer the Word too, to which we .. do relate it. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* I. iii. (1834) I. 139 The law which relates an object, whether present or thought upon, to its appropriate emotion. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 176 He pretends to relate the truth you feel to certain moral and religious conditions.

refl. 1856 MASSON *Ess. Biog. & Crit.* 22 How, then, did Shakespeare relate himself to this concrete world of nature? 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 187 It is not fully clear how they [words] relate themselves to the context.

b. To connect, to establish a relation between.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 267 A Point of more elevation than a Comma, which helps to relate the matter more distinctly. 1846 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 38 Volta .. first enabled us definitely to relate the forces of chemistry and electricity. 1889 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. I. i. 273 If we hold Kant to the distinction which he makes between perception and conception, it seems impossible to relate them.

II. *intr.* **6.** *Law.* To refer *back*, to have application *to* an earlier date. (Cf. RELATION 4 b.)

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1636) 41 It hath beene much doubted by the law bookes whether the lord's title by escheat shall relate back to the time of the offence done. 1598 *Termes Lawes* 162 Petitions of parlement, to which ye Queene assents on ye last day of parlement shal relate and be of force from the first day of the beginning of the Parlement. 1885 SIR J. F. STEPHEN in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 781/1 A change of mind after an innocent taking does not relate back to the innocent taking and make it felonious.

7. To have reference *to*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 323 This challenge that the gallant Hector sends..Relates in purpose onely to Achilles. 1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* I. (1642) 114 There was nothing left at random which either did relate to government or point of Doctrine. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 ₱ 5, I shall only give him the Letters which relate to the two last Hints. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 26 The following paragraph, relating to Cromwell. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 12 A great variety of anecdotes relating to the transmutation of metals. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 499 Old persons are quick to see and hear all that relates to them.

†b. To be of interest or importance *to*. *Obs.*—[1]

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 565 Can you then believe, whilst I have an existence, that your perpetual imprisonment would but relate unto your self?

†**8.** Of persons: To make reference *to*. *Obs.*

1637 HEYLIN *Antid. Lincoln.* Pref. A 7 b, I relate onely in this Antidote to the first Edition. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* 2 The Poet, who herein seems to relate to the Hebrew and Greek Professors founded in his dayes at Cambridge.

9. To be related, have relation, stand in some relation, *to* another thing (†person or place).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 105 Station is properly no rest but one kinde of motion, relating unto that which Physitians..doe name extensive or tonicall. 1671 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 266 Be diligent in searching your Auditbooks, and inquireing of all persons that related to my predecessor. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 140 All who related to the Black-friers..are now dead and almost forgotten. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 235 The critic Eye..examines bit by bit: How parts relate to parts, or they to whole.

†b. Of streams: To be united *to* larger rivers or the sea. *Obs.* (Only in Walton.)

1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 85 In divers Rivers, especially that relate to, or be near to the Sea. 1676 *Ibid.* I. xvii. (1881) 205 Case-worms, that are to be found..in several little brooks that relate to bigger rivers.

†**10.** To discourse; to give an account. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. Prol. 55, I nill relate, action may Conueniently the rest conuay. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 373, I might relate of thousands. *Ibid.* VIII. 51 Adam relating, she sole Auditress. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. CXXVIII. 343, I have Arguses..who will watch you narrowly and relate to me faithfully.

†**11.** To treat or negotiate *with* one. *Obs.*—[1]

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 758 The said Germane Waldgraue related with Waldgraue of Northamptonshire, concerning the marriage of his said daughter.

†**12.** To appear, be evident. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. I. i. 302 It hath been most clearly manifested..to that most ingenious Venetian Paul Sarpias Fulgentius, as relates from his papers.

Related (rĭlē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* (and *sb.*) [f. prec. + -ED [1].] **A.** *ppl. a.*

1. Narrated, recited; †referred to. *rare.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V. § 4. 191 These twentie places .. they may easily commit .. to memorie, therefore I will remit this labour to the related authour. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X. 291 Base Dolon..neuer turnd to harme The Greeks, with their related drifts.

2. a. Having relation *to*, or relationship *with*, something else. Also *attrib.* without const.

1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Jan., Saw Twelfth-Night acted well, though it be but a silly play, and not related at all to the name or day. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 33 The same Author treating..of a nearly related Species of Star-Stones.., tells us [etc.]. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 159 These two classes of works stand curiously related with each other. 1846 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 47 Electricity and magnetism are quantitatively related to them. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* X. 336 Of the countless Relations thus brought to our notice, many are essential to an adequate knowledge of the related object.

b. Having mutual relation or connexion.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 786 Let weakness then with weakness come to parl So near related, or the same of kind. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. XXV. § 4 The ideas of relation may be the same in men, who have far different ideas of the things that are related. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. xvii, The beauty both of shape and colouring are as nearly related as we can well suppose it possible. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 10 Whenever two things are said to be related there is some fact or series of facts into which they both enter. 1889 H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 141/1 Even chords belonging to closely related keys are commonly used [etc.].

3. Of persons: Connected by blood or marriage (*to* another, or with each other).

1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* Ded., It was no sooner known that I had the Honour to be Related to..Your Grace, but [etc.] 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 329 He [John the Baptist]..had no personal knowledge of Jesus, though they were related. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxiii. IV. 299 A Persian of the highest rank, related to the royal family. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 Persons related in the degree in which Merovig and Brunchilde were.

†**B.** *absol.* as *sb.* = RELATE *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. vii. 22 Relateds are said either to be Synonimous, or of the same Name; or Heteronymous, *viz.* of a diverse.

Hence **Rela·tedness,** the state or condition of being related.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 114 Theories on the subject of the relatedness or non-relatedness of the Cosmos. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 315 The process of amalgamation was favoured by relatedness of race and language.

Relater (rɪlē·tə(r)). [-ER 1. Cf. RELATOR.]

1. One who relates; a narrator, historian.

1623 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 398 *marg.*, The Amazons are still on[e] Nation, further then the relaters or their Authors haue trauelled. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. Wks. 1851 IV. 100 The divine relater shews us not the least signe of disliking what was done. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 130 This is not founded upon supposition..of a formed design in the relater to deceive. 1740 JOHNSON *Life Drake* Wks. IV. 380 It may easily be concluded that the relaters did not diminish the merit of their attempts. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiv. (ed. 2) II. 384 The relater declares that he had heard it with his ears, and seen it with his eyes. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm., Gen.* xliii. 21 The relater is prone to lump matters in the narration.

†**2.** One who is related *to* a person. *Obs. rare*—1.

1702 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* V. § 189 Such were continually preferred and countenanced, as were Friends, or Favourers, or Relaters [1888 related] to the chief Authors and Actors of that Arbitrary Power.

Relatif, obs. form of RELATIVE.

Relation (rɪlē·ʃən), *sb.* Also 4-7 relacion, (5 -cioun, 6 -cyon). [a. F. *relation* (14th c.), or ad. L. *relātiōn-em*: see RELATE *v.* and -ION.]

1. The action of relating in words; narration, recital, account; report. In early use esp. in phr. † *to make relation.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 77 Nectanabus..relacion Makth to the queene hou sche schal do. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 36 A riche man who, by commoun relacioun, Had gret power and myhte. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 112 Thus it was told me, and..it is my part to geve you relacion thereof. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 65 He knewe by relation of owre men wherof owre swoordes were made. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 10 He brought perfect relation how the Countrey was riche of gold and silver. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlvii. (1631) 296, I like no Relation so well, as what mine eye telleth me. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1595 Give us if thou canst..Relation more particular and distinct. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 1 Whatever success they have had in the voyage they have had very little in the relation. 1800 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 337 As to myself, I am doing little worth the relation. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 236 The early spring will detain me with the relation of just a single incident.

Comb. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* d ij b, Those who therein are called Relation-makers, nay and the ancient Historians themselves.

b. *Law.* (See quots. and INFORMATION 5 b.)

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 145 The Kings Attorney generall against my Lord Viscount Savill and others by relation of Sir John Jackson. 1710 *Act* 9 *Anne* c. 20 § 4 Informations..at the Relation of any Person or Persons desiring to sue or prosecute the same. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 112 There is a distinction between informations filed by the Attorney General, and those filed by him at the relation of a private person. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 246 A proceeding by way of information by the Attorney-General at the relation of the Board of Works.

2. A particular instance of relating or narrating; a (or one's) narrative, account, statement.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 27 My brethir oft hes maid the supplicationis, Be epistillis, sermonis, and relationis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 125 The kyng of Englande..sent thether his Ambassade,..who in the begynning made his relation. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* title-p., A relation of the great and Golden Citie of Manoa. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. iii. § 6, I will only add one Relation more of this nature. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 P 3, I heard this Relation this Morning from a Gentleman who was an Eye-Witness. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cviii, Let them but read the relations of their own travellers. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 216 The countess..related the circumstances...Albert heard her relation with astonishment. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* i. 1 Of such, whether memoirs, relations, or letters, sixty-four are preserved in their entirety.

3. That feature or attribute of things which is involved in considering them in comparison or contrast with each other; the particular way in which one thing is thought of in connexion with another; any connexion, correspondence, or association, which can be conceived as naturally existing between things.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 335 Thus ys mede and mercede as two manere relacions. *Ibid.* 344 Knowen ich wolde What is relacion rect. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxvi. 71 Somme manere of correspondence or relacion must nedes ben bytwene the two that ben y lyke. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 269 So as there be found a iust correspondencie betweene them by this or that relation. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 To make your descant carrie some forme of relation to the plaine song. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 245 It is relation of time, or of the cause. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxv. § 5 The Nature of Relation consists in the referring or comparing two things one to another. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 328 The Manner how they were placed..has a good deal of relation with the Nature of the internal Form of the Building. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 20 Some of my materials bear an equal relation to several..subjects. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 173 The nucleus increases on its part, always preserving the same relation with the entire crystal. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. Pref. 8 The relation of the life of the workman to his work. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ix. 131 The size and form of the desk, and its relation to the seat, are not without their effect upon the welfare of the eyes.

b. In phr. *in* or *with relation to.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. § 6 The diviner part in relation to the baser of our souls. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* vii. § 8 In relation to such his Servants, he is of all other Masters the most bountiful. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. x. 178 The heighth of the Legs with relation to the intended work. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 184 That proves nothing in relation to the present Samaritans. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* II. xi, It is only with relation to those we love that prosperity can produce happiness. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 7 It is not so in relation to the more distant colonies. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 2 Your nephew..has in relation to religion at least, become an absolute sceptic.

†**c.** *By relation*: by natural consequence, by implication. *Obs. rare*—1.

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Japan* (1685) 426 They strictly forbid their People to speak of Religion, and by Relation as little to profess it.

4. a. *To have* or *make relation*: to have or make reference or allusion *to* something.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 451/2 Yat yis saide worde Cloth..have relation and understondyng to hole Clothes.. and not to other Clothes. 1530 PALSGR. 353 Whan so ever we use in our tonge 'the whiche'..makyng relacion to a substantyve or pronowne spoken of in the sentence next goynge before. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 23 f, If not certeinly expressed, yet some relation is made to some thing whereby it may be made certein. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 41 *marg.*, These words haue relation to the Earl of Charolois return into Flaunders. 1611 FLORIO, *Relatizzare*, to haue relation vnto. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* I. 2 Some think the Apostle hath relation to this, in that 1 Cor. 15. 29. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 237 Relation being made to the state of the law on one hand. 1818 — *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 354 Relation being had to certain inquiries, having for their object [etc.]. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* iii. 60 It had relation to horses.

b. *Law* (in phr. *to have relation*). Reference or application *to* an earlier date (cf. RELATE *v.* 6).

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 The seid Proviso had relacion to the seid vj day of October the whiche was before the same feoffement. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* i. § 9. 5 It shall have relation unto the time from the first deliverie. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 182 The use of the wife's estate..being then awakened, had relation back, and took effect from the original time of creation.

†**c.** A fiction of law by which two times or other things are identified, and for legal purposes, regarded as one and the same. *Obs.*

1598 *Termes Lawes* 162 The thing subsequent is said to take his effect, by relation, at the time preceding. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* III. xviii. (1648) 70 A relation which is but a fiction in law, shalt never make a man a felon. 1749 SALTHOUSE *Wood's Conveyancing* I. vi. § 8 (O) 712 In this Case the Dower of the Woman shall be taken away by Relation.

transf. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 2 The propositions of Euclyde..being demonstrate, our mind accepteth of them by a kind of relation (as the Lawyers speak) as if we had knowne them before.

5. Connexion between persons arising out of the natural ties of blood or marriage; kinship. Cf. RELATIONSHIP.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 3 § 40 Affinity makes conjunctions and relations equal to those of consanguinity. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 519 The Son of God I also am, or was, And if I was, I am; relation stands. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 532 The relation is as real as that of husband and wife. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 397 In the maternal line, Hannah Willis and Susan Bates stand in the same point of relation with the two above named. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* IV. iii, Their relation almost seemed reversed, and the daughter to be a mother watching over her offspring.

†**b.** Those related to one in this way; one's kindred. *Obs. rare.*

1653 JER. TAYLOR 25 *Serm.* vi. 72 He hath need of a great stock of piety, who is first to provide for his own necessities, and then to give portions to a numerous relation. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. (1853) II. 667 Some of them had quite forgot their English tongue, and their Christian name, and their whole relation.

c. A person related to one by blood or marriage; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relative. Also freq. in *pl.*, kinsfolk, relatives.

1502 HEN. VII in *Lett. Kings Eng.* (1846) I. 191 His cousin and relation the king of Spain. 1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 81 Dr. Smith, a man relation to Audley End..hath the mastership of Magdalen. 1641 W. HOOKE *New Eng. Teares* 14 The bloody contentions of brethren; and, when relations turn opposites, nothing more opposite. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 374 Their Friends attend the Herse, the next Relations mourn. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 P 8 He led her to a relation's house. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, I hope, cousin, one may speak to one's own relations, and not be to blame? 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. ii. 69 He might bestow her on some poor relation. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 352 In the year 1434, the relations of Churchmen were declared ineligible to the post of Ambassador at Rome. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ix, Rosa had no relation that she knew of.

6. The position which one person holds with respect to another on account of some social or other connexion between them; the particular mode in which persons are mutually connected by circumstances.

1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 63 As it was commonly observ'd by all the Servants, that had nearest relation to him. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xxiv. (ed. 2) 488 If..our relation to God be our greatest relation. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 142 The most universal public relation, by which men are collected together, is that of government. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 60 The opinions of the Puritan concerning the relation of ruler and subject. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. iii. 93 The relation of every man to his lord was a relation of homage.

b. *pl.* The aggregate of the connexions, or modes of connexion, by which one person is brought into touch with another or with society in general.

a 1687 WALLER *Epit. Sir G. Speke*, Just unto all relations known, A worthy patriot, pious son. 1745 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 276 They ought to be instructed..in what is suitable to the highest relations in which we stand. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. II. 670 Our relations to each other are various and infinite. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 278 There was an end of that narrow scheme of relations called our country. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xx. (1877) 221 By the death of Christ new relations were established between God and man. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vi. 49 Between mother and child the relations had been affectionate and happy.

c. *pl.* The various modes in which one country, state, etc., is brought into contact with another by political or commercial interests.

1797 ADAMS in *Amer. St. Papers* (1833) I. 40 The minister of foreign relations informed the recalled American minister that [etc.]. 1818 *Parl. Deb.* 18 With respect to our foreign relations, the treaties concluded with Spain and Portugal.. formed a peculiar topic of congratulation. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* vi. I. 358 His chief praise, however, was his management of continental relations. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 39 Our commercial relations with the Baltic cities.

Hence **Rela·tion** *v. intr.*, to form relations.

1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* (1870) 86 Thinking being relationing, no thought can ever express more than relations.

Relational (rɪlē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to human relationship.

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. I. xlix. (1669) 412/1 What thy personal and what thy relational needs are? *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 17 It may fall in the relational part. Relations are the joints of society. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 110 One might easily be tempted to take the two nations for relational stems. 1834 J. BROWN *Lett. Sanctif.* vi. 319 Be conscientious in the relational duties to God and man.

2. Of, belonging to, or characterized by relation in general.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 336/2 The use of Relational words increases in language in the same proportion as the power of inflection diminishes. 1869 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. v. (1870) I. 229 The most highly relational feelings are the visual. 1899 C. F. DARCY *Idealism & Theol.* Introd. 6 Its primary qualities..are essentially relational.

Hence **Relationa·lity, Rela·tionally** *adv.*

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iv. (1868) 307 The close relationality of it is cross to our humanly selfish habit. 1867 — in *Hours at Home* Nov. 6 The objects of nature are relationally..made.

Rela·tionary, *a.* [-ARY 1.] Relational.

1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 622/2 To denote that..arrangement of all the osseous pieces of an animal framework in..relationary order. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* v. (1852) 109 Our Lord had an inherent and independent, not merely a conditional and relationary existence.

Rela·tionism. *Philos.* [f. RELATION *sb.* + -ISM.] **a.** The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge; relativism. **b.** The doctrine that relations have a real existence.

1858 W. R. PIRIE *Inq. Hum. Mind* iv. 251 The assumption..necessarily runs into nihilism or relationism. 1885 F. E. ABBOT *Sci. Theism* Introd. ii. 25 Relationism or Scientific Realism..teaches that universals, or genera and species, are, first, objective relations of resemblance among objectively existing things.

Rela·tionist. [-IST.] One who maintains a theory based on a relation between ideas.

1835 J. YOUNG *Lect. Intell. Philos.* xxviii. 281 Dr. Brown says, there must be a feeling of relation in these general ideas,..and says, that were he to take a particular name to himself, he would call himself a Relationist.

Rela·tionless, *a.* [f. RELATION *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no relations.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Actors*, The survivor stands gaping and relationless as if it remembered its brother. 1873 *Spectator* 15 Feb. 213/2 One of them is a relationless orphan.

Relationship (rɪlē·ʃənʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The state of being related; a condition or character based upon this; kinship.

a 1744 POPE *Dunc.* II. 3 *note*, Our author let it pass unaltered, as a trifle, that no way altered the relationship. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, I want no nearer relationship. 1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 345 The Welsh themselves have been fond of claiming this relationship [for their language]. 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* I. 309 Social ties are to be extended more widely by diffusing our relationships. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* 268 Teeth of a small Marsupial, *Microlestes*,..which show a relationship to Myrmecobius.

†**Relatist.** *Obs.*—1 [f. RELATE *v.*] **a.** A relative, a thing related. **b.** One who relates.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 10 Which puts so large a distance twixt the tongue and the heart, that they are seldome relatists. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* *Relatist*, one that rehearseth or relateth; a reporter.

Relatival (relātəi·văl), *a.* Chiefly *Gram.* [f. RELATIVE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a relative or relation.

1869 ABBOTT *Shaks. Gram.* 63 Relatival constructions,—So as; such which; that as. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 497 Then follows a chapter of parentheses,..linked together ..by relatival connexions. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 1/2 The new member has a relatival connexion with the House of Lords in the Earl of Portsmouth.

Relative (re·lătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *relatif, -ive* (13th c.), or L. *relātīv-us*: see RELATE *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Gram.* Relating or referring to an antecedent term; esp. *relative pronoun.*

1530 PALSGR. 81 Of the pronownes relatives *qui*..serveth indifferently for all gendres and nombres. 1552 HULOET, Relatiue or whiche hathe relation to a thynge precedyng, *relatiuus.* 1696 PHILLIPS, *Pronoun*, a Part of Speech..of which there are Four Sorts, Personal,..Relative [etc.]. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xviii. (1833) 268 In a natural style, relative words are by juxtaposition connected with those to which they relate. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 66/1 The Greek had only the relative Article ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, and was entirely destitute of our positive Article. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* xii. § 188 The relative pronouns are *who, which, that, as.* In OE. *who, which, what,* were not relative, but interrogative pronouns.

2. Having mutual relationship; related to, or connected with, each other; † correlative.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xvi. (1636) 41 The Relative [numbers] are those which have relation one to another. 1662 HOBBES *Consid.* 21 Protection and Obedience are Relative. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 187/1 The relative modes are such as the composer interweaves with the principal in the flow of the harmony. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 146 Several different, yet relative designs.

b. Corresponding.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 9. 71 The square and circle ..with their relative solids the cube and sphere.

c. *Mus.* (See quots. and B. 2 c.)

1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 133 [A transition] from the major scale to its relative minor. 1848 *Mus. Times* II. 204 The signature of *Do* minor is the same as that of *Mi b* major, which is therefore called its relative major. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* v. 69 Every major key has a minor key connected with it, called its 'relative minor'.

3. Having relation to the question or matter in hand: pertinent, relevant.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 633 Ile haue grounds More Relatiue than this. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 161 There are judicious persons, who upon the consideration of some relative circumstances,..have concluded [etc.]. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. iv. 272 Giving his answers in such ambiguous terms that let the event be what it would they contained a relative meaning. 1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 157 All relative matter, not absolutely essential to the subject, should go in the form of supplementary notes. 1866 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 5/6, I would give no credit to such an assumption without some more relative and positive proof.

†**b.** Of a person: Concerned *in* a thing. *Obs.*—1

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 102 She is relative in all; and he without her, but halfe himself.

4. Arising from, depending on, or determined by, relation to something else or to each other; comparative.

1611 FLORIO *Dict.*, *Rules for Italian Tongue* 641 The second respectiue, relatiue, or limited Preterimperfect tence, which doth euer eyther expressiuely or inclusiuely answere or regard the former. 1673 *S'too him Bayes* 37 No more does it follow that Geneva..must change from North to South, the place of her Relative Situation. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 235 They were..so marked, that..they could again be restored to the same relative position. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 447 Relative motion is the degree and direction of the motion of one body, when compared with that of another. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xv. 308 The point to be decided is the relative importance of his idea. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. Test.* Introd. § 39 Relative date affords a valuable presumption as to relative freedom from corruption.

b. Constituted, or existing, only by relation to something else; not absolute or independent.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Specifick Gravity*...By some 'tis not improperly called Relative Gravity, to distinguish it from Absolute Gravity. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 75 Melody therefore is to be considered as a relative thing, founded in the particular Associations and Habits of each People. 1826 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 55 Certainty is positive, evidence relative. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 238 A votary of that famous philosophy in which all things are said to be relative.

5. a. Of worship: Offered indirectly by means of or through an image.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 6 § 41 However any man may intend to pass the relative honour that way, yet no man hath any warrant that God will accept it. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 98 They adore 'em not with a Relative Adoration, but pay their Devotion to the Material Substance. 1833 G. S. FABER *Recapit. Apostasy* 14 The Jews and Mohammedans .. derived from the Law and the Koran an immortal hatred to graven images and all relative worship. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1885) 239/1 The same idea is expressed by Cyril of Alexandria when he speaks of the 'relative veneration and cultus of honour'.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* i. 2 Truths of importance are relative Truths, that have an Order or Reference to something farther.

6. Of terms, etc.: Involving or implying relation; depending for meaning or significance upon some relationship of things or persons.

1678 BUNYAN *Come & Welc.* 18 To call God by this relative Title [Father] was rare among the Saints in Old-Testament times. 1696 PHILLIPS s.v., In Logick, Relative Terms are when there is a kind of Opposition, yet such a one, that the one cannot be without the other: as Father and Son, Husband and Wife. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Relative Propositions*, are those that include some Comparison, add some Relation, thus: Where the Treasure is, there is the Heart. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 7 A name is relative when, being the name of one thing, its signification cannot be explained but by mentioning another. 1869 B. HARTE *Tennessee's Part.* Wks. 1880 II. 135 Tennessee's Partner, whom we never knew by any other than this relative title.

7. Having, or standing in, a relation *to* something else; correspondent or proportionate *to.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 6 § 65 If it be a reason that is not relative to times and persons. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 52 Whatever wrong we call, May, must be right, as relative to all. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 154 The firmness of all the material parts, as relative to the force to be employed. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 595 The market value will always be relative to its demand. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 141 All knowledge must be relative to mind.

b. In relation or proportion *to* something.

c 1789 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1896) 268 Naples, the most populous of cities relative to its size.

8. Having application or reference *to* a thing.

1765 HARRIS *Three Treat.* II. Note 362 Things relative to immediate Want, such as the grinding of Corn by Mills. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 238 Certain ideas..relative to their wants and the employment of their organs. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. v. 658 Powers and duties relative to harbours and navigation.

b. Relating *to* a matter of fact, event, person, etc.; with reference *to.*

*1763 HARRIS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 401 The letter relative to Charles's death. 1804 NELSON *Lett.* (1814) II. 62, I write to the Admiralty relative to my health. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VIII. xiii, A letter to Egerton, with whom he wished to consult relative to a very important point.

c. Conveying a reference or allusion *to* some thing or fact.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 417 The Ox's head with the Egyptian modius between his horns, relative to the circumstances of his history.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Gram.* A relative word; *esp.* a relative pronoun. Also *fig.* (quot. 1393).

1388 WYCLIF *Prol.* 57 A relatif, which mai be resoluid into his antecedent with a coniuncciouu copulatif. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 357 Man ys relatif rect yf he be ryht trewe. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 2 The relatyue of substaunce shall accorde with his antecedent. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 148 He appeareth to the grammarian for the nature of a Relatiue. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan., The government and use of relatives, verbs, substantives. 1762 BP. LOWTH *Introd. Eng. Gram.* 103 *Who, which, what*, and the Relative *that*,..are always placed before the Verb. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 194 Relatives are not so useful in language, as conjunctions. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 96 The relatives..are an agency we could hardly afford to miss.

†**b.** Applied to a demonstrative pronoun. *Obs.*—1

1677 CARY *Chronol.* 235 Jochanan begat Azariah; he it is that Executed the Priests Office, &c. This Relative [He] may have reference either to Jochanan, or Azariah.

2. A thing († or person) standing in some relation to another.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3057 Thys .. ys the ryght-ful relatyff, To whom, with-oute noyse or stryff, Thow art soget. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 408 After the husbande and the wife, there followeth .. the childe and his Gardein, whom also (since they be Relatiues, as the other be..) [etc.]. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. c. 394 Religion and Subiection be each th' others Relatiue. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 1 § 11 The band of marriage is Eternal, but it dies with either of the relatives. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 93 The mere..opposition of the several colours, proper to his object, and to the relatives which accompanied it. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 24 (1867) 81 An Absolute which existed not alone but along with other Absolutes, would no longer be an absolute but a relative.

b. A relative term. (See A. 6.)

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 22 b, Relatiues are those, whiche are comprehended with other, or the whiche are named, one with another, and (as a man would say) haue a mutuall respect, one to another. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xi. 48 Relatiues are contraries,..yet there may bee in other respects a mutuall consent and reciprocall relation betweene them, wherevpon they bee called Relatiues, as father, sonne, husband, wife, &c. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1649) 31 We know that King and Subject are relatives, and relatives have no longer being then in the relation. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 252 Some Terms which seem Absolute are Relatives. 1855 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. 536 Thus relatives are severally discriminated; inasmuch as the one is specially what is referred, the other specially what is referred to.

c. *Mus.* (See quots. and A. 2 c.)

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v., Every major-key is called the relative of such minor key, and every minor-key the relative of its third above, taken in the major-mode. 1818 — *Gram. Mus.* 51 Major and Minor keys thus agreeing, are denominated relatives.

3. One who is connected with another or others by blood or affinity; a kinsman. Cf. RELATION 5 c.

1657 GAULE *Sap. Just.* 43 In respect of proximate Parents and of relatives yet living. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 3 § 76 Cosens would do better not to marry (says another) .. that one person may not be a double Relative. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Prospect Death* 81 Our friends and relatives stand weeping by, Dissolv'd in tears, to see us die. 1793 *Minstrel* I. 24 St. Julian was..a relative to the duchess of York. 1825 THIRLWALL *Crit. Ess.* 225 While he is yet speaking his relatives are announced to him. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 121 He had received intelligence of the death of a near relative.

transf. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 305 Flitting and hovering.., like their relatives..Mother Carey's chickens.

†**4.** A relationship. *Obs. rare.*

1657 L. GATFORD in E. D. Neill *Virginia Carolorum* (1886) 278 A practice..abominated of all men that know either what men are,..or what their relatives are, either natural, civil, or Christian. 1675 *Art Contentment* v. vi, We attacque him in all his concerns, .. in his honor, in his relatives, nay somtimes in his very essence and being.

5. *The relative*, that which is relative (in sense 4 b of the adj.).

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* xix. 367 Objects, whatever they may be, are the relative in cognition. 1859 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1866) I. 78 We cannot operate backward from the relative to the absolute.

Relatively (re·lătivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a relative manner, in relation to something else; comparatively: **a.** with vbs.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 58 The name of God is there relatively taken, and therefore restrained to the Person of the Father. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* E iv, This word *Lo* is often vsed relatiuely, and yet hath no agreement with any antecedent. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 49 Here we must look upon Giotius either natually, or relatively. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 243 The essence of God may be considered either absolutely or relatively. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ix. § 2 (1817) 239 Not only absolutely, but..relatively, in comparison, that is with those among whom they exercise their office. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 585 But, though they have positively advanced, they have relatively gone back. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* (1867) I. 15 Arts and sciences can only be talked of relatively among a people such as the Britons were.

b. with adjs. (Sometimes hyphened.)

1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Indications* (1830) 78 *note*, Justice,..denied to the relatively poor,..sold at an enormous price to the relatively rich. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. § 104 (1867) 301 Parts which..consist of relatively-simple molecules, are seats of but little structure. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Croker Papers* I. iii. 85 It was very difficult to induce..the public to regard them as worth the relatively small sum..paid for them.

2. In relation, or with reference, *to* something.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 191 These lateralities in man are not onely fallible, if relatively determined unto each others, but made in reference unto the heavens. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 11 Those Sensible things .. are all generated or made Relatively to the Sentient. 1726 BOLINGBROKE *Study Hist.* ii. I. (1752) 38 They saw the measures they took singly, and relatively, or relatively alone to some immediate object. 1822 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 69 They know very little of me..who think I do not put a value on myself relatively to others. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 47 In a conductor the electrification is free to move relatively to the conductor.

b. In proportion *to.*

1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 257 All should be ready to serve, considering the length of the frontier they have to defend relatively to their numbers.

So **Re·lativeness**, relativity.

1673 H. MORE *App. to Antid. agst. Idolatry* 31 Since this Relative *Latria* (because of its Relativeness) is incompetible to God. 1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VII. 444 For a later period ..the expression 'dialect' is one of peculiar relativeness.

Re·lativism. *Philos.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine that knowledge is only of relations.

1885 SETH *Scot. Philos.* 183 Hegel alone of all metaphysicians lifts us completely clear of Relativism. 1892 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 247/1 Many will be pleased with the attack on thoroughgoing relativism.

Re·lativist. *Philos.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of relativism.

1863 SPENCER *Ess.* III. 302, I diverge from other relativists in asserting that the existence of a non-relative is..a positive deliverance of consciousness. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LIII. 850 Agnostics, relativists, and all others must agree with him.

Hence **Relativi·stic** *a.*

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 382/2 The elaborate presentation of sceptical and relativistic arguments.

Relativity (relăti·vĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY. Cf. F. *relativité.*] The fact or condition of being relative, relativeness.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 223 In every religious and moral use of the word, God,..a relativity, a distinction in kind..is so essentially implied [etc.]. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. p. xxiv, Those who hold the doctrine of the relativity of knowledge. 1889 MIVART *Truth* 258 The relativity of beauty is an accidental relativity.

Relator (rĭlē·tə(r)). Also 7 -our. [a. L. *relātor*, agent-n. f. *relāt-*: see RELATE *v.* Cf. F. *relateur*, Sp., Pg. *relator*, It. *relatore.*]

1. A relater, narrator. (Common *c* 1600–1750.)

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 126 The discription by draught beeing well knowen, accompanied with the liuely voice of the Relator. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 562 You are an vnfaithfull Relatour of the practise of the Primitiue Church. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. 72 A faithful Relator of Experiments. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 15 The Relators of this Story..were doubtless fully perswaded of the truth of it. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXVI[I], Imlac.. was not very confident of the veracity of the relator. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* iii. (1862) 130 It will cause little wonder that two or three relators have in part seized diversely the culminating points of a story.

†**b.** (One's) informant. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 349 It may be that he or his relator had seen them playing together as Goats do. ? 1610 DONNE *Lett.* Wks. 1839 VI. 338 When this place affords anything worth your hearing, I will be your relator.

†**c.** The historian *of* a place. *Obs. rare*—1.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 641 Of that little Parish..he was in effect the Relator.

2. *Law.* An informer; *spec.* one who supplies the materials for an information by the Attorney General (see RELATION 1 b).

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* i. (1892) 6 Especiallye promoters newelye named Relatours, a generacion hated both of the good and badd people. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 96 Sr John Finch for the relator this day replyed. 1674 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 222 This Court doth approve of, admit, and allow Alex. Dixon to use, exercise and follow the office of a Relator. 1710 *Act 9 Anne* c. 20 § 4. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 427 The attorney general, at the relation of some informant, (who is usually called the relator) files *ex officio* an information in the court of chancery. 1823 *Act 4 Geo. IV*, c. 76 § 23 To the Knowledge or Belief of the Relator or Relators so making Oath. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 6 The relator .. is a descendant of a brother of the second wife of the testator.

†3. A relative. *Obs. rare*—1. (Cf. RELATER 2.)

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 246 The Arch-flamen carried the holy Fire, attended by the Priests and three hundred sixty five Youths who were their relators.

Rela·trix. [a. late L. *relātrix* (5th c.), female agent-n. f. *relāt-* : see RELATE *v.*] *Law.* 'A female relator or petitioner' (Ogilvie 1882, citing Story).

Relaunch (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To launch again.

a 1745 BROOME *Poems, Horace* Ode 1 The merchant..soon relaunches from the shore. 1885 WARREN & CLEVERLY *Wand. Beetle* 13 We hauled the boat over, and relaunched her on the other side.

†**Rela·x,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.]

1. Relaxation; an instance of this.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lviii. 282 'Tis not denyed, but labors and cares may have their Relaxes and Recreations. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv. Wks. 1851 IV. 97 The first good consequence of such a relaxe will be the justifying of Papal stews. 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* I. 499 Sated Nature crav'd Timely Relax, distent with liquid Pain. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 255 (MS.), Hate now returning With ten-fold force, reliev'd by short relax!

2. A device for releasing some part of a machine.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 716 As the Relax gives way, the Weight will adjust the motion of the hand to the Index E.

Rela·x, *a. rare.* [f. the vb., on anal. of LAX *a.*]

1. Lax, wanting in strictness.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Judg.* xxi. *comm.*, Lest either justice be over sharpe, or mercie too relaxe. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 198 He was so relax in discipline, that the garrison .. were seldom in a condition to do their duty properly. 1802 tr. *Ducray-Duminil's Victor* III. 228 We determined first to visit France and to consider Germany, the police of which was more relax than in other countries.

†2. Relaxed, slack. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 381 The motion and activity of the body consisteth chiefly in the sinews, which, when the southern wind bloweth, are more relax.

Relax (rĭlæ·x), *v.* [ad. L. *relaxāre, f. re-* RE- + *laxus* LAX *a.* Cf. F. *relaxer* (14th c.).]

I. *trans.* †1. To make (a thing) less compact or dense; to loosen or open up by separation of parts. Also *refl. Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 140 Ragston & thinges hard, in cold and hete Relaxed, bereth vyneyerdes grete. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 77 When the Atoms wherewith the Liquor is fully impregnated do relax and open themselves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 599 But now Foule dissipation follow'd and forc't rout; Nor serv'd it to relax thir serried files. 1676 CONIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 717 At that time it relaxes or swells the Deal for about two or three hours.

b. *spec.* To render (a part of the body) less firm or rigid; to make loose or slack; to enfeeble or enervate. Also in *fig.* context.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 68 It mollifieth and relaxeth the stomacke, taketh away the appetite. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 68 The Optick Nerve being by successful means disobstructed and relaxed. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxv. II. 529 The nerves of discipline were relaxed, and the highways were infested with robbers. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 247 The speedy and prompt administration of every remedy tending to relax the surface. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 84 The heat relaxed my muscles.

absol. 1728 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 113 They are very mucilaginous, and therefore soften, relax, and heal. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Malache*, Such ointments as relax and mollify.

c. To diminish the force or tension of; *esp.* to loosen (one's hold or grasp).

1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 812 Charity may relax the miser's fist. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 93 This distemper .. relaxes and wears out..the spring of that spirit. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. iii. II. 267 Owing to the civil wars, the ties which unite society have been considerably relaxed. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 454 When..their law Relaxed its hold upon us. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* vii. (1871) 389 False conceptions of the truth..may and do relax the most powerful springs of action.

2. To make less strict, severe, or rigid; to mitigate, tone down, modify.

1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 69 An austerer course of life is relaxed through the frailty of the flesh. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xv. 78 Not till that Day shall Jove relax his Rage. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. (1788) 81 We have seen the laws sometimes scandalously relaxed, sometimes violently stretched beyond their tone. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* ii, The old woman seemed somewhat to relax her tone of severity. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. iv. 173 The rule had clearly been relaxed before the reign of the Great William.

absol. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. III. xxiv. 39 No man can fix so perfect an idea of that virtue [justice] as that he may not afterwards find reason to add or relax therefrom.

b. To slacken, abate, diminish (an effort, etc.).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 64 From the moment the necessity of learning new words ceases, they relax their industry. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xx, [The horse] relaxed its course as it approached me. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 29 Having business of importance which demanded his presence elsewhere, [he] began to relax his attention.

c. To cause to abate in zeal or force. *rare.*

1660 SECKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xliv. 17–19 Neither the persecuting hand of men, nor the chastising hand of God, relaxed ancient singular saints. 1824–28 LANDOR *Citat. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 286 Whether we have not ..acted as if we believed that opposition were to be relaxed and borne away by self sufficiency.

d. *refl.* To unbend (oneself); to take relaxation.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 135 The philosophic warrior, who could relax himself into the ornament of a refined court. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1489 They relax themselves by conversation and other amusements.

3. † a. To remit (a rent). *Obs. rare*—1.

1528 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 403 It was condessendid by the..Comens to relax to the said Willam Marten..the rent that he owith of the tennement to the Comens.

b. To give up, stop (a process).

1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 554 He must apply to the Court for an order to release him, and the Court must order the process to be relaxed.

4. a. *Sc.* (now only *Law.*) To free or discharge (a person) from restraint, legal process, or penalty. Also *absol.* To procure a relaxation.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 29 Ordanis lettres to be direct to relax James Twedy..fra the proces of the horne led upon him. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 26 Quhou schir James Steuart and his brother was put in presoune,..And how they war relaxit againe. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 115 He must have no lesse censure then the great excommunication, from which he must never be relaxed but by the Bishops own mouth. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 141 That ..ye..relax the said [persons]..from the Process of Denounciation led against them. 1791 KAMES *Dict. Decisions* (ed. 2) II. 329 He who relaxes and registers not, cannot alienate, being still holden and repute rebel. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 844 Letters passing the signet whereby a debtor was relaxed from the horn, that is from personal diligence.

b. Of the Inquisition: To hand over (heretics) to the secular power for execution. [Sp. *relaxar.*]

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. vii. I. 377 Those who were to be relaxed, as it was called, were delivered over, as impenitent heretics, to the secular arm. 1853 W. STIRLING-MAXWELL *Cloister Life Chas. V*, 209 Dr. Cazalla was one of fifteen heretics who were 'relaxed', or, in secular speech, burnt in May 1559 at Valladolid.

c. To set free *from* labour. *rare*—1.

1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 336 Relax'd from toil the sailors range the shore.

II. *intr.* 5. To become loose or slack; to grow less tense or firm.

1720 POPE *Iliad* XXI. 309 Tired by the tides, his knees relax with toil. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 128 The piston descends, therefore, and the spring relaxes.

b. Of the features: To become less rigid or stern. Also const. *from, into.*

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iv, His features relaxed from their first expression. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 40 Presently the knit brow relaxed, the fierce eye was tamed. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, His features would relax into a look of fondness.

6. To abate in degree or force.

1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i, This raging Fit of Honour will relax. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 47 When our warm weather comes on early, and does not too soon relax. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* II. xxiii, This emprise Will not relax until the sun shall rise On men who bless his birth.

7. To become less severe, strict, or exacting; to grow milder. Also const. *from.*

1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 4 Mar. (1857) II. 147 The mutinous were likely to go great lengths, if the Admiralty had not bought off some by money, and others by relaxing in the material points. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xli. 523 It was hoped..the Court would relax in its opposition. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 368 The Colonel proposed to relax in the affair of Basslin, and to ask for something else in its stead. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 216 Thou art, sooth, a brave god, And, for all thou hast borne.., Nought relaxest from scorn!

b. Of persons: To become less stiff or distant; to assume a friendlier manner. Also const. *into.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, He gradually relaxed, and reverted to the subject of the ball. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* III. ii, Lady Annabel relaxed into conversation beyond her custom. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* (1883) I. 200 It seemed to him as if..she relaxed towards him as they walked.

8. To slacken in zeal or application (also const. *into*); to seek or take relaxation *from* work or occupation.

1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* ix, I once more, therefore, relax into my former indifference with regard to the English ladies. 1774 — *Retal.* 79 Here Douglas retires from his toils to relax. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xxii. (1813) 448 He cannot relax in his duty without his neglect being manifest by serious consequences following it. 1833 CRUSE tr. *Eusebius' Eccl. Hist.* VI. iii. 222 He did not however relax in his perseverance.

†9. To slacken in respect *of* something. *Obs.*

1775 *Tender Father* II. 69 No sooner was this effected, than I relaxed of my tenderness and regard. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 66 The stately brow of Mrs. Buchanan relaxed of its asperity.

†**Rela·xable,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Admitting of remission.

a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II. 501 Who doth so render himself obnoxious, that if he derogate from a creature, he may not suppose it to be relaxable to him by some pardon?

Rela·xant, *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. L. *relaxant-em*, pres. pple. of *relaxāre* to RELAX.]

A. *adj.* Causing, or distinguished by, relaxation.

1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 129 When received into the stomach it is highly debilitating and relaxant. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 309 Where the pain and tension are very distressing, relaxant cataplasms and fomentations are generally advisable.

B. *sb.* A practice or drug serving to produce relaxation.

1832 J. THOMSON *Life W. Cullen* I. 406 He considered the practice of warm bathing the most powerful Emollient and the most considerable Relaxant. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 996 In such cases good may result from the administration of arterial relaxants.

†**Rela·xate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *relaxāre*: see RELAX *v.* and -ATE 3.] To relax.

1. *trans.* a. = RELAX *v.* 1 and 1 b.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40 b/2 We Cauterize alsoe the Eyeliddes which are relaxated. 1655 T. VAUGHAN *Euphrates* 46 The centrall and celestiall Luminaries have, by their mutuall mixtuie and conflux of beames relaxated and dilated the Poies of the earth. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvii. (1737) 275 The retentive Faculty of the Nerve..was relaxated.

absol. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 698 This Unguent ..relaxates, leniates and mollifies.

b. = RELAX *v.* 2 and 2 b.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vii. 125 What can more relaxate those .. hearty aspirings of our Souls..then such corrupt conceits as these? 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 209 The ..zeal..and strictness of Discipline will be much relaxated.

c. To release, set free (cf. RELAX *v.* 4 a).

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 103 Cyrus, King of Persia, will relaxate your Captivity. *Ibid.*, The Messias..will come to relaxate his people from the Captivity of Sin.

2. *intr.* = RELAX *v.* 5–7.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52 b/2 The face waxeth pale, the Belly relaxateth, and the speech fayleth. 1655–87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 218 If they euer relaxate into mirth,..it is foolishly antick and deformed. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 68 Our zeal has relaxated against the Church of Rome.

Hence † **Relaxating** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv. 51 The word .. is used again for loosing in our sense, relaxating of, or freeing from a censure of excommunication.

Relaxation (rēlæksēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *relaxātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *relaxāre*: see prec. and RELAX *v.*, and cf. F. *relaxation* (1314).]

1. Partial († or complete) remission *of* some penalty, burden, duty, etc.; † also, the document granting such remission.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 42 The plenary remyssyons ben ever referred communly to relaxacyon of payne. 1533–4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 1 Licenses, faculties, grantis, relaxacions, writtes called *Perinde valere*, rehabilitacions, abolitions, and other infinite sortes of buls. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. x. (1614) 792 He .. procured a relaxation of tribute from his father in law. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 3. 19 Others conceive this relaxation indulged in favour to some great offenders. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In this sense we say the relaxation of an attachment in the court of admiralty. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 362 Hitherto all relaxation of penalties proceeded on principles of union. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 405 Some relaxation was admitted in regard to the tributes.

b. *Sc. Law.* Release from a judicial penalty, *esp.* from a sentence of outlawry.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 59 His grace sall nowther giff respect nor remissioun, supersedere nor relaxatioun, to na maner of persoun..that sal happin to committ slauchter. 1601 *Acts Sederunt* (1790) 34 Na relaxatioun .. sall be grantit to ony rebell lawfullie denunceit to the horne. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 140 Follows the Letters of Relaxation on the foresaid Petition and Interlocutor. 1791 KAMES *Dict. Decisions* (ed. 2) I. 262 The Lords found that relaxations must be executed at the headburgh of that same shire where the denounciation was made. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 844 In criminal prosecutions, one who has been outlawed may appeal..for letters of relaxation, reponing him against the sentence.

c. Release from captivity; restoration to freedom.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xxxii. *comm.*, The fift part. Of the captivitie and relaxation of the kingdom of Juda.

d. (See quots. and RELAX *v.* 4 b.)

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 84 Relaxation is the act by which the Inquisitors deliver over a person convicted of heresy to the royal judge ordinary, that he may be condemned to a capital punishment. 1894 *Month* Mar. 335 The sentence of 'relaxation' comprised three parts; the judgment of the Inquisition, the verdict of the secular magistrate, and the execution—all this on the same day.

2. The action of unbending the mind from severe application; release from ordinary occupations or cares; recreation.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* ix. 84 b, For of suche sorte ought the pastyme & relaxacion of suche men as are followers of the apostles to bee. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 3 Those poore and needie, .. at these times made partakers of relaxation and ioy with others. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Ode Liberty* ii, To thy bent mind some relaxation give, And steal one day out of thy life to live. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 487 P 3 In this case Dreams look like the Relaxations and Amusements of the Soul. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* ii. (1870) 45 The genius of his poetry .. is inspired by the love of ease, and relaxation from all the cares and business of life. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 137 It is no marvel when even their relaxations were such downright hard work.

transf. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. x, [The eye] has a sort of relaxation or rest. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 81 But relaxation of the languid frame..Was bliss reserv'd for happier days.

†b. Respite, rest. Const. *of. Obs. rare*—1.

1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 256 The little Walk would give..Julia some Relaxation of Speech, and the better enable her to continue her Recital.

3. *Path.* A loosening or slackening of the fibres, nerves, joints, etc., of the body; diminution of firmness or tension.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 730 Bathing or Anointing give a Relaxation or Emollition. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 289 The head is heavy with sleepe, and there is a relaxation of the nerves and ligaments. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* Pref., It [is] impossible to remove some Diseases of the Limbs, without an universal equal Relaxation. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 303 That state of relaxation which a muscle exhibits in the dead body. 1857 Bullock *Caseaux' Midwif.* 129 The relaxation of the pelvic symphyses is a frequent occurrence.

4. Diminution of, release or freedom from, strictness or severity.

a 1626 W. Sclater *Exp. 4th ch. Rom.* (1650) 116, I .. can but wonder, How the severity of Laws against Popish Seminaries hath gotten relaxation. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. v. (1674) 5 Wholesome Institutions, which after a relaxation, are at last quite forgotten. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Pref. (1788) 16 These are not times to admit of any relaxation in the little discipline we have left. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* viii. I. 298 The root of the evil lay in the relaxation of the royal authority. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* iv. 104 The relaxation of Ionian life.. rendered the development of satire in Ionia more natural.

b. Extension of meaning.

1858 Gladstone *Homer* III. 20 This relaxation in the sense of Βασιλεῦς is no inconsiderable note of change.

5. Abatement of intensity, vigour, or energy.

1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 142 Relaxation of the Heat. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* IV. xx, Disposing to an universal relaxation, and inducing .. that species of it called sleep. *a* 1781 Watson *Philip III,* III. 244 It might occasion too great a relaxation of the vigour which you have been so long accustomed to exert. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 12) I. II. xx. 514 The grassy covering of the sloping talus marks a temporary relaxation of the erosive action of the sea. 1882 Peabody *Eng. Journalism* xi. 83 Stuart complains .. of his dilatoriness, of his relaxation of energy.

Rela·xative, *a.* and *sb.* [f. Relax *v.*, after Laxative. Cf. Relaxant.]

A. *adj.* Tending to relax; of the nature of relaxation. *rare.*

1611 Florio, *Rilasciatiuo,* laxatiue or relaxatiue in operation. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 289 Relaxative diversions, he thinks, fall properly under the considerations of a Saturdays entertainment. 1891 H. C. Hallidav *Someone must suffer* III. xi. 197 Grudgingly .. has Mrs. Felix ever countenanced these relaxative measures.

†B. *sb.* A means of relaxing; *esp.* a relaxing medicine. *Obs.*

1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* III. iv, It is a pursiness, a kind of stoppage .. that you are troubled with :.. and therefore you must use relaxatives. 1671 L. Addison *W. Barbary* 217 The Moresco Festivals seem not so much Commemorative of received Mercies as relaxatives of Corporeal Labors.

So **Rela·xatory** *a. rare.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 402 They would graunt plenary remission of Sinnes: and would make out their Bulles relaxatory. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 430 Two plaintiffs, one of them has been cleared of legal interest .. by the relaxatory purge.

Relaxed (rĭlæ·kst), *ppl. a.* [f. Relax *v.*]

1. Freed from restraint or restrictions; not strict or precise, †esp. in observing a religious rule.

1638–48 G. Daniel *Eclog.* v. 234 The Florentine prescribes to duller fooles; But Stronger flow from all relaxed Soules. 1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. xxxii. 200 He had been Visitor of the Relaxed Fathers of the Province of Castile. 1768 Boyer *Dict. Royal* I. s.v. *Grain, Catholique à gros grain,* a relaxed Catholick. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 686/1 Augustinians are .. divided into rigid and relaxed. 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* iii. (1870) 74 Shakspeare .. is relaxed and careless in critical places. 1855 Pusey *Doctr. Real Pres.* Note S 704 That ye .. may neither yourselves be relaxed, regardless of the fear of God, nor [etc.].

b. Slackened, mitigated, or modified in respect of strictness.

1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. xxx. 183 A Monastery of our Lady of Carmel of the Rule relaxed. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 87 The women wear no more covering than the most relaxed modesty seems absolutely to require. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* III. 19 It seems very doubtful .. whether .. the relaxed sense ever appears as a title in the singular number. 1881 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. ii. i. 168 When the law has become relaxed, public opinion takes its place.

2. *Path.* Of parts of the body: Deprived to some extent of the usual firmness; rendered soft or feeble.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 127 This part in Deere .. sometimes becomes so relaxed and pendulous, it cannot be quite retracted. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* I. xi. § 1 (1734) 99 Those who have weak, loose, and feeble or relax'd Nerves. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 284 When the body is warm and relaxed, as during sleep, or after fatigue. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. iv, His hands were small and delicate, with large blue veins, that spoke of relaxed fibres. 1865 Dickens *Let.* 6 Nov., I have been unwell with a relaxed throat.

3. In other senses of the vb.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 500 The relaxed spring .. above lying in a spiral form. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* I. 164 Busy movement, and relaxed effort. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 57 There must be either great areas of relaxed ice or open water-leads along the shore.

Hence **Rela·xedly** *adv.*; **Rela·xedness.**

1818 Shelley *Rosal. & Helen* 1170 His mien Sunk with the sound relaxedly. 1855 Pusey *Doctr. Real Pres.* Note S 704 That ye .. may neither .. look about hither and thither, nor roll about, relaxedly and vulgarly. 1860 — *Min. Proph.* 3 An extreme relaxedness, on the borders of further sin.

Rela·xer. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who, or that which, relaxes or loosens.

1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xvi. 361 Relaxers are such as loosen any member distended through cold, dryness, or repletion of wind, &c. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* (1878) 229 The pliant relaxer of soft limbs.

Relaxing (rĭlæ·ksiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Relax.

1611 Florio, *Relasso,* .. a relaxing. 1667 Lower in *Phil. Trans.* II. 545 The Belly falls by the Relaxing of the same [diaphragm]. 1734 Waterland *Script. Vindic.* Concl., Wks. 1823 VI. 169 The destroying or relaxing of the other [motives] is so far destroying or relaxing virtue and morality. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 204/2 The fourteenth and fifteenth centuries saw a considerable relaxing of the severities of the Cistercian rule.

Rela·xing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] Causing or producing relaxation; enervating.

1611 Florio, *Rilasciante medicina,* a relaxing medicine. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 79 Ointment of Marsh Mallows, I imagine from its name is understood to be of an emollient relaxing disposition. 1825–9 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* xiii. (1860) II. 120 A climate so peculiarly relaxing as that of Bengal. 1841 James *Brigand* i, All the relaxing joys of an hour's idleness. 1883 'Annie Thomas' *Mod. Housewife* 95 You will neither go to the bleak Norfolk coast nor to the relaxing air of Bournemouth.

Hence **Rela·xingness.**

1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* II. II. v. 55, I have been advised .. to try the effect of a more bracing air, as a corrective to the extreme relaxingness of Oxbridge.

†**Rela·xion.** *Obs. rare* −1. [irreg. f. Relax *v.* + -ion.] Remission (of a penalty).

1528 *Galway Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 403 The which relaxion was gyvin to Willam in recompence of the slaght and saut of Thomas Marten.

Relay (rĭlē·), *sb.* [ad. OF. *relais* (13th c.), hounds or (in later use) horses held in reserve, f. *relayer* to Relay.]

1. A set of fresh hounds (and horses) posted to take up the chase of a deer in place of those already tired out; †also, the place where these are posted. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol., And whan he shall comm ayenn to the semble or metynge, thenn hath he moste to done, for to ordeyne his fynders and the relaies. *Ibid.* xxxiii, And at euery relay suffiseth ii. couple of houndes or iii. atte moste. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 362 A great rout Of hunters, and eke of foresters, And many relaies, and limers. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* I. xiv. 36 Then may you choose out a Forest wherein the Relaies be of equall proportion. 1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, *Rob.* What relays set you? *John.* None at all; we laid not In one fresh dog. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* I. II. xxviii, [They] now dispose their choice Relays Of Horse and Hounds, each like each other fleet. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 506 Press'd by the fresh Relay, no Pause allow'd, Breathless and faint, he faulters in his Pace. 1842 Sir H. Taylor *Edwin* I. vi, Oh, the best bitch! She holds them all together, Relay or vauntlay, 'tis the same to her.

attrib. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v., The Cry, or Kennel of Relay-Hounds.

2. A set of fresh horses obtained, or kept ready, at various stages along a route to expedite travel.

1659 Howell *Vocab.* xxix, A horse of relay or return. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Relays,* is also sometimes taken for fresh Horses, or the Stage where they are kept. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5137/8 [They] came hither .. with three Relays of Horses. 1763 Smollett *Trav.* (1766) I. 137 It was as disagreeable to him as to me to wait for a relay. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* IV. i, Relays of horses are ready, night and day, to bear you to the coast. 1879 A. R. Wallace *Australasia* xvi. 327 A traveller may have relays of horses to carry him day and night at the rate of ten miles an hour. *transf.* and *fig.* 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* II. 42 It is impossible for Virtue to subsist without the Relay of Vice. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 250 Who call aloud .. For change of follies, and relays of joy, To drag your patient through the tedious length Of a short winter's day. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xii. § 552 Thus we are entitled to regard the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and Persian Gulf as relays, distributed along the route of these thirsty winds .. to supply them with vapours.

b. The place where a fresh relay is obtained.

1706 [see above]. 1834 James *Y. Marston Hall* xxi, I rode on as fast as possible to the next post relay. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* IV. 9 How the mind runs from each to each relay, Town after town, till Paris' self be touched.

c. *Relay-horse,* a fresh or reserve horse.

1802 James *Milit. Dict., Relay-horses* in the artillery are spare horses that march with the artillery and baggage, ready to relieve others. 1818 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 447 Couriers and relay-horses by land, and swift-sailing pilot-boats by sea, were flying in all directions.

3. A set of persons appointed to relieve others in the performance of certain duties; a relief-gang.

1808 Han. More *Cælebs* I. 346 Nicholas Ferrar .. had relays of musicians every six hours to sing the whole Psalter through. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 233 They have mosques where it [the Koran] is all read daily; thirty relays of priests take it up in succession, get through the whole each day. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 144 The army was divided into relays, and one party worked while the other slept and ate.

attrib. 1886 *Telegraphist* (Dec.) 14/1, I beg to call your attention to the anomalous position of relay clerks.

4. An instrument used in long distance telegraphy to enable an electric current which is too weak to influence recording instruments, or to transmit a message to the required distance, to do so indirectly by means of a local battery brought into connexion with it.

1860 G. Prescott *Electr. Telegr.* 81 The relay is a very essential apparatus in Morse's telegraphic system. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 60 The forms of relay more largely used are called polarized

attrib. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1915/2 By means of the relay magnet. 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ.* vii. § 256. 261 As it were by some relay battery of the universe.

Re-lay (rī-), *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A re-laid oyster.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 3/1 Not one in twenty knows that the majority of so-called real Whitstable natives are imported relays.

Relay (rĭlē·), *v.* [ad. F. *relayer* (13th c.), of obscure origin.]

†1. *trans.* Of a hunter: To let go (the fresh hounds) upon the track of the deer. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, He shuld lat þe deere passe and go to þe fues .. and relay his houndes vpon þe fues. *Ibid.,* If it so be, þat þe hunter þat haþe relayed, se þat þe deere is lickely to fall in daunger, .. he shuld, whan he hath relayed, stonde still in þe fues and halowe þe houndes.

†b. To hunt (a deer) with relays. *Obs. rare* −1.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, When he hath be so wele ronne to and enchased and retreved and softe relayed and vanleyed to, .. þenne turneth he his heed and stondeth at abaye.

2. To place in relays: to provide with, or replace by, fresh relays.

1788 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* II. 427 The emissaries of this Cabal had been relayed (if I may use the expression) on the road. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Dec. 4/2 Our human ponies were not relayed. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 5/6 Those who watched in the mortuary room were relayed every ten minutes.

3. *intr.* To get a fresh relay.

1829 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 4, [I] relayed with a horse at Winchester that .. could only toddle along. *a* 1868 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1875) 158 He endeavours to make up for the time lost in relaying by what he calls '*pousser les postillons.*'

Relay, obs. form of Rely *v.*1

Re-lay (rī-), *v.* Also relay. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To lay again, in various senses. Also with *out.* Hence **Re-lay·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1590 Sir T. Cokaine *Treat. Hunting* C ij, All Huntsmen are to helpe any hound that is cast out to relay him in againe. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16/a If the guttes, with these remedyes, will not relaye ther swellinge. 1700 *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1893) IV. 197 The second part of the said land now relaid out is a peece of swampey land. 1796 W. Brown *Chancery Rep.* III. 91 He alone received the 500*l.*, and .. no part of it was relaid out in other securities. 1804 Nelson 18 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 502 Perhaps the hawser-laid rope .. may if the hemp is good be relaid and made serviceable. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 143 This necessitates the relaying of the gun after every discharge. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/1 The re-binding of the volumes, the displacement of 'titles', and their 're-laying', entailed an immense amount of labour.

b. *esp.* To lay or put down again (something previously taken up).

1757 Smollett *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. (L.), As to damaged pavements, .. to cause it to be effectually relayed with good materials at their expense. 1829 Elmes *Dilapidations* (ed. 3) App. 66 Take up and relay the Portland stone coping. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 34/2 It is useful .. where a main is being re-laid with the gas or water in the same. 1886 Tucker *E. Europe* 185 The cloth was re-laid, and due regard was paid to the cravings of the famished party.

Rele, obs. form of Reel.

†**Relea·ge,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. [ad. L. *releg-āre* or F. *reléguer*: see Relegate *v.*] To banish.

1691 J. Wilson *Belphegor* v. ii, I releage, and confine ye, to your dismal Lake, for a thousand Years, yet more, than were ever decreed ye.

Relea·rn, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To learn again.

a 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 213 He in Religion nurtur'd from his Youth, In Wisdom's House relearn'd all sacred Truth. 1850 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 80 The world has never to re-learn its lesson. 1900 Gore *Ep. Romans* II. 100 We must relearn the lesson that St. Augustine is for ever insisting upon.

Releas, variant of Relish *sb.*2 *Obs.*

Relea·sable, *a. rare.* [f. Release *v.*1 + -able.] Admitting of release or dispensation.

1611 Cotgr., *Remissible,* remittable, .. releasable. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. 350 He discharged all monasteries and churches of all .. taxes, .. excepting such as were .. not releasable. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 318 A religious congregation forming simple, i.e. releasable vows.

†**Relea·sant.** *Obs. rare* −1. [irreg. f. Release *v.*1 + -ant 1.] Release.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 343 What, shall I never from this servitude Receive releasant?

Release (rĭlī·s), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–5 reles(e, -lees, 5–6 -lesse, (4 -leische, 5 *Sc.* -lesche; 5 -lece, -leese, 6 *Sc.* -leis); 5 releasse, 6 -leace, 6– release. [a. OF. *reles* (12th c.), var. of *relais,* vbl. sb. from *relesser, relaisser*: see Release *v.*1]

1. Deliverance or liberation from trouble, pain, sorrow or the like.

c 1315 Shoreham I. 1067 Be nauȝt loþ To do penaunce here; For ȝet þer hys here som reles So nys nauȝt ine þe uere Areyned. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4440 For Love .. Seide, that Hope, wher-so I go, Shulde ay be relees to my wo. *c* 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) App. Q. 2 Wo & sorewe to þis lond is cominge .. ne worþe neuere reles. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 288 Nowthir frende nor foo Shulde fynde reles in helle. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 48 In May sowld men of amoure go To serf thair ladeis .. Sen thair releis in ladeis lyis. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxv, Emily had no opportunity of seeking a release from her terrible suspense concerning her aunt. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* III. i. 64 No pity, no release, no respite! 1840 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 108

To me individually it would be a great release to be quit of the trouble and expense of the garden. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 330 Death's kindly touch..gave Soul and body both release from life's long nightmare in the grave.

†**b.** Const. *of* (the suffering or its cause). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3565 And what may mak þair payn cees And þam of þair peyn to haf relees. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 81 Thei that wende pees Tho myhten finde no reles Of thilke swerd which al devoureth. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxvi, For my reconforting, In relesche of my furiouse pennance. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 236 For whosoevir unto this name calle, Of cankryd surfetys fynt reles by myracle.

2. The act of freeing, or fact of being freed, from some obligation, duty, or demand; remission; discharge of a person (†or troops).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 185 Bot if þei wille with pes þis lond 3eld vs alle quite, þei salle þan haf reles, of fayth gode respite. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 83 To ha reles and remission on that rental I be-leeue. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 373 My will is..that thou make a plein reles To love. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/2 Relece, or for-3euenesse, *relaxacio.* 1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Release, forgyvenesse, *pardon.* 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxi, Bonds of good abearing shall have no release. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 65 He would not have one penny abated,..because it might encourage other counties to pray the like release or mitigation. 1671 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 507 His..losing his command by the late release of the levies. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 170 The Spaniards, instead of granting a redress, had rather extorted a release for their former conduct. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xix. (1896) III. 362 Henry III..sought in a papal sentence of absolution a release from the solemn obligations by which he had bound himself to his people.

†**b.** Remission *of* a tax, debt, obligation, etc. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 77 Iosephus..obteynede ..the fauor of the kynge and releische of his tribute. 1502 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 389 The sayd James schall hawe reles of the cheff ii. *s.* 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* x, We desired releace of subsidies. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 75 His Will to have it done being signified, is a release of that Covenant. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 508 This remission or release of debts hath a great affinity with remission of sins.

c. A written discharge, acquittance, or receipt.

c 1440 *Geste of Robyn Hood* cxvii. in Child *Ballads* III. 62/1 'What wyll ye gyue more', sayd the justice, 'And the knyght shall make a releyse?' 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. xiv, To make aquitaunces and relesis in his name, and to take bondes. 1611 COTGR., *Quitance*, an Acquitance, Release, discharge. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xix, I..caused him to draw up a general release or discharge for the four hundred and seventy moidores. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 108 If a Rent be behindhand twenty years, and a release given for the last year, all the rent in arrears is presumed in law to be satisfied.

†**3.** *Without release* (tr. OF. *sans reles*), without remission or cessation, continually. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 955 In þat oþer is noȝt bot pes to glene, þat ay schal laste with-outen reles. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 90 Þe wirkere of dissolucioun of waters ys with outen reles. 1566 WHITTINGHAM *Ps.* li. 3 My sinne alas doth still remayne Before my face without relesse.

4. *Law.* The act of conveying or making over an estate or right to another, or disposing of it in some legal fashion (see quot. 1594); a deed or document made for this purpose.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* l, Here I make the relese in my rentis, by þe rode. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 117 Thus the burges of the borrowe.. He endewed into the place wyth dedes of good relese, In fee for ever more. 1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 389/2 Which Releasse remayneth with You, Soveraigne Lord; as appereth by the same. 1537 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 168 We have taken a releasse and a deade of feofftement of the monasterie of Saint Androse in Northehamptone to the kinges use. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 466 A Release is an instrument, whereby estates, rightes, titles, entries, actions, and other things be sometimes extinguished, sometimes transferred, sometimes abridged, and sometimes inlarged. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 4 By any Conveiance, Gifte, Graunte, Lease, Demise, Release, or Conversion whatsoever. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., And there is a Release in fact, and a release in lawe. 1743 VINER *Abridgm.* XVIII. 294 If a Man seised of a Rent in Fee grants it for Life, he may enlarge it by Release. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 324 Releases; which are a discharge or conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements, to another that hath some former estate in possession. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 135 A release is the proper form of assurance between joint tenants. 1853 T. I. WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 470 A release cannot be given in evidence in covenant unless it has been pleaded.

b. *Lease and release*, 'a conveyance of the fee-simple, right, or interest in lands or tenements, under the Statute of Uses, 27 Hen. 8, c. 10, giving first the possession, and afterwards the interest in the estate conveyed' (Tomlins).

1682 SIR O. BRIDGMAN *Conveyances* 185 Lease and Release by the Husband for a Provision for his Wife, and Portions for his Children. 1744 JACOB *Law Dict.* (ed. 5) II. s.v. *Lease & Release*, A Lease and Release made but one Conveyance, being in the nature of one Deed. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 339 A fourteenth species of conveyance, viz. by lease and release; first invented by serjeant Moore, soon after the statute of uses, and now the most common of any, and therefore not to be shaken. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 375/2 In the common conveyance by lease and release, it is usual to give the intended releasee an estate in the land for a year by bargain and sale.

†**5.** The place where fresh hounds are let slip to take up the chase. *Obs.*—[1] (See RELAY *sb.* I.)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 53 [They] assembled theyr rennynge houndes, two and two togyder..; Some wyth the blakkenere, for to be atte the reysynge of the beeest, for to renne after; The other for to be sette atte the relesse.

6. The action of setting free, or the fact of being set free, from restraint or confinement; permission to go free; also, a document giving formal discharge from custody.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* L. viii, In vaine to others for release you flie, If once on you I griping fingers sett. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 11 All prisoners..They cannot boudge, till your release. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 409 Who boast'st release from Hell, and leave to come Into the Heav'n of Heavens. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXVIII, I knew no sum would be thought too great for the release of Pekuah. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, To Rhea* Wks. (Bohn) I. 403 These presents be the hostages Which I pawn for my release.

b. The act of letting go something fixed or held in a certain position, or confined in some way; also, any device by which this is effected.

1871 *Spons' Dict. Engin.* IV. 1408 Causing the release of the spring-clips to be earlier or later in the stroke. 1882 OGILVIE, *Release*, in the steam-engine, the opening of the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished, to lessen the back-pressure. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 306 The release is pressed too hard and the shutter slips off. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 7/2 A little frame carrying five keys. One of these is the release.

attrib. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 89/2 The third [hole] is closed by a stopper and capsule, forming a release-valve. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 7/2 The subscriber presses the release key.

†**Relea·se,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Later form of RELES: cf. RELEASE *v.*[2]] Relish.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V. § 4. 189 Things which repugne any way together carrie with them a spice or release of contrarietie.

Release (rĭlī·s), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–5 reles, 4–6 relese, -lesse, -lece, (4 -leese, -leesse, 5 -leece, -lecyn); 4–5 releysche, -lesche, (4 -leische), 5 ralesche, releshe; 5– release, (6 -leace, -leause). [ad. OF. *relesser* (12th c.), *relaiss(i)er* (var. of *relâcher*):—L. *relaxāre* to RELAX.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To withdraw, recall, revoke, cancel (a sentence, punishment, condition, etc.). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10297 Þou hast nou..þe pope bisout, þat he relesi þe entredit. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 371 The kyng hadde relesed [*v.r.* relesched; L. *relaxasset*] and wipcleped a wel hard avow þat he hadde i-made. *Ibid.* VIII. 233 If that he made eny sentence, the legate..scholde have releiesched hit. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 128 Al the Cite..to the Sone releyid the Payne [= penalty] of the eighyn. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1014 The sixteenth statut doth me grete grevaunce, But ye must that relesse or modifie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 931 The lyfe was geuen, and the punishment of death releaused. 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativ.* i, For so the holy sages once did sing, That he our deadly forfeit should release. 1671 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 501 Getting the King here to release that Article of the Treaty.

†**2.** To relieve, alleviate, or remove (labour, pain, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. [cxix.] 54 Relesand my trauayls and my noy in þis wrechid life. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 971, I prey yow al my labour to release. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxiv, Beseching vnto fair venus abufe..His paine relesch, and sone to stand In grace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 He begged but one droppe of water, to release his turmentes. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B vij b, The iuice that is pressed out, is better & releseth the paine soner. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. lxvi, Would God his blood, and mine had well releast The dangers that his pride is like to breed.

3. To remit; to grant remission or discharge of or for (something): †**a.** a vow or task. *Obs.*

c 1325 SHOREHAM I. 1790 Relessed Schel hym nauȝt be religioun, þaȝ he be nauȝt professed. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 97 But ther as ye han profred me..To chese me a wyf, I yow relesse That choys, and prey you of that profre cesse.

†**b.** sin or wrong-doing. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 77 If preestis have power to relese synne as Cristis vikeris. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 508 Thilke synne is so greet that vnneth e may it be releeassed. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 134 To a vertues kynge hit appendyth lyghtly to relesse the wronge that is to hym done. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 32 Nowe sinnes are not released, but to suche as beleue that sins are freely released. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 11 Who can release sinnes but onely God?

c. a debt, tax, tribute, etc. Now only *Law.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 885 Sire, I releesse thee thy thousand pound,..I wol nat take a peny of thee. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 107 He..relesede..half þe tribute þat was woned to be payde. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 57 And also he vsys þat tyme..for to reles party of rentys. 1457 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 295 That he shall have releshyed to hym during hys live the chef rent of an orchard. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 27 b, If..youe should release youre rent..to the old rate. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 115 A tribute which Leo the 9. did release to the church of Bamburg. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lx. (1739) 118 He not only never charged the people with any Tax, but released that of Dane-gelt. 1884 SIR W. B. BRETT in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 191 [One] who was competent to do so might have released the debt.

4. To give up, resign, relinquish, surrender (*esp.* a right or claim, in favour of another person).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 257 In what wise he may release His hihe astat, that wot he noght. *Ibid.* 271 Echon..preiden for this lordes hele, Which hath relessed the querele. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13626, I releshe þe my ryght with a rank will, And graunt þe þe gouernaunce of þis grete yle. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xxix. 461 Yf that this knyght slee hym, I fully releece my clayme for euer. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 180 As for the wager that I sholde wyn therby, I am content to relese it quyte. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 172 Whiche of you..would concent that the kyng shoulde release his Seignioritie or superioritie of Wales, Irelande or Cornewall? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 19 Bidding them fight for honour of their love, And rather die then Ladies cause release. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 907 As if the Emperor Frederick had released to Philip Duke of Burgundy, all Right of Empire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 346 Nor will the vanquish'd Bull his Claim release. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 83 That we should at once release our claims. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 376/1 An expectant heir cannot release the right which he may have to his ancestor's estate.

b. *spec.* To surrender, make over, transfer (land or territory) to another. Chiefly *Law.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6999, I quethe hym quyte, and hym relesse Of Egipt al the wildirnesse. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 22 The said Lowes relesid the seide dukedom to the said Richarde. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. i. 51 It is agreed..That the Dutchy of Aniou..shall be released and deliuered to the King her father. 1664 ANDERSON *Reports* § 83, I release all my Lands, &c. to A. and to his Heirs. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. App. 4 The said Abraham Barker and Cecilia his Wife, Have..sold, released, and confirmed..unto the said David Edwards..all that capital messuage called Dale Hall. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 620 Colsuan did not release the land of Ingemund and his brother to Earl Alan. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, I trusted to your getting the estate some time, and releasing it; and I determined to keep it worth releasing.

absol. 1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 386/1 The whech William gave full astate..of the Burgages, Landes and Tenements aforeseid, and opon that relesed to the seid Suppliant in hir possession. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 89 That the seid maner sholde be solde by..his executours, to whom the seid Sir John hath relesed, as his dute was to do. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 325 If there be two joint disseisors, and the disseisee releases to one of them [etc.].

c. *spec.* (See quot.)

1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* V. § 3 (2) 226 When a reversioner desires, not to grant his reversion to a third person, but to convey it to the person who already has the particular estate, he is said to release the reversion.

†**5.** To relax, moderate, mitigate. *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 128 So he mayntenyd his lawe, and relessit the duresse of the laue. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXXVII. 116 The Massilians intreat the Romaines to release their displeasure against the Phocenses. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 207 They released the severity of that Law.

II. 6. To set or make free, to liberate, deliver, *of* (now rare) or *from* pain, bondage, obligation, etc. Also without const.

(*a*) 13.. *Coer de L.* 3034 Ther was no man..myghte do his sorwe sese, Ne off his paynes hym relese. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3813 For pardon here..May þam relese of þe dede of payn. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 227 He is presumyt ay to be servand quhill he be releschit of his service. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 361 Quhen Wallace was ralesched off his payne. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 138 Ye shall release Me first of my wo and great distresse. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 205 He shall release the people of theyre othe. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 14 They are in a manner releast of their thraldome, in that vnsensible of it. 1870 TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ettarre* 290 Let who will release him of his bonds.

(*b*) *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 735 Ihesu crist..relessed vs fro the peynes of helle. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 247 The kynges letters thro whom he scholde releysche the ministres of the temple from every tribute. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 1 Long after she from perill was releast. 1666 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 201, I suppose you know that the Duke of Buckingham and Marquesse of Dorchester are again releast from the Tow'r. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* LI. xv, Thou only canst release My Soul from all Iniquity. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 139 A mind released From anxious thoughts. 1817 SHELLEY *Pr. Athan.* II. ii. 66 From death and dark forgetfulness released. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 407 The wicked is not released from his evil by death.

(*c*) *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 529 In what peyne so he be..I schal hem reles sone anone. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 186 So that Athenis, which was bounde, Nevere after scholde be released. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 237 Apollo, though Diana hym relese, Yet shall he su to me to haue hys pese. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 176 b, By the kynges authoritie not longe after he was cleane released. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 30 Goe, release them Ariell, My Charmes Ile brenke, their sences Ile restore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 101 Six Seasons use; but then release the Cow. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 87 The hand that can my captive heart release. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 908 His foes released him thence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXVII. 198, I recommended him to release the horses and leave the carriage to its fate.

absol. *c* 1440 *Macro Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 67/971 All þe preyer þat seyde be kan, With-owt sorowe of hert, relesyt nought. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXVI. 138 He that can bind, can release.

b. To unfix, free (a thing) from some fastening.

1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 403 And I arose, and I released the casement.

Hence **Released** (rĭlī·st), *ppl. a.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 165 A Providence perfectly Intellectual, Abstract and Released. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 25 St. Benedict..beheld the released soul of his sister..flying towards Heaven.

†**Relea·se,** *v.*[2] [Cf. RELEASE *sb.*[2]] = RELISH *v.*[1]

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V. § 2. 167 Some stately maiesticall songs..release I know not what resemblance of action and gesture, consorting with great personages.

Relea·see·. *Law.* [f. RELEASE *v.*[1] + -EE[1]. Cf. RELESSEE.] One to whom an estate is released.

1744 JACOB *Law Dict.* (ed. 5) s.v. *Release.* 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 101 The releasee has an estate actually vested in him at the time of the release. 1886 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 56/2 All necessary parties joined in conveying the Neath Abbey Estate to a releasee.

Releasement (rĭlī·smĕnt). [RELEASE *v.*[1]]

1. The act of releasing, or the fact of being released, from prison, obligation, debt, trouble, etc. (Very common *c* 1550–1800.)

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* viii. 36 No aunswer made he before him for his realeasement. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 130 This releasement is general to all the Jews. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 335 Might not she Make uprors in the land, and raise the Commons, In the releasement of the Captive King? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 166 He proclaimed unto the people in generall, a releasement of them from all tributes, impositions, and paiments. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref., Wks. 1851 IV. 14 Then mans nature would find immediate rest and releasment from all evils. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 150 The earl of Shaftsbury, since his releasement, hath been adviseing with councill. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 63 Leonard Cox ..procur'd his releasement [from the stocks], refresh'd his hungry Stomach, and gave him Mony. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iii, [He] went in search of the lady for whose releasement he had fought. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 42 His short releasement from his cares and toil. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* 252 Thou hear'st..The terms of thy releasement hence to Heaven. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xi, To have escaped the peril of it [death] seemed a greater blessing than releasement from this island could ever be.

b. A formal declaration of release.

1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) III. 95 Wording what I declared to be a releasement,..more binding than those promises I pretended to absolve you from.

†**2.** Relaxation, remission, or removal *of* a thing.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 109 Before the releasement of the interdiction, the king was .. compelled .. to geue ouer both his crowne and scepter. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 900 By this it appeareth that saluation falleth vnto men, by releasement of the debt. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1051 Wallachia thus impoverished, was not able..to expect any releasement of the evils it was wrapped in. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* iii. 25 For the relaxation or releasment of sins, as of bonds or fetters.

Releaser (rĭlī·sə(r)). [f. RELEASE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who, or that which, releases or sets free.

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* Ep. Ded., In the perfection of this Art ..is the Sulphur of philosophers set at liberty, which gratifies the releasers thereof with three kingdomes. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. 125 (Honour'd Releaser,) [he] said, Command what is Fecible. 1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 75/2 Till the releaser Death shall come.

Relea·sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. RELEASE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 295 Ful absolucion and relessyng of alle peynes in purgatory. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 66 The most good pretendid in indulgences is releesinge of peyne enioynid of the chirche. 1466 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 209, I bequeithe to the high aulter of the seid chirch 3*s.* 4*d.* in relesyng of my tithes beyng behynd. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1358, I mak releischingis of thin allegiance. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) I iv b, Thys receit .. hath greate vertue .. to bring the humoures to equalitie, wyth releasynge of the payne. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* I. ix, Oh, if confessing Our faults to thee be all our faults releasing. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 605 To agree about contributing for their duke's releasing.

Releasor (rĭlī·sŏr). *Law.* [f. as prec. + -OR 2.] One who releases an estate or claim in favour of another. (See RELEASE *v.*[1] 4 and 4 b.)

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 265 The right which the Releasor hath at the time of the Release made. 1775 *Ld. Raymond's Rep.* I. 235 Where there are general words only in a release, they shall be taken most strongly against the releasor.

Releave, obs. form of RELIEF *sb.*[3]

†**Re-lea·ve,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To put forth leaves again.

1655 HARTLIB *Ref. Silk-worm* 21 Those trees that have their leaves pull'd off in March, April, and May, do re-leave again, and have new and fresh leaves.

Relece, obs. f. RELEASE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1], RELES.

Relecking, obs. pl. form of RELIC.

†**Rele·ct,** *pa. pple. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *relect-us*, pa. pple. of *relegĕre*.] Read again.

1560 HOLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 298 The Rollis [being] relect quhais tennour ze sall heir.

Rele·ction. [f. L. *relect-*, ppl. stem of *relegĕre* to read again; cf. LECTION, PRELECTION.]

†**1.** The action of reading again; reperusal; also, a correction made upon re-reading. *Obs. rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 324 By reflection of what hath bene already said there may ynough be gathered sufficient to confirme and demonstrate it against them. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. a 4 Without blots, relections, or emendations.

2. The title of the various divisions of a work (*Relectiones Theologicae*) by Franciscus de Victoria.

1630 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (ed. 2) 2 Franciscus de Victoria in his Relection of Temperance. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iv. § 87 The book..consists of thirteen relections, as Victoria calls them, or dissertations on different subjects.

Releef(e, -lef(e, -leff, obs. forms of RELIEF *sb.*

Relees(e, obs. forms of RELEASE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Releevant, see RELIEVANT.

Releeve, obs. form of RELIEVE *v.*

Relegable (re·lĭgăb'l), *a.* [f. RELEG-ATE + -ABLE.] Capable of being relegated or referred.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 3/1 All such matters as concern the Council as a whole, without being clearly relegable to any one Committee.

†**Re·legate,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *relēgāt-us*: see next.] A banished person; an exile.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 186 He banished this springehole [*sic*] as relagate in Fraunce.

Relegate (re·lĭgē[1]t), *v.* Also 7 **relig-**. [f. ppl. stem of L. *relēgāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *lēgāre* to send.]

1. *trans.* To send (a person) into exile; to banish *to* a particular place. (Cf. RELEGATION 1.) †Also *refl.*, to remove (oneself) to a distance *from* something.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 8 The sands..would no more liue vnder the yoke of the Sea,..but clearely quitted, determinated and relegated themselues from his inflated Capriciousnesse. 1611 COTGR., *Releguer*, to relegate, banish, exile. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 84 That was too gentle to satisfie the cruelty of Tiberius,..onely relegating the culpable out of Rome. 1774 KAMES *Sketches* II. iii. (1807) II. 83 To be relegated to his country-seat, is, to a gentleman of rank, more terrible than a capital punishment. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxii. (1865) VII. 407 Nor is it clear that Dion Chrysostomus was actually relegated to the Ister. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiv. 264 The fortress to which Herod relegated his wife.

2. To banish *to* some unimportant or obscure place; to consign *to* a place or position, esp. one of inferiority.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 153 We have not relegated religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure municipalities or rustick villages. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 16 Nov. 7/7 The various 'bills' that have .. been relegated to the dust of official pigeon-holes. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xviii. (1878) 147 She would do her best in the sphere to which she had been relegated.

b. To consign (a subject) *to* some province, sphere, domain, etc.

1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* viii. 275 To relegate the intellect to inferior provinces of thought. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 406 If occasionally we come across difficulties..we relegate some of them to the sphere of mystery. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* iv. 47 To the domain of legend..we must also relegate the tradition.

c. To assign or refer (a thing) *to* a class or kind.

1870 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* 57 Men have never known to what kingdom the sponges should be relegated. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* v. 206 The comparative study of the Basque numerals has relegated them to the Finnic family.

3. To refer (a matter) *to* some authority for decision.

1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 180 Affirming that that faith to which the appeal is sure to be ultimately relegated is a faith entirely without reason. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 282 Where there is an agreement, the whole matter ought to be at once relegated to the Taxing Master.

b. To commit, hand over (a thing), *to* another to carry out or deal with.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* ii. 35 The discussion of it is, therefore, relegated to treatises on that science of which it forms a part. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* iv. II. 43 The later inquisitors, who relegated the execution of the sentence to the civil power. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 427 Men, seeking to escape the drudgery of manual labour, have relegated toil to the captive and the slave.

c. To turn over or refer (a person) *for* something *to* some person or thing.

1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xli, She would..have been relegated for amusement, during her visit, to the attentions of the dark sex. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 274 Failing such means of knowledge, we are relegated for information..to incidental statements..of the historians.

Hence **Re·legated, Re·legating** *ppl. adjs.*

1611 COTGR., *Relegué*, relegated, banished, exiled. 1692 WOOD *Life* 19 May (O. H. S.) III. 390 Dr. Byrom Eaton resign'd his principality of Gloc. Hall, after it had laid in a relegated condition several yeares. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Relegation*, In Rome, relegation was a less severe punishment than deportation, in that the relegated person did not thereby lose the rights of a Roman citizen. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 2076, I am, on earth, as good as out of it, A relegated priest. 1887 H. JAMES *Partial Portraits* (1888) 31 Such a revision of Emerson has no relegating consequences.

Relegation (relĭgē[1]·ʃən). [ad. L. *relēgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *relēgāre* to RELEGATE.]

1. The action of banishing; the state of temporary exile or banishment. In *Roman Antiq.* banishment to a certain place, or to a specified distance from Rome, for a limited time and without loss of civil rights. Also *attrib.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 128 The King after this repealed the former sentences and procured their relegation. 1605 G. POWELL *Refut. Ep. Puritan-Papist* 112 Banishment..among the Romanes was 3-fold, Interdiction, Relegation, and Deportation. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* III. 55 Neither the King nor the Queen, who both agreed in this relegation, did communicate to each other their Thoughts. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* II. vi. (1699) 195 Other Banished Persons..within the Isle or Region of Relegation, may go or move whither they please. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 502 Deportation which is perpetual, and Relegation which is only for a Time. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxxviii. (1865) IV. 335 His punishment was not strictly exile, but only the milder form of relegation. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1039 He has been censured, punished in a sort By relegation,—exile, we should say, To a short distance for a little time. 1869 *Ibid.* IX. 1254 The priest, Once fairly at his relegation-place, Never once left it.

b. Banishment or consignment *to* a place.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 190 To consider such relegation to the wilderness as a punishment appropriated for criminals. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* vii. (1870) 177 The deposition, and relegation to a distance, of the older Gods of the nature system. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 192 Instead of..welcoming his relegation to the gaol-cell..he resented his removal.

2. The action of referring, consigning, etc., a thing *to* others for some purpose.

1844 LD. DUNDONALD *Let.* in *Pearson's 76th Catal.* (1894) 21 The uniform relegation of all my memorials to successive Governments. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 428 The relegation of the government to the mass of the people.

Relegioune, obs. form of RELIGION.

Releif(e, -leiff, obs. forms of RELIEF, RELIEVE.

Releis(che, obs. forms of RELEASE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Releive, obs. form of RELIEF, RELIEVE.

Releivo, obs. form of RELIEVO.

Relek(e, obs. form of RELIC.

Rele·nd (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To lend again.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 221 The banker ..re-lends to the useful trader, at a high interest, this same deposit. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 608 The notes in stock were regarded as having been..relent by the firm to the company.

Relenquyssh, obs. form of RELINQUISH.

†**Rele·nt,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.]

1. Slackening of speed.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 24 She forward went..Ne rested till she came without relent Unto the land of Amazons.

2. Relenting, giving way.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 97/2 Fear of death enforceth still In greater minds submission and relent. 1616 W. FORDE *Serm.* 40 If vertue, if pietie, could worke any relent in death. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 56 Those [days] which are absolutely Cold and Freezing, without the least Sign of Relent or Yielding.

†**Rele·nt,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *re-* RE- + *lent-us* viscous, soft: see next, and cf. F. *relent* musty.] a. Loosened, loose. b. Softened.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 928 The bee..On titymalle and elmes gynneth pike That bitter be, wherof anoon relent Ther wombes are. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 620 Who shall gife me water sufficient,..That I may wepe my fill with hart relent..?

Relent (rĭle·nt), *v.*[1] Also 5 *pa. pple.* **relente.** [Ultimately f. L. *re-* RE- + *lent-us* tough, sticky, viscous, slow, etc.; but the immediate source is not clear: cf. L. *relentescĕre* to grow slack (Ovid), F. *ralentir* to slacken (16th c.), †*relentir*, 'to smell mustie, grow fustie' (Cotgr.).]

†**1.** *intr.* To melt under the influence of heat; to assume a liquid form; to dissolve into water. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cant. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 725 He styred þe coles til relente gan The wex agayn þe fuyr. *c* 1410 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 4179 The wexe with hete wil relente. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 136 Behold how Yse to Water doth relent. 1530 PALSGR. 684/2 Se howe this snowe begynneth to relent agaynst the sonne. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXLVII. vi, Ice in water flowes,..The streames relenting take their wonted way. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. § 3 Were those Musical accents frozen there for a time, and..the Air relenting and thawing became so harmoniously vocal? 1670 CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 84 The Coal keepeth the Nitre very dry, that it may not relent and moisten by the Air. 1704 POPE *Spring* 69 All nature mourns, the Skies relent in show'rs. 1764 MORRIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 174 On leaving it exposed to the air, the brown matter attracted moisture from it and relented into a thick brown liquour.

fig. *c* 1475 *Lament. Mary Magd.* lxx, Myne herte alas relenteth all in paine, Whiche will brast both senewe and vaine. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 153 To haue seyn hir, a harte of stone For ruthe wold haue relente. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 112 Preserved from guilt by salutary fears, Or guilty, soon relenting into tears.

†**b.** To become soft or moist; also of colours, to give way, fade. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xix. (1880) II. 318 The colours beynge nat suerly wrought,.. by moystnesse of wether relenteth or fadeth. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 63 Both saltfish and lingfish..from rotting go saue: Least winter with moistnes doo make it relent. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 32 Keepe these leaues..neere a chimney, or stoue, least otherwise by the damp of the aier they relent again. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xviii. (1668) 95 Beans after they are once dryed .. will thaw, give again or relent.

c. To grow less tense or rigid, to relax. *rare*[−1].

1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* xxiv. 172 The painful limbs, contract with pangs, Relented.

2. To soften in temper; to grow more gentle or forgiving; to give up a harsh intention or inclination to severity. †Also const. with *inf.* (quot. 1604).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 256 b, It myght not swage the malyce of the iewes ne cause theyr hertes to relent. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 163 Nothyng relentynge of their wonted rygour. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 265, I powr'd forth teares in vaine,..But fierce Andronicus would not relent. 1604 BACON *Apol.* Wks. 1879 I. 436/2 If she once relented to send or visit, those demonstrations would prove matter of substance for my lord's good. 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* (1635) 232 He seemes now when he sees his misery to relent and to be touched with remorse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 509 Perhaps God will relent, and quit thee all his debt. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 85 Stern Proserpine relented, And gave him back the fair. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlv. IV. 430 The conqueror paused and relented. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xxii, Her foes relenting turn, And cast the vote of love. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 25 The carabinier on his right side, relenting, held the wine towards his mouth.

†**b.** To yield, give way; to give up a previous determination or obstinacy. Also const. *to*. *Obs.*

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Reformation* I. 115 We do not yet relent, but stick still to have the Commission after the first form. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 31 If thou wylte persever thus obstinatlye in thine opinion, and not relent, the Emperour wyll bannishe thee. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 Princes..must be suffred to haue the victorie and be relented vnto. 1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. (ed. 2) 288 Two refractory spirits will never

agree, the onely meanes to ouercome is to relent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 790 To convince the proud what Signs availe, Or Wonders move th' obdurate to relent?

† **c.** To slacken, abate; to cool. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1560 INGELEND *Disobed. Child* C iij b, As for my loue yt doth neuer relente, For of you I do dreame. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1206 To Relent as heate, *tepesco.*

† **3.** *trans.* To dissolve, melt, soften. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1142 In water first this opium relent, Of sape vntil hit ha similitude. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 161 Let do hem to þe fuyre a3en, tyl þey ben relented. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* xl, Lyke as Phebus dothe the snowe relente. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* viii. (1870) 147 Butter is good meate, it doth relent the gall. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 28 This Emplaster ..dissolved or relented with oyl of roses or elders [etc.]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 50 Fractures..may be helped by Calves glue, relented in water.

† **b.** To soften (one's heart, mind, etc.); to cause (a person) to relent. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXII. (Percy Soc.) 159 These men..A maydens herte coude ryght sone relente. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 40 Yet pitty often did the gods relent. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 543 How dar he this his enterprise reveale To furiows Dido? how her minde relent? 1787 BURNS *Young Peggy* iii, Were Fortune lovely Peggy's foe, Such sweetness would relent her.

† **4.** To abate, lessen; to slacken. *Obs.*

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 391, I am bot schent, Without scho cum,..My heauie langour to relent. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 27 Oftentimes he would relent his pace, That him his foe more fiercely should poursew. *Ibid.* III. iv. 49 Nothing might relent her hasty flight.

† **b.** To relinquish, abandon, give over. *Obs.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* liii. 40 To here him speak, ere he his life should relent. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 54 b, After the death of their father they began..openlie to folowe idolatrie, which while their father liued, they seemed somewhat to haue relented. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 142 The disgrace that quickly you shall sustaine, if betimes you relent not these euils. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 181 There's no Discouragement Shall make him once Relent His first avow'd Intent.

† **c.** To depart this life. *Obs. rare*—1.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Albanact* lv, My father..Perceau'd hee must by sicknesse last relent.

† **5.** To repent (an action, etc.). *Obs. rare*—1.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 25 Shee inly sory was, and gan relent What shee had said.

† **b.** *refl.* To repent (oneself) *of* a thing. *Obs.*—1

1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 175 We shall not haye much cause to relent us of our choice.

† **c.** To pity. *Obs. rare*—1.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 18 Shee that kept the house, seeming to relent her paine, and to be much grieued for it..sorrowfully reply'd.

† **d.** To bewail (a thing) *to* a person. *Obs.*—1

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 74, I could find nothing at all, and relenting my misfortune to my companion [etc.].

Hence † **Rele·nted** *ppl. a.* Also † **Rele·ntance**; † **Rele·ntful** *a.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 105 In the roote Relented dong yputte on, doth hit boote. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1613) 164 [She] with a relented countenance thus sayd vnto him. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 42 The heauens That make me their relentfull minister. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXI. iv. (1678) 465 The relented bloud of such beasts as feed upon Scammony..purgeth violently. 1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xii. § 9 This may be the probable reason of his relentance.

† **Rele·nt,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—1. [Of obscure formation.] *intr.* To return.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 259 But now, serys, lett vs relente Agayne to caypha and anna, to tell this chaunce.

Relenting (rĭle·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RELENT *v.*[1]] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* Rec. iii, If you feare their relenting, take the Rose-leaues about Candlemas, and put them once again into a sieue. 1694 KEITLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 161 Make it to work..Relenting and remorse in their Persecutors. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* IV. i, What means this soft Relenting in my Soul? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 354 The Saturday..passed over without any sign of relenting on the part of the government. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* XXXVII, The relenting grew upon him.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), I have marked in you a relenting truly, and a slacking of the main career. 1600 C'TESS ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 58 Vouchsafe a relentinge to the not urginge..of that fatell warrant for Execution. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, CCCXVIII, Strange relentings teare the womb Of Nature. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 65 Whose Sins though they be more, yet our Relentings for them are slighter..than Theirs. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxvi. (1806) V. 37 But Charles next day felt a relenting in this assumed vigour. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 203 In the first relentings of March..these osiers hang out their joyful flowers.

Rele·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That relents, in various senses of the vb.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 226 As the mournefull Crocodile With sorrow snares relenting passengers. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminn.* 179 The Scriptures indeed doe binde all faithfull, all relenting sinners to believe. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* II. i. (1713) 142 The first essay of Repentance is a relenting thoughtfulness. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, Like relenting Heav'n He seems unwilling to deface his Kind. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 608 Relenting forms would lose their power, or cease. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. vi. 141 The Bishop..had put forth the signs of a relenting sympathy to his former masters.

Hence **Rele·ntingly** *adv.*

1611 FLORIO, *Rilento*,..relentingly. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 56 What if, relentingly, we declare her innocent..? 1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* XXVII, Ramona..turned relentingly towards the cavalier.

Relentless (rĭle·ntlĕs), *a.* [f. RELENT *v.*[1] + -LESS.] Incapable of relenting; pitiless.

1592 GREENE *Groat's IV. Wit* (1617) 3 Death is relentlesse, and will not be intreated. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I iv, Strike me quite through with the relentlesse edge Of raging furie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 130 Onely in destroying I finde ease To my relentless thoughts. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 194 In vain he lov'd, relentless Pyrrha scorn'd. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 248 Relentless Henry bade his troops Drive back the miserable multitude. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* I. 380 Few things can be more terrific..to the young writer, than the voice of relentless criticism. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Times*, A relentless inquisition drags every secret to the day. 1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* XV. 268 An island..which the fiery waves seemed to attack unceasingly with relentless fury.

Rele·ntlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a relentless manner; pitilessly.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 292 For sleep, he knew, kept most relentlessly Its precious charge. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlii. 417 The Papal ecclesiastics..grew relentlessly cruel where they had power.

Rele·ntlessness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being relentless.

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 86, I devoted a week to the corrections, weeding them with righteous relentlessness. 1883 H. WACE *Gospel & Witnesses* iv. 86 The relentlessness with which it exposes the fatal vice.

Relentment (rĭle·ntmĕnt). Now *rare*, [f. RELENT *v.*[1] + -MENT.] The act of relenting; softening of rigour. † Also const. *of* (= on account of).

1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 65 Did he thinke that this Prince who had so little relentment of the death of his sonne, would care for that of his seruants. 1695 J. SAGE *Cyprianic Age* Wks. 1847 II. 71 There should be some relentment of the fury of the persecution. 1793 W. TAYLOR *Goethe's Iph. in Tauris* II. 46 Relentment ceas'd from pity when I came, And Custom whets again the rusted knife. 1825 SINGER *Cavendish's Wolsey* I. 209 *note*, The rejection of the bill may be justly ascribed to the relentment of the king.

† **b.** Dissolution. *Obs. rare*—1.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 9 Some..thought it most equal to submit unto the principle of putrifaction, and conclude in a moist relentment.

† **Rele·s.** *Obs.* Also 5 releco. [app. a. OF. *reles*, var. of *relais* remainder (see Godef.), f. *relaisser* to leave behind, but the senses of the Eng. word are not recorded in OF. The later form (from the 16th c.) is RELISH.] **a.** ?The sensation or impression left behind by anything. **b.** Taste, aftertaste, or relish. **c.** Odour, scent.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1356 A maiden of swiche reles Tristrem may to þe bring. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 509 Mi word ouȝte ben of good reles, For þou art kyng and prince of pes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 10, I..take a drauhte of such reles, That al mi wit is heteles. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 11267 Another vessel thenne ther stode, Ful of baume fresche & gode, And kest vpward his gode reles. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 208 After a chery the reles was The best that euer he ete in place. 1420–22 LYDG. *Thebes* (MS. Laud 557) lf. 64 Nor of þe gymmes in þe flame spent To make þe eyre swetter of reles As frankensence myire & aloes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 362/1 Odowre, or relece, *odor.* *Ibid.* 429/1 Reles, tast or odowre, *odor.* 1604 [see RELEASE *sb.*[2]].

Reles(e, obs. forms of RELEASE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

† **Rele·sch,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [Of obscure origin: ? cf. RELISH *v.*[2]] *intr.* To sing, carol.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 246 The larkis, lowd releschand in the skyis, Lovys thar lege with tonys curyus.

Relesche, obs. Sc. f. RELEASE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Relesse, obs. form of RELEASE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Rele·ssee·. *Law. rare.* [RE- 5 a; cf. RELEASEE.] One to whom a release is executed.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 325 The occupancy of the relessee is a matter of sufficient notoriety already.

Rele·ssor. *Law. rare.* [RE- 5 a; cf. RELEASOR.] One who executes a release.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 324 There must be a privity of estate between the relessor and the relessee.

† **Rele·t,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. RE- + LET *v.*, perh. after obs. F. *relaisser.*] *trans.* To remit.

1554–9 *Songs & Ball., Phil. & Mary* (Roxb.) 3 What great lovyng kyndnes dyd God show in thys cace?..That yt so pleased hym to relet owr excyle.

Re-le·t (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To let again. Hence **Re-le·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1812 SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. 60 To give an industrious..tenant a preference, when the farm is to be re-let. 1872 *Spectator* 5 Oct. 1267/1 When the landlord relets..those farms on which the old tenants were not willing to pay for the improvement. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 3/2 The re-letting of premises in Finsbury-circus.

Re·levance. [See next and -ANCE.] Relevancy.

1733 INNES *View Laws Scot.* 11 The Relevance being determined,..the Probation proceeds in the next Place. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 98 The main principle upon which the relevance of this species of narrative depends. 1890 *Spectator* 19 Apr. 536/2 What relevance had such a fact to the duty of the hour?

Relevancy (re·lĭvănsi). Also 6 *Sc.* reliv-. [ad. L. type **relevantia*: see next and -ANCY.] The quality or fact of being relevant: **a.** in *Law*, esp. *Sc. Law.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 173 Of the law it is requirit to the relevancie thairof that ather of the partis..be relevant in the self, utherwyise the haill to be nocht relevant. 1575–6 *Ibid.* II. 487 The relivancy of the said allegeance.

1693 STAIR *Instit.* IV. xxxix. § 12 (ed. 2) 665 The meaning of Relevancy (which is more accustomed with us, than elsewhere) imports the Justice of the point, that is alledged to be Relevant. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* VII. (1734) II. 521 Then the Matter of the Charge, which is there called the Relevancy of the Libel, was to be argued by Lawyers. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 41 After the debate of the relevancy is ended, the..procurators..shall give in to the clerk informations in writing. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 107/1 The competence, or credibility, or relevancy of any of the said affidavits, or other attestations. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxii, The presiding Judge next directed the counsel to plead to the relevancy. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 844 The relevancy of the libel is the justice and sufficiency of the matters therein stated to warrant a decree in the terms asked. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 594 He failed to satisfy me that in a case in which this strict relevancy could not be proved the advocate would not be protected.

b. in general use.

1826 *Sheridaniana* 49 His answer .. would thus come with more relevancy and effect. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. vii. § 3 *note*, It is of no relevancy to the history of literature. 1898 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 95 His Irish enterprise had lost its appositeness and relevancy.

Relevant (re·lĭvănt), *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* **relivant.** [ad. med.L. *relevant-em* (1481 in Du Cange), pres. pple. of L. *relevāre* to raise up, etc. (see RELIEVE *v.*): cf. It. *rilevante* 'availeful, of importance, of worth, of consequence' (Florio), F. *relevant* (17th c. in Littré).]

1. Bearing upon, connected with, pertinent *to*, the matter in hand. (Rare before 1800.)

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 498, I sall the schaw ane answer relevant. 1646 CHAS. I *Lett. to A. Henderson* (1649) 55 To determine our differences, or, at least, to make our Probations and Arguments Relevant. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 143 It is very relevant if it were true. 1707 J. FRAZER *Disc. Second Sight* 15 It seems truly to be founded on relevant grounds. 1782 POWNALL *Study Antiq.* 140 A positive regulation respecting marriage, relevant to a like regulation of the institution of the theocracy. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 78 If we either admit those objections as relevant, or obviate them as unfounded. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. xxiii. 15 The advantage most relevant of all to the present purpose. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 4 Many things in a controversy might seem relevant, if we knew to what they were intended to refer.

b. Correspondent or proportional *to* something.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* viii. (1876) 76 Population and the supply of food must be exactly relevant. *Ibid.* xiv. 191 The value..is absolutely relevant to the demand for them.

2. *Sc. Law.* Legally pertinent or sufficient.

1561 [see RELEVANCY]. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Kings* 107 If they can make no relevant endictment..against them. 1723 in Maclaurin *Argt. & Decis. Cases* (1774) 70 [They] find the libel relevant to infer the pains of law. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 149 [They] remit the pannel, with the libel as found relevant, to the knowledge of an assize. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxii, The defence, that the panel had communicated her situation to her sister, was a relevant defence. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 273 The exception of fraud, or force and fear, is not relevant against all actions.

† **3.** Relieving; remedial. *Obs. rare.*

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Relevant*, relieving. 1762 ASTON in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) I. 38 They ever pursued vindictive rather than relevant measures.

Hence **Re·levantly** *adv.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 180 In respect of the libell relevantlie libellit agains the said Thomas Kennedy. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 601 Parties and witnesses who make statements without malice and relevantly.

† **Re·levate,** *v.* (and *pa. pple.*) *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *relevāre* to RELIEVE; in some cases suggested by F. *relever* or It. *rilevare*, or the pa. pples. of these.]

1. *trans.* To raise the spirits of (a person); to restore to cheerfulness.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iij, Recreate the afflicted, relevate and conforte the depressed and humbled. 1603 *Mirr. Worldly Fame* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 526 Cato, being cumbered with the cares of the commonwealth was wont to relevate his mind with wine. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 72. 2/2 'Tis a place Created Fit To Relevate the Sons of Wit.

2. To raise, elevate. Hence **Re·levated** *ppl. a.*

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* I. v. 40 The third [crown] was ..releuated with Pales, Piles or Stakes. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 148 Two relevated flanks. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. v. 45 The Esquires helmet hath the Beaver a little relevated. 1758 *Scots Mag.* XX. 299/1 The upper circle [of the crown] is relevate or heightened with ten crosses florée.

3. *intr.* To rise up. *rare*—1.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. iv. 34 Crowns of Gold, whereof the Navall was made, with a circle of gold relevating like prowes and poupes of Ships.

† **Releva·tion.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *relevacion* (Godef.), or ad. L. *relevātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *relevāre* to RELIEVE.] The action of raising, lifting up, supporting, relieving, etc.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3687 [She] thanked God..Of hir relevacioun from woo into gladness. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 445/1 Yn relevation of that charge. 1451 *Ibid.* V. 222/2 In relevation of oure Navie, and supportation of the grete charges of the same. 1471 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 262 Payng for theire stondynge..i. *d.*, in releuacion of the kynges ferme. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* XXXIII. 136 The worde which the King here vseth..hath tediousnesse and no releuation, it hath sorrowfull despare. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Relevation*, a raising or lifting up again.

So **Re·levator,** one who raises.

1865 NEALE *Hymns Paradise* 32 Thou in fall my Relevator.

† **Releva·vith.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *relevāvit* 'he has relieved', 3rd sing. perf. indic. of *relevāre*: see RELIEVE *v.* 8.] = RELIEF [2] 1. Also *fig.*

1546 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, I. II. 840, I see not any greate lightlywod, that any good summe will comm in, tyl after Christmas, and then no more then the releuauithes [*printed* relevainthes]. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* D iij, The one knaue now croucheth, while thother crauith. But to shew what shalbe his releuauith [etc.].

Releve(n, obs. forms of RELIEVE *v.*

† **Rele·vy,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *relevi-um.*] = RELIEF [2] 1.

a 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 214 Yf..y[e] heir of hym were of full age and owe releuy, haue he his heritage by olde releuy. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 168 Let the Heriots or Relevies be so moderate, as that they may be tolerable.

† **Rele·vy,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. It. *rilievi*, pl. of *rilievo* RELIEVO.] Relief.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 433 It is cut smooth and plain, without any sculpture and engraving, or any relevy and imbossment.

† **Rele·vy,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. ad. L. *relevāre* or F. *relever*: see RELIEVE *v.*] *trans.* To raise or set up again.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 205 If any such annoyance be done, it shall be pulled down, and that he which shall relevy such annoyance..shall incur the penalty.

Relewe, obs. Sc. form of RELIEVE *v.*

Relewyt, Releyit, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RELIEVE *v.*

Reliability (rĭləiăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being reliable, reliableness.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 667 Either in the taste, courtesy, or reliability of his judges. 1817—*Biog. Lit.* iii. (Bohn) 33 Perfect consistency, and (if such a word might be framed) absolute reliability. 1847 in WEBSTER. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (1884) 126 An air of seriousness and reliability. 1860 ADM. FITZROY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 355 The reliability and the universality of the laws of storms. 1887 *Spectator* 18 June 827/2 We want doctors to bear a stamp of reliability, like the coinage.

Reliable (rĭlə·ĭăb'l), *a.* [f. RELY *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That may be relied upon; in which reliance or confidence may be put; trustworthy, safe, sure.

In current use only from about 1850, and at first perhaps more frequent in American works, but from 1855 freely employed by British writers, though often protested against as an innovation or an Americanism. The formation has been objected to (as by Worcester in 1860) on the ground of irregularity, but has analogies in *available, dependable, dispensable, laughable* (Webster 1864). The question has been fully discussed by F. Hall in his work *On English Adjectives in -able, with special reference to Reliable* (1877).

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 667 Thair deliverance.. and jugement to be als raliabill..as gif the samyn wer gevin ..be the Lordis of Sessioun. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 34, I knowe not two honester, abler men, and reliable indeed of their ranke and state. 1792 B. S. BARTON in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 288, I have lately used the root, and find it a very reliable medicine. 1800 COLERIDGE *Ess. own Times* (1850) II. 296 The best means and most reliable pledge of a higher object. 1850 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 70 You have built it up with a care that renders it reliable in all its parts. 1851 HINTON in Hopkins *Life & Lett.* (1878) 87, I think your feelings on subjects of religion are infinitely more reliable than Mr. —'s views. 1857 GLADSTONE in *Oxford Ess.* 49 He seems to think that the reliable chronology of Greece begins before its reliable history. 1876 TREVELYAN *Life Macaulay* (1883) II. 431 Macaulay may not have been a reliable guide in the regions of high art.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* A reliable thing.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 133 Experiment with all the new things that appear, but do not 'lose your grip' on the old reliables.

Reli·ableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being reliable.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1862 MILL *Logic* II. vii. (ed. 5) I. 303 The number of steps in an argument does not subtract from its reliableness, if [etc.]. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1883) I. 52 There is a certain sturdy reliableness common among them. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. 8 Thus reliableness becomes a passport to the general esteem and confidence of mankind.

Reliably (rĭlə·ĭăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a reliable manner.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Sept. 3/6 The action of the Government is reliably attributed to a note [etc.]. 1876 MILL in W. G. Ward *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 304 An intuition..is simply an intellectual avouchment, reliably declaring as immediately evident some truth [etc.].

Reliance (rĭlə·ăns). [f. RELY *v.*[1] + -ANCE.]

1. The († *or* an) act of relying; the condition or character of being reliant; dependence, confidence.

a. Const. *on, upon,* or *in.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. i. 22 My reliances on his fracted dates Haue smit my credit. 1687 tr. *Sallust* (1692) 241 All these things are their Security and Protection, while my Relyance is only upon my self. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 33 That my Reliance might be wholly upon him; and not on Man. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. vii. 223 This Reliance on the Promises of God. 1781 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 291 A private channel on which I have considerable reliance. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 34 A man.. upon whose sagacity..he could place full reliance. 1823—*Penins. War* I. 216 Don Pedro de Labrador .. in whose talents he had great reliance. 1865 TENNYSON *Captain* 57 Those in whom he had reliance..Sold him unto shame. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. viii. 88 In such a labyrinth of lies little reliance can be placed on statements unconfirmed by writing.

b. Without const.

a 1728 WOODWARD (J.), That pellucid gelatinous substance, which he pitches upon with so great reliance and positiveness. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) 16 Not by merit nor by works, but by trust or reliance only.

2. That on which one relies or depends.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 78 She seemed to have no protection or reliance on earth but him. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* iii. (1879) 44 The chief direct reliance is the main river. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 251 The dogs, the indispensable reliance of the party, were in bad working trim.

Reliant (rĭlə·ănt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ANT [1].] Having reliance or confidence; confident, trustful. (Cf. SELF-RELIANT.) Also const. *on.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. v. 63 My mind is hopeful and reliant. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* iii, Dinah was too reliant on the Divine will to attempt to achieve any end by a deceptive concealment. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. v. 41 Seem not reliant,—loose thy clinging hand.

Relic (re·lik). Forms: 3–7 **relike,** 4–6 **relyk(e, relik,** 4–7 **relicke,** (5 **-likke, -lykke,** 6 **realycke**), 6–8 **relick,** 8– **relic**; 6 **rellick, -ycke,** *Sc.* **-yk,** 7 **rellike**; 4–5 **relek,** 5 **-leck, -leke**; 4 **reliqe,** 5 **relyque,** 5– **relique.** [a. F. *relique* (11th c.), ad. L. *reliquiæ* pl., remains: see RELIQUE. OE. had *reliquias* directly from Latin; and the comb. *relic-gong* occurs in a text printed in Cockayne's *Shrine* pp. 74, 79.]

1. In religious use, esp. in the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches: Some object, such as a part of the body or clothing, an article of personal use, or the like, which remains as a memorial of a departed saint, martyr, or other holy person, and as such is carefully preserved and held in esteem or veneration.

The plural sometimes denotes the whole remains (i.e. the body or parts of it) of the person in question; see sense 2.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 A last to þe oðer onlicnesses, & to ower relikes cneoleð, oþer luteþ. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 17/567 þe bischop wuste þis holie blod ase relikes riche and guode. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14559 Abbotes þat reliqes had .. away þeym lad, & manye in þe erthe þey dalf. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (*James*) 255 His printes.. stal away þe body..and þai aryvyt with þat relik of spanje in-to þe kynrik. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 19 The abbot afftyr..Amonges the relykkes the septure ought he soughte Of Seynt Edward. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 112 Bryng afore me your reliques and hallowes, that I shall swere [etc.]. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxx. 78b, Than shal he suspende the churche & take awaye the relikes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 175 The Friars keepe for a holy relike the Thorne wherewith Christ was crowned. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 243 In this City are many.. Churches..furnished with rich Altar-pieces, Reliques,..and other Ornaments. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 396 The only part wanting in their relic is the middle finger of the right-hand. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiv. 304 A supply of relics for the foundation of churches. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 79 His copy of Ambrose,..covered with his blood, was exhibited..as a relic.

transf. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 788 You..whose deare remembrance in my Bosome lyes, Too rich a Relique for so poore a Shrine.

† **b.** Applied to the sacred objects of the ancient Jewish and pagan religions. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6513 He taght him tables o þe lai,.. Quen he him taght suilk a relik [etc.]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 153 Thei hadde a relyk hight Palladion, That was hire tryst a bouen euerichon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. x. 96 O happy cite .. With quham sa gret rellykis remane sall. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 49 Yf this rellick by you to the cittye wer haled, Then, loa, the stout Troians in wais should glorye triumphing. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXIV. 90 The Priests of all the Temples ..with..the sacred reliques in their hands.

† **c.** A precious or valuable thing. *Obs. rare.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 321 What dostow here So nygh myn ovne floure so boldely?.. Yt is my relyke, digne and delytable. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13678 He..has riches full ryfe, relikis ynow. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 887 Armyt in rede gold, and rubeis sa round, With mony riche relikis, riale to se.

d. Something kept as a remembrance or souvenir of a person, thing, or place; a memento.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 89 Great men shall presse For Tinctures, Staines, Reliques, and Cognisance. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 145 He, blessed Prince,..even as to this matter had prepared a Letter which I yet preserve among His other Reliques. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xix, When I took Leave of this Island, I carry'd on Board for Reliques the great Goat's Skin Cap I had made, my Umbrella, and one of my Parrots. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 83 ¶ 9 This regard, which we.. pay to the meanest relique of a man great and illustrious. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 385/1 Luther's..apartment..contains his portrait, bible, and other relics. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vii. 141 Two objects of interest were laid up..in front of it, both relics of Sinai. 1880 *Marine Engineer* 1 July 84/1 A Relic of Her Majesty's Ship 'Orpheus'.

2. *pl.* The remains of a person; the body, or part of the body, of one deceased. (Sometimes implying sense 1.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21215 þai did sent andru relikes and him Bring to constantinopolim. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 237/2, I shalle ensigne the of eueriche by symylitude to knowe the tombes and reliques of eche of us. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 110 The reliques of S. Andro..quhilkes out of Grece he brocht. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., Men took a lasting adieu of their interred Friends,.. having no old experience of the duration of their Reliques. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 156 How long he lived after that year, I cannot tell, nor where his reliques were lodg'd. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 591 Say: shall our Relicks second Birth receive? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 156 He..welters on the wave, Or food for fish, or dogs, his reliques lye. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 183 They go along with those beloved relicks of the dead..till they arrive at the bone-house. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VII. 188 All around The mouldering relics of my kindred lay. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. v. I. 381 The reliques of those martyrs whom the Romans burned with fire.

b. *sing.* in the same sense. *rare.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 93 The taking up of the Relique of Editha thirteene yeare after her death. 1682 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 126 This poor relique of clay, which in a few minutes must be restored to its native earth. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 258 Those neglects to which this unsepulchred relic of his illustrious father bore a shameful testimony.

3. *pl.* That which remains or is left behind, in later use esp. after destruction or wasting away; the remains or remaining fragments (of a thing); the remnant, residue (of a nation or people). Also occas. in *sing.* of a single thing or person.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxvi[i]. 40 [38] þe vnrigtful forsoþe shul ben desparplist, and þe relikes of þe wicked shul dien. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiv. 30 To dien I shal make in hunger thi roote, and thi relikes I shal slen. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ci. 52 b, The reliques of his body shall bene brought fro Rome, and translated in Britaigne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 458 Diuers Frenchmen repayred to the battayle..to take the reliques which the Englishmen had left. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 627/2 Whatsoever relickes there were left of the land-bredd people. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 194 An hundred paces farther..there are the relikes of a Church. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 271 The reliques of the Quick-silver will stick to the gold. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 602 Dust yet white upon each altar lies, The relicks of a former sacrifice. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. III. 143 After a bloody conflict of eight years.., the relics of the nation submitted. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. iv, I stood within the Coliseum's wall, 'Midst the chief relics of almighty Rome. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* III. vi. (1863) II. 252 It is only in this last period .. that we find the relics of the war-chariot among the contents of the tomb. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 148 He brought the relics of our fugitive mail.

sing. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 298 This Elementary portion of Earth and Water seems to be as it were the sediment and relique of the *Massa Chaotica*. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 9 The priory..stood near the bridge, but not a relique exists. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxii. (1868) 95 He was a relic of some American-war fencibles. 1834 HOGG *Let.* in *Sotheby's Sale Catal.* 22–6 Feb. (1897) 42 He is .. the only relic I know of the real intimate acquaintances of Burns.

b. The remains of a meal or of food; remnants, scraps, broken victuals. Now *rare.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 75 We would haue had no fragments or broken scraps left. But now..we haue sore a doo about those reliques. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 327 Gather vp the broken meate..these reliques and fragments are part of the creatures. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 4 Treat the poor, as our Saviour did the Multitude, to the reliques of some haskets. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, His sister hastened to silence his murmurs, by proposing some of the relics of the dinner. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 2 His food [being] worms..varied with occasional relics, mangled by more powerful beasts of prey.

4. A surviving trace *of* some practice, fact, idea, quality, etc. In early use chiefly *pl.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 259 Doubting some reliks of the late mutiny. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 13 An infirmitie is a rellike of sinne. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* iv. § 2. 101 There were some Reliques of the Heavenly Image left in Adam. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 365 ¶ 3 A Relique of a certain Pagan Worship. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. vii. (1817) 124 No reliques appear of any story substantially different from the present. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 349 It is a rich relique of a more poetical age. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 2 A relic of a ruder mental condition.

b. A surviving memorial *of* some occurrence, period, people, etc.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. 35 Others..thought that they [shells] were only Reliques of some former great Inundations of the Sea. 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 84 Immense beds of iron-cinders,..the reliques of the Romans. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 6 Hollow-trunked .. and with excoriate forks deform, Relics of ages! 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 268 These curious relics of ancient times have also been discovered decorated with coloured glass beads. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 522 The swords were rusty reliques of Edge Hill and Marston Moor. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* xviii. (1876) IV. 212 Those great roads which abide as the noblest relics of the days of Roman dominion.

5. An object invested with interest by reason of its antiquity or associations with the past.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 542 A goodly Table of pure Massie Gold, A Relike kept in Windsor many a day. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 19 What's to do? Shall we go see the reliques of this Towne? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 208 My Interpreter shewed me..one of the doores of the Temple of Salomon,..being indeede a relicke of wonderfull bignesse. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 317 The good, old and venerable fabric, which should have been preserved even as a religious relique. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 200 The crowds of reliques which..have reappeared to adorn the modern galleries.

† **6.** An example left by a person. *Obs. rare.*

1610 BOYS *Exp. Domin. Ep. & Gosp.* Wks. (1622) 133 Here then is a notable relique for women to behold. *Ibid.* 555 This her relique is worth our obseruing also.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *relic-box, building, -chest, -hunter, -hunting, -monger, -shrine, -vender, -veneration, -worship*; *relic-covered* adj.; *relic-like* adv.; **relic-knife,** a knife containing in its handle a relic of a saint; † **Relic Sunday,** the third Sunday after Midsummer, on which the

relics preserved in a church were specially venerated; † relic water, water in which relics have been dipped.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Relicario*, a *relicke boxe. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* diij, The reformation of a Gotis *relick building. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4248 He vnclosid þe *reliks kyst, And gaf parte to a fiende. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 2 For want of a cradle, as soon as born, I was popped into a relique chest. 1807 Syd. Smith *Lett. Catholics* (1808) 28 The *relic-covered jacket of a Catholic. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 59/1 The .. knavery of the Greeks found a rich prey in the stupid credulity of the Latin *relic-hunters. 1893 Kate Sanborn *Truthf. Wom. S. California* 54 The plaster statues have been disgracefully mutilated by relic-hunters. 1891 A. J. Foster *Ouse* 139 These were the days of *relic-hunting. 1854 *Jrnl. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* X. 89 The knife .. is of an earlier period, and may perhaps be regarded as a *relic knife. 1593–1602 Donne *Sat.* II. 84 The snuffe Of wasting Candles.. *Relique-like [1633 reliquely] kept, perchance buyes wedding-geare. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* vi. (1857) 123 Though not much of a *relic-monger, I would hesitate to exchange it. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. iii, The *relic-shrine of cost, With ivory and gems emboss'd. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 28 Wretyn at London, on *Relyk Sonday [12 July]. 1520 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) p. xlvi, On Relyk Sonday, in the aftyr none, was a grete thondre and tempest. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 323 b, The feasts..of the patrone of the church, dedication day, and Relicksonday. 1709 *Riders Brit. Merlin*, Fair on Relique-Sunday (being the Sund.-fortnight after Midsum.). 1848 Lytton *Harold* v. i, Edward was left alone to his monks and *relic-venders. 1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* II. xix. 284 The doctrine and practice of *relic-veneration. 1562 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 236 Our idolaters found too much vantage of reliques and *relique water to follow St. Chrysostom's counsel. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* xv. II. 139 The conception..would give a rational explanation of much *relic-worship otherwise obscure.

Re·licary. *rare.* [ad. Sp. *relicario*: see Reliquary.] A shrine for relics.

1796 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* (1808) I. App. 288 Whatever remains of such Catholic sufferers she could procure she shrined with her own hands,..and she labelled the relicaries in which they were placed. 1829 — in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* III. 32 Philip II sent for some of the perspiration, to be placed among the other treasures of his relicary.

Re-lick, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To lick again.

1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* A vii, This simple rude lumpe, of which, if some more skilfull, will bestow the re-licking, & bring it to his true shape [etc.].

† **Re·licly,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Relic + -ly ².] As a relic; carefully.

1633 [see *relic-like* under Relic 7].

Relict (re·likt), *sb.* [ad. L. *relict-us, -a, -um*, pa. pple. of *relinquĕre* to leave behind, Relinquish; in sense 2 more immediately ad. med.L. *relicta* sb. or OF. *relicte* (14th c.).]

1. = Relic 1, 1 d, and 5. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2231 Cum, win my pardon; and kiss my relicts, to. *c* 1540 in Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* (1679) 36 Steryng them with all perswasions..to dedd Images and counterfeit Relicts. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 195 The Apple is..yearely transported for Constantinople.. and there is reserued for a relict of the fruit of the forbidden tree. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 80 Each of these Gods hath a Pallenkine..in the which there are seueral pieces of their superstitious relicts. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxvii. 344 For want of a better Image or Relict to adore, they worship a Monkeys Tooth. 1735 Hild. Jacob *Wks.* 411 In the Statues, Bas-relieves and precious Relicts of the great Masters of old. 1827 Miss Sedgwick *H. Leslie* (1872) I. 37 The relicts and gifts of a woman whom he had loved.

2. The widow *of* a man.

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 9 Dame Jonet Stewart the relict of umquhile Johne Muir of Caldwell and now spous to Thomas Kirkpatrick. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 256 He married the Earl of March's Relict. *a* 1659 Osborn *Observ. Turks* Wks. (1673) 305 Such cries as are made by the Relicts and Children of slain Souldiers. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *Y. Kettlewell* II. xxvii. 129 This Gentlewoman, the Relict of so Worthy a Man. 1776 Foote *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 129 There has been..no less than three proposals of marriage already made to my relict. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* II. 214, I am ordered by the relict of my late master..to inform you that she [etc.]. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* xvii. (1876) IV. 59 Nothing could be further from William's purpose than in any way to disturb the relict of his revered predecessor.

b. Without const. Now *rare.*

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 89 To.. confess his fault in declameing, by words, of the gude name and fame of the said relict. 1702 Steele *Funeral* I. (1734) 15, I never yet could meet with a sorrowful Relict, but was herself enough to make a hard Bargain with me. 1776 T. Percival *Ess.* III. 347 To the great prejudice of a poor relict and her helpless child. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* I. 808 She, sad relict, must drag residue Of days.

† c. The surviving partner *of* a person. *Obs.*⁻¹

a 1667 Jer. Taylor *Wks.* (1835) II. 84 (Cent.), Though the relict of a man or woman have liberty to contract new relations, yet [etc.].

3. *pl.* Remains, remnants, residue. Also *sing.* a surviving part; † a survivor.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 116 Hee gathered together the relictes of the defeated armies. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 304 In as many places are Christians, or relicts of that holy profession. 1654 R. Codrington tr. *Iustine* XXII. 319 The Carthaginians sent Commanders..to prosecute the relicts of the war. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. i. 10 He there seems to speak of the Relicts of the Pœni. 1827 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* vi. I. 112 The ideas (or relicts of such impression) will exactly imitate the order of the impression itself. 1856 Grote *Greece* II. XCVIII. XII. 638 Isolated relicts of what had once been an Hellenic aggregate.

sing. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* Argt., The eldest daughter, Fiances,..is the sole relict of the family. 1679 M. Rusden *Discov. Bees* 99 The relict of a good Colony that hath had several Hives taken off. 1764 Foote *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 359 My Æneas! my precious relict of Troy!

b. A surviving trace, survival.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 265 To breake the eggeshell after the meat is out..is but a superstitious relict. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* lxi. III. 320 This parliament took into consideration..the taking away of tithes, which they called a relict of Judaism. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 272 The Winchester bushel is the only existing relict of the old English system.

c. *pl.* The remains of one deceased. *rare.*

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 45 The blushing hyacinth and rose Spred on the place his relicts do enclose. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* xxxi. (1739) 386 A.. Means to entice the People to .. a superstitious Worship of his Relicts. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. II. vii. 320 *note*, The original church of Dunkeld..was built..for the reception of the relicts of St. Columba.

† 4. a. A deserted or discarded person. *Obs. rare.*

1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvi. 156 Her too much wronged Relict might (as well he might) be greeu'd. 1602 *Ibid.* XI. lxviii. 287 Him blesseth he to whom doth he one of his Relicts giue.

† b. *pl.* That which is left behind or rejected; leavings; refuse. *Obs. rare.*

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 107 Salt meats are relicts to them, and they feed on nothing but Beans, Pease, Eggs and Bisket. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 167 The broken jars, ashes, and fish-bones..being doubtless the relicts of the cruisers stationed off that Port.

† 5. A thing left to one by inheritance. *Obs.*⁻¹

1726 in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 18, I..look on myself but as the steward of a glorious relict.

† **Reli·ct,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.; cf. Derelict.] Left, in various senses.

1. Allowed to remain untouched or undisturbed.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 198 A vyne whos fruyt humour wol putrifie Pampyned is to be by euery side, Relicte on hit oonly the croppis hie. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lx. 140 In asmuche as his mevinge lafte & relicte to himself drawip eueie to euel & to lowe þinges.

2. Left by death, surviving. (Cf. Relict *sb.* 2.)

1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* IV. ii. (1654) 310 If upon the departure of an unbeleeving or heretical yoke-fellow the relict party must be tyed up. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Lincolnshire* II. (1662) 159 His Relict Lady .. lived long in Westminster.

3. Of lands: a. Left by the recess of the sea. b. Abandoned, deserted.

a 1676 Hale *De Jure Maris* I. iv. in *Hargrave's Law Tracts* (1787) I. 14 No answer is given to the title of information for lands relict, for these were of several natures. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 68 If the Relict Lands, and the immovables left behind upon them, may be sold.

So † **Reli·cted** *a.*; † **Reli·ction.** *Obs.*

a 1676 Hale *De Jure Maris* I. vi. in *Hargrave's Law Tracts* (1787) I. 31 Custom cannot intitle the subject to relicted lands, or make it part of a manor. *Ibid.* 36 Acquests by the reliction or recess of the sea.

Relie, obs. form of Rely *v.*¹

† **Relief**¹, *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 relef, (5 -leff, 6 -leffe), 4–5 relif, -lyf, (4 *pl.* -lyves), releif, 5 relefe, -leue, (*pl.* -leues, -ys), 4–6 releef, (6-leefe); 5 relyef, 6 relief(e. [a. OF. *relef, relief* (also *relie, relier*) 'the remnant..of meat left at a meale', also 'rubbidge, or the ruines of ouerthrowne houses' (Cotgr.); cf. Prov. *releu*, Sp. *relieve*, It. *rilevo, rilievo*, vbl. sb. corresponding to Relieve *v.*, and literally meaning 'that which is lifted or removed'.

The cognate forms appear to establish the connexion of the F. word in sense 2 with *relever*, but the Eng. evidence suggests that OF. (or A.F.) had also a form *relif* representing L. *reliqu-um* (compare OF. *antif*—L. *antiqu-um*) from which the senses placed under 1 are directly derived. The writer of the *Ancren Riwle* clearly associated the word with *relinquĕre*, and in Wyclif and Trevisa it usually renders *reliquiæ* and frequently interchanges with *relic.*]

1. a. That which is left or given up by one.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Þe vifte reisun is, noble men & wummen makieð large relef. Auh hwo makien largere relef þene þe oðer? *Ibid.*, Nis þis laige relef? Nis þis muchel loaue?

b. The remains of a thing; remainder; residuum.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* x. 19 And the releef of the wode of the wilde wode for fewenesse shul be noumbred. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 97 Ierom seiþ þat of þe releef of þis citee were i-buld two grete citees. *Ibid.* IV. 155 Also Silla þe consul..was in Campania forto destroye al þe relif of þe bataille þat heet [bellum] sociale. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 101/1 *Cracoke*, relefe of molte talowe or grese. *Ibid.* 428/2 *Releef*, or brocaly of mete (or blevynge).

c. The remainder, remnant, or surviving portion of a people or company.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 113 Whan he hadde ..i-brouȝt þe relyf of Israel and of Iuda out of Egipte. *Ibid.* V. 251 Þe poure relyf þat was i-left of þe Britouns. 1520 *Maundevil's Chron. Eng.* III. 24/2 [Antiochus] tourned to ye pore releues of ye Jewes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 26 b, Wednesday the .xxvj. daye of July the releffe of the speres brought in askry.

d. The remains, or some part of the remains, of a person deceased; a relic. *rare.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xix. 114 Placis in whiche holi men han lyued .. or in whiche the relifis or the relikis of hem abiden. *Ibid.* II. viii. 182 Where the bodi or bonis or eny releef or relik of a Seint mai be had.

2. The remains of food left after a meal; leavings, scraps.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13512 Þe releif gadir þai in hepes, And fild þai-wit tuelue mikel lepes. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* viii. 3 Froggis that shulen steyn vp..in to the relyues of thi metis. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4570 Be cause ye Axen the releff Off hys dyner, on & alle. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G v b, His wyf brought hym mete whiche she gate and was gyuen to her of the releef of other. 1552 Huloet, Relieſe, or broken meate, *fragmen, fragmentum.* 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* ii. 10 Poueitie hath taken me,..compelling me to eate the releiefe of swine. 1589 Ridle *Bibl. Schol.* 1206 Reliefe after dinner, *reliquiæ prandij.*

Relief² (rĭlī·f). Forms: 4–6 relef, (6 -leffe), relefe, 5–6 releef, 5–7 releefe, -leif, (5 -leyf, *Sc.* raleiff, -leyff, 6 releief), 6–7 releife; 5–6 relyef(e, 5–7 reliefe, 6– relief; 5 relyf, relijf, 6 relyfe. Also 4–6 releue, -leve, (6 *Sc.* -lieve), 5 relyue; *pl* 5–6 releves, -is, -ys, 5–7 relieves. [a. OF. *relief*, vbl. sb. from *relever* to Relieve. The general senses in Eng. are rare in French, and the word had prob. a greater currency in AF. than on the Continent.]

1. A payment, varying in value and kind according to rank and tenure, made to the overlord by the heir of a feudal tenant on taking up possession of the vacant estate. Now only *Hist.* except in *Sc. Law.* (Cf. Relieve *v.* 8 a.)

So OF. *relief* (Godef.), med. L. *relevium, relevamentum, relevatio*, etc. (see Du Cange).

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 214 Of wardes & releſe [F. *gardes et relefs*] þat barons of him held. *Ibid.*, Tille ilk a lordyng suld ward & relefe falle. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII. 320 Gif ony deis in this battaill, His air, but waid, releif, or taill, On the first day his land sall weild. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* III. v. 782 [He] geit þaim al .. halde þar lande of hym in cheyff Fra þine wiþe seruice and releyff. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 207/2 The Kyng, his heires, and the Quene seuerally shall have Relieves after the deth of such Auncestres as soo held of thaim. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 *Preamble*, Lordes of whom..tenementes be holden in socage [be defrauded] of ther releffes. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recognition*, The superiour may recognosce, and reteine the samin [lands] vntil securitie be maid to him for payment of the relieue. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lii. (1739) 91 The Relief of the Countryman is the best Beast that is in his possession; and of him that farmeth his Lands, a year's rent. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 65 Relief..was before mentioned as incident to every feodal tenure, by way of fine or composition with the lord for taking up the estate. 1776 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 144 On surrender, the Lord is not entitled to any heriots or reliefs. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 34 The doctrine of reliefs was also adopted from the laws of Normandy. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 844 The casualty of relief is a sum exigible from an heir on his entry with the superior. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* ix. I. 261 The change of the heriot to the relief implies a suspension of ownership, and carries with it the custom of livery of seisin.

b. *Hist.* Formal acknowledgement of feudal tenure made by a vassal to his lord. *rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 202 Merschalle & stiward þerfor about dos sende, & homage & feaute he askes & releue [*vrime* chefe]. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 295 The bysshop..counsayled that every man shulde be newe sworne, and renewe their releves. *Ibid.* 559 There the erle of Armynake and the Erle of Rodays made their reliefe & homage to the kynge. 1828–40 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* i. (1864) I. 28 No crown-vassal, widow, orphan, or ward of the crown was to be under the necessity of performing their homage or relief out of the kingdom.

2. Ease or alleviation given to or received by a person through the removal or lessening of some cause of distress or anxiety; deliverance from what is burdensome or exhausting to the mind; mental relaxation; † hence also, entertainment, sport (quot. 1575).

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 23 Thus for the point of his relief The coc which schal his mete arraie [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 96 Ful grete grace was þore schewd And grete releue to lerd and leude. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXXII. (Percy Soc.) 159 They hoped for to have releve Of theyr imprison which did them so greve. *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 26 That man is farre from blisse, That doth receiue for his relief none other gayn but this. 1575 Lanehам *Let.* (1871) 18 If he wear taken onez, then what shyft..he woold woork too wynde hym self from them .. waz a matter of a goodly releef. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 20 Tell thy griefe, It shall be eas'd, if France can yeeld reliefe. 1602 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) II. 361 That's the best reliefe To drowne all care, and ouerwhelme all griefe. *c* 1640 Milton *Sonn., To Nightingale* 12 Thou from yeer to yeer hast sung too late For my relief. 1716–8 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* I. xxxi. 107 She is young, and her conversation would be a great relief to me. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 455 The soul, reposing on assured relief, Feels herself happy amidst all her grief. 1818 Shelley *Julian* 565, I sought relief From the deep tenderness that maniac wrought Within me. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. vii. 432 It is a relief to turn from so painful a subject. 1876 E. Mellor *Priesth.* viii. 372 There is..a great relief in unburdening to a friend the sins and sorrows of one's life.

b. Ease from, or lessening of, physical pain or discomfort.

1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 83 The Warming-stone..hath been found to give ease and relief in several Pains and Diseases. 1704 T. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 3 Most Men indulge themselves in the Expectation of .. sudden Relief. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 451 No lasting relief can be procured till these [humours] are either corrected or expelled. 1820 Shelley *Hom. Merc.* ii, Now when .. Heaven's tenth moon chronicled her relief, She gave light to a babe all babes excelling. 1879 J. C. Morison *Gibbon*

172 He underwent another operation and as usual experienced much relief.

c. An agreeable change of object to the mind or one of the senses, esp. that of sight.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 333 ¶ 23 He has..interspersed several Speeches, Reflections, Similitudes, and the like Reliefs, to diversify his Narration. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* i. 4 A clump of beeches..were a relief to the eye. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 81 The north walls ..were built as plain lengths of masonry, without buttresses, windows, mouldings, or relief of any kind.

d. A gradual widening in the bore of a gun-barrel towards the muzzle.

1824 COL. HAWKER *Shooting* (ed. 3) 8 This relief has the effect of making the gun shoot as close as it can do. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 306 The relief in the muzzle of a gun has a tendency, by allowing a gradual expansion laterally, to keep the charge of shot better together.

3. Aid, help, or assistance given to a person or persons in a state of poverty or want; now *spec.* assistance in money or necessary articles given to the indigent from funds administered under the Poor Law or from parish doles.

c 1400 *Christ's Compl.* 268 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 207 My seruantis suffren hungir & coolde, Releef of þee 3it haue þei noon. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 901 If þou heer-after come vn-to swych pref, Thow wolt ful sore triste [*v.r.* thurste] after releef. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 48/2 To the verrey honour and worship of God, and grete releyf and sustenaunce of pore people. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 23 They woulde bequeth greate summes of money towarde the releue of the pore. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, i. i. 15 To reliefe of Lazars, and weak age Of indigent faint Soules..A hundred Almes-houses. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 384 The competent releefe of the orderly poore. 1669 W. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 446 The Church charities and the secular reliefs. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 47 They..cruelly refuse to the distressed..relief. 1794 BURKE *Lett., to Mrs. Crewe* (1844) IV. 257 In their idea of relief, there is always included something of punishment. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 421 The men, women, and children who receive relief are..one tenth of the inhabitants. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 1 If there is to be parochial relief at all..there must be some law to determine the question by whom that relief is to be given.

† b. Sustenance. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 827 Pur meseise him þuder drof & defaute of biliue [*MS. δ*, relyue]. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 260/1 Greate Gamez of Swannes of ther owne, by the whiche the greatere parte of their releyf and lyvyng hath be susteyned in longe tyme passed. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 23 With gonnes we kill the Crowe, For spoyling our releefe. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. viii. (1614) 382 There is a faire Stone-Hospitall.., allowing three daies reliefe for horse and man freely.

† c. Support, sustentation *of* a place. *Obs. rare.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35, [I bequeath] to the nunnys of Thetford, eche nunne vjd. and to the releef and comfort of the place xs. 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 146 Every man to do his part to the welfare, socour, and releve of our monasteri. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 1 Landes, Tenements, [etc.]..given ..for or towardes Reliefe, Stocke or Maintenance for Howses of Correction.

† d. A fresh supply or supplies of some article of food or drink. *Obs.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 45 Cam thear in a too dayz space, from sundry friendz, a releef of a xl. tunn, till a nu supply was gotten agayn. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ix. xiv. (1614) 911 Besides this reliefe of Fowles, they had plentie of Tortoise egges. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 108 Frequent relief of fresh water, of plants, fowl, and fish, if not of bread and flesh.

4. Assistance in time of danger, need, or difficulty; aid, help, or succour.

c 1500 *Melusine* 270 Many of them for theyre relyf supposed to haue entred into thadmyral shipp & they were drowned. 1529 WOLSLY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 11, I with all myn shal not onely ascrybe thys my relef unto you, but [etc.]. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXII. ii, To headlong him their thoughtes devise, And past reliefe to tread him down. 1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 3 In sodaine hurliburlies of warre it is commonly seene, that courage affoorde more reliefe then policie. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cii. 6 For any relief from man, I am as destitute and hopeless of it. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 184 At night Boats and Pilots went off to her Relief. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v, Prudence once more comes to my relief. 1817 BROUGHAM in *Parl. Deb.* 754 Though the measure did not embrace the relief of the agricultural districts, it was hoped to afford a temporary relief to that species of distress which [etc.]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 215 The soil is the only resource of permanent relief.

b. Aid or succour rendered to persons or places endangered by war; in later use *esp.* deliverance *of* a besieged town, etc. from the attacking force.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 90 Where as we entended the relief and reskue of you and our sayd subiectes and citie of Turnay. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 173 Agricola .. sayles into Britannie wt a chosen and waled armie, in releife of the Romanis. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 107 The warre, which is faire from the reliefe of any friend. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 27 They had given over the relief of Casal. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXX. III. 165 Stilicho..advanced..to the relief of the faithful city. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 257, I..have been prevented from attempting its relief only by the certainty which I had that the attempt must fail. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* xii. (1875) III. 168 He hastened..to the relief of Ambrières.

† c. A body of men coming to the relief of a person or place. *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 137 [She] retired with the Prince to a relief which they brought from beyond Sea. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* 594 He gave advice to Fight the Relief so soon as ever it began to appear.

† d. Assistance towards saving or effecting something. *Obs. rare.*

1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 26 A rare and necessary Engin, by which you may give great reliefe to Houses that are on Fire. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. iv. § 3 We are like then to have little relief for finding out of truth in the Poetick Age of Greece.

5. Release from some occupation or post of duty; in later use *spec.* of the replacing of a sentinel or watch by a fresh man or body of men. Also *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 29 Luffaris langis only to lok in thair lace Thair ladeis lufely, and louk but let or releifis. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 8 For this releefe much thankes. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 61 In Warres we often releefe the Watch. Life is a Warfare, yet hath no releefe but Death. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 273 The number of men necessary for the relief of the videts (or sentries), are then to be marched off. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) I. 27 Between foraging parties and outline picquets, we have not men enough left to give a relief. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 101 All advanced piquets must have three reliefs. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 285 See that the sentries are visited every hour between reliefs.

b. One who relieves another on duty; *esp.* a soldier or body of soldiers relieving another man or company on guard. Also *transf.* of animals.

1822 *Regul. & Orders Army* 219 Officers on Guard..are to inspect all Reliefs, both on going out to their Posts, and returning from them. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xv, We are to have a relief from Oxford to-morrow. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 19 McGary, my relief, calls me. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 271 The reliefs are kept separated a few yards from the remainder of the piquet, to avoid disturbing them.

transf. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 145, I gave orders .. that the present set [of donkeys] should not be abandoned until their reliefs came.

c. A dish succeeding another.

1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxiii, 'Soupe à la Beauveau', whose relief was dory.

6. Deliverance (esp. in *Law*) from some hardship, burden, or grievance; remedy, redress.

1616 in Cary *Rep. Chancery* (1650) 122 The Judges of the common Law..cannot give any remedy or reliefe for the same, either by error or attaint, or by any other meanes. 1670 *Modern Rep.* (1682) I. 305 You give relief every day where there are express Clauses, that there shall be no relief in Law or Equity. 1743 *Viner's Abridgm.* XVIII. 328 Release of all Demands will bar a Demand of a Relief, because the Relief is by reason of the Seigniory. 1761 in Struthers *Hist. Relief Ch.* 287 A presbytery for the relief of Christians oppressed in their Christian privileges. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 318 No successful attempt has ever been made for the relief of the subject in this article. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1131 The court refused to grant relief. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *United Presb. Ch.*, Never were forced settlements more shameless. ..Relief was felt to be a necessity.

b. *Sc. Law.* Release from an obligation; also, a right, under certain circumstances, to reimbursement of expenses incurred by some obligation. Freq. in *bond, claim, clause*, etc. *of relief.*

c 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 1 If there be two or moe Cautioners, and that there be a mutual Relief, then the same must be immediatly before the Clause of Registration, and the Clause of mutual Relief conceived as follows. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 692/1 The cautioner, who binds himself at the desire of the principal debtor, has an *actio mandati* or of relief against him. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 131 The cautioner's claim is for relief from the principal obligation, with the interest and expenses paid by him.

c. *Church*, etc., *of Relief*, or *the Relief*: (see 9 a).

1764 *Scots Mag.* XXVI. 289/1 The presbytery generally known by the name of the presbytery of Relief. 1766 *Ibid.* XXVIII. 274/2 Now settled minister of the church of Relief at Edinburgh. 1767 *Ibid.* XXIX. 285/2 Another minister, and a preacher,..have..gone into the Relief. 1794 Z. YEWDALL in *Arminian Mag.* Aug. (1795) 371 Here I found a large parish church, two meeting-houses, and a Kirk of relief. 1847 *Mem. Union of Secession & Relief Churches* 7 To begin and maintain a friendly intercourse with the Synod of Relief. *Ibid.*, The overture proposed only intercourse with the Relief as a sister Church.

7. Alleviation *of* some pain, burden, etc.; remission *of* a tax. *rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 26 b, But also it is relefe and remyssyon of payne to ye soules in purgatory. 1535 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 340 That I may haue..some releeve of the greate charge wiche the words of the Kyngs Lettres importe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 976 What thoughts in my unquiet brest are ris'n, Tending to som relief of our extremes. 1860 WHITE *Malister's Guide* 157 Full directions for applying for relief of malt duty in the case of damage.

† 8. *Hunting.* a. Of the hare or hart: The act of seeking food; feeding or pasturing. (Cf. RELIEVE *v.* 2 e.) Also *fig.* of persons. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXXIV, For gleidly she will not be þere as she hathe pastured, but in tyme of releefe. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 75 He muste take good heede that he come not too earely into the springs and hewtes where he thinketh that the harte doth feede and is at reliefe. *Ibid.* 171 Houndes will haue better sente of an Hare when shee goeth towards the reliefe, than when shee goeth towardes hyr Forme. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. vii, A Witch..will be found, or sitting in her fourme, Or els, at releife, like a Hare. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* IV. ii, What, Are you going to reliefe by Moonshine?

† b. The giving of food to young hounds after a successful chase. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1590 COKAINE *Treat. Hunting* C j, A good Huntsman ought to..carry with him a peece of bread in his sleeue to wet in the bloud of the Hare for the reliefe of his whelps.

† c. (See quots.) *Obs. rare.*

1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 854 When you come to your stately gate, as you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the releefe three times. *Ibid.* 857 O sir, but your reliefe is your chiefest and sweetest note, that is sir, when your hounds hunt after a game vnknowne.

9. *attrib.* a. *Relief Church* (cf. 6 c), a Scottish ecclesiastical body, founded by Thomas Gillespie and others in 1761 in assertion of the right of congregations to elect their own ministers and in protest against the aggressions of the General Assembly; in 1847 it amalgamated with the United Secession to form the United Presbyterian Church. So *Relief minister, presbytery, synod*, etc.

1767 *Scots Mag.* XXIX. 499/1 Three more ministers have been settled in Relief Congregations. *Ibid.*, At the Relief Church at Edinburgh. 1768 *Ibid.* XXX. 277 A sentence was pronounced against Mr. William Cruden,..now Relief minister at Glasgow. 1832 *Church Patronage Reporter* June 20 [A] population of 500,000 belonging to the Secession and Relief Churches alone. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 296 The Relief Synod..now comprises 10 presbyteries, including 109 congregations.

b. in various senses, as *relief bill, boat, duty, fund, guard, line, pallet, train, valve.*

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. viii, His Grace did oppose the *Relief Bill in every stage of its progress. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 167 They were turned into *relief-boats to carry fish. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 129 This preference..extends to non-entry and *relief duties. 1877 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 4/6 The *relief fund is satisfactorily increasing. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 250 Who had come as a *relief guard from fertile Ascania. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 94 The benefit of a through *relief line for their main traffic to and from the north. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 52 Perhaps the most simple and ingenious of these peculiar pallets is one termed the *relief pallet. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 282/2 The *relief train came up. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, **Relief-valve*, a valve belonging to the feeding apparatus of a marine-engine.

Relief[3] (rilīf). Also 7 releue, releiue, releave, 7–8 relieve. [Orig. ad. It. *rilievo* 'raised or imbossed worke' (Florio), f. *rilevare* to raise, elevate; afterwards a. the synonymous F. *relief*: see prec. and RELIEVO.]

1. In the plastic arts, the elevation or projection of a design, or parts of a design, from a plane surface in order to give a natural and solid appearance; also, the degree of such projection; the part which so projects.

High († or *great*), *low*, and *middle relief*: see the articles ALTO-, BASSO-, MEZZO-RELIEVO, and BAS-RELIEF; also HIGH *a.* 1 b, LOW *a.* 1 b.

a. 1606 B. JONSON *Hymenæi* D iv b, Two great Statues .. bearing vp the Cloudes, which were of Releue, embossed, and tralucent, as Naturalls. *a* 1634 T. CAREW *Coelum Brit.* (1640) 209 A great vaze of gold, richly enchased, and beautified with Sculptures of great Releiue. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 82 Pillars and Statues and other carved Works in relieve. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 16/2 Mosaic work in relievo.

β. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 107 In bold or faint touches, so as may best express the relief. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 94 The Castle with three Towers, and the Eagle of stone in relief, which are the arms of the Justiniani Genoese Lords. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 539 You find the figures of many ancient Coins rising up in a much more beautiful relief than those on the modern. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 243 *note*, A wreath of enamelled flowers in relief, executed by Giles Legare. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 215 The face of the block..is carved in relief into the desired design. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* IV. ii. (1863) II. 247 Floriated patterns in relief. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 4 A remarkable difference exists between ancient and modern coins, the former being of extremely bold execution and high relief.

b. A composition or design executed in relief.

a. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* V. 381 In a Relieve below the cornish .. is a Triumphal Chariot. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 15/2 The mold itself is taken..from any relieve, by pouring some liquid plaister over it.

β. 1717 BERKELEY *Frnl. Tour Italy* 20 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 529 The reliefs with which the outside of the Pillar is covered from top to bottom. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Fountain* 3 Richly wrought with many a high relief. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. i, Upon its surface of bronze were elaborately wrought..reliefs of the Olympian games. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* viii. 68 Some pieces with reliefs and imitation Chinese marks also occur.

2. The appearance of solidity or detachment given to a design or composition on a plane surface by the arrangement and disposition of the lines, colours or gradations of colour of which it is composed; hence, distinctness of outline due to contrast of colour.

1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 28 The painted cornices still of a relief that deceived every unapprized spectator. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 60/1 Relief, in painting, is the degree of boldness with which the figures seem, at a due distance, to stand out from the ground of the painting. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 81 A church with its dark spire in strong relief against the clear cold sky. 1875 CLERY *Min. Tact.* ii. (1877) 21 To prevent their being seen in relief against the sky line.

b. *fig.* Vividness, distinctness, or prominence due to contrast or artistic presentation.

1782 COWPER *Conversat.* 127 His evidence .. For want of prominence and just relief, Would hang an honest man. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 74 The combination of worldly prosperity..forced into strong relief and fiery contrast this curse written in the flesh. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 53 The horrors perpetrated by the Carthaginians ..are brought out into full relief by Diodorus.

3. a. *Fortif.* (See quots.)

1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* ii. (1851) 42 The relief

of a work is the height of its interior crest above the bottom of the ditch. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 104/2 The relief is the difference of level between the crest of the parapet and the bottom of the ditch.

b. *Phys. Geog.* The contour of some part of the surface of the earth considered with reference to variations in its elevation.

1865 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* xi. (1878) 373 Assuming the pre-existing relief or excavation rather of the surface. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xvii. 299 The observer would find bolder reliefs than he has met with in the Thames valley in the almost mountainous hills of Wales.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (senses 1 and 2), as *relief-block, -plate, portion, -print, -printing, -process, -stamper, -tablet.*

1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 183 *Relief-block making is essentially difficult in almost every stage. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 749/2 Joyce's method of producing *relief-plates for printing. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1162 The protuberant or *relief portion of the die. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 245 *Relief-prints are much more like photographs than the light-prints. *Ibid.*, It appears that the *relief-printing gives the shades and dark parts better. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 415 (ed. 2) 579 Larger compositions were introduced..on *relief-tablets.

Relie·fer. *rare*⁻¹. [f. Relief ², 6c + -er ¹.] = Reliever 1 c.

1798 Alex Stewart in *Memoir* (1822) 124 Let Churchmen or Dissenters, Reliefers or Seceders be in the right or in the wrong, that can be no rule to us.

Relie·ffful, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Relief ² + -ful.] Giving or affording relief.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) V. 77 Never was there a more joyous heart..ready to burst its bars for relief-ful expression.

Relie·ffless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.] Devoid of relief.

c 1730 Savage *Ep. Sir R. Walpole* 166 The tale pathetic speaks some wretch that owes To some deficient law reliefless woes. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 23 Alone reliefless in thy cold distress. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. ii. § 18. 216 Hopeless, reliefless, eternal, the sorrow shall be met.

Relier (rɪlaɪ·əɹ). *rare.* [f. Rely *v.*¹ + -er ¹.] One who relies (*on* a person or thing).

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 639 To thee, to thee, my heau'd vp hands appeale, Not to seducing lust thy rash relier. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Woman's Prize* I. iii, My friends [are] no reliers on my fortunes. 1665 J. Sergeant *Sure Footing* 12 To give the reliers on them all the security [etc.].

Relievable (rɪlī·văb'l), *a.* [f. Relieve *v.*]

1. a. Capable of receiving, admitting of, legal relief; also const. *against.*

1670 *Modern Rep.* (1682) I. 304 A Father may settle his Estate; so as that the Issue shall be deprived of it for Disobedience, and not be relievable in Equity. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 104 Neither can this court..hold plea of any such word, or thing, wherein the party is relievable by the courts of the common law. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 502 If a woman about to marry, gives away a part of her property,..they are relievable against in Chancery. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* xiii. (1876) III. 22 An original complaint..relievable in the ordinary course of law.

b. That may be relieved or assisted.

1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* vi. 252 Being loth to be thought in a relievable condition. 1794–6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* IV. 79 The maniacal idea is so painful as not to be for a moment relievable by the exertions of reveiie. 1893 Jos. Strong *New Era* xiii. 282 Relievable suffering, wrongs, violations of law, ignorance.

†2. Ready to give relief. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1693 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) I. 281 The poor were more relievable, that is, he recieved more kindnesse from them than from the rich.

†**Relie·vant.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ant ¹.] One who receives relief.

1587 in Arber *Eng. Garner* VIII. 345 First 100 Releevants, poor old women, for the most part widows.

Relieve, *sb.*, obs. variant of Relief ² and 3.

Relieve (rɪlī·v), *v.* Forms: 4–6 releue, -leve, (5 -levy-e, -levyn, *Sc.* -lewe), 4–7 releeue, -leeve, -lieue, (5 -lyeve), 6–7 releiue, -ve, 4–relieve; 5–6 relyue, -ve, 6–7 reliue, -ve; *Sc.* and *north.* 5 relef(e, -leff(e, -leef(e, 5–6 releife, 5–7 releif, (5 -ff), 6 relyf; 5 raleiff, 6 -lef. [ad. OF. *relever* (11th c.), ad. L. *relevāre* to raise again, assist, etc., f. *re-* Re- + *levāre* f. *levis* light (cf. Relevate and Elevate). The more etymological senses of the word are in Eng. somewhat later, and less usual, than the secondary.]

I. *trans.* 1. To raise (a person) out of some trouble, difficulty, or danger; to rescue, succour, aid or assist in straits; to deliver *from* something troublesome or oppressive. Now somewhat *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 323 Þou schal releue me renk, whil þy ryȝt slepes, þurȝ myȝt of þy mercy. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 592 [The Jews] hopen þat he be to come þat shal hem releue. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Releeve the porail fro fals oppressioun Of tyrannye. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxii. 28 Ȝour legis quhy will ȝe nocht releif, And chereiss eftir thair degre? 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 113 God .. sall releue All Israel of thair distres. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 395 This youth .. I snatch'd one halfe out of the iawes of death, Releeu'd him with such sanctitie of loue. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 100 Vpon the fourth day..there came Fisher-Boates to relieue vs. 1719 Waterland *Vind. Christ's Div.* 195 You are straining hard for some odd, peculiar Sense of the word,..and if this does not relieve you, all is lost. 1813 Byron *Giaour* viii, The rock relieves him from mine eye. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 228 No ingenuity, how subtle so ever, can relieve the case from the difficulty. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 131 Who had called in the aid of the king of that country to relieve him from the control of Shír Khán.

absol. *c* 1366 Chaucer *A. B. C.* 6 Help and releeue, þou mihti debonayre. 1677 Owen *On Justif.* ix. Wks. 1851 V. 222 It is said that this [argument] will not relieve; for [etc.].

†b. To assist or succour in battle. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 347 The kyng, that behynd thaim was, Suld..relief thaim with his baneir. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9737 Mayntene youre manhode & your men helpe, Faris into fight your folke to releue. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3200 Wondir well thai have in armys prewit, And with thar manhed oft thar folk relewit. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. 85 [They] could not relive them, being too far engaged in their combat.

c. To bring assistance to (a besieged town, etc.); to free from siege. (Cf. Relief *sb.*² 4 b.)

1586 Earl Leicester *Corr.* (Camden) 259 If he take it [Berges] not in 2 dayes..I will warrant we will reliue it well enough. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* II. 148 The Spaniards attempted againe to relieue the Castle. *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 82 Soon after Prince Rupert came to relieve the Town We raised the siege. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 259 Aales..must have yielded to the assailants, had not the city been unexpectedly relieved by the approach of an Italian army. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 228 Kirke had arrived from England with troops, arms, ammunition, and provisions, to relieve the city. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 221 It was not till Philip had failed to relieve it that the town was starved into surrender.

d. *Law.* To free or clear (one) from an obligation; to give (one) legal relief. Also *absol.*

1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 221 The said William Gordoun [shall be] oblist to releve his said souerte. 1616 in Cary *Rep. Chancery* (1650) 134 Where their case deserveth to be relieved in course of Equity by suit in our Court of Chancery, they should not be abandoned. 1670 *Modern Rep.* (1682) I. 305 You relieve against them, and look upon them to be void. *Ibid.* 306 What if two of the Trustees had died, should she never have married? Surely you would have relieved her. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 845 If one of two co-obligants..pay the whole debt, he is entitled to be relieved to the extent of the other's share. *Ibid.*, The obligation to relieve holds in those cases [etc.].

refl. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* VIII. 28, I will obtain therefore Letters Patents sealed with the great Seal to relieve my self, because I have consented to give six Souses for that which is worth but four.

2. To assist (the poor or needy) by gifts of money or necessary articles; to help in poverty or necessity. (Cf. Relief ² 3.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 224 Þe apostile .. vith þat tresoure he had tane, pouer men relewit mony ane. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 136 Alle suche pepille..she releued and comforted with almesse. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 *Preamble*, Suche as have no goodes they may comme heder and be releved. 1586 Earl Leicester *Corr.* (Camden) 378 He hath had 4,000 florins in monie of me, beside other helps, and, as I am able, I will reliue him. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 30 There being no means to releive them; Belisarius..appointed them a daily pay. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* 73 The Poor..will be immediately relieved or set on work where they are found. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 226 Behold the hand that wrought a Nation's cure, Stretch'd to relieve the Idiot and the Poor. 1795 *Act* 36 *Geo. III*, c. 23 § 4 All such..Poor..Persons shall be provided for and relieved in..the same Manner as before the..passing of this Act. 1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1489 Lord Wharncliffe's proposal to relieve the Confederate prisoners in the Northern prisons.

absol. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 269 Is any sick? the Man of Ross relieves. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* III. 159 Withered [is] the hand outstretched but to relieve.

fig. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 128 Now hadde the tempre sonne al that releuyd And clothede hym in grene al newe a-geyn.

†b. To assist *with* provisions or munitions of war; to furnish *with* fresh troops. Also, to renew the stock of (ammunition). *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 456 On this wiss Iames of Douglas, ..War weill releyit [*v.r.* relewyt] with armyng, With vittale als, and with clething. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 255 That he geueth them free and safe recourse throughe hys countrey, and releeue them with victualles. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 366 All the Hauens and Portes..were relieued wyth men of armes and archers. 1588 Sir J. Hawkins in Laughton *Def. Sp. Armada* (1894) I. 359 We spent a great part of our powder and shot, so as it was not thought good to deal with them any more till that was relieved.

refl. 1601 in T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. iv. 150 The Rebels ..doe releeue themselves with such warlicke provisions as they need.

†c. To provide or furnish *with* something. *Obs.*⁻¹

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 161 He can hym ma bischope with his handis twa .. & with relykis cane hym releife.

†d. To feed; to supply with food or nourishment. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, In the euetyde when thei be releued; in the moruetyde when thei sitte in forme. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 375 Til the lamb be strengthed to pasture, Hym first and last his modir mylk releue. 1590 Cokaine *Treat. Hunting* C ij, Your Huntsman..must be very careful that if any of his hounds bee missing, he keepe somewhat to relieue them withall. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 222 They reserved them, both for the milke to releeve the children withall, and for breed to store themselves.

†e. *intr.* Of a hare: To feed. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 168 An Hare hath greater sent.. when she feedeth and relieueth vpon greene corne, then at any other time of the yere.

3. To ease or free (a person, the mind, etc.) from sorrow, fear, doubt, or other source of mental discomfort.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1042 And eek, the bet from sorwe him to releve, She made him were a pencel of hir sleve. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 45 Bot so was I nothing relieved, For I was further fro my love. 15.. *Frutefull Treatyse* title-p., Howe they are to be releved and comforted, whose deme frendes ar departed out of thys worlde. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 714 King Edward .. was releeued of the most part, of his pricking feare, and inwarde suspicion. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* Epil. 16 My ending is despaire, Vnlesse I be relieu'd by praier. 1671 Milton *Samson* 460 This only hope relieves me, that the strife With me hath end. 1746 Wesley *Princ. Methodist* 50 To think or say, 'There are Demoniacks now, and they are now releiv'd by Prayer', is Enthusiasm. 1801 *Lusiguan* IV. 110 Relieve me, I conjure you, from this cruel incertitude! 1847 Prescott *Peru* (1850) II. 336 There was one..who relieved his bosom by revealing the whole plot to his confessor. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvii. 390 Proofs which should relieve my mind of all doubt upon the subject.

b. To give (a person, part of the body, etc.) ease or relief from physical pain or discomfort.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 115 Þe tyme cumis..quhene nane sal vthir relefe,..as for to les þame of þar payne. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visitation of Sick* 141 O Lorde..beholde, visite, and releue this thy seruaunte. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 108 Peares..rosted or sodden, relefe and lighten the stomak. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 45 O, that there were some vertue in my teares, That might releeue you! 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 80 As a spacious field arrayed in cheerful green, relieves and invigorates the eye. 1842 A. Combe *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 368 Where..the bowels are unable to act sufficiently to relieve the system. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. xiv. 825 It is even possible to relieve a function while we continue to employ it.

c. To widen or open up; to ease (some mechanical device) by making slacker or wider.

1824 Col. Hawker *Shooting* (ed. 3) 8 There are two good ways of boring; the one is, to form a cylinder for about three-fourths of the barrel, and let the remaining part be gradually relieved to the muzzle. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 586 The principle of chamfering, or relieving the taps, must not..be carried to excess.

4. To ease or mitigate (what is painful or oppressive); to render less grievous or burdensome.

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 13 So leyde I me downe my dyssese to releue. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3364 Al perell, al harmys, and myschef, In tyme of ned he can tham al ralef. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 114 Set your cure For till relief the greit penuritie Off laubouraris. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 4 That old and anticke song we heard last night, Me thought it did releeue my passion much. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* 149 Would you further the poore mans cause, and see his wrongs releeved? 1660 Blount *Boscobel* II. (1680) 32 Glad to releive the necessities of nature with a messe of milk. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 70 The final cause of compassion is much more to relieve misery. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 197 A wealthy and generous citizen, who relieved the distress of famine. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 234 Chronic cough and long-continued congestion .. were more effectually relieved by the use of sulphureous waters. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 308 To relieve poverty increases it, by encouraging improvidence.

b. To make less tiring, tedious, monotonous, or disagreeable, by the introduction of variety or of something striking or pleasing.

1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1788) 269, I mean now and then to relieve the severity of your morning studies. 1782 G. Stuart *Hist. Scot.* vi. II. 211 He relieved..the cares of ambition with the smiles of beauty. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 282 The ingredients too are mixed in the happiest proportion, so as to uphold and relieve each other. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. vi, Large black eyes which..agreeably relieved a face..somewhat shy and sullen. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 303 No great work relieved the barrenness of the time.

5. Chiefly *Sc.* To set free, release. Now *rare.*

1554–9 *Sougs & Ball. Phil. & Mary* (Roxb.) 3 The rawnsom for ower synns, wherby we ware relyfft. 1572 Morton in 3*rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 418/2 The Maister of Forbes ..is sa straitlie deteneit captive as vpoun na band can he be gottin relevit. *a* 1657 Sir W. Mure *Somn.* iv, I expected grace, To snair myselfe in hope to be reliued. 1684 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 103 Mr. Sheldon, who would..releive severall of his books that were then pawned for ale. 1774 Maclaurin *Argt. & Decis. Remark. Cases* 33 A tailzie or *rixa*, in which they mixed themselves to relieve a youth in the defunct's grips. 1825 Burney *Falconer's Dict. Marine* s.v. *Reliever*, It is used, on searching a gun, to relieve one or other of the springs of the searcher that may have hitched into the cavity.

b. *spec.* To release (one) from guard, watch, or other duty by becoming or providing a substitute.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 427 How late soever he sat up.. overnight, he would be sure to relieve the morning watch & sentinell. 1684 tr. *Siege Luxembourg* 9 The Besieged (at the time we went to releive the Trenches) set Fire to the Houses. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 10 At Six, being reliev'd by the Master, he could not see the Commodore's Light. 1823 F. Clissold *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 20 A most laborious employment, in which the guides relieved each other every ten minutes. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. iv, Her dependants one after another relieved guard.. and took the cards turn about. 1856 Reade *Never too Late* xi, In an hour another turnkey came and relieved Hodges. *absol.* 1788 J. May *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 96 In rowing we relieved regularly and frequently.

c. To set (one) free *from*, to ease (one) *of*, any task or burden.

1671 Milton *Samson* 5 When any chance Relieves me from my task of servile toyl. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxii, Let me relieve you of that bundle. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 295 General Sir Samuel Auchmuty relieved General Hewett from his duty.

d. To replace (a dish) by another. *rare.*

1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxv. 183 These Dishes are relieved by others, twenty or twenty-four times. 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. lxiii, Relieved with 'dindon à la Parigeux'.

II. † **6.** To lift or raise up again. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 141 And þat deth doun brouȝt deth shal releue. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 214 Whan the saisnes saugh Sonygreux at erthe, thei .. pressed to releve the kynge Sonygreux. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 124 The king Eson .. releued her and leyde her on a bed that was there. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xx. 56 He knelyd downe .. but Huon releuyd hym incontynent. 1575 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 441 Adam, being tumbled down..into the dungeon of shame, was releved and lift up again by thy hand, O Saviour. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 121 Th' shore, that ore his waue-worne basis bowed As stooping to releeue him. *refl. c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 136 Whan he had thought to have releved him selfe agayne out of the water. *a* 1533 — *Huon* xvi. 42 Than venturously they releuyd them with ther swordys in ther handys, & so aprochyd eche to other.

† **b.** To restore, bring back *into* a state. *Obs.*—[1]

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 434 b/2 Alle vi were there by the merites of saynt aulbyn releuyd into their good helthe.

† **c.** To set up or erect again. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 569/2 He that releeved any such nusaunce and were thereof attaynted, shuld renne in the payne of a c Marc.

† **d.** *refl.* To essay, presume. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 215 What man that wole himself relieve To love in eny other wise, He shal wel finde [etc.].

† **7.** *intr.* **a.** To rise again. Also in *pass.*, to have risen from childbed. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 161 Thus cam hit out þat crist ouer-cam rekeouered and lyuede [*v.r.* releuede]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 105 Bi the praier of the said holy man the child resuscited and releued ayen from dethe to lyffe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 397 He ouer-threwe hym a-gein..and at eche tyme that he didde releve, he smote him with his swerde to grounde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 103 Whan the lady had ended the terme of her childbed, and that she was releuyd. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C vj, Yf by fortune he falle, he wyll neuer releue agayne.

† **b.** To return or rally in battle (cf. Rely *v.*[1] 3 a and 3 b). Const. *on, upon, to. Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 329 Wenynge it hade be Sauarye, Releuinge fro the hethen stour. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1081 Appon hym also relevede a sarazene wighte. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 523 Feile of the fals folk, that fled of befor, Relevit in on thir twa. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xviii. xxiv. 769 The knyghtes of the round table releued euer vnto kynge Arthur. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. xiv. 16 Thai that drevyn war abak and chaste Relevis agane to the bargane in haist.

† **c.** To return *to* a previous state. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1550 *Treat. Galaunt* 219 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 160 O Englonde, remembre thyne olde sadnes; Exyle pryde, and relyeve to thy goodnes.

† **8.** *trans.* **a.** To take up or hold (a feudal estate) from the superior (cf. Relief[2] 1). *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* li. 196 The barons of the lande made their homage vnto sadoyne, and toke and releued their lordshippes of hym. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 91 He had relyved the duchy of another lorde than of the Frenche kynge, of whom he ought to holde it.

absol. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. 589 The prince of Wales said to the erle of Foiz that last dyed, that he ought to releve of him.

† **b.** To recover, regain. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 168 Nocht onlie to releiue quhat thair he had loste, bot to subdue quhat was nocht ȝit subduet.

III. † **9.** To bring (a matter) into prominence; to make clear or evident. *Obs. rare.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. i. (S. T. S.) I. 131 For þir ressouns he was constrenit to releve [*v.r.* Reveill] þe mater, quhilk he wald neuer haue done [etc.]. 1566 Lethington in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. Rec. III. 269 An Instrument to relieve the Truth, and to confound false Surmises.

† **10.** To raise up, make higher. *Obs. rare.*

1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* III. v. 45 The adorning of the Helmet with Crest or Cognizance..being releived and raised up to be known in fight.

11. To make (a thing) stand out; to render prominent or distinct; to bring into relief. Also *fig.*

1778 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* viii. (1876) 485 To Ariadne is given (say the critics) a red scarf, to relieve the figure from the sea which is behind her. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1822) I. 420 The letter..did not want its faults, but he knew not how to relieve them; his awkward acrimony defeated his own purpose. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 372 The style of poetry..must be raised or relieved, as it were, upon the prevailing style of social intercourse. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. Pref. 6 The twilight relieving in purple masses the foliage on the Island. 1875 Swinburne *Ess. Chapman* 27 To relieve against the broad mass..of outer life the solitary process of that inward.. tragedy.

b. *intr.* To stand out in relief.

1812 *Examiner* 25 May 328/1 Brilliant lights relieving from a large proportion of half tints. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 401/1 Relieving dark against their white walls were lines of troops.

Hence **Relie·ved** *ppl. a.*

1824 Col. Hawker *Shooting* (ed. 3) 9 This has not the effect of throwing the shot quite so close as the relieved cylinder. 1869 *Spectator* 26 Jan., If the relieved man earns his relief, he will spend it as well as he does his wages. 1874 H. Gardener *Unoff. Patriot* 276 One of the relieved pickets.

† Relie·vement. *Obs.* Also. 5–6 releue-, 7 releeue-. [a. OF. *releve-, relievement*, f. *relever* to Relieve.] The act of relieving; relief.

1443 *Warr Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 435 We graunted unto oure saide cousin, in relievement of him..the gavel of ij. m[l]. mewes of salt. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxix. 113 The falle well vnderstande, well assoylled & deffended may welle haue releuement. 1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* iv. 44 All Exceptions, Graces, Priuiledges, Releuements, and generally all other benefites of Lawes. 1613–18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 44 To purchase [the Crown]..by large conditions of releeuements in generall, and profuse gifts in particular. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 278 Hee kept his word with the State, concerning the releeuement of Tributes.

Reliever (rĭlī·vəɹ). Also 6 -or. [f. Relieve *v.*]

1. One who relieves, in senses of the verb.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 240 Defendour of crysten men.., Releuer of chyrches. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Prose Add. (1602) 336 If we should proue so vngratefull as to resist our Relieuors. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. iii. (1821) 243 It grieved him that the Lord President should suspect him to bee a Releever of James fits-Thomas. 1670 Dryden *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* II. i, If there appear relievers from the field, The flag of parley may be taken down. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. i. III. iii. II. 395 The comforters of their distress, and the relievers of their indigence. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* IV. vii, Borrowing an hour or so, to be repaid again when he should relieve his reliever.

† **b.** Among the Brownists, a deacon appointed to administer relief to the poor. *Obs.*

1582 Browne *Booke which Sheweth* Def. 54 The Releeuers or Deacons, which are to gather and bestowe the church liberalitie. *Ibid.*, The Releeuer is a person hauing office of God to prouide, gather, and bestowe the giftes and liberalitie of the church, as there is neede. 1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. against Brownists* § 20 Is there no remedie but you must needs haue such Elders, Pastors, Doctors, Releeuers .. ?

c. A member of the Relief Church.

1895 *British Weekly* 7 Feb. 258/1 In this life of yesterday the seceders and 'relievers' were great, though plain. 1897 H. Calderwood in *Mem. Jubilee Synod U. P. Church* 100 Seceders were soon followed by Relievers, and organised Churches grew up.

2. † **a.** An instrument consisting of an iron ring fixed at right angles to a handle, used in gun testing to release the searcher when fixed. *Obs.*

1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 54 Take a searcher with one prong, and a reliever. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.*

b. A device to ease the working of a lock.

1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 291 The reliever works so very easy, that the door is made fast.

c. A device for attaching the wire stays of a yacht to the hull in such a way as to lessen the strain on them. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884.)

3. *slang.* (See quot.)

1850 Kingsley *Cheap Clothes* 11 In some sweating places there is an old coat kept called a 'reliever', and this is borrowed by such men as have none of their own to go out in.

Hence **Relie·veress.** *rare*—[1].

1631 *Celestina* xi. 127 Thou ease of my passions, thou relieveresse of my paine.

Relie·ving, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Relieve, in various senses.

a. *trans. c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 279 þat þe wast tresour .. be wisly spendid in defence of þe rewme, & releuynge of þe pore comouns. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 91 Sche seyde also that sche hathe resceuyd mekyl releuyng and helpe of her peynys. 1551 Gardiner *Presence in Sacrament* 14 The auctor vttereth a great meny wordes..declaryng spirituall hungre and thurst, and the releuyng of the same. 1633 P. Fletcher *Elisa* II. x, To losses old new losse is no relieving. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 209 This relieving of Gloucester raised the spirits..of the parliament forces. 1822 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 31 When General Officers ..pass Guards while in the act of relieving, both Guards are to salute.

b. *intr. c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 424 He fel on his hors necke; and, in the relevynge, he strake at Hector.

Relie·ving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

1. That relieves or gives relief.

1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xv. 291 In him the relieving promises are made to believers. 1788 Jos Scott *Jrnl.* (1797) viii. 258 The meeting continued for some considerable time longer, in a very open and relieving manner. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 166 Relieving sweats break forth, sometimes accompanied with an efflorescence. 1897 Sir E. Wood *Achievements of Cavalry* I. 14 A relieving force coming out, the 'Rally' was sounded.

2. *Relieving officer*, an officer appointed by a parish or union to administer relief to the poor.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 249/2 The relieving officer .. would have given him a pair of shoes and half-a-crown. 1876 *Act* 39 & 40 *Vict.* c. 61 § 19 A..warrant..may be issued upon the information of any relieving officer of the guardians stating that relief has been applied for.

fig. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. viii, She heard the tender river whispering,..'I am the Relieving Officer appointed by eternal ordinance to do my work'.

b. *slang.* (See quot. 1881.)

1857 G. Lawrence *Guy Liv.* iii, Every one, drawn on by the current, had a stone to throw at his relieving officer. 1881 Blackmore *Christowell* xliv, The relieving officer—as the male parent was called in those days at our great universities.

3. *techn.* **a.** *Relieving tackle*: (See quots.).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Relieving-tackles*, two strong tackles used to prevent a ship from overturning on the careen, and to assist in bringing her upright after that operation is completed... *Relieving-tackle*, is also a name sometimes given to the train-tackles of a gun-carriage. 1815 Burney *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, *Relieving tackles*, are those which are occasionally hooked to the tiller..in bad weather, or in action, when..the wheel or tiller-rope is broken or shot away. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxv. 84 Once the wheel-rope parted, which might have been fatal to us, had not the chief mate sprung instantly with a relieving tackle to windward, and kept the tiller up till a new one could be rove. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 222 The relieving tackles are fitted as luff tackles.

b. *Relieving arch*: (See quots.).

1850 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 166 *Relieving Arch*, or Arch of Construction; an arch formed in the substance of a wall to relieve the part which is below it from the superincumbent weight. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1916/1 *Relieving-arch*, an arch at the back of a revetment or retaining wall, to relieve the pressure of the bank upon the wall, and act as a tie or interior buttress. 1883 Conder & Kitchener *Survey W. Palestine* III. 133 The door of the crypt has a lintel, with a relieving arch above.

Hence **Relie·vingly** *adv.*

1793 Jos Scott *Jrnl.* (1797) xi. 309 He that speaks..must feel a door of entrance in the people's minds, or it is very difficult to get safely and relievingly forward. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 354 Sybil soon relievingly interposed that it was time to dress.

Relievo (rĭlī·vo). Also 7 releuo, 8 releivo, 8–9 rilievo. [ad. It. *rilievo* (rilyē·vo): see Relief[3], and cf. Alto-, Basso-, Mezzo-relievo.]

1. = Relief[3] 1.

1625 Sir T. Roe in *Michaelis' Anc. Marbles* (1882) 189 Twelue tables of fine marble, cutt into historyes, some of a very great releuo. 1641 Evelyn *Diary* 1 Sept., Several rusticall instruments so artificially represented as to deceive an accurate eye, to distinguish it from actual relievo. 1723 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 79 The Foliages and other Ornaments..by their Relievo seem to increase its bigness.

transf. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* viii, The wind and vapours issuing forth..distorted the mouth, bloated the cheeks, and gave the eyes a terrible kind of relievo. 1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 491 The comic features have more relievo, than most other productions of the author.

b. *In relievo*, in relief.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 99 A new kind of Maps in a low Relievo. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jeries.* (1721) 137 On that part .. are to be seen Carvings in Relievo. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Garden* II. ii. 177 Round the white circlet in relievo bold A serpent twines his scaly length in gold. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 111 In works where different objects appear in relievo, these are made separately. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 213 The walls are covered with gigantic figures sculptured in relievo.

transf. 1769 Burke *Late St. Nation* 60 Two of them stand out in high relievo beyond the rest. The first is a change in the internal representation of this country.

2. = Relief[3] 1 b.

1627 Sir T. Roe in *Michaelis' Anc. Marbles* (1882) 200 My agent..hath brought me..some heads and small releuo's, antient and good worke. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 499 In one of which [grottos] they found 40 Urns cover'd with Relievos. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xcv. 440 The ornaments of the architecture, and the relievo in the frontispiece, are after the chinese and japan manner. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 475/2 Her chapel is very rich in red marbles, Corinthian pillars, and poor sculptured relievos of her history.

3. *Painting.* = Relief[3] 2.

1685 Aglionby *Painting Illustr.* i. 19 To give that Roundness to the Figures, which the Italians call Relievo, and for which we have no other Name. 1738 R. Smith *Opticks* Pref. 5 The effect of a large concave speculum in heightening the Relievo of Pictures. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* VI. (1848) 225 The style which Titian afterwards adopted .. was not of so high a relish for relievo and hue.

Relif, obs. form of Relief[1] and [2].

Reli·ft (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To lift again. Hence **Reli·fting** *vbl. sb.*

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 510 The relifting of a drain that has blown .. is a dirty and disagreeable business for work-people. 1898 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 134 The passion ..Her death-rumour smartly relifted To full apogee.

Re·ligate, *v. rare.* [f. L. *religāt-*, ppl. stem of *religāre* to bind up or back: see Re- and Ligate *v.*] *trans.* † **a.** *Surg.* To bind up (a vein). *Obs.*—[1] **b.** To bind together or unite (people). **c.** To constrain. Also *absol.* Hence **Re·ligating** *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 The needle wherwith we may stitch, when we desire to religate a Vayne. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* 1. 36 They are not religated within the same Communion. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Religate*, to tye hard or again, to binde fast. 1807 Coleridge in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 84 It is not even religion, it does not religate, does not bind anew. 1876 Gladstone *Gleanings* (1879) III. 130 Religion.., with a debased worship appended to it,..but with no religating, no binding power.

Religate, obs. form of Relegate *v.*

Religa·tion. *rare.* [ad. L. *religātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *religāre*: see prec. and -ation.] The action of tying or binding up (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 354 Though S. Austen had..onely told vs of religation, or of binding, it had been enough to shew that S. Austens meaning was, that religious worship belonged onely to God. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 21 Origen speaks of the religation of these dæmons near their statues. 1807 Coleridge in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 84 If this be not true, there is no religion, no religation, or binding over again.

Religeous(e, -eus, obs. forms of Religious.

Reli·ght (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To illumine, kindle, or ignite again.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* [8 Feb.] A torch being extinguished neere it, and lifted a little distance, was suddainely relighted. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 609 His pow'r can heal me, and relight my eye. *a* 1802 E. Darwin in J. G. Strutt *Sylva Brit.* (1822) 2 You, who have seen..Ten thousand times yon moon relight her horn. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 450 Our only hope of heat was in re-lighting our lamp. 1872 Aubrey de Vere *Leg. St. Patrick, Striving*, Nor of his victory had he joy..Nor of that heaven relit.

2. *intr.* To take fire again, rekindle. Also *fig.*

1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xviii, The desire..relit suddenly, and glowed warm in her heart. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 314/1 It will immediately re-light.

Religieus, obs. form of Religious.

‖**Religieuse** (rəlizyoz). †Also as *pl.* [F. *religieuse* fem. of next.] A woman bound by religious vows, or devoted to a religious life; a nun.

1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 3 That there might be a pair of chaste examples ever before the religieuse, to fix their ideas the right way. 1815 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 101 During the whole night the religieuses of the hospital prayed near the body. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xiii, A convent full of religieuses. 1893 *19th Cent.* Nov. 754 I had been given to understand that Jane Clermont was a very fervid *religieuse.*

‖**Religieux** (rəlizyö). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 8–9 *erron.* religieuse (*sing.* and *pl.*). [F., ad. L. *religiōsus* RELIGIOUS.] A man vowed to a religious life; a monk.

1654 LD. HATTON in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 114, I am told .. that the Academy was this day full of the Duke of Glo[ucester's] conversion and being a Religieux. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. 141 He rather desir'd me to converse with him as a Gentleman, than as a Religieuse [*ed.* 1761 religieux]. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 28 Inhabited by the few thousands of Spanish religieuse and Creole descendants of Spanish adventurers.

Religio-, mod. combining form of RELIGION or RELIGIOUS, as in *religio-educational, -magical, -military, -philosophical, -scientific,* etc.

1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 169 There were two orders of the religio-military brotherhood. 1896 W. ST. JOHN BOSCAWEN *Bible & Monum.* 171 One of the litanies of the religio-magical creed.

Religion (rĭlĭ·dʒən). Forms: 3–4 **religiun(e,** 4–5 **-ioun(e,** 5–6 **-yon(e, -ione,** 7 **relligion**; 3–6 **relygyon,** 4 **-un, -ioun,** 5–6 **-ion**; 4 **riligioun,** 6 **relegioune**; 3– **religion.** [a. AF. *religiun* (11th c.), F. *religion,* or ad. L. *religiōn-em,* of doubtful etymology, by Cicero connected with *relegĕre* to read over again, but by later authors with *religāre* to bind, RELIGATE (see Lewis and Short, s. v.); the latter view has usually been favoured by modern writers in explaining the force of the word by its supposed etymological meaning.]

1. A state of life bound by monastic vows; the condition of one who is a member of a religious order, esp. in the Roman Catholic Church.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 43 Đo ðe ðese swikele woreld habbeð forlaten and seruið ure drihten on religiun, hie folgið Daniele, ðe hali profiete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23049 Þai..went þaim in to religiun,.. For to beserue vr lauerd dright. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 82 Dobet .. is Ronnen in-to Religiun .. And precheþ þe peple seint poules wordes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 317 In blake clothes thei hem clothe,..And yolde hem to religion. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V. ii. 484 In oon maner religioun is..a binding vp or a bynding aȝen of a mannys fre wil with certein ordinaunciis, .. or with vowis or oothis. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1300 Non orderis had he of Relegioune. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 66 Ware thou never in religion? Yes so god helpe me and halydom, A dosen yeres continually. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 126 Forsweare thou nothing good, but building of Monasteries and entring into Religion. 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXVIII. 111 Those of the country [China] repute him for a Saint, because he ended his dayes in Religion. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv, My father..was retired into religion in the Kingdom of Naples. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 364 We must enter into religion and be made nuns by will or by force. 1886 H. N. OXENHAM *Mem. R. de Lisle* 6 The two others ..are in religion; the former entered the Order of the Good Shepherd in 1863.

transf. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3673 Mariage, be my opinioun, It is better Religioun, As to be freir or Nun.

†**b.** *Man,* etc. *of religion,* one bound by monastic vows or in holy orders. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Þis loc ne haueð non to offren bute þese lif-holie men of religiun. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29285 Qua smites preist or clerk,..or ani man of religion,..he is cursd. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 7 Renkez of relygioun þat reden & syngen. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 7 3if þei seyn þat þei ben most holy and best men of religion. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3192 Somme folkys of relygyon. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 12 To become a man of religion.

†**c.** *House,* etc. *of religion,* a religious house, a monastery or nunnery. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 4613 An hous he made of riligioun, For to singe for sire Beuoun. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Huanne me bernþ oþer brekþ cherches..oþer hous of relygioun. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 488 In Abbeys of Relygyoun þat were cristien of name. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xix. (1885) 155 Oþer kynges haue ffounded byshopriches, abbeys, and oþer howses off relegyon. *c* 1535 in Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. CXXI. § 95 (1611) 773/1 Spoiled in like maner..as the housys of Religion hath bene. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 144 Many houses of relygion within the Citie .. were searched for goodes of aliauntes.

2. A particular monastic or religious order or rule; †a religious house. Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Rihten hire & smeðen hire is of euch religiun, & of efrich ordre þe god, & al þe strengðe. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 52/192 Seint Edward cam..To an holi man þat þere was neiȝ in an oþur religion. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1156 His fader forloyne..feched hem wyth strenþe, & robbed þe relygioun of relykes alle. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6352 Somtyme am I prioresse,.. And go thurgh alle religiouns, Sekyng alle religiouns. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 426/1 Saynt Rygoberte..ordeyned a relygyon of chanounes and clerkes. 1528 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 322 The exchaunge to be made bitwene your colledge in Oxforde and his religion for Saundforde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 143 This priest .. was receiued into euery Religion with Procession, as though the Legate had been there. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 194 This Religion of Saint Iohns, was greatly preferred, by the fall and suppression of the Templers. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 114 If any professed in the said Religion were negligently forgotten. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 12 A Dagger, which the King of Spain sent as a Present to the Religion. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 147 Some ships of the religion of Malta. 1858 FABER *Foot of Cross* (1872) 70 There were several false and counterfeit religions, which had troubled the church about this time.

transf. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* B iij, As hymself for his pryde and enuy was cast out of the holy relygyon of heuen.

†**b.** *collect.* People of religion. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2812 Þanne þe religion & holi chirche worþ ef sone ybroȝt al adoun. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 162 Till religioune of seir statis, For heill of his saull, gaf he Siluir in-to gret quantite. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 190 Alkyn chennonis eik of vther ordouris, All maner of religioun, the less and the mair.

†**c.** A member of a religious order. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 22001 (Gött.), Quatkin man sum euer ites ..Or laued or religiun. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7557 Specyalyþat comandeþ he..to bysshopes, and persones, To prestys, an ouþer relygyons. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 527 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 292 That on partie he sende..To thilke that were povre in londe; That other to povre religiouns; The thridde to povre cleregouns.

3. Action or conduct indicating a belief in, reverence for, and desire to please, a divine ruling power; the exercise or practice of rites or observances implying this. Also *pl.,* religious rites. Now *rare,* exc. as implied in 5.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Cleane religiun..is iseon & helpen widewen & federlease children & from þe world witen him cleane & unwemmed. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 Þer were vi. Ydres of stone..wer þo gius hem wesse for clenesse and for religiun. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12676 Þis incob ..was o gret religiun, Hali liue he ladd al-wais. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xvi. 31 The holiday forsothe of restyng it is, and ȝe shulen traueil ȝoure soules thurȝ perpetuel religioun. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 27 They ente that fleshe with great religion. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 151 They that trust in theyr owne righteousnes, thinke to pacifie the wrath of God by their..voluntarie religion. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. i. (1614) 232 They vsed yet some Religion in gathering of their Cinamon,..sacrificing before they beganne [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 372 The Image of a Brute, adorn'd With gay Religions full of Pomp and Gold. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 21/2 The Ancients used to found the Walls of their Cities with the greatest religion, dedicating them to some God who was to be their guardian. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 89 The public religion of the Catholics was uniformly simple and spiritual. 1900 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* XXXVI. (1902) VI. 5 The religions of the religious orders .. were swept away under the condemnation of superstition and abuse.

†**b.** A religious duty or obligation. *Obs.*

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* I. II. 557 Thei thoght a religion to kepe secret, betwene God and them, certayn thinges. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 135 The dutye betwene man and wyfe, whiche is a holy religyon, but not religiouslye kepte.

4. A particular system of faith and worship.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18944 In þat siquar was in þat tun Men of alkin religioun. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4522 Þe Iewes and cristen men,..Sal þan..Assent in Crist als a religion. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 92 b, They neyther allure nor compelle any man unto their Religion. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi. § 2 The church of Rome, they say,..did almost out of all religions take whatsoever had any fair and gorgeous show. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. i, I wonder what religion he is of. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 15 Whereby we plainly see what clear evidence is given to the truth of that religion which is attested with a power of miracles. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 25 The Christian Religion, which pretends to teach men the knowledge and worship of God. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 79 If they are to judge of each others religion, there is no such thing as a religion that is right. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 65 All religions were the same to him. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. ix. 186 All important religions have sprung up in the East.

transf. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* xvi. 78 The memory of that mother had become almost a religion to her. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 23 We hear men speak of a religion of art, of a religion of work, of a religion of civilization.

†**b.** *The Religion* [after F.]: the Reformed Religion, Protestantism. *Obs.*

1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* G viij, There was a noise raised that the Admiral had endeuoured to expel the Masse, and to plant the Religion in France. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kinged. & Commw.* 106 They againe are deuided into 13 Cantons, 8 whereof are catholike, the residue of the religion. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 46 They of the Religion, are now Town-lesse and Arme-lesse. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 153 Those of the Religion possessed themselves with many arm'd Men of the Town-House.

5. Recognition on the part of man of some higher unseen power as having control of his destiny, and as being entitled to obedience, reverence, and worship; the general mental and moral attitude resulting from this belief, with reference to its effect upon the individual or the community; personal or general acceptance of this feeling as a standard of spiritual and practical life.

c 1535 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. Rec. III. 140 That true Religion is not contained in Apparel,..singing, and such other kind of Ceremonies; but in cleanness of mind [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 46 b, Amonges the Suyces encreased dayly contention for Religion. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxv. § 16 The tribe of Reuben..were..accused of backwardness in religion. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 20 True Religion is the right way of reconciling and reuniting man to God. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 52 There are no signes..of Religion, but in Man onely. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ix. (1739) 587 It keeps a lively Sense of Religion upon our Minds. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. ii. (1869) II. 459 So slender a security as the probity and religion of the inferior officers of revenue. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 45 The best part of religion is to imitate the benevolence of God to man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 176 About two thousand ministers of religion..were driven from their benefices in one day. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* vii. 90 True religion, in its essence and in kind, is the same everywhere.

personified. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 250 Religious love put out Religion's eye. 1607 — *Timon* III. ii. 83 Religion grones at it. *c* 1652 MILTON *Sonn. to Sir H. Vane,* Therfore on thy firme hand religion leanes In peace, & reck'ns thee her eldest son. 1717 POPE *Eloïsa* 39 There stern Religion quench'd th' unwilling flame. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 492 Religion, if in heavenly truths attired, Needs only to be seen to be admired. 1844 A. B. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 72 'Tis then that sweet Religion's holy wing Broods o'er the spirit.

b. *To get religion*: see GET *v.* 12 d.

†**c.** Awe, dread. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1642 BEDELL *Erasmus* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 78 He took a general view of most parts of Italy as far as Cumae, where (not without some religion and horror)..he beheld the cave of Sibylla.

6. *transf.* †**a.** Devotion to some principle; strict fidelity or faithfulness; conscientiousness; pious affection or attachment. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 93 When the deuout religion of mine eye Maintaines such falshood, then turne teares to fire. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 201 *Ros.*..Keep your promise. *Orl.* With no lesse religion, then if thou wert indeed my Rosalind. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i, Out of a religion to my charge, And debt professd, I have made a self-decree. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 182 The ancient league observ'd with so much Religion betweene England and the Low Countries. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. Pref., An old Word is retain'd by an Antiquary with as much Religion as a Relick.

b. In phr. *to make* (*a*) *religion of* or *to make* (*it*) *religion to,* to make a point of, to be scrupulously careful (†not) to do something.

(*a*) 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. ii, Let mortals learn To make religion of offending heaven. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* 44 Nor bee so foolish precise as a number are, who make it Religion to speake otherwise then this or that Author.

(*b*) 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 199 By your command (Which my loue makes Religion to obey) I tell you this. 1869 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 199 (Cent.), Its acidity sharpens Mr. Wall's teeth.., yet, under the circumstances, he makes a religion of eating it.

†**7.** The religious sanction or obligation *of* an oath, etc. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vi. § 2 (1622) 42 Vnder the religion of an Oath. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 117 According to the rules and religion of friendship. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1742) II. xxii. 65 If the religion of an oath will not oblige men to speak truth, nothing will. 1704 J. BLAIR in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1870) I. 107, I shall under the same religion of an oath acquaint your Lordships with..what I remember.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *religion-dresser, -making, -mender, -monger, shop; religion-infectious, -masked, -raptured* adjs.; †**religion man** = sense 1 b.

a 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 72 This new vicker was made out of an olde ffrier that had bene twice turnd at a *Religion-dressers. 1706 A. SHIELDS *Inq. Ch. Communion* (1747) 51 Such as are..*religion-infectious, like to spread and leaven all in communion with such a congregation. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xlix, We are in the full stream of *religion-making. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 57 *Religioune men alwey wonnyng in the Court,.. It may wele ryme, but it accordith nought. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* v. iii, Your *religion-masked sorceries. 1824 W. E. ANDREWS *Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Mart.* I. 380 The irreligious and blasphemous pretentions of those *religion-menders. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 366 The Antiquaries..who have searched more narrowly into this upstart *Religion-Monger. 1718 *Entertainer* 253 The Fathers [are represented as]..a Parcel of old passive Religion-Mongers. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* 341 The fervid soul of that blest Maid,' Religion-raptur'd. 1811 MISS HAWKINS *Countess & Gertrude* (1812) II. xxvii. 79 Well may scoffers talk of the *religion-shops of London.

Religionary (rĭlĭ·dʒənări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -ARY, or ad. F. *religionnaire,* It., Sp. *religionario* sb., Protestant, Calvinist.] **A.** *adj.* Relating to religion; religious. Now *rare.*

a 1692 BP. T. BARLOW *Rem.* 638 His Religionary Professions in his last Will and Testament. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 219 His Religionary Pamphlets for that purpose were these. 1867 BARING-GOULD *Cur. Myths* I. viii. 164 It is a strange instance of religionary virulence.

B. *sb.* †**a.** A person 'in religion'. *Obs.* **b.** [See etym. note.] A Protestant. ? *Obs.*

1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxiii. 256 Seven and thirty women, the most of them old, and Religionaries of this temple. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 35 The gathering together of the Factions of the Religionaries. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 6 Those Protestant Religionaries and Popish Sectaries. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* II. 176/1 To distinguish them from the Protestants, who are called Religionaries.

†**Reli·gionate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make religious.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* I iij b, There have been Martyrs for Reason,..but how much more would men be so for reason Religionated and Christianized!

Religioner (rĭlĭ·dʒənəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] **a.** A person 'in religion'. **b.** = RELIGIONIST.

1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 1 Pope Innocent X appointed a religioner of great virtue, discretion, and experience, secretly to visit the nunneries. *Ibid.* II. 230 All the religioners of both sexes. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XXV, These new-fashioned religioners have fast-days, I warrant me.

1852 H. NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 164 Those very externals of divine worship which so many of our..religioners call mummery. 1896 'Q.' (QUILLER COUCH) *Story of Sea* II. xx. 387 The religioners who embarked for the service of the fleet.. were 180, consisting of Augustinians, Franciscans, Dominicans, and Jesuits.

Religionism (rĭlĭ·dʒəniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Marked or excessive inclination to religion; exaggerated or affected religious zeal.

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 390/2 The coinage of a novel and significant expression, as this of Professor Dugald Stewart—political religionism. 1817 BP. JEBB *Let.* in C. Forster *Life* lxi. 573 This work has been carried on rather uncouthly: not religion, but religionism, having been the compressing power. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 131 The germs of malignant religionism.. are not wanting even in Basil. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 23 They call in the aid of an imaginative religionism to people their solitude with its glories. 1881 THOROLD *Gospel of Christ* Pref., Surely it is a morose religionism that fears knowledge, or distrusts science.

Religionist (rĭlĭ·dʒənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One addicted or attached to religion; one imbued with, or zealous for, religion. Sometimes in bad sense, a religious zealot or pretender.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. i. § 3 Religionists having for pious purposes forged so many false Miracles..they have thereby with the Atheist taken away all belief of those which are true. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* Ded., If I may have leave from our rigid religionists, to prosecute the metaphor. 1697 G. BURGHOPE *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 4 As for the moderate, rational and intelligent religionists, they are so few. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. III. i. 133 He has his private Opinion, Belief, or Faith, as strong as any Devotee or Religionist of 'em all. 1757 HUME *Ess., Nat. Hist. Relig.* (1817) II. 398 These pretended religionists are really a kind of superstitious atheists. 1818 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 214 A dispassionate, placid, and mild religionist. 1843 WORDSW. *Prose Wks.* (1876) III. 169 A Savant, who is not also a poet in soul and a religionist in heart, is a feeble and unhappy creature. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Gal.* (1876) 369 The external service of the religionist ..is pronounced [by St. James] deceitful and vain.

Hence **Religioni·stic** *a.*

1889 BP. W. B. CARPENTER *Perm. Elem. Relig.* v. 192 The religionistic spirit lowers the moral tone.

Religionize (rĭlĭ·dʒənəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To imbue with religion, to render religious. b. *intr.* To be addicted to, to affect, religion. Hence **Reli·gionized, -izing.**

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 32 About every one's Thinking and Religionizing as he will. 1830 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.*, etc. (1859) 104 Our own enlightened and religionized country. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 384 His great object is the religionizing of the State. 1853 S. H. COX *Interviews Mem. & Useful* 138 (Cent.) How much religionizing stupidity it requires in one to imagine [etc.]. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1874) 168 The ritualist tells us that man is to be religionised.

Religionless (rĭlĭ·dʒənlés), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Destitute of religion.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* II. 192 The gross body of the Jews..returned home religionless as they came. 1829 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 204 The upper classes will be left almost religionless. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, A worldly, selfish,..religionless old woman. 1889 J. STRONG in *Minutes Congreg. Council* (U. S.) 364 Teaching a religionless morality.

†**Reli·giose,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Sp. *religiosa.*] = RELIGIEUSE.

1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 82 The keeper of the Castle askt me, whether I would see the Religioses, whose Convent is adjoyning thereunto.

Religiose, obs. form of RELIGIOUS.

Religiosity (rĭlĭdʒiɒ·sĭti). [ad. late L. *religiōsitas*: see RELIGIOUS and -ITY. Cf. F. *religiosité* (15th c.), and RELIGIOUSTY.]

1. Religiousness, religious feeling or sentiment.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* i. 17 The drede of the Lord [is] religiosite of kunnyng. *Ibid.* 18 Religiosite shal kepen, and iustefien the herte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 245/1 There is treble generacion spirituel of god, that is to saye, of natyuyte, religyosite, and of body mortalite. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* i. 17, 18. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXII. 222 Their disposition to religious feeling, which they call religiosity, is..a love of divine things for the love of their moral qualities. 1846 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 188 Our author argues from the religiosity of man to the reality of God. 1887 Z. A. RAGOZIN *Chaldea* iii. 149 Man has all that animals have, and two things which they have not—speech and religiosity.

b. Affected or excessive religiousness.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 283 Great sticklers for feminine purity, or prudery, or religiosity. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 102 A feverish state of what may better be called religiosity, than religion. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. ix. 317 It is hard to imagine a more execrable emotion than the complacent religiosity of the prosperous.

c. With *pl.* A religious service. *rare*⁻¹.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ix. (1848) 26 The soporific sermons which closed the domestic religiosities of those..days.

†**2.** = RELIGION 1 and 2. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. vi. 453 Religiosite of mannys ordinaunce is leeful..and ech such order or dignite and ech such seid religiosite mad bi man [etc.].

Religious (rĭlĭ·dʒəs), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3–5 religius(e, 4–5 -iose, 4–6 -iouse; 4, 6 -eous(e, 5 -eus; 4 -yus, 5 -yous; 4 relygiouse, 6 -i(o)us; 5 -eous; 4–6 -y(o)us, 5 -youx, -yows, 6 -youse; 4 relegiouse; 4– religious, (7 rell-). [a. AF. *religius*, OF. *religious, -eus*, etc. (12th c.; mod.F. *religieux* m., *-euse* f.), or ad. L. *religiōs-us*: see RELIGION and -OUS.]

A. *adj.* 1. Imbued with religion; exhibiting the spiritual or practical effects of religion; pious, godly, god-fearing, devout.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 74 3if eni weneð þat he beo religius, & ne bridleð nout his tunge, his religiun is fals. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* iii. 90 Alle religiouse men, blesse ȝe the Lord, God of goddis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxiv. (Bodl. MS.), Holy men & religious þt be nouȝt defouled. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 231 Thei were religious men..hauenge glorious vertues. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* vii. Wks. 1564 I. 64 Who would not haue thought thys holy religious father worthy to be canonised..? 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 130 Seeme they religious? Why so didst thou. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 144 Earthly Selfe so scrues and mixes it selfe with religious, that oft-times the soule markes not the difference. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 622 That sober Race of Men, whose lives Religious titl'd them the Sons of God. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 81, I think I am religious enough in all conscience. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 154 He is..very limited in his understanding, and religious, bordering on bigotry. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 23. 293 A man may be Moral without being Religious, but he cannot be Religious without being Moral. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 13 The Apostle John and Benedict Spinoza were both intensely religious persons, but it would be difficult to say what their religious feelings had in common.

transf. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 254 The Jewes' religious River Which every Sabbath dries his Channell over; keeping his waves from working on that Day.

b. *Most religious*, used as an epithet of royalty. (Cf. CHRISTIAN *a.* 1 b.)

1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, We humbly beseech thee..for the High Court of Parliament, under our most religious and Gracious King, at this time assembled. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* I. 137 The chaste Pasiphaë..Wife to that most religious King of Crete.

†c. Holy, sacred. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 77 Pictures of Christ and the Virgin Mary, and many other religious persons.

2. Of persons: Bound by monastic vows; belonging to a religious order, esp. in the Church of Rome. (Cf. B. 1.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29374 þe thrid es men religius, þat has þair ouer man in hus. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7383 þe fourþe synne ys more perylous, Wyþ man and wommane relygyus. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6149 Religious folk ben ful covert; Seculer folk ben more appert. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 24 Men & women of holy chyrche, namely relygyous people, oughte to saye theyre seruyce eche howre in hys owne tyme. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 10 A religious man he slew, And cled him in his abeit new. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 145 How ydle a companye ys theyr of prystes, and relygyous men, as they call them? 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 59 The said city is as big as two of Bononia, & in it are many monasteries of religious persons, al which do worship idols. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. v. (1821) 73 With a competent number of three thousand Souldiers, Pioners, and religious persons. 1680 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* II. ii, There's a huge, fat, religious gentleman coming up, Sir. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints* (1836) I. 192 The superintendency of all the houses of religious women in his kingdom. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 415, I remember a religious society was established at Lisbon, calling themselves the Order of Divine Providence. 1810 — *Kehama* VII. iv, Never yet did form more beautiful..Bless the religious Virgin's gifted sight.

b. Of things, places, etc: Of, belonging to, or connected with, a monastic order.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 80 Whan þei to Durham com..þer þei bigan a home of religiouse manere. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 864 Ane bischope..religeouse lyf liffand ay. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. viii. 621 Soo had they done had not an old knyghte come amonge them in Relygyous clothyng. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 43 Settyng themselfe in relygyouse housys, ther quyetly to serue God. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxiii. 151 *note*, An hermitage, or such lyke pore kind of solitary religious place. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* II. i, If you will needs to a Religious House. 1674 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 301 Those religious places that are neare Oxford. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 P 4 A shaved Head, and a religious Habit. 1742 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. xciii. 262 He dissolved the monasteries and religious houses in England. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 438 The religious system, in its technical sense, he believed to have become a nursery of idleness. 1888 BERNARD *Fr. World to Cloister* i. 5, I believe..that the religious life is one..instituted by God, that is substantially in its three vows.

3. Of the nature of, pertaining or appropriate to, concerned or connected with, religion.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 38 Yf his mynd were not ryghtly set wyth relygyouse honour towards God. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. 447 A sad religious awe The quiet trees vnstirr'd by winde doe draw. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 160 Storied Windows richly dight, Casting a dimm religious light. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 361 They made it for a Religious use. 1715 POPE *Ep. Addison* 12 Some felt.. hostile fury, some religious rage. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 202 From his earliest youth, Mahomet was addicted to religious contemplation. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xi. 163 Prayer is the most directly religious of all our duties. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iii. 72 Books least religious in letter and phrase may be most religious in effect. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xlix. (1879) 584 Jerusalem was the religious centre of the Jewish nation.

b. (Chiefly *poet.*) Regarded as sacred.

1618 *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 59 Even the name of Mortimer and York was sanctified and religious amongst them. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Perilla*, Bring Part of the cleame from that Religious Spring. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 212 Lonely the vale, and full of horror stood, Brown with the shade of a religious wood. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty*, Thy Shrine in some religious wood. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Fire-Fly* 22 Those trees, religious once and always green.

4. *transf.* Scrupulous, exact, strict, conscientious. † Also const. *in, of.*

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 37 A man deuoted to a man, Loyall, religious in loues hallowed vowes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 424 A Coward, a most deuout Coward, religious in it. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr., Translated..with a religious ayme to his meaning, howsoever it may be many times mist. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 769 Religious of his Word. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 109, I must confess that I am so religious in that Affair [of editing], that I transcribe the very Faults. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* civ, His library is preserved with the most religious neatness. 1798 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) I. 5 On my part, you will always meet with a religious adherence to every article of the treaties subsisting between us. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 191 We were led to footsteps; and following these with religious care [etc.].

†b. Of an oath: solemn. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1723 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* II. i, The Religious Vow I have made to my Father.

B. *sb.* 1. As *pl.* Those bound by monastic vows or devoted to a religious life according to the principles of the Church of Rome.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Gode religiuse beoð i þe worlde, summe nomeliche prelaz & treowe prechuies. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8639 Also relygyous are to wyte, þat for maystry wyl gladly smyte. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 2 3if oure newe religious bee in þese same synnys..þei ben cursid of god. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxiv, Go, pray alle the religius of this cite, To morne that thay wold dyne with me. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G ij b, An abbot .. sette and made his relygyous or monkes for to werke. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 65 The monkes, friers, and other the superstitious religious. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 405 There grew so great quarrels and discontentments betweene the townesmen and the religious. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 271 The Religious of those times were as thankfull to their Benefactours. 1674 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 424 You know the Religious were in that [conspiracy] too with Rohan against the K[ing] of France. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 P 11 The Letters..are yet extant in the Nunnery where she resided; and are often read to the young Religious. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 88 They also brought with them some religious, of the order of St. Basil. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) App., 1123 Those Italian religious who were destined to the service of the mission. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xii. 339 Were these words ..spoken to recluses, to men living in a desert, or to religious in cloisters?

b. With reference to other religions.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xv. 99 b, These iolly louing religious. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 179 Ethodie..was brocht vpe amang the religious in the yle of man. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 348 The priests and religious of Mexico (who lived there with a strange observance). 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 54 They have several sorts of Religious, among whom the Dervishes are the most familiar and polite. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relat.* II. 372 There being great Numbers of those Religious at Ispahan, these Monks go always armed. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 152 They had also true Nazarites ..; and they felt the weight of these Religious against them.

2. A person given up to a religious or monastic life, esp. in the Church of Rome. † In ME. with pl. in *-es.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 136 To þo religiouses þat were in Gascoyne, He gaf a þousand mark. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1888 Dede wil na frendshepe do..til na religiouse, ne til na seculere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 317 Þere shal come a kyng, and confesse 3ow religiouses. *c* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W, 1494) I. lxi, Ryght soo shalte thou stonde as..a religyous in the sorte of relygyon. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 10 These demaundes and questyons ought to be sayd as well to religyouses as to seculers. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* (1584) 175 You send him newes as a Chronicler,..and counsel his conscience as a religious. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 23 Infamous libels put vp by..one religious against another. 1688 COLLIER *Several Disc.* (1725) 288 Theodoret..at the End of the Life of every famous Religious, desires the Benefit of their Prayers. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 249 He met with a kind of religious, or Japan priest. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 132 A monk or religious was so effectually dead in law, that a lease..determined by such his entry into religion. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 112 A small district within a larger; it was at this time in the hand of a Gosine, or Hindoo Religious. 1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) III. viii. 311 An Italian Religious, and a Mahometan dervise are..placed by many nearly upon a level. 1888 BERNARD *Fr. World to Cloister* i. 2 The idea of your..adopting the hard life of a religious was one which never occurred to me.

†b. A religieuse; a nun. *Obs. rare.*

The form may be intended to represent the F. fem.

1492 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. v. 9/2 There were x. M. men, & xx. M. virgynes in that cite religyous & religiouses. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 101, I wyll shortly go and yelde me a nune or religiouse in some nonery.

Religiousete, -ite, -ity, varr. RELIGIOUSTY.

Religiously (rĭlĭ·dʒəsli), *adv.* [f. RELIGIOUS *a.* + -LY².] In a religious manner.

1. With religious feeling or conduct; in accordance with the principles of religion; piously, reverently, devoutly.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* xii. 43 Wele and religiously bythenkynge of aȝein rysyng. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iii. 6 At þe day of dome, it shal not be asked .. what good we haue seide, but hou religiously we haue lyued. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 13 They relygyously worschyppyd and honowryd the name of God. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 153 Sir you haue done this in the feare of God very religiously. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* III. x. (1614) 294 In their Fast or Lent they abstaine very religiously. 1687 Boyle *Martyrd. Theodora* viii. (1703) 210 The first of those who are recorded to have religiously deceased. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 183 In old Rome the eternal fire was religiously kept by virgins. 1853 Lynch *Self-Improv.* ii. 32 People who would find a religion must seek it religiously.

transf. 1600 *Weakest goeth to Wall* (1618) G iij b, Lady, I affirme it constantly, I love the gentleman religiously.

Comb. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* I. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 312/1, I would be satisfied from you, religiously-wise, whether a widow [etc.].

† **b.** Solemnly, ceremoniously. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 96, I protest vnfainedly, and promise religiously, that I will be wholy in your iurisdiction. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 140, I,..from Pope Innocent the Legate heere, Doe in his name religiously demand [etc.]. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 94. 359 Such as would not ..by solemne and sacred oath religiously subscribe thereto.

† **2.** In the manner of a 'religious' person, in accordance with a monastic rule. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Plowman's Tale* 23 He nȧs not aye in cloister pent, Ne couthe religiousliche lout. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 62 For a relygyous persone oughte to be gouerned relygyously ouer all. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 360/2 A woman which was relygyously clad, whiche was his lauender.

3. Faithfully, strictly, exactly, conscientiously, scrupulously.

1579 E. K. *Gloss Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 25 The opinion of Faeries..sticketh very religiously in the myndes of some. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 105 These distinctions of locall names ..were religiously observed in Records vntill about the time of king Edward the fourth. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 106 Duty for Natures Bounty they repay, And her sole Laws religiously obey. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 51/1 One thing which I find the Ancients observed very religiously. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 385 The image of the old constitution was religiously preserved in the senate. 1846 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXIV. 70 This legend is universally and religiously believed by the Arab Tribes. 1892 G. S. Layard *C. Keene* iv. 80 He had religiously tramped all the way home through the deserted streets.

4. In a religious sense; from a religious point of view; with respect to religion.

1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* v. i. (1876) 358 Their own piety enabled them to interpret expressions religiously, which were originally..evasions of the orthodox doctrine. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 90 When the [leper] was thus religiously dead, he was taken out of the town. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 314 Every minister ought to feel that he stands religiously accountable on this score. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* i. 15 The worthlessness, religiously speaking, of unfruitful knowledge.

Religiousness (rĭlĭ·dʒəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or character of being religious; † religious or careful attention.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 46 Relygyousness shall kepe the harte, and make yt tryghtefull. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 105 For all that thei pretende religiousnesse of very feare, lest ye iudge should foorthwith haue punished them. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. v. (1634) 11 In things of so great weight and to which is due a singular religiousnesse. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 8 What religiousnesse soever is in the peoples minds, may wholy or chiefly be attributed to their Sermons. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 98 A vertue in Abraham was religiousnesse. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 154 He could not abide any thing that appertained to a goodly religiousness, or monastical life. 1859 C. S. Henry *Dr. Oldham's Talks* viii. (1860) 72 He mistakes sanctimony for saintliness, strictness for religiousness. 1877 Sparrow *Serm.* xxii. 292 This religiousness in man is no accident: it comes of his weakness and dependence.

† **Religiousty.** *Obs.* In 4–5 -te, 5 -tee, -ete, -ite, 6 -ity. [f. Religious + -(i)ty; cf. Religiosity and obs. F. *religiousité.*]

1. Religiousness; religious life.

1388 Wyclif *Ecclus.* I. 17 The drede of the Lord is religiouste of kunnyng. Religiouste schal kepe .. the herte. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 59 In foure maners, þat ys to say [in] religiousite, in Frendschipe, in Curtasye, and reuerence. *c* 1430 Hoccleve *New Canterb. T.* (E.E.T.S) 17/40 Lyuynge in vertuous religioustee. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 82 Men of religiouste and spirituelle.

2. Persons of religion. *rare* —1.

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 686 A figge for all her chastity, Her law is for religiousity.

Religius(e, -y(o)us, obs. forms of Religious.

Relik(e, -likke, obs. forms of Relic.

Reli·mb, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To provide with new limbs.

1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. Pref. 21 An awkward attempt is made to relimb the unhappy trunk.

Reli·mit, *v. Law.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To limit anew. (See Limit *v.* 1.) So **Relimita·tion.**

1884 *Law Times* 9 Feb. 262/2 He executed .. the resettlement. .. The estate was thereby re-limited to uses under which the plaintiff took only a life interest. 1886 *Law Rep.* 31 Chanc. Div. 255 Cases of..clerical error, such ..as the insertion of a wrong name in a relimitation.

Reli·ne (rī-), *v.*[1] [f. Re- 5 a + Line *v.*[1]] *trans.* To line again, to provide with a fresh lining. Hence **Reli·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 32/2 A portion of a black silk dress may be serviceable to re-line the cuffs of the better kind of coats. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* 488 A stoppage for the relining, drying, and warming-up of a converter. 1894 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 2/7 The blasting-in-stack has been relined with fire bricks.

Reli·ne (rī-), *v.*[2] [f. Re- 5 a + Line *v.*[2]] *trans.* To mark with new lines; to renew the lines of.

1875 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 330/1 The guns have still to be reamed out preparatory to being relined. 1877 *Academy* 24 Nov. 495/1 It was M. Hopman's late father and himself who relined .. Rembrandt's so-called *Night Watch.*

† **Reli·nque,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *relinquir* or L. *relinquĕre*: see Relinquish.] *trans.* To leave, abandon. (In Caxton only.)

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 423/2, I haue relynqued and lefte my londe and my parentes. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* III. iv, They whiche relynquen and leue theyr owne lordes for to serue another straunger..ben wel worthy to be punysshed.

Relinquent (rĭlĭ·ŋkwĕnt), *a.* (and *sb.*) *rare.* [ad. L. *relinquent-em*, pres. pple. of *relinquĕre*: see next, and cf. Delinquent.] **a.** *adj.* Relinquishing; vanishing. **b.** *sb.* One who relinquishes.

1847 in Webster. 1884 R. Buchanan *Foxglove Manor* II. xvi. 48 Knowing something of the relinquent fancies of young vestals, he rejected the idea.

Relinquish (rĭlĭ·ŋkwĭʃ), *v.* Also 5–6 relinquys, -lynquysshe, -lenquyssh, etc. [ad. OF. *relinquiss-*, lengthened stem of *relinquir*, *relenquir* (12th c. in Godef.) :—L. *relinquĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *linquĕre* to leave.]

† **1.** *trans.* To withdraw from, desert, abandon (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 22/1 Yf he wold have relinquyst and departed fro youre moost noble persone. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 262 That he was not parfytte frend, who that relenquysshed hys cousyn at hys nede. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Deacons,* I from henceforth shall vtterlye renounce, refuse, relinquish, & forsake the bishop of Rome.

† **b.** To abandon in fleeing. *Obs. rare* —1.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 218 The Erle of Warwycke ..was now aduised by the Marques his brother, to relynquishe his horse.

† **c.** To give up as incurable. *Obs. rare* —1.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 10 To be relinquisht of the artists,..Of all the learned and authenticke fellowes..That gaue him out incureable.

2. To give up or give over, to abandon, desist from (an idea, action, practice, etc.); to cease to hold, adhere to, or prosecute.

1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* D j/2 Who so euer professyth relygyon, & he..not relynquysshyth his owne wyll [etc.]. 1539 in *Lisle Papers* VIII. 41 (MS.), The Bishop of Canterbury..willed him to declare the truth and to relinquish his opinions. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 21 Touching therefore the sign and ceremony of the Cross, wee no way find ourselues bound to relinquish it. 1666–7 Pepys *Diary* 21 Jan., He might be got to our side and relinquish the trouble he might give us. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Ying. Wm.* (1767) I. i. 39 When will you relinquish delusive pursuits? 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 109 Alarmed by this intelligence, he hastily relinquished the siege. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 43 Every hope of recovery was abandoned, and her physician relinquished his attendance. 1834 Hr. Martineau *Demerara* ix. 123 The absent brother and sister were less willing to relinquish the hope of return. 1859 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 105, I altogether abandon and relinquish the idea.

† **b.** To leave *to* another to deal with. *Obs.* —1

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* Pref. 5 b, Wherfore I do omyt and leue out manye thynges, relynquyshynge that I haue omytted to doctours of hygh iudgement.

c. To desist from putting forward or supporting for office. *rare* —1.

a 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1822) I. 388 He..offered to omit the primate, provided Lord Kildare would..offer to relinquish the Speaker too.

3. To give up, resign, surrender (a possession, right, etc.). Also const. *to.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 456 b, They wyll not relinquishe theyr Byshoprike. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland,* etc. 30 The english Lords..placed Irish Tenants vppon the Landes relinquished by the English. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 129 King Lucius..is said to have relinquished his Crown, and passed over into Bavaria. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 36 Sabacon, after a Reign of 50 years, relinquishes Egypt to his son. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. i, The Deanery, indeed, she was obliged to relinquish. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 565 They know my disinclination to relinquish the command. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 202 He consented..to relinquish a large part of the territory which his armies had occupied. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 517 An offer to relinquish shipmoney failed to draw Parliament from its resolve.

b. To let go (something held).

1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 287 St. Antony sustains in his arms the Infant Christ, whom the Virgin, above, appears to have just relinquished. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, He once more put her hand to his lips, and then relinquished it.

† **4.** To leave behind; also, to leave in a specified condition. *Obs. rare.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 79 Thee Pheacan turrets foorth with from sight we relinquish. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guilleneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 57/1 All diseases relinquish some badde reliques in the parte, wherthrough they may the easyer returne agayne. 1679 J. Smith *Narr. Pop. Plot* Ded. B b, To render your People happy while you live, and relinquish them safe when you dye.

† **5.** *intr.* To disappear, pass away. *Obs.* —1

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, I'll ensure you they will all relinquish: they cannot endure above another year.

† **6.** *trans.* To cancel, do away with. *Obs. rare.*

1594 West *and Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 118 [He] doth threaten your foresaid Orator, that he may at his pleasure relinquish and disanull the beforesaid last Will and Testament.

† **7.** To release. Const. *of. Obs. rare* —1.

1671 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 503 He did relinquish him of his promise of sending any land forces.

Hence **Reli·nquished** *ppl. a.*, **Reli·nquishing** *vbl. sb.*[1]; also **Reli·nquisher.**

1611 Cotgr., *Delaissement,* a .. relinquishing, or giuing ouer. *Ibid., Relinqueur,* a relinquisher, leauer, quitter. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 9 The Lease expired, C. enters, the Prince ejects him, and the King seizeth this Relinquished ground.

Relinquishment (rĭlĭ·ŋkwĭʃmĕnt). [f. prec. + -ment.] The act of relinquishing; abandonment, giving up, surrender (of a practice, possession, attempt, etc.); † renunciation (of a person).

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* IV. iii. § 1 This is the thing they require in vs, the vtter relinquishment of all things popish. 1597 *Ibid.* v. lxiii. § 3 Two couenants there are.., the one concerning the relinquishment of Satan. 1613–18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 6 All .. from Lucius to Vortigern (who succeeds this relinquishment) were Roman gouernours. 1680 S. Mather *Iren.* 23 If any shall require and insist upon the relinquishment of it. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 584 From this relinquishment by the United States the following tracts of land are explicitly excepted. 1839 James *Louis XIV,* III. 259 The disgrace which might attend the relinquishment of rights which he had asserted. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 583 The relinquishment of Edinburgh by the English may have been less wholly an act of free will.

b. *U. S.* A tract of abandoned land.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 570/2 He had come late in the previous summer, bought a relinquishment up the river [etc.].

Relique, obs. form of Relic.

‖ **Reliquaire** (relikwēə·r). [F.] = Reliquary.

1769 H. Walpole *Let. to G. Montagu* 17 Sept., We were shown some rich reliquaires, and the *corpo santo* that was sent to her by the Pope. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* VI. vi, While from the opening casket rolled A chain and reliquaire of gold. 1848 Lytton *Harold* IX. vii, 'In witness of that oath thou wilt lay thine hand upon the reliquaire', pointing to a small box that lay on the cloth of gold.

Reliqua·rian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as Reliquary *a.* + -an.] Pertaining to relics.

1884 *Athenæum* 8 Nov. 585 Miss Austen is just the one whose letters might be expected to have a value only (if we may coin a word) reliquarian.

Reliquary (re·lĭkwări), *sb.* [ad. F. *reliquaire* (14th c.) = Sp. *relicario*: see Relic and -ary[1], and cf. It. *reliquiario*, med.L. *reliquiārium, -iāre,* f. *reliquiæ.*] A small box, casket, shrine, or other receptacle, in which a relic or relics are kept.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Reliquary* (Fr. *Reliquaire*), a Coffin, Casket, or Shrine, wherein Relicks are kept. [Hence in Phillips (1658) and Bailey (1721).] 1739 Gray *Let. to West* 12 Apr., We stopt at St. Denis, saw .. crucifixes and vows, crowns, and reliquaries of inestimable value. 1841 Bloxam *Gothic Archit.* (ed. 2) 202 A small stone reliquary or shrine of the fourteenth century was discovered a few years ago. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) I. xv. 108 Then she hung a reliquary round his neck, and sent him to arm for the decisive combat. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 346 Fresh orders were given to fling all relics from their reliquaries.

transf. *a* 1849 Poe *Coliseum,* Rich reliquary Of lofty contemplation left to Time by buried centuries.

attrib. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 142 In the possession of Lady Fitz Harding is a remarkable reliquary ring.

Re·liquary, *a. rare.* [See prec. and -ary[1].] Belonging to a relic or relics.

1826 G. S. Faber *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 164 The two most curious specimens of reliquary superstition. 1854 Patmore *Angel in Ho.* I. i. ix, I paced the Close, its every part Endowed with reliquary force To heal and raise from death my heart.

† **Reliqua·tion**[1]. *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. *relique* Relic + -ation.] Devotion to relics.

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 367 To resist your Reliquations (the true bankruptures of religion) is wisdome to Victor, and to the auncient Christians that liued before him.

† **Reliqua·tion**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *reliquātiōn-em* arrears, balance of a debt, n. of action f. *reliquārī* to be in arrears.] Balance, residue, remaining matter.

[1658 Phillips, *Reliquation,* remains, or a being in arrearage.] *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 197 The reliquation of that which preceded is, it looks not all like Popery that Presbyterism was disdained by the King.

Reliqua·tion[3] (rī-). Renewed liquation.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1127, 4. the liquation; 5, the reliquation (*reseuage*).

Relique, variant of Relic.

† **Reliqued,** *a. Obs. rare* —1. [f. *relique* Relic + -ed, or irreg. f. L. *reliqu-us.*] Remaining, left.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xix. 60 The Soule hath the reliqu'd Impressa's of diuine Vertue, still so left within her.

‖ **Reliquiæ** (rĭlĭ·kwi,ī), *pl.* [L., f. *reliqu-us* remaining, f. *re-* Re- 2 e + *liq-, linquĕre* to leave.]

1. Remains of any kind; *spec.* in *Geol.* remains of early animals or plants.

1840 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* VI. 444 No distinction ..can be observed, whereby the human can be separated from the other reliquiæ. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxi. (1856) 165 In a word, the numberless reliquiæ of a winter resting-place. 1867 Murchison *Siluria* xix. (ed. 4) 465 The Drift are simply the reliquiæ of the chief masses of gold. *Ibid.* xx. 485 We have in the Silurian strata fossil reliquiæ of such soft animals as Starfish. 1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkal.* Introd. 15 The ptomaines..are the vital reliquiæ or residue material..which may become the cause of disease.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 113 The withered remains

of leaves, which, not being articulated with the stem, cannot fall off, but decay upon it, have been called *reliquiæ*.

Hence **Reli·quial** *a. nonce-wd.*

1888 G. MACDONALD *Elect Lady* XXX. 284 His interest in philology, prosody, history, and reliquial humanity.

†**Reli·quian,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *reliquiæ* (see RELIC) + -AN.] Of the nature of a relic or relics.

1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* (ed. Pickering) I. 149 A great ship would not hold the Reliquian peices of Christs Cross, which the Papists have.

†**Re·liquies,** *pl. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *reliquiæ*: see above, and RELIC.] Relics; remains.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. ii. 11 Sen that the reliquies and bonis in feir Of my divyne fadir we erdit heir. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 7 The Reliquies at Venys canne not be nowmbred. 1563 T. GALE *Inst. Chirurg.* 41 b, The dregges and reliquies of yll, and vicious humours.

Re·liquism. *nonce-wd.* [See RELIC and -ISM.] The veneration of relics.

1841 MACKAY *Mem. Pop. Delusions* I. 155 The principle of reliquism is hallowed and enshrined by love.

Relish (re·liʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 rellish, 7 rellice, rallish. [Later form of RELES, with shifting of stress (cf. *rellesde* s.v. RELISHED) and assimilation of the ending to -ISH 2.]

1. A taste or flavour; the distinctive taste *of* anything.

1530 PALSGR. 261/2 Rellysshe, a sauour, *govst.* 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 109 God..hath giuen such relishes to meates and drinkes, whereby..all liuing creatures can presently know by their taste what things are good to eate and drinke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 349 As for the cheeses made in France, they taste like a medicine, and haue an aromatical relish with them. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 178 We ate Fish..as broad and as thicke as Carpes, and of as good a rellish. 1742 HUME *Ess., Orig. Ideas* (1817) II. 18 A Laplander or Negro has no notion of the relish of wine. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* IV, The salt relish of the drift which was pelted against his face. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 98 Whether the vintage, yet unkept, Had relish fiery-new.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1592 G. HARVEY *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 266 What pleasanter relish of the Muses, then the Verse of the Other? 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 108 If sweet, let th'relish of my poems moue That loue in thee, to thank me for my loue. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. viii. (1859) 442 A mind that..hath its inward senses affected with the sweet relishes of divine goodness. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 267 Neither indeed hath any thing a more pleasant and savoury relish than to do good. 1723 WATERLAND *Serm. Eccl.* vii. 14 Wks. 1823 VIII. 459 The fruits of liberty have the more grateful relish after the uneasy hours of a close and tedious confinement.

c. *transf.* A trace or tinge *of* some quality; a suggestion; a sample or specimen; a small quantity.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 111 Your Lordship..hath yet some smack of age in you; some rellish of the saltnesse of Time. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iii. 92 Some acte That ha's no rellish of Saluation in't. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 255 The name carried with it a remembrance and rellish of the ciuill warres. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 92 The Style..should have some peculiar Relish of the Ancient Fashion of Writing. 1776 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 98 Without a shadow, a relish, a smutch, a tinge, anything, the slightest that can be imagined, of anger. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* V. ii. (1849) 265 Let us have a relish of thy art. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 702, I never saw a relish of salt produce such an effect.

†**2.** An individual taste or liking. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 206 We haue Some old Crab-trees here at home, That will not be grafted to your Rallish. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. § 17, I do not here appeal to the Complexional humors or peculiar Relishes of men that arise out of the temper of the Body. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 114 ¶ 7 This Way of Thinking, which is so abstracted from the common Relish of the World. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 466 Certain austerities in religion which by no means suit their relish.

3. An appetizing or pleasing flavour; a savoury or piquant taste. (In quots. chiefly *fig.*)

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* VI. i, To .. make his whole Meal of what was meant onely for Sauce, to give a Rellish to what he rejects for it. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* i. 7 Rhetoric and Grammar..soon lost their relish with Marcus. 1737 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 32 The tired glutton..finds no relish in the sweetest meat. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* VI. (1848) 225 The style which Titian afterwards adopted.. was not of so high a relish for rilievo and hue. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 68 At the commencement of the seventeenth century, these pastimes seem to have lost their relish among the higher classes of the people. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. iv. 73 No amount of favour has relish for the Earl [of Essex], if his rival has favour too.

b. A savoury addition to a meal; an appetiser.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 162 To call at a public house .. for a relish. 1831 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Amer.* (1901) II. 41 The herrings..are excellent 'relish', as they call it, when salted. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 329/1 Beef-steaks, eggs, or something in the shape of a relish. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 A relish they shall have—salt and olives and cheese.

fig. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 74 When happiness was not happy enough, but must be drugged by the relish of pain and fear.

4. Enjoyment of the taste or flavour of something; the pleasure of tasting or enjoying something agreeable; liking, zest. (In quots. chiefly *fig.*)

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad § 10. 9 Our relishes are higher after a long fruition, than at the first Essayes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1024 Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstain'd From this delightful Fruit, nor known till now True relish, tasting. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 42 Ever since their mouths have been so in relish, that the Presbyterians are..the very canibals of capons. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. 20/2 The clergy would, from the calls of their profession, if not from natural relish, keep up their classical acquirements. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* v. 83 She returned to her spiced baked eels and glass of liqueur with a new relish. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 148 Cranmer pronounced the sentence of deprivation; and..seems to have done this with great relish.

b. Const. *for, of* (now rare), †*to.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. ix, If we go from God's Ordinances with a love to them, and a rellish of them. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1 ¶ 6 The true Relish for Manly Entertainment..is not wholly lost. 1713 — *Guardian* No. 14 ¶ 1 That which I observe they have most relish to is horses. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 141 [My years] have not..yet impaired My relish of fair prospect. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 14 Our admiration does not lessen our relish for him. 1834 CARY in P. Fitzgerald *Lamb* (1866) 184 Do they gather round and praise Thy relish of their nobler lays? 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 7 A moral relish for veritable proofs of honesty.

5. Sense of taste; power of relishing. *rare*[−1].

1774 GOLDSMITH *Retaliation* 111 Of Praise a mere glutton, he swallowed what came .. Till his relish grown callous, almost to disease, Who pepper'd the highest was surest to please.

†**Re·lish,** *sb.*[2] *Mus. Obs.* Also 6 relise, releas, 7 rellish. [Of obscure origin: perh. ultimately the same as prec., but the connexion is not clear. See also RELISH *v.*[2]] A grace, ornament, or embellishment.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. E iv, A musitien, yf in singing he roule out but a playne note endinge in a dooble relise wyth a sweete tune. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 61 My doobl releas, my hy reachez, my fine feyning, my deep diapason. 1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 200, I ha not the power to part from you, without a rellish, a note, a tone. 1616 J. LANE *Contin. Sqr.'s T.* XII. 287 The kinge..sunge so glorious musickes..with relishes and trewe divisions. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 12 A song, which he performed..no Graces, Double Relishes, Trillos, Gropos, or Piano forte's, but plain as a packstaff. 1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* III, He has the best double Rellish in Gam-ut of any man in England.

Relish (re·liʃ), *sb.*[3] *rare.* Also 7 rell-. [ad. OF. *relais* (13th c. in Godef.) a projection of the masonry at the base of a wall.] A projection, now *spec.* in *Joinery* (see quot. 1875).

Cf. also East Anglian *rally* 'a projecting ledge in a wall built thicker below than above, serving the purpose of a shelf' (Forby).

1611 COTGR., *Forject*, a iutting, or leaning out, or ouer; a rellish, or out-footing. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 171 *Rellish*, see *Projecture.* [*Projecture*, is a jetting over the upright of a Building.] 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1916/1 *Relish*, (Joinery) the projection of the shoulder of a tenoned piece beyond the part which enters the mortise.

Relish (re·liʃ), *v.*[1] Also 6–7 rellish, 7 rallish. [f. RELISH *sb.*[1]; cf. *disrelish*, and see also RELEASE *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* **a.** To give or impart a relish to (a thing); to make pleasant to the taste. Also *fig.*

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 185 So supper began, which was enterchangeablie relished with sundrie sweet and pleasant speeches. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xvi. (1614) 84 Earthly happinesse..is neuer meere and vnmixed, but hath some sowre sauce to rellish it. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 155 Hunger and Thirst are our best sauce..; we still keep some to relish our next meal. *c* 1720 RAMSAY *4th Ep. Hamilton* 8 Your herrings, Sir, came hale and feer..; They relish fine Good claret wine. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 349 Excellent coffee, relished with bucanned venison, hot corn cakes, excellent butter and cheese. 1850 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 286, I have also a novel.., to relish my wine. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xcii, Gust and smack which relished so The meat o'the meal folks made some fifty years ago.

†**b.** To have a taste, tinge, or trace of (some quality or thing), to partake of. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V. § 4. 192 In amplifications all conceits should relish a certaine greatnesse and carie with them some sort of excesse. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 764/2 This was theatrical wit, right stage jesting, and relishing a play-house. 1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 147 But these and many such like seem rather to rellish the nature of vapours. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 4 His Style..doth not much relish the Neatness and Elegancy of the Athenian Writers.

c. To provide with something relishing; to please, gratify, delight. ? *Obs.*

1603 DEKKER *Wonderful Year* D iv, To rellish the pallat of lickerish expectation..you must belieue [etc.]. 1608 in Capt. Smith *True Relat.* Wks. (Arb.) 103 To make a feast or two with bisket, pork, beefe, fish, and oile, to relish our mouthes. 1626 L. OWEN *Running Register* 63 They send her many dainty dishes..to rellish her palate. 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* Pref., If it relishes not thy gusto, the only way to be even with me, is for thee to turn Author. 1794 A. BELL in Southey *Life* (1844) I. 470 It relishes me much to listen to your counsel of meeting soon.

†**2.** To taste, take a taste of (also *fig.*); to distinguish by tasting. *Obs. rare.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* K 3 b, Strong poyson..so mingled ..that when his Grand-sublimity-taster came to relish it, he sunke downe stark dead. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, Friend! is there any such foolish thing in the world, ha? 'slid, I never relished it yet. 1623–33 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night-Walker* I. iv, One that knows not neckbeef from a pheasant, Nor cannot rellish Braggat from Ambrosia.

†**b.** To feel. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 23 Shall not my selfe, One of their kinde, that rellish all as sharpely Passion as they [etc.]?

3. To enjoy, take pleasure or delight in.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 51 This policie, and reuerence of Age..keepes our Fortunes from vs, till our oldnesse cannot rellish them. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Flower* vi, I once more smell the dew and rain, And relish versing. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 61 Highly capable of relishing beauties in the performances of others. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 783 Thine heart, Made pure, shall relish with divine delight, .. what hands divine have wrought. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* I. 90 January winds, after a day Of butchering, will make them relish carrion. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 92 His fine taste taught him to relish the beauties of Virgil and Cicero. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 The German relished for his breakfast the good things..here provided.

refl. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, O, I am rapt with it,..I never truly relish'd myself before.

b. To like, have a liking for; to care for, be pleased or satisfied with; to approve of.

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 338 Foraine Nations rellish not our Tongue. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 124 Taxing the Abuses with such Freedome, as (it may be) some will not rellish. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 253 These speculations were not relished [*ed.* 5 adopted] by the generality of our people. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, I. (1793) I. 14 He was too much a Spaniard to relish anything that was not Spanish. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* III. xviii. 134 This mode of proceeding I did not relish at all. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, It is questionable whether any man quite relishes being mistaken for any other man. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 4/7 They do not relish the prospect before them.

c. To take or receive in a particular manner. Now *rare.*

c 1600 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Margaret* liii, The duke .. must cast and cunningly contrive, To see how people relished the same. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* I. (ed. 2) 17 Which insolent speech the English Bishops relished so harshly, that they [etc.]. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VI. 245 The Duke of Espernon, whom the King began now much better to relish. 1762 SYMMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 450 How this will be relished at the Prussian Court, I wish I could say, I know not. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 16 May 469/1 His opening address..was evidently well relished by the audience.

†**d.** To appreciate, understand. *Obs. rare.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 14 Fooles relish not a ladies excellence. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 167 If you, or stupified, Or seeming so, in skill, cannot, or will not Rellish a truth, like vs.

4. *intr.* To have a (or the) taste *of* something; to savour or smack *of*, have a touch or trace *of.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 120 For vertue cannot so innocculate our old Stocke, but we shall rellish of it. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 242 It will make everything relish of religion. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* I. 3 Streams usually relish of the Fountain whence they proceed. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 84 To be thus affected, would relish too much of a Cynical Humour. 1784 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* XII. Wks. 1797 I. 258 Those ideas only which relish of grandeur and simplicity. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. x. 31 His piety .. relished of everything that was sweet and affectionate.

5. To taste in a particular way; to have a specified taste or relish. Also in *fig.* context.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Wks. 1873 I. 139 Doe not his kisses relish Much better then such pessants as I am? 1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 101 Afflictions relish sour and bitter even to the palates of the best saints. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 97 A Couple of Dogs..relished then as well to our Palates, as the best Mutton we had ever eaten. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. i. (1869) 1 A glass of old port or humming ale hardly relishes as it ought without the infusion of some lively topic. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 266 A feast of fish, of beaver, and venison, which relished well with men who had so long been glad to revel on horse flesh. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 13 The supper..relished quite as well as any I ever ate in the Old Country.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* in various contexts (cf. next).

1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 92 How sweete your howlings rellish in mine eares? 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 340 These antient Customs seem so to relish, as if those Islands had been subject to our Kings. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 89 One discommodity it hath, making all the other relish badly. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 219 This Part of Friday's Discourse began to relish with me very well. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. i. ¶ 2 That precaution relished well with his excellency. 1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* ii, Was it that spectacles of sadder plights Should make our blisses relish the more high?

†**6. a.** *fig.* To be agreeable or pleasant; to find acceptance or favour (*with* one). *Obs.*

1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii, Nothing can relish in their thoughtes that sauours of sweet youth. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. ii. 132 Had I beene the finder-out of this Secret, it would not haue rellish'd among my other discredits. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 248 Then will the Christian faith begin to relish with them. 1681 TATE *Lear* Prol., He hopes since in rich Shakespear's soil it grew 'Twill relish yet, with those whose Tasts are true. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. To Rdr. (1709) 182 Indeed, if a Man sets up for a Sceptick, I don't expect the Argument should Relish. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 33 If that relishes with the Publick.

†**b.** To have a pleasant relish or taste. *Obs.*

1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* I. *Remember your Creator* iv, No more the blessings of a feast Shall relish on the tongue. *c* 1728 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) 714 One finds some dishes that relish amongst a quantity of very ill ones.

Hence **Re·lishing** *vbl. sb.*

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 198 Friendship tastes very flat and insipid after the relishing of love.

†**Re·lish,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 ralish, rellish. [app. f. RELISH *sb.*[2], but see also RELESCH.] *trans.* To sing, to warble.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 20 First, you haue learn'd ..

to rellish a Loue-song, like a Robin-red-breast. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1126 Ralish your nimble notes to pleasing eares. 1608 Heywood *Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 179 Whils't the King his willfull Edicts makes.. Hee's in a corner, relishing strange aires.

Relish (re·liʃ), *v.*[3] *rare.* [Cf. Relish *sb.*[3]]

†1. *intr.* To project, jut out. *Obs. rare*—[0].

1611 Cotgr., *Forjetter*, to iut, rellish, cope, leane out.

2. *trans.* To make shoulders on (wood) in shaping tenons. Hence *Relishing machine* (Knight).

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 749/2 Such stuff is relished at one operation and handling.

Re·lishable, *a.* [f. Relish *v.*[1] + able: cf. *irrelishable* (1608).] Capable of being relished; enjoyable.

1618 T. Adams *Bad Leaven* Wks. 1862 II. 346 By leeven soured we make relishable bread for the use of man. 1633 — *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 8 The gospel calls for relishable fruits. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kelsey). 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 151 Lord Bacon is the first author, who has attempted any style that can be relishable to the present age. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 333 A peculiarly relishable bit of news. 1887 Clark Russell *Frozen Pirate* II. i. 3 Several relishable sea-pies, cakes, and broths.

†**Re·lished,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **rellesde.** [f. Relish *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] Having a (specified) relish; (well, ill, etc.) tasted or flavoured.

1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* Evj, Then do I hope to drinke Lyuely and myldlie rellesde wynes. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* ix. (1596) 123 He could not skil to speake with ornament and sweet and well relished tearms. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 315 An ill-relished gallamaufrey or hodge-podge. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 279, I.. have sufficiently waded in this various, yet pleasant relisht Doctrine. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 289 The John Apple..is a good relished sharp Apple the Spring following.

Re·lisher. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er[1].] a. One who relishes or enjoys. b. = Relish *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1788 Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 129 What grand advantages from reading flow None, but the happy relishers, can know! 1888 *Ramsay's Scot. & Scotsmen in 18th C.* II. 82 Salt herrings were set down as a relisher.

Re·lishing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] Having or giving a relish.

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 178 Heath-cocks, whilst they are young, are little inferior to a Pheasant, very well relishing. 1673 Kirkman *Unlucky Citizen* 278 The Hangman had given them a Relishing taste of his Office. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 292 Any Relishing Plants, as Garlick, Onions. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 284/2 An experienced caterer of these relishing morsels. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 395 Our Esquimaux dogs.. regarded them with relishing appetite. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 27 Asking if there were any relishing sauces in the house.

Hence **Re·lishingly** *adv.*

1698 [R. Ferguson] *View Eccles.* 123 The whole of what is Rellishingly divertive. 1824 *Examiner* 307/1 It savours relishingly of historic feeling. 1880 Meredith *Tragic Com.* iv, She drank her glass relishingly, declaring the wine princely.

†**Re·lishsome,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Relish *sb.*[1] + -some.] Full of relish.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 116 So to sweeten the poyson..that it should be more relishsome and pleasant.

Re·lishy, *a. rare.* [-y[1].] Appetizing.

1864 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor., My Farm Edgewood* 147 Its freshness too, gives it a virtue, and a relishy smack.

Re-li·sten, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To listen again.

1855 Tennyson *Brook* 18 The brook..seems, as I re-listen to it, Prattling the primrose fancies of the boy.

Relivant, obs. Sc. form of Relevant.

Relive (rīliv), *v.* [f. Re- 5 a + Live *v.*, in early use on the analogy of *revive.*]

†1. *trans.* To raise or restore again to life; to resuscitate. *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc *Erasm. Par. Mark* 38 b, As thoughe he had not bene able to reliue her, if she had bene deade in deede. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iv. 35 Had she not beene devoide of mortall slime, Shee should not then have bene relyv'd againe. 1592 Sylvester *Tri. Faith* iv. xii, By Faith, Saint Paul did Eutichus relive.

2. *intr.* To come to life again; to live anew.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 34 b, Yf he had sayed that he shoulde shortely haue bene slayne of the Iewes, but woulde anon after reliue. 1579 E. K. *Gen. Argt.* in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* § 3 The plesaunce thereof, being buried in the sadnesse of the dead winter now worne away, reliveth. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* v. iii. 64 Will you deliuer how this dead Queene reliues? 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 107 Can I but relive in sadness? 1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* III. lxviii, Thou, though dead to us, re-liv'st on high.

3. *trans.* To live (a period of time) over again.

a 1721 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 114 O that my mispent Years I might relive. 1797 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 160 Memory's mystic power Bids me re-live the past. *a* 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 528 It is assumed that the aged person will not re-live his life. 1872 Aubrey de Vere *Leg. St. Patrick, Epil.*, Those blessed years I would re-live.

refl. 1899 J. Caird *Fundam. Ideas Chr.* II. xix. 239 No other life has so triumphed over death, has so gone on as His has done, reliving itself through the ages.

Hence **Reli·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* 34 b, The myrthe and ioye whiche was made for her relyuyng.

†**Reli·ver,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *relivrer* (13th c.): see Re- and Liver *v.*] *trans.* To give up again, restore.

1456 in W. P. Baildon *Sel. Cas. Chanc.* (1896) 139 That the sayde John be ajugged to relyuere to hym the sayde dedes. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 40/2 That then the forseid sommes.. be restored and relyvered to the paiers of the same. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 6 Why meet him at the gates and reliuer our authorities there?

Hence †**Reli·very,** restoration. *Obs.*—[1]

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 566/1 To make relyvere of the seid suertees to the seid marchaunt.

Rellesde, obs. f. Relished. **Rellice,** obs. f. Relish *sb.*[1] **Rellick,** obs. f. Relic. **Relligion, -ous,** obs. ff. Religion, -ous. **Rellike,** obs. f. Relic. **Rellish,** obs. f. Relish.

†**Re·ll-mouse.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. G. *rellmaus* or Du. *relmuis*, of unknown etym.] The dormouse.

1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 521 The White-bellied Mus, with a blackish back, and long body. The Rell-Mouse.

Rellolacean : see Rellolacean.

Rellycke, Rellyk, obs. forms of Relic.

Reloa·d (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To make up again as a load; to furnish with a fresh load, etc.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 18 July 1776, Two men would re-load three loads a day. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 260/1 [The engine] is thereby prepared for moving the train back again when reloaded. 1872 *Daily News* 1 Aug., The Belgic coal..is perhaps too friable for reloading and despatch by railway. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/6 Alexandria complains it cannot get trains returned to reload.

2. a. *absol.* To put in a fresh gun-charge.

1784 *Cook's 3rd Voy.* VI. v. II. 306 It is impossible for them to reload, as the animal is seldom at more than twelve or fifteen yards distance, when he is fired at. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 126 In an instant his rifle was levelled and discharged.. While he was reloading, he called to Campbell. 1895 Scully *Kafir Stories* 147 He reloaded with some [cartridges] which Langley passed over to him.

b. To load (a fire-arm or cartridge) again.

1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* 270 Marechal, reload Mr. Gatty's pistol. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* i. 19 The chief superiority of the breech-loader lies in its capability of being so quickly reloaded. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 176 Cartridge-cases do not pay to reload; it is false economy in England to reload paper cases.

Hence **Reloa·ded** *ppl. a.*; **Reloa·ding** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1822 *Regul. & Ord. Army* (1844) 51 A Salute that may require the reloading of the guns. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* i. 20 The providing or reloading of a sufficient number of metallic shells. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 750/1 *Reloading Tools*, for reloading spent capsules of breech-loading fire-arms. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 157 Use the very best cartridges.., and by no means employ reloaded cases.

Relocate (rī-), *v. U. S.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* a. To allocate or assign afresh.

1847 in Webster. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 14 The district was located in 1856 for..quartz and placer mining...Since then it has been relocated in 1863. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* VII. v. (1881) 347 If this work were not done, and one could re-locate the ground [etc.].

b. To locate, find the place of, again.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 835/2 Some individuals were able to relocate some of the old diggings.

2. *intr.* To settle again.

1894 *Chicago Advance* 31 May, The congregation is preparing to re-locate in the north part of the city.

Relocation (relokē·ʃən, rī-). [In sense 1, f. late L. *relocāre* to relet; cf. F. *relocation* (1585). In sense 2, f. Re- 5 a + Location (cf. prec.).]

1. *Sc. Law, Tacit relocation,* the implied renewal of a lease when the landlord allows a tenant to continue without a fresh agreement, after the original lease has expired.

1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 21 Any lease or tack.. made in writing, or by verbal agreement, tacit relocation, or otherwise. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 251 In tacks of teinds, as of lands, there is place for tacit relocation. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 582 When the term of the lease is expired it is in the power of the landlord and tenant to continue the lease from year to year by tacit relocation. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 50 § 3 Any lease, tack, or set, whether constituted by writing or verbally, or by tacit relocation.

2. The action of locating afresh; a new allocation.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 221 Some relocations have been made under the act of 1872 and its amendments. *Ibid.*, All these relocations and new discoveries.

Relo·ck (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To lock again.

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii, He concluded with a laugh of derision, and was re-locking the door. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* I. xvi. 282 He..relocked the desk.

Relo·dge (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To lodge again.

1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* xxii, Till in her mortal tenement relodged Earthly delights might win her to remain.

†**Relolla·cean,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 rellol-. [f. mod.L. *relolleum*, app. invented by Paracelsus, and defined as a 'virtus ex complexione': cf. Waite tr. *Paracelsus* II. 178 ff.] Arising from, or pertaining to, the 'complexion' or natural constitution of things. So also **Relolla·ceous** *a.*, **Relo·lleous** *a.*

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 406 Would we could light on some nobler principles that might sublime us from these Rellolacean Principles,.. dead, low, beggarly Elements. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat., Premonition*, The ..vital Air of the Body wherein its Diseases Radically dwel, & not in Relolleous qualities, nor in feigned Elementary complexions. 1894 Waite tr. *Paracelsus* II. 180 Here, however, we are speaking of cold and heat in cherionic not in relollaceous matters. *Ibid.* 184 Those things which are not intensified at all, of which kinds are snow and ice, by reason of their relolleous nature.

†**Relo·ng,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *relonger* (mod.F. *rallonger*), f. *re-* Re- + *allonger*: see Long *a.*] *trans.* a. To extend. b. To postpone.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxii[i]. 108/2, I thynke it were good, that the trewce were relonged vnto the fest of saynt John Baptist next folowynge. 1525 *Ibid.* II. lxi. 79/1 Comaundynge that the iourney & batayle..sholde be relonged tyl his comynge to Parys.

Reloo·k, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To look again.

1833 S. Austin *Charac. Goethe* I. 186 After looking and re-looking, blinking with one eye and then with the other. 1860 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 291 Wollaston misrepresents..some passages in my book. He reviewed, without re-looking at certain passages.

†**Relo·ve,** *v. Obs.* [f. Re- + Love *v.*; cf. L. *redamāre.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To love in return.

c 1530 tr. *Erasmus' Serm. Child Jesus* (1901) 11 For how many causes Jesus is to be loued of vs; nay to be reloued rather; for he loued vs not yet created. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 4. 211 Love causeth Loue, and the beloved reloving augmenteth the originall Love. 1619 W. Sclater *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 236 To reloue [God] is our happinesse. *a* 1694 J. Scott *Wks.* (1718) II. 386 This must render his love more valuable and consequently augment our obligation to relove him.

Hence †**Relo·ved** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1605 A. Wotton *Answ. Pop. Pamph.* 1 Louing and reloued friend, I haue receiued your courteous letter.

†**Relu·ce,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *relūcēre*: see Relucent.] *intr.* To shine back, cast back light.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 74 In euery creature.. ther relucith a beme of this bryght heuenly myrrour. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* ix, The Foxe.. shewed to the wulf the shadowe of the mone whiche reluced in the well.

†**Relu·cence, -ency.** *Obs. rare.* [See next and -ence, -ency.] The quality of being relucent.

1611 Florio, *Rilucenza*, a shining or relucency. 1717 J. Hoc in *E. Fisher's Marrow Mod. Divinity* (1781) Pref. 15 The relucence of gospel-light has been the choice mean.. for the effectuating of great things.

Relucent (rĭlū·sĕnt), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *relūcent-em*, pres. pple. of *relūcēre* to shine back: cf. Lucent.] Casting back light; shining, gleaming, bright, refulgent.

c 1507 *Justes of May & June* 32 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 114 Theyr armure clen relucent without ruste. 1575 Lanham *Let.* (1871) 48 Az it wear the Egiptian Pharos relucent vntoo all the Alexandrian coast. 1626 T. H[awkins] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 172 Heauen sheweth it selfe wholy relucent in starrs and brightnesse. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* xxii. 135 As flaming fire relucent was the brass. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 142 In brighter mazes the relucent stream Plays o'er the mead. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 182/2 A greater number of relucent points became visible.

transf. and *fig.* 1512 *Helyas* Prol. in Thoms *E. Eng. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 15 Of such as were relucent in vertuous feates. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 1159 Such relucent grace Is formed in her face. 1612 R. Sheldon *Serm. St. Martin's* 17 [He] might contemplate the very diuine attributes, to be in an admirable sort relucent and resplendent, in the very humanitie of Christ. 1672 MacWard *True Nonconf.* 393 The grace and principle of zeal which ..is therein conspicuously relucent.

Reluct (rĭlv·kt), *v.* Also 6 reluck-. [ad. L. *reluct-ārī*, f. *re-* Re- + *luctārī* to struggle: but in later use (see 2 b) prob. a back-formation from *reluctance, -ant.*]

†1. *intr.* To strive or struggle *to* do something.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 118 b, The more that ony persone relucketh, wrestleth, or stryues to ouercome these..temptacyons. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 72 At that instant [of death] Nature will reluct to keepe still her being, unto which death is repugnant, life pleasing.

2. To struggle, strive, or rebel *against*, to show dislike, to revolt *at*, to offer opposition *to*, a thing.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* lxviii. 19 b, A power of the soule the whiche doth reluct agaynst vyces and synne. 1639 Walton *Lives, Donne* (1670) 81 He was by nature highly passionate, but more apt to reluct at the excesses of it. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινη* xvi. 262 Infirmities, which he that knows their hearts.. may know they reluct against. 1675 *Art Contentm.* xi. x, Our souls will more acquiesce in the accomplishment of the Divine will, then our flesh can reluct to any severe effects of it. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 157 Against which she did not seem to reluct, but held herself very reserved. 1784 P. Oliver in T. Hutchinson *Diary* (1886) II. 398, I may possibly create a nausea, which your appetite may reluct at. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *New Year's Eve*, I care not to be carried with the tide,.. and reluct at the inevitable course of destiny. 1849 *Escape fr. Toil* 8/2 He is apt to reluct against the oppression of task masters.

b. Without prep.: To offer opposition; to manifest or express reluctance; to object.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 42 They murther with the Sword of Justice, if in the least we doe reluct. 1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. xxxii. 203, I conceived, it would be necessary for me to go there,..though my nature relucted much. 1683 Hickes *Case Inf. Bapt.* 75 They relucted to confess their Sins. 1756 J. Adams *Diary* 15 Mar., The girl relucted a little, upon which he gave her three guineas. 1872 M. Collins *Pr. Clarice* viii, Clarice wanted to go on the river, but Josephine reluctet. 1899 Howells *Ragged Lady* 357, 'I don't know as I should like it very much', his wife reluctet.

Hence **Relu·cting** *ppl. a.*

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 38 A few there were, whose reluctinq Consciences remonstrated against the least Compliance with King Stephen. 1659 *Lady's Call.* II. iii. § 7 To wrest the child from the reluctinq Mother.

Reluctance (rĭlv·ktăns). [f. Reluctant: see -ance, and cf. F. *réluctance* (rare and objected to by purists), It. *reluttanza.*]

1. The act of struggling *against* something; resistance, opposition. († Also *pl.*) Now *rare.*

1641 M. Frank *Serm., Call. Peter* (1672) 483 The body itself .. by continual reluctances against it [the soul], and perpetually throwing off the commands of it..seems to wish it gone. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 448 The Reluctance, I may say the Antipathy, which is in all Kings against Presbyterian and Independent Discipline. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 337 What peace can we return, But, to our power, hostility and hate, Untam'd reluctance, and revenge..? 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 68 In spite of all reluctance from pride and self-love. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2094 Thus only can we understand the reluctance of the latter against the traditional system.

b. The property, in a magnetic circuit, of opposing to a certain extent the passage of the magnetic lines of force. (Cf. Resistance.)

1888 O. Heaviside in *Electr. Papers* (1892) II. xxxix. 168, I would suggest that what is now called magnetic resistance be called the magnetic reluctance; and when referred to unit volume, the reluctancy (or reluctivity). 1893 A. E. Kennelly *Electro-Dyn. Machinery* I. iii. 25 Reluctance is thus the analogue, in the magnetic circuit, of resistance in the galvanic. 1896 Bedell *Princ. Transformer* 249 The co-efficients of induction vary inversely as the reluctance; their ratios are independent of the reluctance.

2. Unwillingness, disinclination. Freq. in phr. *with* (or *without*) .. *reluctance.* († Also rarely *pl.*)

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. ¶ 50 With what dismal reluctances shall we come to pay for these, of which we have made no advantage? 1710 in Somers *Tracts* II. 247 'Tis not without Reluctance that he consents to part with some Persons. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 512 ¶ 1 There is nothing which we receive with so much Reluctance as Advice. *a* 1740 Waterland *Wks.* (1823) IX. 383 Lay we aside all inveterate prejudices and stubborn reluctances, as soon as ever we have light enough to see that we have been in an error. 1777 Priestley *Philos. Necess.* Pref. 31 Like Dr. Hartley, I gave up my liberty with great reluctance. 1825 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 108 This silenced my reluctance, and I accepted the new appointment. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* xiv. II. 115 Their reluctance delayed proceedings for nearly a year.

b. Const. *at, to,* and with *inf.*

1740 Cibber *Apol.* Ded., Your reluctance to put the vanity of an author out of countenance. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1813 I. 367 He discovered a reluctance at undertaking that office. 1788 Mrs. Hughes *Henry & Isabella* IV. 136 The lady to whom these proposals were directed, appeared to feel no reluctance to the thought of accepting them. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 281 The Governor-General's reluctance to the restoration of the Raja. 1871 R. W. Dale *Commandm.* i. 38 Our strange reluctance to have to do with God is not an accident.

c. Recoil *from* something. *rare* —[1].

1871 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* 110 This absurd reluctance from facts.

† 3. A struggle or qualm of conscience. *Obs.*—[1]

1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 402 My nature..will esteem pleasure above all things, though yet in the middle of it, it has reluctances after my business which is neglected.

¶ 4. Regret, sorrow. (Cf. Reluctancy 4.) *Obs.* A misuse, through association with L. *luctus* grief.

1706 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 266 His untimely Death happen'd to ye great Reluctance of all good and learned Men. 1710 *Ibid.* II. 369 He died at Rome .. to the great Reluctance of all that knew him.

Reluctancy (rĭlʌ·ktănsi). Now *rare.* [See Reluctant and -ancy, and cf. prec.]

† 1. An internal or mutual struggle or contest; a mental struggle. *Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. xi. 45 Lust counsels one thing, reason another, there is a new reluctancy in me. *c* 1645 Howell *Vote in Lett.* (1650) II. 128 The humors stil are combating for sway (Which wer they free of this reluctancie And counterpoised, man would immortal be). 1651 Lilly *Chas. I* (1774) 219 Also he had many reluctancies in himself, for preferring so unworthy a scornful fellow. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* To Rdr., I cannot think thereof, without much affrightment; nor intimate thus much of it, without great reluctancies.

† 2. Resistance or opposition of one thing *to* another. *Obs.*

1640 Wilkins *New Planet* ix. (1707) 250 The Followers of Ptolemy..deny the Heavens to be capable of any reluctancy to Motion. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 247 Nor is there any contrariety, or averseness, or reluctancy to the motion discerned in these fresh waters.

† b. Resistance or opposition on the part of persons *against* or *to* something. Also *pl. Obs.*

1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* Ep. Ded. 5 My obstinate reluctancy, against the Advisoes of my Honoured Friends. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1686) II. iii. 43 Notwithstanding our frequent and stiff reluctancies thereto [piety]. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 15 Come, come, no more of this reluctancy against the Divine pleasure!

c. = Reluctivity. 1888 [see Reluctance 1 b].

3. Aversion, disinclination, unwillingness. Freq. in phr. *with* (or *without*) .. *reluctancy.*

1634 Habington *Castara* (Arb.) 113 For he who suffers want without reluctancie, may be poore not miserable. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) II. 545 You must not give your alms with any reluctancy or unwillingness. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) II. 80, I yet feel a reluctancy to drop the comparison. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. vi. 69 The slowness and reluctancy with which errors yield to conviction. 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* II. v. 133 Ascribing Amy's reluctancy to her..youth.

¶ 4. Regret. (Cf. Reluctance 4.) *Obs.*

1654 Wood *Life* 25 July (O. H. S.) I. 186 Hussey &..Peck ..were hang'd in the Castle-yard in Oxon. to the great reluctancy of the generous royalists. 1692 — *Ath. Oxon.* I. 9 He gave way to fate at Galloway..to the great reluctancy of all learned Men.

Reluctant (rĭlʌ·ktănt), *a.* [ad. L. *reluctant-em,* pres. pple. of *reluctārī* to struggle against, f. *re-* Re- + *luctārī* to struggle: cf. Luctation. Hence also F. *réluctant* (rare), It. *riluttante.*]

1. Struggling; writhing. *rare.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 525 Down he fell A monstrous Serpent on his Belly prone, Reluctant, but in vaine. 1820 Shelley *Liberty* xv, Disdain not thou..To set thine armed heel on this reluctant worm.

b. Offering resistance or opposition *to* something. *rare.*

1726 Pope *Odyss.* xix. 597 A while, reluctant to her pleasing force, Suspend the restful hour with sweet discourse. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 382 The soil on the sea coast is hard, and reluctant to the plough.

† c. Repugnant, distasteful, *to* one. *Obs.*—[1]

1662 Winstanley *Loyal Martyrol.* (1665) 13 Having eaten up most of the Horses..and whatsoever..could afford them Nourishment, though most reluctant to Nature.

2. Unwilling, averse, disinclined.

1706 J. Matthews *Serm. at Tewkesbury* 8 They must.. do some things with a trembling hand, and reluctant heart. 1766 Goldsm. *Hermit* xvii, From better habitations spurned, Reluctant dost thou rove? 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 479 Mayenne was now as solicitous to persuade the duke.. as he had been formerly reluctant and averse. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* II. 91 Taking the hand of his friend, who still was reluctant and doubtful. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 184 Edward was still reluctant to begin the war.

b. *transf.* of things.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 58 Reluctant flames, the signe Of wrauth awak't. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* III. 119 Did not Industrious Man .. Extort his Food from the reluctant Soil..? 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 306 Here a wet sky brings a reluctant crop. 1796 Scott *William & Helen* lix, Reluctant on its rusty hinge Revolved an iron door. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 378 [They] bent or broke The lithe reluctant boughs to tear away Their tawny clusters. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 305 The enormous treasure-pile..won from the reluctant earth.

† c. Tardy, dilatory, slow. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxi. 80 The ..bones..may be those of persons who were too reluctant in their flight.

3. Characterized by unwillingness, disinclination, or distaste.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 22 Calypso in her caves constrain'd his stay, With sweet, reluctant, amorous delay. 1786 Burke *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 219/2 Which late and reluctant consent and authority were extorted from him. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 171 He had been compelled to give reluctant attendance at endless prayers and sermons. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xiii. 150 Thus fastened to the sledge, he commenced his reluctant journey.

Reluctantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a reluctant manner; unwillingly.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 866 Not Willingly, but Reluctantly. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxx, Finding it impossible to resist, he reluctantly complied. 1790 Keir in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 382 A solution of copper .. was very reluctantly and slowly precipitated. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* ii. (1858) I. 115 A dispensation was reluctantly granted by the pope, and reluctantly accepted by the English ministry. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 177 To that he very reluctantly nodded assent.

Reluctate (rĭlʌ·kteⁱt), *v.* [ad. L. *reluctāt-,* ppl. stem of *reluctārī*: see Reluctant.]

1. *intr.* To offer resistance; to strive or struggle *against* something; to show reluctance.

1643 T. Goodwin *Return of Prayers* 109 Halfe thy heart can take pleasure in sinning, .. the other halfe reluctates, grieves for it. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* v. ii. § 27 Having .. something within him, which reluctated against those superstitions. 1820 Silliman *Tour fr. Hartford to Quebec* 104 It would be shameful to reluctate at going where a man of seventy-five would lead. 1848 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 325 The sophist..strongly reluctates against..vulgar illustrations of so 'noble' a subject. 1872 H. W. Beecher in *Chr. World Pulpit* II. 95/1 The child is commanded to do the thing that is right. He reluctates. He is punished.

b. To feel reluctance *to* do something. *rare* —[1].

1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* iv. 148 Every dispassionate mind reluctates to admit a principle that seems so pregnant with mischief.

c. *U. S.* To recoil *from* a thing. *rare* —[1].

a 1865 Wayland in *Life* (1868) II. x. 239 (Funk), I reluctate from all plans, especially all wise ones.

2. *trans.* To strive against, refuse, reject. *rare.*

1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* i. 12 That man's soul, whose thoughts reluctate, decline, or nauseate so holy and pure an object. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* John xxi. 19 Human nature in Christ's ministers, as well as in other men, reluctates sufferings. 1854 Hickok *Mental Sci.* iii. 101 The mind, that reluctates any emotion, directly evades all occasion for bringing that object into consciousness.

Hence **Reluctating** *ppl. a.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvi. ¶ 10 Men are fain to devise arguments and colours to delude their reluctating consciences.

Reluctation (rĭlʌktē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *reluctātiōn-em* (Quicherat); see prec. and -ation.]

1. Struggle, resistance, opposition, of or in the case of things or persons. Somewhat *rare.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 6 There being then no reluctation of the creature, nor sweat of the browe, mans employment must..haue ben matter of delight. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 518 He had gotten in the present Parliament, not without much reluctation, one tenth. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ¶ 210 Impedited in her reluctation and conflict with the forren invasion of the disease. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 348 If this fluid resided within bodies in an indolent and passive state, it could exert no reluctation on any mechanical force. 1876 Dowden *Poems* 12, I was mingled wholly with the sound Of tumbling billow and upjetting surge, Long reluctation, welter and refluent moan. 1887 E. Gurney *Tertium Quid* II. 76 The hush and fury, the crises and contrasts, the onsets and reluctations, of musical movement.

† b. *Med.* With ref. to the bodily organs. *Obs.*

1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 67 This [motion] is done not without much reluctation and paine. 1650 H. Brooke *Conserv. Health* 114 The Stomock upon their Ingestion doth not firmly close, but with some sort of Reluctation.

† 2. Internal or mental struggle; reluctance, unwillingness. Also *pl. Obs.* (very common in 17th c.)

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 5 In the distinction between vertue with reluctation, and vertue secured. 1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 265 Because with the whole heart he sinneth not, but hath euer some reluctation against the temptation. 1647 J. Vicars *Coleman-st. Conclave Visited* 28, I for my part .. verily hoped (but yet with no little reluctation of spirit, fearing the contrary) he would [etc.]. 1674 J. B[rian] *Harv. Home* viii. 51 If still we find a reluctation, And that we are loth to depart, as yet.

pl. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxv. 44 Those [pleasures] which carry the most pleasing tasts, fit us with the largest reluctations. 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* x. 28 By a sweet and secret efficacy overcome all its Reluctations.

† b. Aversion to cruelty. *Obs. rare.*

1618 Fletcher *Loyal Subj.* III. vi, Thou hast no tendernesse No reluctation in thy heart. 1622 — *Sea Voy.* IV. i, Turn all those pities, Those tender reluctations that should become your sex, To stern anger.

Relucting, *ppl. a.*: see Reluct *v.*

Reluctivity (relʌktĭ·vĭti). [f. as Reluct *v.* + -ive + -ity.] Degree of magnetic reluctance.

1888 [see Reluctance 1 b]. 1896 S. P. Thompson *Dynamo-Electric Mach.* (ed. 5) 119 The reluctance or re-istance of a circuit in such case is proportional..to the reluctivity or resistivity of the material.

† Relue, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *reluĕre* to redeem, but in first quot. associated with *luĕre* to wash.] *trans.* To set free again, rescue, deliver.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xxvii. 31 He remitted his rigour, descending downe to the erthe, to helpe wesshe and relue his peple. *Ibid.* 54 And why may they not be reluyd by other, which that by other were falsely begyled?

Relume (rĭlⁱū·m), *v.* [f. Re- + *-lume* (see Illume), perh. after late L. *relūmināre* (cf. Relumine) or F. *rallumer* (OF. *rahumer*).]

1. *trans.* To relight, rekindle (a light, flame, etc., *lit.* or *fig.*); to cause to burn afresh.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 13, I know not where is that Promethean heate That can thy Light re-Lume. 1726–46 Thomson *Winter* 838 They once relum'd the flame Of lost mankind in polish'd slavery sunk. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* xxxiv. (1819) I. 182 To relume the lamp of virtuous love. 1801 Surr *Splendid Misery* I. 84 Oceana .. stole from her place of concealment, and relumed the taper. 1864 Swinburne *Atalanta* 1590 Flame that once burnt down Oil shall not quicken or breath relume.

b. *fig.* in various applications.

1726–46 Thomson *Winter* 491 Aratus, who a while relum'd the soul Of fondly-lingering Liberty in Greece. 1758 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 11 Jan., Sure this is not a reason to relume heats, when tranquillity is so essential. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* II. 76 This delicious poison relumed my expiring hopes. 1857–8 Sears *Athan.* vi. 43 Paul when he wrote to relume the faith of those who wept for them that had fallen asleep.

2. To make clear or bright again.

1746 W. Thompson *Sickness* IV. 182 The festers of the wounded soul, Corrupted, black, to pristine white relume. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* x. 77 Not yet fifty times shall be relumed Her aspect, who reigns here queen of this realm. 1829 Southey *All for Love* IX. v, Pale she was, but faith and hope Had now relumed her eyes. 1860 J. P. Kennedy *Horse Shoe Robinson* vii. 88 [They] gradually relumed their father's countenance with flashes of cheerful thought.

3. To light up again, to re-illuminate; to shine upon anew.

1786 J. Courtenay *Poet. Rev. Char. Johnson* 18 And Shakspeare's sun relumes the clouded stage. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XI, When the sun Relumed the gladden'd earth. 1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* I. lxv, Soon as to-morrow's dawn relumes the sky.

fig. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* I. 267 Lo, nature, life, and liberty relume The dim-eyed tenant of the dungeon gloom. 1831 Landor *Misc.* Wks. 1846 II. 619 O when will Health and Pleasure come again, .. And wandering wit relume the roseate bowers..?

† Relumina·tion. *Obs. rare* —[1]. [ad. late L. *relūminātiōn-em*: see next and -ation.] Fresh illumination.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1309 Her [the moon's] ecclipse and defect of light: which the sunne doth remedy by relumination of her streight waies.

Relu·mine, *v. rare.* [ad. late L. *relūmināre*: see Re- and Illumine.] *trans.* = Relume.

1784 Cowper *Task* I. 442 His eye relumines its extinguished fires. 1801 Charlotte Smith *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 161 To relumine the obscured and almost extinguished honours of his family. *a* 1835 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* (1837) II. 23 'She has extinguished our light'. .. 'We will try to get it relumined'. 1853 Talfourd *Castilian* III. ii, A lonely throne; whence she shall rise In majesty relumined!

Hence **Relu·mined** *ppl. a.*

a 1743 Savage *Recov. Lady of Quality* 40 Each beauty brightens with re-lumin'd fire. 1821 Hood *Departure of Summer* iv, Time's relumined river. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimney Sweepers,* The expired and not yet relumined kitchen-fires.

† Relusant, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 *Sc.* -and. [a. OF. *reluisant,* pres. pple. of *reluire*: see next.] Relucent.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 159, I se3 by-3onde þat myry mere, A crystal clyffe ful relusaunt. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law*

Arms (S. T. S.) 6 Quheu he sawe him self sa faire sa noble and sa reiusand before all the lave he miskend himself.

† **Reluy·se,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *reluis-, reluire* :—L. *relucēre* : see RELUCE *v.* and RELUSANT.] *intr.* To shine forth.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 141 The royame that reluyseth and shyneth in the kyng and in the quene.

Rely (rĭlai·), *v.*1 Also 4–7 **relie, relye,** 5 *Sc.* **rele-.** [ad. OF. *relier* to bind together, etc. :—L. *religāre,* f. *re-* RE- + *ligāre* to bind : cf. RELIGATE.]

† 1. *trans.* To gather (soldiers, followers, etc.) together ; to assemble, to rally. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10001 His folk he relyed [*var.* relied þam] hym to, For to assay eft what þey might do. — *Chron.* (1810) 317 Of knyght & of burgeis an oste he did relie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 34 His men till him he gan rely. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16889 Pan[ta]salye hir men relies. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 553 The Duke .. cried his signe with high voyce, and relyed his peple a-boute hym. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxxiii. 186 Rogier relyed his lytil felawship And cam deffendyng hym toward the toun. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* I. (1611) E, To armes in hast, K. Iohn relyes his men. 1608 HEYWOOD tr. *Sallust's Iug. War* (1609) 50 He gathered his troopes into one battallion, he relieth the rankes and faceth the adverse footmen.

† b. *refl.* To come together (again) ; to rally ; also, to betake (oneself) *to* a place (cf. 3 b). *Obs.*

c 1330 [see 1]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3094 Þe Sarsyns relied hymen ageyn & meteþ with our barouns. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 238 The manfull courage of the earl of Warwike..whereby he caused them to stay and relie themselves again. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 44 A few of the Liegeois after they were put to flight relied themselues together at their cariage. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* V. 148 The King and Queene were perswaded to relie themselves to Killingworth.

† 2. *intr.* To assemble, to rally. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 224 To Lyncoln þei drowe, & þer þei suld relie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 440 All the chassaris turnyt agane ; And thai relyit with mekill mayne. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1882 Thane relyez the renkez of the Rounde Table. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 393 Whan these saugh hem comynge thei relien and closed hem to-geder.

† b. *Hunting.* (Meaning not clear.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, As ofte as he fyndeth þe fues..he sholde saye lowde : . sy . va . sy . va . sy . va ., and relie with his. *Ibid.* xxxiv, If þe houndes fynde what so it be, he shall relye and jopeye, till he haue seen it. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 58 And tille þaire riste raches relyes [*v.r.* releues] one þaire raye.

† 3. a. To rally *to* (attack) an enemy. *Obs.*—1

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 12620 The Troyens sone that aspied, And to the Gregeis thei sone relied.

† b. To rally or retire *to* one's friends or to a certain place. *Obs. rare.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1391 Than a ryche mane of Rome relyede to his byerns. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 281 And eche hadde a baner wher-to thei sholde relye whan thei were medled with the saisnes. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 18 [Priests] destitute of all place of relying vnto [*errata* upon].

† c. To trust *to* a person or thing. *Obs.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* (1623) 67 About the young Earle were servants and counsellours .. to whom he most relyed, *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 335 Cambrensis (herein whom I must relie unto) being then in Ireland. 1616 S. WARD *Balm fr. Gilead* Serm. (1862) 107 Instead of apologies and captation of good will, he relies to this fort, passeth not for man's day.

† d. To be devoted *to,* to pertain or belong *to,* a thing or person. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 57 A man too pietee, to iustice whoalye relying. *Ibid.* III. 72 Theare stands a plentiful Island Too the dame of myrmayds, too Neptune Princelye relying. *Ibid.* 78 Anchises .. On Gods heunlye cryeth, to ther hest with duitye relying.

† 4. a. (Also *refl.*) To adhere *to,* associate (oneself) *with,* another. *Obs. rare.*

1585 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 82/1 Kildare cleauing to Yorke, and Ormond relieng to Lancaster. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 320 My purpose was to haue relied myselfe with Menatouon.

† b. To hold *of,* be a vassal or subject *of,* another. (Cf. RELIEVE *v.* 8 a.) *Obs. rare.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. French Acad.* (1589) 587 Princes, Dukes .. who possesse .. Townes, Castels, with vassals holding and relieng of [F. *releuans de*] them by fealtie and homage. 1591 HARINGTON *Ariosto, Life* 418 For countries sake, and of his gratefull nature he was euer relying of the duke of Ferrara.

5. To depend *on* a person or thing with full trust or confidence ; to rest *upon* with assurance.

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* 2, I, for my part, relye not upon other mens opinions. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* iii. 102 The Iewes relyed much vpon the prayers of the faythfull. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 34 Such as relie too much upon them, imitate..what is worst in their workes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 373 Go in thy native innocence, relie On what thou hast of vertue. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 452 The tender Twig shoots upward to the Skies, And on the Faith of the new Sun relies. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 404 None of the Chinese .. employed as Linguists, could be relied on. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. (1788) 180 Upon what part of your subjects would you rely for assistance ? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Can I rely upon your secrecy ? 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Advt. (1858) 11 On his accurate observation and sound judgement I have constantly relied. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. iv. 65 The only authority on which the Chroniclers relied was tradition.

b. With reference to facts or statements. (Cf. DEPEND 5 and 5 b.)

1809 GERMAIN LAVIE in *G. Rose's Diary & Corr.* I. 260 You may rely that any communications you may be pleased to make to me shall be held sacred. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 144 For Mr. Ward may rely upon it that, whether or not he will allow belief to appeal to understanding, unbelief will appeal to it. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 83 You and it will travel thither in company, rely upon it.

† c. To rest *upon* a support. *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* E j, Ah see how his most holy Hand relies Vpon his knees, to vnder-prop his Charge. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* xxiii, Two sturdy Pillers .. whereon, relied The weighty burthen of her lofty pride. 1683 NORRIS *Wks.* (Grosart) 67 So to th' unthinking boy the distant sky Seems on some mountain's surface to rely.

fig. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiii. (1623) 1143 [His] life vntill this time, wee will briefly run ouer—so many dependances of story relying vpon him. 1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* Ded. 6 There your designes, your projects, may rest and relie.

6. To put trust or confidence *in* a person or thing. Somewhat *rare.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* V. 24 Those aides and assistances .. in which they for the most part trusted and relyed. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 186 Asdrubal placed his Gauls (in whom he least rely'd) in the Left Wing. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* III. 312 If there was anyone in whom he might think he could rely, it was Kark, his thrall.

† b. To rest, consist, *in* something. *Obs. rare.*

1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 300 The naturall Philosophers .. hold, that a man receiueth the conditions of his soule, at the time of his forming..; but not his substance, wherein the whole life relieth. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 60 Therein relies the very glory of the Godhead of Christ.

† 7. *refl.* and *trans.* To repose (oneself, one's soul, faith, etc.) *on, upon,* or *in* some person or thing. *Obs.* (freq. in early 17th c. use.)

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* 194 Who, relying himselfe vpon your iudgement, hath made me an actor. 1612 (?) BRETON *Pasquil's Nt.-cap* 96 No faith her husband doth in her relie. 1617 R. FENTON *Treat. Ch. Rome* 38 Should wee relye our soules upon so narrow, so new, and so perplexed a divine? *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 503 Not to rest upon bare words, wee must proceed to enquire what moved them to..rely themselves upon that answer.

† b. To rest (a proceeding) *on* something. *Obs.*—1

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 78 A ground work on which he might rely his false proceedings.

Hence **Rely·ing** *ppl. a.*

1836 BROWNING & FORSTER *Life Strafford* (1892) 155 His more relying friend the archbishop of Canterbury.

† **Rely,** *v.*2 *Obs.*—1 [perh. ad. ONF. **releicr* :—L. *relēgāre* to RELEGATE.] *trans.* ? To assign.

a 1400 *St. John* 6 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 467 To life ay in lykynge þat lorde þe relyede That in Bedleme was borne.

Relyf(e, obs. ff. RELIEF. **Relygeous, -ioun, -ious,** etc., obs. ff. RELIGION, -IOUS. **Relyk(e, -ykke, -yque,** obs. ff. RELIC. **Relyn,** obs. inf. of REEL *v.*1 **Relzie,** obs. Sc. form of RAIL *v.*4 **Rem,** obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*1, REAM *sb.*1, *sb.*2, REALM.

Rema·de (rī-), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [RE- 5 a : cf. REMAKE *v.*] Made again or anew. Also *sb.,* an article which has been made over again.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 471 The Son of heav'n! The double Son; the Made, and the Re-made ! 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 10/1 'Remades', or balls that have been played with before, ..receive none of his..attentions.

Remagnetize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To magnetize again. Also **Remagnetiza·tion.**

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 439 The weak needle is then remagnetized by passing a small bar magnet a few times along it from end to end. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) II. 85 If the force .. acts in the positive direction it will begin to remagnetize the iron. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 87 It renders a fresh adjustment or remagnetisation necessary.

Remaid, variant of *remeid* REMEDE *Obs.*

† **Remai·le.** *Obs. rare*—1. [app. a. F. *rimaille* (not found, however, before 16th c.), f. *rime* RHYME.] Rhyming, verse.

13.. *Evang. Nicod.* in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LIII. 391 A clerk of ynglond In his remaile þus redes.

Remain (rĭmē·n), *sb.*1 Forms : 5 *Sc.* **re-, ramayn,** 6 *Sc.* **remane,** 6–7 **remaine, -mayne,** 6- **remain.** [a. OF. *remain,* vbl. sb. f. *remaindre* : see REMAIN *v.* Now chiefly *pl.,* the singular being common only in sense 4 b.]

I. † 1. Those left, surviving, or remaining out of a number of persons ; the remainder or rest. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 922 Than thai consent, the ramayn that was thar. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* I. B iv b, O quene that in our woes (alone) such mercy dost extend To vs the poore remayne of Troy. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 202 Don Iean and the remaine of the Spaniards at Kinsale, were all embarked ready to be gone. 1651 CROMWELL in H. Cary *Mem. Gt. Civil War* (1832) II. 380, I believe the number of these sent will be about a hundred ; the remain also being forty or fifty. 1671 EACHARD *Obs. Answ. Cont. Clergy* 102 Thinking themselves the onely poor remain of people, that can dispense the word profitably.

† b. The remaining representative of a family.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxiv. (1602) 165 This Henrie, Earle of Richmond, now poore Lancasters remaine.

2. That which remains or is left (unused, undestroyed, etc.) of some thing or quantity of things ; also, that which remains to be done. Now *rare* (common in 16–17th c.).

1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII,* c. 13 § 8 Only the Remain and Overplus above their Expences of their Housholds. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Theseus* (1676) 9 Those which then returned with Theseus, did seethe in a great brasse pot all the remain of their provision. 1606 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. i. 87, I know your Masters pleasure, and he mine : All the Remaine is welcome. 1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 230, I have been so frugal of making use of the old remain, that there is no need of ammunition, or other necessaries. 1687 *Penal Laws* 32 This .. is the antient Remain of the Soveraign Power and Prerogative of the Kings of England. 1716 POPE *Lett.* (1735) I. 290 Chagrins, more than their small Remain of Life seem'd destin'd to undergo. *c* 1825 BEDDOES *Epitaph* Poems (1851) 203 This is the remain Of one best union of that deathless twain.

† b. *Arith.* = REMAINDER 1 4 a. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xii. N iij, The square of the side *AF* yeldeth 190104, and this diuided by 160 produceth in the quotiente 1188, and the remayne is 24. 1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* ii. 22 The Remaine or difference of 144, and 148, is 4. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 301 The Greater substracted from the Lesser, the Remain will be so much too short.

† c. (Also *pl.*) The balance or unpaid remainder of a sum of money. (Cf. REMAINDER 1 4 b.) *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Reliquus,* Camillus writeth that he hath receiued the remaines due vnto me. *Ibid., Reliquatio,*..arrearage and remaynes. 1627 EARL MANCH. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 267 These loans have brought in 240,000*l.* at least ; therefore the remain must needs be got up, which is not past 50,000*l.* 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 367/4 The said Officers..shall proceed to the payment of the ensuing Orders, as the remain of that Taxe and the remaines of the [other] Taxe shall come in.

3. A remaining or surviving part or fragment of something. Now *rare.*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 143 There standeth yet, upon the high cliffe,..some remaine of a Tower. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 85 In Hispaniola there were not 300 Natives left, and a very small remaine in the other Ilands. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 139 At the stair-head there is some remain of the Gate. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* III. ii, A large remain of Glory is behind. 1763 MRS. F. BROOKE *Lady J. Mandeville* (1782) II. 53 This sacred deposit, this little remain of what their tender care had left me. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Christiad* I. ix, No sweet remain of life encheers the sight. 1843 KEMBLE *Poetry Codex Vercell.* Pref. 6 A series of publications which..will give to the world of scholars every yet inedited remain of Anglosaxon.

† b. A remainder of stock or stores ; also, a list or inventory of military stores taken at the appointment of a new storekeeper. *Obs.*

1677 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 21 A stationer..having bought a remain of above two hundred of Horrox's Astronomy. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., In foreign parts a remain is taken only on the appointment of a new storekeeper.

† c. A surviving trace *of* some feeling. Also *ellipt.* with adj. *Obs.*

1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* IV. i, She has still love enough for you, not to be displeas'd with the utmost proofs you can give that you have still a warm remain for her. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. iii, When this remain of horror has entirely subsided. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* I. 72 To overcome that small remain of fortitude which yet animated and sustained him.

4. (With *pl.*) a. A survival ; a relic *of* some obsolete custom or practice ; a surviving trait or characteristic. Now *rare.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 346 And, as a remaine of ancient custome, this continued among Pagans. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 1 'Tis a Remain of judicial Astrology. 1819 LADY CHARLEVILLE in *Lady Morgan's Autobiog.* (1859) 254 Lady Crewe ..had mind and heart, and indeed some fine remains of a race that has passed away. 1883 *Ch. Times* XXI. 333/3 A traditional remain of his office of server.

b. A material relic (*of* antiquity, etc.) ; an ancient monument, building, or other structure ; an object which has come down from past times.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 123 There are such fair remains to be found among the Ruines, as easily show that this has been a .. rich .. Town. 1692 tr. *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* 235 The only Remain of Antiquity they shew one is, the Remainder of an Old Steeple. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 161 This ancient Remain is situated about a Quarter of a Mile to the right of the great Road leading from Rochester to Maidstone. 1779 ABERCROMBY *Mirror* No. 52 P 6 Every remain of Roman greatness attracted my attention. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xvi. (1879) 335 Already we had fallen into the region of ancient remains. 1864 J. H. LUPTON *Wakefield Worthies* 242 The supposition..that Low Hill is a Druidical remain.

† c. A literary relic. *Obs. rare.*

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. 1. xxxi. 329/2 Meeting with such a choice remain of this brave London merchant I could not but for his lasting Honour publish it in this place. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 128 It is indeed surprizing, that any Man who had attentively considered this admirable Remain, should think it the Forgery of a Sophist.

† d. A relic of a person. *Obs. rare*—1.

1798 W. FERRIER in A. Ferrier *Mem. & Serm.* (1841) IV. 336 Elisha gathered it up as a precious remain.

II. *pl.* 5. Surviving members of a company, family, or other body of persons. Also rarely of a single person.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 62 He .. ordanyt him to passe in Spayne, for Pompees remaynis of his men maid syk deray thare. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. v. 1 Come poore remaines of friends, rest on this Rocke. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xi. 23 Their sonnes and their daughters shal die in famine. And there shal be no remaines of them. 1738 C'TESS POMFRET in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) II. 124 There are still some remains of that abdicated court. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV,* IV. 9 After having been at once a husband, a brother, and a father, he was the only remains of his family, which was entirely buried in the

grave along with him. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ix. (1847) 93 The remains of the Druidical order were not persecuted.

† b. The remainder; the others. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 6 Many were executed, the remains in peaceful manner sent home, the king having graciously exhorted them to a life according to the law of God and man.

6. The remaining parts *of* some thing or things; all that is left of something; articles remaining from a store or stock; † the rest *of* a period.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxix. 18, I trowit,..That lang in burgh I sould haue bruikit [the money]; Now the remanes are eith to tursss. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* vi. 53 They that had remayned in Jurie of the Gentils, had consumed their remaynes, that had bene layd up. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 18 Seven old Galleys .. the remains of their Fleet which escaped from the Battel of Lepanto. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* III. 242, I wanted some Rest for the Remains of Winter. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. (1788) 190 If you would hope to save the wretched remains of a ruined reputation. 1803 NELSON 3 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 78 You are..on no account..to supply any of his Majesty's Ships..with Naval Stores without being furnished with the Boatswain's and Carpenter's Supplies, Expenses, and Remains. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 72 The shopkeepers..stole away with the remains of their stocks to the English territory. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ii. § 9 (1879) 52 Coal is the remains of an ancient vegetation.

b. Const. *of* the destroying force. *rare.*

1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 82 'Tis time to save the few remains of war. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* (1777) Pref. § 11 Moreover, what the Romans did to the remains of the war.

c. Const. as *sing.*

1801 *Lusignan* III. 145 Do you then envy me this short remains of happiness? 1833 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 286 In one place there is the remains of an Ionic temple. 1874 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 89 The tendency .. was really a remains .. of the extraordinary and odious instinct which had possessed them.

7. a. The literary works (*esp.* the unpublished ones) left by an author; also, the fragments of an ancient writer.

1652 (*title*) Herberts Remains, or sundry pieces of .. Mr. George Herbert, now exposed to publick light. 1681 TATE *Lear* Ded., Nothing but..my Zeal for all the Remains of Shakespear, cou'd have wrought me to so bold an Undertaking. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 172 Celsus, who seems the oldest Heathen author, whereof we have any remains. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 176 He left behind him many valuable remains, which Bion Proconnesius is said to have translated. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* viii. (1875) 354 The remains of Clement and Polycarp and such fragments of Ignatius as criticism pronounces..genuine.

b. That which is left of a person when life is extinct; the (dead) body, corpse.

1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 816 Of all the mighty man the small remains A little urn, and scarcely fill'd contains. *a* 1771 GRAY *Dante* 18, I grop'd About among their cold Remains..often calling On their dear Names. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, I saw, also, her poor remains laid at rest in the convent garden. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1295 With deep grief and awe The pale survivors followed her remains..Up the cold mountain. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 242 The remains of Hastings and Carter were brought on shore with every mark of honour.

c. Substances of organic origin preserved in the earth in a fossilized condition.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 36 Trees..have been found in great depths in our modern continents, .. and often mixed with marine remains. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 491/2 Thus employed, 'organic remains' become a clue to many of the darkest pages in the antient history of our planet.

† **Remai·n,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.] Stay.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 615 Laynrik was tayn..; So Lundy thair mycht mak no langar remayn. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 148 A most myraculous worke..Which often since my heere remaine in England, I haue seene him do.

Remain (rĭmē·n), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **remeyne, -mayne, -mane** (*Sc.* **ra-**), 6 **remene,** 6–7 **remaine,** 6– **remain.** [a. AF. *remeyn-, remayn-,* etc., stressed stem of OF. *remanoir* (also *remaindre*) :—L. *remanēre,* f. *re-* RE- + *manēre* to stay.]

1. *intr.* To be left after the removal or appropriation of some part, number or quantity. Also const. *to.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 674 Þat þar tempil ..sa cleynely suld be distroit, Þat na thing suld remayn of It. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* viii. (1885) 126 Yff any parte off þe revenues þeroff remayne ouer the paiement of the same ordynarie chargis, þat so remaynynge is the kynges owne money. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G v b, He lost all that he had and no thyng remayned to hym sauf only his body. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* x. 40 Thus Iosua smote all the londe .., with all their kynges, and let not one remaine ouer. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. iii. (1636) 8 Then I say take 10 out of 17 and there remaineth 7, which I set downe. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ii. § 136. 60 But if this part [of the seal] which remaines to the deed hath not any print, then the deed is insufficient. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 528 My chill Blood is curdled in my Veins, And scarce the Shadow of a Man remains. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 53 There is not Sap enough remaining to nourish the Leaves. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 72 One only care Remains to each, the search of sunny nook. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 83 Freedom so To what of Greece remaineth now Returns. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 594 Now remains But little cause for laughter. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 68 He is willing to allow himself and others the few pleasures which remain to them.

2. To be left over and above what has already been done or dealt with in some way.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Mark*) Prol. 13 Sa remanyt vthire twa [evangelists], of quhame I wel here menyng ma.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 56 Nowe let vs schewe as we maye thoes thynges that remaynyn of the thyrde place the whyche we sawe and behylde. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 82 Yet ther ys a nother dysease remenyng behynd, wych gretely trowblyth the state of the hole body. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 179 Nothing remaines, but that I kindle the boy thither. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 37 The easier conquest now Remains thee. 1712–14 POPE *R. Lock* V. 29 What then remains but well our pow'r to use..? 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 31 What length of sea remains, what various lands. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 617 Worse things, unheard, unseen, remain behind.

b. Const. with *inf.* (passive or active).

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 68 Many and grete fautys ther be..wych now remayne..to be sought and tryed out. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 60 What now remaines my Lords for vs to do..? 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i 100 But that there yet remains a deed to act [etc.]. 1830 TENNYSON *Talk. Oak* 204 A thousand thanks for what I learn And what remains to tell. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. vi. 81 The headlands will remain to be ploughed separately.

c. *It remains that* or *to* (with *inf.*).

1540 BIBLE (Cranmer) 1 *Cor.* vii. 29 It remayneth, that they whych haue wyues, be as thoughe they had none. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 147 Remaines, that in th' Officiall Markes invested, You anon doe meet the Senate. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 17 It remaineth, that we commend thee to God. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 362 It remains only to apply the law, thus stated, to the fact in question. 1821 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 599 It now remains to attempt a clear classification and description of the Accidential. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* iv. § 2 (1904) 133/1 In the interval of which it remains to speak.

† **3. a.** To fall *to* a person as a REMAINDER. *Obs.*

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 123 Aftir hir discesse, all the saide maners, londes and tenementes, rentes and reuersions, to remayne to his next heire. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 10 And if it appenede that he disceyesd witheoute heyres .. thenne schulde the kyngdome..remane unto George, the Duke of Clarence. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 52 § 1 Heredytamentis whiche to him discended, remayned, or reverted.

† b. To continue to belong *to* one. *Obs.*

1511 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* (1811) Pref. 7 Also I will that my chalice .. w[t] my best aulter clothis and best vestment,..which before daies I gave to my wif, remayn styll to her. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 185 That the realme of Napels should for euer remain to the Emperour. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 82 To thee, and thine hereditarie euer, Remaine this ample third of our faire Kingdome.

4. To continue in the same place (or with the same person); to abide, stay.

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 124 That thos same maners, londes & tenementes..remayne and abyde in the feefes handes. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2347 Bot ȝhit the king hir prayt on sich wyss, That sche remanit whill the thrid day. 1530 PALSGR. 684/2 Suffer no fylthe to remayne on thy nayles. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 7 He was commaunded by his prince to remain at home. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xi. (1614) 632 Causing (as the Moors report) that the bullets should still remaine in the Pieces when they were discharged. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 587 Why else this strength Miraculous yet remaining in those locks? 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. Wks. 1813 VI. 100 Charles remained six days in Paris. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 68/1 You have for a long time had my money; it shall remain no longer with you. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 97 Thus shalt thou remain in this sea to the end of time. 1890 GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* 13 Aulus Plautius remained in Britain till 47.

† b. To have one's abode; to dwell. *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 946 And ilk fowle..Held hame to thar hant, and thar herbery, Quhar thai war wont to remane. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 226 Within the toun .. Ane Brit thair wes remanand in the tyme. 1583 RICH *Phylotus* (1835) 10 In the gallant citty of Naples, there was remaining a young man, called by the name of Alberto. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iii. 14 But for my Mistris, I nothing know where she remaines.

† c. To consist; to reside or lie *in* something.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 265 Thai weraly awysit .. the mater, and how it remanyt. 1559 ABP. HETHE in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. vi. 399 What .. spirituall government is, and in what pointes it dothe cheffely remaine.

5. With complement: To continue to be.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. (Percy Soc.) 132, I made mine othe..Unto them all for to remayne full true In stedfast love. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (S. T. S.) 32 It sal ewer remane in blyndnes and ingnorance. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 57 b, Not [to] disclose, that the Factour with the others did remaine prisoners. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 173 If shee remaine vnseduc'd, you not making it appeare otherwise [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 124, I formed them free, and free they must remain. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 20 Men may lose their limbs, their organs of sense,..and yet remain the same living agents. 1792 COWPER *Retired Cat* 66 The sun descended, And Puss remained still unattended. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon* I. 188 Which of the two Will remain conqueror? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 256 Amid the conflict of ideas..the impression of sense remained certain and uniform.

b. *I* (†*will*) *remain,* etc., as the concluding formula of a letter.

1600 C. PERCY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 38, I will ever remain Your assured friend Charles Percy. 1634 STRAFFORD in *Strafford Papers* (1739) I. 340, I remain Your Lordship's most humbly to be commanded, Wentworth. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. 269 And so I rest or remain, Yours &c. 1793 COWPER *Let. to J. Hall* 10 Dec., I remain, my dear friend, Affectionately yours, W. C. 1873 E. FITZGERALD *Let. to F. Kemble* Nov., Here is my Letter done, and I remaining yours always sincerely, E. F. G.

c. To continue in the same state; to lie untouched or undisturbed.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1268 Draw out the fire, and let it [japan] remain until morning; then boil it until it rolls hard. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 100 Stir this mixture..for three days or more, then let it remain for some time.

6. To continue to exist; to have permanence; to be still existing or extant. (Sometimes also implying sense 1 or 2.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 After the noble ..doctryne of wyse..Philosophers lefte and remaynyng w[t] vs in wrytyng. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 There remayneth at this daye no token of the laborious Tabernacle which Moises buylded. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xiii, Vsing in their fightes many guyles and craftes, which are remained to them from their auncestors. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 267 The same admiration remaineth from what side soever you doe looke upon her. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 304 Th' immortal Line in sure Succession reigns, The Fortune of the Family remains. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 101 A little Verse my All that shall remain. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 678 The stench remains, the lustre dies away. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 141 Soul is the only element, the block That for uncounted ages has remained. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 139 The abbey church of Westminster .. remains a monument of his artistic taste.

† b. To stick in the mind. Const. *with. Obs.*—1

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 30, I hope it remaines not vnkindely with your Lordship, that I return'd you an empty messenger.

c. To continue with (one). *rare*—1.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1126 In a little time while breath remains thee, Thou oft shalt wish thy self at Gath.

7. † **a.** To be left *with* a responsibility. *Obs.*—1

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 506 Gyff thow will nocht, ramayne with all the charge.

† b. *Sc.* To await *on* (=for) a thing or person.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 84 Be stout, on prosper fortune to remane. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 55 That we may provide sum way for our selfis, and ye to remane upoun the finale ansuer. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 38 The Inglismen past towardis Berwick, and the Governour come to Melross and remanit on his freindis.

c. To await, be left for (one). *rare.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 304 And such end, perdie, does all hem remayne, That of such falsers fieendship bene fayne. 1590 — *F. Q.* II. ix. 6 Were your will her sold to entertaine..Great guerdon, well I wote, should you remaine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 443 If thence he scape.., what remains him less Then unknown dangers and as hard escape.

d. To be left *with* one in the end, as the result of some action.

1861 ROSSETTI tr. *Dante's Vita Nuova* (1904) 145 Seeing that in the battle of doubts, the victory most often remained with such as inclined towards the lady of whom I speak.

† **8.** To stay, stop, cease. *Obs. rare*—1.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xi, Som supposed that the warre sholde remayne bycause of this mervayll, but Turnus hade no wylle to leve it.

† **9.** *trans.* To abide, await (an event). *Obs.*—1

1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xiv. 552 Such persons..must.. remayne the comming of the Iustices of Gaole deliuerie.

† **Remai·nant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **remaynand(e,** *Sc.* **ra-),** 6 **remeynant, -maynent.** [Alteration of REMENANT, after prec., or f. prec. + -ANT.] Remaining; remainder; *pl.* remains.

1438–9 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 130 The remaynande of the torgis to x of the nedyest paryschirches. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 269 To fornys the remaynand of the bataill. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 401 The ramaynand agayne turnyt that tide. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xxiv. (1539) 48 R) gge all the remeynant upwarde. ? 1577 *Conuersion Sinner* 5 b, So muche as is remaynent of their mortal life. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 16 The remainants of that auncient Amphitheatre. 1698 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 466 To the great prejudice and damage to their neighbours and the loss of the remainants cattell.

Remainder[1] (rĭmē·ndəɹ). Also 5–6 **-maindre,** (6 **-maender**), **-mayndre,** (5 **-dore**), 6–7 **-maynder.** [a. AF. *remainder* (sb.) = OF. *remaindre* inf. (:—**remanēre*), var. of *remanoir* :—L. *remanēre*: see REMAIN *v.* and -ER 4.]

1. *Law.* The residual or further interest remaining over from a particular estate, coming into effect when this has determined, and created by the same conveyance by which the estate itself was granted.

When the residual interest, instead of being devised to another, is reserved by the grantor, it is called a REVERSION. *Contingent remainder*: see CONTINGENT A. 9.

1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 60 The remaindre of þe maner of Steneby..[I bequeath] to Thomas my son and heir. 1535 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 125 Item I gyve and bequethe vnto my cosyn John Drury..my best gylte goblet, w[t] the couer as yt ys, the remaynder ther of to be to my godsone, Robert Drury. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 95 b, If a lease bee made to a man for terme of life, the remaynder unto another for terme of life, the remaynder unto the thirde in taile, the remainder unto the fourth in fee [etc.]. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 313 Sir, for a Cardecue, he will sell the fee-simple of his saluation, the inheritance of it, and cut th'intaile from all remainders, and a perpetuall succession for it perpetually. 1685 PETTY *Last Will* p. vii, I have in Ireland, without the county of Kerry, in lands, remainders, and reversions, about 3100*l.* per ann. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 164 An estate then in remainder may be defined to be, an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 304 Thomas Cary devised to Peter Cary and the heirs male of his body, remainder in the same manner to his other sons. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. 227 A remainder is created by express words at the same time as the particular estate, and is so limited as to come into enjoyment or possession so soon as the particular estate comes to an end.

b. So *remainder over.* Sometimes = a further remainder.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 13 Yf a man let landes ..for terme of yeres, the remainder ouer to an other for terme of lyfe. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 142 b, If a man .. will

giue lands in taile, the remainder ouer in fee simple without deed [etc.]. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 164 This makes A tenant for years, with remainder to B for life, remainder over to C in fee. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 331 Lands were given to an alien in tail, remainder over to another in fee. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 3/2 Although the deed purported to bar the remainders over, its legal effect was to pass merely a base fee.

c. *Cross remainders*, estates in remainder arising where lands are devised to two or more persons in tail, with remainder to either upon failure of the other's issue.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 381 Here A and B have cross remainders by implication, and on the failure of either's issue, the other or his issue shall take the whole. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 435 Cross remainders will not be raised between two persons without words creating a necessary implication. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 110 The common settlement..is..then to the daughters, as tenants in common in tail, with cross-remainders in tail.

d. *Remainder man*, the person to whom a remainder is devised.

1743 *Swinburne's Wills* (ed. 6) 180 Provided that if any of the Remainder Men alien the Land, his Estate shall cease. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 166 The remainder-man is seised of his remainder at the same time that the termor is possessed of his term. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 41 It divests the remainder or reversion,..leaving only in the remainder-man or reversioner a mere right of entry. 1881 *Times* 14 Apr. 10/1 With extended facilities and provisions for the security of the remainderman, many encumbered Irish properties would now be willingly disposed of.

e. *transf.* The right to succeed to a title or position on the decease of the holder; *esp.* the right of succession to a peerage expressly assigned to a certain person or line of descent in default of male issue in the direct line.

1809 *Mottos Peers Scotl.* Errata, James, Earl of Hopetoun, was created an English peer..with remainder to the issue male of the body of his father. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* iii. (1876) I. 123 Henry had exercised the power with which his parliament..had invested him, by settling the succession in remainder upon the house of Suffolk. 1893 *Burke's Peerage* 1481 He was advanced to a viscounty 1885, with remainder, in default of his male issue, to his daughter with remainder to her male issue.

attrib. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 461/2 In the event of any future Earl of Cromartie becoming Duke of Sutherland, the Cromartie honours should at once pass to the next remainder heir.

2. a. Those still left out of a number of persons; the remaining ones; the rest († also in *pl.*).

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. (1557) E iv b, Troy and the remainder of our folke Restore I shold. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 131 Where you behold vs now, The poore remainder of Andronici. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 11 Of the Inhabitants..9000 and upwards are of the Reformation,..the remainders are Papists. 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* i. 2 The remainder of us they left at night in the Road. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. de Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 30 We drove the Remainder headlong off the Deck.

b. That which is left when part has been taken away, used, dealt with, etc.; the residue.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 139 The remainder to be restored when the warre is finished. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 272 Not that I am afraide to dye, but that my offences beeing many, I would repent out the remainder of Nature. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft., Occas. Medit.* IV. iv, He gave away more out of the Remainder of his Estate, than every liberal Man would have done out of the Whole. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i, I took out my small Provisions, and, after having refreshed myself, I secured the Remainder in a Cave. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 233 He should be permitted to pass the remainder of his life in..exile. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 68 Was it not..expected from them, that they should fill up the remainder of the sufferings appointed by their master..? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 25, I will reserve the analysis of the remainder for another occasion.

3. †**a.** A single person, or a few persons, remaining out of a number. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 233 In the end .. they had recourse to the remainders of the family of the Manfredi their ancient Lords. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Perc.* II. i. 303 Ah, Ferdinand, the stay of my old age, And cheefe remainder of our progenie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 119 That three dayes battell .. maintained by a poore remainder of the Mamalucks. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 54 Ibrahim that was the only Remainder of the Ottoman Family. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. vi. (1715) 262 After they had utterly routed all the remainders of Xerxes's numerous Army.

b. A remaining († or still existing) part or fragment; chiefly *pl.* = remains, *esp.* of ancient buildings. (Common in 17th c.)

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xiv. 459 The Edifices and Buildings..were many in number..as doth appeare at this day by their ruines and remainders. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. § 2 Seeming Ashes may be no Ashes, that is, no Remainders of any Fewel burnt there. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* iii. 9 With an Intention, as I said before, of visiting all the remainders of Antiquity in that Place. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* IV. vii, The remainders, being cut into lengths and split open, were tossed into the pan.

c. A remaining trace *of* some practice, quality, feeling, etc. (Cf. REMAIN *sb.*[1] 3 c.) Now *rare.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 211 If you have any remainders of modesty or truth cry God mercy. 1668 OWEN in Hearne *Collect.* 26 Nov. an. 1705 (O. H. S.) I. 99 The Remainders of Indwelling-Sin in Believers. 1755 S. WALKER *Serm.* 5 Deliver me from the Remainders of Corruption that dwell in me. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 580 With.. a remainder of disgust in the breasts of some of the Omrahs.

4. a. *Arith.* The number which remains after subtraction of a lesser from a greater; the difference between two numbers; the excess after a process of division. (Cf. REMAIN *sb.*[1] 2 b, REMAINER 2.)

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xxiii. P ij b, The roote quadrate of the remaynder is the perpendiculare falling from the greatest angle to the greatest side. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. v. (1636) 14 The third number is called the Quotient,..and the fourth number is called the Remainder, if any be. 1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 231 The remainder after subtraction is the measure of proportion arithmetical. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxxviii. (1697) 708 Three thousand, dividing 301775 will produce an Hundred and leave 1775 in Remainder. 1798 J. HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 12 To prove Subtraction, add the remainder to the less number. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 528 When the number of times is not exact, the excess of the dividend over the divisor ..is called the remainder.

†**b.** = REMAIN *sb.*[1] 2 c. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 130 My Soueraigne Leege was in my debt, Vpon remainder of a deere Accompt.

5. In the book-trade: A number of copies remaining unsold out of an edition (esp. after the demand for it has fallen off or ceased), and frequently disposed of at a reduced price.

1873 CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 391 Tegg..visited all the trade sales, and bought up the 'remainders', *i.e.* surplus copies of works in which the original publishers had no faith. 1888 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 850/2 His main dealings before this having been in 'remainders', and his one solitary publication a failure.

6. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Remaining, left over; reserve.

1567 LD. HERRIES in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 51 He hoped the remainder noblemen of their party..would come to the same conformity. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 83 Lett us not be so iniurious to remaender antiquitye as to deprive ye fardist of[f] of his due commendation. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 39 His braine..is as drie as the remainder bisket After a voyage. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*, He would sometimes finish the remainder crust, to show that he wished no savings. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* xxiv, Their memories are dimm'd and torn, Like the remainder tatters of a dream. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 181 All my tired remainder-men were summoned.

†**Remai·nder**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: cf. REMAIN *sb.*[2]] Stay; time of staying or remaining.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 56 During my remainder there [in Rome]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 123 The first [reason] is that of Aristotle, drawne from..the small time of its remainder in the wombe.

Remainder-man: see REMAINDER[1] 1 d.

Remai·ndership. *Law.* [f. REMAINDER[1] 1.] The possession of a remainder; the fact of there being a remainder.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 18/1 The law of entail enables a landowner..to give to a person yet unborn the remaindership of his estate. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 461/2 This unusual series of remainderships.

So †**Remai·ndery.** *Obs. rare*—[1].

1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 97 A state & feftment..of lands & tenementes..for terme of his lyfe, the remaynderie to the ryght heire of William Plompton knight.

†**Remai·ndment.** *Law. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. REMAINDER[1].] A remainder.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* (1635) 52 *marg.*, A recovery barreth an Escheat taile and all reversions and remaindments thereupon.

†**Remai·ner**[1]. *Obs.* Also 5 **remaner**, 5–6 **remayner**, 7 **remainor.** [a. ONF. *remaneir*, = OF. *remanoir* inf.: see REMAIN *v.* and -ER[4].]

1. *Law.* **a.** ? = REMANET 2 a. *rare*—[1].

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 294 Mastere Pownyngs hath day tille the next terme by a remayner.

b. = REMAINDER[1] 1.

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 75/2 Nor to oure seid moost derest Wife, nor to her heires or assignes, in, to, or for the remaner..of the premisses. 1520 SIR R. ELYOT *Will* in *Elyot's Gov.* (1883) App. A, Notwithstanding the said entailles and remayners afore declared.

2. = REMAINDER[1] 4 a.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 96 The Remayner is a sum left after a due Subtraction made. 1588 J. MELLIS *Arith.* S iij b, I haue herein alwaies driuen my remayners (or broken partes) into whole numbers. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. iii. 106 The Sun enters Gemini May 11; which Substract from 12, the Remainer is 1.

3. = REMAINDER 2 b.

1617 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, The remainor [of the money is] in the boxe. *a* 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* III. ii, The lesse remainer is dowry large enough. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* II. (1647) 23 From which stick cut off its just length, the remainer you may use upon the base ring.

Remai·ner[2]. *rare.* [f. REMAIN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who remains or stays.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 16, I wil be a remainer in thy tabernacle for euer. 1637 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 79 Ane daylie remainer fra the Kirk in tyme of dyvyne worschip.

Remaining (rĭmē·ĭnĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REMAIN *v.* + -ING[1].]

†**1.** That which remains; a remainder. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* viii. (*Philip*) 89 Prestis & deknys þare mad he..al þe remaynyne to do þat efferyte þare ordyr to. *Ibid.* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 855 Þe remaynynge þane of þat day I sped me faste one myn way. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LI. i, Clense still my spotts .. Till staines and spotts in me leave noe remaynings. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 174 They went to eate that poore remaining that there was left them. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 212 Such like as they spare of the remainings.

2. The fact of staying or continuing in a place or state; † also, place of staying or residing.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 8 The prouest of the prouince quhar ther remanyng vas. 1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 447 The saidis Margaret and Issobell wer in the cumpany and remaning of the said George. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 114 Unless the intended and immediate formation of the line requires their remaining where they are. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note A, 31 The remaining, then, of the 'elements in their natural substances' was an open question.

Remai·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That remains, in various senses.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 38 We the beseik that..thou grant ws eik successioun, And for to duell in ane remanand toun. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Jan., The 3 remaining fountaines which give denomination to this Church. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 19 He..doubles the loose half of the Leather over the remaining Nail'd-on half. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. § 2. 57 These remaining Sensations grow feebler and feebler, till they vanish. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 334 The remaining actions he intrusted to the care of his lieutenants. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 596 A treason, the consciousness of which threw a dark shade over all his remaining years. 1885 *Athenæum* 4 July 9/1 With..increasing injuries to the few remaining defences.

Rema·ke (rī-), *v.* Also **re-make.** [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To make over again, reconstruct. Also *refl.* and *absol.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 55 The increasement of Estate and Honour, which the Queen conferred on him, together with the opportunity to remake himself. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxvi. 260 Blessed be thou..who in an instant destroyest a Soul, and again remakest it. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 512 It must be remade over and over again. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 274 Could not He who first made all creatures perfect, remake us? 1864 BROWNING *Rabbi Ben Ezra* x, Maker, remake, complete,—I trust what Thou shalt do! 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 143 Lest..a carefully executed testament be set aside when it is no longer possible to remake it.

2. To make again *into* something.

1880 FROUDE *Bunyan* 63 When the law had for a time remade Dissent into a crime.

Hence **Rema·king** *vbl. sb.*; also **Rema·ker.**

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 18 July an. 1776, Remaking in large cock may help hay which is under-made. 1841 EMERSON *Misc.* (1855) 200 What is a man born for but to be a Reformer, a Re-maker of what man has made..? 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* 191 If I had the remaking of man, he wouldn't have a conscience.

Re-ma·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To equip (a fleet, etc.) with fresh men; to man (a gun, etc.) anew.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 77/3 To Re-man our Fleet,..resolution is taken of reducing 20, or 25 Companies of Foot. 1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 11 One will refit, revictual, and re-man his forests of Flotillas. 1823 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* I. 408 For a moment the citizens hesitated to re-man the guns. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 329 These last five [triremes] had been re-manned with Chian crews.

2. To make manly or courageous again; to make again into a man.

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III. ii. 500 Re-man your breast; I feel no such remorse. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 181 First unmanning and then re-manning ourselves, each to serve a turn. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 2393 Unmanned, remanned:.. With something changeless at the heart of me To know me by.

Remanand, -ant, -aunt(e, obs. ff. REMENANT.

Remana·tion. *rare*—[1]. [f. L. *remānāre* (Lucr.) to flow back, after *emanation.*] Flowing back, reabsorption (of a soul in the universe).

1880 S. LANE-POOLE in *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 497 Its pantheistic doctrine of emanation and remanation.

Rema·ncipate (rī-), *v. Roman Law.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *remancipāre*: see RE- and MANCIPATE *v.*] *trans.* To restore (a thing or person) to the mancipant. Also *absol.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Remancipate*, to sell again anything to him who first sold it to us. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 133 When the son has been mancipated the third time, his father ought to take care that the mancipee remancipates to him. *Ibid.* 133 *a*, Unless they have been remancipated by the mancipee to their father or grandfather.

So **Remancipa·tion.**

1658 PHILLIPS, *Remancipation*, a returning back a commodity into the hands of him of whom it was first bought. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxii. (1865) III. 31 Coemption, or the fictitious purchase of the wife from her parents, admitted of remancipation. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 134 One mancipation is sufficient, which may or may not be followed by remancipation to the parent.

Remand (rĭmɑ·nd), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. The act of remanding, or the fact of being remanded; now *spec.* recommittal of an accused person to custody (see the vb. 2 b).

1771 MRS. HARRIS in *Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 211 You will remain at Madrid till the messenger with your remand arrives, and save yourself the fatigue of a double journey. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* liv, There was enough against him to make it my duty to take him and get him kept under remand. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 30 Aug., A notorious thief..brought up on remand. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/1 Evidence was taken simply to justify a remand.

attrib. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 2/1 All the men you see in this yard are remand prisoners.

2. A remanded prisoner.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 4/1 It would be more merciful in most cases to order the..remand a sound birching.

Remand (rĭma·nd), *v.* Also 5–6 **-maund**. [ad. F. *remander* (12th c.), or late L. *remandāre* to send back word, to repeat a command: see RE- and MANDATE. Cf. It. *rimandare*, Sp. *remandar*.]

1. *trans.* To send (a thing) back again *to* a place; to reconsign; also, to remit, consign.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 30/1 That the saide Rolles..be remaundid and send ayeine unto the said Places. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 221 They remanded to hym theire wylle with grete yeftes of ryches. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 276 Let vs once more remaund, adiudge and sinke it to the very depths of Hell. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. § 9 A wonderful Power is required to curb it, regulate it, or remand it back to the Earth and keep it there. 1733 FIELDING *Quix. in Eng.* Pref., Both dissuaded me from suffering it to be represented on the stage; and accordingly it was remanded back to my shelf. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 86 Should my Shadow cross thy thoughts .. remand it thou For calmer hours to Memory's darkest hold. 1888 BAIN in *Mind* Oct. 536 The ethical writer is not likely to remand to Psychology proper the analysis of Conscience.

†**b.** *Law.* To remit (a prisoner, indictment, record, etc.) back to a court or judge. *Obs.*

1514–5 *Act* 6 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 The justices of the Kinges Benche..have full auctoritie..to remaunde and send downe, as well the bodies of all felons and murderers..as their inditements. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 88 Which triall so before him had, he shall remaunde with the hole recorde vnto the iustice, before whom ye said plee or voucher was pleaded.

2. To send back (a person); to command or order to go back *to* a place.

1588 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 75 Some came .. near London, whom she remanded to their countries, because their harvest was at hand. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xiii. 273 The Jews were .. remanded to wander another way many years, for the punishment of their infidelity. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 94 Captain Henchman was sent down to the Governour and Council to know what they should do: they presently remanded him to Pocasset, and ordered him to stay there if there were need. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 306 Where their report the vital envoys make, And with new orders are remanded back. 1771 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 214 As you have reason to be fond of Spain and it's inhabitants, you may not be sorry at being remanded. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 224 If .. the prisoner is guilty, I am to remand him to the castle of Spandau.

b. Of a court or magistrate: To send back (a prisoner) into custody, now *spec.* in order that further evidence on the charge may be obtained.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* IV. 27 And if they bring an Habeas Corpus..they shall notwithstanding be remanded and remain prisoners all their dayes. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand. xxx. heading*, Morgan is sent back into custody, whither also I am remanded, after a curious trial. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 359 If the cause of commitment had been expressed for treason or felony, the court would then have done right in remanding them. 1794 in Bloomfield *Amer. Law Rep.* 29 The said A. is remanded into custody. 1858 A. FONBLANQUE *How we are Governed* 185 The magistrate has the power of remanding him, or sending him back to prison for eight days.

c. To refer (one) back to a passage in a book, or to a period of time. *rare.*

1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 50 [On this] I have discoursed already in the foregoing discourse, and must therefore remand you thither. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) p. vi, We are remanded back to a stated period when the aforesaid 'ornaments' were in use in this Church of England.

3. To call or summon back, to recall. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccvi, Whan he sawe that he coulde nat atcheue his busynesse, he sygnyfied his estate to the duke of Orlyance, wherevpon he was remaunded, and so he retourned to Parys. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvi. 156 With weeping heart he her remands to be with him at one. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 569 He remanded his own [men] from the pursuit. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 482 Captain Wren .. can only hear of 2 French men of war there, the rest being remanded home to Brest. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 111 Jealous grown, [he] Remands all Guardians to defend his Throne. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 190 Groan not, my child, thy God remands thee home.

†**b.** To countermand, fetch back. *Obs.*

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1059/2 Quantities .. are already Shipped in parts beyond the Seas for England, and cannot be Remanded without great loss to the Owners thereof. 1772 MRS. SCOTT *Test Filial Duty* II. 171 The baggage was remanded, the captain satisfied for the loss of his passenger [etc.].

†**4.** To demand back from another. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlviii. 224 Each birde shal then remaunde her Plumes. 1649 J. ELLISTONE *Behmen's Epistles* (1886) xxxv. § 10 If some Jesuits should come and remand the church from Luther again. 1677 BAKER in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 29 If after the perusal it may be thought fit to have it printed, I shall remand it from him, and give it another dress.

Hence **Remanded** *ppl. a.*, also **Remandment**, 'a remandment or ordering back' (Webster, 1847, citing Jefferson).

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 2/1 He wore the dark-blue dress of remanded prisoners.

Remanence (re·mănĕns). [ad. L. type **remanentia*: see REMANENT *a.* and -ENCE.]

1. That which remains; residuum. *rare.*

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 255 To judge of and employ the Remanence of the Amber, after the Distillation is finish'd. *a* 1691 — *Wks.* III. 81 (R.), This salt..requires no strong heat to make it sublime into finely figured crystals without a remanence at the bottom. 1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.*, *Remanence*, the residual magnetism left after magnetic induction, expressed in lines of force per square centimeter.

2. The fact of remaining; permanence. *rare* —¹.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 318 Neither St. Augustine nor Calvin denied the remanence of the will in the fallen spirit.

So †**Re·manency.** *Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* ii. 22 No salvation was consistent with the actuall remanency of that error. 1656 — *Answ. to Bp. of Rochester* 20 The remanency of concupiscence or Original Sin in the Regenerate.

†**Re·manent,** *sb. Obs.* [See next.]

1. The remainder, the remaining part, the rest: **a.** of a thing or number of things.

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 22/2 That ever it stande in the fredom of your hie Regalie to graunte whiche of thoo [things] that you liuste, & to wernne the remanent. 1463 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 199 The remanent restith in the kepyng of thabbat of Glasten. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Beholding..yf that knight Antheus haplye Were frusht, or remanent of Troian nauye wer hulling. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *v b, I will pursue and addresse the remanent of my studyes. *Ibid.* 23 b/1 We must cut of the threde, and cure the remanent of the wound. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 167 The remanent of hir said husband's rentes and estaite.

b. of a number of persons. (Also *pl.*)

1478 *Liber Niger* in S. Pegge *Cur. Misc.* (1782) 78 The remanent of their servants to be at their livery in the Country. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 324 The remanent assayle him with envy. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 76 He sleu men, vemen, ande childir, .. the remanent of the pepil var constrenzeit to fle. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. iii. (1633) 75 To settle the Realme of Ireland, King Iohn .. banished the Lacyes, .. subdued the remanents, tooke pledges [etc.]. 1651 BARKSDALE *Nympha Libethris* (1826) 34 The female remanent, with observant eye, I'd have to learn her mother's housewifery.

2. A remaining part or amount; a remnant; *pl.* remains.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 58 On the next morning..in every office of household, the remanentes must be taken. 1570 GRINDAL *Let. to Cecil* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 325, I am informed..that among the people there are many remanents of the old [religion]. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 252 Some remanents that were kept to be eaten. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 273 The remanents of that house..is turned ouer for a shelterage to sheepe.

b. A continuation. *rare* —¹.

1482 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 1 Referre them to my copey, in whyche is wretyn a remanente lyke to this forseyd werke.

3. *Arith.* A remainder.

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 5 [The number] wheiof me shalle with-draw [is] 24. The nombre to be with-drawn, 6. The remanent, 18. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 91 The remanent shallbe the iust eleuation of the Pole.

Remanent (re·mănĕnt), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *remanent-em*, pres. pple. of *remanēre* to REMAIN.]

†**1.** In predicative use: Remaining, staying, abiding; continuing to exist. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 425 Thei were chaungede in to other similitudes, .. the mynde of man remanente in theyme. *Ibid.* III. 143 Kynge Astiages toke a grete hoste to this Arpagus, to fighte ageyne men of Persides, hym selfe remanent in Medea. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 488 The faith of Christ .. In the citie of legions was truely remanent. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 23 Remanent vitht in the plane mane landis far vitht in oure cuntre. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. iv. § 18 There is no effect remanent upon the body.

2. Left behind, remaining, when the rest is removed, used, done, etc. Now *rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Gedrenge the eres of cornes remanent. *Ibid.*, The fragmentes of the cophinnes remanent. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 7 The very remanent snuff of original goodness must languish out in a stinking dissoluteness. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 30 This being..the onely remanent expresse of Christs sacrifice on earth. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. I. iv. 12 Its remanent stringy Substance may be so comb'd and teaz'd, as to be weav'd into a Web. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 93 Some remanent affections of unsubdued nature carnalized her heart. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 436/2 The remanent magnetism..seems weakened.

b. (Chiefly *Sc.*) Remaining over and above; other; additional.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. viii. 39 Bi an huge gret quantite ouer the remanent parti of the same lawe. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. ii. (S.T.S.) I. 135 Pai and þe remanent conspiratouris..began to commoun of mony hie materis. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/1 Corrodent bones doe alter and permutate the remanent part of bone. 1682 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1901) July 8 Chancelor of the said vniversaty and..the remanent members of the said facultie. *a* 1691 SIR G. MACKENZIE in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 421/1, I have sent your Grace the remanent sheets of the first part of my Criminalls. 1774 in A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* App. iii. 305 Remanent counsellors above named. 1823 M'CLATCHIE *Douglas* III. xvii. 227 The Earl..went out to give the remanent orders of the day to his troops. 1884 *Chr. World* 5 June 426/1 The Moderator, and 'remanent members' of the Assembly.

3. *Law.* = REMANET 2 a (see quot. 1829). Hence **Re·manentcy**, the adjournment of an action.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 76 By the terrors of remanentcy, as above explained, the plaintiff consents to accept a part of what is his due, giving up the rest.

Remaner, obs. form of REMAINER.

Remanet (re·mănet). Also 6 **remaneth.** [L., 3rd sing. pres. indic. of *remanēre* to REMAIN.]

1. A remainder.

1511 *Househ. Bk. Dk. Northumbld.* (1770) 2 Divers Vitalls and Stuffs remaynynge.., as it aperith more playnly by a bill of the same Remaneth signed with my hand. 1540 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 58 A remanet for broken plate sold viijs. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) 89 The Remanet paid into the Exchequer is 51*s* 8*d* q. by the Collector. 1874 MRS. H. WOOD *Mast. Greylands* xix. 221 The intimacy..must be a sort of remanet of that friendship, meaning nothing. 1891 H. MATTHEWS in *Law Times* XCII. 96/1 Convicts serving remanets of former sentences.

2. a. *Law.* A cause or suit of which the hearing is postponed to another day or term.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 436 For the causes, left one day, are remanets to the next. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 83 The other part [of suits] remain unheard and are called remanets or remanents. 1870 *Daily News* 12 Dec., The list contains 111 cases, 28 of which are remanets. *attrib.* 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 80 If it happens to it to be on the remanet list. 1888 *Evening Post* 23 Nov. 2/6 The remanet witness had been in the box all the morning.

b. A parliamentary bill left over till another session.

1870 *Daily News* 22 July 6 The law on the Press..is impudently made a remanet, and will hang over till next session. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 284 The question of 'remanets' at the close of each session.

†**Rema·nsion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *remansiōn-em*, f. *remanēre* to REMAIN: cf. MANSION.] The act of remaining.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/1 Corrodent matter or bones, by theire remansione in that place, doe also corrupte the finitimate partes. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 67 Because of the discussion of the volatile Sulphur ..and the remansion of the fixed saltness.

Remanufa·cture, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] The act, process, or result, of manufacturing again.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 336 The capture.. of outward-bound..vessels occasions the re-manufacture or re-exportation of goods like those with which they were freighted. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 30/1 These garments are inferior to those woven of new wool..; but in some articles the re-manufacture is beautiful. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 2/8 Old rails for remanufacture.

So **Remanufa·cture** *v. trans.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 338 These are sold to the manufacturer to be remanufactured.

Re-manu·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To manure again.

1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* v, Clashing hosts, who strew'd the barren sand To re-manure the uncultivated land.

Remaynand(e, -ent, varr. REMAINANT *Obs.*

Rema·rch (rī-), *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* and *intr.* To march back or again.

1642 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 88 We remarchd ye first night to Sherif Hutton and there lay 2 nights. 1815 HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 156 Hearing that the Duke of Treviso had remarched the garrison into the town. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 445/2 Here Cornwallis and Clinton marched and remarched.

So **Rema·rch** *sb.*

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/5 There had been a march and remarch of the Forty Thieves.

Rema·rgin, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To furnish (a leaf of a book) with a fresh margin.

A common term in booksellers' catalogues.

1891 *Kerr & Richardson's Catal.* Nov. 26/1 Some leaves remargined.

Remark (rĭmā·rk), *sb.*¹ Also 7 **remarke, remarque.** [ad. F. *remarque*, f. *remarquer* to REMARK.]

†**1.** The fact or quality of being worthy of notice or comment. In phr. *of (. .) remark. Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 201 To prepare a charge against the Archbishop of Canterbury, as one of prime remarque in forming of these Canons. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 410 Some Relations make mention of the Naiques of Madure .. but give us little of Remarque with Certainty. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* lxiv. 237 In which there were three Women, but of no great remark.

2. Observation, notice; comment.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. vi, Pass not one circumstance without remark. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 123 The Arsenal, the College of the Jesuits..are worthy of Remarque. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 205 The cause..may yet elude Conjecture and remark, however shrewd. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lxxvii, Roots, like any bones of buried men, Push'd through the rotten sod for fear's remark. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. iv. (1851) 132 The grand discovery .. originated in his casual remark of the disappearance of one of the images. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/3 Lord R. Churchill's latest escapade..is the theme of general remark. *Comb.* 1834 A. CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Lit.* 19 It is remark-worthy that the most natural and impassioned songs in.. our literature were written by a ploughman-lad.

b. Air of observation; look. *rare* —¹.

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lvii, Of all the gentle tenants of the place, There was a man of special grave remark.

3. a. An act of observing or noticing; an observation. Now *rare.* †Also const. *of*.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 41 For a clearer intelligence of the worthiest remarkes we made in that great journy. 1676 GREW *Exper. Luctation* iii. § 56 If a diligent remarque be made of all those various Colours, Smells [etc.]. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 448 b, The principal Remarks of this illustrious Planet, made by the Ancients, were these following. 1711 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 50 ₱ 8 As for the Women of the Country, not being able to talk with them, we could only make our Remarks upon them at a Distance. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Butler* Wks. II. 188 He had watched with great diligence the operations of human nature... From such remarks proceeded [etc.]. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 128, I had a store of such remarks, be sure, Which, after I found leisure, turned to use.

b. A verbal or written observation; a comment; a brief expression of opinion or criticism.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 4 That we may better understand the pertinency of this Remarque. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 123 This is what I intend; only I have one Remarque to make upon the two other Heads before I proceed to treat of this. 1716 (*title*) Weekly Remarks and Reflections upon the most material news, foreign and domestic. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, Which drew from him a remark that the style of this apartment was not strictly Gothic. 1820 B. SILLIMAN *Tour fr. Hartford to Quebec* (1824) 63 The numerous manuscript remarks and annotations on the blank leaves and margins of the books. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iv, He could not bear to hear Mr. Barker's chaffing remarks.

attrib. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568 *Remark-Book.* This contains hydrographical observations of every port visited, and is sent annually to the admiralty.

†c. A mark or record of an observation. *Obs.*—1

1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 271 He took a piece of line, which he had brought with him for the purpose of making remarks, and tied a knot thereon as a remembrance of the circumstance.

†4. A sign, mark, indication of something notable. *Obs.*

1663 HEATH *Flagellum* (1672) 1 Fate..brought him [Cromwell] into the world without any terrible remark of his portentuous Life. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 64 This day deserves to have a Remark set upon it. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lii. 520 That which gave a greater Remark to this favourable Providence of God to the Nation.

†b. A mark or indication *of* a quality; a remaining trace *of* something. *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 108 It was not possible almost to wish better or more remarks of Christian Devotion. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* I. xxv. 140 She..is not so freed of that Disease, but that she hath sometimes little Remarques of it. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. iii. 7 God himself hath pleased to give it as a remarque of his power that He causes it to rain on one City, and not on another.

†c. A marked physical feature. *Obs. rare.*

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 20 So also some have been named from bodily remarks, as..Fairfax from their faire bush of haire. *c*1661 *Mrq. Argyle's Will.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 29/2 Lest the Remarks of his Face should fright fanciful People like a Spectre.

†d. A remarkable object. *Obs. rare.*

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Introd. 1 The more obvious and considerable Remarques of a City. 1678 (*title*) England's Remarques, giving an exact account of the several shires, counties, and islands in England and Wales.

Remark (rĭmā·rk), *sb.*[2] Also **re-mark**. Anglicized form of REMARQUE. Also *attrib.*

1880 *Academy* 18 Dec. 449/1 The remark proof carries a very good dry-point portrait of the painter. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 100 A new etched plate by Mr. Samuel Palmer, of which a re-mark proof is before us...The re-marks on our impression are [etc.].

Remark (rĭmā·rk), *v.* Also 7 **remarque**. [ad. F. *remarquer*; see RE- and MARK *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To mark out, distinguish. *Obs.*

1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* II. v, Thou art a man remark'd to taste of mischief. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* II. Ep. Ded., Those blessings and separations with which God hath remarked your family and person. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1309 His manacles remark him, there he sits,

†b. To point out, indicate. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. xviii. § 5 This effect of power does also remark the Divine wisdom, who hath ordained such symboles. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 11 They yet remark the Rock Moses miraculously drew water out of. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 61 [She] remarked to me a very handsome Man, who had his Eyes continually upon us. 1742 FIELDING & YOUNG tr. *Aristophanes' Plutus* III. iii. *note*, This is literal from the Greek, and the beauty of it need not be remarked.

2. To observe, take notice of, perceive.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 35 A Passage in the accurate Pausanias, which I could not but Remarque when I read it. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 62. 45 It was customary ..to send out a Slave to remark what was said in the Streets. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v, Has not your highness remarked it? 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* III. 156, I remark him every day pass by the windows of the house. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xx, The looks of gloom and despair which even Mr. Morgan had remarked. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 120 In the Laws, we remark a change in the place assigned by him to pleasure and pain.

b. With obj. clause.

1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxi, I shall be very curious to remark whether they will call on us at their return in the spring. 1832 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Amer.* xx. (1839) 184, I remarked that it was not very unusual at Washington for a lady to take the arm of a gentleman.

3. To say, utter, or set down, as an observation or comment.

*a*1704 LOCKE (J.), It is easy to observe what has been remarked, that the names of simple ideas are the least liable to mistakes. 1719 WATERLAND *Christ's Div.* ii. Wks. 1823 II. 33, I shall only remark, that when this text is away [etc.]. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 429 The writer well remarks, a heart that knows To take with gratitude .. is all in all. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. ii, 'Oh, my Lord!' carelessly remarked Vivian, 'I thought it was a mere on dit!' 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XI. i, As I have had occasion before to remark, Sphinx and Enigma are nouns feminine. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 12 The modern philosopher would remark that the indefinite is equally real with the definite.

b. *intr.* To make a remark *on* a thing.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1901) 313 We can..understand the singular fact remarked on by several observers that [etc.]. 1861 LEVER *One of Them* xviii, Remarking on a little tinted sketch at the top of the letter.

Hence **Remarking** *vbl. sb.*

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. i. (1765) 232 In English likewise it deserves remarking, how the Sense is changed by changing of the Articles. 1854 W. JAY *Autobiog.* ix. 91 Nothing in my estimation and remarkings ever being able to atone for the want of consistency.

Re-mark (rīmā·rk), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To mark again. Hence **Re-marking** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Renoter*, to renote, remark. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 220 His works..are marked, remarked, and worn. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. iii. 55 He insisted on his wife re-marking the whole of the..wardrobe. 1894 *Daily News* 19 July 8/2 This re-marking is done almost daily at the railway stations and public docks here.

Remarkabi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] Remarkableness.

1838 MRS. HAWTHORNE in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 193 He..said he thought 'women were always jealous of such a kind of remarkability' (that was his word) 'in their own sex'. 1880 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 183 The most ordinary of dogs has a sort of remarkability.

Remarkable (rĭmā·rkăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **remarqueable**. [ad. F. *remarquable* (16th c.): see REMARK *v.* and -ABLE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Worthy of remark, notice or observation; hence, extraordinary, unusual, singular.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Remarkable*, able or worthy to be marked againe. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 67 The oddes is gone, And there is nothing left remarkeable Beneath the visiting Moone. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iii. 262 The last and Henry of Huntingdon reckon onely foure remarqueable. 1664 BURNET *Own Time* Suppl. (1902) 91, I heard him preach, and had an interpreter sit by me that explained the remarkablest passages of his sermon. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 5 The Gulf..is very remarkable for Tempests and Scarcity of Fish. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) I. 227 The next is a very remarkable picture on board at Kensington. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. 225 One of the remarkablest State papers ever published in Ireland. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 262 The river swells and falls again with remarkable slowness and uniformity.

†2. Perceptible; admitting of being observed or noted. *Obs.*

1622 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 132 The king heard our Comedie on Wednesday, but expressed no remarkable mirth thereat. 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 82 Then let us suppose in the stead of an Angel, some remarkable body. *a*1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 5 A demure look, and some other remarkable signs of grace. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, Draw a remarkable line with ink, or rather with a black-lead pen quite over your paper.

†b. Likely to attract attention; conspicuous, noticeable. *Obs.*

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 97, I sent the pinnace ashore with a bill to be fixed on the door of some remarkable Indian house. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* II. 212 On the stranger's observing to her that their conference was becoming remarkable.

B. *sb.* A noteworthy thing or circumstance; something extraordinary or exceptional. Chiefly in *pl.* Now *arch.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xlvi. *heading*, Jerusalem wonne by the Turk, with wofull remarkables thereat. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. § 12 The other Remarkable, and it is a notorious one, is the Cavity on the back of the Male. 1679 MANSELL *Narr. Popish Plot* 102, I was willing to adde a few Remarkables, which I..purposely reserved for this place. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxxix. 457 The places and remarkables you will see, will be new only to yourself. 1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 395 Be so good as to write me any remarkables in the legislature or the courts of justice. 1817 SCOTT 17 Mar. in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. xiii. 421 Two remarkables struck me in my illness. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 148 After lunch to-day we..set forth to see the remarkables of Oxford.

Rema·rkableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The fact or character of being remarkable.

*a*1658 DURHAM *Exp. Revelation* VI. xiii. (1687) 323 Consider the remarkableness of Gods judgements on these persecutors. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 164 They do agree in their eminency and remarkableness; they are both of them most signal things. 1851 WARDLAW *Zechariah* x. (1869) 191 The remarkableness of the fulfilment of the predictions. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 12 Fresh literature, of which the remarkableness..will long justify the tribute paid to its less permanently valuable parts.

Rema·rkably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].]

1. In a remarkable manner; notably, strikingly, conspicuously: a. with verbs.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* i. 8 If the braine be remarkably wounded, the party remaineth foolish. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 106 Oft to mind Recalling what remarkably had pass'd. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 5. 387 This agrees remarkably with the perpetual Impressions made upon the optic Nerves. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. Pref. 11 *note*, Those particulars..on which the results in question appeared more remarkably to depend. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VII. II. 389 The treatment of Bedell..and the Act..exhibit very remarkably this aspect of the Irish character.

b. with adjs.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 ¶ 7 If you marry one remarkably beautiful. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. xi, He was now as remarkably mean, as he had been before remarkably wicked. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Look at the Clock*, [He] had one darling vice; Remarkably partial to any thing nice. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. 84 Hailstorms are sometimes remarkably destructive.

†2. In an obvious manner. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Aug., If I do but my duty remarkably from this time forward, I may be as well as ever I was.

Remarked (rĭmā·rkt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. REMARK *v.* + -ED[1].] Marked, conspicuous, noted.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 33 Now, Sir, you speake of two, The most remark'd i' th' Kingdom. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 53 Being remarked for his piety and learning. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 13 The captain's clerk..Paid one of them remark'd attention. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. xi, A man, who..is always a remarkable, and a remarked character, wherever he may be.

Hence **Rema·rkedly** *adv.*

1871 MATEER *Travancore* 363 The discipline and general good deportment which is remarkedly observable in you.

Rema·rked, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. REMARK *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] Of an engraving: Characterized by the presence of a remarque.

1883 *American* VII. 120 The work is nearly finished, and a remarked proof is now on exhibition.

Remarker (rĭmā·rkəɹ). Now *rare.* [f. REMARK *v.* + -ER[1].]

†1. One who makes or publishes remarks on a literary work; a reviewer or critic; also, an author of 'Remarks' on some subject. *Obs.* (common *c* 1685–1790).

1684 H. MORE *Answ.* 214 The Remarker had better have let things alone. 1695 in Macfarlane *Genealog. Collect.* (S.H.S.) 425 The Remarker says that the Son of Norman was Simon. 1737 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 309 To follow the remarker, through all his incoherencies and absurdities, would be irksome. 1756 JOHNSON *Introd. Sir T. Browne's Chr. Mor.* 51 It was observed by some of the remarkers on the *Religio Medici* [etc.]. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. (1892) 326 The Remarker..seems aware that this arrangement.. leaves us at the mercy of the new Coalition.

2. One who makes or utters observations; an observer, commenter. Now *rare.*

*a*1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1st Pet.* Wks. (1868) 197 My remarkers David calls them, they that scan my ways. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* III, She pretends to be a Remarker, and looks at every body. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 271 The Scandal which some severe Remarkers are apt to throw upon the Wives of Parsons. 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan., With those keen remarkers .. there is a zest in conversing that gives a spirit to every subject. 1810 B. SILLIMAN *Jrnl. Trav.* (1820) III. 35 They are thinking of their dinners (said the remarker) and not of your passports.

‖ **Remarque** (rɪmark). [F.: cf. REMARK *sb.*[2]] In *Engraving*, a distinguishing feature indicating a certain state of the plate, usually consisting in the insertion of a slight sketch in the margin. Also *attrib.* in *remarque-proof.*

1882 *Artist* 1 Feb. 58/2 A remarque on a plate is an evidence of the artist's caprice. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Mar. 3/1 The print-buying world is becoming daily more and more aghast at the encroachments of the remarque.

Hence **Rema·rque** *v.*, to insert as a remarque.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Mar. 3/1 Lane's portrait of Dickens and George Cattermole's large portrait so largely 'remarqued' beneath.

Remarque, obs. form of REMARK *sb.*[1] and *v.*

Rema·rriage (rī-). Also **re-marriage**. [RE- 5 a.] A second or subsequent marriage.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 18. 101 The Iewes.. with whom Polygamie and re-marriages, after vniust diuorces, were in ordinarie vse. 1679 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Nov., Was this evening at the re-marriage of the Dutchesse of Grafton. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 61 A re-marriage..between their royal highnesses the duke and duchess of Cumberland. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 501 On the death of Jane Seymour, the council urged immediate remarriage on the king. 1892 TENNYSON *Akbar's Dream* note, Akbar ordained that remarriage was lawful.

Rema·rry (rī-), *v.* Also **re-marry**. [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To enter again into matrimony.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxi. [cvii.] 320 Thoughe the erle than remary againe the seconde tyme, and haue issue by the seconde wyfe. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* v. i, Neere trust them, they'le re-marry Ere the worm peirce your winding sheete. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. iii. § 16 It is not therefore to be expected that many will..be diverted from remarrying. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 155 The king lost no time in making use of the liberty of remarrying. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 78 It being forbidden by the canon law..to remarry..without a special dispensation. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 71 Widows might re-marry if they liked.

b. Const. *to* (now *rare*) or *with.*

*c*1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 145 (1810) 161 The duchess remarried to sir Thomas St. Leger. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* II. 238 Robert remarrying with Sancha. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) I. 174 He re-marry'd to an Heiress. 1895 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/2 Upon her mother's remarrying with .. an army surgeon. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 4/3 Although she had remarried to a commoner.

2. *trans.* To unite again in marriage. Chiefly *pass.*; also const. *to.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxi. 12/2 They aduysed by their counsell that the king shulde be remaryed agayne. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xi. 860 After his death.. shee was remarried to Egfrid. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 740 After the death of his wife Elizabeth, hee was remarried vnto Violenta. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Remarrying*, Uncanonical marriages are deemed null; and the parties are to be re-married in form. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 202 She is now, however, re-married to a Mr. Browne. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxiv. XI. 119 When his property was confiscated and his wife re-married to another. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* xii, Tammas had himself married by Jimmy Pawse, .. and after that the minister re-married them.

fig. 1647 *Standard of Equality* § 9 When the King shall be remarried to the State. *a*1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 171 There each good Soul remains in Widdow'd State, In Longings till remarried to its Mate.

3. To take (a person) as a second husband or wife.

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* v. ii, This gentleman, Benatri, Disguised as you see, I have re-married. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 170 She..had married a very foolish rich old banker, and at his death, remarried a more foolish and very poor duke.

Hence **Rema·rried** *ppl. a.*

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 447 *note*, In the middle ages remarried queens lost their title.

Rema·ss, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To mass together again.

1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* x. 105 The hour..When all shall be remassed in one great creed, All being shall be rebegotten.

Remass, variant of RAMASS *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Rema·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To fit with a new mast or masts.

1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 265 While the Bedford was remasting. 1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 18 The prefects of the ports will re-ship their rudders, re-mast the Flotilla.

Rema·sticate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To masticate again. Hence **Rema·sticated** *ppl. a.*

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 135 The aliment thus remasticated descends directly into the third stomach. 1843 OWEN *Lect. Compar. Anat.* ix. (1846) I. 105 When it is presented to them in its remasticated state.

So **Remastica·tion.**

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* 423 After it has been returned for remastication, .. and reduced to a pultaceous mass. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 538/1 The softened bolus..is destined to receive a thorough..remastication.

Rema·tch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To match again.

1856 MASSON *Ess., Theor. Poetry* 421 Who walks amid Nature's appearances, divorcing them, rematching them, interweaving them. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiv. (1890) 408 [He] has repeatedly shot..one of a pair of jays,..and has never failed..to find the survivor re-matched.

† **Remauldit,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *remauldit*, pa. pple. of *remaud(l)dire* : cf. MALEDICT *a.*] Accursed.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 498 O deyanyra ryghte remauldyt vnhappy and moste cursid serpente.

Remaynand(e, variants of REMAINANT *Obs.*

† **Remay·ne,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *remainer, -me(i)ner*, etc., f. *re-* RE- + *menер* to lead : cf. mod.F. *ramener.*] *trans.* To lead or bring back.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xii. 37 Musyque accordeth alle thinges that dyscorde .. & remayne[th] them to concordaunce. *Ibid.* 38.

Remaynent, variant of REMAINANT *Obs.*

† **Rembar,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *rembarrer* : see RAMBARRE.] *trans.* To shut out, repel.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 53 b, Quha according to thair authoritie suld and may rembar the wolues, defend the sheip. 1600 O. E. [M. SUTCLIFFE] *Repl. Libel* II. Pref. 1 Sufficient hath bin saide .. to rembarre the malice of N. D. his encounters.

Rembarbe, erron. f. *reubarbe* RHUBARB.

Remberge, variant of RAMBARGE.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568.

‖ **Remblai** (rɑ̃blɛ̄). Also in pl. form **remblais.** [F., f. *remblayer* to embank, f. *re-* RE- + *emblayer* to heap up : see DÉBLAI.]

1. *Fortif.* The earth used to form a rampart, mound, or embankment.

1794 *Amer. State Papers, Mil. Aff.* (1832) I. 99 (Stanf.) The demolition of the old fort very much advanced, and very little remblais made. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Remblai* (Fr.), earth collected together for the purpose of making a bank, way, &c. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 215 The earth obtained from the ditch forms the remblai, or elevation. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 337/1 In general, the number of cubic feet contained in the *remblai* has been furnished by the *deblai*, so as to balance each other.

2. *Mining.* Material used to fill up the excavations made in a thick seam of coal.

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 138 The remblais or stowage is found to be so closely packed as to form a very good roof for driving under.

Re·mble, *v. dial.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To move, stir. Hence **Re·mbling** *vbl. sb.*

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 56 They must take heede that in the rembling thereof they crush not all their bones in sunder. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 38 To *Remble*: Lincoln, to move or remove. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* I. viii, I stubb'd 'um oop wi' the lot, an' raaved an' rembled 'um out. *Ibid.* xv, A weänt niver give it..to Robins—a niver rembles the stoäns.

† **Remblere.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. A puzzle, riddle.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 39 Whiles I am shuffling and cutting with these long coated Turkes, would any antiquarie would explicate vnto mee this remblere, or quidditie .. ?

Rembnand, obs. form of REMNANT *sb.*

Rembrandtesque (rembrante·sk), *a.* [f. the name of *Rembrandt*, the great Dutch painter and etcher (1608–1669), + -ESQUE.] Resembling the manner or style of Rembrandt.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 324/1 Life-size figures full of animation in the faces, 'radiant with Rembrandtesque colour.' 1888 LIGHTHALL *Yng. Seigneur* 121 The windmill was one of those rembrandtesque relics [etc.].

Re·mbrandtish, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat after the style of Rembrandt.

c 1860 STANNARD *Examples Art* 211 Desirous of rescuing ..some Rembrandtish etching. 1880 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 459 With some Rembrandtish Light and Shade.

So **Re·mbrandtism,** the style of Rembrandt.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 13. 77 Rembrandtism is a noble manner in architecture, though a false one in painting.

† **Rembu·rsement.** *Obs.*—[1] [a. F. *remboursement* : see REIMBURSEMENT.] = REIMBURSEMENT.

1586 BURGHLEY in *Leicester's Corr.* (Camden) 358 The states would not agree to make the rembursement of these thinges, if your lordships warrant had not past for the same.

† **Reme,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *rēmus* (It, Sp. *remo*).] An oar.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1623 (Harl. MS.), Þe see bigan to flowen ant hy faste to rowen, hue aryueden vnder reme in a wel feyr streme. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 13 Armour was first ther [in Candia] deuysed and founde,..so was yᵉ makyng of remys, and rowynge in bootes.

† **Reme,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? var. of RIM *sb.*[1] ; see also RYME.] Surface.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4779 He sagh a-pon þe watur reme [*v.r.* reime] Caf flettand dunward [with] þe strem.

† **Reme,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 reem. [OE. *hrēman, hrȳman* (for **hrīeman*), f. *hrēam* REAM *sb.*[1] Both *hrēman* and *hrȳman* are normal forms in OE.: the former is distinct from the rarer *hrēman* to boast, = OS. *hrōmian*, OHG. (*h*)*ruoman* etc. (G. *rühmen*).]

1. *intr.* To cry, call out, shout; also, to cry out in grief or pain, to scream, yell ; to lament, weep.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. lv. 429 Se cliopað [L. *cum voce*], se ðe dearninga syngað ; ac se hremð [L. *cum clamore*], se ðe openlice .. syngað. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 31 Hia .. gaas to ðæm byrgenne þætte hreme ðer. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxii. 23 gif ge him deriað, hiȝ hrymað to me, and ic ȝehire hira hream. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Þo þe after him comen remden lude stefne. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 167 in *O. E. Misc.* 77 Remen heo schule and grede Deope in helle grunde. 13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 1592 Þe gailers þat him scholde ȝeme, Whan hii herde him þus reme [etc.]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 858 Ȝe remen for raube wyth-outen reste. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2902 Whan that thei herd wymmen so remed, Thei hadde meruayle what it myght be. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 229 This frecke begines to reme and yole. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 38 To *Reem*, to Cry: Lancashire.

2. *trans.* a. To utter (a shout). b. To call out (something). *rare.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 664 Þanne remen he alle a rem, so hornes blast oðer belles drem. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 242 ȝif me remde lude fur ! fur ! þet te chirche bernde !

† **Reme,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [var. (in SE. dialects) of ME. *ryme* :—OE. *rȳman* : see RIME *v.*, and cf. REAM *v.*[3]]

1. *trans.* a. To leave, depart from (a land). b. To clear (a place) *of* persons.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1364 (Camb. MS.), Þu makedest me fleme, And þi lond to reme. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4398 (Kölbing), viii. þousand þo hadde Lot, þat wele him holpe .. þe waies & þe paþes ȝeme, & of þe Sarrains hem reme.

2. *intr.* To clear a way ; to make way (for one).

13.. *K. Alis.* 3347 He is the furste with sweord that remith, Thou art the furste with hors that flemeth. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Trin. MS.) 505 Remeþ me [*Laud MS.* ȝiueþ me roum], for godis lone, And leteþ me go to my sone.

Reme, obs. form of REALM, REAM *sb.*[2], RIM.

† **Re·meable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *remeābilis*, f. *remeāre* to return.] Capable of returning.

1610 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* iii. (1629) 626 So is the Spirit best fitted, made remeable, and best exhibited to us.

Remeable : see REMEVABLE.

† **Remeal, -mel,** variants of RAMEAL *sb. Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 96 In Brazill .. they eate this meale mingled with remels of sugar, or malasses. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 412 Melasses or remeals the hundred weight.

Remeant (rēmī·ănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *remeant-em*, pres. pple. of L. *remeāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *meāre* to pass : cf. *permeate.*] Returning.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. ix, Most exalted Prince, Whose peerless Knighthood, like the remeant sun, After too long a night, regilds our clay.

Remea·sure (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To measure again, in various senses of the vb.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 18 Her wearie Palfrey..she freshly dight, His late miswandred wayes now to remeasure right. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 9 With like measure to his brother giuen, it should be remeasured to him againe. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 238 Their Faith and Integrity in re-measuring (or reforming) the Temple of God. *a* 1721 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 396 Assur'd of Supplemental Years, By your re-measuring the Spheres. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* II. 204 This obliged me to remeasure back the road I had just come. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xv, Measuring and re-measuring, with..tremendous strides, the length of the terrace. 1874 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. 119 The line should be..re-measured in the boat.

So **Remea·surement.**

1895 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 3/1 The re-measurement will increase Defender's time allowance by two seconds.

† **Re·med,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [See REMEDE, REMEDY *v.*, and cf. REMEDLESS *a.*] *trans.* To remedy.

1590 FENNE *Frutes*, etc. Gg ij b, And how to remed wrong with right the man had no respect.

Remede, remeid (rĭmī·d), *sb.* Now *arch.* Forms: 5 **remed, remmede, remyde,** 5–6 **ramed**(e, 6 -meid), 5– **remeid,** (6 -meide, -maid), 6–8 -mead, 6–9 -meed, 4– **remede.** [a. OF. *remede, remide* (12th c. ; mod.F. *remède*), ad. L. *remedium* REMEDY. After the 15th c. only a Sc. form.] Remedy, redress.

Remeid of Law (Sc.), the obtaining of justice by appeal from an inferior to a superior court (see Jamieson, s.v.).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 889 He desyreth .. With yow to been al night, for to devyse Remede in this. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 38 Quham it bittis, it mon be ded, þar agane is no remed. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxxviii, Lat me se Gif thy remede be pertynent to me. 1466 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 17 Therfore provide by your wisdome such remmede in his behalfe, as you semes best. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 13 Ane desolat prince, distitute of remeide, ande disparit of consolatione. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 42 Ane greif to them, who mereits it indeid: Yet for all thir appearis there some remeid. 1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 7 They resolv'd upon Application to his Majesty for remeed. 1711 RAMSAY *On Maggy Johnstoun* xiii, We must .. when we're auld return to dust, Without remead. 1785 BURNS *Prayer to Sc. Repr.* xviii, Strive, wi' a' your wit and lear, To get remead. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 915 The matter was .. past all earthly remede. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 306 He made one remorseful dart after the string,..but it was gone beyond remeid.

† b. *Coining.* = REMEDY *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1565 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 22 Dec. in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1734) App. 118 That thair be cunzeit ane Penny of Silvir.. of Weicht ane Unce Troce-weicht, with twa Granes of Remeid. 1592 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 620 All the saidis assayis keipit the just fynnes..and past nocht beneth the granis of remeid prescrivit in the same Actis.

Remede, remeid (rĭmī·d), *v. Sc. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 5 **remed,** 6–7 **remeid,** (6 -maid), 7–8 **remeed,** 8 **remead,** 5, 9 **remede.** [ad. OF. *remedier* : see REMEDY *v.*] *trans.* To remedy, cure, redress, amend. Also *absol.*

13.. in Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. 3625 Succoure Scotland and remede, That stad is in perplexyte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*James less*) 94 Mannis sonne fra þe ded Is rysine al synnys to remed. *Ibid.* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 284 Scho .. prayt hyme parcheryte to remed hyr Infyrmyte. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 56 May nane remeid my melady Sa weill as ȝe. *Ibid.* lxxiii. 5 Remeid in tyme, and rew nocht all to lait. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 155 Without his Hienes petifullie considder thair caise and remeid the same. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 24 It is gude..to kure and to remeid diuers dolouris of the skin. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* 103 To remeed their wicked follies, the English expressely ordained their communion Table to stand in the body of the church. 1711 *Countrey-Man's Let. to Curat* 22 They desire him .. to remeed the Enormities among the Corrupt Conformists. 1752 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 480 What would remead these evils? [1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc*, Thou dost succour and remede The shortness of our days.]

Reme·deless, *a.* and *adv.* In 9 **remead-, remeid-.** [f. REMEDE *sb.*] Remediless(ly).

a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 457 That dusk realm where all is ended, Save remeedless dole. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 231 Spit not your rancour On this fair land remeidless.

† **Reme·der.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 **remeidar.** [f. REMEDE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who remedies.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 487, I pray to God, remeidar of all thing, Gif I mycht se in my tyme sic ane king.

Remediable (rĭmī·diăb'l), *a.* Also 5 **-medy-,** 6 **-mede-.** [a. F. *remédiable* (15th c.), or ad. L. *remediābilis* curative, curable, f. *remediāre* to REMEDY : see -ABLE.]

† 1. Capable of remedying ; remedial. *Obs.*

c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 46 Suche medycynes may be spedefull and remedyable. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 397 Leyng medicine remedeable to her waiking woundis.

2. Capable of being remedied or redressed.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 4/9 Remediable, *recuperabilis.* 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 311 Labouring to remedie that which he thought remediable. 1641 H. AINSWORTH *Orth. Found. Relig.* 37 Mans misery is remediable through the mercy of God. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. lxxxii, They.. were, when remediable, chiefly cured by the infusion of goose-dung. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 3 ¶ 7 This want..may seem easily remediable by some substitute or other. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 540 It is an evil..which will be found remediable, if the proper and obvious remedies are ..applied. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 135 Where injustice, like disease, is remediable, there the remedy must be applied in word or deed.

Hence **Reme·diableness** (Bailey, 1727, vol. II) ; **Reme·diably** *adv.* (Webster, 1847).

Remedial (rĭmī·diăl), *a.* [ad. L. *remediālis*, f. *remedium* REMEDY : see -AL.] Affording a remedy, tending to relieve or redress.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xviii. (1739) 96 These Laws were but penal, and not remedial for the parties wronged. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. xiv. 189 This Court proceeds..ordinarily..granting out Writs Mandatory and Remedial. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 55 The remedial part of a law is so necessary a consequence of the former two [etc.]. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 135/1 Every good political institution must have a preventive operation as well as a remedial. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1874) 473 The Gospel professes to be remedial, and remedial of an evil affecting the laws of God. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* III. ix. (1873) 236 That suffering is a medicine, remedial though bitter.

Hence **Reme·dially** *adv.*

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. (1892) 83 It is, preventively, the assertor of its own rights, or remedially, their avenger. 1840 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. ix. 175 Before anything is ventured remedially. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* V. xxxi. (1878) 534 It is God acting, no longer according to the course of law,..but remedially above law.

† **Reme·diate,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [? f. L. *remediāt-*, ppl. stem of *remediāre* to REMEDY.] Remedial.

(Perh. an error for *remedial* or *remediant.*)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iv. 17 (Qq.), All you vnpublisht vertues of the earth Spring with my teares, be aydant, and remediat [*1st Fol.* -ate] In the good mans distresse.

Re-mediate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To mediate again.

a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* III. i, I will re-mediate for you to the Widow.

Remediation (rĭmīdiē·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *remediāre* to REMEDY.] The action of remedying.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Pref. 54 On this subject, and on this state of things, remediation..requires that something should be said. 1826 — in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 499 Towards remediation, a disposition has of late been expressed by those on whom it depends.

Remediless (re·mĭdilĕs, rĭme·dilĕs), *a.* (and *adv.*) Forms: 5–7 remedyless, (8 remedie-), 6 remeadi-, 6 (*Sc.*) 7 remidi-, 7 remeedi-, 6– remediless. [f. REMEDY *sb.* + -LESS: cf. REMEDELESS and REMEDLESS. The orig. stressing was *reme·diless*, with the *e* long.]

1. Of persons, etc.: Destitute of remedy; having no prospect of aid or rescue. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

14.. *MS. Cantab. Ff.* 1. 6, lf. 131 (Halliw.), Thus welle y wote y am remedylesse, For me no thyng may comforte nor amend. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 602/1 He shall for lacke of such preuencion and help, fall into such raylyng and blasphemy, and then is he remedilesse. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 158 Being cleare remediles from cure Of all my paines. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. ii, I'll rear up Malta, now remediless. 1621 DONNE *Serm.* xv. 149 When the last enemie shall watch my remedilesse body and my disconsolate soule. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 21 Poor remediless, aggrieved and tortured Men. 1786 BURKE *Charges agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 XII. 243 He demanded these in such a manner that being 'remediless' I was obliged to comply with what he required.

b. Destitute of legal remedy.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 169 It seemeth..vniust also, that they, especially the creditors, should be remediles~e all that while. 1616 in Cary *Rep. Chancery* (1650) 122 Whither the Chancery may relieve B.. or else leave him utterly remediless and undone. 1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 59 Your petitioner is herein altogether remedylesse. 1670 in *Phenix* (1721) I. 393 Such Judgments on Jurors leaue them remediless of relief. 1700 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 577 Finding y^t petitioner to be left remedieless by y^e Courts.

†**c.** In quasi-*adv.* use: Without or beyond all remedy. *Obs.* (common in 16th c.)

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1224 It is bot in vayn Thus remedilesse to mak compleyn. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 18 The same synneth agaynste the holye gooste remedylesse. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 82 Sir, ye must remedylesse be obediente to me, and rewled by me. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 147 We ar exilit remediles. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 46 Whosoever drinketh, is sure to die of it, remedilesse, and yet without paine. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 86 They maintain not, that any is left remedilesse in a state of damnation.

2. Of trouble, disease, etc.: Not admitting of remedy; incapable of being remedied, cured, or redressed. (Very common in 16–17th c.)

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1. 3160 Alas, remedylesse is our lamentacyon. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 115 b, He is able to delyuer us out of all troubles.., although they seme to mans reason remediles. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIII. (1887) 119 In all these measure is a mery meane, and immoderatenes a remeadilesse harme. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* Pref. 11 It were better by much, before the remeedilesse stroke be given, to be well advised. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* x. 29 This renders their misery the more remediless. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 66 Those more inward Resentments..seem almost remediless and irreconcileable. 1775 MASON *Mem. Gray* in *G.'s Poems* 156 Such persons as die of that most remediless..of all distempers, a Consumption. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 189 So, at once Shall remediless ruin fall on Troy. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Prose Wks.* (1888) I. 404 There is no terror in the countenance, only grief—deep, remediless grief. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xix. (1878) 254 The law is and will be, that remediless suffering shall follow sin.

†**3.** Of vices, etc.: Incurable, incorrigible. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 6. 138, I must say this vice in them to be remedilesse, because it hath bene in euery age..and neuer amended. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. xliv. § 1 It is the remediless remainder of our first parents' pride. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 83 We hold also that his vicious necessity of disposition is curable, and not remediless and desperate. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* 99 Sharp execution of Justice upon the obstinate and remediless.

†**4.** *adv.* Remedilessly. *Obs. rare* —1.

a 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 50 It makes him twice, yea, remedilesse miserable.

Remedilessly (see prec.), *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Without or beyond remedy. (Common in 17th c.)

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 74 b, We must remidilesly confesse them to be voide of all charitie. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 409 Like one whose House remedilesly burning [etc.]. 1609 BP. HALL *Disswas. Poperie* Wks. (1627) 642 A cruell religion, that sends poore infants remedilesly vnto the eternall paines of hell. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 30 Remedilesly drown'd in sorrow day and night. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 126 The government of it is actually and remedilessly altered. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 111 Thus remedilessly exposed to any Attempts the Enemy shou'd be pleased to make. 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 111 Yet to these clerks of the magistrates..all the objects of national commiseration are thus remedilessly to be consigned. 1868 MIALL *Congregationalism Yorks.* 66 My place was remedilessly lost.

Remedilessness. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being remediless; incurableness.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 364 Concerning the torments of hell, I do note three things..the extremity, perpetuity, and remidilessnesse thereof. 1684 HOWE *Redeemer's Tears* Wks. (1846) 88 They show the remedilessness of thy case. *a* 1758 EDWARDS *Hist. Redemption* II. i. (1793) 200 The remedilessness of their disease might by long experience be seen.

†**Reme·diously,** *adv. Obs. rare* —1. [f. as REMEDY *sb.* + -OUS + -LY 2.] Remedially.

1659 *Bibliotheca Regia* Pref. 9 His last sleep took from him most remediously all the arts of government.

†**Re·medist.** *Obs. rare* —1. [f. REMEDY *sb.* + -IST.] One who seeks out medical remedies.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 12 Such were call'd..Magists.., Prophylactists, Remedists [etc.].

Reme·ditate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To meditate (on) again.

1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* IX. vii, Let me remeditate the truth, That Christ did for and with us bleed.

So **Remedita·tion.** †Const. *of.*

1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 28 In a kind of remeditation of what obscenities he hath beene a spectator. 1676 *Life Father Sarpi* in *Brent's Counc. Trent* 26 [He] gave himself to a remeditation of what he had formerly observed.

†**Re·medless,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. REMED *v.* and REMEDELESS.] Remediless.

1590 FENNE *Frutes*, etc. Ffiij b, In vaine it is to vexe thy self where cause is remedles. *Ibid.* Gg iij, 'Tis past with us and remedles, wherefore no longer mourne.

Remedy (re·mĭdi), *sb.* Also 6 remeady. [a. AF. *remedie, remedy* (=OF. *remede* REMEDE *sb.*), ad. L. *remedium*, f. *re-* RE- + *med-* stem of *medēri* to heal: cf. *medical, medicine.*]

1. A cure for a disease or other disorder of body or mind; any medicine or treatment which alleviates pain and promotes restoration to health. †Also without article.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 Lo her ageines wreððe monie kunnes remedies, & frouren a muche vloc, & misliche boten. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 3 He þat felis him seke he sekis remedy. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 475 Of remedies of loue she knew per chaunce. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (Bodl. MS.), Agenste venemouse postemes..men schal ordeyne a remedy warlich and sone. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 2 (Harl. MS.), I pray þe tell me if þer be ony remedye ayenst my deth. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* x, [He] mynistyred alwey his pylles to euery man that came to hym for ony remedy. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 91 For verely tyme itselfe wyl at laste bring remedy also unto moste daungerous diseases. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 68 b, Nature hath appointed remedies in a readinesse for all diseases. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. 42 For remedies doe cure without a physician, but not a physician without remedies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 701 This Remedy the Scythian Shepherds found. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 181 The only Remedy is to lay the Bone open. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* v. (1831) 140 The Scottish law did not acquit those who accomplished..remarkable cures by mysterious remedies. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 688 Whenever it is desired to give a powerful remedy in increasing doses until its physiological effect is produced, it should always be given by itself.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* in various uses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27816 Again þis sin [sloth] remedi es [v. r. best medcyn is]—Haf gastli ioi and hope o blis. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3394 Ilk man here lyghtly may Swilk remedys thurgh grace wyn, þat may fordo al veniel syn. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 11 Alisaundre was i-poysoned..and axede a tool to slee hymself in remedie of sorwe [L. *in remedium doloris*]. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 244 For y^r remedye of theyr soules themperour gaf..for almesse xij C vnces of syluer. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 25 Your wisedome and knowledge are remedies available, to cut off the course of suche an infecting canckar. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 318 For which inconveniences the doctrine of Italy..hath introduced Cabanett Councelles, a remedy worse than the disease. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* xvi. (1697) 386 Withdraw thy Action, and depart in Peace; The Remedy is worse than the Disease. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 352 Our griefs how swift! our remedies how slow! 1781 COWPER *Truth* 273 God replies, 'The remedy you want I freely give: The book shall teach you'. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 88 Can you show me some clear water spring, The remedy of our thirst? *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 582 The only remedy for superstition is knowledge.

†**c.** *By remedy of,* by the help or means of. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxi. (Bodl. MS.), A figge tre is made to bere wele frute bi remedie of a tre þat is icleped Capprificus. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 108 If women be not peruerse they shall reap profite by remedye of pleasure.

2. A means of counteracting or removing an outward evil of any kind; reparation, redress, relief.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 180 We schulen nu speken of þe uttre vondunge, & techen þe þet habbeð hire, hu heo muwen,..ivinden remedie, þet is elne, ageines hire. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxix. 3 þe rightwis man sekis remedy of god, how þere ill lippis may be amendid. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xiii. (Caxton 1483) 63 Now seye me what the semeth in this mater that we may ordeyne a remedy for this grete meschyef. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C ij, Sith it pleseth yow that I shall dye withoute remedye and withoute mercye. *a* 1500 *Sir Beues* 57/966 (Pynson), Certys, nowe wol he by hyr lye, But if ye fynde some remedy. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 388 He fleeth to the last remeady which untill that time he had purposelye reserved. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. XXXV. 158 Iupiter was honored amongst them for a remedy of stormes and tempests. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 35 The Nobles, when they saw no remedie, ..submitted to Curroon. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 186 The human remedies which Sea-men use against Spouts, is to furle all the Sails, and to fire some Guns with shot against the Pipe of the Spout. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 93 Such a Defect in the Government as stands in need of the most speedy Remedy. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 473 Popular remedies must be quick and sharp, or they are very ineffectual. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 168 In this respect..we have a remedy against those optical deceptions. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. i, It by no means appeared what help or remedy any friend of Sterling's..could attempt in the interim.

b. *There is no remedy* (= way out of it, help for it, alternative) *but,* etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1216 Ther nas noon oother remedie ne reed, But taketh his leue, and homward he him spedde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 72 Ther is no remedy but to fight, & to abyde fortune. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 293 There was no remedy but he must fight with him. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 20 There had beene no remedy, but he must have dyed upon his owne sword. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (Globe) 267 We had no Remedy, but to wait and see what the Issue of Things might present.

†**c.** *No remedy,* unavoidably. *Obs.*

1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 1700 Yet must it geue place to Gods worde, no remedye. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 242 The vengeaunce of God muste fall, no remedye, Vpon these wicked men. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 127 You must send her your Page, no remedie. 1617 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* x. (1629) 706 In default of this (no remedie) the common hammer must come.

†**d.** *What remedy?* what help for it? *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 43 The lord sumtyme rewaird will it; Gife he dois not, quhat remedy? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 250 Well, what remedy?..what cannot be eschew'd, must be embrac'd. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 21 Now you must be hanged says the king...What remedie? sayes hee. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 35 He sayes it must not bee so, [y]et is strait pacified, and cryes what remedie.

3. Legal redress.

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 174, I pray you requyre hym on my Lord ys behalf to compleyn to Justice..[for a] remedie. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 20 To go to lawe, and spende all that euer he hath, and yet come by no remedie neither. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 118 Left to the remedie, which the Law of the place alloweth them. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 199 Even this right of property will fail, or at least it will be without a remedy, unless I pursue it within the space of sixty years. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 154 Without impairing the obligation of a contract, the remedy may certainly be modified. 1891 *19th Cent.* Dec. 857 Where injury to character takes the form of aspersion, the primary remedy is in a court of law.

4. *Coining.* The small margin within which coins as minted are allowed to vary from the standard fineness and weight. (Cf. REMEDE *sb.* b.) Also called *tolerance.*

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257/1 As touching ye remedie of vid of the pound of Troie, the Kyng will be avised. 1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 24 The remedies do make so small a difference that it is not considerable. 1805 EARL OF LIVERPOOL *Treat. Coins Realm* 102 They authorised a large remedy to be taken..and did not require the Officers of the Mint to make their coins as perfect as possible, but authorised or suffered them to coin just within the remedy. 1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 16 Feb. 106/2 For silver coin, the 'remedy' or margin of error is fixed at one pennyweight per pound Troy. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1916/1 The remedy on United States silver coin is 1½ grains to the piece.

5. At various schools (as still at St. Paul's and Winchester): A time specially granted for recreation; a half-holiday.

1518 COLET *Statute* in Gardiner *Regist. St. Paul's School* (1884) 381, I will also they shall haue noo remedies—yff the maister graunteth eny remedies he shall forfett xls...Except the kyng or a arche bisshopp or a bisshopp..desyre it. 1580 in Boys *Hist. Sandwich* (1792) 228, I oideine, that the master..shall not give remedie or leave to plaie aboue once in a week. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 75 To recreat themselves when they had remedy of their master. 1656 in Gardiner *Regist. St. Paul's School* (1884) 382 *note,* [At Newport..it was provided that] each Thursday afternoon..shall be a remedy or time of recreation. 1860 MANSFIELD *School-Life at Winchester* (1870) 49 Remedies were not a matter of right, but were always applied for..on Tuesday or Thursday. 1893 *Ch. Times* 22 Dec. 1331/2 His lordship afterwards (the *Pauline* reports)..exercised his privilege of desiring a 'remedy' (or half-holiday) on Wednesday.

Remedy (re·mĭdi), *v.* Also 6 remydy. [a. OF. *remedier* (cf. REMEDE *v.*), or ad. L. *remediāre*, f. *remedium* REMEDY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* †**a.** To grant (one) legal remedy; to right (one) in respect of a wrong suffered. *Obs.*

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/1 Byfore hene [=any] of the persones that weren..Commissioners upon myn enditement, ..I myghte not have been remedied. *Ibid.* To have been remedied of the wronges that we have had. 1454 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 120 That they shuld be remedyed, and he remedyed them not. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 92 There is one [Judge]..wyll remedye you, if you come after a ryghte sorte vnto him. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. (1671) 113 Of which Indignity he complained to the Duke,..and was remedied in it.

b. To bring remedy to (a person, diseased part, etc.); to heal, cure, make whole again. Now *rare.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. viii. 622 It shal so heuye me at their departynge that..there shal no manere of loye remedye me. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. E j b, The synner..is fro y^e moost gretest payne remedyed. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* H h iij b, When the party y^e shuld be holpen & remydyed is hyd in the dypenes of the body. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 32 Into the woods..shee went, To seeke for hearbes that mote him remedy. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 271 If one Horse do die of it, all his fellows that bear him company will follow after, if they be not remedied in time. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 57 Some pious sisterhood, Who..may likeliest remedy The stricken mind.

2. To cure (a disease, etc.); to put right, reform (a state of things); to rectify, make good.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. (1555), There is a lawe ysette..that may not be ylette Nor remedyed. *Ibid.* vi, All her ill was holpe and remedyed. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 375 With Goddys grace it schall be remedyed well inow. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. (Percy Soc.) 81, I thanke you for your love,..But I your cause can nothing remedy. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 37 It being wrought and tempered

..remedieth all kinde of swelling. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 389 They tooke up Armes to remedie their wrong. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. ii. (1739) 14 The House of Lords shall remedy all offences contrary to the Law of Magna Charta. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 7 A sharp fit of a feuerish distemper, which a little time .. will infallibly remedy. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* I. i. 49 They cannot remedy the Corruption that has spread thro' the Race of Mankind. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* III. i, That shall be remedied without delay. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI. 417 Repentance taketh sin away, Death remedies the rest. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp., India* 3 June (1876) 8 A great deal has been done to remedy the deficiency. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. v. i. 436 Evils which threaten to continue we try to remedy.

† 3. *absol.* To provide a remedy. Const. *for, of.*

c 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 387 For ache of bonys & also for brosoure It remedieth & dooth men ese ful blyve. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 42 Ye be seke of the maladye of loue wherof no man may remedye but youre lady.

Hence **Re·medying** *vbl. sb.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1221/1 For the remediying and redressyng of those foresayd iniuries. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30 b/2 To the remedyinge and curinge of the which, we ought to tye the Arterye. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. iii. (1648) 18 For the remedying of such abuses the Ancients did appoint divers officers.

Remeet (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To meet again.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* iii, The time will come, wherein We shall remeet, and never part agin. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 11 When I re-met with them they had been so lost to my memory, that [etc.]. 1859 F. MILLS in *Athenæum* 9 July 49 Ere the shining valves remeet.

Hence **Remee·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Parting Verse,* 'Tis to be doubted whether I next yeer, Or no, shall give ye a re-meeting here. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1994/3 At the remeeting of the said States .. these Points will be farther spoken of.

Remeeving, -mefe, obs. varr. REMOVING, REMOVE. **Remeid:** see REMEDE *sb.* and *v.* **Remel,** see REMEAL and RIMMEL. **Remelant,** var. REMENANT *Obs.*

Reme·lt (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To melt again.

a. *trans.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 The Crude Materialls of Glasse, mingled with Glasse, already made and Re-moulten. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 180 They remelted the old dross and scum, and found ore. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 185 If the lavas could be remelted. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 938 Those who remelt the pig brass, and are called 'founders'.

b. *intr.* 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 274 It was perceived to re-melt and unite with the fresh metal. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 78 Into what Empyrean will it remelt when the separating film bursts?

Hence **Reme·lted** *ppl. a.*, **Reme·lting** *vbl. sb.*

1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 431 Perhaps metals in general are rendered purer .. by remelting. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1127 The roasting of the mattes .. and their treatment by four successive re-meltings. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 142 Molten crude iron, or .. remelted pig or refined iron.

Remember (*rĭme·mbəɹ*), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **remembre,** (5 **-menbre**), 5–6 **remembyr,** (5 **-bur,** 6 **-bar,** *Sc.* **-bir**), 6– **remember,** (6 *Sc.* **ra-**). [ad. OF. *remembrer* (11th c.), = Prov. and Sp. *remembrar,* It. *rimembrar*:—late L. *rememorārī,* f. *re-* RE- + *memor* mindful: see REMEMORATE *v.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To retain in, or recall to, the memory; to bear in mind, recollect (a thing, person, fact, event, saying, etc.).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 327 Edward may remembre þe trauaile & þe pyn. 1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* ii. 6 Remembrende that woord, that the Lorde seide by Amos. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 154 Remembre your name was wont to be egall. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xviii, Euer I shal remembre the grace whiche thou hast done to me. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 80 b, They should remembre themselves to be earth and asshes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 217 A thing that no man could remember done since Diocliesian and Aristobulus time. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 35 Let this mans misery be remembred by thee. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 26 P 2, I was .. left by my father, whom I cannot remember, to the care of an uncle. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* XX, The times when I remember to have been Joyful. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 130 We must remember the place held by Parmenides in the history of Greek philosophy.

fig. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 73 The stomach .. Remembers oft the School-boy's simple fare. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 423 My frozen heart began to beat, Remembering its ancient heat.

b. With *inf.* To bear in mind, not to forget, *to* do something.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12 Remembryng the highe lord to queme. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 27 Remembre to take a wryht to chese crowneres in Norffolk. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3054 My Lords, .. Remember to reforme the consistorie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 99 Remember First to possesse his Bookes. 1733–4 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* vi. 218 You will also remember to take bonds for the money. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 103 But still remember .. To press your point with modesty and ease.

† c. Const. *with* oneself. *Obs. rare.*

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs,* etc. (Arb.) 86 As ofte as I remembre with my self, The Fancies fonde [etc.]. 1613 DAY *Festivals* viii. (1615) 240 That you remember with your selves, who it is that hath made you Fathers of Children.

† d. *Remember your courtesy,* be covered. *Obs.*

(The precise origin of the phrase is not clear; compare *leave your courtesy* in *Mids. N.* IV. i. 21, and the following passage: *c* 1560 WEVER *Lusty Juventus* C ij, Well sayd maister doctor... I pray you be remembred, and couer your head.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. i. 103, I doe beseech thee remember thy curtesie. I beseech thee apparell thy head. [Cf. *Haml.* V. ii. 108.] 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, Pray you remember your courtesy. .. Nay, pray you be covered.

2. To think of, recall the memory of (a person) with some kind of feeling or intention.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* lxii. 6 3ee that remembren the Lorde, ne beth stille. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 69 So shall I remembre elysse as longe as lyffe shall abyde wythin me. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* xii. 1 Remembre thy maker in thy youth, or euer the dayes of aduersite come. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 314 We must also remember the dead. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 434 Yet he at length .. Remembring Abraham by some wond'rous call May bring them back. 1791 BURNS *Lament for Glencairn* x, I'll remember thee, Glencairn, And a' that thou hast done for me! 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 111, I will do thee an act of kindness for which I shall be remembered.

b. To bear (a person) in mind as entitled to a gift, recompence, or fee, or in making one's will; hence, to fee, reward, 'tip'.

1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 407 Also my brother Edmonde is not yet remembryd. He hathe not to lyff with, thynk on hym. 1563 BP. SANDYS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 195 This Contrie .. bringith nothing forth fitt to remember youe withall. 1599 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 188 The .. counsall .. lykvayes ordanis Mr. Peter Blakburne, minister, to be remembrerit for the interteneing of the said Mr. George. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 23 Anon, anon, I pray you remember the Porter. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xi. 93 He assured the hostler, that he would remember him the next day. 1871 *Punch* 16 Sept. 113/1 Mr. Keane Hunter is manœuvring to be remembered in Alderman W.'s will.

† 3. To record, mention, make mention of (a thing, person, etc.). *Obs.* (common *c* 1430–1660).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 73 Remembryd by scriptures we fynde and rede, Holsum and holy it is to thynke and pray. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 261/1 Her deth and .. her assumpcion wherof the Scripture remembryth no thynge. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 963/2 About the same time that the armie before remembred, was set forward into Scotland. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 4 History hath not remembred the Ruins of any ancient Buildings digged up in Anglesey. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 62 The Carians possessed the Sea. Their Sea-Dominion is remembred by Diodorus Siculus. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. iv, That phenomenon in the face of the former which we have above remembered.

† b. To commemorate. *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 30 This knightly man .. Set up pillers for a memoriall Which remembred his conquests. 1535 COVERDALE *Numb.* V. 15 It is .. an offeringe of remembraunce, that remembreth synne. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 405 The Ditty do's remember my drown'd father. 1698 *Whole Duty Man* iii. § 17 His mercies, especially those remembred in the Sacrament, his giving Christ to die for us.

† c. To mention by way of reminder. *Obs. rare.*

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 36 L. Ch. Justice moved whether to proceed against Michell, .. and remembred the message to the Lower House to sytt as a House this afternoone.

d. To (have mind of and) mention (a person, his condition, etc.) in prayer.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 90 Nimph, in thy Orisons Be all my sins remember'd. 1613 — *Hen. VIII,* V. i. 73 In thy Prayres remember Th' estate of my poore Queene. 1836 SIMEON in Carus *Life* (1847) xxxiii. 794, I intreat the favour of you to remember at the throne of grace one, who [etc.].

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To have or bear in mind; to recall to the mind; also, to exercise or possess the faculty of memory.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 122 Which yifth men cause to remembre, If any Sor be left behinde. 14.. *Trundale's Vis.,* etc. (1843) 101 In verrey sothe, as I remembur can. 1548 ELYOT, s.v. *Memoria,* Sens any manne coulde remembre. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 258 That shallow vassall .. which as I remember, hight Costard. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 22 So, in forgetting thou remembrest right. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iv. § 20 To remember is to perceive any thing with memory, or with a consciousness, that it was known or perceived before. 1752a GRAY *Lett., to Walpole* (1900) I. 219 As I remember, there were certain low chairs, that looked like ebony. 1812 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 336 Beasts and babies remember, that is, recognize: man alone recollects. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 562 Past ages crowd on thee, but each one remembers.

b. To have mind, memory, or recollection *of* something. Now *rare* (in later quots. *Sc.*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 85 At euery tyme þat I remembre of þe day of doom, I quake. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3502 Remembring of the Joy he had before. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxvii. 339 Sir Johan Chandos remembred of a knyfe that he had in his bosome. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* I. ii. 190, I remember of such a time, being my sworn seruant, The Duke retein'd him his. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 285 And yet he can remember of none but Lysimachus Nicanor, and that he mislikt and censur'd. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 54 Among .. female fashions .. I remember but of one [etc.]. 1808 SCOTT *Mem. in Lockhart* i. (1842) 6/1, I remember of detesting the name of Cumberland. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 594/1, I remember of another case in which there was no appearance of a lamb.

† c. Const. *on* or *upon. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 213 Remembring on his dremes that he mette. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xiv. (1558) 26 He gan remembre anone .. Vpon a verse written in ye Sautere. 15.. *Impeachm. Wolsey* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 352 Remembyr on Thomas of Canterbury. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 9 b, Remember on me, o lord.

† d. To make mention *of* a thing. *Obs. rare*—1.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xiii, Plinie remembreth of a dogge whiche .. assaulted the murdrer of his maister.

5. *refl.* To bethink or recollect, † to think or reflect upon (oneself). Now *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 135, I wol remembre me alle the yeres of my lyf, in bitternesse of myn herte. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 583, I may not ease my hert .., That doth me harme whanne I remembre me. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 10 And thenne he remembryd hym a lytyl and after sayd [etc.]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 194 The Cardinal somewhat remembred hym selfe and sayd, wel my lord I am content to obey. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 9 Nurse come backe againe, I haue remembred me, thou'se heare our counsell. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 233 Thou old, vnhappy Traitor, Breefely thy selfe remember. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No. 21/1, 'I long for home'. But she remembered herself. 'That's only a momentary feeling'.

† b. Const. *of* or *on*; = 4 b, 4 c. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 326 Penne I remembred me ryȝt of my rych lorde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 33 Remembreth yow upon the pacient Job. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Merlin* 581 (Kölbing), Sche hire remembrid of fadyr and modyr bothe. 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* I. II. 806, I cannot remember me of any others [fit to be captains]. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 308, I remembred my selfe of my Hostesse. 1651 tr. *De-las-Covernas' Don Renise* 94 Remembering himselfe of the recitall which Rufine had made him. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 88, I remembered me of my gallant messmates.

c. With obj. clause. (Cf. sense I.) Now *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 384 Remembring him, that love to wyde y-blowe Yelt bittre fruyt. 1428 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 43 Treuly, I can not remembre me, that ever I wrote to yow. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. ii. 275 The kyng merueilled why she dyd soo, and remembryd hym how her sone was sodenly slayne with poyson. 1589 *Hay any Work* 48 O now I remember me, he has also a charge to prouide for. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 39 Remembring himself, that it was time to visit his Army .. he takes leave of the Ladies. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. ix, Now, I remember me, I'm married. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. iv. 8, I do remember me, that in my youth .. I stood within the Coliseum's wall.

6. a. *impers.* (*It*) *remembers me* [after OF. (*il*) *me remembre*], I remember. Now *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 150 What his compleynt was, remembreth me. *c* 1386 — *Wife's T.* 469 Whan that it remembreth me Up-on my yowthe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. iv, I am certayne & me remembreth wel that the dogge lend to her a loof of brede. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XX. 137 It doth remember me, that I beheld The pair of blessed luminaries move. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* i, It may remember you that I undertook .. to temporize a little with the Scots.

† b. Of a thing: To recur to (one). *Obs.*—1

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ix, When the dread thought of death remembers you.

c. *To be remembered,* to remember; also const. *of.* Now *obs.* exc. *dial.* (common *c* 1450–1600).

c 1440 *Generydes* 619 Ther is a land I am remembryd wele, Men call it Perse. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxi. 370 Soo whan the quene loked vpon sir Tristram she was not remembryd of hym. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 46, I am remembred that I haue often sene Great wordly riches ende in pouertie. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* x, Are you remembered how you crossed me in my conference with the Emperor? 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* III. ii. 53 Are you remembred, Don, of a daring message, And a proud attempt? 1828 *Craven Gloss.* s.v., An ye be remembered, i. e. if you remember.

II. 7. To remind (a person); esp. to put (one) in mind *of* a thing or person. † Also const. *upon, with.* Now *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 515 This was as thise bookes me remembre The colde frosty seson of Decembre. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iv. 22 Thou3 he wolde reherce tho pointis .. of the lawe forto remembre the iugis and the peple ther upon. 1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 190 Item, to remembre T. Denyes of the tale that Fyncheham told. 1530 PALSGR. 685/1, I shal remembre him of it whan he gothe to bedde. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 320 These .. I thought good briefly to set downe .. to remember the Reader, that hereafter he may benefit himselfe of them. 1641 R. MARRIOT *Serm.* 25 The third was a Golden letter, which remembred him with the joyes of Heaven. 1745 *Fortunate Orphan* 68 Emanuel .. remember'd Azem of his Promises. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* JAN. 285 He takes care to remember us of Dr. Johnson's saying. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 98 She remembered me many times of my own most noble lady.

b. With inf. or obj. clause. Now *dial.* (Very common in 17th c., esp. with *that.*)

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iv. 21 If a bischop .. wolde remembre hem, exorte hem, and stire hem .. forto kepe certeyn moral vertues. 1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 113/1 Remembrynge us that it appered unto us [etc.]. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 48 b, Fyrste he wolde remembre hym for what cause he hath called hym. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 11 Let me remember thee to do this one kindnes more for me. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 77. 177, I am to remember you, that many Attributes in Scripture, are not notes of performance but of duty. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. 1, I write it to remember the Teachers of the Churches, what principles they have to preach. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* xxvii. 88 Remembring him that Liberality to Friends is the best way of hoarding Treasure. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 239 The edge of the opened door, which he ran against, remembered him to turn his welcome back upon me. 1877– in dial. glossaries (Lancs., Chesh., Lincs., Warw., Shropsh.).

† 8. To recall (a thing or person) *to* a person. Also with double object, obj. clause, and without const. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *John* xiv. 26 He schal .. schewe, or remembre, to 3ou alle thingis. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 1379 Loke on 3our ryng! It wyll remembyr 3ow 3our gloryous weddyng. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Tulle on Friendsh.* (Caxton 1481) A ij, Syth my master Seuola remembrid unto me how Lelius hath resouned with him. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iv, Remembryng to hym the daunger of his iuell example. 1617 WITHER *Fidelia* in *Juvenilia* (1633) 456 Every severall object that I see Doth severally (methinkes) remember thee. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., By onely remembring them

the truth of what they themselves know to be heer miss-affirmed. 1672 *Mede's Wks.* p. xl, I remembred to him, how often I heard him wonder [etc.].

†**b.** To mention (one's affection, respect, etc.) by way of message *to* another. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 63 Sir, my humble dutie remembred unto you and my good Mistresse, you may please to understand [etc.] 1625 USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 132, I pray remember my hearty affeccion unto my Lord of Landaff. 1672 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 408 Pray remember my respects to your Partner.

c. To mention (a person) *to* another as sending a friendly greeting. Also without const.

1560 GRESHAM in Burgon *Life* I. 302 To whom it may please you, I maye be remembered. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 160 Remember me In all humilitie vnto his Highnesse. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 6 To remember me kindly to Mr. Hobbes. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 171 P 3 Remember me to the lion. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 452 He begs to be remembered to you with best compliments. 1804 in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 86 Mrs. Tomline desires to be most kindly remembered. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXVI. 353 Katty Tatham desires to be remembered to you all.

Re-me'mber, *v. nonce-wd.* [RE- 5 b.] *trans.* **a.** To put together again. **b.** To supply with a new member.

1871 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. VII. vii. 377 Mind..is a thing we can form no notion of without re-*membering*, re-*collecting* some of our mental acts. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perly-cross* 389 A British tar..a true heart of oak, re-membered also in the same fine material.

Reme'mberabi'lity. [f. next + -ITY.] The fact of being rememberable.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* X. § 2. 255 The easy remember-ability of the Bible system.

Rememberable (rĭme'mbərăb'l), *a.* Also remembr-. [f. REMEMBER *v.* + -ABLE: cf. obs. F. *remembrable*.] Capable or worthy of being remembered. (Common in 19th c.)

1611 COTGR., *Memorable*, memorable, remembrable, worthie of memorie. 1800 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 399 When all is done, nothing rememberable has been said. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Serm. Chr. Life* (1845) 296 A change..of any rememberable kind. 1881 SHAIRP *Asp. Poetry* V. 143 More remembrable than any blank verse since Milton's.

Hence **Reme'mbrably** *adv.*

1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 133 The moral features of the people [are] more accurately and rememberably painted. 1809 *Ibid.* II. 157 Say what you have to say as peispicuously..and as rememberably as possible.

Remembrance, obs. form of REMEMBRANCE.

Remembered (rĭme'mbərd), *ppl. a.* [-ED 1.]

†**1.** Already mentioned. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 31 Whan the remembrid priour was 3it a-lyue. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 115 Besides all the remembred points of Metricall propoition, ye haue yet two other sorts.

2. Recalled to or kept in memory. Also in combs., as *sad-, well-remembered.*

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 17 That the Artificer after a well-remembred knowledge, should invent something of his owne. 1745 *Matrimony pro & con* 3 O ! to recall the sad-remember'd Day. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) I. XXXIII. 253 As dear to me..as her brother from his remembered bravery. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* I. 161 No little band of yet remembered names. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* IX, Far in the backward vista of his remembered life.

Remembrer (rĭme'mbərəɹ). [-ER 1.] One who, or that which, remembers († or reminds).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 171 Bi this rememoraunce the remembier..schal be the more stirid. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 45 Forgetter of payn, remembrer of my wo. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 Lett this il-favorid letter suffize for a..remembrer in that behaulfe. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 89 Artaxerxes called Mnemon, that is to say the Mindful or the Rememberer. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. vii. 62 What a remembrer, if I may make a word, is the heart ! 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 174/1 The maker of verses and the rememberer of words. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 396 The recollections are very often the inventions of the rememberer.

Reme'mbering, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. REMEMBER; an instance of this. † *In remembering*, in remembrance or memory.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 532 Of þat merwale in remembryng. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. xii. 547 Into the remembring of persones not being religiose. 1521 J. T. *Prol. Bradshaw's St. Werburge* 40 Who on this wolde haue remembryng..wolde dispise all thynges..mundayne. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded., Doth it not deserue diligent marking and remembring? 1673 *True Worship of God* 51 A Remembring and Renewing of our Baptismal Vow. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 88 The Matter is well worth the remembring. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. CLXXXV, Wearying the reader with continued rememberings of much, which we might have wished away.

Reme'mbering, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That remembers († or reminds); † mindful *of* a thing.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V. XII. 546 Wherfore it is resonable,.. that her outward habit be mad to hem into such..a remembring signe. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXIX. G. i, Grave deeply in remembring mind My trust, thy promise true. 1625 BACON *Ess., Great Place* (Arb.) 293 Be not too sensible, or too remembring, of thy Place, in Conuersation. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 21 Touching the knowledge of Brutes, touching their remembring Faculty. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 498 Death..shaking his remembering hour-glass. 1822 GALT *Provost* XXIX, During the remembering prayer, Mr. Pittle put up a few words for criminals under sentence of death. 1886 SWINBURNE *Death Sir H. Taylor* in *Athenæum* 10 Apr. 488/1 Clothed round with reverence of remembering hearts.

Remembir, obs. Sc. form of REMEMBER.

Remembrance (rĭme'mbrăns), *sb.* Also 4-6 -aunce, 5 -a(u)nse, -ans, 6 -auns, 4-8 **remember-.** [a. F. *remembrance* (11th c.; AF. *-aunce*); see REMEMBER and -ANCE, and cf. It. *rimembranza.*]

1. (Without article.) Memory or recollection in relation to a particular object, fact, etc. In early use esp. in phrases *to have in r., to call to r.* (see CALL *v.* 20 b).

13.. *Coer de L.* 6926 Whoso hadde sene hys cuntenaunse, Wolde euer had hym in remembraunse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 5 He schal drawe into remembrance The fortune of this worldes chance. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 49 The moste remembraunce that I shall haue, shall be vpon yow, and on yowre nedes. 1530 PALSGR. 351 Here is to be called to remembraunce what I sayd afore of *quel.* 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xii. 42 They..besought God, that the fawte..might be put out of remembraunce. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 7 He hath for euer bound the Church vnto him, in a debt of speciall remembrance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 704 Worthiest to be all Had in remembrance alwayes with delight. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 501 This ever grateful in remembrance bear. 1826 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* (1830) 5 Secured to remembrance by the pencil. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 231 Look that..deep-laid in steady remembrance These our words grow greenly.

b. Const. *of*, † inf., or † clause. Formerly freq. in phrases *to have r. of, to put* (one) *in r. of.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 188 This maked Emelye han remembrance To do honour to May. — *Monk's T.* 728 Of honestee yit hadde he remembraunce. 1465 *Paston Lett.* III. 482 This might..put him in remembrance what time he hath lost. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 43 You put me so often in remembrance of your departure. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 38 His presence I am resolved shall no more disquiet me, by hearing or remembrance of him. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 101 Yet it is honest..that remembrance be had rather of that which is good, than of the bad. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. V. 693 Though all Learning be not the Remembrance of what the Soul once before actually understood in a Pre-existent State. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 252 What he views of beautiful or grand..Prompts with re-membrance of a present God. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 231 Remembrance rises faint and dim Of sorrows suffer'd long ago.

2. That operation of the mind which is involved in recalling a thing or fact; recollection. Freq. personified, or in fig. context.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 211 So thirllethe with the poynt of Rememberaunce þe swerde of sorowe..Myn hert bare of blisse. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 105 Than rudelie come Remembrance Ay rugging me, withoutin rest. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. vi. 12 Vnkinde remembrance: thou, & endles night, Haue done me shame. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 952 Not for thy life, lest fierce remembrance wake My sudden rage. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xix. § 1 The same Idea, when it again recurs without the Operation of the like Object on the external Sensory, is Remembrance. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. i. 16 When the word perception is used properly..it is never applied to things past. And thus it is distinguished from remembrance.

†**b.** Faculty or power of remembering or recalling to mind. *Obs.* (Cf. next.)

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 998 To whom Vertew sent embassatours three, Reson, Discresion, & Good Remembraunse. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 She was good in remembraunce & of holdyng memorye. 1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 133, I, Barbara Mason, ..beyng..in hooll mynd and good remembrauns, make this my present testament. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 143 The witte thereby is made more sharpe, and the re-membrance quickened. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 232 This Lord of weake remembrance. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 52 The wittie excell in remembrance, the dull in memorie.

3. With possess. pron. (One's) memory or re-collection; also, in later use, (one's) power of remembering (cf. prec.).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 919 (968) Can I not seyn..If sorow it put out of her remembraunce. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 45 Fecche that lady in thy remembrance. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 80 Come to her remembraunce the grete iustyces..vnto her tolde. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* I. 167 Call to your remembraunce how that..Adam & Eue was dyffendyd fro yᵉ etinge of fruyte. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. XXV. 401 They must confesse themselves of all the sinnes they have committed, to their remembrance. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 44 To the best of my remembrance, he sate there four days together. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. x. 87 The obliging wife would banish from his rememberance the petulant mistress. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 145 Pour: that the draught may fillip my remembrance. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 170 But now is my remembrance weak with eld.

b. The point at which one's memory of events begins, or the period over which it extends.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Memoria patrum*, in the time and remembrance of our fathers. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 126 Fro the time of his remembrance to this very instant disaster. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 203 Thee I have heard relating what was don Ere my remembrance. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 June, Let. ii, I know but one other method.., which..has been practised successfully more than once in my remembrance.

4. The memory († or thought) which one has *of* a thing or person.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 157 The fourth point, that oughte make a man have contrition, is the sorweful remembrance of the good dedes that he hath lefte to don here in erthe. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 78 Anguishe & calamyte, ..wherof yᵉ remembraunce greued hym ryght sorowfully. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 302 The remembraunce of theire poore indigent and begerlye olde age kylleth them up. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 164 My loue To Hermia..Seems to me now as the remembrance of an idle gaude. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 11. 1. iii. (1669) 27/1 These add to his sin, and the remembrance of his sin..will adde to his torment. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 224 Yet had his mind thro' tedious absence lost The dear remembrance of his native coast. 1792 WORDSW. *Descrip. Sketches* 519 Why does their sad remembrance haunt the mind? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 229 Between him and the court was interposed the remembrance of one terrible event.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A recollection, reminiscence.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 140 By our remembrances of daies forgon. 1610 — *Temp.* V. i. 138 How sharpe the point of this remembrance is. [1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* IV. ii, But cussen Mackshane, vil you not put a remembrance upon me?] 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 158 A faint re-membrance of their ancestors still tormented the Romans. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* I. i, Although the wild-flower on thy ruined wall..a sad remembrance bring. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* V. x, These obscure remembrances Stirred such harmony in Peter.

c. The surviving memory of a person.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue, Brief Descr.*, Kyng Edward the vi., a Prince of blessed remembrance. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xvii. 14, I will vtterly put out the remembrance of Amalek from vnder heauen. 1698 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* CXII. 6 The sweet Remembrance [1696 Memorial] of the Just Shall flourish when he sleeps in Dust. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 110 He might have secured for himself a lasting and respectful remembrance.

d. *pl.* Greetings expressive of remembrance.

1789 COWPER *Let. to Newton* 1 Dec., With our joint affectionate remembrances to yourself and Mrs. Newton. 1804 in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 87 Kindest remembrances to all our good friends. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 528 He bid me also be sure and give his kindest remembrances to you.

5. † **a.** *In* (*into*, rarely *for*) *remembrance*, as a memorial or record; *to put in remembrance*, to put on record. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 183 Into remembrance He dede upon him such vengance. *Ibid.* 294 Thei for evere in re-membrance Made a figure in resemblance Of him. 1426 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 132 To put his title in re-membrance, Whiche that he hath to Inglond and to Fraunce. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 24 Of which were fourmed lettres for to write..in remembrance perpetual þe thinges that [etc.]. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 27 By token of a fayre stone layde for remembraunce. 1535 COVER-DALE *Zech.* xiii. 2, I will destroye the names of Idols out off the londe: so that they shal nomore be put in remembraunce.

b. *In* († *the*) *remembrance of*, in memory of.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Peroff he drinkez..in remembraunce of his fader. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* F vij, It is sayd that there is as yet in the same place a pytte in mynde and remenbraunce of the sayd myracle. ? *a* 1500 *Wyclet* (1828) 6 Do ye this in the remembrance of me. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 105 That the..life of the people of Arpines, should be spared in the remembraunce of Tullie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xiii. 63 The day in re-membrance thereof [was] yeerely solemnized with fasting the Euen. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 680 In remembrance of so brave a Deed, A Tomb, and Fun'ral Honours I decreed.

†**6.** Mention, notice. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 558 Quhen that he herd mak remembrance Off the perellys that passyt war. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 156 As the bok makth remembrance, Alphonse was his propre name. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2177 Till he was putte [from] his enheritaunce, Wherof be fore was made remembraunce. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xviii, I can finde no notable remembrance that it was used of auncient tyme. 1607 TOP-SELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 497 He saith he found the remembrance of it in the Grecian books. 1631 WELVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 650 This towne..requireth some large re-membrance from mee.

†**b.** A commemorative discourse or mention; a memorial inscription. *Obs.*

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 289 Here after foloweth a mornynge remembraunce had at the moneth mynde of the noble prynces Margarete. 1598 BARNFEILD *Poems* (Arb.) 119 A Remembrance of some English Poets. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 229 Lay these bones in an vnworthy Vrne, Tombelesse, with no remembrance ouer them.

†**7.** The act of reminding or putting in mind. *Book of remembrance*, a memorandum-book, a record. *Ring of remembrance* (see quot. 1659). *Obs.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 64 It is not for no lak of remembrans, for I sent to hym thryis or fowyr tymys ther for. 1465 *Ibid.* 202 He sent me word that Wyllyam Worceter had a boke of remembrance of receyptys. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* V. 15 It is..an offeringe of remembraunce, that remembreth synne. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Memorialis liber*, a booke of re-membrance. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxv. § 4 It serueth, namely, for a signe of remembrance to put vs in minde of our dutie. 1611 BIBLE *Mal.* iii. 16 The Lord hearkened and heard it, & a booke of remembrance was written before him. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* XXXIV, A ring of remembrance, viz. two or three interchain'd [cf. COTGR., *Souvenance*,] a Ring with many hoopes, whereof a man lets one hang downe when he would be put in mind of a thing].

attrib. *a* 1626 W. SCLATER *Comm. Mal.* (1650) 186 He hath also, then, his remembrance-book, his register, for the ungodly.

†**b.** *Bill of remembrance*, a royal letter of authority. *Obs.*

1481 in *Muniment. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 15 Dayly to atende tyll I myte haue T. S. at leysere and than breke yᵉ matere and schew to hym yᵉ byll of remembrance. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn placet*, a bill of remembrance to an Officer from the prince, a bill of processe. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 69 He gave him other possessions and rents and a bill of remembrance to make him Lorde.

†**c.** *Clerk of the Remembrance*, = REMEMBRANCER 1 a. *Obs.*

The Act cited by Cowell is one establishing *un Clerc de la remembrancie.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Remembrancer*, These [Remembrancers of the Exchequer] anno 37 Ed. 3. Cap. 4. be called clerks of the Remembrance. [Hence in later Dicts.]

†8. A note or entry serving as a record or reminder; a memorandum. *Obs.*

1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 376/1 Make oute a remembrance under her seall..resityng ye issue yat is joyned. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 202 As for such bokys as he hath hyre at hom he wol doo loke yf any remembraunce canne be founde therof. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 63, I haue laden for your account..according to your remembrance sent vnto me for the same,..seuen Buts of Sack. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 172 Set down vnder the hand of the sayd prince, in a priuat note-book of remembrances. *a* 1676 HALE (J.), Those proceedings and remembrances are in the Tower, beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I.

†b. A reminder given by one person to another; a remark of this nature. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 115, I do commit into your hand, Th'vnstained Sword..With this Remembrance; That you vse the same [etc.]. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 1 Brief remembrances touching the particular instruments for the Surgeons Chest. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 29. 264 But let the understanding Reader, take with him three or four short remembrances.

c. A reminder given by some thing or fact; a thing or fact serving to remind one of something. Now *rare*.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 107 The Orange trees..are greene in winter, giuing at that dead time a pleasant remembrance of Sommer. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 21 To knock their head against that of the doore, for a remembrance, that they were not to passe the threshold. 1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 174, I was not suffered to conclude my subject; a good remembrance that I should, if possible, declare, at every time, the whole counsel of God. 1789 [see REMARK *sb.*1 3 c]. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., What.. [are] dressing and undressing but stinging remembrances of the privileged nakedness of the savage?

9. An article serving to remind one person of another; a keepsake, souvenir; a token.

1425 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 63, I wil þat Iohn Ondeley haf a couery pece of siluer..for a remembraunce of me. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34, iij of my beste gownys..for a remembraunce to thinke vpon me. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1023 Do nat you bryng me some remembraunce or token from them? 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. i, Here's the sad remembrance of his life, Which, for his sake, I will for euer weare. 1724 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 13, I desire your acceptance of a ring, a small remembrance of my father.

b. A memorial or record of some fact, person, etc. Now *rare*.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1458 Go nobill buk,..Now byd thi tym, and be a remembrance. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G, His wordes and counsels remayne for a remembraunce. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 2 On his brest a bloodie Crosse he bore, The deare remembrance of his dying Lord. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 192 That figure which is engraven at Rome in a Marble pillar, being a remembrance of some Triumph. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Dram. Scenes, Rape Proserpine*, And is this fountain left alone For a sad remembrance.

†c. A heraldic device. *Obs. rare*–1.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. XXX. 384 Tristram .. commaunded..his seruaunt to ordeyne hym a blak sheld with none other remembraunce therin.

Reme·mbrance, *v. rare.* [f. the sb.: cf. REMEMBRANCING *vbl. sb.*] *trans.* To remind.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 261 Let vs looke for the sworde next to remembrance and warne vs. 1656 G. COLLIER *Answ.* 15 *Quest.* Ded., The best return I am able to make you, is, remembrancing you of your duty.

Remembrancer (rĭme·mbrănsəɹ). [a. AF. *remembrancer*: see REMEMBRANCE *sb.* and -ER 1.]

1. †a. A local official of some kind. *Obs. rare*–1.

1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 386/1 Robt. Holme Esquyer, Remembrauncer of Guyen..suyng for the good of the Corone of oure Soverayn liege Lorde the Kyng, and for the parties of the Duche of Guyen.

b. The name of certain officials of the Court of Exchequer.

(*a*) The *King's* (or *Queen's*) *Remembrancer*, an officer responsible for the collection of debts due to the sovereign; now an officer of the Supreme Court. (*b*) The *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer*. Now only *Hist.* (abolished by Act 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 99 § 41). (*c*) The *Remembrancer of the First Fruits*, responsible for the collection of all compositions for first fruits and tenths. Now only *Hist.* (abolished by Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 20 § 1).

[1354 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 271/2 Que come en l'Escheqer soient diverses offices & places, Gardein de la Pipe, & de la Somons, Remembrancers.] 1455 *Ibid.* V. 342/2 Remembrauncer of the Kynges Eschequier. 1464 *Ibid.* 529/1 The Office of oure Remembrancer in oure Escheuer. 1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 16 § 2 Her or their Grnces Officers of Remembrauncer and the Treasourers Remembrancer. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., Remembrancers of the Exchequer (*Rememoratores*) be three officers, or clerks, one called the Kings Remembrancer...The third is called the Remembrancer of the first fruites. 1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c. 21 § 3 That the several Remembrancers of the said Court..make true and perfect Copies of..such other Seizure and Inquisicion. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 68 The lord Palmerstown is first remembrancer, worth near 2000*l.* per annum. 1797 *22nd Rep. Sel. Committee on Finance* 4 Upon entering into the Details of the Constitution of this Court, the Officers who first present themselves are the Remembrancers. 1838 *Act* 1 & 2 *Vict.* c. 20 § 11 Henry Warre Esquire, the present Remembrancer of First Fruits and Tenths. 1887 POLLOCK *Land Laws* 8 *note*, These rents are now received by the Queen's Remembrancer a few days before the beginning of Michaelmas term.

†c. *Queen's Remembrancer*, an officer having the administration of the Queen Consort's affairs. *Obs.*

[? 1644 *Cal. St. Papers Chas. I, Dom.* (1890) 212 There has always been an officer called the Remembrancer to the Queens of this nation.] 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 5 Clerke in the Office of the Queenes Remembrancer.

d. An official of the Corporation of the City of London, whose chief duty now is to represent that body before Parliamentary Committees and at Council and Treasury Boards.

'From the records of the City of London, in the Town Clerk's Office, it appears that the office of Remembrancer was instituted in 1570–1' (*Archaeologia*, 1855, XXXVI. 106).

1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 631 Mr. John Johnson, Remembrancer [of the City of London]. 1770 in *Examiner* (1812) 4 May 286/1 Lord Denbigh came up to the City Remembrancer. 1808–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 590 *note*, In the official establishment of the city of London there still exists one officer, the remembrancer [etc.]. 1837 *Municip. Corporations* (Eng. & Wal.) *2nd Rep., London* 45 The Remembrancer is elected by the Common Council. 1882 *Times* 1 Mar. 9/6 Mr. Robarts..was elected City Remembrancer in 1878, at a salary of 1,500*l.* per annum.

2. One who reminds another; in former use, *esp.* one engaged or appointed for that purpose. (Common in 16–17th c.)

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 864 To be your remembrauncer, madame, I am bounde. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXXIX. 13 God knoweth welynough without a remembrancer, that men have but a short journey to walk upon earth. 1645 DURYE *Israel's Call* 28 You have put me in this place, to be your remembrancer in the name of the Lord. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 22, I think it would not do Amiss, if the Dissenter should Counter-Advise his Remembrancer upon Two or Three of these Last Points. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 28 Apr., Let. ii, If I had not been an ass, I should not have needed a remembrancer. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* II. 42 What does this Remembrancer set down concerning life? 1865 *Examiner* 18 Mar. 161 It is his chosen office to be Remembrancer of all wrongs.

3. *fig.* of things; also, a thing serving to remind one; a reminder; a memento, souvenir.

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierces Supererog.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 138 Consideration is a good Counsellour: & Reading, no badd Remembrancer. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. i. 13 Sweet teares of loue, remembrancers to tyme. 1607 DONNE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 62 No searching vehemencies..made you need so shadowy an example or remembrancer. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 297 Their stomacks are their Clocks and Remembrancers. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 144 This Diary is the basis of the other accounts, and serves as an almost-infallible Remembrancer. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. ii. P 10, I fell dangerously ill there; and that timely remembrancer was the cause of bringing back your son to you. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 252 A bit of the sacred wood for a remembrancer.

b. A reminder *of* something.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 286, I had indited a long Letter..as a Remembrancer of his former Promises. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 263 There are some Remains of noble Structures, Remembrancers of their prosperous State. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, Premature consolation is but the remembrancer of sorrow. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 253 You have in them speaking remembrancers of mortality. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* v, The..freckles, friendly remembrancers of the April sun and breeze.

c. Used as the title of a book or pamphlet.

1585 HIGINS (*title*) The Nomenclator, or Remembrancer of Adrianus Iunius.., conteining proper names and apt termes for all thinges. 1628 WITHER (*title*) Britain's Remembrancer, containing a Narration of the Plague lately past. 1670 BARKSDALE (*title*) A Remembrancer of Excellent Men. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 288 There was a Remembrancer on that subject ready for the press. 1788 (*title*) Egerton's Theatrical Remembrancer, a list of all dramatic performances. 1867 (*title*) The Churchman's Daily Remembrancer, Meditations from Standard Divines.

†d. A register or record. *Obs.*

1671 N. PHILIPOT (*title*) Reasons..for a Registry or Remembrancer of all Deeds and Incumbrances of Real Estates.

e. A memorandum-book.

1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea*, Taking from her waist a little mother-of-pearl remembrancer, she notes them down.

†3. One who sends remembrances to another.

1700 PEPYS *Let.* 8 Feb., Captain Hatton, who was my guest to-day and your kind remembrancer.

4. One who seeks to remember.

1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) II. 245 Here are things mentioned which will much assist the young remembrancer.

Hence **Reme·mbrancership,** the office of remembrancer.

1882 *Times* 1 Mar. 9/6 The Court of Common Council looked upon the Remembrancership as a post given for the term of a year only.

Reme·mbrancing, *vbl. sb.* [See REMEMBRANCE *sb.* and *v.*] The act of remembering or reminding; a reminder.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 188 That men visite and haunte for the seide eende of solempne remembrauncing tho placis and tho ymagis, which it is sure God to chese. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 290 Minding, Remembrancing, putting in minde of dutie. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I. ii. 134 This is no more than a remembrancing That you are now in camp. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barbara S——*, [These little books] were precious to her for their affecting remembrancings.

†**Reme·mbrative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. REMEMBER *v.* + -ATIVE: cf. REMEMORATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Mindful; keeping in, or bringing to, mind.

14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 38 Riche is it nat, .. Saue an hert [that] is reme[m]bratyf to you in euer stounde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. xii. 546 No more conuenient, redier, and ofter seen .. remembratijf signe .. couthe be founde. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 269 Where that remembrative memory is not a distinct act.

B. *sb.* A memorial, reminder.

? *c* 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 11 Ye had lafte to vs.. sum remembratife Of a personne lerned & Inuentif.

Remembre, -bur, -byr, obs. ff. REMEMBER.

†**Reme·morable,** *a. Obs. rare*–1. [Cf. REMEMORATE *v.*] Memorable.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 316 Many excellent and rememorable acts.

†**Reme·morance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *rememorance* (13th c.): see next and -ANCE, and cf. It. *rimemoranza* (Florio).] Remembrance.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 171 Bi this rememoraunce the remembrer, if he wole, schal be the more stired to arnie and dispose him thidirward. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXIII. v, Nowe menne it call, by all rememoraunce, Constantyne noble. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 21 Is nocht that nobil toune extinct furtht of rememorance?

†**Reme·morant,** *a. Obs. rare*–1. [ad. L. *rememorant-em*, or a. F. *reméморant*: see next and -ANT.] Mindful.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* XX. 175 Than thir tua armes past to githir in gude accord, nocht rememorant of there deidly ald fede that vas betuix them.

†**Reme·morate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. ppl. stem of late L. *rememorārī* (Tert., Vulg.), *-āre*: see REMEMBER, and cf. F. *reméморer* (16th c.), It. *rimemorare*.] a. *trans.* To remind, put in mind (of). Also *absol.* b. *intr.* To remember. Hence †**Reme·morating** *vbl. sb.*

1460–70 in C. Innes *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* App. (1861) 506 Pleis it your lordchypis to be rememmorat the vrangous occupatioun of our landis. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 121 Whether our learning be but a rememorating of things which we knew formerly, or else a learning a new. *Ibid.* 128 We shall euer find the like difficulties, whether we rememorate or learne anew. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 691 Ascension-day..rememorates every year that He is gone up into heaven. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 68 To inform, is far better than to put in mind. Sometimes we are to rememoiate, sometimes advise.

Rememora·tion. Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *rememorātiōn-em* (Vulg.): see prec. and -ATION, and cf. F. *reméморation* (14th c.).] The action of remembering († or reminding); an instance of this, † a recalling to mind.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 182 The rememoracioun or the remembraunce of thilk thing..must needis be the febler. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 431 The same word of the Lord againe repeated in my text tieth mee to a rememoration of the same particulars. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 318 The Protestants..use them for helps of piety, in rememoration, and more effectuall representing of the Prototype. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 129 A representing of his body crucified, a rememoration of his crucifixion. 1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 172 In unconscious rememoration of the famous retort.

†**Reme·morative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. as REMEMORATE *v.* + -IVE, perh. after a med.L. **rememorātīvus*: cf. F. *reméморatif* (1527).]

A. *adj.* Serving to remind. Also const. *of.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 136 The setting vp of ymagis in chirchis and the vsing of hem as rememoratijf or mynding signes. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 287 Only [a] representative, rememorative, and spirituall Sacrifice. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 90 Ἱστορικὸν, Rememorative of actions done.

B. *sb.* A reminder.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 315 This Serpent..was a Rememorative of salvation extended by the Sonne of God. 1676 *Life Father Sarpi* in *Brent's Counc. Trent* 39 With little Notes of his own.., but so short,..that one may easily perceive that..he wrote to himself alone for rememoratives.

†**Reme·morize,** *v. Obs. rare*–1. [Cf. REMEMORATE *v.*] *trans.* To recall to mind.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 110 Melek Bahaman perceives the losse of his liberty when past recovery, rememorizes his sonnes advice [etc.].

Re-me·morize (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To commit again to memory.

1869 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* II. vi. § 3. 618 Even those who employed it would have to re-memorize every word in the language.

†**Reme·mory,** *sb. Obs. rare*–1. [Cf. REMEMORANCE.] Remembrance.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XIV. ii, He made theim wryten, for long rememory, To rule the Isle by theim perpetually.

†**Re·menant.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 4–6 **remenant**(e, **-aunt**(e, (4 **-ont**, 5 **-ent**), 4–5 **-and**, 5 **remunaunde, remynaunte.** β. 4–6 **remanant**, 5–6 **-aunt**(e, 5 *north.* and *Sc.* **-and, -aunde,** (5 *Sc.* **ra-**). γ. 5 **remelant, -aunt, -awnt, remulant.** [a. OF. *remenant, remanant* (AF. *-aunt*), pres. pple. of *remenoir, remanoir* to REMAIN. See also REMAINANT and REMNANT.]

1. The rest or remainder of a number of persons or (rarely) things; the others. Also *pl.*

α. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5707 The remenaunt than fleigh on hast, Bisiden into a riche cite. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 304 Fyrst sat the god of loue & thanne this queene..And sithyn al the remenant by & by. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 42 Þe remenaunt he putte in presoun. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii. 39 Kyng Vthers men .. slewe many peple & putt the remenaunt to flight. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 63 Not withstandynge that the remenaunt of the sturdy beggers..do daylye..stere vs thereunto.

pl. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3338 Belyn & Brenne..wente..To .. take truage of þe remenauntz [*v.r.* heue trewage at Remanans].

β. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6210 (Kölbing), A þousand & mo þai slowen, þe remanant of hors drowen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 337 Till thar host the remanand fled. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 27 Twa of þam er wonder hie and wyde also, and þe remanand er noȝt so hie. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 185 The ramanand apon thaim folowit fast. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1310/2 He myghte thereby haue giuen occasyon of enuye..to Iudas, or peraduenture grefe to the remanant. 1573 J. TYRIE in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 17 Ye and the remanant of your propheites ar alluterlie separat from the trew kirk.

2. The rest or remainder of a thing or aggregate of things; that which, or all that, is left over.

α. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1060 Beter hys þat hy a lyte do her..And foluelle þat remenaunt Ine purgatoryes tense. †*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1024 Hir nose, hir mouth, and eye and cheke Wel wrought, and alle the remenaunt eke. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 230 In alle the remenant of the World, ne myghte a man fynde a more reverent man. 1430 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 87 All the Remenent of my gode & Catell y bequeth to my wif. 1473 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 245 The whiche I reserue to the performyng of the remenaunt off my legates conteyned in this mi testament. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 11 Suche rent and seruyces, as for the remenaunt of the sayde yere, shall vppon euery suche lease be due. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 54 Claude, Duke of Guise..had gathered up the remenaunt of the Frenche armye dispersed at the battle of Pavie.

β. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 79 Þe remanand dystribut scho to pure mene. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxi, Spend wele, therefore, the remanant of the day. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 A wyseman ought..to kepe wele the remanaunt of his good. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 88 The Remanaunt to the poore.

γ. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 23 The remelaunt parted schall be. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 98, ij c. and l. mark to bene payed at this Estern and the remulant at Mihelmasse. And of the remulant the Kyng shuld be answered.

b. =REMAINDER I. *rare*—1.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 51 Yf the lorde wil graunt the homage of his lande by his dede to another, sauynge to hym the remenaunt of the seruyces.

3. A remaining thing or part; a remnant.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 The tothere remenant [F. *le remanaunt*] of the north son salle thei nomen. 1406 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 13 All the remenauntys of my godys, y wyll they be preysyd & parttyd in thre. *Ibid.* 37 Also ij remenauntz of the Lynne bed. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 452/1 The same Clothe to be sold for a remenaunt..and nat for a Clothe.

4. *A remenant*, for the future, henceforward.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 115 Ȝe wite wele a remenant [F. *desore*] & forsoth ȝe kenne, þat Inglis & Normant be now ons men.

Remenbre, obs. form of REMEMBER,

Reme·nd (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To mend again.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 73 What harme they should His countrie do, that he remend it would.

†**Reme·ne**, *v. Obs.* [perh. a. OF. *remener* to bring back; but the senses are app. not OF., and may be based upon those of MEAN *v.*1]

1. *trans.* To make mention of; to commemorate; to recall to mind.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2483 Mony a-venture .. þat I ne tyȝt, at þis tyme, in tale to remene, *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 56 He shal turne hym to þe poeple to prayse hem..and remene [*ȝr.* remeue] & recomend her gode maneres. *c* 1440 *Macro Plays* (E. E. T. S.) 67/960 Put yt, Lorde, in-to my thowte! Thi olde mercy, let me remene.

2. To compare; to apply by way of comparison or illustration. Const. *to.*

1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 216 This good ship I may remene To the chivalrye of this londe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 371 þat by þe tale þat is i-feyned þe sooþ by tokenynge may be remened [*printed* remeued: L. *referatur*] to þat þat is soþeliche i-doo in deede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 51 To thi matiere Of love I schal hem so remene, That thou schalt knowe what thei mene. [Cf. II. 348.] *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 50 þe dewe to þe gode halygaste May be remened [*printed* remeued] in mannes mynde.

3. To interpret, expound, explain. Also *absol.*

1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* viii. 9 Esdras..and the Leuitus, remenyng [1388 expownynge; L. *interpretantes*] to al the puple. *Ibid.* 13 That he remene to them the woordis of the lawe. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 2271 This same figure oure clerkis thus remene.

Hence †**Reme·ning** *vbl. sb.*; also †**Reme·nour**, interpreter, translator. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* Prol., Leuende the sens of scripture he folewide the errour of eche remenour. — *Prov.* Prol., The remenyng.. of the thre volumes of Salomon. *Ibid.*, The translacioun of the seuenty remenoures. — *Ecclus.* xlvii. 18 In prouerbis, and comparisouns, and in remenyngus.

Remenent, -ont, varr. REMENANT *Obs.*

Rement, obs. form of RAIMENT.

†**Rementimuta·tion.** *nonce-wd.* A second or fresh change of mind.

1650 B. *Discoliminium* 45, I and my Friends shall be allowed the full benefit of all the variations, interpretations,..mentimutations, rementimutations,..that I and my Mare can devise or possibly imagine.

†**Reme·rce**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. RE- + *-merce* as in COMMERCE *v.*] *trans.* To ransom.

1559 BALDWIN *Mirr. Mag., Earl Northumbld.* G v, And that we might this matter set on fyre From Owens layle, our cosin we remerst.

†**Reme·rciment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *remercîment*, f. *remercier*: see REMERCY *v.*] *pl.* Thanks.

1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* iv. 8 To whom I answered (after my most humble remerciments for so high a favour) That as I yet wanted nothing [etc.]. 1777 C'TESS OSSORY in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 189 Begging you to accept our kindest remercimen[t]s for your good company.

†**Reme·rcy**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [Cf. next and MERCY.] Thanks. Also *pl.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 163 b, Persones by hym conquered and subdued, who did..not rendre thankes ne saie remercies for that they had been leat..to escape. 1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 95/2 Remercie, madame, and these honourable censors. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* III. i, Remercy, my more then English pages.

†**Reme·rcy**, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *remercier* (15th c.), f. *re-* RE- + *merci* thanks, MERCY.] To thank.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 28 b, Thenne Jason remercyed and thanked the noble Quene Myrro. 1484—*Fables of Alfonce* xii, I remercye and thanke yow gretely. 1568 in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1846) II. 264 Wyth al my hert I remercye and thanke thee. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 16 She him remercied as the Patrone of her life. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 115 With thanks rewards remercied was our paine.

Reme·rge (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To merge again.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlvii, That each, who seems a separate whole,..should fall Remerging in the general Soul. 1901 *Spectator* 17 Aug. 221/2 A remoter realm, out of which we emerged, and into which we again remerge.

Remetamo·rphose, *v.* Also 7 *-ise.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To change back again.

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 138 When Vlisses mates turn'd from men to beastes..they would in no sort be remetamorphosed. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistress* I. i. Wks. 1874 V. 92 If men be growne thus savage, oh you powers, Remetamorphise mee into an asse.

Reme·te, *v. rare*—1. [RE-] *trans.* To mete out in return.

1647 TRAPP *Comm., Matt.* vii. 2 God delights to give men their own,..to re-mete them their own measure.

Remeue, obs. variant of REMOVE *v.*

†**Reme·vable**, *a. Obs.* [f. *remeve*, var. REMOVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being moved; liable to remove, or to be taken away.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 215 Thoures [= towers] of trees reme[v]able thou shalte I-have ouer al, and Knyghtes there-in wel armyd. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 193 The world so wyd, the air so remevable,.. The fyr so hoot and sotil of nature. 1462 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 493/2 Afore tyme they were datyf and remevabill.

Remeve, obs. variant of REMOVE *v.*

†**Reme·vement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *remeve*, var. REMOVE *v.* + -MENT.] Removal, transference.

1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 510/1 Withoute eny remevement to be hadde of him into the seid prison. 1439 *Ibid.* V. 29/2 The..delyverance and remevement of the said Recordes.

Remewe, obs. variant of REMOVE *v.*; variant of REMUE *v. Obs.*

‖ **Remex** (*rī·*meks). Pl. **remiges** (re·midʒīz). [L. *rēmex*, f. *rēmus* oar.]

†**1.** A rower. *Obs. rare*—1.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 57 If one Remex or Skuller move [a boat of]..3 inches draught 12000 feet forward in 3600 seconds: then 4 like Rowers [etc.].

2. *Ornith.* One of the principal feathers of a bird's wing, by which it is sustained and carried forward in flight; a wing-quill. Chiefly *pl.*

1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* xli, Peculiar crimson tags..at the ends of five of the short remiges. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 505/2 The primary and secondary wing-feathers are called *remiges*. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 269 The wings.. have but six remiges, in addition to the ten primaries. 1887 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 517/3 The absence..of the fifth cubital remex, its coverts only being developed.

Remeynant, variant of REMAINANT *Obs.*

Remiform (re·mifɔ̄m), *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *rēmus* oar.] Shaped like an oar.

1860 WORCESTER (citing Smart, but app. by mistake for *reniform*): hence in later Dicts.

†**Re·migable,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *rēmigāre*: see next and -ABLE.] That one may row over.

1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* XXX. (1869) 167 Where steril remigable marshes, now Feed neighb'ring cities, and admit the plough.

Re·migate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *rēmigāre*, f. *rēmex* REMEX.] *intr.* To row.

1623 COCKERAM, *Remigate*, to row, or row backe. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 260 The rascally darkeys..declined 'tracking' (which is pulling), or remigating (which is rowing).

Remiga·tion. *rare.* [ad. L. *rēmigātiōn-em*: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of rowing.

Erroneously defined by Cockeram and Blount, through association of the initial letters with the prefix *re-*.

1623 COCKERAM, *Remigation*, a rowing backe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Remigation*, a rowing or sailing back again. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 726 A man, versed in Latin and Greek, is not, therefore, acquainted with the mechanic laws of remigation or of shipbuilding.

Remi·gial, *a. rare.* [f. L. *rēmigi-um* rowing, or (in mod. use) f. *remig-es* (see REMEX) + -(I)AL.] Serving to propel; now *Ornith.*, of or pertaining to the remiges of a bird's wing.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 21 His hands tooke fast hould upon the remigiall bones of the Eagles pinions. 1879 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 712/1 In this the remigial streamers do not lose their barbs.

†**Remigrable.** *Obs. rare*—1. [See next and -ABLE.] Capable of changing back again.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 255 They themselves are yet remigrable into a more simple element.

Remigrate (re·migre|t, rīməi·gre|t), *v.* [orig. (with stress *re·migrate*) f. ppl. stem of L. *remigrāre*; in later use f. RE- 5 a + MIGRATE *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To change back again. *Obs.*

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, etc. (1878) 177 Ought into nought can neuer remigrate. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 288 Whatsoever that is truly vital hath once degenerated .. never remigrates again from the winter of its privation. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* II. 126 The rest, which is incomparably the greater part of the Liquor, will remigrate into Phlegm.

2. To migrate again or back.

1623 COCKERAM, *Remigrate*, to returne vnto his first dwelling. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* 104 In autumn, the Deer, with the fawns bred during the summer, remigrate northward. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 523 The Turtle[dove]..re-migrates the beginning of September. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 40 It is not till..a sultan re-migrated from Tunis to the East, that Egypt once more found herself the seat of empire.

Remigra·tion. [See prec. and MIGRATION.] The action of remigrating; return.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 35 The Pythagoreans and Platonists..dreame of the remigration and returne of the soule to the bodie. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. (1677) 233 There was a Return of the Jews under Cyrus, which continued in Partial Remigrations for some time after. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 170*note*, The Time of their Remigration is soon after Harvest. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1878) 331 The first migration when the cold came on, and the re-migration on the returning warmth.

Remile, variant of RIMEL *Obs.*

Re-mi·mic, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To mimic again.

1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 98 The scene in the poem, that had been originally mimicked by the poet from the sky, was here re-mimicked and rehearsed to the life.

Remind (rīməi·nd), *v.* Also 7 **re-mind.** [f. RE- 5 a + MIND *v.*]

1. *trans.* To recall (a thing) to one's own mind; to remember, recollect. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 189 Let him re-minde, what Attributes were given. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 194 Whosoever seriously Reminds the Circumstance of Time wherein the Apostle wrote .. will easily agree that [etc.]. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* II. *Victory of Poles over Osman*, This the fierce Saracen wore, (for, when a boy, I was their captive, and remind their dress). 1788 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 167 Ye'll now remind the happy show'r o' rain. 1826 ANDERSON *Poems* 36 (E. D. D.), Their merry homefair I remind. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., To Remind*, for remember; as 'the company will please remind'. A New York vulgarism.

†**b.** To bring to mind, to recall to another's mind. *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 104 The issue whereof may remind, that too much countersecurity from the King to the people, is like so many Covenants in Marriage. 1669 EARL ORRERY *Black Prince* III, O! do not wound me by reminding Things Which rather Trouble than Repentance brings.

2. To put (one) in mind *of* something. (Also *ellipt.* with omission of personal obj.)

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. i. rule 1 § 16 It hath no other force upon the Conscience but that it re-minds us of a special obligation to thankfulness. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 91 This Re-minds me of the second thing which I propounded to be evinced. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* C ij, By re-minding them often of such Important Truths. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 39, I must intreat you will give me leave to remind you of the consequences. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, You do well to remind me of this. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xi, They would always have reminded me of such a melancholy accident. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 19 It reminds me of him and his ways.

ellipt. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan. 14/1 Many of the names remind of celebrated episodes. 1887 E. JOHNSON *Antiqua Mater* 260 Little but the mere name Christus to remind of the current beliefs of Judaism.

b. Const. with *inf.* or obj. clause.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 5 That the High Priest .. might be re-minded not to do..any thing contrary to the laws thereof. 1670 H. STUBBE *Reply Def. Roy. Soc.* (1671) 14, I must remind this Adversary that the person I designed to accompany..was a Carmelite. 1675 EARL ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 206, I must also again remind you to advise Mr. Harbord to go more plainly to work. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrippina* Wks. 1884 I. 107, I might remind my mistress that her nod Can rouse eight hardy legions. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* II. i. 78 Allow me to remind you, grass is green. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 287 The time of year reminds me how the months have gone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 408 We may be reminded that in nature there is a centripetal as well as a centrifugal force.

Hence **Remi·ndal**, the act of reminding.

1883–8 BP. WALSHAM HOW *Comm. N. T.* (S. P. C. K.) Matt. xxii. 3 The remindal and summons to the feast were made by John the Baptist.

Reminder (rīməi·ndəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] Something which reminds, or is intended to remind, one; mention made for the purpose of reminding.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. v. § 2 There is an active and actuall Knowledge in a man, of which these outward Objects are rather the re-minders then the first Begetters or Implanters. 1831 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) I. vi. 270, I know it is good to have these sobering reminders. 1838 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 11 Your .. reminder of the subject of a pleasant conversation. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 211 Time passed, whole days: the tender reminder had no effect on him!

b. *Path.* in *pl.* Secondary syphilitic symptoms.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 260 They escape the class of phenomena grouped as 'reminders' (the intermediate stage) and are to all appearance cured. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* VIII. 230 In 1880 a mild attack of syphilis occurred, not, however, followed by reminders.

Remi·ndful, *a.* [f. as prec. + -FUL.]

1. Mindful, retaining the memory, *of.*

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XI. i, Remindful of revengeful

thoughts. *a* 1845 HOOD *Bianca's Dream* xxvii, Meanwhile, remindful of the convent bars, Bianca did not watch these signs in vain. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. x. 209 He was in some amazement at himself, remindful of the different nature of our restraining power [etc.].

2. Reminiscent, reviving the memory, *of*.

1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 85 The dropping patter so remindful of their blameless inactivity. 1867 E. YATES *Forlorn Hope* xiv, A thousand little reminiscences.. each touchingly remindful of something pleasant.

Remi·nding, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That reminds. Hence **Remi·ndingly** *adv.*

1887 A. AUSTIN *Pr. Lucifer* IV. ii, The stroke of the reminding hour when I Should from your voice be willing to depart. 1890 'ANNIE THOMAS' *On the Children* III. i. 8 'You've forgotten',..Florence said remindingly.

† **Remi·ndless,** *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [-LESS.] Forgetful.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή x. 119 Those remindless persons, whom we sometimes see to go about to seek that which they carry in their hands.

† **Re·ming,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. REME *v.*¹ + -ING 1.] Calling, crying, lamenting, etc.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Þat hie ne muge heren here remenge, ne here gal. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 666 For here mikle reming rennande cumeð a gungling. *a* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 252 Fletus, *Anglice* Reminge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8511 He hade no ruthe of hor remyng, ne þe rank teris. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 448 To..putt them into great Torment, wher Reeminge, Grinninge were fervent.

Remi·ngle, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To mingle again.

1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxv, That slight rod of Moses could, at one waft, release and re-mingle a sea spell-parted. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. i. v. 76 A backward movement commenced by sea, and remingled..Greeks with those from whom they had been severed.

Reminisce (remini·s), *v.* [Back-formation from next: still somewhat colloquial or jocular.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To recollect, remember.

1829 [J. R. BEST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 304 Some of my readers may reminisce—the word shall never enter my vocabulary—a political squib, let off towards the conclusion of the American war. 1896 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* June 219 She could not have remembered much of Keats..How do people remember anything? How do they reminisce?

2. To indulge in reminiscences.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4 There is probably no reason why old Bohemians as well as other people should not 'reminisce'. 1892 M'CRIE *Public Worship Presbyt. Scot.* i. 48 Before his wife's death, so he reminisced, he always went to church.

Reminiscence (remini·sĕns). Also 6 -cens, 7 -cience. [a. F. *réminiscence* (14th c.), or ad. late L. *reminiscentia* (Tert.), f. *reminiscī* to remember, f. *re-* RE- + **men-* (see MIND).]

1. The act, process, or fact, of remembering or recollecting; sometimes *spec.* the act of recovering knowledge by mental effort (cf. *recollection*).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 312 By long and studious observation rather a repetition or reminiscens naturall. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 84 There are those who teach on Plato's grounds, that Inclination comes from a certain Reminiscence. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 78/1 Thus is all her Learning only reminiscence, a recovery of her first knowledge. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 361 The other part of memory, called Reminiscence: which is the Retreiving of a thing, at present forgot, or but confusely remembred. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 315 The Peripatetics themselves distinguish between reminiscence and mere memory. 1791 COWPER *Four Ages* 23 Knows he his origin? can he ascend By reminiscence to his earliest date? 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. 291 The ingenious doctrine of the soul's reminiscence of a former apprehension of truth. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 266 Embryology presents us with a modification of Plato's doctrine of reminiscence.

2. (Chiefly *pl.*) a. A recollection or remembrance, as a mental fact.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VII. 52 Vague dreams have rolled, And varied reminiscences have waked. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* i. (1852) 5 The passive indolence which.. easily mistakes its mere reminiscences for the result of inquiry. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 94 Memory which at my time of life is gradually becoming one of her own reminiscences.

b. A recollection or remembrance of some past fact or experience related to others; freq. (in *pl.*), the collective memories or experiences of a person put into literary form.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 96 Till his feelings were ascertained.. his friends were not wanting in these reminiscences. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 248 As he listened to these reminiscences of the sailors. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* Introd. 3 Contemporary reminiscences of that day of desperate disaster.

3. An expression, feature, fact, etc., which recalls something else.

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 153 Other reminiscences of the words of Amos are only a part of the harmony of Scripture. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vi. 229 There is a singular and striking reminiscence of vertebræ in the three arches of the bony skull. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* xxvi. 396 [The Saturnalia] of which the vivid reminiscence still exists in the modern Carnival.

Hence **Remini·scence** *v.*, to 'reminisce'; **Remini·scenceful** *a.*; **Remini·scencer.**

1888 FRITH *Autobiog.* III. iii. 30 The..reminiscencer who is fond of talking of matters that can be of no interest to anyone but himself. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 64 The reflective reminiscenceful character common to all the writings of the Apocrypha. 1890 SARA J. DUNCAN *Social Depart.* 327 Orthodocia was delightful when she reminiscenced.

† **Remini·scency.** *Obs.* [See prec. and -ENCY.] The faculty of reminiscence.

1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 205 If you'll say that Memory is in the Brain, but Reminiscency in the Conarion [etc.]. 1666 S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 38 In his Phædo, he fairly argues for the Souls Immortality from its presupposed Reminiscency. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 206 The Rules of Reminiscency require, that [etc.].

Remini·scent, *sb.* [f. as next.] A relater or writer of reminiscences.

1822 C. BUTLER *Reminisc.* (ed. 3) I. 4 No one ever discovered a passion for literature at an earlier hour in his life than the Reminiscent. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 76 This reminiscent is not a good converser. 1869 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) II. 331 It is the excellence of a reminiscent to have a few good stories.

Reminiscent (remini·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *reminiscent-em*, pres. pple. of *reminiscī*: see REMINISCENCE.]

1. Pertaining to, characterized by, reminiscence.

1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 356/2 Men, in their sentient, imaginative, and reminiscent part, ..are .. subject to diseases. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxix. (1848) 327 The Biographer, or Historian,..or rather the reminiscent relator of circumstances. 1855 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. i The evident fiction of reminiscent age—striving and failing to remember. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 146/2 The most careful reminiscent accuracy.

b. Having reminiscence *of* something.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 251 A more perfect state of being—a state of which it is reminiscent and anticipant. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxiv. (1859) II. 278 Some other state of existence, of which we have been previously conscious and are now reminiscent.

2. Of the nature of reminiscence or reminiscences.

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 391 Some of the charms of youth reminiscent in the grey dignity of acknowledged age. 1883 J. BURROUGHS in *Century Mag.* Nov. 103/2 There is .. a pensive, reminiscent feeling in the air itself. 1892 *Independent* 25 Nov. 220/2 The talk on the way was reminiscent.

3. Evoking a reminiscence *of* a person or thing.

1880 *Academy* 13 Nov. 352 He is strangely reminiscent of Millais. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 527/2 The verse .. is .. reminiscent of the style of Rowe.

Hence **Remini·scently** *adv.*

1891 COTES 2 *Girls on a Barge* 23 'The Cadet', quoth Girton, reminiscently, 'did that rather well'.

Reminisce·ntial, *a.* [f. REMINISCENCE: cf. *essential.*] Of the nature of, pertaining to, reminiscence; of a reminiscent character.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref. A iij, Would Truth dispense, we could be content, with Plato,..that Intellectuall acquisition were but Reminiscentiall evocation. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* III. § 10 Trust not too much unto suggestions from reminiscential Amulets, or artificial Memorandums. 1853 LOWELL *Moosehead Jrnl.* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 1 At the sound of the name, no reminiscential atoms .. stirred and marshalled in my brain. 1869 MRS. H. WOOD *Roland Yorke* III. 70 Just as Roland Yorke had seen them in his reminiscential visions. 1891 W. C. HUDSON *Man with a Thumb* i. 7 As the old man indulged his reminiscential vein.

Hence **Reminisce·ntially** *adv.* (In recent Dicts.)

† **Remini·scion.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *reminiscī* + -ION.] Reminiscence.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 85 This strange vision..stir[s] my thoughts With reminiscion of the Spirits promise. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 415/2 Reminiscion is the remembering a thing out of mind.

Remini·scitory, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ITORY.] Of the nature of reminiscence.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxiii, I still bore a reminiscitory spite against Mr. Job Jonson.

Remi·nt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To mint again.

1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. to Yng. Man* Wks. 1860 XIV. 84 In other cases, when there happen to exist double expressions for the same notion, he called in and reminted them as it were. 1896 SIR R. P. EDGCUMBE *Pop. Fallacies Bimetallism* 121 When the western nations of Europe agree again to remint silver upon a fixed ratio.

Remiped (re·miped), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [ad. F. *rémipède*, f. L. *rēmus* oar + *ped-*, *pēs* foot.] a. *sb.* One of an order of coleopterous insects having tarsi adapted for swimming (Brande *Dict. Sci.* 1842); also, a crustacean of the genus *Remipes* (Webster 1847). b. *adj.* Having feet that are oar-shaped, or used as oars (Webster 1864).

So **Re·mipede** *sb.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxix. III. 170, I have some suspicion that..the remipedes, *Notonecta*, *Sigara*, &c. may find their prototypes among the *Crustacea*.

† **Remi·se,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Also 5 remysse, 7 remyse. [a. F. (in early use prob. AF.) *remise*, vbl. sb. f. *remettre* to remit: cf. late L. *remissa* remission (of sins).]

1. *Law.* A transfer of property.

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 75/1 Any Graunte or Grauntes, Ratifications, Confirmations, Remysse or Releases to hym ..made. 1485 *Ibid.* 342/2 Annexions, Remises, Releases or Pardones, to theym .. made or had. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. App. iv. § 3. p. xv, This recognition, remise, quit-claim, warranty, fine, and agreement.

2. A remission or cessation of sickness. *rare*⁻¹.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. 653, I have notwithstanding some remyses or intermissions yet.

3. ? Return, recompense.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 136 We come now .. to thai [=thy] maiestie to gett support, promiss and richt remise [*v.r.* riche revenues] thairfoir.

4. The act of remitting money; a remittance.

1667 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 39 They have remitted by this Ordinary to his Excellency a hundred and thirty thousand Crowns, which is the third Remise of about that Sum. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 16 Its necessary that the Remise be confirmed by the following Post. 1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 38 In order whereunto great Remises of Mony were already ordered him from the French Court.

‖ **Remise** (rəmīz), *sb.*² [F.; see prec.]

1. A house or shelter for a carriage; a coach-house.

1698 W. KING tr. *Sorbière's Journ. Lond.* 4 Divers of the Citizens Houses, have Port-cochezs to drive in a Coach, or a Cart either, and Consequently have Courts within, and mostly Remises to set them up. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. 62 The Remise Door. *Ibid.* 73 (*The Remise*), Mons. Dessein came up with the key of the Remise in his hand, and forthwith let us into his magazine of chaises. 1841 LADY BLESSINGTON *Idler in France* II. 135 In former days sledges were considered as indispensable in the winter *remise* of a grand seigneur in France.

b. (Ellipt. for *voiture de remise.*) A carriage hired from a livery-stable, of a better class than the ordinary hackney-carriage.

1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 142 Many of the *Fiacres* or Hackneys, and all the *Remises*, have one large Glass before. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 45 Without the Expence of a Remise, you may visit Boileau. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 200 We got into our *remise*—that special French carriage which never breaks down, drawn by horses that never tire.

2. *Fencing.* A second thrust made after the first has missed and while still upon the lunge; the act of making a thrust of this kind.

1823 ROLAND *Art Fencing* 86 The Remise is made upon your adversary's quitting your blade to make a feint as a return too soon after having parried your attack. 1861 CHAPMAN *Review Art Fencing* I. 20 The remise is provoked by opportunities afforded in the adversary's play, and in that respect differs essentially from the Reprise, a redoubling of the Attack.

3. In some card-games, as quadrille and reversis: a. (See quot. 1830.) b. A stake in the pool.

1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle made familiar* 36 Remise is when they who stand the game do not make more tricks than they who defend the pool, and then they lose by remise. *Ibid.* 40 Should..there be three remises, or stakes, in the pools, then it is at the option of any player to take a card or not. 1850 *Hand-bk. Games* (Bohn) 309 One of the players making the reversis .. would then prevent your having the remises out of the pool.

† **Remise,** *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [a. F. *remis(e*, pa. pple. of *remettre*: see next.] Delayed, postponed.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B v, In sentence remise is lesser iniury, Then in headling sentence pronounced hastely.

Remise (rĭməi·z), *v.*¹ Also 5-6 remyse. [f. F. *remis(e*, pa. pple. of *remettre*:—L. *remittĕre* to REMIT. Cf. REMISS *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To put back again *in* or *into* a place, state, etc.; to replace; to convert again *into*; to send back *to* a place. *Obs.* (freq. in Caxton).

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* Prol. 1 Tadresse and remyse theym in theyr auncyent Fraunchyses and lyberte. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 181 Florypes remysed the relyques in the coffret. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 207, I remyse hym in your pocession. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 76 They saw the king and the quene remised and set in good love and unite of hert togither. *Ibid.* 82 To five of them he remised the chaynes about theyr neckes. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 164 Yet think not that this Too-too-much remises Ought into noughts; it but the Form disguises. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 1 His Mother made intercession for him, set him at libertie, and remised him to his gouernment.

† **b.** To bring *together* again; to lead back again. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 134 The king..remysed hys folke togidre, and made to withdraw them al the lytil pas. *Ibid.* 137 He full wel remysed hys folke into the tounne.

2. *Law.* To give up, surrender, make over to another, release (any right, property, etc.).

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 390 Ye remysed and relessed..all the residue of the said Fee Ferme. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 18 Your seid suppliant..them remised and quite claymed ..unto the seid late pretended Kyng. 1612 in *O'Flaherty's West Connaught* (1846) 258 Wee..have remised, released, and .. quitt claimed .. all that our right.., interest, [etc.]. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* 10 Peter Duke of Savoy remised and quit-claimed from him and his Heirs..the right and claim he had. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 324 The words generally used therein are 'remised, released, and for ever quit-claimed'. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 375/2 The operative words of release are remise, release, renounce, and for ever quit claim.

† **3.** To remit or send (a letter or reply). *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. viii. 62 Remising therefore onely this Answer, that he despised their Forces. *Ibid.* II. vi. 164 All which may appeare by a Letter remised from the said Iames unto him.

Remi·se, *v.*² *Fencing.* [f. REMISE *sb.*² 2.] *intr.* To make a remise.

1889 *Fencing* (Badminton Libr.) 96 It is wrong to remise on a riposte made by a disengagement in the low line.

† **Remi·ss,** *sb. Obs.*⁻¹ [Cf. REMISE *sb.*¹] Relaxation. (But perh. an error for *remissnes.*)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xix. 32 Such manner of men as by negligence of Magistrates and remisses of lawes euery countrie breedeth great store of.

Remiss (rĭmi·s), *a.* Forms: 5-6 remys, -ysse, (6 -yshe), 5-7 remisse, (6 -is, -isshe, 7 -ish), 6- remiss. [ad. L. *remiss-us*, pa. pple. of *remittĕre* to REMIT.]

† **1.** a. Dissolved, liquid. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1126 White wax, hard picche, remysse [L. *remissum*] ammonyake—This iij commyxt therefore is good to take. Or thus: ammoniak remysse and figis.

†b. *Med.* Weakened in consistency or colour; dilute. *Obs.*

? *a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merch.* 323 His vryne was remys, attenuat, By resoun gendryd of frigidite. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 25 b, An uryne that is pale of colour..yf it be remyshe, then there is great coldnes in the body. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 69 The vrine became of a remisse and light colour, such as it was wont to be.

†c. Of sounds: Weak, soft, low. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 16 They gyve..unto theyr consonantes but a sleight and remisshe sounde. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 203 Instruments which have a more acute or treble sound when the strings are stretched, and a lower and more remisse when they are loosened. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 246 The voice acute and smooth, or remiss, with a little trembling.

†d. Of taste: Faint, slight. *Obs. rare*—1.

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* v. iii. 126 The Taste .. is lessened when it scarce perceiveth remiss savors and strong savors but a little.

2. Of persons: Slack in the discharge of a task or duty; careless, negligent.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 20 þou shalt gretly sorwe þat þou hast be so remysse [L. *remissus*] & so negligent. 1472–5 *Rolls of Parit.* VI. 155/2 If any Custumer or Comptrollour of any Porte, be necligent or remisse in noon pakkyng of the same Clothes. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D ij, If thou be in office..Be not more remis, do not thy duetie lesse. 1567–8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 610 Certifeing the personis..that beis fund remysse or negligent in the premissis. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxi. 296 As well as too remisse in choyce, we may be too precise. 1660 YOUNG *Table of Statutes* 44 Officers remisse to collect rates. 1696 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. (1724) 346 Who can tell, if..they might not in long tract of time have grown remiss in the duties..of Religion? 1776 C. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 158 Though I confess I am naturally remiss, I have not neglected my duty in this point. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 55 The satrap..had become as remiss as before in making the stipulated payments. 1893 *Academy* 10 June 497/1 He was a very remiss correspondent.

b. Of conduct, actions, etc.: Characterized by carelessness, negligence, or inattention.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 173 Than shalte thou repent full sore of thy remysse and neclygent lyfe. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* 206 b, Idylnes By wayes remys and dranynge neglygence Of all other synne is rote. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxxviii. (1674) 50, I, in the beginning of my Principality seemed to be of a remiss spirit, and totally incapable of the great affairs of State. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 169 To exert almighty power in a remiss and lazy manner, is infinitely base and dishonourable. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471 ¶ 6 Hope..keeps the Mind awake in her most Remiss and Indolent Hours. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 663 [He] was appointed, under the..expectation that he would supply what had been remiss in the conduct of his predecessor. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 20 Feb. 194/2 It was remiss in Aunt Louisa not to have offered to be her chaperon.

†c. Idle; free from labour. *Obs. rare* —1.

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 45 With great lamentation was ordained a remisse time for that day.

3. Characterized by a lack of strictness or proper restraint; lax, loose. ? *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 37 He þat euermore sekiþ þo þinges þat are most laxe and most remisse, shal euer be in anguissh. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* Pref., By the lasciuiouse and remisse educacion of Varius Heliogabalus, he grewe to be a person moste monstruouse in liuyng. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 76 This ouer great leuitie and remisse libertie in the education of youthe. 1624 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 160 So dangerous it is for Princes by a remiss comportment, to give growth to the least Error. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 224 A seldom restraint, —a remiss discipline. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 157 ¶ 3 Many among my fellow-students took the opportunity of a more remiss discipline to gratify their passions.

†b. Not strict or severe in punishing; lenient.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 927 They were gentle and remisse to a great number, and specially to such as offended by cohercion and feare. 1613 *Edict agst. Priv. Combats* title-p., Straitly charging all officers and other His Majestie's subjects to use no conniuencie, or remisse proceedings toward such offenders. 1652 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxii. (1739) 102 Coming in by the people's favour, he was obliged to be rather remiss than rigorous.

4. Free from vehemence or violence; also, defective or lacking in force or energy.

1550 T. NYCOLLS *Thucidides* 14 The one is more vehemente for to moue mens hartes, the other more remys and gentle. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 189 Euen so after meate,..our will prone to wickednesse, is become more remisse and temperate. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 32 The Hand restrained and kept in is an argument of modesty..sutable to a milde and remisse declamation. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 210 Its Motion becomes more languid and remiss. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 364 A remiss Pulse, is when it is small and slow. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 179 The passion must neither be too violent nor too remiss. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlv. (1870) II. 493 Pain or dissatisfaction experienced, when the energy elicited is either inordinately vehement or too remiss.

†b. Not intense or strong; moderate, mild. *Obs.* (common in 17th c., esp. of heat and cold).

1573 P. MORE *Almanack* E vj, But all euills shall seeme more remisse and tolerable than they were the laste yere. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 2 The cold with us is much more remisse than in some parts of France and Italie. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 123 The King fell sick of the Small-Pocks, but the maligntty was very remisse, and gentle. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 28 Her Warmth is so remiss and slack, that she seemeth to befriend a Cold Influence.

†c. Moderate, low, slight (degree). *Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 104 Note that these middles haue contrariety in them in the remisse, or remote degree. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 18 Distinct and severall works of Nature, in moderate and remisse degrees, are all promoted at the same time. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 104 Retaining the same..properties in a remiss degree.

†5. Diminished in tension; slack, loose, relaxed.

1623 JAS. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 115 Not alwayes to use his spurs and keep strait the rein, but sometimes to use the spurs and suffer the reins more remiss. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 37 The turned up Hand, (the Thumbe bent in, and the other Fingers remisse). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 458 What availes Valour or strength,..quelld with pain Which all subdues, and makes remiss the hands Of Mightiest.

Remiss (rĭmi·s), *v. rare.* [f. L. *remiss-*, ppl. stem of *remittĕre* to REMIT; cf. REMISE *v.*[1]] *trans.*

†1. *trans.* To remit; to resolve or dissolve; to mitigate; to let go, pass over. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 335 Al that ye shal doo with good wyll I remysse it to your penaunce. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* H h iij b, It behoueth asmoche to intende & augment the vertue of the said medycament, as it shulde be remyssed & dymynysshed in yᵉ depth of the body. 1573 P. MORE *Almanack* F j b, Oftentymes the drought shall be remyssed and tempered with shoures. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* IV. ii, Words, if they proceed of leuity Are to be skornd,..or of injury To be remiss'd or vnacknowledged. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Læu* 103 Once, yea twice have I spoken, but for future wil be wiser, and so compress and remiss it.

†2. To assign, adjudge. *Obs. rare*—1.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccix. [ccv.] 643 The herytage was remyssed and iudged into the handes and possessyon of the Erle of Brayne.

†3. To send back (an answer). *Obs. rare*—1.

1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xix. 113 Answere was remissed by the President, that the State was well perswaded of his loyaltie.

4. *Law.* = REMISE *v.*[1] 2.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 108, I, A. B.. having remissed, released, and for ever quit claim to C. D.. of all ..debts, dues, duties.

Hence †**Remi·ssable** *a.*, remissible. *Obs.*—1

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 425/1 It is..synne..Ageynst the Holy Gost, That is not remissable.

†**Remi·ssal.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 **remyssaylle**, (-moss-), 6 **-aile, remissaile**, 7 **remissal.** [a. AF. **remissaille*: see prec. and -AL.] *pl.* That which is left over; remains; *esp.* the remains of a meal.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 108 The almoigner, that hath drawe up in the cloth al the remissailes, as trenchours, and the relief, to bere to the almesse. *c* 1430 *Syaus Puer* 48 Laade nat thy trenchour withe many remyssailes. *c* 1444 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 220 The poore man stant hungry at the gate, Of remossaylles he wold be partable. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 114 Death hath..left you now to be Lees, and remissalls of your wearyish and dying dayes.

Remi·ssful, *a. rare.* [f. REMISS *v.* or *a.*]

†1. Full of remission; merciful. *Obs. rare*—1.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xi, As though the heauens, in their remisfull doome, Tooke those best lou'd, from worser daies to come.

2. Full of remissness; careless, negligent.

1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 569 Taking up a vial of physic from the table, he tapped his remissful patient on the shoulder. 1892 *Field* 3 Dec. 880/1 The outlay for road repair under such remissful management.

Remissibi·lity. [See next and -ITY.] The state or condition of being remissible.

1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 146 Those places of Scripture ..must and ought to be understood not of Actual Remission ..but of a Remissibility or State of Pardon. 1729 STACKHOUSE *Body Divin.* IV. i. § 2 (1776) II. 423 That which is previous to repentance consists in a bare remissibility of sin. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 25 The eleventh and last of all the properties that seem to be requisite in a lot of punishment is that of remissibility.

Remissible (rĭmi·sĭb'l), *a.* [a. F. *rémissible* (15th c.), or ad. L. *remissibilis*; see REMISS *v.* and -IBLE.] Capable or admitting of remission; that may be remitted.

1577 FULKE *Answ. True Christian* 90 Thou wouldest vouche safe to pardon, and to make it remissible. *a* 1594 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 70 If you turne to the Lord .. your sin is remissible. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. ix. 177 Some sins..they allow..to be such as deserue Punishment, although..remissible. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Heb. ix. 22 Though man had repented,..yet his sins could not have been remitted, had not this blood made it remissible. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 452 An obligation remissible by the private individual whose primary rights are violated.

Hence **Remi·ssibleness,** remissibility.

a 1658 O. SEDGWICK (*title*), The Anatomy of secret Sins, [etc.],..Together with the remissibleness of all sin.

Remission (rĭmi·ʃən). Also 4 **remis(s)iun**, 4–6 **remissioun**, **-yssio(u)n**, 5–6 **-issyon**, **-ys(s)yon**, etc. [a. OF. *remission*, ad. L. *remissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *remittĕre* to REMIT. The order in which the senses appear in English differs widely from their natural development: cf. the note to REMIT *v.*]

1. Forgiveness or pardon *of* sins (cf. 2) or other offences.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 346 In remission, & in uorziuenesse of alle þine sunnen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20048 Þai sal haue .. crist aun beniscun, And o þair sin remisiun. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 11 And Joon cam..preching þe baptism of penaunce in remission of synnes. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 7 Of myn old and newe transgressyoun That I may haue a plener remyssyoun. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 5 Of the sacryfyse that thauncyentes made to god for to haue remyssion of theyr synnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 4 If he repent of his owne accoide, and desyre remission of his offence. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 245 In .. Scripture, Remission of Sinne, and Salvation from Death and Misery, is the same thing. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 123 The gift which he had conferred on the Roman pontiff for the remission of his sins. 1846 BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) II. 212 As naughty children punished by mistake are promised a remission of next offence. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1885) 5/1 Absolution from Sin is a remission of sin which the priest.. makes in the Sacrament of Penance.

2. (Without *of*.) Forgiveness or pardon granted for sins or offences against divine law; the cancelling of, or deliverance from, the guilt and penalties of sin; †also, power of obtaining such pardon.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 634 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 296 The spere That Charlemayne was wonet to bere To-fore the holy legioun, That is of gret remissioun. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 277 A robbere hadde remission rapere þanne þei alle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 239 O blissed Jhesu! do remissioun To alle that axe mercy on ther kne! 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* viii. 28 Pray now for him .. Unto the Lord ..To gif him mercie and remissioun. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 174 Remember..how he sweat water and bloud for thy remission. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 250 Ingratitude and rebellion after his so many benefits, so many remissions, so many miracles wrought. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts ii. 39 The Messiah with his Grace of Remission, and the Spirit, is promised. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* (1841) I. 25 He gives repentance and remission.

b. Pardon for a political, legal, or other offence. Now only *Hist.*

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 145 Be rightful juge, .. Thy right ay sugre with remyssioun. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4093 But doubt, ze salbe hangit, But mercie or remissioun. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 863 Sir Thomas Broughton .. was at hande..vtterly dispairing of pardon and remission. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 65 My pennance is, to call Lucetta backe And aske remission, for my folly past. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xii. 671 If any were found dishonest, they were put to death without remission. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 95 Whosoever are taken stealing of Mastick, are without remission sent to the Galleys. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. viii. 376 They entreated, therefore, that letters of remission might be granted to them for this fault.

†c. *Sc.* With *a* and *pl.* A formal pardon; a document conveying this. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 52 That all maner of man, that had bene before tyme banist out of Rome, suld cum agayne, and thai suld .. have remissiounes. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1132, I dreid, without ze get ane remissioun,..The spirituall stait sall put 30w to perditioun. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 34 The remissioun grantit to the Capitane of Dumbertane, and all his complices..sall presentlie be past throw the signet. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 158 Gif he quha is accused, alledges ane remission, he sall produce the samine in judgement.

†d. An inclination towards pardon. *Obs. rare*—1.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 503, I finde an apt remission in my selfe; And yet heere's one..I cannot pardon.

†3. a. Release from a debt or payment. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 83 To ha Reles and Remission on þat Rental I be-leeue. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* XV. 1 To whom is owed eny thing,..he shal not mowe axen aske it, for 3eer of remyssioun of the Lord it is. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. ii. 90 Though I owe My Reuenge properly, my remission lies In Volcean brests. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 838 They.. only went vp..in the seuenth yeare of remission twice.

†b. Release, liberation, deliverance, from captivity, etc.; respite. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 291 From whiche victory of Abraham, somme men say the yere of Iubile to haue taken originalle, for that remission of captif men. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* iv. 19 To preach to the captives remission, .. to dimisse the bruised unto remission. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 162 For remission of soules the Patriarch graunts no Indulgences. 1761 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) I. 471 Some remission from the war gave them leisure to form schemes of future prosperity.

†c. Release from work or exertion. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* x. 34 Alle solempne days..be alle dais of ynmunite..and of remissioun, to alle Jewis that ben in my rewme. — 2 *Cor.* viii. 13 Forsoth not that it be remyssioun, or slouthe, to othere, ..to 3ou tribulacioun.

4. The action of remitting or giving up partially or wholly: a. of a debt, tax, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Prol. Bible* iii. 6 Also in the vij. 3eer shal be remissioun of dette to citeseynes and kynnesmen. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), Not only an expedition, but the remission of a duty or tax, were transmitted to posterity after this manner. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 491 His remissions [of taxes], as far as they were carried into effect, were productive of great inequality. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 624 He does not ask for any remission of any portion of his obligation.

b. of a penalty or punishment. Also *attrib.*

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 58 Circumstances of aggravated guilt prevent a remission of the penalties. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* II. 51 Queen Mary..immediately granted..a Remission of her Father's Execution for that of Transportation. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XXVI, The consequence of this confession was a remission of punishment. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 177 This was an illegal remission of an important part of the penalty. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 442/1 The indulgence..was no mere remission of canonical penance. 1893 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/7 He [a convict] was punished by the forfeiture of remission marks.

†c. *Law* = REMISE *sb.*[1] 1. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* (E. E. T. S.) 100 He remyttted to them and quyte-claymed..And for þis knowlechyng, remission, fyne, and accorde [etc.].

†5. Relaxation; lessening of tension; slackening of energy or application. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 112 As too much bending breaketh the bowe, so too much remission spoyleth the minde. 1580 *Ibid.* 383 As the Musitians tune their strings, who..either by intention or remission, frame them to a pleasant consent. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* V. iii. § 18. 474 Such accompt of

winnings past, is commonly in Gamesters that are at the height of their fortune, a cause of remission and carelessnesse. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 22 Among the manifold remissions of our minde, among our idle hopes,..these Images do follow us..close. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xix. § 4 This difference of intention and remission of the mind in thinking..every one..has experimented in himself. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 41, I used to speak without any remission or variation.

† b. Lowering or humbling (of mind). *Obs. rare.*

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 35 This is that true remission of mind, whereof I would gladly have the world take notice. *Ibid.* 159 So far was his true remission of mind transformed into ejulation.

6. Diminution of force or effect; lowering or decrease of a condition or quality, esp. of heat or cold. (Cf. INTENSION 3.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 69 Morall vertue..tempereth the remission and intention, and..taketh away the excesse and defect of the passions. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. x. (1635) 224 They haue extreame cold Winters, and in stead of Summer a small remission of cold. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 35 For then when the heate beginneth in Spaine, the violence thereof lasteth a long time without intension, or remission, or any considerable change. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xix. 16 When their trembling was abated, by the Remission..of the Sound of the Trumpet. 1784 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 Feb., The remission of the cold did not continue long enough to afford me much relief. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* II. 799 Darkness fell Without remission of the blast or shower. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 14 Marked morning remissions of temperature. 1897 SINGER & BERENS *Unrecog. Laws Nat.* 390 The fundamental belief that gravity admits of neither intension nor remission.

b. *Path.* A decrease or subsidence (esp. a temporary one) in the violence of a disease or pain: also *transf.* of violent emotions.

1685 tr. *Willis' Lond. Pract. Physick* 549 A Continual Fever..has its times of remission and exacerbation, but none of intermission. 1741–3 WESLEY *Extract of Jrnl.* (1749) 19, I had a clear remission in the morning: but about two in the afternoon, a stronger fit than any before. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 57 In the very worst cases, if it does not effect a cure itself, it generally brings on a remission. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 59 Empyema may be distinguished..by rigors having taken place, by a remission of the pain [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 188 It is the law of our nature that such fits of excitement shall always be followed by remissions. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 297 One very marked character..is the tendency of the symptoms to periodicity, remission and relapse.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 407 This will furnish ..nourishment during the febrile and remission periods.

† c. *Gram.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 90 Adverbs of intension and remission, or of quantity continuous; as *moderately, vastly, exceedingly*, &c.

7. The action of remitting or sending (back), in various senses; a remittal. *rare.*

1724 SWIFT *Conc. Weavers* Wks. 1841 II. 85/1 The remission of a million every year to England. 1741–2 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* III. i, The Poets' Fiction of the Loss of Eurydice, and her Remission into Hell. 1883 *Law Rep.* 8 Probate Div. 194 A remission under the seal of Her Majesty's Court of Appeals..commanding the Official Principal..to resume the cause into his hands.

† **Remi·ssionary.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. F. *remissionaire*: see prec. and -ARY 1.] One 'whose offence is remitted' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Remissive (rĭmi·siv), *a.* Also 6 remyssyve. [ad. med.L. *remissīvus* (Du Cange): see REMISS *v.* and -IVE.]

† **1.** Of a letter: Sent in reply. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 135 Constantyne did write un to his moder a letter remissive.

† **2.** Careless, negligent, remiss. *Obs. rare.*

1514 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 146 As aft tymes as the seid Maister and kepers .. shalbe remyssyve, negligent, and forgitt to syng the seid..obite. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. c. 396 Taxe England, fertill in good lawes..For that it so remissiue in their Execution is. 1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christs Counsell* 148 You did fall into your decayed estate by remissive operations or actings.

3. Inclined to, of the nature of, productive of, remission or pardon. Now *rare.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. i. § 13. 176 Punishing seuerely the poore Souldier for small offences, but remissiue to the faults of their Captaines and Leaders. 1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* III. (1640) 142 Absolons case was desperate, ..Davids remissive pardon unlikely. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. viii. 79 No contrition alone is remissive of sins. 1852 W. ANDERSON *Expos. Popery* (1898) 126, I judicially bestow on thee..grace remissive of all thy sins.

† **4.** Producing or allowing decrease *of* something.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 56 Fog..doth betray a Cause remissive of Cold. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 887 A train of heroes..bore by turns great Ajax' sev'nfold shield, When-e'er he breath'd, remissive of his might.

5. Characterized by remission or abatement.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ix. 285 [They] brought more days of excessive Heat, than of remissive Warmth. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* III. 585 Remissive lethargy. With short remissions or intervals of imperfect waking.

Hence † **Remi·ssively** *adv.*, leniently; laxly.

1537 BP. LEE in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) III. 417 If your lordship will that I shall deal remissively herein .. I shall gladly follow the same. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 147 Trust not in Christ by halves, remissively and imperfectly, and weakely, but trust perfectly.

Remissly (rĭmi·sli), *adv.* [f. REMISS *a.* + -LY 2.] **1.** In a remiss, lax, or indifferent manner; carelessly, negligently, slackly.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Them that remisly or insufficiently shall here after mainteyne the same pauement. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. § 4 It is not in our power not to do the same; how should it then be in our power to do it coldly or remissly? 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 94 Yet we that live remissly undertake as great dangers as they. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 613 It is hardly to be believed, how negligently and remissly that Nation.. took these Things. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 425 Lord Danby..could not give much credit to it, and handled the matter too remissly. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 423 Presenting the matter at first with a seeming eagerness, but proceeding afterwards more remisly. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 322 The months passed on, remissly, .. in vague And loose indifference. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 50 At the same time they acted very remissly against their foreign kinsmen.

† **2.** Faintly, indistinctly. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 24 The consonant shalbe but remissely sounded. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 95 He pronounceth the i so remissely, as it is scarce heard.

† **3.** Gently, feebly; without vigour. *Obs.*

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. xviii. 314 And therefore it will worke in them awhile though at length weakly and remissely. 1692 RAY *Disc.* 142 Being very much deaded.. and burning very remisly in Summer time and hot Weather.

† **4.** Moderately, slightly. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 112 In hot Diseases simply Cold things are no way expedient, but things remisly hot.

Remissness (rĭmi·snĕs). [f. REMISS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being remiss.

1. Carelessness, negligence; laxity.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2040/1 He litle regarding their inconstancie and remisnes in Gods cause or quarel. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 98 The disorders of souldiers do many times grow through remissnesse..of officers. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 7 Encouraged to villanies by the remissnesse of their lawes. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 Impunity and remissenes, for certain are the bane of a Commonwealth. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Oct., The Reformed Churches in Christendom, now weaken'd and neere ruin'd thro' our remissenesse. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 316 The order [of Knights] rather dreads the Remissness and wonted Lukewarmness of the Catholic Potentates. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xl[i], The remissness of behaviour in almost all the worshippers..struck me with surprize. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlii. V. 225 This remissness of the Athenians encouraged Charidemus openly to renounce the treaty.

† b. Relaxation; ease. *Obs. rare.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 34 In profest remissnesse of mind..a man may play with the sounds..of words. 1754 FIELDING *Jonathan Wild* III. xiv, None but the weak and honest can indulge themselves in remissness or repose.

† **2.** Weakening, diminution, decrease or lack of force or intensity. *Obs.*

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 259 Nor yet do I consent to them, that thinke Moses still continued his prayers, but that this remisnes was only in his strength. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 624/2 The shortness makes amends for the greatness [of the pain], the remissness for its length. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 315 According to the intenseness or remisness of the air. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 249 ¶ 5 Laughter..slackens and unbraces the Mind, weakens the Faculties, and causes a kind of Remissness and Dissolution in all the Powers of the Soul.

Remissory (rĭmi·sŏri), *a. rare.* [f. as REMISS *v.* + -ORY.] Tending to, of the nature of, remission.

1548 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 33 Propitiatorie, expiatorie, remissorie, or satisfactorie .. signifie all one thynge in effecte. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 46 f, An Instrument remissory, is an Instrument vnder the parties hand describing & testifying some precedent contract of a debt, duty or fact to be paid, performed, done, released or discharged. 1824 MEYRICK *Antient Armour* II. 4 The use of these thongs we learn from a letter remissory, dated 1358.

Remit (rĭmi·t), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. the vb.]

† **1.** Remission, pardon. *Obs. rare.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXCV, Quho sal be thare to pray for thy remyt? 1565–6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 422 [He] hes alswa obtenit remit and discharge of the said deforcement. 1589 *Ibid.* IV. 388 A remitt for the said cryme.

† **2.** A reference from one part of a book to another. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1688 DALLAS *Stiles* Index, This Fourth Part is divided in four Branches..; and when any of them are in the First Part of the Work, there is a Remit to it, and the Page Cited.

3. The consignment or reference of a matter to some other person or authority for settlement, *esp.* in *Law*, the transfer of a case from one court or judge to another, or to a judicial nominee.

1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 448 This day the Assembly met, and went through their ordinary business; many, many remits to the Commission. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ii, Let there be no remits from the inner to the outer-house. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 92 The amount..shall be ascertained by such magistrate..by means of a remit to persons of skill. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 278 *note*, The procedure was.. before the consul,..without any remit to a *judex*.

Remit (rĭmi·t), *v.* Also 4–6 remyt, 5–6 -mytte (5 -myght), 5–7 remitt(e. [ad. L. *remitt-ĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *mittĕre* to send; cf. *admit, commit*, etc. In Eng. use the secondary senses appear earlier and are more prominent than the primary: cf. REMISSION.] **I.** *trans.*

1. To forgive or pardon (a sin, offence, etc.).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*James less*) 209 Lord, remyt þis gilt þam to. *Ibid.* xxx. (*Theodora*) 698 He hyr reconsalyt ..& remyted hyre al hyr syne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxviii. 399 (Add. MS.), Afterwarde the kyng made men to seke the queen,..and all that was done was remytte. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 37 *Preamble*, It pleased your Highnesse.. to pardone remitte & forgyve unto your seid Subgiect all the seid Mesprisions. 1535 COVERDALE *John* xx. 23 Whose synnes soeuer ye remytte they are remytted vnto them. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 695 Bee pleased..for His sake to remit my former vngratefulnesse. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. viii. 254 The English-being easily to be reconciled, to pardon and remit Offences. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xl, Your Majesty was pleased to remit his more outrageous and insolent attempt upon your royal crown. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* ix. 297 It is impossible for the priest to remit the sins of any unless they are first remitted by Christ.

† b. To spare, pardon, or forgive (a person).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 He wolde not his prelate to shewe ony mercy on hym, nor to remyt or spare hym in ony thynge. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 44 For God remitteth not hym that forgeueth not his brother. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 13 Can man pardon or remit him whom God doth condemne? 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 79 Bee comforted in God who hath remitted thee.

† **2.** To give up, resign, surrender (a right or possession). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* (E.E.T.S.) 42 Milo Basset remitted and furthermore quyte-claymed..to the abbesse of Godestowe.., all the right and clayme that he had. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 6/1 That it may please youre seid Highnes..to remitte and release..to us..all youre right. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 459 *Qu.* Will you haue me, or your Pearle againe? *Ber.* Neither of either, I remit both twaine. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 12 He was led..to remit his whole authority into the hands of allies. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 96 If Queen Elizabeth had not believed ..she would not have..remitted her Scepter to my hands. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyran. Love* III. i, Th' Ægyptian Crown I to your hands remit.

3. To abstain from exacting (a payment or service of any kind); to allow to remain unpaid (or unperformed).

1463 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 498/2 To pardon and remitte unto the seid Commons the seid VI M li. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 60 It is reason that the lordes remit some part therof [*sc.* rent). *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1723) 16 All this his Majesty remitted, and only took the Principal. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 508 The Queen..rigorously demanded the present payment of some arrears which Sir Christopher did not hope to have remitted. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* vi. 109 She remitted the Arrears that were owing. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 18/1 They remit, by the like authority, the duties, to which all private trade is subject. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 575 The rents of the husbandman, and other taxes, were remitted. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. iii. 323 Let it be assumed that every farmer has the rent of his farm remitted for the next thirty years.

b. To refrain from inflicting (a punishment) or carrying out (a sentence); to withdraw, cancel; to grant remission of (suffering).

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 250/2 Oure said soveraigne Lorde ..remitteth and woll forbere the greate punysshement of atteynder. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 15 b, The whole citie thought to remitte the necessitie of his punishment for the honour of his father. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1344 The officer deputed for th' offence Will wincke at smale faultes & remit correction. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 118 The queen remitted the quartering of his body. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* I. i. 46 God may freely forgive the Sins of the World, and remit the Punishment. 1807 CRABBE *Hall of Just.* 3 Remit awhile the harsh command. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxxiii, We come to beseech you to remit the sentence of this unhappy young gentleman. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xii. 673 The exile which followed the imprisonment seems to have been soon remitted. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 127 How does lenity to me Remit one death-bed pang to her?

c. To exempt from confiscation. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. ii. 104 Verres for a valuable consideration sometimes remitted the ship.

d. To allow as a respite. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. xiv, I will, at least, delay The sentence that remits thee scarce a day.

† **4.** To discharge, set free, release, liberate (a person). Also const. *of, to. Obs.*

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 576/1 To be remitted, acquited or discharged of eny somme or sommes of money. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 169 b, Wee clerely remitted, and deliuered hym into his countrey. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* D j b, If treason none by me be done, or any fault committed, Let my accusers beare the blame, and let me be remitted. 1634 GARRARD in *Strafford's Lett.* (1739) I. 373 Mr. Seldon is remitted of those Fetters that lay upon him. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 35 His Lordship was committed to the Tower..; and though he was afterwards remitted to more Air, he continued a Prisoner to his death.

II. 5. To give up, lay aside (anger, displeasure, etc.) entirely or in part.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*James less*) 635 Pare for his malancoly to þat man he remyttyte þare. 1393–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 314/1 Hit forthynketh me, and bysyche yowe of your gode Lordship to remyt me your mautalent. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xxvii. 31 This blessid lord Ihesu Crist remitted his rigour, descending downe to the erthe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 317 b, I beseche him to remit all displeasure. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 280 [He] would not thus much have remitted his tyranny, had he not been compelled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 210 Our Supream Foe in time may much remit His anger. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. ii. 258 That he would remit his displeasure. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* II. ii. 99 Remit, O Queen! thy accustomed rage!

b. To give up or give over, abandon, desist from (a pursuit, occupation, etc.).

1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 220 The Ladi Stafford was resolved to remyt hir suite. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 60 They..caused them to remit their workes. 1687 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* I. li. 123 It seems I must remit seeing you, as you once kindly intended. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 286 Who digging round the plant still hangs his head,

Nor ought remits the work. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 159 Engaged..in a siege which they could not remit.

6. To allow (one's diligence, attention, etc.) to slacken or abate.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 15/1 Ye shall not think, that my trauaile and diligence in study is any thing remitted or slacked. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. v, He that the care of his realm remits [etc.]. 1742–3 LD. HERVEY in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) II. 409 To make the attainment of it more and more difficult, that they may insensibly remit their ardour. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mr. Thrale* 30 May, Do not remit your care. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manef.* ii. (1832) 101, I have never remitted my attention to business. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 143 Nor did the voluntary exiles established in Flanders remit their diligence in filling the kingdom with emissaries.

b. To admit or manifest an abatement *of* some quality. ? *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. 1. i, When he .. remembred that he was but a man, and remitted of his pride. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 8 To try if the Athenians..would yet in some degree remit of their obstinacy. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 342 The strongest passions sometimes remit of their violence. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* v. (1783) I. 84 At the end of about two months, the severity of my fate began to remit of its rigour.

c. To mitigate, diminish, or abate. ? *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 39 Stiffe winter which no spring remits. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 316 When the heat, pain, Feaver are remitted. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 979 The light by little and little is remitted and slackned. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 17 ¶ 5 Every man has experienced how much of this ardour has been remitted, when a sharp..sickness has set death before his eyes.

†**7.** To relax, relieve from tension. *Obs.*

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D j, Ceasse not, perseuer, knock & stande, Remitte not thine armes by knocking fatigate.' 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. iii. 92 When the Breath is drawn in the Midriff is stretched, when it is blowne out, it is remitted or slackned. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. (1677) 29 'Tis by this.. the Lungs are intended or remitted. 1711 tr. *Werenfelsius' Logomachys, Disc. Meteors Stile* 192 Let the Judgment .. sometimes remit, and sometimes contract the Reins.

III. 8. To refer (a matter) for consideration, decision, performance, etc., *to* a person or body of persons, now usu. to one specially empowered or appointed to deal with it; also *spec.* in *Law*, to send back (a case) to an inferior court.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 315 Oure holy Fadir..remytted my Boke to ben examyned and preved be the Avys of the seyd Conseille. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 321 Wheche mater I remytte..to youre ryght wyse discrecion. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* ix, They remytted the cause to be discuted or pleted before the Juge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 7 The spirytuall constructyon of this texte, I remytte to the doctours of dyuynitie. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 514 Let them remit the judgement and deciding of their controuersies to the arbitrement of some good men. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 14 He remitted the business to the chief Governors and Commanders. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 203 We shall..remit the examination of the ignoble ones to the care of subaltern artists. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 59 The task and job question was remitted to the Commissioners on the Civil Affairs of the Navy. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 174/1 The defendants gave notice of their motion to set aside and remit the report [of the special referee].

absol. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 52 The circuit judge..may recall the judgment appealed from, and remit to the inferior court with instructions.

b. To send (a person) from one tribunal *to* another for trial or hearing. *rare.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 190 At London the jugys schold admyt non in sute, but such only as, for some reasonabul cause, were remyttyd to them by the gentylmen of the scyre. 1740 HOWE in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) I. 31 If we remit this offender..to any inferior court [etc.].

†**c.** To commit (a person) *to* the charge or control of another. Also *refl. Obs.*

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 126 God..wholly remitted his People to the Conduct of the Priests and Levites. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1883) I. 407 As he knew best what befitted his own rank and condition, I would wholly remit myself to his good pleasure.

†**d.** *refl.* = REFER *v.* 5. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* 18, I dare in this remit me to themselves, and challenge..their natural ingenuity to say [etc.].

9. To refer (one) *to* a book, person, etc., for information on some point.

1417 HEN. V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 62 We remitte hem to have ful declaracion and veriai knaweleche of you in that matere. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. 1346 (Wemyss MS.), Gif ze of þat thing mare will wit, To Ovidis buke I zow remytt. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Pref., Wks. 931/1 And some suche places yet as I had happed to finde, I haue remitted the reader vnto in myne apologye. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 49 To the particularities whereof .. I remit those that are disposed to see and consider. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 113 Well might profane persons be remitted to this river, thereby to be instructed in the Sabbaths due observation. 1714 *Ellwood's Autobiog.* Pref., Much of this being already done in the ensuing Pages, I chuse to remit the Reader thither. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VII. III. 16 The Emperor..without deigning to answer a single word, remitted him to his ministers. 1835–8 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* (1844) 156 Let us hear Du Cange, to whom Robertson remits us.

ellipt. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) x, Of þe remenaunt of his nature I remytte to Milbournn þe kynges Otyr hunter. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* Prol., I remytte [?to] that boke as myn auctour therof.

†**b.** To direct (one) *to* a task. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII* (1871) 51 Remyttynge byshops to attende their offyce and vocacyon by God..appoynted.

10. a. To send (a person) back to prison, or to other custody; to recommit. Now *rare.*

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/2 Whan I was remitted to the Prison of Flete. 1474 *Ibid.* VI. 103/1 The seid Chaunceller there remitted the seid Thomas Buysshop ageyn. 1653 LD. VAUX tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* 300 The Captain..remitted him, with the rest of his prisoners, into the hands of the Prefect of the Pretorium. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 287 The prisoner was remitted to the guard. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 383 Whether such a return was sufficient in law to justify the court in remitting the parties to custody.

†**b.** To send in return; to send back. *Obs. rare.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 67 Remitte me summe letter, by the bringer her of, of all thes maters. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 113 He gave them freedom, and remitted them ransomlesse, sent them all back again.

†**c.** To emit or send out again. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 522 Whether Earth's an Animal, and Air Imbibes; her Lungs with coolness to repair, and what she sucks remits.

11. †**a.** *Law.* To restore to a former and more valid title: see REMITTER^{2} 1. *Obs.*

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 141 In so much the wyfe is in her remytter, he is remitted to his reuercion. 1632 *Womens Rights* xix. 156 The eldest daughter is remitted, that is remaunded and setled in the ancient estate. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. ii. 21 If the issue in tail be barred by the fine .. of his ancestor, and the freehold is afterwards cast upon him; he shall not be remitted to his estate tail.

b. To put back *into*, to admit or consign again *to* a previous position, state, or condition.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1254 He bad the Lyon be remitted Into his seate. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxii. 142 Thus his indiscretion remitted him to the natme of an ordinary person. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 186 It was a long while ere it [the city] could be remitted into its former condition. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 687 Nor only dost [thou] degrade them, or remit To life obscur'd which were a fair dismission. 1761 *New Comp. Fest. & Fasts* XXXVI. § 2. 353 When death .. is making his near approach to..remit us to darkness and oblivion. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp., Anter.* 30 June (1876) 142 You propose to remit to slavery three millions of negroes.

12. To postpone, to put off or defer.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 166 Willingly would hee have knowne then presently the story..but..he remitted it till after supper. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 62 Remitting setting of walls untill the next Spring after. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 25 The conspirators..remitted the execution of their design to the ides of March. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 511 We remitted all further discussion till he should send me a copy of his letter. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 73 We must for the present remit our reply to that part of our subject.

†**b.** To defer the reception of (a person). *Obs.*—1

1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xliv. 175, I hold it fit to remit him unto some other time, when as he may be better acquainted.

13. To refer, assign, or make over *to* a thing or person.

1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* vi. 78 That which Hierome speakes in the present tense..he would remit to time past. 1720 WATERLAND *Answ. Whitby's Reply* 58 You .. object farther..that Christ would not suffer Himself to be called Good, but remitted that Title to the Father only. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 6. 89 He thinks that the doctrine of modals ought to be banished out of logic and remitted to grammar. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 9 The vowel in such places is remitted to the preceding letter, if it has been previously without one.

†**b.** To enter or insert *in* (or *into*) a book. *Obs.*

c 1670 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 204 This book he gave A. W. because he had, in his great reading, collected some old words for his use, which were remitted therein. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 219 Which Examinations.. were .. remitted by John Fox into his Book of Martyrs.

14. To send or transmit (money or articles of value) *to* a person or place.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 98 [He] makes one of her proudest Cities his Scale, for remitting his Moneyes to Leoncia. 1690 in J. Mackenzie *Siege London-Derry* 54/1 You are to receive and dispose of the Thousand pounds which shall be remitted to you, to the best advantage. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 62 ¶ 4 We parted; and he remitted me a small annuity. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 149 This has prevented the treasury board from remitting any money to this place. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1852) III. 61 He had recently remitted a great part of his fortune to Europe, through the Dutch East India Company. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 91 Was it probable..that in a time of great national emergency the New York bankers would remit their capital for employment to Europe..?

absol. 1682 [see *Remitted*, below]. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 471 They oblig'd themselves to remit, after the rate of Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling per Annum. 1809 BYRON *Let. to Mrs. Byron* 12 Nov., I expect Hanson to remit regularly.

IV. *intr.* **15.** To abate, diminish, slacken.

1629 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) C, The whole masse of waters continue upon the face of the Fenne till those windes remit. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* (1645) 39 The vigor of his Law could no more remit, then the hallowed fire on his altar could be let go out. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 298 Till such time as its motion begins to remit and be less rapid. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 16 How often have I blest the coming day, When toil remitting lent its turn to play. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. viii. 309 The fishermen's wives .. seemed equally determined not to let the intention remit. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. XIII. 23 Meantime the valor of Idomeneus Remitted not.

b. of pain, fever, etc. Also in *fig.* context.

1685 tr. *Willis' Lond. Pract. Physick* 533 If upon sore Lips the Fever does not remit, it will prove of long continuance and severe. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* II. iii. § 4 Neither did his pains remit by length of time. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 195 The fever thus treated, remits generally towards the sixth or seventh day. 1783 JOHNSON *Let.* in *Boswell* 30 Sept., I have been..much harassed with the gout; but that has now remitted. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 13/2 The 'Otello' fever at Milan seems at last a little inclined to remit.

16. To relax *from* labour; to give over.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 84 They remitted from their toil. 1841 EMERSON *Ess., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 240 Their enemies will not remit; rust, mould, vermin..all seize their own.

Hence **Remi·tted** *ppl. a.*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 65 Every Remitter that remits not directly, but designs to draw in the remitted Sum again [etc.]. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 130 The happy symptoms of remitted sin. 1896 DE WINDT *New Siberia* iv. 59 There is also a graduated scale of what are called remitted sentences. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 2/1 But it is not merely in respect of these remitted actions that the County Courts have weighty and important functions.

†**Remi·tigate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [RE-; cf. obs. F. *remitiguer* (Godef.).] *trans.* To mitigate.

1671 MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 387 The apparent singularity of any circumstance remitigated by another extraordinary occurrent.

Remitment (rĭmi·tmĕnt). [f. REMIT *v.*]

†**1.** Remission, pardon. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Absoute*, a generall absolution, pardon, forgiuenesse, remitment of offences. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 34 God's Law especially grants every where to error easy remitments. 1670 — *Hist. Eng.* II. 63 The Procurator endeavour'd to bring all their goods within the compass of a new confiscation, by disavowing the remittment of Claudius.

2. Remitting of money; remittance.

1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 109 [He] makes it his business to perswade the people, that Your Majesty has remitted vast sums of money to the Emperour, and hath discovered a great part of the remitment. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Remitment* or *Remittance*, a return of Money, &c. 1792 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 419 The debtor who endeavored to make a remitment of his debt, or interest, must have done it three times. 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 7 Dec. 1/8 An order..for the remitment to the township poor fund..[of] six-tenths of the amount of Dow liquor tax.

†**3.** The act of remitting to custody. *Obs.*

1755 in JOHNSON.

Remi·ttable, *a. rare.* [f. REMIT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being remitted.

1611 COTGR., *Remissible*, remittable, pardonable, forgiueable. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 313 Partly by its discharge, and partly by its transference to a remittable loan, at 5 per cent.

Remittal (rĭmi·tăl). [f. REMIT *v.* + -AL.]

1. Remission *for* sin, or *of* a debt, penalty, etc.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. vi. 309 Not to procure any remittall for her sins. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 24 He agreeth to a fine.., yet praying the Lord Lieftenant to be a meanes to her Maiesty for the remittal thereof. *c* 1693 SIR P. PETT in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) I. 60, I should be glad to hear..that his Lordship shewed any good nature to you in the remittal of the costs you were condemned in. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi. (1864) IV. 292 A remittal of those acts of penance which the Church commuted at her will.

2. *Law.* The act of referring a case from one court to another.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 107 To regulate concerning the remittal of causes from Division to Division. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 407/1 The option of .. decision by the official arbitrator or remittal to the High Court.

Remittance (rĭmi·tăns). [f. REMIT *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. A sum of money sent from one place or person to another; a quantity of some article sent in this way; also, the act of sending money, etc., to another place.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 471 A Compact among private Persons furnish'd out the several Remittances. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4808/2 The Swedish Commissary..has..received a Remittance of one hundred thousand Crowns. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, XI. III. 310 His remittances into England had drained his treasury. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1852) III. 63 He had invested great sums in jewels, then a very common mode of remittance from India. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xviii. (1880) 328 A distant relative..took possession of the family estate, and further remittances..were stopped. 1880 MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 408 The Dutch Government bought a portion of the remittance of *C. Calisaya* seeds.

2. *Remittance-man*, an emigrant who is supported or assisted by remittances from home (cf. REMITTANCER). So *remittance-farmer.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 11/1 He was what is called in the colonies a 'remittance man'. 1894 C. L. JOHNSTONE *Canada* 30 The Canadians divide the English gentlemen settlers into 'farmers who work, remittance farmers, and buckboard farmers'. 1897 MISS B. HARRADEN *Remittance-Men* 185 Remittance men never do any good.

Hence **Remi·ttancer,** (*a*) one who sends a remittance; (*b*) a remittance-man.

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 435 Your Memorialist was stopped and arrested at Bayonne by order from his remittancers at Madrid. 1894 E. B. HODGE *Keith Kavanagh* p. v, A 'Remittancer' or 'Remittance Man' is, in colonial parlance, a Ne'er-do-well living in the colonies on quarterly remittances received from friends 'at home'.

Remittee (rĭmi·tī). [f. REMIT *v.* + -EE 1.] One to whom a remittance is made or sent.

1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 339 The porteur or remittee to whom the bill is remitted for acceptance. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 490 A deposit belonging to the drawer, and successively confided to the remittees. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 612 Remittances are sent..to cover drafts of the remitter accepted by the remittee.

Remi·ttency. [See next and -ENCY, and cf. F. *rémittence.*] The quality of being remittent.

1820-6 F. L. Galt in Orton *Andes & Amazons* II. xliv. (ed. 3) 602 The symptoms..had a remittency about them in most instances. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* ii. 37 The fact of intermittency or remittency being more or less a matter of accident.

Remittent (rĭmi·tĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *remittent-em*, pres. pple. of *remittĕre* to Remit: cf. F. *rémittent*.]

A. *adj.* That remits or abates for a time: *spec.* in *Path.* of a type of fever, the symptoms of which undergo at intervals a marked abatement or diminution (without disappearing entirely as in the *intermittent* type).

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 726 The Cortex makes as certain a Cure in the Remittent Fever as in the Intermittent. 1776-84 Cullen *First Lines Physic* xxvi. Wks. 1827 I. 487 They suffer..a considerable abatement or Remission...This constitutes what is called a Remittent Fever. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 309 Yet nine years elapsed before it saw the light. His throes in bringing it forth had been severe and remittent. 1804 Mitchill & Miller *Med. Repos.* 178 *note*, The more common form of the disease [yellow fever] was the 'bilious' and 'remittent' fever. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 217 The malarial fevers of hot climates often assume a remittent type.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Path.* A remittent fever.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 726 Almost all Epidemical, Autumnal and Camp-Fevers are either Genuine or Spurious Remittents. *a* 1776 R. James *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 96 It would be ridiculous and cruel, if a physician were to refuse the bark to a patient in a genuine remittent or intermittent. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 452 The shores of lake Champlain are generally subject to the fever and ague, and to bilious remittents. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 53 Fever in Fernando Po..having periodic outbursts of a more serious type than the normal intermittent and remittent of the Coast.

2. One who remits money.

1855 Lorenz tr. *Van der Kessel's Select Theses* dlxxiv, In that kind of exchange..there generally are..four parties; first the person who gives the value or money, and who is called the remittent [etc.].

Remitter [1] (rĭmi·tər). [f. Remit *v.* + -er [1].]

1. One who forgives or pardons. *rare.*

c 1557 Anp. Parker *Ps.* xli. 120 (*Collect*) Most gentle remitter of sinne, almighty God. 1586 Fulke *Confut. Allen* 143 Not properlie pardoners, forgiuers, or remitters of sinnes.

2. One who sends a remittance.

1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 32 The Drawer and Remitter should also..note the Mackeleirs or Brogers Name to every Parcel. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxviii. (1841) I. 279 It looks like a forwardness to take the remitters money without giving him a sufficient demand for it. 1757 Jos. Harris *Coins* 120 *note*, Dealers in bills of exchange are in general terms usually called remitters. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 47 The premium is so high, that remitters will become indifferent whether they buy bills or send gold. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 390/1 As regards those remittances..the remitters were entitled to have them specifically appropriated.

Remitter [2] (rĭmi·tər). [See Remit *v.* and -er [4].]

1. *Law.* **a.** A principle or operation by which one having two titles to an estate, and entering on it by the later or more defective of these, is adjudged to hold it by the earlier or more valid one. (Cf. Remit *v.* 11 a.)

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 137 Remytter is an auncyent terme in the lawe, & it is where a man hath ii tytles to landes or tenementes., the lawe adjudgeth hym to be in by force of the elder tytle. 1599 Fulbecke *Prepar. Study of Law* (1620) 57 They wrote of Fines, Vouchers, Remitters. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 194 If he..haue the Freehold cast vpon him by a new title, he shall be in of his ancient title: which is termed a remitter. 1668 Hale *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* a ij b, The Titles of Discontinuance and Remitter are great and large Titles, and indeed full of curious Learning. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. ii. 21 The operation of the remitter is exactly the same, after the union of the two rights, as that of a real action would have been before it.

b. The act of remitting a case to another court for decision.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 78 If the Judge a Quo has once admitted and yielded Obedience unto an Appeal, he cannot afterwards proceed in that Cause without a Remitter. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 106 Cases of remitter excepted, .. no removal of a suit from division to division.

† **c.** Remission, exemption. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 267 'Tis a Rule in Law, that in every general Remitter, it is never to be understood, that Fraud and Deceit is thereby remitted.

2. Restoration to rights or privileges, or to a previous state; †a position to which one is restored. Also const. *to*. *rare.*

1623 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 373 The Lord of St. Albans is in his old remitter, and come to lie at his old lodgings in Gray's Inn. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 15 The Laws about proclaiming War, Ambassie, Prisoners of War, Hostages,..Remitter upon return from Captivitie [etc.]. 1663 in *Modern Reports* (1682) I. 132 Confession and promise of future Obedience, ought to precede her remitter, or restitution to the priviledges of a wife. 1857 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II. 548 Could Louis have recovered the ancient royal residence, such a visible remitter to his pristine royal estate would have been very advantageous.

† **Remi·ttible,** *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. Remit *v.* + -ible.] Admitting of remission.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxx. 110 Clemencie That doth allway most clementlie encline, To haue regard to remittible disipline.

Remi·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Remit *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* (E. E. T. S.) 42 For this remyttyng and quyte-claymyng the forsaid abbesse..yaf to hym vij[l]. mark. 1530 Palsgr. 145 Some [adverbs] betoken remytting or slacking of a dede. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 506 After the remitting of your faults, there reigned in you no lesse fortitude. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 259 The remitting of his hands. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 274 Eternall life..is recovered by the Remitting of mens Sins. 1671 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 501 Now is the time of proposing..the remitting of our levies of four thousand men, to which the treaty binds us. 1849 Freese *Comm. Class-bk.* 69 To order a sum of money to be received, by sending a Bill of Exchange to another person is called remitting.

Remi·tting, *ppl. a.* [f. Remit *v.* + -ing [2].] That remits or has remission; remittent.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 728 When a Remitting Fever is turning Malignant. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Satire Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 65 [They] never know The least remitting interval of woe. *a* 1776 R. James *Diss. Fever* (1778) 82 Remitting or intermitting fevers may be excited by as many different causes as continual. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 480 Two children who died in a few days of a remitting dyspnœa. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xiv. (1856) 103 Against this margin, the great 'drift' through which we had been passing exerts a remitting action. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 72 This chronic progressive mode..is next in frequency of occurrence to the chronic remitting mode.

Remi·x, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To mix again.

1662 Merrett *Neri's Art of Glass* I. xxvi, Mix the glasse and powder with diligence, let them stand two hours, then remix them. 1884 L. F. Allen *New Amer. Farm Bk.* 80 It may then be overhauled and re-mixed with more earth.

So **Remi·xture.**

1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 98 After a remixture of the separated clans. 1831 T. Hope *Ess. Origin Man* I. 164 Those [upper regions] in which electricity, from less interference of and remixture with other forces.., remains most pure.

Remlande, -lant, etc.: see next.

Remnant (re·mnănt), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 **remnaunt,** (5-6), 4 **rembnand,** 5 **remnaund, -ond,** 4- **remnant.** *β.* 5 **remlande,** 5, 9 *dial.* **remlant,** (5 **-lawnt,** 6 **-launte**), 9 *dial.* **remlin(g, -lit, rimlet.** [Contracted form of Remenant.]

A. *sb.* **1.** With *the.* That which remains or is left of a thing or things after the removal of a portion; the remainder, rest, residue. Now applied only to a small remaining part (cf. 2).

a. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* iii. 789 Þe thrid part þai hewed oway, And of þe rembnand haue þai made A large cros. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1159 To start in þe strem schulde non me stere, To swymme þe remnaunt. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 Þe remnaund to be payid of my godes þat leuyth. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 364 Thes leud wordds greveth me and her grandam as myche as alle the remnawnte. 1535 Coverdale *Lev.* xiv. 17 As for the remnaunt of the oyle in his hande [etc.]. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. iv. 36 Where I may thinke the remnant of my thoughts In peace. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Life* i, Here will I smell my remnant out, and tie My life within this band. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 27 The remnant of my tale is of a length To tire your patience. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 36 Smooth as a wall the upright remnant stands. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. 251 His account of the small remnant of his patrimony which his guardians rendered to him. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. i. 22 By Ens was understood the remnant in his mind, after leaving out all that abstraction..could leave out.

β. 1434 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 41, I will yat all my dettes be payed, and also I will yat ye remlande of my gude be partid in thre. *a* 1460 *How Wise Man taught Son* 32 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 170 This lyfe in mesur that thou lede, And of the remlant thou ne rech.

b. The remainder or rest of a number of persons (or animals). Chiefly, and now only, of a small number (cf. 2 b).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2901 Redli al þo remnant of þe rude bestes for fere be-gunne to fle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 14000 All the Remnond of Renkes, þat raght fro þe toune, With Eneas afterward etlid to see. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 775 She sawe the Lorde Cardinall more redier to depart than the remnaunt. 1535 Coverdale *Neh.* i. 3 The remnaunt of the captiuyte are there in the londe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 675 The remnaunt returned to the armie with small gaine. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* xxviii. 98 Seeing the remnant were few, to whom his mercy might be manifest. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* II. xix. 244 Many millions did die accursedly, and the small remnant became vagabonds. 1800 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) I. 181, I wrote to the chiefs of the remnant of Goklah's force. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xv. 301 The remnant of the insurgents takes refuge in the lofty tower.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A (small) remaining quantity, part, or piece.

1624 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. I. i. (ed. 2) 184 The open parts were cleane, yet there was..in the chinckes a remnant of gold. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 117 The Spontaneous Dilatation..of that little remnant of Ayr skulking in the rugosities thereof. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 474 Where basking in the Sun-shine they may lye, And the short Remnants of his Heat enjoy. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 14 All which numerous Volumes contain..nothing but little Treatises and small Remnants. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 254 A small remnant of the cloister is left. 1825 J. Jennings *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 177 Wi' remlets o' tha Saxon tongue, That to our Gramfers did belong. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 260 Thinly studded with trees, the remnants, apparently, of a great forest. 1888 F. Hume *Mme. Midas* I. Prol., The remnants of their provisions on the voyage.

b. A small remaining number of persons.

1611 Bible *Isa.* x. 22 For though thy people..be as the sand of the sea, yet a remnant of them shall returne. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IX. viii. (1614) 872 Some remnants of them haue been christened. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 128 They are but a Remnant, a seede, a little flocke. 1713 Addison *Cato* I. i, A feeble army, and an empty senate, Remnants of mighty battels fought in vain. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 340 Once more rejoice That yet a remnant of your race survives. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* IV. xx, When, after battle lost, Muster the remnants of a host. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 314 A few remnants of the aborigines were settled on a township granted by the colony.

c. Of a single person: A survivor. *rare.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 7 Thou bloodlesse Remnant of that Royall Blood. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* Ep. Ded., The onely remnant of that family. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* 464 One hapless man, the remnant of a wreck.

3. A remaining trace or survival *of* some quality, belief, condition, or state of things.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 271 The remnaunt of that doctrine remayned in the mindes of many. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 173 Thys is not the question among them, whether fayth be yet wrapped with many remnants of ignorance. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. vii. (1614) 40 The Arke.., the remnant of the elder, and Seminarie of the new world. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xxii. 244 It was a Remnant both of Judaism and Gentilism, that the Souls of the Martyrs hovered about their Tombs. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) App. 1 This Place has no remnants of its Ancient Greatness. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VII. 221 No remnant of the exterminated faith Survived. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. System* III. (1871) 127 Every remnant of the original uniformity of proportion has disappeared.

b. *pl.* Traces *of* a fact. *rare* —[1].

1826 Scott *Woodst.* i, A jerkin, which..had once been of the Lincoln green, and showed remnants of having been laced.

4. A fragment, a small portion, a scrap.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 22, I sall rehers..A remnant of his rialte. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 47 About his shelues ..Remnants of pack thred, and old cakes of Roses were thinly scattered. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. [iv.] i, If he get any remnant of hers, a buske-point, a feather of her fanne. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 259 Not of any particular estate carved out of it; much less of so minute a remnant as this. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxv, That remnant of a human being.

b. *spec.* among drapers and clothiers: An end of a piece of goods, left over after the main portion has been used or sold.

1433 [see Remenant 3]. 1521 *Wills & Inv. Durh.* (Surtees) I. 362, j. pece of worssett..iiij yeardes in Remlauntes. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 39 They buy remnants of silks, veluets, satins. 1634 Ford *Perk. Warbeck* II. iii, I was ever confident, when I traded but in remnants [etc.]. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1665/4 A parcel of Grey Searge, Yard and Nail broad, and two Remnants of strip'd Grape. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 26 ¶ 11 A couple that kept a petty shop of remnants and cheap linen. *a* 1845 Hood *United Family* xix, No remnant can sufficient be For our united family. 1882 Caulfield & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 421 Remnants of any piece of material, as well as those of ribbon, are always sold at some reduction of the original price.

fig. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 112 Away thou Ragge, thou quantitie, thou remnant.

† **c.** A scrap or tag of quotation. *Obs. rare.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man. in Hum.* IV. i, I'll have him free of the wit-broker's, for he utters nothing but stolen remnants. 1609 — *Sil. Wom.* III. v, Could your grauitie forget so olde and noted a remnant, as, *lippis & tonsoribus notum*.

† **d.** A blow. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1580 Lupton *Siuqila* 49 Then she reached him suche a remnant, that he had a cause to remember hir.

† **5.** *Law.* A remainder. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 10 b, The chylds mother entreth in the remnant, and it occupyeth as gardyne or wardyne In Socage.

B. *adj.* Remaining.

1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* xii. (1560) 132 The time that is remnant of the flesh. 1594 Willobie *Avisa* a Diana deckt the remnant partes, With fewture braue. 1648 Davenant *On Death Lady Winchester*, Our remnant love let us discreetly save. 1728 Prior *Power* 868 Act through thy remnant life the decent part. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XIX. 299 Attended laden with the remnant gifts. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* IV. 595 Break those remnant rocks that still impede My current. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* vi. (1857) 204 His mind held communion with all the remnant glory of classical poetry.

Remocion, variant of Remotion *Obs.*

Remo·ck, *v. rare* —[1]. [Re-.] † To mock in turn.

1712 Blackmore *Creation* 352 How much the Judge, who does in Heav'n preside, Remocks the scoffer, and contemns his pride!

Remo·del (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To model again, reconstruct. (Common in 19th c.)

1789 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 9/2 That assembly was wholly incompetent to the task of re-modelling the constitution. 1830 Lytton *P. Clifford* xix, A stray trinket or two —not of sufficient worth to be re-set or re-modelled. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 121 From the time when the army was remodelled to the time when it was disbanded. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* 46 All traditions were being questioned, and all institutions were to be remodelled.

Hence **Remo·delled** *ppl. a.*, **Remo·delling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Remo·deller, Remo·delment.**

1846 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 4, I will pass to Bacon, the great remodeller of science. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 633 The other remodelments are trash. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 119 At Naseby took place the first great encounter between the royalists and the remodelled army. *Ibid.* VI. II. 23 The remodelling might require money. 1869 E. S. Ffoulkes *Roman Index* 17 The well-known constitution of Benedict XIV. issued for its remodelment.

Remodifica·tion (rī-). [Re- 5 a.] The action of modifying (again); a further modification.

1831 T. Hope *Ess. Origin Man* III. 321 Nor from any subsequent difference of situation derives [it] any diversity of remodifications. 1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lix. 306 The substance of it being in re-modification for Mornings in Florence.

Remo·dify (*ri-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To modify (again), to make a change in.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 458 Unless some earthquake shall remodify the surface of the country. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* II. 407 Before America was remodified by the arts of Europe.

Remofe, Remoife, obs. Sc. ff. REMOVE *v.*

‖ **Remolade** (remolad). *rare.* [a. F. *rémolade, rémoulade,* ad. It. *remolata,* of obscure origin. Used only in translations of French works.] An unguent used in farriery.

1702 SIR W. HOPE tr. *Solleysell's Compl. Horseman* II. xiii. 267 *marg.*, A Remolade for a Blow. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* III. xiii. (1721) 265/2 Charge the Foot with a Remolade made of half a Pound of Burgundy-pitch [etc.]. 1842 CHERRY tr. *Solleysell's Shoeing Horses* 9 Horses which have feet in which a nail cannot be driven without bending, by reason of their hardness, should have them moistened with remolades or softeners.

Remole·st, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To molest again.

1621 COTGR., *Rennuyer,* to remolest. *a* 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 294 The King to martial Business then return'd,..While the fierce Danes his Frontiers remolest.

Re·molinite. *Min.* [f. (*Los*) *Remolinos* in Chili, one of its localities.] A former synonym of ATACAMITE.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Introd. Min.* 619 Analyses of remolinite..from Chile by Klaproth. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. Index 1098/1 Remolinite (s. Atacamite I. 429).

† **Remo·llient,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *remollient-em,* pres. pple. of *remollīre* to soften (again): see RE- and MOLLIENT.] a. *sb.* An emollient. b. *adj.* Softening, emollient.

1612 *Enchir. Med.* III. 145 An Incessus may be prepared with the foure remollients, with Camomel, Nasturtium, Penniryoll. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 62 Her Physician..applied remollient, heating and drawing things. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fat,* Particularly as to anodine and Remollient Fats.

† **Remolli·tion.** *Obs. rare* —1. [ad. L. type **remollītiōn-em,* n. of action f. *remollīre*: see prec. and cf. EMOLLITION.] Softening.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VII. xxi. (1639) 409 In Oedema..it is necessary to have remollition with discussion.

† **Remo·llitive,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [See EMOLLITIVE and REMOLLIENT.] a. *adj.* Emollient. b. *sb.* An emollient.

1580 *Well of Woman Hill, Aberdeen* A iij b, It is discussiue, laxatiue, remollitiue, and vomitiue. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* 384 If the person be strong, take other remollitiues or discussiues. *Ibid.* VII. iv. (1639) 386 ℞ the foure kinds of remollitives, or mollificatives.

Remolten, pa. pple. of REMELT *v.*

† **Remo·narchize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To rule over again as monarch.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xliii. (1612) 206 He that remonarchiz'd our Ile, King Athelstone. 1606 *Ibid.* XV. xcv. 378 Great Britaine, sith a Briton doth remonarchize thy Throne, Remaund thy name.

Remo·netize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To restore (a metal or other substance) to its former use as full legal tender. So **Remonetiza·tion.**

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 315 If silver is remonetized, for instance, no number of states could nullify the law. 1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* xii. 241 We see..an active agitation for the remonetization of silver in the United States.

† **Remo·nish,** *v. Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *remonēre*: see RE- and MONISH *v.*] *trans.* To admonish again.

1563 NOWELL *Hom. Just. of God* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 492 When the Jews were monished, remonished, prayed, threatened, so oft by so many prophets.

† **Remo·nstrable,** *a. Obs.* [See REMONSTRATE *v.* and -ABLE.] Demonstrable.

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 33 If the Church were or could be invisible or not remonstrable. 1618 T. ADAMS *Bad Leaven* Wks. (1629) 712 Was it such a sinne for Adam to eate a forbidden Apple? Yes; the greatnesse is remonstrable in the euent.

Remonstrance (rĭmɒ·nstrăns), *sb.* [a. OF. *remonstrance* (15th c.; mod. *remontrance*), = med. L. *remonstrantia*: see REMONSTRATE and -ANCE. In 1609 (sense 3) stressed on first or third syllable.]

† **1.** An appeal, request. *Obs. rare.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 60 Whan the noble Jason had made his remonstraunce unto the quene Ysiphile.. she withdrew her aparte. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxii. 78 By many exhortacions & pyetous remonstrances excytatiue of all well wyllyng.

† **2.** Demonstration, proof, evidence, manifestation of some fact, quality, etc.; also, a ground *of* some belief. *Obs.* (common in 17th c.)

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxvi. § 6 The manifest oddes ..are remonstrances more then sufficient how all our welfare .. dependeth wholly vpon our Religion. 1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* i, The remonstrance of your loue towards me, makes mee glory in so exquisite a friend. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. vi. 100 The externall and visible remonstrances of religion. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. i. § 19 When the spark [of love] shall be blow'd up by perpetual remonstrances of Passion. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 61 As a Remonstrance of their Credulity, they bring for proof [etc.]. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* II. 38 Leander and she caressed only with their eyes, leaving farther remonstrances of kindness to a private meeting.

† **b.** A representation, resemblance. *Obs. rare.*

1640 SHIRLEY *Imposture* I. ii, Our virgins..Shall..make in Each garden a remonstrance of this battle, Where flowers shall seem to fight. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* xi. 119 If you..parallel them with our times, you will find a full ὑποτύπωσις, remonstrance and resemblance with us.

† **3.** A (written or spoken) demonstration, statement, account, or representation. Usu. const. *of* (the matter declared or brought forward). *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii, [I made] vnto them protestations and remonstrances of the wrong and iniurie they did too our Ambassador. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xxviii, The King .. was glad, Both by his remonstrances well composed, And with his sword .. provide To right himselfe. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.*, Comm., A briefe Remonstrance of the state of the Church. 1641 HINDE (*title*) A Faithfull Remonstrance of the Holy Life and Happy Death of John Bruen. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. iii. 78 The atheist is too wise in his generation, to make remonstrances and declarations of what he thinks. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 99 Our remonstrances to my late lord of the..services you had rendered.

b. A formal statement of grievances or similar matters of public importance, *esp.* the *Grand Remonstrance* presented by the House of Commons to the Crown in 1641. Now only *Hist.*

1626 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 236 The Commons had made a Remonstrance to his Majesty, but would not grant him any supply. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. 48 *note*, At the beginning of the Parliament, or shortly after, ..a committee was appointed to prepare a Remonstrance of the state of the kingdom. *a* 1674 *Ibid.* XI. § 200 Their army, which had merited so much from them by the Remonstrance which they had so lately published. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvii. (1788) 197 The King's answer to the remonstrance of the city of London. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Hampden* Wks. 1898 II. 157 That celebrated address to the King..known by the name of the Grand Remonstrance.

c. *Eccl. Hist.* A document presented in 1610 to the States of Holland by the Dutch Arminians, relative to the points of difference between themselves and the strict Calvinists.

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 81 In the year 1610 the Followers of Arminius address their Remonstrance (containing the Antiquity of their Doctrines, and the substance of them) to the States of Holland. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 96 Of this Remonstrance..at length a Copy was got, and a Contra-remonstrance made. 1721 tr. *Brandt's Hist. Reform.* II. 79 The Committee of the States, after having duly weighed this Remonstrance and Petition, deputed two of their body to the Classis of Leyden.

4. The action of remonstrating; expostulation.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 10 Children must be trained and brought to their duety in all lenity, by faire words, gentle exhortations, and milde remonstrance. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 93 Through freedom's sons no more remonstrance rings. 1769 *Junius Lett.* (1788) 173 We should long since have adopted a style of remonstrance very distant from the humility of complaint. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. viii, Mrs. Leslie..said nothing, except in kindly remonstrance on the indiscretion of braving the night air. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 465 The book was suppressed on the remonstrance of the House of Commons.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

a 1729 ROGERS (J.), Importunate passions..will not suffer him to attend to the remonstrances of justice. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 132 The remonstrances of the people were disregarded. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. vi, The youth..seemed to yield to the remonstrances of his uncle. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, We had better not say anything having the appearance of a remonstrance.

5. *R. C. Ch.* A monstrance.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Remonstrance*,..an instrument so called by the Romanists, and made of silver or gold, to expose the blessed Sacrament on the Altar. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 170 The Remonstrance to expose the B. Sacrament in, is made like a sun. 1846 G. OLIVER *Monast. Dioec. Exon.* 261/1 He bequeathed a remonstrance or ostensoir..to the college. 1873 J. B. BAGSHAWE *Threshold Cath. Ch.* (1883) 211 A vessel called the 'Monstrance' or sometimes, though not so correctly, the 'Remonstrance'.

† **Remo·nstrance,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec.] *trans.* To demonstrate.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 75 To remonstrance the pious disposition of our Saxon Ancestors.

† **Remo·nstrancer.** *Obs.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ER 1.] One who remonstrates; *spec.* = REMONSTRANT B 1.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* E, The dissensions growing betwixt the Remonstrancers, and Contra-remonstrancers. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 32 As the Remonstrancer acknowledgeth. 1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 4 The discontented Schematists of all States and Churches; such as Jacobites,..Remonstrancers.

Remonstrant (rĭmɒ·nstrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *remonstrant-em*, pres. pple. of *remonstrāre* to REMONSTRATE. Cf. F. *remontrant* (1560).]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* **a.** Of or belonging to the Arminian party in the Dutch Reformed Church. This may also be taken as an attrib. use of the sb.

1618 CARLETON in *Hales' Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 177 Three Remonstrant Preachers .. have renounced their Doctrine. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 2 Whether the Remonstrant or Contra-Remonstrant opinions be most agreeable. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 335 His Excellency.. deposed those Magistrates who were of the Remonstrant Persuasion. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* p. v, Giving you a more favorable opinion of your remonstrant brethren. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 376/2 The wicked and cruel persecutions to which the Remonstrant party were subjected in consequence of the synod of Dort.

b. *Remonstrant synod*: (see quot. 1846).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 25/1 The synod of Munster and Remonstrant synod, among whom Unitarian opinions are prevalent. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 307 The Remonstrant Presbyterian synod was formed in May, 1830, in consequence of the separation of 17 ministers, with their congregations, from the General Synod of Ulster.

2. That remonstrates or expostulates.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 208 Is it not..to bee wondred that such a weaknesse could fall from the pen of such a wise Remonstrant Man? 1847 LD. J. RUSSELL in Ashwell *Life Bp. Wilberforce* (1880) I. xi. 459, I must repeat the observation I made in my letter to the remonstrant Bishops. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiii. 213 The principle of a peaceful coercion applied by the whole of the remonstrant Powers. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xviii. 155 The deep angry remonstrant eyes.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* A member of the Arminian party in the Dutch Reformed Church, so called from the Remonstrance of 1610.

1618 CARLETON in *Hales' Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 177 They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of contra-remonstrants and remonstrants. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* V. ix. 129 The Remonstrants (as they are commonly called) do generally themselves acknowledge, that without the outward knowledge of Christ there is no Salvation. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 335 They were presently suspected..as persons that favoured the Remonstrants. *a* 1819 G. HILL *Lect. Divin.* (1821) III. 192 Grotius favoured the principles of the Remonstrants. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 379/2 The Remonstrants are now a small body, but respected for their traditions of scholarship and liberal thought.

2. One who remonstrates; † the author, or a supporter, of a remonstrance (in senses 3 a, 3 b).

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 187 Wee had not thought that Legion could have furnisht the Remonstrant with so many brethren. 1672 [see *Remonstrating* vbl. sb.]. 1705 T. HEARNE *Collect.* 22 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 93 He was a feirce Remonstrant. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 83 The Remonstrants..concluded to apply to Us, praying that we would please to approve and ratify the said Statute. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* IV. vii, Necessity, impetuous remonstrant. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 171 A want..which no government ever will attempt to supply until incresning knowledge .. creates an influential body of remonstrants. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 138 If..the king wished to go to Flanders, the remonstrants were of opinion that they were not bound to serve in that country.

Hence † **Remo·nstrant** *v. intr.*, to protest *against* a thing; † **Remo·nstranter,** a remonstrant; † **Remonstra·ntical** *a.*, belonging to the party of the Arminian Remonstrants. *Obs.*

1619 BALCANQUAL in *Hales' Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 128 It was answered, that both the Consistory and Classis of Camps were altogether Remonstrantical. 1650 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1842) III. 110 If great words would..make them submit to the commands of our Remonstranters [etc.]. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond.-wrkg. Provid.* 105* They remonstrant against all Acts of Parliament that passe without their Vote.

Remo·nstrantly, *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2.] In a remonstrant manner.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* liii, 'Mother', said Deronda, remonstrantly, 'don't let us think of it'. 1882 C. C. HOPLEY *Snakes* I. 28 Its legs..kicking remonstrantly.

Remonstrate (rĭmɒ·nstrēit), *v.* [ad. med.L. *remonstrāt-*, ppl. stem of *remonstrāre* to demonstrate, f. *re-* RE- + *monstrāre* to show. Cf. OF. *remonstrer* (14th c.; mod.F. *remontrer*).]

† **1.** *trans.* To make plain or manifest, demonstrate, exhibit, show. Also const. *to* a person. *Obs.* (common in 17th c.)

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, But I will remonstrate to you the third dor, which is not..indicative, but deliberative. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. i. 54 Wee may aptly remonstrate, how inordinate Passions cause and ingenerate in the soul all those vices. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. xxvii, Let my writings therefore remonstrate my experiments and my experiments manifest my zeal for solitudes. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 98 That he may remonstrate the Soul of the Messiah to be his most special Favourite. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1636 With what authority it gives its charge, Remonstrating great truths in stile sublime.

† **b.** To declare or represent *that*, etc. *Obs.*

1647 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1754) II. ix. 296 The House of commons having remonstrated..that it was far from their purpose to abolish this government, but only to regulate it. 1680 AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 364 Mr. Edw. Wood was the spokes-man: remonstrated that they were Oxon. scholars. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 164 It was remonstrated to the Assured that it was necessary to see the Invoice of the Cost of..the Cargo.

† **2.** To point out (a fault, etc.) to another by way of reproof, disapprobation, or complaint; to protest against (a wrong). Also const. *to. Obs.*

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* IV. 75 Shee only gently remonstrated unto her her fault. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* 121 If the conscience of a Counsellour or commander in chief remonstrates in himself the unlawfulnesse of this warre, he is bound..to represent to his Prince his reasons against it. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 89 At this Bar..he remonstrated the Illegality of the Violence offered to him. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 104, I also remonstrated to you the Dissatisfaction your Conduct has given me. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 287 Remonstrating to miss Betsy, in the most serious terms, the great error she was guilty of.

† **b.** To point out, state, or represent (a grievance, etc.) to some authority. Also const. *to. Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 156 The Parliament sent but six or seven, to remonstrate their complaints. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* Pref. A iij b, Till they had remonstrated their danger to the Government. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 ¶ 2 The Merchants of Lions have been at Court, to remonstrate their great Sufferings by the Failure of their Publick Credit. 1740–1 in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) I. 189 It is doubtless our duty..to remonstrate to his majesty the distresses of his subjects, and his own danger.

† **3.** *intr.* To raise an objection *to* a thing; to address a remonstrance *to* a person. *Obs.*

1666 S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 241 You know I have long since remonstrated to these common ceremonies of the World. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years' Kingd. Christ* 4 The boldness of the Censure of Dissenters .. I humbly Remonstrate to in these Particulars. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xiii, The doctor remonstrated to him privately concerning this behaviour. 1792 BUDWORTH *Fortn. Ramble* 93, I in vain remonstrated to the landlord.

†b. Const. *inf.* To make a strong request *to* a person *not to* do something. *Obs. rare*—1.

1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 277 The Ambassadors remonstrated to him not to be so troublesome to the said Persons.

4. To urge strong reasons *against* a course of action, to protest *against*; to expostulate *with* a person, *on* or *upon* an action. Also *absol.*

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* Ded., You with the utmost zeal .. remonstrated against this practice. 1722 WATERLAND *Suppl. Arian Subscript. Consid.* 4 It is the proper Business of a Divine..to remonstrate against any growing Corruptions. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xv, Corporal Trim, by being in the service, had learned to obey, —and not to remonstrate. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxviii. V. 59 Spartan envoys were sent to Athens, to remonstrate against the proceedings of Timotheus. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xlvi, Tito and Romola never jarred, never remonstrated with each other. 1899 *Daily News* 20 July 6/3 A friend remonstrated with Mr. W...on his giving up all the proceeds..to a charity.

5. *trans.* To say, assert, or plead in remonstrance. Also const. *to* or *with* a person.

1758–65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* v, In spite of what is every day remonstrated from the press—our very nobility..have the assurance to frequent assemblies. 1784 BURNS *Prayer Prospect Death* 8 If I have wander'd .., As something, loudly, in my breast, Remonstrates I have done. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* ii, 'I am a mortal', Scrooge remonstrated, 'and liable to fall'. 1845 MISS STRICKLAND *Queens of Engl.* VIII. 33 When those in his household remonstrated with him that this name..had become very unpopular to English ears. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 8 to Remonstrate to yon peasant in the blouse That [etc.].

6. To persuade (one) *out of* a design. *rare*—1.

1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 144 My men had remonstrated me..out of my design to transplant six acres of Indian Corn.

Hence **Remo·nstrating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Remo·nstratingly** *adv.*

1660 J. SHARP in *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) I. 57 Most of the remonstrating party pursue the fatal way. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 144, I do not like this Remonstrating nor these Remonstrants. 1829 *Examiner* 161/2 He remonstratingly exclaimed, 'Too much help!' 1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* III. iv. 348 He wrote a remonstrating letter to Guido. 1882 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* iii, 'Now..do be reasonable', he continued remonstratingly.

Remonstration (rĕmɒnstrē·ʃən). [a. obs. F. *remonstration*, or ad. med.L. *remonstrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *remonstrāre* to REMONSTRATE.]

1. The action of remonstrating, remonstrance, expostulation; an instance of this.

The early examples may strictly belong to sense 2.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xvii. 53 How the proude pucelle in amours, after dyuers and many remonstracions made by her maystres vnto her, bygan to wexe moderate. 1491– — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 180/2 The brother by these remonstracyons toke at his herte so grete contrycyon that he obteyned the mercy of god. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 254 They went down stairs to the bar, and began a remonstration with the landlord. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Victor Saez & Netto* III. 39 Where demonstrations come in the van, remonstrations come in the rear. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 243/1 He went many times over the case of his wife,..his own repeated remonstration.

†2. Demonstration; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1586 WHETSTONE *Eng. Mirr.* 116 The remonstration of the civill warres, bloudshed and many grievous calamities, which .. afflicted this small kingdome. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 12 They begun a remonstration of their rules, and orders, and observations. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. ii. § 3 The deduction, or remonstration of this demonstrative inference is clear to any artist, to any reasonable man.

Remonstrative (rĭmɒ·nstrătiv), *a.* [f. as REMONSTRATE *v.* + -IVE.] Of or characterized by remonstrance, expostulatory.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxvii. § 4 The Churches proposall hath the very remonstratiue roote, and Character of the immediat and prime cause. 1647 *Case Kingd.* 16 Puling down al others with Remonstrative or Petitionary Out-cries. 1660 T. M. *Cl. Walker's Hist. Independ.* IV. 63 A remonstrative address from the Army. 1706 in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 133, I wrote a remonstrative letter to the Governour. 1872 *Yng. Gentleman's Mag.* 114/2 'Another stop for a chimbley' he muttered, with a remonstrative growl. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Pr. Saroni's Wife* (1884) II. 13 Saroni gave a short, remonstrative laugh.

Hence **Remo·nstratively**, *adv.* (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1882).

Remonstrator (rĭmɒ·nstrē|tə(r)). [f. REMONSTRATE *v.* + -OR.] One who remonstrates; a remonstrant.

1653 NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 9 The Remonstrators (as I think he calls them) have declared that they will have none of the present Government. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* 64 For Accommodation in some particulars with the Remonstrators or Free-willers. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 419 The Lord Lieutenant was not moved by any thing that could be said in favour of the remonstrators. 1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 4 Dec., Remonstrators having the privilege of filing their objections and appealing to the courts. 1899 *Daily News* 20 July 6/3 The actor-manager looked at the remonstrator half quizzically.

attrib. 1660 *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) I. 59 To doe favours to some of the remonstrator way. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 16 Severals of the Remonstrator Presbyterians.

Remo·nstratory, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY 2.] Expostulatory.

1823 *Examiner* 790/2 It is right to listen..to all contending and remonstratory interests. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* (1883) 23, Remonstratory whispers, expressive of opinion that the Lecturer is becoming too personal.

Remontant (rĭmɒ·ntănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *remontant*, pres. pple. of *remonter* to REMOUNT.] **a.** *adj.* Of roses: Blooming a second time or oftener in a season. **b.** *sb.* A hybrid perpetual rose blooming more than once in a season.

1883 *Century Mag.* July 350/1 Beautiful white roses, whose places have not been filled by any of the usurping remontants. *Ibid.* 350/2 The Baronne Prévost..is now the oldest type among hybrid remontant roses. 1901 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 806/1 The Perpetual, or Remontant rose, as the French more correctly term it,..affords a succession, more or less continuous,..of bud and bloom.

‖ **Remontoir** (rɔmɒ̃twar.) Also -oire. [F., f. *remonter* to REMOUNT.] *Clock-making.* A device by which an exactly uniform impulse is given to the pendulum or balance. Also *attrib.* with *escape(ment)*, *spring*, *wheel*, etc.

1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 335 It requires no more power than any other Remontoire Escapement. *Ibid.* The strength of the remontoire-spring. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 519 A remontoire escape which possesses considerable merit. 1875 J. W. BENSON *Time & T.-tellers* (1902) 126 This arrangement, which is called the remontoir, is supplemented in this clock by a double lever escapement. 1898 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 322 The remontoire wheel..relaxes its pressure against a friction-wheel.

Hence **Remo·ntoiring** *ppl. a.*, performing the function of a remontoir.

1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 409 Pressed against the teeth of the spring wheel, by remontoiring springs.

Remoo·r, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To moor again.

1800 *Hull Pilotage Act* 14 The pilot..shall be paid for.. remooring such ship.

Remoo·t, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To moot again or in answer.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 172 To that which is said by the Debater..It is remooted, indeed [etc.].

Remora (re·mŏrā). [a. L. *remora* delay, hindrance (f. *re-* RE- + *mora* delay), also occurring in Pliny *Nat. Hist.* xxxii. 1 as the L. name of the fish called ἐχενηΐς by the Greeks (but modern edd. prefer the reading *mora*): hence It., Sp., and Pg. *remora*, F. *rémora*, *rémore* (16th c.).]

1. The sucking-fish (*Echeneis remora*), believed by the ancients to have the power of staying the course of any ship to which it attached itself.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 84 The fish Echeneis or Remora, staiship, amazeth also..the beholder by his hid and occult.. vertue. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* ix, There clove unto her keele A little fish, that men call Remora, Which stopt her course. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 426 The said stay-ship Echeneis or Remora (call it whether you will). 1640 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 302 With much more likelihood than that the remora stays vessels under full sail. 1666–7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* I. xii, Smith to the Duke doth intercept her way, And cleaves t' her closer than a Remora. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 348 Fig. 12 is a rare sort of Remora, or Stop-Ship, with a very taper Body. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxx. 385 The remora, or sucking-fish, is frequently found sticking to sharks, and to ships bottoms. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Marcus & Quintus Cicero* Wks. I. 244 Like the remora, of which mariners tell marvels, it counteracts, as it were, both oar and sail. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* Introd. 18 The fish which, through idleness, attaches itself, like the remora, to a neighbour who swims well.

attrib. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Supp. II. 400/2 If the two white fish..be of the remora species, as he is inclined to think [etc.].

b. In fig. and allusive expressions.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. ii, 'Death, I am sear'd on here By a Land-Remora. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7 They are indeed but Remoraes and hindrances to stay and slugge the Shippe from furder sayling. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* v. 43 This was a Rock in his Sea and a Remora upon his Ship. 1643 TUCKNEY *Balme of G.* 29 What unhappy remora or Anchor under water not yet seen, hath stopt us in this happy course?

c. *Her.* (See quot.)

1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss. s.v., In blazoning the figure of Prudence, which is represented as holding in her hand a javelin entwined with a serpent proper, such serpent is expressed by the word Remora.

2. An obstacle, hindrance, impediment, obstruction. (Common in 17–18th c.)

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 100 That authoritie ..was as a Remora to diuers other nations of Gallia from shewing that defection by plaine and open revolt. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 59 We have at last shaked off those remora's which retarded our arrivall at the Christian Sabbath. 1672 W. DE BRITAINE *Dutch Usurp.* 19 There is no such Remora to Grandeur, as a coy and squemish Conscience. 1740 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Pomfret* 4 June, My stay here .. shall be as short as these remoras will permit. 1793 COWPER *Let. to Rev. Greatheed* 27 July, These numerous demands are likely to operate as a *remora*, and to keep us fixed at home. 1820 C. COLTON *Lacon* cxli. I. 80 The great remora to any improvement in our civil code. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 407 A sort of remora or break in the development of doctrine.

attrib. *c* 1629 LAYTON *Syons Plea* (ed. 2) 26 The Remora-Prelats..so blocked up the way, that the said Acts could not pass.

3. *Med.* Stoppage or stagnation. *rare*—1.

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 9 Too long a *remora* of the juices might occasion the worst consequences.

4. *Surg.* An instrument used to retain bones or other parts in place. *rare*—0.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xii. 434/2 A Remora, which is an Instrument used for the helping of a dislocated Shoulder. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Remora*, a Chyrurgical Instrument, to reduce a broken Bone. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1916/1. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence †**Re·mora** *v. Obs. rare*—1. To delay.

1686 in *Ellis Corr.* (1829) I. 8 That his Excellency should be remora'd at such a cold harbour.

†**Re·moral**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec., or L. *remora* delay + -AL.] Given to delay, dilatory.

a 1625 COPE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* (1781) I. 132 Their private affections do oftentimes yield to their publique judgements, and make them remoral in their friends suits.

†**Re·morate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *remorāt-*, ppl. stem of *remorārī* to hinder, delay, f. *re-* RE- + *morārī* to delay; cf. prec.] *trans.* To detain, delay, obstruct. Hence †Re·morating *ppl. a.*

1638 RIDER *Horace, Odes* III. v, Yet he no otherwise His remorating kindred did adjourne. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 302 Its long..roots remorate the oxen in ploughing.

Remorce, obs. form of REMORSE.

†**Remo·rd**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *remord*, var. of *remors* REMORSE; or independently f. the vb.] **a.** An impairment or taint. **b.** Blame, rebuke. **c.** A touch of remorse.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 13 The thrid [manner] is carnale..; that takis of the mortell flesch a remorde, sa that it may nocht perfitely understand southfastnes of haly scripture. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 300 But now, for your defence Agayne all remordes arme yow with paciens. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* II. 50 Their insensibility iobs them of Remords, and fils their vaine hearts with ioy.

†**Remo·rd**, *v. Obs.* (exc. as *nonce-wd.*) Also 4–5 *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* remord(e. [ad. F. *remordre* (12th c.) :—Rom. **remordĕre* = L. *remordēre* to vex, disturb, f. *re-* RE- + *mordēre* to bite, sting, attack, etc.: see MORDANT. In later use chiefly *Sc.*; re-formed by C. Reade in 19th c. (see 2 b).]

1. *trans.* To visit with affliction. *rare*—1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) God.. remordith [L. *remordet*] some folk by aduersite, for they ne sholde nat wexen prowde by longe welefulnesse.

2. To afflict (a person, the mind, etc.) with remorse or painful feelings.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 364 My herte waz al with mysse remorde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1463 (1491) Ye shul dullen of þe rudenesse Of vs sely Troians, but yf rouþe Remorde yow. 1446 LYDG. *Nightingale* i. 190 O synfull man, this oure the aght remord, That standest exiled oute fro charite. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vii. 140 Geif ony thocht remordis 30ur myndis..Of the effectuus piete maternall. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 120 My sinfull lyfe dois me remord. [1628 SIR W. MURE *Doomsday* 820 A consort sweet..Allayes all mind-remording cares.]

b. To afflict (one's own conscience, oneself, etc.) with remorseful thoughts; also, to unburden with contrition; to examine in a penitent spirit.

c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 138 Noght euere-like man..sal hafe þi blise, his conscience bot he remorde. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 590 Wallace to God his conscience fyrst remord. *Ibid.* X. 9 In sum part than he remordyt his thocht, The kingis commaund becaus he kepyt nocht. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 843 That thay wald pance and prent, Considder weill,..Remord thair myndis quhidder gif Chestitie [etc.]. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 406 He began to remorde his conscience. [1857 READE *White Lies* III. ix. 124 Others thought he must at some part of his career have pillaged a church; .. and now was committing the mistake of remording himself about it.]

3. To recall to mind with remorse or regret.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2434 When I ride in renoun, [I shall] remorde to myseluen þe faut & þe fayntyse of þe flesche crabbed. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 541 Sadly the Bruce than in his mynd remordyt Thai wordis suth that Wallace had hym recordyt. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 94 Remord in mynd thy greit madnes.

b. To recall, remember, record.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 654 So mekle was the multitud no mynd it remordis. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlv, Diuers vthers quhilks me not list remord. *c* 1507 *Justrs May & June* 266 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 130 It was done but onely for the sake Of kynge Henry..And of the pryuce, who lyste it to remorde.

c. To meditate, ponder. *rare*—1.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 384 He wes nothing content, ..And in his mynd remordit oft and knew, Richt suddanelie that he suld him persew.

4. *intr.* To feel remorse.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 42 He remordid in his conciens & said; 'Nowder of þies two did itt, I did it my selfe'. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 278/1 A relygyous man ought not to suffre that his conscyence remorde ne grudge of ony thynge. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. v, Beyng meued either with loue or pitie, or other wyse his conscience remording against the destruction of so noble a prince. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xiii. 38 Remord & rew, and pondir weill my parte. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. 73 Quhair thair was mys he gart remorde. 1614 [see *remording*].

b. To awaken remorse. *rare*—1.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 210 Trew Preicheours speikis it to 30w plane, 3it neuer mercy in your mynd remordis.

5. *trans.* To blame, rebuke.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 86 If so hym fortune to wryte true and plaine, As sumtyme he must vyces remorde. *a* 1529 — *Col. Cloute* 983 Squyre, knyght, and lorde, Thus the Churche remorde. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifixe*

624 Yet from his lips not one intemperat word, His mercilesse tormenters doth remord.
absol. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 1055 Remordynge and bytynge, With chydyng and with flytynge.
Hence †**Remo·rding** *ppl. a. Obs.*
c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lv. (1869) 33 It is so cruelle, and so prikinge, so remordinge, and so persinge. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Domesday* I. xv, O what a terrour wounds remording soules. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 129 The poor Wretch, whose Body shook all o're, While his remording Conscience trembled more.

†**Remo·rdency.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as next + -ENCY.] Compunction, remorse.
1717 KILLINBECK 18 *Serm.* 175 This is what the Schools call *Pœna damni*; that remordency of Conscience, that extremity of grief, they feel within themselves.

Remo·rdent, *a. rare.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *remordēre*: see REMORD *v.*] Biting in return.
1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 87 A man treading with his heel upon the head of a remordent snake. 1819 — *Dispensations* (1823) I. 325 That the Seed of the woman should bruise the head of the remordent serpent.

†**Remo·rder.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. REMORD *v.* + -ER [1].] One who blames.
a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 368 Wherfor your remorders ar madde..Vow to remorde erste or they know your mynde.

†**Remo·re,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [Anglicized or Fr. form of REMORA: cf. next. In both examples printed *remove*.] Hindrance, delay.
1627 BEAULIEU in *Court & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 239 Somewhat stayed him behind,..I think, as I hear, that his true remore hath been want of money. *Ibid.* 260 Want of money is a great remore to our endeavours.

†**Remo·re,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *remor-ārī*, or perh. f. REMORE *sb.*] *trans.* To hinder, delay.
1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 370 We have no debt or rent to pay;..Or if we had, should that remore us, When all the world's our own before us.

†**Remo·rphize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. RE- 5 a, after *melamorphize*.] *trans.* To restore to the original form.
1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 102 That worthy memorable Story of Saint Macarius..who..did remorphize an olde Woman that had beene turned into a Mare. *Ibid.* 133.

Remorse (rĭmō·ɹs), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 remors, (6 remorrs), 5–7 remorce, 4– remorse. [a. OF. *remors* (mod.F. *remords*), ad. late L. *remorsus*, vbl. sb. f. *remordēre*: see REMORD *v.*]
1. *Remorse of conscience* (or *mind*) = next. Now somewhat *rare* and *arch.* †Also with *pl.* (cf. 2 b).
c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 554 Or hastow som remors of conscience..? 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 171 þis pope..havynge remorse of conscience þat he was somwhat put yn by þe emperoure lefte the popehede. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* D j, He is euer in doubt and in remors of conscience. 1559 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xxxii, And first within the portche and iawes of Hell Sate diepe Remorse of conscience. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 104 Onely for the remorse of his conscience, preferring the seruice of God before all other respects. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. I. 110 Perhaps not without some scruples and remorses of Conscience. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4029/2 One of these Lieutenants having a Remorse of Conscience, discovered the..Mater. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xxiii. 467 A man may.. go on..without any remorse of mind, or true desire of amendment. 1808 LEMPRIERE *Univ. Biogr.* s.v. *Aunoy*, One of his three accusers afterwards through remorse of conscience confessed the charge to be false.
2. A feeling of compunction, or of deep regret and repentance, for a sin or wrong committed. Also const. *at, for,* †*of* (the thing done).
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1698 þan a sorow full sodenly sanke in his hert, A Remorce of maters, þat hym mys lyket. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxix. 260 By this monycion he toke remorce in his conscyence. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 Vndoubted theyr conscyence sholde haue remorse. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 19 The hypocrites .. although they feele the remorse of sinne [etc.]. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 16 The fruit of our own ill-doing is remorse. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 97 The remorse for his undutifulnesse towards his Father, was living in him till he dyed. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 162 Another teaches that there..is no hell but remorse. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 89 When again I was shipwreck'd,..I was as far from Remorse, or looking on it as a Judgment. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 43 Pleasure brings as surely in her train Remorse and Sorrow and vindictive Pain. 1821 SHELLEY *Fragment on Keats*, Death, in remorse for that fell slaughter,..flew Athwart the stream. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 180 We have her own confession at full length Made in the first remorse.
†**b.** With *a* and *pl.* A fit of remorse. *Obs.*
1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* I. 17 To possess unjustly another's means with continuall Remorses and internall Reproaches. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 123 Our repentances are generally not a remorse for the ills we have done. 1720 MANDEVILLE *Free Thoughts* 126 So at one time or other they are troubled with Remorses. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xl. 399 His remorses gradually diminished.
†**c.** ? Hesitation, scruple. *Obs. rare*—[1].
a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* ii. 19 As wytles as a wylde goos, ye haue but small remorce Me for to chalenge.
†**3.** Sorrow, pity, compassion; also *pl.* signs of tender feeling. *Obs.*
a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 574 This latter grace, Sister, I craue, haue thou remorse of me. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* V. iv, Well, nature pricketh me some remorse on thee to haue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 6 The noble Guyon, mov'd with great remorse, Approching, first the Hag did thrust away. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xii. 54 His Eyes shall be Stor'd with false tears, in remorse of thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 566 How shall I relate..without remorse The ruin of so many glorious once..? 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* V. ii, Womanish sighs and tears, and kind adieus, And those ill-timed remorses of good nature. 1700 — *Pal. & Arc.* II. 345 Curse on th' unpard'ning Prince, whom Tears can draw To no Remorse: who rules by Lions Law.
†**b.** *Remorse of equity*, a disposition to relax the strict application of a law. *Obs.*
1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lx. § 6 Remorse of equitie hath moued diuers of the school diuines..ingenuouslie to grant.. that God all-merciful [etc.]. [1878 PATMORE *L'Allegro*, Those gentle and unsanction'd lines To which remorse of equity Of old hath moved the School divines.]
†**c.** *Without remorse*, without mitigation or intermission. *Obs.*
1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 131 The heauens doe melt in teares without remorse. *Ibid.* 171. 1600 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 98 That ye squeak out your Coziers Catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice.
†**4.** Regretful or remorseful remembrance or recollection *of* a thing. *Obs.*
a 1529 SKELTON *Knolege, aquayntance*, etc. 29 Remorse haue I of youre most goodlyhod. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 295 Sundry of the Noble men, partly upon remorse of their former promise made,..made defection to Maude. 1695 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 578 Either the Fame of his Forces..or Remorse of his Duty, prevail'd with Duke Robert to offer again his Submissions.
†**b.** Consideration or regard *to* a matter, etc.
1514 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. iv. 8 That it may please his Highness to have Consideration & Remors to this before rehearsed, in considering [etc.]. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 416 The Kinges Highnes having most tendre remorse and respect unto the premisses [etc.].
†**c.** A solemn obligation. *Obs. rare*—[1].
1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 369 Let him command, And to obey shall be in me remorse, What bloody businesse euer.
†**5.** A matter for regret; a pity. *Obs. rare.*
1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 76 Is it not a deadely remorse to respect the worthy Clerkes in thys realme..and yet not one to wryte agaynste hyr? 1576 HUMPHREY in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xliii. 431 That it was a remorse to seem, by sundry apparel, to sunder himself from those brethren.
†**6.** Biting or cutting force. *Obs. rare*—[1].
1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 15 Their speares with pitilesse remorse Through shield and mayle and haberjeon did wend.
7. *Comb.*, as *remorse-smitten, -stirred, -stung* adjs.
1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 60 'Tis not th' accumulated store Of sparkling gems..Can a remorse-stung mind appease. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xiv. *motto*, Be it the working Of the remorse-stirr'd fancy. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 514 Over the side the doctor went, to the horror of the remorse-smitten sea-captain.

†**Remo·rse,** *v. Obs.* [f. *remors-*, ppl. stem of L. *remordēre*: see prec. and REMORD *v.*]
1. *trans.* To affect with remorse.
1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 196 b/2 Her conscience remorsed hir and [she] fyl doun to hir feet in requyryng pardon. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1703/1 Blaxton .. fel in such a quake, & shaking (the conscience belyke remorsing him). 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 62 Now (dissemblingly remorsed) they would needs..set vp another [high priest].
2. *intr.* To feel remorse.
1530 PALSGR. 685/2, I have remorced more in my conscyence than all men knewe of. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 194 Your hart must nedes remorce of right To graunt me grace. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 9 They remorse in one place, for doing or omitting that which others, in another place, think they merit by.
Hence †**Remo·rsed** *ppl. a.*, of the nature of, affected by, remorse. *Obs.*
a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 692 Wrong stirs remorsed Grief. 1617 J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mort.* III. viii. 235 They be reputed to come from a remorsed soule for sinne. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ix. 334 The soule of the remorsed draweth neare to the grave.

Remorseful (rĭmō·ɹsfŭl), *a.* [f. REMORSE *sb.*]
1. Affected with or characterized by remorse; impressed with a sense of, and penitent for, guilt.
1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 323, I know his penitentiall words proceede From a remorcefull spirit. 1612 W. SCLATER *Sick Souls Salve* 20 An heart of flesh, remorsefull for sinne. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* II. iii. (1713) 204 A contrite and remorseful confession of his former sins. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* II. 165 From a blacker cause Springs this remorseful gloom? 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 223 Many a bitter hour and year of remorseful sorrow. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 191 The remorseful philanthropist did all in his power to console him.
†**2.** Compassionate, full of pity. *Obs.*
1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 13 Thou art a Gentleman: ..Valiant, wise, remorse-full, well accomplish'd. 1610 NICOLS *Eng. Eliza* xcvi. in *Mirr. Mag.* 802 The Briton Maid remorsefull of their woes. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 208 To this euen weeping king did Ioue remorsefull audience giue.
†**3.** Pitiable. *Obs. rare*—[1].
1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* X. 331 Eurylochus straight hasted the report Of this his fellowes most remorcefull fate.
Hence **Remo·rsefully** *adv.*, **Remo·rsefulness.**
1617 HIERON *Wks.* I. 370 How good in Gods sight was the remorsefulnesse of that poor soule. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arth.* 171 Him Sir Bedivere Remorsefully regarded thro' his tears. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* I. II. ii. 229 'It might be best for you', muttered her lover in sudden gloomy remorsefulness.

Remorseless (rĭmō·ɹslĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of remorse; pitiless, cruel.
1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 142 Women are..pittifull..; Thou, sterne, obdurate, flintie, rough, remorselesse. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 349 Whilst we in sundry Fields our sundry fortunes prov'd With the remorseless Pict. 1631 MILTON *Epit. Marchioness Winchester* 29 Atropos .. with remorsles cruelty, Spoil'd at once both fruit and tree. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 31 They are a sort of People endued with savage and remorseless Souls. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 274 All this the remorseless Basha imputed to obstinacy and guilt. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxvii, So may such foes deserve the most remorseless deed! 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 22 They felt..the resistless crushing force of a remorseless foe. 1873 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* viii. (1876) 164 The page of history is stained by the dark acts of..remorseless superstition.
b. quasi-*adv.* Without remorse.
1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 213 As the Butcher takes away the Calfe,..Euen so remorselesse haue they borne him hence. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 255 Want, and incurable disease,..On hopeless multitudes remorseless seize.

Remo·rselessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a remorseless manner; without remorse.
1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 6 Such a one .. prostituteth himselfe remorselessly vnto all lewdnes. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 5 Those pollutions he had remorselessly wallowed in. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. vi. 172 [He] remorselessly and unworthily took his fellow by the throat for an hundred pence. 1814 SOUTHEY *Odes* I. vi, A merciless oppressor hast thou been, Thyself remorselessly oppress'd meantime. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 242 This religion, which..remorselessly pollutes and crushes man.

Remo·rselessness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being remorseless.
1648 BEAUMONT *Psyche* IX. cxxxix, Never with such fell remorselessness She rag'd in any Breast, as now in His.
1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 257 The Remorselesness of Conscience which men easily fall into in both sins. 1834 CAMPBELL *Life Mrs. Siddons* II. ii. 45 The inhuman serenity of her remorselessness. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. v. (1861) IX. 206 He has all the stern remorselessness of an inquisitor.

†**Remo·rsive,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as REMORSE *v.* + -IVE.] Remorseful, pitying.
1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xcii. 371 With ruinating fire and swords remorsiue vnto none.

Remosion, obs. form of REMOTION.

Remote (rĭmō·ʷt), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *remōt-us*, pa. pple. of *removēre* to REMOVE. Cf. obs. F. *remot, -mote* (15–16th c. in Godef.).]
A. *adj.* **1.** Placed or situated at a distance or interval from each other; far apart.
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 47 Yf thaire be treen,..Her oon, ther oon, to leue afer remote I holde hit good. 1601 SHAKS. *Phœnix* 29 Hearts remote, yet not asunder. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 16/1 They ought..not..to stand nearer or more remote than Use and Necessity requires. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 381 *Remota*, remote, placed at some Distance from each other. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 69 The nearer the mill-stones are to each other, the finer the corn is ground, and the more remote from one another the coarser. 1861 J. R. GRIFFIS *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 204 In *Antipora* the somewhat remote corallites are connected by means of a basal creeping cœnenchyma.
Comb. 1867 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* VII. 163 *Statice Bahusiensis*... Remote-flowered Sea Lavender. 1880 HOOK & JOHNSON *Wild Fl.* XI. Pl. 871 *Carex remota*... Remote-flowered Sedge.
2. Far away, far off, distant *from* some place, thing, or person; removed, set apart. (In *lit.* and *fig.* uses.)
c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CV. iv, Soe remote from wrong of meaner hand That kings for them did sharp rebuke endure. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 806 Some..Hermitage, Remote from all the pleasures of the world. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* V. Wks. 1856 I. 63 The nigher it is to the flame, the more remote (ther's a word, remote), the more remote it is from the frost. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 177 If a Pistol be shot off in a head remote from the eye of a pit, it will give but a little report. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 379 That was the remotest Thing from their Thoughts could be imagin'd. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 143 Remote from towns he ran his godly race. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, The lake lay so remote from the immediate way to Naples. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vii. 217 The principle of actions often lies remote from the actions themselves.
b. Widely different or divergent *from* something else. (Cf. 4.)
1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xii. 8 Passing by all these, as remote from the meaning of the place. 1675 PENN *Eng. Pres. Interest* 6 There cannot well be anything more remote from Arbitrariness. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. iv. 275 So remote were they in this respect from the character of the ancient Greeks. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 5. 89 Conclusions may be drawn very remote from the first principles. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 415 That this calculation was not remote from the truth we have abundant proof. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1884) 140 These small waves raised by the evening wind are as remote from storm as the smooth reflecting surface.
†**c.** Foreign or alien *to* a thing. *Obs. rare*—[1].
1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 34, I was gotten into an Employment quite remote to my Genius, and directly contrary to the Life I delighted in.
3. Far-off, far-distant.
1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 6 So forth she rode,..Searching all lands and each remotest part. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. ii. 31 To grace the Gentry of a Land remote. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 425 By home-bred Robbers, and remote Savages; five times stripd to the skin. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 78 Our Posterity may come by Glasses to out-see the Sun, and Discover Bodies in the remote Universe. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 118 To spread its bright Beams upon this remote and frozen Island of Britain. 1726 SWIFT (*title*) Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World,..by Lemuel Gulliver. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 521 Marc Paul..travelled into those remote regions as far as the capital and court of Cublai Chan. 1818 SHELLEY *Eugan. Hills* 261 Once remotest nations came To adore that sacred flame. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. Introd. 11, Volunteers from the remotest parts of Christendom. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* Introd. 1

As we gaze into these depths [of space] still remoter and feebler twinkling points appear.

b. Out-of-the-way, retired, secluded.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 31 Places remote enough are in Bohemia, There..leaue it crying. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Agric.* Wks. 1710 II. 725 The Company was gone Into a Room remote. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 266, I sent..one of the three..to my Cave, where they were remote enough, and out of Danger of being heard or discover'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 117 With few associates, in remote And silent woods I wander. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, The path they had selected was remote and tranquil. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* I. 2 The place is remote and the living therefore cheap.

c. In quasi-*adv.* use: At a distance, far off.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 477 Thir rising all at once was as the sound Of Thunder heard remote. 1715 POPE *Iliad* IV. 424 Can'st thou, remote, the mingling Hosts descry..? 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 134 Living very remote at Springfield. 1781 J. MORISON in *Sc. Paraphr.* xxi. 1 Attend ye tribes that dwell remote; ye tribes at hand give ear.

d. Distant in (past or future) time.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ 12 Æneas [was] the remote Founder of Rome. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 492 When remote futurity is brought Before the keen inquiry of her thought. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 15 The antiseptic qualities of smoke were known to remotest antiquity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 165 The inheritance of disease or character from a remote ancestor.

e. (Also in *compar.*) Further.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxiv, For our separate use, good friend, We'll hold this hut's remoter end. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 (1875) 95 On thinking of a piano, there first rises in imagination its visual appearance, to which are instantly added..the ideas of its remote side and of its solid substance.

4. Far off, or distant, in various *transf.* uses: *esp.* not immediately or closely related to, connected with, bearing upon, or affecting something else.

1599 BLUNDEVIL *Art of Logike* III. iii, When is a Proposition said to consist of matter remote or vnnatural? When the Predicat agreeth no manner of way with the Subject: as, a man is a horse. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 104 Note that these middles haue contrariety in them in the remisse, or remote degree. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 188, I would distinguish them from remoter providences. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 357 A Soul that disperses it self upon all remote Actions, and applys it self properly to nothing. 1764 REID *Inquiry* I. i. 43 The external thing is the remote or mediate object. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 154 Their nimble nonsense takes a shorter course, .. And gains remote conclusions at a jump. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vii. 257 Newton thus applies this apparently remote fact to the blue of the sky. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xiii. 181 The student is strongly recommended not to modulate .. into extremely remote keys in this style of composition.

b. Of causes, operations, effects, etc.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 49 Cause, is neere, or remote, *id est*, further of. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 192 It is but a sensible expression of Effects, dependent on the same (though more remote) Causes. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 90 That which in the first instance is prejudicial may be excellent in its remoter operation. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 559 Proximate and remote causes are rather terms of recent, than of ancient writers. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 59 They had not foreseen how the remoter consequences would affect their own safety. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ix. (1879) 415 The remoter effects which our actions are likely to have [etc.].

†c. Far-fetched; unusual. *Obs. rare.*

1670 DRYDEN *Tempest* Pref., As his Fancy was quick, so likewise were the Products of it remote and new. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 386 Words too familiar or too remote, defeat the purpose of a poet.

d. Not closely related by blood or kinship.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 239, I will..trust for the support of my name and family to a remoter branch. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 421 Family alliances, near or remote, which either already existed, or were now concluded. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* xvii. (1876) IV. 96 John was a remote kinsman of the Ducal house.

†5. Antecedent; ultimate. *Obs. rare.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, 'Twere absurd To think that nature in the earth bred gold Perfect in the instant: Something went before. There must be remote matter. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. vi. 21 The remote Matter of Syllogism are three Terms, to wit, two Extremes, major and minor, .. and one Middle.

6. Slight, faint. In later use esp. *not the remotest*, not the slightest, not the least (idea, etc.).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 5 Every thing that had the most remote Appearance of being obscene. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 225 One of the standing figures has no remote resemblance to some of the effigies of Erasmus. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 It had a bearing—remote indeed, but real—on what is being done now. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 228 What I have done to deserve all that love I haven't the remotest conception.

†7. Ulterior. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 74 Good offices will be done him, from regard to his character, without remote views.

B. *sb.* a. A remote descendant. b. A remote region. *nonce-uses.*

c 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* i. 41 'Twas Shame First taught vs cloths; we peccant, put a blame To each Remote! 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 15 It was a drear and mountainous remote, as earth's last fugitive retreat it were.

†Remo·te, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *removēre*: cf. prec.] *trans.* To remove.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* xxvi, Because she.. did remote Her heart from beau'n's book, where her name was wrote.

†Remo·ted, *a. Obs.* [f. as REMOTE *a.* + -ED.] Remote, distant; removed.

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxii. xvii, From earthes remotedst border. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 152, I must now go and wander..In forraigne Countries and remoted climes. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 19 The things..are full of deformed disproportions, and far remoted from .. true beautie. 1683 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. i. (ed. 4), In a strong Castle, remoted from thee.

Remotely (rĭmō·tlĭ), *adv.* [f. REMOTE *a.*]

1. In a remote manner; distantly; in a far-off degree.

1598 FLORIO, *Rimotamente*, remotely, separately. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 51 The Glynnes..being in the hands of the Obyrnes and O Tooles (and more remotely of the Cauanaghs). *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. (1677) 104 The most remotely distant Man in that vast Period of Eternity. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. II. 379 We have..found that all our motives derive either immediately or remotely from our own satisfaction and complacence of mind. 1802 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 248 Every attempt to do this, is, remotely, a stab at the union of these States. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 8 Among .. remotely kindred or wholly unrelated dialects.

†2. To, from, or at a (great) distance. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 294 It is commonly opinioned..that the Earth was thinly inhabited, at least not remotely planted before the Floud. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newheusel* 27 For this reason, whilst we battered them remotely, they valued us not. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 14 ¶ 16 Remotely, we see nothing but spires of temples, ..and imagine it the residence of splendor.

Remoteness (rĭmō·tnĕs). [-NESS.] The state of being remote, in various senses.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Observ.* 17 *Prov.* (1626) 2 The remotenesse of their Master from them. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* 8 The absence and remotenes of a helper. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Let. Sir R. Howard, Anything that shows remoteness of thought or labour in the writer. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. 141 His obscurities .. generally arise from the remoteness of the Customs, Persons, and Things he alludes to. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 25 The timber, by its remoteness from water carriage, is of small value. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. II. 433 The term..ought not to be a great deal longer than what was necessary for that purpose; lest the remoteness of the interest should discourage too much this attention. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Philos.* 279 The same reasoning which places the stars at such immeasurable remoteness, exalts them..into glorious bodies. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxvi, The papers..seemed a little sad sometimes...There is a kind of remoteness about them.

Remotion (rĭmō·ʃən). Now *rare.* Also 5 **remosion,** 5–6 **-cion, -cyone,** etc. [a. obs. F. *remotion* (15–16th c.), or ad. L. *remōtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *removēre* to REMOVE.]

1. Remoteness. Now *rare.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xx. (1555), That lande is called inuisyble By cause onely of his remosion. 1625 BRATHWAIT *Fire Senses* (ed. 2) Table, He aggravates..the infelicity of it in her remotion from Sion. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xv. 160 To signifie some length, distance, and remotion between a Mans Mind and his Passion. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 145 To remark their Remotion from, or Proximity to the Earth. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Milton* Wks. 1857 VII. 321 The sense of its utter solitude and remotion from men or cities.

2. The action of removing; removal; putting or taking away.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 167/1 As sone as that Office [comes] to your hand..by deth, cession, amocion,..remocion [etc.]. 1464 *Ibid.* 561/2 For the remocion of such ydelnes, and the preferment of labour. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 540 We thinke it shalbe mete that some ordre be taken for the remotion of the monkes. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 285 The other point..is the carying away, or remotion of the thing that was feloniously taken. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 12 To conclude..from the remotion of the consequent to the remotion of the antecedent. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 290 A Conclusion deducible by Reason..by the remotion of all other means as incompatible and insufficient for such a production. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 287 Like ideas, which arise and vanish in the memory, without the mind being able to account for their abduction, or remotion. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* vii. I. 118 This again is the mere remotion of one absurdity to make way for another. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* i. 8 When force is manifested by the remotion of bodies from each other, it is called repulsion. 1895 L. CAMPBELL *Plato's Republic* II. 52 This is in entire keeping with the remotion of the actual from the ideal.

†b. *Rhet.* (See quot., and cf. Cicero *De Inventione* ii. 29, 86.) *Obs.*

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 82 Remocion of the faute is whan we put it from vs and lay it to another. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App.

†c. The process of arriving at some conception (*spec.* that of God) by removal of everything which is known not to be included in it. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 49 That man may bee said to bee most skilfull in that behalfe, which knoweth most Negatiues or Remotions (as they terme them). 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. II. 303 In the consideration of the Divine Essence the way of Remotion is chiefly to be used.

†3. a. A motion or inclination *to* something.

a 1450 *Mankind* 14 (Brandl), I beseche you..with humylite and reuerence to haue a remocyone To þis blyssyde prynce.

†b. Commotion, disturbance. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* (1630) I. 19 Fearing lest they might cause some remotion [Sp. *remocion*] or alteration in her body, whereby qualmes might arise.

†4. The action of removing or departing. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 115 This act perswades me, That this remotion of the Duke and her Is practise only. *a* 1660 HAMMOND 19 *Serm.* xi. Wks. 1684 IV. 636 It is the perversest remotion and turning away of the soul from God. 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 165 Those [places] that by the several Remotions and Approaches of the Sun have different Constitutions of Air.

†5. Recurrent motion. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 151 To put them still In motion and remotion, here and there.

Remo·tive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *remōt-* (see REMOTE *v.*) + -IVE.]

†1. *Bot.* Characterized by removal of the episperm from the sheath of the cotyledon. *Obs.*

1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 69 We may reduce to three principal heads the different modifications of generation in Endorhizæ; 1. Immotive. 2. Admotive. 3. Remotive.

2. That may be removed.

1834 *Gentl. Mag.* June 597 The benefice was formerly vested in the College.., which did not appoint a perpetual Vicar, but only a *clericus conductitius*, or curate remotive.

Remou·ld (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To mould again, to fashion or shape anew.

a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 166 This to a God-like Love re-molds the Heart. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 400 God..could have remoulded him [man] into a perfect creature. 1790 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1851) III. 31 It is..of the greatest consequence that the debt should..be remoulded into such a shape [etc.]. 1847 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (ed. 3) 6 To remould a government and frame a constitution anew are works of the greatest difficulty and hazard. 1876 BLACKIE *Lang. & Lit. Highl. Scot.* ii. 74 The immense mass of traditional materials moulded and remoulded into popular song.

Hence **Remou·lding** *vbl. sb.*

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 356 The first words .. are themselves a remoulding of a doctrinal statement in the Pentateuch. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 521 The so-called Suabian Concordia—a remoulding of his famous six sermons.

Remount (rī-, rĭmau·nt), *sb. Mil.* [f. the vb.]

1. a. (See quot. 1802.)

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., A Remount* means a supply of good and serviceable horses for the whole or part of a cavalry regiment. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VII. 35, I also beg leave to recommend that about 50 or 60 horses or mares..should be purchased..as a remount for the Officers of the cavalry. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 423/1 By a late order the name of stud has been changed to that of remount.

b. A horse used to replace another which is worn out or killed.

1829 NAPIER *Penins. War* II. 262 He made every exertion to obtain..remounts for the cavalry. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 337/1 The general age of remounts varies from 3–5 years old.

2. *attrib.*, as *remount depot, horse, stable,* etc.

1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 822/1 General Bourier has..more than 20,000 remount-horses. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 191/2 The latter..are offered for sale to the government stud or remount depot. 1880 GILLMORE *On Duty* 26, I visited the camp and remount stable.

Remount (rī-, rĭmau·nt), *v.* [ad. OF. *remonter*, f. *re-* RE- + *monter* to MOUNT. In later use partly a new formation on RE- and MOUNT *v.*]

I. *trans.* †1. To raise or lift up again; to restore to a former state. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. i. 49 (Camb. MS.) Thow hast remounted and norysshed me with the weyhte of thy sentenses. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C ij, Who so puttith hir in mew lene, it will be long or she be remounted. 1530 PALSGR. 685/2, I remounte, I reyse up (Lydgate), *je monte, je esliene.* 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 309 If we stumble or fall, he may lend vs his hand eftsoones to remount vs.

b. To set up in place again; *esp.* to mount (a gun) again.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 Which is the best ..for..remounting any dismounted peece. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newheusel* 20 This night the besieged .. remounted several Cannon upon the new Batteries. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 63 To remount such of their guns as had formerly.. been ordered into the hold. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvi. 238 The upper ball thus remounted shall roll out of its box.

c. To mount, put together, again.

1888 *19th Cent.* June 853 One man takes to pieces the syringes,..burns the leathers, disinfects the metal parts, and sends them to the instrument-maker to be remounted.

2. a. To replace, to assist or enable (one) to mount again, on horseback.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6162 His hert gret angur surmounted, That Achilles was remounted. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 159 Belias and flaundryns..peyned hem for to remounte hem on her horse. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiv. 86 His men,.. wyth right grete peyne,..remounted hym on his hors. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 8 b, When he was remounted, he made a countenaunce to assayle hys aduersaries. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 152 One of his faithfull followers remounted him vpon his owne horse. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newheusel* 10 The Prince .. was in great danger, a Cannon-bullet having taken off one of his Horses legs, but he was presently remounted. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. x, This accident happened so near the house as not to make it worth while for Obadiah to remount him.

b. To provide (cavalry) with fresh horses.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2332/3 It is added,..That the Cavalry of Catalogne is to be re-mounted. 1704 *Ibid.* 3987/1, 700 Horses came..to remount the Regiments of Dragoons. 1726 *Ibid.* 6438/1 The King has given Order to the Officers of his Cavalry to remount their Troops. 1826 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* II. xxi. 290 This sum .. proved of incalculable benefit to the Swedes, because it enabled them to remount their cavalry. 1892 in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 182, I was to make an extensive raid..to capture horses to assist in remounting Grierson's cavalry.

3. †a. To rise again to, regain (a state or point).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij, When ye se yowre hawke may

not endew her meete nor remounte her astate. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 50 He remounts his proper pitch.

b. To ascend or go up (a place or thing) again.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XI. (1626) 233 Iris with-drew;.. And by her painted Bow remounts the skies. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 600 The Sun..That week the virgin balance shou'd remount. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 274 Both wing'd and lob'd in Cloud, remount the Skie. 1784 T. HUTCHINS *Descr. Louisiana*, etc. 5 He afterwards remounted that river, and returned to Canada. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 503 Literature was destined to remount the ladder of instruction .. with as gradual and lingering a progression. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Aug. 4/8 We must beg them to remount the stream to its ancient source.

c. To mount (a horse, etc.) again.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 211 He..descended to Jerusalem, remounted the Borák [etc.]. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxvi, Your horse will afterwards keep you dancing for an hour..before he will suffer you to remount him. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 38 Albert got off.., walked on a little, and then remounted his poney.

II. *intr.* **4.** To mount, rise, or move upwards again; to make a fresh ascent.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiii. 85 She can..tarye & areste sodaynli the flodes & grete ryuers,..and make their bygge stremes rennyng to remounte vpwarde. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1535) Cb, It is necessarie, by time to remount to very hie thinges, lest it bow vnto lowe and yl thinges. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 44 He backe returning by the Yvorie dore Remounted up as light as chearefull Larke. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* v. 144 Hee gave them no time to remount aboord their Galleyes. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 93 This Liquor..began to remount in the Neck of the Vessel. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Conserve*, There will stick to the Scummer..a small thread or Filament, which remounts. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxiii, To sorrow I was cast, To act and suffer, but remount at last With a fresh pinion.

5. To get on horseback again. †Also const. *to.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 15 Tho hastily remounting to his steed He forth issew'd. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 236 Three..of his train alight from horse..and so the Gentlemen remount. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 208, I remounted, intending to inquire at Marathon. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. (1862) VI. 265 Xenophon then remounted and ascended the hill on horseback.

6. To go back, in the course of an investigation or study, *to* a certain point, period, etc.

1738 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot King* Wks. 1754 III. 44 The shortest and the surest method of arriving at real knowledge is..to remount to first principles. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III. iv. (1869) I. 413 Without remounting to the remote antiquities of either the French or English monarchies, we may find in much later times [etc.]. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XIV. (1870) II. 495 In detail, we can rarely account for anything; for we soon remount to facts which lie beyond our powers of analysis and observation. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 531/2 Without remounting to the Roman law, or discussing the refinements of scholastic jurisprudence.

b. To go back in time *to* a certain date.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 301 The kindred art of walking on burning coals .. remounts to the same antiquity. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 301 A practice which remounts to the first ages of Christianity.

c. To go back *to* a source.

1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 17/1 This life thus remounts directly to the source from whence it emanates. 1855 W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 211 The Mosaic law of levirate or adoption..certifies that all must remount to the same natural parent.

Hence **Remou·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 208 The bringing in Horses for the remounting of their Troopers.

Remo·vabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] The state or condition of being removable.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1836 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 323 The responsibility of Ministers is their removability. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 5 The mechanism is now somewhat more exposed to the eye by the removability of the outer mask.

Removable (rĭmū·văb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*) Forms: 6–7 remoueable, (6 -mooue-), 7–9 **removeable**; 6 remou-, 6– **removable**. See also REMEVABLE. [f. REMOVE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Subject to removal from an office, jurisdiction, holding, etc.

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 8 The priours of such celles be named and remouable from time to time. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 401 To beir publict office removable of judgement within this realme. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. 302 In this estate of Consuls (Two remoueable each yeere) Rome flourished. 1679 *Providence Rec.* (1895) VIII. 47 It is generally sayd yt ye Collony would remove such Courts as are remoueable according to Charter. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 165 Such Curate is removeable at the Will and Pleasure of the Rector of the Mother Church. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 41 Servants, the essence of whose situation is to obey the commands of some other, and to be removeable at pleasure. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 603 The judges who had laid down this doctrine were removable at the royal pleasure.

b. *sb.* A removable resident magistrate in Ireland.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr. 4/1 Sentences passed by the Removables are being increased on appeal by the county court judges.

2. Capable of being removed (from one place to another, or altogether).

1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 162 b, The..table ..was remoueable vpp and downe. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xvii. (Arb.) 51 Which carts were floored with bords and made for remouable stages to passe from one streete of their townes to another. - 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xl. (1713) 289 All Matter, or whatever else is removeable. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* v. (1691) 87 That the Impediments of Englands greatness, are but contingent and removable. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 364 Unless they are..living in an annual service; for then they are not removeable. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 261 They carried away every marble tablet therein erected, and removeable without much difficulty. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1041/2 The evils of a bad system were not removable by attacks upon those who administered it.

Hence **Remo·vableness.**

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* III. ix. 268 The removableness of ignorance by knowledge, &c., would never have been suggested to them.

Removal (rĭmū·văl). Also 6–7 -all, 7 remoou(e)all, -moveall. [f. REMOVE *v.* + -AL.]

1. The act of taking away entirely.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 19 No redresse can well be hoped for without remouall of that wherein they haue ruined themselues. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 67 The remooueall of such reasons and doubts. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 505 First of all, the Priests and Nobility, intreat the Removal of this miserable Destruction from their Possessions. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 163 It is a most dangerous Disease, and .. demands the best Assistance that can be given..for its Removal. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 43 You look upon both the Disorders and the Removals of them to be supernatural. 1842 J. H. MARKLAND *Remarks Eng. Ch.* 25 Good taste would suggest the removal of the wainscoting altogether. 1890–1 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 608 Removal of Film.—The gelatine films may be removed from the glass plate [etc.].

b. The act of 'removing' a person by murder.

1655 *Cal. St. Papers, Dom.* (1881) 355, I think with you that he [Cromwell] will die a violent death,..for his removal is the only way to settle his Majesty in his 3 Kingdoms. 1897 *Hearth & Home* 14 Jan. 378/1 It is true that isolated 'removals' have small apparent effect, but they are invaluable as a demonstration of our power.

2. Dismissal from an office or post; also, transference to another office, etc.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 96 He was advanced to be Keeper of the Great Seal of England..upon the removal of the Bishop of Lincoln. 1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 641 Without disputing .. the Causes, either of the Removal of the one, or the Preferment of the other. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 3 Captain Norris of the Gloucester having obtained Leave to return to England,.. occasioned the above Removals. 1800 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 47 When I came into office, it was my determination to make as few removals as possible. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* III. vi. 667 The appointment and removal of magistrates is left to the Lord Chancellor.

3. The act of conveying or shifting to another place; the fact of being so transferred.

a 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1651) 117 Not many minutes after the fall of the body, and removall thereof into the first room. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 11 The sitting still even of a paralytic, whilst he prefers it to a removal, is truly voluntary. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 108 It hath been generally understood, that removals [of the poor] were first ordained by the 13 & 14 C. 2. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 252 He would not bear Removal, so I fitted up for him Those rooms. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. ii, Slivers had pushed all the .. loose papers away, and was writing a letter in the little clearing caused by their removal.

†b. *Chess.* A move. *Obs. rare.*

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 298 Philometer invented the Game of Chesse, which..discover'd to him the duty of a Prince towards his Family and Subjects, by shewing him the removals of the several pieces.

4. The act of changing one's ground, place, or position; *esp.* change of habitation.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 288 All the judicious Panegyricks in any language extant are not halfe so prolixe. And that well appears in his next removall. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, Such had been the precipitancy of this removal. 1811 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. v. 136 This removal will cause you some additional trouble, my dear Sir William. 1899 *Green's Encycl. Sc. Law* XII. 236 Removal from urban tenements is regulated by custom.

attrib. 1881 *Act* 44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 39 § 1 This Act may be cited as the Removal Terms..Act. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Fire-Insur. Dict., Removal-damage* is allowed by Offices in cases where their agents authorise such removal.

Remove (rĭmū·v), *sb.* Also 6–7 rem(o)oue, -moove, 7 -mouve. [f. the vb.]

1. The act of removing a person from a position or office; dismissal. Now *rare.*

1553 [see REMOVE *v.* 3 b]. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* D iij, The two dukes..On whose remove fro beyng aboute the king We all agreed. 1607 *Statutes in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 68 The causes and maner of the ushers remove. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 341 At length, with much adoe, they procured his remove, and Porcius Festus succeeded. 1712 SWIFT *Wks.* (1883) XV. 486 It is still expected that the duke will be out, and that many other removes will be made. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* III. 363 We shall find sundry brisk removes of many in public honour.

†b. The act of removing a person by death; murder. *Obs.*

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. i. 136 Lets goe, my Lord; your staying staies reuenge... Her fauour must be wonne by his remooue. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 81 He most violent Author Of his owne iust remoue. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 89 Intimating..that Overburies untimely remove had something in it of retaliation.

†c. The raising of a siege. *Obs. rare*—1.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. ii. 28 If they set downe before 's, for the remoue Bring vp your Army.

2. †**a.** The act of taking away, or doing away with, a thing. *Obs.*

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 147 The.. blossome is a positiue good, although the remoue of it to giue place to the fruite be a comparatiue good. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 71 That which is early received,..as it were grows into our tender natures, and is therefore of difficult remove. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 57 A three-fold want of sap..occasioned by the remove of the root.

b. *Farriery.* The act of taking off a horse's shoe in order to dress the hoof and replace the shoe in a proper manner on the same or another foot: hence, an old shoe used over again. Now *dial.*

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 138/2 If you want a shoe, a remove, or the clinching of a nail, I am at your command. 1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mistress* IV. i, Phœbus fore-horse Must have two new shooes, calk'd, and one remove. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 90/1 A *Remove* is, when a shooe is taken off, and set on again with new Nails. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* v. Wks. 1751 XIV. 62 His horse wanted two Removes; your Horse wanted Nails. 1821 A. WELBY *Visit N. Amer.* 94 The price I paid to a blacksmith for eight new horse-shoes,..and eight removes. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Remove*, the re-shoeing of a horse with the old shoes.

c. The act of taking away a dish or dishes at a meal in order to put others in their place; hence, a dish thus removed, or brought on in place of one removed.

1773 JOHNSON (ed. 4) *Remove*, a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains. 1820 *Hermit in London* IV. 161 Two courses and removes, consisting of about 30 dishes. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 236 A very genteel dinner,.. with a remove, and an excellent dessert. 1852 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* iii, The maid..brought in that remove of hashed mutton.

3. The act of removing or shifting a thing from one place to another.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vii. 17 So as the Moores should not burne them,..which now by their remooue was preuented. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 15 This short cutting at the remoue, saues your Plants from winde. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 237 Having gotten an Elephant for the remove of our baggage and commodities, we left Moulgas. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XXIV. 213 Five or six such motions, or rather removes of the Balls. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 437/1 The birth of the Pretender is represented by the chest.., perhaps alluding to the removes of the warming-pan.

†b. *Fencing.* A thrust made while withdrawing the foot. *Obs. rare.*

1595 SAVIOLO *Practise* H iij, If your enemy be first to strike at you, and if at that instant you would make him a passata, or remoue, it behoueth you to be very ready with your feet and hand.

†c. *Chess.* A move. *Obs.*

1645 *City Alarum* 11 Like two ill Gamesters at Chesse, who make many remooves to little purpose. 1656 BEALE *Chess* A iv b, He which loseth shall have a palpable reason for every remove he maketh.

fig. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 55 Alexander perciev'd by them that this Pawn-bishop had made all his removes right.

†**4.** The act of transferring a person from one office or post to another; the fact of being so transferred. *Obs.*

1620 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 107 Upon the remove of the Bishop of Gloucester to Worcester, Dr. Tooker..had thought to have succeeded. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 34 By this failer the Master of our Ship had a remove into the Vice-Admiral. 1702 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 270 After a short remove to the Quæstorship of Sardinia, he was appointed to go as Legate. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 11 His Request being comply'd with, occasioned some Removes: For..our Captain, Kidd, was remov'd to the Pearl.

b. Promotion, at school, of a pupil from a class or division to a higher one.

1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. xcvi. 272 Every remove, (you know) is to be attended by a reward from me, besides the credit you will gain for yourself. 1768–75 in MAXWELL LYTE *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1877) 319 The time allowed for trying boys for their removes is not to be in a school hour. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii, Tom..was praised, and got his remove into the lower fourth. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 43 Surprising I didn't get my remove this term.

c. At some schools, as Eton and Charterhouse: A certain division of the school.

[1718 in Maxwell Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1877) 288 The successive forms were called..First Form, Lower Remove, Second Form, ..Fourth Form, Remove, Fifth Form.] 1733 *Ibid.* 305 He has been examined .. and is placed in the 4th form, last remove, till further trial. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ix, Some unhappy wight in the remove, wandering about.., seeking relief in the shape of a verse. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 648 To act as policeman to my remove, to mark the boys in and out of chapel, to collect their maps and exercises [etc.]. 1873 E. COLERIDGE in Ornsby *Mem. J. R. Hope-Scott* (1884) I. 20 He was placed in the lower Remove of the Remove in September.

5. The (*or* an) act of changing one's place, *esp.* one's place of residence; departure to another place. Now *rare* (very common *c* 1590–1760).

*c*1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CV. xi, Quailes in whole beavies each remove pursue. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 240, I call him..the flitting figure, or figure of remoue, like as the other before was called the figure of aboade. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 131 Here's a petition from a Florentine, Who hath for foure or fiue remoues come short, To tender it her selfe. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 5 Speeding themselves in great hast, for to prevent all rumors of their remove. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 169 Faustus was constrained by frequent removes to hide himself. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. vi. 24/1 The next Year there was a great Remove of good People thither. 1757 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 97 Three removes are as bad as a fire. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 235 Death..is ..a remove for the better. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* 7 All old favourites..Griev'd me at heart to witness their removes.

†b. A signal for departure. *Obs. rare.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. lxii. (1591) 35 When al was in order ready to march, they cal to sound the remoue. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. iii. 171 All things being assured, he may then cause the Drumme-maior to beat a remoue.

†**c.** A period of absence from a place. *Obs.*—1

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 44 In our remoue, be thou at full, our selfe.

6. The space or interval by which one person or thing is remote from another, in time, place, condition, etc.; distance.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xiv. 41 The soules Perspective glasse: whereby, in her long remoue, shee discerneth God. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 329 A Sign that ½ is more frigid than ½, by reason of his greater remove. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 385 A giddy, careless temper is at the farthest remove from the whole religion of Jesus Christ. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 66 He would see that scale recede from him to as distant a remove as that where it now stands. 1876 MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xxxii, As mountains gather vastness to the eye at a certain remove.

b. A step or stage in gradation of any kind; especially in phr. *but one* (or *a*) *remove from*.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Jordan* ii, Must all be vail'd, while he that reads, divines, Catching the sense at two removes? 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* ix. 225 How can I glorifie my Maker, that am but one remove from a piece of..sinful earth? 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 123 It might be well enough if you were .. but a remove or two from the dirt you seem so fond of. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 193 Events are explained by other events separated from them by a thousand removes. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. (1875) 126 Yet nascent feudality was but one remove from anarchy.

c. A degree in descent or consanguinity.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, Our cousins, too, even to the fortieth remove, all remembered their affinity, without any help from the heralds' office. 1789 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 161 These puppies are the second remove from the Wolf and Dog. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, I am not prepared to inform the Court in what exact remove he is a cousin.

7. *attrib.*, as *remove-ticket*.

1805 NELSON 26 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 416, I directed Captain Schomberg to make out the proper Remove-Tickets for the wages due to the said men.

Remove (rĭmū·v), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 remeeve, 4–6 remeue, -meve, (5 -mevyn, -mewe, -mefe, -meff). *β.* 4–7 romoue, (5 -mouyn), 6–7 remoome, 7 -moove, 5– remove; 4 remo(u(n, remuve (8 *Sc.*), 4–5 remow(e, 5 *Sc.* ra-), 5 remown(e; also *north.* and *Sc.* 5 remofe, -muf(f, 5–6 -mufe, 6 -moif, 5–6 ramuff, -muif. [a. OF. *remeuv-, remouv-* and *remov-*, the stressed and unstressed stems of *remouvoir*:—L. *removēre*, f. *re-* RE- + *movēre* to MOVE. On the variation of form see MOVE *v.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To move or shift from or out of the place occupied; to lift or push aside; to lift up and take away; to take off.

The precise connotation varies to some extent with the nature of the object and the intention of the moving.

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 17288+99 (Cott.), Who sal vus helpe to remou þat heuy stone? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 Þe tendre eithe was remowed fra his place and þare become a valay. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 369 Which shall of us systers thre remefe the stone? 1530 PALSGR. 685/1 Remeve this thynges out of the waye. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* vi. 17 When they be set on fyre, they shalbe remooued out of their place. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 5 Translation it is..that remoueth the couer of the well, that wee may come by the water. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 65 On the other Edge make a Line of Equal Parts, with an Ear in like manner to remove at pleasure. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 19 A Spring in the Tympan removes the Paper in this interval of Time. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxxxi. (1783) III. 101 Having, as the tea-equipage was removing, some intention to take his leave. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'What's that?' he inquired, as the waiter removed one of the covers. 1843 YOUATT *Horse* (1848) 313 The shoe having been removed, the smith proceeds to rasp the edges of the crust.

b. To take away, withdraw, from a place, person, etc.; †to raise, abandon (a siege). Also *refl.* to betake oneself away.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. v. 769 He..hym ramowit þan in hy, And agane hayme in Medy. 1530 PALSGR. 685/1 Remeve you from thence, my frende. *Ibid.*, I remeve my selfe out of the place I am in. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 90 So were the warders removed from the gates the same day. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 16 They resolued to remoue their siege, and to imbarke themselues with their ordinance. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxviii. 69 Lover and friend thou hast remov'd And sever'd from me far. 1667 — *P. L.* VIII. 119 God to remove his wayes from human sense, Plac'd Heav'n from Earth so farr. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 201 Jove..Remov'd from Humane reach the chearful Fire. 1749 LAW *Serious C.* xv. 273 We can..remove ourselves from objects that inflame our passions. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i, [The swine] made .. no haste to remove themselves from the luxurious banquet of beech-mast and acorns. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* IV. i. (1874) 464 The Epicureans removed their Gods far above the care and supervision of human affairs.

c. To take or convey away from a place; †to keep apart, separate. Also *removed*, taken away by death.

1459 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 227 Yᵗ thei..delyuere vn to George Chaworth..alle his stuffe that he hath at Alfreton, .. he to remeve them at his awne wille. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 11 That Rascall hath removed my Horse, and tied him I know not where. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 110 She too, Who is so farre from Italy removed, I ne're againe shall see her. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xi, A border citie these two coasts removing. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 195 Mr. Brett had hitherto gone on in collecting and removing the treasure without interruption. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 191 The latter was early removed from a world which his Talents..were..fitted to adorn. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Prol. 37 Forgive my grief for one removed, Thy creature, whom I found so fair.

d. To put (a person) out of the way; to assassinate, murder.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 65 The Prince..being removed, the Earl of Salisbury (another obstacle) dying six moneths after the Prince [etc.]. 1655–6 T. ROSS in *Cal. St. Papers, Dom.* (1882) 196, I cannot divine how, except by removing Cromwell, to which one of them had specially devoted himself. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 May 6/2 An elaborate article to-day, declares that Dr. Cronin was 'removed' by the Clanna-Gael after trial and conviction.

e. In *pass.* Of dishes: To be replaced or followed *by*, after removal.

1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* iv, There was fish and soup, removed by boiled chickens and bacon. 1852 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* iii, Boiled haddock, removed by hashed mutton.

2. To move, shift, transfer or convey from one place to another; to change the place or situation of (†also with *place* as obj.); † to lead (a force) to another place.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) ccxcvi, Lete him be stille, Neuer more remoun him y nille, No do him hennes lede. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xx. 12 He remouyde Amasa fro the weie in to the feeld. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3113 Ho..beckonet hym boldly ..his place to Remeve. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 177 Letuce is to be sette in Ianyueer.., the plantes to remeue in Feueryeer. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxi. 166 Than he remeuyd his people, and in sondry places faughte with the Danys. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 129 If thou wylte remoue & set trees gete as many rotes with them as thou can. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 215 He politiquely .. determined in great haste to remove his whole army. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 301 You ought not to have removed or chaunged the place without the consent of the Emperour. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. ii. (1614) 234 Their tents, which with themselues, their flockes, and substance, they remoued vp and downe from place to place. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 343 Then removing the string the space of 15 degrees in the Quadrant. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 170 This row being thus planted, the line was removed two feet forwards. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 178 Remove the needle from the situation P to the situation R. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 25 Elizabeth was now removed to Canterbury. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xi. 151 [He] is about to remove his residence from among us.

refl. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass. Bk.* (MS. B) 301 Þo priest wil after in þat place Remow [*v.r.* remo] him a litel space.

absol. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 17 The onely best way..to haue sure and lasting Sets, is neuer to remoue: for euery remoue is an hinderance.

†**b.** *Law.* To transfer (a cause or person) for trial from one court of law to another. Also *refl.*

1507 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 394 Writes of privelage to remowe ple othir ples owte of the cowrt of the citte. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Habeas Corpus*, is a writ the which a man..may haue out of the Kings bench, thereby to remooue himselfe thither .. and to answer the cause there. 1627 T. POWELL (*title*) The Attornies Almanacke, provided ..for..all such as shall haue occasion to remove any person, cause or record, from an inferior Court to any the higher Courts at Westminster. 1744 [see REMOVER² 2].

†**c.** *Chess.* To move (a piece). Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1562 ROWSOTHUM *Playe of Cheasts* Bij, Oftentymes the *game* is lost by remouinge the Rookes Paune or Knyghtes Paune one roume. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 215, I gat sik chek, Quhilk I micht nocht remuif nor nek, Bot eyther stail or mait.

3. To send or put (a person) away; to compel (one) to go from, or quit, a place.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 401 3if..þou have a wickide servaunt.., putte him out of his office and remeeve him fer awey. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. xvi. 1416 Of neid þaim behuffit To be banyst and ramowyt Fra þar gud, þar kyn, þar kyth. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 329 A knyghte..promysede to brynge an hoste of Scottes to remove hym from that sege. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 86 From thy face thow sall thame swyith remufe. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 396 Thay on nawyse suld..molest, rais or remove any of the auld tennentis. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxv, Then happy I that loue and am beloued Where I may not remoue nor be remoued. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 96 To remove him I decree, And send him from the Garden. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 49 (1773) 273 Warning must be used in order to remove a tenant in a common lease. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 848 The tenant is..entitled to continue his possession.., until legally removed by the landlord.

b. To put (one) away from, or out of, a position or office; to depose, dismiss.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xv. 13 He remouyde Maacha,..that sche schulde not be princesse in the solempne thingis. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 477/2 That the seid Sergeauntz be remeved at the ende of every Yere. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 36 The Aldermen of the forsayd cite that euery yere they ben remeued..and that they so remeued be not chosen ayen the next yere. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 20 b/2 The Trybunes were remeved every yere. 1553 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1886) III. 18 And the person so remoued not to be.. accepted..from the time of his remoue, any more for an officer. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* 87 That the said Chief Justice and other Judges..shall hold his and their office..and shall not be removed therefrom but when [etc.]. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xii. (1896) I. 511 *note*, None of the sheriffs now removed were employed again.

†**c.** To raise (a siege). *Obs.* (See RAISE *v.* 28.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 329 William de Reeth ..behiȝt þe kyng þat he wolde..bryng þe oost of Scottes..to remeve þe seege..of Berwyk. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXV. 257 This same yere the king with a grete host entred the see to remeue the sege of rochel. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iii, Let us..hasten to remove Damascus' siege. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 245 He was sent .. to remove the siege of the City of Rochel in France.

†**d.** To clear off, dispose of. *Obs. rare.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 131 In the high tops whereof were balists fitly placed, which removed the defendants that kept lower. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 168 Having thus refuted, or upon good ground removed som Opinions of antient Lawyers.

4. To take away (*from* a person), to relieve or free one from, some feeling, quality, condition, etc., esp. one of a bad or detrimental kind; †to do away with, put an end to (a practice).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 691 And for-thy wolde I fayn remeve Thy wrong conceyte. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 108 Gouerne hem wel, and..remowe fro hem all þaire wronges. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ix. 196 Wherbi is excludid and wilned of Crist to be removed, that eny man schulde worschipe God bi eny outward ymagis. *Ibid.*, Crist in the same chapiter..removed pilgrimagis. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 74 Lord..Remufe fra me all frawardness. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 72 She moues me not, or not remoues at least Affections edge in me. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 79 If hee haue neuer drunke wine afore, it will goe neere to remoue his Fit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 290 When they see Law can discover sin, but not remove. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. (1788) 217 In the repeal of those acts..the parliament have done everything but remove the offence. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 260 That general debility ..which time and attention will in all probability very speedily remove. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 405 The death of Norfolk and Northumberland removed the dread of civil war.

†**b.** To put away (a feeling, thought, etc.) *from* oneself; to set aside. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xi. 10 Do thou awei ire fro thin herte, and remoue thou malice fro thy fleisch. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 106 It is impossible to remofe ill thoghts fro þe with other mens prayers. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* xii. 1 Put away displeasure out of thy hert, & remoue euell from thy body. [1611 (xi. 10) Therefore remoue sorrow from thy heart, and put away euill from thy flesh]. 1703 EARL ORRERY *As you Find it* III. i, You had best remove this Scruple quickly.

†**5.** To change, transform, *into* something. *Obs.*—1

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xli. (1869) 25 And therfore I haue wrethe in myn herte whan ye remeeuen [F. *muez*] it in to quik flesh.

†**6.** To go away from, to quit (a place or position). *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 3223 Too all his ost he gave a speciall charge,..They should remeve that place ij myle large. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7514 Ane [bishop] þe whilk by symony þe se gat; with in sex moneths remoued he þat.

†**7.** To move or stir (a part of the body). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 262 b/2 Whan the tyraunte sawe that he remeuyd yet his lyppes..[he] smote hym wyth hys knyf to the herte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIxix. 606 The church that day was so full of noblenesse, that a man might nat a remoued his fete. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 58 b, Pulling and remouing your ioyntes as before is said.

†**8.** To move or persuade (one) *out of* or *from* a purpose or resolve. Also without const. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 184/2 He wold haue comen unto our presence but that hys conscyence hath remeuyd hym. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxi. 314 They coude nat remoue him out of that purpose. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 24 b, All the tounes round about, were permanent and stiffe on the parte of kyng Henry, and could not be remoued. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. viii. 94 But the King was hard to be removed from his resolution. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 167 Nor would he ever be removed from this unhumane sentence.

†**b.** To move, affect (the heart). *Obs. rare*—1.

?1600 LYLY *Love's Metam.* IV. ii, Men, whose loues are built on truth, and whose hearts are remoued by curtesie.

II. *intr.* **9.** To go away or depart from a place; to move off to somewhere else.

a. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7238 He with-seith alle homage..And bad you remeve out of his lond. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1975 Remefe agayn to þi realm or þou sall it rewe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 61 They seide 'Sir, we haue no talents to remeve fro hens'. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xviii. xij/2 The mone makyth a man vnstable chaungeable & remeuynge aboute fro place to place.

β. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 1090 Þu sal na mycht haf to remofe [from the abbey]. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 730 The Oste remowede & forthe thay ȝede,..To þaire Iournaye þay hye. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 315 Wallace off France a gudly leiff can tak, The kyng..Gret langour tuk quhen Wallace can ramuff. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 378 From thence they remoued to Saint Albons, and came thether on Christmas Euen. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 16 [He] remooued..to assiege the castle of Tripoli. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 51 Hee would rather chuse to stay here, and live in the same [earthly pleasures], then remove to enjoy the heavenly. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 198 He said, he'd remove into another room. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 28 He..begs a Certificate, when he removes from the Ship. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 104 From which few ever remove but to torture.

b. *spec.* To change the place of one's (temporary or permanent) residence; also of a tenant, to quit a house or holding.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 301 A new þing þat noyeth nedy men and oþer, Whanne realles remeveth and ridith þoru tounes. 1478 *Paston Lett.* III. 229 My Lord of Suffolk is remevyd in to Suffolk..and my lady purposed to remeff after on thys day. 1530 PALSGR. 685/1, I remeve, as an armye or the trayne of a prince or gret man removeth from one place to an other. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 494/1 The warning of all tennentis and vtheris to flit and remoue fra landis mylnis fischingis and possessiouns quhatsumeuer. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* II. i, This house, methinks, stands somewhat too much inward; we'll remove Nearer

the court. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 57 Proserpine.. importun'd by Ceres to remove, Prefers the Fields below to those above. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 6 This Frenchman..was one who, having liv'd in Long-Acre..had removed for fear of the Distemper. 1756 *Act of Sederunt* 14 Dec., Where the tenant hath not obliged himself to remove without warning. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 848 In order to authorise judicial removing, the tenant..must be warned by the landlord to remove. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxi. 252 Newton received this letter when he was removing from Jermyn Street to Chelsea.

†c. To shift one's place or position. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7365 In helle salle be þan swa gret thrang, þat nane may remow for other ne gang. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 861 The lenth of ane rude braid he gart him remufe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 186 He remoued no more for the stroke then it had ben a strong walle. 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Playe of Cheasts* A v b, Their office is not to remoue but in necessitie, and chiefelye for the succoure of theyr kynge. 1595 SAVIOLO *Practise* H ij b, Remoue with your right foot a little back toward his left side. 1656 BEALE *Chess* 8 The King removeth but one house at a time.

10. Of things: To change place; to move off or away; to depart, disappear, etc.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxxviii, In perfyte ioy, that neuir may remufe. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. vi. 29 There cheualrye contynued long, And frothens after it remeuid in to Fraunce. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* liv. 10 The mountaynes shall remoue, & the hilles shal fall downe. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* lii. ix, My trust on his true love Truly attending Shall never thence remove. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 17 Those particles will necessarily remove into that empty space. 1704 POPE *Autumn* 29 Ye trees that fade when autumn-heats remove. *a* 1792 BURNS *Posie* vii, I'll swear .. That to my latest draught o' life the band shall ne'er remove. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. 174 And sigh That truth from that Heaven should ever remove. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxxvi, But ere the circle homeward hies Far, far must it remove.

†b. To change *into* something. *Obs. rare*—1.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 5 That which is an eighth shall remove into a fifth.

†**11.** To move, stir; to be in motion. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2943 Sir Dary..Rerys hym vpp & remevys in hys sete riche. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 37 She might not stere nor remeue more thanne a stone. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. (Percy Soc.) 108 These are the v. wyttes remeuing inwardly. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 251 The head thus being above, the body beneath in water, wagging and removing to and fro. 1601 HAKLUYT tr. *Galvano's Discov.* 46 There is further a kinde of herbe there growing, which followeth the sunne, and remooveth after it.

Removed (rĭmū·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Distant in relationship by a certain degree of descent or consanguinity.

Properly denoting a degree in descent, as *first cousin once removed*=a cousin's child; but in later use freq. employed in vague designations of distant relationship, as *cousin seven times removed*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 53 Barbara doughter to therle of zilie cosyn germain removed to kyng Henry. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Succes.* II. iv. 75 Edmond was but nephew remoued, that is to say, daughters sonnes sonne to the said king Richards other uncle. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 802 Those that are Iermaine to him (though remou'd fiftie times) shall all come vnder the Hang-man. 1687 MIÉGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. *Cousin*, A Cousin once removed, *Cousin issu de germain.* 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 62 He's my Cousin-German, quite remov'd. 1748 SMOLLETT *Roderick Random* xviii, My grandfather's brother's daughter..rabbit it! I have forgot the degree; but this I know that he and I are cousins seven times removed. 1841 LYTTON *Money* I. vii, Cousin to the deceased, seven times removed. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, He is a cousin, several times removed.

transf. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 71 Vpon a lye, seuen times removed.

2. †**a.** Remote; retired, secluded. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 360 Your accent is something finer, then you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. 1609 DOWLAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 54 Imperfection is made not only by the neere part of the Notes, but also by the remoued part. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 78 Or if the Ayr will not permit, Som still removed place will fit.

†**b.** Separated by time or space. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 92 His false cunning..grew a twentie yeeres removed thing While one could winke. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xxxiii. 105 They haue the aduantage of being beleeued, before a remoued friend.

†**c.** Segregated or set apart. *Obs. rare*—1.

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxvi. 17 Their way was before me as the vncleannesse of a remooued woman.

d. Lifted or taken away.

1625 [see HARDLY *adv.* 10]. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. P 8 He removes the other Transpos'd Page into the place of the first remov'd Page. 1688 R. HOLME *Acad.* I. iii. 22/1 If the under Chief had been the colour of the Field, then it had been termed a Chief removed, or fallen out of its place. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) V. 281 Nobody..languishes with the remembrance of a removed sickness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) I. 93 He took the removed chair, and drew it..near mine.

3. In predicative use: Remote, separated, or distant *from* something, in *lit.* and *fig.* senses.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 214 He was like neuer to be redeemed, being farre remoued from Christians, who onely trade vpon the Coasts. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 1 They are farther removed from a title to be innate. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 172 [He] is not, in knowledge or rationality, three degrees removed from the brute. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1875) 77 A corrupt tongue, equally removed from Latin and from modern French.

Hence **Remo·vedness.**

1604 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 41, I haue eyes vnder my seruice, which looke vpon his remouednesse. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 147 It has a middle removedness or estrangement from the ordinary speech of men. 1892 *Temple Bar* Jan. 59 The impressions this garden gave were of removedness, of light and shadow, of grass and roses.

†**Remo·veless,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. REMOVE *sb.* or *v.* + -LESS.] Incapable of being removed.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. iv, As now you are, so shall you still persist, Removeless from the favours of your King.

Remo·vement. [f. REMOVE *v.* + -MENT.]

†**1.** The act of removing from place to place.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 495 In their travels and removement they are governed by their Stats, and observing the North pole, they settle according to its motion.

2. The act of taking, or the fact of being taken, away; removal.

1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. v. 223 All the alleviations and removements of pain and disease. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 48 The derangement in the complex mechanism had hindered the removement of the pollinia.

†**Remo·vent,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *removent-em*, pres. pple. of *removēre* to REMOVE.] Producing removal.

1625 *Debates Ho. Commons* (Camden) 86 To shew .. the remedyes both remouent and promouent.

Remover1 (rĭmū·vəɹ). [f. REMOVE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who, or that which, removes or takes away; *spec.* in modern use, a furniture-remover.

1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funeral Teares* 56 b, Where the thing remooued was remoouer of it selfe. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 367 If the desirer of our saluation, and the remoouer of all hinderances to it, do yet leaue sinne behind. 1624 T. SCOTT *Vox Regis* 23 Which Court was the onely..discouerer and remoouer of all such mightie enormities. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 108 We must see them..engaged as the scavengers of the forest-wilds of the tropics; the removers of fallen trees. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* III. 264 Grey had discovered a benevolent remover of furniture.

†**b.** *fig.* A poison. *Obs. rare*—1.

1625–6 SHIRLEY *Maid's Revenge* III. ii, *Shar.* A rat! give him his bane...*Ans.* Pray let me see a remover at twelve hours; I would be loth to kill the poor thing presently.

2. One who changes his place; a restless or stirring person. *rare.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxvi, Loue is not loue Which alters when it alteration findes, Or bends with the remouer to remoue. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Fortune* (Arb.) 378 An hastye Fortune maketh an Enterpriser, and Remover (The French hath it better *Entreprenant*, or *Remuant*).

†**b.** A hive from which the bees are made to remove. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 153 Having first placed these two stalls, the Remover (that is driven) and the Receiver, as near as may be to one another.

†**Remo·ver**2. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER 4.]

1. The act of moving; movement. *rare*—1.

1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxv. 95 At the first sight of him, he would have turned back out of the remover of conscience, and true repentance.

2. *Law.* (See quot. and REMOVE *v.* 2 b.)

1744 JACOB *Law Dict., Remover* is where a Suit or Cause is removed out of one Court into another.

Removing (rĭmū·vin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of removing from a place; removal to another place or residence; †also, change, alteration.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6365 Þe son sal þan in þe este stande, With-outen removyng, ay shynande. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xlii. (1869) 25 Many oothere remeeuinges [F. *remuemens*] of which were to longe to holde parlement. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* iii. 11, I herde the noyse of a greate tusshinge and remouynge off the most blissed glory off the Lorde out off his place. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 35 In contynual remoouinge as the nature of warre requyreth. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 108 Vegetation, and locomotion are powers of growing, augmentation, mooving, remooving. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 268 We waited a great while, though very impatient for their removing. 1750 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 566, I have not heard from my brother a great while; I suppose his removing has hurried him.

attrib. *a* 1601 LAMBARDE *Dict. Angl. Top.* (1730) 48 Batarsey, the removinge House of the Byshoppes of Yorke. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. (ed. 15) 177 There is the Removing Wardrobe, which always attends upon the Person of the King.

2. The action of removing, shifting, taking or putting away; also, an instance of this.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 6372 With-outen any remowyng Off the Eyen in myn hed Into myn Eryn. 1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* xii. 27 No doute that same..signifieth the remouynge awaye of those thinges. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 127 The better also they wil prosper, if after euery remoouing..the blades bee cut. 1642 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 193 Such particulars, as..will much conduce to the removing of all these mistakes. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 116 The Transporting and Removing of Earth is a vast and excessive Charge. 1818 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 573 The removing of the present walk with the two trees. 1882 E. C. ROBERTSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 507 The removing of the earth brought to view an immense collection of skeletons.

3. *Sc. Law.* The removal of a tenant by, or at the instance of, the landlord; †also, a notice requiring a tenant to remove.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 494/1 Na forther laying furth of stressis and removing vpone wednisday to be vsit in tyme to cum. 1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 270 The executioun of ane precept of removing. *Ibid.*, He putt the copy of the removing..in the said Johnis bosome. 1683 *Acts Sederunt* (1790) 156 Act appoynting Advocations and Suspensions of Decreets of removeing. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Sc. Law* II. vi. § 51 (1773) 274 A landlord's title to prosecute a removing..cannot be questioned by a tenant who derives his possession from him. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 848 In order to authorise judicial removing, the tenant..must be warned by the landlord to remove.

So **Remo·ving** *ppl. a.*

1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 22 Desire to see this Forreiner..led some of note and worth into a teadious and removing captivitie. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 6 Sometimes upon a pile of mattresses or bedding..were to be seen the removing householder himself and his wife and family.

Remow, obs. form of REMOVE *v.*

†**Remp,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To act hastily; to hasten.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xx. 148 Oft mon bið swiðe rempende, & ræsð swiðe dollice on ælc weorc & hrædlice. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3492 Þe Bretons sawe þer syde ȝede lowe, þey rempede þem to reste a prowe.

†**Rempa·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also **renpayre.** [ad. F. *remparer*: see RAMPIRE *v.*] *trans.* To strengthen, fortify. Also *absol.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiii. 336 Than he newe renpayred the towne, and furnished it with newe men of warre. 1549 EDW. VI *Frnl.* (Roxb.) 236 The gates of the hous to be rempared; peple to be raysed. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. 148 Our state then must reiect the multitude, and rempare with the cunning.

‖**Rempli** (rañplī), *a. Her.* Also 8 **remply.** [F., pa. pple. of *remplir* to fill up.] (See quots.)

1725 COATS *Dict. Her., Remply*, that is, fill'd up, denoting that all the Chief is fill'd up with a square Piece of another Colour, leaving only a Bordure of the proper Colour of the Chief about the said Piece. 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. Gloss. s.v., When a chief is filled with any other metal, or colour, leaving only a border round the chief of the first, it is then called a *Chief Rempli.*

†**Remuable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *remuable* (14th c.): see REMUE *v.* and -ABLE.]

1. That may remove (= depart) or be removed; changeable, unstable.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1633 (1682) And this may length of yeres nought fordo, Ne remuable fortune deface. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 256 For where honour is remuable, It oghte wel to ben avised. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 122 In this world here is none abidyng place, But that it is by processe remuable.

2. Capable of movement.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 131 (Camb. MS.) The ymaginacion comth to Remuable [L. *mobilibus*] beestis, þat semyn to han talent to fleen or to desiren any thing.

†**Remuant,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **-ent.** [a. F. *remuant*, pres. pple. of *remuer* to REMUE.] Inclined to remove; restless, changeable.

1625 W. B. *True School War* 12 Those Busibodies, or as the French haue it better, those Remuant spirits, that.. haue rather defaced than built. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 92, I protest I am so pationatly troubled for the remuant humour of our frend that I know not what to say. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 66 Fixing his fancy (remuent, and volatile) upon one object.

†**Remue'**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *remue* (Godef.).] Movement forward, advance, progress.

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* III. 1217 [They] stood stylle as ston, sore in themsylff amasyd..Fro ther werk myhte no remews make.

†**Remue'**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **remuwe,** 3–5 **remue,** (4 **-u, -uye**), **remwe**; 3–7 **remew,** 4–5 **remewe,** (4 **-eue**). [a. OF. *remuer* (11th c.), f. *re-* RE- + *muer*:—L. *mūtāre* to change: cf. It. *rimutare*, med.L. *remūtāre* (Du Cange). It is sometimes not clear whether the forms *remeue* and *remewe* belong here, or to *remeve*, obs. variant of REMOVE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To remove, shift, or transfer, to another place; to move from a place.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5522 Remwe in to anoþer stude þi pauilon. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 744 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 301 Afterward..That he hade leyen..Sixti wynter under molde, An abbot him remue wolde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 172 The hors of bras þat may nat be remewed It stant as it were to the ground yglewed. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 280 Sette ek noon almaundes but gr[e]te and newe; And hem is best in Feueryeer remewe. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIII. lxx, That faith wherewith he could remew The stedfast hils. *refl.* *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 77 He stynte & þoȝte noȝt remuye hem [=him] þere til he ha foȝt is fille. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. v. (1558) 23 b/1 And secretly he gan him selfe remue, To be bathed in a preuy stue.

b. To remove to a distance; to put, take, or keep away *from.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1673 Þou, remued fro monnes sunnes, on mor most abide. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 93 All þare-by is vnderstandant, and neghys negh, þat þat ys remued of farne. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 777 Yet is the chalk or cley lond forto eschewe, And from the rede also thy garth remewe.

2. To remove (a person) from a position or office; to put away, dismiss.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11455 Þis tueie erles acorded were þere þat iremewed [*v.r.* yremuwed] al clene þe frenssemen were. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 312 To þe we pleyn vs here, Him for to remue þorgh comon assent. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 318 Witt and resoun conseilen..that I scholde will remue And put him out of retenue. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii. (1555) G v b, She can make a man for his welfare,..Whan he least weneth, for to be remewed.

b. To raise (a siege). *rare*—1.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 100 Þerfor þe duke him dight, as man of grete value, Roberd Bellyse with myght, þe sege þei wend remue.

3. To remove entirely; to take or clear away.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11613 Bruggen hii breke oueral, hii ne bileuede ssip non..þat hii ne remuede echon. *c* 1350 *St. Peter* 197 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 51 He bad þam stir oway þe stone And remu al þe erth oway. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 21 In no wise The drunkeschipe of love aweie I mai remue be no weie. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4446, I remewe, in especial, Clene with-outen & with-Inne, The fylthe of euery maner synne.

4. To transfer, translate; to change, alter.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 164 Geffrey .. fro Breton speche he did remue & made it alle in Latyn. 1340 *Ayenb.* 104 Wyþoute him to chongi, wyþoute him remue ine none manere. *c* 1403 Lydg. *Temple Glas* 1182 Vices eschew,..And for no tales thin hert not remue.

5. *intr.* To move off or away, to depart, to go.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 137 (*heading*) How alixandre remewid to a flod þat is called phison. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 38 And whan hem lyst, they remewen to other Cytees. *c* 1430 *Hymnus Virgin* (1867) 20 Þouȝ we wolden from þee remewe, In ech place þou art present. 1482 Warkw. *Chron.* (Camden) 2 Kynge Edwardes hooste..remewed from the sege, and were affrayed.

6. To stir, to alter one's position, to move.

a 1350 *St. Stephen* 519 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 34 þe body remude..And left to saint Steuen half þe graue. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 316 As if a goshauk hadde sesed A brid, which dorste noght for fere Remue. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5559 He hath forbede..That noon of hem shul remew, Him to help or reskew.

Hence † **Remuing** *vbl. sb.*, removal. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 7821 Theo lewed folk prayed theo kyng, Of him to make remuwyng. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 229 Payed..to c men..attendyng about the remewyng of the Regent.

Remuent, variant of Remuant *Obs.*

Remuf(e, -muff, obs. Sc. forms of Remove *v.*

Remu·gient, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. pres. pple. of L. *remūgīre*, f. *re-* Re- + *mūgīre* to bellow.] Resounding, rebellowing.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* III. iii. 63 Trembling and tottering Earth-quakes accompanied with remugient Echoes and ghastly murmurs from below.

Remulant, variant of Remenant *Obs.*

† **Remuled,** *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. OF. *remuld*, found only in the passage here translated.] Mutilated.

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* li. 93 Atyns was a Greke..the moost fals, vntrewe man that euer was. And so he wel semed, ffor he had his nosethrellys remuled and tourned.

Remunaunde, variant of Remenant *Obs.*

Remu·nerable, *a. rare.* [See next and -able.] That may be rewarded; deserving of reward.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 134 Shall he not (of all other) doe him the most remunerablest seruice? 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 159 The righteousnesse of the cause..is as necessary to remunerable suffering, as fuell to make a fire. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 31 [A neutrality] which how plausible soever to the Commonalty of sure Cards or Self-Interests, is yet scarce sufferable, much less promotable or remunerable *Alibi.*

Hence **Remunerabi·lity.** *rare*⁻¹.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1816) I. 570 If there were no other consideration, but..of the liberty and remunerability of human actions.

Remunerate (rĭmiū·nĕrē·t), *v.* [f. L. *remūnerāt-*, ppl. stem of *remūnerārī* (later *-āre*), to reward, f. *re-* Re- + *mūnus* a gift; cf. F. *rémunérer*.]

1. *trans.* To repay, requite, make some return for (services, etc.).

1523 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 313 Entending to remembre and also remunerate the olde acquayntaunces. 1594 J. Dickenson *Arisbas* (1878) 37, I will remunerate your kindnesse with most ample recompence. 1607 Dekker *Sir T. Wyat* Wks. 1873 III. 90 She no doubt, with royall fauour will remunerate The least of your desertes. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 13 That was to teach righteousnesse, but this to remunerate it.

2. To reward (a person); to pay (one) for services rendered or work done.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 398 Is she not then beholding to the man..? Yes, and will Nobly him remunerate. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxii. 343 Should Succession fault in not remunerating thee With such a Monument. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 534 The king remunerated them both, the former with an addition of honour, the latter with an accession of estate. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xiv, The great Hulibard had acted legitimate drama for twenty nights, and failed to remunerate anybody but himself. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 526 Dryden..received thirteen hundred pounds for his translation of all the works of Virgil, and was thought to have been splendidly remunerated.

refl. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* ii, To remunerate themselves for which trouble.., they only charged three guineas each man.

b. Of things: To recompense or repay (one).

1849 Cobden *Speeches* 34 The principle that our exclusive trade with the colonies remunerates us for the expense of colonial establishments. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* ix. (1870) 188 There are few plants that remunerate so largely the labours of the husbandman.

† **3.** To give as compensation. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1595 *Locrine* II. iii, For your houses burnt We will remunerate you store of gold.

Hence **Remu·nerated** *ppl. a.*; **Remu·nerating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Remu·neratee**, one who receives remuneration.

1611 Cotgr., *Remunération*, a remuneration, remunerating. 1816–30 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Extr. Const. Code* (1830) 14 The benefit of it diffuses itself among any, who..are in any way connected with the remuneratee. 1825 *Ibid., Observ. Peel's Sp.* (1830) 32 The very field for which it is proposed to engage their remunerated services. 1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xliv, Objects that bring no remunerating value. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 272 The farmer..would get a more remunerating crop from his land than he would obtain under a system of thinner sowing.

Remuneration (rĭmiūnĕrē·ʃən). [a. F. *rémunération*, or ad. L. *remūnerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *remūnerārī*: see prec.] Reward, recompense, repayment; payment, pay.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 6 He shal gyue remuneracion to the goode for theyr goodnesse. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 39 For the salary & remuneracioun of alle the seruyse that euer ye dide vnto his fader. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 147 So it bee doon in regard of good will, and affection, and not in hope of gaine or remuneration. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 170 O let not vertue seeke Remuneration for the thing it was. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* iii. 5 To be faithfull in the trust that is reposed in one ..deserveth much commendation, and procures also remuneration. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 188 When such Grant or Donation is liberally and freely bestow'd without any Prospect of an evil Remuneration. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* ii. 26 The remuneration of the Catholic clergy in Ireland being principally derived from marriage fees. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. ii. 83 The indignant author would accept no remuneration at all.

Remunerative (rĭmiū·nĕrătiv), *a.* [f. as Remunerate *v.* + -ive : cf. mod.F. *rémunératif.*]

† **1.** Inclined to remunerate. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1626 *Disc. Pr. Henry* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 262 That remunerative he was of services, and considerative of those that deserved and needed.

2. That remunerates or rewards.

a 1677 Manton *Exp. Lord's Pr.* Matt. vi. 11 Wks. 1870 I. 154 Not from his strict remunerative justice, but out of his grace. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 690 Men..become fit objects for remunerative justice to display itself upon. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* ii. 40 Our acquiescence in retributive proceedings as well penal as remunerative.

3. That brings remuneration; profitable.

1859 Smiles *Self-Help* viii. 209 He advanced by degrees to more remunerative branches of employment. 1865 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 72 The scheme did not prove remunerative nor a source of revenue. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark.* 334 Although chinchona cultivation is a remunerative public work..the experiment is still in its infancy.

Hence **Remu·neratively, Remu·nerativeness.**

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 27 But remuneratively let your stories and planets not onely signe, but cause good fortune or reward. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 39 Their time is more remuneratively occupied. 1895 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Oct. 5/5 Of the remunerativeness of the enterprise there can be no doubt, apart from the net gain to the cultivators.

Remu·nerator. *rare.* [a. late L. *remūnerātor*, or f. Remunerate *v.* + -or. Cf. F. *rémunérateur* (16th c.).] One who remunerates; a rewarder, recompenser.

1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 84 The children of God will by their most bountiful remunerator be thought fit to inhabit the New world. 1828 Landor *Imag. Conv., Rousseau & Malesherbes*, You have no right, sir, to be the patron and remunerator of inhospitality.

Remu·neratory, *a.* [f. as Remunerate *v.* + -ory: cf. F. *rémunératoire* (16th c.).] Serving to remunerate; affording remuneration.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 22 Remuneratorie, being a gratefull relation of courtesies, benefits or good turnes receiued. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 219 The gift of vtensile goods..is of so little force, as with death it is not confirmed, except it be remuneratory. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 145 ₱ 4 Remuneratory honours are proportioned at once to the usefulness and difficulty of performances. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 56 Human legislators have for the most part chosen to make the sanction of their laws rather vindicatory than remuneratory. 1844 M. Hennell *Soc. Syst.* 118 Legislation..will be remuneratory, and distribute the honour and glory due to pre-eminent virtue.

Remurmur (rĭmə·rmŭr), *v.* Chiefly *poet.* [ad. L. *remurmurāre*: see Re- and Murmur *v.*]

1. *intr.* **a.** To give back or give forth a murmuring sound; to resound with murmurs.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 667 The Realms of Mars remurmured all around. 1718 Motteux *Quix.* (1733) II. 276 A pleasant Rivulet..remurmurs over the whitest Pebbles. 1747 T. Gibbons *Elegy Col. Gardiner* 3, Heav'ns high Crystal Domes remurmur with the Sound. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. xxi. 279 The banks around Remurmured shrilly.

b. To answer with murmurs *to* a sound.

1697 Dryden *Æneid* XI. 695 A jarring Sound..Like that of Swans remurm'ring to the Floods. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 166 Eurota's banks remurmur'd to the noise. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 34 Yonder cave, Whose vaults remurmur to the roaring wave.

c. Of sounds: To echo in murmurs.

1717 Pope *Iliad* X. 563 A low groan remurmur'd through the shore. 1790 A. Wilson in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 17 Crying and sighing Remurmured through the glen.

2. *trans.* To repeat in murmurs.

1704 Pope *Winter* 64 The trembling trees..Her fate remurmur to the silver flood. 1789 J. White *Earl Strongbow* I. 202 The woods, the valleys, the mountains around..daily remurmur the effusions of my misery.

Hence **Remu·rmuring** *ppl. a.*

1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* II. 464 While thy remurm'ring Streams Danc'd by, well pleas'd. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* I. 608 Deep remurmuring cords Of th'ancient harp.

† **Remurmura·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *remurmurātiōn-em*: see prec. and -ation.] The action of murmuring or protesting.

1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 214 So see we many practising vsurie, without any remurmuration of conscience, through error of iudgement. 1623 R. Carpenter *Conscionable Christian* 58 To him..there is no condemnation, or remurmuration of conscience for sinne.

Remuta·tion. *rare*⁻¹. [Re- 5 a.] The action of changing back again.

a 1843 Southey *Doctor* ccxvii. (1848) 584 The mutation or rarefaction of water into air takes place by day, the remutation or condensation of air into water by night.

Remynaunte, variant of Remenant *Obs.*

Remyssale, variant of Remissal *Obs.*

Remyt, obs. form of Remit *sb.*

† **Ren,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. *renne*, obs. f. Run *v*; cf. Du. *ren*, G. *renn*, ON. *renna*.] A run, course.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1 Man og to luuen ðat rimes ren, ðe wisseð wel ðe logede men [etc.]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 159 The wyf cam lepynge Inward with a ren. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/1 Ren, or rennynge, *cursus.*

† **Ren,** *v. Obs.*⁻¹ [? for *rene*:—OE. *rēnian*, *regnian* to set in order.] *trans.* To clear a way for.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxxiv. 14 Rightwisnes of penaunce for oure syn sal ga bifor him in vs, that is, it sall ren his cumynge in til vs.

Ren, obs. form of Rain *sb.*¹, Rein *sb.*¹, Run *v.*

Renable (re·năb'l), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 renabel, -abulle, -abyll, resnabyl, 7 rennible, 9 *dial.* -able, runnable. [a. OF. *renable*, *resnable* (AF. also *rednable*), *reis-*, *raisnable*, etc., :—L. *ratiōnābil-em* reasonable, Rationable. The sense of 'eloquent' appears to be characteristic of AF. In later use prob. assoc. with *renne* Run *v.*]

1. Of persons: Ready of speech, eloquent: speaking or reading fluently or distinctly; † esp. in phr. *renable of tongue.* (Cf. Reasonable *a.* 3.)

c 1290 *Beket* 1336 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 144 Non of heom þar nas, þat he preisede muche þis heiȝe man for he so renable was. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8572 Renable nas he noȝt of tonge, ac of speche hastif. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 158 A raton of renon most renable of tonge. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 25 He was..resonabel [*v.r.* renable, renabel] of speche [L. *eloquens*], and wel i-lettred. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 209 Of tong sho was nowe and rennable, And of hir semblant soft and stabile. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 110 Men calle hym a prophete, a lord fulle renabyll. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Renable*, loquacious, and never at a stop or inconsistent in telling a story. 1868 Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* 72 (E. D. D.), Some lassie who was bright and renable was asked to read for the amusement of the party.

b. Of speech, etc.: Ready, fluent, plain.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 Noble spekers, þat.. faire facounde and resonable [*v.r.* renable] speche folowed and stieynede all her lyf tyme. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 103 þe fyfte [virtue], þat he be curtays..and ..of renable speche. *a* 1450 Myrc 1008 Hast þou also prowde I-be..for how hast a renabulle tonge? 1643 Bp. Hall *Devout Soul* ii. (1646) 5 Not [he] that hath the most rennible tongue (for prayer is not so much a matter of the lips, as of the heart). 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 33 We choose the renablest words belonging to the former, wherewith to set forth the latter. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Rennable*, plain, easy to be understood.

† **2.** Reasonable, moderate. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1340 *Ayenb.* 95 Þyse þri þinges byeþ nyeduolle to alle þe þinges þet in þe erþe wexeþ. Guod molde, wocnesse norisynde, and renable hete.

Re·nably, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 renab(le)liche, 9 *dial.* runnably. [f. prec. + -ly².]

1. Fluently, readily.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2974 Forþ þer com on redi reke, þat renabliche koupe frensch speke. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 211 Som tyme we..speke as renably and faire and wel As to the Phitonissa dide Samuel. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Runnably*, currently; smoothly; without hesitation. Often *Renably* in Suffolk.

† **2.** To a reasonable extent; moderately. *Obs.*⁻¹

c 1325 Shoreham III. 19 Þou schel haue..mete and clopes renableliche, And lyf ine herte blisce.

Renagado, obs. form of Renegado.

Renaissance (rĭnē·săns, F. rənɡsaṅs). [F., f. *renaître* to be born again, after *naissance* birth: cf. Renascence.]

1. The great revival of art and letters, under the influence of classical models, which began in Italy in the 14th century and continued during the 15th and 16th; also, the period during which this movement was in progress.

1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* II. 745 At the bright period of the *Renaissance*, when fine art was a necessity and pervaded every relation of life. 1854 Lowell *Keats* Prose Wks. 1896 I. 244 In him we have an example of the renaissance going on almost under our own eyes. 1873 Pater *Renaissance* 2 The word Renaissance indeed is now generally used to denote..a whole complex movement of which that revival of classical antiquity was but one element or symptom.

b. *ellipt.* The style of art or architecture developed in, and characteristic of, this period.

1840 T. A. Trollope *Summer in Brittany* II. 234 That heaviest and least graceful of all possible styles, the 'renaissance' as the French choose to term it. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. i. 23 This rationalistic art is the art commonly called Renaissance, marked by a return to pagan systems. 1859 Jephson & Reeve *Brittany* 268 The cathedral front is a huge mass of barbarous Renaissance.

c. *attrib.* with *architecture, building*, etc.

1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. App. xi. 370 A choice little piece of description this, of the Renaissance painters. 1857 — *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. 103 Verona possesses..the loveliest Renaissance architecture of Italy. 1860 G. A. Sportiswoode in *Vac. Tour* 98 We..contented ourselves with what we saw of its heavy-looking renaissance buildings. 1882

CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Renaissance Braid Work.*—This is also known as Renaissance Lace.

2. Any revival, or period of marked improvement and new life, in art, literature, etc.

1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 4 Voltairism may stand for the name of the Renaissance of the eighteenth century. 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 857/2 The most satisfactory among the signs of a theatrical renaissance.

Renai·ssant, *a. rare.* [a. F. *renaissant*, pres. pple. of *renaître*: cf. RENASCENT.] = prec. 1 c.

1864 MISS COBBE *Italics* 14 The great artistic ages, classic and Renaissant. 1886 *Ch. Times* 17 Sept. 686 Gothic is most appropriate for ecclesiastical buildings and Renaissant for gin-shops, theatres and restaurants.

Renal (rī·năl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *rénal*, or ad. late L. *rēnālis*, f. *rēn* kidney: see REINS.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the reins or kidneys.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein, Renal veins*, the kidney veins. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Renal Artery*, is said by some, to come out of the Aorta, and to enter into the Kidneys. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* i. (1734) 27 By its extraordinary detersive qualities, it scours and cleanses the renal passages. 1788 BAILLIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 357 The renal capsules had undergone no change. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 309 The Renal arteries are two large trunks given off from the sides of the aorta. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* v. 105 The renal excretion has naturally an acid reaction.

B. *sb.* A renal artery.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 274 In ten [cases] the upper extremity lay between the inferior mesenteric and the renals.

†**Re·naldry.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *Renald*, obs. var. REYNARD + -RY: cf. obs. F. *renarderie*.] Guile, cunning, craft.

1612 tr. *Passenger of Benvenuto* I. iv. 269 She vsed all malitious Renaldrie [It. *volpina malitia*] to the end I might stay there this night.

Rename (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To name again; *esp.* to give another or new name to.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (1850) 423 By that odious re-naming of sin. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 62 It is scarcely worth re-naming, much less answering to. 1675 SHERBURNE *Sphere Manilius* 66 [Philippi] afterwards renamed from Philip..its Reedifier. 1859 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 354 The features of the district were renamed. 1897 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXIX. 36 Then must we have a new vocabulary and re-name the professions.

Re·nardine, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. *Renard* var. REYNARD.] Pertaining to Reynard the Fox. So †**Re·nardism** = REGNARDISM (Blount 1661).

1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 165/2 There has been much learning expended..on the question of why the lion was king in the Renardine tales.

Renascence (*rĭnæ·sĕns*). Also 9 re- (*rī-*). [See RENASCENT and -ENCE.]

1. The process or fact of being born anew; rebirth, renewal, revival.

1727 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* 187 The Souls have a kind of Renascence, or παλιγγενεσία, a new Life, a new World, and all things new. 1827 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 393 The perpetuity and continued re-nascence and spiritual life of Christ.

2. = RENAISSANCE 1.

1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* 159 The great movement which goes by the name of the Renascence. [*Note*] I have ventured to give to the foreign word *Renaissance* an English form. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 390 Here, as elsewhere, the Renascence found vernacular literature all but dead.

transf. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 5 The four-score volumes which he wrote, are the monument..of a new renascence.

†**Rena·scency.** *Obs.* [See next and -ENCY.] = RENASCENCE 1.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. a 4 This [science] of Architecture..owes her renascency amongst Us to Your Majesties encouragements. *Ibid.* II. i. 91 A renascency from his own Ashes like the Phœnix. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 25 Job would not only curse the day of his Nativity, but also of his Renascency.

Renascent (*rĭnæ·sĕnt*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *renascent-em*, pres. pple. of *renascī*, f. *re-* RE- + *nascī* to be born.] **A.** *adj.* That is being born again, reviving, springing up afresh.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Renascent*, springing up, or being born again. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 212/2 Care must also be taken to prevent any external impression on the renascent bark. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* VI. 552 (MS.) To console her cares, And give renascent vigour to her frame! 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 95 These are the first rudiments of the renascent plant. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lvi, Pen's renascent desire to see his little conquest again. 1883 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* ii. (1900) 22 The genius of youthfulness, renascent,..was dominant in that age.

B. *sb.* One who takes part in a renaissance.

1898 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* Apr. 115 This we owe to the Greek renascents and to their maintenance of the best standards—the three stars of Attic tragedy.

Rena·scible, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *renasc-ī* (see prec.) + -IBLE.] Capable of being born or produced again (Johnson 1755). Hence **Renascibi·lity** (Bailey 1721); **Rena·scibleness** (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

†**Renash,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* ? To toss the head.

c 1475 in *Archæologia* (1814) XVII. 293 A rayne of lethir hungry tied fro the hors hede unto the girthis beeneth betwene the fetthir bouse of the hors for renasshyng.

Renat(e, obs. forms of RENNET *sb.*²

†**Rena·te,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *renāt-us*, pa. pple. of *renascī*.] Reborn, reincarnate.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 39/43 Renate, *renatus*. *c* 1614 FLETCHER, etc. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* I. ii, And to confirm yourself in me renate, I hope you'll find my wits legitimate! 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 428/2 So one man often renate, is named Æthalides, Euphorbus, Hermotimus, Pyrrhus, and lastly Pythagoras.

†**Rena·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *renāt-*, ppl. stem of *renascī*: see RENASCENT.] **a.** *pass.* To be born again. **b.** *intr.* To form again.

c 1546 JOYE in Gardiner *Declar. Joye* (1546) 91 b, Thus we electe, called & renated of the Spirit, know ye father in Christ. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 32 A pernicious fable and ficcion..to feyne a dead man to be renated and newely borne agayne. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 104 The watrie humor being effused may renate or grow agayne.

Rena·vigate, *v. rare*⁻⁰. [RE- 5 a.] To navigate again. So **Renaviga·tion** (Phillips 1658).

1611 COTGR., *Renaviger*, to renauigate, sayle backe, or sayle ouer againe. 1623 in COCKERAM. 1721- in BAILEY and later Dicts. 1828-32 WEBSTER s.v., To renavigate the Pacific Ocean.

†**Renay',** *sb. Obs.* Also **reney, renye.** [ad. OF. *renié*, pa. pple. of *renoier*: see next.] A renegade, apostate.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4070 Quod the renay: 'Mercy I crye!' 1340 *Ayenb.* 19 He ys wel renay, þet þet land þet he halt of his lhorde deþ in-to þe hond of his uyende. *Ibid.*, Ine þri maneres is man ycleped reneye and uals cristen. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2795 The renye relys abowte and rusches to þe erthe, Roris fulle ruydlye, bot rade he no more.

†**Renay', reny',** *v. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 renai(e, -aye, 4-6 renay, (5 renn-, reyn-); 4 reneie, 4-6 reney(e, 5 reneyhe. *β.* 4-6 reny(e, 6 renie. [a. OF. *renoier, renier* (*renoier*, etc.):—pop. L. *renegāre*: see RENEGUE, and cf. DENY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To renounce, abjure (one's faith, God, lord, etc.).

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8995 Leuedis he luued,..þat did him drightin to renai. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 524 Me ne stant nouȝt of þe swich awe, þat þou sschalt make me renoie mi lawe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 121 Though a Crystene man coueyted his Crystenedome to reneye [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 42 Þe emperour Iulyan Apostata, whilk reynayd and forsuke Cristen fayth. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 976 We haue heere a mayde whiche with obstinacye Reneyeth [*v.r.* reneyhithe] oure lawes. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2173 Me moste here-After our lord to renay, And in sarisine lau beleue. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1212/1 Hee ..geueth..parte to suche as willinglye will reney their faith. [1900 RALEIGH *Milton* 219 He rennyed his ancestry.]

absol. 1340 *Ayenb.* 19 Alþaȝ he by be his zigginge cristen, he renayþ be dede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 371 Lest I..be drawen to renaye, and sey, Who is Lord?

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 739 Thow has a quhill renyit thi fay. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1254 I shalle..make the to renye thy laye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 20/2 It is redde in thistoryes, whan he renyed and forsoke our Lord [etc.]. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 44 He shall be compelled incontynentlye to renye his fayth and crystendome. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C iv, The king of Nauarre..had felt the poynt thereof if he had not to hys honour..renied hys God. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxix. 285 For that thow should'st reny thy Faith, and her thereby possesse, The Soldan did capitulat.

refl. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* M ij b, They dishort vs from sinne, but I renie myselfe, if euer they coulde cunningly diffine, what that should be, we call sinne.

b. To recant (an opinion). Also *absol.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 87 Fayne were ye to reny, And mercy for to cry, Or be brende by and by. *c* 1533 *Song* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xliv. 121 Which opynions wer good for thee to renay.

2. a. To deny, disown (an utterance). *rare*⁻¹.

c 1440 *Partonope* 1835 That I haue sayde In no wyse for me shall be renayed [*printed* remayed].

b. To deny the truth of (a statement).

1510-20 *Compl. too late maryed* (1862) 16 For to saye that therin is servage In maryage, but I it reny, For therin is but humayne company. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 66 She blussched all red,..but not withstandinge she wende well assuredly to have renied al the case.

3. a. To refuse, decline (a gift). *rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1821 Ho rayt hym a riche rynk [= ring]..Bot þe renk hit renayed, &..sayde, 'I wil no giftez for gode'.

b. To refuse *to* do something. *rare*⁻¹.

c 1489 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumbld.* 78 The commons renyed ther taxes to pay Of them demaunded and asked by the kynge; With one voice importune they plainly sayd nay.

†**Renay'ed, reni'ed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED¹, after OF. *renié*: see RENAY *sb.*] Apostate, renegade.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23111 Wreches mistruand, þat rennid ar traitures and fals. 13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 11 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 266 Þene wos this reame renaide mony ronke ȝeres. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4673 If Fyrumbras may beo taan, þat ilke false reneyed man. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 198 Þo Ros vp with rancour þe Renkes reneyed. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 b, This Caddi was a renyed Christian. 1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Disc. conc. Weapons* 41 b, The Ianissaries .. being Christian mens children renied.

†**Renay'ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. RENAY *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of renouncing or abjuring.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29406 If he in renaijng lijs, efter þat he es monest thris. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 719 Reneying of god and hate of his neighebors. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 131 On..is renaying; whan a man forsakyth god, & becomyth a iewe or a sarazene. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 179/1 It was a plaine renaying of Christes faith to doo anye obseruaunce therto.

†**Renay'rie, renoy'rie.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *reneierie, renoierie*: see RENAY *v.*] Apostacy.

1340 *Ayenb.* 17 He him to-delþ in þri little boȝes..þe þridde [is] renoyrye. *Ibid.* 19 Þe þridde ontreuþe þet comþ of prede ys renayrie.

Rence, Sc. variant of RAINES *Obs.*

Rence, rench, obs. or dial. forms of RINSE *v.*

Rench, obs. form of WRENCH *v.*

†**Re·ncian.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *rentien* (Godef.), of obscure origin.] Some kind of cloth.

a 1272 *Lune Ron* 106 in *O. E. Misc.* 96 Ne byt he wiþ þe lond ne leode, Vouh ne gray ne rencyan. *c* 1275 *Sowing Christ* 70 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Ne geyncþ vs..þe robes of russet ne of rencyan.

Rencky: see RENKY *a.*

Rencontre (renkɒ·ntəɹ, F. rɑ̃kɔ̃·tr'), *sb.* Also 8 -countre, 9 -conter. [a. F. *rencontre* (13th c.), vbl. sb. f. *rencontrer*: see next and cf. RENCOUNTER *sb.* The form is given by Blount (1656, etc., copying Cotgrave), but later Dictionaries down to the Webster of 1864 recognize only *rencounter*.]

1. = RENCOUNTER *sb.* 3.

1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 95 The nice termes his Maty standeth in with the French King..makes it necessary to acquaint you with a rencontre I had at Antwerp. 1705 VANBRUGH *Country House* I. iv, *Baron.* We have not seen one another since we were schoolfellows before. *Marquis.* The happiest rencontre! 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug., One of the letters..was written just after I had communicated to her my singular rencontre with this lady. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 82 The accidental rencontre of a vessel homeward bound awakens family recollections. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* 117 The rencontre was disagreeable, and, to shorten it as much as possible, Isabel..turned back.

b. *Her.* (See quots.)

The existence of the use in Eng. is doubtful; quot. 1727-38 is ultimately derived from the *Dict. Universel* of Furetière (1690).

1725 COATS *Dict. Her.*, *Rencontre*, or *an Rencontre*, is a French Phrase signifying, that the Face of a Beast stands right forward, as if it came to meet the Person before it. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rencountre* or *rencontre*, in heraldry is applied to animals when they show the head in front, with both eyes, etc. *Ibid.*, He bears sable, in rencountre, a golden fleece.

2. = RENCOUNTER *sb.* 1.

1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 154 Then had happened a rencontre betwixt a party of his Majesty's Army and that of the Prince of Orange. 1803 MRQ. WELLESLEY in Gurw. *Wellington's Desp.* (1838) II. 609 *note*, I have not yet discovered whether the battle was occasioned..by an accidental rencontre of the armies before the truce had commenced. 1824 SILLIMAN *Tour fr. Hartford to Quebec* (ed. 2) 157 *note*, Lord Howe..was killed near Ticonderoga..in a rencounter the day preceding the..assault.

b. = RENCOUNTER *sb.* 1 b.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xxviii. 293, I referred to my known resolution of long standing, to avoid a meditated rencontre with any man. 1772 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 125/2 A rencontre has just happened..between the Marquis de Fleury..and an officer...They fought with pistols. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxvii, Perhaps there mingled with his resolution a secret belief that such a rencontre would not prove fatal. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lv, The secret of the *rencontre* between him and Colonel Crawley was buried in the profoundest oblivion.

c. = RENCOUNTER *sb.* 1 c.

1666-7 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Feb., He was mighty witty, and she also making sport with him very inoffensively, that a more pleasant rencontre I never heard. 1874 C. GRIKIE *Life in Woods* xxi, I was very much amused at a rencontre between the 'captain'..and one of the passengers, who.. had come on board without having money to pay his fare.

3. = RENCOUNTER *sb.* 2. ? *Obs.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. II. ix. I. 476 The affaires of war: wherein oft the most inconsiderable rencontres or occurrences produce the greatest changements. 1770 in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 3 By the..despair and misery which the poor waggoner testified on this unlucky *rencontre*, I guessed we had done some great mischief.

†**Renco·ntre,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 -ter. [ad. F. *rencontrer*: see RENCOUNTER *v.*] *trans.* **a.** To encounter, to meet with. **b.** To oppose, reverse.

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 67, I was stoped be the manie disorders and deficulties that I rencontred at my first comming. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* v. Wks. 1716 II. 427 To Ranconter and Ruffle the whole course of Nature, and make Heaven a Pair of Stairs to Hell.

Rencounter (renkaunṭəɹ), *sb.* Also 6 ron-conter, -counter, 7 rancounter, -tre. [ad. F. *rencontre*: see prec. and cf. RE-ENCOUNTER *sb.*]

1. An encounter or engagement between two opposing forces; a battle, skirmish, conflict.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxiv. 176 At the first rencounter many were ouerthrowen. 1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambini's Turki Wars* 56 Amorathe and Aladino..in the rencountre that they had with Selim [etc.]. 1588 ATLYN *Admon.* 59 Recounte all the..rencounters of a very fewe Catholikes against the heretikes and rebelles in Flanders. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 419 Tartars are not..so manly as the Polonians, who counter-blow them at rancounters. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 169 There lately happened a rancounter between some forces of the French.., and some Spaniards. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 28 ¶ 8 There are mentioned several Rencounters between..Detachments of the Swedish and Russian Armies. 1781 JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 288 Three little rencounters have happened with the enemy. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. iv. (1872) X. 36 The Russian Armies had only to show themselves to beat the Turks in every rencounter.

b. A hostile meeting or encounter between two adversaries; a duel; †sometimes *spec.* (after French usage) distinguished from a regular duel by being unpremeditated. Also without article.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 9 He gan to feare His toward perill,..Which by that new rencounter he should reare. 1676 D'URFEY *Mme. Fickle* II. i, Pox on't, a Rencounter is nothing when thou art us'd to't. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ₱ 7 A Rencounter or Duel was..far from being in Fashion among the Officers that serv'd in the Parliament-Army. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. i. 3 Duelling is often deemed a rencounter, and as such is pardoned. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xx, We will dine together and arrange matters for this rencounter. I hope you understand the use of the weapon. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 359 The latter were wont to repair to Granada to settle their affairs of honour, by personal rencounter.

transf. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded., Our late Wars, wherein the Pen Militant hath had as many sharp rencounters as the Sword. 1665 D. LLOYD *State Worthies* (1766) II. 528 There had been before some rancounters or pen combats betwixt him and Dr. Heylin. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Def. Fullwood's Leges Angliæ* 16 Now for the Rancounter, as thy war-like word is.

c. An encounter or contest of any kind; in early use, esp. a contest in wit or argument.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 386 The Sycilians..are full of witty sentences, and pleasant in their rancounters. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. rule 3 § 10 The witty rencounters of disputing men. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 166 If so I should, as often it happens in such Rencounters, not onely draw Mr. Bayes, but J. O. too upon my back. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 47 We have a right to lard our history with rencounters and conquests of these voracious animals. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 69 Few quarrels and rencounters happened among the boys. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 6 That unequal rencounter between foolish innocence and the predatory.

fig. 1785 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 17 Dec., My next business ..was to be presented [to the king]..I had only to prepare myself for the rencounter.

†d. Antithesis. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 219 Ye haue another figure..which..we may call the encounter [*marg.*, *Antitheton*, or the renconter].

†2. The fact of meeting or falling in with something unpleasant; an unpleasant experience. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* v. 4 But now our Lord my God hath geven me rest rownd about: there is no satan, nor il rencounter. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 62 The Turkes.. were mindfull to giue vs the new rancounter of a second alarum. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 23 Our hard entrance into the World, our miserable going out of it, our ..sad Rencounters in it.

3. A chance meeting of two persons, or of a person with a thing. Also *transf.* (quot. 1685).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 488 My formalists durst neuer attempt..any passing countenance in our rancounters. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* III. 30 My eyes and the picture had never any rencounter since. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 314 Millions of People dread the Rencounter of an Algerine as they would that of a crew of Dæmons. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xvi, I was so well pleas'd with this rencounter..that I forgot my resentment. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 46 At sight of Mr. Tyrrel in this unexpected rencounter, his face reddened with indignation. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, The casual rencounter had the appearance of a providential interference. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 408 Perhaps at this remote season the embarrassment of a rencounter would not have been intense.

b. A meeting of two things or bodies; an impact, collision. Also without article, and *transf.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. i. § 8 By their frequent rancounters and justlings one upon another, they at last link themselves together. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 38 In the various Rencounter of Bodies knocking and jostling one against another. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi, My nose and this very Post should have a Rencounter. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 67 Projecting Bodies, just at its own height..seem to menace the Eye with a Rencounter. 1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 619 When two equal currents of homogeneous fluids meet in opposite directions, there is first a swelling and rising up of them at the point of rencounter. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 92 In this theory, Doctor Hutton wisely steers clear of a rencounter with the sun.

†4. (Also *vessel of rencounter.*) A retort. *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 280/1 Cover the Cucurbit with a Vessel of Rencounter, luting it well. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Age*, Fit a Rencounter to the long Neck, lute the Junctures very close.

Rencounter (renkau·ntəɹ), *v.* Now *rare*. Also 6–8 **rancounter**. [ad. F. *rencontrer*: cf. prec. and REENCOUNTER *v.*]

1. *trans.* To meet or encounter (an army, person, etc.) in hostile fashion; to engage (one) in fight.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 *Preamble*, With the Kinges hooste roiall..they were rencountered, vaynquesshed, dispersed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 39 But th' Elfin knight,.. him rencountring fierce, reskewd the noble pray. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 31 Boadicia..bearing down all before her till rencountred by Suetonius. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 90 Forced him to return back into the Battel, where General Sobieski with a party Rencountred him.

†b. *intr.* To encounter each other in battle.

1591 JAS. I *Lepanto* 11 Betwixt the baptiz'd race And circumcised Turband Turkes, Rencountring in that place.

2. *trans.* To meet or fall in with (a person, etc.).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ded. 7 The historigraphours rehersis of ane pure man of perse, quha be chance rencountrit kyng darius. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 404 A schip of the toun of Tweisk..and ane uther schip..wer in thair dew cours rancounterit and takin be a schip of weare. 1672 SHADWELL *Miser* v. iii, I wonder who those fellows were we rancounter'd last night. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* 72 A Minister walking over the Park to give Sir John Warre a visit, was rencountred by a venerable old man. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 97 On the occasion I had the good fortune to rencounter you at Durris-deer.

†b. *intr.* Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 330 To my great contentment, I rancountred here with a countrey Gentleman of mine. *Ibid.* VIII. 373 Vpon the seauenth day, wee rancountred with another soyle. 1644 SIR W. MURE *Let.* Wks. (S. T. S.) Introd. 16 We are now lying before Newcastle engaiged anew to rencounter w^t new dangers. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 475 The English rencounters with the Dutch Smyrna fleet..and takes some of them.

c. To meet each other.

1802 LD. CAMPBELL *Let.* in *Life* (1881) I. 100 They had arrived before me, but through some misunderstanding we never rencountered.

†3. *trans.* To come into contact or collision with.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 38 The Repulse or Antiperistasis, which the hot and dry exhalations meet with by rancountring the cold Clouds. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. 146 Men wander about in the dark, and justle and rancounter one another. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* VII. 544 Swords clashing Swords, and Shields rencountring Shields.

b. *intr.* To come together, collide. *Obs.*

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. (ed. 2) 8 Could stupid Atomes .. From Regions opposite begin their Flight, That here they might Rencounter, here Unite? 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvi. 239 The balls will seem to rencounter and pass over each other.

†4. To move counter *to* something. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 28 Ran-counter to the counter-part, and you Perchance some un-expected thing may do.

Hence **Rencou·ntering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 505 There is a certaine place of sea, where these destracted tydes make their rancountering Randeuouze, that whirleth euer about. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 35 What a figure he would make at a siege or blockade or rencountering.

†**Rencq**, obs. variant of RANK *sb.*[1]

1585 Q. ELIZABETH in *Four Cent. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 29 It becometh, therefor, all our rencq to deale sincerely.

Rend, *sb.* [f. the verb: cf. RENT *sb.*]

†1. A rent, split, division. *Obs. rare.*

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 381 O what rends and ruins had it prevented in the Christian world? *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 99 There appeared such a rend among the Officers of the Army, that the Protector was compelled to displace many of them.

2. *techn.* (See quots.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rends* in a Ship, are the same as the Seams between her Planks. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 *Rends*, large open splits or shakes in timber..by its being exposed to the wind and sun.

Rend (rend), *v.*[1] *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* rent. Forms: 1 **rendan** (**hrendan**), 3–4 **renden**, 4–5 **rende**, (4 **reende**, 5 **-yn**, **reynd**), 6– **rend**. *Pa. t.* 3 **rend(d)e**, 3–6 **rente**, 4– **rent**. *Pa. pple.* 3 **i-rend**, 6–7, 9 **rended**; 5–6 **rente**, 4– **rent**. See also RENT *v.* [OE. *rendan* = OFris. *renda*, *randa* (mod.Fris. *renne*, *ranne*), not represented in the other Teut. languages.]

1. *trans.* a. To tear, to pull violently or by main force, *off*, *out of*, or *from* a thing or place; to tear *off* or *away*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xi. 8 Oðero..ða twiggo..ɣebugun *vel* rendon of ðæm trewum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Heo haueð bipiled mine figer—irend of al þe rinde. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1332 Syþen rytte þay þe foure lymmes, & rent of þe hyde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 635 He smoot me ones..For þat I rente out of his book a leef. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8518 þen Andromaca for dol..rent of hir clothis. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 123 Not rend [1580 rent] off, but cut off, ripe beane with a knife. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 6 As if she had intended Out of his breast the very heart have rended. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 94 Being so rudely rent off, it hath..defaced his monument. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 455 The Rocks are from their old Foundations rent. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 27 He .. began to cut and rip and rend away the lacings of his suit. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* 1. 124 Altar, whence the cross was rent. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 362, I seemed to rend away and fling off the habit of a lifetime.

fig. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 93 We must not rend our Subiects from our Lawes, and sticke them in our Will.

b. To take forcibly away *from* a person.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* XI. 11, I wil surely rend the kingdome from thee. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 394 This Kingdome after it was rent from the Romanes, remained in subiection vnder the French. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. IV. 341 So shall thy government be rent from thee and thy house.

c. *To rap* (or *rive*) *and rend*: see RAP *v.*[3] 1 b and RIVE *v.*

2. To tear, wrench, drag *up* or *down*.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2152 [He bade] þurhdriuen hire tittes Wiþ irnene neiles, & renden ham up..wiþ þe breoste roten. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 132 He wan the Citee..And rente adoun bothe wall and sparre and rafter. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12511 Cut down [were] þere sailes, Ropis al to rochit, rent vp the hacches. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 2083 þe fowle wedes and wycys, I reynd vp be þe rote. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. viii. 16 Troianis agane, schaipand defence to mak, Rent turrettis doun. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 56 God rent them up by the roots in the days of Pekah. 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* IV. 437 Whose daring Sons, by wild Ambition driv'n, Rent up the Hills, and lifted Earth to Heav'n.

3. To tear apart (*asunder*) or in pieces.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 7 Hrendas *vel* scearfaþ..hia [*Rushw.* ceorfas *vel* rendas; L. *succidite illam*]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5871 Lute vuel þoȝte he, þo me is wombe rende. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 727 þe fiss þat þi net rente. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 527 For he þat is to rakel to renden his cloþez, Mot efte sitte..to sewe hem togeder. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1851 þe werwolf..went to him euene, wiþ a rude roring as he him rende wold. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 646 *Cleopatra*, He rent [= rendeth] the seyl with hokys lyk a sithe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 317 For him þat rewfully rase, and rente was one rude. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 26 Than Vortiger .. made hem to be rente and drawen a-sonder. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* XV. 27 He gat him by y^e edge of his garment & rente it. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1370 Upon those gates..he fiercely flewe, And, rending them in pieces [etc.]. 1645 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 331 The graue Venerable Bishop .. fetcht such a sigh, that would haue rended a rock asunder. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 422 She tears the Harness, and she rends the Rein. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 363 The Telamonian lance his belly rends. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 411 Through generous scorn To rend a victim trembling at his foot. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 17 At times the black volume of clouds over head seemed rent asunder by flashes of lightning. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 42 The glacier..is rent by deep fissures. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 A banner that was many a time rent but was never out of the field.

b. To tear (one's clothes or hair) in token of rage, grief, horror, or despair.

a 1225 *Juliana* 70 Þa þe reue iseh þis, he rende his claðes. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 99 Whon the soudan this iherde..His robe he rente adoun. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 870 *Thisbe*, Who koude write..how hire heere she rente. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 195 Than a squyer that saugh hym..com cryinge and betynge his hondes to-geder, and rendinge his heer. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 65 The man of Benjamin came .. with his clothes rent, and dust upon his head, in token of heaviness. 1730 YOUNG *Par. Job* 17 His friends..In anguish of their hearts their mantles rent. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 29 She rends her silken robes, and golden hair. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 308 Lo, they will weep, and rend their hair.

c. To wear *out* (clothes) by tearing. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. v. 5 Thou shalt not gurmandize ..And sleepe, and snoze, and rend apparell out.

d. *techn.* To make (laths) by cleaving wood along the grain into thin strips; also, to strip (trees) of bark.

1688 [Implied in *lath-render*]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 612 The following is the method of rending or splitting laths. 1859 T. L. DONALDSON *Handbk. Specifications* 137 The laths are to be rended out of the best..fir timber. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Curgenven* xiv, The stools of coppice..were of some five years' growth since last 'rended' for bark.

4. To tear apart or in pieces, in *fig.* applications; in later use, esp. to split into parties or factions.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 441 Fals men multiplien mony bokes of þe Chirche, nowe reendynge byleve, and nowe clowtyng heresies. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii, He therfore was rente with curses and rebukes of the people. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 47 For whose deare sake, thou didst then rend thy faith Into a thousand oathes. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 285 Hereupon arose such a schisme, as rent that country into very many parts. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 309 The Commons live, by no Divisions rent. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 274 He saw both Church and State were rent. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 421 Popes and anti-popes arose. Europe was rent asunder by these disputes. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. v. 246 Navarre..still continued to be rent with those sanguinary feuds. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xiv. 195 While men are about to rend each others reputations.

b. Used to denote the effect of sounds, esp. loud noises, on the air.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 509 Anon the dreadfull Thunder Doth rend the region. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 182 Thunder mixt with Haile..must rend th' Egyptian Skie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 557 Then, thrice the Ravens rend the liquid Air. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 47 While the vaulted Skies loud Ios rend. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxiv. VIII. 328 A shout of joy rent the air.

c. To lacerate (the heart, soul, etc.) with painful feelings.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 614 His heart is not rent, his mind is not troubled. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* § 104 That Scripture did also tear and rend my soul. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermit* xi, The sigh that rends thy constant heart Shall break thy Edwin's too. 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* III. vii, His strong frame rent and shaken by a storm of emotion. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 87 Her heart was rent by contending emotions.

5. *absol.* To tear; to act by tearing.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3506 Ne slo ðu nogt wið hond ne wil, Ne rend, ne beat nogt wið vn-skil. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* XV. 3 A sweord to sleeynge, and doggis for to reende. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10209 He hurlit of helmys, hedis within, Rent thurgh ribbis. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 248 Whose Rage doth rend Like interrupted Waters. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. 1851 III. 122 If schisme parted the congregations before, now it rent and mangl'd. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 357 The dagger heals not, but may rend again. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 240 Never cast your pearls to swine, Who turn, and rend and trample.

6. *intr.* To burst, split, break, or tear. Also *fig.*

c 1205 LAY. 7849 Scipen gunnen helden, bosmes þer rendden, water in wende. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 691 Ryngis of rank steill rattillit and rent. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* B iij, I should..heale that hart that rendes. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 25 My shoe shall rend. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xv. 27 He laid hold vpon the skirt of his mantle, and it rent. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 268 The Rocke, which (as they say) rent at his crucifying. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priestcr.* I. Wks. 1716 III. 59 Samuel's Cassock, made of rotten black Cloath, perhaps, or else it would not have rent. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 245 The mizen rending from the boltrope flew. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv Germ. Poetry* I. 277 The veil of the temple rends; an earthquake is felt. 1840 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. vii. 79 The walls of tenements rending and sinking, until a deep chasm..was formed.

Hence **Re·nded** *ppl. a.*[1], torn, rent.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 116 Bernard had farther the satisfaction .. of sewing together .. the rended vesture of the papacy. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 305 Straw for plaiting has recently been supplemented..by the rended leaves of palms.

Rend, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. *rend-*, stem of F. *rendre* RENDER *v.* 17 a: cf. RAND *v.*[4] and RIND *v.*] *trans.* To melt; to produce by melting. Hence **Re·nded** *ppl. a.*[2]

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cv. 19 Þe kalfe þai rendid, þe ydol þai made. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 167, ij great cakes of rended tallowe xxxiij*s.* iiij*d.* 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 30 In makinge of your salve, yow are first to rende or melte your tallowe in a panne.

Render (re·ndəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. REND *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who rends or tears. (Cf. *lath-render.*)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1595) 92 Whie doe you thus vngratefullie..become..wretched renders and tearers of your mothers bowels? 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 92 The most part of Israel judged them to be renders of the unity of the kirk. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 240 Our renders will needs be our reformers and repairers.

Render (re·ndəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 4 **rendre,** 8 *Sc.* **rander.** [f. RENDER *v.*]

†**1.** A lesson, repetition. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Qwan i kan mi lesson [to] mi meyster wil i gon, That heres me mi rendre.

†**2.** The act of rendering up, or making over to another; surrender (of a person or place). *Obs.*

In the *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 301 *sure render* is prob. a mistake for *surrender.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. I. 98, I meane the applyall and render of the benefyghtes of Christis deth and resurrection. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXV, Take thou my oblacion, poore but free, Which..knows no art But mutuall render, onely mee for thee. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 107. 580/2 Hee also tooke sundry places of speciall importance, some by render, some by assault. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VIII. 2 The enemies conquest was followed with the present surrender of Middelburg...By which Render Mondragonio gained such honour as we seldome read parallelled. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 65 If any Man would render himself to the Judgment of the King, where the King hath committed all his power judicial to another, such a render should be to no effect.

3. *Law.* **a.** (Usu. *grant and render*: cf. the vb. 3 b.) A return made by the cognizee to the cognizor in a fine; a conveyance of this nature.

For legal details see esp. Cruise *Digest* (1818) V. 107 ff.

[1581 KITCHIN *Le Courte Leete*, etc. 153 Fine sur graunt & render, per que le conisee graunt & render al conisour les terres en taile.] 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 52 A Tenant for life may not without danger to lose his estate, be cognisor in a fine upon grant and render. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 353 Here it is proved by Littleton, that the grant and render..is not void. 1651 tr. *Sir J. Davies' Abridg. Reports* II. 41 A fine with grant and render implies a consideration in it selfe. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., A fine with render is that whereby something is rendered back again by the cognisee to the cognisor. 1773 SALKELD *Reports* s.v. *Fines* 3 G, Fine and Render is a conveyance at Common Law and the Render makes the Conusor a new Purchaser. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 108 In a fine of this sort, the render must be made of the lands demanded in the original writ, or of something issuing out of those lands.

b. A return in money or kind, or in some service, made by a tenant to the superior.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. XXXI. (1739) 47 With a render of rent, which in those days was of Corn or other Victual. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 221 It is frequent in domesday-book, after specifying the rent due to the crown, to add likewise the quantity of gold or other renders reserved to the queen. 1766 *Ibid.* II. 290 This render..in socage.. usually consists of money, though it may consist of services still, or of any other certain profit. 1848 PETRIE tr. *A.-S. Chron.* 458/2 They swore..that they would..make such renders from the land as had been done before to any other King. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 169 Payments in money and renders in kind.

†**c.** *In render*: (see quot. 1607). *Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Render*, Also there be certaine things in a maner..that lie in Render, that is, must be deliuered or answered by the Tenent, as rents, reliefes, heriots, and other seruices. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* I. 3 All Socage Services whatever which lie in Render. 1742 VINER *Abridgment* XIV. 136 If a Thing which lies in Render be granted to another and his Heirs annually, the Non-Payment of it in one Year shall not be any Discharge.

d. The act of performing a service.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 325 If each of us promise the other to render the other a service, but the render of either of the services is not made to depend on the render of the other.

†**4.** The act of rendering an account, statement, etc.; an account of expenses. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iv. 11 Newnesse Of Clotens death.. may driue vs to a render Where we haue liu'd. *Ibid.* v. iv. 17 If of my Freedome 'tis the maine part, take No stricter render of me, then my All. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 177 At the young lord's full age the books themselves, in which stood every farthing accountable in proper place, were exhibited for a render of his accounts. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 113 The squire ordain'd nae rander to be kept.

5. The first coat of plaster or the like applied to a brick or stone surface.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* 221 One hundred and fifty yards of render and set. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 80 Rough render in cement and sand, per yard.

Render (re·ndəɹ), *v.* Also 4–8 **rendre,** 6–7 *Sc.* **rendir, ran(n)der.** [a. OF. *rendre*:—pop. Lat. **rendĕre* (also found in med.L.) an alteration, on anal. of *prendĕre*, of class.L. *reddĕre* to give back, f. *red-* RE- + *dare* to give.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To repeat (something learned); to say over, recite; ? to commit to memory. *Obs.*

In quot. 1362 the reading *rendred* is supported by the alliteration and the later versions: cf. also A. IX. 82.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292, I donke upon David til mi tonge talmes; I ne rendrede nowt, sithen men beren palmes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 125, I drou3 me a-mong þis diapers my Donet to leorne..Among þis Riche Rayes lernde I [*v.r.* I rendrit] a Lessun. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVIII. 322 Til þei coube speke and spelle..Recorden hit and rendren hit. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4800 It is so writen in my thought,.. That all by herte I can it render. 1530 PALSGR. 685/2, I rendre my lesson, as a chylde dothe. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 48 With orisounis..I randerit ouir to God Omnipotent. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Decantare*, .. to render or repete.

†**b.** With *out*: To relate, narrate. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1400 *Beryn* 450 Kit be-gan to rendir out al thing as it was.

2. To give in return, to make return of. Now somewhat *rare.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 He salwed her and she rendrid to him his salewe. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* V. iv, Men ought not to rendre euylle for good. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 46 In thy youth the scyence engender That in thyne age it may the worship render. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 171 b, He sheweth himself ingrate and vngentle, and for kyndnes rendereth vnkyndnes. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 54 Scant sayd I theese speeches, when woords to me dolful he rendred. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 It is iust with God (saith Paul) to render tribulation to those that afflict his Saints. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1232 Can my ears unus'd Hear these dishonours, and not render death? 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 423 Till Helen's woes at full reveng'd appear, And Troy's proud matrons render tear for tear. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 959 Receiving benefits and rendering none. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 15 Ought we to render evil for evil at all..?

b. To return (thanks).

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. i, Al maner of folke ought to rendre and gyue thankynges..to theyr good doers. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 218, I can not render thankes to your holynes for ye good that ye haue done to vs. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, To rendre thankes for the greate benefytes that we haue receyued at his handes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 29 Me thinkes I haue giuen him a penie, and he renders me the beggerly thankes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 6 What thanks sufficient, or what recompence Equal have I to render thee? 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 127 The rendering Thanks for the Victory. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. Wellington* 48 Render thanks to the Giver.

†**c.** To recompense, requite. *Obs. rare.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Judg.* ix. 56 Thus God rendred the wickednes of Abimelech..in slaying his seventy brethren.

†**d.** *absol.* To make return or recompense. *Obs.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* XXXIV. 11 For he wil rendre vnto man according to his worke.

3. To give (†or hand) back, to restore. Also with *again* or *back.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 92 Rendryng..the gers pilis thar hycht Als far as catal..Had in thar pastur eyt and knyp away. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 203, I render agayne to you all your londes. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* iv. 20 When he had folded the booke, he rendred it to the minister. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* III. ii, I beseech your Lordship to render me my knife again. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 749 Desirous to resigne, and render back All I receav'd. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 347 Then Troy shall render back what she detains. 1879 R. T. SMITH *Basil the Great* viii. 99 The Lord..rendering back to man again the grace which he..had lost.

absol. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 146 Reddie ressauaris, bot to rander nocht.

b. *Law* (usu. *grant and render*). Of a cognizee: To make over as a return to the cognizor in a fine. (Cf. the sb. 3 a.)

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 58 None can take by the first estate granted or rendred by a fine, but some of the parties named in the writ. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Render*, A fine is either single, by which nothing is graunted, or rendred backe againe by the Cognizee, to the Cognizour: or double. 1653 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Leet*, etc. (ed. 2) 299 A Fine upon grant and render, by which the Conisee grants and renders to the Conisor, the Lands in taile. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 354 The cognizee, after the right is acknowledged to be in him, grants back again, or renders to the cognizor..some other estate in the premises. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* V. 261 They by the same fine granted and rendered the same lands to the use of the said I. S.

c. To give back, return (a sound, image, etc.) by reflection or repercussion. Also with *back.*

a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* viii. 30 The roches rings, and rendirs me my cryis. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 122 Who..like a gate of steele, Fronting the sunne, receiues and renders backe His figure, and his heate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 69 Hollow Rocks that render back the Sound, And doubled Images of Voice rebound. 1822 SHELLEY *When the lamp is shattered* ii, The heart's echoes render No song when the spirit is mute.

fig. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 82 [They] rendred such aspect As Cloudie men vse to doe to their aduersaries.

4. To reproduce or represent, esp. by artistic means; to depict.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 44 List his discourse of Warre; and you shall heare A fearefull Battaile rendred you in Musique. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 195 Devoid of imagination..he could render nothing but what he saw before his eyes. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 797 The strange-statued gate Where Arthur's wars were render'd mystically. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 276 A name that should approximately or metaphorically render at least one of its most prominent features. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/2 The spray is rendered with much lightness and delicacy.

b. To play or perform (music).

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 66 As the Organ or Pipe renders the Tune which it understands not. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Imit. Arts* Poems, etc. 198 Some intervals, which cannot easily be rendered on our instruments. 1867 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) I. 381 The services were magnificently done—'rendered' I suppose I should say. 1893 *Daily News* 25 May 5/3 The band and muffled drums rendering the Dead March in 'Saul'.

†**5.** To represent or describe (a person or thing) as being of a certain character or in a certain state; to give or make (one) out to be. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 123 O, I haue heard him speake of that same brother, And he did render him the most vnnaturall That liu'd amongst men. 1601 — *All's Well* I. iii. 236 There is a remedie..To cure the desperate languishings whereof The King is render'd lost. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* Pref., He endeavours to render us to the Reader as destitute of all learning. 1709 in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 81 He has taken the liberty to render thy keeping a coach..to be not at all with the appearance of a Quaker. 1726 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 255 That to do right is not so difficult a Task as some would render it.

†**b.** To show, demonstrate. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 205 Thou..hast such an opinion of thyself, and of what thou doest, as plainly renders thee to be one that did never see a necessity [etc.].

6. To reproduce or express in another language, to translate. Also const. *into.*

1610 T. LORKIN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 221 Two other houres he spends in French; one in reading, the other in rendring to his teacher some part of a Latine author by word of mouth. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 102 That place in EXO. 23. 12...is abusively rendred by you. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 10 A skilful interpreter may happily enough render into his own language a great part of what he translates. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 212 He..takes them from the Hebrew,..and not as the Septuagint has rendered it. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* I. 13 The oldest [edition] which remains was rendered into 'beau langage'. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 338, I have rendered the whole [inscription] without doubt, as addressed to the Christian. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 3 The word has been rendered in different places either Temperance or Wisdom.

b. To make out, succeed in reading. *rare*—[1].

1864 EMILY DICKINSON *Lett.* (1894) II. 311 Can you render my pencil? The physician has taken away my pen.

II. 7. To hand over, deliver, commend, or commit, to another; to give, in various senses, † to grant, concede.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodora*) 406 Þat scho mycht þare resawit be, & tak þe habyt, &..rendryt be to þame as bruthyre. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 104 b, By pacience we are rendred unto god and proved amongest men. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 49 Take this same letter, And ..see thou render this Into my cosin's hand. 1607 — *Cor.* I. ix. 34 Of all the treasure in this field atcheiued..We render you the Tenth. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Apollo* 117 To render the effect Of mens demands to them, before they fall. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 369 It shall be my task To render thee the Parthian at dispose. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 450 The contract of sale shall not bind him so as that he shall render the price. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xl. IV. 101 Organs that secrete the gastric juice and render it to the stomach. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 452 Affirming that his father left him gold..which was not render'd to him.

absol. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 36 In kissing doe you render, or receiue? *Patr.* Both take and giue.

transf. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 31 These stairs render you up at the Great Hall.

8. To give up, surrender, resign, relinquish. Also with *up.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13069 Then prinses..Saydon Orestes be right shuld render his londes, And be exilede. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CCXVII. 236 Accordynge to his othe, he shulde render the lande, or delyuer it vnto the possessyon of William. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXII. 258 The frenche kynge..shall rendre and delyuer to the sayde kynge of Englande..the honours, regalities, obeisaunce, homages [etc.]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 162 My spreit I rander in thy handis, Eternal God of veritie. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 185 Ile make her render vp her Page to me. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 33 She rendred life, Thy name so buried in her. 1673 *S' too him Bayes* 29, I render my cause, as the sword-men would have it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* III. 744 The thriven Calves..render their sweet Souls before the plenteous Rack. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* IV. i, I have learnt to hold My Life from none, but from the Gods who gave it, Nor mean to render it on any Terms. 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* xiv, Tomb of Arminius! render up thy dead. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* v. 350 Her Queen Mounted the steps again and took her place, Which Juan rendered silently. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 216 To this royal or political art all the arts..seemed to render up the supremacy.

b. *esp.* To surrender (a stronghold, town, etc.) to the enemy.

1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxliii. 214 They alle shold..bere with them suche goodes as they had, and rendre and gyue ouer the dongeon. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 84 There was a mutteryng that the toune of Caleys should be rendred into the Frenche kinges handes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 90 When the toune was ones rendred, the Byshop of Rome, Clement, chopped of the heades of certen of the Senatours. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 33 To Cæsar will I render My legions and my Horse. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 96 After he had held out six dayes, he was forc't to render it and himself up at mercy. 1759 *Hist. War in Ann. Reg.* 42/2 The capital of French America was rendered to the English, after a most severe campaign. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. LXXXVII, The city's taken, but not render'd! 1865 TRENCH *Gustavus Adolphus* ii. 79 In the city rendered by compact, and not taken by storm.

c. *refl.* To give (oneself) up; to surrender.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 113 Sa mony castellis and tounis quhilkis hed randrit them be trason to Annibal. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 4 My hower is almost come, When I to sulphurous and tormenting Flames Must render vp my selfe.

a 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 33, I thought it not fit now ..to bid the rest to render themselves to me. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3885/1 Such Seamen..who..shall Render themselves.., shall not be Prosecuted before a Court Marshal. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 179 Those that are in default till the Exigent in Treason, tho' they render themselves to Justice, forfeit their Chattels. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 386 Then said the Pacha, 'Slaves, Render yourselves —they have abandoned you'. 1863 MRS. A. E. CHALLICE *Heroes, etc. Louis XVI*, II. 247 Lord Cornwallis and his army rendered themselves prisoners of War.

† **d.** *intr.* = prec. *Obs.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 213 They renderyd be such appointement, that they went in ther schyrtes with stykkes in ther handes. 1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 85 Upon the first Fire thereof he rendered, and compounded to goe away with his baggage and Armes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 60 The passengers gaue counsell, rather to render, then fight. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* IV. i, I am ready to render on Discretion.

† **9.** To send *forth* properly provided. *Obs.*—1

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 314 Al only at his oghne cost Sche schal be rendred forth with hire.

† **b.** To give out, emit, discharge. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxii. 254 Without the toun..ben founden somme fontaynes, but they be but fewe and they rendre but lytil water. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* H iv, Her holy body rendrid holy oyle. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 317 They al lamented..& rendred teerys in habundance. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. x. 65 Quhayr as the quhissyll rendris soundis seyr. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 80 Although it were a male, yet it did render his urine backward. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 16 A Vessell..to receive the Water..and to render it by the Pipe 7. 1705-30 S. GALE in Nichols *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) III. 7 The whole of cedar, which renders a fine fragrancy.

† **c.** To bring forth (young). *Obs. rare*—1.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 18 In the twelfe moneth after their copulation, they render their foles.

10. To give (an account, reason, answer, etc.); to submit to, or lay before, another for consideration or approval; also, in mod. use, to send in (an account) to a customer or purchaser.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 22 And there eche rendred his reson of that he had found and lerned. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Of Ceremonies,* Here be certayne causes rendered, why some of the accustomed Ceremonies be put awaye. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 337, I will challenge him:..By this hand, Claudio shall render me a deere account. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 49 Moe reasons for this action At our more leysure, shall I render you. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 205 There can be rendred no one generall answer for them all. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 14 To see how well he acquits himself in rendring an account of the Origine of the Universe. 1753 JOHNSON *Diary* 3 Apr. in *Boswell,* When I shall render up, at the last day, an account of the talent committed to me. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 76 It is with the greatest pain I have to render so long a list of killed and wounded. 1838-9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 42 At the head of each gang [of negroes] is a driver,..who renders an account of each individual slave and his work every evening to the overseer. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 74 Thou hast betray'd thy nature and thy name, Not rendering true answer, as beseemed Thy fealty.

† **b.** To declare, state. *Obs. rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 119 Render to me some corporall signe about her More euident then this. *Ibid.* v. v. 135 My boone is that this Gentleman may render Of whom he had this Ring.

11. To pay as a rent, tax, or tribute, or other acknowledgement of dependence. (Cf. the sb. 3 b.)

1526 TINDALE *Prol. Matt.* Wks. (1573) 35/1 The husbandmen..would not render to the Lorde of the fruit in due tyme, and therfore [it] was taken from them. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xii. 17 Render to Cesar the things that are Cesars. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 434, 287 If the tenant had been by fealtie and a horse to be rendred yearely. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Render* sb., Other [things] which lie in render, that is, must be rendered or answered by the tenant, as rents, reliefs, heriots, and other services. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 327 It is soke, and it is waste, and it renders a pair of spurs. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 1. 158 The successors..swore to observe the old fealty and render the old tribute to the English Crown.

fig. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 160 My tributarie teares, I render for my Bretherens Obsequies.

† **b.** To bring in, yield (a revenue). *Obs.*—1

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 16 The Jesuites have a Garden, full of Fruit-trees of all sorts, which render them a considerable Revenue yearly.

12. To give, pay, exhibit, or show (obedience, honour, attention, etc.); to do (a service).

1588 J. CRAIG in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 249 The honour of God to whilkes al christien men ar oblesed .. to render obedience. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 123 Fealty and homage;..which he hath ever since the time of Francis the first, denied to render. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* v. 8 Our mouthes wide opened in rendring honour unto him. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xvii, I feel indebted to you for the service you have rendered me. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xv, There were personal attentions to be rendered. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 78 Two friends who were to render him some undefined assistance.

fig. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iii. 33 And Hymen now with luckier issue speeds, Then this for whom we rendred vp this woe.

13. *refl.* To present (oneself), take steps to be *at* († or *in*) a certain place. Hence *intr.* to be present; to hold, obtain (*rare*).

1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 82 In regard of the great diligence he is to make to render himself in Germany with all speede possible. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. 1 All those Princes..rendred themselves at the Tent of the Emperour Amadis of Greece. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* II. 79 Rendring himself at the Garden-gate, by Virtue of his Key, he open'd it. 1754 FRANKLIN *Plan of Union* Wks. 1887 II. 361 The most distant members..may probably render themselves at Philadelphia in fifteen to twenty days. 1821 SHELLEY *Sel. Lett.* (1882) 173 The tocsin of the Convent sounded, and it required all the efforts of the Prioress to prevent the Spouses of God from rendering themselves ..to the accustomed signal. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 166, I rendered myself at Paddington station on Friday morning. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 374, I believe that some such quality..renders in the whole order.

† **b.** *trans.* in similar use. *Obs. rare.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Forest* iv, *To World* viii, What bird or beast..That fled his cage, ..wull Render his head in there againe! *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 89 Every soldier .. costing him near upon 100 crowns before he could be rendered in Flanders.

c. To infuse (a quality) *into* a thing. *rare*—1.

a 1887 R. JEFFERIES *The Open Air* (1893) 243, I wonder the painters..do not sometimes take these scraps of earth and render into them the idea which fills a clod with beauty.

III. 14. To bring (one) *into* a state or condition (*obs.*); also, to cause to be *in* a certain state. *rare.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ix. 37 That it maye playse the..to rendre theym from theyr lacyuyte in-to..shamefaste chastyte. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* IV. i, Quiet These vain unruly passions which will render you Into a madness. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 67 He is rendred into a capacity, I. Of knowing Him: 2. Of knowing his Will. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 305 Homberg, whose great Capacity..has render'd him in mighty Esteem with all the Learned. 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 137 The visionary schemes of fanaticism rendered the thoughts of Percival in continual terror of all worldly pleasure.

† **b.** To present or expose *to*, to bring *under*, something. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xv. 312 Her private virtues rendring her to the imitation..of all. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxviii. (1739) 57 Twelve men enquired of the fame and ground thereof; which if liked, rendred the party under the spot of delinquency. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 276 His having a prince's mind imprisoned in a poor man's purse rendered him to the contempt of such who were not ingenuous.

15. To make, to cause to be or become, of a certain nature, quality, etc. (Cf. MAKE *v.* 48.)

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 197 It was ones possessed of Englysh men, but it was rendred Frenche, in the tyme of Charles the fyrst. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 88 These assume but valors excrement, To render them redoubted. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. i. 303 O ye Gods! Render me worthy of this Noble Wife. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 146 That [testimony] once rendred in-valid, the Bishop could easily prognosticate his own ruine. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1282 He..Thir Armories and Magazins contemns, Renders them useless. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 2 The Desarts that haue been render'd so famous by the Penance of Mary Magdalene. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 340 *note,* He had a friend.. whose advice rendered all their endeavours ineffectual. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 357 Cases in which superadded words of limitation may control the word heirs, so as to render them words of purchase. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 66 The total silence..rendered it probable, that the Burmas had not awaited the assault. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 334 The absorbed heat is expended in rendering the substance viscous. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 120 The big hybrid screw liners had already rendered H.M.S. Queen an obsolete type.

refl. 1632 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 85 The Spaniards also having rendred themselves masters of so many Posts. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 271 From a Salvage Prince [he] rendred himself a tame Follower of the Patriarch.

† **b.** Const. with *as* or *to be. Obs.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 51 The Tiler..renders the Noble mans roof, as a beggars Coate. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 15 So many Segments..as are taken away, renders the Figure inscribed to be a so-many-sided Figure. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 137 By this means we render Foreign Colonies and Plantations, to be in effect the Colonies and Plantations of Great-Britain. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 81 The great reformations introduced.., as well as the discoveries made, render former accounts to be but little depended on.

†**16.** To cause, produce (a feeling). *Obs. rare*—1.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 1 This action is of such an.. extraordinary nature, as may render astonishment to the.. most capeable understandings.

IV. 17. *techn.* **a.** To melt (fat, etc.); to obtain or extract by melting; to clarify. Cf. REND *v.*2

c 1375- [see RENDERED *ppl. a.*]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 102/2 Render the Tallow, is to poure it through a Strainer, to keep the Dross from the pure Tallow. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 149 The fat..being rendered, or melted down. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 243 Hog's lard is rendered in exactly the same manner as mutton suet. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 453 It is understood that twelve hours suffice to render the oil.

b. *Plastering.* To cover (stone or brickwork) with a first coating of plaster. Cf. RENDER-SET.

1750 *Wren's Parentalia* 309 St. Andrew's Wardrobe Church..was..built of Brick, but finished or rendered over in imitation of Stone. 1756 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 530 For rendring the walls of the Stair-cases and ceilings of the same. 1826 GWILT *Rudiments Archit.* Gloss. s.v., The first of three Coat work upon laths, or on brick work, which has been previously rendered. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 363 Of outside wall..208 square yards, which must be 'rendered' within if built with stone. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 128 Rendering is the first coat upon a naked wall; thus we say, rendered and set.. Render, float, and set, is three-coat work.

c. *Naut.* (See quots. and RENDERING *vbl. sb.* 3 b.)

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 120 *Render,* to pass a rope through a place. A rope is said to render or not, according as it goes freely through any place. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568 Any rope, hawser, or cable is 'rendered' by easing it round the bitts. *Ibid.,* The rope of a laniard or tackle is said to render when, by pulling upon one part, each other part takes its share of the strain.

Renderable (re·ndərăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being rendered.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 176 So that at all times the books were an account renderable of every branch. 1900 W. W. PEYTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 528 The word is renderable only by a phrase.

Rendered (re·ndəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. RENDER *v.* 17 a + -ED 1.] Molten, or melted.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 23314 (Fairf.), In hate brimstane & rendered lede þai salle be sette in þat prisoun. 1541 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 81 Hole cakes of rendred tallow .. and oder tallowe unmelted. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Swine,* The Offal of rendred Tallow, which will not melt. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) II. 255 The whole Keel is..rubbed with rendered Tallow. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 94 Fry them with dripping, or rendered suet, until the fish become of a light brown.

Renderer (re·ndəɹəɹ), *sb.* [f. RENDER *v.* + -ER 1.] One who renders, in senses of the vb.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX. 146 Here is a bag fulle .. Of flytars, of flyars, and renderars of reffys. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* I. App., Wks. 1772 VI. 679 The Heathen astrologers and renderers of oracles wisely forbore to venture on such predictions. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 528 He is a most exact renderer of the true sense. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* v, Mrs. Baby, as we have described her, was no willing renderer of the rites of hospitality. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 91 Wordsworth here is but a renderer of the Transcendentalism of Plato.

Rendering (re·ndəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of restoring, surrendering, yielding, giving, etc.; also, that which is yielded or given.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Renderynge, *reddicio.* 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 95 God at the lenyng & the denyll atte rendryng. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 605 To intreate or speake of the rendering of thys towne. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 20 The rule of Gods rendrings to the Creature, is according to our workes. *c* 1685 P. HENRY in M. Henry *Wks.* 1853 II. 746/2 Alas! our renderings are nothing to our receivings; we are like the barren field. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 213 Love itself is, in its highest state, the rendering of an exquisite praise to body and soul. 1889 *Times* 10 Dec. 9 The rendering in chromic acid is much higher for the Macedonian mineral.

2. a. Translation, interpretation.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 217 Those..Translators..put no more difference betwixt their rendring of Davids Hebrew word, and S. Peters Greek word, but *pursue,* and *ensue.* *a* 1647 FILMER *Patriarcha* ii. § 1 (Rtldg.) 22 In the rendering of this place the elder translations have been more faithful. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* (1775) I. 8 By which is meant the land of Metzor, a different rendering of Mysor. 1863 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. IV. iv. 286 Some of them are open to conjectural renderings of diverse significance. 1883 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* XIII. 589 Correct rendering is very often conspicuously absent from our authorised version of the Old Testament.

b. Reproduction, representation, performance.

1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 67 Almost all the copyists of history hitherto have been more or less mistaken in their rendering of the past. 1881 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 347/2 The rendering of the cantata..was excellent. 1893 *Times* 29 Apr. 13/3 The painter has shown himself extremely skilful in his rendering of curious effects of light.

3. *techn.* **a.** The action of plastering with a first coat; the work so done; the plaster thus applied. Also (in Ireland), a coating of mortar used on the underside of slating to keep the slates firm.

1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* li, Lime, oxhair, .. rendring, clear lime. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 81 The workmanship only in.. rendering two pence a yard. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 89 For Plaistering, Lathing and Rendring at one shilling a yard. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 383 Rendring on a Brick-wall is Three-pence a Yard. 1798 J. HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 88 Plasterers' work is of two kinds; namely, ceiling, which is plastering on laths; and rendering, which is plastering on walls. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 613 By *set* is denoted a superficial coat of fine stuff or putty upon the rendering. 1889 *21st Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 18 The dust and broken mortar, which accumulate owing to the fall of the rendering from the roof.

b. Chiefly *Naut.* Yielding, slipping, or running out of tackle or lines.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rendering,* as a seaterm,..is usually expressed of a..tackle, laniard, or lashing, ..in contra-distinction to sticking or jamming. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1916/1 To rack a tackle is to seize the parts together and prevent rendering. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 227/2 Placing the thumb lightly upon the spool [of the fishing-rod] to control the rendering of the line.

c. Extracting or melting of fat, etc. Also *attrib.*

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 94/1 Another mode of rendering, is to submit the melted tallow to the action of steam. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1916/2 *Rendering apparatus,* an apparatus for extracting oil or lard from fatty animal matters.

Re·ndering, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. RENDER *v.* + -ING 2.] † **a.** Giving a reason. **b.** Yielding. *Obs.*

a. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lx. 13 The copulative (and) is almost by the consente of all men turned here into the rendering particle (for). 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. xxii, Of Conjunctions..Rendering are such as yield the cause of a thing going before; as *for, because.*

b. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 33 The rendring reid, whilk bouis with euerie blast.

Render-set, *v., a.,* and *sb.* [See RENDER *v.* 17 b.] **a.** *vb. trans.* To cover (a wall, etc.) with two coats of plaster. **b.** *adj.* Consisting of two coats. **c.** *sb.* Plastering of two coats.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 80 To lathe..the ceilings of the kitchen, bed-room,..render set the walls and partitions. *Ibid.* § 89 One hundred and twenty-one and a third

yards of render-set plastering. *Ibid.* § 246 One hundred and fifty-five yards of floated render set. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2248 The following materials are required for 100 yards of render set.

Rendezvous (re·ndèvū, randevu), *sb. Pl.* **rendezvous**; formerly also **rendezvouses**. Forms: *α.* 6–7 **rendez vous**, 7 **vous**, **-vous**, **-vows**, **rendesvous**, **rendizvouse**, 7–8 **rendesvous**, **rendezvouz**, (7 **-vouze**, 8 **-vouse**), 7– **rendezvous**; 6–8 **rendevous**, **-vouz(e**, 7 **-vouez**, 7 **rendevou**, **-vow**, **ren-de-vou**. *β.* 7 **randez-**, 8 **randizvous**; 6–7 **randevous**, 7 **-vouce**, **-vouze**, **-vowes**, **randivous**, **-voze**, **randavus**, 9 *dial.* **randivoose**, **-vooze**; 7 **randevow**, **-voo**, **randavou**, **-vow**, 9 *dial.* **randivoo**, **-ibo**. [F., subst. use of *rendez vous* 'present or betake yourselves,' 2nd pl. pres. imper. of *rendre* to RENDER.]

1. *Mil.* A place appointed for the assembling of troops or armed forces.

1591 CONINGSBY *Siege Rouen* in *Camden Misc.* (1847) I. 22 Our army was marched..within a myle of Roan, where the rendevous was appoynted. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxxiii. 375 He proclaimed the Rendez-vous at Sora, for his Soldiers there to meete. 1625 SIR T. DUTTON in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 212 So remote a place as Giteringberke assigned for our randevowes at this tyme of the yeare. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* 19 Alnewike is appointed the rendez-vous where all the troupes should meete at a set day. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 19 It was highly necessary to have a place of arms, a place of defence, and a rendezvous. 1772 SIMES *Milit. Guide* (1781) 11 The order of the march of the troops must be so disposed, that each should arrive at their rendezvous, if possible, on the same day. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, I have..commissioned arms, levied money, appointed rendezvouses. 1874 FROUDE *Eng. in Irel.* III. x. i. 357 Every man who could shoulder a pike was off to the rendezvous.

b. A place or port fixed upon, or suitable, for the assembling of a fleet or number of ships; also, instructions concerning a rendezvous (quot. 1813).

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 188 Such harbors of the Newfoundland as were agreed for our Rendez-vouz. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 180 For the fleet..Niewport writte that they had their randevous at the Barbados. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 65 All the Ships had Orders, in case of Separation, for several Rendezvouses. 1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cli, I hope to find all the Frigates on the Rendezvous. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 162 It does however appear to me extraordinary that any master of a transport should think of running to any port not in his rendezvous. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 221 The Dutch West India Company..found its bay an invaluable rendezvous for the fleet cruising.

†**c.** A station for the supply of men to the navy. *Obs.* Also *attrib.*

1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 169/1 All the rendezvous-lieutenants attended the Lord-Mayor..in order to have their warrants new backed for pressing. 1771 *Ibid.* 71/2 Hearing he was on board the Oxford at Chatham, she entered at the rendezvous in London, for the same ship.

2. In general use: An appointed place of meeting or gathering; a place of common resort.

1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* II. v, A tauerne is the Randeuous, the Exchange, the staple for good fellowes. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 297 The bed is the best Rendevou of mankind. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 99 Foul creatures, who as soon gotten into a Court make it their randevouze. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 500 During his stay in the University of Oxford, his Chamber was the rendezvouz of all the eminent Wits. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 377 Hence to the vagrant's rendezvous repair. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 110 His quarters became the rendezvouz of the malcontents. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xi, The place which he had named as a rendezvous..was held in general to be accursed. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 308 They have..the power of meeting on their own account, in which case their rendezvous is a church.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Fraunce* (1611) A ij b, This citie of Paris,..the Rendez-vous of the greatest miracles in the world. 1647 HARVEY *Schola Cordis* vii. 8 Thy body is disease's rendevouze. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1406/1 Field-Conventicles, those Rendezvouses of Rebellion.

†**3.** A place of individual resort; a retreat, refuge. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 57 A Randeuous, a Home to flye vnto. 1599 — *Hen. V*, v. i. 88 Newes haue I that my Doll is dead..and there my rendeuous is quite cut off. 1641 H. THORNDIKE *Govt. Churches* 34 This was a convenient rendez-vous for the Apostle, in the mean while, to preach the Gospel in the parts of Epirus. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. I. ii, I must make my addresse to you, for I haue no other Rendevous.

†**b.** A last resort or shift. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 18 When I cannot liue any longer, I will doe as I may: That is my rest, that is the rendeuous of it.

†**c.** A depot or store of provisions. *Obs.* —[1]

1608 CAPT. SMITH *True Relat.* 35, 16 daies provision we had..besides our randevous we could, and might, haue hid in the ground.

†**4.** *To make* or *keep* (one's) *rendezvous*, to meet, or be in the habit of meeting, in or at a place. *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 244, Good companions and time-serues, who..make their Rendez-vows always where the best Cheere is stirring. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* v. 38 The feminine and softer sex..keep there their Rendeuouz. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Dionysius* 946 To make their rende-vous with their Armes at a day set down at the Towne of the Leontines. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiii, The tavern where we kept our rendezvous.

†**b.** *transf.* of things. *Obs. rare.*

1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* III. Hist. xv, The Lake of Geneva..payes its full tribute, and make[s] its chiefest Rendezvous before that City. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 505 There is a certaine place of sea, where these destracted tydes make their rancountering Randeuouze.

5. A meeting or assembly held by appointment or arrangement; †also, an assemblage or gathering of persons thus brought together.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I, xix, The captaines cald foorthwith from euery tent, Vnto the Rende-vous he them inuites. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 211 Her great Hall, wherein So great a Randevow had lately bin. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. (1673) 263 Here was a whole randezvouz of Cripples. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 78 Here he commands a general Rendezvouz of all his Naval Forces. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 43 She met a Rendezvous of above Sixty Witches. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 17 May, He would not fail to give him the rendezvous at the hour he mentioned. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ii, Some rendezvous which had occupied the hours of darkness. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii, As if they had all been out..and were punctual at a general rendezvous to assist at the secret.

attrib. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 57 Music, chess, and the other common amusements of a rendezvouz-room.

†**b.** The assembling, or an assemblage, of things.

1652 J. HALL *Height of Eloquence* p. xxii, It appeals not a single passion, but a conflux and general rendez vouz of them all. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 11 All the account we have of the Origine of the world, is from this generall Rendes-vous of Atoms in this infinite space. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* Introd. (1685) 6 The Ocean is a general Collection or Rendezvouz of all Waters.

6. Without article, in *place* (*point*, *port*, etc.) *of rendezvous.*

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 45 A place of Rendeuous or meeting for all such as trauell in Carauans from Tombuto. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Antonin.* 70 Their place of recourse, or rendezvous, when they acted their seeming extasies. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 4 The Coffee-house is the Place of Rendezvous to all that live near it. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 57 The first place of rendezvous should be the bay of port St. Julian. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* vi. 99 The one chosen by the Poles for their point of rendezvous. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* x. Wks. 1853 III. 20 St. Lucar being the port of rendezvous for the Peruvian expedition. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 101 They themselves indicate neither name nor place of rendezvous.

Rendezvous (re·ndèvū, -vūz, randevu), *v.* Forms: *α.* 7 **rendevoze**, **-vooze**, **-vouze**, 7–8 **-vous**, 8 **-vous**; 7–8 **rendes-**, **rendezvouz(e**, 7– **rendezvous** (7 **-vouse**; *pa. t.* **-voued**). *β.* 7 **randevous**, **randezvouse**. [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To assemble at a place previously appointed; also generally, to assemble, come together, meet: **a.** of troops, fleets, etc.

c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 28 They suborn'd great Companies..to come and rendevoze at Penrith. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 74, 2800 sail of ships Rendesvouzed in the Sea-towns of Holland. 1678 HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 46 Thereupon they resolved to rebel and in order thereto rendezvous this day in the Stewartry of Galloway. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. iii. 16 Spithead..is a Road where the Navy-Royal does frequently Rendevouz. 1780 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 250 Our new recruits will rendezvous in this State between the 10th and 25th instant. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. i. 38 After rendezvousing at Batuvia, the united fleet appeared on the coast of Coromandel. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 20 They were also instructed to rendezvous promptly..at any point which might be threatened.

b. of persons in general, animals, or things.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 17 Particles, which will..never rest till they come to that empty space, where they may again Rendezvous together. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Sept., Here we rendezvoused at Captain Cocke's, and there eat oysters. 1679 *Establ. Test* 25 In a place remote from his quarter, he rendevouzes with his fellow adventurers. 1700 BLACKMORE *Paraphr.*, *34th ch. Isa.* 264 The vultures there and all the eagle kind Shall rendezvous. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlvii, They [swallows] rendezvoused in a neighbour's walnut tree. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 46 The Blue Posts, where we always rendezvoused, was hardly opened. 1858 CHAMBERS *Inform.* (ed. 4) I. 709/1 That the herring do not rendezvous even in the deeper parts of our own seas. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men*, etc. 285 The fugitives rendezvous'd in the arbour.

c. To band together. *rare* —[1].

1815 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Love & Law* I. ii, They have all rendezvous'd to drive me mad.

†**2.** Of a commander: To assemble his troops or fleet. *Obs.*

1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 130 There at first he should have rendevoz'd. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 384 Cæsar..rendevouz'd at Brundusium, shipped off his twelve Legions, and sailed to Epirus. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 85 The Duke..will rendezvous at Stone.

3. *trans.* To bring together (troops or ships) at a fixed place. Now only *U.S.*

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 672 Having Rendezvous'd on the Banks of the River Calpes thirty thousand Foot, ..he order'd them to move. *a* 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 179 Their Naval Strength o'er all their Ports diffus'd, They at a Day appointed rendezvous'd. 1780 JEFFERSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 11, I think the men will be rendezvoused within the present month. 1895 J. WINSOR *Mississ. Basin* 404 Amherst..had rendezvoused at Oswego about eleven thousand men.

b. To bring together, collect, assemble (persons or things). ? *Obs.*

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 34 [He] minces the Text so small, that his Parishioners, until he rendevouz it again, can scarce tell what's become of it. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 371 What legions of angels might he have rendezvoued from heaven. 1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 310 If all Men are to be rendevouz'd in a General Assembly to receive severally every one his Final Doom?

refl. 1674 TILLOTSON *Serm.* I. (1678) 41 How the innumerable blind parts of matter should rendezvous themselves into a world. 1684 T. SMITH in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 443 The publick Coffee-houses..where the malecontents used to rendezvouz themselves.

†**4.** To crowd *about*, hem in (a person). *Obs.* —[1]

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 326 A gentleman..was so rendezvoused about with beggars in London, that it cost him all the money in his purse to satisfy their importunity.

Hence †**Re·ndezvouser**, an associate. *Obs.* —[1]

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 309 His lordship retained such a veneration for the memory of his noble friend and patron..that all the old rendezvouseirs with him were so with his lordship.

Re·ndezvousing, *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the vb. RENDEZVOUS.

1679 KING in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 31, I am..far from acknowledging that the Gospel Preached that way, is a Rendezvouzing in Rebellion. 1758 *Descr. Thames* Index 289 Rendezvousing of the Herrings and Cod annually. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 8 Sept. 2/3 The General was attacked on the very point of rendezvousing.

attrib. 1707 *Vulpone* 22 The rendevouzing Clause of their Act of Security. 1719 *Free-thinker* No. 108. 11, I discovered her, Three Rendezvousing Nights successively, at the Haunted House.

†**Re·ndible**, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *rendable*: see RENDER *v.* and -ABLE, -IBLE.] That may be given up, or translated.

1611 COTGR., *Rendable*, rendible, renderable, yeeldable, restorable. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* Addit. xxi. 35 Evry language hath certain Idiomes, proverbs and peculiar expressions of its own which are not rendible in any other but paraphrastically.

Re·ndible, *a.*[2] *rare* —[0]. [f. REND *v.* + -IBLE.] That may be rent (Worcester 1860).

Rending (re·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REND *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb.; also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

c 1400 *Chaucer's Knt.'s T.* 1976 (Harl. MS.), At troye allas þe pite þat was þere, Cracchyng of cheekes, rendyng eek of here. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Rendynge a-sundyr, *laceracio*. 1530 PALSGR. 262/1. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 117 A noise like to the rending of broad cloth. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 151 The vilest Heresies and rendings of the Church. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Arsenick*, It causes great Pains, Rendings,..violent Vomitings. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 241 Virgil refers to the rending of rocks as one of the common effects of lightning. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 370 The rending or otherwise yielding of the coats of the vessel was accompanied by severe pain.

attrib. 1832 *Quarterly Jrnl. Agric.* III. 651 The next proceeding [in hurdle-making] is rending the different pieces; this is done at the rending frame.

b. A rent piece or fragment. In quot. *fig.*

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 234 Men who..bring with them bits and rendings of their academic whims.

Re·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That rends: **a.** In transitive senses.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. i, For lo Rendyng Muses of poetes enditen to me thinges to ben writen. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 402 Being of a terrible, rending, tearing, devilish, fierce Nature. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxii. 270 Their stinging Acrimony, rending Nitrosity. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 79 He speaks peace to the storm of rending passions. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* vii. (1848) I. 101 We have no rending choice to make. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 47 It [anginal pain] may be most acute and agonizing, of a rending character.

b. In intransitive senses.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 289 Darts the swift Lightning from the rending cloud. 1758 BEATTIE *Elegy* 82 O happy stroke, that..Darts through the rending gloom the blaze of day. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 58 The world shall stand still with a rending jar. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxii. 120 With a creaking and rending sound.

Rendition (rendi·ʃən). [a. obs. F. *rendition* (=Sp. *rendicion*), f. *rendre* to RENDER.]

1. The surrender of a place, garrison, possession, etc. (Common in 17th c.)

1601 Q. ELIZ. in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 200 We receiued (with much contentment) the newes of the rendition of Kinsale. 1675 G. TOWERSON *Decalogue* 267 Where the Throne becomes empty, as it is by the Rendition of those that before sate in it. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 703 After the rendition of Oxford to the Parliament forces, he lived for some time in the Middle Temple. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 169 To freighten..that puissant garrison to a rendition. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* i, Not in right of conquest, or rendition. 1894 *Athenæum* 26 May 678/1 He then discusses..the rendition of Mysore.

fig. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 54 Fear..treats with the tempter about terms of rendition.

b. The surrender of a person.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1851 III. 367 His rendition afterward to the Scotch Army. 1670 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1731 II. 212 Their Answer was, That there was no need of distinguishing the Renditions of the Colony. 1860 S. ELIOT in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XXI. 442/2 The rendition of fugitive slaves by the Northern States. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 13 Sept., Mr. Seward can scarcely place any obstacles in the way of the rendition of this man.

†**c.** The giving up or back of something; return, restoration. *Obs.*

1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 148 She lost her speech, which love soon made rendition of unto her. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 46 They have assigned unto it [memory] three operations, viz. Reception, Retention, and Rendition.

2. Translation, rendering. Now *U. S.*

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 231 It is..acknowledged that the most ancient interpreters were divided in their rendi-

tions. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VII. 27 The Jews..charge Paul as a perverter of the prophet's meaning, in a false rendition of the sense of the place. 1858 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 360 The closest possible rendition of the meaning of the original text of the Scriptures into English. 1875 Stedman *Victorian Poets* 275, I will not omit mention of Calverley's complete rendition of Theocritus.

3. *U.S.* The action of rendering, giving out or forth, acting, performing, etc.

1858 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 360 On the rendition of the verdict, the large audience present manifested enthusiastic approbation. 1877 H. H. Furness *Hamlet* I. Pref. 14 In their rendition of Hamlet by the Messrs. Devrient. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* (1887) 266 When he spoke, the account seemed to have rendition from both of them jointly.

4. *U. S.* The amount produced or rendered; the yield (of silk). 1889 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Rendizvouse, obs. form of Rendezvous *sb.*

Re·ndles. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 rennelesse, renlys, 6 renlesse, renels; 5 rendlys, 6–7 -les, 8 -less; 7 rindles, 9 *dial.* rindless, (-lass, -lis). [prob. repr. an OE. **rynels* = Flem. *ren-, rin-, runsel* (Kilian), Ger. dial. *rensel, rinsel* (Diefenbach): see Run *v.* and -els. Palsgrave gives also the form *ronnelles.*] Rennet, runnet.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Renlys, or rendlys, for mylke [*K.* rennelesse, *P.* renels], *coagulum.* 1530 Palsgr. 262/1 Rendles for a chese, *presure. Ibid.*, Renlesse to make cheese with, *presure.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 486 As white as milke, and as good as rendles to giue the forme to cheese. *Ibid.* II. 166 It will cruddle milke as wel as rennet or rindles. 1784 Twamley *Dairying* 10 Collecting the Curd at the bottom of the Tub or Pan, after the runnet or rendless has done its duty. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 352 The *rindless* obtained from a calf whose 'nursing mother' grazes the pasture common to the dairy stock.

Rendle-wood. *dial.* [app. f. Rend *v.*[1] 3 d.] Barked oak. Also *attrib.*

1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* III. iv. 67 A heap of rendle-wood—as barked oak was here called. *a* 1900 — *Tess* xii, She was kindling 'rendlewood' (barked-oak) twigs under the breakfast kettle.

†**Re·ndling,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *rendle,* back-formation on Rendles.] Curdling, setting.

1784 Twamley *Dairying* 33 The rendling of Cheese causeth a very great Fermentation.

Rendoun, obs. form of Random.

Rendrock (re·ndrɒk). [f. Rend *v.*[1] + Rock *sb.*] A kind of explosive.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) II. 628 The explosives were dynamite, rendrock and vulcan powder. 1881 Lock *Spons' Encycl.* III. 901 A number of semi-solid mixtures, such as dynamite, ..giant powder, rendrock.

†**Re·ndry.** *Obs.* [f. Render *v.* + -(e)y: cf. *surrendry.*] Surrender.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. xvii. 596 Touching the rendrie and deliverie of the fortresses in every cittie. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xxi. 26 For whose just And instant rendry old Laertes sent Ulysses his ambassador.

†**Re·ndy.** *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. F. *rendez* in *rendezvous* Rendezvous.] A rendezvous; also, an arrangement or disposal of troops.

1582 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* II. 134 Staie thee neere thy trench till thou hast viewed thy selfe and the rendies of the enimies; that is, how manie battailes, how they are placed, of what condition, and where they are disposed to fight. 1596 Drayton *Piers Gaveston* Wks. (1748) 212 The Barons then from Bedford setting on, (Th'appointed rendy where they gather'd head).

†**Rene,** obs. form of Rean, furrow, balk.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 61 Withouten moold admyxt, ner sondy lene, Nor hungry cley, ner stonys ful vche rene. *Ibid.* 159 Sette not out thi landis faat or lene To hym whos lond adioyneth on thy rene.

Rene, obs. form of Rain *sb.*[1], Rein *sb.*

Reneg, var. of Renegue *sb.* and *v.*

Renegade (re·nĭgēid), *sb.* (and *a.*) Also 6 *Sc.* rannu-, rannigard, 7 renegad. [Anglicized form of Renegado: see -ade 3 b.]

1. An apostate from any form of religious faith, *esp.* a Christian who becomes a Mohammedan.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 10 Ane fals, forloppen, fenyeit freir, Ane rannugard [*v.r.* rannigard] for greed of geir. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 232 The renegades in place of defending the king joyned with them [the Turks] in the spoyle. 1611 Florio, *Rinegato,* ..a renegade, a foresworne man, or one that hath renounced his religion or country. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1662) Ep. Ded., Some of the watchmen ought to have been watched themselvs, who ..in conclusion run over and turned renegads. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* Pref. (ed. 2) 20 Renegades and Deserters of Heaven, who renounce their God for the Favour of Men. 1814 Southey *Roderick* VIII, How best they might evade The Moor, and renegade's more watchful eye. 1873 Smiles *Huguenots Fr.* I. vii. (1881) 147 Like all renegades, he was a bitter and furious persecutor.

2. One who deserts a party, person, or principle, in favour of another; a turn-coat.

1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 127 Not a few English turning Renegades, and being contemned by the Spaniard. 1752 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 31 For if these Renegades had formed such a Conspiracy, what hindered their accomplishing it? 1817 Moore *Lalla R., Veiled Prophet* 690 Must he..be driven A renegade like me from Love and Heaven? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 451 The renegade soon found a patron in the obdurate and revengeful James. 1872 C. Gibbon *For the King* II, The past makes me seem in my own eyes, and in the eyes of others—a renegade.

3. *attrib.*, passing into adj.

1705 Arbuthnot *Coins,* etc. (1727) 242 If the Roman Government subsisted now, they would have had renegade Seamen and Ship-wrights enough. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 6 Kosato, the renegade Blackfoot, had recovered from the wound. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 98 The renegade Christian must forswear the true Deity.

Hence **Re·negadism,** the practice of deserting one's religion or party.

1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 455/2 We..tacitly acknowledged renegadism..as the standard of moral feeling. 1877 Gladstone *Gleanings* (1879) IV. 315 This population was liable to be thinned by renegadism and constant war.

Re·negade, *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To turn renegade; to go over *from* a religion, party, etc.

1611 Cotgr., *Maranisé,* maranized, renegaded. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 316 Which last [rivalling] both High and Low, do Precaution themselves against .. more than against their Converts Renegading or Starving. 1861 Meredith *Evan Harrington* III. xv. 236 That was before he renegaded. 1893 Leland *Mem.* II. 140 Johnson had renegaded from the Confederacy.

Renegado (renĭgē·do), *sb.* (and *a.*) Also 6 **renigado, 7 rennegado, renegador.** [a. Sp. *renegado,* ad. med.L. *renegatus*: see Renegate.]

1. = Renegade 1.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 186 He was a Renegado, which is one that first was a Christian, and afterwards becommeth a Turke. 1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* 238 The body of Babylas made the oracle mute, in despight of Julian that renegado. 1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 185 The English renegado, who is interpreter to the Morocco ambassador. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. vii. 62 This Relation I had from a very old Renegado, who was at the Tragedy. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 190 A dignified informer, a French refugee, and a renegado to the Church of England. 1814 Southey *Roderick* IX, Might I meet That renegado, sword to scymitar, In open field. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 348 The last to whom he was sold was a renegado.

2. = Renegade 2.

1600 Holland *Livy* II. xi. 39 By the information of a renegado. *a* 1635 Sibbes *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 33 They were renegadoes, having all left him. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 408 A Rebel is a voluntary Bandit, a civil Renegado. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. § 9 (1740) 35 He out of pure Malice to the Government of his Country, prefers that of Holland, and in that Respect writes like a Renegado. 1780 in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 437 Many renegadoes from the different Indian nations are collected at the ..towns. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. III. vii, Federalists in the Senate, renegadoes in the Army, traitors everywhere!

b. *transf.*

1646 J. Hall *Poems* 1, 68 A Renegado to all Poetry. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 62 A Renegado from some Trade or Profession. 1689 Philopolites *Grumble. Crew* 2 But our Male-Contents..are such Renagado's from Common Sense, that [etc.]. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 43 Even Canus accuses Cajetan for being a Renegado to the Fathers. 1748 J. Geddes *Composition Antients* 12 The most determined renegado to the interests of society. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Irish Bulls* 193 To such would be renegadoes we prefer the honest quixotism of a modern champion for the Scottish accent.

† c. Used vaguely as a term of abuse. *Obs.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* II. iv, To bring these Renegados to my Chamber, At these unseason'd hours.

†**3.** A variety of the game of ombre. *Obs.*

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* vii. 69 There are several sorts of this Game called L'Ombre, but that which is the chief is called Renegado, at which three only can play.

4. *attrib.*, passing into adj.

1625 Pagitt *Christianogr.* Ded., The Turkes Janissaries, and Basha's, are most of them renegado Christians. 1653 Greaves *Seraglio* 96 All the Eunuchs in the Seraglio..are chosen of those Renegado youths. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 59 The scouts brought in one Joshuah Tift, a Renegado English-man. 17.. in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 111 An English renegado slave translated *Effendi Soif* for them. 1798 Bragge in *Anti-Jacobin* (1852) 62 The recreant peer or renegado priest. 1829 W. Irving *Granada* (1850) 154 He singled out a renegado Christian, a traitor to his religion and his king. 1839 James *Louis XIV,* IV. 67 Pelisson .. busied himself with renegado zeal in buying proselytes to the faith of the court.

Hence **Renega·do** *v. intr.*, to turn renegado.

1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* ix. (1738) 200 Who after he was ransomed, ..renegado'd.

†**Renegant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *renegant-em,* pres. pple. of *renegāre*: see Renegue *v.*] Renegade.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 74 The inglis men sal neuyr cal you ane vthir vord bot renegant scottis. 1614 W. Parsons in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 207 This is a soure and renegant tyme. 1615 T. Adams *Black Devil* 2 Cast .. your minds upon the renegant Jewes.

Renegate (re·nĭgēit), *sb.* (and *a.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 ranegate, renagat, 6 rennagat(e, *Sc.* renigat(e, rennigatt, 6–7 rennegate, 4–7 renegat, 4–7 (9 *dial.*) renegate; 5 renogat, 6 ren(n)ogate. See also Runagate. [ad. med.L. *renegāt-us,* subst. use of pa. pple. of *renegāre*: see Renay and Renegue, and cf. It. *rinegato,* F. *renégat,* Sp. *renegado* Renegado.]

1. A renegade, deserter.

c 1375 *xi Pains Hell* 63 in *O. E. Misc.* 212 Bynd.. ranegates with raueners..And cast ham in þē fuyre. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 401, I not where he be now a renagat. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) viii. 84 Julianus Apostate ..forsoke his Law, and becam a Renegate. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 288/2 Now I shalle be callyd the wyf of a renegate and transgressour. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* vii. 24 He wente forth..and punyshed those vnfaithfull rennagates. 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 123 Whose first Apostles and preachers were al for the most part wicked rennagats. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxiii. xxvi. 491 These fugitiue renegates had first practised to raise troubles and insurrections. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 220 *marg.*, Our Persian Interpreter proves a Renegat. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Renegate,* a reprobate.

2. *attrib.*, or as adj.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 238 Alle renogat robber..to put hem to peyn I spare for no pete. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 401 Rawmowit ribald, renegate rehatour. 1534 More *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1212/2 Manye other contumelies & dispightes, that the Turkes and the false renegate christiens manye tymes dooe. 1593 G. Harvey *New Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 272 A wilde Asse, of a fugitiue and renegate disposition. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* xxx. 1 Woe unto renegate children, sayth the Lord. 1641 J. Trapp *Theol. Theol.* vii. 289 They refused Christ ..for the which they are become a renegate people now 1600 years together.

Renegation (renĭgē·ʃən). [ad. L. type **renegātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *renegāre*: see next.] The action of renouncing or renegading.

1615 T. Adams *Two Sonnes* 89 Let us reclaime our impudent and refractory renegations by a serious meditation. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv, From far and near..come Letters of renegation. 1896 Saintsbury *Hist. 19th C. Lit.* ix. 392 The hour of triumph was the hour..of opposition and renegation.

Rene·gue, *sb.* Also 7 -neg, 9 -nege. [f. the vb. (sense 4).] An instance of reneguing at cards.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. ix. 235 Now they are for their Tibs who had plaid faire, and made never a Reneg all the time. 1897 *Foster's Complete Hoyle* 622 Revoke, failure to follow suit when able to do so, as distinguished from a renounce or renege.

Renegue (rĭnē·g), *v.* Forms: 6–7, 9 reneague, 7–9 renegue, (6 ri-, 7 -neigue, 9 *dial.* -nague); 7, 9 reneg, (9 *dial.* -neeg); 6–7, 9 renege, 6–7 reneage, 9 *dial.* rena(i)ge. [ad. med.L. *reneg-āre,* f. *re-* Re- + *negāre* to deny: cf. Renay *v.*]

1. *trans.* To deny, renounce, abandon, desert (a person, faith, etc.). Now *arch.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 12 Reneague thou and forsake Christ. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 46 That not onely he reneged his obedience in this particular action, but changed the whole trade of his life. 1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 62 To blaspheme, and reneage, or denie God. 1657 Trapp *Comm., Job* xxxiii. 7 Those of this reformed Religion, who will not reneague it. 1691 W. Nicholls *Answ. Naked Gospel* 52 Even by those who in other things reneg its Authority. 1817 Coleridge *Ess. own Times* (1850) III. 957 He himself retains the opinions and principles which the other had reneged. 1867 Miss Broughton *Not Wisely* (1868) 239 Though he had deserted her and reneged the situation of spiritual guide and teacher.

† b. To recant. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 29 He would spend his dearest blood before he would renege one Syllable.

†**2.** *intr.* or *absol.* a. To make denial. Also with dependent clause. *Obs.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxii. 167 b, Whyle Petur rencagueth, while he sweareth naie,..the cocke crewe the secounde tyme. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., King Bladud* lviii, Shall I renege I made them then? Shall I denye my cunning founde? 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. ii. 84 Such smiling rogues as these..Renegue [*printed* reuenge], affirme, and turne their Halcion beakes, With euery gall, and vary of their Masters. 1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony Monger* i. Wks. 1716 II. 389 But if he reneages..and is forc'd to answer, that he bows to nothing; then beg him for a Fool.

† b. To apostatize. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 58 The Turks give all the kindest invitations that can be to Christians to renegue and become Turks.

3. To refuse, decline. *rare.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 Too liue now longer, Troy burnt, hee flatlye reneaged. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. i. § 13 (1740) 21 The Author will needs have..the good King at the head of them by his Reneguing to become the Guarantee. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 207 Our Postillion, with the thorough Consent of his Horses, renegued going farther. 1866 Kennedy *Leg. Fictions* 29 How shabby it would look to reneague the adventure.

4. a. *Card-playing.* To refuse or fail to follow suit; to revoke. (But see also the *sb.*, quot. 1897.) Now *local* and *U. S.*

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* x. (ed. 2) 82 Reneging or renouncing, that is, not following suit when you have it in your hand, is very foul play. *Ibid.* 87 You are bound to follow suit, and if you renounce or renege, you lose the whole Game. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 2/1 At games of cards renege (spelled renague in Ireland) is almost always used instead of revoke, and bears the same meaning. 1897 *Foster's Complete Hoyle* 277 This privilege of reneging is confined to the three highest trumps.

b. *dial.* (See quots.)

1872 Whyte Melville *Satanella* I. i. 12 If iver she schames with ye, renaging [*note* refusing] or such like .. I'll be ashamed to look a harse..in the face again! 1890 *Glouc. Gloss., Reneage, renegue,* to renounce a job. 1893 *Wilts Gloss., Reneeg, renegue,* to back out of an engagement, to jilt.

Hence **Rene·gued** *ppl. a.*, renegade; **Rene·guing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Rene·guer.**

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 106 The Mammelvcs, being al Christians reneaged, and of seruile condition. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 187 The relinquisher of his owne life is more to be punished, than a reneger of his seruice in warre. 1600 O. E. (M. Sutcliffe) *Repl. Libel* Ep. Ded., Your selfe and other rinegued English, that adhere vnto them. 1632 J. Featly *Hon. Chast.* 11 Correct the fury of it by a pious reneaguing. 1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* I. iv. 57 These modern Renegers, Separates, and Apostates.

Renels, obs. variant of RENDLES, rennet.

Rener, obs. form of RUNNER.

Rene·rvate, *v. rare*—[1]. [Cf. next and ENERVATE *v.*] *intr.* To get renewed vigour.

1801 *Lusignan* IV. 123 His strength began to renervate.

Rene·rve, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put fresh nerve into, to strengthen again.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. cxviii, Draught of Promethean fir'd air took Renerves slack joynts, and ransacks each phlegmattick Nook. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 702 War and Washington renerve the soul. 1817 BYRON *Mazeppa* xvii, The sight re-nerved my courser's feet. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* I. v, Up from the dust the enfeebled start, Armed and re-nerved for victories.

absol. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 89 It was a vitalising joy which touched us, not to soothe, but to renerve.

Renet, obs. form of RENNET *sb.*[1]

Renette, obs. form of RENNET *sb.*[2]

†**Renew'**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* renewe. [f. the vb.] Renewal, new invention.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXXV, And there we sawe the perfyte excellence, The said [? *read* sad] renewe, the state, the reuerence..Off hir court. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 247 That both loue and hate, May make you happy louers by renew. 1631 — *Whimzies, Exchange-man* 33 Who bray their braines in a mortar, to produce some usefull renew, some gainefull issue for their thriving master.

Renew (rĭnĭū'), *v.*[1] Also 4–5 renuwe, 4–6 renewe, 5 *Sc.* ranew, 5–7 renue, 7 reniew. [f. RE- + NEW *a.*, after L. *renovāre* to RENOVATE. Cf. RENOVEL and RENULE.]

I. *trans.* †1. To do over again, revise. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1374 CHAUCER *To Scriv.* 5 So offt a daye I mot þy werk renuwe, It to corect and eke to rubbe and scrape.

2. To make new, or as new, again; to restore to the same condition as when new, young, or fresh.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* ciii[i]. 30 Thou shalt renewe the face of the erthe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 770 Let make a stewe With rayn watir, thyn herbis to renewe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxxviii. 27 He renewyd and repayred al olde Temples thorough his Realme. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xv. 8 And [Asa] renued the Lordes altare. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 229 Souls are chosen..as a Seed purged from all dross, to renue the Church. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 14 In such a night Medea gathered the inchanted hearbs That did renew old Eson. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 9 This Light..perfecteth, renueth, and preserueth all things. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 521 The cool Evening-breeze the Meads renews. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 395 The soul whose sight all-quickening grace renews. 1823 S. ROGERS *Italy, Bergamo* 54 His long suit of black Dingy and threadbare, though renewed in patches Till it has almost ceased to be the old one. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 27 Would God renew me from my birth I'd almost live my life again. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* Pref. 29 To dip themselves for an instant in the font of death, and to rise renewed of plumage.

refl. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XV. 54 Alle thynges renewen them at his commynge. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 23 His faithfulnes is greate, and renueth itself as the morninge. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. vi. 49 Therefore shall he dye, And lle renew me in his fall. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 348 Even as that moon Renews itself—Shall we be not renewed!

b. To make spiritually new; to regenerate.

1382 WYCLIF *a Cor.* iv. 16 That man that is withinne forth [1388 the ynner man] is renewid. — *Eph.* iv. 23 Be ȝe renewid by spirit of ȝoure mynde. *c* 1440 *Macro Plays* 73/1142 Ande be renuyde in Gode knowynge a-geyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Man is renewed..by the vij folde graces of the holy goost. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Christmas Day*, Graunt that we..maye dailye be renued by thy holy spirite. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 158 God is strong, able to pardon vs, able to renue vs. 1740 WATERLAND *Regeneration* Wks. 1823 VI. 352 Man renews himself at the same time that the spirit renews him. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 123 The Paraclete that shall renew you.

c. To assume anew, to recover (one's original strength, youth, etc.).

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 78 Thus [he] reneweth his age as a wyse best that he is. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* xl. 31 They that waite vpon the Lord, shal renue their strength. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lvi, Sweet loue renew thy force. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 783 Heav'n his wonted face renewed. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 468 Dew, From which its fields and woods ever renew Their green and golden immortality. 1860 TENNYSON *Tithonus* 74 Thou wilt renew thy beauty morn by morn. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 236 In age we may renew our youth, and forget our sorrows.

†d. To reopen (a wound). *Obs. rare.*

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* CXXX. Wks. (1876) 229 His woundes were so renewed that the blode yssued out afresshe. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* Cc iv b, He esteemeth yt the vlcerate place must be renewed. Than whan yt it is made as a fresshe wounde [etc.].

e. *refl.* To refresh (oneself). *nonce-use.*

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 30 We.. renewed ourselves, at the close of the banquet, with a plate of Chateaubriand ice.

3. To restore, re-establish, set up again, bring back into use or existence.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xi. 14 Cometh, and goo we into Galgala, and renewe we there the rewme. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 75 Josie shal..make an ende of suche fendes, and Cristis reule shal renue. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. (1520) 38/2 Crysten men had leve to renewe the servyce of god that was defended afore. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xvi. (S. T. S.) I. 191 Þe romanis war makand þare provisioun to renew þe grete playis mony ȝere before hantit in þare ciete. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 574 The former corruptioun and abuse wes renewit. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 813, Mighty Cæsar..On the glad Earth the Golden Age renews. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 25 We kneel, and..In pleasing dreams the blissful age renew

†b. To re-enact, put in force again. *Obs.*

1494 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 187 Thies ben the ordinaunces, Actes, and Statutes, made..by the Founders of the Gylde..; nowe renewed, and affermed. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 95 b, This decree did Pope Eugenius the third renue.

4. To take up again or afresh; to resume; to begin again, recommence.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2200 Laban nolde not forgete The saute to renewe. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XV. 54 The byrdes renewen theyre swete songe gracyouse. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xii. 16 We..sente them vnto the Romaynes, for to renue the olde bonde of frendshipe and loue with them. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 74 They renewe the warres againe wᵗ all their force and power. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 22 The Turkes..renued their batterie with great force and 8. peeces at once. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 206 We..renew'd among our selves the friendship, which we had before mutually promis'd. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 19 As..surging waves against a solid rock, Though all to shivers dash't, the assault renew. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 317 She will be ready to receive him whenever he thinks proper to renew his addresses. 1790 COWPER *Mother's Pict.* 116, I seem..To have renewed the joys that once were mine. 1817 EARL OF DUDLEY *Lett.* (1840) 162, I..was beginning to think that it was high time our correspondence should be renewed. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xviii, The airs and streams renew their joyous tone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 112 Socrates renews the attack from another side.

b. To resume (a speech, subject, etc.).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1133 Adam..Speech intermitted thus to Eve renewd. *Ibid.* XI. 499 Adam..scarce recovering words his plaint renew'd. 1792 COWPER *Stanza* V. 22 Conscience oft Her tale of guilt renews. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, He ventured to renew the subject nearest his heart.

c. To say in resumption.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 401 Then thus the matron modestly renewed: 'Let all your prophets and their sects be viewed'. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IX. xvi, 'And', he renewed, after a pause,—'and you ascribe this fear of seeing me' [etc.].

5. †a. To go over again, to repeat, relate afresh.

14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 868 Iosyan, that was so trewe, Thought she wold her love renewe. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 254 It neidis nocht to renewe all myn vphele, Sen it was menit to ȝour mynd, and maid manifest. [Cf. *ibid.* 708, 872.] *c* 1530 *Cri. of Love* 495 To turn, and sigh and grone,..And eke renew the wordes all that she Bitween you twain hath seid. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 137 Here I wyll renewe that whyche I sayed before of the styfnecked Iewes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 64 Then gan he all this storie to renew, And tell the course of his captivitie.

b. To repeat (a promise, vow, etc.); to make or utter again.

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 She..promysed to lyue chaste,..whiche promyse she renewed after her husbandes dethe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xi. 45 They turne afresh, and oft renew their former threat. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ₱ 3 The Lady renewed her Excuses. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xxi, Lovers renew the vows which they did plight In early faith.

c. To do over again, to repeat (an action). *rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 116 Awake remembrance of these valiant dead, And with your puissant Arme renew their Feats. 1781 J. MORISON in *Sc. Paraphr.* XXXV. iii, Oft the sacred rite renew Which brings my wondrous love to view. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 162 Many a sad kiss by day by night renew'd.

6. To replace by some new or fresh thing of the same kind; to restore by means of substitution or a fresh supply; to fill (a vessel) again.

1439 in *Ancestor* (1904) July 16, I wol..that the tapres be renewed til the month be endet. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk* (1867) 67 Loke the cup of Wyne or ale be not empty, but ofte renued. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xiii. 14 b, We renewed our beuerage out of certaine cesternes. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 632 They create the duke and the eight governors of the commonwealth, who are renued from two yeeres to two yeeres. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 157 These Hangings are renewed every seven Years by the Ottoman Emperours. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 590 She to the fount conveys the exhausted vase: The bath renew'd [etc.]. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 434 Beneath the open sky she spreads the feast; 'Tis free to all—'tis every day renewed. *a* 1796 BURNS *You're welcome, Willie Stewart* 6 Come, bumpers high,..The bowl we maun renew it. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1062 The earth doth like a snake renew Her winter weeds outworn. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 146 The condensed vapour incessantly got away, but it was ever renewed.

†b. To change, make a change in. *Obs. rare.*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 471 Thei wer Sarasyns borne, but as than thei had renewed theyr byleue, and were crystened in Fraunce. *a* 1533 — *Huon* clxi. 619 Fyrste ye muste renewe your law and byleue in ye lawe of Mahomet, on whome I do byleue.

c. To repair, make up for. *rare*—[1].

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. I. 136 Though the corporealists can find nothing to renew the decays of motion.

7. To revive, reawaken (a feeling).

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xi, My fayre Frend, renewe not my sorowe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxx. 164 The kynge was ascertayned therof; the whiche renued his heuynesse. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxx. 238 The auncyent hate..was renewed in his hert. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 266 Renewing griefe with each renewing morrow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 509 The Sun's sultry Heat their Thirst renews. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. Maria Gisborne* 174 Quenching a thirst ever to be renewed.

b. To revive, resuscitate, in various uses.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* l[i]. 10 Make me a clene hert (o God) and renue a right sprete within me. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 30 Thou renewest [L. *resuscitas*] the errours therin condemned. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxv. 28 Thy saving health to us afford And life in us renew. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 259 It is his Majesties pleasure to have the memory of things rather buried in oblivion then renued. 1726 ATTERBURY *Serm.* I. vi. 235 [I have] endeavour'd to renew a faint Image of her several Virtues..upon your Minds.

†c. To strike afresh. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* XXXVIII. 30 [28] The noyse of the hammer reneweth his eare, and his eye is against the similitude of the vessel.

8. To grant anew, *esp.* to grant or give (a lease, bill, etc.) for a fresh period; to extend the period or application of; also, to take afresh, to obtain an extension of.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 94 His Lordship to settle the Country the better, refused to renew any protections. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 116 Intermix My Covnant in the Womans seed renewd. 1671 — *Samson* 1357 Shall I..so iequite Favour renew'd? 1727–8 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 20 Feb., Mr. Petit Rose writes me..about renewing his lease. 1867 MRS. RIDDELL *Far above Rubies* II. xii. 295 Arthur never insisted on a settlement of their accounts, never objected to renew bills. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 391 The lease expired..and she did not care to renew it. 1896 *Law Times* C. 488/1 The trustees on its expiration at the end of a year, refused to renew this ticket.

b. *absol.* To give a fresh lease or bill.

1688 WOOD *Life* 19 Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 283 He hath had a good yeare lately for renewing and hath received 800 *li.* 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, 'Won't the party renew?' 'Impossible—it's the third renewal'. 1875 W. S. GILBERT *Tom Cobb* I, I suppose I have renewed oftener than any man alive!

9. *intr.* To grow afresh, become new again.

1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 43 Out of here handys I may noȝt fle, But ȝyf thi grace in me renewe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 243 Whan blood renewyth in every creature, Som observaunce doyng to nature. 1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 103, I praye yow be ware that the olde love of Pampyng renewe natt. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 116 Quhen that the sound of his saw sinkis in my eris, Than ay renewis my noy. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* CIII. v, Like as the Eagle castes her bill, Wherby her age renueth. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 310 Causing the heare to renewe and growe againe. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 68 Renew I could not like the Moone. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 299 But come wee to *Primitias*, renuing and growing euery yeere. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* X. 106 Gallus, for whom my holy Flames renew Each Hour. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 569 Thus while he sung, Ulysses' griefs renew. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Tan*, If the tan is forked up,..the heat will renew again.

†b. To change by growth. *Obs. rare.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. ii. 58 These pepyns myght nought kyndely as they shold renewen in to a good Appeltree. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 116 Out of their lond eek seedis wol renewe And chaunge hem silf.

†10. To begin a fresh attack, to return or come back, *upon* one; to renew the fight. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 289 Sad men in deid wpon him can renew. *Ibid.* VII. 707 Ynglis archaris apon thaim can ranew. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. v. 6 Renew, renew, the fierce Polidamas Hath beate downe Menon. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 35 My former Complaint renewed upon me.

†b. To return (*to* one); to come back. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 691 Feill scalyt folk to thaim will son ranew. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 448 Time is lost, which never will renew, While we too far the pleasing Path pursue.

11. To begin again, recommence.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxvii. 511 Howe the warre renewed bytwene the french kyng, and the kyng of Nauerre. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 37 b, This tumult and trouble was supressed, yet renued it agayne. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. 223 Whereupon the combat renewed with more cruelty than before. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. ii. (1765) 184 Our former Conversation insensibly renewed. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 62 The battle renewing at the dawn of the ensuing day. 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lascelles* III. 162 Their intimacy renewed, and MRS. Carisbrooke was as communicative as [etc.].

†12. To resume relations *with* a person. *Obs.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 175 She sincerely detests any thought of renewing with him. *Ibid.* II. 134 If he had seen the least glimpse of an opening to renew with you.

†**Renew**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *renouer* († *-nuer*, *-noer*) to tie again, f. *re-* RE- + *nouer* to tie.] *trans.* To tie (a horse) *to* a thing.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1126 Where he was light and toke his rest, His stede renewed til a grene tre.

Renewabi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being renewable (Worcester 1860).

Renewable (rĭnĭū'ăb'l), *a.* [f. RENEW *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being renewed.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Diascordium*, The Colour is indeed renewable by a little fresh Bole. 1779 *Sylph* II. 174 Heaven, who has given us renewable affections. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. v. 192 The great estates, in Ireland for example, let under leases perpetually renewable. 1864 BRIGHT *Sp., Permiss. Bill* 8 June (1876) 512 The licence is renewable from year to year. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* XIII. II. 104 A twenty years' peace, renewable by agreement..had been negotiated.

Renewal (rĭnĭū'ăl). [l. as prec. + -AL.] The act of renewing, or the state of being renewed; also, an instance of this.

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 227 He continued all along in that particular Renewal that was made of it to the People of Israel. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* 24 A Renewal of this original contract. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Diss. on Parties* XVIII. (ed. 2) 218 The Revolution was..one of those Renewals of our Constitution that We have often mentioned. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* XII. (1798) 164 A renewal every three or four years will produce finer fruit. 1838 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 11 Your handwriting came like the renewal of some

old friendship. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 2. 277 A return of the King's malady brought the renewal of York's Protectorate.

b. *attrib.*, as *renewal premium, shoot*; **Renewal Sunday** (see quot.).

1862 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 53 St. Thomas's Sunday, called also Renewal Sunday: with us Low Sunday. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.*, Renewal Premiums. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* II. 335 In the leaf-axils are formed the 'renewal'-shoots which last over the winter.

† **Renew·ance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ANCE.] Renewal.

1630 LORD *Banians* 31 Giving a fresh renewance of gladnesse to their parents (when their joy grew stale).

Renewed (rĭnĭū·d), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Revived, re-established, etc.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2819 Rodogars þe riche þat renewid [*v.r.* reuerent] lady þe dere dame of Dari. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 303/2 Renewyd,..*renouatus*. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 81 Giue renew'd fire to our extincted Spirits. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 243 Before his feet (in his renewed kingdome) were firmely fastened on the throne of authority. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 259 Are we become a renewed people, ..zealous of good works? 1781 COWPER *Hope* 35 Renewed desire would grace with other speech Joys always prized. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xix, The beauty and the joy of their renewed might. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxiv, His strong voice had alternately trembled with emotion and risen again in renewed energy.

Hence **Renew·edly** *adv.*, **Renew·edness.**

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1683) IV. 663 The Apostle..sets up an inward sanctity and renewedness of heart. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 336, I declare renewedly my firm resolution to give up the man. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XIII. 115 Renewedness of mind, however awkward a phrase, is perhaps the most nearly expressive of it. 1854 ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xii. 200 He was..treated with unblushing perfidy, renewedly assailed without warning.

Renewer (rĭnĭū·ɔr). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which renews, restores, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. iv. (Bodl. MS.), Fuyre is iclepid renewer of alle þinges and wardeyne of kinde. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 14 O place of blisse, renuer of my woes. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 105 The first renuers and restorers of the Gospell in this latter age. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 179 Protectors of our pence, And sole renewers of our hopes encrease. 1740 WATERLAND *Regeneration* Wks. 1823 VI. 352 He is not his own regenerator ..: he is, however, his own renewer. 1861 TRENCH *Ep. 7 Churches Asia* 127 Everywhere setting forth himself as the only renewer of all which sin had made old. 1884 *Western Morn. News* 10 Sept. 4/5 The 'Renewer', that portion of the Electric Telegraph by means of which long cable telegraphy has been made possible.

Renewing (rĭnĭū·ĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of RENEW *v.*1 in various senses; also, an instance of this.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. iv. (Bodl. MS.), Fuyre haþ vertu of renewing, for alle þinges eldeþ..3if þei beþ nought ikepte..by vertu of fuyre. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 3 The land..is sa tumyt now for the renewing of new lordschip. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 303/2 Renewynge, *renouacio*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 In the renewynge of the inwarde man. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 190 b, Cardamus greatly commendeth this hearbe, for the comforting and renuing of a decayed memorie. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 219, I gained some renewings of that rest. 1679 DRYDEN *Pref. to Tr. & Cr.* Ess. (Ker) I. 205 The quarrel..concludes with a warm renewing of their friendship. 1740 WATERLAND *Regeneration* Wks. 1823 VI. 342 The words of the original may be rendered, by the laver of regeneration, and by the renewing. 1892 *Athenæum* 21 May 670/2 [Herbaceous plants] will require much renewing.

Renew·ing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That renews.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 11 They sink a Shaft downe thither ..to admit a renewing Vent. 1725 CHAPPELOW *Right way to be rich* (1717) 141 You may take t'other look at it..every renewing look enhanses the value and worth of it. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 383 These ..are the renewing principles of human society.

Renewle, variant of RENULE *v. Obs.*

Renew·ment. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. RENEW *v.*1 + -MENT.] Renewal.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 44 It was an incredible renewment, that he did not only soodeinly set vp the people agein [etc.]. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., The renewment of the heart is proper to the spirit. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 204 The renewment of our commercial treaty with Russia.

Reney(e, etc., obs. forms of RENAY.

† **Renfie·rce,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. f. FIERCE *a.*, on anal. of next.] *trans.* To render fierce.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 45 Whereat renfierst with wrath and sharp regret, He stroke so hugely [etc.].

† **Renfo·rce,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **renforse,** re'nforce, r'inforce, 6–7 r'enforce. [ad. F. *renforcer*: see RE- and ENFORCE *v.*, also RE-ENFORCE *v.*, REINFORCE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To reinforce, strengthen.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiv. [cx.] 327, I am yet wyllynge to treate of this matter more at lengthe, to renforce this hystorye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Ded. 6 He renforsit the toune vithe victualis, hagbutaris, ande munitions. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 309 Arte is an ayde and coadiutor to nature..by renforcing the causes wherein shee is impotent and defectiue. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* I. xvi. 23 Having omitted opportunitie to renforce a place of strength called Petra. *a* 1652 BROME *Covent Garden* v. iii, R'enforce the Ranks that are broken.

2. To compel (one) again *to* do a thing. *rare*⁻¹.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 48 Yet twise they were repulsed backe againe, And twise renforst backe to their ships to fly.

Hence † **Renfo·rcing** *vbl. sb.*; also † **Renfo·rcer.**

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 92 Erasistratus feling the renforcing of the poulce to proue howe long it would continewe,..still helde his fingers vpon the beating of the poulces. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi[i]. (Arb.) 194 *marg.*, Emphasis, or the Renforcer. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 4 The benefite..consisteth chiefly in the renforcing, or..the redoubling of such troupes.

† **Renforcee.** *Obs.* Also 7 **ranforcee,** renforce. [a. F. (*étoffe*) *renforcée*, pa. pple. of *renforcer*: see prec.] A strong make of silk.

1688 *Abridgm. Spec. Patents, Weaving* (1861) 1 Invencion of making, dressing, and lustrateing silke, called black plain, alamodes, ranforcees, and lutestringes. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3366/4 A considerable parcel of narrow and broad Allamodes, Renforcees and Lustrings.

Ren-forst: see *rain-frost*, RAIN *sb.*1 5 a.

Reng, obs. f. REIGN *v.*, var. RENGE *sb.*1 *Obs.*

Rengaile, variant of RANGALE. *Obs.*

† **Renge,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 4 **reng, rengge,** 5 **reenge.** [a. OF. *renge* (Godef.), related to *renger, -ier*, to RENGE. The var. *range* was also adopted in ME., and finally became the standard form: see RANGE *sb.*] A rank, row, line, esp. of fighting men.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3807 þe kinges sone of Asie..Out of þe renge he com ride. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5021 Cesar..arraied þem in renges right, & assigned whiche bataille first schold fight. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1736 In two renges faire they hem dresse. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 588 Merlin that rode fro oo renge to a-nother ascride hem often 'ore anaunt'. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 77 Wythin the ryuer & flode of ynde named Ganges goon the eeles by grete renges whiche ben .c.c.c. feet long. 1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Renge, *route, rang.*

† **Renge,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also 4 **reynge.** [Of obscure origin; cf. RANGE *sb.*2] A sieve or strainer.

c 1362 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 566 Pro uno reynge emp. pro pistrina xviij *d.* *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 Þerow a crees bunte syfte hem, & for defaute of a bonte, take a Renge. 1506 *Yatton Church-W. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 128 For botomyng of yᵉ clensyng renge..iiij *d.* 1697 G. DAMPIER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 50 Powder it, and pass it through a Rengeʳ or fine Seive.

Renge, obs. Sc. f. REIGN *sb.*, obs. f. RING *v.*, var. RINK man. *Obs.*

† **Renge,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **rengne.** [ad. OF. *renger* to set in rank or line, to roam: see RENGE *sb.*1 and cf. RANGE *v.*1]

1. *intr.* a. To move hither and thither, roam, stray. b. To draw up in line or rank.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 þe helle liun rengeð & reccheð euer abuten .. soule uorte uorswoluwen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 40 His Danes wild he venge Ageyn him in bataile, to renne & to renge. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xvi, Commonliche þei go byfore her maister rengeynge and playnge with hir taile. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* vii, The raches comun rengnyng him by, And bayet him fulle boldely. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 198 Than thei rode forth and renged close that wey where as the childeren foughten.

2. *trans.* To set in order, put in array.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4443 Her folk wer rengyd in that playn. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 159 Richard was perceyued, þei were renged redie, & how þer pencels weyued. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1380 With many high laurer and pine, Was renged [F. *pueplés*] clene all that gardine. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, Alle þe oþer tyndes gret and longe, wele sette and wele renged. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 70 He had devised and ordeined the herberis to be compassed, rengid, and made. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxix. 105 The two barons..camen to the felde, where they fonden their folke renged to-gydre. 1530 PALSGR. 685/2, I renge, or set in array, or in order one by another, *je arrengie.*

refl. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8257 To renne on þe [þey] schul þem renge. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 127 Than two of hem renged hem and priked after the messagers. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 352 Thenne armed hym euery man, And..came & renged them before the bataylles.

Hence † **Renged** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XIV. xiv, Now mongst their renged Squadrons Troylus flings.

† **Re·nger.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [Cf. RENGE *sb.*2 and RANGER 2.] A sieve.

1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Renger for a baker.

Rengge, variant of RENGE *sb.*1 *Obs.*

Rengne, obs. f. REIGN *sb.* and *v.*; var. RENGE *v.*

† **Rengra·de,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *ren-* (as in *renforce*) + *grade*, after DEGRADE *v.*] *trans.* To restore from degradation.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxiv, His flight Scotch-qwened his Sister, she rengraded Englands blood.

† **Rengre·ge,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *rengréger* (15th c.): see RE- and ENGREGE *v.*] *trans.* To aggravate.

1600 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paul's Cross* (1601) B viij, Titles, that..imputeth to men faultes which they haue not committed, or doth rengrege or amoinder, that is, make greater or lesse the faults committed.

Reni-, comb. form of L. *rēn* kidney (see REINS), used in some scientific terms, as *renicapsular, -cardiac*, etc.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Renifolius*, having reniform leaves,..renifolious. *Renipustulatus*, marked with spots in the form of kidneys: renipustulate.

† **Reni·ant.** *Obs. rare.* Also **renyant.** [a. F. *reniant*, pres. pple. of *renier*: see RENAY *v.*] A renegade.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) I. 118 A renyant [1560 reniant] forjuged hath not halfe the care. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Reniant*, a Revolter, a Runnagate.

Renidifica·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of building a nest a second time (Webster 1864, citing Bulwer). So **Reni·dify,** *v.* to make another nest (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Reniew, obs. form of RENEW *v.*1

Reniform (rĭ·nifɔm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *reniformis*: see REINS and -FORM, and cf. F. *réniforme.*] Having the form of a kidney; kidney-shaped. (Chiefly in scientific use.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Reniform Leaf, one of the shape of a kidney. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 78 [Pyrites is] found reniform. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entom. Compendium* 81 Shell reniform, velvety, and green. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 453 The last joint of the antennæ is either almost globular or reniform. 1861 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints* 570 Three-legged stools with reniform seats. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* v. 237 The corneal substance of the eye is reniform.

Comb. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 113 Leaves reniform-cordate, glabrous.

Renigat(e, obs. Sc. forms of RENEGATE.

† **Reni·ously,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. *reny*, RENAY *sb.* + -OUS + -LY 2.] Like a renegade.

1522 *Stat. Order of Garter* P 2 in Ashm. (1672), He that then reniously and cowardly flieth or departith away from thens, ought to be estiemed .. never worthi to be electe Knyght, or Felow of the said Company.

Re·nish, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **renischche,** 4–5 **renysch,** 7 *dial.* **rennish,** 9 **ran(n)ish;** 4–5 **renyst, renishit,** ? 7 **renisht.** [Of unknown origin: cf. RUNISH. The sense in early examples is often obscure.] Strange, uncouth; fierce, wild, etc.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 96 We haf broȝt..Mony renischche renkez & ȝet is 10um more. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 387 Quen he had wroȝt all his will..with a renyst reryd þis reson he said. *Ibid.* 2943 Ser Dary..Rysys him vp renysch & reȝt in his sete. ? *a* 1600 *King Estmere* viii. in Child *Ballads* II. 52/1 Thus the renisht them to ryde, Of twoe good renisht steeds. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 58 *Rennish*, furious, passionate: a rennish Bedlam. 1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Words Lincs.*, *Ranish*, rash, precipitate, giddy, wild. 1889 *N. W. Lincs. Gloss.*, *Rannish*, rash, violent.

Hence **Re·nishly** *adv.*, strangely, roughly.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1724 þe fyste with þe fyngeres..Þat rasped renyschly þe woȝe with þe roȝ penne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4931 The renke within þe redell..Rymed him full renyschly & rekind þir wordis.

Renishe, obs. form of RHENISH.

† **Renita·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *renītī* (see next) + -ATION.] = RENITENCY 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21 b/1 If there be grieate quantitye it causeth such a renitatione or stretchinge out, as a bottle which is full, and closelye stopped.

† **Reni·te,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *renītī*, f. RE- + *nītī* to struggle.] *intr.* To offer resistance.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 28, I dare say, they that most renite, will least repent.

† **Renitence.** *Obs.* [a. F. *rénitence* (16th c., Paré): see RENITENT and -ENCE.] = next.

1652 CHARLETON *Darkn. Atheism* 265 An exclusion of all coaction, violence, renitence or imposition. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 14 The weight of Lead..had crammed the Sand together..that it stuck by renitence of its irregular parts, one against another. 1743 HON. C. YORKE in *Warburton's Unpubl. Papers* (1841) 140 A man would not do amiss to shut up his books; and without the least renitence roll in the vortex of dulness.

Renitency (rĭnəi·tĕnsi, re·nitĕnsi). Now *rare.* Also 7 **-ancie.** [See prec. and -ENCY.]

† 1. Physical resistance, *esp.* the resistance of a body to pressure. *Obs.*

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 2 Freed from all obstacle and renitency. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* VII. xvii. (1678) 183 The signs of such a Tumour are a certain renitency or resistance. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 157 It necessarily and by an insuperable Renitencie expels and excludes all other Matter. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Renitency*, is that Resistence which there is in solid Bodies when they press upon, or are impelled one against another.

2. Resistance to constraint or compulsion, opposition, reluctance. Now *rare.*

1626 PRYNNE *Perpet. Regen. Man's Est.* 324 There is a reluctancie, renitancie [*pr.* reuitancie], dislike and hatred of it in his soule. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* vi. (1678) 157 His oxe..suffers the sharp visits of the goad without renitency or opposition. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1852) 96 The obstruction which the renitencies of that gentleman threatened. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxiv, Nature has form'd the *mind* of man with the same happy backwardness and renitency against conviction. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. (1819) 129 We have here no endeavour, but the reverse of it; a constant renitency and reluctance. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1855) III. 109 This renitency of Mr. Gladstone's to accept..the consequences of his Church Principles.

Renitent (rĭnəi·tĕnt, re·nitĕnt), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *rénitent* (16th c., Paré), or ad. L. *renītent-em*, pres. pple. of *renītī*: see RENITE *v.*]

1. That offers physical resistance; resisting pressure, hard.

1701 RAY *Creation* II. (ed. 3) 245 An inflation of the Muscles whereby they become both soft, and yet renitent like so many Pillows. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 305 The electrical Matter..can go no further, by Reason of the renitent Quality of the silken Strings. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxvii. (ed. 4) 213 The right ovary was swollen, renitent, as big as a walnut.

2. Recalcitrant.

1847 Prandi tr. *Cantù's Reform. Europe* I. 257 [He] constrained the people to go to mass, and punished the renitent with imprisonment and confiscation. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* July 8 The gaps left by renitent warriors were rapidly filled by intending plunderers.

† **Reni·x(e.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **renixus* (after *nixus*) for actual *renīsus*, f. *renītī*: see Renite *v.*] A backward effort.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* iv. 31 The blood by expansion and turgency making a potent renix. 1689 — *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xxii. 181 A strong pressure upon the Arteria magna, which by a potent renixe did duplicate its force of Pulsation.

† **Renk**[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *renc.*] = Rank *sb.*[1]

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* xxviii. (1814) 81 As Arthur wente searchynge the renkes [*printed* renkthes; F. *les rencs*] and preses, he encountred the Erle of Foys.

Renk[2]. *Coal-mining.* [? var. of Rank or Rink.] (See quots.)

1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 42 *Renk*, ..a standard distance of 60 or 80 yards (called the first renk), upon which a standard price is paid for putting a score of coals. 1860 *Mining Gloss.* (Weale) *Renk* (Newc.), The average distance the coals are brought by the putters.

Renk, var. Rink man *Obs.*; obs. f. Ring *sb.*, Rink course.

† **Renke**, ? for *renge*, obs. f. Reign *sb.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 17, I haue þe renke and þe rewle of all þe ryall.

† **Renkning**, obs. Sc. var. Ranking *vbl. sb.*

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 233/1 The samyn was remittit togidder with the renkning and placeing of the haill burrowis within this realme to the commissionaris.

Re·nky, *a. dial.* Also 7 **rencky**, **renty**. [Of obscure origin.] Large and well-made. (See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1683 G. Meriton *Yorks. Dial.* 11 There is a Rencky Cow, that beats all th' rest. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 58 *Renty*, handsome, well shaped, spoken of Horses, Cows &c.

† **Renla·rge**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Re- + Enlarge *v.*; cf. Re-enlarge *v.*] *trans.* To set free or open up again.

1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* vi. 88 B'entreatinge Manor Lordes, folkes lesse to flize, commons renlarge, restore thold colonies.

Renlesse, obs. var. Rendles rennet. **Renlett**, obs. f. Runlet. **Renlys**, obs. var. Rendles. **Rennagat(e**, obs. ff. Renegate. **Rennare**, obs. f. Runner. **Renne**, obs. f. Run *v.* **Rennegado**, **-gate**, obs. ff. Renegado, -gate. **Rennelesse**, obs. var. Rendles rennet. **Renner(e**, obs. ff. Runner.

Rennet (re·nét), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **renniet**, 6 **rennette**, **rennit**, 6–7 **renet**; see also Runnet. [f. *renne*, obs. form of Run *v.*, or perh. repr. an OE. **rynet*: cf. Rendles, Earning [3], and G. *renne.*]

1. A mass of curdled milk found in the stomach of an unweaned calf or other animal, used for curdling milk in making cheese, etc.; also, a preparation of the inner membrane of the stomach used for this or other purposes.

14.. *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 591/19 *Lactis*, rennet, or rennynge. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 Milk, & also Blood, And Renniet which for Cheese is good. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* D iij, The rennet of an hare..healith the faulyng Euell. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 118 It [cheese] is to strong of the rennet, saith hee. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 352 Take little sucking whelpes and feede your hawke with the flesh of them stieped in the milk or renet whiche you shall find in the mawes of them. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* v. 88 That it bee not tart of the rennet, is far wholsomer. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 82 As quickly as the milk is turn'd to curd, When with a proper rennet it is mixt. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Cheese*, Cheese..being a preparation of milk curdled by means of rennet, and afterwards dried, and hardened. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 369/2 No people take less pains with the rennet than the Cheshire farmers. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 39 Caseine is coagulated very perfectly by the action of rennet aided by heat. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 607 It is customary to place the dried viscus in wine, and to call the liquid thus formed, as well as the prepared stomach, rennet.

fig. 1651 Charleton *Ephes. & Cinm. Matrons* II. (1668) 14 The Bawd, who was the very Renet of Concupiscence.

2. Anything used to curdle milk, *esp.* the plant *Galium verum*, Lady's Bedstraw (cf. Cheese-rennet).

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 109 b, In the Figge tree it [the sap] is milkie, Whiche serueth as a rennet for Cheese. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 540 The herbe [Gallion] may serue for Rennet to make Cheese. 1678 Salmon *Pharm. Lond.* 59 Gallium..is used for Rennet or Runnet to make cheese with. 1750 Ellis *Mod. Husb.* III. i. vii. 110 The Cliver, or Rennet or Curd-wort, .. is also pernicious in curdling Milk in the Cow's Bag. 1851 C. A. Johns *Flowers of Field* I. 304 The Highlanders use the roots .. and the rest of the plant [*Galium verum*] as rennet to curdle milk. 1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VIII. 231/2 It is likely enough that *Galium*..is still used as rennet in some neighbourhoods.

3. *attrib.*, as *rennet ferment, gland*; **rennet-bag**, the stomach of a calf used as rennet; **rennet stomach**, the fourth stomach of a ruminant; **rennet whey** (see quot.); **rennet wort**, the plant *Galium aparine.*

1611 Cotgr., *Mulette*, ..the maw of a Calfe; which being dressed is called the *Renet-bag. 1727 Bradley *Country Housewife* (1728) 84 Cheese .. may be strengthned, by putting .. Spice into the Rennet Bag, as Pepper. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 369/2 The vell, maw, rennet-bag (or by whatever name it is called). 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 295 The *rennet ferment is the most constant of all the active constituents of the gastric juice. 1872 Thudichum *Chem. Phys.* 10 The many little *rennet glands situated in the walls of the stomach secrete a liquid termed the gastric juice. 1889 tr. *Claus' Zool., Mollusca to Man* 317 The food enters the fourth stomach..the longitudinally folded *rennet stomach or *abomasum*. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, **Rennet-whey*, the serous part of milk, separated from the caseous, by means of rennet. It is used in pharmacy. 1727 Bradley *Country Housewife* (1728) 76 To make an artificial Rennet..that is, to boil the Cliver, or as some call it Goose-grass, or others *Rennet-Wort, in Water.

Rennet (re·nét), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6, 8 **runnet**, 6–8 **renate**, 7 **renat**, 7– **rennet**, (8 **ren(n)ette**, 9 **rennett**). [ad. F. *reinette* (see Reinette), app. f. *reine* queen (cf. Queen *sb.* 9 c), but sometimes written *rainette* as if f. *raine* frog, in allusion to the spots which appear on some varieties. Hence also Du. *renet*, G. and Da. *renette*, Sw. *reneti.* The obs. Eng. form *renate* was by some writers explained as from L. *renātus.*] One of a large class of dessert apples of French origin, of which the most esteemed varieties are round or flattish in shape, small or medium sized, firm fleshed, and good for keeping; † also formerly applied to a pippin grafted on a pippin-stock (quots. 1612–42).

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 36 A childe will chose a sweeting..and refuse a Runnet, because it is than grene, hard, and sowre. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 223 The sweet Cherry, the temperate Pipyn, and the golden Renate. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xviii. 677 The Renat, which though first it from the Pippin came, Growne through his pureness nice, assumes that curious name. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxiv. 149 When a Pepin is planted on a Pepin-stock, the fruit growing thence is called a Renate, a most dellcious apple. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 48/1 The Rennet is a fine lasting Apple,..the Lincoln Rennet is reputed best. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 264 The Golden Runnet is the most certainest Bearer of any Apple I have met with. 1767 Abercrombie *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 671 English rennet,.. Tender rennet,.. Spanish rennet [etc.]. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 908 The true 'golden rennet' can only be heard of at great fruiterers. 1843 J. Smith *Forest Trees* 156, I may observe that all the rennetts are highly flavoured.

attrib. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 143 A Fruit of the Size of our Rennet Apple.

† **Re·nnet,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *rénette, rainette* (1690).] A farrier's tool, used for probing the hoof of a horse.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Retracts*, Then with your Rennet search the Hole, penetrating to the end of it, where the Nail was rivetted to the Hoof.

† **Re·nnet,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Rennet *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To curdle (milk) with rennet; to supply with rennet.

c 1624 Chapman *Batrachom.* 59 Nor Cheesecakes,..Lyurings, (white-skind as ladies:) nor the straines Of prest milke, renneted. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., To his Book*, Come thou not neere those men, who are like Bread O're-leven'd; or like Cheese o're-rennetted.

† **Re·nneting.** *Obs. rare.* Also 8 **rennetting.** [f. Rennet *sb.*[2] + -ing [3]; cf. Queening, and Flem. *renetting* (De Bo).] = Rennet *sb.*[2]

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 595 Ripe pulpy Apples, as Pippins, Rennetings, &c. that are of a syrupy tenacious nature. *Ibid.* Kalendar Jan., Winter Queenings,..Rennetting.

Rennible, obs. form of Renable.

Renniet, obs. form of Rennet *sb.*[1]

Rennigat(e, **-gatt**, obs. Sc. ff. Renegate.

Rennin (re·nin). *Physiol.* [f. Renn-et *sb.*[1] + -in [1].] The specific milk-curdling enzyme of rennet. Hence **Renni·nogen**, the zymogen which produces rennin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 287 In addition to pepsin the gastric-juice contains another ferment, namely 'rennin', a milk-curdling ferment.

† **Re·nning.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *renne* Run *v.* + -ing [1].] = Rennet *sb.*[1] (See also Cheese-running.)

14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 573/41 *Coagulum*, rennynge. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 348 They vse it in stead of renning, to turn milke and gather curds thereof. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 57 *Race*, Rennet or Renning.

Renning,-yng(e, obs. ff. Running. **Rennish**, *a.*: see Renish. **Rennit**, obs. f. Rennet *sb.*[1] **Rennogat(e**, obs. ff. Renegate.

† **Reno·ble,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Re- 5 a + Noble *a.*] *trans.* To ennoble again.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 266 Neither [will] their books imprinted be any way disgraced or hindered, but rather revived, renobled, and honoured. 1731–2 Savage *On Her Majesty's Birth-Day* 62 Renobled thus by wreaths my queen bestows, I lose all memory of wrongs and woes.

Renocero, obs. form of Rhinoceros.

† **Renodate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. ppl. stem of L. *renōdāre* to untie: see Re- and Node.] 'To undo, or unknit a knot; also to knit fast or again' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). So † **Renoda·tion** 'an unknitting or undoing of a knot' (Phillips 1658); also † **Reno·de** *v.*, 'to vnknit' (Cockeram 1623).

Renogate, obs. form of Renegate.

† **Reno·me.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *renom*, later form of *renon* Renown *sb.* Earlier examples of the spelling belong to Renomee.] Renown.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxlvi. 175 Do nat a thyng that shulde blemysshe your renome. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* lxxviii. 118 In ages still to come To ryse and sprede ..God's actes to hys renome. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 289 Neither doth Jacob this bicause he is careful for the enlarging of the renome of his name.

† **Renomé,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [OF.] = next.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 204 Of Mount Morice Mathi a baron renome.

† **Reno·med,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4 **renumed**, 5–6 **renommed**, (*Sc.* -it, -yt). [ad. OF. *renumé, renomé* (later *renommé*), pa. pple. of *renomer*, f. *re-* Re- + *nomer* to name.] Renowned.

13.. *Cursor M.* 13763 (Cott.), Þis ilk water .. Was mikel renumed in þaa dais. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. ii, Þat al þing þat is ryȝt excellent..semeþ to be ryȝt clere and renomed. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 131 To him which thenkth his name avance And be renomed of his dede. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 47 Famous poetis..In Grece and Troye renomed of prudence. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefr.* 9 This place as longe as the world shalle endure..shalle be renommed by grete fame. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xvii. 19 These two lordes were renomed as chief in all dedis of armes. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 109 Quhat order is maist renommed in the haly kirk?

† **Renomee'.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 renome, (5 -nomme), **renommee**, 5 **-y(e.** [a. OF. *renomee*, later *renommée*, f. *renomer*: see prec.] Renown. (Very common in Caxton's works.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 303 For gentillesse nys but renomee Of thyne auncestres, for hire heigh bountee. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 43 Hire name was Rosiphelee; Which tho was of gret renomee. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 186 Renomee that thurgh alle the worlde renneth yede so thourgh euery londe. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 561/1 The fame of renommy of the honour and pollicie therof. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 521 The renommee therof is flowen over alle the worlde.

Reno·minate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To nominate for a second term of office.

1864 Fremont in *Daily Tel.* 21 June, If Mr. Lincoln should be renominated. 1899 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 7/2 He stated that Mr. Croker refused to renominate him.

Renomina·tion. [Re- 5 a: cf. prec.]

1. Renewed nomination.

1855 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) I. 339 He thought the President had a fair chance of re-nomination. 1891 *Times* 11 Feb. 5/2 The gravity of the situation has induced him to accept renomination.

2. A change of name. *rare*—[1].

1885 *Antiquary* Mar. 96/2 He follows up the intricate history of the companies, and tracks their devious courses through changes, exchanges and renominations.

Renommed, renommee: see Renomed, -ee.

Renonse, obs. form of Renounce *v.*

Renoperica·rdial, *a. Physiol.* [f. *reno-* as comb. form of L. *rēn* kidney.] Pertaining to the kidneys and pericardium.

1883 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 676/2 Renopericardial orifice placing the left renal sac..in communication with the viscero-pericardial sac.

Renoume, -noumpne, obs. varr. of Renown.

Renounce (rĭnau·ns), *sb.* [ad. F. *renonce*, f. *renoncer* to Renounce.]

1. *Card-playing.* An act or instance of renouncing (see the vb., sense 7).

1747 Hoyle *Quadrille* 33 No person is to be beasted for a Renounce, unless the Trick is turn'd and quitted. 1792 A. Thomson *Whist* 119 (T.), If with these cards you tricks intend to win, Prevent renounces, and with trumps begin. 1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 39 If any one renounce, he is basted for each renounce if detected; but a renounce is not made till the trick is turned. 1863 'Cavendish' *Laws of Whist* (ed. 5) 13 If a renounce is corrected after any of the subsequent players have played, they are at liberty to withdraw their cards.

b. A chance of renouncing, by having no cards of a particular suit.

1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 24 Never force your partner but when you are strong in trumps, unless you have a renounce yourself. 1874 Gibbs *Ombre* 82* He rashly tries, having a renounce already in Diamonds, to clear his hand of Clubs, and so, having a renounce in that suit also, to give himself a better chance.

† **2.** Renunciation. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1779 Burgoyne *Maid of the Oaks* v. i, From this moment I renounce it. *Grov.* And you never made a better renounce in your life.

Renounce (rĭnau·ns), *v.* Forms: 4 **renonce**, 4–5 **renonse**, 4–6 **renounse**; 4, 6–8 *Sc.* **renunce**, 5 **renownce**, 4– **renounce.** [ad. F. *renoncer* (OF. also *renuncer*):—L. *renuntiāre* (*-ciāre*) to announce, proclaim, also to disclaim, protest against, f. *re-* Re- + *nuntiāre* to make known, report: cf. *announce, denounce*, etc.]

I. 1. *trans.* To give up, to resign († *to* another), to surrender; *esp.* to give up in a complete and formal manner.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 475 Eche of 3ow þat schal not renounce alle þingus þat he has in possessioun may not be my disciple. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13629 My ryght I renonse to þat rynk sone. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 95 Ther renowncyd he All hys hy astate and eke hys dignyte. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cxiv. 88 If they wylfully wold renounce the sayd place and put them in his grace, he wolde vtterlye pardon theyr trespace. 1530 Palsgr. 686/1 He hath naught to do withall nowe, no more than you have, he hath renounced his tytle. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 69 He shall renounce Naples, Milan, Gene, Aste and Flaunders. 1605 in Goudie *Diary Y. Mill* (S. H. S.) 193 The said William Bruce..renunceis, quit claimis and dischairgis and ouer gives to the said nobill lord the said twa last of land.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 312 These Titles now Must we renounce, and changing stile be call'd Princes of Hell? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 748 The Victor Horse..The Palm renounces, and abhors the Flood. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1887) I. 240 The parents..renounce all future claim. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Laws Scot.* II. vi. § 44 (1773) 270 A tack ceases..if..the tenant renounce his possession to the landlord. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 333 They soon experienced, that those who refuse the sword, must renounce the scepter. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvi. 351, I should require them..to renounce in writing all claims upon myself and the rest. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 29 Whatsoever Thou forbiddest I will renounce.

b. *To renounce the world*, to withdraw from worldly interests in order to lead a spiritual life.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xi. 78 þei renounce þe worlde and take a Religious lif. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxiv. 157 Vpon .viii. yeres after that Lothayre..renounsyd the pompe of yᵉ world. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 290 We renounc'd the world when we were baptized. 1779 COWPER *Love of World* 25 Renounce the world—the preacher cries. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 419 Declaring his own intention of renouncing the world and indulging his love of devotion in retirement at Mecca.

c. To abandon, cast off, repudiate; to decline to recognize, hold, observe, etc.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 253, I shall..renounce his law, and beleue in Mahounde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 86 b, He required them to renounce the protestation of the yeare before. *c* 1645 MILTON *Forcers Conse.* 2 You have thrown of your Prelate Lord, And with stiff Vowes renounc'd his Liturgie. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 307 After which imprecation the wretch holds up one Finger, thereby renouncing a Trinity. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, Our father's fortune Would almost tempt us to renounce his precepts. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 466 To drive the Pope to extremities by wholly renouncing his authority. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 368 Napoleon renounced, once for all, sentiments and affections. 1895 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 691/1 It is competent for anybody to renounce or disclaim a trust, and to have nothing to do with it.

†**d.** *refl.* To give up (oneself), esp. in a spirit of resignation. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 96 We confess yat we gladlie embrace ye Croce of Christ, renuncis our selfs [etc.]. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 541 Hee must renounce himselfe, and become like to the bruite beast. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 128 Wee should renounce our selves..because we are not our owne but Gods. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 24 These Authors have read but of few Ionases, who voluntarily renounce themselves to settle a Tempest.

2. To abandon, give up, discontinue (a practice, action, habit, thought, intention, etc.).

1484 RICH. III in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 123 To renounce the wering and usage of the Irisshe array. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 54 Renunce, reheld, thy lyming. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* vi, I will renounce this magic and repent. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* xiv. 13 Now therefore set thine house in order, and..renounce corruption. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 463 When the Romans renounced all right and fair dealing, these..opposed them. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 73 He renounced all thoughts of paying attendance at Court. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 293 That tongue is silent now;..Renounced alike its office and its sport. 1838 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* xvii. III. 7 A calamity befel them by which they were forced to renounce this design. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlviii. (1862) IV. 253 He was compelled to renounce the attempt. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* IV. 319 If a prayer can move thee, renounce this purpose of thine.

b. To abandon or give up (a belief or opinion) by open profession or recantation.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1133, I dreid, without 3e..renunce 3our new opiniones, The spirituall stait sall put 3ow to perditioun. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 51 If thou wilt renounce thy miscreaunce,..Life will I graunt thee. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 56 All others must..submit and renounce their errors. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. (1788) 224 We..do not begin to detest him until he affects to renounce his principles. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 87 On his refusing to renounce his tolerant maxims, [he] put him to death. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 380 Professor Forbes ..renounced the theory, and substituted another.

3. To disclaim or disown obedience or allegiance to (a person). ? *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. C vij b, And whan one hathe hym named, than he demaundeth him, renouncest thou Sathan. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 10 Thow art my clerk, the Devill can say, Renunce thy God and cum to me. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Deacons*, I from hencefurth shall vtterlye renounce, refuse, relinquish, & forsake the bishop of Rome. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 194 To repaire my Honor lost for him, I heere renounce him, and returne to Henry.

b. To cast off, disclaim relationship to or acquaintance with (a person); † also const. *from*.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 Thee Gods haue flatlye renounst vs, Oure state that whillon preserud. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 24, I here renounce her from my bed and boord. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 54, I renounce thy blood, If thou forsake thy valour. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 15 Tho' you presented him in the Morning, he will forget you at Night, and utterly Renounce you the Day following. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, I never can renounce you, while you are unchanged. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxiii, Your kindred renounce you. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* II. xv, My brother has quarrelled with me..and renounced me.

†**c.** In *passive* with complement. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1661 CRESSY *Refl. Oaths Suprem. & Alleg.* 23 Can the King be acknowledged..a Head of Churches of which he renounces, and is renounced the being so much as a member?

†**4.** To refuse *to* do a thing. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 This sayd, shee vannisht, and thogh that I sadlye requyred Too confer further, yeet shee too tarrye renounced.

†**b.** With double obj. To refuse. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 35 On sands they renounce vs an harboure. They doe bid vs battayl.

†**c.** To refuse to carry out; to repudiate (an obligation). *Obs. rare* —¹.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 255 Lewis the twelfth, after the league for yeers was expired, renounced the payment of all publike or priuate pensions.

†**5.** To deny (a suggestion or accusation). *Obs.*

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* I j b, If you will say there is salte in it, I will acknowledge [=admit] it; but if you will suspect there is gall in it, I renounce it. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 305 When manie were suspected of the murder, and all renounced it [etc.].

6. *intr.* or *absol.* †**a.** To make renunciation. Const. *to* (the thing renounced). Also *Sc.* to dispense *with* (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 683, I sal renunce but delay to þis fals warld þis ilke day. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 46 Babilla with hir Sones sevene, Which hath renonced to the hevene. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. C viij, He renounceth specyally vnto thre synnes. That is vnto pryde, to couetyse, and vnto lechery. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 147 He of my sons who fails to make it good, By one rebellious act renounces to my blood. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sh. Miser* xx, I thought..That chiel a very silly dunce, That could not honestly renunce With ease and joys..to win an unce Of yellow boys.

b. *Law.* To make formal resignation of some right or trust, esp. of one's position as heir or executor.

? 1604 in Morison *Dict. Dec.* XXXI. (1806) 13897 The Lords found, That he..might renounce to be heir, albeit he ..were decerned as lawfully charged, not having renounced *debito tempore*. 1695 VENTRIS *Reports* (1701) I. 303 There is no Book which proves the Acts of an Administrator void, where there is a Will and the Executor renounces. 1743 *Swinburne's Wills* (ed. 6) VI. § 12. 444 Then two of the Executors of the Son died, and Hay the surviving Executor renounced. 1806 MORISON *Dict. Dec.* XXXI. 13901 [The] Heir, before he renounce, must purge the Estate of his proper debts. 1870 W. D. CHRISTIE *Mem. Dryden* in D.'s Wks. (Globe) p. lxxix, Dryden died without a will, and his widow having renounced, his son Charles administered on June 10.

c. To make a renunciation of something.

1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* III. 243 But you, dear Juan, Renounce, endure, are brave. 1872 — *Middlem.* lxvii, Since providential indications demand a renunciation of me, I renounce.

7. *Card-playing.* To fail to follow suit, to play a card of a different suit from that which has been led; originally implying the *possession* of, but now usually the *want* of, a proper card. In the former case REVOKE is now the current term. (Cf. RENOUNCE *sb.* 1 and RENEGUE *sb.* and *v.* 4 a.)

1656 HOBBES *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 194 In the same manner as men in playing turn up trump, and as in playing their game their morality consisteth in not renouncing. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i, Since my lover has played the card, I must not renounce. 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1755 III. II. 197 Madam, you have no cause to flounce, I swear I saw you thrice renounce. 1747 HOYLE *Quadrille* 33 If any Person renounces and it is discover'd,..all the Parties are to take up their Cards and play them over again. 1787 *Minor* 92 He frequently renounced, and seldom returned her lead. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 41 The player who holds the same has a right to renounce in every suit during the whole game. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 112 A suit in which he knows that both you and the fourth player renounce.

†**II. 8.** *trans.* To announce, declare, proclaim, pronounce. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 97 Tille..that the squier herde of the speche, and how it was renounced that he had leide .v. eggis. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. v. P vij, He [the curate] it ought to renounce unto his souerayne, as is the bysshop of the dyoses. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 352 Joanna, the Dukes dauchter.., [as] Quene of Jngland al man in publick renunced. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xx. 179 They..renounced Anathema to him, that should set downe the time of his [the Messiah's] coming.

Hence **Renou·nced** *ppl. a.*

1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* 9 Too many of the most renounc'd Asceticks were celebrated for doing what was next to nothing. 1769 *Oxford Mag.* II. 144/1 In her renounced companion's breast. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 474 He..feels .. A secret thirst of his renounced employs.

Renou·nceable, *a. rare* —¹. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be renounced.

1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. viii. (1872) V. 259 She renounces her engagement... Prussian agent answers that it is not renounceable.

Renouncement (rĭnau·nsmĕnt). [a. F. *renoncement* (15th c.): see RENOUNCE *v.* and -MENT.] The act of renouncing; an instance of this, a renunciation. †Const. *to* (cf. RENOUNCE *v.* 6 a).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 547 All though he had and myght..haue declared his renouncement by the redynge of an other meane persone. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 387 Against sinners past grace, you shall often find renouncements vnto them. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. v. 34, I hold you as a thing en-skied, and sainted, By your renouncement. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 185 The renouncement of the Titles to the Kingdome of Castile and Leon. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 9 In what condition is he, other than that which he would have been in, had no such renouncement been made? 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iv. (1875) 166 The doctrine..of the superiority of renouncement to activity.

Renouncer (rĭnau·nsəɹ). [f. RENOUNCE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who renounces.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 134 Seeing you are in so great an errour..if you become not repentant, and a renouncer betimes [etc.]. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 131 Renagadoes, Renouncers, Apostates, from the..Truths of Christian Religion. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1755 V. II. 101 He was ready to renounce as much as they pleased. ..I am not so thorough a renouncer. 1841 EMERSON *Misc.* (1855) 200 A Re-maker of what man has made; a renouncer of lies. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xii, He renounce me! Cast your eyes on the Renouncer, Pinch, and be the wiser for the recollection!

Renounciation, obs. form of RENUNCIATION.

Renouncing (rĭnau·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RENOUNCE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb., in various senses; renunciation. Also, an instance of this.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 235 How God undirstondes þis renunsynge teches he by lif of Crist. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1516) T t iv/1 The Archebysshop..shewyd vnto them seryously the voluntary renounsynge of the Kyng. 1562-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 230 Befoir the concludingis of the caus and renunceing of farther probatioun. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1605) P iv, Those desperate Atheismes, those Spanish renouncings, and Italian blasphemings. 1660 MILTON *Griffith's Serm.* Wks. 1851 V. 390 To charge him most audaciously and falsly with the renouncing of his own public Promises. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1755 V. II. 101 When Sir Charles Sedley was taking the oaths, where several things were to be renounced, he said he loved renouncing. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept., To this renouncing of the wide sleeve we have been coaxed little by little.

†**Renou·nsal.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [f. *renounse*, obs. f. RENOUNCE *v.* + -AL.] Renouncement.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IX. 188 All France (which falling upon his person by naturall Inheritance; not by anothers Renounsal, was his legal Patrimony).

Renounse, obs. form of RENOUNCE *v.*

†**Re·novant,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *renovant-em*, pres. pple. of *renovāre*: see RENOVATE *v.*] Renewing; increasing by renewal.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. ii. 81 Perquisites may be diuided into Renouant and Dormant. Renouant Perquisites are Accrewments acquired by Increase and Casualty.

Re·novate, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *renovātus*, pa. pple. of *renovāre*: see next.] Renewed.

c 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurtha* (ed. 2) 6 The name and glorie of our household by your manhode is renouate and renewed. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 17 b, To shewe that the warre was renovate without hys knowledge and assente. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 940 The king openly swaie to keepe the new renouate league and amitie. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* I. 744 Of use to the community? I trust Clairvaux thus renovate and regalized..Answers that question.

Renovate (re·novēt), *v.* [f. L. *renovāt-*, ppl. stem of *renovāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *novāre* to make new, f. *novus* NEW.]

†**1.** *trans.* To renew, resume (an action or purpose). *Obs.*

1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 416 That..ye take som occasion at conuenyent tyme..to renouate the saide communycacyon..with the Frensh kyng. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 37 Then prince Edward renouating his purpose, tooke shipping againe. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1796 [see *Renovated* below].

†**b.** To renew in effect, to revive. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1553 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* vii. (1562) 51 b, Whosoeuer..wittingly doth the selfe same sin againe: he renouateth by so doyng al those sinnes which before times were forgiuen him.

2. To renew materially; to repair; to restore by replacing lost or damaged parts; to create anew.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) II. 42 Ethelwolde..did clerely renovate and augmentid this Abbay. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Renouate*, to renew, or repaire. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. I. vii. § 8. 140 Secondary qualities..are continually destroyed and renovated according to the changes made in that order by motions of the component parts. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 213 The ices of the Poles, then, renovate the waters of the Sea, as the ices of mountains renovate those of the great rivers. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* V. 4 Surviving still the imperishable change That renovates the world. 1857 WOOD *Comm. Obj. Seashore* 11 If he thoroughly renovates his blood by expelling all the impure air. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 187 These movements must be of great service in renovating the surface of the earth.

b. To restore to vigour; to refresh.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* viii. 125 It renovateth old Trees that of twenty years have brought forth no fruit. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* IV, The spirit of St. Aubert was renovated. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xviii. (1860) 408 A little warm nourishment renovated him for a short time. 1837 [see *Renovated* below].

c. To renew on a higher level; to regenerate.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* IX. 287 The great object of renovating the morals of the labouring classes. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* V. (1852) 131 The Gospel..will renovate the soul. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* xiii. 157 The art displayed on the Persian coinage seems to have been renovated.

3. To restore (a person) to office. *rare* —¹.

1816 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 641 They were also to renovate the members of the councils-general of department.

4. *intr.* To revive, recover. *rare.*

1790 *Bystander* 13 [Like a fountain] scattering its translucent pearls on the drooping flowers, which renovate at their touch. 1812 *Henry & Isabella* II. 258 His exhausted mind and body would here renovate in repose.

Hence **Re·novated** *ppl. a.*; **Re·novater** (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. (1892) 56 A very active pre-

paration for renovated hostility. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 217 The travellers now moved forward with renovated spirits. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* I. ix. 125 Christ..indulging in no dreams of a renovated world without, till [etc.]. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 352 Today..the gulls were flying over the renovated water.

Renovating (re·novĕitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That renovates.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 219 As if a man should taxe the renovating and re-ingendring Spirit of God with innovation. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 704 All Nature feels the renovating force Of Winter. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 39 The world has felt thy renovating rays. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. iii. 22 Charles probably meditated to infuse a renovating vigour into his languid administration. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. v. 62 The renovating blessings of animal life and restoring warmth.

b. *Renovating spring* (see REMONTOIR).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 519, E is the renovating or remontoire spring, fixed to the same stud.

Hence **Re·novatingly** *adv.*

1885 MEREDITH *Diana* xxxix, Her fall had brought her renovatingly to earth.

Renovation (renovē·ʃən). [a. F. *rénovation* (15th c.), or ad. L. *renovātiōn-ēm*, n. of action f. *renovāre* to RENOVATE.]

1. The action of renovating, or the condition of having been renovated; renewal; restoration; an instance of this, a change effected by renewal.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 117 In whiche yere he see also the renouacion of the temple. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 87 The water therof beinge dronk .. maketh owld men younge ageyne. *Marg.* The renouation of age 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 599 They..do hartily reioyce..for the renouation of true religion. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1301 The dismembring of Osiris, and the resurrection or renovation of his life. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 143 To expect..glorious changes and renovations both in Church and State. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Introd. 13 Remedies for Conservation and Renovation of Health. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1189 How long Shall prostrate Nature groan beneath your rage; Awaiting renovation? 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 124 The regular return of genial months, And renovation of a faded world. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1862) 383 Both the innovations or renovations which Spenser introduced were against the grain. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 To the good man, education is of all things the most precious, and is also in constant need of renovation.

†**b.** Renewal of the body at the resurrection. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I. 3509 Greatter was the hope of the eterne renouacion In her body resolued to naturall consumption. ?1554 COVERDALE *Hope Faithf* xxii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 195 Of our bodies The renovation. Therefore is this My expectation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 65 Walk't in renovation of the just.

2. *Theol.* Renewal wrought by the Holy Ghost; the creation of a new spirit within one.

1543 *Necess. Doctrine* d iij, In our battaile aforesayde, in ..our dayly spirituall renovation. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 43 To poure vppon his electe the grace of renouation. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 66 The thing that is there wrought, to wit, regeneration and renovation, is a thing intelligible. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 79 How doth God the Holy Ghost save thee? By his Illumination, by his Renovation, and by his Preservation. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 225 External reformation is nothing without internal renovation. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* (1860) 116 For the true renovation is ever thus from the inward to the outward.

†**b.** Reformation. *Obs. rare* —1.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 542/2 Concernynge inioynynge of penance I know of none..excepte renouation of liuinge in casting a parte olde vyce, and taking them vnto new vertue.

†**3.** The renewal or resumption of an action, agreement, condition, etc. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xii. 17 Oure lettres, concerninge the renouacion of oure brotherhode. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 667 Na quietnes bot renovatioun of displesour and troubill may arryse. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 125 Why should I particularize the often renovation of these warres under so many several kings..? 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 15 To attend the Grand Signior ..in order to the Renovation of the Articles. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 433 The Bull of Perillus was..designed for a renovation of some cruel rites. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 77 The renovation of pain that is the necessary consequence of chirurgical treatment.

Re·novative, *a. rare* —1. [f. as RENOVATE *v.* + -IVE.] Renovating.

1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 475 A fountain of divine delight, And renovative nature.

Renovator (re·novētǫr). [a. L. *renovātor*, agent-n. f. *renovāre* to RENOVATE; cf. F. *rénovateur*.] One who renovates.

1839 I. TAYLOR *Ancient Chr.* I. 367 As often as any stern and fanatical renovator came into the management of these religious houses. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 427 The barbarian conquerors were the renovators, not the destroyers of its civilisation.

†**Reno·ve,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *renover, renouver*, or L. *renovāre*: see RENOVATE *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To renew.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 243 In that tyme al thynnges begynnyth to renoue and wix newe, and retorne into estate. *c* 1440 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xliii. (Gibbs MS.) If. 92 And so he nowe renoued [*v. r.* renewed] þe þrid tyme þe brusures and þe woundes. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 62 b, Be Baptisme we ar regenerat and renouit.

†**Reno·vel,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 renouel. [ad. OF. *renoveler* (mod.F. *renouveler*), f. L. *re-* RE- + *novellus* NOVEL *a.* Cf. RENULE *v.*] To renew.

a. *trans.* *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1826 þer..Scel be renoueled þet a-gonne hijs, And ayþer folȝy oþer. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7474 And als oft renoueld salle be ilk payne, Als he turned new tylle ilk syn ogayne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 879 To do som thing, by which he may renovele his good name. 1446 LYDG. *Nightingale* I. 23 Meued of Corage be vertu of the seson, In prime-tens renoueled yere be yere. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 65/1 The oold frendelyhode also betwixt theym to be renovelled in such wise, as it may abide. 1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 104 His Maieste hath commaunded you efsones to renovel the said Ouerture of mediacion vnto him.

b. *intr.* *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi, All things renovelen..with seed imultiplied. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* P 953 Oones a yer alle thinges in the erthe renovelen.

Hence †**Reno·velling** *vbl. sb.*; also †**Reno·velance** [OF. *renovelance*], †**Reno·velment** [OF. *renovelement*], †**Reno·velty** [OF. *renoveleté*], renewing. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxii. (1859) 23 The counseyles conteined in the gospels of Criste, whiche ben in a maner renouellynges of the forsayd pertes. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 185 And also moo renoveilaunces Of olde for-leten aqueyntaunces. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 45 It is a grete abuse to me for to thinke and haue a renouelement of payne. *Ibid.* 123 Peleus..cam unto the kyng in the renouellite of this noble respyrement. 1501 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 154 Overture..for the renovelling of the said amitie.

Reno-ve·sical, *a. Path.* [f. *reno-* as comb. form of L. *rēn* kidney.] Connected with the kidneys and bladder.

1872 ANSTIE in *Practitioner* VIII. 243 Reno-vesical Cantharidism, and the Remedies in General use for its Relief.

Renown (rĭnau·n), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–7 renoun(e, 5 *Sc.* ra-), 5–6 renovne, 6 -nounn; 4–5 renon(e; 4–7 renowne, (5 *Sc.* ra-), 5 renownn, rennowne, 5– renown. β. 5–7 renoume, (6 *Sc.* -mne), 6 renowm, 6–7 renowme. [a. AF. *renoun, renun*, = OF. *renon*, later *renom* (see RENOME *sb.*), f. *renomer* to make famous, f. L. *re-* RE- + *nominārе* to name: cf. RENOMEE. The form *renowme* is prob. an assimilation to the earlier form of the verb, or to later F. *renom.*]

1. *Of renown*, of fame or distinction; widely known or celebrated. †Occas. in *pl.*

α. 13.. *Coer de L.* 689 Sir Foulke Doyly of renoun. *Ibid.* 1682 Hys barouns, Eerles and loides off renouns. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 158 A raton of renon most renable of tonge. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 121 The moste wyse clerkes and Maysteris of renoune that haue beyn afor vs in al tymys. *a* 1500 *Bernardus De Cura* 183 That men may say, ȝon man is of renowne. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1206 Lo! quhair thair sits ane Priores of renown. 1623 MILTON *Ps.* CXXXVI. 62 In bloody battail he brought down Kings of prowess and renown. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 2 John Gilpin was a citizen Of credit and renown.

β. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Gen.* vi. 4 Mightie men, which in olde time were men of renoume. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* Wks. (Rldg.) 228/1 He marcheth on unto our chiefest seat, Naples, I mean, that city of renowm.

b. So *of great* (*high*, etc.) *renown.*

α. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 552 A riche man of grет renoun. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13774 Two þousand of þe Bretouns, Wiþoute men of grete renouns. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodora*) 40 A man of gud renone. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 21 In Tuskayne townnes gon he wyn.. This lorde of grete renownn. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 106 Ther was noon but..seide that he sholde be of high renon. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) p. xciv, A prince of much renowne and immortall fame. *a* 1600 *Song* in Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 96 He was a wight of high Renowne, and thou art but of low degree. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 691 As if, like him of fabulous renown, They had indeed ability [etc.]. 1842 TENNYSON *You ask me* 10 A land of just and old renown.

β. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1859) 63 A noble kynge that hyght Poeticus, of grete power, and wonder grete renoume. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvi. 57 Yonder I see..the man of the most renoume. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 263 Which had been of so great estimation and renowme through all Christendome.

†**c.** *With great renown*, with much distinction or display. Also without adj. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 14725 (Fairf.) As men dos ȝet in toun þer faire is halden wiþ grete renoun. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 207, I rede we make vs redy bowne,..And hym ressayue with grete rennowne. *c* 1575 *Raid of Reidswire* iii. in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1802) I. 98 The Rutherfoords, with grit renown, Convoy'd the town of Jedbrugh out. ?*a* 1800 *Lord Saltoun* xi. in Child *Ballads* IV. 348/1 Then out spake her father, he spake wi renown.

2. The fact or condition of being widely celebrated or held in high repute; celebrity, fame, honourable distinction.

α. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 369 We no recche of no richesse no renoun of landus. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 293 Ther salle the Rownde Tabille losse the renowne. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 197 Huon..had grete desyre too attayne to good renowne. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 151 Honor, high honor and renowne To Hymen. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxii. 17 His memory and honour..shall descend upon his posterity, as a mark of renoun. *c* 1683 WALLER *On St. James's Park* II 'Tis of more renown To make a river, than to build a town. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 146 P 8 Whoever claims renown from any kind of excellence, expects to fill the place which is now possessed by another. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 59 Forsaking thee, what shipwreck have we made Of honour, dignity, and fair renown! 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xlv, The inheritors of unfulfilled renown Rose from their thrones. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady C. V. de Vere* 2 Of me you shall not win renown.

β. 1538 ELYOT s.v. *Celebro*, to celebrate or brynge in renoume. *a* 1583 SIR H. GILBERT *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 12 Better it is to haue Renowme among the good sorte, then to be lorde over the whole world. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 69 Great and proud armies may by notable victories procure to themselves renowm and glorie. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Renoume*, credite, fame.

b. With poss. pron. or genitive: The fame or reputation attaching to a particular person, place, etc.

a. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 248 (297), I..love as wele your honour and renoun, As creature in al this world yborn. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1500 Thus Caymys rode towarde the towne, Whan he had lost all his renowne. 1508 DUNBAR *Ball. Ld. B. Stewart* 50 Thow Scotland..Fleys on weyng thi fame, and thi renoune. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* IX. iii, Their renown, which seem'd so like to last, Thou dost put out. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Anients* 219 Artificers,..if they be not known by the ancient renowne of their shoppes [etc.]. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v, The Emperor..the Renown of whose Virtues had..filled the whole World with Admiration. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 123 His renown had spread even to the coffeehouses of London and the cloisters of Oxford. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 403 The renown of the Spanish infantry had been growing.

β. 1455–6 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 15 It shold be to his singuler renoume, fame, and laude. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 7 To his most noble and immortall renoume. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded., [To] hold him back from seeking to inlarge his renowme.

†**c.** *Of renown*, in respect of fame or distinction. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14753 Westsex [was] þe biydde of renoun. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* II. xvii. 1664 Off Venes he made þe gret towne þat ȝhit is ryalle of ranowne. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 88 Rich to behald, and nobil of renoun.

†**3.** Report, rumour. (Sometimes implying sense 2.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5003 Renoun ran [*v.r.* tydynges ronne], þat ouer al reches, To ilk a man mad þei speches. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 189 [Of] þat sad ded þe ranowne sowne rane throw al þe towne. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1054 *Dido*, Swich renoun was there sprongyn of hire goodnesse. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 176 And so com the renoun in to the hoste, that thei durste not ride that wey with-oute grete foyson of peple. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 193 Of whom, so often I haue heard renowne, But neuer saw before.

†**b.** Reputation of a specified kind. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 73 Abbot & prioure..Wer priued of þar office, of woulfes had renoun. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 12 From that tyme he had the renoume of constance and grauitee. 1603 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 19 A young Gentlewoman..of a most chaste renown. 1608 — *Per.* IV. vi. 42 That dignifies the renowne of a Bawd.

†**c.** Good name, reputation. *Obs. rare* —1.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 202 To make the noble Leonatus mad, By wounding his beleefe in her Renowne.

†**d.** Commendation *of* a person. *Obs. rare* —1.

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 194 His much renowne of you, quit with your utmost.

Renown (rĭnau·n), *v.* Also 6–7 renoume, (6 renoumpne), renowme; renoune, 6–7 renowne. [ad. OF. *renoumer*, var. *renomer, -nommer* (see RENOME *v.*); the form *renown* has been assimilated to the sb. See also RENOWNED *ppl. a.*]

1. *trans.* To make famous, spread the fame of; to celebrate. Now *rare.*

α. 1530 PALSGR. 686/1, I renoume one, I gyve hym a renoume, *Je renomme.* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 218 Neither take I wealth to be any worthy cause to renowme the owner. 1609 BROUGHTON *Princ. Positions* 25 The third of Esdras was penned to renowme the building of the Temple. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 199 A Prophetesse, Who wrot and spake in verse with such a grace, As she renoumd the Countrey where she was.

β. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* Pref. a j b, I iudge him not to haue bene the first inuentor of this Art, but one that broughte it to lighte and renouned it. 1595 MUNDAY *John a Kent* II. i. (Shaks. Soc. 1851) 20 This resolution dooth renowne ye bothe. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 156 That most famous Towne Which her great Prophet bred who Wales doth so renowne. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 142 Those women Gods owne pen hath renowned for gracious and vertuous. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 179 The Bard whom pilfer'd Pastorals renown. 1743 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) II. 240, I should feel no inclination to condemn your purpose to renown Strand-green. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleom.* 260 As a limb of the Bar, I with honour renown 'em. *refl.* 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 335 Renowne yourselfe by being kind to her. 1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* II. 110 They are ambitious to doe strange and wonderfull things, and by them to renowne themselves and their times to Posterity. 1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. xiv. 255 Being..in the vein to 'renown' myself (using a verb coined at Drummond Castle), I shall [etc.].

†**b.** To report, relate. *Obs. rare* —1.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 283, I have herd renowned of you, that ye were fre and gentyll of hearte.

†**c.** To celebrate *with* some ceremony. *Obs.* —1

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 28 This day is alwaies renoumpned with some solempne nouell.

2. *intr.* [After G. *renommiren.*] Of German students: To seek notoriety; to make a display; to swagger. Also with *it.*

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 331 The Courlanders have been renowning of late. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* II. iv Prose Wks. 1886 II. 92 The student with the sword leaped to the floor. It was Von Kleist. He was renowning it.

Hence **Renow·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* I. 216 To the renowning of their supposed suffrings. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 550 Among many less justifiable pieces of 'renowning' which occurred during my stay, there was one prank [etc.].

Renowne, obs. form of RENOUNCE.

†**Renowne(e.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 renoune(e, -none; *Sc.* 5 renowne, 6 renownye. [A confusion of RENOMEE and RENOWN *sb.*] Renown.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 290 Thai suld ȝicht weill re-

vardit he, And gretly ek thair renownee. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1513 *Hypsipyle* (Camb. MS.), Sche knew by folk that in his shepis be That it was Iason ful of renone [*v. r.* renoune, renomee]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xii. 143 The famus honour, and hie renownye, Or glorious gestis of his posteritie.

Renowned (rĭnau·nd), *ppl. a.* Also 5–7 **renowmed**, etc. [f. as RENOWN *v.* + -ED[1]: cf. RENOMED.] Celebrated, famous; covered with renown.

a. In predicative use, or following the sb. †Also with complement (quot. 1456).

α. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 32 In fer landis renownyt wes he. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2372 The roy ryalle renownde, with his 1ownde table. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 142 Sa did he his awin service..to be renouned a worthy man of armes. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 154 Our the laif thy bewty is renownd. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 194 Our prayer is, that the name of God be made renowned and known to mortal men. 1652 MILTON *Sonn.* xvi. *To Cromwell*, Peace hath her victories No less renownd then warr. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 335 Semno, the most renowned of their chiefs, fell alive into the hands of Probus. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 67 He is also renowned as having well understood the system of turning in wood.

β. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 46 Famose poetys of antiquite In grece and troy, renowmyd of prudence. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C iv, There haue bene many famous and renoumed by scripture and lerning. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 3 An auncient house .. Renowmd throughout the world for sacred lore. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 6 The called] or, the renowmed:.. such as were men of renowne for age and wisdom.

b. In attributive use.

α. 1417 LD. FURNYVAL in Ellis *Orig. Let.* Ser. II. I. 55 The gracious prosperitie and noble health of your renowned person. 1508 DUNBAR *Ball. Ld. B. Stewart* 1 Renownit, lyall, right reuerend and serene Lord. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 219 The renownedst Oratours in all the world. 1630–1 MILTON *Arcades* 29 That renowned flood, so often sung, Divine Alpheus. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 164 The renowned wisdom of your Honourable House. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 33 The Lake of Geneva .., this renowned inland sea.

β. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. iv. 278 One of the famosest and renoumed knyghtes of the world. 1544 LELLAND *N. Y. Gift* in *Itin.* (1768) I. p. xxiii, The old Glory of your renowmid Britaine. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 83 Not th' Ephesian Diana Is of more renoumed fam-a.

Hence **Renow·nedly** *adv.*, **Renow·nedness**.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VIII. (1639) 416 To increase and preserve the worthinesse and renownednesse of their good name. 1611 COTGR., *Glorieusement*, ..renowmedly. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 180 For the honour he bears to the renownedly learned publisher.

Renowner (rĭnau·nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who celebrates or makes famous. *rare.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXIV. *ad fin.*, So wrought diuine Vlysses through his woes;..As through his great Renowner I haue wrought. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 270 The two famous renowners of Beatrice and Laura.

2. [After G. *renommist.*] One who seeks notoriety; a swaggerer.

1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* II. iv. Prose Wks. 1886 II. 85 He was a student...In short, he was a renowner and a duellist. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 11 Rather..than that the Oxford men are less well behaved than the renowners of Heidelberg.

Renow·nful, *a. rare.* [-FUL.] Renowned.

1606 MARSTON *Sophon.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 152 O .. Man of large fame, great and abounding glory, Renounefull Scipio. 1892 BROOKE *Hist. E. Eng. Lit.* v. I. 114 Rheda..is the shining and renownful goddess.

Renow·nless, *a. rare.* [-LESS.] Devoid of renown; unrenowned.

1552 HULOET, Renowmles, *ignominis.* 1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 388/2 He grew vexed that a little renownless girl should dare to address a very smart young man like him.

Renoyrie, variant of RENAYRIE *Obs.*

Renpayre, variant of REMPAIR *v. Obs.*

Rens, obs. Sc. form of RHENISH *a.*

Rensch, Rense, obs. forms of RINSE *v.*

Rensselaerite (rensĕlēə·rəit, rensĕlĕiəit). *Min.* [Named in 1837 after Gov. Stephen Van *Rensselaer*: see -ITE.] A variety of talc, found in various parts of New York State and Canada, having a fine compact texture which makes it capable of being worked on a lathe and manufactured into various articles.

1860 WORCESTER cites DANA. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 81 Rensselaerite is a kind of Soapstone of compact structure.

†**Renstall.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RE- + *enstall* INSTALL *v.*, after *reinforce*, etc.] Reinstalment.

1630 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* 195 *note*, Canace tho foie kinge Cambuse did fall, and begged his grace for Algarsifes renstall [1616 recall].

Rent (rent), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2–7 **rente**, (5–6 **rentte**, 5 **rennt**), 4– **rent**. [a. OF. *rente* (12th c.), *rende* = Pr. *renta*, *renda*, Sp. *renta*, Pg. *renda*, It. *rendita*:—pop. L. **rendita* (= class. L. *reddita*), fem. pa. pple. of **rendĕre*: see RENDER *v.* Hence also MDu., MLG., MHG. (also mod.Du., etc.) *rente*, Sw. *ränta*.]

†**1.** (In *pl.*) A source or item of revenue or income; a separate piece of landed or other property yielding a certain return to the owner. *Obs.*

c 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Martin abbot.. wrohte on þe circe, & sette þar to landes & rentes. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 77 Þa riche menn ðe laneð here eihte uppe chierches and uppe ða chirch-landes, ..oðe uppe oðre þinges þe rentes ziueð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Purses, baggen, & packes, beoð alle eorðliche weolen, & worldlliche renten. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 323 Odo wastede and destroyede the kynges rentes and enchetes. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 94 Whan he thowght..howe he hade his maners sold And his renttes wyde. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v, Their Rentes, their tresours or other thinge wherin they delyte them. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxxix. 635 This Philip..was abydynge in his mothers house, and lyued honestely on theyr rentes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 260 What are thy Rents? what are thy Commings in? 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 459 A goodly Bishoprick..which he endowed with most ample rents and reuenewes.

†**b.** Revenue, income. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 4 An heh mon of cunne ant eke riche of rente. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27248 [Of] ani wiangwis merchandise, Or o wasting of his rent. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 60 Þe kyng..granted þam pes to haue, & gaf him ageyn boþe rent & lond. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 221 God to thy fader sente Glorie and honour, iegne, tresour, rente. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G iv, Thou oughtest..to holde thyn estate after thy rente and reuenue. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 300 Thou..sekest euer for to fynde wayes to encrease thine yerely rent. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 43 These Novell Devices brought in a new Rent and great profit to the Clergy. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 166 Palm-Trees, which yield some rent to the Monks. 1708 SWIFT *Abolit. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 86 To allow each of them such a rent, as..would make them easy. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. 1815 IV. 86 Territories yielding a rent of one hundred and forty thousand pounds a year.

fig. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv. 39 Rewthe, the frute of nobilnes, Off womanheid the tresour, and the rent.

†**c.** Profit, value. *Obs. rare.*

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 86 Þer beþ iiij willis in þe abbei.. Euer ernend to liȝt rent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 82 Set this my werk full feble be of rent.

†**d.** Recompense, reward; a privilege accorded to a person. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 984 Wanne hit is wente, Sire king, ȝef me mi rente. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19593 It fell saint petre als for rent, To call men vnto amendment. 1448–9 J. METHAM *Amoryus & Cleopes* Dv (MS.), More ioy sche had Than Orphe, qwan he hys wyf receyud ayen for y^e rent Off his musycal melody.

†**2.** A tribute, tax, or similar charge, levied by or paid to a person. *To hold one's rent*, to succeed in paying a tribute. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 390 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 117 He axede at þe laste Eche ȝere ane certayne rente þoruȝ al engelond wel faste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5778 Þis ȝer he huld is rente ac þe verþe was bihinde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 87 Þe Cherche, þat sellen men leve to synne, and ȝiven hem leve to last þerinne for an anuel rente bi ȝere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1044 Deeth, that taketh of heigh and logh his rente. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 185 Yf thou wilt..suffre me go frely fro prisoun, Without raunsoun or ony other rent. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 550 Aganis this erle all Holland did rebell And of thair rentis wald no ansuer mak. 1659 HEYLIN *Examen Hist.* II. 182 That every Minister .. may sue for the Recovery of his Tythes, Rents and other duties. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark vi. 13 Rather than pay the constant rent of daily relief to their poor parents.

fig. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4028 Kyng Richard hys ax in hond he hente, And payde Sarezynys her rente.

b. The return or payment made by a tenant to the owner or landlord, at certain specified or customary times, for the use of lands or houses; †*Rent of assise* (see ASSIZE *sb.* 2 b, and Blackstone *Comm.* (1766) II. 42). Also, in mod. use, the sum paid for the hire of machinery, etc., for a certain time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28438 Toll and tak, and rent o syse, withalden i haue wit couettise. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 139 Hys husbondus that yaf rent Was y-heryȝed douryght. 1480 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 316 The rennt of the nexte terme..shall be arrestid in the tennants hands. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 60 Some of them pay more rent yerely than theyr Fermes be worth. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 49, I be Lord of many Mannors, and no doubt I receiue rentes of euery of these kindes. 1653 BROME *City Wit* II. ii, A poor Doctor of Physick..has paid a quarters rent of his house afore-hand. 1711 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4902/4 The Ground Lease expires at Christmas...Rent reserv'd 4*l.* 16*s.* per Annum. 1736 J. MURRAY *Lett.* (1901) 24, I have got a good convenient house on rent. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 43 Strictly the rent is demandable and payable before the time of sunset of the day whereon it is reserved. 1820 GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* 411 Where the rent is a large sum, the tenant should have it in readiness before sunset. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* xiv. 239 Each tenant pays no rent for his cottage and patch of field, but is bound to work a fixed number of days for his landlord. 1891 *Spectator* 18 July 100/2 They include the 'rent' of the engine and trucks, the cost of fuel, and the pay of engine-driver.

transf. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 391 They commonly allow a Farm to make three Rents, one for the Landlord, one for Charges, and one for the Tenant to live on.

†**c.** A piece of property for which rent is received, charged or paid; esp. *pl.* a number of tenements or houses let out to others (and freq. named after the proprietor). *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 341 It was agreid.. that my said mastyr schal paye hym for the rente that he rentythe to hym for Georges, wyche drawyth be yere iiij. marc. 1491–2 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 175 Reparacyons of the new howse in the cherche Rentes. 1517–8 *Ibid.* 299 Ress' of Thomas Clayton for that Remayned in his hondes of the byldyng of Nasynges Renttes next baattes howse xjs. iijd. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* A iij b, Whole allyes, whole rentes, whole rowes, yea whole streats. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 21 Another workhouse..belonging to the liberty of Hatton-Garden, Saffron-hill, and Ely-Rents.

transf. *a* 1631 DONNE *Elegies* xii. 62 Which haue devided heaven in tenements, and with .. theeves, and murtherers stuft his rents soe full.

†**3. a.** *Sc. On rent*, at interest. *Obs. rare.*

a 1611 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1888) I. 126 The soume of ane hundrethe merkis..to be imployed be the toun on rent to the help of the ministrie of this burghe. 1612 *Ibid.* 129 The said soume of five hundrethe merkis salbe imployit on yeirlie rent..for the help and supporte of the ministrie.

†**b.** In France: A sum paid by way of interest upon a public debt. *Obs.*

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 605 He [the King] hath published an edict for a new creation of rents upon the town house of Paris. 1759 *Hist. War* in *Ann. Reg.* 55 *note*, The French court have stopped payment of the following public debts, viz. 1. The three kinds of rents created on the posts.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Appositive, as *rent-beeves*, *-capon*, *-corn*, *-eggs*, *-geese*, *-hens*, *-oysters*, *-penny*, *-salt*.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 17 Such charges as were made vppon ONeale, for *Rent-Beeues. 1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* viii, To screw your wretched tenants up To th' uttermost farthing, and then stand upon The third *rent-capon. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 20 *Rent corne to be paid, for a reasnable rent. 1366 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 45, De cxl *Rent Egges. 1340 *Ibid.* 37 In xl aucis, quarum xiv *Rente ges, *vs. vd.* 1345 *Ibid.* 41, In cvxx x gallinis, præter l *Renthennes, xxiiijs. *jd.* ob. 1612 COTGR., *Ostize*, a rent henne, &c., paid, or deliuered, in lieu of a dwelling house. 1652 *Maldon, Essex, Borough Deeds* Bundle 81 no. 1^v (MS.) For fetching of two bushells of *rent oisters from Tollesbury. *a* 1696 P. HENRY in M. Henry *Life* x. M. H.'s Wks. 1853 II. 737/1 Praise is our *rent-penny, which we pay to our great Landlord. 1399–1400 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 602 Pro cariacione de *rent-salt, xviij*d.*

b. Objective genitive, as *rent-collector*, *-enhancer*, *-holder*, *-master*, *-raiser*, *-raising*, *-raker*, *-rearer*, *-warner*.

1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 9 My agent, who employs the same *rent collector as he does. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 214 Now (*rent-inhauncer) where away so fast? 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* XXXI. 39 [I have caused] the poor *Rent-holders..to misse of a subsistence. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 373 The *Rent-Masters and their Officers..must be responsible Men. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 38 You landelordes, you *rent-reisers, ..you haue for your possessions yerely to much. 1556 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 38 *marg.*, Landlordes by the wai checked for *Rent-raisyng. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1623) 616 The Legate himselfe, whom they tearmed an Vsurer, Symonist, *Rent-raker, Money-thirster. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 40 Then these grasiers, inclosers, and *rente rearers, are hinderers of the kings honour. 1883 *Standard* 28 May 4 A '*rent warner', in the service of Lord Kenmare.

c. Miscellaneous, as *rent-arrear(s)*, *-day*, *-dinner*, *-scot*, *-suit*. See also RENT-CHARGE, -ROLL, etc.

1669 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 89 Recovery of *rent-arrears due on lands in the county of Dublin. 1616 T. ADAMS *Divine Herbal* 26 If his *rent-day make euen with his Silkeman, Mercer, Taylor, he is well. 1869 MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 62 Shortly before the rent-day a neighbour comes in. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii, They would invite all farmers to a *rent-dinner. 1631 in *Bingham's Reports* V. 341 A grant .. of.. all rents, revenues, and services, rents-charge, *rents-scot &c...arising in or within the lordships. 1883 *19th Cent.* Sept. 439 As regards the procedure in *rent-suits, no material change is made by the Bill.

Rent (rent), *sb.*[2] [f. RENT *v.*[2] Cf. REND *sb.*]

1. The result of rending or tearing apart; a separation of parts produced by tearing or similar violence; *esp.* a large tear in a garment or piece of woven stuff.

1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* IX. 16 Then taketh he awaye the pece agayne from the garment, & the rent ys made greater. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 179 See what a rent the enuious Casca made. 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 The maine Summier..failed..more shiveringly and with a longer rent in the timber. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. 98 By night she went, And, while he slept, surpris'd the darling rent. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. xiv. 199 Only think..of my having got that frightful great rent in my best Mechlin so charmingly mended. 1846 A. YOUNG *Avant. Dict., Rents*.., openings or cracks which take place in timber or planks when much exposed to the heat of the sun. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xviii. 73 A dark curtain of cloud was lifted up, and a pale blue rent shone between its foot and the edge of the sea.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* vi. 8 Then was Dauid sory, because the Lorde had made soch a rente vpon Vsa, and he called the same place Perez Vsa vnto this daye. 1878 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* 64 A gust that made rents Thro' the yellow-sailed fisheis.

b. With punning allusion to RENT *sb.*[1]

1616 WITHALS *Dict.* (1634) 166/1 *Pannosus*.., wee say in English 'that hath his rent come in'. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 56, I have torn my Petticoat with your odious Romping; my Rents are coming in.

2. A breach, split, schism, or dissension in a society or party, or between persons. *rare.*

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 14 The rent of th' Hebrew Tribes from th' Ishean's Regiment. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. 11 It occasions great Unkindnesses, Rents, Confusions and Divisions in Families. 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 456 Lest our miserable rents be heightened, and unruly passions be provoked.

3. A cleft or fissure in the surface of the earth; a deep narrow gorge or valley; also, a narrow breach in a wall, etc.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 283, I believe every one who sees this vast Rent in so high a Rock..must be satisfy'd that it was the Effect of an Earthquake. *Ibid.* 469 From Lyons there is another great Rent, which runs across the whole Country.

1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* I. 256 Oft does the White Doe loiter there, Prying into the darksome rent. 1848 W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* xxiv. (1879) 491 We..could easily have passed through the rents in the walls.

b. *Coal-mining.* A plane of cleavage running across a seam; a back.

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining.*

4. The act of tearing or rending; the fact of being rent.

1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* v. 72 The Gulf of Carinco owed its existence to a rent of the Continent. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 536 [He] read; and tore [the letter] As if the living passion symbol'd there Were living nerves to feel the rent.

Rent (rent), *v.*[1] [ad. OF. *renter*, f. *rente*; or directly f. Rent *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To provide with revenues; to endow.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 35 Treuþe..bad hem..Rule religion and rente [*v.r.* renten] hem betere. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5300 That place [he] augmented passingly..And rentid gretly to the house encresse. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 208 He founded, rented, & releued many & dyuers chyrches.

2. To pay rent for (land, houses, etc.); to take, hold, occupy or use, by payment of rent.

1530 Palsgr. 686/1, I rente, I paye farme hyre. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 254 If this law hold in Vienna ten yeare, ile rent the fairest house in it, after three pence a Bay. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 196 Such beggers as are so disposed, may rent certaine children. 1726 Addison *Drummer* I. i, I'll e'en marry Nell, and rent a bit of Ground of my own. 1763 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 188, I do not know that I shall have occasion to return, if I can rent rooms in town to lodge in. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. Div. 316 The truck in question was rented by the defendant..from the Midland Waggon Co.

3. To let (*out*) for rent or payment; to hire out. Also *transf.* or *fig.*

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 323 In the same deanes handes, the Shepgate ther, not rented. 1564 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 307 Sydelyng shalbe taken into the most profytt of this Cytye, and to be rentyd and letten also. 1613 J. Fletcher *Christ's Bloody Sweat* 12 [Soldiers] For prey and spoyle aduenturing to rent Their liues and soules. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 374 Our Community..rents out those Places which otherwise would be useless. 1737 Swift *Let. to J. Barber* 30 Mar., I confess there is no reason why an honourable Society should rent their estate for a trifle. 1817 Paulding *Lett. from South* II. 64 Our guide..was 'rented' out to the King of England, by the legitimate Prince of Hesse Castle. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 210/1 A few residents, who eke out a meagre existence by renting boats to the occasional sportsman.

†**4. a.** To pay (a sum) as tribute. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* vi. xi. 524 Muley Hamet..conquered Tombuto and Gago:..Laurence Madoc..saith that Tombuto rented threescore quintals of Golde.

†**b.** To produce or bring in as rent. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1774 *Ann. Reg.* 150 The estate of Broughton which rents above 700*l.* per annum was..sold for 14,000*l.*

5. *intr.* To let *at* a certain rent.

1815 Simond *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 313 Arable land rents at £3 and £4, or even £6 an acre. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 66 The market-dues for this traffic renting, the present year, at 84*o.*

6. *trans.* To charge (a person) with rent; to impose a certain rent on (one).

1881 *Times* 13 Apr. 11/2 Any tenant, however lightly rented, will..have the strongest inducement to bring his landlord before the Court and to get the rent judicially fixed. 1894 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 6/5 It might deprive them of the power..to rent a man upon his own improvements.

Rent (rent), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–6 **rente**, (5 **rentte**). [var. of Rend *v.*, after the pa. t. and pa. pple. *rent.*]

1. *trans.* To rend, tear, pull asunder or in pieces.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 843 *Thisbe*, Now what lyoun that be in this forest Myn body mote he renten. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 36 All to ragges schall ye rente hym and lyme hym. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 81 Nor thurhe clowyng your flesshe loke yee nat Rent. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxi. 76, I haue not rented, vyolated ne broken, the pyramyde of his fadres sepulture. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 191 Rentyng his cote of armes and breakyng his Sword ouer his hed. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 Hudge beams hee brusteth, strong bars fast ioyncted he renteth. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 92 Then she did rent her angry letter. 1633 Prynne *Histriom.* 4 They would..even stone or rent him all to pieces. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 332/1 A Katherine Wheel..is a kinde of Wheel used to rent and tear in peeces grand Malefactors. 1727 Swift *Market-hill Thorn* xvi, Thy confed'rate Dame Shall rent her Petticoats to Rags, And wound her Legs with every Bri'r. 1898 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

absol. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Eccl.* iii. 7 A time to rent, & a time to sowe.

refl. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 126 In his madnesse (as some report) renting himself with his teeth. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii. iii. (1614) 746 To behold such monstrous Icie Ilands, renting themselues with terrour of their owne massines.

b. To tear (one's face, hair, clothes, etc.) in grief or rage. Cf. Rend *v.* 3 b.

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 324 For to rent in manye place Hir clothis,..As she that was fulfilled of ire. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 70 As a wood womman she ferd Renttyng hir clothis. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* iii. 31 Rente youre clothes, and gyrde sack cloth aboute you, and make lamentacion for Abner. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 829 For, finding them by some fell Serpent slain, She rents her brest. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Ezra* x. 1 Of this we read not..but of other effects of his passion, as renting his garments. *c* 1678 *Roxb. Ball.* (1892) VII. 430 My Golden hair I rent and tear like one outragious mad.

c. To rend or tear, in various *fig.* senses.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xvii. 330 (Add. MS.), Lustes of the flessh, that in no maner renten the soule. 1535 Coverdale *Joel* ii. 12 Rente your hertes, & not youre clothes. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 27 b, Those who ..whet their tongues to rent a sunder..the good name of others. *c* 1586 C'tess Sidney *Ps.* xlvi. iii, The voide of aire his voice doth rent. *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* II. 546 In diverse partes his dowbtsome minde he rents. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 38 Romish craft and policy, Which rents the Dutch and us asunder. 1747 Mrs. S. Fielding *Lett. David Simple* II. 181 A Person, whose every Word and Look can..rent the Heart asunder.

2. To tear *out*, *from*, or *off*. Also *refl.*

1535 Coverdale *Lev.* xiii. 56 Then shall he rente it out of the clothe. 1539 Bible (Great) 1 *Kings* xi. 11, I wyll rent the kyngdome from the. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 169 Wherein nature being but greene and growing, we rent from her, and replant her branches 1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* i. (1652) 6 These ten Tribes renting themselves from the house of David, did rent themselves likewise from the true worship of God. 1728 J. Fox *Wanderer* 127 To seize upon the..Books, divest them of the..Ornaments, by renting off the..Plates. 1865 Brierly *Irkdale* (1868) 7 Rentin' o ther clooas off their backs wi' blackberryin'.

3. *intr.* To tear; to give way or separate by tearing or splitting.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 260 b, Doutlesse his handes & fete dyd rent & tease for the weyght of his blessed body. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 102 Sometimes onlye the first table of the sculle breaketh and renteth. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 139 The soule grows more divine when the tabernacle of the body begins to rent. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* II. 828 Though solid Rocks touch'd with Compassion rent, The more obdurate Jew does not relent. 1812– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

fig. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* iv. (Arb.) 45 My Harte with this began to rent. 1575 Gascoigne *Herbes* Wks. (1587) 143 My griefe, Whereof to tel my heart (oh) rents in twaine.

Rent (rent), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Rend *v.*] Torn, in various senses; also, in predicative use, wearing torn or ragged clothing.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Anastace*) 186 Fra þat place þan vald he ga, raggit & rent & blak alswa. 1382 Wyclif *Josh.* ix. 4 Olde sackis..and rent wyn botels. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 Rent, and raggyd, *lacerosus*. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 20 Crash do the rent tacklings. 1597 G. Harvey *Trimming Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 25, I scorne such ragged rent-footh speech. 1625 Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 262 Our rent country cannot be drawn up, but must be torn more [and] more. 1818 Shelley *Rosal. & Helen* 791 Like flowers delicate and fair, On its rent boughs. 1876 Swinburne *Erechtheus* 1345 Earth groans from her great rent heart.

-rent, *suffix* (obs. Sc.): see -red.

Rentable (re·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. Rent *v.*[1] + -able.] a. Liable to pay rent. **b.** That may be rented, or let out for rent.

1648 Hexham, *Rentbaer*, He that is subject to pay Rent, or Rentable. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Rentable*, that may be rented. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 3/1 All that is rentable on the..estate is the work of the tenants.

Hence **Rentabi·lity.** *rare*—[1].

1818-60 Whately *Commpl. Bk.* (1864) 13 It is the rent (or rather the rentability) that makes the price high.

Rentage (re·ntĕdʒ). [f. Rent *sb.*[1] + -age. Cf. OF. *rentage* (Godef.).] Rent, rental, or renting; also, that which is held for rent.

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* viii. ii, All our good we hold from heaven by lease,..Nor can we pay the fine and rentage due. 1888 *Univ. Rev.* Nov. 348 To bring the fact of the rentage of the unfruitful land into harmony with their doctrines. 1892 *Field* 16 July 104/1 The Society's rentage of the Ver lies a few miles south-west of St. Albans.

Rental (re·ntăl), *sb.* Also 4–8 **rentall**, 6 **-aill**, **-ayl**. [a. AF. *rental* (Godef.) or ad. Anglo-Lat. *rentale* (Du Cange): see Rent *sb.*[1] and -al.]

1. A list or register of the rents due by tenants to a proprietor; a rent-roll. Now *rare.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 83 To ha reles and remission on þat rental I be-leeue. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 41 3if a styward fynde in þe old court-rollys & rentallys..þat þou art behynde of þi rente to þi lord. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 12 What rentes..the lorde ought to haue of his tenauntes can nat be knowen but by the..court rolles, rentayles [etc.]. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 698 Bringand with thame..ane just and trew inventour and rentall of the convent. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4520/3 The two several Demesnes..to be Sold, and a Rental or Proposals thereof is to be had at Mr. Thomas Norton's. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. xi, I have heard of a thing they call Doomsday-book—I am clear it has been a rental of back-ganging tenants.

b. An income arising from rents received.

c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 1. 474 Her seruauntes be to them vnholde But they can doublin theyr rentall. 1801 *Lusignan* II. 154 Emily's vast rental offered a mark to his ambition. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 239 Prior, in 1730, calculated the rental spent by absentees in England at about 620,000*l.*

2. The amount paid or received as rent.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 42 If any Minister sett his gleib or manse, or any part of the fruits thereof, with diminution of the rentall, that all such tacks be declared null. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. viii. 300 The rental of the kingdom was supposed to be so exceeding low, that one subsidy of this sort did not..amount to more than 70,000*l.* 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* III. iii, Lord Everingham..frightened him with visions of rates exceeding rentals.

3. *Sc.* A species of lease or 'tack' granted to a 'kindly tenant' (see Kindly *a.* 3, quot. 1773).

1565-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 428 Obtenit ane new tak and rentall thairof. 1580-1 *Ibid.* III. 351 They have..had thair rentalis thairof..for ane certane sowme of entrie. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 38 (1773) 267 Rentals commonly bear a clause, that the rentaller shall neither assign nor subset.

4. *attrib.* as *rental boll, book, (feu-)duty, land, mail, right, roll.*

a 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. x. § 25 (1773) Sometimes the titular..accepted of a stated quantity of corns yearly, commonly called *rental bolls.* 1518-19 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 300 Paid for papur for..the *Rentall boke. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 37 (1773) 267 If the proprietor barely inrol a tenant in his rental-book,..the inrolment is sufficient to defend the tenant. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. xi, I will bear the contents to your credit in the rental-book. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk* (1855) 95 The heritor to pey the tenth and twentieth penny for his *rentall dewtie. 1591 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 629 The auld *rentaill few dewtie. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 38 (1773) 267 A rentaller..by exchanging his *rental lands..incurs the forfeiture of his right. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxxiii, Settling the *rental mails, and feu-duties. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 566 The right was not effectual against singular successors, unless the rentaller could show a *rental right. 1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 479/2 That the rolles of accounte..and the *rentall rolle..be putte and kepte in the cofre.

Re·ntal, *v. Sc. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* †**a.** To put in or admit as a 'kindly tenant'. *Obs.* **b.** To let out or hold (land) on a rental.

1565-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 429 Elizabeth allegeit that..sche had brouikit the saidis landis, and bene continewalie rentalit thairin fra tyme to time. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 95 It is appoyntit..that the full worthe of the land be valued as gif the samen were not rentalled. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 441 Some honest ..individual, who rentalled of the Prelate of Glasgow the pendicle of 'Daldue Wester'.

Rentaller (re·ntălər). *Sc.* Also 6 **-alar**, 6–7 **-aler.** [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -er[1].] One who holds land on a rental; a 'kindly tenant'.

1578 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* (1899) XX. 370 *note*, It will pleis your lordschip resaif this bearar as rentalar in our souerane lordes regester. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Curialitas*, In sik maner as gif he were proprietare, lyfe-rentar, tackesman or rentaller. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 95 It is appoyntit, that all rentallers be valued as weill as the heritores. 1666 in 3*rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 421/1 That a remedy may be provided wher they have taks or are rentalers. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 37 (1773) 267 It is the most probable opinion, that as rentals were granted from a special regard to the rentaller, they were accounted rights of liferent. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 566 The rentallers of Lochmaben, who were formerly servants to the Scottish Kings, have rights which may be transferred to strangers. 1880 *Academy* 8 May 334/1 By virtue of which the widow of a rentaller was entitled to retain possession of the lands during her widowhood.

†**Re·ntally.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? ad. Anglo-Lat. *rentalia*, pl. of *rentale*: see Rental *sb.*] Revenues.

1534 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) 27 The rentally belonging to the Chantry att the Altar of St. John.

Rent-charge. *Law.* Also **rent charge.** [f. Rent *sb.*[1] + Charge *sb.* 11.] A rent forming a charge upon lands, etc., granted or reserved by deed to one who is not the owner, with a clause of distress in case of arrears.

1443 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 89 My will ys yat George my son hafe,..a rentcharge of xxvjs viijd issuand owte of my landes and tenementes in Stitnam. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 21 b, Rent charge is where a man is seased of landes in fee and graunt by poole dede or by dede indented. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 45 Suche rent is rent charge, because such landes and tenementes bee charged of such distres by force of the writinge onelye and not of common right. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 17 [To] reduce the same to a certain Rent, as if it were an Annuity or Rent-charge. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 263 ¶ 6 Your Father was a fond Fool to give me a Rent-charge of Eight hundred a Year to the Prejudice of his Son. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 282 A rent charge may now be created either by grant, or by the operation of the statute of uses. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* iv. § 5. 204 *note*, Where on a grant in fee simple a rent is reserved to the grantor, this is not a rent service but a rent charge.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1668 R. Steele *Husbandman's Calling* v. (1672) 96 The Lord only hath given you an estate: charitable relief of such as are in want, is the Lord's rent-charge which he hath laid upon it. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xix 92 A rent-charge on the rich I live; Reduced to crave the good I once could give. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 175 They become necessarily a rent-charge on the providence of a parish.

Hence **Rent-charger,** one in receipt of, or who benefits by, a rent-charge.

1870 *Echo* 16 Feb., Fixity of tenure which would make the landlord a pensioner or a rent-charger on his own estate. 1893 Dk. Argyll *Unseen Found. Soc.* xiii. 416 Mere rent-chargers can never have the same motives.

Rented (re·ntĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Rent *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

†**1.** Possessed of, or endowed with, property yielding a revenue or income. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 265 Let hure be knowe For ryche oþer wel yrented [etc.]. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 7 Lordes and rented men must labour to kepe holy chyrche in rest and peas. 1648 Hexham, *Een Rentenier*,..a Rented man. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 107 The jesuits..demand that the houses of the society may be considered in the same light as the regular abbeys and other rented monasteries.

2. Held, or let, for rent; leased or tenanted.

a 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* vi. (1691) 100 Moreover if rented Lands, and Houses, have increased. 1894 H. Gardener *Unoff. Patriot* 60 A nasty little rented house without so much as a garden patch to it.

3. In *Combs.* as *dear-, high-, low-rented.*

1828 Fearon *Sk. Amer.* 284 First-rate brick buildings, all new,..and always high rented. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I.

543/1 His house is, to be suie, dear-rented from its locality. 1886 *Col. Maurice's Let. fr. Donegal* 41 The tenants on that particular estate are remarkably low-rented.

†**Re·nted,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RENT *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Torn, lacerated, distracted.

1575 *Mirr. Mag., K. Manlius* L'envoi 1 Straunge it semes to thee What he that beares this rentid corps should be. 1587 GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 78 They royst in silke, when others range the streete in rented rags. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 14 Scalding sighes blowne from a rented heart.

Renter (re·ntəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. RENT *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

†**1.** One who owns or lets lands or tenements; a proprietor. *Obs. rare.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vii. (Skeat) I. 110 Some of hem tooken money for thy chamber, and putte tho pens in his purse, unwetinge of the renter. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 403 He is the riallest roy, reuerend and like, Of all the rentaris to ryme or reknu on raw.

†**2.** One who collects rents (esp. those belonging to a corporate body), taxes, or tribute. *Obs.*

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* E viij b, The Renteis Charge.. is, Quarterly to collect and gather..all those Rents that shall be contayned in a Rentall. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 108 We will..that our speciall renter of our foresaid realmes.. paye by yere a thousand mark of siluer. 1762 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 721 The sieur Massonet, renter of the abbey of St. Antony..in Viennois, has a son.

b. *attrib.* as *renter-accompt, -clerk, -warden.*

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1710) 656 Auditors of the *Renter-Accompt. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) 316 To the *Renter-clerk..x.l. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 148 A Bucke at the *Renter Wardens feast. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Jan. 6/7 Mr. Ashby, formerly renter warden of the Armourers and Braziers' Company.

3. A farmer of tolls or taxes. *rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Appaltatore*, a hucster, a retailer, a renter.., a farmer of any thing. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 395 Mr. Rogers, renter of the bridge-toll [at Worcester]. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. vi. 231 Like other renters of India, [he] had..an inclination to withhold..the sum which he engaged to pay out of the Taxes [etc.].

4. A holder of lands, houses, or other property, by payment of rent.

1655 *Boston* (U. S.) *Rec.* (1877) II. 125 A considerable part of the rent due.. is nott brought in by the renters of the land according to the contract with the towne. 1766 *Museum Rust.* (ed. 2) I. 96 A renter but of between four and five hundred acres of land. 1831 *Act* 1 & 2 *Will. IV*, c. 38 § 16 The renters of pews in such church or chapel. 1884 *Dickens' Dict. Lond.* 214/1 The renter of a private wire has the..apparatus entirely under his own control.

†b. *spec.* A tenant-farmer. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* (1662) 334 When a Renter [he] impoverished himself, and never inriched his Landlord. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* Pref. 13 Can we suppose that an English Renter should have more Honour in that Respect than his Roman Holiness..? 1792 BURKE *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 313 Substantial renters, opulent merchants..could not easily be suspected of riot in open day.

5. A shareholder in a theatre. *rare.*

1807 JANSON *Stranger Amer.* 251 The renters who had subscribed to the building of a large theatre in the park of New York. 1893 *Daily News* 30 Jan. 2/1 The 'Renters' of Drury Lane Theatre are rejoicing over a dividend for the past year of 12*l.* 1*s.* per share.

†**Re·nter,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RENT *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who rends or tears (chiefly in *fig.* senses).

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 354/1 You may conclude that you bee..vnlearned stockes, perueiters, teasers, renters, & of holy scripture. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 196, I was resolved not to engage with a renter of the Church. 1738 W. WILSON *Def. Ref. Prin. Ch. Scot.* Pref. (1769) 6 Are they therefore schismatics, renters and ruiners of the Church? 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Churches* (1820) II. vi. 297 The public resolutioners persecuted them with manifold reproaches, as ruiners of their king and country,..as renters of the church.

†**Re·nter,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [adl. F. *rentrer, rentraire*: cf. RANTER *v.* The entries in Chambers are derived from Furetière's *Dict. Univ.* (1690).]

1. (See quots.) Hence †**Re·ntering** *vbl. sb.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To renter*, to sow Cloth after a particular manner, to fine-draw. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rentering* and *Fine-drawing* in the manufactories, the sewing of two pieces of cloth, edge to edge without doubling them, so that the seam scarce appears at all.

2. (See quot.) Hence †**Re·nterer.**

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rentering*, To renter in tapestry, is to work new warp into a piece of tapestry.. damaged and on this warp to restore the ancient pattern or design. *Ibid.*, Among the titles of the French tapestry-makers is included that of renterers.

Rent-free, *a.* [RENT *sb.*[1]] Exempt from payment of rent. (Usually predicative.)

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 499 Almes-houses for twenty poore widowes to dwell in rent free. 1726 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 130, I prefer his having it rent-free to a rent of twenty pounds. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Rent*, Where lands are held rent-free, it is usual for the landlord to reserve some nominal rent. 1883 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 9 Appeal Cases 66 It was most reasonable.. that where the salary was partly paid by a rent-free house, the officer should pay the tax on that house.

†**Rent-gatherer.** *Obs.* [RENT *sb.*[1]] One who collects rents for or on behalf of another.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xvi. (Tollem. MS.), The rente gederer was defamid to his lorde þat he hadde wastid his good and catell. 1435–6 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 419 Paid to the rente gaderer ffor ij yeers laborying abouten .. gaderyng of the seide rente. 1535 COVERDALE *I Kings* xii. 18 Whan kynge Roboam sent thither Adoram the rentgatherer, all Israel stoned him to death. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 135 The Bishop of Winchesters Rent-gatherer and Steward of his Courts.

Re·nting, *vbl. sb.*[1] *rare.* [f. RENT *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of letting or taking at a rent.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 292 The helpe therunto [repair of houses]..was by the former leases and rentinges preuented. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Pujamiento*, renting of a commoditie, buying by great.

†**Re·nting,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RENT *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of rending or tearing.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2591 My-sylff I may the Rentyng whyte, I knowe yt wel, & the aquyte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b, To the rentyng of his handes and fete, that the precyous blode yssued. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1898) 386 Appalled with the grievous renting of their first combination. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* XXV. 191 Cut off the threed hard by the knot, lest the ends..should cause a renting of that which you did sow. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 270/2 There is no sign of a Renting, Tearing, or of a Raggedness of the parts.

†**Re·nting,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. RENT *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] That rends or tears, in various senses.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 68 Doth feare the haimes of gaping golfes, and renting rocks doth mone. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. xii, At length .. A renting sigh way for her sorrow brake. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2258/2 Our latent Affections, that kept their Cave during the renting Wind and Earthquake.

Re·ntless, *a.*[1] [f. RENT *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] a. Producing no (†interest or) rent. b. Rent-free.

1648 HEXHAM, *Rentloos geldt*, .. Rentlesse money that lies still. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 141 A double lodgment for our use, One from the state, the other from the king, Rentless we hold. 1893 DK. ARGYLL *Unseen Found. Soc.* x. 303 There can..be, therefore, no such thing as rentless land which is at the same time cultivated.

Re·ntless, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. RENT *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without rents, untorn.

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 228 One shall succeed him, not in a Rentlesse onely, but in a Seamelesse Coat. 1881 NICHOL *Death Themistocles*, etc. 197, I saw the rentless banner wave.

†**Rent-rack,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RENT *sb.*[1] + RACK *v.*[3]] *trans.* = RACK-RENT *v.* Hence †**Rent-racked** *ppl. a.*, †**Rent-racking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 From whence are oppressings, rent-rackings, vsuries,..and murders? 1612 R. CARPENTER *Soul's Sent.* 50 Getting goods wrongfully, as too many rent-racking Land-lords do. 1623 R. CARPENTER *Concionable Christian* 114 Take not hence liberty, as some doe, to pay no debts, to put money to Vsury, to rent-racke thy Tenants. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. iv, The rent-racked farmer, needy market folks,..are privileged.

†**Re·ntrant,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *rentrant*, pres. pple. of *rentrer*: see RE-ENTER and RE-ENTRANT.] Re-entering.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 418 The land..forming.. three salient, and two great rentrant, or returning angles.

Rent-roll. [RENT *sb.*[1]] A roll or register of rents; a list of lands and tenements belonging to one, together with the rents paid on them; hence, the sum of one's income as shown by such a list.

1534 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 280, I have receyvd your rente-rowle, and getheryd up the rent. 1611 COTGR., *Rentier*, a Rent-roll. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* V. ii, No, no, only give you a rent-roll of my possessions. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXI. III. 204 The ostentation of displaying..the rent-roll of the estates which they possess. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 31 Where, again we might ask, lay Shakspeare's rent-roll? 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* ii. (1883) 37 The holder of a splendid title, the owner of a splendid rent-roll.

attrib. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 103 The rent-roll Cupid of our rainy isles.

Rent-seck. *Law.* Also 5–7 seo, 6–7 secke, (6 seeke). [a. AF. *rente secque* lit. dry rent.] A rent reserved by deed in favour of some person, without a clause of distress in case of arrears (and so differing from a RENT-CHARGE).

This distinction in respect of remedy was abolished in 1731 by the statute 4 Geo. II. c. 28 § 5.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 5/1 Eny persone aforeseid havyng eny Annuite, Office, Fee, Corrodye, Rent Sek, or Pension. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 21 b, It is called a rent seeke bycause there is no dystresse insedent nor belongyng to the same. 1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 19 § 6 All Homages .. Rentes Servyces Rentes Charges Rentes Seckes, and the Arrearages of the same. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 143 b, Such rent is rent secke, for that hee cannot come to haue the rent if it be denied, by way of distres. 1676 GEO. DUDE *Law Charitable Uses* vi. 76 Katherine Banne grants, by Deed, a Rentseck out of 208 Acres of Land, for relief of the Poor. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 42 Rent-seck,..or barren rent, is in effect nothing more than a rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 454 The law says, that neither the right, before it be reduced into possession, nor the rentseck before seisin had, are assets.

Rent-service. [RENT *sb.*[1]] Personal service of various kinds by which lands or tenements are held in addition to, or in lieu of, money payment; tenure of this kind.

1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 170/1 Discharged of all graunts made of any Offices, Fees or Rents, other than the Rent services. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 21 Rent seruyce is where a man holdeth his landes of his lorde by fealtie .. or by any other seruice and certayne rent. 1566 [see prec.]. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 49 Rent seruice, is so called, because it is knit to the tenure, and is as it were a Seruice, whereby a man holdeth his Landes, or Tenements. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 41 Rent-service is so called because it hath some corporal service incident to it, as at the least fealty, or the feodal oath of fidelity. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 394/1 A rent-service reserved out of chattels real will of course belong to the personal representatives of the lessor. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 7/1 Yesterday..the last Sheriffs of the City of London were summoned before the Queen's Remembrancer..to render rent-services to the Crown on behalf of the Corporation of London.

†**Re·ntual,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. RENT *sb.*[1], after *censual*, etc.] Containing a list of rents.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 21 Written in the rentual books of the different estates.

Renty, obs. variant of RENKY *a. dial.*

†**Re·nuence.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *renu-ĕre* to refuse (see next) + -ENCE.] Refusal.

1653 SCLATER *Funeral Serm.* 25 Sept. (1654) 6 He in an humble renuence grew shy, as deeming himselfe unworthy of so great an Honour.

Renuent (re·niuĕnt), *a.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *renuĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *nuĕre* to nod.] 'Employed in drawing back the head for nodding, the epithet of a pair of muscles in the head' (Smart 1840).

Renule (re·niul), *sb. Anat.* [f. L. *rēn* kidney + -ULE.] One of the separate lobules of which the kidneys in some animals are composed.

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. I. 233/2 In many genera the kidneys are composed of a number of separate lobules or renules, each lobe consisting of a cortical and a medullary substance. 1883 FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 366/1 In some cases, as in Bears.., the lobulation is carried further, the whole organ being composed of a mass of renules.

†**Renu·le,** *v. Obs.* Also renew(e)le, renowle. [ad. OF. *renuveler* var. *renoveler* to RENOVEL.] *intr.* and *trans.* To renew.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1079 Twelue syþez on ȝer þay beren ful fyym & renowlez nwe in vche a mone. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 105 Þe temple was renulid in clobis and oþer ornamentis. *c* 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 315 Þe seconde secte is late renewelid in þe tyme of þise newe ordris. 1388 — *Wisd.* vii. 27 It dwellith in it silf, and renulith alle thingis.

Renu·mber (rīˑ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To number afresh. Hence **Renu·mbering** *vbl. sb.*

c 1420 tr. *Pallad. Husb.* II. 115 Renombre hem but tymes twyes nyne. 1859 H. COLERIDGE *Gloss. Index* p. vi, Readers are therefore requested to renumber their copies from page 64 onwards. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 372/3 The disastrous policy..carried into effect in the renumbering of the houses in Oxford Street.

†**Renu·merate,** *v. Obs.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enumerate again. (See also quot. 1656.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Renumerate*, to pay money again that was received; to retell, to recount, to number again. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 26, I shall not here renumerate other..Plants. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 23 These Inconveniences..need not be further renumerated by me.

So †**Renumera·tion.** *Obs. rare.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 135 Neuer was man so surfetted and ouer-gorged with English as hee cloyd him with his generous spirites, renumeration of gratuities [etc.]. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Renunce, obs. form of RENOUNCE *v.*

Renu·nciance. *rare*—[1]. [See next and -ANCE.] Renunciation.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iii, If they two did look into each other's eyes, and each, in silence, in tragical renunciance, did find that the other was all-too lovely.

Renunciant (rĭnʌ·nsiănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *renunciāre*: see next.] a. *adj.* Renouncing. b. *sb.* One who renounces.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 416 The renunciant's vow is accepted. 1885 PATER *Marius* II. 138 In strong contrast to the wise Emperor's renunciant and impassive attitude.

Renunciate (rĭnʌ·nsiĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *renunciāre*: see RENOUNCE *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* (See quot. and RENOUNCE *v.* 7.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Renunciate*, to make relation..; to proclaim or declare openly, to tell what is done.

2. To renounce, give up. *rare.*

1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* I. 268 Pray fervently to the Queen of Heaven who will enable you to imitate the renunciating spirit of pious Saint Alexis. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 1/3 Mr. Dillon has publicly renunciated the slightest interest in the outlying empire.

Renunciation (rĭnʌnsiˌēi·ʃən). Also 5-nountiacioun, 6 -nunceatioun, 6–7 -nuntiation, 7 -nonciation. [ad. L. *renunciātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *renunciāre* to RENOUNCE. Cf. F. *renonciation* (13th c.).]

1. The action of renouncing, giving up, or surrendering (a possession, right, title, etc.); an instance of this; a document expressing this.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 Uppe the fourme that is contened in the same Renunciation and Cession. 1462 EDW. IV. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 128 A renountiacioun and relese of the ryght and title that the Corowne of England hathe. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 36 The said assignatioun, translatioun, renunciatioun and ourgeving. 1579–80 *Ibid.* III. 256 The renunceatioun of the said reversioun. 1695 *Def. Vind. Deprived Bps.* 16 They desired and procured an express renonciation of their Rights. 1777 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* III. xliv. 196 A renunciation of our own unjust..claims, must precede even the least attempt to conciliate. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* XV. (1876) III. 138 The queen's renunciation of her right of succession was invalid in the jurisprudence of his court. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 244 A compensation being offered to Austria in the renunciation by Spain of all her European dependencies.

b. The action of giving up or resigning something naturally attractive; self-resignation.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 After that foloweth

the despisynge & renunciacyon or forsakynge of worldly thynges. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, It is only with Renunciation *(Entsagen)* that Life, properly speaking, can be said to begin. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 7 A renunciation of my old and more favourite pursuits. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 17 Every prophet has his one distinguishing trait; and that of Buddha was renunciation.

2. The action of rejecting, disowning, or disclaiming; repudiation, formal rejection.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 153 This present renuntiation, reuocation, and retractation of the order and composition aforesayd, notwithstanding. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 158 An Adiuration of the Divell and a Renuntiation or renouncing of him. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 108 You may read the Synod of Dorts express renunciation of it. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 113 Vicious practice is sure to produce..an absolute renunciation of all belief. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 26 As solemn a renunciation as could be made of the principles by this society imputed to them. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* I. vii. 137 One cannot but wonder at the rapid renunciation of even the name of Christianity by the people of Jaffna.

b. *spec.* The action of renouncing the devil, the world, and the flesh, at baptism.

1875 SMITH & CHEETHAM *Dict. Christian Antiq.* I. 162/1 The mode of making the Renunciations, and the words employed, are very fully described in the treatise *De Sacramentis*, attributed to St. Ambrose.

†3. 'A bringing word back again' (Phillips 1658). *Obs. rare* —⁰.

Renunciative (rĭnʌ·nsiătiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. **renunciātīvus*, or f. RENUNCIATE *v.* + -IVE.]

†1. Serving to announce or enuntiate. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 þanne he ressayues a strynge the of vndirstandynge þat ys renunciatyf of ſſygures and semblance. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 242 Bills, and answers, together with other writings, processiue,..renunciatiue, and infinite other the like.

2. Characterized by renunciation.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 446 To let thee sit..and hear the sighing years Re-sighing on my lips renunciative. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* ix. 98 The renunciative mottoes are a somewhat notable class.

So **Renu·nciatory** *a.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, A meek renunciatory action. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 463/1 A few big tears—the..outcome of Heaven knows how real a renunciatory struggle.

Renuwe, obs. form of RENEW *v.*[1]

†**Renverse**, *sb. Obs. rare.* In 7 **ran-**. [a. F. *renverse*, f. *renverser*: see RENVERSE *v.*] a. The reverse (of a coin). b. The other side (of a case).

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* iii. § 10 (1896) 67 Policy stamps them with the Image of the Devil, and on their Ranverse, Punishment and Shame. 1679 V. ALSOP *Melius Inquirendum* II. viii. 360 This will more evidently appear if we take the Ranverse of the case, thus.

†**Renverse**, *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [ad. F. *renversé*.] Reversed, turned the wrong way.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 159 [He] was made to ride Renvers with his face to the horse tail.

†**Renve·rse**, *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **renuers(e**, 7–8 **ranverse**. [ad. F. *renverser*, f. *re-* RE- + *enverser* to overturn: see ENVERSED and INVERSE, and cf. RANVERSE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To reverse (in *lit.* senses); to turn upside down, turn the wrong way, turn back.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 41 Whose shield he beares renverst, the more to heap disdayn. 1596 *Ibid.* v. iii. 37 He..from him reft his shield, and it renverst. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 274 That English Priest Bridgewater, which cals himself Aquipontanus, ouerturning and re-enuersing [*errata* renuersing] his name with his conscience. 1624 SIR T. ROE in *Michaelis' Anc. Marb.* (1882) 188 A halfe lyon of white marble, holding the head of a bull in the pawes, the neck renuersed. 1681 R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Script.* (1800) II. iii. 213 Their darts were ranversed and turned back by the violence of the wind.

2. To overturn or overthrow (*lit.* and *fig.*); to bring to confusion.

a. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 61 Thus can God by his Divine Providence renverse the finest Practices and Pretences of mighty Rulers. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Speech for Edinburgh* Wks. (1711) 216 To settle things so.. that they should not vary and change, were to renverse that order which God hath established. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xix, The furious execution of which, renversing everything like thunder before it, has become a new æra to us of military improvements. 1776 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* Let. Crisp, Sept., In a course of years the commerce of that world commonly renverses all these things topsy turvy.

β. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. III. xx, God forbid that a business of so high a consequence..should be ranvers'd by differences 'twixt a few privat subjects. 1671 MACWARD *True Non-conf.* 236 Plainly to ranverse both the freedom of making, and necessity of keeping all vowes. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. 12 If there were a Town in Spain undermined by Coneys,..a third in Greece ranversed by Frogs. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 381 The sentence and decision of the Commission could not be opened and ranversed.

Hence †**Renve·rsed**, *ppl. a.* (see quot. 1656), †**Renve·rsing** *vbl. sb.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Renversed*, Renversed eyes, are taken for decayed eyes, or those that stand in the head. 1671 [?MACWARD] *Case Accommodation Exam.* 34 The renversings and persecutions of these late times. 1679 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) II. xx. 364 Esther was employed to effectuate the ranversing of the decree.

‖ **Renversé**, *a. Her.* [F., pa. pple. of *renverser*: see prec.] Inverted; reversed.

1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* s.v., *Chevron renversé* is a Chevron with the Point downwards. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 130 Renversé or Reversed; turned contrary to the usual direction.

†**Renve·rsement.** *Obs.* [a. F. *renversement*: see RENVERSE *v.* and -MENT.] The act of reversing or inverting; the result of this.

1610 MARCELLINI *Triumphs Jas. I* 87 Their divers Anagrams, Metatheses, and Renversements, according to the Emurah and Siruphs of the Haebrewes. 1744 FOTHERGILL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 23 This Resin with the Trees which afforded it were buried in the Earth by the Deluge, or by some such violent Renversement. 1763 STUKELEY *Palæogr. Sacr.* 60 'Tis a total renversement of the order of nature.

†**Renvoy**, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **-voie**. [a. F. *renvoi*, †*renvoy* (15th c.), vbl. sb. f. *renvoyer*: see next.]

1. The act of sending back; discharge, dismissal.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. xxxi. 963 When he had rewarded the Rhodian ships with part of the pillage,..he gaue them the renvoie, and sent them home. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. iii. (1655) I. 199 This rupture 'twixt us and France upon the sudden *renvoy* of her Majesties servants. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 61 King Charles is taxed for violating the Matrimonial Pact by the Renvoy and discarding of the Queens Domestiques.

2. A reference *to* a book or passage. *rare* —[1].

1650 in *Athenæum* 13 Dec. (1879) 763/2 To which he makes his Marginall Renvoys.

†**Renvoy**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *renvoyer* (12th c.), f. *re-* RE- + *envoyer*: see ENVOY *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To send back.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 54 b, Wherfore he renuoyed and sente agayn the knight unto the grekes. 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 229, I doo Renvoye the said palmer thither agayn. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 79 He did continue in his court and custody the daughter of Maximilian,..not dismissing or renvoying her.

Reny, var. RENAY *v. Obs.* **Renys**, obs. f. REINS. **Renysch, Renyst**, varr. RENISH *a. Obs.* **Renyss**, obs. f. RHENISH.

Reobli·ge (rī-), *v. rare* —[1]. [ad. It. *riobbligare.*] *trans.* To oblige again.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* II. 63 The Prince of Mauritania favours me exceedingly..thereby re-obliging me with the favour of his visits.

Reobse·rve (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To observe again. So **Reobserva·tion.**

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* vi. 148 You must think and observe; re-think and re-observe. 1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 260, I have, also, lately been re-observing daily *Lobelia fulgens.* 1885 *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 735/2 The principal astronomical work..is the reobservation of the places of the 23,000 stars.

Reobtai·n (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To obtain again; to regain, recover.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Rich. III*, xiii, I came to reobtaine my dignitie. 1603 FLORIO tr. *Montaigne* I. xxxvii. 116 The weakest may by occasion reobtaine the place againe. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 23 If you will..endeavour with me to reobtaine the Castle, you shall have all faire usage from me. 1695 *Enq. Anc. Const. Eng.* 90 Since we cannot tell,..if..King James should re-obtain the throne, by what means it may happen. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 32 No Merit can their Favour reobtain. 1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 62 If the solution was exposed to nothing from which it could re-obtain phlogiston. 1803 H. K. WHITE *Let. to N. White* 2 May, There remains no way of re-obtaining my volume but this. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 62 By treatment with hydrochloric acid we may easily re-obtain the carbonic anhydride.

Hence **Reobtai·nable** *a.*; **Reobtai·ner**; **Reobtai·ning** *vbl. sb.*; **Reobtai·nment.**

1598 FLORIO, *Racquistatore*, a recouerer, a repurchaser, a reobtainer. *Ibid.*, *Racquisto*, a recouerie, a repurchase, a reobtaining. 1611 COTGR., *Recouurable*, recouerable,..reobtainable. *Ibid.*, *Recouurance*, a recouerie, reobtainment.

Reoccupa·tion (rī-). [RE- 5 a.: cf. F. *réoccupation.*] The action of occupying again; a renewed occupation.

1844 *Lanc Tracts Civ. War* 140 The 'unkept conditions' [on which Thursland Castle was delivered] appear to relate to the re-occupation of it by Sir John Girlington. 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 722/1 England and Turkey will possess an exclusive right of re-occupation.

Reo·ccupy (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a: cf. F. *réoccuper.*] To occupy (a place or position) again.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. iv. 182 He reoccupied and refortified such of those posts as promoted his vengeful designs. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 146 The Bourbons ..have not failed to bring misery in their train in reoccupying the beautiful provinces of Italy. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 177 The former prince..now returned to re-occupy his old possessions. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 203 A sufficient interval of time had .. elapsed to allow the water to re-occupy the space.

Hence **Reo·ccupied** *ppl. a.*

1825–9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. viii. 332 They might adorn her grandmamma's reoccupied apartment.

Reoccu·r, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To occur again.

1867 ATWATER *Logic* 203 Whenever it is applied in such measure to these several subjects, they will re-occur. 1884 MCCOSH in *Homilet. Monthly* (1885) Jan. 232 In the first chapter of Genesis such passages as this occur and re-occur.

†**Reod**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *rēod* = ON. *rjóð-r*: see etym. note to RED *a.*] Red, ruddy.

a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 404 *Flavum vel fulfum*, reod. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Dec. 4 Þa wæs hire ansyn swa reod & swa fægер [etc.]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xv. 1 Þa Moises hæfde gefaren ofer þa reodan sæ. *c* 1205 LAY. 3528 Heo iward reod..swilche hit were of wine scenche. *Ibid.* 19890 Ænne stunde he wes blac..ane while he was reod.

Reod, obs. form of REED *sb.*

Reoðe, obs. form of RUTH.

†**Reof**, *a. Obs.* Also 3 **ref.** [OE. *hrēof* rough, scabbed, leprous = ON. *hrjúfr.*] Rough.

a 1000 *Exeter Bk., Whale* 8 Is þæs hiw gelic hreofum stane. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3726 Leated ben swilc wurdes ref. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 36, vj. reof quisshens of worsted.

Reo·ffer, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To offer again.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Brief Catech.* iii, Christ our high-priest for ever, Self-offring once to bee re-offred never. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 186 Jesus went.. all his Pains God's Anger to atone Re-offering at his Father's awful Throne. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 22, I should be ashamed to re-offer you my love and friendship. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. ix, I re-offered my arm to the prince.

Reolic(h, -liche, var. RULY *a.* and *adv. Obs.*

Reome, obs. f. REALM. **Reone**, var. RYEN *a.*

Reopen, obs. form of REAP *v.*

Reo·pen (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* a. To open again (something that has been closed).

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* i. 8 The weak sorts of Roots can penetrate no farther into it, unless re-open'd by new Tillage. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvii, The eyes of our hero ..gradually closed; nor did he re-open them till the morning sun was high on the lake without. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xx. (1818) II. 202 In the spring, when it [a window] was re-opened, the bees returned. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram* 572 He [Luther] comes..Re-opens a shut book. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 16 When the Churches were reopened in Paris after the first revolution.

b. To open up again, to renew.

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* iv. (1852) 88 In Him intercourse with God was perfectly reopened. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 140 His..absence reopened their opportunities.

c. To resume the discussion of (something settled or decided).

1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* ii. 77 Urging him..not to allow questions to be reopened, which had been already fully determined. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiv, After I have finished speaking I have closed the subject, and I won't re-open it.

d. To recommence (firing).

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 41/2 Having loaded, I re-opened my fire. 1881 in Lady Bellairs *Transvaal War* (1885) 136 The rebels then deliberately re-opened fire on the officers carrying the flags.

2. *intr.* and *absol.* To open again.

1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xxiii, His warm heart at once re-opened to the liking he had formerly conceived for Clifford. 1885 in Lady Bellairs *Transvaal War* 125 Such of the ..stores as still held any goods would occasionally reopen.

Hence **Reo·pened** *ppl. a.*; **Reo·pening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 299 A large Quantity of Pus..proceeded from the Re-opening of the Wound. 1818 *Autumn near Rhine* 162 The scene was well calculated to strike re-opening eyes. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 96 This re-opened intercourse with the East is..a crisis in the history of our Church.

Reophore: see RHEOPHORE.

Reoppo·se (rī-), *v. rare* —[1]. [RE- 2 a.] *trans.* To oppose in turn.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., Wee shall so farre encourage contradiction, as to promise no disturbance, or reoppose any Penne, that shall Elenchically refute us.

Reord, variant of RERD(E *Obs.*

Reordai·n (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a: cf. F. *réordonner* (16th c.), It. *reordinare* (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To ordain, appoint, or establish again.

1611 COTGR., *Re[n]joindre*, to reinioyne, reordaine vnto, reimpose vpon. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xi. 314 Edwyn..reordained York a Bishop's government. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1309 Levirate Marriage..an ancient usage of the Hebrews, and re-ordained by Moses.

2. *Eccl.* To ordain (a person) again; to invest afresh with holy orders.

a 1626 BACON *Ch. Controv.* Wks. 1879 I. 347 The re-ordaining of priests, is a matter already resolutely maintained. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1660) 74 Bishop Hall reordained Mr. John Dury, formerly ordained by Presbyters. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 57 All of them the greatest men among them are reordained when they come to England. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 90 Those clergymen who had been ordained by the late Service Book, were to be reordained. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 2/1 There was a widespread opinion among you that our practice of reordaining convert clergymen was an imputation on your Church.

absol. 1661 *Petit. for Peace* 10 A Canon..deposeth those that re-ordain.

Reo·rder (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

†1. *trans.* = REORDAIN *v.* 2. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 359 Such as were ordained by Miletius shoulde be reordered.

2. To set in order again; to re-establish, rearrange, etc. Also *absol.*

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xliv, Seeking to allay All greeuances; re-order equity. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxvii. (1674) 100 Whilst powerful men..have disordered the World, men go about to re-order it. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* 212 The power of the word of God in ordering or reordering as He wills. 1894 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 376 Mrs. Campbell runs to the mirror..and hastily reorders her dress. *refl.* 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 162 The English this meane while having reordered themselves, set furiously upon them.

3. a. To send again by order.

1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II. 32, I was therefore re-ordered back to prison.

b. To repeat an order for (a thing).

1810 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) II. 300 If it should not reach you in due time after it is advertized, fail not to let me know, that I may re-order it.

Hence **Reo·rdered** *ppl. a.*; **Reo·rdering.**

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Warres* II. lxxii, As seeking but the States reordering. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx. lxxxviii, Their Lord in haste To venge their losse his band reordred brings. 1618 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 485 For the re-ordering of my Exchanges, which have been much incommodated. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note Q. 240 Instances which show how S. Chrysostom speaks of God's 're-ordering nature'.

†**Reordi,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. (Of obscure meaning.) (*Wel reordi* is perhaps an error for *elreordi*=OE. *elreordig* foreign-speaking, barbarous.)

c 1205 LAY. 25658 He seide þat þer wes icumen a scaðe liðe of westward Spaine, wel reordi [*c* 1275 a wel loþliche] feond.

Reordie *v.*: see under RERD(E.

Reo·rdinate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To institute or establish again.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 202 Had you..., re-ordinating outworn rule, Made Comedy and Tragedy combine.

Reordina·tion (rī-). *Eccl.* [ad. med.L. *reordinātio*: cf. F. *réordination* (1575).] The action of ordaining again; the fact of a second ordination.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 3 The reordination of such as others in times more corrupt did consecrate heretofore. 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) Post. 36 Which.. was no reordination of him as a Presbyter, but only a Reconfirmation of him..as a Bishop. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 69 There being no dispute about reordination in order to any church-preferment, till the end of queen Elizabeth's reign. 1846 BURN *For. Refugees* 53 The objects of the letters..appear to be the re-ordination of the Rev. John Charpentier [etc.]. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 677/1 An imposition of hands, mistaken perhaps for re-ordination.

Reo·rganiza·tion (rī-). [RE- 5 a: cf. F. *réorganisation* (1812).] The action or process of re-organizing; a fresh organization.

1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 149, I have already commenced a re-organization of the cavalry. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. IX. 261 A power of enriching friends or destroying enemies in this universal reorganisation of Greece. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 802 The nerve becomes so irretrievably disorganised as to obliterate all means of reorganisation.

Reo·rganize (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a: cf. F. *réorganiser* (1812).] *trans.* To organize anew.

1781-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 539 By whose omnipotent Agency..the Bodies of his Saints..shall be gathered up, re-united, and re-organized into glorious Bodies. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 258 The news of this failure..obliged him..to reorganise his broken troops. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 201 Thou shalt yet reorganize Thy maidenhood of beauty. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 80 He had reorganised the constitution on the most strictly conservative lines.

Hence **Reo·rganizer.**

1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 212 To apply his powers as a re-organizer and restorer to the East. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 134 He is a reorganiser of the moral world.

Reo·rient (rī-), *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Rising again.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXVI, The life re-orient out of dust. 1890 F. ST. JOHN THACKERAY *Prudentius* 93 So buried seeds repair our store Reorient from the parched earth.

†**Reose,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 **rese.** [OE. *hrēosan* = ON. *hrjósa* to shudder.] *intr.* To fall.

Beowulf 1075 Hie on gebyrd hruron gare wunde. *Ibid.* 2489 Gomela Scylfing hreas. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxliv. 14 Uphefeð dryhten alle ða ðe hreosað. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 810 Wongas hreosað, burgstede berstað. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 450 Þæt hus..hreosende ðine bearn..acwealde. *c* 1205 LAY. 15587 Sæie me wæh hit vælleð þat þe wal reoseð [*c* 1275 falleþ]. *Ibid.* 18869 Beornes scullen rusien, reosen [*c* 1275 rese] heore mærken.

Reose, var. of REWSIE *Obs.* **Reot,** obs. f. RIOT. **Reothe,** obs. f. RUTH. **Reother,** var. of ROTHER *Obs.* **Reou,** obs. f. RUE. **Reouðe,** obs. f. RUTH. **Reoufulnesse,** obs. f. RUEFULNESS. **Reouliche,** var. of RULY *Obs.* **Reounesse,** var. of REWNESS *Obs.*

†**Re·ous,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *reus.*] Guilty.

1623 in COCKERAM.

Reousie: see REWSIE *Obs.* **Reoupe,** obs. f. RUTH. **Reouthfully,** obs. f. RUTHFULLY. **Reouwe,** obs. f. RUE *v.*

Re-overflow, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To overflow anew.

a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 353 All must love God,..Must to the Source of Love re-overflow.

Reowe, obs. f. RUE *sb.* and *v.*, ROW *v.*¹ **Reowful(nesse,** obs. ff. RUEFUL(NESS. **Reowliche,** var. RULY *a. Obs.* **Reowsunge:** see REWSING. **Reowthe,** obs. f. RUTH. **Reowthfulliche,** obs. f. RUTHFULLY.

Reoxida·tion (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] The process of oxidizing, or of being oxidized, afresh.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 162/2 They are then to be..set fire to,..and afterwards laid by for re-oxidation. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* vi. 96 The re-oxidation of the carbonic oxide so formed into carbonic anhydride.

So **Reo·xidizement.**

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 56/1 By exposure to the air or other means of reoxidizement.

Reoxygenate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To oxygenate afresh.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 140 Its remaining fresh argued that the corralline had reoxygenated it from time to time. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 306/1 An apparatus for re-oxygenating air that has already been breathed.

So **Reoxygenize** *v.* (Ogilvie 1882).

†**Rep**¹, an abbreviation of REPUTATION, current in the early part of the 18th c. *Obs.*

a 1705 SHIPPERY in *Brasenose Ale* (1878) 2 Six go-downs upon rep. to our true English King! 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ₱ 10 This Humour..which has so miserably curtailed some of our Words,..as in *mob. rep. pos. incog.* and the like. 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Trag.* II. xiii, Nor modesty, nor pride, nor fear, nor rep, Shall now forbid this tender chaste embrace. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 91 Do you say it upon Rep?

Rep², Now *rare.* [Of obscure origin: cf. RIP. The relation to *demi-rep* is not clear.]

1. A man († or woman) of loose character; a rip.

1747 HOADLY *Susp. Husb.* IV. iv, So many Rivals among your kept Mistresses, and Reps of Quality. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 474 Old and young, reps and demi-reps flocked to see it. 1886 FARGUS *Living or Dead* II. 169 Now you're about with the biggest uncut rep in town.

2. An inferior or worthless article.

1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lyric Odes* xi. Wks. 1816 I. 117 The fiddle..though what's vulgarly baptiz'd a *rep*, Shall in a hundred pounds be deem'd dog-cheap.

Rep³ (rep). Also repp. [ad. F. *reps* (see REPS), of unknown origin.] A textile fabric (of wool, silk, or cotton) having a corded surface.

1860 MRS. GASKELL *Right at Last* II What should make you think I care so much for rep in preference to moreen? 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of Love* I. 75 Rab..raised the red repp that covered the barrier.

attrib. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 538/2 The green rep parlour suites. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *You never can tell* 274 A pair of maroon rep curtains.

Rep⁴, in school slang, abbrev. of REPETITION.

1864 CREIGHTON in *Life & Lett.* (1904) I. i. 13 It is a very bad sign if fellows talk, or learn rep...during prayers.

Rep, obs. form of REAP *sb.*²

Repa·ce, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To pace back or again.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xxii, Tritons..who .. speed the rivers flowing race, But strongly stop the wave, if once it back repace. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* IV. 81 Wild beasts to gloomy dens repace their way.

Repacifica·tion. *rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] The fact of being pacified again.

1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 99 Manifest signes that his re-pacification was rather upon necessity then out of good-will.

Repa·cify, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] To pacify again.

1604 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xi, His brother Henry..Seeks to re-pacify the people's hate. 1611 FLORIO, *Rappacificare*, to appease or repacifie.

Repa·ck (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To pack again.

1472-3 [see *Repacking* below]. 1611 COTGR., *Remballer*, to repacke, or packe vp againe. 1628-9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 69 Repacking our English beefe, wee found it to be verie bad. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 328 They were opened, and repacked. *a* 1790 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. v. (1869) II. 94 It is necessary to repack them with an additional quantity of salt. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 121 They had stopped behind to pick up and repack the things which had fallen off one of my led horses. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 420 The child is unswathed, rubbed dry, and repacked as before.

Hence **Repa·cked** *ppl. a.*; **Repa·cking** *vbl. sb.*; also **Repa·cker,** one who repacks (Webster 1828).

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/1 [All wools shall] be admytted ..and delyvered to the merchaunt biers, withoute any repakkyng therof there to be made. 1615 E. S. *Brittaines Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 640 The repacking of the herrings by the sworn Coopers of that place. *Ibid.*, Then will rest to be sold..seventy-five Last full of repacked herrings. 1745-6 in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 17 The greatest Part of the Meat by repacking and pickling, will still be fit for Service. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 76 If I had entertained any doubt..the very repacking of my baggage would at once have removed it. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 475/2 These metallic pistons..do not..require the frequent repacking necessary to those with tow or hempen stuffing.

†**Repa·ganic,** *a. nonce-wd.* [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] Once more pagan.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* II In this very Repaganic (if I may so speak) or Repaganiz'd State.

Repa·ganize (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To make or become pagan again. Hence **Repa·ganized** *ppl. a.*; **Repa·ganizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Repa·ganizer, Repaganiza·tion.**

1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's St. Nat.* Lett. 12 An Universal repaganizer, Popeling, a worshipper of the beast [etc.]. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xlii. 361 Therefore the Re-paganizing of the Church must be presently after. *Ibid.* 362 If he could not..have turned off Constantine from the Faith or Re-paganized the Christians. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* II This Empire Repaganizing through Anti-christianism, undermining, and supplanting True Christianity [See also REPAGANIC.] 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. v. (1864) II. 292 The chief objects of worship in the re-Paganized land were three statues of gilded brass. 1888 *Outlook & Sabb. Quarterly* (N.Y.) Jan. 457 You have also thought, no doubt, on the repaganization of Christendom.

Repai·nt (rī-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a: cf. next.]

1. A substance used in repainting; a layer of colour put on in repainting.

1891 *Portfolio* Mar. 51 There were parts of the surface from which it removed the original fresco-pigments or the tempera repaints.

2. The fact of repainting or being repainted.

1893 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 2/1 Although it has suffered somewhat from repaint..it still remains one of the most beautiful single heads produced by Renaissance painting.

Repa·int (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To paint again (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 159 Till vanishing Sleep Edmund re-possess'd, Repainting it in Dreams upon his Breast. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxv, The coach was re-painted upon my father's marriage. 1815 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* Pref. 9 The first thing they do with one of Raphael's pictures is to repaint it. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xxxiii, A solicitor, the very rails round whose door were so sadly in want of re-painting! 1888 HAVELOCK ELLIS in *Ford's Plays* (Mermaid Ser.) p. xiv, The conflict between the world's opinion and the heart's desire he paints and repaints.

Hence **Repai·nted** *ppl. a.*, **Repai·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1864 *Reader* 26 Nov. 667/3 The inferior and repainted works at Fiesole. 1884 *Athenæum* 2 Feb. 157/1 There is much repainting on the faces.

Repair (rĭpēə·r), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4-5 **repeir(e, -eyr(e**; 4-7 **repayr(e, (5 *Sc.* rap-), -aire, -ar(e, (7 -aier),** 4- **repair.** [a. OF. *repeire, repaire* (mod.F. *repère*) return, etc., f. *repeirer, repairer*, to REPAIR *v.*¹]

1. (Chiefly in phrases *to make* or *have repair*: cf. 4 b.) a. Resort, frequent or habitual going, *to* a place. Now *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8078 Þeyr wonyng ys in þe eyr, [but] Vmwhile to þe erþe þey make repeir. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Anastace*) 276 Þe prefet yddire had repare. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xvii. 1657 Qwhar common accesse of repayr Men mycht haf to þat figoure fayr. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 190 He saw or persavit him mak grete repaire till his hous. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 171 She exhorted repaire to the church. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 38 Flatterers ..alwaies make their repaire thether where profite is to be reaped. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* III. i. Wks. 1874 V. 314 By his oft repaire..your good name May be by Neighbours hardly censur'd of. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 184 Peter Heylin..was furnished with Books..by his repair to Bodlies Library.

b. *Sc.* Resort (also occas., stay or sojourn) *in* a place or *among* others. Now *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 292 In þe ayre, quhare þe feyndis has mast repaire. *Ibid.* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 104 A lytil tone..quhar cristine men had repaire. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. xvi. 1484 In ane ile þai gert þaim ga, Amange þaim na rapayr to ma. *Ibid.* v. iii. 440 Qwhen..þai of Brettane ostagis hade, He gret repayr amange þaim made. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 1 Thir ladyis fair, That makis repair, And in the court ar kend. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 594 3it in this Realme I wald mak sum repair. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxii, On sloping mounds, or in the vale beneath, Are domes where whilome kings did make repair.

†c. Chiefly *Sc.* Intercourse or association (*with* others). *Obs.*

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 190 Yiff thou thus doo by vertuous Repeyr, God shal encrese..thy Royal excellence. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 17 Ane lady fresche and fair, With gentill men makand repair. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxvi, The peple thair of hes na repair with marchandis of uncouth realmes. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 186 To cleanse even vain thoughts, and shut up, from that ordinary repair, his own heart.

†d. Liberty of resort. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xv. ₱ 2. 87 In their corne, meadowes, and pastures, the Deere must haue their repaire and quiet feede.

2. The place to which one repairs; *esp.* a haunt, usual abode or dwelling-place.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 310 The Erische kyngis than euirilkane Hayme till thar awne repar ar gane. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 92 To hem that ben in euyle of owtlage Repeyre fynall of hur pylgrimage. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. viii, This labourer passyd before the repayre or dwellynge place of the sayd Serpent. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. xxxii, What not the envy of the seas reach'd to,..At home in his repaire Was his blest fate, but our hard lot to find. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* CCXX, There the fierce winds his tender force assail And beat him downward to his first repair. 1864 *Reader* 2 July 20 When they were the repairs of wild beasts and the sheltering-places of men. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 472/2 Converting the hole of the asp into a repair for children.

†b. So *place, house*, etc. *of repair. Obs.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XCI. i, Jehova is my fort, My place of safe repaire. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xliii. (1603) 454 The ArchBishops of Yorke being dispossessed and hauing no house of repayre. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* iii. 17 The Lord will be the hope [*marg.* place of repaire or harbour] of his people.

3. Concourse or confluence of people in or at a place; common or extensive resort of persons *to* a place. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1350 *Ipomadon* 342 The courte was plenere all that day Off worthy lordes,..And other grette repeyre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 368 Or elles ye wol..take youre auenture of the repair That shal be to youre hous by cause of me. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxvii, Within a chamber..I fand of peple grete repaire. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 224/2 Your true Liege people..wolde there in brief tyme habunde and encrease, by repaire of Merchauntes. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* ix. 39 There was moch a doo, & grẽte repayre: for the brydegrome came forth. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 26 He that..holdeth a house of generall repaire, and receyueth the vnthriftie and banished. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 875 With earnest repare the paths do seeme to sweate. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., We still say of a street which is retired from the bustle of a town, that there is not much repair in it. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxi, The footpath leading there was well beaten by the repair of those who frequented it for pastime.

transf. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 359/2 Touchyng ye repaire of Wolle..to ye said Staple. 1449 *Ibid.* V. 149/2 The..hole repaire of al manere Marchandise to the same Staple.

†b. In prepositional phrases, as *among, but, out of, without repair. Obs.* (chiefly *Sc.*).

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXLIII. iii, This earle was then famed amonge repayre The noblest prynce. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 153 In till ane glen thow hes, owt of repair, Ane laithly luge. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXVIII. 11 Endlang ane Park, I past without repair Be Snawdoun syde. *a* 1585

POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 196 Where howlring howlets aye doth haut, With robin red-brest, but repaire.

†c. Following, retinue, company. *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXVII, The Duke was slayn with all his moste repayre. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 72 My lorde Cardinall, came to the toune of Douer in hast with a noble repaire.

4. The act of (†returning) going or making one's way *to* a place. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 557 Northwarde tuk thai hame thar way, And destroyit, in thair repair, The vale haly of Beauvare. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. (1555), In your repayre to your fathers reigne..ye shall me with you lede. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. lxxxiv. 62 When the Lordes of Brytayne sawe..theyr dayly repayre into this lande, they assembled them togyder. 1531 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 335 At my next repayre thither it pleased his highnes to call for me. 1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* I. vi. 23 A repaire of the Kinges faithfull subiectes to his highnesse presence. 1633 FORD *Broken Heart* II. i, We'll write to Athens For his repair to Spaita. 1666 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App V. 10 His goods [are] like to be spoyled or lost, without his speedy repaire thither. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P.* p. ii, Our repair aboard Ship, and coming to Fort St. George.

b. In phr. *to make* (*one's*) *repair to* (a place or person). Now *arch.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii 107 [He] to the court maid his repair. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 8 Nothing might lightly happen . by reason whereof he should be compelled to make his repayre thether againe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 118 Diuers kings and princes, who made repaire to Rome with sutes and supplications. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxix, Then thy spruce citizen, wash'd artisan, And smug apprentice ..To Hampstead, Brentford, Harrow make repair. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 158 A lover..to his lady must make meek repair.

Repair (rɪpēə·r), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6–7 repaire, 7 -ayre, -are; 6– repair. [f. REPAIR *v.*[2]]

1. The act of restoring to a sound or unimpaired condition; the process by which this is accomplished; the result attained. †Also *pl.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 113 Before the curing of a strong disease, Euen in the instant of repaire and health, The fit is strongest. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. i. 57 Our Lawes, whose vse the Sword of Cæsar Hath too much mangled; whose repayre, and franchise Shall..be our good deed. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. (1739) 203 So must I leave them until some happy hand shall work their repair. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 457, I,..Dazl'd and spent, sunk down, and sought repair Of sleep. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett* (1792) II. cxli. 1 My health,..for want of proper attention of late, wanted some repairs. 1869 CONINGTON tr. *Horace's Sat.* etc. (1874) 155 After harvest done, they sought repair From toils which hope of respite made them bear. 1876 *Trans Clinical Soc.* IX. 11 The repair of a wound is less active,..than when other simple or antiseptic dressings are employed.

b. *spec.* Restoration of some material thing or structure by the renewal of decayed or worn out parts, by refixing what has become loose or detached, etc.; the result of this. Also *pl.* (freq. in mod. use). † *Upon a repair*, in process of being repaired.

1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 60 A Bill for inabling Churchwardens to rate such monys as are for the repare of the churches, &c. *a* 1676 HALE *Narr. Customes* iii. in S. A. Moore *Foreshore* (1888) 336 As to the care of repayre of ports, this is in a special manner left to the Kinges care and power. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* I. 60 The school being very old, was at this time upon a repair. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXVI. (1856) 324 The work of repair was pressed so assiduously, that in three days the stern-post was in its place. 1884 *Rambles around Oxford* (Shrimptons, ed. 2) 86 There appears to have been a large repair of the church in 1668 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 5/2 Whatever be done to the picture, the repair will be clearly noticeable in a few years.

pl. 1677 TEMPLE *Ess. Cure Gout* Wks. 1720 II. 145 Proportioning..the daily repairs to the daily decays of our wasting bodies. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. I. 344 The expence of maintaining the fixed capital in a great country, may very properly be compared to that of repairs in a private estate. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii. (1857) 13 The completion of some repairs that were going on in the monastery.

c. Remedy *of* wrong.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 412 Ceadon the Great, renown'd in Song, Like Hercules, for Repair of Wrong.

2. Relative state or condition of something admitting or susceptible of restoration in event of actual or possible damage or decay; chiefly of buildings or other composite structures and in phr. *in good* (or *bad*) *repair.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* iii, That face..Whose fresh repaire if now thou not renewest, Thou doo'st beguile the world. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 114 The castle is yet in good strength and repayre. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 95 One [gate] that was built four hundred years ago, is still in good repair. 1725 SWIFT (*title*) To Quilca, A Country-House in no very good Repair. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 427 Forty bullock-carts..in such ill repair.. that only eleven of them reached Deleitosa. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. i. (1852) 3 To put the roads and bridges into that state of repair which the depressed situation of commerce..seemed to require. 1886 STORY *Fiammetta* 48 The house..was now in very bad repair.

b. *In repair*, in good or proper condition (esp. of structures; so *into repair*). *Out of repair*, in bad condition, requiring repairs.

1667 DUCHESS NEWCASTLE *Life of Duke of N.* (1886) II. 134 His two houses..he found much out of repair, 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. iv, I hope nobody will come this way, till I have put myself a little in repair. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv, Houses very strangely built, and most of them out of Repair. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes of Condol* Wks. 1812 III. 103 Like the Needle, while it wounds the cloth, It puts the rag into repair. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 4 A sum of money..for keeping the road in repair. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. iii 129 If a place goes out of repair, the violence of the rain will soon destroy it.

†c. *To run to repair*, to require repairing. *Obs.*

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i, You shall..not be leaving the house uninhabited, lest it run to repair.

3. *Comb.* as *repair-shop.*

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 447 The company now has its own iron-foundery, and an extensive, well-appointed repair-shop. 1899 J. PINNELL in *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 118 There the final collapse came, about 100 miles from any reliable repair shop.

Repair (rɪpēə·r), *v.*[1] Also 4–5 repeire, -eyre, 4–7 repaire, -ayr(e, -ar(e, (5 rap-). [a. OF. *repeirer, repairer*, etc. (mod.F. *repairer, repérer*), for earlier *repadrer*:—late L. *repatriāre* to return to one's country, f. *re-* RE- + *patria* fatherland: cf. REPATRIATE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To go, betake oneself, make one's way, usu. *to* or *from* a place or person. †Also in *pass.*, to have come or arrived.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5169 Repeired is beil sir Tirri..Heihaud of Ardein the gode marchis. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2735 Tristrem bouȝt repaire, Hou so it euer be. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 247 Thus euery thinge..Hath his propre mansyon To which it sekith to repaire. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 126 Men that repayreden thourgh the Contree to assaye yef thei myght ought wynne vpon the kynge. 1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 2, I beseche yow..repaire hither thys day as sone as the Parlement ys broken up. 1594 KID *Cornelia* I. 173 Then from her lothsome Caue doth Plague repaire. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 665 To those Places straight repair Where your respective Dwellings are. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 ₱ 5 He received a sudden Summons from Leontine to repair to him in the Country the next Day. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, V. Wks. 1813 V. 436 The ambassadors of France and England repaired to Spain. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* I. 15, I repair From this tall mansion..Till we the outskirts of the Borough reach. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I 536 There was no longer any difficulty or danger in repairing to William. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* XII, He repairs to Durdle's unfinished house, or hole in the city wall.

transf. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 66 A lady fayre, Whych to love you wyl nothyng repayre. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 9 The Jewes..forsakyng the ceremonies of theyr elders, repayre vnto the spiritual doctrin of the gospel.

b. To resort *to* a place or person; to go commonly, frequently, or in numbers.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 556 For I but suspicioun Micht repair till his preuely. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 123 He hath meth Venus and empereth, Bot Mars unto his hous repereth. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 45 Haukes of nobulle eyre Tylle his perke ganne repeyre. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV. ii. 643 Al the world clysten and hethen repayren vnto the round table. 1560 INGELEND *Disobed. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 297 Sometimes to the church they do repair. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IV. 219 Then they began to repaire vnto this port. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 208 He used to examine the pockets of such Oxford scholars as repaired unto him. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 694 During Mr. Dugdale's stay in London, he repaired sometimes to the Lodging of Sir Hen. Spelman. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II iv, It is usual for the young gentlemen of the bar to repair to these sessions. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 31 In the proper season of the year, the people of Calais repair hither for their evening dance.

transf. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 410/1 Yat all Wolles .. and diverses other Merchandises goyng oute of yis Royalme ..sholde repaire to ye Staple at Caleis.

c. To betake oneself, resort *to* (a person, place, etc.) *for* something.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* IX. v, Thither the world for justice shall repaire. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 43 If any desire further Information herein, let him repair to the worthy Work, which. the. Arch-bishop of Armagh, hath written. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 62 Sometimes his Captain..repairs to him for a Refitment. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* VII. 145 No shops to repair to for tools.

†**2.** To return (*again*), to come or go back, *to* or *from* a place, person, etc. Also in *pass.*, to have returned. *Obs.*

In some cases only a contextual sense.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. iii. 5 (Camb. MS.), To myne eyen repeyrede [L. *redit*] hir fyrst strengthe. *c* 1386 — *Pard. T.* 550 To hise felawes agayn repaireth he. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3454 Þat Parys in point repairit was home .. fayne was þe pepull. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) II. lviii. (1859) 56 The spyrites repayred to the bones, soo that they stoden vp. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 150 Ye shall not take it till ye be repeired fro the bateile. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1454 Syne to his maister he ayane Repairth. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 72 That [they] .Mayall to Athens backe againe repaire. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xxxiii, The smoak mounting in village nigh..Begins the night, warns us home repair.

†b. Without const.: To return. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. ii. 53 (Camb. MS.) Hyr corage of tyme passed . repeyreth ayein [L. *redeunt animi*] and they roren grieuously. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3751 Quen we repaire with þe palme þan prayses vs oure feris. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 92 b/1 They repayred by amyens and passed by a lytyl vylage named Sayns. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iv. 69 If I might beseech you Gentlemen, to repayre some other house.

†**3.** To be present, temporarily or habitually; to have one's resort or abode; to dwell, reside. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1017 Trumpez & nakerys, Much pypyng þer repayres. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 477 In-till a stalwarde place heir-by Reparis all thair cumpany. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xii. 1171 In wildernes, Qwhar na man dar repayr na dwel. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 272/1 Thy blood whiche repayrest in heuenes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xi. 11 Also there was the Erle of Arundell..repayryng about the Kyngis courte. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II 198 Till he come to quhair the nine [nobles] did repair. [1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 113 b, Euery one.. were by the Lawes constrayned to repayre at a time and houre appointed in his quarters.]

†**4.** *trans.* a. To draw *back*, to recover. b. To convey. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xi. 13 He, ere he could his weapon backe repaire, His side all bare and naked overtooke. 1612 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 8 This 5th Mr. Eustace deliuered Thomas Russell of Ballyea for me who did repair yt vnto me.

†**5.** *refl.* a. To proceed. b. To abide, stay. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVI. (Percy Soc.) 114 Than on my journey, my selfe to repayre,..For the on I rode. *Ibid.* XXXII. 158 So forth we went vnto a chamber fayre, Where many ladies did them selfe repayre. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* II. vii. 150 They vnderstood..he must abide and repayre himself in some place nigh there aboutes.

Repair (rɪpēə·r), *v.*[2] Also 4–7 ropaire, -ayro, (5 -eyre, 5–6 -are). [a. OF. *reparer* (mod.F. *réparer*) or ad. L. *reparāre* f. *re-* RE- + *parāre* to make ready, put in order: cf. *prepare.*]

†**1.** *trans.* a. To adorn, ornament. Also *absol.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1028 Þe wonez with-inne enurned ware Wyth alle kynnez peire þat most repayre. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C. iij, Of them..that so moche waste their good to be jolif and repayre their cmayn.

†b. To set in order, strengthen. *Obs.*—[1]

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 162 The Soudan..caused the Holy Lande to be better repaired and more surely kept.

†c. To furnish or provide *with* something. *Obs.*

1557 *Will of J. Bowder* (Somerset Ho.), My wif shall kepe mayntayn and repayer all my said children with meate drincke and honnest apparell. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* V 1677 What bird doth cut the aire With her swift wing, but that we doe repaire Therwith our tables?

2. To restore (a composite thing, structure, etc.) to good condition by renewal or replacement of decayed or damaged parts, or by refixing what has given way; to mend.

1387 [see REPAIRING *vbl. sb.*[2] 1]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 252 As .. an artificer reparith a riven cheste. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxxi. 23 Whan..Belyn was returned into Brytayne he repayred olde Cyties. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 121 He repared his navie and returned to Constantinople. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 194 The fourth Bridge..being rebuilt or repaired of stone, by King Charles the sixth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 878 Disband'nd Heav'n rejoic'd, and soon repaird Her mural breach. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 71 Houses here and there are always Repairing. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II, Peter brought materials for repairing the place, and some furniture 1798 FLERIAR *Illustr. Sterne* IV. 120 When the mutilation of the nose was to be repaired. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Old China*, While I was repairing some of the loose leaves with paste. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XX. x. (1872) IX. 175 A place called Almeida, which Buckeburg had tried to repair into strength.

absol. 1820 GIFFORD *Eng. Lawyer* (ed. 5) 418 The law excuses the lessee, unless there is a covenant to repair and uphold.

b. To heal or cure (a wound). Also *intr.* of a wound: To mend, heal up.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 43 So well he did her deadly wounds repaire. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 81 The Melians Hurt Machaon could repair. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 5/6 The wound was not repairing, and was not better than on Friday.

c. *refl.* To put (oneself) in order again.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* II. xxiii, On arriving, too late to repair yourself, you are obliged to sit down to table..with plastered hair [etc.].

3. To renew, renovate (some thing or part); to restore to a fresh or sound condition by making up in some way for previous loss, waste, decay, or exhaustion. (In later use commonly with approximation to sense 2.)

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iv, Þei burnessh not nor repeireth not hir heere into newe gras tyme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 183 b, The fruyte of the tree of lyfe..onely repared & nourysshed yᵉ bodyes of the eaters. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 99 My decayed faire A sunnie looke of his would soon repaire. 1600 E. FAIRFAX tr. *Tasso* 196 The armie being a little repaired here, the Marques went to the Ile of Corfu to meete with the Indian fleete. 1620 BRINSLEY *Virgil* 103 The way by which Bees may be repaired againe when they shall be vtterly dead and gone. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 169 So sinks the day-star in the Ocean bed, And yet anon repairs his drooping head. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 652 While the Southern Air And dropping Heav'ns the moisten'd Earth repair. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ₱ 5 We repair our Bodies by the Drugs of America. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 137 Tomorrow he [the sun] repairs the golden flood.. 1791 COWPER *Let. to Mertton* 24 June, While your church is undergoing repair, its minister may be repaired also. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 24 The waste of the tissues which these elements go to repair. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 190, I see my trees repair their boughs. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 32 Mammalia..can, indeed, repair injured epidermis and the like.

b. With immaterial object. Also *refl.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xvi. (1495) 41 The angels sholde in theimself repare the ymage of god and refourme it and kepe it. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 20 The thyrd day [he] rose agayne from the dead, and repayred life for all beleevers. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* II. 98 Thy Presence hath repaired in one day, What many Yeeres with Sorrowes did decay. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 14 Mans orelabor'd sense Repaires it selfe by rest. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 665 Secret refreshings, that repair his strength. 1712–14

Pope *Rape Lock* I. 141 The fair..Repairs her smiles, awakens ev'ry grace. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 29 The Baths..will, I hope, repair my strength. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 95 O love that cannot be repair'd Whate'er the future bring!

absol. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 41 'Flesh may empaire', (quoth he) 'but reason can repaire'.

† **c.** To make up (a sum) again. *Obs. rare*—1.

1486 *Lichfield Gild. Ord.* (E.E.T.S.) 22 Willing to fulfill, renew, and make hoole the seid summe off xl li. [*marg.* the hole summe of xl li repaired.]

† **d.** To revive, recreate (a person). *Obs.*

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 11 Repaire me, with thy presence, Siluia: Thou gentle Nimph, cherish thy forlorne swaine. 1602 — *All's Well* I. ii. 30 It much repaires me To talke of your good father.

† **4.** To restore (a person) to a previous state; to reinstate, re-establish, rehabilitate. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxxi. 4, I wil repayre the agayne (o thou doughter of Israel) that thou mayest be fast and sure. 1646 E. F[isher] *Marrow Mod. Divin.* (ed. 2) 25 Such a.. person that had..compassion toward man that he might be repaired. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 124 Prometheus is said to have repaired and restored mankind. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* LI. xix, Then heal the contrite Sinner's Prayer, And every ruin'd Soul repair.

refl. 1614 Ralegh *Hist. World* II. iv. iv. § 4. 207 To repaire himselfe he could finde no way safer, than to put all to aduenture.

† **b.** To remedy, right, or compensate (one). *Obs.*

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 129 To be revengit or ellis repairit of all oppressiouns and iniuries committit. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* II. iii. 52 He accounts himself injured by the Parliament, in not repairing him against Hotham. 1692 Bethel *Providences of God* (1697) 141, I had great Misfortunes, and..this was a ready way to repair me.

† **c.** *refl.* To recoup (oneself). *Obs. rare.*

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xc. (1674) 124 The Prince should pay his forfeiture,..of whom he might at his leisure repair himself. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) 289 He repaired himself by a gainfull composition with the Indians, for the losses he had sustained by the Turkes.

† **d.** To save, deliver *from* something. *Obs.*—1

1594 Southwell *M. Magd. Funerall Teares* (1609) 46 Could thy loue repaire thee from his rage?

5. To remedy, make up (loss, damage, etc.); to set right again.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (S.T.S.) II. 231 To repare þe dammaige þat Is hapnit be publict binning. 1602 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 93 That losse is not yet repaired, the Emperor not hauing at this time aboue 5 gallies. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. i. 79 He repayre the misery thou do'st beare With something rich about me. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 152, I can repaire That detriment. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 128 The one good yeare sufficiently repaires them loss. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng Hist.* Wks. X. 168 The Gauls, were altogether unskilful either in improving their victories, or repairing their defeats. 1831–3 E. Burton *Eccl Hist.* xii. (1845) 281 They..made Christ..to have been sent into the world to repair the evil, which the Demiurgus had caused. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 67 James.. said, with some truth, that the loss of such a man could not be easily repaired.

b. To make good, make up for, make amends for (harm done, etc.).

1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 227 Knawing that the actioun and cans laid to their charge..is sensyne reparit, dressit and aggreit. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 123 The rest of the beistes..hald besyd the, in thy power, ay quhil thair maistir repair the skath. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII 432 A gen'rous heart repairs a slaud'rous tongue. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* XXI. II. 263 The emperor seemed impatient to repair his injustice. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* VIII. ii, I wish to repair to you any wrong, real or supposed, I may have done you in past times

c. *intr.* To make reparation *for* something.

1886 Fargus *Living or Dead* II. 93, I..endeavoured by the warmth of my waved adieu to repair for my show of annoyance.

† **6.** To set straight, make exact. *Obs. rare*—1.

1692 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 All the forementioned Incurvations are to be trimmed and repaired by reconciled lines.

† **7.** *intr.* To reform. *Obs. rare*—1.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* ci. VII. 399 Marry and repair, at any time; This, wretch that I was! was my plea to myself.

Repairable (rĭpēˑrăbˈl), *a.* [f. prec. + -able: cf. Reparable *a.*] Capable of being repaired; also, that falls to be repaired.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. i. 9 Ther is no faulte made in ony caas lasse repayrable than that whiche is executed by armes. 1598 Florio, *Riparabile*, that may be repaired,.. repaireable. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 58 The parts in Mans body easily repairable (as Spirits, Blood, and Flesh) die in the embracement of the parts hardly repairable, (as Bones, Nerves, and Membranes). 1692 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. ci, If a new greater breach came, perhaps it would not be repairable. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 9 Part of the nave also being found repairable. 1805 Ld. Collingwood in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 272 Not more than three are in a repairable state. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 143 The street was a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large.

Repaired (rĭpēˑrd), *ppl. a.* [f. Repair *v.*2 + -ed 1.] Restored to proper condition, mended, etc. Also † *well repaired*, in good repair.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. ix. 427 They came in to a fayr courte wel repayred. *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 4 The fishes flote with new repaired scale. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iii. § 2 That saving power, which maketh man a repaired Temple for God's good Spirit again to inhabit. 1822 Scott *Nigel* ii, His under garments, the looped and repaired wretchedness of which moved at once pity and laughter. 1897 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 9/3 The ring appeared at the repaired parts very common.

Repairer 1, *rare.* [f. Repair *v.*1 + -er 1.] One who goes or resorts (*to* a place).

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 215 For reparers from forreine countries into his, whom he will haue well entertained. 1598 Stow *Surv.* x. (1603) 85 The inhabitants and repayrers to this Citie. 1625 Hieron *Wks.* I. 632 Art thou..a reuerent and often repairer to Gods board?

Repairer 2 (rĭpēˑrəɹ). [f. Repair *v.*2 + -er 1.] One who or that which restores or mends.

1504 Lady Margaret tr. *De Imitatione* IV. iv. 266 The defender of my soule and the repayrer of the weykenesse of man. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 260 Welcum ye parar of woddis, treis, and bewis. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Psalter* Collect 377 The repayrer, upholder and builder of all mansions. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* II. II. 110 This vital heate.. is the repairer and conseruer of life. 1692–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 198 He who was to be..the Repairer and Restorer of Human Nature. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 308 The Steps, by the Fault of the Repairers, are hampered at present. 1761 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 199/1 There is an inferior sort of repairers of wrongs, and reformers of abuses. 1826 Southey in *Q. R.* XXXIV. 308 He was a great repairer of churches and steeples. 1899 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 116 The repairer..alleged that the steel was inferior.

Repairing, *vbl. sb.*1 *rare.* [f. Repair *v.*1 + -ing 1.] The fact of going or resorting (*to* a place); † return; † place of repair or resort.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 495 Heir I saw the men..mak luging, Heir trow I be thair reparyng. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2814 For, when he was go, They had no maner ioy;..For of his repeyryng they had no sikernes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 492 In my repayring diuerse times to the Roade..with my Squadron. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3880/1 The exact time of their Repairing respectively on Board.

Repairing (rĭpēˑrĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Repair *v.*2 + -ing 1]

1. The (*or* an) action or process of restoring or mending; reparation, repair.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 129 At þe repayrynge of Seynt Petres chirche he wente to wiþ a mattok, and opened first þe erþe. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 18 The repayryng & renewyng of the vestymentes & Ornamentes belongyng to the awter. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 13 Ye repairinge in ye worke went forwarde thorow their hande. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 38 A paire of shooes..would haue serued a man almost a whole yeere togither, with a little repairing. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 565 In all his new buildings or repairings, hee caused the pictures of a Lambe and an Eagle to be thereupon drawne or depicted. 1692 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 28 Their Ransackings, Groundings, Dockings, and Repairings. 1730 A Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 43 This Repairing of it was not perfected by Heliogabalus. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 58 The repairing of their fleet took them up a considerable time. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. viii. 721 The Commissioners are empowered to order the repairing of ships.

† **b.** *spec.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 259/2 Repairing is to take away the Superfluities of Soddering by Filing, &c.

2. *attrib.* as *repairing lease, shop, yard.*

1831 A. A. Watts *Scenes of Life* I. 196 Our tenure was a 'repairing lease'. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 9 The workshops and repairing-yard. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 199 France has no such collection of engine and repairing shops as are to be seen on the Thames.

So **Repairing** *ppl. a.*

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 22 'Tis not enough our foes are this time fled, Being opposites of such repairing Nature. 1647 Clarendon *Contempl. on Ps.* Tracts (1727) 505 There is a comforting, relieving, and repairing tongue, as well as a destroying and a devouring tongue.

† **Repairment.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *reparement*: see Repair *v.*2 and -ment.] A renewal.

c 1400 *Lanfr. Cirurg.* 49 Do þat pece awey & regenere in þe place of þe boon þat was lost a reperement.

Repale (rĭ-), *v.* [f. Re- 5 a + Pale *v.*1] *trans.* To provide with a new paling.

1667 Duchess Newcastle *Life Dk. of N.* (1886) II. 136 He..gave present order for the cutting down of some wood that was left him in a place near adjoining, to repale it.

† **Repall,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Re- 5 a + Pall *v.*1] *trans.* To appal, terrify.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* v. xc, Shall vain Reports repall your Courage bold?

† **Repallia·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Re- 5 a.] ? The result of cloaking or covering up again.

1614 Jackson *Creed* III. xxxii § 10 Discouering the enemies weakenesse in his new Fortifications, or Repalliations rather of such breaches.

Repand (rĭpæˑnd), *a.* [ad. L. *repandus* bent backwards, turned up, f. *re-* Re- + *pandus* bent.] *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having an undulating margin, wavy.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 181 *Repand*, bending back again; when the Margin is terminated with Angles and interjacent Sinusses, that are both inscribed with the Segments of Circles. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. (1794) 374 The leaves also are repand or waved on their edges. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 297 *Repand*, cut into very slight sinuations, so as to run in a serpentine direction. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 100 Leaves ovate-acuminate, somewhat repand or sinuated. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 784 It has probably been confounded with Lactarius pyrogatus, but is abundantly different in the larger stature, repand pileus [etc.]

Comb. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 295 Teeth short.., often repand-dentate. *Ibid.* 296 The lamellæ are neatly repand-toothed 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 294 Leaves repand-crenate.

So † **Repa·nded** *a. Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Repanded Leaf,..a leaf, the border of which is marked all round with short lobes, each making a segment of a circle. 1760 P. Miller *Introd. Bot.* 26 A repanded leaf..is one whose border is indented the whole length [etc.].

Repa·ndly, *adv. rare.* [f. Repand *a.* + -ly 2.] In a repand manner.

1852 Gray in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* V. vi. 92 The leaves are pale.., thickish in texture,..repandly and sometimes strongly dentate.

Repa·ndo-, combining form of Repand *a.*, as in *repando-dentate, -lobate*, etc.

1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 128 Leaves lanceolate, repando-denticulate, wavy. *Ibid.* 152 Leaves obovate, repando-dentate, rugose. 1887 W Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 160 Margin deflexed, frequently repando-lobate.

† **Repa·ndous,** *a. Obs.* [f. as Repand *a.* + -ous.] Bent upward or outward.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. ii. 235 Though they be drawne repandous, or convexedly crooked in one piece, yet the Dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 1 He was exceeding feeble in his lower parts, his legs growing not erect, but repandous and embowed. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 20 Round at the bottom, and somewhat repandous, or inverted at the top.

Hence † **Repa·ndousness,** 'bentness or bowingness backwards' (Bailey vol. II, 1727). *Obs.*—0

Repa·per (rĭ-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To paper (a room, etc) again.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Jan. 77/2 If it is clearly necessary to repaper the house, we may just as well have the ceilings whitewashed at the same time. 1887 G. R. Sims *Mary Jane's Mem.* 114 He wouldn't have the wall repapered.

† **Repa·r,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. *re-* Re- + Par *v.*1] *trans.* To shut off, keep back.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 611 To hym þat mas in synne no scoghe No blysse bes fro hem reparde.

Re·parabi·lity. [See next and -ity.] The state or quality of being reparable (Ogilvie 1882).

Reparable (reˑpărăbˈl), *a.* [a. F. *reparable* (16th c.), ad. L. *reparābilis*: see Repair *v.* and -able. Cf. It. *riparabile*, Sp. *reparable.*]

1. Capable of being repaired, mended, or set right again: **a.** of things. Now *rare.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 4/12 Reparable, *reparabilis.* *a* 1630 Earl Pembroke *Poems* (1660) 95 Love grants me then a reparable face, Which, whilst that colours are, can want no grace. 1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 7 Their understandings weakened..reparable, in part only, by much study. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 332 Twenty reparable.. spare wheels. [1888 R. Dowling *Miracle Gold* III. xxxvi. 163 'Your clock must have been a terrible loss, but not irreparable'. 'Do you mean that the clock is reparable?']

b. of injury, loss, etc.

1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* III. iv. § 9 An adulterous person is tyed to restitution of the injury, so far as it is reparable. 1779 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 534 The loss of friends (at no time very reparable) is impossible to be repaired at all, at this advanced period. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv., Demosthenes & Eubulides* Wks. 1853 I. 86/2 The mischief is transitory and reparable. 1884 *American* VIII. 356 They inflicted only slight and reparable injuries on those fortresses.

2. Falling to be repaired *by* some one.

1864 R. A. Arnold *Cotton Fam.* 438 A vast number of new streets..had not yet been declared public and reparable by the local authorities. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 299/1 The road should..be declared a highway reparable by the inhabitants at large.

† **3.** Capable of repeating. *Obs. rare.*

After L. *reparabilis echo*, Persius *Sat.* i. 102.

1616–61 Holyday *Persius* (1673) 297 Mœnas..oft did 'Evion' sound; The reparable eccho did rebound. 1624 *Trag. Nero* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 35 As when the Menades..Evion do Ingeminate around, Which reparable Eccho doth resound.

Hence **Re·parably** *adv.* (Johnson 1755).

Reparail(e, -al(e, varr. Reparel *v. Obs.*

† **Re·parate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *reparātus*, pa. pple. of *reparāre* to Repair.] Repaired.

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D v, This life is resembled [to] a building ruinate, Nowe shaked with the winde, agayne now repairate.

Reparation (repărēˑʃən). Also 4–7 reparacion, 4 -cyoun, 5 -cioun, 5–6 -cyon; 6 rapereciouu, reperacion, -cyon. [a. OF. *reparacion* (14th c.; mod.F. *réparation*), ad. L. *reparātiōnem*, n. of action f. *reparāre* to Repair.]

† **1.** A reconciliation. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 180 Mo discordes and mo Ielousies,..And moo dissimulacions And feyned reparacions.

2. The action of restoring to a proper state; restoration or renewal (*of* a thing or part); † upholding, maintenance.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 63 He schal payyn, to ye reparacion of ye lythe, [half a pound of] wax. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 35 Sum man ioyed..for reparacioun of his goyng that he lackyd. 1586 Hooker *Disc. Justification* Wks. 1888 III. 489 Holy water,..papal salutations, and such like, which serve for reparations of grace decayed. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xvii. 88 Life.. is also conserued by the reparation of natural moysture. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 This communication of the Divine nature to us, is by reparation of the Divine image in us. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 203 The satisfaction consisteth in a reparation of that honour which by the injury was eclipsed. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* (1735) 40 The Fluids and Solids of an Animal Body demand a constant Reparation. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* I, To attempt schemes for the reparation of his fortune. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xi, You owe me something for

reparation of honour. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms Anim. Life* 608 The Chætopoda appear to have considerable powers of reparation after injury, and the formation of a new head..has been observed.

† b. Spiritual restoration, salvation; also, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 46 In ye ordyr of oure reparacyon Descens it to jacob toknyng supplantacyon. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 436 b, Whether it be his..reparation, iustification, glorification, &c., it cometh altogether of the fre grace of god. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded., Let us..busie our selues in the vniuersall table of mans saluation and reparation. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Verses on Virgin* Wks. 1711 III. 54 The Choir of blessed Angels..wish'd a Reparation to see By him, who Manhood join'd with Deity. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* ix. 109 This is the Universal Redemption and Reparation that all mankind shall have in Christ Jesus. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. VI. iii. 247 He speaks at large of our Reparation by Jesus Christ.

† c. The restoration of a person. *Obs. rare* —1.

a 1652 BROME *Love-sick Court* v. iii, Could grief recal Philargus, we would weep A second deluge for his reparation.

3. The action of repairing or mending, or the fact of being repaired; repair of material things (as buildings or other structures) by renewal or refixing of decayed or damaged parts. (Now more usually expressed by REPAIR *sb.*[2] 1 c.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvi. 174 Whan the Mynystres of that Chirche neden to maken ony reparacyoun of the Chirche. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 231 Herodes .. namede Ascolonita for the reparacion of a cite callede Ascalon. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 207 Reparacion and Amendyng of certeyne Takle. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 This wayne is made of dyuers peces, that wyll haue a greate reparation. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 35 The reparacion and amendment of any the pypes of leade hereafter ..broken. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. iv. (1636) 23 Stone towards the reparation of such a Castle. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Providence* xxxi, Thorns..make A better hedge, and need lesse reparation. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 24 The mines need continual reparation, the Fir-trees lasting but a small time under ground. 1710 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4643/4 [She] may be fitted to Sea with a moderate Reparation. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 192 ¶ 2 At last the old hall was pulled down to spare the cost of reparation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 436, I would make the reparation as nearly as possible in the style of the building. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 74 Unless machines are of a strong and powerful construction, they..require perpetual reparation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 648 The original charter records the reparation of the church.

† b. *In, out of* (..) *reparation*, in or out of repair or good condition. *Obs.*

1567 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 119 Kept in due reparation. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart., Dial.* (1878) 26 The newly-builded Minster, Still kept in notable reparation. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 27 And 'twere not for printing, and painting, My breech and your face would be out of reparation. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 92 They .. maintain it durable for twenty one years long, in reparation at a yearly small rate.

† c. *Sc.* Furniture, furnishings. *Obs. rare* —1.

1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 360 The townis..culd nocht be satisfeit, till that the hole reparatioun and ornamentis of the Churche (as thay terme it) war distroyed.

4. *pl.* Repairs. Now somewhat *rare*. † Also, in early use, sums spent on repairs.

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 123 The profitz ther-of comyng in the mean tyme, ouer reparacions & expenses, to be keppid to his profite. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 447 For the sustentacion of the seyd priour..and for here othyr chargys and reparacionis. 1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 51 All reparacyonys of hegges and houses. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlvii. 68 They..bete downe the castell, and bare all the stones into their towne to make reparacyons withall. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 150 Their houses continewe and laste very longe with litle labour and small reparacions. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 579 One Circamnos..made some small reparations here about this Labyrinth. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 146 Reparations and adorning of Churches, and Fences of Church-yards. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) B iij b, Many Tenants would neglect these reasonable and necessary Reparations. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *J. Bull* IV. vi, Do you consider..the expenses of reparations and servants? 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 226 The like reparations of painting, pictures, and crucifixes were made in the King's chapel at Whitehall. 1775 *Sterne's Sent. Journ.* III. *Contin.* 198 It was written..upon a piece of paper that required some reparations to make it legible. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 119 He cut them down, and kept them to be used in reparations. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 101 The image of the tutelary goddess was annually stript of its ornaments for the sake of the needful reparations and ablutions.

† b. *In, out of* (..) *reparations.* = 3 b. *Obs.*

1554 BONNER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xvi. 41 Whether such as have churches .. do kepe their chaunсels and houses in good and sufficyent reparacyons. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repairing Churches* (1859) 276 If his barn ..be out of reparations, what diligence useth he to make it in perfect state again. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 22 Taking the tongs in hir hand, to keepe the fire in reparations. 1614 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) 30 The world..is..growne so far out of reparations, that (I thinke) there is no hope of amendment. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 215 b, Keeping the houses in reparations.

† c. *To keep the reparations*, to make the necessary repairs.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 47 b, As long as he payes his rent, and keepes the reparations, it shall not be lawfull to deceiue him. 1591 *Child-Marriages* 144 He was not hable to kepe the reparacions of the said walles.

5. The action of making amends for a wrong done; amends; compensation. Also const. *for, of.*

1418 HEN. V in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) II. 244 For defaulte of reparacioun and restitucion of suche attemptates as be made by certein of oure subgettes. 1487 in *Surrey Archæol. Collect.* III. 163, I will that..reparation be done for any wrong committed by me. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 4 Their meaning was no other, but only to seek reparation of wrongs done vnto them. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 11 It is thought but a just Reparation for the Reproach that he deserved not, to Free him from the Censure he deserved. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 25 If thou have wronged any man, delay not reparation of his wrong. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. i, You were very naught last Night, and must make your Wife Reparation. 1788 REID *Active Powers* v. v. 660 When war is taken for self defence, or for reparation of intolerable injuries, justice authorizes it. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., P. Leopold & Pres. Du Paty*, The lower courts [of justice], in which the slowness of reparation is the thing most complained of. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 522 The Roman Catholics were in no condition to demand reparation for injustice. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. iii. 33 He ..professed himself willing to make reasonable reparation. *pl.* 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd., To defend my self publicly against a printed Calumny..can be no immoderate ..course of seeking so just and needfull reparations.

† b. Compensation *for*, remedying *of*, some loss.

1668 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 560 Health is a valuable Reparation for the Diminution of Plenty. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* XVII. (1827) VII. 356 Who contributed to the reparation of the losses.

c. Repair of an injury.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 803/1 Nature had not made the slightest attempt at reparation [of the fracture]. 1881 *Amer. Naturalist* Sept. 709 [It] showed signs of reparation in three days, and in six weeks the injury was completely repaired.

† **6.** A preparation for repairing the complexion. *Obs. rare* —1.

1706 *Closet of Rarities* (Nares), The closet of beauty, or modest instructions for..making..pomatums, reparations, musk-balls [etc.].

7. *attrib.*, as † *reparation nail, noble* (see quots.).

1657 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, This day Margarett Whitmore was admitted an outsister, and paid her reparacon Noble. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 244 Reparation or Lath Nails, which are used for plain Tile Lathing.

Hence † **Repara·tioner**, one who repairs; † **Repara·tioning**, the act of repairing. *Obs.*

1520 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paied to the ij Reparacioners for ther wagis iiijs. vjd. 1536 *Ibid.*, Payd for reparacoening att Rollyng. 1547 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 65 Ye mendynge and reparacionynge off the hye ways. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1855) 59 The repairationers, which maintain and mend the instruments.

Reparative (rĭpæ·rătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [See prec. and -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Capable of effecting, or tending to effect, repair; relating to repair.

Common in recent use, esp. with *power* or *process*.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 60 These and the like reparative Inventions, by which art and ingenuity studies to help and repair the defects..which God..is pleased to inflict. 1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* I. ix. 99 The barber-surgeons (who in a reparative sense are face painters). 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 448/1 There is scarcely an example..that did not exhibit a considerable display of reparative energy. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 287 The portions..are soon replaced by the active reparative power of these highly vascular bodies. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 10 What influence the nerves of the part have upon the reparative process we do not know.

2. Pertaining to the making of amends, or to the remedying of some wrong.

a 1695 KETTLEWELL (J.), Suits are unlawfully entered, when they are vindictive, not reparative. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* II. 12 In all these reparative wars..the triumphant party has invariably justice on its side. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. § 79 It is no bar to a reparative personal action against the thief. 1889 *Times* 31 Aug. 5/1 Having by reparative acts remedied the most pressing evils.

† **B.** *sb.* That which repairs; a reparation.

a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 112 Whereupon new preparatives were in hand, and partly reparatives of the former beaten at sea.

† **Re·parator.** *Obs. rare* —1. [a. L. *reparātor*, agent-n. f. *reparāre* to REPAIR. Cf. F. *réparateur*.] One who brings about reparation.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. vi. 355 It is evident that the Christian Religion which proposes to us Jesus Christ as a Mediator and reparator, supposes the corruption of nature by original sin.

Repa·ratory, *a. rare.* [See prec. and -ORY.] Repairing, reparative.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 325 Does there exist a reparatory reconstructive force to take its place? 1893 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* (1895) xxxv. 313 We four begin to rouse up from reparatory slumbers.

† **Repa·ratrice.** *Obs. rare* —1. [a. F. *réparatrice.*] A female restorer.

1402 HOCCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 403 God..of our lady, of lyfe reparatrice, Nolde han be born [etc.].

Repare, obs. form of REPAIR.

† **Repa·rel**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 reperaylle, 6 reparell, -ill, reperell, 6–7 reparrel(l. [f. the vb., or a. OF. *repareil* (Godef.).]

1. Fittings; furniture; apparel.

1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) I. 1, 35 And j nothir basyne of a lampe w'oute any Reperaylle ther for. 1517 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 6 The masse booke, portace, chales, vestementt, and all other reparell to oon preiste to say masse with. 1558–9 in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* LXVII. 366 My best doublet, and my best gowne, and all my other reperell. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 98 Trick thy selfe vp in thy best reparell. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* Prol., Let them but lend him a suit of reparrel, and necessaries.

2. = REPAIR *sb.*[2] 2 b.

1550 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 274 The chuche is owte of reparell, so that no man can well abyde in the bodie of the churche..when it is fowle wether.

† **Repa·rel**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 reparail, -ayl, (5 -aill, -ayll), 4 repayral, (5 -yl), 5–6 reperal, -el, reparal (6 *Sc.* ra-), reparral, -el, 4–6 reparel. (Also 4–6 -all, -ell, 5 -ale, -elle, -yl.) [ad. OF. *repareiller, -aillier* (14th c. in Godef.), f. *re-* RE- + *apareiller* (v.) APPAREL.]

1. *trans.* To repair (a thing or structure). Also in *fig.* context (quot. *a* 1340).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 9 Þai sall be broken in hell, and neuele repaiaild. 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxvi. 10 Citees shulen be enhabitid, and ruynouse thingis shulen be reparelid. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 42 Adrian..repairailed þe citee of Ierusalem and restored þe temple. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4293 Þe walles of 3orke þai reparald. 1490 in Stuart *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 33 These bene the Garments that wer new reparallyd ayaynste Corpus Christi dayc. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vii. 27 His navy lost reparalit I, but faill. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 39 b, The mylner shall..vpholde and repaiell the spindell & the rynde..at his owne proper cost and charge. 1560 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (Rec. Soc.) III. 62 To reparrall the kirk,..mend the glasen wyndokis, and mak settis convenient.

2. To restore *to* some state or condition; to set right again; to recover. *rare.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 24 All þat ere born til new life and reparaild til þe sight of god. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 112 And make Mercury yn þe fferthe degree, & reparaill þe mone, ffor in holdyng of wayes it ys þe gretteste tokenyng vniuersele. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 52 If þou will entyr to þe kyngdome lost & eft reparayld with cristis blode, þe behouys godis comamentis to kepe.

b. To repair, make good (a loss). *rare.*

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 58 We haue so greet an harm by los of oure wyf þat hit may not be repayreyled ageyn. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 175 Knowyng that the falle of theyr felowes shulde be reparelyd by our lady.

3. To devise, contrive. *rare* —1.

1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 115 A Ml [=thousand] craftis of feyghtyng he reparelh to kest hym from þe luf of god to þe lufe of þe warld.

b. To fit up, to array, to apparel. *rare.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xxxiv, Reparrellit was that godlike plesand wone..In richest claith of gold. 1530 PALSGR. 686/2, I reparell, I clothe one, *je habille.* 1534–79 [see REPARELLING *vbl. sb.*].

Hence † **Repa·relled** *ppl. a.*; also † **Repa·reller**, a repairer. *Obs.*

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. iii. in *Anglia* VIII. 136/34 Oure lorde..bihighte þat as reparelde matrymoyne he wolde gyue ageyne to hir in heuene hir felowe. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) I. 22 A fre rent of the repareler of the said Bedern.

† **Repa·relling**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of repairing, restoring, fitting out, clothing, etc.; also *Sc.* furnishings, furniture.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ci. 19 Of destruccioun of adam and of reparaylynge thorgh crist. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 When þai hafe mister of any monee for reparailyng of þaire kirk. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 144 The fortyfying Reparalyng amendyng & fynyssyng of the dokke. 1534 in Noake's *Worcester Mon.* (1866) 192 For the reparlylyng and geryng of ye fyve horses, xijs. 1559 in Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 378 Casting down of kirkis, religious placis, or [the] reparrelling thairof. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 405 Mr Rychard Williams ..gave iiij[li] to the reparelinge of the poore in the almeshowse.

† **Reparence.** *Obs. rare* —1. [irreg. f. F. *reparer* + -ENCE.] Repair, restoration.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* H vj, You come to hus for to haue reparence [F. *reparement*] of youre lyfe, and it dothe you ill because that we haue assurede you from the deathe.

† **Repa·riment.** *Obs.*[—1] ? = REPAIRMENT.

1584 R. WILSON *Three Ladies of London* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 361 Must the countenance carry out the knave? Why, then, if one will face folks out, some fine repariment he must have.

† **Repa·rt**, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *répartir*, f. *re-* RE- + *partir* to PART.]

1. *trans.* To divide or distribute, esp. *among* or *to* a number of persons.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 77 To giue the whole heart to one is not much, but howe much lesse, when amongst many it is reparted? 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 17 He is to repart the victuals..with liberalitie and equalitie vnto euery Camarada. *Ibid.* 20 The..Romanes reparted the people of their Armies into Legions. 1629 J. M. tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* 238 Whatsoeuer he gathered [of the manna] ouer and aboue, vnlesse he did repart the same vnto others, it stunke, and did rot and putrifie. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 13 The expert Surveyor will repart the Windows..that they may..leave a solid peeres between them. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 136 Reparting unto every one their peculiar Lessons and Places of Preferment. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 345 It was approved the same should be reparted as general Average on the Value of the 9600 Mks. given up at Hamburgh.

2. To say in reply. = REPARTEE *v.* 2. *rare* —1.

1664 BULTEEL *Birinthea* 102 'Yes', reparted Panthea, 'I will not have you dye'.

3. (See quot.) *rare* —0.

The Fr. phrase is *faire repartir un cheval* (see Littré).

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), To *Repart* (with Horsemen) is to put a Horse on, or to make him part the second Time.

Hence † **Repa·rting** *vbl. sb.*; also † **Repa·rter.**

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 152 Of the temporall goods that God giues us, we be not lords but reparters. *Ibid.* 442 Since the riches they onely must get, but the reparting therof is at the will of many. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 46 In the meane time that these sixe men be occupied in the reparting of the men, the other sixe doe repart the women in three parts.

Reparta·ke (rīˌ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To partake (of) again.

1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 124 For the sake of re-partaking the remainder of those dainties, which had been so highly praised at dinner.

Repa·rted, *a. Her.* [RE- 5 a.] Of a shield: Parted a second time.

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Recouppé*, French term for reparted per fesse.

Repartee (repāɹtīˌ), *sb.* Also 7 reparty, 7–8 repartie; 7 reparte(e, rapartee. [ad. F. *repartie*, fem. pa. pple. of *repartir* to start or set out again, to reply promptly, f. *re-* RE- + *partir* to PART.]

1. A ready, witty, or smart reply; a quick and clever retort.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. xviii, He would passe by any thing with some repartie, som witty strain. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ded., In the quickness of Reparties (which in Discoursive Scenes fall very often) it [rhyme] has so particular a Grace. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. i, First one speaks, then presently t'other's upon him slap, with a Rapartee. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 10 This reparty of Theodorus he recommends there for so ingenious. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 487 ¶ 4 The Grave abound in Pleasantries, the Dull in Repartees and Points of Wit. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* XXVII, His mistress looked a little disconcerted at this blunt repartee. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. VI. § 17 The foolish alternation of repartees in a series of single lines will never be found in Racine. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I, The smiling glances of pretty barmaids, and the repartees of jocose ostlers.

2. Without article: Sharpness or wit in sudden reply; such replies collectively; the practice or faculty of uttering them.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* Pref., As for reparty in particular, as it is the very Soul of Conversation, so it is the greatest grace of Comedy. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On the Beauties* Wks. 1730 I. 44 Unite two Stocks, to form the witty She, Dorinda's sense, and Flavia's repartee. 1765 GOLDSM. *Double Transf.* 40 Skill'd in no other arts was she, But dressing, patching and repartee. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iii, Nothing was so favourite a topic as the extent of my rudeness and the venom of my repartee. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* II. v. (1875) 255 A power of swift repartee is necessary to him.

attrib. 1671 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 149 [To] speak by Repartee-rotines Out of the most authentic of Romances.

Repartee (repāɹtīˌ), *v.* Also 7 repartie, -ty, repertee. [f. prec., or ad. F. *repartir*.]

1. *intr.* To make witty or smart replies. Also const. *to*. Now *rare*.

a 1668 DENHAM *Martial* Poems (1668) 80 If wise thou wilt appear, and knowing, Repartie, repartie To what I'm doing. 1676 D'URFEY *Mme. Fickle* IV. ii, I am not so old, but I can Repertee as well as another, if occasion serve. 1689 N. LEE *Princ. Cleve* I. ii, I know how to Repartee with the best. 1710 *Tatler* No. 242 ¶ 8 Replies, to which all the Malice in the World will not be able to repartee. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 32 Perceiving that he has not reparteed to what she has advanced. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 120 He punned not ..like Theodore Hook; nor reparteed like George Colman.

† b. To retort *upon* a person. (Cf. next.) *Obs.*—1

1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 85 Now to repartee upon him in his own beloved style.

† 2. *trans.* To say by way of repartee or retort. Also const. *upon*. *Obs.*

1682 *Natural Hist. Coffee*, etc. 30 We cannot but Repartee upon these Alamode Persons, that while they Worship so much only Foreign Creatures, they cannot but be wholly ignorant of those at home. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 13 Farganaccio reparteed, that he was only his treasurer. *Ibid.* 299 Piero .. cou'd not fail of repartying that when the French king was master of Naples [etc.].

† 3. To answer (a person or something said) with a repartee or retort. *Obs. rare.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 72 If Pits had been so Ironically against Bale, he had been deservedly reparteed with his Plagiary Shifts. 1743 G. CARLETON *Mem.* (1809) 29 A piece of raillery..which was as handsomely reparteed.

Hence **Repartee·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1680 AUBREY *Lives* (1813) 545 He was incomparably readie at repartying and his witt most sparkling when most sett upon and provoked. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. Auth. Pref., There would be so much..scoffing and flouting, with raillying and reparteeing of it.

† **Repartite,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Back-formation from next: cf. REPERTITE *v.*] *trans.* To distribute, place, allot.

1630 LD. DORCHESTER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 259 The place proves very aggreable to both their Majesties,.. for conveniency of lodgings which are well repartited for both. 1642 *Sir E. Harwood's Advice* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 205 For maintenance whereof the charge once arrested, to repartite them on some revenue near adjoining.

Repartition (repāɹtiˌʃən, rīˌ-). [ad. L. type **repartitiōn-em*: see RE- and PARTITION *sb.*, and cf. F. *répartition* (1690).]

1. Partition, distribution, allotment (in former use *esp.* of troops or military quarters).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 240 The reparticion and diuision of the Indies and newe worlde betwene the Spanyardes and Portugales. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. iv. 111 Of this repartition he is to giue an order in writing vnto the Captaines of euerie Companie. 1611 G. BLUNDELL in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 97 If it be possible to get my company upon that repartition, my mind would be very much quieted. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2827/1 They..are not like to obtain any alteration in the Repartition that is made of the Winter quarters for the said Troops. 1732 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 III. 668 The Irish were parcelled out among the many armies entertained by the French King... This repartition was very mortifying to them. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 69 This is the Sum, whereon the Repartition ought to be made; all the particular Goods bearing their neat Proportion. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 219 No fair repartition of burthens upon all the orders could possibly restore them. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 828 Property and its follies,..its repartition in the hands of classes. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 87 The standards of justice to which reference is made in discussing the repartition of taxation.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1656 *North's Plutarch, Tamberlain* 45, I shall omit the several manners of repartitions of his Quarters. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 23 The good Surveyour doth contrive the repartitions of his ground-plot, so as most of the necessary Servants may be lodged in the first ground story. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 53 Each Governor makes Repartitions according to the Number of Farms in his Government. 1849 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 394 An adequate amount of the fruits of industry, combined with a just repartition of them. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 2/2 To regulate a just repartition of work and salary.

2. A fresh distribution or allotment.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* xi. II. 11 The dismemberment of a capital, and its repartition into a number of rural communities. 1861 G. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 25 There was nothing in Kentish gavelkind analogous to the Irish repartition.

Re-partition (rīˌ-), *v. rare*—1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To partition afresh.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 241 Witness Germany partitioned and re-partitioned, plundered, ravaged, and insulted.

† **Repa·rtment.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Sp. *repartimiento*: see REPART *v.* and -MENT.] Distribution, division.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 135 In these repartments of Epaminondas, it apperteyneth not vnto your honour and mee, that we come in a good houre.

Reparty, obs. form of REPARTEE *sb.* and *v.*

† **Repa·s.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *repas*: see REPAST.] Repast.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 250 Quhen the prophet was sa wayke that he mycht no mare travaill, he ete and drank his repas.

† **Repa·ss,** *sb. Obs.* [f. RE- + PASS *sb.*2] The (*or* an) act of passing back again.

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxxviii. 39 They were like wynde to gesse, that passth wythout repasse. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 97 Whether is it as conuenient for passe and repasse for cattle at one little gappe or two..? 1643 TRAPP *Comm., Gen.* iv. 7 The door is for continual pass and repass. 1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. no Conventicles* 14 That Superstition, which the Papists have..been charged with, in such needless Motions, Passes and Repasses.

Repass (rīpaˑs), *v.*1 [ad. F. *repasser* (13th c.): see RE- + PASS *v.*]

1. *intr.* To pass again in the contrary direction; to return. Chiefly in *pass and repass*.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 178 Quhen he passis he suld nocht repas agayne till his hame. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 279 Yf there were but I & my peuple only, yet shuld none repasse of them homward. 1533 MORE *Apol.* iii. Wks. 848/1 Because they would..haue their false folies passe and repasse all vnperceiued. 1582 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 40 Messengers..whose office is to passe and repasse on foote. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII. lxxii, But homewards they in armes againe repas. 1671 MRS. BEHN *Forc'd Marr.* I. i, I will pass and repass where and how I please. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 1094 Swift thro' the valves the visionary fair Repass'd. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 25 A lawn terminated by water, with objects passing and repassing upon it. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xiv, The grate, as they departed to repass, With horrid clangour fell. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. Div. 316 A catch..at the end .. which prevented the pin, when passed through a slit, from repassing.

b. To pass again *into* a previous state, *through* a place, etc.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 767/1 This animal awakes daily,..and re-passes into a state of sleep. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. (1890) 113 A man cannot prevent past impressions often repassing through his mind.

2. *trans.* To cross (the sea, a river, etc.) again in the contrary direction.

c 1500 *Melusine* 168 Yf it playse god none of them shal not repasse the see. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 5 Wel haue we pass'd, and now re-pass'd the Seas. 1652 COTTERELL tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* II. 139 Some of them had already repast the Araxis. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2494/3 They resolved to return, and had accordingly repassed the Lake. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 378 Homeward with pious speed repass the main. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* viii. I. 214 In repassing the mountains, great numbers of soldiers perished. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* V. i. 32 That dread gulf which none repass.

b. To pass again over, through, or by (a way, gate, place, etc.); to go past again.

a 1618 RALEIGH (J.), We shall find small reason to think, that Abraham passed and repassed those ways more often than he was enforced so to do. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2491/3 Having .. posted themselves in a hollow way which the Enemy were to repass. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xxii, They found themselves within the cursed gate; Full hard to be repass'd. 1823 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* C. 540 That feeble interest with which we repass a familiar road. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 303/2 Having a piece cut off .. to allow the guard-pin to pass and repass the roller. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* VI. i, I staggered away from him, and passed and repassed the spot many times.

c. To pass (one) again in a race.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 107 Vig'rous he rises,..Re-passes Lintot, vindicates the race.

d. To pass over (a surface) again in painting.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* VI. (1848) 215 In repassing those parts with the warm and more oleaginous colours.

3. To cause to pass again; to († lead over, or) put *through* again.

1565 GOLDING *Cæsar* 164 When he had repassed his army, he cut of the bridge the length of cc. foote. 1613 SACKVILLE in *Guardian* No. 133 Drawing out my sword [I] re-passed it again through another place. 1692 BURNET *Past. Care* vii. 81 One cannot read them too often, nor repass them too frequently in his thoughts. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. viii. 449 Let him..quietly repass over in his thoughts what has been there discoursed. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 409 Then repass it through a fine linen bag. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 277 Let the distiller pass it and repass it through his limbecs.

b. To pass (a bill, resolution, etc.) again.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 560 No bill so returned shall become a law, unless it be repassed by two-thirds of both houses. 1812 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 50 The resolutions agreed to at the last Common Hall, every one of which was unanimously re-passed. 1869 *Spectator* 24 July 861/1 He himself ..believed that Mr. Gladstone had repassed the preamble 'in order to give the House of Lords a slap in the face'.

4. *Conjuring.* (See PASS *v.* 6 and 25.)

1589 [see PASS *v.* 25]. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* xii, You think to carry it away with your hey-pass and re-pass. 1611 COTGR., *Passe-passée*, Heypasse, repasse; a iugling tricke, or tearme. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. i, What a rogue's this juggler! This hey pass, repass! he has repass'd us sweetly. 1627 [see PASS *v.* 25].

Hence **Repa·ssing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Repa·ssable, Repa·sser.**

1555 EDEN *Decades* 186 In theyr repassynge by the same clyme. 1598 FLORIO, *Ripassata*, a repassing. 1680 COTTON *Comp. Gamester* 28 They dream of nothing but Hazards.. of passing and repassing [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 323 The torrid Zone Glows with the passing and repassing Sun. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 163 As long as the Matter is repassable. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 223 The city swarmed with passing and repassing multitudes. 1769 *Middlesex Jrnl.* 14–16 Sept. 4/4 A vast passing and repassing between the parties mentioned. 1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 112 This must exclude the great body of passers and repassers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 376 The constant passing and repassing of traffic.

† **Repa·ss,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. [app. ad. obs. F. *repasser* to cure.] *trans.* To repair, recover from.

a 1631 DONNE *Resurrection*, Sleepe, sleepe, old Sunn, thou canst not have repast As yet the wound thou took'st on Fryday last.

Repassage (rīpæˑsėdʒ). Also re-. [a. F. *repassage* (1379): cf. REPASS *v.*1 and PASSAGE.]

† 1. A way of return. *Obs. rare*—1.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxi. 80 This necke sholde be the passage and repassage fro the hede to the body and ryght so ayeneward.

2. The act of repassing; passage back; liberty or right to repass. Chiefly in *passage and repassage*.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 Ye charges of his repassage ayenward. 1444 *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 463, lvj. shippes..for the passage and repassage of the quene and of her housholde. 1520 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 82 With free entrie passage and repassage thrughe the sayd west yarde. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 247 That letters may haue passage and repassage between vs twaine. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 359 Twentie..getting betweene the Fort and them..cut off their repassage. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* (1650) 38 Seeing their passage and Repassage lyes through the British Seas. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 436 The spirits of damnation..are tied in chains of darkness, there is no repassage for them. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 368 Nor could their passage and repassage be concealed. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 344/2 A change in the blood ..effected by the air of the cells on its re-passage through the bronchial tubes. 1840 POE *Gold Bug* Wks. 1864 I. 53 Facilities of passage and re-passage were very far behind those of the present day.

Repa·ssant, *a. Her.* (See quot.)

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Re-passant*, or Counter-Passant, that is, when two lions, or other animals, are borne going contrary ways, one of which is *passant*, by walking towards the dexter side of the shield, in the usual way, and the other *re-passant* by going towards the sinister.

† **Repa·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. **repassiōn-em*, whence also obs. F. *repassion* (Godef.): see RE- and PASSION.] A counter effect.

1601 GILL *Trinity* 35 This action of God..is not a transeant action, to cause a passion in the subiect, and a repassion in the agent. 1648 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 485 The Rod itself is smitten whensoever it smites, at every blow wounded and torn by way of repassion.

Repast (rīpaˑst), *sb.* [a. OF. *repast* (mod.F. *repas*), f. *repaistre* (mod.F. *repaître*):—late L. *repascĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *pascĕre* to feed: see PASTURE *sb.*]

1. A quantity of food and drink forming, or intended for, a meal or feast; a meal or feast in its material aspect, freq. with reference to the quantity or quality of the food.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3076 Whenne he has..eeten weel a good repast,..Sone he schal be fresch and hayl. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 148 He..aspieþ Whar he may rapest haue a repast oþer a rounde of bacon. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 728 (Kölbing) Every fryday thow most faste And to the taken but on repaste. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 501 As soone as yᵉ Kyng had there taken a small and short repast, he..rode into a felde. 1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 37, I wyll yt my freynds and neighbors haue a repayste after my buryall. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. vi. 79 He is bound to giue a breakefast or repast vnto the Ianissairies. *c* 1656 MILTON *Sonn., to Lawrence*, What neat repast shall feast us, light and choice, Of Attick tast, with Wine..? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 756 The falling Mast For greedy Swine provides a full Repast. 1757 GRAY

Bard 78 Fill high the sparkling bowl, The rich repast prepare. 1813 Byron *Corsair* II. iv, Methinks he strangely spares the rich repast. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 78 Bees find a plentiful repast in the myriad flowers

fig 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iv. 157 If I proue a good repast to the Spectators, the dish payes the shot. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 113 He..spreads the honey of his deep research At his return, a rich repast for me. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Grace bef. Meat*, Why have we none [*sc.* no grace] for books, those spiritual repasts..?

†**b.** *To take one's repast*, to take one's food, take a meal. *Obs.*

c 1490 Caxton *Rule St. Benet* 131 What howres..the congregacyon shall take theyr repast and meles. 1528 Paynell *Salernes Regim.* (1541) 4 After wee haue dyned or taken our repaste, we muste for a whyle stande vp ryght. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 42 Suche swyne..That in the filthye puddell take all their repaste. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 114 They neuer went to take their repast without leaue. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 269 While we were taking our repast it grew quite night.

†**c.** (See quot. 1661.) *Obs.*

1517 [see Repaster]. 1661 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Repast*,..in the Inns of Court it signifies a single meal taken in the Hall by any one of the Society, who is not in Commons that week.

†**2.** (Without article.) Food, supply of food or victuals. Also *fig*. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 25 Bot al withoute such repast Of lust, as ye me tolde above,..I faste, and mai no fode gete. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4618 He gaff hem alderlast Hys owne boody for cheff repast. *c* 1440 *Macro Plays* (E.E.T.S.) 188 Yf a mane ete the flesshe of a gose for his repaste and fedyng. 1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1706) 91 He was in the pit three days and three nights without repast. 1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 22 What liuing were you then But worms repast, though wise and mighty men? 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IX. iii. (1614) 828 They carefully wash the carkasses of their dead, and lay them forth in the night, for repast vnto the Tigres. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 800 They.. howle and gnaw My Bowels, their repast. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* p. vii, Monkies the common Repast of the Tygers 1732 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II ii. 93 A Buck was then a week's repast.

†**b.** *To take repast*, to take food. Also *fig.* to associate *with* one. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 83 It is moche better.. to eate euery daye a lytell, than seldome to take repaste, & fede to replecyon. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 41 Lying, and cowardnesse, did neuer take repaste with knighthoode. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix 16 Ne man nor beast may rest, or take repast For their sharpe wounds and noyous injuries

†**3.** A kind of food or drink. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 485 Here. lady, is wyn, a repast, to man and woman a good restoratyff. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 105 Let thy lyuing be of light repaste. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 143 Of the Juice of Goosberries..is prepared a very pleasant cooling Repast.

fig. *a* 1668 Denham *A Song*, Sleep that is thy best repast, Yet of death it bears a taste.

4. The action or fact of taking food; the refreshment of food. Now *arch.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 160 (Q.), If (before repast) it shall please you to gratifie the table with a Grace. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 309 The rooms of repast at supper. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III 6 How inconsistent... to couple a spiritual grace with matters of corporeal repast. 1700 Dryden *Theod. & Hon.* 86 The day already half his race had run, And summoned him to due repast at noon. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 362 The silk pavilions of King Arthur raised For brief repast or afternoon repose.

fig. 1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 311 Such as make the desolations of their neighbours to be the matter either of their secret repast or open exultation.

b. An occasion of taking or partaking of food; a meal or feast in this sense.

a 1639 Wotton *Life Dk. Buckm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 112 The Duke was at breakfast (the last of his repasts in this world). 1644 Milton *Educ.* 4 After evening repast, till bed time, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easie grounds of Religion. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. VIII. 157 The approaching night invites us to a repast. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 569 They eat at their repasts cakes of rice. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. xi, After their repast, the children went into the garden. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 367 In the 17th century playing fountains were still used at repasts.

fig. 1802 Beddoes *Hygeia* I. 55 To hang a naked sword.. over the head during the repast of life.

†**5.** Refreshment; repose. *Obs.*

1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 78 One of your Highnes chapplene..when he lusted to ride a brode for his repast. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 4 His guest, who, after troublous sights And dreames, gan now to take more sound repast. 1615 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* XI. vi, She that began her prayers with fasting, and heavinesse, rises up from them with cheerefulnesse and repast.

Repast (rĭpa·st), *v.* Now *rare*. Also 6 *Sc.* as *pa. pple*. [ad. L. *repast-*, ppl. stem of *repascĕre* (see prec.), or f. the sb.]

†**1.** *refl.* To refresh (oneself) with food. *Obs.*

In latest quots. perhaps *fig.* (cf. prec., sense 5).

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xiv, They dranke the wyne, and ete the veneson. ..And so whan they had repasted hem wel [etc.]. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 212 Whan that Arthur had well repasted hym selfe and hys horse. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 67 In mouing from place to place, with an appetite to repast themselues. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 118 Be of good cheer, Go play and repast thee, man, be merry. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 29 Iohn rested and repasted himselfe on his sacred bosome.

†**2.** *trans.* To feed, supply with food. *Obs.*

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 34 God allmighty..that..wylled to repast the children of Israel in deserte with manna of heven. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 473 So he rais and on his veyage past, Fameist for fude, and richt skairslie repast. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 147 Ile ope my Armes, And like the kinde Life-rend'ring Pelican, Repast them with my blood. 1669 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 309 The top-leaves and oldest should be gathered last of all, as being most proper to repast the worms with, towards their last change

absol 1635 Quarles *Embl.* I. xii, A mod'rate use does both repast and please.

fig. 1540 Taverner *Postils* (Exhort. bef. Communion), So is our soule repasted & nourysshed

3. *intr.* To feed, feast. Chiefly const. *on*, *upon*.

1520 Whittinton *Vulg.* (1527) 41 b, After the ordre, as they be set downe, so repaste vpon them. 1624 Quarles *Sion's Sonn.* xiv, Refresht with thy delights, I haue repasted Vpon thy pleasures, my full soule hath tasted Thy rip'ned dainties. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 150 In their Hall where they Repast, at the upper End on the Table is placed a Death's Head. 1720 Pope *Iliad* XXIV. 546 They..found The Guards repasting, while the Bowls go round. 1867 J. B Rose tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 296 Birds..Shall on thy huge and bleeding frame repast!

Hence **Repa·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 44 God..left arbitrary the dyeting and repasting of our minds.

†**Repa·ster.** *Obs.* Also 6 **repastour.** [f. prec. + -er 1.] One who takes a repast; *spec.* in the Inns of Court (see Repast *sb.* 1 c).

1517 *Black Bks. Lincoln's Inn* (1897) I. 182 Who so bryngith any repaster to the Redar's denar or sopar, except the Redar or any of the Benche, schall pay for the Repast. 1566 in Inderwick *Cal. Inner Temple Rec.* (1896) 236 None of this company shall bring any repaster to the reader's drinking or dinner. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 They doe plye theire commons, lyke quick and greedye repastours.

†**Repa·stinate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *repastināre*: see Re- and Pastine *v.*] *trans.* To dig over again.

1623 Cockeram, *Repastinate*, to digge againe about a thing. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* [copying Cooper] *Repastinate*, to dig again about Vines, to alter grounds with often digging and laboring. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* II. xv, Then in the summer months the whole dunghil must be thoroughly mixed and shuffled with spades, in the same manner as if you repastinated it.

†**Repastina·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *repastinātiōn-em*: see prec. and -ation.] The action or process of digging over again.

1569 Newton *Cicero's Old Age* 39 The repastinacion or newe digging about the rootes. 1623 Cockeram *Repastination*, a digging againe. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1776) 25 With a slight repastination, one may plant or sow any thing in it freely. 1699—*Acetaria* (1729) 118 Composts and Stercoration, Repastination, Dressing and Stoning the Earth and Mould of a Garden.

†**Repa·sture.** *Obs. rare.* [See Repast *sb.* and Pasture *sb.*] Food; a repast.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 95 What art thou then? Foode for his rage, repasture for his den. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 26 In our meales and repastures.

†**Repa·ter,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *repaître*: see Repast *sb.*] *trans.* To feed.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. iv. 70 As all the beistis war Repaterit weyll eftyr thair nychtis lair.

Repatriate (rīpē·triēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *repatriāre* to return to one's country, f. *re-* Re- + *patria* native land. Cf. obs. F. *repatrier* (15th c.), F. *rapatrier*, It. *ripatriare*.]

1. *trans.* To restore (a person) to his own country. (Common in recent use.)

1611 Cotgr., *Repatrier*, to repatriate, or to restore to his owne home. 1619 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 143 Tobie Matthew is at Bruxelles, in some hope.. to be repatriated, before long. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr 508 The number of those finally repatriated appears .to have been 102,000. 1890 *Temple Bar* Oct. 285 The French consul.. repatriated me, sending me home by way of Alexandria.

refl. 1891 Howells *Imperative Duty* II. 9 He perceived that the effort to repatriate himself must involve wounds.

2. *intr.* To return to one's own country *rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Repatriate*, to return again to ones Native Country. 1888 Gladstone in Morley *Life* (1903) III. 358 When do you repatriate?

Hence **Repa·triated** *ppl. a.*

1885 Lowe *Bismarck* II. ii. 148 The re-crowned and repatriated Charles II

Repatriation (rīpē·triē·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.: see -ation.] Return or restoration to one's own country. (Common in recent use.)

1592 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1685) 670, I wish your Honour (in our Tuscan Phrase) a most happy Repatriation 1646 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* VIII. 129 Without Portion or any other thing, save only his re-patriation. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 81. 11/1 The repatriation of the exiled adherents. 1879 *Eastern Question* I. iv. 197 The Porte could not afford the outlay for the repatriation of the refugees.

attrib. 1882 Bryce *Manitoba* 144 This repatriation movement from the United States. 1891 *Times* 12 Feb. 5/4 Contributions towards a repatriation fund.

Repa·trioted, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [Re- 5 a.] Converted again into a patriot.

1755 H. Walpole *Let. to Bentley* 17 Dec., That so often repatrioted and reprostituted Doddington is again to be treasurer of the Navy.

†**Repau·se,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med. L. *repausāre*: see Pause *v.* and Repose *v.*] *intr.* To repose, rest.

1526 R. Whytford *Martiloge* (1893) 47 Iesu after his deth repaused and rested in his sepulcre.

Repa·ve (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a: cf. F. *repaver* (14th c. Godef.).] *trans.* To pave again or anew.

1611 Florio, *Rammattonare*, to repaue with brickes. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph* I. l, Blest then who shall.. wash the bloody stones With her own cursed Gore; repave them with her Bones. 1868 in Anderson *Missions Amer Bd* (1870) IV. xlii. 424 The streets are being repaved and widened. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 377 Chapel and ante-chapel were..repaved with large squares of stone.

Repaw·n, *v.* [Re- 2 d and 5 a.]

†**1.** *trans.* To redeem from pawn. *Obs. rare*—1.

1641 Earl Monm. tr *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 37 He pawned unto him the two Rubies..which being repawn'd by him and the rest made good out of his own monies, hee return'd into France.

2. To pawn again. Also *absol.*

1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt.* II. xiv. (1872) I. 129 He himself repawned Brandenburg to the Saxon Potentate. 1864 Addison *Contracts* II. iii. § 3 (1883) 635 If a pawnee re-pawns, before any default..by the original pawnor [etc.].

So **Repaw·n** *sb.*

1866 *Law Rep.* 1 Q B. Cases 593 A..pawn by the plaintiff to Simpson..and a repawn of them by Simpson as a security for a loan to him by the defendant.

Repay·, *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. next.] Repayment, return.

1593 Norden *Spec. Brit., M'sex* 1 Accept..my willing indeuor, vntill time afforde ablenes to make better repay. 1753 Young *Brothers* I. i, They measure blood by drops And bail not one in the repay. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 25 He wha deals in scandal only gains A rich repay of scandal for his pains.

Repay (rīpē·), *v.*[1] [ad. OF. *repaier*, *rapaier*, f. *re-* Re- + *payer* to Pay.]

1. *trans.* To refund, pay back (a sum of money, etc.). Also with double object.

1530 Palsgr. 686/1 What so ever you lay out it shalbe repayed you. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 74 They require him to repaie the kinge of England his money. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. i. 288 No meede but he repayes Seuen-fold aboue it selfe. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 401 At the end of the War, whatever was disbursed, should be repaid. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 364 Human life Is but a loan to be repaid with use. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 104 It was agreed, that if A. repaid 1000*l.*, &c. borrowed of B.,..then B. should reconvey to him. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 319 Money can be repaid; Not kindness such as yours.

b. To return (a blow, visit, salutation, etc.).

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 3, Strokes receiu'd, and many blowes repaid, Haue robb'd my strong knit sinewes of their strength. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 233 According to the Custom of Repaying the Visits of a Person of Quality. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 211 He..received and repaid the salutations of the patriarchs.

c. To give (a thing) in return or recompense (*for* something).

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Ecclus.* xii. 6 The moste High..will repay vengeance vnto the vngodlie. 1611 Bibl. *Prov.* XIII. 21 Euill pursueth sinners: but to the righteous, good shall be repayd. 1720 Pope *Iliad* XVII. 38 Come, for my brother's blood repay thy own. 1818 Shelley *Eug. Hills* 190 What though thou with all thy dead Scarce can for this fame repay Aught thine own.

†**d.** To avenge (a thing) *on* a person. *Obs. rare*—1.

1753 Young *Brothers* I. i, Now her eyes repay Her brother's wounds on Philip's rival sons.

2. To make repayment or return to (a person); to pay (one) back in some way.

a 1542 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 71, I was content thy seruant to remain; And not to be repayed after this fashion. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. i. 40 Let me now you pray,..Ye will me now with like good turne repay. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 85, I could readily retaliate, and repay them in the same coin. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I viii. 82 We should be amply repayed for all our past sufferings. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* x, I will repay you for your kindness. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* ii, He was repaid as such by a pretty general dislike. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 309 When Enoch comes again Why then he shall repay me.

3. To make return or recompense for, requite (an action, etc.): **a.** of persons. Also const. *with* (or *by*) and in *pass.* without expressed agent.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 45 The poorest seruice is repaide with thankes. 1611 Bible *Job* XXI. 31 Who shall repay him what he hath done? 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 178 Spite then with spite is best repaid. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 198 Haply too some pilgrim, thither led, With many a tale repays the nightly bed. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* i, [She] repaid the fondness of a mother with the affection of a daughter. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* XXXVII. 513 She repayed her physic by the stone which is used in striking fire. 1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1312 Repaying incredulity with faith.

b. of things. Also in *pass.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* XI. XXIII. (1620) 406 That we might know that the spirits merits are not repaid by the bodies qualities. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 771 The abundant harvest, recompense divine, Repays their work. 1809 Campbell *Gertr. Wyom.* I. xi, Her lovely mind could culture well repay. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. XXIX. 399 A series of.. considerations which I think will repay the reader's attention. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* VIII. 223 But the view from the summit repays all the toil.

refl. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Drill-rake* 3 A 3/2 Yet even this small work of supererogation repays itself. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 10 The sacrifice may repay itself a thousand-fold.

4. *intr.* To make repayment or return.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* XII. 19 Vengeance is mine: I wil repaye, saith the Lord. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* IV. 31 Let not thine hand bee stretched out to receiue, and shut when thou shouldest repay. 1865 Lowell *Harvard Commem. Ode* VIII, 'Tis not the grapes of Canaan that repay, But the high faith that failed not by the way

Hence **Repay·ing** *ppl. a.*; also **Repay·al**, repayment; **Repay·er**, one who repays.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 240 God is..a repaier of the wicked. 1881 MAYNE REID *Free Lances* I. xiii. 139 There could be no mistaking what he meant. Anything but a repayal of friendly services. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 814/1 It is..probably a more repaying industry than orange-growing. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 50, I am a good repayer, Jack, of good or evil.

Repay (rīpē·), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] To pay again, or a second time (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Repay·able, *a.* [f. REPAY *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That may be, or is to be, repaid.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* vi. § 13 A dowry repayable by instalments. 1890 *Act* 54 *Vict.* c. i. § 3 (1) Such loan shall be repayable by the Guardians to the Board of Works by two equal instalments.

Repayment (rīpē·mĕnt). Also re- (rī-).

1. The (*or* an) act of repaying; payment back (of money lent, etc.).

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 387 Euery man..shalle haue repayment of suche a summe as he hath payde. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 8 Bondes for suertie perfite and sure repayment of..money lent. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 62, I can forthwith give you my obligation for repayment of the principalls with the loane. 1649 CHAS. II. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 327, I desire you..to lend me five hundred pounds, whereof I promise you..very faithfull repayment. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 90 She promised them both men and money, for their assistance, they giving caution for repayments 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 297 The easy terms upon which the Scotch banking companies accept of repayment are..peculiar to them. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 50 Those estates which are held as a security or pledge for the repayment of money. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 264 Upon Russell's re-payment of the same rent to Hampton.

2. Requital, return (of services, etc.).

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 20 In repayment of my trauell..you commaunded I should dine at your table. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian* 400 Was it I who wooed thee to this breast, Which like a serpent thou envenomest As in repayment of the warmth it lent? 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 259 With..the repayment of the kiss Lucy had advanced.

Repayral, -eyl, -yl, varr. REPAREL *v. Obs.*

Repayre, obs. variant of REPAIR, RIPPIER.

Repayse, variant of REPEASE *v. Obs.*

† **Repe**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 3 repie. [OE. *hrepian* var. of *hreppan*, perh. = ON. *hreppa* to get, obtain, OFris. *reppa*, MDu., MLG. *reppen* to move, stir.] *trans.* To touch, lay hold of.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 3 Da astrehte se hælend hys hand & hrepode hyne [*c* 1160 *Hatton* repede]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Þe uoxes..draweð al into hore holes, þet heo muwen arepen & arechen [*T.* repen & rinen]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 364/89 Heo ne dorste ore louerd repie nought bihinde ne bifore.

† **Repe**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. (Of obscure origin and meaning: cf. OE. *rȳpan* to plunder.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 28 His men he slouȝ among And reped him mani a res.

† **Repe**, ?variant of RAPE *adv. Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3583 Þe Sarzyns comeþ after repe [*altered from* rape], Al so harde as þay mowe lepe.

Repe, obs. form of REAP.

Repeak, obs. form of REPIQUE *v.*

Repeal (rīpī·l), *sb.* Forms: 5 repeall, 6 repell(e, repele, repeall, 6–7 repeale, 6– repeal. [a. AF. *repel* = OF. *rapel* (mod.F. *rappel*) a recall, f. *repeler*, *rapeler*: see next.]

† 1. Recall, as from banishment. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 117 b/1 Yf they shold assente to your repeell they shold but a whyle dwelle wyth you. 1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Repell, callyng agayne, *repel.* 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv, I am enjoin'd To sue unto you all for his repeal. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XVI. 67 At his repeale and calling home into his Countrey, which he shortly expected. 1612 *North's Plutarch, Dionysius* 1143 The decree of repeale was authorized by the people, and the banished men returned to Syracvsa. 1658 COKAINE *Trappolin* III. i, To petition for the repeal of my dear Trappolin.

2. The (*or* an) act of repealing (a law, resolution, sentence, etc.); abrogation.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 28 § 1 The seid reversall repelle adnullacion & advoydaunce of this seid Acte. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. [xxxvi. [lxxxiii.] 255 These wrytynges sholde be permanent without ony repell. 1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 29 So that every such suspending repeale and revocacion..shalbe made in writing. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 65 Again there are rehearsed diuerse repelles of his decrees. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 5 The said act of Repeale shalbee sent over to bee passed there. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 335 These Civil Ordinances become obsolete without any repeal. 1710 PHIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 21 Every part [of that law] had not its particular repeal. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. (1788) 178 Nothing less than a repeal, as formal as the resolution itself, can heal the wound. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xiv. (1876) III. 54 The repeal of the test would not have placed the two religions on a fair level. 1861 TRENCH *Ep. 7 Churches Asia* 11 There was for them no repeal of the sentence of death, but a respite only.

b. *spec.* The cancelling of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland as an Irish political demand, esp. in the agitations headed by O'Connell in 1830 and 1841–6. Also *attrib.*

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 627/2 The repeal of the Union taking the place which was formerly occupied by the Roman Catholic claims. Repeal immediately became the engrossing topic. 1845 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 164 Ireland, we fear, is on the brink of something like a servile war—the effect, not of Repeal agitation, but of the severe distress. 1848 W. J. O'N. DAUNT *Recoll. O'Connell* I. i. 3 The champion of Repeal excited my enthusiasm.

† c. Revocation, withdrawal. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 203 The Earle of Desmond aboue al men, found himselfe grieued with this resumption, or Repeale of Liberties.

3. Means or possibility of release (*from* punishment). *rare.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 66 The onely repeale we haue from Gods vndefinite chastisement, is to chastise our selues in this world. 1819 BYRON *Prophi. Dante* I. 6 That deep gulf without repeal, Where late my ears rung with the damned cries Of souls in hopeless bale.

Repeal (rīpī·l), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 repele, 5 rappel, rapelle, 5–6 repell, 6 repel, 6–7 repeale, 6– repeal. [ad. AF. *repel(l)er* = OF. *rapeler* (mod.F. *rappeler*), f. *re-* RE- + *appeler* to APPEAL.]

1. *trans.* To revoke, rescind, annul (something determined or appointed, *esp.* a law or sentence).

13.. *Body & Soul* in *Anglia* II. 243 Now I se I am but lorn, þere may no man þis doom repele. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 532 (560) For sen myn fadyr..hab hire chaunge enseled, He nil not for me his lettre ben repelid. 1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 322/2 Alle ye Statutes made..and noght repelled. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 43 The knyght had leuer to forsake his owne contre and to dye so than to repele his lawes. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* A viij, Wherfore God took mercy on them and repeled his sentence. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 257 [To] observe all the.. Rules, and ordynaunces..heretofore made and not Repelled. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Epistle *iv, V° Olde [Testament]..was in it selfe infirme and vnperfect, and therfore was abolished and repelled. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 40 Prouided, that my Banishment repeal'd, And Lands restor'd againe, be freely graunted. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur* II. ix. 110 The Parson repeales his former sentence. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 138 The Soveraign..having power to make, and repeale Lawes. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1751 IV. 157, I..shall give you my Opinion freely about repealing the Sacramental Test. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 224 Thence date their sad declension and their fall, Their woes not yet repealed. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* v. (1876) I. 266 It was deemed..expedient to repeal the ancient statute. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 75 If the duties upon oil.. and dye-wares were repealed.

† b. To recall, withdraw (a privilege, grant, etc.).

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 177 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 137 Þis poyntes may no mon hym repele He comeþ so baldely to pike his pray. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 255/1 That eny auctorite or power..bee..by th' auctorite therof voied, rappelled, revoked. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxii. [ccxviii.] 686 Therfore here openly he repelyth agayne all suche graces and grauntes as he hath made to you before this tyme. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* ix. 43 When first thou didst repeale thy former Grant.

† c. To withdraw from use. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1573 in *Ricart's Kalendar* (Camden) 58 This Maior caused a good reformacion to be made for mesures of barrells and kilderkins which weare made larger..then they weare before, And the old vessels repelled.

† 2. To recall or retract (a statement); to give up, abandon (a thought, feeling, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 114 Neuere wolde j repele thing that j hadde euele seid. *c* 1460 ROS *La Belle Dame* 649 Yet may ye wel repeale your bysynesse, And to resoun some-what haue atendaunce. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. viii. 21 Which my liege Lady seeing, thought it best..all forepast displeasures to repeale. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xxiii, Therefore repeal This grosse conceit, and hold as reason doth reveal. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 59 Adam soon repeal'd The doubts that in his heart arose.

† 3. a. To recall to a proper state or course; to call upon (one) *to* do something. *Obs. rare.*

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 417 Where I may know the kynges rights of his Crowne..conceled or withdrawe, I shall do my trew peyn to repele and reforme it. 1585 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 380 Diuerss pairteis intendis..to causs thame be repellit to repay the saides mailes and deweteis.

† b. To recall (a person) from exile. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 293/2 This hooly man .. was exyled and after repeled ageyne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* Introd. a iij b, That Henry duke of Hertford..shal ..departe out of the realme for terme of ten yeres, without returnyng excepte by the kyng he be repealed again. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* I. iv, Till my Gaveston be repeal'd, Assure thyself thou com'st not in my sight. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XVI. 67 They determined to fly for refuge to Clearche who was lately banished his countrey, and [whom they] were constrained to repeale in defence of the same. 1662 COKAINE *Tryag. Ovid* IV. iii, [She won] so much upon her Father, That I had been repeal'd if he had liv'd.

refl. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 49 The banish'd Bullingbrooke repeales himselfe, And is..arriu'd At Rauenspurg.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 55 This healthfull hand whose banisht sence Thou hast repeal'd. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Cust. Country* II. i, Upon my life this gallant Is brib'd to repeale banished swords.

† c. To call or summon back. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Eden* 253 Nepenthe, enemy to sadnesse, Repelling sorrows, and repealing gladnesse. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XX. 162 Before that they doe enter the forest, he must repeale and call backe againe his Dogges. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* in *Life* (1886) 225 The effect whereof should be chiefly to complain against me, and to obtain that I should be repealed. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 251 His scar'd Senses returning to their proper Seat, and his stray'd Reason repeal'd.

† d. To try to get (one) restored. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 363 Ile poure this pestilence into his eare: That she repeales him, for her bodies Lust.

† 4. *intr.* To return. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 101 As one,.. Ravisht in Spirite with devoted zeale, Becomes a Priest and will not home repeale.

Hence **Repeal·ed** *ppl. a.*, **Repeal·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 117/1 All the matiers conteined in this Petition, save onely repellyng of the Statute. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1014/1 Where neither the making nor the repelling [of the law] lyeth in neither nother of theyr handes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 51 For the repealing of my banish'd Brother. *a* 1647 FILMER *Patriarcha* iii. § 7 (1884) 52 The repealing or abrogating of any statute. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* V. § 148 Any base votes not grounded upon law or reason, or quotations of repealed statutes. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* (1738) 78 His dispensing, or suspending, which was in Effect a repealing Power. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 39 The same ignorance or indolence which tempts legislators to introduce sweeping repealing clauses.

† **Repeal**, *v.*[2], obs. variant of REPEL *v.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 Soom bands of Troians..Ranck close too geather, thee Greeks most manlye repealing. *Ibid.* III. 89 Night shades moysturs glittring Aurora repealeth.

Repealable (rīpī·läb'l), *a.* [f. REPEAL *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That may be repealed or revoked.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 762/2 All their liberties, which were not repealed, or repealeable by the common law. 1614 BUDDEN tr. *Aerodius' Disc. Parents Hon.* (1616) 11 What he commands is constant and perpetuall, but our lawes bee mutable and repealeable. 1675 *Art Contentm.* VI. ii, Even that decision also would have been repealable by a greater force. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. viii, An..act of Heaven's Parliament, not repealable in St. Stephen's or elsewhere! 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxxi. I. 479 These rules are sometimes passed by Congress and repealable by Congress.

Hence **Repealabi·lity** (Webster 1828–32); **Repea·lableness** (Webster 1847).

Repealer (rīpī·ləɹ). [f. REPEAL *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who repeals or advocates repeal.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introd. I. 9 They are..the makers, repealers, and interpreters of the English laws. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxix. 46 Grenville heard..one of the repealers of his stamp act propose a revenue from port duties. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 98/1 If the Corn Law repealers had known of this precedent.

b. *spec.* An advocate of the repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 629/1 There were..some little murmurings amongst the more clear-sighted and determined of the repealers. 1848 W. J. O'N. DAUNT *Recoll. O'Connell* I. i. 10 Nor is the injustice of any individual government to Ireland the sole reason why Irishmen are Repealers. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 180 The Repealers..betray their misgivings as to the soundness of their theory.

So **Repea·list.**

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 629/1 Such were the murmurings of some of the sterner repealists.

Repeall, obs. form of REPEAL *sb.*

† **Repea·lment.** *Obs.* [f. REPEAL *v.*[1] + -MENT.] Recall from banishment.

? 1605 J. BODENHAM *Wittes' Commw.* 220 Great is the comfort that a banished man takes, at tidings of his repealement. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. [II.] xii. 38 Though unthankefulnes banisheth love, Gratitude obtaines a repealement.

Repear, obs. variant of RIPPIER.

† **Repea·se**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 repayse. [ad. OF. *repaiser, rapaiser*, f. *re-* RE- + *-paiser* or *apaiser*: see APPEASE.]

1. *trans.* To appease or pacify again.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. ix, He oughte to delyver his doughter to deth, for to repease the goddesse that empesshid their enterpryse. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xliv. 61 She had moche a do to repayse hym of his dyspleasure. 1530 PALSGR. 686/2 If he be chaffed ones, we have moche a do to repayse hym.

2. To reassure. *rare* —[1].

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 150 b/1 Whan thangele knewe that for thys salutacion she was tymerous and abasshed anone he repeased her sayeng Marye be nothyng aferd.

Repeat (rīpī·t), *sb.* Also 5–6 repete, 6–7 repeate. [f. the vb.]

1. The (*or* an) act of repeating, repetition.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxi. 10 First thants tale told the spiders he did repeate...Then in repeate, the spiders tale he did treate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 318 One stroke they aim'd That might determine, and not need repeate. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* 209 A 'return' or 'repeat' is caused in the series of Pedal sounds. 1869 *Daily News* 20 Aug., A message may be hereafter sent from London to Bombay almost without a repeat.

b. A repetition of a musical piece or performance, or of some part of these.

1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Anchester* II. 208 Then burst out a tremendous call for a repeat. 1865 *Morn. Star* 8 Sept., As to the execution of the oratorio..there was one good feature in it—there were no repeats

2. † a. A refrain in poetry. *Obs. rare.*

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.*, The repete of euery balett was this, Englonde may wayle that euer Galand came here. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 233 We may terme him the Loue-burden, following the originall, or if it please you, the long repeate.

† b. A repeated word or phrase. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* G j, The third [term] is called the double repeate, which is twise rehersed. *Ibid.* G v, The double repeate which is twise mencioned in both propositions ought to be no doubtfull worde. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* vi. 7 *marg.*, He commandeth vs to beware muche babling and superfluous repetes.

c. *Mus.* A passage repeated or performed twice; the repetition of a passage. Also *fig.*

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 3 Similar figures or dispositions..serve as a kind of grateful repeats in the harmony of the world. 1752 AVISON *Mus. Express.* 117 When there are no intermediate notes to introduce the Repeat. 1835 CARRICK *Laird of Logan* 56 She began her complaint against what she called 'these repeats', or singing one line more than once over. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. xcviii. 5 All repetitions are not vain repetitions, in sacred song there should be graceful repeats. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 160 Then there is a repeat, in which the tenors and basses are singing against the women's voices

d. *Mus.* A sign directing that a passage is to be performed twice.

1667 C. SIMPSON *Compendium* 24 This Mark signifies a Repetition from that place only where it is set, and is called a Repeat. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 194 It is.. expressed in our..Anthems by a Mark which we call a Repeat. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The great Repeat is only a double bar, dotted on each side. *Ibid.* The small repeat is where only some of the last measures of a strain are to be repeated. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 159 Other abbreviations are also employed under the form of repeats.

†**3.** A recital, account. *Obs. rare.*

1609 MARKHAM *Famous Whore* (1868) 33 Nor will I heere report my foul diseases. For such repeates all modest eares displeases. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 57 And so of this repeate enough: Take thou my fame blaz'd armes [etc.].

4. A repetition or duplicate of something.

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* vii. (ed. 2) 144 A doubtful repeat in the strata at one point of junction. 1867 *Sabbath on Rock* ii. 41 The Jewish Sabbath was a repeat of God's seventh day of rest.

b. A device or pattern on cloth, paper, etc., which is repeated uniformly over the surface.

1855 R. N. WORNUM *Anal. Ornament* 19 You have but to design your repeat or unit of repetition; the rest is mere mechanical expansion. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* I. 282 The problem was that..of so arranging the 'repeat' that the pattern should flow continuously over the whole space to be filled, and not fall asunder into patches.

c. *Comm.* A second or fresh supply of goods similar to one already received; also, an order for such a supply, a re-order.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/1, I ordered patterns and fabrics..only to be disappointed. In short, to use a trade term, I could not be sure of getting a 'repeat'. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 2/6 We can tell how trade is going by the 'repeats' we get.

attrib. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/7 There is an encouraging influx of repeat purchases. 1891 *Ibid.* 11 Mar. 2/7 Both new and repeat orders are coming in freely.

Repeat (rĭpī·t), *v.* Also 4–7 repete, 6 *Sc.* repit-, 6–7 repeit, 7 repeate; *pa. pple.* 7 repeaten. [ad. F. *répéter* (13th c.), ad. L. *repetĕre* to attack again, do or say again, fetch back, demand the return of, f. *re-* RE- + *petĕre* to attack, make for, demand, seek, etc.]

I. 1. *trans.* To say or utter over again (something which one has already said), to reiterate. Also with obj. clause.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 77 He can hire pray, In þe sammyne led, fore til repete þai sammyne wordis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 220 By the will I repeit this vers agane, Temporall joy endis with wo and pane. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 2 It is true that in sermons we do not use to repeate our sentences seuerally to euery particular hearer. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 254 We ad nothing more, but doe repeate vnto you, that we then did say in that point. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 400 Oft he to her his charge of quick returne Repeated. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 222 He was too earnest for an Answer to forget his Question; so that he repeated it in the very same broken Words. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 550 His still refuted quirks he still repeats. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. II. 352 The King, as usual, repeated the same words over and over. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 12 He has repeated his words several times, and yet they cannot understand him.

absol. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1022 As when we dwell upon a word we know, Repeating, till the word we know so well Becomes a wonder.

2. To say over, to recite (something previously learned or composed); also, to say or enunciate in a formal manner or in due order; to relate, recount.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 6 You have truly repetyd Ptolomæus wordes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 31 b, He wrote to themperour..repeting the whole action at few words. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 203 And therefore will bee..keepe no Tell-tale to his Memorie, That may repeat and Historie his losse, To new remembrance. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. iii. 112 These euils thou repeat'st vpon thy selfe, Hath banish'd me from Scotland. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* III. iii, It shall be by posterity repeaten That souldiers ought not to be dund or beaten. 1694 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 450 Daniel Stacy..repeated the 4 Easter Sermons at S. Marie s. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 437, I cannot forbear repeating a passage out of Persius..that in my opinion [etc.]. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 60 She deigns to hear the savage Youth repeat, In loose numbers wildly sweet, Their feather-cinctur'd chiefs, and dusky loves. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXV, Repeat me these verses again, slowly and deliberately. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 20 An actor who spoiled his poems in repeating them.

b. *absol.* †Also *spec.* to hear recitations or lessons; to preach as a REPEATER.

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 244 Mr. Magnus wes placit in the said college be way of interim to repeit with the studentis. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. iv. 74 Thou speak'st like him's [*Q.* himnes] untutered to repeat. 1673 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 261 Low Sunday, Samuel Parker of Merton Coll. repeated.

†**c.** To mention, state. *Obs. rare* —1.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* 19 And first S. Iohn repeteth his name, lest we shuld any thing doubt of thauthour,..But he repeteth not himselfe to be yᵉ seruaunt of God.

†**d.** To celebrate, speak of (as). *Obs. rare.*

1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 135 Thence to Wenchly, valley-seated, For antiquity repeated. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 645 Reserv'd alive to be repeated The subject of thir cruelty, or scorn.

3. To say or utter again after another or others.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 95 Greefe fils the roome vp of my absent childe:.. Puts on his pretty lookes, repeats his words. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 424 ₱ 2, I do but repeat what has been said a thousand times. 1754 POCOCKE *Trav.* (Camden) II. 55 Here is an eccho at a well to the Church which repeats seven syllables. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XIX, With difficulty she forbore from repeating the cries of lamentation and alarm, which were echoed around her. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* I. i. 12 All the writers of the New Testament..do but repeat or transmit the significance of the life and work of Christ.

absol. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* IX, Eccho answers all; Repetand, and greitand.

†**b.** In *passive.* To be retorted *upon* in the same words. *? nonce-use.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII 334 *Lovel.* Why so, Sir? *Col.* Why so, Sir! (angrily)..*Lovel.* (interrupting) I don't choose, Colonel, to be repeated upon, in that accent.

II. †**4.** To seek again, return to, encounter or undergo again. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 91 Feynenge oftetymes theym to flee, and after that repetenge fighte. 1645 WALLER *Summer Isl.* III. 106 The pious Trojan so, Neglecting for Creusa's life his own, Repeats the danger of the burning town. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclvii, Others..while through burning labyrinths they retire, With loathing eyes repeat what they would shun 1697 — *Virgil* Ded. b iv b, Æneas..having secured his Father and his Son,.. repeated all his former Dangers to have found his Wife.

†**5.** *Sc.* To seek in past time; to trace back. *Obs.* Only in translations, after L. *repetĕre*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. Prol. (S. T. S.) I. 8 þe historie of romanis is of grete besines, becaus It is now to be repetit aboue sevin hundreth 3eris. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 68 We think nocht sa far to repeit the beginning athir frome thir..fiue3et Goddis, or frome..Gyantes.

6. To do, make, perform, or execute over again.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 382 b, Such thinges.. ought not to have the force of a law, but that all thinges should be repeted from the beginning. 1635 QUARLES *Emblt.* II. xiii, He hath ill repented, whose sins are repeated. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 65 There is scarce a painter but has repeated some one of his works. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., This mark shews, that the particular strain is to be repeated. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 104 Add..water to the residuum, boil it a second time, and repeat this operation twice. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (1875) 70 He repeats the attempt of Theodoric to breathe a Teutonic spirit into Roman forms

b. To cause to appear, to bring up or present again. Also freq. in *passive*, denoting recurrence.

1714 CUNN *Treat. Fractions* Pref. 6 The Reverend Mr. Brown, in his System of Decimal arithmetick, manages such interminate Decimals as have a single Digit continually repeated. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 680/2 The second [division of the decimal]..repeats the resulting figure after the dividend is exhausted. 1823 J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 417/2 *Recurring Decimals*, those which are continually repeated in the same order. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch* (1877) I. viii. 169 Nine times in the course of this single hymn is repeated this most expressive figure.

refl. 1872 FROST *Curve Tracing* 190 The manner in which the curve repeats itself is given in another figure.

c. *intr* To recur, appear again.

1714 CUNN *Treat. Fractions* 66 If any required Root of some circulating Expression doth not repeat from the Repetend once used, it cannot repeat at all. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 290/1 That part of the circulate which repeats is called the repetend.

7. *spec.* **a.** Of clocks and watches: To strike (the last hour or quarter) again. Also *absol.*

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Watch*, Barlow's [watch] was made to repeat, by pushing in two pieces on each side the watch-box; one of which repeated the hour and the other the quarter. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 499 A clock..which strikes and repeats, and goes for eight days. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 107/1 The clock would at any time repeat the hour last struck. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1273 Gold watch, striking the hour and quarters, and repeating when wanted.

b. *Naut.* To reproduce (signals made by the admiral). Also *absol.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) s.v. *Signals*, The admiral's signals..are always repeated by the officers next in command; by ships appointed to repeat signals [etc.]. *Ibid.*, To preserve order in the repetition of signals,..the commanders of the squadrons repeat after the admiral. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 181 Frigates,..To repeat in Admiral Byng's Division. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568 *To Repeat Signals* is to make the same signal exhibited by the admiral, in order to its being more readily distinguished at a distance.

c. *absol. U. S.* To vote illegally more than once at the same election.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxiv. 469 Vagabonds who..are ready to stuff ballot-boxes, to buy votes, to 'repeat', etc.

d. *absol.* Of food: To rise in the gullet, so as to be tasted again.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1896 *Mod. Advt.*, Emulsion..does not repeat, which is very much in its favour.

8. *refl.* **a.** To reproduce or present (oneself) again; to reappear in the same form.

a 1850 JEFFREY (Ogilvie), In personating the heroes of the scene, he does little but repeat himself. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxiv 561 Biography, like history at large, is apt occasionally to repeat itself.

b. To say again what one has already said.

1864 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1867) I. 1 He spoke more than an hour without a note—never repeating himself. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 220 A man must necessarily repeat himself who writes eighty-five stories..in less than twenty years.

III. †**9.** Chiefly *Sc. Law.* To ask back, to demand the restitution of (money or goods); to claim, require. Also const. *from.* *Obs.*

1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III. 499 All proffite and commoditie quhilk our said Soverane Lord..mycht ony wyse ask, cleame or repeit fra the saidis pertiners. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* § 100 *heading*, The maner how gudes taken away, may be repeated. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 26 Gif he selles hir dowrie, and she consent thereto after his deceis, she may nocht repete the samine fra the buyer. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. x. 136 When a man is in a considerable degree defrauded, then it is permitted to him to repeat his own before Christian arbitrators.

Repeatable (rĭpī·tăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being repeated.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid* (1827) III. 455 Two witnesses and the causes of untrustworthiness repeatable upon each. 1844 *Fraser's Mag* XXIX. 68 Few see events..of a more interesting or repeatable description. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* XXXVII, To make his home a fountain of repeatable wit.

Repea·tal. *rare.* [-AL.] Repetition.

1891 TALMAGE in *Voice* (N.Y.) 1 Jan., Are there no new lessons from the story, not yet hackneyed by oft repeatal?

Repeated (rĭpī·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REPEAT *v.*]

1. Reiterated; renewed; frequent.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 4 My supreame Crowne of griefe, and those repeated Vexations of it. 1642 MILTON *Soun.* viii, The repeated air Of sad Electra's Poet. 1703 DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 62 Accept my repeated thanks for the friendship you show. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 298 The wave-subjected soil Impels the native to repeated toil. 1793 BLODGES *Calculus* 219 Though I am certain of this increase of weight from repeated experiments. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 661 The events which were passing..on the Continent compelled William to make repeated changes in his plans.

2. With advbs. (Well, often, etc.) recited, said over, or related.

1718 PRIOR *Power* 155 The pleasing song, or well repeated tale. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxviii. (1788) 202 The cold formality of a well-repeated lesson. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* I. v. 270 An old and oft-repeated tale. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* xiii. (1875) III. 282 They find it much easier to echo some easily repeated formula.

Repea·tedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] More than once, again and again, frequently.

a 1718 STEPHENS (J.), And are not these vices, which lead into damnation, repeatedly, and most forcibly cautioned against? 1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 314 These persons ought repeatedly to be told, how highly blamable they are. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 221 The assurances of..relief, which were repeatedly transmitted from the court of Ravenna. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxvi (1879) 524 On our way to Sidon we repeatedly encountered unknown ruins. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xiii. 254 Ralegh..was repeatedly consulted about Irish affairs.

So **Repea·tedness.** *rare* —1.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 523 Thus fully have I cleared myself from all general imputations,..the more industriously, because of the repeatedness of the same.

Repeater (rĭpī·tə1). [f. REPEAT *v.* + -ER 1.]

†**1.** A rehearser, trainer. *Obs. rare* —1.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 920/2 In his chappell he had a deane:..a subdeane: a repeater of the quire [etc.].

2. One who repeats something heard or learned; a relater, reciter.

1598 FLORIO, *Ripitore*; a repeater or relator of a matter. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 121 More repeaters of their popular Oratorious vehemencies, than urgers and confirmers of their argumentative strength. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 94 Some great author whose sense is deeper than the repeater's understanding. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 18/2 There is another very peculiar kind of delivery sometimes used in the person of a repeater. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. xxviii, The hearers of her case became repeaters, Then advocates, inquisitors, and judges. 1893 MAX MÜLLER in Barrows *Parl. Relig.* II. 936 Thus only can we use the words..not as thoughtless repeaters, but as honest thinkers and believers.

†**b.** (See quot. 1691.) *Obs.*

1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 96 Repeaters—1661, Thomas Tomkins, All S[ouls] C[ollege]. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 817 In 1665 he was the Repeater or Repetitioner in S. Maries Church on Low Sunday, of the four Easter Sermons, which being admirably well performed, all to a word *memoriter*, without any hesitation, he obtained a great esteem among the Academians. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 373 The Repeater of the four Easter-Sermons was Mr. Francis Bagshaw. *Ibid.*, Those Privileges that had been granted to former Repeaters.

3. a. A repeating watch or clock. Also *attrib.*

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 438 [To] the four..[he gave] a gold watch each, one of which was a Paris repeater. 1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* ii, He touched the spring of his repeater, to correct this most preposterous clock. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 203 Repeater racks..should be ..polished underhand. *Ibid.* 224 Repeaters were first made about 1676.

b. *Naut.* A repeating ship.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iii, The signal officers of a repeater had to make out the number of the flag. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Repeaters* or *Repeating Ships.*

c. A repeating fire-arm.

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 27 This rifle is

both a breech-loader and a repeater. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 7/2 The loading of the repeater can be done in four movements.

d. In *Telegraphy*. A device for automatically retransmitting signals from one circuit to another. 1860 G. Prescott *Electr. Telegr.* 93 A repeater is an apparatus designed for the purpose of duplicating from one electric circuit to another the breaks and completions received from the transmitting station 1870 Pope *Electr. Tel.* iv. (1872) 45 It was formerly customary to reunite the messages at some intermediate station, but this duty is now usually performed by an apparatus called a repeater.

4. *Arith.* A recurring decimal. 1773 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 397/2 Pure repeaters take their rise from vulgar fractions whose denominator is 3, or its multiple 9. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iv, Do what one will, there is ever a cursed fraction, oftenest a decimal repeater.

5. *U. S.* a. One who votes, or attempts to vote, more than once at an election. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 389 A leader of a gang of repeaters before the ink on his fraudulent naturalization papers was dry. 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw.* II. III lxiv 474 [Troy] is full of fellows who go to serve as 'repeaters' at Albany elections.

b. One who is frequently committed to prison. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 389 A repeater before he was of age; a rounder, bruiser, and shoulder-hitter. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 4 Dec., A class of repeaters or rounders, as they are termed, some..recommitted more than a hundred times to the same prison.

c. One who repeats an athletic feat. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 456/2 He is a 'repeater' of the first rank, such performances as winning two three-mile races in the same day..seeming easy for him.

Repeating (rɪpī·tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. Repeat in various senses; repetition. 1530 Tindale *Prol. Deut.* Wks. (1573) 21 The calling to minde, & a repeatyng in the harte of the glorious..dedes of God. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii 19 This acte is as an ancient tale new told; And, in the last repeating, troublesome. 1671 W. Montagu in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 500 This..being the repeating of our dearest Madame's loss by a solicitation relating to it. 1762 Foote *Lyar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 294 In common occurrences there is no repeating after him. 1881 Mahaffy *Old Greek Educ.* xi. 137 The repeating and expounding of the founder's views. 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw.* II III. lxiii. 458 The code..does not forbid falsehood, or malversation, or ballot stuffing, or 'repeating'.

Repeating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That repeats, in various senses of the vb.

1. a. Of watches and clocks, or parts of these. 1688 in J. W. Benson *Time & Time-tellers* (1902) 42 His sole making and managing of all pulling repeating pocket-clocks and watches. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. viii, The gentleman who was here yesterday about the repeating watch. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 79 A repeating clock which strikes the hours and quarters. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* (1826) I. ix. 188 He was pressing the repeating spring, which struck five. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 107/2 Fig. 1 represents the repeating-train between the frames. 1884 F. J Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 226 Repeating Rack..[is] a rack in a repeating watch which is shifted one tooth for each blow that is struck.

b. Of ships (see Repeat *v.* 7 b). 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 466 The *Elven*, a Repeating Sloop. 1844 Ld. Brougham *A. Lunel* II. iv. 100 The captain's glass told him that it was only a repeating frigate stationed to windward. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 568 Frigates and small vessels out of the line were deemed repeating ships.

fig. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 43 We readily allow the *Naval Chronicle* to serve as repeating frigate. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, And you a repeating frigate between Summertrees and the Laird!

c. *Repeating circle*, an instrument for measuring angles, in which accuracy is obtained by repeated measurements on a graduated circle. So *repeating instrument, theodolet, tripod*, etc.

a 1815 *Brewster's Edinb. Encycl* VI. 498 The principle to which the repeating circle owes its existence was discovered by Professor Mayer..in 1758. 1821 Troughton in *Mem. Astron. Soc.* I. (1822) 33 The repeating circle, till within these few years, has been very little used in this country. 1829 Pearson *Practical Astron.* II. 513 A repeating instrument of the simplest construction. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 399/2 A watch telescope can scarcely be applied to a repeating theodolet, and we think that the repeating tripod may be so made as to be free from any objection.

d. Of fire-arms: Capable of firing a number of shots in succession without reloading. 1824 W. N. Blans *Excursion* 47, I saw there several of the celebrated 'repeating swivels.' 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 413 Revolving or repeating pistols have now become as necessary in war as the rifle. *Ibid.* 414 The complicated arrangement of all repeating fire-arms. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Nov., A repeating rifle of novel construction.

e. *Photogr. Repeating back*, a form of slide enabling two negatives to be taken on one plate. 1890 Woodbury *Encyc. Photogr.* s.v., There are many forms of studio cameras with repeating backs. 1892 *Phot. Ann.* II. 292 This..possesses the advantage of a repeating back for two cartes..upon one plate.

2. a. *Arith.* Of decimals: Recurring. 1773 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 397/2 Repeating decimals are of two kinds; viz. some consist only of the repeating figures [etc.]. 1847 De Morgan *Arithm. Bks.* 79 Another tract on repeating decimals.

b. *Math.* (See quot.) 1872 Frost *Curve Tracing* 187 Repeating Curves..whose equations involve trigonometrical functions of the coordinates in the place of the coordinates themselves. The loci of such curves, from the nature of trigonometrical function, are made up of patterns continually repeated in every direction.

3. That repeats a sound. 1709 Mrs. Rowe *Love & Friendship* 43, I..All Day to the repeating leaves complain In mournful Accents. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 19 A shout from an aerial height..propagated through repeating bands of men from a distance of many miles.

†**Repe·ccating**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Re- + ppl. stem of L. *peccāre* to offend.] = Peccant *a.* 3. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49 b/1 Only that the repeccating humors be cleanlye purged out.

†**Repeda·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type **repedātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *repedāre* to step back, f. *re-* Re- 2 a + *pedāre* to step.] Retrogression, *esp.* of the planets. (Only in H. More.) 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. App. lxxvi, Another Adam once received breath, And still another in endlesse repedation. 1653 — *Antid. Ath.* II xii. § 17 The Directions, Stations and Repedations of those Erratick Lights.

Repeell, -peit, obs. ff. Repeal *sb.*, Repeat *v.*

Repel (rɪpe·l), *v.* Also 5–6 repelle, 6–7 (9) repell. [ad. L. *repellĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *pellĕre* to drive: cf. *compel, impel*, etc.]

†1. *trans.* To drive or put away; to remove, extinguish, quench. *Obs.* 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 471 Water dothe repelle [L. *extinguit*] oure naturalle thurste, and golde your thurste. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 85/2 Thenne was it thyng couenable that he that shold repelle this defaulte shold be born of a vyrgyne. *a* 1586 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xvii. 39 Leid, Ane hevy mettall cauld and deid, Repelling loue,..And quencher of desyre. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cv. xi, [God] their hunger to repel, Candies the grasse with sweete congealed dew.

2. To drive or force back (an assailant or invader, an attack, etc.); to repulse. Also const. *from*, †*out of*, †*into*, †*to*. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 106 Hese [Satan's] grete males, good Lord, repelle, And take man onto thi grace. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvi. 5 A pray to deid, quhome vane is to reput 1566 *Form Com. Prayer* in *Liturg Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 527 The Turkes..most fiercely assailing the Isle of Malta..were from thence repelled and driven. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IX. viii. (1614) 867 They ..land in another place, but are repelled to their ships by the Inhabitants. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 66. 471/2 Henry, the brother of Baldwin, repelled the Bulgarians out of Greece. 1717 Pope *Iliad* XI. 680 So turn'd stern Ajax, by whole hosts repell'd. 1821–2 Shelley *Chas. I*, IV. 43 Repelling invasion from the sacred towers. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* vi. The small body of provincial troops with which he marched to repel the Frenchmen.

absol. 1595 Markham *Sir R. Grenvile* F iv, He repeld them whilst repell he might, Till fainting power was tane from power to fight. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 344 Here..Minds combat minds, repelling and repell'd.

b. To resist, repress (a feeling, incentive, etc.). 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 37 What sonne will for any zeale or duty once seeke to repell his owne appetite? 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII 643 Perfect within, no outward aid require; And all temptation to transgress repel. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* IX. xvii, The hopes which inly dwell, My manners note that I did long repel. 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* I. xxvii. 438 Evil thoughts count as acts with the Eternal, if not at once repelled.

c. *Med.* To force back into the blood or system; to repress (a morbid humour, swelling, eruption, etc.). Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1719 [see Repelling *vbl. sb.*]. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tumour*, The other [method] is to stop and repel 'em; which is call'd Repercussion, that sends 'em back to their Source. 1753 Bartlet *Farriery* 297 It being thought.. unsafe to repel some of these discharges, 1822–34 [see *Repelled* below].

†3. To reject or debar (a person) *from* an office, right, etc. Also without const. *Obs.* 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 251 Sen women be the law commoun ar repellit, and by put, us think that the quene may nocht be juge in the cas. 1536–7 in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 142 By authoritie of this Parliament unhabled and repelled from the exercising, receiving, or occupying of that office for ever. 1566 T. Stapleton *Rel. Untr. Jewel* I. 1 If any coming to the communion duly and semely prepared be repelled of the priest. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 498 It shall be sufficient to repel the husband from his general right of administring his wife's effects.

†b. To stop, hinder, or restrain (a person) *from* an action or manner of acting. *Obs.* 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 168/2 Many letters by whyche thou repellyd moche folke fro doyng sacrefyse to our goddes. 1609 Bible (Douay) 2 *Macc.* v. 18 This man also immediately as he came had bene scourged, and repelled verily from his boldnes. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 262 The Ianizare..repelled him from doing mee any wrong.

†c. To put or thrust (one) away. *Obs. rare.* *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 59 Put from the a proude servaunte, .. Allso repelle that seruavnte that vsith to blaundysh the. 1540–54 Croke 13 *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 36 For thou art God myne onely strength, Wherfor then doest thou me repell?

4. To turn back, ward off (a weapon, blow or wound). Also in *fig.* context. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 188 The sheelde of feyth, wherby we may easely resist and repell all such fyrry dartes of temptacion. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. v. § 7 Neither doth Tertullian bewray this weakness in striking only, but also in repelling their strokes with whom he contendeth. 1727 Pope *Iliad* XI. 304 But the broad belt..The point rebated, and repell'd the wound. *c* 1753 Cowper *To Miss Macartney* 42 What though in scaly armour dressed, Indifference may repel The shafts of woe.

b. To ward off, resist (some outward evil). 1600 Holland *Livy* VIII. xxiii. 297 Which contumelie and reprochfull injurie..they would with all their might and maine repell .. from them. 1620 Guillim *Heraldry* VI. v. 267 A Military Habit used..to repell the extremity of wet, cold and heate. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xx. 80 House and Clothes [agree] in End; for the End of both, is to repell the Injuries of the Heavens. 1736 Warburton *Alliance betw. Ch. & State* III. iii, Evil which proceeds not from the will is called a mischief; and may be simply repelled. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xiv. § 3 The case in which an individual repels an evil to which the laws do not wish to expose him. 1799 Cowper *Castaway* 40 So long he, with unspent power, His destiny repelled.

5. To drive or force back (something moving or advancing), esp. by physical resistance. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 165 A man ascending a Mountaine, but repelled with contrarie winds. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Job* xxxvi. 19 As the Rocks repel the greatest waves, so doth God his enemies. 1692 Ray *Disc.* (1713) 42 There is very great use of them [mountains], for repelling the vapours.. and hindering their Evagation Northward. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng & Scot.* 153 The waters of both [rivers] .. being repelled by the bold and rocky shores of Ross-shire. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* VI. v, I rushed among the rout to have repelled That miserable flight. 1831 Landor *Misc. Poems* Wks. 1846 II. 620 The ebbing sea thus beats against the shore; The shore repels it; it returns again.

b. To force away by the operation of natural laws of matter. (Cf. Repulsion.) 1710 [see Repelling *ppl. a.*]. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 237 Why should the particles of common salt repel each other..? 1747 Franklin *Exper. Electr.* (1751) 11 If a cork-ball..be repelled by the tube..'tis surprizing to see how suddenly it flies back. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Arts* I. 48 The hairs of his head..will repel one another. 1863 E. V. Neale *Anal. Th & Nat.* 227 That each particle of matter..repels other particles of matter. 1882 S. P. Thompson in *Nature* XXVI. 554/2 The moving electro-magnets were first attracted towards the opposing poles, and then, as they neared them, were caused to be repelled past.

c. To refuse to mix with (one another), or to admit (moisture). 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 227 Why oil and water, mercury and iron, repel..each other. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* I 23 Oil and water seem to repel each other. 1885 C. G W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 360/2 If the film repel the solution, just run the finger..over the repellent portion.

6. To refuse to accept or receive; *esp.* to reject (a statement, plea, etc.) as unfounded or invalid. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 180 The said first exceptioun aucht and suld be repellit. 1573 *Ibid.* II. 260 Quhilk allegeance being repellit be my Lord Regentis Grace and Counsall. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. i. 109, I did repell his Letters, and deny'de His accesse to me. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* xxiv. 231 She always repelled quite indignantly any suggestion that anyone around her could be sick. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* Pref. (1876) 28 The Greek Christianity of the East repelled the Apocalypse, and the Latin Christianity of the West repelled the Epistle to the Hebrews. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 344 It is declared, That the second plea in law of the defenders ought to be repelled.

b. To confute, disprove. *rare.* *a* 1634 Chapman *Revenge for Honour* Plays 1873 IV. 293 The kernel of the text enucleated I shall confute, refute, repel, refel. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II ii. (1817) 26 It is such a morality as completely repels the supposition of its being the tradition of a barbarous age.

7. To drive away or repulse (one who makes advances) with harsh words or treatment, or by denial; to reject (a suit). 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 573 Foule wordes, and frownes, must not repell a louer. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 868 Soft words to his fierce passion she assay'd; But her with stern regard he thus repell'd. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* II. x, Whoe'er their Advocate repel, The Anger of their Judge shall feel. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* XXV, If I continued to repel his wicked suit. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xviii. 125 Like suitors that will not be repelled.

b. To affect (one) with distaste or aversion. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xix, Through this delirious scene, the child frightened and repelled by all she saw [etc.]. 1846 Hare *Mission Comf.* (1850) 276 Such extravagances.. repell minds that have a sense of truth. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* i. 7 You ought also to remember that for purposes of intellectual discipline, a study which repels you is invaluable.

absol. 1817 Mill *Brit. India* II. v. v. 502 The probability that Hyder would not permit them, unopposed, to pass the river Palâr .. was a motive rather to stimulate than to repel. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* liii, What still is dear Attracts to crush, repels to make thee wither. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 333 Swedenborg..with all his accumulated gifts, paralyzes and repels.

Hence **Repe·lled** *ppl. a.* 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 197 Repelled gout, and repelled cutaneous eruptions. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xiii. 374 The attracted end of the needle being nearer to the pole of the magnet than the repelled end.

Repel, obs. form of Repeal.

†**Repe·le.** *Obs. rare.* [? var. of Repeal *sb.*; but cf. med.L. *repellus* (Du Cange) as the name of some game.] An additional stake in the Roman game of hucklebones. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 164 The caster..was of force constraigned in the waye of repele to laie down to the stake one peece of coyne. *Ibid.* The caster should wynne and take..all the repeles.

Repelle, -pell, obs. forms of Repeal *sb.* and *v.*

Repe·llance, -ancy. [See next and -ance, -ancy.] The act of repelling; a repellent feature or trait. 1860 Ouida *Tricotrin* I. 36 She uttered the words that had wounded her, as though in haughty repellance of their power to sting. 1878 C. Stanford *Symb. Christ* IV. 101 That man

in whose conduct grace is scarcely visible through the repellancies of mortal infirmity.

Repellant (rĭpe·lănt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REPEL *v.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** = REPELLENT *a.* 2. Also *fig.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 317 The repellant quality of external bodies holds their internal parts together in a stronger cohesion. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xxiv. 327 Mercy and works of law know not one another; are mutually repellant; refuse to commingle like oil and water.

b. Warding off, defensive.

1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 125 Keep thy spirit pure From worldly taint by the repellant strength Of virtue.

2. = REPELLENT *a.* 3.

1825 LYTTON *Zicci* I. v. His manners were chilling and repellant. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* Introd. vi 117 The exclusive and repellant conception of individuality given by that philosophy.

B. *sb.* = REPELLENT *sb.*, in various senses.

1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. xiii. 62 Use no repellants, nor anything to cool inflammation. 1794 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 11 May the people, amongst whom I live, be withheld by stronger repellants than their own virtue, from invading my own property. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 94 The skilful application of tar mingled with butter, which act as repellants to the water. 1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 33 To be followed, there is reason to fear, unless some sufficient corrective and repellant be forthcoming, by not less lamentable consequences.

Repelle, obs. form of REPEAL *sb.* and *v.*

Repe·llence. [See next and -ENCE.] = next.

1866 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. iv. 159 There have been severities and repellences, and discouraging tokens, blended so continually with the story. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 4/2 The armament of the *Rodney*..is only in strict keeping with her powers of repellence.

Repellency (rĭpe·lĕnsi). [See next and -ENCY.] The quality of being repellent; repelling power.

1747 FRANKLIN *Exper. Electr.* (1751) II You may draw off the electrical fire, and destroy the repellency. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. vii. I. 110 The odious repellency of their example. 1836 J. ABBOTT *Way to do Good* vii. 222 It is this overrated importance which each..attaches to its own forms..that constitutes the repellency between the brawlers.

Repellent (rĭpe·lĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *repellent-em*, pres. pple. of *repellĕre* to REPEL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of medicines or medical applications: Having the effect of repelling morbid humours, etc. (See REPEL *v.* 2 c.) Now *rare.*

1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* v. 19 It is necessary to use repellent Medicines, to wit, defensives, and clouts wet in Vinegar. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Repellent Medicines*, are such things as by stopping the Heat and Afflux of Humors..decrease the swelling of a part. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (1722) 381/2 All those means are said to be repellent, which check the Growth of the Tumour. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 62 Every thing wet, whether warm or cold, emollient, repellent or astringent. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 39 The leaves [of Sterculia fœtida] are considered repellent and aperient.

2. Having the power of repelling other bodies; characterized by repulsion. Also const. *of.*

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 237 Why should the most repellent particles be the most attractive upon contact? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 155 Each fragment of a pillar having its attractive and repellent points. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 136 The different manner..in which their parts become capable of communicating attractive or repellent powers to other matter. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 47 There are some men..whose clothes are repellent of dust and mud.

b. Impervious to, not receptive of, moisture.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. 44 A manner of draining where the surface soil and base are repellent. 1885 [see REPEL *v.* 5 c].

c. Repelling or warding off attack.

1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 34 He saw the beautiful city..as if sheathed austerely in repellent armour.

3. Repelling by coldness of demeanour, or by some disagreeable feature; affecting one with distaste or aversion.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xii. 460 Sherlock..is..somewhat repellent in his language. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs Horace* I. (1859) 387 Chilled by thy mien repellent and disdainful. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 519 He overthrew..the repellent demand that the Gentiles should be circumcised.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Med.* An application serving to repel humours, etc. (see A. 1 above). Now *rare.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 431 Fractures..are cured by repellents hindering inflammation. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 170 Repellents in the Gout are sometimes most exceeding dangerous. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Jardon*, It should be first treated with coolers and repellents, such as hot vinegar, verjuice, &c. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 214 The bark of the root and the..leaves..are considered by the native Indian doctors as powerful repellents.

†**2.** A repulse. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Sept., Did he not hold out against forty such repellents from Mrs. P——?

3. A repelling power or influence.

1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* III. 245 All the impediments that act as repellents to your passion. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 292 It becomes a perpetual source of disgust, and serves as a perpetual repellent to the eye of scrutiny.

Hence **Repe·llently** *adv.*

1883 TALMAGE in *Chr. Her.* 16 May 272/1 It is religion presented repellently, morning, noon and night. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Dec. 3/1 They are.. healthy in tone, without being repellently didactic.

Repeller (rĭpe·ləɹ). [f. REPEL *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who repels.

1611 COTGR., *Repoulseur*, a repulser, a repeller. 1832 *Examiner* 805/1 The one pushes the human soul from him —the other, with a bow, consigns it back to its repeller. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 126 The Athenians..were the true repellers of the invader. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 701 The apostle of toleration, the impatient repeller of all clerical pretensions.

†**2.** = REPELLENT *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim. & Min.* 403 The vertigo, is helped by temporal repellers, discutients,..and quinces. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 43 Repellers mostly have place in the very beginnings of Inflammations. 1753 BARTLET *Farriery* 220 Strains in the hock are to be treated by soaking the parts with coolers and repellers.

†**Repelless,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. REPEL *v.* + -LESS.] That cannot be repelled.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* E vij, Two great Armados ..by assault made knowne repellesse might.

Repe·lling (rĭpe·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REPEL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.; repulse.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xiv. (S.T.S.) I. 183 Valerius left þe said auctorite for [þe] Indignacioun þat he tuke in his mynde for þe repelling of his petitiouns. 1611 COTGR., *Repoulsement*, a repulsing, repelling. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* vi. § 17. 103 To the repelling of a forraign enemy, they appoint a certain and limited return. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (1722) 381/1 By repelling is meant those Means which prevent such an Afflux of Fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a Tumour.

Repe·lling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That repels, in various senses of the vb.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 44 b/2 He is called the expulsive or repellinge ligature. 1611 COTGR., *Repercussif*, repercussiue, repelling. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., In Mechanicks, where Attraction ceases to exert it self, a kind of repelling Force should succeed. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii, When the repelling Extremity points downwards, the Island mounts directly upwards. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 249, I ordered emollient and repelling Cataplasms to be applied. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. (1864) 62 The feeling in the poet's mind changes..from the repelling to the engaging. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed 3) 296 When the two repelling poles are brought into contact.

Hence **Repe·llingly** *adv.*, **Repe·llingness.**

1815 *Zeluca* I. 371 She must behave almost repellingly to the two men of her acquaintance she most esteemed. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 230 The eyes no longer stared repellingly with a fixed and hard glance. 1895 W. S. LILLY *Four Humourists* 66 Despite the repellingness of his style.

Repeman, variant of REAPMAN *Obs.*

Re-pe·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To pen again.

c 1616 S. WARD *Coal from Altar* (1627) 77 If Dauid were now to re-pen his Psalme, I think he might alter the forme of his counsell.

†**Repend,** *v.*^{1} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *repenner*, *repesner*, etc. (Godef.).] *intr.* To kick, fling.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2107 Thane riche stedes rependez, and rasches one armes.

†**Repe·nd,** *v.*^{2} *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *rependĕre* f. *re-* RE- + *pendĕre* to pay.] *trans.* To repay.

c 1550 L. WAGER *Life Marie Magd.* 1297 O Lord..To thee what tong is able worthy thanks to repend. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cix. 321 For good they euil agayne requite:..And so for loue..whote hate they do repend.

Rependant, obs. form of REPENTANT *a.*

†**Repensa·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. late L. *repensātiōn-em* f. *repensāre*: cf. *compensation.*] 'A making recompense' (Blount 1656).

†**Repe·nt,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Repentance; an act of repentance. (Freq. in Greene's works.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 24 Reproch the first, Shame next, Repent behinde. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiv. 15 For this I scourge myself with sharp repents. 1611 in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 175 My soule..In deepe repent, her former folly hates.

Repent (rĭpe·nt), *a.*^{1} [ad. L. *repent-*, ppl. stem of *repĕre* to creep.]

1. a. *Bot.* Creeping; *esp.* growing along the ground, or just under the surface, and sending out roots at intervals.

1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 16 There is no plant whatsoever so conatural to the vine..as this repent, and humble shrub. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 94 This had a small repent root. *Ibid.* 112 This has a crooked repent stem. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk Bot.* 74 Holland is said to owe its very existence to certain repent stems, by which its shores are apparently bound together.

b. *Zool.* Creeping, crawling, reptant.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 405/1 The third order, *Serpentia*, which are defined as having..a repent progression.

2. *fig.* Unable to rise to high ideas. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1684 EVELYN *Let. to Pepys* 8 June, He..bravely enlarges the empire of our narrow speculations, and repent spirits, whose contemplations extend no further than their sense.

†**Repe·nt,** *a.*^{2} *Obs rare.* [f. stem of REPENT *v.*; cf. obs. F. *repent* (Godef.).] Repentant.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1694 The queen forthwith hire leue Toke at them all that were present, of hire defaults fully repente.

Repent (rĭpe·nt), *v.* Also 7 as *pa. pple.* [ad. F. *repentir* (11th c.) f. *re-* RE- + Rom. **penitīre*:— L. *poenitēre*: see PENITENT.]

1. *refl.* To affect (oneself) with contrition or regret for something done, etc. (cf. 3.) Also const. *of, for, that.* Now *arch.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 52/173 Of hire misdedes heo repentede hire sore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7308 (Cott.), Ful sare yee sal repent yow. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 106 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 114 Longe after þat he [Christ] was ded, he [Pilate] repentede him ilome. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 224 Many menne repenten hem neuere of swiche thoghtes. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 63 Repent þe noght of þinges passyd. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xv, They that be glad..of the praysynge of flaterers oftyme repente them therof. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxiii. 68, I repent me that I hadde not beleuyd you. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III* I. iv. 285, I repent me that the Duke is slaine. 1619 LD. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 207, I now repent me of it, hearing the niewes of Moravia confirmed from all parts. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 157, I was formerly a great companion of his, for the which I now repent me. 1842 TENNYSON *Ed. Gray* 23, I repent me of all I did.

2. *impers.* To cause (one) to feel regret, etc.

13.. *Coer de L.* 324 Hym repented that he cam there. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 270 As he withinne his herte caste, Which him repenteth ate laste. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1301 It salle repent vs fulle sore and we ryde forthire! 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. viii. 224 Me repenteth, grene knyghte, of your dommage. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 147 It shall not repent them of yᵗ service. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXXVIII. 123 It repented him that he let go Demetrius. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 148 This indeed would repent me, for the World will take more notice of it. 1717 *Entertainers* No. 11. 72 It can never repent us to endeavour to tread in the Steps of those bright Examples. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 303 It doth repent me: words are quick and vain. 1878 SWINBURNE *Tr. Time* xxi, Will it not one day in heaven repent you?

†**b.** In passive. *Obs. rare.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 71 That is to mene, that they that be confession are cleensed and repented [etc.]. 1530 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in *Bale's Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 109, I say to thee, that in the turning about of thy hand such a sinner may be verily repented.

3. *intr.* To feel contrition, compunction, sorrow or regret for something one has done or left undone; to change one's mind with regard to past action or conduct through dissatisfaction with it or its results.

c 1290 *St. Brandan* 104 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 222 Soure on schal attan ende Repenti er he com aze. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 186 He þat repenteþ Raþest schulde ariȝen aftur [etc.]. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt* XXVII. 3 Judas, repentide, and brouȝte aȝen the threti pans to the princis of prestis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 328 So fer haste thow gon that late it is to repente. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 Whan so euer ony synner repenteth, & is sory for his offences towarde god. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 5 Well, He repent, and that suddenly. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 60 This middlemost mansion is appointed for such Soules whose whole man hath not perfectly repent in this world. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 443 None teach repentance like true penitents. He wants nothing but to repent. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, If your purpose is evil, pause a moment, and repent. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinev.* 169 No light had we: for that we do repent.

b. Const. *of, at* (rare), † *on.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM VII. 536 Wy hy ne moȝe..Wel repenty of hare mysdede..Þat ich schal segge, ase ich can. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 176 Thei wolde repente with gode will of the stryfe that thei hadde a-gein Merlin, but to late thei were to repente. 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* iii. 10 He repented on the euell, which he sayde he wolde do vnto them, and dyd it not. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 1 God doth reserve a liberty to himself, either to repent of the evil or the good that was foretold concerning any people. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 91 A thousand of their Sins are venial; which, tho' not repented of, will not exclude them from the Favour of God. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. (1788) 75 A scene in which a mind like yours will find nothing to repent of. 1828 PARR *Wks.* (1828) VIII. 640, I repent not at the gift. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 372 Nor do I now repent of the manner of my defence.

†**c.** To be sad, to mourn (for an event). *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 47 Dead..thou maist aread Henceforth for ever Florimell to bee; That all the noble knights..may sore repent with mee.

4. *trans.* To view or think of (any action, etc.) with dissatisfaction and regret; to be sorry for.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 256 Do ȝit be consaile, þou salle not it repent. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 422, I repent my graunteynge, That I to the made. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 221 For that or for some other cause he repentyth his bargeyn and woll nomore of it. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 297 b, Yet do I nothyng repente my first aduise & counsaill. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 111 Content with Hermia? No, I do repent The tedious minutes I with her haue spent. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 179, I could hardly keepe him from falling down most steepe mountaines..which made me repent the buying of him. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV* 108 They would sell their lives at so deere a rate, that the King might repent his purchase. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 14 Sept., I was so much pleased with it, I have not yet repented my seeing it. 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* I. 49 The landlord began to repent his kindness. 1821 WHEWELL in Mrs. Douglas *Life* (1881) 65 Hitherto I have had no reason to repent setting off when I did.

b. *esp.* To feel regret, sorrow, or contrition for (something inherently wrong, some fault, misconduct, sin, or other offence).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 261 Þan he by-gan repentye sare þat he hab greued his Eem. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 418 She..in that gret wrethe out of the paleyce went, Seying to herself that chere shuld þey repent. 1537 CRANMER *Let.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 350 Both you and I may repent our dallying. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 511 To him that intendeth to repent those thinges wherein he hath offended. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 147 If the thing couenanted be lawfull, rashnesse must be repented: but the promise performed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 776 The soft Napæan Race will soon repent Their Anger, and remit the Punishment. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 95 He declared..they should one day repent their insolence and presumption. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 53 For a few minutes I repented my temerity. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. (ed. 3) II. 187 William declared..that he would make the most Christian king repent the outrage.

†**c.** To regret (a circumstance or event). *Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine*

Kk iij, The people founde such ease and plenty of all things, that no man repented a womans gouernment. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 33 Whose death..all the world repented.

† **5.** To live *out* in repentance. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 272 My offences being many, I would repent out the remainder of Nature.

Repe·ntable, *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being repented of; †repentant.

1571 DK. NORFOLK in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 574 My harty repentable and pytiefull lamentation. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 699 Repentance of all repentable sinne may be in one moment. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 65 It seems scarce pardonable because 'tis scarce a repentable sin or repairable malice.

† **Repentaille.** *Obs. rare.* [OF., f. *repentir* to REPENT: see -AL.] Repentance.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11838 Wonder were elles, or art me failles, þey pleye wyþ repentailles. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 356 Thus whan love is evele wonne, Fulofte it comth to repentaile. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 156 Whanne plesaunce is fayled..thanne ofte tymes they falle into repentaille.

Repentance (rĭpe·ntăns). Also 4–6 -aunce, (5 -anse), 4 -anse, (5 -ans, -once), 6 -ence. [a. F. *repentance* (12th c.): see REPENT *v.* and -ANCE, and cf. OSp. *repentencia* (13th c.).]

1. The act of repenting or the state of being penitent; sorrow, regret, or contrition for past action or conduct; an instance of this.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4958 (Götthough.) 3our repentanse es comen ouer late. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5229 Wyþ sorow of herte and repentaunce þou mayst pay God wyþ lytyl penaunce. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1259 (1308) And at o word with-outen repentaunce Wel-come my knyght. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 She stei·yd the pepyl ever to repentaunce. 1509 FISHER *Serm. Ctess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 300 Wepynges & teares somtyme of deuocion somtyme of repentaunce. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 220 Repentance is never too late, but it is a true saying, repentance is never too soon. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, In time [they] should him fear, Lest after they buy repentance too dear. 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 26 What patience could be content to..accept of repentances which must have after penitences, His goodness can only tell us. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 65 The Romish doctors reckon three stages in the passage from vice to virtue, attrition, contrition, and repentance. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 246 Bitterness of soul, Pining regrets, and vain repentances. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 159 The morning is the time for repentance.

b. *personified.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 43 þenne Ron Repentaunce and Rehersed þis teeme. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 133 Repentence ay with cheikis wait, No..pennence did eschew. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 81 Then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque-pace. 1798 WORDSW. *Peter Bell* Prol. xxx, Repentance is a tender Sprite.

2. *Stool of* († or *for*) *repentance, repentance-stool,* a stool formerly placed in a conspicuous position in Scottish churches for the use of offenders (esp. against chastity) making public repentance; also called CUTTY-STOOL. So *repentance-gown.* (Cf. REPENTING *vbl. sb.* b.)

1647 in *Jrnl. Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ireland* (1901) 271 To Adam McNeilis for dressing ye stoole of repentance, 02s. 5d. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 48 To stand publickly in the Stool of Repentance, acknowledging their former transgressions. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 120 They are setting up the stool of repentance in their churches as formerly, where people guilty of incontinency are to doe pennance. *c* 1765 *Collection Scot. Poems* 68 Tague .. told him, he behoved to do pennance on the repentance stool. 1899 ANDREWS *Church Life* 112 The Synods specially enjoined on all parishes the procuring of a repentance-gown. *fig. a* 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round London* Wks. 1709 III. 34 When the Fumes of Melancholy or Wine set them on the Stool of Repentance. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. iii, He has been just half a year on the stool of repentance! 1884 *Christian World* 2 Oct. 737/1 *The Times* .. sents itself as it were in shame on the stool of repentance.

3. *Herb of Repentance,* the plant rue. (Cf. the etym. note to HERB-GRACE.)

1858–9 *Phytologist* III. 207 This [the Herb-of-Grace] is not a native, but it is well known at the Old Bailey as the Herb-of-Repentance.

Repentant (rĭpe·ntănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 repend-. [a. F. *repentant* (12th c.), pres. pple. of *repentir*: see REPENT *v.* and -ANT.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Experiencing repentance; sorrowful for past sins, penitent.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 174/2377 Heo weren echone repentaunt; ne miȝten none men more. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 752 Ryȝt repentaunt and ryȝt deuout Take hys deaþ in þy meende. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 149 He.. Moost repentaunt for-sook the world. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII* c. 57 *Preamble,* Your seid Suppliaunt is as sorrowfull and repentant as any creature may be. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 525/2 As those repentaunte sinners bee a parte of the churche predestynate. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 771 Kind Heav'n..does long since relent, And with repentant Saul it self repent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 1 Thus they in lowliest plight repentant stood. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlix, Charles entered, leaning on the shoulder of his repentant peer. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* XXV. 249 He will cleanse from your repentant souls this daily assoilment.

absol. as *pl.* 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 97 Sothfast kyng whos regne is inmutabull To repentaunt by rygour not vengeable. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 264 It is my guyse, Alle repentaunt to bryng hem to my blys.

b. Const. *of, for.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5917 Elfred..Of ire trespas biuore ire deþ repentant was. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 363 No man þat dooþ dedely synne schal be i-saued, but he be verrey repentaunt at his lifes ende of al his mysdedes. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 65 Men awe to praye..and be rependant of hir synnes. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 175 b, Them that are hartily repentaunt for their synnes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 550 Penitent also and repentant, for that which he had done in his furious madnesse. 1817 KEATS *Woman! when I* etc. 4 The downcast eye, repentant of the pain That its mild light creates to heal again.

2. Expressing or indicating repentance.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* I. ii. 216 After I haue solemnly interr'd..this Noble King, And wet his Graue with my Repentant Teares. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 87 Some of them have not spared to commit repentant error, to please the Pope. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 17 Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains Repentant sighs.

B. *sb.* One who repents, a penitent. ? *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 554/1 Though he haue made a true faithfull promise of pardone, to al true repentauntes and penitentes. 1624 R. SKYNNER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 350 Let not a Man that is a true Repentant think [etc.]. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 21 Dumb gestures are fitter for repentants, then high phrased bablings. *a* 1814 *Gonzaga* IV. vi. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 142 This last design of thy vengeful cruelty has made a sincere repentant of me.

transf. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb) 224 I following the Greeke originall [*metanoia*] choose to call him the penitent or repentant.

Repentantly (rĭpe·ntăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a repentant manner.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* Ssiij, As that one vnder that one maide did die Repentaunt; so this other repentauntlie Under this other maide. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 78 To recouer his faith, which he ought to looke after repentantly and with more zeale. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii, She checked herself repentantly, saying, 'Well, we must not laugh at her [etc.]'

Repe·nted, *ppl. a.* [f. REPENT *v.* + -ED 1.] Regretted; thought of with repentance.

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1662) 59 Till the repented assay of their valour, disciplin'd them into better manners. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 265 He..sun and moon Perpetual witness made Of his repented humanness.

Repenter (rĭpe·ntəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who repents, a penitent.

1621 CADE *Serm.* 34 Judas..did now repent..much better then the ordinary repenters at shrift. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1710) 74 Some say, a Bishop Covenanter, If a Penitent repenter, Causeth more Joy to Sp'rits Divine, Than all the other ninety nine. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 371 Having enrolled myself among the too-late repenters, who shall pity me? 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 101 The repenters .. ought forthwith to quit the wicked Church of England.

† **Repe·ntful,** *a. Obs. rare* —¹. [f. as prec. + -FUL.] Full of repentance.

1631 *Celestina* VII. 96 An idle and lazy youth, brings with it a repentfull and a painfull old age.

† **Repentine,** *a. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *repentin, -ine* (Godef.), or ad. L. *repentīnus,* f. *repent-, repens* sudden: see -INE.] Sudden.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B v, Enterprises rashe, hastie and repentine, Are chiefe thinges bringing great workes to ruine. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/1 All repentine and subite permutations are vnto our bodyes very preiudicialle. 1624 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1629) 259 Never trust a repentance repentine; no sodein flash or brunt. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 1 Those repentine, serpentine mischiefes sting before they hisse.

Repenting (rĭpe·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REPENT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.; repentance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4958 Don yee haue þe sin yee wate, Your repenting es now to late. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1087 Two þynges her-wyþ-ynne beþ, For-ȝef þe, and repentynge. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 156 Thoo that hadde doon vnkyndenesse .. humblely songe hire repentynge. 1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Repentyng, *regret, repentence.* 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 76 Wooing, wedding, & repenting, is as a Scotch jigge, a measure, and a cinque-pace. *c* 1655 MILTON *Sonn., To C. Skinner* 6 Deep thoughts..to drench In mirth, that after no repenting drawes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 444 To talk of my repenting, alas! And with that he fetch'd a deep Sigh. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 93 Repentings for her quick and angry mood.

b. *attrib.,* esp. *repenting stool,* the stool of repentance (see REPENTANCE 2).

1567 in *6th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 643/2 He sall .. present him self vpon the Repenting stuill in the parochiall Kyrk of Anstruthair in Repenting maneir. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* vii, Whinging fools, That's fighted for repenting-stools. *a* 1722 PENNECUIK *Collect. Scots Poems* (1787) 34 They gave the surplice to the English prelates, And their repenting stools to Scottish zealots.

Repenting (rĭpe·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That repents.

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* Wks. (1829) 177 Christ's blood (which must be received with a repenting heart thro' faith). 1618 G. STRODE *Anat. Mortalitie* 145 Vnto the repenting person hee giueth a soft heart. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxcviii, Repenting England .. To Philip's manes did an offering bring. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 7 Like a true repenting Prodigal. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. v, Tears of repenting joy, which fast intruded, Fell fast.

Hence **Repe·ntingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Repentivement,* .. repentingly, with repentance. 1642 S. ASHE *Best Refuge* 54 We must repentingly returne unto the Lord. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 134 There were many useful citizens whom they had..sent into banishment, and these they now repentingly wished to restore. 1893 *Daily News* 8 May 5/5 Those who .. repentingly returned to the bosom of the party.

† **Repentinous,** *a. Obs. rare* —¹. [f. as REPENTINE + -OUS.] Sudden.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 147 Grimface'd repentinous Death.

† **Repe·ntive,** *a. Obs. rare* —¹. [f. REPENT *v.* + -IVE: cf. obs. F. *repentif.*] Repentant.

1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 44 The body must be prostrate; and the minde Truly repentive, and contrite within.

† **Repe·ntless,** *a. Obs. rare* —¹. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Unrepentant.

a 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 148 Then may the Stupid, and Repentless die, And Heav'n it self forgive no more than I.

Repeople (rīpī·p'l), *v.* [ad. F. *repeupler* (13th c.): see RE- and PEOPLE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To people anew; to furnish with a fresh population.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xii. 158 After this the world was repeoplyd and made agayn by them that descended of them. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 286, I will repeople the towne againe wyth mere Englishe men. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 10 Noah had so many yeares of his own life to bestow in repeopling and replanting the Earth. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 52 He invited..foreigners to repeople his Country. 1873 GEIKIE *Ice Age* i. 2 We behold.. Britain once more becoming continental, and repeopled.

b. *fig.* To people again in imagination.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. iv, Though all were o'er, For us repeopled were the solitary shore. 1871 MACDUFF *Patmos* v. 56 One can still re-people the solitude with busy life.

absol. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. iv, I had the power to repeople—to create.

2. *transf.* To restock with bees, fish, etc.

1693 ADDISON *Virg. Georg.* IV. 297 By repeopling their decaying state,..Their ancient stocks eternally remain. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Queen-bee,* From the fœcundity of this one female, a whole hive is easily and soon repeopled. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 484 Renascent swarms..Repeople still the shoals and fin the fruitful tide. 1862 *Cornhill Mag.* Feb. 201 M. Coste has superintended the laying down of..new oyster beds.., and likewise repeopled a number that had been exhausted.

Hence **Repeo·pling** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Repeuplement,* a repeopling, repopulating. *a* 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 125 Presently upon re-peopling of the earth [etc.]. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 466 He..forgets that such a prompt repeopling could not take place without an unusual increase of births. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 203 There was nearly a complete extermination of the species, requiring a repeopling of the seas.

Reperal(e, -all, variants of REPAREL *v. Obs.*

Repercei·ve, *v. rare* —¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To perceive afresh.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 41 That you may repercelve how little he understands Matters of Antiquity.

† **Repercu·ss,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare* —¹. [ad. L. *repercussus,* pa. pple. of *repercutĕre*: see next.] Beaten upon.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 23 When the mone is daies oold xv And so not repercusse [L. *repercussa*] as of the sonne.

Repercuss (rīpəɹkʌ·s), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *repercuss-,* ppl. stem of *repercutĕre,* f. *re-* RE- + *percutĕre* to PERCUSS.]

1. *trans.* To beat or drive back (air, fluids, etc.).

1501, 1615 [see *Repercussed* below]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 118 Aire in Ovens, though (no doubt) it doth (as it were) boyle, and dilate it self, and is repercussed; yet it is without Noise. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 297 If the Winds blow directly downward, and..force the dust to arise with the Wind, which is repercussed by the Earth. 1696 SALMON *Fam. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Redness,* To apply such things to the Eyes, as may repercuss and drive back the Humours offending. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* VI. 389 (MS.), As when the frighted blood through every vein Drives to and fro, propell'd and repercuss'd, By the effluvia of electric fire. *fig.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII. vii, The marrow or pith.. doth repercusse and smite back the said disease, so that it shall not arise and grow. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. 610 The said tempestuous rumours did strike and repercusse his thoughts inward.

† **b.** To reflect (beams or rays of light). *Obs.*

1604 STIRLING *Aurora* XXXVII, As the Sunne..darting from aboue, Doth parch all things that repercusse his beames. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xiii. 73 The Ray, repercussed or reflected in the perpendiculum is redoubled.

† **c.** To return, reverberate (a sound). *Obs. rare.*

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 89 And ay the echo repercust Hir diapason sound. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 245 Whether a Man shall heare better, if he stand aside the Body Repercussing. 1710 [see *Repercussing*].

† **2.** Of light: To beat upon (a thing). *Obs. rare* —¹.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 48 As full of coulers as a Christall glasse, repercust and beaten against with the beames of the sunne.

Hence **Repercu·ssed, Repercu·ssing** *ppl. adjs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. iii, Of repercus[si]t air the echo cryis, Amang the branches of the blomed treis. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 247 The noise that is made by the repercussed waters. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xiii. 73 The repercussed Heat is sufficient for all Operations Natural to quicken and encourage them. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No. 9. 1/1 An Eccho..is caus'd by any..Repercussing Body stopping and reflecting the..Sound.

† **Repercu·sser.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 -our. [f. prec. + -ER 1, -OR 2.] *Med.* A repellent.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 1032 The immoderate use of repercussers. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 29 Others repel by a refrigerating quality..as water and other such repercussours.

Repercussion (rīpəɹkʌ·ʃən). Also 6 -par-. [a. F. *répercussion* (14th c.), or ad. L. *repercussiōnem,* n. of action f. *repercutĕre*: see REPERCUSS *v.*]

1. The action of a thing in forcing or driving back an impinging or advancing body; also, the power of doing this. Now *rare.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* Cosmogr. xv, This goume is generat of see froith, quhilk is cassin vp be continewal repercussion of craggis aganis the see wallis. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 11 The vapor thereof by repercussion, forceth them [the planets] to be evidently retrograde, and goe backward. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 3 A man cannot fasten..any maine stroke and visible vpon soft and yeelding bodies, in that they haue no repercussion. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 17 Because of the repercussion of other Atoms ..they receive such knocks as make them quiet in their places. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV. (ed. 2) 172 They various Ways recoil, and swiftly flow By mutual Repercussions to and fro. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 77 From the opposition it must have met in these mountainous tracts, and the repercussion of their craggy sides, eddies must have been formed.

†**2. a.** *Med.* The action of forcing back or driving away by the application of remedies; the operation of repelling (humours, swellings, etc.) from a particular part of the body; also, a medicine or application used for this purpose. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPELAND *Guydon's Forni.* R ij b, The seconde [intention]..is fulfylled by repercussyon at the begynnynge. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 229 Mercurie..For repercussion thou win'st praise. 1663 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) VI. 372, I should prefer that method in agues before any violent repercussions though it were the famous *febrifuga* called Jesuits' bark. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xlii. 93 The proper..Nourishment of the Similary Parts is done by ..Repercussion not by Attraction. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tumour*, The other [method] is to stop and repel 'em; which is call'd Repercussion, that sends 'em back to their Source.

†**b.** The forcing back of flame by blowing upon it. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*

1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 9 Like as the repercussion of the flame intends it more. 1633 — *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 28 O God, if thy bellows did not sometimes thus breathe upon me, in spiritual repercussions.

3. Repulse or recoil of a thing after impact; the fact of being forced or driven back by a resisting body.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* VIII. 174 b, The streame..apering by the reparcussion of the water in manye places to be ful of great stones in the bottome. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* (1619) 1137 That (with the Repercussion of the Aire) Shooke the great Eagle sitting in his Chaire. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5148 The other Secondary Affections of Winds; as their Undulation, Repercussion from Promontories, Opposition, &c. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. v. (1693) 205 After much thunder and roaring by the allision and repercussion of the flame against and from the sides of the Caverns. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 371 The waters are violently carried against the rocks: and in their repercussion, form dangerous whirlpools. 1793 A. MURPHY *Tacitus* (1805) VII. 11 By the repercussion bursting out with redoubled force.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xiii. § 3 This certainty can never be wrought but by a repercussion of the engraffed notion upon itself. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxiii. 75 A mighty wall As Diamond Solid, where all Sence must fall With repercussion. 1869 J. D. BALDWIN *Preh. Nations* iv. (1877) 138 Their action .. has entered the current of European affairs indirectly only, and by repercussion. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* (ed. 2) 79 The injury done her cousin, which by the repercussion of its shock..serves to transfigure..the whole bright light nature of Beatrice.

c. *Med.* = BALLOTTEMENT.

1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ii. 94 Ballottement, or repercussion, is a valuable means of acquiring information as to the existence of pregnancy. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* vii. (ed. 4) 39 Feeling ballotement or repercussion, hearing the fœtal movements.

4. The return or reverberation of a sound; echo, echoing noise.

1595 *Locrine* III. vi, Where every echo's repercussion May help me to bewail mine overthrow. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sculler* Wks. III. 28/1 The Ecchoes of his groanings seem'd to sound, With repercussion of his dying plaines. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. iii. 119 To bridle the Evagation of the Sound—but not to make a Confusion thereof, by any disagreeable Repercussions. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 95 This dreadful noise is prolonged by repercussions from the caverns of the mountains. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 309 Like the echo which is a repercussion of the original voice.

transf. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* III. 4 Let our letters be as eccho's: let them bound back, and make mutuall repercussions. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 23 ¶ 6 Taste and Grace.. sounds which..have since been re-echoed without meaning ..by a constant repercussion from one coxcomb to another.

b. *Mus.* (See quots.)

1609 J. DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 12 The Repercussion, which by Guido is called a Trope, and the proper and fit melodie of each Tone. Or it is the proper interuall of each Tone. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Of these three chords the two extremes, i.e. the final and the predominant one (which are properly the repercussions of each mode). 1872 BANISTER *Music* § 391 During the successive entries of the Subject and Answer, the other parts continue with counterpoints,..and this entry of all the parts constitutes the Exposition (or Repercussion), exhibiting the material of which the Fugue is to be formed. 1889 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 139/1 (*Tonal Fugue*) The alternation of the Subject with the Answer—called its Repercussion..—is governed by necessary, though somewhat elastic laws.

5. The action of a substance in reflecting light; †colour resulting from such reflection.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 541 A certain blacke vernish which..by the repercussion thereof..gaue an excellent glosse and pleasant lustre to the colors. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 474 Some thick Clouds received its opposite light, and there dispersed the same by repercussion. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 30 A number of Fish, whose glistering shells made that artificial light in the night, and gave the Sea a white repercussion. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Wordsw.'s Poetry* Wks. 1857 VI. 242 What would the sun be itself,..if its glory were not endlessly.. thrown back by atmospheric repercussions?

b. Reflection *of* beams, rays, etc. Also without *of.* (Common in 17th c.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 110 Certaine buttons..which with the repercussion and reverberation of the Sun-beames, doe shine againe like resplendent gold. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 257 Vpon a house top..where the repercussion of the Sunne did worke vpon them. 1653 MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 3 That the rays may not be returned; for such a repercussion would make the sight more confused. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 142 By reflection and repercussion of the sun's rays. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 40 Aph. v, Our election from God is but the repercussion of the beams of his love shining upon us.

†**c.** A reflection *of* something. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 58 As in a Christall, there is a perfect Repercussion of a Mans visage.

6. A blow or stroke given in return; also *fig.* a return of any kind of action, a responsive act.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 188 When our eies be sore ..we turne away our sight unto those bodies and colours which make no reverberation or repercussion backe againe upon it. 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 611 The bones strike the Nerue, .. The same Nerue makes a repercussion vpon the Membrane. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 92 The subject whereon shee had to worke being hard and apt to resist, made her subject to repercussions. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Ps.* xxxix. Wks. (1835) 312 Observing others to improve the good and evil we see in them,..looking on them to make the repercussion stronger on ourselves. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 148 ¶ 5 Tenderness once excited will be hourly increased by the..repercussion of communicated pleasure. 1831 LAMB *Elia*, Ser. II. *Shade of Elliston*, Natural re-percussions, and results to be expected from the assumed extravagances of..mock life.

†**b.** The action of returning a blow. *Obs.*—1

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 480 The law of repercussion and retalion tooke no place.

†**7.** A repeated blow. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1626) 244 Rhœtus.. aggrauates his wound With repercussions of his burning brand.

b. A repeated attack *of* pain. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1796 BURNS *Let. to Thomson* Apr., I have only..counted time by the repercussions of pain.

Repercussive (rĭpəɹkʌ·sĭv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 -if. [ad. F. *répercussif, -ive* (14th c.): see REPERCUSS *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Of medicines or medical applications: Serving to repel humours or reduce swellings. *Obs.* Cf. REPELLENT *a.* 1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 210 To enpostyms of blood, þou miȝt do medicyns repercussifs & dissolutiuis sotilly. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. i. 14 The inconvenient and untimely application of medicines repercussive. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 818 The flower thereof is good in repercussiue plaisters. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 29 The Greeks call a repercussive Medicament ἀποκρουστικὸν. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 673/1 Besides this, it is very drying, repercussive and anodyn.

2. a. Of sounds: Reverberating or reverberated; echoing, resounding; repeated.

1598 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* I. ii, That word only Hath, with its strong and repercussive sound, Struck my heart cold. 1638 [SHIRLEY] *Mart. Soldier* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 225 All the Goths and Vandalls shall strike Heaven with repercussive Ecchoes of your name. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1162 Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud The repercussive roar. 1809 MRS. J. WEST *Mother* (1810) 169 The woodland hind Strikes the firm oak with repercussive blows. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 201 *note*, I think now that the fantastic beauty of that single repercussive note would perhaps be out of tune.

b. Of things or places: Returning a sound.

1695 CONGREVE *Taking of Namur* vi, The huge Cyclops did..Massie Bolts on repercussive Anvils beat. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VII. (ed. 2) 358 Ye noisie Waves Strike with Applause the repercussive Caves. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* iv. 39 Echo no longer..confides her sorrows to the remote glen or the repercussive rock.

†**3.** Of light: Reflected. *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *King's Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 274 This (the glasse alone) Where the neat Sunne each morne himselfe attires, And gildes it with his repercussive fires. 1701 WATTS *Horæ Lyr., Fun. Poem T. Gunston*, As she labours up to reach her Noon, Pursues her Orb with repercussive Light. *transf.* 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 192 Their guides a repercussive dread Took from the horrid radiance of his refulgent head. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *To H. D.* 16 Shadowes to delude thine eyes With ayrie repercussive sorceries.

4. Of a blow: Causing to rebound. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. (ed. 2) 69 What vig'rous Arm, What repercussive blow Bandies the mighty Globe still too and fro?

†**B.** *sb. Med.* A repellent. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 209 þou must purge þe matere or þou leie þerto ony repercussijf or ony maturatif. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 75 If the mylke be curded in the brestes, some olde auctours wyll gyue repercussiues. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 278 The herbe is..a singular repercussiue in all impostumes and inflammations. 1651 FRENCH *Distil.* v. 135 A plate of the said Mercury laid upon tumours would be a great deale better repercussive then plates of lead, which Chirurgions use. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tumour*, Repercussives are not used in all sorts of Tumours.

Hence **Reperc·ussively** *adv.*, **Reperc·ussiveness** (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 874 It did shiver—repercussively broken back by gnarled oak.

†**Reperc·ute,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *répercuter* (14th c.), or L. *repercutĕre*: see REPERCUSS *v.*] **a.** *absol.* = REPERCUSS *v.* 1. **b.** *trans.* To strike in turn.

1525 tr. *Brunswick's Surg.* xxvi, I did thetto leues of iusquiamus sodden .. because it repercuteth and resolueth. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 11 When the first bone, percussed by the stroke of the ayre, reperc uteth the other in manner of a mallet.

†**Repercu·tient,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *repercutient-em*, pres. pple. of *repercutĕre*: see REPERCUSS *v.*] = REPERCUSSIVE *a.* 1.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIII. 392 The laxity of the part..will not permit us to apply any thing that is violently repercutient or resolvent. *Ibid.* XVII. 592 Cold and very repercutient things must by no means be applied.

†**Repercutive,** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. obs. F. *repercutif* (14th c.): see REPERCUTE and -IVE.] = REPERCUSSIVE *sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Repercutif*, a repercutiue; a medicine that repells..paine from the place whereunto it is applyed.

†**Repe-refe,** variant of REAP-REEVE *Obs.*

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 596/7 *Metellus*, a repereſe.

Reperel (1, variants of REPAREL *sb.* and *v. Obs.*

Reperfo·rm, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To perform again.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 119 Infant Baptism is God's ordinance, and Baptism not to be repeiformed. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 219 It rather causes the original organic motion to be re-performed.

Reperfu·me, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To perfume again. Hence **Reperfu·med** *ppl. a.*

1593 DRAYTON *Sheph. Garl.* Ecl. viii, While others..strut the stage with reperfumed wordes. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric Hopeless Love* VI. 19 Thy love Puts music into forest sounds And odours reperfumes.

Re·perible, *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **reperībilis*, f. *reperīre* to find: see -IBLE.] Discoverable.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 189 Per is noone yle thynge but hit is reperible in man. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 275 We must strip them of their national, local, and personal distinctions, of all, in short, that is not reperible in every one of them.

†**Reperi·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *reperīre* to find + -ITION.] Discovery.

1627 SPEED *England* XXXVIII. § 1 Neither the reperition nor the repetition thereof shall be accounted impertinent.

Repe·riwig, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cover again as with a wig.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. v. *Decay* 815 The Sappy-bloud Of Trees hath twice re-perriwig'd the Wood.

Repe·rjuring, *vbl. sb. rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] Repetition of perjury.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 183 What expostulation, railing, scoulding, perjuring, and repeiiuring is maintained?

Repermi·t, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *repermettre* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To permit again.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 22 Hee .. suspended himselfe from vse of his priestly function, till vpon sute he was repermitted.

Repersua·de, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *absol.* To persuade again.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bedford.* I. (1662) 117 Whereupon for his own preservation he was re-perswaded to return to Pitmister. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* VII. (1783) I. 95, I began to re-persuade;..I protested [etc.].

Reperté,-tee, obs. forms of REPARTEE *sb.* and *v.*

†**Repertible,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [a. F. *repertible*, f. L. *repert-*, ppl. stem of *reperīre* to find.] 'Which may be found, gotten, or recovered' (Blount, 1656, from Cotgr.).

†**Repertite,** *v. Obs. rare.* [var. of REPARTITE *v.*, with change of vowel as in L. *impertīre*.] *trans.* To quarter in divisions. Const. *upon.*

c 1603 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 40 Companies repertited upon Zeeland..These companies were repertited upon Zeeland, but paid hitherto by the generality.

†**Reperti·tion.** *Obs.* [var. of REPARTITION: see prec.] Division, distribution, allotment.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 6 It folowed, that in the repertition of ye lands conquered, Iames Velasques gave unto Cortez the Indians of Manicorao. 1635 R. DAFFORNE *Merch. Mirrour* Ep. Ded. a v, The word Repertition is not used in my Booke, as James Peele, and many Merchants doe.

†**Reperti·tious,** *a. Obs.*—0 [ad. L. *repertītius*, f. *repert-, reperīre* to find.] Found by chance.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; hence in later Dicts.

‖ **Repertoire** (re·pəɹtwāɹ, F. repɛrtwār). Also 16-. [F. *répertoire*, ad. L. *repertorium* REPERTORY.] A stock of dramatic or musical pieces which a company or player is accustomed or prepared to perform; one's stock of parts, tunes, songs, etc.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Jan. 42/2 The part.., with the exception of the renowned..Robert Macaire, is the best character in his *répertoire*. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liii, Warrington, who..had but one tune..in his *répertoire*, ..sat rapt in delight. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 124, I got hold of the *répertoire* and studied up all the parts I knew I should have to play.

attrib. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 6/4 A sound repertoire company, where too many plays are not embarked upon, and yet the so necessary variety is not wanting.

†**Repe·rtor.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [L., agent-noun f. *reperīre* to find.] A discoverer.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. ii. 31 Let others dispute whether Anah was the Inventour, or onely the Repertour of Mules.

‖ **Repertorium** (repəɹtō·rĭŏm). [L., f. *repert-*, ppl. stem of *reperīre* to find: cf. next.] † **a.** A catalogue. *Obs.* **b.** A storehouse, repository.

1667 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 111 He..shew'd him 'the Repertorium', and spoke to Jennings the reacher of the records, that he should let him have any record that he should point at in the said Repertorium. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* III. i. 17 As for Counsellor Conway Crawley, I look upon him as the very repertorium of the laws. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* ii. § 1 (1875) 45 The Bible is not a great repertorium of quotations.

Repertory (re·pəɹtŏri). Also 6 *erron.* report-. [See prec. and -ORY.]

†**1.** An index, list, catalogue or calendar. *Obs.*

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) 304 The Vse of the first boke called a Repertory. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* C iv b, Vnto which Leager it shalbe necessary to..make a calender, otherwise called a Reportory or a finder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 372 Hermippus..made besides a Repertorie or Index to euery booke of the said Poesie. 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 179 Whose singular favor I must ever acknowledge..in furnishing me with a Repertory, whereby I am enabled readily to find such Records. 1761 DUCAREL (*title*) A Proposal for Publishing a general Repertory of the Endowments of Vicarages.

attrib. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 353/2 Quoting a multiplicity of cases from the Repertory [*printed* Ref-] Book.

2. A storehouse, magazine, or repository, where something may be found.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 66 As I looke..for his vniuersall Repertory of all Histories, containing the memorable acts of all ages, all places, and all persons. *a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess.* II. iii. Wks. 1754 IV. 46 His [Homer's] writings became the sole repertory to later ages of all the theology, philosophy, and history of those which preceded his. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. 1802 IV. 295 The moral scheme of France..is indeed an inexhaustible repertory of one kind of examples. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. i. § 14 It is..an immense repertory of unconnected criticisms and other miscellaneous erudition. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xviii. 456 The established repertory of our statutes and usages.

3. = REPERTOIRE.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 210 The repertory of the German lyric stage was..miserably poor in comic operas. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxi, The tune the most symbolical of Liberalism which their repertory would furnish.

Reperu·sal (rī-). [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] A second perusal.

1670 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 92, I shall be forced to protract the time I had set myself for the reperusal of my papers. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, On a reperusal, however, he thought that..he could discover something like a tone of awakened passion. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 354 A reperusal discovers to the same mind many things at first overlooked.

Reperu·se (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To peruse again or repeatedly.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 331 If any thinke that this is but a surmise, let them reperuse what here passantly is written. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 113, I have given myself no Time to re-peruse what I have written. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv, This second paper he also perused and reperused more than once. 1862 BUCKLEY *Introd. Partonope* (Roxb.) 24 He reperused with this object in view the legend as narrated by Apuleius.

Reperve·rsion. *rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] Perversion back again.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 27 Another..Italian Protestant, Refugee to the Church of England, was still more unfortunate, especially as to his Doubling of his Re-perversion to Popery again.

Repet, obs. form of RIPPET.

Repete, obs. form of REPEAT *v.*

Repetend (re·pɪtend, repɪ·tend). [ad. L. *repetend-um*, '(that) which is to be repeated', neuter gerundive of *repetĕre* to REPEAT.]

1. *Arith.* The recurring figure or figures in an interminate decimal fraction. (Cf. REPEAT *v.* 6 b.) Also *fig.*

1714 CUNN *Treat. Fractions* 62 The Figure or Figures continually circulating, may be called a Repetend. 1718 MALCOLM *Arith.* Pref. (1730) 12 His [Cunn's] rule for the addition of Circulates having compound Repetends is insufficient for a general rule. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 198 A chain of character evidence without end; an arithmetical repetend. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 442 Think you that this number is the whole? So far from being so, it is a repetend. 1854 B. SMITH *Arith.* 76.

2. A recurring note, word, or phrase; a refrain.

1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* vii. 6 Then [the bells] faltered to their closing toll Whose long, monotonous repetend [etc.]. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* May 116 In 'The Raven', 'Lenore', and elsewhere, he employed the repetend also. 1895 C. A. SMITH *Repetit. & Parall.* 17 The first 7 stanzas observe alternate initial repetition, '*Puisque*' being the repetend employed.

Repetition[1] (repɪti·ʃən). Also 6 -icion, -icyon, *Sc.* -icioun, -itioun. [a. OF. *repeticion* (mod.F. *répétition*) or ad. L. *repetītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *repetĕre* to REPEAT.]

I. 1. The action of repeating or saying over again something which one has already said; reiteration; an instance of this.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 163 b, Of curiosite to saye theyr duty agayne, or to saye it with repeticyons. 1557 BIBLE (Genev.) *Matt.* vi. 7 When ye pray, vse no vaine repetitions as the heathen. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 208 Your figure that worketh by iteration or repetition of one word or clause..is counted a very braue figure. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 107 The sacred Scriptures abound in elegant Repetitions. 1751 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess of Bute* 19 June, When you do not answer any part of my letters, I suppose them lost, which exposes you to some repetitions. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) p. vi, I am fearful that I shall appear..to have been guilty of unnecessary repetitions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 485 Let me recapitulate—for there is no harm in repetition.

b. *Rhet.* The use of repeated words or phrases.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 107 b, Repetition is when we begynne diuerse sentencies one after another with one and the same worde. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 65 It is also meit, for the better decoratioun of the verse to vse sumtyme the figure of Repetitioun. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Repetition*, (a Figure in Rhetorick) is when a Person thinking his first expression not well understood, .. repeats or explains them, another way.

2. The action of repeating or saying over something in order to fix or retain it in the memory; †also, the rehearsal of a play.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 231 The morening houres will best serue for the memorie..: the after noone for repetitions, and stuffe for memorie to worke on. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxi. (1627) 246 Once gotten, they were easily kept by oft repetition. 1756 FOOTE *Engl. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 114 It is now in repetition at the French comedy. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxx, Of the new details he learned he could only retain a few, and those only by continual repetition.

b. The action of reciting in a formal manner, *esp.* recitation of something learned by heart; a piece set to be learned and recited.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xl. § 1 If the Psalms..deserve to be oftener repeated than they are, but that the multitude of them permitteth not any oftener repetition. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* vi. (1627) 68 There must be daily repetitions and examinations. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 79 ₱ 1 A Repetition of the following Verses out of Milton. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. viii, Seeing the boy who is next above you flogged for a repetition which you know you cannot say even half so well as he did. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 129 Seeing that his boys learn their repetitions and get up in time for morning school.

3. Recital, relation, narration, mention.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 265 *Rich.* Foule wrinckled Witch, what mak'st thou in my sight? *Q. M.* But repetition of what thou hast marr'd. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 144 A name Whose repetition will be dogg'd with Curses. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 83/1 By repetition of which accident, Charillus often afterwards defended the Dæmon. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i, Spare us, and spare thyself the repetition Of our most awful, but inexorable Duty.

4. The action or fact of doing something again; renewal or recurrence of an action or event; repeated use, application, or appearance.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxi. § 2 Because by repetition they..confirme the habites of all vertue, it remaineth that we..keep them as ordinances. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Painting* Observ. ₱ 200 The Members would be too naked, if they left not two or three Folds, .. and therefore [they] have us'd those Repetitions of many Folds. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Habits are acquired by the frequent repetition of actions. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 22 Pleasure is labour too, and tires as much,..By repetition palled, by age obtuse. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, These glances seemed to increase her confidence at every repetition. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* v. 148 Genius, getting impatient of universal repetition, strikes out for itself new paths on every side. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 859/2 A notion that architectural beauty is to be attained by an indefinite repetition of ugliness.

b. *Mus.* (See quots. and cf. REPEAT *sb.* 2 c, 2 d.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 68 When you see this signe :‖: of repetition, you must begin again, making the note next before the signe..a semibriefe in the first singing. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Repetition .. is also a doubling or trebling, etc. of an interval, or a reiteration of some concord or discord. 1881 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* III. s.v., The rapid reiteration of a note is called repetition.

c. The comparative ability of a musical instrument to repeat the same note in quick succession.

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 285/1 Another common defect is in the 'repetition': a key will not rise to the level instantly the finger is raised. 1894 ELLISTON *Organs & Tuning* 148 The..repetition is such that the pipes respond to the most rapid staccato passages.

d. The return of a taste. *rare*⁻¹.

1705 JOS. TAYLOR *Journ. Edenborough* (1903) 49 For my part I only drunk one Glass for curiosity, and I am sure, had the repetition of it 20 times in my stomach.

5. A copy or replica of a thing.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 299 We saw a couple of icebergs standing alone in the sky, and at their shadowy tops their phantom repetitions inverted. 1881 *Catal. Nat. Portr. Gallery* 255 A small and highly finished repetition of it was recently sold among the artist's works.

6. *attrib.*, as **repetition clock**, a repeating clock; **repetition sermon** (see quot. 1688); **repetition work**, the occupation of making the same article over and over again.

1624 DONNE *Devot.* (ed. 2) 381, I could not heare the Sermon, and these latter Bells are a repetition Sermon to me. 1688 D. GRANVILLE in *Misc.* (Surtees No. 37) 43 It is a custom in the University of Oxford once in the year in the University Church to have a Repetition-sermon ..: that repetition task..is the most difficult employment of the whole year. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* I. 79 The pieces contained in the striking part of the ordinary repetition clocks. 1897 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 6/2 Another Manchester firm..discharged a fitter employed on simple repetition work.

II. 7. (Chiefly *Sc.*) The action of claiming restitution or repayment; a claim of this kind; also loosely, restoration, recovery, repayment.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xiii. (S. T. S.) I. 74 This rite of chevelry, and repeticioun of gudis, began first be ane anciant pepil namit equicoli. 1590 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 543 But prejudice of his repetitioun of the soume abonewrittin payit be him to the said Sir Robert. 1644 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Club) II. 313 Evrie vther burghe sall haue repetitioun of the tua pairt of the proportioun of excise furneshit by them. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. x. 138 Innocent requiring of my owne, which goes no further then a faire repetition. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III*, c. 49 § 5 Their action..for repetition of any overcharge in such account of expences. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 204 A creditor who had obtained a preference in a ranking to which he was not entitled, was found liable to repetition.

Repeti·tion[2] (rī-). *rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] A new petition or request.

1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 240 Repetitions, when they are supported with new reasons,..are justifiable in all cases.

Repeti·tional, *a. rare.* [-AL.] =next.

1720 S. PARKER *Biblioth. Bibl.* I. 15 This second, or repetitional Law, being indeed a Recapitulation and Compendium of the first. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit., Full Petit.* 117 An interval..between the original series of proceedings, and the repetitional proceedings. 1871 BUSHNELL in *Life & Lett.* xxiv. (1880) 524 Great care to be had of language—no..cantish repetitional stuff.

Repetitionary (repɪti·ʃənări), *a.* [f. REPETITION[1] + -ARY.] Characterized by, of the nature of, repetition.

1720 S. PARKER *Biblioth. Bibl.* I. 27 Where Moses deliver'd the Second or Repetitionary Law. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) II. 235 His adoption of a stanza obsolete and repetitionary on the ear. 1891 J. WINSOR *Chr. Columbus* ii. 60 The repetitionary changes of stock sentiment, which swell the body of the text.

†**Repeti·tioner.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] The preacher of a repetition sermon.

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 68 For which he was so ratled up by the Repetitioner. 1691 [see REPEATER 2 b].

Repeti·tionist. *rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who makes a practice of repetition.

1815 *Zeluca* III. 242 'What, another anecdote..!' 'I am a mere repetitionist', cried Medlicott.

Repetitious (repɪti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *repetīt-*, ppl. stem of *repetĕre* (see REPEAT *v.*) + -IOUS.] Abounding in, or characterized by, repetition, esp. of a tedious kind; tiresomely iterative.

(Common in recent American use.)

1675 PENN *Eng. Pres. Interest* 17 The Great Charter..is comprehensive and repetitious of what I have already been discoursing. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 34 A surprize is an agreeable novelty in this same repetitious world. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 136 An English legal document,..very long and repetitious. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* vi. 107 It had been drummed into her ears by the repetitious tongue of her mother.

Hence **Repeti·tiously** *adv.*; **Repeti·tiousness.**

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Jan. 62/1 Man is weak; 'but, more than this, he is wicked—repetitiously and wilfully so'. 1882 P. SCHAFF *Apost. Chr.* (1883) 785 The apparent repetitiousness and dependence of Ephesians on Colossians.

Repetitive (rɪpe·titiv), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IVE: cf. *competitive.*] Characterized by, of the nature of, repetition; repetitious.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 52 This little domestic scene was repeated..with just sufficient variation..as might suffice to prevent its appearing stupidly repetitive. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 211 Observe if there be any alterations or spontaneous repetitive movements of the digits.

Hence **Repe·titiveness.**

1884 *Spectator* 15 Nov. 1509 A sort of patient repetitiveness—there is no such word but there ought to be—which drives onlookers wild.

Repeyle, obs. form of RIPPLE *v.*

Repi·ck (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To pick again, in various senses.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 83 The Docks picked out of the Swaths; which were afterwards turned and re-picked. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 116 The same thin Cassius to repick His purpose and to probe his quick. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* viii, Paul hastened to repick his oakum and rejoin his friend.

Repicq(ue, obs. forms of REPIQUE *v.*

Repi·cture (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To picture again.

1847 *New Monthly Mag.* Jan. 14* A full-length portrait of the times..is repictured to the eye. 1875 GEO. JACQUE *Hope: Lights and Shadows* ii. 15 Hopes—Which Fancy with officious art Repictures to the wounded heart.

Repie·ce (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To piece together again.

1646 in Carte *Ormonde* (1736) II. App. 13 You endeavour what you can to repiece your breach with the Irish. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 398 It will..stop the other thread or threads until the broken thread shall be repieced.

Repier, obs. variant of RIPPIER.

†**Repi·gnorate, -erate,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. ppl. stem of L. *repignorāre, -erāre*: see IMPIGNORATE.] 'To redeem a pledge.' So †**Repi·gnoration.**

1623 COCKERAM. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cooper].

†**Repi·ke,** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. f. REPIQUE *v.*] ? Repercussive or repulsive action.

1687 BEVERLEY *Expos. Song of Songs* Concl., So the Repike Of untun'd Ears its True sounds back do strike With Disacceptance.

Repillestok, obs. form of RIPPLESTOCK.

Repi·n (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To pin again.

1859 READE *Love me* xxvii. Eve slily repinned it on him. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 286/1 The great points in repinning are to drive the pin [etc.].

†**Repi·ne,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] The (*or* an) act of repining; discontent, grudge.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 490 Were neuer foure such lamps,

together mist, Had not his clouded with his browes repine. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 96 Not .. iterating still his praises for feare of heaping more matter of envie and repine. 1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* 64 What I must, that I will do, without so much as a repine or a struggle.

Repine (rĭpəi·n), *v.* Also 6–7 repyne. [app. f. RE- + PINE *v.*, but the formation is unusual.]

1. *intr.* To feel or manifest discontent or dissatisfaction; to fret, murmur, or complain. Also const. *against, at,* †*to.*

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1262 Enuy will grutch, repining at his wele. 1530 PALSGR. 686/2 Thou repynest agaynst all thynge that I do. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 79 It was neuer hard in Ieurye that the people repyned or sayed, The kynge is a child. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Lect. Passion* xxvii. (1616) 263 Looke..that thou repine not to this light. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 118 One..is repined at, because hee hath some of the inheritance. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 94, I will not argue that, nor will repine. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. (ed. 2) 97 Repine we guiltless in a world like this? 1771 *Junius Lett.* lvii. (1788) 311 Religious men..make it the last effort of their piety not to repine against Providence. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 185 Through the long and weary day he repines at his unhappy lot. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 196 Why repine? There's ever someone lives although ourselves be dead!

fig. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. x, From pool to eddy .. You hear her streams repine.

b. Const. with *that* or inf.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 110 He had repined or disdained, that any man should fare well, or be well clothed, but hymself. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 66 We ought not to kicke upp the heele, as repining to live in that state, whereunto by birth we were ordeined. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 74 O see how men repine, That you so long conceal'd, should gull the time. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 348 We continue still to repine that our neighbours should possess any art, industry, and invention. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IV. 107, I shall ne'er Contend to save them nor repine to see Their fall.

c. To long discontentedly *for* something. *rare.*

1742 GRAY *Sonn. Death West* 5 These Ears, alas, for other Notes repine. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 153 The worship of the church was frequented by multitudes who secretly repined for a change.

†**2.** *trans.* To regard with discontent or dissatisfaction; to fret or murmur at; †to grudge *to* one.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 223 So that none in this behalfe can repine or gainsay vs. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vii. 26 In signe Of servile yoke, that nobler harts repine. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 13 Wouldest thou have permitted this to thy fellow servant, that repinest it to thy master? *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 173 Contented with so much favour as was never repined. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 48 (1794) II. 218 She repined, for their own sakes, the malignities of her sex.

Hence †**Repi·neful** *a.*, discontented (*obs.*); **Repi·nement**, repining, discontent. *rare.*

1655 SHIRLEY *Polit.* III. ii, Most repineful, spleeny. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 301 Now am I relapsed into all the dissatisfied repinement of a true English grumbling voluptuary. 1818 FARADAY in B. Jones *Life* (1870) I. 274 You shall see this man .. accompanied by repinement, regret, and contempt, sink into poverty and misery.

Repiner (rĭpəi·nəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who repines or is discontented; a grumbler.

1551 ASCHAM *Let. to E. Raven* 23 Feb., He is likely to make..the Germans, of secret repiners, open foes. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 91 To occasion these repiners feele the smart of their counsell. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 91 He is a scoffer, deride1, and repiner. 1750 BERKELEY *Max. conc. Patriotism* § 23 We are not to think..every splenetick repiner against a court is therefore a patriot. 1805 A. WILSON *Epist. to A. Clarke*, Heaven..showers with fury dread, Tormenting ills on the repiner's head. 1854 WHITTIER *Maud Muller* 102 Alas!.. For rich repiner and household drudge!

Repining (rĭpəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb., or an instance of this; discontent, grumbling, fretting.

1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 34 It is not therefore repynyng, rebellyng, or resistyng gods ordinance, that wyll amende euyll rulers. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 266 After some repining he was satisfied therewith. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 15 May, Which the world takes notice of, even to some repinings. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 387 ₱2 Repinings, and secret Murmurs of Heart. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxi. 342 Let thy repinings cease, Oh! man of sin, for they thy guilt increase. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* i. (1875) 6 Workmen .., who gave him at times no little trouble by their repinings and complaints.

Repining (rĭpəi·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That repines; given to repining; characterized by, or of the nature of, repining.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 223 One of the repiningst fellowes in the world. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXV. ii, No more..Daunce on in wordes your old repyning measure. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 432 There was neuer a more repining people. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 275 Let Bajazet Bend to his Yoak repining Slaves by force. 1782 COWPER *Cricket* 30 Wretched man, whose years are spent In repining discontent. 1877 BRYANT *Voice Autumn* i, There comes, from yonder height, A soft repining sound.

Hence **Repi·ningly** *adv.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 2 They that..afterward repyningly restreyne his power. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 651 They repiningly quarrelled with him in their wants in the wilderness. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. x, She began..repiningly to relate her misfortunes. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Nov. 443/2 Dwelling repiningly on what I have not.

Repique (rĭpī·k), *sb.* Also 7 -peak, -peek, -pieq(ue. [ad. F. *repic* = It. *ripicco*: see RE- and PIQUE.] In *Piquet*, the winning of thirty points on cards alone before beginning to play (and before the adversary begins to count), entitling the player to begin his score at ninety. Also *fig.*

1668 TEMPLE *Let. Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 93 In their Audiences..the Cards commonly run high, and all is Picque and Repicque between them. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Repeak* [1696 *Repeek*],..a term in the Game of Picquet. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 58 The youngers Blank shall bar the former and hinder his Picq and Repicq [*printed* Picy and Repicy]. 1721 CIBBER *School-boy* 1, I constantly receive my Rent in nothing but Repiques, Capotts, Gamons, and Doublets. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* XXV, His score was 90 to 35, and he was elder hand; but a momentous repique decided it in favour of his adversary. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Fam.* 49 Carte-blanche counts first, and consequently saves piques and repiques. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* IV. 39 When the cards are dealt out, I will leave you to select the hand you think will enable you best to prevent a repique.

Repique (rĭpī·k), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To score a repique against (the opposing player in piquet).

1659 *Shuffling, Cutting & Decl.* 8, I was Pickquet the last, but am now repickqt. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* II. 104 We agreed to play for fifty Pieces the Party; I repiqu'd him eight Times in a dozen. 1755 ED. MOORE in *World* No. 154 (1772) III. 297 He was most cruelly repiqued when he wanted but two points of the game. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Fam.* 49 It also piques and repiques the adversary, in the same manner as if those points were reckoned in any other way.

†**b.** ? To repel, resist. *Obs. rare*—1.

1687 BEVERLEY *Exp. Song of Songs* 27 Those enter weaves of Holy Order like The well-curl'd Locks, all falshood that Repique.

†**c.** Used as an imprecation. *Obs. rare*—1.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. i, Repique the rascal. He promis'd to be here before me.

2. *intr.* To win a repique.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 278 He piqu'd, and repiqu'd so oft. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* i, He was obstinately bent on repiquing. 1895 SNAITH *Dorothy Marven* vi, The mysteries of sword and musket were discarded for those..of piqueing, repiqueing and capotting.

Repit, obs. form of RIPPET.

Replace (rĭplē·s), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + PLACE *v.*, perh. after F. *remplacer* (1549) or, in later use, *replacer* (17th c.).]

1. *trans.* To restore to a previous place or position; to put back again *in* (or †*into*) a place.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xxix, A third..Sweares if they would, he would attempt the thing To chaste th' vsurper, and replace their king. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 32 This princess..made it her design..to see the majesty royal of England once again replaced in her house. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 12 They..replaced Lambert, and all the rest who had been cashiered by Cromwell, into their own charges again. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1846) II. 296 The King has consented to give two earldoms to replace the great families of Somerset and Northumberland. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 61 Drawings are made, after each of which the ball is replaced. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1918/2 A bridge by which the wheels of cars are replaced upon the track.

refl. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 352 This Emulation, that Matter always retains, to..replace it self..in the same Figure, which..Nature originally impressed on it.

2. To take the place of, become a substitute for (a person or thing). Freq. in passive, const. *by* (the new person or thing).

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 53 Though many have plucked a Branch from it, it is always quickly replaced by another. 1756 LD. BARRINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 383 Sir Edward Hawke, and Captain Saunders ..went to replace Admirals Byng and West. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 61 The Moon ..goes to replace him [the Sun] there, and appears perpetually above the Horizon. 1823 COLEBROOKE in *St. Cape G. Hope* 346 The paper [money] would be seasonably replaced by a metallic currency. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iii. (ed. 2) 56 The orchards, also, which in Jersey may be said to replace parks, are not very numerous.

b. *Crystall.* (See quots.)

1847 WEBSTER, *Replaced*, in mineralogy, a term used when a crystal has one or more planes in the place of its edges or angles. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 51 A quoin or an edge is said to be replaced, when it is cut off by one or more faces of another simple form.

3. To fill the place of (a person or thing) *with* or *by* a substitute.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 173 You must..replace such as have failed, with the best and most likely plants. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. iii, Thou wouldst not replace such extinct Lie by a new Lie. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xvi. 269 They talked of replacing buildings of brick with buildings of stone. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Electr. & Magn.* I. 262 Let us replace *S* by another closed surface.

b. To provide or procure a substitute or equivalent in place of (a person or thing).

1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 424 A convent, founded for twenty religious, that has thirty now, should not be permitted to replace ten when they died. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV. 144, I pity him for the loss of such a treasure as he will not easily replace. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 71 The natives to the south have lost nearly all their..walrus-lines..and will be unable to replace them till the return of the seal.

4. To return or restore *to* one. *rare*—1.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iii. I. 403 Whatever part of his stock a man employs as a capital, he always expects it to be replaced to him with a profit.

Hence **Repla·ced** *ppl. a.*; **Repla·cing** *vbl. sb.*

1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 241 The belief..that the replaced or conjugated Hydrogen is the whole Hydrogen of a certain proportion of integral water. 1884 *Manch. Weekly Times* 11 Oct. 5/6 The replacing of the tracery of the cloisters..is ..proceeding bay by bay. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Suppl.* 750/2 *Replacing Apparatus*, for the replacing of derailed rolling stock upon the line.

Replaceable (rĭplē·səb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be replaced.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 236 The concurring individuals..appear but as insignificant and replaceable instruments. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 159 The four atoms of hydrogen being replaceable..by metals.

Repla·cement. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act or process of replacing in various senses; the fact of being replaced.

a 1790 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iii, That part of the annual produce destined to the replacement of that capital. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* I. 45 The word eternal seems only..to express..a constant replacement of portions of time already gone by. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 212 There is more wearing-out than replacement by synthetic means.

attrib. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-Bk. Zool.* 416 Replacement teeth are formed continuously throughout life. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 954 A proliferative fibrosis..as opposed to mere 'replacement fibrosis'.

†**Replai·t,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also resplate. [f. OF. *replait, repleit* (14th c. in Godef.), rehearing of a plea, f. *re-* RE- + *plait, pleit*: see PLEA *sb.* and PLEAD *v.*] *trans.* To adjourn or remand (a cause or person).

15.. *Chart. Aberdeen* fol. 153 (Jam.), Gif the said seir and hade maid summonds..to this court..of his process resplatit and continewit fra the ferd court [etc.]. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 186 Gif the said Lord James thinkis thame to be replaitit, and the executioun thairof to be continewit.., that he continew the samyn.

Replant (rĭpla·nt), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + PLANT *v.*, perh. after F. *replanter* (1306) = Sp. *replantar*, It. *ripiantare*.]

1. *trans.* To plant (a tree, plant, etc.) again.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 14 A tree..newe replanted..bringeth foorth fruite of farre more sweete and pretious taste than others. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 511 All the danger or security of this tree, standeth vpon the choice of that only day wherein it is replanted. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 33 The roote and cabbage being replanted in the spring. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 179 Plants which rise from Seed..should be taken up..and be replanted. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 33 Some of the ..largest and best shaped bulbs should be replanted. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 40 So it may remain, to be taken up and replanted every third or fourth year.

b. *transf.* To plant (a thing or person) again; to re-establish, resettle, replace. Freq. const. *in.*

1587 [see RIPLANTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 198, I will..replant Henry in his former state. 1605 WINTER in *Gunp. Plot* li b, A Way..to replant againe the Catholicke Religion. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 50 Mr. John Guthrie..could not be replanted in his old church. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xix. 221 They have not been able yet to root out the Gospel, since it was in these early Days replanted in the Kingdom. 1837 G. REDFORD *Script. Verif.* vii. 435 Julian..made attempts to re-plant the Jews in their fathers' land.

c. To engraft (teeth) again.

1870 ANSTIE *Practitioner* July 45 The success .. obtained by Mr. Coleman in replanting teeth..will be received with unquestionable satisfaction.

2. To plant (ground, etc.) again; to furnish with new plants (or inhabitants). Also *transf.*

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 10 Noah had so many yeares of his own life to bestow in repeopling and replanting the Earth. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 435 It is therefore advisable to mark..the hills in which they are, in order to dig them up and replant those spots. 1815 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 79 The grounds in this quarter must all be replanted. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 235 Where a farm is to be deserted..why cannot it be partially re-planted by those who may have enjoyed its use..?

3. *intr.* To provide and set fresh plants.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 165 The considerable Charge you must be at to replant every Year.

Hence **Repla·ntable** *a.* (Colgr. 1611).

Replanta·tion. [RE- 5 a: cf. prec.] A second or fresh plantation.

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Right Hand* 67 That, and no other, is her Re-plantation. 1682 T. A. *Carolina* 9 Three of which [vines] by Re-plantation..will make very good Wine. 1870 ANSTIE *Practitioner* July 45 Mr. Coleman believes replantation will become the legitimate mode of treatment for chronic periodontitis. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 3/2 The only solution of the problem of inundations is 'replantation and canalization'.

Repla·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. REPLANT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of planting again.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1383/2 The replanting of religion. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xi, Hee had thought that it was materiall to the replanting of them. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 380 In the interval between the removal and the replanting. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Sept. 8/4 No system of replanting has been properly introduced.

Repla·ster (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To plaster again.

1849 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 152 Strip and replaster and ..do what they will with thee. 1895 MRS. WILSON 5 *Years India* 298 The house was replastered from top to bottom.

Repla·te (rī-), *sb.* [f. the vb.] An old plated article which is to be replated.

1851 J. NAPIER *Electro-Metall.* 105 The practical difficulties..when a 'replate' is dipped in the nitric acid. *Ibid.*, The parts of the 'replate' which are sound.

Repla·te (rīˑ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To plate afresh; to renew the plating on.

1851 J. NAPIER *Electro-Metall.* 105 Replating of old articles. 1856 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* VIII. 92 Occasionally the depositor has sent to him, to be replated, old worn out articles formed of Sheffield plate.

Replay· (rīˑ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To play (a match, etc.) again. Hence **Replay·ed** *ppl. a.*; also **Replay·** *sb.* a replayed match.

1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 369/2 Under these circumstances, the tie should certainly be replayed. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 1/3 Replayed matches will not add to the..list of fixtures. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 7/2 Mr. Tait last week took 83 (on a 16-play). 1898 HOFFMANN *Hoyle's Games Modernized* 100 The hand having been replayed.

Reple, obs. form of RIPPLE *sb.*

Replea·d, *v. rare.* [f. RE- + PLEAD *v.*: cf. OF. *repledoier* (13th c.), F. *replaider* (16th c. in Littré).] †**a.** *intr.* To raise a plea. *Obs.* **b.** To plead again. **c.** *trans.* To use as a further plea.

c 1500 *Priests of Peblis* iii. 1244 This officer but dout is callit Deid; Is nane his power agane may repleid. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 30 § 1 The same parties haue ben compelled..to replende. 1685 *Termes de la Ley* s.v. *Repleader*, The Court makes void all the Pleas which are ill, and awards the Parties to replead. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) V. 216, I pleaded my own sake; the Captain, his dear friend her Uncle's; and both repleaded the prevention of future mischief.

Replea·der. *Law.* [See prec. and -ER 4.] The action of, or right to, a second pleading.

1607 COWELL *Interpr., Repleader* is to plead againe that which was once pleaded before. 1651 tr. *Dawes' Abridgm. Coke's Rep.* III. 54 After demurrer no repleader may be without consent of parties. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 395 Whenever a repleader is granted, the pleadings must begin *de novo*. 1820 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* II. s.v.

Replea·t (rīˑ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To pleat again.

1695 DRYDEN tr *Dufresnoy's Art. Paint.* (1716) 143 Raphael also had much of that way in his first works, in which we behold many small Foldings often repleated.

Repleat, obs. form of REPLETE *a.* and *v.*

Repleave, variant of REPLEVE *v. Obs.*

Repleccio(u)n, obs. forms of REPLETION.

†**Reple·dge,** *sb. Obs.*—1 [f. next.] Replevin.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Undersheriff* 96 A terrible pudder hee keepes with his repledges and distresses.

Repledge (rĭple·dʒ), *v.*[1] Also 5 -plegge, 6 *Sc.* -plege, 7 *Sc.* -pleadge. [ad. OF. *repleger, -eer, -ier* to give or become surety for (a person), f. *re-* RE- and *pleger* to PLEDGE. Hence also med.L. *replegiāre.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To take *out* of pawn again. *Obs.* —1

1479 Sir J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 255, I payed v. marke ..to replegge owte my gowne off velwett and other geer.

2. *Sc. Law.* **a.** To withdraw (a person or cause) from the jurisdiction of another court to one's own, upon pledge that justice shall be done. Also *absol.* Now only *Hist.* (abolished in 1747).

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* v. vii, He..commandit thaim to punis na thing bot small crimes; all hie offencis to be replegit to his gret justice. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 241 They and thair brether heraldis hes bene..examit and repledgit fra all maner of inferiour judges to thair awin propir judge 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. 158 He quha repledges to his awin Court any man quhom he sould not repledge..sall be in the kings mercie. 1693 STAIR *Inst.* (ed. 2) IV. xxxvii. § 4 All Sheriffs, Baillies of Royalty [etc.] have criminal Jurisdiction,..but they cannot Repledge. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 27 Any power or privilege of repledging from the sheriffs or stewarts court. 1885 W. ROSS *Aberdour & Inchcolme* i. 22 He could even repledge from the Sheriff and had a right to all the moveables of delinquents.

trans.f. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 5 His Sone, our Sauiour,.. Repleadgeand his presonaris with his hart-blude

†**b.** To take back or take over (something forfeited or impounded) on proper security; to replevy. *Obs.*

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign* s.v. *Recognition*, To craue and aske fra his superiour the saides landes to him to borgh, that is to repledge them. 1609 — *Reg. Maj., Stat. David II* 37 b, Gif any man will repledge the poynd within the saidis three dayes; the poynd salbe lettin to borgh.

Reple·dge (rī-), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] To pledge again.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xcviii, The jewels were..purchased, pawned, relieved, and re-pledged by the agent. 1866 *Law Rep.* 1 Q. B. Div. 589 If the pawnee may repledge the pawn, the sub-pledgee may do the same. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 6/1 [He] repledged the Liberal party to the fair and just demand for Home Rule.

Reple·dger. *Sc. Law.* [f. REPLEDGE *v.*[1]] One who repledges. Also *fig.*

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 89 Our Iudge..turneth our repledger, by his mercy rescuing us from Iustice. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 31 In which Case, the Repledger, if he failed to do Justice upon him, in due time, tined his Court for Year and Day. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 851 On the ground that the alleged offence had been committed within the repledger's jurisdiction.

‖ **Replegiare.** *Obs. Law.* [med.L.: see REPLEDGE *v.*[1]] = REPLEVIN *sb.*

[1285 *Act* 13 *Edw. I*, c. 11 (*Stat. Westm.*), Per commune breve quod dicitur Replegiare.]

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 252/1 As they should doe in Replegiare bytwene comen persones. 1515 *Act* 7 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Every Advowaunt..that makyth avowre..to any oder person or persons in any replegiare, secound delyveraunce [etc.]. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 4 Defendants in the said Writs of Replegiare. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Jurisdictions* (1657) 284 He cannot take the Distress out of the Pound, but ought to sue a Replegiare.

†**Replegia·tion.** *Obs. Sc. Law.* Also 7 repledg-, repladg-. [ad. med.L. *replegiātiōn-em*, noun of action f. prec.] The action of repledging.

1574 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 311 When we sought the priviledge of replegiatioun of the universitie from the civill jugement, yee would not grant it to us. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. I*, 30 b, At the day of the replegiation: that is, at the day quhen the defender sould haue repledged the lands..and repledged them not. 1641 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 101 Ane chartour..off the..creatioun of burgesses and of the repladgiation of thair comburgessis. 1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* (ed. 2) Index.

†**Reple·ndish,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 replendyssh. [f. OF. *replendiss-, replendir*: see RESPLENDISH *v.*] *intr.* To shine with splendour. Hence †**Reple·ndishing** *ppl. a.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 213 In his breast there was replendishyng The shinyng Venus. 1517 WATSON *Shyppe of Fooles* A ij b, Our auncyent faders hete before dyde not lerne theyr repplendysshynge scyence in the multytude of bookes.

So †**Reple·ndishant** *ppl. a.* [see -ANT.]

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 112 The mone..is fayre replendysshaunte, In the longe nyght with rayes radyaunte.

Reple·nish, *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.] A fresh supply (of money); a refill.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 75, I know you took it queer that I did not stand it, when you wanted a replenish last week. 1881 W. P. LENNOX *Plays, Players*, etc. II. i. 9, I gave assent for a replenish of the glass.

Replenish (rĭple·nĭʃ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 replenys, 5 -ysch, 5–6 -ysh(e, -yssh(e; 4–5 replenisch, -issh, 6 -ishe, 4– replenish (also 5 -esch, 6 -esh; 5 repleinsch, -pleynsch, 6 ? repylnyssh). See also REPLESHED and REPLEVISH *v.*[2] [f. OF. *repleniss-*, lengthened stem of *replenir*: see RE- and PLENISH.]

I. In pa. pple., denoting a condition or state.

1. Fully or abundantly stocked *with* things or animals (†also sometimes extended to persons). ? *Obs.* (very common *c* 1535–1660, in a great variety of contexts.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8908 Fayr bygyngs on ilka syde, ..with alkyn ryches replenyst *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Þus es all þe cuntree replenyscht with swilk maner of fewles. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 169 When kynge Cirus hade fixede his tentes..repleneschede with victelles [etc.]. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Housch.* (1768) 17 That these gardeines maye be..well replenyshed with trees, and all maner of thynges. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 171 b, A Country replenished with Gentlemen of good houses, and good house keepers. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 421 This religious house was..replenished with blacke Nunnes. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 362 The Waters of the Antediluvian Earth were much more replenish'd, nay, crouded with Fish than now they are. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. (1801) 127 It is probable they are replenished with intellectual beings dwelling in bodies.

b. Provided, furnished, or supplied *with* something. Also without const. ? *Obs.*

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 1 At suche time as the saide olde fowle be mouted and not replenished with fethers to flie. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 27 His intellect is not replenished, hee is onely an animall. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 137 Whence Infants speak not before their mouths are replenished with teeth. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 266 Cattle and Fowl, wherewith the Country-Farmer is replenished. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 367 These vast and irregular heights, being copiously replenished with water.

†**2.** Filled, fully imbued, pervaded or possessed, *with* some quality or condition. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 12 (Camb. MS.), They trowen þat I haue had affinite to malefice,..bycause þat I am replenysshed and fulfylled [L. *imbutus*] with thy thechinges. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 63/1 Iosue the sone of Num was replenyssyd with the spyrite of wisdom. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiv. 174 Couetyse persons shalbe replenysshed with all confusyon & penury. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. 44 Death..is..an entring into an eternal life replenished with all joye, solace, and pleasure. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 1. 127 A soule altogether depriued of vertue, and replenished with vice. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* 291 How happily is hee replenished with knowledge and goodnesse! 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 226 Peter being now replenish'd with the Holy Ghost.

3. Physically or materially filled *with* some thing or things, people, etc. Also (in later use) without const.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 52, I shalle sodaynly make the ayer to wexe obscure..replenysshed with hayle. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref (Arb.) 55 Suche owlde caues of the mynes as haue byn dygged, are ageyne replenysshed with vie. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 74 All the streetes were replenished with people which stoode gaping and wondering. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 221 Generally all the earth is replenished with Brimstone. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xvii. 246 The Ore of Copper..hath a leaden colour, replenished with certain yellow veins. 1727 SWIFT *Bancis & Philem.* 33 They found, 'Twas still replenish'd to the top, As if they ne'er had touch'd a drop. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 308 Thou alone..Drink'st not by measure. No, thy goblet stands Replenish'd still.

†**4.** Full, made full, *of* something. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 93 A gude ile and full replenischt of many maners of ricches. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* l. 695 Every day Repleinsched they were Of the holy gost. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxii. 60 At sondry tymes whenne the sayd Countre was replenyshed of people. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 684 Of whose valiaunt actes.. their eares had manye times bene fylled and replenished.

†**b.** Possessed *of* something. *Obs. rare*—1.

1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 224/1 Forsmoche that as well the Kyng.., as other Lordes herebefore have ben gretely replenysshed of Markes and Games of Swannes.

II. In ordinary transitive uses.

†**5.** To make full *of*, to fill, to stock or store abundantly *with*, persons or animals. = FILL *v.* 5.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 846 Trewe effect of mariage.. replenysseth hooly chirche of good lynage. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ix. 102 Thei wolde lye with here Fadre..for to replenyschen the World ayen with Peple. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxii. 247 This man made the newe forest..and replenysshed it with wylde bestes. 1530 PALSGR. 687/1, I have replenysshed my pastours with catall, and my pondes with fysshe. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. iv. (1636) 23 But [I] am without any remedy except I replenish the ground again with Deere.

†**b.** To provide fully *with* something. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, God wrought..the effectes of his mercy in replenysshynge them with his benefytes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxii. 13 Geue thanks vnto him that hath..replenished the with his goodes. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 30 His riches doo replenish eurie one with his goods.

†**6.** To occupy (a place) as inhabitants or settlers, to inhabit; to people. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12414 Mony weghes thedur went, & wond in the toune, And Replenisshed the place & the playn londis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi 36 Daily they grow, and daily forth are sent Into the world, it to replenish more. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 13 They were mightily increased in..Germanie, replenishing euerie quarter and part thereof. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii. V. 460 The vacant habitations were replenished by a new colony.

b. To occupy the whole of (a space or thing); = FILL *v.* 7. Now *rare.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 216 God is a pure Spirit, infinite, who replenisheth Heaven and Earth. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1357 The more she saw the blood his cheeks replenish The more she thought [etc.]. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 93 The Quicksilver cannot totally replenish and fill the Tube again. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 295 Nothing but honour, and kindness, and contentment would replenish the world. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Scipio Æmilianus*, etc., Wks. 1853 II. 249/2 A light, the pure radiance of which cheered and replenished the whole heart.

†**7.** To fill with food; to satisfy, satiate. Also *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlviii. 377 Nethir mete ne drynk haue we non;..For the vessel vs repleynscheth not here. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 All the appetytes of man shall be replenysshed with all goodnes. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* x. (1893) 51 When I had wel replenished my self with wine. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 251 Wherewith she is watered and replenished, as the Earth with rain from Heaven.

†**8.** To fill (a place or space) *with* something. = FILL *v.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 28 Ye are worthy that the ayer be replenisshed with callynges and of voyses. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 28 b, With pitefull scriches she replenishyd the hole mancion. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. vii. (1614) 372 Replenishing the way betweene the Temple and Pallace, with offerings of gold, siluer [etc.]. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 134 They drew out the brains at the nostrils,..replenishing the same with preseruatiue spices.

†**b.** To fill (a person, the heart, etc.) *with* some feeling or quality. *Obs.*

c 1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 7 The delay wherof so replenysshyth my herte with hevynes, that I can take no reste. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering Deacons*, Replenishe them so with the trueth of thy doctryne. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 68 The immortall joy wherewith shee should replenish all her subjects.

†**c.** To fill (the mind) *with* some occupation.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 35 b, Thei determined..to replenishe the kynges brayne with some pleasante study.

9. To fill up again; to restore to the former amount or condition.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 38 The naked Sea Nymphs ride Within the ouzie pooles, replenisht euery Tide. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 29 July, Full of wants of money and much stores to buy, for to replenish the stores, and no money to do it with. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 370 His stores replenished, and an additional stock of provisions on board. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 301 The coffers of such a company..must require..a more constant and uninterrupted exertion of expense in order to replenish them. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* v. 68 Susan was always ready..to replenish the wallets and fill the cans. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 185 She took the little silver spoon, and replenished my inkstand with water.

†**b.** To fill up (a vacant office). *Obs. rare.*

1632 Sir T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* II. 229 Petrus Moronus, whom Charles had drawen from the Cell, to replenish the vacant See. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 40 Though all vacancies are replenished by Ministers of the Gospel, yet the succession of the Authority was in the Bishops.

III. **10.** *intr.* To become filled; to attain to fullness; to increase. *rare.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 76 The City of Athens began to replenish daily more and more, by mens repairing thither from all parts. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* 80 Her Coffers began to replenish, Her Subjects were rich. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 308 He does not luxuriate and replenish, and promise to bloom again.

Hence **Reple·nishing** *vbl. sb.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* C ij, The replenisshynge of the stomake by fumes and humidites. 1611 FLORIO, *Riempitura*, a filling, a replenishing.

Reple·nished, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Full; perfect; restored to fullness.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 18 We smothered The most replenished sweet worke of Nature. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. i. 79 The most replenish'd Villaine in the World. 1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* VI. iv. 24 More faire then the replenisht Moon.

Reple·nisher. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who replenishes or refills.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 378 One God euerlasting,..replenisher of all things euery where. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* iii. 136 The contribution ..in times of peace, of eunuchs and replenishers of the Persian harems. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 14 May 307/1 The Finisher of delights, and the Replenisher of tombs.

2. *Elect.* A device for increasing or maintaining a charge in certain apparatus.

1867 in Dredge *Electr. Illum.* (1882) I. App. CXXV, An auxiliary generator, termed a replenisher. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* XXIV. 435 My 'replenisher' for multiplying and maintaining charges in Leyden jars for heterostatic electrometers.

Reple·nishingly, *adv. rare.* [f. pres. pple. of REPLENISH *v.*] In such a manner as to replenish.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 57 The maner of God his being alone is to be in euerie place indefinitiuely, repletiuely, or replenishingly. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* Wks. V. 16 God is replenishingly everywhere . but most contractedly and workingly in the temple.

Replenishment (rĭple·nĭshmĕnt). [-MENT.]

1. The fact of being replenished. *rare* —1.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 b, The fode of aungels is moost perfyte possessyon & replenysshement of all glory.

2. That which replenishes; a fresh supply.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 512 Wanting divers necessaries and a replenishment both of seamen and soldiers. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* xiv. I. 161 [To] exhaust from the earth the whole of the replenishment which it received in the day. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* ii, Jack ordered a replenishment of punch.

3. The act or process of replenishing.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1804) 522 The provision which was originally made for continuing the replenishment of the world. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* xx, Principles similar to those which Liebig has applied to the replenishment of an exhausted soil.

† **Reple·nty,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [f. RE- 5 a + PLENTY *sb.*] *trans.* To return plenteously.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] lxxxi, She [Hope] blythes the Farmer, does his graine commit To Earth, which with large vse replentieth it.

† **Reple·shed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* Also **replesshyd.** [var. of *replenished*, either by further reduction of the form *repleinsched*, or by association with L. *replēre*.] Filled, full.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 527 The temple-gatis ..Soo ful repleshed no man may entre there. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1649 And [when] ful replesshyd I exhorte the [=thee] fflesshly lustys and bathis to ffle.

Replete (rĭplī·t), *a.* Also 4–5 **repleet,** 5–6 **-plet,** (5 **reyplete**), 6 *Sc.* **-pleit**(e, 6–7 **-pleate,** 6–8 **-pleat.** [a. F. *replet, replète* (14th c., Oresme), or ad. L. *replētus*, pa. pple. of *replēre* to fill: cf. COMPLETE *a.*]

1. Physically or materially filled *with* († or full *of*) some thing or substance. Also without const.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 137 Ware the sonne in his ascencion Ne fynde yow nat repleet of humours hoote. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 135 Pro whiche stoppenge the pleyne growndes of Egipte be replete with water. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 20 The weder is full colde, therfore.. the wycked humours ben styred and make the stomocke replete. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* IX. ii, Ane well sprang up..with sic haboundance of blud, that all the stretis wer repleite thairof. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 113/2 Infuse theron the expressede oyle, till the glasse be wholy repleate. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 106 Sweet Gardens, repleat with fragrant flowres. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 149 A golden ewer..Replete with water from the crystal springs. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 3 All places on the surface of the earth are replete with air. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ii. 30 Much younger rocks replete with organic remains. 1889 DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxiv. (ed. 4) 195 Making the peritonæum to protrude..as a pouch, which, when replete, resembled a cyst.

b. Filled to satisfaction *with*, full *of*, food or drink; satisfied, sated, gorged.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 161 Herodes,..Whan he of wyn was repleet at his feeste. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Cromes fallenge from the table of lordes, whiche replete lefte fragmente to theire childre. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxv. 76 They were all satysfyed and replete and had well dynyd. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 87 When by these and the like performances they were grown sufficiently replete, they would immediately depart. 1811 *Ora & Julliet* III. 134 So replete was she of the good things of the table, that Zaire stared at her in wonder. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 630 With the banquet replete..he had lain full length in his lair.

† **c.** Plethoric, fat, stout. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1336 Seeing that the fatnesse of his repleat bodie would not suffer them to take away his life presently. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. XV, They are more plump and replete in their Bodies..than those that drink altogether Wine. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 12 The Patient being of a strong and replete Habit of Body.

2. Filled *with* († full *of*), abundantly supplied or provided *with*, in various lit. and fig. uses.

1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* iv. 18, I am repleet with tho thingis takun of Epafrodite. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.) 6236 Of alle vertwes sche is Repleet. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 16 Where is now thy hyge palleys, reyplete Of reches..? 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 201 Eternall tribulation, and infinite calamitie, repleat with all euills. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 132 It is repleate with all the blessings, earth can giue to man. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1751 I. 8 A good sizeable Volume..replete with Discoveries equally valuable for their Novelty and Use. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 161 Those denunciations of ruin with which their orations are replete. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* xi. (1848) 149 The very air seems replete with humming and buzzing melodies.

b. Fully imbued or invested *with* some quality or property.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 217 The lyfe of noon other thynge is more frayle, replete with moste infirmite. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 60, I folowed her into a temple ferre, Replete wyth joy. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 916/2, I am but a wretch replet with miserie. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 409 He was repleate with all abhominable vices. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* II. xlv. 303 If the Body is repleat with strength, the Sick, without doubt, will escape and not die. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* 204, I have shewn..that the system of immaterialism is replete with absurdity. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 566 The proceedings..appeared to be replete with irregularity and injustice. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xvii. 221 Perspicuous in meaning and replete with practical instruction.

† **3.** Filled or crowded *with* people. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 249 The tempillis war replete with men and women. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. i, The realm of France Replete with princes of great parentage. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* IV. 122 Don Eulavio's house..he founde open and repleate with servants.

4. Full, entire, perfect, complete.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 183 To whom I promise A counterpoize; If not to thy estate, A ballance more repleat. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 425 Among the subordinate characters, not one is drawn with more replete originality than that of Owen Glendower.

Replete (rĭplī·t), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6–7 **-pleat,** 6 *Sc.* **-pleit.** [f. L. *replēt-*, ppl. stem of *replēre*: see prec.]

† **1.** *trans.* To fill *with* something; to crowd, stuff, cram. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 243 The waterleches diddo replete the cite of Neapolis with a multitude infinite. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* H, Stronge wyne..vehementlye enflameth a mans body & repleteth the heed. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 129 Than Calfis and brint Sacrifice Thy Auiter sall repleit. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 50 It repleteth their stomackes with crude and phlegmaticke humors. 1669 COKAINE *Poems* 257 They that are gluttons, and love meat,..The greasy Cook-shops may repleat.

refl. 1636 QUARLES *Eleg. Sir J. Cæsar*, Repleat thyself with everlasting Manna.

† **b.** To fill, stock, or people (a place) *with* things, animals, or persons. *Obs.*

c 1540 BOORDE *The Boke for to Lerne* B iij b, A fayre gardyn repleatyd with herbes. *Ibid.*, A parke repletyd with dere. 1547 — *Introd. Knowl.* XXXVIII. (1870) 217 Egipt is repleted now with infydele alyons.

† **c.** To fill (a place) *with* noise, or with a report. *Obs. rare.*

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. Gg iv b, With wofull cries and piteous shoutes the town they do repleat. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 229 Your placid Life, here inaudite before, Repletes the Town of Lugdun.

† **2.** To fill (a person, the mind, etc.) *with* some property or quality. Also without const. *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 30 Y felte me repletyd there in the receyuing of tho discyplynys. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* XXX. Wks. 1564 I. 83 That thou mayest be repleted wyth the knowledge of spirituall thynges. 1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 6 It also repleteth the mind with such a treasurie of discourse. 1658 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* II. iii, He not desire the Muses to repleat My willing genius with poetick heat.

† **b.** In *pa. pple.* of a period of time. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 116 Another sort, adiudged that present time, to be..moste repleted with perilles. 1589 ANN DOWRICHE in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 359 Repleated oft with wandring change Recount your life to be.

3. To replenish; to fill again. *rare.*

1704 D'URFEY *Abradatus & Panthea* i, Scarce had the pale Empress of the night .. twice repleted shone serene and bright. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 155 [Hamathites] were transported into Samaria by the Assyrians to replete that depopulated district.

Hence **Reple·ted** *ppl. a.*, † well-fed.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* VIII. P 34. 282 They prefer'd a repleated slavery, before a hungry freedom.

Repleteness (rĭplī·tnés). Also 7 **repleat-.** [f. REPLETE *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being replete; repletion, fullness, † corpulence.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxiii. 393 We are subject vnto a repleatnesse of humours. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Polititian* (1860) 27 An indicium of..his repleatnesse of inspippid aierial and light whimsies. 1769 *Antig.* in *Ann. Reg.* 128/1 His age, stature, and repleteness, allowing him but little agility. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* Prel., They tell us that there is a constant tendency in the book to accumulate excess of substance, and such repleteness [etc.].

† **Reple·tiate,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [irreg. f. REPLETE *a.*] *trans.* To satiate, satisfy.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 381 Two or three Trees being pierced, in an hours space [they] repletiate the greediest appetite.

Repletion (rĭplī·ʃən). Forms: 4–5 **replecioun,** 5–6 **replecion, -yon,** (5 **replicion, -ioun,** 6 **replecion**), 6– **repletion**; also 4–5 **replecio(u)n,** 6 **replexion.** [a. OF. *repletion* (mod.F. *réplétion*), *replection* (1314), *replexion* (1411), or ad. late L. *replētiōn-em*, n. of action from *replēre*: cf. REPLETE *a.*]

1. The action of eating or drinking to excess; surfeit; the condition of body arising from this; † also, a full plethoric condition or habit of body.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr T.* 17 Repleccion ne made hire neuere sik, Attempree diete was al hir phisik. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol., Ipocras tellith: Full repliciouns of metes sleith mo men then ony swerde or knyfe. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 54 The rednesse and hete the whyche was in my face and in my bodye .. douteles was of the feruent replecyon of wyne dronkyn before. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 Replecyon [*v.r.* replexion] or a surfet is taken as well by gurgytacyons, or to moche drynkynge, as .. by epulacyon. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* CXXXIII. (1636) 135 Kid flesh..can cause none inflammation nor repletion. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 320 All this chiefly proceeds from Repletion, and too much Nourishment, and unconcocted matter. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 313 We were neither disordered nor even loaded by this repletion. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 329 A sense of heaviness in the stomach, resembling slight repletion. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 254 Everybody goes home to sit at table, and eat to repletion of an abundant repast.

fig. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxiii. 393 Of such like repletion are States often seene to be sicke. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. 1792 III. 361 Your malady, in this respect, is a disorder of repletion. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 289 Our medical authority offers no solution of the difficulty, but sends us straight to the madhouse for a repletion of similar marvels.

2. The fact or condition of being filled up, stuffed full, or crowded.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xiii. (Bodl MS.), Pe nose is..somtyme isette by polnes and replecion of stinkinge and corrupt humours. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) C vj b, If there be replecion of fleum in ye head first ye must purge with pilles of cochie 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwarke, Dial. Sournes & Chir.* (1579) 9 b, That in fyne, replecion and tencion of all the course of the vaynes doe come..by the meanes of the aboundance of bloud. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. I. 49 When the establishment is in this state of repletion. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. XXXVIII. 346 The body of the house was filled to repletion by adults.

3. The action of filling up; the filling *of* a cavity or receptacle. ? *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 87 Nor is it only the exclusion of ayre by water, or repletion of cavities possessed thereby which causeth a pot of ashes to admit so great a quantity of water [etc.]. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 161 Which vacancy you may again supply..with other wine..; which repletion must be reiterated. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 148 An increase of weight will be found..from a repletion ..of the vacuities of the fresh water with saline particles.

† **b.** That which serves to fill. *Obs. rare* —1.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 116 Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, will then become co-embodied in this divine body; they will be the repletion of it.

4. The satisfaction of a desire or want.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 297 That spendeth through necessity twelve Houres for a course Repletion of his Hunger. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* i. P 5 Projecting the gratifying those desires in whose repletion we placed our happiness. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 95 So [it] prevents and anticipates that Repletion, which our Lord promises. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xliii. (1870) II. 450 If pleasure be the repletion of a want contrary to nature, that which contains the repletion will contain the pleasure.

Hence † **Reple·tional** *a. Obs. rare* —1.

1562 BULLEYN *Bulwarke, Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 11 b, It is called repleccionall, when the humours increase beyonde their due measure.

† **Reple·tive,** *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *repletif, -ive*, or late L. *repletivus* (Priscian): see REPLETE *a.* and -IVE.] Causing repletion, replenishing.

1611 COTGR., *Repletif*, repletive, replenishing, filling. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlii. 2 And his fulness is not only repletive, but diffusive. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xix. (1850) 397 Faith..is repletive in the whole house at once, as in one room, and that a stately palace. 1733 WATTS *Philos. Ess., Ontology* (1734) 382 God's Omnipresence..hath been termed his repletive Presence.

Hence † **Reple·tively** *adv. Obs.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 49 He is able repletiuely and by speciall operation, to dwell in mans spirit for euer. 1621 LODGE *Summary of Du Bartas* 291 Shee [the soul] is not in the body repletiuely, for that appertaineth to him onely who filleth all things.

Reple·tory, *a. rare* —1. [f. as REPLETE *v.* + -ORY.] Repletive.

1853 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss* App. iii. C. 774 A University, as an intellectual gymnasium, should consider that its 'mental dietetic' is tonic, not repletory.

† **Reple·ve,** *v. Obs. Law.* Also 6 **repleave,** 7 **replieve.** [ad. OF. *replevir* to REPLEVY.]

1. *trans.* To replevy; to bail out. Also *fig.* Hence **Reple·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1592 *Termes Lawes* s.v. *Replevin*, Hee shall haue this writ directed to the sherife yt he cause him to be repleued. 1615 MANWOOD *Lawes Forrest* xxii. § 5. 210 b, How many kinds of attachments of the forest there bee: and of Repleuing of persons attached. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Mt. Ebal* (1638) 23 If a condemned person..should bee repleeved or ransomed by another. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* Sol. v. 28 And Grace shall here replieve what Grief distrains.

2. *intr.* To bring an action of replevin.

1638 EARL OF CORK in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 54 Ned Stowt hath promised me to paie me..xxiij^{li} due unto me for 23 yeares arrears of Rathnolan, for which he was destreigned, and he repleved.

Repleven, obs. form of REPLEVIN *sb.*

Repleviable (rĭple·viăb'l), *a. Law.* [f. REPLEVY *v.* + -ABLE.] Replevisable.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 7 Such distresses are partly analogous to the antient distress at common law, as being repleviable and the like. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 303 Goods are only repleviable when taken by way of distress.

Replevin (rĭple·vin), *sb. Law.* Also 5 -yn(g, 6 -yne, -en, 6–7 -ine. [a. AF. *replevin(e*, f. OF. *replevir* to REPLEVY: hence also Anglo-L. *replevina* (13th c.). Cf. PLEVIN.]

1. The restoration to, or recovery by, a person of goods or chattels distrained or taken from him, upon his giving security to have the matter tried in a court of justice and to return the goods if the case is decided against him.

[1347–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 218/2 Que les Baillifs del dit Wapentak denierent la replevine au Baillif le dit Counte de Huntingdon.] 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 35 That aftir the distresse taken the undirshreve be spoke with all that he make no replevyn with out agrement or apoyntement taken, that the right of the lond may be undirstand. 1471 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 345 The Mair and Bailliffes for the tyme beyng make replevyng to every person or persones that will complcyn to them. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlvii. 120 b, If a shyryfe by a repleuyn deliuer other beastes than were distreyned [etc.]. 1623 DALTON *Office Sheriffs* 165 b, So that by this former statute..the Sherife may breake open a mans castle, or house, to make a Repleuin. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 641 Having sued forth a writ of Replevin, the proper remedy in Law to regain the possession of his Goods. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 145 The restitution of the goods themselves so wrongfully taken.. is effected by action of replevin. 1809 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 716/2 Attempts have .. been made to wrest from the collectors by writs of replevin..property detained or seized by said collectors. 1863 H. Cox *Institl.* II. ix. 522 One remedy for unlawful taking is by action of replevin.

attrib. 1862 *Stat. of Vermont* XV. c. 36 § 28 *marg.*, Replevin bond to be sued within one year. *Ibid.* XXX. c. 94 § 40 [The liquor] shall be held by such officer until the final determination of the replevin suit.

fig. a 1636 LYNDE *Case for Spectacles* (1638) 10 Take therefore from me what learning you will, distraine it, and impound it at your pleasure, I will never trouble you with Replevin. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. (1735) 59 Since I am trapt thus, Like a poor beast that wanted better pasture, There is no Replevin, and I must to pound.

b. Const. *of* the thing distrained.

a 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 399/1 The owners of the said Catell may never come to have replevyn of thaym. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Yf the lorde .. dystrayn upon the same maners..for any suche rentes..and replevyne thercof be sued. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xxiii. 248 In diuerse other cases, as in Repleuine of Cattell vpon a distresse. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 161 When the Lord hath distrained, and Repleuin is made of the distress by writ or by Plaint. 1738 *Act* 11 *Geo. II*, c. 19 § 23 To prevent vexatious Replevins of Distresses taken for Rent. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 400/2 The third form of replevin, and the only one now in use, is replevin of goods.

† c. The bailing of, or bail for, a person. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 55 Bailement, mainprise or manucaption, and replevine..they bee indifferently used to expresse that suretie which the prisoner is to finde. 1618 DALTON *Countr. Just.* 269 Mainprise, or Repleuin, is the sauing or deliuerie of a Man, out of prison, .. by finding suerties. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Jurisdictions* (1657) 524 The said J. was not to be found in my bailiwick, so that I could make no replevin of the said J. by any means.

transf. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 409 The soules of the wicked .. were haled to judgement .. without any replevin or manumission for ever.

2. A writ empowering a person to recover his goods by replevin.

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 191 On Monday next .. ther com Pynchemor to Haylesdon with a replevyn, whych was made in Harleston ys name as Understewerd of the Duche. 1592 *Termes Lawes* s.v., Repleuin is a writ, and it lyeth when any man distrayneth an other for rent or other thing...Also if it be in any franchise or bailiwike, the partie shall haue a Repleuin of the Shirife direct to the bailife of the same franchise. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 145 b, If the beastes of diuers seuerall men be taken, they cannot ioyne in a Replegiare but euery one must haue á seuerall Repleuyn. a 1683 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (1714) 83 Replevin ought to be certain in setting forth the Number and Kinds of the Cattle distrained. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1099 Of the Duty of the Sheriff in the Execution of the Replevin.

3. An action arising out of a case in which goods have been distrained or taken and replevied.

1515 *Act* 7 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 As the playntyf shuld have doo yf they had recoveryd in the seid Replevyne. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xliv. 80 b, Ygnorance shall excuse him of domages in a Repleuyn. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 145 b, And so in a Repleuyn it is a good plea to say that the property is to the Plaintife and to a stranger. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 331 Most of that little which appears of the use or pleading of Protections in our Law-books or Records ..were in Pleas or Actions concerning Lands, or Replevins, &c. but few in personal Actions, or Actions of Debt. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. vii, He talked of nothing but Actions upon the case, Returns,..Venire facias, Replevins. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 413 Upon a replevin the writ of Execution is that *de retorno habendo*. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 444 Where a person brought a replevin for taking his cattle, the defendant avowed [etc.]. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 636 In English jurisprudence both parties are said to be equally plaintiffs and equally defendants in the actions called Quare impedit and Replevin.

† 4. *transf.* The reclaiming of goods. *Obs. rare*—1.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xxiii. (1636) 254 When the goods of attainted citizens were adjudged and given away by Sulla unto others,..the replevin of them did doubtlessly endanger the greene raw peace of the state.

Replevin (rĭple·vin), *v. Law.* [f. prec.]

† 1. *trans.* = REPLEVY *v.* 1. *Obs. rare*—1.

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 532 The Statute of Westminster, which saith, That the Sheriffs and others in some cases may not replevin men in Prison.

2. = REPLEVY *v.* 2. Now only *U. S.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. *Lady's Answ.* 4 That you're a Beast..Is no strange News,..At least to me, who once..Did from the Pound Replevin you. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 19 Nov., I hear the owners are so impudent, that they design to replevin them by law. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ₱ 9 To enable her to replevin her only cow, then in the pound by Squire Bluster's order. 1868 M. H. SMITH *Sunshine & Shad. N. York* 703 When goods are seized, an owner appears..to replevin the stock.

† b. = REPLEVY *v.* 2 b. *Obs. rare*—1.

1720 SWIFT *Let. to Chetwode* 30 Jan., You can pound the Cattle that trespass on your grounds, tho' the next Justice replevins them.

Replevisable (rĭple·visăb'l), *a. Law.* Also 6–7 -is(s)h-. [a. AF. *replevis(s)able* : see REPLEVISH *v.*1 and -ABLE.] That may be replevied.

[1275 *Stat. Westm.* c. 15 La gent que ne sunt mie replevisables, et..ceaus que estoient replevisables.]

1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlii. 100 b, If he lette any to repleuyn that be nat repleuisshable & thereof be attaynt, he shall lese the office. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xxiii. 262 It becommeth Iustices of the Peace to be very circumspect in graunting Baile..for feare of wrong by denying it to him that is repleuisable. 1629 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 28, I will admit..That a man committed by the King is not replevisable by the Sheriff. 1641 *Ibid.* III. (1692) I. 341 Sir Thomas Trevor..did..Declare the said Chambers his Goods not to be Replevisable. a 1683 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (1714) 92 Cattle taken in Withernam are not replevisable. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 344 In cases not bailable by a justice of peace, nor replevisable by the common writ. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, The felon..not being replevisable under the statute of the 3d of King Edward.

† **Reple·vish**, *v.*1 *Obs. Law.* Also 5 -yssh, 6 -ise. [f. *repleviss-*, lengthened stem of OF. *replevir* to REPLEVY.] *trans.* To replevy.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 478/2 Distresses that been lafte and takyn for the comyn godes, not acquyte ne replevysshed. 1554–5 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary* c. 13 § 1 Persons, which for any Offence..bee declared not to be replevisable [*v.r.* replevised] or bayled..by the statute of Westminster. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., Replevish..is to let one to mainprise vpon Suretie.

† **Reple·vish**, *v.*2 *Obs.* In 5 -issh, -ysh. [var. of REPLENISH *v.*, either by misreading of *n* as *u*, or under the influence of the L. perf. *replēvī*.] *trans.* To replenish.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23585 Lich a desert or places wilde, wher no man hath lust to bilde, Replevisshed of al ordure. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (ROXB.) 24 Fully replevysshed wyth cherytabylnesse. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 29 There are thingis that makith the body fatte..that is, rest and replevisshyng of dyuerse metis.

Reple·visor. [See REPLEVISH *v.*1 and -OR 1.] 'One who replevies' (Ogilvie 1882).

Replevy (rĭple·vi), *sb. Law.* Now *rare.* Also 5–7 -ie. [f. next.]

1. A writ of replevin. = REPLEVIN 2.

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 194 The baly bad hym kete a replevy of his mayster and he wold serve it. 1497 in I. S. Leadam *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 11 Your said oratour sent vnto the Shirif for a replevie..the which replevie was deliuered to the same sir John. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 10 b, The sherife where the catell is shall make and serue the repleuy. 1554–5 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary* c. 12 § 1 No Cattell..shalbe impounded in severall places, wherby the Owner..shalbe constreyned to sue severall Replevis for the delyverye of the said Distresse so taken at one tyme. a 1683 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (1714) 90 The Owner of the Cattle must go to the County Clerk..for a Replevy to be directed to the Bailiffs to replevy them.

2. = REPLEVIN *sb.* 1 and 1 b.

1554–5 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary* c. 12 § 1 Deputies so appointed..shall have aucthorite in the Shiriffes name to make Replevies and Delyverance of suche Distresses. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 16 Wee will nowe impounde them and answere them when he bringeth a writte of repleuie to fetche them out. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 145 b, Yet he may haue a Writ of Repleuy to the Sherife. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 162 The Sheriff must grant replevy if it be demanded, although formerly no replevy was without special Writ. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1099 If the party distrained upon, either sold or eloigned the distress after the replevy [etc.]. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* lxxiv. III 122 The illegal increase of duties on importations by refusing replevies.

b. = REPLEVIN *sb.* 1 c. Also *transf.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Replevie* .. is vsed also for the bayling of a man. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xxxii, Too late Repentance comes: replevy cannot be From the strong iron grasp of vengeful Destiny. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 348 Coke..accurately distinguishes between replevy by the common writ..and bail by the King's Bench.

Replevy (rĭple·vi), *v. Law.* Also 6 -ie. [ad. OF. *replevir* (AF. also *replever*), f. *re-* RE- + *plevir* of doubtful origin; see PLEDGE. Hence also med.L. *replevīre*.]

1. *trans.* a. To bail (a person), or admit to bail.

1554–5 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary* c. 13 § 1 No Justice.. shall lett to baile or maineprise any suche person or persons which..be forbidden to be replevied or bayled by the statute of Westminster. 1615 MANWOOD *Lawes Forrest* xxii. § 5, 215 To attach the said warden..to answer wherfore he hath not repleuied him yᵗ is so taken. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Jurisdictions* (1657) 524 The aforesaid D. is conveyed away .., by which means I cannot replevy the said D. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 129 The writ *de homine replegiando* lies to replevy a man out of prison, or out of the custody of any private person. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 354 The first attempt to reform these various abuses, was by contracting the power of replevying felons, *fig.* 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 482 By using the Rosary she had obtained such favour in the eyes of the Virgin, that her soul was replevied.

2. To recover (cattle or goods) by replevin.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1635) 7 Men..may have writs for to replevy their cattell distrained and impounded by others. 1623 DALTON *Office Sheriffs* 166 It chanceth sometimes that the Tenant after that hee hath Repleuied his beasts, doth sell them away. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. li. (1739) 89 If Cattle be taken by Distress, the party that will replevy them shall pay for the return of the Cattle. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 13 This is for the benefit of the tenants, that they may know where to find and replevy the distress. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1126 It will follow, that so long as the cause remains in the county court, the plaintiff may replevy the distress after non-suit there. 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* vii. § 1. 274 *note*, A person whose goods have been distrained seeks to replevy them.

b. Of the sheriff or bailiff: To recover for, or restore to, the owner by replevin. ? *Obs.*

1623 DALTON *Office Sheriffs* 166 b, Then the power of the sherife or his bailiffe ceaseth, so as they may not repleuie or deliuer them. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 145 b, Yet shall the Sheiife repleuy the goods distreyned, for it is against the nature of such a distresse to be irrepleuisable. *a* 1683 [see REPLEVY *sb.* 1].

transf. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xii. 31 Yours the Waift by high prerogative. Therefore I humbly crave your Majestie It to replevie, and my sonne reprive.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To carry out the act of replevin.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Second deliverance*, After a returne of catel..to him that distreined them, by reason of a default in the party that replevied. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 13 To replevy..is, when a person distreined upon applies to the sheriff..and has the distress returned into his own possession. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1100 Although the statute of Westm. 2d. c. 2 is entirely silent as to a bond from the party replevying [etc.]. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 386 The period of five days is given by the statute to enable the tenant to replevy.

Hence **Reple·vying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xxiii. 248 Repleuijng of the person of a man in case of Villenage. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Second deliverance*, For the repleuying of the same catell againe. 1648 BP. HALL *Sel. Thoughts* § 44 In matter of law, every plain country-man knows what belongs to distraining, impounding, replevying. 1862 *Stat. of Vermont* XXX. c. 94 § 40 Any liquor seized..shall not be delivered by the replevying officer to the claimant.

Replevyn(e, -yng, obs. ff. REPLEVIN *sb.*

Replevys(s)h, variants of REPLEVISH *v. Obs.*

† **Repli·al.** *Obs.* Also 6 -iall, -yal(l. [f. REPLY *v.* + -AL.] = REPLY *sb.*

1548 GIST *Pr. Masse* D vj, Cocleus..wryteth in hys former replyall to Bullynger. 1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil* Elegy iv, When for so many lines, I begged replyal. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 17 God speakes once ..and turnes not to a second repliall.

† **Repli·ant.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 -yant. [a. F. *repliant*, pres. pple. of *replier* : see REPLY *v.*] One who replies or makes a replication.

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 79 And for further replication saith, that the said H. C. late father of this Repliant, was lawfully seised..of the said tenements. 1656 BOURNE *Def. Script.* 52 Mr. John Deacon, a solid and sharp Questionist, Replyant and Demandant.

Replica (re·plikă). [a. It. *replica*, f. *replicare* : see REPLY *v.*] A copy, duplicate, or reproduction of a work of art; properly, one made by the original artist.

1824 LADY MORGAN *Salvator Rosa* iii. I. 105 He is said to have reproduced in numerous *replicas* [sic], the scenery of La Cava. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxii, A copy or *replica* of which piece Mr. Warrington fondly remembered in Virginia. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint*, 193 The replica in the National Gallery, of 'the Agony in the Garden'. 1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* 31 If Miss Zembra would care to have a little replica of it, I should be happy to do that for her.

b. *transf.* A copy, reproduction, facsimile.

1865 OUIDA *Strathmore* i, How can they imagine an ill-done replica of ourselves can attract us! 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. ix. 205 Such theories..often take the form of belief in the soul as a replica of the body. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 71 Each house..was a replica of the rest; one straight roof covering all.

† **Replicable,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [See REPLICATION and -ABLE.] That may be replied to.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 303 Reputyng hym vnable To gainsay replycable Opinyons detestable Of heresy execrable.

Replicand : see REPLIQUE *v. Obs.*

† **Re·plicant.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *replicant-em*, pres. pple. of *replicāre* : see REPLY *v.*]

1. A fresh applicant. *rare*—1.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 202 Upon the Neck of that comes another replicant, and he laies about him, beseeching him to bestow upon him some old shirt.

2. One who replies.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 193 Though this were indeed the divination of the bitter Replicant, and the intention of the Publisher. *c* 1642 *Contra-replicant's Compl.* 2 The next Art of our Replicant is to impose those his nude averments, which are most false and improbable. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 55 The ordinary divinity act should be constantly kept with three replicants.

Re·plicate, *sb. Mus.* [f. as next.] A tone one or more octaves above or below a given tone.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. i. 5 This system of four sounds is only an octave higher than that of the first tetrachord and..the next is but a replicate of the second. 1846 in *North's Mem. Music* 34 *note*, [Vases] were tuned in harmonical proportions of fourths, fifths, and eights, with

their replicates. 1883 W. Pole in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 235/2 Replicates of notes in octaves are found to form parts of all musical scales.

Replicate (re·plikēt), *a.* [ad. L. *replicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *replicāre*: see Reply *v.*]

1. *Bot.* Of a leaf, etc.: Folded back upon itself; also, folded so as to form a groove or channel (Ogilvie 1850).

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 410 *Replicate*; when the upper part is curved back and applied to the lower, as in the Aconite. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 379 Outer lobes subvalvate with replicate edges. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 394 Stigma simple or triple, minute and replicate.

2. *Entom.* Of the wings of certain insects: Provided with a joint by means of which the outer part folds back on the base. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Replicate (re·plikēt), *v.* [f. L. *replicāt-*, ppl. stem of *replicāre*: see Reply *v.*]

1. To answer, reply; to say in answer. *rare.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 651 Quhen he had schawin his mynd to him in plane, This ilk Makdufe he replicat agane. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 73 They.., like rattes smothered in the holde, poorely replicated,..'with hunger, and hope, and thirst wee content our selues'. 1820 T. G. Wainewright *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 70 'Anything you please, Sir', replicated the waitère.

2. a. To repeat, reproduce (an action). *rare.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. x. 142 Our crosse commemorateth the popish crosse, replicateth in action the popish crossing. 1635, 1857 [see *Replicated* below].

b. To make a replica of (a picture, etc.).

1882 W. Sharp *Rossetti* iii. 234 The *Proserpina* has been replicated five or six times.

3. To fold or bend back. Also *fig.*

1777 [see *Replicated* below]. 1880 [see Replication 3 c]. 1881 P. Robinson *Under the Punkah* 92 Better for him had his arms remained feet, his ears never been replicated.

Hence **Re·plicated** *ppl. a.*

1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 127 Him, who by replicated good-turnes proclaimed..her faults and ingratitude. 1777 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) IV. 102 Aperture wrinkled; upper part replicated. 1857 Heavysege *Saul* (1869) 43 Fire answering to fire as sound to sound, As though to match the replicated peals.

Repli·catile, *a. rare*—°. [f. as Replicate *a.* + -ile.] *Entom.* Capable of being folded back.

1825 Say *Gloss. Entom.* 29

Replication (replikē·ʃən). Also 4–5 **replicacioun,** 5–6 **-cion**(e, 6 **-cyon**; 4 **replycasion,** etc. [a. OF. *replication, -cion* (also *repplī-*), ad. L. *replicātiōn-em* folding back, repetition, (in legal use) reply, n. of action f. *replicāre* to unfold, reflect on, reply, f. *re-* Re- + *plicāre* to fold.]

1. The action of folding up or back; the result of this; a fold. *rare.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. xii. 82 (Camb. MS.), Ne fooldesthow nat to-gydere by replycasion of wordis a manere wondyrful cercle or enuyronynge. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* IV. 45 Sometyme by extension..otherwhiles by replication and enfoldyng therof..the eyes may both open and shut. 1857 Faraday *Exp. Res.* 1111. 399 It.. may consist of an infinity of parts resulting from replications.

2. Reply, answer, rejoinder. †Also in phr. *without (any) replication,* without reply being allowed; without protest or opposition.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 988 My wyl is this for plat conclusion, With outen any replicacion, If that you liketh, take it for the beste. 1433 Lydg. *S. Edmund* II. 883 By a maner replicacioun Ech onto other gan crye in ther walkyng. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 203 Thow þes sottes a-3ens me make replycacyon, I woll suffer non to spryng of þat kenred. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 478/1 To minystre mayster Tyndall so muche pleasaunte matter of replicacyon. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 88 The sentence pronounced against them..is foorthwith executed without any replication or appellation. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 11 To open my mouth by way of replication. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* x. 238 The pitiful Prisoner suffered herself to bee bound..without the least Replication. 1729 Gay *Polly* II, Such raillery as this, my dear, requires replication. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 97 But, vanity apart, I am most happy in a promptitude of replication. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 265 This is retort, and replication about a phrase—a word—a nothing. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. vii. 105 The 'political adventurer'..excelled in quick and concise replication.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A reply, answer.

c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 4464, I wil lyke myn oppiniоun Make a replicacioun To that ye han rehersed here. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/1 Whereby that I myghte have answered in lawe to all maner of persones, that ony Replicacions wolden have maked a3eyns ony Article of my billes. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cci. [cxcvii.] 616 There was no man spake a worde nor made no replycacion. 1535 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 416 Your Discrete answers and replicacions made in that behalf. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* xvi. 92 A man of hasty disposition..will make reply..before the tale be halfe told, whereby he faileth in his replication. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. (1634) 37 With which taxation inflamed, he used this replication. *c* 1670 Bunyan *Differences Judgm.* Wks. 1737 II. 72, I find yours far short of a candid Replication. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. liv. 284 The Peasants made solid Replications to the Complaints of the Portugueze. 1798 I. Allen *Hist. Vermont* 164 The replication to the foregoing observations was, that the territory of Vermont should be a colony under the Crown. 1830 James *Darnley* xxxvii, An angry replication trembled on the lip of the English captain.

†c. An answer to a charge. *Obs. rare.*

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 150/1 Upon the replication of the vicount..knights were appointed to examine all such witnesses. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxviii. (1739) 57 A Judge suffered death for passing Sentence upon the Coroner's only Record; unto which a Replication is allowed.

3. *spec.* A reply to an answer.

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1508 Therfore I answere to 3oure replicacion, Seruynge somwhat now 3oure entent. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 465/2 The answeres therunto yeven, and the replications to the same made. 1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 610 The Petition of the Lords and Commons..together with his Majesty's Answer thereunto, and a Replication of the said Lords and Commons to the said Answer. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 14 Those mighty controversys,..the subsequent Defences, the Answers, Rejoinders, and Replications. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 20 Those arguments, answers, defences, and replications.

b. *Law.* The reply of the plaintiff to the plea or answer of the defendant, being the third step in common pleadings. Also without article.

1453 *Paston Lett.* I. 260 To that that he hath aunsuerd y have replyed yn such wyse that y trowe..that there shall no vayllable thyng be seyd to the contrarie of my seyd replicacion. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 101 The replycacion of Margaret Scargill to the answere of William Scargill. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 13 Howe the declaracion, the answere, replicacion, & rejoyndre shulde be made:..I remyt yt to men of lawe. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* XIV. lxxiii, Her lap was full of writs and of citations,..Of bils, of answers, and of replications. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 279 Against the plea that the parties to the fine had nothing &c. it is no good replication, that the parties were seised. 1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 201 The atturney generall some time since putt in a replication to the plea of the citty of London in defence of their charter. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 310 The plaintiff..may in his replication, after an evasive plea by the defendant, reduce that general wrong to a more particular certainty. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 759 By the replication it appeared, that the defendant was not charged as a rightful but as wrongful executor. 1865 Nichols *Britton* II. 141 Let the objection of bastardy be then determined upon replication.

fig. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 48 She has Demurs, and Replications and Rejoinders; but my case hangs, and no order can I get set downe in this tedious Court of Cupid.

c. *Roman Law.* (See quot.)

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* IV. § 126 It becomes necessary to introduce yet another clause..for the pursuer's benefit, which is called a replication, because thereby the force of the exception is replicated and destroyed.

†4. Repetition. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* ii. in *Anglia* X. 342/12 He..3afe him to meditacione of þe passione of owre lord Ihesu &..was ..helede by continuele replicacione þer-of. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 131 What the things bee.. wee haue heretofore made mention: now we will returne to a replication of them. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 642 Those seven Notes are the Basis of all Musical Composition. The Number Eight is a beginning again, or a replication or repetition of the same.

†b. *Logic.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl., Replication,* the assuming or using the same term twice in the same proposition: otherwise called reduplication.

5. Return of a sound; reverberation, echo.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. i. 51 Tyber trembled vnderneath her bankes To heare the replication of your sounds, Made in her Concaue Shores. 1737 Glover *Leonidas* VI. 264 The echoes sigh'd In lulling replication. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 250 With replication loud, Leapt the blithe echo from the rocky shore. 1859 Farrar *F. Home* 206 Heavens! what a melody of replications!

fig. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 582 Then will the second Hypostasis be look'd upon as the Eccho of an original Voice;..as if both..were but certain Replications of the first original Deity with Abatement.

6. A copy, reproduction. Also, the action of reproducing.

1692 Ray *Disc.* 209 Every thing that resembles and comes near to it, and is as it were a replication of it. 1859 Farrar *F. Home* 70 The notes..mainly consisted of replications of Mr. Grayson's placid physiognomy. 1882 W. Sharp *Rossetti* iii. 179 More fitting for its water-colour stage than for replication in a large oil-painting.

Re·plicative, *a. Bot.* [f. as Replicate *a.* + -ive. Cf. F. *replicatif.*] = Replicate *a.* 1.

1832 Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms.*

So **Re·plicatively** *adv.*

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Replication,* The human soul is said to be in a place replicatively, *replicative,* when conceived to be all in the whole, and all in every part thereof.

Re·plicatory, *a. rare*—1. [f. as Replicate *a.* + -ory.] Of the nature of a reply.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 841 A Parliamentary Committee for the reception of testimony on their side, replicatory to that given before Mr. Sadler's Committee.

Replie, obs. form of Reply *sb.* and *v.*

Replier (rɪplaɪ·əɹ). [f. Reply *v.* + -er 1.] One who replies or answers; †*esp.* the author of a Reply.

1566 T. Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewel* Pref. to Rdr., I do first laye forthe the wordes of D. Harding, printed in a seuearal letter, vpon and aboute the whiche, the Replier hath noted the Vntruthe. 1581 Field in *Confer.* II. (1584) K iij b, The Replyers hauing no longer time to prouide their arguments. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 531 Matthias Toring the replier to Burgensis. 1644 Hunton *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iii. 13 The Replier vainly carpes at the name, when he cannot denie the thing. 1815 Lamb in Ainger *Life* (1882) 94, I am forced to be the replier to your letter, for Mary has been ill. 1900 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. V. 312/2 One of the repliers..adds to his explanation a somewhat amusing supplement.

Replieve, variant of Repleve *v. Obs.*

Repli·ght, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To plight afresh.

1874 Holland *Mistr. Manse* xxi. 96 Hearts and wings again united,..And their holy troth replighted. 1876 Lanier *Poems, Cent. Medit.* 43 Toil, and forgive, and kiss o'er, and replight.

†**Repli·que,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *réplique,* f. *répliquer*: see next.] A reply.

1549 Sir W. Paget in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1865) V. 266, I have no commission to make any replique thereto.

†**Repli·que,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **replyque**; *Sc. pres. pple.* replicand. [ad. F. *répliquer,* ad. L. *replicāre*: see Reply *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To reply (to); to answer; to say in reply.

1456 Sir G. Have *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 167 Than ansueris the baroun, replicand this argument, sayand [etc.]. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 44 Iason with these wordes coude nomore replique for he apperceyued that he coude not make his mater good. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xvii. 54 The proude mayden..wyst nomore what to replyque nor gaynsaye. 1521 *Balade* in *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* (E.E.T.S.) 201 With deth preuent he myght nothyng replique.

Reploch, obs. form of Raploch.

Replo·tment. *rare*—1. [f. Re- 5 a + Plot *v.*] The act of plotting out again.

1701 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* XI. 42 Who have gott Double Lotts by my Replotment of the City.

Replough·, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To plough again, *lit.* and *fig.* Hence **Replou·ghing** *vbl. sb.*

1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xi. (Dubl.) 113 This way of Re-plowing the Ridges, moves all the Earth of them. *Ibid.,* That will hinder the Re-plowing of the first Furrows. 1793 tr. *Gresset's Ver-Vert* IV. (ed. 2) 39 The vessel stood Unmoor'd, and ready to replough the flood. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 28 The farms were rebuilt, the lands reploughed, the island repeopled.

‖ **Replum** (re·plŭm, rī·plŭm). *Bot.* Pl. **repla.** [L. *replum* 'a bolt for covering the commissure of the folding-door' (Lewis and Short).] The central frame or placenta left in certain fruits when the valves fall away by dehiscence.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 88 In Carmichælia the valves separate from the suture, which remains entire, like the replum of Cruciferæ. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 534 In Orchidaceæ..when the valves fall off, the placentas are left in the form of three arched repla or frames. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 329 When the replum extends entirely across the fruit it is two-celled; if only partially, it is one-celled.

†**Replu·mb,** *v. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *replumbāre*: see Re- 2 d and Plumb *v.*] To unsolder.

1623 Cockeram, *Replumbed,* vnsouldred.

Replu·me, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To rearrange.

1855 Browning *Saul* xv, The right-hand replumed His black locks to their wonted composure.

Replu·nder, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To plunder again.

1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* 8 To crie quits with the Barons, William Earl of Sarisbury, and Falk de Brent..replundred Cambridgeshire.

Replu·nge (rī-), *sb.* [f. Re- 5 a + Plunge *sb.*] The act of plunging again.

1806 J. Grahame *Birds Scotl.* 138 Unless the trout with quick replunge Ruffle the glassy surface. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* § 39 The dolphins' arching rise and replunge.

Replu·nge (rī-), *v.* [ad. F. *replonger*: or f. Re- 5 a + Plunge *v.*] To plunge again, *lit.* and *fig.*

a. *trans. a* 1618 Sylvester *Elegie to Marg. Wyts* 92 To be replung'd in Romish superstition. 1719 Young *Revenge* v. ii, Since thou hast replung'd me in my torture, I will be satisfy'd! 1751 *Female Foundling* I. 103 Uneasiness seized me, and I was again replunged into Perplexity and Sorrow. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 252 She..dives again, and replunges the owl into the water. 1848 Lytton *Harold* I. ii, They replunged into barbarism the nations over which they swept. 1863 Conolly *Study Hamlet* 25 This replunges Hamlet into his bitterest reflections.

b. *intr.* 1611 Florio, *Riprofondare,* to sinke againe, to replunge. 1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 545 Then [he] replunges for six days into the tainted atmosphere of the town in which he dwells. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VI. i, She..instantly turned her head and replunged into her conversation.

Hence **Replu·nger.**

1882 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 2/1 Signalling lore,..a language in which 'back-locking', 'slotters', and 'replungers' are important factors.

Reply (rɪplaɪ·), *sb.* Also 6 **replie,** 7 **replye.** [f. the vb.]

1. An answer or response in words or writing; also *transf.,* a response made by a gesture, act, etc.

1560 in *Jewel's Whs.* (1848) I. 66 The Reply of the Bishop of Sarum to the Letter above written. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 86 Thus expecting thy reply, I prophane my lips on thy foote. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 212 How pregnant (sometimes) his Replies are! 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 66 The Earl..without any reply to the particulars, declared 'that he neither cared for his Friendship, nor feared his Hatred'. 1665 Glanvill *Def. Van. Dogm.* 75, I concluded my Reply with a Brevity that shews I am not fond of an occasion of Disputing. 1737 Glover *Leonidas* III. 277 Sparta's king This brief reply deliver'd from his seat. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 877 Their wisdom bursts into this sage reply. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxi, The King turned..with a look of triumph, at the filial affection which his son displayed in his reply. 1833 Tennyson *Lady Clara V. de V.* 22 You sought to prove how I could love, And my disdain is my reply. 1855 — *Maud* II. iv. 30 The delight of happy laughter, The delight of low replies.

b. Without article.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 209 *Symploche,* or the figure of replie. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iii. 49 If that thou couldst..Heare me without thine eares, and make

reply Without a tongue. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* 1. vii, Quherat al laughed, as if I had bene dryven from al replye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 467 Thus saying rose The Monarch, and prevented all reply. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 167 To whom with sighs Ulysses gave reply. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ₱ 8 The animadversions of critics are commonly such as may easily provoke the sedatest writer to some.. asperity of reply. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. xix, At length one brought reply, that she To-morrow would appear. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 817 That other flush'd And hung his head, and halted in reply.

transf. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xvi, All bosoms made reply On which its lustre streamed. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 141 Her full and earnest eye..Kept watch, waiting decision, made reply.

c. *Mus.* The answer or response in a fugue. (See also quot.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 105 When the principall (that is the thing as it is firste made) and the replie (that is it which the principall hauing the partes changed dooth make) are sung, changing the partes in such maner, as the highest part may be made the lowest.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reply-paid* adj., *post-card*, *-signal*.

1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 219/3 Reply Postcards can now be sent to Egypt. 1890 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 2/1 The value of a reply-paid voucher will only be refunded to the sender of the original telegram. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 101 The reply-signal came up the shaft.

2. A counter-answer, a replication. (In later use only *Sc. Law.*)

1702 COTTON MATHER *Magnalia* VII. 16/2 § 5 Unto those Answers the Synod gave Replies; and unto those Replies he gave Returns. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* Pref. Aij, Exchanging Papers, making Answers, Replies, and Rejoinders. 1777 *Acts Sederunt* (1790) 592 Act concerning Replies. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i, Answers, replies, duplies, triplies, quadruplies, followed thick upon each other.

† **3.** ? Supply. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1592 KYD *Sol. & Perc.* II. i. 214 *Guelp.* Feare not for money, man, ile beare the Boxe. *Iul.* I haue some little replie, if needs require.

Reply (rĭplaĭ·), *v.* Also 4 **repplye**, 4–7 **replye**, 5–6 **replie**. [ad. OF. *replier* to fold again, turn back, reply (mod.F. *replier* to fold again, turn, coil) :—L. *replicāre*; see REPLICATION.]

I. 1. *intr.* To answer or respond in words or writing. Also const. *to*, † *against*.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 343 3e motyn herkenyn If he can replye A-geyns these poyntys thnt 3e han to hym mevid. *c* 1386 — *Merch. T.* 365 Hym thoughte..That impossible it were to repplye Agayn his choys. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/1 To the whiche billes myne adversaries repleiden by mouthe and enfourmeden the Kyng .. in that Parlement, how I was outlawed. " 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxvi. 274 The archebysshop Thomas began to replye agayn the Kynges mynde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 Here y^e enuyous and irous persone maketh sore contradiccyon, & replyeth, sayenge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 94 The Protestantes do replie thus. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. v. 59 Reply not to me, with a Foole-borne Iest. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 14 He that next replyes, Mother or friend, by Saturnes fury dyes. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 102 His Courtiers seeing him in this mood, would not reply further to him. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 374 Full ten years slander'd, did he once reply? 1776 HUME *Own Life*, I had fixed a resolution, which I inflexibly maintained, never to reply to anybody. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* Prol., The friar did not immediately reply. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. iii. 7 Or if I ask thee why, Care not thou to reply. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 76 Milton replies to these random charges by a lengthy account of himself.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 87 The honor sir that flames in your faire eyes, Before I speake too threatningly replies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiii. 92 If Nature does not reply to a question we throw it into another form.

† **b.** Const. *upon* a person or thing. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 214/1 If a thing be once appointed by him who hath all power, let vs not replie vpon it. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 340 The king replyed upon him again, avouching [etc.]. *a* 1731 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (J.), We should find what reason Castalio's painter had to reply upon the cardinal, who blamed him [etc.].

c. To respond by some gesture, act, or performance; *esp.* to return gun-fire.

1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 9, I see..thine eyes replying To the hues of yon fair heaven. 1829 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* VIII. v. (Rtldg.) I. 398 The beseiged replied.. sharply. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Crt.* 55 He sang his song, and I replied with mine. 1893 *Daily News* 25 July 4/6 Lancashire..scored 189 against Somersetshire, who replied with 90 for three wickets. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. 175 A battery of eight guns opened on the fleet. ..The frigates replied.

2. To return a sound; to echo.

In early quots. merely a contextual use of sense 1.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 282 What man that in the wodes crieth, Withoute faile Eccho replieth. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 18 Whil'st the babling Eccho mocks the Hounds, Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd Hornes. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 100 The nymph exulting fills with shouts the sky; The walls, the woods, and long canals reply. 1809–10 SHELLEY *Bigotry's Victim* i, Whilst Indin's rocks to his death-yells reply, Protracting the horrible harmony. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 358 Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying.

3. To make counter-answer; *spec.* in *Law*, to answer a defendant's plea; to make a replication.

1453 *Paston Lett.* I. 260 To that that he hath aunsuerd y have replyed yn such wyse [etc.]. 1562 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 2 Thre wryttingis deliuerit to the said Iohne, quhairin is replyit aganis his ansueris maid to ane part of the said thre questionis. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 309 The plaintiff may plead again, and reply to the defendant's plea. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., After the prisoner's defence before a court-martial the prosecutor..may reply.

4. *trans.* To return as an answer; to say in reply. Const. *to*, † *against*, † *upon*.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1338 Natheless þou maist ageyn me replie, 'To sum folk..Agayn pouert it is no remedye'. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 301 b, Nothynge answeryng ne replyenge agaynst theyr wronge and false accusacyons. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 28 Lords, vouchsafe To giue me hearing what I shall reply. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* ii. 14 But shee replyed vpon me, It was giuen for a gift. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 29 He replyed that he could not think well of it. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 2 Perplex'd and troubl'd .. The Tempter stood, nor had what to reply. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 86 'Ah! madam', replied he,..'where the heart is deeply affected' [etc.]. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 123 To the importunities of the Greeks..he piously replied, that no human consideration should tempt him..to resume the gift which he had conferred. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, 'If there be any man willing to fight for honour', replied MacGillie Chattanach, 'the price will be enough'. 1885 JEFFERIES *Open Air* (1893) 157 The man..replied nothing.

† **b.** To retort *upon* one. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1513 WEST in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 72 He said..if ye did any thing to hym then it shuld not be honorable, which I replyed upon hym, sayeng that all the world knew that your Grace went in the Churches cause.

c. To return, re-echo (a cry).

1650 R. BARON *Fortune's Tennis Ball* xviii, The airy Queen..each yell replies As if another chase were in the skies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 764 With his last Voice, Eurydice, he cry'd. 'Eurydice, the Rocks and Riverbanks reply'd.

II. † **5. a.** To retract, withdraw. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) I. 181 Whiche thing is wonder, that they knowing me saiyng but soth arne nowe tempted to reply her olde praysinges.

† **b.** To send away, repudiate. *Obs. rare* —¹.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XVIII. vii, The quene Gwendolyne ..Whome Kyng Locryne forsoke and replyed, And Estrylde weddid againe.

† **6.** To fold back; to double. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 661 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 321 þo ouer nape schalle dowbulle be layde,..þo ouer seluage he schalle replye. 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* XXIII. (1577) 62 b, An instrument shewing you howe many myles of Longitude will answere vnto a degree..by the replying of a threed.

† **7.** To repeat. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* Wks. P j b, Euen so this byrde vppon that name, Hir foremost note replies.

Hence **Reply·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Reply·ingly** *adv.*, **Reply·ist.**

1548 ELYOT, *Replicatio*, a repliyng. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* LXXIII. 1 The Adverbe (Ac)..dooth not simply affirme in this place, but is taken replyingly, (for yit, But yit, yit notwithstanding). 1574 [see REPLY *v.* 6]. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xiv. (1674) 156 He without further replying, made all the haste he could out of the Court. 1852 *N. & Q.* 13 Mar. 257 A replyist refers to a work in which is an autobiography. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxv. 9 Ah! no more to address thee, or hear thy kindly replying! 1883 GRANT WHITE *Washington Adams* 6 The quick inquiring and replying chat of compatriots who meet unexpectedly in a strange country.

Replyal(l, VARR. of REPLIAL *Obs.*

Replyant, variant of REPLIANT *Obs.*

Repman, variant of REAPMAN *Obs.*

† **Repoi·n,** *v. Obs. rare* —¹. [a. obs. F. *repoin-*, *repoign-*, stem of *repoindre* :—L. *repungĕre* to prick again: see POIGNANT.] *intr.* To regret, repent.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXXX. 65/1 The knyght retourned again to them, and shewed the kynges wordes, the whiche gretly encouraged them, and repoyned [F. *se repentirent*] in that they had sende to the kynge as they dyd.

Repoi·nt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To point (a wall, etc.) again. Also *absol.*

1849 *Q. Rev.* Mar. 381 The summer of 1843 was occupied in repointing the joints of the building. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Mar., The shot-holes have all been neatly mended, the shattered bricks re-pointed. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 322 It is surely better to retop and repoint than to take away.

Repois(e, obs. Sc. forms of REPOSE *v.*[2]

Repo·lish (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. L. *repolīre*, F. *repolir*.] *trans.* (and *absol.*) To polish again, in *lit.* and *fig.* senses.

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 130 Shee infused such interiour and vitall spirits into this carkase, that it seemed repollished with the purity of the senses. 1612 DONNE *A Funeral Elegy* 40 As a sundred clocke is peecemeale laid, Not to bee lost, but by the maker's hand Repolish'd. 1683 DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art of Poetry* II Polish, repolish, every Colour lay, And sometimes add; but oftner take away. 1793 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 207 These measures were taken with a speculum that has been lately re-polished. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 253 His silver..requires to be purified and repolished throughout. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 118 Repolishing and browning barrels.

Hence **Repo·lishing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Repo·lisher.**

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 153 Thou hast contended, to be a more beautifull Creator and repolisher of thy selfe, then he. 1611 FLORIO, *Ripulimento*, a repolishing. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* Pref., After the reuiuing and repolishing of good Literature..he was best..vnderstood by Strangers. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 300 To render the re-polishing of them unnecessary, M. Haldat tins them.

Repollu·te, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To pollute again. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 172 How farre you, in later yeares, have gone To repollute these Islands.

Repolo·n. *rare.* Also 6 **repolone**, 9 **repollon.** [ad. It. *repolone* or F. *repolon* = Sp. *repelon*, of doubtful origin.] (See earliest quots.)

Cotgr. identifies *repolon* and *passade*, and defines the latter in agreement with Florio; but later French Dicts. explain *repolon* as 'demivolte en cinq temps'.

1598 FLORIO, *Repoloni*..is when a horse doth gallop in a right path, and still returneth in the same, in english it is now called a Repolone. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Repolon* (with Horsemen) is a Demivolt, the Croup inclos'd at five Times. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1892 LD. LYTTON *K. Poppy* III. 97 Performing all His volts and demivolts and repollons Among the roaring flames.

† **Reponce.** *Obs. rare.* Also **-se.** [a. F. *reponce*, obs. f. *raiponce* : see RAMPION 1.] A rampion.

1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v., Reponses, or wild Radishes, are propagated only by seeds. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Reponces*, (Fr.) a sort of small wild Radishes, that grow naturally in the Fields, and are eaten in Sallets. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 237.

Repo·nder, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To ponder again.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 96 So that .. Your Maiestie may reponder and resolue at leisure of the proceeding of your enterprise. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* Pref., In pondering and repondering his productions for the chief portion of my life.

Repondera·tion. [RE- 5 a.] The action of weighing again.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 We then, upon a re-ponderation of it, had lost near two drams of its former weight.

† **Repone,** variant of *rebon*, REBOUND *sb.*[1]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 Repone, of a balle or oþer lyke, *repulsa*, *repulsus*.

Repone (rĭpōu·n), *v. Sc.* Also 6 **repoun.** [ad. L. *repōnĕre* : see REPOSE *v.*]

1. *trans. Law.* To restore a person to a position or office previously held; in later use *spec.* to restore to the ministry or to a ministerial charge. Also const. *in*, *to*.

1525 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 299/1 Reponis, reintegratis, & restoris þe said Jhone till his honour, heretagis, landis, rentis. 1583 in 6*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 637/1 That he may be reponit and placit in my roume,..landis, honouris and dignitee. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 445 The desire they had to have their old Ministers reponed would make them the more forward. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 57 That all ministers deposed since the 1st of February be reponed in their places to their former functions. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 398 It's given out..that a design is forming to repone Mr Simson at the next Assembly. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 253/1 It might please the..Assembly to..repone him again to his ministry. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 291 After deposition, the party is not to be regarded as a minister of the church,..even if he should be reponed, unless he is again settled in a ministerial charge.

b. To restore to a certain legal status, to rehabilitate (a person), esp. *against* a decree or sentence, so that the case may be tried afresh. † Also const. with *inf.* and *absol.*

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 382 To heir and se the said Bischope..reponit to use his lauchfull defenssis. 1671 [? R. MACWARD] *Case Accom. Exam.* 12 As a restitution repones against a discontinuance. 1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV*, c. 120 § 29 As soon as the Defender shall enter Appearance and be reponed against the Decree pronounced in Absence. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 852 According to the existing form a party may be reponed..by presenting a reclaiming note to the Court. 1850 *Act 13 & 14 Vict.* c. 36 § 23 Provided always, that a Pursuer may be reponed against a Protestation. 1896 *Green's Encycl. Scots Law* I. 16 The Sheriff repones the defender.

† **2.** To put (a person or thing) back *in* a place. *Obs. rare.*

1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 39 That hir majestie should first peaceablie be reponit in the castell of Dumbarton. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* 108 The English..removed the prayer it selfe from that place: But our men to shew their Orthodoxie, repone the prayer in the owne old place.

† **3.** To give as a reply; to answer. *Obs. rare.*

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 53 In answer to somewhat argued by me..he repones thus. 1671 R. MACWARD *True Non-Conf.* 289 You repone to us the very meanest of their Arguments, not..in the least recocted.

Hence **Repo·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1753 *Scots Mag.* May 252/2 In relation to the reponing of these brethren. 1896 *Green's Encycl. Scots Law* I. 15 The decree must also not have been recalled under the provisions for reponing. *Ibid.* 16 A defender may be reponed against a decree..by lodging with the Sheriff Clerk a reponing note.

Repo·pe, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make (one) pope again.

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 110 Theodore..convoked a synod, whose decree Did..repope the late unpoped.

Repo·pulate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To populate again. Hence **Repo·pulating** *vbl. sb.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 220 This Temiragio returned to the city, and then beganne for to repopulate it. 1611 COTGR., *Repeuplement*, a repeopling, repopulating. 1859 HOLE *Tour Irel.* VII. (1892) 73 Great efforts are being made to repopulate the country. 1881 R. N. BOYD *Chili* 116 The town was..rebuilt and repopulated by emigrants from the province of Biscay.

So **Repopula·tion.**

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 36 That perhaps may tend to some repopulation, which is more needed than any means of extortion. 1832 L. HUNT *Translations* 330 What possible debtor can pay his debts better, Than De-population with Re-population? 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* (U. S.) Feb. 166 Believing that prophecy teaches the repopulation of Palestine by Christianized Jews.

Report (rĭpōe·rt), *sb.* Also 6 **raport**, **reaport.** [a. OF. *report* (rare) or *raport* (mod.F. *rapport*), vbl. sb. f. *reporter*, *rapporter* : see REPORT *v.*]

1. Rumour, common talk. (Sometimes personified.) Now *rare*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 593, I haue & schal for trowe or fals repoit In wrong & ryȝt loued þe al myn lyf. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 121 The day of trow the is turned into nyght Thorow wrang report. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 70 No langage [is] digne thy vertus to expresse, By newe report so clierly they don shyne. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 777 Arthur by Report hard saye How galiot non armys bur that day. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Tiptoft* ii, Might ieport vprightly vse her tong It would lesse greue vs to augment the matter. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 91 Yet doe the eyes..kindle the more anguishe, whiche see..those thinges, that others heare by reporte. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* I. i. 6 My brother Iaques he keepes at schoole, and ieport speakes goldenly of his profit. *c* 1645 MILTON *Sonn.* x. *To Lady Margaret Ley*, As that dishonest victory..Kil'd with report that Old man eloquent. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 601 'Twas thus with Fleeces milky white (if we May trust Report,) Pan God of Arcady, Did bribe thee. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 355 Through that public organ of report He hails the clergy. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii, I do not lightly give faith to report.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A rumour; a statement generally made or believed. *The report goes*: it is commonly said (cf. GO *v.* 13).

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1671 Reportes not so sikyr iuges ben, As man to se þe womannes persone. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C v, Many euyles comen by wycked and euyl tunges and euyl reportes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 52 The report goth that you have conspired to destroy the secte of Luther. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 669 The Erle of Warwike..by euill reportes, did as much as in him lay to hinder this mariage. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. v. (1614) 587 Baumgarten saith that it was a common repoit in Cairo when he was there. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xvii. (1848) 274 He will..perhaps Ruine himself..by spreading Reports. *a* 1715 [see GO *v.* 13]. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 802, I have lived recluse in rural shades, Which seldom a distinct report pervades. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii, There are bad reports of him among the Dominicans, that is certain. 1848 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. iii. 112 The shadow of this..came in the shape of a report from Paris.

c. Repute, fame, reputation. Now only with *good*, etc., as an echo of Biblical passages.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 28 What thynge is glory,..honour, report, or what is noble name? 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* viii. 13 This Iudith was a woman of a very good reporte with euery one. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 108 The witnes..cold not depose truly that she was of honest name, biecause they hard of her evill Report. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 12 A Gentlewoman of mine, Who..Hath blisterd her report. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 180 Those honest and warrantable recreations, which are of good report among the Saints. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 23 The natural disposition,.. to do what is of good report. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 813 Her report has travell'd forth Into all lands. 1784 — *Tiroc.* 459 Of chief and most approved report. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vii. 195 He had no regard for popularity, but held to his purpose, through good and through evil report.

2. An account brought by one person to another, esp. of some matter specially investigated.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXXII, Euerychone shall sey his reporte to þe lorde of þat þei haue done and y-founde. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (ROXB.) 5620 Gwynet made noo tariyng But bare the report with glad tithing. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. lxxix. 57 After repoit to hym brought of the said Espyes that the countre was fertyll and ryche. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 869 This report, These tidings carrie to th'anointed King. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 377 'Tis greatly wise to..ask them, what Report they bore to Heav'n. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* xi. 120 The messengers appeared..and delivered in their report, which was brief enough.

b. Without article, in phrase *to make report* († also = to make answer).

1534 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 385 Therof shal I not faile to make true raport to his Highnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 102 b, The Duke and the Lantgrave had made reporte agayne, howe they misliked not the treaty. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* ii. 8 When you shal finde him, make reporte to me. *c* 1683 WALLER *On St. James's Park* Wks. (1729) 208 Sea-nymphs..From Thetis sent as spies, to make ieport. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 756 When Yniol made report Of that good mother making Enid gay.

c. A formal statement of the results of an investigation, or of any matter on which definite information is required, made by some person or body instructed or required to do so.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Report*, is a Relation of the opinion or judgement of a Referree, upon any case or difference referred to his consideration by a Court of Justice, most commonly the Chancery. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1715) I. 41 Upon his refusal the rest of the Committee did not think fit to sign the report. 1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. (1788) 47 The reports of the reviewing generals comprehend only a few regiments in England. 1781 *New Ann. Reg.* II. 166/1 The Report of the Commissioners for examining, taking, and stating the Public Accounts of this Kingdom. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Reports of cavalry are given in to the senior generals of cavalry. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 52 § 2 That no Goods shall be unladen from any ship ..before due Report of such Ship..shall have been made. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 89/1 The Queen's Regulations afford..all information as to the preparation of confidential reports.

d. In Parliamentary practice, the account of a bill, etc., given to the House by the Committee appointed to consider it.

1628 [see REPORTER 1 c]. 1724 (*title*) The Report of the Committee of the Lords of..Privy-Council..relating to Mr. Wood's Half-pence. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 1528 The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into this subject was presented. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 11/2 When the bill came down to the House.. it should be merely subjected to what is called report—that is, the intermediate stage between the second and third reading.

3. A statement made by a person; an account, more or less formal, *of* some person or thing. Also *to make report*, to give information.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1709 þe gipcians faste behelden here, And of hire beaute maden þei report To pharao. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 204 When Apollo had herd the report Of Pluto, in a maner smylyng he seyde. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 203 For the tyme is shoite, I putte theym nouhte in this lytyl Reporte. 1551 BP. GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 24 b, So as the report made here of the doctrine of the Catholique churche..is a very true ieporte. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 57 We know (on Valentines repoit) You are already loues firme votary. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 53, I..mention this from their report, rather then from my iudgement. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 30 Do not make report of this my glorious transfiguration to any man whomsoever. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 6 My soul is sick with every day's report Of wrong and outrage.

†b. Testimony *to*, or commendation of, a person or quality. *Obs. rare.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 64 Much too little of that good I saw, Is my report to his great worthinesse. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* lxxxiii, And therefore have I slept in your report.

c. *Law.* A formal account of a case argued and determined in any court, giving the important points in the pleadings, evidence, etc. Freq. in *pl.*

'The reports contain a statement of the facts, a short outline of the arguments made use of by counsel, the authorities referred to, and the decision of the court' (McCulloch).

[1600 ASHE (*title*) Le Table al lievi des Reportes del tresreuerend Iudge Sir Ia. Dyer.] 1617 *Act* 15 *Jas. I* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1717) XVII. 27 They shall alwaies attend the Judges of such Courts where the Judgments..shall passe with their Reports, to the ende they maie be..reviewed by the said Judges before they be published. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 293 Report. in the Common Law..signifieth a publike relation..[of] Cases iudicially argued [etc.]. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 59 Every Term bringeth forth a collection of new Reports. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) I. 20 Now..every ordinary Practiser publisheth his Reports as he pleaseth..And thus the Shelves are loaded with Reports. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. 71 The reports are extant in a regular series from the reign of king Edward the second inclusive. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 402/2 The earliest reports extant are the 'Year-books'.

attrib. 1650 *Pub. Gen. Acts* 1097 The Parliament have thought fit to..Enact.., That all the Report-Books of the Resolutions of Judges, and other Books of the Law of England shall be translated into the English Tongue.

d. An account, more or less complete, of the statements made by a speaker or speakers (as in a debate, lecture, etc.), of the proceedings at a meeting, or of any occurrence or event, *esp.* such an account noted down with a view to publication in a special form or in the newspaper press.

1812 J. H. LEWIS *Ready Writer* Introd. 16 The art by which they may follow the most rapid speakers, and afterwards read their own reports and memorandums with correctness and facility. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* I. 429 When the fear of punishment was abated, the reports became more systematic; and were improved in character and copiousness. 1865 'OUIDA' *Strathmore* I, Very few of them [sc. ladies] would relish the chit-chat about them if they'd correct reports from the club-windows and short-hand notes from the smoking-rooms.

†4. The act of saying or uttering. *Obs.*—1

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* B j b, After thee due reporte, and vtterance of thee sayde wordes..they be consecrate.

†5. Relation, reference, bearing, connexion. Also const. *to*. *Obs. rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* Author's Pref. I. 2, I trust I haue ensewed the true reporte of the sentence of the mater. 1672 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Sept., The kitchen and stables are ill-placed, and the corridore worse, having no report to the wings they joyne to. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pinion*, Pinion of report is that pinion, in a watch, which is commonly fixed on the arbor of the great wheel.

†6. a. *Mus.* A response; a note or part answering to or repeating another; loosely, a note, a musical sound. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1502 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xli, Fresche ladyis sang in voice virgineall Concordis sweit, diuers entoned repoitis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 There vas mony smal birdis .. singand melodius reportis of natural music. *Ibid.* 64 In melodius music, in gude accorddis and reportis of dyapason. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Phil.* Wks. K iij b, Hir second note..she did in pleasant wise repeate With sweet reports, of heauenly harmonie. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 37 The aunswerable sounde and delectable report of a warbeling haipe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 113 The Reports and Fuges, have an Agreement with the Figures in Rhetorick, of Repetition and Traduction. 1646 CRASHAW *Musick's Duell* Wks. (1904) 119 There stood she listning, and did entertaine The musick's soft report. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. (1674) 59 This Mood that is so commixt with fancy and Airy reports, one part after other.

attrib. 1600 N. BRETON in *England's Helicon* B b j, A Report Song..betweene a Sheepheard and his Nimph.

†b. *Rhet.* = ANAPHORA (see quot.). *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 208 Repetition in the first degree we call the figure of Report according to the Greeke originall, and is when we make one word begin..many verses in sute.

7. A resounding noise, *esp.* that caused by the discharge of fire-arms or explosives.

1599 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 91 Like lightning, or the flash That runnes before the hote report of thunder. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon, Lipsius' Comp.* V iij, They would at the first haue feared the shew and reports of our Peeces. 1650 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 233 They are .. timorous beyond imagination, trembling at the report of a gun. 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alcyone* 139 in *Fables* 366 The lashing Billows make a loud report. 1773 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 177 They keep time with such exactness, that 60 or 100 paddles..make only a single report. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 254 The report of a distant gun would perhaps be heard from the solitary woodland. 1871 TYNDALL *Frag. Sci.* (1879) I. x. 319 They..exploded with a very loud report in the air.

b. In fire-works, a charge which makes a loud noise when exploded; a case containing this.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 28 You may also glue on every end of the rockets, a report of paper. 1888 W. H. BROWNE *Firework Making* 15 Furnishing the squib with its report is called bouncing.

Report (rĭpōˑrt), *v.* [a. OF. and AF. *reporter* :—L. *reportāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *portāre* to carry. The prominent uses in Eng. however are expressed in OF. by *raporter* (mod.F. *rapporter*): cf. REPORT *sb.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To relate, narrate, tell, give an account of (a fact, event, etc.). Also const. *to* a person. Now somewhat *rare*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 64 Ther nys no man that may reporten al. *c* 1386 — *Epil. Merch. T.* 17 And I sholde rekenen euery vice Which þat she hath,..it sholde reported be And toold to hire. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1486 When I came in I meruelyd gretly of that I beheelde & herde there reporte. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlii. 237 Nasciens to hym gan to Reporte In to whiche diuers Contre he gan Resorte. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXII. 69 This ieport I with my pen, How at Dumfermling fell the cace. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIII. (Percy Soc.) 52, I must procede, and shew of Arismetrik With divers nombres which I must ieporte. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10 If I shuld report and repeat al your wunship miht think me far wurs abusid. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 144 It were a very difficult matter, to report particularly the admirable effectes which some windes cause. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 127 'Tis onely day-light that makes Sin Which these dun shades will ne're report. 1667 — *P. L.* VI. 21 He..found Already known what he for news had thought To have reported. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 625 Came the Lord of Astolat out, to whom the Prince Reported who he was. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 927/2 'Outre-Mer', a young poet's sketch-book, reports his first transition from cloister life to travel and experience.

b. Const. *that* or *inf.* Freq. in passive in phr. *it is reported*, it is commonly said or stated.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 139 It is eke reported that Seint Bernard schuld sey the same of this King Henry. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxvi. 5 Of Sion it shall be reported, that he was borne in her. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 58 There been that reporten hym in this wise to haue aunswered. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* iii. 8 As we are blasphemed, and as some report us to say. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 67 On the Alpes, It is reported thou did'st eate strange flesh. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 431 Both parts reported the number of the slain, to be greater than it was. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 84 It is reported the Employments which he supply'd..brought into the Chequer a Million sterling yearly. 1819 I. HUNT *Indicator* No. 8 (1822) I. 63 The author says that he has heard it reported..that the fourth Duke of Braganza [etc.]. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 187 The refugee friars.. were reported to be well supplied with money from England.

†c. To give an account of (a person), to describe. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 350 Report me and my causes right To the vnsatisfied. 1607 — *Cor.* V. iv. 27 *Men.* He wants nothing of a God but Eternity...*Sicin.* Yes, mercy, if you report him truly. 1635 HEYLIN *Sabbath* I. (1636) 103 Saint Augustine so reports him in his sixt Book *de civitate. refl.* 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 83 The Chimney-peece [is] Chaste Dian, bathing: neuer saw I figures So likely to report themselues.

2. To carry, convey, or repeat (something said, a message, etc.) *to* another. Also without const.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2414 A lettir he fourmed, In presidine with his awen prince reportand þa wordis. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lii. 146 Nowe goo youre waye, & reporte to the kynge that that I haue saide. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 61 Hir supplication, with teris full vnglaid, Reportis hir sister, and answeie brocht agane. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 287 b, I wyll reporte this tale unto Duke Maurice. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 237 The voice of God To mortal eare is dreadful; they beseech That Moses might report to them his will. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 205 Tom.., swift as an express, Reports a message with a pleasing grace. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xv. 81 Report my words To royal Neptune, and ieport them right.

b. To repeat (something heard); to relate as having been spoken by another.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 Reportyn', or bere a-wey thynge þat hathe be seyde or tawȝte, *reporto*. 1530 PALSGR. 687/1, I reporte a thinge agayne, I make rehersall of it, as I herde it, *je fays rapport*. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 260 b, The kyng hymself made hym answere, as followeth wooide for woorde, as nere as I was able to report it. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 242 We are sometimes occasioned in our tale to report some speech from another mans mouth. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 176 You would aske mee newes, in a time, when reporting it is dangerous. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1350 He's gone, and who knows how he may report Thy words by adding fuel to the flame? 1845 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 296/1 It is desirable that he should deliver them as if he were reporting another's sentiments. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* 90 None hath words she can report of thee.

c. *spec.* To take down (a law-case, speech, discussion, etc.) in writing, now esp. with a view to publication in a newspaper; to prepare a written account of (any meeting, event, etc.). Also *absol.*

1600 ASHE *Table Reportes de Sir J. Dyer* Note, The yeere of the Kings and Queenes raigne in which [the case] is reported. *a* 1617 BACON *Amend. Laws Eng.* Wks. 1730

IV. 6 Cases reported with too great a prolixity, would be drawn into a more compendious report. *a* 1734 North *Life L. Keeper North* (1742) I. 34 [He] followed his studies very close, and attended the Courts at Westminster, and reported diligently. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 105/2 Others are engaged to report the trials in the courts of law. *Ibid.*, The manner in which the parliamentary proceedings are reported. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 631/2 Still less can a country reporter..accurately report lectures on all subjects indiscriminately. He cannot report, because he does not understand. 1891 *N. & Q.* 26 Dec. 504/1 If Mr. Goschen was correctly reported,..he spoke thus.

3. To give in or render a formal account or statement of or concerning (some matter or thing); to make a formal report on; to state (something) in such a report.

1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 280 In cais ony variance result,..than sall they report..the mater and point quhairin the variance standis. 1667 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 8 They passed the Bill, as the Committee,.. and ordered it to be reported the next day. 1780 *Act* in *New Ann. Reg.* (1781) II. 166/1 That the commissioners..do forthwith report to this house what progress they have made. *a* 1781 in Simes *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 9 Taking care to keep an exact roster, that one may not report more than another. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 52 § 2 All goods not duly reported..shall be forfeited. 1855 J. R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 184 The engines which are to be 'reported', that is, to have their duty published once a month. 1863 H. Cox *Justit.* I. ix. 167 At the close of a committee of the House of Commons on a bill, the chairman reports the bill forthwith to the House. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 97 The superintendent reports 24,305 tons of ore taken from the mine during the year.

b. To relate, state, or notify (something) as the result of special observation or investigation; to bring in a report of (something observed).

1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* 45 If the Herald report him a Gentleman. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* II. i, One.. Climbs by the bedpost to the tester, there Reports a turbulent sea and a tempest towards. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 32/1 On my return, I reported to the Chief Justice in court that I did not think it safe. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 386 Each individual..Reports it hot or cold, or wet or dry. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxxiv, The next morning the packet from England was reported off the harbour's mouth. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 148 He would..return, and report what he had seen to his companions. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 275 My friend..requested the sowars to follow them, and report all they might observe of their actions.

c. To name (a person) to a superior authority as having offended in some way.

1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 4/2 The master..could only report the claimant and could not suspend or dismiss him.

d. *refl.* To make known to some authority that one has arrived or is present at a certain place.

1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Every officer on his arrival.. must report himself to the governor. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* xxxvii. (1844) II. 37 Having obtained permission to accompany the regiment..I reported myself at this place. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 569 *To Report one's self*, when an officer returns on board from duty, or from leave of absence.

transf. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i, This rising in La Vendée reports itself at Paris on Wednesday the 29th of August. 1876 Mellor *Priesth.* iv. 174 The miracles..were changes which reported themselves to one sense at least.

II. *intr.* or *absol.* **4.** †**a.** To make a report *of*, to give an account *of*, to speak or talk in a certain way *of*, a person or thing. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 467 Of whom hit was seide that Kynadius kynge of Scottes scholde reporte in this wise. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 30 The seyd Will reportyth of yow as shamfully as he can. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* 2 Of Fraunce and other I myght lyke wyse reporte To theyr great honour. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Tim.* v. 10 Soch one as was..well reported of in good workes. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 233 Many times our Poet is caried by some occasion to report of a thing that is marueious. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. v. 60 There is a Gentleman that serues the Count, Reports but coursely of her.

b. To act as a (newspaper) reporter.

1850 in Ogilvie. 1888 L. Stephen in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XV. 21/1 For two sessions he reported for the 'Mirror of Parliament'.

5. To make report (*on* a person or thing); †to relate, state.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 16 Thei toke her leue and yode into Inglond, and reported as thei hadd founde bi the doughtres. 1533 Frith *Answ. More* Wks. (1829) 344, I dare say that ye untruly report on us all. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 7 He graunted lycence..for certayn cottesolde sheepe to be transported into..Spayne(as people report). 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 456 This Pitch (as ancient Writers doe report) doth defile. 1607 — *Cor.* II. ii. 36 To report otherwise, were a Mallice. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* vi. 93 By plowing or accidental digging: as Gold was found in Galecia as Justin reporteth. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xvii. 203 Has any one among us..seen these things, and come back to life to report on them?

b. To make or draw up, to give in or submit, a formal report.

1628 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* I. 905/1 They desire a present Conference .. about the great Business. ... Mr. Glanvyle, Mr. Selden [etc.] to report. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., General officers report to the commander in chief only. 1828–32 Webster s.v., The committee will report at twelve o'clock.

c. To report one's self. (See 3 d.)

1864 in Webster. 1885 U. S. Grant *Mem.* I. iii. 45 On the 30th of September I reported for duty at Jefferson Barracks. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 247/2 The goods were to be applied for within twenty-four hours of the ship's arrival and reporting at the Custom-house.

III. *trans.* †**6.** **a.** *refl.* To betake (oneself) for support, to appeal *to* a person or thing. Cf. Refer *v.* 5. *Obs.* (common *c* 1480–1640).

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, Of þe whiche y reporte me to þe olde statutes and custumes of þe kynges house. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 182/1 As for the Article..he reporteth hym to the Act that is made theruppon. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 23 Reporte the to the moost holsome opynion of all thy counseyllours. 1503 Hawes *Example Virt.* VIII. v, She is both good eke fayre and pure As I report me vnto dame Nature. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 405 There is no such Hebrue worde,..as I report mee to all that haue but meane knowledge in the tongue. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 297 For farther proofe .. I report me to euery mans conscience. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xvii. (1647) 258, I report myself to any that have not the pearl of prejudice in the eye of their judgement.

†**b.** Without const. *Obs. rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 133, I reporte me; your-self behold & see! 1544 Bale *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastle* 51 b, How wele these two wrytynges agre, I report me.

†**c.** To refer *to*, esp. for information. *Obs.*

c 1520 Barclay *Jugurtha* 17 b, Touchynge the very credence of the truthe of the mater I reporte that to the authours. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) F j, The merite of this dissimulede annestey unto the feare..oughte to be reportede. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xxxviii. (1647) 94 We report the reader to the character of King Almerick.

†**7.** To bring or convey; to carry (news). *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* 6 How a knyght wounded cam & reported tydynges to þ' kynge of maryenborough. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 33 Well mote yee thee..That home ye may report thrise happy newes. *Ibid.* x. 3 If some relish of that hevenly lay His learned daughters would to me report To decke my song withall.

†**b.** *Sc.* To bring in, bring in return; also of persons, to obtain, get for oneself. *Obs.*

1508 Cadion *Porteous Noblenes* in *Compl. Scot.* (1801) 205 Gudis hid, report bot litill thanke, joy, or pleseir. 1571–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 128 His said schip..wilbe allutirlie wrakkit..; swa that he nor the awnaris of the same will report na commoditie thairby. 1579 *Ibid.* III. 249 Be sic indirect meanis tending to report thankis be making of sum wrang report. 1614 Forbes *Comm. Rev.* Ded., For that of your Maiesties knowne clemencie, I am certaine to report either praise or pardon.

†**8.** To utter, pronounce; to bring forward, produce, show. *Obs. rare.*

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* B j b, The bread & wyne..were profane & vnholy, before the wordes of the institution of the sayd supper were duely reported upon them. *Ibid.* G j b, Thys partecle..as it is a pronone relatyve..therfor reporteth, declareth, & respecteth hys antecedent. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 684 Quhill the complenar satisfie the Kirk and report the superintendentis testimoniall thairupoun. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 64 Honour serveth to report our reverent respect to God.

†**b.** To involve or imply. *Obs. rare* —1.

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 342 Which maner not reporting any vntruth, S. Basil doth excuse.

†**c.** *intr.* ? To be present. *Obs. rare* —1.

1560 *Pronde Wives Paternost.* 524 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 175 Our soules from synne to preserue clere, That the flame of charyte in vs reporte.

†**9.** To cause to re-echo or resound. *Obs. rare.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxxi. ii, Lett trumpetts tunes report his praise. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 137 Sighing to the winds, and calling upon the woods, not forgetting to report his mistresses name so often.

†**b.** To send back, re-echo (a sound). *Obs. rare.*

1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 12 The ragged hills and rocky towers reporte, By Ecchoes voyce, the quest of Noble hounds. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 249 If you speak three Words, it will (perhaps) some three times report you the whole three Words.

†**c.** To fire (a gun); to be the cause or occasion of firing. *Obs. rare.*

1592 Stow *Ann.* (1601) 1436 The Castell discharged fiftie canon, and the king of Englands ship lying before the castell, reported as many...Euery health reported sixe, eight, or ten shot of great Ordinance.

10. To fit (a fire-work) with a report.

1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 133/2 On each of the five spokes lie a case of brilliant fire, reported at its end. 1888 W. H. Browne *Firework Making* 43 The saucissons having been all reported, proceed to 'dub in' the ends.

Hence **Repo·rted** *ppl. a.* Also **Repo·rtedly** *adv.*, according to report.

1812 J. H. Lewis *Ready Writer* Introd. 12 All the characteristic peculiarities of thought and expression that distinguish the reported speeches of a Chatham and a Tooke. 1846 M'Culloch *Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 162 Every year adds three or four more [volumes], exclusively of the reported cases in equity. 1881 Bradley *Arnold's Latin Prose* lxv, Reported speeches in *Oratio Obliqua*. 1901 'Lucas Malet' *Sir R. Calmady* IV. i, The picture of those reportedly gownless backs had depressed him abominably.

Reportable (rĭpō·ɹtăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] Capable or worthy of being reported.

1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* X. v. (1872) III. 251 One of the few reportable points of his Reinsburg life. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 157/1 To distinguish at a glance whether a case is reportable or not.

Reportage (rĭpō·ɹtĕdʒ). [f. as prec. + -age; in sense 2, a. F. *reportage* (Littré *Suppl.*).]

†**1.** Report, repute. *Obs. rare* —1.

1612 Webster *White Devil* III. iii, For usurers, That share with scriveners for their good reportage.

2. Reported matter; gossip.

1881 *Academy* 5 Nov. 347/2 He will interest the lovers of personal detail by certain *reportage*. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 25 June 738/2 Modern reportage-colporting gossips on the stage.

†**Repo·rtary.** *Obs. rare* —1. [f. as prec. + -ary 1.] = Repertory.

1594 (*title*) A true reportarie of the..royal accomplishment of the Baptisme of..Prince Frederick Henry.

†**Reportation.** *Obs. rare* —1. [f. L. *reportāre* to Report + -ation. So obs. F. *reportation* (Godef.).] The fact of being carried back.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xlvii. 291 Hippocrates will have Crysis to be an acute or swift reportation in diseases, either to recovery or death.

Reported, -edly : see Report *v.*

Reporter (rĭpō·ɹtəɹ). Also 4–5 -our(e, 6 -ar. [orig. a. AF. **reportour* = OF. *reporteur*, usually *raporteur* (mod.F. *rapporteur*): see Report *v.* In later use f. the vb. + -er 1.]

1. One who reports or relates; a recounter or narrator. Now somewhat *rare* (common in 16–17th c.).

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 814 That he wolde been oure gouernour And of our tales Iuge and Reportour. 1421–2 Hoccleve *Dialog* 761 Thei-of was I noon Auctour; I was..but a reportour Of folkes tales. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 16 A reporter or contryuer of talys. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 63 b, That the reporter with more ease maie remember what he hath to saie. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 107 The ouer hastie reporter of this blessed newes, repaires with speed to Sir Thomas. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 2 Saint Luke is the Reporter; and onely he of all the foure records this Story. 1686 Wood *Life* 6 July (O.H.S.) III. 191 These people..were the chief reporters that the universities were all papists. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* Pref. 9 The malice and dishonest ways that are conceal'd in the breast of the reporter. 1837 H. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 18 The reporters of this [mission] appear to be peculiarly imaginative.

b. With adj. denoting the character or intention of the account given.

1400 in *Roy. & Hist. Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) 37 Thu hast hadde fals messageres and fals reportoures of us touchyng this matere. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. viii. 116 Most humbly beseeching the Almighty God..to pardon and forgive our Persecutors and evil Reporters. 1577 Patericke tr. *Gentillet* 46 Slaunderers or false reporters, are like secret wounds. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxvii. (1612) 318 Their best Reporters say, these Gods were made by men. 1800 Helena Wells *C. Neville* (ed. 2) III. 92 In spite of all malignant reporters, be assured [etc.].

c. One specially appointed to make or draw up a report, or to give information of something.

1625 in *Debates Ho. Comm.* (Camden) 93 A litle forme was left at the upper end of the table for the reporters. 1628 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* I. 905 The Report, now made, to be brought in Writing by the Reporters To-morrow Morning. 1796 Nelson 23 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 251, I am in great fear my reporter is taken. 1835 in W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* (1838) 853 An accountant, engineer, or other reporter, to whom a remit may hereafter be made by the Court. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* x, The 'reporter' entered the Garrandilla gate, to give legal notice of the invading army of fleece-bearing locusts.

d. *U.S.* A dog which finds and reports the position of a covey of birds.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/2 When a point was obtained, and the birds were fairly located,..the dog took his master right back to where the covey still lay crouched. .. Such animals are called 'reporters'.

2. **a.** One who takes down reports of law-cases.

a 1617 Bacon *Amend. Laws Eng.* Wks. 1730 IV. 6 It resteth with your Majesty to appoint some sound lawyers.., with some honourable stipend, to be reporters for the time to come. 1617 *Act* 15 *Jas. I* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1717) XVII. 27 Wee doe ordaine..that, for all times hereafter, there shall be twoe Persons..which shall be Reporters of the Law. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. 73 Besides these reporters, there are also other authors, to whom great veneration and respect is paid by the students of the common law. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 383 Confirmed by the three other Justices in separate extrajudicial conferences with the reporter. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 403/1 During the reign of Henry VIII.., Dyer, afterwards chief-justice of the Common Pleas, took notes as a reporter.

b. One who reports debates, speeches, meetings, etc., esp. for a newspaper; a person specially employed for this purpose.

1813 Ld. Moira in *Examiner* 19 Apr. 254/1 The reporters are not allowed to make notes. 1814 J. H. Lewis *Ready Writer* Introd. 13 The utility of Short-hand to the reporter of debates .. is in itself .. evident. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxviii. (ed. 3) 269 The speeches must be taken down by reporters. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* I. 9 His father .. was now seeking employment as a parliamentary reporter. *appos.* 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 392/2 Those reporter whelps, I'm told, play the deuce with a new member where they take a spite.

†**3.** **a.** A kind of fire-work. **b.** A pistol. *Obs.*

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2362/3 Rockets, Runers on the Line, Wheels, Reporters,..with all manner of other Fire-works were discharged. 1827 Sir J. Barrington *Pers. Sk.* II. 36 Lord C—— had a tolerable chance of becoming acquainted with my friend's reporters (a pet name for hair-triggers). 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 166 In those days Irish gentlemen always carried their reporters or pistols with them.

Hence **Repo·rterize** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*); **Repo·rtership**, the position or office of a reporter.

1881 *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 125/3 His college friendship..obtained for him a reportership for that paper. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 385/1 Mr. J. H. Fordham .. retired from his reportership in the Rolls Court on the death of his father. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 314 Our reporterized press is often truculently reckless of privacy and decency.

Repo·rting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Report *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb in various senses.

1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 376/2 Every Lord shuld have his fredome to sey what he wuld sey, withoute eny reportyng or magre to be had for his seiyng. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 184 Fables, better worth the smiling at, than

the serious reporting. *a* 1617 Bacon *Amend. Laws Eng.* Wks. 1730 IV. 6 Misprinting, and insensible reporting, which many times confound the students..will be..amended. 1738 G. Lillo *Marina* III. ii. 52 Like eyes, disdaining the disguise of truth, And found in the reporting. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 193/2 Let us suppose..that four reporters are engaged.., the process of reporting being the same in each house. 1861 May *Const. Hist.* I. 430 No circumstance .. has done more for freedom and good government, than the unfettered liberty of reporting.

b. *attrib.*

1846 Gawtress in Pitman *Reporter* 7 The third style is termed reporting, being Phonography adapted to verbatim reporting. *Ibid.* 15 The writer .. took down a speech, delivered by R. Cobden .., which was set up from his reporting copy. 1871 J. Grant *Newspaper Press* I. 141 The reporting department .. of our existing morning papers. 1880 *Echo* 23 Nov. 4/6 Shorthand..with private instruction and reporting classes nightly. 1883 Barrie *When a Man's Single* iii, I might introduce you..to the reporting-room.

† Repo·rtingly, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Report *v.*] **a.** By report or hearsay. **b.** Correspondently.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. i. 116 Others say thou dost deserue, and I beleeue it better then reportingly. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Rapporté, Vers rapportez*, Verses whose words reportingly answer one another.

Reportorial (repŏɹtō·rĭăl), *a* [irreg. f. Report *v.* or Reporter: see -orial.] Consisting of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, reporters.

1860 in Worcester, The reportorial corps of a newspaper. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 374 The reportorial method is affecting the younger writers. 1890 *Universal Rev.* Sept. 88 Every petty local occurrence..is magnified by the reportorial lens.

† Repo·rtory. *Obs. rare* —1. [f. Report *v.* + -ory 1: cf. Reportary.] A composition of the nature of a report; an account.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 6 In this transcursiue reportory without some obseruant glaunce, I may not dully ouerpasse the gallant beauty of their hauen.

† Reporture. *Obs. rare.* [f. Report *v.* + -ure.] Report, mention.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 2084 To hyr I wyll goo and make reportur. · *a* 1500 Medwall *Nature* II. 364 (Brandl), Ye can not do hym more dyspleasure, Than therof to make reporture, Therefore let yt rest.

Reposal (rĭpōu·zăl). [f. Repose *v.*1 and *v.*2]

1. The act of reposing (trust, confidence, etc.); † trust or reliance *in* something. *rare.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. i. 70 Would the reposall [*Q.* reposure] Of any trust, vertue, or worth in thee Make thy words faith'd? 1614 Jackson *Creed* III. xxiii. § 1 What are these then? absolute reposall in his and his Successors infallibility?

† **2.** The fact or state of reposing or resting. *Obs.*

1614 Jackson *Creed* III. v[i]. § 1 After many yeares reposall in the graue. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* II. vii. 161 If they goe on to trouble the peace of my sweet reposall in the bosomie of my deare mother, the Church of England. *Ibid.* III. iv. 1. i, It is a Sole Ease, an unspeakable comfort, a sweet reposal.

† **b.** That on which one reposes. *Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. vi, Idleness..the Divels cushion, as Gualter cals it, his pillow, & chiefe reposall. *Ibid.* III. iv. 1. i, It is a Sole Ease, an unspeakable comfort, a sweet reposal.

† Repo·sance. *Obs. rare* —1. [f. as prec. + -ance.] Repose.

1647 J. Hall *Poems* II. 92 Mount up low thoughts and see what sweet Reposance Heaven can beget.

Repose (rĭpōu·z), *sb.* Also 6 reposse. [a. F. *repos* (11th c.; OF. also *repaus* = Prov. *repaus*, Sp. *reposo*, Pg. *repouso*, It. *riposo*), vbl. sb. f. *reposer*: see Repose *v.*2]

1. Temporary rest or cessation from activity, in order to refresh or restore the physical or mental powers; *esp.* the rest given by sleep.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxii. (Percy Soc.) 160, I toke my leve,..And thanked Correccyon,..Of my repose and of her lovynge chere. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iv. 6 So forth she rode, without repose or rest, Searching all lands. 1610 Shaks, *Temp.* II. i. 310 Whiles we stood here securing your repose,..we heard a hollow burst of bellowing. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* II. 3 Up rose the Sun and Saul; Both, as men thought, rose fresh from sweet repose. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 275 They give their Bodies due Repose at Night. 1738 Gray *Propertius* ii. 3 Fast by th' umbrageous vale lull'd to repose. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 138 The extreme activity of his mind, when awake, in some measure called for an adequate alternation of repose. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxii. 154 Allowing each limb an instant of repose as I drew it out of the snow.

transf. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 3 A splendid aloe which, after a repose of many years, was again loaded with flowers.

b. In phrases *to* († *make*) *seek* or *take repose.*

1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* I. i, Whose weary limbs shall shortly make repose In those fair walls. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 17 My fatheis palace .. will be proud To entertaine your presence, if youle daine To make repose within. 1671 Milton *Samson* 406 At times when men seek most repose and rest, I yielded. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 634 Unweildily they..in the shady Covert seek Repose. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 296 'Tis thus the understanding takes repose In indolent vacuity of thought. 1830 Tennyson *A Spirit Haunts* 14 As a sick man's room when he taketh repose An hour before death.

c. *Eccl.* Death, decease (of a saint). Also *Altar of repose* (see quot. 1884).

1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 59 The festival of the Repose of the Virgin. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 445/2 The place to which the Blessed Sacrament is removed—often called the Sepulchre, but properly the altar of repose.

2. Relief or respite from exertion, toil, trouble, or excitement. Also const. *from*, † *of.*

1529 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 6 Nowe set to your hande that I may come to a laudable ende and reposse. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. v. 34 b, [His] repose of his trauailes sustayned on the Seas. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 28 O Sole in whom my thoughts find all repose. 1692 Dryden *Eleonora* 243 As swelling seas to gentle rivers glide, To seek repose, and empty out the tide. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 5, I..Now seek repose upon an humbler theme. 1821 Byron *Two Fosc.* II. i, The state had need of some repose. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* v. (1878) 171 There was repose from the agony of spiritual persecution. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 9 The eye is fatigued with the glare of sunshine, and is said to find repose in the verdure of the fields.

† **3. a.** A place of rest. *Obs.*

1621 Brathwait *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 139 Seuen fortunate reposes, Ilands, which Fortune fauors. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. [I.] xviii. 55 The rich lye stoued in secure reposes. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 210 Worst is my Port, My harbour and my ultimate repose.

† **b.** A halt or stay for rest. *Obs. rare* —1.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 52 Wee were put in hope..that here you would make one of the reposes of your Voyage.

† **c.** *Painting.* (See quots.) *Obs. rare.*

The definitions given by Harris and Chambers are based on that of Furetière, *Dict. Univ.* (1690).

1695 Dryden tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 161 After great Lights there must be great Shadows, which we call reposes: because..the Sight would be tired, if it were attracted by a Continuity of glittering objects. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Repose*, is a Term in Painting, signifying the Place where the Masses, or great Lights and Shadows are assembled: And this being well understood hinders the Confusion of Objects [etc.]. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl., Repose*, in painting, is applied to certain masses, or large systems or assemblages of light and shade [etc.].

† **d.** A thing to repose on; a couch or sofa. *Obs.*—1

1701 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* III. iii, There is a repose, I see, in the next room.

4. A state of quiet or peaceful inaction or of freedom from disturbing influences; † also, a means of securing this.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xi. 47 The Felicity of this life, consisteth not in the repose of a mind satisfied. 1712 M. Henry *Reform. Serm.* Wks. 1853 II. 487/1 The restraint of the vicious will be the repose of the virtuous. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. (1788) 179 You relinquish every hope of repose to yourself, and you endanger the establishment of your family for ever. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 25 The repose which the waters enjoyed in the inside of these reservoirs. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* iii. (1894) 83 A delicious lazy sense of calm repose was the appropriate frame of mind.

† **b.** Peace of mind. *Obs. rare.*

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 527 ¶ 1 The Repose of a married Woman is consulted in the first of the following Letters, and the Felicity of a Maiden Lady in the second. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar., I assured her .. it was absolutely necessary to confine them from public view, for the repose of mankind.

5. Quiet, calm or calmness, tranquillity.

1717 Pope *Eloisa* 166 Black Melancholy .. round her throws A death-like silence, and a dead repose. 1738 Gray *Propertius* ii. 49 The scenes that hurt the grave's repose. 1819 Keats *St. Agnes* xxxvi, Like a throbbing star Seen 'mid the sapphire heaven's deep repose. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. vii. § 1 As opposed to passion ..Repose is the especial and separating characteristic of the eternal mind and power. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 48 Just as repose was the ruling principle in Egypt, so restlessness distinguished Greece.

b. *Painting.* Harmonious arrangement of figures or colours, having a restful effect upon the eye.

1695 Dryden tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art. Paint.* 23 That .. Majesty, that soft silence and repose, which give beauty to the Piece. 1703 Tate *Her Majesty's Pict.* Notes 22 The Sedateness, and, as Painters call it, the Repose of a Picture, contribute to the Grandeur and Solemnity of the Piece. 1778 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* (1779) 5 The expression which is used very often on these occasions is, the piece wants repose. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 328 Its faults are many;—an entire absence of beauty and of repose [etc.].

c. Composure, quiet, ease of manner.

1833 Tennyson *Lady C. V. de Vere* 39 Her manners had not that repose Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (1889) 531/2 Repose and cheerfulness are the badge of the gentleman—repose in energy.

6. Absence of activity (in things); cessation of natural forces; quiescence.

1757 Gray *Bard* 76 The sweeping whirlwind..hush'd in grim repose, expects his evening prey. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 314 The long intervals of repose appear to characterize volcanoes highly elevated. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 6 We are also told..of the alternation of periods of repose and disorder, of the refrigeration of the globe [etc.]. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 87 Vesuvius was virtually in repose.

b. Undisturbed or unagitated condition.

1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 4 Hence the natural repose of the eye makes the adjustment for a distant prospect. 1880 Mrs. L. B. Walford *Troublesome Dau.* II. xxi. 212 Though every feature was now in repose.

c. The fact of being left undisturbed.

1844 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* 261 A portion of butter-like fat may form part of the pellicle which forms on the urine by repose.

7. *techn.* **a.** *Angle of repose*: (see quots.).

1833 Loudon *Encycl. Arch.* § 805 Where the courses lie at an angle of about thirty-two degrees, or what is called the angle of repose for masonry. 1867 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 249/1 In Engineering, the term *angle of repose* is frequently applied to express the angle at which the various kinds of earth will permanently stand, when abandoned to themselves.

b. *Horology.* (See quots.)

1842 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 773/1 This contrivance is known by the name of the dead beat, the dead scapement, the scapement of repose; because the seconds index stands still after each drop. *Ibid.* 773/2 The pallet which is called the arch of excursion or arch of repose.

8. Trust, confidence. *rare* —1.

c 1800 R. Cumberland *John De Lancaster* (1809) III. 71 If therefore you could bring your mind to put that repose in my honour.

Repose (rĭpōu·z), *v.*1 [ad. L. *repos-*, *repōnĕre*, on anal. of *depose*, *dispose*, *suppose*, etc.: cf. Repone and Reposit.]

† **1.** *trans.* To replace; to put back into the same place. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 334 Her shellis to disclose And write vpon the cornel, hool outake..and so repose [L. *reponas*]. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) U iv, If the gutte hath bene long out, and be so swollen that it cannot be reposed. 1564 Hawarde *Eutropius* VI. 52 He delivered up his crowne into the handes of Pompeius; but Pompeius reposed it again upon his head. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IX. 703 Nor think my hurt offends me, for my sire Can soon repose in it the visual fire. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 323 Procession ended, they repose the Idols within the same tree.

† **b.** To restore; also *Sc.* = Repone *v.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1552 Hutchinson *2nd Serm.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 241 To repose us into his Father's favour again. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 526 The persoun of our..Prince [to be] reposit to full suirtie. 1643 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 53 The causes of Mr. Gilbert Power's deposition by all were found null, and he ordained to be reposed. *Ibid.* 92 Mr. Andrew Logie..latelie had been reposed to his ministrie.

† **c.** To repress, put down. *Obs. rare* —1.

1652 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. (1663) 26 A multitude of common people gather'd together..armed with a full ..purpose to repose the insolence and pride of the nobility.

2. To place or put; *esp.* to deposit or lay up *in* a place. Now *rare.*

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* L iij, Iudas reposed in Gods temple an ydoll ymage. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., R. Tresilian* xx, Thynke ther is a treasure .. Reposed for all suche as righteousnes ensue. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 7, I praye you heartily, to repose this in your memorie. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. To King § 5 Libraries..are as the Shrynes, where all the Reliques of the ancient Saints..are preserued and reposed. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* VI. (1658) 426 They reposed there the spoiles of Jerusalem. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* 29 These Shells were brought out upon the Earth, and reposed therein in the manner we now find them. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 203 'Twas, as a choice Rarity, repos'd in the Library of the English Benedictines. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. vi. 133 The brass cannon and mortars..were reposed for some days in Hyde Park. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* lxxv, The sword was..not to be sheathed or reposed.

† **b.** To station, establish. *Obs. rare.*

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxxix. 92 As for ye bishops they are reposed in cities, as is thought conuenient. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 Theare Iuno thee Princes her Empyre wholy reposed.

† **c.** To cast or throw *on* something. *Obs.* —1

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Thee southwynd ..Three gallant vessels on rocks gnawne craggye reposed.

3. To set or place (confidence, trust, etc.) *in* a thing or person.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 98 b, Suche a one as he myght repose his whole truste and confidence in. 1582 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 240 That man hath the hope of Salvation reposed only in the mercies of God. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 106 Reposing no great assurance in the prowes of the effœminate Ægyptians. 1607 Rowlands *Diogines Lanthorne* 30 Repose not trust in others helpe. 1678 Evelyn *Diary* 16 Oct., Mr. Godolphin requested me to continue the trust his wife had reposed in me. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxvi. 110 The governor..charged me..not to repose any confidence in the peasants. *a* 1781 Watson *Philip III* (1793) I. II. 190 That extraordinary confidence that was reposed in him. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VII. ii, Herein mainly should we repose our hopes. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 5. 196 In the Baronage the nation reposed an unwavering trust.

b. To place or leave (something) *in* the control or management of another. † Also const. *upon.*

1589 Nashe *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 This kinde of men that repose eternitie in the mouth of a player. 1666 Dryden *Pref. to Ann. Mirab.* Wks. (Globe) 42, I repose upon your management what is dearest to me, my fame and reputation. *a* 1681 Wharton *Soul of World* Wks. (1683) 668 Therefore our Fate for the most part, and our Power are very much reposed in our Hands. 1884 Chitty in *Law Times Rep.* L. 389/1 Parliament has reposed in [the Charity Commissioners] a power of authorising a sale.

† **c.** To regard as existing *in* something. *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xvi. (1614) 529 A certain booke,..wherein they reposed much holines, and worshipped it as a god. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. vi. § 2 They reposed great Religion in an oath, in respect of the Actor.

Hence † **Repo·sed** *ppl. a.*1, restored. *Obs.*

1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 208 They sacrificed to Jupiter Soter, the saviour of the reposed Child.

Repose (rĭpōu·z), *v.*2 Also 6–7 *Sc.* repois(e. [ad. F. *reposer*, OF. also *repauser* (10th c.) = Prov. *repausar*, Sp. *reposar*, Pg. *repousar*, It. *riposare*:—late L. *repausāre* (Quicherat): see Re- and Pause *v.*]

1. *refl.* To rest (oneself); to lay (oneself) to rest.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. ii. 416, I wylle repose me here by with a frend of myn. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 7 Besyde the ymage I adowne me sette, After my laboure my selfe to repose. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. iv. (Arb.) 30 Now may I repose me: Custance is mine owne.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 151 Romes readiest Champions, repose you heere in rest. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 511 This year the Emperor glad to repose himself a while from War, attended his pleasure in Spain. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 34 John tenderly repos'd him on his Breast. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xii. 221 The thick and warm Furrs..are..a soft Bed to repose themselves in. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VI. xiii, Being mounted on a beast who..proceeds very coolly to repose himself in the middle of the pond.

b. *fig.* To settle (oneself) with confidence († *in* or) *on* something. ? *Obs.*

1580 J. HAYE in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 67/32 Thou may bawldlie repoise thy selfe in the Romain kirk. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 47 On thy fortune I repose my selfe. 1759 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Porter* 1 Mar. in Boswell *Life*, I can repose myself very confidently upon your prudence. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 202/2 Fabius having taught the people to repose themselves on acts of religion.

2. *trans.* To lay to rest or repose *on* or *in* something. In later use only *fig.*

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3577 Iesus..hes nocht ane penny braid Quhairon he may repois his heavinlie head. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II, I'll go to him, and repose our distresses on his friendly bosom. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 84 Nor would I..render her wretched, by reposing the distresses of my..mind, in her soft bosom.

b. In *pa. pple.*: Resting, reclining, lying.

1674 MILTON *P. L.* v. 636 On flouris repos'd, and with fresh flourets crownd, They eate, they drink. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. xiii, I could mock the sultry toil When on my charmer's breast repos'd. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* I, The eyes [are] closed—The lashes on the cheeks reposed.

3. To give or afford rest to (one), to refresh by rest.

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxix. 20 O Lord, unto my soule draw nigh, the same with ayde repose. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. vii. (1591) 117 There some fewe daies were spent in reposing the army. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* VII. iii. 274 The peace was concluded..whereunto the King of the Romaines agreed, to the end he might repose his subiects. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* II. 51 The time for reposing the Galley-slaves being expired. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 319 Have ye chos'n this place After the toyl of battel to repose Your wearied vertue..? 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 260 Whose Seats the weary Traveller repose? 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* I. 22 He rose from the bed of down, which for neatness and comfort might repose a Prince. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xliv. 275 He.. halted at Hillsborough to repose his wayworn soldiers.

† **b.** To lodge (one) for the night. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 132 That apartment where the judges used to be reposed in when they came to this place.

4. *intr.* To take rest; to cease from exertion or travel; to enjoy freedom from disturbance.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 35 [They] desyred him for his pastime after his long trauayle to come and repose in his towne of Lysle. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 42 Because the wind was too fresh, we reposed vntil the break of day. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 383 Yet must we credit that his hand composed All in sixe Dayes, and that he then Reposed. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 25 At Tripoli we repos'd a full week. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 28 'Twere wiser far For me..to repose Where chance may throw me. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 203 To the rents, and gulfs, and chasms, Where the earth reposed from spasms. 1851 TENNYSON *To the Queen* 26 God gave her peace; her land reposed. *fig.* 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 38 The Justice Shallows were not allowed to repose upon their dignity.

b. To take rest by sitting or lying down; to lie down to rest; also *transf.* to rest in death.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 934, I will sit still beir and repois. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 162 If you be pleas'd, retire into my Cell, And there repose. *a* 1620 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems.* xv. 19 Happie nimph, quhoise spreit in peace repoises. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 999 Beds of Hyacinth and roses Where young Adonis oft reposes. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 387 When statesmen, heroes, kings, in dust repose. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 22 Still is the toiling hand of Care, The panting herds repose. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xxxiii, At night when I reposed, fair dreams did pass Before my pillow. 1819—*Ode* 11 The dust where your kindred repose. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 32 We started at 5 a.m., marched until noon, and reposed.

c. To remain still; to lie in quiet.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xxxiii, Her..eyes, Which, as twin phantoms of one star that lies O'er a dim well, move, though the star reposes. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 13 When the centuries behind me like a fruitful land reposed.

† **5.** To confide or place one's trust *in*, to rely *on*, a thing or person. *Obs.*

Perh. partly derived from sense 3 of REPOSE *v.*[1]

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 167 We are chosin to repois In faith of Christ. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 26, I doe desire thy worthy company, Vpon whose faith and honor I repose. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 430 There returned also the German auxiliaries, in whose loyalitie he most reposed. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 ¶ 12 His hearers repose upon his candour and veracity. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 455 The soul, reposing on assured relief, Feels herself happy amidst all her grief.

† **b.** To be sure *of* one. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1569 SIR N. THROGMORTON in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 57 You may repose as well of him in this matter as of the duke of Norfolk.

6. To rest *on* or *upon*, in various senses.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 212 His right Cheeke Reposing on a Cushion. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xxviii, On that reverend form the moonlight did repose. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. lviii, On such things the memory reposes With tenderness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiii. 297 Almost every glacier reposes upon an inclined bed. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. iv. 272 Their whole system reposes upon fear.

Reposed (rĭpōu·zd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Settled, free from agitation or movement.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Y viij, To giue contentacion to thy reposed will. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 29 A mynde With vertue fraught, reposed, voyd of gyle. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 228 Embrace this the onelie meane to liue a reposed and contented life. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 281 A law, made by the Popes in reposed & peaceable times. 1664 FLECKNOE *Eng. Stage* in *Love's Kingd.* G vi, Wit being an exuberant thing,..but Judgement a stayed and reposed thing. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1474 Then whence these glorious Forms, And boundless Flights, from Shapeless, and Reposed?

Hence **Repo·sedly** *adv.* (Now *rare* or *Obs.*)

1598 FLORIO, *Posatamente*, leisurely, quietly, reposedly. *a* 1625 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 63 Reposedly, and at home within himself, no man is an Atheist. 1634 TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. xvi. 89 Liue hence-forward reposedly, and reconcile your selfe to choice Wits.

Reposedness (rĭpōu·zdnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of repose or of being in repose.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. § 8 (1622) 211 Vnder the shadow of Gods wings, the Soule findes her true reposednesse, her refuge. 1634 TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. i. 94, I here enioy a reposednesse not vnlike that of the dead. 1884 M. BOOLE in *Trnl. Educ.* 1 Sept. 342 There is an intelligent and wide-awake reposedness in Jewish girls.

† **Repo·seful,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. REPOSE *v.*[1] 3 (or *v.*[2] 4).] In whom confidence is or may be placed: trustworthy, reliable; confidential, responsible.

1627 SIR R. COTTON in Morgan *Phœnix Brit.* (1732) I. 68 Though princes may take .. some reposefull friend, with whom they may participate their neerest passions [etc.]. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 28, I know not, where she can picke out a fast friend, or reposefull confident of such reciprocall interest. 1644 — *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 28 To another he gave one of the prime and most reposefull Offices about his own Person at Court.

Reposeful (rĭpōu·zfŭl), *a.*[2] [f. REPOSE *sb.*] Full of repose; having an air of repose; quiet.

1852 READE *Peg Woff.* (1853) 259, I call it beautiful!..So calm and reposeful; no particular expression. 1869 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 306/2 That reposeful yet energetic self-reliance, which we justly admire in the ruler. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xiv. 198 An attractive expression of reposeful friendliness pervaded his whole appearance.

Hence **Repo·sefully** *adv.*; **Repo·sefulness.**

1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 311 Seated reposefully in his great red morocco armchair. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 392/2 It seems to lack reposefulness.

† **Repo·sement.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. REPOSE *v.*[1] + -MENT.] Repository.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 103 The Closet in euery house, as it is a reposement of Secrets, so is it onely.. at the owners', and no other commandement.

† **Repo·seness.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = REPOSEDNESS.

a 1592 GREENE *Arbasto* (1617) i, If my presence be prejudiciall to your reposenesse, I hope you will thinke I offended as a stranger.

Repo·ser. *rare*$^{-1}$. [-ER[1].] One who reposes.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 600 A steadfast reposer of his fears and anxieties in religious influences.

Reposing (rĭpōu·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of REPOSE *v.*[2]; resting, rest.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 361 The King and Quenis Majesteis departis this nycht towart Striviling for reposing of thair Hienessis. 1790 R. MERRY *Laurel of Liberty* (ed. 2) 22 Calm reposings in the noontide shade.

attrib. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 76 Sorrow breakes Seasons, and reposing houres. 1661 *Fasti Aberdanenses* (Spalding Club) 606 For hair to the reposeing bed, and furme in the principle's chamber. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 229 The fiends of lawless pow'r..Intrude on weary'd toil's reposing hour.

So **Repo·sing** *ppl. a.*

1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 220 A neutral reposing state of the passions. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xxviii, I did arise, ..And looked upon the depth of that reposing lake. *Ibid.* XII. iii, Like a reposing child.

Repo·sit, *sb. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. the vb.] A repository.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Reposit (rĭpŏ·zit), *v.* Also 7-8 **reposite.** [f. L. *reposit-*, ppl. stem of *repōnĕre* to REPONE: cf. REPOSE *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To put or deposit (a thing) *in* a place; to lay up, store.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 79 Untill he come,..for whom it is reposited, or laid up. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* VI. 16 Erecting such a Symbol of the Divine presence as was to be afterward reposited in the Ark, namely, the figure of a Cherub. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 48 These Shells could never possibly have been reposited thereby in the Manner we now find them. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xiii. 230 Some reposite their Eggs or Young in the Earth. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 29 The original copy of the Iliad, which..is now.. reposited in the Museum. 1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan* iii. 23 The valuable riches nature has here reposited for the efforts of human labour. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. ii. (1872) IV. 138 The King..handed it..to a Page to reposit in the proper waste-basket.

2. To replace. *rare.*

1884 G. H. TAYLOR *Pelv. & Hern. Therap.* (1885) 107 The sphincter appeared to have little power to retain the intestine when reposited.

Hence **Repo·siting** *vbl. sb.*

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* III. ii. 66 A special Providence of God in the repositing of these watery Beds.

Repositary (rĭpŏ·zitări). [f. prec. + -ARY[1].] = REPOSITORY.

1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* I. i. (1873) 3 You meet with men who were great repositaries of the literature of the day. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 395 It gratified him to think that she had chosen him for the repositary of her tale.

† **Repo·sitate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [-ATE.] = REPOSIT *v.* 1.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 104 A Description of the Curiosities repositated in the Cabinet of the Earl of Trautmansdorf.

Reposite, obs. form of REPOSIT *v.*

Reposition (rĭpŏzi·ʃən). Also re-. [ad. late L. *repositiōn-em*, n. of action f. *repōnĕre*: see REPOSIT *v.* and -ION, and cf. F. *réposition.*]

1. *Surg.* The operation of restoring to the normal position; replacement.

1588 J. READ tr. *Arcæus' Compend. Meth.* 67 Put it in his due place and right order againe..This reposition being made [etc.]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 431 *Luxations*,..it's cured by..reposition,..diligent deligation, and soft collocation. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 288, I place him..for reposition, binding him fast so that he cannot stir. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 151 The leaves..are laid to broken arms and legs after reposition with great success. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 458 Retroflexion of the uterus discovered, and treated by reposition.

b. Replacement (of a thing), in other senses.

1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. x. (1879) 440 The structure itself is kept up by re-position of new matter.

2. † a. Restoration of lands to a forest. *Obs. rare.*

1592 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* 178 The reposition to the Forest of such landes as were disafforested by the Statute ..is to be done by perambulation and viewe. *Ibid.* Such landes as were disafforested without any reposition .. are called Puralleyes.

b. *Sc.* Reinstatement (of a person) in, or restoration to, a position or office (*esp.* the ministry), or possession of a thing. Now only *arch.*

1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 53 At the day of reposition a number of gentleweomen and others came to the Church. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* (1848) 547 The three suspended conformists..expecting..reposition to their charges. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* II. xxiii. § 3. 4 Under Assignations are comprehended Translations, .. or Retrocessions,..which are also called Repositions. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 276 The Favour of such a Reposition [to the possession of an estate] is too extreme to be passed over.

3. The action of repositing, laying up or aside.

1617 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* vi, What can be expected from that age, which is not capable of observation, carelesse of reposition? *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1743) 579 When once a soul apprehends Christ, this is a reposition of all his cares and burdens. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxv. 365 For reposition and preserving dead mens skulls and bones.

† **b.** *R. C. Ch.* Reservation (of the Sacrament).

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή xiv. 183 Protestant Divines condemn the reposition of the Sacrament.

Re-posi·tion, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put in a fresh position; to re-state.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 278 Shall I revise..my logic of Political Economy, embodying every doctrine..which I have amended or re-positioned..?

Repositor (rĭpŏ·zitŏr). [agent-n., on L. types, f. REPOSIT *v.*] A replacing instrument.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 750/2 The uterine repositor or elevator. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instr.* 540 Vulcanite Repositors for inversion of uterus.

Repository (rĭpŏ·zitŏri), *sb.* Also 5 **reposytorye**, 6-7 **repositorie.** [ad. obs. F. *repositoire* or L. *repositōrium*: see REPOSIT *v.* and -ORY[1].]

1. A vessel, receptacle, chamber, etc., in which things are or may be placed, deposited, or stored.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 36 Of the floures charles put a parte in a reposytorye. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 105/36 A Repositorie, *repositorium.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1200 Many secret monuments, and repositories of demigods. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempt. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 514 Those tears..he keeps in a repository that is never out of his sight. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 250 On the Outside of this City are Repositories for Snow and Ice. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471 ¶ 2 It is like those Repositories in several Animals that are filled with Stores of their former Food. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 128 At the end of Rathbone-place..water is..thrown into an open repository, where it stands. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* x. xviii, Losing the keys of all your most private repositories. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 56 Stored away in some forgotten repositories, these miscellaneous relics still remain. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 305/2 A vase in the form of a dove..was in the East and France .. used as a repository for the Blessed Sacrament.

b. A place, room, or building, in which specimens, curiosities, or works of art are collected; a museum. Now *rare.*

1658 PHILLIPS s.v., More peculiarly, by the Architects, such places as are built for the laying up of rareties, either in picture or other art are called Repositories. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 486 There being such a stone in their [the Royal Society's] Repository. 1716-18 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. xvi. 53 The Elector's palace is very handsome, and his repository full of curiosities of different kinds. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 39, I have seen a specimen of the red sort ..in the repository of the royal garden at Paris. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The Royal Repository at Woolwich, contains models of every sort of warlike stores, weapons, and fortification. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 337/2 The repository at Woolwich forms a school of instruction for both officers and men on first joining the artillery.

c. A place where things are kept or offered for sale; a warehouse, store, shop, mart.

1785 GROSE *Class. Dict., Repository*, .. Livery stables where horses and carriages are sold by auction. 1801 MRS.

TRIMMER *Oecon. Charity* II. 119 By furnishing different articles for sale at Repositories. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* XXI. iii, Paying dear for your economy in having made purchases at a 'Cheap Repository'. 1831 [YOUATT] *The Horse* 368 In London, and in most great towns, there are repositories for the periodical sale of horses by auction. *Ibid.* 369 The principal repositories in London. 1848 THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* I, She confides the card to the gentleman of the Fine Art Repository.

2. †**a.** A place where souls are lodged. *Obs.*

1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 58 In St. Austines hidden repositories, some soules have ease, and some paine. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 24 Whether the Souls be .. sent from God out of some hidden Repository where they did prae-exist. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 56 ¶ 2 There is a Tradition among the Americans, that one of their Countrymen descended in a Vision to the great Repository of Souls.

b. A place in which a dead body is deposited; a vault or sepulchre.

1663 WOOD *Life* June (O. H. S.) I. 476 Buried..at the high altar in a vault or repository. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. ii. (1715) 196 Women anointed the Balisters of the Churches, and the Repositories of Martyrs. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 180 In the middle of these repositories was placed the urn filled with the ashes of the dead. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 416 Lulach was buried.. in Iona, the accustomed repository of the Scotish kings. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 305 The ordering of the repositories of the dead.

†**c.** *slang.* 'A lockup or spunging house; a gaol' (Grose, 1785). *Obs.*

3. A place or thing within which something immaterial is thought of as deposited or contained.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* Ep. Ded. Letters can..be as authentic Registers, and safe repositories of Truth as any Story whatsoever. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. x. § 2 This laying up of our Ideas in the Repository of the Memory. 1712-3 POPE *Guardian* No. 4 ¶ 3, I have found unvalued repositories of learning in the lining of bandboxes. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* ii. § 2. 30 A division is a repository which the philosopher frames for holding his ware. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* I. Introd., What are Theatres but licensed repositories for ill-told lies. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 24 Language is the great repository of thought.

4. A part or place in which something is accumulated or exists in quantities.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Roots* II. § 28 So that the pith is a Repository of better aliment gradually supplied to those Sacciferous Vessels. 1790 UMFREVILLE *Hudson's Bay* 53 He was engaged in..determining the truth of a coppermine being up the country. He was two years in search of this valuable repository. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 278 Beside rake veins there are other mineral repositories, called flat veins or flat works, and pipe veins. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 2 Cornwall is..an immense subterranean repository of copper and tin.

5. A person to whom some matter is entrusted or confided.

1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 25 She made one of her Women, in whom she most confided, the Repository of this Secret. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 182 Guard against being made the repository of such secrets. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* vi, Make me the repository of your sorrows; I would, if possible, alleviate them.

Repository (rĭpɒ·zĭtŏri), *a.* [See prec. and -ORY 2.]

†**1.** Serving for reposition. *Obs. rare*—1.

1688 BAXTER *Dying Thoughts* (1850) 144 If the bee know ..how to gather her honey and wax, and how to form the repository combs, and how to lay it up [etc.].

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, replacing heavy ordnance in position after dismounting it.

1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 133/2 *Repository exercise*, the mechanical manœuvres with heavy guns. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 3/2 The Liverpool team..which took the first prize in the A shift of the repository competition. *Ibid.*, The Liverpool detachment make a point of their repository work.

†**Repo·siture.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *repositūra* (Du Cange): see REPOSIT *v.* and -URE.] Reposition.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 489 Bottles..serving for the repositure of distilled waters. 1662 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. viii. 81 Christians abhorred those obsequies of burning, affecting a repositure into the hands of God, who is able to raise our vile bodies.

†**Reposse·de,** *v. Obs.* Also 6-seed. [f. RE- 5 a + POSSEDE *v.* Cf. F. *reposséder* (18th c. in Littré).] *trans.* To repossess.

1545 *Lease* in Madox *Formul. Angl.* (1702) 152 It shall be lawfull..into the said mesuages..to reentre and the same to repossede. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. iv. 283 Doe yee but.. lay claime unto that .., and repossede it at your pleasure. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. LXXXV. 353 That Scots and Picts their owne, as earst, should amplie reposseed. [1616-23 in BULLOKAR and COCKERAM.]

Reposse·ss (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To regain or recover possession of (a place, etc.); to reoccupy.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxiv. 158 After whiche peace concludyd,..the Kynge repossessyd yᵉ sayd cytie. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 15 Desirous to repossess that, that constrainedly he forsooke. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 413 The resolution to dye had repossessed his place in her minde. 1634 FORD *Perk. Warbeck* I. i, Nor doth the house of York decay in honours, Though Lancaster doth repossess his right. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 133 He was received again into Grace, but dyed before he could repossess his benefice. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 101 Earth repossesses Part of what she gave. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 34 They affirm, that as soon as the body is deposited in the grave, it is repossessed by the soul. *a* 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 123 Fierce to repossess A heaven he lost erewhile.

2. *Sc.* To restore (one) †*to*, replace or reinstate *in*, possession of something. †Also without const.

1572-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 195 All personis..dispossest of houssis..salbe presentlie repossest to thair houssis. 1574 *Ibid.* 409 To entir and reposses Patrik Bellenden..in all and sindry [lands]. 1585 *Ibid.* IV. 34 He sall reposses Adam..to the teindis. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. IV*, Wks. (1711) 67 Kings should repossess kings wrongfully put from their own. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. ix, They proffer'd aid..To repossess him in his right. 1827 —*Napoleon* xlii, His son should repossess him in the crown.

3. To put (one) in possession *of* something again.

1591 *Acts Privy Council* (1900) XXI. 126 [To] see the supplicant repossessed of his said messuage, goodes, writings, [etc.] 1622 DONNE *Serm.* 15 Sept. 12 They did scarce know their own title, and yet God repossessed them of it, reinuested them in it. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 166 We will endeavour to repossess his Son of his Kingdom. 1728 KENNETT *Register* 323 At length the doctor gets himself re-possessed of his living.

b. *refl.* To regain possession *of* something.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1851 V. 39 The same Wood, where he had defeated the Britains; who..had now repossess'd themselvs of that place. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 48 The Portuguese..soon repossessed themselves of the places the Dutch had taken. 1795 BELSHAM *Mem. Geo. III*, II. 242 Washington..re-possessed himself of his former strong position. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 127 When..the Hamburg banker wishes to repossess himself of his money.

†**4.** To invest again *with* possession of something. *Obs.*

1602 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 50 To repossesse the Hanses with their old antiquated, and obsolete Priuiledges. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* II. 261 It is Thou only, who art able to repossesse mee with this iewell.

Hence **Reposse·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xii. (1821) 140 He would become an humble Suiter to the Lord Deputie (in his behalfe) for the repossessing thereof.

Reposse·ssion (rī-). [RE- 5 a: cf. prec.]

1. Recovery; renewed possession.

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (Bann.) 211 They had the money present to rander to the King and his estaits for laughfull restitution and repossessioun [of Orkney and Zetland]. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 370 Egelred, now called out of Normandie to the Repossession of his Kingdome. 1652 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Journ. Wales* (1859) 34 Meredith ..fought for repossession, and after much bloudshed, lost his labour. 1795 LD. GRENVILLE in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. (1903) 297 To effect for him the repossession of the territories of which he has been divested. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. LXXXVI. XI. 305 They had long been anxious for its repossession, and had even besieged it five years before.

†**2.** Restoration, reinstatement. *Obs. rare.*

1598 (*title*) A Briefe Narration of the possession, dispossession and repossession of William Sommers. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 53 Upon the parties humble penitence, and Mr. Gilbert's peaceable repossession, we resolved [etc.].

Repo·st, *v.* Anglicized form of RIPOST(E *v.*

1730 H. B[LACKWELL] *English Fencing Master* 34 If your Thrust should be parried after drawing your Left-Foot after you, it is impossible you should recover before your Adversary reposts you. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, The little woman .. parried and reposted with a home-thrust. 1885 EGERTON CASTLE *Schools of Fence* 138 As the fashion in swords became lighter and shorter, the advantage of parrying first and reposting afterwards became more obvious.

So **Repo·st** *sb.*

1861 CHAPMAN *Art Fencing* I. 19 The direct return thrust (Repost) or attack after the parry..should be delivered with the greatest rapidity. 1885 EGERTON CASTLE *Schools of Fence* 138 The parry had to be formed in such a way as to act as a repost.

†**Repo·sure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. REPOSE *v.*² + -URE, after *composure*, etc.] Rest, repose.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 Seat your thoughts In the reposure of most soft content. 1605 [see REPOSAL 1.] 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 29 Wee may ease our bodies with rest and reposure.

Repo·t (rī-), *v.* Also re-. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To put (plants) into fresh pots. Also *absol.* Hence **Repo·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 83 In repotting, the axis..should be raised above the surrounding soil. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 315 After the leaves have attained their growth..the plants should be re-potted. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 86/2 Market gardeners..disroot their whole stock, and re-pot at one season. 1863 FONBLANQUE *Tangled Skein* II. 181 Superintending the repotting of some choice plants.

Repour, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To pour back.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* VII. xlv. 150 Some ply the Pompe and .. Sea into Sea Repoure. 1610 R. NICCOLS *England's Eliza* CCXLVI, The horrid noise amaz'd the silent night, Repowring downe blacke darknesse from the skie.

‖ **Repoussé** (rɒpūse), *a.* (and *sb.*) [F., pa. pple. of *repousser*, f. *re-* RE- + *pousser*: see PUSH *v.*] Of metal work: Raised or beaten into relief, ornamented in relief, by means of hammering from the back or reverse side.

1852 *Rep. Juries Exhib.* 1851, 512/2 A candlestick without branches..in *repoussé* work. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XXXIII. 5 Stem and base of silver repoussé table. *Ibid.* 24/1 It is made of pure gold, *repoussé* throughout. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vii, With firelight on the repoussé gold and silver work of her loose girdle.

b. *elliptical.* as *sb.* Metal-work of this kind; the process of hammering into relief.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7). 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Suppl.* 750/2.

Repp, variant of REP 3.

Reppe, variant of REPE, to touch. *Obs.*

Repped (rept), *a. rare.* [f. REP 3 + -ED 2.] Made like rep; having a surface like rep.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 696/2 Amazon Soleil is a plain coloured stuff which is repped. 1888 CROSS & BEVAN *Paper-Making* 171 By passing paper between rolls on which devices have been cut, the 'repped' and other papers are produced.

†**Re·pple.** *Obs.*—1 [Of obscure etym.] ? A staff or cudgel. (Cf. Halliwell, '*Repple*, a long walking staff as tall or taller than the bearer.)

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Gief he fend were, me sceolden anon eter gat ȝemete mid gode repples and stiarne swepen.

Repplye, obs. form of REPLY *v.*

†**Repraise,** *v. Obs.* [RE-] ? To dispraise.

c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 227 Justice ne was egaly execute,..Right was repraysede and founde for no repute.

Repray (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To pray again.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* VIII. 99 Eftsoones repraienge for ann happie end, did to thallmighties will all recommend. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Hell* XXVI. 142 Much I pray thee, and repray that the prayer avail a thousand.

Repreach (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To preach again. Hence **Repreaching** *vbl. sb.*

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 4 Like one of bishop Andrews' sermons, repreached the other day by an expectant in his episcopal trial for the ministry. 1812-29 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 110 A beautiful paragraph, well worth extracting, aye, and re-preaching. 1893 FINLAYSON *Ess.* 158 We wish to repreach Isaiah's message.

Repreci·pitate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To precipitate (a substance) again.

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 293 It is soluble in cold acetic and dilute nitric acid, and is reprecipitated by ammonia. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 470/1 Bone earth dissolved in acid is reprecipitated by alkalies.

Reprecipita·tion (*ĭt*). [RE- 5 a: cf. prec.] The action of precipitating, or fact of being precipitated, again.

1869 MRS. OLIPHANT *Hist. Sk. Geo. II* (1879) II. 373 The sudden fall and rising and reprecipitation into the abyss. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 176 Reprecipitation of the biurate took place in two or three days.

Repreef, -preeve, obs. ff. REPROOF, REPROVE.

Repreevable, -prefable, obs. ff. REPROVABLE.

Repreever, obs. f. REPROVER.

Repreeve, obs. form of REPRIEVE.

Repref(e, -preff(e, obs. ff. REPROOF, REPROVE.

Reprehend (reprĭhe·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *reprehendĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *prehendĕre* to seize: cf. *apprehend*, etc. Hence also F. *reprendre*.]

1. *trans.* To reprove, reprimand, rebuke, censure, find fault with: **a.** a person.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXXIV. 15 He scornys þe honurrers of mawmetis and reprehendis þaim. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 510 Thow were ay wont eche louere to reprehende Of þing fro which þow kanst þe nought defende. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. vi. 46 Thou shalt rest swetly if þyn herte reprehende þe not. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XIX. 69 It semeth that thou oughte not in no wyse to reprehende me. 1530 PALSGR. 687/1 He reprehended me afore al the companye. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 367 Cortes hearing their odious request reprehended them. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 267 For which fact he was bold to reprehend his holinesse sharpely. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXII. 123 Yet was their Assembly judged Unlawfull, and the Magistrate reprehended them for it. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. XXVIII. 179, I severely reprehend him on this occasion. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* ii, If..I am unjust in a single tittle, reprehend me instantly. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* IX. (1847) 94 Theodoric.., having been reprehended by him, became his enemy.

b. a thing, action, conduct, etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XLII. 5 Þof men kan fynd noght to reprehend, god kan. *c* 1375 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 39 He that byseyeth hym to lyve piteuosly, he wurchipet God and holy writ, and reprehendet no thing that he undurstondet not. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 201 Whanne a man leevip to reprehende an opyn synne. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 29 Therfore I pray that no man Reprehende This lytyl Book. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* III. 16 Lewdely your tyme ye spende, My lyuyng to reprehend. 1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 7 It is an harde thing..For a foolishe man to haue his maners reprehended. 1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 6 This doctrine reprehendeth a common error in the world. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* V. 9 It is extreme folly to reprehend what we cannot comprehend. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 78, I nor advise, nor reprehend the Choice. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 203, I had..much to reprehend, and much to wish changed, in many of the old tenures. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* LXII, I..most strongly reprehend any man's departure from his word. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* VII. 313 With a haste and recklessness which cannot be too severely reprehended.

c. *absol.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. I. 436 Gentles, doe not reprehend. If you pardon, we will mend. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* XXX. (1862) 433 The very same who at the first reprehended, will in the end applaud.

†**2.** To refute, prove to be fallacious. *Obs. rare.*

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* § 3 But that denieth the supposition, it doth not reprehend the fallax. *Ibid.* § 5 This coulour will bee reprehended or incountred by imputing to all excellencie in compositions a kind of pouertie.

†**3.** *Sc.* To take (one) in wrong doing. *Obs.*—1

1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I. 156 It selbe lesum to quhatsumever nychtbour that reprehendis the layaris of the said fulze to tak the veschell..quhill thai be punyst.

¶ **4.** Misused by ignorant speakers for 'represent' and 'apprehend.'

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 184 *Constable*, I my selfe reprehend his owne person, for I am his graces Tharborough. 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it* II. vii, *Constable*, Friends, reprehend him, reprehend him there. [They seize the Sergeant.]

Hence **Reprehe·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 68/2 The cause of whose maitirdome was the reprehending of Idolatrie. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* Epil. (1844) 68 Such a kinde of subiect, as is.. fitting to be roughly rubbed with a reprehending veritie. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 60 To shun reprehending of Master workmen openly.

Reprehe·ndable, *a. rare.* [a. obs. F. *reprehendable* (Godef.), or f. prec. + -ABLE : cf. *irreprehendable* (1597).] Reprehensible.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xl. 6 If þai myght fynd any thynge in vs reprehendabile. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. liv. 271 They were reprehendable.

Reprehe·ndatory, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. REPREHEND, after *commendatory*.] Conveying reproof.

1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 608 She had given too much occasion for these reprehendatory remarks.

Reprehe·nder. Also 6 -our, -or. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who reprehends or censures.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 20 Let it not moue the,.. if any cankered reprehendour of other mens doynges shal saie vnto the [etc.]. 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. vi. 370 Therefore fell they in fine, to persecute sharply their reprehendors. 1587 FRAUNCE *Amyntas* Ep. Ded., Now for the second sort of reprehenders..mine answere is at hand. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Sect. viii. 114 He was a severe reprehender of the Pharisees and Sadducees. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* To Rdr., Seneca; the most lively Describer of Publick Vices..and the smartest Reprehender of them.

Reprehensible (reprɪ̀he·nsɪb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *reprehensibilis*, f. *reprehens-*, ppl. stem of *reprehendĕre* to REPREHEND : see -IBLE. Cf. F. *répréhensible* (1314).] Deserving of reprehension, censure, or rebuke; reprovable; blameworthy.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* ii. 11, I stood aȝens hym in to the face, for he was reprehensyble [*v.r.* repreuable]. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 183/2 Whereby it is to be gathered, that the bishop and deacon are noted infamous and reprehensible. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xx. (Arb.) 58 In a meane man prodigalitie and pride are faultes more reprehensible then in Princes. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* i. § 7. 10 It is therefore neither absurd, nor reprehensible..for a man to use all his endeavours to..defend his Body. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 6 To keep such voluminous ado about acknowledg'd uncertainties, is a very reprehensible vanity. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. ii, In my mind, the other's economy in selling it to him was more reprehensible by half. 1831 LAMB *Elia* II. *Ellistonia*, The fault is least reprehensible in players. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 104 There is even an irregular, unconstitutional, and reprehensible act done.

Hence **Reprehe·nsibleness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727); **Reprehe·nsibi·lity** (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Reprehe·nsibly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a reprehensible manner or degree.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremn.* II. vii. 27 They who contend..reprehensibly. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 502 Even those laws..were in his judgment reprehensibly lenient. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 932/1 It was reprehensibly foolish and reckless.

Reprehension (reprɪ̀he·nʃən). Also 4 -cion, 6 -syon, 7 -tion. [ad. L. *reprehensiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reprehendĕre*. Cf. F. *répréhension* (12thc.).]

1. The action of reprehending; censure, reproof, rebuke, reprimand.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 684 Myn entenciown Nys nought to yow of reprehencion To speke as now. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 25 Men preyse and alowe moche the fayr Myrro—but I trowe.. she shold be fonden somwhat of Reprehension. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxvii. (1870) 299 Vse few wordes to them, excepte it be for reprehensyon or gentyll reformacyon. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1605) 49 To a heart fully resolute, counsell is tedious, but reprehension is lothsome. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xv. (1627) 200 To use sharpe reprehension or correction for that carelessnesse. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor., Life*, Exhorting them..sometimes by Good Counsel, otherwhile by Reprehension. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 67 ₱ 12 That when they will not take private Reprehension, they may be tried further by a publick one. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 194 If they are corrupt, they merit..blame and reprehension. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 41 The evil consequences..have in all ages called loudly for reprehension. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxi. 464 The Dean..had used strong language in reprehension of the Prebendary's acceptance. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 836/1 Such profligate extravagance is deserving of severe reprehension.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 201 What church-discipline would you have other than admonitions, reprehensions, and..excommunications? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xvi. (Arb.) 50 To th'intent that such exemplifying..might worke for a secret reprehension to others. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 192 He trieth her with sharpe reprehensions. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xxii. 66 He finds them asleep, which occasioned that gentle Reprehension from him. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 29 His writings contain'd as severe reprehensions as any others. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 656 An evidence and reprehension both Of the mere schoolboy's lean and tardy growth.

†**2.** Refutation; proof of fallacy. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv, Certayne partes of an oration, that is to say for Narrations, Partitions, Confirmations and Confutations, named of some Reprehensions. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* § 5 It is not so properly a case or reprehension as it is a counter couler. *Ibid.* § 7 An other reprehension is, that things of greatnes and predominancie [etc.]. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 347 Secondly, the solution, or reprehension thereof.

Reprehensive (reprɪ̀he·nsɪv), *a.* [f. REPREHEND *v.*; cf. *comprehensive*, etc., and obs. F. *reprehensif, -ive* (Godef.).] Of the nature of reprehension; containing reproof. Now *rare.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xiii. (Arb.) 46 The said auncient Poets vsed for that purpose, three kinds of poems reprehensiue. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 299 What I did speake in reprehensive sort. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 22 He answereth by an Interrogation, such as the Rhetoricians call..a question reprehensiue. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 4 Words consolatory, Instructive, Reprehensive. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xl. 231, I give you sincere thanks for every line of your reprehensive letters. 1825 CULBERTSON *Lect. Revel.* xii. 160 The body of this epistle consists of two parts; one of which is commendatory, and the other reprehensive. 1845 A. DUNCAN *Disc.* 159 The benignity of the Deity became a reprehensive witness, reproving and condemning their errors.

Hence **Reprehe·nsively** *adv.*

1631 *Celestina* Ep. Ded. A iij b, Sithence it is written reprehensively, and not instructively. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 226 Xenophanes..reprehensively admonished the Egyptians after this manner.

Reprehensory (reprɪ̀he·nsəri), *a.* [See prec. and -ORY.] Reprehensive. Now *rare.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 21 Commendatorie, Monitorie or Reprehensorie. *a* 1614 P. LILIE *Two Serm.* (1619) 56 The words, then, of the angell were not onely reprehensory but consolatory. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 272 If by mischance..their forwardness in solicitation procure a reprehensory check. 1780 JOHNSON *Let.* 21 Aug., There is no reason for making any reprehensory complaint. 1825 CULBERTSON *Lect. Revel.* xix. 249 The evils specified in the reprehensory part of this epistle.

Repreif, obs. Sc. form of REPROOF, REPROVE.

†**Repre·me,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *reprimĕre*: for the phonology cf. *exeme, redeem.*] *trans.* To repress.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 154 To repreme and distroye the arrogant consait of them that glorifeis & pridis them. *a* 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 23 Sa gude Renoun, quhilk raillaris rage repremis, Advansis moir, þe moir Invyaris wex it.

†**Repremia·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Repremiation*, a repremiation, a rewarding.

Repreofing, obs. form of REPROVING.

Repreove, obs. form of REPROVE.

†**Represe·nt,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] A representation; an image.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 98 Whenne þat vche a wyt hauys in hym [the brain] his represent. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 82 Their Churches are many of them well set forth and painted with the represents of Saints. 1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* 163 Resting from servile labour, upon the old Sabbath day, was a figure and represent of spirituall ceasing and abstaining from the servile workes of sin.

Represent (reprɪzе·nt), *v.* Also 6-7 as *pa. pple.* [ad. OF. *représenter* (12th c.) or L. *repræsentāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *præsentāre* to PRESENT.]

†**1.** *trans.* **a.** To bring into presence; *esp.* to present (oneself or another) *to* or *before* a person.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 47 So þat he may not be delyuerid of his hond til he represente hym in his owen persone in þe hondis of his mynystre, and be þe mynystre holden sadly..til þat he represente hym to þe cardynal hostiense. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. ii. (1859) 8 Represenceth your self smartely to this jugement, by ordre, as ye shal be clepyd. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lii. 500 He is a manne that ȝow Alle hath taken As presoneres, And to Me Represented now here. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxix. 340 She [the soul]..leueth her body and her representeth unto hym unto his blessyd pleasure. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 114 In the day time they did represent themselues before the Gouernours. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. xii. § 7 We are taught to pray not that it be all at once represented or deposited, but that God would minister it as we need it.

†**b.** To bring (one) *to* some privilege or state.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 7 O lusly luse euerlastynge, þat vs rayses fro þies lawe þinges, &.. to þe sight of godis maiestee vs representys. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lv. 28 Good Besynesse..schal kepen ȝoure body from Alle torment, and to Endeles blysse ȝow Represent.

†**c.** To render (service); to present (a thing) *to* a person. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. Prol. 46 Þir ar þe twa gret lichtis.., þat oyssis for to represent And to mynystir þar serwice Tyme be tyme. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 129 Thisbe..kneilland vpon hir kne, To Rhamnusia the missiue represent Fra the Assise. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 493 The Thurines honoured the said Ælius with a statue of brasse, and represented to him a coronet of gold.

†**d.** To produce, give forth. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 2 That as the Heauen moueth, it doth represent indeed a pleasant and incredible sweet harmonie both day and night.

2. To bring clearly and distinctly before the mind, esp. (to another) by description or (to oneself) by an act of imagination.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 18 Aulde storys that men redys, Representis to thaim the dedys Of stalwart folk that lywyt ar. *c* 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 58 Whanne I me weel avyse On any estate þat man may represent Þane haue yee maked me..Cheese þe best. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvii. (1592) 433 The Dreame representeth vs the stone hewen without hand. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. To King § 2 Wherefore, representing your Majesty many times unto my mind,..I haue been..possessed with an extreme wonder at those your virtues. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 18 The other..studieth also to expresse things prefigured only and represented by the phantasie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 104 Of all external things, Which the five watchful Senses represent, She forms Imaginations. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 261 Why is God said to have a head and hands? To represent Him the better to our capacities. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 58 The happiness of the good and the misery of the bad..is represented by metaphors and compaisons. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. 4 Man may have knowledge which he cannot represent to his formal reason. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/1 It remains, therefore, to complete the work by representing the character of the country.

absol. 1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* 27 Our Ideas..are immaterial as to their Representation, that is, they represent after an immaterial manner.

b. To place (a fact) clearly before another; to state or point out explicitly or seriously *to* one, with a view to influencing action or conduct, freq. by way of expostulation or remonstrance.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxvi. 135 There was represent unto him the great danger which he feared might happen unto him. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 112 The condition of his Son..was argument of great compassion, and was lively and successfully represented to the King himself. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 78 They went..to the Kiaya Bey, and having represented to him how long they had served [etc.]. 1740 LD. CARTERET in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) I. 119 To obviate those dangers from the army which have been so strongly and justly represented. 1794 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Wand. Warwick* 148 He represented to me, that..it would be unworthy of me to assail him with words of reproach. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. ii, I have just represented to my good brother the necessity of sending my sons to school. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 63 It would have been useless to represent these things to James. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 79, I represented my official character to the doorkeeper.

c. *absol.* To make representations or objections *against* something; to protest. Now *rare.*

1717 BOLINGBROKE *Let. to Windham* (1889) 23 When the Queen seemed to intend a change in her ministry, they had deputed some of their members to represent against it. 1782 R. CUMBERLAND *Anecd. Painters* II. 81 The Chapter objected to his nomination, and deputed two of their body to represent to Philip against the person of Cano. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvi. 248 He..prosecuted seven Prelates for representing against his Declaration appointed to be read in all Churches.

3. To describe as having a specified character or quality; to give out, assert, or declare to be of a certain kind. Const. *as*, (†*for*,) *to be*, and with simple complement.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 53 Picus the king, quhilk dois the represent, Saturnus, for his fader and parent. 1612 E. GRIMSTONE *Heroyk Life* I. 68 Hee did represent it easie, safe, and commodious. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* Pref. A iv b, Gregory the Great (represented to Posterity as one most studious of the propagation of the Christian Religion). 1685 WOOD *Life* 2 May (O. H. S.) III. 142 Radcliff represented him to be a turbulent man. 1714 POPE *Lett.* (1735) I. 210 May they represent me what they will, as long as you think me what I am. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* I. xviii. 43 The trees are represented..as but just grown green at Jerusalem in March. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 444 Sunderland they represented as the chief conspirator. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 229 Society is not what Balzac represents it to be.

rest. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. ii 107 The first legislator of the Hindus..appears to have represented himself as the republisher of the will of God.

b. To give out, allege *that*, etc.

1883 [cf. *Represented* ppl. adj. below]. 1891 BARBER in *Law Times* XC. 395/1 The defendant did represent that the cow was..sound, when he knew it was not so.

4. To show, exhibit, or display to the eye; to make visible or manifest; †to display in one's bearing or air. Now *rare.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7402 Of her estat she her repented, As her visage represented. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 32 It is in power of God omnypotent, His very presence to us to represent. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 11 Iris..being..stricken of the Sunne his beames, doth represent and shewe both the figure and colours of the Rainebow vpon the wall next to it. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 25 He thocht him selff..flie fra the iniuries of all enemyis gif he representit the samyn arrogance that his father did wsse of befoir. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind., Arts & Sc.* 2 Neither a right line nor a point can be truly represented to the sense according to the truth of them. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 38 The Root of Fern cut obliquely, represents an Eagle. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 74 But still the imputed tints are those alone The medium represents, and not their own.

b. *spec.* To exhibit by means of painting, sculpture, etc.; to portray, depict, delineate.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 38 3it es þare paynting, whare in þe grete dole þat þai made es representid and purtraid. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1605) 9 The Painter meaning to represent the present condition of the young ladie. 1662 FELTHAM *Lusoria* in *Resolves*, etc. (1696) 73 They forbad the Holy Ghosts being represented in the form of a Dove. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 14 Pilasters, through whose bodies Lions are represented to sleep. *Ibid.* 16 To direct the Sculptors how to Represent those Images. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, My wife desired to be represented as Venus. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* viii. 422 The subjects for these purposes should always be represented as if placed at a considerable degree of elevation. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. I. i. ii. § 2 What is commonly considered the whole art of painting, that is, the art of representing any natural object faithfully.

c. Of pictures, images, etc.: To exhibit by artificial resemblance or delineation.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1913 The thryd wall..the Tyme representeth of Reuocacion. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 29 With thee yet shall he leave..his ymage dead, That

living him in all activity To thee shall represent. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 94 There is one over the Gate, representing in bas relief our Saviour's riding into Jerusalem upon the Ass. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 26 ¶ 5 The Monuments of their Admirals .. represent them like themselves. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Two allegorical pieces by .. Holbein, representing the Triumph of Riches and the Triumph of Poverty respectively. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* iii, The four walls were .. covered by a paper of foreign manufacture, representing spacious Tyrolese landscapes, and incidents of the chase.

5. To exhibit or reproduce in action or show; to perform or produce (a play, etc.) upon the stage.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 10 And yt lyke yow to here yᵉ purpoos of yⁱˢ play that [ys] representyd now in yower syght. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xv. (Arb.) 49 These matters were also .. represented by action as that of the Comedies. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 161 Saint Bartlemews, where all the Pagents showne, And all those acts from Adam vnto Noe Vs'd to be represent. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advis. fr. Parnass.* II. xcvii. (1674) 250 Such like Spectacles .. did but little honour to those that caused them to be represented. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 203 In China we may .. represent Comedies, and dance Balls in a Lanthorn. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. 233 In what manner, if ever, this piece was represented theatrically, cannot easily be discovered. *a* 1822 Shelley *Faust* II. 408 Quite a new piece, the last of seven, for 'tis The custom now to represent that number. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 763/1 Any person had a right to dramatise the novel and to represent the drama.

b. To exhibit or personate (a character) on the stage; to act the part or character of (some one).

1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 213 The Physician, a person the fittest in the World to represent a Fool in a play. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 48 ¶ 5 Persons who represent Heroes in a Tragedy. 1752 Bathurst *Adventurer* No. 3 ¶ 8 Amazons, to represent whom I have hired all the wonderful tall men and women .. in this town. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xx, Oberon, the King of Shadows, whose sovereign gravity .. was somewhat indifferently represented by the silly gaiety of Miss in her Teens. 1888 Shorthouse *Countess Eve* I, He so entirely associated himself with the characters he represented on the stage, that he lost himself in them.

c. *intr.* To appear on the stage; to act, perform.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. 622 Like Orestes Agamemnons son In tragedies who represented [*v.r.*-eth] aye Diiuen about. 1766 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 7/1, I gave him a taste for .. the 'petits operas' in which I sung and represented myself.

6. To symbolize, to serve as a visible or concrete embodiment of (some quality, fact, or other abstract concept). † Also *intr.*, const. *unto*.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 462 Ymagis þat representen pompe and glorie of þo worlde. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 56 The Steward and Thesaurer in hys absence, within this Courte, represents unto the estate of an Erle. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* vii. 71 The sueird of conquis .. Be borne suld highe before the in presence, To represent sic man as thou has beyn. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 An Appell of Golde, representynge the shape of the rounde worlde. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 89 Although the Dutchesse may represent the degree of her Father, .. it were impossible she shoulde represent the qualitie of a male. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 249 This hairy meteor .. With grisly type did represent Declining age of government. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 121 The patriciate represented only the title, the service, the alliance, of these distant protectors. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 199 No sovereign has ever represented the majesty of a great state with more dignity and grace. 1866 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) II. 243 The House of Lords seems to me to represent all heritable property, real or personal. 1894 J. T. Fowler *Adamnan* Introd. 53 Thus the two Finnians represented Welsh and North British traditions respectively.

b. Of quantities: To indicate or imply (another quantity).

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxii. 151, I knew the immense amount of mechanical force represented by four ounces of bread and ham. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 45 An inch of rain represents about 100 tons of water to the acre.

7. Of things: To stand for or in place of (a person or thing); to be the figure or image of (something). Also, with personal subj., to denote *by* a substitute.

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 5 That vnyte by respect of the figure that he came fro represented an .C. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 211 Peple honoure noo thynge in theyme [images] but God, or for God and for seyntes, whiche they represente to us. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. Prol. 91 Ane vthir place quhilk purgatory representis. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 47 The sacred and holy host that representeth Christes body. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 255 Before him burn Seaven Lamps as in a Zodiac representing The Heav'nly fires. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 116 This Colossus which represented the Sun, was cast by Chares the Lyndian. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., I live in a place that very well represents the tower of Babel. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 136 His coronation oath represents a promise to maintain the faith. 1830 Eidrah Trebor *Hoyle Made Familiar* 2 The inventor [of cards] proposed, by the figures of the four suits, .. to represent the four classes of men in the kingdom. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* xii. (1858) 406 Cyprus thus visible from the mainland, represented to the Hebrew people the whole western world. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* ii. § 7 (1879) 39 If we represent the Sun by a globe about two feet in diameter [etc.].

† **b.** To present the figure or appearance of, to resemble. *Obs.*

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. C vj, Dyll groweth .. wyth a spokye top as fenell hath, whome he doth represent wonders nere. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 855 On their outside they [the valves of the veins] represent the knottes that are in the branches of plants.

c. To be the equivalent of, to correspond to, to replace (*esp.* another animal or plant in a given region).

1855 Smith & Dallas *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 432 The Llamas, which represent the Camels in the New World. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* iii. 34 In the eye, the sides of the box are represented by the sclerotic. 1888 Flower in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 738/2 The old idea that they in some way 'represented' each other in the two hemispheres of the world was a mere fancy.

8. To take or fill the place of (another) in some respect or for some purpose; to be a substitute in some capacity for (a person or body); to act for (another) by a deputed right.

1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 297 Albeit she dyd not receyue in to her house our sauyour in his owne persone .. she neuertheles receyued theim that dothe represent his persone. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 23 Our Generall sent Cap. Jobson, representinge his person with his authoritie, as his Leiftenante Generall. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xix. 95 It is manifest, that men who are in absolute liberty may .. give Authority to One man, to represent them every one. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xiv. 217 All the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they represent, would have done. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 713 When an heir is cited as representing his ancestor, he incurs a passive title if he states a peremptory defence. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 139 During that interval the king was represented by a board of lords justices. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* xxvi. 449 There sat upon his soul a weight of sorrow and evil, as if he were representing his whole people.

b. *spec.* To be accredited deputy or substitute for (a number of persons) in a legislative or deliberative assembly; to be member of Parliament for (a certain constituency); hence in *passive*, to be acted for in this respect *by* some one; to have a representative or representatives.

1655 Cromwell *Sp. to Parlt.* 22 Jan., I have been careful of your safety, and the safety of those that you represented. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 95 May not the three Kingdoms be United into one, and equally represented in Parliament? 1778 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 216, I do not wish to represent Bristol, or to represent any place, but upon terms that shall be honourable. 1780 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 May, Did I tell you that Scot and Jones both offer themselves to represent the University in the place of Sir Roger Newdigate. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 A committee of nine members, in which every Hanse town was in its turn represented. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 126 The people and the aristocracy alike are to be represented .. by officers elected for one or two years.

9. To serve as a specimen or example of (a class or kind of things); hence, in *passive*, to be exemplified (*by* something).

1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1872) I. 25 A soup in which twenty kinds of vegetables were represented. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. x. 489 Both English and Danish blood was represented in the Assembly. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* i. § 5 (1879) 34 The spiral or whirlpool nebulæ are represented by that in the constellation of Canes Venatici.

b. In *passive* with personal subject.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan., Mr. D. will be represented in the Waterloo Cup by Witchery.

Hence **Represe·nted** *ppl. a.*

a 1569 Kingesmyll *Man's Est.* xi. (1580) 75 This is the true represented Isaac, that humbleth himself to the Aultar. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 147 His protection is the affection of a free and a represented people. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxiii. (1860) 70 In a representative act .. the represented object is unknown as actually existing. 1883 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 2/2 The auditors were afforded no facilities .. for ascertaining whether the represented securities really existed.

Re-prese·nt (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To present again or a second time; to give back.

Early examples (without hyphen) are somewhat doubtful.

1564 Palfreyman in Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* To Rdr., Wee are .. encouraged without feare boldly to represent and returne vnto Him such liuely fruits of His grace. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* v. iii, Thy truth, Like a transparent mirror, represents My reason with my errors. 1654 Cokaine *Dianea* III. 249, I afresh represented her with my love. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxvii. 380 To represent to the Christian World the Truth founded in the Gospel of Christ. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 451 He was first instituted in 1793, and represented in 1799. 1864 Bowen *Logic* i. 23 The classification of the objects presented and re-presented by the subsidiary powers. 1880 *Athenæum* 24 July 115/2 The Academy of Sciences .. decided to re-present him with the books.

Representable (reprĭze·ntăb'l), *a.* [-able.] Capable of being represented.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 123 All the sorts of bodies representable by graving. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 311 The Perfections of God are not representable by any created Being in a true propriety of their nature. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. v. 285 God cannot therefore be known by .. any similitude .. because not representable by any image. 1821 *Examiner* 760/1 The best, or at least, the most representable of the tragedies. 1891 *19th Cent.* XXIX. 222, I have spoken of representable, not imitable, truths.

absol. 1828 De Quincey in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 894 Bringing so mysterious a thing as a spiritual nature or agency within the limits of the representable.

b. *spec.* in *Law* (see quot.).

1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlvi. 807 A fungible or representable thing is a thing whose place, lieu, or room may be supplied by a thing of the same kind or even by a thing not of the same kind, as money in the form of damages.

Hence **Representabi·lity** (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Representamen (reprĭzentē·men). [f. Represent *v.*: cf. *imitamen*.] The result or product of representation.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. Proem 5 A singular first notion or idea is the simple imitamen or representamen of some one individual thing in the mind. 1846 Sir W. Hamilton *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* 877 The representation, or, to speak more properly, the representamen, itself as an .. object exhibited to the mind.

† **Represe·ntance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ance: cf. obs. F. *representance* (Godef.).] Representation.

1633 J. Done *Hist. Septuagint* 94 For they affirme foolishly that the Images .. are the Representances and formes of those who have brought something profitable.

Representant (reprĭze·ntănt), *sb.* [= F. *représentant* (1694), Sp. *representante* (whence quot. 1622), pres. pple. of *représenter* etc.: see Represent *v.* and -ant¹.]

† **1.** A stage-performer; an actor. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 175 Hee is but a man, a representant, a poore kinde of Comedian.

2. A person representing another or others; a representative. *rare.*

1651 *Wotton's Panegyrick to K. Chas.* in *Reliq. W.* (1672) 153 As the supreme Character of the Most High is Verity: so what can more become .. his Representants on earth, then Veracity it self? 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 300 They that are the Representants of a Christian People, are Representants of the Church. 1831 T. Hope *Ess. Origin Man* III. 125 *heading*, Representative government.—Control over the representants.

3. An equivalent or counterpart.

1863 Tyndall *Heat* iv. § 144 (1870) 124 This experiment is the microscopic representant of what occurs in Iceland.

So **Represe·ntant** *a.*, 'representing, having vicarious power' (Worcester, 1860, citing Latham).

Representation (reprĭzentē·ʃən). Also 5 -acyon(e, 5–6 -acion. [a. F. *représentation* (1325) or ad. L. *repræsentātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *repræsentāre* to Represent: see -ation.]

† **1. a.** Presence, bearing, air. *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* ix. 37 The knyght sayd vnto Blanchardyn, 'Syre, ye be a right fayre Iouencell, and of noble representacion'. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* II. ix. (1622) 151 This yoong man of a noble birth, of a manly representation. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* II. 136 He espied a Knight of so goodly a representation, that he stayed to observe him.

† **b.** Appearance; impression on the sight. *Obs.*

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 279 Amonge the colours is a difference of noblesse for cause of the representacyon that either of hem doon after his nature. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 46 The Weft (being flat wired Silver) that crosses the Warp, it makes a fine Chequered Representation.

2. An image, likeness, or reproduction in some manner *of* a thing.

c 1425 *St. Elizabeth of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 107 Oure lorde Jhesu .. schewid .. þe representacyone of his blyssed passyone in þe persone of the same virgyne. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 154 Slepe is a certain ymage and representacion of death. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 8 The essential form of knowledge, which is nothing but a representation of truth. *c* 1655 Sidney in *19th Cent.* Jan. (1884) 58 Theis kinds of writings which are the representations of the present thoughts. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 102 It seemed to me to be a faint representation of a Town taken by Storm. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 22 ¶ 3 The Play-House is a Representation of the World in nothing so much as in this Particular. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 249 The silent chamber, and the bed of slumber, are a very significant representation of the land where all things are hushed. 1806 A. Knox *Rem.* I. 28 It is .. the representation of very heaven upon earth. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 280 He liked to think of the world as the representation of the divine nature.

b. A material image or figure; a reproduction in some material or tangible form; in later use *esp.* a drawing or painting (*of* a person or thing).

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 66 He .. swore right solemply tofore the representation of the goddesse pallas .. that he sholde retorne. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* ii. 15 Of Achilles, and of many othre, Of whom he sawe the representacyon in the sayde tappysserye. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 1 b, Ouer the corps, was an Image or a representacion of the late kyng, laied on Cusshions of golde. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. India* I. ii. 29 They fell presently downe upon the ground, worshipping that Representation. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. vi. 345 They were not content with this Idolatry to dead bodies, but also they made their figures and representations. 1696 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Exod.* xxxii. (1697) 630 They took this opportunity to desire a visible Representation of God among them, as the Egyptians had. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 215 A representation of the triumphal arch erected by Augustus. 1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 99 This is a good representation, but the leaves are too broad upwards. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 160 The Parliament resolved that all pictures .. which contained representations of Jesus or of the Virgin Mother should be burned. 1888 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 280/1 An inscription .. would explain the scene as an allegorical representation of the triumph of the Cæsarians at Philippi.

c. The action or fact of exhibiting in some visible image or form.

1483 Caxton *Cato* A iij b, Thymages of sayntes .. gyue us memorye and make representation of the sayntes that ben in heuen. 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Numa* (1612) 67 If we consider what Numa ordained concerning images, and the representation of the gods, it is altogether agreeable vnto the doctrine of Pythagoras. 1830 J. G. Strutt *Sylva Brit.* Pref., Fidelity of representation being .. adhered to. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 727 Portraits which left on him the irresistible impression of similar .. depth of representation.

d. The fact of expressing or denoting by means of a figure or symbol; symbolic action or exhibition. Also *pl.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 41 We sholde do as he wolde vs to do by the representacyon or significacyon of yᵉ sayd acte or dede. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xix. 380 The manner of the sacrifice was to drowne them and bury them with certaine representations and ceremonies. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 317 Superstition.., making piety pageantry, and subjecting what is sacred to lusory representations.

3. The exhibition of character and action upon the stage; the (*or* a) performance of a play.

1589 [? NASHE] *Almond for Parrat* Ded. 4 The order and maner of our playes, which he termed by the name of representations. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* Pref., It met at the first representation with no favourable reception. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 22 ¶ 1 One of the Audience at Publick Representations in our Theatres. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 113 Dramatic things, farcical in their composition, and ridiculous in their representation. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cli, I was told that his theatre was well conducted, but there was no representation during my residence. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. x, The last..scene of the tragedy..is too dreadful for representation. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vii, Never having been before at a theatrical representation. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 318 Influence of dramatic representations over opinions.

b. Acting, simulation, pretence. *rare*⁻¹.

1805 GODWIN *Fleetwood* I. vii. 156 The inference usually drawn is that his [a widower's] grief was pure mummery and representation.

4. The action of placing a fact, etc., before another or others by means of discourse; a statement or account, *esp.* one intended to convey a particular view or impression of a matter in order to influence opinion or action.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* v. 88 b, When Darius had spoken theis wordes, the representacion of the present perill so amased them all, that they were not able .. to shew there aduise. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. i. § 1 A faithful representation of the State of the case between God and the souls of men. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 24 July, Drawing up a representation of the state of my victualling-business. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 34 Priests impose no longer on mankind, nor amuse the people with empty representations of what they give no credit to themselves. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 280 A Representation of him, by the said Convocation, .. as a person carrying on the cause of irreligion. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 93 There are different representations of the Platonic doctrine. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp., India* 3 June (1876) 4 A fair representation of their views of what was done. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 506 False representations had been held out to bring the lady into the realm.

b. *Insurance.* A special statement of facts relating to the risk involved, made by the insuring party to the insurer or underwriter before the subscription of the policy.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 510 Where the representation is untrue, with a fraudulent design to impose on the underwriter, the policy is completely vacated.

5. A formal and serious statement of facts, reasons, or arguments, made with a view to effecting some change, preventing some action, etc.; hence, a remonstrance, protest, expostulation.

1679 LONGUEVILLE *Let.* 11 Mar. in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) I. 182 The King too day, in answer to their Representation (that's yᵉ word now), told them that too much time had been allready lost. 1728 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 298 Nothing less than the Preservation of the Rights and Privileges of the Freeman of Pennsylvania could induce us to make the following Representation. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 26 ¶ 7, I resolved .. to teach young men, who are too tame under representation, in what manner grey-bearded insolence ought to be treated. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Reminn.* i. 14 The minister against the earnest representations of his family.. consented to the recall of that incendiary. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 307 Mr. Hastings was nominated Governor-General..not to be removed..except by the King, upon representation made by the Court of Directors. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* v. (1856) 69 Ferdinand was enraged.. and instructed his ambassador to make the strongest representations to the Pope.

b. *Sc. Law.* 'The written pleadings formerly presented to a lord ordinary in the Court of Session, when his judgment was brought under review' (Bell).

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 854 Twenty days were allowed from the time of pronouncing the judgment, within which the representation might have been presented.

6. The action of presenting to the mind or imagination; an image thus presented; a clearly-conceived idea or concept.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 90 Though he was exceedingly perplexed with the lively representation of all particulars to his memory, he was willing still to perswade himself, that he had only dreamed. 1694 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* (ed. 2) II. xxi. § 37 Many..that have had lively representations set before their minds of the unspeakable joys of Heaven. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 95 That Canaan, pleased with the lively representation of his grandfather's shame, resolved, if possible, to give himself the satisfaction of bringing it to pass. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* vii. (1860) I. 126 The word representation..I have restricted to denote..the immediate object or product of Imagination. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 12 The Kantians use Representations to designate the genus which includes.. Percepts, Concepts and Ideas. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. I. i. § 3. 160 A representation of the imagination is a modification of the mind itself.

b. The operation of the mind in forming a clear image or concept; the faculty of doing this.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxii. (1860) II. 59 The doctrine of representation, under all its modifications, is properly subordinate to the doctrine of a spiritual principle of thought. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* § 482 It is quite evident that the growth of perception involves representation of sensations.

7. The fact of standing for, or in place of, some other thing or person, esp. with a right or authority to act on their account; substitution of one thing or person for another.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 4 The Rocke was Christ onely symbolically and sacramentally, by representation and resemblance. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 111 So cannot these Members be formed into a body but by the King, either by his Royal presence or representation. 1671 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. II. xxii. (ed. 5) 50 No Parliament can begin without the Kings Presence, either in Person, or by Representation by Commissioners. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 854 Whatever infers the substitution of one person in the room and place of another..falls under the general denomination of representation.

b. *Law.* The assumption by an heir of the position, rights, and obligations of his predecessor. *Right of representation*, the right whereby the son of an elder son deceased succeeds to his grandfather in preference to the latter's immediate issue (see also quot. 1838).

1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* III. viii. § 32 (ed. 2) 503 The Line of Succession in Moveables, is first, the Nearest Descendents, Male or Female, in the same Degree, equally; whether Sons or Daughters, without Right of Representation. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 225 The right of representation being thus established, the former part of the present rule amounts to this; that, on failure of issue [etc.]. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. viii. § 11 (1773) 546 There is a right of representation peculiar to heritage, by which one succeeds in heritable subjects, not from any title in his own person, but in the place of, and as representing some of his deceased ascendents. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 556 This right of representation takes place in collateral succession to heritage, as well as in that of descendants in the direct line.

8. The fact of representing or being represented in a legislative or deliberative assembly, *spec.* in Parliament; the position, principle, or system implied by this.

1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 138 We ought not to be quite so ready with our taxes, until we can secure the desired representation in parliament. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 May, It would be with great discontent that I should see Mr. Thrale decline the representation of the Borough. 1802 BOWLES *Th. Gen. Election* 10 A fair and free representation of the people in Parliament was meant to be obtained by means of universal suffrage. 1828 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 2 May, Wks. 1846 III. 489 Neither can it be said, that the Assembly of Canada was so entirely indifferent to its system of representation. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. i. 33 Down to quite modern times, there was in Scotland no real popular representation.

b. The aggregate of those who thus represent the elective body.

1789 *Constit. U. S.* i. § 2 Where vacancies [in Congress] happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 60, I found the representation of the Third Estate composed of six hundred persons. 1828–32 WEBSTER s.v., It is expedient to have an able representation in both houses of congress. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/3 A fresh method of election, by which the representation shall be made to reflect with greatly increased accuracy the wishes and opinions of the whole of the electors.

Re-presenta·tion (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] A renewed presentation or presentment.

1805 EUGENIA DI ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II. 196 Mr. Veerman made his atonement in a re-presentation of Miss Blenheim. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 118 In order to discriminate it..from mere reflection and re-presentation. 1857 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* Introd. 29 If all reasoning be the re-presentation of what is now absent. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 373 The fact..seems to show that visual re-presentation is in this respect like auditory re-presentation.

Representational (reprɪzentā·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. REPRESENTATION + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, representation; also, holding the doctrine of representationism.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1858 PIRIE *Ing. Hum. Mind* ii. 46 The representational school of the Greek philosophers. 1867 BUSHNELL in *Hours at Home* Nov. 5, I speak of the representational office they are designed to fill. 1876 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 134 If..religion exist only in the relative and representational form.

Hence **Representa·tionalism**; **Representa·tionally** *adv.*

1867 BUSHNELL in *Hours at Home* Nov. 6 The objects of nature are relationally or representationally made. 1899 HALDANE *Ferrier* ii. 52 This system of 'representationalism', of representative ideas, necessarily leads to scepticism.

Representa·tionary, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Representative.

a 1860 YOUNG (Worcester), An hereditary, associated, representationary system.

Representa·tionism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine that the immediate object of the mind in perception is only a representation of the real object in the external world.

1842 SIR W. HAMILTON *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* II. 817/2 If the immediate, known, or representative, object be regarded as a modification of the mind or self, we have one variety of representationism. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 243 Representationism declares, that the perception is the proximate and that the matter is the remote object of the mind. 1885 SETH *Scot. Philos.* 145 The Representationism of the present day has its roots almost entirely in the Kantian theory.

Representa·tionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent of the doctrine of representationism.

1842 SIR W. HAMILTON *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* II. 817/2 The Representationists, as denying to consciousness the cognisance of aught beyond a merely subjective phænomenon, are likewise Idealists. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 242 Reid, so far from having overthrown the representative theory, was himself a representationist. 1885 *Scot. Philos.* 145 Kant is, indeed, the very prince of Representationists.

Representative (reprɪze·ntătĭv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *représentatif, -ive* (1330), or med.L. *repræsentātīv-us*: see REPRESENT *v.* and -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Serving to represent, figure, portray, or symbolize. Also const. *of* (the thing figured, etc.).

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xiii. (Skeat) I. 41 Also, in good by participation, and that is i-cleaped 'good' for far fet and representative of godly goodnesse. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xvii. (Arb.) 51 The playing places, and prouisions which were made for their pageants and pomps representatiue before remembred. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* ix. *comm.*, Which signe..is representative and commemorative of our Redemption. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 69 They take vp the representative Bodie, intimating thereby his Resurrection. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 395 You are sure never to admire the representative beauty, except for the sake of the original. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Def. Queries* Wks. 1823 I. II. 32 Not merely as representative of God the Father..but as strictly and truly God. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* iii. 66 The prophet Ezekiel..is required to bear for forty days the representative penalty of his people's sins. 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* (1860) 12 That sensitive perception takes place through the medium of a representative idea. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 179 The group of statuary..representative of the Maremma and family returning thanks to the Grand Duke.

† **b.** Apparent, seeming. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 82 That the bodies of Flies, Pismires and the like, which are said oft times to be included in Amber, are not reall but representative.

c. Presenting, or capable of presenting, ideas of things to the mind.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Representative power*, in metaphysics, a term introduced by Leibnitz, to signify that power of the human soul, by which it represents to itself the universe. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 211 The representative memory must be exercised. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. xx. 13 We have thus a Representative Faculty; and this obtains the name of Imagination. 1842 — *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* II. 822/1 The distinction between perception as a presentative, and Memory,..as a representative, cognition.

d. Relating to mental representation.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 242 It is the very essence..of the representative theory to recognise, in perception, a remote as well as a proximate object of the mind.

2. Standing for, or in place of, another or others, *esp.* in a prominent or comprehensive manner.

c 1624 LUSHINGTON *Recant. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 494 The number is universal; not collective, but representative for the whole primitive church. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1715) I. 80 The Nation, of which the King was only the representative head. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 4. 356 The disobedience of our representative father entailed .. a fallen nature. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep.* 7 *Churches Asia* 3 A king or queen, as representative persons in a nation.

b. *spec.* Holding the place of, and acting for, a larger body of persons (*esp.* the whole people) in the work of governing or legislating; pertaining to, or based upon, a system by which the people is thus represented.

1628 A. LEIGHTON in *Camden Misc.* VII. 7 An indelible dishonour it will be to you, the state representative. 1643 CHAS. I *Conc. Treaty at Oxford* Wks. 1662 II. 330 The two Houses of Parliament being the Representative Body of the Kingdome. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. (1788) 185 A question of right arises between the constituent and the representative body. By what authority shall it be decided? 1819 MACKINTOSH *Parl. Suffrage* Wks. 1846 III. 206 The representative assembly must therefore contain some members peculiarly qualified for discussions of the constitution and the laws. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* vi. (1862) 89 We mean by a Representative Government one in which the body of the people..elect their deputies to a chamber of their own.

c. Connected with, or based upon, the fact of one person representing another.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 225 The issue or descendants ..are severally called to the succession in right of such their representative proximity. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 663 By inheritance or other such representative title as in the Act specified.

3. Typical of a class; conveying an adequate idea of others of the kind.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 165 The college of princes and prelates..reduced to four representative votes the long series of independent counts. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1853 I. 8 So representative are some acts, that one single case of the class is sufficient to throw open before you the whole theatre of possibilities in that direction. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 238 This experiment is representative, and it illustrates a general principle. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 391 Amid this multitude of poems it is difficult to make a fair or representative selection.

4. Taking the place of, replacing, other forms or species (cf. quot. 1863).

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 53 This close agreement in structure and habits, in representative species..always strikes one as interesting. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* xiii. (1864) 430 Many of these were 'representative forms' (species or races which take the place of other allied species or races) of others found on the opposite banks.

B. *sb.* **1.** A person (or thing) representing a number or class of persons (or things); hence, a sample or specimen.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 119 All which drew the eyes of most..towards him, as the Image and Representative of the Primitive Nobility. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 10 Noah and his sons..were..the representatives of all mankind. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 110 They were punish'd for what Adam their representative did long ago. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 ¶ 2, I have two Persons, that are each of them the Representative of a Species. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in H—shire*, A few bricks only lay as representatives of that which was so stately and so spacious. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* viii. (1852) 191 Through the indwelling of Deity, the representative of mankind was viewed with favour. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* vi. 104 Three terebinth trees, the solitary representatives of timber we met with. 1896 LYDEKKER *Brit. Mammals* 62 Since the sole British representative of this Family is the Common Mole [etc.].

b. A typical embodiment *of* some quality or abstract concept.

1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 27 ¶ 7 Among other statues he observed that of Rumour whispering an ideot in the ear, who was the representative of Credulity. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 208, I don't believe there ever was a worse Representative of Royalty upon the Face of the Earth. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 124 Providence ..had marked him out for the representative of reason. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 622/1 The person who always stands as the type and representative of the..scepticism of this period is Pyrrho. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* x. (1877) 103 He [Christ] is the great Representative of our religious life.

2. One who (†or that which) represents a number of persons in some special capacity; *spec.* one who represents a section of the community as member of a legislative body; a member of Parliament or (*U. S.*) of the House of Representatives.

1658 *Stat. Virginia* (1823) I. 502 Wee find..the present power of government to reside in such persons as shall be impowered by the Burgesses (the representatives of the people). 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 109 We will therefore enquire..whether a House of Commons, as it now stands, can be their Representative. 1671 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. II. ii. (ed. 5) 37 The Clergy of England had antiently their Representatives in the Lower House of Parliament. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 10. 67 The Elected became true Representatives of the Electors. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. (1788) 184 The English nation declare they are grossly injured by their representatives. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. v. 27 The deputies are now frequently denominated representatives. They were anciently called committeemen. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. iii. 13 The election of representatives of the Commons.

b. *House of Representatives*, the lower or popular house of the United States Congress or of a State legislature.

1789 *Constit. U. S.* I. § 1 A congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. ii. 410 The House of Representatives is chosen every two years by each of the States of the Union electing Deputies.

†**3.** A representative body or assembly. *Obs.*

1648 ASHHURST *Reasons agst. Agreement* 1 The people who shall subscribe this paper shall agree .. to choose an equall Representative consisting of 300 men. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvi. (1739) 83 Such are the ways of debate in the Grand Representative of the Kingdom. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vii, I desired that the Senate of Rome might appear before me in one large Chamber, and a modern Representative in Counterview, in another. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lx. 292 They pretended to employ themselves entirely in adjusting the laws, forms, and plan of a new representative.

4. One who represents another as agent, delegate, substitute, successor, or heir; also *spec.* a person specially appointed to represent his sovereign or government in a foreign court or country.

1691 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees No. 37) 121, I cannot ..cease to charge the guilt of soe great a sin upon you my representative in my parish. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 212 From hence perhaps, kings have thought themselves representatives of God. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xiii. 398 About the reign of king Henry the eighth..lord lieutenants began to be introduced, as standing representatives of the crown. 1766 *Ibid.* II. xiv. 210 Whenever a right of property transmissible to representatives is admitted. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Are we not representatives and successors of the stout old Romans..? 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 154 Perdiccas, Antipater .. were .. guardians of the weak or infant representatives of Alexander.

b. One who or that which in some respect represents another person or thing.

1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 184 A Good man is the greatest Representative of God upon Earth, he represents the best and greatest of his Perfections. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. XV. 122 Money is only a commodious representative of the commodities which may be purchased with it. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 30 Every simple sound would have its distinct character; and that character be the representative of no other sound. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ix, 94 The veritable sugar has been long ago defunct; but we have its representative molasses. 1896 LYDEKKER *Brit. Mammals* 62 The arm-bone, or humerus, in the True Moles is almost square, and..unlike its representative in ordinary Mammals.

†**5.** Representation. *Obs. rare.*

1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 238 He had used means to have a due representative of y^e^ attending there, according to y^e^ Charter. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* II. 63 A family picture, the representative of a brother.

Represe·ntatively, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a representative manner; in respect of representation.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxvii. (Roxb.) 49 Vertualiche j vnderstonde summe,..and representatyfliche summe, of the thinges j vnderstonde. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 274 By generall consent of the Prince and whole Realme representatively assembled in solemne Parliament. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 33 The name Iehouah is..not communicable to any angel either properly or representatiuely. 1673 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* Ep. A 7 b, He thought the Bread was the Body of Christ Representatively. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 181 Tho' all Ideas are spiritual and immaterial, really and essentially, yet they are not all so representatively. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. I. 118 Though he offered himself representatively in the Eucharist, the Eucharist is a real sacrifice. 1855 W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 192 It is equally clear.. that the title of the Branch in Zechariah's prophecy was only representatively his.

Represe·ntativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The character of being representative.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 226 Observing what Reason will..spy out concerning their significancy and representativeness of things. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 302 In a thought there are two things, consciousness, and a representation...Now what hath local motion to do with either of these two, consciousness, or representativeness? 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xi. 418 The possibility of this likewise appears from the essential representativeness of their nature. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 21 No ancient could be missed in the all-comprehensive representativeness of the Laodicæan writer. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 5/2 A critical analysis reveals a..weakness in the display, from the point of view of just 'representativeness'.

†**Represe·ntativer.** *Obs. rare* —1. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] A representative.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 8, I mean of the humor of this *Parliamentum Indoctum*, this single Representativer.

Represe·ntativeship. [f. REPRESENTATIVE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office of representative.

1845 in B. Gregory *Side Lights Conf. Meth.* (1898) 429 His report of his representativeship to Canada. 1854 D. KING *Presb. Ch. Gov.* 171 What becomes of the special representativeship of elders?

Representator (reprizente·itəɹ). [a. late L. *repræsentātor* (Tertull.), agent-n. f. *repræsentāre* to REPRESENT.]

†**1.** A representative or representer. *Obs. rare.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 58 He [the cross] becommeth a representator of Christes death worthy to bee adored. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 162 They adored the Sunne..a representator of a more powerfull Diety. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 11 Gallants, whose geometrical pates would not well square with these times, which have cap'd their grave Representators.

2. One who gives a representation. *rare* —1.

1816 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 6 Jan., The negroes.. afterwards share the money collected from the spectators, allotting one share to the representator himself.

†**Represe·ntatory,** *a. Obs. rare* —1. [Cf. prec. and -ORY.] Representative.

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 223 They were Representatory, or..introductory of Christ and the Gospel.

†**Representee'.** *Obs.* [f. REPRESENT *v.*]

1. One who is represented. *rare* —1.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 309 You honour the Image with the same honour that the Representee is honoured withall.

2. A (parliamentary) representative.

1644 HEYLIN *Stumbling-bl.* Tracts (1681) 727 The highest Judicatory, consisting of the Kings most excellent Majesty, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Representees of the Commons. 1648 E. BOUGHEN *Geree's Case Consc.* 43 The Parliament, that is, of the Peers and Commons, representees of the people met in a lawfull and free Parliament. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 448 By their proxyes and representees chosen and sent from their severall distributions.

Representer (reprize·ntəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1. Cf. also REPRESENTOR.]

†**1.** One who presents or offers. *Obs. rare* —1.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 307 b/1 They ben our kepars, oure mynystres.., the berers of our sowles in to heuen and representers of our prayers vnto god.

2. †**a.** One who or that which exhibits, shows, or makes manifest; an exhibitor. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1246/1 As touchyng Images,.. that they be representers of vertue & good example. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 166 This representer and foreshewer of Christs euerlasting priesthood. 1635 *Sheph. Holiday* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 393 This mirror here, the faithful representer Of that which I adore, your beauteous form. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* III. 30 Diving into my pocket, to present the representer with a gratification.

b. One who represents by acting; one who performs, plays, or impersonates; † an actor.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Representador*, a representer, a plaier of comedies, actor. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 377 Though they plainly saw not the madnesse of Ajax, but of the representer acted. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xvi. 80 Any Representer of speech and action, as well in Tribunalls, as Theaters. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 100 Theatrical conceit was never better impersonated than by the great representer of Pyramus.

3. One who makes a representation, or states a matter in a certain light. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 35 It is farre more unlikely that after Ages should know any other truth, but such as serves the ends of the representers. 1686 W. SHERLOCK *Papist not Misrep.* 21 The difference between the Misrepresenter and Representer in this article is no more but this. 1703 SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* xlix. 116 The Representers have not only an interest in Falshood, but likewise an Art to make it pass for Truth. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* V. iv. II. II, 440 One singular Circumstance in Favour of the Character of the Representers.

b. *spec.* The authors of the Representation presented to the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland in 1721 in connexion with the Marrow Controversy. (See MARROW *sb.*[1] 2 e.)

1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 644 The second part of the Marrow was published on Saturday, with a long preface and appendix, which is confidence enough in the Representers. 1848 A. THOMSON *Hist. Secession Ch.* 24 Meanwhile, the Representers are summoned to appear before the Commission.

†**c.** An exponent *of* some thing or person. *Obs.*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 9 Lawyers .. are equally the..representers and misrepresenters, explainers and confounders of our laws. 1766 *Museum Rust.* IV. 121 Mr. Mills gives, as his authority.., Mr. Miller's Gardener's Dictionary..and he does him no honour as his representer.

†**4.** A representative of a thing or person. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. Wks. 1724 II. 813, I am but the representer of all the late flourishing Arcadia. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. iii. 58 Man.., if not as a resembler, yet as a representer of the Macrocosme or Great World [etc.]. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* viii. 31 His Honour as Gods chief Officer, and in a sort representer.

†**b.** *spec.* = REPRESENTATIVE B. 2. *Obs.*

1652 *Observ. Forms Govt.* Pref. 6 The people have not the power of choosing Representers to govern, if Governours must be sent of God. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 24 It is to be confessed, that the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses there assembled, are the Representers of the People of England. 1726 SWIFT *To a Lady* Wks. 1751 XIV. 227 When my Muse officious ventures On the Nation's Representers.

Represe·nting, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. REPRESENT in various senses; representation.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1502 These fayre riche sepultures Whiche be-tokene in her representyng That there is beryed duke or ellis kyng. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 26 Poesie..is an arte of imitation,..that is to say, a representing, counterfetting, or figuring foorth. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvii, He who understands not after all this representing, I doubt [etc.]. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Aug., The representing of our want of money being now become useless. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 72, I..apply'd my self to the representing of Blindsides, and little Extravagancies.

b. *attrib.* in *representing days* (see REPRESENTATION 5 b, and RECLAIMING *vbl. sb.* b).

1790 *Acts Sederunt* Index, Representing Days. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 852 If the reclaiming, or representing days, against an interlocutor of a Lord Ordinary, had..expired, without a petition or representation [etc.].

Represe·nting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That represents; representative.

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 286 It is usual in Sacraments to call the representing Signs by the Names of the things which they represent. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. v. 289 All knowledge of him by the mediation of any representing image..being both needless and impossible. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* II. I. v. 178 Of Him the first man was a figure, a representing type.

†**Represe·ntively,** *adv. Obs. rare* —1. = REPRESENTATIVELY.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 17 The body of the kingdom..either collectively or representively.

Representment (reprize·ntmĕnt). [-MENT: cf. obs. F. *représentement* (Godef.).]

1. The act of representing in some form or figure; the fact of being so represented, or the result of such representation. Now *rare* (very common in 17th c.).

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* v. ii, Which Representments seeing, worse than Death She deem'd to yield to Life. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 253 In rememoration, and for more effectuall representment of the Prototype. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 288 The Church is in the Bishop (viz. by representment) and the Bishop is in the Church (viz. as a Pilot in a ship). 1675 CAVE *Antiq. Apost.* (1702) 30 By this symbolick representment .. God was teaching a new lesson. 1825 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 355 This secret Jove would extort from the *Nous*, or Prometheus, which is the sixth representment of Prometheus. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 162 All those immediate judgments which the intellect passes on the presentments of sense, or the representments of memory [etc.].

†**2.** Representation by discourse or argument.

1640–1 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Feb. 11 Representment of inconvenience may bee made. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 337 So far approv'd, as to have bin trusted with the representment and defence of your Actions to all Christendom. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 58 You cannot expect to prevail on men's interests, and inclinations, by a bare representment of the unreasonableness of their actions.

Re-prese·ntment (rī-). [RE- 5 a: cf. REPRESENT *v.*] Renewed presentation.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dream Children*, The soul of the first Alice looked out at her eyes with such a reality of representment. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 133 There being sufficient funds to meet the bill, and before the representment of the bill the funds disappeared.

†**Represe·ntor.** *Obs.* [-OR.] = REPRESENTER.

1553 BALE tr. *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* d vij b, In that place he hath set princes whom as representours of his image vnto men, he wolde haue to be reputed [etc.]. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 30 Their consents..should oblige the Commonalty as consenting in their Representors. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 262 Art being but the Imitator or secondary representor, it must not vary from the verity of the example. 1653 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 7 Colonel Pride is chosen one of the Representors for..London.

†**Repre·ss,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Repression.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xv. 51 (Add. MS.), Here housbond and she helde hym in so grete vyolete [? *read* vylete] and represse.

Ibid. lxi. 378 Wenyng that they were comyn in represse of Cristen feithe. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For the represse of heretikes, and such erronious opinions in tyme cominge, be it established [etc.]. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 153/1 A reasonable and a vsed cesse was to be set and leuied..for the represse of their enimies.

Repress (rĭpre·s), *v.*[1] [f. L. *repress-*, ppl. stem of *reprimĕre*: see RE- and PRESS *v.*, and cf. REPREME and REPRIME.]

1. *trans.* To check, restrain, put down or keep under (something bad or objectionable).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1033 Whanne cause is & somme swych fantasye With pite so wel repressed is That it vnneþe doth or seyth amys. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 93 The fyre hit quencheth also of envy And represseth the bolnyng eke of pryde. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 70 O loode-sterre of al goode governaunce! Alle vicious lustes by wisdom to repiesse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 Whiche vertue represseth the sensuall appetyte. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 14 To represse this rage.. God hath lightened man with knowledge. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 15 Thy nying grave remember, Which if thou dost, thy pride shall be repressed. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 337 Chastity, is a uertue, which represseth the impure lusts of the flesh. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 682 Thus long succeeding Critics justly reign'd, Licence repress'd, and useful laws ordain'd. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 159 P 10 [When] this troublesome instinct..instead of repressing petulance and temerity, silences eloquence. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 363 Those terrible tempests that deform the face of nature, and repress human presumption. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xxii, While o'er the land is borne Her voice, whose awful sweetness doth repress All evil. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 89 He was authorised by law to repress spiritual abuses. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 155 Let there be a general law which will have a tendency to repress actions of impiety.

b. To check by some special treatment; to make less troublesome; to cure, stanch.

1493 *Petronilla* 48 (Pynson), Ye alas hir langoure to represse Lyst nat onys byd hir arise. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Index, Hungrie worme in the stomacke, how to be repressed and cured. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 176 When in her pride..she nourish'd goodly vines, And oft her cares repress with her delicious wines. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 612 When now the rage of hunger was repress. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 34 A few drops of strong nitrous acid, poured into this hepatic water, at once represses the offensive smell. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 360 The bleeding may be repressed by means of a piece of fine sponge.

2. To check or withstand (some passion, feeling, etc.) in another by opposition or control.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2591 *Hypermnestra*, His maleyce is hym be-raft; Repressid hath Venus his crewel craft. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xvii. (1558) 11 b, Chastice tyrantes and their malice represse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 20 He went aboute to represse theyr outragiousenes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 4 He of a fatherly love desyrous to represse his rashenes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) To Rdr., They might long since..haue repressed his fury, and abated his pride. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 146 To repress their insolence, the yearly return of Danegelt was enacted. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 17. 469/2 Tiberius .. repressed the daring boldness of the proud Persian Cosroes. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. viii. 185 While this minister lived, he repressed the dark passions of Tiberius. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 66 This vigorous arming to repress the self-seeking tendencies in the mercantile classes.

b. To keep or hold back, to restrain or check (a person) from action or advance.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 103 He did represse the one ..and he did prick on the other. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 979 Armies stretch Each way their dazzling files, repressing here The frantic Alexander of the north. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 328 Who are those with hydra tresses.. Whom the frowning God represses..? 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, He may require to be repressed sometimes..—but there is no raising her. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi, The men, mistaking his intent, had to be represt again by Hereward.

3. To keep down, suppress (one's desires, feelings, etc.), to keep under control; to restrain, refrain from (an action).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 166 He scholde his vanite represse With suche wordes as he herde. *a* 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 34 In all matters of our christian faith..we must repress our imaginations. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xvii. 97 Wee must bee earnest in repressing our desires, and in bridling them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. iii, They..are so far from repressing rebellious inclinations, that they giue all encouragement vnto them. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 543 Desire of wine..Thou couldst repress. 1716 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 573 The prudent goddess yet her wrath repress'd. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV. i, Turn, turn, blasphemer, and repress thy taunts. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 95 Our supple tribes repress their patriot throats. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xii, The ancient bard his glee repress'd. 1823 — *Peveril* xlix, The Countess..unable to repress her curiosity, placed herself near Fenella. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i, It was her duty to repress both the feeling of shame and the sorrow.

b. *refl.* To contain (oneself) from speaking.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 335 Mrs. Doncastle seemed inclined to make no remark..and at last Menlove could repress herself no longer.

4. To reduce (troublesome persons) to subjection or quietness; to put down by force, suppress; † to subdue (a town).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 197 God schal hise foomen so represse, That thei schul ay stonde under foote. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 They haue comaundement for to represses aduersaryes and enemyes that besyen them to destroyen the countrey. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 The Kynge shall often tymes sende his comissioners .. to represse and punysh riatours and risers. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xii. Wks. 870/2, I woulde wyshe the spiritualtye and temporaltye..to represse and keepe vnder those euyll and vngracious folke. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 61 This was Prince Priamus last ende and desteny final, Who saw thee Troians vanquisht, thee cittye repressed. 1605–6 *Act* 3 *Jas. I*, c. 4 (*title*) An Acte for the better discovery and repressing Popish Recusants. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 55 Dunstable..was.. rebuilt by Henry I. to repress a vast Number of Robbers which infested the Country. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. i. 20 It would have been a hopeless undertaking for any king to try to repress such powerful subjects.

b. To put down, quell (a rebellion, riot, etc.).

1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 144/2 Which Troubles, Commotions, and other offenses above named..been nowe repressed. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxvi. (S. T. S.) I. 236 The sedition rising be mocioun of þe law foresade was suddanlie repressit be þir novellis. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 255 Amurath to represse this..rebellion sent Bajazet Bassa..with a strong armie into Europe. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 107 The duty of repressing riots..in England lay with the nobility in their several districts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 244 The royal commissioners sent to repress the tumult were driven from the field.

† **c.** To suppress (a book). *Obs. rare.*

In first quot. intended also for *re-press*=reprint.

1615 *Bond, Ruffe & C.* (Halliw.) 7 Thus to please both, and grant them their request, My sentence is—the booke shall be represt. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 2 You shall do well to repress any more copies of the satyr.

5. To keep under, check, curb, prevent from natural development, manifestation, etc.

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* XXXVIII. 106 There is no helth in all my flesh, Thy wrath my wealth doth so represse. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 3 Among quhom James the first,..houbeit repressed be the iniquitie of the tyme, deserved noe smal praise. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 51 Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 384 An unnatural constraint is used to repress a period of life all fire and activity. 1830 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xv. 83 The essential spirit of opposition was so strong that it often repressed or fettered those sentiments. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. iv. 269 The fairest and most endearing parts of our nature being constantly repressed, ceased to bear fruit.

† **6.** In *lit.* use: To force or drive back. *Obs.*

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 89 Some of the light-armed of the enemy ran forth..; which quickly were repressed by our Archers & Peltasts. 1662 HOBBES *Seven Prob.* ii. (1682) 12 If two bodies cast off the Air, the motion of that Air will be repress'd both ways, and diverted into a course towards the Poles on both sides.

Repre·ss (rĭ-), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] To press again.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1918/2 A machine for repressing brick after being partially dried. *Ibid.* 1919/2 The repressing press may be of any suitable form and construction. 1892 in Lee *Hist. Columbus* II. 539 Finely ground clays, pressed with heavy presses and repressed into uniform shape and compactness.

† **Repre·ssal.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [-AL.] Repression.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 1 God ordaining powers and deliuering the sword for the defence of the simple and innocent, and repressall of the wicked and injurious.

Repressed (rĭpre·st), *ppl. a.* [f. REPRESS *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Restrained, checked.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 439 When the Besiegers had stopped it up behind also, first throwing fire therein, the repressed force thereof at length burst out. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 346 Repress'd ambition struggles round her shore. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 135 'Yes—you are quite right', said the repressed young painter.

Hence **Repre·ssedly** *adv.*

1898 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* viii, Her forehead was high, and her black eyes repressedly quiet.

Repre·sser. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1]: cf. REPRESSOR.] One who, or that which represses.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 130 The Book clepid The Represser of over moche wijting the Clergie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 b, A conquerour of his owne wyll, a represser of Ire, and a pure louer of his ennemy. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 26 To speake generally of Action, as it is the represser, so Idlenesse is the producer of all vice.

Repre·ssful, *a. rare*[−1]. [-FUL.] Repressive.

1893 F. MOORE *Gray Eye* III. 51 A responsible official.. whose chastely-braided uniform looked repressful of tips.

Repre·ssible, *a. rare*[−0]. [-IBLE: cf. *irrepressible.*] Capable of being repressed (Ogilvie 1882). Hence **Repre·ssibly** *adv.* (ibid.).

Repre·ssing, *vbl. sb.* [f. REPRESS *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb; checking, restraint, subjugation.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 13 Anoþer es restreynynge or represynge of ill styrrynge. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 4 In the firste of whiche parties schal be mad in general maner the seid repressing. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 It shalbe nescessarie þat the kynge haue alway some ffloute apon the see, ffor the repressynge off rovers. 1521 *Carew MSS.* (1867) I. 20 For the repressing of whose malice I assay all the friends I can. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 41 Good lawes there are, both for the repressing of these and al other enormities whatsoeuer. *c* 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 273 For the..repressing and discountenancing of insolency. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 517 In it the repressing of tyranny is reckoned a duty incumbent on good subjects. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 210/2 The record of a despot of genius..meeting savage uprising by equally savage repressing.

Repression (rĭpre·ʃən). [ad. L. type **repressiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reprimĕre*: see REPRESS *v.*[1] and cf. F. *répression* (15th c.).]

† **1.** Capability or power of repressing. *Obs.*[−1]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1038 And some so ful of furye is and despit That it soumounteth his repressioun.

2. The action of repressing, in senses of the verb; also, an instance of this.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xlix. Wks. 927/1 Any new order concerning heresies, with yᵉ chaunge of lawes before deuised for the repression of them. 1553 in Burnet *Hist. Ref., Rec.* II. i. No. 56 Do such things for the Advancement of Justice, and for the repression and punishment of Malefactors. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 472 But Ioue (that weighs aboue All humane pow'rs) to Aiax breast diuine repressions droue, And made him shun who shunn'd himself. 1648–9 *Eikon Bas.* 21 No declaration..from My self could take place, For the due repression of these Tumults. 1818 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* 62 Repression of insolence is, therefore, in his situation prescribed by considerations [etc.]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 109 That eastern religion whose essence is the repression of all action.

† **b.** *Med.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*[−1].

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phisonom.* I. xxvii. 30 The Feuer of Repression..is an alteration of the bloud, whiche is caused of beeyng ouer hott, and then colde.

Hence **Repre·ssionist,** one who advocates repression or repressive measures.

1875 *Good Words* 266 The people, he said, did not take strong drinks, although they seemed to have no objection to them when they had an opportunity of receiving them—an argument for repressionists. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 9 Aug., Even political repressionists are practically turning moralists.

Repressive (rĭpre·siv), *a.* [f. REPRESS *v.*[1] + -IVE: cf. F. *répressif, -ive*, and med.L. *repressivus.*] Having the nature of, or tending to, repression.

1597 G. HARVEY *Wks.* (Grosart) III. 9 Goe to the Apothecarie, and fetch mee some represiue *Antidotum* to put into the bason, to keep downe the venemous vapors. 1731 in BAILEY (vol. II). 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* V. i, The successive pangs Of fond impatience and repressive fear. 1797 GILLIES *Aristotle* II. 233 Although our republic rejects the community of goods as repressive to exertion. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 392 Beds of solid travertin..must often..obstruct the vent, and thus increase the repressive force. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* x. 91 This repressive education is the very reverse of that which for centuries has been carried on at our public schools.

Hence **Repre·ssively** *adv.* (Worcester 1846, citing Allen); **Repre·ssiveness.**

1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 408 Countries which, owing to the jealousy and repressiveness of the government, are entirely devoid of political culture. 1884 CATH. L. PERKIS *J. Wynne* II. vi. 68 A repressiveness .. which would have utterly frozen anyone susceptible of the process.

Repre·ssor. *rare.* Also 8 **-our.** [a. L. *repressor*, agent-n. f. *reprimĕre* to REPRESS: cf. REPRESSER.] One who, or that which represses.

1611 FLORIO, *Ripressore*, a repressor. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 416 No furtherer of uncleanness but on the contrary the repressor of it. 1725 J. LEWIS *Life Pecock* (1744) 62 An account of a book published by the bishop, entituled, The repressour [etc.]. 1860 (*title*) The repressor of over much blaming of the clergy, by Reginald Pecock.

Repre·ssure. *rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] Repealed or renewed pressure.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 444 Saussure concludes that these dislocations of beds are produced by a *refoulement*, or repressure, which has folded them over each other.

Repreuable, obs. f. REPROVABLE. **Repreuar,** obs. f. REPROVER. **Repreue, -preve, -prewe,** obs. ff. REPROOF, REPROVE. **Repreuendeli,** obs. f. REPROVINGLY. **Repreve,** obs. f. REPRIEVE *v.*

† **Reprey·n,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *repreigne, repregne*, etc., pres. subj. of *reprendre* to REPREHEND.] *trans.* To reprove, rebuke. Hence **Reprey·ning** *vbl. sb.*

a 1380 *St. Ambrose* 440 (Vernon MS.) in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 15 He nolde not suwe hem in no vice, But he wolde in certeyne Wiþ opene vois him wel repreyne. *Ibid.* 857 He hem wolde blame..And repreyne hem of wikkednesse. *a* 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 529/112 He wol þe ȝelde for þi gode dede ffoul repreynynge [*printed* repreyuynge] to þi mede.

Reprice, obs. form of REPRISE *sb.*

Repri·ck (rī-), *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.]

† **1.** *intr.* Of a hare: To 'prick' in a reverse direction. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 937 By that I knewe that they had the hare and on foote, and by and by I might see him sore and resoie, prick and reprick.

2. *trans.* To prick again.

1611 FLORIO, *Ripunto*, repricked.

Reprie, obs. form of REPRIEVE *v.*

Reprief(e, obs. ff. REPRIEVE *sb.*, REPROOF, and REPROVE.

Reprieval (rĭprī·văl). Also 6–7 **reprival(l.** [f. REPRIEVE *v.* + AL.] =REPRIEVE *sb.* in various senses. Now *rare* (common in 17th c.).

a. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1598) 352 Gynecia, to whom the fearefull agonies shee still liued in, made any small repriuall sweete. *c* 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 31 Senses and soules repriuall from all cumbers. 1669 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 98 Wee..ordered that the reprivall of the said Walter..should be continued untill the next Summer Assizes. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* Wks. (1859) 220/2 These reprivals and prolongings of this present life.

β. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters* (1615) D vj b, His [the sailor's] sleepes are but repreeuals of his dangers. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 25 The Baron was again committed to prison, till the Queen Mother had wooed the people..to admit of his reprievall. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. VII. 156 Is not the very reprieval of the World from deserved ruine and misery so many thousand years an Act of Grace? 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgm.* iv, Change of place to them

brought no reprieval from anguish. 1874 BARING-GOULD *Yorksh. Odd.* (1875) II. 242 The Parliament having remonstrated at the reprieval of Popish recusants, the King reluctantly signed the warrant for their execution.

Reprieve (rĭprīv), *sb.* Also 6–7 repreeue, 7 reprive, (7 repriefe, 9 reprief). [f. the vb.]

1. The act of reprieving; the fact or favour of being reprieved.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 53 You are condemn'd, our Generall has sworne you out of repreeue and pardon. 1623-4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* v. i, Promise me you'll get reprieve For the condemned man. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 288 So many dy'd Without Reprieve adjudg'd to death, For want of well pronouncing Shibboleth.

b. An instance of this; a formal suspension of the execution of a sentence upon a condemned person; a respite from a penalty imposed; a remission or commutation of a capital sentence.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 6, I haue grated vpon my good friends for three Repreeues For you, and your Coach-fellow Nim. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 140 His friends still wrought Repreeues for him. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 210 Like Princes had Prerogative to give Convicted Malefactors a Reprieve. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 290 All we could give was but a poor reprieve, A hardship worse than death to minds resolv'd. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* II. § 2 The president shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxii, Like the felon, that feels there is no chance of a reprieve, I could look my fate more steadily in the face. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 231 A reprieve is granted at the last moment.

transf. 1676 D'URFEY *Mme. Fickle* v. ii, *Tob.* Methinks I cou'd beat this Drawer into a Wicker Bottle. *Zech.* Sirra, as a Reprieve for Life, bring out the Butt.

†**c.** The time during which one is reprieved.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 39 That in his Reprieue (Longer, or shorter) he may be so fitted That his soule sicken not.

2. A warrant granting or authorizing the suspension or remission of a capital sentence.

1602 *Life T. Cromwell* v. v, Here is a kind reprieve come from the king To bring him straight unto his majesty. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 74, I hope it is some pardon, or repreeue For the most gentle Claudio. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 283 The very morning that Sir John Hotham was to die, a reprieve was sent from the House of Peers to suspend his execution for three days. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 100/2 A reprieve was brought to Newgate for Dr. Hensey, respiting his sentence for a fortnight. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 136 The second messenger entrusted with the reprieve, was detained by the eunuchs. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. i, The ducal table, cover'd o'er With .. Despatches, judgments, acts, reprieves, repeals. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 403/2 If the reprieve is sent by the secretary of state, it is under the sign manual of the king.

3. *transf.* Respite from a natural or violent death.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 276 Hee..was made an end of. And so must all men, be the time of their Reprieve never so long. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 35 He liveth only by reprieve from that..sentence, the day thou sinnest thou shalt die. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 498 ₱ 2 If you would but bestow a little of your wholesome Advice upon our Coachmen, it might perhaps be a Reprieve to some of their Necks. 1784 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Mar., God has in his mercy granted me a reprieve; for how much time his mercy must determine. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* vii, The sense of reprieve from approaching and apparently inevitable death had its usual effect. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 161 With those who flee Is neither glory nor reprieve from death.

b. A respite, or temporary escape, from some trouble, calamity, etc.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xiv. 3, I search'd the Shades of Sleep, to ease my day Of griping sorrowes with a nights reprieue. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. vi. § 2 Perceiving his Countrey condemned by Gods Justice to Ruine, he could procure a Reprieve, though not prevail for the Pardon thereof. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. ix § x (1734) 206 It is absolutely necessary..to gain a Reprieve from these Symptoms. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. iv, Cecilia .contrived..to keep her maid in the room. Miss Belfield, supposing this to be accidental, rejoiced in her imaginary reprieve. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 133 The moth, for night's reprief, Waited safe and snug withal 'Neath the plantain's bowery leaf. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 381 The people..were only allowed a choice between the instant surrender of their rights, and a short reprieve, which entitled them to call themselves their own masters till the end of the war.

Reprieve (rĭprīv), *v.* Forms: *α* 5–6 repry, 6 reprie. *β.* 6–7 reprive. *γ.* 7 repre(e)ve, 7– reprieve. [First in pa. pple. *repryed*, app. ad. AF. *repris*, pa. pple. of *reprendre*: see REPRISE *v.* 3. The insertion of the *v* and the later change of vowel are difficult to account for.]

†**1.** *trans.* To (take or) send back *to* prison; to remand; to detain on remand. *Obs.*

α. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 389 They were repryed, and sent vnto the Toure of London, where they remayned longe after. *Ibid.* 672 [They] were brought vnto Guyldehalle, and there areygned; but the sayd Turbyruyle was repryed to pryson. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 84 The said Justices .maie reprie the prisoner, til they haue aduertised the Kinges maiestie of the matter. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 158 Whervpon they repryede me to prison cheynde. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xiv. 563 Iustice Welsh thought it meete to reprie the prisoner, without giuing judgement upon him.

β. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Iel.* II. ix. (1633) 116 Of this Treason he was found guilty, and reprived in the Towre a long time. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 952/2 His moonks garment was plucked from his backe, and he reprived [*Hall* repried], till the king were informed of his malicious obstinacie.

†**b.** To remit for trial. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxiv, The faughter..apealth to be repride, From London to Louane, there to be tride.

†**2.** To postpone, delay, put off. *Obs. rare.*

1548 ELIOT s.v. *Amplio*,..to defeire or delai a thyng in iugement, to repry. 1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1672) 128 It was in the Judges power to have reprived or respected the woman's arraignment till the end of the year. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. i, I reprieu'd Th' intended execution with entreaties And interruption. 1630 MAY *Contin. Lucan* VII. 533 Not one dayes absence can preuent, Nor scarce reprieue my Fate. 1664 KATH. PHILIPS *Death* v, in *Poems* 233 Since we cannot Death reprieve, Our Souls and Fame we ought to mind, For they our Bodies will survive.

†**3.** To bring back, redeem. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cvxvi. 375 What tyme the Lord shall backe repry Haid Sions thrall to death so nye [etc.].

4. To respite or rescue (a person) from impending punishment; *spec.* to suspend or delay the execution of (a condemned person).

β. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xii. 31, I humbly crave your Majestie It to replevie, and my sonne reprive. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 170 Untie their bands. Vice doth reprive you both, I set you free. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 38 Three executed at Salisbury, the rest reprived and pardoned.

fig. 1648 CRASHAW *Delights Muses* Wks. (1904) 152 Those sweet Aires that often slew mee Shall revive mee Or reprive mee. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. vi. 115 Nature is reprived and continued by some degree of Grace.

γ. 1647 C. HARVEY *Sch. of Heart* xii. 24 Justice condemnes; let mercy, Lord, reprieve me. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 451 Her Power can sentenc'd Criminals reprieve. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 VII. 209 He who escapes from death is not pardoned, he is only reprieved, and reprieved to a short day. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. 21 He may reprieve a condemned malefactor till the next meeting of the general assembly; but he can grant no pardon. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 180 'Pending further inquiries into this', said the Home Secretary, .. 'I have reprieved the prisoner'.

fig. 1648 BOYLE *Seraphic Love* Wks. (1744) I. 163/2 Her afflictions torment him, whilst his own reprieve him. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. 174 Let her Memory therefore be reprieved till the day of Judgement.

b. Const. *from* the penalty, punishment, etc.

β. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* D, Maister Birdes Letter shall not reprieue you from the ladder. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* II. iv, Then Sir for this time you shall be repriv'd, From further penance.

absol. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 229 No Indulgence can reprive from any Punishments that we can see.

γ. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. iv. 30 He cannot thriue, Vnlesse her prayers..repreeue him from the wrath Of greatest Iustice. *c* 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1715) I. 31 Company, though it may reprieve a Man from his Melancholy, yet it cannot secure him from his Conscience. 1717 POPE *Iliad* x. 236 When night descending, from his vengeful hand Reprieved the relics of the Grecian band. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 238 Reprieve the tottering mansion from its fall.

†**5.** To pardon, forgive. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1629 SHIRLEY *Wedding* I. iii, I hope your worship will reprieve my boldness; tis out of love to your daughter.

Hence **Repriˈeved** *ppl. a.*, **Repriˈeving** *vbl. sb.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. x, Teares are most due, when there is no reprieving. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* III To enclose him in a Pyx like a reprieved prisoner. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 81/2 The reprieved were turned over to the Grafton and Sunderland. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxi. 457 A fortnight after the return of the reprieved prisoners to the Tower of London.

Reprieve, obs. form of REPROOF, REPROVE.

†**Repriˈevement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of reprieving; a reprieve.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3 Thou art one of those scape-goats in whose temporary reprievement the Judge of all flesh doth but represent the necessity of his last assizes. 1647 T. HILL *Paul* (1648) 5 Like to obtain mercy, at least a reprievement, as to the execution of the judgement.

Repriˈever. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ER^1.] One who reprieves.

1688 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* John i. 9 As the Repriever and Restorer of blinded Intellects.

Reprife, obs. form of REPROOF.

Reprimand (reˈprimand), *sb.* [ad. F. *réprimande*, earlier *reprimende* (= Sp. *reprimenda*), f. *réprimer* to repress, reprove.] A sharp rebuke, reproof, or censure, esp. one given by a person or body having authority, or by a judge or magistrate to an offender.

1636 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 258 Crofts .. got committed to my Lord Dorset, and Apsley to his chamber with a sharp admonition and reprimand. 1681 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 138 The Person who made such an Inference deserved a Reprimand in the open Court. 1707–8 WYCHERLEY *Let. to Pope* 28 Feb., A friend's reprimand often shews more friendship than his compliment. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 162 A grave reprimand from the senate. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) 128 Probably even they who might be corrected by his reprimand adopted some new distinction as ridiculous. 1838 DISRAELI in *Corr. w. Sister* 2 Mar. (1886) 97 Yesterday O'Connell received his reprimand in one of the most crowded houses I remember. 1854 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1860) 62 Goldsmith gave his landlady a sharp reprimand for her treatment of him. 1896 LELY *Stat. of Pract. Util.* 38 *note*, The penalty for a first offence being only a reprimand and costs.

Reprimand (reprimaˈnd), *v.* Also 7 -man. [ad. F. *réprimander*, †*reprimender* (1642), f. *réprimande*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To rebuke, reprove, or censure (a person) sharply or severely.

1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 102 In the same manner he proceeded to reprimand them for their unworthy behavior both to his Majesty and us. 1687 H. HOLDEN in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 124 The Bishop..in a large speech .. reprimanded the Fellows of their disobedience. 1727 SWIFT *Poisoning E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 149 This gentleman.. reprimanded Mr. Curll for wrongfully ascribing to him the aforesaid poems. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 30 The Boatswain immediately reprimanded them, and ordered them to be gone. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxviii. (1788) 205 The lofty terms in which he was persuaded to reprimand the city. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 203 The Captain..reprimanded the sentinel for deserting his post, and obliged him to return to it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 137 In such cases any man will be angry with another, and reprimand him.

absol. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 195 It was in vain that I..argued, jeered, or reprimanded: an immediate halt could not be avoided.

†**b.** To censure, find fault with (an act). *rare*$^{-1}$.

1722 WATERLAND *Arian Subscript.* Suppl., Wks. 1823 II. 380 Lord Burghley..reprimanded the warm proceedings of the Heads against him.

†**2.** To repress, restrain. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 116 It [i. e. the electuary] reprimands the Animal Spirits when too furious.

Hence **Reprimaˈnder**; **Reprimaˈnding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Reprimaˈndingly** *adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 315 Giving a hint, which perhaps..you will reprimandingly call, 'Not being able to forego the ostentation of sagacity.' 1851 J. HAMILTON *Royal Preacher* xvii. (1854) 220 A long lecture of rough reprimanding and perverse faultfinding. 1867 *Quiver* II. 186 Then said the owl unto his reprimander—'Fair sir, I have no enemies to slander.' 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Aug. 10/3 The cleric found his Bishop in a reprimanding mood.

†**Reprimate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. L. *reprim-ĕre* (see next) + -ATE, perh. after F. *reprimé*.] Deprived *of* an attributc.

1579 BAKER *Gwydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 51 Those [cauteis] that blyster, make no scaire, which muste be well applyed, correct, and reprymate of theyr malyces.

Reprime (rĭˈ-), *v.*^{1} *rare.* [ad. L. *reprimĕre*: cf. RUPREME.] *trans.* To repress.

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 8 But hoolie, Muse! reprime your haste, Descrybe mair gently a' the matter. 1898 MERLDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 74 Are we of worth amid our satanic excrescences..this, for the less than a call, Will Earth reprime, man cherish.

Reprime (rīˈ-), *v.*^{2} [RE- 5 a.] To prime again.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* iii, The guns were primed and reprimed, without the fire communicating to the powder. 1836 — *Pirate* xvi, Hawkhurst had reprimed his musket.

Hence **Reprimer,** an instrument for repriming a spent cartridge.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 750/1 A complete set for rifle cartridges consists of primer, extractor, charger, loader, and reprimer.

†**Reˈpriment**^{1}. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. obs. F. *reprimende*.] A reprimand.

1652 EVELYN *State France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 44 That repriment which Socrates once gave to a young man who would render him no accompt of his long absence.

†**Reˈpriment**^{2}. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *reprimenti-*, ppl. stem of *reprimĕre* to REPRESS.] *Med.* A repressive application.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xiv. 508 The difficulty about the use of Repriments (in pleurisy)..is very great.

†**Repriˈnse.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 reprince. [a. F. *reprinse*, obs. var. of *reprise* REPRISE *sb.*]

1. A step in dancing (cf. REPRISE *sb.* 5).

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxiv, Comunely nexte after sengles in daunsing is a reprinse, whiche is one mouing only, puttynge backe the ryght fote to his felowe.

2. Recapture, recovery.

1592 WYRLLY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 96 To armed knights and squiers..Bout this reprince I secretly do send.

Repriˈnt (rī-), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. A reproduction in print of any matter already printed; a new impression of a work previously printed, without alteration of the matter.

1611 FLORIO, *Ristampa*, a reprint, a reprinting. 1822 MOULE *Bibl. Heraldica* 11 Mr. Haslewood paid seven guineas for a copy..to assist him in the reprint. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxxiv, An uniform reprint of the Novels. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 198 He had just been made aware of a Milanese reprint of his book. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 425/2 The second edition is not, however, a simple reprint of the first.

2. *Typog.* Printed matter used as copy to be set up and printed again.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xviii. 578 Without making any distinction between manuscript and reprint. 1888 *Century Mag.* Dec. 303/1 'How are ye off for copy, Mike?' 'Bad', answered the old printer, 'I've a little reprint, but no original matter at all'.

Repriˈnt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To print (a work) again in a new edition; to print (matter) a second time.

1551 in *Udall's Royster D.* (1847) p. xxx, To preynt, repreynt, utter, and sell, that the worke of Peter Marter. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 38, I hope when this Bishop of Flanders booke cometh to bee reprinted againe [etc.]. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123, I have been lately solicited to reprint my Catalogue of English Plants. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 479 He is reprinting your Letter to Sr. Chr. Wren. 1752 BERKELEY *Tar-water* Wks. 1871 III. 498 Accounts of the effects of tar-water were reprinted in America. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 176 His History of his own Times, his History of the Reformation,..are still reprinted.

1891 *Law Rep*, *Weekly Notes* 44/1 It was his practice to reprint from time to time articles which had previously appeared in his newspaper.

b. To print again in a different form.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 139 The Gazet was printing with the Saturday's account, but this relation being brought on Sunday, it was wholly reprinted.

2. To impress or stamp again. *rare.*

1662 SOUTH *Serm*, *Gen.* i. 27 (1727) I. 75 To rub over the defaced Copy of the Creation, to reprint God's Image upon the Soul. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 19 The hindside of the Plattin by the Second Pull reprints part of the First Pull.

Hence **Repri·nted** *ppl. a.*; **Repri·nting** *vbl. sb.*

1575 JUGGE in *Cal. Script.* Pinter to Rdr., The trauayle I haue in hand in the reprintyng of oour English Byble. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 1438 My worke was preuented by Printing and reprinting..of Raigne Wolfes collection. 1708 in Watts *Gram. made Easy* (1742) a j b, To Import re-printed Copies from any Place. 1878 ROFFE *Handbk. Shaks. Mus.* 76 One of the reprintings is in the Musical Library. 1885 *Athenæum* 19 Dec. 803/1 It is better work than..the reprinted works of the late Albert Smith.

Repri·nter (rī-). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who reprints, or who publishes a reprint.

1689 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees No. 37) 82 The ingenious reprinter of the late edition. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl of Hertford* 14 Feb., Williams, the reprinter of the *North Briton*, stood in the pillory to-day in Palace Yard. 1866 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 644/2 A very large reprinter of English tales and novels. 1892 in *Critic* (U. S.) 12 Mar. 162/1 The absence of international copyright and competition among rival reprinters has helped this.

Reprisal (rĭprəi·zăl), *sb.* Forms: 5 **reprisail**, 5, 7 **-sale**, 6–7 **-sall**, (6 **-soll**), 7 **represal**, 7– **reprisal**; also 7–8 **reprizal**, (6 **-zall**, 7 **-zeal**). [a.OF. *reprisaille* (found in AF. in 1352): see REPRISE *v.* and -AL. The mod.F. *représaille* (recorded in 15th c.) is ad. It. *ripresaglia* (f. *ripreso*), or med.L. *represalia* (see Du Cange), whence also Sp. *represalia*, *-aria*.]

I. 1. (Without article or plural.) The act or practice of seizing by force the property (or persons) of subjects of another nation, in retaliation for loss or injury suffered from these or their countrymen. Now only *Hist.*

Reprisal implied the refusal of the offending nation to grant redress for the injury done, but did not in itself create a state of war between the two countries.

a. *Letters* (or *Commission*) *of reprisal*, an official warrant authorizing an aggrieved subject to exact forcible reparation from the subjects of another state: see MARQUE 1 and 2. †Also *ellipt.* in same sense (quot. 1472).

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 135 To graunte to youre saide Besechers, letters of Marc and Reprisail. 1472 *Ibid.* VI. 65/1 Any Sentence, Jugement, Margue or Reprisale yeven..by his Highnes and his Counseill. 1591 *Act. conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 56 All such that contrary to their Commissions of reprisall, haue caried any prizes by them taken into Barbary, Fraunce [etc.]. 1619 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 88 They have bene forced to sue for lettres of reprisal, and have obteined leave under the Great Seale to repaire theyr losses from the subjects of those nacions by whom they were formerly spoiled. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1573/4 A Vessel fitted out as a Privatier..boarded her and took her (pretending they had Letters of Reprizall). 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 250 In this case letters of marque and reprisal..may be obtained, in order to seise the bodies or goods of the subjects of the offending state, until satisfaction be made, wherever they happen to be found. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* I. § 8 Congress shall have power..to..grant letters of marque and reprisal. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 450 The king of Scotland..having granted letters of reprisal against the Portuguese to three brothers.

b. In phrases, as *to make reprisal*; *by way of*, *by*, or *in reprisal* (passing into 4 c); and in other contexts.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 277 When the Ambassadours of the Franks complain.., all the answer they have is, that they must make reprisal upon them. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* II. 28 The [Spanish] Doctor..desired .. That none of our Men..would ever come so much in Reach of the Spaniards on Shore, as to put it into their Power to seize upon them by Reprizal. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., This merchant has seized the effects of the Spaniard don—by way of reprisal, because the Spaniards had seized his, and no redress could be had at the court of Madrid. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) II. 418 You will do well to bring away with you all the principal shroffs and soucars, by way of reprisal for the injuries..done by the enemy to the Soubah's country. 1819 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 117 Our first overt act of war was Mr. Henry's..making reprisal on the King's treasury at the seat of government, for the public powder taken away by his Governor. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iv. § 88 He treats of the general right of war, the difference between public war and reprisal. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) III. 68 When Scotland, in reprisal for injuries committed by England on her shipping, seized an English vessel.

c. *attrib.* as †*reprisal goods*, *office.*

1645 in *Cal. State P., Dom., Chas. I* 168 My said brother, who is collector for Reprisal goods. *Ibid.* 285 Prays that you will order her payment of this..out of the Reprisal office.

2. An act or instance of seizing property or persons belonging to another state by way of indemnity or recompense for loss sustained. *Letters of reprisals*: (see 1 a.) †Also const. *of.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Represaille*, *Lettres de represailles*, Letters (Patents) of Mart or Marque; letters authorizing reprisalls. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 210 The lawes of Marque or Reprisales. [Cf. *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 250/1 (anno 1352) La Lei de mark et de reprisailles.] 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 565 Sundry quarrells and complaints arose between the English and the French, touching reprisals of Goods taken from each other by Pirates of either Nation. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 456 Letters of reprisals against the Dutch, should be granted. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 251 And indeed this custom of reprisals seems dictated by nature herself. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 40 Letters of marque, or general reprisals, against the ships, goods, and subjects of the King of Spain, were ready to be issued. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. § 129 If justice is refused to us by the sovereign, we have a right to indemnification out of the property of his subjects. This is commonly called reprisals. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June 745 The Admiral..was then instructed to put the necessary pressure on the Government by proceeding to reprisals. He accordingly detained five vessels.

b. In phr. *to make reprisals* (cf. 4 b). Also *fig.*

1663 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas., Adv. Five Hours* 26 They all shall watch the Travels of your Pen, And Spain on you shall make Reprisals then. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xl. 352 The queen..gave all the English liberty to make reprisals on the subjects of Philip. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, x. (1839) 179 Not receiving satisfaction, she proceeded to make reprisals, and seized effects, belonging to Spanish and Flemish merchants. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Marque*, Granting the subjects of one prince or state liberty to make reprisals on those of another. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 279 As soon as England was able to protect her merchant-shipping and to make reprisals at sea, piracy declined.

transf. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in 1772*, 221 The loss sustained by the sea..which, we know, makes more than reprizals in other places. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, He considered himself as robbed and plundered; and took it into his head, that he had a right to make reprisals. 1849 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 55 In the winter, when the sea is making reprisals on the delta.

3. †**a.** The taking *of* a thing as a prize. *Obs.*

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 6 Our Generall..plied..to the rock, wheare wee had the first chase that wee might justlie auer the reprisoll of. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 62a Whiles..there be any reprisalls of purses twixt this and Cole-brooke.

†**b.** A prize. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 118, I am on fire, To heare this rich reprizall is so nigh, And yet not ours. 1611 FLORIO, *Ripresaglia*, All maner of reprisals, prises, pillage, luggage.

c. Regaining, recapture; reception. ? *Obs.*

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 58 To whom our Nation in some measures stands indebted for the Reprizal of that Honour at Rio-Novo, which was so shamefully lost .. in Hispaniola. 1726 J. M. tr. *Trag. Hist. de Vaudray* II. 130 The Enemy..open'd the Campaign with the Siege of St. Omer. The King, endeavouring to repair that Loss by the Reprizal of St. Valery, narrowly escaped [etc.]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 4 Reception or Reprisal is another species of remedy by the mere act of the party injured. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 569 *Reprise*, or *Reprisal*, is the retaking a vessel from the enemy before she has arrived in any neutral or hostile port.

4. An act of retaliation for some injury or attack; *spec.* in warfare, the infliction of similar or severer injury or punishment on the enemy, e. g. by the execution of prisoners taken from them.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4726/1 The Garrison..was detained in Reprisals for the following Injuries. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 185 If he falls by their hands, they are exposed in their turn to the danger of reprisals, the interest and principal of the bloody debt are accumulated. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xi. 101 Their children attempt a reprisal. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xv. 43 He..deserved those severe reprisals which doubtless embittered the rest of his days. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* x. § 4. 791 Lord Cornwallis..found more difficulty in checking the reprisals of his troops..than in stamping out the last embers of insurrection.

b. In phr. *to make reprisals* (cf. 2 b).

1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. II. iii. 268 In case of violence offer'd 'em..there are Hands ready prepar'd to make sufficient Reprisals. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 215, I mean not to make reprisals upon these unkind, mistaken gentlemen. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xx, He had studied this address by way of making reprisals for my conduct at the ball. 1813 SHELLEY *Notes to Q. Mab* Wks. (1891) 43/2 She must be the tame slave, she must make no reprisals. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 169 Hamilcar was driven to make reprisals for the barbarities of the Libyans by throwing his prisoners to be trampled to death.

c. Without article (cf. 1 b).

1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 92 A prompt and decided measure of reprisal immediately put a stop to this kind of slaughter in detail. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lii, Who might give me up to the Indians in reprisal for cruelties practised by our own people.

II. †**5.** = REPRISE *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare* —1.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxx. (1739) 184 All such as had Lands worth 20*l.* yearly besides Reprizals.

6. (Chiefly *pl.*) A return or compensation; a sum or amount paid or received as compensation. (Cf. REPRISE *sb.* 3 a.) Now *rare.*

1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 60 An addresse from the Commissioners..concerning reprizeals. 1668 CLARENDON *Vindic.* Tracts (1727) 64 By increasing the stock for reprisals to such a degree, that all men's pretences might in some measure be provided for. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 276 Since that Arabian is known to have borrowed a Moiety of his Religious System from the Christian Faith, it is but just he should pay Reprisals. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XI. 834 My sire three hundred chosen sheep obtain'd, (That large reprisal he might justly claim, For prize defrauded, and insulted Fame). 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ix, He was able to refund, to make reprisals, if they could be fairly demanded. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vi. 177 This restitution was to be postponed until reprisals had been made for the adventurers and soldiers who had got possession of their estates.

†**7.** = REPRISE *sb.* 4. *Obs. rare* —1.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, III. 62 Speaking to him at different reprisals with kindness to mark his satisfaction.

8. *Arch.* (See REPRISE *sb.* 6, quot. 1888.)

Hence †**Repri·sal** *v. intr.*, to make reprisal.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 93 What is left for a man to do, .. but either to hang at Tiborne, or pillage and reprizall where he may.

†**Repri·sary**, *a. Obs. rare* —1. [See next and -ARY.] Authorizing reprisals.

1544 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, XIX. II. 466 The merchants here..require letters reprisaries against our merchants.

Reprise (rĭprəi·z), *sb.* Also 6 **repryse**, **-pryce**, **-price**, 7–8 **reprize**. [a. F. *reprise* (13th c.), f. *repris*, pa. pple. of *reprendre* to take back, resume, etc. (see next); cf. Sp. and Pg. *represa*, It. *ripresa*.]

†**1.** The fact of taking back something for one's own advantage or profit; an amount taken back from one in this way; hence, loss, expense, cost. *Obs.* (in Gower only).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 153 Al the world ne may suffise To stanche of Pride the reprise. *Ibid.* 157 Humblesse is al otherwise, Which most is worth, and no reprise It takth ayein. *Ibid.* II. 285 Love is evere of som reprise To him that wole his love holde.

2. A deduction, charge, or payment (such as a rent-charge or annuity) falling to be made yearly out of a manor or estate. Chiefly *pl.* in phrases *above*, *besides*, *beyond*, or †*over*, *reprises.*

[1414 *Act 2 Hen. V* Stat. II. c. 3 Si mesme la persone neit terres ou tenementz de annuell value de quarant souldz outre les reprises dicelles.]

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 476/2 Uchon of hem may spende ..yerely, over the reprise, of londe or rente in fee. 1435 *Ibid.* 486/2 The yerely value..overe the reprises and charges. 1484 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 82 Alle the revenues,..with the reprises and deduccions therof. 1509–10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII* c. 8 Hereditamentes of the yerely value of xl marckes above all charges and reprises. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 518 In reprises yerely going forth of the same. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vi. 235 All charges damages and reprises must first be cast up and deducted, before one can give a right estimate of benefit or losse. 1687 *Royal Proclam.* 4 Nov. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2298/1 A Leasehold Estate of Fifty pounds per Annum above all Charges and Reprizes. 1704 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 35 Being in ye whole of ye yearly value of Twelve Pounds beyond Reprises. 1728 *Act 18 Geo. II* Preamble, A Leasehold Estate of Fifty Pounds per annum above all Charges and Reprizes. 1831 *Act 1 & 2 Will. IV*, c. 45 § 1 The clear yearly Value above all Reprises of the Rectory.

†**b.** A charge, duty, or tax. *Obs. rare* —1.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 30 July, My *Matricula* contained a clause, that I, my goods, servants, and messengers, should be free from all toll and reprises.

†**3.** **a.** A return or compensation received or paid. (Cf. REPRISAL *sb.* 6.) *Obs.*

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 66 Let no man it dispise, Or him that wrot it for no recompence, Save labour for his paine without reprice. 1662 *Irish Act* 14 & 15 *Chas. II*, c. 2 § 17 Whatsoever adventurer .. shall be removed from his present possession,..shall forthwith have a reprize of equal value .. in other forfeited lands. 1665 in *17th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 21 The Court is of Opinion that it is a Deficiency, and that the reprize ought to be to the heir of Alexander Pymme. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 242 It appeared that one interest or other must suffer for want of reprizes.

†**b.** Reprisal; the act of taking something by way of retaliation. *Obs.*

1667 DRYDEN *Maid. Q.* v. i, By Force retake it from those tyrant Eyes, I'll grant you out my Letters of Reprize. 1687 — *Hind & P.* III. 862 If so, a just Reprise would only be Of what the Land usurp'd upon the Sea. 1700 — *Ovid's Met.* XII. 319 We rise Mad with revenge to make a swift reprise.

†**c.** The act of recapturing a vessel taken by the enemy; also, the vessel so taken. *Obs. rare* —0.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., If the reprize have been made within 24 hours, the vessel is to be restored to the proprietor. *Ibid.*, If the reprize have been abandoned by the enemy. [Hence in Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1769).]

4. A resumption or renewal of an action; a separate occasion of doing something. Chiefly in phr. *at* or *in..reprises*. Also †*by reprises*, alternately. Somewhat *rare.*

1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* I. i, The two last Lines are sung by Reprises, betwixt Aug[usta] & Tham[esis]. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc II. i. 30, I am led to write on such Subjects as these, with Caution, at different Reprises, and not singly, in one Breath. *Ibid.* v. iii. 303 The most refractory and obstinate Understandings are by certain Reprises or Returns of Thought..necessitated..to acknowledg the actual Right and Wrong. 1713 EARL CROMARTY *Acc. Gowrie Conspir.* 14 The unhappy Condition wherein the Church and State of Scotland were plunged..not once or twice, but in frequent Reprises. 1895 M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund* 122 The western tower fell, not all at once, but in two reprises.

b. *spec.* (See quots.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Reprise* (with Horsemen) is a lesson repeated, or a manage recommenced. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 228 (*Quadrille*) Reprise and Report, are synonymous with Party. [*Ibid.* 227 Party, is the duration of the Game, according to the number of tours agreed to be played.] 1861 CHAPMAN *Review Art Fencing* I. 20 The remise..differs essentially from the Reprise, a redoubling of the Attack.

II. †**5.** *Dancing.* (See quot. and REPRINSE 1.)

1521 R COPELAND *Introd. Frenche, Master of dauncynge* 16 b, A reprise alone ought to be made with the ryght fote in drawynge the ryght fote bakwarde a lytyll to the other fote. The seconde reprise ought to be made..with the lyft fote in reysynge the body in lyke wyse.

6. *Arch.* (See later quots.)
Cotgr. (1611) gives '*Reprises de pierre*, denting peeces of stone'. See also Godefroy *Dict.* X. 552/1.
1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* III. xvii, Pinnakillis, fyellis, turnpekkis money one,..Skarsment, reprise, corbell, and battellingis. 1850 Ogilvie, *Reprise*, a term used by masons to denote the return of mouldings in an internal angle. 1888 C. C. Hodges *Hexham Abbey* 30 *note*, A reprise or reprisal is the foot of a window mullion or jamb, which is worked on the same stone as the sills.

7. *Music.* † a. A refrain. *Obs.* —° b. A cadence. ? *Obs.* c. The resumption or recurrence of the first theme or subject of a movement after the close of the development.
1702 Boyer *Dict. Royal* I. s.v., *La Reprise* (*le Refrain*) *des Ballades, des chansons*, the Reprise, repetition, upholding, or burden of Ballads and Songs. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Cadence*, or *Reprise*, a pause or suspension at the end of an air, to afford the performer an opportunity of introducing a graceful extempore close. 1879 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 472 That portion of the first movement of a sonata or symphony—or other movement in similar form—which occurs between the double bar and the reprise of the first subject.

† **Repri·se,** *v. Obs.* (exc. *arch.*) Also 5–6 repryse, 6–7 reprize. [f. F. *repris*, pa. pple. of *reprendre*, f. *re-* Re- + *prendre* to take: related to *reprehend* as *comprise* to *comprehend*.]
I. 1. a. *intr.* To begin again, start afresh. *rare*—1.
c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xvi. 462 But the blood cowde he staunchen in non wise But every day newe it gan for to reprise, As long as with-inne was the hed.
b. *trans.* To recommence, resume.
1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xv. 50 Hym behoueth to come doun as sone as a stone tyl that he come in to thayer where he may repryse his fleyng. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 315 b/2 Anone they reprysed their songe after theyr custommo. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlii. 70 a/2 The holy Egypcyen reprysed his worde and sayde [etc.]. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xiii. 650 By advertisements & instructions, reprised by intervalles: entermixing certaine pawses of rest.
c. To take up again, to reassume. *rare*—1.
1481 Caxton *Godfrey* clxxxiii. 269 They that..laye in theyr beddes sprange vp anon and reprysed theyr harnoys and armes.
d. To take anew, gain afresh. *rare*—1.
1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xi. 44 That dead-living swayne, Whom still he marked freshly to arize From th' earth, and from her womb new spirits to reprize.
e. ? To take separately.
a 1641 Bp. Montagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 133, 62. weeks and 7. weeks, in fractions reprised, must first be accomplished.
2. To take back again, esp. by force; to recapture (a thing or person), to recover; also, to buy back. (Freq. in 17th c.)
1481 Caxton *Godfrey* xxiv. *heading*, How Solyman.. reprised and toke agayn the castel. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. iv. 8 He now begunne To challenge her anew, as his owne prize,..And proffer made by force her to reprize. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xvii. 130 Now ye might reprise the armes, Sarpedon forfeited,..would you but lend your hands. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 57 Lewes brake furiously in upon.. the chief Rebel,..reprizeth many ships formerly taken by him. 1676 Otway *Don Carlos* IV. i, Th'adst better meet a lion on his way, And from his hungry jaws reprize the prey. *a* 1711 Ken *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 6 Time which when once away it flies, I never, never can reprise. 1780 Burke *Econ. Reform* 241 Buckingham-house was reprised, by a bargain with the publick, for one hundred thousand pounds.
b. *intr.* To make reprisals. *rare*—1.
1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. x. 331 To permit indirectly our merchants to reprize upon the French.
3. To withdraw from trouble or punishment; to reprieve. *rare.*
c 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* xciv. 266 As carefull thoughtes in store dyd ryse,..Thy comfort so dyd me repryse, My soule to scape the foyle. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cvi. xi, Phinees, justice done, their lives repris'd.
4. To take or hold back out of a sum.
1559 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 99 Item, that fees to keepers of parks and woods not yet valued be not reprised out of the value of the manois. 1707 Fleetwood *Chron. Prec.* 172 That Man has not an Estate of 8*l. ultra Reprisas*, because there is 13*s.* 4*d.* to be reprized or taken back again, which is, I think, the meaning of the word.
5. To compensate (a person). Cf. Reprise *sb.* 3 a.
1662 *Irish Act* 14 & 15 *Chas. II*, c. 2 § 18 All such .. who have been..dispossessed of their estates..shall be forthwith reprized in forfeited lands. 1668 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 60 The Lord Lieutenant and Counsel's advice to the Commissioners to spend some of their remaining time to reprize Protestants. 1705–6 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 111 Now know that to reprise or pay you, I have money in the hands of the executors. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* II. 242 He was misled to think there were lands enough to reprize such of the Adventurers and Soldiers as were to be dispossessed. [1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vi. 377 The adventurers and soldiers who were removed were at once reprised.]
b. *refl.* To recoup (oneself). *rare*—1.
1677 *Govt. Venice* 319 Having lost..the Honour he bore, ..to reprize himself, he assumed the Title of that Kingdom.
II. 6. To reprehend, reprove (a person). *rare.*
a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 113 Atte the dredfulle day he wolle axe acomptes..wherof y doubte that mani shalle be reprised. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 161 He shold correcte and reprise the Kyng of his euyl vices. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* D vij b, How a hooly bisshop reprysed and taught many ladyes.
Hence † **Repri·ser,** one who receives a reprise; † **Repri·sing** *vbl. sb.* = Reprise *sb.* 4.
1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. x. (1632) 226 We are taught to cast our eyes over it, in running it over by divers glances,.. and reiterated reprisings. 1630 Dodridge *Principality Wales* 76 With the ordinary deductions and Reprizes taken out of it..in charges, fees, to officers, and other reprizers.

Reprisoll, obs. form of Reprisal.

Repri·stinate, *v. rare.* [f. Re- + Pristine *a.*] *trans.* To restore to the original condition or position; to revive.
1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 480 It will not be amiss to enquire..by what degrees they were repristinated and rendered in their former state. 1869 Shedd *Homilet.* 372 The practice of catechising children and youth should be repristinated in the American Churches.

Repristina·tion. [f. prec.] The action of restoring to a pristine condition; restoration, rehabilitation.
1838 Cdl. Wiseman *Ess.* (1853) II. 32 That same 'Reformation' signifying a repristination of primitive Christianity. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 23 But his work ended, once the thing [is] a ring, Oh! there's repristination!

Reprival(e, obs. forms of Reprieval.

† **Repriva·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. *reprive*, obs. var. Reprieve *v.* + -ation.] Reprieve.
1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 13 [He] being found guilty,..is presently, without any further imprisonment, repriuation or delay,..committed to the sword.

Reprive, obs. f. Reprieve. **Reprizal(l,** obs. ff. Reprisal. **Reprize,** obs. f. Reprise *sb.* and *v.*

Reproach (rĭprōu·tʃ), *sb.* Also 5–8 reproch(e. [a. F. *reproche* (12th c.), vbl. sb. f. *reprocher* (see next), = Prov. *repropche*, Sp. and Pg. *reproche*, It. *rimproccio*. The OF. variants *reproce* and *repruce* were also adopted in ME. (see these forms).]
1. A source or cause of disgrace or shame (*to* a person, etc.); a fact, matter, feature or quality bringing disgrace or discredit upon one.
c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 71 Thys traytour Eolus.. dayly me manaces..Whyche to my name a reproche syngler Shuld be for euer. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. xvii. 16 Some.. sayd, that to hym it was great reproche and dishonoure,.. that he had nat the rule of al y^e^ lande. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 169 It was not honorable, but a reproche and infamy to the Kyng, to have one to bee a Protector and governor of hym. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 240 They thinking it a reproch that we should ride ouer their graues, did with inraged countenances fling stones at vs. 1671 Milton *Samson* 353, I pray'd for Children, and thought barrenness In wedlock a reproach. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* II. xx. 278 It is no wonder that..others..spurn at a knowledge they cannot account for, and vainly attempt to throw it off, as a reproach to their understanding. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 135 Can it be an excessive reproach that the citizens fled from their dwellings. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. I. ix. 116 The conduct of Indian affairs..has always been a reproach to the United States.
b. A thing, animal, or person forming a source of disgrace or discredit.
1712 Blackmore *Creation* (ed. 2) 139 The noxious Plant, and savage Animal, Which you the Earth's reproach and blemish call. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 136 P 11 Wretches, whom all but their dependents numbered among the reproaches of the species.
2. Shame, disgrace, opprobrium, or blame, incurred by or falling upon a person or thing. † *In reproach*, blamed, censured.
1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* III. ix, The woman whiche lyueth in this world without repioche or blame is worthiey to be gretely preysed. 1490 — *Eneydos* xi. 42 God forbede that it may be sayd of Eneas..to haue reproche by ony of our sayd wordes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxii. 200 Many good knyghtes and squyers..hadde rather a dyed, than to haue had any reproche. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 28 Of the hye pride of herte which is in reproche, and maye be called mad hardynesse. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 222 Shame light on him, that..that, which is the noblest mysterie, Brings to reproach and common infamie! 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 3 There is no reproach to the scandal of a Story; it is such an authentick kind of falshood. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 154 P 9 We may with as little reproach borrow science as manufactures from our ancestors. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 232 He tried gentler means than those which had brought so much reproach on his predecessor. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 490 These are the sort of practices..which cast a reproach upon the succour of adversity.
b. With poss. pron. (One's) shame or disgrace.
1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 768 All the worlde shall to our honour and her reproche, perceyue [etc.]. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 20 If you..pul off the visard that Poets maske in, you shall disclose their reproch. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxx. 23 And shee..bare a sonne, and said; God hath taken away my iepioch. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 66 As thou to thy reproach mayst well remember.
† c. *To a reproach*, to a disgraceful extent. *Obs.*—1
a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 158 They were ignorant to a reproach: And many of them were openly vitious.
3. Blame or censure directed against a person, sometimes implying abusive or opprobrious language, but also (esp. in mod. use) applied to mild upbraiding or rebuke. *Term* etc. *of reproach*, one expressing strong censure or condemnation.
c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 21 If he..cometh to suche felicite and gothe to chaunge certes he is worthy of reproche. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 74 That na lovingis ma do incres thi fame, Nor na reproche diminew thi guid name. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 197 They..drove awaye with repioche the kinges officers. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iv. 5 Ever as she went her toung did walke In fowle reproch, and termes of vile despight. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 27 Nov., I was sorry to see this way of reproach taken against us. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* V. 3 In vain Thalestris with reproach assails. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* III. 72 Such is thy dauntless spirit, whose reproach Perforce I own, nor causeless nor unjust. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 1 The name of Whig was never used except as a term of reproach. 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Roy & V.* I. 6 The look of reproach deepens in Viola's eyes.
† b. *In reproach of*, in scorn of. *Obs. rare*—1.
1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxii. 155 All was doon in reproche of Ethelburga, whiche slewe hir lorde Drigthricus.
4. † a. An insult in act or deed. *Obs. rare.*
1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 374 For the Cristen hoost shuld be assuryd from the sodayne and vnware assautes and reprochis of the infidelles, therfore he closyd theym within a strength of dyche and pale. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Contumelia*, To do one many injuries and reproches. 1600 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess., Prayse Rich. III* (1617) D iij, The reproch offered his body.
b. An expression of disapproval, censure, reproof, or upbraiding; † a verbal insult, an opprobrious expression or epithet.
1548 Elyot, *Contumelia*,..a reproche, a rebuke, a checke, a taunte. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 33 b, Stoutly contemnyng al the reproches of the adversaries. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 492 Calling him make-bate and seditious villaine, with other opprobrious reproches. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 14 Fearing no reproche for slowenesse, nor coueting praise for expedition. 1671 Milton *Samson* 393 Thrice she assay'd with..amorous reproaches to win from me My capital secret. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. IX. 315 The justice of the reproaches..drove Antens into despair. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlviii. V. 27 She neither heard nor regarded the reproaches of mankind. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* v. i. 98 Have I not the power to fly My own reproaches? 1834 James *J. Marston Hall* viii, Every time he opened his mouth his words were drowned in murmurs and reproaches.
c. *pl.* A series of antiphons and responses, in which Christ is represented as reproaching his people, sung in Roman Catholic (and sometimes in Anglican) churches on Good Friday.
1884 *Catholic Dict.* 405/1 These 'reproaches' are addressed in dramatic form by Christ to the Jewish people. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 6/3 Early services..consisting sometimes of the Litany or Morning Prayer,.. and occasionally the singing of the Reproaches. 1900 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 8/4 No words were used during the service, beyond those given in the Book of Common Prayer and the Reproaches.
† 5. An object of scorn or contempt. *Obs.*
1560 Bible (Genev.) *Neh.* ii. 17 Let vs buylde the wall of Ierusalem, that we be no more a reproche. — *Ps.* lxxix. 4 We are a reproche to our neighbours.

Reproach (rĭprōu·tʃ), *v.* Also 5–7 reproch(e. [ad. F. *reprocher* (OF. also *reprochier*) — Prov. *reprochar*, Sp. and Pg. *reprochar*, It. *rimproc-ciare*, referred by Diez to a Rom. **repropiāre*, f. L. *prope* near (the phonology of the stem being as in F. *approcher*; see Approach *v.*), but by Caix to a **reprobicāre* from *reprobus* or *reprobāre*. The similarity of the senses to those of F. *reprouver*, to Reprove, is somewhat in favour of the latter suggestion. Earlier forms of the verb in English are Reproce and Repruce.]
1. *trans.* To object or cast up (a thing) *to*, or bring (up) *against*, a person as a reproach or fault. Also const. *on.* Now *rare.*
c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 141 It shall not be reproched to me that ye fyghte me a fote & I on horsbacke. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 561 He failed not to reproach unto the Pope his assisting of Francis. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 18 Ah, Madam (said I) reproach me not the crime you yourself made me commit. 1668 Dryden *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 61 The French writers..do not burden themselves too much with plot, which has been reproached to them..as a fault. 1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 60 Lichtenberg..reproached to the rude polemic his ingratitude. 1845 E. H. Barlit *Lett. E. Browning & E. B. B.* I. 69 Jealousy of contemporaries, which we hear reproached..on men of letters. 1870 *Daily News* 25 Oct., The mere fact of their frequenting cafés should not be reproached against them.
† b. To recall with reproaches. *Obs. rare*—1.
1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xii. (S. T. S.) I. 173 Pe pepill..ran with grete cumpanyis to seruilius Consull, ilkane reprochcand pe promisses maid be him.
2. To upbraid, reprove, or rebuke (a person); † to revile, abuse. Const. *for* († *of*) something.
1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 504 Gif I haue failsit, baldly repruif my ryme, Bot..Reproche me nocht quhill the work be oursene. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xxv. (S. T. S.) I. 233 He began to reproche pame of pare fleing. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 31 That I should be occasioned thus to reproch you as I do, is..vnto me no great contentment. 1611 Bible *Job* xxvii. 6 My heart shall not reproach me so long as I liue. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 10 Our Musketteers..reproach'd him for having communicated too much to us. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* vi, She gently reproached him for doubting the continuance of her regard. 1815 Shelley *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 III. 347 Your letter has lain by me for the last week, reproaching me every day. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. x. 124 He reproached Fitzurse for ingratitude for past kindness.
absol. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xliv. 16 For the voice of him that reproacheth, and blaspheneth. *Ibid.* lxxiv. 10 O God, how long shall the aduersarie reproach?
refl. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 99 How would they have reproached themselves. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 100 As she sat reproaching herself, she beheld the Wezeer standing at her hand. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* iv, I will not say that I have reproached myself.
b. To upbraid (one) *with* something.
1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 45 I would reproach them with what had past. 1772 *Junius Lett.* xxiii. (1788) 133 *note*, The Duke..reproached him in plain terms

with his duplicity. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. xiii, Lady Vargrave's heart reproached her with not having..loved this sweet girl as she deserved. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. (1899) II. 10 He was reproached with this misfortune as if it had been a crime.

refl. 1855 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 527 It is one of those inconsideratenesses with which I am continually reproaching myself.

c. To censure or reprove (a thing, act, etc.).

1660 HEYLIN *Hist. Quinquart.* (title-p.), The five Controverted Points, Reproached in these last times by the Name of Arminianism. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 974 Mezentius with his audour warm'd His fainting friends, reproach'd their shameful flight. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Human Wishes* 120 His last sighs reproach the faith of Kings. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 93 Their everlasting and unchanging laws Reproached thine ignorance.

†**3.** To reject, reprobate. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* II. (1540) 75 What..may lette me to folowe those thynges whiche be laudable semynge to me, and to reproche such as be contrarye?

4. To bring (a thing) into reproach or discredit; to be a reproach to (a person).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 46 Riches as they haue renowned, so they haue reproched London. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 426 Imputation, For that he knew you, might reproach your life, And choake your good to come. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 152 Successful competition in the show of cotton goods for many years reproached the British manufacturer. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 21 June (Cassell), The Inner Temple Hall, reproached with .. Smirke's poverty-stricken perpendicular Gothic.

Reproachable (rĭprōʊˑtʃăbˈl), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *reprochable* (13th c.), or f. prec. + -ABLE.]

1. Deserving of, or liable to, reproach; censurable.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iv, Suche companions and playfelowes, whiche shal nat do in his presence any reprocheable acte. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 216 That [which] this kyng iudged contrarie to all reason and reprocheable.., the same nowe..is accoumpted an high pointe & royall thing. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 191 Silence (a thing more often praise-worthy than reprochable). 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Religion* (1850) I. 166 Nor, in the mean time, is our ignorance reprochable. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 199 ¶ 4 This has given Way to such unreasonable Gallantries, that a Man is hardly reproachable that deceives an innocent Woman, tho' she has never so much Merit, if she is below him in Fortune. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 58 A brother, whose conduct towards her had been in the highest degree reprochable. 1823 *Ann. Reg.* 158 It was reproachable with fewer excesses. [1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 56 His linen was reproachable, his dingy boots were down at heel.]

†**b.** Involving reproach *to* one. *Obs. rare.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 391, I have now no other pretention, but to follow such [studies] as can be no way reproachable unto me. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 205 A different way, less shocking and less reproachable to our nature, might..answer the end as well.

†**2.** Conveying or implying reproach; reproachful. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. ii, He also prohibited that any thinge should be radde or spoken, reprocheable or blasphemous to god. 1576 *Tyde taryeth no man* in Collier *Illustr. E. E. Pop. Lit.* xvi. 16 The preacher brake out with reprocheable talke, Saying that we cittizens were all to bad.

Hence **Reproˑchableness, -ably.** *rare* —⁰.

1648 HEXHAM, *Lasterlichen*, Reproachably, or Blameably. [1847– in Webster and later Dicts.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Reproachableness*, capableness, etc. of being reproached. [Hence in Jodrell, Webster (1847) and later Dicts.]

Reproaˑcher. [f. REPROACH *v.* + -ER 1.] One who reproaches († or reviles).

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ref. Untr. Jewel* Epist., That Rude Reprocher Diogenes. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXIII. 248 Scorn of proud scorners, reproach of mighty reprochers. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 13, I accuse thee..as a..Reprocher of our most Excellent Constitutions. 1693 MATHER in Owen *Holy Spirit* Pref. 1 Virulent Reprochers of the Operations of the Spirit. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* (1834) II. 101 It is only a pain planted in the mind of the reproacher. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 229 Our reproachers fortunately possessed the arts, and even the learning, which we were willing..to acquire.

Reproachful (rĭprōʊˑtʃfŭl), *a.* [-FUL.]

†**1.** Full of reproach or shame; shameful, disgraceful. Also, deserving of reproach or censure; blameworthy. *Obs.* (common in 17th c.).

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 5 By the vyle, lowe and reprochefull crosse of Christe. *Ibid.* 31 Well maye she be coumpted reprochefull, yf she..shewes her owne unshamefastenesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 9 Full of disdainefull wrath he fierce uprose For to revenge that fowle reprochefull shame. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 87 Esteeming more an honest and a glorious death then a naturall and reprochfull life. 1666 BP. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 238 He yielded himself up to a most reproachful death. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* 9 To be Ignorant, and to be deceived, we look upon as a wretched, and a reproachful thing. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* Pref. § 5 It must be reproachful to write lies when they must be known..to be such. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. Pref. 3 It would be reproachful for them to suffer this ignorance to continue.

†**b.** Discreditable, disreputable. *Obs. rare.*

1582 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* (1591) 104 Thither resorted also of the baser sort certaine well knowen to Vitellius..with which kinde of reprochfull acquaintance he was delited wonderfully. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* XII. 38 Hortensius..advised him to take heed how he adventured again to see for Forrage in such reproachfull places.

†**c.** Const. *to* a person, etc. *Obs.*

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 276 *Inhærere libris*, which never yet was reproachfull to a student. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 262 A subject indeed too scandalous and reproachfull to the whole Colledge. 1765 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 77 His conduct in public affairs has been very reproachful to himself and extremely disgustful to me.

2. Full of reproach, reproof, or censure; upbraiding, † abusive.

1548 ELYOT, *Contumeliosus*,..spitefull, reprochfull. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Contumelia*, To rate with reprochfull woordes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 55 Not I, till I haue ..Thrust these reprochfull speeches downe his throat. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace Ormond* Wks. 1851 IV. 561 A long digression of evill and reproachfull language to the Parlament and Army of England. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) I. 98 He is rewarded with no less reproachful a name then that of Satan. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xviii. 252 Neither are mere reproachful words, as calling a man knave or liar, any breach of the peace. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. viii, Walter, your voice is reproachful! 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. 296 'It's Lady Harriet', said Mrs. Gibson..in reproachful dismay.

absol. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 218, I choose to name him the Reprochfull or scorner.

†**3.** Derogatory *to* a person, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1570–4 G. SCOTT *Treat. Errors Rom. Ch.* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 522 Accursed is the worke, Reprochefull unto God. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 140 That assertion is reproachfull to the wisedome of God.

Reproachfully (rĭprōʊˑtʃfŭli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. In a reproachful, reproving, († opprobrious or abusive), manner.

1548 ELYOT, *Contumeliose*, spitefully, reprochfully. 1567–9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 29 What hath the people so much offended you, that you should..so reprochfully report of them..? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 27 Most of them..spake reprochfully, not caring where nor when. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 83 They cannot speak more reprochfully of any Host, then to say;..I did not eate my belly full there. *a* 1714 SHARP *Serm.* (1754) III. xi. 199 To speak a word against him, will be to talk slightly and reproachfully of him; as calling him a glutton, or a wine-bibber. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. iii, Why does she look reproachfully at me ..if I attempt to draw her to the past? 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Orville Coll.* ix, George..glanced reproachfully at her as he turned.

2. Shamefully, disgracefully, contumeliously.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 97 Shall I then be vs'd reproachfully? 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 125 William Bussey ..is committed to the Tower of London, and most reproachfully used. 1668 CLARENDON *Vindic.* Tracts (1727) 49 Publickly and reproachfully executed and put to death. 1713 BIRCH in *Guardian* No. 36 ¶ 2, I do not know any sort of Wit that hath been used so reproachfully as the Pun.

Reproaˑchfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being reproachful (in senses of the adj.).

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 73 b, This mannes humanitee and curteous behaueour..ye turne into an occasion of slaundreous reprochefulnesse. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXXIV. 762 To the end that Justice should bee had in honour, and that we should not surmise any reprochefulnesse in it [etc.]. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 291 The reproachfulness of that death which thy Son suffered. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXVII. (1856) 221 And looked toward me with a sort of startled reproachfulness. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. v. 96 'You would leave me..', said Mrs. Tregonell, with mild reproachfulness.

Reproaˑching, *vbl. sb.* [f. REPROACH *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of reproving or upbraiding.

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. i, Songes and plaies and enterludes..for the rebuking and reproching of vices. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxix. 28 These things are grieuous to a man of vnderstanding: the vpbraiding of house-roome, and reproching of the lender. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace Ormond* Wks. 1851 IV. 572 For the reproaching, let them answer that are guilty. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 66 These.. fall..to bitter and scurrilous reprochings.

Reproaˑching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That reproaches; upbraiding.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 169 My Lady said, None of your reproaching Eye, Pamela; I know what you hint at. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 465 She look'd at him With a reproaching eye of tenderness. 1817 A. BONAR *Serm.* II. xv. 319 The cruel desertions of reproaching kindred.

Hence **Reproaˑchingly** *adv.*, in a reproaching manner; reproachfully.

1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 27 [His mother], who seemed to look at him reproachingly. 1826 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 136/2 She..looked upon him so reproachingly, that he shrunk from his purpose. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* ix, 'Unless she be really ill'..said her mother reproachingly.

Reproaˑchless, *a.* [f. REPROACH *sb.*] Irreproachable.

1826 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. *Godefridus* 85 He appeals ..to those who..could bear testimony to his reproachless fame. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 6/2 The unfortunate army..fought with reproachless courage to the very last.

Hence **Reproaˑchlessness.**

1856 MASSON *Chatterton* I. iii. (1874) 89 Evidence in favour of Chatterton's punctual conduct..has been strained into a testimony to his moral reproachlessness.

†**Reproaˑchment.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [f. REPROACH *v.* Cf. obs. F. *reprochement* (Godef.).] Reproach.

c 1585 *Faire Em* III. 1102 In limiting your love so unorderly, for which you rashly endure reproachment.

†**Reprobable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *reprobābilis*, f. L. *reprobāre*: see REPROBATE *v.*, and cf. obs. F. *reprobable* (Godef.).] Deserving or worthy of rejection or reproof; reprobate.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 151, I schalle divide the chosen peple of God from peple reprobable [L. *a reprobis*], as lyȝhte from derkenesse. 1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 42 To your reprobable dishonesties and rebuke. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 44 No thynge ther in was reprobable, But all to gedder true and veritable.

Reˑprobacy. [f. REPROBATE *a.*: see -ACY.] The state or condition of being reprobate.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 17 There is also a certaine sparke or seed of vertue euer remaining in man.. vnlesse reprobacie haue ouer-run all. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Heb.* vi. 8 God..smiteth these sinners..with blindenesse and reprobacy of minde. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 156 The length to which human nature can go in reprobacy. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 203 With..all the appearance of reprobacy in their dress and in their deportment. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 242 The extravagancies.. were committed defiantly, in open reprobacy, in scorn of the acknowledged law.

So † **Reˑprobance.** *Obs. rare* —¹.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 209 This sight would make him do a desperate turne: Yea, curse his better Angell from his side, And fall to Reprobance [*Qq.* reprobation].

†**Reprobataˑrian,** *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare.* [f. REPROBATE *sb.* or *v.*] **a.** *sb.* One who professes the doctrine of reprobation. **b.** *adj.* Relating to reprobation.

1657 PIERCE *Div. Philanthr.* 13 What Tertullian speaks against Marcion, might very well be repeated against the Absolute Reprobatarians. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* VII. 22 By such Principles..they undermined..the fierce and churlish Reprobatarian Doctrines.

Reprobate (reˑprŏbēit), *sb.* [ad. L. *reprobāt-us*: see next.]

1. One rejected by God; one who has fallen away from grace or religion; one lost in sin.

1545 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. (1550) 41 The wyse menne of this worlde, the verye reprobates from God, all drye without the true faythe, dranke vp this fylthye water. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Cor.* xiii. 5 Knowe ye not your owne selues, how that Iesus Christ is in you, except ye be reprobates? 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminn.* 103 Mr. Bradford speakes this onely to silence Reprobates and damned men. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* vii. § 8. 225 We must know Christ in us, except we be Reprobates, or unjustified Persons. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 179 His People were become perfect Reprobates, quite devoid of all Religion. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. i. 232 A hopeless reprobate, a hardened sinner, Must be that Carmelite now passing near.

2. An abandoned or unprincipled person; one whose character is utterly bad; a scamp.

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* D iij, Thy pen is in state of a Reprobate with all men of iudgement and reckoning. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 78 What if we do omit This Reprobate,..till he were wel enclin'd. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 80 Come from him, hee's a reprobate. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 15, I am far from drawing him a downright Reprobate. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 12 They always grow worse and worse, till they grow mere reprobates. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* I. iii. 33 At the age of thirteen [I] was as thorough a reprobate as the tribe could desire. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 526 The general opinion seems to have been that poor Robert was a dunce, if not a reprobate. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 226 He saw himself driven into banishment by an insolent reprobate, a patrician turned Radical and demagogue.

Reprobate (reˑprŏbēt), *a.* [ad. late L. *reprobāt-us*, pa. pple. of *reprobāre*: see next. Most of the senses are based upon Biblical passages.]

1. Rejected or condemned as worthless, inferior or impure. Now *rare.*

1545 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. (1550) 105 Declare them first of all to the worlde, to be the reprobate veselles of dishonour, which of wylfulnesse contempneth my eternall veryte. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Jer.* vi. 30 Thei shal call them reprobate [L. *reprobum*] siluer, because the Lord hathe reiected them. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* vi. 8 The earth..bringing forth thornes and bryers, it is reprobate [L. *reproba*]. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 1 There is a great deal of reprobate Silver which carries the image of the King and looks like Sterling. 1737 CRUDEN *Concordance* (1845) 395 This word among metallists is used to signify any metal that,.. when tried,..betrays itself to be adulterate or reprobate. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* II. 69 Creeds..unsanctioned.., And reprobate in heaven.

†**2.** Depraved, degraded, morally corrupt. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* A vj b, God hath geuen the vp in to a reprobate minde [*Rom.* i. 28]. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Tim.* iii. 8 Men of corrupte mindes, reprobate concerning the faith. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 64 If drawing my sword against the humour of affection, would deliuer mee from the reprobate thought of it, I would take Desire prisoner. 1593 — *Lucr.* 300 By reprobate desire thus madly led, The Romane Lord marcheth to Lvcrece bed. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Isa.* XXXIV, *note* iii, Some men are so given up even to the most reprobate sense of Aristotle, that not so much as the Divine Authority can draw them from it. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1685 Insensate left, or to sense reprobate, And with blindness internal struck.

†**b.** Const. *to* (= with respect to, in respect of).

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Tit.* i. 16 Thei..are abominable and disobedient, and vnto euerie good worke reprobate [L. *reprobi*]. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 86 Something so grossly reprobate to every sense of real virtue.

3. Rejected by God; lost or hardened in sin.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 2 Those men that are in themselues reprobate and accursed. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXVII. 235 The end of Miracles, was to beget beleef, not universally in all men, elect, and reprobate; but in the elect only. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 697 Thir..Strength and Art are easily outdone By spirits reprobate. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXV. 314 Hard and reprobate as the godless man seemed now [etc.]. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* i. § 44. 61 Others cannot admit the eternity of misery, but believe the most reprobate will ultimately be reclaimed and elevated into the regions of bliss.

b. Of abandoned character; lost to all sense of religious or moral obligation; unprincipled.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 3 The greatest part

of our company were reprobate persons, and absolute Atheists. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 531 She was not built for a Privateer, but was run away with by a reprobate Crew. 1766 [Anstey] *Bath Guide* v. 47 'Twas shocking to hear The Oaths of that reprobate gouty old Peer. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Oct. 387/3, I have known persons so utterly reprobate and abandoned as to order 'sherry and angostura '..as a whet before dinner.

4. *absol.* Those who are rejected by God, and thus excluded from participation in eternal life with Him. (Opposed to *the elect.*)

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1141/2, I beleue yᵗ we al shal rise again in these our bodies. The elect..to liue wᵗ Christ for euer: the reprobate..to liue wᵗ yᵉ deuil and his angels. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 7 It is said of the reprobate and of them that are hardened, of which sort are all Atheists, that [etc.]. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 244 Wee do not read, that to any of the Reprobate is promised an Eternall life. 1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 66 Thus it is in the Elect and Reprobate. 1833 J. Waterworth tr. *Veron's Rule Cath. Faith* 144 Can the predestinate be lost, or the reprobate saved?

†**5.** Implying or involving something disgraceful or discreditable. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 This word *Cheuaucher* in the Frenchᵉ tongue hath a reprobate sence, specially being spoken of a womans riding. 1612 Naunton in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 118 My mediation to bring Sir F. Gr[eville] and him to meet.. was, I know not how, turquesed into a reprobate sense.., as if I were too suspiciously inward with Sir F. Gr.

†**6.** Deserving or worthy of condemnation or reproof; appropriate to reprobates. *Obs.*

1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 21 Reprobate fashion, when each ragged clowt..Reekes in the face of sacred maiestie His stinking breath of censure! 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 374 Who would have deny'd it, but one of a reprobate ignorance in all hee meddles with. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* I. 135 (*Amiens*), There was nothing wrong in the sentiment; and yet I instantly reproached my heart with it in the bitterest and most reprobate of expressions. 1771 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* III. 171 The following part of my unhappy story..impels me to wild distraction, or to reprobate despair.

Reprobate (re·prŏbe̱t), *v.* Also 5–7 as *pa. pple.* [f. L. *reprobāt-*, ppl. stem of *reprobāre*, f. *re-* Re- 2 d + *probāre* to Prove: cf. Reprove *v.*]

1. *trans.* To disapprove of, censure, condemn.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 407 Sergius..beynge a cardinalle diacon, and reprobate by Formosus the pope, wente to Fraunce. *Ibid.* VIII. 259 Gregory the xᵗʰᵉ..approbate certeyne of the ordres of beggers..; somme he reprobate, as frers Saccines. 1607 J. Carpenter *Plaine Mans Plough* 36 So those Scribes..were rejected..and their workes reprobated. 1671 [R. MacWard] *True Nonconf.* 145 It was not only not introduced, but plainly reprobate by our Lord and his Apostles. 1752 Law *Spirit Love* II. (1816) 129 For nothing is reprobated in Cain, but that very same which is reprobated in Abel. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 205 His neighbours reprobated his method of proceeding. 1850 W. Irving *Mahomet* vii. (1853) 36 He reprobated what he termed the heresies of his nephew. 1882 J. B. Stallo *Concepts Mod. Physics* 57 The 'assumption' of universal attraction is reprobated as an 'absurdity' by James Croll.

†**b.** To abhor *to* do a thing. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1779 Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr.* I. 236 His Prussian Majesty has..perhaps employed means we should reprobate to make use of

2. Of God: To reject or cast off (a person or persons) from Himself; to exclude from participation in future bliss. (Cf. Reprobation 3.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 b, For theyr synne they be reprobate & forsaken of god. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 340 That the Thiefe on the right hand was saved, and the other on the left reprobated..we are ready to admit. *a* 1711 Ken *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 294 Paternal God, though it is just To reprobate infected Dust [etc.]. 1751 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 3 Persons of weak Spirits..will naturally..look upon themselves as reprobated, and forsaken of God. 1783 Cowper *Let. to Newton* 21 Apr., Such a man reprobated in the great day, would be the most melancholy spectacle. 1847 J. Kirk *Cloud Disp.* xi. 164 Proof that God has reprobated from eternity a certain part of mankind.

3. To reject, refuse, put away, set aside. (Sometimes with suggestion of sense 1.)

1609 Bible (Douay) *Gen.* xxv. *comm.*, The younger is elected, the elder reprobate. *a* 1662 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 130 Pole being reprobated, Julius the Third..was chosen in his place. 1773 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Sept., I think the resolution both of my head and my heart engaged, and reprobate every thought of desisting from the undertaking. 1782 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 30 Mr. De Luc..will see this opinion..reprobated with contempt. 1850 Neale *Med. Hymns* (1867) 116 Reprobated and rejected Was this Stone.

b. *Law.* To reject (an instrument or deed) as not binding on one. (Chiefly in *Sc. Law*, as opposed to Approbate.) Also *absol.*

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 305 An Exception lies against the Tenor of an Instrument by other Proofs and Evidence in Writing: and this Method (among others) is the best way of reprobating an Instrument. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* III. iii. § 49 (1773) 465 The grantee does not in such case approbate and reprobate the same deed. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 662 You cannot approbate and reprobate the same instrument. 1899 *19th Cent.* May 734 The clerical objector cleaves to the one set of laws and rejects the other. He seeks to approbate and reprobate.

†**c.** To repudiate, cast off, disown. ? *Obs.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxv. 179, I beseech him not to reprobate his child for an aversion which it is not in her power to conquer. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 154 The seduction was followed by very disagreeable consequences: the father reprobated his daughter.

†**4.** *intr.* To employ reproaches. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1698 *Christ Exalted* 100 He reprobated exceedingly against Israel.

Hence **Re·probated** *ppl. a.* Also *absol.*

1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 16 Where the state of the electe and of the reprobated immediately after their deth is described. 1647 Wither *Carmen Expost.* B iij, God hath, for that offence, Expos'd you to a reprobated sense, Believing lies. 1668 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 571 It is not possible for the most reprobated sinner to believe [etc.]. 1782 Cowper *Table-T.* 459 Callous and tough, The reprobated race grows judgment-proof. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 197 This reprobated strictness therefore ..is in reality the true cause of actual enjoyment.

Re·probateness. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. Reprobate *a.* + -ness.] The state of being reprobate.

1611 Florio, *Reprobaggine*, reprobateness, reprobation. 1731 Bailey vol. II, *Reprobateness*, the state of a reprobate; wickedness, impiety.

Re·probater. *rare.* [f. Reprobate *v.* + -er¹.] One who reprobates.

1806 M. Noble *Contn. Granger's Hist. Eng.* III. 490 John, duke of Argyle, the patriotic reprobater of French modes. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 310 A reprobater of what is evil.

Re·probating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That reprobates or condemns.

a 1660 Hammond *Serm.* (1850) 359 In passing judgments upon men's future estates, the censorious reprobating spirit. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 103 A good way to counterballance the Severity of their Reprobating Decrees. 1847 Kirk *Cloud Disp.* xi. 164 He carries out his reprobating decree.

Reprobation (reprŏbē·ʃən). Also 5–6 -cio(u)n. [ad. late L. *reprobātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *reprobāre*: see Reprobate *v.* and -ation, and cf. F. *réprobation* (14th c.).]

†**1.** Reproof, shame. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 165 They that the see shulde kepe are moche to blame..And Seynt Malouse turneth hem to reprobacioun.

2. The action of raising objections or exceptions (*against* a thing or person); a legal objection or exception. *rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 46 We know your trewe delygens To persue all tho that do reprobacion A-gayns owur lawes by ony redarguacion. 1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot., Form of Process* 43 The Lords will supersede to advise the Testimonies..till the Reprobation be first advised. 1856 Bouvier *Law Dict., Reprobation*, The propounding of exceptions either against facts, persons or things, as to allege that certain deeds or instruments have not been duly or lawfully executed.

3. *Theol.* Rejection by God; the state of being so rejected or cast off, and thus ordained to eternal misery. (Opposed to *election* in the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination: cf. Reprobate *a.* 4 and *v.* 2.)

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 815/1 To fall in dispicions vpon Gods eleccion,..and eternall sentence of reprobacion. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Confl. Satan* (1578) 16 Is it then such a note of reprobation as that a man may say..we are not Gods children? 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* VIII. 533 They Reprobation otherwhile confound With our Predestination. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 222 Austine doth call reprobation predestination to destruction. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xvii. (1700) 167 Those who do once persuade themselves that the Doctrine of Reprobation is false. 1753 Smollett *Cut. Fathom* (1784) 51/2 He would have left the whole species in a state of reprobation, rather than redeem them at that price. 1823 Shelley *Q. Mab* VII. 149 These in a gulf of anguish and of flame, Shall curse their reprobation endlessly. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 30 To sin on without punishment is a sign of reprobation.

4. Rejection of a person or thing; condemnation as worthless or spurious.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* vii. 18 Reprobation certes is made of the former commandment. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 232 It is good also to set down the faults and signes of reprobation in Horses. 1693 Dryden *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 23 You are empowered to..set a brand of reprobation on clipt poetry, and false coin. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 443 The out-field land remained in a state of utter reprobation. No dung was ever spread on any part of it.

b. Disapproval, censure, reproof.

1727 Pope & Gay *Punning* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 247 The Lord mercifully spared his Neck, but as a mark of Reprobation wryed his Nose. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xi, She proceeded to speak of Ellena with the caustic of severe reprobation. *a* 1848 R. W. Hamilton *Revv. & Punishm.* vii. (1853) 330 The history unfolded by Scripture is one series of reprobations against sin. 1883 Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 15 The fear of public reprobation affects men more than the fear of divine vengeance.

†**c.** Token of condemnation; disfigurement.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* I. 381 There is scarce a limb of the body, or scarce a feature of the face, that has not suffered some reprobation, either from art or nature.

Hence †**Reproba·tioner,** a believer in the doctrine of reprobation. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1692 South *Serm.* (1727) III. 431 Any of the Geneva, or Scotch Model, (which sort of sanctified Reprobationers we abound with).

Reprobative (re·prŏbe̱tiv), *a.* [f. Reprobate *v.* + -ive.] Conveying or expressing disapproval or reprobation.

1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* III. 109 Nor has ever a public reprover employed language more stern and reprobative. 1856 C. J. Ellicott in *Cambr. Ess.* 155 Even a collector like Fabricius..felt himself obliged to disclaim any, save a reprobative interest in these poor gospels. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 75 Infants and men are alike fit subjects of the elective or reprobative decree.

Hence **Re·probatively** *adv. rare*⁻¹.

1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 149 He displaces the centurion, of whom the private secretary spake reprobatively over-night.

Reprobator¹ (re·prŏbe̱tə(r)). *Sc. Law.* [ad. med.L. (*actio*) **reprobātōria*: see Reprobate *v.* and -ory².] An action for the purpose of proving a witness to be liable to valid objections or to a charge of perjury.

1666–88 Dallas *Syst. Stiles* 900 Not admitted to be added after a Reduction was Filled up,..but reserved a special action of Reprobator. *Ibid.*, Reprobators found Relevant upon Libelling of Corrupting of Witness. 1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot., Form of Process* 43 Even after Sentence, Reprobators are Competent. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. ii. § 29 (1773) 678 The party objecting may..protest for a reprobator, *i. e.* protest that he may be allowed afterwards to bring evidence of the witness's enmity to him, or of his partial counsel in some other article. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 854 The ground of reprobator might have been proved both by the oath of the party who had adduced the witness objected to, and by the testimony of other witnesses. *Ibid.* There is no recent example of an action of reprobator.

†**Re·probator**². *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. L. type *reprobātor*, agent-n. f. *reprobāre* to Reprobate.] = Reprobater.

1684 T. Hockin *God's Decrees* 260 God himself..becomes the absolute Reprobator of men.

Re·proba·tory, *a.* [f. as Reprobate *v.* + -ory².] Reprobative, condemnatory.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 559 The fate of Sir Charles Vernon afforded an ample field for reprobatory exclamation. 1831 Scott *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 381, I drew up, with much anxiety, an address reprobatory of the Bill.

†**Reprobature.** *Obs. Sc. Law.* [f. as prec. + -ure.] The course or procedure of taking exception to a witness (cf. Reprobator¹).

1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot., Form of Process* 43 Prompting, and instructing witnesses how to depone, or threatning them,..are pregnant grounds of Reprobature.

†**Repro·bitant,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. (Formation and meaning obscure.)

a 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 436 Grete reysons with resons be now reprobitante, For reysons are no resons, [etc.].

†**Repro·brious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *reprobrāre*, on analogy of *opprobrious*.] Reproachful, abusive.

1585 in G. Tolstoy 40 *Yrs. Intercc. Eng. & Russ.* (1875) 266 One of your people..wrote letters to his countrie with many reprobrious inventions to the infamy of our kingdome.

†**Repro·ce,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. AF. (and OF.) *reproce*, var. of *reproche* Reproach *sb.* See also Reproce *sb.*] Reproach.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxviii. 10 For ich suffred for þe reproces, confucioun couerd my face.

†**Repro·ce,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. AF. (and OF.) *reprocer*, var. of *reprocher* to Reproach. See also Reproce *v.*] *trans.* and *absol.* To reproach. Hence †**Repro·cing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. 18 Fram þe voice of þe reproceand and þe oȝains spekand. *Ibid.* lxxiii. 11 Þing to witen, God, þat þyn enemy shal reproce þe. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 4 We ben made in reproceing to our neȝburȝs.

Reproclai·m (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To proclaim again.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 61 It resteth we throughout our territories Be reproclaimed and inuested King. 1638 Rider *Horace, Odes* I. xii, What persons name Shall the deluding Echo reproclaime. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 329 Whoever should have the hardihood to reproclaim its solemn truths must commence with a glossary. 1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 264 Protestantism was re-proclaimed as the religion of the government.

So **Reproclama·tion.**

1883 *American* V. 403 A formal .. reproclamation of their principles. 1885 J. Brown *Bunyan* 133 All the country through there were proclamations and reproclamations.

Reprocu·re (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To procure again.

1591 Sylvester *Ivry* 317 If it [the Church] may ever hope to reprocure A holy and a happy Peace. 1679 Kid in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 12 The reprocuring of the Lords fallen work. 1815 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 263 The means of reprocuring some part of the literary treasures which I have ceded to Congress. 1840 Poe *H. Wilson* Wks. 1864 I. 432 Lights were immediately reprocured.

Hence **Reprocu·rable** *a.*

1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 91 Acetic acid is reprocurable from alcohol by oxidation.

Reproduce (rīprŏdiū·s), *v.* [f. Re- 5 a + Produce *v.*, prob. after F. *reproduire* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To bring again into material existence; to create or form anew; *spec.* in *Biol.* to form (a lost limb or organ) afresh; to generate (new individuals).

1611 Cotgr., *Reproduire*, to reproduce, to yeeld or bring forth againe. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 193 Which..if they had been the Product of the Plastick power of the Earth, would have been Annually re-produced. *a* 1700 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 85 God's Voice departed Souls shall re-instate, And reproduce Men easier than create. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v. *Reproduction*, Some of these worms have..then begun to reproduce a head or a tail, or both. 1800 Fellowes *Chr. Philos.* (ed. 3) 227 Man..reproduces his kind; and he vanishes into darkness. 1848 W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 225 We gathered the seed of some of these,..hoping to reproduce them at home. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd.

67 Some Amphibia possess a great power of repairing injuries, and of reproducing destroyed or amputated organs.

b. With immaterial object.

1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 293 Industrious people, who re-produce, with a profit, the value of their annual consumption. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 372 The great prosperity, which the industry and energy of the nation soon re-produced. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. 28 A man may spend capital on productive wealth; then capital is..reproduced.

refl. 1842 Manning *Serm.* i. (1848) I. 6 As sin, through the power of death, withers off..it perpetually reproduces itself. 1877 *Nature* 30 Aug. 360/1 It is evident..that the sounds would reproduce themselves with the same pitch in the scale.

c. *absol.* To multiply by generation.

1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Aug. 689/2 It [the bacillus] reproduces at the rate of hundreds per day. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 38 Among those animals which reproduce only by fertilised ova, successive generations are almost always alike.

2. To produce again by means of combination or change.

1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 61 If we could reproduce a body which has been deprived of its substantial form. 1704 Newton *Optics* (1721) 134 Whenever all those Rays..are mix'd again, they reproduce the same white Light as before. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 325 A convex lens..will bring all the rays to a focus, and reproduce white light. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 116 When the vapour of water is condensed it reproduces pure water.

3. To bring about again; to effect, exhibit, or present anew; to repeat in some fashion.

1688 Dryden *Brit. Rediv.* 217 His inborn courage..Might reproduce some second Richard's reign. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 119 Whenever we notice a remarkable effect of any kind, our first question ought to be, Can it be reproduced? 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xiv. 307 Rendu affirmed..that all the phenomena of a river were reproduced upon the Mer de Glace. 1877 *Nature* 6 Sept. 403/2 He has rendered it possible to reproduce the human voice with all its modulations at distant points.

refl. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 52 History is apt to reproduce itself.

b. To repeat in a more or less exact copy; to produce a copy of (a work of art, picture, drawing, etc.), now *esp.* by means of engraving, photography, or similar processes.

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 83 (ed. 2) 50 In colonies the form of the images in the metropolis was faithfully reproduced. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. ix. 400 The rude art of English masons strove to reproduce the campaniles of Northern Italy. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 238 The diagrams reproduced on the adjoining pages.

absol. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* I. v, I already began to imitate, to reproduce.

c. *intr.* To turn out (well, etc.) in a copy.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 3/2 The drawings..reproduce in monochrome-plate process with greater strength than might be expected.

4. To present again in writing or print.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 178 A letter..so interesting that I do not hesitate to reproduce it here. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 977/1 The legends..here reproduced were well worth reproducing.

5. To create again by a mental effort; to represent clearly to the mind.

1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 201 These scenic edifices..enable our mind's eye to reproduce the people..congregated together 1870 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 199 The novels of the eighteenth century enable us to reproduce the parson of the time with ease.

6. To bring out again.

1835 G. Hogarth *Mus. Hist.* (1838) II. 158 He also remodelled his opera of *The Wood Girl*, and reproduced it under the title of *Sylvana*.

Hence **Reprodu·ced**, **Reprodu·cing** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Reprodu·ceable** *a.*, reproducible.

1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* vi. 87 The second and third..constituted the reproduceable capital of the concern. 1882 Seeley *Nat. Relig.* 103 A sort of reflected or reproduced eternity. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 106 Dispositives and reproduced negatives. 1893 *Athenæum* 30 Sept. 452/1 His adoption of his master's [style] is that of a student..not that of a mere reproducing copyist.

Reprodu·cer (rī-). [f. prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who or that which reproduces.

1774 Burke *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1792 I. 565 You understand..that I speak of Charles Townshend, officially the re-producer of this fatal scheme. 1841 Gladstone *State in Rel. Ch.* iv. § 100 (ed. 4), Not as a creator, or an inventor, or even a reproducer, of a system. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 968 A timid, dependent, incoherent reproducer, whose plagiarisms his old pupil amused himself by detecting.

2. *spec.* In the phonograph, the part by which the sound is reproduced.

1888 *Nature* 29 Nov. 108/1 Consequently, there are two diaphragms, one a recorder and the other a reproducer.

Reprodu·cible (rī-), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ible.] That may be reproduced; admitting or susceptible of reproduction.

1834 Ht. Martineau *Moral* I. 4 The first constitutes fixed capital; the second and third reproducible capital. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 275 The results of scientific discoveries..are, as a rule, reproducible at will.

Reproduction (rīprŏdʌ·kʃən). [f. Reproduce, after *production*; cf. F. *reproduction* (1690).]

1. The action or process of forming, creating or bringing into existence again.

1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 361 Things immaterial and incorruptible cannot be said to rise again; resurrection implying a reproduction. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 61 The experiment recorded by our author about the reproduction of salt-petre. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. v. (1869) I. 368 No equal quantity of productive labour employed in manufactures can ever occasion so great a reproduction. 1845 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1874) I. iii. 107 We shall as soon see the reproduction of an Aristotle as of a Demosthenes. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 6 A system of taxation acting on capital..destroys alike the desire and the means of reproduction.

b. The process, on the part of certain animals, of reproducing parts of the organism which have been destroyed or removed. (Now freq. called *regeneration* to distinguish it from next.)

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The reproduction of several parts of lobsters, crabs, etc. makes one of the great curiosities in natural history. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 172 We owe the first discovery of this power of reproduction in animals to Mr. Trembley, who first observed it in the polypus. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 18 Organized beings have even the faculty of reproducing..certain of their parts of which they may have been deprived. This has been named the power of reproduction. 1884 *Mind* July 415 The question of the Reproduction of Lost Parts is interesting from several points of view in biology.

c. The process of producing new individuals of the same species by some form of generation; the generative production of new animal or vegetable organisms by or from existing ones; also, power of reproducing in this way.

1785 Smellie tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) II. 16 And, without limiting our research to the generation of man, or of any particular animal, let us contemplate the general phænomena of reproduction. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 145 When we examine animals in the next grade, we find reproduction taking place by the concurrence of sexes. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 749 Much difference of opinion has arisen..as to the mode in which reproduction takes place in the different divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom. 1883 Wallem *Fish Supply Norway* 10 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), The reproduction of the cod is extraordinarily great.

d. The action or process of bringing again before the mind in the same form.

1800 Fellowes *Chr. Philos.* (ed. 3) 232 *note*, I suppose ideas to be..capable of excitement and reproduction. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1877) II. xx. 13 By reproduction..I strictly mean the process of recovering the absent thought from unconsciousness. 1884 T. Sully *Outlines Psychol.* 477 Fear and anger have their rise in the mental reproduction of some organic pain.

e. The action or process of repeating in a copy. Also *attrib.*

1883 Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 181/1 Autographs for reproduction must be written with ink or pencil. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 247 For the photographer who is exclusively occupied with reproduction photography, this is fully satisfactory.

2. A copy or counterpart; in recent use *esp.* a copy of a picture or other work of art by means of engraving or some other process.

1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* II. 88 More perfect some, and some less perfect yield Their reproductions in this wondrous field. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 23 The Huns were but reproductions of the ancient Scythians. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 111 The hypothesis as to the nature of heliochromic reproductions.

b. A representation in some form or by some means of the essential features of a thing.

1844 Emerson *Nature, Commodity* Wks. (Bohn) II. 144 The useful arts are reproductions or new combinations by the wit of man, of the same natural benefactors. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* Pref. 22 The Bedouin tents are still the faithful reproduction of the outward life of the patriarchs. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 71 St. Luke's dramatic reproduction of the vague murmurs of a throng.

Reproductive (rīprŏdʌ·ktiv), *a.* [f. Reproduce, after *productive*.]

1. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or effecting, reproduction.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v. *Reproduction*, What is said of the want of the reproductive power of these parts, relates only to the head and tail ends. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 200 We might divide the consideration of springs..into their destroying and reproductive agency. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxviii. 353 The slave population was not reproductive; it was only kept at its level by fresh drafts from abroad. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 241 Plans of reproductive outlay, certain to pay cent per cent.

2. *spec.* in *Biol.* Connected with or effecting generative reproduction in animals or plants.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 412/1 This type of the reproductive apparatus extends through a wide range of animals. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 220/1 Reproductive organs of the red Algæ. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 47 The reproductive system has furnished a basis for the division of the Class Mammalia. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 208 Ordinary nephridia, which take on a sexual function at the reproductive season.

Hence **Reprodu·ctively**, **Reprodu·ctiveness**, **Reproducti·vity.**

1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 167 Moab..had the degrading worship of Baal-peor, re-productiveness. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 240 A profound sympathy with nature in her large and perpetual reproductiveness. 1881 *Academy* 30 Apr. 322 The common impressionability and reproductivity of nervous tissue. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 3 May, None can..have been so reproductively fruitful as that first one.

Reprodu·ctor. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Reproduce *v.*] An animal used for reproducing its species.

1888 W. Williams *Princ. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 264 A Ministerial Order in Prussia prohibits the removal or use, as reproductors, of affected stallions.

Reprodu·ctory, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [Cf. prec. and -ory 2.] 'Pertaining to or used in reproduction' (Webster 1847).

Reprofa·ne, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To profane afresh.

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* I. 194 If this thine Altar ..Be re-profan'd with Heathen Hecatombs.

Reproffe, obs. form of Reproof.

†**Repro·ffer,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* Of a stag: To turn back into the water again.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij, Therfore it is (Profte) as thyse hunters sayne And (Reprofre) yf the same waye he torne agayne. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 907 The Hart presently discended to the Riuer, and being in the water, proferd, and reproferd, and proferd againe.

Reproje·ct, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To plan again.

1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Hair Powder* Wks. 1812 III. 301 Where thou, and honest Rumbold-hunting Harry Project and reproject and oft miscarry.

Repro·mise, *sb. rare*$^{-1}$. [Re- 5 a.] A renewed or further promise.

1750 Hodges *Chr. Plan* (1755) 171 This repromise supposes plainly, that there was one prior to any, that is mentioned by the prophets.

†**Repro·mise,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *reprōmittĕre*: see next and Promise *v.*] *trans.* To promise in return. Hence **Repro·mised** *ppl. a.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 231 The..crowne of lyfe whiche god hath repromysed to all them that loueth hym. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Job* II. 175 How shall that Hap appear, Which you yer-while did so re-promise, hear? 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 219 Whereby God promiseth his grace, and loue vnto men, and men repromise constant obedience due to him. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N.T.* 496 The extending of the bounds of this repromised land towards the north.

†**Repromi·ssion.** *Obs.* Also 4 -mysciоun, -misciоun, 4–5 -myssioun, 6 -myssyon. [a. OF. *repromission*, or ad. L. *reprōmissiōn-em*, f. *reprōmittĕre*: see next.] A counter-promise, a promise made in return. *Land of repromission*, the promised land.

1382 Wyclif *Heb.* vi. 15 So he longe suffringe gaat repromysciоun, or biheeste azen. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 Þe land of repromission, þat men calles þe Haly Land. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The passage of the chyldren of Israel..through the reed see towarde the lande of repromyssyon. 1642 Chas. I *Let.* 14 June, The humble Repromission and Resolution of the Captains and Souldiers. 1659 R. Gell *Amendm. Bible* 85 Repromission or answering by promise to God's stipulation. 1692 *Covt. Grace Conditional* 29 By Conditions I understand the restipulation or repromission in a Covenant.

†**Repromi·t,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *reprōmittĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *prōmittĕre* to promise. Cf. obs. F. *repromettre*.] To promise in return.

1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 26 A faire ansuer ..was returned by the Queen, and the Assemblie repromitts to be loveing,..and obedient subjects to hir Majestie.

Repro·mulgate (rī), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To promulgate again.

1847 in Webster. 1866 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 273 The fundamental principle of persecution has been distinctly repromulgated. 1871 Farrar *Witn. Hist.* iii. 117 The tenth Lateran Council found it necessary to repromulgate the doctrine of immortality.

So **Repromulga·tion.**

a 1754 McLaurin *Serm. & Ess.* (1755) 243 The clear repromulgation of that law..has far superior effects.

Reproof (rĭprīū·f). Forms: *a.* 4 reproef, 4–5 reprof, 4–6 reprofe, 5–6 reproffe, 5–7 reproofe, (6 -proufe), 5– reproof; 4–6 reproue, (4 -pruve, 5 -prowe), 5–6 reprove; also 5–6 *Sc.* repruf(e, -pruff, (5 -prwfe, -prwe), 6 repruif. *β.* 4–5 repref, (5 -preff, -preffe), 4–6 reprefe, -preef, (6 -fe), 5–6 *Sc.* repreif(e, 6 reprief(e, -prife, reypriff; 4–6 repreue, -preve, 6 repreeve, -prieve, -prive. [a. OF. *reprove*, *-prouve* (A.F. also *repreove*), vbl. sb. f. *reprover* to Reprove. On the variation in the forms see Proof *sb.*]

†**1.** Shame, disgrace, ignominy or reproach, adhering or resulting to a person in consequence or by reason of some fact, event, conduct, etc. (Occas. with *a* and *pl.*) *Obs.*

a. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2871 Methink thou wirkis, to thi reproue, Onence thi son that thou sold loue. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5555 Thurgh defaute of hym er þai In grete reprove. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr. Life Xt.* (B.N.C.) lf. 14 It is abhomynable þynge and a grete reproofe to a mayden ..to be a grete iangelere. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1252 Madem, I wot that for to loue yone knycht,..It war to yow no maner of Reprwe. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 56 Under the pane of repruif, infamy, and perjurie. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 90 She did betray me to my owne reproofe. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* (1640) 360 If..thou return..to the Repursuite of those half-repented Sins..: This is a Reproofe.

β. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 404 Ne were it for repreue, By Mahoun, þat ys my vowee of þyn heued y wolde þee reue. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 595 It is repreeue and contrarie of honour For to ben holde a commune hasardour. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* v. xxxii. (1554) 141 b, Bochas list not expresse More of his life fulfilled of all reprenes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 435 That war repreif to thair diuinite, And na reproche vnto the said Enee. 1567 *Lucres & Eur.* H iv b, Yf I shoulde carye thee about wyth me,..what reprefe and shame shulde it be both to the and me?

†**b.** One who, or that which, is a disgrace or discredit to something. *Obs. rare.*

c 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 148 Thow Phellippe, foundour of new falsehede, Distroubar of pees,..reprof of alle knyghthode. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. i, Schaw now thy schame, ..schaw thy endite reprufe of rethoryis.

†**2.** Insulting or opprobrious language or action used against a person; insult, contumely, scorn. *Obs.*

a. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiv. 4 Reprofe that was sayd agayns men he accept it noght. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 336 More men wondren whi þei cursen..not for reprofe don to Crist and his majeste. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 97 (Ps. cxix. 22), Bere awey fro me reprof and despyt. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 284 Lenox selfe thay cast doune to the Inglis schipis farr of with gret reprofe.

β. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 34 To þe repreef of Crist þei clepide him a Samaritan. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 456 As he was on yᵒ rode that he was on don wᵗ grett repreue. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 15/2 God had accepted them as worthy to suffer wronge and reprieſe for his sake.

†**b.** With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; an insult in word or deed. *Obs.*

a. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxii. 4 Oure saule trauayls in reprofis and oure body in passiouns. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 He sufferd many reprufes and scornes by vs. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccvciii. 176 They cast vpon hym many snowe balles and many other reproues dyd him.

β. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7996 Bythwyxt to þer a stryf þey herde, Of grete ɜepreſs ilk oþer onswerde. 1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxix. 9 And repreues and cursis he shal ȝelde to hym. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 40 Crist was..in his grettist nede among repreues forsaken of his frendes. 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* B ij b, Euen these sage Stoikes dooe not in deede so greatly despise pleasure, as outwardly thei dissemble, and afore folks dooe baite hir with a thousand repreues. 1597 *Guistard & Sismound* B ij, As to the great repreeve also contrived, which alder first ayen me ye object.

†**c.** An object of scorn or contempt. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi. 5, I am a worm and noght man, reproue of men & outkastynge of folke. 1382 Wyclif *Judith* vii. 16 Betere it is..than wee die, and be repref to alle flesh. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxx. 11, I am become a very reprofe amonge all myne enemies.

3. Censure, rebuke, reprimand, reprehension.

a. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 652 Alisandrine..bi-þouȝt hire ful busily howe best were to werche,..properly vnparceyued for repɼoue after. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 189 Reprowe was founde for amendement of hym that Is reprowid. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 139 They may abase themselfe in al vayn lustys & vanyte, wythout punyschement or reproue of any degre. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 662 In reproofe of Jasper Erle of Penbroke, he created William Lord Herbert Erle of the same place. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. ii. 37 A Mallice, that..would plucke reproofe and rebuke from euery Eare that heard it. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xv. 5 A foole despiseth his fathers instruction: but hee that regaɼdeth reproofe, is prudent. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 583 Those best can bear reproof, who merit praise. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* ii, Mrs. Chick contented herself with a glance of reproof.

β. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xi. 20 Thanne Jhesus began for to seie repreue to citees. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7240 Men..holden us for so worthy, That we may folk repreve echoon, And we nyl have repref of noon. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 7 He..suffered them to robbe and pill without correction or reprefe. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xvi. xlv, I thee enchanted and allur'd to loue, Wicked deceit, craft worthie sharpe reprieſe. *Comb.* 1382 Wyclif 1 *Esdr.* Prol., The studies of enuyouse men..that alle thing that we wryten, weenen repref wrthi.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A censure, rebuke, etc.

a. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 452 Of resoun me behuvis Excuse Chaucer fra all maner repruvis. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ix. 41 Unto this manifest and false reprofe.. Jesus aunswered verey gentelye. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xii, How have I deserved these reproofs? 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. vi. xxiii. 445 A reproof is intolerable when it is administered out of pride or hatred.

β. 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* L ij, What maistrie is it for them to set light store by two or thꝛee of those learned mens repriues. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 238 Pape Honozie, throuch scharpe writeings, accuised his wickednes wᵗ a sour repreiſe.

†**4.** *a.* The condition of being under censure or disapproval. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 370 (419), Ye nold han had no mercy ne mesure On me, but alwey had me in ɜepreue. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 151 Ther as wrecchid greues, Sour lond, to weet, or salt is, neuer delue; And alwey thristy dri lond in repreue is.

†**b.** Cause for censure; fault, blame. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Matthew*) 367 Matrimone he can commend, gyf þat it will anowrnyt be..& but reprufe kepit alsa. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxix. (1859) 62 All thyng..shold ben..good, and commendable, that noo repreef were founden therin. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 31 Do gude for euill, and leid 3our lyfe Without reprufe.

5. Disproof, refutation. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1529 More *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 272/1 There were shewed vnto hym manye thynges for the reproofe of that vnreasonable and detestable heresye. 1664 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* II. title-p., In..reproof and conviction of Roman Errors. 1739 Labelye *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 38 As to the many false Reports..I leave the Piers of Westminster-Bridge, to give them the strongest Reproofs. 1814 Cary *Dante, Parad.* III. 3 By proof of right, and of the false reproof.

Hence †**Repro·offul** *a.*; **Repro·ofless** *a.*

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, This critique is hoarsh, unsaverie, and reproofeful. 1827–35 Willis *Dawid's Grief for Child* 18 The rapt wires of his reproofless harp.

Re-proof (rī-). [Re- 5 a.] A second proof.

c 1825 Campbell in *New Monthly Mag.* (1847) May 74, I must leave you to correct this dull essay on the London College, yet if I could have a re-proof it would be desirable.

Repropi·tiate, *v.* (and *pa. pple.*). *rare.* [ad. L. *repropitiāre* (Tert. and Vulg.).] *trans.* †To make propitiation for (a thing or person) again; to restore to favour. So **Repropitia·tion.**

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* ii. 17 That he might repropitiate the sinnes of the people. 1617 Bp. Andrewes 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* x. (1629) 708 Accepted to repropitiation, that is ἱλασμός, to as good grace, and favour as ever. *Ibid.*, [Absalom was] repropitiate, when he was admitted to the king's presence and kissed him.

Repropo·sal. [Re- 5 a.] A fresh proposal. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 44 In his Reproposalls he tenders a faire Treaty.

Repro·secute (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To prosecute again.

1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. iii. 175 To unstring my instrument for a while, and reprosecute our theory.

Reprovable (rɪprū·văb'l), *a.* ? *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **reprouable,** (4–5 **-abil**), 6 **reproueable,** (6–8 **-veable**), 6–7 **reprooueable,** 4– **reprovable.** *β.* 4–5 **repreuable,** 5 **-v(e)able, repreev-, reprefable, 6 repryuable.** [f. as Reprove *v.* + **-able,** after med.L. *reprobābilis* (Du Cange): cf. F. *réprouvable* (14th c., Oresme).] Deserving of reproof or censure; blameworthy, reprehensible.

In common use (in the *a*-forms) from *c* 1380 to 1650.

a. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxviii. 2, I sett kepynge til my mouth..þat nane reprouabil word withpassid me. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 292 Also seynt poul iugiþ of petris synne, and azen-stoode him for he was reprouable. *a* 1471 Fortescue *Wks.* (1869) 490, I se the naughty and reprovable people helped with richesses. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvi. (Arb.) 65 The ancient guise in old times vsed at weddings (in my simple opinion) nothing ɜepreuable. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Communn.* i. § 5. 101 Thy faith was not only little but reprovable. 1746 Wesley *Princ. Methodist* 3 Those..who may be hinder'd, by their Prejudice in my Favour,..from observing what is reproveable.

β. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxv. 10 The whiche kepe thou to thee, lest thou be maad repreuable. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 66 In þayre secretz and writynges no fals þynge ne repreuable ys founden. *c* 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame* 512 Vit atte lest y am nat repreuable. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1436 That I shall suffer none impechment..nor losse repryuable.

Hence †**Repro·vableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727); †**Repro·vably** *adv.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. x. 50 Wherfore folewith that he vnreasonabili and reprouabili askith.

Reproval (rɪprū·văl). [f. next + **-al.**] The act of reproving; reproof.

1846 Worcester cites *Gentl. Mag.* 1872 *Athenæum* 28 Dec. 845/3 To..expiate their enthusiastic adherence by an equally enthusiastic reproval. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 20 June 1353/1 The reproval and stultification of the Christian communities.

Reprove (rɪprū·v), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–7 **reproue,** (4 **reproeve, -pruue**), 6–7 **reproone,** 6–7 **reprooue,** 4–**reprove**; 5 **reprof(f,** also *Sc.* **reprow, -pruff,** 5–6 **prufe,** 6 **-proif, -prw.** *β.* 4–6 **repreue, -ve,** (4 **repreove**), 5–6 **repref(e,** 6–7 **reprieve, -prive**; also *Sc.* 5 **rapreiff,** 5–6 **reprew,** (6 **ra-**), 6 **repreif, -prief.** [ad. OF. *reprover* (AF. also *repruver*; mod.F. *réprouver*):—L. *reprobāre*: see Reprobate *v.* The *β*-forms are from those parts of the verb in which the stem had stress (AF. *reprevv-*, OF. *repreuv-*): see Prove *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To reject. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xx. 12 Amange þe deuels of hell, þe whilke þou has forsaken and reproued. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xx. 17 The stoon whom men bildinge reprouedeu [1388 repreueden], this is maad in to the heed of the corner. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3474 The stone whilk the biggers reproved in the heved is made angulere. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* vi. 8 That grounde which beareth thornes and bryars is reproved and is nye vnto cursynge. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* 69 It seemeth to them God is parcialI, bicause he hath elected some, and some reprooued. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xii. 109, I am almost ready to follow the opinion of such as ɜeproove the qualities ..which Aristotle gives vnto the Elements, saying they are but imaginations.

†**b.** *Sc.* To set aside as invalid. *Obs. rare* —1.

1480 *Act. Dom. Conc.* (1839) 52/1 þat þe saidis provost, chanonis, & chapelanis, sall brouke & Joyse þe said landis ..quhil þe said lettre be Repreifit & declarit of na vale.

2. To express disapproval of (conduct, actions, beliefs, etc.); to censure, condemn. Now *rare.*

a. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 220 þat non hapel..mihte alegge any lak our lif to reproue. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 401 Thyne arte is to be reprovede that schewede not this to the before. 1483 Caxton *Cato* F viij, Tho ben fooles that blamen and reproven the tyme, sayeng that the tyme is cause of theyr sekenesse. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 If he come to our stall, and reproone our ballance when they are faultie. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 20 Envy loves That humor best, which bitterly reproves All states. 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 58, I do not utterly reprove the graffing of the wood, though but of one year. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 169 He tried each art, reproved each dull delay. 1820 Shelley *Fiordispina* 40 Lulled by the voice they love, which did ɜeprove The childish pity that she felt for them.

β. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 9 3if þei haten..trewe men to techen frely holy writt and ɜepreuen synne. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. ii. 42 Oþir men knowe oure defautes & repreue hem. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 106 My werk or ȝe repreif Considdir it warlie, reid oftair than anis. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 82 Quhat preachour this repreif, I pray ȝow, durst?

3. To reprehend, rebuke, blame, chide, or find fault with (a person). Also const. *for*, † *of.*

a. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. 9 Y ne shal nouȝt repruue þe in þy sacrifices. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5314 Alle þis sall he do þos openly To reprove þe synful men þar-by. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xv. 70 Me thoȝt grete schame þat Sarzenes..schuld þus reproue vs of oure inperfiteness. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xxxvi. 8 [For] On thyng that he dyde At Rome, Reproved he was be Clergies dome. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 729 Reprooning and ɜeuiling him with such yll wordes..that all the hearers abhorred it. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 761 What if thy Son Prove disobedient, and reprov'd, retort, Wherefore didst thou beget me? 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 95 Others suggest, that Noah having reproved and reproached Canaan for some crime,..the Devil took hold of his resentment. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xx. i, Was it gentle to reprove her..? 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. I. iii. 27 You praise us—reprove us, It doesn't move us.

β. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3722 3yf þou for wraþþe madyst chydyng, Or repɼeuedyst a man of vyle þyng. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 261 God in þe gospel grymly repreueth Alle þat lakken any lyf. 1483 Caxton *Cato* 4 Of Saynt Ambrose that repreuyed openly themperour of his synne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 Thou repreifis & accusis me of the faltis that my tua brethir committis daly. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. vi. 24 Nor suffering the least twinckling sleepe to start Into her eye..; But if the least appear'd, her eyes she streight reprieved.

†**b.** To accuse or convict. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 30 þer-for crist seiþ to þe Iewis who of 3ou schal ɜepreue me of synne. 1382 — *John* xvi. 8 He schal reproue the world of synne. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 241 Oure poynte expɼesse her reproues þe Of felonye falsely and felle.

†**c.** To reproach, taunt. Const. *of.* *Obs. rare* —1.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11665 þey repreue vs of our auncessours þat þey ouer-cam þem wyþ harde stours; Of pouerte þey make vmbreyd.

4. *absol.* To employ reprehension or rebuke.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiii. 6 þaire mouth is ay redy to myssay and reproue. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxv. 10 Lest peraduenture he asaile to thee, whan he shal heren, and to repɼeuen cese not. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* 29 Al the writ quhilk is inspirit..is profetabil to tech, to reprw, to correk. 1611 Bible 2 *Tim.* iv. 2 Reproone, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering & doctrine. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 36 Reprove only when you must. 1821 Shelley *Epipsych.* 603 The troop which errs, and which reproves. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. xi He came to the water-side tavern to ɜeprove and exhort.

†**5.** To disprove; to prove (an idea, statement, etc.) to be false or erroneous. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. met. iv. 130 (Camb. MS.), Whan it retɼeueth in to hym self it reproeueth and distroyet the false thinges by the trewe thinges. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 345 'Contra', quod I, 'bi cryste þat can I repreue'. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxv. (1869) 49 For to assoile better þine argumentes þat seist j haue falsed and repreved þi gretteste principle. 1538 Bale *God's Promises* II, All thys is true, Lorde, I cannot thy wordes reprove. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 40 Reproue my allegation, if you can, Or else conclude my words effectuall. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 25 This confident Assertion of DesCartes is fully examined and reproved by..Mr. Boyl.

†**b.** To refute or confute (a person). *Obs.*

1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks (S. T. S.) I. 101 Men in this vocatioun..suld..be..potent to repɼeue and conuict the gainsayaris of the samin. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ix. 42 b, Where he sayth the second to lye on the North part, he may by the view & eisight onely be reproued, being in deed towards the East. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XVI. xxxi, Deceived they are, and may be reproved by the instance of fig-trees.

†**6.** To impair, diminish. *Obs. rare.*

1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 9 Kepe euyr temperaunce in largete.., ne neuer repreue thi yeftis with ayentakyng. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 403 Hee sheweth that his loue is so farre from being reproued, that it is augmented. 1590 Greenwood *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* G ij b, This is hit that.. maketh all the sylueɼ saints.. to bestur them, least their portions should be reproued; They would gladly haue their portions improued.

Re-prove (rī-), *v.* Also 6 reprove. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To prove again.

1529 More *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 209/2 An infidell whom thei haue proued and reproued fals in his faith to God. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* Pref. 3 Proving & reprovinge, by most waighty arguments & best authorities al that he did. 1881 Greener *Gun* 290 The bulges are knocked down ..and the barrel re-proved until it either bursts or stands proof. 1891 *Nature* 25 June 179/2 He re-proved the complete identity of the electricity of lightning.

Reproved (rɪprū·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. Reprove *v.*[1] + **-ed**[1].]

†**1.** Rejected; reprobate. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1400 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxv, All other yeftes..are com in to good & to bad, to chosen & to reproued. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 6 Als chosyn, god noȝt displeȝys..so repɼeuyd, god noȝt plesys. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3462 The forsaide beeldeis..Callid it be propre name the reproved stone. 1450–1530 *Myrr. of our Ladye* 143 Not amongest the reproued, but amongest hys chosen. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 144 Ydle folke shall..sorowe with the reproued and forsaken folkes in hell.

2. Rebuked, reprehended.

1821 Shelley *Adonais* xlv, Oblivion as they rose shrank like a thing reproved.

†**Repro·vement.** *Obs. rare* —1 [f. as prec. + **-ment.**] Reproof, rebuke.

1675 Cocker *Morals* 39 Nothing can more to my improvement tend, Than the reprovement of a loving Friend.

Reprover (rɪprū·vəɹ). [f. Reprove *v.*[1] + **-er**[1].] One who or that which reproves.

a. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 189 Whan a man Is ouer-harde reprouet, he hatyth his reprowere. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1017 An answere to the correcters and of all workes reprouers. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref. ¶ ij b, But now because I make account I haue to deale with three sundrie kindes of reproouers. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxviii. 474 A wise and faithful reprover

is of singular use. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 362 Sulpicius was..a reprover of the insolence of his own times. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* i. 3 If Religion be deemed by these sarcastic reprovers altogether an illusion. 1868 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 342 One kneeling as reproved..; the reprover, an erect ascetic figure, stands over him.

β. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvii. 11 Studie to wisdam,..that thou mowe to the repreuere answern a wrd. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 69 þerfore I haue þoght sum maner of answer to schew, & to iepreuars fully not gyffe steed. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b iij, If I would say..that it [music] were to be otherwise vsed, then it is, I should finde more iepreeuers, then I could finde..skilfull of my meaning.

Reproving (rĭprīĕ·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb in various senses; reproof.

a. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 47 It is a remembraunce, amonestynge, a reprouynge. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 6 þe more þe cursed man is styred..wyth þe wynd of techyng & of reprovyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlviii. 10 He was oudeyned in the iepiouynges in tyme. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 242 The worst is but denialle and reprooving. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* Wks. 1811 IX. 265 A spirit of iepioving. 1850 W. C. BENNETT *Baby May* Poems 12 Tiny scorns of smiled reprovings That have more of love than lovings.

β. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 850 Bituene Edrich ant the kyng Aros a repreofing. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol. 1 There it lykede him to suffre many Reprevinges and Scornes for us. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. ii. 42 The meke men receiuyng repreuinges..is in pes wel ynowe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 152 Thay lykit not my..Praying, fasting, nor repreuing.

Repro·ving, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That reproves.

1382 WYCLIF *Amos* v. 10 Thei hadden in hate the repreuynge man in the 3ate. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 343 Then the Maid Fix'd on the warrior her reproving eye.

Repro·vingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a reproving manner.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* ii. 12 The riȝtwis man..repreuendeli puttith to vs the synnes of lawe. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 30 Thai..will bakbyte behynd bakkis, and reprovandly lak that thai before me had lovit. 1829 SOUTHEY *Young Dragon* Epil. 4 That smile I read aright, for thus Reprovingly said she. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 567/2 She ..shook her head reprovingly.

Reprovi·sion (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] a. *trans.* To supply with a fresh stock of provisions. b. *absol.* To lay in fresh provisions.

1895 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 5/7 Porters..are effecting the re-provisioning of the town. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 7/1 Ships of war..will not be able in the Canal..to revictual or reprovision.

†**Repru·ce,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also **repruse.** [a. AF. *repruce*, var. *reproce*: see REPROCE and REPROACH *sb.*] Reproach.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. 16 þou settest us repruse to our neȝburs. *Ibid.* lxxiii. 23 Be þou þenchand of þyn repruces. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7673 Ector sayde, 'whan I schal thole..Suche vilony and suche repruse' [etc.].

So †**Repru·ce** *v. trans.*, to reproach. *Obs. rare.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* vi. 1 Lord, ne repruce me nouȝt in þy vengeaunce; ne reproue me nouȝt in þyn yre. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 13 ȝelde to our neȝbuis seuen double in her bosme her lackinge wich, Lord, hij repruced þe.

Reprune (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To prune again.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1729) 209 Re-prune now Abricots and Peaches. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1219 In Mid-way Flight Imagination tires; Yet soon re-prunes her Wing to soar anew.

Reprw, obs. Sc. form of REPROVE.

Repry, obs. variant of REPRIEVE *v.*

Repryuable, obs. form of REPROVABLE.

Reps (reps), variant of REP 3.

1867 *Art Jrnl.* XXIX. 228/3 The reps has this objection, that it is so susceptible and tenacious of odour. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iii. 59 A cushioned divan covered with a smart woollen reps ran along each side.

Repselver: see REAP-SILVER.

†**Re·pster.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. *rep-* REAP *v.* + -STER.] A reaper.

c 1430 LOVE tr. *Bonavent. Mirror Life Christ* xv. (MS. e Musæo) lf. 59 And abacuk anoþer prophete bare mete to his repsteres on þe felde.

Rept, obs. pa. pple. of REAP *v.*

Reptant (re·ptănt), *a.* [ad. L. *reptant-*, pple. of *reptāre* to creep.] Creeping, crawling, repent.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 297 Its roots are round.. and reptant like grass roots. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 489 Its four legs, and reptant motions show that it is most nearly connected with the Reptiles. 1853 MACDONALD & ALLEN *Botanist's Word-bk.* 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 482 The majority are reptant, but of these some few can swim.

Reptation (reptā·ʃən). [ad. L. *reptātiōn-em* (Quintilian), n. of action f. *reptāre* to creep.] The action of creeping or crawling.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Reptation*, a mode of progression by advancing successively parts of the trunk, which occupy the place of the anterior parts which are carried forwards, as in serpents.

†**Re·ptatory,** *a. rare* −0. [f. *reptāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *reptāre* to creep + -ORY.] 'Having the character of reptation' (Mayne 1859); 'creeping; as, reptatory animals' (Webster 1864, citing Dana).

†**Re·ptible.** *Obs. rare* −1. [ad. late L. *reptibilis* (Boethius): cf. next and -IBLE.] A reptile.

1655 M. CARTER *Hou. Rediv.* (1660) 151 Reptibles, and Insects, all manner of Flyes and Grasshoppers.

Reptile (re·ptil, re·ptəil), *sb.* Also 4, 7 **reptil,** 6 **-yll.** [ad. late L. *reptile* (Vulg.), neut. of *reptilis*: see next, and cf. F. *reptile* (1314).]

1. A creeping or crawling animal; *spec.* an animal belonging to the class REPTILIA. †Also *collect.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 118 Every neddre and every Snake And every Reptil which mai moeve. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1053 All beestes, byrdes, fyshes, reptyll them movyng from place to other. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* Pref. 2 We observe in Reptiles and other Creatures, that they most incline to that which most consorts with their Nature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 388 God said, let the Waters generate Reptil with Spawn abundant. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 331 Eve's tempter thus the Rabbins have exprest, A Cherub's face, a reptile all the rest. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 172 When the animal is obliged to move, it drags itself forward like a reptile. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 5 Of existing Vertebrates the number of species of Fishes is about 10,000; of Reptiles, 2000;..of Mammals, 2000. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 33 The former immunity of Ireland from reptiles.

2. *transf.* A person of a low, mean, grovelling, or repulsive character.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. i, For a little reptile of a critic to presume to find fault with any of its parts..is a most presumptuous absurdity. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 170 ¶ 12 Reptiles whom their own servants would have despised, had they not been their servants. 1825 W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 93 These reptiles publish..a newspaper. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iv. 74 Those who shrink from looking fully and kindly even upon those who may be the reptiles of their race.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *reptile house, -man, oil*; *reptile-like, -spawning* adjs.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 232/1 A new marriage of reptile-spawning fraud and time. 1845 G. MURRAY *Islaford* 57 Feelings foreign to the throng Of reptile-men that walk in slime. 1873 W. CARLETON *Farm Ballads* (1893) 119 Some reptile-like deed that coils plain in our sight. 1876 GOODE *Anim. Resourc. U. S.* in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. VI. 52 Extraction of Bird and Reptile Oils. 1883 *Nature* 3 May 17/1 The most important work undertaken in the Gardens during the past year had been the new Reptile House.

Reptile (re·ptil, re·ptəil), *a.* [ad. late L. *reptilis* (Sidonius), f. *rept-*, ppl. stem of *repĕre* to creep (cf. REPENT *a.*1) + *-ilis* -ILE. In later examples to some extent an attrib. use of prec.]

1. a. Of animals: Creeping, crawling; reptant.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 388 Some..think that they were so called, because their outward forme representeth some such reptile creature. 1720 GAY *Rural Sports* I. 168 Cleanse them from filth, to give a tempting gloss, Cherish the sully'd reptile race with moss. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 241 Wak'd by his warmer ray, the reptile young Come wing'd abroad. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 183 Feel thine own worthlessness, A reptile worm.

transf. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 158 Wrapt round and round In silken Thought, which reptile Fancy spun!

† b. Of plants: Repent. *Obs. rare.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., *Capreolus*, the..tendril by which the Vines and such like reptile plants fasten themselves. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Reptile is likewise used, abusively, for plants which creep on the earth, or on other plants.

2. Of the nature of, characterized by, pertaining to, the action of creeping or crawling.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Its reptile motion may also be explained by a wire wound on a cylinder. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 322 There they continue in a reptile state for a year.

3. *transf.* Having the characteristics of reptiles; grovelling, mean, low, malignant.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* p. (a), On the raised wings of whose perfections, the prone and Reptile soul soars a pitch. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Reptile* or *Reptitious*, that creeps; or, by privy means, gets to high estate. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* Pref. 3 These low and reptile Souls. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 382 He was forced to deal in low concerns and reptile conceits that scarce rose from the ground. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. CXXXVI. The small whisper of the.. paltry few, And subtler venom of the reptile crew. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. viii. (1866) 134 He will creep and crawl before you to submit to any reptile meanness. 1889 *Times* 23 Nov. 5/3 The semi-official and reptile press..employed to insinuate charges against the Chief of the Staff.

‖ **Reptilia** (repti·liă). *Zool.* [L., pl. of *reptile* REPTILE *sb.*] *pl.* Those animals which creep or crawl; *spec.* in mod. use, that class of vertebrate animals which includes the snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles and tortoises.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. LXXXVIII. 137 The Beasts, Fishes, and the reptilia, which are of grosser composition. 1660 R. CRANE *Strict Acc. Bab. Merch.* 9 Like the Insects, and the Reptilia of the Earth. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 90/2 These characters, by many of which the amphibia are distinguished from the reptilia [etc.]. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 415 In the Reptilia indications of the vertical dermal fringe can sometimes be just made out.

Reptilian (repti·liăn), *a.* (and *sb.*). [See prec. and -AN.]

1. Resembling a reptile; having the characteristics of the Reptilia.

1846 WORCESTER cites SILLIMAN. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* p. ix, The..reptilian Bird of Solenhofen. 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Nov. 388 It was then that the ocean swarmed with reptiles and reptilian fish. 1882 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 403 The profound break once supposed to exist between birds and reptiles has been bridged over by the discovery of reptilian birds and bird-like reptiles.

b. Consisting or composed of reptiles.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. (1855) 294 The Sauria..may be regarded as the true type of the Reptilian Class. 1876 GOODE *Fishes Bermudas* 61 *note*, These, with a small Saurian,..make up the reptilian fauna of the Bermudas.

c. *sb.* A member of the class Reptilia.

1847 WEBSTER cites LYELL.

2. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, a reptile or the Reptilia.

1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iv. (1874) 60 It might be regarded, found detached, as at least a reptilian, if not mammalian, bone. 1860 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Rept. & Birds* Introd. 3 Exhibiting..closer approximation to the reptilian structure than any existing bird. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* I. 26 The presence of the Ambiens Muscle is a Reptilian feature.

3. *transf.* Mean, malignant, underhand.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xii, He had an agreeable confidence that his faults were all..impetuous,..leonine; never crawling, crafty, reptilian. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 4/2 His dead father is fair game for Reptilian slanderers.

Reptiliferous (reptili·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. REPTILE *sb.* + -FEROUS.] Containing fossil reptiles.

1858 MURCHISON *Siluria* (1859) App. Q. 572 Those fishes which characterize the Uppermost Old Red or yellow sandstone of the South of Scotland have not been found in the Reptiliferous Sandstones of Elgin. 1885 JUDD in *Nature* 28 Jan. (1886) 310 On the Relation of the Reptiliferous Sandstone of Elgin to the Upper Old Red Sandstone.

Reptiliform (re·ptilifɔ̄m), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] a. *adj.* Having the form of a reptile. b. *sb.* An animal of this kind.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 101/2 In this they are also imitated by the tadpole state of the higher reptiliform groups. 1890 COUES *Ornith.* 92 This group is called *Sauropsida* or reptiliforms.

Reptilious (repti·liəs), *a. rare* −1. [f. REPTILE *sb.* + -IOUS.] Resembling a reptile.

1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* XXI, The advantage taken of it by Willoughby..made her feel abject—reptilious.

Re·ptilism. *rare.* [-ISM.] Reptilian nature.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 698 The vulgar vocabulary of rottenness and reptilism. 1843 *Ibid.* LIV. 211 That reptilism which lurks in every corner of public life.

Repti·lity. *rare.* [-ITY.] †a. The habit of creeping. *Obs.* b. Reptilian character or conduct.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 349 Knot-grasse .. called Serpinaca from its reptility. 1745 A. HILL *Wks.* II. 250 One might pronounce him fallen below contempt, but that he aims to heave, in his reptility.

Reptili·vorous, *a.* [f. REPTILE *sb.*, after *carnivorous*, etc.] Devouring reptiles.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1079/2. 1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 453/3 The other bird is piscivorous and reptilivorous, and destroys no end of frogs, lizards, and the like. 1886 WALLACE in *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 305 A triangular head and short tail which sufficiently marks out the tribe of viperine poisonous snakes to reptilivorous birds and mammals.

Re·ptiloid, *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Reptiliform.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* May 75 The thrushes..are farthest removed in structure from the early reptiloid forms.

†**Repti·tious,** *a. Obs.*, [f. L. *reptitius*, for which *repertitius* is now read.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cooper], *Repititious* [1661 *Reptile* or *Reptitious*], that creeps; or by privy means gets to high Estate. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Reptitious*, stealing or creeping on by degrees. 1742 C. OWEN *Serpents* I. i. 2 Some Serpents are reptitious, creep on the Belly, and some have Feet.

Reptyme: see REAP-TIME.

Republic (rĭpʌ·blik), *sb.* (and *a.*) Also 7 **-ique, -ike,** 7–8 **-ick**; 7 **rei-.** [ad. F. *république* or L. *rēspublica* (abl. *rēpūblicā*), f. *rēs* thing, affair + *publicus* PUBLIO *a.*]

†1. The state, the common weal. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. x, Neither yet thinke, by their vnnaturall Fight What the republique suffred them among. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 5. 78 Those men are of most trouble to the Republique, who haue most leasure to be idle. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 41 The Republick might be highly endangered by an Inter-Regnum.

2. A state in which the supreme power rests in the people and their elected representatives or officers, as opposed to one governed by a king or similar ruler; a commonwealth.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Republike*, a Commonwealth. *a* 1626 BACON *Ch. Controv.* Wks. 1879 I. 347 It may be, in civil states, a republic is a better policy than a kingdom. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 155 The Army..would depose the King, change the Government, and settle a Republick by their own Rules. 1727 COLDEN *Hist. Five Ind. Nat.* p. XV, Each Nation is an absolute Republick by its self, govern'd in all Publick Affairs of War and Peace by the Sachems or Old Men. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 316 When I impute to him a speculative predilection in favour of a republic. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 110 Whatever outrages have happened to men may befal a man again; and very easily in a republic. 1884 *Q. Rev.* CLVII. 2 The success of the United States has sustained the credit of Republics—a word..which has lately come to have the additional meaning of a government resting on a widely-extended suffrage.

b. Applied to particular states having this form of constitution.

1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 349 The publike honours done unto him, by the greatest Princes and Republicks in the Christian world. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 25 The Reipublicks of Pisa and Siena. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 26 Were it not much better for the Republique of Venice..? 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 505 Servius, the king who laid the solid base On which o'er earth the vast republic spread. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 110 These commonwealths will not long bear a state of subjection to the republick of Paris. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 447/2 The republic of the United States of America..consists of twenty-four states, and three territories. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 359 The Republic has the right to call on all her children for service.

c. Without article: Republican constitution or government. *rare* −1.

1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. 1792 III. 340 The existence of such an executive officer, in such a system of republic..is absurd in the highest degree.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Any community of persons, animals, etc., in which there is a certain equality among the members.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 ¶ 8 He..may be considered as not unprofitable to the great republic of humanity. 1789 WASHINGTON in Eliot *Hist. Harvard Coll.* (1848) 152 It gives me sincere satisfaction to learn the flourishing state of your literary republic. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xviii. (ed. 2) II. 114 The large females, like the female wasps, are the original founders of their republics. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 15 Our nature is a republic of equal principles.

b. *The republic of letters*, the collective body of those engaged in literary pursuits; the field of literature itself.

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 19 Pray consider what a figure a man would make in the republick of letters [etc.]. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. vii. (1874) I. 325 One of the greatest..discoveries that has been made of late years in the republic of letters. *a* 1808 BP. HURD *Notes Addison's Tatler* No. 159, The satire contained in this paper .. I doubt, has done no small hurt in the republic of letters. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI. lxvi. 63 There was another field of exertion..in the republic of letters.

4. *attrib.* (passing into *adj.*) Of the nature of, characteristic of, pertaining to, a republic or republics; republican. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) A iv, Who .. do defile the English Tongue with their Republick words, which are.. scarce significant to a Monarchicall understanding. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 787 The Republick Cities and Countries of Greece. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1251 To Crows .. And Choughs and Daws, and such republic birds. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* 2 When our Good Sov'reign Lords the People Were Crown'd by a Republick Cripple. 1755 *Monitor* No. 13 I. 111 Let the republic German Princes..unite for their common safety!

† Repu·blical, *a. Obs.* [-AL.] = next.

1656 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1902) XVII. 438 The Presbyterians and the Republicall party are desirous he [Cromwell] should take uppon him that title. 1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 103, I equally favour your Lordships, and the lowest member of the body, which is truly Republical. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 93 The governor was their friend, and devoted to the Presbyterian republical party.

Republican (*rɪpʌ·blikăn*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REPUBLIC + -AN, prob. after F. *républicain.*]

A *adj.* **† 1.** Belonging to the commonwealth or community. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1691 *Address Publicans New-Eng.* in *Andros Tracts* (1869) II. 234 The Agents .. brought back word, That the People of New-England were possest of great quantities of Republican Money.

2. Of or belonging to a republic; having the form or constitution of a republic; characteristic of a republic or republics.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 10 To vent among them some of his Republican Doctrines. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 316, I would have the manners of the people purely and strictly republican. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 463 The change from republican to monarchical institutions was in general beneficial to the provinces. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xv. 117 There prevails..a republican equality and disorder, which the republican American would be extremely astonished at. 1864 [see B. 2.].

b. Of persons or parties: Favouring, supporting, or advocating the form of state or government called a republic.

1793 BP. HORSLEY *Serm.* 30 Jan. 13 *note*, It has been a great point with Republican Divines to explain away the force of this text [Rom. xiii. 1]. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 411 The leaders of the republican party did not share the mistake.

c. *Republican calendar*, the calendar adopted for a short time (see quot.) by the French Republic; so *republican era*, dating from 22 Sept. 1792.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 173/1 The republican kalendar was first used on the 26th of November, 1793, and was discontinued on the 31st of December, 1805.

3. In *U. S. politics* (with capital) as the distinguishing epithet of a special party, its principles, measures, etc.

Originally applied to the Anti-Federal party which latterly became the DEMOCRATIC; but now to a party opposed to this (formed in 1854 to resist the extension of slave territory), which favours liberal interpretation of the constitution, extension of the central power, and a protective tariff.

1806 TALLMADGE in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 326 Our exclusive republican Brethren, those dear Lovers of the people. 1839 [see FEDERAL *a.* 3]. 1862 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 61 The other party, then [1793] called the Republican party (a name, you must observe, which has entirely changed in modern days, and is now applied to a party the true successor of the old Federal one). 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., The Federalist, National Republican, Whig, and Republican party has been essentially the same.

4. *Ornith.* Living, nesting, or breeding, in large flocks or communities, esp. the N. American *republican swallow*, and the S. African *republican grosbeak* or *weaver-bird.*

1829 AUDUBON *Amer. Ornith.* Pl. 68 Republican [or] Cliff Swallow, *Hirundo Fulva.* 1839 — *Ornith. Biogr.* V. 415. 1855 SMITH & DALLAS *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 266 The most remarkable nest, however, is that made by the Social or Republican Grosbeak (*Philetærus Socius*). 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Weaver-bird*, The Social or Republican Weaver of South Africa .. constructs a kind of umbrella-like roof, under which 800 or 1000 nests have been found.

B. *sb.* **† 1.** One attached to the interests of the commonwealth or community. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1691 *Address Publicans New-Eng.* in *Andros Tracts* (1869) II. 233 A Place where there still dwelt.. some Men of Conscience, and shrewdly suspected to be Republicans.

2. One who believes in, supports, or prefers a republican form of government. *Red republican* (see quot. 1864 and RED *a.* 9 b).

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* Epil. 22 I'm very positive you never saw A through republican a finish'd beau. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 405 Such a Chimerical Happiness is not peculiar to Republicans. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 54 The Whigs were not Dissenters, nor Republicans, though They favour'd the former. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* I. xiv, His evident attention flattered the fierce republican. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., *Red republican*, one bent on maintaining extreme republican doctrines, even at the expense of blood. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxiii. 92, I hate republicans, as I do all other manner of fools.

3. *U. S. politics.* A member of the Republican party (see A. 3). *Black Republican* (see quot. 1866).

1782 J. ADAMS *Diary* 26 Dec., Vaughan has a brother in Philadelphia, who has written him a long letter about the Constitutionalists and the Republicans. 1808 — *Wks.* (1854) IX. 602 The federal administration lasted twelve years. The republicans..have ruled eight years. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., The Whig party..adopted the name of Republicans, and were called by their opponents Black Republicans, from their anti-slavery tendencies.

b. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1832 FERRALL *Ramble thro' U. S.* 88 The stumps .. and 'republicans' (projecting roots of trees, so called from the stubborn tenacity with which they adhere to the ground..), rendered the difficulties of traversing this forest..great.

4. *Ornith.* A republican weaver-bird or swallow.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 400/2 *Republicans*, the name given by Vaillant..to a kind of birds..in South Africa.

Repu·blicanism. [f. prec. + -ISM: cf. F. *républicanisme* (18th c.).]

1. Republican spirit; attachment or adherence to republican principles; republican government or institutions, etc.

1689 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees, No. 37) 71 The contagion of the age, the spirit of popularity and republicanisme. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 29 ¶ 6 For with some of these men, at present, loyalty to our king is Republicanism, and rebellion Passive-obedience. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1868) 63 Milton's republicanism was, I am afraid, founded in an envious hatred of greatness. 1800 SYD. SMITH *Six Serm.* 110 There are many men of.. approved integrity, who have unjustly incurred the charge of republicanism. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. 129 Tyranny seems.. better adapted to these countries than republicanism. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 180 England herself once attempted the costume of republicanism.

2. Something having a republican character or tone; a republican term or phrase.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 49 With..kindly endurance of the many rough republicanisms wherewith I assailed him.

Repu·blicaniza·tion. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of republicanizing.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 527 To impassion the French for the epuration of morals and the republicanization of governments.

Repu·blicanize, *v.* [ad. F. *républicaniser* (Littré): see REPUBLICAN and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render republican in principles or character; to convert into a republican form.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 559 The first public measure which tended avowedly to republicanise France. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) X. 516 They have a Board of Officers now sitting to consider of a military constitution for the army, which it is intended to republicanize. 1849 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 362 Their great task was to republicanize the public mind. 1871 *Standard* 5 Jan., Agents commissioned—according to the expression of the day—to republicanise the country.

b. *transf.* To treat, alter, or re-cast, on republican principles.

1797 SOUTHEY *Let. to Y. May* 26 June, The French never can have a good epic poem till they have republicanised their language. 1858–9 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* XXX. (1860) 676 Let us not, with malice prepense, go about to republicanize our orthography and our syntax.

2. *intr.* To show republican tendencies.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 42 Even the peerage of France was beginning to republicanize.

Hence **Repu·blicanized** *ppl. a.*; **Repu·blicanizer**; **Repu·blicanizing** *vbl. sb.*

1812 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 337 It develops the ..actual state of republicanized Ireland. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, After a deal of republicanising...Stuartising, and Orangising. *c* 1871 SHERMAN in *Critic* 29 Sept. (1894) 198/1 We will welcome you back as the 'republicanizer' of the worst anarchy on the globe.

Repu·blicanly, *adv. rare* —¹. [f. REPUBLICAN *a.* + -LY ².] In a republican manner.

1659 *Eng. Monarchy freest State* 9 The general peace either altogether unsetled, or done Republicanly, and so slightly, infirmly and not lastingly.

† Republica·rian, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* = REPUBLICAN.

1682 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1727/6 The pernicious Artifices ..of turbulent Republicarian and Antimonarchical Spirits. 1689 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Jan., There were Republicarians who would make the Pr. of Orange like a Statholder.

† Repu·blicate, *v.* [? f. REPUBLIC + -ATE.] *trans.* ? To make popular.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 137 The Cabinet-men at Wallingford-House, set upon it to consider, what Exploit this Lord should commence, to be the Darling of the Commons, and as it were to re-publicate his Lordship.

Republication (*rīpʌblikē·ʃən*). [RE- 5 a.]

1. A fresh promulgation *of* a religion or law.

1730 M. TINDAL (*title*) Christianity as old as Creation, a republication of the Religion of Nature. 1763 STUKELEY *Palæog. Sacra* Pref., Christianity is a republication of the patriarchal religion. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. i. (1864) II. 168 Mohammedanism, in more respects than one, was a republication of Mosaic Judaism. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xxii. (1877) 250 Every holy life is a visible republication of the Divine law.

2. A fresh publication *of* a will.

1743 *Swinburne's Testaments* (ed. 6) VII. § 14. 524 That this Republication of the first Will was a Revocation of the last. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxii. 502 The republication of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first again. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 168 The devisor knew of the death of the devisee,..after which she made a codicil that operated as a republication of her will. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 128 You should inquire whether the conveyance renders a republication of your will necessary.

3. The action of republishing (a work), or the fact of being republished.

1789 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 4 Aug., I did see, and wondered..at the republication of the long-forgotten verses on the 'The Three Vernons'. 1841 KLELL. in *Hooker's Wks.* (1888) I. p. cxv, It is hoped that this republication of his remains..will cause them to become more generally read. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 150 Much of the correspondence would bear republication in a permanent form.

b. A fresh publication *of* a literary work; a work published again.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. Pref. 5 This may rather be regarded as a new work than as a re-publication of an old one. 1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 142 As a 'Reader' to the Press in the field of Greek re-publications. 1892 *Bookman* Nov. 57/1 As the volume is so much of a republication it does not claim..detailed criticism.

Republish (*rīʌ·blĭʃ*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To publish again:

a. a book or other work, a statement, etc.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 31 The Booke is extant (published by warrant, and re-published by command this present year). 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* Postscr., If these thir books..shall for the propagating of truth be publisht and republisht [etc.]. 1815 *Old Eng. Plays* IV. 223 They who republish such dramas as have hitherto only been printed from..the prompter's books are entitled to much indulgence. 1840 in Sturgeon *Annals Electr.* IV. 374 We have been induced to republish the principal facts. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 272 He laid down a principle, to which he adhered .., to the extent of republishing it without comment or qualification.

b. a declaration, law, etc.

1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 438 His majestie hath been pleased to republish his declaration for liberty of conscience.

c. a will or deed.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxiii. 379 No after-purchased lands will pass under such devise, unless..the devisor republishes his will. 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV & 1 Vict.* c. 26 § 34 Every Will re-executed or republished, or revived by any Codicil. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 128 Perhaps it would be better to re-publish your will without inquiry.

2. To revive, bring into use again. *rare* —¹.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 142/2 John van Eyck may be said to have 'republished', though he probably did not invent painting in oil.

Hence **Repu·blished** *ppl. a.*

1884 RUSKIN *In Montibus Sanctis* Pref., In order not to add to the expense of the republished text.

Repu·blisher (*rī-*). [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who republishes.

1752 WARBURTON *Serm. Nat. & Rev. Relig.* Wks. 1788 V. 90 He who considers Jesus only in the light of a Republisher of the Law of nature [etc.]. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. ii. 107 The first legislator of the Hindus..appears to have represented himself as the republisher of the will of God. 1868 *Daily News* 22 July, The re-publishers of Cobbett's 'History of the Reformation'.

Repu·blishment. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act of republishing.

1854 in *Allibone's Dict. Authors* (1877) I. 39 The fact of the profitable republishment of the old English classics.

Repu·diable, *a. rare.* [See REPUDIATE *v.* and -ABLE.] That may be repudiated.

1611 COTGR., *Repudiable*, repudiable, refusable [etc.]. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* v. 96 The reasons .. make the Authority it selfe the lesse authentick and more repudiable. *Ibid.* vi. 117. [1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, from Cotgr.]

† Repu·diate, *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *repudiāt-us*: see next.]

A. *ppl. a.* **1.** Of a woman: a Rejected or put away by her husband; divorced.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xix. 94 The wyfe oughte not to be repudiate and cast of. 1596 DRAYTON *Legt.* iv. 876 His former Wife being repudiate. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 136 He married Isabel,..being repudiate wife of King John. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 175 Nor his gossip, nor a Vestal nun, nor one repudiate, let no Christian man marry.

b. Rejected after betrothal or engagement.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 879 Margaret which was affied to Charles the seuenth French king and by him repudiate. 1627 DRAYTON *Mis. Q. Margaret* xliii, That great Earle ..tooke in high disdayne, To haue his Daughter so repudiate.

c. *transf.* of a river.

c 1630 in Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 238 All discontent, and thus repudiate, Unto the southern coast her course doth [Tamar] take.

2 In general use: Rejected, set aside.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 9 b, Edmond was..for his deformitee repudiat and put by from the croune ioyall. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xxx, To be debarr'd of that Imperial State..Basely reiected, and repudiate.

B. *sb.* The (*or* a) divorced wife.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 54 Dominions.. which they claimed by our Elenor, the repudiate of the King of France. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 321 Zaynib (the repudiate of Ben-Harkab) was his fourth and last Wife. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *A Repudiate*, a divorced woman, one put away.

Repudiate (rĭpiū·dieĭt), *v.* [f. L. *repudiāt-*, ppl. stem of *repudiāre* to divorce, reject, etc., f. *repudium* REPUDY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* a. Of a husband: To put away or cast off (his wife); to divorce, dismiss.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. 185 This Antiochus repudiated his own wyfe called Laodice. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 414 Hugh Spencer..was he that first persuaded the king to forsake and repudiate the queene his wife. 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lx. 245 He had repudiated a daughter of his, which he had married three years before. 1716 BOLINGBROKE *Refl. upon Exile* Wks. 1754 I. 112 His separation from Telentia, whom he repudiated not long afterward, was perhaps an affliction to him at this time. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* vii. (1853) 37 Abu Lahab and his wife..compelled their son, Otha, to repudiate his wife. 1870 EDGAR *Runnymede* xxxv. 202 The pope forced her husband to repudiate her.

b. To cast off, disown (a person or thing).

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 316 Other Writers; who being Dorians born, repudiated their vernacular Idiom for that of the Athenians. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvi, He felt it necessary..to repudiate and denounce his father. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. iii. 31 England, after repudiating her heresies, was received into the fold of the Roman Catholic Church. 1873 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 4/4 M. de Mahy ..called upon the Ministers to repudiate the document.

2. To reject; to refuse to accept or entertain (a thing) or to have dealings with (a person).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 1 b, The damosell dyd not alonly disagre and repudiate that matrimony, but abhorred ..his..desyre. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* 100 O let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins, show themselves philtr'd and bewitch'd by this. 1837 LOFFT *Self-form.* II. 63 Gladly would we have repudiated the property..so heavily bestowed upon us. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. vi. viii. 802 If they repudiated the empire placed within their reach, some other power would certainly seize it. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* 32 Not only did the whole repudiate the physician, but also those who were sick.

b. To reject (opinions, conduct, etc.) with condemnation or abhorrence.

1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Lucian & Timotheus*, You have acknowledged his eloquence, while you..repudiated his morals. 1840 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 109 A doctrine which..we must repudiate. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* viii. (1877) 85, I repudiate the dreams of Pantheism.

c. To reject (a charge, etc.) with denial, as being quite unfounded or inapplicable.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, The old man shook his head, gently repudiating the imputation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 525 Politically it repudiated the taunt of revolutionary aims.

3. To reject as unauthorized or as having no authority or binding force on one.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 42 He hath obtained with some to repudiate the books of Moses. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* IX. 304 Repudiating at once the whole Authority of Revelation. 1837 LOFFT *Self-form.* II. 174, I had repudiated the second hand faculty as vain .. and delusive. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 74 You would repudiate at once his claims .. to be your infallible guide. 1879 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. v. 350 They were ready..to repudiate the authority of the Pope.

b. To refuse to discharge or acknowledge (a debt or other obligation). Chiefly of (American) states disowning a public debt, and freq. *absol.*

1837 LOFFT *Self-form.* I. 249 If a man..repudiate the care of his wife or children, villain is a word not villanous enough for him. 1847 WEBSTER s.v., The state has repudiated its debts. 1863 H. SPENCER *Ess.* II. 228 Sir Robert Inglis.. hinted that the national debt would not improbably be repudiated if the proposed measure became law.

absol. 1843 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 331/2, I am accused of applying the epithet repudiation to States which have not repudiated. 1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 74 In each of the States that has repudiated there was a large majority of men thoroughly honourable in their private affairs.

Hence **Repu·diated** *ppl. a.*, **Repu·diating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 143 My first businesse was to hasten the repudiating of the Queene. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* ii. 24 Eldest daughter..of the repudiated wife of the earl of Macclesfield. 1843 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 328/1 Persons who..are inclined to consider the abominable conduct of the repudiating States to proceed from exhaustion. *Ibid.* 329/1 This swamp we gained .. by the repudiated loan of 1828. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. xiii. 124 Henry allowed her to live with his repudiated daughter.

Repudiation (rĭpiūdiē·ʃən), [ad. L. *repudiātion-em*, n. of action f. *repudiāre*; see prec. and -ATION, and cf. F. *répudiation* (15th c.).] The action of repudiating or fact of being repudiated.

1. Divorce (of a wife).

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. 185 This Antiochus repudiated his own wyfe..Which..repudiacion or diuorce from his firste wyfe was the occasion of greate mischeif. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 26 Upon repudiation of the Lady, he clapt up a marriage for his Son. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 332 They must return the Portion they had, upon the Repudiation. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. iii. 26 They allow of Repudiation, but neither Party can marry again, till the Term of three Years be expired. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 491 She does not appear even to have understood what they meant by repudiation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. vi. 473 If the repudiation of Estrith was accompanied..by the assertion of the claims of the Æthelings to her brother's crown.

2. The action of rejecting, disowning, disavowing, etc.; spec. in *Canon Law* (see first quot.).

1848-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* s.v., In the canon law, repudiation is the refusal to accept a benefice which has been conferred upon the party repudiating. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 495 His denial was..not like the broad, absolute repudiation of a man who was consciously clear of offence. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. (1878) 21 A murmur of indignant repudiation nerved him to a further effort.

b. *spec.* of a debt. (Cf. the vb. 3 b.)

1843 [see REPUDIATE *v.* 3 b]. 1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 74 Repudiation has not been the course of those who could not, but of those who, having the means, would not pay. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xi. (1876) 143 This country ran considerable risk of repudiation after the close of the great continental war.

Hence **Repudia·tionist**, *U.S.*, one who advocates the repudiation of a public debt.

1867 *Nation* (N. Y.) No. 127. 446/1 The repudiationists are undoubtedly strong. 1883 *American* VI. 387 More honorable than alliances with the whiskey interest or the repudiationists of the South.

Repudiative (rĭpiū·dieĭtiv), *a.* [f. REPUDIATE *v.* + -IVE.] Characterized by repudiation or rejection *of* something.

1860 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (ed. 2) 3 An island..generally unapproachable, and at all times utterly repudiative of a permanent bridge. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI. lxxi. 243 There were Lowland families..repudiative of any other leader but the great marquis.

Repudiator (rĭpiū·dieĭtǫr). [a. L. *repudiātor*, agent-n. f. *repudiāre* to REPUDIATE.] One who repudiates; *spec.* one who advocates the repudiation of a public debt.

1843 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 331/1, I see now..a whole army on the plains of Pennsylvania.., battalions of repudiators, brigades of bankrupts. 1852 H. NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 107 The great repudiator of Chinese exactness. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., Despisers and repudiators of anti-slavery men and their opinions.

Repu·diatory, *a. rare.* [f. REPUDIATE *v.* + -ORY.] Favouring repudiation (of debts).

1882 *American* IV. 67 They refused to admit..a delegate who was of known repudiatory principles.

† **Repu·dious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *repudiōs-us* (Plautus): see next and -OUS.] a. = REPUDIATE A. 1. b. (See quot. 1656.)

1558 FORREST *Grysilde Sec.* (1875) 90 Grysilde to Walter repudius Because she was not plesinge to his iye. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Repudious*, villainous, dishonest, reproachful, that one refuseth and abhors much.

† **Re·pudy**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *repudium*.] Divorce; rejection, repulse.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 381 The qwene .. takynge a libelle of repudy, of repulsion, entrede a monastery. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 74 Upon ane uther he set his haill delyt, And send to hir ane lybel of repudy. 1560 ROLLAND *Cri. Venus* IV. 68 Thay wald not thoill Venus haif licht-lines, Nor repudie, rebuik, nor 3it distres.

† **Repudy**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *repudier* (15th c.) or It. *ripudiare*, L. *repudiāre*, f. *repudium*: see prec.] = REPUDIATE *v.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 119 Ye wylle now leue and repudye me in all poyntes. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 410/1 Eche man myght haue foure wyues..and refuse and repudye thre tymes. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Banish'd Virg.* 142 An inkling of either repudying or making away of his present wife.

Repugn (rĭpiū·n), *v.* Also 4-7 **repugne**, (6 **-pougne**), 4-6 **repungne**, 5-6 **repung(e**. [ad. F. *répugner* (14th c.), or L. *repugnāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *pugnāre* to fight: cf. *impugn.*]

† 1. *intr.* To be contradictory or inconsistent. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 119 (Camb. MS.), It semyth quod I to repugnen and to contraryen gretly þat god knowit byforn alle thinges, and þat ther is any freedom of libre. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 259 Hit repugnethe not that the chirche holdethe..Adam to haue be made of therthe the x kalendes of Aprile, and Criste to haue be incarnate the viij. kalendes of Aprile. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 408 If thei be considerid, tho chapitres schulen be seen forto not repugne bitwixe hem silf. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1121/1 Be content to knowe that goddes will, his worde, and his power, bee all one, and repugne not. 1576 GRINDAL *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 384 Sixthly, places in the scriptures, seeming to repugn, are reconciled. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 68 Inseparable which is not easily separated from the subject, though to be separated nothing repugneth.

† b. To be contrary or opposed *to* something. *Obs.*

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 131 When they ben certeyne that it repugnith to holy scripture..refuse it vtterly. 1457 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (1890) 21 All other ordinaunces..which do not repunge to this ordinaunce. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1548) D iv b, I see that sainct Thomas which felt Chrystes woundes..called hym his Lorde and God, and that no texte in scripture repugneth vnto yᵉ same. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 546 A corrupt common-wealth is that which repugneth and is directly contrarie to that which is good and just. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* App. 73 By sundry circumventions, and such proceedings as repugned to the Union of the Provinces.

† c. To stand *against* something. *Obs.*

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 112 The detestable practice of usurie, which utterly repugneth against all humanitee. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 5, I (although the accent repugn against it) doubte not, but that the sence which I have set down is the native sence.

† d. To be at variance *with* something. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Alms-deeds* III. (1859) 399 It is contrary to God's Word, it repugneth with his promise. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xviii. *comm.*, It is expressly affirmed that God would have al sinners to repent,..which semeth to repugne with the former doctrin. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* Pref., What seemed .. conformable to God's word, and the primitive practise: both which..did not repugn with my designed Speculations.

† e. To differ or vary *from* something. *Obs.*[-1]

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 285 It doth repugne from the very nature of all religious profession.

2. To offer opposition or resistance; to resist; to be recalcitrant; to object. Now *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xv. 23 For as synne of deuynynge [*printed* denyynge] bi deuelis is to repugne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 136 Ac of the cardinales at court, that cauȝt han Such a name, .. repugnen [1377 inpugnen] ich nelle. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv, Wherfore they can not resorte unto passetyme; ..for nature repugnyng, they unneth taste anything that may be profytable. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 42 Yet will I prouoke, spurne, and pricke, Rebell, repugne, lashe out and kicke. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 184 Finding na man to repugne, [he] ascriues vnto him selfe the dignitie of the king. 1646 OWEN *Country Ess.* Wks. 1851 VIII. 62 If any should dissent..I would entreat him to lay down some notes .. and he shall not find me repugning. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. x, On the motion of Lameth,..and other Patriot Nobles, let the others repugn as they will.

b. To fight, strive, or contend *against* a person or thing. Now *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* Prol., Other while concience repugnende ayen hemself opinli thei to-torn that thei reden priueli. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 209 Wymundus .. a man of noble eloquence, repugnede ageyne his enemies. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 65/2 For it is a synne to withstande and to repugne ayenst his lord. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* I *John* 47 Therfore like as he resisteth the sonne, euen so doethe he repugne agaynste the father. 1596 L. PIOT tr. *Silvayn's Orator* 346 Who then will iudge you to be such a one, if you repugne against the will of the gods? 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 19 Against these Statutes nine Bishops in the Higher House..stiffly repugned. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. iii. (1872) I. 148 A Bund, or general Covenant for complaining; to repugn..against a domineering Ritterdom.

† c. To object or offer resistance *to* a thing.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xiii. 14 To yᵗ repugnyth Wyllyam de Malmesbury, sayeng [etc.]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 404, I sweare that..I shall neuer repugne to thys resignation. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. lxxx. (1591) 45 First they murder..the seuerest of the Centurions repugning to their seditious attempts. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* vii. (1658) 62 Bodies which repugn to the dilatation of flame, may nevertheless have much fire enclosed in them.

† d. Const. *at* a thing. *Obs.*

1529 *State Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 339 His Grace repugned not thereat, but herkened wel to it. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xvi. 97 It [the heart] repugneth oft times at the strong conclusions..reason can make.

3. *trans.* † a. To fight or contend against, to resist or repel (a person). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 68 Who þat fallip upon his stoon, repugning Crist or his lawe, shal be broken in his conscience. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXVII. iv, With speare and sweid eyther other so repugned With axe and dagger. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 225 He aroos a lytel, & myghtyly repugned the geaunte. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* I *Tim.* 7 Therefore Prynces are neyther vnhonestly to be flattered, nor sediciously repugned. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. ix. 19 A man gainesaying and repugning the flatterers that by whole troupes barked at him. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. vi. 147 It is just that thy enemy should be my enemy, and that he who repugnes thee, should repugne me.

b. To oppose, resist, or contend against (something); to repel or reject; to refute, etc. Now somewhat *rare* (common in 16–17th c.).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2670 þai..repugnet þo pointtes with a proude wille. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IV. xx. 284/2 It is full perylous to the suget to repugne the dome of his souerayn. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P viij, The olde Camyll repugned the counsell of his frendes. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 25, I meane not hereby to repugne altogether yᵉ doctrine of so worthy a man. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 329 Why the use thereof should be repugned, I see no reason. 1731 *Hist. Litterar.* II. 577 The very nature of his Subject.. repugns any such Suspicion. 1780 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* I. 273 Enervated to a degree, she repugns everything which bears the features of activity or exertion. 1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* I. 302 The sound mind of the German nation repugned these pernicious vagaries. 1878 COOTE *Romans of Brit.* Pref. 6 A homogeneity of race in England which truth plainly repugns.

† c. To deny *that*, etc. *Obs. rare*[-1].

1555 EDEN *Decades* 84 Yet doo I not repugne that in sume caues of mountaynes, water is turned into ayer,

† 4. To be contrary or opposed to (a thing). *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ii. (Skeat) I. 158 So me thinketh truly, that free choice fully repugneth Goddes forweting. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vi. K viij b, So that their constitucions and actes repugne not the gospell of Christ. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) IV. 592 To doo two things which seeme to repugne each other. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* ii. 77 Absolut Reprobation repugns right reason, and begets absurdities. 1681 WHARTON *Apototesma* Wks. (1683) 37 Some being utterly lost in conceipts that repugn Philosophy.

5. a. *intr.* To be repugnant *to* (the mind). *rare*[-1].

1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* II. 15 Where..we have only the option to believe what repugns to our intellect, or what seems..to glide most easily into the same.

b. *trans.* To affect (one) with repugnance or aversion. Also *absol.*, to cause repugnance.

1868 J. H. Stirling in *N. Brit. Rev.* XLIX. 358 Browning has a flavour of his own, of which, in the first taste, the newness repugns. 1890 — *Philos. & Theol.* ii. 28 To attempt to philosophize the Christian Godhead would only repugn. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 875/1 She seemed to be afraid of saying nothing: no term repugned her.

† **Repu·gnable,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE: cf. obs. F. *repugnable* (Godef.).] a. Capable of being repugned or refuted. b. Contrary, opposed.

1579–80 North *Plutarch, Marcellus* (1612) 315 The demonstration proouing it so exquisitely, with wonderfull reason and facilitie, as it is not repugnable. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 398 No such..repugnable Currents, as be in the firths of Stronza and Westra. 1655 M. Carter *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 88 That what Laws should be Enacted, might be answerable to the Will of God, and not repugnable to the Customs of the Land.

Repugnance (rĭpʊ·gnănsˌ). Also 5–6 **repung-**. [a. F. *répugnance* (13th c.), or L. *repugnantia*: see Repugn *v.* and -ance.]

1. Contradiction, inconsistency; contradictory opposition or disagreement of ideas or statements. Also with *a* and *pl.*

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 42 It is open at the ful, that without al maner repugnaunce god beforn wot al maner thinges ben don by free will. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. ii. 489 So the same secte schulde be good and badde, leeful and vnleeful, which is repugnaunce. 1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1123/2 He sheweth that it implieth repugnaunce, and that therefore God cannot do it. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 211 The Copie [of the letter] that came to my hande seemed to conteyne diuerse repugnaunces. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 147 These seuerall Answers..will reconcile all seeming repugnances of Scripture. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. iii. 79 In the words of Hosea c. 8. 4. there appears a kind of repugnance. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. iv. 27 You will observe..a palpable Absurdity and Repugnance in the one, and .. a perfect Consistency and Agreement in the other. 1824 Mackintosh *J. Amer. States* Wks. 1846 III. 474 In it there is more than the usual repugnance between the title and the purport. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. I. App. 542 Care is taken in preparing the draft, in seeing that it is free from errors or repugnances.

† 2. Resistance or opposition offered to a thing or person. *Obs.*

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 129 Nature withowtt any stryff Of repugnaunce or any recystence Gaff thys meyde a specyall pierogatyf. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* XI. xxxi. (1554) 211 b, Christes martirs..List again tirauntes make no repugnance. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 211 To make repugnaunce agayne that ye haue sayde. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Charity* I. (1859) 68 So went he unto his death without any repugnance or opening of his mouth to say any evil.

† b. Opposition or contrariety between or of things. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 78 þe kyndly comyth of repugnance of contrarious qualytez and contradiccioun. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 108 Ther ys no repugnance betwyx your opynyon and myne in thys grete mater. 1555 Eden *Decades* 269 By the commixtion and repugnance of fyre, could, and brymstone greate stones are here throwne into the ayer. 1654 Z. Coke *Logick* Pref., Whereof..after long Exagitations and Repugnance of Affairs, we have gotten more then a (glad) glimpse.

† c. Disagreement in feelings or tastes. *Obs. rare.*

1532 Elyot *Gov.* II. xi, Where is any repugnaunce, may be none amitie, sens frendshippe is an entier consent of willes and desires.

† d. A mental struggle. *Obs. rare*—1.

1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 29 Ychone in hym selfe, when he doth nough[t], felyth a gruge in conscyence and repugnance in mynd.

3. Strong dislike, distaste, antipathy, or aversion (*to* or *against* a thing). Also *pl.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 1, I feel not in myself those common antipathies..: those national repugnances do not touch me. 1665 Glanvill *Def. Van. Dogm.* p. v, I confess I addrest myself unwillingly and not without repugnance to the performance. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* v. 172 If I were sure Isabella would have no repugnance. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* I. 90 It is terrible that..he should have no repugnance to injuring numbers. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. III. 76 A deep repugnance against ecclesiastical tyranny may have taken root within his heart. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 370 No marked repugnance to the new worship was shown by the people at large.

Repugnancy (rĭpʊ·gnănsi). [See -ancy.]

1. Contradiction, inconsistency, etc. = Repugnance 1. Now *rare* (common *c* 1560–1800).

1560 Becon *New Catech.* Wks. (1564) I. 464 b, Whiche are two suche repugnauncies and contraries, as darkenes is not more contrary to lyght, nor death to lyfe. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. i. (Arb.) 20 Without any repugnancie at all, a Poet may in some sort be said a follower or imitator. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 391 This carrieth a repugnancie in it, inasmuch as the house and the wall are all one thing. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 78 Both the Hypotheses do entangle..the Doctrine..with greater Difficulties and Repugnancies. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 31 If these..serve to remove the apparent repugnancy between the success of prayer and the character of the Deity, it is enough. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 610 From the number and repugnancy..there is no small difficulty in reducing them to anything like an intelligible classification. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Oct. 3/4 Even Sir James Stephen .. acknowledged that he could not render the exact legal idea of 'repugnancy' more intelligible.

† b. The opposite *of* something. *Obs. rare*—1.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 3 The repugnancy hereof is when either with too much curtalling our arguments..or with too many or ouer-often repetitions, .. wee abbreuiate or amplifie our Epistles.

2. Opposition or resistance of mind or feeling. In later use = Repugnance 3.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Cor.* i. 10 *note*, Dissention of mynde, wherof procedeth repugnancie of iudgement, which is the mother of schisme and heresie. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 302 Yet is that repugnancye still in theyr heartes. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 131 Such an horrible repugnancie of heart against this way. 1681 Bellon *Myst. Physick* 64 If the Sick has a repugnancy against so frequently taking of the Drink, it may be given less often. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* (1815) Pref. 6 It hath not that violent repugnancy of nature to struggle with, which that of the hypocrite hath. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 52 Pole's strong repugnancy to accept the highest dignity. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* 316 He treated the Puritan divines with more and more determined repugnancy.

† b. Dislike or aversion on the part *of* one. *Obs.*

1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 399 Scarce any man arrived at the Empire with a more sullyed reputation, or a greater repugnancy of the people.

† 3. Opposition or resistance to action; tendency to oppose. *Obs.*

1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 979/2 His too much repugnancie..in matters of councell to the residue of the councellors about the king. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 385 King Henrie the sixth was triumphantly crowned .. mauger the Dolphins then repugnancie. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 42 He was sent Lord Deputy into Ireland, (as it was thought) for a kind of haughtinesse of spirit, and repugnancy in Councels.

Repugnant (rĭpʊ·gnănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *répugnant* (1372) or ad. L. *repugnant-em*, pres. pple. of *repugnāre* to Repugn.]

A. *adj.* 1. Contrary or contradictory *to*, inconsistent or incompatible *with*, † divergent *from*, † standing *against*, something else.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 128 All lawes, or custome,..that contrarien law of kinde, vtterly ben repugnaunt and aduersary to our godds wil of heuen. 1462 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 467/1 Repugnaunt or contrarie to the seid right. 1477 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 307 All thinges not repugnant to the premisses. 1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 5 Whan that thynge semeth to be repugnaunt with honestye, that semeth profytable. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* 17 b, Obey the higher power in all things that are not directly repugnant from the will of God. 1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 24 Repugnant plainely against the law of Moses. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 140 If the Laws..do command things repugnant to Gods word. 1685 H. More *Paralip. Prophet.* xlix. 459 Not at all repugnant with our Hypothesis. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 165 The coming in sight of that Island was directly repugnant to the Merchant's instructions. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 28 The clause was void, because it was repugnant to the body of the act. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iv. 91 The number of attributes in the universe not logically repugnant to each other is infinite.

b. Without const., *esp.* of two or more things in relation to each other.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III, iii. (Skeat) I. 32 To euery wiȝt..is seen these thinges to be repugnaunt. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xix. 408 Therfore tho chapitres ben not bitwixe hem silf repugnant. 1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 118 In hurts done and taken on either party there is many times tidings repugnant. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 122 Those conditions which by reason of contraritie or repugnant perplexitie be impossible, or incompatible. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 372 There being found three places of Scripture touching this point, seeming repugnant or disagreeing. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I. xxvii, The outward angle AEF will be greater than the inward angle DFE, to which it was equal by Hypothesis, which is repugnant. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 157 A condition either impossible, illegal, or repugnant. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 213 When these are..variously combined with no properties chemically repugnant. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iv. 65 Considered in relation to each other Marks are either Congruent or Repugnant.

† c. Diverse, different. *Obs. rare* —1.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 99 Yᵒ cause of the diversity betwene these two cases is repugnant ynough.

2. Making or offering resistance (*to* a person or thing); opposing, resisting, hostile, antagonistic, refractory.

c 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 1029 Suche folk as be conversant With goode men and wise, to Il repugnant. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 436 But to all this was the towne of Gaunt repugnaunt, in so moche yᵗ mortall warre beganne. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. xvi. (S. T. S.) II. 11 Sum tyme (becaus he was repugnant) he bad tak him perforce. 1582 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 102 b, He ought to be called ignorant, whose minde is repugnant to knowledge. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 35 To which proceedings above all others Captain Jobson .. was much contradictorie and repugnante. 1627 May *Lucan* III. (1631) 59a As when strong windes with tydes repugnant meet, One way the Sea, the waues another go. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxv, I abhorr'd..The drill'd dull lesson, forced down word by word In my repugnant youth. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 5 Never again may these repugnant orbs Ache themselves blind.

† b. Of medicines: Operative *against*, counteractive *to*, something. *Obs. rare.*

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 148 It is repugnant against all kinds of worms within the body. 1568 Skeyne *The Pest* (1860) 23 Quhilk is repugnant to all vther kynd of poysone.

3. Distasteful or objectionable *to* one.

1777 Watson *Philip II*, XIV. (1793) II. 210 The limitations ..imposed upon the sovereign's authority were utterly repugnant to Philip's temper. 1825 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Stage Illusion*, Characters in comedy..which involve some notion repugnant to the moral sense. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. xi. 57 A step likely to be in many ways repugnant to Northumbrian feeling.

b. Exciting distaste or aversion; offensive, loathsome, repulsive.

1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 49 The flesh also assumes a repugnant appearance.

† B. *sb.* 1. A recusant or resister. *Obs. rare*—1.

1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* 143 What..Edict did ever command it to be professed, or..imposed penaltie upon repugnants, or non-consentients unto it?

† 2. *Logic.* A term or proposition forming the contrary or contradictory of another. *Obs.*

1654 Z. Coke *Logick* 169 One of the contradicents and repugnants being put, the other is removed. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. x. 44 Seek first the Consequences of the Predicate,..then the Repugnants.

Repu·gnantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly.] † In a contrary, contradictory, or inconsistent manner.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xcii. 139 Whose deede and his thought repugnantlie varie, His woord and his thought iar likewise contrarie. 1586 Hooker *Disc. Justif.* (1618) 59 Works of righteousnesse therefore are not so repugnantly added in the one proposition; as in the other, Circumcision is. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. xxviii. (1713) 58 That is again spitefully interposed,..and yet repugnantly to your own admired Oracle.

So **Repu·gnantness,** 'repugnancy; contrary nature or quality' (Bailey 1727, vol. II).

Repugnate (rĭpʊ·gnēt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *repugnāre*: see Repugn *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To oppose, resist.

1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* vii. (1867) 169 A feeling .. repugnates and subdues those self-gratulations. 1849 — *Loyola & Jes.* (1857) 278 Nor can it be but by a sort of force that the will continues long to follow where the judgment repugnates.

Repugnatorial (rĭpʊ·gnătōˌrĭăl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *repugnātōri-us* + -al.] Serving for defence; applied to certain glands or pores in *Diplopoda*, from which a malodorous fluid can be emitted.

1898 Packard *Textbk. Entomol.* 372 Certain beetles are endowed with eversible repugnatorial glands.

† **Repu·gnatory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *repugnatoire*: see prec.] Defensive.

1737 Ozell *Rabelais* III. Prol. III. p. vii, Others made ready Bows..and others Warlike Engines, repugnatory and destructive. *Ibid.* 211 *note*, He calls 'em Repugnatory Weapons, not Expugnatory as our Translator [*sc.* Urquhart] inadvertently turns it.

Repu·gner. *rare.* [f. Repugn *v.* + -er 1.] One who repugns.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xi. 208 The repugners ayens the .. afore tretid gouernaunce. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 369/1 Excommunicatyng all repugners and rebellers agaynst the same.

Repugning (rĭpiū·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] Opposition, resistance.

1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 131 Where they be vncertain of such founding eyther repugning, put it aback, neyther take it as beleue. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. v. 60 Sondry Kynges by the repugnynges of the people haue lien untoombed. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 197 He gaue her landes and steddings..nocht respecteng the scharpe repunging of the Pechtes. 1630 J. Widdowes *Schysmatical Puritan* Pref., A dispising of Canonicall obedience; a repugning against our Reformed Church.

Repugning (rĭpiū·nĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That repugns; † *esp.* contrary or opposed *to* something. *Obs.*

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* V. 1406 This vengeauns is repugnynge to your deyte. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 3 Unkindnes .. is repugning to reason and iustice. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 251 God .. cannot any time either erre, or conceiue any false opinions, or repugning counsels. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 67 Actions of such kinde are alwayes vnto the noble and best endued mindes vtterly repugning. *a* 1602 W. Perkins *Cases Consc.* (1619) 28 When a thing is done with a repugning or gain-saying conscience.

Repuit(e, obs. Sc. forms of Repute *v.*

Repu·ll, *v.* [Re- 2 a.] To pull *back* again.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 404 Forthwith his Master repulling him backe, cast him [a dog] in the Lake.

Repullulate (rĭpu·lĭlēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *repullulāre* (Pliny): see Pullulate.]

1. *intr.* To bud or sprout again. Also *fig.* Hence **Repu·llulating** *ppl. a.*

1623 in Cockeram. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Ceremt.* Ep. A iij, The repullulating twigges and sprigges of Popish superstition. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 110 These Tufts did as often repullulate, as they were struck and wiped clean off. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 85 Soon after the Gothick Barbarity repullulated again. 1822 Mrs. E. Nathan *Langreath* III. 290 Whose branches I fear are withered, never to repullulate again.

2. *Path.* Of diseases: To start afresh; to recur.

1762 R. Guy *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 14 The Disease is apt to repullulate, and speedily prove fatal. *a* 1776 R. James *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 84 Such [fevers] as are symptomatic, and repullulate constantly from a permanent cause.

Repullulation (rĭpuliʊlēi·ʃən). [f. prec.]

1. The action or fact of sprouting again.

1622 Donne *Serm.* Wks. (1839) VI. 89 He would haue left no seed or he would not haue admitted such a repullulation. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* V. xiv. II. 327 That inmost ..sense of the Soul, which is the Repullulation of the pure Love. 1771 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 172/2 Analogous to the repullulation of trees after lopping.

2. *Path.* Recurrence of a disease; return of a morbid growth.

1725 Huxham in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 389 In a Case or two I observ'd a Repullulation of Pustules. 1862 Gross

Syst. Surg. (1872) I. 229 If the least germ of morbid product be left, repullulation will be almost inevitable.

Repu·llulative, *a.* [f. REPULLULATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the faculty of sprouting again.

1825 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 743 Nature is..divisible as the polyp, repullulative in a thousand snips and cuttings.

Repu:llule·scent, *a.* [f. pres. pple. of L. *repullulescĕre*: cf. REPULLULATE *v.*] Reviving, springing up afresh.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 113 One would have believed this expedient..calculated to obviate the ill use a repullulescent faction might make.

Repu·lpit (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To restore to the pulpit.

1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. v, You have ousted the mock priest, re-pulpited The shepherd of St. Peter.

Repulse (*rĭpʌ·ls*), *sb.* [ad. L. *repulsus* or *repulsa*, f. *repuls-*, ppl. stem of *repellĕre* to REPEL. Cf. obs. F. *repulse*, *-poulse* (Godef.).]

1. The act of repelling an assailant or hostile force; the fact of being driven back in an engagement or assault.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 190 Thei pursewed the repulse and committed great slaughter. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 25/1 If the enimies were put to the repulse, they would easilie escape the danger with swiftnesse of foot. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 25 He notwithstanding the former repulse, the next yeare..laid hard siege again to Ptolemais. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 600 What should they do? if on they rusht, repulse Repeated. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 988 Repulse, with plumes from conquest torn, Led the ten thousand .. Through many an hostile Anarchy. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 3 A grand silver medal commemorates the repulse of the Turks before the City of Zenta.

†**b.** An act or mode of repelling an injury. *Obs.*

1590 SEGAR (*title*) The Booke of Honor and Armes, wherein is discourced the causes of Quarrell, and the nature of Iniuries, with their repulses. *Ibid.* I. 14 Hee vnto whom the Lie is giuen for a repulse of iniurie ought to be the Challenger.

2. Refusal (of a request, suit, etc.); denial, rejection, rebuff.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. vi. (S. T. S.) I. 152 Þocht þe said porsena desirit þe tarquinis to be restorit, he knewe na thing bettir þan repulss of sic desiris. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 43 Many followers, whose dutifull seruices must not bee disgrac'd with a bitter repulse in anie suite. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 5 He gaue not ouer with one repulse, but..procured a second conference. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. (1661) 165 This was the second repulse, yet the Popes were not so easily shaken off. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 ₱ 3 Applications for Places, with their respective Successes or Repulses. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1813 I. 376 Upon this repulse, Mary's commissioners withdrew. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, The rigour of your repulse alarmed me. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XXXVII, I went on, gaining courage on finding that I met attention rather than repulse.

†**b.** In phrases *to take* or *have (the) repulse, to give* (one) *the repulse. Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 431 Pavlvs Aemilivs making sute for his second Consulship, was rejected and tooke repulse. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 31, I went to the Dominican Monastery, and made suit to see it, but I had the repulse. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 54 Shaking his head, [he] gave him the repulse. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* IV. viii. (1733) 96 Her Husband's Brother had given her the Repulse.

3. The act of forcing or driving back; the fact of being forced back. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 By their meanes, eche sodaine..stroake of the brest hath an easie repulse, in their yelding from it. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 28 That saues a second wound, and a second repulse of sap. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., It is one of the laws of Nature..that Repulse or Reaction is always equal to Impulse or Action. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 145 And, in the Repulse, think what a most powerful Suction that Repulse will create.

†**b.** A check in growth. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 87 Stocks removed have so great a wound and repulse by removing only, that they cannot well beare another so soone after.

Hence **Repu·lseless** *a.*, 'that cannot be repelled' (Webster 1847).

Repulse (*rĭpʌ·ls*), *v.* [f. L. *repuls-*, ppl. stem of *repellĕre* to REPEL; cf. also obs. F. *repulser* (mod. *repousser*), ad. L. *repulsāre*.]

1. *trans.* To drive or beat back (an assailant); to repel by force of arms.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. vi. (S. T. S.) I. 147 Porsena, repulsit of his first assalt, set him be prudent counsell to sege þe ciete. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 34 b, The Easterlynges had muche a do to withstande and repulse them oute of their gates. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 192 If wee had beene repulsed with any blow giuen vs,..all the Irish.. would haue turned their swords against vs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 620 Thy faithful Dogs..who, for the Folds Relief,..Repulse the prouling Wolf. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F. l.* V. 244 His valour withstood and repulsed the superior numbers of the Christians. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 623 Even then he was more than once repulsed before the city fell into his hands. 1865 *Reader* 4 Mar. 246/1 These sorties .. were made with vigour, and not repulsed quite so easily as he would have us believe.

absol. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. ix. B iv, To come hand to hand for to repulse or shoue forth with sperys. 1585 JAMES in Motley *Netherl.* v. (1860) I. 223 The enemy pursued very hotly; the Englishmen stood to repulse, and are put most to the sword.

†**b.** To repel or ward off (an injury). *Obs.*

1590 SEGAR *Book of Honor* I. 4 Whosoeuer being offered iniurious speach, shall say to the offerer therof Thou liest, ..doth therby repulse the iniurie, and force the Iniurer to challenge. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 82 It is lawfull for a man to repulse an iniury, and to defend himselfe.

†**c.** To force back (a thing). *Obs. rare.*

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 738 Hotte and dry exhalations..being repulsed backe by the beames of the stars into the cloudes. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 157 Being repulsed by the ambient Ayr, they recoyl again, and return in a Vortical Motion.

2. To repel with denial; to reject, refuse, rebuff. † Also const. *from.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xiv. (S. T. S.) I. 182 Becaus his petitiouns war repulsit afore þe senate, he said in þis wise. 1577 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* (1602) 165 These embassadours seeing themselves repulsed from their demaund, returned to Capua. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 146 He repulsed, A short Tale to make, Fell into a Sadnesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 910 Eve Not so repulst..at his feet Fell humble. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXXI, Mr. Thornhill..was going to embrace his uncle, which the other repulsed with an air of disdain. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 834 Being repulsed By Yniol and yourself, I schemed and wrought Until I overturn'd him. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 26 They were repulsed with laughter.

†**b.** Const. with *inf. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1590 SEGAR *Book of Honor* IV. 57 A Gentleman that is knowne a Spie for the Enemie..may be repulsed to fight with euerie other Gentlemen of good fame and reputation.

†**c.** To rebuke, reprove. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1746 in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 24 The O——s of the Flesh Branch..frequently repulsed their Men for refusing to..salt what was not fit for Service.

†**3.** To shut out, exclude *from* something. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xviii. 76 Loide..how often shal I pardon my brother..and after what numbre of faultes shall he be repulsed from pardone? 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 26 Then the children only..are repulsed from the inheritance, and then it goeth to them of the kinred which are nearer in degree.

4. To affect with repulsion. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1845 LUNDIE *Missionary Life in Samoa* ix. 52 Many things [in Australia] shocked and repulsed his feelings.

Hence **Repu·lsed** *ppl. a.*, repelled, † conveying a repulse; **Repu·lser,** one who repels; † a repelling medicine. Also **Repu·lsing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVII. 102 The ryuages & portes..be to them repulsyng, contrare & rebel, euer more. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 93 The governour .. was nocht content heirof and gaif nothing againe bot ane repullsit ansuer. [Also *Ibid.* 146.] 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4 b, To the repulsing either of horsemen or footemen. 1611 COTGR., *Repoulseur*, a repulser, a repeller. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 113 In the increase [of the disease] repulsers must be aboue resoluers. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 163 By this repulseing of the enemy to his own side of the river. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 3/3 In the repulsed attack the Guards lost about that proportion in a very few minutes.

Repulsion (*rĭpʌ·lʃən*). [ad. late L. *repulsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *repellĕre*: cf. REPULSE *sb.* and *v.*, and F. *répulsion* (1450 in Godef.).]

†**1.** Repudiation, divorce. *Obs. rare.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. XXXVI. (1555), He.. The Kinges doughter hath vtterly forsake And in all haste did a libell make And forge a writ of repulsyon. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 381 The qwene..takynge a libelle of repudy, of repulsion, entrede a monastery.

2. The action of forcing or driving back or away.

1547 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II. 534 A violent and tumultuous repultion of the watchmen of the cittie, from and out of their said liberties. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 38 Then there is a repulsion of the Fume, by some higher Hill or Fabrick that shall overtop the Chimney. 1631 *Celestina* VI. 75 Shee hath eyes which let flye darts of repulsion. 1736 WARBURTON *Alliance betw. Ch. & State* III. iii, Evil which proceeds not from the will is called a mischief; and may be simply repelled; and this repulsion is called restraint. 1788 *Trifler* No. 19. 259 Whatever has tended to the repulsion of barbarity, and the improvement of civilization, is an object on which panegyric can never be exhausted. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. vi. 256 The sacred lamp was lighted for the repulsion of evil spirits. 1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VII. I. ii. 80 The repulsion of the Spanish army under the Archduke Albert from Picardy.

b. *Med.* The action of repelling humours, eruptions, etc., from the affected parts; † a means of effecting this.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wounds*, A Repulsion must be made in the beginning, that is, you must divert the Course of the Humours, and prevent their falling upon the Wound: Bleeding is the best Repulsion. 1773 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* II. 214 Complaints, which had succeeded the sudden repulsion of an eruption on his foot, by means of an astringent bath. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 433 There is also a greater tendency..to a sickness, or some other disorder of the stomach, upon repulsion by cold.

3. *Physics.* The action of one body in repelling another; tendency of bodies to increase their mutual distance. (Opposed to ATTRACTION.)

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* Pref. 9, I have often thought all the several Principles of Philosophy might be comprehended under the two distinct Terms of Attraction and Repulsion. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 85/2 Repulsion, as well as attraction, has of late been considered as one of the primary qualities of all matter. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 297 The production of motion by the mutual attractions and repulsions of distant or contiguous masses. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* iv. (ed. 2) 125 The force of repulsion..tends to keep the particles of an aëriform fluid at a certain distance apart. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 7 We may conclude that magnetic attraction and repulsion takes place only between magnets temporary or permanent.

attrib. 1882 S. P. THOMSON *Electr. & Magn.* 212 Repulsion Electrometers. 1891– *Electrom.* 288 Repulsion Apparatus.

b. *transf.* Tendency to separate or put further apart, to introduce division or difference, etc.

1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. i. 59 Where their influence..is necessarily at an end.., nay rather, where it is converted into a force of absolute, of most powerful repulsion. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* 78 What we are here concerned with is the process of ethnic and linguistic repulsion.

4. Influence tending to repel one from a person or thing; dislike, aversion, repugnance.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 ₱ 5 There are many natures which..seem to start back from each other by some invincible repulsion. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Visit*, If Love his moment overstay, Hatred's swift repulsions play. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XV, There was an unconquerable repulsion for her in that monkish aspect. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. i. 169 Strong repulsion written on thy brow I see.

Repulsive (*rĭpʌ·lsiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *répulsif*, *-ive* (14th c.), or f. REPULSE *v.* + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the character of repelling; driving or forcing back; returning a sound; resisting moisture, etc.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 66 For the repulsiue hand of Diomed doth not spend His raging darts there. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 111 To the quivering touch Of Titan's ray, with each repulsive string Consenting. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 560 To .. bathe unwet their oily forms, and dwell, With feet repulsive on the dimpling well. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* I. 132 Fences are..placed around, (With tenters tipp'd) a strong repulsive bound. *c* 1815 MOORE *Irish Melodies* Poet. Wks. II. 146 And with rude repulsive shock Hurls her from the beetling rock.

b. Const. *of* or *to* (the thing repelled).

1720 POPE *Iliad* XXI. 192 Repulsive of his might the weapon stood. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II, The desolation of the spot was repulsive to his wishes. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 32 The spiritual and temporal authorities are distinct,.. and both repulsive of European intercourse.

2. *Physics.* Of the nature of, characterized by, repulsion. (Opposed to ATTRACTIVE.)

1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 363 A repulsive Force by which they fly from one another. 1770 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 198 The balls separated..; and, continuing in a repulsive state, appeared to be electrified negatively. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* vi. 69 The space around each atom of a body, through which this repulsive influence extends, is generally limited. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 46 If the mutual force had been attractive instead of repulsive..the expression for the work done would be the same as that for the repulsive force, but with reversed sign.

3. Repellent; intended or tending to repel by denial, coldness of manner, etc.

1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Beg. Alexandria* Wks. 1873 I. 22 Be not discouraged that my daughter.., Like a well fortified and lofty tower, Is so repulsiue and vnapt to yeelde. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 414 Nothing could be more completely cold, distant, and even repulsive to me, than the conduct and manner of ministers in this and in every other point. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XX, She suddenly raised herself, and with a repulsive gesture and a countenance of forced serenity, said [etc.]. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* vi, Mary was not so repulsive and unsisterly as Elizabeth. 1843 S. WILBERFORCE in Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. vi. 233, I could not..receive it in silence, because this would seem cold, unfriendly and repulsive. 1863 R. QUEEN *Heather Lintie* (ed. 2) 43, I ne'er wi' ither bairns gallanted Wha looks repulsive on me slanted.

4. Repellent to the mind; disgusting.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 314 Presenting itself to the eye of the mind in the repulsive character of an absolutely dark spot. 1838 EMERSON *Addr., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 211 The repulsive plants that are native in the swamp. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XV. (1878) 317 There was something so repulsive about the woman. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 199 Balzac..is often repulsive, and not unfrequently dull.

Comb. 1855 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* IX. 125 A hard-featured and repulsive-looking woman.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A repelling medicine or application.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 17 Whether repulsives may be used? 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xvi. 363 Repulsives or Repellers..are opposed to Attractives.

†**2.** A repelling or counteracting force. *Obs. rare.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 59 God having..placed in nature ballances and repulsives as well as insolences and pestilences of assaults on harmony.

Hence **Repu·lsively** *adv.*, in a repelling manner.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. vii. 54 She..repulsively, as I may say, quitting my assisting hand, hurried into the house. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 58, I was prevented by the lady, who, putting out her hand repulsively, said, 'Oh! don't send him to me'.

Repulsiveness (*rĭpʌ·lsivnĕs*). [f. REPULSIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being repulsive or disagreeable.

1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 179 The repulsiveness of the story is what gives it its critical interest. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 116 Printing ancient writers with all their obsolete repulsiveness in orthography and type. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* I. 17 The difficulty of mastering the contents has..been aggravated by the repulsiveness of the form.

†**Repu·lsory,** *sb.* and *a.* [f. as REPULSE *v.* + -ORY, or ad. late L. *repulsōrius*.] (See quots.)

1611 COTGR., *Repoussoir*, a repulsorie; a thing that repulseth, driueth backe, or pusheth out. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Repulsory*, fit to repel, or pull back.

Repulvera·tion. *rare*$^{-1}$. [RE- 5 a.] A second or subsequent pulverizing.

1740 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* (ed. 2) Addend. 260 This present growing Crop will thereby have the Benefit of..the Repulveration of that Earth afterwards.

†Repu·micate, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. **repūmicāre* (cf. next), f. *pūmex* PUMICE.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Repumicate*, to plaine a thing. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 11 She that wanteth a sleeke-stone to repumicate her linnen, will take a pibble. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [copying Cooper], *Repumicate*, to raze with a Pumice, to make slick or smooth.

So **†Repumica·tion** [L. *repūmicātio*, Pliny]. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM II, Smoothnes, *Repumication.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Repumication*, ..a slicking, or raising with a pumice.

Repu·mp (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To pump again.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 85 Lest .. the gangrenous Matter be repumped back thro' the Mouths of the newly abraded Vessels. 1903 *Motoring Ann.* 296 If upon re-pumping, a tyre be found not to hold air properly, ..it must be removed for repair.

Repu·n (rī-), *v.* [RE-.] *intr.* To pun again or in return.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 39 (1726) 212 They would pun and repun, in several languages, upon each other.

Repu·nish (rī-). [RE-.] To punish again or in return. So **Repu·nishment.**

1549 *Latimer's 2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 When he comes he wil..recompence his long sufferaunce wyth greuous repunishmentes. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* 89 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 157 Some of the baser sort that we haue..punished for their villanies, would hire vs that we should not tell it to their kings or countrymen, who would also repunish them.

Repu·rchase (rī-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] The act of buying back. (Common in recent use.)

1611 FLORIO, *Ricompra*, a repurchase or bying againe. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 16 May 631 He promised to give an option of repurchase at a future time. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xviii. 233 Independently, however, of repurchase, stamps are so continually being cancelled [etc.].

Repu·rchase (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To purchase again, to buy back.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* 1940 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 353 Leases, likewise forfeited, By him repurchast. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vii. 2 Once more we sit in Englands Royall Throne, Re-purchac'd with the Blood of Enemies. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xiv. 90 This soul..which thou hast so often repurchased again and again. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 115 Repurchases in time th' abandon'd Sheep. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 46 Every day he lived he would have re-purchased the bounty of the crown. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralph Skirl.* I. 213 It was a cherished whim of the Squire to repurchase this fragment.

absol. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* vii. 43 If you sell out stock..and then you re-purchase at a loss, you are not entitled to any allowance on that account.

Hence **Repu·rchased** *ppl. a.*; **Repu·rchaser.**

1598 FLORIO, *Racquistatore*, ..a reobtainer, a repurchaser. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* XII. 342 Miestas besides his re-purchased Liberty was ravisht to see so many Laurells shadowing his Son's Temples.

†Repu·re, *v. Obs. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To purify again. Hence **Repu·red** *ppl. a.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 23 What will it be When that the watry pallats taste indeede Loues thrice repured Nectar? 1611 BARKSTED *Hiren* (1876) 85 No, no, nor state, nor honor can repure Dishonor'd sheets. 1635 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleas.* v. i, The winds shall..breathe rich odours to re-pure the air.

†Repu·rgate, *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. ppl. stem of L. *repurgāre*: cf. REPURGE *v.*] *trans.* To purge anew.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 553 Other Reformed Churches, which also are so laudably repurgated from the grosser corruptions of the great Babylon.

†Repurga·tion. *Obs.* [f. as prec., or ad. late L. *repurgātiōn-em.*] Renewed purgation.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Repurgation is, whereby metals and other substances are purged from superfluities of another nature, adhering to them. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iii. 17 Who promised some Reformation and Repurgation of superstitious worships.

Repurge (rīpə·ɹdʒ), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + PURGE *v.*, after L. *repurgāre*, Sp. *repurgar*, F. *repurger*, etc.] *trans.* To purge or cleanse again. Also *refl.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 437 Whether the soules of the godly not yet repurged, be relieved with Masses..and almose dedes. 1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 220 The spot in a house can not be repurged with all the treasures in a kingdome. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 36 That God had commanded him to destroy all the ungodly, and to repurge the Church. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 23 Monday she was repurged with Success. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 235 The Chinese Empire..has purged and repurged itself again and again.

Hence **Repu·rged** *ppl. a.*, **Repu·rging** *vbl. sb.*

1606 KING *Serm.* Sept. 26 So many repurged Churches of Christendome. 1611 FLORIO, *Repurgatione*, a repurging.

Repu·rify (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To purify again. Hence **Repu·rified, Repu·rifying** *ppl. adjs.*

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 116 A puddle that can not eftsoones be repurified. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 70 Absolute, essentiall alterations of metalles there may bee made by an artificiall repurified flame. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VI. 49 Let's to the river, and repurify Thy wedding garments. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen* Ded., Wks. II. 164 The Most Mondifying, Clarifying, Purifying and Repurifying, Cleanser.

Repu·rple, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make purple again.

1591 SYLVESTER *Ivry* 28 Neither shall my Pen Re-purple Lisle. 1606 J. DAVIES *Sir T. Overbury* Wks. (Grosart) 17 The purple robe is oft re-purpelled With royal blood.

Repursuit. [RE- 5 a.] Renewed pursuit.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxxvi. (1640) 360 If..thou return to thy vomit, to the re-pursuite of those halfe-repented sins.

†Repurveance. *Obs.*—[1] = PURVEYANCE.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1146 He had y-made repurveaunce For al hys retenaunce Fourty days and mare.

Repu·sh, *v.* [RE-.] *intr.* To push in return.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* IX. 177 Pusshinge, repusshinge, vibratinge agen, as valient mortal and immortal men.

Repu·t, *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] To put (*on*) again.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 127 He reputs on his Doublet.

Reput, obs. Sc. form of REPUTE.

Re·putabi·lity. [See next and -ITY.] The state or quality of being reputable.

1846 WARRINGTON in *Builder* 25 July, Upon my reputability, experience, and judgment, ..I pronounce on this work ..its utter condemnation. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 2/2 Order and reputability may create cogent reasons.

Reputable (re·piutăb'l), *a.* [f. REPUTE *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. obs. F. *reputable* (Godef.).]

†1. Capable of being regarded or taken into account. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliii. § 1. 354 Disauowing Prince Edward as illegitimate, and therefore not reputable for succession.

2. Having a good reputation; of good repute; estimable, honourable, respectable: a. of acts, employments, circumstances, etc.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* 206 Faults..exemplified to us in common practice, (nay some of them as reputable and ingenious). 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 29 His Imployment, as a Bookseller, I think a very reputable one, if He himself be not a Disgrace to't. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 365 To find ..that you would have been led beyond what was reputable. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barbara S*——, The parents of Barbara had been in reputable circumstances. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 109 To reveal matters in which his share had not been very reputable.

b. of persons or their character.

1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 34 If so be the reputable Men of the latter time, had existed in that of Fabricius [etc.]. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. i. 212 Rakik, the most reputable of all the African Chronologists. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxix. (1806) V. 195 The jury were men of fair and reputable characters. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* I. 172 A grant of land belonging to a reputable Scotchman. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 330 Certain men who set themselves up for reputable gunmakers.

Hence **Re·putableness,** 'being of good Repute' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Reputably (re·piutăbli), *adv.* [f. REPUTABLE *a.* + -LY.] In a reputable or respectable manner.

1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 241 He could not so reputably do it. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxv. 254 Hers is a protection I could more reputably fly to, than to that of any other person. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* ii. 34 Ready to establish themselves reputably in society. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* iii. 35 He had lived comfortably and reputably.

†Re·putate, *pa. pple.* and *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *reputāre* to REPUTE.] a. *pa. pple.* Considered. b. *v.* To consider.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 141 To the mownte of Taurus from the costes of Ynde, where the hille callede Taurus and Caucasus be reputate [L. *reputatur*] oon. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 41/9 To Reputate, *æstimare.*

Reputation (repiutē·ɪ·ʃən). Also 4–6 reputacion(e, 4–5 -cioun, 5 -syoun, 6 -cyon; 4–6 reputatioun, 6 -tyon, etc. [ad. L. *reputātiōn-em* computation, consideration, n. of action f. *reputāre* to REPUTE. Cf. F. *réputation* (15th c.).]

†1. a. Opinion, supposition; also, the opinion or view *of* one about something. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 255 3if þei seie þat þei assoyle, þei speke by reputacioun, and nouȝt bi wytynge ne bi trowynge. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 They..traytorously beleeued in their hartes, that the kinge..was no lenger rightfull king of this realme, in the reputacion of almightie god.

†b. Account or estimation *of* a thing. *Obs. rare.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 253 They seem to take the multitude for 'vile souls'..of whose loss or safeguard no reputation is to be had. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. v. (1614) 264 Such reputation haue they of this forme, which they call a Prayer.., That [etc.].

2. The common or general estimate of a person with respect to character or other qualities; the relative estimation or esteem in which a person or thing is held. In phrases:

†a. *In* (or *of*) *reputation.* In later use applied to titles given by courtesy. *Obs.* (Cf. 3 b.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 274 He is, as by commune opinion, Yholde the lasse in reputacion. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 7370* What they be of condicioun And how they be of reputacioun. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 176 (Harl. MS.), He shall be in Reputacion as a fool. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 344 How chances it they trauaile? their residence both in reputation and profit was better both wayes. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 165 There are other Lords in reputation and appellation, who neverthelesse are not *de jure.* 1677 LOGAN in *Blome's Guillim* (1679) II. 75 Ladies in Reputation.

b. *To be* (*have, hold*, or †*take*) *in* (or † *at*) *no, great*, etc., *reputation.* Now *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 298 For which he heeld his glorie or his renoun At no value or reputacioun. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 451 Wherefore ȝitte..the consuetude of Britons is to have as in noo reputacion the promise of Ynglische men. 14.. *Why I can't be a nun* 216 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 143 There was a lady, that hyȝ[t] dame pride; In grete reputacion they her toke. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xviii. 30 Dauid behaued him selfe more wysely..: so that his name was in greate reputacion. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 264 b, As for the saied Cilicians, he had [them] in so vile reputacion, that [etc.]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 34 Since rhetoric..is publicly taught, and has always been had in great reputation. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ii, They..fell in love with the Ladies, but especially three, who about that time were in chief Reputation. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* ii. § 2. 31 The Ramean divisions were in no small reputation about two hundred years ago.

c. *Of no, great, small*, etc., *reputation.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxvii. 84 Of tyme suche maystres as ben of lest reputacion ben moste necessary. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 458 The realme of Fraunce that day susteynyd such confusyon..by people and men of no reputacion as archers. 1553 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 3 It is a word of much importance and great reputation. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 6 While other men, of slender reputation Put forth their Sonnes, to seeke preferment out. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. x. (1674) 13 That trade was..but of small reputation to him that used it. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* i, He was a man..of such reputation in the medical world, that [etc.]. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 427 Of some literary reputation.

3. The condition, quality, or fact, of being highly regarded or esteemed; credit, note, or distinction; also, respectability, good report.

a. *Of reputation.* (Usually attached to a sb.)

c 1375 *St. Augustin* 1020 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 79/1 Rihtwys men in þis liuyng Schul not beo of reputacion But rabur euer beo put adoun. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 661 *Ish*, signifieth a man of reputation. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 The women of reputation weare..damask or other rich silkes. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, But in the company of women of reputation I never saw such an idiot. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villages* II. 58 My honest endeavours to live a life of reputation. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii 124 This..was answered by a writer of reputation at that time. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 368, I have seen men of reputation ..behaving in the strangest manner.

b. In other prepositional phrases, esp. *in reputation.* (Cf. 2 a.)

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iij b, The auncient sages were holden in reputacion, bycause there were fewe teachers and many lerners. 1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 35 If you desire to enjoy me at your will, My sister you must haue in reputation still. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Table, When they began to be in reputation. 1741 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 513 They carried on the Publick affairs with Reputation 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. IV. v. 295 He is represented to have..passed the remainder of his life in reputation and justice. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 307 Mr. Hastings had ascended with reputation through the several stages of the Company's service. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. v. 219 Morellet who was then high in reputation.

c. In other constructions.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* F iij, Shame, reproch, losse of reputacion,..maie do the as much hurt as thou felist theim. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 623 Some hunt after honour, others after riches and reputation. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 21 The living may be Tenants at will to reputation; but it is the possession of the dead. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 6 To this Abuse..Logick and the liberal Sciences..have given reputation. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. 197 Some nymphs sell reputation; others buy. 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 520 Thus reputation is a spur to wit. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xvi. (1869) 340, I have said all reputation is hazardous, hard to win, and harder to keep. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* i, If he had any reputation for knowledge or showed any skill in handicraft.

d. With *a* and *pl.* Also, †a source of honour and credit (*obs.*); a person of note or distinction.

1653 NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 26 The cheerfull contribution of the Emperor..is of excellent Example..and a very great honour and reputation to his Majesty's cause. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 162 Nothing but truth can give a true Reputation. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 25 The Reflections are beautiful and give a just reputation to their Author. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 200 It was..no small reputation to the men, that they should in general refrain from indulging themselves. 1826 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. x. 234 A real impression has been made, and a reputation of the highest order established. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. ii, To achieve a great reputation for learning. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* XXXI, That is Baron Gozelius, one of our great reputations.

4. The honour or credit *of* a particular person or thing; one's good name, good report, or fame in general. † *On reputation*: see GO-DOWN 1.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 To recouer theyr honour and reputacion diminished by the same. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 148 The yong man..to saue the reputation of the Virgin, confessed, that he came to rob the house. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* 40 This Vice..seems to have maintained not only it's Empire, but it's reputation too. 1739 JUNKIN *Let.* 25 Apr. in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 229 His gracious endeavours to raise my reputation and fortune. 1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. (1788) 44 You feel, as you ought to do, for the reputation of your friend. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 132 The young artist who under the name of 'Phiz' has so much aided Mr. Dickens's reputation. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. i. 31 The reputation of the state was the first consideration.

b. With *a* and *pl.* Some one's good name, etc.

1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 16 A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes; At ev'ry word a reputation dies. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 163 She..Laughs at the reputations she has torn. 1841 EMERSON *Turner* Ess. (1904) 43/2 The reputations that were great and inaccessible change and tarnish.

5. The estimation, credit, or ascription *of* being or possessing something.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 253 That Chylham

Castle had aunciently the reputation of an Honour, appeareth by a Note. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 58 That which taketh away the reputation of Wisedome. *a* 1679 — *Rhet.* I. v. (1681) 9 Glory, Which is the reputation of Vertue. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117 ¶ 4 The Knight told me, that this very old Woman had the Reputation of a Witch all over the Country. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 48 It will do no good to remove the chest, now that I have the reputation of having one. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxi, He had the reputation of being able to get through his work thoroughly.

Reputative (rĭ'piūtătiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **reputātīv-us* : see REPUTE *v.* and -IVE.] Considered or regarded as such; putative.

a 1656 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 263 There are many reputative members that are in the visible society. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. x. 212 The Covenants Action is physically none, but only such as some call a Reputative Act. 1721 SIR J. PALMER *Rep. Cases King's B.* 375 A joint occupation for five or six years is sufficient for to make reputative appurtenances. 1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* 52 Certain it is, that our eleventh Article puts forward the reputative idea.

Repu·tatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By repute or reckoning, reputedly; putatively.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* Ep. Ded., This Prozer Dionysius, and the rest of these graue and reputatiuely learned. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* v. 34 A Belief and Love indeed he hath, but morally and reputatively it is as none. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. iii. (1852) 296 They have this also reputatively by divine appointment. 1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* 17 A Righteousness, reputatively made his, through Faith.

Repute (rĭpiū't), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

†**1.** Opinion, estimate. *Obs. rare.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 74 One .. saied thus after other mennes judgement, and repute given. 1674 W. TOMLINSON *Epistle to Flock* 3 Their judgment and repute of thee is true. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. iii. ii. 265 The Common Repute is, that a Gallon of Wheaten Meal weighs 7 Pound Avoirdupois. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 162 One act intense, may in God's mild repute, For a whole Age of Penances commute.

2. Reputation of a specified kind.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 88, I desire of all men..to give me none evill repute for my well meanyng. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. i. 72 Let them be men of good repute and carriage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 472 Winning cheap the high repute Which he through hazard huge must earn. 1771 *Junius Lett.* l. (1788) 273 In what repute can he conceive that he stands with his people? 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 36 You have a good repute for gentleness. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. i. 7 Boasting of no small repute in arms and of a great repute in verse.

†**b.** The reputation *of* (having or being) something. *Obs.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Scaliger* 499 He wrote much ..; but to avoid the repute of ambition would not suffer them to be Printed. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 82 Only to such as challenge the repute of Wisdom. 1699 LD. REAY in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 189 Who had then the repute of an honest man.

†**3.** Relative estimation; rank or position. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 48 A place of high trust, and the third in repute through the Empire. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxxviii. (1650) I. 57 All these Cardinals have the repute of Princes. 1659 PHILIPOTT *Kent* 139 An ancient Farme, which formerly had the Repute of a Mannor. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 246 O father, first for prudence in repute.

4. Reputation, distinction, honour, credit.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 23 Ceremony which giueth reputе vnto things in themselues but triuiall. 1716 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1737) III. 223 These ungodly..set up for a repute by disbelieving everything. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 818 That fables old .. Revived are hastening into fresh repute. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 68 This is a rule..one would not be surprised at finding in force and repute. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 106 A man of repute will desire to avoid doing what is ludicrous.

5. The reputation of a particular person.

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Dec., Mr. Edward Montagu is quite broke at Court with his repute and purse. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 16 Omitting nothing that rage can invent to black his repute. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 461 Our public hives of puerile resort..To such base hopes..Owe their repute in part. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXX. 2 Lips should never be red with the blood of honest men's reputes.

b. In phr. *by repute.*

1838 JAMES *Robber* ii, I know him well, by repute.

Repute (rĭpiū't), *v.* Also 5 repotten. [ad. F. *réputer* (1294 in Godef.), or L. *reputāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *putāre* to reckon, think, etc.]

1. *trans.* To consider, think, esteem, reckon (a person or thing) to be, or as being, something.

a. with simple complement.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1107 Sum men reputen of consuetude Euery thinge goode. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B j b, To thende that they may be reputed and holden sage and wyse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 829 The enterprise .. was of him reputed of no regarde or estimacion. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 If any shall deeme and repute it an impotent meanes to raise men to the grace of life. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 17. 17 The glory of being reputed the First Inventors or Founders of the Atomical Philosophy. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 62. 46 The Morning-Sneezings..were not reputed Good. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 66 As to this they shall be reputed at peace. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinev.* 379 Lancelot came, Reputed the best knight and goodliest man.

b. with infinitive, esp. *to be* or *to have.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 219 b/1 Why reputest thou the dedes of my merytes to be unworthy? 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxi. 159 They reputed themselfe to haue the vyctorie. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 448 Ingratitude, which Rome reputes to be a hainous sinne. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 209 How he reputes their sufferings .. to be his own. 1711 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 193 Reputeing what was don to his great friend to be don to himself. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* II. xi. 136 His soldiers ..are reputed to be brave, bold, and enterprising men. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 29 Rhadamanthus..is reputed among us to have been the justest of men.

†**2. a.** To take (one) *for* something. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 38 As a leche is not reputed nor taken for goode nor connyng that..can not hele him selfe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B ij, Who that speketh ouermoche is not reputed for wyse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 718 King Lewys, whom he reputed for his mortall enemie. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. xi. § 1 Dost thou imagine that he reputes Christ for the Son of God..? 1670 H. STUBBE *A Reply* 71 He..is content to repute me for Pious.

†**b.** To regard, reckon, account *as* something.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 376/2, I repute alle erthelye thynges as donge and fylthe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 37 All 3our injure we repute as our awin. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 105 b, They y^t fle be worthy to be reputed as traitors to y^e king. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 49 The rest reputed as naturall Turks. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 140 The Barons of the kingdom reputed him as a Traytor.

†**c.** To consider to be *in* a person or thing. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 35 A wys man reputeth not the worship of god in wordes but in dedes. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvi. 73 Sir, ye repute but small honour in the kyng of Nauar. 1533 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 353 His highnes doth not onlie repute moche honour in your grace [etc.].

†**d.** To account oneself *to have* something. *Obs.*[-1]

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 27 By pride reputynge to haue them of hym selfe, and not of god.

†**e.** To consider *that* or *how. Obs. rare.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* G ij, I would my Maisters..shoulde repute with theym selues, how on all sydes theyr myndes are vexed continually. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 63 Xenophon reputing in his minde, that .. the enemie..might distresse the cariage in passing by [etc.].

†**3.** To assign, attribute, impute, or reckon *to* a person. Also const. *for* or *to* something. *Obs.*

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 406/1 Yat men mowe repute and cast the defaute, if eny be, there it aught. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 388/2 Theffusyon of our blood shal be reputed to you for baptesme. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxv. 202 It ought nat to be reputed to me any prowes. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 9 (1877) 60 This Clowes is the fyrst kyng of Fraunce to whom I repute honoure. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* iv. 9 For we say that unto Abraham faith was reputed to justice. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvi. 31 It was reputed to him for righteousness.

†**b.** To regard, take into account. *Obs.*[-1]

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* li. 50 That he ne wolde for myn hygh falsnesse My synnes to Repotten In this distresse.

†**4.** To have or hold (one) in repute or esteem; to think (well, etc.) of; to value. Also, to hold equal in worth *to* something. *Obs.*

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 73/2 To repute, accept,..and take my said Lord..to his goode and benygne grace and favour. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 30 He was byloued & dere reputed of euery body. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 24 As thy soule hath bene greatly reputed in my sighte this daye, so let y^e Lorde repute my soule in his sighte. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* xii. (1633) 38 Conill Lord of Connaght .. honourably reputed him, and with all his people was converted. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 48 Is there any thing in the world to be reputed (I will not say compared) to friendship? *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 37 Their generous .. inclinations .. had made the family continue as well beloved and reputed as any of the prouder houses in the country.

†**5.** *intr.* To think (highly, etc.) *of* a thing or person. Also with omission of adv. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 48 He..By reputing of his high discent,..Did instigate the..Duchesse. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, I can allow..you should repute highly..of your own endowments. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 42 The Priests are singularly reputed of. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. I) 14, I doe therefore account myselfe very happy to be reputed of, by a person who is able to give a value to things of themselves worthless. 1698 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) II. *Index*, Adultery, how reputed of, and punish'd.

Repute (rĭpiū't), *pa. pple.* Chiefly *Sc.* [irreg. f. OF. *reputé* or L. *reputātus* (see prec. and the etym. note to DEPUTE *ppl. a.*), perh. partly by assimilation to such forms as *execute.*] Reputed, considered, reckoned. *Habit and repute*: see HABIT *ppl. a.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 278 Scho herd tel þat in sic ane abbay can duel..a man reput of gud fame. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 59/1 That the seide declaration..be not hadde, repute ner takyn for accompte. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 152 Gude will..is repute till a persone for gude dede. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxix. 3 Fredome, honour and nobilnes..Ar now in cowrt reput as vyce. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 43 Princes ar repute Nobilest, The quhilk rewlis moste awfullie. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 185 He shall still..be repute, holden, and decerned legitimate. 1685 *Scotch Proclam.* 28 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/3 Under the pain of being Repute and esteemed Art and Part with them all in their wicked Deeds and Practices. 1753–1861 [see HABIT *ppl. a.*].

Reputed (rĭpiū'tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REPUTE *v.*]

†**1.** Held in repute. *Obs. rare.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* 8 He preferred also the Ideote, and simple vulgars, before other learned and reputed persons. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* v. i, Am I at length reputed? *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 245 So grave and reputed an Historian as is Iosephus.

2. Supposed, accounted, reckoned (to be something specified); *spec.* in *Law*, as *reputed manor* (see MANOR 3 b), *owner*, etc.

1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 2 The Mother and reputed Father of such Bastard Child. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 136 The reputed son of Cordelion. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 24 He had no opinion of reputed felicities below. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 174 A wretch, almost smothered with all the reputed means of happiness. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* II. ix. 83 Owing to the reputed badness of the path, that..was rejected for a more northerly one. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 854 The creditors of the apparent or reputed owner. *Ibid.* 855 The doctrines of reputed ownership. 1890 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* 114 A 'reputed manor' will serve as well as a real manor for most purposes.

Repu·tedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By repute or common estimation.

1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* xi. (1703) 157 A reputedly infamous Death. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 64 A lesson, says the author, to countries that are reputedly so civilized. 1884 M. E. WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* June 26/1 Mrs. King was reputedly a sharp woman at a bargain.

†**Repu·teless,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. REPUTE *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of repute; inglorious.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 44 Opinion..Had still kept loyall to possession, And left me in reputelesse banishment.

Requa·lify (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To qualify again.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 259/1 The pope, to requalifie againe ech part with some retribution for their monie receiued, tooke this order indifferentlie betweene them. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* II. 306 He must do his duty, ..requalify himself for the calls of his high station. 1883 *Standard* 18 June 3/4 Charles W. Dickinson, to the Excellent, to requalify in gunnery.

Requa·rrel, *v. rare*[-1]. [RE- 5 a.] †To assail or attack again.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii, By this drink I sweare (Requarreling the cup) we and her lippes impaired weare.

Requе, variant of *reke* REACH *v.*

Requeer, -queir, obs. forms of REQUIRE *v.*

Requeist, obs. Sc. form of REQUEST.

†**Requel,** variant of RECUEIL *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1527 HACKET *Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Galba B. IX. lf. 94 b), Yesterday my lord Cardenal..prayd me to dynner with hym, of whom I had ryght honorable and good requel.

†**Requensance,** obs. f. RECOGNIZANCE *sb.* I.

1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 322 They were bond, in a requensaunce of xx^li *li.*, to abyde the awarde.

Requere, obs. form of REQUIRE.

Request (rĭkwe·st), *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 requeste, 5 *Sc.* raquest, 6 *Sc.* requeist, requeast. [a. OF. *requeste* (12th c.; mod.F. *requête*) = Prov., Sp., and Pg. *requesta*, It. *richiesta*: see QUEST *sb.*[1] and REQUIRE *v.*]

I. 1. The act, on the part of a specified person, of asking for some favour, service, etc.; the expression of one's desire or wish directly addressed to the person or persons able to gratify it: **a.** in phr. *at* (one's) *request.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 266 Þise kynges stille þei left at þe pape's request. *c* 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 76 At my requeste..releue hym of hys peyne. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 573 Wyll ye your rancour sese at my request? 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. iv. 103 He hadde made hym knyght at the request of the Cowherd. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3388 3e sall, at Chastities requeist, Pas and examе 3on thrie. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 23 *Iaq.*..Will you sing? *Amy.* More at your request, then to please my selfe. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 228 At my request..they let her go a drift. 1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 102 Her maidens ..left her at her own request to keep An hour of quiet.

b. in other contexts. Also (esp. with verbs of giving, refusing, obtaining, etc.), the matter or subject of the asking; that which one asks for.

Usually differing from next only by the use of the possessive pronoun.

c 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 95 Our Lord god nat list to werne thee Of thy requeste. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 215 That I may, by your request, her good grace gete. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seynlys* (Roxb.) Introd. 6 Whos request to me is a comaundement. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 59 With siclik wordis hir request scho maid. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 295 b, Alexander could in no wyse abyde to haue any nay in his requestes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 279 No I will doe nothing at thy bidding: Make thy requests to thy Friend. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 111 This also thy request with caution askt Obtaine. 1714 POPE *Imit. Hor.* II. vi. 77 Consider, 'tis my first request. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* x, Thus have I sung beyond thy first request. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 427, I fear that I may seem ungracious if I refuse your courteous request.

2. An act or instance of asking for something; a petition or expressed desire; a writing or document of this nature; also, that which is asked for.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 99 (148) Lo here an hard request, A resonable lady for to werne. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 146 Of his yen the shot y knewe anon, Which federid was with right humble requestis. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. i, They alle to gyder..maade a request to Jupiter that he wold gyue them a kynge. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 33 It is a iust requeist. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 187, I had almost forgot T'intreat your Grace, but in a small request. 1668 DENHAM *Passion of Dido* Poems 136 Ask him to lend To this, the last request that I shall send, A gentle Ear. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 67 In a poetical request, addressed to one of the last..of the Roman Princes who reigned in Gaul. 1838 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vi. 88 The request made in the foregoing letter was conceded. 1876 G. D. HAM *Revenue Vade-m.* 567 The conditions under

which the request is granted..are to be written or printed on the request.

3. Without article. † a. *To make request*, to ask or beg. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 281 To be excused I make requeste. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 4971 God..I now Reney Yf for hym make I request To yow. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 351 Quhat gestis he had, to tell thai mak raquest. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 370 Theyr adversaries had made request to be heard in these thinges only. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* ii. 4 Then y^e^ king said .., For what doest thou make request? 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 390, I neither am disposed to make Request for life, nor offered life to take. *Comb. a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. xxvi. 306 The request-maker was one Joseph.

b. The act of asking or fact of being asked (to do something). Chiefly in prepositional phrases, now esp. *by request*, in response to an expressed wish († so *at request*).

c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 122 For the compleynt ..Cam to his voyce alway with-out request. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 741 With all requeist excuse that 3e wald me. 1589 R. HUMSTON (*title*) A Sermon preached at Reyfham..and eftsoones at request published. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 150 The Custome of Request you haue discharg'd. 1683 SIR H. GRIMSTONE tr. *Croke's Rep.* I. 548 Where one is bound to levy a Fine upon Request. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., For the relief of petitioners, who..should address themselves, by way of request, to his majesty. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 486 That then the said R. Booth, his heirs, &c. upon request, ..should grant and execute..a new lease. 1841 tr. *Anc. Laws & Inst. Wales* XIII. 632/2 There are three motes of request: for tillage; festal games; and the burning of woods.

† 4. A knightly quest. *Obs. rare.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. v. 105 Thenne were they called al thre.., and eueryche of hem..armed them surely. But sir gauayne had the fyrst request, and therfore we wille begynne at hym.

† 5. *Math.* A postulate. *Obs. rare.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. xxii, [Because] all ryghte angles bee equall togyther (by the fourth request). 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Postul. 6 Peticions or requestes. 1709–29 MANDEV *Syst. Math., Arith.* 5 Requests or Petitions. I. That to any Number we may take a greater.

6. The fact, state, or condition of being asked for or sought after; demand; † vogue, fashion. Chiefly in phrases (a) *in* or *into request*, † (b) *of request*, † (c) *out of request*. † Also *pl.*

a. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 753 We shall see cleerely enough that the faithful ought to have that in great request. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 15 My gowne and attyre according to the custome then in request. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 3 To bring his abridgements into request. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Sept., The only fruit in request..was the Katharine payre. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 2 Idiots are still in Request in most of the Courts of Germany. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 71 It may perhaps come into request at some future period. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 55 Human intelligence, which is in constant request in a family, needs to be educated.

b. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* C iij, Both these, are of last and least request. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. iii. 100 Gilgal was a place of request in this kinde. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 145 The colour of greatest request among them is greene. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 167 Shrimps were of great request amongst the Romans.

c. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 191 Even Guicciardines siluer history, and Ariostos golden cantoes, grow out of request. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 78 All these stones being out of request with vs, are to be bought for Russia and other places. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 167 These books..were often read untill..being contemned they grew out of request.

d. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 169 Off with't while 'tis vendible. Answer the time of request. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess., Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 249 While this World lasts, I doubt not but the Pleasures and Requests of these two Entertainments will do so too.

† 7. *In request of*, in search of. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learn.* ix, I have seen these harmless reptiles..ply busily about, each in request of a shell to please it.

II. 8. *Court of Request(s)*: † a. A former court of record, technically forming part of the king's council, held by the Lord Privy Seal and the Masters of Requests for the relief of persons petitioning the king; also, in later use, the hall at Westminster in which the court was held. *Obs.*

On the origin and history of the court see Leadam *Select Cases in the Court of Requests* (Selden Soc. 1898).

1516 *Fabyan's Chron.* VI. clii. 82 A court or counceyll,.. lyke vnto the court of requestys, nowe at this day holden in Englonde. 1529 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (1898) Introd. 14 Hereafter folowe the names of such Counseillours as be appoynted for the heryng of power mennes causes in the Kynges courte of Requestes. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 22 The Court of Requests that specially heareth the suits of poore men, and of the Princes servants. 1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 1 The King..came Accompanied with his Nobles through Westminster-hall and the Court of Requests, to the Abbey. 1669 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* xii. (ed. 2) 217 He [the Lord Privy Seal] is by his Place of the Kings Privy Council, and Chief Judge of the Court of Requests, when it shall be re-continued. 1680 DRYDEN *Prol. Lee's Cæsar Borgia* 23 One theatre there is of vast resort, Which whilome of Requests was called the Court. 1735 *Court Mercury* (*title-p.*), In the Passage leading from Westminster-Hall to the Court of Request. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 421 A kind of hall.., called the Court of Requests, used chiefly by those who attend the parliament to walk in.

b. A local court for the recovery of small debts. The constitution and practice of these courts varied in different localities; for the most part they have been merged in the County Court system established in 1847.

1603–4 *Act* 1 *James I*, c. 14 § 1 The Court of Requestes comonlie called The Courte of Conscience, in the Guild Hall of the same Citie. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. x. 355 There is a Court of Request or Conscience, so call'd, because medling with nothing above 40s. value. 1749 *Act* 22 *Geo. II*, c. 47 § 1 Such Commissioners are hereby constituted a Court of Justice, by the Name of The Court of Requests for the Town and Borough of Southwark. 1798 [see COURT *sb.*[2] 11 c]. 1837 *2nd Rep. Munic. Corporations Eng. & Wales* 12 There are two Courts of Requests within the limits of the Corporate jurisdiction; one for London.. and the other for Southwark. 1845 *Act* 8 & 9 *Vict.* c. 127 § 10 Every Judge of any such Court of Requests, or Conscience..shall be removable by the Lord Chancellor for Misbehaviour or Incapacity.

c. In India: A small-debt court composed of military officers, held in districts which are outside the jurisdiction of any ordinary court of this kind.

1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* 338/1 In each military cantonment a court of request is assembled monthly, and all persons are amenable to it except soldiers in the ranks. 1879 *Act* 42 & 43 *Vict.* c. 33 § 142 Courts of request under this Act shall in all practicable cases consist of five officers.

† 9. *Master of (the) Request(s)*: a. One of the leading officers of the Court of Requests. Hence *Mastership of Requests. Obs.*

1553 *Cal. St. Papers, Domestic* (1856) 51 All such private suits as are customably brought to the King or his Council, and delivered to the Masters of Requests. 1579 *Ibid.* 637 Signified by letter of Mr. Sec. Wylson to the Masters of Requests. 1625 BACON *Apophth.* lxxxiv. 110 Sackford, Master of the Request to Queen Elizabeth, had diuerse times moued for audience, and been put off. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 977/4 This day His Majesty was graciously pleased..to cause him [Thomas Povey, Esq.] to be Sworn one of the Masters of Request. 1691 WOOD *Prop. for Printing Ath. Oxon.* 4/2 He had refused a Mastership of the Requests. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 316 Nothing but a great Pension for Life and a Master of Requests place, were thought encouragement enough for it.

† b. In France: One of a number of officials forming an advisory and judicial body with a variety of functions. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 174 In the moneth of August, ended his lyfe at Paris William Budey, maister of the requestes. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Requeste, Maistres des requestes*, the Masters of Requests; at first there were but two,..afterwards they came to be fiue [etc.]. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Request*, In France..they have eighty masters of requests to take cognizance of causes between the officers of the crown, the servants of the houshold, &c.

† c. In Scotland. Also *Office of Requests. Obs.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 159 Gif ony letter..be direct fra the Quenis Grace to the Lordis of Counsale, that the maister of Requeistis present and deliver the samyn to the Chancellar. 1582 *Ibid.* III. 529 To promote him to the office of Requeistis; quhairin he continewit weill neir the space of thre yeir. 1607 *Ibid.* XIV. Addenda 472 Mr. Peter Rollok, the Maister of Requeistis. 1633 *Ibid.* Ser. II. V. 107 Sir James Galloway, Maister of Requeists.

10. *Letters of Request*: † a. A note addressed by a ruler or government to a foreign power, requesting compensation for injury done to a subject, or a proper consideration of his claims. *Obs.*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 64/2 Of the whiche Wronges.. satisfaction is not made; notwithstanding that divers your Letters of request have been delivered to the high Maister of Prusse,..for the reformation of the same. 1676 MOLLOY *De Jure Marit. & Nav.* I. ii. § 8. 18 Nor should the Prince or State of the Person injur'd, value his misfortune at so low a rate as to deny him Letters of Request. *Ibid.* § 11. 19 This will be no cause for Letters of Reprizal, though perhaps it may occasion Letters of Request..to have a rehearsing of the cause. 1752 BEAWES *Lex Mercat. Rediv.* 204.

b. *Eccl.* A documentary request sent by the judge of one ecclesiastical court to another, esp. to desire that a case may be withdrawn from his own jurisdiction to that of a superior court.

1840 *Act* 3 & 4 *Vict.* c. 86 § 13 It shall be lawful for the Bishop of the Diocese..to send the Case by Letters of Request to the Court of Appeal of the Province. 1873 SIR R. PHILLIMORE *Eccles. Law* II. 1278 It has been said that the Arches Court may take original cognizance by Letters of Request of all causes which may be brought in a Diocesan Court of the Province. *Ibid.* 1279 Letters of request are sometimes issued for other purposes than for sending the cause to another court.

11. *attrib.* **request note**, a note addressed to a revenue officer requesting permission to remove excisable articles; † **request place**, a place at which horses and guides might be requisitioned.

1827 G. THOMPSON *Trav. in S. Africa* (ed. 2) I. 261 After a sharp ride we reached Jakhal's-Fonteyn, the first 'request place' in a district called the Winterveld. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) *Request Notes.* 1876 G. D. HAM *Revenue Vade-m.* 567 The entries for all goods, except cattle, delivered on a request note, are to be passed within three days.

Requ·st, *sb.*[2] *rare*—[0]. [ad. F. *requête*: see prec.] (See quot., which is translated from Furetière *Dict. Univ.* 1690.)

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Request*, in hunting, is when the dogs have lost the quest or track of the beast, and must request, or quest it again...They say, to call to the request, come to the request, &c.

Request (rĭkwe·st), *v.*[1] Also 7 as *pa. t.* [ad. OF. *requester*, f. *requeste*: see REQUEST *sb.*[1]

In the *Wars Alex.* 3443 *request* is probably a scribal error for *reknest* or *rekenest*, superlative of REKEN *a.*]

1. With *infin.* To express a wish or desire *to* have, hear, etc.; to ask or beg the favour or permission to be allowed *to* do something.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 281 He requested farder to haue instructions by his letters what maner of tonsure the clergy should vse. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 122 But did you not request to haue it cut? 1641 T. HAYNE *M. Luther* 29 He requested to heare Erasmus judgement concerning Luther. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 133 [He] requested to speak with him apart. 1784 *Laura & Augustus* III. 117, I requested to place down my own name for two chances. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) III. 193 To that village I requested to go. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 217 He again and again requested to be excused from the ungrateful task. 1853 CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 55 We had requested to sleep in the straw-loft, but our host absolutely refused.

b. Similarly with *that* or obj. clause.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xix. 4 Hee requested for himselfe that hee might die. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, He then summoned courage enough to request he might be allowed to inquire after her health.

2. *trans.* To ask, or ask for (something).

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* XLVII, Let sighes and sobbes request her grace. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* V. xi. 285 The drooping Crests of fading Flowres Request the bounty of a morning Raine. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 30 Requesting my Readers patience and pardon, if I shal seem to detain him over-long. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 856 My ship equip'd within the neighb'ring port, The Prince.. Requested for his speed. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1564 Captain Cook's company was requested. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 79 Favour me, Sir,.. to tell the ladies That I request their presence. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xiv. 25 Leibnitz requested farther information respecting the..discoveries.

b. With *that* or *inf.* clause.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxii, I requested that the table might be taken away. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 437 Requesting that he would endeavour to form a cabinet. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 424 Ivo.. requested of him to send some of the brethren of his Order to preach the Gospel in his distant..diocese.

3. To ask (one) *to* do something.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. xxiii. (S. T. S.) II. 227 Þe senate requeistit him to leif nocht þe public weill in trubill. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 93, I thee requeist..Me to defend from the deids of defame. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. v. 34 b, Requesting him to take the same for his lodging. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* B iv b, He..brought him to an alehouse, and request him to alight, and enter with him. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1630 He his guide requested ..As over-tir'd to let him lean a while. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1738, Pope..requested Mr. Richardson..to endeavour to find out who this new author was. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vii, Butler requested them to open the gate. 1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 170, I request you, after you have finished, just to re-run over the heads.

absol. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 278 My Father placed vs all in good order, requesting eyther by questions to whette our wittes, or by stories to trye our memoryes.

† b. With double object. *Obs. rare.*

1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 60 Quhilk thing we requeist thee, gentill Reidar. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III. iii, Let me request thee this; Go to the new-made nunnery.

† c. *ellipt.* To ask (one) to act *against* another, to come or go *to* a place, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* xi. 2 Know you not in Elias.. how he requested God against Israel? 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, I was requested to supper last night. *Ibid.* IV. iv, I pray you, sir, let me request you to the Windmill. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 127 Pompey, good-night. Good Brother, Let me request you of[f]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. iv. (1614) 838 He was requested to their warres against the Tapwees.

† d. To win over by entreaty. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 302, I intreated them to forbeare, but they would not be requested.

Hence **Requ·sted** *ppl. a.*, **Requ·sting** *vbl. sb.* Also † **Requ·stant**, a requester.

1561 PRESTON *K. Cambyses* C ij b, In stead of his requested life, pleaseth Your grace take mine. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 51 In his commaundements hee was uerie wise, and in requesting uerie humble. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. *Ps.* IV. (Arb.) 132 The lord therefor, when I pray, wil harcken Too mye requesting. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 161, I dare not goe about to trouble you..without a requested pardon. 1660 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1858) II. 338 Concerning y^e^ sale of a certaine vessell.. then sould by y^e^ requestants vnto one Mr. Rich: Raymond. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, If you, At my requesting, will but look into The wrongs you did him. 1892 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 454/1 To supply the requested particulars with regard to the stops and other details.

Requ·st, *v.*[2] *rare*—[0]. [ad. F. *requêter*: cf. prec. and REQUEST *sb.*[2]] (See quot.)

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., To request the game is chiefly used, when, after having run it down the night before, they seek it again the next morning with the blood-hound, or the like.

Requester (rĭkwe·stəɹ). [f. REQUEST *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who requests.

1564 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 209 Doubtful it is to me by what authority these requesters do exercise their conference. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 406 The requester is oftentimes superiour to him whose prayers hee desireth. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numb., Gods Gifts not soone granted*, Though a while He makes requesters stay, With princely hand, He'l recompence delay. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. xvi. 128 Thus..can he..send away a requester so much delighted with him, as to forget what her request was. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* x, A regard for the requester would often make one readily yield to a request.

Requicken (rĭkwi·k'n), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To quicken again, reanimate, revive.

a. *trans.* 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* III. Wks. (Grosart)

I. 197 Sweet Musike requickneth the heauiest spirites of dumpish Melancholy. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 121 Then straight his doubled spirit Requickend what in flesh was fatigate. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv. 210 Which Body so raised up and requickned, will tell us the Sum of all you shall require of him. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 114 The organs of assimilation..if once requickened are very apt to be unduly excited. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 216 Our Redeemer bought with a great price His right to re-quicken us.

b. *intr.* 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. § 9. 715 Neither was the spirit of the English (after it began to re-quicken) idle elsewhere. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* Pref. B iij, Vnder the gouernment of Traian, their sinewes requicken. 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. II. *Inferiæ* 2 Spring, and the light and sound of things on earth Requickening.

Hence **Requi·ckened** *ppl. a.*; **Requi·ckening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 226 A renuing and a requickning of that heauenly life. 1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* v. 156 What will be some of the effects of a revived, requickened state of the spiritual life? 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* II Awake Starts the requicken'd soul with all her powers. 1891 *Edin. Rev.* July 212 A requickening form of Christian belief and practice.

Requiem (rī·kwiĕm, re·kwiĕm), *sb.*[1] [L. *requiem*, acc. of *requiēs* 'rest', the first word of the Introit in the Mass for the Dead, 'Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine', etc.]

1. *R. C. Ch.* A special mass said or sung for the repose of the souls of the dead. Also *Mass of Requiem* (common in early use).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2615 'Requiem' ne shulde be note be sunge Ne seyde for hym, wyþ mannys tunge. *a* 1380 *St. Bernard* 1105 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 59/2 Whon seint Malachi ded was, Bernard for him song an heiȝ mas—Of Requiem i trowe hit were. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 72 The tone had ever right grete deuocioun, Of requiem his masse to syng or say. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. viii. 853 An the morne al the preestys and clerkys .. were there & sange masse of requyem. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 204 Sensyng of the altare when Masse of Requiem is songen. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 196 Scarse anie left vpon his lips to laie The sacred sod, or Requiem to saie. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 26 The Apothecary's Mortar Rings the Passing-Bell, as the Priest's Requiem finishes the business. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 495 A use more truly pious, than any requiem, or mass for his soul. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* viii, She heard, at a distance, the monks chanting the requiem for his soul. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xxx, Behind, four priests, in sable stole, Sung requiem for the warrior's soul. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 612/2 There are special rules on the relations of Office and Conventual Mass, Mass of Requiem, etc., in the rubrics of the Missal.

attrib. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 401 He shall be the preest The requiem masse to synge. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xvi, The Queene did moue me..To helpe to bring him to his Requiem Masse. 1861 *Times* 21 Aug., A solemn requiem mass was celebrated..at the Catholic Chapel. 1882 ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonn.* 154 The slain king's corpse on bier was laid With chaunt and requiem-knell.

b. A musical setting of a mass for the dead.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 563, I am in possession of a *Te Deum*, and a *Requiem*, of his composition. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., The requiems composed by Mozart, Jomelli, and Cherubini are well known. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 345 Mozart began to speak of death, and said that he was writing this 'Requiem' for himself.

2. Any dirge or solemn chant for the repose of the dead. (Chiefly *poet.*)

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. i, I'll provide A masque shall make your Hymen..sing sad Requiems to your departing Souls. 1633 COWLEY *Elegy on Mr. R. Clarke*, Him to Elysium's lasting Ioyes they bring, Where winged Angels his sad Requiems sing. *a* 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 39 That they with Joy might their own Requiem sing, And close their Eyes. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iii, That solemn and peculiar kind of recitative which is in some parts of Italy the requiem of the dying. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 386 Three ladies were seen, who sung a solemn requiem. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xl. 492 The requiem [had been] chanted by the women in mournful strains over their bones.

b. *transf.* of birds, the sea, etc.

1640 HABINGTON *Castara* III. (Arb.) 142 Spring..Whose fether'd Musicke onely bring Caresses, and no Requiem sing On the departed yeare. 1788 BURNS *To Miss C[runkshank]* 18 While all around the woodland rings, And ev'ry bird thy requiem sings. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* III. xxvi, And for the business of destruction done Its requiem the war-horn seem'd to blow. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* v, The sea was murmuring a doleful requiem over the mischief of the previous night.

†**3.** An invitation to rest or repose. *Obs.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 432 We dwell carelesse, quiet and sure in our owne opinion. Euery man sings a requiem to his own heart. 1668 BP. HOPKINS *Serm. Vanity* (1685) 70 It was but small comfort, when the rich man sung his Requiem, Soul take thine ease, thou hast goods laid up for many years. 1684 CHARNOCK *Wks.* (1865) IV. 488 Our deceitful heart may sing a requiem to us while we are fools.

4. Rest, repose, peace, quiet.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Exp., Requiem*, Rest: ceasing from labour. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* iii, Else had I an eternall Requiem kept, And in the armes of Peace for ever slept. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vanity Dogm.* 50 Though the first of their respective solutions is pleasant and encouraging, and seems to promise my mind a requiem. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxii. 140 In his presence alone is to be found the requiem of their troubled souls. 1816 BYRON *Death Sheridan* 67 Repose denies her requiem to his name, And Folly loves the martyrdom of Fame.

Hence **Re·quiem** *v. intr.*, to quieten down.

1838 ELIZA COOK *Song of Mariners* iv, We know each blustering gale that blows May requiem to a last repose.

†**Requiem,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 8 requien. [=F. *requiem* (1690), *requien* (1578), but usually *requin* (1539), Pg. *requeime*, prob. a native name assimilated to prec.] The white shark.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 102 The Requiem otherwise called the Shark-fish is a kind of Sea-dog or Sea-wolf. *Ibid.* 103 The French and Portuguez commonly call it Requiem, that is to say Rest, haply, because he is wont to appear in fair weather. 1696 tr. *Duquesne's Voy. E. Indies, Canary Isl.* 61 The Requiem, the Monster of the Sea, that's shap'd like a Sea-Dog, is in length from three or four Foot to eight. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 281 Hayes or Requiens, by some (though utterly wrong) named Sea-Dogs, ..are very thick as well as very long, some of them betwixt twenty and thirty foot.

‖ **Requiescat** (rekwi,e·skæt). [L., the first word of *requiescat in pace* 'may he (or she) rest in peace'.] A wish for the repose of the dead.

1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* III. lxxii, Many a tuneful tongue Sweet in the solemn march his requiescat sung. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xiii, A thousand such hillocks lay round about ..each bearing its cross and requiescat. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* I. vi, That emotion! I bury it here by the sea,..And a heart's requiescat I write on that grave.

†**Requie·sce,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *requiēscĕre*, f. *requiēs* rest.] *intr.* To rest, repose.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. I. 24 The mind, when it acts, must requiesce in the love, not of the Creature, but of God.

Requiescence (rekwi,e·sĕns). [f. L. *requiēscĕre* (see prec.), after QUIESCENCE.] A state of quiescence, rest, repose.

1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 91, I am now arrived at Bruxelles..wanting nothing of that requiescence which every thing enjoys in that which it most desires. 1775 WRAXALL *Tour N. Europe* 216, I threw myself on the bed, ..glad to retire to silence and requiescence. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii, Such bolts..shall strike agitated Paris if not into requiescence, yet into wholesome astonishment.

†**Requi·etory.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *requiētōrium*, f. *requiēs* rest.] A sepulchre.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 419 The bodies..are not onely despoiled of all outward funerall ornaments, but digged vp out of their requietories.

†**Requile,** obs. form of RECOIL *v.*

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. I i 4 Lyuis while His bridell raignes he raught from horse to ground he doth requile.

†**Requi·rable,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 requer-. [orig. a. OF. *requerable* (1275 in Godef.); in later use f. REQUIRE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being required; that may properly be asked for.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vi. 41 (Camb. MS.), But which is thilke yowre dereworthe power þat is so cleer and so requerable [L. *expetibilis*]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 5 Looke what dutie and seruice is requireable of a friende to a friende. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 133 Nor wants this Towne any fruit requirable for the Zone tis placed in. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 136 It contains ..all Circumstances requirable in a History to inform.

†**Requi·ral.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [-AL.] Demand.

1611 COTGR., *Requisition*, a requisition, requirall.

†**Requi·rance.** *Obs. rare.* [-ANCE; cf. OF. *requerance* (Godef.).] The fact or condition of requiring something; requirement.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 34 Therefore, besides the ignorance of Nature in its Root,..the Schooles have not known the causes, number, requirance of things. *Ibid.* 280 Marking, that the sensitive soul doth not govern man according to the requirance of our Species.

†**Requi·rant.** *Obs.* [-ANT: cf. F. *requérant* (14th c.).] One who makes a request or demand; a wooer or suitor.

a 1467 *Gregory's Chron.* (Camden) 155 For the surplus of the tyme that the saudyers shalle serve, the requyrant shalle ben holdyn to sendyn hem at hys propyr dysposycyon. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1890) III. 329 A faythfull Louer and deuout requirant to this Iolly dame. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 294 The Cargo of Wheat arrived from London..consigned to the said Requirants.

Requi·re, *sb. rare.* [f. the verb.] Demand, requisition.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxvi. Ff j b, They be not bounde after the requyre of commaundement. 1611 H. BROUGHTON (*title*) A Require of Agreement to the Groundes of Divinitie studie. 1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens. & Event* (1879) 13 When suddenly, with intenser utterance, scream'd The music's wild require.

Require (rĭkwəi·ə(r)), *v.* Also 5 requer (*Sc.* ra-), requeere, 5–7 requere, *Sc.* requeir; 4–7 requyre, 6 reqwy(e)r, 7 reqire. [a. OF. *requer-, requier-*, stem of *requerre* (mod.F. *requérir*) = Prov. *requerre, -querer, -ir*, Sp. *requerir*, Pg. *requerer*, It. *richiedere*:—L. *requīrĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *quærĕre* to seek, ask: see QUERE *v.* The form *require* may be directly from L.: cf. INQUIRE.]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To ask (one) a question; to inquire of (one) *why, if*, etc. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1056 For-þy, sir, þis enquest I require yow here, þat ȝe me telle with trawþe [etc.]. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* XX. 99 She..being required what she would, sayeth [etc.]. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 47 Thairfor he spak the mair scharplie in his cause and requyrit the cardinall quhy he keipit nocht promise into him. 1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 76 He wes..requited gif he wald retene the said charge.

†**b.** To question (one) *of* something. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 527 How Culenus..requyrit the Kirkmen of the Takynis in the Sky, and of thair Answer.

†**2.** To ask or request (one) for something. Usu. const. *of* (rarely *for*). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 972 Þane sad scho: 'lord, lat be! of sic thinge requere nocht me!' *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5233 He shulde not bide so long, til he Of his helpyng hym requere. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 7 He..sware to her that he wolde neuer requere her of no suche materes. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij b, He..enhaunceth the meke and humble that requyreth hym of mercy. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvi. 26 Sum is for gift sa lang requyrd. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ix. 7 Than ye quene..required hym all wepyng of his good counsaile. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Low C.* III. 106 b, They had the night before, requyred the Leydens of certaine horsemen, to discouer the enemie.

†**b.** With double obj. To ask (one) for (a thing); also, to request or command (one) to do (something). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 1052 He plighte me his trouthe there, The firste thyng I wolde hym requere, He wolde it do. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. CXXXIII. (1869) 70 Wherto hast þou required me þe armures, whan þou..wolt not bere hem? 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 241 My son, said he, this I charge and require thee.

†**3.** To ask, request, or desire (one) to do something. With various constructions: **a.** With *that* (sometimes omitted). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 263 Quharfor I ȝow requeir and pray, That..ȝhe pres ȝow at the begynnyng. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 196 b/1 Requyryng our lord with salte teris that ..he wold delyuer them of this pestylence. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 26 b, He requireth them therefore that they woulde not deale after this sorte. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 144 In humblest manner I require your Highnes, That it shall please you [etc.].

†**b.** With infinitive. *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (1555), First I the requere ..Not to arrecte as to presumption [etc.]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xi. 112, I requyre the as thow arte a true knyght to gyue me my yefte. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 83, I muste earnestly require you, to teach me some way [etc.]. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 323 Being required by the kinsemen of the dead, to take it from thence. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 75 Gif they be not requyerit by you to come so prepared, the blame shall be imputed to you.

†**c.** With imperative. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 74, I pray yow and requyre telle me of that ye knowe my herte desireth so. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 32 Cum neir, And be nocht strange, I the requeir. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 41 Humbly also ȝ you Requer, .. Reffuse me nat oute of your Remembraunce. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 205 Syrs, I requyre you arme you quyckely. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* III. 84 Defend vs mighty Lord wee thee require.

†**d.** With ellipse (usu. of the infin.). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1053 Vs aw to ȝem our tong And spek not bot we be requerde. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 5 It is an higher..thinge forto praise and thanke God, thanne to requere hym. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 35 Many tymes he had ben requyred of many noble prynces. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) K v b, The poore naked soule..that requireth hir with such passion & so instantly. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 66 Longer could I occupie my selfe to trauell in this action with you, but that I deeme it more then impertinent any further therein to require you. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 160 He wil require them, As if he did contemne what he requested, Should be in them to giue. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* vii. 10 When he was required, he put out his tongue.

†**e.** To invite, call, summon *to* something. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. viii. 54 And hym allane,..He askis and requiris into melle. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 233 Thus the poore king..being required thither to a banquet, was traiterously caryed away. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 59 If the inspired man required them to a faith of some Prediction or Doctrine.

4. To demand of (one) *to* do something.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 163 P 13 It was his practice to impose tasks upon me, by requiring me to write upon such subjects. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 662 The government required each county to find its quota of ships. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 22 The Judges were required to give their opinion.

II. **5.** **a.** To ask for (some thing or person) authoritatively or imperatively, or as a right; to demand, claim, insist on having.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 336 Þe blood of just Abel shal be requyrid of Cayn. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Lestage, that is a thynge required [L. *exacta*] in feires. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* viii. 34 [They] notefyden vnto the quene, how the sayd kyng had requyred her in maryage. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 b, Of all these benefytes ..he wyll requyre streyte accountes. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xliii. 9, I wyll be suertye for him, of my handes shalt thou require him. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. x. (1591) 119 His death was now violently required. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 132, I..require My Dukedome of thee, which, perforce I know Thou must restore. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 529 Our voluntarie service he requires. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) I. III. 80 Oliver Cromwell..requir'd, both of the Soldiers and others, the Oath of Fidelity. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. ix. 347 The royal commissioners appeared at the Charterhouse to require the submission of the brethren.

b. To ask for (something) as a favour; to beg, entreat, or request (†*of* one). Now *rare.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 247 Thy feet embracyng..Mercy requeeryng, thus I wyl begynne. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 12 b, Peleus promised to Jason that he sholde accomplissh..al that he had required of him. 1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 7, I shall not require of your maistership any thing, but oonly that without which noo man can live. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 12 Dame Una, weary Dame,..entrance did requere. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* 18 (1701) 58/1 Being thirsty he required Water of one

of his Scholars. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 209 They go commission'd to require a Peace. 1788 COWPER *New Year's Gift* 10 What favour then not yet possessed Can I for thee require..? 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 224 Requiring at her hand the greatest gift, A woman's heart.

c. *intr.* To make request or demand.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXCV, To quham for me thou pitousely requere. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* v. xii. (1558) 122 b, Mekely requiryng vnto Scipion To receyue them in thys mortall rage. 1556 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 361 Also I will that myn executors reqwyer on sute for my twentie nobles. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xv. 8 And when the multitude was come vp, they began to require [L. *rogare*] according as alwaies he did vnto them. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 123 Shall burning Ætna, if a sage requires, Forget to thunder, and recall her fires? 1819 KEATS *St. Agnes* vi, They must..require Of Heaven with upward eyes for all that they desire.

d. To ask or request *to* have, etc. Now *rare* (common 1550–1640).

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 233 When Achilles was slain, Aiax required to haue his harnesse and weapen. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 322 b, Thambassadors require [L. *petunt*] to have the conditions mitigated. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68, I sadlye requyred, Too confer further. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 12 When hee should haue been tyed to the stake, he required to stand untyed. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* II. 123 He..was informed by his Squire, that a man..required to speak with him. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xiv, The Earl's chamberlain..informed Tressilian that his lord required to speak with him.

6. To demand as necessary or essential on general principles, or in order to comply with or satisfy some regulation.

1415 *Crowned King* 37 A..subsidie..To be rered in the reaume as reson requyred. 1477 *Sc. Acts Jas. III*, parl. x. c. 73 That ilk heck of the said cruves be three inch wide, as the auld statute requiris. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. civ b, If thou wilt haue of mine Then right requireth that I haue part of thine. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 82 The kinges rode about the felde as honor of armes required. 1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 223 To wair thair lyfes as thair dewetie and detfull obedience requyris. 1682 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 201 If the Gentiles, whom no law inspired, By nature did what was by law required [etc.]. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 51 All is for want of such Admeasurement as the Act required. *1770 Junius Lett.* XXXVIII. (1788) 204 The spirit of their present constitution requires that the king should be feared. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 317 Public use required she should be known

b. To demand or call for as appropriate or suitable in the particular case; to need for some end or purpose. † *Required to*, requisite for.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 374 Whan that the cas required it, The commune profit koude she redresse. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 359 Their magnitude a larger lond requyreth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The condicyons requyred to a pilgrym that entendeth to go to the erthly Jerusalem. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 13 Howe can men discerne such vertues in him as be required in a mightye prynce? 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 108 If the businesse bee of any difficulty,..it requires hast of your Lordship. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Ep. Rdr., That great Industry, or Accurate judgment,..required to such a Work. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 123 Every one of these Towers..required an Army to take them. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 2 A Computation of the expences of the Building, and of the time required to go through with it. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 110 An acre of ground will require ten pound of seed. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* July 581/2 Irony, like Satire, is one of those edged tools which require skilful handling. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* I. 8 Cities and towns, the various haunts of men, Require the pencil; they defy the pen. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* II. § 7 (1879) 39 More than 1,200,000 Earths would be required to make one Sun.

c. To demand as a necessary help or aid; hence, to stand in need of; to need, want.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 53 In grauel wole thei growe But moist bothe erthe & ayer they ther require. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 46 Trewe metalle requeryth noon allay. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 15 In many thyngys, ..nature requyryth the dylygence of man. 1563 WINGET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 61 The defence of fraud and falset necessarlie requeris a cloke of fingeit eloquence. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 46 So doth one of these two alwayes require the others helpe. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 412 Great acts require great means of enterprise. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 60 Light labour..Just gave what life required, but gave no more. 1849 M. ARNOLD *To Republican Friend*, For such doing they require not eyes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 62 The body which is in health requires neither medical nor any other aid.

d. *It requires*, there is need for, it is necessary to have, etc. (Usually const. with *inf.*)

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 44 Surely it does not require a palace to be happy with Mary. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 It required all the personal influence of the king to check..his irritated followers. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 476/2 It requires the talents of a Boileau..to play the part of a *flâneur* with any success.

7. *intr.* To be requisite or necessary. Now *rare*.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1962 And pwnice them quhar pwnysing Requeris. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXXVI. 334 Ye shall fynde the men of warr suche as to dedes of armes requyreth. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Reading Script.* I. (1859) 8 If it shall require to teach any truth or reprove false doctrine. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygëia* VIII. 168 It does not require to be professionally conversant with the sick to be sensible, that [etc.]. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 24 (1875) 79 To produce that orderly consciousness..there requires the assimilation of each impression to others.

8. a. To feel, or be under, a necessity *to* do something.

1805 tr. *Lafontaine's Hermann & Emilia* I. 161 'Louisa', said he to her, 'I require to behold you a wife'. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 58 The wise man..requires to be engaged in deeper and more perplexing matters. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 104 This is all of the great migratory movement which we require to know.

b. To fall necessarily, to need, *to be* done, etc.

1842 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 259 It is a task which requires to be performed. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xvii. 277 In speaking of the state of mankind..two facts require to be explained. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 253 The wicked are miserable because they require to be punished.

III. † **9.** *trans.* To seek after, search for. Also, to inquire after; to call upon, summon. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 218 These fiedde till thei come be-fore the yate;..and these other come vpon hem that right straytly hem required. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 They theire lost feloes with long talck greedye requyred. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* XXXIX. 13 The memorie of him shal not depart, and his name shal be required [L. *requiretur*] from generation to generation. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. XXIV, Though the glory of the Lord ore-flow The earth,..Yet waters he in waters doth requere. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* CCIVI, Those who have none sit round where once it was And with full eyes each wonted room require. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* III. 160 In vain he burns..And in himself his former self requires. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 945 But the brave chiefs..wandering o'er the camp, required their lord. 1742 GRAY *West* 6 A different Object do these Eyes require. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 548 The sheriff is to cause the defendant to be required at five successive county-courts.

† **b.** To search into, investigate, pursue. *Obs.*—[1]

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 16 It is needeful also for some places of Scripture, that this question bee required.

Hence **Requi·red** *ppl. a.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. v. 65 The ministration, and required office. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 234 Now for want of these requir'd Conueniences, her delicate tendernesse will finde it selfe abus'd. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) I. III. 80 Some of the Soldiers..took the requir'd Oath. 1849 HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 198 Then will the final arc A. B. C. D. read off on the circle be ten times the required angle. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 29 The points *H* and *K* will lie on the required conic.

Requirement (rĭkwəi·əmĕnt). [-MENT.]

† **1.** The act of requiring; a requisition, request.

1530 GARDINER in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) I. 290 My Lord Cardinal, that obtained his legacy by our late Sovereign Lord's requirements at Rome.

† **2.** The fact of being requisite; necessity. *Obs.*—[1]

1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 248 Mr. Speaker would not without requirement mention the name Danvers.

3. That which is required or needed; a want, need.

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xiii. 125 For this Justice is but the distributing to every thing according to the requirements of its nature. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Requirement*, the Thing required. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 79 We must prepare beforehand the entire daily requirements of the sick. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 422, £15,000 would have amply met the requirements of the county.

b. That which is called for or demanded; a condition which must be complied with.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 39. 144 Has any individual, or church, or nation, ever yet come up to their [the Scriptures'] generally acknowledged requirements? 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 106 The other professors are under more stringent requirements to teach.

Requi·rer. Now *rare*. [f. REQUIRE *v.* + ER [1].] One who requires.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. XXXIII. 98 They said, they had sene and herde dyuers ensamples of requyrers and nat requyrers. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXIII. 395 The requirers of those playes, are honored; and why then are the plaiers of them reproched? 1611 FLORIO, *Richieditore*, a requirer, a requester. 1681 STAIR *Institt.* I. XX. § 22 Wodsets are also taken off by Premonition or Requisition,..yet so that the requirer may pass from his requisition. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* (1885) I. 71 Christ..a Requirer of mercy, a Praiser of purity of heart.

Requi·ring, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] Request, demand; requisition.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 313 At þe prayer and requirynge of pope Gregory, Gy of Marchia..chasede him out of þat londes. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1330 Schir Gawane the gay, thou requiring, Gart the souerane..Cary to the castel. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue, Heret. Affirm.* b j b, The letter according to the requiring of Christ,..leadeth us to the death of Sin. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 358 The matter may be so handled, as that He may take no delight in His owne requirings. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 139 A requiring of him to deliver up his office. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Requirement*,..a requiring. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. xx, The oath lays a snare..and I do not perceive, that the requiring of it..produces any good effect. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 128 Hear the requiring, Bring wood for firing.

† **Requi·ry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y: cf. *inquiry*.] Request, demand.

1598 FLORIO, *Requisitione*, requisition, requirie. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 40 To doe homage to King Henry..requiring but 3. monthes space after requiry. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Loud.* 117 Answer God, O England! Prince and people, in this requiry of his.

† **Requise(d,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *requis*(*e*, pa. pple. of OF: *requerre*: see REQUIRE *v.*] Required.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 227 The forme and maner, that in suche a case is requise and accustumed to be done. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) Ep. *iv, To drawe as wel the Iewes as Gentils to God, it was requised that a newe Couenant shulde be made.

Requisite (re·kwizit), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 requysite, -yte, (6 -ytt), requisyte, (5 -ques-), 6–7 requisit, etc. [ad. L. *requīsīt-us*, pa. pple. of *requīrĕre* to REQUIRE.]

A. *adj.* Required by circumstances or the nature of things, necessary, indispensable.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 38/2 Asmany and such Writtes..as to hir shal be requisite in that partie. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 102 There are ye wote well two poyntes requisite vnto saluacion. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. xii. 97 If he be thus helplessly distract, Tis requisite his office be resignde. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 687 A good Nose is requisite also, to smell out worke for th'other Sences. 1659 THORNDIKE *Wks.* (1846) II. 504 Supposing the belief of Christianity to be a condition requisite to the having of God's Spirit. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. l. 97 Martial law, so requisite to the support of discipline, was exercised upon the soldiers. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 36 One is expected to have obtained all requisite classical knowledge at school. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 28 We can hardly say that capital is as requisite to production as land and labour.

B. *sb.* That which is required or necessary; something indispensable.

1602 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 224 They doe whollye reste for meate, drinke, and other requisits to lyfe, upon the providence of God. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* p. viii, You think it more suitable to the requisites of the present Age, to depress Scepticism. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 ¶ 5 Till all the requisites which imagination can suggest are gathered together. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXIII. 76 Alas! he wants the requisites to rise, The true connexion, the availing ties. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 315 The form of febrifuge which combines..the two requisites of efficacy and economy.

† **Requisite,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec.] *trans.* To request or require.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 1. 147 Paying there-of 3erly to hym & to his eyeris or to his assynys oon rose..whenne þey been conueniently requisityd or Axid.

† **Re·quisitely,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. REQUISITE *a.* + -LY [2].] Necessarily.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. XLV. (1674) 60 Learning, which is born and bred in poverty, was requisitely to live therein, as in her particular Element.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 65 Properly præliminari, antecedaneous and very requisitly assistent to the advance of the inquisitiv Readers judgment.

Requisiteness (re·kwizitnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being requisite or necessary; needfulness, necessity.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* V. XXIII. 726 Which they steepe in the decoction of the seed or flowers of hops.. greatly standing vpon the requisitenes of their hops thereunto. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. V. XX. 303 In some few cases the requisiteness and danger of destructive valour may make its Actions become a vertuous Patriot. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* III. § 11. 104 An additional proof of the requisiteness of attending to the customs of the East. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. v. § 3 That particular condition..whose requisiteness..we happen to be insisting on at the moment. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. XXVII. 20 The general reported the ensuing quarrel as a proof of..the requisiteness of troops for the support of 'the laws'.

Requisition (rekwizi·ʃən), *sb.* [a. F. *réquisition* (12th c.), or ad. L. *requīsītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *requīrĕre* to REQUIRE.]

I. a. The action of († requesting or) requiring; a († request or) demand made by a person.

1503 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 201 [Our] instaunt petition to make an instrument..and the noble men standing about to be witnes[ses, as] we made like requisition. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 485 Quhais requisitioun being bayth reasonabill, and honorabill [etc.]. 1620 in *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 533 Neither of them ought to deny it: provided the same requisition be seasonably made, not upon rash and precipitate advice. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. CCLXXIV. 253, I am sure you would have written, according to your engagement and my requisition. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 66 With this requisition..Montezuma was so obsequious as to comply. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XXXII, I obey your requisition and inquire the purpose of it. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* XLII. (1865) V. 143 The legatus was compelled to send his son to Rome as the bearer of these requisitions.

b. A requirement, necessary condition.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* VII. (1852) 196 How gloriously does the Christian atonement meet this requisition! 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. VIII. § 59 It would be a great mistake to imagine that the requisitions for academical degrees were ever much insisted on. 1856 FLEMING *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. 7 It is to be accounted for..by that neglect of the chief requisition of philosophy which has been already pointed out.

2. The (*or* an) action of formally requiring or calling upon one to perform some action, discharge some duty, etc.; † the fact of being so called upon. Also, a written demand of this nature.

In earlier use chiefly a Sc. (legal) term (cf. 2 b).

1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 149 Quhairof as yit thair can be na redress had for na requisitioun that the Wardane of Scotland can mak. *Ibid.* II. 192 Alexander..requirit and desyrit him to entir the said maister Thomas to the said Alexander within sex dayis efter his requisitioun. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 117 If either of the two recover from France, Places belonging to the other, he shall, upon requisition, restore them within a month. 1747 in Kames *Dict. Decis.* (1797) IV. 161 A tenant..having affirmed, that he made requisition to the heritor for that purpose, it was questioned, if he could be allowed to prove the requisition by witnesses. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. 1792 II. 315 The reasons for taking away the penalties..and for refusing to establish them on the riotous requisition of 1780. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 558 According to the by-laws of the Company, there can be no ballot except on a requisition signed by nine proprietors. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 3/7 He stated that during his lesseeship of the Lyceum he had spent 45,000*l.* on the house..some of this voluntarily and some under 'requisitions'.

b. *Sc. Law.* 'A demand made by a creditor that a debt be paid, or an obligation fulfilled.'

1681 STAIR *Instit.* I. xx. § 22. 410 Requisition requires also the same solemnities that Premonition requires. 1693 *Ibid.* II. i. § 4 (ed. 2) 162 But even complent Heretable Rights themselves, containing personal Clauses of Requisition, become Moveable by the Requisition or Charge. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Instit. Law Scot.* II. ii. § 16 (1773) I. 175 Requisition used by a creditor upon a right of wadset. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 855 In certain cases, requisition is necessary to put the debtor *in mora*; and then the proper way of proving requisition is by a notarial instrument.

3. The action of requiring a certain amount or number of anything to be furnished; a demand or order of this nature, *esp.* one made upon a town, district, etc., to furnish or supply anything required for military purposes.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. vii. (1869) II. 201 It has been proposed..that the colonies should be taxed by requisition. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 171 A requisition was made of the six thousand auxiliaries, which the States General were..obliged to furnish. *c* 1806 SIR R. WILSON *Cape Gd. Hope in Life* (1862) I. App. ix. 391 The cavalry was mounted by requisition on the best horses of the country. 1860 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* § 129 After the battle of Jena..the requisition upon humbled Prussia was more than a hundred millions of francs. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 338/1 Supplies are now..stored in magazines in rear of an army, and a requisition is made on them for the daily wants of the troops. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xxii. 141 When the inhabitants are hostile, and refuse to comply with the requisition, an intimation that..they will be taken by force, usually has the desired effect.

attrib. 1806 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 11 Feb. in *Life* (1862) I. v. 307, I..have been on several committees to fix the price of requisition horses.

4. The state or condition of being called or pressed into service or use. In phrases: a. *To put* (*place, call*) *in* (or *into*) *requisition.*

1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* IV. 56 His eldest son ..having been put in requisition: he was himself, he said, too old for a soldier. 1825 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Narr. Events France* xi. 244 As the carriages arrived near the bridge, they were immediately put in requisition [to transport the wounded]. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 477 He placed all horses and mares above a certain height in requisition for the French armies. 1831 W. GODWIN *Thoughts Man* 84 When the first novelty of his pieces was gone, they were seldom called into requisition. 1877 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) I. 152 The old terrors, the old bugbears, were at once put in requisition.

b. (*To be*) *in* (constant, etc.) *requisition.*

a 1817 W. BELOE *Sexagenarian* I. 333 The guillotine was (to use their abominable jargon) in constant requisition. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. iii, That duty done, once more the straw hat and Sultan were in requisition. 1868 T. H. KEY *Philol. Ess.* 204 The words..are with them in constant requisition.

Requisition (rekwizi·ʃən), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. mod.F. *réquisitionner* (Littré *Suppl.*).]

1. *trans.* a. To require (anything) to be furnished for military purposes; to put in requisition.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. viii, Such hundredfold miscellany of teams, requisitioned or lawfully owned, making way,..rolled here to right and to left. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Dec., The Government authorised the prefects and sous-prefects to requisition such horses as might be needed. 1881 HENTY *Cornet of Horse* viii. (1888) 74 A considerable portion of the allied army were quartered..in large convents requisitioned for the purpose.

b. To make demands upon (a town, etc.).

1870 *Daily News* 14 Dec., The French Army of the North, after permitting Amiens and Rouen to be..requisitioned by the enemy [etc.]. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xxii. 141 When it is intended to requisition a village or town, all the outlets should be guarded.

2. To make requisition for; to demand, call for, request to have or get.

1874 BURNAND *My Time* xiv. 113 Everything necessary for his departure..had to be requisitioned hastily. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* xii, They..drove about the country requisitioning provisions. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 11/1 May I requisition your fairness to a political opponent to be allowed to point out [etc.]. 1892 *Ibid.* 3 Aug. 3/3 He gets a weekly list of all new publications, and requisitions what he thinks he will be able to sell.

b. To press into service; to make demands on.

1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxxiii, And so the hospitalities of the little inn were requisitioned to the utmost.

c. To call upon, call in, for some purpose.

1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 7/4 The military had to be requisitioned. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Panirs* II. 292 Seven men with shovels were requisitioned.

Hence **Requisi·tioning** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1871 *Daily News* 19 Sept., In our camp..we are discussing the requisitioning capabilities of London... In these latter days we do not call it plunder, we call it requisitioning.

Requisi·tionally, *adv. rare* −1. [f. REQUISITION *sb.*] By means of military requisitions.

1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 II. xii. 101 So wonderful are the resources of France when requisitionally called forth.

Requisi·tionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who makes a requisition.

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 442 To make each sturdy requisitionist repent of having set his hand to the call. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 67 They call the demand tyrannical, and the requisitionists bigots or fanatics. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 135 There were pledges sufficient..to satisfy the most rigorous requisitionists.

†**Requi·sitive,** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -IVE.] Expressing a request; of the nature of requiring. Also *elliptically* as *sb.*

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. viii. (1765) 143 If we interrogate, 'tis the Interrogative Mode; if we require 'tis the Requisitive. *Ibid.* 154 The Requisitive or Imperative has no first Person of the singular.

Requisitor (rɪ́kwi·zitɒ(r)). *rare.* [f. *requīsīt-*, ppl. stem of L. *requīrĕre* + -OR.] One who makes a requisition or requisitions.

1790–93 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Lett. France* (1796) IV. 18 (Jod.), It was now decreed..that the property, which each individual possessed, should be at his own disposal, and not at that of any publick requisitors. 1894 H. FISHWICK *Lancashire* 279 The result was that the requisitors themselves summoned the meeting.

†**Requisito·rial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *réquisitorial* (Littré).] = REQUISITORY *a.* 1.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5491/2 M. Manteuffel..has..presented Requisitorial Letters.., for the Passage of the Saxon Troops through the King of Prussia's Dominions. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* 270 Upon Receipt of a requisitorial Order from the..Honourable Regency at Oldenburg.

Requi·sitory, *sb. rare.* [ad. F. *réquisitoire*: cf. next.] In French legal practice, the demand made by a public prosecutor for the punishment of the accused on the charges stated.

1824 *Examiner* 494/2 The requisitory or charge was then read, and..the Crown lawyer prayed for a very moderate penalty. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 938/1 What rendered his requisitory still more interesting..was the relationship of the orator to the hapless Bompard.

Requisitory (rɪ́kwi·zitŏri), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *requisitōri-us* (see REQUISITE and -ORY), or obs. F. *réquisitoire* (1403).]

1. a. Of the nature of, expressing or conveying, a request or requisition.

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 135/1 Havyng the King oure Soveraigne Lordes gracious Letters of prive seal requisitorie unto the Duc. 1449 *Ibid.* 150/2 Wherfore the Kyng..do write his letters requisitorie, and sende his mesages for due reformation to have be hadde in this behalve. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. 305 Upon the 18th March, 1570, the Duke addressed a requisitory letter to the alcades, corregidors, and other judges of Castile, empowering them to carry the sentence into execution.

b. Capable of making a requisition.

1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 78 Their power.. was only requisitory, and these requisitions were addressed to the several Legislatures.

†2. Sought on purpose. *Obs. rare* −1.

1621 LODGE *Summary of Du Bartas* II. 27 There are two sorts of these dreames, the one, which are called curious or requisitory, to which are referred the dreams sought out ..and obteyned, by wicked vowes and profane sacrifices.

Requi·t, *sb. rare* −1. [Cf. next and QUIT *sb.*] Requital.

1786 BURNS *To Y. Smith* vi, The star that rules my luckless lot, Has fated me the russet coat,..But in requit, Has blest me wi' a random shot O' country wit.

†**Requi·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. RE- + QUIT *v.*] *trans.* To repay, requite.

Requit in *Morte Arth.* 1680 is prob. a scribal error for *reknit* 'reckoned'.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iv. (Arb.) 52 If ye can this remitte, This gentleman other wise may your loue requitte. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xlviii. 104 In the which thou shalt not onely shew me pleasure, but also binde me to requit thy good will. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 76 The droppes of Blood Shed for my thanklesse Country, are requitted.

Re-quit (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To quit again.

1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* LXIV. iii, Home flies the bee, then soon re-quits the hive.

Requi·table, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. REQUITE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being requited.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 578 Good turnes are so long acceptable, as they may be requitable. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiv. (1700) 89 God's Favours..how little they are requitable, for we can give him nothing but his own.

Requital (rɪ́kwəi·tăl). [f. REQUITE *v.* + -AL.]

1. Return for some service, kindness, etc.; recompense or reward for action or exertion. † Also, power of making a return.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 62 To minister superabundant matter of sufficient requitall. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 35 First begin a freendshippe, for he wyl make fullye requital. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. i. (1840) 115 So unwelcome are courtesies to them when above their requital. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 48 To receive benefits ..as long as there is hope of requital, disposeth to love. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 175 Whose bold perseverance at length reap'd requital. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 11 Such and such behaviour [is] to be rendered on his part, such and such sentiments to be manifested as requital on theirs.

b. In phr. *in* († rarely *for*) *requital* (*of*).

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 37 Ready for requitall of such gracious countenance, to vnsheath my sword. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 153 In requital whereof, henceforth, carry your letters your selfe. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm., ad Clerum* ii. (1681) 25 Giving such constructions to Gods truth as will for Requital give largest Allowance to their Practices. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 626 He..Would sit, and hearken even to extasie, And in requitall ope his leather'n scrip [etc.]. 1697 POTTER *Antig. Greece* I. v. (1715) 22 In requital of all his former Kindnesses, they basely deserted him. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 172 Requesting a sum of money ..and offering in requital to withdraw from the province. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* IV. (1858) 16 There is not a horse willing to work but can get food and shelter in requital.

c. With *a* and *pl.* A return or repayment (*for* or *of* something).

a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 360 The best requital that we can make for our good cheer. 1613 WITHER *Epigr.* xvi. *To School-master*, Your love doth well deserve to have Better requitalls than are in my power. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiv. (1700) 90 All the Duties we can pay our Maker, are less properly Requitals than Restitutions. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 285 He fear'd he should have but a poor requital from the king. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 559 It might seem to be an ungrateful requital of the unquestioned services of the Company.

2. Return or repayment of an injury, etc.; retaliation, revenge. Const. *of, for.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62 Doubting thee Troians blooddye reuengment, And also fearing thee Greekish fyrie requital. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxxii. § 3 If..we should take the quarrel of sermons in hand, and revenge their cause by requital. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 200 Men are content to lay aside all hatred and requitall of euill. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 189 Remember how they mangle our Brittish Names abroad; what trespasse were it, if wee in requitall should as much neglect theirs? 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 106 In requital it may be, for many injuries. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Mar. 5/1 In requital of that shameful act of perfidy.

3. Compensation *for* a want. *rare.*

1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* 7 Feb. 5/5 The common sense which, in requital for the want of more showy qualities, we may claim as the attribute of Englishmen.

Requi·tative, *a. rare.* [f. REQUITE *v.* + -ATIVE.] Serving to requite.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 150 The pandits..allege, that there is produced, in the soul, by good or by bad works, the quality denominated requitative efficacy.

Requi·te, *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.] Requital.

1561 PRESTON *Cambyses* D j, For councel giuen vnto the King is this thy iust requite? 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 3 A drap and a bite's but a sma' requite.

Requite (rɪ́kwəi·t), *v.* Also 6 -quyte, -quight. [f. RE- (as in *repay*) + *quite*, var. of QUIT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To repay, make return for, reward (a kindness, service, etc.).

1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 11 So I shal not fayle to requyte your kyndnes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Ded., There be two whose benifites to vs can neuer be requited: God, and our parents. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xlvi. (1840) 114 They requited Christ's passion, and died for him who suffered for them. 1683 J. GADBURY *Wharton's Wks.* Pref., He served his Soveraign faithfully, the King as bountifully requites his Services. 1778 COWPER *Lett.* 1 Jan., The pleasure of requiting an obligation has always been out of my reach. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 34 Requiting years of care with contumely. 1854 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 16 His servility was requited with cold contempt.

refl. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 363 To conceal from sight Those acts of goodness, which themselves requite.

b. To repay, make retaliation or return for, to avenge (a wrong, injury, etc.).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 131 With so gentell a reuenge requityngne thingratitude of hym. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 9 Let me this crave,..That first I may that wrong to him requite. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* l. 15 Ioseph..will certainely requite vs all the euill which we did vnto him. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 153 To requite their invectives, he made the statutes of provisors. 1820 SHELLEY *Hom. Merc.* lxv, I will requite..His cruel threat. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 409 Drake..had requited the wrongs inflicted by the Inquisition on English seamen.

absol. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* li. 56 The Lord God of recompenses shall surely requite.

2. To repay, make return to (one) for some service, etc.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 275, I am fully determined to requite your Prince with lyke thankefulnes. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 164, I am so poore to requite you, you must looke for nothing but thankes of me. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 228/1 This place, to which Aristotle owed his Birth, he afterwards requited with extraordinary Gratitude. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 244, I was as well able to requite him for a large present as he was to make it. 1790 COWPER *Mother's Pict.* 86, I should ill requite thee to constrain Thy unbounded spirit into bonds again. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 163 [He] Expects from him some tale or minstrel-lay, And afterward requites him with the like.

b. To pay back, make retaliation on (one) for some injury, etc.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* x, Not so much for the injury.. hath Faustus worthily requited this injurious knight. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 Hee payes vs shot for shot; Well, wee shall requite him. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* 47 It is hard when they come to accuse us of blood guiltiness, I could requite him with a black list of murthers and Massacres. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 392 He but requites me for his own misdeed. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxx. 313 The lady had the last word, but was requited with a blow.

†c. *refl.* To avenge (oneself). *Obs. rare* −1.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. iii. (1614) 669 The Indians ..slew many Tartars, who could not see to requite themselues thorow the smoke.

†3. To repay with the like; to return (a visit).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxi. 102 b, Jesus .. requited their question with an other. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT in *Life* (1886) 202, I spent my time much in the visits of the princes,..who did ever punctually requite my visits.

†b. To salute (one) in return. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 49 They him saluted, standing far afore; Who, well them greeting, humbly did requight. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 587 Lowly they him saluted in meeke wise; But he..scarce vouchsafte them to requite.

4. To make return of; to give or do in return *for* something. † Also with double obj.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 185 If I speake truth, and..For graunt of life requite thee large amendes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 7 They serue them with lyke sause, requitinge deathe for deathe. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 779 They are iustified freely, because working nothing, and requiting nothing,

they are iustified by onely faith. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrowes* III. § 60. 296 In case of *talio*, or requiting like for like. 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* xxxvi. (1879) 431 To requite like for like was assumed as both just and righteous.

†**5.** To take the place of, to make up for, to counterbalance or compensate. *Obs.*

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 5 Pembrokshere reacheth to the Ryver Taf, and then Carmarthenshere requiteing it, reaches to the Ryver Cledde. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. (1672) 80 Which is a way of intelligence very strange, and would requite the lost Art of Pythagoras, who could read a reverse in the Moon. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 184 From whence will naturally flow..scarcity and poverty to requite their luxury before. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* IV. 76 Thy Mother well deserves that short delight, The nauseous Qualms of..Travel to requite.

Hence **Requi·ted** *ppl. a.* (only in *ill-* or *well-requited*); **Requi·ting** *vbl. sb.* Also †**Requi·teful** *a.*, making due return; †**Requi·teless** *a.*, unrequited, without requital; **Requi·tement**, requital, revenge.

1730-46 Thomson *Autumn* 899 Wallace..; Great patriot heroe ! ill *requited chief ! 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xv, There is enough of employment for them; well requited employment, too. 1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* II. i, Yet were you never that *requiteful mistress That grac'd me with one favour. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* v. 227 It would not beare a crop of requitefull increase. 1603 J. Davies *Microcosmos* (Grosart) 68 For this, his loue *requitelesse doth approue, He gaue her beeing, meerly of free grace. 1606 Chapman *Gentl. Usher* III. i, Why fayth, deare friend, I would not die requiteless. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV*, 17 b, The erle Douglas sore beyng greued with the losse of his nacion and frendes, entendyng a *requitement if it were possible of the same..did gather a houge armie. 1893 *Strand Mag.* V. 347/2 Dark deeds of requitement. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 18 b, Thankefulnesse is a *requityng of loue, for loue. 1578 Golding tr. *Seneca's Benef.* (title-p.), The Dooing, Receyving, and Requyting of Good Turnes.

Requiter (rĭkwəi·tər). [f. Requite *v.* + -er 1.] One who requites.

1595 *Quest of Enquirre* (1881) 19 Bee of good cheare, Brother, you are not the first that hath trauild for an vnkinde requiter. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* Pref. A 4 b, For which..God made me amply his requiter. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* iv. Wks. 1700 I. 41 Honour..is a virtue which renders a man..a grateful resenter and requiter of courtesies. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* 7 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 356 His grand Patron and..bounteous Requiter. 1881 *American* III. 182 The ungrateful requiter of the kindness of such friends.

Requo·te (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To quote again.

1817 Hazlitt *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 217 Mr. Southey requoted Mr. Canning's quotation. 1889 Child *Ballads* III. 305/1 Sidney's words, though perhaps a hundred times requoted since they were cited by Addison, cannot be omitted here.

Requovir, obs. form of Recover *v.*

Requoyle, obs. form of Recoil *sb.* and *v.*

Rer, obs. form of Rear *v.*[1]

†**Rerage.** *Obs.* Also 5 rereage, 6 rearage, 7 reradge. [Aphetic f. OF. *arerage*: see Arrearage.] Arrears of payment; the state of being in arrears, etc. (Common *c* 1400–1550.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 246, I haue mo maneres thorw rerages than thorw *miseretur et commodat.* ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1680 He wylle gyfe a rekenyng that rewe salle aftyre, ..Or þe rereage be requit of rentez þat he claymez. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 128 So slyly, þat þe lord is in þi dette, þere þou schuldyst ben in reragys. 1530 *Proper Dyalogc in Roy's Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 139 Wherby the comones sufferinge damage The hole lande is brought in to rerage. *c* 1550 Bale *K. Johan* 1752 Shall they pay no tribute yf the realme stond in rerage? 1636 Heywood *Challenge* IV. i. Wks. 1874 V. 50, I needs most freely must acquit all debts 'Twixt you and mee, and there Ingeniously Confesse my selfe in reradge.

Rerai·l (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To replace (railway engines, etc.) upon the rails.

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Terms* 283 Rerailing..is done with screw jacks and timber blocking, or with ramps. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 346/2 They are supposed to..have made possible the rerailing of the engine.

Rerai·se (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To raise again.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xix. ¶ 2 This must be mended in the Matrice by re-raising it to its due Thickness. 1863 H. Spencer *Ess.* III. 34 Subsequently he re-raises this apparent anomaly when saying [etc.]. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 421/2 Not only would this..re-raise the question as to the power of the committee, but [etc.].

Rerd(e, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1–3 reord(e, 3 rorde, 4–5 rurd(e, ruerde, reword; 3–4 rerde, 3–6 rerd, 5 rerid, reryd, 6 (8–9) reird, 8–9 reerd; 4 rearde, 6, 9 reard, 8 raird. [OE. *reord* voice, cry, = OHG. *rarta* voice, melody, Goth. *razda* voice, speech, language, ON. *rödd, radd-* voice, song: the further etym. is uncertain. After 1400 almost exclusively Sc., usually in senses 2 b and 3.]

†**1.** Voice, utterance, cry. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2556 Hordweard oncniow mannes reorde. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 510 Englas twegen..cleopedon..ofer wera mengu beorhtan reorde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxxxvii. 5 Eorðan kyningas..gehyrdan hlude reorde, þines muðes.. word. *c* 1200 Ormin 16664 Þu mahht herenn gastess rerd Wiþþ erþliz flæshess ære. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 311 Þet thu ..telst that ich ne can nozt singe, Ac al mi rorde [*v.r.* reorde] is woning. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 114 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 61 He com to the putte, thene vox i-berde; He him kneu wel by his rerde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 211 Lhord god yhyer mine bene and mine rearde þet ich grede to þe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 387 With a renyst reryd þis reson he said.

2. A loud or noisy cry; noise or din made by crying or roaring; † a noisy tongue.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 910 He criede and makede rewli rerd. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 390 Summe..Rwly wyth a loud rurd rored for drede. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2073 Than kest he up so lathly rerde, Ful mani folk myht he have ferde. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. ix. 804 Þa bestis..oyssis wiþ gret rerde to rare. *c* 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* v. 23 Ryfand his hair, he cryit with ane reird. 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 44 A house with a Reek, and a Wife with a Reerd will soon make a Man run to the Door. 1819 Hogg *Jacobite Relics, Q. Anne* vi, Then she ga'e a reirde, Made a' the smiths to glowr.

b. Uproar or clamour made by a number of persons (or animals).

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiii. 94 Thik was the clud of kayis and crawis, .. The rerd of thame raiss to the sky. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 34 Na man wist quhat wes to be done, throw reird of men and beistis. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 86 [They] brak about him witht sic ane reird and clamour. 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xix, Sic a reird ran thro' the rout. 1791 J. Learmont *Poems* 167 Their raird rang rudely owr the lift. 1822 Scott *Nigel* ii, Then the reird raise, and..murdered I suld hae been, without remeid. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Reard, Reerd*, riot, confusion.

3. Noise or din of any kind.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12697 Þe remnond..Herd þe rurde & þe ryfte of þe rank schippis. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 208 Gret rerd thar rais all sammyn quhar thai ryd. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 241 For reird it semyt that the raynbow brak. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 75 Sa huge nois rais be reird and sowne of bellis. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 13 With threatning thunders, making monstrous reard. 1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xiii, Back gate..she loot a fearfu' raird. 1806 R. Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* I. 243 Till far and near, wood, rock and cave, The thunderin' reird return.

Rerd(e, *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 (riord-), reordian, 2 -ien, 5–6 rerde, reird, 6 reard, 6 (9) raird. [OE. *reordian*, f. *reord*: see prec.]

†**1.** *intr.* To speak, discourse. *Obs.*

Beowulf 3025 Sceal..se wonna hrefn..fela reordian. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 196 Þa seo femne..þus reordode. *a* 1000 *Genesis* 1253 Þa reordade rodera waldend..& þa worde cwæð. *c* 1205 Lay. 22173 He reordien gan and þas word sæide.

2. To make a noise; to roar, resound, etc.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* lxxvii. 608 (Wemyss), Syne efter it begouth to wax, And within him rerd and rax. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 914 The rochis reirdit vith the rasch, quhen thai samyne rane. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. v. 68 The wod resoundis schill, .. The hillis reirdis. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 233 With buglis blast quhill rairdit all the ryce. 1585 Montgomerie *Sonnets* xii, Can thunder reird the higher for a horne? 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 403 Ice is said to be rairding, when it is cracking.

Hence **Re·rding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also †**Re·rdour,** clamour, tumult. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 277 Sic reirdour raiss amang thame vp and doun. *Ibid.* II. 462 Quhill all the rochis with thair reirding rang. 1592–1603 Jas. I *Sonett, Poet. Exercises*, The rearding thunders, and the blustering winds.

†**Rere,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic for *arere*: see Arrear *v.* and cf. Reir *v.*] *intr.* or *trans.* To retreat, or cause to retreat.

The sense in the second quot. is not quite clear, but connexion with OE. *hrēran* to move, stir, seems unlikely.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 71 Non stode Harald dynt, þat bifor him kam. Þe rouht of þare rascaile he did it rere & ryme. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2810 Alle that rewlyde in the rowtte they rydene awaye, So rewdly they rere theys ryalle knyghttes.

†**Rere,** *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin; app. related to Reere *sb.*] *intr.* To resound; to cry, roar.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 13 Throw thir cliftis so cleir,..I rakit till ane Reveir, That ryallye reird [*v.r.* apperd]. *Ibid.* 638 Thai come.., Thir fowlis of rigour, With a gret reir. Than rerit thir Merlzeonis that mountis so hie. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 236 Cry grace, tykis face, or I the chece and sley; Oule, rere [*v.r.* rare] and zowle.

Rere, *adv. rare*—[1]. [var. Reare *a.*[1]] Rearwards.

1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* xx. 43 Aruns, with rere his belly facing, comes.

Rere-, comb. form: see Rear-.

Rere, obs. form of Rear *sb.*[3], *a.*[2], and *v.*; var. Reere noise. *Obs.*

†**Rere-account.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 -accompt. [Rere-.] A subsequent account or reckoning.

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 19 Rendered in the rereaccompt of stuff. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxii. 149 Such reckonings without the host are ever subject to a rere-account. 1650 — *Pisgah* II. i. v. 357 This insinuates that at this rere-account, the Talents were Talents indeed.

Re-rea·d (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To read over again; to peruse a second time. (Common in 19th c.)

1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VII. i, Cecilia read and re-read this letter. 1794 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) III. 347, I am too busily employed in more necessary concerns to re-read ..his works. 1848 Thackeray *Let.* in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 398, I have been re-reading the *Haggarty Diamond* this morning. 1876 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 78 The immortal..poets of our race are to be read and re-read.

Hence **Re-rea·d** *ppl. a.*; **Re-rea·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 386 Perhaps a rereading of 'Lear'. 1893 W. C. Robinson tr. *Ten Brink's Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 80 The often re-read work of the Roman philosopher. 1898 R. F. Horton *Commandm. Jesus* vi. 85 These five re-readings of the Mosaic regulations.

Rere-arch, variant of Rear-arch.

†**Rere-ban(d.** [a. OF. *rereban* (Wace, etc.).] obs. var. Arrière-ban.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3685 Þi rereban þou do of-sende; To awreke [þe] þou haue in mende. 1523 [see Arrière-ban]. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* ciii. 341 Then he sent for his rerebande, as farre as his empyre stretched.

†**Rere-banquet.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 reere-, 7 reer-, rear-. [Cf. Rere-supper.] A 'banquet' or collation taken after dinner or supper.

1530 Palsgr. 262/1 Rere banket, *ralins*. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches.* III. xvi. (1886) 52 The fairies or witches being at a reere banket. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 288 He came..in the after noone, and finding the king at a rere-banquet, .. turned back againe. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 235 He devided repast into three meales every day at the least, and sometime into foure, to wit, Breakefast, Dinner, Supper and rere-bankets. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* 26 b, Being disposed to a rere-banquet after dinner. 1631 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 286 Accoutred with a reere-banket to belull the abused soule with the sleepe of an incessant surfeit. 1659 *Lady Alimony* C j, Balls, Treats, Reer-Banquets, Theatral Receipts To solace tedious hours.

fig. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* Introd. 6 The booke of Littletons tenures is their breakfast, their dinner, their boier, their supper, and their rere-banquet.

Rere-brace. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also rer(e)bras. [a. AF. **rerebras*, f. *rere-* back + *bras* arm: cf. Vambrace.] Armour for the upper arm from the shoulder to the elbow (originally a plate protecting the back of the arm only).

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10030 Hym self was armed..Wyþ..Vaumbras & rerbras. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2566 An alet enamelde he oches in sondire, Bristes þe rerebrace with the bronde ryche. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 A pare of vambrace and rerebrace, a pare of legge herneys. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. liv, Like men of were, with brest plate, vambrace & rerebrace. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x. vi. 379/2 We shulde take with us rerebras and vambras & glooes of plate.

1824 *Archæologia* XX. 503 In later times the armour for the arm was distinguished into the vambrace, elbow-piece, brassart (the same as rerebrace) and pauldron. 1830 Skelton *Meyrick's Antient Rome* Pl. IX. 5 The rere-brace with its long armed gauntlet for the bridle arm.

†**Rere-brake.** *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning uncertain.) 'Probably the projection put on the crupper to prevent the horseman being pushed over the horse's tail by the thrust of a lance' (Meyrick).

1422–61 *Treat. Peaceable Joust.* in Meyrick *Antient Armour* (1824) III. Gloss. s.v., A rerebrake with a roule of lethir well stuffid.

†**Rere-cord.** *Obs. rare.* (Meaning uncertain.)

1334–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 526 In 1 Rerecord et reparacione dicte carecte, 3*d.* 1353–4 *Ibid.* 554 Et in.. Whypcord et rerecordes empt., 5*s.* 3*d.*

†**Rere-county.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. AF. *rere-counté* (Anglo-L. *retro-comitatus*): see County 1 4.] A subsidiary county-court, held by the sheriff on the day after the regular one.

[1285 *Act* 13 *Edw. I*, c. 39 (*Stat. Westm.*) In pleno Comitatu, vel in retro Comitatu, ubi fit colleccio denariorum Domini Regis. *c* 1290 *Fleta* II. lxvii. § 18 (1647) 151 In pleno Comitatu, vel saltem in crastino die post Comitatum, qui quidem dies dicitur Retro-comitatus. 1328 *Act* 2 *Edw. III*, c. 5 Que ceux que livrer volent lour briefs as viscountes, les livrent en plein Counte, ou en rerecounte.]

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 241 b, Rere county .. seemes by those statutes to bee some publike place which the Sheriffe appointed for the receiving of the kings mony after that his county court was done. [1820 *Stat. Realm* I. 258/2 That they which will deliver their Writs to the Sheriff, shall deliver them in the full County, or in the Rere County.]

Re-rede·lve, *v. rare*—[1]. [See Re- 4 b.] *trans.* To delve a third time.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Ark* 532 In March he delves' them, re-re-delves, and dresses.

†**Rere-demain.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 -mayne, -maine. [Later form of Rere-main; the reason of the *de* is not clear.] A back-handed stroke.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 35 b, But al such plagues, calamities and troubles..I shall with a reredemayne..make them rebounde to our commen enemye. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* XVI. 1, Such a blow he lent him as he past, Vpon his shoulders, from the reredemaine. *Ibid.* XLII. xlvii, Right blowes and reardemaine he striketh many.

Rere-do·rter. *rare.* Also 6 -our. [Rere-.] A privy situated at the back of the dormitory in a convent or monastery.

?*a* 1500 *MS. Arundel* 146 (Halliw.), If any suster in the rere-dortour, otherwyse callyd the house of esemente, behave her unwomanly. 1891 W. H. St. J. Hope in Venables *Chron. de Parco Lude* Introd. 55 This communicated directly at its southern end with the reredorter. 1900 — in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* XV. 354 The rere-dorter built after the fire was 92 feet long.

Reredos (rī·ərdɒs). Forms: 4–5 rerdos(e, 5 -doos(e; 5–6 reredosse, (5 -doos, -dose, -doce, -des, 6 -doyse, 6–7 -dorse), 4– reredos; 6 reyredewse; 6 reerdos, rardros, (7 -dess); 7 reardashe, -dorse; 5 redoce, 6 -doss, -dorse, -drosse; 5 reddos. [a. AF. **reredos* (cf. *areredos*, 1399 in *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 431/2), f. *rere-* Rere- + *dos* back: see Doss *sb.*[1] and Dorse *sb.*[1] Also in Anglo-L. as *retrodorsorium* (14th c.).

In eccl. use the word is common during the 15th cent., rare in the 16th, and from about 1550 appears to have been practically obsolete until revived in the 19th c. The earliest dictionaries which give it are those of Craig (1848) and Ogilvie (1850). In a number of early examples it is impossible to determine the precise sense intended.]

1. *Eccl.* **a.** An ornamental facing or screen of stone or wood covering the wall at the back of

an altar, frequently of ornate design, with niches, statues, and other decorations.

1372–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 180 In contr. facta pro le Rerdose ad magnum altare in ecclesia (de Merington). 1376–7 *Ibid.* 585 In exp...pro cariacione del Rerdos. 1419 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 396 In ornamentum summi Altaris dictæ ecclesiæ Cath. Ebor., videlicet Reredose. 1448 *Will of Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 355 Fro the reredos atte the high auter vnto the quere dore. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 [I bequeath] x. marks to the peyntyng rerdoos and table at Seynt Marie avter of the story of Magnificat. 1519 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 267 The goodly reyredewse is so full of dust and copwebbes that by lyklyode it shalbe shortly lost. *c* 1541 in *Archæologia* (1821) XIX. 272 The Reredose at the highe Altar..ys excellently well wrought and as well gylted.

1836 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 384 At Bampton, Oxfordshire, a very perfect reredos remains in the east wall of the north transept, where an altar has stood. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 22 The reredos is richly arcaded. 1879 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 181, The remarkably ancient retable or movable reredos formerly belonging to the high altar.

b. A choir-screen.

1446 in *Hist. Dunelm. Script. Tres* (Surtees) p. cclxxiii, Novum opus vocatum le Rerdoose, ad ostium chori. *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 290 Et a porta chori vocata le reredos usque orientem continet 47 gressus. 1861 *Morning Post* 24 Oct., The five remaining bays [of the choir]..have been restored; only three of them, though, will be within the reredos.

†2. A hanging of velvet or silk for covering the wall at the back of an altar. *Obs.*

Usually named together with a *dos*, *dorse*, or *vant dorse*: the precise distinction from these is not clear.

1382 in *Hist. Dunelm. Script. Tres* (Surtees) p. cliii, Unum rerdose broudatum cum crucifixo et imaginibus. 1482 *Will Ld. Beauchamp* (Somerset Ho.), An aulter cloth doce & redoce of the same [red velvet]. *a* 1524 *Will Sir R. Sutton* in Churton *Life* (1800) 521 A Dorse and Redorse of Crymsyn Velvet with Flowres of Golde, in length, two yards three quarters. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees, No. 97) 74 A redrosse and vendrosse of yalowe and greine saye and curteyns to the same. *Ibid.* 163 One rardros and vandros for th'alter.

†3. A wooden panelling attached to a wall behind a seat. *Obs.*

1396 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 123 Et in iij vayneschotes emp. pro j selour, et j reredos facta in camera capituli, 18*d.* 1452–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 277 Pro le Sylarynge domus rasturæ et le Rerdose ibidem. [1842 Gwilt *Archit.* § 415 The rere-dos was a sort of framed canopy hung with tapestry, and fixed behind the sovereign or chieftain.]

4. The brick or stone back of a fire-place or open hearth; an iron plate forming a fire-back. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 219 Item pro factura de ij rakks .. Item pro factura j reredos pro eisdem. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 258 Breke for to make þe reredose of þe same chymney with. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 92 Also ye shall enquire..yf ther be ony chemeny yᵗ hath a reerdos made vncumly oder wise than it ought to be for perill of fire. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 By Quens, harthes, reredorses, Chimnayes, Ranges, and such instrumentes that there was ordained. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 240 Ech one made his fire against a reredosse in the hall, where he dined and dressed his meat. 1657 Howell *Londinop.* 394 All Armorers and other artificers .. which have or use any Reardorses, or any other places dangerous for fire. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. iv. ii. 34/2 In London, by the law no man may build or make a Reredorse for the fire of Charcoals within any house. 1836 J. Downes *Mt. Decam.* I. 308 The 'reredoss' or antique ironback of the chimney place, still used in the Welsh farm of older fashion. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. v, There was no rere-dosse, or fire-place. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 127 The billets were heaped against the reredos, or plate of iron fixed against the back of the chimneys.

¶b. A brazier. *rare*⁻¹.

1859 Parker *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. II. 57 The reredos, or brazier for the fire of logs, in the centre of the hall, continued in use.

†5. The back or rear. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxiv. 200 The forsaid erle marchal was all arayed with his batayll at the reredoos of the erle of lancastre.

†6. A piece of armour for the back; a back-plate. *Obs. rare.*

1405 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 9 *note*, A breast-plate with 'rerodos' [*sic*], a pair of 'rerebraces', and a pair of 'sabatons'. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 102 b, And some chose of the newe entaille..An hole breste plate with a rere doos.

Re-redu·ce, *v. rare*⁻¹. [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To bring back again to a former condition.

a 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. (1677) 191 Some great Continents..were anciently firm Land,..and yet were afterwards reduced again into the Dominion of the Ocean, and after all that re-reduced into firm Land.

Re-re·ference. *rare*⁻¹. [Re- 5 a.] A second reference.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 429 His lordship set his face also against the infinite delays by re-hearings, re-references, and new trials.

Rere-fief. [a. OF. *rerefief* (Godef.).] var. *arrière-fief*: see Arrière.

1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 57 These inferior feudatories (who held what are called in the Scots law 'rere-fiefs').

Re-refi·ne (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To refine again.

1631 Massinger *Emperor East* I. ii, I re-refine the court, and civilize Their barbarous natures. 1678 *Y'ng. Man's Call.* 383 Gods mingled service I did re-refine From Romish rubbish, and from humane dross. 1882 Romanes in *Nature* XXV. 335 We may try in thought to refine this relation, and to re-refine it again and again.

Re-refo·rm, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To reform again.

1705 *Double Welcome* xliii, To Re-reform us all from bad to worse. 1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 417 Converted, reformed and re-reformed in religion. 1884 *Chicago Advance* 3 Jan., Born where people were in the midst of re-reforming the Reformation.

So **Re-reforma·tion.**

a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 265 God continue to us the light of this Reformation,..and we shall not need any such re-reformation, or super-reformation. 1691 Beverley *Mem. Kingd. Christ* 7 The Antichristian, and Turkish Tyranny shall Fall, and a Great Re-Reformation Ensue.

Re-re·ft, *pa. pple.* [Re- 5 a.] Torn away again.

1623 Cockeram, *Rereft*, tane away again. 1632 Le Grys tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 171 Syria and other provinces which he had seized upon, being rereft him, were part restored to the people of Rome.

Rerefy, obs. form of Rarefy.

Reregard, obs. form of Rearguard.

Re-re·gister, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To register again. So **Re-re·gister** *sb.*; **Re-registra·tion.**

1858 Cox in *Key to Law Rep., List of Chancery & Common Law Forms* 11 Registers of Judgment and Copies. Re-registers of do. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 151/1 The Imperial Hotel Company..was re-registered with fresh articles of association. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 July 7/1 However, re-registration is cheap and easy.

Re-rehea·ring, *vbl. sb.* [Re- 4 b.] A third hearing.

1674 Staveley *Rom. Horseleach* (1769) 208 A certain case ..received a hearing, rehearing and re-rehearing before it had its final resolution.

Re-rei·gn, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To reign again.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi, They A People shall remaine..and of that Streene Shall Fiue at length re-raigne.

Re-rei·terated, *ppl. a.* [Re- 5 a.] Again reiterated or repeated.

1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 203 Yield my boon,..And grant my re-reiterated wish.

Re-rejoi·nder. [Cf. Re- 2 a.] A surrejoinder.

1884 Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 30 A very reasonable rejoinder this seems until there comes the re-rejoinder.

Re-rela·pse, *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A second or further relapse.

a 1618 Sylvester *Miracle of Peace* xxxv, Our sins (I feare) will work worse afterclaps, And there's most danger in a re-relapse.

Re-rela·te, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To relate again.

1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* II. 210 To whom Mrs. Mabberly re-related Cecilia's misadventure. 1899 *Review of Rev.* Mar. (U. S. ed.) 332 As related and rerelated at soldiers' reunions.

†**Rere-main.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. AF. **rere-main* (= *arere-main*, OF. *ariere-main*: see Littré, s.v. *arrière-main*), f. *rere-* Rere- + *main* hand.] = Rere-demain.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7395 Wel they foughte in the playn, With target, and with reremayn, With overhed, and with stoke.

Reremouse: see Rearmouse.

Re-re·nder, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To render or return again.

1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* 201, I would not if I could, receive favours of my friends, unless I could re-render them. 1857 Heavysege *Saul* (1869) 406 Before the sun sets 'neath the sea Again to Zaph re-render me.

Re-repea·t, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To repeat again. Hence **Re-repea·ted** *ppl. a.*

1629 Gaule *Holy Madn.* 154 How it tickles him to re-repeat the Line. 1761 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* II. 151 He explained them..to Rachel in English, who re-repeated them to her lady within her curtains. 1815 *Zeluca* II. 67 He read the accompanying note again and again, with..re-repeated wonder. 1882 E. P. Goodwin *Serm. to Amer. Board For. Missions* 30 An era of Pentecosts to be repeated, and re-repeated with ever widening range.

Re-repo·rt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To report again.

1599 R. Linche *Fount. Anc. Fiction* I iv, Joying to re-report the least-heard noise. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 72 This fellow reported the following particulars, as they were re-reported to me.

Re-representa·tion. [Re- 5 a.] A second representation.

1679 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 10 The house..having made a representation and a re-representation to his majestie of the priviledge of the house in chusing their speaker.

Rere-rib, -shaft, varr. Rear-rib, -shaft.

Re-reso·lve, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To resolve again.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 422 Man..In all the Magnanimity of Thought Resolves; and re-resolves. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxvii, So after resolving, and re-resolving, I had courage enough to tell her my mind. 1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 15 The senseless indecisive man Ponders and re-resolves all night.

Re-restitu·tion. [Re-.] Restitution made in return.

1729 Jacob *Law Dict., Re-restitution*, is where there hath been a Writ of Restitution before granted: And Restitution is generally Matter of Duty; but Re-restitution is Matter of Grace.

Rere-supper. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 4–5 -soper(e, 4–6 -souper; 6–7 reare-, 7 rear-, reer-supper. (Written indifferently with or without hyphen and as one word.) [a. AF. *rere-super*: see Rere- and Supper.] A supper (usually of a sumptuous nature) following upon the usual evening meal, and thus coming very late at night. (App. in use down to the early part of the 17th c.)

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7260 Rere sopers yn pryuyte [F. *les rere supers en priuité*]. *Ibid.* 7268 3yt are þere ouþer rere sopers Wyþ men þat serue knyȝtys and squyers. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 32 Thanne is he redy in the weie Mi reresouper forto make. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 90 He fonde up first ryot and dronkennesse..Fonde reresoupers and fetherbeddis softe. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 8 Also she wold haue rere sopers whanne her fader and moder was a-bedde. 1509 Fisher *Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 Eschewynge bankettes, reresoupers, ioncryes betwyxe meales. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 110 b, With banquetyng from daie to daie, with sumptuous reare suppers. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Ivstine* XII. 55 Immediatly vpon a banket, the Physician Thessalus made a reare-supper. 1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* 50, Reer Suppers were my Solace: I suited my youthful Fancy to jovial Company. [1826 Scott *Woodst.* xvi, He was guilty of the enormity of rere-suppers. 1830 James *Darnley* xxvi, Prognostications of a rere supper.]

Re-retu·rn, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To return again.

1609 Rowley *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 9 Ale, though kept awhile in the clouds of the body, yet may againe perfectly and providently returne to the fatte, and so re-returne to the body. 1887 *Echo* 21 June 3/2 The cheers were now returned and re-returned with increasing volume.

Re-revea·l, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To reveal again.

1830 Southey in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 194 His dreams were old patriarchal truths, long forgotten, and now re-revealed. 1894 *Forum* (U. S.) May 306 [The Bible] is now being re-revealed as man's great text-book in psychology.

Re-revi·se, *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A second revise.

1858 O. W. Holmes *Ant. Breakf.-t.* 54, I require to see a proof, a revise, a re-revise..of all my productions, especially verse. 1895 *Daily News* 27 May 8/3 Balzac literally re-wrote his works on proofs, and on revises, and re-revises.

Re-revi·se, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To revise again. Hence **Re-revi·sed** *ppl. a.*

1786 Cowper *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 3 Apr., I thought of detaining the third, fourth, and fifth books till I should have re-revised the first. 1806 Southey *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 17 June, What with revising and re-revising over and over again, they will amount to something like it at last. 1864 *Realm* 16 Mar. 2 We have had a code, a revised code, and a re-revised code, each more in advance than its predecessor.

So **Re-revi·sion,** further revision.

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* p. iv, The new articles.. stood particularly in want of re-revision. 1881 *Athenæum* 28 May 713/2 The result of ten years' revision and re-revision ..could hardly be other than emendation.

Re-revolu·tion. [Re-.] A counter-revolution. So **Re-revolu·tionize** *v.*

1778 H. Walpole *Lett., to Mason* Wks. 1846 V. 490 A re-revolution was so probable. 1800 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 89 Italy may very likely be re-revolutionised.

Rereward, variant of Rearward.

†**Rerewarder.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Rere- or Rearward.] (See quot.)

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xii. (Arb.) 176 But if such supplie be placed after all the clauses,..then is he called by the Greeks *Hypozeugma*, and by vs the Rerewarder.

Rere-winter. *rare*⁻¹. [Rere-.] A late spell of winter.

1841 Kemble in Garnett *Phil. Ess.* (1859) p. xii, This rere-winter troubles me: I was beginning to think of.. migrating, when lo! frost and snow forbid me.

Rerify, obs. form of Rarefy.

Re-ri·ng, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To ring again.

1805 Southey *Madoc in Azt.* xxiv, Hark! from the towers of Aztlan, how the shouts Of clamorous joy re-ring!

Re-ri·se, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To rise again.

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* V. 208 If thrice by Phœbus' toil re-rose its wall Of molten brass. 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* xxxiv. 360 To seize the nascent souls Of men as they rerose from death to life. 1855 Tennyson *Brook* 169 We..Arrived, and found the sun of sweet content Re-risen in Katie's eyes, and all things well.

Hence **Re-ri·sen** *ppl. a*, **Re-ri·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1814 Southey *Ode to Alex. I*, iv, Moscow's re-rising walls Had rung with glad acclaim. 1816 — *Lay of Laureate* Proem xiv, When that last and most momentous hour, Beheld the re-risen cause of evil yield. 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* xix. 290 Some thought the gates of Heaven were sealed to all Until the great re-rising.

Re-ri·vet, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To rivet again. Hence **Re-ri·veted** *ppl. a.*

1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* i. 11 A stream of water was then thrown upon the re-riveted parts. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Aug. 7/2 It will be necessary to re-rivet at least twelve feet of the plating.

Re-ro·ll, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To roll again.

1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 125 The frequent welding and re-rolling of iron is of the most beneficial tendency. 1868 *Q. Rev.* July 299 About 250,000 tons [of rails] require to be taken up, re-rolled, and re-laid. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 6/2 The gelatine strip is unrolled from one spindle and re-rolled upon another.

Re-ro·manize, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To make Roman-Catholic again. So **Re-romaniza·tion.**

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Trophеis* 163 Re-Romaniz'd, so (say they) Heav'n [he] conjures; His errours at Saint Denis hee abjures. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 307/1 Immediately after the battle of Mühlberg Ferdinand I sent the Jesuits into Bohemia to re-romanize the country. *Ibid.*, Ferdinand II .. now carried through what his ancestor, Ferdinand I, had only attempted,—the re-romanization of Bohemia.

Re-roo·f, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To furnish with a new roof.

1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* viii. 280 To re-roof and re-light them. 1875 Alex. Smith *Aberdeenshire* II. 1155 The church was repaired and reroofed in 1829.

†**Rert.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (Origin and meaning obscure: perhaps an error for *cert*, certain, sure.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 590 Goddez ryȝt is redy & euer more rert, Oþer holy wryt is bot a fable.

Re-ru·minate, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To ruminate again.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 213 When you [? *read* we] meet in Polland we shall reruminat our aquaintance merily. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 531 Thus does he ruminate and re-ruminate his cud againe.

Re-ru·n, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To run (*over*) again.

1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 8 We must re-run the gantelope of our Bounties and Recruitings. 1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 170, I request you, after you have finished, just to re-run over the heads.

Res, variant of RESE *sb.*

Resa·ddle (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To saddle again.

1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 50 The horses were resaddled; and..we took leave of our courteous entertainers. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 754/2 Diaz..stood off the attack till his cavalry could resaddle.

Resaf, obs. Sc. form of RECEIVE *v.*

Resagar, -gor: see RESALGAR.

Resai(ee, variants of REZAI.

Resaif(f, obs. forms of RECEIVE *v.*

Resai·l (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To sail (back) again; to set sail again.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi, The Dane inraged sayled thence.., And did with Brenn, resayling home, at great aduantage meete. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 931 From Pyle resailing and the Spartan Court. 1780 FAWKES & MEEN *Rhodius' Argonautics* IV. 1565 Discharge this duty, and resail to Greece. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 6/2 The San Nicholas resailed, followed by the American cruiser.

2. *trans.* To sail (a race) again.

1895 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/3 We beg to state..the reason why the last two races were not ordered to be resailed.

† **Resaille.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (Meaning obscure.)

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2279 [A counsellor ought] Off thyn Rentys knowyn the Resaylle.

Resaitter, obs. Sc. form of RESETTER.

Resaive, obs. form of RECEIVE *v.*

Resa·lable (rī-), *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Capable of being resold.

1866 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 85 Personal services, unlike material products, are not commonly resalable by the purchaser.

Resa·le (rī-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. RESELL *v.*] The act of selling again (something bought).

1625 BACON *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 239 Monopolies, and Coemption of Wares for Resale..are great Meanes to enrich. 1816 M. GREENLEAF *District of Maine* 71 The remainder [is held] by different individuals, who have purchased solely with a view to the profit of resales. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiii. IX. 365 It was difficult to keep..what was bought and opportunity for resale did not seem at hand. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 46 This enactment is particularly directed against buying for re-sale.

† **Resa·lgar.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **reys-, rysalgar;** 5 **rys-, rosalgere;** 5 **ras-,** 7 **resalger;** 6 **resagar, -gor.** [ad. Arab. *rahj al-ghār* (see REALGAR), the *j* being represented by *s*, as in It. *risigallo,* med. L. *risigallum, resegale.* The form *rosalger* appears later as *rosager* ROSAKER.] Realgar, disulphide of arsenic.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 261 Oile of Tartre, Alum glas, berme wort, and arsoille, Resalgar, and oure matires enbibyng. [Thynne's ed. *resagor*; hence in R. Scot *Disc. Witchcr.* (1584) XIV. i. 354; also in Lyly *Galathea* (1585) II. iii. as *resagar.*] 14.. *Stockholm Med. MS.* II. 559 in *Anglia* XVIII. 321 Hys jows, medelyd with rosalgere ..wyll ben howndys bane. 14.. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 271 Alume, Atriment, alle I suspende, Rasalger and Arsnick I defende. [1584–5, see above.] 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 327 Then it is good to eat out the core with the powder of Resalgar. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. vi. 228 You shall neuer apply .. Resalger, Arsnicke, Mercury sublimate, nor any such violent corrosiue.

Resa·lient (rī-), *a. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] Of angles: Issuing again after re-entering.

1879 SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 142 This..suggests the idea ..of reducing the lower range to a smaller width, thus breaking the arch section into resalient angles.

Resa·lt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To salt again.

1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* iv. 134 Jesus speaks of the salt being re-salted. 1895 *Daily News* 5 June 5/5 The heads were in bad condition..and were re-salted.

† **Resalue,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *resaluer*: see RE- and SALUE *v.*] *trans.* To resalute.

1482 CAXTON *Godfroy* cxix. 180 Emyrferius put out his heed & salewed them, & they resalewed hym.

† **Resaluta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *resalūtātiōn-em*: see next and -ATION.] The return of a salutation.

1548 ELYOT, *Resalutatio..*, a resalutacion. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 437 Popilius without any resalutations or greeting againe, delivered him the letter. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 24, I did salute them, .. and the proud resalutation did come with an ill will from them.

Resalu·te (rī-), *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *resalūtāre,* or (in sense 2) f. RE- 5 a + SALUTE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To salute in return.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 110 b, Let us ofte and devoutly say..this salutacyon & we may be sure yt she wyl resalute us agayne. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 13 b, If thiough heedlesnesse you resalute not a friend, he will speake no more to you. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 164 She was not behind in courtesie, but lovingly resaluted them again. 1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 21 The People resalute the Minister with a 'Lord be with thy Spirit'. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* I. 126/1 The knights..made their reverences to his majesty, who..re-saluted them,

2. To salute again or anew.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 332 Hee felt his breast beat, and thereafter saw his vnclowded eyes weakely striue to shine againe; thus first resaluting the light. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt,* etc. 187 Those Birdes we see, that leaue vs in the Prime, Againe in Autumne re-salute our Clime. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 134 Mean while To re-salute the World with sacred Light Leucothea wak'd.

Hence **Resalu·ted** *ppl. a.,* **Resalu·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Risaluto,* a resaluting or greeting againe. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XII. 8 We drew her vp to land, And trod our selues the resaluted sand.

† **Resanate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *resānāre,* f. *re-* RE- + *sānāre* to heal.] *trans.* To heal again, to cure. So † **Resana·tion.**

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/1 How necessarye these operationes are to the resanation of the diseases. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 83/2 This gargarisme is of admirable operatione, and resanatione of the diseases of the throte. *Ibid.* 110/1 For the vngula caballina hath a divers vigor of resanatinge the Lunges.

Resa·nctify (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To sanctify again.

1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraphr. St. Paul* 82 All things .. unclean before God, if they are not resanctified in Christ. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* viii. (1861) 218 He will reclaim and resanctify the great principle of reproductive order.

† **Resa·rce,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. obs. F. *resarcir* or L. *resarcīre,* f. *re-* RE- + *sarcīre* to patch.] *trans.* To patch up, mend.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* VI. 366 That the Kinges Grace studieth not a litle, howe to resarce and supplie on his side al maner of defaultes and errours.

Resa·rcelée, Resa·rcelled, *a. Her.* [See SARCELLED *a.*] (See quots.)

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 176 A crosse resarcelled is, as if a crosse were sewed or set againe to the other. 1725 COATS *Dict. Heraldry* 298. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Resarcelee,* as a Cross Resarcelée signifies one Cross, as it were, sewed to another, or one Cross placed upon another, or a slenderer Cross charged upon the first. 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Resarcelée,* a Cross Resarcelée..is a cross voided and open at each end.

† **Resa·rciate,** *v. Obs.* Also -tiate. [irreg. f. L. *resarcī-re* (see RESARCE) + -ATE.] *trans.* To mend, amend.

a 1656 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 234 To resarciate the damage or injury done to thee. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 57 We resartiate their native humidity.

Resat, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RECEIVE *v.*

Resaunt, variant of RESSANT.

Resave (rī-), *v. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To save again.

1581 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 107 How greate the joye of the mother was when she sawe the honestie of her daughter, (as it were) resaved out of this yong princes handes.

Resave, obs. form of RECEIVE *v.*

Resawe, obs. Sc. form of RECEIVE *v.*

Resaw·ing (rī-), *vbl. sb.* [RE- 5 a.] The action of sawing again. Also *attrib.*

1611 FLORIO, *Risegatione,* a resawing, a clipping. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1920/1 *Resawing-machine,* a machine for cutting up squared timber into small stuff or boards. 1881 FRANKLYN *Glance at Australia* 369 One of Fay's large re-sawing machines.

Resay (rī-), *v. rare*⁻¹. [RE-.] *trans.* To say again or in reply.

1610 MARCELLINE *Triumphs Jas. I* B ij, Heresy findeth daily something to re-say and to confound Paper withall.

Resayfe, -sayff, -sayve, etc., obs. ff. RECEIVE.

Resayt(e, obs. ff. RECEIPT *sb.*

† **Resbon.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Corruptly for *reston,* var. of OF. *raston*: see RASTON and RATTOON 1.] A cheese-cake.

1585 T. DAWSON *Good Huswives Jewell* I. (1596) E 4 To make good Resbones. Take a quart of fine flower [etc.].

Rescaille, obs. form of RASCAL.

Rescaive, obs. form of RECEIVE *v.*

† **Rescat.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Sp. *rescate*: cf. RESCOATE *v.*] Ransom.

1588 T. HICKOCK tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.* 11 b, Euery day we were taken prisoners, .. and euery morning at our departure we must pay rescat 4. or 5. Pagies a man.

Rescayve, obs. f. RECEIVE *v.* **Resceant, -sceaunte,** varr. of RESIANT *Obs.* **Resceipte, -ceit(e,** obs. ff. RECEIPT *sb.* **Resceive,** obs. f. RECEIVE *v.* **Rescent,** obs. f. RESENT *v.* **Rescet, -cett(e,** obs. ff. RESET *sb.* and *v.* **Resceve,** obs. f. RECEIVE *v.* **Rescew,** obs. f. RESCUE. **Rescеyt(e,** obs. ff. RECEIPT *sb.* **Rescеyve, -schave, -schayfe,** obs. ff. RECEIVE *v.* **Resche,** obs. f. RUSH. **Reschebusk,** obs. f. RUSHBUSH.

† **Reschette,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *rescęttan,* f. *ræscan* vb. or *ræsc* sb. (in comb. *lig-ræsc*).] *intr.* To crackle.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 215/16 *Crepitat, i. resonat,* scylþ, cyrmþ, ræscetteþ. *a* 1000 *Be Domes Dæge* 152 Þonne fyren liȝ blawað and braslað, .. ræsct and efesteð. *Ibid.* 165 Dæt reðe flod ræscet fyre. *c* 1200 *Marherete* 18 The hude .. swartete as hit snarchte and barst on to blemen that hit aras up oueral ant here leoflíche lich reschte of þe leie.

Reschew, obs. f. RESCUE *sb.* **Rescheyve,** obs. f. RECEIVE *v.* **Reschowe,** obs. f. RESCUE *v.*

† **Resci·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. var. of next, or for *recide,* ad. L. *recīdĕre.*] *trans.* To cut.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 54/2 The sagittalle suture was rescided cleane overthwarte. *Ibid.* 54 b/1 His Parietale was clean rescided throughe.

Rescind (rĭsi·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *rescind-ĕre,* f. *re-* RE- + *scindĕre* to split, divide, etc. Cf. F. *rescinder* (1422).]

1. *trans.* To cut off, take away, remove. (In *fig.* uses.) † Also *rescinding,* taking away, leaving out.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 168 His unnecessary expences are rescinded, his superfluous cut off. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvi. 58 The introduction thereof into the Church of Christ is the rescinding so many Souls from the body of the Church. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 69 England it self rescinding Wales, hath but Three Acres to every Head, according to the present State of Tillage and Husbandry. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 376 It proved that which they call an hemiplegia, which rescinded the chief use of one leg and one arm. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* III. IX. ix. 280 He who resolves not to be entertained ..will rescind a copious source of soothing satisfaction. 1822 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* XXXIII. 315 In order .. to rescind the occasion of ambiguity which might be attached to the phrase of constant parallax.

† b. To deprive (one) *of* a thing. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1728 *Entertainer* No. 42. 297 He that dares not speak like an Englishman..deserves to be rescinded of his Birthright.

† 2. To cut through, sever. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1652–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 224 To rescind the fatal chain, and break in sunder the line of God's anger.

3. To abrogate, annul, revoke, repeal, cancel.

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 492 He answered, He could grant neither the one nor the other till first they should rescinde..their subscryved Covenants. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 38 The parliament..past an act for rescinding the kings supremacy over the church. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. (1869) I. 126 It required a particular Act of Parliament to rescind this bye-law. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 461 The council of ten had..power over the senate and other magistrates, rescinding their decisions. 1846 BATEMAN *Law of Auctions* (ed. 3) 91 *note,* The vendor shall have the power of rescinding the contract. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. App. 594 The monks petitioned, and the vote was rescinded.

Hence **Resci·nder; Resci·nding** *ppl. a.* Also **Resci·ndable** *a.,* **Resci·ndment** (Worcester, 1846, citing Story).

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xli. 161 Of the ninety-two who voted not to rescind, eighty-one..were re-elected; of the seventeen rescinders, only five. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 1/2 The rule that a rescinding resolution requires a majority of two-thirds.

† **Resci·ndent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. pres. pple. of L. *rescindĕre*: see prec.] Cutting.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* lf. xiv b/2 A rescindente Instrumente, the one end wherof serveth for a rasore. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 532 And taught man the manuduction of the rescindent spade.

Rescission (rĭsi·ʒən). Also 7 rescision. [ad. late L. *rescissiōn-em,* n. of action f. *rescindĕre* to RESCIND. Cf. F. *rescision* (1517).]

† 1. The action of cutting off. *Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Recision,* a rescision; a cutting, or paring off. *a* 1626 BACON *Holy War* (1629) 124 The words of the Prophet ..which declare this Reiection, and, to vse the words of the Text, Rescision of their Estate to haue been for their Idolatry.

2. The action of annulling or abrogating.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. iv. 43 No ceremonial and pompous rescission of our Fathers' crimes can be sufficient. 1695 H. DODWELL *Def. Vind. Deprived Bps.* 97 This therefore would allow the Church..a perfect rescission of such a Contract. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A thing's being found damaged, or sold at above double the just value, is a good cause of rescission. 1776 JOHNSON *Let. to Taylor* 17 Feb., The Case which you sent me contains such vicissitudes of settlement and rescission. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 281 Several..counselled the rescission of the obnoxious orders. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 142 A power of cancellation and rescission.

† **Rescisso·rian,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [-AN.] = next.

1658 PHILLIPS s.v. *Rescind,* A Rescissorian Act, is that which makes void a former Act, or Law.

Rescissory (rĭsi·sŏri), *a.* Also 7 **rec-.** [ad. late L. *rescissōri-us,* f. *rescisс-,* ppl. stem of *rescindĕre* to RESCIND. Cf. F. *rescisoire* (1579).]

1. Of the nature of, or having the effect of, rescinding or revoking; connected with, or characterized by, rescission:

a. of legal actions, etc. (Chiefly *Sc. Law.*)

'Rescissory actions are those actions whereby deeds, &c. are declared void' (Bell).

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* III. i, I ouerwhelme My practise too, with darkenes, and strange words; ..Conditions, Codicilles, Acceptilations, actions recissorie. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 442 Rescissory actions are divided, 1. Into actions of proper improbation. 2. Actions of reduction-improbation. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* I. 222 Every person who apprehends himself hurt or affected by a deed is entitled to a rescissory action for setting it aside. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 829 The action of simple reduction and the action of reduction-improbation, are the two varieties of the rescissory actions of the law of Scotland. *Ibid.,* In the simple reduction the summons, like all rescissory summonses, commences with the Will. 1846 BAIRMAN *Law of Auctions* (ed. 3) 65 The first of this class of conditions is called rescissory; the second compensatory.

b. of legislative measures, etc.; *spec.* of the act passed by the Scottish Parliament in 1661, by which the acts of all the parliaments held from 1633 were rescinded.

See Burnet *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 117–119.

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* II. (1659) II. 1007 It is impossible, without passing the Rescissory Act,..to have a valid

Parliament. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 161 Next they fell upon forming an Act Rescissory, whereby former Acts .. should be nulled. 1671 [R. MacWard] *True Nonconf.* 378 Say not that the first part of the abovementioned rescissory clause, relative to the Act. 1592. Is simple. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 57 This act, though falling under the act rescissory of Charles II, seems to have been considered as still in force by 1663, *c.* 21 which [etc.]. 1861 Buckle *Civilis.* II. 283 The parliament..consented to what was termed the rescissory act. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/8 The rescissory power wielded by the non-elective peers over the legislative acts of the..House of Commons.

† **2.** Asking for rescission. *Obs. rare* —1.

1620 Selden *Duello* iv. 14 S. Lewis and the rest were constrained..to yeeld to the rescissory petitions of their subjects.

† **Resco·nse,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also -sconce. [ad. obs. F. *resconser* to hide, etc. (Godef.).] *intr.* To set. Hence **Resco·nsing** *vbl. sb.*

1628 *Kalender of Sheph.* xxxv. *heading,* Of the rising and resconsing of the signes in the Orison. *Ibid.* xxxv, Thus orison [neither] riseth ne resconceth. Meridian also riseth not ne resconseth.

Resconter, -tre: see Rescounter *sb.* and *v.*

Rescouh, obs. form of Rescue *v.*

† **Rescou·nter,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 -contre, 7 -conter. [ad. It. *riscontro* (Sp. *rescuentro*) recounter, comparison, balancing, etc., f. *ri-* Re- + *scontro* (:—**ex-contra*) encounter.]

1. Encounter, hostile meeting. *rare* —1.

1543 Harvel in *State Papers Hen. VIII,* IX. 537 Somme thinkith that Barbarossa wil go to Alger, or infest the cost of Spaine, not finding other rescontre.

2. Balancing of contra-accounts; settlement or payment of differences on accounts, in later use *spec.* on the Stock Exchange. Also *pl.,* and *attrib.* as *rescounter-day, -settlings.*

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 421 Which according to the said computation is all one in effect betweene them, and might by way of rescounter answere each other in account. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 222 If any Payments cannot be made exactly by Resconter for the just Sum,..they give and take from one another..a Note for the Value that one or the other must pay 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 57 Tickets — India-Bonds — Rescounters — Consolidate. 1774 Colman *Man of Business* iv. i, You know the rescounter day, sir; and if Mr. Beverley does not pay his differences within these four-and-twenty hours, the world cannot hinder his being a lame duck. 1775 T. Mortimer *Every man his own Broker* 39 These are called, in 'Change Alley, the Rescounter Settlings. 1796 *Grose's Dict Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rescounters,* the time of settlement between the bulls and bears of Exchange-alley, when the losers must pay their differences, or become lame ducks.

3. An engagement to pay the sum due on a balance of accounts. Also *attrib.* in *rescounter-book.*

1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* 222 In other Fairs the Resconters must be clearly exprest on Paper, written with Ink, in Books for that purpose, called Resconter-Books,..and when the Resconter is once made, its as effectual as if the Bill were paid with ready Cash.

† **Rescou·nter,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 -contre. [ad. It. *riscontrare* (Sp. *rescontrar*) to meet with, encounter, to compare or collate, etc. : cf. prec.]

1. *intr.* To meet or encounter *with* an enemy. (Cf. Recounter *v.* and Rencounter *v.*)

1543 Harvel in *State Papers Hen. VIII,* IX. 424 Andrea Doria issuid owt of Geane incontinently with 48 galeis,..to rescontre with the French navye. *Ibid.* 537 It hath ben raportid that Barbarossa was departed from Tolon with 30 galeis, to rescontre, as men thinke, with Janetin Doria.

2. *trans.* To balance or settle in the way of business. Hence **Rescou·ntering** *vbl. sb.*

1606 *Cæsar Papers* in *Lansdowne MSS.* (Brit. Mus.) CLII. fol. 211 The Statute provided for all Straungers dealing by waie of merchaundize..for the rescountring or ballancing of such trade as..they bringe into this kingdome. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 156 That Merchants assuring each to other, may rescounter their *Premios,* in the accounts kept thereof betweene them.

† **Rescou·re,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [ad. OF. *rescoure, -cuire*: see Rescue *v.*] *trans.* To rescue.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8645 Thre thousand knyȝtes .. called he forth,..Fro men of armes hem to rescouere, For thei were most with-oute Armure.

† **Rescou·rs,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 **reskowrs.** [Alteration of Rescous, prob. influenced by *cours* Course *sb.*] Rescue.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2939 Bot þou come, rescours to make, Neuere in armes schalt þou me take. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiii. 369 Thar sall nane of all Yngland To mak ȝow rescours tak on hand, And but rescours may no castele Be haldin lang. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 16/2 John Forman..was lawefully arrested;..and as they were going to bringe hym [to Tutbury]..cometh one Piers Venables..and made a rescours, and toke awey the saide John Forman fro theym. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 478 Thus had the castel bene left desert, war not the Governour declarit to pas..to the rescours thairof.

† **Rescou·rs,** *sb.*2 *Sc. Obs. rare* —1. In 6 **resk-.** [Alteration of *recourse,* after prec.] Recourse.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. xi. (S. T. S.) I. 65 þai were constrenit to haue þare vtir reskours to þe samyn.

† **Rescou·rs,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [Cf. Rescours *sb.*1] *trans.* To rescue.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xiii. (S. T. S.) I. 177 The consulis send ane burreo to tak him ; bot he was haistelie rescoursit be þe pepill. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xl, This man, that rescoursit the king, wes callit Turnbull.

† **Rescous,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4–7 **rescous(e, rescouss(e,** 4–5 **rescus(e,** 5 **reskuse,** 6–7 **rescusse.** *β.* 5 **rescues, reschewes, -scowes,** 6 **reskues.** [a. OF. *rescous(s)e, rescusse,* etc. (It. *riscossa*; Rom. type **re-ex-cussa*), vbl. sb. to OF. *rescourre* to Rescue. The *β*-forms may in some cases be taken as plurals of *rescue.*]

1. Rescue, assistance, aid.

a. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5406 Wyder.. Wyþ twenty þousand mad hem rescus. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 73 In rescouss of the toun aboute, Which with the Gregois was belein. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. ix. (1555) Of which slaughter the grekes wer confuse, Tyll Pelleus came to their rescuse. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 39 b, The whiche..assembled them for to come to the rescousse of theyr lord. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 23 Fortifiyng the same for fere of rescous that might issue from Caleis. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 125 b, For want of timely rescouse, the breath poasted out of his body.

β. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 433 Byde hy[m] make reschewes for menske of hyme selvene. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxv. (1869) 189 Driveth hire fro me, j prey yow, and beth me a rescues for hire. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xiv. 55 And whan Gryflet sawe rescowes, he smote a knyght on the tempils. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 318 The Captaine .. having no comfort to have any quick reskues, yeelded.

2. *Law.* = Rescue *sb.* 2.

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 195, I told Gonnor that I shuld certifie a rescuse, and prayd the baly of the hundred that he wold record the same. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII, c.* 7 If any Rescous or Disobeysance be made to any Person having Authority to do Execution..by any such Warrant. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII, c.* 12 If any person .. make rescous agayne any Mayre .. or other person. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 232 Offence and felonie .. in him that helpeth the prisoner to get away, which is commonly termed Rescusse. 1618 Dalton *Countr. Just.* lxxvii. (1630) 196 Every disseisin rescous and trespasse implieth a foice. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 237 The Lord Chiefe Justice found very much fault with Casen about Jenner's oppression, and his multiplicitie of suites upon the rescusse. 1690 *Act* 2 *Will. & Mary* I. *c.* 5 § 4 Upon any Pound-breach or Rescous of Goods or Chattels distrained for Rent. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 146 Being thus in the custody of the law, the taking them back by force is looked upon as an atrocious injury, and denominated a rescous.

† **Rescous,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **rescouse,** 5 **reschewse,** 6–7 **rescusse.** [a. OF. *rescouser, -cuser,* f. *rescouse*: see prec.] *trans.* (and *refl.*) To rescue. Hence **Rescousing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13039 þe Romayns Petron wilde rescouse, But Bretons a-geyn þem faste gan brouse. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1536 Sir Otuell hase thre kynges slone & reschewsede hym with honour. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 232 If a stranger doe..rescusse such an one as is under arrest for Felonie, then is it Felonie ..in the straunger. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 32 A readye rescussing of a mans selfe from scornes. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 355 Here for contempts a Capias lyeth against Peers of the Realme, as for rescousing of one arrested by the course of the Law.

Rescow(e, obs. forms of Rescue.

Re-scream, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To scream again.

1849 Clough *Amours de Voy.* II. 161 While men and women and papers Scream and re-scream to each other the chorus of victory.

Rescribe (rĭskrəi·b), *v.* [ad. L. *rescrībĕre,* f. *re-* Re- + *scrībĕre* to write. Cf. obs. F. *rescripre, rescrire* (mod.F. *récrire*).]

† **1.** To write back, write in reply. *Obs.*

1462 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 89, I preie yow hertili that ye feithfully and truly rescribe to me..what ye knowe in this mater. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 453 It was not longe after, yt the Frenshe kyng hadde thus rescrybed vnto Kynge Edwarde [etc.]. 1523 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 313 Wher as I accordinglye haue not in lyke wise remembrid and rescribid [etc.]. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 31 The Author..being friendly admonished in a letter..rescribing backe in a most saucie and peremptorie manner. 1661 J. Stephens *Procurations* 21 The said Pope rescribes thus. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 220 Whenever a Prince on his being consulted by any one rescribes or writes back in this manner [etc.].

2. To write again or anew; to rewrite. Now *rare.* Hence **Rescri·bed** *ppl. a.*

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 235 Therefore to conclude, I must subscribe, and rescribe, euen as before. 1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* F ij, Than first rescribe the opposite of the error..and then the same rescribe againe in the proper place. 1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* 67 This did not a whit stirre him, but calmely called for more Paper, to rescribe them. 1852 T. L. Peacock *Horæ Dramaticæ* II. *note* Wks. 1875 III. 356 A careful search will probably discover many more than two rescribed leaves. 1854 S. Dobell *Convalescent to Physic.,* Friend, by whose cancelling hand did Fate forgive Her debtor, and rescribe her stern award.

† **Rescribendary.** *Obs. rare* —0. [ad. med.L. *rescribendāri-us* (Du Cange).] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Rescribendary,* an Officer in some of the Courts of Rome, who taxeth or valueth supplications.

Rescript (rī·skript). Also 7 *pl.* **rescripts.** [ad. L. *rescriptum,* pa. pple. neut. of *rescrībĕre* to Rescribe. Cf. F. *rescrit,* † *rescript* (13th c.).]

1. a. A decretal epistle from the Pope in reply to some question or difficulty referred to him; also, any Papal decision, decree, or edict.

1528 Gardiner in Burnet *Rec. Ref.* (ed. Pocock) I. 95 All such rescripts, bi eves, and bulls, as might conduce to the effectual definition..of the matter. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 287 With a rescript from Rome, they take degree of Bachelers, Licentiats, and Doctors. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* II. vi. 41 The summes of money which the Pope receiveth for first fruits, Palls, Indulgences, Bulls,.. Rescrips,.. cannot be counted. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* p. xvi, These Determinations [of the Popes] were called Rescripts or Decretal Epistles, having the Force of Laws, *c* 1750 Shenstone *Ruin'd Abbey* 136 The French tyrant, by the futile giant Of papal rescript, claim'd Britannia's throne. 1825 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 199 Let him read the rescript of pope Pius VI, of the 17th of June, 1791. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. x. 511 The rescript of Pope Leo required Eadward either to found a new, or to enlarge an old, monastery.

b. (The original sense.) The reply sent by a Roman emperor to a magistrate or other person consulting him on a doubtful point of law or as to the action to be taken in particular circumstances.

1605 Camden *Rem.* 122 Men were not forbidden to change name or surname, by the rescript of Diocletian. 1685 Stillingfl. *Orig. Brit.* ii. 56 Eusebius saith .. That Hadrian, in his Rescript to Minutius..forbad a General Persecution of any as Christians. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 5 We must not prefer the edict of the praetor, or the rescript of the Roman emperor, to..the sanctions of an English parliament. 1827 Hare *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 118 In their rescripts and other ordinances, the Roman emperors spoke in the plural number. 1862 Draper *Intell. Devel. Europe* x. (1864) I. 309 On the arrival of the rescript of Theodosius the pagans laid down their arms.

2. Any edict, decree, order, or formal announcement made by a ruler or governing body, or having an official character. (Common in 19th c.)

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vi. 94 The kinge with publyk rescript and open recantacion confessinge his synne setteth forth the glory of god. 1620 Willet *Hexapla Dan.* 325 Artashasht ..sent a rescript to hinder the building of the citie. 1652 Nedham *Selden's Mare Cl.* 144 He would by no means determine ought contrary to those Laws by any Rescript of his own. 1716 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. 249 The two Senior Advocates..present him, with a short Latin Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop. 1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxiii, It was a commissary sent to me from the post-office, with a rescript in his hand, for the payment of some six livres. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 56 They prevailed on the Court of Versailles to publish their sentiments and intentions, which they did in a rescript. 1858 *Times* 29 Nov., The leaders obeyed the rescript, but punctuality is impossible to an Asiatic. 1870 *Pall Mall Budget* 27 Aug. 31/2 The Bavarian bishops have been forbidden by a rescript from the Minister of Public Worship to promulgate the dogma in any way.

3. Something written over again ; a rewriting.

1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Oxford in Vac.,* In the line just above that in which he is about to print his second name (his re-script). 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xxxiii, I wrote it three times..subduing the phrases at every rescript. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 88 Those glorious rescripts ..which Surtees of Mainsforth passed off even upon Scott as genuine.

b. *Law.* A duplicate or counterpart.

1843–56 Bouvier *Law Dict. U. S.* (ed. 6).

4. A palimpsest writing.

1817 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 326 The poetry was a rescript, and the parchment had originally served for a Cicero.

† **Rescri·ption.** *Obs.* [a. F. *rescription* (13th c.), or ad. late L. *rescriptiōn-em,* n. of action f. *rescrībĕre* to Rescribe.]

1. A rewriting, writing over again.

1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* F j b, And [on] this rescription into a new leafe, ye shall said [=balance] the former accompt in that place. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 271 The Figural Names.., to avoid prolixity in the often rescription..are usually expressed by Marks or Characters. 1697 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 230 Unless they would ratifye every article..without any exception or rescription, they might prepare to depart.

2. The action of replying in writing; a written reply.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iij, Certayne rescriptions and memorialles..touchinge the manuall operations of Chyrurgerye. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* i. Argt., In this Epistle doth her Griefe complaine; And his Rescription tells her his againe. 1627 — *Agincourt,* etc. 190 If you vouchsafe rescription, stuffe your quill With naturall bountyes. *a* 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 31 You cannot oblige me more then to be punctual in rescription.

3. [After F. *rescription.*] An official order for payment of a certain sum of money; a promissory note issued by a Government.

1796 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 155 A paper, known by the name of rescriptions, had been given for advances to government, and made payable in specie at a fixed period. 1798 — *St. Papers* 307 A purchase of thirty-two millions of Dutch rescriptions.

Rescri·ptive, *a. rare* —0. [f. as Rescript + -ive.] 'Pertaining to, or answering the purpose of a rescript; deciding; settling' (Webster 1864).

So **Rescri·ptively** *adv.,* 'by rescript' (Webster 1828–32, citing Burke).

† **Rescrite.** *Obs.*—1 [a. OF. *rescrit.*] Rescript.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* xii. 7 For ȝe ben oure bretheren as the rescrite conteyneth, that is vndirput.

† **Rescry,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [a. OF. *rescrier*: see Re- and Escry *v.*] *trans.* To call back.

c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xiv. 136 At that word his Ax he took In honde, His Meyne to Rescrye, ȝif he myhte fonde.

Re·scuable, *a. rare.* [f. Rescue *v.* + -able.] Capable of being rescued.

1611 Cotgr., *Rescouable,* rescuable, recouerable, redeemeable. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 116 Every thing under force is rescuable by my Function.

Rescue (re·skiu), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **rescowe,** 6 **-cow;** 5–6 **rescew(e, reskew,** (7 **reschew);** 5–6 **rescu,** (6 **-ku),** 5– **rescue.** [f. the vb., in place of the earlier Rescous.]

1. The (*or* an) act of rescuing (esp. persons) from

enemies, saving from danger or destruction, etc.; succour, deliverance.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2308 No meruayle þaȝ hym myslyke, þat hoped of no rescowe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2549 Ther fought thei still & reskew was ther non. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 156 Thider preced bothe partyes to the rescowe. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 28 At the rescue of the cite [of] Averaunces. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lx. 207 They can not scape..and they are without hope of any rescue. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ix. 25 b, They of the shippe Raphael, came presentlye to their succour and rescew. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 19 What rescue hath the dry stubble against the advantage of fire? 1653 MILTON *Ps.* vii. 6 Least as a Lion..He hast to tear my Soul asunder Tearing and no rescue nigh. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* xviii. iv, He heard me from his glorious Throne, And sent the timely Rescue down. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iv. ii, The Genoese are come—ho! to the rescue! 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 127 Rescue would be out of the question, should the climber go over the edge.

2. *Law.* The forcible taking of a person or goods out of legal custody; forcible recovery (by the owner) of goods distrained.

c 1450 *Godstow Registers* (1905) 332 If hit happun þe foreseide sir Richard..to deliuer þe distres..or to make rescu with þreteninge [etc.]. 1496 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 516/1 Any suche Shire..or Toune, where any persone make suche rescue of any distres to be takyn by suche Collectour. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 114, I am thy prisoner, wilt thou suffer them to make a rescue? 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 61 *Fal.* Keepe them off, Bardolfe. *Fang.* A rescu, a rescu. *Host.* Good people bring a rescu. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. i. 17 In case the distress was taken without cause, or contrary to law .. the tenant may lawfully make rescue. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. 131 Rescue is the forcibly freeing another from an arrest or imprisonment. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iii, Precautions .., justifiable .. from the apprehensions so generally entertained of an expected rescue. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 412/2 An indictment for a rescue must set out the circumstances under which the person, &c. was arrested, and the rescue effected. *Ibid.* 413/1 Upon rescue of goods distrained for rent.

b. A person rescued from custody.

1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* 131 [They] marched victoriously off with such of their rescues as would go with them.

3. *attrib.* **a.** Connected with the rescue of property or persons, as *rescue-appliance, party, race,* † *-shot* (= fee).

a 1802 *Jamie Telfer* xlix. in Child *Ballads* IV. 8/2 He has paid the rescue-shot, Baith wi gowd and white monie. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 153 Somehow he had become the leader of the rescue party. 1897 *Daily News* 6 July 5/3 There were rescue races, more diving,..and water polo. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 154/2 New Rescue-Appliances and Their Use in Mines.

b. Directed to, aiming at, the raising of fallen or degraded women, as *rescue home, work, worker,* etc.

1894 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 2/6 Offshoots of the first rescue home have been planted in many directions. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 207, I hope you enjoyed your first taste of—rescue-work—that's the word, isn't it? 1898 *Times* 16 Dec. 7/6 During the year 218 women and girls have been dealt with by our lady rescue worker.

Rescue (re·skiu), *v.* Forms: 4–7 rescow(e, 4 -coue, 5 -cove, 5 -chow(e, -kowe; 4–6 reskew(e, (5 -chew), 5–7 rescew(e; 4 rescuwe, 4– rescue, (7 reskue). [a. OF. *rescou-, reskeu-,* etc., stem of *rescoure, -cure, -keure, -corre,* etc. (F. *recourre*), = It. *riscuotere*: — Rom. type **re-ex-cutĕre*: see RE- and EXCUSS *v.*]

1. *trans.* To deliver (a person) from the attack of, or out of the hands of, assailants or enemies.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2031 With that com his folk prikeinde And her lord rescuweth there. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4002 Pioye we thys toun to wynne, Rescue thys folk that be withinne. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1226 þe 3ong kene knistes..rescuede him rediliche for rinkes þat him ladden. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6838 Let vs reskew the Renke, refe hym his fos! *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2701 Sir gawan thar reskewit he of fors, Magre his fois, and haith hyme set one hors. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. vii. (S. T. S.) I. 153 Of þe remanent plegeis be hir reskewit he tuke litill force. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 190 She made hym capitain of Alnewike Castle, whiche he with his freshe men kept till thei wer rescowed. 1643 WHITELOCK *Mem.* (1853) I. 248 He took .. many horse and arms, and rescued all their prisoners. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 256, I wish'd .. that I had any way to have come undiscover'd within shot of them, that I might have rescu'd the three Men. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xvi, How thou wilt rescue her afterwards from the clutches of Bois-Guilbert seems considerably more doubtful.

b. To liberate by unlawful force from legal custody. Also in *fig.* context.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 143 Had not Damain D'Aguiar..had the charge thereof,..there was so great a concourse of people .. that the offender had been easily rescued. 1680 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 55 Two Jesuits goeing to prison..were rescued and taken quit away out of the officers hands. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke vii. 17 The Lord of life arrests the serjeant death, and rescues the prisoner out of his hand. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxx, They.. rescue the general, and drive away the sheriff's officers. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iii, When..Wilson..had arrived at the scaffold .., there appeared no signs of that attempt to rescue him.

2. To deliver (a castle, town, etc.) from siege.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 275 To þe Baliol suld þei send, þer Castelle to rescue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 67 Gif our fayis assay To reskew Strewilling. 1435 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 584 A castel..that myghte be hastelie rescowed. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccl. 320 The duke of gloucestre wente ouer the see to Caleys for to rescue the toune. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 54 After he recovereth Wireiburge and reskeweth the castel beseged. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. vi. 2 Rescu'd is Orleance from the English Wolves.

b. To recover, take back by force.

c 1450 *Merlin* 586 Thei were com oute to hem to bateile for to rescowe the pray. 1568–9 *Act* 11 *Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 328 Until he or they pay to the..seyser of the saide hogges .. the value and price of the swine so rescowed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 39 But th' Elfin knight, ..him rencountring fierce, reskewd the noble pray. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 160 b, If the Tenant rescue the distres [etc.]. 1643 WHITELOCK *Mem.* (1853) I. 239 The Scots took Coquet Island .., and rescued and restored to the owners a great herd of cattle taken away by the king's forces. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 12 They may be rescued by the owner, in case the distress was taken without cause. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 569 There is no rule prescribed by the law of England in the case of foreign property rescued.

3. To deliver or save (a person or thing) *from* some evil or harm. Also freq. without const.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5255 While þat y haue..myght..þat hym for deþ [*v.r.* fro dede] y mayrescuwe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 808 (857) Whan a chaumber a-fyr is,..Wel more nede is, it sodeynly rescowe Than to dispute. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 64 As he al one alle othre myhte Rescoue with his holy bede. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 433 To the Dowglas that senge was send,..all Scotland fra scaith to reskewe. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A vij, He supposed that it had be his wyf and fayne wold haue rescued hir. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiii. 42 Gif ȝe knew my mynd as it is plicht, ȝe wald..me reskew. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xii. (1887) 61 Whether ye meane to reskew the patient from the headache. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 29 Which set accidentally on fire, Lucius Metellus .. did rescue with the loss of his eyes. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 52 They saw a man drownding, and she made her boat make up to rescue him. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 65. 70 It..is sufficient to rescue Mankind from Tyranny and Oppression. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 58 Thou..art become (Unless verse rescue thee awhile) a thing Forgotten. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 376 Some accident might interpose To rescue him from what is now most sure. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 99 England was rescued from this chaos of misrule by the efforts of the Church.

4. *refl.* To save or deliver (oneself) in some respect.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8878 (Petyt MS.), How þei were raised þei had wondere,..With þat worde þei þam rescued, þei ne wist how þei suld [be] remued. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 4 The knihtli David him ne mihte Rescoue, that he with the sihte Of Bersabee ne was bestad. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 91 þat in noo wyse I couthe my selfe rescow, But nede I must cum In, and se þe fast. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 71 Men at the fiste were faine to rescue them selues in iourneying, by setting thereon. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 27 That he appealed from the high Priest, reskuing himselfe from his iudgement,..is euident. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 9 The traders of Birmingham have rescued themselves.

5. *absol.* To afford deliverance or safety. *rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 195 Riht so no lawe mai rescowe Fro him that wol no riht allowe. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 517 Thar is no thing sal sucour nor reskew, Your worldly honore nedis most adew. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* vi. 27 He deliuereth and rescueth. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Riches cannot rescue from the grave, Which claims alike the monarch and the slave.

Rescued (re·skiud), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Saved, delivered, liberated. Also *absol.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 199 The Sea..Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to stand Divided, till his rescu'd gain thir shoar. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 246 As soon as I had secur'd my two weak rescued Prisoners. 1782 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 202 Then turning to the rescued guest, [he] invited him politely to breakfast. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmen Triumph.* xiv, Raise now the song of joy for rescued Spain! 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. xiv. 364 To enjoy the congratulations of a rescued people.

Re·scueless, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. RESCUE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without rescue.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xii, He topled ore his side The Monstrous King, that resculesse to flying people cride.

Rescuer (re·skiuəɹ). [f. RESCUE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who rescues.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 114 This is the man we traist this tyme salbe The haill reskewar of oure libertie. 1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* Sess. II. c. 3 § 7 The said Rescuers and Disturbers shall suffer like Imprisonment. 1614 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) IV. 79 The rescuer and the revenger of David. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Aug., Colonel Danvers .. was rescued from the captain of the guard, and carried away; one only of the rescuers being taken. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 200 Nearly all our party, as well the rescuers as the rescued, were tossing in their sick bunks. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 July 5/2 The rescuer was a volunteer.

Rescuing (re·skiuiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb; deliverance, help.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 419 He na hop had of reskewing. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 731 He delitith him..nat in the rescowynge ne releeuynge of his euene cristene. 1545 (*title*) The Rescuynge of the Romishe fox. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 20 The crusades, the rescuing of holy lands, and such devout gallantrys are in less request than formerly.

Re·scuing, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That rescues.

1880 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/2 The rescuing girl was nearly as much exhausted as the rescued. 1893 *Athenæum* 4 Nov. 631/3 The vessels .. are drawn with..just feeling for the buoyancy of the rescuing craft.

Rescussee·. *Law. rare*[−0]. [f. *rescus* RESCOUS *v.* + -EE[1].] 'The party in whose favour the rescue is made' (Crabb, 1823).

Re·scusser. *Law. rare.* Also 8–9 -or. [f. as prec. + -ER[1], -OR.] One who makes a rescue.

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 130 He is charged..for suinge the rescussers, and for suing the Sheriffes bondes of appearance upon some of them. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rescussor*, is he that commits such a Rescous.

Rescyve, obs. form of RECEIVE *v.*

Resdue, obs. form of RESIDUE.

†Rese, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1, 3 ræs, (1 hræs), 3–5 res(e, 3, 5 rease, 4 ras), 4–6 resse, rees(e, 5 reess, reys, 6 reece). [OE. *rǽs* masc. = ON. *rás* fem. (whence RACE *sb.*[1]), MLG. *rês* current:—OTeut. **rēs-*, of uncertain relationship. In ME. chiefly a poetic word (very common in the 14th c.), used with considerable laxity of meaning.]

1. A rush or run; a swift course or rapid onward movement; the act of running or moving rapidly or impetuously.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 727 Wæs se þridda hlyp, Rodor cyninges ræs, þa he on rode astag. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 32 Mid hræs ge-eade all suner..in sæ. — Luke viii. 33 Ofduna astag hræs windes on luh. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 514 He het hwilon ða hundas æt standan, þe urnon on ðam ræse, deorum getenge. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 873 Lyk flodez fele laden, runnen on reuse. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1189 The steede straught on his gate & stired hym under, And wiought no wod ries but his waye holdes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. i. (Tollem. MS.), Also þe rees of þe see is let with multitude of grauell and sonde. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 112 He rayked oute at a res, for he was neuer rad. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 256 b/2 The deuylle cam wyth a grete Rese to the place.

b. The act of running or rushing against or upon others; a rush in (or to) battle; an onset, assault, attack, sally.

[*Beowulf* 2357 Syððan ȝeata cyning guðe-ræsum swenlt.] *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* 329 Þraca was on ore,..headumæȝnes ræs,..þær Judas for. *c* 1205 LAY. 21367, I þan uormeste ræse fulle fif hundred. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 248 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 334 Illi sholde gon to the Holi Lond and maken theire her res. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7152 (Kölbing), He bihinde to ben bi cas, To susten þe paiems ras. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 348 Pere Edward dwelled al a ȝere wiþ oute eny reese of enemyes. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 298/1 By ye Rees of a Spaynell, yere was on a nyght taken..a man. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 646 Certayne knyghtes..dyuerse and sondry tymes brake out by sodeyne resys, and skyrmysshed with the lordes people.

2. *In* (or *on*) *a rese*: **a.** In a rush or run; hence, in haste (to get from one place to another).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6550 Quen þai war war o moyses þai fled a-wai, als [*v.r.* al] in a res. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1782 þenne ran þay in on a res, on rowtes ful grete. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1164 Rachches in a res rally hem folges. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 322 (350) For wo he nyste what he mente, But yn a res to Troylus he wente. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2979 þai russhyn vp in a reys, rynnyn into chaumbres. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 255, I wille ryn on a res, And slo hym here, right as he lyse.

b. In a hurry, in haste (to do something). So *with . . rese.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25433 Þof adam rap him in a res..vs all for to spill. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3990 (Kölbing), King Nanters, king Lot, king Karodas, þis men armed wiþ griet ras. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1996 He þam redis in a rese & reches to þe sedis.

3. Action proceeding from sudden or violent impulse; wantonness, recklessness, rashness.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 512 Hit nys for luue nobeles, Ac is þeos cherles wode res. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvi. 100 Unbold icham to bidde the bote, Swythe unreken ys my rees. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 269 To maynten þe pes, þe foles forto felle, þat rise wild in res. 1413 26 *Pol. Poems* 50 God sende vs pes! þerto eche man be boun: To letten fooles of here res [etc.].

b. *To rue one's rese,* to repent of an act or course of action. Cf. RACE *sb.*[1] 1 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4325 Reu his res þan sal he sare. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 237 þe Walssh wer alle day slayn, now rewes þam þer res. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 491 He arayes his riche men..þat þorw him reowen no res, þat his red wrouȝten. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 370 Thoughe Roulond rew þat rese. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* XXII, ȝette Menealfe, or the mydnyȝte, Him ruet alle his rees.

c. Hot or hasty temper; impatience, anger.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4815 þe kyng was of so felon rees, He ne wolde here of preyere ne pes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 99 Emila..wolde nouȝt diffame here lord..by wymmen rees and anger. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 101 Than bispak his brother that rape was of rees.

d. Natural impulse to something. *rare*[−1].

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. vii. (Bodl. MS.), [The sick man] liþe vpright and if he yturned is for a tyme to ligge on his side, bi his owne rees he turneþ hym silfe efte and liþe vpright.

4. A sudden or violent impulse; a fit or paroxysm; an attack of distraction or frenzy.

c 1275 *Lune Ron* 20 in *O. E. Misc.* 93 Þis worldes luue nys bute o res..vikel & frakel & wok and les. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 439, I mase al marred for mournyng neigh hondes, but redeliche in þat res þe recuuerere þat me falles [etc.]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 149 Lucrecius..wroot som bokes bytwene þe reses of his woodnesse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 3 Halfdrunke in such a res With dreie mouth he sterte him uppe. *c* 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 820 (Kölbing), þeo hore start vp in a res And..Smot hire in þe visage.

b. A rash or violent act.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 267 To while þise Cardinals trauaild for þe pes, Here of a wikhals how he bigan a res. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 547 Gamelyn and Adam haden doon a sory rees, Bounden and y-wounded men ayein the kinges pees.

5. A short space or point of time, a moment.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8878 (Cott.), Vte o þat tre it brast a blese þat brent þam al wit-in a rese. *c* 1370 *Clene Maydenhod* 26 For monnes loue ȝif þou beo-holde Hit lasteþ but a luytel res. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 62 Make rowme in this rese I byd you, belyfe. *Ibid.* xxiii. 481 Thou shall haue drynke within a resse.

† **Rese,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 rǽsan, 3 rǽsen, 3–5 rese, 4 reese (?rise). [OE. *rǽsan* = ON. *râsa* to rush, MDu. *râzen* (Du. *razen*), MLG. *râsen* (G. *rasen*) to rage, storm, f. the stem **rês-*: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To rush *on* or *upon* a person, etc.; to make a rush, attack, or assault *on* one.

Beowulf 2691 Fyr-draca .. rǽsde on ðone rofan. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 21 Jan. 28 Þæs burhgerefan sunu wolde rǽsan on hi..& hi bysmrian. 971 *Blickling Hom.* 181 Þa færinga coman þær hundas forþ..& rǽsdon on þone apostol. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 477 It semede as þeyȝ sche schulde have i-reised on þe rebel kyng. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XII. Introd. (Tollem. MS.), Som [birds] takeþ here pray fleyinge in þe eyer, and reeseþ neuer up on pray on þe grounde. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 377 No beest nor briddе cruwell shuld neuer on man hafe resed.

transf. c 1400 *Melayne* 1305 The Bischoppe es so woundede that tyde With a spere.. That one his ribbis gan rese.

b. So with *to*.

c 1205 Lay. 1679 Ældai heo rǽmden & resden to þan castle. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 6496 Þat deor vp astod and resde to þan stede. *c* 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) App. H. 55 O dur .. resede to þe folc & slou ham in o stunde.

2. To make a rush or run; to spring or start.

c 1205 Lay. 1004 Þe riche haueð muchel rum to rǽsen biforen þan wrecchan. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 231 Þan Marcus resede too, and..kaugte hym wiþ his honde. *Ibid.* III. 211 Þe nyȝt to fore his deth his chambre wyndowes were so griselich .. i-oponed, þat Iulius resede out of his bedde. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xliv. 806 The elyphaunt hath large eeres..and reesyth and smyteth therwyth ful sore whan he is wrathe.

3. To show excitement; to rage.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 Ure Loueid weop..and grisbatede, and meingde his blod [*var.* & resede & mengde him seluen]. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1831 (Kölbing), He sterte up in a brayde And bygan for to rese, As he wold take hyr by the nese.

† **Rese,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 hrisian, hrysian, 2 hresien, 3 risien, 3–4 rusien, 4 rsȝe, rese, [OE. *hrisian* = OS. *hrisian* to shake, tremble. Goth. *-hrisjan* to shake. The phonology of the Eng. forms is not quite clear.]

1. *trans.* To shake; to cause to shake or tremble. Also *absol.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cviii. 25 [Hia] gesegun mec & hrisedon heafud heara. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) xxviii. 7 Stefn drihtnes hrysendis westen. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1818 Whan he com of þat wilde brok, His gode stede him resede & schok. 1340 *Ayenb.* 116 Þervore bit sainte Pawel his deciples þet hi by yzet ase tours yroted ase trawes ine love, zuo þet non vondinge him ne mote resye [*printed* refye] ne zocky. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 78, I had reuth whan Piers rogged [*R.* þat Piers rused (*sc.* the tree)], it gradde so reufully.

2. *intr.* To shake, in various senses.

Beowulf 226 Wedera leode on wang stigon, sæwudu sweldon, syrcan hrysedon. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 127 (Gr.) Hæðne hildfrecan heapum þrungon, guðsearo gullon, gaias hrysedon. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark i. 30 Soðlice þa sæt symones swezer hresizende [*earlier MSS.* hriðizende]. *c* 1205 Lay. 18868 Scullen stan walles biuoren him to-fallen. Beornes scullen rusien. *Ibid.* 26917 Þa riden Rom-leoden, riseden burnen [*c* 1275 rusede wepne]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Þe grete wynd .. þe greate helles makeþ to resye. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1128 Ther-out cam a rage and such a vese, That it made al the gates for to rese.

Rese, obs. form of Raise *v.*

Rese, late variant of Reese, to fall. *Obs.*

Resea·l (rīˑ-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To seal again. Hence **Resea·ling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1700 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 77 The Faithful..Re-seal'd for Bliss with the Triunal Name. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxxiii, 'Let Auchtermuchty carry this packet' (which he had resealed with his own signet) 'to my father'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 10/2 Judge Warren ordered the resealing of the probate. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 4/6 His letters..were found opened and officially re-sealed.

Reseant, variant of Resiant *Obs.*

Research (rīsēˑɹtʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 7 -serch. [ad. obs. F. *recerche* (1539; mod.F. *recherche*): see Re- and Search *sb.*]

1. The act of searching (closely or carefully) *for* or *after* a specified thing or person.

1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* G iv b, Being deliuered of that which they most feared, which was the researche for the Princes imprisonment. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 210, I carefully avoided the habitation..lest it should..furnish a clue to the researches of my pursuers. 1799 Sickelmore *Agnes & Leonora* II 190 His father..was making every possible research after us. 1827 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. iii, Fortune has not favoured me..in my researches after a bed. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xxxiii, She had left Thornfield Hall in the night; every research after her course had been vain. 1889 *Nature* 19 Sept. 493/2 Constant explorations are being carried out..chiefly in researches after gold and other precious metals.

2. A search or investigation directed to the discovery of some fact by careful consideration or study of a subject; a course of critical or scientific inquiry. (Usu. in *pl.*)

a 1639 Wotton *Surv. Educ.* in *Relig.* (1672) 85 There must go before a main research, whether the Child that I am to manage, be of a good nature or no. 1675 L. Addison *Pres. St. Jews* 237 Waving all Critical reserches into the word Talmud. 1728 Young *Love Fame* VI. 413 Ye men of deep researches, say, whence springs This daring character, in tim'rous things? 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 9 These researches may appear painful and fatiguing. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 290 Our most profound researches are frequently nothing better than guessing at the causes of the phenomena. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. iii. 26 Such ambiguous facts..often baffle the researches of the historian. 1850 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 12 Cuvier was usually engaged for seven hours daily in his scientific researches. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 5 Fresh necessities have led continually to fresh researches.

b. Without article: Investigation, inquiry into things. Also, as a quality of persons, habitude of carrying out such investigation.

1694 W. Holder *Princ. Harmony* Introd., The Matter lies deep in Nature and requires much Research into Natural Philosophy to unfold it. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 208 Men of deep research..should just be put in mind, not to mistake what they are doing. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* Acc. Author (1849) 19 He found Mr. Cook a man .. of great literary research, and a curious collector of books. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 30 A writer of pains-taking research, who goes..to original and documentary authorities. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 161 Spectrum photography for the purposes of photographic research.

c. *Research knee-jerk*, a knee-jerk requiring special means to elicit it.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 521 Steinberg..found that the research knee-jerk is hardly ever..really absent in healthy people.

3. Investigation or pursuit *of* a subject. *rare.*

1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. vii. 396 A thing .. happily performed in that admirable one the Research of Truth. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 53 His thoughts being quite weaned from Parnassus to the research of truth.

4. *Mus.* (See quot.) *rare*—[0].

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* [from the *Dict. de Trévoux*], *Research*, in music, is a kind of prelude or voluntary..wherein the composer seems to *search* or look out for the strains and touches of harmony, which he is to use in the regular piece to be played afterwards. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

Resea·rch (rīˑ-), *sb.*[2] *rare.* [Re- 5 a.] A second or repeated search.

1746 *Ascanius* 272 Those Parts having already been thoroughly ransack'd, and in all Probability would not be exposed to a Re-search. 1878 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cvii. 4 They wandered up and down in vain searches and researches.

Research (rɪsēˑɹtʃ), *v.*[1] [ad. obs. F. *recercher* (mod.F. *rechercher*) = It. *ricercare* (med.L. *recercāre*): see Re- and Search *v.*]

1. a. *trans.* To search into (a matter or subject); to investigate or study closely. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1593 G. Harvey *New Letter* C iij, Some that haue perused eloquent bookes, and researched most curious writinges. *a* 1639 Wotton in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 216 To research with freedom..all their proper characters, and endowments. 1665 Walton *Life Hooker* Introd., It must prove..a work of much labour to inquire, consider, research, and determine, what is needful to be known concerning him. 1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* I. 103 He had employed himself..in researching history.

b. *intr.* To make researches; to pursue a course of research.

1801 Southey *Let. to John Rickman* 20 Nov. in *Life* (1850) II. 175 On these three subjects he is directed to read and research—corn-laws, finance, tythes, according to their written order. 1811 Moore *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 97 When you write, or rather when you research, do not forget [etc.]. 1867 J. Macfarlane *Mem. T. Archer* vi. 135 He travelled with the tourist—researched with the historian.

† **2.** To seek (a woman) in love or marriage. *Obs.*

1622 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* I. Hist. ii, Because he seeth it labour lost, to research Christeneta, he will not bee obstinate in his suite. *Ibid.* iv, He is not capable to bee dissuaded from researching his Mistresse. 1649 *Alcoran* 23 You will not offend God in speaking a word in secret to women that you research in marriage.

Hence † **Resea·rched** *ppl. a.*, refined; recondite (*obs.*); **Resea·rching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 Florio, *Ricerca*, a search, a researching. *a* 1639 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1672) 351 Your Style, which seemeth unto me..full of Sweet Raptures, and of researching Conceits. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 137 Men of the most re-searched nations are not usually the best qualified for Government. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 639 The clear and distinct neatness of its ratiocinations alwaies discovers to it the shortest way of researched Truths. 1887 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Nov. 408 A stranger would be introduced, who by his questioning compelled researching of principles.

Resea·rch (rīˑ-), *v.*[2] [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To search again or repeatedly.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 76, I searched and researched my memory. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* II. 246, I have searched and researched every corner of the house. 1861 O'Curry *Lect. MS. Materials* 434 To search and research through the ancient MSS. themselves. 1876 'Mark Twain' *Tom Sawyer* xxxii, The lads searched and re-searched this place, but in vain.

Resea·rcher. [f. Research *v.*[1] + -er [1].] One who researches; an investigator, inquirer.

1615 Maxwell (*title*) Admirable and Notable Prophecies, ..by Iames Maxwell, a Researcher of Antiquities. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 120 Whether by chymical researchers it was ever found. 1776 Hawkins *Hist. Music* I. III. i. 253 The more sober researchers into antiquity. 1802 J. Ritson *Anc. Eng. Metr. Rom.* I. p. cxlii, Thomas Tyrwhitt, so ardent a researcher into ancient poetry. 1833 Whittier *Pr. Wks.* (1889) I. 292 The researchers of the bosoms of men. 1879 T. H. S. Escott *England* II. 412 He is followed by the more thoughtful researcher, who goes beneath the surface.

b. One who devotes himself to scientific or literary research (esp. as contrasted with one whose time is chiefly occupied in teaching or directly remunerative work).

1883 E. R. Lankester in *Times* 21 Sept. 5 Teaching here appears to be producing an income which may support a researcher. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 12/2 By what means are we to decide whether the money paid to the researcher is being spent upon research? 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 2/1 The statute under which degrees are to be conferred on researchers.

c. *Psychical Researcher*, a member of the Society for Psychical Research; one who investigates psychical phenomena.

1885 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/2 It..will sum up the aspirations of Theosophists and Psychical Researchers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 4/1 Psychical Researchers and other students of the supernatural.

Resea·rchful, *a.* [f. Research *sb.*[1] + -ful.] Devoted to, characterized by, replete with, research.

1819 Coleridge in *Rem.* (1836) II. 129 Pity that the researchful notary has not..told us in what century..he was a writer. 1866 *Reader* No. 171. 342/1 The researchful sketches of Professor Wilson. 1875 M. A. Lower *Eng. Surnames* (ed. 4) I. p. xxvi, A more erudite and researchful book.

Reseat (rīsīˑt), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To seat again, or replace, (a person) in a former abode, dignity, or position.

1637 Saltonstall *Eusebius' Constantine* 35 Those that have bin restored to those offices which had beene taken from them, being recalled and reseated in their places. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 615 The Generals reseated them in those Thrones, of which they had been deprived. 1795 Southey *Lett. fr. Spain* (1808) I. 153 This morning Manuel was re-seated behind the coach. 1814 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 343 This the pope, however, would not do..until he was reseated in the papal chair. 1859 Tennyson *Guinev.* 521 Better the King's waste hearth and aching heart Than thou reseated in thy place of light. *fig. a* 1690 E. Hopkins *Serm.* Wks. 1809 IV. 486 When they are most calm..and their reason..again reseated upon its throne. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* v, If we could..that old ease and harmony re-seat, In all our meetings.

b. *refl.* To seat (oneself) again.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, 'True, true',—said the Monarch, reseating himself. 1838 Lytton *Alice* III. vii, Evelyn, having risen to shake hands with Mrs. Hare, did not reseat herself. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 384, I reseat myself in the bottom of the boat.

2. To provide with a fresh seat or seats.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 29/2 Trousers are reseated and repaired where the material is strong enough. 1871 *Echo* 11 Feb., It has been decided to reseat the choir of Canterbury Cathedral as a memorial to the late Dean.

Hence **Resea·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1827 Malcolm *Sk. Persia* ix. I. 120 The regulations of our risings and standings, and movings and reseatings.

† **Re·secate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* **resecat.** [ad. L. *resecāt-us*, late pa. pple. of *resecāre* to cut back: see Resect *v.*] Cut off or away.

1530 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xv. 118 Superfluities, if any such should be thought and found, may be resecate; but to destroy the whole, it were great pity. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 54 The cursit pepill war, in thay dayis, resecat fra al gud cumpany.

† **Reseca·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *resecātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *resecāre*: see prec.] The action of cutting off or away.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 476 The Holy Fire which the shepheards call 'the pox'..neither admitteth medicine nor resecation by knife. 1625 Jackson *Creed* v. l. § 6 Fulness of felicity did immediately result from these moral abstractions or resecations of superfluities.

Resecre·te (rīˑ-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To secrete again.

1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 131 Which store [of gold] is always quietly re-secreted under the ground of the tent or elsewhere. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 3 A linear incision in the iris, which when the aqueous humour was resecreted, gaped sufficiently to form the required pupil.

So **Resecre·tion.**

1869 G. Lawson *Dis. Eye* (1874) 6 Some astringent lotion to arrest the resecretion of the purulent matter. 1900 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* XI. 215 The wound had simply healed and its re-secretion had taken place.

† **Rese·ct,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *resect-us*, pa. pple. of *resecāre*: see next.] Cut off or away; removed by cutting.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 99 These partes beynge once resecte and cutte from the bodye, then turne the reste. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xlvi, I ought reject No soul from wished immortalitie, But give them durance when they are resect From organized corporeitie.

Resect (rɪsēˑkt), *v.* [f. L. *resect-*, ppl. stem of *resecāre* to cut off, f. *re-* Re- + *secāre* to cut.]

† **1.** *trans.* To cut off or away; to remove. *Obs.*

1653 R. Baillie *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 87 You will take yourself here to the whole Assembly at Westminster, resecting both their Directory and Confession. 1686 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* xvii. 421 He means no more than that the sins should be resected which cleave to it.

2. *Surg.* To cut or pare down; to remove a portion of (bone, cartilage, nerve, etc.) in this way; to cut out (in part).

1846 Britian tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 183 Others have proposed to..resect the bones of the fore-arm without disarticulating the humerus. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 656 The whole of the bones which form the ankle-joint had been resected. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1033 A portion of the sixth rib was resected.

absol. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 91 In a tuberculous case you may resect repeatedly and yet the child will not get well.

Hence **Rese·cted** *ppl. a.*

1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Resection*, The partially resected bone is replaced at the termination of the operation.

Resection (rĭsĕ·kʃən). [ad. L. *resectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *resecāre*: see prec. and cf. mod.F. *résection*.]

†**1.** The action of cutting off or away. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Resection*, a resection; a cutting, paring, or shredding off. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 237 Without resection of the same [band], speech would become lame and imperfect. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 163 Galen..knew that cutting off or resection was privately opposite to a Being that is born.

2. *Surg.* The operation of cutting or paring away a portion of bone or other structure, esp. the articular ends of bones.

1775 GOOCH in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 375, I have been informed..that a resection of the bone is no uncommon practice at Paris. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 178 Partial and complete resection of the bones of the upper limbs. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 317 Compound fracture about the elbow-joint, which rendered primary resection of the articulation necessary.

attrib. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Suppl. 751/2 Resection Instruments. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal.* 104 Six Resection Knives.

Hence **Rese·ctional** *a.*

1888 MASSEY *Electr. in Dis. Women* i. 2 A symptom that prompts most of the plastic and resectional operations.

‖ **Reseda** (rĭsī·dă). Also *erron.* **resida.** [L. *resēda*, acc. to Pliny f. the imperative of *resēdāre* to assuage, allay (the words *resēdā morbis* having been used as a charm when applying the plant to the reduction of tumours).]

1. *Bot.* An extensive genus of herbaceous plants (typical of the order *Resedaceæ*), common in the Mediterranean region. The best known species are the Mignonette (*R. odorata*) and the Dyer's Weed (*R. luteola*).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The species of reseda enumerated by Mr. Tournefort are these. 1. The common reseda [etc.]. 1754 *Catal. Seeds* in *Fam. Rose Kilravock* (Spald. Club) 427 Sweet-scented resida. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xx. (1794) 280 Sweet Reseda or Mignionette has oblong leaves some of which are entire. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 87/1 Reseda, Dyer's-weed, Yellow-weed, Weld, or Wild-woad. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 177 Distinctly successive formation of the members of a whorl (as in..flowers of Reseda, &c.).

2. [Usu. in French form *réséda.*] A pale green colour similar to that of mignonette.

1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 424 Réséda,..a pretty pale green which came in some seven years ago.., the soft tint of mignonette. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Feb. 4/1 Réséda has been all the rage this season, and réséda it was in the streets till you got quite..tired of seeing it.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 4/2 A réséda skirt. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 3/1 One sees..dark blue and reseda-green and some red frocks and costumes.

Resede, obs. variant of RESIDE *v.*

Resedew, obs. form of RESIDUE.

Resee· (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To see again.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mathieu's Mem. Mort.* II. xcii, For a short time Thy Sun is over-cast: But, thou shalt once resee't more bright than ever. 1658 J. WEBB *Cleopatra* VIII. I. 52, I made a strong resolution never to re-see that unfaithfull man whilst I lived. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* v, Catherine was disappointed in her hope of re-seeing her partner. 1846 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I 236 Your friends here, who live in the hope of re-seeing you.

Resee·d (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To sow again. Hence **Resee·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 Sept., The meadow will need reseeding much sooner if seeded with grain. 1891 *Daily News* 25 June 5/4 As the seasons have been moist very few acres have required re-seeding.

Resee·k (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To seek again.

a 1812 BARLOW (cited by Webster). 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* vii, Anticipating the time when Paul..would gladly and penitently re-seek the shelter of her roof. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 132 In loving God the soul reseeks its source. 1892 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, Epil.*, I, bondsman in this land, re-sought this land.

†**Resegall.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. It. *risigallo* (†*risa*-), or med.L. *risigallum.*] = RESALGAR.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterpiece* II. lxxx. 359, I am to giue you this for a rule, that by no meanes you vse to a wind-gall, either ainsnike, or resegall.

Reseight, obs. form of RECEIPT *sb.*

†**Resei·ser.** *Obs. rare.* Also **-sir.** [See RESEIZE and **-ER** 4.] The act, on the part of an overlord, of resuming possession of estates, property, or privileges, upon failure of the holder to carry out or comply with the required conditions.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. viii. 23 The Meanes how the Bisshoppe after his Consecration comyth to his Temporalties; And of the Reseiser therof, if the Bisshoppe procede not therin in due Order. 1567 STANFORD *Exposicion* 80 Reseisir lieth where a general liuere or *ouster le main* is missued by any person or persons vnduely and not according to the forme and order of the law. *Ibid.* 83 b, Whether in this case y^e missuing of y^e same shal be a cause of reseiser or not.

Reseit(e, obs. forms of RECEIPT *sb.*

Reseize (rīsī·z), *v.* Forms: 5 **receyse,** 6–7 **reseise,** 6– **reseize,** 7– **re-seize**; 5 **recease,** 6 **-sease,** 7 **-seaze.** [ad. OF. *resaisir* (mod.F. *ressaisir*; med.L. *resaisīre*, etc.): see RE- and SEIZE *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To invest or endow (one) again *with*, put again in possession *of*, something; to replace *in*, or restore to, a former position or dignity. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. ix. 100 Full soone he shall be fette oute of thy hand Receysed shalle he be with paradys. 1562 *Burn. Paules Ch.*, Because the kinge hais reuested and reseased me of the whole archbishopricke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 45 He .. therein reseized was againe, And ruled long with honorable state. 1607 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) II. 219 We..need to be consecrate anew, to re-seize us of the first fruits of the Spirit again. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvi. (1739) 76 By this means he re-seized and reassumed the English, in partnership with the Norman in their ancient right.

2. To seize, take hold or possession of, (some thing or person) again.

1567 STANFORD *Exposicion* 82 b, To come & shew why the land should not bee reseised. 1599 *Death Philip II* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 285 The goute reseasing him, accompanied with a fever, made him far sicker than before. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlviii. 222 The rightfull heire of Portugale his Empyre shall re-seaze. 1666 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 21 His Grace reseized the lands. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 105 In his Cell his Sorrow him reseiz'd. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. x. 187 The sheriff is commanded to reseise the land and all the chattels thereon. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 608 When the opposing army was obliged to retrace its steps, they immediately reseized the country. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* lii. (1857) III 28 A motion about re-seizing the lands of a relapsed recusant.

absol. 1567 STANFORD *Exposicion* 82 The kinge may reseise w'out a *Scire facias*. *Ibid.* 83 b, Whether the king shal reseise in that case.

Hence **Resei·zer,** 'one that seizes again.'

1755 in JOHNSON; hence in later Dicts.

Resei·zure (rī-). ? *Obs.* [RE- 5 a: cf. prec.] The action of seizing or taking back again.

a 1626 BACON *Holy War* (1629) 122 Here we haue the Charter of Foundation: It is now the more easie to iudge of the Forfeiture, or Reseisure. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxviii. (1739) 132 This was one great Windfal which the Parliament had from the ruins of Rome, not by way of Usurpation, but by re-seizure. *a* 1683 SCROGGS *Courts-Leet* (1714) 107 The Defendant..before this Reseizure laboured the said Gelding, riding upon him, and drawing with him.

Rese·ll (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sell again.

1574 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 424 Fleash..to be sold and bought at the first hand only without to shell or reshyll it again. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 401 [They] cannot know what Profit or Loss they are to have on what they have so bought untill they resell. 1771 BURROW *Rep.* III. 1921 The Defendant..had bought Goods at an Auction, which were .. put up again and resold. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iii, Osborne resold this.. windfall to Dr. Askew for sixty guineas. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ* I. iii. 26 The company has commenced reselling the land to its original proprietors.

Hence **Rese·ller.**

1896 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 8/7 For American mixed [maize] re-sellers are asking more money.

† **Rese·mblable,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *resemblable* (14th c.): see RESEMBLE *v.* and **-ABLE.**] Capable of being compared or likened; comparable, similar (*to* some person or thing); like.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 985 These arowis..Were alle fyve on oon maneere, And alle were they resemblable. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 35 For man of Soule resonable Is to an Angel resemblable. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2137 They be nat resemblable To my beaute nor comparable. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 143 That thow mayst be resemblable founde,..Liche themperour worthy Sygesmounde. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 201 He should haue the fayre Florence, to whome the ymage was resemblable. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 253 Thales Milesius was of opinion that the Earth floated and was aptly resemblable to a ship swimming in the Water.

Resemblance (rĭze·mblăns), *sb.*¹ [a. AF. *resemblance* (*a* 1300 in *Manuel de Peches* 4035) = mod.F. *ressemblance*: see RESEMBLE *v.* and **-ANCE.**]

1. The quality or being like or similar; likeness or similarity in appearance or any other respect; the fact of some likeness existing or being present. Freq. const. *to, between,* or †*with*; † also in phr. *by* or *with resemblance.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 122 Libra..hath figure and resemblance Unto a man which a balance Berth in his hond. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 58 This world is ful of stabilnesse,..Verrailly by resemblaunce, So as the crabbe gothe forwarde. *c* 1475 *Lament. Mary Magd.* xxxiii, The speare with euery naile Thirled my soule by inwarde resemblaunce. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIII. (Percy Soc.) 51 So is enpurynted in his propre mynde Every tale wyth hole resemblaunce. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* I. 61 Anie other Goddesse, which hath any kinde of resemblance with the Earth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 95 Either sex loose every year their hoofs..that nature may show their resemblance in their feet to a Hart. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvi. (1700) 98 This other Resemblance, betwixt God's Work on us, and the load-stones on the Iron. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 130 In this also, the Artificiall Man maintains his resemblance with the Naturall. 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 63. 54 There is not the least Resemblance between Words and Colours. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxii. (1788) 331 A vague comparison between two things which have little or no resemblance to each other. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 189 There are always general features of resemblance in the works of contemporary authors. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. vii. I. 222 The cap, being red, was thought to bear much resemblance to a cardinal's hat. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* IV. 4 These differences are accompanied by resemblances..to passages in other Platonic writings.

Comb. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* xciv. VII. 364 My resemblance-forming fancy immediately made it to be him.

† **b.** Const. *of* = to. *Obs.* (freq. in 17th c.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 79 The rocke into which there goeth a tale, that the ship of Ulysses was turned, for the resemblance it hath of such a thing. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 21 An image wherein there might be perceived some resemblance of Pallas. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. viii. § 15 The Ideas, produced in us by these secondary Qualities, have no resemblance of them at all. 1793 COWPER *Mary* 50 Should my future lot be cast With much resemblance of the past.

† **c.** Congruity, suitability. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 64 The Pillars are.. coarsly wrought, as seems to become a Country-house, to which nice and finish'd Works bear not so true a resemblance as plain and natural ones.

† **d.** *To make resemblance,* to appear about *to* do something. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) I. 231 And therewith he made resemblance [*Malory* semblaunt] to strike off his head.

2. The external appearance, or characteristic features, peculiar to an individual or a class of persons or things.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 366 Solyns..seith of fowhles ther is on, Which hath a face of blod and bon, Liche to a man in resemblance. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A iij, His sone..did do make an ymage to the resemblaunce of hys fader. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 11 His resemblance being not like the Duke. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 32 Beautie, which was made to represent The great Creatours owne resemblance bright. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1611) 49 In ancient roles I find the Bend drawne somewhat Archwise or after the resemblance of the Bent of a Bow. 1636 BRAITHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 339 Very able of body, of a beautifull resemblance. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 96 She..in her Face a Bull's Resemblance bears. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 351 ₱ 7 [Satan] gliding through the Garden, under the resemblance of a Mist. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 396 The soul, whose sight all-quickening grace renews, Takes the resemblance of the good she views. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* iv, A garden..which..had the resemblance of a vast mosaic.

† **b.** *In resemblance of,* after the likeness or fashion of. *Obs. rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 294 Thei for evere in remembrance Made a figure in resemblance Of him. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 216 Four other religious places, in resemblance of the Jewish synagogues. *Ibid.* 217 [Benzo] says, they wash their new born infants, in resemblance of the Mosaic law.

† **c.** A specific character or attribute. *Obs. rare.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 22 It did refresh and reflect upon the King a most odious resemblance, as if he would be another King Richard. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* Ep. Ded., None of those Magnificent Images of Divinity, are equal to Your Majesty in the Divine Resemblances of Affability, Courtesie, Vigilance..and Constancy.

† **3.** A thing having similarity or likeness to another. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 368 Been ther none othere maner resemblances That ye may likne your parables unto, But-if a sely wyf be oon of tho? 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 101 Though the dede were nowhere nyghe soo grete, yett is hit a manere of resemblaunce. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 And sayd Sedechias, commonely euery resemblance delyteth other.

† **b.** A symbol or figure *of* something. *Obs.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 144 b, Oyle is a resemblaunce of the Holy Ghost. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii. § 5 We take not baptisme nor the Eucharist for bare resemblances..of things absent. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxii. 3 So is [it]a fit resemblance to signify him that is ready to kill another. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. x. 52 Names are but pictures, shadows, or resemblances of things.

† **c.** A simile or comparison; a thing compared to another. (Cf. 5.) *Obs.*

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* viii. 118 Consider those resemblances taken out of the holy Scripture, wherein that godly Father is frequent. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 25 These and other like resemblances are fit..in regard of the uncertainty of life; it may on a sudden vanish, as soon as the foresaid resemblances. 1694 W. HOLDER *Princ. Harmony* 77 For, (to use a homely resemblance) That our Food..may not cloy the Palate..the Cook finds such kinds..of Sawce, as.. please the Palate.

4. A likeness, image, representation or reproduction of some person or thing.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 After what forme that hem thoghte, The resemblance anon thei wroghte. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xix. 420 The idoll ..which they called the resemblance of their God. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 812 A marble, vpon which is the resemblance of a man crosse-legged, all in male armour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 538 Fairest resemblance of thy Maker faire, Thee all things living gaze on. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxii. 18 If a Man see any where Waxen Resemblances, made and set either at their Doors [etc.]. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Imit. Arts* Poems, etc. 204 What is an imitation, but a resemblance of some other thing? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 252 One of these words was an exact resemblance of the word tyrant. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 235 We now understand how an admirable miniature resemblance of the objects before us is produced upon the retina of the eye.

† **b.** An appearance or show *of* some quality; a demonstration of affection; a likelihood or probability. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. Pref., A certaine vaine resemblance of righteousnesse doeth abundantly content vs in stede of righteousnesse in dede. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 16 He ween'd that his affection entire She should aread; many resemblaunces To her he made, and many kinde remembraunces. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 203 *Pro.* But what likelihood is in that? *Duke.* Not a resemblance, but a certainty.

c. A person resembling another in some way; (one's) like. *rare*⁻¹.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* ix, I shall never meet with his resemblance.

†**5.** *Rhet.* The action or fact of comparing one person or thing to another. (Cf. 3 c.) *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 250 When we

liken an humane person to another in countenaunce, stature, speach or other qualitie, it is not called bare resemblance, but resemblaunce by imagerie or pourtrait.

† **Rese·mblance,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare* —[1]. [See RESEMBLE *v.*[2]] Assembly.

1662 HOBBES *Considerations* 14 You were also assisting to the Resemblance of Divines that made the Directory.

† **Rese·mblance,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To resemble. Hence **Rese·mblancing** *ppl. a.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 141 They must needs be taking speciall notice of it..for..a resemblancing configuration, or a prodigious wonder. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 24/2 Such a noise..as resemblanceth at a great distance a clap of Thunder.

Resemblant (rĭze·mblănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *resemblant* (mod.F. *ressemblant*), pres. pple. of *resembler* to RESEMBLE: cf. SEMBLANT.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Similar, having resemblance or likeness, *to* something. † Also const. *of* (quot. 1786).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 85 Gold and selver..To whiche alle othre be degres Of the metalls ben acordant, And so thurgh kinde resemblant. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Treat.* xxv. Ff iv b, In sundry proportions and proprieties so agreable and resemblante to those regulare solides, whose names they beare. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 173 Some Painims did beare the like signe in Armes, very resemblant to the playne crosse. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 14 That part of the land of Israel right resemblant to the field of the foolish. 1741–2 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* (1767) IV. vi. iv. 134 A passage very resemblant to what we read here. 1786 BIGLAND *Hist. Mon. & Gen. Coll. Gloucester* I. 439 This Figure, which is very resemblant of those in the Temple Church. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 215 The figures in Mexican hieroglyphical paintings also afford objects very resemblant to those on our court cards. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 599 In no work..is there such a gallery of portraits, and so resemblant to what they were in..the flesh.

2. Characterized by resemblance or similarity; similar, like.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 31 The most naturall and resemblant picture of a Gentleman. 1797 *Philanthrope* 263 Presenting to the eye the resemblant signs of its objects. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxix. (1848) 178 Resemblant therefore as the features were, the dissimilitude of expression was more apparent. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 450 The single features are often strikingly resemblant.

3. Aiming at the production of resemblances.

1870 RUSKIN *Aratra Pentel.* iv. (1872) 117 The object of the great Resemblant Arts is..to resemble as closely as possible.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A semblance; a show. *Obs. rare.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV. vi. 649 The lyon sawe that he made no resemblaunt to fyghte with hym. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VII. iii. 133 After his example other counterfeicted a resemblant of perfeccion namyng themselfes Hieronomians.

2. A counterpart, analogue. *rare* —[1].

1893 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Feb. 204/2 Forms or scraps or resemblants of it belong..to Lorch, Brandenburg, and Ispahan.

Resemble (rĭze·mb'l), *v.*[1] [ad. OF. *resembler* (12th c.; mod.F. *ressembler*), f. *re-* RE- + *sembler* :—L. *similāre, simulāre,* f. *similis* like: cf. It. *risini-, risomigliare.*]

1. *trans.* To be like, to have likeness or similarity to, to have some feature or property in common with (another person or thing).

1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Hi resemble þ an eddre þet hatte serayn. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 214 Þe sone, if I it durst seye, resembleth wel þe wydwe. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1572 Mathew in hys mood, Resemblyd an Aungell with wynges gloryously. 1530 PALSGR. 688/1 It is nat he but he resembleth hym moche. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vi. 36 These trees doe properly resemble the Lentiscus. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 13 Had he not resembled My Father as he slept, I had don't. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* III. i. 241 A sort of vain and flanting Grandees, who.. do but too much resemble these painted Clouds. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 75. 142 Cunning resembles Prudence, as an Ape resembles a Man. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 339 The unhappy Baronet has no friends, even among those who resemble him. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* III. vi. 114 There was no Stuart whose countenance resembled that of Charles the First. 1896 *Law Times* C. 466/2 The coronet..did not so closely resemble a Royal Crown as to be likely to be taken for it.

2. To compare or liken (a person or thing) *to* another. Now *arch.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 265 To lowe lybbyng men þe larke is resembled. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 135 The maladie Which cleped is ydropesie Resembled is unto this vice. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 16 Lyff may be resembled unto the fleyng of an arowe. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 303 This noble prynces whome we dyde resemble vnto the blessyd woman Martha. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 93 Ydle personnes whiche flee paynes, who be very well resembled to cattes by the englysh prouerbe. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. iii. § 3. 72 We may resemble our Passions to men affected with the dropsie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 25. 425 As Jupiter and the world may be resembled to a man, so may Providence be to the soul. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶ 4 Thus Solomon resembles the Nose of his Beloved to the Tower of Libanon. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. 9 The ships..may be resembled to two men. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Reft.* (Bohn) I. 131 At the date of St. Paul's Epistles, the Roman world may be resembled to a mass in the furnace in the first moment of fusion. 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 897/3 Mars, the red planet to which that star [Antares] was thus resembled, is in Virgo.

† **b.** To compare together, or *with* another thing. Also *ellipt. Obs.*

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 984/1 How goeth nowe.. thys aunswere of this good man..touchyng the point that I resemble theim for? 1599 J. RAINOLD *Overthrow Stageplays* (1629) 78 A marvellous case, that I should compare and resemble plaiers together so absurdly. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 153 And if one would resemble this case with other authorities, and with the reason of other Book cases of the Law, it will be made thereby apparant, that [etc.]. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 203 The Power of Princes is not improperly resembled and derived down by Paternal Authority.

† **c.** To explain (a thing) *in* a certain way.

1592 BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Gen.* xxxii. 11 Jacobs halting some haue resembled.. in this sorte. First that it should betoken an halting posterity.

† **3.** To represent, depict, make an image or likeness of (a person or thing); to figure, typify. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 125 This Signe is verraily resembled Lich to a man, which halt assembled In eyther hand a water spoute. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 70 b, There are nine rebatings of Armes, which..are resembled, as hereafter followeth. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Alexander* (1612) 674 Lysippus..hath perfectly drawne and resembled Alexanders manner of holding his necke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. xviii. 437 The Chinians,..if they would resemble a deformed man, they paint him with short habite..and a long nose. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 53 Painters and Carvers..when they were to resemble the Gods, departed not one inch from the Poets. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 25 Admitting the Ignorance..of former Ages to be well resembled by the Darkness of the Night.

† **b.** To imitate or copy. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1613 B. JONSON *Challenge at Tilt* Wks. (1616) 998 In what shape soeuer I present my selfe, thou wilt seeme to be the same? Not so much as my chariot but resembled by thee?

4. To make like *to* some person or thing. Also in *pa. pple.*, made like, similar. Now *rare.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ii. (1885) 112 Thair kyngdomes bethe than most resembled to the kyngdome of God. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Abripio,* Although nature hath not resembled him, or made him like vnto his father. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. vi, I hope we are resembled, Vowing our loves to equal death and life. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* I. vi. 175 Outward Accidents, and Conditions, whose restless Vicissitudes but too justly and too fitly resemble them to Wheels. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iii. 241 A want of system..too closely resembled to a want of truth to allow any solid title to respect.

† **5.** *intr.* To seem, to appear. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXV. (*Julian*) 503 He resemblyt fore to be worthy and gud. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 210 And thei seyn, that theise Bestes ben Soules of worthi men, that resemblen in lyknesse of the Bestes, that ben faire. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 270/2 Come unto theym resemblyng to be theire grettest frendes. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4521 An huge tablet this fair lady bar..Resembling to be fourged all of-new. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 56 b, They..resemble well by theyr countenaunce and habylemens that they ben departed from noble and goode hous. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D iij, Reputing in his thought By suche maner giftes thee greatly to content, Because thou resembled as poore and indigent.

6. To be like in some respect *to* another person or thing. Now *rare.*

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 144 God graunt the grace for to resemble in al Unto these noble worthy conquerours. *a* 1471 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 485 Suche a compassion resembleth rather to cruelte than to pyte. 1530 PALSGR. 134 Participles..,in some accidentes, resemble unto their verbes. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* i. 8 That which resembleth vnto cleare water, betokeneth [etc.]. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 328 Fortescue's Fate..resembles something to Chancellor Bacon's Misfortunes. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 52 The Persian Creed derived from Zoroaster resembled the most to that of Christianity.

b. To have mutual likeness; to be like or similar to each other.

1751 *Female Foundling* II. 6 Few Characters could resemble more, than the Characters of these two Women. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. x. 431 In one feature or two, nations resemble, which are placed at stages considerably remote. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* ii. (1876) 31 Wherein they resemble and wherein they differ.

Hence **Rese·mbled** *ppl. a. rare.*

1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* v. 84 So in this resembled bodie, and ciuil societie, there must be diuersitie as of members so of functions.

† **Rese·mble,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. RE- + SEMBLE *v.*: cf. REASSEMBLE and F. *rassembler.*]

1. *intr.* To assemble, collect, come together.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xiv. 713 With an horn he gan to blowe, And made his meyne to resemble a3en. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3210 Than shortly resembled vnto that sayd place The people of Hamburgens, a great company. 1533 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 117 Resemblinge in a great multitude together. 1596 LODGE *Marg. of America* D 3 b, Thither likewise resembled the flower of the nobilitie and Ladies.

2. *trans.* To bring together or collect.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 143 In this estate was I..till that the goddes haue resemblid this lady and me by your grete defaute. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxx. 165 Wherfore yᵉ Danys resembled theyr people, and gaderyd a newe hoost.

Resembler (rĭze·mblə1). [f. RESEMBLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which resembles some other person or thing; † a representative, type.

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVIII. (1887) 173 Apollo..to haue the presidencie ouer nyne wymen, the resemblers of learning. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. (1592) 82 The said Prouidence..is the euerlasting vnderstanding of God,..and the resembler of his goodnesse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. li. I. 297 Surely it was no delight and pleasure that he sought herein to content the tooth, but only that he would have the name to eat the resemblers of mans voice. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 808 Those Happinesses the gods deny me in length, their perfectest Resembler confers on me in Weight. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* III. 188 A body by it self, that has few resemblers in the World. 1716 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 531 Until Curll and his resemblers are hanged. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* I. Wks. 1846 I. 18 Your attempt to prove Wordsworth shall I say the rival or the resembler of the ancients? 1893 *Chicago Advance* 16 Mar., We have been upborne, while our Southern resemblers are waiting still the stirring of their nest.

† **Rese·mbling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] A likeness; resemblance; comparison.

1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* III. xviii. 133 b, þe men of Athene..maden an ymage of gold, resemblyng and remembraunce of socrates. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 156 Set thow to Vulcane haif full gret resemblyng,..Thow art bot Jovis smyth. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 986/2 His not putting to answer maketh yᵘ mater of my resemblyng muche the more strong for me. 1611 COTGR., *Ressemblement,* a resembling, representing. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 172 A resembling of God to a proud Man.

Rese·mbling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That resembles or corresponds to some other thing specified or implied; similar, like.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 184 b, The high Bishop and King of Rome hath in his resemblyng Empire obedient children. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 155 In most resembling unlikenes, and most unlike resemblance. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 496 'Twas by many resembling expressions that the generous Zenophon evinc'd to me his fidelity. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 265 Schenckius..Reports another but resembling story. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* ii. 92 Policy or Cunning comes a great deal nearer to Prudence, than Wit, as being the most resembling Imitatour. 1813 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 414 It is not so resembling a parody.

† **b.** In pred. use, const. *to* or with direct obj. *Obs.*

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 188 His resolutions and flame were resembling unto mine. *Ibid.* 293 My reception was much resembling my fathers.

2. Similar to each other; mutually like.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1605) 33 The hounds were.. many of them in colour and markes so resembling, that it shewed they were of one kind. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. S. Chiswell* 13 Aug., No two places were ever more resembling. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* XVIII. ii. (1774) II. 34 In describing two resembling objects a resemblance in the two members of the period ought to be studied. 1847 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* (1857) 492 They have in several respects a resembling structure.

Hence † **Rese·mblingly** *adv. Obs. rare.*

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 253 Resemblingly transported with a like motive. 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 203 Which I can compare to nothing more resemblingly, than the difficulties [etc.].

Rese·minate, *v. rare.* [ad. L. *reseminare* (see SEMINATE *v.*); in both quots. after Ovid *Met.* xv. 392.] *refl.* To reproduce as from seed.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 134 Concerning its generation, that without all conjunction, it begets and reseminates it selfe. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 446 One bird there is, himself reseminates, The Phœnix of Assyria.

Resen, obs. form of REASON *sb.*[2]

Rese·nd (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To send back or again.

1554 BRADFORD *Lett.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 116 My book ..I did give unto you; howbeit, if you be weary of it, you may re-send it again. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 90, I resende you a furlonge of salutations. *c* 1624 BP. H. KING *Surrender,* Thou in another [kiss]..resend The truest heart that Lover ere did lend. 1661 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 312, I would..retume your civility of sending me one.. by re-sending one inclosed in yours. 1829 LAMB *Let. to Procter* in *Final Mem.* xvii. 156 If you have not burned your returned letter, pray resend it me. 1894 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 1 Mar., This operation of sending and resending..between the two Houses, this particular Bill,..has continued long enough.

absol. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 245 It would be advisable to..resend at the mid-station by translation.

† **Rese·ngle,** *v. Obs. rare* —[1]. [ad. OF. *resengler* (mod.F. *ressangler*): see RE- and CINGLE.] *trans.* To refasten the girths of (a horse).

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 158 [He] descended fro hys hors for to vngyrde and lose hys sadle and after resengled hym.

† **Rese·nt,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 7 rescent. [f. the vb.] **a.** A trace or flavour. **b.** A grateful feeling. **c.** Resentment.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 324 The country people and towne-dwellers of Kent, aboue all other Englishmen retaine still the resent of their ancient worthinesse. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* f 5 Its but to expresse the rescents of my Obligation. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 60 The secret hatred which he bare them..gave him a plausible pretence to shew his resent.

Resent (rĭze·nt), *v.* Also 7 ressent, rescent, recent; ris(s)ent. [ad. F. *ressentir,* † *resentir* (13th c.), = Sp. *resentir,* It. *risentire,* f. L. *re-* RE- + *sentīre* to feel.]

I. † **1.** *refl.* [= F. *se ressentir,* It. *risentirsi.*] To have a feeling *of* pain; to feel pain or distress; to regret, repent. *Obs.*

1605 *Gunp. Plot* E 2 b, How infinitely greater cause haue wee to feele and ressent our selues of the smart of that wound. *a* 1637 N. FERRAR tr. *Valdes'* 110 *Consid.* (1638) 49 They sin against God, when they resent themselves, and are grieved touching that which God doth. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 145 At the hearing whereof the mutiners began to rescent themselves, and to be inraged both with anger and shame.

† **2.** *trans.* To feel (something) as a cause of depression or sorrow; to feel deeply or sharply. *Obs.* (common *c* 1645–1660).

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xliv. 288 Tis said then, that Sancho

was scarce departed, when Don Quixote resented his solitarinesse. 1644 CHAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 303 The misfortune of our forces in the north wee know is ressented as sadly by you. 1661 FELL *Life Hammond* 222 To be absent from any part of publick Worship he thus deeply resented. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 200 The death of this Cardinal was not so resented by the Court, because he was not of any extraordinary parts. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. vi. 170 He so resented the Insolence of that..Rebel that he sickened and died.

†b. To repent, regret (an action). *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 173 How much did I then risent my former follies? 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* Argt., He..began, though over-late, to resent the injury he had done her. 1676 *Life Father Sarpi* in *Brent's Counc. Trent* 16 Because he had formerly cut in pieces a number of living creatures..he seemed to resent it with a kind of compassionate displeasure.

†3. To feel or experience (joy, sorrow, pain, etc.). *Obs.* (common *c* 1650–1680).

1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. 87 Not leaving him without resenting the griefe which he saw him endure. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iv. (1700) 32 God resents an infinite satisfaction in the Accomplishment of his own Will. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 183 For these can reap no joy, no more content Than what these Earth-born Swains did first resent. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 167 He had so much good nature as to resent all her pains as if they were personally his own.

†4. To perceive by smell. (Only in Fuller, and in *fig.* contexts.) *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iv. 371 This bird of prey resented a worse then earthly savour in the soul of Saul. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* IV. iv. § 6 The dullest nostrils resenting it done, not for love of vertue, but his own security.

†b. To smell out (in *fig.* sense); to perceive.

1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 80 King Henry..apprehending the danger, and then resenting the mischief of falling into his enemies hands. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 403 Let fooles be mocked with these fancies, but you whom God hath indued with singular judgment..will easily resent the fraud. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 73 Jangheer had immediate notice of his Sons flight, and resenting how dangerous it might prove [etc.].

II. †5. *refl.* (Cf. I.) a. To express one's resentment *of* some act. *Obs. rare*—1.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 122 His Lordship shortly after, wrote a letter to him, resenting himselfe in very high tearmes, of the wrong he conceiued to be offered him.

†b. To show one's resentment by some act of revenge; to revenge oneself. *Obs. rare.*

1618 in *Camden's Lett.* (1691) 216 The disgrace lately done to the French Ambassadour..maketh them cry here upon a *bellum piraticum*: but they..will be much troubled how to resent themselves. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xciii. (1674) 246 [He] hath not heart enough..to resent himself.

†6. *intr.* To manifest resentment *at* something.

1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 169 When he [Pompey] had carried the Consulship for a Friend of his, against the pursuit of Sylla, and that Sylla did a little resent thereat.. Pompey..bad him be quiet.

7. *trans.* To feel oneself injured or insulted by (some act or conduct on the part of another); to show that one is displeased or angry at (some wrong, injury, etc. sustained).

1628–9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 33 Rissenting my going out of their port to inuade any shippes that came thither. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 300 Thou thy self with scorne And anger wouldst resent the offer'd wrong. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 350 He with a gen'rous Rage resents his Wounds. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 20 Men do not in fact resent deliberately any thing but under this appearance of injury. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 354 The screaming nations, hovering in mid air, Loudly resent the stranger's freedom there. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, It is best to be plain at once—resent my refusal as you will. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 50 The second capture of Troy was deeply resented by the Assyrians.

absol. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 199 How often must it..hope, despair, resent, regret, Conceal, disdain—do all things but forget. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* II. ii. 203 That the gods neither resent nor hurt, was the general maxim of all the different sects of the ancient philosophy. *a* 1814 *Hortensia* II. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 164, I charge thee by that heaven, Not to resent for me—O hear me, Leopold!

b. With *inf.* as object. *rare.*

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* To Rdr., The town highly resented to see a person of Sir William Temple's character and merits roughly used. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 72 She'll think It is her place to keep me company, And will resent to see another here.

†8. a. To take or receive *as* or *for* something.

1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 2 Sept. 2 The Lords and Commons doe declare, that they rescent the afore said expressions of the people,..as a testimony of .. dutifull affection. 1642 *Lancash. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 41 It will..be taken and iecented by the House for an acceptable service in a time of great need.

†b. To take or ieceive in a certain way or with certain feelings; to take *well* or *ill*. *Obs.* (common *c* 1655–85).

1654 *Message fr. Ld. Protector to Gt. Turk* 3 This message was resented with so much terrour and astonishment. 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 223 This was presently noised abroad, and very ill resented by the army. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Feb., It was mighty well resented and approved of. 1678 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 327, I confess it's a tender point, and I long to know how it was resented. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 136 They came only to spy how his lordship (their grandee) was resented among us.

†c. To take favourably, to approve of. Also *intr.* To meet with acceptance. *Obs. rare.*

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Postuma, De Æris et Epochis* (1649) 168 Mahomet having introduc'd a new Superstition, which the men of Mecha..resented not, was forced to flie that place. 1650 *Descr. of Fut. Hist. Eur.* To Rdr. 1 There are several passages in it, which (I know) will not resent with our Great Ones.

†9. To appreciate, to be sensible of, to feel grateful for (a kindness, favour, etc.); to remember with gratitude. *Obs.* (common *c* 1665–90).

1647 CHAS. I in *Clarendon St. Pap.* (1773) II. 365 Let the army know, that we highly resent this their expression to us: And..we shall auspiciously look upon their loyal intentions. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xxvi. 373 Should we not be monstrously ingratefull if we did not deeply resent such kindness? 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. I. iii. (1852) 309 If she gratefully resented that small thing for the sake of the hand it came from. 1765 WARBURTON in W. & Huid *Lett.* (1809) 360, I was sure that this instance of his friendship to you would ever be warmly resented by you. [1829 WEBSTER *Lett.* (1902) 617, I shall iesent through life (to use an expression of Boyle's) your unwearied and affecting kindness to me.]

III. †10. To give forth, exhale (a perfume), to have an odour or suggestion of, to show traces of (some quality, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXV. 221 Where doth the pleasant air resent a sweeter breath? *c* 1630 DIGBY *Cure Wounds by Symp.* (1669) 2 The said fright..makes the Ligaments, and other parts of his body the more supple to runne; insomuch, that he resents it all his life afterwards and becomes a good courser. 1633 DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 37 Herein you shall doe us contentable pleasure, and courtesie resenting amitie.

†11. To savour *of*, to have a touch or taste *of*; to be characteristic or suggestive *of* (a person or thing). *Obs.* (common *c* 1640–65).

1638 W. SCLATER *Serm. Experimentall* To Rdr., They.. seeme by reason of their long lodging in the dust, to resent something of the earth. 1654 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref. 3 Some works resent too much of their authour. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 34 O, that the Tragedies..had somewhat that iesented of piety in them. 1826 SOUTHEY *To Mem. Yng Officer* 20 Therefore doth the draught Resent of comfort in its bitterness.

Resenter (rĭze·ntəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.]

†1. One who has a feeling or appreciation *of* something. *Obs.*

1651 *Wotton's Relig.* (1672) 175 The Earl was the worst Philosopher, being a great Resenter, and a weak Dissembler, of the least disgrace. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1659) 272 Mention me to my Cousin E. as I am a grateful resenter of their last excellent entertainment. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Pref. 8 A due resenter of the common Rights and just Security of Mankind.

2. One who feels or shows resentment. *rare*—1.

1825 SCOTT 28 Nov. in *Fam. Lett.*, In such cases there are usually some private motives of the resenters' own.

Rese·ntful, *a.* [f. RESENT *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL.]

†1. Expressive of feeling; appreciative. *Obs.*—1

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 672 This was the civilest, shortest, and resentful'st answer I could give her.

2. Full of, inspired by, resentment.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 413 And growing into great choler, the Spaniards said that the Medici should do well to be once quiet..Lorenzo, without any the least alteration, reply'd to these resentful words. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 436 His soul, resentful as humane, Dooms to full vengeance all the offending train. 1751 *Affecting Narr. of Wager* 145 On this he..put on a terribly fierce Aspect, and dropt some resentful Expressions. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. v, With a look of resentful mortification. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 255 The present charge arises from the undeniably resentful temper of the Italians. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* (1879) II. 239 He was at that moment resentful..against the whole party.

Hence **Rese·ntfully** *adv.*; **Rese·ntfulness.**

1836 CHALMERS *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1849 V. 340 Grim resentfulness of aspect. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. 177 All..inheriting the pride of their birth, and resentfully conscious of their fallen fortunes. 1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Orville Coll.* x. 141 'He wants to stay here', she resentfully cried. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* III. vii, His colour rose in a quick resentfulness frequent with him.

†Rese·ntient. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *resentient-em*, pres. pple. of *resentire* to RESENT.] That which causes a change of feeling.

1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Timber* (1858) 156 What resentient can work more within, Than true remorse, when with past sins at strife?

†Rese·ntiment. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *resentiment*, vbl. sb. f. *resentir* to RESENT: cf. *sentiment.*] = RESENTMENT, in various senses.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. 5 Though this King might haue resentiment And will t'auenge him of this iniury [etc.]. 1651 EVELYN *Diary & Corr.* (1852) III. 57 The grateful resentiments of your Ladyship's favour. 1661—*Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1805) I. 211 We have..a parliament whose decrees and resentiments take their impression from his Majesties great genius.

Rese·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. RESENT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1632 J. L. *Womens Rights* 231 An elephant in whom..is ..a wonderfull memorie and recenting of things past. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. viii. 31 A perpetuall resenting of a good turn received. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 158 Despair ..supposes..the resentings past, and the day of grace spent.

Rese·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That resents, in various senses of the vb.; that conveys or implies resentment; resentful.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. XXXV. (1674) 46 [He] in a resenting manner told Buonfadio, That..he had deserved to be treated as he had been. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* XV. (1697) 375 Can Men, or more resenting Gods, invent, Or Hell inflict proportion'd Punishment..? 1695 J. SAGE *Cyprianic Age* Wks. 1847 II. 74 He wiote in a yet moie resenting strain. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 133 P 2 The Dignity and Disdain of a resenting Lover. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* III. 125, I have no more ill in my heart than one of your children; but I am a little resenting may be.

Hence **Rese·ntingly** *adv.*

1611 FLORIO, *Risentitamente*, resentingly, feelingly. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xiii. (1713) 28 Hylobares..does thus judiciously and resentingly recapitulate your main Reasonings. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) II. 89 Montague..was piqued extremely, and would resentingly have answered.

†Rese·ntive, *a. Obs.* [f. RESENT *v.* + -IVE.] Apt or inclined to resent, in various senses.

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 5 Those returns, that the..Prince may exspect from an ingenuous and resentive Servant. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 183 She had so totally subverted..the resentive faculty in him, that [etc.]. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 1016 From the keen resentive North,..The Guardian Army came.

†Rese·ntless, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. RESENT *v.* + -LESS.] Destitute of feeling or affection.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 33 The dove the dove, the swan doth love the swan, Nought so resentless unto man as man.

Resentment (rĭze·ntmĕnt). Also 7 rec-, ress-. [ad. F. *ressentiment* (16th c.), or It. *risentimento*, f. F. *ressentir*, It. *risentire*: see RESENT *v.*

The first occurrence of the word in English appears to be in Florio (1611) prob. in sense 4.]

1. An indignant sense *of* injury or insult received, or *of* wrong or affront done to some person or thing to which one is attached. Now *rare.*

1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 99, I had no will..to shew any ressentment of this neglect in publike, and therefore resolved to swallow it for a while. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 145 Some years after..King Edward begun to show his resentment of the stubborn behaviour of his Nobles towards him. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 351 Zeal.. appears in his Resentment of the Profanations committed upon the Temple. *a* 1754 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* (1755) IV. 183 They brought with them into the house of commons very keen resentments of their confinement. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 328 In just resentment of his injured laws, He pours contempt on them and on their cause.

2. A strong feeling of ill-will or anger against the author or authors of a wrong or affront; the manifestation of such feeling against the cause of it. Also in *pl.*, and const. *against, at.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 335 But I would you knew, I haue no resentments against forceleese enemies. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 149 The wretched man..was not worthy of so noble a Resentment as yours. 1675 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 313 Several excellent Passages..; that are very expressive of a vigorous Resentment. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* III. i, Rather than be subject to her Resentments, I'll compound the matter, and give 'em her my self. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* IV. Wks. 1813 I. 301 Her resentment against the king seems not to have abated. 1760–62 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* x, The Daures .. feel no resentment at these injuries. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. ii. 29 The war with France has been traced to the personal resentments of Buckingham. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. vii, A victorious effort of justice over resentment. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. III. 263 The shocked conscience of mankind..was already kindling into resentment.

†b. *pl.* Remarks expressive of ill-feeling. *Obs.*—1

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 579 Armstrong took this heavily: and in one paper which I saw, writ in his own hand, the resentments upon it were sharper than I thought became a dying penitent.

†c. A cause of resentment; a grievance. *Obs.*—1

1683 *Agathocles* 5 The first Resentments that provoke their Cries Are Heavy Loans, and frequent Subsidies.

†3. a. A (sorrowful) feeling or sense *of* some trouble, loss, fault, etc. *Obs.*

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* I. 135 Hearts being ever tender in the ressentment of calamities. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 38/2 The Advice he gave concerning equal Marriage..was out of resentment of his own Troubles. 1698 TUTCHIN *White-Hall in Flames* Ded. 2 From a just Resentment of this great Loss..did I attempt the following Poem.

†b. A (pleasant) sense *of* something enjoyed. *Obs. rare.*

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 146 They were expressing their mutual Resentments of their Common Felicity. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 79 It naturally enhances all the enjoyments..and makes them for ever have a more deep and vivid resentment of them.

†4. A feeling or emotion of any kind. Also without article. *Obs.* (common *c* 1650–1700).

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* I. 96 Could he thinke, that a Prince who had so little ressentment in the death of a sonne, would care for the losse of his servants. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 275 Deep impressions, and ravishing refreshing resentments. 1676 OTWAY *Don Carlos* II. i, One so accomplish'd, and that lov'd you too, With what Resentments must he part with you? 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 71 The different Resentments, with which the Approach of this Judgment will be entertained. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 3. 373 There generally remains a pleasing or displeasing Recollection or Resentment.

†b. A feeling *of* sorrow, joy, etc. Also, a trace *of* some feeling. *Obs.*

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* I. 34 In so just a resentment of sorrow. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 129 The victorious and triumphant newes..gives me some resentment of joy. 1652 J. WRIGHT

tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IV. 87 Merinda..had very reall Resentments of Affection for Almeria. 1683 Fell in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) II. 26 [You] who know how solicitous the resentments of friendship are. 1757 Sherlock *Disc.* (1764) II. 333 Some Resentments of the same Spirit of Joy and Gratitude.

†c. A natural or spontaneous feeling, disposition, or inclination (*towards* something). *Obs.*

1654-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 133 As thou art Heir to our Blood, be so also to our generous resentments. 1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 81 Nor are we able to defend ourselves against so Good, so Pious a Resentment. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 106 'Tis not enough to have..some kind resentments towards Righteousness.

†d. A feeling or sentiment towards another.

1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 107 Mr. Hobbs, for whom you manifest no good Resentment. 1682 Pepys 26 May in *Diary* (1879) VI. 146 The satisfaction of understanding your healths, and the kind resentments you had upon the notice of mine. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 28 Professing the kindest Resentments, and most impatient Wishes for the Safety and Happiness of their Souls.

†5. Feeling or sensation; susceptibility to sensuous or mental impressions. *Obs.*

1653 *Nissena* 12 It was impossible for him..without the resentments of a thousand deaths. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 94 Our Eyes mis-inform us not, but faithfully transmit their recentment to the mind. 1704 J. Trapp *Abra-Mulé* Ded., Men are generally less capable of those tender Impressions, which the Ladies (who are form'd with finer Resentments) more easily receive.

†6. An appreciation or understanding *of* something. *Obs.*

1638 Mede *Whs.* (1672) 7 As they might have known, had they had a true resentment of Morality. 1651-3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xxiii. 304 Sadnesse does in some cases become a Christian, as being an Index of a..wise proper resentment of things. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 25 Expressing such a hearty Resentment of the Excellency of Piety, and the wretchedness and sottishness of Atheism.

†b. Interest in a thing; regard *for*, care *of*, something. *Obs. rare.*

1654 Z. Coke *Logick* Pref., Which humble attempt my Lords, here Imploreth both your Resentment and Patronage. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 546 Who has so deep a resentment for Order and Unity in the Church [etc.]. 1751 Hume *Princ. Mor.* v. ii. 83 They ask'd if it was possible we could have any general Concern for Society, or any disinterested Resentment of the Welfare or Injury of others.

†7. Grateful appreciation or acknowledgement (*of* a service, kindness, etc.); a feeling or expression of gratitude. *Obs.* (common *c* 1650–1750).

1651 Cromwell *Let.* 4 Feb. (Carlyle), A Testimony.. which deserves a fuller return, of deep resentment, value, and acknowledgement, than I am any ways able to make. 1672 Cave *Prim. Chr.* I. xi. (1673) 348 What more fit than thankfulnes to God and a high resentment of such favours and blessings. 1714 II. Grove *Spect.* No. 588 ℙ 2 Nothing renders a Person more unworthy of a Benefit, than his being without all Resentment of it. 1762 Br. Forbes *Jrnl.* (1886) 233, I think myself obliged to testifie a grateful Resentment of that particular Place in your Regard. 1772 *Rec. Old Colony Club*, The most grateful resentments for the immerited honor. 1849 *N. Amer. Rev.* July 104 A farmer in..New England, who had recently lost his wife, called upon a lawyer..remarking that 'he wished to make a proper resentment on the occasion'.

†8. a. Reception in a particular way. *Obs. rare*—1.

1655 Cromwell *Sp.* 22 Jan. (Carlyle), I have troubled you with a long Speech; and I believe it may not have the same resentment with all that it hath with some.

†b. A particular idea, opinion, or view *of* or *upon* something. *Obs. rare.*

1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 18 Has one man (in all this tract of time) had other Resentments of this thing, than such as have been expressed. 1688 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 429 On the late proceedings of the pope..have been very ill resentments taken in France. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 194, I have great temptations..to express my own resentments upon your present state.

†9. Change of mind; retractation *of* something; regret for past conduct. *Obs. rare.*

1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 75 But for late resentments they are not much to be valued. 1684 in Hay Fleming *Six Saints* (1901) I. App. 229, I, Arthour Cunghame, adhears to the resentment of my given consent to banishment. 1705 in Hutchison *Hist. Ref. Presb. Ch.* (1893) 149 'He declared his resentment'—his regret for having so acted.

Reseque·ster (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To sequester again. So **Rese·questra·tion.**

1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 133 To compound, if by employment you are reingaged, is to be resequestred againe. 1649 *Com. Advance Money* II. 1156 Last August a re-sequestration was laid on Branton Sheaf ... [Mr. Bassett] applies to know the cause of his re-sequestration.

†Reserate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *reserāre* to unbar, unbolt, open, f. *re-* Re- 2 d + *sera* bar, bolt.] *trans.* To open up. Hence **†Reserating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/1 We must gentlely and easilye reserate the same [humors], least that in reseratinge of the same you increase the ague. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 179 One made of solid matter which serves to open, reserate and dilate..the uterus. 1689 G. Harvey *Curing Dis. by Expect.* v. 34 A Medicine..agreeing with all Temperaments, where reserating Oppilations is the indication. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm.* 224 Its use is to reserate the too close compages of the Blood.

†Resera·tion. *Obs.* [See prec. and -ation.] The action of opening; that which opens up.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/1 We must, before the reseratione, administer an ounce of Cassie. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. [I.] xxix. (1677) 220 Wine is the Reseration of the Soul and Thoughts. 1633 Hart *Diet of Diseased* III. xvii. 296 A temperate warme bath .. by reseration of the pores of the body refresheth and cooleth.

†Resere·ne (rī-), *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Re- 5 a + Serene, after It. *rasserenare.*] *trans.* To make serene again.

1755 Temple *Orl. Fur.* xxxii. xv, She thinks that this may be her wished Ruggier, And re-serenes her brow, and eyes.

Reservable (rĭzə·ɪvăb'l), *a.* [f. Reserve *v.* + -able.] That may be reserved.

1665 *Irish Act* 17 & 18 *Chas. II*, c. 2 § 13 A certificate.. containing the lands allotted..with..the number of acres.. and the rents reservable. 1756 Amory *Buncle* (1770) I. 226 Acquiescing in every obstruction, as ultimately reservable to divine providence.

Reserval (rĭzə·ɪvăl). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.]

†a. Reserve. *Obs.* b. Reservation.

1647 W. Browne tr. *Polexander* II. 195 His troupes were .. appointed to make a body for their last Reservall. 1895 R. L. Douglas in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 The reserval of the rights of Philip V. to the French throne.

†Rese·rvance. *Obs. rare.* [f. Reserve *v.* + -ance: cf. OF. *reservance*, It. *riservanza.*]

1. Reservation. *rare*—1.

1550 in Burnet *Hist. Ref., Rec.* II. I. I. (Pocock) V. 302 We are pleased, that the reservance of our rights and titles, mentioned in our former articles sent to our said commissioners, be in general words.

2. Capacity of retaining. *rare*—1.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 131 The eares implying attention,..the hooked bill, reservance and tenacity.

3. Reserve. (Also in *comb.*)

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Questman* 125 Her foote most gingerly paced, for more state-reservance. 1635 — *Arc. Pr.* Opinion etc., He demeaned himselfe with such cautious reservance and judicious prudence, as [etc.].

†Rese·rvancy. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ancy.] a. Inclination to retain unchanged; conservatism. b. Reservation.

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 9 It may appeare with what reservancie they continue their ancient habit: loth..to introduce any new custome. *Ibid.* 76, I doe think it fitting, that gentlemen should be sociably affected, ever with a reservancie, with whom they keep company.

Reservation (rezəɪvē·ɪ·ʃən). Also 4 -cioun, 5 -cion. [a. OF. *reservation* (14th c.), or ad. late L. *reservātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reservāre* to Reserve.]

I. 1. *Eccl.* a. The action of reserving as a tithe.

c 1380 Wyclif *Last Age Ch.* (1840) 23 Þei [priests] make reseruacioun, þe whiche ben clepid dymes, ffirst fruytis, oþer pencioun. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1661) 265 The reservation of Tythes is set down in expresse words, Levit. 27. 30.

b. The action, on the part of the Pope, of reserving to himself the right of nomination to a vacant benefice, or the fact of this being reserved to him by some rule or constitution of the Church. (Usually in *pl.*)

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* VII. 130 b, The kynge send.. ambassatours to yᵉ pope pryenge hym yᵗ he sholde leue of & medle not in his courte of yᵉ kepynge & reseruacions of benefyces in Englande. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 365 b, Bishops of Rome..by reservations and graces expectative, as they name them, have derived all the gaine to Rome. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th c.* I. II. iii. 46 Benedict XII made a general Reserve of all the Benefices *in Curia*;..Innocent VI was oblig'd to revoke all the Reservations by a Bull. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 493 That the prerogatives of the papal months,..reservations, and of course, annates, should be abolished. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 716/1 Reservations..which depend only on a rule of the Chancery, and not also on a Papal constitution.

c. The action or fact, on the part of a superior, of reserving to himself the power of absolution in certain cases. (Cf. Reserved *ppl. a.* 5.)

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 279 The papall reseruation of cases..to the pope. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 786/2 The object of the reservation is to increase the shame of the penitent. *Ibid.*, This power of reservation, however, is given for edification, not destruction.

2. *Law.* The action or fact of reserving or retaining for oneself some right or interest in property which is being conveyed to another; an instance of this; a right or interest so retained; the clause or part of a deed by which something is thus reserved.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 390/2 That..all other Actes..be as to the said Fee Ferme onely,..except the said reservation of xviii *li* v *s*. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxii. 43 b, If a man make a feffement and reserue the profites.., that reseruacion is voyde in the lawe. 1579 W. Rastell *Termes Lawes* 167 b/2 Reseruation, is taken diuers waies, and hath diuers natures.. Sometimes a reseruation doth get and bring forth an other thing which was not before...And dyuers other such reseruations there be. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1635) 30 He reserved some retribution of rents, or services, or both, to him and to his heires: which reservation is that, which is called the tenure of land. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 431. 186 When shee had the third part of the land out of which the reservation was made, it is reason [etc.]. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 290 The *reddendum* or reservation, whereby the grantor doth create or reserve some new thing to himself out of what he had before granted. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. v. (1869) I. 35 When a landed estate, therefore, is sold with a reservation of a perpetual rent [etc.]. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 223 The reservation was in the same terms with the power, and consequently was pursuant to it. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 295 A reservation was made of a royalty of 20 % on all silver produced.

3. The action or fact of reserving (for oneself or another) some right, power, privilege, etc.; a right, etc., thus reserved.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 255, I gave you all..But kept a reseruation to be followed With such a number. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 429 His estate onely is liable.. and yet with reseruation of such necessarie things, as Honestie, Honour, Humanitie, and Christianitie doth challenge. *a* 1683 Sidney *Disc. Govt.* III. xiv. (1704) 284 There was therefore a reservation of the supreme Power in the People, notwithstanding the creation of Magistrats without Appeal. 1714 Swift *Public Spir. Whigs* Wks. 1751 VIII. 28 These are the Opinions which Steele and his Faction..are endeavouring..to propagate..; with what Reservation to the Honour..of the Queen, I cannot determine. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 18 Whilst our government is soothed with a reservation in its favour, to which it has no claim, the security ..is taken away. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. xii. § 2 The labourers..have always done so, with the reservation of a power to tax those superfluities for purposes of public utility.

b. *U. S.* A tract of land set apart by Government for some special purpose, or for the exclusive use of certain persons, esp. of a native tribe. (Cf. Reserve *sb.* 5 b.)

1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* IV. xii. (1849) 186 Without touching the reservation round Jadiville. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. 102 In these states, their reservations became surrounded by white people. 1859 Marcy *Prairie Trav.* vi. 216 A reservation of land upon which the government designed to establish the Comanches. 1883 *Century Mag.* June 218/1 Between these two lines was a Government reservation.

attrib. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 7/1 It is acknowledged on all sides..that the reservation policy is a failure. *Ibid.*, The reservation Indians in that State.

4. An expressed or tacit limitation or exception made with regard to something; the action of making an exception of this kind.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 189 Such fables argue that Josephus is not to be believed, but with discreete reservations. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 525 The same school hath admitted tacite interpretations and reservations. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 57 ℙ 3 The Father's close Equivocal Management, so as always to keep a Reservation to use upon Occasion, when he found himself prest. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) II. 75 Dearest, believe without a Reservation. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 161 Frederic subscribed, with some reservations, the freedom of four-and-twenty cities. 1794 Bloomfield *Rep.* 30 A Bill of Sale, without any Condition or Reservation, was drawn up. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 157 With this highly important reservation, it had been resolved to set up in England a hierarchy closely resembling that which now exists in Scotland. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* vi. (1858) II. 11 The lay lords replied without reservation that they would support the crown. 1891 — *Divorce Cath.* xviii. 326 The Abbots and Priors had sworn to the supremacy, but..with secret reservations to save their consciences.

b. *Mental reservation*, a qualification tacitly introduced in making a statement, taking an oath, etc., when it is thought inexpedient or unnecessary to speak or dissent openly; also, the fact or practice of making such qualifications.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XV. xcv. 380 Tongues-Othes, Harts-Thoughts, Disiunctiues, by a Mental reseruation. 1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* ii. 10 They did it with a mentall reseruation. 1690 Lee *Massacre of Paris* II. i. 12 Without the smallest Mental Reservation, Equivocation, or the least Reserve. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 6 ℙ 5 We expressly disavow all evasions and mental reservations whatsoever. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xvii, A devout belief in whatever had been said of the punic faith of Jesuits, and of the expedients of mental reservation. 1888 J. Rickaby *Mor. Philos.* 233 This looks very much like lying, but..it is speaking the truth under a broad mental reservation.

†5. The action of keeping back or concealing from others; something thus kept back or concealed; a secret; a deceptive answer or excuse. *Obs.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, He will not swear, he has some reservation, Some conceal'd purpose, and close meaning sure. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 260, I most vnfainedly beseech your Lordshippe to make some reseruation of your wrongs. 1612 Naunton in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 113 His Majesty's reservations having too many occasions in this undermining age of the world. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. iv. xxi, The French is .. not so full of scruples, reservations, and jealousies as the Spaniard, but deals more frankly, and with a greater confidence and gallantry.

†b. The fact or habit of being reticent; reservedness in discourse. *Obs. rare.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. § 12. 40 His disciples wondred to see him alone talk with a woman, besides his custome, and usuall reservation. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* X. § 115 Persons of all conditions repaired to his Majesty of those who had serv'd him; with whom he conferr'd without reservation.

†c. Reserved conduct, reserve. *Obs. rare.*

1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* II. 37 You could feign Chastity and Reservation to intrap me. 1658 Phillips s.v., Also Reservation, or Reservednesse, is used in Romances for that distance and state, which Ladies observe in their behaviour toward those that Court them.

II. 6. *Eccl.* The action or practice (in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches) of retaining or preserving for some purpose a portion of the eucharistic elements (esp. the bread) after the celebration of the sacrament; †also, a part of the elements thus reserved.

a 1551 Gardiner in Cranmer *Answ. Gardiner* (1551) III. 165 Justine the Martyr..testifieth a reseruacion to be sent to them that were sycke. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III.

1003/1 Item, we will haue in our churches reseruation. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Answ. Perron* 6 So that Reservation needeth not; the intent is had without it. 1832 W. Palmer *Orig. Liturg.* II. viii. 229 It is true, that this reservation has been the most usual, and, perhaps, the most ancient, practice of the Church. 1862 *Union* 11 Apr. 226 Another sufficient reason for reservation would be an improved liturgical arrangement for Good Friday.

†**7. a.** The action or fact of keeping back a matter for further action or later decision. *Obs.*

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 260 Where the testator..reserueth somewhat to be done at another time,..euen by the ciuill law in this case the testament is perfect, notwithstanding such reseruations. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 417 Which..signifieth a reservation of his sin unto the judgment of the world to come.

†**b.** The action or fact of keeping back something from others or for one's own use. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 231 He wil d me In heedefull'st reseruation to bestow them. 1607 Heywood *Fayre Mayde Exch.* H 2 b, My aduise in the reseruation of those Letters, Which I will haue you hide from eie of dny. 1633 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* § 18 O God, thou distillest thy graces upon us, not for our reservation, but conveyance. 1634 — *Contempl., N. T.* IV. v, That in the distribution of our goods, we should expect his blessing, not in their entireness and reservation.

†**c.** Preservation of a thing. *Obs. rare.*

1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., It was the vanity of Democritus to promise the reservation of the bodyes of men. 1641 Hinde *S. Bruen* xxx. 93 This commemoration of Saints, and Martyrs, did breed and bring forth reservation of their Reliques.

†**Reservative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *reservatif, -ive* (Cotgr.), or ad. med.L. **reservātīvus*: see Reserve *v.* and -ative.] Having the quality of preserving or retaining.

1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* A iij/2 Medycynes reseruatyf agayn all mortall syknesse. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E j b, And in the hynder ventrycle [of the brain] is put the vertue reseruatyfe or memoratyfe. 1611 Cotgr., *Reservatif*, reseruatiue, reseruing.

†**Reservatory,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *reservātōrium* store-house, f. *reservāt-*, ppl. stem of *reservāre*: see Reserve *v.* and -ory 1.]

1. A receptacle for food; a cupboard; a store-room or store-house.

1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 179 Under their [Cormorants'] Bills, they have a great bag of shrivell'd skin,..and they make use of it as a reservatory for the fish they take. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 36 Every Religious has in his own Apartment a Reservatory, stor'd with Fruit and other Necessaries. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* I. xxiii. 101 The Acharnensian parasites were to deposit an hecteum of their dole in the reservatory of Apollo, to whom they were to offer sacrifices.

2. A vessel for liquids. *rare.*

1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 195 There must also be a very great care taken, that the Reservatory into which the squeezed juice falls..be often wash'd. 1720 Mrs. Manley *Power of Love* VI. (1741) 314 A little Reservatory, in Case of extream Sickness and Distress, of some of the Vaudois Wine, and a few Conserves.

3. A reservoir for water, etc. (In common use *c* 1670–1740.)

1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 8 Pools and Reservatories of fresh water, which supply the scarcity of Springs and Rivers. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., Spain* (1685) 177 Bringing the Water from great Reservatories which they made in the Mountains. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 4/1 The Snow..remains as it were in Wells and Reservatories. 1719 Quincy *Phys. Dict.* (1722) 39/2 The most convenient Springs or Reservatories of cold Water to wash in. 1747 *Act* 21 *Geo. II*, c. 8 Any of the watercourses, canals, reservatories, or pipes.

b. A receptacle for fluids in animals or plants.

1692 Ray *Creation* II. (ed. 2) 125 The Reservatories, where Pliny says, that Camels do a long time keep the Water which they drink. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* (1727) 422 Their leaves are channelled fit to catch and convey Water down to their Reservatories. 1731 *Hist. Litt.* I. 30 The Milk,..rarifying with the Heat, is no longer to be contain'd in its small Reservatories.

Reservatory, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ory 2.] Of or belonging to reservation.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 100 An excellent bugbeare ..to set in one of Cloacina's reservatory, or privie Chambers. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 182, I keep in a leaning posture in the Reservatory Baskets those Trees that are designed for the Wall.

Reserve (rĭzə·ɪv), *sb.* [a. F. *réserve*, f. *réserver* to Reserve.]

I. 1. Something stored up, kept back, or relied upon, for future use or advantage; a store or stock; an extra quantity.

a 1658 Cleveland *Poems* (1677) 72 Cavalier buds, whom Nature teems, As a Reserve for England's Throne. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 44 Not only for their present use..but for a Reserve to answer accidents during their Voyages. 1705 Addison *Italy* 147 The hidden Reserves and secret Magazines of the Church. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 107 How to order Trees planted for Reserves. 1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. 1842 I. 321/1 Being made acquainted that they must again exert their influence for a new reserve of the happy parsimony of their servants. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. x, A drunken sailor who..ejects his reserve of tobacco against the lady's drapery. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 103 It is a maxim in business that a man..should have a hoard, or reserve from which he can draw, when the times are untoward. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 339/1 In the artillery, there are three reserves of ammunition.

b. The amount of capital kept on hand by a banker, insurance company, etc., in order to meet ordinary or probable demands. Also *pl.*

1866 Crump *Banking* ix. 184 The enormous subsidies.. had caused an immense drain upon the metallic reserves of the Bank for the last year or two. 1880 B. Price in *Fraser's Mag.* May 675 The banker does not lend all he receives. The difference is called his reserve. 1885 *Jrnl. Inst. Actuaries* Apr. 141 On a new method of comparing the Reserves for Policies.

2. *Mil.* **a.** *pl.* Those troops or portions of an army which are withheld from action in order to serve as a reinforcement, or, in case of retreat, as cover to the main body. Also *sing.* in the same sense. (Cf. also 4 b.)

1648 Heylin *Relat. & Observ.* I. 32 All the Sectaries of England are invited to be Reserves to this Army. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. I. 7 At the Battel of Dreux, where he fought at the head of the Reserve. *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 84, I had the right wing, with some Scots horse, and lances for my reserves. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 191 If a line with reserves, finds it necessary to retire in face of an enemy; the alternate squadrons and reserves will retire two or three hundred paces, and then front. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 25 The troops had been distributed in four columns of attack and a reserve. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xii. 193 Charles now ordered up his reserve. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Oct. 491 The Federal reserves under the command of Generals Palmer and Negley came into action.

fig. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 315 The time will surely come when we may bring up our reserves with happy effect.

b. That portion of the military or naval forces of a state which is maintained as a further means of defence in addition to the regular army and navy, and is liable to be called out in time of war or emergency; also, in recent use, a member of this force, a reservist. Also *attrib.*

1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 204/2 The reserve of the British possessions abroad amounts nominally to 90,780 men. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 338/2 In the British army this force consists of the auxiliary forces, as well as the army reserves, the militia reserve, or any other reserve and land forces. 1891 Patterson *Naut. Dict.* 368 State naval reserves are on about the same footing as the militia. 1898 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 5/3 Recruits..will be enlisted for three years' army and nine years' reserve service.

c. In games, an additional player kept in readiness to take the place of another if required.

1900 Upward *Eben. Lobb* 71, I have so many to select from...But..I can put you down as a reserve.

†**3. a.** A certain amount *of* some quality, feeling, etc., still retained or remaining. *Obs. rare.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. (1686) 18 A reserve of Puerility we have not shaken off from School 1647 Crashaw *Poems* (1858) 176 Their deadly hate lives still, and hath A wild reserve of wanton wrath. 1714 Pope *Epil. Rowe's J. Shore* 20 Still hoarding up, most scandalously nice, Amidst their virtues, a reserve of vice.

†**b.** A place or thing in which something is preserved or stored. *Obs.*

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxiv. § 2. 214 How can one imagine that such iuice should circulate the whole body of an animall, ..and retire to the reserue where it is kept for generation. 1685 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 17 A reserve for Snow to keep wine in. 1659 Leak *Water-vuks.* 30 The Reserve must be alwaies full of Water a foot high. *Ibid.* 32.

†**c.** A thing or means to which one may have recourse; a refuge. *Obs. rare.*

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. P 28 'Tis..thought to be but the effect of destitution and secular wants, a reserve rather then a choice. 1699 Bentley *Phalaris* Pref. 51 The only reserve then that I had left was to write to Mr. Grœvius. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 320 So he thought, he had a sure reserve to gain England at any time over to them.

4. a. *In reserve*, kept or remaining unutilized; still available.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 91 The only Method in reserve..is this of Lead. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* v. 153 Still he hath another Expedient in reserve. 1824 Chalmers *Evid. Chr. Revel.* I. (ed. 5) 13 There is still a second argument in reserve. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 163 He had a force in reserve with which he could..crush them. 1887 Irvine *Football* 125 The tactics of keeping the wing players in reserve.

b. *Of reserve*, acting as, or destined for, a support or recourse. Chiefly *Mil.* in *army, body* or *corps of reserve*, after F. *armée* or *corps de réserve.*

1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* II. 151 Some pierced even to the Body of Reserve. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 107 That we may always have some [trees] as 'twere in a Body of Reserve for that purpose. 1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* IV. 340 The weakest of the two shoots..they called the shoot of reserve. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Army*, An army is ..generally..formed into three lines; the first of which.. forms the van-guard..and the third, the rear-guard or corps of reserve. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 199 An army of reserve..was prepared to support the advance. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 204/2 The Army of Reserve is a force incorporated under the act 22 and 23 Vict. c. 42 (1859).

II. 5. Something reserved or set apart for some reason or purpose. In later use also in technical applications (see quots.).

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. ad Sect. xiv. (1667) 428 Either they that remain are sealed up to a worse calamity, or left within the reserves and mercies of Repentance. 1679 C. Nesse *Antichrist* 146 Besides the reserve of 45 y. hereafter to be spoke of. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Church-Scot*, A reserve of Corn rent paid to Secular Priests, or to the Religious. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 72 They were Maintained out of the Sacrifices, that were offered, and ..had every time they officiated a reserve over and above for the support of their Families also. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Dec. 2/1 The Earl of Breadalbane's woods..contain about two thousand chosen reserves, from 40 to 100 years old. 1808–25 Jamieson, *Reserve*, the designation given to a tree reserved in a hag. 1860 Worcester (citing Ansted), *Reserve*, a part of a lode laid bare by the exploring and regular work of a mine, from which the ore can be at any time removed. 1876 Hamerton *Etching & Etchers* 281 Reserves of pure white amidst dark shading may be made anywhere.

b. A district or place set apart for some particular use, or assigned to certain persons. (Cf. Reservation 3 b.)

1853 Moodie *Life in Clearings* 50 The fever of the 'Clergy Reserves question' was then at its height. 1867 Parkman *Jesuits in N. Amer.* xxxii. (1875) 406 The government of the United States at length removed them [the Indians] to reserves on the western frontier. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Mar. 6/1 Other dangers of the oyster in the shallow waters of the reserves are heat and cold. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 251 A reserve for travelling stock. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Apr., Each monk's 'reserve' contains a passage..which serves as his exercise ground.

attrib. a 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1840) 627 The Indian Reserve-lands at Gay Head. 1880 E. Kirke *Garfield* 12 The old gentleman, a robust specimen of a Western Reserve Yankee.

c. A distinction given to an animal or other exhibit at a show, indicating that it will receive a prize in the event of another being disqualified.

1867 [used at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Bury St. Edmunds]. 1895 *Daily News* 25 June 3/3 The Duke of York had a reserve for a red-polled cow.

6. An expressed limitation, exception, or restriction made concerning something; †a condition of this nature. Now *rare.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 109 With this reserve and difference, that she shall receive that illustrious honour from my hands, and not I from hers. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 165, I give to whom I please,..yet with this reserve, not else, On this condition [etc.]. 1699 Bentley *Phalaris* 258 It is at his Service: but with this reserve, that he shall not abuse me for Lending it. 1729 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 432 All his declinations seemed to be yet consistent with some favourite scheme..he had taken up, and that led him into his reserves as to the personal property. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 319 How many reserves must be made in praising either his poetry, or his criticism!

b. A mental limitation or qualification of the adherence one gives to some principle, article of belief, etc.

a 1679 W. Outram *Serm.* (1682) 304 To evade and escape the plainest truths by some reserves. 1690 Lee *Massacre of Paris* II. i. 12 Without the smallest Mental Reservation, Equivocation, or the least Reserve. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 53 P 7 However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain reserves and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private judgment. 1771 Fletcher *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 23 Their secret reserves evidence them to be only such believers as Simon Magus. 1859 Mill *Liberty* i. 19 In the minds of almost all religious persons..the duty of toleration is admitted with tacit reserves. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 200 The..story..is to be received with a certain reserve.

c. *Without reserve*, without limitation or restriction of any kind. In modern use chiefly with reference to sales by auction.

1700 Wellwood *Mem.* 239 His Subjects were obliged to obey him without Reserve. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 163 P 4 He that trusts without reserve will at last be deceived. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 16 It [Christianity] denied without reserve the truth of every article of heathen mythology. 1846 Bateman *Law Auctions* II. ii. (ed. 3) 152 Where, after a sale has been declared to be without reserve, a single private bidder is employed, such bidding will not, under any circumstances, be justifiable.

7. *Eccl.* **a.** = Reservation 1 b. *rare*—1.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. iii. 46 Benedict XII made a general Reserve of all the Benefices *in Curia.*

b. = Reservation 1 c.

1884 *Catholic Dict.* 718/1 He quotes..from Constitutions of Richard, bishop of Salisbury, clear cases of Papal reserve.

8. *Techn.* **a.** A preparation used to prevent or modify, in those places to which it is applied, the action of colouring matter upon textile fabrics; a resist. Also *attrib.*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 156/1 Coloured reserves, capable of communicating different colours in the course of their application; and..mordant reserves. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 224 The reserve style, where the white cloth is impressed with figures in a resist paste. *Ibid.* 228 A chrome orange reserve may be made by introducing a larger proportion of subacetate of lead. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 641 Another way of combining madder or garancin colours with steam colours is by blocking on the dyed object..a reserve paste.

b. A preparation used for similar purposes in electro-plating. Also *attrib.*

1873 Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. (1885) 217/2 By reserves, certain parts of a metallic article..are coated with another metal. *Ibid.*, Make a gold reserve, and use a silver reserve. *Ibid.* 218/1 Resist or Reserve Varnishes.

III. 9. Self-restraint; self-control; imposition of some limit to one's action.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* Pref. a 5 b, That noble Figure..I should be loath to use..with no more Reserve than those great Orators Tully and Isocrates have Sometimes done before me. 1760 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 29/1 Notwithstanding this reserve of the king..the victory was compleat. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 540 He crouches, watching till the spoil be won, And must be paid for his reserve in blood. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. iv. 184 Reserve...I mean by it the power which a great painter exercises over himself in fixing certain limits..which he will not transgress.

b. Abstention from giving a full explanation or expressing one's mind freely; reticence; also *spec.* in casuistry, an intentional suppression of truth in cases where it might lead to inconvenience.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. 512 The reserve of a theory; which .. ought not to attempt to explain everything, but to have some clouds mingled with its light. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 220 On dark reserve what better can prevail, Or from the fluent tongue produce the tale? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ¶ 2 A furious critic, whose age, rank, or fortune gives him confidence to speak without reserve. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 58 As to the rest a solemn reserve is maintained. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 71 The King..said he had sent for us that we might converse without reserve. 1864 NEWMAN *Apologia* App. 67 It was a duty..to observe a great reserve and caution in communicating to them the knowledge of 'the whole counsel of God'.

c. Avoidance of too great familiarity; want of cordiality or open friendliness.

a 1721 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 16 My soul surpris'd,..Left all reserve, and all the sex behind. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI. 45 There is no woman, where there's no reserve. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 163 ¶ 5 This frigid reserve somewhat disgusted me. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXIII, Her trembling joy appears, Her forced reserve, and his retreating fears. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. v, On the whole, they made just allowance for his habits of distant reserve. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 79 English people in England are too apt to wrap themselves up in what they think is a dignified reserve.

†d. *On* or *upon the reserve*: (*a*) in a waiting attitude; (*b*) reserved; reticent. *Obs.*

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 161, I cannot make any conjecture of Cromwells busines with his parliament, but think he lyes upon the reserve. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 336 This made them keep themselves upon the Reserve. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 352 She took me in her Arms, and express'd a Regret for being upon the Reserve, declaring an entire Confidence in me. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) III. 159 He really of late has been very much upon the reserve, seldom caring..to go on with the discourse. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. I. ¶ 7, I shall..disclose a secret to you; though men in our profession cannot be too much on the reserve.

†10. An instance of keeping some knowledge from another person; a fact or item of information kept back or disguised; a secret. *Obs.*

1680 BURNET *Rochester* Pref. (1692) 4 He used very few reserves with me. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1751 IV. 260 Thus he grows to abound in Secrets and Reserves, even towards those, with whom he ought to act in the greatest Confidence. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Character*, He insisted I had a reserve, and that I would speak my opinion frankly. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 296 Consult Mr. Grattan, with whom I have no reserves, and I wish you to have none. 1797–1805 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 264 Thrown wholly off his reserves by surprise and vexation.

IV. 11. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Kept in reserve, constituting a reserve.

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* v. viii. 108 This Transporting of Reserve-Trees may be done 'till Midsummer. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 94 Our reserve men advancing, we resolved to fire. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 13 No reserve waggons. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 231/1 The depôt companies left at home by infantry regiments embarking for foreign service are now called the Reserve companies. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 627 Every cell, tissue, or organ in which assimilated substances are stored up for subsequent use is called a Reservoir of Reserve-material. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 339/1 The reserve ammunition of a regiment is carried in carts.

Reserve (rĭzə̄·ɪv), *v.* Also 4 rec-, 5 ress-, 4–5 *Sc.* **reserwe**. [ad. OF. *reserver* (mod.F. *réserver*), ad. L. *reservāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *servāre* to keep, save: cf. *preserve*.]

1. *trans.* To keep for future use or enjoyment; to store up *for* (†*to*) some time or occasion; to refrain from using or enjoying at once.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3928 Pus pardon in purgatory availles,..bot som clerkes counsailles þat we it spare and reserve halely, Until we com til purgatory. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Life Christ* (B.N.C.) lf. 60 It is leuefulle to goddis seruauntes forto haue money and reserue it to hir nede. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 123 Pleasure seemes to reserue her dainties to the last, and for the last seruice and messe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 50 Such pleasure she reserv'd, Adam relating, she sole Auditress. 1709 SWIFT in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 340, I shall reserve the rest of my threatnings till further provocation. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* 31 July, I..have reserved my thanks to the conclusion. 1824 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. xi. 294 The appeal to the gentler emotions of the soul is reserved..for the close of his oration. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 100, I have not reserved my tear but for the time of my difficulty.

b. To keep back or hold over to a later time or place or for further treatment; to postpone the discussion, decision, or declaration of (a matter). Const. *for*, *to*, etc., and † with infin. as obj.

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* i. 6 Aungels that kepten not his prinched..he reseruede in to the doom of greet God, in euerelastinge boondis vndir derknesse. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 74 God reservis till his jugement all secrete misdedis. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Pet.* ii. 9 How to reserue the vniust vnto the daye of iudgment for to be punyshed. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 52 It shall suffice for this time to discourse onelie of publike Conuersation, and the other wee will reserue for tomorrow. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 69 Take each mans censure; but reserue thy iudgement. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 53, I will reserve to speak as I ought of this rare vertue, till my great work come to light. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 231 They..add every day part of that which they have reserved to the real growth of that day they cry it on. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 2, I shall reserve for another time the History of such Club or Clubs. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 217 The great rebellion..., as it is not immediately connected with the affairs of Greece, we reserve for more particular notice in another place. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 72 Its full discussion must be reserved for the next chapter.

c. *refl.* To keep (oneself) in reserve *for* some occasion, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6 Adrian..desired to comprehend all things, and not to reserve himself for the worthiest things. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. 76 (Cent.), Farewel, my noble Friend, cheer up, and reserve yourself for better Days. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. v. 56 Little natures reserve themselves for great occasions: majestic natures make all occasions great.

†d. *refl.* To restrain (oneself) from action or participation in some affair. *Obs. rare.*

1586 JAS. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 14 Reserve up youre self na langer in the earnist dealing for my Mother. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 16 It is the custom of the Italians, to constrain and reserve themselves as much as possibly.

2. To retain as one's own; to keep *to* or *for* oneself.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXIV. (*Pelagia*) 274 Scho..hale hyr gud to-gyddir brocht, reseruand til hyr richt nocht. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. X. 1935 God has reserwit til hym all [þe] wit of þat þat is to fal. 1464 *Mamm. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 187 The bayles and al hoder thenges resserved to myselfe as they ware befor. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XVIII. 67 In suche a wyse that no thynge I haue reserued for my selfe but that it was alle habandouned vnto the. 1530 PALSGR. 688/1 It is good to be lyberall but ever reserve somwhat to your selfe. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 611/1 [They] acknowledged King Henry for theyr soverayne lord, reserving yet..unto themselves all theyr owne former priviledges. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 95 Onely the Darreine tower I still reserue In that to pennance me a life retir'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 71 Man over men He made not Lord; such title to himself Reserving. 1783 PENNANT *Tour Chester to Lond.* 76 It is conjectured, that the king at that time reserved this manor to himself. 1824 *Excursion U. S. & Canada* 408 They are induced to sell their lands..although they generally reserve a small tract for themselves. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. iii. 35 Every question..in which an ecclesiastic was a party, the Church courts had endeavoured to reserve for themselves.

†b. To keep (a matter) from the knowledge of others. *Obs.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 322 The Ideas of Things which we form in our Minds, perfectly reserved, and not communicated to any. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 107 Of all the chiefs, this hero's fate alone Has Jove reserved, unheard of, and unknown. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Reservation*, A proposition which,..if qualified with something reserved or concealed in the mind, becomes true.

3. To set apart, keep († *to* or) *for* another. Also occas. without const.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXVII. 36 Whethir thow hast not reseruyd, he seith, to me thi blissyng? 1382 — 2 *Pet.* ii. 17 To whom the thicke mijst of derknessis is reserued. *c* 1400 GOWER *Addr. Hen. IV* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 12 So schal thin highe mede be reserved To him which al schal qwiten ate laste. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 2088 Then shall ye haue the triumphall guerdoun That God reserueth to euery creature. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. XIV. 15 The Fader..for the thirde, Cordeilla, reserued no thynge. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 23 And that I haue deserued ..Is to his handes reserued That neuer felt the smart. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 101 After the death of Edward to reserue the crowne to the dukes use. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 46 *Mach.* The Table's full. *Lennox.* Heere is a place reseru'd Sir. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 234, I pray you give me by writing, that you deny it, reserving me yet your safe Conduct to return. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 768 Was..to us deni'd This intellectual food, for beasts reserv'd? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXVIII, Happiness, I fear, is no longer reserved for me here. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXXV, Thy churlish courtesy for those Reserve, who fear to be thy foes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 95 [He] exacted from him..a humiliation which men reserved for the deadliest of their foes.

b. In *passive* with reference to discoveries or important achievements.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 1 This discovery was reserved to our times. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 100 It was reserved for Mr. Dalton to make the admirable discovery [etc.]. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* XIII. (1875) 205 The third and crowning triumph of the Holy See was reserved for the thirteenth century. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 56 It was reserved for Columba to evangelize the Northern Picts.

4. *Eccl.* a. To set apart, keep back (cases for absolution) to be dealt with by a superior authority. Const. *to*, *for*. (Cf. RESERVATION 1 c.)

c 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (T.) 257 Yit may we noght be assoiled of our false athe, Bot of our bisshop or him that has his power, For swilk cas is riuely reserved til him seluen. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Reserve*, Certain cases,.. called reserved cases, as being reserved to the bishop. 1846 W. MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* (1882) I. 97 In the Constitutions published in 1367 by Thoresby, archbishop of York, thirty-seven cases are reserved to the archbishop himself. 1876 *Mr. Gray & Neighb.* I. 97 It would be a difficult case of conscience..that he should feel bound to 'reserve' for his bishop. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 786/1 Papal cases are reserved to the Pope—episcopal cases to the bishop.

b. To set apart (benefices) for presentation by the Pope. *rare*—1. (Cf. RESERVATION 1 b.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* (1840) 24 For no more schulde fatte beneficis be reserved þanne smale, þif no pryuy cause of symonye were tretide.

5. a. To retain or secure (some right or profit) for oneself or another by formal stipulation; † to provide or stipulate *that*. (Chiefly in legal use.)

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 1665 And specialy to be reserved That peyse and novmbre be observed, Throgh rethoryke, as in sentence. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 57/2 Reservyng to the seide Feffeez iiᵐ *li* yerely. 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxii. 43 b, If a man make a feffement and reserue the profites..that reseruacion is voyde in the lawe. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 5 Contracts..whereupon is not reserved..to the Lender..above the Sum of ten Pound. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 35 Bot gif he hes na wife, the time of his deceis, the ane just halfe of the gudes, is reservand to him, to be disponed as he pleases. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 242 b, If a lease bee mad for yeares of ground, reseruing the great trees growing upon the same,..the lessee may not meddle with them. 1791 KAMES *Dict. Decis.* (ed. 2) I. 292 A father having reserved a faculty to burden the estate with wadsets,..this was found not a real burden. 1828 HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1872) I. 195 Military service does not appear to have been reserved in the beneficiary grants made to cathedrals. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 575 The tenant is not concluded by the amount of rent which may have been reserved on the premises.

b. To set apart (a portion of rent) for payment *in* corn, etc.

1575–6 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 6 § 1 That thone thirde parte at the leaste of tholde Rente be reserved and paide in Corne for the saide Colleges. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. XX. 318 Antiently the greater part of rents were reserved in provisions. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. V. I. 40 The rents which have been reserved in corn have preserved their value much better than those which have been reserved in money.

6. To set (a thing) apart for some purpose or with some end in view; to keep *for* some use.

1415 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 23, I woll that Isabell my wyfe haue..all my corne..oute take xl quarters of wete reserued to fullfell with my wille. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 31, I wil mine ffeffes and executours, so it hurte not the sale, reserve the gardyn that it may longe to the longe tyled hous. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 612/1 They use to place him that shalbe theyr Captayne, vppon a stone allwayes reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly vpon a hill. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 33 in Arber *Milton's Areop.* 23 Euery Printer shall reserue one Book..and shall ..deliuer it to the Officer..to be sent to the Librarie at Oxford. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 253 Distinguish all betimes,..Whom to reserve for Husband of the Herd. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 175 Their powers are reserved for the moments of flight and pursuit. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. V. 162 Jaffier..offered to accept of his mediation; reserving in his mind the use of every clandestine effort to accomplish his own designs. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 641 In the white spaces reserved are now blocked steam colours. 1892 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 112 The 300 acres reserved (for poor men's gardens).

b. To set (a person) apart *for* some fate, destiny, end, etc. † Also const. *to*. Now *rare*.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 95 He wasted þe south marche, sleynge þe males, reservynge þe females to his lust. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 477 Canutus..revivynge, was gladde that he was reservede to lyfe that he myȝhte do penaunce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xi. 52 O pepill vnhappy, to quhat mischevous end Fortoun reservis ȝow of this warld to wend? 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 130 The Gods having made all thynges mortall, so have they reserved onely themselves to bee immortall. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. cix, Now reserued in our age, To home confusion and disordered rage. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. I. XXVI. 42, I hope God hath reserv'd me for a better destiny. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 161 We are decreed, Reserv'd and destin'd to Eternal woe. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xix, Good God! for what am I reserved! *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* I. i, Worthy of the destinies for which I foresee that the son of Miltiades is reserved.

†c. To make an exception of, or in favour of (a thing or person); to except or exempt (one) *from* something. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIXXXVI. 656 For they knowe well ynoughe howe ye were in Scotlande, wherfore they shulde haue reserued you. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1204/2 There be very few..reserued also, but that they set theyr heart verye sore theron. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. ix. 725 The old Men, Women, and sick Folks were reserued from this Tribute. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. i. 5 Our great Creator did Reserve this Tree, and this alone forbid. *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* XXII. (1816) II. 211 In this same decree, which so remarkably reserves the abstinence from blood, the Sabbath is not at all reserved as a thing either of necessity or expedience.

7. To retain or preserve alive; to exempt from slaughter; to save *from* death. Now *rare*.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XII. 12 Thei shal slee me, and thee thei shall reserue. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 215/1 Thou hast power ouer my flesshe but cryst reserueth my soule. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr., Reseruynge such as were ouercome in the warres and connertynge them to a better mynde. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* I. ii. 104 Men of warre, Such as warres fortune hath reseru'd from death. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 472 One in the prison That should by priuate order else haue dide, I haue reseru'd aliue. 1625 BACON *Ess., Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 569 In the other two Destructions,..the Remnant of People, which hap to be reserued, are commonly Ignorant and Mountanous People. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 101 The legend which supposes St. John reserved alive has not been generally received in the Church.

†b. To leave untouched or intact; to refrain from removing or destroying. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 Some reserue a locke vpon the top of the head. *a* 1679 W. OUTRAM *Serm.* (1682) 304 These men must find out some distinctions whereby they may..reserve that hand.

†8. To keep or maintain (a person or thing) in a certain state or condition. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 12 But suche as were fayre, and of theyr stature ryght As wyse and

subtyle reserved she in syght. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 He was euer more quyet and restfull in hymselfe, and reserued his spiryt euer at liberty. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 1353 You euer-liuing Gods..which..subiect to no chaunge Chaunge all, reseruing nothing in one state. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 73 He reserueth vnder his commaund, fourty thousand..Horse-men. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* II. i, Till that day come, you shall reserve yourself A single man.

† b. To retain (a person) in one's service. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1723 Thynke you with Magnyfycence I shal be reserued?

† c. To retain (a thing) unaltered. *Obs. rare* —1.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 95 *Phi.* You blamed my beginning, yet haue you altred it nothing. *Ma.* I haue indeede reserued your beginning.

† 9. To keep in store; to lay up as a store or stock; to deposit for preservation. *Obs.*

1480 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 70 Ye shall see that all dutis that lengithe to the yelde of the Trynnytie be trewly rerit and reservit by yowr powers. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 151 A certayn summe..the wych .. schold ever be reseruyd in a commyn place. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 25 Palaces in which the artillery or armure of the cytie is reserued. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. xii. (1614) 707 Their water is raine water, reserued in Cisternes. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 205 If wee negligently reserved hens, or other food, in the morning, wee should have onely bones. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (ed. 2) 200 Stagnating Water, reserved in Pools and Cisterns.

† b. To keep, preserve (things liable to decay or destruction). *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 57 Certeine fruites..whiche they reserue for store as wee doo chestnuttes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. i. 69 b, The snow..being reserued in these colde places serueth in whotte weather too refreshe..his drinke. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epitaphs* 27 The Ægyptians embalmed and filled them with odoriferous spices, reseruing them in glasse or coffins. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 248 Pull as many of them out of the ground, as you desire to reserve. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 51 ¶ 6 The best methods of conserving, reserving, and preserving fruits.

† c. *intr.* To remain, to continue in existence or in a certain state. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 179/2 Yf theyr opinions hadde any where continuallye endured there woulde theyr bokes haue continually reserued. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 258 The water of Iordan..will reserue vnspoiled, both moneths and yeares. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 26 Because it [manna] tainted against nature, and miraculously reserved upon other dayes.

† 10. a. To keep in one's possession. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Apol.* v. Wks. 851/1 The copye that was deliuered me (which copy I reserue and kepe for my declaracion). *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXII, Though they be out-stript by every pen, Reserue them for my loue, not for their rime. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 295 She so loues the Token,..That she reserues it euermore about her.

† b. To keep, preserve (antiquities, relics, etc.).

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 169 They do yet reserve..a Mace and a Horne, assured badges of an incorporation. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 106 The head whereof which is yet reserued, myselfe haue seen. 1648 J. RAYMOND *It Merc. Ital.* 93 In the next Church the Pillars are reserv'd in wodden cases, which Saint Peter and Saint Paul were tyde too. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* XIII. 7 An Idolatrous practise of..offering oblations unto them, and of reserving their Reliques. 1708 BURNET *Trav.* (ed. 3) 225 The vast Vaults..and the Remains of Antiquity, that are reserved in them.

† c. Of places: To contain, retain (things) in or on themselves. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 255 [The Dead Sea] breedeth nor reserueth no kinde of fishes. *Ibid.* X. 447 The Snowy Alpes ..reserue continually Snow on their tops.

11. *Eccl.* To retain or preserve (a portion of the consecrated elements) for certain purposes. (Cf. RESERVATION 6.)

1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion of Sick*, And if the same day there be a celebracion of the holy communion in the Churche, then shal the priest reserue (at the open communion) so muche of the Sacrament..as shal serue the sicke person. 1571 *Thirty-nine Art.* XXVIII, The Sacrament of the Lordes Supper was not, by Christes ordinaunce reserued, caryed about, lyfted vp, or worshipped. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Answ. Perron* (1854) 19 Against the time of extremity it was thought not amiss to have it reserved. 1832 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* II. viii. 229 The custom of the Christian Church has been to reserve the sacraments of Christ's body and blood from the public liturgy, and not to consecrate them in private. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. xi. 41 A portion of the eucharist, under one kind alone, was always reserved in the church, from each mass to the other. *absol.* 1900 DIBDIN *Reserv.* 4 Do you reserve in both kinds?

† 12. To retain or preserve, to continue to have, possess, or show (a characteristic, quality, mark, etc.). *Obs.* (common *c* 1585-1635.)

1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks. (S. T. S.) 53 [He] threatenit schamefullie (gif he had reservit any schame) the quenis maiestie of Ingland. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xx. 134 Armenia the greater, nowe called Turcomania, and Armenia the lesser, which yet reserueth his name. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 405, I had done that..which neuer man had done before me reseruing life. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 305 The Persians had this Character of old, ..of all men the most civil; which disposition they reserve unto this day. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 45/2 A liquid..substance, which..when harden'd ..reserves in the mass the original figure of its parts.

Re-serve (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To serve again, in various senses.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 2 June 609/2 The papers .. were obliged to re-serve the former dishes which had pleased their patrons. 1884 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 190 The petition when amended must be re-served within a week.

Reserved (*rĭzē·rvd*), *ppl. a.* [f. RESERVE *v.*]

† 1. a. Excepted. Chiefly in prepositional use: With the exception of, except, save. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* (Axon) 108 Alle worldly thynges ben mortifyed and appetissid in olde men reseruyd auaryce only, whiche alleway abideth wyth hym. 1481 — *Godfrey* CXXXII. 196 They haue taken it entierly, Reserued a dongeon. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vi, All men were abashed, reserued the chiefe Justice. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) L vij, Soddainely .. was Isabell .. stripede of her attire (reservede a riche smocke). 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Pyrrus* (1612) 405 And the Sea being high wrought..made shipwrackes of them, the Admirall onely reserued. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iv. 167 Onely reseru'd, you claime no interest In any of our Towns of Garrison.

† b. With due respect for; duly regarded. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1680 Yet, syr, reserued your better nduysement, It were better he spake with you or he wente. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1010/1 But the reuerence of these writers reserued, this cannot be true concerning the church.

† 2. Preserved; remaining undestroyed. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 52 They lerned by the reserued chyldren. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 100 Dwelling and Trading in the remains of the Freedom, and in the reserved Suburbs.

3. Averse to showing familiarity, or to open expression of thought or feeling; cold or distant; reticent, uncommunicative.

a. Of conduct, character, disposition, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 65 All her deseruing Is a reserued honestie. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 386 Such was brave Monck in his reserved mind, A riddle to his foes he did appear. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 196 Men of the Presbyterian perswasion .. generally are morose, clownish, and of sullen and reserved natures. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. xi, 'Puisuit of whom?' said Sophia, a little recollecting herself, and assuming a reserved air. 1780 BURKE *Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 336 The judges are, or ought to be, of a reserved and retired character. 1813 *Sketches of Character* (ed. 2) I. 211 [He] was of a reserved disposition. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 92 The reserved and proud imagination of the master-schools.

b. Of persons.

1612 BACON *Ess., Seeming Wise* (Arb.) 214 Some are so close, and reserved, as they will not shewe their wares, but by a darke light. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 251 His wife being very reserv'd and discreet in her husband's presence, but in his absence more free and jolly. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* I. 6 We are the most reserved family in the world. There were fourteen sisters of us, and not one of us married. 1746 COLLINS *Ode Evening* 5 Thy springs, and dying gales, O Nymph reserv'd. 1782 COWPER *Friendship* 188 The man I trust, if shy to me, Shall find me as reserv'd as he. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 76 [They] are certainly queer, stiff, reserved sort of people. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. xii. 146 As a statesman he was reserved, seldom showing his own thoughts.

transf. 1622 WITHER *Philarete* (1633) K 4 Let who will praise and behold The reserved Marigold.

absol. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 92 So difficult is it in the most reserved, not to forget themselves in a great Fortune. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* IV. 255 Fame is a bubble the reserv'd enjoy; Who strive to grasp it, as they touch, destroy.

† c. Retired, secluded. *Obs. rare* —1.

1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 205 They will usually lye..in one reserved place, where the water is deep, and runs quietly.

4. Restrained or restricted in some way.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 26 It is good to be sparing and reserved in censuring hereticks for obstinacy. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 120 It hath been the wisdom of the English parliaments to be very reserved in limiting the press. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* CXXXIV. III. 101 The early Protestants, from whom the Anglican Church makes a reserved and cautious profession of being descended.

5. Set or kept apart; specially retained for some person or purpose, etc. (See the verb.)

1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. (1641) 30 The chiefe Rabbies sate in reserved chaires, these are those chiefe seats in the Synagogues. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* IV. i, With all your..reseru'd Questions, and Answers that you game with. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Case*, At the article of death,..all reserved cases are absolvable by the ordinary. 1791 KAMES *Dict. Decis.* (ed. 2) I. 291 In a question, how far a reserved faculty..accresced to a creditor whose debt was contracted before that faculty? 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I. 153 Divide the reserved quotient by the square of *s*, and reserve this quotient. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 858 Reserved powers are of different sorts; as a reserved power of burdening a property, or a reserved power to revoke or recall a settlement or other deed. 1867 T. C. ANSTEY *Notes Repr. People Act* 54 Those 'antient rights'..are sometimes called 'reserved rights' also, from the circumstance of the Reform Act of 1832 having expressly reserved them. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 786/2 Absolution from a reserved sin may be given by the superior who reserves it. 1897 W. WALSH *Secr. Hist. Oxf. Movem.* x. (1898) 342 The ostensible reason for restoring the Reserved Sacrament is that it is then always ready to be given to the sick.

b. *Reserved seats*, those seats at a public entertainment or meeting which may be specially engaged beforehand. Also *fig.*

1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. iii, Happy to see any of your friends in the reserved seats. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VIII. ii. 288 Reserved seats in the great assemblage of the world.

c. *Reserved List*, a list of naval officers removed from active service but kept in reserve in case of being required. So *reserved officer, pay*, etc.

1851 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 21222. 1673/1 These officers will be placed on reserved Half-pay. *Ibid.* 1673/2 In case of War, or of emergency,.. to call such Officers from the Reserved List into Active Service. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Reserved List*, In the remote contingency of the Active List being exhausted,..these 'reserved' officers would be liable to be called upon to serve.

Reservedly (*rĭzē·rvĕdli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a reserved manner; with or in reserve.

1611 FLORIO, *Riservatamente*, reseruedly, sparingly. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 130 You should goe more reservedly to worke, and retaine more providence for the future. 1679 *Animadv. Sp. Five Jesuits* 6 He might use another reserve with respect to the words private persons, understanding reservedly, persons that have no authority from the Pope. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 213 ¶ 1 They are so reservedly complaisant till they have learned to resign their natural Passions. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 27, I could not have behaved more reservedly to Mr. Solmes. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* III. 106 Never are such reforms recorded otherwise than in terms of commendation; never are they reservedly mentioned as [etc.]. 1892 *Welsh Rev.* I. 718 Take note of the sentence reservedly kept by me to frustrate man's design.

Reservedness (*rĭzē·rvdnĕs*). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being reserved; reserve, reticence, caution.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lii, Her lookes, not let abrode (but carefully Kept in, restraind) held their reservednesse. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 71 It is a wise reseruednesse in them, not to intermedle with that wherein they might easily fault. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 396 They shall..at all times use .. that reservedness and modesty in their outward deportment. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 6 A Woman is too sincere to..act with that Caution and Reservedness which are requisite in our Sex. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. ix. 123 Sir Charles's reservedness..may not let them know the secrets of his heart in this particular. 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* XVIII, The reservedness of his manner towards her contradicted one moment what a more animated look had intimated the preceding one. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 58 Is this reservedness of affirmation about God less worthy of him, than the..licence of affirmation of our dogmatists..?

Reservee, *rare.* [f. RESERVE *v.* + -EE 1.] 'One to whom something is reserved' (Worcester, 1860, citing Story).

Reserveful, *a. rare* —1. [f. RESERVE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of reserve or restraint.

1886 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 468 The reserveful simplicity with which he comments upon his own [services].

Reserveless, *a. rare* —1. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without reserve, having no reserve in hand.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 5/2 Were the stroke delivered suddenly, it could not fail to have a terrific effect, or to teach our reserveless bankers a very wholesome lesson.

Reserver 1 (*rĭzē·rvəɹ*). [f. RESERVE *v.* + ER 1.]

1. One who reserves. *rare.*

1612-28 BP. HALL. *Contempt., O. T.* VIII. v. (1820) I. 336 Either Israel wanted skill, or our reservers honesty. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 370, I am in this likewise no reserver of my good will till the last. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† 2. = RESERVOIR *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 192 Spouts of stone, by which they used to let the water from above into the vast Reserver. 1683 *Weekly Memorial* 31 The Reserver of St. Ferreol is above 2000 Toises in Circumference. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 357 The Reserver, which is of Marble, wherein they bathe.

Reserver 2, *rare* —1. [-ER 4.] A reservation.

1807 BENTHAM *Let. to Romilly* Wks. 1843 X. 425 As to everything else, I have no reservers.

Reservery (*rĭzē·rvəri*). *nonce-wd.* [f. RESERVE *sb.* + -ERY.] The occupation of serving as a reservist; the system of reserve forces.

1898 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* (1896) 177 'Reservery', said he, 'seems a pretty mean way to spend one's autumn holiday'. *Ibid.* 181 Reservery and general militarismus (as the Germans call it) was rampant.

Reserving (*rĭzē·rvĭŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. RESERVE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb., or an instance of this; reservation.

1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxii. 43 b, It semeth that the reseruynge of suche vse is prohibit by the lawe. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 9 The sauinges reseruinges and prouisions..of the saide former act. 1551 GARDINER in Cranmer *Answ. Gardiner* III. 165 Touching reseruyng, whiche Clement might seme to denye. 1598 FLORIO, *Riserue*, ..reseruings, sparings, hoordings. 1841 TUPPER *Twins* XXX, There were no concealments now between them, no reservings.

Reserving, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] †a. Except (for), saving. *Obs.* b. Containing a reservation.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 13 He commaunded that no man shoulde write unto hym in any other fourme, than shoulde bee written to a private person, reservyng the name of Emperour. 1670 MARVELL *Let.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 319 The Lords..have added a reserving clause for his Majestie's ancient prerogative in all ecclesiastical things.

Reservist (*rĭzē·rvist*). [f. RESERVE *sb.* + -IST; cf. F. *réserviste.*] One who belongs to or serves in the reserve forces.

1876 *World* V. 14 The 'Reservists' of our army put in a most creditable appearance when called out at the late manœuvres. 1883 *Spectator* 19 May 636 A French regiment is composed of men actually with the colours, and of the reservists. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 13 Aug. 5/1 The mobilisation of the Spanish reservists..continues.

Reservoir (*re·zəɹvwār*), *sb.* Also 8 -oire. [a. F. *réservoir*, f. *réserver* to keep, RESERVE + *-oir*: see -ORY 1.]

1. A more or less capacious receptacle (of earthwork, masonry, or the like), specially formed or constructed to contain and store a large supply of water for ordinary uses.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 273 A Set of Galleries that are hewn into the Rock...Some will have 'em to have been a Reservoir of Water. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 136 Water is conveyed from the reservoirs at Islington to many different parts of our capital. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 177 The towers of Saana, and the marvellous reservoir of Merab, were constructed by the kings of the Homerites. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 121 He was constantly taken up with aqueducts, reservoirs, and other improvements. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. v. 173 At Canterbury there are three reservoirs covered in and protected.

†b. A tank or cistern for water. *Obs.*

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The reservoir in a building is a large bason, usually of wood, lined with lead, where water is kept to supply the occasions of the house. 1771 J. ADAMS *Diary* 4 June, Wks. 1850 II. 268 They have built a shed over a little reservoir made of wood,..and into that have conveyed the water from the spring. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 206 A large reservoir of water is placed in the third loft of the house.

c. A place or area in which water naturally collects in large quantities.

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 821, I see the rocky siphons stretch'd immense, The mighty reservoirs. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 32 Temporary springs .. have no reservoir or considerable receptacle in the bowels of the earth. 1784 BELKNAP in *B. Papers* (1877) II. 185 These Mountains, then, are the grand reservoir of water for many parts of New England. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 290 The lake, forming an extensive reservoir, greatly equalizes the discharge of water. 1866 BAKER *Albert N'yanza* II. 95, I looked down ..upon that vast reservoir which nourished Egypt.

d. *fig.* A place or sphere where something is collected or tends to collect, after the manner of water.

1690 TEMPLE *Ess., Learning* Misc. II. 9 The Ancient Colledges, or Societies of Priests, were mighty Reservoirs or Lakes of Knowledge. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI. 323 Grand reservoirs of public happiness, Through secret streams diffusively they bless. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. VI. 233 This had been the principal reservoir..into which the tribute of the East had flowed. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 307 Rome—the reservoir, as Tacitus says, into which all things infamous and shameful flowed.

2. A part of an animal or plant in which some fluid or secretion is collected or retained.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Receptaculum*, A reservoir or cavity near the left kidney, into which the lacteal vessels do all discharge their contents. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 24 Such Bones are said to have a large Reservoire of Oil. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 10 The cavities..are denominated cysts, reservoirs of oil, and receptacles of secretions. 1855 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 513 A large central nervous ganglion, and on each side of this there is a minute round reservoir. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 431 The primary arrangement of the secretory reservoirs presents little of interest.

b. A part of some apparatus in which a fluid or liquid is contained.

1784 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 106 Some particles of mercury had exuded through the leather of the reservoir [in a thermometer]. 1793 BEDDOES *Let. Darwin* 46 It was inhaled through a tube, and in consequence of pressure on the reservoir, a strong current set into the mouth. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. i. (1851) 229 The pressure of the external air on the surface of the mercury in the reservoir. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xliv, The lamp required to be replenished.., though its reservoir of oil was exceedingly capacious. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1920/2 The reservoirs of ranges are usually vertical iron boilers, connected by pipes with the water supply of the city.

c. In the organ. (See quots.)

1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 198/1 In the organ, the air is condensed into a reservoir called the wind-chest, which supplies the pipes. 1840 *Ibid.* XVI. 492/2 The registrars, by which the equal rising of the reservoir is ensured. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 41 Bellows consist of two parts, termed respectively the 'Feeder' and the 'Reservoir'.

3. Any receptacle for fluids (or vapours).

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 194 Ætna..being a reservoir of molten matter. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 307 It has a fifth stomach, which serves as a reservoir, to hold a greater quantity of water than the animal has an immediate occasion for. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 114 Large troughs or vats..to serve as reservoirs for the sap when collected. 1808 *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 125 The gas.. is conveyed by iron pipes into large reservoirs, or gazometers. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iii. 49 The fluid matters which produced external volcanoes, exist in internal reservoirs of limited extent, forming subterranean lakes. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 68 If there were any communication between their respective reservoirs of molten lava.

†b. A receptacle or repository for things or articles; a place where things are laid up or stored. *Obs.*

1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 114 Down to its Reservoir the Meat's convey'd And due Digestion is the better made. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Basin*, A wide and spacious reservoir for shipping. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 115 Every reservoir of riches was disclosed to their view. 1803 *Censor* 1 Nov. 126, I thrust my sweetheart into the coal-cellar...I flattered myself that he could remain unseen in some corner of that large reservoir. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 216 The inner lining of birch-bark being drawn between the poles so as to form hollow pouches all round; [many articles occupied] these reservoirs.

c. A store or collection, a reserve supply, *of* something.

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 201 What is His creation less Than a capacious reservoir of means..? 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 215 In the production of a plant from a seed, some reservoir of nourishment is needed before the root can supply sap. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv, The labours of others have raised for us an immense reservoir of important facts. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* vii. § 359 There is in the upper regions of the air a great reservoir of positive electricity. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 627 The organs of assimilation..stand at a distance from the reservoirs of reserve-material.

4. *attrib.* a. Having or containing, fitted with, serving as, a reservoir or receptacle of any kind.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 199/2 The operator in general carries the matter about with him on what is called a reservoir lancet. 1845 STIMPSON *Organ in Town Hall B'ham* 6 The Bellows of the Great Organ have also what are termed Reservoir Bellows. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1920/2 *Reservoir-stove*, one having a large boiler attached. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 751/2 *Reservoir Battery*, one having a reserve of material. *Ibid.*, Reservoir blow-pipe, with air chamber. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 4/2 The liquid contained in the so-called reservoir-cells on the walls of the first stomach [of the camel]. 1889 *Ibid.* 1 Jan. 1/3 Reservoir pens capable of deluging an opponent with ink.

b. Of the nature of, pertaining to, connected with, a water-reservoir.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 169/2 Reservoir-locks will be found very useful on slack water navigation. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 752/1 An electrical reservoir level recorder, used at Nottingham. 1890 *Engineering* 16 May 596/2 The reservoir gauge went back from 15 in. to 10 in. 1894 *Daily News* 31 July 5/3 The construction of the reservoir dam at Assouan.

Reservoir (re·zəɪvwāɪ), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To store up, keep in or as in a reservoir. Hence **Re·servoired** *ppl. a.*

1858 H. W. BEECHER *Life Thoughts* (1859) 65 A reservoired state of feeling out of which the various parts of life ought to flow. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* III. 156 Mental force is..reservoired, subject to the summons of the will. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 10/1 Millions of poods of oil have been lost, owing to the inefficient way in which it is reservoired and stored. 1896 L. ABBOTT *Chr. & Soc. Prob.* vi. 175 These men are making available to the community the reservoired resources of the globe.

Reservor. *Law.* [f. RESERVE *v.* + -OR.] 'One who reserves' (Worcester, 1860, citing Story).

Reset (rĭse·t), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 **recet**, 4–5 **recett(e, rescet**, 4–6 **resset(te**, 4–7 **resett** (5 **reyset**), 4– **reset**. [a. OF. *recet* :—L. *recept-um*: see RECEPT *sb.*[1] and cf. RECEIPT *sb.*]

†1. The opportunity, advantage, privilege, etc., of being received or sheltered in a place; refuge, shelter, harbour, succour. Chiefly in phrases *to have* (*get, take*) *reset*. *Obs.* (latterly *Sc.*)

1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 8385 Sire Reinaud..þen toun wuste bihinde, þat hor men ȝif hii nede adde recet miȝte vinde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5299 To mi lauerd yee com wit me..; I sal askin yow sum recett. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 920 He was on þat wolde þem saue, & at his castles recet [*v.r.* rescet] to haue. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1066 þer entrez non to take reset. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1021 In his pauillouns to haue recet þiderward gan he drawe. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 213/2 In the same Shires where such recette or comfort shall be hadde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 297 Sailland to seik quhair tha mycht get resset, In other land sum duelling place to get. 1685 *Scot. Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/3 To the end the said.. Rebels may have no Reset, Harbour, Comfort or Refuge from any of the Subjects of this Our Realm.

†b. A place of reception, refuge, shelter, or accommodation; an abode, haunt, usual residence or retreat. *Obs.* (latterly *Sc.*)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2175 Scotlond aþ euere ybe a luþer recet [*v.r.* rescette] ylome. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3156 At everȝ, whenne the sunne was sette, Every man drewe to his recet. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2801 To recuuer sum resset þere we vs rest miȝt. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 74 Alle Bestes drawyn to her resset, and neddrys to her holys. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 6/2 þt in all burowis townys .. quhar comon passages ar þat þar be ordanyt hostilaris and resettis, haifande stabillis and chalmeris. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 38 Resset couth thai find none That suld thair bute bene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vi. 190, I, Troian, for me vp in this feild, Ane new resset and wycht wallys sall beild. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 557 That the samin [houses] be not a resset to thevis and fugitives thairefter.

†c. (Chiefly *Sc.*) One who receives or shelters another; *esp.* a reseller (of a thief or criminal).

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1746 A burges that was the thefys reyset, At the townes end he them mett. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 17 This gentill man was full oft his resett. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 130 Gif he beis fugitive and passis to his nychbour..; the resett of him sall pay the xx lib. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xi. 97 Lat all that fische be trapt in net, Was counsall, art, part, or reset,..Or ȝit with helping hand him met. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 501/1 That circuit courts of justiciaire also be established..yeirlie for tryell and punisching of all theiffis, sorneris, robberis, and ressetts þairof.

2. *Sc.* (*Law*). a. Reception or shelter given to another, *spec.* to a thief, criminal, or proscribed person; the act or practice of receiving or harbouring such persons. Now *arch.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 246 Ony man that gevis outhir resset or favoure to Goddis inymyes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 715 Than thai .. Accusyt hir sar of resset in that cas. ? 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXVI. 48 Our antecessoris..oft tymes baid þe hasard of þe weir, For þe resset and succouring of straingeris. 1603 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VI. 526 The ressett of the personis quha laitlie maist shamefullie and barbarouslie slew the Laird of Mellestanes. 1679 *Royal Proclam.* in *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 64 We have..prohibited the reset of these Murtherers. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 298 In several of the noted processes before the Justiciary, as in the case of torture, that of reset and converse. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVI, There is nae laws now about reset of intercommuned persons, as there was in the ill times o' the last Stuarts.

b. The act or practice of receiving stolen goods.

a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. iv. § 63 (1773) 723 The crime of reset of theft consists either in harbouring the person of the thief after the goods are stolen, or in receiving or disposing of the goods. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 858 *Reset of Theft*; is the offence of receiving and keeping goods, knowing them to be stolen, and with an intention to conceal and withhold them from the owner. 1863 *Glasgow Her.* 15 Apr., Theft and Reset.

†3. A receptacle. Also *transf.* *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 390 Freris ben ressett, and a swolowhe of symonye, of usure, of extorsiouns. 1388 — *Eccius.* xxxix. 22 As resettis [L. *exceptoria*] of watris in the word of his mouth.

†4. *Sc.* The act of receiving; receipt *of* something. *Obs. rare.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. xiv. (S.T.S.) II. 95 Quhiddir the tovne of fidena Or þe toun of veos war mare ganand for ressett of þare battell. *c* 1590 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 229 The ambassador, eftir the ressett of this answere, returnit to the Regent, quhair they consultit togidder for a..remeid.

†5. *Med.* A receipt or recipe. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 21 If this purging were not, we would clense and expulse with our resettes that whiche should serue our tourne well enough.

†6. *Hunting.* = RECEIPT *sb.* 14. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countrey Farme* VII. XXV. 686 A quarter of a myle before them..you shall place your Reset, which would be a brace of greyhounds somewhat stronger than the former.

Reset (rĭse·t), *sb.*[2] [f. RESET *v.*[2]] a. 'Among printers, matter reset' (Webster, 1847). b. 'The act of resetting' (Ogilvie, 1882).

Reset (rĭse·t), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **recette** (5 **recepte**), 4–6 **resette**; 4 **rescet**, 4–6 **resset** (6 **-ett**), 5– **reset** (7 **-ett**). Also as *pa. pple.* (and *pa. t.*). [ad. OF. *receter, recetter* :—L. *receptāre*, f. *recept-*, ppl. stem of *recipĕre* to receive: cf. RECEIPT *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To receive, harbour, or shelter (a person, *esp.* an offender against the law). Now *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4635 þe kunde men of þis lond recetted were þere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 282 Schir Iohne Mowbray is vith him gane, And war resettit with the king. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV. 501 Ac he þat receyueþ oþer receiteþ hure ys recettor of gyle. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 511/1 They herber and reset alle maner of myslyveis. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 246 He dois again the precept of the kirk..to favour na resset inymyes of the faith. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Preamble, John Tayler felonsly and traytoursly resetted one Archbold Armestrong wich was proclaymed a Rebell. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 842/2 The manslaiers, spoilers, robbers, & violaters of the same truces and safe conducts..haue beene recetted..by diuerse of the kings liege people upon the coasts. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 87 William Gordone in Nether-corsock reset the said runaway. 1681 *Scot. Act* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 If any Man shall Resett. any Servant, Tennant or Cottar who is so put away, he shall be lyable to pay three years Fee to the Master who did put him away. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 158 Resetting Traitors, or those who lay at the Horn for treasonable Practices. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, You knew, that, as a loyal subject, you were prohibited to reset, supply, or intercommune with this attainted traitor.

b. As *pa. pple.* (Chiefly *Sc.*)

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXCIV. iii, He..rode on alwaye Vnto Paris, wher he was faire recepte [*rime* mette]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 81 That sic forloppin Troianis .. Suld thankfully be resset in that ring. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXVI. 127 He was reset by his command.

2. To receive (stolen goods) from a thief with intent to cover or profit by the theft. Also *absol.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Alex. II*, XXI. (1774) 336 Quha resets theift stollen fra anie man; he sall be estemed as ane common theif. 1625 in Ferguson & Nanson *Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 280 She did recett Michaell Blaklocke sheats that were stollen. 1817 *Lintoun Green* IV. 51 Twa tinkler-gangs, here ither met,..To sorn, reeve, steal, lift, and reset. 1863 *Glasgow Her.* 15 Apr., A woman, named Mary Arnot, was convicted of having resetted the stolen property.

Reset (rĭse·t), *v.*[2] Also **re-set**. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To set again, in various senses of the verb.

1. To replace (*esp.* gems) in a (former or new) setting.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 7 Elizabeth,..finding so fair a flower..fallen out of her Crown, was careful quickly to gather it up again, and get it re-sett therein. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* Pref., For a time they fall out of their Collets.., and [are] worth nothing till..they are again reset in their proper places. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xix, A stray trinket or two—not of sufficient worth to be re-set. 1883 HALDANE *Worksh. Rec.* Ser. II. 371/2 The hair can be again reset as firmly as it was before (etc.).

b. *Surg.* To set (a broken limb) again.

1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' (W. J. C. Lancaster) *Under Meteor Flag* 114 We succeeded in getting the limb reset, and the wound properly attended to.

2. To plant again, replant.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 85 Soon after the Gothick Barbarity repullulated again, and was re-set.

3. To set again in a different way or position.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 171 The plays of Shakespeare might be reset. 1882 HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 268 The life of an entire people is shifting and resetting..its landmarks.

4. To put a new edge on; to sharpen again.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. lili, Reset it: shave more smoothly. 1885 *Lock's Worksh. Rec.* Gen. Index, Resetting bandsaws.

5. *Typog.* To set up (type) again; to recompose.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 14 Feb. 5/6 Practical printers are already moving to see whether they cannot save the cost of re-setting old editions. 1896 DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 420 The compositor ..undertook to reset this book in modern style.

6. To set up or fix in proper order again.

1829 ELMES *Dilapidations* (ed. 3) App. 66 Take down and re-set the chimney-pots. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 35 Such an occurrence will create the trouble to the shepherd of resetting the whole net. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 114 The sail can be reset. 1880 CARNEGIE *Pract. Trapping* 8 Should they be rained upon, they will all require re-setting or re-covering.

Hence **Rese·tting, re-se·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* xxii. II. 471 The resettings by which the same superficies is repeated. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 74 What advantage does this method present over a resetting of the page in the usual manner? 1882 *Spons' Encycl.* s.v. *Leather*, The next step is re-setting (*retenage*). .. This is another setting out with the sleeker. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 8/5 A publication .. containing excellent new tunes and re-settings.

† **Rese·tment.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **recettement.** [a. AF. *re,ecttement* (Britton): see RESET *v.*[1] and -MENT.] The act or practice of unlawful receiving or harbouring. (Cf. RECEPTMENT.)

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 151/1 Such takyng or takynges, recettements, abettementes..of such misdedes aforesaide. 1450 *Ibid.* 213/2 That the same recettours and Comfortours appeie before you..to answer..of the same recettement and comfort.

Rese·ttable (*rīsĕ·tăb*l), *a.* [f. RESET *v.*[2]] Capable of being reset.

1879 TENNYSON *Lover's Tale* IV. 198 Some with gems Moveable and resettable at will.

Resetter (*rīsĕ·tə*). Forms: *α.* 4, 6 **ressettour**, 4, 7 **recettor**, 5 **-our**. *β.* 5 **resettyr**, 6 **resettar**, 7 **ressettare, -er, recetter**, 6– **reseter**. [a. OF. *recetour, -eur* . see RESET *v.*[1] and -OR 2, -ER [1].] One who resets. † **a.** A harbourer of criminals, thieves, etc. *Obs.* **b.** A receiver of stolen goods.

α. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III. 318 Alle ressettours and meyntenerıs of sıche wityngly ben cursed. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 501 Ac he þat receyueþ oþer recetteþ hure ys ıecettor of gyle. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 151/1 To enquere ..of all such misdoers, ther abbettours and Recettours 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 573 The resettouris..salbe vsit and demanyt as the rebellis thame selffis. 1632 SANDYS *Ovid's Metam.* XIV. Notes 481 A pilfering thiefe confessed ..how by the aduice of one of his recettors he compassed this hearb.

β. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 73 Commonlie þe lytle þieff is hanged, Bod his resettyr & his mayntynnur is savid. 1525 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII*, IV. 428 *note*, Togither with yair part takaris, assistaris, supplearis, wittandlie resettaris of yair personis [etc.]. 1590 in Noake *Worcestersh. Relics* (1877) 61 Divers of them are common lockstеis and ıesetters of yarne and will pilfer from the owners thereof. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 375 A Proclamation was likewise renewed against the Jesuites, and their ressetters. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 23 Let us think that both Thief and Recetter, the Reporter and Believer of such Stories are grievous offenders. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. iv. § 63 (1773) 724 Such as sell goods belonging either to thieves, or to other lawless persons.., may be justly considered..as resetters of the goods. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 52 Being proceeded against as receivers or ıesetteıs of stolen goods. 1889 *Standard* 9 Nov. 5/2 Their credit with the resetter is exhausted.

Rese·ttle (*rī-*), *v.* Also **re-settle.** [RE- 5 a.] To settle again, in various senses.

1. *trans.* To settle (a thing or person) again *in* a place; to replace, re-establish.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 65 So that the hand may be resetteled in his place. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 28. 491 To resettle peace in Gods Church, which he seemed onely to desire. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 627 He appointed Curio to resettle Nicomedes in Bithynia. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 277 This upper Earth..was..not only the old one dissolv'd, and resettled in its ancient place again. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 110 Peace and Security thus ıesettled in Constantinople, the victorious Emperor sent word [etc.]. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 118 They.. gave out publickly that he was bringing over with him his half-brothers, in oıder to ıesettle them by force in England.

b. *refl.* To reseat (oneself) *in* or *on* something; to settle again in one's seat.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiv, Resettling himself in the saddle. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. ii, The Bishop, resettling himself on his saddle, ambled solemnly on. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, They..heard the supper-party resettle themselves.

c. *intr.* To settle down again.

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 695 That mud,.. when it is resettled at the bottom,..is not so much in quantity as it was before. 1794 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 262 We are going to town for three or four days, and shall then resettle here. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. i, They ever and anon lifted..their several goblets, and then..re-settled to their contemplations.

2. To bring into order again; to restore to a settled state or condition.

1611 FLORIO, *Ricomporre*, to recompose, or resettle. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. xix. 72 All things thus well resetled, Rozanel and Tristor prevailed..with Clarisel. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2301/2 His Majesties next concern and application, has been to re-settle those distracted Countries. 1725 G. SMITH *Distill.* 14 You will have no occasion to meddle with the same, lest they be disturbed and want to be resettled. 1773 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 125, I have the means in my power to resettle all our matters again. 1899 *Daily News* 13 July 6/3 The impulses which unsettle and resettle public opinion.

b. To settle over again; to make a new settlement of or in (something).

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 216 Why not make it expedient to do away with the perpetual settlement of Lord Cornwallis, and resettle the whole of Bengal? 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. XXX. (1893) I. 350 Similar suggestions.. have been made for re-settling the relations of Ireland to Great Britain.

refl. 1857 SPENCER *Progress* (1864) 441 Things from time to time re-settle themselves in a way that best consists with national equilibrium.

3. To settle (a country) again.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 241 This present Favour..will not contribute at all to the resettling the said Colony with Success,..unless the ancient Inhabitants will return.

4. To assign by a new settlement.

1858 LD ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 121 Powers..to lease the estate..; to sell it, and buy another estate with the money, to be re-settled.

Hence **Rese·ttling** *vbl. sb.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 417 Some time will be required after the Remove, for the Resettling, before it can draw the Juyce. *a* 1758 EDWARDS *Hist. Redemption* (1793) III. 419 After the flood what great things did God work for the re-settling of the world. 1898 *19th Cent.* Apr. 521 The world just now is busy with a general resettling of its map.

Rese·ttlement. [RE- 5 a.]

1. The act of resettling; a fresh settlement.

a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 103 Whenceforth we may account a full Re-settlement of Lordship and propriety through the Realm. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 194 Necessary for the Re-settlement of the Affairs of the Kingdom. 1744 WARBURTON *Occas. Refl.* Wks. 1788 VI. 334 The Return from the great Captivity, and Resettlement in the Land of Judæa. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 217 It is a great mistake to suppose that the whole of the landholders in Bengal would cry out against a resettlement of that province. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 3 The resettlement of Europe by Charlemagne.

attrib. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 2/1 'Resettlement Day' is a Jewish celebration,..commemorating the return of the Jews to England in the time of the Commonwealth.

2. The process of settling down again; the result of a resettling.

1675 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard Vind.* 44 Others, roll their Casks about the Cellar to blend with the Lees, and after few daies resettlement rack it off. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. viii. 257 The white clay there situated might be a ıesettlement of the Bovey clay.

Reseve, obs. form of RECEIVE.

Resew (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sew again. Hence **Resew·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14/1 In the resowinge of a wounde, we must note [etc.]. *Ibid.* 16/1 We coulde not easyly resowe them agayne. 1896 *Daily News* 23 May 6/3 There are fewer stitches to give way and need ıesewing.

Resew, reseyve, obs. forms of RECEIVE.

Reseyt, obs. form of RECEIPT *sb.*

† **Resgat.** *Obs.* [ad. Pg. *resgate*, = Sp. *rescate*, f. *resgatar*, Sp. *rescatar*: see REESCATE.] Ransom.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. 27 b, Promising also that..he would giue for his resgat, Christian Pilots. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 864 The first had his resgat thrice sent for, to ransome him out of the E. Indies.

Resh, obs. form of RUSH (the plant).

Resha·pe (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To shape anew.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Richter* (1869) 11 The character is as it were forcibly crushed into some foreign mould, in the hope of being thereby reshaped and beautified. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 48 It has been ıeshaped to suit better the convenience of those who used it. 1895 *Thinker* VIII. 252 The Church..reshapes its architecture to accommodate these agencies.

refl. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i, The wreck and dissolution must reshape itself into a social Arrangement as it can and may. 1897 BARING-GOULD *Bladys* Pref. 7, I allowed [the idea] to re-shape itself, in fresh scenes, with fresh developments, and fresh incidents.

Hence **Resha·ping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1882 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 27/3 A reshaping of a comedietta of Haynes Bayly. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* XIII. iii, Not even the ıeshaping power of memory would suffice to appease my longing.

Resha·re (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To share again.

1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcos.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 66/2 Semiramis..lusting to reshare Hir Sonne, her Sonne her Threed of Life did share.

Resha·rpen (*rī-*), *v.* To sharpen again.

1884 *Machinery & Engineering* I. 90/1 A small special.. machine is made, which resharpens the milling cutter. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 6/3 The cutting knife is moveable, and can be resharpened.

Resheathe (*rī-*), *v.* To sheathe again.

a 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 189 God, at their Pray'rs, his naked Sword re-sheath'd.

Reshi·ft (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To shift again, in various senses.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 238 They have also a mystery in shifting and reshifting in one and the same Masse from one Alter to another. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 9 July, So back again home and reshifted myself.

Reshi·ne (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To shine again. Hence **Reshi·ning** *ppl. a.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Thee stars are darckned, glittring Aurora reshined. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Sonn. xi, Mirrours..That radiantly display their beauteous beames Of glistring Vertue, and reshining Witt. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 461 So brightly re-shine in his English verses, all the pleasant graces of speech. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 173 Let it be an Analogy, or proportionable resemblance re-shining ..in their effects.

Reshi·p (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *refl.* and *intr.* To take ship again.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 656 A couple of ordinary men who had re-ship'd themselves again for Asia. 1801 *Dundee Advertiser* 27 Feb., Richardson further adds he saw his vessel in a wrecked state before he reshipped.

2. *trans.* To put into, or on board of, a ship again; to transfer to another ship.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 113 The merchants in general must lose much more by this half that is reshipp'd, than they got by the half that is consumed here. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 376 Several days were employed in reshipping the cannon, mortars, and heavy stores. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 257 When any of these outcasts are reshipped from one port, they make their way back to another as speedily as possible. 1874 WALFORD *Insurance Cycl.* III. 568 The wool at the time of the fire was about to be re-shipped.

3. To set in position, fix up, again.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pkt. Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 285 The apparatus..may..be altogether and at once unshipped, and re-shipped again at pleasure.

Reshi·pment (*rī-*). [RE- 5 a.]

1. The act of reshipping.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 636 The inconveniences and expenses of reshipment at New Orleans. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 15 Produce, on which the charges of shipment or re-shipment are infinitely heavier. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 419 The cost of transhipment or reshipment, as the case may be, should be general average.

2. The quantity reshipped.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Feb. 12/1 The reshipments are larger by about 2 per cent.

Reshoe· (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To shoe (a horse) again. Hence **Reshoe·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 668/1 The want of re-shoeing is more likely to prevent contraction than to cause it. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 5/5 No aluminium shoes broke, and they were used over again for re-shoeing.

Reshoo·t (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To shoot again.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* I. 884 Though a Tree be felled; from the Root, Yet is there hope that Branches will re-shoot.

† **Resho·re** (*rī-*), *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To return to the shore of.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 495 Hauing agayne re-shoared the Maine, I coasted Galloway.

Reshri·ne, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To enshrine again.

1878 GROSART *Ded. Sonn.* in *H. More's Poems*, More, in this living now I would re-shrine for homage.

Reshu·ffle (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To shuffle (cards, etc.) again.

1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 65 The cards must be re-shuffled. 1875 'CAVENDISH' *Round Games at Cards* 8 If a card is exposed in cutting,..the pack must be re-shuffled. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 1/2 You just defeat the Ministry, reshuffle the Portfolios, find a new head.

So **Reshu·ffle** *sb.*

1897 *Daily News* 19 July 3/1 Queensland has been content with only seventeen shuffles or re-shuffles.

Reshu·t (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To shut again.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 1569 He will'd That each man's money should again be put Into his Sack, and then the Sack re-shut. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 149 Reshutting the other eye, we shall find that part of the room visible.

† **Re·siance.** *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *res(s)eance*: see RESIANT and -ANCE.] Abode, residence.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. iv. (1877) I. 99 Through his personall resiance, if he happen to dwell and be resident in the same. 1605 M. SUTCLIFFE *Brief Exam.* 145 The world knoweth, how they haue domineered in the places of their resiance. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyrupædia* 172 Intending to keepe resiance in a Citie. [1658 in PHILLIPS. 1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1867 T. C. ANSTEY *Notes Repr. People Act* 47 The Franchise in all and each was the same. It was a simple 'Resiance' (or Residency) Franchise.]

So † **Re·siancy** (also 7 **resc-**). *Obs.*

1580–1 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 15 § 13 Upon Certificate made to the saide Courte of Exchequer .. testyfieing suche his most Resyauncy. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xix. 606 So much of this Statute..as doth concern the resiancie of those Iustices of the Peace. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 191 This Statute requireth an actual habitation or resciancy, and not a Mathematical or Imaginary resciancy. 1673 *MS. Declaration* (Yorksh.), Inhabitants within the said Duchy do suit of resiancy unto the tourne and court leet. [1867 ANSTEY *Notes Repr. People Act* 51 The antient 'common right' of Universal, or 'Resiancy' Suffrage.]

Resiant (re·ziănt), *a.* and *sb.* Now *arch.* Forms: 5 **receande, resceant, -aunte, ressеaunt**, 5–6 (9) **reseant** (7 **ree-**); 5 **ressi-**, 5–7 **resiaunt** (6 **-aunte, resyant, -aunt(e)**, 6 **resiant** (6 **-ante**, 7 **-ent, resciant, -ent**). [a. OF. *reseant* (*rec-, resc-, resseant*, etc.), pres. pple. of *reseoir*:—L. *residēre*: see RESIDE *v.*[1]]

A. *adj.* † **1.** Resident, dwelling; abiding. In predicative use, or placed after the sb., sometimes in *pl.* form. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1450–1650.)

a. Of persons.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7544 In durham mynster þare he fande Certayn seculers receande. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 198/1 The persone .. with whom they were dwellyng, reseant or resortyng. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 140 In whatsoeuer place of the worlde he is resyaunte or maketh his abode. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XVI. iv. 401 Certaine divells speake onelie the language of that countrie where they are resiant. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* IV. iv, I have already Dealt, by Umbrenus, with the Allobroges Here resiant in Rome. 1670 *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 242 The names of all the convicted women re-

cusants..who were resiant in Durham. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Forms of Process* (ed. 2) 178 If any Person so outlawed for High Treason shall..be Resiant or Inhabitant out of the Limits of the Kingdom. [1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 224 If the lord is sure that the proof will be made against the villain, that he was his astrer, reseant in his villenage.]

pl. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 5 § 1 They and their successours and their tenauntes and seruauntes Resceauntes uppon their londes. *c* 1530 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 189 That the said Prelates .continually should be abiding and Reseants upon their said Promotions within this Realm.

b. Of things.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 153 The plat for the monarchicall leamer being alwaye reseant in the chusers head. *a* 1624 BP. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 189 A King..that hath the Spirit of the liuing God resiant in him. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 15 (1713) I. 101 The People..would have been apt to believe a certain Sovereignty even Paramount to the Kings, to be resiant in the House of Commons.

† **c.** Settled, occupied. *Obs. rare* —1.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1882) 140 Wee must refrain all bodily labours, to the end that wee may the better be resiant at these spirituall exercises vppon the Sabaoth day.

† **2.** In attributive use: **a.** Of residence or stay. **b.** = RESIDENT *a.* 2. *Obs. rare.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 61 Is a Monarche no Monarch, because hee reaieth not his resiant Throne amongst his vtmost Subiects? 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xx. 14 To the end they should attend continually about the church, as resiant chaplaines.

B. *sb.* A resident. Now *rare.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 476/1 The most true and indifferent Commoners, Burgeys, Resceantz, continuell Housholders. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxv. Wks. 900/2 In the cytye selfe, eyther of resiauntes therin, or of resorters thereto. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1308/1 Desirous to be a dweller and resiant in his countrie where he was borne. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 103 Being Resiants in those heauenly habitations. 1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* I. vi. (1657) 179 [189], A thing which could not possibly be supposed..had he beene here a resiant. 1738 *Hist. View Crt. Excheq.* i. 4 All Quarrels that were moved between the Resiants there. 1787 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 455 To his villa at Streatham, in Surrey, Johnson was invited not as a guest, but as a resiant. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 133 This John granted the famous deed..to his tenants and resiants in the Isle of Axholme. [1867 T. C. ANSTEY *Notes Repr. People Act* 49 Sometimes even in exclusion of the 'common right of all the Resiants'.]

Comb. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Resiant rolls*, are rolls wherein the resiants of a tithing, &c., are set down.

† **Resianty.** *Obs. rare* —1. In 5 **reseantee.** [f. prec. + -Y.] = RESIANCE.

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 630/2 [This being] caused be reseantee of all the Kynges Courtes holden and abidyng at Westm[inster].

† **Resiccate,** *v. Obs. rare* —1. [f. L. type **resiccāt-*, f. *re-* RE- + *siccāre* to dry: cf. *desiccate.*] *absol.* To have a drying effect.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 338 It calefies moderately, resiccates manifestly, and is somewhat astrictive.

So † **Resiccation,** drying up. *Obs. rare.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 267 The shutting vp and resiccation of these vessels within a few dayes after the birth.

† **Resi·de,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.] Residence, sojourn. (Only in Brathwait.)

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlewom.* (1641) 293 Make no reside there where the least occasion of lightnesse is ministred. 1635 — *Arcad. Princ.* **3 In the time of his reside at Court, there were no Transcripts held so precious as his Poems.

Reside (rĭzəi·d), *v.*1 Also 5 **resyde,** 7 **recide,** 6 **resede, -cede.** [ad. F. *résider* (= Sp. and Pg. *residir*, It. *risedere*) or L. *residēre* to remain behind, rest, etc., f. *re-* RE- + *sedēre* to sit.]

† **1.** *intr.* To settle; to take up one's abode or station. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* (1855) III. 37 Thai came in Navarn and Wisbayn, and resydit on the ryver of Hyber. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 70 It sholde be a shame to me..to reside in this land of lybie, wythoute to accomplishe my wyage. *a* 1657 W. BURTON *Itin. Antonin.* (1658) 250 This Legion..was taken into Britain by Claudius Cæsar, and planted here, where..it recided against the Silures.

† **b.** To rest or rely *upon* oneself. *Obs. rare* —1.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. vi. (1620) 423 The iust cause of the bad Angels misery is their departure from that high essence to reside vpon themselues.

2. To dwell permanently or for a considerable time, to have one's settled or usual abode, to live, *in* or *at* a particular place.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 135 Nor yet ever any hath come so neare Mexico where Mutezuma dooth reside. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xviii. 51 The Sarail, where ordinarilie the great lord Turk doth resede. *Ibid.* IV. xxxvi. 159 b, The second [patriarch] recedith at Caire. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 277 There at the moated Grange recides this delected Mariana. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 290 To appoint his successour in that place, in which he last resided and dyed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 610 Secure within resides the various God, And draws a Rock upon his dark Abode. 1740 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* xii. III. 22, I purpose to set out for Naples. I am told by every body that I shall not find it agreeable to reside in. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. ii, His father resided in the next county. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* V. lviii. 279 Those of the Companions who could reside on the lands would, each on their own farm, establish [etc.].

transf. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 65 The verie instant that I saw you, did My heart flie to your seruice, there resides To make me slaue to it. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 522 Where these living thoughts reside, when .. my bloodless limbs shall waste I' the passing wind.

b. Of persons having some special status or position. Hence, to live (at a place) for the discharge of official duties; to be 'in residence'.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 146 In distribucioun of wagis in collegis, is nocht gevin bot to thame that resydis. *c* 1530 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. Rec. II. xxiii. 62 You Sir Gregory being his Ambassadour there continually residing. ?1667 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* (1670) 39 One Vnder-Steward to recide at the Mines. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5324/3 James Jefferyes, Esq., to reside for His Majesty's Service with the King of Sweden. 1860 *Bentley's Quarterly* I. 528 A clergyman resides on his living; a cabinet-minister resides (if he does reside) in Downing Street.

c. Of animals. (Not now in serious use.)

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 157 This place..abounds with goats...These animals reside here in great tranquillity. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* (1809) I. 108 The Woodchuck.. resides in a hole which he digs in the ground.

3. a. Of power, rights, etc.: To rest or be vested *in* a person, etc. † Also const. *with.*

1607 *Stat.* in *Hist. Wakefield Sch.* (1892) 59 That the election..alwaies reside and remayne with themselves. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* 122 Let us suppose this Soveraignty to reside, and be fixed in an assembly of men. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc.* Wks. 1871 III. 416 Power—physical power—resides in the people. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 21 When despotism has established itself for ages.. it is not in the person of the King only that it resides. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vii. 354 Rights are exercised by persons, or if not exercised by persons reside in persons. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 1. 4 The actual sovereignty within the settlement resided in the body of its freemen.

b. Of qualities, attributes, etc.: To be present or inherent *in* a person or thing.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 272 Cogitation Resides not in that man, that do's not thinke. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 140 The meanest Plant cannot be rais'd without Seed by any Formative power residing in the Soil. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 199 Attributes and Powers must have something to reside and inhere in. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 373 Resides such virtue in that air, As must create an appetite for pray'r? 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 200 A man in whose heart resides some effluence of Wisdom. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii § 5 The meaning resides not in what they denote, but in what they connote. 1871 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. (1876) 127 The glory of nature in reality resides in the mind of man.

c. To be physically present *in* a thing. Now *rare.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 117 Corrupt humors, that reside in the body. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 277 He concluded that in this Saline matter resides the true Acid. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 18 The acid which was long known to reside in wood. 1846 TIZARD *Brewing* (ed. 2) 548 The rich nectarium residing in the lupuline is prevented by the dense worts from exuding.

† **4. a.** To remain or continue *in* a certain place or position. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 175 The third is, that they reside not in the chaine of intemperance, that is, prolong not the time in eating and drinking superfluously. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 100 In Scio, it was well known, the distemper had resided for some time.

† **b.** Of things: To lie, be placed or stationed, somewhere. *Obs. rare.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. viii. (1821) 319 Her Majesties Magazines of Victualls, Munition, and Treasure residing there in great quantities. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 237 Far from your Capital my ship resides At Reithrus, and secure at anchor rides. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 9 Let on this head unfadeing flowers reside.

† **Resi·de,** *v.*2 *Obs.* [ad. L. *resīdĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *sīdĕre* to sink.]

1. *intr.* To sink down, to subside.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. iv, Thy lordlie check the seas proud courage quailed, And highly swelling, lowly made reside. *a* 1702 CONGREVE *Birth of Muse*, Every rolling surge resides in peace.

2. To sink or settle down as a deposit.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 56 The matter of meane substance, which is sulphurus, oylely, & apt to burne, resideth in the bottome of the glasse. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 93 The mixt earth that was carryed in the flood being apt to reside to the bottom. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 620 The sulphurs and Bitums are alwaies obvious to be discerned in the waters wherein they are, because they reside in them, or swim on them.

3. To alight. *rare* —0.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Reside*, to alight. 1623 COCKERAM II. A ij, To Alight from a horse, *reside.*

Residence (re·zidĕns), *sb.*1 Forms: 4 **residense,** 5 **resydennce,** 6 **reci-, resi-, resydens, reci-, resydence,** 4– **residence.** [a. F. *résidence*, = Prov. *residensa*, Sp. and Pg. *residencia*, It. *residenza, -zia*, ad. L. *residentia*: see RESIDE *v.*1 and -ENCE.]

1. a. *To have* († *hold, keep,* or *make*) *one's residence,* to have one's usual dwelling-place or abode; to reside. *To take up one's residence,* to establish oneself; to settle.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 107 In lanes blinde, Wher as these robbours and these theves by kynde Holden hire chief ferful residence. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 574, I haue maid my residence With hie Princes of greit puissance. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 747 The parrochynnis quhair they wer borne or had thair cheiff residence. 1649 *Alcoran* 405 The Heaven, where God kept his residence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 734 Many a Towred structure high, Where Scepter'd Angels held thir residence. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* V. XXXVI. 263 The arts and sciences took up their residence..at Rome. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* (1809) I. 98 In these [forests] a great variety and number of animals had their residence. 1833 CRUSE tr. *Eusebius* IV. xi. 139 He also had his residence at Rome.

b. So *to have* (etc.) *residence.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 138 Whan foure steedys of Phebus goldene chare, List in this regioun holde residence. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 179 Hit was not conueniente an Emperoure to kepe residence where thapostles crownede kepede the principate. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 30 Welcum..Withe us to liue, and to maik recidence. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 24 Within the infant rind of this weake flower Poyson hath residence, and medicine power. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea-Voy.* II. ii, What place is this? Sure something more than human keeps residence here. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 999, I upon my Frontieres here Keep residence. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. 72 Virtue..has had everlasting residence in the nature of the Godhead.

c. The circumstance or fact of having one's permanent or usual abode in or at a certain place; the fact of residing or being resident.

1480 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 315 No manere freman. shall dwell..without the citie by no contynuell resydennce. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvii. 4 Men makis in court thair solistationis:..Sum be continewale residence. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 343 How chances it they trauaile? their residence both in reputation and profit was better both wayes. 1652 NELDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 479 Then they were glad to invite our Merchant's Residence with what privileges they would desire. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 341 There was one special and standing monument of his residence among them. 1790 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 243 There is an essential difference between residence and abiding in a particular place. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* VII, That he should move their sovereign to honour Woodstock occasionally with her residence during her royal progresses. 1860 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* iv. (1879) 132 Ambassadors in ancient times were sent on special occasions by one nation to another. Their residence at foreign courts is a practice of modern growth. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 858/1 The next center of fashionable residence was Blucker street.

transf. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 74 Those Parts..had been formerly in the Possession of the Sea, and the Place of its natural Residence. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 43 The marine shells..demonstrate the former residence of the sea upon the mountains.

2. The fact of living or staying regularly at or in some place for the discharge of special duties, or to comply with some regulation; also, the period during which such stay is required of one. Now freq. in phrase *in residence.*

a. *Eccl.*, with ref. to the presence of incumbents in their benefices, canons in their cathedrals, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 493 No persone ne vicare ne prelate is excusid fro personele residense to be made in her beneficys. *c* 1444 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 217 Avaunsyd persownys holde residence Among their paryssheus. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 406 In the oold tyme the bischop and hise preestis..helden residence in the modir chirche. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 188 For lacke of residence..all y^e parishioners lacked preaching. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1664/2 He departed from Lichefield to a benefice in Leycester shyre,..wherupon he keepyng residence, taught diligently. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 105 With the Spanish Divines he holdeth residence *de jure divino*, but if they erred in anything it was about personall residence. 1699 GALE *Let.* in *Pepys' Mem.* (1828) V. 255 My residence determines tomorrow, because my last sermon could not be made till then, though the eating residence terminated a few days ago. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 48 As exceptions to the general and indisputable principle of residence. 1845 WILBERFORCE in Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. vii. 283, I wish I was in residence to play the host to you. 1892 KITCHIN *Compotus Rolls St. Swithun's Priory* Introd. 3 The Canon in Residence..actually gave orders that the Rolls..should be thrown into the fire.

fig. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 150 It were liberty enough, if for the next seven years all sermons were bound to keep residence on this text, Brethren, love one another.

b. In other connexions, as with ref. to colleges or universities, electoral rights, etc.

1584–5 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 216 The tuelf puir men of the said hospitall sall mak residence.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 275 The connection between the scholar and the school did not terminate with his residence. 1867 T. C. ANSTEY *Notes Repr. People Act* 66 'Residence' was required in certain cases, but not in others. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 109 The head is usually bound to residence during term. *Ibid.* v. 315 The 'residence' of an undergraduate student is now considered to be 168 days out of 365. 1896 *Academy* 18 Jan. 56/1 At Oxford residence will not be resumed until the end of next week.

† **3.** Continuance in some course or action. *With residence,* with insistence. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 164 The chief of foolis,..And able in his foly to hold residence. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 862 In be bischope presence bus cuthbert prayed with residence. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 23 Men are not simply condemned for their particular sinnes, but for their continuance and residence in them. 1609 TOURNEUR *Funeral Poem Sir F. Vere* 137 And in the due performance of her Lawes His favours had their constant residence.

† **4. a.** *To make residence,* to stay at or in a place for a certain time. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 503 In his avne presence Heir sall I mak residence. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 670 If that I mak abid or resydens In to o place langar than o nycht. 1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 81 The Lordis of Counsell makis na residence in Sessioun for deciding upoun the saidis letres of advocatioun. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 206 Quhen the king thrie dayis thair had maid residence.., the fourt day he returnis quhairfra he cam.

† **b.** *Without residence,* without delay or tarrying. *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 2359 Sche gart bryng, withouten Recidens, With grete effere this knycht to hir presens. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 976 Thay bad me pas withoutin residence, Vnto the ten Sibillais of science. 1584–7 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 24 He trauailed by the space of seauen weekes without anie residence, vntill hee came to a Citie called Barutta.

5. The place where one resides; one's dwelling-place; the abode *of* a person (esp. one of some rank or distinction).

[1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 424 Quhen that the rayvyns sall ryve out bath thine ene, And on the rattis salbe thy residence.] 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 284 All those soules, That to their euerlasting residence, Before the dew of euening fall, shall fleete. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 947 Not many furlongs thence Is your Fathers residence. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 31 That place, the then Residence of Altezeera. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 251 Caprea, ..a Place that had been the Retirement of Augustus for some time, and the Residence of Tiberius for several Years. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 199 One thousand seven hundred and eighty houses, the residence of wealthy and honourable citizens. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* iv. (1879) 67 His residence was both Palace and Temple. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 513 Every dangerous place in West Africa is regarded as the residence of a god.

transf. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 119 Chasing the Royall blood With fury, from his native residence. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 429 The vpper Region or the Head wherein the soule hath her Residence of estate, guarded by the Sences. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 346 Understand the same Of Fish within thir watry residence. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 196 The regulative will, or soul, ..has no special residence within the brain.

b. A dwelling, abode, house, *esp.* one of a superior kind; a mansion.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 13 It deserues..A forted residence 'gainst the tooth of time. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 157 Nor wanted aught within, That royal residence might well befit, For grandeur or for use. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, Considerable additions were necessary to make it a comfortable family residence. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 365 A residence was assigned him at Bithur.

† **c.** A settlement (of traders). *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 36 At the North-west end the English Merchants haue a residence. [1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 156 In 1687 one of the principal 'residences' or marts of the Company was at Hamburgh.]

d. = RESIDENCY 3.

1889 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 166 The inhabitants dress differently in this residence from what they do in other parts of Java.

6. *fig.* The (*or* a) seat *of* power, liberty, etc.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 297 To call that inviolable residence of justice and liberty, by such an odious name. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 387 The blest residence of truth divine. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 218 The free cities of Italy; the very early residences of trade and manufactures. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xlvi. Wks. 1870 XIII. 138 The residence of the supreme authority,..the..Junta.

7. The time during which one resides in or at a place.

1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* in *P.'s Lives* (1700) I. 66 He was intrusted also with the management of publick affairs in the empire during his residence in the metropolis. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cli, There was no representation during my residence. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. 67 The Jews lost .. their spoken language .. during their comparatively short residence in Babylon.

b. A period of residing; a stay.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 378 During a residence of four months that I stay'd at Court. 1857 GEN. NICHOLSON in Smiles *Charac.* iii. (1876) 73, I was always the better for a residence with him and his wife. 1871 HARE *Walks in Rome* I. Introd. 11 It must not..be supposed that one short residence at Rome will be sufficient to make a foreigner acquainted with all its varied treasures.

8. *attrib.*, as *residence house, part, room*, etc.

1838 *Act* 1 & 2 *Vict.* c. 23 § 7 Where the Residence House .., and Appurtenances belonging to any Benefice shall be inconveniently situate [etc.]. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 335/2 Titusville..is the favourite residence town of prosperous brokers. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 16/1 The residence rooms will be so designed and furnished as [etc.]. 1889 *Cent. Mag.* July 374/2 The residence parts of the town. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 183/2 She led him by the most imposing buildings and through the finest residence streets.

† **Residence,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **resyd-**, 7 **recid-**. [ad. L. type **residentia*, f. *residĕre* RESIDE *v.*[2]: see -ENCE.]

1. That which settles as a deposit; sediment. (Very common in 17th c.)

1541 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* iv. i, Whan there appeareth in the uryne a resydence lyght and whyte. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 32, I may not here omit to commend the..residence and groundes of all Channels,..Riuers and Ditches. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 132 Wherein beside a terreous residence some salt is also found. 1684–5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 71 The Spontaneous residence, if I may so call it, that the Liquor lets fall by meer standing.

pl. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* XXXVIII, Powder the dregs and residences of the Aqua-fortis. 1684–5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 90 To take notice of the Residences of many of the Mineral Waters of France.

b. The residuum or deposit left after any chemical process.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 30 b, If the pouder bee good, you shall see them all to fire at ones; so that there shall be no residence remaining. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 122 Cause it to be boyled untill it come to an evaporation and see its residence.

c. Remains, leavings. *rare* —[1].

c 1550 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 80 Put you your trenchour in the same, and all your resydence.

2. The settling of sediment in liquids.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. iv. 734 Vntill such time as the earth haue made his perfect residence and setling in the bottome of the glasse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 302 Separation..is wrought by Weight; as in the ordinary Residence or Settlement of Liquors. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 303 Boil the Colature, defæcated by residence to half.

† **Re·sidence,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RESIDENCE *sb.*[1]] (Meaning obscure.)

1608 W. SCLATER *Malachy* (1650) 47 Wherein the Prophet even resideth the speeches of these hypocriticall Jews.

1611 — *Key* (1629) 229 He shewes that these things were, in many, but vaine bragges; residencing their vaine boasting fitly to the fashion of our people.

† **Reside·ncer, -ier,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. AF. *residencer* (1430 in Godef.), ad. med.L. *residentiārius*: see RESIDENTIARY[1].]

A. *adj.* Residentiary. (Also in *pl.* form.)

1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 7 Maistre John Selow chanon residencier of ye kyrk of Yorke. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 189 Alle prechers residencers and persones þat ar greable. 1486 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E.E.T.S.) 18 Ioan Herwood and..George Radclyf, somtime chanons residencyeres in the seid cathedral church.

B. *sb.* **1.** A canon, incumbent, etc., in residence.

1522 *Stat. Ord. Garter* xx, The Dean or Register, or the most ancient Residencer of the said College. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Singing-men* (Arb.) 52 Their humanity is a leg to the Residencer.

2. A resident representative.

1541 WYATT *Declaration* Wks. (1816) 283 A Prince were as good send naked letters, and to receive naked letters, as to be at charge for residencers.

Residenciarie, -y, obs. ff. RESIDENTIARY.

Residency (re·zidĕnsi). [f. as RESIDENCE *sb.*[1]: see -ENCY.]

† **1.** = RESIDENCE *sb.*[1] in various senses. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. 1 It was..greatly honored.. with the seate and residencie of the throne of Religion. *Ibid.* 13 Constantinople, the soueraigne residencie of that Empire. 1604 *Const. & Canons Eccl.* xliv, All those..shal after the dayes of their Residencie..presently repaire to their Benefices. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* II. 114 Constancy may have residency in all things but the minds of lovers. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* xvi. 148 Fear..chaseth the spirits to and fro from their residency and faculties.

† **b.** *Eccl.* = RESIDENCE *sb.*[1] 2 a. *Obs.*

1590 *Humble Motion with Submiss.* 27 There wanteth residency in many able men; there is no practise of preching in many resident. *c* 1613 *Soc. Condit. People Anglesey* 55 Of these that keep true residency, some keep indifferent houses, others deserve no great commendation. 1652 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxviii. (1739) 139 Residency, and Non-residency, was a Theme formerly learned from the Canon Law, in which, as also in the thing it self, the Clergy were the only skilful men.

2. The official residence of a representative of the Governor-general (formerly of the East India Company) at an Indian native court.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* II. 19/1 The revenues and charges of Fort Marlbro', the chief Residency of Bencoolen. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 306 'The Residency'..containing the establishment of the Company's Resident at the court of his Highness the Nizam. 1877 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 601/2 We steam slowly along, past the English Residency with its beautiful gardens.

attrib. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 238 The Mahrattas entered the Residency grounds.

3. An administrative division in the Dutch East Indies. Also *attrib.*

1814 RAFFLES *Java* (1817) I. 289 In the different residencies were provincial courts, styled *landraads*. 1861 J. W. B. MONEY *Java* I. 197 As president of the landraad, and as judge of the residency court. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 691/2 The island is divided into East, West, and Middle Java, containing 22 subdivisions, called Residencies.

Residens(i)ary, obs. forms of RESIDENTIARY.

Resident (re·zidĕnt), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 **resydent** (5 **-dentt**), **residente**, 6 **reasident**. [ad. L. *resident-em*, pres. pple. of *residēre* to RESIDE: cf. F. *résident* sb. (13th c.), Sp., Pg., and It. *residente*, It. *risedente*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Residing, dwelling, or having an abode in a place. **a.** In predicative use.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xii. 2 These that dwelten, or wern resident, Tymothe, and Appollonye. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXV, Say to the men that there bene resident, How long think thay to stand in my disdeyne. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 467 We xal do your intente, in thys place to be resydent whyle þat ye be absent. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 He or she..shall nat be taken out of the saintuary, wherein the same person shall then be resydent. *a* 1592 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 13 Tell mee whether Venus is resident about this mount of Erecinus, or no. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 19 In no other part are those Birds resident. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 40 The Christian Princes that were then resident at the Port. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 15 He is not said to be resident in a Place, who comes thither with a Purpose of retiring immediately from thence. 1792 CHIPMAN *Rep.* (1871) 25 D. was resident at Dennington, but not an inhabitant. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. (1868) I. 5 The inhabitants of each [country], whether resident in France..or Flanders.

fig. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 594 Authority herself not seldom sleeps, Though resident, and witness of the wrong. 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. Shaks.* v. 179 Ophelia .. is always more resident in his soul than maintained within a palace.

b. In attributive use.

1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1343/2 He considered resident country gentlemen the greatest blessing of this country. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 134 Its resident population does not much exceed two hundred and twenty thousand, comprised within the..limits of the city.

c. Of animals or birds: Remaining in one place or country throughout the year; non-migratory.

1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* p. xiii, The Resident Animals are such as can accommodate themselves to all the changes of this variable climate. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 427 The same sagacity that has taught them the habits of the resident animals. 1899 EVANS *Birds* 17 There are many Birds which, though resident as species, are migratory as individuals.

2. Staying in or at a place in discharge of some duty or in compliance with some regulation. (Cf. RESIDENCE *sb.*[1] 2.)

1426 AUDLAY *Poems* 33 Curatus resident thai schul be And ald houshold oponly. 1456 SIR G. HAYL *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 146 Wagis ar nocht ordanyt to be gevin to personis nocht resident. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 133 A nother yl custume, that prestys be not resydent apon theyr bunfycys. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 390 That every man be resident in his own church, and that eche man shuld have one benefice. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 131, I am come to Kilkenny..without any one Commander or Captaine of the Army, hauing left them all with commandement to be resident on their charge. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeitures* 8 If any Customer, Comptroller, or Searcher be not resident upon his Place and Office. *a* 1790 WARTON in *Boswell* an. 1754, There was only one other Fellow of Pembroke now resident. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 200 A Marine Police.. under the particular direction of the Superintending and Resident Magistrate. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 195 Mr. Wachsell, the resident surgeon. 1874 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 544/1 Resident political agents are appointed by the British government at the courts of the native princes.

† **b.** Continually present *in* an assembly. *Obs.*

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* II. xxiii. Wks. (1673) 181 Mr. Hampden, Mr. Pim, &c. were resident in all Parliaments, their age gave them opportunity to assist in.

3. Of qualities, powers, etc.: Abiding, present, inherent, prevalent, established.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. CXXIV. [CXXV.] 367 It wyll be very harde to make peace in that place, where as great hatered and warre is resydent. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 44 Let this thought be alwayes resident in your mind. 1610 HEALY *St. Aug. Citie God* (1620) 225 One ignorant of him would not have thought any effeminat sparke resident in him. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLL *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 101 The Pulse, which is..raised by the influent Blood, and the Pulsifick or Pulsative faculty, there resident. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 9 It exists in the whole;..it is a right resident in the nation. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XVI. 138 Some have thought that the particles of light are..turned aside by the forces resident in the particles. 1863 BP. EWING *Past. Let.* 25 There the belief and practice we adhere to is most fully resident.

† **4.** Of things: Situated, lying. *Resident site* (see quot. 1610). *Obs. rare.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. XXV. Gg iij b, This Figure also receyueth the Cube, with his 8 solide angles residente in the 8 centers of his Hexagonall playnes. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. i. 47 Situation may be said to be Resident, and Respicient. Resident Site depends vpon the setling, laying and lying of the grounds. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 130 The Water..of the Globe, as well that resident in it, as that which floats upon it.

† **b.** Remaining still; firm, abiding. *Obs. rare.*

1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xi. 139 The watry pavement is not stable and resident like a rock.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who resides permanently in a place; sometimes *spec.* applied to inhabitants of the better class.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 404/1 To any Inhabitauntes, residentes or dwellers in any Cite. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. iii. 35 It was yet more that he had been a long resident with his family. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 523 It was agreed that no persons, except those in the Company's employ, should be allowed to go to India as residents. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., In Ireland..'residents' will soon grow as numerous as in the thinner 'residential districts' of Great Britain.

fig. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* III. iii. (1851) 289 The pursuits of the enlightened resident or traveller in every department of science. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac* iii. 70 What can be..a more ghostly resident in nature than the sense of right and wrong?

b. A resident incumbent.

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 85 The number of non-residents exceeds the number of residents. 1873 SIR R. PHILLIMORE *Eccles. Law* II. 1145 The bishop shall provide, that in every church there shall be one resident.

2. A diplomatic representative, inferior in rank to an ambassador, residing at a foreign court. Now only *Hist.* (Common in 17th c.)

1650 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 268 They..give out threatning language in a most despiteful manner against our Resident. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Swed. Ambassy* (1772) II. 232 It might be supposed, that..he should understand the difference between a resident and an ambassador extraordinary. 1739 GRAY *Let. to Mother* 19 Dec., Mr. Mann, the resident, had sent his servant to meet us at the gates. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xliv. 494 Sir Henry Nevil, the English resident in France. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 101 The resident of the Elector Palatine..fitted up a chapel in Lime Street.

transf. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* I. vi, He's shrewdly wrong'd if he be n't Cromwel's Agent for all the Taverns between Kings-street and the Devil at Temple-bar, indeed he's a kind o' Resident in 'em. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III. i, You keep Company with the Devil's Resident.

b. A representative of the († East India Company or) Governor-general of India residing at a († commercial station or) native court.

1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 108 The mischiefs likely to happen to the said country from the establishment of a resident. 1793 HODGES *Trav. India* 43

A factory belonging to the English company, where a commercial resident is constantly stationed. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 273 The Resident consented..to the Raja's request for a suspension of hostilities. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 545/1 The Administration of the Native States is generally vested in an hereditary..prince,..controlled in some degree by a British resident.

c. The governor of a residency in the Dutch East Indies.

1814 Raffles *Java* (1817) I. 292 In criminal [cases], the jurisdiction and authority of the Resident has been considerably extended. 1861 J. W. B. Money *Java* I. 196 The resident is the first local European authority.

d. An agent or representative of the British government in a semi-independent native territory.

1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 29 May 529/2 The Resident in Bechuanaland is the right man in the right place.

† Resident, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *resīdent-*, ppl. stem of *resīdēre* to Reside *v.*[2]]

1. Deposit or sediment.

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. v. 47 The next vrine was of a pale straw coloured yellow, with some whitish residents. 1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* I. ii. 13 Shaking it..that it may have some of the fecies or residents of the Pouder in the bottom to make it more strong. 1666 Boyle *Formes & Qual.* 129 As much as one Ounce of dry Residents, whether Saline or Earthy.

2. Residue, remainder.

a 1610 Healey *Cebes* (1636) 130 After a little toile, the whole resident of their life shalbe topt with..tranquility.

Reside·ntal, *a. U. S.* [f. Resident *a.* or *sb.*[1] + -al.] Residential.

1875 H. James *Transatlantic Sketches* 303 The beautiful residental apartments of the Pitti Palace. 1884 *American* VIII. 238 The Pope has decided to create a residental archbishopric at Carthage.

† Residenta·rian. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + *-arian.*] One given to remaining at table.

1680 T. Lawson *Mite into Treas.* 23 The daily Feaster, such as the Residentarians, whose Legs can scarce bear about his gross Corpulent Body.

† Residentary, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ary.] = Residentiary *a.*[1]

1686 J. S[ergeant] *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 112 The Cardinals Residentaries in the Court of Rome. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. l. 404 Some Residentary Kings in Capadocia.

Resident·er (re·zidentəɹ, *Sc.* rezide·ntəɹ). Also 5 **resedenter,** 7 **recidentor.** [f. Resident.]

† 1. *Eccl.* A residentiary. *Obs. rare.*

1455 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 191 Sir John Bernyngham, tresorer of York mynster, and Maister John Marshall, resedenter of the same mynster. 1719 *Brit. Compend.* (ed. 2) 239 The present Dean, and Residenter of St. Paul's.

2. *Sc.* and *U. S.* A resident, inhabitant.

1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. viii. § i, The Justice-deputs were not ordinar Residenters in Town. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 3 The inhabitants and residenters within the same. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 194 The total of residenters..being 15,734. 1812 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* (1814) 127 They were ceded by the Spanish government, as an appendage to the possession of every residenter in the village. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 221 The obligations incumbent on him as a residenter of the parish. 1875 W. Mollwraith *Guide Wigtown.* 57 In the memory of some not very aged residenters.

transf. 1882 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIX. 89 Nor did the birds come merely as stray visitors, but as actual residenters.

Residential (rezide·nʃăl), *a.*[1] [See Residence *sb.*[1] and -al. So Sp. *residencial*, It. *-enziale.*]

1. Serving or used as a residence; in which one resides. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. 213 Let him see The Residential Court of Chastity. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 163 To his fix'd Dwelling and Residential Abode among us. 1718 J. Fox *Wanderer* No. 8. 43 The residential Palace of a Monarch, beautify'd with a delightful Park. 1740 Waterland *Regeneration* 13 In Baptism, the same Spirit fixes, as it were, his Dwelling, or residential Abode.

b. Adapted or suitable for the residence of those belonging to the better class; characterized by houses of a superior kind.

1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 219 The landowner alleged that the line would injure a considerable residential estate. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 70 Sixty to be residential districts, and sixty..comparatively poor neighbourhoods.

2. Connected with, pertaining or relating to, residence or residences (in general or specific sense).

1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* XXIX. 172/1 It is thought that the locality will be much sought after for villa residences, and thus obtain a residential traffic. 1857 Smiles *Stephenson* (1859) 172 Witnesses were called to prove residential injury which would be caused by the..smoke and fire from the locomotives. 1881 *Nation* XXXII. 178 Fixing the residential qualification of voters.

3. Of or belonging to a Resident. *rare*

1885 *Glasgow Her.* 4 Dec. 6/3 A British Resident—or, to speak correctly, a British official endowed with Residential powers, has been established in Mandalay.

† Reside·ntial, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Resident *sb.*[2]] Left as a residuum.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 213 As if the whole heap of evill were taken away at once,..but the good had been residentiall about the parenchymatick Laboratorie of the Liver.

Residentiary (reziden∫ări), *sb.* and *a.*[1] Also 6 **-sary, -siary, -ciarie,** 7 **-ciary.** [ad. med.L. *residentiārius*: see Residence *sb.*[1] and -ary.]

A. *sb.* **1.** An ecclesiastic who is bound to official residence, *esp.* a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church.

c 1525 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 65 Also Dr Barrye late residenciary of Southwell is deceased. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1218/1 Last of all came y^e queere of Paules, with their residensaries. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 107 (1810) 109 Being..residentiaries, their livings be so much the more increased. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 2 They cannot transmit it..to their most Domestick Chaplain, or to the closest Residentiary. 1713 *Guardian* No. 80 P 4 One of the Vergers came to the Residentiary in waiting. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 30 Which aforetime had been a house for a residentiary of St. Paul's. 1837 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1850) 633 The Bishop of London says, there were more Residentiaries before the Reformation. 1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr.* 19*th C.* 55 What need have the dean and the residentiary..of any great superfluity of sitting room?

2. One who or that which is resident.

1615 T. Adams *Black Devil* 44 The inmate and residentiary of their hearts is that uncleane vulture. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 A wise and prudent Animal, and therefore a fit Residentiary in the Court of Kings. 1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 331 The Stationary Angels that wait upon the Throne of God, the Residentiaries of Heaven. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (Bohn) I. 324 The residentiary, or the frequent visitor of the favoured spot.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1620 T. Adams *Black Saint* Wks. (1629) 367 Faith, temperance, patience,..are perpetuall Residentiaries in the Temple of their Soules. 1641 Hinde *S. Bruen* xl. 124 These [Bibles] hee placed to be continuall residentiaries, the bigger in the Parlour, and the lesse in the Hall.

† 3. A Jesuit house. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 29 They haue..eight Seminaries and 1010 Residenciaries.

B. *adj.* **1. a.** *Canon residentiary*, a canon of whom residence is required.

1632 in J. Crosse *York Mus. Festiv.* (1825) App. 2 Precentor and canon residentiary of the same church. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 3 Apr. (O.H.S.) I. 217 He..was made Canon Residentiary. 1847 T. Dale (title-p.), The Golden Psalm. Being an Exposition..of Psalm xvi. By the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Feb., He was nominated by his father to a canon residentiary in Ely Cathedral.

b. Involving, relating or pertaining to, official residence.

a 1662 Hevlin *Laud* (1668) 86 A Prebend and Residentiary place in the Cathedral Church at Lincoln. 1721 Bailey, *Residentiary*, belonging to a Resident. 1841 *Act* 4 & 5 *Vict.* c. 39 § 5 The holding of a Canonry Residentiary, Prebend, or Office. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 447/2 Dr. John Taylor died 1766, at his residentiary house.

2. Residing or resident in a place.

1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* 73 When hee was Residentiarie upon the skirts of the Ampelona. 1658 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 208 Whether he be residentiary in a Wilderness or in the World. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. xix. (1713) 41 The same Christ, who was the Conductor of the Israelites into the Land of Canaan, and the Residentiary Guardian of that People. 1818 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVII. 532 Those trades which are commonly exercised by settled and residentiary Christians. 1889 C. Edwardes *Sardinia & the Sardes* 90 We may..excuse the barons of Sardinia, whether residentiary or absent.

b. Connected with residence.

1871–2 *Act* 34 & 35 *Vict.* c. 117 Sched. § 1 The rights and interests, pecuniary or residentiary, of the..pensioners.

† Reside·ntiary, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Residence *sb.*[2]] Residual; of small value.

1774 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 117/2 We might, likewise, make it..into flower-pots, and even other less residentiary vessels, for gardens and parterres.

Reside·ntiaryship. [f. Residentiary *sb.*] The office of a (canon) residentiary.

1624 Laud *Diary* 6 Dec. 155 A matter of difference in the church of Hereford, concerning a Residentiaryship. 1691 Wood *Antig., Fasti* (1815) I. 329 The rectory of Waldgrave, ..a Residentiaryship in the church of Lincoln [etc.]. 1752 T. Sharp in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 375 Dr. Tillotson obtain'd his residentiaryship of St. Pauls. 1768 Warburton in W. & Hurd *Lett.* (1809) 422 His Residentiaryship (half the Deanship) is said to be destined for Dr. Egerton's commendum. 1831 *Examiner* 601/2 The residentiaryship of St. Paul's..is bestowed on the Rev. Sidney Smith.

† Re·siденting, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. Resident *a.*] Residing, resident.

1717 *Wodrow's Corr.* (1843) II. 339 Those who are complete members of a congregation, residenting heritors, and the elders, in a special manner, are to be regarded.

† Re·sidently, *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Resident *a.*] With continuance; steadfastly.

1609 Tourneur *Funeral Poem Sir F. Vere* 324 He..did residently dwell Upon the purpose of a true intent.

Re·sidentship. [f. Resident *sb.*[1] + -ship.]

1. The office or post of a Resident.

1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 5 b, All..ecclesiasticall parsons whose Abbaies, Monasteries, Foundations, and Residentships..lye without the Countries of Holland and Zealand. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 643 He, loving Solitude, declined..the Residentship at London for the City of Hamburgh. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. iii. 337 If there be any such Residentship or Agentship now establish'd; 'tis not immediately from God himself. 1794 Burke *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 387 When first the forced loan was levied upon them, under his residentship. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 251 The prebends of Westminster are good; so are the residentships of St. Paul's. 1890 *Daily News* 21 June 5/6 The Residentship at Hyderabad, the 'blue ribbon' of the Indian political service.

2. The district under the control of a Resident.

1805 tr. *Lafontaine's Hermann & Emilia* IV. 44 I..entreated you to confer upon me an employment in the residentship.

Resi·der. [f. Reside *v.*[1] + -er[1].] A resident.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 506 [He is] a Resider in Edenburgh. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 35 We, ..being persons of considerable estates in this kingdom, and residers therein. 1789 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* June, The amazing quantity of indigenous residers; old women and young children. 1852 Ld. Cockburn *Circuit Journ.* (1887) 279 The resider in a good London house.

Resi·ding, *vbl. sb.* [f. Reside *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] Residence; † dwelling-place.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXIX. x, Lett not one be left abiding Where such rancor had residing. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 37 *Ant.* My being in Egypt Cæsar, what was't to you? *Cæs.* No more then my residing heere at Rome Might be to you in Egypt. 1627 Speed *England* v. § 7 [Lambeth] euer since hath beene the residing of all those worthy Prelates of our Church. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 123 P 2 Since my residing in these Parts I have seen and heard innumerable Instances. 1865 D. Smith *Serm. & Lett.* (1869) 216 It is a temporary residing in order to a permanent residing.

Residiuacion, residivation, obs. forms of Recidivation.

Residual (rĭzi·diu,ăl), *sb.* [See next.]

1. *Math.* **a.** A residual quantity.

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* V j b, We maie comprehende vnder the same name..all other residualles Cossike, whiche be made by subtraction. *Ibid.* P p 4, The nombers..that be compounde with — be named Residualles. 1673 Kersey *Algebra* II. ix. I. 239 When the Root of a Residual is to be added unto, or subtracted from the Root of its correspondent Binomial. 1764 Landen *Residual Analysis* Pref. 3 Such quantities, and algebraic expressions, as by Mathematicians are denominated residuals. 1796 Stokes in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* (1797) VI. 229 It is expedient to remove the surds out of the denominator by multiplication; this is usually done by the multiplication of the denominator taken as a binomial or residual. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 413/1 *Residual*, an expression which gives the remainder of a subtraction.

b. (See quots.)

1867 Sylvester in *Educ. Times* May 42 A residuum of the second or any even order in such series, may be made to consist of a single point, which I call residual of the original μ points. 1873 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 2) 136 If two systems of points α, β, together make up the complete intersection with the cubic of a curve of any order, one of these systems is said to be the residual of the other.

2. A remainder; an amount still remaining after the main part is subtracted or accounted for.

1860 Maury *Phys. Geogr.* ix. § 445 These feeble forces in the water received one of the quantities of small value—residuals of compensation—with which the astronomer has to deal. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* III. iv. 338 The moon ..is always held in that position by a minute residual of the earth's attraction.

3. A substance or product of the nature of a residuum.

1885 G. H. Taylor *Pelv. & Hern. Therap.* 29 The blood, with its residuals and products of waste. 1886 *York Her.* 6 Aug. 3/4 Gas-lime was another residual, and when used properly was a most valuable fertiliser.

Residual (rĭzi·diu,ăl), *a.* [ad. med. or mod. L. **residuāl-is*, f. *residuum*. Cf. It. *residuale*, F. *résiduel.*]

1. *Math.* Resulting from, formed by, the subtraction of one quantity from another.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* X. prop. 73. 283 If from a rationall line be taken away a rationall line commensurable in power onely to the whole line: the residue is an irrationall line, and is called a residuall line. 1673 Kersey *Algebra* II. i. I. 138 The Powers from the Residual Root $a - e$ differ only in the signs + and — from like Powers formed from the Binomial Root $a + e$. 1700 Moxon *Math. Dict.* 142 *Residual Figure*, the remaining Figure after Substraction of a less from a greater. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Residual Root*, in Mathematicks, is one composed of two Parts or Members only connected together with the Sign —. 1734 J. Ward *Introd. Math.* (ed. 6) 172 From thence will arise Surds either Binomial, or Residual. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1827) I. 167 A Residual Quantity, is a binomial having one of the terms negative. As $a - 2b$.

b. *Residual analysis* or *calculus* (see quots.).

1758 Landen *Disc. Residual Analysis* 5 Which method I call the Residual Analysis; because, in all the enquiries wherein it is made use of, the conclusions are obtained by means of residual quantities. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 401/1 *Residual analysis*, a calculus proposed by the inventor, Mr. Landen, as a substitute for the method of fluxions. [Account follows.] 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., *Residual calculus*, the calculus of residuals or residues.

2. Remaining; still left; left over.

1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 73 Whose Manes, that is, whose residuall memorie, will both *Manare* and *Manere* by diffusion and duration. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 576 It becomes the few residual friends of toleration and humanity to rally with closer union. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 172 The remaining space of the year is completed by the residual months. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* 124 The sky was now for the most part overcast, but through the residual blue spaces the sun at intervals poured light. 1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 184 The residual Pre-Syrian text which is neither Western nor Alexandrian.

b. In the physical sciences: Left as a residuum, *esp.* at the end of some process.

1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 351 These..serve to bring back the residual blood from the tumors. 1799 Sir H. Davy in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 187 More hydrogen and residual carbon. 1807 *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 252 The united quantities give the sum of the residual gas. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 387 The pressure of the residual air which remained in the vacuum chamber. 1896 *Pop. Sci Jrnl.* L. 242 The heat referred to is mainly..the residual heat of a cooling globe.

c. Left unexplained or uncorrected.

1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* II. vi. § 158 Leaving, as it were, a residual phenomenon to be explained. *Ibid.*, The residual facts are constantly appearing in the form of phenomena altogether new. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 58 There will always be residual terms in the general expression for the aberration. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 141 These irregularities..are merely due to the residual error in our observations.

Residuary (rĭzi·diuări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **residuāri-us* : see RESIDUUM and -ARY.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Law.* **a.** Of the nature of the residue of an estate. Also *transf.*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* (J.), 'Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the residuary advantage of the estate left him by the deceased. 1743 *Swinburne's Testaments* I. (ed. 6) 40 The Testator devised the residuary Part of his Estate to two Executors. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 102 A residuary bequest..operates upon all the personal estate, of which a testator is possessed at the time of his death. 1859 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) II. 210 The labourer,..a mere bought instrument in the work of production, having no residuary interest in the work itself.

b. *Residuary legatee* or *devisee*, one to whom the residue of an estate is left.

1743 *Swinburne's Testaments* VI. (ed. 6) 415 Where an Executor and residuary Legatee dies before Probate, his Executor shall have the Administration. *a* 1794 LD. CAMDEN in *Powell's Devises* (1827) II. 45 Where the intention of a testator is to devise the residue exclusive of a part given away, the residuary devisee shall not take that part in any event. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 858 He is in effect a residuary legatee since he is entitled to the whole estate after paying the testator's debts and legacies. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 154 Where a gift is to a charity of an estate, which is void, the estate will go to the residuary devisee. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, If the son had not been living, the same old servant would have been sole residuary legatee.

c. *Residuary clause*, a clause by which a residue is devised.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 226 In the residuary clause, the testator had made use of the most expressive and comprehensive words.

2. Of the nature of a residuum or remainder of any kind: **a.** With reference to chemical processes, scientific observations, etc.

1793 BEDDOES *Obs. Obesity* 97 The oils, ammoniac, and carbone appear to be formed from the residuary azote and carbone. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 197 The residuary gas being transferred into another tube. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 378 Mere residuary substances of a dry and fruitless life. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 515/1 The haze observed in miniatures examined by high magnifying power is an invaluable indication of spherical residuary aberration.

b. In general use.

1798 J. ADAMS in Ludlow *Hist. U.S.* (1862) 64 Immediately we shall see a Pennsylvania party and a Virginia party arise in the residuary confederacy. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 185 Picking up a few residuary snips. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 275 We celebrated it by an extra dinner..and a couple of our residuary bottles of wine. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 2 A small fraction of the whole residuary variation.

B. *sb.* A residuary legatee. *rare.*

1817 LAMB *Let. to Field* in *Final Mem.* x. 102 Of course you have heard of poor Mitchell's death, and that G. Dyer is one of Lord Stanhope's residuaries.

†Residua·tion [1]. *Obs. rare.* [Erroneous for REGIDIVATION. Cf. RESIL(I)UATION.] Relapse.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1195/2 Far from occasion geuing of new residuacion into his former sinne.

Residua·tion [2]. *Math.* [f. RESIDU-AL : see -ATION.] (See quot. 1880, and RESIDUAL *sb.* I b.)

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 2) 134 Prof. Sylvester's remarkable theory of residuation. 1880 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* III. 60 The theory of residuation, in its simplest form,..teaches us that the rule of the older chemistry known by the name of double decomposition, viz. that $(a, b), (c, d) = (a, c), (b, d)$ is applicable to the same symbols regarded as points on a cubic curve.

Residue (re·zidiu), *sb.* Also 4-7 **resydue** (6 **reasi-**), 5-7 **-dew**(e, 6 **-du** ; 5-6 **resedew**(e (6 **resi-**); 6 **resideu.** [ad. F. *résidu* (14th c.), ad. L. *residuum* RESIDUUM.]

1. The remainder, rest ; that which is left.

a. Of things.

Method of Residues : see Mill *Logic* (1843) III. viii. § 5.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 240 With þe Residue and þe remenaunt [of my living]..I schal seche seynt Treuþe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilg.* 17024 To Acomplyssh̄e..the Resydue in effect, that Folweth in the same vers. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* viii, After this..the sellar demaunded of the byar the resydue. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 231 In grete payne & mysery we must vse the resydew of our lyues. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1716 If with moderate fare they were contented They might..save the residue of all their wealth. 1696 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 537 In the residue of the fifth verse. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 7. 47 Nothing farther could be done unless the Residue was forthcoming. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 41 If you looked him in the face, or, more properly,..in the residue of his face. 1826 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* (1859) 218 The residue supported combustion a little better than common air. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 199 Others assume that it is..the residue of the heat which the earth originally possessed.

b. Of persons.

1382 WYCLIF *Zeph.* ii. 9 The residues of my folc shuln welde hem. 1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 139/1 The said Henry Bodrugan..the residue of the same Britons yet kepeth in prisone. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 266 b, On this maner the poore vnlerned fysshers Peter, John, Andrewe & James were taught, & the resydue of yᵉ holy couent. 1575 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 40 Both..promist not to faile Themselves to come, and bid the residue. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 113 The residue of Britans remaining alive, withdrew themselves. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 367 The Residue of the conquer'd People fled to their Canoes. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 7 A number of men mounted guard,..while the residue..employed themselves below in dragging up the barges and canoes.

†c. The leavings *of* a destructive agent. *Obs.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Joel* i. 4 The residue of the canker-worm hathe the caterpiller eaten.

†d. Phr. *In*, or *for*, *the residue*, for the rest, as to the remainder. *Obs.*

1548 BODRUGAN *Epit.* 249 In the residue it was not my mynde to trifle with the fine flowers of Rethorike. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 111 b, For the residue they committe all that ever they have unto the Emperour.

2. *Law.* That which remains of an estate after all charges, debts, and bequests have been paid.

1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 20 þᵉ residue of alle my godes. 1454 *Ibid.* 134 Yf my seide goodes, Residues, and dettis may not suffice. 1529 CROMWELL *Will* in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 63 The residue of all my goodes, catalles, and debttes not bequethed..I will shalbe sold. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 115 He to whom all or the residue is bequeathed, is thereby vnderstood to be made executor. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 492 Then the residue of the goods shall go to the executor to perform the will of the deceased. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 499 It was still the same residue remaining in the wife, which she had not disposed of before. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii, He, John Harmon,..gives the whole rest and residue of his property to the Crown.

attrib. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 585 Legacy and Residue Duties.

†3. *Math.* = REMAINDER 4 a. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 17 Thow shalt fynde the same figures that thow haddest before; And so that nought be the residue. And yf thow have any residue [etc.]. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* V. prop. 19. 146 If the whole be to the whole, as the part taken away is to the part taken away: then shall the residue be vnto the residue, as the whole is to the whole. 1636 MELLIS *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 154 From the last subtract the first, and the residue diuide by a number lesse by 1, then the number of the places.

4. = RESIDUUM 3. Also *attrib.*

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 357 The liquid being now filtered, boiled, and evaporated to dryness, left a residue, which may be considered as tannin. 1838 — *Chem. Org. Bodies* 287 The aqueous residue was decanted off a resinous precipitate. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 82 The tissue-residue is then retreated with alcohol at 99° ; this when evaporated gives a new residue. 1899 tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) 418 Inflammatory fluids are comparatively rich in fibrin..and in dry residue products.

5. *Chem.* (See quot.)

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 251 Suppose one or more of the component atoms of a fully saturated molecule to be removed : it is clear that the remaining atom or group of atoms will no longer be saturated...Such unsaturated groups are called residues or radicals.

†Re·sidue, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *residuus* : see prec.] Remaining, surviving.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iii. 37 The kyng toke to a part of the residue oost. 1382 — 1 *Thess.* iv. 14 We that lyuen, that ben residue, or left [L. *qui residui sumus*], in the comynge of the Lord. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 þat the weye may be patente to the residu peple of God.

Residuous (rĭzi·diuəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *residuus* : see next and -OUS.] Remaining.

1626 BP. H. KING *Serm. Deliverance* 76 In bedding or garments infected there is *Contagio residua*, a lurking, residuous contagion. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* I. II. 77 That Difference or Residuous Number is to be sought out in the third Table. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 12 Devoutly numb'ring my residuous Days, Not by the Minutes, but by Songs of Praise. 1789 KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 117/2 The purity of the residuous or burnt air. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Dante & Beatrice* Wks. 1853 II. 154/2 All that is residuous of a wasted world.

Residuum (rĭzi·diuəm). Pl. **residua** (rĭzi·diuă) ; also 8 **residuums.** [a. L. *residuum*, neut. of *residuus* remaining, f. *residēre* to remain, RESIDE *v.*]

1. That which remains ; a residue. (Chiefly of immaterial things, and often with more or less direct allusion to sense 3.)

1672 T. JACOMBE *Serm. Rom.* (1868) 126/1 (Stanf.), God.. lets out so much of these corruptions.., and the residuum or overplus he keeps in. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 93 That residuum of natural liberty. 1802 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 489 The residuum of money remaining in the treasury. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 287 His reasonings..are not, therefore, vitiated by the residuum of error which we reject. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 136 To us there seems to be no residuum of this long piece of dialectics.

b. Applied to persons of the lowest class.

1867 BRIGHT in *Times* 27 Mar. 7/4, I call this class the residuum, which there is in every constituency, of almost hopeless poverty and dependence. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1888) III. 72 The ignorant masses of such great cities as New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago,.. answer better to what is called in England 'the residuum'.

2. *Law.* = RESIDUE *sb.* 2.

1743 *Swinburne's Testaments* I. (ed. 6) 40 One of the Daughters of the Testator sued for her distributive Part of the Residuum. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 514 When all the debts and particular legacies are discharged, the surplus or *residuum* must be paid to the residuary legatee. 1842 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* II. 250 In relation to the *residuum* which may be in the hands of the administrator.

3. *spec.* That which remains after a process of combustion, evaporation, etc. ; a deposit or sediment ; a waste or residual product.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 52 The residuum of Tinemouth sea water was some degrees brighter. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 433 The residuums of air that remained unabsorbed were more or less phlogisticated. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 822 The residuum of the pyrites is turned to account in Sweden. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* p. xv, Of all the extractive composite residua the alkaloids of animal origin..are worthy of the deepest interest.

fig. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 4 You could not evaporate the truth..and then show the residuum of falsehood glittering and visible.

Resiege, *v.* 'To seat again. Obsolete', Johnson, quoting Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 45, where the true reading is RESEIZE.

Corrected by Todd (1818), but retained in some later Dicts.

Resiente, obs. form of RESIANT.

Resi·ft (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sift again.

1834 G. BENNETT *Wand. N. S. W.* II. 212 It is then resifted at another bench and rebaked. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xix. 152 They were sifted and re-sifted, with every effort to separate the precious from the vile.

†Resi·gn, *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] Resignation.

1640 SHIRLEY *Constant Maid* I. i, To delay The free resign of that your worth may challenge. 1640 — *Coronation* IV. i, You have gain'd more in a royall brother Then you could lose by your resigne of Epire.

Resign (rĭzai·n), *v.*[1] Forms : 4-6 **resygn**(e, 6 **reasygne**, 4- **resign** ; 5 **resyne**, 5-6 **resine** ; 5 **res(s)yng**(e, 6 *Sc.* **resing.** [ad. OF. *resigner* (13th c.), †*resigner* (= Sp. and Pg. *resignar*, It. *ri-*, *rassegnare*), ad. L. *resignāre* to unseal, cancel, give up, f. *re-* RE- 2 d + *signāre* to SIGN.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To relinquish, surrender, give up, or hand over (something). Also with *up* (now *rare*) and const. *to* a person, *into* one's hands.

a. an office, position, right, claim, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 64 Þei .. resignen not here benefis goten þus by symonye. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 415 He resignede his dignite to Linus. *c* 1400 *Brut* cl. 162 Here y resygnꝺ op þe crone of þe reaume of Engeland into þe Popis Hande. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* IV. 93 But these same..lefte here honour and resigned her right. 1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII* (E.E.T.S.) 33 If he repent not, and reasygne vp hys offyce, which he can not execute. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 573 To whom their living they resigned quight For a few pence. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 767 Sigebert..resigned vp his kingdome. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 27 The Baptist..would have resign'd To him his Heavenly Office. 1731 FIELDING *Lottery* Air XX, Resign over all pretensions in her to me. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Paris*, I..should have resigned all my places one after another. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 348 Upon his resigning the great seal. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 92 The see of York, the ancient claims of which to equality with Canterbury he was forced to resign. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 339/2 Non-commissioned officers are not allowed *to resign their situation* to escape trial by court-martial.

fig. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1039 Her eyes..resign their office and their light To the disposing of her troubled brain. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 33 Would age in thee resign his wintry reign, And youth invigorate that frame again.

b. something pertaining to one or in one's possession or charge.

The uses in quots. 1600 and 1615 are uncommon.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 202 Elenore..resinid & quiet-claimyd ..to þe house of seint Johu baptiste of Godestowe..iiij. *d* of rente. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 713 That all Northumberland And Cumbria he sould frelie resing, Into the handis of this Dauid king. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 176 Take but my shame, and I resigne my gage. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 207 The Duke exhorted Tristan Vaz with many reasons to resigne the forte. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 4 Resigne then what thou owest, or forbeare To taxe our credits when our skore's not cleere. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 749 Desirous to resigne, and render back All I receav'd. 1731 SWIFT *Consid. Two Bills* Wks. 1751 XII. 103 The late Archbishop..stipulated with the Tenant to resign up twenty or thirty Acres to the Minister of the Parish. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. IV. 347 The divorced wife resigned the bunch of keys, by the delivery of which she had been invested with the government of the family. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. i, You resigned all that would have attracted others. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlvi. VI. 73 The commonwealth was required..to resign a great part of its foreign possessions.

transf. a 1823 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Moonlight* in *Gaston de Blondeville* (1826) IV. 251 Who, silent, watch the bark the coast resign, The Pharos lessen, and the mountains fade.

c. a task, charge, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 211 All sic crymes in luſſis caus I resing To the confessiouu of morall Ihon Gower. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 688 Suspicion sleeps At wisdoms Gate, and to simplicitie Resigns her charge. 1715 POPE *Iliad* IV. 378 To you the glorious conflict I resign. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 551 Then why resign into a stranger's hand A task as much within your own command?

d. one's life, being, soul, etc.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 191 What should I d'on this Robe ..to day, To morrow yeeld vp rule, resigne my life? 1646 MILTON *Sonn.* xiv. 3 Meekly thou didst resign this earthy load Of Death, call'd Life. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* V. ii, If Blood you seek, I will my own resign. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 133 ⁋ 5 Noble and Heroick Minds that have resigned this Being. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 317 *note*, He resigned a life, which had been singularly devoted to the welfare of his country. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 63 That done, My soul, which is a scourge, will I resign Into the hands of him who wielded it.

e. something aimed at or desired.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 33 The praise of artful Numbers I resign. 1736 GRAY *Statius* I. 23 The palm despair'd resign. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Resignation* Poems (1906) 76 Be passionate hopes not ill resign'd For quiet, and a fearless mind.

2. To give up, make over, abandon, consign *to* a person, thing, or condition.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 682 And therfor to the feend I the resigne, Let him endyten of thi treccherie. 1589 [? NASHE] *Almond for Parrat* 11 Whether he would haue the care of the commonwealth..resigned to the retorting of T. C. his unreuerent railings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 301 So Law appears..but giv'n With purpose to resign them in full time Up to a better Cov'nant. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 124 The light Stubble, to the Flames resign'd, Is driv'n along, and crackles in the Wind. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vi, His two Brethren..for ever discarded from his House, and resigned to the wide World. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, Mr. Burchell..resigned her up to the chaplain. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, Had I resigned you to his will I should have remained secure. *c* 1860 BRYANT *A Sick-bed* xi, Then to the sleep I crave Resign me.

b. To yield up (oneself, etc.) with confidence *to* another for care or guidance.

c 1366 CHAUCER *A.B.C.* 80 Myn hele in-to thyn hand al I resigne. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1886 With louyng chere.. Hir hert to him she did resigne. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii. 113 Forsake þiself, resigne up þiself, & þou shalt fruisshe gret pes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 130 [She] will not..resigne up her selfe to God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 148 Was shee made thy guide,..that to her Thou did'st resigne thy Manhood? 1751 DODDRIDGE in *Paraph. Ch. Scot.* xliv. 5 To thee, as to our cov'nant God, We'll our whole selves resign. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 79 He..vows to resign himself to her direction.

c. To make surrender of (one's will, reason, etc.), in reliance upon another.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 29 Amongst our hands, he must his witts resing, A holy trance to highest heauen him bring. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., The Soul* iii, If my Will do not resign All her Liberty to thine. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), Those who always resign their judgment to the last man they heard or read. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 130 To..Resign our own and seek our Maker's will.

d. To give (oneself, one's mind, etc.) up *to* some emotion, condition, or state.

1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 590 Æneas..for a space resign'd To tender pity all his manly mind. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Converss.* 16 They did not so absolutely resign themselves up to a solitary Life, as to be entirely regardless of their neighbours. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 61, I will resign myself to rest. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 628 Yet a little, ere it fled, Did he resign his high and holy soul To images of the majestic past.

†3. To give over, desist or refrain from. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 25 Thei dredyn shame, and vices thei resigne. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3413* Of this and more ..Myne autor seyth which shall not fyne. Hem to reherse I will resyne. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* xlix. 1. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 215 Now is tyme for to inclyne To vertue, and synne to resyne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 5 Whom when the Gyaunt saw, he soone resinde His former suit, and from them fled apace.

†4. To cause (a person) to give up his place.

1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 286 That party made their braggs that they would resigne Arlington at his Returne.

II. *intr.* **5.** To give up an office or position; to retire; †to abdicate.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8289 At laste to reule it him thoght herd. He resygned and went away. *a* 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 76 And that yere ..he resynyd, and Edwarde his sone..was crounyd. 1530 PALSGR. 688/1 He is contented to resyne, but he demaundeth to great a pencyon. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 190, I thought you had been willing to resigne.

1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* II. 3 Lord Granville has resigned: that is the term. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 37 Where a clerk..entered into a general bond to the patron, to resign whenever the patron should require him. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 7 If my Lord bishop wants to resign. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 339/2 Non-commissioned officers..can resign when they find themselves unequal to perform the duties of their rank.

b. *U. S.* Const. *from.*

1885 J. HAWTHORNE *Love or a Name* 95 Is it true..that you have resigned from the Compensation Fund Commission? 1905 'M. E. WILKINS' *Debtor* 171 You would say at once they ought to be forced to resign from their offices.

6. To submit, to yield, *to* a person or thing. Now *rare.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii. 113 Somme resigneþ, but with som excepcion, for þei trust not fully to god. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 59 Vile earth to earth resigne, end motion here. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726) 19 That we should..resign to his wisdom, and adore his goodness. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 173, I will hope still the best, and resign to God's Will and his. 1805 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 288 Sophia and Emily Selwyn endeavoured to resign to their destiny. 1827 *Examiner* 325/2 The sun is resigning to the softer sway of the moon. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. (ed. 2) 23 People..take every disease as a matter of course, to be 'resigned to'.

7. To make surrender or relinquishment.

1738 WESLEY *Ps.* CXXXIX. ii, Thy Voice would break the Bars of Death, And make the Grave resign. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* viii. 9 Now she resigns thee; child, do thou resign no less.

†Resi·gn, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *resignāre* to unseal: see prec.] *trans.* To disclose, reveal.

1595 B. BARNES *Div. Cent. Sonn.* xxi, Whome with thine angels manna thou didst feede,..When Moyses first thy statutes did resigne.

Re-sign (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sign again.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 111 A monarch signs and resigns his name so often. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Pres.* i. (1869) 155 The German copy of the Confession was..formally re-signed at subsequent periods.

†Resi·gnal. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -AL.] Resignation.

1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 283 A bold and just challenge of an old judge, made before all the people, upon his resignal of the government into the hands of a new king.

†Resi·gnant, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *résignant*, or ad. L. *resignant-*: see RESIGN *v.*[1] and -ANT [1].] One who resigns.

1597 *Lawes Parlt. Scot.* Table, s.v. *Resignation*, The procuratorie suld be sealed and subscrived be the resignant. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* VIII. 792 The better sort were excluded by resignation, and hee onely preferred who pleased the resignant. 1693 HACKETT *Life Abp. Williams* II. 27 The good News came together, very welcome to the Resignant, that Sir Thomas Coventry should have that Honour.

Resignant, *a. Her.* ? *Obs.* [a. F. *résignant*: cf. prec.] (See quots.)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 Their tayles forked,..resignante, reuerberante..and countercoloured. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. vii. 138/2 The tail resignant, is when the same is lost or gone, hath no tail, or maketh no shew of a Tail. *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. s.v., This term is sometimes applied to the tail of the lion when it is bid, as tail resignant.

Resi·gnatary. [ad. F. *résignataire*: see next and -ARY [1].] One in whose favour something is resigned.

a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. § 18 Upon this act a notarial instrument is taken by him in whose favour resignation is made, called the resignatary. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 788/1 A conditional resignation..is of five kinds, ..(3) with the right of resumption, if the resignatary should die before the resigner.

†Resignate, *v. Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *resignāt-*, ppl. stem of *resignāre*: see RESIGN *v.*[1] and -ATE 3.] To resign. In *ppl. a.* **Resignating.**

1692 W. MARSHALL *Myst. Sanctif.* vi. (1764) 91 Their salvation is by faith, because sincere obedience is wrought in them..,and some call it the resignating act of faith.

Resignation (rezigne·ɪ·ʃən). Also 4–5 -cio(u)n, 6 -tioun; 5–6 **resygnacyon.** [a. F. *résignation*, †*-acion* (14th c.), = Sp. *resignacion*, It. *risegn-, rassegnazione*, med.L. *resignation-em*: see RESIGN *v.*[1] and -ATION.]

1. The (*or* an) action of resigning an office, etc.

a. *Eccl.* (See quots. 1598 and 1680.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 309 Also he reserved to hym self þe firste benefice þat voyded by deeþ, by resignacioun, oþer by translacioun. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 591/2 What so ever Prebende, that..by deth, resignation, dymyssion, or eny other cause ..happeth to fall voide. 1562 *Bk. of Presidentes* 152 b, An Indenture vpon the resignacion of a benefice. 1598 [RASTELL] *Termes Lawes* 173/1 Resignation, is where an incumbent of a Church resigneth or leaueth to the Ordinarie, which did admit him to it, or to his successours, and that differeth from surrender. 1611 COTGR., *Regrés*, a resignation of a Benefice, vpon condition, that if during the Resignors life it become voyd by the resignation or death of the Resignee, it shall returne..vnto him. 1680 GODOLPHIN *Rep. Can.* (ed. 2) XXV. § 3. 284 Resignation is *Juris proprii spontanea Refutatio*, or the voluntary yielding up of the Incumbent (into the hands of the Ordinary) his interest and right, which he hath in his Benefice. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th Cent.* II. v. 91 That Resignations into the Pope's Hands are null, if the Resigner does not outlive his Resignation Twenty Days. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 476 Archbishopricks and bishopricks may become void .. by resignation. All resignations must be made to some superior. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 38 It was contended on the part of the bishop, that although there were several adjudged cases upon the subject of general bonds of resignation [etc.]. 1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* I. II. xiii. 517 In this chapter the grave subject of the resignation of an office or benefice by a priest is considered.

attrib. 1680 GODOLPHIN *Rep. Can.* (ed. 2) Index, Resignation-Bonds, whether good in Law.

b. In general use.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 126 For whiche he made a resygnacion To his brother, next heyr by degre. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 547 And for the sayde resygnacyon shuld haue his full force and strengthe, he..redde the scrowle of resygnacyon hymselfe. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 179 The Resignation of thy State and Crowne To Henry Bullingbrooke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 101 Immediately vppon this resignation, with a loude voice he nominateth the partie, whome in his iudgement hee thinketh woorthy to succeede in his place. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 237 Henry II. went thither and they made a resignation of their power to him. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherlands* I. 217 The chair of leather gilt, in which Charles V. performed the ceremony of his resignation. 1789 *Constitution U.S.* i. ¶ 3 If vacancies [in the senate] happen by resignation or otherwise, the executive may make temporary appointments. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Yrs.* I. 481 When..the ministers learned the step that had been taken.., they..gave in their resignation. 1898 *Green's Encycl. Sc. Law* X. 317 Resignation of Trustees.

2. *Sc. Law.* 'The form by which a vassal returns the fee into the hands of a superior' (Bell).

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 494/1 All resignationis to be maid be vassallis..of thair propirteis in the superiouris handis. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 670 To dispone heretabile the landis of Strathnaver..for payment of the sowme of four thowsand markis, be resignatioun, to be haldin of the King. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. § 17 The proper symbols of resignation are staff and baton. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxi, It will cost but a charter of resignation *in favorem.* 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 858 Resignation is made in virtue of a procuratory of resignation.

3. A giving up *of* oneself (to God).

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii. 112 Of pure resignacion of a mannys self. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlii. 231 If they make a hole resygnacyon & a dayly oblacion of them selfe. *a* 1664 FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 212 A voluntary resignation of our selves and all that is ours to his choice, order, and disposing.

4. The fact of resigning oneself or of being resigned; acquiescence, submission, compliance.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 106 Though he was not superiour to all other men in the affection, or rather resignation of the King,..he had a full share in his Master's esteem. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 109 The proper discipline for resignation is affliction. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. (1787) III. 243 Proba supported, with Christian resignation, the loss of immense riches. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. ii, 'Our day is come' said the good knight Villena, with bitter resignation. 1881 BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 98 You want to show him the possibility of a resignation and delight in suffering.

b. Const. *to* a person, his will, etc.

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* IV. iv, The same Obedience and Resignation to a Father's Will I found in my Aurelia. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvi. § 4 A blind resignation to an authority which the understanding of man acknowledges not. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 153 ¶ 1 An abandoned Resignation to their Appetites. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 141 Passive submission or resignation to his will. 1812 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 89 Resignation to God, whether in the way of obedience or of suffering, can be substantial, only so far as it grows out of knowledge and love.

Hence **Resigna·tionism.** (See quot.)

1898 *Contemp. Rev.* May 736 Nietzsche..distinguishes between the 'romantic pessimism'..and the 'Dionysiac pessimism'...He brands *the former* as Resignationism.

Resigne, obs. form of RAISIN.

†Resi·gne, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. (See quot.)

14.. *Le Venery de Tuety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 151 When he [the hart] goth wexyng tyl he come to .xxxij. yere, than is he callyd an hert resygne, for cause his hed aftir that tyme wexith no furthere.

Resi·gned, *ppl. a.* [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

†1. With *up.* Given up, abandoned, surrendered.

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 221 The receiving a resign'd up Mistriss, is like losing a life for a Friend. *Ibid.* 638 He shipt his Army for Italy in the resigned-up Fleet of the Pontick King.

2. Full of resignation; submissive, acquiescent.

1699 COLLIER *Def. Short View* 44, I wonder at his being so Resign'd. What, not care to have stark Nonsense found upon him! 1757 GRAY *Mrs. Clarke* 7 In agony, in death resign'd. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 276 Though ever lost to human kind And all they love, they are resign'd. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 370 Anne..assumed the interesting character of a meek, resigned sufferer. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I. 284 Sufficiently philosophical to be resigned, he was yet too ambitious to be contented. *Comb.* 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 294 A sad, grey, resigned-looking, suffering woman.

b. Const. *to.*

1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* II. 91 Resigned to death with the heroick firmness of a primitive christian. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 151 To deep sadness sullenly resign'd. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 43 Calm, but not overcast, he stood resign'd To the decree. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, Evelyn.. had grown in some measure reconciled and resigned to her change of abode.

c. Characterized by resignation.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. iii, He should insist on the most resigned obedience from his daughter. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 98 Thought resign'd, A healthy frame, a quiet mind. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 111 A limp horse that..looked the picture of resigned misery.

3. That has retired from a position.

1896 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 4/7 A major..has threatened an action for libel against one of the resigned officers.

Resi·gnedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a resigned manner; with resignation; submissively.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 19 She advised them, patiently, and resignedly, to bear this Cross. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnothea* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 386 Lovers in their Arms resign'dly died. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 79 Will any dog..Resin'dly leave his bitches and his bones, To turn a wheel? 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 251 To face resignedly the duties and the sacrifices which the discovery of it imposed on them 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 277 The sports of the season..pass slowly and resignedly.

Resi·gnedness. [-NESS.] Resignation.

a 1664 FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 212 We begin our Christianity with the same resignedness. *a* 1695 KETTLEWELL *Chr. Obed.* (1715) 533 Our trust and dependence, submission and resignedness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 139 The example which my mother sets of meekness, and resignedness to the wills of others. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* XXXIX, The man..going forth with sad blind resignedness to an unreal sorrow.

Resignee. ? *Obs.* [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -EE [1].] One to whom anything is resigned.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Survivance*, That the Resignor may.. otherwise dispose of it if he happen to surviue the Resignee. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* I. § 47. 22 An infant may be Grantee, Lessee, Obligee, Resignee.

Resi·gner. [-ER [1].] One who resigns.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 494/1 That the Instrument thairof be seilit with the seill of the resignar. 1611 FLORIO, *Risegnatore*, a resigner. 1706 [see RESIGNATION 1]. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. § 20 In resignations *ad remanentiam* made .. by the resigner himself a special solemnity is introduced. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1820) I. 157 Of all the resigners, the Duke of Grafton had treated his master with the greatest decency. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 32 The resigners of livings, to be consistent, must maintain [etc.]. 1884 [see RESIGNATARY].

Resi·gnful, *a. rare.* [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -FUL.] Expressing resignation.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. 419 The faint, tender little face, the sweet mouth, the resignful eyes.

Resigning (rĭzəi·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] Resignation.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 144 Bi merciful dispensacioun aftir wilful resigning. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 202 þat hir resininge & quite claminge sholde be sure, she strengthid hit with þe puttinge to of her seele. 1482 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* cclii. X 5 b, The peple wondred of the ceesing and resignyng of Felix to hym. 1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Resygnyng of a thyng. 1743 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 407 His Lordship's resigning is of no loss to the service.

Resi·gning, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That resigns.

1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 99 Neither ought we to be too Implicit or Resigning to Authorities. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 P 2 The peaceful, mild, resigning, humble Inhabitant, that animated her beauteous Body. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Humours Crt.* I. 109 The still fresh air of this October morning, With its resigning odours. 1899 J. W. S. SIMPSON *Mem. W. S. Simpson* 100 This resigning Choir found a home in the Church of St. Vedast.

Resi·gnment. Now *rare.* [f. as next + -MENT.] The act of resigning; resignation.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLVII. iv, Then his title he sought By resignement and renunciacion. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 330 Give up thy state to these two princely youthes, And thy resignment shal preserve thy life. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XVII. 69 With his life [he] made resignement of the kingdome of Macedon. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 8 That Love.. which results from an entire Resignment to . the Lov'd Party. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 70 Time..begets in us that resignment of temper, which ought to have been produced by a better cause. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale Paraguay* Poet. Wks. VII. 22 In this resignment to their hopeless case. 1891 *Q. Reg. Current Hist.* (Detroit) Feb. 10 It was feared that the Chancellor's resignment portended a precipitation of the inevitable war.

† **Resi·gnor.** *Obs. rare.* [f. RESIGN *v.*[1] + -OR.] One who resigns.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Regrés,* If during the Resignors life it become voyd by the resignation or death of the Resignee.

Resile (rĭzəi·l), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *resiler, resilir,* or L. *resilīre* to jump back, recoil, f. *re-* RE- 2 a + *salīre* to jump, leap: see SALIENT *a.*]

In senses 1–3 chiefly in Scottish use.

1. *intr.* To draw back *from* an agreement, contract, statement, etc.

1529 *State P. Hen. VIII,* I. 343 If the Quene wold hereafter resile and goo back from that, she semeth nowe to be contented with. 1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf.* 231 Dare you..say, that the King and Parliament had power, either to resile, or to loose others, from the Bonds, which they themselves had thus established? *a* 1676 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 46 The next day he resiled from the Writ he had sign'd. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 293 Much pains was taken on her that she might resile from that confession. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 643/1 Neither the company nor the landowner can, without the consent of the other, resile from the .contract.

b. Without const. To retract, draw back.

1662 J. ELLIS *Retract.* 18, I was so weak as to resile and recal what I had said. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 67 The party resiling is liable in damages to the other. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvi, A 'sma' minute, to prevent parties frae resiling'. 1845 CAMPBELL *Chancellors* III. 565 But he thought it was too late to resile.

2. To draw back *from* a course of action, attitude of mind, etc.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremn.* Epist. B, Let them resile from their violent proceedings. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 465 It has been said that I have resiled from my wonted zeal for Presbyterial Government. 1813 *Examiner* 22 Feb. 126/2 The noble family had too much real love of their country to resile from her service.

3. To shrink, recoil, retreat, *from* something with aversion or non-acceptance.

1697 CLELAND *Poems* 79 (Jam.), Read Duram and Calvin well; If from their reasons you resile, I'le count you sots. 1776 HUME *My own Life* in *Ess.* I. 6 The more I resiled from their excessive civilities, the more I was loaded with them. 1813 COLLINSON *Key* lii. 60 Other persons resiling with abhorrence from unbelief. 1825 C. BUTLER *Bk. R. C. Ch.* 131 The pope resiled from the salutation. 1873 J. HALL *Questions of Day* viii. 101 So far from resiling from the prophecies...we regard the volume of evidence furnished by them as ever accumulating with the lapse of time. 1892 BRUCE *Apologetics* II. iii. 201 The modern mind has resiled from the pessimistic views of ethnic religions.

4. Of material things: To recoil or rebound after contact. Also const. *from*

1708 KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 43 The Particles which hit against one another do not resile, but unite together. 1738 BAYNE *Gout* 102 An unequal velocity of particles will hinder and disturb their attractions, and by resiling from one another, cause an intestine motion which prevents their union. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII 81 The one by impinging on the other must be made to resile, according to the common laws of motion.

b. Of elastic bodies: To return to their original position after being stretched or compressed.

1709 *Phil Trans.* XXVII. 81 There needs no more for stretching forth the Proboscis thus contracted, but the Fibres to resile to their former Position. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 362 The cake of caoutchouc, after being so condensed, resiles much more considerably than after the compressing action of the screw. 1898 MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xxiii. 374 The drainage tube is allowed slowly to resile towards the fixed end.

5. a. To turn back from a point reached.

1887 FERGUSON *Ogham Inscriptions* 97 Reading up to this digit..and resiling thence.

b. To return to one's original position.

1889 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXVII. 351 It is impossible to specify any body of men of which so large a percentage has resiled as that of those who have become Roman Catholics during the period of which we are now speaking.

Hence **Resi·ling** *vbl. sb.* Also **Resi·lement.**

1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 102 The resileing of one partie contractor is not sufficient to void the contract. 1724 *Wodrow's Corr.* (1843) III. 146 A resiling from the declaration made by the Non-subscribers in the Synod. 1822 C. BUTLER *Reminisc.* (ed. 3) 181 Mr. Pitt's resiling from the coalition..will be mentioned in the pages of history with universal commendation. 1884 OGILVIE s v. *Back* adv. 7, In withdrawal or resilement from an undertaking.

Resi·liate, *v. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *résilier.*] *trans.* To annul, cancel.

1881 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 6/1 Resiliating, at great cost to the State, the contracts with Heilbronner and other houses.

Resilience (rezi·lĭĕns). [ad. L. type **resilientia*: see RESILIENT and -ENCE, and cf. It. *resilienza.*]

1. The (*or* an) act of rebounding or springing back; rebound, recoil. (See also quot. 1656.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 245 Whether there be any such Resilience in Eccho's. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Resilience,* a leaping or skipping back, a rebounding; a going from one word. ? 1799 COLERIDGE *Hymn to Earth,* Mightier far was the joy of thy sudden resilience. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 79 The Heaviest..has its deflexions..may at times its resiliences, its reboundings. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 41 The heart does not always propel without resilience.

b. Revolt, recoil *from* something.

1858 SPARS *Athan.* III. ii. 267 Those smaller sects whose fierce resilience from Catholicism isolates them from the common reason. 1890 GARNETT *Milton* 38 Nor can we doubt that the old Puritan fully approved his son's resilience from a church defined by Arminianism and prelacy.

c. Repugnance, antagonism.

1882 MOZLEY *Reminisc.* I. xii. 85 It was possibly a mutual resilience between him [Hartley Coleridge] and people of more orderly ways that prevented him from standing at Oriel till some years after.

2. Elasticity; the power of resuming the original shape or position after compression, bending, etc.

1824 TREDGOLD *Cast Iron* 82 The term modulus of resilience, I have ventured to apply to the number which represents the power of a material to resist an impulsive force. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 530 The natural elasticity or resilience of the lungs. 1867 C. T. F. YOUNG *Fouling Iron Ships* 164 To bend back again.., if the metal possesses sufficient resilience to do so. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 470 [The skin] giving a sensation of the loss of all elasticity or resilience.

fig. 1893 *Independent* (N. Y.) 19 Oct., The resilience and the elasticity of spirit which I had even ten years ago.

Resiliency (rezi·lĭĕnsi). [Cf. prec. and -ENCY.]

1. Tendency to rebound or recoil.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxiv. (1713) 238 There is the more strong and peremptory Resiliency from this sordid Region of Misery and Sin. 1676 — *Remarks* 143 The resiliency of the Quick-silver against the top of the Tube. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 110 P 7 The common resiliency of the mind from one extreme to another. 1826 [J. R. BEST] *Four Yrs. France* 78 Disgusted with these appearances of distrust and resiliency.

2. Tendency to return *to* a state.

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Ireland* 144 Such is the resiliency of all nature to its original state.

3. = RESILIENCE 3.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 511/2 The resiliency by which the skin recovers itself after pressure. 1863 WYNTER *Subtle Brains* 33 The process of vulcanization that gives such extraordinary resiliency to the material. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 191 The advantage of combining the softening influence of the saccharine with the resiliency of the colloid.

4. Buoyancy, power of recovery.

1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xvi. 379 Notwithstanding the calamities caused by the earthquake, there was shown a resiliency in the Japanese character which spoke well for their energy. 1888 *Leeds Mercury* 24 Feb. 4/7 The active properties of resiliency possessed by the Russian rouble.

Resilient (rezi·lĭĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *resilient-em,* pres. pple. of *resilīre* to RESILE.]

1. Returning to the original position; springing back, recoiling, etc. Also, looking back.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 43 The hand resilient or leapeing back to the Northward of the Body. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Resilient,* leaping back, rebounding, or recoiling. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 191 Absorbing what he calls the resilient pulsations of sound. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* XXX. 345 The soul in death resilient Looks back to whence its impulse came. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* III. iv. 60 Never yet looked horse through bridle, without at least one eye resilient towards the charm of headstall.

b. *Resilient escapement,* a form of lever escapement used in watches.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 369/2 Another modification, called 'Cole's resilient', consists in the bending of the extreme points of the teeth back [etc.]. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 150 Mr. J. F. Cole devised a resilient escapement without any banking pins.

2 Resuming the original shape or position after being bent, compressed, or stretched.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Roy. Soc.* 122, I think it easiest to consider Elastic, Springing, or Resilient Bodies, as Laminæ, Laths, or Lines. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 89 The fibrils of the resilient part of the nerve. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 287/2 The power of the heart is materially reinforced by the resilient structure which composes the parietes of the aortic bulb. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 181 His conscience consolidates itself, the original fibres grow firmer, more massive, and more resilient.

b. *Resilient stricture* (see quot.).

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Organs* 102 A resilient stricture is one which..is elastic, India-rubber like, contracting quickly after being dilated. 1891 MOULIN *Surg.* II. xxiii. 1273.

3. *fig.* Of persons, their minds, etc.: Rising readily again after being depressed; hence, cheerful, buoyant, exuberant.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 90 One vast receptacle for the abode of resilient and noisy saints like unto himself. 1859 S. R. HOLE *Tour Irel.* 30 Nothing but..the resilient spirit of roving Englishmen could have induced us to sally forth. 1870 J. HAMILTON *Moses, Man of God* viii. 150 Resolute and resilient is the stout heart of the sinner.

Hence **Resi·lientness,** 'rebounding Quality, Resiliency' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727)

† **Resili·tion.** *Obs* [f. RESILE *v.* + -ITION] The (*or* an) act of springing back; recoil, rebound, resilience.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Resilition,* a rebounding, or leaping back. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 10 By Descension or Resilition, from the Middle Region. 1708 KELL *Anim. Secretion* 22 The greater their Elasticity, their Concursions and Resilitions will be the more sensible. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Recoil,* or *Rebound,* the resilition of a body, chiefly a fire-arm

† **Resil(i)ua·tion.** *Obs.* [Erroneous for RECIDIVATION. Cf. RESIDUATION *sb.*[1]] Relapse.

1513 MORE in *Grafton's Contn. Harding* (1812) 488 There is, as phisicians saie, and as we also finde, double ye perell in the resylynacion [*sic*; 1543 resiliuacion] yt was in the firste syckenesse. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 178/2 The English kingdome .,as it had beene falne into a resiluation, came to extreame ruine. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 316, I see now that as the resiluation of an Ague is desperate, and the second opening of a veyne deadly [etc.].

Re-si·lver (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To silver again; to replate with silver.

1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 92 Re-silvering old articles. 1875 BRADFORD *Sailor's Pkt.-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 152 Directions for re-silvering sextant glasses when injured by damp or wet.

† **Resimated,** *ppl. a. Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *resīm-us,* f. *re-* RE- + *sīmus* snub-nosed.] Turned up.

1681 GREW *Museum* I. 73 These five Bones are resimated or bended upward, with some resemblance to a Saddle.

Resin, obs. f. RAISIN; var. REASON *sb.*[2]

Resin (re·zin), *sb.* Forms: 4 **recyn(e, reysen,** 4–6 **resyn,** 6–8 **resine,** 8– **resin** (9 **rezin**). [ad. F. *résine,* ad. L. *rēsīna* (Sp., Pg., and It. *resina*), cogn. with Gr. *ῥητίνη.* See also ROSIN.]

1. A vegetable product, formed by secretion in special canals in almost all trees and plants, from many of which (as the fir and pine) it exudes naturally, or can be readily obtained by incision; various kinds are extensively used in making varnishes or adhesive compositions, and in pharmacy. (Cf. GUM-RESIN and OLEO-RESIN.)

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* viii. 22 Whether resyn is not in Galaad? *Ibid.* li. 8 Take ye recyn to the sorewe therof. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 225 Do þer to pouder recles, of resyn, & a party of virgyne wex, & boile hyt wel. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 91 The Wood of them in Burning savorith of Resine. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 18 A good pine might be made to yield resin every year. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 27 Here we find in appropriate vessels the resin of the Fir and Juniper. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 30 In many of the more dense woods, we..find an abundance of gum or resin. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 409 Resin possesses the valuable quality of adhesiveness, and it is also slightly stimulant.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A particular kind of resin.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 366 Benzoic acid has been hitherto found in no other vegetable substance, except resins and balsams. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 349 The aromatic portion of ginger is a resin, which constitutes about one tenth of the whole root. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 185 Resins are abundant, e. g. in the Euphorbias, and in Opium.

2. A resinous precipitate obtained by special treatment of certain vegetable products; a similar substance obtained from the bile of animals.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Resine,* a chymical extraction of several druggs so called, being in substance like to rosine or resine. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 29 The Resin or Magistery of Jalap is made with Spirit of Wine. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 401 The resin of bile may be obtained by the following process. ..Berzelius, however,..denies that it is a true resin. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 2 He also separated a resin or fat, to which he attributed in chief the colour and taste of the bile.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *resin acid, candle,* † *gum, lac, -oil, -pot, soap, -wax*; † **resinasphalt,** = RETINASPHALT; **resin-bush,** a South African shrub (see quot.); **resin-flux,** an excessive flow of resin, occurring as a disease in pine-trees; **resin gas,** illuminating gas made from resin; **resin opal,** a variety of opal (see quot.); **resin-plant** (see quot.); **resin-weed,** = *rosin-weed.*

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 77 Rectified turpentine should always be used, since the crude oil contains *resin acids, formic acid, etc. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 595 In the strata of this substance, Mr. Hatchet also observed small masses approaching to the nature of the lignite of Cologne, and which he called *resinasphaltum,* or *resinasphalt. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 479/2 *Eurycles speciosissimus* is called *Resin-bush by the colonists, because of a gummy exudation often seen on the stem and leaves. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, Neither lamp nor taper, nor even a common *resin candle, gave light within. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Comp. Morph. Fungi* 384 The symptoms of disease which precede death in fir-trees are known as '*resin-flux' (* Harzsticken, Harzüberfülle'). *Note,* The word resin-flux is there-

fore introduced as indicating a prominent symptom of the disease, although it is not an exact rendering of the German terms. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed 5) 556 *Resin Gas. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 516 The liquor which is produced by the compression of resin-gas. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 8 Taketh *recyne gumme to his sorewe. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1097 The Hindus from time immemorial have possessed the *resin lac. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 518 Seven and a quarter gallons of *resin-oil. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 198 *Resin opal (Wachsopal, Pechopal, *Germ.*), wax-, honey- to ochre-yellow, with a resinous lustre. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 115/1 *Resin-plant, Carana, *Bursera acuminata.* 1890 E. H. BARKER *Wayfaring France* 40 The earthen *resin-pots fixed to the pines. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 850 Manufacture of Yellow or *Resin Soap. 1891 *Anthony's Phot. Bull.* IV. 299 Bringing their undersides in contact with the *resin-wax cement. 1869 PARKMAN *Discov. Gt. West* xvii. (1875) 206 The meadows..spangled with the yellow blossoms of the *resin-weed and the Rudbeckia.

b. *attrib.*, in terms denoting the parts of plants in which resin is secreted, as *resin-canal, -duct*, etc. 1854 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* X. II. 4 In form the amber is either like drops,..or as the casts of resin-ducts and cavities. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs's Bot.* 77 The origin of resin and gum passages depends also on the formation of intercellular passages. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 357 In the angle of the V lies a resin-canal. *Ibid.* 441 Among the *Coniferæ* all investigated species..have resin-passages or resin-reservoirs.

Resin (re·zin), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To rub or treat with resin. Hence **Re·sined** *ppl. a.*

1865 *Sophr's Autobiog.* II. 69 The bow, which she had previously resined. 1884 DANIELL *Princ. Physics* xiv. 395 A glass rod..rubbed longitudinally by a resined cloth..will produce a shrill sound. 1899 BEATR. HARRADEN *Fowler* 225 He resined his bow, and began.

Resinaceous (rezinē·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *rēsīnāceus*: see RESIN *sb.* and -ACEOUS.] That yields resin; resinous.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 275 *Resinaceous*, rosenny, or yielding Rosin. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Resinaceous*, of or belonging to Rozen. 1879 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.*, *Resinaceus*, resinous, resinaceous.

Resinate (re·zinēt), *sb. Chem.* [f. RESIN *sb.* + -ATE[4]. Cf. F. *résinate*.] A salt formed by the action of a resinous acid on a base.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 530 The resinate of ammonia is easily formed...The resinates of the earths and metallic oxides are powders, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 79 *Resinates*, a general name for the salts of the acids obtained from turpentine.

Resinate (re·zinēt), *v.* [f. RESIN *sb.* + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To flavour or impregnate with resin.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Resine, obs. f. RESIGN *v.*; obs. Sc. f. *risen*, pa. pple. of RISE *v.*

Resi·nein(e. *Chem.* [a. F. *résinéine* (Fremy): see RESIN *sb.* and -IN(E.] (See quots.)

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Resineine*, an oil yielded by colophony. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 79 *Resineïn*, or *Resinone*; this name is given by Frémy to a hydro-carbon (probably impure colophene..) obtained by the dry distillation of colophony.

† **Re·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. RISE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] An attack, assault.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 257 Half þe peple stood i-armed..for resynge and stekkynge of straunge nacions. *Ibid.* V. 299 Seint Mammertus .. ordeyned .. letanyes .. aȝenst erþe schakynge..and peril of resynge of wylde bestes.

Resi·ng (rī·), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To sing again. Hence **Resi·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1618 MYNSHUL *Charac. Prison* Ep. Ded. 1, I come not now to re-sing, but to re-cant the errours both of my pen and iudgment. 1687 BEVERLEY *Expos. Song of Songs* 54 That Song, that sprung In those first Times, is now, as new, Resung. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 209 Re-sing this Day the same Angelick Strain. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Apr. 3/1 *Apollo and Marsyas*..is..an imaginative resinging of the contending chants.

Resing, obs. Sc. form of RESIGN *v.*

Resinic (rezi·nik), *a.* [f. RESIN *sb.* + -IC.] Of, belonging to, or derived from resin.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Resiniferous (rezini·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. RESIN *sb.* + -(I)FEROUS. Cf. F. *résinifère*, Sp., Pg., and It. *resinifero*.] Yielding or containing resin.

1673-4 GREW *Anat. Pl., Anat. Trunks* (1684) 110 The utmost are not Milk-Vessels, but Gum-Vessels, or Resiniferous. 1676 — *Anat. Fl.* 156 As in Box, and Yew, as also Fir, and all Resiniferous Plants. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 3/2 The outmost are gum or resiniferous vessels, destined for the secretion of turpentine. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 834 The fragrance of wild honeysuckle and resiniferous trees.

Resinifica·tion. [a. F. *résinification*: see RESIN *sb.* and -(I)FICATION.] The act or process of making resinous; the fact of becoming resinous.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 249 There is still a fourth operation in resinification. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem* 493 Its liability to smoke .. may arise .. from a resinification of the camphine. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 448 The resinification of the drying oils may be effected by the smallest quantities of certain substances, which would act in the manner of ferments.

† **Resinifluous,** *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. RESIN *sb.*, after *mellifluous*.] Producing resin.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 388 The Pine-trees..are all tall, coniferous, resinifluous.

Resiniform (re·zinifōm), *a.* [ad. F. *résiniforme*: see RESIN *sb.* and -FORM.] Having the character of resin.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 467 If I may be allowed to use the expression, it is what Dolomieu has called resiniform lava. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 214 A resiniform matter, soluble both by alcohol and by water.

Resinify (re·zinifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *résinifier*: see RESIN *sb.* and -FY.]

1. *trans.* To change into resin.

1816 TINGRY *Varnisher's Guide* (ed. 2) 21 What is called frankincense is gallipot resinified. 1882 *Athenæum* 7 Oct. 469/2 Oxidized or resinified by the influence of the air.

2. *intr.* To become resinous.

1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 476 Common nut oil.. is more apt to resinify and clog the wick than linseed. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 31 Parvoline resinifies readily on exposure to the air.

Resinite (re·zinəit). *Min.* [f. RESIN *sb.* + -ITE[1].] Retinasphalt.

1849 DANA *Geol.* x. (1850) 542 Some of the wood is beautifully opalized, though the greater part has the pitchy lustre of resinite.

Resinize (re·zinəiz), *v.* [f. RESIN *sb.* + -IZE.] To treat with resin. Hence **Re·sinized** *ppl. a.*

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 145 Another mode of producing a dull surface..is to use resinized paper.

Resi·nk (rī·), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sink again.

1612 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 29/2 Though there I vow'd.., I brake my vow and me re-suncke in sinne.

Resino-, combining form of RESIN *sb.*, as in **resino-electric** *a.*, containing or exhibiting resinous or negative electricity (Webster, 1828-32, citing URE); **resino-extractive** *a.*, designating extractive matter in which resinous matter predominates (*ibid.*); **resino-vitreous**, partaking of the characters of resin and glass.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 40 The texture of amber is resino-vitreous, its fracture conchoidal, and lustre glassy.

Resinoid (re·zinoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. RESIN *sb.* + -OID. Cf. F. *résinoïde*.]

A. *adj.* Resembling resin.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 232 A bitter resinoid matter, slightly soluble in water. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 June 8/1 Cyona Tincture is an alcoholic extract which has been found to contain a resinoid substance.

B. *sb.* A resinous substance.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 818 The resinoid extracted from it has the name of *leptandrin*. 1894 *Times* 11 Aug. 11/2 The woody fibre disappears first, leaving a residue richer in resinoids.

† **Resinose,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *rēsīnōs-us*: see next and -OSE.] Resinous.

1712 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 424 A Milk, which smells Resinose.

Resinous (re·zinəs), *a.* [ad. L. *rēsīnōs-us*: see RESIN *sb.* and -OUS. So F. *résineux*, Sp., Pg., and It. *resinoso*.]

1. Of the nature of resin.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 51 As all resinous bodies, Turpentine, Pitch, and Frankincense. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1699) 229/1 This Tincture is only the resinous Parts of the Balsam dissolv'd in the Spirit of Wine. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. i. 15 It has been proposed to divide the colouring particles into extractive and resinous. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 288 Sulphuric acid..dissolves the corydalina, and leaves the green resinous matter. 1878 A. H. GREEN, etc. *Coal* i. 21 The resinous character also prevents the spores from being wetted.., and tends to preserve them from decay.

2. Of plants or their parts: Containing resin.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Resinous*, full of rozen or gum. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Pl., Anat. Trunks* (1684) 110 The Barque of Oak it self is also somewhat Resinous. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 146 The Fruit..more resinous, and falls easily when ripe. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 692/2 Made of the most porous and resinous wood to be found. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 35 The root is biennial, thick, fleshy, and resinous. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 51 A peculiar form of woody fibre is found in the stems of resinous woods.

3. Of properties, etc.: Properly belonging to, or characteristic of, resin.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 217 It is in brittle fragments of an almost black colour, having a shining, resinous fracture. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 550 Has a resinous and aromatic smell. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zero* xiii, The atmosphere was pungent with a resinous odour.

4. Made or compounded of resin; affected or produced by the burning of resin.

1808 S. YOUNG in *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 567 A convenient slip of firm linen, uniformly covered by a resinous plaster. 1862 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxviii, I can smell the heavy resinous incense as I pass the church. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 140 The resinous atmosphere Gives hint of pitch. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. iv. 122 The resinous fumes slowly diminished.

5. *Electr.* = NEGATIVE *a.* 7.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 421/2 Mr Du Fay discovered the difference between positive and negative, or, as they were for some time called, the vitreous and resinous electricities. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 198 Thunder was not then mere Electricity, vitreous or resinous. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth*, The genius of reading and of gardening are antagonistic, like resinous and vitreous electricity. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 94 A superficial electrification on the inner surface, the total amount of which will be resinous.

6. *Comb.*, as *resinous-like, -looking* adjs.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 449 It converts the drying oils into a yellow resinous-like mass. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. 339 The dense fluid .. quickly hardens into a transparent and yellowish resinous-looking substance.

Hence **Re·sinously** *adv.*, (*a*) with resinous electricity; (*b*) with an impregnation of resin. Also **Re·sinousness,** 'resinous or rosiny quality' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Phil.* IV. xlvi. 264 Bodies electrified resinously repel each other. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 53 Shrubs with alternate, toothed, resinously glandular, exstipulate leaves. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 32 All electrified bodies are found to be either vitreously or resinously electrified.

Resiny (re·zini), *a.* [f. RESIN.] Resinous.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 234 It is blacke like pitch, and shineth like to Ieat,..and as certaine resiny stuffe. 1847 in WEBSTER. 1893 *Times* 13 Dec. 3/5 Shellac ..resiny blocky.

Resipiscence (resipi·sĕns). [a. F. *résipiscence*, or ad. L. *resipiscentia*, f. *resipiscĕre* to recover one's senses, come to oneself again, f. *re-* RE- + *sapĕre*: see SAPIENT.] Repentance for misconduct; recognition of errors committed; return to a better mind or opinion.

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 177 Sinners.. have need of repentance, which some like better to call resipiscence or amendment. 1606 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VII. (1677) 499 Nothing had appeared in them but an obdured obstinacy, without any token of resipiscence. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή xxiii. 231 If their return be upon the score of resipiscence, far be it from me to be such an one as Beza complains of.

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 67 They drew a flattering picture of the resipiscence of the Anglican party. 1864 MERIVALE *Conv. Rom. Emp.* 37 Full of horror at his own backsliding, full of hope for his tardy resipiscence. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* VI. 127 These prefaces and dedications show an ever-growing command of prose style, and, very soon, the resipiscence of Dryden's judgment.

So † **Resipi·scency.** *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 122 [Gildas] somtimes gentlie exorting them to goodnes and resipiscentie. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* § 40 So closely shut up within the holds of vice and iniquity, as not to find some escape by a postern of resipiscency.

Resipiscent (resipi·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *resipiscent-em*, pres. pple. of *resipiscĕre*: see RESIPISCENCE.] Returning to a sound state of mind.

1872 F. HALL *False Philol.* 67 Grammar,..resipiscent and sane as of old. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 26 June 821/2 Mr. Martin, at last resipiscent, and even like 'a prophet new inspired'.

Resist (rĭzi·st), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

† 1. Resistance. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 411 Makand heirschip fra blude and fyre also, Without resist quhair euir tha list till go. 1584 LODGE *Forbonius & Prisc.* H j b, I make no resist in this my louing torment. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Breath* v. ii, Proud his assault, as proud be our resist. 1630 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* x. 437 (Ashm. MS.), Camball tooke (without resiste) the town.

2. In calico-printing, a preparation applied to those parts of the fabric which are not to be coloured, in order to prevent the dye from affecting them. Also *attrib.*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 156/1 White resist for deep blue, to be applied by the cylinder. *Ibid.*, After printing on the resist pastes, the goods should be hung up. 1860 SMILES *Self Help* ii, The process for producing what is called resist work in calico printing. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 175 A style where a 'resist' is printed on the blank cloth, the 'resist' being a substance that is unaffected by the dye.

3. Any composition applied to a surface to protect it in part from the effects of an agent employed on it for some purpose. Also *resist-varnish.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 218 The copper is covered by a resist varnish while being heated by the transmission of steam through its axis. 1873 SPON *Workesh. Rec.* Ser. I. 199/1 [Steel] requires to be preserved against the action of the cleansing acids and of the graining mixture, by a composition called resist. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 3/1 When the 'resist' has been sufficiently applied, the instrument is again passed over the plate.

Resist (rĭzi·st), *v.* Also 5 *Sc.* **rasyst**, 5-6 **resyst(e.** [ad. F. *résister*, † *resistir* (= It. *re-, risistere*, Sp. and Pg. *resistir*), or L. *resistĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *sistĕre*, redupl. form of *stāre* to stand.]

1. *trans.* Of things: To stop or hinder (a moving body); to succeed in standing against; to prevent (a weapon, etc.) from piercing or penetrating.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. vii. (1868) 29 Þe fletyng streme..is arestid & resisted ofte tyme by þe encountrynge of a stoon. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 186 Sorbiyn.. strake..such a stroke that the buckles nor ony thynge elles coude resyste the stroke. 1658 PHILLIPS s.v. *Resistence*, A solid body, which resisteth and opposeth whatsoever comes against it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 491 Spiritual Armour, able to resist Satans assaults. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Respiration*, The air presses the lungs as much as the thorax resists them. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) VII. 363/1 They made the towers round instead of square, imagining this figure to be the strongest to resist the battering engines. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 332 It quite resisted the edge of a knife. 1894 H. S. MAXIM in *Daily News* 4 June 5/7 It is quite true that I used a steel plate to resist my projectiles.

b. To withstand the action or effect of (a natural force or physical agency).

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 2 b, It maketh it able to resist fire. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 6 A white soft Rock..does not long resist the Sea Winds..that eat it away. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Madder* 5 G 2/1 That which was dyed with the madder..resisted during thirty minutes a boiling which the other could not bear during ten. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 465 The stable yields a stercoraceous heap,..potent to resist the freezing blast.

c. Of immaterial things.

1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 51 If the interest and sollicitations of the King her Husband had not strongly resisted her zeal for her Religion. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 21 But whilst race works immortally to keep its own, it is resisted by other forces.

2. Of persons: To withstand, strive against, oppose: a. a person, his will, etc.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 333 This philosophre Demostines resistede the legates of the Molosynes commen to Athenes. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 115 Wherfor thai ben myghty, and able to resiste the aduersaries of this reaume. 1530 PALSGR. 688/1 He intendeth to take possessyon here agaynst my wyll, but he shall be resysted. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 79 Thou that so stoutly hath resisted me, Giue me thy Gold. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 110 Their Representative had the Libertie to resist, or invade other people. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 47 This Force I take to be sufficient to resist any number of men. 1717 POPE *Iliad* XI. 955 Shall Greece yet stand? Resists she yet the raging Hector's hand? 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. (1788) 248 They knew, that the present house of commons..were likely enough to be resisted. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* X. xxviii, O King of Glory! thou alone hast power! Who can resist thy will? 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xiii. (1875) 211 The Lombard league had successfully resisted Frederick's armies.

b. an attack, invasion, blow, or hostile action of any kind.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. ii. (S.T.S.) I. 247 Þe Inemyis.. assaleȝet..þe Romane pussance, as Insufficient to resist þare Invasions. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* v. 39, I saye vnto you: that ye resist not euell. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 Constantine..seeking to resist the courses and robberies which the Parthes dayly vsed towards the Romains. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 465, I will resist such entertainment, till Mine enemy ha's more pow'r. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 814 That mortal dint, Save he who reigns above, none can resist. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 355 He felt himself unable to resist the attack. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 184 Pardon was freely extended to all who had resisted the invasion.

c. a moral or mental influence or suggestion.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* f iij b, Be ye thenne strong ..to resist and ouercome them [temptations]. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue conc. Heresyes* I. Wks. 153/2 So muste reason not resyste faithe but walke with her. 1577 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 37 The favour that God wil geve you..no man can resist it. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 112 His grace.. can resist the strongest, and most restlesse temptations. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 522 With all these advantages he was not able to resist four words. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. 35 The Greeks..resist, with incredible fortitude, the Conviction of their own eyes. 1786 BURNS *To unco Guid* viii, What's done we partly may compute, But know not what's resisted. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 81 It is hard to revist the surmise that Cæsar's account is drawn up with quite as much regard to effect as to reality. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 33 Those who had never been taught to resist pleasure would be equally at the mercy of those who could.

d. something proposed to be done or likely to happen, a law or command, etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 148 It will the wofullest Diuision proue...Preuent it, resist it, and let it not be so. 1607 — *Cor.* III. i. 267 He hath resisted Law And therefore Law shall scorne him further Triall. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. (1788) 254 If the process of the courts of Westminster-hall be resisted. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 540 Thy parliaments ..Whate'er was asked, too timid to resist, Comply'd with. 1810 in Craufurd *Gen. Craufurd* (1891) 108 This arrangement.. had before now been proposed to me, and I had resisted it. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* v, The dismal man,..resisting Mr. Pickwick's invitation to breakfast.., walked slowly away. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 403 The disinclination of the native Princes to submit to, or their ability to resist, its dictation.

e. a natural force, weakness or disease, etc.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 59 It boots not to resist both winde and tide. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 43 Fleshly weaknesse, which no creature may Long time resist. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 545 A case..where the inoculation was resisted till the twenty-ninth time.

† 3. To prevent. Const. with inf. or *from*. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 105 To put this in rememberance, Mycht no man me resist. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1605) 139 Beautifull trees, which resisted the sunnes darts from ouer-much piercing the naturall coldnesse of the River.

† 4. To repel, affect with distaste. *Obs. rare* —1.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. iii. 29 These cates resist me, she but thought upon.

5. *intr.* † a. To stand *against*, to make opposition *to*, a person or thing. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurence*) 16 It has vertu.. fore to resyst a-gane fyre-slacht. *Ibid.* xxxiii. (*George*) 12 To resyst ay to sathane & to lordis of mykil mycht. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xi. 3548 Bot Valentynyane þe emperoure Resistyt ay til his erroure. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* b ij b, Thou oughtest..to haue strengthe for to resiste ageynst alle aduersytees. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 165 Except man wyth cure,..& labur, resyste to the same, they ouer-run reson. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Blacke Smyth* 175 b, That no man should resist agaynst his kyng. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* ix. 2 A great people and tal,..against whom no man is able to resist. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 274 She forced herselfe to resist against the excesse of her affliction.

b. Without const. To offer resistance.

a 1547 SURREY *Ecclesiastes* iv. 31 What can he doo but yeld, that must resist aloone? 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Thee storme dyd conquoure, thee ships scant weaklye resisted. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 80 Lay hold vpon him, if he do resist Subdue him, at his perill. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 30 The Horse-men,.. having nothing to resist with, are easily shot. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiii. (1788) 332 That the counsel did not resist, is true. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* III. 125 How wilt thou then Resist, Justina? *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 573 The nation not daring, and what was still worse, not wishing, to resist, gave way.

† c. To refuse *to* do something. *Obs. rare* —1.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 In case it happen the Mayer ..make defaulte of paymente of the saide recompence & satisfaction, and resiste to paye the same.

† 6. To stop; to rest. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1090 Bot I rasyst [*v.r.* desist] throw chargis off our consaill, The southmaist part off Ingland we sall se. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) O v, In yowere hande the goode and the ill of the ladies resistethe.

Hence **Resi·sted** *ppl. a.*

1713 M. HENRY *Folly Despising* Wks. 1853 I. 179/1 The rejected Saviour and the resisted Sanctifier. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Resistance*, When the compression of the fluid is just sufficient to prevent a vacuum behind the resisted body. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1024 The resisting and resisted parts are not only contiguous, but cohere.

† **Resi·stable,** *a. Obs.* [f. RESIST *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. RESISTIBLE.]

1. That may be resisted; resistible.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 601 The Serpents of Europe are..more resistable for their weakness and strength. 1689 *Thoughts Gentlemen's Undertaking at York* 16 The Chimney-man that is Irresistable in his Office, is Resistable if he gather the Corn in the Town-fields. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 71 Henry thought Charles's power..scarce resistable by the rest of Europe.

2. Capable of resisting. Const. *of*. *rare* —1.

1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* Introd., I speak of Fire, I might also Discourse of the strange nature of Bone-Ashes,..so resistable of that Element.

Hence † **Resistabi·lity; Resi·stableness.** *Obs.*

1622 K. *Jas. Direct. conc. Preachers* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 65 The Universality, Efficacy, Resistability [1642 Resistibility], or Irresistibility of Gods Grace. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) I. 205 The universality, efficacy or resistableness of God's grace.

† **Resi·stal.** *Obs. rare* —1. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Resistance.

1631 T. HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* II. iv. i, All resistals, Quarrels, and ripping-up of injuries, Are smothered in the ashes of our wrath.

Resistance (rĭzi·stăns). Also 6 -aunce, 6 resystaunce. [a. F. *résistance*, later form of *resistence* RESISTENCE: see RESIST *v.* and -ANCE.]

1. The act, on the part of persons, of resisting, opposing, or withstanding. Const. *to*, † *of*.

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 59 To putt therwith a greate fortificacion aboute the same for resistance of the sayd enimies. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* iv. 12 One maye be ouercome, but two maye make resistaunce. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 72 They tende to a publique peace, and to the resistaunce of Christes ennemies. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 175 Such is all resistance to the essentiall Rights of Soveraignty. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 229 They met with a stout resistance. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 95 Cases..in which sudden resistance is the only security. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. (1788) 99 There is yet a spirit of resistance in this country, which will not submit to be oppressed. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 596 The efforts..for organizing a civic and national resistance. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 499 The threat, however, failed to break the resistance of the Commons.

b. *Passive resistance*, simple refusal to comply with some demand, without active opposition.

In recent use *spec.* refusal to pay voluntarily the education rate imposed by the Education Act of 1902.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxiii, In this humour of passive resistance.. Isaac sat in a corner of his dungeon. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 467 Their conduct was uniformly peaceable; passive resistance was the only weapon to which they trusted. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. 58 The resistance was probably passive. *attrib.* 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* XC. (1857) IV. 227 By a partial scrutiny Pritchard, his passive-resistance competitor, was placed in the civic chair.

2. Power or capacity of resisting.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4 b, If they were of diuerse lengths..and thereby..of lesse force and resistance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 838 They astonisht all resistance lost, All courage. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 256 When the Earth on which we would make Pillars or Piers is of (unlequal resistance, that is to say, not good. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., In the comparing together the resistances to all velocities. 1894 H. S. MAXIM in *Daily News* 4 June 5/7 Provided he can produce something which has greater resistance for its weight than steel or copper bronzes. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Afr.* 637 Not that these good people have a greater resistance to the fever than the Jamaica Christians.

3. Opposition of one material thing to another material thing, force, etc.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* I. iv. (1635) 80 The Heauens in their motion find no resistance. 1645 WALLER *My lady Isabella*, Musick so softens and disarms the mind, That not an arrow does resistance find. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxix. 13 Above all the oppositions and resistances in nature. 1715 GREGORY *Elem. Astron.* (1726) II. 710 They are stopp'd and repell'd by the Resistance of the neighbouring Vortices. 1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 374/2 Whereby he imparts great additional strength or power of resistance to the said metal rails and bars. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geogr.* iv. 284 The rocks offering many varying degrees of resistance to erosion, they are worn down unequally.

b. *esp.* in the physical sciences, the opposition offered by one body to the pressure or movement of another.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 211, I define resistance to be the endeavour of one moved body..contrary to the endeavour of another moved body. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. iv. § 3 All the Bodies in the World, pressing a drop of Water on all sides, will never be able to overcome the Resistance it will make. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 123 If I put my Finger to any of its Parts, I ought to feel the Resistance. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. ii. 16 The cause of all resistance is repulsive power. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrost.* ix. 192 The resistance of different fluids will be different according to their specific gravities. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* i. 41 The resistance of the air having been avoided. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 751/1 Where the line representing the total resistance exerted at that joint intersects the joint.

pl. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Though the hypothesis of a fluid..be of great use in explaining the nature of resistances. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 92/2 Of all the resistances of bodies to each [other], there is..none of greater importance than the resistance or reaction of fluids. 1840 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 89/2 To overcome what are called the friction and resistances of the engine. 1855 J. R. LEITCHILD *Cornwall* 186 A steam pressure of 150 lbs, exclusive of engine resistances.

c. Hence *Line of resistance.*

1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 374 Forming a diagonal line of traction in the direct line of resistance. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1871) I. x. 122 This moral character of the arch is called by architects its 'Line of Resistance'.

4. Non-conductivity in respect of electricity, magnetism, or heat.

1860 G. PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegr.* 279 A conductor, in fact, whose resistance is nothing. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 282 To determine the thermal resistance of various liquids. 1888 *Philos. Mag.* XXV. 422, I will now for a moment compare the case of magnetic resistance with a natural case of ordinary resistance.

b. A part of an electrical apparatus used to offer a definite resistance to a current.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 45/2 In the quicksilver agometer of Müller..the resistance is formed by a column of mercury of variable length. 1894 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 6/2 Lowering electric lights after the manner applied to gas, and without the use of resistances.

5. *Piece of resistance*, = F. *pièce de résistance* (see PIÈCE b).

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 7 Our appetite demands a *piece of resistance*. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* I. 459 The good girl liked a piece of resistance, a solid tome. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* I. 239 The pieces of resistance and plum-pudding and mince-pies.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *resistance-attribute, pile*; **resistance-box,** *Electr.*, a box containing one or more resistance coils (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); also *transf.*; **resistance coil** (see quot. 1873); so *resistance helix*; **resistance-piece,** = sense 5.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. § 48 (1875) 166 The *resistance-attribute of matter must be regarded as primordial. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 250 The great splanchnic area forms the *resistance box of the circulation. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2867 *Resistance Coils, for testing the position of a fault in telegraph conductors from a distant station. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 429 A Resistance Coil is a conductor capable of being easily placed in the voltaic circuit, so as to introduce into the circuit a known resistance. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 752/2 Such unequal action is remedied by the provision of a high *resistance helix shunting the arc. 1895 C. SCOTT *Apple Orchards* 87 The *resistance piece was in the wicker basket. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 374/1 What is called a *resistance pile, with one of the patentee's blocks or chairs.

† **Resi·stancy.** *Obs. rare* —1. [f. as prec.: see -ANCY and cf. RESISTENCY.] Resistance.

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 88 If we take the word (irresistably) in opposition unto a final, complete, and victorious resistancy.

Resistant (rĭzi·stănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *résistant*, pres. pple. of *résister* to RESIST. Cf. RESISTENT.]

A. *adj.* That makes resistance or opposition.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1611) 159 The rending and ruine of all that were resistant. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 52 There is no resistant principle remaining, when the love of God is perfected in it. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 462 It is the essence of matter to be solid, that is, resistant and moveable. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 389 The aristocratic..elements..are become resistant, conservative, or inactive. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. v. 252 Each portion of the ice is surrounded by a resistant mass. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 528 The pressure of resistant wills now becomes incalculable.

B. *sb.* One who or that which resists; a resister. Now *rare*.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 2 The thunder-bolt fell vpon the afflicted Priests.., striking all resistants with Ecclesiasticall censures. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* VI. 577 According to the degrees of power in the Agent and the Resistant, is an action perform'd or hindered. 1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. liii/1 The most powerful resistant of acids or acid gases. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 7/1 To issue summonses against Nonconformist passive resistants.

b. In calico-printing, = RESIST *sb.* 2.

1879 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* I. 50 The first crops of citric acid crystals..are used largely by the calico-printer as a 'resistant' for iron and alumina mordants.

Hence † **Resi·stantly** *adv.*, resistingly. *Obs.*—1

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* X. (1614) 19/1 Brightrik..sent the Steward of his house to know their intents, whom resistantly they slew.

† **Resi·stence.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 -ens, resyst-, recistence, -ens. [a. OF. *resistence*, = Sp. and Pg. *resistencia*, It. *re-, risistenza*, ad. late L. *re-*

sistentia (Augustine), f. *resistĕre* to RESIST: see -ENCE.] = RESISTANCE. (In common use to *c* 1530.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 990 Loue, a-yeyns þe which þat no man may Ne oughte ek goudly make resistence. *c* 1386 — *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 356 Thise metales ben of so gret violence, Our walles may not make hem resistence. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 200/2 For suche distres takyng, and yn resistens therof, ther is grete assembles. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxi. 165 After many resistences by hym doon, to auoyde yᵉ temptacion therof. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Preamble, Theire adherentes made extreme resistens ayenst your said Beseecher. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 176 The Spaniardes so defended them with ordinaunce & resistences that they slew .v. or vi. M. Frenchmen. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xi. 43 Where the bold knight Encountring him with small resistence slew. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Resistence of the Medium*, is the opposition against, or hindrance of the Motion of any Body moving in a Fluid. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A greater weight is required to overcome their united resistence, than to overcome their several resistences one after another.

† **Resi·stency.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *resistentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] Resistance, repulsion.

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* ix. (1707) 250 It will easily follow, that these Bodies have resistency from one another. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 77 We feel things at a Distance in the dark, by the Resistency which they make upon the further end of the Staff that we hold in our hands.

Resistent (rĭzi·stĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *resistent-em*, pres. pple. of *resistĕre* to RESIST.]

A. *adj.* = RESISTANT *a.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's De Augm. Sci.* III. iv. 149 A Pestilentiall aire seizeth on bodies more open and lesse resistent. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 377 The more resistent ones [*sc.* laminæ] stand out in ridges after the softer parts between them have been eaten away. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 255 Native Indian tribes..resistent to the last.. against every Argentine attempt at civilising..them.

† **B.** *sb.* = RESISTANT *sb. Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 15 The foresaid resistance was not schisme in the Resisten[t]s. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xiii. § 5 The resistance .. weakned by the thinnenesse of the resistent there.

Resister (rĭzi·stəɹ). Also 5 **resistour.** [f. RESIST *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who resists. *Passive resister* (see RESISTANCE 1 b).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 214 Quhen the feld wes clengit cleyne, Sa that na resisteris wes seyne. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 370/1 Lyve and dye with the said Erle, ayenst his resistours. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 176 To counte your selues therin no rebells, but lawfull resisters. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Faun. Love* Heret. Affirm. bij b, Disputation..with the unwillyng ones and resisters. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1623) 1158 [They] slew no small numbers of their resisters. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1677) 29 To resist the truth which is..believed by the resister himself is a direct contradiction. 1710 A. B. *Answ. to Argts. Bp. Oxford's Resistance* 18 That they never consider'd the Matter at all, and therefore assisted these Resisters. 1832 *Examiner* 97/1 The resisters of an exaction. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots France* vi. (1881) 100 The resisters of the policy were in both cases Calvinists. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 5/1 At Hastings, where the Passive Resisters are numbered by hundreds.

2. That which resists; a resisting body or force.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 575 Philoclea's shamefacedness and humbleness were as strong resisters as choler and disdain. 1596 T. JOHNSON *Cornucopiæ* B j b, Organy and Rue are great resisters of poyson. 1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 73 If a Moveable be struck violently against a hard resister. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 28 If Warmth be the producer of Moisture, Cold must be the Resister. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 84 You see, that animal, vegetable, and metallic bodies..are easily changed into resisters or non-conductors.

Resi·stful, *a.* [f. as prec. + -FUL.] Capable of, or inclined to, resistance.

1614 C. BROOKE *Rich. III*, Poems (1872) 132 The wrong-incensed peeres, augment his band, And giue his weakenes, a resistfull force. 1846 HAWKSLEY in Helps *Friends in C.* (1847) I. 134 The human constitution becomes gradually more resistful and..hardened. 1870 J. HAMILTON *Moses, Man of God* vii. 120 The resistful only supplied victims.

Resistibi·lity. [f. as next + -ITY. Cf. F. *resistibilité.*]

1. The quality of being resistible.

1617 DONNE *Serm.* CXXXII. Wks. 1839 V. 365 Resistibility and Irresistibility of Grace, which is every Artificers wearing now. 1642 [see RESISTABILITY]. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 510 The Bremenses who handled the Head *de gratia*, & *libero arbitrio* in general, and in particular overthrew resistibility of Grace. 1850 J. BROWN *Disc. & Sayings Our Lord* (1852) II. xx. 300 This character of resistibility the evidence in favour of Christianity possesses.

2. Power of offering resistance.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 3 Whether the resistibility of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. vii. § 13 The complex Idea of Extension and Resistibility, or Solidity. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 251 Such was its innate and surpassing resistibility of temperament, that it could not be overwhelmed.

Resistible (rĭzi·stĭb'l). [f. RESIST *v.* + -IBLE. Cf. F. *résistible*, Sp. *resistible*]. Capable of being resisted; to which resistance can be made.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. (ed. 2) 121 Our Opposites must..make Kings as resistible, censurable, deprivable,..as far forth as they. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 172 They make Gods Grace a resistible thing, which Man can frustrate. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXI, Earthquakes themselves, the least resistible of natural violence. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 235 A tempting booty, but I feel confident resistible, if not tangible with honour. 1884 *Ch. Times* 14 Nov. 858/4 A genuine outbreak ..would be no more resistible than James II found it.

Hence **Resi·stibleness; Resi·stibly** *adv.*

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 125 God by his Spirit shall only resistibly, indifferently and remotely.. regenerate and renew our selves. 1847 WEBSTER, *Resistibleness.* 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* II. III. ii. 272 A dynamical resistibleness to a numerical law.

Resisting (rĭzi·stĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RESIST *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. RESIST.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 89 Chesyng rather to dyssymylle..than by her blamyng and resysting stere and moue agenste hem the wrathe..of suche euyl dysposyd persons. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 123 There is nothing in this saying..which can condemne lawfull resisting of vngodlie Rulers. 1614 DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1648) 110 The Devill is overcome by Resisting, but the World and the Flesh by running away. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 86 This Passion had been heighten'd by my resisting of it. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 91 Here has been a large body of the gens d'armes sent for them, so that there was no resisting.

Resi·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. RESIST *v.* + -ING 2.] That resists or offers resistance. *Resisting medium* (see MEDIUM *sb.* 4).

Freq. in modern use as the second element in *Combs.*, as *cold-, disease-, dust-, fire-resisting*, etc.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* II. 25 These be not yet remedyes for thy disease, but serues for bellowes against the cure of thy resisting sorowe. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 38 Against the browes of this resisting towne. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xx. 60 Neither did lesse feare invade his resisting thoughts. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1699) 402/1 It would be presently dull'd..by the resisting Sulphur. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 288 The Resistance of a Globe moving in a resisting Medium. 1798 HUTTON *Curs. Math.* (1807) II. 357 The resisting force is equal to the weight that urges it. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. v. § 56 (1875) 182 Uniform motion in a straight line, implies the absence of a resisting medium. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xl, But the resisting thoughts were not yet overborne. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 329 Anything which..tends to diminish the resisting power of the individual.

Hence **Resi·stingly** *adv.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* 1 *John* ii. 46 b, Doth not he, that lyueth after such sorte, resistingly denie Christ? 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 1/2 The mob .. fell back slowly and resistingly before the rifle volleys of the troops.

Resistive (rĭzi·stiv). [f. RESIST *v.* + -IVE.] Capable of or inclined to resistance.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. i, Resistiue 'gainst the sunne, the raine, or wind. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 191 The most vigorous part protecting it selfe, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and lesse resistive side. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. iii, Pardoning the submissive, cutting down the resistive. 1870 E. L. HULL *Serm.* Ser. II. 153 Every dark temptation makes us strong in resistive might. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 271 One man is more resistive than another, according to his strength of constitution.

Hence **Resi·stively** *adv.*; **Resi·stiveness.**

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 491 Resistiveness, or the capability of becoming an object of sensation. 1864 A. LEIGHTON *Myst. Legends Edin.* (1886) 238 Persistiveness draws, as it were, a power from the wearing out of resistiveness. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* IV. 649/1 Flexion and extension of the leg at the knee, either passively or resistively.

Resisti·vity. [f. prec. + -ITY.] *Electr.* The specific resistance of a substance.

1890 *Nature* 9 Oct. 577/2 The..diameter of any of the conductors..divided by its electric resistivity.

Resistless (rĭzi·stlĕs). [f. RESIST *v.* + -LESS.]

1. That cannot be resisted; irresistible.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, So..Must Tamburlaine by their resistless powers..Conclude a league of honour. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 390 It must be of a strong and resistlesse vertue. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 112 It can subdue the most raging, and resistlesse lusts. 1693 S. HARVEY in Dryden *Juvenal* ix. (1697) 237 Try to Imprison the resistless Wind. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 137 Resistless burns the fever of renown. 1813 PARR *Let.* Wks. 1828 VIII. 496 So peerless, so resistless, and upon this occasion so guileless an advocate..as Mr. Burke. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 114 That resistless weight Obstinate, irremovable by thought.

2. Powerless to resist; unresisting.

1591 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 436 He seized greedelie On the resistles pray. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 44 Vpon whose breasts are charactred and insculpt the ensignes of weaknesse and resistlesse impotency. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 266 O misery of hell! resistless, tame, Am I to be burnt up? 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* May 559 She was quite resistless, quite gentle.

Resi·stlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a resistless manner; irresistibly.

1727 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* (1740) I. 61 'Tis resistlessly plain, that the divine writers do not always confine themselves to plain and common grammar. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. 24 *note* (Jod.), He..displays to us in colours resistlessly strong one of the most dreadful instances of human affliction. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xl. 346 Had not this man braved him—steadily, powerfully, resistlessly? 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col.-Reformer* (1891) 103 The chestnut .. dropped with his mouth wrenched resistlessly from the rider's hold.

So **Resi·stlessness.**

1870 *Echo* 5 Dec., The self-confidence and resistlessness of the men in the road.

† **Resi·stment.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. RESIST *v.* + -MENT.] Resistance.

1605 *Answ. Discov. Romish Doctr.* 39 The resistment of this present King of that countrie, the Bull of Pius Quintus against Queene Elizabeth.

Resi·tting (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] A second sitting.

1661 J. DAVIES *Civ. Warres* 367 Lenthalls legal and conscientious objections against their re-sitting were never answered. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 38 The grand juries are going to petition for the resitting of the Parliament. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 385 The cost of the merchandise used in a resitting.

Resi·zer (rī-). [f. RE- 5 a + SIZE *v.* + -ER 1.] 'A tool for restoring an object, as a cartridge-shell, to its original size' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895.) So *Resizing-tool.*

1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* III. 57 Rifle with..resizing tools.

† **Reskippeson**: see SKIPPESON.

Reskus(e, variants of RESCOUS *sb. Obs.*

Resla·sh (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To slash again.

1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 184 Leaves..slash'd into three principal parts, and reslash'd again almost like the other leaves.

Reslay· (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To slay again.

1791 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 49, I am not at all tempted..to..re-slay the already slain. 1839 *Standard* 24 Aug., Lord B— re-slew the slain in a speech of great brilliancy and sarcasm.

Resli·de (rī-), *v.* [RE-.] *intr.* To slide back.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 29 Slow Lidian brooke,..Staying in doubt th'ocean t'enter in, Or to reslide where first it did begin.

Resme·lt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To smelt again. Also *fig.* Hence **Resme·lting** *vbl. sb.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1248 Those of the third class c..are set apart, and re-smelted. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 103 Thousands of tons have been..re-smelted by two adjoining iron-works. 1875 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* (1887) 453 That magic transmutation which alone justifies a resmelting of the antique.

Resmi·le (rī-), *v.* [RE-.] To smile back.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* (1730) III. 38 The smirking Barber brandishes on high A Bumper, which re-smiles with mutual Joy.

Resmoo·th (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To smooth again.

1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iii, The treasury of Mrs. Lobkins resmoothed, as it were, the irritated bristles of his mind. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 225 And thus your pains May only make that footprint upon sand Which old-recurring waves of prejudice Resmooth to nothing.

Resnabel, -yl, obs. forms of RENABLE.

Resnu·b (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To snub again.

1735 HERVEY *Mem.* II. 35 And then carried the Queen to walk and be resnubbed in the garden.

† **Resoi·gn,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. In 5 **resoyngne.** [ad. OF. *resoignier*, etc., f. *re-* RE- + *soigner* to be anxious, careful, f. *soin* care.] *intr.* To fear.

c 1500 *Melusine* 140 Our enmys..are come to assayll vs without cause vnto our right herytage and also we ought not to resoyngne ne dylaye therfore.

Resoi·l (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a and 5 c.]

1. *trans.* To soil or dirty again.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. *Ivry* 29 Neither shall my Pen Re-purple Lisle; nor with dead Grease agen Re-soile the Soile at Courtras.

2. To cover again with soil. Hence **Resoi·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 85/2 The top surface of cuttings and the seat of embankment are usually uncallowed for the purpose of resoiling the slopes. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 117 For soiling and re-soiling, *id.*

Reso·journ (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To sojourn again.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Dean-bourn*, A people..rude (almost) as rudest Salvages, With whom I did, and may re-sojourne when Rockes turn to Rivers.

Reso·lder (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a: in early examples after F. *resouder*, † *resoder*, It. *risaldare.*] *trans.* To solder again. Also *absol.* and *fig.* Hence **Reso·ldering** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Risaldatura*, a resoldring, a refastning. 1605 SYLVESTER *Urania* lxx, I'ld rather sing..the Bethanian Lazarus reuiuing, Then valiant Theseus Sonnes re-sodering. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 45 We twain, with mutual pardon ask'd and given For stroke and song, resolder'd peace. 1900 HASLUCK *Model Engineer's Handybk.* 75 Turn the outer end of the cylinder true,..then reverse and resolder on the chuck.

Reso·le (rī-), *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To furnish (a boot, shoe, etc.) with a new sole.

a 1853 ROBERTSON *No Church* iv, His boots had come home, resoled and heeled. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iii. 65 A day employed in re-soling shoes.

Reso·lemnize (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To solemnize again.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1626) 283 His fathers funeralls re-solemniz'd, He puts to Sea, with ships well-nigh surpriz'd By Iris flames. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 617 The Nuptials were re-solemnized.

Resoli·cit (rī-), *v.* [ad. It. *risollecitare*, = F. *ressolliciter.*] *trans.* To solicit again.

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civ. Wars* III. 117 The second messengers, who with a herald were sent to re-sollicite him.

† **Resoli·citude.** *Obs. rare* −1. [From the Fr. original.] Renewed solicitude.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVI. 92 Thou hast broughte me from solysitude, & remysed into resolysitude.

† **Reso·lidate,** *pa. pple. Obs.*−1 [ad. med.L. *resolidātus*, pa. pple. of *resolidāre* to strengthen again.] Made solid again; reunited.

1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefryde* 4 In the place of her necke where as her heede was smyten of and after by dyuyne operacion was sett on agey n & resolydate.

Resoli·dify (*ri-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To become solid again.

1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 546/1 The C[amphor] sublimes and resolidifies in the interior upper part of the flask. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xxxi. 523 The moment that it parts with the heat received, it will of course resolidify.

2. *trans.* To make solid again.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 9/2 Improving low grade butters by washing them in a melted state and then re-solidifying them with buttermilk.

So **Re:solidifica·tion.**

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. v. 66 Watch its subsequent resolidification.

Resolubi·lity. [f. as next + -ITY. Cf. F. *résolubilité.*] The quality of being resoluble.

1855 H. J. S. SMITH in *Oxford Ess.* 123 In assigning reasons for his disbelief of the universal resolubility of nebulae. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 48/1 Researches on the resolubility of algebraic equations by radicals.

Resoluble (re·zŏlĭub'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *resolūbilis* (4th c.): see RE- and SOLUBLE, and cf. F. *résoluble* (1577).] Capable of being resolved, in various senses; resolvable.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 62 Though the sale be pure and vnconditionall, yet it is resoluble and defeasible. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 5 We see all things are in their individuals resoluble into their first composition. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 204 The two first sorts are made of a matter easily resoluble. ?1705 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 421 Qu. if extension be resoluble into points it does not consist of? 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 649 The distinctiveness of all that which we call brogue, accent, &c. is ultimately resoluble into a speciality of modulation. 1871 *Daily News* 30 June, One of those mysteries resoluble only by a knowledge of the fact that [etc.].

Hence **Re·solubleness.**

1670 BOYLE *Tracts, Temp. Subterr. Reg.* ix. 34 Many of them may be wrought on,..even by moist Air, which argues the resolublenesse of their Constitution.

Re-soluble (rīsŏ·lĭub'l), *a.* [RE- 5 a.] Capable of being dissolved again.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 541 A solution that lets fall, with caustic soda, a precipitate partly re-soluble in carbonate of ammonia. 1846 POE *Wellis* Wks. 1865 III. 30 All which claims to be new..is re-soluble into the old.

Resolucion, obs. form of RESOLUTION.

†**Resolutative,** error for RESOLUTIVE *a.*

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phisonom.* I. xliv. 54 The [remedy].. hath a penetratiue vertue and resolutative.

Re·solute, *sb. rare.* [See next.]

†1. A payment. *Obs.*

1534 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 512 In Resolutes yerely going forthe of the same v^s ij^d. 1573 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 455 Subsidies, free rents, new-year's gifts, and other such resolutes cccc^l. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iv. 84 In this Rancke may be Marshalled all Resolutes, Dechashes, Decrements.

2. A resolute or determined person.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 98 Young Fortinbras..Hath . Shark'd vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes. 1799-1800 COLERIDGE tr. *Schiller's Piccolomini* I. iii. 62 Many a resolute, who now appears Made up to all extremes.

Resolute (re·zŏl'ŭt), *a.* (and *pa. pple.*). [ad. L. *resolūtus*, pa. pple. of *resolvĕre* to RESOLVE. So It., Sp., Pg. *resoluto*, F. *résolu.*]

I. †1. Dissolved. *Obs. rare*—^1.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1119 For bathis hoot, ammoniak is tolde Right good, with brymstoon resolute.

†2. Of loose texture; friable. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 12 Now wold also thi puls be sowen there As thynne, & resolute..hit were. *Ibid.* IV. 51 Panyk & mylde in hoot & drie is sowe As now. Light resolute lond they desire.

†3. Morally lax, dissolute. *Obs. rare* —^1.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 191 He wente to the cite of Crotines, resolute moche in vertues and in honeste, techenge men, women, and childer vertuous life.

†4. Relaxed, weak, infirm. *Obs. rare* —^1.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 148 The weak, resolute, or paralytike members being therewith anointed, they are much eased, if not recovered.

II. †5. Of rents: Paid, rendered. *Obs.*

c 1466 in *Bedfordsh. N. & Q.* (1886) I. 361 Rent resolute to our..lord the kyng, as to his manor of Bycleswade. 1534 *Liber Regis* (1786) p. iv, What annuell..rents..and Fees.. ben yerly accustumed to be resolute and paid. 1670 *Act* 22 *Chas. II*, c. 6 § 9 Allowances to be made of divers Pensions, Portions, Rents Resolute, or other Things of the like Nature.

III. †6. Determinate, decided, positive, absolute, final. *Obs.*

1501 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 169 The same commissioners..promysid us .. to shewe us the resolute mynde of the said king. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 524/2 Wherin what hys finall and resolute sentence is, ye shall..very scantly perceiue. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlix. § 3 The answere of God was a resolute denyall of favour to them for whom supplication was made. 1606 BRVSKETT *Civ. Life* 122 His resolute opinion in that matter cannot be picked out of his writings.

†b. Esp. *resolute answer.* (Common in 16th c.)

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 66/1 If he woulde geue them a resolute aunswere to the contrarye. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 503 To satisfie this place of S. Paule, here is an easie and a Resolute aunswere. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. i, I expect now Your resolute answer: but advise maturely Before I hear it. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 420 The Præses eagerly urged them to give their resolute answer.

†7. Of persons: Decided with regard to matters of doubt or opinion. *Obs. rare.*

1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 148 Sua [they] vald be na mair resolut be the iudgement of the bellis, nor thay var befoir. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 797 He..got the surname *Doctoris resoluti*, of Resolute or Resoluing Doctor.

8. Of persons, their minds, etc.: Determined, having a fixed resolve, constant, firm: a. Const. *against, for, in,* † *to,* † *upon,* and with inf.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. vii. (S.T.S.) I. 155 Þai war all resolute of ane mynde, to put ane end als sone to þare ciete as to þare libeirte. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 134 They would neuer haue ben so dissolute in their life, or so resolute in their owne conceipts. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 187, I am determined to continue resolute in well doing. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. i. 20 His Majesty..conceiv'd a mortal animosity against him, and was resolute to his ruine. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 93 Are you so resolute against yourself? 1719 — *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 519 Seeing they were resolute for Mischief. 1838 WORDSW. *Blest Statesman He*, Him who holds his ministry, Resolute, at all hazards, to fulfil Its duties. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 406 If the Queen was resolute for peace, England was resolute for war.

b. Without const., in predicative or attrib. use.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Agis & Cleomenes* (1657) 666 Agis..shewed himself in his counsell then, no rash, but a resolute and valiant man. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 705 *Clo.* Ile do it in my shirt. *Dum.* Most resolute Pompey. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. ii. 84 In most vehement passions the resolutest minds are best prooued. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* 337 Liante..placed himself at the head of this resolute Party. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 100 A certain determination, and resolute bent of mind, not to be convinced or set right. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. ix, They were few, but resolute. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XXIX, The simple, resolute man looked round him with grave joy.

9. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by determination or firmness of purpose.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 12 That the resolute acting of [y]our blood Could have attain'd th' effect of your owne purpose. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 65 After a most resolute deliberation. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 619 His master-lust Falls first before his resolute rebuke. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 153 He..leads Invincibly a life of resolute good. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 101 Young as he was, Henry mounted the throne with a resolute purpose of government.

Resolute (re·zŏl'ŭt), *v.* Now *U.S.* [orig. f. *resolūt-*, ppl. stem of L. *resolvĕre* to RESOLVE, but in mod. use a back-formation from *resolution.*]

†1. *refl.* To resolve, decide (oneself) *upon* a person. *Obs. rare* —^1.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 184 b, After long debate the kyng resoluted him selfe vpon sir Thomas More (to be his Chancellor).

†2. *trans.* To resolve, dissolve *into* something.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Hail*, a cloudy Vapour resoluted into Water which in the Fall through..the Air is congealed, and so made Hail.

3. *U. S. intr.* To draw up or pass resolutions.

1860 in De Vere *Americanisms* (1871) 655 When you have done resoluting, you will only have lost your time. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* V. XC. III. 233 The discontented.. flocked every Sunday afternoon to cheer denunciations of corporations and monopolists, and to 'resolute' against the rich generally.

Resolutely (re·zŏl'ŭtli), *adv.* [f. RESOLUTE *a.* + -LY ^2.] In a resolute manner.

†1. Determinately, positively, definitely. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 258 He tolde them resolutely that onelesse thei would yelde vp the toune frankly [etc.]. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 225 Hee resolutely beleeuing they were intended for Ireland. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* III. xxxi, Possibly he would have spoken less resolutly if he had made all the trials.

2. With fixed purpose, boldly, determinedly.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 38 A Purse of Gold most resolutely snatch'd on Monday night, and most dissolutely spent on Tuesday Morning. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 40 Frankly and resolutely to enter into a war with Spain. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 271 He may be said to have deported himself rather resolutely than prudently. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 183 *note*, To deny all connexion of causation is to be resolutely incredulous. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. i. 9 Traditions which are resolutely..upheld by the inhabitants of the village.

Resoluteness (re·zŏl'ŭtnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact or character of being resolute; firm determination.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 38 Pollicy deemeth that vertue a vice,..that resoluteness, dissolutenes. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1605) F iv, Men who with incessant industry and resolutenes incredible..leave no exploite..vnattempted. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 169 A willingness and resoluteness to suffer for him when we are called to it. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 375 The plain resoluteness of his character..caused him to be elected tribune of the commons. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan., To make his resoluteness serve the purpose of extricating the great German from..a difficult and ambiguous crisis.

Resolution (rezŏl'ū·ʃən). Also 4-6 -cioun, 5-7 -cion, 5-6 -cyon. [a. OF. *resolucion, -tion* (14th c.; mod.F. *résolution*, = Sp. *resolucion*, It. *re-, risoluzione*), or ad. L. *resolūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *resolvĕre* to RESOLVE.]

I. †1. a. = DISSOLUTION 8. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iv. 6 The tyme of my resolucioun [L. *resolutionis*], or deeth, is nyȝ. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xi. 57. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Tim.* iv. 6 The time of my resolution is at hand.

†b. A state of dissolution or decay. *Obs.*—^1

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xiv. (S.T.S.) I. 184 Þe membris ..brocht baith þame self and all þe body to extreme resolucioun [L. *tabem*].

2. The process by which a material thing is reduced or separated into its component parts or elements; a result of this. Also *attrib.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv, The flawme..queynt, that they ne myght se Nought but smoky resolucions. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3327 Our sauiour..preserued her body..Both hole and sounde from naturall resolucion. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 239 It dooth preserue the same from resolution & putrefaction. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 400 The Immediate Cause of Death, is the Resolution or Extinguishment of the Spirits. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. (1677) 278 The Resolution or Maceration of Frogs and Worms will reproduce Individuals of the same species. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 230 By their Resolution, or the true Anatomy I made of them, I found them to be compos'd of much Sulphur, a little Mercury, and less Salt. 1794 HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 297 The decomposition or resolution of phlogistic substances..is now well understood. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 12 The high temperature in the stomach produces a concretive resolution. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 397/2 A simpler or fundamental group being the resolution product.

transf. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race*, All our experience is of the gradation and resolution of races.

b. Const. *to, into.* Also, conversion *into* something else, or *into* a different form.

1529 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 12 Corruption of a body..Is but the resolution..Of every element to his own place. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xc. 3 The resolution of the body to dust, may be fitly expressed. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 51 Their resolution into the supposed elements of the chemists of those days. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. (1870) 134 Instances of the resolution of the stem into a rolled and compressed leaf may be seen in grasses and bulbous plants.

c. The effect of an optical instrument in making the separate parts of an object (*esp.* the stars of a nebula) distinguishable by the eye.

1860 *Olmsted's Mech. Heavens* 396 The resolution of this nebula. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 72 *Resolution*, or the power of showing clearly minute details. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 396 Each new triumph of optical skill results in a resolution of some nebulæ, before irreducible.

3. *Med.* †a. Dissolution or dispersion of humours or of morbid matter in the body. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxvii. (Bodl. MS.), In somer [though] þere be grette resolucion of humours þer is grete wastinge þereof. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 353 It wole make þe mater mollificatif, & make þe poris open to resolucioun. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. 65 It causeth the humours to breath out wyth gentyll resolution, and sedation of payne. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 190 Through paruity of exercise, and resolution of superfluous matter by the pores many crude..humours are bred. 1778 *R. James' Diss. Fevers* (ed. 8) 7 To bring about a concretion or resolution of the humours which excited the fever.

†b. Conversion into purulent matter. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/1 The suppuration, or resolution to matter, beinge finished. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.*, If..the Strumæ [be] recent and but moderately hard, the Resolution or Suppuration of them is seizable.

c. Disappearance of inflammation without coming to suppuration.

1783 W. CULLEN *First Lines* § 249 Wks. 1827 II. 8 If an inflammation be cured while the state and texture of the part remain entire, the disease is said to be terminated by Resolution. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 79/2 Resolution is not only the most favourable, but the most common termination of inflammation. 1853 MARKHAM tr. *Skoda's Auscult.* 286 When resolution of the inflammation commences,..the bronchial respiration returns.

†4. Conversion to a fluid state. *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Treat. Bodies* I. x. 77 In the hoat springes of extreme cold countries, where the first heates are vnsufferable, which proceede out of the resolution of humidity congealed. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 174 It must be caused by the resolution of the Snow which was dissolved the Week before.

5. Relaxation or weakening of some organ or part of the body. Now *rare.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccliii. 90 b, A palsey doth come..by resolucion or els compression of the nervous or sinewes. 1558 BP. WATSON *Serv. Sacram.* xvi. c, What resolution, and as it were a meltinge of his bodie and bowelles. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 49 Those that haue the palsie or resolution of the nerues. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min., Isagoge*, Fear..causeth loosenesse, resolution of the muscles, and sometimes death with a small pulse. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 45. 2/1 A Resolution of the Nerves may ensue, and this faltring of the Tongue be.. caused. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to H. Thrale* 23 June, Weariness is itself a temporary resolution of the nerves. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 618 Owing to the complete muscular 'resolution' the cheeks will be flaccid.

II. 6. The process of resolving or reducing a non-material thing into simpler forms, or of converting it into some other thing or form.

With quots. 1662 and 1677 compare 1656 in b.

1388 *Prol. Wyclif Bible* xv. (1850) 57 In translating into English, manie resolucions moun make the sentence open. *Ibid.*, I Englishe it thus bi resolucioun. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. 9 The first principles and grounds, which are indemonstrable, and for theyr simplicity can suffer no farther resolution. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. iii. § 3 The infallible veracity of God in the Scriptures, as the last resolution of faith. 1677 J. OWEN *Reason of Faith* Wks. 1852 IV. 124 Those of the Roman church who are the most averse from that resolution of faith which most Protestants acquiesce in. 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1829) I. 96 Though your method of resolution will answer

with most sentences, yet I doubt much whether it will with all. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 193/2 Of the Composition and Resolutions of our Ideas, and the Rules of Definition thence arising. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 167 This form furnishes a complete and intelligible resolution of the phrase. 1893 CHASE in *Archiv Stud. neu. Sprache* C. 252 Resolution of contractions is denoted by italics.

b. Const. *into* or †*in*.

1530 PALSGR. 79 The pronownes derivatyves have thre accidentes,..by whiche their gendre and nombre is expressed, and resolucyon in to their primityves. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Black or halfe black ligatures,..with the resolution of the same in other common notes. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vii. 44 What that Catholick Church is, into the authority whereof they make the last resolution of their Faith. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Pref. 12 This sensless resolution of all things into Reason. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 51 The Resolution of Powers into their Roots is called Evolution or the Analysis of Powers. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 140 The Resolution of the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies into an assemblage of circular motions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 14 The resolution of justice into two unconnected precepts.

c. In prosody, the substitution of two short syllables in the place of a long one.

1884 HADLEY & ALLEN *Grk. Gram.* § 1080 A tribrach stands by resolution in place of the first trochee.

7. †**a.** *Math.* and *Logic.* (See quots. and ANALYSIS 7, 8.) *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Cc. ij, Proue theim bothe by resolution: and then shall you knowe, the reason of their agremente. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. prop. I. 9 A demonstration *a posteriori*, or resolution is, when contrariwise in reasoning, we passe from the last conclusion made by the premisses.., til we come to the first principles and grounds. *Ibid.* XIII. prop. 5. 396 Resolution, is the assumption or taking of the thing which is to be proued, as graunted, and by thinges which necessarily follow it, to passe vnto some truth graunted. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Resolution* (in Mathematicks) is a Method of Invention, whereby the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition..is discover'd, in an Order contrary to that of Synthesis, or Composition. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The business of resolution is, to..examine the truth or falshood of a proposition, by ascending from some particular known truth,..by a chain of consequences, to another more general one in question.

b. *Logic.* (See quot.)

1855 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 71 (1860) 118 Resolution, where the marks of the definitum are made its definition: as in 'a pension is an allowance for past services'.

8. *Mus.* †**a.** (See quots.) *Obs. rare.*

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Resolution*, in music, is when a canon or perpetual fugue is not written all on the same line, or in one part; but all the voices that are to follow the guida, or first voice, are written separately. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v., Formerly also, a Canon was said to be resolved, or written in Resolution, when instead of being comprised in a single stave, all the parts were given on separate staves.

b. The process by which a discord is made to pass into a concord.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Discord*, These discords.. must be succeeded by concords: which is commonly called the resolution of the discord. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. vi, The preparation and resolution of the discord into harmony. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 50/1 Sometimes the resolution is brought about by the base, as in the instance of the discord of the 2nd. 1889 PROUT *Harmony* ix. § 198 The interval of a seventh is always a dissonance, and therefore requires resolution—that is, to be followed by a consonance.

9. *Mech.* (See quots. 1798 and 1830.)

1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1807) II. 137 The Resolution of Forces is the finding of two or more forces which, acting in any different directions, shall have the same effect as any given single force. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* v. 52 It is frequently expedient to substitute for a single force two or more forces, to which it is mechanically equivalent, or of which it is the resultant. This process is called 'the resolution of force'. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 124 The equations..expressing the components of the given strain with reference to a new set of axes..constitute the resolution of strain.

fig. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxii. 292 Legree ..governed his plantation by a sort of resolution of forces.

III. 10. The answering *of* a question; the solving *of* a doubt or difficulty. † Also, the supplying *of* an answer. Now *rare*. (Freq. in 17th c.)

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 103, I wyl addresse me to the ful answere and resolution of the same. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* v. xii. (1619) 85 Rhodion promised also to publish the resolutions of his Problemes. His Commentaries upon the six daies works are at this day extant. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xi. 106 Whoso woulde neerely consider the causes..shall finde them insufficient for the full resolution of this point. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 275 In resolution of the question of universall Redemption. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 350 For a resolution of this enquiry, the case of Abraham will be of great use to us. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 24 ¶ 2 Of this question ..we must be content to live without the resolution. 1845 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* III. ii, The resolution of that problem ..had left him unsatisfied. 1847 MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* x. (1857) 164 Several antagonist theories have been promulgated in attempted resolution of the puzzle.

b. The solution *of* an arithmetical or mathematical problem. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 20 [He] gathered it out by certain accidents, as they do in the resolutions of certain Geometrical questions. 1636 MELLIS *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 160 For the resolution whereof, and of all such other like, reduce 23 pound 8 shillings, all into shillings. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 317 Concerning the Resolution of the most considerable Problems of the First Motion by Calculation. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 431/2 Of the Resolution of Equations. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 207 The resolution of these equations is so named, because it is in general effected by making the middle term..disappear from between two square terms. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 543/1 The resolution of this equation gives the solution of the proposed problem. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 517/1 A problem subservient to the resolution of indeterminate problems of the first degree.

†**c.** Without const. An answer or solution. *Obs.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 50 It liketh me (quod she) to haue hard your question, But, lenger time doth ask a resolucion. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I (1586) 6 Your resolutions, doe me content so well, That I delight..to aske. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 9, I can answer all the objections..with that odde resolution I learned of Tertullian, *certum est quia impossibile est.*

†**d.** In phr. *of..resolution*, (hard or easy) to resolve. *Obs. rare.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* I. (1736) 11 How the Romans left so many Coins seems of hard Resolution. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. I. 110 A strange dispute, and of most easie resolution.

11. A statement upon some matter; a decision or verdict on some point. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 1055 The Lord hath giuen a generall resolution, that no man can enter into the kingdome of heauen, vnles [etc.]. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iv. 25 Which last resolution of his I follow at this present. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 143 He speaketh so confidently thereof, as I will not altogether discredit his resolution in this behalfe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. (1686) 3 He hath reserved many things unto his own resolution. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 197 [He] promiseth to give his resolution about y^e^ petitioners before his departure. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 506 The established law in cases of this nature was according to the resolution in the Duke of Norfolk's case.

b. A formal decision, determination, or expression of opinion, on the part of a deliberative assembly or other meeting; a proposal of this nature submitted to an assembly or meeting.

1604 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 28 June, No Resolution or further Speech in it [a question] at that Time. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 129 Present at all the Deliberations, and Resolutions of the Body. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1897) I. 98 When these resolutions were passed with this protestation, a great many..met, and formed an association apart. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. (1788) 264 Yet now you confess that parliaments are fallible, and that their resolutions may be illegal. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 41 To hold a meeting..in order to prepare resolutions to be laid before the masters. 1872 FREEMAN *Eng. Const.* iii. 155 The passing by the House of Commons of such a resolution as this.

c. A solution or settlement *of* a dispute.

1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar., The Italian Government, though it is strong, hardly hopes to see a resolution of its quarrel with the Papacy.

†**12.** An explanatory account *of* something. *Obs.*

1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 536 [The safeconduct had been obtained, and directed to him] togidder with a resolution of the forme and tyme appointit for his departing. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 19 We much deplore the loss of that Letter which Cicero expected or received from his Brother Quintus, as a resolution of Brittish customes.

IV. †13. a. The removal of doubt on some point from a person's mind. *Obs. rare.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* To Rdr., For thy instruction and resolution in these matters I referre the to the same Authors. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 73 A German Monke adviseth him that doubteth of Purgatory, for his resolution to make his iourney into Scotland the greater. 1644 J. COTTON *Keyes Kingd. Heaven* iv. 18 The Church of Antioch sent messengers to Ierusalem for resolution and satisfaction in a doubt that troubled them.

†**b.** Confidence; conviction, certainty, positive knowledge. *Obs. rare.*

1590 GREENE *Never too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 98, I haue such resolution in thy constancie, that [etc.]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 108, I would vnstate my selfe, to be in a due resolution. *a* 1637 HOLLAND (Webster), Little resolution and certainty there is as touching the islands of Mauritania.

14. The (*or* an) act of resolving or determining; anything resolved upon; a fixed determination.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 15 Trust me..I will sacke it, or on this Castle wall lle write my resolution with my blood. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 55 Suddenly al the passengers resolued to leaue the ships..; at which resolution the Masters of the ships stormed. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 30 Mr. Pimm was looked upon as..not of those furious resolutions against the Church as the other leading men were. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 7 ¶ 24 He hopes they will come to a Resolution to send for no more Bulls to Rome. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 ¶ 3 To be praised then every man resolves; but resolutions will not execute themselves. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 202 The Nabob,..fully persuaded of the resolution of the Council to depose him [etc.]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 8. 104 Neither warning nor desertion moved the resolution of the Primate.

b. Const. *for*, *of*.

1633 FORD *Broken Hrt.* I. i, A resolution for a lasting league Betwixt your families, was entertained. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 42 A sincere resolution of amity and unity between the two nations.

15. Determination; firmness or steadiness of purpose; unyielding temper.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 239 Thy griefes [are] their sports: Thy resolution mockt. 1592 — *Lucr.* 352 My will is back'd with resolution. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 329 On each part he makes the Armyes equall for their order, valour, resolution, and number. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 541 He comes, and settl'd in his face I see Sad resolution and secure. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. iv. 10 A great temptation must be withstood with great resolution. 1754 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, He was ..a coward, because he had not resolution to fire it off himself. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. iii. 173 Be thou the resolution of quick youth Within my veins. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* vii, You seem to have resolution and power enough to crush me.

†**16.** A resolute person. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 Those desperate Resolutions, who had rather venture at large their decayed bottome then bring her in to be new trim'd in the dock.

Re-solution (rīsǒlˈūˑʃən). [RE- 5 a.] Renewed or repeated solution.

1802 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 14 On re-solution in water, and crystallization, this saline matter proved to be..vitriol of zinc. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. v. (1872) 61 There are questions which, having been again and again settled, still from time to time present themselves for re-solution. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 132 The former is dissolved out and crystallized, and purified by re-solution and crystallization.

Resolutioner (rɛzǒlˈūˑʃənəɹ). [f. RESOLUTION + -ER[1].]

1. *Hist.* A member of that party in Scotland which accepted the resolutions passed in 1650 for rehabilitating those persons who had not taken part in the struggle against Cromwell.

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 78 The Publick Resolutioners had made defection. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1897) I. 97 Those who adhered to these resolutions were called the Public Resolutioners. *Ibid.* 111 The Resolutioners were known to have been more in the king's interests: so they were not so kindly looked on as the Protestors. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, They had parted in some unkindness at the time when the kingdom of Scotland was divided into Resolutioners and Protestors. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 76 Resolutioners like Dickson and Protesters like Patrick Gillespie.

2. One who joins in or subscribes to a resolution.

1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 364 They say,..the said resolutioners of Bishopsgate-ward,..'We claim..a constitutional voice in the House of the people'. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1858) 535 The parochial resolutioners, amounting in all to ten.

Resolutionist (rezǒlˈūˑʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who makes, or joins in, a resolution.

1846 *Life Guthrie* in *Lives Henderson & G.* 145 This attack was unpalatable both to the courtiers, and the Resolutionist Presbyterians. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 136 [They] had declared their high resolves to confront the superstition...Simon..was the loudest among these resolutionists. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 3/4 My directors are as anxious as the resolutionists can be to secure for those in their service equitable conditions of labour.

Resolutive (reˑzǒlˈutiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. **resolutīv-us* (see RESOLUTE *v.* and -IVE), whence also It. and Sp. *resolutivo*, F. *résolutif*.]

A. *adj.* **1. a.** Having the power to dissolve.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 334 þan leie þervpon þe medycyn resolutif. *Ibid.*, Of medicyns resolutiuis, summe ben simple. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* dd iij, The .iiij. is baynyng specially resolutive, for that letteth bloud lettyng. 1566 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* III. 1. (1568) 49 A Repercussiue and Resolutiue oyntment against the Canker. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 557 Astringent it is, and yet resolutiue. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 133 There ariseth from the bottome a resolutive power. 1712 tr. *Ponet's Hist. Drugs* I. 196 Gum Tucamahaca is digestive, resolutive, neurotick. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Rom.* (1775) I. 309, I just now applied to him an anodyne and resolutive cataplasm on a livid tumour. 1873 R. BARNES *Dis. Women* xl. 517 So-called resolutive pessaries of iodine, made up into conical balls, with cocoa-nut butter or other ingredients.

b. *Path.* Terminating by resolution.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 544 The tubercular syphilide..disappears by interstitial absorption; hence, it has been called non-ulcerative or resolutive.

2. *Law.* **a.** *Resolutive condition*, a condition by the happening of which a contract or obligation is terminated.

a 1623 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 138 Forasmuch as this Condition is not suspensive, but resolutive or extinctive. *Ibid.* 144 [He] adviseth his Pupil to contract Matrimony conditionally,..under some like Resolutive Condition. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisprudence* III. 899 Rights subject to a contingency or condition resolutive. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 384 Conditions are Suspensive or Resolutive.

b. *Resolutive clause*, in Sc. Law, a clause extinguishing the right of the person who contravenes the conditions laid down in the deed.

1765 *Act 5 Geo. III*, c. 26 Preamble, [They] should convey, settle, and intail the lands..with all the proper, prohibitive, irritant, and resolutive clauses. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 764 By the resolutive clause, the right of the person contravening is resolved and extinguished. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 9 It shall not be necessary.. to insert..prohibitory, irritant, or resolutive clauses.

3. *Logic.* Analytical. ? *Obs.*

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 4 It is delivered by an Analytical and Resolutive method, proceeding from the object and end foreknown. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 66 There is therefore no method, by which we find out the causes of things, but is either compositive or resolutive... And the resolutive is commonly called analytical method, as the compositive is called synthetical.

B. *sb.* A medical application or drug which serves to resolve or dispurse morbid matter.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 234 Rasis forbediþ þat þou schalt leie þeito no repercussiuis, ne noon resolutiuis but if þe mater be avoidid tofore. 1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke, Dial. Sorenes & Chir.* 13 b, Whose cure must be in drawing forthe from the matter, with resolutiues, or softening medicenes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tumour*, You must neither use Convulsives nor Repercusives, but only gentle Resolutives.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* (1789) 121 The root is warm, and may be successfully administered as a resolutive, sudorific, or diaphoretic. 1873 R. Barnes *Dis. Wom.* xl. 519 It has been recommended to establish a seton in the vaginal portion as a derivative and resolutive.

Re·solutory, *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *resolūtōri-us* (cf. prec. and -ory). Hence also Sp. and Pg. *resolutorio*, F. *résolutoire* (15th c.).]

†1. Explanatory, enlightening. *Obs.*

1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 45 A Resolutorie Table, shewing the value of the Signes, by the beholding of every figure. 1669 Hopkins *Serm.* (1685) 24 Out of these distinctions, I shall form several propositions, resolutory, as I hope, to my subject in hand.

2. *Law.* = Resolutive 2 a.

1818 Colebrooke *Oblig. & Contr.* 10 If an agreement bear, that the obligation shall have present operation and effect, but cease upon a certain event, that is a subsequent and resolutory condition; and the conditional obligation is called a resolutory one. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. 384 Tradition, coupled with a Resolutory condition, operates two transfers of ownership.

Resolvabi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] The capability of being resolved into parts.

1845 Herschel *Ess.* (1857) 661 The character of easy resolvability into separate and distinct stars. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Phil.* 36 The resolvability of all Truth, or Knowledge..into Experience. 1871 *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 41. 163 The D-line..is separated into two lines and shows besides a cloudy line of still further resolvability.

Resolvable (rĭzɒ·lvăb'l), *a.* Also 7–8 -veable. [f. Resolve *v.* + -able. Cf. Resolvible.] Capable of being resolved, in various senses of the verb.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 316 The causes [are] surely best resolvable from observations made in the Countries themselves. 1688 Norris *Love* I. v. 60 All Love is not, as some pretend, resolvable into Self-love. 1755 Young *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 159 Want of faith. All is resolveable into that alone. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 435 The force of every particle, which impinges obliquely, is resolvable into two. 1816 Gilchrist *Philos. Etymn.* p. xxi, All words are resolvable into a few primitives. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. 55 Bold surmise .. asks whether atoms may not themselves be resolvable into force.

b. *Resolvable nebula,* a nebula which admits of resolution by a powerful telescope.

1785 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 251 Clusters of stars also may become resolvable nebulæ. 1853 Whewell *Plur. Worlds* 90 When we have thus to reckon as many galaxies as there are resolvable nebulae. 1870 Proctor *Other Worlds* xii. (1872) 291 The stellar nebulæ—resolvable and irresolvable.

Hence **Reso·lvableness** (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

†**Reso·lvance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Resolve *v.* + -ance.] Resolve, decision.

1603 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 45 To vnderstand their resoluance what they ment to do therin.

†**Reso·lvative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Resolve *v.* + -ative.] = Resolutive *a.* 1 a.

1577 Frampton *Joyful News* II. (1596) 2 Copall..is resoluatiue, and softneth by some watrish partes that it hath.

Resolve (rĭzɒ·lv), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. A determination or resolution.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 123 Get you gone, be strong and prosperous In this resolue. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 350 A catholike resolue for our Romane faith. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire London* 135 The common affection of Countrymen soders them into a common resolve of kindness each to other. 1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iph.* 526 Speak thy resolves; if now thy courage droop, Despair in prison. *a* 1794 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 125 My private resolves were influenced by the state of Europe. 1847 Helps *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 43 Mere stoicism, and resolves about fitting fortune to one's self. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 78 She made up her mind never to marry again, and she kept her resolve.

2. Firmness or steadfastness of purpose.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 75 A Lady of so high resolue, (As is faire Margaret). 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, We must be stiffe and steddie in resolve. 1789 Burns *To Dr. Blacklock* viii, Come, Firm Resolve, take thou the van. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* IV. 155 Man is of soul and body, formed for deeds Of high resolve. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* ix. 296 We find in them no hesitancy and difficult resolve.

3. A determination of a deliberative body; a formal resolution. Now *U. S.*

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 270 A short vote or resolve of this House..would haply give satisfaction for the present. 1657 *Ibid.* II. 94 The several resolves of Parliament touching the matter. 1713 Addison *Cato* II. i, Cæsar's approach has summon'd us together, And Rome attends her fate from our resolves. 1775 Franklin in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 28, I hear your proposed resolves were negatived by a great majority. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 296 That part of the resolves in which the state was threatened. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 362 Resolves are usually private acts, and are often passed with less formality. 1865 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 55 These resolves were ordered to be published.

†4. Answer, solution. *Obs.*

a 1625 *Faithf. Friends* II. ii, I crave but ten short days to give resolve To this important suit. 1643 Milton *Divorce* I. viii, In hope to give a full resolve of that which is yet so much controverted. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 25 If you consult what I say..you may find a sufficient resolve thereof.

†5. *Mus.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 160 The progressive Tones from that Ground-Note to the Octave, which is the Resolve of the Ground-Note, declares the Key.

Resolve (rĭzɒ·lv), *v.* Also 4–7 **resolue.** [ad. L. *resolvĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *solvĕre* to loosen, dissolve. Cf. It. *re-, risolvere*, Sp. and Pg. *resolver*, obs. F. *resolver, -vir* (mod.F. *résoudre*).]

I. †1. *trans.* To melt, dissolve, reduce to a liquid or fluid state. *Obs.*

For examples with const. *into, to,* see 6 and 9.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. metr. v. (1868) 133 No man ne wondreþ whan þe weyȝte of þe snowe yhardid by þe colde is resolued by þe brennynge hete of phebus. 1388 Wyclif *Job* xxviii. 2 A stoon resolued, ethir meltid, bi heete, is turned in to money. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 526 Whit wex is to resolue In fynest oil. 1530 Palsgr. 688/1 This metall can nat be resolved without a marvayllous sharpe fyre. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 141 Cleopatra resolued a pearle in vineger & drunke it. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 117 Euphrates was risen by reason of snow newly thawed and resolved. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* III. i, He could resolve his Mind, as Fire does Wax, From that hard rugged Image, melt him down [etc.]. 1732 Arbuthnot *Aliments,* etc. I. 270 Soaps which resolve solid Substances.

transf. 1582 Batman *Barth. De P. R.* XI. iii. 159 And the west winde .. resolveth and unbindeth winter. 1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 5 The Drying caused by Cold, is but weak, and easily resolved.

2. To disintegrate; to break up or separate into constituent or elementary parts. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xix (1495) 65 The smoke that is resoluyd and comyth from the thynge that is smellyd. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 68 þe bodyes [of men]..ar resoluyd by kyndly hete, þat makes drye þe moystnes of þe body. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 365 The see graueł is lattest for to drye,..The salt in hit thi werkis wol resolue. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 17 b, A mellow ground that is fat, and will soone be resolved. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxviii. (1636) 251 The fumes and vapors of ale..cannot bee so soone resolved as those that rise up of wine. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 52 They will too soon resolue the iuyce of lighter meats. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 94 It is well for man that his bodie by death becomes putrid, resolved and crumbled to nothing. 1776 Bowden *Farmer's Director* 18 By the assistance of alternate rain and drought, to resolve and break the hard clods.

†**b.** To analyse, examine (a statement). *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. vii. § 9 Examine, sift, and resolve their alledged proofs, till you come to the very root whence they spring.

†**c.** *Math.* To solve (an equation). *Obs.*

1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 36 Then we had been obliged to substitute $a+z$ or $a-z$ for x in the given Equation before it could be resolved. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1827) I. 269 The form that a cubic equation must necessarily have, to be resolved by this rule.

d. To analyse (a force or velocity) into its components. (Cf. Resolution 9.)

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 5 Each of those portions may, by a similar process, be again divided, resolving the original force to infinity. 1866 Herschel *Fam. Lect. Sci.* 90 This force then being resolved in radial and tangential directions [etc.].

e. Of optical instruments (or persons using them): To separate, break up (an object) into distinguishable parts.

1785 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 219 When he resolves one nebula into stars, he discovers ten new ones which he cannot resolve. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 77 Star-clusters .. so distant that even in telescopes of great power they could not be resolved. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Sol.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 3 The remoter stars seem a nebula of united light; yet there is no group which a telescope will not resolve.

3. *Med.* To soften (a hard tumour); to disperse or dissipate (humours, swellings, etc.). ? *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 210 If þou miȝt not wiþ repercussiuis do awei þe enpostym ne resolue him. *Ibid.* 353 Whanne þe mater þat þou wolt resolue is swiþe hard. 1541 Copland *Galyen's Terap.* Hh iv, When ecchymosis is all dygested & resolued, than it is parmytted to drye the broken flesshe. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 274 Those plasters which resolue or maturat any impostumed place. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* II. 427 For it resolves all hard humors. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. ii. § 1. 127 Embrocations are of Use in resolving Obstructions. 1786 J. Hunter *Ven. Dis.* IV. vi. 404 This method of resolving buboes occurred to me at Belleisle in the year 1761.

absol. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 117 Oyl that is made of vnrype oliues..doth myghtely resolue. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 483 It burneth, draweth, and resolueth, and is goode for scurfe. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 93. 2/2 Green Tea..Resolves, and Attenuates.

†**b.** To dissipate or allay (pain, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1573 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* xix, Oyle of Rue is hot, resolving pain. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* II. xlviii. 306 An oyle..which hath power to resolue, soften, and appease the griefe of colde rheumes or distillations. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 130 Fire..hath not onely heat resolving numbnesse, ..but it hath light.

c. To remove (inflammation) by resolution.

1732 Arbuthnot *Rules Diet* in *Aliments,* etc. 321 Such a Fever is often resolv'd by a bleeding at the Nose. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 361 When empyema follows upon pneumonia, the pulmonary inflammation sometimes is never resolved.

†4. To slacken, relax (the limbs, etc.); to weaken. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* 3 By cause the water was hote and their stomake [was] resolued by the water. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 30 Lyke as by the other the strengthe of bodie is resolvyd. 1588 Kyd *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 248 The night..[in which] we may sufficiently restore our bodies resolued with the..heate of the day. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 35 The Hand collected, the Fingers looking downewards, then turned and resolved. 1715 Rowe *Lady Jane Grey* II, Every moving accent that she breathes Resolves my courage, slackens my tough nerves.

†**b.** To render lax in feeling or conduct. *Obs.*

c 1550 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 106 It is a very hard work of continence to repell the paynting glose of flatterings whose words resolue the hart with plesure. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* III. iii, Each house [being] Resolved in freedom.

†**c.** To relax or withdraw (a law). *Obs.*

1537 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 706 The act made for money by exchange, the wiche,..onles it be resolvid, wilbe a great ocacion..to cawse a stey for salis of wolen clothis.

5. †**a.** To cause (discord) to pass away. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 282 b, It resolueth discorde, reconsyleth ennemyes, & maketh them frendes.

b. *Mus.* To cause (a discord) to pass into a concord. (Cf. Resolution 8 b.)

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Discord,* The discord is resolved by being immediately succeeded by a concord. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 125/1 There is no possible manner of resolving a dissonance which is not derived from an operation of cadence. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 50/1 Most discords require to be prepared, and all must be resolved. 1868 Ouseley *Harmony* ii. (1875) 20 When the discords have thus been rendered agreeable to the ear, they are said to be resolved.

II. 6. To separate (a thing) *into* its component parts or elements; to dissolve *into* some other physical form. †Also const. *in.*

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* 99 My body whyche aftur þe inevitable lawe of nature abydeth to be resolued into dęþ. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 Liquors departeth Qualities asunder, Substance resolving in Attomes. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. xv. (S. T. S.) I. 85 Becaus þe stoupis and pillaris þareof war all of tre, they war haistelie brynt and resoluit in powder. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 706 God will rayse up His worke that is resolved into dust. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 138 Green clouds .. are altogether watery, and as it were resolved into water. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxvii. 65 The sooty Vapors are condensed, and being resolved into water, are [etc.]. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 562 He ordains things..To be resolv'd into their parent earth. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. II. x. 446 The Empire of the Mahrattas..would have been resolv'd..into its primitive elements. 1891 *Spectator* 4 July 5/2 A..campaign intended to break up Italy, or to resolve the German Empire back again into its elements.

b. In figurative contexts.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60 His herte shall yerne and melte,..& be hole resolued in to teares. 1568 Wilmot *Tancred & Gismonda* II. iii, A resolution that resolues my bloud Into the Ice-sie drops of Lethes flood. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 442 The Seas a Theefe, whose liquid Surge, resolues The Moone into Salt teares.

c. To convert, transform, alter (a thing) *into* some other thing or form.

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 327 A Towne called Horsmundene, which name (resolved into Saxon Orthographie) is [etc.]. *a* 1623 Swinburne *Spousals* (1686) 27 By the same means..are those Spousals by them contracted in their Minority..resolved or turned into Matrimony. 1641 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 31 Dec., That the House be resolved into a Committee, to take into Consideration the Militia of the Kingdom. 1743 Tomlinson *Prot. Birthright* 13 Into whose Authority all Christians have resolved their Faith and Obedience. 1861 Dickens in *All Year Round* 1 June 221 The spectral figure..seemed all resolved into a ghastly stare. 1889 *Standard* 9 Apr., Emin..has seen islands resolved into headlands.

7. To reduce by mental analysis *into* more elementary forms, principles, or relations. †Also const. *in.*

1388 *Prol. Wyclif Bible* xv. (1850) 57 An ablatif cace absolute may be resoluid into these thre wordis. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. prop. 32. 42 Euery right lined figure is resolued in two triangles. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 284 When the causes doe argue the effect, the effect is resolued into the causes. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 8 He resolv'd all Wisdom and Religion itself into a simple obedience and submission to it. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 204 After I had entertain'd these Notions, and, by long musing, had as it were resolv'd them all into nothing. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in 1772,* 233, I was for resolving this phænomenon into Ship-wrecks. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* IV. § 2. 184 Why may we not.. resolve Christianity into a system of practical Morality? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 239 All sensation is to be resolved into a similar combination of an agent and patient.

†**b.** To reduce or convert (a quantity) *into* some other denomination. *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxi. G j b, Then resolue 20 foote into inches. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 66 The Degrees resolved into Hours and Minutes, is 1 Hour 49 Min. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 352 The victuals.., resolved into money, may be estimated 3*s.* 6*d.* per week.

8. *refl.* Of things: To pass, by dissolution, separation, or change, *into* another form or *into* simpler forms.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 130 Oh that this too too solid Flesh, would melt, Thaw, and resolue it selfe into a Dew. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. i. § 7 (1634) 9 The Waters .. resolved their thinner parts into Aire. 1799 Southey *Cool Reflt. during Midsummer Walk,* For the flesh upon them; It hath resolved itself into a dew. 1814 Chalmers *Evidences* ii. 46 The argument..resolves itself into four parts. 1868 Herschel in *People's Mag.* Jan. 63 Its pileus .. has the singular property of resolving itself .. into a black liquid. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iii. 44 His complaint resolves itself into two parts.

b. Of a deliberative body: To convert (itself) *into* a committee.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4699/3 The House resolved it self into a Committee of the whole House. 1753 [see Committee 3]. 1828 *Parl. Debates* 1422/1 The house then resolved itself into a committee on the bill. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/3 The meeting unanimously resolved itself into a committee.

9. To reduce, transform, or change (a thing) *to* something else. Also *refl.* Now *rare.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 16 Yf ther be any cyuyle law ordeynyd wych can not be resoluyd therto, hyt ys of no value. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 67 The Snow on thy Mountaines, by the Sunne is resolued to water. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 321 O ye my faithfull ones who are now resolved to the very dust of the earth. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* II. i, Ye Immortal Souls, who once were Men, And now resolv'd to Element agen. 1799 SOUTHEY *Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 202 Earth, air, and water's ministering particles Now to the elements Resolved, their uses done. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* xxiii, All resolves itself to some question of a harm to one side. 1875 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 387 The succeeding chorus..resolves attention to enchantment.

III. †**10.** To untie, loosen. *Obs. rare.*

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII. 155 Resolue [L. *solvite*] your heades attyre, & celebrate this daunce with me. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Dan.* v. 16 Thou canst interpret obscure thinges, and resolve [L. *dissolvere*] thinges bound.

11. To answer (a question, argument, etc.); to solve (a problem of any kind).

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 458 Mee thinketh therefore that this question canne bee none otherwise resolued. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 212 Least he exclayme agayne that his argumentes are not throughly resolved, I will answere in few wordes. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* II. i. (1854) 72 This resolved the question at the council of war without putting it. 1685 BAXTER *Par. N. T.* Matt. xxii. 18 He answered so cautelously as not to resolve the third question. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 ₱ 2 5 After a great part of life spent in enquiries which can never be resolved. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 219 A curious question, which being myself unable to resolve, I must leave to the learned. 1830 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* III. i. (1851) 221 We are called upon to resolve the important and difficult problem.

refl. 1800 STUART in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 576 This question of war will soon resolve itself.

b. With double object.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 35 Resolue me this, Was it well done..To slay his daughter? 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 7 What Master reade you first, resolue me that? 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 75 Resolve me a question or two. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* I. i, Pray will you resolve me one Question? 1781 MRS. INCHBALD *I'll tell you what* IV. i, If you can resolve me that..I have no censure for you.

c. To explain; to make clear.

c 1585 *Faire Em* I. 314 In friendship then resolue What is the cause of your unlookt for stay? 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* I. ii, What's the ground? *Sor.* That, with your patience, signiors, I'll resolve. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 424 Some resolve all this passion on a point of mere revenge. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 838 The Man who would resolve the Work of Fate, May limit Number, and make Crooked Strait. 1821 WORDSW. *Eccl. Sonn.* I. xxix, The full-orbed Moon..doth appear Silently to consume the heavy clouds; *How* no one can resolve. 1866 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* Introd. 14 Attempts have been made, in all ages,..to assert what is called 'the moral view' of the atonement, and resolve it by the power it wields in human character.

12. To remove, clear away, dispel (a doubt, difficulty, or obscurity).

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xix. F ij, Small practize will resolue all doubtes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 135 But ere I goe, Hastings and Mountague, Resolue my doubt. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 48 Myself can shew a catalogue of Doubts which are not resolved at the first hearing. 1666–7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 210 If you find any thing perplext in it, I shall..resolve any scruple that you may have of its exposition. 1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* II. Wks. 1893 II. 254 You must resolve one doubt, which often gives me great disturbance. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. I. 464 He was frequently requested to resolve the doubts of inferior judges. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 165 All doubts might be resolved by the interrogation..of the commander. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiii. 198 She had bravely resolved her doubts and made up her mind.

† **b.** To dissipate, dispel (fear). *Obs. rare.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 371 Kings of our feare, vntill our feares resolu'd Be .. purg'd. *c* 1605 ? ROWLEY *Birth of Merlin* v. ii, Speak, learned Merlin, and resolve my fears.

† **c.** To satisfy (a person's curiosity). *Obs.*[1]

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. iii, Indeed we cannot resolve his curiosity as to this point.

13. To decide, determine, settle (a doubtful point).

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Resoluing all doubtful cases. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. (1674) 110 Which of these two is the best way, may easily be resolved. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 274, I have been perplex'd for some time to resolve what would be the most proper Form to send it abroad in. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. xii, Whether Mrs. Honour really deserved that suspicion..is a matter which we cannot indulge the reader's curiosity in resolving. 1842 COLE *Westm. Abbey* 107 Whether or not they [*sc.* mandates] were executed, our antiquaries have not yet resolved.

b. With dependent clause (or equivalent) expressing the decision arrived at.

1586 LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 401 The surgion doth fully resolue..he is without danger for this blowe. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 40 They all beheld this place with great wonder, Parselius resoluing it was some Enchauntment. 1642 J. M[ARSH] *Argt. conc. Militia* 18 It is resolved by the Judges that the King may hold his Parliament without the Spirituall Lords. *a* 1719 ROGERS (J.), Happiness, it was resolved by all, must be some one uniform end. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 309 It was resolved, that the remainder limited to B. was good.

† **c.** To set down decisively as being of a certain character. *Obs. rare.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. ii, But he loses no reputation with us, for we all resolv'd him an asse before. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 2 All things..so Delivered.. are Errors actuall in themselves; and so stand resolved and accounted of in the Doctrine of the Church.

† **d.** To conclude, to settle (a thing) in one's mind. *Obs.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 237 He left me so weak that he resolved not to find me alive. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 55, I was some days since to seek what to resolve in this great debate. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 122 Having solicitously resolved several things in my thoughts relating to it, I endeavoured to stave them off.

† **e.** To fix on, choose (a person). *Obs.*[1]

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) 3 She had..resolved him for her peculiar Pleasures.

14. To determine or decide upon (a course of action, etc.). Also, *with* oneself.

Const. with direct object, or with (*that* and) clause.

1523 HEN. VIII in *Lett. Kings Eng.* (Halliw.) I. 284 We..have resolved and determined that..ye shall then have your letters of discharge. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 105 So must you resolue, That..You must perforce accomplish [it] as you may. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. i, It shall be done, that's resolved. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 662 Warr Open or understood must be resolv'd. *Ibid.* IX. 830 Confirm'd then I resolve, Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 198 Wilt thou.. suffer thy priviledges to be invaded and taken away? or what wilt resolve with thy self? 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. p. iii, 'Twas very well resolv'd of them, to make the Preface and Book all of a piece. 1710 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* (1737) I. *Advice* I. i. 153, I have resolv'd with myself, that the maxim might be admitted. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxix. III. 125 As soon as they had resolved his death, they condescended to flatter his pride. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 169 All must be suddenly resolved and done. 1842 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Rutilius & Lucius* 265 He had seen enough of the Christians to resolve that nothing should induce him to stain his hands with their blood.

b. To adopt or pass as a resolution.

1590 CARTWRIGHT in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. (1655) 201 At some of such meetings..it was resolved..that such..conferences in severall Shires should be erected. 1604 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 26 June, Resolved, upon further Motion, That Mr. Speaker..should present Thanks to his Majesty [etc.]. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 253 Resolved unanimously, that this meeting..entertains the most firm conviction that [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 175 The Commons began by resolving that every member should, on pain of expulsion, take the sacrament [etc.]. 1866 LOWELL *Seward-Johnson Reaction* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 288 The Convention might almost as well have resolved the multiplication table article by article.

c. To put (a person) *out of* a condition by a resolution.

1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 237 The inhabitants of Vermont had lived in a state of independence.., and could not now submit to be resolved out of it.

†**15.** To free (one) from doubt or perplexity; to bring to certainty or clear understanding. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 81 The broken bread and blessed wyne is institute purposely to resolve and ascertayn our senses. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 360 If you yet doubt, conferre (I pray you) his report with theirs, and it shall resolve you. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 225 Yet you are amaz'd, but this shall absolutely resolue you. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad Sect. xii. 98 To strengthen the weake, to resolue the scrupulous, to teach the ignorant. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 305 We knew not what Course to take, but the Creatures resolv'd us soon.

† **b.** Const. *of* or *in* the matter of doubt. *Obs.*

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 515 That thai being certifiit of the veritie may be resolvit of all doubt. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 68 Ask..and I will doe the best I can, to resolue you in anything you shall demand. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* 6 To resolve the Pope himself of whatsoever difficult points in Divinity may be questioned. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 6, I know you would be resolved in one particular. 1767 S. PATERSON *Anoth. Trav.* II. 23 You may ask whatever questions you please, and you shall be resolved of everything within my power.

† **c.** With dependent clause introduced by *where, which, why,* etc. (Passing into 17 b.) *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 9, I cannot ioy, vntill I be resolu'd Where our right valiant Father is become. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 582 He sent to Spain to be resolv'd..which of the two Marriages were most convenient. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. § 147 It will always remain a Doubt..till our A. resolves us, whether Shem.. had right to Govern. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 276 Whether we..may come off any better.., I cannot resolve thee. 1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 253, I wish your Honor would resolve me, whether the militia ..must be supplied out of the public stocks of provisions.

†**16.** **a.** To convince (one) *of* something. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 403 For, thus bee you fully resolved of my nature, that with such reverence I remember you. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iv. 20 Long since we were resolued of your truth. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 159 This Lacy behaved himselfe so discreetly .. that the King was resolved of his truth and fidelity. 1744 FIELDING *Tumble-down Dick* Argt., She advises him to go to the Roundhouse,..and there be resolved from his own mouth of the truth of his Sire.

† **b.** To assure (one) *that.* Also with *of. Obs.*

1590 WEBBE *Trav.* To Rdr., They doubtles will resolue them that it is true which is here expressed. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. iv. § 2 Nothing but only the word of God can ..resolve us that we do well. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 830 It is said of Hanna, that ere Eli had resolved her from God of a sonne, shee was full of trouble. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* VIII. 30 And, when they resolved him no danger should accrue to either [etc.].

†**17.** To inform, tell (a person) *of* a thing. *Obs.*

1568 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 629 It is thocht convenient to resolve all personis of the same, that nane heirefter sall pretend occasioun of ignorance. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. v. 19 My Letter will resolue him of my minde. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 451 He went back, resoluing them of my stiffe denyall.

† **b.** With dependent clause. *Obs.*

1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* III. iv, The wound, I warrant you, is deep, my lord. Search, surgeon, and resolve me what thou seest. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. ii, Pray you, resolue mee, why giue you that heauenly prayse, to this earthly banquet? 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. ii. § 9, I desire them to resolve me, by what Right any Prince..can put to death..an Alien. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 150 Resolve me, Strangers, whence and what you are.

† **c.** With direct question, or *ellipt.* Chiefly in imperative, asking for an answer. *Obs.*

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 56, I pray thee, if thou canst, resolue me. Whether is the heriot payd [etc.]? 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 76 Who was your father? Come, resolve me immediately. 1709 PRIOR *Meseray's Hist.*, Can Sense this Paradox endure? Resolve me, Cambray, or Fontaine. 1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 31 Oct., They asked me, 'whether they were good or bad spirits?' But I could not resolve them. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xvii, Resolve me, Holy Clerk, hast thou never practised such a pastime?

† **d.** To answer (one); to make answer to. *Obs.*

1586 YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 219, I resolue thee (faire Ladie) thus, that many times I tried [etc.].

18. † **a.** To advise (one) to a decision. *Obs.*

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 458 He was resolv'd by his Council rather to weary and famish the Emperors Army. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 32, I would have the Committee to resolve you how you will proceed.

b. To determine (a person) *on* a course of action. Also with inf.

1836 BROWNING & FORSTER *Life Strafford* (1892) 15 The events of the interim had resolved the leaders of the house on abandoning the terms proposed. 1890 SIR C. RUSSELL in *Daily News* 24 July 2/7 The knowledge of this marriage resolved Lord and Lady C...to send their son abroad.

19. *refl.* † **a.** To make up one's mind. *Obs.*

a 1528 FOX *Let. to Wolsey* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* V. 406 Of whom his ho. wil resolve hymself, we cannot yet tell. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 2351/1 Resolue your selfe my lord, you haue a goodlie soule. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 25 Solliciting Sebastian to resolue himselfe either to enter or be excluded. 1626 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* IV. iv, Tell me, have you resolv'd yourself for court?

† **b.** To join oneself *to* another's opinion. *Obs.*[1]

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 648 The Erle of Salisbury and other his friendes, seyng his courage, resolued themselues to his opinion.

† **c.** To free (oneself) *of* a doubt. *Obs. rare.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 418 If thou resolue thy selfe of a doubt, I cannot thinke thee very sharpe. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 4 If you remember that which before you tolde mee you vnderstood: you would resolue your selfe of that doubt.

d. To assure, satisfy, or convince (oneself) on some point.

1593 LODGE *William Longbeard* C 3 In youth be true, and then in age resolve thee, Friends will be friends. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 237 If I live to return, resolve your self that it is the cause for you that hath strengthened my heart. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 74 If you taste it, you will easily resolve your self. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. iii. 276 We apprehend a larger Scheme, and easily resolve our-selves why Things were not compleated in this State. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XXVIII. 7 [As one who] turneth to resolve him, if the glass Have told him true. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* vi. 48 He must resolve himself on the question.

IV. *intr.* †**20.** To take rise. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. metr. i. (1868) 151 Tigris and eufrates resoluen and spryngen of a welle in þe kragges of þe roche of þe contre of achemenye.

21. To melt, dissolve, become fluid. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 72 In þis tyme.. þe wyndes blowyn, þe snow resoluys. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 443 Þis yse resoluyd into watir. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxxiii, Ony frosin thing that is cassin in it, meltis and resolvis hastille. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. iv. 25 Euen as a forme of waxe Resolueth from his figure 'gainst the fire. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. iii, May my brain Resolve to water, and my blood turn phlegm. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 106 After a while it resolves again, and grows dilute. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iv. 104 When the Blood stagnates in any part of the Body, it first coagulates, then resolves, and turns alkaline. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 29 Congealed (as it were) in Clusters, which resolve, and the frozen Swallows revive by the Warmth.

fig. 1696 SOUTHERNE *Oroonoko* V. v, Our honours, interests resolving down, Run in the gentle current of our joys.

22. To undergo dissolution or separation into elements; to pass *into,* return or change *to,* some form or state.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 68 It ys to wete þat mannys body..continuely er dimunisshed and resoluyn azeyn. 1509 FISHER *Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 304 Fyrst it [*sc.* the body] anone begynneth to putrefye & resolue in to foule corrupcyon. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 58 Pleusidippus eyes at this speach resolued into fire. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV* lxxvii, This Insect.. Resolues to dirt againe in the next Storme. 1655 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 5/1 He conceived Water to be the first principle of all natural Bodies, whereof they consist, and into which they resolve. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 44 The phantom..Resolves to air, and mixes with the night. 1716 *Ibid.* VII. 113 Go then, resolve to earth, from whence ye grew. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* xxvii, The roof resolved to clouds, high and dim. 1878 M. A. BROWN tr. *Runeberg's Nadeschda* 66 The marble then In transformation dire into speech resolved.

b. Of non-material things.

1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* I. i, Then every thing resolves to brutal Force, And headlong Force is led by hoodwink'd Will. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. i. 345, I.. celebrate the Beautys which I esolve in Thee, the Source.. of all Perfection. 1752 HUME *Ess., Balance Trade* (1817) I. 315 These cases, when examined, will be found to resolve into our general theory. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xv, It would resolve into an equitable claim. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 533 What would otherwise resolve into a conscious outrage of the most sacred obligations.

c. *Path.* To undergo resolution.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 285 Regular fit of gout..gradually resolving, and leaving the constitution in its usual or improved health. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvii. 434 These drugs have undoubtedly the power of causing the eruption in yaws to resolve.

d. *Law.* To lapse; to become void.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 695 On his failure to pay within the time limited, the sale resolves, and the property ..returns to the seller.

e. *Mus.* To change from discord to harmony.

1889 PROUT *Harmony* xiv. § 332 All chords of the ninth can resolve upon their own generator. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 310/2 The note on which the suspension resolves is not heard with the suspension.

23. To come to a determination; to make up one's mind; to take a firm purpose or decision.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 8 To know, how of himselfe..with valour to resolue and· performe. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 143 As he sayth well, Not to resolue, is to resolue, and many times it.. ingageth as farre in some other sort as to resolue. 1622 FORD, etc. *Witch of Edmonton* I i, Upon what certainty shall I resolve? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 97 Thus he resolv'd, but first..His bursting passion into plaints thus pour'd. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. lxii, Resolve! resolve! and to be men aspire! 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxvi[i], So after resolving, and re-resolving, I had courage enough to tell her my mind. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xxi. 452 When such expressions as 'resolving' and 'determining' are applied to a present intention to do a future act.

b. Const. with inf.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. vi, I resolved (for sundrie iust respectes) to begin first with that Shire. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 371 Shall we resolue to woe these girles of France? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iii. (1614) 744 He..committed many errours, especially in resoluing to winter in that desolate place. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 45, I resolv'd to hold fast by a Piece of the Rock. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 252 At one time he had resolved..to give way.

c. With *on* or *upon*; also †*of*, †*in*.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburlaine* II. vi, Since..He dares so doubtlessly resolve of rule. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 9, I haue my selfe resolu'd vpon a course, Which has no needs of you. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Jan., This day the Parliament..resolved of the declaration to be printed for the people's satisfaction. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) I. 36 The course they all resolved on was, that [etc.]. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. iv, Cecilia..had still the.. good sense..to resolve upon making the best use [etc.]. 1809 *Susan* II. 103 Mrs. Howard..immediately resolved in going with him. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XX, The ceremony had been resolved upon rather suddenly.

†d. To decide on setting out *for* a place. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 67, I will resolue for Scotland. *a* 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* V. v, Let's swear Fidelity to one another, and So resolve for New England. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* XVII. vii. (1827) VII. 204 He resolved for Sicily which would open him a passage into Africa. 1760 *Impostors Detected* IV. iii. II. 189 We were obliged to separate, and every one take his chance...As for me I resolved for Lisbon.

†24. a. To be satisfied or convinced. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. XX. 24 The Gouernor by the counsell of those that had perswaded him too surrender, resolued vppon so smal an assurance of the Bascha. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 91 Resolue on this, thou shalt be fortunate, If thou receiue me for thy Warlike Mate. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man. in Hum.* I. v, *Bob.* For doe you see, sir,..I could not extend thus farre. *Mat.* O Lord, sir, I resolue so. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* 610, I have allwayes, since I knew any thing of thee, resolved of the truth of it.

†b. To consult, take counsel. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 123 It behoves, eie that into the race We enter, to resolve first hereupon. 1641 HINDE *Life S. Bruen* xviii. 56 He made them sometimes as his counsellours, to advise, conferre, consult, and resolve with them, in matters of conscience. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 260 Let us retreat out of their View or Hearing, least they awake, and we will resolve further.

Resolved (*rĭzo·lvd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Of persons: Determined, decided, settled in purpose. Also const. with inf., *that*, etc.

1520 HEN. VIII in *Lett. Kings Eng.* (Halliw.) I. 246 Whereunto..none of our..ancestors were ever so..determinate resolved as we be at this time. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 He was fully resolved to stire up no further disputation. 1621 BIBLE *Luke* xvi. 4, I am resolued what to doe. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 83, I am resolved to undeceive mankind. 1737 BERINGTON *Mem. d. de Lucca* (1738) 51 These Considerations made me as good as resolv'd to go along with him. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxvii, He was resolved they should have learning. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 341 That word parricide, Although I am resolved, haunts me like fear. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xxxv, He was in deep earnest, wrestling with God, and resolved on a conquest.

b. Const. with *for*, †*against*, †*from*, †*of* (=on).

1582 T. WATSON *Cent. of Love* xcvi, I liue secure, .. Fully resolu'd from louing any more. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xvii. 198 About this time many thousands of the English were resolved for the Holy warre. 1641 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 289 The Temple is resolved of a Christmas. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* 610 My enemies are maliciously resolved against me.

†2. Convinced, satisfied. *Obs.*

1577 WHETSTONE *Gascoigne* ii, Yet trust me frends.., I am resolu'd, I neuer liu'd til now. 1595 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* (1887) 106 For mine own part I am resolved it is true. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* III. i, Since you are so well resolved of my faith toward you. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 97 Being well resolved that none Could see her Nakedness.

†3. Of the mind, etc.: Freed from doubt or uncertainty; fixed, settled. *Obs.*

1497 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 110 Our fynal and resolved mynde is that ye obteyne al thes articles comprised in the second parte. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 82 To passe this point with a cleare resolued mynde. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3, I could never perceive .. that a resolved conscience may not adore her Creator anywhere. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 76 It is difficult to suppose that he hath any resolved thoughts concerning God.

b. Of actions, states of mind, etc.: Fully determined upon, deliberate.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 585 From a resolu'd and honourable warre, To a most base and vile-concluded peace. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxxi. 230 A doubtfull hope is better than a resolved despaire. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. for Penitent* 92 Confess them to him with a resolved aversion: being resolved in heart to forsake all. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 185 A settled, constant, resolved living in sin. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 13/1 A great and often resolved scheme.

†c. Deliberately adopted or accepted. *Obs.*

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 176 They shew that some of the Opinions which offended many, were no other then the resolved Doctrine of this Church.

d. That has been decided *on*.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 273 Not a resolved-on case.

4. Of persons, the mind, etc.: Characterized by determination or firmness of purpose; resolute.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, What strong enchantments tice my yielding soul To these resolved, noble Scythians. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 272 Brave Voadicia made with her resolued'st men To Virolam. 1681 H. MORE *Postscr. to Glanvill's Sadducismus* (1726) 17 Of whom he is sworn Advocate and resolved Patron, right or wrong. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. iv, Here stands your resolved daughter. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* I, The hat pulled over his resolved brows. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 207 Men of..broad resolved temper.

Comb. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 202 A subdued, bronzed, resolved-looking man.

†b. Confirmed (in some practice or course). *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 183 A nation of valiant and resolved Idolaters. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 32 No wonder the resolved Atheists do so labour and bestir themselves to fetch Sense and Perception out of the Power of Matter.

†c. Openly or sincerely attached to some party or body. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 261 Which drove all resolved men from their houses into York, where they only could be safe. 1657 BAXTER *Present Thoughts* 33 The one sort were never hearty resolved Christians. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 55 A yoke which some of the most resolved Protestants could not bear.

†5. Melted, dissolved. *Obs.*

1582 T. WATSON *Cent. of Love* lxxvii, Time brings a fludd from newe resolued snowe. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 300 Dropping a little resolv'd salt of Tartar upon the solution of common Sublimate.

†6. Of parts of the body: Soft, relaxed. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 162 The extenuation of resolved and weake members. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 182 Lips are soft and resolved.

7. Separated, broken up, analysed.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxiii. (1823) 682 One effect, from a resolved part of the Sun's disturbing force. 1818 T. BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 429 There is the resolved Canon, the unresolved Canon. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 397 Another point of resemblance between the resolved globular clusters, and the nebulæ of the same form.

Reso·lvedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. Definitely, determinately. *Obs.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* III. ii, All the kindness I can shew him, is to set him resolvedly in my rowle, the two hundred and thirteenth man. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Errors* 353 Who is it that saith resolvedly, we must be one, we cannot live without you? 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 55 The will doth not resolvedly embrace any object till the light of the understanding hath made out .. the goodness or conveniency of the object.

2. In a determined manner; resolutely.

1595 MUNDAY *John a Kent* 19 But when no answere either could receive, Resolvedly thus we set downe our rest. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 49 The greatest blame must remain upon the untowardness of the will, resolvedly bent upon the evil. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2484/1 We..do most heartily and resolvedly offer, and engage our Lives and Fortunes to Your Service.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iv, The young commonwealth's-man turned and walked sternly and resolvedly forth. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xlix. 79 Resolvedly blind to consequences, George III. scorned to dissemble.

Reso·lvedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Resolution, determination; firmness, fixedness of purpose.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 219 In things substantiall, I loue resoluednesse. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xxii. 680 How mightest thou have shamed the devil by a continued resolvedness!

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. App. ii, This resolvedness to break into shell-shaped fragments..is only characteristic of the rock at this spot. 1872 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 60 What can he do by mere will-force and resolvedness, when the heavenly trust is wanting?

Resolvend (*rĭzo·lvĕnd*), *sb. Arith.* [ad. L. *resolvend-um*, neut. gerundive of *resolvĕre* to RESOLVE.] The number formed by extending the remainder after subtraction in the process of extracting the square or cube root.

1675 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 215 Offering any resolvend..whatever, he could by direct operations give the logarithm of the root sought. 1709 J. WARN *Introd. Math.* I. xi. (1734) 128 It very often happens that the Resolvend is not a true Figurate Number. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1827) I. 88 From the resolvend take the subtrahend, and to the remainder join the next period of the given number for a new resolvend. 1811 *Self Instructor* 165 Bring down the next point, 57, which call the resolvend.

So † **Reso·lvend** *a.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1694 OUGHTRED *Key to Math.* [161 The (Power to be resolved or) *Potestas Resolvenda. Ibid.*] 164 All the punctations..must be made in the Potestas Resolvend.

Resolvent (*rĭzo·lvĕnt*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *resolvent-em*, pres. pple. of *resolvĕre* to RESOLVE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Chiefly *Med.* Having the power to resolve; causing solution. Also const. *of*.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* I. xix. 94, I..applied the milder resolvent Emplaster. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. I. 249 A Juice..resolvent of the Bile. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 75 The resolvent Applications taking no effect. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 463 All the chylific organs secrete an unusual quantity of resolvent juices. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 158 The so-called resolvent action of alkalies upon the animal economy.

2. Of a proposition: That merely asserts what is already included in the conception of the subject.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* (ed. 2) 25 *note*, The proposition adds nothing to our knowledge: it is merely explicative, or resolvent.

3. *Math.*, in *resolvent equation, product*, etc.

1859 R. HARLEY in *Mem. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manchester* (1860) XV. 173 The product..which may be called the symmetric or resolvent product, according as it is or is not symmetric. 1861 CAYLEY in *Phil. Trans.* (1862) CLI. 263 Then..$f\omega$ is the root of an equation of the order 24 called the Resolvent Equation. 1882 — in *Quart. Jrnl. Math.* XVIII. 60 Transformation of the Jacobian Sextic into the Resolvent Sextic of a special quintic equation.

B. *sb.* 1. *Med.* A medicine or application to cause the resolution of a swelling; a discutient.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* I. xix. 92 Young people.. require to be treated with milder Resolvents then those who live a labouring life. 1758 WOOD *Farriery* 16 As soon as Resolvents take effect [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 567/2 Soap is also externally employed as a resolvent. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 193 Blood-letting, derivatives, and resolvents or stimulants of the absorbent system,..retard the progress of the disease. 1883–4 *Med. Ann.* 9/2 He believes the drug to be an aplastic or resolvent of great energy.

2. Something capable of resolving; a solvent.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Resolvents*, in Chymistry, certain Liquors that are us'd for the dissolving of Metals, or Minerals. 1708 J. KEILL *Anim. Secretion* Pref. xv, Different Substances require different Resolvents. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 55 The whole earth, the one disinfectant and resolvent of death and decay.

3. A means of removing difficulties, settling problems, etc. Const *of*.

1851 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* ii. 6 The harsher resolvents of digamma and allegory. 1880 R. G. WHITE *Every-Day English* 142 A coin which would serve as a common resolvent of all accounts. 1892 *Critic* (U.S.) 1 Oct. 186/2 But those who know the man..scarcely look for such a resolvent of Samoan troubles.

4. *Math.* A resolvent equation, function, etc.

1859 *Phil. Mag.* XVIII. 54 One of the roots of its resolvent..is a rational function of another. 1860 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1861) 147 Let us consider the function F(a, x), which is a particular case of the resolvent [etc.].

Resolver (*rĭzo·lvəɹ*). [f. RESOLVE *v.* + -ER 1.]

†1. A resolvent substance. Also with *of*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 6 Cap. ij. of resolueres.

1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 92 Heere strong resolvers are requisite..because the Impostume cannot by other meanes be resolued. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xviii. 276 Opium..proves sometimes a great resolver, and commonly a great Sudorifick. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xxi, Water..is found when not cold to be a great resolver of spasms.

2. One who, or that which, answers a question, solves a doubt or difficulty, etc.

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 27 Hee is a sound Resoluer. 1683 E. HOOKER in *Pordage's Mystic Div.* 88 A better Resolver thereof in all cases England never saw. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 116 It was said, that the serving an end was a good resolver of all cases of conscience. 1775 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82/2 A woman applied to a resolver of lawful questions..to be satisfied in relation to some future events.

3. One who makes a resolve; one who supports a resolution.

1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1752) 18 Though from human Infirmity the Resolver himself has sometimes forgot his vow. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 757 All these addressers and resolvers were taken in. 1894 WOOLLEY in *Voice* (U. S.) 13 Sept., It improves a resolution to have the resolver mean it.

Reso·lvible, *a.* [f. RESOLVE *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being resolved; resolvable.

1692 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 118 The whole misery of man is resolvible into Pain and Grief. 1701—*Ideal World* I. ii. 43 This is the first of those principles into which the

deficiencies of nature are resolvible. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Integr. Calc.* 102 This equation..is resolvible, both with respect to x and to y. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 14 We may construct some Geometrical propositions which are purely Verbal, resolvible by a comparison of Definitions.

Resolving (rĭzǫ·lvĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb in various senses.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 209 A resoluyng in an vnclene bodi drawiþ more matere þerto þan it resolueþ. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 130 But after the resolving of his blessed body He raised deed men to lyfe agayne truely. 1609 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Layd owt to John Kevell towardes his resollving of him at the court, ijs. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. 9 Sufficient to recommend it to the Readers most diligent resolving. 17.. RAMSAY *Coalier's Daughter* iii, After mature resolving..He tenderly thus tell'd her. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Jan. 6/2 It is strange that all the Unionist speaking and resolving beforehand was in opposition to them.

Comb. 1879 *Lond. &c. Phil. Mag.* VIII. 262 The resolving-power of a telescope on a double star.

Reso·lving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That resolves. (Chiefly *Med.*)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 230 þou schalt do þerto sumtyme mollificatiuis & sumtyme resoluyng þingis. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. 3 Of resolving medicines: Symple and compounde. 1639 LD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 43 For either of us there is no resolving evidence to be taken from the Fathers. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xiv. 247 Unlesse they be of such a resolving and abstersive nature, as to be able to make way for themselves into the recesses of the body. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 259, I prescribed resolving Fomentations.

Resommon, obs. form of RESUMMON.

Reson(e, obs. forms of RAISIN, REASON *sb.*[1]

† **Reson,** obs. form of REASON *sb.*[2]

1449 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 54 The which flores wᵗ þe resons above shullen accord in heith wᵗ the flores and resons of an other hous there.

Resonance (re·zŏnăns). Also 5 resonn-. [a. OF. *resonance, resonnance* (15th c.; mod.F. *résonance*), = It. *risonanza*, Sp. and Pg. *resonancia*, ad. L. *resonantia* echo (Vitruvius), f. *resonāre* to resound: see -ANCE.]

1. The reinforcement or prolongation of sound by reflection, or *spec.* by synchronous vibration.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 92/1 Merueyllous howlynges and waylynges .., wherof the resonnaunce or sonne was soo horryble that it semyd it wente vppe to heuen. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) V. vii. PP ij, For the beaute, for the force and for the resonaunce. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 67 Let us see (I say) what resonance and melodie bare wood may yeeld. 1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* I. i, Ther's no resonance In a bare stile: my title beares no breadth. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Music* (1789) I. viii. 149 Resonance is but an aggregate of echos or of quick repetitions and returns of the same sound. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 219/1 If percussion be practised on a soft and inelastic surface, the impulse.. will elicit no resonance from it. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* ii. 41 A room in which sound shall be considerably strengthened without degenerating into resonance.

fig. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 298 So ought our hearts..to haue no other resonance but of good thoughts. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 207 He has a resonance in his bosom for every note of human feeling. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xvii, Hints of this, intended to be complimentary, found an angry resonance in him.

b. *Path.* The sound heard in auscultation of the chest while the person is speaking, or that elicited by percussion of various parts of the body.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 526 [Auscultation] affords, under different circumstances, four different kinds of measure, as that of its degree of intensity, which M. Laennec has denominated resonance. 1845 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* I. i. 15 There are other sounds..entirely produced by our percussion of the præcordial region. These should rather be called resonances than sounds. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 655 When the alveoli are filled with coagulum, although the bronchi still contain air, the resonance is completely lost.

c. *Electr.* The effect produced by an oscillatory current upon one of equal period.

1889 FLEMING *Altern. Current Transf.* I. 420 In order to determine whether..the oscillations were of the nature of a regular vibration, he availed himself of the principle of resonance. 1893 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.* 470 When exposed to electric resonance, or to a sympathetic electric oscillatory discharge, a spark passes from across the gap.

2. The quality of reinforcing or prolonging a sound by vibration.

1669 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess., Absol. Rest* § 7 Some famous Lutes..attained not their full seasoning and best resonance, till they were about fourscore year old. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 481/1 Intended for the reception of the sounds produced by the resonance of the bony case just described. 1875 ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz' Sensat. Tone* I. v. § 7 The investigation of the resonance of the cavity of the mouth is of great importance.

3. *attrib.*, as *resonance apparatus, box*, etc.

1873 S. TAYLOR *Sound & Music* (1896) 85 This convenient adjunct to a tuning-fork goes by the name of a resonance-box. *a* 1879 RANDEGGER *Singing* 11 The chest, mouth, or head..only act respectively as the 'resonance apparatus' of the voice. 1896 CURTIS *Voice Building* (1901) 74 The condition and shape of the resonance cavities ..give to the human voice a peculiar beauty and timbre.

So **Re·sonancy.** *rare*[−1].

1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* Pref. 10 There might be a Paronomasticall Resonancy of words in his mind.

Resonant (re·zŏnănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *resonāre* to resound. Cf. F. *résonnant* († *resonant*), Sp. and Pg. *resonante*, It. *risonante*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of sounds: Re-echoing, resounding; continuing to sound or ring.

1592 *Conspir. Pretended Ref.* Pref. iv, An heape of earnest and resonant, but vndigested wordes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 559 His volant touch..Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. 1860 W. J. C. MUIR *Pagan or Christian?* 105 The clear dignity of its resonant expression [is] becoming a feeble whisper. 1873 S. TAYLOR *Sound & Music* (1896) 80 A column of air is easily set in resonant vibration by a note of suitable pitch. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iv, Although he had never made the gallery of the Union tremble with resonant eloquence.

fig. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Bk. Poets* Wks. (1904) 641/2 Massinger's more resonant majesty. 1883 TYNDALL in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 38 The name and fame of Rumford ..were resonant in Europe at the beginning of this century.

2. Of bodies: Causing reinforcement or prolongation of sound, esp. by vibration.

1685 BOYLE *Effects Motion* vii. 87 The peculiar kind of tremulous motion into which the parts of the resonant body are put. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 98 The resonant steam-eagles Follow far on the direction of her..hand. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. iii. 81 Mounted thus upon their resonant cases, you hear them loudly sounding the same musical note. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 655 The lungs remain resonant when the larger bronchial tubes are filled with gelatine.

3. Of places: Echoing or resounding *with* something.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* viii. 103 Fertile valleys, resonant with bliss. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 194 As the Greek and Roman music passed away, the sombre groves of ancient Germany became resonant with sound.

B. *sb.* A nasal consonant.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 63 The result is the class of nasals (or 'resonants'), m, n, and ng (as in *singing*). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 449 Voiced Nasal Resonants.

Hence **Re·sonantly** *adv.*

1685 BOYLE *Effects Motion* vii. 88 To which note it answered very resonantly, and not sensibly to others, which we made trial of. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 3/5 Now shrilly ringing, now resonantly surging through nave and aisle. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 426 To get to the Praetorium, as the Romans resonantly styled the palace of Herod on Mount Zion.

Resonate (re·zŏnēit), *v.* [f. L. *resonāre* to resound: see -ATE 3.] *intr.* To produce or exhibit resonance. Hence **Re·sonating** *ppl. a.*

1873 S. TAYLOR *Sound & Music* (1896) 117 The wires of the corresponding note will of course resonate with it. *Ibid.* 135 A reed does not need to be associated with a resonating column in order to produce a musical sound. 1896 CURTIS *Voice Building* (1901) 140 In exit the tone should be allowed to resonate in all the natural acoustic cavities.

Resonator (re·zŏnēitəɹ). [Agent-noun, on L. types, f. *resonāre* to resound.]

1. An instrument responding to one single note, and used for its detection when combined with other sounds.

a 1869 DONKIN *Acoustics* I. (1870) 92 In order to distinguish the higher and fainter ones [*sc.* harmonic tones], it is necessary to put the ear in communication with resonators. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* viii. 171 The apparatus..is composed of 8 resonators adapted to the harmonic series of the fundamental note C. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 467 It has been shewn..by means of resonators that the normal heart-sound consists of two notes.

2. An appliance for increasing sound by resonance; a body or object which produces resonance.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. (1890) 376 The œsophagus .. becomes much swollen; and this probably acts as a resonator. 1873 S. TAYLOR *Sound & Music* (1896) 120 The sound-board of the pianoforte..is in fact a solid resonator. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr.* 176 A paper resonator ..greatly reinforces the sound when the phonograph is speaking.

b. *spec.* (See quot.)

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 1/3 These primary or laryngeal vocal tones are reinforced by the resonators, that is, by the portion of the larynx above the vocal cords, the upper throat or pharynx, the nose, and the mouth.

3. *Electr.* An apparatus used for the detection of Hertzian waves.

1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 121 A photographic plate, or a Hertzian resonator, to astonish us. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 301 With a 'resonator' of similar construction..he was able to detect answering sparks.

Re·sonatory, *a. rare*[−1]. [See RESONATE *v.* and -ORY.] Producing resonance.

1879 SAYCE *Sci. Lang.* (1881) I. iv. 231 The partial tones.. may be..detected by the help of resonatory instruments.

Resonn, obs. form of RAISIN.

Resorb (rĭsǭ·rb), *v.* [ad. L. *resorbēre*, f. RE- + *sorbēre* to drink in. Cf. F. *résorber*, Sp. and Pg. *resorber*, It. *risorbire*.] To absorb again.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-conv.* Postscr. 20 Their.. aspersions, which yet ye have a stomach to resorbe, to spew them out once againe. 1730 SHORT *Diss. Tea* 57 The Liquids..are neither exhaled nor resorbed by the Veins. 1772 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 190 The generation of air,..except what might be absorbed by quicksilver or resorbed by the substance itself. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 177 Human souls, which like sparks .. were borne aloft, and then..were resorbed into the pit. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1563 [The host] Drew seaward as with one wide wail of waves Resorbed with reluctation. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2154. 918 The extravasated blood was resorbed.

So **Reso·rbence,** reabsorption, backward flow. **Reso·rbent** *a.*, absorbing again.

a 1800 WODHULL (T.), Again resorbent ocean's wave Receives the waters, which it gave. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 95 Digitalis..augments the oscillation of the resorbent vessels. 1881 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 472 The forward plunge and resorbence of a wave.

Resorcin (rezǭ·rsin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. RES(IN) + ORCIN.]

1. A compound, formerly produced by the action of potash upon galbanum or other resins, now generally prepared synthetically. It is chiefly used as a dye-stuff, but is occasionally employed in medicine and photography.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 82 *Resorcin*, $C_6H_6O_2$, a compound homologous with orcin..produced by the action of potash on galbanum. 1880 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* Apr. 446/2 The same body will act on resorcine to produce a colour only differing from the last in that it contains hydroxyl instead of amido groups. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 517 Sulphur has a peculiar action of its own, but allied to it are ichthyol and perhaps resorcin.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *resorcin-ammonia, -sulphonic*, etc.; *resorcin brown, green.*

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl. 993 Resorcin-ammonia..is formed by passing dry ammonia gas into a solution of resorcin in anhydrous ether. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 48 The salts of resorcinsulphonic acid. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 558 Boas' resorcin test is also useful. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 705 Resorcin pastes .. are excellent, if temporary, remedies. 1905 CAIN & THORPE *Synth. Dyestuffs* 42 The fast green or Resorcin green is..produced by the action of nitrous acid on resorcinol. *Ibid.* 62 The first..disazo-dye stuff was the Resorcin brown discovered by Wallach in 1881.

Reso·rcinol. *Chem.* [f. RESORCIN + -OL.] A form of resorcin; a compound of resorcin with other substances.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1747 Resorcinol introduced into the animal organism is converted into a sulphonic acid. 1892 *Phot. Ann.* II. 94 A small proportion of resorcinol greatly increases the stability of the solution. *attrib.* 1892 *Phot. Ann.* II. 108 Derivatives in which a halogen is substituted in the resorcinol residue [etc.].

Resorcylic (rezǫsi·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. RESORC-IN + -YL + -IC.] Pertaining to, derived from, resorcin.

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 400/2 Resorcylic acid. *Ibid.*, Resorcylic aldehyde.

† **Reso·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* (See quot. 1486.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij b, And after when he dowblith and turnyth agaynne Then he resoorth as goode hunteres saynne. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 937 By that I knewe that they had the hare and on foote, and by and by I might see him sore and resore, prick and reprick.

† **Resorp,** variant of (or error for) RESORB *v.*

1656 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 119 These must unsay what they have said, and like venomous Beasts, resorp their own poyson.

Resorption (rĭsǭ·ɹpʃən). [Noun of action, on L. types, f. L. *resorbēre* RESORB *v.* So F. *résorption.*] The fact or process of reabsorption, *spec.* of an organ, tissue, or excretion.

1818–20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosology* (ed. 3) 239 Scrophula fugax: very simple..; generally occurring on resorption from ulcers of the hand. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 66 It may terminate either in resorption, suppuration, or hypertrophy. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2154. 918 App. 12 Resorption of body cells (liver, kidney, &c.) frequently takes place.

Reso·rptive, *a. rare.* [Cf. prec. and -IVE.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, resorption.

1889 *Science* XIII. 232 The resorptive phenomena of porphyritic quartz and other minerals in eruptive rocks.

Resort (rĭsǭ·ɹt), *sb.* Also 4–6 **resorte.** [a. OF. *resort, ressort* resource, aid, spring, etc., f. *resortir*: see next.]

I. 1. That to which one has recourse for aid or assistance, or in order to accomplish some end.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 134 In trowth alway to don yow my seruyse, As to my lady right, and cheif resorte. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 441/2 He ne kan..other resort have for salvation. 1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 43 Nor..do we offer this as a new Resort whereto this Report..may be thought to have driven us. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 378 Between justice, as my prime support, And mercy, fled to as the last resort, I..steal along with heav'n in view. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii, A knowledge of the expedients and resorts in times of hazard, which was remarkable. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 196 A fit one [*sc.* sledge] was not to be found, and a carriage was therefore the only resort.

† **b.** Means or way of escape. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 153 Al men hit [*sc.* death] haue in mynde, Of that there is noone resorte.

2. † **a.** The right or privilege of having final decision or appeal vested in one. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 22 To holde frely in souvereinte and resort of none creature but of God. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 257 His eldest son, shulde renounce all maner of soueraynte, resorte, and rightes, that he shulde haue of any of theym.

b. Recourse *to* some person, thing, or expedient, for aid or assistance, for the settlement of some difficulty, or the attainment of some end.

1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 117/2 The same persones..to have resort unto the collectours of the same xᵗʰ part,..to understond..in whoos kepyng the same sommes..resten. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxi. 1 O Gratious God, to thee is my only resort. 1668–9 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* (1673) I. vii. 123 For the design that was laid for that,..we must have resort to the account that is given of it. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 73 The constant resort which is had unto them ..is not without its expence. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 572 For the true idea of seisin, resort must be had to the ancient system of feudal tenures. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 June 5/1 It will be impossible to close the Committee to-night without resort to a sitting of unusual length.

c. *In the last resort* [after F. *en dernier ressort*], orig. as a judge or court from which there is no appeal; hence, as a last expedient, in the end, ultimately. (Cf. DERNIER b and RESSORT 2.)

1672 TEMPLE *Ess., Gov.* Wks. 1720 I. 97 All Government is a Restraint upon Liberty; and under all, the Dominion is equally Absolute, where it is in the last Resort. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Presidial*, a tribunal, or bench of judges, established .. to judge ultimately, or in the last resort, of the several cases brought before them by way of appeal from the subaltern judges. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 11 Arbiters of the property of all their fellow-subjects, and that in the last resort. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 352 Life, indeed, is just the one thing..on whose disposability in the last resort..the very existence of society depends. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 121 If in the last resort it is the greatest perfection which determines the divine choice [etc.].

d. *Without resort*, without appeal. *rare* —1.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 10 The people were judges without resort.

e. *Court of first resort* (cf. 2 c).

1863 H. COX *Institt.* II. ii. 308 Parliaments relinquished much of their wonted authority as a court of first resort.

†3. a. Opportunity for repair or access *to* a place. b. Return. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 68 So that the deere shall haue no resort Withyn short tyme to no maner shade. 1430–40 — *Bochas* VIII. viii. (1494) C vij, In this resort [he was] receyued..In greate noblesse by cause of that viage.

4. General or habitual repair of persons to some place or person.

a. In phr. *to make* (or *have*) *resort.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 427 In suche festes peple of alle the Iewery hade resorte un to hit. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 66/1 The same Marchauntes have be encoraged to make and contynue their resort unto this his Lande. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 353 Intending thair to mak thair resort and residence. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 6 Great resort also was made unto them from all places of the realme. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 723 To th' Altars of the Gods they made diuine resorts. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. iv. § 8 Many other Prophets and Seers..to whom the people made their resort.

b. Const. *of* (the persons resorting). †Also *pl.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. i. 725 Syre Launcelot had many resortes of ladyes and damoysels that dayly resorted vnto hym. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Those townes.. where there is moste resorte and repaire of people. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 157 Resort of people doth my greefs augment. 1630 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 58 In which are many languages spoken, by reason of the resort of abundance of merchants. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 139 By frequent resort of the French, who to the number of some thousands came over. 1766 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 485 Where was a great resort of French company. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. i. 491 He patronized learning and encouraged the resort of learned men. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 543 An unrestrained and unregulated resort of persons to India for religious purposes.

c. In phr. *of* (*great, public*, etc.) *resort*, applied to places.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 45 b, A towne of great resort aswel from the firme land as the sea. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 104 But shall all our houses of resort in the Suburbs be puld downe? 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 104 Encouraging..to build Houses, Temples, and Places of Publick Resort. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 83 ¶ 1 It is my frequent Practice to visit Places of Resort in this Town. 1728 THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 113 There is a large colliery of great resort. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 214 The Five Mile Act had banished him..from almost all places of public resort. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 76 Their seats of favorite resort, in the early part of the season.

†5. Concourse or assemblage of people. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xvi. 209 Syre launcelot gate al his armour..and put hit vpon hym for drede of more resorte. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 777 The Protector had the resort, and the King in maner desolate. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 191 b, The Lorde Cobham (whose house you shal seeldome see without great resort). 1634 MILTON *Comus* 379 Her wings That in the various bussle of resort Were all to-rufl'd. 1700 DRYDEN *Ajax & Ulyss.* 320 Secure, I enter'd through the hostile Court, Glitt'ring with steel and crowded with resort.

b. An assemblage, gathering, throng, crowd.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* IX. 8 And when yᵉ resort saw this yei marveild. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 9 The greate resorte to that..Edifice are of sundrie titles and degrees. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 370 Gaming-houses whither great resorts Were wont to come. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 55 For a long time the Portugals..drew a great resort hither. 1703 PRIOR *Erasm. Imit.* 9 Folly with her wild Resort Of Wit and Jest disturbs the solemn Court. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 94, I daily frequented Markham's coffee-house, amidst a promiscuous resort of swords-men, literati, beaus, and politicians. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 286 A great resort of men of talents now flocked around him.

†6. Repair of one person with others or to some place. *Obs.*

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 242 And out of Rome hes baneist Chastity, Quha with our Prelats can get na resort. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 127 Ioyne with me to forbid him her resort, My selfe haue spoke in vaine. 1635 HEYLIN *Sabbath* II. (1636) 18 Calvin..makes this the speciall cause of Saint Pauls resort unto the places of assembly. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 367 Nor from the Heav'n of Heav'ns Hath he excluded my resort sometimes.

†b. Those with whom one associates. *Obs.* —1

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 42 As touching my residence and abiding heere in Naples,..my resorte and companye [etc.].

7. A place to which persons repair.

Now freq. in comb. with *health, holiday, seaside*, etc.

1754 YOUNG *Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 140 This intellectual cloud, which hangs, like a fog, over every gay resort of our moral invalids. *a* 1796 BURNS *Caledonia* 15 Chiefly the woods were her fav'rite resort. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. i. (1858) 18 Wherever these springs are to be found, there..must always have been the resort of wanderers in the Desert. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/3 The houses licensed were the resort of thieves.

II. †8. ? A channel or arm (of the sea). *Obs.* —1

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 68 By this yle is a resorte of the see unto an other litill yle.

†9. *Mus.* (Meaning uncertain.) *Obs. rare* —1.

1502 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xli, Duplat, triplat, diatesseriall, Sesqui altera, and decupla resortis, Diapason of mony sindrie sortis.

†10. A mechanical spring. *Obs.* (Cf. RESSORT I.)

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 A resorte, or springe, because it [*sc.* forceps] might allwayes be aperte. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 130 The hand..returned to its place with force, as if it had a resort or spring to force it to its proper place. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 177 The motion of the hands, what number of resorts soever it is communicated by, is originally owing to something else that first moves within.

fig. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cc, Pathless destiny; Whose dark resorts since prudence cannot know, In vain it would provide for what shall be. 1676 — *State Innoc.* Pref., If you can enter more deeply..into the causes and resorts of that which moves pleasure in a reader.

Resort (rĭzɔ̱·ɹt), *v.* Also 5–6 resorte, 6 reasorte. [ad. OF. *resortir* (mod.F. *ressortir*) to rebound, retire, etc., f. *re-* RE- + *sortir* to issue, go out, etc., of obscure etymology.]

†1. *intr.* To issue, to come out, again. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiii. 148 That Ryvere comethe towardes Ynde, undie Erthe, and resortethe [F. *ressortist*] in to the Lond of Altazar. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. x, The stronge poynte of his darte folded and resorted agayn.

†2. a. To return *to* oneself; to revert *to* a former condition or custom. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3553 When he past of his payne..And resoit to hym selfe.., He plainted full pitiously. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 63 Where any wood ys, he [Eolus] shall make hyt pleyn, Yef he to hys lyberte may resorte ageyn. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lxi, He was long tyme afterward in dispare of his life, & shall now never resort to the bodyly strength & heale of his person that he was in before. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 290 All such persons as take pleasure to shew their limbes..should be inioyned either to go starke naked, or else to resort backe to the comely and modest fashion of their owne countrie apparell.

†b. To return (*to* a place, or *home*). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 186 He is a fole that scaped is daunger,..and fled is fro prisoun, For to resorte. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xiv. 583 Whanne that Alle I-taken they were..He gan to Resorte to that bataylle There Seraphe fawht. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 281 Go, litell quayre,..Home to resorte Jerobesethe peiswade.

†c. To return *to* a subject or matter; also, to go back in a discourse or in time. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 140 But to resorte ageyn to my mateere. *c* 1450 — *Secrees* (E.E.T.S.) 10 Here the Translator resortith ageyn to set in a prologe. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 142 It be houyth þat we nowe resorte to the poynte in wich we lafte. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scoties* in *Compl. Scot.* (1872) 216 Bvt to resorte to our purpose, how can it stand with reason [etc.]? 1654 G. GODDARD *Introd. Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 42 Some would have resorted back again to the business of the Council, and put a full period to that. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. vii, He was obliged to resort above a year ..back, to find any object for this unwarrantable passion.

†d. To revert or fall *to* one's lot or share. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *St. Margaret* 361 Whan it falleth thei haue of me mastrie, Ageyn to me resorteth al the wrak. 1492 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 299 If hit so happe that Johanne my doughter fortune to deye..then I will that the 40 *li* before to her bequeithen resorte and turne to the use and profit of all my next children then living. *a* 1676 HALE *Hist. Common Law* vi. (1713) 122 The Rule of Descents in Normandy was..That the Descent of the Line of the Father shall not resort to that of the Mother.

†e. To retire or retreat. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 391 Thei dide presse to the rescowe..and made hem resorte bakke more than a bowe draught.

†3. To turn, direct one's attention, *to* a subject.

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 308 Till I abrayde, in purpoos to Resorte To hym that drough this processe moost devyne. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 2 Of Fraunce and other I myght lyke wyse reporte.., But to Englande if I shall resorte, Ryght mysty storyes [etc.]. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1149/1 This first kinde of tribulacion haue you to my minde opened sufficiently, & therfore I pray you resort now to the second. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 183, I will leave them, and resort to those other.

4. To betake oneself, to repair or go, *to* a person for aid. (Now only as in c.)

c 1460 *Wisdom* 942 in *Macro Plays* 66 Wyche be owur selff neuer may be a-mendyde With-owt Gode..; Therfor to hym let vs resort. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxx. 22 Brenne..nat hauynge any comfort how he myght attayne to his former dygnyte, lastly resorted..vnto the Duke. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxliii[i]. 9 Delyuer me (o Lorde) fro myne enemies, for I resorte vnto the. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 930/2 If we will profit in the holy scripture, let vs learne to resort to our Lord Iesus Christ. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* 25 Not so much as giving notice to his people who they were to whom they must resort for justice.

†b. To refer or turn *to* a document, book, author, etc., for information or guidance. *Obs.*

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 128 If ther be eny clause or matier in his olde will..to the wich it shall seme to the saide executours..for to be necessary to resorte, and to take remembraunce of. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. XXXV. L ij b, Now it behoueth you to resorte to your plattes, searching out as nigh as you can by estimation the middlemost place. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vii. (1614) 40 If any would entertaine longer dispute about this, he may..resort vnto Georgius Becanus his Gigantomachia. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. v, This gentleman, to whom I often resort, has only saved me so much labour.

c. To have recourse *to* something for assistance or furtherance of an object.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 21 The King thought it time to resort to other counsels. 1754 SHERLOCK *Discourses* (1759) I. i. 14 Men should have other Helps to resort to, besides their own Strength and Reason. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Revol.* 84 The Revolution which is resorted to for a title, on their system, wants a title itself. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 67 The evidence to which the nature of the circumstances compelled the complainants..to resort. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 270 At length we resort to actual experiment. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 55 The Persian kings..resorted to mercenaries as their only salvation.

5. To repair, to make one's way, to come or go *to* a person.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 101 Of thi lyfe here in the last our..My sustrys and I shul to the resorte. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. i. 183 Thenne alle the knyghtes of the table round resorted vnto the kyng & made many Iustes & turnementes. 1530 PALSGR. 688/2, I wyll resorte to hym to morowe for your cause. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 39 He approched our bote in the night, which our Captaine would in noe wyse permitt, but willed that they shoulde resorte unto him the next daie. 1637 *Prynne Papers* (Camden) 67 The persons and dispositions of those that resorted to the said Prynne and Burton in their way to their said imprisonment. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* LXVIII. 137 What, to Catullus alone if a wayward fancy resort not? 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 54 On his arrival Stucley resorted to him to congratulate him.

b. To repair *to* one frequently or habitually.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. i. 725 Thenne..syr launcelot beganne to resorte vnto quene Gueneuer ageyne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxliii[i]. 7 Which thinge yf thou wilt graunte me, then shal the righteous resorte vnto my company. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 110 No man hath accesse by day to her. *Val.* Why then I would resort to her by night. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diogines Lanth.* (Hunt. Cl.) 25 Crowes will to carrion still, Like euer vnto like resort, The bad embrace the ill. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 48 To her that at the drinking bench challengeth loue, the Dutch resort.

†c. To consort or associate *with* others. *Obs.* —1

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 114 b, They resorted with the elders and were no more subiect to goe vnto the warres.

6. To repair ordinarily or frequently *to* a place.

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 405/1 Certaines..charges to be.. payed, unto the sustenyng of ye saide warkes, of every Shipp and Boote resortyng thider. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 295 At nyght before she wente to bedde, she faylled not to resorte vnto her chappell. 1563 *Child-Marriages* (1846) 61 The banes were not askid in the church wherto he doth resort. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxi. 3 Bee thou my strong habitation, whereunto I may continually resort. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lxix, Resort to sermons, but to prayers most: Praying's the end of preaching. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterpr.* 210 Head-waiter of the chop-house here, To which I most resort.

b. With plural subject.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 424 And that the Bakers lak no stuffe..at suche tymes as many straungers resortith to the towne. 1521 *State P., Carew MSS.* (1867) I. 20 This is the very land of refuge that English pirates resort most unto. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 7 b, They haue two market dayes.., to the which resort an infinite number of people. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* V. v. (1614) 473 Emanuel Pinner at Cambaia obserued many to resort thither on pilgrimage. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 12 When Plato was in Egypt, the Iews resorted thither. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 9 Hither the heroes and the nymphs resort To taste awhile the pleasures of a Court. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VI. 29 The churches could not contain those that resorted to them. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iv. (1880) 59 The heads of the Reformed party..resorted to Paris in large numbers. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 33 A cave in an island..whither Irish pilgrims still resort.

7. To proceed or go *to* (or *towards*) a place; to respond *to* a call or summons. †Also without const.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lv. 46 Aleyn Remevede from that plas,..and his bretheren with hym gonnen Resort. 1496 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 167 Proclamacion to cause the maryners that hade takyn wages to Resorte to the Ship. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc.) 139 On a day, for hys owne dysporte, To the court of Rome he gan to resorte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 677 After this battaile the Northren men resorted towarde Warwike. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vii. 33 Noah..entered the Arke at Gods appointment, to which by Diuine instinct resorted both birds and beasts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 81 The Sons of Light Hasted, resorting to the Summons high, And took thir Seats. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 668 To Argos' realms the victor god resorts, And enters old Crotopus' humble courts. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 203 The number of females that, on this occasion, resort to his call, is uncertain. 1804 LAUDERDALE *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 357 The advantages ..are at once suggested, by resorting to the drawing-rooms ..even of the British West India planter. *a* 1859 OLMSTED *Mech. Heavens* XXII. (1860) 241 At the age of twenty-five years, he resorted to Italy, for the purpose of studying astronomy, where he resided a number of years.

†b. Of blood: To flow *to* some part. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii, The quicke bloode somwhat resorted unto his visage. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. viii. D viij b, The blood resorted to an hole, purple, and smoking new. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 273 The other Authors..say, that the madness of a Horse cometh..by some hot bloud resorting to the panicles of the brain.

†c. Of a stream, etc.: To flow *to* (another stream). *Obs.* (Comm. in Leland.)

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1745) I. 99 Ther cam doun a Broke from West, resorting, as one said, to Wilebek streme.

† **d.** Const. with inf. *Obs.*

1460 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* 194 In connaunt, wreche, þou art one-trewe, And Redy also to Resorte, To folowe vyces and sle vertu. *c* 1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 279 O that nobill prynce and emperour flouere, To sitt at Londone resorte he than. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 296 The straungers of honeste, whiche of theyr curtesy resorteth for to vysyte the souerayne, must be consydered. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 54 Mo Bowres resorted to aide yᵉ others.

† **e.** Without const. To come. *Obs. rare.*

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* III. K k v b, For whan I shal resorte, be certaine and sure of it, mi iuste rewarde shal come with me. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. iii, When wil our new master come?..I would it were to morow: for till he resorte Our mistresse being a Widow hath small comforte.

† **f.** To retire or withdraw *into* (a place). *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xvii. 13 But yf he resorte in to a cite, then shal all Israel cast roapes aboute the same cite. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 341 They resort every man with his family into his owne chamber.

8. To have repair, to stay, in a place.

1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 230/2 Repairyng or resortyng by the space of vi wokys withinne youre said Reaume. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 10 If it be very ranke grounde,..where catel doth resort, plowe not that lande, tyll ye wyll sowe it. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 28 'Tis pitty that thou liu'st To walke where any honest men resort. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 85 His Nauy which sometimes resort in the Leuante. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 14, I..believe, that..these habitations belong to their captain, and that the company resort in caves up and down these rocks. 1773 HAN. MORE *Search aft. Happiness* ii. 138 A court, Where pleasures, dress'd in every shape, resort.

† **9.** *trans.* To frequent, to haunt (a place). *Obs.*

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii. 76 Seeke him at Hob Fylchers shop, for, as charde it reported, There is the best ale in al the towne and now is most resorted. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* II. ii, A pallace of pleasure, and daily resorted and filled with Lords and Knights, and their Ladies. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 35 Our Thames..is tainted with..the scarce numerable ships and other vessels that resort her port.

Re-sort, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sort afresh.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 2/2 She re-sorts the various loving couples, makes every one..happy.

Resorter (rĭzɔ̱·ɹtəɹ). [f. RESORT *v.* + -ER.] One who resorts (*to* a place or person); a frequenter or visitor.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxv. Wks. 900/2 All that hathe bene punished in this diocise..or in the cytye selfe, eyther of resiauntes therin, or of resorters thereto. 1575 BAREE *Alv.* s.v. *Smell,* A common resorter to euery mans table: a smell feast. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 134 How to carry himselfe in his charge towards the King, His Servants and all Resorters to Him. 1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 148 Of absurdity and bad taste, the politer resorters to Matlock cannot surely be acquitted. 1812 COLMAN *Br. Grins, Low Amb.* lxvii, A pasteboard elephant..was formed to..charm the sage theatrical resorters.

† **Reso·rtible,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IBLE.] Open or possible *to* one.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 314 Anye trade of life, misterye, or facultye which is not resortible ne conuenable to a gentleman.

Reso·rting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action or fact of having repair or recourse (*to* some place or thing, etc.); an occasion of this.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lxv. 164 Ascanyus buylded firste the towne or cyte of Albe in lombardye. And there was his resortynge. 1530 PALSGR. 262/1 Resortyng to, *actraict, recours.* 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 89 Let the people, and especially women, giue eare to Pagan Ouid,..speaking of those common resortings vnto playes. 1660 A. BROME *Songs* II. xiv. 7 We'l in our own faces our colours display, And hallow our yearly resorting. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 7/1 There has been no rough horse-play, and no resortings to election irregularities.

attrib. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. iv, Howe mete or howe redy (at hande) a resortynge place,..haue I gotten me.

Resoun, obs. form of REASON *sb.*¹

† **Resou·nd,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] A returned or re-echoed sound; a resonance.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. Ecl. iv, And you, O trees,..receaue The strange resound of these my causeful cryes. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* V. xx. Wks. IV. 177 The pleasant spectacle and sweet resounds which woods and shady fountains afford. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1716) 40 Virtuous actions have their own trumpets, and without any noise from thy self will have their resound abroad. 1701 BEVERLEY *Praise Glory* 53 The whole State of that Kingdom, shall be fill'd with the Highest Resounds of that Perfected New Song.

Resound (rĭzɑu·nd), *v.* Forms: 4–6 resoun, resown(e; 6 resounde, resownd, 6– resound. [f. RE- + *soun(e* SOUND *v.*, after F. *resonner* (OF. *resoner*), or L. *resonāre* (Sp. and Pg. *resonar*, It. *risonare*).]

I. *intr.* **1.** Of places: To ring or re-echo *with* (or † *of*) some sound.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 413 There sat a faukoun..That with a pitous vois bigan to crye, That al the woode resowned of hire cry. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 240 Thay fyrit gunnis wyth powder violent,..The rochis all resownyt wyth the rak. *a* 1547 SURREY *Prisoner Windsor Castle,* The secrete groues which oft we made resounde, Of pleasaunt playnt, and of our ladies' praise. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 51 Their Theatre resounded with hideous howlings. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 290 A pleasant Grove, With chaunt of tuneful Birds resounding loud. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ecl.* v. 90 For this, with chearful Cries the Woods resound. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 135 The dome resounded with the acclamations of the people. 1812 COMBE *Syntax, Picturesque* II. 44 While ev'ry hedge and ev'ry tree Resound with vocal minstrelsy. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vii. (1880) 128 They daily made the vaults resound with their prayer and praise.

b. Without const.

c 1450 *Merlin* 274 The nyghtingale and these other briddes songen so lowde that the wode and the river resovned. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3436 Hornys, bugillis blawing furth thar sownis, That al the cuntre resownit hath about. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 597 When all his mourning melodie He ended had, that both the shores resounded. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 6 New sorowes Strike heauen on the face, that it resounds As if it felt with Scotland. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 218 Together rush'd Both Battels maine..; all Heav'n Resounded. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 586 Yet even these..can ..with dance, And music of the bladder and the bag, Beguile their woes, and make the woods resound. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 28 The waves..roar against the lofty beach, and the deep resounds.

2. Of things: To make or produce an echoing sound.

1530 PALSGR. 688/2 Harke howe this horne resoundeth. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXVI. ii, Tongues with gladdnes lowdly resounded. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 306 Hammer milles, which beating upon the iron resound over all the places adioyning. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 470 His arms resounded as the boaster fell. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 357 Thump after thump resounds the constant flail. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. x, Then through the dell his horn resounds. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 187 Instruments of music resounded through the building. 1873 S. TAYLOR *Sound & Music* (1896) 86 The air contained in the ball resounds very powerfully to a single note of different pitch.

3. Of sounds: To echo, to ring.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 383 Lowder more and more The din resouned with rattling of armes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 30 When those pittifull outcries he heard Through all the seas so ruefully resownd. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 75 Strooken with the hammer, the noyce wherof will resound, through all the earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 334 The rigid interdiction, which resounds Yet dreadful in mine eare. 1781 COWPER *Heroism* 62 And echoing praises..resound at your return. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* IV, These words, which resounded far through the streets, were accompanied by as many fierce blows. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. lii. § 64. 365 The sound of these cannon resounded from one end of the Peninsula to the other.

b. To be much mentioned or repeated; to be celebrated or renowned.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 110 Many..whose names on earth resounde as ecchoes from the rockes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 579 And what resounds In Fable or Romance of Uthers Son. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xii. II. 163 The fame of Croesus resounded through Greece. 1864 TENNYSON *Milton* 4 Milton, a name to resound for ages.

† **c.** To answer *to* something. *Obs. rare.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 328 Bot to ressoun that 3our Sermone resound. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) III. xii. 305 The consenting praise of all honest men,..which resounds always to virtue, as the eccho to the voice.

II. *trans.* **4.** To proclaim, repeat loudly (one's praises, etc.); to celebrate (a person or thing).

1561 in Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 8 If Homere here might dwell, whose praise the Grekes resounde. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 19 Happie, that had such a trumpet as Homer, to resound his vertues. 1633 G. HERBERT *Ch. Milit.* 64 The Warrier his deere skarres no more resounds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 543 To Bacchus..let us tune our Lays, And in our Mother Tongue resound his Praise. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 2 The man..Long exercised in woes, oh Muse! resound. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xli. (1871) V. 118 Horace resounds the praises of Italy in strains not dissimilar to those of Virgil.

† **b.** With complement. *Obs. rare.*

1600 ABBOT *Jonah* 615 Their owne stories resound them to have bene exceeding filthie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 149 Th' innumerable sound Of Hymns and sacred Songs, wherewith thy Throne Encompass'd shall resound thee ever blest.

5. To repeat or utter (words, etc.) in a loud or echoing manner. Now *rare.*

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xix, The quyre of Byrds resounded Their anthemes sweet. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* XX. 9 Let all the congregation resound Amen. 1715 E. SMITH *Serm. at Wisbeech* 15 As soon as the sound is out of your ears, to graft the profitable sense upon your hearts and resound it at home in your conscience. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 176 Tho' nations, which consult Their gain, at thy expence, resound applause. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xv, The..matrons round The dismal coronach resound. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1326 They repeat aloud the *oratio dominica* (the Lord's Prayer), they resound the creed and the doxology.

† **b.** To sound or din *into* one's ears. *Obs.*⁻¹

1642 SIR S. D'EWES in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. III. 312 They resound nothing into the Ears of the old Emperor Matthias, but his Cousin Ferdinand's high Merits.

6. Of places: To re-echo, to give back or repeat (a sound) again.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 159 The forest wide is fitter to resound The hollow Echo of my carefull cryes. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. ii, Whose hideous echoes make the welkin howl, And all the woods Eliza to resound! 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers Sion,* Many an Hymne they..Teacht Groues and Rocks, which did resound their Layes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 789 Hell trembl'd at the hideous Name, and sigh'd From all her Caves, and back resounded 'Death!' 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 86 Serving as..Vaults to resound the Notes. 1809 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* II. x, Cliffs, woods and caves, her viewless steps resound. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 37 Fancy's echo still yon field resounds With noise of blind-man's buff.

† **b.** To return in response or answer *to* something. *Obs. rare.*

a 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 100 The faithfull heart resoundeth to Gods command an answer of desire. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 544 To which welcome Sentence they will doubtless all immediately resound a joyful Choir of Hallelujahs.

7. To cause (a thing) to sound again.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* XXIII. (1783) I. 158 The coachman..resounded the whip, and drove us upon the full trot to the door.

Re-sound, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sound again.

1897 *Daily News* 5 May 3/1 Soon the alarm was sounded, and re-sounded, and sounded again all over Aouri. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Aug. 1/3 Every available chair was utilised as a temporary rest ere the bells sounded and re-sounded.

† **Resou·ndable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. RESOUND *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of resounding.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 904, I be-seche thyn hey paternyte, that my prayour be resowndable to þi fathyrod In glory, to opyn þeyn erys to þi son.

Resou·nding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. RESOUND.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. xii. (E.E.T.S.) 107 Þeie he temprede hys blaundissyng songes by resounynge of hys strenges. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* a vj b, Whan the husbond herde the noyse and resownynge of the stone within the water [etc.]. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 27 Vpon the resounding of the Eccho there seemed three to sound together. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 817 The Resounding of the Sea vpon the Shoare, And the Murmur of Winds in the Woods, without apparent Wind; shew Wind to follow.

Resou·nding (rĭzɑu·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That resounds or re-echoes; sonorous.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. xii. (Chaucer Soc.) 15 There he temprede hise blaundyssynge songes by resownynge strenges. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol. 49 The werbles of his resownyng harpe Appese dyde the bitter wyrdys schaꝛpe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. xix, They feare mightily that resounding noise, comming with a double stroke. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 243 So maist thou be translated to the skies, And give resounding grace to all Heav'ns Harmonies. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 155 In the same temple, the resounding wood, All vocal beings hymn'd their equal God. 1794 T. J. MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 429 In the resounding language of the poet of Panopolis. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. XXV. 362 A perpendicular shaft..into which a resounding cataract discharged itself. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 542 A village that enjoyed the spacious and resounding name of Rumpochembo, from a celebrated chief.

Hence **Resou·ndingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Resonnamment,* resoundingly, lowdly,..melodiously. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* III. VI. ii. 196 He suffered both hands to fall resoundingly upon his thighs. 1889 HERRING & ROSS *Irish Cousin* III. i, She also began by kissing it resoundingly.

Resoune, obs. form of REASON *sb.*¹

† **Resour.** *Obs.*⁻¹ (App. a variant of or error for *reson, resun,* REASON *sb.*²)

1493 in Chandler *Life Waynflete* 369, vi coople refters in oon bay wt dooble syde resours.

Resource (rĭsōə·ɹs). Also 7 ress-. [ad. F. *ressource,* † *ressourse,* f. OF. *re(s)sourdre* to rise again, f. *re-* RE- + *sourdre* :—L. *surgĕre* to rise.]

1. A means of supplying some want or deficiency; a stock or reserve upon which one can draw when necessary. Now usually *pl.*

sing. 1611 COTGR., *Ressource,* a resource, new spring. *c* 1650 DENHAM *Of Old Age* 107 For whatsoever from our hand she [*sc.* the earth] takes, Greater, or less, a vast return she makes. Nor am I only pleas'd with that resource. 1760 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 10/1 Out of the general want a resource arose to their armies, who were the more readily recruited, because the scanty pay..of a soldier became an object of envy to the wretched peasantry. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. iv. § 96. 534 The treasure of the Hotel de Ville presented an immediate resource.

pl. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* Introd. 9 The Ostrich..runs with amazing rapidity, and consequently requires similar resources of air. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* vi. 237 It was limited with respect to pecuniary Resources. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 392 The new resources of thought and language which literature felt to be at its disposal.

b. *pl.* The collective means possessed by any country for its own support or defence.

1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 302 The first thing to be done for the defence of a country, is to have its resources and its arms in honest and able hands. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Col. Corn* 124 That period..when..the country shall be reduced to its own insulated resources. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 2 In speaking of the natural resources of any country we refer to the ore in the mine, the stone unquarried, the timber unfelled [etc.].

2. Possibility of aid or assistance. (Chiefly in phr. *without resource,* after F. *sans ressource.*)

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 477 Vanquish'd without resource; laid flat by fate. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. iv, Nor by an oath precipitate, involve Thy fate beyond resource. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* II. 322 'Geneva', says the historian of this revolution, 'is lost without resource, in respect to religion, to morals'. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 204 For we cannot hope That aid, or retribution, or resource Will arise thence. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxiv. 442 The flower of the French army was lost without resource.

† **b.** Recourse *to* one for aid. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* 236 But Hymen was his first Relief, he had no resource to any other Deity.

3. An action or procedure to which one may have recourse in a difficulty or emergency; an expedient, device, shift.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* X. 512 [He] Us'd threatnings, mix'd with pray'rs, his last resource. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* (ed. 4) III. ii. 426 We had no other resource left than chincing and caulking. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXVI. II. 12 Many are the resources of courage and poverty. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 44 A revolution will be the very last resource of the

thinking and the good. 1853 MACAULAY *Biogr., Atterbury*, A mind inexhaustibly rich in all the resources of controversy. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxix, Tito began to think that flight was his only resource.

b. Applied to persons or places. *rare.*

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 46 Taking Syphax himself prisoner who was the most powerful resource the Romans had. 1802 tr. *Ducray-Duminil's Victor* IV. 222 This holy mansion was the resource of young lovers, and the terror of parents.

4. A means of relaxation or amusement.

[1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cclxxiv. (1792) 255 Sloth, indolence, and *mollesse* are pernicious and unbecoming a young fellow; let them be your *ressource* forty years hence at soonest.] 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 394 The amusements of letters and of devotion, which afford so many resources in solitude. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. iii, Reading had been her chief resource. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 3 He has a resource in the chase, an occupation, ever ready at hand. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 221 We are not over supplied with resources..as yet...I have sent for some books and ordered the weekly papers.

5. Capability in adapting means to ends, or in meeting difficulties.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 171 They are a gentlemanly, well-educated set of men.., full of personal resource. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* v. 143 He was a man of a keen and bitter wit, full of resource and readiness. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 371 Resource in difficulties is the distinction of great generals.

Resou'rceful, *a.* [f. prec. + -FUL.]

1. Full of resource; fertile in expedient.

1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleam.* 67 What is five francs a day to a man of such resourceful spirit? 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* x. (1869) 389 His distinguishing intellectual endowment is to be..resourceful, elastic, versatile. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 12 She was a strong-willed, resourceful woman.

2. Rich or abounding in resources.

1880 SIR R. TEMPLE *India in* 1880, 95 The Government, again, finding the money market in London so conveniently resourceful, resorted to it. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* v. xcvi. III. 346 The economical conditions of a new and resourceful country, with an abundance of unoccupied land and mineral wealth.

Hence **Resou'rcefulness.**

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 35 With all our energy and resourcefulness. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 942 Experiments characterized by a sagacity, a resourcefulness, and a perseverance rarely excelled.

Resou'rceless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without resource; destitute of resources.

1787 *Generous Attachm.* IV. 113 The resourceless Mr. Traffic, confounded and silent, is the picture of despair! 1826 W. JAY *Chr. Contempl.* vi. 197 He is laid waste, but he is not resourceless. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 540 Resourceless youths who managed to exist..on the patronage of the public.

Hence **Resou'rcelessness.**

1827 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 84 We are only to look around us, and wonder at our utter resourcelessness. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 202 Poverty, ..thinking on her own resourcelessness, sought his company. 1897 WESTCOTT *Chr. Aspects of Life* 413 The temptations and resourcelessness of the poor.

† **Resourd,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also **resword, resourdre.** [ad. OF. *resourdre*: see RESOURCE.] *intr.* To rise or spring up again.

c 1440 MYRC *Festial* 203 Scho..dyde penawnce for her synnes, and soo resworedyd agayne to grace. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 47 Yf a herte infortunate .. may resourdre whan fortune wyll fauoure and ayde. 1481 — *Myrr.* II. iii. 67 Gyon or nylus..renneth vnder the erthe so feire that it resourdeth in to the longe see whiche enuyronneth alle Ethiope. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 290/1 From whens that the dethe grewe, from thens the lyf resourded.

† **Resou'venance.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *resouvenance.*] Recollection, memory.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxvii. (1869) 123 This mirrour is resouenaunce and acordaunce to that that men seyn.

Resow (rīsō'), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sow again.

1611 FLORIO, *Riseminare*, to resowe, to sowe againe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 669 They are forced to Resow Summer-corn where they Sowed Winter-corn. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Rye* 6 M 2/1 The chief use of this sort is to re-sow lands where the autumnal crop has failed. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 78 Resowing Clover, when the Oats were in Haw, was of no perceptible service. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. 75 If several varieties of wheat be sown together, and the mixed seed be resown [etc.].

Resowne, obs. form of REASON *sb.*[1]

Resoyngne: see RESOIGN.

Resp, Sc. var. RASP *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]; var. RASP *v.*[2]

Resp. *dial.* Also 8 **respe.** [Of obscure origin. Connexion with G. *räspe, raspe* (hence Da. *raspe*, Sw. *rasp*), malanders, is very doubtful.] A distemper in sheep, the red-water.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 77 The disorder..resembles what is termed in Lincolnshire, amongst the sheep, the Resp. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 376 About Louth, the loss in feeding rape, by the respe is very great. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1169 The Resp or Red-water is another disorder to which sheep are exposed.

Hence **Re'spy** *a.*, afflicted with the resp.

1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 720 Respy mutton.—The flesh of respy sheep.

† **Respair,** *v.* and *sb. Obs. rare.*

Rendering L. *spem habere*, and so app. intended as the converse of *despair*, but other MSS. have *respire.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* IV. xvi. 1590 (Cotton), Sa Rome, befor dispayrit, þan Respayr in gud hope began [*Edinb.*[3] Respair hade in gude hope agane].

Respa'rkle, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sparkle again.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 52 Your Eyes resparkle with their wonted Fires.

Respass, obs. f. RASPIS [1], variant of RASPIS [2].

Respea'k (rīspī'k), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. To re-utter, re-echo, resound.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 128 The Kings Rouce, the heauens shall bruite againe, Respeaking earthly Thunder. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 64 We sing not to the deaf: respeak the forests all. 1898 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 226 Every meanest mound Respeaks the word that cries To Lazarus, Arise!

2. To speak again or further.

1620-6 QUARLES *Feast for Worms* 1665 The Lord to Ionah thus respake.

Respect (rispe'kt), *sb.* Also 3-6 **respecte**; *Sc.* 5, 9 **respek**, 9 **respeck.** [ad. L. *respect-us*, f. ppl. stem of *respicĕre*: see next. Hence also F. *respect*, Sp. *respecto, respeto*, It. *re-, rispetto*, Pg. *respeito.*]

I. In phrases (usually) without article.

These are chiefly direct adoptions of L. uses, as *habere respectum, respectu, sine respectu.*

1. *To have respect to*: **a.** To have regard or relation *to*, or connexion with, something.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 Euerich of thise 12 Signes [of the zodiac] hath respecte to a certein parcelle of the body of a man and hath it in gouernance. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. vi. (Bodl. MS.), For euen fernes hab alwey respect to ye vttermoste parties. 1541 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* K vj b, Sanguyne and fleumatyke men have more respecte unto drythe; coleryke and melancolye, unto moysture. 1551 WILSON *Logicke* (1580) 12 b, The ground of every thyng, and the ende whereunto it hath respecte or consideracion. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 8 Other such like important affairs, all which have respect to the Generall Union. 1699 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 134/2 This Spirit is opening, and has Respect to the Head and Womb. 1759 SARAH FIELDING *C'tess of Dellwyn* II. 37 Perhaps Lady Dellwyn's restless..Movement might have more Respect to the shewing of her Shadow, than even herself. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* (1845) 125 The limits .. have, often, respect to no natural boundaries, but are purely arbitrary. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. on Church* 105 They all have a useful end to serve, and have respect to that end solely.

b. To have reference, to refer, *to* something.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 243 This latine diccion, *præsens*,..hath respecte vnto three tymes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* 551 This name hath not alwaies a respect unto the generation of the sonne of God. 1608 W. WILKES *Sec. Mem.* 13 Those rules .. have respect more to your owne private, then reference to the publicke, good. 1641 L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 126 The truth is, all ceremoniall laws have respect to the latitude of Jury. 1724 A. COLLINS *Cr. Chr. Retig.* 49 The expressions..have only in a secondary sense a respect to that destruction. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) I. 167 We may be sure, that it had respect to some special point of doctrine. 1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Ess.* 19, I will here offer only a single remark, which has respect to the use [etc.].

2. *To have respect to*: † **a.** To turn *to*, refer *to*, for information. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 115 As for other meruayles of the temple haue respecte to the bokes of Kynges.

† **b.** To have an eye *to*, to give heed *to*, by looking at. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 45 This maistyr sittith in the halle, next unto these Henxmen, at the same boarde, to have his respecte unto theyre demeanynges. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iv. 4 The Lorde had respecte vnto Abell and to his offerynge. — *Eccles.* xi. 4 He that regardeth ye wynde, shal not sowe: and he that hath respecte vnto the cloudes, shal not reape. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xvii. 7 At that day shall a man looke to his Maker, and his eyes shall haue respect to the Holy one of Israel.

c. To give heed, attention, or consideration *to* something; to have regard *to*; to take into account. Also const. ellipt. with *that.* (Cf. 13.)

1483 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 45 To endent with his grace as it shall mowe be best accorded betwene thaim, havyng respecte as well to the ease of this tymes as to othere presidentes. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 381 To dremys, sir, shuld no man have Respek. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* (1886) 7 Whosoever shall onllie have respect to the constancie of their words uttered, would easilie beleeve they were true indeed. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. VII. vi. 1125 But hauing respect that night began to come on,..we tooke in our sailes. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 339/1 Of Weights, I have had respect to that of Troy only. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* App. 84 In an oath one ought to have respect to the intention of the party swearing.

d. To have in view; to allude *to.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 59 To this had the poete Horatius respecte, in thus saiyng. 1583 FULKE *Def. Trans. Script.* (Parker Soc.) 566 What folly it is to think our translators had respect to your popish devotions, by the name of 'devotion'!

1824 HEBER *Life Jer. Taylor* p. CXXXVIII, He tells us that Balaam, when he prayed to die the death of the righteous, had only respect to length of days. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Idea Univ.* 328 When I speak of the formation of a Catholic school of writers, I have respect principally to the matter of what is written.

† **3.** *In respect of*, in comparison with. *Obs.*

Common in the 16th and 17th centuries.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 84 þe sunne bemez [were] bot blo & blynde, In respecte of þat adubbement. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 Brennynge flammes.., in respecte of [L. *respectu*] the heete of whom this fyre materialle is but as warme warm water unto scaldynge water. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 Fewe of them or none in respecte of the hole miscaryed. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 639 Hector was but a Troyan in respect of this. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 85 His spirit is so much greater, as commonly a mans is, in respect of a womans. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 152 A well of indifferent good Water, at least in respect of the other Waters of Mecha. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II. (1754) 14 Their respect to him, he says, is nothing in respect of what they ought to shew. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xxii, What can she bring from it, says I to myself, in respect of what must be left behind?

† **b.** So *in* (or *to*) *the respect of. Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 That the altitude and eminence schulde be schewede excellente, and incomparable in the respecte of [L. *respectu*] oure places habitable. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) 4 b, I write to thee but littell to the respect of that I would write. 1550 CRANMER *Defence* 87 He is but a yonge newe author in the respect of those which we haue brought in for our party.

† **c.** Also *in respect to. Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 Englande, whiche is but a small yle and a lytell corner in respecte to yᵉ hole worlde. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 218 The productions of the Spanish-West-India commodities are so inconsiderable in respect to the English. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 130 Printing at this city was early, in respect to other places in this kingdom.

† **d.** *In respect*, in comparison. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 148 Bondemenne are in respecte and comparison, the feete of their maisters. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 513 What will remaine? Ah! nothing (in respect). 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 326 That all-commanding country is possessed by petty Princes, Rome a small Village in respect.

4. *In respect (of)*: **a.** With reference to; as relates to or regards. † Also with *the.*

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* (Parker Soc.) 175 The axe doth nothing in respect of the hand that heweth, save receive. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 327 Item, shee is not to be fasting in respect of her breath. 1620 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses in Arcadia* (1815) II. VI. Table, He aggravates ..the misery of this life in respect of Sin. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* IX. 139 This day did set a period to all Greece, in the respect of their antient liberty. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. Pref., The great Freedom which I have used in respect of all Orders of Men. 1792 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsman* 51 Bedding in respect of horses and other cattle, denotes straw or litter spread under them to lie on. 1825 MOORE *Sheridan* I. 236 In respect of mere style, too, the workmanship of..Sheridan is well worth..attention. 1868 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Select.* (1869) II. 240 These letters are undated both in respect of time and place.

† **b.** In view *of*, by reason or because *of. Obs.*

1583 FULKE *Def. Trans. Script.* xviii. 473 Oecumenius,.. a Doctour of as little authoritie, as anye other, in respect of the late season, in whyche he liued. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 75 Serigo..was aunciently called..Schotera, in respect of the fine Marble that is got there. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 68 This Quadrant..I hold to be as necessary an Instrument as Seamen can use, in respect of its plainness, and brevity. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Convers.* 132 Their Juniors do them Honour in Respect of their being older.

c. Considering, seeing, since (*that*).

1580 FULKE *Dang. Rock* xii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 319 Rather in respect that he had greater cause to love Christ. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 17 In respect it is in the fields, it pleaseth mee well. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 105 Nor was it conferred upon him by..Darius Histaspes, in respect that he was heire appanant unto the former Kings of Judah. 1649 EVELYN *Diary & Corr.* (1852) III. 53 How to prevent future ruin, in respect some of us are for an universal toleration: others, for English freedom only? 1876 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* (1879) II. 350 To a bad clergyman this may be an advantage, in respect that it allows him to remain bad, and to grow worse with impunity.

† **d.** In case. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1597-8 BACON *Ess., Of Expense*, Some forbeare it not vpon negligence alone, but doubting to bring themselues into Melancholy in respect they shall finde it broken.

e. With respect *to* something. (Cf. 7 b.) *rare.*

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* II. x. 178 Unless we admit the supposition in respect to *g*, that has been indicated in respect to *c. Ibid.* 184.

† **5.** *For* (*the*) *respect of*: **a.** For the sake of, because of. **b.** In respect of. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 95 To geue a mocke to the feloe that stood so highly in his owne conceipte for the respecte of suche trifleyng bagguage. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 Who wyll susteyne any damage for the respecte of a publique commoditie? 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 315 And verily his prophecy was to true for respect of that which followed.

6. *Without respect*: † **a.** Without discrimination or consideration. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden Soc. No. 36) 211 Thus the barbarus people, withowte respecte, polluted bothe thinggs divine & humaine. 1594 BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 203 Murthering both guiltie and unguiltie people without respect.

b. Without consideration *of*, or regard *to*, something. Also const. ellipt. with *what.*

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 A fayth that maketh a man rightuous wythout respecte of workes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 7 Onely for honour and for high regard, Without respect of richesse or reward. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 38 The Emperour .. adventured his owne person, without respect what danger might thereof ensue. 1651 JANE *Image Unbr.* 59 Iconoclastes heapes up untruths without respect to the apparence of their detection.

7. *With respect*: † **a.** Relatively; in due proportion. *Obs. rare.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 224 In part, not wholly; with respect, not absolutely. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civ. Wars* IV. 3 Their governours .. ought to make use thereof alternatly, and with respect, but not excesse.

b. With reference or regard *to* something.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 409 After this, the Colony

enjoy'd a perfect Tranquillity with Respect to the Savages. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 32 With respect to the first of these questions, there are three opinions. 1824 Sir J. Macintosh *Sp.* 15 June, Wks. 1846 III. 439 With respect..to the State Papers laid before us, I see nothing in them to blame or to regret. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 12 A body..changes its state with respect to heat.

† c. In regard *of* something. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1642 Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 472 Not drawne thereto with the terrours of the Law, or hireling-like with respect of our owne profit. 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 162 At a vast Distance from one another, with respect of Magnitude.

II. 8. † a. An aspect of a thing; a relative property or quality; a relationship. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) III. v. 52 The soule that is one is callyd by dyuers names in dyuers respectes and highte anima while he is in the body and yeuyth it lyfe. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 104 [The secretary] is at the pleasure and appointment of another to be commanded, and being in a second respect as a friend [etc.]. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. v, Things of consequence must haue their respects, where, how, and to whom. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 3 The logos,..in which all ideas and their respects are contained. *a* 1670 Rust *Disc. Truth* (1682) 157 If there be no immutable respects in things, but Just and Unjust..are respects made by meer arbitrarious Will. 1748 G. White *Serm.* (MS.), Doth Relation to us alter the Case, and that Respect alone impart worth? 1753 Johnson *Adventurer* No. 107 ¶ 5 Whatever has various respects, must have various appearances of good and evil, beauty or deformity.

b. A particular, a point, a detail. Only in phrases with *in*, as *in all, many*, or *some respects, in this respect*, etc.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 179 Let us compare with this blynd Philosophy of Cicero, the Divinity of Osorius in all respectes as bussardlyke. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 76 Dooing the dutie of a good shepheard in euerie respect. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 15 Neuer scorne those that be not in all respects so complete as they should bee. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 521 Yet thee I thought In some respect far higher so declar'd. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 30 Death may, in some sort, and in some respects, answer to our birth. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, She shall..be her own Mistress in that Respect for the future. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* Pref., The Subject is in many respects new. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 463, I should like to know in what respect the argument is not sufficient.

9. A relationship of one person or thing *to* another; a reference *to* some thing or person.

a. In phr. *To have a* (. .) *respect to.*

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 12 Relatives are those whiche .., as a man would saie, haue a mutual respect one to an other. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvi. (1617) 286 Punishment and sin haue a mutuall respect one to another, as a sore and a salue. 1681 Belon *New Myst. Physick* 12 The Fourth thing to be observed, has a Respect to the certainty of the Cure. *a* 1706 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 29 The observance of the seventh day had a peculiar respect to the Israelites. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 140 It having a like respect to other spirits that blueness or heat by me perceived has to those ideas perceived by another. 1816 Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 288 The pretended nurses of Jupiter have all a similar respect to the deluge. 1850 M^cCosh *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 322 A worldly morality which has no respect to God.

b. In other uses. Also with *betwixt*.

1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* I. 12 An indifferent Surueyor, namely, such a one as carieth equall respects to Lord and Tenant. 1644 Digby *Nat. Soul* 359 We shall find, that all they do consist *in*, or *of* certaine respects betwixt two thinges. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 13 The very terms..imply a relation or respect of parts to each other. 1748 G. White *Serm.* (MS.), To be careful of our respects to him and careless of those to men, is to be defective in one half of our Religion.

† **10.** Relationship; reference. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* v. i. 99 *Ner.* It is your musicke Madame of the house. *Por.* Nothing is good I see without respect, Methinkes it sounds much sweeter then by day! 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. iii, Whether he can produce respect without a foundation or terme. 1662 Playford *Skill Mus.* III. (1674) 34 Relation, or reference, or respect not harmonical.

† b. Bearings, results. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 14 The First Wars of the Romans were of very great Importance in their respect, but little remarkable.

III. † **11.** A respite. *Obs.* Cf. Respet(t *sb.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 221 And þan sho askid of þe law a respecte, & had it grawntid. 1533 in Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Admiral.* (Selden Soc.) II. 65 All other letters of grace, respectes, and other impetracions of favour. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 540 Eschetis of gudis,..respectis, remissionis, supersedereis.

† **12.** a. Appearance, aspect. *Obs. rare.*

1582 Batman *Barth. De P. R.* IV. x, There is holownes of eyen with moyst respect [*L. cum humido aspectu*]. 1615 Sandys *Trav.* (1627) 216 Tyrus, is now no other than an heape of ruines; yet have they a reuerent respect.

† b. A view; a backward survey. *Obs. rare.*

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* ii. (1870) 235, I had rather not to buyld..a howse, than to buylde one without a good respecte in it, to it, and from it. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Wales* IV. (1662) 7 The Welsh travailers, when they have climed up a hill,..rain their horses backward, and stand still a while, taking a prospect (or respect rather) of the Country they have passed.

13. Regard, consideration. Const. *of* or *to*.

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* xxiii, No respecte hauyng what was beste to done. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 305 The respecte of euery mans priuate commoditie. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 275 Then, childish fear, avaunt!..Respect and reason, wait on wrinkled age! 1605 A. Wotton *Answ.* 118 They will do nothing, but with especial respect to themselves. 1606 G. W[oodcock] *Hist. Iustine* v. 25 The Athenians.. tooke more respect to their safety, then care of their honour. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 25 Wee shall next see what respect hath been had unto the Sea, either in the very first or any more antient Distribution or Division of things. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XIX. 314 For no respect of amorous desire, Or other purpose, have I lay'd mine hand On fair Brisèis. 1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* XXII. 35, I will make answer even to the thought, Which thou hast such respect of. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 396 Have no respect to what nation a man is of.

b. Discrimination, partiality, or favour in regard *of* persons or things. (Cf. Person *sb.* 13.)

1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xxiv. 23 It is not good, to haue respecte of any personne in iudgment. 1558 Goodman *How to Obey* 170 Gods vengeance, which he with out respecte of persones wil powre..vpon all transgressors. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 98 Is there no respect of place, persons, nor time in you? 1641 Thorndike *Govt. Ch.* 38 We see the reason why there is no respect of Timothy, in his instructions to the elders of Ephesus. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 33 Those who are brought up to have any respect of occupations,—to regard a grocer as beneath a banker. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* III. v. 239 It is of the highest importance that judges and administrators should never be persuaded by money or otherwise to shew 'respect of persons'.

† c. Heed, care, attention. *Obs.*

1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1568) 23 Women must take great respect, least they geve straungers occasion to speake of them. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* Pref., When men shall carry a respect not to descend into any course that is corrupt. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 22 At the setting of your plants you must haue such a respect, that the distance of them [etc.]. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clxvii. 723 Having care and respect to give Februa1y 29. dayes in the Leap-yeer.

† d. *pl.* Attention or consideration given to more than one point or matter. *Obs.*

1612 Bacon *Ess., Of Ceremonies & Respects*, It is losse also in businesse to be too full of respects, or to be to curious in obseruing times and opportunities. 1640 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* 205 We see that men..proceed therein diversly; some with respects, others more bold. 1656 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 73, I shall,..I hope, prevail with you that I may have the honour to see you again at my poor villa, when my respects are less diverted.

† e. An opinion or view. *Obs.*

1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 28, I must proceed and conclude with my humble respects concerning Palaces of..Princes.

14. A consideration; a fact or motive which assists in, or leads to, the formation of a decision; an end or aim. (Very common in 17th c.)

1549 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 37 He was not moued wyth these worldlie respectes, with these prudente considerations. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 318, I muse your Maiesty doth seeme so cold, When such profound respects doe pull you on. 1632 Brome *Northern Lass* I. vii, What Respect Moves you to make this strong diswasion? 1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1720 I. 26 These Respects gave the first Rise to a Treaty of Peace. 1705 Addison *Italy* 511 The same Respect that made him quit this Government, might at another time tempt him to give up that of Neuf-Chatel. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 64 All the honours and worldly respects, for which I formerly risked my life. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* I. (1862) 105 Higher respects than those of flesh and blood moved Him to the choosing of the present moment.

b. With *for*. (Common *c* 1550–1650.)

1536 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 16 Whiche..compelled his Maiestie to staye in the graunting of any contribucion for the respectes expressed. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. vi, I resolved (for sundrie iust respectes) to begin first with that Shire. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* V. 221 He saw the guide..send a Moore before him, for what respect he knew not. 1662 Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 36 At his return he was for several respects promoted to a Cardinal's cap.

IV. † **15.** ? Dread, fear. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 147, Y lawde and commende thy manhode that thou dredes God moore then me, and the respecte of hevyn moore then thy cuntre.

16. Deferential regard or esteem felt or shown towards a person or thing.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 680 We have the temples in great respect and reverence. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 8 That Title of respect, Which the proud soule ne're payes, but to the proud. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 1 Zeale to promote the common good..deserueth certainly much respect and esteeme. 1690 Temple *Ess., Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1720 I. 205 So great a Respect, or rather Veneration, is paid to this wise and admirable Constitution. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 406 ¶ 1 A Friend, for whom he has a very great Respect. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlii. IV. 220 Some voluntary respect was yielded to age and valour. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 35 Her character remains the object of respect to all parties. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* viii. 222 There is a certain measure of respect due from the people to their pastor.

Comb. 1833 Carlyle *Diderot, Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 9 In this French Sheffield, Diderot's father was a cutler,.. a much respected and respect-worthy man. 1876 Mrs. Oliphant *Phœbe, Junior* xxxviii, His clergyman,..an awful and respect-inspiring personage.

b. The condition or state of being esteemed or honoured.

1597–8 Bacon *Ess., Of Ceremonies & Respects*, Not to vse Ceremonies at all, is to teach others not to vse them againe, and so diminish his respect. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 32 For they are in so high and deare respect with God. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 78/2 What wants reason, wants respect. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1788) 343 You stand degraded from the respect and authority of your office. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* V. iii, Youth without honour, age without respect. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 83 By which he may be..held in respect when he himself is inclined to take liberties.

† c. Rank, standing; station in life. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 106 The townes of any respect be Dædala and Crya, peopled onely with banished persons. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 59, I haue heard, Where many of the best respect in Rome.. Haue wish'd, that Noble Brutus had his eyes. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 295 Although it was night, I saw that which made me judge her to be a person of respect.

transf. 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* (1656) 83 The greater wild Daisie is a Wound Herb of good respect.

† d. *A coach* (or *litter*) *of respect*, ? one used on occasions of state. *Obs.*

1676 Lady Fanshawe *Memoir* (1829) 281 Then a coach of respect, lined with cloth of gold, mixed with green. Then a litter of respect, lined with the same stuff.

17. *pl.* † a. Deferential or courteous attentions; actions expressive of respect for a person; politenesses, courtesies. *Obs.*

1612 Bacon *Ess., Of Praise*, Some praises come of good wishes and respects, which is a forme due in ciuility to Kings and great persons. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 25 We.. gave hearty thanks to the Indians for their kind respects unto us. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 46 The Promoters of the petitions were entertained with great respects. 1707 *Refl. upon Ridicule* 352 The Science of Respects, is, as I may say, the Soul of Society.

† b. Deferential salutations. *Obs. rare* —¹.

a 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XII. § 101 When they had made their several respects, and came to the King, he lightly moved his hat, and bade them cover.

c. In complimentary formulæ, usually conveying a message expressive of regard or esteem.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* IV. xxvi, So with my very kind respects to my Sister, I rest Your loving brother, J. H. *a* 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 35, I pray do my due respects to those you think my friends. 1729 Swift *Let. to Gay* 19 Mar., You are the first to present my most humble respects to the duchess of Queensberry. 1780 in Nichols *Anecd.* (1815) IX. 263 The Lord Chancellor presents his best respects to Mr. Thicknesse. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VII. ix, Pray give my respects to him. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II. iv. 77 And give my respects to the Lieutenant's lady. 1894 Raymond *Sam & Sabina* x, 'Here's luck!' said Ashford. 'My respects!' drank Christopher.

d. *To pay one's respects*, to show polite attention to a person by presenting oneself or by making a call.

1668 Etheredge *She wou'd if she cou'd* I. i, If I can I will slip away, and pay my respects to your lady. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V. 2 The Gauls..came to pay their respects to that general. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 188 When he came home, he expressed great eagerness to pay his respects to his master. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* I. 2, I generally choose this road, and pay my respects to the rookery before doing the same to the lady. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 116, I came out here the day before yesterday to pay my respects to the Count.

Respect (rĭspe·kt), *v.* [f. L. *respect-*, ppl. stem of *respicĕre* to look (back) at, regard, consider, or ad. the frequentative of this, *respectāre*. Cf. F. *respecter* (16th c.), Sp. *respe(c)tar*, Pg. *respeitar*, It. *rispettare*.]

† **1.** *trans.* To respite; to put off, neglect. *Obs.*

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 2 Soondrye soomes of money been respected to many persones, whiche haue ben Shiriefles..vpon theyre accomptes. 1549 Dk. Somerset in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. 292 We..addressed our letters to you for due execution to be don..upon Paget..: which, as we be informed, is not don but respected. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* 194 If he respect washing after these, if he be learned, he shall forget his learning. 1620 J. Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffes* 10 There they respected execution of him to the intent they might procure his pardon.

† **2.** To regard, consider, take into account. *Obs.* (In common use *c* 1560–1660.)

1548 Geste *Pr. Masse* 76 Is it not a deadely remorse to respect the worthy clerkes in thys realme and ye greate number of them and yet not one to wryte agaynste hyr? 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 139 Not bycause it is of itselfe nothyng (if you respect the substaunce of it). 1606 G. W[oodcock] *Hist. Iustine* II. 13 For if ye respect the king, he had a great deale more wealth then valour. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 45 The Kidney is shaped..like an Asarum leaf, if you respect the plane surface.

† b. To heed, pay attention to; to observe carefully. *Obs.* (Frequent *c* 1575–1630.)

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 317 b, I respected nothinge els, than that..I might enjoy the inheritance of the heavenly kingdome. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* 16 b, The cunnyng Archer respecteth more to hitte the marke, than the curious watchyng of the clouen ayre. 1614 Meriton *Chr. Mans Assuring-ho.* 34 He little respecteth where he clappes himselfe downe. 1662 Playford *Skill Mus.* (1674) 29 Respect not the fourth below, but look to your fifth above.

† c. To regard, consider, look upon, as being of a certain kind, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* II. v, Her gory colours of revenge, Whom I respect as leaues of boasting green. 1598–9 B. Jonson *Case Altered* IV. ii, To whom my father gave this name of Gasper, And as his own respected him to death. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. 322 Corruption not Production should we Euelnesse respect.

3. To be directed to; to refer or relate to; to deal or be concerned with.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Fasting* I. (1859) 284 For, when it [*sc.* fasting] respecteth a good end, it is a good work. 1598 Bacon *Sacr. Medit., Miracles*, His doctrine respected the soule of man. 1663 Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* XXVIII. (1668)

323 The greatest wits want perspicacity in things that respect their own interest. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* Pref., The two parts of Knowledge which in a more eminent degree respect the Common Good and Convenience of Mankind. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxx, Even love and hatred respect the past, for the cause must have been before the effect. 1819 G. S. Faber *Dispens.* (1823) I. 183 The primary question..would obviously respect the nature of that serpent. 1866 *Reader* July 676 The remaining part of the book respects man's position.

b. In *pres. pple.* With reference or regard to.

1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 51 Respecting Man, whatever wrong we call, May, must be right, as relative to all. 1782 Paine *Let. Abbé Raynel* (1791) 73 Respecting Canada, one or other of the two following will take place. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 95 He could not agree with him respecting the price. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* II. § 8. 103 The legislation respecting ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

† c. To resemble. *Obs. rare* —1.

1604 T. Wright *Passions* (1620) 219 The heart..of man triangularly respecteth the blessed Trinitie; every corner a Person, and the solide substance your common essence.

† d. To relate to, as regards the effect or result produced. *Obs.*

1614 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 95 This scowring..resisteth rottennesse, also it greatly respecteth the head. 1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* Printer to Rdr., For the use of these Books respects chiefly the Poor of this Nation. 1700 Flover *Cold Baths* I. ii. 36 Moistening respects the Skin, but heating and cooling shews the Effects it has on the Humours.

4. To treat or regard with deference, esteem, or honour; to feel or show respect for.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 34 b, He did not one whit respecte the highnes or dignitie of any parson. 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* III. xxxviii, Which meaner wights of trust, and credit bare Not so respected could not looke t' effect. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Fortune,* Fortune is to bee honoured and respected, and it be but for her daughters, Confidence and Reputation. 1657 W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 181, I can truly bear him witness, that he most dearly respected them all. 1727 Swift *Let. to Gay* 27 Nov., I always loved and respected him very much. 1780 Cowper *Nightingale & Glow-worm* 33 Respecting in each other's case The gifts of nature and of grace. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I,* II. 298 Who could imagine that such a patriot would not be respected even by his enemies? 1879 R. K. Douglas *Confucianism* iv. 96 If he should be unable to govern with dignity, the people will not respect him.

refl. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 377 To such I render more than mere respect, Whose actions say that they respect themselves. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 112 When any class of men cease to be respected by the nation, they soon cease to respect themselves.

† b. To esteem, prize, or value (a thing). *Obs.*

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 134 Shall these papers lye, like Tel-tales here? If you respect them; best to take them vp. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VII. xii. (1614) 712 Iron they had not: Gold they respected not. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 177 They did respect gemmes more than to mangle them with cutting.

c. To treat with consideration; to refrain from injuring or interfering with; to spare.

1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 146 Death respects neither babe, young nor old, man nor woman, rich nor poore. *a* 1721 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 4 Who..respectest none, And neither spar'st the laurel, nor the crown! 1745 Pococke *Descr. East* II. 152 In the excursions which they make for pleasure they are commonly respected by the Arabs. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 17 Lewis had, like James, repeatedly promised to respect the privileges of his Protestant subjects. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xii. 316 A dynasty that not only lightened the burdens of the poor but respected the privileges of the rich.

† d. To toast; to drink the health of. *Obs. rare.*

1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 519 Whoever tastes, let him with grateful Heart Respect that ancient loyal House. 1766 A. Nicol *Poems* 50 (E.D.D.), Good ale and usque ga'd about In healths, as they respected Their friends that day.

† **5.** To expect, anticipate, look (for). *Obs. rare.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 285 b, He would in no wyse assente to that,..& herein respected no daunger. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* II. i, Gaine sauours sweetly from any thing; He that respects to get, must relish all commodities alike. 1623 Pemble *Wks.* (1635) 1, I verily suppose there is none among you, who respects to heare his owne praises; if there be, I come not hither to give satisfaction to such.

6. a. *Her.* Of charges: To look at, face (*esp.* each other).

1562 Legh *Armory* (1597) 46 A Lyon..is returned from his pray and taketh his rest, respecting his enemies. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxii. (1611) 169 Fishes are borne hauriant, both respecting each other and also endorsed. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 28/2 A Philip and Mary shilling hath a Man and Womans head respecting each other. 1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* II. Gloss. s.v., When beasts, birds or fish, are placed in armory to face each other, they are, by some mod. Heralds, termed respecting each other. 1847 [see Respectant 1].

† b. To regard; to look upon. *Obs.*

1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 28 God doth so guide the hartes of the juste, That they respect chiefly the celestiall treasure. 1596 *Thanksgiving* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 668 Graciously respecting us in the merits of thy dear Son. 1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 115 Wise men will not view such persons but with scorn, nor respect them but with disesteem.

† c. To look towards (a certain direction); to face (a specified place). *Obs.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 4 Upon the south side it respecteth Germanie. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 795 That side of Malta which respecteth Sicilia, hath in it many good harbours. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 47 With their sharp and lunary part they respect the kidneys. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 374 The Rooms that respect each particular Coast,..as those Rooms..that regard the East. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 104 The latter stands on a sharp cliff respecting the north.

d. *intr.* To face or look *to* or *towards. rare.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. iv, These Ilands by a small diuision of the Sea, respect towardes the South and North. 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* (1635) 96 The..east side, that respecteth toward Europe. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxxii. (ed. 3) 470 An eagle rising and respecting to the sinister.

Respectability (rĭspĕktăbĭ·lĭtĭ). [f. Respectable *a.* + -ity. Cf. mod.F. *respectabilité.*]

1. The state, quality, or condition of being respectable in point of character or social standing.

1785 Trusler *Mod. Times* I. p. vi, He is very sensible that there are in all classes of life, men of honour and respectability. 1802 Mrs. J. West *Infidel Father* II. 157 He is said to have passed through the ordeal of a military life with high respectability. 1847 C. Bronte *Jane Eyre* x, A model of elderly English respectability. 1898 G. B. Shaw *You never can tell* II. Stage-direct., The excellent quality and condition of these garments, the gold-rimmed folding spectacles,..all testify to his respectability.

b. *concr.* Those who are respectable.

1808 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* XII. 327 All the weight, talent, and respectability of the country. 1891 S. C. Scrivener *Our Fields & Cities* 87 Respectability pooh-poohs, but 'Respectability' does not visit the north-east corner of the cemetery Père la Chaise at Paris.

2. a. A person of respectable character.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 342 Smooth-shaven Respectabilities not a few one finds, that are not good for much. 1888 *Times* 20 Sept. 7/2 Irishmen..laugh in their sleeve when the dull respectabilities of the Gladstonian party take the thing seriously.

b. *pl.* Those features of life and conduct which are regarded as respectable.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pres.* I. v. 41 With his cash-accounts and larders dropping fatness, with his respectabilities, warm garnitures, and pony-chaise. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 191 Out of a regard to the respectabilities of life.

3. Importance. *rare.*

1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.,* etc. (1821) II. 241 The District of Maine is fitted to derive its respectability especially from fishing, and commerce. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 223 The diversity of sentiment on this subject, and the respectability of the different opponents, will naturally induce the readers to pause and reflect, before they decide.

Respe·ctabilize, *v. rare.* [f. next + -ize.] *trans.* To render respectable.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 529 It took a long time to respectabilize its neighbourhood. 1879 Miss Braddon *Clov. Foot* xxvii, Mr. Desrolles left the Manor House a new man. ..He was respectabilised by a full purse.

Respectable (rĭspe·ktăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Respect *sb.* + -able. Cf. F. *respectable,* Sp. *respetable,* It. *rispettabile, -evole,* Pg. *respeitavel.*]

A. *adj.* †**1.** Worthy of notice, observation, or consideration. *Obs. rare.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 598 This unexpected adventure, or vehemently respectable misadventure. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 10 It is also respectable that the most antient Germans being pagans..ordained [etc.].

2. Worthy or deserving of respect by reason of some inherent quality or qualities.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1605) F ij, The prince in maiesty..; and the people in their multitude are respectable and honourable.

1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* CCXV. (1792) II. 326 Your studies, the respectable remains of antiquity. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 42 The wisdom of his laws, and the success of his arms, rendered his administration respectable in the eyes both of his subjects, and of his enemies. 1801 Eliz. Helme *St. Marg. Cave* II. 56 His sorrows appear to me not only respectable but sacred. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 430 He had a personal antipathy to Hyder Ali, which in a mind like his was capable of weighing down more respectable motives. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 28 There might be a large respectable minority whose recollections might materially differ from the recollections of the majority.

b. Considerable in number, size, quantity, etc.

1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 475 They see a respectable Marine kept up in their Country ready to succour each other in Case of War. 1780 S. J. Pratt *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 44 He has the good fortune to conceal under his hat..a respectable contusion. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. Pref., A beautiful green lane..will carry them..to the foot of a very respectable hill. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 337 Modern authorities—whose writings amount to a respectable literature.

c. Of comparative excellence; tolerable, fair.

1775 J. Jekyll *Corr.* ii. (1894) 49 At five the spectacles commence; and first the comedy, which is very respectable. 1799 Mrs. J. West *Tale Times* I. 155 He was said to possess very respectable literary talents. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* p. xv, The typographical execution..is delightful, and the engraved frontispieces are very respectable. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 155 It is at best but a respectable production. 1903 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 552/1 Other places have had respectable weather.

d. Of writers, in respect of authority or literary merit.

1781 C. Johnston *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 100 A question, both sides of which are supported by such respectable authorities. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 436 An anonymous English Author, highly respectable for the soundness of his judgment. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* I. 277 The practice of many writers, and some even of our most respectable writers, appears to be erroneous. 1866 FitzGerald *Lamb* (ed. 2) 193 The complete collection of the more respectable English essayists.

3. Of persons: Worthy of respect, deserving to be respected, by reason of moral excellence.

1755 J. Sheddare *Lydia* (1769) II. 436 An example to be followed by no man who would appear respectable in the great world. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 179/2 Thucydides was a great and respectable man. 1816 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) II. 665 If a balance and harmony of powers..render womanhood amiable and respectable. 1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 236 The inhabitants of Norway are a most respectable race of people.

b. Used as a commendatory epithet.

1755 *Man* No. 9. 4 We shall endeavour..to ingratiate this respectable order [the clergy] with the people. 1780 S. J. Pratt *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 152, I caught the..affection ..from the respectable authors of my being. 1804 Parr in Barker *Life* (1829) II. 560, I am now on a visit to my respectable friend, Mr. Rye. 1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) II. 174 Nor would the painter fail to give a conspicuous place to the respectable sister Bignan.

† c. As a term of address. *Obs.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 205 My ever respectable Aunt. 1808 *Mem. Female Philos.* I. 72 My respectable, my tender mother.

4. Of persons: Of good or fair social standing, and having the moral qualities naturally appropriate to this. Hence, in later use, honest and decent in character or conduct, without reference to social position, or in spite of being in humble circumstances.

1758 Mrs. Lennox *Henrietta* V. viii. (1761) II. 260 It will be more for your reputation to have it known that you lived in such a respectable society. 1771–2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) I. 120 His secretary,..the Provost, and many other respectable persons came to consult with him. 1806 R. Cumberland *Mem.* (1807) II. 338 Visitors so respectable as the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, the Ex-Premier Lord North. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 54 The best plan for those who want to buy a horse is to apply to some respectable private person. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* viii. 86 He expressed the opinions of the respectable middle classes, who had no sympathy with revolutionists.

b. So of appearance, character, institutions, etc.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 4 A man..of a very respectable appearance. 1788 *Trifler* No. II. 140 He sent us to the most respectable schools he could select. 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistr.* IV. 32 The loss of the provision which might have afforded you a respectable maintenance. 1834 Ht. Martineau *Moral* I. 3 All labour for which there is a fair demand is equally respectable. 1889 A. Lang *Lett. Lit.* i. (ed. 2) 7 The 'Idyls'..are full of a Victorian respectability, and love of talking with Vivien about what is not so respectable.

c. Of decent or presentable appearance.

1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* IV. (1783) II. 154, I believe I have a pair of respectable metal buckles in the house. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* I. xxxv, It will be necessary to find a milliner, my love...Something must be done with Maggy too, who at present is..barely respectable.

† d. Creditable; of a good or superior kind.

1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* LXXXV. (1783) III. 126 It will not..redound much to my credit, or inspire..any respectable ideas of my understanding. 1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Inc. Indiscr.* III. 188 Of whom he entertained a very respectable opinion. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* III. 18/1 Judging that a respectable address of congratulation on the occasion will be becomingly proper, as well as dutiful from us.

† **5.** Convenient, suitable. *Obs. rare* —1.

1773 J. Wentworth in Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 440 An advertisement in your name, notifying a meeting on the day of your appointment, and at a place and spot most respectable to the College.

6. *Comb.,* as *respectable-looking.*

1808 Coleridge in *Edin. Rev.* XII. 370 A very respectable-looking man had been up these rivers. 1820 Scott *Abbot* XX, He then addressed, by the title of Sir Robert, an elderly and respectable-looking gentleman. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wild-fowl* IX. 153 That makes quite a respectable-looking flock.

B. *sb.* A respectable person.

1814 Moore *Mem.* (1853) II. 23 We have been visited by some of the respectables in this neighbourhood. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 293 To show his respect for the respectables by touching his hat. *c* 1890 *Fred Wilson's Fate* 97 It was an assembly of the respectables, and they were not his 'crowd'.

Hence **Respe·ctableness.**

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* Ded., May it please your Respectableness. 1771 Whitaker *Hist. Manch.* I. 165 The pencil of Age may justly be allowed to throw a shade of respectableness..over the productions of very antient Art.

Respectably (rĭspe·ktăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a respectable way or manner; to a respectable degree.

1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* xlii. (1783) II. 210 On the credit side of his books, where, no doubt, the silver buckles figured respectably. 1790 *Bystander* 286 The author of that piece can write respectably, but not for the stage. 1805 Emily Clark *Banks Dourd* I. 74 The business by which he so respectably supported himself. 1850 Smedley *F. Fairleigh* xlix, I rang for breakfast, and set resolutely to work to demolish it, in which I succeeded very respectably. 1882 Mrs. Riddell *Prince of Wales's Garden-p.* 146 What a mother she was!..Through what troubles she struggled to bring up her children respectably.

† **Respe·ctance.** *nonce-wd.* = Respect *sb.*

1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. 230 Your snug coffer to fill, Undisturb'd by respectance or pity.

Respe·ctant, *a. rare.* [-ant.]

1. *Her.* Of animals: Facing each other.

1688 Holme *Armoury* II. xix. 470/2 He beareth Argent, two Snakes in Salter respectant. *c* 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her.* I. s.v., Respectant, in triangle. Three birds, or other animals, with their beaks, or heads, meeting in triangle. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 267 Respectant, or Respecting each other: terms used in describing two animals face to face. Rampant beasts of prey so borne, are said to be combatant.

2. Looking backward.

1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 99 Three shadows, fronting one, One forward, one respectant, three but one.

Respe·cted, *ppl. a.* [f. RESPECT *v.* + -ED[1].] Held in respect.

In Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 169 misused for *suspected.*

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart, than the eye of a respected friend. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 342 The part which is..unruly, can only be restrained by the power of a respected Government.

Respecter (rĭspe·ktəɹ). [f. RESPECT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who respects: a. In phr. *respecter of persons* (see PERSON *sb.* 13).

1611 BIBLE *Acts* x. 34 Of a trueth I perceiue yᵗ God is no respecter of persons. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1900) II. 457 He was going to be judged by one that was no respecter of persons. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 166 The law..is no respecter of persons. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 128 To teach them that their King was no respecter of persons.

b. In general use.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 104 Whereby they may become his diligent attenders, and hearty respecters. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, This accusation is brought against you by a respecter of truth. 1801 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Manners Fr. Repub.* I. iii. 25 This venerable respecter of the rights of man. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* iii. § 7 (1873) 99 They are no respecters of boundaries.

Respectful (rĭspe·ktful), *a.* [f. RESPECT *sb.*]

†1. Mindful, heedful, careful (*of* something). *Obs.*

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 151 O thou impudent! of no good but thine owne, Euer respectfull. *c* 1611 *Ibid.* XXIII. 63 Being aliue, I found thy memorie Euer respectfull. 1650 VENNER *Via Recta* 280, I advise all such as are respectfull of their health. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 34 All those who have made..their respectfull observations of the Dimensions the Creatour hath been pleased to give to..Man.

†b. Considerate (*to* something). *Obs. rare.*

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 372 It is the most perverse and least respectful punishment of all those that befall sinfull man. *a* 1665 GOODWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 225 If..God were so far indulgent or respectful to the zealous desires of men.

†2. Worthy of, or commanding, respect. *Obs.*

1650 GENTILIS *Consid.* 64 Alcibiades..strives to become great and make himselfe respectfull by contending with great ones. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* II. x. 94 The like is frequent in many respectfull Families in England. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. Introd. Rem. 7/1 Both of these [persons] have a respectful Character in the Churches of this Wilderness.

3. Full of, exhibiting, or marked by respect.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 87 The People with a low and respectful Voice, wished him all Happiness and Prosperity. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 244 Humility is the most respectful inferiour, and the most obedient subject in the world. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *Mem. G. de Lucca* (1738) 60, I..stood gazing, tho' at a respectful Distance, at the Bassa's beautiful Daughter. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xliv, Ludovico received the sword with a respectful bow. 1830 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. xiii. 296 The funeral was, of course, quite private—only ourselves, in a mourning coach—but handsome and respectful. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 7 The respectful attention shown to him by Socrates.

b. Const. *of.*

1846 D. JERROLD *Chron. Clovernook* Wks. 1864 IV. 444, I must..above all make it respectful of money. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 504/2 A moderate man, respectful of tradition and of the established order of things.

Respectfully (rĭspe·ktfuli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a respectful or deferential manner.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. ii. (1891) 8 b, Kalander soone iudged that his guest was of no meane calling; and therefore the more respectfullie entertaining him. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess., Of Avarice,* These really Poor men, who are (methinks) to be respectfully treated in regard of their quality. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 53 So soon as the Grand Signior perceives him, he rises up,..and salutes him very respectfully. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv, A youth, who, entering the room, respectfully said something softly to the old stranger. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xii, She returned his compliment respectfully. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 1 Grateful acknowledgements are respectfully tendered. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* xiii. 160 He was..respectfully familiar with Moses and the prophets.

Respe·ctfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The fact of being respectful.

1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 239 He hath also heard with what duty and respectfulness to his Majesty their Lordships have proceeded therein. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 240 From respectfulness in our language pass we to respectfulness in our actions. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 325 Her respectfulness seems too much studied. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 386, I took the opportunity of kissing her hand with a respectfulness which I felt at the bottom of my heart. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 6/8 Respectfulness towards those to be ruled was nine-tenths of effective administration.

†**Respe·ction.** *Obs.* Also 5 respeccioun, 6 respeccyon. [ad. late L. *respectiōn-em,* n. of action f. *respicĕre* to RESPECT.] Sight; aspect; regard; respect (of persons).

c 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* 133, I may nat from thy respeccioun By no way, lorde, hyde now me. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 319 Melusyne in her lamentable place..was vpon the wyndowe hauyng respection toward Lusynen. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIII. (Percy Soc.) 50 For it behoveth to have respeccyon Unto the tale. 1527 TINDALE *Whs.* (1573) 78/2 Then sayd Christ, goe thou and do likewise, that is, without difference or respection of persons.

Respective (rĭspe·ktiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *respectīv-us*: see RESPECT *v.* and -IVE. Hence also F. *respectif,* Sp. and Pg. *respectivo,* It. *ri-, respettivo.*]

VOL. VIII.

†1. Of persons: Regardful, attentive, considerate, careful. *Obs.* (Very common 1600–1630.)

1525 BP. CLERK *Let. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vit. B. VII. fol. 168), His Holynes semyd to be v[ery] respective and waare lest he shold speke to farre. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 156 Though not for me, yet for your vehement oaths, You should haue beene respectiue and haue kept it. 1603 *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 237 Wishing you both to be respective that..you raise as small numbers as may be. *a* 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 206 Thus respective the children of God have ever been to bring Glory to God in all their Actions.

b. Careful or regardful *of* something. Now *rare.*

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 249 He's very wise, she very circumspect, Very respective of her honest name. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 79, I aduise all such as are respectiue of their health, vtterly to abandon the vse of them. 1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 314 Bellarmine was more curious and critical,..then..tender and respective of the credit of these antient Doctours.

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 316 But Swedenborg is systematic, and respective of the world in every sentence.

†c. Attentive *to* a person or thing. *Obs.*

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Jonah* 222 So respective is the Lord to those who fly to him. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 459 Hauing no more Religion (and lesse respectiue to deuotion) than an externall presumptuous show. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 177 The inhabitants..were very kind and respective to the Souldiers. 1705 *Lawyer's Fortune* III. ii, I grant that a man with no estate would be more respective to her than he that has.

2. Of conduct, etc.: Marked by regardful care or attention; heedful. Now *rare.*

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 65 To be very pleasant, but with such respectiue moderation, that their laughter exceed not. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xlix. 623, I would..haue a respectiue consideration, that no one thing among us should suffer abuse. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* V. xviii, Then view that Saturne with Respective Eies. 1652 COTTERELL tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* II. 23 The most holy zeal, and the most respective passion that ever was.

1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* vii. 98 How spoil'd the bread and spill'd the wine, Which, spent with due, respective thrift, Had made brutes men and men divine.

†b. Discriminating; partial. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 128 Away to heauen respectiue Lenitie, And fire and Fury, be my conduct now. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* II. Ded., Your lordships respective care in preferring men of desert. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 47 The day that must..reduce those seeming inequalities, and respective distributions in this world, to an equality..in the next.

†3. Respectful, courteous, civil (*to* or *towards* one). *Obs.* (Very common 1600–1650.)

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. 32 They were told with wordes reuerent and respectiue, with what naturall deuocion the people of Florence honored the house of Fraunce. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 19 Being a people for the most part of a grave and stayed behaviour, very respectiue and courteous. 1628–9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 34 He desired me, in a faire and respectiue manner, to make what hast I could to be gone from thence. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 148 But above all unto their Priest they are very respective. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secr. Mem.* (1736) II. 234 He enter'd the Chamber with a respective Boldness becoming the Character of a Servant, faithful to his Master. 1785 T. POTTER *Moralist* II. 33, I veiled these shining talents under the mask of a most respective politeness.

†4. Worthy of respect or deference; respectable.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 199 What should it be that he respects in her, But I can make respectiue in my selfe? 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. iii. § 6. 53 This Prince to make his estate more respectiue, caused his owne Image to bee stamped thereon. 1633 GERARD *Part. Descr. Somerset* (1900) 3 The ancient and respective family of Wrothe Knights who till this day live at Durants.

5. †a. Having relationship or reference *to* something; correspondent. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. [xviii.] (Arb.) 145 The monosillable *me* being respectiue to the word *others*.., ought not to haue the same accent, as when he hath no such respect. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xlviii. 170 Some speech ..framed rather to the time and present occasion, than respective to their owne high place and dignitie. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 127 To which are Respective..one way or other, all our other Notions of the Thing which we have, or can have.

b. Without const. Relative. Now *rare.*

1599 BLUNDEVIL *Logicke* I. xi. 33 Which are said to be relatiue or respectiue? Those that cannot be well understood of themselues without hauing relation to some other thing. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 12 Respectiue apprehension is of things relatiuely. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. iii. 5 The Cause Efficient..is the coldness of the Membranes, not simple but respective.

1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 185 But this adoration is not absolute,..but diminished, participated, and respective.

†c. Proper, due, fitting. *Obs. rare.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 195 The Northerne people brought to the field the Earl of Albemarle the only respective heire of those partes. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 9 When occasion of speach is offred, as by questions asked, they must make respectiue answers.

6. Properly pertaining to, or connected with, each individual, group, etc., of those in question; separate, several, particular.

a. With possessive pronoun, usually *their.*

1646 (*title*), An Ordinance of the Lords..for the Ordination of Ministers..within their respective Bounds. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 666, I charge ye all..to those places straight repair Where your respective dwellings are. 1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* IV. (1722) 323 The Waters under the heavens were now gathered together into their respective and distinct places. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 100 Taking..each of the Terms in the Quantity..and multiplying each by its respective Coefficient.., you will at last obtain this Form. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 277 All these live upon their respective plant. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 289 Those pannels..may be permanently fixed in their respective places. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1866) 85 The practical sovereignty of all three brothers was admitted in their respective territories.

b. With *the,* †*every,* †*a.*

1647 CROMWELL in *Carlyle* App. C. ix, After..a Copy of the Votes [had been] delivered to the Chief Officer of every respective Regiment..we desired [etc.]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 863 This seeming very absurd, that the Souls of Brutes also should..subsist after the Deaths of the Respective Animals. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 87/1 There is no reason, that Metals and Minerals should be exempted from being repleat with a respective Oil also. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 45 In boroughs where are not fifty electors the respective hundred is to join in chusing members. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. III. (1869) I. 221 These will always be nearly in proportion to the respective produce of different years. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 2 To distinguish the respective rank and quality of those who externally so nearly resembled each other. 1866 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (1872) 25 We cannot fix the respective amounts of truth and falsehood from direct evidence.

†7. a. Looking, facing *to* a certain quarter. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 501 Virgill condemned altogether the planting of any trees, respective to the West.

†b. *Respective point, line*: (see quots.). *Obs.*

1581 R. NORMAN *New Attractive* 15 This poincte Respectiue, is a certaine poincte, whiche the touched Needle doeth alwaies Respecte or shewe. *Ibid.* 20 The other [line] crossyng the line Respectiue at right angles is the false East and West that the varying Needle..sheweth. 1625 CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* I. ii. 25 The center of the Earth is not an Attractiue, but a meere Respectiue point. *Ibid.,* A Respectiue point is that, which the Bodies in their motions doe respect and conforme themselues vnto.

†**Respe·ctive,** *adv. Sc. Obs.* [Prob. a. L. *respective.*] Respectively.

1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 76 Tak diligent inquisitioun of the personis..that rannderis nocht agane the said taxt to the saidis tennentis respective. 1565 *Ibid.* 328 Takand the burding upoun us .., ilkane of us for oure awin part respective. 1634 in Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scot.* (1876) Introd. 37 As gif the samyn gifts and ilk ane of thame respectiue wer herein..incorporat. 1642 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skianachia* Wks. (1711) 193 The Peace..which..we enjoy; and have established unto us..by the Laws Ecclesiastical, & Civil Laws of this Kingdom, respective.

Respectively (rĭspe·ktivli), *adv.* [f. RESPECTIVE *a.* + -LY[2]. Cf. F. *respectivement.*]

†1. Carefully, attentively. *Obs.*

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 24 In case we maike respectiuely the apostles tymes,..it shall..appeare, that..many rose [etc.]. 1589 *Late Voy. Spain & Portugal* (Grosart) 71 Which good example..caused the commandement to be more respectivelie regarded all the iourney after. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* x. 38 She will be as soone reclaimd and made a certaine hawke,..if she be well vsed, and respectiuely handled. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* (1625) II. 157 They quickly caught great store of fish to the King's high contentment, who observed their behaviour very respectively.

†b. With due consideration of facts or circumstances. *Obs.*

1607 in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II. 216 Which text he handled so well, so learnedly, and so respectively. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 The second part of the Chapter warneth Titus, how to carrie himself more respectiuely ..in contentious questions. *a* 1677 BARROW *Whs.* (1686) I. 281 The decision of such matters is to be reserved to those who, by study and experience, have attained peculiar faculties to doe it respectively.

†2. Respectfully; with becoming respect, deference, or courtesy. *Obs.* (Common in 17th c.)

1583 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 929/1 The Kings will was that none of the Religion should be molested, but respectively used. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 291 Might I respectiuely presume to intimate my slender opinion, without flattery, or other vndecency. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* II. i, Gentlemen, you are all most respectively welcome. 1649 in *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 9 Towards whom we ever have and shall respectively comport ourselves. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* 142 Persons began to think and speak less respectively of that Passion, than in the Days of their Forefathers.

†3. Relatively; comparatively. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1470/2 After numbrynge of the Articles, then come they and say that some be respectiuely heretical, some erroneous, and some offensiue. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. (1592) 74 They must differ respectiuely and not essentially. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 80 It is not absolutely cold, but respectively. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 47 Its exiguity is to be respectively understood, of such Seeds as extend to large productions.

†b. Const. *to* something. *Obs.*

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 167 Austen concludeth that hee is called the sonne respectively to his father. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iii. 129 They neither say nor intend this absolutely, but comparatively; not universally but respectively to some particular controverted points. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 349 But this is only respectively to the species of animals.

4. Relatively to each of several persons or things; individually, singly, separately; each to each, severally.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 228 The Impressions from the Objects of the Senses, doe mingle respectiuely, euery one with his kinde. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 322/1 Into [these] Grooves the taps or screw-pins respectively fit. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 68 Virtue and vice are naturally rewarded and punished as beneficial and mischievous to Society; and rewarded and punished respectively as such. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea*

218 Hospitality must prove similar in countries and times, that respectively could never hear of each other. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 167 The parts of the furnaces from which the gases should be taken are respectively 20 ft. above the blast in the former, and 22 ft. in the latter. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 79/2 Of the three defendants .., two were respectively president and secretary of the..Society.

Respe·ctiveness. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†**1.** Consideration of circumstances; care, attention, heedfulness. *Obs.*

1598 R. HAYDOCKE *Lomazzo* To Reader iiij b, So that hee shall find neither a Paraphrasticall, Epitomized, or meere Verball translation,..but such a mixed respectiuenesse, as may shewe I indevoured nothing more, then the true vse, benefit, and delight of the reader. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Trag.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, It shall be done with all respectivenesse; Have you no doubt of that, my gratious Lord. 1616 LD. BUTTEVANT in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 16 Not doubting of youre discreet Respectyvnes herin, I betake youe to God.

†**2.** Deference, respect; respectfulness. *Obs.*

1609 ABP. ABBOT *Exam. Spirot* 38 The minister of the Gospell, who..is made to teach obedience and respectiveneesse unto Kings. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* Ep. Ded., I rest, Your Honours at all Obliged Respectiveneesse in the God of Grace, S.R. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secr. Mem.* (1736) I. 111 The Respectiveness of his Flame and unwearied Silence.

†**3.** Relationship. *Obs.*

1650 O. SEDGWICK *Christ the Life* 14 All this hath a special and peculiar Respectiveness and Serviceableness to your Good. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* xxxii. 122 Another Mans too much Sufficiency..is a diminution of their Respectiveness, and therefore dangerous.

4. The condition or fact of being relative; relativity. *rare* —¹.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 267 The Absoluteness, or Respectiveness of Gods Decrees.

†**Respe·ctivist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. RESPECTIVE *a.* 3 + -IST.] One who uses the term 'respectively'.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1473/2, I aske of you, good Maisters Respectiuistes, whiche make these Articles respectiuely, some to be heretical, some erroneous. *Ibid.*, But what haue these our respectiuistes to do with the Apostle Paul.

Respectless (rĭspe·ktlĕs), *a.* [f. RESPECT *sb.* + -LESS. Very common in 17th cent.]

†**1.** Regardless; heedless, reckless; unheeding, careless. *Obs.*

a 1542 WYATT *Ps.* li. in *Anglia* XIX. 436 He knowth well to mercy is ascrybid respectles labour. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, He thats so respectlesse in his course, Oft sels his reputation vile and cheape. *a* 1639 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 132 'Tis the common fortune of most Scholars to be servile and poor.., and lay open their wants to their respectless Patrons.

†**b.** Const. *of.* (Passing into 2 a.) *Obs.*

1607 T. WALKINGTON *Optick Glasse* Ep. Ded. 3, I might seeme..respectlesse, both of mine owne good name, and your better desert. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. III. i. 526 Wee are so vncharitable one towards another, so respectlesse of God. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. x. (1645) 24 The sixt place declares this prohibition to be as respectlesse of humane nature as it is of religion.

†**c.** With dependent clause, or inf. *Obs.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* iv. 31 Tossing light things subiected to great might, Respectles where or when so ere they light. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* III. iv, I am as much respectlesse to enjoy Such pleasure as ignorant what it is. 1620–6 QUARLES *Feast for Worms* 1120 Dauntlesse he his dreadfull voice extends, Respectlesse whom his bolder cry offends.

2. a. Devoid of respect or deference; discourteous, disrespectful. Also const. *of.* Now *rare.*

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 109 [The] cittie of Genoua... Where you shall haue..men respectles, and women gracelesse. 1617 ASSHETON *Jrnl.* (Chetham Soc.) 13 This fellow being in drinke, gave us manie insolent respectless speeches. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 28 To prevent all inconvenience, that might arise out of disdainful and respectless carriage.

c 1825 BEDDOES *Poems, Second Brother* IV, The unfashionable worm, Respectless of the crown-illumined brow,.. creeps courtier-like..to his food.

†**b.** Unworthy of respect. *Obs.*—¹

1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 96 How shall the people reuerence him, whom his owne family respects not, and his owne behaviour therein makes him respectless?

†**3.** Impartial, unbiassed. *Obs. rare.*

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 201 Oh indignity To my respectless free-bred poesie. *Ibid.* III. viii. 211 The stroaks Of my respectlesse rude Satyrick hand. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* 59 Respectlesse death, what may thy dwelling be, That equals all?

†**4.** Devoid of limitation; unrestricted. *Obs.*—¹

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 569 All our tenure or plea, to grace or glory, to depend not on any absolute, respectless, though free donation.

Hence †**Respe·ctlessly**; †**Respe·ctlessness.**

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vi. (1620) I. 358 Desiring Camila to beare with his respectlessnesse therein. 1627 DOUGHTY *Serm. Div. Myst.* (1628) 12 How respectlessely doe they thrust into the most hidden secretes? 1668–9 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Jan., They do carry themselves very respectlessly of him.

†**Respe·ctuous,** *a. Obs.* [f. RESPECT *sb.* + -(U)OUS, perh. after F. *respectueux*, Pg. *respect-, respeituoso*, Sp. *respet(u)oso*, It. *rispett(u)oso.*]

1. Worthy of respect.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. of Turks* (1621) 1217 Neither is it to be marnelled..if they [*sc.* princes] become respectuous and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 151 He endeavoured to evade it, by shewing that it departed from a more mean, and less respectuous hand.

2. Respectful, deferent.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 62 A certaine respectuous reverence which they bare unto their Reader and Doctour. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 167 They are also modest and respectuous. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 35 Our superiours we ought to reverence by a respectuous silence.

Respe·ll (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To spell again, *esp.* according to some phonetic system. Hence **Respe·lling** *vbl. sb.*

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 613 Yuhidthiton might be respelt into the familiar English phrase 'You hit the tone'. 1859 WORCESTER *Dict.* Pref. p. xxiii/2 In giving the authorities for pronunciation.., neither the respelling nor the notation of the orthoepists cited has generally been exhibited. 1865 *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 254 Each word is respelt in such a manner as to represent what the author supposes to be the correct pronunciation.

†**Respe·rse,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *respers-*, ppl. stem of *respergĕre* to besprinkle, f. *re-* RE- + *spargĕre* to sprinkle, scatter.]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle, spot, stain. *rare* —¹.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 89 He was right feyre and sembly in whyte clothyng thawghe they were respersede and had on hem a few spottys.

2. To asperse, accuse. *rare* —¹.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 865 b, A man..not excommunicated, nor interdicted,..noted, respersed, or convicted.

3. To scatter, disperse. (Only in Jer. Taylor.)

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. P 47 Those excellent ..discourses which..we find respersed and thinly scattered in all the Greeke and Roman Poets. 1654—*Real Pres.* x. 187 As appears in the instances above reckoned and in others respersed over this Treatise.

Hence †**Respe·rsed** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. viii. 67 This we gather, as fragments are gathered, by respersed sayings.. recorded in holy Scripture.

†**Respe·rsion.** *Obs.*—¹ [ad. L. *respersiōn-em*, n. of action f. *respergĕre*: see prec.] The action of sprinkling.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. 7. 109 All the joyes which they should have received in respersion and distinct emanations.

Respe·rsive, *a. rare* —¹. [f. as RESPERSE *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to scatter.

1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 74 Our nature arises rejuvenescent from Earth, However respersive the blow.

†**Respet(t,** *sb. Obs.* Also **respete.** [An intermediate form between RESPECT *sb.* (sense 11) and RESPITE *sb.*] A respite.

14.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 59 The sayd Burgese schall haffe hys viij days respett. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* x. 285 Do with me what 3e will...I aske no more respete. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 338 That he mey not hafe a respette till his offeyce. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 395 He disassentit to the passing of ane respett cravit to Thomas Ker. *c* 1639 SIR W. MURE *Ps.* cii. 5 By reason of my groans, Whose noise no respett gives.

Hence †**Respet(t,** *v.* **a.** *intr.* To pause, stop speaking. **b.** *trans.* To put off, reserve. *Obs.*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) D. iv b, Here the Count respeting a while, M. Bernard Bibiena saide merely [etc.]. 1588 R. HOVENDEN in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 227, I maye respett my answeare till I maye confer with my companye.

Respew', *v. rare* —¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To vomit back again.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Vocation* 412 Because the flood..Re-spews them still into themselves.

Resphe·re (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To replace in the proper sphere.

1835 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* (1837) 43 Principles, which had faded,..as stars are said to have become extinct, he rekindled and resphered. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 36 What now re-spheres, After deflection long, our errant orb.

Respice, obs. form of RASPIS 1.

†**Respi·cient,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *respicient-em*, pres. pple. of *respicĕre* to RESPECT.] Having respect to something outside.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. i. 47 Situation may be said to be Resident, and Respicient. *Ibid.* ii. 49 Respicient Situation hath dependance upon Boundage and Neighbourage.

Respies, variant of RASPIS 2.

Respight, obs. form of RESPITE.

Respi·n (rĕ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To spin anew. Hence **Respi·nning** *vbl. sb.*

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Schisme* 490 That fruitfull Worm, Which (of it selfe) fine shining Sleaves doth form,..Re-spins a-fresh [etc.]. 1621 FLORIO, *Refilare*, to spin, to respin. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 685 The waste of the finer numbers is re-spun into a second quality. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 401 With the spinning and re-spinning of this slender thread.

Respirabi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being respirable (Webster, 1847).

Respirable (rĭspəi·răb'l, re·spirăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *respirable* (16th c.), or ad. late L. *respīrābilis* (Boeth.): see RESPIRE and -ABLE.]

1. Capable of, or fit for, being respired.

1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 343 Into this tube..I introduce two measures of respirable air. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 138 Though this gas be respirable, it is much less so than common air. 1863 *Pilgr. over Prairies* I. 254 The air became every moment less respirable. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 7 Irritant gases have been classified as non-respirable and respirable.

2. Capable of respiring.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 471 In both diseases the nerves of the respirable organ are alone in a morbid condition. 1862 WRAXALL tr. *Hugo's Les Misérables* IV. xxii, All of us, whoever we may be, have our respirable beings.

Hence **Respirableness** (Webster, 1847).

†**Respiracle.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [ad. late L. *respīrāculum* respiration, breathing, f. *respīrāre* to RESPIRE.] A breathing-place.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 362 Except it receaue the ayer by sum respiracle or breathynge place.

†**Respirant,** *a. Obs. rare* —¹. In 6 -aunt. [ad. L. *respīrant-em*, pres. pple. of *respīrāre* to RESPIRE.] Respiring, breathing.

1575 LANGHAM *Let.* (1871) 50 The sweetnes of sauoour on all sides, made so respiraunt from the redolent plants and fragiant earbs.

Re·spirating, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. **respirate*, ad. L. *respīrāt-*, ppl. stem of *respīrāre* to RESPIRE + -ING 2.] Respiring.

1649 J. ECLISTON tr. *Behmen's Epist.* vi. (1886) 66 A former of the re-expressing or re-spirating Will. 1839 J. E. READE *Deluge*, etc. 145 The respirating breath withheld, On which she lived. 1887 *Homeop. World* 1 Nov. 507 In the bronchitis of typhus when the respirating muscles seemed to be paralyzed.

Respiration (respirē·ʃən). Also 5 -cioun, 6 -cion. [ad. L. *respīrātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *respīrāre* to RESPIRE. So F. *respiration* (15th c.), Sp. *respiracion*, It. *re-, rispirazione.*]

1. The action of breathing (†out); the inspiration and expiration of air.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 196 Ayer of nature yevith inspiracioun,..Off kyndly heete gevyth respiracioun. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 95/1 It swageth payn, and clenseth the place, and aydeth respiration, or breathing. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. ix. (1877) I. 65 Liuelie creatures shut vp in the hard stones, and liuing there without respiration or breathing, as frogs, todes, &c. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 793 Life cannot bee maintayned without Respiration, neither can Respiration bee performed without motion. 1665–6 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Jan., What, among other fine discourse, pleased me most, was Sir G. Ent about Respiration. 1710 J. CLARKE tr. *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 77 The sucking in of Air through a Quill is done in the same manner as Respiration. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 171 Though this be the general method of explaining respiration in fishes [etc.]. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 422 Unless he bend his body very much forwards, in order to facilitate respiration. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 The respiration of animals depends upon the presence of oxygen.

transf. *a* 1649 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Poems (1904) 289 A long and dayly-dying life, which breaths A respiration of reviving deaths. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. vi. (1699) 196 That Fire of Sulphur, being pent in without vent or respiration, shall send forth a poysonous scent. 1878 LONGF. *Birds of Passage* v. *Vittoria Colonna* viii, The respiration of the sea, The soft caresses of the air.

b. A respiratory murmur.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 475 In the same place imperfect pectoriloquy, and also cavernous respiration, existed.

c. *Bot.* The process by which a plant absorbs oxygen from the air, and gives out carbon dioxide.

1832 BURNETT in *Jrnl. R. Institution* I. 100 This function, which is performed chiefly by the leaves and petals,..is attended with..the conversion of oxygen into carbonic acid; it is the respiration of plants. 1849 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 282 The changes which are produced in the atmosphere by living plants have been included under the title of Vegetable Respiration. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 717 The dried weight of the plant is very small..because a portion of the substance has been destroyed in the process of respiration.

2. A single act of breathing.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 413 When again her respirations found Free pass. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. v. 184 In an hower a man will need at least 360 respirations. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 431 Measuring the Number of Pulses by the Number of Respirations. 1836 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Pericles & Aspasia* Wks. 1846 II. 393 These are not regrets, Cleone; they are respirations, necessary to existence. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 186 The respirations are generally slightly increased in number during the earlier period of the disease.

3. Opportunity for breathing again (cf. RESPIRE *v.* 3); a breathing-space; a respite. ? *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Esther* iv. 14 Then shall there enlargement [*marg.* respiration] and deliuerance arise to the Iews. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. vi. (1654) 348 Some meet respiration of a more full triall and inquiry into each others condition. 1696 S. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxiii. (1697) 448 God now gave them some rest, and respiration..from their employments. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 205 P 13 Such were the days which Seged of Ethiopia had appropriated to a short respiration from the fatigues of war.

†**4.** An inspiration. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* cliv. Wks. 1839 VI. 184 Sometimes it is hard to distinguish between a Respiration from God and a Suggestion from the Devil.

Hence **Respira·tional** *a.*, relating to respiration (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

†**Respirative,** *a. Obs. rare* —¹. [See RESPIRE *v.* and -ATIVE.] Respiratory.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 53 Not naturall but voluntary (sayth Galen) is the respiratiue motion.

Respirato-, used as a comb. form, with the sense of 'respiratory as well as', etc.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 104 Whenever

the animal is alarmed it withdraws this gorgeous apparatus of respirato-prehensory organs within its tube.

Respirator (re·spire|təɹ). [a. L. type **respīrātor*, agent-n. f. *respīrāre* to RESPIRE. Cf. F. *respirateur*.]

1. *Chem.* An apparatus used for testing the composition of exhaled air. *? Obs.*

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 153 A respirator, with vital air in a jar on one side, and lime-water in another.

2. A device of gauze or wire covering the mouth, or mouth and nose, and serving to warm the inhaled air or to prevent the inhalation of dust, smoke, or other noxious substances.

The earliest form of this was invented by Julius Jeffreys in the autumn of 1835.

1836 JEFFREYS *Patent Specif.* No. 6988. 5 The above is a description of the instrument which is adapted to the mouth alone, and which may be named the oral respirator. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE in *New Lett. & Mem.* (1903) I. 72 A thing made of black silk with a quarter of a mile of brass wire in it. ..They call it a respirator. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1923/1 Respirators are used by cutlers and other grinders to exclude the dust from the lungs. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 232 Respirators worn over the mouth are not now so much in vogue as formerly.

Hence **Re·spiratored** *ppl. a.*, provided with, or wearing, a respirator.

1887 *Story of a Kiss* I. xi. 171 A wan, yellow lady, closely veiled and respiratored.

Respiratory (rĭ·spəi·rătəri, re·spirătəri), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *respīrātōrius*, or F. *respiratoire* (Sp. and It. *-orio*).] Of, pertaining to, or serving for respiration.

1790 SMELLIE *Phil. Nat. Hist.* I. 124 The stigmata, or respiratory organs, of caterpillars and other insects. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 140, I could discover, in this animal, no respiratory plates. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 425 The respiratory sound became much more perceptible at the roots of the left lung. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 278 The external respiratory nerve of Bell.

† **Respi·re,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next.] A respiration; a breath.

1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 68 My close-breathing tires My Lungs, in oft respires.

Respire (rĭspəi·ɹ), *v.* Also 5–6 **respyre.** [ad. F. *respirer* (13th c.), or L. *respīrāre*, f. *re-* RE-+ *spīrāre* to breathe. So Sp. and Pg. *respirar*, It. *re-, rispirare*.]

I. *intr.* †**1.** To come up to the surface to breathe. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. v. (Skeat) I. 35 He..in-to water entreth and anon respireth.

2. To breathe; to inhale and exhale air.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XXIV. ii. (1714) 80 This makes the Pulses beat, and Lungs respire. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 40/1 Impose that into the Nose of the Patient, but not to close, because he might respire. 1603 T. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcos.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 24/1 Man, and Beast, and what doth els respire. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 224 The ordinary Air in which we live and respire. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 105 It respires by the Gills, which are Lungs peculiar to Fishes. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 192 This Fish frequently respires. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 251 The patient appearing..to have much difficulty in respiring. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 143/1 Quadrupeds and birds respire universally by means of lungs. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyonesse* 10 These ..Saw love and wrath and light and night and fire Live with one life and at one mouth respire.

fig. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 132 All That I beheld respired with inward meaning.

b. To draw breath, to live. *rare*⁻¹.

1619 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars.* II. 55 Yet the braue Barons, whilst they do respire, With Courage charge.

† **c.** To breathe a word *against* something. *Obs.*

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 26 Parthenia should obey, and not respire Against their sacred counsels, or withstand The plot.

3. *fig.* To breathe again, after distress, trouble, etc.; to recover hope, courage, or strength.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xvi. 1587 (Royal MS.), Sa Rome before dispayrd than Respyre in to gud hope began. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 430 He shalbe able to do no feate on the see, ne so sone to respire and inquiet thEmperour. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 92 Syne at the last thair spreitis did respyre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 36 Then shall the Britons..From their long vassalage gin to respire. 1673 TEMPLE *Obs. on United Prov.* Wks. 1720 I. 29 The Arch-Duke, newly respiring from so long a War. 1717 POPE *Iliad* XI. 424 Stern Hector's conquest in the middle plain Stood check'd awhile, and Greece respired again. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 242 Quell'd by his fame, the furious seeks accord, Europe respires beneath his guardian sword. 1816 WORDSW. *Siege Vienna raised,* The Imperial City stands released From bondage threatened by the embattled East, And Christendom respires.

4. To take breath; to rest or enjoy relief from toil or exertion.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 8 Ah, Love I lay down thy bow, the whiles I may respyre. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. l, But let our weary Muse a while respire. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 11 But here I feel amends ..; here leave me to respire. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1941 Pause, then; and, for a moment, here respire.—If human thought can keep its station here. 1769 WILKIE *Epigoniad* III. 39 The Spartan bands..The fight maintained; nor from their toils respired. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. v. 2 On the brink of the night and the morning My coursers are wont to respire.

† **5. a.** Of wind: To blow. *Obs. rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 59 The wyndes respirenge and restenge in the profundite of hit. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/1 If there respire a south-west wind, with warmishe showres of rayne. 1762 HOOLE tr. *Tasso* XIII. 401 Alone the wind from Libya's sands respires.

† **b.** Of smell or vapour: To exhale, transpire. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Bk. Quintessence* 4 þe seel of lute of wijsdom, maad of þe sotillest flour,..ymeyngid so þat no þing respire out. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 b, To whome the ennemy caused oftentymes whan he was at masse a meruaylous swete sauour to respyre and smell aboute his fyngers.

II. *trans.* **6.** To breathe; to inhale and exhale (air, etc.).

1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 42 The ayre is respyred and drawen to the lunges. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Hymn of Alms* 276 A sighfull Air (though Soule-less) to respire. 1651 T. STANLEY *Poems* 172 O'erjoyd are they To breathe the air which she respires. 1711 GAY *Rural Sports* I. 12, I..Long in the noisy Town have been immur'd, Respir'd its smoke. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 138 That play of lungs, inhaling and again Respiring freely the fresh air. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 238 The dogs received the poison..by respiring the effluvia arising from them. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 154 The air will certainly destroy life if respired.

fig. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. viii, Mee thinkes, now I come neere her, I respire Some aire of that late comfort I receiu'd. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 11, I seemed to respire hope and comfort with the free air. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. iii, The very breath which a literary man respires is hot with hatred.

7. To breathe or give out, to exhale (an odour, etc.). Chiefly *fig.*

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* III. (1596) 88 The selfesame [cinnamon]..being ground, respiring out from it the same smel which the most fine Cinamon hath. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. iii, The ayre respires the pure elyzian sweets, In which she breathes. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. i. 6 Every Art doth respire a sweet science to the glasse of our understanding. 1794 COLEBROOKE *Asiatic Res.* VIII. (Cent.), From this great being were respired the Rigveda, etc. 1807 J. ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xix. 310 Men who, armed with lances and bucklers, seemed only to respire war. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 74 In the south of Europe, where every thing respires animal sensibility.

8. To breathe (a thing) *into* a person's ear.

1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Dante & Beatrice,* Are you willing that the Tempter should intercept it [love], and respire it polluted into your ear?

Hence **Respi·red** *ppl. a.*; **Respi·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/1 Beinge smitten [she] without anye respiringe, is fallen into a Vertiginem. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 102 He wrought it out With short respirings, and with sweate. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* II. ix, When I..felt the balm of thy respiring lips. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* I. 447 The diminution in the bulk of respired air..may be accounted for.

† **Respi·rement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. obs. F. *respirement* (Godef.).] Recovery.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 123 Peleus..cam unto the kyng in the renouellite of this noble respyrement.

Respi·rer. *rare*⁻⁰. One who respires.

1611 COTGR., *Respireur,* a breather, a respirer.

Respi·rit (rĭ-), *v. rare.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To inspire with fresh spirit or courage.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XIV. ix, When Re-spirited Greece had Dominear'd And brav'd the Sieged Troians. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Nov. 618/1 These cool influences somewhat respirited me.

Respis, variant of RASPIS 2.

Respite (re·spit), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **respit,** 6 **-itt(e** ; 4–6 **respyt(e,** 5– **respite** ; 4 **respiȝt,** 7–8 **respight.** See also RESPET(T. [a. OF. *respit* (mod.F. *répit*) :—L. *respect-us* RESPECT *sb.*]

I. 1. Delay, or extension of time, asked or granted for some reason (orig. for further consideration of a matter). Also in phr. *to put in respite,* = RESPITE *v.* 5.

c 1290 *Beket* 631 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 124 So þat respit was þar-of I-nome, and ech wende In his side. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21508 Her i þe higt Of a dai respit and a night. *c* 1325 *Song of Merci* 185 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 124 Graunt vs repentaunce, and respiȝt, And schrift and hosel, or we day. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 104 Iob preyde respit a while to biwepe and waille his trespas. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 211 Yef I had respyte, Her to an answere cowde I counterfete. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 471 To assygne certayne indyfferent persones to agre the sayd erles, and they to haue halfe a yere of respyte for to quyet yᵉ matyer. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 112 b, The Prince called them before hym, geving them two monethes respite to deliberate. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 326 The Foxe then counsel'd th' Ape for to require Respite till morrow t' answere his desire. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 94 Vpon proofe made, that he did will another to craue the said respite of time for the paiment. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* V. i, Give me some Respight, I'll discharge the Debt. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. App. II. p. x, The process therein..is put between them in respite..untill the day of Easter in fifteen days. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVI. (1788) 189 If I had followed the dictates of my own opinion, I should never have allowed you the respite of a moment. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 288 The authorities of the church..were now allowed a respite of two years. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 21 The articles that concerned the debts of the Jews, the right of entering and leaving the kingdom,..were likewise put in respite until fuller counsel could be had.

† **b.** *Respite of homage,* the postponement of the act of personal homage, for which a small sum was paid at intervals into the Exchequer. *Obs.*

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII,* c. 22 Euerie person..suing for any generall liuerie..shall paie..for the respite of homage in the hanaper..viii.*d.* 1621 ABP. WILLIAMS in *Fortescue P.* (Camden) 169 Soe I may be restored to my temporalties with a respite of homage (which the King grants every day to laymen). [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.,* *Respite* or *Respight of Homage* was the forbearing of Homage which ought first of all to be performed by the Tenant, that held by Homage; which Respite was paid upon divers good reasons.]

c. Delay specially granted in the carrying out of a capital sentence; a reprieve.

1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 342 A poor convict ordered to be transported in respite from the gallows. 1777 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 28 June. I obtained..an account of the disposition of the court towards him, with a declaration that there was no hope even of a respite. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep. Churches Asia* 11 There was for them no repeal of the sentence of death, but a respite only. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 474 Much respite did I grant? Why grant me respite who deserve my doom?

transf. 1703 PRIOR *Ode to Col. Villiers* 30 Wisdom and Eloquence in vain would plead One Moment's Respite for the learned Head. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 67 But grant her end More distant, and that prophecy demands A longer respite. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 180 The annihilation of those hordes had given Rome a passing respite.

d. One who is respited or reprieved. *rare.*

1774 *Ann. Reg.* 169 The following capital respites in Newgate have received his majesty's mercy on condition of transportation.

2. Temporary cessation of labour, suffering, war, etc.; (an) interval of rest.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5433 He doos hymself gret dishonour, That he schal Sarezynes respyt gyve. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 644 To dy3e..& syþen wende to helle hete, þer-inne to won with-oute ı espyt. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5343 Litle respite at mych nede Falleth som tyme wele to spede. *c* 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 29 He sayde to me That it shall be respyte Bitwene the englisshmen And the scottes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iii. *heading,* Quhow Eneas onto the Latynis gave Twelf days of respyt the deid corps to grave. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 162 Some respit to husbands the weather may send. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 22 The short respite the Church had between the second and third Persecution. 1677 LORD DANBY in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 523 Our master will take the two months' respite of arms..as an act of pure kindness to himself. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 49/2 When you think it time for a respite, cover the top of the Wall over with Straw. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Sel. Wks. II. 84 The king and queen..lay down..to indulge nature in a few hours of respite, and troubled, melancholy repose. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion,* The clergy obtained respite from labour for the boor on the Sabbath. 1873 W. MATHEWS *Getting on in World* xvi. 285 When shall we learn..that frequent respites from toil are the very safety-valves of professional men?

† **3.** Delay in action; stay. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 344 Quhen thai of the reirward saw Thair vawarde be sa discomfit, Thai fled withouten mair respit. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 220 The god bad make no respit, That he ne scholde him slen anon. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3147 Therfor send him hir without respit, Thou shalt it finde for thi profit. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 42, [I] wolde that I were there..withoute ony respyte. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* IV. i. 170 Our Selfe, my Lord Protector, and the rest, After some respit, will returne to Calice.

† **4.** Leisure; opportunity for doing something.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 316 The payne were longe, and great sholde be the charge, And to the same I haue to small respyte. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 62 We fell upon the men of Jobel.., so as we gave them no respite to return again upon us. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* XII. 25 Hee..met them in the land of Amathis: for he gaue them no respite to enter his countrey.

† **5.** Time granted to one until the coming *of* a certain date. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 272 Where I had hope to spend, Quiet though sad, the respit of that day That must be mortal to us both.

6. *Mil.* (See quot. and cf. RESPITE *v.* 7 b.)

1823 CRABB, *Respite*..signifies, in military accounts, a certain sum of money, which is directed to be withholden from the issue of pay, in order to make up the several stoppages in regimental distributions.

II. † **7.** Respect; regard; comparison. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 137 Not I nat whi, but out of more respit, Myn herte hath for tamende it grete delit. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxii. 4 For ther is not respit to the deth of hem. — *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 14 In respyt of hym it shal be blissid. *c* 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 132 Mennes dayes ben shorte,..For in respyte of tyme euermare They beth nothyng equipolent.

Respite (re·spit), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **respiten,** 4– **respite,** 5–7 **respyt(e,** 6 *Sc.* **resput,** 7–8 **respit(t** ; 6 **respyght,** 7 **respight.** Also 5 *pa. pple.* **respite.** [a. OF. *respiter, respoitier* :—L. *respectāre* to RESPECT.]

I. 1. *trans.* To grant a respite to (one).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 854 But wolde ye vouche sauf vp on seuretee Two yeer or thre for to respiten me. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6084, I have fele dyverse wonyng, That I kepe not rehersed be, So that ye wolde respiten me. 1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 385/2 The saide tenantz..be respitid as wele of the taxe. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1162 Wharfor, me think It best is to delay, And resput hyme for a tuelmoneth day. 1530 PALSGR. 688/2, I maye well respyte hym for a whyle but he shall paye it every penny. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 94 To desire the creditor to respit him some time for the paiment of it. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 354 The entry therefore on the roll or record is, 'that the jury is respited, though defect of the jurors, till the first day of the next term'.

b. *esp.* from death or execution.

13.. *Sewyn Sag.* (W.) 1005, 'I schal him respite,' saide th' emperour. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 77 And be this cause he was respited, So that the deth him was acquited. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 39 When they herde hym sey that thei sholbe respited fro deth thei were gladde. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 11 Thus he respited hym of his deth by his debonayrte. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* LXXXIV. 264 All the golde that is in the worlde shall not ıespyte them fro the deth. *c* 1586 C'TESS

Pembroke *Ps.* xlix. iii, Tell me whome, but longer time hee [death] leaves Respited from the tombe for treasures meed? 1608 Shaks. *Per.* I. i. 116 Forty days longer we do respite you. 1648 Bp. Hall *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 163 It is for something, sure, that thou hast thus long respited me from my grave. 1704 Prior *Let. to Boileau Despreaux*, Alcides respited by prudent Fate, Sustain'd the Ball. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* II. v, As some poor criminal might feel, When, from the gibbet or the wheel, Respited for a day. 1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* XI. 360 Respite me, save a soul, then, curse the world!

transf. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. iv. 369 All Bodies Politic seem..to be respited for certain Intervals by partial, imperfect Reformations. 1866 Crump *Banking* ix. 189 It was deemed wise to respite the small notes till 1833.

absol. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. xlvii. 350 Our mode of respiting for the sake of benefiting the souls of the criminals. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 98 He respiteth, but suffereth not to escape.

† **c.** To save or prolong (one's life). *Obs.*

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 64 Put hym self in parelle of deth for to respyte hys maysters lyf. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* N iij b, I neuer shold respyte ne saue to no man hys lyf, whiche had deserued to deye. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 41 Oh injurious Loue That respits me a life, whose very comfort Is still a dying horror.

† **3.** To relieve by an interval of rest. *Obs.*

1563 Golding *Cæsar* v. (1565) 115 In doyng herof he spent ten dayes, not respityng hys souldiers from their labour so muche as the nyght tyme. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 40 Then all the faculties are respited and cease from their functions. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 232 From the heat of Noon retir'd, To respit his day-labour with repast, Or with repose. 1670 — *Hist. Eng.* II. 43 With a dreadful industry of ten days, not respiting his Souldiers day or night.

II. 4. To grant delay or postponement of (a sentence, punishment, obligation, etc.).

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 116 Thus be we come forto preie That ye mi worldes deth respite. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1641 Thanne to the Sowdon furth with all they went,..And prayed hym to respite the Iugement. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 143 For to respite her dethe and aquite her of alle shame. 1577 Grindal *Let.* Wks. (1843) 395 By that occasion my appeal-ance was respited; and I now remain as a man in suspense. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 79 The Kinge hathe respyted his going to the Tower in this tyme of his greate sicknes. 1668 J. Owen *Expos. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. 1851 VI. 481 The full and final punishment of these angels is reserved and respited unto the appointed season. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 100/2 A reprieve was brought to Newgate for Dr. Hensey, respiting his sentence for a fortnight. 1760 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* (1765) 343 The execution was only respited a few months. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 541 The conveyances to be made in pursuance of the partition, are respited, till the infant comes of age. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 3 Feb., The recognisances of the witnesses for the prosecution were respited sine die.

† **b.** To remit (a penalty). *Obs. rare.*

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. xvii. 207 The law ought to be respited to hym, and the lyf saued. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxxi. 95 Thou shalt neuer departe hense alyue, I shall neuer respyght thy dethe.

† **c.** To allow to remain unpaid for a time. *Obs.*

1640 *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 609 By this Table you may know what any Annuitie being respited or forborn for any number of yeers..will come unto. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 1 They were promised payment upon the public faith in November following; till which time they were to respite it. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 213 The taxes ..extorted without mercy, and even, when respited, made utterly ruinous by exorbitant usury.

5. To delay, postpone, put off.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1851 No lenger put ye in delay His desire to Respite. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 105 Thei seide, 'We wolde that his sacringe and coronacion be respite to Penticoste'. 1521 *St. Papers* I. 33 Ye mowght have respityd the directyng of your letters. 1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* Advt. to Rdr., To giue my Reasons, why I respited the handling of the two last Chapters. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* Ded., I must respit that intention, for I have not done with this Subject. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 5 If you please, Reader, to respit your other Business, ..I will relate some Passages that will not be unpleasant. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lv. 269 He had not now leisure to consider a matter of so great importance, and must therefore respite his answer till his return. 1834 Wordsw. *Even. Volunt.* iv, Care may be respited, but not repealed. 1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* II. iv. (1868) 203 His whole feeling is now loose upon him, respited by no occupation.

6. To cease from, give up (*obs.*); to suspend.

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 259 Your manly Rayson aught it for to Respite To slee your frende. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3101 More worship ye might acheve To respite youre wilfulnes, And by youre counsel you redres. *c* 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame* 409 But þat sykenes will sone be remedyde. Respyte your thought, and put all þis a-syde. 1570 T. Norton tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 129 That, after respiting their work awhile, they may return more fresh and lusty to it again. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 49/2 At what distances it is proper to respite the Work, we may gather from the thickness of the Wall. 1817 T. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 83 As if all the common rules of intercourse had been respited, and the usual calls of industry..overpowered by more inspiring invitations.

7. *Mil.* a. To suspend (one) from pay.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4106/3 Our Officers are all commanded to repair..to their respective Posts, on pain of being Respited. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4419/6 Such as shall not then appear will be Respited, and receive no more Pay from that time. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., To be respited on the muster roll, to be suspended from pay, &c. during which period all advantages of promotion, pay, &c. are stopped.

b. To keep back, withhold (pay).

1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The money which is respited upon the muster-roll is accounted for by the muster master general. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 87 The Pay of all Officers, who do not join their Regiments on the expiration of their Leave of Absence, is to be withheld,..and the pay so respited is not to be issued to them [etc.].

† **8.** *intr.* a. To refrain, desist. *Obs. rare.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 91 Men schal respite As now to take vengement. *Ibid.* 369 Thelaphus..preith his fader to respite. Achilles tho withdrowh his hond.

† **b.** To rest; to recover *from* something. *Obs.*

1575 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 28 For I and mine will respite here a space, I like the seate, and fancie well the place. 1769 Goldsm. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 390 It was hoped ..that the commonwealth would have time to respite from the calamities it had sustained.

Re·spiteless, *a.* [f. Respite *sb.*] Without respite or relief (Webster, 1864, citing Baxter).

† **Resplaid,** *pa. pple. Sc. Obs.* [App. f. Re- + Splay *v.*] ? Embroidered.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 121 His hois thay war of the reid Skarlet maid,..Of nedill wark richt richelie all resplaid.

† **Resplait,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also **resplate, resplete.** [a. ONF. *respleiter*, OF. *resploit(i)er*, f. *re-* Re- + *esploit* Exploit *sb.* 5.] *trans.* To adjourn; to defer consideration or payment of.

1448 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spalding Cl.) I. 401 The quhilk avisit,..tesplaitit this quhil thai be forthir avisit with men of law. 1456 *Ibid.* 404 Thai resplatit the said soume of gold to the nowmer of vi nobillis, till thai spek with Androw Child. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 41 In this Parliament was foirfaltit the erle of Lennox,..and the laird of Tulibarden wes respletit.

So † **Resplait** (respliet) *sb.*, adjournment. *Obs.*

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 110 Gif any iudgement for any cause before ane Iudge be asked..[to] be put to the next Court in respliet, because of better advisement.

Resplend (rĭsplĕ·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *resplendēre*, f. *re-* Re- + *splendēre* to shine. So F. *resplendir*, It. *risplendere*.] *intr.* To be resplendent or radiant; to shine brightly.

1492 Ryman *Poems* cii. 3 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 276 This sterre bright..is shynyng With beames of light resplending. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 103 Ane Charbukill sa cleir Quhilk did resplend as the steme M[atutine]. 1622 Reynolds *God's Revenge* II. 57 He sees Berinthia's modesty resplend and shine in her affection. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2343/1 And the Glory of Your Majesty's Favours so much the more resplends towards us. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. xv, The dowager..resplended in velvet and gold lace. 1890 Stevenson *Vailima Lett.* 29 The house was a picture: it resplended of propriety.

Hence **Resplending** *ppl. a.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 30 That resplending Image.

† **Resplendant,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *resplendant*: cf. prec. and -ant.] = Resplendent.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 245 Pure and resplendaunt is all thy apparayle. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 68 The radiant glory of this resplendant face. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 1 In the most resplendant pride of his age..crowned King of England.

Resplendence (rĭsplĕ·ndĕns). [ad. late L. *resplendentia* (Aug.): see Resplend *v.* and -ence.] Brightness, brilliance, lustre, splendour.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 7 The cheie of theyme dothe 3iffe grete resplendence lyke to an angelle. *Ibid.* VI. 91 Etheldreda..3afe grete resplendence thro miracles. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 367 When also it [silver] is founde lyinge..amonge certeine scales or cloddes of earth, they saye that it is perfecte, although it haue not to the eye suche resplendence. 1561 — *Art Navig.* I. ii, The resplendence or shining of the sonne. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 163 It discoloureth and diminisheth his [the sun's] most pure resplendence. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 34 [He] shuts his eyes as not being able to indure the resplendence of those evident Truths. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 382 A hue and resplendence similar to that of white metals. *c* 1850 Neale *Hymns East. Ch.* 134 Fill'd with celestial resplendence and light. 1878 Bayne *Purit. Rev.* i. 19 The lighting up of the soul with the very resplendence of heaven.

Resple·ndency. [See -ency.] = prec.

1611 Cotgr., *Resplendeur*, resplendencie,.. brightnesse. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Panaretus* 830 Nay nothing, nothing under Heav'n, may misse The Minds-guide rayes of my Resplendencies. 1661 Burney Κράτιστον Δῶρον 26 The resplendencie of all Scepters was at the coming of Shiloh. 1737 Bp. Brown *Proc. Understanding* I. ix. (ed. 3) 140 Light in its greatest Resplendency is Material, and an Object of Sensation. 1760 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* I. vii, I could not help being struck at the resplendency of all the ornaments. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 37 Making the ice around us one great resplendency of gemwork. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 78 Any more than thy resplendency, Jean-Jacques.

Resplendent (rĭsplĕ·ndĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *resplendent-em*, pres. pple. of *resplendēre* to Resplend. So obs. F. *resplendent*, It. *risplend(i)ente*.] Shining, brilliant, splendid.

1448 *Craft of Lovers* v. in *Stowe's Chaucer* (1561) 341 O Courfin figure, resplendent with glory. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxvii. 25 Roys red and quhit, resplendent of colour. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 659 This fayre prynces, resplendent in vertue. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 266 The resplendentest mirrour of Feminine valour. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 36 All now adding lustre to the Moguls rich resplendent diadem. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gent.* I. i. i. 7 A more resplendent and bright beam of Divine Revelation. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 271 The most resplendent Sight upon Earth. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 743 His are the mountains..And the resplendent rivers. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 145 If I have done them injustice, the resplendent passages I have to quote will set everything to rights. 1883 J. Gilmour *Mongols* xviii. 211 A temple..resplendent from afar in colours and gold.

Resple·ndently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a resplendent manner; brilliantly.

1736 Bailey (fol.), *Resplendently*, shiningly, brightly. *c* 1800 Foster *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 174 A still pool.. shining resplendently in the morning sunshine. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 160 Miserable dogs mostly, for all their fine clothes—always resplendently, though dirtily, attired. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 4 With the squire's red coat shining resplendently on the box.

So **Resple·ndidly** *adv. rare* —1.

1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4, I. I. iii. 23 So in arms has desert been resplendidly crown'd.

† **Resple·ndish,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 resplendis, -issh, 5–6 -yssh, 6 rysplendyssh. [ad. F. *resplendiss-*, lengthened stem of *resplendir* to Resplend.] *intr.* To be resplendent. Also *fig.*

c 1475 *Part. nay* 1196 As shinyng fire his visage semynge be, With wonder rednesse so resplendising. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 230 Helmets & salades wel garnysshed with fyn gold & syluer, which resplendysshed full clere. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 149 Some most do resplendishe in actes that bee honest, other seme quickest in malice. 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* I j, Good folkes in whom the image of the spirite of God resplendisheth.

† **Resple·ndishant,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 resplendisant, -isshaunt, 5–6 -ys(s)haunt(e, 6 -issaunt, -izaunt. [ad. F. *resplendissant*, pres. pple. of *resplendir*: see prec.] Resplendent.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 101 The riche..shepe of gold which was so resplendisant that it rejoyced all the yle. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* 79 In the myddle theire was resplendyshaunte A dulcet spring.. Of golde and asure. *Ibid.* (Percy Soc.) 57 The golden rayes.. Through windowes was resplendyshaunt. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 331 b, The resplendizaunt, and most orient excellency of his Majesty.

So † **Resple·ndishent** *a. Obs. rare.*

1586 Flesh *Blaz. Gentrie* 48 The charge of the feeld being gold maketh a most resplendisent and glorious shew.

† **Resple·ndishing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [-ing 1.] Splendour.

1612 J. Davies (Heref.) *Muse's Sacr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/2 So, your cleare Eyes doe giue resplendishing to all their Obiects be they ne'er so vile.

† **Resple·ndishing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [-ing 2.] Resplendent.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 348/1 Crowned with a ryght resplendysshyng crowne. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 279 Gold of his nature is veray clere and resplendishyng. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 5 b, The Diamond is..in colour almost Christallike, but somewhat more resplendishing. 1593 G. Harvey *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 268 Like the shining Sun in his resplendishing Chariot.

† **Resple·ndishure.** *Obs.* In 5 -ysshour. [ad. OF. *resplendissour*, *-issur*, etc.] = next.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 281/3 By the resplendysshour of his griete and many myracles and vertues.

† **Resple·ndour,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 -our, 7 -or. [a. OF. *resplendor*, *-ur*, *-eur*, = Sp. and Pg. *resplendor*, It. *risplendore*: cf. Resplend *v.* and Splendour.] Splendour, brightness.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 20 Your resplendour is clere among the women as the sonne is among the sterres. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 422/3 In resplendour or lyghte of alle good vertues. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 575 Of phebus the..resplendour Refreschit him. 1582 N. Lichfield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. 79 b, Out of it there came such a resplendour or lightnes, that it blinded mens eyes. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 2 Reaching forth such a Resplendour and fullnesse of light unto us. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xi. (1686) 270 The resplendor and ray of some interior..Beauty.

Hence † **Resple·ndour** *v.*, to make resplendent.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 500 Soiles so abundant in all things, fit to illustrate greatnesse, Resplendour Gentry, and succour Commons.

Resplete, variant of Resplait *v. Obs.*

Respli·ce (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To splice (a rope or yard) again.

1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 15 The large lateen sail..with its long elastic spliced and respliced yard. 1875 Martin *Winding Mach.* 69 The practice in Belgium is to cut and resplice the thickest section of the rope.

Respliet: see Resplait *sb. Obs.*

Respond (rĭspǫ·nd), *sb.* Also 4–6 **responde.** See also Respoun(d, *sb.* [a. OF. *respond* (Godef.), f. *respondre*: cf. next and Response *sb.*]

1. *Eccl.* a. = Responsory *sb.* 1. (See also quot. 1710.)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 39 He made in preysinge of oure lady þe respondes [L. *responsoria*] 'Stirps Iesse' and 'Solem iusticie'. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 377 A ribaut..þat can nouȝt wel reden His rewle ne his respondes but be pure rote. *c* 1432 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 16 To go on procession to the tombe..syngyng a Respond of Seynte Stephen with the prose therto. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cciii. 213 He made dyuers impnes, sequences, and respondes. 1547 *Injunct. Edw. VI* in Cardwell *Doc. Ann.* (1839) I. 14 When ix lessons should be read in the church, three of them shall be omitted, and left out with the responds. 1579 Fulke *Refut. Rastel* 743 The very sound and sense of the Anthemnes, Respondes, and Versicles, declare whence they proceeded. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Conc. Service Ch. P 2 This godly..Order of the ancient Fathers hath been so altered..by planting in uncertain stories, and Legends, with multitude of Responds, Verses, vain Repetitions [etc.]. 1710 Wheatley *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1759) iii. 128 *note*, A Respond is a short Anthem, interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the Anthem is done. The long Responses are used at the close of the Lessons. 1855 Procter *Hist. Bk. Com. Pr.* 167 *marg.*,

The Respond and Anthem. 1888 *Tablet* 9 June 932 Consecutive readings of Holy Scripture, instead of fractional portions interrupted by incongruous responds.

b. A response to a versicle.

c 1555 Bradford *Hurt Hearing Mass* (Copland) D iiij, The clarke answering in the name of al, *Et cum spiritu tuo*, and other respondes. 1627 *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 111 Doth he begin with the Lord's Prayer; orderly proceeding with the Verses and Responds, so that the Clark and people may answere him? 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 76 These versicles with their Responds are pure Canonical Scripture. 1861 Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* 289 They went to church, and would answer the parson in responds. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* II. x. (1870) 139 The audible respond is valuable.

transf. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. vii. (1614) 773 The King and his Magician stand neerest the tree and begin, all the people following with their Responds.

2. An answer, a response. Now *rare*.

1600 Holland *Livy* XXXVIII. xiii. 990 The priests and prophets there deliuer the responds and answeres of the Oracle in uerses. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 45 The same Platonick introduceth Apollo, giving Responds against the hair. 1868 J. K. Hunter *Retrospect Artist's Life* xxvi. 248 A grand respond to my appeal.

†**b.** A part in singing. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 286 Of late we haue known many of them taught..to sing..and keepe their responds in course after others, in good consent and harmony.

3. *Arch.* A half-pillar or half-pier attached to a wall to support an arch. Cf. Respoun(d, *sb.* 2.

1448 Hen. VI *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 354 The same Quere shal conteyne in brede from side to side within the respondes .xxxij. fete. *Ibid.*, The yle..fro respond to respond .xv. fete.

1838 Britton *Dict. Archit.* 393 From these..passages it appears that a half column, or a pilaster attached to a wall, or to a pillar, and responding, or corresponding, to another on the opposite side of the building, was called a respond. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 29 There are no responds, the arches at the ends springing from corbels. 1881 Freeman *Subj. Venice* 208 The four responds have the four evangelistic symbols.

attrib. 1847 Hadfield *Eccl., Castell., & Dom. Archit.* 5 The respond-corbel at the west end of the north side. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 119 The respond-shafts and wall-ribs still adhere..to the sides of that noble quadrangle.

Respond (rĭspǫ·nd), *v.* [ad. L. *respondēre*, f. *re-* Re- + *spondēre* to pledge, promise, warrant. So OF. *respondre* (mod.F. *répondre*), Sp. and Pg. *responder*, It. *re-*, *rispondere*. For early forms in Eng. see Respoun(d *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To provide with a corresponding entry. *Obs. rare.*

1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* D viij, That each parcell both in your Debitor and Creditor be orderly noted and responded in your Journall.

2. To answer or correspond to (something); to reciprocate. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* x. xl, His great deedes respond his speeches great. *Ibid.* xiv. x, The water..Which sea sometime is call'd, sometime the maine, Yet nought therein responds a name so great. 1642 J. M[arsh] *Argt. conc. Militia* 4 The king should not be denied the means, by which he may respond the great confidence placed in him. 1804 *Something Odd* III. 99 The sweet smiles she bestowed on him, were now responded by each countenance.

b. *U. S.* To answer, satisfy.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The prisoner was held to respond the judgment of the court.

3. *intr.* **a.** To correspond *to* something. *rare.*

1591 Sparry tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* I. xxviii. 41 The principall pointes..do diuide the Zodiacke into foure partes or quarters, responding to the foure parts and seasons of the yeare. 1838 [see Respond *sb.* 3].

b. To make answer, to give a reply, in words. Also *fig.*

1719 Waterland *Vind. Christ's Div.* 7 Your Business was not to oppose, but to respond. *a* 1734 Oldisworth in Johnson *L. P., Smith*, I remember him in the divinity school responding and disputing with a perspicuous energy. 1816 Shelley *Daemon* I. 51 When west winds sigh and evening waves respond In whispers from the shore. 1832 Palmer *Orig. Liturg.* II. 21 A long litany, in which the deacon directed the people to pray for many different objects, and the people responded. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 24 Mine is but man's truest answer—how Were it did God respond?

c. To answer by some responsive act; to act in response *to* some influence.

1726 W. Broome *To Pope*, Poems (1727) 97 To every Theme responds thy various Lay. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, Her mind responded but too easily to the apprehension of new misfortunes. 1862 Spencer *First Princ.* I. iv. § 25 (1875) 83 Chemical actions responding to the co-existence of light, heat, water, and carbonic acid around it. 1872 Huxley *Physiol.* ix. 221 A defect in the retina, which renders that organ unable to respond to different kinds of luminous vibrations.

d. *U. S.* To give satisfaction.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The defendant is held to respond in damages.

‖ **Responde** (rĭspǫ·ndē). *Sc. Law.* [L., 2 sing. imp. of *respondēre*. Cf. Respondie.]

a. (With *book*.) 'A book kept by the Directors of Chancery, in which are entered all non-entry and relief duties payable by heirs who take precepts from Chancery' (Bell). †**b.** A single entry in this book. †**c.** The amount of the duties specified in any entry.

1587 *Act Jas. VI*, Parl. xi. c. 73 In case Schireffes, Stewardes and Baillies, make not their compts, at the ordinar time of checker..That vpon the sight of the buik of Responde, letters be directed, to charge the persons, to quhome precepts of seasing hes bene granted..To pay the summes conteined in the Respondees. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v., *Responde*, or the buike of Responde...It is called 'responde', quhilk is the first worde of ilke articlle of the said buike. *Ibid.*, He suld come again to the Chancellarie, and raise ane new precept,..and ane new memorial or 'responde' is maide thereof. 1676 Lauder *Decisions* Suppl. III. (1826) 109 Because the sheriff must be answerable for the respond[e] contained in these precepts. 1687 *Acts Sederunt* 30 June, The responde-book shall make mention of the date of the decreet extracted, as the same stands in the minut-book. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 50 The sums due to the crown for the nonentry and relief duties, which are all stated in the responde book.., and are chargeable upon the sheriff, who must account..for them to the exchequer. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 850.

Respondence (rĭspǫ·ndĕns). [a. obs. F. *responsdence*, = Sp. and Pg. *respondencia*, It. *rispondenza*: see Respond *v.* and -ence.]

1. †**a.** ? Responsibility, liability. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1586 Burghley in *Leicester's Corr.* (Camden) 358 The states commissaries haue not been made privie to our musters and paiements, whearebie the issue will be, respondence for repaiment to bee made hereafter to hir majesty.

b. (See Intendence.)

†**2.** Answer, response, to a sound. *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 71 Th' Angelicall soft trembling voyces made To th' instruments divine respondence meet. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XI. v, With sweet respondence in harmonious kinde Their humble song the..aire doth beat.

3. Correspondence, agreement, concord.

1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* v. i. 57 His rent in faire respondence must arise. 1633 T. Adams *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 21 In fit respondence to the work of our redemption. 1673-4 Grew *Anat. Pl., Anat. Roots* vii. 140 The suitableness and respondence betwixt the several Parts of the Stock and Cyon. 1794 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) III. 381 With such a guest, the respondence of intellect..must have added zest to the delight of gazing on scenery so lovely. 1863 Neale *Ess. Liturg.* v. 125 The five great epochs of the Church.. bear no mutual respondence.

b. Response *to* some stimulus.

1867 Maudsley *Physiol. Mind* 92 The act is consensual, or .. instinctive, in respondence to a visual sensation or picture. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. (1879) 44 Movements in respondence to the impressions made by external agencies.

Respo·ndency. [See prec. and -ency.] Correspondence, congruence.

1603 Daniel *Panegyric to King* lxvi, To stand Against all th' interplaced respondencies Of combinations. 1629 T. Adams *Fool & his Sport* Wks. 774 Thus you see the respondencie of the spirituall to the naturall Foole, in their qualities. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* VI. II. 111 We begin to observe the respondency of this to the former parts of the prophecy. 1833 Chalmers *Const. Man* (1834) II. ix. 91 He whose hand did frame our internal mechanism, has attuned it in the most correct and delicate respondency.

Respondent (rĭspǫ·ndĕnt), *sb.* [f. as next: so obs. F. *respondant* (mod.F. *répondant*).]

1. One who answers; *spec.*, one who defends a thesis against one or more opponents.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 171/2 *Ego nego, Domine Doctor*, said the respondent. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 2 Suche beneficed persons..shall..be apponent and respondent in the same [disputations]. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 45 Magitians are but ill respondents for me. 1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* iii. 43 Are you not respondent? Was it not your part to answer what was brought against your wicked Position? 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 20 (1726) 103 The respondent sits over-against the opponent, and is prepared to deny whatever he affirms. 1753-4 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) III. 119 Take care, Charlotte, that you make as free a respondent..as you are a questioner. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 336 Each person must be herein querist and respondent to himself. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 8 When Thrasymachus has been silenced, the two principal respondents..appear on the scene.

†**b.** One who makes himself answerable for another. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1672 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 517, I shall come away with so good a character from this place, that I shall not have shamed my respondent.

c. A rhyme-word. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1804 Charlotte Smith *Conversat.*, etc. II. 137 Some word of great force to close his couplet, to which there are not, perhaps, above two or three respondents.

2. A defendant in a lawsuit; now *spec.* in a divorce case.

1562 *Child Marriages* (1897) 73 This respondent saith, that he & Margaret Alat were maried in Weuetham church. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 224 If we respect the persons, they are both complainants, and respondents. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* 250 The said A. B. Appellant to make Payment to the said D. E. and H. I. Respondents. 1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 85 § 28 The Court ..may direct that the Person with whom the Husband is alleged to have committed adultery be made a Respondent. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xxiii. 205 To crush to pieces the innocent respondent—that is the tyrant-fashion of relieving oneself in embarrassments.

3. *Math.* (See quot.)

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 7/1 In any table the results tabulated are termed the 'tabular results' or 'respondents', and the corresponding numbers by which the table is entered are termed the 'arguments'.

Respondent (rĭspǫ·ndĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *respondent-*, pres. pple. of *respondēre* to Respond. So obs. F. *respondent*, *-ant* (mod.F. *répondant*), Sp. *respondiente*, It. *rispondente*.]

†**1.** Correspondent (*to* something else). *Obs.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. xxi. (S.T.S.) I. 213 Þai thocht na thing mare respondent to resson and equite. *Ibid.* 215 Þat þe end of þare vayage mycht be respondent to þare begynnyng. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 24 The which..seemeth somwhat to be respondent to our holy sacred and christian religion. 1671 Grew *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 9 Seeing the even verges of the Lobes of the Seed hereto respondent. 1672 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 128, I shall not fail..to do my endeavour to make respondent observations. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XVII. 315 Well may this Palace admiration claim, Great, and respondent to the master's fame!

2. Answering; making reply. Also, having the position of defendant in an action.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 67 It is necessary, That the Party Respondent should be present in Court. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. vi. 87 To hear the King's Speech, and the respondent Address read. 1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 502 Either amicable or adverse in relation to such respondent witness. 1899 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 4/5 Counsel representing the respondent magistrate.

3. Responsive *to* some influence.

1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxviii, My heart is repondent only to softer emotions. 1792 Charlotte Smith *Desmond* II. 143 Her heart finds respondent sentiments only in yours. 1867 Maudsley *Physiol. Mind* 147 Many of the remaining actions..are really respondent to an idea or emotion. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* (1879) 81 Sensations are excited by impressions,..and respondent motions are called forth.

‖ **Respondentia** (respǫndenˈʃĭa). [mod.L.] A loan upon the cargo of a vessel, to be repaid (with maritime interest) only if the goods arrive safe at their destination. (Cf. Bottomry.)

1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 14 There was one Captain Perrin Master of a Ship, who took up about 500*l.* on respondentia.., payable at his Return to Bengal. 1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 353 Merchants and other Traders frequently lend Money on Bottomree or at Respondentia and cause their Vessels with their Cargoes to be insured. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 382/2 He begins money with Homer's oxen, and respondentia-bonds in the Cimmerian Bosphorus. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 570 Upon respondentia the lender must be paid his principal and interest, though the ship perish, provided the goods be safe. 1898 *Green's Encycl. Law Scot.* X. 323 It is essential to the validity of a bond of respondentia that it should have been granted for the benefit of the cargo.

Respo·nder. [f. Respond *v.* + -er 1.] One who responds or replies; a respondent.

1879 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 2/1 A reference which was very gratefully recognised by one of the responders [to the toast]. 1894 *Forum* Aug. 710 Imaginary responders were set up if there were no real ones.

†**Respo·ndie.** *Sc. Obs.* (See Responde.)

1645 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 180/1 To call for payment and compt of all Respondies and Debts addebted..to the publike. *Ibid.* 181/1 The Clerk..shall have the trust and keeping of the Respondie-Books, and of all the Accompts.

Respo·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. Respond *v.* + -ing.] Corresponding; responsive.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶ 7 He..removes them to the responding Quarter of the Form Imposing, into the responding places. 1819 T. Chalmers *Serm.* (1836) I. 232 A responding affection can be deposited in the heart of man. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxiv, A loud responding sob rose at once from the wide multitude.

†**Respo·nsable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [=F. and Sp. *responsable*, It. *responsabile*, med.L. *responsābilis*, f. *respōnsāre*.] Responsible.

1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* xviii. (1653) 76 But now since Episcopacy comes to be challenged as a Divine Ordinance, how shall wee be responsable to those Texts. 1648 Ashhurst *Reasons agst. Agreemt.* 11 Men that can neither write, read, nor have any estates responsable.

†**Respo·nsal,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5-7 **responsall**(e, 6 *Sc.* **responsaill.** [ad. med.L. *responsālis* (see next), used as sb. in various senses.]

1. A response, reply.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 395 The tenors of whiche letters.., with the responsalles [L. *responsis*] of Gregory,.. were putte in the registre of Gregory. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 127 Ye gave me anis ane devine responsaill That I suld be the flour of luif in Troy. 1609 Armin *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 96 T'would allay his hot endeauours with a cold responsall. 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 241 The determination..is like Apollo his riddles and responsalls. 1652 N. Culverwel *Lt. Nature* I. xiii. (1661) 109 How cautelous they were in their Oracular Responsals.

b. A liturgical response or respond.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 123 The responsals or antiphons wherein each of them catcheth at the other's part. 1688 *Answ. Dissenter's Objections to Bk. Common Prayer* 11 The Responsals of the Congregation are Matters of Offence to some. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Antiphony*, St. Ambrose [calls antiphony] *responsoria*, or singing by responsals. [1893 J. Christie *Acc. Parish Clerks* 15 Ability to read the Epistles and Lessons, to sing Responsals, Grails, and other parts of the Service.]

2. The respondent in a disputation. Also *attrib.*

c 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. p. xxxviii, The Responsall shall have a Deske ordeyned for hym byfore the Father. *c* 1551 Bp. Gardner *Explic. Cath. Faith* 130 One was answered at Cambridge when he pressed the responsall, what saye ye to myne argumente. 1574 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. p. xi, A Sophister provided by the Proctour shall knele before the Responsall sett [= seat].

3. One appointed by a prelate to give or send replies to questions; an apocrisiary.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 308/2 The Archbyshop receauyng this appellation, and saying that he would aunswere to the same either by him selfe or by his responsall. 1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* 23 He suspended him, vntill he might

understand from his Responsall with the Emperor, whether that pretended Commandement..were not subreptitious.

†Respo·nsal, *a. Obs.* Also 4 -aill. [ad. late L. *responsālis* (6th c.), f. *responsāre* to reply. Cf. OF. *responsal, -el.*]

1. Answerable, responsible.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2623 Such answers vs purvey, þat þey..shull be responsaill For of [*sic*] wele. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 106 Giff he be nocht responsall for the said sowme, that the Schereff..putt him in the irnis. 1587 *Ibid.* IV. 192 His complices nawayes being responsall in law to answer for thair deid. 1641 Heylin *Hist. Episc.* II. (1657) 442 The Presbyters..in the Countrey villages, should be responsall to the Bishop. 1653 *Consid. Dissolving Crt. Chanc.* 44 [They] will want that wisdom and estates, which the other have to make them responsal.

2. Responsive; of the nature of responses.

1607 S. Collins *Serm.* (1608) 25 They should haue beene like an Oracle responsall, without any Philippizing. 1653 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 45 'Tis but an easie task for your Pen, and will engage mine to be responsal. 1680 Baxter *Cath. Communn.* (1684) A 2 That the Primitive Churches had some Responsal Forms..I shall recite an evidence out of Chrysostom. 1738 Neal *Hist. Purit.* IV. 416 The Liturgy to be abbreviated..by omitting all the Responsal prayers.

3. Correspondent, appropriate. *rare*—1.

1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* III. vi. (1854) 168 Would thou hadst took that leisure time To visit some responsal clime.

Respo·nsary. *rare.* [ad. med.L. *responsārium.*] = Responsory *sb.*

c 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* G ij, And after that..make a great noise by the responsaries..of the Psalmes. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 256 The Pagans had not only such certain forms of Prayer, but also Repetitions and Responsaries. 1866 *Liturgy Ch. Sarum* 88 The Ten Commandments, and their responsaries.

Response (rĭspǫ·ns). Forms: 4 respouns(e, 4, 6 respons, 5–6 responce, 7– response. [In ME., a. OF. *respuns, respons* (mod.F. *répons*) masc. or *response* (mod. *réponse*), fem. In later use directly ad. L. *responsum* neut. (also late L. *responsus* masc.), f. *respondēre* to Respond.]

1. An answer, a reply.

c 1300 *Beket* 825 In a chambre faste iloke alle hi were ibrouȝt, That hi ne scholde ascapie noȝt er hi respounse sede. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* 11924 Þe chartre þey schewed þer barouns, & seide, 'swich ys Arthures respouns'. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 98 What was his respons writen, I ne sauh no herd. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. xix. (S.T.S.) I. 109 It is said þat Turnus was na thing satifyit on his respons. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 214 Ye haue a figuratiue speach which the Greeks cal Antipophora, I name him the Responce. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (1613), *Responses*, answers. 1673 Cave *Prim. Chr.* I. vii. 192 The Author of the Questions and Responses. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* I. 113 He..needeth no more of mine for the confutation of his vain responses. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 266 ₱ 4, I heard an old and a young Voice repeating the Questions and Responses of the Church-Catechism. 1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 161 With respect to the interrogative, the return is necessarily made in words.. which are called a response or answer. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* 411 But..speak again, Thy soft response renewing. 1869 A. Harwood tr. *E. de Pressensé Early Ys. Chr.* III. iii. 404 We know the response of ancient philosophy to this question.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* An action or feeling which answers to some stimulus or influence.

1815 Shelley *Alastor* 564 A pine,..to each inconstant blast Yielding one only response. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. § 15. 103 A joyous rush was the creature's first response to the signal. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 130 Something which found a response in his own mind seemed to have been lost.

2. *Eccl.* a. = Responsory *sb.* 1.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 107 After lessons foloweth Responces. *Ibid.*, Thys fyrste responce ys songe in faythe and in praysynge of the blyssed Trynyte. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xix. 3 The song of the Antiphonie or response. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Response*, or *Responso.* The name of a kind of anthem sung in the Roman church after the morning lesson. 1836 *Tracts for Times* No. 75, Lesson 8. (Homily continued)..Response 8 (used on the Sundays after Trinity). 1879 Simmons *Lay Folks Mass Book* 200 The laity..were not allowed to read the lessons in church, nor to say the *Alleluia*, but only the psalms and the responses (*responsoria*), without the *Alleluia.*

b. A part of the liturgy said or sung by the congregation in reply to the priest. (Correlative to Versicle.)

1659 Hammond *On Ps.* xxxi. 6 Observing their responses most superstitiously. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 213 ₱ 2 [He] was seen soon after reading the Responses with great Gravity at Six of Clock Prayers. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xi, Again he fancied her voice spoke in a part of the plaintive response delivered by the nuns. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* ii. 16 Where priest and clerk with joint exertion strive..; That, by his periods eloquent and grave; This, by responses, and a well-set stave. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 354 The responses of the morning prayer.

3. An oracular answer.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. i. 76 Sa feyll responsis of the goddis abufe. *a* 1660 Hammond (J.), The oracles,..from giving responses in verse, descended to prose. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 37 He that demands the response, roles it [*sc.* a piece of wood] three times. 1762 Warburton *Doctr. Grace* I. v, In the Mosaic dispensation .., where the church was conducted in every step, at first by oracular responses, and afterwards by..Prophets. 1822 Shelley tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* I. 138 Consider the ambiguous responses Of their oracular statues. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 219 The ancient oracle..from which.. the Greeks of his time used to seek responses.

4. *Mus.* 'In a fugue, the repetition of the given subject by another part' (Busby).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 491/2 Every fugue finds its response in the part immediately following that which commenced. 1854 Cherubini *Counterp. & Fugue* 63 It may be said that the Response decides the particular kind and nature of the fugue.

5. *pl.* = Responsion 3.

1810 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* p. ii, Feb. 21, Responses commence.

Hence **Respo·nseless** *a.*, giving no response or reply; **Respo·nser,** one who makes response.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 36 The base, cold crowd.. Stood round, responseless to his fate. 1845 Jane Robinson *Whitehall* xix. 221 Mistress Chaloner looked at him..to ascertain who this lively responser was.

Responsibi·lity. [See next and -ity. So F. *responsabilité*, It. *-ità*, Sp. *-idad.*]

1. The state or fact of being responsible.

1787 Hamilton *Federalist* No. 63 II. 193 Responsibility in order to be reasonable must be limited to objects within the power of the responsible party. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Sel. Wks. (1892) 258 Where I speak of responsibility, I do not mean to exclude that species of it [etc.]. 1827 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* II. 746 He was made to understand that any risk which he incurred would be upon his own responsibility. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* viii. 305 It is only when the conception of the individual has been reached that the idea of responsibility begins.

b. Const. *of* the thing done or to be done.

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xvii, Then the entertainment began..; Mr. Codlin having the responsibility of deciding on its length. 1847 Prescott *Peru* (1850) II. 137 He still shrunk from the responsibility of the deed. 1881 W. Collins *Black Robe* viii, I took the responsibility of leaving him undisturbed.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A charge, trust, or duty, for which one is responsible.

1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Sel. Wks. (1892) 258 That confidence..fixes a responsibility on the Ministers entire and undivided. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* iv, Anxious to be relieved of a responsibility that was becoming irksome. 1880 *19th Cent.* Apr. 687 As the responsibilities became greater and warfare more scientific.

b. A person for whom one is responsible.

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxxvi, [He] would hand over to Newton's charge any one of the unmarried responsibilities.

3. *U. S.* 'Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Responsible (rĭspǫ·nsib'l), *a.* (and *sb.*). [a. obs. F. *responsible* (1502), f. L. *respons-, respondēre* to Respond. Cf. Responsable.]

A. *adj.* **†1.** Correspondent or answering *to* something. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, The admiration of your Forme; to which (if the bounties of your minde be any way responsible) [etc.]. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 140 If you expect a Doome, or Death, responsible to your blacke deeds, and detestable Villiances; the World cannot afford it. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 14 The Mouth large, but not responsible to so large a Body.

†2. Capable of being answered. *Obs. rare*—1.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* lviii. 383 This is a difficult Question, and yet by Astrologie responsible.

3. Answerable, accountable (*to* another *for* something); liable to be called to account.

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. App. 12 To hold this Popish erronious opinion, that they are in no case responsible to their whole Kingdomes or Parliaments for their grossest exorbitances. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 405 Being responsible to the King for what might happen to us. 1720 Waterland *Doctr. Trin.* v. Wks. 1823 V. 115 Willing or not willing, every man is responsible, at last, for the doctrines he teaches. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 42 Our constitution has made no sort of provision towards rendering him, as a servant, in any degree responsible. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 278 Man is a free agent and morally responsible to his Governor. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 321 The country was left..without any single responsible chief.

b. Morally accountable for one's actions; capable of rational conduct.

1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 50 The great God has treated us as responsible beings. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 35 James arrived at an age when he could be treated as responsible. 1875 Bain *Mental & Mor. Sci.* 396 In criminal procedure, a man is accounted responsible if motives still continue to have power over him.

4. *U. S.* Answerable to a charge.

1650 in T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* (1765) 452 You are required to attach the goods or lands of William Stevens to the value of one hundred pounds, so as to bind the same to be responsible at the next court at Boston.

5. Capable of fulfilling an obligation or trust; reliable, trustworthy; of good credit and repute.

1691 Locke *Consid. Money* Wks. 1714 II. 12 Not knowing that the Bill or Bond is true or legal, or that the Man bound to me is honest or responsible. *a* 1817 Jane Austen *Persuasion* iii, Could not be a better time, Sir Walter, for having a choice of tenants, very responsible tenants. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xiv, There was about him a manly responsible look, that redeemed his youth. 1884 J. Quincy *Figures of Past* 345 The collection and delivery of parcels..might be undertaken by one responsible person. 1896 H. Johnston *Dr. Congalton's Legacy* ix. 103 Responsible land-owners, bonnet-lairds, farmers, otherwise a non-descript crowd.

Comb. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxviii, A responsible-looking gentleman dressed in black. 1891 Mostyn *Curatica* 57 When the meeting was dissolved, I joined myself to a responsible-looking brother, and..begged an explanation.

b. Of respectable appearance.

1780 S. G. Pratt *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) I. 98 A new wig ..to be made so as to resemble a responsible head of hair. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* lviii, His linen is arranged to a nicety, and he is wrapped in a responsible dressing-gown.

6. Involving responsibility or obligation.

1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. i. ii. 12 He selected two persons for the responsible office of superintending his education. 1880 *19th Cent.* Apr. 707 Native officers so appointed to high and responsible positions.

B. *sb. pl.* An actor who undertakes to play any part which may be temporarily required.

1885 Jerome *On the Stage* 80 In the provinces, thirty shillings is a high figure for a good all-round 'responsibles'. *Ibid.* 121 Hearing that one of their 'responsibles' had just left, I went straight to the manager,..and was accepted.

Hence **Respo·nsibleness.**

1727 in Bailey (vol. II). 1812 G. Chalmers *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 138 At this crisis..every bill was suspected, as being of doubtful responsibleness. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* v. *Ability*, They have solidarity, or responsibleness, and trust in each other.

Respo·nsibly, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a responsible manner.

1847 in Webster. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* (1900) 240 Mr. Beeton stood by with the air of an ambassador and breathed responsibly.

Respo·nsion (rĭspǫ·nʃən). Also 6 -cion. [a. F. *responsion* (†*responcion*), = Sp. *responsion*, It. *re-, risponsione*, or ad. L. *responsion-em*, n. of action f. *respondēre* to Respond.]

1. An answer or reply; a response. Now *rare.*

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 10 By ony responcions or peticions of them in parlement. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xi. (Percy Soc.) 42 Seven sophyms..Thys ydle used..Unto the people, and was full rigorious To devoure them, where lacked responsion. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* Pref. 13 By obscure and doubtfully attempred Responcions, and voices of spirites. 1656 S. Holland *Zara* (1719) 123 To the first he yielded a ready responsion, but to the other he answered in very obscure terms. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 99 To confer among themselves by Questions and Responsions or Answers. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 10 Fourth point—responsion performed in the presence of the judge. 1880 *Cent. Mag.* XIX. 294 (Cent.), Everywhere in nature, Whitman finds human relations, human responsions.

†2. A sum falling to be paid; *esp.* an annual payment which was required from knights of the military orders. *Obs.*

c 1470 Edw. IV in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 143 A Lumbard..shalbe bounde..in the said somme, to be paied..to such as the saide Bisshopp .. wol assigne to receyve the same, be it for the responsion of the Commandeur of Torfischyn. 1480 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 50 Þe soume of vj^{xx} pund, of þe Responsioune of þe said Trestramys landis, aucht to our souuerain lorde. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 Commanderies, preceptories, contribucions, responsions, rentes..which appertained..to the priours. [1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Responsions*, a Word us'd among the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, for certain Accounts made to them, by such as held their Lands, or Stocks. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Such a knight Templar paid a responsion of fifty pounds per annum to his order, on account of such a commandery.]

3. *pl.* The first of the three examinations which candidates for the B.A. degree at Oxford are required to pass.

1813 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* p. ii, Feb. 17, Responsions commence. 1845 William Greslly *Frank's Trip to Continent* 2 He had just come home from Oxford after having.. passed his responsions. 1881 *Truth* 6 Oct. 443 The new examination in lieu of responsions at Oxford, which has just been instituted.

4. A public university disputation.

1841 Peacock *Stat. Cantabr.* 9 When they had kept two responsions..under the regency of a master of arts..they were presented..as candidates for admission.

Responsive (rĭspǫ·nsiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *responsif, -ive*, = Sp. and It. *responsivo*, or ad. late L. *responsīv-us*, f. *respons-, respondēre*: see Respond *v.* and -ive.]

A. *adj.* 1. Answering, responding; making answer or reply. **†a.** Of letters or epistolary replies. Also in pl. form. *Obs.*

1529 Wolsey in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. Rec. II. xxiii. 62 Shewing unto the same how ye have received Letters from the King's Highness and me, responsives to such as ye wrote. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) ix. 3 Suppois I am not eloquent To wryt 30w answer responsyve. 1620 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* II. (1676) 126 When there shall be occasion to write some Letter, missive, or responsive. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 157 A Certificate..is a Responsive Letter, or Letter by way of Answer.

b. In other uses. Also const. *to.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 683 Celestial voices..Sole, or responsive each to others note. 1715 Pope *Odyss.* I. 200 High strains responsive to the vocal string. 1747 Collins *Passions* 37 A soft responsive voice was heard at every close. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 177 Responsive to the distant neigh he neighs. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 48 By the responsive testimony of the defendant, the existence of the criminative fact cannot be established. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 26 There the grey heath lit the responsive fire. 1889 *Daily News* 25 July 7/2 The proctors for the Bishop of Lincoln were assigned to bring in their responsive allegation within a fortnight.

2. Correspondent or corresponding. *rare.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 159 Three of the carriages in faith are..very responsive to the hilts. 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 34 The bishops..do not maturely consider the responsive conclusions which follow upon their principles. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* i. 17, He extended it by the addition of four responsive or relative modes.

3. Responding readily to some influence.

1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 45 Thus, and so quick, the helm responsive flew. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 205 The vibrations of pleasurable emotions seemed more responsive than common. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 584 The imaginative critic has described the excursions of our muse with responsive sympathy. 1868 Dickens *Let.* 29 Jan., They are a bright, responsive people here. 1871 Holme Lee *Miss Barrington* II. xv. 232 Felicia seemed attentive and responsive.

b. Const. *to*.

1768 Beattie *Minstr.* I. lv, Responsive to the sprightly pipe, when all In sprightly dance the village youth were join'd. 1793 *Minstrel* II. 55 The heart of Eleanor did not beat responsive to his warm attachment. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 210 There is no living being to feel responsive to his feelings. 1884 J. M. Mather *Life & Teaching Ruskin* (ed. 2) 5 His nature was responsive to the influences brought to bear upon it.

4. Characterized by the use of responses.

1778 Bp. Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* xxvii. 2 In that day, To the beloved Vineyard, sing ye a responsive song. 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Doctr. Incarnation* xii. (1852) 326 Where this responsive system of worship is lost, the nature of a public service will soon be forgotten. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 565 The alternation of the responsive system of prayer into that of prayer by the minister alone.

†5. Responsible, answerable. *Obs. rare.*

1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 371 For all of it, he is responsive to God Almighty. 1646 — *Apol. Liturgy* § 133 Such persons..for whom the Church her selfe may safely be responsive, that is, to men learned and pious.

B. *sb.* †1. An answer, a response. *Obs.*

1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici, Epiph.* 429 In answer to both he wrote Αρτεπιστολη..a large Responsive, wherein he particularly opens the Doctrine of the Catholick Church.

2. A responsory. *rare* —1.

1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* xiv. iv. (1864) IX. 178 *note*, The mixture .. of Latin Responsives and Sequences with the chief passages in the dialect of Thuringia.

Hence **Respo·nsively** *adv.*

1778 Bp. Lowth *Transl. Isaiah* Notes vi. 3 This hymn, performed by the seraphim, divided into two choirs, the one singing responsively to the other. *a* 1851 Moir *Bass Rock* iii. Wks. 1852 I. 204 And linnets from each brake responsively Piped to each other. 1866 Liddon *Div. Our Lord* vii. (1875) 391 The primitive Christians sang among themselves responsively a hymn of praise to Christ as God.

Respo·nsiveness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being responsive.

1847 in Webster. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. 89 Without dulling their responsiveness to each new impression. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* vii. 205 A swift responsiveness to the impulses of humour and pathos.

So **Responsi·vity.** *rare* —1.

1866 Dora Greenwell *Ess.* 132 This responsivity within the human Soul.

†**Respo·nsor,** obs. var. Responsory *sb.* 1 b.

a 1649 Crashaw *Poems* (1904) 218 The Versicle...The Responsor. *Ibid.* 219–229.

Responso·rial, *sb.* [a. med.L. *responsoriāle*, f. *responsōria* Responsory *sb.* So F. *responsoriale* (Godef.).] A book of responsories.

1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. xi. 18 Out of the Antiphoner..came forth the full song-book..for the canonical hours,..the responsorial or book of responses.

Responso·rial, *a.* [See next and -AL.]

1. Making answer or reply; responsive.

1820 Southey *Wesley* I. 204 *note*, Rimius's Narrative of the Rise and Progress of the Herrnhuters, and the Responsorial Letters of the Theological Faculty of Tubingen, annexed to it.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, responses.

1842 J. H. Newman *Ch. of Fathers* 23 A peculiar kind of singing—the antiphonal or responsorial. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 132 The responsorial portions of Morning and Evening Prayer.

Responsory (rĭspǫ·nsŏri), *sb.* [In sense 1, ad. late L. *responsōria* pl. (in med.L. also sing. *-ōrium* neut., *-ōria* fem.), f. *respons-*, *respondēre* to Respond: see -ory. Cf. F. *responsoire* (Godef.).]

1. *Eccl.* a. An anthem said or sung after a lesson by a soloist and choir alternately.

Often applied to the gradual (which follows the epistle at mass).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 39 [He] made in the lawde of that blissede virgyn,..these ij. responsoryes, Stirps Jesse, and Solem justitiæ. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 248 In matyns communly be iii orbes,..of ye whiche euery orbe conteyneth iij psalms, iii lessons, and iii responsories. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 895/2 The Responsorie, which is called the Gradual (being wont to be songe at the steps going vp), with alleluya. 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 60 The Jews in their Divine Lauds were wont to praise God after this manner, in Antiphons or Responsories. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 190/2 The Responsory being sung, and some Prayers said, they return from Church. 1763 Burn *Eccles. Law* I. 38 The invitatories, responsories, verses, collects, and whatever is said or sung in the quire. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. A. 332 The responsories..indicated by the initial words of each versicle. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 90 The Clerks ought continually to stand unless when a Responsory is sung.

transf. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxiv. Wks. 1851 III. 491 Which if I should repeat again, would turn my answers into Responsories, and begett another Liturgie. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. ii. (1699) 144 What shall it be to be celebrated by all the Angels and Saints in Celestial Responsories?

†b. A response to a versicle. *Obs. rare.*

a 1649 Crashaw *Poems* (1904) 217 The versicle...The responsory.

†2. An oracle. *Obs. rare* —1.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 58 The ephod of the Idolatrous Iews which they consulted as their Responsorie.

†**Respo·nsory,** *a.* *Obs.* Also 7 **-ary.** [ad. med.L. *responsōrius*: see prec.]

1. Of the nature of an answer or reply; relating or pertaining to answering.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 22 To these and to many others..are many Epistles Responsorie. 1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 58 Before..the libel [is] exhibited in Court, & notice taken thereof by the def. by some responsory acte. 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 791 Divers other Letters Responsory to Beverovicius have been long expected. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292, I could have inserted dialogismes, displaying their interrogatory part..and that part which concerns the responsory. 1737 L. Clarke *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. I. 106 Job..maintains his virtue in responsory speeches successively to every one of theirs.

b. (Cf. Responsory *sb.* 1.)

1641 R. B. K. *Parall. of Liturgy w. Mass-bk.* 28 The Versicle responsory to this is the fourth verse. 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 146 The first part of it, whose responsory terminations are 'Have Mercy upon us'.

2. Responsive, grateful.

1641 J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 57 The dull earth is responsory for that it receiveth: onely men are unthankful. *a* 1643 — *Jndgem. & Mercy* (1645) 202 He thinks not himself so obliged to..be responsary for such a favour.

†**Respo·nsure.** *Obs. rare* —1. Response.

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metam.* lxxvii. 537 To whom they moue, black todes give responsure.

†**Resport.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *resport* (Godef.).] Regard.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 86 (Campsall MS.), Hauyng vn-to my tresour ne my rente Right no resport. *Ibid.* 850 Whi ne hastow to þi-seluen som resport?

†**Respost,** obs. form of Repost, Ripost(e.

1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing Master* 7 Respost is when a Man hath given in a Thrust,..then he is said to receive a Thrust upon the respost or back of the Parrade.

†**Respoun(d,** *sb.* *Obs.* Also **respun, -on, -owne, -ownd.** [ad. OF. *respuns* Response, or f. OF. *respundre*: see next.]

1. = Respond *sb.* 1 a.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 16 By-tuixe þe lescuns þre respuns; and eftir þe þridde respun þe vers. *Ibid.*, Foure lescuns red wid respuns. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Respowne (*K.* respounde, *P.* respon), *responsivum*. 1466 in *Archæol.* L. (1887) 45 The responnys of the tiinite.

2. = Respond *sb.* 3.

1435 *Indent. Fotheringhey Ch.* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1830) VI. III. 1414/2 The cler-story..shal be made of clene asheler growndid upon ten mighty pillars, with four respounds. *Ibid.*, To the two respownds of the sayd qwere shal be two perpeyn-walls.

†**Respoun(d,** *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *respundre*, repr. L. *respondēre* to Respond.] To reply.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12181 Maister leui..Teched him a letter þan, And badd him þar-to respond [*rime* stund; *Fairf.* respounde]. *c* 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 81 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 135 Þe most fool, i herde respounde, Is wysore, whil he lyue may, Þen he þat..was buried 3usterday. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* 4238 By letteres woly hem first somoune, To here þer wyl, what þey respoune.

Respread, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To spread anew.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Luther* 53 He, by Gods Word and Spirits inspiration, The Gospels Light re-spred, for every Nation. *a* 1711 Ken *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 293 Primeval Night and Chaos would re-spread Nature untun'd, should Love continue dead. 1868 H. Law *Beacons Bible* (1869) 129 The old temptation respreads its wily bait. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 67 We..had the floor respread with mud.

Respri·ng, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To spring up again. Hence **Respri·nging** *vbl. sb.*

1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 233 The seasonable falling of raine furthereth the re-springing of the languishing corne. 1816 Southey *Poet's Pilgr.* Proem 13 Yet at the present object love re-springs.

†**Resprise,** variant of Reprise *v.*, to recover.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlvii. 83/1 The lordes .. were incontynent moeuyd to wepynge & waylynge; And a lytyll after that they had respryssed theyr spyrytes, the emperour desyred [etc.].

†**Re·spuate,** *v.* *Obs. rare* —1. [irreg. f. obs. F. *respuer* or L. *respuĕre*: see next.] To reject.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 418 Another stone..which repels and respuates Iron.

Respue', *v.* *rare.* [ad. L. *respuĕre.*] *trans.* To reject strongly.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 329 These I failed not to reject and respue with indignation. 1823 T. L. Beddoes *Poems* (1851) 224 Teaching him to 'respue' this effeminate style of versification.

Respun, var. Respoun(d *sb.* **Respy,** *a.*: see Resp. **Respyce,** obs. f. Raspis[1]; var. Raspis[2]. **Ressaif, -aive,** obs. Sc. ff. Receive. **Ressait,** obs. f. Receipt *sb.*

‖ **Ressalah** (rĕsā·lă). Also 8 **rissalla,** 9 **risalah, russala(h), rusala.** [ad. Urdū (Arab.) رسالہ *risālah*, f. Arab. *arsala* he sent.] In India, a squadron of native cavalry.

1758 W. Hastings *Let.* in Gleig *Mem.* (1841) I. 70 Shokum Sing and Harroon Cawn (formerly of Roy Doollub's Rissalla). 1800 Wellington in Gurw. *Disp.* (1844) I. 147 Charged with having endeavoured to seduce from the service of..the Rajah of Mysore a russalah of horse. 1849 Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 89 Four days later came two Risálahs of Bengal Irregular Cavalry. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* III. VIII. iv. 366 Ghuznee to be garrisoned by the 16th native infantry, a ressalah of Skinner's horse [etc.].

Ressaldar (resăldā·r). Also **ressaladar, rissaldar, russalahdar.** [ad. Urdū رسالدار *risāladār*, f. prec. + *dār* having, possessing.] A native captain in an Indian cavalry regiment.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 34/1 A certain Ressaladar of his, whom he had often deceived, came one day to the Durbar. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 55 One ressaldar (a rank answering to that of captain of cavalry) was granted the rank of Bahadur. 1892 Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads, East & West* 76 Then up and spoke Mahommed Khan, the son of the Ressaldar.

Re·ssant. *Arch.* Also 5 **res(s)aunt.** [Of doubtful origin; adopted in 19th cent. from quot. 1478.] An ogee moulding.

1478 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 220 A felet. A double ressaunt. A boutel. *Ibid.* 269 A resaunt lorymer. 1844 Willis *Archit. Nomen.* 42 *note*, The ogee or ressant-shaped arch. 1860 *Handbk. Ludlow* (1865) 17 A moulding peculiar to the East of England, the double ogee or double ressaunt.

Ressate, -ayt, obs. ff. Receipt. **Ressave, -awe, -ayf,** etc., obs. ff. Receive. **Ress(e,** obs. ff. Rush *sb.* **Resseaunt,** obs. f. Resiant. **Resseit, -eyt(e,** obs. ff. Receipt *sb.* **Ressent,** obs. variant of Resent *v.* **Ressett,** obs. Sc. pa. pple. of Receive *v.*; obs. f. Reset *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] **Resseve, -eyve,** obs. ff. Receive. **Resshe, Resshy,** obs. ff. Rush(y. **Ressiaunt,** obs. f. Résiant. **Resson(e,** obs. ff. Reason *sb.*[1] **Resson,** obs. Sc. f. Reason *v.*

Ressort. Now *rare.* [a. F. *ressort.*]

†1. A mechanical spring. (Cf. Resort *sb.* 10.)

1658 R. White tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 144, I see wheels, ressorts, and counterpoises. 1676 Temple *Let. to Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1720 II. 391 This..might be very material for his Majesty and Ministers to know, as the main Ressort of the present Government. 1692 M. Morgan *Late Victory over French Fleet* Ded. iii, They who are behind the Curtain, and play the Ressorts of the Machine, laugh at the Easiness of their Votaries.

2. = Resort *sb.* 2 c.

[1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Presidials judge in the last ressort of all criminals prosecuted by the provosts of the marshals.] 1878 Stevenson *Inland Voy.* 170 Every man is his own doctor of divinity in the last ressort.

Ressoun, obs. form of Reason *sb.*[1]

Ressyng, obs. variant of Resign.

Rest, *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **ræst(e, hræst),** 1, 4–**rest,** 1–6 **reste**; 4–5 **riste, ryste, ruste.** [OE. *ræst(e, rest(e* fem., = Fris. *rest(e, rêst, ræst*, MDu. *reste* (*erste*), OS. *resta* bed, MLG. *reste*, OHG. *resta, restî* (MHG. *reste*) rest. It is possible that the OE. form *ræst* corresponds more directly to OS. *rasta*, MHG. *raste, rast* (G. *rast*; hence also in Sw. and Da.), which agree in form with Goth. *rasta* mile, OHG. *rasta* (MHG. *raste, rast*) league, ON. *rǫst* (pl. *rastir*, Norw. *rast, rost*, Sw. *rast*) league, app. = 'a distance after which one rests'. Another set of forms appears in MDu. *ruste* (Du. *rust*), MLG. *roste, ruste*, G. *rüst(e, rust*, etc., which seem to imply an ablaut-series *rest-, rast-, rust-*.

The usual form in ME. is *rest(e*, but some texts have *rist, ryst*. This change of vowel is found also in other words ending in *-est*, as *lest*, (*be)guest*, so that there is no direct connexion with Da. *rist*, which is prob. from LG. *reste*.]

I. †1. A bed or couch. *Obs.* (OE. only.)

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 4 Mar. 34 Þa ʒenam heo sancte Adrianes hand..& asette æt hire heafdum on hire ræste. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 6 [Hia] lufaþ..ðа formo resto *vel* ðæ foresedlo in farmum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Salomones reste wæs mid weardum ymbseted. 1054 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1054, Þy ylcan ʒeara swealt Osgod..swa swa he on his reste læʒ.

2. The natural repose or relief from daily activity which is obtained by sleep.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxi. 5 Ʒif ic sellu slep eʒum minum, ..oððe reste ðunwengum minum. *c* 960 *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) 47 Be muneca reste. Ænlypige munecas ʒeond ænlypiʒe bed restan. *c* 1200 Ormin 6492 Þeʒȝ tokenn nihhtess resste þær. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5338 (Weber), Thoo was the folk to rest-waid. Ac now hem cometh a wonder hard. *c* 1350 *Ipom.* 7220 (Kölbing), Goo to thy bedde, I comaunde the, And lett me haue my reste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9213 Þen he rose fro his rest in a Rad hast. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. xxix. 461 Thus they fought tyl it was nyghte and.. eueryche party drewe to their reste. 1513 T. More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 His maister gaue him in charge not to forebeare his rest. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 130 b, John Leidane gaye him self to reste, & slepeth thre whole daies together. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. ii. 12 The Crickets sing, and mans ore-labor'd sense Repaires it self e by rest. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 793 No dreadful Dreams awak'd him with affright; His Pains by Day secur'd his Rest by Night. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 577 The People seemed to be all at their Rest. 1761 Gray *Odin* 36 Who is he..That calls me from the bed of rest? 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* I. iv. 62 Nicholas was permitted to depart to his rest. 1896 Baden-Powell *Matabele Campaign* xv, Overhead, in the darkening sky,..the matron evening star beams calmly on our rest.

b. In phr. *to go to* (one's) *rest*, to betake oneself to repose for the night. Also *transf.* of the sun (sometimes with other verbs), etc.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. ii. 156 Þa he to reste eode, þa forget he [etc.]. 1205 Lay. 28328 To reste eode þa sunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6317 Þat night yod moyses to rest. Onslepe he lai in þat forest. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 198 This floure gan close, and goon to rest For derknesse of the nyght. *Ibid.* 201 Home..I me sped To goon to reste and erly for to ryse. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 686 Quen þe son is to reste [*v. r.* rist]. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxvi, Whene

the ryalle renke was gone to his ryste. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3967 That beand done, I hauld it best That everie man ga to his rest. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 46 Euery one had prepared himselfe too goe to his rest. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 118 An other..goes to his rest, not breaking an houres sleepe for that which would break the heart of some others. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 52 This done, they went to their rest again. 1848 *Scottish Jrnl. of Topogr.* II. 13/2 The sun had been lang to rest before John thocht aboot steerin'.

c. In phr. *to take* (one's) *rest*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 744 Quhen Iulyane In-to þe oste his rest had tane. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1856 My reste wol I take Now day is come, I may no lenger wake. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 89 The tyme after the daye is paste and goon is couenable..for the bodyes humayn that haue trauey1led, to take reste. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 45 Then came he to his disciples. and sayde vnto them: Slepe on now, and take youre rest. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 197 We two..will guard your person, While you take your rest, and watch your safety. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxxviii, Here will I take my rest After so many hours of toil and quest.

† d. In phrases wishing one good repose. *Obs.*

14.. *Guy Warw.* 6687 (Cambr. MS.), Also so god geue yow reste, Fylle the cuppe of the beste. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4628, I will..pray to God omnipotent, To send 3ow all gude rest. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 33 One that thinkes a man alwaies going to bed, and saies, God giue you good rest. 1599 — *Pass. Pilgr.* 181 Good night, good rest. Ah, neither be my share.

3. Intermission of labour or exertion of any kind; repose obtained by ceasing to exert oneself. *Day of rest*, the sabbath. In later use also with *a* and *pl*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 8 Þæt is sio an ræst ealra urra ȝeswinca. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xvi. 23 Sæterndæȝes rest ys drihtne ȝehalȝod. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4169 Þe sefennde, þe lattste dazȝ, he sette þeȝm to resste. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 252 God sette ðis dai folk bitwen, Dai of blisse and off reste ben. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1122 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 138 Sethþe he wende..fiue and tuenti Mile al-so..are he wolde reste i-fo. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1112 (*Dido*), Vnto hys chambre was he led anon, To take hys ease, and for to haue hys rest. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17016 Thei fauȝt to-gedei a ful foure woke That thei neuere 1este ne toke. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xxi. 764 There he thoughte to repose hym and to take alle the rest that he myghte. 1530 PALSGR. 262/2 Rest of the body or mynde, *repos*. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. v. 80 So call the Field to rest, and let's away, To part the glories of this happy day. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 21 Whosoever doth most according to charity,..hee breaks the holy rest of Sabbath leʒst. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 131 We came down..,and having taken a little rest, came to the Door of the Pyramide. *Ibid.* 168 After several rests, we got to the top about nine a clock. *a* 1805 PALEY *Reasons Cont.* Wks. 1838 II. 523 The rich see..the refreshment and pleasure which rest affords to the poor. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 64 It is the Sabbath-day—the day of rest. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Iceland* xxii. (1867) 331 The tired nags will have a comparative rest today. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 340/1 In all campaigns certain pauses have to be noted in the march of an army...These are known as rests and halts.

b. *transf.* in various applications.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xxvi. 35 And þæt land liȝ on reste. *c* 1500 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 106 We have rest; & past this summer, I wyll pray you to come & kill a bucke with me. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. xi. (S.T.S.) II. 85 The pestilence was sa vehement in þis ȝere þat it gaif 1est to all other besines. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xxv. 4 In the seuenth yeare the londe shal haue his Sabbath of rest.

c. In phr. *without* (or † *but*) *rest*, without intermission or delay.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Þe sunne recched hire rune euch buten reste. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 652, And fra scho wiste, Yddir scho sped but ony 1iste. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 458 Thair wes restling and reling, but rest that raught. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1506 Now I will rin, but rest, And tell that all is ready. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 6 So forth she rode, without repose or rest, Searching all lands and each remotest part.

d. Restored vigour or strength. *rare*.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 27 So are the Hor of the Enemie..bated, and brought low: The better part of ours are full of rest. 1601 — *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 202 We lying still, Are full of rest, defence, and nimblenesse.

4. Freedom from or absence of labour, exertion, or activity of any kind.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciv. 11 Ic swor in eorre minum, ȝif ingað in reste mine. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5208 Þær he shollde libbenn Wiþþ resste & ro, wiþþutenn swinnc. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 281 Me is leof to habbe reste And sitte stille in myne neste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25452 Ful dere i was to bidd vndo, þat lued i neuer 1est na ro. *c* 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 14 Þou art largesse, of pleyn felicitee, Hauene of refute, of quiete, and of reste. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.. Gov. Lordsh.* 75 Thes fattyth & moistes þe body, Rist,..ettyng of swete meites, & drynȝkyng of swete mylke. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 21 Suche men unresonably..encline to the 1est and commodyte of the body. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, All..creatures in this worlde hath place deputed..wherin theyr propre quietacyon & rest is. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 212 Least rest, and lying still, might make them looke Too neere vnto my State. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 80 There are, indeed, some who are impatient of rest in every situation. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 394 That love of rest To which he forfeits ev'n the rest he loves.

transf. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 739 The working of a sea Before a calm, that rocks itself to rest. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. i, The gale had sigh'd itself to rest.

b. The freedom from toil or care associated with the future life.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 71 Þæt is orsorȝnes & ecu rest. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4190 All þatt resste & ro þat hallȝhe sawless brukenn Inn oþerr werelld. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 400 Summe sulen of ȝu..ben in to reste numen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29169 Þai sal..bren in þe fier of purgatori,..Bot efter-ward ..Sal þai be borun in to rest. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 17 Þat he neuer rise til þe rist of heuen. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 239 Receyue my soule, and brynge me to reste perdurable. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xv, Lord of thy holy hill, who shall the rest obtaine? 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* IV. 9 There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God. 1631 MILTON *Epit. March. Winchester* 50 After this thy travail sore Sweet rest sease thee evermore. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 841 Ordain'd to guide th' embodied spirit home From toilsome life to never-ending rest. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 3 Only, O Lord, in Thy dear love Fit us for perfect Rest above. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* vi. (1877) 71 Our final blessedness will be a 1est from toil.

c. Freedom from distress, trouble, molestation, or aggression.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1655 Hælu butan sare;..Ræst butan ȝewinne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 578 Se ðe forȝeaf reste & stilnysse his folce Israhel. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Þer ȝe schulen beon ine þrunge, auh reste and peis is in me. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7305 Nu ar yee bath in 1est and pees, Yow langes certes haf malees. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6792 In helle sal be whar never es rest, Endeles hungre and endeles threst. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13387 Mony dayes he endurit, all in due pes, And had rest in his rewme right to his dethe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 18 In bothe his remes pees, and 1est, and unite. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 228, I haue..maynteyned the countre in peace & 1est and good iustyce. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. lxiv, The cause in managing Is more than yours; 't imports the publique 1est. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* xiv. 15 And the land had rest from warre. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 581 Thy foes implacable, thy land at rest. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxvii, The poor Quashies, in danger of their lives, complained to Amyas, and got rest for a while.

d. Spiritual or mental peace; quiet or tranquillity of mind.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiv. 7 Ȝecer, sawle mine, in reste ðine, forðon dryhten wel dyde me. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 29 Leornas fiom me..& ȝe onfindes rest saulum iuium. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4972 Swa ȝe muȝhenn resste & ro Till ȝure sawless findenn. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 11 Dan sal him almightin luuen..And giuen him blisse and soules 1este. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3762 Mi hert bes neuer broght in rest, Bituix and þis iacob be slan. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3093 To abate þat fire, þa thre er best, For þa thre may bring þe saul to 1est. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 669 That I for Sorowe goo nere wode, And I may hafe no riste. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7604, I shal you counsel for the best, Som what to set youre hert in rest. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvi. 92 Thou hast taken 1est fro me, & hast brought me in-to ryght grete turbacion. 1530 [see 3]. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 136, I most..willinglie, To do you 1est, a thousand deaths would dye. 1611 — *Winter T.* II. i. 191 Yet shall the Oracle Giue 1est to th' mindes of others. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. iii, What continual disturbance..keeps me thus forever from rest! 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XXVIII. 100 The truth, wherein rest is For every mind. 1883 DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 361 Infallibility..gives rest; but it is the rest of stagnation.

e. Quietness, peacefulness, tranquillity in nature.

1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* I. 99 The Earth was all rest, and the air was all love. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xix, Increasing the impression of vastness and of solemn rest, which was already overpowering. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* 227 A gradual advance to lovelier order, and more calmly, yet more deeply, animated Rest.

5. Place of resting or residing; residence, abode. † Also, abiding, stay.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxi. 14 Deos [is] rest min in weoruld weoruldе. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12991 Þatt he þurrh Hallȝ Gast inn hemm Hiimm wollde takenn resste. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 Habbeð up an heih, ase biddes of heouene, iset hore nest, þet is hore reste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23091 Quen i was will and vte o rest, Godli toke yee me to gest. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 376 In hire was euery vertu at his reste. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 252 Luffe, luffe, where is thi reste? Of Englond I am oute keste, Thurgh sir Envye. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 59, I pray the, bring me to sum rest, the wedder is sa schill. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVII. iii, Whole troupes of busy cares..Tooke up their restlesse rest In sleepie sleeplesse eies. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 13, I intreat you both,..That you vouchsafe your rest heere in our Court Some little time. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1085 Till we end In dust, our final rest and native home. 1722 MRS. S. OSBORN *Pol. & Soc. Lett.* (1890) 24 Jack, I think, knows when he is well off, for he has taken up his rest at Danbury. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 123 We took up our rest for the night, at a house that had no sign. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* vi, It makes eternity a rest—a mighty home, not a terror and an abyss.

† b. A landing on a staircase. *Obs. rare.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liii, The just number of twelve [steps being] betwixt every rest or (as we now terme it) landing-place. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 125 A Half-Pace, or Rest of two Paces broad.

c. An establishment for the purpose of providing shelter or lodging for persons belonging to certain classes during their spare time or when not following their usual occupation.

1892 *Daily News* 13 May 5/4 It is the object of the League to provide them with a place in which to spend this off-time, and there are now five 'Rests' in London. 1899 *Ibid.* 3 May 5/5 These three Rests are, in a word, well-managed temperance clubs for Jack ashore.

6. The repose of death or of the grave. Chiefly in phrases, as *to go, be laid, to rest*.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 24 In the reste of the deade mac to resten the mynde of hym. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xii. 139 Tho Orodes the haid rest doith oppres, The cauld and irny slepe of deidis stres. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 133 Alarbus goes to rest, and we suruiue To tremble [etc.]. 1595 — *John* V. vii. 24 This pale..Syren..sings His soule and body to their lasting rest. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xvii. 16 They shall goe downe to the barres of the pit, when our rest together is in the dust. 1700 DRYDEN *Charac. Gd. Parson* 23 David left him, when he went to rest, His lyre. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxvii, Long ere they were within sight of land, Lucy Passmore was gone to her 1est beneath the Atlantic waves. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. 301 He directed that he should be laid to rest in the cemetery of Chester.

b. *At rest* (cf. 9 a).

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 109 Henry is at his reste, his soule at Criste's wille. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 116 The soules of dead men were at quiet rest. 1611 BIBLE *Job* iii. 13 For now..I should haue slept; then had I bene at rest. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busy Body* I. i, A father at rest with his ancestors. 1784 BURNS *Man was made to mourn* xi, Welcome the hour, my aged limbs Are laid with thee at 1est!

7. a. *Mus.* An interval of silence occurring in one or more parts during a movement, frequently of all the parts together; a pause; also, the character or sign by which this is denoted.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 How many noates, how many restes, how many querks. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Some restes also (as the minime and crotchet restes) were deuised to auoid the harshnesse of some discord. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 20 Pauses well used in discourse make appeare, as rest in Musicke, what is the best and sweetest in it. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. viii. (1674) 26 Pauses or Rests are silent Characters, or an artificial omission of the Voyce or Sound, proportioned to a certain Measure of Time. 1752 AVISON *Mus. Express.* 117 If there are any Rests succeeding the Pause. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 13 In a musical movement we usually find various rests,.. answering to commas in verbal punctuation. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* iv. 46 The Rests of the white Notes are made in the middle of the Staff. 1868 OUSELEY *Harmony* i. 5 A dot after a note or 1est makes it half as long again.

fig. 1592 BRETON *C'tess Pembroke's Passion* cvi, Lett all your restes be hopes of happynes, Which mercye's musicke in the soule requires. 1872 HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii. (1906) 29 The Master is apt to strike in at the end of a bar, instead of waiting for a 1est.

b. *Rhet.* (See later quots.)

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* IV. 186 Observing yet in all Their quantities, their rests, their ceasures metrical. *a* 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Horace Art Poet.* 371 Two 1ests, a short and long, th' Iambic frame. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Cæsure*, in the modern poetry, denotes a 1est or pause towards the middle of a long Alexandrine verse. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 548/2 *Rest*, in poetry, is a short pause of the voice in reading, being the same with the cæsura. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. IV. i. 304 Pauses or rests, in speaking and reading, are a total cessation of the voice during a perceptible..space of time.

8. Absence, privation, or cessation of motion; continuance in the same position or place.

c 1475 *Babees Bk.* 80 Your heede, youre hande, your feet, holde yee in reste. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxx. § 4 Rest is the end of all motion. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 109 Rest is a priuation of mouing. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. v. (1677) 114 Rest must needs be antecedent to his Motion. 1725 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 115 The common Centre of Gravity of them all does not change its state of Motion or Rest. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 180 About the usual angle of 1est in loose materials. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 245 The meaning of the term Rest, in physical science, is essentially relative. Absolute 1est is undefinable.

9. *At rest*. a. In a state of (physical or mental) repose, quiescence, or inactivity. (See also 6 b.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 760 Pough þat I myn herte sette at 1este Vpon þis knight,..it may do me no shame. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iv. 1, I..beynge at rest in myne house,..sawe a dreame, which made me afrayed. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. (1592) 43 Forasmuch as God is euermore dooing, he is euer at rest. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. i. 12 What Sir, not yet at rest? the King's a bed. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 216 Nor is Osiris seen..: Nor can he be at 1est Within his sacred chest. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 50 When the Plummet is at Rest, and both Stars are seen. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. i, Had her heart not interfered in this matter, she might now have been perfectly at rest. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 99 General properties of fluids at rest. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* XXXVII, He sat in his chair, still, but not at rest: expectant evidently. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 48 After this terrific disturbance Vesuvius has never been really at 1est.

b. *To set..at rest*, to satisfy, assure; to settle, decide finally. *At rest*, settled. Also, *to lay..to rest*, to allay completely.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 121 Set your heart at rest. The Fairy land buyes not the childe of me. 1817 SHELLEY *Proposal* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 361 The decisive effort to set their hopes and fears at rest. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Ecel. Angl.* 286 It might have been thought that the question..had been set at rest. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xii, I never can take any office under the present rulers of the nation; so that question is at 1est. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* viii, But set your mind at rest. I know no more of that lady's mind than you do. *Ibid.* xxxi, His fears, such as they were, were laid to rest. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 4/7 The enormous majority..should set that question at rest.

II. †10. Some part of the iron-work of a gate. *Obs. rare*—1.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 78 Of rych citeis ȝettis, stapillis, and restis, Gret lokis, slotis, massy bandis squayr.

11. a. A support for a fire-arm, employed in steadying the barrel to ensure accuracy of aim, *esp.* that used for the old heavy musket, which was forked at the upper end, and provided with a spike to fix it in the ground.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 13 b, That would permit their Mosquettiers to giue anie volees from their restes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 27 The musket hath his rest, the heauinesse thereof is many times eased. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. ix. 35 He shall have for his right hand a handsome Rest of Ash or other light wood, with an yron pike in the nether end, and an halfe hoope of yron aboue to

lay the musquet in when hee rests it. *a* 1662 Hevlin *Land* (1668) 492 Shouldering a Musket..in one hand, and a Rest in the other. 1833 Holland *Manuf. in Metal* II. 92 The rest is still generally used in shooting with the duck gun. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 753/1 *Rest*, a support for a gun in test firing.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1726 *Gentleman Angler* 154 A Rest, is a forked Piece of Stick with the forked End standing upright, and the other end fasten'd upon the Ground. It is called a Rest, because one Part of the Angler's Rod lies upon it.

c. A support for a cue in billiards.

1868 Pardon *Billiards* 59 The rest needs to be held tightly in the left hand. 1873 Bennett & Cavendish *Billiards* 27 The rest is 4 feet 10 in. in length. It consists of a handle of wood with a cross or grooved piece, of ivory, boxwood, or brass, fixed on the head, to rest the cue in.

12. A thing upon which something else rests, in various specific uses (see quots.).

The *rest* of a lance belongs to Rest *sb.*[3]

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1623) M j, Your Hiue being fitted and dressed, you must haue also in a readineese a Mantle, a Rest, and a Brush—A Rest is either single or double. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* vi. 6 Without in the wall of the house hee made narrowed rests round about. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 205 Seasoned board of oake layd uppon sufficient rests of oake tymber for the grounde floare. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 275 Having spread a Mantle on the Ground,..set a Pair of Rests, or two Supporters for the Hive. 1723 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 135 Pedestals shou'd be continued so as to form Rests or Leaning-Places for the Windows. *Ibid.* 136 The Windows have no Rests, but reach down to the Pavement. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Rests*, the arrangement at the top and bottom of a pit for supporting the shaft-cage while changing the tubs or cars. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 753/2 *Rest*, a support or a guide for stuff fed to a saw.

b. That part of a lathe on which the cutting-tool is supported in the operation of turning.

1680 Moxon *Mech. Exer.* x. 180 The Rest is a square piece of Stuff..Its Office is to rest the Tool upon, that it may lie in a steddy position while the Workman uses it. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 382 In the turning of ovals, the top of the rest which supports the tool is always made to pass through..the two centers round which the oval engine turns. 1882 *Mech. World* 4 Mar. 138 The rest on which the tool is supported appears to be on the near side of the line of centres, a position that could scarcely be correct.

13. Something upon which one rests. *rare.*

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* iii. 190 Surely that is a very aery soule, whose chiefe rest and stay is not his Religion. 1648 R. Wilkinson *Saint's Trav.* (1874) 7 Several Rests of Creatures discovered and laid open. Below the Coming of Christ in Spirit, who is the alone Rest of Saints.

b. A projection for the foot to rest on.

1869 *Daily News* 15 Apr., There are no fastenings for the foot—simply a rest which projects out from the axle-trees. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 596/2 Throwing my weary feet on the consting rests, I started.

c. (See quot.)

1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 250 All vessels regularly engaged in this fishery are supplied with a special apparatus, called a 'rest' or 'pulpit', for the support of the harpooner as he stands on the bowsprit.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In senses 3 or 4, as *rest camp, cure, system*; *rest-ordained, -refreshed, -seeking*; † rest-field, a fallow; † rest man, one who leads an inactive life.

1890 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 3/1 For the men a healthier *rest camp could hardly be desired. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 375 General massage, such as is used for convalescent patients or '*rest-cure' cases. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 248 The second kinde groweth in this countrie in *rest-fieldes. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 251 Two meales a daye is suffycyent for a *rest man; and a labourer maye eate thre tymes a day. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 313 Knowing th' use aright Of Work-fit Day, and *Rest-ordained Night. 1603 J. Davies (Heref.) *Microcos.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 23/1 Be'ng *rest-refresht therefore, now forwards run With bright Apollo. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xx, The wandering and sinful, but now *rest-seeking and repentant man. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 415 The *rest system of treatment of recent cases of insanity.

b. In sense 12, as *rest-auger, -carriage, -frame, -holder, -plate, -wimble.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 5 A pyn-awgur, a *rest-awgur, a flayle. 1833 Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 145 The chain is fastened on one side to a part of the *rest-carriage.., which descends and occupies the space between the sides of the frame. *Ibid.*, The chain operates upon the *rest-frame, to which it is attached. 1881 Young *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 553. 258 The little piece S is the *rest-holder. *Ibid.*, The *rest-plate R which is made of iron can be moved up and down. 1446 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 95, ij yoke wymbils, j *restwymbyll.

Rest, *sb.*[2] Also 5 reste, 6 *Sc.* rist. [a. F. *reste* (1395), = It. and Sp. *resta, resto*, Pg. *reste, resto*, f. *rester* Rest *v.*[2] Hence also MDu. and MLG. *reste*; Du., G., Da., Sw. *rest.*]

† **1.** That which remains over; a remainder or remnant. *The auld rest*, the name of some disease (cf. quot. 1669 in b). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 603 Thus bokis twelue anende, and oon is rest. 1484 Caxton *Curiall* 2 The reste thenne is thys, that thou shalt haue labour wythout fruyt. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 323 The rot, the roup, and the auld rest. *c* 1610 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 13 That every barrel of good Ale hold and contain xv gallons, xiiij gallons of clear Ale, and one gallon for the rest. *a* 1652 Brome *Queenes Exch.* I. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 469 The Queen has done me favour .. To make my rest of life all holidayes. 1693 *Humours Town* 124 Thou hast too, yet, I hope, a Rest of Reputation.

b. *pl.* Remains, remnants, relics. Now *rare.*

c 1467 *Noble Bk. of Cookry* (1882) 26 Take restes of motton choped and put them in a faire pot. 1669 Gale *Idea Jansenisme* 93 The best remedie to extirpate the restes of this contagious Maladie. 1677 — *Crt. Gentiles* III. 199 They endeavored to gather up the least pieces, if the rage of persecutors had left any restes or reliques. *a* 1694 Sir A. Balfour *Lett.* (1700) 54 Its a Town of Roman antiquity, of which there are yet some rests to be seen, as aqueducts, &c. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 527 Others, .may with probability be regarded like suprarenal 'rests' as isolated and outlying fragments of the mesoblastic tissues.

† c. *Arith.* A remainder. *Obs. rare.*

1608 R. Norton *Stevin's Disme* A 4 b, If, from things equall, equall things bee substracted, their rests shall be equal. 1636 Mellis *Recorde's Gr. Arts* 63 Therefore in the place of the rest or remaine, right vnder the denomination, I set down 0.

2. † a. A sum remaining to be paid; balance or arrears of money due. *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 12, xxxiiij li resauit..of the ald rest of his faderis compt and his awin. 1523–4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 325 There Remayneth in ther box with the Rest of this Acompte.. iij li. viij s. 1549 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Cl.) I. 99 The saidis personis findand souerte for the auld rist and malis in tyme coming. *Ibid.*, Souerte for the restis and malis. 1581–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 458 For satisfeing and outredding thairof, be the restis to be gottin in and utherwyse.

b. The reserve or surplus fund of a bank, esp. of the Bank of England.

1844 in *Encycl. Brit.* (1902) XXVI. 112 Bank of England. ..Proprietors' Capital, 14,533,000. Rest, 3,564,729. 1847 J. Francis *Hist. Bank Eng.* I. ix. 147 A reserve fund, which, under the name of *rest*, has increased with the business of the house. 1882 A. S. Michie *Gilbart's Hist. Banking* I. 370 The Rest, from being looked upon merely as a fund to equalize the dividends, is now regarded as a reserve to meet exceptional losses. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 6/1 This amount will. still leave the 'Rest' above three millions, below which it is never allowed to fall.

fig. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 352 Life, indeed, is just the one thing—the reserved capital, the rest, the ultimate security.

c. (See quots.)

1825 C. Butler *Bk. R. C. Ch.* 154 It may not be improper to make what, in mercantile transactions, is termed *a rest*; and thus show, as it were on a balance sheet, which side.. has the preponderance. 1856 Gilbart *Pract. Treat. Banking* (ed. 6) 258 Amount of Cash-Book last night. (This is usually called the Rest.) ? 1889 Waterston *Manual Commerce* 286/2 *Rest*, a term applied both to the period of stock-taking and balancing of a merchant, and to the balance of undivided profit at that period.

3. The remainder or remaining part(s) *of* something.

1530 Palsgr. 262/2 Rest that leaveth of a thynge, *demeurant.* 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 139 They passed away the rest of the wynter there. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 45 b, The rest of the promontory is ful of ruines. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 33 While I liued here the rest of this summer, I made a iourney of pleasure. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 Oct., I pray God I may think so for the rest of my life. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 220 The hair about the neck..is not different from that on the rest of the body. 1861 Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 32 When England, in common with the rest of Europe, was Catholic.

b. The remainder *of* a number of persons, animals, or things.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1207 Lo! quhair thair sits ane Priores of renown Amangs the rest of Spiritualitie. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 216 b, The same iudgement hath he also of the rest of the ministers of the churche. 1611 Bible *Neh.* xi. 1 The rest of the people also cast lots, to bring one of tenne, to dwell in Ierusalem. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 137 To distinguish it from the rest of their own Civill Lawes. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* VI. § 1 The rest of us went to church. *c* 1765 Gray *Satire* 34 The Master of John's Like the rest of the Dons. 1839 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 27 The rest of the twenty-four hours were allowed to the laborer to employ as he plensed. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 299 Like the rest of the world, I am in doubt.

c. (*All*) *the rest of it*, everything else which might be mentioned or included.

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* v, With their holy water, and their moppings and their scourings, and the rest of it. 1888 Balfour in *Times* 2 Oct. 10/4 He was treated as an ordinary prisoner, plank bed and all the rest of it.

4. The remainder or residue of something specified or implied in the context.

1530 Palsgr. 262/2 Rest or resydue, *demourant.* 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 18 Therewith upon his crest With rigor so outrageous he smitt, That a large share it hewd out of the rest. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. 65 Conceiue of this and guesse of all the rest. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 123 The present necessity forced the United Dutch to rest satisfied onely with words, and only to hope for the rest. 1762 Gray *Williams* 11 Gallant youth! this marble tells the rest. 1820 Keats *Isabella* vii, She ceas'd her timid quest, But in her tone and look he read the rest. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 691/2 To accept the office as to some part of the estate and not accept it as to the rest.

b. As *pl.* The remaining persons, animals, or things; the others.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1458 Ladie Sensualitie Sen syne hes gydit this cuntrie, And monie of the rest. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 62, The Byshop of Rome with al the reste, stampe & stare at it. 1623 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. iii. (1614) 739 They leapt off the Rockes into the Sea...The rest fled. 1670 Dryden *Conq. Granada* I. i, One Bull, with curl'd black Head beyond the rest. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 44 P 8 Some of which [inventions] I could wish entirely rejected, and the rest to be used with Caution. 1769 Sir W. Jones *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 15 A lovely stripling stepp'd before the rest. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* III. iii, The Duchess would drive over...The rest were to ride. 1870 Max Müller *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 141 They represent each deity as independent of all the rest.

5. In phrases: a. (*As*) *for the rest*, as regards, with regard to, what remains.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 82 As for the rest how to open, clense, dry, and hele suche apostumations, ye must consult with sum phisition. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 92 But for the rest: you tell a Pedigree [etc.]. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 314 Let it suffice for this present..: for the rest, I shall not cease to admonish thee accordingly. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* VIII. 6 For the rest, all these debauchments are very true. 1760–2 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* No. 25 P 1 Riches are the strength of a nation; and for the rest, our ships..will protect us. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 344 For the rest, it is I believe as compleat as human nature..will permit. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xiv, For the rest, you are not my conscience keeper, so don't make yourself uneasy. 1851 Borrow *Lavengro* xliv, As for the rest, I could not exactly make it out.

b. *As to the rest*, also † (*in*) *the rest*, in other respects, otherwise.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 8 And in the rest to take their aduentures, and sometimes to starue. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 653 Of this Tree we may not taste nor touch..; the rest, we live Law to our selves, our Reason is our Law. 1745 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* No. 8 (1748) II. 87 As to the rest, he has a very good estate [etc.]. 1771 Warburton in W. & Hurd *Lett.* (1809) 464 As to the rest, you shall live to yourself. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 307, I know not that his strength is more than mine. As to the rest I care not.

† c. *Above the rest*, especially. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. i. 50 Do as I bid thee, or rather do thy pleasure: Aboue the rest, be gone.

† **6.** In primero, the stakes kept in reserve, which were agreed upon at the beginning of the game, and upon the loss of which the game terminated; the venture of such stakes. *Obs.*

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. y iv b, [They] fell to gamynge. And not longe after, one of the Pistoiens losinge his reste had not a farthynge left him to blesse himselfe. 1591 Florio *and Fruites* 69 *A.* Let us agree of our game, what shall we plaie for? *S.* One shilling stake, and three rest. 1614 Tomkis *Albumazar* III. v, I set ten shillings six pence, You see't? my rest, fiue and fifty. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. IV. 156 The Duke .. being at that instant bow'd down upon the Table, to draw the money he had newly won upon a rest, escap'd that fatal blow.

fig. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. i. 17 When I cannot liue any longer, I will doe as I may: That is my rest. 1630 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 155 The King thought it no policie to play all his Rest at once, where hee might have lost more at one Game, than he had got in eight yeares.

† b. In phr. *to set* (*up*) *one's rest*, to venture one's final stake or reserve. *Obs.*

1575 Gascoigne *Herbes, Supposes* III. ii, Of whom some one peraduenture shal leese a great sum of money before he win one stake, & at last halfe in anger shal set vp his rest. *c* 1597 Harington *On Play* in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 222 The kinge, 55 eldest hand, set up all restes. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 288 [The] advantage which he had of three Sevens in hand, had enforced him to set his Rest.

† **7.** *To set* (*up*) *one's rest*, in fig. uses. Now *Obs.* except perhaps as in f.

a. To stake, hazard, or venture one's all *on* or *upon* something; to set one's final hope or trust *upon* or *in* something.

1587 Greene *Penelope's Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 181 Least ayming more at y^e weale of our countrey then our own liues, we set our rest on the hazard and so desperately throw at all. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 68 If the Pope.. were brought to this last hand to set vppe his rest upon these men. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 59 The Queen of Scots being..one which set vp her rest in hope of England. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. IV. 174 The greatest part of those who had set vp their rest upon the Fortune of the Duke his Father. 1684 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 11 They would set up their Rest on such an Answer.

b. To do one's utmost. *rare*—1.

1589 [? Lyly] *Pappe w. Hatchet* Wks. III. 398 Wee'le set vp all our rests, to make you all restie.

c. To have or take a resolution; to be resolved or determined.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 27 He that sets vp his rest to doe more exploits with his Mace, then a Moris Pike. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. ii. 110 As I haue set vp my rest to run awaie, so I will not rest till I haue run some ground. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* V. iii, Despair, or tortures of a thousand hells, All's one to me; I have set up my rest. 1646 Sir J. Temple *Irish Reb.* 4, I have cast up my accounts, I have set up my rest, and determine rather to displease any other man than offend my own conscience.

d. To fix or settle *upon*, to decide *for*, to place one's whole aim or end *in*, something.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 86 Haue ye alreadie..set your rest vpon some higher personage? 1633 B. Jonson *Tale of a Tub* II. i, Arrested, As I had set my rest up for a wife! 1663 Pepys *Diary* 19 Jan., He seems to set up his rest in this plenty, and the neatness of his house. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 269 When this address was made by the Dutch, he set up his whole rest and interest, that it might be well accepted. 1702 S. Parker tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* V. 327 Those very Men who have set up their rest in Pursuit of External Profit and Pleasure. 1740–1 Richardson *Pamela* (1883) I. 417 As if I believed I ought to set up my rest in my mean self and think nothing further to be done. [1826 Scott *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 305 She has a good heart,..but unhappily..she has set up the whole staff of her rest in keeping literary society about her.]

e. To be certain, assured, convinced.

1623–4 Middleton & Rowley *Sp. Gipsy* IV. ii, Could I

set up my rest That he were lost, or taken prisoner, I could hold true with sorrow.'

f. To take up one's (permanent) abode.

1590 LODGE *Rosalynde* (Hunterian Cl.) 50 Aliena resolued there to set vp her rest.., and so became Mistres of the farme. 1621 HAKEWILL *Dauid's Vow* 251 Hee may chance to come into my sight, but..hee shall not set up his rest there. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. ii, Should I have set up my rest at the first inn I lodged at, I should never have arrived at the happiness I now enjoy. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 91 Here I counted to set up my rest for life. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 20 Sept. § 8, I firmly believe he will set up his rest in Monmouthshire. 1810 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 256 Here I hope to set up my rest. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxxi, We..will set up our rest again among our boyish haunts.

g. To make an end. *rare* —1.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Jan., So home; with much ado.., and now resolving to set up my rest as to plays till Easter.

†**8.** *To set down one's rest*: **a.** To stop, make an end (also with *lay*); to take up residence. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 74 Here as a limit sufficient to that determined labour doe I lay downe my rest. 1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 127 Whereupon he thought this night to set downe his rest. *a* 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 202 That man that comes in this life to the end of his walk, and there setteth down his rest from going any further. *a* 1665 DIGBY *Priv. Mem.* (1827) 282, I have set down my rest where piety forbiddeth not to live according to nature.

†**b.** To make up one's mind; to determine. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 110 Where you sette downe your reste, you are very resolute. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 312 They that set down their rest and resolution that they will be rich.

9. In tennis and battledore, a spell of quick and continuous returning of the ball maintained by the players. Also *fig.*

Cf. F. *reste* (sense 13 in Littré).

c 1600 BEAUMONT *Letter to B. Jonson*, For wit is like a rest Held up at tennis ! which men do the best With the best gamesters. 1682 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess. Poetry* 13 But O ! the Dialogues, where jest and mock Is held up like a rest at Shittle-cock. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husband* IV, Knock me down, if ever I saw a Rest of Wit better Play'd, than that last in my Life. 1740 — *Apol.* (1756) I. 111 They return'd the ball so dextrously upon one another that every scene between them seem'd but one continued rest of excellence. 1889 in Heathcote *Tennis*, etc. (1890) 43 *note*, In the first of these matches, there were..159 rests. 1890 *Ibid.* 257 The longest rest on record in a double match..consisted of no fewer than thirty-eight volleys.

Rest, *sb.*3 Forms: *α.* 4–**rest,** 5–6 **reste.** *β.* 4–5 **reeste,** 5 **reest, reyst**(e, 6 **reist, reast.** [Aphetic form of *arest* ARREST *sb.*; cf. REST *v.*3 In sense 2 = It. *resta*, Pg. *reste, riste*, Pg. and Sp. *ristre.*]

†**1.** A means of stopping or checking a horse.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 þey dryueþ hir hors wiþ a..3eide..instede of barnacles and of britels of reest. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 137 It were a myschefe, yf lyberte lacked a reyne, Where with to rule hym with the wrythyng of a rest.

†**b.** Arrest of persons or goods. *Obs.*

1423 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 58 Allso it is ordenyd þat noo Constable within the Cite take no sylver for no rest þei make by way off her office, oþerwais þen þe Law wyll. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XL. (Percy Soc.) 203, I obeyed his rest; there was no remedy. *c* 1573 *Durh. Dep.* (Surtees) 258 The reast that one Toppyn had maid of the Egiptiens goods. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 916/1 What authoritie haue you to arrest me?..I will not obeie your rest.

†**c.** Fixed purpose; resolve. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 4975 When morne come, fast þai prest To þe batell, of a reest To take þe chaunce myght fall.

2. In mediæval armour, a contrivance fixed to the right side of the cuirass to receive the butt-end of the lance when couched for the charge, and to prevent it from being driven back upon impact.

In quot. 1697 applied to the butt-end of the lance itself; cf. quot. *a* 1661 in b.

a. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 92 Pro j rest pro domino, vij scot. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 43 Into the reste he threwe hys speare. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 361 And whan the knight vnderstod this, he sette the spere in the rest. 1540 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VII. 287 Gevin to the Frenche armorar for.. iiij. restis to the justing sadills. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 517 The Turkish horsemen,..couching their staues in their rests. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 641 This gripes the lance, and with such vigour shakes, That to the rest the beamy weapon quakes. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxii, Each ready lance is in the rest. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 782 A knight..who laid his lance In rest, and made as if to fall upon him.

β. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 260 A sper in reyst he kest with all his mayne. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xvi. 237 Thenne they putte their speres in their reystes and came to gyders. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 107 He broughte his speere in the reeste. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 43 This Prince..sustenit..Sic strife in stoure so oft with spere in reist. *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xli. 45 Stiff speiris in reistis..Ar brok on thair breistis.

b. *Her.* A charge supposed to represent the above (but also differently named and interpreted).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 328 What usually are termed therein rests, being the handles of spears (most honourable in tilting to break them nearest thereunto) are called by some critics *surflues*. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clarion*, Guillim takes these Clarions to be a Kind of old-fashion Trumpet; but others think they rather represent the Rudder of a Ship, or, as some say, the Rest for a Lance. 1849 PLANCHÉ in *Jrnl. Archaeol. Assoc.* IV. 349 On the charge in heraldry, called a 'rest', or 'clarion'. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 121 My own opinion is, that the Rest or Clarion was a rude type of a musical instrument,

†**3.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare* —0.

1611 COTGR., *Gaide-serre*, the rest of the locke of a Harquebuse.

Rest (of a plough): see REEST.

Rest, variant of WREST *sb.*

†**Rest,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **reest.** [Perh. ad. OF. *resté* (see RESTY *a.*), but cf. also Frisian *rest-ur* in the same sense. The later form is REESED.] Rancid, reasty.

14.. *Med. Rec.* in *Relig. Ant.* I. 53 For brynnyng with wilde fyre: tak rest bacon, and do hit on a grene hesill styk. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Reest, as flesche.., *rancidus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 304/2 To be Reste, *rancere.*

Rest, *v.*1 Forms: 1 **ræstan** (**hræst-**), 3 **ræsten,** 5 **rast**; 1 **restan,** 2–5 **resten** (*Orm.* **resstenn**), 5 **restyn,** 4 **resti,** 4–6 **reste,** 4–**rest**; 6 **reast,** 9 *Sc.* **reist**; 5 **rist**(e, **ryst**(e, **ruste** (9 *Sc.* **rist**). *Pa. t.* 1 **ræste,** 1–4 **reste** (5 **ryste**), 4 **rest**; also 4 **restede,** -**ide,** -**yde,** 4–**rested** (4–5 -**id,** etc.). *Pa. pple.* 3–4 **y-,** i-**rest,** 4 **rest**; 4–**rested** (4–5 -**id,** -**yd**). [OE. *ræstan, restan,* = OFris. *resta,* OS. *restian,* OHG. *restan* (MHG. *resten*), related to OHG. *rastôn, rastên,* and MDu., MLG. *rusten* (G. *rasten,* Du. *rusten*). For the variation in these forms, and in ME., see the etym. note to REST *sb.*1]

I. *intr.* **1.** To take repose by lying down, and *esp.* by going to sleep; to lie still or in slumber. Also in later use with adverbs, to have (good or bad) repose.

Beowulf (Z.) 1794 Wolde blondenfeax beddes neosan,.. rofne randwigan restan lyste. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 41 And [he] cuom ðirdda siðe & cuoeð ðæm..'slepað gee & ræstas'. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 118 Drince ealles þone drenc þritiz nihta,..þonne þu restan wille. 1340 *Ayenb.* 31 Huanne þe man is ruo heui þat ne louep bote to ligge and resti and slepe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXV. (*Julian*) 304 Scho..lad þame in a bed to reste, & bad þame slepe. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 35 Whan thou art dead, in thi bed shal he rest. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 138 And so were they departed, and eche yede to his ostell to reste. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVIII. (Percy Soc.) 199 La Bell Pucell to a fayre chambre brought, Dyde me than brynge for to rest all nyght. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 232 He..laieth hym downe againe to rest. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 87 Now good my Lord, lye heere, and rest awhile. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Mar., Being sleepy, fell soon to rest, and so rested well. 1742 WESLEY *Extr. of Jrnl.* (1749) 24, I ask'd her, How have you rested? 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, She had not rested well. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* 324 When he has quietly and well rested, [he hears] worse than after a restless night. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xvi, Too feverish to rest, I rose as soon as day dawned.

b. To lie in death or in the grave.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Dec. 4 Hyre lichama resteð nu on Romebyriz. *c* 962 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 962, Her forðferde Ælfgar..& his lic rest on Wiltune. *c* 1205 LAY. 17231 Þenne þi lif endeð, þer þu scalt resten. *c* 1225 *Leg. St. Kath.* 2482 Striked a steam ut of þet stanene þruh þet ha in resteð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1079 Þe bodi moght he nan-gat hide, For vnder erth most it not rest. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 401 Seint Edburgh þat..resteþ at Wynchestre. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlvii. 23 Thus rested Salomon with his fathers. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Wheare lyes strong Hector...Wheare stout Serpedon dooth rest. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 63 He builded Cels and Monasteries, but chiefly at Achadha, where he resteth. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 598, I shall shortly be with them that rest. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 40 Their airy dance They leave, in dust to rest. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V. ix, A set of poor souls you won't let rest in their coffins. 1813 BYRON *Diary* 23 Nov., Why should Junius be dead?..would he rest in his grave? 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxix, Into her merits or demerits I do not enter deeply here. Let her rest in peace.

2. To take repose by intermission of labour or exertion of any kind; to desist or refrain from effort or activity; to become or remain inactive.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 31 And [he] cuoeð to him, 'cymes sundrig in woestig styd & restas huon'. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xx. 11 On six dagum god geworhte heofenan and eorðan.., and reste þy seofoðan dæge and gehalgode hyne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3635 Four hondred men ar he reste is owe honde he slou. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM VI. 58 Þou ert emaus, þe ryche castel, þar resteþ alle weryе: Ine þe restede emanuel. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 125 Þere is Iacobus welle, þat Criste reste by. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5862 He.. Hade laburt so longe, hym list for to rest, And bowet fro the batell. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 404 Vpon Solempnit 3ule day quhen ilk man suld rest. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 833 Neuer restyng nor themselues refreshing, except the baityng of their horses. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 6, I..am my selfe attach'd with wearinesse To th' dulling of my spirits: sit downe, and rest. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 292 Thither he bent his way, determin'd there To rest at noon. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 7 He hangs between; in doubt to act, or rest. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, They rested to recover their breath. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxxiii, Now set me where I can rest among the rocks without fear of falling. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xv, Our men..had orders not to let the enemy rest.

Comb. 1843 *Peter Parley's Ann.* IV. 114 They set themselves down upon a rest-and-be-thankful stone to survey the glen. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Sept. 3/1 A few who adopt rather too much of the rest-and-be-thankful principle.

b. Of things, in various contextual uses.

Beowulf (Z.) 1858 Þæt þam folcum sceal..sib gemænum & sacu restan. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1576 Þa se æðeling het stream fare stillan, storman restan. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8570 (Kölbing), Lete we þis rest, in godes name, & telle forþ..Hou Merlin duth [etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlvii. 6 O! thou swerd of the Lord, hou longe shalt thou not reste? 1388 — *Exod.* xxiii. 11 Sixe 3eer thou schalt sowe thi lond, ..in the seuenthe 3eer thou schalt leeue it, and schalt make to reste [1535 COVERDALE, let it rest and lye still]. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 38 Whan alle the planetys, that turnyn abowte, At the day of dome schul cese and reste. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lvi. 37 Now Of this scheld Resteth this Storye. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 338 And here resteth thystorye of them and retourneth to shewe of Raymondyns men. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* viii. (1892) 60 Barlie.. resteth in the ground not past three dayes but up he starteth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 595 The Harp Had work and rested not. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 333/1 When these parts are not thus doubled, the third and fourth parts rest. 1831 *E. Ross Farm Rep.* 88 in *Lib. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, The land was allowed 'to rest'—i. e., to remain unploughed for a period of years. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 June 2/3 The unlucky Oxford-street theatre, after 'resting'—to use the phrase of the profession—..was reopened last night.

c. With negatives, and followed by *till.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXIII. (*Seven Sleepers*) 263 Þane ferlyt he, & wald nocht ryst til he agane come to þe fyrst. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4737 Y nyl neuer from preynge here-after rast Tylle þey ben forȝene to heire. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 339 Thou wost neuere resten ne dwelle, Tyl mannes feleschepe ȝe comen vntylle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxiv. 220 He went, & restyd not tyll he cam to Burdeux. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 32, I cannot rest Vntill the White Rose that I weare, be dy'de [etc.]. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *War* F viij b, They rested not untill they had made the Empire stand headlesse about seuenteene yeares. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXX, I have often heard of the Pyramids, and shall not rest till I have seen them. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. i, I hastily set out for Suffolk, and rested not till I arrived at Mrs. Charlton's. 1819 JAS. MORTON in *Leyden's Poetical Remains* 5 He never rested until he had obtained this literary treasure.

d. To cease *from*, to have intermission or cessation †*of*, something.

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* XI. 23 And the loond restyde fro bateil. 1382 — *Rev.* XIV. 13 Fro henus forth now the spirit seith, that thei reste of her trauelis. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXII. (Percy Soc.) 105 The seuent day he restes of hys werke. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* XIV. 13 They maye rest from their laboures. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* II. 2 And he rested on the seuenth day from all his worke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 802 Here stand Ye Angels arm'd, this day from Battel rest. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IX. 21 The souls..There rest from the eternity of toil. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* 16 She.. bless'd herself, and cursed herself, And rested from her labours.

†**e.** To cease *to* do (or doing) something. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* I. 16 Resteth to do shrewdely, lerneth to do wel. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 20603 (Trin.), She resteþ nouþer day ny nyst To preye for synful mennes plist. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 296 Leosthenes..would not rest pronokying the people to make warre vpon the residue of Grece. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 20 And here I rest to le trubblesum unto you. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xviii. 56 Such old babes as they.., who neuer rested to sow debate.

3. To be at ease or in quiet; also (of persons or things), to continue without change or removal; to stay, remain, lie, have place or station.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 159 Eadige beoþ þearfena gastas & hie restaþ on heofena rice. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 6 Gyf þar beoð sybbe bearn, reste þar eower sib. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13025 Swa þatt me þinnkeþþ god inn hemm To biggenn & to resstenn. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Mi sawle schal resten mit te rihtwise. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23652 Iesu crist..giue vs grace sua here to do, Þat wit his we mai rest in ro. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 95 Þote Reson haue reuþe of him, he resteþ in þe stokkes Also longe as I lyue. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 Sum saiȝe þat he dyed nost, but þat he reste/ þare to þe day of dome. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 15 Ypocras rested in the Ile of Thau. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii. 13 Pryncesse of townes,..A richer restith under no Christen roy. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 160 b, That the citezens hearing where the place of the ieopardye rested, might occurre their enemies. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. i. 5 This way the King will come:..Here let vs rest. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* III. 13 Assoone as the soles of the feete of the Priestes..shall rest in the waters of Iordan. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 111 A stone neither mooueth nor resteth. 1658 R. NEWCOURT *Title to Map of London*, Under ye Roman Regencie then rested this Citie & Kingdome by ye space of neere 490 yeares. 1740 PITT *Æneid* X. 1183 The wretched father (father now no more !) In sullen sorrow rested on the shore. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. iii, O, then,..it is not on the side of the young woman that the difficulty seems to rest? 1838 TREVELYAN in *Macaulay* (1876) II. i. 5 Mr. Wallace did not choose to rest quietly under a castigation in excess of his deserts.

†**b.** In phr. *Rest you merry, fair, happy.* (Cf. 7 b and 8 c, to which this may properly belong.)

1548 ELYOT, *Ane*, bee thou gladde: or ioyfull, as the vulgare people saie Reste you mery. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 86 Rest you merry. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. iii. 60 Rest you faire good signior, Your worship was the last man in our mouthes. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 62 But I will hope of better deeds to morrow. Rest you happy.

c. To stop or cease at a certain point and remain otherwise inoperative or inactive. *To let.. rest*, to pursue or prosecute no further.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Ec les. Hist.* (1619) 392 Neither rested he with this, but destroyed, as much as [etc.]. 1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 121 Nay, let it [the quarrel] rest where it began at first. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* 548, I will send a destruction upon the house of Hazael..wch shall not rest in his person, but [etc.]. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 196 Charity..must never rest in the thoughts and Affections of the Soul. But how shall it exert itself in becoming Words and Actions? 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 ¶ 15 So much remains in the power of others, that reason is forced at last to rest in neutrality. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* X. ii, She considered, however, that the matter could not rest here. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* XXII, If I could let the matter rest.., I would do it.

d. To be at peace; to have quiet of mind.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. ii, Cecilia had now but little

leisure, for Lady Honoria would hardly rest a moment away from her. *Ibid.* IX. i, I could not rest till I had the honour of assuring you [etc.]. 1803 tr. *P. Le Brun's Mons. Botte* I. 23 Mr. Horeau, without whom he could not rest long together.

4. To have place or position, to settle, lie, be diffused, etc., *on* or *upon* some person or thing.

c 1000 Ælfric *Numb.* xi. 25 Þa se gast gereste on him, hiȝ witegodon and siððan ne geswicon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 Uppe þare blosme [sal] resten þe holie gost. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xi. 2 Ther shal resten vp on hym the Spirit of the Lord. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* (B.N.C. MS.) lf. 15 b, For bot marie had ben meke þe holy gost had not rested vppon hir. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xliv. 23 Couenaunt dyd he stablysh with Isaac, and made it to rest vpon the heade of Iacob. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* v. 6 Mercy and wrath come from him, and his indignation resteth vpon sinners. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 128 ¶ 4 The Man and the Woman are joined together for Life, and the main Burden rests upon the former. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. ii, That attack rested upon her mind, in defiance of all her endeavours to banish it. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* v. iii, How gently slumber rests upon her face. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xxix, His pale face, haggard under the deepening shadow that had rested upon it so long.

b. Of material objects supported by something.

1611 Bible 1 *Kings* vi. 10 Then hee built chambers..: and they rested on the house with timber of Cedar. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 125 This stone rests upon a marble-Pillar. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* III. vi, Almost upon the western wave Rested the broad bright sun. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xvii, The roof..rested upon four concentric arches. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 40 The stem of such plants rests upon some foreign body, such as the branch of a tree.

c. Of the eyes in relation to the object looked at.

1813 *Sketches of Character* (ed. 2) I. 104 Her eyes resting on a lace cap she had been making. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* x, My eye passed all other objects to rest on those most remote, the blue peaks.

d. Of a wing or division of an army.

1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 238 Their left resting on the hills, their right on the Residency.

e. To lie as a charge or stigma *on* one.

1678 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 162 It shall not rest upon him if I be not made a brigadeere. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xviii, Enough of blood rests on my head.

5. To lie or lean *on*, *upon*, or *against* a person or thing to obtain repose or support. † Also said of Christ hanging on the cross.

1382 Wyclif *John* xxi. 20 Thilke disciple..which restide in the souper on his brest. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2452 Þat Lord þat restyd on þe rode is maker of an ende.

1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VII. vii, 'Oh then rest on me!' cried he, still holding her; 'rest but upon me till the ceremony is over!' 1802 James *Mil. Dict.* s.v., The soldiers, belonging to the firing party, rest upon the butt ends of their firelocks. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, In a half-sitting posture, with her back resting against the door of the hovel. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xxx, With her little hand resting lightly upon the opposite post.

b. To rely *on* or *upon*, to trust *to*, some thing or person.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* vii. 2 Siria restede vp on Effraym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, To..set at nought the counseyle of other, & to lene & rest all togyder to thyne own reason. 1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Loue C.* I. 20 One Magistrate .. upon whose fidelitye your Excellencie may rest. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 141 I rested much vpon the Cardinals promise. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 9 If he covenant with us, 'I will be your God'; we must restipulate, 'Then will we rest upon thee'. 1856 F. E. Paget *Owlet of Owlst.* 150 Each rests a good deal on the greatness of her own connexions.

c. To depend *upon*, to be based or founded *on*, something.

1530 Palsgr. *Introd.* 26 The chefest poynt..resteth upon the knowledge of the gendre and nombre of the substantyve. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), Sometimes it rests upon testimony. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* III. iv, All his hopes now rested upon one friend and patron. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* vii, Thus establishing in him an interest resting both on present and past services. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 662 The case against him rested wholly on the evidence of Rumsey and Goodenough. 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* ii. (1885) 63 Science rests on phenomena observed by the senses.

d. To dwell *upon* (a word); to settle or decide *on* (a person). *rare.*

1530 Palsgr. *Introd.* 15 Thirdly to gyve every worde that they abyde and reste upon, theyr most audible sounde. 1700 Dryden *Sigismonda & G.* 469 On him I rested after long debate, And not without considering fixed my fate.

6. a. To remain confident or hopeful, to put trust, *in* something.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 In o bileve men resten, þat day shal come of þe laste jugement. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 163 In whos counseilles þe kyng hym self..so moche rested [*L. adquievit*]. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 62 Committyng my cause into Goddes handes, I rested wholy in his protection. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 134 These men fail as often as they rest in their projects, and are as usually frustrate of their hopes. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 50 Rest not in the helps and remedies that it [religion] bringeth. 1781 Burns *Winter* iii, Here, firm, I rest, they must be best, Because they are Thy Will! 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 973 Nor did he doubt her mo1e, But rested in her fealty. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 307 We must patiently rest in the thought of the Eternal, Omnipresent, and All-knowing.

† b. To be vested *in* a person. *Obs.*

1483 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 247/2 That the right and tytle.. of and in all suche Londs..be and rest in every of the said Wyfes. 1577 Harrison *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 64 The gift of this prelacie resteth in the earles of Darbie. *a* 1645 Habington *Surv. Worcs.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc.) I. II. 168 Cofton Haket came..to Mr. Skinner, in whose family nowe it restethe.

† c. To lie or consist *in* something. *Obs.*

1513 T. More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 760 Yee see their youth, of which I rekon the onely suretie to rest in your concord. 1530 Palsgr. *Introd.* 15 The diffyculte of the frenche tong..resteth chefely in thre thynges. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 188 Pleasure, wherin they determine other all or the chiefyste parte of mans felycytye to reste. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 2 Heerin the matter rests.

d. To lie *in* or remain *with* one, as something to be accomplished or determined.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 45 What you command, that rests in me to doe. 1601 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VI. lxxiv, It restes within your iudgmentes to vpright, Or els to ruine viterly the land. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 32 It rested in your Grace To vnloose this tyde-vp Iustice. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* IV. ii. 37 As to the how this act Be warranted, it rests with you. 1867 Ruskin *Time & Tide* § 98 Always to think of things as they truly are..as far as in us rests. And it does rest much in our power. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 5. 317 The whole direction of home and foreign affairs rested with Wolsey alone.

II. *refl.* 7. To give (oneself) rest or repose.

In early use with simple reflexive pronoun; in later use usually with *self*.

c 890 *Laws K. Ælfred* in Schmid *Gesetze* (1898) 26 Wyrceað eow vi dagas, & on þam siofoðan restað eow. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 227 Þonne he reste hine, þonne wæs his seo æþeleste ræst..on nacodre eorðan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Þet oðer mihte is on heouene, for-þi þa engles heom rested mare þenn on sum oðer dei. *c* 1200 *Bestiary* 241 Þe mire.., renneð rapelike, and resteð hire seldum. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 1369 At a welle wið-uten ðe tun..Ðor he wulde him resten. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2801 Go we on oure gate..to recuuer sum resset, þere we vs rest miȝt. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ix. 36 Whare oure Lady restid hir when scho was delyuer of hir childe. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 360 'If you like ye may go vnto your bed and riste you.' And so he did. 1530 Palsgr. 688/2 You may rest you here a while in this wyndowe. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 2 Kind Keepers.., Let dying Mortimer here rest himselfe. 1610 — *Temp.* III. i. 18 Pray set it downe, and rest you. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 205 We rested our selves upon the Rock. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 21 Nov., I was very glad to stay there a day to rest myself. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. vi, He then begged him to be seated, to rest himself. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xxi, Will you rest yourself here an hour, Miss? *Ibid.* xxvii, When I got there I was forced to sit to rest me under the hedge.

fig. *c* 1200 Ormin 9598 Clene þohht iss Godess bedd, & tære he wile himm resstenn. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 52 He that reste him on the rode.

transf. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 53 The trowblys tempestuous wyndis vttirly rested them.

b. With adjectival († or adverbial) complement.

a 1400 *Floriz & Bl.* (E.E.T.S.) 85 And so him sede child floriz, 'Rest þe murie, sire daris'. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 485 By hym come an olde hore mone And sayde: 'syr kyng, rest 3ov wylle!' 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 144, I haue her soueraigne aid, And rest myselfe content. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, O. T.* 324 He that believes shall rest himselfe contented with this alsufficient meanes. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VI. 26 Oh! rest thee tranquil; chase those fearful doubts. 1833 Tennyson *Œnone* 156 Oh! rest thee sure That I shall love thee well and cleave to thee.

† c. To rely *upon*. (Cf. 5 b.) *Obs. rare.*

1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xxxii. 8 The people rested themselues vpon the words of Hezekiah king of Iudah. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, O. T.* 295 As this people have not rested themselves upon the Gracious promise of Gods protection.

III. *trans.* 8. To give (one) rest or repose; to relieve or refresh by rest; to lay to rest.

c 1205 Lay. 17229 Þu seolf scalt þer in Þine ban resten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2733 Quen þai war rest wel, vp-ras þai. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7482 (Kölbing), Doun of her destrers þai liȝten, Her stedes to rest, her armes liȝten. 1495 *Trevisa's De P. R.* (W. de W.) v. xxvi. 135 Somtyme the sholders ben greuyd..and thenne they ben curyd and restyd. *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps.* xxiii. i, He rests me in greene pasture. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 33 Then would I hide my bones, not rest them heere. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 8 So that I had the convenience of resting my back. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* I. 236 A grot is form'd beneath, with mossy seats, To rest the Nereids. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 451 He..seeks a more convenient friend,..On whom he rests well-pleas'd his weary pow'rs. 1830 Scott *Auchindrane* II. i, The grim sexton..Made him the bed which rests his head for ever. 1855 Lynch *Rivulet* VI. i, It rests us to look on their calm. 1872 Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii, Wears goggles very commonly; says it rests his eyes. 1896 Baden-Powell *Matabele Campaign* xiii, I told Poore to rest the men and horses, while..I went on ahead.

absol. 1400 *Pol., Rel., & Love Poems* (1866) 31 Hit resteþ and hit quemeþ.

b. In phr. (*God* or *heaven*) *rest his soul, him*, etc. Now *arch.*

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2107 O maister, maister, god þi soule reste! 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 75 Is my boy, God rest his soule, aliue or dead? 1605 — *Mach.* IV. iii. 227 Not for their owne demerits..Fell slaughter on their soules: Heauen rest them now. 1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* cxxxiii. (1783) IV. 203 They are a set of fellows who are not worth a resurrection, and therefore God rest 'em and rot 'em for us. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* I. Introd. 50 And he began to talk anon..of Earl Walter, rest him, God! 1818 — *Br. Lamm.* xxi, Fill a brimmer of my auld auntie's claret, rest her heart! 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* I. v, My good mother came (God rest her soul) Of Spain.

† c. *God rest you merry* (cf. 3 b and 7 b). *Obs.*

1568 Fulwel *Like will to Like* Hadd. *Dodsley* (1874) III. 342 God rest you merry both, and God be your guide. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. i. 65 God rest you merry, sir.

d. To allow (a thing) to rest; to permit to remain undisturbed, quiescent, or inactive.

1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship* v. vii. 5 The water of an Oxe, that hath beene rested a certaine time. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 22 He fights as you sing pricksong,..he rests his minum, one, two, and the third in your bosom. 1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 33 A learned..Writer..has with great appearance of Probability brought it down to A. D. 96: And there I am willing to rest it. 1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* II. 18 Instead of resting, or fallowing, a whole field,..the fallow here is..interposed by means of alleys, which are the part rested. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* xxxvii, He had never budged nor even rested his knife at all this fracas. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 May 615/1, I doubt if it is wise to 'rest' a fish that has missed a fly.

e. To hold (weapons) in an easy position. Also *transf.* of a commander of troops.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1684/1 Both sides of the Bridge.. being Lined with Grenadiers with their Muskets rested. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4253/2 A Company of Her Majesty's Foot-Guards.., who rested their Arms as the Ambassador pass'd by. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 577/1 As Nicias was drawing up against him, Gylippus rested his arms, and sent a herald. 1802 James *Mil. Dict.*, *To Rest arms*, to bring the firelock to the same position as in present arms.

f. *Sc.* To make up (a fire) for the night.

a 1774 [see Rested *ppl. a.*]. 1845 Still *Cottar's Sunday* 145 There's nocht ado but bar the door An' rest the fire. 1881 Gregor *Folk-lore* 160 The last thing done on the last day of the year was to 'rist' the fire, that is, cover up the live coals with the ashes.

9. To lay (the head, etc.) *on* or *upon* something for support.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 Seoðen..nefde he hwar he muhte resten his heaued. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 16762+113 Man son has nothing apon his hed to rest. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Mark*) 84 Restand his hed one cristis kne. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 40 Finde you out a bed, For I vpon this banke will rest my head. *a* 1659 Waller *Panegyric Cromwell* xlii, England now does..Her weary head upon your bosom rest. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 117 Here rests his head upon the lap of Earth, A Youth. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IV. ii, He rested one arm upon the table. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 350 Resting their hands on the lay or shuttle-bearer. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xxviii, A large old pointer dog rested its massive head on the knee of one girl. *fig.* *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1326 Sumwhat he byheld On which him þoughte, he myghte his herte reste.

b. To place, lay, or set (a thing) *upon* something to support it or keep it in position.

1422 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 17 Hafe rowme and space.. to ryste hys tymbre apon. 1660 *Guillim's Heraldry* IV. xiii. (ed. 4) 328 A thing whereon to rest their Lances. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* X. 180 Its office is to rest the Tool upon, that it may lie in a steddy position while the Workman uses it. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 50 On those set-off's stretch your Plates, and on them rest your Spur-braces. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 299 Its groundsill was rested upon a bed of lead. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxiv, Amyas rested the point of his sword on the ground, and his hands upon the hilt.

c. To throw (some weight) *on* a thing.

1809 Roland *Fencing* 5 You will thereby possess more freedom..than if you had rested your body mostly on the right [foot]. 1872 Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi, I try the ground to find out whether it is firm or not before I rest my weight on it.

d. To make or allow to depend *on* something.

1732 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 141 This is my plea, on this I rest my cause. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 255 It was determined not to rest the matter solely upon the efforts of our seamen. 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* vi. 56 The point on which he intended to rest the distinction. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 136/2 The plaintiff in her statement of claim..rested her case on equitable grounds.

10. To place or settle *in* something.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 23948 (Fairf.), Bot þat in hertis rote is rest, nede ways out mote hit brest. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 184 So that in reste Mihte every man his herte reste. *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps.* II, They that in him their only trust do rest, O, they be rightly blest! 1592 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 44 Cease, cease these Iarres, & rest your minds in peace. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* i, The hereditary jurisdictions, which .. rested the investigation of crimes in judges, ignorant, partial, or interested. 1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 22 You are called to have a will perfectly harmonized with God's and rested in his.

Rest, *v.*2 [ad. F. *rester* (12th c.), = Sp. and Pg. *restar*, It. *restare*, *ristare*:—L. *restāre*, f. *re-* Re- behind + *stāre* to stand. Hence also Du. and G. *resten*, Da. *reste*.]

1. *intr.* † a. To remain due or unpaid. *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.* and in pres. pple.)

1463 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* VII. 165 *note*, Certane soumes of moneye restande upon oure lovete familiar clerk..that time that he was oure chaumerlane. 1590 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 118 [Received] in part..xs.; restes, xxs. iiijd. 1600 *Act Sederunt* 20 June, That..his Hienes may see the said Erle satisfeit of the saidis superexpensis, restane be his Majestie to his said umquhill father. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 31 Being requirit to put out the troupe horss restand by that paroche, [he] refuissit to doe the samyn. 1698 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1814) X. 152 Resolved that they will be carefull to have the forsaid arrears and debts payed in so far as they are still resting. *a* 1781 Watson *Philip III*, III. (1793) I. 273 Considerable arrears being now resting to the soldiers.

† b. To remain or be left over, after subtraction, diminution, etc. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 688/2 Al that resteth, take it for your selfe. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* 128 b, Then take I 100 twyse from 300, and there resteth 100. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xx. 57 b, If the moneye..for the poore is not there bestowed, the almes masters do send yᵗ which resteth into the hospitals of the Leapers. 1647 Lilly *Chr.*

Astrol. v. 43 Substract 20 degr. 54 min. from 30 degr.., and there rest 9 degr. 6 min. 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alc.* 96 By this the Vessel half her Course had run, And as much rested till the rising Sun.

c. To remain, be left, still undestroyed or unremoved. Now *rare*.

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 460/1 As by their severall Graunts resting of Record more pleynly apperith. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 261 Ane castell callit Doun-bervie, Quhairof the fundament restis 3it to se. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 29 In quhilke onlie..war the quhyte kye fund, of quhilkes now restes verie few, or nane. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 32 Alas, what country rests, What sonne, what comfort that she can deprive? 1711 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 670 What rests of both, one sepulchre shall hold. 1717 POPE *Iliad* IX. 480 My beauteous captives thither I'll convey, And all that rests of my unravish'd prey. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. XX, For if a hope of safety rest, 'Tis on the sacred name of guest. 1867 INGELOW *Story of Doom* III. 271 A helm for covering of the scars That seamed what rested of a goodly face.

2. With complement. To remain or be left in a specified condition.

Sometimes approximating in sense to REST *v.*[1]

1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 159/2 For every moneth.. that the same defaute festeth and abideth uncorrected. 1488 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 81 The said William Comersall restith accomptable to the Kyng. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 6 Quhat is payt thairof and quhat restis unpayt. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 92 As one that's neuter..And covets to rest equal friend to both. 1611 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 157 And so rested due unto him xiv[li]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 169 Both have won, or both deserv'd the Prize. Rest equal happy both. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 217 Neither can I rest A silent witness of the headlong rage. 1849 M. ARNOLD *'In Harmony with Nature'* 14 Fool, if thou canst not pass her, rest her slave. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* XXI, To let his son's fate rest a dark and cruel mystery.

b. With *assured, satisfied*, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. iii. 17 That I may rest assur'd Whether yond Troopes, are Friend or Enemy. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* X. 1239 After such a lord, I rest secure, Thou wilt no foreign reins, or Trojan lord, endure. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. xi, The account..determined her not to rest satisfied till she saw them [*sc.* injuries] redressed. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estimates Eng. Kings* 394 His mind was much too active and powerful to rest satisfied. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 37 To rest assured that the more wise and temperate you are, the happier you will be.

c. In valedictory formulæ. Now *arch.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 361 Thus..resting thy friend if thou rest thy sute, I ende. 1590 SIR H. LEE in *Archæologia* LI. 172 So I umbly take my leve,..restyng to serve you as your Lordshipe hathe moste bounde me. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 55 Many good nights, my Lord, I rest your seruant. 1660–1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 50, I shall giue you a larger trouble; in the mean time resting Your most affectionate [etc.]. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. XXXIV, I rest thy affectionate brother, Walter Shandy. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlviii, I rest your affectionate sister, E. 1826 — *Woodst.* XXVII, I kiss your hand, sir, and rest yours, under a sense of obligation.

d. To owe (something). Chiefly *Sc.* ? *Obs.*

[1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* I. 12, xxxiiij *li.* resauit...he restis awand lij *li.* vi *s.* viij *d.*] 1586 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 76 Hew chamier restes for wares, xvjs. ij*d.* Barbarie beane restes for wares, iijs. 1666 in Peterkin *Notes Orkn. & Zetl.* (1822) I. 189 The sheriffdom of Orkney and Zetland were.. resting 22 months mentenance. 1773 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1785) 225 I'm restin' you a pint o' yale. 1787 BEATTIE *Scoticisms* 77 He rests me nothing. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., *What am I restand you?* How much do I owe you?

†**3. a.** To remain to be done. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lviii. 156 The conuenauntes were deuysed and made and theyre rested nothynge but for to goo bothe togyder. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 79 What resteth now? but onely God to prayse. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXIX. i, This now resteth that I learne.. Good from evill to discerne. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Introd. Brev. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 50 Now there rested nothing..but only the Suppression of Malcolm King of Scots. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 48 Now What rests, but that the mortal Sentence pass On his transgression?

†**b.** To remain to be dealt with. *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 84 Those things which rest to be spoken of y^e^ Catholike Church of God. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 6 Thus have we now dealt with two of the three beams of man's knowledge..There resteth *radius reflexus.* 1636 MELLIS *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 256 Now resteth the proofs of Multiplication, and also Diuision.

†**c.** *It rests* (*to* or *that*). *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 61 It resteth we throughout our territories Be reproclaimed and inuested King. 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* I. x, It now resteth that we speak of other necessary implements. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 43 It rests now, to endeavour the discovering by whom Stone-Heng [was] built. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 427 It rested to dismiss the downward weight Or raise him upward to his former height.

†**d.** (*There*) *rests* (*to* or *that*). *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 21 Nowe.., resteth to shewe .. howe they sounde theyr consonantes. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* D vij b, There restethe to disproue the fayned alligacions of the contrary part. 1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 426 Now resteth to shew unto you [etc.]. 1625 BACON *Ess., Of Ambition*, There resteth to speake, how they are to be brideled. 1683 W. PENN in R. Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* (1685) 121 There rests, that I speak of the Condition we are in.

Rest, *v.*[3] Now *dial.* Also 5 reste, 9 'rest, *Sc.* 'reest, reest, reist. [Aphetic form of *arest* ARREST *v.* In sense 4 perh. a. OF. *rester.*]

1. *trans.* To stop, check, arrest. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 31 Ther rancoure was raised, no renke might it reste. *c* 1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 278 God restid thayre malice, the wille of hym was soo.

2. To arrest or apprehend (a person).

c 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 158 Thenne he sende for the Mayre of London and hys aldermen. And there he restyde many worthy men of the cytte. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* Div b, Some rest men giltlesse, and cast them in prison. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 3 Ile give thee..so much money To warrant thee as I am rested for. 1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & Bad* (Hunterian Cl.) 26 They'le salute you with a frightfull phrase As, Gentleman, at such a suit I rest you. 1900 N. LLOYD *Chronic Loafer* 178 I was 'rested—'rested, mind ye, fer the murder o' Noah Punk.

3. To arrest or seize (goods). Chiefly *Sc.*

1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 590, I rested there goodes and disposed there landes. *c* 1573 *Durh. Dep.* (Surtees Soc.) 259 Such geir as he had restyd of the Egipcians concerning the corsinge of a horse. 1822 GALT *Ann. Parish* VIII, The coal-carts from the Doulay moor were often reested in the middle of the causey. 1868 J. SALMON *Gowodean* I. II, The chiel that gaed to 'reest his guids for debt.

†**4.** *intr.* To stop; to come to a decision. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 356 And it came to an article where he vnderstod that *xx.* were payed euery yere..he anone rested there and asked [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 689/1, I rest, or conclude, or byde upon a thyng, *Je me arreste.*

†**5.** *trans.* To lay (a lance) in rest. *Obs.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 77 The Corse Captaine..ranne with his launce rested fully at him.

†**Resta·ble,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OF. *restablir* : see next.] *trans.* To re-establish.

c 1540 *Order in Battayll* B ij, Suffer him neyther to reste nor to restable hys strength.

†**Resta·blish,** *v. Obs.* [f. *restabliss-*, lengthened stem of OF. *restablir* (mod.F. *rétablir*), f. *re-* RE- + *establir* to ESTABLISH. In later use perh. directly f. RE- 5 a + STABLISH *v.*]

1. *trans.* To re-establish; to restore.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) IV. ii. 59 Ryght it is that thou knowe clerely how that this drye tree was restablysshed. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 247/2 Seynt laurence promysed to hym to rystablysshe his Sight. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXXVII. 338 To restablysshe hym agayne into his realme. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 253 So did K. Edward I restablish Baliol rightfull owner of the crowne ..against Robert le brus. 1650 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 52 It was in their power to re-stablish..Kingly Government.

2. To make good, repair.

c 1500 *Melusine* 196 Yf ye wyl restablysshe the dommage, & to make raysounable & lawful amendes of the Iniury.

Hence †**Resta·blishing** *vbl. sb.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCCXLIX. 226 b, The erles seruauntes brought agayne the prisoner.., & so yelded him agayne as by the waye of restablysshing.

†**Resta·blishment.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *restablissement* (mod.F. *rét-*).] Restoration.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) IV. vi. 61 For to haue restablysshement of my fruyte, whiche was fro me despoiled. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 181 Some prince..that were of ability to contribute usefull assistance towards his Majesties restablishment.

†**Resta·gnant,** *a. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *restagnant*, or ad. L. *restagnant-em*, pres. pple. of *restagnāre*: see next.]

a. (See quot. 1656.) **b.** Stagnant, stagnating.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Restagnant*, running over, overflowing [cites Dr. Charl(eton)]. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* I. 33 The Air which bears against the restagnant Quick-silver. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 20 There are bred in most restagnant Waters..an innumerable company of little whitish Animals. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* Pref., The restagnant mercury and the mercury in the tube.

†**Resta·gnate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *restagnāre* to overflow; the confusion with *stagnāre* appears also in obs. F. *restagner.*] *intr.* To stagnate; to become or remain stagnant.

1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Water-fall*, As this loud brook's incessant fall In streaming rings restagnates all. 1676 GREW *Musæum, Anat. Stomach* vii. 28 Many little Venters, in which the meat restagnates for some time.

Hence †**Resta·gnating** *ppl. a.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 32 The vessel that holds the restagnating mercury.

†**Restagna·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *restagnātio* the action of overflowing: see prec.]

1. (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM II, *Restagnation*, a running ouer of a thing, chiefly of water. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Restagnation*, an overflowing, a bubling up. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Restagnation*, an over-flowing, or running over; a being all in a Plash.

2. Stagnation.

1653 HARVEY *Anat. Exerc.* II. (1673) 153 The blood.. would at last, by restagnation and intrusion, break the vessels which contain it. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* I. xiv. 64 It proceedeth from the restagnation of gross Blood.

Restai·n (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To stain afresh.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 357/2 They have also been re-stained and varnished. 1905 *Mann. Mag.* Dec. 95 She could have fairly considered the respective merits of old oak or walnut for re-staining the floor.

†**Re·stall.** *Obs.* Also 7 restiall. [App. a variant of LAYSTALL (sense 1), perh. by association with REST *sb.*[1]] A burial-place for a person.

1566 *Shrewsbury Abbey Acc.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. IX. 539 Received for restall and knyll. 1577 *Ibid.*, Item for a restall of Jane Powell for her grandmother. [From 1593 the form is *lastiall*; from 1621 to 1645 *restiall.*] 1634 *Ibid.* in Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.* (1879) 350 Paid to the Lord Bishop's secretary .. to procure a mitigation of Restalls within our Church.

Resta·mp, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To stamp again.

a 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 32 From Vanity to Vanity I roll, Thy Likeness, Lord, restamp upon my Soul. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 222/2 Inferior Swedish iron has been used, the brand cut off, and then restamped.

†**Re·stancy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *restancia* (obs. F. *restance*) : see next.] Remainder.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire London* 70 Rewarded with a fixed Pension during the little restancy of his life.

Restant (re·stănt), *a.* [a. F. *restant* (Sp., Pg., and It. *restante*), or ad. L. *restant-em*, pres. pple. of *restāre* to remain.]

†**1.** Remaining. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1687 BEVERLEY *Expos. Song of Songs* 48 Now Philadelp, with smallest Humane strength Of Laws, or Power supports the Restant length Of Time.

2. *Bot.* Persistent.

1828–32 WEBSTER (citing Lee). 1853 G. MACDONALD & J. ALLAN *Botanist's Word-bk.*

†**Restare,** obs. variant of RESTORE *v.*

Perh. arbitrarily altered to rime with *spare.*

c 1380 *Sir Fernumb.* 1439 On myn half say him þat he me restare þat he hab mystaken away.

Resta·rt (rī-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A fresh start; a beginning again.

1888 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 2/4 The restart of additional ironworks that have long been standing. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 9/2 From the re-start Wales took the ball down into Irish quarters.

Resta·rt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To start again. Hence **Resta·rted** *ppl. a.*; **Resta·rting** *vbl. sb.*

trans. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* II. 33 The hare, the re-starting of which is left to the spaniel. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 389 The time by..the restarted chronometer. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Oct. 4/3 We do not find any disposition to re-start looms. *intr.* 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* XI. lvii, The enemy gains fresh vigour, hope re-starts within him. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Jan. 5/1 The engines had only re-started yesterday morning after a serious stoppage.

†**Resta·te,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* = RE-ESTATE *v.*

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 320 As if..Popery [were] ready to be restated in Church and Common-wealth. 1657 PETTUS in *Loveday's Lett.* (1663) A iv, I confess I wish we were restated in our primitive Innocency.

Resta·te (rī-), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To state or express over again or in a new way.

a 1723 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 310 A Broad-side.., in which, having re-stated the Controversie.., I offered a fair Chalenge to them. 1824 CALHOUN *Wks.* II. 94 Before I proceed further, it will be necessary to restate the propositions with which I commenced. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ix. § 1 (1876) 84, I have restated this exposition, which has already been made in a former place. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 247 Wordsworth has this fault of enforcing and restating obvious points.

So **Resta·tement.**

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 307 Curious intelligence has been obtained, and satisfactory vouchers are given for most of the re-statements. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Jan. 167/3 A restatement of the old mythical descent of the Dukes of Norfolk.

†**Restaur,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *restaurāre.*] *trans.* To restore.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2078 [She] Restaured temples vnto chrystes honour. *Ibid.* 2834 By her prayer.. They were restaured to helthe and saluacyon.

†**Restaurance.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *restaurance.* Cf. RESTORANCE.] Restitution.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6772 If mi aght be stolen wit chaunce, þou sal me mak restaurance.

Restaurant (re·stŏrănt, ‖ restorañ). [a. F. *restaurant*, substantive use of the pres. pple. of *restaurer* to RESTORE.] An establishment where refreshments or meals may be obtained.

The use of F. *restaurant* in this sense is stated to have originated in Paris in 1765.

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. ii. 28 At the most renowned of the Parisian restaurans. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. vi. 39 A newly-painted and staring restaurant. 1859 SALA *Twice round Clock* (1861) 147 At these restaurants they give you things with French names. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* II, We will not sup at a public restaurant, but in a private room at the Grand Hotel.

attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1923/2 *Restaurant-car*, one adapted for affording meals to passengers on board while traveling.

Re·staurate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *restaurāre*: see RESTORE *v.* In sense 2 suggested by prec., or by F. *se restaurer.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To restore; to set in place, or set up, again. Hence †**Restaurated** *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 44/2 Those ligamentes which are too loose cause that the restaurated partes which are situatede, move therout. 1632 VILARS tr. *Virgil* XI. 352 If one repulse hath us quite ruinated, And fortune never can be restaurated.

2. *intr.* To partake of refreshments or of a meal. Hence **Re·staurating** *vbl. sb.*

1889 F. PIGOT *Strangest Journ.* 21 Being a man with acquaintances everywhere, he took me into the Yacht Club, where we restaurated. *Ibid.* 163 The mules that carried the restaurating baskets.

‖ **Restaurateur** (rɛstōratœ̄r). [F., agent-n. f. *restaurer*: cf. RESTAURATOR.]

1. A keeper of a restaurant.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Sel. Wks. (1892) 305, I should still think..that the same power, which furnished all their former *restaurateurs*, sent also their present cooks. 1826 BEST *Four Yrs. France* 160 We returned to the restaurateur's to dine. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xliii[i], Didn't

I take opera-boxes and give her dinners at the restaurateur's? 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. ix. 185 A little dinner given..at a choice Italian restaurateur's not very far from South Belgravia.

2. A restaurant.

1804 *European Mag.* XLV. 360/2 That some should be *restaurateurs*, eating-houses, and others coffee-houses,..is excellent. 1830 Wheaton *Jrnl.* 385 The Restaurateurs are the houses where the Parisians dine, as they breakfast at the cafés.

Restauration (restǫrē·ɪ·ʃən). Now *rare*. Also 4–5 -acion(e, 6 -acyon, restawracion. [a. F. *restauration* (1314; = Sp. *restauracion*, It. *re-, ristaurazione*), or ad. L. *restaurātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *restaurāre* to Restore.]

†**1.** a. The reinstatement of man in the divine favour or in a state of innocence. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 401 Sic turment was þe preuete maie and lese of manis restauracione. 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. (1557) 1279/2 The determinacion of the trinity for the restawracion of mankynde. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 7 Christ as the cause originall of restauration to life. 1635 Jackson *Creed* viii. Wks. VIII. 139 Their confidence and hope of..exaltation or restauration into God's most special favour. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 33 Have I a sanctified knowledge..of man in his creation, fall, restauration, and perfection?

†b. The restoration of a person to a former status or position. *Obs.*

1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* B ij, To wrest from the Dauphine Henrie a promise of restauration vnto the counties of Prouence and Anjou. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 352 Not reckoning..any ioynt Raignes,..nor the Depriuations and Restaurations of Archigallo and Elidure. 1694 Kettlewell *Comp. Penitent* 101 The method of the Church in the restauration of Penitents. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *Kettlewell* III. xcvii. 430 Dr. Francis Turner..was ..most Vigorous and Active by attempting the Restauration of the late King [James II].

†c. *Hist.* = Restoration 2 a. *Obs.*

1660 Blount *Boscobel* 1. (1680) 77 Since His Majesties happy Restauration..hundreds of people..have flock'd to see the Famous Boscobel. 1695 Sibbald *Autobiog.* (1834) 129 Who was first Bishop of Dumblane upon the restauration of King Charles the 2nd.

†d. The bringing back of the Jews to Palestine. [1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 133 b, As after the captivitie of Babylon, so nowe also the tyme of restauration is at hande.] 1613 Jackson *Truth of Script.* I. III. v. § 4 For by their strange deliuerance and restauration [the Jews] might haue learned that their God was a God of Gods. 1665 Wither *Lord's Prayer* 59 Who apply their predictions to such a carnal Restauration of the Jews as is now expected. 1727 in Earbery tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* App. 5 The Prophets often foretold the Captivities and Restaurations of the children of Israel.

2. †a. The restoration of something material to its proper condition. Also, a restorative. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 23 Yit phisique of his conserve Makth many a restauracioun Unto his recreacioun. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxi. (Tollem. MS.), þerto nedeþ continuel restauration to restore what is wastid and spende. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 372 His fleessh is natural restauracion, As summe men seyn aftir gret siknesse. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 42 The Kyng comaunded that the offering schuld be put in a comon box and kept to restauracion of the Temple. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches.* VI. ii. (1886) 92 The resurrection and restauration of the bodie. 1604 Marston & Webster *Malcontent* II. iii, Trust me the ingredients are very cordiall,..and most powerfull in restauration. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xxi. 134 The restauration of gray hairs to Juvenility.

b. The restoration of an institution, art, doctrine, etc., to its pristine condition.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 2 Iulius Cæsar..to begin his restauration of the State [etc.]. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 53 Not willing thence to make any motion towards the restauration of the ancient doctrine. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 259 The Nobility as violently promoting the restauration of their ancient privileges. 1726 *Craftsman* No. i. 4 The Restauration of our ancient established government under King Charles II.

1901 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Jan. 53/2 Appreciation for his restauration of Hutcheson's memory.

†c. Reparation of defects, etc. *Obs. rare*—1.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6 So that his whole time was a very restauration of all the lapses and decayes of former times.

†**3.** Restoration of stolen goods. *Obs. rare*—1.

1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xix. § vi. (1699) 99 Many Thieves would restore, if they thought Restauration might be made with safety of their life.

4. A restaurant. [So G. *restauration.*]

1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* i. 3 We finally reached Boulogne, and sought to reconstitute our shattered energies at the restauration. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 5 The..strains of the gipsy band playing..in the restauration below, enticed me to enter the locality to supper.

†**Restaurative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* In 4–5 -if, 6 -iue. [a. OF. *restauratif, -ive*, or ad. med.L. **restaurativ-us.*] = Restorative *a.* and *sb.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 30 Al the metes and the spices.. Ne be so lusti forto take Ne so ferforth restauratif. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P.R.* VII. lxix. (Bodl. MS.), Whan kinde is comforted he vseþ certeyn medicyns resumptiue and restauratiue. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 49, I sought lechis for a restauratif. *Ibid.* 95 Oure helthe, oure foode and oure restauratif. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 60 By reason of the pure and restauratiue nourishment, which it giueth.

†**Restaurator.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *restaurātor*, agent-n. from *restaurāre*.] One who restores.

1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 74 That great Herbalist and Restaurator of Physick. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 123 The multitudes could not be restrained from calling me the Restaurator of his Empire. 1680 *Relig. Dutch* iii. 26 Sandius..was the Restaurator of the Arrian Sect in this Country.

†**Restaurer.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. obs. F. *restaureur.*] Restorer.

1557 N. T. (Genevan) *Epistle* *iiii, Iesus Christ,..who shulde be..geuen to men to be the restaurer of the worlde.

†**Restay,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 resteie, -eye, -eȝe. [Prob. ad. OF. *resteir* to resist (Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To check, restrain, keep back, hold in.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 716 His dessypeleȝ..wyth her resounez ful fele restayed. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 292 Þei hoped þe toþer day þe barons resteie. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7755 Ther is no man..that may restay Ther hors lenger. *Ibid.* 10483 Off his chasyng he him restayed.

2. *intr.* To stop, stay.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 437 Þenne ros ho vp & con restay, & speke me towarde in þat space. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xix. 39 And whanne al the puple, and the kyng was passid ouer Jordan, he resteiede [*v.r.* resteȝede].

Hence †**Restayed** *ppl. a.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiii, Þer beth oþer maneres of wyse houndes, þe which men clepeth byyonde þe see hert houndes good and resteyed. *Ibid.*, Þei be cleped resteyed, because þat if an hert falle amonge þe chaunge, þei shull abyde stille, till an hunter come.

Re·st-balk, *sb.* Also 9 rist-baulk. [f. Rest *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + Balk *sb.* 3.] A ridge left unploughed between two furrows, *esp.* in the process of rafter-ing or ribbing. Also *attrib.* or *Comb.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 4 A reste-balke is where the plough byteth at the poynte of the culture and share, and cutteth not the ground cleane to the forowe, that was plowed laste before, but leaueth a lyttell rydge standynge betwene. 1794 A. Young in Driver *Gen. View Agric. Hants.* 68 Also raftering the land, which is a sort of rest baulk ploughing. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 140 Breast-ploughed and burnt and succeeded by turnips, or rist-baulk ploughed and burnt and afterwards..sown with turnips.

Hence **Re·st-balk** *v. trans.*, to plough (land) with rest-balks; to rib or rafter.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 16 Make a depe holowe forowe in the rydge of the lande, and loke wel, thou rest-balke it nat. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 137 The land is again rist-baulked...Some, therefore, rist-baulk or half-plough their sainfoin ley.

Re·st-day. [OE. *ræst(e)dæg*, f. *ræst(e* Rest *sb.*1 + *dæg* Day. Cf. Du. *rustdag*, Da. *rastdag*, G. *rasttag.*]

1. The day of rest; the Sabbath. Now *rare.*

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* lii. 407 Ða ðe behealdað minne ræstedæȝ. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ii. 27 Restdæȝ fore menn ȝeworden wæs & næs monn fore reestdæge. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 5 Þa sacerdas on restedaȝum on þam temple ȝewemmað þone reste-dæȝ. *c* 1200 Ormin 4186 Þe seffnde daȝȝ iss Resstedaȝȝ.

1894 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 3/7 This determination of rich publishers to trade on Sundays kept a great industry at work on the rest day.

2. A day of rest on a march.

1813 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 206 We shall march on without any rest-day to Frankfort. The army will then repose if the enemy permits.

†**Reste.** *Obs. rare.* [var. of Rest *sb.*2] (See quot. 1788.)

1776 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 22 May, Mr. Thrale's resolution to take up his restes in person. 1788 Mrs. Piozzi *note to above*, When the master brewer goes round to his victuallers once a year, in order to examine..the stock left on the hands of the alehouse-keeper, the expression used in the profession is, 'that he takes up his restes'.

Re·sted, *ppl. a.* [f. Rest *v.*1 + -ed.] Refreshed by repose or sleep. Also used of land that has lain fallow for some time, and (*Sc.*) of a fire.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5737 Priamus then his men calles, He brought thre thousand fresch & rested. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia, Sonn.* (1605) 473 The Nightingale as soone as April bringeth Vnto her rested sense a perfect waking,.. Sings out her woes. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* II. xlix. 317 Bishops weede..groweth chiefly in rested grounds. 1611 Cotgr., *Reposé*, reposed, rested; lyen fallow a great while. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Farmer's Ingle* xii, The cruizy too can only blink and bleer, The restit ingle's done the maist it dow. 1890 C. W. R. Cooke *4 Yrs. in Parl.* 64 Epigrams are the product of a rested brain. 1894 H. Gardiner *Unob. Patagonia* 277 A sudden onrush of fresh, eager, rested, enthusiastic men.

Restee·l (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 c.] *trans.* To fit or point with steel again. Also *fig.*

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 102 Hammer, re-steeled and hardened. 1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* XI. lvii, Hope restarts Within him, and his valour is re-steeled. 1868 Hamerton *Etching* iv. 31 After which the plate may be re-steeled.

Reste·m (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To stem again.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 37 Of thirtie Saile; and now they do re-stem Their backward course.

Re·ster1. [f. Rest *v.*1 + -er 1.] One who rests.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 55 More truly it is in restars þen laborars. 1614 Meriton *Christian Mans Assuring-ho.* 20 We have heere the perfection, not of resters, but of runners. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 256 As the law itself is called flesh, so the observers of it and resters in it are called Israel after the flesh.

†**Re·ster**2. *Obs. rare*—0. [f. Rest *v.*3] One who arrests.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Restare, or a-restare, *arestator.*

Restey, obs. variant of Resty, restive.

Re·stful, *a.* Also 4 resteuol. [f. Rest *sb.*1]

1. Characterized by, of the nature of, productive of, rest or repose; free from strife or disturbance.

1340 *Ayenb.* 199 Þe oþer is y-hote resteuol (contemplatiue), vor þet hi is reste of workes wyþ-oute. 1388 Wyclif *Wisdom* xviii. 14 Whanne alle thingis helden restful silence. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 68, I had ben brought to another more restfull place. *c* 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 1001 Eke kepe your Roialme in tranquillite, Restful peas, comfort & feelicite. 1535–6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 63 The good restefull and politike gouernaunce of the same Town. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 176/1 To liue thensefoorth in some dutifull and restfull order. 1616 W. Forde *Serm.* 38 It is in vaine to expect the restfull comfort of forgiuenesse heereafter. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 598 A while..Suspend the restful hour with sweet discourse. 1860 Warter *Sea Board* II. 428 When the services of the holy restful day are over. 1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* I. iii. 31 It has a restful sound, the talk of rooks. *Comb.* 1607 J. Davies (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* Wks. (Grosart) I. 11/2 Their Mouer moues not, but doth rest In restful-restlesse perfect Action.

2. Quiet; peaceful; taking or enjoying rest.

1388 Wyclif *Daniel* iv. 1, I, Nabugodonosor, was restful in myn hous. *c* 1425 Hoccleve *Min. Poems* 209/837 Now restfulleie in thy goost be withynne, þat ouer ferd art. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 152 His holy seruyce oughte to be sayde wyth clene and restefulle hartes. 1547–64 Baldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 103 That man seemeth good that is meeke & gentle of condition, soft in words, & restfull in person. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* IV. i. 124 The restfull Allmaynes with his crueltie He rashly styrd against vs. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. i. 1 A shrill noyse disturbed with vnquiet fancies his restfull minde.

1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. VII. ii. 26 'Tis not discipline, Wins them a will so restful and so blest. 1859 Boyd *Recreat. Country Parson* I Somewhat tired with the duty of yesterday, but feeling very restful and thankful.

Re·stfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a restful manner; quietly, peacefully.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 423 Restfully governyng hym self. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 100 Whiche ye say in scylence for to gather the more restfully your mynde togyther. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* (1580) 192 Lyuing restfully and in helth unto extreme age.

1828–32 in Webster (citing Herbert). 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 66 In it, leaning restfully back.., is the lady I noticed in church. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 749/2 He is sleeping naturally and restfully.

Re·stfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or quality of being restful.

a 1400 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxvii, In pees of glad conscience with a sad restfulnes. 1489 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 431/2 For the more quiete and restfulness of the Kynges Subgietts. 1503 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 212 The restfulnes and profite of your grace in evityng of the daunger. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* cvii. 309 Who..found no way to dwelling towne to stay in restfulnes. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 85 He not only safe guardeth himselfe, but also holdeth the people in a surety of restfulnesse.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 11/1 Restfulness is the keynote of its calming music. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III. 255 Yet still no less did love with him abide, Tempered with quiet days and restfulness.

Re·st-harrow. [f. Rest *sb.*3 or *v.*3 + Harrow: cf. med.L. *resta bovis*, OF. *reste beof.*] A field-shrub (*Ononis arvensis*), with tough roots, also called Cammock.

c 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* O iij, Take of Plantayne, Starewort, Scabiouse and of the rote of restharrowe. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 35 b, In some place for hindring and staying the Husbandman it is called Rest harrow. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* V. v. 667 The couchgrasse, and that which is called rest-harrow, make shew to be more standing tenants. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1683) 88 Bindweed, Restharrow and other *vitia segetum.* 1728 Gardiner tr. *Rapin's Gardens* I. (ed. 3) 41 Restharrow, whose tough Root obstructs the Plough. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. (1794) 352 Restharrows are lowly shrubs, or rather undershrubs, with purple flowers. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 944 On light soils, the rest-harrow..is a great pest. 1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* 131 Some bushy plants of the rest-harrow, whose prickly branches repel cattle.

Re·st-house. [f. Rest *sb.*1] In India, a building in which travellers may obtain rest and shelter; a choultry, a dawk-bungalow.

1807 Cordiner *Desc. Ceylon* I. 205 The children assemble in the rest-house, as their parish school has fallen a sacrifice to the ravages of time. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 45 There is moreover an empty rest-house or two, merely sufficient to shelter the weary traveller from the rays of the sun. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 280 Half that distance is accomplished, which we know by finding a rest-house in the jungle.

†**Re·stible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *restibilis.*] (See quot. 1656.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Restible..*, which beareth every year, that is sown or delved every year, that springs up again, and quickens after it was thought to be dead. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 324 They grow in many places in France..in fat and restible soyl.

Restle, obs. variant of Resty, restive.

Restiff (re·stif), *a.* Also 5 restyf(e, -yffe; 6–7 restif(f)e; 8–9 restif. [a. OF. *restif* (mod. F. *rétif*) :—pop. L **restīv-um*, f. *restāre* Rest *v.*2 Now more usually Restive. Cf. Resty *a.*1]

1. Of animals: Stationary (*obs.*); refusing to go forward; resisting control of any kind.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiii, Þei be not so wyse forto disseuer þe hert fro þe chaunge, for þei abyde styll and restyffe. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 608 *Retrogradus*, restyfe. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 118 b, Too long rest will cause them to be

restife, and to tyer sooner. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. 32 Like restife Horses, they went the worse for Beating. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 324 The pamper'd Colt.., Impatient of the Lash, and restiff to the Rein. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 185 Like a restiff horse..he pains one's hands..to rein him in. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 14 Mar. an. 1775, The bull, broke-in yesterday, had likewise become restiff. 1843 WORDSW. *Prose Wks.* (1876) III. 58 We were stopt by one of the horses proving restiff. 1869 *Echo* 11 Feb., A fine young heifer..appeared rather restif.

b. *transf.* Of persons.

1581 G. PEITIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 134 There are some such restife iades, that they will not at any time be commaunded. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, Was there ever such a restiff bawd? 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. Augustæ.* 472 So James the drowsy Genius wakes Of Britain .., Restiff and slumbring on its Arms. 1729 GAY *Polly* 1, But husbands, like colts, are restif; and they require a long time to break them. 1788 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks. 1812 II. 19 Your favourite Minister, I'm told runs restiff. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xxvii, But how if the youth proved restiff?

fig. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1026 The way to win the restiff world to God. 1831 W. GODWIN *Thoughts Man* 395 Restiff and uncomplying nature refuses to conform herself to his *dicta*.

c. Of conditions or character. *rare.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccclix, This Restiff Stubbornness is never to be Excus'd. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 162 An obstinate restiff disposition.

† **2.** Of land: Lying fallow. *Obs. rare* —1.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* X. 73 Now first the ficche is sowen;..Farrage in restyf lond [*L. loco sterili*], ydonged eek, Is doon.

Re·stiffness. *rare.* [f. prec.] Restiveness.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 31 Neither shall you finde restifenesse or churlishnesse, except it spring from your owne furie. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* XXX. (1668) 351 He began to be so lazy and listless...He cured himself of this restiffness of spirit. 1827 MISS SEDGWICK *H. Leslie* (1872) I. 36 She made her own destiny conformable, not without some restiffness.

Restiform (re·stifɔ̄m), *a. Anat.* [a. mod.L. *restiform-is*, f. *restis* a cord. So F., Sp., Pg. *restiforme*.] Cord-like; in *restiform body*, one or other of two rounded bundles of fibrous matter lying on each side of the medulla oblongata and connecting it with the cerebellum. So *restiform column, tract.*

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 417 They commence by a rather indistinct line between the olivary eminence and the restiform body. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 105 The floor of this fossa is formed by the restiform column. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 367 Behind each of these..is a band named the restiform tract. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 388 A case of tumour of the left restiform body.

Resti·gmatize, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To mark again.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 122 In the Parchments of his body..much of his History was to be read,..which upon solemne dayes was seen, and the part re-stigmatiz'd according to order.

† **Re·stily,** *adv. Obs.* —0 Stubbornly.

1611 COTGR., *Restivement*, restily, stubbornely.

† **Resti·nction.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *restinctio*, f. *restinguĕre* to quench.] (See quots.)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Restinction is a gradation, whereby metals or the like, candified by fire, are restinguished in liquor of exaltation, and thereby made more noble. [1678 PHILLIPS, *Restinction*, in Chymistry, is the quenching of any metal in some exalting liquor, to bring it up to its designed perfection.]

† **Re·stiness** 1. *Obs.* [f. RESTY *a.*1 + -NESS.] The quality of being resty; restiveness.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden Soc. No. 36) 128 In noe wise abiding the restines of ease. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXX. 7 The faythfull..shake of restynesse, and exercyse themselves in the warfarre. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. liv. 116 A horse tireth..through dull cowardlinesse or restinesse. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 54 Nor doth he strive to make himself known to be a Gentleman..by disobedience, and restines towards Superiors. 1708 tr. *Petronius Arbiter* 18 All on fire at Lycurgus's Restiness.

† **Re·stiness** 2. *Obs.* —0 [f. RESTY *a.*2 + -NESS.] Rancidity.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson), Restynesse of flesshe, *rancor.* 1611 COTGR., *Rancissure*, mustinesse, fustinesse, reasinesse, restinesse, a taint.

Re·sting, *vbl. sb.*1 Also 4–6 **restyng**; 4 **ristynge**; 5 **resteng.** [f. REST *v.*1 + -ING 1.]

1. Rest, repose, inactivity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6846 Ox and ass, womman and knaue, þat dai sal þai resting haue. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* XXV. 4 The seuenthe..3eer of the loond shal be the saboth of the restynge of the Lord. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lv. 306 Sire kyng, I warne the here behoveth non Resteng forto be. 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Const.* 54 Verbes that betoken bodily moouing, going, resting, or dooing. 1611 COTGR., *Relaschement*, a reposing, resting, refreshing. 1660 THORNDIKE *Due Way* § 39 No man dare to maintain that both were or are tied to the same measure of resting. 1703 tr. *Van Oosten's Dutch Gardener* 18 The resting of a Tree, you commonly perceive on a Bud. 1850 BROWNING *Christmas-Eve* xix, To ..enjoy the gentle resting From further tracking. 1877 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 389 I'm quite ready to rest as long as you like. I consider resting my strong point.

b. A pause or stop for rest.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 52 A very aged woman, who ..through..weakness made five or six restings by the way.

2. Rest in a particular place; a place where one rests or may rest, a resting-place.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6654 Abrahams bosum ys a dwellyng þat holy men haue yn restyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* CXXXI[I]. 8 Ris, Lord, in to thi resting; thou and the arke of thin halewing. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. (1592) 43 God..hath not his resting in another but in him selfe. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i. 6 Here let vs rest, if this rebellious Earth Haue any resting for her true Kings Queene. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 87/1 To seeke their resting among the vast mountaines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 237 Such resting found the sole Of unblest feet.

b. A rest-house.

1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 27 Huts and restings, or dâk-bungalows, are usually furnished with a bed, a table, and two or three hard chairs.

3. Reliance, confidence; a remaining satisfied.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 221 There is no building vpon our selues, but a hopefull resting vpon the Lord. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. § 2. 40 *marg.*, It is a Resting on the deceiving promise of the Devil for Justification. 1739 WATERLAND *Wks.* (1823) VIII. 279 In order to guard the more strongly against a common failing, viz. the resting in a string of unmeaning words.

4. *attrib.* a. In sense 'of rest', as *resting-day, -hour, -time, -while.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. (1868) 14 Þo þinges þat I hadde lerned of þe among my secre restyng whiles. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ix. (Skeat) I. 24 Suche as I have lerned thee in our restinge-whyles. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 139 For things that lacke a resting time, can neuer long indure. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 698 The Last shall be the very Resting-day. 1840 BREMNER *Excursion Denmark*, etc., II. 357 The resting-hour of noon.

b. In sense 'serving for rest', as *resting-chair, -fold, -house, -point, -room*, etc.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 328 Fling herself on the *resting-chair. *c* 1878 G. STEWART *Shetland Tales* (1892) 6 Pointing to a settle or 'restin' chair' which stood at one side of the fireplace. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstrel* I. 111 The mellow low and bleat, Greeting..*Resting-fold and milking-pail. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 33 At a dâk-bungalow, or travellers' *resting-house...These resting-houses are found in every station. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xviii. 323 Both of them together being the *restingpoint of the whole man. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 3. 24 And memory lacks its natural resting-points, Of years, and centuries, and periods. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* A ij, I petition you would afford our aged Traveller to take up a *resting room at last in your study. 1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harv. Home* vii. 48 An everlasting *resting seat. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. vi, In pensive posture leaning on the brand, Not oft a *resting-staff to that red hand.

c. With *condition, state*, etc., passing into *ppl. a.*

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 797 In the resting condition they contain oil and albuminous matters. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 389 The 'resting' state of some plants cannot be shortened by any increase in the amount of oxygen furnished. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 828 The eyes remain in their static or resting position.

† **Re·sting,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs.* [f. REST *v.*3] The action of checking or arresting. Also *attrib.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxvii. (Bodl. MS.), Whanne bodies beþ not fulle clensed in 1esting of þe feuer. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 285 Paid for entrynge of a pleynt in the Cownter.., and the restynge, xij. *d.* *c* 1500 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 95 To helpe the officers of the cite..for resting of mysdoers. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 261 Takynge of..prisoners, or restynge of any persone, their goodes or marchandyses. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 75 For fear off restyng I lye in the sentuary. 1616 *Shetland Witch Trial* in Dalyell *Darker Superst. Scot.* (1834) 118 He tauld Garth that thair was ane woman in Delting..quha culd give him ane resting threid.

† **Re·sting,** *vbl. sb.*3 *Obs.* —1 [f. REST *a.* Cf. REESE *v.*1] Becoming rancid.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 For to saue venysone fro restyng.

Re·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. REST *v.*1]

1. That rests or is taking a rest.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xx. (Bodl. MS.), Resting men shul ete and drinke lasse þanne trauailling men. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Rest Refreshes*, A resting field Will, after ease, a richer harvest yield. 1878 HARDY *Ret. Native* I. ii, As the resting man looked at the barrow. 1898 C. HYNE *Capt. Kettle* 213 Fishing craft, dredgers, and the other resting traffic of the Tyne.

b. *Bot.*, in *resting spore, cell*, etc.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 796 Seeds and resting-spores..are organized in a manner especially adapted to preserve the latent vitality from injury by external influences. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 388 These true spores..may be called resting or inactive spores.

2. Remaining stationary.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 61 The Northerne Starre, Of whose true fixt, and resting quality, There is no fellow in the Firmament.

Hence **Re·stingly** *adv.*

a 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxi, That there be no thynge of thyn own worchynge that thou wolt lene vpon restyngly.

Re·sting-place. [f. RESTING *vbl. sb.*1]

1. A place where one rests or may rest.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 16 Myght he neuer noure fynd a restyng place. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16540 A Pylgrym or a passagour..reioyseth whan he Resorteth to his restynge place. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 That he sholde neuer thynke this worlde his fynall habitacyon and restyng place. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xix. (1592) 303 Like as the Iewes betokened the Restingplace of the blessed sort by a goodly Garden. *a* 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Dial. betw. World, Pilgr. & Vertue* ii, Weary passengers, whose desp'rate case I pitie, and prouide a resting-place. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* III. ii, Can Belvidera want a Resting-place When these poor Arms are open to receive her? 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 291 The various conveniencies and accommodations provided for the brutes, their feedings and resting-places. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmen Triumph.* xviii, Then when the waters of the flood abate The Dove her resting-place secure may find. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 23 That this world is not his resting-place, that his home is in eternity.

b. *fig.*, in various uses.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1005 Trouthe..chose hys maner principalle In hir that was his restynge place. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 88 As a resting place and perfection of so much former speach as had bene vttered. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 333 ₱ 22 As he knew all the Arts of affecting the Mind, he knew it was necessary to give it certain Resting-places. 1789 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 185 The sameness..is such, that there are no periods or resting-places for the mind. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 2 May 554 The French Academy is now the last resting-place in France of freedom of thought. 1876 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 8 The final resting-place of the moral reason of man.

c. The place where a dead person is laid to rest. Freq. with *last.*

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xiv, His body's resting-place, of old. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* II. x, If I can I'll come again, mother, from out my resting-place. 1856 KANE *Arct. Explt.* I. xix. 240 The chapter from Job which has consigned so many to their last resting-place.

2. A break or landing in a staircase.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 439 The floor between the two flights is termed a half-space or resting-place. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 594 Where the height of a story is considerable, resting places are necessary. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Half-pace.*

† **Resti·nguish,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *restinguĕre*, after EXTINGUISH.] *trans.* To extinguish, suppress, subdue; to quench.

1578 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxxix. 84 It is not so necessary for vs to beware of vice, as to restinguish and keepe backe the increase of euils. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 557 If Ionas had restinguished and choked the feruour of his wrath. 1612 [see RESTINCTION]. *a* 1616 R. FIELD in N. Field *Life* (1716) 41 Hence the Thirst of languishing Soules is Restinguished.

Resti·pulate, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *restipulārī.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To promise or engage in return.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 9 If he covenant with us, 'I will be your God'; we must restipulate, 'Then will we rest upon thee'. 1683 *Case Inf. Bapt.* 87 But how can Infants restipulate.., who have not the use of reason? *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 53 What can God stipulate more to us, or we restipulate more to him. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. 94 For the same reason the defender does not restipulate.

Re-sti·pulate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To stipulate anew.

1847 MRS. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 343 To re-stipulate for the conditions of peace formerly proposed.

Restipula·tion. [ad. L. *restipulātio*, f. *restipulārī* to RESTIPULATE.] The action of restipulating; a counter-engagement.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 340 If we haue performed our restipulation, carrying our selues in all thinges, as the people of God. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* I. 16 In the promise or Restipulation we have first the Covenant. 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II 493 Your thoughts..as to the restipulation, and the nature of allegiance. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* IV. (1765) 420 The constitutive part of a.. church ought to be, a restipulation or mutual covenanting. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 13 The amount of the sponsion or restipulation under the present system.

Resti·pulatory, *a. rare.* [f. RESTIPULATE *v.* + -ORY 2.] Per aining to restipulation.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 180 A restipulatory penalty is also imposed in certain cases.

Resti·tch (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To stitch or sew again.

1611 FLORIO, *Ripunto*, repricked. Also restiched. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 386 No number of bayonets can restitch the rent which runs across an immense continent. 1887 *Mission. Herald* (Boston, U.S.) Mar. 122 Nearly all of them show signs of having been taken to pieces and restitched.

† **Restitue,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 **restytue.** [ad. F. *restituer* (14th c.) or L. *restituĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *statuĕre* to set up, etc.] a. *intr.* To make restitution. b. *trans.* To restore. Also in *pass.*, to have restitution made to (oneself).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 281 Alle þat haue of þi good.. Ben holden at þe heighe dome to helpe þe to restitue. *Ibid.* 297 And if þow wite neuere to whiche ne whom to restitue, Bere it to þe bisschop and bidde [etc.]. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XI. 54 Raþer haue we no reste til we restitue Our lyf to oure lord god for oure lykames gultes. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 304/2 The said Merchantz..yat have lost..any Woll..may be restitued and allowed of ye Subsidee of yat so perished ..or lost. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428 b/2 Two dombe chyldren and dyuers other that had loste the use of the tongue were restytued of theyr spekyng. 1484 — *Fables of Alfonce* iv, Who someuer had fond a thowsand Crownes.. he shold restitue and brynge them to hym ageyne. 1530 PALSGR. 689/1, I restytue, I restore.

† **Restitute,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *restitūt-us*, pa. pple. of *restituĕre*: see prec. In quot. 1643 after AF. *restitutz* in 1 Hen. IV. c. 5.] Restored.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXXIV. vi, Sone after kyng Dunkan of Scotland slayn By treason was, and Dunwall restitute Vnto the croune of Scotlande ther agayne. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 42 It is ordained and assented, that the Lords and other..shall be wholly restitute and restored to their names,..inheritaments and possessions.]

Restitute (re·stitiūt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *restituĕre*: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To restore to a position or status; to reinstate, rehabilitate. Now *rare.*

c 1500 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 42 To alle her fiaunches and free usagis..be they restituted. 1530 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 328 The King did restitute your Grace before He was intitled. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 196 To restitute, *restituere*. 1855 LORENZ tr. *Van der Keessel's Select Theses* dcccxxix, A debtor who has become impoverished by mere change of fortunes, and has not acted fraudulently, is discharged from all liability, and restituted, provided one half of the creditors to whom a half of the debt is due consent to such restitution.

2. To restore, hand back, refund. Also *absol.* to make restitution.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Restitution*, The Lutheran and Calvinist princes were obliged to restitute, restore what they had taken. 1885 *Field* 17 Oct. 542/1 The inclosures which would be affected and 'restituted' by Mr. Jesse Collings's regulations. 1893 *Ibid.* 4 Mar. 334/1 Having promised to restitute expenses to professionals if they did not win. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 4/1 If..he acts to the detriment of someone's interest, he must be compelled to restitute.

Hence **Re·stituted** *ppl. a.*

1727–38 [see RESTITUTION 7]. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 347 Restituted trade To every virtue lent his helping stores.

Restitution (restiti·ʃən). Also 5–6 **restyt-**. [a. OF. *restitution, -ucion* (Sp. *-ucion*, It. *-uzione*), or ad. L. *restitūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *restituĕre*; see RESTITUE *v.*]

1. The action of restoring or giving back something to its proper owner, or of making reparation to one for loss or injury previously inflicted.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27279 For skin suik agh wit resun Be mad of restitucun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 235 'That was no restitucioun,' quod repentance. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) IV. v. 60 This that felyth hyr seluen wronged and asketh restitucion shal fyrst haue audyence to make hyr compleynt. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 21 For the Recovery and Restitution of the same Debt, Damages, and Costs, the Plaintiff..may..sue. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 90 b, Euer the Frenche Ambassadours promised restitucion of euery thyng, but none was restored. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 118 Many a Pound of mine owne proper store..Haue I dis-pursed to the Garrisons, And neuer ask'd for restitution. 1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* v. (1641) 204 Restitution in identitie, was and is principally required. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* (1693) I. vii. 61 Restitution of things belonging to Others, may seem to be an Effect of Property. 1727 POPE & GAY *What passed in London*, He was advised to restitution, but I never heard that he complied with it. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Ded., A deathbed repentance seldom reaches to restitution. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 337 The three..important points on which the Athenians felt themselves aggrieved: the restitution of Amphipolis [etc.]. 1877 FROUDE *Short Studies* (1883) IV. I. ix. 106 He had been promised restitution of his property, but it had been given back to him in ruins.

b. In phr. *to make restitution.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 27279 (Fairf.), For suche kin þing with gode resoun sulde men make restitucioun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 232 Repentedestow þe euere,..ne restitucioun madest? *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 143, I..Made in my liffe no restitucioun. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clx. 152 He shulde..make restitucion of all thynges that he before had takyn from the churche. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 113 Thou must..make restytucion to thy power. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 33 Why, now is Cupid a child of conscience, he makes restitution. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxii. 5 Of the best of his owne vineyard shall he make restitution. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 23, 24 Go presently and make restitution. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 39 They had wronged her .., therefore they ought to make her restitution. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* ix. I. 345 The Spartan, instead of making restitution, took away the life of his companion. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 56 Though their tenure might be changed and the restitution not made without a price paid to the new lord.

c. *Restitution of conjugal rights* (see quot. 1768 and CONJUGAL *a.*). Also *ellipt.* in *attrib.* use.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 94 The suit for restitution of conjugal rights is .. another species of matrimonial causes: which is brought whenever either the husband or wife is guilty of the injury of subtraction, or lives separate from the other without any sufficient reason. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 73 Restitution of conjugal rights may be granted by the Court. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 1/2 Whatever is an answer to a restitution suit is also a ground for judicial separation.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A restoration of something taken from another.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 32 He..made a restitucion & become a gude man. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 59/1 All restitutions of Londes..made by you. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 16 He calles me to a restitution large Of Gold, and Iewels, that I bob'd from him, As Guifts to Desdemona. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 58 It will be asked with how manifold restitutions should picking a pocket (for example) be punished? 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 119 David passes sentence.. that there should be a fourfold restitution made. *a* 1781 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 31 To procure a restitution of some towns on the German frontier.

† **3.** Reparation *of* hurt or loss. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XII. *heading*, How the Grekys sent two Kinges in Message to Kyng Priam For Restitucion of þaire harme. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1637) 85 The English consull of Aleppo is absolute of himselfe..whose chiefe employment is..to labour a revenge of wrongs, and a restitution of losses.

4. The action of restoring a person or persons to a previous status or position; the fact of being thus restored or reinstated; a document authorizing such restoration. Now *rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 163 He hadde lettres of þe pope to þe kynges of Engelond to his restitucioun. *a* 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 17, I haue be þe very mene for yowur restytucyone. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 307/2 The Acte of Restitucion of the said late Viscount, made or to be made in thys present Parlement. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 28 § 1 The restitucions and enhablements of the seid persones. 1570 6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 317 The restitution of the English bloud to the crowne. 1610 WILLET *Dan.* 138 The effect of this his restitution to his reason. 1621 ABP. WILLIAMS in *Fortescue P.* (Camden) 169 Soe I may be restored to my temporalities..if his Majestie will be pleased to signe this restitution. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 417 His piety and patience were rewarded by God, with a happy restitution to his undoubted dominions. 1703 DE FOE *Poor Man's Plea* Misc. 291 After the Restitution of King Charles the Second. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 637/1 A peremptory *mandamus*, or writ of restitution. 1855 [see RESTITUTE *v.* 1].

b. *Restitution in blood* (see quots. and BLOOD *sb.* 13).

a 1633 COKE *On Litt.* III. (1648) 240 Of restitutions by Parliament some be in blood onely...And some be generall restitutions. 1666 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. 103 A bill was ordered..for the restitution in blood of Edward Seimour, son and heir of the late duke, attainted. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxx. 385 Sometimes..the merits of the criminal's family shall after his death obtain a restitution in blood, honours, and estate, or some, or one of them, by act of parliament. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vi. 43 Bills for reversal of attainder and for restitution in blood.

5. The action of restoring a thing or institution to its original state or form. (In later use only in echoes of, or with reference to, Acts iii. 21.)

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 21 Whom..it bihoueth heuene for to resceyue, til into the tyme of restitucioun of alle thingis. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* 44 Nehemias..gaue thankes unto the Lord..for restitution of religion. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* Pref. Ep., A new woike vnder the name of A restitution of decaied intelligence, in Antiquities concerning our nation. 1659 HARRINGTON *Art Lawgiving* III. i. (1700) 444 We find in the restitution of the Sanhedrim by Jehoshaphat, that there was Amariah chief in all matters of the Lord. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 479/1 It will not be at rest...till it be restored to its original equality; and this restitution cannot be made through the substance of the glass. 1781 WINCHESTER *Seed of Woman* 35 Proving to a Demonstration the Doctrine of the Restitution of all Things to their first State of Perfection. 1860 J. BROWN *Rab, Let. to J. Cairns* (1906) 245 They two saw her open her..true eyes.., and..close them till the time of the restitution of all things. 1867 JUKES *Restit. all Things* (1869) 106, I have thus noticed what Renson is supposed to say against the doctrine of final restitution.

† **b.** Correction *of* an error. *Obs.* —[1]

1636 MELLIS *Recorde's Gr. Arts* 330, I will give you a Table for the restitution of those errours, as may suffice for this present time.

6. † **a.** Reposition, replacement. *Obs. rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* II. 40 The Luxation of the shoulder hath difficulte restitution. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 2 If Adam were made out of an extract of the Earth, all parts might challenge a restitution.

b. Tendency to return to, or resume, a previous position by virtue of elasticity or resilience.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 478 When any thing is bent, as a plate of steel, and..restores itself again, it is evident that the cause of its restitution cannot be referred to the ambient air. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 50 The cause of the Motion of Restitution in Bodies and consequently of that which makes them springy. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* I. iv. 17 That so their Roots may yield to Stones, and their Trunks to the Wind, or other force, with a power of Restitution. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Contraction being the proper and natural action of muscular fibres, some authors ascribe dilatation to a motion of restitution. 1865 TAIT & STEELE *Dynamics of Particle* x. § 271 (ed. 2) 288 The coefficient of proportionality..may be conveniently termed the Coefficient of Restitution. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* 237 At the moment of complete restitution the energy possessed by the body (if perfectly elastic) has wholly assumed the kinetic form.

7. *Numism.* (See quot. 1727–38.)

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Restitutions of medals*, or *Restituted medals*, is a phrase used by antiquaries, for such medals as were struck by the emperors, to renew or retrieve the memory of their predecessors. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* xxiv. 327 Such restitutions, by Titus and his two immediate successors, were of bronze.

Restitu·tionalist. [f. prec.] (See quot.)

1888 CAVE *Inspir. O. T.* 128 The so-called Restitutionalists, who confine the Scriptural account of the six days to this present late phase of the earth's history...According to this theory..the Mosaic six days record the restitution of a preceding creation which had been..overwhelmed.

Restitu·tionism. = RESTORATIONISM.

1896 GLADSTONE *Condit. Man in Fut. Life* I. 19 Upon this scheme of Universalism or Restitutionism..I cannot but speak in terms of repugnance.

Restitu·tionist. [-IST.]

1. *Theol.* One who accepts in some form the doctrine of the 'restitution of all things'; a restorationist. Chiefly *U. S.* (See quots.)

1773 J. BOUCHER *Amer. Revol.* (1797) 261 *note*, Those who, during their connexion with Great Britain, were contented to be called Dissenters or Independents, are now pretty generally become, or are becoming, either Universal Restitutionists, Arians or Socinians. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 362 *Restitutionists*, a religious sect which has recently sprung up in Worcester and some other places. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 242 The more pretentious Restitutionists of Massachusetts believe in an immediate return of all things to their original form and purity.

2. One who advocates restitution (of property).

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 1/1 The Restitutionists of the Chamberlain school and the Rights of Property men who swear by Lord Hartington.

Restitutive (re·stitiūtiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **restitūtīvus*, f. *restitūt-*, ppl. stem of *restituĕre*: see RESTITUTE *v.* and -IVE. So Sp. *restitutivo.*]

† **1.** Of a character consequent or dependent on restitution, or restoration to a former status.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 26 The question now is, what that house shall be, whether constitutive or restitutive. Restitutive is dangerous.

2. Tending to restore to a former position.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 190 The restitutive force acting upon it constantly, it will acquire such an accelerated velocity, as to drive it into the opposite ellipse CO. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* 235 Under any given distortion within the limits of restitutive power, the restitution-pressure is equal to the product of the coefficient of restitution into the distortion.

Re·stitu·tor. *rare.* [a. L. *restitūtor*, agent-noun from *restituĕre* to RESTITUTE. Cf. F. *restituteur* (15th c.), It. *re-, ristitutore*, Sp. *restitutor.*] A restorer.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 124 They all..took part with their Rescuer, or Restitutor Quixote. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 207 If I were to be its Restitutor, I would write it *Divo Caesari Augusto.*

Resti·tutory, *a.* [ad. L. *restitūtōri-us*: see RESTITUTE *v.* and -ORY. So It., Sp., Pg. *restitutorio.*] Of or relating to restitution.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 142 The principal division then of interdicts is this,—that they are either prohibitory, restitutory, or exhibitory. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* I. xiii. 154 To castigate himself with the thorns which these restitutory acts brought in their train.

Restive (re·stiv), *a.* [Later form of RESTIF(F, assimilated to adjectives in -IVE.]

1. Inclined to rest or remain still; inactive, inert. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 35 What great employment with stirring and mettall spirits, what perpetuall quiet with heavie and restive bodies. 1620 B. JONSON *News fr. New World*, [He] went to Edenburgh o' foot, and came backe: marry he has been restive..ever since for we have had nothing from him. 1699 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 347 Notwithstanding their being thus sluggish, and dull, and restive in the day-time, yet when moon-shiny nights come, they are all life and activity. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. viii, That positive, confident, restive Temper, which Virtue infused into Man, was a perpetual Clog to Publick Business. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 179 The imagination is extremely quick and agile; but the passions, in comparison, are slow and restive. 1833 LAMB *Let. to Talfourd* in *Final Mem.* viii. 273 Of my old friends, I have lived to see two knighted, one made a judge, another in a fair way to it. Why am I restive?

† **2.** Persistent, obstinate, settled or fixed, *in* an opinion or course of action. *Obs.*

1633 *Certaine Learned & Elegant Wks.* 286 (Cent.), Be not restive in their weake stubburnness that will either keepe or lose all. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 56 Every one being restive in his opinion, there can nothing infallibly, as to the time, be concluded. *a* 1782 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Lit. Writ.* III. 102 He will fall into the habit of acquiescing in the partial opinions of a few; he will grow restive in his own. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* VI. II. 69 The world is so restive in its evil conditions, and ill-disposed towards the..ministers of reformation.

3. Of horses: Refusing to go forward; stubbornly standing still; obstinately moving backwards or to the side when being driven or ridden; hence, resisting control, intractable, refractory.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Restive* or *Resty*.., stubborn, drawing backwards, that will not go forward. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* 66 The horses us'd thereto will you obey: To me, it may be, they will restive stand. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A restive horse is a rebellious, refractory, ill-broken horse, which only goes where it will, and when it will. 1756 *World* No. 207. 293 I fear he has not been accustomed to drive a set so restive as mine are, especially in bad roads. 1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 279 The mind advances in its train of thought, as a restive colt proceeds on the road in which you wish to guide him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 647 The beasts which were to drag him to the gallows became restive and went back. 1896 *Law Times* C. 508/1 His lordship's horse became restive, and attempted to throw its rider.

b. *transf.* of persons or things.

1687 *Death's Vision* Pref., 'Tis true such Matter is Restive, Refractory and Unpolishable enough. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 32 The arch-angel,..when Discord was restive,..has the whip-hand of her, drags her out with many stripes. 1785 MRS. H. COWLEY *More Ways than One* v, Nay, don't be restive, Miss. 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 15 He proved as ready a scholar as he had been indocile and restive to the pedant who held the office of his tutor. 1820 BYRON *Juan* III. lix, It is a hard although a common case To find our children running restive. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 6 He turned restive at the least attempt at coercion. 1873 HALE *In His Name* viii. 69 The child was more restive, and her stomach seemed likely to reject the draught.

4. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by unwillingness or resistance to control.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* II. 233 At the time of leaving off fires, to which you have given a restive consent. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ix, The outward man yielded a reluctant and restive compliance. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 291 The hooks are liable to prick the lids..in the restive motions of some patients.

Hence **Re·stively** *adv.*, in a restive manner.

1866 HOWELLS *Ven. Life* XX. 329 Gentlemen restively imprisoned in dress coats and white gloves. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xliii. (1896) II. 153 [She] obeyed—not with her heart, but restively, like an ill-bred dog or mule.

Restiveness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being restive.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 33 From whatsoever roote or cause this Restiuenesse of mind proceedeth, it is a thing most prejudiciall. 1660 GAUDEN *Bromwrig* 127 The coy reserve and supercilious restiveness of some who envy others this..freedom. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ung. Philos.* I. 15 Miss Goldthorp..found herself exposed..to the double danger of the storm, and the restiveness of the horses. 1820 BYRON tr. *Pulci's Morg. Mag.* xxvii, Of restiveness he'd cure him. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 206 The last symptom of restiveness manifested by the Jews against their burdens related to the tithe.

Restle, variant of RISTLE *sb.*

Restless (re·stles), *a.* [f. REST *sb.*[1] + -LESS. Cf. Fris. *restleas*, G. *rastlos* (Da. and Sw. *rastlös*), Du. *rusteloos.*]

1. Deprived of rest; finding no rest; *esp.* uneasy in mind or spirit.

In some contexts passing into sense 2.

a 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) lxiv. 121 A bið ungestilled and restleas, þe mid þam unþeawum beled bið. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 728 Thus walke I lyk a restelees [*v.r.* risteles] kaityf. *c* 1430 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 180 In a valey of þis restles mynde I souȝte..,Trustynge a trewe loue for to fynde. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 805 So was his restlesse heart continually tossed and tombled. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 58 How restlesse are the ghosts of hellish Sprites, When euery Charmer.. Cals vs from nine-fold trenched Phlegiton. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab*, cii, Restless he passed the remnants of the night. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xxvii, That he a pilgrimage would take To Melrose Abbey, for the sake Of Michael's restless sprite. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. vi. i. 179 His cares were thrown off, and he was restless and anxious no longer about little things.

b. Marked or characterized by unrest; affording or yielding no rest.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 22 Better be with the dead, ..Then on the torture of the Minde to lye In restlesse extasie. 1776 JOHNSON *Let.* 21 Oct. in *Boswell*, My nights are very restless and tiresome. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 44 Restless was the chair; the back erect Distress'd the weary loins. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *To the Morning*, Now let me leave my restless bed. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 2 We strew these opiate flowers On thy restless pillow.

2. Of persons (or animals): Taking no rest; constantly stirring or acting, or desirous to be so; averse to being quiet or settled.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 819 Thir riche restles renkis ruschit out full raith. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 80 The restles Suallow commandit scho also To feche all fowll. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlvi. 25, I will vyset that restlesse people off Alexandria. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* To Rdr., I haue laboured .. with restlesse Ruth to go after the maidens in the haruest. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 55 Where these restlesse people ceased not by all meanes to enlarge their Empire. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., We choose that interpretation which may best mind us of what our restless enemies endeavor. 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 42. 306 Poverty and Avarice are the restless Companions of Prodigality. 1782 COWPER *Retirem.* 21 Cities, humming with a restless crowd. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxiv. III. 335 Alcibiades, ..restless and sanguine, had much more to hope than to fear from war. 1888 FERGUS HUME *Mme. Midas* I. i, She was too restless and ambitious a nature, to be content with an idle life.

b. So of the thoughts, mind, etc.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 184 Continually incited with the insatiable and restles desire of souereignty. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 526 Where he may likeliest find Truce to his restless thoughts. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 71 Mr. Pope is much indebted to the restless spirit of correction Swift was possessed of. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxxxii, Great joy is as restless as sorrow. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 512 All the reason, by himself assign'd For so much rambling, was, a restless mind. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 496 Both of them parts of one scheme devised in the restless brain of the Mercian Earl.

Comb. c 1712 *Dangerous Present* 1 The malicious and dangerous Designs of the restless Spirited Whigs.

† c. Const. *to* (with inf.) or *of*: Impatient. *Obs.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 511 When I was at Home, I was restless to go abroad; and now I was abroad, I was restless to be at Home. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 9 By his Heralds, restless of delay, To council [he] calls the Peers.

d. *spec.* in animal and bird names, as *restless cavy*, *fly-catcher*, or *thrush.*

1771 PENNANT *Syn. Quadrup.* 243 *Restless Cavy. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 480/2 Guinea-Pig..(Restless Cavy), the well-known Brasilian rodent now domesticated in Europe. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 277 The Restless Cavy (*Cavia aperea*), found throughout Uruguay and Brazil, is supposed to be the wild form of the Guinea-pig of Europe. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* II. pl. 87 *Seisura Inquieta*, *Restless Flycatcher; The Grinder, of the Colonists of Swan River and New South Wales. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 122/2 Dishwasher,..applied in Australia to..the Restless Flycatcher. 1801 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* and Suppl. 181 *Restless Thrush. 1817 J. F. STEPHENS in Shaw *Gen. Zool.* X. I. 263 The Restless Thrush inhabits New Holland.

3. Of conditions: Unceasing, continuous.

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 70 This world hath euer resteles trauayle. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 10 Those which were the cause of his restles sorrow. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 81 Princes..often feele a world of restlesse Cares. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 596 It shall be in eternal restless change Self-fed, and self-consum'd. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 6 By their Arts..were Sir Philip Howard, and Company in a restless manner urged to give Answers. 1701 F. MANNING *Poems* 8 What compensation will you make For giving me Love's restless Pains?

b. Of things: Continually moving or operating; never ceasing or pausing.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. x. 33 With restlesse force Into his shield it rendie passage found. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 30 That Goddesse blind, that stands vpon the rolling restlesse Stone. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 364 The daily Course Of restlesse Stars. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 457 The courser pawed the ground with restless feet. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 3 A painful passage o'er a restless flood. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 365 They are..active, with peculiar features, and a quick and restless eye. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 232 For a moment it was reasonable to hope that she [France] would also sheathe her restless sword.

Comb. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus*, *7 Chiefs agst. Thebes* 161 The rude plunderers' restless-rolling tide.

4. Quasi-*adv.* = RESTLESSLY.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 527 Sesounez schal yow neuer sese of sede ne of heruest,..Bot euer renne restlez. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 370 The tyme, that passeth nyght and daye And restlesse trauayleth aye. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 113 The ienk restles he raid to Arthour the king. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 119 Emily Camelion slept very restless.

Re·stlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a restless manner; without resting or pausing; unceasingly; uneasily.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid* IX. 117 From his wits and from his natiue place, The furies..shall restlessely him chace. *c* 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Complaint* 10 How restlessly active they al are. 1676 CUDWORTH *Serm. 1 Cor. xv.* 57 Which every true Christian ought..to endeavour after, and restlessly to pursue. 1814–5 SHELLEY *Mutability* 2 How restlessly they [*sc.* clouds] speed! 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxi, Turning restlessly, she drew the bed-clothes round her. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 12 Letting her fingers play restlessly with an ivory paper-cutter.

Re·stlessness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or character of being restless.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, The Pulley*, Let him keep the rest, But keep them with repining restlesnesse. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* 205 The heat, and thirst, and restlessness of an Ague. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 295 Yet a restlessness attends such deeds, Tho' ne'er so just. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 349 She often complained of a swimming in her head, and a restlessness in the night. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) II. 163 Much may be done by education to prevent this boyish restlessness. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, This constant restlessness and flitting to and fro, gave rise to strange stories. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geogr.* iii. 139 The restlessness of its water is one of the features of the sea which first impress the onlooker.

† **Re·stling,** *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.*[-1] (Origin and precise meaning uncertain.)

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 458 Thair wes restling and reling, but rest that raught.

† **Re·stly,** *adv. Obs. rare* [-1]. [irreg. f. REST *sb.*[1] + -LY [2].] Restfully.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 6 The same maye be geuen a yonge childe, and it causeth to slepe fast and restlye.

† **Re·stness.** *Obs.* [f. REST *a.*] Rancidity.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Restnesse of flesshe, ..*rancor.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 304/2 A Restnes, *rancor.*

Re-sto·ck (rī-), *v.*[1] [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To stock again, to replenish.

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 350 Thus were.. the immense riches of a Deity expended to re-stock man. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* vii. 18 A late Bishop of Winchester, when urged to re-stock Waltham-chase, refused. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 319 Many curious facts have demonstrated the feasibility of restocking the salmon rivers.

Hence **Re-sto·cking** *vbl. sb.* Also **Re-sto·ckage.**

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1223 Where the ponds are suitable for tench.., the re-stockings [may be] considerably more. 1884 *Thorley's Farmers' Almanack* 31 The wherewithal to purchase sheep in making autumnal re-stockages. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 June 4/5 The only transactions being small re-stocking orders.

Re-sto·ck (rī-), *v.*[2] [RE- 5 c.] *trans.* To fit with a new stock.

1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 118 Restocking hammerless guns, ..about one-seventh of the actual cost of the gun.

Restorable (rĭstō··răb'l), *a.* [f. RESTORE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be restored or brought back to a former condition.

1611 COTGR., *Rendable*, rendible, renderable, yeeldable, restorable. 1662 *Irish Act* 14 & 15 *Chas. II*, c. 2 § 21 The just and legal title of any person, that is restoreable by this ower declaration. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii. Wks. 1751 IX. 107 That absurd Practice..whereby great Quantities of restorable Land are made utterly desperate. 1875 POSTE *Gains* II. 205 So that they are no longer separable and restorable to their former condition. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* (1884) II. vi. 179 Such of the adventurers..as were to be dispossessed to make way for restorable persons.

Hence **Resto·rableness.**

1672–3 GREW *Anat. Pl.*, *Anat. Roots* (1684) 63 They are very Dilative; as is also manifest from its restorableness to its former bulk again.

Restoral (rĭstō··răl). [f. RESTORE *v.* + -AL.] Restoration, restitution.

1611 COTGR., *Recreance*, a restorall, restitution, giuing backe of. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) I. 131 The promises of pardon to our sins, and restoral into God's favour.

1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* xxxiii, Is it for me, deem you, to labour in the restoral of a power which declares my mother's memory infamous? 1878 P. BROOKS *Myst. Iniq.* xi. 197 The true picture of Peace is..the restoral of true relations.

† **Resto·rance.** *Obs.* Also 5 restour-, 6 restorr-. [a. OF. *restorance*, f. *restorer* to RESTORE: cf. RESTAURANCE.] = prec.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 6772 (Fairf.), If hit be stollyn wiþ chaunce, þou sal to me make restorraunce. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 87 Til aungels restourance and of seints delyvring He saide this king shuld be. 1466 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 323 All manner costes done for the restorauns of the Spaynardes shippe. 1525 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 401 To make restorraunce and amendes 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 373 The restorance of the said Johnne Flemyng in his Hienes Parliament wes stayit.

Restoration (restŏrē··ʃən). [Later form of RESTAURATION, after RESTORE *v.*]

1. The action of restoring to a former state or position; the fact of being restored or reinstated. Also const. *to*. a. Of persons.

1660 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 30 May, The happy Restoration of his Majesty to his People and Kingdoms. 1678 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 52 The joy I ought to shew for my owne restoration to His Majestys favour. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* x. § 39 The Opinion..that wicked Men, and even Devils, after a certain Revolution, should have their Release and Restoration. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. i, While seeking your restoration, I have never neglected the facilities for flight. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xviii. III. 214 The nation without regret and without enthusiasm recognised the Lancastrian restoration. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel Life* 243 In the Apocalypse the restoration of man and the restoration of nature are placed side by side.

b. Of territory, conditions, or things.

1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* iii, Though this may be said to be rather a restoration of a body to its own colour [etc.]. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 140 Europe dates a new æra from his restoration of the Western empire. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 135 This motion in latitude would be sufficiently known if we knew the period of its restoration. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 99 That period which has been distinguished as the restoration of letters. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 110 We owe to the monks the agricultural restoration of a great part of Europe.

c. *Theol.* (Cf. RESTITUTION 5.)

1781 WINCHESTER *Seed of Woman* 10, I shall set down such Passages as the Friends of the Universal Restoration generally bring to prove the same. 1833 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. & Addr.* (1890) I. 13 Beginning with the question respecting the person of Christ, and ending with the Universal Restoration. 1834 DEAN in *R. B. Edwards' Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* (1851) 1018 The restoration was introduced into America about the middle of the eighteenth century.

2. *Hist.* a. The re-establishment of monarchy in England with the return of Charles II in 1660; also, the period marked by this event.

1718 *Apol. Ch. Eng.* 21 The Office..for the Twenty Ninth of May thankfully commemorates the Blessings of the Restoration. 1725 B. HIGGONS *Rem. Burnet* I. Wks. 1736 II. 67 The Restoration, a Blessing that sticks in his Gizzard. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton*, For many years after the Restoration, [the Puritans] were the theme of unmeasured invective and derision. 1869 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* I. 10 The expedient by which the landowners of the Restoration freed themselves from their ancient contributions to the public revenue. 1886 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 682 The Laudian school of divines, who at the Restoration remodelled the prayer book.

attrib. 1875 GROSART in *Marvell's Wks.* II. p. xxiv, Anything more dishonest..is scarcely to be matched outside of the vilest Restoration pamphleteer and partizan.

b. The reinstatement of the Bourbons in the sovereignty of France in 1814.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 49 The first ministry of the Restoration overthrown by the mere approach of the chamber.

3. The action of restoring a person to health or consciousness; recovery of physical strength.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 127 During these short sentences and difficult restorations. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 85 Instances of restoration from a state in which suspension of sensation..had been induced by cold. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* I. iii. 70 Toward the close of the voyage the eldest, whose restoration had been the principal object, died of fever.

b. A restorative. *rare*[-1].

1823 J. SIMPSON *Ricardo the Outlaw* I. 290 Every restoration was administered that the affection of Ellen could suggest.

4. The action or process of restoring something to an unimpaired or perfect condition.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 467 The restoration of feeling [is kept up],..and, finally, the natural power of action is completely ..restored. 1835 FIELD *Chromatography* 216 The restoration of disfigured and decayed works of art is..next in importance to their production. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xii, She saw in this .the restoration of the old man's health and peace, and a life of tranquil happiness. 1874 SPEDDING *Lett. & Life Bacon* VII. Pref. 4 For the passages which defy restoration, blank spaces would be left with some indication of their apparent extent.

b. *Arch.* The process of carrying out alterations and repairs with the idea of restoring a building to something like its original form; a general renovation.

1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lviii, A plan whereby to erect New buildings..And throw down old, which he call'd restoration. 1849 PARKER *Gothic Archit.* (1874) II. 291 Unfortunately restoration generally destroys the historical value of a building. 1852 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 67 Under the name of 'restoration' the ruin of the noblest architecture and painting is constant throughout Europe. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 82 When the muniment-room was being removed for the purposes of restoration.

c. A representation of the original form of a ruined building, extinct animal, etc.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* II. 29 Conjectural Restoration of the Skeleton of Plesiosaurus. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 420/1 *Restorations*, in Architecture, a term applied to drawings intended to show antient buildings according to their original design... In some cases the building itself will afford sufficient data for a complete restoration of it upon paper. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 282, Fig. 81 represents a restoration of this extinct elephant,

5. The action of restoring something to one who has been previously deprived of it.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 134 He recovered his speech and sight; and this natural event was improved to the miraculous restoration of his eyes and tongue. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The restoration was soon made. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iii. 29 He demanded the restoration of estates that his predecessors had alienated.

Hence **Restora·tioner**, = RESTORATIONIST.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Restora·tionism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine that all men will ultimately be restored to a state of happiness in the future life.

1834 DEAN in *B. B. Edwards' Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* (1851) 1019 The Independent Messenger..is devoted to the cause of Restorationism. 1879 J. COOK *Marriage* 98 There is very little difference between Universalism and Restorationism. 1896 *Tablet* Mar. 408 Restorationism is difficult to harmonize with the Bible.

Restora·tionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A believer in restorationism.

1834 DEAN in *B. B. Edwards' Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* (1851) 1018 Though the Restorationists, as a separate sect, have arisen within a few years, their sentiments are by no means new. 1892 *Critic* (U. S.) Oct. 177/2 He is a restorationist and this optimistic view..imparts a certain tinge to his handling of all themes.

2. One who restores dilapidated buildings.

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* July 466 Not any of its towers have escaped, where 'restorationist's' chisel could cut.

Restorative (rest*o*·rătiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **restoratif, -atyf**(f, **-etyffe, -atyve.** [a. OF. **restoratif*, variant of *restauratif* RESTAURATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to restoration (of strength or health); capable of restoring or renewing.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 354 It wole be a good oynement restorntif. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 103 Yowre restoratyf celestial manna. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxv. 11 O! ȝe heremeitis and hankersaidilis, That..eitis nocht meit restoratiue. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* x. (1636) 34 Rise-pottage..is verie pleasant and easie of digestion and restorative. 1606 DEKKER *Seven Sins* (Arb.) 24 The very shadow of thee hath beene to them a restorative Consolation. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 69 The air for eight months is very pure and restorative. 1807 *Life Fielding* in *Tom Jones* I. p. xix, To try if there was any restorative quality in the more genial air of that climate. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* I. 89 The thing's restorative, I' the touch and sight. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. iv. 67 The depth of our need determines the strength of the restorative power put forth.

B. *sb.* 1. A food, cordial, or medicine, which has the effect of restoring health or strength.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 101 Repast ay lasting, restoratyf eternal. 1446 LYDG. *Nightingale Poems* II. 247 He gaf his body..Restoratif best in the forme of brede. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 486 Here, lady, is wyn,..to..woman a good restoratyff. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 86 All maner of cordyalles and restoratiues..doth comfort the hert. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 50 Many Restoratives of vertues rare, And costly Cordialles she did apply. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 105 The Princesse .. calling for some cordials and restoratives, gave them her. 1747-96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xv. 271 Knuckle broth..is a certain restorative at the beginning of a decline. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 222 In cases where restoratives are required, a basin of milk [etc.]. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 53 Coffee is a better restorative than tea, but a greater impairer of the digestion.

transf. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, To All Angels & Saints*, Thou art the holy mine, whence came the gold, The great restorative for all decay In young and old. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 91 And Sleep, Death's Brother,.. Gave weary'd Nature a Restorative. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2184 Rest,..Man's rich restorative.

b. A means of restoring one to consciousness.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii. 268 St. Clare had fainted,..but as Miss Ophelia applied restoratives, he revived, opened his eyes. 1869 H. AINSWORTH *Hilary St. Ives* II. iv, Fortunately there were..restoratives at hand.

†2. Restorative or nourishing power; restoration, nourishment. *Obs.*

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* (1557) 31 b, These three foresayde thynges are comfortable and of greate restoratiue for mans bodye. *Ibid.* 40 If wyne be dronke for nouryshment, for restoratiue of the body.

†3. Restitution, repayment. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 651 [Two debtors,] þe whych wher pore, and myth make no restoratyf.

4. (See quot.)

1820 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 218 The remedy here ventured to be proposed is stiled without scruple a restorative: a plan for the restoring..the original composition of Juries.

Hence **Resto·ratively** *adv.*; **Resto·rativeness**, 'a restoring quality' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 162 How restoratively on our temples..were the blessed dews distilled! 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* III. i, After the Resurrection, Man's Spirit..will be again restoratively clothed with a material body.

Resto·ratory, *a. rare*—°. [Cf. prec. and -ORY.] 'Restorative' (Webster, 1847).

†**Resto·re,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb., perh. after OF. *restor, restour*, It. *ristoro*, med.L. *restaurum*.]* Restoration, restitution.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6122 Seke men of heele had restore. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III, v. 18 Till he had made amends, and full restore For all the damage which he had him doen afore. 1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick* I. i, Let the first use I make of their restore be To bend my knees to you. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 147 Disputes at Law, and contestations concerning a restore of the dowry.

Restore (rĭstōə·r), *v.* Also 5 **restour, -oyre,** 6 *Sc.* **-oir.** [a. OF. *restorer*, = It. *ristorare*:—L. *restaurāre*: see RESTAUR *v.*]

1. *trans.* To give back, to make return or restitution of (anything previously taken away or lost).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10287 We esseþ..þat þou suerie vpe þe bok clanliche to restore Holi chirche þat þou hast him binome. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 99 Robert.. bisouht þe kyng þo fees he fro him nam, restore ageyn þat þing. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 113 Neuerþeles vnder Kenulph þe kyng it was restored to Caunterbury aȝen. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5653, I pray, he says, my belt restore. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. ix, Your helthe shalle be restored to yow. 1530 PALSGR. 689/1 He shall restore hym all his goodes agayne. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 11 b, The Spaniards wil hardly at any time restore unto us again this dignitie of thempire. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 607 Ile find him out, And force him to restore his purchase back. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 212 For ev'ry Bloom his Trees in Spring afford, An Autumn Apple was by tale restor'd. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, Father of Mercies* ii, Their Alms in Blessings on their Head A thousand-fold restore. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 56 The law..will make Gaius restore the possession to Titius. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* iii, Dream not that the amorous Deep Will yet restore him to the vital air. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 577 To restore all the forts in his possession within that tract. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* iv. (1885) 121 The doctrine of Evolution restores to the science of Nature the unity which we should expect in the creation of God.

absol. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 66 Had I restoryd, as þou tawȝtyst me, I had be sauyd to ioye. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlii. 22 They are for a praye, & none deliuereth; for a spoile, and none saith, Restore.

2. To make amends for; to compensate, to make good (loss or damage). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 7909 Y geve..everiche knyght a thousand pound, or more, Youre harmes to restore. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 2 Restorand wiþ þaim þe fallynge of aungels. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 186 Bot Crist restoreth thilke lost, And boghte it with his fleissh and blod. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 963 Now wylle we walke by Contre & cost owr wyckyd lyuyng for to restore. 1463 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 198 Item, that my dettes..or wronges dieuly proued be restored as may be moost to the helth of my soule. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 185 Thou to restore all ye domages that thou hast done him. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* I. 123 His maister receiueng the slane beist, sal restore the skaith to his nychtbour. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. viii. 170 Time may restore some losses.

b. To set right, repair (decay, etc.). *rare.*

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 111 Restoir againe ȝour foule polluted fame. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXVII. ix, Though fathers care..Abandon'd me, yet my decay Should be restor'd by hym above. 1657 G. STARKEY tr. *Helmont's Vindic.* To Rdr., Yet so in no long time may the Disease be restored. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* lxx, On the night when they were buried, she Restored the embalmers' ruining.

3. To build up again; to re-erect or reconstruct. Now *spec.* to repair and alter (a building) so as to bring it as nearly as possible to its original form.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6508 [He] restorede abbeis, þat destrued were biuore. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 42 Adrian..reparailed þe citee of Ierusalem and restored þe temple and made it new agayne.

1611 BIBLE *Dan.* ix. 25 The commandement to restore and to build Ierusalem. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 3 Heer the Archangel paus'd Betwixt the world destroy'd and world restor'd. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xx. I. 539 His liberality restored and enriched the temples of the gods. 1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. v. 115 At Winchester, where they are restoring the cathedral.

absol. 1861 *Ecclesiologist* XXII. 311, I could multiply instances in which the French are *restoring* when they ought to be preserving.

b. To bring back to the original state; to improve, repair, or retouch (a thing) so as to bring it back to its original condition.

1679 EVELYN *Cider* in *Sylva* 409 To restore decay'd Liquor; if flat, and vappid from a too free admission of Air. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I, As soon as my dress is restored. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 154 M. Thenard, of Paris, succeeded lately in restoring a picture of Raphael d'Urbino. 1861 DUTTON-COOK *Paul Foster's Daughter* i, Imagine, please, that the picture has been 'restored'.

c. To reproduce or represent (something ancient, an extinct animal, etc.) in its original form.

1771 *Charact.* in *Ann. Reg.* 260/2 Mr. Berenger's account of this machine, has, to use the language of the virtuosi, restored a piece of antiquity. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. 204 The..discovery of skeletons, such as he had conjecturally restored from insulated bones.

4. a. To replace (mankind) in a state of grace; to free from the effects of sin.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1596 Wit his grace..þat he suld restore man-kind with. *Ibid.* 19112 Be his fader sitt he sal, Til he restord haf us all. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 87 By thee the world restored is pardee. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Gen. Confession*, Restore thou them that be penitent. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 17 We suld to God, giue pryse and gloir, That sched his blude vs to restoir. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 288 In thee As from a second root shall be restor'd, As many as are restor'd, *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1842) III. lxiv. 431 It ought to be owned for an eminent act of grace to restore one actually fallen.

absol. 1903 A. MACLAREN *Last Leaves* 90 We may be the stronger for our sins, not because sin strengthens,.. but because God restores.

b. To reinstate or replace (a person) in a former office, dignity, or estate.

To restore in blood: see BLOOD *sb.* 13.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5309 Of þair bischop, þat lange whyle had bene fra his kirke exile, þai herde he was restorde. 1503 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 526/1 To haue the said Attayndours reversed, and the same persones so attaynted, to be seuerally restored. 1530 PALSGR. 689/1 His processe was almoste lost, but he is restored agayne. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success* II. vii. 145 As we see that many houses attainted are restored daylie in blood, without restorement of their titles and dignities. 1656 WALLER *Panegyr. Cromwell* 82 Less pleasure take brave minds in battels won, Than in restoring such as are undone. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1027 The court refused a mandamus to restore a minister of an endowed dissenting meeting-house. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* i. 41 Zozimus, as it seems, restored Apiarius.

c. To bring (a person or part of the body) back to a healthy or vigorous state. Also *refl.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 118 þai þat tynt had wittis fyffe, þai restoryt þame allswa. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* viii. 25 He bigan for to se, and he is restorid, so that he syȝ clerely alle thingis. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 133, I will..seche for my food no more, Ne for vitaile me to restore. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* lxxxi. 64 þis aungell tuchyd his fute, & it was restorid agayn. 1530 PALSGR. 689/1 The man is brought very lowe, he had nede to restore hym agayne. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 154 That you are well restor'd my Lord, I'me glad. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 128 Having restored me with fresh egges, and anointed my feete and legges. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 31 Soon as the Maid was from her Wound restor'd, Her all she yielded to her plighted Lord. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII. 158 There may Emily restore Herself, in spots unseen before. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxii, The quiet place, the pure air..will restore you in a few days. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. i. 4 Thou art whole; let faith restore thee!

absol. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 269/1 It admirably restores in Consumptions, and eases Pains in any Part of the Body, whether inward or outward.

d. To bring back to mental calm. Now *rare.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxxix. 163 The king..remained so ill contented, that..for a good while after, he could not restore himself. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 159, I was much astonished at this accident, till I was restored by vnderstanding this happie euent. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 671 Th' unhappy Husband.. sought, his mournful Mind with Musick to restore. 1697 — *Past.* VII. 55 Come charm thy Shepherd, and restore my Soul. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Switzerland*, Ah! calm me, restore me; And dry up my tears.

5. To renew; to set up or bring into existence again; to re-establish, bring back into use, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1658 Wit þine oxspring..i haue mynt Restore þe werld þat sal be tint. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 253 After that bitter barke..Is a kirnelle of conforte, kynde to restore. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5885 The cur tre-men.. restoret the stithe fight stuernly agayn. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 658 The stern Empriouris style thus staitly restord is. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* 162 The same bodye to bee restored again by the power of god at the resurreccion. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 13 b, He restored Thempire that was ful weak. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xiv. 25 Hee restored the coast of Israel, from the entring of Hamath, vnto the sea of the plaine. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 148 With this..the true Reformed Religion of the Church of England was restored. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90. 249 Being wearied with Change,..They restored the Ancient Form. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXVII. (1787) III. 68 The loss of armies..ineffectually solicited the successors of Gratian to restore the helmets and cuirasses of the infantry. 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 83 It was with great difficulty that the self-important man in the cocked hat restored order. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 176 To bring in a bill, which.. should restore the Star Chamber and the High Commission.

b. *refl.* To return to the original position.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 211 A body..is said to restore itself, when..the parts which were moved do.. return every one into its own place. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 87 Some have compared the air to watch springs or hoops, which coiled up by pressure, restore themselves again. 1835 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 4) II. xix. II. 380 The part of the earth that is first raised, being bent from its natural form, will endeavour to restore itself by its elasticity.

c. To replace or insert (words or letters which are missing or illegible in a text).

1855 C. BADHAM *Plato's Philebus* 27 *note*, It is so probable that *σῆ* was lost in consequence of its nearness to *ῆ*, and it seems so necessary for the sense, that I have restored it conjecturally.

6. To bring back (a person or thing) *to* a previous, original, or normal condition.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. i, He restorid þaim til his ymage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 254 The colour, which erst was pale, To Beaute thanne was restored. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 389 It..Dede synnewis restorith a-geyn to live. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) C j b/2 Then his olde fauour did them agayne restore To greater pleasour. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 34 b, In conclusion,..the kynge..restored them to their libertie. 1624 USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 131 When it shall please God to restore me to my health. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 130 My Comrade, whom I found restoring to order the confusion which those Robbers had made. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Revivification*, Resuscitation, in chemistry, [is] the art of restoring a mixed body to its first state. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 479/1 It will not be at rest..till it be restored to its original equality. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* I. 239 Thou canst not Restore it to the slumber of the scabbard. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlvi, He..endeavoured, by such simple means as occurred to him, to restore her to herself. 1882 *Med. Temp. Yrnl.* L. 79 The application of faradic electricity quickly restored the patient to consciousness.

absol. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 238 Contricion..restorith to alle goodes espirituele.

b. To grant to or obtain for (a person) reinstatement *to* former rank, office, or possessions.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 251 It is reason that Huon be restoryd to all his londes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 19 b, [He] restored the Cardinals to theyr former dignitie. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 239 By the Kings

aide he was restored to his former gouernment. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 381 These if from servitude thou shalt restore To thir inheritance. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvi. I. 540 The innocent were restored to their rank and fortunes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 176 The Bishops were restored to their seats in the Upper House. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. ix. 93 By the terms of the peace.. the archbishop was to be restored to his estates and dignity.

c. To take or put back *into*, to convey or hand back *to*, a place.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 532 Thai maid it hame be restord In to Scotland. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 93 b, The drone bees desyre to be restored into the hyve. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 145 We were restor'd all in safety to our respective Habitations. 1860 TENNYSON *Tithonus* 72 Release me, and restore me to the ground.

†7. To recompense or compensate (a person). Const. *of* the damage or wrong. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4552 To comen ageyn he gaf hem fre,..& restored þeym of here damage. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 48 Thei shall be restorid ayen of such wrongs as thei have had be Sir Philip Wentworth.

†8. To store; to stock (again). *Obs. rare.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2846 A park as it were, þat whilom wiþ wilde bestes was wel restored. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14574 Euery man his tentis restoris Off mete & drynke & other store, Wel better than thei were ore.

†9. *intr.* To recover, revive. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10309 His strenkith restoris stithly agayn, And he fore to þe fight with a fell wyll. *c* 1550 SIR D. LYNDESAY (MS.), Scho..garris the blude skayle vpone hir birdis, quhairthrow thai restoir and turnis to lyf agane.

Hence **Resto·red** *ppl. a.*

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 257 The first sounds that strike upon restored reason. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* II. 19 Four species of fossil animals, whose restored figures are given in the last Plate. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 359 The restored unity of Latin Christendom. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 701 A grateful affection such as the restored Jews had felt for the heathen Cyrus.

Re-sto·re, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To store again.

1828-32 in WEBSTER.

†**Resto·rement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *restorement*: see RESTORE *v.* and -MENT.] The act of restoring; restoration, restitution.

13.. *St. Eorkenwolde* 280 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 Sayme of þi soule..And of þe riche restorment þat I13t hyr oure lorde. 1440 *Wars Eng. in Fraunce* (Rolls) II. 448 He gate hym a restorement therof for the loone of a litel parcell. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCX. *heading*, Of the restorement of ryght heyres to the Crowne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvii. 176 They had no restorement of the frenche Kyng, for whose sake they lost all. 1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 19 From whence came so soodein restorement from Death to lyfe. 1613-28 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 116 Absolution and restorement should be granted vnto him. 1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraph. St. Paul* 13 This promise, being a restorement to the dominion of all things lost in Adam.

Restorer (rĭstō·rəɹ). [f. RESTORE *v.* + -ER. Cf. OF. *restoriere, restoreor*, etc.] One who restores or re-establishes.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxii. 38 b, Se here my lytell chylde, who shalbe, by the grace of god, his restorer. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 82 b, The prophecies that went vpon him..to be the restorer of his people. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Pref. p. lxix, God..be his honorable family's speedy and full restorer. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 204 Of which line was to spring the restorer of the Kingdome of God. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 25 A greater and more renowned patron and restorer of elegant studies. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. I. 287 Diocletian and his colleagues ..deserved the glorious title of Restorers of the Roman world. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 579 The son and heir of George Monk, the restorer of the Stuarts. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 544/1 As a 'restorer' of ancient buildings he was guilty of..the most irreparable destruction.

So **Resto·ress,** a female restorer. *rare*—1.

1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 158 [Mary] is rightly called Redemptress, Restoress,..and Cause of our Salvation.

Restoreté, variant of RESTORITY, *Obs.*

Restoring (rĭstō·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RESTORE *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the vb.; restoration.

a 1350 *St. Nicholas* 441 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 16 Trowand so..Of his gudes to haue restoring. 1382 WYCLIF *Prol. to* 1 *Sam.*, The restoryngе of the temple vndur Zorobabel. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 48 þer schal be maad a maner of restorynge in place of the boon þat was broken. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 142 To-morow, when we schal speke of the restoryng of thes fautys rehersyd before. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxii. (1592) 522 And what is the restoring of sight, but the restoring of a substance? 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 63 There hee doth desire the restoring thereof. Restoring is properly the rendring backe of a thing lost. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 13 Abimelechs restoring of Sarah was the ground why the sentence..was not executed upon him. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 393 A walk upon the land would contribute greatly to the restoring of his health. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep. Churches Asia* 60 A restoring of harmony between the sinner and the outraged law of God. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I forbid Banns* (1899) 108 The building had not been subjected to that system of spoliation known as 'restoring'.

attrib. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (Bodl. MS.), Þouze he here manye bowes in þe restoringe tyme, 3itte he bereþ but litel fiute.

Resto·ring, *ppl. a.* [-ING2.] That restores.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 49 By him, who..is pleased to make restoring grace operate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 399 Boil this restoring Root in gen'rous Wine. *c* 1715 DUNTON (*title*), Frank Scammony, or the Restoring Clergy Detected. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 644, I..next tell How a restoring chance came down to quell One half of the witch in me. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 575/1 He is as violent an iconoclast as a 'restoring' architect.

†**Resto·rity.** *Obs.* Also 5 **restorete,** 6 **-ytee.** [var. of RESTORATIVE.] A restorative. Also *fig.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 238 This is a restoreté, To make a good appeté. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dan* To Rdr., The lyfe of this man was not so great a restority of comfort, as his death was an vlcer or wound of sorrow. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 219 b, In yᵉ meane while liue & vse this good hope as a restoritie for you. 1596 T. DAWSON *Good Huswifes Jewell* II. 48 The stilling of a capon, a great restority.

b. Without article, chiefly predicative.

1553 *Respublica* 889 Nowe lett vs sing, yf ytt please Authoritee, to refreshe oure spirites, yt ys restorytee. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Martiall* IV. 94 b, Such a drug, as I would wysh no worse for my Lords own holinesse,..for doubtlesse it is restoritie to such. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.* II. lxxxviii, A lie, well told to some, tastes ill restoritie. 1620-6 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* 1759 These precious vyands are Restoritie, Eate then. *a* 1644 — *Virg. Widow* III. i, D'ye want Restority? Are the plummets of your soule downe?

Restour, obs. form of RESTORE *v.*

Restow (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To stow again.

1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 112 We had refitted the rigging fore and aft, restowed and cleaned the hold, and painted outside. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xxii, We were busy restowing the upper tier of the cargo. 1872 *Daily News* 19 Jan., [He] told Captain Thrupp to report to him when ship was restowed.

Hence **Restow·ing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Restow'al.**

1882 CLARK RUSSELL *My Shipmate Louise* xiv, [He] got on the deck alongside of me to superintend the restowal of the broken-out goods. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 35 The restowing of the ballast had been a tedious job.

†**Restrai·n,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the verb.] Restraint.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvii. 394 Therfore thei mowe not eny punysching or eny restreyne sette to preestis or clerkis. 1601 *Mary Magd. Lament.* Concl. (Grosart) 139 Though Thou did forbid, 'twas no restraine. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 18 The King is able to doe Justice..without restraine. 1677 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 146 It looked as if they were guilty of confederacy for wᶜʰ they were under soe close a restraine.

Restrain (rĭstrē·n), *v.* Forms: 4-7 **restreyne,** 4-5 **restreyn,** 4-6 **restreigne,** 4-7 **restreign**; 5 **restren** (5-6 *Sc.* **restrene**), 6 **restrean**; 4-7 **restrayne,** 5-7 **restrayn** (6 **restraygne**), 5 **restrane,** 5-6 **restraine,** 6- **restrain.** [a. OF. *restrei(g)n-, restrai(g)n-*, stem of *restreindre, restraindre* (cf. Prov. *restrenher*, Sp. *restreñir*, It. *ristrignere*):—L. *restringĕre*: see RESTRINGE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To check, hold back, or prevent (a person or thing) *from* some course of action. †Also const. *of*, and with infin.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 7 Mare..thane to restreyne me fra all thoghtes þat I knewe agaynes Goddes will. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 872 For which Pandare myght not restreyne The terys from hise eyen for to reyne. *c* 1386 — *Melib.* P 46 Ther ben ful manye thynges that shul restreyne yow of vengeance takynge. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 66 How may ye now fro wepynge you restreyne? 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* a viij, Fastyng..restreyneth the flessh from euylle desyres. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 55 b, The sweeter also they will be, the more you restrain the stalke from shooting vp. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 98 Certaine of the common people were restrained from false superstition. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 171, I..restrained my curiositie from attempting to view this Castle. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 9 This faculty tends to restrain men from doing mischief to each other. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 245 The weakness of their Arabian brethren had restrained them from opposing his ambition. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 147 The Court of Chancery will also restrain a tenant for life..from cutting down timber. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 77 This independence did not restrain him from writing poetry.

absol. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4955 But Eelde gan ageyn restreyne From sich foly, and refreyne.

b. Without const. To keep (one) in check or under control. Freq. *refl.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 273, I mai miselve noght restreigne, That I nam evere in loves peine. 1424 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1814) II. 7/2 He sall..do his besines to restrenze sic trespassouris and mis-doaris. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 253 Vnnethis his felows myght restren hym to spare it. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 102 Without..that oure wnworthines Restrenge ws, we ma..Baith land and law, and libertie agane..reskew. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1073 Hardly..were they restrayned so, Till that the Foxe [etc.]. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., Liberty*, If I want skill or force to restrain the Beast that I ride upon. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Progr.* (ed. 2) 2 In this plight therefore, he went home, and restrained himself as long as he could. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 63 Because I have not restrained them and showed them their duty. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 67 The officers made not the slightest attempt at restraining the wretches under their command. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. vii. 82 Alexander told him that, unless peace was made, he could not restrain the archbishop longer.

absol. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 54 Two Principles in human nature reign; Self-love, to urge, and Reason, to restrain. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* xxxiv, His praise and notice were more restraining than his indifference.

c. To place under arrest († or embargo) or in confinement; to deprive of personal liberty or freedom of action (cf. RESTRAINT *sb.* 2 c, 2 d); also, to shut in by material barriers.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1542) 699 This yere corn was verie dere, & had ben dearer if marchaunt̃es of yᵉ styliarde had not been, & Dutche shippes restrined. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 172 b, [She] caused all the Englishemen and their goodes and shippes to be restrained. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. (1592) 10 Nature and conscience (which they would haue restreaned and imprisoned). 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 8 They thought it not fit to restrain their Deities within compacted Walls. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 243 As the Moderns restrain Water, and contain it, so the Antients, this liquid Mettal. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iv. (1710) 194 No Freeman of England ought to be imprison'd, or otherwise restrain'd, without Cause shewn. 1838 *Proc. Lincoln Asylum* (1847) 30 Number of Patients Restrained or Secluded, and of the Instances and Hours of Restraint or Seclusion. 1844 in *State Lincoln Asylum* (1846) 18 One of them had been restrained for two months.

d. To deprive (one) *of* liberty by restraint.

1530 PALSGR. 689/1 It is a sore thyng to restrayne a man of his libertye. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 10 Yet was he not restrained of his liberty. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 3 At another time we may be bound and restrained of liberty. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* II. xi, The pain..which we occasion to brutes by restraining them of their liberty.

2. To check, to put a check or stop upon, to repress, keep down (a desire, feeling, activity, etc.).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 43 All my vile desires þou restreynde with vertu of luf. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 235, I ne can myne herte nought Restreyne, That I ne love him alway. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXV. 116 He sendez his oste þider to restreyne þe malice of his enmys. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3306* Thus shall I my body peyne Merthe and joye my hert resstrayne. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 295 He grauely restreigned and staied the heddie vndiscretenesse of the oratours. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 134 Yet hathe God hetherto restrayned the force and violence of Sathan. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 91 Ganges..a whiles forbad them, restrayning eithers fury. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 278 It would have been impossible for me to have restrained my curiosity. 1743 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* I. v. 124 The ardour of our British troops was restrained by the cowardice of the Hanoverian. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 37, I could hardly restrain my feelings. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 400 As Elizabeth passed..from suspicion to terror, she no longer chose to restrain the bigotry around her.

b. (a physical agent or force, etc.) Also *absol.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVIII. (*Margaret*) 7 Vertu It is blud to restrenze, & flux of wame refrenze. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 128 The water mai the fyr restreigne. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 149 Somtyme they restrayne his heetes, and after they enlarge them. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 2 The windowes of heauen were stopped, and the raine from heauen was restrained. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II. vi, O Queen, your lifted arm restrain! 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 227 The necessity of restraining population. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 74 The solution must be strong in pyro and well restrained. *Ibid.* 417 If too long an exposure is found to have been given, restrain with..potassium bromide.

3. To restrict, limit, confine.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2327 For God has restreyned þair powere þat þai [*sc.* devils] may na man tempte ne greve. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1013 He seyd he wold nat restrayne hys lyberte. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 121 Be reason hereoff he will þe more restrayn his yeftis off oþer off his livelod. *Ibid.*, This may in nothinge restrane the Kyngis power. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 150, I restraine this accusation from being universall. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* i. (1661) 2 That they did use in all ages..to limit and restrain the exercise of Papal power. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 407 The bill for restraining the number of officers sitting in the house of commons. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art of Converrs.* 136 The Denomination of Gentry was much more restrained by Diogenes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 237 This trade..is confined by very particular regulations, somewhat analogous to those by which the trade of the register ships from Cadiz to the West-Indies is restrained. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 420 Conditions to restrain those powers, generally, were void, as being repugnant to the estate limited.

b. Const. *to.* Now *rare.*

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 She restrayned her appetyte tyl one mele & tyl one fysshe on the day. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 198 The tearme of nobilitie amongst vs, is restrained to one order. 1644 C. JESSOP *Angel of Ephesus* 50 When the title of Bishop was restrained unto one of the Presbyters. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 321 The conditions of Salvation are restrain'd to those times and countries only. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 7 His Soil is not restrained to any particular Sett of Plants. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. I. xvii, He swears 'to speak the whole truth', without restraining it, as before, to the questions that shall be asked. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxvii. (1862) 369 The language shows that the rebuke is not restrained to him, but intended to pass on to many more.

†4. a. To withhold, to keep back, *from* one. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 198 Sche wolde him nothing elles sein Bot of hir name..; Alle othre thinges sche restreigneth. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 59, [I] charge myne executoures that they..kepe and restrayn from hym or them there legatis and byquestis. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 102 Bettur hyt ys..to restreyne from the prynce such hye authoryte. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 144 The rents, issues, and profites therof [they] have wrongfully restreyned, perceyved, and taken to their owne use.

absol. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 420/2 Yat the Tresorer of England..have power and auctorite to restreigne of alle maner of assignementz..to the somme of MM. li.

†b. To save, keep free. *Obs.*—1

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 62 O welle of swetnes.., That..al oure joye fro langour didest restrayne.

†5. a. To forbid or prohibit (a thing) to one.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 b, In the whiche god restrayneth or forbyddeth man ony thynge. *c* 1533 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 53 The said blake rentes whiche by parliament is restrayned to be any further payd by any of the Kinges subjectes. 1628 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 268 The doubt..you may well understand to go only to the trees and timber—the coppice woods are not meant to be restrained.

†b. To forbid or prohibit (one) *to* do something; to keep back *from* something desired. *Obs.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch, Theseus* (1656) 7 Restraining all manner of people to bear saile in any vessel or bottom. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xvi. 2 Behold now, the Lord hath restrained me from bearing. 1649 in *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 7 Restrained all bakers and brewers..to bake and brew within the city except [etc.]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 868 The Serpent wise, Or not restraind as wee, or not obeying, Hath eat'n of the fruit. 1791 Mrs. Inchbald *Simple Story* I. i. 8 He still restrained him from all authority.

†6. a. To draw tightly. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5817 His bridel thoo he gan restreyn. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 59 A headstall of sheepes leather, which being restrain'd to keepe him from stumbling, hath been often burst.

†b. To confine, keep; to bind, secure. *Obs.*—1

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 þe philosophore seib, þat wiyn hath also þe propirtee to restreyne in it þe influence and vertues of gold. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guilleneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10 b/1 Those vaynes which there doe restrayne that membrane fast vnto the sculle.

†c. To compel or constrain. *Obs. rare.*

1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 103 The Subjecte is restreyned by *præmunire* to receive, though the Kinge be not restreyned to gyve. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. 185 By antient custome no Vestal Virgin or Flamen of Jupiter was restrained to swear.

7. *intr.* a. To refrain (*from* something; †also with infin.). Now *rare.*

1594 Drayton *Idea* 337 O, Why should Nature niggardly restraine! 1597 A. M. tr. *Guilleneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 39/2 We muste suffer it to bleede till it of it selfe restraygneth and stoppeth. 1623 Massinger *Dk. Milan* v. ii, Thrice his desperate hand was on his sword, T'have killed them both: but he restrained. 1640 *Petit. Lond.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. III. 94 Hence it is that the Prelates here in England..have restrained to pray for the Conversion of our Soveraign Lady the Queen. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lx, It was impossible to restrain from laughter.

†b. To limit or confine oneself. *Obs.*—1

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 15 Not to enlarge in Moderne graunts, but to restraine to one Pope of renowmed fresh memorie.

Re-strai·n (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To strain again.

1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 414 The quicksilver collected in kettles outside the settler is strained through canvas sacks, the amalgam collected is..re-strained.

Restrainable (rĭstrē·năb'l), *a.* [f. Restrain *v.* + -able.] Capable of being restrained.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 262 Nor is the hand of the Painter more restrainable than the pen of the Poet. 1649 Canne *Golden Rule* 30 Such a power is restrainable and punishable by the subject. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i, Mad movements both, restrainable by no known rule. 1859 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* (1878) II. i. 10 Never quite restrainable within the trammels of social law. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 6/2 That such people should be detainable and restrainable in such public institutions.

Restrained (rĭstrē·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 1.] Checked; repressed; kept under control; confined; †restricted.

1580 J. Stubbs in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 43 Pray for your old poore restrained frend. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* iv. § 1 (1727) 187 In a more restrained sense it is taken for that part of duty which particularly relates to God. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 241, I shall consider the more restrained Perswasion of the Learned. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Restriction*, Arguing affirmatively from a non-restrained to a restrained term. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* v, Her conversation was restrained. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 343 The bishop was heard out with hardly restrained indignation. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 33 The sober, restrained looks and gestures.

Hence **Restrai·nedness.**

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxii. 9 A certeine peevish restrynednesse..casteth them at last into despayre. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 388 An enthusiasm which contrasts with the usual restrainedness of his style.

Restrai·nedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] With restraint; †restrictedly.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 19 Bycause our flesh woold streit fall to loocenes, God dealeth more restryenedly, with us. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 295 Strictly and restrainedly vsed, or largely. 1684 T. Burnet *The. Earth* II. 164 More particularly and restrainedly, the government of Christ is opposed to the kingdom..of Antichrist. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Luke vi. 30 These and the like precepts of our Saviour, are not to be taken strictly, but restrainedly. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 3/1 The gilt designs that cover in some cases exuberantly, in others restrainedly, the sides of the volumes.

Restrai·ner. [f. Restrain *v.* + -er.]

1. One who or that which restrains.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 940 These two persons were euer restrayners and refrayners of the kinges wilfull scope. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* ix. 14 The perverter and restrayner. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 45 Wee must with patience submit unto that restraint, and expect the will of the Restrainer. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 25 Even that prince..was a great restrainer of persecution. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 34 To restrain the restrainers from injustice. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 84 Those great correctors and restrainers of human conduct, shame and remorse. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 691 Accompanied with a few restrainers of reins and ropes. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. 299 A jealous observer and restrainer of the others.

2. *Photogr.* A chemical used to retard the action of the developer.

1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 111 No restrainer such as bromide is employed. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 47 Overdoses of pyro act as restrainers.

Restrai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xviii. (Bodl. MS.), Restreynyng schal be made aboute þe temples .. agens rennyng of teeres. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 531 Þorw mouþ þei passen wiþ-outen restreyning. *c* 1450 *Lay-Folks Mass Bk.* 69 Þat itt may be..senchyp to ouer enmyse, gaynstanding and restrenyng of þare power. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* I. xvii. 165 Thou muste make a restrayninge in many thynges of thyne owne wylle. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 622/2 For restrayning of a fowle abuse, which then raigned commonly among that people. 1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 548 The yoking and hampering and restraining of mans naturall disposition. 1657 *Deuine Louer* 12 All and euery of those doings or actings, abstainings or restreignings. 1842 Manning *Serm.* iv. (1848) I. 56 The warning, and striving, and restraining of the Holy Ghost shall then be over.

Restrai·ning, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That restrains or checks; †restringent.

1541 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. xxix. 46 Take hede..that stiptik or restrainyng meates be [not] taken at the beginnyng. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 197 The ancient heretics, who would have the restraining term *only* to belong, not to the Son, but to the Father. 1678 Rymer *Trag. last Age* 126 Amintor was .. endu'd with a restraining grace, and had his hands ty'd. 1704 Trapp *Abra-Mulé* II. i, It ne'er conquers the restraining Bounds Of Reason. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 87 This has occasioned another subordinate division of remedial acts of parliament with enlarging and restraining statutes. *Ibid.*, Let us instance again in the same restraining statute of the 13 Eliz. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 90 The directors of these legal and restraining institutions.

Hence **Restrai·ningly** *adv.*

1863 *Not an Angel* II. 230 No less restrainingly his stedfast eyes seemed to hold her. 1890 *Universal Rev.* Aug. 633 'My dear Mary?' he said slowly, interrogatively, restrainingly.

†**Restrai·nment.** *Obs.* [f. Restrain *v.* + -ment. Cf. obs. F. *restrendement* (Godef.).] The act of restraining; restraint.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 145/1 Without any restrainement or holding backe. 1607 W. Sclater 3 *Serm.* (1629) 11 Temporall paines remaine as preuentions, as admonitions, as restrainments. 1688 *Enthus. Ch. Rome* 40 From the restrainment of his Tears no other effect could follow.

Restraint (rĭstrē·nt), *sb.* Also 5–6 **restraynt**(e, 6-**strainte**; 5 **restreint**(e, -**streynt**(e. [a. OF. *restrainte* fem. (also *restraint* masc.), verbal sb. f. *restraindre* to Restrain.]

1. The action of restraining or checking a thing, operation, etc.; an instance of this, a stoppage. *Without restraint*, freely, copiously.

c 1400 *Commandm. Love* x. in *Stow's Chaucer* (1561) 432 b, There let your pitie spred without restreinte. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lxxxvi. 567 Thenne syr Tristram..made a restraynte of his anger. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cxc. 193 In conclucyon a restreynt of warre was graunted. 1561 Hollybush *Hous. Apoth.* 31 b, Somtyme happeneth a restraynt in the small guttes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 190 b, The roote and the water thereof..is good against the..restraint of womens Purgations. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 240 The restraint of the money, not to be payed but vpon a testimony brought vnder our hands, was a good caution. 1671 Gumble *Life Monk* 12 The great reason of God's restraint of his Blessing upon many of these worthy Endeavours. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, Her tears flowed silently and fast. That she might indulge them without restraint, she went [etc.]. 1863 H. Cox *Institit.* I. ii. 279 A bill for the restraint of the Press was brought into the House of Commons. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 68, I to 2 drops of this solution suffices to give sufficient restraint.

†b. A means of retaining, or controlling. *Obs.*—1

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* Gloss., *Sera*, a Lock or restraint of water on a river.

2. A means of restraining or checking persons from a course of action, or of keeping them under control; any force or influence which has a restraining effect; an instance of restraining or of being restrained.

1421–2 Hoccleve *Dialog* 207 A bettar restreynte know I none fro vice. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 259 There was no restraint could hold them. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Marriage & Single Life*, So sensible of euery restraint, as they will goe neare, to thinke their Girdles, and Garters, to be Bonds and Shackles. 1672 Temple *Ess., Gov.* Wks. 1720 I. 97 All Government is a Restraint upon Liberty. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 144 Where the laws of our country have laid them under necessary restraints. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 49 He could now endure,..And feel a parent's presence no restraint. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* lxvi. VIII. 427 The insolence of Charops now began to break through every restraint. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan., Subjected to the strong restraints of officers in a Queen's ship at sea.

b. Without article. Restraining action or influence, as applied to persons.

Moral restraint: see Moral *a.* 10 c.

1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 24 So sharpe is this snaffell called restrainte That it maketh me swete. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xxiii. 36 It is a solemne assembly [*marg.* day of restraint]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 87 Now Through all restraint broke loose he wings his way. *Ibid.* IX. 1184 Restraint she will not brook. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 34 Neither is restraint by any means peculiar to one course of life. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 151 P 9 To the happiness of our first years nothing more seems necessary than freedom from restraint. 1820 Shelley *Œd. Tyr.* I. 74 Moral restraint I see has no effect. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 179 Still less restraint was imposed by the government.

c. The state or condition of being restrained; *esp.* abridgement of liberty, confinement.

a 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 14 Thus I alone.. In prison pyne, with bondage and restrainte. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 52 Th' infranchisement of Arthur, whose restraint Doth moue the murmuring lips of discontent [etc.]. 1663 Butler *Hudibras* I. iii. 1017 'Tis not Restraint or Liberty That makes Men prisoners or free. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* III. i, Though Int'rest his Restraint has justify'd Can Life and to a Brother be deny'd? 1701 De Foe *Trueborn Eng.* Misc. v. 21 Restraint from Ill, is Freedom to the Wise. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wm.* (1767) II. xii. 191 Perpetual restraint is perpetual wretchedness. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 17 Continually we behold in the world around us lower laws held in restraint by higher. 1857 Ruskin *Two Paths* v. 244 You will find..that it is his Restraint which is honourable to man, not his Liberty.

d. *spec.* (in above senses) with reference to the treatment of refractory lunatics or prisoners.

1829 in *Proc. Lincoln Asylum* (1847) 22 The Governors have particularly directed their views to the subject of Coercion and Restraints. 1840 *Ibid.* 37 Restraint rapidly weakens and depresses the vital powers of the unhappy victim. 1847 *Ibid.* 28 *note*, Patients are frequently brought to this Asylum under distressing restraints.

attrib. 1846 *State Lincoln Asylum* 39 Restraint Rooms, Seclusion Rooms, Padded Rooms [etc.]. 1897 'E. L. Prescott' *Scarlet & Steel* xxxviii, Restraint jacket. Made of No. 3 sail canvas, doubled and quilted with Dutch twine in squares of about four inches.

3. †a. A prohibition. *Obs.*

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 187 Any restraynt or ordenaunce made to the contrary nat wythstandyng. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 222/2 A restreint was made that certein thyngs of Silkewerk .. shuld not be brought into this Reame redy wrought. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 b, The seuenth commaundement..& the last of the x, in maner also doubleth the restraynt of theфte. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 55 To force the sopeboilers (after they had procured a generall restrainte) to growe to composition with them.

b. An embargo. Usually *restraint of princes.*

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxlviii. 317 This same yere was a restraynt of the wullys of Caleys made by the Soudyours. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* I. xxv. 150 Arrest, Restraints and Detainements of Kings and Princes. 1752 Beawes *Lex Mercat. Rediv.* 244 Of Embargoes, or Restraint of Princes. 1769 *Molloy's De Jure Marit.* (ed. 9) II. II. vii. § 7. 50 A Policy against Restraint of Princes, will not extend to Practices against the Laws of Countries. 1848 Arnould *Marine Insur.* II. III. i. 788 When the further prosecution of the voyage is rendered hopeless..by blockade,..and the voyage is accordingly wholly abandoned, that is a loss, by restraint of princes, within the policy.

4. Constraint; reserve.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 213 She knew her distance, and did angle for mee, Madding my eagernesse with her restraint. 1791 Gouvr. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 357, I find that there is much restraint and etiquette here. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. ii. 41 He ventured to break through his restraint. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. i. 60 One thing, I pray you, recollect henceforth, And so we shall converse with less restraint. 1877 'Rita' *Vivienne* I. ii, We are reconciled again, but there is a restraint between us now.

†5. Restriction or limitation. *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 6 The positive laws which Moses gave, they were given for the greatest part with restraint to the land of Jewry. 1597 *Ibid.* v. lxxi. § 1 This restraint of Easter to a certaine number of dayes. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 281 The Patent of his admission..; with a restraint..that [etc.]. 1746 Wesley *Princ. Methodist* 33 Before those words which you suppose to imply such a Restraint—were those spoken without any Restraint or Limitation at all.

†**Restrai·nt,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *restreint*, †*restraint*, pa. pple. of *restreindre* to Restrain.] Restrained, restricted.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 115/2 That be this Act the punischement..in no wise be restreint. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. i, Yᵉ puyssaunce of god is not restraynt nor bounde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 112 The nexte day this pyt or well wyll be as full as it was, yf it be not restreynt. 1555 Eden *Decades* VII. (Arb.) 127 The libertie of free passage was restraynt.

†**Restrai·ntive,** *a. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *restraintif, -ive*: see prec. and -ive.] Restrictive.

1541 Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I ij b, The other seame sowyng hyght restrayntyfe of blode. 1566 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* III. I. 28 Annoynt it rounde about with some restrayntiue oyntment. *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 623 It is not rightly compared with Mark 16 and Acts 2, which are more restraintiue to the Apostles times and persons then this is.

Restrea·m, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To stream back.

a 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 8 From Bondage I my Love redeem'd, And all my Powers to God re-stream'd.

Restre·ngthen (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To strengthen again, put new strength into.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron., Hist. Scotl.* I. 333/1 Wherevpon he .. dooth restrengthen the towne and steeple of Glascow. 1611 Florio, *Riforzo*, a re-enforcing or restrengthening. 1645 Wither *Vox Pacifica* 108 They, strength receiving, from our false-ones, here, Restrengthen them. 1877 *Public Opin.* 7 July 10 The restrengthening of her great position as a Power of Central Europe. 1892 Stevenson *Lett.* (1899) II. 273 Some beer..to restrengthen the European heart.

Restreyn(e, obs. forms of Restrain *v.*

†**Restrial,** *a. Her. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Of a shield: Having dividing bands which extend to (or include) the point, the colour of the latter being that of the field.

The varieties are described as barry, paly, and 'sentry'.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b iv b, Here shall be shewed what Cootarmuris restryal ben and weer the blaser shall

begyn to blase. *Ibid.*, Thre cootarmuris be ther called restryall in armys. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 204 There were also coates of Armes, called with olde Blazonners Restriall or Rest-tiiall, because if they were touched or pressed, yet were they able to abide the tiiall. [Similarly in Guillim (1611) II. vii. 73.]

Restrict (rĭstri·kt), *v.* Also 8– *Sc.* **restrick.** [f. L. *restrict-*, ppl. stem (cf. next) of *restringĕre* to RESTRINGE.]

Designated by Johnson (1755) as 'a word scarce English', and included by Dr. Beattie among his *Scoticisms* (1787).

1. *trans.* To confine (some person or thing) *to* or *within* certain limits; to limit or bound.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3813 Verteous men that labours with thair hands, Resonabillie restrictit with sic bands, That thay do service. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1474/1 Neither shoulde we haue any more wherwith to vexe them with confessions, cases reserued, restricted, or ampliated for our gayne. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 218 In the Enumeration of Constitutions..there is not one that can be limited and restricted by such a Distinction. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III. ii. (1904) I. 430 The common law of England..is said to abhor perpetuities, and they are accordingly more restricted there than in any other European monarchy. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 224 God himself is yet restricted in the exercise of his compassion. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 351 The power of preaching was restricted by the issue of licences only to the friends of the Primate.

b. To restrain by prohibition.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 381/1 The act of 1797, which restricted the Bank from making payments in gold.

2. To tie up, confine by tying. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* xvi. xxiii, Gathering up..Her hair, restricting each resplendent tress.

3. To withhold or keep (a thing) *from* some person's knowledge. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1802 Mrs. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* I. 38 It is a very bad compliment paid to your wife, that this secret business of your's should be restricted from her knowledge.

Hence **Restri·cting** *ppl. a.*

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xi. (1852) 258 Such restricting conditions as at present interfere with the growth of the Church. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 2/3 A minimum of restricting conditions and the slenderest possible examination test.

†**Restri·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *restrict-us*: see prec. So Sp. and Pg. *restricto*, It. *ristretto*.] **a.** Strict. **b.** Limited. Also *restrict line* (see quot. 1678).

a 1654 GATAKER *Just Man* 224 (Latham), Men..in some one or two things demeaning themselves as exceedingly restrict, but in many others, or the most things, as remisse. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Restrict Line* (in Chiromancy) is that which distinguisheth, and separates the hand from the arm, either by a simple or double transcursion. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 232 Which Time of the End here has a more restrict signification.

Restri·cted, *ppl. a.* [f. RESTRICT *v.* + -ED [1].] Limited, confined.

1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 77 All men of the learned professions, who live in one restricted circle, are liable to suffer. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 282 The men's strength was waning under this restricted diet. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xi. 147 Dividends that will add permanently to our somewhat restricted sources of income.

Hence **Restri·ctedly** *adv.*; **Restri·ctedness.**

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 72 This style..in him..appears most decidedly in all its restrictedness. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* 98 Whatever is truly great in either Greek or Christian art, is also unrestrictedly human. 1899 *Speaker* 29 July 105/2 Luke was essentially an Educator, Goulburn restrictedly an Evangelist.

Restriction (rĭstri·kʃən). Also 5 **restriccioun.** [a. F. *restriction*, or ad. late L. *restrictiōn-em*, noun of action f. *restringĕre* to RESTRINGE. Cf. Sp. *restriccion*, It. *re-*, *ristrizione*.]

1. A limitation imposed upon a person or thing; a condition or regulation of this nature.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4792 Crist scheelde þat your wil or your entente Be sette to maken a restriccioun Of paiement. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2807 That al the temporal lands Be set in few.., With sic restrictiouns as sall be devysit. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 264 The restrictions of this former conclusion are these. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 225 It necessarily suffering such restrictions as take of generall illations. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 190 Giving security to export yearly 150,000*£* worth of English manufacture, with some other restrictions. 1728–9 *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 19 All restrictions of marriage are odious in the civil law, and not favoured by the common law, especially after the age of one and twenty. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 117 The restrictions under which our first parents were laid. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xlviii, A restriction which he supposed as repugnant to his Majesty's feelings as it was to his own. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 371 That one restriction of the royal prerogative had been mischievous did not prove that another restriction would be salutary. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 398 The old restrictions on the use of the pulpit were silently removed.

b. The action or fact of limiting or restricting.

1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 95 With speciall restriction too, as iustifying a man onely from originall sinne. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 76 The law of nature gives Fathers a power over their children without restriction. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 145 Yet this must be understood with some restriction. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 91 There is something incongruous in the idea of a revelation enveloped in menace and restriction. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxvii, It was the day..which threatened the restriction of Mr. Quilp's liberty. 1874 GREEN *Hist. Eng.* ix. § 2. 604 Not only was the Monarchy restored, but it was restored without restriction or condition.

c. *attrib.*, as *restriction act, order.*

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 380/2 Not..until 1797, when the celebrated Bank Restriction Act was passed. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 319/1 Progress of Banking in England down to Restriction Order of 1797.

2. a. *Logic.* (See later quots.)

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 185 They haue not deuysed one of all those rules of restrictyons, amplyfycatyons, and supposytyons, very wittelye inuented in the small Logycalles, whyche heare oure chyldren in euerye place do learne. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Restriction*, among logicians, is understood of the limiting a term, so as to make it signify less than it usually does. 1850 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1853) App. II. 692 Table of the mutual relations of the eight propositional forms...Restriction, subalternation. 1864 F. BOWEN *Logic* vi. 169 In some cases the Restriction (Subalternation) and the Integration may be bilateral.

b. = RESERVATION 4 b. (Usu. with *mental.*)

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 169 Making use to this purpose of their mental Restriction. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 638/2 They have now divided mental restriction into two main heads. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 620/2 If the restriction is of such a nature that it cannot be perceived by the hearer, then the person who uses it certainly sins.

3. †**a.** *Med.* Constipation; suppression. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 47 b/1 The Cholicke, the restrictione or constipatione. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 219/1 For restrictione of the flowers, and for the corroborative of the Harte.

b. Constriction, compression. *rare.*

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 99 An Uneasiness..that was attended with a slight Restriction of Breath. 1871 *Figure Training* 31 Notwithstanding that severe restriction of the waist suddenly applied appears likely to prove most irksome, if not injurious.

Hence **Restri·ctionary** *a.*, imposing restrictions.

1828 *Examiner* 184/1 Their restrictionary measures..may have arisen from a wish to take advantage of the circumstances of the time.

Restri·ctionist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who advocates the restriction of some practice, institution, etc., such as the liquor-trade. Also in pred. with adj. force.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 596 He contrives to combine the hitherto antagonistic qualities of free-trader and restrictionist. 1863 H. SPENCER *Ess.* II. 322 The whole system of currency-legislation is restrictionist from beginning to end. 1887 *Voice* 9 June 4 The restrictionists say, they wish to cut down the number of saloons by one-half.

Restrictive (rĭstri·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **restrycte-.** [ad. F. *restrictif*, *-ive*, = Sp. and Pg. *restrictivo*, It. *restrittivo*, ad. late L. *restrictīv-us*: see RESTRICT *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** = RESTRINGENT *a.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 81 Men..vsez certayne oynementz calde and restrictiue. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Kj, Immoderate exercyse, or lacke therof, wyth vsynge of restrictyue meates. 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 323 This Plaister being restrictive, will force the humors to resort all downward. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.), I applied a plaister over it, made up with my common restrictive powder. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hoof-loosening*, Put a Restrictive Charge about it, and heal it up with Turpentine and Hogs Grease melted together.

2. Of terms, expressions, etc.: Implying, conveying, or expressing restriction or limitation.

1579 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 23 He might haue spared..that same restrictiue, and streight-laced terme, Precisely. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* ii. 11 That was a more restrictiue doctrine to the Iewes only. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (1850) 581 The particle 'but' in the front of my text..is exclusive and restrictive. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xxxiii. 115 Enunciations that are exclusive and restrictive receive contradiction from a negation added to the exclusive or restrictive particles. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Proposition, Restrictive*, or *limitative Proposition*, is that affected with a restrictive sign; as, *according to*,.. *considered as.* 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 125 In order to restrain the devise..it was necessary to shew restrictive words. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 124 [He] should show in the indorsement to what purpose it was to be applied, which is termed a 'restrictive indorsement'. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 22 To save sinners! True, this is a restrictive term.

3. Restricting; having the nature or effect of a restriction; limitative *of* the power or scope of something or some one.

1652 FELTHAM *Low Countries* (1677) 56 Their wisdom is..rather narrow and restrictive, as being a wisdom but for themselves. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 163 But this is only the restrictive negative power of conscience, the affirmative power hath not that force. 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* Pref., The restrictive oath imposed on Members of Parliament. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 155 This capitulary seems to be restrictive of the prelates. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 181 Restrictive laws produce dishonesty and idleness. 1880 *Our Nat. Responsibility for Opium Trade* 6 Its monopoly is equivalent in effect to a heavy restrictive tax.

B. *sb.* †**1.** = RESTRINGENT *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 14 So I seie of comfortatyves, digestyves, restrictives. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 3 If that the flux will not be staied by an ordinary kind of restrictive. 1689 MOYLE *Abstr. Sea Chyrurg.* II. 23 Be sure your restrictives be ready mixt in one Bason.

2. A term or expression having the force of, or implying, a restriction or qualification.

1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf.* 4 To hear the glorious subject..narrowed within its Scriptural acceptation, by such a Cold restrictive. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 315 In English, what thickens the confusion is, the indeterminate character of the restrictives, *alone* and *only*.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 145 These [i.e. Exponibles] are divided into Exclusives, Exceptives and Restrictives.

Restrictively (rĭstri·ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a restrictive way; with limitations.

1610 J. HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 344 The Poets ..fictions..were not spoken universally but restrictively. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 135 Take the term [martyr] in a large acception, otherwise restrictively it signifies such an one, as suffers for the Testimony of the Truth. *a* 1676 HALE *Wks.* (1805) I. 398 This subject may be considered two ways: 1. absolutely,..2. Relatively, or restrictively.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 266 Thus, Restrictively, in affirming that, if A is B, C is D. 1884 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 264 The Charter should be construed restrictively.

So **Restri·ctiveness.** *rare* $^{-1}$.

1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 192 We find Mr. Brightman blam'd for his overmuch restrictiveness of interpretation.

†**Restri·ctory.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [Cf. RESTRICTIVE and -ORY.] A restringent.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xv. (Bodl. MS.), The teeres shall be astinte [by a] restrictorie and stintyng.

Restri·ke (rī-), *sb.* [f. the vb.] A reimpression of a coin.

1902 *Connoisseur* Feb. 131/2 Till lately..the Paris Mint has afforded unusual facilities for restrikes of rarities from the existing dies.

Restri·ke (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To strike again; *esp.* to stamp (a coin) afresh.

1887 HEAD *Hist. Num.* 125 These coins belong to the age of Timoleon, and are restruck over coins of Syracuse. 1901 BLACK *Carpent. & Build.* 19 These can be afterwards restruck with the striking knife.

Hence **Restru·ck** *ppl. a.*

1885 *Trans. Lanc. & Chesh. Antiq. Soc.* III. 64 These re-struck coins of Catherine II are much more frequently met with than the coins of Peter [III].

Restrine, obs. form of RESTRAIN *v.*

Restri·ng (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To string again.

1809 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 281 A quarterly magazine,..wholly quit of gossip re-strung out of the newspapers, would succeed. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 486/1 A rosary may be restrung and some of the beads..may be replaced by others without forfeit of the indulgences.

Restringe (rĭstri·ndʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *restringĕre* to bind fast, confine, f. *re-* RE- + *stringĕre* to draw tight. So Sp. and Pg. *restringir*, It. *ristringere.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To affect (a person) with costiveness; to have an astringent effect upon (a part of the body). *Obs.* Cf. RESTRINGING *ppl. a.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27 b/2 If the patient be restringed and bounde in his belly, and hath in a longe time not binne at stool. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 138 Whether he be most commonly laxative or restringed. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Restringe*, to bind hard, to make costive; as, Quinces restringe those Parts which they are apply'd to. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 204 The Intestine is less restringed.

absol. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 122 It [*sc.* an electuary] Incrassates, Restringes, Heats.

2. To confine, limit, restrict. Now *rare.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. iii. 59 Of Passions..some.. dilate, and some compresse and restringe the heart. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* III. vii, Pure Knowledge, thou art not restring'd. Thy flames enfire the bushie heart, yet leave't unsing'd. 1670 *Tryal of W. Penn & W. Mead* App., To decline making any Act that may in the least seem to restringe..this..Great Charter of the Liberties of England. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopyr.* xii. §5. 278 The fear of hell being found..too little to bind and restringe the bad inclination of the great majority.

†**Restri·ngency.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality or property of being restringent.

1667 PETTY in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 293 The Dyers use this Water in Reds, and in other colours wanting restringency. 1729 *Evelyn's Pomona* Gen. Advt. 98 The Juice being pressed out, is immediately pleasant in Taste, without any thing of that restringency which it had. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 340 By its Restringency it strengthens the Stomach. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 54 Rhubarb will not be a fit purgative, though it be joined with magnesia, which will not sufficiently correct its restringency.

†**Restri·ngent,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *restringent-em*, pres. pple. of *restringĕre*: see RESTRINGE *v.* and -ENT. So F. *restringent*, It., Sp., Pg. *restringente.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having astringent or binding properties; of an astringent nature; *esp.* tending to restrain the action of the bowels.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 486 The Tare seede is of a restringent vertue like yᵉ Lentil, but more astringent. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 158 The oliue leaues are exceeding restringent, good..to restraine or stop any flux. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 25 The Sand..doth (by the restringent Quality..of the salt Water) become a Stone. *a* 1664 FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 211 The nature of Frankincense is binding and restringent. 1717 *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 568, I think we can much better demonstrate that the Chalybeat Waters do contain Stiptic and Restringent Virtues. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 223 This will be found to vary frequently, sometimes calling for restringent, and at others, opening remedies.

b. Of outward applications: Styptic.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38 b/2 We must as then strowe some restringent poulder one that parte and therone an ordinarye restringent or defensive plaster. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* I. 18 Let your Restringent Powder be there likewise with the rest of your first intentions. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Scabbed Heels*, After which apply a restringent Charge of Powder of unslack'd Lime. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 444 Dr. Bateman was in the habit of using a gently restringent lotion or ointment.

c. Having an astringent taste. *rare*—1.

1746 in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. liv. 251 [Water] which appears to be impregnated with allom, being so acid and restringent as not to be borne long in the mouth.

2. Constipated, costive. *rare*—1.

1634-5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham) 191 My body was not costive and restringent, but soluble and laxative sufficient.

B. *sb.* 1. A word which has a limitative or restricting force.

a 1626 Bp. Andrewes 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* x. (1661) 461 But if you will have *paiperibus* a restringent, you may: but then you must take it for poor in spirit. 1671 [R. Macward] *True Nonconf.* 4 Non-conformists..do indeed tell us of the death of our Lord Jesus, not with your ill appropriat and restringent *only*, but do preach to us alwayes and principally this doctrine of his Cross.

2. A medicine or application which possesses astringent or styptic properties.

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xxxv. (1672) 110 The two latter indicate Phlebotomy for revulsion, restringents to stench, and incrassatives to thicken the blood. 1668 Dryden *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 58 Would you not think that physician mad, who having prescribed a purge, should immediately order you to take restringents upon it? 1754-64 Smellie *Midwifery* II. 219 This happened twice after, and blooding with restringents were as often repeated. 1792 *Childr. Thespis* 208 He's been fed on restringents, and Curtain rod diet.

So † **Restri·nging** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1562 Bullein *Bulwarke, Bk. Simples* (1579) 55 Endive is more colder then the Cichorie, and be bothe of a restringyng, or stoppyng, bindyng nature. 1651 J. Freake *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 22 Some are in things compounded of Elements, and these are more then first qualities, and such are these that are..restringing.

† **Restri·ngitive,** *a. Obs.* = Restringent *a.* 1.

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 737 The swyft Swallow.. wald my bleding stem, belyue, With hir moste verteous stone restringityue.

Restri·ve (rīˑ), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To strive anew.

1613 Sir E. Sackville *Let.* in *Guardian* No. 133 Restriving again afresh, with a Kick and a Wrinch together, I freed my long captived Weapon.

Restruck: see Restrike *v.*

Restudy (rīˑ) *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To study again.

1811 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 1 The thought that is uttered cannot be re-studied by the audience. 1899 Cotterill *Goethe's Iphigenie auf Tauris* Life p. lvi, Through Herder Goethe was induced to re-study Homer.

Restu·ff (rīˑ), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To stuff again or anew. Hence **Restu·ffing** *vbl. sb.*

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 400 The paddings.. should be restuffed every half-year. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. ii. 32, I made my way back to our miserable little cavern, and restuffed its gaping entrance with the snow. 1883 Col. Alexander *Sp. in Parl.* 20 Aug., The re-stuffing of an old armchair.

Re·sty, *a.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **restye,** 6-7 **-ie,** 7 **-ey**; 9 *dial.* **reasty, reesty.** [Variant of Restiff (and Restive) *a.*; cf. *hasty, tardy.* In senses 2-4 perh. associated to some extent with Rest *sb.*1 or *v.*1: cf. Fris. *restich,* Du. *rustig* quiet.]

1. = Restive *a.* 3. a. Of horses or other animals.

1515 Barclay *Egloges* (1570) B iv b/2 A bad horse resty and flinging Oft casteth a man though he be well sitting. 1530 Palsgr. 322/2 Restye as a horse is, *restif, restifue.* 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Lawe* 339 Th' Ox, over-fat, too-strong, and resty, leaps About the Lands, casteth his yoke, and strikes. 1673 O. Walker *Educ.* 12 Beasts grow fierce and resty if not tamed and broken in youth. 1702 De Foe *More Reformation* 730 An Author who we can not understand, Is like a Resty Horse at no Command. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. vi, My horse has been so confounded resty, I could not tell how to get him along. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Reaster, reasty horse,* or *raist-horse,* a horse which will not draw; a restive horse.

transf. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xix. 131 When that rich Land..is grown too vigorous and resty, they may soon take down its Mettle, by Sowing it a few Years in their Old Husbandry.

b. Of persons.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* IV. iii, Which restie growne, with your much Power, withdraw Your stiffned Necks from th' yoke of Civill Awe. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 79 The resty minds that kick at present greatness. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 377 He must be very Resty that will not allow it for probable at least. 1710 S. Palmer *Proverbs* 16 Some children are naturally resty and stubborn, even at three or four. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* clxviii. (1792) II. 125 Whatever Court he went to (and he was often obliged to go himself to some resty and refractory ones) he as constantly prevailed. 1794 Gouvr. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 411 If Paris runs resty, the revolution is done. 1846 Spurden *Suppl. Forby's East Anglian Gloss., Reasty,* restive, unruly; also pettish, quarrelsome, in a bad humour.

c. Of actions, conduct, etc.

a 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* lxxx, But now spite of my heart my mouth will stay, And no spurre can his restie race renew. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 35 The ill and resty tricks, they have learn'd when young. 1729 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) I. 343, I often have..to sing denied, But not through resty Peevishness, nor Pride.

† 2. Disinclined for action or exertion; sluggish, indolent, lazy; inactive. *Obs.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus,* s.v. *Desuetudo, Resides, &..tardi,* restie and slow for lacke of vse. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 10 Thyne enemies surmyze thee to be restie and ydle bycause thou bestirrest thee not. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* I. i, Hee would grow resty else in his ease. His veirtue would rust without action. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Wks. 1851 III. 192 Some great household..where the Maister is too restie or too rich to say his own prayers. 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* IV. iii, O what a difference will she find betwixt a dull resty husband and a quick vigorous lover. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. i. 377 The Sun, and..the fresh Air of fanning Breezes..exercise the resty Plants, and scour the unactive Globe.

Comb. 1596 *Edw. III,* III. iii, Presently they are as resty-stiff As 'twere a many over-ridden jades.

† b. Of conditions. *Obs.*

1602 Sutton *Disce Vivere* x. (1847) 171 In continual Ease, in a resty slothfulness, void of all travail. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 72 To those that lead a resty or studious kind of life, it is very hurtfull. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* 107 You might shortly behold the idle and restie diseases of a divided multitude..substantially cured.

† 3. Unoccupied, idle. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Ver. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 84 The Romaine soldiers, beinge restie [L. *a laboribus vacui*], beeganne to quarrell emonge them selves.

† 4. Of land: Fallow, untilled. *Obs. rare.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* XVIII. xix, It is thought sufficient for a teem of oxen to breake up (at the first tilth) in one day of restie or ley ground, one acre. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 132 All old Resty Land, that hath not been Tilled of late.

† **Re·sty,** *a.*2 *Obs.* [a. OF. *resté* left over, pa. pple. of *rester* Rest *v.*2 See also Rest *a.*] Stale, rancid, Reasty.

a 1300 *Gloss. W. de Biblesworth* in Wright *Vocab.* (1857) I. 155 *Chars restez,* resty flees. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson), Resty as flesshe, *rancidus.* 1508 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 272 Beware of fumosytees salte, senewe, fatte, resty & rawe. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* ix. (1870) 149 Barelled butter, the whych is resty & salt. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 297 Put thereto Larde that is neither restie, nor oueisalted. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 30 This butter ..is not then to be endured, it is so restie and loathsome. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 232 O happy beggars! my wife boyled nothing here this day, besides Coleworts and resty Bacon.

Resubje·ct, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To subdue again.

c 1840 Wordsw. *Eccl. Sonn.* III. xviii, For re-subjecting to divine command The stubborn spirit of rebellious man. 1883 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 486 The last attempt to resubject Switzerland to the dominion of the Empire had failed.

Resubje·ction (rīˑ). [Re- 5 a.] A fresh subjection; a renewed subjugation.

1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Married Clergy* I. iii, This liberall dispensation from his Holy Father of Rome, vpon the conditions of our re-subiection. 1757 *Herald* No. 14 (1758) I. 231 He.., from a re-subjection, had to apprehend encountering the severest indignation. 1899 Col. Baldock *Cromwell as Soldier* 361 One of the first matters considered in Parliament after the execution of the King was the re-subjection of Ireland.

Resu·bjugate (rīˑ), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To subjugate anew.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 Aug., They were undeceived very soon. Oudh—India—was resubjugated. 1877 Brockett *Cross & Crescent* 326 Omar Pasha finally re-subjugated the country for the Sultan.

Resublima·tion (rīˑ). [Re- 5 a.] The renewed action or process of sublimation.

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. iii. 137 Mercury sublimate may be..prepar'd into a Medicine inoffensive even to Children, by bare resublimations with fresh Mercury. 1693 W. Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 398/2 The same Sublimed Mercury..needs no Resublimation. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 245 Little jets..which soil it, and render its re-sublimation necessary.

Resubli·me (rīˑ), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To sublime again. Hence **Resubli·med** *ppl. a.*

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* Eulog. Verses 4 And resublime the spirits of the blood. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 164 If you re-sublime it oftner, you may..impair the Colour. 1704 Newton *Optics* (1721) 360 When Mercury sublimate is resublimed with fresh Mercury. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 56 The arsenious acid..is not marketable till it be re-sublimed in large iron pots. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 262 Into an ounce vial put eleven grains of re-sublimed iodine and fifteen grains of iodide of potassium.

Resubmi·ssion (rīˑ). [Re- 5 a.] A renewed submission.

1641 Baker *Chron.* (1653) 140 The Archbishop of Canterbury..had laboured to bring him and his brother David to a re-submission. 1888 *Voice* (N.Y.) 8 Mar., The prayers of the temperance forces for its resubmission.

So **Resubmi·t** *v.*, to submit again.

a 1831 A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 62 There could be no thought of re-submitting to the long dissolved chains.

Resubsta·ntiate, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] † To change (a thing) back *into* the original form.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches.* v. vii. (1886) 83 Lo, what an easie matter it is to resubstantiate an asse into a man.

Resuccee·d, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To succeed again.

1599 Linche *Anc. Fict.* E iv b, Pestilences..are chased away, and healthie aires and naturall increases spring up and re-succeed.

Resu·ck, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To suck back again.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 321 As the Ocean flowing..Now swift return's, the stones rould back from strand By tide resuck's.

† **Resudate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *resūdāre.*] *intr.* To sweat, perspire.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 97/2 Administre then therof vnto him the quantity of a Walle-nutt, being intermixed with wine, and let him resudate theion.

† **Resuda·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *resūdātiōn-em,* noun of action f. *resūdāre.* So F. *résudation,* Sp. *resudacion.*] The process of sweating; the fluid produced by this or by exudation of moisture.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 84 Certaine..haue neuerthelesse had the boldnes to affirme that ye Urine was gathered into the bleddar by resudation. 1635 Swan *Spec. Mundi* v. § 2 (1643) 151 There is a kind of resudation of juice proceeding from them at a certain convenient time of their growth. *Ibid.* 152 When ordinary dew falleth upon any of those leaves which yield such a resudation or sweat.

Resuery, obs. form of Reverie.

Resu·ffer, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To suffer again.

1548 Gest. *Priv. Masse* 115 Not..yt the lord in very dede agayne ryseth in thone and resuffreth in thother.

So **Resu·fferance.**

1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* II. 63 A certain quick spasm of keen re-sufferance came over her.

Resugge·st, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To suggest again.

a 1721 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 38 Striving in various Forms to re-suggest That Ghostly Pride, which John before suppress'd. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlii. 744 The true nature of the idea of status..resuggested. 1892 Zangwill *Bow Mystery* 41 Poe's solution was re-suggested by 'Constant Reader' as an original idea.

Resui·t, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To clothe again.

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* II. 203 If the native sap again re-suit The naked Trees with comely Leaves.

Result (rĭzʌˑlt), *sb.* [f. the verb. Cf. Sp. and Pg. *resulta.*]

† 1. The action of springing back again *to* a former position or place. *Obs. rare.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 137 The sound being produced betweene the String and the Aire..by the Returne or the Result of the String, which was strained by the Touch to his former place: which Motion of Result is quicke and sharpe.

† 2. An impulse, inclination, or prompting. *Obs.*—1

1663 J. Heath *Flagellum* (ed. 2) 6 His Scholar growing insolent and uncorrigible from those results and swasions within him, to which all other dictates and Instructions were uselesse, and as a dead letter.

3. A decision or resolution; the outcome of the deliberations of a council or assembly. Now *U. S.*

1647 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* II. IV. 835 A report was made of the Results of the generall meeting. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 619 If our proposals once again were heard We should compel them to a quick result. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Comm.* v. Wks. 1751 IV. 55, I have been often amazed at the rude, passionate, and mistaken Results, which have at certain Times fallen from great Assemblies. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 362 *Result,* the decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly.

b. The effect, consequence, issue, or outcome of some action, process, design, etc.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 218 Duty only is the Object (or rather immediate result or product) of Precept. 1696 Whiston *The. Earth* IV. (1722) 365 The primary State here mention'd is but a proper result from the first Formation of the Earth. 1754 Young *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 106 For Faith is intirely the result of Reason. 1786 Burke *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 233 The whole proceedings of the said resident were the natural result of the treaty of Chunar. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing,* etc. ii. 113 The result is entirely a matter of calculation, and very much a matter of chance. 1846 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 77 This is an ordinary chemical action, the result of a double chemical affinity. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 5/2 Other persons..discontinued their custom, the result being that his profits diminished.

c. The quantity, formula, etc., obtained by calculation in arithmetic or algebra.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 112/1 If you substitute 2 for *x*, the result will be 24. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 522/1 We might then eliminate between the first and second power, and produce the result in the form $A^2 - B = 0$. 1886 G. Chrystal *Algebra* I. v. 93 We see that the proper result will be obtained by operating throughout as before, using -2 for our multiplier instead of $+2$.

† 4. Humorously used for 'trousers'. *rare*—1.

1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed. 2) II. v. 145 His dress.. consisted, all the year round, of a snuff-coloured coat, mud-coloured results, and gaiters of the same.

Result (rĭzʌˑlt), *v.* [ad. L. *result-āre* to spring or leap back, f. *re-* Re- + *saltāre* to leap. So F. *résulter,* Sp. and Pg. *resultar,* It. *re-, risultare.*]

1. *intr.* To arise as a consequence, effect, or conclusion *from* some action, process, etc.; to end or conclude *in* a specified manner.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 211 In the monocorde, when the wire extendede on a holowe body is distieynede diametrally by an instrumente.., then diapason resultethe on either parte of the wire. 1570 J. Dee *Math. Pref.* *iiij, Let two pound of Liquor be geuen, hote in the 4 degree: & one pound..hole in the third degree. I would gladly know the Forme resulting, in the Mixture of these two Liquors. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 65 He did not enough consider the Value of the obligation..; from which much of his Misfortune resulted. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 1 From whence by a Series of Causes doth unavoidably result whatsoever is now done in it. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 13 The pure delight which results from order and decorum. 1773 *Observ. St. Poor* 53 That evil effects will result from evil causes,..must be readily acquiesced in. 1823 Brooke *Crystallogr.* 115 The planes resulting from classes *b*, and *c*, would produce a great variety of dodecahedral solids. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xvii. 315 Crevasses..result from the motion of the glacier. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 797 There has been a grave breach of duty resulting in heavy loss.

† b. To turn out, become. *Obs.*—1

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 481 Rew doth prosper much..if it be set by a Figge-tree;..the one Drawing luyce to result sweet, the other bitter.

† c. *refl.* To resolve *into* something. *Obs. rare*—1.

1610 tr. *Marcelline's Triumphs Jas. I* 32 It is the number of Justice, because that first of all it resulteth itself into numbers of paire-like-parity.

d. *U. S.* To decide or resolve *that,* etc. *rare*—1.

a 1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) s.v., The Council of Nice resulted, in opposition to the views of Arius, that the Son was peculiarly of the Father [etc.].

† 2. a. To disagree or diverge in opinion. *Obs.*

1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bathes Ayde* Ep. Ded. 3 The

second sheweth the diversitie of opinions, etc., how and wherein the Physicions and Philosophers resulte.

†**b.** To yield ground; to give way. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 55 That the kings battell, ..finding sturdie resistance, began..to result or give backe.

†**c.** To recoil; to rebound or spring back. *Obs.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 16 Which he must doe with such..warie meanes, that they result not against him.

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Result*, to rebound, to leape backe.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* XI. 737 The huge round stone resulting with a bound Thunders impetuous down.

1757 Darwin in *Phil. Trans.* L. 247 As by the percussion of their angles they must result further from each other.

1784 Cowper *Task* V. 802 Praise..from Earth resulting, as it ought To Earth's acknowledg'd sov'reign.

†**d.** To return *upon* one by reflection. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1610 B. Jonson *Alchemist* II. vi. 18 Whose *radij*..Shall by a vertuall influence breed affections, That may result upon the partie.

†**e.** To spring up or rise again. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1609 J. Davies *Holy Roode* I, Hee, like the glorious, rare Arabian Bird, Will soone result from his incinderment.

†**3.** To issue or spring forth. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 28 b/2 The bloode could not resulte out of the apertione.

4. a. *Law.* To revert *to* a person.

1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 426 Upon the abolition of the court of wards, the care..resulted to the king in his court of chancery.

1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 438 It was resolved that the use resulted to the feoffor till he made an appointment.

1875 Digby *Real Prop.* vi. (1876) 293 The use was said to result or come back to the donor.

†**b.** To appertain or fall *to* a person. *Obs. rare.*

1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 49 To the parent, then, in quality of guardian, results a set of duties.

1793 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 68 It resulted to the executive to interfere in it.

Hence **Resu'lting** *vbl. sb.*

1599 J. Davies *Immort. Soul* II. i. (1714) 27 Of the Forms which Fancy doth inroll; A quick Resulting, and a Consequence.

Resultance (rĭzʌ'ltăns). Now *rare.* Also 5 **-auns, -ans.** [Prob. ad. med.L. **resultantia* (cf. Sp. and Pg. *resultancia*), f. *resultāre*: see Result *v.* and -ance.]

†**1.** Origin, beginning. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* III. 704 For of man & godd hys persone..hath take resultauns.

†**2. a.** The result of deliberation; a decision.

1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* Pref. C j, It is easie to obserue, what the Collection and resultanse vpon this conclusion will be.

†**b.** The result of combination or condensation; the sum or gist *of* something. *Obs.*

1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* 245 He speakes out of the strength and resultance of many lawes and Canons there alleadged. *a* 1639 Wotton *Educ.* in *Relig.* (1672) 82 If in these external marks, or signatures there be any certainty, it must be taken from that which I have formerly called the Total Resultance.

1640 Walton *Life Donne* (1670) 62 He left the resultance of 1400 Authors, most of them abridged and analysed with his own hand.

3. †**a.** Something which issues, proceeds, or emanates from another thing. *Obs.*

1615 Jackson *Orig. Unbelief* xiii. 99 Sensible obiects.. grant a resultance of such a form or stampe of them in the eye. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 212 He would..thence inferre that soules were but Resultances from her.

1680 Waller *Div. Medit.* (1839) 23 That placency which we take to be in them, is but a resultance of our own Minds.

†**b.** A reflection (of light). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1629 T. Adams *Happiness Ch.* Wks. 574 Let a looking-glasse be set before him, it will reflect it to his eyes, hee shall read it by the resultance. 1638 *Randolph's Muses Looking-Gl.* Prefatory Verses, I confesse that power which workes in mee Is but a weake resultance tooke from thee.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* Author's Design, I'm but a faint Resultance from Thy Light Which, at Sol's Rise and Set enchears my Sight.

c. A result, effect, or outcome. Now *rare.*

1635 Howell *Lett.* (1892) II. 655 According to y^{e} resultance of his particular deeds. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 342 Yet this good Resultance followed, that it made him take the more care to be Just.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 193 The old Dogmatists..that onely gaz'd at the visible effects and last Resultances of things.

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 564/2 In all these resultances .. the sword invariably maintained .. the great striking characteristic of its form of proceeding.

†**4.** The fact of issuing or resulting (*from* something); esp. *by resultance*, derivatively. *Obs.*

1635 Jackson *Humiliation Son of God* iv. 39 Accidents had their beginnings as appurtenances to their subjects, by resultance onely. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 607 We may not think so vulgarly of Scripture, as to dream that any title of it came by resultance or casually into the world.

1680 *Counterplots* 7 Whatever is properly and essentially good must..be so by its resultance from this Holy Being.

†**5.** Resilience, rise. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 85 Most of the Seers..of this world goe (first) by the ground-line to seeke a false Ioy on Earth, whence it is not possible there should be any Resultance to make an Angle up-ward.

†**Resu'ltancy.** *Obs.* [See prec. and -ancy.]

1. =Resultance 3 a.

1615 T. Adams *Two Sons* 68 Our children, as the sweete resultancies and living pictures of ourselves.

1628 Earle *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 71 A Herald is the spawne, or indeed but the resultancie of Nobility.

1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. viii. 186 As a resultancy from those Gifts.

1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. ii. 59 The very..nature of relation..is not a thing intended by itself, but a meer resultancy.

b. =Resultance 3 b.

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 10 A resultancy or reflection, proceeding from a being obiected to our vnderstanding. *a* 1641 Bp. Montagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 119 In the firmament of heaven be many Starres;..of sundry resultancies and apparitions; of the first, second, third magnitude, as they use to speak.

2. =Resultance 4.

1630 Prynne *Anti-Arminn.* 115 If Gods fore-sight and euerlasting Decrees haue their resultancie from the wills of men.

1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xxxii. 399 From Nature generated..by secret and ineffable Resultancy and Emanation.

1683 J. Corbet *Free Actions* II. xii. 20 Which Relation..follows the said *fundamentum* by a bare Resultancy, without any further Causation.

3. =Resultance 2 b.

1637 Heylin *Brief Answ.* 26 By way of Corollarie, or resultancie out of all the premisses.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 73 From all which, this one true resultancy or conclusion may infallibly be gathered.

1682 *Foxes & Firebrands* II. 86 The resultancy of this Story is home and pat.

Resultant (rĭzʌ'ltănt), *sb.* [See next.]

†**1.** *Arith.* The total or sum. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* 4 The resultant 10. To whom it shalle be addede 7. The nombre to be addede 3.

2. *Mech.* That force which is the equivalent of two or more forces acting from different directions at one point. Also generally, the composite or final effect of any two or more physical forces.

1815 O. Gregory *Mechanics* (ed. 3) I. II. 31 The resultant is situated in a plane perpendicular to the axis.

1836 Whewell *Mechanics* ii. (ed. 5) 24 If two forces act in opposite directions, the resultant will be the difference of the two, and in the direction of the greater.

1842 Black *Homœopathy* iv. 53 All action in the living body is the resultant of two co-efficients.

1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Mech. Phil.* 173 To determine the resultant of all the pressures of a fluid.

1879 Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 18 Its motion will be the resultant of all the sound waves.

b. *transf.* of other than physical forces.

1848 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1860) III. 319 The conflict between the two opposite forces will probably compel our statesmen to move in the path of their resultant.

1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. 192 The resultant, not of the victory of either of the extreme parties, but of the joint action of their opposing forces.

1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. i. 1 The resultant of three forces, whose reciprocal influences are constant, subtle, and intricate.

c. The product or outcome *of* something.

1847 Helps *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 9 See of how large a portion of the character truth is the resultant.

1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 12 Collective social action is the mere resultant of many individual actions.

1890 Humphry *Old Age* 30 Most of these habits..are the resultants of health, as well as the promoters of it.

3. *Math.* (See quot. 1856.)

1856 A. Cayley in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 636 The function of the coefficients, which, equalled to zero, expresses the result of the elimination.., is said to be the Resultant of the system of quantics. The resultant is an invariant of the system of quantics.

1860 H. J. S. Smith in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1861) 162 If R be the Resultant of $\phi_1(x)$ and $\phi_2(x)$, [etc.].

1867 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* III. 266/1.

1881 [see Eliminant B].

Resultant (rĭzʌ'ltănt), *a.* [ad. L. *resultant-em*, pres. pple. of *resultāre*: see Result *v.* and -ant. So F. *résultant*, It., Sp., and Pg. *resultante.*]

†**1.** Issuing or shining by reflection. *Obs.*

1615 T. Adams *Spiritual Navigators* 45 Seeing the resultant light of the starres shining in the water about him.

1661 R. Burnet *K. Chas. presented* 4 § 2 'Tis a beam resultant from Gods Majestie, and reflects upon the people for their good.

2. That results, resulting; consequent.

1639 Ld. Digby *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 112 Accepting alike the Faith resultant from the dark mists of the Ignorant, and from the clearest intelligence of the Learned.

1672 Boyle *Orig. Gems* Postscr., By reason of the figure of the resultant corpuscles.

1855 Bailey *Mystic* 24 All soul-sin seems a missing of the mark Resultant from imperfect force or aim.

1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Mech. Phil.* 173 If this simple resultant pressure act upward [etc.].

1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 275 The overthrow of the tenth part of the city, and the resultant terror and repentance.

b. *Resultant axis, point*: (see quots.).

1831 Brewster *Optics* xxiii. 204 The lines or axes along which there is no double refraction or polarisation..have been called optical axes..or resultant axes.

1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 203 That point where the whole force which it is intended to counteract may be supposed to be collected..is known in mechanics as the resultant point.

c. *Resultant note* or *tone*: (see second quot.).

1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* v. 82 Those notes..to which the name of resultant notes or sometimes difference notes is usually given.

1876 Bernstein *Five Senses* 280 When two tones are sounded together, tones of an entirely new nature are produced, which have been called resultant tones.

1898 Elliston *Organs* (ed. 3) 52 The Quint stop, combined with the 16 ft., gives a resultant undertone of 32 ft. pitch.

Hence **Resu'ltantly** *adv.*

1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacrif.* III. iii. 234 The retributive causes go their way and do their work, not arrested in their action, but only qualified resultantly.

†**Resultat(e.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *resultat* or It. *risultato.*] =Result *sb.*

1620-1 Bacon in Spedding *Life & Lett.* VII. 172 Although some particular members of Parliament may have their private ends, yet one man sets another upright; so that the resultate of their counsels is for the most part..sincere.

†**Resulta'tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *resultātiōn-em*, noun of action from *resultāre*: see Result *v.* and -ation.] =Resultance 3 a, 3 b.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1175 The resultation of a light from the water upon some wall.

1624 Bp. Mountagu *Immed. Addr.* 123 That which they know .. by way of Resultation from his absufficiencie.

1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 350 A Psalm is..the noise of pleasantnesse, the resultation of gladsomnesse.

†**Resultatively,** *adv. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [f. Result *v.* + -ative + -ly 2.] By way of conclusion.

1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ IV. 184 These men.. are resultatively and interpretatively as..earnest to exclude men from the Sacrament.

Resu'ltful, *a.* [f. Result *sb.* + -ful.] Rich or abounding in results; fruitful.

1876 Fairbairn in *Contemp. Rev.* June 132 His own work had been of the most resultful sort.

1892 *Month* Feb. 234 Controversies..more likely to be endless than resultful.

Hence **Resu'ltfully** *adv.*

1881 Fairbairn *Stud. Life Christ* viii. 148 The relation ..was most deeply and resultfully experienced by the men.

Resulting (rĭzʌ'ltiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Result *v.* + -ing 2.] Arising, produced, or obtained as a result; resultant, consequent.

1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 194 The resulting Qualities and Attributes of the small particles of Matter.

1684-5 — *Min. Waters* 35 By putting a much greater, or a much lesser, quantity of Galls, into..the Mineral Water, the resulting colour may be more or less intense.

1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 145 Put the Equation of the Curve into Fluxions, and the resulting Equation into Fluxions again.

1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 335 The use..returns back to him who raised it,..and is stiled a resulting use.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 317/2 The second, because the divisor is 9, repeats the resulting figure after the dividend is exhausted.

1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 41 There would either be a resulting trust, or it would belong to the person who takes the estate.

1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 361/1 A general 'flatness' in the resulting photographs is noticeable.

Hence **Resu'ltingly** *adv.*

1863 C. M. Smith *Dead Lock* 46 Her education..was conducted under their superintendence, and it resultingly differed somewhat from the usual routine.

†**Resu'ltive,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Result *v.* + -ive.] Resultant.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. Ded., There is such a Sympathy betwixt several Sciences..that (as in a Regular Fortification one Piece strengtheneth another) a resultive Firmness ariseth from their Complication.

Resu'ltless, *a.* [f. Result *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of, or without, result; ineffectual.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 336 Disgust at the resultless strife has not yet replaced the interest and excitement it creates.

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 30 The cession is held in that case to be resultless.

Hence **Resu'ltlessly** *adv.*; **Resu'ltlessness.**

1858 Trench *Synonyms* xlix. (1876) 174 The aimlessness, or, if we may use the word, the resultlessness, of that to which this epithet is given.

1900 *Academy* 18 Aug. 137/2 Bulwer Lytton is clever without depth, and resultlessly interesting.

†**Resu'ltment.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Result *v.* + -ment.] =Result *sb.*

1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* I. xx. 131 The Quota's are the resultment, which is always of the same with the greater Product.

Resumabi'lity. [f. next + -ity.] Capacity for, or possibility of, being resumed.

1835 L. Hunt *Loud. Jrnl.* 4 Feb. 36 The magician has a fatal lock of hair on his head which if once cut off puts an end to the resumability of the head.

Resumable (rĭzi'ūməb'l), *a.* [f. Resume *v.* + -able.] Capable of being resumed.

1644 Bp. Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* viii. 93 This same Soveraignty and Majesty is resumable.

a 1676 Hale (J.) This was but an indulgence, and therefore resumable by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary.

1828 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 160, I am not convinced that beneficiary grants were ever considered as resumable at pleasure.

1883 *Law Times Rep.* L. 103/2 The land..should not be resumable..because it had been built upon, or was used as garden.

Resume (rĭzi'ūm), *v.* Also 7 *Sc.* resoom. [ad. OF. *resumer* (F. *résumer*, It. *re-, risumere*, Sp., Pg. *resumir*), or L. *resūmĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *sūmĕre* to take.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To assume, put on, or take to oneself anew (something previously lost, given up, or discarded):

a. courage, hope, or other feeling.

1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv, Grekes reioysynge And in all haste their hertes resumynge Began them selfe for to recomforte.

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 32 Come soule, resume the valour of thy birth.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 278 If once they hear that voyce,..they will soon resume New courage and revive.

1671 — *P. R.* II. 58 Thus they out of their plaints new hope resume.

1737 Whiston *Josephus, Hist.* II. xix. § 7 When the robbers perceived this unexpected retreat..they resumed their courage.

1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* iv. (1798) 65 For mercy's sweetest self,.. resume your soul, command your reason.

1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. lxxiii, Who that gallant spirit shall resume, Leap from Eurota's banks, and call thee from the tomb?

1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xiii. 180 Bell rapidly resumed her ordinary good spirits.

b. strength, power, influence, etc.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 59 And a litill, her myghtys that she hadde lost she resumyd, and forthermore, anoone aftir, ful helth optenyd.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 3 They which have once received this power may not think..to take it, reiect, and resume it as often as they themselues list.

1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 113 Only to amuse them with

a Peace, whilst they could resume their strength and force. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 84 They resume the same Power with their President as if the Governor was here. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. (1788) 255 They have advised the King to resume a power of dispensing with the laws by royal proclamation. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vii, Could I see your natural good sense resume its influence over passion. 1821 SHELLEY *Remembrance* 10 The owlet night resumes her reign. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 6. 147 Theology in its scholastic form..resumed its supremacy in the schools. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 3 Nov. 7/6 Religious animosity..has resumed its hold on both sides.

c. some appearance, form, or condition.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 331 Ile resume the shape which thou dost thinke I haue cast off for euer. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 640 Having shifted ev'ry Form to scape, Convinc'd of Conquest, he resum'd his Shape. 1742 COLLINS *Ecl.* i. 14 The radiant Morn resum'd her orient pride. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 401 We come, As from a seven years transportation, home, And there resume an unembarrass'd brow. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxvii, Mr. Pickwick's countenance resumed its customary benign expression. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xc, Could the dead, whose dying eyes Were closed with wail, resume their life.

d. To take again, re-occupy (a place or seat).

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. iv, A new-born Phœnix flies, and widow'd place resumes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 456 He shall ascend,..Then enter into glory, and resume His Seat at Gods right hand. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 349 Reason resum'd her place, and passion fled. 1867 AGASSIZ *Journ. Brazil* ii. (1871) 63, I resumed my seat, trying to look as if it were my habit to mount horses on the tops of high mountains and slide down to the bottom.

2. To take up or begin again, to recommence (some interrupted practice or occupation). †Also const. *to*.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 252 And þai tuke þaim to cowncell att þai wald resume hospitalite, & giff almos agayn as þai war wunte. 1624 S. H. *Preserv. Health* 46 In the morning when you rise againe, resume to your selues your former dayes thoughts and cares. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 208 Nothing is easily resumed after a great discontinuance. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xlviii, My Muse I resume the task that yet doth thee abide. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 535 With looks of some complacence he resum'd His road. 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 90 Rip now resumed his old walks and habits. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* x, I resumed some work I had dropped. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 17 Oct. 5/5 That Parliament should resume its labours upon the Criminal Code.

b. *esp.* To go on again with (a discourse, discussion, remark, etc.).

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 70 Hauing made sufficient digression, let us resume the matter subject where we left. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 27 The Prince..prevailed ..that the debate was again resumed upon the journey. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 5 Heer the Archangel paus'd, ..Then with transition sweet new Speech resumes. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 3 Finding that nobody made answer, he resumed the thread of his discourse. 1795 *Abridgm. Deb. Congress* (1857) I. 525/1 The Senate resumed the consideration of the Treaty. 1845 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 26 As if merely resuming the broken thread of the previous day's argument. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 67 Ross had resumed his conversation with Kate.

c. To reassemble or bring together again for the transaction of business.

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 42/1 If..it shall be thought ..necessary and behovefull, to resume, assemble, and have apparaunce of this his seid Parlement. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* II. 49/2 The House being resumed, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

3. To take back to oneself (something previously given or granted).

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 183/2 [To] take, resume, seise and reteine in your handes..all Honoures..the which ye hafe graunted. 1480 *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* V. 314 Them that occupied the same befor they were resumed. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 It shall be laufull to our said soueraigne lord..to seise or resume any of the saide franchises. 1641 PRYNNE *Antipathie* 18 The custody of Rochester Castle and other Forts, which the King for securing his State, had resumed into his owne hands. *a* 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* (1675) 246 They..will not murmur against Him, when He is pleased to resume any thing from them. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 260 Gods of whatsoe'er Degree Resume not, what themselves have giv'n. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. ii. 76 Why should God resume this Authority out of the Hands of His Son? 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* Advt., Touching the hand of the corpse, she formally resumed the troth-plight which she had bestowed. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 7 It is expressly stated that in the case of an association of villeins the lord did not resume their land.

†**b.** To abrogate, withdraw. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 20 § 3 The said Act..shall from henceforth be resumed, repealed, adnulled..and utterly made void for ever.

4. a. To take back (a person) to, or into some relation with, oneself.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxliii. 285 Seinge they myght not enduce the Kynge to noone conformytie or agrement, to resume his lawfull wyfe, and to refuse that other. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, We..Resume into the late state of our loue Worthy Cornelius Gallus. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. 138 Resume thy spirit from this world of thrall. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 102 If Heaven should resume thee, To Heaven shall her spirit ascend. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 287 She..holds her veil extended as if to resume her divine Child.

b. To take or pick up (a thing) again; to return to the use of.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xi. 56 My former shield I may resume againe. 1716 POPE *Iliad* v. 405 Then, mounting on his car, [he] resum'd the rein. 1822 [MARY A. KELTY] *Osmond* I. 19 She continued, resuming the picture. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* viii, So he was content to resume his pipe and listen.

5. To repeat (a sentence or word). *rare.*

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 37 He resumeth the same sentence yet agen the thirde tyme. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xx. 6 A return unto the intended history by resuming the words which are in the end of the 4 verse. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 302 In many of these instances, the nominative must be repeated; and..in most of the others, it may be resumed with propriety and advantage.

b. To recapitulate or summarize (facts, etc.).

1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 73 The unreasonableness whereof will appear, if we resume those things which we have said to the object of love. 1685 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 21 The Counsellor had resolved to resume all that I had said. 1735 *Wodrow's Corr.* (1843) II. 38 The sub-committee brought in their overtures as to Mr. Simson's affair. I cannot resume them. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, x. III. 231 After resuming, at great length, all the facts and arguments upon which they founded their claim. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 12 Concerning 'Kathrina', let us finally, and in brief, resume, that in its purport it is unsatisfactory and unconvincing. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 346 A philosophy which should resume all his views upon nature, man, and society.

II. *absol.* **6.** To reassume possession.

?1565 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* (1670) 59 The Queen to have power to resume, paying to Humfrey and Shutz..such recompence as shall be adjudged by 6 Citizens. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. i. 15 That opportunity Which then they had to take from's, to resume We haue againe. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, *'The Lord! how fearful is his Name!'* vi, 'Tis sov'reign Love that lends our Joys, And Love resumes again.

7. To give a résumé or summary.

1770 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 309 Preached from Acts 8. 14. &c., Mr. Allan Cameron resuming in Galic.

8. a. To begin to speak again; to continue one's discourse.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 228 When he could again be heard.., he resumed, as follows. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxvii, Mr. Weller smoked for some minutes in silence, and then resumed.

b. To recommence work or business.

1817 *Parl. Debates* 1351 The House then resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 625 The discussion was soon interrupted by the reappearance of Hampden with another message. The House resumed and was informed that [etc.]. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 7 Oct. 6/3 The London County Council resumed after the holidays.

c. To continue; to begin again.

1815 *Zeluca* II. 238 She picked..up [the letters], and resumed at the only words of her own she had seen. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 200 If a bank of issue should discontinue issuing,..it should not be lawful to resume.

Hence **Resu'med** *ppl. a.*; **Resu'ming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 726 To be wele aduised in your grauntyng Any fee or office..That it securly stande withoute resumyng. 1672 R. MONTAGUE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 518 One quarter's allowance is stopped by the last resuming of the assignments. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 767 Then this resuming Cov'nant was declar'd When Kings were made, or is for ever bar'd. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* II. 12/1 The major part of the present excess has arisen from the arrears of police taxes, and the rent of resumed Tannadaree lands. 1890 DILKE *Probl. Greater Brit.* II. ii. I. 270 The lessee was..given a preferential right of obtaining an annual occupation-license for the resumed area.

‖ **Résumé** (*rezüme*), *sb.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *résumer* to RESUME.] A summary, epitome.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 98 After a short *resumé* of his observations on coffee-houses and prisons, Mr. Holcroft leaves Paris. 1861 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 Some of the papers are mere *résumés* of English books. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 457 The report contained a *résumé* of the evidence.

Hence **Résumé** *v.*, to epitomize. *rare.*

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* May 535 A disjointedness..that makes it difficult to read, and still more so to résumé.

Resu'mer. *rare.* [f. RESUME *v.* + -ER 1.] One who resumes.

a 1656 USSHER *Power Princes* I. (1683) 18 The founder of all rule, authority and power at the beginning, and the resumer thereof into his own hands again at the end of the World.

Resu'mmon (*rĭ-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. OF. *resoumondre, resemondre* (Godef.).]

†**1.** *trans.* To issue (a writ) again. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 61 If the king die after the writ of Couenant be returned,..and before the fine be ingrossed,..the writ of couenant shalbe resomoned and the fine ingrossed.

†**2.** To recall (a thing) to mind. *Obs. rare.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 6 To inuent is to discouer that we know not, and not to recouer or resummon that which wee alreadie knowe.

3. To summon (a person) anew; to convene (an assembly) again.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 31 But the King re-summoning them at *quindena Pasche*, granted all things absolutely according to their desire. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 66 They were this morning resummoned to attend their excellencies. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. vii, She re-summoned Mrs. Slipslop into her presence. 1830 LYTTON *Paul Clifford* xix, The pawnbroker was re-summoned. 1885 L. O. PIKE *Yrbks.* 12 & 13 *Edw. III* (Rolls) Introd. 47 The original assise-men were re-summoned to give a verdict on the points of the assise.

Resu'mmons (*rĭ-*). *Law.* [a. AF. *resomons* (Godef.).] A second or renewed summons.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 § 1 In the same atteynte there shalbe awarded ageynst..the party..som[mons] and resom[mons] and distres infynyte. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 7 Preamble, The Demandants..were compelled..to prosecute and sue Resummons..to revive..their said Actions. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XXV. (1615) 257 The plees may be reuiued againe by the Kings writ of resummons. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 243 b, Resummons is a second summons of a man to answer to an action where the first summons is defeated by the demise of the King, or such other cause. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 401 Whereupon by advice of the Judges a resummons was granted. [1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 92 Neither does a resummons ever lie after an essoin. *Ibid.* 338 There is summons, after-summons, and resummons.]

Resumption (*rĭzʌ·mʃən*). [a. F. *résumption* or ad. L. *resumptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *resūmĕre* to RESUME. So Sp. *resuncion*, It. *risunzione*.]

1. *Law.* The action, on the part of the Crown or other authority, of reassuming possession of lands, rights, etc., which have been bestowed on others; a case or instance of this.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 167/1 As sone as that office to your hand..by deth, cession, amocion, resumpcion,..or elles in eny othir maner it be, next then to come. 1489 *Ibid.* VI. 429/1 By force of an Acte of Parliament called a Resumption. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 10 The said Act of Resumption, or any Articles therein contained. ?1565 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* (1670) 57 If after Resumption the Queen shall decline the working, then William Humfrey..to have the preference of Farming it [etc.]. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 248 By the Statut of Resumption vnder Hen. VIII. most of the Royalties of our English Counties Palatin were diminisht, and taken into the Croun. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Mar., The late discourse in the House of Commons, concerning resumption of Crowne lands. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 3 They entertained Hopes of being restored to their former Estates which they lost by the late Resumption during the Swedish Administration. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 46 This great work stands still at present through a fear of resumptions. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 4 July, Wks. 1846 III. 552 To represent our resumption of a right of suffrage as a precedent for their seizure of lands and possessions. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. 78 They knew that the benefit of the resumption was not to be for them.

b. In general use, the action of taking back or recovering something.

1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 195 Resumptions are as ordinary with this lady [fortune] as with a House of Commons. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 171 This is such a resumption of power, as if a banished king should buy his territories inch by inch. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxix. X. 356 Now that the power of the latter was broken, the Eleians aimed at resumption of their lost supremacy. 1885 G. MACDONALD *Diary Old Soul* 26 Oct., So, Lord, if Thou tak'st from me all the rest, Thyself with each resumption drawing nigher.

2. The action of resuming, taking up, or commencing again.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 229 The resumption of a former proposition vttered in generalitie to explane the same better by a particular diuision. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 258/1 Reminiscence is not a Resumption or Assumption of Memory, but differs specifically from both these. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 432 This word, 'I believe', is taken here only by way of resumption or repetition. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* I. i, The hour's past—fix'd yesterday For the resumption of his trial. 1863 H. COX *Institl.* I. x. 239 The first instance of resumption, after long disuse, of impeachments of ministers on account of advice to the Crown. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 9 Feb. 28/2 Both funds must be treated as belonging to the wife for her separate use upon the resumption of cohabitation.

b. *Banking.* A return to specie payments. Also *attrib.*

1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 182 We will take the price [of bank stock] every five years down to the final resumption in 1821. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 156 Despite the stoppage of the resumption policy preparing by Secretary McCullough. 1880 E. KIRKE *Life Garfield* 30 Resumption came at last,..when the Government, for the first time in seventeen years, made its payments in coin.

c. (See quot.)

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 1784 Resumption [in Welsh prosody] is the practice of beginning every verse with the same letter, which is sustained throughout.

3. a. Recapitulation, résumé. *rare.*

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Resumption, in the schools, a summary repetition, or running over, of an argument, or of the substance thereof, in order to refute it. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xliii. (1859) II. 444 A theory, in fact, which is the resumption and complement of them all.

b. (See quot.) *rare* $^{-0}$.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Resumption is..used by logicians for the reduction of some figurative, or quaint proposition, to a more intelligible and significant one.

Resumptive (*rĭzʌ·mtiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [orig. ad. L. *resumptīv-us* restorative. In later use a new formation. Cf. Sp. *resuntivo*, Pg. *resumptivo*.]

†**1.** *Med.* **a.** *adj.* Restorative. *Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxix. (Bodl. MS.), Whan kinde is comforted he vseþ certeyn medicyns resumptiue and restauratiue. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Dispens.* 122 Differences of unguents..from their effects as resumptive.

†**b.** *sb.* A restorative medicine. *Obs.*

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* R v, If it be of ouer muche labor or of ouer muche emptines he must be nouryshed wyth resumptiues and confortatyues. 1736 BAILEY (folio), A *Resumptive*, (in Pharmacy) an unguent for recruiting and restoring languishing constitutions: *Resumptives*, (in Physick) medicines serving to restore decay'd nature.

2. That repeats, or summarizes.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 372 Whether he ought to be slower, more explanatory, more systematic, more resumptive. 1884 CHEYNE *Isaiah* I. 246 The statement is resumptive.

Hence **Resu'mptively** *adv.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 170 We also resumptively add. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 1/3 'You see my point?' he remarks resumptively.

Resun(e, obs. forms of REASON.

Resu·p, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To sup again.

a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 119 As Dogs, the filthy Vomits they cast up, In a short Space..resup.

Resupinate (rĭsiū·pinĕit), *a.* [ad. L. *resupīnāt-um*, pa. pple. of *resupīnāre* to bend back. Cf. F. *résupiné*, Sp. and Pg. *resupinado*.]

1. Chiefly *Bot.* Turned or twisted upwards.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 382 Resupinate, when the lower Disk of the Leaf looks upwards. 1815 E. J. BURROW *Conchol.* 16 *Resupinata*, resupinate; turned upwards. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 240 The æstivation of the corolla..is an important consideration in determining whether a flower is resupinate or not. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 243 The leaves are long.., having sharp-pointed blades, barbed sides, and resupinate bark.

2. (See quot.)

1836 RAFINESQUE *Amer. Nations* I. ii. 66 The Resupinate or Reflexed Group [of American languages]: where the roots or nouns substantive are reversed, following the adjectives or epithetes, which are prefixed.

So **Resu·pinated** *ppl. a.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, Their mouth is downwards, that the fishes might escape, when they are resupinated. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 584 The Bos, with very large, crooked and resupinated horns, the Buffaloe.

Resupination (rĭsiūpinēi·ʃən). [See prec. and -ATION. So F. *résupination*, Sp. *-acion.*]

†1. a. The effect of height upon the proportions of a standing figure. *Obs. rare.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 292 Our Vitruvius calleth this affection in the Eye, a resupination of the Figure: For which word (being in truth his own, for ought I know) we are almost as much beholding to him, as for the Observation it self. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 233 Phidias..did consider that the whole shape of his image should change according to the height of the appointed place, and therefore made her lips wide open..and all the rest accordingly, by a certaine kinde of resupination.

†b. The action of putting into an inverted position. *Obs. rare* —1.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, Some [birds] drink..with intermission, and resupination of the head.

† c. The fact of lying on, or the action of turning upon, the back. *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Resupination*, a lying along on the back with the face upward. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, Amongst Fishes,..Some have their mouth upwards,..and cannot take the prey, without resupination.

2. *Bot.* Inversion of parts.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xiv. (1765) 203 A Resupination; which is, when the upper Lip of the Corolla looks towards the Ground, and the under Lip towards Heaven. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 111 Seeds ascending, seldom inverted by resupination. 1882a VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 604 The long inferior ovary of most Orchids undergoes a torsion (resupination) at the time of the opening of the flower.

Resupine (rĭsiūpəi·n), *a.* [ad. L. *resupīn-us*: see RE- and SUPINE *a.* So obs. F. *resupin*, Pg. *resupino*, It. *re-, risupino.*]

†1. Listless, apathetic. *Obs. rare.*

1628–9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 13 *note*, A most resupine patience in their sufferance. 1643 — *Observ. Relig. Med.* (1644) 63 In what a tortured condition they must bee ..for their most resupine and senselesse madnesse.

2. Lying on the back; inclined backwards.

1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exp.* II. (1682) 88 A fourth Fly being thrust in,..at last suffering some convulsion, she lay unmoved and resupine. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifery* 35 Where the Womb is..resupine. 1791 COWPER *Odyssey* VIII. 458 One,, resupine, Upcast it high toward the dusky clouds. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VII. i. (1871) III. 245 Sansculottism ..was flung resupine the next instant. 1837 — *Misc. Ess.*, *Diamond Necklace*, The very Concierge resupine.

Resupply· (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To supply again or anew; to provide with a fresh supply.

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* civ, Againe created by thy quick'ning breath, To resupply the Massacres of Death. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xv, Fast they fell, And fast were resupplied, man after man Succeeding to the death. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 357, I resupplied their nutriment from the crystal vessel. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* II. ix. 80 What had been expended in the taking of Gibraltar not having been re-supplied.

So **Resupply·** *sb.*

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi. 98 The growth of organic beings consists in removal as well as in resupply. 1880 *Bible Soc. Rec.* (1883) May 67 A faithful and thorough resupply of the United States..with the Scriptures.

Resuppre·ss (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To suppress again.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 6 Mary was not more resolute in restoring the Catholick faith in England, then Elizabeth was in resuppressing it.

Resurge (rĭsɔ̄·ɹdʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *resurg-ĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *surgĕre* to rise. So Sp. and Pg. *resurgir*, It. *risurgere, -sorgere.*] *intr.* To rise again. Hence **Resu·rging** *vbl. sb.*

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 127 For follow my counsel, so may you me please, That of careful resurging your heart shall have ease. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xxxi. 130 By a godly repentance striue to resurge vnto that from whence he was fallen. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 92 Divine and quickening vertue shall..cause them to resurge from graue to life eternall. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 524 It is good for such as resurge from long diseases. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 255 When my God, resurging from the night, Shall gild his chambers with the morning light. 1862 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, On Letts's Diary*, Hark at the dead jokes resurging! 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 23/2 The New Zealand document disappeared and Mr. Huxley's stout tome resurged.

Re-su·rge (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To surge back again. Hence **Re-su·rging** *vbl. sb.*

1887 C. W. HUTSON *Beg. Civilis.* xx. 206 [Kelts] swept over Etruria..; then re-surged and poured through the Illyrian, Macedonian and Thracian regions. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 193 It is impossible to keep in mind the surging and resurging of the tide of war.

So **Re-su·rge** *sb.*

1895 J. SMITH *Perm. Message Exod.* ix. 122 The surge and resurge of the soul are laid bare.

Resurgence (rĭsɔ̄·ɹdʒĕns). [See RESURGENT and -ENCE.] The act of rising again. Also *fig.*

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 153 That happy, humble, ducking under, yet constant resurgence against the check of her superiors! 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XXXVIII, The events of the night all came back to him:..the crowding resurgence of facts and names. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) I. i. 40 The resurgence of popular literature and the creation of popular theatrical types deserve to be..noticed.

So **Resu·rgency.** *rare* —1.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* App. C (1858) I. 403 The perpetual reconciliation, and as perpetual resurgency of the primary contradiction.

Resurgent (rĭsɔ̄·ɹdʒĕnt), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *resurgent-em*, pres. pple. of *resurgĕre* to RESURGE.]

A. *sb.* One who has risen again.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 411 We, who are alive, shall be caught up in the clouds together with the resurgents. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 114/1 Scarcely a day elapsed in which the degraded resurgent did not appear before the European. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. vi. xvi. 156 The resurgents on their part, whilst sheering off by the flanks, took care to give no offence.

B. *adj.* That rises, or tends to rise, again.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 119/2 To extinguish, if possible, that resurgent principle which has so often disturbed the serious business of the country. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 490 Resurgent Poland, he says, means resurgent Hungary, and even resurgent Italy. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 241 The strife is not ended, the pain may still be resurgent.

Resu·rging, *ppl. a.* [f. RESURGE *v.* + -ING 2.] That resurges; rising again.

1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* Prol. 12 You shall behold him..like a sea or high resurging floud. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 170 This resurging part of the island is called O Breasul, or O Brazil. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 350 The unerring instinct of resurging Paganism.

Resurpri·se, *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A fresh or new surprise (of a place or person).

a 1626 BACON *Consid. touching War w. Spain* (1629) 7 The Processe of this Action drew on a Resurprise of the Castell by the Thebans, a Recouery of the Towne [etc.]. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 203 O that I had a Cherub's num'rous Eyes To guard me from a Re-surprise.

Resurpri·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To surprise again.

a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 274 Sometimes he Seven, sometimes a Legion sends, Who, when cast out, the Soul who careless lies With seven-fold Force and Malice re-surprise.

Re·surrect, *sb. rare* —1. [ad. L. *resurrect-us*: cf. next.] One who has risen from the dead.

1892 G. HAKE *Mem.* 80 *Yrs.* lxv. 278 Wolsey, he rose; the Bonapartes rose;..Lazarus rose; but no man, priest, soldier..or resurrect, ever rose in death, as did St. Peter.

Resurrect (rezŭre·kt), *v.* [A back-formation from RESURRECTION.]

1. *trans.* To raise (a person) from the dead or from the grave; to restore to life or to view again.

1772 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 174/1 As fast as we knock them on the head, this cursed Tunestrick..resurrects them again in a squirt. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Dr. Grimshawe* (1883) 8 Dead men's almost intangible atoms, resurrected from the adjoining graveyard. 1898 BENHAM *Fourth Napoleon* 162 When they are dead, they are dead, and all the counting in the world won't resurrect them.

b. *fig.*, with reference to persons.

1856 BENTON *Abridgm. Deb. Congress* (1858) VI. 712 *note*, I resurrect the whole! put them in scene again on the living stage. 1876 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* 29 This could not be the Forese Donati resurrected and torn above ground by..darkling moles.

c. *fig.*, with reference to things.

1863 *Morn. Star* 26 Dec., Slavery is already dead, and cannot be resurrected. 1892 *Black & White* 2 July 10/1 He ..resurrects recollections of the good old times.

2. *intr.* To rise again from the dead. Also *fig.*

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul but Jesus* 279 Jesus resurrects; therefore all men will do the same. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 870/1 It is..the one day upon which the cemeteries resurrect out of the things they are, and become the things they should be.

Hence **Resurre·cted, Resurre·cting** *ppl. adjs.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xxxiv. (1856) 299 The long line of resurrected coast was duplicated in the clouds. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xii. 326 The resurrected Osiris was wont to be worshipped according to the most sacred mysteries of the Egyptian ritual. 1887 SERVICE *Life Dr. Dugnid* 270 Sweet love, like the resurrecting dawn, awoke the birds.

Resurrection (rezŭre·kʃən), *sb.* Also 4–5 **resur(r)ectioun,** 4–6 **-eccio(u)n,** 4–5 **-exio(u)n,** etc. [a. OF. *resurreccioun, -ection* (F. *résurrection*, = Sp. *resurreccion*, It. *re-, risurressione, -ezione*), or ad. late L. *resurrectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *resurgĕre* to RESURGE.]

I. 1. The rising again of Christ after His death and burial.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1201 For nouȝt worþ weore his passion, Neore his resurexion. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 96 And þis was don in Cristis deþ and his resurreccioun. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. viii. (1839) 91 There appered first oure Lord to his Disciples, aftre his Resurrexioun. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. ii. 330 Crist tholit þar his passion, And made his resurreccion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 Forty dayes after his resurreccyon that blessed lorde ascended. 1563 *Homilies* II. xiv. (1869) 429, I come to declare that great..article of our Christian religion and faith, the resurrection of our Lord Jesus. 1643 CARYL *Expos. Job* 103 Which words are applied by Paul..to the resurrection of Christ. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 599 How is it conceivable that so many Persons as pretended to see him after his Resurrection, should for 40 Days together imagine that they saw him? 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 321 The history of the resurrection of Christ is a part of the evidence of Christianity. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 297 The men that condemned Christ were the first to be made aware of His resurrection.

b. The church-festival by which this event is commemorated.

In early examples = Easter; with quot. 1838 cf. *resurrectio* in Du Cange.

c 1290 *St. Brendan* 368 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 229 An ester eue heore procuratour bad heom heore schip take And heore resurrection opon þe fisches rugge make. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 425 Tyl þe daye dawed þis damaiseles daunced, That men rongen to þe resurexioun.

1838 SIR H. NICOLAS *Chronol. Hist.* 169/1 Resurrection of our Lord, March 27.

† c. A dramatic or material representation of this event. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4642 He may yn þe cherche, þurgh þys resun, Pley þe resurreccyun. 1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. 34 The resurreccion of our lorde with the avyse in hys bosum to put þe sacrament þer-in. *Ibid.*, Item, anothir grete branche be-for the Resurreccion. 1521 *Churchw. Acct. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 14 For nayles cord & sope for the resurrexcion.

2. The rising again of men at the Last Day.

Frequently termed *the general resurrection.* For *first resurrection* see Revelations xx. 4–6.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19292 A naciun [that] Wald trau na resurreccium Suld be o man on domes-dai. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 23 Thanne in the resurreccioun, whanne thei schulen rise aȝen, whos wyf of these schal sche be? 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 81 So shalt thou ioyefully abide the general resurection. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 111 Moyses and Aaron schalle brynge furthe that arke of the testamente in the firste resurreccion. 1548 CRANMER *Short Instruct.* (1829) 126 We must beleue the resurrection of the fleshe. 1569 JEWEL *Exp. 1 Thess.* Wks. 1848 VII. 93 They shall come forth of their graves to the resurrection of condemnation. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 214 In the resurrection men shall be Permanent, and not Incorporeall. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 76 Resurrection will be no privilege to them; but immortality itself their everlasting curse. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 216 The doctrine of the resurrection was first entertained by the Egyptians. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. ix. 329 The resurrection is the emergence of the spiritual body out of mortal decay into immortal existence. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 790/1 All the Creeds confess the resurrection of the body.

3. The action or fact of rising again from sleep, decay, disuse, etc.; revival; restoration to previous status or vogue.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 110 For to ben at the resureccion Of this flour whan yt shulde vnclose.

1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 146 Never to admit yᵉ resurreccion of the olde..Parliament by vertue of the Bill for Continuaunce. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xix. 27 See we not a yearly Resurrection of grasse, herbs, grain, flowers, fruits every Spring tide? 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 202 Though..Lord Chatham has had a wonderful resurrection to health, his resurrection to credit and consequence..must be owing to your lordship. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 35 The Italians, proud of the resurrection of their drama, began to challenge all the rest of Europe. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XIV. xcv. § 84. 175 The unanimous resurrection of all the nations of Europe against the French domination. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxi. 365 If the life of Cæsar alone stood between his country and the resurrection of the constitution.

4. a. A resurrected thing. *rare* —1.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 July, His horse was..a resurrection of dry bones. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xvii. 3 The rotten Legs too crazily steadied on planks of old resurrections.

b. A disinterred corpse. (Cf. 6.) *rare* —1.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* CXXXIII. (1783) IV. 203 The doctor is attending a lady of your parish, who is troubled with a complication,..and she is expected to be as fine a resurrection as ever the doctor handled.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

5. In various attrib. uses, as *Resurrection day,* † *gild, morning, piece, place, sermon,* etc.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22, I wylle the owener of my place pay eche yeer viij *d.* to the resurreccion gilde that viij *d.* taperis may be light at the dirige and messe the same tyme. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Mar., Mr. Owen preached in my Library..a Resurrection Sermon, and after it we all received the Holy Communion. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 266 Resurrection-Day falling out soon after, the Christians were all at High-Mass. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 214 A cloathed Resurrection Piece, painted by Sir James Thornhill. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 501 The great Resurrection-morning. 1875 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* 161 In resurrection-life we are sent back to it, to be here as specimens of saved sinners. 1892 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, St. P. & Impostor*, Our resurrection place is here.

b. *Resurrection body,* the form in which men will appear at the general resurrection.

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 512 What a Change will it make in our Resurrection-Body, which being incomparably more..subtile than this, will be far more pliable to the Motions of the Soul? 1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* II. 216 We have great reason to hope, that the soul will have a greater dominion over the resurrection-body, than she hath over this. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 163 Who knows

what may be the privilege of a Resurrection-body joined to a beatified and glorified soul? 1858 Sears *Athan.* I. xviii. 158 The seed-spark of our resurrection-body will not appear.

c. *Resurrection plant*, (*a*) a Californian plant, *Selaginella lepidophylla*, the dried fronds of which unfold again when moistened; (*b*) the Rose of Jericho, an Eastern plant having similar properties. Also called *resurrection flower*.

(*a*) 1870 Masters *Henfrey's Bot.* 413 One or two of the species [of Selaginellæ] roll up their fronds when dry, and unfold them again when placed in water, owing to the rapid absorption of the fluid, whence they have been called Resurrection plants. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 400 Good examples..are afforded by the so-called Resurrection plant of California. 1893 G. D. Leslie *Lett. Marco* xviii. 119 'A resurrection plant,'..some sort of large lichen or spleenwort from Colorado.

(*b*) 1884 Miller *Plant-n.* 115/2 Resurrection-plant, *Anastatica Hierochuntina*. 188. *Oxford Bible-Helps* 121 The 'rose of Jericho' is also called 'Mary's flower' and 'resurrection flower'.

d. *Resurrection pie*, a pie made out of the remains from previous meals. Also *transf.*

1869 Furnivall *Forewords to Q. Eliz. Acad.* p. xxiii, A kind of Resurrection Pie like we used to have once a week at school, in which we declared old left bits reappeared. 1881 E. J. Worboise *Sissie* xx, Dr. Heaviside's housekeeper is too fond of giving us resurrection-pie!

6. *Resurrection man*, one who made a trade of exhuming bodies in order to sell them to anatomists; a corpse-stealer, resurrectionist.

1781 R. King *Mod. Lond. Spy* 106 Persons (under the name of resurrection-men) continue their business, getting from 1 guinea to 5 or 6, according to the value set upon the corpse they take up. 1798 Southey *Ball. & Metr. T.* Poet. Wks. VI. 187 Five guineas if he shoot A Resurrection Man. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xiv, He had carried up every separate article in the dead of the night, and..had felt as wicked as a Resurrection Man.

†b. So *Resurrection-cove, -jarvey, -woman. Obs.*

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Resurrection-cove*, a stealer of dead bodies. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* lvi, They were, you remember, resurrection-women, who had promised to procure a child's body for some young surgeons. 1825 C. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 249 A hackney night coachman, known..as the resurrection Jarvey.

So **Resurrection** *v. trans.*, to resurrect.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxxxiv, Then also, let men see, how the Sacred wheel of Providence hath resurrection'd all our joys. 1837 Marryat *Dog Fiend* xxxii, There you be resurrectioned up again.

Resurrectional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to, or concerned with, resurrection.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 85 Resurrectional Recreations. By a Poor Devil. 1860 *All Year Round* 388 Spallanzani especially..gave an immense celebrity to the resurrectional hypothesis. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 430 With the frippery of despair..did such resurrectional ghosts actually invest themselves.

Resurrectionary, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.]

1. Of the nature of resurrection; restoratory.

1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* vii, Old men and women, ugly and blind, who always seemed by resurrectionary process to be recalled out of the elements.

2. Concerned or connected with the disinterment of bodies for anatomical purposes.

1837 Southey in C. C. Southey *Life* (1849) VI. 359 A medical student.. expressed his satisfaction at having escaped being taken upon a resurrectionary party. 1859 G. Wilson *Life E. Forbes* iv. (1861) 92 A fellow-student,.. with a gunshot wound received in a resurrectionary expedition to Musselburgh churchyard.

Resurrectioner. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] = Resurrectionist.

1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* 90 Did ye no ken of three young doctors.., alang with some resurrectioners.., firing shottie for shottie with the guard at Kirkmabrecke? *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) III. 784 A resurrectioner tried at Leicester 10 Jac. I.

Resurrectionism. [-ISM.] The practice of body-snatching.

1859 G. Wilson *Life E. Forbes* iv. (1861) 92 The law..in regard to resurrectionism generally, was Justice without the scales and with a very thick bandage over her eyes.

Resurrectionist. [f. Resurrection *sb.* + -IST. Hence F. *résurrectionniste.*]

1. An exhumer and stealer of corpses; a resurrection man.

1776 *Ann. Reg.* 129 One..who makes open profession of dealing in dead bodies and is well known by the name of the Resurrectionist. 1831 *Times* 7 Nov. 6/5 Here 2 or 3 constables..exclaimed that they knew Ray to be a noted 'resurrectionist'. 1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 10 A tale entitled 'The Baron's Coffin', the subject of which is divided between spectres and resurrectionists.

attrib. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxx[i], Poor Cos's ditty ..was sung but to a few admirers, who might choose to remain after the tremendous resurrectionist chant. 1896 Bailey *Diary of a Resurrectionist* 137 He continued in the resurrectionist business up to the time of the passing of the Anatomy Act.

2. One who revives or brings to light again. (Chiefly *transf.* from prec.)

1834 Miss Edgeworth *Helen* xi, He was merely a resurrectionist of obsolete heresies. 1850 Whipple *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) II. 157 He has shown more industry and acuteness than almost any other contemporary resurrectionist in the grave-yards of deceased books. 1890 *Spectator* 28 June, The literary resurrectionist digs them up again, and an author's worst work is brought into almost as much prominence as his best.

b. *spec.* (See quots.)

1888 *Longman's Mag.* July 256 Some of the habitual buyers [of ostrich feathers] have nicknames, and those who do a local business and buy for re-selling are known as 'resurrectionists'. 1894 *Westm. Gazette* 4 Jan. 6/3 The *Gnoleurs* or 'blocking resurrectionists' skilfully touch up battered silk hats from over the Channel.

3. A believer in resurrection.

1860 *All Year Round* 389 Schultze made considerable efforts to increase the number of resurrectionists.

4. *Horse-racing.* (See quot.)

1883 *Standard* 23 Oct. 3/2 There is a class of horses called 'resurrectionists'..and they either recover early form.., or ..become animated, when they were supposed to be gone altogether, with..life and vigour.

Resurrectionize, *v.* [-IZE.] *trans.* To resurrect, in various senses.

1804 Southey *Let. to Coleridge* 14 Mar., You will stare at the catalogue of dead authors whom I shall have to resurrectionise. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 544 The ingenuity deserves praise, which thus resurrectionizes cloth, and gives it a second existence. 1867 *Church & St. Rev.* 1 June 508 Discarding such obvious topics.., he has resurrectionised 'the man of sin'. 1889 Bruce *Kingd. God* Introd. 4 We cannot at this date resurrectionize a lost apostolic document.

Hence **Resurrectionized** *ppl. a.*; **Resurrectionizing** *vbl. sb.*

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 427 An occasional junior.. might be admitted to act a subordinate part in a 'resurrectionising affair'. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 276 The social and spiritual advantages of modern or resurrectionized Romanism. 1871 in De Vere *Americanisms* 655 The leading gentleman of the resurrectionizing profession is one Cunningham.

Resurrective, *a. rare.* [f. L. *resurrect-*, ppl. stem of *resurgĕre* + -IVE.] Pertaining to or causing resurrection.

1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21 To consume Bodies, which againe shall take Being and forme; (a Resurrective Tipe From dust and Ashes). 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* Aug. 149 While the lips spoke the words of resurrective power.

Resurrector. [f. Resurrect *v.* + -OR.]

1. = Resurrectionist 1.

1861 Quinn *Heather Lintie* (1863) 187 Sin' he has fled his daddy's trade, Wha genuine Resurrector Was mony a day.

2. One who recalls the dead to life.

1890 Talmage *From Manger to Throne* 575 Is this Jesus, the comforter at Bethany, the resurrector at Nain?

Resurrender (rīsʌ-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To surrender or give up again.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 110 Him behoveth that the deede of the grauntee of the rent charge for terme of life, bee resurrendred or cancelled. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* III, By this the pale-fac'd Empresse of the night Had re-surrendred up her borrowed light. *a* 1700 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 41 The Prince, who to his Midnight Pray'r arose, Himself had resurrendred to Repose.

So **Resurrender** *sb.*

1891 *Stamp Act*, 54 & 55 *Vict.* c. 39 § 87 A reconveyance, release, discharge, surrender, re-surrender,..or renunciation of any such security. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 3/1 The Republicans..'oppose the re-surrender to Spanish misrule of any territory taken or to be taken'.

†**Resurse,** *v. Sc. Obs.*[1] [f. OF. *resurs-*, pret. stem of *resourdre*: see Resurge *v.*] To rise again.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. ix. 84 Lyke as the egill..resursyng heich vp in the ayr.

Resurvey (rī-), *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A fresh survey.

1662 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) II. 101 The fifty seaventh act prohibiting resurveighs not applying the expected remedies. 1702 *Refl. on Case of W. Penn* 9 The next thing to be consider'd is the Over-plus Land upon a Re-survey. 1768 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 244 A resurvey of the intended navigation from Leeds to Liverpoole. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 349 By repeated re-surveys these lines are kept up. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 156 The re-survey of the line would occupy at least four weeks. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 2/2 A re-survey has for some time been taking place.

Resurvey (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To read over again; to examine or consider afresh.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 82 To appoint some of your Councell..To sit with vs once more, with better heed To re-surruey them. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* 251 When upon a greater Familiarity with..the applicablenesse of Scripture, I came to resurvey it. *a* 1711 Ken *Preparativ* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 11 My Cyphers I to Figures change,.. But when I resurvey the Score, I still find more. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 117 Collins, and the whole array of writers.., greatly need to be re-surveyed from the point of view of our own age.

2. To survey (land, etc.) again.

1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 107 That the said Road shall be Resurveyed and laid out according to the Courses it now runs. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 74 An eminent surveyor..had been employed by the young Earl to resurvey his estates. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 350 The old estates have been often re-surveyed. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 151 He found it necessary to resurvey the whole line. 1876 C. T. Davis *Polaris Exp.* xiii. 301 The coast-line..does not seem to be correct, and ought to be resurveyed.

†**Resurse,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. To resuscitate.

13.. *Cursor M.* 14363 (Gött.), Sone ouerall þis tiþand was Of lazar þat resusced was.

†**Resuscitable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. F. *ressuscitable* (16th c.).] Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

a 1692 Boyle *Wks.* (1774) V. 605 The apothecary told the virtuoso, that he had really prepared resuscitable plants, a different way from that which others pretended to.

Resuscitant, *sb.* and *a.* [Cf. F. *ressuscitant.*]

a. *sb.* 'One who resuscitates' (Worcester, 1860).

b. *adj.* 'Resuscitating' (Ogilvie, 1882).

†**Resuscitate,** *pa. pple.* (and *sb.*). *Obs.* [ad. L. *resuscitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *resuscitāre*: see next.] Revived, restored to life.

1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 59 All the worlde here is resuscitait fro dethe to lyff. 1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 29 So rule that at the last you may be resuscitate And raigne with the Almightie with perfect continuance. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 265 If that spirit of action, zeal, and Courage, were resuscitat and raised up again. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* III. II. xxi, Her body new resuscitate From sleep.

b. *absol.* as *sb.*

1814 Lamb *Let. to Coleridge* in *Life* (1837) 91 Dear Resuscitate,..there comes to you this day a volume of German.

Resuscitate (rĭsʌ·sitĕit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *resuscitāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *suscitāre* to raise, revive, etc.]

1. *trans.* To restore (a person) to life (physical or spiritual) or to consciousness.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 700/1 First in soule, and after in bodye, which the father..shal..reise and resuscitat to blysse. 1546 Gardiner *Declar. Joye* 63 Resuscitatinge man in iustificacion from the death of synne to lyfe. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 40/1 Sometimes renue the Cotten, till such time as he is resuscitatede. 1663 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxi. 251 These little children..went on singing praises to God, and praying him to resuscitate this defunct to a new life. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* II. xvii. 478 Why dost Thou not resuscitate and quicken me, O Thou Life of my Soul! 1839 James *Louis XIV*, IV. 82 Her mother perceived that life was not extinct, and took means to resuscitate her child. 1895 Doyle *Stark Munro Lett.* ii, Then I was to die..and all Scotland was to resound with how Dr. Cullingworth.. had resuscitated me.

fig. 1845 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 377 Plotinus, its real founder, resuscitated Plato. 1869 *Echo* 8 Apr., The Everett Rooms Service, with Edgar Poe resuscitated, *vice* the Bible.

2. To revive, renew, restore (a thing).

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 385/2, I warne the that thou resuscitate and styrre vp the grace of god that is in the. 1633 Prynne *Histrio-m.* I. 80 If then these Playes..haue propagated Idolatrie, and Paganisme heretofore; they may likewise resuscitate, and foment it now. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. (1677) 56 In that it can resuscitate and stir up it self to remember and call together other Images. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. § 159 (1740) 417 There was still the same lurking Faction, which lost no Opportunity to resuscitate a new Flame out of the old Embers. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 85 ¶ 9 The vital functions are resuscitated..by vigorous motion. 1820 Lamb *Elia* I. *South-sea House*, No wind has resuscitated the face of the sleeping waters. 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* i. (1874) 9 No one discovery resuscitates the world. 1872 Minto *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. ii. 143 He resuscitates all the Court gossip of the period.

3. *intr.* To revive, to come to life again.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* x. xii, Tell me no more, Th'art sweet,..And canst with jovial mirth resuscitate from Care. 1661 Feltham *Lusoria* § 35 Those birds, that yearly sleep a Winters death, Each Spring to mighty Love resuscitate. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gnat*, These Nymphæ..from that State resuscitate and fly away. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 74 Every plant will earlier or later resuscitate. 1804 *Something Odd* III. 258 Mr. Marriott, whom I must leave resuscitating in the new world. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* xxviii, Our griefs, our pleasures, our youth, our sorrows,.. resuscitate. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 321 That..men only quitted life..and resuscitated as from a peaceful sleep.

Hence **Resuscitating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary* c. 8 § 50 The Resuscitating of Alms, Prayer, and Example of good Life in this Realm. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 345 Some..have not been satisfied with resuscitating of Plants from..their Ashes. 1731 *Hist. Lit.* III. 351 Which Resolution may be effected by Mercury, a resuscitating Salt, or Fire. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Aug., We have seen the resuscitating energy of the Don show itself in Morocco.

Resuscitated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Revived, restored.

1596 *Foxe's A. & M.* 789/2 O Sonne of God, crucified for vs, and resuscitated Emanuell.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Resuscitation*, Many.. have shewn resuscitated plants in vials. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 64 A thousand insect forms, These hatched, and those resuscitated worms. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 238 Communicating with a resuscitated Roman, or a Roman Ghost. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 334 By a possibly resuscitated Tyre or by the new-born Alexandria.

Resuscitation (rĭsʌsitēi·ʃən). [ad. late L. *resuscitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *resuscitāre* to Resuscitate. So F. *ressuscitation*, Sp. *resucitacion*, It. *re-*, *risu(s)citazione.*]

1. Restoration to life. Also *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 223 b, Resurrecyon or resuscitacyon of body, and lyfe eternall. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* A vij b, Here we haue a cleare testimonie of the resuscitation of the dead to come. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 511 In this spiritual resuscitation from the death of the soule. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VI. xviii. 277 The Resuscitation of all his Saints into that Eternal Happiness which they had fallen from. *a* 1806 Horsley *Serm.* xx. (1816) II. 167 The word 'quickened' is often applied to signify, not the resuscitation of life extinguished, but the preservation and continuance of life subsisting. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* (1853) 347 It was as a resuscitation from the grave. 1858 Sears *Athan.* II. xii. 249 The resuscitation of a dead body. 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr.* II. 224 The author has been ..most easily tracked by the biographical detective. The soldier has less chance of resuscitation.

b. *spec.* Restoration of life or consciousness in one almost or apparently drowned or dead.

1788 *New London Mag.* 190 Every additional instance of resuscitation is a further confirmation of the real importance of the Humane Society. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 260/2

Resuscitation has occasionally taken place in the human body after fifteen minutes' immersion. 1869 Claridge *Cold Water Cure* 25 On the application of the wet sheet and tepid bath, the resuscitation of the man was as by miracle. 1875 H. C Wood *Therap.* (1879) 292 Efforts at resuscitation should be kept up for at least two hours.

attrib. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 7/2 To go through..resuscitation drill, in addition to rescue work in the water.

c. Restoration to health. *rare*—1.

17 . Pope *Let.* (J.), Your very obliging manner of enquiring after me, at your resuscitation, should have been sooner answered; I sincerely rejoice at your recovery.

2. Revival, renewal, restoration (of something).

1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 21 A retardment..To the Resuscitation of the Day, Or Resurrection of the Spring. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* p. xi, Fermentation is a certain Manifestation of Life, fitting it for a Resuscitation. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxx, The extinction and resuscitation of arts 1847 Ld. Lindsay *Christian Art* I. 119 A resuscitation of the symbolism of early Christianity, so long neglected. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* III. v. (1866) 445 By the resuscitation of secret documents, over which the dust of three centuries has gathered. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* iii. § 4. 218 Isaiah represents the resuscitation of their national life.

†b. *spec.* (See quots. 1727–53.) *Obs.*

1650 J. F[rench] tr. *Paracelsus' Nature of Things* VI. 57 *margin*, The Resuscitation of Metalls is twofold. *Ibid.* 58 The resuscitation, and restoring of Wood is hard. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Revivification*, or *Resuscitation*, in chemistry, the art of restoring a mixed body to its first state. 1753 — *Suppl.*, *Resuscitation of plants*, ..the art of reproducing a plant from its ashes.

Resuscitative (rĭsʌ·sitĕtiv), *a.* [See Resuscitate *v.* and -ive. So F. *ressuscitatif.*] Tending to resuscitate: revivifying, reviving.

1611 Cotgr., *Resuscitatif*, resuscitatiue, reuiuing, raising vp from death to life. 1805 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* IX. 127 They..had recourse to the resuscitative process of the Humane Society. 1816 Bp Jebb *Let.* in *Life* 553 Our Lord's three resuscitative miracles. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxi. (1859) II 227, I am not satisfied, I say, with the term reproduction for the process by which the dormant thought or affection is aroused...Perhaps the Resuscitative Faculty would have been better. 1891 J. Aitchison *Signa Christi* vi. 237 The self-renewing or resuscitative power of Christianity.

Resu·scitator. [f. as prec. + -or.] One who resuscitates or revives.

1847 in Webster. 1877 Symonds *Renaiss. in Italy* 522 Regarding themselves as resuscitators of a glorious past. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2573/2 Zinzendorf,.. the resuscitator of the Moravian Church.

†**Resu·scite,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *resusciter* or L. *resuscitāre.*]

1. *trans.* To resuscitate, bring back to life.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*John*) 372 In his name to resuscit 30w. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 144 Oure lorde Ihesu Crist was resuscited. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 27 Hit semeth to us that fortune hath brought hym unto your handes for to resuscite and reyse yow. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 8 He englissheth *resuscitantur* shal ryse agen and not are reuiued or resuscited.

2. *intr.* To return to life.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 125 Bi the praier of the said holy man the child resuscited, and releued ayen from dethe to lyff.

Resustai·n, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To support anew.

1632 Vicars *Virgil* III. 55 Alas! what chance thee chas'd from such a Pheere, Now resustains?

Resverie, -y, obs. forms of Reverie.

Reswa·llow (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To swallow again.

1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 379 It is not—this bitter dose—..brought up again and re-swallowed. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* III. (1875) II. 170 If now that shape the ancient Night hath not at once Re-swallowed.

Reswa·rm, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To swarm again.

1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* VII. 86 Soddainlie the Fregiliens rann to armes, and vp and down the streetes in heaps reswarms.

Reswea·r, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To swear again.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xxxvi. 303, I swear, reswear, forswear, abjure, and renounce. 1802 Eldon *Vesey Rep.* VIII. 32 The Witness would stand pledged to re-swear what she had sworn. 1844 *Regul. & Ordin. Army* 226 The Court is to be re-sworn at the commencement of each trial. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 7/1 The Court..allowed the affidavit to be resworn and again filed.

Reswe·ll (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *intr.* To swell again. Hence **Reswe·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 Florio, *Rigonsiamento*, a reswelling. *Rigonsiante*, reswelling. 1855 Lynch *Rivulet* xxix. ii, And all my hopes re-swell.

Reswi·ll, *v.* [Re- 5a.] To swill again.

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* III. 291 A Souldier heie re-swils again..Th' unsavoury water.

Resword, variant of Resourd *v.* **Resyant, resyaunt(e,** obs. forms of Resiant. **Resyde,** obs. f. Reside *v.* **Resyden(n)ce, resydens,** obs. ff. Residence. **Resydent(t,** obs. ff. Resident. **Resydiuation,** etc., obs. ff. Reqidivation. **Resye,** variant of Rese *v.*2 to shake. *Obs.* **Resygn(e,** obs. ff. Resign *v.* **Resyn,** obs. f. Raisin, Resin. **Resyne,** obs. f. Resign *v.* **Resyng,** obs. f. Raisin, Resign *v.* **Resyte,** obs. f. Reqite *v.*

Ret, *sb.* [f. Ret *v.*2] Retting.

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 178 If the stem then breaks freely, and the fibre leaves it easily, it will have got a good ret, as it is called.

†**Ret,** *v.*1 *Obs.* In 4–5 **rette** (5 **rettyn, rectyn**); *pa. t.* 4 **retted**(e, -id, **rett**; *pa. pple.* 4 **rettid,** 6 **rected**; 5 **ret,** 5–6 **rette.** [ad. OF. *retter, recter, reter*, = Prov., Sp., and Pg. *reptar* (mod. Sp. also *retar*):—L. *reputāre*: see Repute *v.* and cf. Aret *v.*]

1. *trans.* To impute, ascribe, or attribute *to* one; to regard as resting *in* or lying *on* one.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7247 Al theo loie in him Y iette: Y schal yeilde wel his dette! *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxi. 2 Blisful man til whaim lord rettid noght synn. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 978, I schal therfore haue harm and schame, For men wol iette on me the blame. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 32 In hire may noght be rette bot vertuouse honoure.

2. To accuse, charge (a person). Const. *of, to.*

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 64 For Gospatrik was slayn, þei blamed him þer in...Tostus of Cumbirland retted Godwyn þer tille. 1527 Rastell *Abridg. Stat.* s.v. *Maymprise*, [If he] be not retted of other felonie before or retted of reseuynge of felones [etc.].

3. To reckon, repute.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 357 Men shulden iette hem eretikis, & so not comyne wiþ hem. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 726, I preye 3owe That 3e ne iet it nowht my velenye. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8882 Thei se now me on bak be-set, Mi vylony it wol be ret.

Ret, *v.*2 Forms: *α.* 5 **rettyn, retyn,** 9 **ret**; *β.* 6 **rayte,** 7– **rate, rait.** [Of somewhat obscure history. The E. Anglian *ret* (earlier inf. *retten, reten*) resembles MDu. *reeten, reten* (still in use); but the northern forms *rayt, rait, rate* appear rather to indicate an ON. **reyta* (represented by mod. Norw. *reyta*, Sw. *röta*, Da. *røde*), which corresponds to MDu. *rooten, roten* (Du. *roten*; dial. also *röten, reuten*), MLG. *rôten, râten*, MHG. *rœzen, rœzen* (G. *rösten, rösten*, etc.). These forms are connected with the stem of Rot *v.*, but it is difficult to regard Du. *reten* as a variant from the same stem]

1. *trans.* To soak (esp. flax or hemp) in water, or expose to moisture, in order to soften or season. (Cf. Dew-ret and Water-ret)

α. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/1 Rettyn tymbyr, hempe, or oþer lyke (*K.P.*, retyn tymbyr, flax or hempe), *rigo, infundo.* 1710– [cf. Dew-ret and Water-ret]. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Ret*, to soak, to macerate in water. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 483 Prior to being retted, the flax should be sorted according to the length. of its stalks. 1897 *Daily News* 1 June 1/1 Threshing the hemp and flax... Tanks for retting the straw.

β. 1533 *Eng. Misc.* (Surtees, 1890) 34 That no man shall rayte nowther hempe ne lyne. 1607 *N. Riding Rec.* I. 85 Presented for watering or rating their hemp. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words*, To *Rait* Timber; and so Flax and Hemp, to put it into a Pond or Ditch, to water it, to harden or season it. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Hemp*, They proceed to water or rate it, by laying it five or six days in a pool, to rot the bark. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. 74 Here it lies until it be sufficiently 'rated'; namely until the woodlike substance of the stems will separate freely from the filaments or flaxen fibres. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 20 Putting their hemp to be rated in the waters of the said wastes. 1876 Robinson *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v. *Rate*, Timber is rated by being exposed through all seasons.

2. Of hay, etc. In *passive*: To be spoiled by exposure to wet.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 34 Then sure it is to be rated, and beinge rated looseth both the goode smell and goode taste. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* Gloss. s.v. *Rait*, Hay is said to be raited when it has been much exposed to an alternacy of wet and dry weather. 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Rate*, Hay or clover is said to be rated when by exposure to rain it has become well-nigh worthless for fodder.

3. *trans.* and *intr.* To rot.

1846 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Rate*, Quicklime rates the sods in a compost heap. Sods rate fast in that heap. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Rate*, to become rotten.

Hence **Ret-pit** (rate-pit), a retting-pit.

1571 in *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (1877).

†**Ret,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* (See quot. *a* 1670.)

c 1645 Cleveland *Vindiciæ* (1677) 128 You were in hopes to retrieve your Money, and Verily, Verily Ret never springs the Partridge. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 109 Like Spaniels that rett after Larks and Sparrows in the Field, and pass over the best Game.

Ret, obs. 3 sing. pres. indic. Read *v.*, Rede *v.*1

Retable (rĭtē·b'l). *Eccl.* [a. F. *rétable, retable* (16th c.), = Sp. *retablo*, Pg. *retabolo, -tabulo, -tavolo*, mod.L. *retabulum.* Earlier and fuller forms are OProv. *reiretaule* (1218), *reirotaule* (1284), med.L. *retrotabulum* (1294 in Du Cange): see Rear-, Retro-, and Table *sb.*] An appendage to an altar, consisting of a shelf or ledge raised above the back of it (on which ornaments may be placed), or a frame enclosing painted or otherwise decorated panels.

1823 Pugin *Gothic Arch.* Gloss., *Retable*, an altar-piece. A term of French origin. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 307 The form of the triptyck when opened suggested a variety called the 'retable'..which is flat and does not admit of being closed. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 295 The movable Retable upon the Altar is quite a modern invention. 1884 *Bath & Wells Diocesan Mag.* Aug. 85 A new oak altar, with re-table,..has lately been placed in the church.

So ‖ **Reta·blo,** ‖ **Reta·bulum.**

1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 411 The *Retablo* is full of old carvings. 1861 Sir G. Scott *Glean. Westm. Abb.* (1863) 61 The retabulum from the high-altar, now preserved in a glass case

Reta·ck (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To tack again.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 363 The lee column..is re-tacked together. 1801 Southey *Lett.* (1850) II. 164 We tacked and retacked with a hard-hearted wind.

Retail (rī·tēl), *sb.*1 (and *a.*). Also 5–8 **retaile,** 5–7 **-tayle,** 6 **-taylle,** 6–7 **retale**; 6 **rytaile.** [a. OF. *retail* masc. (= It. *ritaglio*, Pg. *retalho*, Sp. *retajo*) or *retaille* fem., a piece cut off, etc., f. *retaillier* f. *re-* Re- + *taillier* to cut; see Tail *v.* The English sense of the word is found in AF. in the first half of the 14th c. The older stressing *retail*, as in the verb, is still usual in Scotland.]

1. The sale of commodities in small quantities.

a. In adv. phrases with *by, at,* †*in,* †*to,* or used adverbially without prep. (After AF. *a retail, a* or *en retaille.*) Also *fig.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 478/2 No Baillyff bye, ne selle, no maner vitaill to retaile 1433 *Waterford Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V 296 If the said marchandise be solde by retaile. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 397 That no persone sille no Fysshe watrd at retayle. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 32 § 10 Every persone..that..usith to by and sell any goodis or catalles at retayle. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* IV (1603) 309 Without scruple they sell that justice by retaile that was bought in grosse. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 218 Both's to be bought: no difference in the sale; The one in grosse, the other in Retaile. 1632 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 216 You set forth slanderous reports of Master Byfield, which you tooke in by retayle. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 106 § 2, I..asked him, Whether he would break Bulk, and sell his Goods by Retail? 1784 *New Spectator* No. 17. 3 What barbarous parents,..to oblige a person of my figure to deal out tea and sugar retail! 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. ii. § 6 (1876) 25 Even when things are destined to be at last sold by retail, convenience soon creates a class of wholesale dealers. 1886 Wayland & Chapin *Pol. Econ.* x. 121 It is ordinarily more economical to purchase supplies ..at retail, than at wholesale, though the prices are higher. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 727/1 Clearly inviting the public to come and buy, both wholesale and retail.

b. In other constructions.

1553 Gresham *Let.* in Burgon *Life* (1839) I. 464 That the retayller shall occupy onely his retayle, and the merchaunt adventorer his feat. 1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* vii. D v, Goe make your marchandize, God sende you good retayle. 1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* F v, Of that accompte make the shoppe of retaile Creditor, as though it were a Debitor. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 190 To make retale of candels, lanternes, and all mercerie-wares. *a* 1660 Hammond *Serm.* Wks. 1683 IV. 569 Our best contrivance will be to shorten the retail, for the encreasing of the gross. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks.* (1685) 16 He scorn'd Retail I'th' Trace of death: whole Myriads died by th' great. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 631/1 By prohibiting the Retaile of Punch, some small Addition may be made to our Consumption of Wines. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 80 There was no appearance of business, not even of a brisk retail, or of a lively thoroughfare. 1888 S. Dowell *Taxes in Eng.* II. 41 The duties on the retail of drinks made from tea, coffee, and chocolate.

†2. Detail (of a matter). *Obs.*

1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 534 Unsuccessful Sallyes, whose retail I decline telling you. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 263 Should I enter into a particular retail of all former and latter transactions,.. there would be sufficient for a just volume of History.

3. A retailer, a retail dealer.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 6/1 There is said to be a suburb where the retired wholesales will not visit the retired retails. 1892 *Ibid.* 25 Nov. 2/2 The idea of the retails is to amend the Food and Drugs Act by making an invoice count as a warranty.

4. *attrib.* (passing into *adj.*) Of or pertaining to, connected with, engaged in, the sale of commodities in small quantities.

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 116 They.. haue betaken themselues to liue by retaile and merchanical trades. 1689 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 297 To drive some small retail trade. 1716 M Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 78 There may have been such Retaile-Coyn, set forth by some Retail-Dealers, in all Reigns perchance. 1760 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* iii. (1765) 317 Sold to the Indians at the retail price. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. 22 Farmers in the vicinity of large towns, may be compared to retail shopkeepers. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* (1876) I 3 The retail dealings, which collectively occupy a very great amount of capital. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, The poorer shops of small retail tradeis in commodities to eat and drink and keep folks warm.

b. *transf.* Parcelled out; piecemeal. *rare.*

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* C 2, Who thinks by Retailpow'r his Kind to keep..May of a Kingdom soon a Cottage make. 1679 *Estabt. Test* 41 What lingring and retail deaths would they think enough for such..Heretiques.

c. Petty, trivial. *rare*—1.

1821 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 211/2 As much his superior in the retail qualities which small people arrogate to themselves, as he was in every commanding faculty to the rest of his fellow-creatures.

†**Retail,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. Retaliation.

1615 T. Adams *Lycanthropy* Wks. (1629) 385 He that doth iniury, may well receiue it. To looke for good, and doe bad, is against the law of Retaile.

Retail (rĭtē·l), *v.* Also 5–6 **retayll,** 5–7 **re-taile, -tayle,** 8 **retale.** [See Retail *sb.* OF. *retailler* app. does not occur in this sense.]

1. *trans.* To sell (goods, etc.) in small quantities.

1365 [see Retailing *vbl. sb.*]. 1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 71, I truste be Ester to make of money..at the leest I. marke for to retayle the wode our selfe. *Ibid.* To brynge it..to as goode proffe as thowe we retayled it oure sillfe. 1503–4

.*ict* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 32 § 10 Goodis or cattalles .that.. he or they so retaylleth. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 60 They that retayle that which is bought of the craftesman that worketh it. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 317 He is Wits Pedler, and retailes his Wares, At Wakes, and Wassels. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* III. 95 Not shaming to retaile any commodity in small parts. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. Pref., Stamping the Queen's Image on viler Metals, which he retales for Beef. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. ii. (1904) II. 506 The keepers of ale-houses pay for a licence to retail ale and spirituous liquors. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* II. iii, Retailing the mixture as soon as he had filled his box.

absol. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 36 Therfore he that byeth grosse sale, and retayleth, muste nedes be a wynner. 1554 Hasse in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 256 Like as we doe vse to retaile by the ounce.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 234, I wil regard your commoditie,..leaste in steade of thankes, hate be retailed. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 427 Hee shall retale their doings into their bosomes, and giue them their rewarde. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 253 The abbot refused to retail his men out in such parcels. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 134 As the sage dame..By names of Toasts retails each batter'd jade. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 7 P 11 How six morning and six evening writers might agree to retail their articles.

absol. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* IV. i, We shall be all day retailing in this manner; do let us deal wholesale.

c. *intr.* To be sold by retail.

1881 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 22 Oct. 375/1 Mr. Bartlett's compilation..retails for three dollars. 1897 *Daily News* 22 May 5/4 Turbot, brill, and halibut retail at 9*d.* per lb.

2. To recount or tell over again; to relate in detail; to repeat to others.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. i. 77 Me thinkes the truth should liue from age to age, As 'twere retayl'd to all posteritie. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 335 To whom I will retaile my Conquest woone. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 797, I will not retail particularities. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 2 He would retail to them part of a conversation he once heard. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xvi, He could repeat all the observations that were retailed in the atmosphere of the play-houses. 1808 Scott *Marm.* V. vii, The licensed fool retail'd his jest. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* (1876) I. 14 The company seemed puzzled to whom he smilingly retailed my question. 1899 Kipling *Stalky* 193 They overtook Foxy, speeding down to retail the adventure to Keyte.

absol. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 151 They say you haue neither read nor seene all that you cite, but are contented to retaile with your neighbours sometime.

Hence **Retai·led** *ppl. a.*

1611 Cotgr., *Detaillé*, retailed, sold by retaile. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 574 The Battel..merits a retailed Relation.

Retailer (rī·tēlə(r)). Also *a.* 5–6 **retaillour**, 6 **-tailour**, 6–7 **-taylor**. *β.* 5–7 **retailler**, 6 **-tayl(l)er**. [f. prec. + **-or** 2, **-er** 1.]

1. A retail dealer or trader; one who sells goods in small quantities.

a. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 108/2 The pouere common retaillours of vitailles. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 The saide Retailloures of Wynes. 1591 Florio *and Frnites* 121 You retailours..may finde in your hart to deceaue any bodie. 1631 T. Powell *Tom of all Trades* 164 The Maker was before the Retaylor. 1666–7 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 203 A Bill has bin read for setting the prices of wine as well upon the merchant as retaylor.

β. 1488 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 421/2 Any Merchant,..Artyficer, Retailler, Inholder [etc.]. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 Certaine parsons called Retaylers of the same Wooles. 1577 Harrison *England* II. v. (1877) I. 134 The fourth and last sort of people..are dale labourers.., and some retailers. 1633 (*title*), A Proclamation restraining the abusive Venting of Tobacco.., that Retailers must take out a License. 1662 Petty *Taxes* 13 It ought to be known..how many retailers are needful to make the subdistributions. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 94 The Female Retailers of Physick would..take it Ill, if..I should forget their Preparations. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1787) II. 70 The diligent mechanic, and even the most obscure retailer of a sequestered village. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 337 The retailers almost invariably roast their coffee too little. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 30 Retailers sit in the market-place to save the time of the producers.

2. One who repeats or relates.

1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 16 Retailers of Fooleries, Dealers in Scandal. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVII. vii, Mrs. Miller..had received a full account from the faithful retailer Partridge. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 150 The catalogue of..retailers of the wonderful. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 346 No one is..so generally unpopular as a clever retailer of gossip.

Retai·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. Retail *v.* + **-ing** 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1365 *Waterford Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 292 The retailyng or salis of the commene wyne callid prisage. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* E iv b, You will..sell them to poore shomakers at an vnreasonable rate, by your false retaylinge. 1609 Dekker *Gull's Horn-bk.* vi, When your Groundling..buyes his sport by the penny, and ..is glad to vtter it againe by retailing. 1724 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 54 That..Hopkins be stopp'd from going on in retailing. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 632/1 The Retailing of Punch will be confined to Houses where other strong Liquors are by Licence to be sold.

Retai·ling, *ppl. a.* [**-ing** 2.] That retails.

1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* F v, All such goods which daily you put to the retailing shoppe. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 225 Any of these shee retayling bodie-traffiquers. 1603 Stow *Surv.* (1842) 204/1 Which I may call the keeping of a retailing or standing shop.

Retai·lment. [**-ment.**] The act of retailing.

1843 F. E. Paget *Warden of Birkinghalt* 121 By morning and evening retailments of all that was going on in the neighbourhood. 1889 H. F. Wood *Englishman Rue Cain* xiii, Priority in the retailment of frivolous news.

†Retai·n, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.]

1. Retention; retainment.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 307/1 Content and satisfied by waye of retayn of the seid summe. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 99 Reteyn of Stranger.

2. Retinue.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 81 b, The kynge of Englande..and his retain in sute lyke. *Ibid.* 82 Thus the two kynges & their retaine toke the felde.

Retain (rĭtē·n), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **reteign(e**, (5 **reteyign**); 5 **reteyene**, 5–7 **reteyn(e**; 5–7 **reteine**, 7 **retein**; 5–7 **retayn**, 6–7 **retaine**, 6– **retain**; 5 **retenne**, **retene** (6 *Sc.*), **retine** (7 *Sc.*), 6 **reteane**. [ad. OF. *retenir* (=Sp. *retener*, It. *ritenere*, L. *retinēre*), f. *re-* Re- and *tenir* to hold. For the vowel of the stem cf. *contain*, *detain*, etc.]

I. *trans.* †**1.** To restrain; to hold back, check, or stop; to prevent or hinder. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 46 (Lands. MS.), þere bue mony þinges þat shold reteyne 3owe of vengeance takeinge. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 8 Whan..hercules and..Jason had retayned the Centaurs, they had eche of them a bowe whiche they bende. 1481 — *Godf.* xlviii. 88 They armed them and reteyned theyr peple that began to flee. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 101 b, He is bound that he should neuer retayne the Swyches from the Emperor. 1594 Parsons *Confer. Success.* II. ii. 10 It is hard to retayne a mans consent from that which is said vntil he haue read the reasons of the other party. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Canus' Admir. Events* 279 Barsimee retained by a certaine shamefastnesse..would by no meanes yeeld to marry. 1695 Temple *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1699) 287 He..had killed him if his Brother Robert had not retained him. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 35/1 The untouchable foot retain'd the grave Spaniards from intermedling in so delicate an Affair.

b. *refl.* To restrain or contain (oneself). *rare.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 1543 For your wurchippe yow most your self reteyne, And take a good avise in this mater. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Oct., Lord Stanley, who retained himself during the greater part of the service, was completely overcome.

c. To keep in custody or under control; to prevent from departing, issuing, or separating; to hold fixed in some place or position.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxix. 237 My brother and his wyf..I haue retayned them in my prison. *c* 1550 Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* 740 in *Babees Bk.* 102 For empty fystes, men vse to say, cannot the Hawke retayne. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i, I can make this Dog take as many Whiffes as I list, and he shall retain, or effume them, at my pleasure. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 51 On this and the East sides, are two Mils to retaine the water when the Sea ebs. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 223 May not one as well curse, whom God blesses, as retain or bind whom God remits? 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xii. 242 Cicero..sends immediately certain Senators, to retain the People in their Duty. 1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 123 The skin, which alone retained his hand to his arm, he cut through. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 400 It acted like a camel, retaining the big's stern high in the air. 1873 G. Fleming *Pract. Horse-shoeing* (ed. 2) 100 The extra strain on the nails retaining it [the bar shoe] to the hoof.

absol. 1634 J. Levett *Ordering of Bees* 59 They haue no Intraylls or other inward Organs, by which either to retaine or evacuat.

d. To keep free *from* something. *rare*—1.

1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* viii. 197 He has retained the two women from the remotest charge of unfeminity.

2. †**a.** To entertain. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10936 The grekes fayne of þat freike.. Retaynit hym with Reuerence. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 33 A relygyous place..wher wurshepfully Austyn was reteynyd and cherytabylly. *c* 1550 Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* 745 in *Babees Bk.* 102 Retayne a straunger after his estate and degree. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xi. 235 God is woont euer to blesse the countrie, for reteining and releeuing godlie religious strangers.

b. To keep attached to one's person or engaged in one's service.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 178/2 The said Duke..beyng reteigned with you, in your wages of werre in your seid Reame. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. viii. 182, I suppose that a capytayne with a companye of folke be reteyned in to the kynges wages. 1536 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 38 The kinges pleasour is ye shal there reteyne onely foure clerkes. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 37 b, Many noble men..retayne seruantys & neuer gyue them peny wages. 1623 T. Powell *Attourn. Acad.* 123 If this bee done with a single Vowcher, you are to retaine three Sergeants. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 376 The Suffee retains several [physicians] in Ordinary and others in Extraordinary. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* viii. I. 168 A great number of knights were retained in his service. 1882 Peboby *Eng. Journalism* xix. 145 Mr. Levy..retained as contributors and critics men who were at least equal to those upon the staff of either of its contemporaries.

absol. 1540 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 267 Syr ther was also layde vnto my Charge at myne examenacyon that I hadde retaynyd contrarye to your lawse.

†**c.** To engage, hire. *Obs. rare*—1.

1476 *Procl.* in *York Myst.* Introd. p. xxxvii, þat no plaier.. be conducte and reteyned to plaie but twise on þe day of þe saide playe. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 161 Having retained Mules for myself and Company, I made Provisions of Bread, Wine [etc.].

d. To engage (a barrister) by the payment of a preliminary fee, in order to secure his services for one's own cause if necessary.

1548 Elyot, *Citeus*..is also he whiche hath retayned a lawyer to susteyne his matter. 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpet* 922 Whye wylt thou be retained of playntyfe, or of defendaunt? 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii, Let me retaine you this terme for my cause. 1644 Bulwer *Chirou.* 52 In those large pewes, where those that were retained in causes did plead. 1775 J. Rayner *Readings on Statutes* 116 If the Matter was communicated to the Attorney or Solicitor, as a Secret, before he was employed or retained in the Cause. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxi, 'Mr. Pickwick is the defendant in Bardwell and Pickwick, Serjeant Snubbin,' said Perker. 'I am retained in that, am I?' said the Serjeant. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 2/2 The erroneous impression that the retaining of a barrister consists mainly in the retention of the fee by the barrister retained.

transf. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 2 May, The Neapolitan bishops.. may occasionally be ashamed,..since the fall of the hateful power which they were retained to support.

3. To keep hold or possession of; to continue having or keeping, in various senses.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 337 Þat he sholde haue power to distreine hem in all þe maners a-fore-seide & holde or reteine þe distreininge. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 102 To deliver one parte to Mr. Blount, & ye tother another parte for you with the obligation. *a* 1542 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 55 My loue to skorne, my seruice to retayne, Therein (me thought) you vsed crueltie. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 95 [He] will yet not withstanding reteane the same charge and function to himself still. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. x. 10 Taking downe the shield with me [I] did it retaine. 1622 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* I. 12 Retayning a fine little white Frizland dogge, which his Page had stolne from her. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 532 His Power no less he seem'd Above the rest still to retain. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxxii. 511 The executor..is allowed to pay himself first; by retaining in his hands so much as his debt amounts to. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 469 It seems to me to absorb and to retain the water. 1841 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. 115 Lord Sidmouth retains his unmarried daughter. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. 27 He still aimed at retaining the most lucrative of his benefices.

absol. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 511 An executor of his own wrong is not allowed to retain. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 288 Some men are more competent to acquire than to retain.

b. In renderings or echoes of John xx. 23 (*ἄν τινων κρατῆτε, κεκράτηνται*; *quorum retinueritis, retenta sunt*).

1526 Tindale *John* xx. 23. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 7 Quhais sinnis 3e retene, ar retenit vnto thame. 1606 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* 121, I will so remit wrongs, ..and so reteine them, as I may not induce God to reteine mine to him. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 277 Refuse entrance into his Kingdom, to those whose Sins were Retained. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 222 Where the power of Loosing and Remitting, follows close to that of Retaining and Binding.

c. To continue to use, practise, recognize, etc.

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 35 b, Some [ceremonies] be retayned and kept still. 1596 Drayton *Legends* iii. 385 When the Barons found me to retayne Th'ambitious course wherein I first began. *c* 1613 Rowlands *More Knaues Yet?* 5, I thinke before the Conquest many yeares, We wore the fashion which we still retaine. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 7 Yet both retein Communion with the universal Church. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 142/1 We have good Reason to exclude the 330 Kings..and retain only those who have left standing Monuments. 1855 Pusey *Doctr. Real Presence* (1857) ii. 174 The Eastern Liturgies still for the most part retain the form of asserting the Real Presence. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 224 It seemed better ..to retain the order in which Plato himself has arranged this and the two companion dialogues.

d. To continue to have or possess (some attribute, quality, etc.).

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 1 b, He gaue to the Ports..theyr names, which at this present they doe retaine. 1634 Milton *Comus* 842 Still she retains Her maid'n gentleness. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 10 A kind of Stone that long retains its whiteness. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., Shall we borrow and retain the faults, the corruptions of the French? 1799 Sheridan *Pizarro* II. iv, Oh, had I still retained my sight, I might now have grasped a sword. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 64 The hills, the forests, and the rivers retain their old Celtic names. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 12 They always retain unchanged their state with respect to heat.

e. To allow to remain, in place of discarding or removing; to preserve.

1802 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. xi. 357 Many of the old words are retained, which neither the reciter nor the copyer understood. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* II. i, But still to this day are retained the massive walls.

4. To keep or bear in mind; to remember.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* 159 Longe talis & historyes whiche they can not al reteyne in her mynde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 38 Now vnderstand & reteyne wel my wordes. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* II. 13 If you wyl do as I shall you saye, And all my lesson retayne in memory. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. vii. (1614) 40 The people haue retained the tradition hereof [the flood]. 1666 *Act* 18 & 19 *Chas. II*, c. 8 § 26 That the said Citizens..may retaine the Memoriall of soe sadd a Desolation. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* IX. 62 The Tune I still retain, but not the Words. 1731–8 Swift *Polite Conv.* Introd. 78 With what Attention I listened to all their Discourses, the better to retain them in my Memory. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 113 It requires a pretty good memory to retain these distinctions. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* I. 322 In waking thoughts she still retains The memory of these wildering pains. 1883 Wace *Gospel & Witnesses* IV. 85 The mind..unable to retain any but the simplest thought.

absol. 1582 Mulcaster *Positions* V. (1887) 27 That witte maie conceiue and learne well, memorie retaine and hold fast. 1748 Gray *Alliance* 30 With Sense to feel, with Mem'ry to retain. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 524 A well-constructed brain, Keen in pursuit, and vig'rous to retain.

II. *intr.* **5.** To refrain *from* something.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 102 Vespasian..had sic compassion, that he micht not retene fra teris. 1602

MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, They can scarce retaine from bursting foorth In plaine revolt.

†**6.** To adhere, belong, be attached, or be a retainer *to* one. Also *transf.* *Obs.*

1548 ELYOT, *Cliens*, is he that belongeth or reteyneth to som man in authoritee, to haue his defence and assistence in honest causes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 48 b, He was reteynyng to Sergius Paulus, whiche was proconsull. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 156 As many retaine unto Noblemen, not to doe them any service, but to have their countenance. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 440 Those other Rils to Seuerne which retaine, And tended not on Teame. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 42 Not only the Sadduces and such as retaine unto the Church of God. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 135 Most of the Members..thought it an honour to retain to some great Lord, and to wear his blew Coat. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 320 Idea I wait a while till I have examin'd thee, whence thou art, and to whom thou retain'st. Art thou of ambition's train?

†**7.** To continue, remain. *Obs. rare* —1.

a 1631 DONNE *Ep. C'tess Huntingdon* 109 No more can impure man retain and move In that pure region of a worthy love.

Retainabi·lity. [See next and -ITY.] Capability of being retained.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 81 We have generally understood the retainability of an impression to mean the power of recalling it at any future time.

Retai·nable, *a.* [f. RETAIN *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being retained.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 257 Half the enterprizes of our antijacobin ministers..would only serve to restrict the French within retainable limits. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 526 The box is..made retainable together by two obliquely grooved holders. 1889 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 190 Their collection in this retainable form will be welcomed.

Hence **Retai·nableness.**

1832 BENTHAM *Ess. on Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 305 Conciseness is, in many instances, contributory to..retainableness.

Retai·nal. [f. RETAIN *v.* + -AL.] Retention.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 631 A discussion..of the claims of each to retainal or dismissal. 1807 *Ibid.* V. 201 In their retainal of the militia.

† **Retai·nder.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 retein-, 5–6 reteyndre; 5 reteign-, reteyndour; 5–6 reteyn-, 6 retayn-, 7 retainder. [f. RETAIN *v.*, app. on the analogy of *attainder*, *remainder*. Cf. RETAINER [1].]

1. Retention. (Cf. RETAINER [1] 1.)

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 616/1 Reteindre and perceyvyng of Custumes and Subsidies. 1473 *Ibid.* VI. 91/2 Any Graunte.., Ratifications, Confirmations or Reteyndres of any Dette or Duetie. 1503 *Ibid.* 523/1 Endentures to be made of all suche reteynders, receyvyngs and perceyvyngs.

2. A token of retainership.

1472 *Cov. Leet Bk.* f. 215 That noo Reteindres, lyuerees, signes ne tokenys of clothing,..be taken, had nor vsed by thinhabitauntes of our Citie. 1474 *Ibid.* f. 222, I schall..forbere to yeve, take or resceyve any lyueree, reteigndour or cognesaunce. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Unlawfull mayntenaunces, gyvyng of lyvereys, signes, tokens, and retaynders. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxi. (1739) 142 Matters concerning Maintenance, Liveries, Retainders.

3. = RETAINER [1] 2.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 626 Temporall lordes, in those dayes, kept other maner of housholdes and other maner of reteyndour of housholde seruauntes. 1545 *State Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) V. IV. 408 Charging all the saide tenauntes ..in no wise to agre to anye suche reteynder with anye other mane.

Hence † **Retai·ndership.** *Obs. rare* —1.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxi. (1739) 143 Yet was it the policy of these Kings to make them all of their own Livery and Retaindership.

Retained (*rĭtē·nd*), *ppl. a.* [f. RETAIN *v.*]

1. Restrained; kept back or in check.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guilleneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/2 When we desire to provoacke the retayned and kept backe menstruositeyes. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 63 What astonishment was it to those, who had before seen her in her retained course of life. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* Wks. 1857 II. 479 Persons that..have not that holy, retained, bridled way of using their repast. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 186 With her eyes over-full of retained tears.

2. Kept on; preserved.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 204 Great eagerness was manifested to be nominated one of these retained scholars. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 55 The alteration of the retained elements of words.

Retainer [1] (*rĭtē·nəɹ*). Forms: 5 reteignour, 6 reteynour(e; 5 reteigner, reteyner, 7 reteiner, 7– retainer. [f. RETAIN *v.* + -ER [4]. Cf. RETAINDER.]

1. The act or fact of retaining, withholding, or keeping for oneself; an authorization to do this. Now *rare*. (Cf. RETAINDER 1.)

1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 235/2 Eny Assignement, Graunte or Reteignour made..to eny persone..uppon the seid xv^me ..for money lent. 1472–3 *Ibid.* VI. 60/1 The same Letters Patentes, as to the reteyner, havyng, and perceyvyng of Custumes. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 303. 134 The woman shall be endowed of the third part of the rent by way of retainer. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 18 The one [instance being] that of retainer, where a creditor is made executor or administrator to his debtor. *Ibid.* IV. Index, Retainer of servant by another. 1846 BATEMAN *Law Auctions* (ed. 3) 270 There was no averment that..the goods were put up to sale at the request of the defendant or on his retainer, and that there was no retainer shewn at the time of the request to put up the goods to sale.

2. †*a.* Engagement of a person as a servant or for some other office. *Obs.*

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 633/2 Every Reteyner by Indentuie or other writyng..of eny persone..other then to be menyall Servaunt. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 8 b, The reteiner of those two Chaplaines remaineth, and they without new reteiner may take two Benefices. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 615. 311 The retainer of a servant according unto the Statute of Labores upon condition is good without deed.

†*b.* Entertainment or maintenance of dependents or adherents. *Obs.*

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 14 § 1 That all his statutes.. made ayenst such as make unlaufull reteynours and such as so be reteyned..be pleynly observed. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 39 Wilde Weleshmen, whome he..had rather..compelled by lordely and streite commaundemente then by liberall wages and gentle reteynoure.

c. The fact of being retained in some capacity.

1775 J. RAYNER *Readings on Statutes* 116 The meaning of 'before Retainer', must be that such Discovery..is..not within the Rule of Secrecy. 1781 ATKYNS *Reports Cases in Chancery* II. 525 *note*, It appearing that this discovery..had been made before the retainer of him as solicitor, the court were of opinion that he might be sworn. 1848 ARNOULD *Marine Insur.* I. iv. (1866) I. 156 The giving of such notice was part of the common law duty of the defendants, to be implied from their retainer as Commission Agents.

d. An authorization given to an attorney to act in a case. Chiefly *U. S.*

1816 CHITTY *Suppl. Treat. Pleading* 166 The declaration may commence with the statement of the defendant's retainer. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 472/1 Although it is not indispensable that the retainer should be in writing,..it is very expedient. 1874 ABBOTT *U. S. Digest* (Ser. 1) II. 340/1 A mere parol retainer is sufficient to authorize an attorney to commence a suit.

attrib. 1836 CHITTY *Practice of the Law* III. I. 117 Since the Stamp Duty on the Warrant has been repealed, no retainer fee is allowed.

3. A fee paid to a barrister to secure his services; engagement by a retaining-fee.

1818 BYRON *Juan* I. xv. *note*, After taking my retainer, he went over to them. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 272/1 A retainer, if for a particular cause, and for a particular stage of that cause, is called a common retainer, and it now consists in the payment of the sum of one guinea. 1869 *Daily News* 6 July, A general retainer gives to the person who so retains a counsel the right to a refusal of his services. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 2/2 The new rules for regulating the practice of counsel as to retainers.

transf. 1784 HORNE *Lett. Infidelity* xiv. 215 You are men of too much sense..to take a retainer from Simon Magus. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Gd. Word Winter*, I happen to hold Winter's retainer this time. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 220/2 He has been extolled by authors holding no retainer as biographers.

b. A sum paid to secure special services if required.

a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 25 The House resolved to grant half-pay to the disbanded officers..The half-pay was meant to be a retainer as well as a reward. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 111 I'm paying you a big retainer for the Melbourne events.

Retainer [2] (*rĭtē·nəɹ*). Also 6 reteyn-, retaynour, 6–7 reteyner, 7 -tayner, -teiner. [f. RETAIN *v.* + -ER [1] (and -OR 2).]

1. One who or that which retains or holds; a maintainer, preserver.

1548 ELYOT, *Clientellaris*, the homage that the clientes make to theyr reteynours. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 329 To see that they bringe not sinne vpon them, by making them vniust retainers of other mens goods. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* VII. xxii. 679 It is to be vnderstood, that it is hard to haue one spannell..to be an excellent raunger, an excellent finder, and an excellent retainer. 1693 [see RETENTION 3]. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix, One that has forgot the common Meaning of Words, but an admirable Retainer of the Sound. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 517 The inciter to mirth, yet the retainer of order. 1855 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. I. 179 Limestone soils..are bad retainers of water. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 2/1 The arbitrator is to impose what conditions he thinks fit on the retainer of enclosures.

2. A dependent or follower of some person of rank or position; one attached to a house, or owing it service. Now only *Hist.* or *arch.*

'Retainer..signifieth in the common law, a seruant not meniall nor familiar, that is not continually dwelling in the house of his Lord or Master, but onely vsing, or bearing his name or liuery' (Cowell, 1607).

1540 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 267, I resayuyd thayr Chyldren and Freendes not as Retaynours. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 80 A Reteyner, *cliens*. 1598 FLORIO *Dict.* Ep. Ded. 4 The retainer doth some seruice, that now and then but holds your Honors stytrop. 1606 DEKKER *Newes fr. Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 123 The great Lord of Tartary will shortly haue no roome for all his retayners. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 337 Retayners..are willing to belong to a gentleman, but yet it is but for their owne priuate aduantage. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* iv. Wks. 1755 II. I. 184 Harry the Second..was always attended with a number of his countrymen, retainers at his court. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VI. Wks. 1813 I. 439 This design was revealed to the two earls by one of Morton's retainers. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 332 None have resided there but great men and their retainers, who are drawn thither by the court. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, He..was one of the house's retainers and owed vassalage to it. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 551 A swarm of armed retainers whom the lord could not control, and whom he conceived himself bound to protect.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* Also const. *to*.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 113 Where Powres are your Retainers, and your words (Domestickes to you) serue your will. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 25 All Church-members are Christians, that is, retainers to Christ. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 207 It is incredible how great a Multitude of Retainers to the Law there are at Naples. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 133, I, like you, have long been a retainer of the muses, as you may see by their livery. 1831 LAMB *Elia* II. *Newspapers* 35 *yrs. ago*, In those days every Morning Paper, as an essential retainer to its establishment, kept an author, who [etc.]. 1864 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* vi. (1874) 118 For the benefit of our fourfooted retainers.

c. U. S. A person irregularly attached to an army; a sutler, camp-follower. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Retai·nership. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The state or position of being a retainer; the system of having retainers.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 141 A Reteynership, *clientela*. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VIII. viii. (1864) V. 31 His household was on a scale vast even for that age of unbounded retainership. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., With the farce of retainership, the Highland 'gatherings' are an insult to manhood.

Retai·ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. RETAIN *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb, in various senses.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 257 Without ony reteynyng or withholdyng-agayn to hym or to his heires. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 49/2 Tyll by reteignyng of the same rent..he or they..be contented. *c* 1500 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamber Cas.* (1903) 97 He neyther can ne may defende them..by-cause of the saide reteynyng in warde. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 88 Here his witte shalbe new set on woike:.. his memorie, for sure reteyning, better exercised. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 37 Italian examples of being captious and retaining of spleene. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 104/2 A kind of vessel ready prepared for the retaining of water. 1892 [see RETAIN *v.* 2 d].

Retai·ning, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That retains.

1. Serving to retain or hold by physical force or resistance; esp. *retaining wall*, a wall built to support a mass of earth or water.

1611 COTGR., *La Retentive*, the retaining force of nature whereby food is held in the stomacke. 1827 STUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 285 Forming a sort of circular Retaining-bank. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 380/2 In the backing of retaining-walls..it may in many cases be advantageously applied. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 753/2 *Retaining Ring* (Railway), a metallic ring which secures the wheel-center to the tire *Ibid.*, A retaining valve.

2. *Retaining fee*, = RETAINER [1] 3. Also *bribe*.

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. vii, While I plead for you, your aunt has given me a retaining fee. 1709 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* I. i, I find Dorante, my master's Uncle, has given you a retaining fee. 1727 POPE & GAY *What passed in London* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 272 Imagining a Pension was only an annual retaining Bribe. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* I. 27 A note of twenty pounds, received as a retaining fee. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Oct. 310/3 Besides all this, there are 'retaining fees' and presents.

Retainment (*rĭtē·nmĕnt*). Also 5 retene-, reteign-, 6 reteygne-, retayne-, 7 reteine-. [f. RETAIN *v.* + -MENT.] The (*or* an) act of retaining; retention; † entertainment, maintenance.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 456 Brennynge mony ryalle maners..and places of the retenement of the duke of Lancastre. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 151/1 Such takyng or takynges, recettements, abettementes or reteignementes.. shuld be adjugged grete Treson. 1548 GILBY *Pr. Masse* 139 Lesse we through reteygnemente and usage therof be occasioned to resume..the sayd bishop. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. lxiv, Though hee had those inforcements of expence Both for offence, retaynements, and defence. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* IV. i, It breeds such feare in me, That makes this thy reteinement. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. xi. § 3 (1713) 207 The Retainment of the same Name which the deceased had here, unless there be some special reason to change it. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 230 Correctly insisting upon the Romish Retainment of the great Catholic Articles of Faith.

Reta·ke (*rĭ-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To take again; to take back.

1436 [see RETAKING]. *a* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LX. i, O God be reconcil'd, Our leading now retake. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* D 2, Wilt haue those Soules which thou in vs didst settle? Retake them as thine owne. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 50 A day should be appointed, ..and the Remonstrance to be then retaken into consideration. 1681 BLLON *New Myst. Physic* 68 Thus the Remedy being re-taken, after some time of rest, makes a greater Impression. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 79 They retook the Blue Colour they had at first. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, The expectations she had crushed, retook possession of her heart. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* VI, She retook her chosen place at the bottom of the table. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 876/2 It is not a declaration that the vendor intends to retake possession.

2. To recapture.

1645 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* 13 Aug., Major-general Langhere ..retook Haverfordwest. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 274 Who retook the Standard of Guyen.., lost to the French in a fierce charge. 1724 RICHERS *Hist. Royal Genenl. Spain* 186 Gibralter, which the Christians endeavour'd afterwards ineffectually to retake. *a* 1732 SWIFT *William II* Wks. 1768 IV. 256 The king..retook his prisoner, and..sent him into Normandy. 1822 LAMB *Elia* II. *Confessions of a Drunkard*, The devil could not have devised a more subtle trap to retake a backsliding penitent. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1286/1 The siege had been raised and Berber retaken.

absol. 1766 BURROW *Rep.* II. 689 Our Ships of War.. cruise, in order to re-take, as well as to take.

3. *absol.* To take in return.

1847 STAUNTON *Chess Player's Handbk.* 203 If..he take the B. with Kt., you retake with your Q.

Hence **Reta·ken** *ppl. a.*

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2793/4 Yesterday came into this Port the Deptford Frigat from Falmouth, with a re-taken Merchant-man. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4702/3 The third [is] a re-taken Virginia Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Reprise*, a retaken ship.

Reta·ker. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who retakes.

1689 *Treaty* in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 473 The Estimation shall be made by the Retaker. 1766 BURROW *Rep.* II. 689 So, the Right of Re-taking, is not personal to the Re-taker, but national, to any Subject of the Re-taker's Nation. 1826 KENT *Comm.* I. v. (1858) I. 119.

Reta·king, *vbl. sb.* [f. RETAKE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb; recapture.

1436 HEN. VI in Rymer *Fœdera* X. 635 Touching the Prorogation of the same Trewes, or elles Retakyng of newe. 1611 FLORIO, *Rappigliatione*, a retaking. 1640 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. iv. 38 The first was a re-taking word for word of that old Covenant. 1693 LYDE (*title*), A True..Account of the Retaking a Ship [etc.]. 1766 [see RETAKER]. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 304 The retaking of Louisburg was their first and grand object. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xi. 56 The mere retaking of an animal that one has had in hand before.

Retaliate (rĭtæ·lĭ,ēĭt), *v.*[1] [f. ppl. stem of late L. *retāliāre* (Gellius), f. *re-* RE- + *tālis* such-like: cf. *tālio*, *-ōnis* a punishment or penalty similar to the injury done.]

1. *trans.* To requite, repay in kind, make return for: **a.** a kindness, civility, etc. Now *rare.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. § 29 Neither lesse was his Maiesties desire to retaliate the Citizens and other his Subiects true affections. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 137 Our Ambassador sent word..to the Dukes son, his visit should be retaliated. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 27 They love to retaliate Kindnesses, and hate any should think they are of a churlish nature. 1718 LAWSON *Carolina* Ded., I cannot, in the least, pretend to retaliate Your Lordships Favours to me. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. 199 The Spaniards retaliated the benevolence of Archdale.

b. injury, ill-treatment, etc.

a 1631 DONNE *Prohibition* ii, Not that I shalbe mine owne officer, And hate with hate againe retalliate. 1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf.* 38 Thus you have forced me to retaliat your provocation. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xviii. (1715) 143 They should retaliate the Injuries receiv'd from the Barbarians, by carrying the War into their own Country. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 114/1 The Dutch Commodore.. resolved to retaliate the supposed injury he had received. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) IV. 250 In order to retaliate these hostilities, the Spaniards undertook the siege of Gibraltar. 1827 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 200 The native officers..imagined they had now authority for retaliating some of the indignities. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 686 They used their abilities to retaliate the injury.

c. Const. *upon* (a person). Also, to inflict in return, to cast back, *upon* (one).

1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 185 Thus did the Lord..retaliate upon him the innocent blood which he had shed. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 132 May not other Princes account it hard and unreasonable, and consequently retaliate the like upon us? 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 143 He retaliated on the Avars..the same calamities which they had inflicted on the nations. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 157 An opportunity..for retaliating the charge of outrageous ambition upon William himself.

† **2.** To give in return or reply. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 73 This wretch so blazed himself, and in requitall..had no other language retaliated him, saue teares, sighes,..and strange feares.

† **3.** To repay or requite (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1642 R. HARRIS *Sermon* 27 Yea, hee will..retaliate our Adversaries and justify our Cause. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 87 Consider with your selves how you have retaliated me! **4.** *intr.* To make return or requital: † **a.** of a kindness, civility, etc. *Obs.*

1658 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 126 This your kindness obliges me to retaliate with as much piety as becomes a Christian. 1675 TEONGE *Diary* 1 Aug., Our Capt. would not salute the cytty, except they would retaliate. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xii, It comes in my way here to retaliate to him by the just mention [etc.]. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxvi, Well-placed liberality..may load the person obliged with the sense of the duty he lies under to retaliate; this is gratitude.

b. of injury, insult, etc.

1668–9 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 245 If our act ly heavy upon them, 'tis but reason that they may retaliat. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 57 Men..retaliate.. under the notion of having received harm. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) IV. 385 To retaliate for the affront he pretended to have received. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiv. II. 230 The Æginetans retaliated by the capture of their sacred vessel. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xv. 70 He was now more anxious to explain his own conduct than to retaliate upon his adversaries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 390 Then we ought not to retaliate or render evil for evil to any one.

Hence **Reta·liated, Reta·liating** *ppl. adjs.*

1623 FLETCHER *Reward of Faithf.* Ep. Ded., I am glad your Estates will be alwayes beyond any retaliating kindnesses of mine. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 208 She treated his passion with retaliated contempt. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 78 In the act of inflicting such retaliated suffering, a vent is opened for the passions struggling within. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 271 The 'Liber Studiorum' was begun by Turner in retaliating rivalry of Claude's 'Liber Veritatis'.

† **Reta·liate,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] *trans.* To retail.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. 180 Lavishing by wholesale, all honour on one, and scarce Retaliating out any respect to the other.

Retaliation (rĭtæli,ē·ʃən). [See RETALIATE *v.*[1] and -ATION.]

1. The action of retaliating; the return of like for like; repayment in kind; requital, reprisal.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. xii. (1602) 57 The Romanes vsed specially, eight sortes of chastisements, .. imprisonment, stripes, retaliation,..and death. 1656 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 370 If intreaty and fair means will nothing avail,..the severity of Retaliation must take its course. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 29 Contentiousness and Cruelty seldom fail of Retaliation. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 106 If bare retaliation..always begets resentment in the person upon whom we retaliate, what would that excess do? 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 341 The just law of retaliation has at last overtaken the little contemptible tyrant. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 221 Retaliation thus exercised, of course, leads to new disputes. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 9 Where justice could only be executed by crime, each act of violence provoked fresh retaliation. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 182 They in 'retaliation' attacked the Indian colonies.

2. An instance of this; a return or requital:

a. of injuries, etc.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd., Sylla.., who having thus served the Body of Marius could not but fear a Retaliation upon his own. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 478 We have caused them to be burned as a Sacrifice or Retaliation. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 270 A severe retaliation was inflicted. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 179 No Servian song commemorates this sanguinary retaliation on the Turks. 1891 ROSEBERY *Pitt* xi. 187 It does not come within the compass of this narrative to describe that insurrection, its massacres and retaliations.

† **b.** of kindness or civility. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 10, I pray let me injoy it in that fair proportion that I desire to return unto you by way of correspondence and retaliation. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 32 *note*, Meaning a retalliation of Love. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 23 He that receives a Courtesie, remains, Till his Retaliation, bound in Chains. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 335 'Tis a kind of Avarice to do good in hopes of a Retaliation. 1731–8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* Introd. 5, I entertained Four of each Sex at my own Lodgings once a Month, by way of Retaliation.

Hence **Retalia·tionist,** one who advocates retaliation, esp. against tariffs imposed by other countries. Also *attrib.*

1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 381 If the treaty be not concluded soon the retaliationist cry may become too strong to be resisted.

Reta·liative, *a.* [See RETALIATE *v.*[1] and -IVE.] Tending to, or of the nature of, retaliation; vindictive, revengeful.

1819 *Metropolis* I. 260 My retaliative spirit..told me that it was beneath my dignity. 1833 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. & Addr.* (1890) I. 8 Unitarians are beginning to perceive the error of this retaliative logic.

Reta·liator. [-OR 2.] One who retaliates.

1898 *Month* Aug. 215 The memory of the cruelties..must have been keen in the memories of the retaliators.

Reta·liatory, *a.* [f. RETALIATE *v.*[1] + -ORY.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, retaliation.

1813 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 190/1 We are obliged to conclude our account of the American campaign with the notice of some retaliatory measures. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 170/2 Putting an end to incessant raids on the one side, and retaliatory invasions on the other. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/2 If Lord Salisbury is bent upon a retaliatory policy he must not stop with Spain.

† **Reta·ling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*—[1] [f. late L. *retāliāre.*] Retaliation.

1626 W. SCLATER *Three Serm.* (1629) 10 If desires of revenge and retaling of wrongs [arise], doe good for evill.

† **Reta·lion.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *tāliōn-em*, after *retāliāre.*] Retaliation.

1610 WILLET *Daniel* 187 The law of retalion required that false accusers should indure the same punishment.

Reta·lk, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To talk *over* again.

1798 H. WALPOLE *Lett., Remin.* (1857) I. p. CXXX, Sometimes the King would quash the proposal in question, and yield after retalking it over with her.

† **Reta·lly,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. late L. *retāliāre.*] *trans.* To retaliate; to give in return.

1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 161 If you would returne and retally favours for favours received.

‖ **Reta·ma.** [Sp. *retama*, ad. Arab. *retām*, pl. of *retem.*] A class of shrubby plants, chiefly found in the Mediterranean region, related to the broom, and usually referred to the genus *Genista.*

[1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 42 *Spartium monospermum*, which the Spaniards call *Retamas*, grows like willow bushes along the sea-shore.] 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 66 In the midst of this plain are tufts of the *retama*, which is the *Spartium nubigenum* of Aiton. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 797/2 The region of Retama (*Cytisus nubigenus*), a species of white-flowering and sweet-scented broom, which is found as high as 11,000 feet. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 2/1 The retama bushes gave no shade from the hot attack of the sun in the zenith.

Retard (rĭtā·ɹd), *sb.* [a. F. *retard* (= Sp., Pg. *retardo*, It. *ritardo*), f. *retarder*: see next.]

1. Retardation, delay. *In retard*, retarded, delayed; in the rear *of.*

1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* 1859 II. 353 A single day's retard, 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. x. (1872) VI. 65 The rearward regiments..are in painful retard. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iv. 132, I was far in retard of them in real knowledge.

2. *Retard of the tide* or *of high water*, the interval between the moon's transit and the high water following upon this. Also *ellipt.*

1833 *Phil. Trans.* CXXIII. 19 The retard..at Portsmouth appears to be intermediate between that at Brest and at London. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 257* *marg.*, Retard of high water upon the moon's transit. 1862 *New Amer. Cycl.* XV. 471 At Boston, this delay, which is called the retard, or age of the tide, is nearly 36 hours.

Retard (rĭtā·ɹd), *v.* [ad. F. *retarder* (13th c., = Sp. and Pg. *retardar*, It. *ritardare*), or L. *retardāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *tardus* slow.]

1. *trans.* To keep back, to delay, hinder, impede (a person or thing in respect of progress, movement, action, or accomplishment).

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 75 Here is one double that retardeth myne ymagynacyon. 1636 DENHAM *Destr. Troy* 423 The one retarded was By feeble age, the other by a wound. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 260 The sight of this fishing retarded us above an houre. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* IV. 41, I must retard her while I get my pardon. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. 282 Since smallest things can give our sins a twitch, As crossing straws retard a passing witch. 1732 LLDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 291 This fleet..was extremely retarded by the winds. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 21 We had been much retarded by difficulties, and waiting for wearied guides. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vi. 253 When these waves [of light] enter a prism of glass they are retarded. 1868 OUSELEY *Harmony* ix, When the fifth is retarded, the dissonance of the second by retardation is produced.

2. To delay the progress or accomplishment, to impede the course, of (an action, movement, etc.).

1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 158 That sa haly a work be not retardit. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. v, This'll retard The worke, a month at least. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 91 The principall causes which have hindred and retarded the due answering of the Kings Revenues and Debts. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 268 They neither assist nor retard the Revolutions of the Planets. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 40 Nor let the night retard thy full career. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. v. (1869) I. 371 They would retard instead of accelerating the further increase. 1822 LAMB *Elia* I. *Old Actors*, He seemed to keep back his intellect, as some have had the power to retard their pulsation. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxv. VIII. 379 The patriots endeavoured to avert or retard the ruin of the League. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 98 Capillary attraction appears to retard the formation of ice.

b. To defer, postpone, put off. *rare.*

1735 in *Pope's Lett.* Suppl. 22 He retarded his Edition of Mr. Cromwell's Letters till the Twenty-Second of March. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, If we were now either to advance or retard the hour of refection beyond the time.

3. *intr.* To be delayed; to come, appear, or happen later; to undergo retardation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 194 Putrefaction..shall retard or accelerate according to the subject and season of the year. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 38 The Comet advances.. towards the East, and..retards towards the West. 1738 *Ibid.* XL. 312 The next Evening it retarded two Hours. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 520/2 Its motion from Q to *o* must retard by the same degrees as it accelerated in passing from *s* to Q. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* App. (1810) 61 Until the arrival of my sergeant and the balance of the party (should they not retard more than 20 days). 1849 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* § 681 Through BE the force retards, and the moon approaches.

b. To delay *to* do something. *rare*—[1].

a 1732 GAY *Tales, Apparition*, Call loud on Justice, bid her not retard To punish murder.

† **Reta·rdance.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *retardance*: see prec. and -ANCE.] Retardation.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Evij, Suche retardance, som fooles and withoute practyse, thincketh it to proceade of honesty. 1586 Q. ELIZ. in *Lett. Q. Eliz. & Jas. VI* (Camden) 38, I hope that my many waighty affayres..may make my lawful excuse for the retardance of the answer.

Reta·rdant, *a. rare.* [Cf. prec. and -ANT; also RETARDENT.] Retarding, tending to hinder.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 1 If any thing I have said or done be..dissonant or retardant to a most severe Reformation. 1885 STEDMAN *Poets Amer.* 468 We know the retardant effect of society upon artists of exalted sensibility.

† **Reta·rdate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *retardātus*, pa. pple. of *retardāre* to RETARD.] Retarded.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4/1 They have verye retardate breathe. *Ibid.* 41/2 The operatione..is uncertayne, retardate and slowe.

Hence † **Reta·rdately** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1].

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48 b/2 The aquosity which is verye retardatelye expelled.

† **Reta·rdate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *retardāre.*] *trans.* = RETARD *v.*

1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. To Rdr. ¶ 3 That..which for a long time did retardate my perswasion. 1633 HARR *Diet of Diseased* III. XXX. 366 The blood might a little retardate and hinder this operation. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 135 The Entireness of the Turkish Empire may retardate Antichrist's ruine.

Retardation (rĭtaɹdē·ʃən). Also 5 **retardacion, -acioun, -acyoun.** [a. F. *retardation*, †*-acion* (14th c., = Sp. *retardacion*, It. *-azione*), or ad. L. *retardātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *retardāre* to RETARD.]

1. The action of retarding, delaying, or making slower in respect of action or movement, or later in happening; an instance of this.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgrime* 12362 Sythe thys bodyes celestyal..Ben let thus in ther mocyouns, And han swych retardacyouns. 1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 161/1 To grete delay and retardation of procedyng. 1508 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 451 The retardacion of their ambassade. 1513 HEN. VIII in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. II. 6 By the retardation of our said ship she now lately fell into the daungier & hands of the Mores. 1597 I. T. *Serm. Paules Crosse* 66 Retardation of death, of this saith Ezechiel, I will not the death of a sinner, but rather that hee turne and liue. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 1 Causing a retardation of reading, and some sloth or relaxation of memory. 1661 COWLEY *College*, All manner of Experiments concerning Plants, as their Melioration, Acceleration, Retardation. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. ii. (1852) 46 Finding the Reformation of the Church..to labour

under a sort of hopeless retardation. 1759 B. Stillingfleet *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 253 In order to determine accurately the acceleration or retardation of the winter. 1817 Malthus *Popul.* (ed. 4) III. 421 A gradual change..would then effect the necessary retardation in the rate of increase. 1865 Ellicot *Destiny of Creature* Pref. 6 They speak of nought but obstructions and retardations, where all is buoyancy and progress. 1891 C. L. Morgan *Anim. Life & Intell.* 223 This retardation or decreased rate of growth.

†b. Lingering or staying behind. *Obs. rare*—1.

1633 T. Adams *Expos 2 Peter* iii. 18 Think upon his [Lot's] wife's retardation and retrospection.

2. In the physical sciences in various special applications: **a.** of motion or moving bodies. (Opposed to *acceleration*.)

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* Notes, Wks. (Grosart) 152/1 The acceleration or retardation of the motion of the Earth will make the sea fluctuate. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 106 The cause of this acceleration and retardation of their true Motion. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The retardation of moving bodies arises from two great causes, the resistence of the medium, and the force of gravity. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxvii. 119 Accelerations and retardations may be considered as quantities, and are measured by the changes of velocity. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 3 From a clear comprehension of the acceleration of motion in bodies the retardation of motion will be easily conceived. 1862 Spencer *First Princ.* II. v. § 56 (1875) 182 In an elliptical orbit there is now acceleration and now retardation. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 172 The retardation of the deeper part of the wave by friction against the sea bottom.

b. of the tides: (*a*) The excess of periods of high water above the solar day. (*b*) = Retard *sb.* 2.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 521/1 The difference between a solar day and a tide day is called the priming or the retardation of the tides. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 241* The average retardation from day to day being about 40 minutes. *Ibid.* 257* The retardation of high water after the moon's passage over the meridian. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 366/2 When the mean semi-range and retardation of any tide are known its height may be computed for any instant.

c. of celestial bodies. (Cf. quot. 1426 in 1.)

1812–16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 183 The amount of the retardation, from the opposition to the conjunction, is 16″.8 26′ nearly. 1849 Herschel *Outl. Astron.* § 683 Over quadrant AD, approach and retardation, therefore advance of apsides. 1873 Proctor *Moon* 93 Retardation ceases to act when the moon is at M_2.

d. of rays or waves of light, heat, etc.

1831 Brewster *Optics* xxiv. 213 They will..produce a colour or a fringe corresponding to the retardation of one of the rays within the plate. 1866 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 245 The retardation increases with the square of the length of the line. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 18 A retardation of a whole wave length..is tantamount to no retardation at all.

3. *Music.* **a.** (See quots. 1868 and 1899.)

1818 Busby *Gram. Mus.* 339 This Discord, the dissonant note of which is but a retardation of the Eighth, is liable to four changes. 1868 Ousley *Harmony* ix, When an interval of a melody (or of an inner part) is kept back in ascending, it is called a retardation. 1899 Bridge & Sawyer *Harmony* xiii, A Retardation is formed when a note, which should ascend in its progression one degree, is delayed.

b. A slackening of the tempo.

1853 *Charles Auchester* II. 180 The slightest possible retardation at its close brought us to the refrain of the simple adagio.

Reta·rdative, *a.* [=F. *retardatif*, It. *ritardativo*: see Retardate *v.* and -ive.] Tending or having power to retard.

1847 in Webster. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 327 Accelerative, or retardative force,..is that by which the velocity is accelerated or retarded. 1873 Proctor *Moon* 93 As the moon passes over the arc M_1M_2, the tangential force is again retardative.

Reta·rdatory, *a.* [Cf. prec. and -ory.] Having a retarding effect or influence.

1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 540 Not a breath of wind, retardatory or otherwise, to interfere with the regular steam-power of the vessels. 1877 Rosenthal *Muscles & Nerves* 282 Retardatory nerves have been recognised in almost all automatic apparatus. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 444 The nearer the angle between the rudder and the keel approaches a right angle, the more direct is the retardatory action.

Retarded (rĭtā·rdĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Retard *v.* + -ed 1.] Checked: impeded; delayed.

1810 Crabbe *Borough* xxiii. 320 The timid girls..Dip the small foot in the retarded brine. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 398 Retarded motion is when the velocity continually decreases. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xvii. 259 Male birds have acquired ornamental plumes at the cost of retarded flight. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 765 The first fits occur during retarded dentition.

Reta·rdent, *a.* [f. Retard *v.*] = Retardant. Also as *sb.* A retarding thing or force.

1900 *Nature* 16 Aug. 376/1 The protection afforded by various retardent materials. *Ibid.*, The necessity of applying fire retardent material in at least two thicknesses. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LVI. 508 Materials which are not good as heat retardents.

Reta·rder. [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who or that which checks or delays.

1644 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 139 They have been the retarders of the Assemblie. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2469/2 Who were retarders, or obstructers of the Designs of the Estates. 1760 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* II. xiv, Those ..sensations are great retarders of a lover's progress. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 122/2 The sledge or retarder ..is formed like a wedge. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 68 It has been in effect found that ferric sulphate is a retarder.

Reta·rding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of Retard *v.* in various senses.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 22 This..put the Ambassador in..perplexity..because of the retarding of his voiage. *a* 1631 Donne *Select.* (1840) 21 It is not a cropping, a pilling, a retarding of the growth of the vine that is threatened. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 359 The retarding of the work under..the kings of Persia. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 140, I fixed therefore the retarding of the clock 1′ 35″.

Reta·rding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That retards; that tends to delay or check.

1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1807) II. 247 The resisting force R, and..the retarding force *f*. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 609 The Retarding Quotidian..forms a direct counterpart to the anticipating. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 273 The host of retarding influences that belong to a Polar night. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* i. 21 A self-satisfaction which is retarding and vulgarising. 1898 Sloane *Stand. Elect. Dict.* 618 *Retarding Disc*, a disc used in Thomson's electric meter for retarding the revolutions of the motor shaft.

Hence **Reta·rdingly** *adv.*

1881 *Academy* 3 Sept. 174/1 M. Stapfer, at times diffuse, is nowhere retardingly dense.

Reta·rdive, *a. rare.* [-ive.] Retardative.

1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1828) II. 141 Accelerative, or Retardive Force, is commonly understood to be that which affects the velocity only. *Ibid.* (1807) II. 357 The retardive force. 1815 Gregory *Mech.* (ed. 3) I. v. v. 541 The retardive force of *f*.. = [etc.].

Retardment (rĭtā·rdmĕnt). [a. F. *retardement* (14th c.), = Sp. *retardamiento*, It. *ritardamento*: see Retard *v.* and -ment.] The act of retarding; retardation; delay, check.

1646 R. Baillie *Anabaptism* Pref., The retardment and frustration of everything which may advance the truth of God. *a* 1678 Woodhead *Motives Holy Living* 30 The great retardments he receives, who hath made some progress in holiness. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 219 That alternate acceleration and retardment of the moon's motion,..stiled the variation. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1785) II. 5, I was desirous of avoiding every possibility of farther retardment. 1814 Southey *Roderick* v. 362 The urgency of our return will brook of no retardment. 1887 Clark Russell *Frozen Pirate* ii, My retardment by the washing seas.

So **Reta·rdure.** *rare*—1.

1774 in Doran *Mann. & Manners* (1876) II. 256 The posts ..sometimes fail..owing to the retardure of the Packet boat at Ostend.

†**Reta·ry,** *v. Obs.* [app. f. Re- + Tarry *v.*, perh. after OF. *retarger*.] *trans.* To retard.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 As burthens or clogges retaryenge or lettynge them in theyr iourney.

Reta·ste (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To taste again.

1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* II. 49 Desiring to retaste his ordinary Dishes when he listed. 1796 Eliza Hamilton *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 168 We shall renew the studies, and retaste the pleasures of our youth. 1809 Syd. Smith *Serm.* II. 294 You shall re-taste again all the tumultuous pleasures of youth. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 505 Both have already tasted and re-tasted blood.

Reta·ttle, *v. nonce-wd.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To tattle or talk over again.

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 229 ¶ 3, I have been 'annotated, retattled, examined, and condoled'.

Retau·nt, *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A repeated or renewed taunt.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 34 b, He..gave me such unkynde woordes with suche tauntes and retauntes.

Retau·nt, *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To taunt again.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 109, I shall be accompted a Mecocke, a Milksop, taunted and retaunted with check and checkmate, flowted and reflowted with intollerable glee.

†**Retch,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [Cf. Retch *v.*1] A variant of Reach *sb.*1 in various senses.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 33 There was nothing within his retche and shote, but he wolde hit it in what place he wolde. 1582 N. Lichefild tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 4 b, Matters that passed common capacitie of man, and aboue the retch of naturall knowledge. 1607 Hieron *Defence* I. 107 His wordes are set vpon the tainter, and stretcht beyond their retche. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 256 (1810) 265 Whose park is in a manner insulated by the river's winding retches.

Retch, *sb.*2 [f. Retch *v.*2] = Reach *sb.*2

1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 369 The morning found him still..with many a retch and spasm.

†**Retch,** *sb.*3 *Obs. rare.* [?f. Retch *v.*1] A bent piece of iron fastening the sheat of a plough to the beam.

1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. (Dubl.) 302, Z is the double Retch, which holds up the Sheat. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Sheat* 6 T 1/2 The sheat..fastened to the beam by a retch (a piece of iron with two legs).

Retch (retʃ), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **recche**, 5 **retchyn**, 5–6 **retche**. [Var. of Reach *v.*1 (cf. Ratch *v.*1), but the trans. use might also represent OE. *reccan*.]

I. *intr.* **a.** To stretch, expand.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 317 A craft..to make þe glas tough i-now to bende and wende, and to recche out wiþ strokes of hameres. 1581 G. Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) I. 11 The greatest Boote was made of such leather as woulde shrinke in the wearing, and the other of a Hyde that would..retch. 1661 Boyle *Spring of Air* III. ix. (1682) 73 Such thin Vials are subject upon the withdrawal of the ambient Air to retch a little. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 191 Let there be a String to hang it upon, the smallest, limberest, and least subject to retch.

†**b.** To extend *from* (one place) *to* (another). *Obs.*

1489 Caxton *Fayttes of A.* I. xvii. 49 Ropes that shal retche in trauers from that one stake to that other. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxiii. 710 Trabs hath that name of traho, that is to drawe other to retche, for they retche fro one walle to a nother and is joyned and styckyd therin.

†**c.** To attain *to* (a certain place), *above*, or *beyond* (a certain limit). *Obs.*

1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 144 That curre favell in the court might retche to higher rowme. 1584–7 Grene *Card of Fancie* To Rdr., So Gentlemen,..I haue before time rashlie retcht aboue my pitch. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* II. ii, How our hands can retch Beyond their distance!

2. *trans.* To stretch or draw *out*. Also *refl.*, to stretch (oneself).

c 1475 *Prompt. Parv.* (MS. K) 425/2 Retchyn, or drawyn owt. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. x, After that he was rysen vp fro his bedde,..he retched hym self. 1575 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 509 Drawing and retching out thy body to the length and breadth of the cross. 1608 Panke *Fal of Babel* 16 Canonists..wrest the holy scriptures, as shomakers doe wrest & retch their leather with their teeth. 1650 Bp. Hall *Balm of Gilead* (ed. 3) 3 His patience is retched so farre as to curse..his Nativity. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 30 If the Soul be not retched out with the body, but settles in some room whence it may ..sway the whole body; then [etc.]. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 160 His tender Hands and Feet with Cords they retch. 18.. in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. (1883) VII. 415/1 When he had tanned [the hide] and retched it.

b. To succeed in touching (something).

1530 Palsgr. 689/2, I retche with a weapen or with my hande, *Je attains*.

Retch (retʃ, rītʃ), *v.*2 [Var. of Reach *v.*2, to which form the pron. (rītʃ) properly belongs.]

†**1.** *intr.* To hawk, bring *up* phlegm. *Obs.*—0

1548 [see Retching *vbl. sb.*2] 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Exercatio*, [It] maketh men spitte and retche vp easely. 1623 Cockeram I, *Excreate*, to retch, or spit out.

2. a. *intr.* To make efforts to vomit.

1850 P. Crook *War of Hats* 37 It made me almost retch To hear the tedious dullard prate and preach. 1861 G. F. Berkeley *Eng. Sportsman* xi. 172 A fellow..who was intermittingly prostrated by fever and ague, and lying..on the ground, retching for twelve hours out of the twenty-four. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* xi. 260 The tendency to retch from a fetid odour is immediately strengthened in a curious manner by some degree of habit.

b. *trans.* To throw up in vomiting.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 2/2 Some not able to carry their load of beer further than the gutter into which they retch the foul-smelling, poisonous liquid.

†**Retch,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare*—1. [Perh. repr. OE. *reccan* to rule, direct.] *trans.* ? To guide, lead.

1535 *Goodly Prymer, Ps.* xxiii. S ij b, He made me to feede in a full plentuouse batle grounde, and dyd dryue and retche me at leasure by the swete ryuers.

Retche, obs. form of Reuk *v.*

Re·tching, *vbl. sb.*1 *rare.* [f. Retch *v.*1] The action of stretching or drawing out.

1601 J. Wheeler *Treat. Comm.* 82 The said English Aduenturers do not sell their Clothes after they haue beene wet, and put in the water, without retching, or stretching. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., The one had wracke and limm'd my thoughts, with endless tenters and boundless retchings out.

Re·tching, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Retch *v.*2] †**a.** Hawking, or clearing of the throat. *Obs.* **b.** Vomiting, or making efforts to do this.

1548 Elyot, *Excreo*, to spette out with retchyng. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 401 The same medicine.. is very profitable for those which are troubled with a.. bloudy spitting out with retching. 1623 Cockeram I, *Excreation*, a retching or spitting out. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 6 Sneezing; to which frequently is join'd Gauping or Retching. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 547 The symptoms..were universal lassitude and weakness, followed by a retching. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 540 He had also nausea and retching, violent head ach. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 295 The water abates the severity of the retching. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 84 A feeling of nausea..often going on to violent retching.

Re·tching, *ppl. a.* [f. Retch *v.*1] Capable of stretching.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 163 Þe lungis ben maad of .iij. substaunciis: of fleisch þat is recchinge, & braunche of arterijs. 1621 Coton, *Marroquin chaussant*, gentle, yeelding, retching. 1625 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 60 Nor is his conscience made of retching lether. 1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 24 They have their consciences made of retching leather.

Retchlesnes's, obs. varr. Recklessness.

†**Retchless,** obs. variant of Reachless *a.*

1638 Rawlyn tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 24 For those Philosophies, which..had Retchlesse, and High, and Magnanimous Thoughts..were good for lengthening of life.

Retchless, obs. variant of Reckless *a.*

‖ **Rete** (rī·ti). Pl. **retia** (rī·tiă, rī·ʃia). Also 4 **riet**, 6 **rethe**. [L. *rēte* net.]

†**1. a.** An open-work metal plate, affixed to an astrolabe, and serving to indicate the positions of the principal fixed stars. *Obs.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 3 Thi Riet shapen in maniere of a net or of a webbe of a loppe. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* VI. (1636) 604 And though there be cut out in the Rete but 30 Almicanteraths. 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 106 Place the horizon of the rete to the altitude of the pole for that place.

†**b.** A graduated scale affixed to an astronomical telescope. *Obs.*

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 236 These [telescopes] should be fitted with a Rete or divided Scale. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 227 To which Instrument he has added many sorts of Rete's, Screws, and Apertures.

2. *Anat.* **a.** *Rete mirabile*, an elaborate network or plexus of blood-vessels; in early use *spec.* that of Galen, which is formed by the intra-cranial part of the internal carotid artery in some animals, and was supposed to exist also in man.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D iv, The sondry ensuyng withinforth ben the dura mater and the pia mater, and than rethe myrable. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* iv. 32 Rete mirabile, or wonderful caule vnder the Pannicles. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* (1631) 470 The Rete mirabile..is made of soporary arteries, which arising upward from the heart through the chest climbe vnto the head and at the Basis of the braine neere the originall of the opticke Nerues, do make this web or Net. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Vieussens asserts, with many other anatomists, that there is no *rete mirabile* in man. 1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) I. p. ccxliii, Of such retia mirabilia there are many examples in the lower animals. *Ibid.* II. 1196 An artery breaking up into a rete mirabile. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 390/1 The principal arteries form very extensive and complex *retia mirabilia*.

b. The under portion of the epidermis, in which the pigment-cells are situated. Usually in full, *rete mucosum*, or *rete Malpighii*.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 700/1 The colour of the body is found to depend on the colour of this rete mucosum. 1824 *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* X. 250 A structure..quite analogous to the coloured portion of the rete mucosum of the skin. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 88 Those parts of the *rete* which..correspond with the furrows on the surface of the cutis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 865 The female.. penetrates the horny layer of the skin and then wriggles through the rete.

3. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 382 The whole body of the larva is filled with a peculiar fatty tissue..called by entomologists the rete, epiploon, or fat-mass. This material..consists of an oily or greasy substance enveloped in a most delicate cellulosity.

Retea·ch (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To teach again.

1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 105 They would not have needed to have been taught and re-taught which are the first principles of the Oracles of God. 1846 BROWNING *Luria* v, Whose life re-teaches us what life should be. 1888 *Home Missionary* Aug. 156 Both lessons must be reviewed and repeated, and, to new generations, retaught.

Hence **Retea·ching** *vbl. sb.*

1870 SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Admonish*, In Old English this word had the sense of simply teaching..; afterwards of reteaching or reminding.

Rete·cious, *a.* [Irreg. f. L. *rēte* net.] 'Resembling net-work' (Webster, 1847; hence in subsequent Dicts.).

† Rete·ction. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *retectiōn-em*, noun of action f. *retegĕre* to uncover, disclose.] Disclosure; uncovering.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xl. Tis not impossible one thing to move Contrary wayes, which by a fit retection I strongly will evince and clearly prove. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* iii, Though this may be said to be rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a retection of its native colour than a change, yet still [etc.].

Reteer(e, obs. Sc. forms of RETIRE *v.*

Reteform, variant of RETIFORM.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 216 Their skeleton assumes a vast variety of forms, being horny or calcareous,..stellate, porous, or reteform.

Reteignew, obs. form of RETINUE.

Rete·legraph (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To telegraph again; to transmit anew by telegraph.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii, 'Certainly,' said Squeers, re-telegraphing in the same manner. 1899 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 6/7 An official dispatch..telegraphed to Sir Redvers Buller, and retelegraphed to the War Office.

Rete·ll (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To tell again; to relate anew; also, to count again.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 145 Teach Chawcer to retell a Canterbury Tale. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 372, I haue told thee often, and I re-tell thee againe, and againe, I hate the Moore. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars* IV. 52 She said some things to the King which were never by him retold to any. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. § 6. 302 This story is retold by Buchanan, and by the other perverters of the Scottish history. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 339 Had his life been prolonged one fortnight, his history would have been the history of Montrose retold. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 977/1 The stories, which are here retold so attractively.

Hence **Rete·lling** *vbl. sb.*

1644 PLATTES in *Hartlib's Leg.* (1655) 296 Mony it self..is not fit for daily use in great summes, in respect of the trouble of telling and re-telling. 1883 FURNIVALL in *F. Lane's Contn. Sqr.'s T.* I. vii, Lane's re-telling of the Romance of Guy of Warwick. 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 598/1 It has lost nothing of its horror in the retelling.

Rete·mper (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To temper again.

1598 FLORIO, *Rattemperare*, to retemper, to temper. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 31 Some keep them for a short time red hot.., then retemper them before they use them in this way. 1885 R. W. CHURCH *Discipline Chr. Char.* iv. 109 Do we not need..to retemper our slack souls, to refresh our hopes?

Hence **Rete·mpered** *ppl. a.*

1880 A. C. SWINBURNE *Studies Song* 38 Keen-edged as ice-retempered brand. 1883 MYERS *Mod. Ess.* I. 49 Storm-beaten and bleeding indeed, but with re-tempered soul.

† Retenance. *Obs.* Forms: 4 retyn-, retain-, 4–5 **retenance.** Also 4–5 **-aunce, -auns, -awns.** [a. AF. *retenaunce*, OF. *retenance*, *-ence*, f. *retenir* to retain: see -ANCE.]

1. = RETINUE.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 35 Alle þis Riche Retenaunce þat Regneden with Fals Weoren bede to þe Bruyt-ale. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 212 He with al his retenance Ne mihte noght defende his lif. *c* 1400 *Brut* CCXVIII. 258 And so he assemblede al his retynance [*v.r.* retenauntz], and went & spake vnto ham of þe Kyngus honour. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 689 in *Macro Plays* 58 Now wyll we thre do make a dance Off thow þat longe to owur retenaunce.

2. *To* or *at* (*one's*) *retenance*, at one's service or command.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 154 Him..trulich to serue, For to wend at his wyll, where-so hym liked, And redy to his retainaunce ryght as hee wolde. *c* 1430 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* 71 The flessh, the world, & eek the feend my foo, My wittes alle han at hir retenance. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 362 As a kyng ryall I sette at my plesayns, with wroth and Invy at my ryall retynawns.

† Retenant. *Obs.* [a. OF. *retenant*, pres. pple. of *retenir*: cf. prec. and -ANT.] A retainer.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15985 He gadered alle his retenauntz, Knyghtes, squiers, & seriauntz. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 478 Let al þo wolde deme wisely by þer..tirauntry on retenauntis, ande sittynge in parlement above grete lordis. *c* 1400 [see RETENANCE 1].

† Rete·nd, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *re-* RE- + L. *tendĕre* to proceed.] *intr.* To return.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Ded. I. 4 A Captain right woorthie and auenturous, And from Scotland euen newely retended.

Rete·nder, *v.* [RE-.] *trans.* To offer back.

1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* v. Wks. 1874 VI. 77 With what an humble zeale.. He did retender your faire Daughters Dower.

Retene (retīn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin: see -ENE.] A hydro-carbon, polymeric with benzene, obtained from resinous (esp. fossil) pine-wood.

1867 *Chem. News* XV. 253/1 Retene..is distinguishable from naphthalene, which it resembles in aspect, by having no odour, by its lesser solubility in alcohol, and by its melting at 95°. 1873 *Fownes' Chemistry* (ed. 11) 796 Retene forms similar needles of an orange yellow colour.

Rete·nt, *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *retent-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *retinĕre* to retain.] (See quot.)

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 495 The quantity of iron they retain (and which I therefore call their retent). *Ibid.* 504 And if the retent be variable.

† Rete·nt, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *retent-ir* to resound.] *trans.* To cause to resound.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* iii. 134 Their Pagans fell, with clamor huge to hear, Made such a dinne as made the heaven resound, Retented hell, and tore the fixed ground.

† Rete·nt, *pa. pple.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. L. *retent-us*, pa. pple. of *retinĕre* to retain.] Reserved; restrained, kept back.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* III. xi. 478 Very modest and retent in all his actions. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. iii. 26 Things that be fluent, As flitting time, by her be straight retent Unto one point. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Retent*, ..kept or holden back, staied, retained, kept in.

† Rete·nt, *pa. pple.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. L. *retent-us*, pa. pple. of *retendĕre* to unbend.] 'Unbent.'

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Retention (rĭte·nʃən). Also 5 **-cion, -cioun,** 7–8 **-sion.** [a. OF. *retencion, -tion*:—L. *retentiōn-em*, noun of action f. *retinēre* to keep back, retain. So Sp. *retencion*, It. *ri-, retenzione*.]

1. *Med.* **a.** The fact of retaining within the body one of the secretions (esp. the urine) which are normally evacuated; a case or instance of this.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 266 If þe cause come of retencioun of menstrue, þan þou schalt 3eue hir medicyns for to bringe out þe menstrue. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 109/2 Retention of vryne, & costyfnes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 623 The reliques or retensions of ventosities, whiche staie not for naturall ejections. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. G 4 b, The Retention of Urine is very painful and very dangerous: It's a Collection or Retention of ill Humours that is the Cause of it. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 237 A gentleman..had a retention of urine from an enlarged prostate gland. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 67/2 Amenorrhœa has been usually divided into retention and suppression of the menses. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 828 The presence of the biliary acids in the urine is characteristic of jaundice from retention of bile.

attrib. 1871 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 189 In the retention-cysts they [the contents] will vary with the nature of the normal secretion.

b. (See quot. 1727–38.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 309 Helping the naturall concoction, retention, distribution, expulsion, and other vertues, in a weake and vnhealthie bodie. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 296 The third action of the wombe is the Retention of the seedes. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Retention is also used, in medicine, &c. for the state of contraction in the solids, or vascular parts of the body, which makes them hold fast their proper contents.

2. a. The fact of retaining things in the mind; the power or ability to do this; memory.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 306/2 Theyr fruycion whiche is.. In profounde cognycion as to Cherubyn, and in perpetuel retencion as touchynge the thrones. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxii, That poore retention could not so much hold, Nor need I tallies thy deare loue to skore. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VII. 314 That nation..hath beene remarkable for their admirable retention, who..had all the passages of former ages by heart. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. x. (1695) 70 The next Faculty of the Mind..is that I call Retention; or the keeping of those simple Ideas, which from Sensation or Reflection it hath received. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowledge* I. xv. (1853) 115 A man that knows himself will have a regard to the Furniture of his memory..If the Retention be bad, do not crowd it. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 255 *note*, I knew him a few years ago.., high in fancy, and strong in retention. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXX. II. 411 The faculty of Retention would be useless without the faculties of Reproduction and Representation. 1891 LADD *Physiol. Psychol.* xvii. 428 The 'retention' which is commonly spoken of as necessary to the phenomena of memory, cannot be considered as a mental act.

b. The fact of maintaining, keeping up, or continuing to use something.

1625 BACON *Ess., Of Innovations* (Arb.) 527 A Froward Retention of Custome, is as turbulent a Thing, as an Innouation. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* Introd. p. xiii, The retention, in their systems, of the four gradual divisions of the logicians. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vi. (1869) 193 The retention of the old Pagan name of *Dies Solis* for the weekly Christian festival.

3. The action or fact of keeping to oneself or in one's own hands, under one's power or authority.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 25 A deduction and retencion of the sayde .iiii.s. be made in the handes of the payers of the sayd pencion. 1580–1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 362 Nather can the said Bischop have actioun aganis the said David for retentioun of the thrid of the said pensioun. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 84 His life I gaue him, and did thereto adde My loue without retention, or restraint. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 65 An uncharitable retention, which doth not love to scatter, but to snatch away. 1693 STAIR *Institut.* I. xviii. (ed. 2) 157 Retention is not an absolute extinction of the Obligation of Re-payment, or Restitution, but rather a Suspension thereof, till Satisfaction be made to the Retainer. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 114 Allowed retention of the premium. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 171 A mere acquiescence on his part in our retention of Malta. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 9. 563 The House at once insisted on the retention of its power.

† b. *Law.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Retention*, in Common-law,.. when a Court pronounceth not a full arrest, or judgement, but reserves somewhat to be afterwards ordered.

c. (See RETAIN *v.* 3 b.)

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 274 The Power of Remission, and Retention of Sinnes,..is a consequence of the Authority to Baptize.

4. † a. Detention of persons by forcible or other means. *Obs.*

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 248 Tuicheing the retentioun of the said Laurence and putting of him to libertie as a frie persoun. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 47, I thought it fit, To send the old and miserable King to some retention. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 336, I haue within this Ile bene held for winde A wondrous time; and can by no meanes find An end to my retention.

b. The action or fact of holding fast or keeping fixed in a place or position; the fact or property of being kept, or remaining, in place.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 24/1 Of the retentione of the tunge, which..we nowe call..tungetyed. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 65/2 Falling Stars are Cœlestial Bodies failing of their retention by the ordinary course of Heaven thrown down. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. § 26. 373 The frontal slopes..have a northern aspect,.. which..causes the retention of the snow upon them. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Feb. 454 The treatment consisted of ..the retention, just within the neck of the bladder, of a gum-elastic catheter.

† c. Restraint, check. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1213 To consume, cut off and chastice them by all means of repressions and retentions that be reasonable. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xv, Which wer't not surely held with strong retention, Would stirre domestick strife, and fierce contention.

d. Self-restraint or control. *rare.*

1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 507 What life more mortifyed, then to behold so much humility in soueraingne greatnesse?..In an absolute power to do all, so much retention? 1802 GIFFORD tr. *Juvenal* (1817) I. p. lxxvi, In a man of such lively passions, the retention with which he speaks of them all, is to be admired.

† e. Restriction of expenditure. *Obs. rare.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 4 The Excess of the Court in the greatest want, and the Parsimony and Retention of the Country in the greatest plenty. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 5 In pecuniary dispensations to his Favourites he was excessive liberal, yea though the exigence of his own wants pleaded retention.

5. Power to retain; capacity for holding or keeping something.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 99 No womans heart So bigge, to hold so much, they lacke retention. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 100 Where a smaller strength Magneticall altereth quickely the retention of the whole more vigorous Magnet. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 215 If the retention of the radius cease, that endeavour.., will now be in the tangent. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 307 Steel cannot be seasoned too hard for Retension (nor, as I think, for Reception) of Magnetism. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 141 Stone is the only material upon which you can operate, because of its ready absorption and retention of water. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 143 Having indeed scarcely any limit short of the retention of the stomach.

Hence **Rete·ntionist,** one who advocates the retention of territory.

1899 *Contemp. Rev.* June 795 At once an unyielding retentionist and an irrepressible and insatiable expansionist.

† Rete·ntive, *sb. Obs.* Also 4–5 **retentif,** 5 **-yf, -ywe,** 5–6 **-yve.** [a. OF. *retentive* fem.; or from the adj.]

1. The power of retaining things in the mind; recollection, memory.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Vinian*) 42 In his hart [he] wele held It—sic retentywe he had of wit. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 3735 Al that she taught him for his prowe Was voyde out of hys retentyf. 1434 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 240/1 Theire good retentyve and wyse remembraunce.

2. Retention. *rare* —[1].

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. xiii. in Ashm. (1652) 147 Water to Erth hath given ingressyon,..And Water of Erth hath purchasyd retentive.

3. A restraining force; a means of restraint.

1608 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) IV. 25 Then upon this double charge followeth a double reason; two retentives, as it were, against the first motion. 1627 BP. HALL *Epist.* VI. iii. 387 Feare is a retentiue as necessarie, not so ingenuous. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* i. 17 Cato seeth you, was an ancient watchword among the Romans, and a great retentive from evil.

4. *pl.* The organs by which the natural excretions of the body are regulated.

1678 JONES *Heart & its Right Soveraign* 499 A weather-cock in the English, or the retentives of a suckling in the British proverb, cannot be more uncertain, and unsteddy. 1717 DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scot.* I. 60 The Fright and Terror his Mother was in..so far influenc'd the Child in her Womb, that his Retentives generally fail'd him at the Sight of Weapons ever after.

Rete·ntive (rĭte·ntiv), *a.*[1] Also 4-if, 5-yf (6-yfe), -yue, -ywe. [a. OF. *retentif, -ive* (It., Sp., Pg. *retentivo*), repr. L. type **retentīvus*, f. ppl. stem of *retinēre* to hold back, retain.]

In the following passage the word employed in the French original is *latentive*: 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 [Proserpine] shorteth theyr retentyue brethe.

1. Of the mind or memory: Tenacious; good at remembering.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 338 In his hart wele held [he] It, Ay retentywe he had a wyt. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 159 The memory of the peple is not retentyf. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 60 Whan she was gone, inwardly than wrought Upon her beaute my mynde retentyfe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 112 Memorie is the power retentive of the mynde to kepe those thinges whiche by mannes wit are conceived. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* IV. 173 Many unlearned men haue better and more retentiue memories, than haue some Schollers. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* vi. 29 Those Musical Accents which our retentive faculty is preserver of. 1784 TYERS in *Johnsoniana* (1884) 186 So retentive was the memory of this man, that he could always recover whatever he lent to that faculty. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. i. 57 The student in history, unless possessed of a mind uncommonly retentive [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 287 Those who..have quick and ready and retentive wits, have generally also quick tempers.

b. Of persons: Possessed of a good memory.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 1 ¶ 8 The Idler is always inquisitive and seldom retentive. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 612 Twenty-one years had then passed since those retentive Indians had seen his face.

†**2.** *The retentive virtue* or *faculty*, the ability to retain the physical secretions, or to keep food within the stomach. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 913 The humours been to ranke and habundaunt in the body of man; Somtyme of infermetee, for the fieblesse of the vertue retentif, as phisik maketh mencion. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.), Thei helpeþ aȝens the fluxe of the womb þt comeþ of defaute of þe vertu retentyue. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1053 The..appetityve, the retentyve, the digestyve, and expulsive [virtues]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Words of Art, *Retentiue facultie, i.* the naturall power that ech part or member of the body hath to hold that which is committed vnto it, [for] the due time. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, The fat hinders appetite..and decayeth the retentive powers. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 72 Then also the Retentive and Digestive Faculties do cease from their natural Operations. [1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Faculty*, Others subdivide the vegetative faculty into attractive, retentive, concoctive, and expulsive.]

fig. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxii. § 7 It keepeth sermons in memory, and doth in that respect..help the retentive force of that stomach of the mind. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 456 His Soul has no retentive Faculty, but suffers every Thing to run from him, as fast as he receives it. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 63 The old doting Nile had lost his retentive faculty, and could no longer hold his Water.

†**3.** Sparing, niggardly, disinclined to spend. *Obs.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4504 Sche is a couetyse excessyf Of othres good; & of hire owne, sche So streit and hard is, and so retentyf, That it profyte may in no degree. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 130 Never was King more frugal, never King more retentive in his largesses. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 254 He had indeed of late been somewhat more retentive than formerly as to his faculty of disposing of kingdomes.

4. Having the property of, tending or inclined to, the retention or keeping *of* something.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phioræv.* III. xxxii. 47 The oyle of Honnie hath a vertue preseruatiue and retentiue of the haire. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 141 More thankful to Nature and retentive of her benefits are they of Fez. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 57 Unless that kind of ground be more retentive of stains than others. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 272 Woolen manufactures are..retentive of infection. 1780 HOWARD *Prisons Eng. & Wales* 88 Neither the sides nor floors..were wood, that being more retentive of scents or infection than tarras or brick. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 55 A stiff, rich, deep clay, lying on a bed of limestone, which is very retentive of moisture. 1843 DICKENS *Christm. Carol* II. 49 Nor was it more retentive of its ancient state within. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 314 The verb is most retentive of antiquity.

5. Holding or confining; keeping firm hold.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 95 Nor ayrelesse Dungeon, nor strong Linkes of Iron, Can be retentiue to the strength of spirit. 1607 — *Timon* III. iv. 82 What, are my dores oppos'd against my passage?..must my house Be my retentiue Enemy? My Gaole? 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 378 From retentive cage When sullen Philomel escapes, her notes She varies. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 567 Yet still retentive, with redoubled might Through each vain passive form [do thou] constrain his flight.

b. *Surg.* Serving to keep (a dressing, organ, etc.) in the proper place.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 45/1 That ligament which..cureth through his continuance of the remedyes applyed vnto the dissease, wherfore we may call it the retentive Ligament. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* IX. v. (1678) 219 The Retentive Ligature is fit for such parts as cannot suffer strait binding. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 205 To alter the bandage, making it only retentive. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 347 Many forms of special retentive apparatus [for movable kidney] have been devised.

c. Apt to retain or hold moisture.

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 815, I see the sands, The pebbly gravel next, the layers then Of mingled moulds, of more retentive earths. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 485 The water supplied from rain or snow is interrupted in its progress by the retentive beds. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 37 The lower part of the chalk which becomes stiff and retentive.

d. Cohesive; hard to separate. *rare.*

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 4 The Soap and Sand will be more retentive, and will not separate without some difficulty.

†**6.** Restrained, cautious, reticent. *Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* 46 So shall you be..retentiue of your slaunders, and lesse selfe-boasting of your great sufficiencies. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1352 If then there be any place in the consideration of the secrets of God, where we ought to be retentive, warie and discret, it is in this. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 513 These harts formerly vnited, were now vpon breach, which notwithstanding neuer outwardly appeared, so retentiue they were on both sides.

Hence **Rete·ntively** *adv.*

1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 8 One dear girl, just ripe enough of age Retentively to see what I should see.

†**Rete·ntive,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. as RETENT *v.* + -IVE.] That reverberates or resounds.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 263 Long Chanc'ry lane retentive rolls the sound, And courts to courts return it round and round.

Rete·ntiveness. [f. RETENTIVE *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The state or quality of being retentive; the fact of possessing retention.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. (1677) 282 The great retentiveness of his Memory. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 261 When one finds himself moved, retentiveness should beat the retreat, lest the choler may be more heated. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 301 The acuteness of our senses,..the retentiveness of our memory. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. § 3 A third fact or property of the intellect is retentiveness. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 172 The clayland farmer endeavours to counteract the heaviness and retentiveness of his land.

Retenti·vity. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] (See quot. 1881.)

1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* II. § 90 This power of resisting magnetisation or demagnetisation, is sometimes called coercive force; a much better term, due to Lamont, is retentivity. The retentivity of hard-tempered steel is great. 1887 *Proc. Physic. Soc.* Apr. (1888) 120 This experiment was made with a view of ascertaining whether the reglow would occur at a lower temperature the greater the amount of retentivity of the specimen.

‖ **Retenue** (rɛtənɪū). [F. *retenue*, f. *retenu*, pa. pple. of *retenir* to restrain.] Reserve, restraint, caution, self-control.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, The delighted Prince, having less *retenue* than his French diplomatic colleague. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* (1874) 214 This lack of *retenue* and self-possession. 1889 A. LANG *Lett. on Lit.* iii. 34 How Tom Jones combined these sentiments..with his own astonishing lack of *retenue*..is just the puzzle.

Reteration, variant of REITERATION 2.

Retere, obs. variant of RETIRE *v.*

Retest (rīɛ·), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] A renewed test.

1887 *Daily News* 20 May 3/3 Those only which passed the re-test will be placed in store. 1891 *Imperial Tariff* 269 On a warrant for the re-gauge or re-test of Wine.., the officer is to allow the regauge or re-test thereof.

Rete·st (rīɛ·), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To test again. So **Rete·sted** *ppl. a.*; **Rete·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1863 E. T. OLVER *Shilling Tariff* 92 Wine which has been fortified..after assessment will be re-tested. 1884 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 6 Sept., The committee calls for a retesting of plates on the Monadnock. 1887 *Daily News* 20 May 3/3 Troops at home are of course all armed with re-tested bayonets.

†**Rete·x,** *v. Obs.* —[1] [ad. L. *retexĕre* to unravel.] To unweave, unravel; *fig.* to undo, annul.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Retexed*, vnweaued. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 57 Neither King James, King Charles, nor any Parliament..did ever appoint that any of his Orders should be retexed.

Rete·xtive, *a. Logic.* [f. L. *retext-*, ppl. stem of *retexĕre* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Synthetical.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 295 Method, is either contextiue, or retextiue. 1850 BAYNES tr. *Port-Royal Logic* (1851) p. xxx, Analysis and synthesis (termed in it the contextive and retextive methods).

Rete·xture (rīɛ·). [RE- 5 a.] Reweaving.

1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* III. ii, My Second Volume,..treating practically of the Wear, Destruction, and Retexture of Spiritual Tissues, or Garments.

Reteyne, obs. form of RETAIN *v.*

Retha·nk (rī·), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To thank again.

1653 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 82 But to quit Metaphor, I re-thank you for the vigilance of your active endeavours in behalf of my recovery.

Retha·tch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To thatch again.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* ii. 8 The canoes were beached on the mud, and their owners engaged in re-thatching their covers with split leaves of the palm. 1899 WERNER *Captain Locusts* 180 There was that house spoilt, and her back nearly broken with cutting grass to re-thatch it.

Rethe, *a. Obs.* (? exc. *Sc.*). Forms: 1 rēðe (hrēðe, rœðe, ræðe), 3–4 reþe, 4 reth, 5 *Sc.* rethe, retht, retthe, (9) reith(e, reyth(e. [OE. *rēðe* (*rǣðe*), of uncertain relationship.]

1. Of persons (or disposition): Fierce, cruel, harsh; stern, severe; strict.

Beowulf (Z.) 122 [Grendel] wæs reoc & reþe. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* III. v, Þa wæs him sended ærest oðer biscop, reðes modes monn. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 28 Tuoeȝe hæbbende diobles of byrȝennum ut ȝe-eadon, hroeðo suiðe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* I. (Z) 294 Þonne bið he *tyraunus*, þæt is reðe oððe wælhreow. *c* 1200 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1100, He wæs swiðe strang & reðe ofer his land & his mænn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21984 [Antichrist] sal cumme reth raisand in pride. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 3819 [Thou] rageande rettlie in wodnes Helde noucht ordyr off richtwisnes.

b. *Sc.* Keen, eager, zealous.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* vii, 'Is your master a very religious man?' 'He's weel eneugh that way—no that very reithe ont.'

2. Of things: Severe, terrible, dreadful, furious.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymn* xi. 7 Fael ȝewynsumie roeðe [L. *casus secundet asperos*]. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xliii. 316 Se reða & se egeslica dæȝ. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 95 Þonne he him sylfum reþne dom & heardne ȝearnaþ & beȝyteþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Moni hit forlet for þa reða dome þe þa wes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21962 His first comme it was ful smeth, þe toþer sal be rugh and reth. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. x. 1902 Bot ay withe roris reythe he rerde.

b. *esp.* of rain, the sea, floods, etc.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. 27 Þonne hi strong dreceð wind under wolcnum.., oþþe hi eft se reða ren onhrereð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22145 Brathli to do þe se be reth, And brathli to do it be smeth. *Ibid.* 24838 (Edin.), Þe wedir als in somer smeþe Son bigan be rug and reþe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. viii. 306 (Wemyss MS.), Boggis beillit out and bristit, And ranys reith. *Ibid.* IV. xiii. 1412 (Royal MS.), Off Tybere the rywere Sa retht off spate wyth watrys sere Ras.

Rethe, variant of RATHE *adv. Obs.*

Re·theness. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [See RETHE *a.*] Fierceness, roughness, asperity. Also *Sc.* eagerness, ardour (Jam. 1882).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xvii. 125 Sua eac ðam lareowe is to monianne ða liecðnesse wið ða reðnesse. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* v. i, To þon ðætte þurh all sio roeðnis ðæs stormes wæs blinnende. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Þone læddon feower awyrȝde englas mid mycelre reþnesse. *a* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 372 Wið hunda reðnysse & wiðerrædnysse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22667 Þe angels þat in heuen sal be..For þat rethnes sal þai be radd. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 239 Thir ar na foulis of ref, nor of rethnas.

Rether, obs. f. RATHER; variant of ROTHER, ox.

Rethi·nk (rī·), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To think again; to consider afresh. **a.** *trans.*

a 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 163 All the pass'd Song distinctly he re-thought. 1719 BAYNARD *Health* (1731) 2 To think, and re-think each Design. 1833 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 174 Having been rethought and re-written since, it is much more beautiful. 1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* I. 97 Hegel examined all, rethought all, and completed all.

b. *intr.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 27 Think, my dear, and re-think. 1808 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 372, I cannot help thinking and re-thinking of your going to the island so heroically. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* vi. 148 You must think and observe; re-think and re-observe.

Hence **Rethi·nking** *vbl. sb.*

1881 R. ADAMSON *Fichte* 122 Philosophy is thus the re-thinking of experience.

†**Rethmetitian,** obs. form of ARITHMETICIAN.

1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Peart* III. E j b, I finde my braines too shallow farre for study. What neede I care for being a Rethmetitian.

Rethor, Rethoric, Rethorie, etc., obs. ff. RHETOR, RHETORIC, RHETORY, etc.

Rethrograte, obs. form of RETROGRADE *a.*

Rethro·ne (rī·), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To enthrone again. Hence **Rethro·ned** *ppl. a.*

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 482 The attempt to rethrone the princes of the house of Stuart. 1839–48 BAILEY *Festus* 83 Truth shall reign, Nature shall be rethroned, and man sublimed. 1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* viii, Like a rethroned king.

Rethu·nder (rī·), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To sound or echo again like thunder.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 1070 Re-thunder'd hell, and darted all her fires. 1790 A. WILSON *Ep. to Mr. A. Clarke* Poet. Wks. (1846) 50 While harsh, the huge machine shot loud rethundering past. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 58 And now, ere the din rethunders, the youth Invokes the great name.

2. *trans.* To declaim (something) again.

1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 15 June, In that thinking which he kept up while you were rethundering Cicero's orations against Catiline.

Retia·rian, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. next + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Composed of retiarii. **b.** *sb.* A retiarius.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 159 A Gladiator..of the Retiarian Class. 1802 GIFFORD tr. *Juvenal* viii. 294 The wonder is, they turn not fencers too, Secutors, Retiarians.

‖ **Retiarius** (rīʃi,ɛ·rĭəs, rɪʃ-). [L. *rētiārius*, f. *rēte* a net.] A Roman gladiator who carried a net with which to entangle his adversary.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 267 And there Gracchus, Romes infamy, doth arm'd appear, A Retiarius. 1693 STEPNEY in Dryden *Juvenal* (1697) 209 As Retiarius he

Attacks his Foe; First waves his Trident ready for the throw, Next casts his Net. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xliii, As in throng'd Amphitheatre, of old, The wary Retiarius trap'd his foe. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 241/2 The retiarius attempted to cast his net over the head of the secutor. 1858 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* II. 289 Another lamp in the same collection has a retiarius holding his trident. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 96, I..encountered a retiarius, and the meshes are on my head and arms.

Retiary (rī·ʃiări), *sb.* [See prec. and -ARY.]

1. =RETIARIUS. *rare*—⁰.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Retiary*, he that casts a net, properly in fighting to take his enemy.

2. A net-making or geometrical spider.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 184, I shall consider those [spiders] I intend to notice, under the usual names of weavers and retiaries.

Retiary (rī·ʃiări), *a.* [f. as prec.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the making of webs, nets, or net-like structures.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Garden of Cyrus* ii. 41 And beside this kinde of work in Retiarie and hanging tectures, in embroderies, and eminent needle-works [etc.]. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 197 No other combination of meshes can convey such an idea of human ingenuity and inventiveness in the retiary art.

2. Fighting with a net; using a net like a retiarius. Also *fig.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 42 That the networks ..of antiquity were little different in the form from ours.., is confirmable from the nets of the Retiarie gladiators. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* I. § 24 Our inward Antagonists,..like Retiary and Laqueary Combatants, with Nets, Frauds and Entanglements fall upon us. 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 298 Let not the surpassing eloquence of Taylor dazzle you, nor his scholastic retiary versatility of logic illaqueate your good sense.

3. *Retiary spider*, a spider which constructs a proper net; a geometrical spider.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xix. (1686) 214 We will not dispute the Pictures of Retiary Spiders, and their position in the Web. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 42 The neat Retiarie Spider, which seems to weave without transversion. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xiii. (1818) I. 421 *note*, May not the spinners..be peculiar to the retiary spiders, and furnish this viscid thread? 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. 185 The organs by which the retiary spiders form their curious geometric snares.

Reticence (re·tisĕns), *sb.* Also 7, 9 -ense. [a. F. *reticence* (=Sp. and Pg. *reticencia*, It. *reticenza*), or ad. L. *reticentia*, f. *retĭcēre* to keep silence: see -ENCE.] Maintenance of silence; avoidance of saying too much or of speaking freely; disposition to say little.

Not in common use until after 1830.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 841 (R.), Many times, I wis, a smile, a reticence or keeping silence, may well express a speech, and make it more emphatical. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Reticence*, silence, concealment, councel-keeping, when one holds his peace, and utters not the thing he should tell. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Reticence*, a Rhetorical Figure, when something is conceal'd that ought to be declar'd; Concealment, or passing over in Silence. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. x, A man so known for impenetrable reticence as Teufelsdröckh. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xii. 130 That frankness of hers had not been successful, and she regretted that she had not imposed on herself some little reticence. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 8 Divine wisdom betrays itself by reticence about the unseen world. *fig.* 1873 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav., Roads* (1905) 233 We learn,..through one coquettish reticence after another,..the whole loveliness of the country. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 277 The Lac de Gaube,..with a strange attraction for the swimmer in its cold smooth reticence and breathless calm.

b. Const. *of* (the thing kept back). Also *fig.*

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xx. (1866) I. 391 On no principle can it be shown, that our modern logicians are correct in denying or not contemplating the possibility of the reticence of the conclusion [of a syllogism]. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* i, My father and I both glanced round, surprised at her unusual reticence of epithets. 1868 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 363 The same breadth and subtlety of touch, the same noble reticence of colour.

c. *pl.* Instances of silence or reserve.

1814 W. TAYLOR in Robberd *Mem.* (1843) II. 449, I need not dwell on the judicious selection of matter..or on the decorous purity of his very reticences. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 550 This naughty flower-scene .. is among his lordship's reticenses. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 185 The reticences of men are often only less full of meaning than their most pregnant speech.

Hence **Re·ticence** *v.*, to pass over in silence.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 532 Some choice passages.. which from other motives he had purposely reticensed.

Re·ticency. [-ENCY.] =RETICENCE *sb.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1643) 157 The words have a rhetorical reticency in them, and are thus laid down. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 51 Wherefore, then, use they so manifold .. obscurities, insignificancies, reticencies? 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Reticency*,..a figure in rhetoric, whereby we make oblique mention of a thing, in pretending to pass it over unmentioned. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVIII. 19 Brooke pointed out numberless inaccuracies, which Camden corrected with illiberal reticency. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of Ballantrae* 165 That unhappy and secretive fault of reticency.

Reticent (re·tisĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *reticent-em*, pres. pple. of *retĭcēre*, f. *re-* RE- + *tacēre* to be silent.] Reserved; disinclined to speak freely; given to silence or concealment.

a 1834 LAMB *Letter to Coleridge* (Latham), Upon this he is naturally reticent. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result*, They are slow and reticent. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. xii, Mr. Glegg..was extremely reticent about his will. 1873 SYMONDS *Gr. Poets* iii. 89 Theognis recommends Cyrnus to be reticent, and not to communicate the whole of his plans even to his friends.

Hence **Re·ticently** *adv.*

1869 ROSSETTI *Mem. Shelley* p. CXV, The 'moral causes' thus reticently referred to are..[not] distinctly apparent.

Reticle (re·tik'l). [ad. L. *rēticulum*, dim. of *rēte* net: cf. RETICULE.]

†1. a. 'A little net, or casting net.' *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† b. A structure resembling a net. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 23 The texture of animal and vegetable fibrous substances must be a sort of reticle.

2. A set of parallel wires, threads, etc., with others intersecting them at right angles, or of lines similarly ruled upon a sheet of glass, placed in the object-glass of a telescope, in order to facilitate accurate observations.

1732 BAILEY, vol. II. (ed. 2), *Reticula, Reticle*,..a contrivance for the exact measuring the quantity of eclipses. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 590 In the common focus of the object-glass and eye-glass is placed a reticle..consisting of three horizontal and parallel fine-stretched silver wires, ..with a fourth vertical wire..passing through the centre. 1829 W. PEARSON *Pract. Astron.* II. 133 La Lande has called reticles (reticules) the most simple kind of micrometer. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 76 The reticle is a network of fine spider lines placed in the focus of the objective [of a telescope]. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 155 To detect shrinkage of the film, we impress the image of a reticle ruled in squares, on the negative before exposure, and, on development, we have these squares displayed.

Reticular (rĭti·kiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *rēticulār-is*, f. *rēticulum*: see prec. So F. *réticulaire*, It. *reticulare*, Sp. and Pg. *reticular*.]

1. Resembling a net in appearance or construction; consisting of closely interwoven fibres or filaments; net-like: a. *Anat.*

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 143 The nerve..doth dilate itselfe, and maketh the tunicke reticular. 1682 GIBSON *Anat.* 12 There is spread over the surface of the skin, a certain mucous and reticular body. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 388 The auditory nerves are represented to us by anatomists as expanded in a reticular form at the bottom of the ear. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 389 This reticular net-work in the Seal is very coarse. 1805 *Ibid.* XCV. 5 The heart is always compacted together by a delicate reticular membrane. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 6 A reticular disposition of the bony substance. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 22 The papillary layer merges into the reticular layer without distinct line of demarcation.

b. In other applications.

1720 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 85 He found it intirely coagulated,..with a reticular Pellicle upon the Surface exposed to the Air. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 265 Contenting themselves either with the bark of trees, or the reticular covering of a coco-nut. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 83 Hepatic Pyrites..is found crystallized..or reticular. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 403 It has..a slightly serrated, reticular leaf.

2. *Arch.* Of masonry: Constructed of lozenge-shaped stones, bricks, etc., or of square pieces set diagonally instead of vertically.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 140/2 This structure consists of small pieces of baked earth cut lozengewise,..and was called reticular, from its resemblance to fishing-nets. 1823 [see RETICULATED 2].

3. Resembling a net in effect or operation; intricate, entangled.

1818 PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* Wks. (1875) 366 Cutting the Gordian knot of his reticular envelopment. 1822 BYRON *Juan* XII. lix, Yet many have a method more reticular— 'Fishers for men', like sirens with soft lutes. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 822/1 The law is blind, crooked, and perverse..; its administration is on the practice of by-gone ages, slow, reticular, complicated.

Hence **Reti·cularly** *adv.*, like a net.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 382/2 It is owing to this reticularly arranged stratum of muscular fibres that the bladder..presents its peculiar irregular surface. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 331 In Retepora the polypary is..perforated reticularly.

Reti·culary, *a. rare.* [-ARY.] Net-like.

1852 CARLYLE *Let.* in Froude *Life in London* (1884) II. 100 The Rhine, of a vile, reddish-drab colour, and all cut into a reticulary work of branches,..was far from beautiful about Rotterdam.

Reticulate (rĭti·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *rēticulātus*, f. *rēticulum*: see RETICULE. So It. *reticulato*, Sp. and Pg. *reticulado*, F. *réticulé*.] Reticulated.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 147 The like Reticulate grain is observable in some Russia Leather. 1658 — *Hydriot.* Ded., We pretend not to multiply vegetable divisions by Quincuncial and Reticulate plants. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 457/1 Reticulate, or Net Worke, walls made Net-wayes or Loseng-wise. 1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1419 The branches of this [coral] run one into another without any reticulate order. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXXII. (1794) 502 Morel is a fungus that is reticulate or netted all over the outside or upper surface. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 21 The neuropterous insects, or those with 4 reticulate or net-work wings. 1864 NEALE *Seatonian Poems* 86 With light and shade reticulate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 944 When the inner surface is magnified it appears to be reticulate.

Comb. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 377 Stem with 1-2 whorls of reticulate-veined leaves. 1880 HOGG & JOHNSON *Wild Fl.* XI. Pl. 811 Reticulate-leaved willow, *Salix Reticulata.*

Reticulate (rĭti·kiŭlē·t), *v.* [Back-formation from RETICULATED *a.*]

1. *trans.* To divide or mark in such a way as to resemble network.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 136 Spurs or ramifications of high mountains,..as it were, reticulating these provinces. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 356 The granite, in this locality, often sends forth so many veins as to reticulate the limestone and schist. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 385 Dark rivers, exhaling..frost-smoke, reticulated the entire surface. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 252 The numerous canals and branches of the river which reticulate the flat alluvial plain.

b. To form or make (a net). *rare*—¹.

1832 DOWNES *Lett.* I. 244 Access to it was..prevented by a horrible net of cobweb, and a band of the hideous artificers by which it had been reticulated.

2. *intr.* To divide so as to form a network, or something having that appearance.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 26 After pursuing the great stream for some miles it reticulated into..many rivulets.

Hence **Reti·culating** *ppl. a.*

1841 FORBES *Hist. Brit. Star-fishes* 102 The disk and rays are covered with oblong reticulating tubercles. 1850 DANA *Geol.* App. I. 717 The veins do not so completely lose their reticulating character. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 54 Showing a thousand reticulating fissures.

Reticulated (rĭti·kiŭlē·tĕd), *a.* [f. as RETICULATE *a.* + -ED.]

1. Constructed or arranged like a net; made or marked so as to resemble a net or network.

In predicative use also const. *by* or *with*.

attrib. a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) 49 The Intervals of the Cavities, rising a little, make a pretty kind of reticulated Work. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 260 A small piece of fine cambric, or reticulated silver wire stretched before it. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 479 Some are composed of reticulated fibres, or masses, of small spines. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* 612 The absence of both these rhinoceroses among the reticulated rivers in the central valley may easily be accounted for. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 247/1 A parallelogram covered with reticulated lines.

predic. 1755 JOHNSON, *Network*, any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 885 Leaves smaller and shorter than in 1; fine green, not shining, not reticulated. 1802 J. PLAYFAIR *Huttonian The.* 301 The strata are..reticulated by the veins. 1842 EMERSON *Transcendentalist* Wks. (Bohn) II. 290 This pretty web.. will at last be overshot and reticulated with veins of the blue. 1877 THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. 195 Black oval bodies about an inch long, with the surface reticulated.

b. *spec.* in names of varieties of animals, plants, or minerals.

1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. Pl. lxxii. No. 92 Reticulated Whelk. 1783 BARBUT *Vermes* 86 The Reticulated Sea Star..is stellated with reticulated sharp-pointed rays. 1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 539 What has been called reticulated cobalt appears to be native silver. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 91 Reticulated Willow, or Netted or Wrinkle-leaved Willow. 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 5/6 One of the reticulated pythons managed to escape.

2. *Arch.* a. (Cf. RETICULAR *a.* 2.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 306 They [the ancients] had their reticular or reticulated walls. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. II. vii. 321 A timber house, dating apparently from the fourteenth century, as it has reticulated panelling.

b. Of tracery: (see quot.).

1849 SHARPE *Decorated Window Tracery* 107 A very large class of Windows..containing what has been called Reticulated Tracery, or Tracery formed by the repetition of the same foliated opening.

3. Divided into small squares. (See quot. 1867.)

1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. i. 621 The simplest form is that known as the Reticulated Micrometer. *It consists* of an eye-piece of low power, having stretched across it a number of wires at right angles to and at equal..distances from each other. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) VII. viii. 726 For most amateurs a reticulated micrometer will suffice.

Reti·culately, *adv.* [f. RETICULATE *a.* + -LY².] In a reticulate fashion or manner; like network.

1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 26 One, sometimes two of the calicine segments dilated into large bracteiform appendages, reticulately veined with green beneath. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 266 Disks seriately and reticulately budding. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 407 A few not very broad vessels thickened reticulately.

Comb. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 468 A barren oblong linear or lanceolate reticulately-veined blade.

Reticulation (rĭtikiŭlē·ʃən). [See RETICULATE *a.* and -ATION.] A network; an arrangement of lines, etc., resembling a net; reticulated structure or appearance.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 47 Small Branches..all meeting and making a kind of Reticulation. 1841 FORBES *Hist. Brit. Star-fishes* 84 At the angles of the reticulations arise conical blunt spines. 1863 M. J. BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* 44 The reticulation of the leaves is often indicative of natural affinity. 1886 *Ibis* July 225 Charadriidæ having the tarsus covered..with a network of fine hexagonal reticulations.

fig. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* ii. 14 The question, Is thrift increasing? runs through the reticulation, and is as water spilt on the ground. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 243 The minute reticulations of tyranny which he had begun already to spin about a whole people. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iii. 82 Penetrating with the fine reticulation of its common Christian sentiment into recesses of the German forests.

Reti·culato-, combining form of RETICULATE *a.*, as in *reticulato-coalescent*, *-granulate*, *-ramose*, *-venose*. (Cf. RETICULO-.)

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 447 Branches openly reticulato-coalescent. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 378 Covering of tarsus reticulato-granulate. *Ibid.* I. 93 Polypary reticulato-ramose. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 967/2 *Reticulato-Venose*, having veins with the appearance of network.

Reticule (re·tikiūl). [a. F. *réticule*, ad. L. *rēticulum*: see RETICULUM and -CULE.]

1. =RETICLE 2.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The reticule is a little frame, consisting of thirteen fine silken threads, equidistant [etc.]. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 33 Two object-glasses, with a reticule at the focus. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 176/1 The reticule, or diaphragm,..is any fixed arrangement of wires or bars which can be applied to a telescope for the purpose of measurement. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 221 Hooke and Auzout..pointed out how valuable the reticule of Malvasia would be if one of the wires were movable.

2. A small bag, usually made of some woven material, for carrying on the arm or in the hand, used by ladies as a pocket or workbag. (Cf. RIDICULE *sb.*2)

1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 227 She ornaments the reticules, bell-ropes, ottomans and chair-covers of all her acquaintance. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ii. 25 The lady, about to pay her fare, suddenly misses her reticule. 1885 *Morn. Post* 13 June 2 Stealing a leather hand-bag, a red plush reticule, and a piece of sponge.

b. *Reticule-basket*, a small basket resembling, or serving the purpose of, a reticule.

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2073 They sometimes took away with them a reticule-basket full. 1857 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 303 You came tripping in with a reticule-basket, and gave me little cakes.

3. *Astr.* One of the southern constellations, situated near Hydra. (Named by Lacaille.)

1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 335 From the Ship we pass..by the Flying Fish, Doradus, and the Reticule, and we arrive at Eridanus.

Re·ticuled, *a. rare*⁻¹. =RETICULATED *a.*

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 501 The reticuled bed of capillary vessels of the cutis and sub-cutaneous tissue.

Reti·culo-, combining form of L. *rēticulum*, as in *reticulo-ramose, -venose.* (Cf. RETICULATO-.)

1775 J. JENKINSON tr. *Linnæus' Brit. Pl.* Gloss. s.v., A reticulo-venose leaf, is a leaf whose surface is full of veins somewhat like net-work. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 331 In Retepora the polypary is reticulo-ramose, or perforated reticularly and calcareous.

Reticulose (rĭti·kiūlōus), *a.*. [f. L. *rēticul-um* + -OSE.] Of the nature of, resembling, network.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 271 *Reticulose*,.. having a number of minute impressed lines which intersect each other in various directions. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 373/1 The testaceous Foraminifera..afford the best means of studying the life-history of the 'reticulose' type.

‖ **Reticulum** (rĭti·kiūlŏm). [L. *rēticulum*, dim. of *rēte* net: cf. RETIOULE.]

1. *Anat.* a. The second stomach of a ruminant.

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 55 The *Reticulum*, or Net-like Ventricle of ruminating horned animals. 1676 GREW *Musæum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* vi. 27 The Reticulum forthwith throws it up into the Gulet and Mouth. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ruminant*, The..reticulum, which we call the honeycomb. 1782 *A. Monro's Compar. Anatomy* 76 The second stomach..is called..*reticulum*, honeycomb, the bonnet or king's-hood. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 537/1 In the reticulum the walls remain smooth and do not exhibit any very evident traces of the contained water-cells. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 559 The reticulum is succeeded by the psalterium (omasus).

†b. The omentum or mesentery. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Reticulum*, the same with *Omentum*. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Reticulum*, the caul, or omentum; a name sometimes given this part from its net-like structure.

2. a. *Arch.* Reticulated work. *rare*⁻¹.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 140/2 In the city of Salino are still to be seen remains of some walls, evidently of Roman origin from the reticulum.

b. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 144 The fibrous sheath at the base of the leaves of Palms, called *reticulum* by some. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* 157 *Reticulum*, the debris of crossed fibres about the base of the petioles in Palms.

c. A net-like structure; a membrane, etc., having a reticulated form or appearance.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 199 The ribs forming a reticulum, or minute net-work. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 82 A very fine supporting reticulum is arranged around the radial spicula.

3. *Astr.* =RETICULE 3.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 422/1. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds than Ours* xii. 287 The extension of some of these streams in the constellations Grus, Hydra, Reticulum, &c.

Retie (rī-), *v.* Also 8 -tye. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To tie (something) again.

1711 GAY *Rural Sports* 134 Let the fisherman..Encrease his tackle, and his rod retye. 1864 MEREDITH *Sandra Belloni* xxiv, Having untied it, he retied it with care. 1892 Mrs. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. vii, She came up to her father's chair, put his hair straight, re-tied his tie.

Retiform (rī·tifōm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *rētiform-is*, f. *rēte* net: see -FORM. So F. *rétiforme*, It., Sp., and Pg. *retiforme*.] Having the form of a net.

1692 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 27 The retiform tunicle is whitish, for the better and more true Reception of the Species of things. 1704 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 292 If any [light] be by the retiform Coat reflected. 1777 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* I. 15 A ..canal,..divided into similar lesser ones,..at last collected into a retiform contexture. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 238 The most beautiful retiform distribution I ever beheld. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 106/2 Organs of respiration retiform or aërian. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 21 The central nervous organs and the lymphatic glands possess a peculiar form of connective tissue, termed 'retiform'.

Hence †**Retifo·rmous** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1730 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. xiv. § 10 Encompassed and fastened together by a Reti-formous Body lying between the Cutis and Cuticula.

Reti·ll, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To till again.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* I. 187 These fat Fields wee have but now re-tild.

Reti·mber (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 c.] *trans.* To furnish again with timber or woodwork.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 159 The pumps will be placed in the air-shaft, which has been retimbered since the fire. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 3/5 Putting down entirely new cement foundations, and entirely retimbering the place.

Re-tin (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 c.] *trans.* To plate afresh with tin. Hence **Re-ti·nning** *vbl. sb.*

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 451 The grease often penetrates so deeply..that the re-tinning is sometimes scarcely possible. 1895 *Spon's Workshop Rec.* (ed. 2) Ser. I. 355/1 Retinning Old Copper Pans.

Retina (re·tinä). Also 5–6 reth-. [ad. med.L. *retina* (? f. L. *rēte* net). So It., Sp., and Pg. *retina*, F. *rétine* (1314).] The innermost layer or coating at the back of the eyeball (esp. of vertebrates), which is sensitive to light and in which the optic nerve terminates.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 241 Of þe substaunce of dura matris is engendrid rethina, þat is þe þinne skyn þat goiþ without þe iȝe, þat is clepid þe vilm of þe iȝe. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* B j b/2 The thyrde [coat] groweth of the senowe optico; the inner parte therof is named retina. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E iij b, Of the inwarde party is called rethina and of the outwarde parte on the humour Crystallyn it hyght Aranea. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* viii. 89, I omit the Tunicle,.. the Retina, and the rest. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 536 The Retina was also streaked with very apparent sanguineous Vessels. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 4. 379 The Pictures made by Objects upon the Retina. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. x. 129 The brain is of the very same substance with the retina, and optic nerves. 1811 WOOD *Optics* vi. 139 The images cannot, in both cases, fall upon corresponding points of the retinas. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xii. 90, I found that the objects before me made duplicate impressions upon my diseased retina. 1897 *Nature* 1 Feb. 296/1 Kühne's observations were made on the retinæ of frogs and rabbits.

fig. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. v, This identical bowling-green..became curiously painted..upon the retina of my uncle Toby's fancy. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 45 The more just refraction of the rays shall paint the picture in its true colours on the retina of his mind. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* i. 8 The image of the future is the last picture which is effaced from the retina of the mind.

Retinacular (retinæ·kiŭlăr), *a.* [f. next.] Relating to, of the nature of, a retinaculum.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 157 They frequently possess the retinacular apparatus binding the fore- and hind-wings together.

‖ **Retinaculum** (retinæ·kiŭlŏm). Pl. -ula. [L. *retināculum*, f. *retinēre* to hold back, retain.]

†1. *Surg.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—⁰

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Retinaculum*, the name of a chirurgical instrument used in castration, and in the operation for a hernia, to prevent the intestines from falling into the scrotum.

2. *Ent.* a. (See quot. 1826.)

1825 T. SAY *Explan. Terms Entom.* 29. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 391 The *Retinaculum*, a minute horny moveable scale or plate with which the darts are furnished, which prevents their dislocation by being shot forth too far.

b. An arrangement of hooks, or of hooks and bristles, whereby the fore and hind wings of insects are interlocked when in flight.

1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 393 Wings horizontal for the most part or deflected, guarded by a retinaculum with few exceptions. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 500 The fore and hind wings may be connected together by retinacula, either a series of hooklets on the fore-edge of the hind wings.., or a hook and bristle with a bundle of stout hairs.

3. *Bot.* (See quot. 1849.)

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 421 In Orchids, each of the pollen masses has a prolongation or stalk,..which often adheres to a prolongation at the base of the anther..by means of a viscid tenacious matter secreted by cells, and denominated *retinacula*. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 119. 1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* 262.

Retinal (re·tinăl), *a.* [f. RETINA + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to the retina.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 138/2 There is no doubt of the existence of the retinal membrane, which was discovered by Dr. Jacob of Dublin. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 5 It is immaterial whether the retinal presentations be two.. or thousands. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 223 The red lines are the retinal blood-vessels.

Retinalite (re·tinălait). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + -LITE.] A variety of serpentine which has a resinous lustre.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 201 Retinalite..is.. totally different from Serpentine. It often contains mixed with it a quantity of carbonate of lime. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.* s.v.

Retinaphtha (retinæ·fthă). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + NAPHTHA.] A hydrocarbon formed during the distillation of resin; toluene.

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 329. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 655 *Toluol*, or *benzoene*,..appears to be identical with the *retinaphtha* obtained by Pelletier ..from the distillation of rosin.

Retinasphalt (retinæ·sfælt). Also -asphaltum. [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + L. *asphaltum* ASPHALT. So F. *rétinasphalte*.] A fossil resin found with lignite.

a. 1804 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 410 As it has been proved to consist partly of a resin and partly of a bituminous substance, I am induced to call it Retinasphaltum. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 318 Retinasphaltum..has no elasticity; but is brittle, and breaks with a glassy fracture. Its colour is pale ochre yellow; its specific gravity 1·135.

β. 1816 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 411. 1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outlines Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 71 Retinasphalt..is brittle and soft, and consists of resin, asphalt and earth. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 124 Fossil Resins, and Bitumen.—These substances include amber, retinasphalt, asphalt, retinite.

Reti·ncture, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To effect a second tincture.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 74 By a super-addition of the oyl of Vitriol you may re-tincture as before.

†**Re·tinence.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *retinentia*, f. *retinēre* to retain: see -ENCE.] Power of coherence.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. I. xiii. Wks. (Grosart) 105 When once an end Is put unto this life, and fate doth rend Our retinence; what follows nought at all Belongs to us.

†**Re·tinency.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. prec. and -ENCY.] The fact or capability of retaining something; retentiveness.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X. x. Wks. IX. 55 Original sin.. is a positive retinency of the flesh or corrupt nature of man. 1709 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exper.* v. (1719) 117 The Canals will restore themselves so far forth by their Elasticity, till the Momentum of their Retinency becomes equal to that of the diminish'd Pressure.

Reti·nian, *a. rare.* [f. RETINA.] Retinal.

1881 *Athenæum* 2 July 19/2 One [form of Daltonism] is named retinian torpor, persons affected with which are as if in poor light; other rays than blue are indistinct.

Reti·nic, *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin.] *Retinic acid*, an acid found in retinasphalt.

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 541 The soluble portion, the retinic acid of Prof. Johnston, contains $C_{21}H_{14}O_3$.

Retinite (re·tinəlt). *Min.* Also -it. [a. F. *rétinite* (1795), f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + -ITE.] a. Retinasphalt. b. A mineral resin derived from brown coal. c. Pitchstone.

1821 URE *Dict. Chem., Retinite*, retin-asphalt...It is found at Bovey Tracey in Devonshire, adhering to brown coal. 1853 — *Dict. Arts* I. 892 Resin, pitch, tar, oil, retinite, or other substance..capable of yielding carburetted hydrogen gas. 1862 SCROPE *Volcanos* 90 Clay is occasionally turned into jasper; marl into pechstein or retinite.

Retinitis (retinəi·tis). *Path.* [f. RETINA + -ITIS.] Acute inflammation of the retina.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 723 Retinitis is by no means as frequent a symptom of secondary syphilis as iritis. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 532 A specimen of pigmentary retinitis, with commencing lenticular opacity. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 828 The retinal degeneration of diabetes, constituting the 'diabetic retinitis' of some authors.

Re-ti·nker (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To patch up; to try to improve. Hence **Reti·nkered** *ppl. a.*

1864 *Spectator* 440 He only sent the reports back for the Inspectors to re-tinker. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 364 Our fire-new gospel is re-tinkered law.

Re·tinoid, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* + -OID.] 'Resin-like, or resiniform; resembling a resin without being such' (Webster, 1847).

Retinol (re·tinŏl). *Chem.* Also -ole. [f. Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + -OL.] (See quots. 1875 and 1893.)

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 330 Retinole. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 585 Common rosin is thus found to furnish .. Terebene, Colophene,.. Retinol, Naphthalin. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 702 *Retinole*, a hydrocarbon, obtained from the turpentine-resins. 1893 ALLEN *Handbk. Local Therapeutics* 329 Retinol, when pure, is simply a hydrocarbon..in the form of a viscid fluid similar in appearance to castor oil, with a peculiar odor.

Retinosco·pic, *a.* [See next and -SCOPIC.] Of or pertaining to, performed by, retinoscopy.

1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Sept. 734 The true retinoscopic observation was thereby obscured. 1902 *Ibid.* 1 Feb. 267 To facilitate retinoscopic examination for glasses.

Hence **Retinosco·pically** *adv.*

1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 Feb. 267 At the end of a week she was examined retinoscopically for the glasses.

Retinoscopy (retinɒ·skŏpi). [f. RETINA + -SCOPY.] The method of examining the eye, for refraction, by the observation of the movement of a shadow on the retina, caused by the rotation of the mirror of the ophthalmoscope.

1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 787/1 Retinoscopy..is useful in determining and correcting the refraction where the patients are..too stupid to assist with their answers. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Sept. 734 A patient for whom a correction could not be found by the ordinary method of retinoscopy.

‖ **Retinospora** (retinɒ·spŏră). *Bot.* [mod.L., from Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin + *σπορά* seed.] A variety of cypress, so called from the resinous channels with which the outer surface of the seeds is covered.

1882 *Garden* 20 May 351/1 The Retinosporas as a class succeed better than any other Conifers under pot culture. 1895 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 5/4 Magnificent retinosporas, 12 feet to 15 feet in height,..and many others have been lifted.

Retinue (re·tiniŭ), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 retenu (5 -w), 4–6 retenue, 5– retinue (6 retyn-); 4–5

retenewe (5 -ev, -ew, reteignew), 5–6 retynew(e, 5–7 retinew (6 -ewe). [a. OF. *retenue*, fem. of *retenu*, pa. pple. of *retenir* to RETAIN. In French the word has been current in a number of meanings which have not been adopted in English. The usual stressing in the 16-18th centuries appears to have been *reti'nue*.

The forms *rrten*, *retene*, which appear in a few instances in ME. texts, are probably due to scribal misreadings of *retenu(e* as *retenn(e*.]

† **1.** The fact of being retained in the service of another; a relationship of service or dependency.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 86 This is a wonder retenue, That malgre wher sche wole or non Min herte is everemore in on. *Ibid.* 318 That I scholde will remue And put him out of retenue. 1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 Yf eny persone.. reteyned in the seid arme or viage resorte..yn to this reame discharged of the seid retinue arme and viage. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 6 Any captaine of any shippe in the time of warre, being in the retinue and seruice of the kinges highnes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 44 The Bononians also.. were dependantes of the Antonii and in there retinue and protection. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 557 Never rising against them, but proud of their dependence and retinue.

† **b.** *Of retinue*, in service. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1103 Ymang vthire ane þar wes þat of retenu wes..of þat land til a mychtty man. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2502 Knyghtes of retenu, and eek squieres. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 351 So that Danger, which stant of retenue With my ladi, his place mai remue.

† **c.** *To make (one's) retinue*, to take service *with* one; to do service. *Obs. rare.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 111 But Slowthe, which is evele affaited, With Slep hath mad his retenue. 1415 SIR T. GREY in *Rep. Deputy Keeper Rec.* (1882) 583 Quen I hade made my retenu withe 3ow at Waleyway ye tyme of yat retenu makyng. 1444 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1882) 63/2 Service till us to be done as is contenit in the lettrez of retenew till us maid.

† **2.** *At (one's) retinue*, at (one's) service or command. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 348 [If the king] hiȝt þee greet eritage to be at hijs retenu & serue hym treuly. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 1355 He hadde eek wenches at his retenue. *c* 1400 *Brut* CCXXII, þe same 3er þat þe Mortymer was taken, he hade at his retynu ix [score] knyghtr. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 652 Ryght nyce girles at my retenue Hadde I an heep.

† **b.** *To make a retinue*, to keep retainers. *To have retinue*, to have the services *of* one. *Obs.*

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 That thei..gyf no Liverees of Sygnes, no make no Retenue of men bot of Officers necessaries wythin her Household. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 § 1 By the unlawfull reteyners and retinews made..by the seid Officers. 1490 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 1 § 1 Every Capteyn..and all other havyng under them retynue of any Soldeour or Soldeours atte the Kinges Wages.

3. A number or company of persons retained in the service of some one, or attached to and following one, esp. a sovereign, noble, or person in authority; a train or suite.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 429 His retennew than gaderit he, That war gud men of gret bounte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 222 To make of suche his retenue Whiche wise ben, and to remue The foles. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 127 Alexander..passyd wyth his retenue towarde..Inde. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 58/1 Other persones beyng in the said Tresorer's of Calice retenue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 The damned spirytes in hell, with all theyr adherentes, retynue & seruauntes. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 460 So many Nymphs, which she doth hold In her retinew. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 58 Hauing sent away his army, and trauelling with his ordinary retinue to Tiberias. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Table, Painters chiefe of the court and retinue to the Emperour of Japan. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 793 His Majesty..and their royal Highnesses went from their Lodgings with their respective Retinews. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 515 Three Mandarines, with..a vast retinue, came on board the Centurion. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, The Marquis passed on to the hall, where his retinue awaited. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lviii. VII. 285 Philip was immediately taken with all his retinue. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) *IV. i. iv.* 49 The hall was thronged with the retinues of the King and the barons.

transf. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 121 Their Captaine, the Heart,..pufft vp with his Retinue, doth any Deed of Courage. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lvii. Wks. (Grosart) 96 For right it is that none a sun debarre Of Planets, which his iust and due retinue are. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 507 There appears The long Retinue of a Prosperous Reign, A Series of successful Years. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Diss. Argt. A priori* iii. Wks. 1823 IV. 467 This whole train of suppositions, or assertions, brought in as part of the retinue to wait upon the argument *a priori*. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Crowned & Wedded* iii, While loving hopes, for retinues, about her sweetness wait.

b. Const. *of* (the persons, etc., composing it).

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiv. 1 The standing of the lambe with his army and retinue of men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 355 The tedious pomp that waits On Princes, when thir rich Retinue long Of Horses led..Dazles the croud. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 115/1 He always had about him..a numerous retinue of servants. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 538 The barons kept an enormous retinue of officers and servants.

c. Collectively, without article or pronoun.

a 1665 EARL OF MARLBOROUGH *Warn. Careless World* 13 He..had..multitudes of Attendants and Retinue of all sexes. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xviii. 109 Worth is not to be judg'd by Success, and Retinue. *a* 1729 ROGERS *Serm.* (J.), Neither pomp nor retinue shall be able to divert the great, nor shall the rich be relieved by the multitude of his treasurers. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 179 To horse we got, and so Went forth in long retinue following up The river. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn*, *Robt. Sicily* 4 With retinue of many a knight and squire.

† **4. a.** The act of retaining or keeping. *rare.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xii, Comyssaryes that gode hede shal take that for couetyse of the payement of the souldyours noo decepcion be made by retenue of suche that be vnable. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 145 All the men of warre, that were aboute the retinue of Calice..and Guysnes, wer called home.

† **b.** The limits or bounds of a town. *Obs.*

1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 63 Ye shall not..admytte any persoune..into eny rowme within the retynue of the said Towne belongyng to your admyssion.

† **c.** Restraint; restraining force. *Obs. rare* —1.

1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 133 There is no retinue nor limits to a woman that suffers herself to be blinded with that foolish passion.

† **5.** Tenor, purport. *Obs. rare* —1.

1484 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 77 Two other lettres of the same reteignew.

Hence **Re'tinue** *v. trans.*, to furnish with a retinue; to accompany as a retinue.

1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII. (1860) 189 A chosen number, brought, to retinue His great ascent on high. 1883 J. G. BUTLER *Bible Work* II. 186 Along the great Appian Way, retinued by this humble band of Christian disciples.

Retinula (reti'nizlă). *Biol.* Pl. -ulæ. [Diminutive, on L. types, of RETINA.] One of the pigmented cells from which, in certain compound eyes of Arthropods, the rhabdom arises.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 264 The retinal cells which give rise to the rhabdom constitute a retinula. 1883 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIII. 186 What Grenacher has called, in the multicorneal eye of Insects and Crustaceans, a 'retinula'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 168 A basement membrane..separates the retinulae from the optic ganglion.

Hence **Reti'nular** *a.*; **Reti'nulate** *a.*

1883 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIII. 211 *Retinulate*, of an ommateum in which the nerve-end cells are segregated to form definite groups, or 'retinulæ'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 516 *Scutigera* has a retinulate ommateum. *Ibid.* 525 In *Limulus* the central eyes have groups of five retinular cells.

Retiracy (rĭ'təiərăsi). *U. S.* [f. RETIRE *v.*]

1. Retirement, seclusion, privacy.

1842 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 228, I enjoy a considerable portion of retiracy. 1860 MRS. BYRNE *Undercurrents Overlooked* II. 43 *note*, Where there is but little more retiracy than upon a public common. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* III. i, He left the house, and once more sought the retiracy of the gardens.

2. (See quot. 1859.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 363 It is said, in New England, of a person who left off business with a fortune, that he has a retiracy; i. e. a sufficient fortune to retire upon. 1860 in De Vere *Americanisms* (1871) 628 When Mr. Watson found he had a sufficient retiracy, he gave up his lucrative business.

Hence **Reti'racied** *ppl. a.*

1856 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 363 There are no places in the world similarly retiracied which are less provincial or more agreeable.

† **Retirade.** *Obs.* [a. F. *retirade*, = Sp. and Pg. *retirada*, It. *ritirata* retreat, f. *ritirare* to RETIRE.] (See quots. 1704 and 1727.)

1684 tr. *Stege Luxembourg* 22 That the Prince de Chimay made the Women and Children work upon the Retirades, and..was still resolved to make a vigorous Defence. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Retirade*, in Fortification, is a kind of Retrenchment made in the Body of a Bastion or other Works, which is to be disputed Inch by Inch, after the first Defences are Dismantled. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., When a breach is made in a bastion, the enemy may also make a retirade or new fortification behind it. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The body of a retirade should be raised as high as possible, and several fougasses should be laid beneath it.

Retiral (rĭ'təiərăl). [f. RETIRE *v.* + -AL.]

1. The act of retreating or withdrawing. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Escart*.., a place of solitarie retirall. *Ibid.*, *Retirade*.., a place of retrait, of a retirall, for defendants behind a breach. 1904 A. C. BRADLEY *Shaks. Trag.* 50 All through the conflict we shall find a regular alternation of smaller advances and retirals.

2. The act or fact of withdrawing from, or of giving up, an office, position, or vocation.

1879 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* XXVIII. 73 His retiral was no doubt succeeded by an over-powering sense of the importance of biblical study. 1894 *Catholic News* 1 Dec. 8/5 Lord Ripon..alluded to the retiral of Mr. Gladstone.

3. 'The act of taking up and paying a bill when due' (Ogilvy, 1882, and in later Dicts.).

So † **Reti'rance**; † **Retira'tion.** *Obs. rare.*

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 1 It was..a most excellent meanes of the soules retiration from the loue of these sublunary things. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 155 It was spoiled of naturall endowed vertues, as well in its own body, as in the places of its retirances.

Retire (rĭ'təiər), *sb.* Also 6–7 -tyre, 6 *Sc.* -tear, -teir, 7 -tere. [f. the verb. Cf. OF. *retire*, *retyre*, Sp. and Pg. *retiro*.]

1. Retirement; withdrawal from the world or the society of others. Now *rare.*

1540–54 CROKE 13 *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Lo my retyre, And waylyng, is not hyd from the. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ix. 27 All this worlds gay showes..Be but vaine shadowes to this safe retyre Of life, which here in lowlinesse ye lead. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* XXXVIII. 60 Learning is not Rest, But a retire from noise, from worldly Care. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 267 Eve..with audible lament Discover'd soon the place of her retire. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 230 By some freakful chance he made retire From his companions, and set forth to walk.

† **2.** The act of retiring or withdrawing to or from a place or position. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 232/1 Vnderstandyng the false feare of the pope, and of his retire to Canusium. 1577–82 BRETON *Floorish upon Fancie* Pref., And many times I thought to make retire, But in the ende obtained my desire. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 44 The Moone..in her approch and comming toward, filleth bodies ful; and in her retire and going away, emptieth them again. *a* 1676 HALE *Narr. Customes* vi. in S. A. Moore *Foreshore* (1888) 362 *Recessus maris* I take to bee the retyre of the sea from the usual low water mark.

† **b.** Return to a place. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 103 Isidore saith, that he is so named..for often turning and retire had to one and the same place. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 131 Entreat thy mistress ..to make retire Hither again, for I will speak with her. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* v. l. Wks. IV. 411 That is our country whence we came,..But what is the means or manner of our retire?

transf. 1578 R. EDWARDS *Parad. Dainty Devices* 21 b, I hope, what happe? her happy healthes retyre.

† **c.** Return *to* a subject. *Obs. rare.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 229 This figure of retire..resumes both the matter and the termes, and is therefore accompted one of the figures of repetition. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 50 Once againe hee repeateth the cause, and by a retire to his former speech, maketh the publication of his crime both..the first and the last of the sentence.

† **3.** The act of drawing back or yielding ground in warfare; retreat. *Obs.* (Common 1550–1600.)

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* H j, [They] did..turne themselues and made a soft retyre vp towarde the hyll agayne. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 9 The Spaniardes perceiuing this, returned, and in our mens retire they slew sixe of them. 1606 G. W[OODCOCK] *Hist. Iustine* v. 28 The Tyrantes were put vnto the worst, and making their retire into the City [etc.]. [1831–40 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Catholici* (1846) iii. 282 Enough of sallies and retires, of palisados, fortins, parapets.]

b. In phr. *to sound (a* or *the) retire.*

In mod. use the imperative of the verb (sense 2 a) used substantively.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 472 Therefore he might well sound the retire of wisdom. 1596 *Edw. III*, IV. vi, Our drums strike nothing but discouragement, Our trumpets sound dishonour and retire.

1885 *Lady Bellairs' Transvaal War* 249 An ambuscade being feared, the 'retire' was sounded from the fort. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 4/5 To our astonishment, we heard the 'Cease fire' and 'Retire' sounded by buglers.

4. A place of retirement; a retreat. Now *rare.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xxi, This sacred place our Auentine Retire, our holy Hill. 1620 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses in Arcadia* (1815) II. VI. 40 What retire or retreat could he find in any place? 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Ded.* 2 When I am Earth, and what was counted fire Knitts to its Source, the naturall retire Of Elements. 1865 LEWIS GIDLEY *Aletes* 66 Save what winds inspire, And forests minister, in whose cool retire Are sombre glades.

Retire (rĭtəi·ər), *v.* Forms: *a.* 6-7 retyre, -tier, 6– retire. *β. Sc.* 6 retere, 6–7 -teir(e, -teere. [ad. F. *retirer* (OF. *retyrer*) to withdraw, f. *re-* RE- + *tirer* to draw: cf. Sp. and Pg. *retirar*, It. *ritirare*.]

I. *intr.* **1.** To withdraw *to* or *into* a place (or way of life) for the sake of seclusion, shelter, or security.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 150 Certayn monasterys.., to the wych al such..may retyre, and from the besynes and vanyte of the world may wythdraw themselfe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 161 If you be pleas'd, retire into my Cell, And there repose. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* III. i, That my neighbours..should have retired into the country, sick with envy of my prosperity and greatness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 578 The Men to subterranean Caves retire, Secure from Cold. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 79 The sacrifice being over, he retires alone to a solitude sacred to these occasions. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xli. IV. 154 The abdicated monarch retired..to a life of peace, of affluence, and perhaps of content. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* ix. 121 Shakspeare..retired to his native place before he was old. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 267 He..therefore, when the Rye House plot was discovered, thought it expedient to retire to the Continent.

fig. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xiii. 571 The most natural way for the discovery of truth, is, instead of going abroad for intelligence, to retire into ourselves.

b. To withdraw *to* one's usual place of abode, or some customary occupation.

1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 333/2 Quhome the estaitis of parliament ordanit to reteir to thair lugeingis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 7 Life ere long shall to her home retire. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xx. (1614) 223 The Emperour requested his helpe, to cause him to retire to his den. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. iv, I'll retire to my own chamber, and think of what you have said. 1731–8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* Introd. 29 After Dinner, when the Ladies retired to their Tea, and left us over a Bottle of Wine. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 321 As soon as the morning ..appears, the carnivorous animals retire to their dens. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xl, Harry..retired to his own apartments, where he stretched himself on his ottoman.

c. To withdraw from company and betake oneself *to* rest or bed.

1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* IV. iii, Let him, in pity, to rest retire. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* II. xi, She had taken leave of me to retire to rest. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 83 At their usual time the old couple retire to bed. 1813 H. SHELLEY in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1886) I. 352 On Friday

night..we retired to bed between ten and eleven o'clock. 1867 *Crim. Chron. York Castle* 175 The wife of the deceased, thinking him late, retired to rest.

d. *ellipt.* in the same sense.

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* x. iii, They then sat down to half an hour's cheerful conversation, after which they retired all in the most perfect good humour. 1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 181 Our fatigue making us want rest more than any other refreshment, we soon retired. 1823 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 72 The rest of the day he is at the disposal of everybody, and rarely retires at night till others do. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* XXV, At an hour when most of the Rockland people had 'retired', or, in vulgar language, 'gone to bed'. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. 67 When the college clock struck two, Hogg would rise..and retire for the night.

e. To withdraw from office or an official position; to give up one's business or occupation in order to enjoy more leisure or freedom (esp. after having made a competence or earned a pension). Also const. *from.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Aug., He did not think any man fit to serve a prince that did not know how to retire and live a country life. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 424 You and the Duke of Buckingham.. would both desire leave to retire. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xvi, I have, indeed, a small Pittance left, with which I might retire. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 514 The unpitied victim of ill-judg'd expence..Shakes hands with business, and retires indeed. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 360 Let the surgeons of the former retire upon an annuity, and let those in the latter be continued. 1863 TRAFFORD *World in Church* III. 273 He felt as a trader feels when he retires from business. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 340/2 After 30 years' service..an officer can retire on full pay.

f. *Sport.* To go out; to leave the field.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 5 G. B. Studd retiring for six.

2. Of an army, commander, etc.: To withdraw, fall back, or retreat, esp. in the face of opposition or superior force. Also const. *to, into* (a place), *from* (an enemy, etc.).

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxvi. (S.T.S.) I. 236 He had commandit his army to retere abak fra þe tentis of Inemyis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 323 b, By little and little they retire and on the bridge over the Rhine they foughte a longe time. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 160 In their encounters..they retire as repulsed for feare, so to draw their enemies within danger. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 348 The vanquish'd Bull..from his proud Foe retires. 1717 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 20 About as many Indians, from whom they retired. 1743 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* (1810) I. v. 121 The French not only re-passed the Rhine, but retired quite out of Germany. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 121 They soon found themselves threatened with violence, and obliged to retire. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 363/1 The task of a rear guard retiring before a victorious enemy..is one of the most delicate of operations.

b. *Fencing.* To give ground before one's adversary; to take one or more steps backward.

1594 I. G. *Di Grassi's Arte of Defence* N 4 b, The enimie hath no other remedie to safe himselfe, then to retire backe. 1595 SAVIOLO *Practise* I. * 4 b, To hit and retire is not discommendable. 1705 H. BLACKWELL *Compl. Fencing Master* v. 17 No more [than two feints] are convenient, except your Adversary retires on a good Guard, and you approach on him. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 122 It will be fit for you to retire a little with a single Step. 1861 G. CHAPMAN *Foil Pract.* 39 Advance one pace as I retire..; retire in quarte. 1893 *Fencing* (Badminton Libr.) (ed. 3) vi. 106 Fencers of this kind hope to force the adversary to retire.

3. To withdraw, go away, remove oneself (*from* a place, etc.).

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 603 Quhyle Danger and Dispaire retyrit, Experience came in. — *Misc. Poems* xxxii. 21 If I mis to mend it as I micht, I can reteir vhan resone thinks it richt. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 330 Till last the prise is wonne,..And honour prostrate, blushing did reteare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 237 Whom not to offend, With reverence I must meet, and thou retire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 202 Jove .. from the Rivers bade the Wine retire. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 258 To them the king: No longer I detain Your friendly care: retire, ye virgin train! 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 48 The true virtue is that..which retires from them all to the single internal purpose of pleasing God. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere de Vere* 6 At me you smiled, but unbeguiled I saw the snare, and I retired. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. v. 145 When the ladies retired from the dinner-table I happened to sit next him.

b. To move back or away; to recede, or have the appearance of doing this.

c 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Sonnets* ii. 7 Bright Titan, to the tropiks that reteirs. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamund* 610 What, stand you now amaz'd, retire you backe? 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 145 The farther we go into the sea, and retyre from land, the more we are touched and dazeled with this sicknes. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxlv, The amazed flames stand gathered on a heap, And from the precipice's brink retire. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 12 The Mountains at some places approach nearer the Sea; at other, retire farther off. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 216 The Wall always diminishes on the Inside, and retires and is lessened but little on the exteriour Surface. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* V. i, An undulating margin that now retired into bays of the most picturesque form. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 228 In the foreground, and in parts not intended to 'retire' the 'impaste' should be bold. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vi. 116 As science advances superstition retires.

c. To disappear *from* sight; to vanish.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 723 From his Eyes the fleeting Fair Retir'd like subtle Smoke dissolv'd in Air. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Night-Piece on Death,* The grounds which on the right aspire, In dimness from the view retire.

1864 TENNYSON *Voyage* 17 How oft we saw the Sun retire, And burn the threshold of the night!

†4. To return; to come back. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* x. D viij, Expulse nature with a forke Yet she will still retire. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 41 Though the Fawlcon be reclaimed to the fist, she retyreth to hir haggardnesse. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 126 But to retire to our purpose. 1613 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Teares* Wks. (Grosart) I. 4/1 Princely-perfection being past the prime..Is turn'd into the Roote,..Ner'e to retire till God in Flesh returne!

†5. In preceding senses formerly conjugated with *is, was,* etc., in place of *has, had,* etc. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 78 Scotlond.. whereunto noe small number of fugitives wear retiered. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 109 After the Turke was retyred with his armie. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 171 b, It is his part, being retired into his owne house, to looke more pleasantly vppon them. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 11 On safegard he came to me..: he is retyred to Antium. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 253 Seeking mee, who then Safe to the rock of Etham was retir'd. 1710 *Tatler* No. 157 ¶ 3, I was no sooner retired to my lodgings, but [etc.]. 1788 MRS. HUGHES *Henry & Isabella* IV. 208 She was scarce retired with her mother, before the counsellor.. was desired to walk into his chamber.

b. In *pa. pple.*, = having retired.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* I. ii. (1620) 3 A..foe that would spare any that they found retired into the Temples of their gods. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 611 All things now retir'd to rest Mind us of like repose. 1774 D. JONES *Frnl.* (1865) 114 When retired to my bed-chamber, thoughts crowded into my soul. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XX. 176 Let us, retired To yonder hill, distant from all resort There sit. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* V, Whither in after life retired..We may hold converse.

II. *refl.* **6.** To withdraw or remove (oneself); to betake (oneself) away.

Very common in 16th and 17th centuries; now *rare.*

a. 1539 *Chron. of Calais* (Camden) 170 The king's.. pavilion, and certain others for other noble personages, to retire themselves into after they shalbe presented to his highnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 357 b, The spoylers were wont to escape that waye, and to retyre them selves out of daunger. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 61 You will please to retire your Selfe to your Closet. 1692 O. WALKER *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 240 He sent her word to retire her self whither she pleased. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* II. i, Here comes my Lady, retire you, 'tis not proper you shou'd be seen first with me. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 6 ¶ 9 My desire..has been..to retire myself to some of our American plantations. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 194 Both the acolytes..retired themselves into the choir.

β. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 560 Evir thinking at his plesour to reteir him to oure said Soveranis Castell of Dunbar. *c* 1620 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 111 My solitarie Muse her selfe reteirs, Un-usd abroad to haunt such pompous throngs. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 488 Some fled to Ingland, some reteered themselves and keeped quyet.

III. *trans.* **7.** To withdraw, lead back (troops, etc.), esp. before a superior force.

1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 86 That his Hienes had..thairthrow constrenit thame to retere the maist part of thair army. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 255 Tha began to reteir and draw back thair force til Ingland. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 170 Whilst their embassadors were retiring their garrisons out of Misia ..he set forward his armie. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 457 He appointed him twenty days time to retire his Army out of Piedmont. 1693 *Mem. Cnl. Teckely* IV. 39 The General Veternie..retired all his Troops to Nissa. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 141 The half Squadrons..may be retired at any named distance behind each other. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 456 The enemy had retired their centre and left, so that the engagement on these points commenced necessarily later. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* liii, The French were soon seen to retire their heavy guns. 1897 SIR E. WOOD *Achievements Cav.* i. 16 No cavalry can be expected to fight if it is retired at speed with an enemy at its heels.

†b. To rally, bring back. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* X. 299 Al the rest he had put to flicht, gif be the Erle of Varuik they had not bene helpet, reteired, and with a stout courage put in ordour agane.

†8. To put away; to withdraw, remove, lead away (a person or thing) *from* or *to* a place. Also const. *into, within,* or ellipt. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 22 b, The gouernours lodging,..hauing vnderneath it the cellars to retyre the munition, could not be repayred. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XL. i, Me..From dungeon he retired, Where I in horrors lay. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 362 The Valachies before his comming, had retired their wives and children.. into their strong cities. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 Retire your choice Greens and rarest Plants..into your Conservatory. 1690 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* I. 68 Happy are those whom God retires in his grace. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 333 When they had been retir'd, Lodgings provided for them as well as our Ship would allow, and they had slept heartily.

†b. To withdraw the mind, thoughts, etc., *from* some object or sphere. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 145 When our externall senses are retired and withdrawen from doing their dueties. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 156 To labour to pull and retire our affections from earthly things. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) Ep. Ded. A 2 b, To retire my mind from the tumultuous hurly-burlies it is tossed withal. 1699 PENN *Adv. Children* ii. ¶ 1 So soon as you wake, retire your mind into pure silence from all thoughts and ideas of worldly things.

c. To withdraw (a thing) from notice; to hide away, put into obscurity.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 4 For that tendeth to demonstrate, and illustrate that which is taught,..this other to retire and obscure it.

1893 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 161 To retire your comely features in the meshes of a veil. 1899 HOBSON *Ruskin* 123 Professors Marshall and Sidgwick retire this 'fundamental proposition on capital' into the obscurity of foot-notes.

9. To draw or pull (a thing) back (again).

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 303 The lockes..Ech one by him inforst retires his ward. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 171 Then retire the needle the way that it went in. 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Aff. Consc.* i. (1635) 4 All the creatures then, pull in their hornes, retyre their stings, bite in their poyson. [1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* vii. 178 Straining their arms in the effort to retire from its rings the enormous bar securing the door.]

†b. To bring or hold (one) back *from* some course; to dissuade, restrain. *Obs. rare.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, How happy would I estimate my selfe, Could I..retyre my sonne From one vayne course of study he affects. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 68 Thus wept the old king, and tore off his white hair; yet all these Retir'd not Hector.

†c. To bring or get back; to regain, recover.

1600 *Engl. Helicon* Z ij b, Of death so sweet, so happy, so desired, That to die so againe their life retired. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 92 In two cases, inheritance given to rent may be retired, or redeemed by the next kindred.

10. To withdraw from operation or currency; to take up or pay (*esp.* a bill).

1681 STAIR *Institut.* I. vii. 80 This presumption is stronger in relation to Bonds, which are most ordinarly taken away, by retiring the same without taking Discharge. 1693 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) IV. xlv. 713 It was not a Right to be Retired upon payment. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 12 Bills are ..credited as they are retired. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XV, Two of his notes for £100 each,..which he thinks nae mair of retiring, than he does of paying the national debt. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* IV. xxiv. § 10. 366 Territorial mandates..were to retire the assignats at the rate of thirty for one. 1854 *Comm. Bench Rep.* XV. 94 If an acceptor retires a bill at maturity, he takes it entirely from circulation, and the bill is in effect paid.

11. To remove (an officer) from active service.

1870 *Daily News* 27 June, That a flag officer..should be compulsorily retired on attaining a certain age. 1894 *Times* 29 May 11/3 Admiral.. Hamilton..was retired from the active list under the age clause.

b. To withdraw from the usual sphere of activity; to take off.

1883 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 12 Oct., Eighteen packet boats have been retired by several of the packet lines.., owing to the low stage of water. 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 2 June 5/2 The Sale, after this race, became known, and Mr. Bonner retired him [the horse] from the track.

Retired (*rɪtəi·ɹd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Withdrawn into seclusion or away from contact with the world: **a.** of persons.

1590 J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 61, I..do live almost continually retired in my howse. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 49 Adde to these retired Leasure, That in trim Gardens takes his pleasure. *c* 1648-50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 143 Here the retyred Tanner builds him bowrs. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 282 The retired and solitary Student. 1706 LONDON & WISE (*title*), The Retir'd Gard'ner...Being a Translation of *Le Jardinier Solitaire.* 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Oct., You are now retired, and have nothing to impede self-examination or self-improvement. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xx, Few months we lived retired, unknown, To all but one dear friend alone. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Feb. xix, Stern Ares, with his crisp hair helmeted, Came, and retired Hestia, *absol.* 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* Ep. Ded. A 3 b, The faith of Martyrs, and the hardinesse of Confessors, and the austerity of the Retired.

b. of life, conditions, occupations, etc.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 36 Since the exile of Posthumus, most retyr'd Hath her life bin. 1648 DENHAM *Cooper's H.*, Oh happiness of sweet retir'd content! 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 19 It is our duty..to fill up the empty spaces of life with these holy and retired exercises. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 5 Employment for those Retired Hours in which we are altogether left to our selves. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 216 What a pleasing awe is awakened by such a reflection! How venerable it renders my retired walks! 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XXXI, Sumptuous they stand In the retired quiet of the night. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 132 It is a great mistake made by some sentimental writers, when they speak of the advantages of a retired life.

2. Secluded, sequestered; removed from places frequented by people.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 6 My nurs I saw, in whose retired Romes in my Youthe I dwelt. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 28 The retiredst angle or corner cannot giue vice a couer. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* III. i, A small house, in an obscure, little, retired street. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 391 To lead them..to their retir'd Place in the Woods. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 40 They are found..in the most retired and inward parts of the most firm and solid rocks. 1860 H. AINSWORTH *Ovingdean Grange* 301 A small cottage somewhat retired from the road. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) IV. 92 Swiss enterprise has begun to penetrate these retired valleys.

3. Withdrawn into oneself; reserved.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 62 You are retyred, As if you were a feasted one; and not The Hostesse of the meeting. 1627 J. DOUGHTY *Serm., Divine Myst.* (1628) 11 For this cause wee finde the Fathers euermore cautelous and very retir'd. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 200 Whilst he was Cardinal he was retir'd, shun'd all conversation as much as was possible. 1780 BURKE *Œcon. Reform* Wks. III. 336 The judges are, or ought to be, of a reserved and retired character. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, You have censured me in your kindness for being too gentle, too retired.

† 4. Of thoughts, etc.: Carried on in seclusion or quiet; private. *Obs.*

1626 JACKSON *Humiliation Son of God* vii. 66 To doe that which in his retired and sober thoughts he did most dislike. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 627 Arguments ..which..operate more in the publick agitation of them than in a private and retired speculation. *a* 1718 PENN in *Life* Wks. I. 132 A Subject that requires your retired Consideration. 1751 ABP. STONE *Serm. 1 Kings* xii. 15 A Compliance with innocent Customs, which in their retired Judgment they might not altogether approve.

† b. Inward, inner, recondite, hidden. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. P 48, I was lesse carefull to make it strict in retired senses. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 94 If we look into its retired Movements, and more secret and latent Springs. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. vi, Disburthen all thy cares on me, And let me share thy most retired distress. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 429 In its retired, mystical meaning, it figured out the Spiritual Covenant. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. at St. Mary's, Oxf.* 12 The most sublime and retired mysteries.

5. a. That has receded or subsided. *rare* —1.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. iv. 53 We will..like a bated and retired Flood..Stoope lowe..And calmely run on.

† b. ? Contracted, shrunk. *Obs. rare* —1.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, Crampes, Convulsions, Paralysies, Epilepsies, Tremor-cordia, retired-Nerues.

c. *Retired flank*: (see quot. 1802).

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Orillon*, a mass of Earth lin'd with a Wall..to secure the Canon in the retir'd Flank. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Flank*, The Low, Covered, or Retired Flank, is the Platform of the Casemate, which lies hid in the Bastion. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 618/2 The orillons are very useful in covering the retired flanks, which cannot be seen but directly in the front. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Fortification*, *Retired flanks*, are those made behind the line which joins the extremity of the face and the curtain, towards the capital of the bastion. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 67 Their principal use is on board ship; but they are sometimes used in casemates, or retired flanks of fortresses.

d. Drawn back; receding. *rare* —1.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 242 The retired under jaw of a swine works in the ground, after the protruding snout.

6. Withdrawn from, no longer occupied with, business or official duties. (Cf. RETIRE *v.* 1 e.)

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 3 The tidy, square, red cottage..belongs to a retired publican from a neighbouring town. 1851 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 21221 1673/1 The List of Commanders promoted to the Rank of Retired Captain. 1881 *Times* 11 Jan. 9/6 A retired Viceroy is naturally and by common consent an authority on Indian affairs.

b. *Retired list*, a list of retired officers.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Retired list*, a list on the marine establishment upon which superannuated officers are placed. 1851 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 21221. 1673/1 The Retired List then to be diminished by only retiring one in two vacancies. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 12/2 [He] had consented to place him on the retired list.

c. *Retired allowance* or *pay*, the pension given to a retired officer or official.

1817 *Parl. Debates* 582 Salaries and retired allowances were very unequally distributed. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 570 *Retired Pay*, a graduated pension for retired officers. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/8 Col. G. A. White, from lieutenant-colonel, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Reti·redly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a retired or secluded manner; privately.

1599 *Sidney Papers* II. 140 If he kepe him self humble and retiredly. 1611 COTGR., *En son privé*, priuately, secretly, closely, retiredly. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 416 The Sadduces..were..desirous to live retiredly and privately to themselves. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 349 She lived there very retiredly.

Reti·redness. Also 7 retyr-. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being retired; privacy, seclusion; reserve. (Very common in the 17th century.)

a. of disposition, character, or conduct.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1605) 127 A tode-like retirednesse, and closenesse of mind. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* B iij b, Neither to dis-taste them by a too much retirednesse, nor to hinder himselfe by too much familiaritie. 1694 LD. DELAMERE in *Marvell's Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 42 The lowest condescentions and meanest familiarity cannot loose a Prince so much as too much retiredness, or being over-reserved. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 40 We spent much of the Evening in Retiredness of Mind. 1839 PUSEY *Let.* in Liddon *Life* (1893) II. xxiv. 142 There seems in this a spirit foreign to the retiredness and absence of self—of real Catholicity. 1894 *N. Y. Tribune* 5 July, A humility of speech, and general retiredness of character almost incompatible with the newspaper character of the man.

b. of manner of living.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 47 In his nature he loued priuate retirednesse, with good fare, and some few choice friends. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 18 Men begin to leave off their employments, and betake themselves to retiredness. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke ii. 45 Our Blessed Saviour when on earth, did not take pleasure in a wild retiredness. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 142 Her retiredness did not please him, and he feared, that in the end, it might make her silly. 1834 WORDSW. *To C'tess Lonsdale* 41 Thus, Lady, is retiredness a veil [etc.].

c. of places.

1660 T. BLOUNT *Boscobel* 36 His Majesty..commended the place for its retiredness. *c* 1670 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 270 To refresh his mind with a melancholy walke, and with the retiredness of the place. 1727 HEARNE in *Relig.* (1897) II. 673 To have a better notion of the ancient solitariness and retiredness of the place. 1805 ALMON *Wilkes' Corr.* III. 61 A grove of venerable old elms near the house, with the retiredness of the mansion itself, made it as sweet a retreat as the most poetical imagination could create.

Retirement (rĭtəi·əment). Also 6-7 retyre-. [a. F. *retirement* (1576), = Sp. *retiramiento*, Pg. *-mento*, It. *ritiramento*: see RETIRE *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The act of falling back, retreating, or receding from a place or position. (Somewhat *rare*; in mod. use chiefly *Mil.*)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 6, I beseech your Maiesty make vp, Least you[r] retirement do amaze your friends. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. Wks. 1851 IV. 40 Against reiterated scandals and seducements which never cease, much more can no other remedie or retirement be found but absolute departure. 1649 — *Eikon.* xxviii. 240 A sort of moodie.. consciences apt to engage thir Leaders into great and dangerous affaires past retirement, and then..to betray them basely. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxiii. (1862) III. 207 On the retirement of the Lacedæmonian force, the Samian exiles were left destitute. 1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* III. ii. (1878) 404 The approach and retirement are more readily appreciated than is a simple change of size.

b. A receding part; a recess. *rare* —1.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 71/2 The height of the semi-circular retirements..was only equal to their breadth.

2. The act of withdrawing into seclusion or privacy; withdrawal *from* something.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 58 Any retyrement, any sequestration, From open Haunts and Popularitie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 252 [Capræ] which he variously beautified and honoured with his retirements. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 250 For solitude somtimes is best societie, And short retirement urges sweet returne. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), In this retirement of the mind from the senses, it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, The first interruptions to the happiness he had known since his retirement, were occasioned by the death of his two sons. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 453 In Milton we note..a proud retirement from the meaner and coarser life around him. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 157 A proper retirement from society is due to it.

b. Withdrawal from occupation, office, or business activity. (Cf. RETIRE *v.* 1 e.) Also *collect.* the total of retired officers.

1648 CROMWELL *Lett.* 25 Nov. (Carlyle), When Robert Hammond, through dissatisfaction too, desired retirement from the Army. *a* 1799 WASHINGTON (Webster), Retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. 1818 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 13 July, To induce you to abandon the thoughts of a retirement from business. 1851 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 21221. 1673/1 By keeping up the Retirement of 1846, to the number of 200. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Mar. 4/7 The retirement of Mr. Beith from the chairmanship of the Executive is a just cause for regret.

c. The act of retiring to rest. *rare* —1.

1801 *Lusignan* III. 87 Emily had exceeded the usual hour of retirement.

d. Aloofness, distance, reserve. *rare* —1.

1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 114 Their lieutenants..observe too rude a retirement towards the English.

3. The state or condition of being withdrawn from society or publicity; seclusion, privacy.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 130 For certaine words he spake against your Grace In your retirment, I had swing'd him soundly. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 17 They are one thing in their retirement, another on the stage of publick view. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 371 They lived two Years after this in perfect Retirement. 1742 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 84 If I delight in a private life, have they any right to drag me out of my retirement? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, As the Duchess lived in close retirement, she was little surprised at this. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 227 [He] is reluctantly drawn from his retirement to defend his old master.

b. A time or occasion of seclusion or privacy.

In some quots. not clearly distinct from sense 4.

1632 STRAFFORD *Let. to Earl of Carlisle* 24 Oct., In my cheefest Exaltation before men, and my fullest contentmentt in my inmost retirementts. 1668 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* I. iii, It is a saucy boldness, thus to press On my retirements. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 91 All the secret Thoughts, the inward Motions and Retirements of my Soul —are exactly known before Him. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art of Convers.* 22 Those who are in pursuit of Learning, seek it.. in their Studies and Retirements. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 1 When we follow them into their retirements..we are most likely to see them in their true state. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Life Jeffrey* I. 270 Dearly did he enjoy these retirements.

† c. An occupation of one's leisure time. *rare* —1.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* Ded. A 3 The Worke then of these Lines, is to lay prostrate at Your Feet..the Retirements of Your Humble Servant in the Last Recesse.

4. A place or abode characterized by seclusion or privacy; a retreat. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 106, 20 Royal Castles and Palaces..as the private Retirements of the King. 1670 MAYNWARING *Pharm. Phys. Rep.* 57 This Medicine.. searcheth the most intimate recesses, and closest retirements of our bodies. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 259 Decoy-Ducks..will bring whole Flights of Fowl to their Retirements. 1772 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 131 Exmouth; where he has, as they say, a sweet country retirement. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 638 The gardens..were covetable retirements. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xix. (1862) 326 He..withdraws ..to his safer retirements in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea of Galilee.

5. The act of withdrawing from circulation.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Dec. 777 His estimate is that 40,000,000*l.* employed in the retirement of notes will certainly suffice to bring them to par. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 7/6 A provision for the retirement of all paper currency of a lower denomination than ten dollars.

Retirer (rĭtəi·rə.). [f. RETIRE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who retires or retreats.

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* civ, The willing drumme a lustie marche to sounde, Whiles ranke retyrers gaue their enimies ground. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 23 The Enemy therefore coming with multitudes,..charged the retirers. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. (1883) 262 No busie worldling hunts away The sad retirer all the day!

Retiring (rĭtəi·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb in various senses:

a. In intransitive uses.

1548 ELYOT, *Recessus*, goyng awaie or backe; retyryng. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xxxv. I. 39 By the retiring and going backe of the sea. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 62 In their retiring there were many of them stayed. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. § 4 Soon after his retiring, he ended his life. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 122 Breaking of Measure is but a Genteel Term Sword-Men have given to a Moderat Retiring, or Giving of Ground. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 406 The Retiring of the Wall.. is both towards the inner-side and the out-side too. 1808 HELEN ST. VICTOR *Ruins of Rigonda* III. 6 Previous to my retiring, I was employed in my vespers. 1861 G. CHAPMAN *Art Fencing* 16 Retiring is, however, occasionally performed by first withdrawing the right [foot].

b. In transitive uses.

1594 I. G. *Di Grassi's Arte of Defence* O ij b, Without any other retyring of himselfe. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, Supplies for retyring of his old ward-robe from pawne. 1681 STAIR *Institut.* I. vii. 80 An Executor for whom simple retiring of the Bond will not be sufficient without Discharge or Assignation.

2. *attrib.* a. Of places: Devoted to retirement or privacy.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1605) 8 Hard by was a house of pleasure built for a sommer retiring place. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 494 Downham where the Bishop hath his retyring House with a Parke. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 11 The Prynce came and wente into his retyringe roomes, and having putt on his roabes went and mett the King. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb. 1645, It was once the retyring place of Julius Cæsar. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 412 [The] handsome Rooms.. which..served as Closets or retiring Rooms. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), Havering at Bower, Essex,..was the ancient retiring-place of the kings of England. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, The cooper's house was so roomy, that each guest had his separate retiring room. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 4/1 The erection of public retiring rooms for both sexes in the streets.

b. Consequent upon, or connected with, retirement from office or employment.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. iii. 84 In those days there was no system of retiring pensions for the worn-out functionary of this class. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* viii, Binnie had his retiring pension, and, besides, had saved half his allowance ever since he had been in India. 1859 RUSSELL *Diary India* (1860) I. 87 They say..that every Indian officer has a right to a good retiring allowance.

c. Connected with retirement (from a room, etc.)

1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 152 He delivered his retiring bow to the Frau von Rüdiger's shoulder. 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 7/3 A retiring collection after a concert.

Retiring (rĭtəi·rĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. the vb. + -ING 2.]

1. That retires, in various senses of the verb.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CVII. viii, How many mounting winged tree For tiaffique leave retiring land? 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 455 The Pontickе Sea, Whose Icie Current, and compulsiue course, Neu'r keepes retyring ebbe. 1690 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 2 *Abductores Musculi*,..the retiring brauwns. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 124 Several Warlike Nations have made use of a Retiring and Flying way of Fight, as a thing of singular Advantage. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 208 A retiring line may also throw back a wing,..by the echellon march, or some other of the modes already prescribed. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xiv, The far sound Of their retiring steps. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 271 So high that, with its retiring flanks on either side, it can be none other than the projecting Cape Warrender. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 146 To appoint the retiring mayor of the town mayor of the staple.

2. Characterized by retirement; reserved, shy.

1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wm.* (1767) I. iii. 96 The retiring graces have been always the most attractive. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. vii, So retiring a nature as his might never have harboured love. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 280 He was an exceedingly modest, unpretending, and retiring man.

Comb. 1859 F. FRANCIS *Newton Dogvane* (1888) 60 A fair, retiring-looking girl, with chestnut hair.

Hence **Reti·ringly** *adv.*

1861 MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* III. viii, She answered, retiringly: 'Indeed I cannot say'. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Dec. 769 Sir William..was not at all to the fore, but, on the contrary, very retiringly to the back.

Reti·ringness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being retiring.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 289 The word coy is metaphorically applied to..the stillness of reserve, to moral retiringness. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 213 The retiringness of self-depreciating delicacy. 1887 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1241 The retiringness of wealth on which the *Times* descants.

Reti·the, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] † To decimate again.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 297 Hee let the tenth man goe by; and euen these tenth men thus reserued, hee went ouer againe, and most cruelly retithed them.

Reto·mb, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To entomb again.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 319 The Beast..Re-whelps her whelps, and in her tender womb She doth as oft her living brood re-tomb.

Retorician, Retorik, obs. ff. RHETORICIAN, RHETORIC. **Retorn(e,** obs. ff. RETURN *sb.* and *v.* **Retornel, -nella,** obs. ff. RITORNEL(LO.

† **Reto·rqued,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare* —1. [f. F. *retorquer* or L. *retorquēre*: see RETORT *v.*1] Turned backwards.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Shall we in this detested guise, With shame, with hunger, and with horror stay, Griping our bowels with retorqued thoughts.

† **Retorrid,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *retorridus.*] Burnt up, dried up.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compil.* XVI. 567 When the Brain by..too frequent use becomes sharp and retorrid. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 56 Fevers, that have boil'd up the Blood into a retorrid Crasis.

Retorsion (rĭtǭːɹʃən). Now *rare.* [a. F. *rétorsion* (13–14th c.), or ad. med.L. *retorsiōn-em*, var. of *retortiōn-em* RETORTION. So Sp. *retorsion*, It. *ritorsione.*] Retortion (of an argument, etc.).

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ 242 By retorsion, as in a College, all that are..of the Foundation, doe partake of the Donatives of the Founder [etc.]. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 241 God hath a retorsion in store, a *fallere fallentem.* 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 88 The reasonings of it are so clear, the historical retorsions so undeniable. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 194/1 'Retorsion,' or retaliating on the foreign nation or its subjects, by similar injuries to those inflicted on us. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 748/1 The first requisite..of all satire, and especially of political, is that, like a good dilemma, it should be incapable of 'retorsion'.

Retort (rĭtǭːɹt), *sb.*[1] [f. RETORT *v.*[1]]

† **1.** *Mus.* A 'retorted' mood. *Obs. rare.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 27 The first must serue you in your first singing till you come to this sign 𝄋: where you must begin again and sing by the retort in half time.

2. A sharp or incisive reply, esp. one by which the first speaker's statement or argument is in some way turned against himself, or is met by some counter-charge. Also *fig.*

App. not in very common use before the 19th c.

1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* v. iv. 76 He sent me word, if I said his beard was not cut well, hee was in the minde it was: this is call'd the retort courteous. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. XIX. 242 The mockers were mocked by that retort. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* III. ii, Well then, let Loveless look to his wife, 'twill be but the retort courteous on both sides. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, The priest interrupted Vivaldi's retort. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. ii, That's a fair retort, For I provoked it. 1852 ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 269 If you give up that principle, you lay yourself open at once to the retort that your position is insecure. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 496 It was suggested, as a sort of retort against the new demand, that it would be more suitable for the king himself to sign the Covenant.

3. The act or practice of replying in a sharp or incisive manner (see prec.). Also *transf.*

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1783, Johnson's dexterity in retort..was very remarkable. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 518 Dr. Kentish..has laid himself very open to animadversion and retort from me. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 99 It is cowardly to raise a hand to one who is incapable of physical retort. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, Mrs. MacStinger in retort, looked at her all over.

b. Const. *of* something.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 111 Nothing is so easy and inviting as the retort of abuse and sarcasm. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Rewards & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 357 The retort of an objection is no positive argument. 1877 JACOX *Script. Prov.* xi. 115 Experiencing a retort of the ill-usage they had formerly inflicted.

† **4.** = RETORTION I. *Obs. rare* −[1].

1755 J. CLUBBE *Misc. Tracts* (1770) 100, I found two *patenæ* not cemented, but skrewed together...Having opened it by retort of the skrew, I discovered an incrustated surface.

Retort (rĭtǭːɹt), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *retorte* (= It., Sp., Pg. *retorta*), ad. med.L. *retorta*, fem. of L. *retortus*, pa. pple. of *retorquēre*: see RETORT *v.*[1]]

1. A vessel generally made of glass, but occasionally of metal or earthenware, and provided with a long neck, bent downwards, in which liquids, etc., subjected to distillation are heated.

[1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 9 b, A crooke necked violle..which the french cal Retorte. *a* 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* II. (1659) 12 The Still where he had the Spirit of Wine distilling over out of a Retorto.]

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 21 Those saltes, being put into a retort,..stilleth forth a volatile salt. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* i. 35 Let it be put into a Retort, and distilled in sand. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 164 The black Oil of Tartar by the Retort is admirable for the Cure of Scabs. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) II. 107 My friend had forgotten the necessary management of a retort, which, for want of his attention, burst in pieces. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 227 The bottom of the retort is then gently heated by means of a lamp, and the extremity of its neck introduced under an inverted cylinder filled with water. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 140 The vapour is condensed as fast as it is formed, and trickles back into the retort.

fig. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 217 We must throw our words into the retort of the comparative method.

2. A vessel in which mercury is separated from amalgam or impurity by volatilization.

Several forms are now employed for this purpose. In early use perh. not distinct from sense 1.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 314 Put it [quicksilver ore] into a Retort or other..Instrument. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mercury*, Compounded of crude mercury driven over from sea-salt in a retort. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 805 Large retorts, styled cucurbits, of cast iron, in which the ore of mercury is subjected to distillation. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 222/1 The amalgams..are then distilled in cast-iron retorts of a peculiar shape. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 191/1 The soft cake of amalgam is transferred to a retort, to have the mercury distilled out of it.

3. A clay or iron receptacle, forming a cylinder or segment of one, in which coal is heated for the production of gas.

1808 *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 127 About one-third of the above quantity .. is required for fuel to heat the retorts. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 548 As soon as gas begins to be disengaged from the ignited retort. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 95/2 The first portion of the process..is to submit coal to the action of heat in an air-tight vessel, commonly called a 'retort'.

4. A furnace in which iron is heated with carbon, in order to produce steel.

1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 76 By introducing bars of wrought-iron along with carbon into retorts. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 227 For the purpose of cooling the reduced metal, the retorts were made slightly larger at the lower than at the upper end.

5. *attrib.*, as *retort bench, cap, -end, -flask, glass, -house, -neck*, etc.; **retort carbon**, carbon which remains as a residue in the retort when the gas has been extracted from coal.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xi. 424/1 He beareth Sable, a Stillers Retort, or a Retort Glass, Argent. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. 359 Retort caps are cylinders of thin brass plate. 1839 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXXI. 7/2 The pipes leading from the retort-house to the reservoirs. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 100/2 Each retort-house contains one stack and four sections of retort benches. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. § 297 (1870) 229 Attach to each end..a piece of retort carbon. 1881 — *Ess. on Floating Matter of Air* 143 Experiments with pipette-bulbs and retort-flasks.

Retort (rĭtǭːɹt), *v.*[1] [f. L. *retort-*, ppl. stem of *retorquēre*, f. *re-* RE- + *torquēre* to twist, turn: cf. *contort, distort*, etc.]

I. 1. *trans.* To make return of (something done to one, *esp.* an injury); to repay or pay back; to requite by retaliation.

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxviii. 65 As is theyr deede so let them speede; retort their craftes. 1598–9 B. JONSON *Case Altered* I. ii, We shall retort these kind favours with all alacrity of spirit. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 154, I will retort..that..wrong. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 206 So Christ to retort these arrogant inquisitors their own, tooke the course to lay their hautinesse under a severity which they deserv'd. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 142 How shall this arm, unequal to the bow, Retort an insult, or repel a foe? 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. ii, Let them laugh, and retort their malice only by showing them you are happy in spite of it. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 395 It was now his time to retort the humiliation. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlvi. (1865) V. 412 They never dared to retort in concert the invasions under which they had suffered.

b. To cast back, to cause to return, *upon* or *against* the offending party.

c 1559 ABP. PARKER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. Rec. II. III. 359 And then both the Devil and Man..shall have their Malices retorted upon themselves again. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 873 Heav'ns Right-hand .. retorting all upon your Foes..Sends Terrors. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90 ₱ 5 They..retort upon the Aggressour the Injury, which they parry from themselves. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 152 Not only escape the ruin meditated against him, but also retort it on the machinators. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 502 Hear, then, how mercy, slighted and defied, Retorts th' affront against the crown of pride. 1810 LAMB *Good Clerk*, Retorting upon the grave citizens of London their own arts. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 373 The aggression against God is retorted upon the aggressor.

† c. To bring as a return *to* one. *Obs. rare* −[1].

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 349 Wars..the issue whereof, but retorted to the Duke a redoubling disaduantage.

† d. To do (something) in retaliation. *Obs.*−[1]

1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 12 Yet did hee not retort ought savouring of revenge.

e. *intr.* To reply by retaliation. *rare* −[1].

1883 C. READE *Tit for Tat* vi, He threatened violence. They prepared to retort to it.

2. To cast or hurl back (a charge, accusation, epithet, etc.). Freq. const. *on.*

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 128, I shall straight retort all the blame..upon yourself. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 54, I do retort the solus in thy bowels. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 86 The Egyptian Authors slanderously retorted these loathsome diseases on the Israelites. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii, He asserted that I was heterodox; I retorted the charge. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 767 Retort the charge, and let the world be told She boasts a confidence she does not hold. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 189 The accusation of sinister motives is easily made, and as easily retorted. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. v. 81 Fool! villain! liar! thus do I retort Thy insupportable words. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 522 He was still resolute to retort the charge of treason on his foes.

absol. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* 553/1 May not we, with equal Justice, retort upon them, when, laying aside their natural Characters, they assume those which are appropriated to us?

3. To reply in kind to (a jest, sarcasm, etc.); to answer with the like. Also const. *on.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, I scorne to retort the obtuse jeast of a foole. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* p. xiv, Nor shall I retort with animosity those less obliging passages. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) III. 85 Hipponax retorted their pleasantry with such keen strokes of satire that they hanged themselves. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 24 Retort their raillery with raillery, always tempered with good breeding. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 306 With what good-humour he retorts a piece of sly malice of Pope's. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 311 If it were worth while to retort the sarcasm on the multitude, it were easy to do so. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 408, I retort your reproach of me.

b. To say or utter by way of (sharp or aggressive) reply; † to return (an answer of this kind); † to allege in return.

1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 13 If we vrge them with conscience, they retort a captious answere. 1625–8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 358 She owneth her allowing a Pension to Morgan, and retorteth Pensions granted to the Scots. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xii. 119 He thinks to evade that by retorting, that some in England fight against him. 1735–6 SHERIDAN *Let. to Swift* 23 Feb., I cannot help retorting, that I never knew any person so unadviseable as you are. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiii, 'What do you mean by that?' retorted Squeers in great perturbation. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 14, I will retort that it is just as true of the sun as of man. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 211 'You need have no fear of that, my dear,' retorted her husband.

c. *intr.* To make a retort or retorts.

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. i. II. 380 Charles, who could not dissemble his indignation during this discourse, retorted with great acrimony when it was concluded on the conduct of Ferdinand. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvi, He must smile and retort, and look perfectly at his ease.

4. To meet or answer (an argument, etc.) by a similar argument to the contrary; to turn or direct (his own statement) *against* an opponent.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 32 This kinde of Argument either by overthrowing one of the parts, or by retorting it, called..a conversion. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. 255 Our Experiments may..enable us to retort their Arguments against themselves. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 349 So apt is the Comparison in most Respects..that my Adversary in vain Labours to Retort it. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* II. vii. 267 They are capable of being retorted against his own system. 1788 — *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 7. 102 A remarkable property of the Dilemma is that it may sometimes be happily retorted. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 518 Not a single voice was raised in either House..to retort the argument. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 March 1/2 The answer they make to us may very easily be retorted.

II. † **5.** To throw or hurl back (a weapon); to turn back (a blow) upon the striker. *Obs.*

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. iv. 41 Thus I retort the dart thou threwst at me. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. 104 The Heroe caught it, and retorts againe The singing steele. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* iii. ₱ 1 Satan has not only evaded, but even retorted those blows which were aim'd at him. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 33 To observe how we may retort these fiery darts of the Wicked One.

† b. Const. *upon* the agent. *Obs.*

1626 JACKSON *Humiliation Son of God* X. 94 The Sonne of God..with this scripture..retorts Satan's attempted blow upon himselfe. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 390 If wild-fire be thrown, I will..not, by throwing it back, give my enemy the advantage of retorting it upon me. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 389 ₱ 22, I think the best way of dealing with them, is to retort their own Weapons upon them.

† **6.** To reflect (heat or light); to return or re-echo (a sound); to drive back, etc. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 101 As when his vertues shining vpon others, Heate them, and they retort that heate againe To the first giuer. 1611 COTGR., *Heliotrope*,..a precious stone which, as a burning glasse, receiueth, and retorteth the Sunne-beames. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 607/2 Crying and howling whil'st the Locrian Stones, And high Eubœan Hills, retort his Groans. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 63 Which vapour..is nothing but water made thin,..and therefore being retorted or struck back by an Alembick, it returns into its antient weight of water.

† b. To transmit by reflection. *Obs. rare.*

1649 SIR R. TEMPEST *Solitariness* 4 When the body..is distempered, it retorts and shoots backward its indispositions to the minde. 1723 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VI. vi. 368 When any thing affects, or alters the Heart, those Impressions are ..retorted to the Brain.

† **7.** a. To reject or refuse (an appeal). *Obs.*−[1]

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 303 The Duke's vniust, Thus to retort your manifest Appeale.

† b. To cast or throw (one) out. *Obs. rare* −[1].

1642 BROME *Joviall Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 361 Dear Sir, retort me naked to the world, Rather then lay those burdens on me.

† **8.** To turn back or backwards; to bend or twist back. *Obs.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. (1632) 68 Rabid with anguish, he retorts his looke Vpon the wound. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVI. CCXVIII, Retort thine eyes into thy Self, my Dear. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xix. 470/1 Two Serpents bowed at the heads to the joyning in the middle, from thence to the ends of the Tails Retorted. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 516 For Dread and Pain And Grief will find their Shafts elanc'd in vain, And their Points broke, retorted from the Head.

† **9.** To give in return. *Obs. rare* −[1].

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 260 Gifts also and reciprocall presents are retorted up and down.

† **10.** To multiply again. *Obs. rare* −[1].

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 427/1 Two multiplied in itself produceth four; retorted into itself (by saying twice two twice) makes the first Cube.

† **11.** *intr.* To spring or fly back; to rebound, recoil; to twist. *Obs.*

1631 J. TAYLOR *Turn Fortune's Wheel* Pref., Doth time retort or fortune play the Jade, Or doth the course of fate run retrograde. 1673 PENN *Spir. Alex. the Coppersmith Rebuked* 7 It all retorts from our Impenetrable Armour upon himself. 1710 CONGREVE *An Impossible Thing*, This line..Render..so direct, that in no sort It ever may in rings retort.

Retort (rĭtǭːɹt), *v.*[2] [f. RETORT *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To purify (an amalgam, mercury, etc.) by subjecting to heat in a retort.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 748/2 In California the amalgam is retorted in cast-iron pans. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 2/1 The quicksilver is at intervals scraped off the copper plates and retorted.

† **Reto·rt,** *pa. pple. Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *retort-us*, pa. pple. of *retorquēre*: see prec.] Turned back.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 55 Then the see Elesponte retorte with grete passage turnethe to the northe.

Reto·rtable, *a.* [f. RETORT *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable or admitting of retortion.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. viii. (1632) 523 Our arguments and matter controversed, are ordinarily retortable unto us. 1611 COTGR., *Retorquable*, retortable.

Retorted (rĭtō·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RETORT *v.*[1]]

† **1.** *Mus.* Reversed. (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 27 *Phi.* What do you terme a retorted Moode? *Ma.* It is a Moode of imperfect time set backward, signifying that the Notes before which it is set must be sung as fast againe as they were before.

2. Recurved; twisted or bent backwards.

1599 LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* I. iv, It is at one end somewhat crooked and retorted. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 166 By very long cunduites and pipes of brasse retorted. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To live merrily*, Th' Arabian Dew besmears My uncontrolled brow, And my retorted haires. 1661 TATHAM *Lond. Triumphs* in Heath *Groc. Co.* (1869) 478 Two Trytons playing on retorted Pipes. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 568 By drawing the integuments over the wound till the retorted edges are brought in contact. 1859 RUSKIN *Perspective* xiv. 123 If the curve of profile A B is complex or retorted.

† **3.** ? Refuted, rejected. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 484 He rashly aduentured the credite of Leager honour in a single Combat against me a retorted Plaintiue.

4. Thrown or cast back; returned. Also *fig.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. 42 Vp fierce Perseus starts, And his retorted Speare at Phineus darts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 903 With retorted scorn his back he turn'd. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowledge* I. ix. (1853) 68 Such retorted Scorn is more becoming the Character of a Stoic than a Christian. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 129 Now comes the accused, with..countercharge and retorted abuse.

† **b.** Forced or driven back. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VI. ii. 179 Take river-pebbles and put them into a fornace, in that place where the retorted flame is most intense.

5. Reverted; turned in a backward direction.

1720 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 120 He..threatens as he flies, With heart indignant and retorted eyes. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* x. 36 And with retorted eye forsakes the dome. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 15 And now impatient, with retorted eye, Perceives his station in another sky. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY (Ogilvie), Sometimes, with retorted head, [they] pruned themselves as they floated.

Retorted (rĭtō·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. RETORT *v.*[2]] Refined or purified in a retort.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xliii, She tried to lift again..the mass of retorted gold which had come in from the quartz reef. 1897 *Daily News* 28 July 4/7, 680 tons of ore, which yielded 376 ounces of retorted gold.

Reto·rter[1]. *rare.* [f. RETORT *v.*[1]] One who retorts.

1611 COTGR., *Retordeur*, a twister, twiner; a wrester, a retorter. 1660 GAUDEN *God's Gt. Demonstr.* 10 No men are more..imperious retorters upon God and man, than those who are most defective in their duties to both.

Reto·rter[2]. [f. RETORT *v.*[2]] One employed in retorting metals.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 415, 2 amalgamators, 2 retorters and boiler-men.

† **Reto·rtible,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. = RETORTABLE.

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 283 His arguments are..easely retortible against him.

Reto·rting, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RETORT *v.*[1]] The action of bending or throwing back, etc.

1589 [see RESIGN *v.*[1] 2]. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 422 There are three waies to dissolue an argument, Deniall, Retorting and Distinction. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VI. 131 Hearing..by the retorting of the Eccho's the confused noyse of the Hunts-men,..they resolved to direct their steps that way. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 239 ¶ 13 As for those little Retortings of my own Expressions,..they are the common Cavils of every Witling.

Reto·rting, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. RETORT *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2]] The action of treating in a retort.

1858 *Times* 1 Dec. 9/3 All..make six ounces of 'amalgam' a man per day, which they value after retorting as worth three ounces of gold. 1883 *Science* I. 102 It was surmised that the change was due to imperfect retorting.

Reto·rting, *ppl. a.* [f. RETORT *v.*[1]] That retorts, in senses of the verb.

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 80 Wan is her lookes, her cheekes of Azure hue, Hir haires as Gorgons foule retorting Snakes. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 526 The wordy variance of domestic life; The tyrant husband, the retorting wife. 1896 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 3/1 His answer was also a retorting question.

Retortion (rĭtō·ɹʃən). [ad. med.L. *retortiōn-em*, noun of action f. L. *retorquēre*: see RETORT *v.*[1] and cf. RETORSION.]

1. The action or fact of bending or turning backwards; an instance of this. Also *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 100 Our Sea: whose divers-branch'd retortions Divide the World in three unequall portions. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 35 Since the beginning of all ages, the Rivers have glyded quietly without retortion towards their Fountaines. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 253 They will appear (like the Staff of Egypt) either to break under, or, by an easie retortion, to pierce and wound it self. 1813 FORSYTH *Excursion Italy* 234 The age, the expression, the retortion of head [etc.]. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlv. (1859) II. 497 Some occupation which, by concentrating our attention on external objects, shall divert it from a retortion on ourselves.

† **b.** The process of treating in a retort. *Obs.*[−1]

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 92 It is also called a distillation by retortion.

† **2. a.** A reply of the nature of a retort. *Obs.*

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 304 Neuer could this Censurer haue made a more vntimely and vnfitting retortion then at this instant. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 159 Their retortion here upon us is very silly, that we do put Christian infants in as evill a condition as they. 1682 G. VERNON *Life Heylin* 235 The Retortion that Mr. Selden made to one in the House of Commons.

† **b.** An answer made to an argument by converting it against the person using it. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 28 The old Rhetoritians vsed to dissolue this kinde of argument..by retorting it, called in Greeke ἀντιστροφὴ, a conuersion or retortion. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vii. 73 There are Syllogismes, long swords; Enthymems, short daggers; ..Retortions, which are targets with a pike in the midst of them, both to defend and oppose. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (1765) II. 51, I..cannot profit by it, the argument lying exposed to so terrible a retortion.

† **c.** The method or device of meeting an argument, etc., by retorting it. *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 422 Deniall, is too hostile,..Retortion, is more wittie than profitable. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 181 Answer by Retortion, is when we shew that the mean or proof brought by the adversary maketh for us. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 132 'Twas justly charged by way of retortion upon them. 1732 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 49, I might answer by way of retortion.

† **d.** Conversion *of* an argument, charge, etc., against another, or into an opposite sense. *Obs.*

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 116 For your retortion of my Zoar and Sodome: I can giue you leaue to be wittie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* X. xvii. § 42 Mr. George Herbert.. made a most ingenious retortion of this Hexastick.

3. Return for something done; retaliation. Now *spec.* in international law (see quot. 1885).

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 126 He violated all rights..; And what I have done, was on equall retortion to his merit. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 322 In natural defence, and necessary retortion, they be treated as aggressors. *a* 1852 WEBSTER *Gibbons & Ogden* Wks. 1858 VI. 5 (Funk), This act of New Jersey is called an act of retortion against the illegal and oppressive legislation of New York. 1885 P. COBBETT *Cases Internat. Law* 100 Retortion consists in treating the subjects of another State in the same way as that State has treated one's own subjects. *Ibid.*, It is commonly laid down that retortion only extends to imperfect rights or mere rights of comity.

Retortive (rĭtō·ɹtiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *retort-* (see RETORT *v.*[1]) + -IVE.]

† **1.** Of the nature of squeezing. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. iv. 55 Separate this (by a Retortive process or pressing) from the feces.

2. Turned backwards. (Cf. RETORTED *ppl. a.* 5.)

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 466 From all his guileful plots the veil they drew, With eye retortive looked creation thro.

3. Of the nature of a retort.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 238 The apt answer of Blandina, though thrown into the form of a retortive question, is implicatively a palpable denial.

† **Reto·rtment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RETORT *v.*[1] + -MENT.] Retortion.

1649 LILBURNE *Liberties People Eng.* (ed. 2) 39 Which procured them from me a sharp retortment of their own basenesse.

Reto·ss (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To toss back or again (esp. in phr. *tossed and retossed*).

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* K iv b, What Invectives than are tossed and retossed betwixe theim. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 203 She had..turned over and retossed every carde in this sequence. 1611 FLORIO, *Rivoltolato*, tossed, retossed. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 370 The wand'ring Vessel drove before the Wind: Toss'd and retoss'd, aloft, and then alow. 1745 WARTON *Eclogues* V, All around the roar of war was up, From rock to rock retost, from wood to wood.

Retouch (rĭtŭ·tʃ), *sb.* [Prob. ad. F. *retouche* (1507): cf. next.] A second or further touch given to some part of a picture, composition, etc., with a view to improving it.

1703 STEELE *Tender Husb.* IV. i, Then so many Touches and Retouches, when the Face is finish'd. 1793 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 237 Dr. Vyse received it with these retouches, praised the epitaph, and thanked me. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 391/1 Some parts, which it may reasonably be inferred are retouches,..are quite flat and dim. 1878 tr. *Villari's Machiavelli* (1898) I. 157 Those retouches opened the way to new and original creation.

Retouch (rĭtŭ·tʃ), *v.* [Prob. ad. F. *retoucher* (13th c., = Sp. and Pg. *retocar*, It. *ritoccare*): see RE- and TOUCH *v.*]

1. *trans.* To touch again with a view to improving; to amend or improve by fresh touches; to touch up.

1685 BURNET *Let.* in *Trav.* (1687) I. 97 All [the monastery] was retouched by the famous Guido Reni, yet it is now again much decayed. 1686 *Ibid.* III. 8, I have retoucht the Letter that I writ to you last year. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 83 ¶ 10 One..who was very busie in retouching the finest Pieces, tho' he produced no Originals of his own. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ¶ 7 When the book has once been dismissed into the world, and can be no more retouched. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* II. xlvi, He has retouched a copy, that was painted by one of his scholars. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xiv, I was myself in my usual Quaker trim, where there was nothing to retouch. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 201 The negative to be retouched is prepared [etc.].

b. *absol.* To give retouches.

1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 64 Lintot..will think your price too much: Not, Sir, if you revise it, and retouch. 1757 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 7 Oct., The difficult part is now got over, and nothing now remains but to polish, and retouch a little. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 391/1 It was the practice to retouch when the fresco was dry.

2. a. To touch upon, to speak of, to introduce or bring in, again. *rare.*

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. 397 It may not be unexpedient more expressly to retouch what has been so often insinuated. 1752 AVISON *Mus. Express.* 133 The accidental Subjects are.. generally repeated, or at least so retouched in the Progress of the Fugue as to render them easily known.

b. To magnetize afresh. *rare.*

1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 325, I took off the Armour and bound it to that which was newly touched, and therewith retouched that which I had disarmed.

Hence **Retou·ched** *ppl. a.*

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 391/1 The retouched parts are invariably dim. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 202 There is no reason..why..the individual style of the worker should be more apparent than in a retouched negative.

Retou·cher (rĭ-). [f. the verb + -ER[1].] One who retouches, *esp.* one whose occupation is to retouch photographs.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* Mar. 687 The tools of the retoucher are..fine brushes and delicate instruments with which he removes the imperfections from each article or fills in what may be lacking. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 372 The Retoucher who is compelled to approach within eight or nine inches of the negative, is damaging the sight. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 202 The method or style dear to the retoucher's heart.

Retou·ching (rĭ-), *vbl. sb.* [f. the verb + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb in various senses.

1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 323, I tried it without retouching, and found it perfectly cured, the Polarity regular throughout. 1816 SINGER *Playing Cards* 79 After having printed thirty or forty thousand copies these blocks will again bear retouching. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 422/1 Retouching can be done more quickly and finer upon this coating than upon any other.

2. A case or instance of this.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 465 He..gives to the whole the several touchings and retouchings requisite for finishing. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 308/2 Such retouchings are useless in frescos painted in the open air. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. Test.* Introd. § 19 Ancient authority was allowed to furnish not scattered retouchings but the whole body of the text.

3. *attrib.*, as *retouching-desk, -easel, -medium*, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1925/2 Retouching-table. 1884 *Ibid.*, Suppl. 754/1 Retouching Frame. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 180 An ordinary retouching easel.

Retou·chment. *rare*[−1]. Retouching.

1882 W. SHARP *Rossetti* iii. 155 The Death of Breuse sans Pitie—as it now appears..after its retouchment—is the crudest in colour and most grotesque in treatment.

Retour (rĭtūə·ɹ), *sb.* Also 6 **retoure, retowre.** [a. OF. *retour*, verbal sb. of *retourner* to RETURN. In later use partly readopted from mod.F.]

In the following passage *retours* is perhaps an alteration of *recours* RECOURSE (but cf. OF. *sans retour*): 13.. *K. Alis.* 602 (Bodl. MS.), He shal be poysond saunz retours [*Weber* saun return] Of his owen traytoures.

1. Return (to a place). Now only *arch. Sc.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 436 Scho..dede here mene make retour. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5482 Hamoun..spirde after þer enperour, Whider-ward he made his retour. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21643 But Youthe than, in hyr Retour, Was to myn helpe gret socour. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXX. 479 For fere lest yᵉ false emperoure cause you to dye or my retoure. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 112 Come hither, come and to my bosome make retowre. [1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* Pref., To have the lady, upon her retour to Paris, boast of their splendid entertainment in England.] 1822 GALT *Provost* XXI, Mr. Secretary of State wrote me back by retour of post, thanking me for my zeal in the public service. 1897 BEATTY *Secretar* VIII. 68 See ye keep that auld carle Geddes in gude ward till my retour.

2. *Sc. Law.* A return made to Chancery of the brieve of inquest relative to the service of an heir, with the verdict of the jury upon it; also, an extract or copy of the return.

1471 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1882) 215 The King's breif of inquest direcit to the Schiref of Forfare to give him possessioun efter the tenour of this retour undirwritin. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 37 With the seisingis, retouris, and all that followit thairupoun. 1579–80 *Ibid.* III. 258 Ane seising of Johnne, Lord Dernlie, of the landis of Evindaill, past upoun a retour. 1630 *Acts Sederunt* 31 July, All summonds of reduction of retouris..sall be formed in Latine be an advocat. 1678 *Ibid.* 15 Feb., To direct or give out any precepts to Shirriffs..for granting infeftment upon retours. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 383 Retours upon general services are not properly transmissions of an estate. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 904 From the Chancery a certified copy is given out, which is called a retour. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 101 A retour of the verdict and service of the jury before the Judge Ordinary.

b. A return of this kind, as specifying the yearly value of the lands in question.

In first quot. applied to a special return.

1580–1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 346 That, be advise of the schireffis..of the schires within the wardenrie, thair be a stent and retour of all landis within the same. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* I. xiv. 304 Which sums would be Liquid, and known according to the new retour, and the Feu or Blenshduty. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 861 Where there is no retour of lands,..the superior is entitled to the valued rent.

c. *attrib.* with *duty* or *mail*, = RETOURED *ppl. a.*

1681 STAIR *Instit.* I. xiv. 304 The relief which is *debitum fundi*, must only be the retour duty. 1693 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) IV. viii. 574 The Retour-mails, or Feu-duties of the same..did belong and pertain to the said Pursuer as Donatar. 1746–7

Act 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 2 Lands..no longer liable to the annual payment of the new extent or retour duty. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 861 Blanch-holdings..are liable in a retour duty of one per cent. of the valued rent.

3. *attrib.* with *ship, waggon,* denoting return from a destination. Also *ellipt.* a vehicle which returns to its original starting-place.

Only in echoes of continental usage.

1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 325 The Company has put her *Retour* Ships under the following Regulation, with Regard to the Cape. 1838 C. M. Young in J. C. Young *Mem.* (1871) II. 33 A rope providentially lent us by the driver of a *retour* waggon. 1839 W. Chambers *Tour Belgium* 48/1 A vehicle..with the words 'Retour à Köln', or whatever else may be the name of the place to which they are about to return, written on paper, and stuck upon their sides. These retours may be hired at something below the full charge, but even the highest price is not great.

4. A returned part.

1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 346 The two salients being connected by a curtain..and having retours towards the gorge.

Retour (rĭtūə·ɹ), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. the sb.]

†1. *intr.* To return or revert *to* a person. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 133 Quhen the terme cummys, the landis retouris agayne to the lord. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 229 Efter his deid the croun suld than retour To schir Modred.

†2. To return *to* a place. *Obs. rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. i. 101 Sa that thou suld nocht.. as victor with prosperite Onto thy faderis cite hame retour. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxv. 269 [He] toke leue of the kynge & retouryd to Burdeux.

3. *trans. Sc. Law.* To return (a person) as heir. (Cf. Retour *sb.* 2.)

1515 in Sir W. Fraser *Sutherland Bk.* (1892) III. 59 Elizabeth Sutherland,..quhilk is full and haill retouryt of the said..landis. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 37 Albeit thai be nocht servit nor retourit the saidis airis. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Breue de morte antecessoris,* His aire being serued and retoured to the superioritie of the samin lands. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xix. § xii. (1699) 102 Some think an Heir served and retoured, doth fall within this signification. 1752 M^cDouall *Inst. Law Scot.* III. v. II. 334 [Precepts are granted] to the sheriff.., commanding him to give infeftment to the person retoured. 1868 Maidment *Scot. Ball.* I. 29 James Spens was retoured as heir of his father Alexander. 1880 Earl of Crawford *Earldom of Mar* (1882) I. 259 An inquest of the leading gentlemen of the county..retoured Sir Robert [Erskine] as lawful heir to the Earldom of Mar.

b. To make a return to Chancery of or relative to (lands, etc.); to state the value of, in a retour.

1581-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 452 The said haill landis..nevir being stentit nor retourit. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Breue de morte antecessoris,* The mailles and dewties of the landes, sa lang as they ar retoured to haue bene in the handes of the King. 1693 Stair *Instit.* (ed. 2) III. v. 473 For ordinarly the Fee is Retoured, to be in the hands of the Superior by reason of Non-entry. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 36 In feu holdings, the yearly feu-duty contained in the Reddendo is retoured as the new extent. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 861 Feu-holdings are retoured to the feu-duties specified in the charter.

c. To return, send in (the brieve or verdict, etc.) to Chancery.

1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Breue de morte antecessoris,* This their answere.., and the brieue inclosed therein .., is sent back & retoured to the chancellarie. 1630 *Acts Sederunt* 31 July, Summonds of reductioun of retours that has bene retourit to the Chancellary. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* lviii, [We have] got our youngster's special service retoured into Chancery. We had him served heir before the macers. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 173 Their sentence is attested by the judge, and retoured by the clerk of the court, to Chancery. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 101 The verdict and service of the jury shall be retoured to Chancery.

Hence **Retou·red** *ppl. a.*; **Retou·ring** *vbl. sb.* Also **Retou·rable** *a.*

1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Extent,* Quhilk..suld be generallie vsed in retouring of landes to the Kingis Chancellarie. *Ibid.,* The reliefe of landes is the retoured maill according to the new extent. *c* 1630 Dallas *Stiles* (1697) 487 Serving thereof and Retouring of the same to our Chancellary. 1681 Stair *Instit.* I. xiv. 304, I have never heard of one retoured Duty demanded for the Non-entry. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 37 Because the new extent or retoured duty is presumed to be the rent. *Ibid.* III. viii. § 61 The brief of inquest has been from the beginning a retourable brief. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 861 The brieve of inquest..is retourable to Chancery whence it issued. *Ibid.,* Where there is no retour of lands, and no means of proving their retoured duties.

Retourn(e, obs. forms of Return *sb.* and *v.*

Retrace (rĭtrē·ɪ·s), *v.* [ad. F. *retracer*: see Re- and Trace *v.*]

1. *trans.* To trace back to an origin or source; to track through preceding stages. Also *refl.*

1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII. 520 Then if the Line of Turnus you retrace; He springs from Inachus of Argive Race. 1801 A. Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 219 Retracing our financial system to its commencement. 1805 Foster *Ess.* I. vii. 87, I am supposing a man to retrace himself through his past life. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 16 The orthography of others..was as..eruditely whimsical..in the attempt to retrace the etymology, or to modify exotic words to a native origin.

2. To trace again with the eyes; to look over again with care or close attention.

1726 Pope *Odyss.* XXIV. 270 The chief divine Gaz'd o'er his sire, retracing ev'ry line. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 245 Retrace the banks yon rushing waters lave. 1823 De Quincey *Lett. Educ.* i. (1860) 6 The same book left in your possession, and open at any hour, to be consulted, retraced, collated, and in the fullest sense studied.

b. To trace again in memory; to recall.

1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. xlviii, What transport, to retrace our boyish plays. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 183 While we retrace with mem'ry's pointing wand..The dangers we have 'scap'd. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IX. vi, I should be puzzled to retrace a single sentiment. 1871 O. W. Holmes *Wind-Clouds & Star-Drifts* iv, Let me retrace the record of the years That made me what I am.

3. To go back upon (one's steps, way, etc.).

1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* vi, Michael was retracing his way with alacrity. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* I. 33 With purpose to retrace my steps, I turn'd. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 293 The nature of the country precluding a forward movement, he retraced his march. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 260 One or two prospecting parties have also ventured into this country, but were compelled soon to retrace their steps.

b. In figurative context.

1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 33 If Henry did not retrace his steps. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 368 The ministers were appalled. Even Jeffreys would gladly have retraced his steps. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 296 When he had taken the step he did not retrace it.

Hence **Retra·cing** *ppl. a.*

1822 T. Chalmers *Wks.* XVI. 186 The retracing movement..is imitable in other parishes. 1848 J. Ritchie in *Mem. G. J. Mackenzie* 52 He preaches to you this day..in your retracing memory.

Re-tra·ce (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To trace, or go over, again with some marking instrument. Also *fig.*

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 32 That eternal law..was written and again retraced in the bosom of the first man. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 249 An Indian..drew the figure upon my skin; he then retraced it, by pricking the lines with needles. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* III. 752 This letter traced in pencil-characters Guido as easily got re-traced in ink By his wife's pen.

Retra·ck (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To track or trace again.

1835 Browning *Paracelsus* v. 391 After-ages shall retrack thy beams. 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 298, I now retrack my course to earth. 1869 J. Conington *Horace, Sat.* (1874) 30 Should Fate this moment bid me to go back O'er all my length of years, my life retrack To its first hour.

†**Retra·ct,** *sb. Obs.* [f. the verb, or ad. med.L. *retractus.*]

1. Retractation (of errors, statements, etc.).

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 10 He wrytte also a Booke of retractes in whych he correcteth hys owne errours. 1584 [R. Parsons] *Leicester's Commonw.* (1641) 29 For this cause hee hath his tearmes and pretences,..of Contracts, Precontracts, Postcontracts, Protracts, and Retracts. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1199 Metaphors ænigmaticall, and covert words,..were but shifts, retracts and evasions. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1677) 22 St. Austine, in a retract, concludes we must despair of no man..as long as he liveth.

2. Retreat on the part of an army or force.

1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1431/1 Skinke was forced to give place.., and in his retract spoiled and burnt the countrie. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 177 He is constrained euen in the course of victory to sound the retract, and surcease his proiects. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* IV. ii. § 4. 179 These Græcians also that made the retract, aduised Darius to retire his Armie into..Mesopotamia.

3. That which is rejected; refuse. *rare* —[1].

1575 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 169, I am..the reproch, retract, and shame of men, and the scorne of the people.

4. *Farriery.* = Retrait *sb.*[1] 5.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., When the farrier, in shoeing, perceives the horse to shrink at every blow on the nail; it is a sign of a retract.

Retract (rĭtræ·kt), *v.*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* **retrak.** [f. L. *retract-*, ppl. stem of *retrahĕre,* f. *re-* Re- + *trahĕre* to draw.]

I. *trans.* 1. To draw or pull (something) back.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 59 The occean..auþer.. flowethe furthe or retractethe the sees in to hit. 1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40 b/1 They retracte and drawe backe the humors which trouble those partes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 231 The heat of the Ayre attracting the humours outward, and the action of the Medicine retracting the same inward. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 869 He affirmed every Irrational Power or Soul, to be..Retracted and Resumed into the Deity. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XX. 396 From the shield, himself Of brave Æneas the bright-pointed ash Retracting, placed it at Achilles' feet. 1830 Herschel *Study Nat. Phil.* 334 Let the piston be suddenly retracted and the air restored to its original volume in an instant. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 221 If you retract the skin dividing the cellular bridles [etc.]. 1874 Masson *Three Devils* 92 The soul, retracting its thoughts from the far and physical, dwells disgustedly on itself.

transf. 1875 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 311 The commander..retracted all at once the right shoulder and wheeled his squadrons half back.

b. To draw back or in (some part of the body).

Used esp. of lower forms of animal life, having parts or organs which may be protruded and drawn in again.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 [The butterfly's tongue] being drawn up into an Helix, and retracted into the mouth. *Ibid.* 36 The Eyes..are sheathed in her horns which she can retract or protrude. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 297/1 Birds which have sharp claws..retract them when they hope to prevent their being blunted. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* (1855) 293 The head is proportionally large, and cannot be retracted within the carapace. 1872 Dana *Corals* I. 26 A kind of case or jacket, into which the upper extremity..may be retracted.

†c. To draw, bring, or call back (a person) from or to a place, or to reality. *Obs.*

1650 Cowley *Guardian* IV. viii, When a dead man from Orcus I retract. *a* 1652 Brome *New Acad.* III. i, My great love unto the Nation..Retracts me hither. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* V. 150 It is the same in undistracted phantasy, which they admit, when there is nothing that can retract us.

†d. To draw *out of* or *up. Obs. rare.*

1608 *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) App. 20 A Knowledg..which Experience might produce, if we would assay to retract it out of Nature by particular Probations. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 119 They may retract it up, and the easier, because passing over these Bones like a Pully, their force is more augmented.

†2. a. To delay or retard (one). *Obs. rare* —[1].

1524 *State Papers Hen. VIII,* VI. 364 The Duke and his armye was so tarded and retracted, that finally the French King..had leisour..to gadre strength.

†b. To restrain; to hold back or prevent *from* some course. Also *refl.* and *absol. Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII,* 16 Whiche secret serpent caused their fury to wade farther then reason coulde retract or restreyne. *Ibid.* 16 b, Euery one wished that this tumult were retracted and quenched. 1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 22 And let not want of welth in place Retract thy loue to runne his race. 1608 Dod & Cleavle *Expos. Prov.* IX–X. 112 Godly men..haue sometimes a pronenesse and inclination to euill; yet they may be easily retracted by counsell and admonition. 1633 Rowley *Match at Midn.* III. i, He lookes..like one that could retract himselfe from his mad starts. 1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 11 Hoping..by their presence and authority to retract some one from giving their Vote.

†c. To restrict or limit *to* something. *Obs.*—[1]

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 562 Therefore the seven Vials cannot be retracted to the sixth Trumpet, much less be coextended with the seven Trumpets.

†3. To withdraw, remove, or take away (a person or thing). *Obs.*

1568 T. Howell *New Sonn.* (1879) 155 When faithfull man hath thus long serued,..in them shall vice ingratytude, retracte his iust desarte. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. iii. 109 To retract and draw foorth of the squadrons, such men as be hurt. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 102 That Excess of Fertility..was retracted and cut off. 1728 T. Cooke *Hesiod, The Theogony* 1057 Before the gates the son of Japhet stands, Nor from the skies retracts his head or hands.

†b. To withdraw, turn away (the eye). *Obs.*—[1]

1637 Heywood *Pleas. Dial.* XVIII, Such admirable parts in all I spye, From none of them I can retract myne eye.

II. *intr.* †4. To retire, retreat. *Obs. rare.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 585 This ilk Malcolme than thocht he wald retrak Quhill on the morne, and hald the feild abak. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 698 They were fully determined, and bent to compell him to retract with dent of sworde.

5. To undergo or exhibit retraction; to admit of being drawn back.

1784 *Med. Comm.* II. 12 The protrusion had entirely retracted within the os externum. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 101 The cicatrix which forms.., spreading and retracting, would soon produce an adhesion almost equal to that divided. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. § 2617 In non-military rifles, the foresight..retracts within a strong sheath. 1890 *Lancet* 1 Mar. 454 It [the cut end of the bowel] was thus held in position, was prevented from retracting, and all bleeding points were secured at once.

†6. To revert *to* (one). *Obs. rare* —[1].

1783 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 203/1 A very considerable tract of land in that district shortly retracts to government.

Hence **Retra·cting** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*

1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 175 By reason of the retracting of the spirits to the head. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 111 The forciblest motives to the several duties, and the most retracting disswasives from the contrary vices. 1707 Sir W. Hope *New Method Fencing* iv. 131 This is to be done without the least Retracting of your Right Legg.

Retract (rĭtræ·kt), *v.*[2] [ad. L. *retractāre,* f. *re-* Re- + *tractāre* to draw, pull. So F. *rétracter,* Sp. and Pg. *retractar.*]

1. *trans.* a. To withdraw, recall, revoke, rescind (a decree, declaration, promise, etc.).

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vi. 93 Here be emprour and kinges taught to retract and call in ayen their vniust lawes. 1594 R. Ashley *Loys le Roy* 54 b, They haue power to retract the ordinances of the Sultans. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. v. (1651) 582 Pope Gregory..retracted that decree of Priests marriages. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* i. (1661) 2 That our Kings..had power to revoke, retract and abrogate whatsoever they found..insupportable to their Subjects. 1786 Burke *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. II. 96 In that year, he..retracted his own act of resignation of his office. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* XXXIII. Withdraw to your chamber before I retract my promise. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxv, Edward was desirous of retracting the suit he had made to his sister. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 256 A declaration of that nature might at any moment be retracted. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 The permission..has been given, and cannot be retracted.

b. To withdraw (a statement, etc.) as being erroneous or unjustified.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 29 b, Yet wyll I retracte nothynge in these same. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 141 Were I alone.., And had as ample power, as I haue will, Paris should ne're retract what he hath done. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 104 Quietly, said I? that I must retract; for he never had quiet during his life. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 141 He both retracted his Apostacy and dyed to attone for it. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 31 ¶ 16 As all error is meanness, it is incumbent on every man who consults his own dignity, to retract it as soon as he discovers it. 1879 M^cCarthy *Own Times* xviii. II. 32 He had nothing, he said, to retract or to ask pardon for.

2. *intr.* a. To make withdrawal or disavowal (of a statement, opinion, error, etc.).

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 2 If your spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall do well to repress any more copies of the satyr. 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 249 He retracts from his errors. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 398 What mean these questions?—Trembling I retract. 1833 Lytton *Eng. & English* I. iv, The affront once given,..they fight first and retract afterwards. 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 74 When detected, he retracted. He acquiesced outwardly without giving up his belief.

b. To draw back (from a promise, resolve, etc.).

1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iph.* 252 Tho' both repenting, were by Promise bound, Nor could retract. *a* 1735 Landsdowne *To Myra* Poems (1790) 64 She will, and she will not, she grants, denies, Consents, retracts, advances, and then flies. 1808 Eleanor Sleath *Bristol Heiress* III. 320 Caroline had not retracted from her resolution. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iii. 142 Alfonso of Portugal promised to join in a Holy War, and retracted.

c. *Card-playing.* To draw back, change one's mind, after having agreed or declined to play with a certain hand.

1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 71 (Loo), No one can retract after declaring his intention to stand or not. 1878 'Cavendish' *Laws of Ecarté* 11 The dealer having accepted or refused cannot retract.

Hence **Retra·cting** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1643 *Decl. Comm. Rebell. Ireland* 26 These directions given by His Majesty for the retracting of this Order.

† **Retra·ct,** *v.*[3] *Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *retractāre*, f. *re-* Re- + *tractāre* to handle.] *trans.* To repeat.

a 1699 *Wodrow Soc. Select Biogr.* (1847) II. 321 The office and acts of such, as ordination and baptism, though in themselves null, yet they are effectual to godly persons,.. and, therefore, are not necessary to be retracted.

Retractable (rĭtræ·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. Retract *v.*[1] and *v.*[2] + -able. Cf. OF. and Sp. *retractable.*]

1. That may be retracted or disavowed.

1620 Donne *Serm.* Wks. 1839 V. 423 Not in finite and retractable speeches, but in fiery tongues.

† **2.** ? Inclined to be shy or reluctant. *Obs.*[−1]

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 426, I set Pen to Paper, drawing from the distaffe of the Retractable Muses, a Poeticall Pamphelet.

3. Capable of being drawn in; retractile.

1769 Cook *1st Voy. round World* I. i, Very sharp talons, which resemble those of a cat, and, like them, were retractable into a sheath of skin.

Hence **Retractabi·lity,** capacity for retraction.

1890 *Med. News* LIII. 159 (Cent.), Tannin, which acts on the retractability of the mucous membrane.

† **Retra·ctate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *retractāt-us*, pa. pple. of *retractāre* Retract *v.*[3]] Treated again, revised.

1623 Bacon *Let. to Matthew* in Spedding *Life* VII. 429 Those works, which I had formerly published,..being retractate and made more perfect.

† **Retra·ctate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *retractāre* Retract *v.*[2]] *trans.* To retract.

1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* P 13 The same S. Augustine was not ashamed to retractate, we might say reuoke, many things that had passed him.

Retractation (rĭtræktē·ʃən). [ad. L. *retractātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *retractāre* Retract *v.*[2] and *v.*[3] So F. *rétractation*, Sp. *retractacion*, It. *retrattazione.*]

1. *pl.* The title of a book written by St. Augustine containing further treatment and corrections of matters treated in his former writings.

1451 Capgrave *Life St. Aug.* (E.E.T.S.) 31 All þis þing witnesseth him-selue in his first book of his Retractaciones. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 733/2 Saynt Austyne.. found no faut in that saieng when he was after bishop at the time of his retractacions. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. xx. 229 b, He telleth also in his seconde boke of Retractations that it was in his time receiued in Africa. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. (1634) 20 St. Augustine..in his Retractations maintaineth the same opinion. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 49 Saint Augustine had written so many errors, as occasioned the writing of a whole booke of retractations. 1888 Salmon *Infallib. Ch.* xviii, St. Augustine's 'Retractations' does not mean retractations in our modern sense of the word, but a re-handling of things previously treated of.

b. Used similarly of other works. *rare.*

1583 Fulke *Def. Trans. Script.* Answ. Pref. 54 The same Beda, in his preface vnto his retractation vpon the Acts of the Apostles.

† **c.** *Rhet.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*[−0].

1678 Phillips, *Retractation*..in Rhetorick..is the same figure with that which is called in Greek Ploce.

2. a. Withdrawal or recantation of an opinion, statement, etc., with admission of error.

1548 Elyot, *Retractatio*, a retractacion; a reuokyng of ones opinion. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 200 b, He had at the fyrste made hys retractatyon nothynge playnlye. 1643 Digby *Observ. Relig. Med.* (1644) 98 What censure upon himselfe may wee expect..if euer hee make any retractation of this Discourse concerning his Religion? 1674 Hickman *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 24 Retractation is when a man out of conviction of judgement revokes his errour. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 293 Such are the effects of forced retractations falsly termed conversions. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. § 31 He had been for many years..a favourer of Cartesianism, but his retractation is very complete. *a* 1873 S. Wilberforce *Ess.* (1874) II. 226 Their very retractations witness to the gradualness with which the new light dawned upon them.

b. Withdrawal from an engagement, promise, etc.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 115 Faith is obligatory, and binding, and no retractation to be admitted. 1818 Colebrooke *Obligations* 190 On the question of the right and effect of retractation, opinions of jurists differ. 1865 Mill *Liberty* V, There are perhaps no contracts or engagements ..of which one can venture to say that there ought to be no liberty whatever of retractation.

† **3.** ? Disinclination, reluctance. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1563 Winget tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 70 Without al hæsitatioun or dout bayth lat it be maid patent, and without ony retractatioun be condemnit.

† **4.** ? A rejoinder, retort. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. i. 15 If so, my retractation is, that if he be excused one way, hee must be accused an other way.

5. Retransformation. *rare*[−1].

1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xl. (1859) II. 406 We can only imagine this, as a retractation of an outward energy into power.

† **Retractative,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. ppl. stem of L. *retractāre* Retract *v.*[3] + -ive.] Revisional.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 489 But when there is no Retractative Remedy by an Appeal, it is called Res Judicata.

Retractatively, *adv. rare*[−1]. [Cf. prec. and Retractate *v.*] In a retracting manner.

1851 G. S. Faber *Many Mansions* 23 The earlier form of Purgatory, which was hesitatingly and often retractatively introduced by Ambrose and Augustine.

Retra·cted, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Retract *v.*[1] + -ed 1.] Drawn or pulled back; drawn or turned inwards.

1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 57 Of the retracted Nerves and crooked Iuncturs after Combustions. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II, § 12 Men not of retracted Looks, but who carry their Hearts in their Faces. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* I. 564 Their retracted necks First pierced. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 308 *Feeders retracted*, when ..the *Trophi* are not capable of being much pushed out or drawn in. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* xviii. 450 A worm with retracted horny jaws.

Retra·cted, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Retract *v.*[2] + -ed 1.] Revoked, withdrawn, cancelled.

1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 281 All in vain are Pray'rs, extatick Thoughts, Recover'd Moments, and retracted Faults. 1847 J. Cairns *Let.* in *Life* (1895) xi. 281 The Saviour could not have repeated twice over a retracted prayer.

Retractile (rĭtræ·ktil, -əil), *a.*[1] [a. F. *rétractile*, or ad. L. type **retractilis*: see Retract *v.*[1] and -ile.] Admitting of retraction; capable of being drawn in or back; exhibiting the function or power of retraction: **a.** of parts of animal or vegetable organisms. (The usual application.)

1777 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* IV. 51 Sea-Star,..furnished with five or more rays, and, numerous retractile *tentacula.* 1808 Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* I. 115 The tongue..is attached by a very elastic retractile membrane to the base of the right nostril. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 55, I have heard it said that their claws are retractile. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 59 The retractile hairs of Campanula. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 87 Round the circumference of the disc are placed numerous tentacles, usually retractile.

b. of bodies, parts of mechanism, etc.

1871 Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. xii. 156 Of bodies that resist in different modes..we have..the Retractile and Irretractile. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 26 The armature levers are retained in a definite position,.. and no retractile spring whatever is required.

c. *Med.* (See quot.)

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 800 The urine in these cases contained albumin, which on precipitation settled at the bottom of the test-tube (retractile albuminuria).

Retra·ctile, *a.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [f. Retract *v.*[2], after prec.] Exhibiting or evincing retractation.

1888 R. W. Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xvii. III. 228 Cranmer himself published his Defence of the true and Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament: a long treatise, with a characteristically retractile title.

Retracti·lity. [f. Retractile *a.*[1] + -ity. Cf. F. *rétractilité.*] The fact of being retractile.

1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 524/1 This tendency to contract has been distinguished by the term retractility. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 100 They both become covered at the same time by a membrane.., the retractility of which draws them together. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 307 Various conditions of the urine, such as its acidity for example, influencing the retractility of the coagulum.

Retraction (rĭtræ·kʃən). [ad. late L. *retractiōn-em*, n. of action f. *retract-*, *retrahĕre*: see Retract *v.*[1] So F. *rétraction*, Sp. *retraccion*, It. *re-*, *ritrazione.* In senses 1–3 used for *retractation.*]

1. = Retractation 2 a.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 1085 Crist haue mercy on me and foryeue me my giltes, and namely of myn translacions and enditynges of worldly vanitees, the whiche I reuoke in my retraccioun. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1605) 113 Certaine verses, which..she would haue adioyned as a retraction to the other. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* (1699) 151 Nor did her Retraction proceed from Repentance, but Confrontation. 1693 R. Fleming *Fulfilling Script.* (1801) App. I. 452 Hath not the greatest reproacher sometimes been forced to give in his retraction? 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 31 P16 Such as have adopted his errors should know his retraction. 1775 C. Johnston *Pilgrim* 4 Nor would I to save the imaginary shame of retraction erase a charge, which I thought just when I made it. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xlii, I, of course, will make no retraction or apology. *a* 1871 De Morgan *Budget Parad.* (1872) 344 The authorship should be denied or a proper retraction made.

b. = Retractation 2 b.

1642 *Ordin. & Declar. Lord's Day* 7 This doubtfull retraction in the Captaine animated one Iohn Keeve a Cooke to be forward in this designe. 1666 Spurstowe *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 104 A Covenant of Marriage..requires Performances, not retractions. 1818 Colebrooke *Obligations* 43 So long as matters remain entire, there is room for after thought and retraction. 1847 Aytoun *Tales fr. Blackw.* IV. 38 He would even go the length of treating his victim..until the fatal mandate was given, and retraction utterly impossible.

† **2.** *pl.* = Retractation 1. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 270 Saynt Austyn, spekynge of the mortificacion of the synes in his boke of Retraccyons. 1617 R. Fenton *Serm.* in *Treat. Ch. Rome* 97 S. Augustine..doth retract that point in his booke of Retractions. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* Pref. (1827) I. 15 St. Austin, in his Retractions, repents his having lavished so many encomiums on Plato.

3. Withdrawal, recall or revocation, *of* something decreed, determined, advanced, etc.

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 74/1 The imperial proclamations..conteining the retraction or countermand of those things which against the Christians were before decreed. 1641 in Urwick *Nonconf. Worcester* 35 His consent obtained to a retraction of the petition. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref., We have no more to adde, but onely the Retractation or Retraction of one Passage. 1756 *World* No. 161 V. 188 He thought the retraction of an error a deviation from honour. 1828 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 574 There is even a canon forbidding the retraction of anything that has once been decreed against any heresy whatsoever. 1838 Whewell in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 271, I have seen no retraction of these purposes.

4. The action of drawing or pulling back or in; the fact or condition of being drawn in or contracted; retractile power.

c 1550 H. Lloyd *Treas. Health* Oj, The weaknesse of the retraction and great strengthe of attractyon in the reynes. 1578 Lyte tr. *Dodoens* 451 The sayde herbes..bring to the sicke..intolerable Crampes and retractions of sinewes. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 40 Sleep is nothing else but a retraction or calling backe of the heate to the heart from the other partes. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 408 The impulsion into the nerves and retraction again of animal spirits. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Strabism* .. consists in the Retraction of the Eye towards one side. 1818–20 E. Thompson tr. *Cullen's Nosologia* (ed. 3) 224 *Colica spasmodica*; with retraction of the navel. 1862 Fuller *Dis. Lungs* 11 Retraction or falling in of the chest may be either general or local. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 126 Retraction has been noticed on the side opposite to that on which a lung was the seat of morbid growths.

b. *spec.* of retractile parts or organs.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 155 To assist the protrusion, and retraction of their hornes. 1821 W. P. C. Barton *Flora N. Amer.* I. 23 They open in the evening, just after sunset, by a..retraction of the calix leaves. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 338/2 The most peculiar..of all the chamæleon's actions—the emission and retraction of its tongue.

c. *fig.* of mental influences or operations.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 324 There is a spirit of retraction of one to his native country. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lxvi. (1737) 272 I feel a..Retraction in my Soul, which..admonishes me not to land. 1831 T. Hope *Ess. Orig. Man* II. 354 The same cause producing voluntary impulses outward, or voluntary retraction from without.

† **d.** Withdrawal, retreat. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1684 T. Burnet *The. Earth* I. 20 They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such countermarches and retractions.

† **5.** The action or fact of taking away; detraction. *Obs. rare.*

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 20 Without retraction from the Honour of so great a Princesse. *a* 1636 Lynde *Case for Spectacles* (1638) 128 As you have purged many places, so likewise you have forged and falsified others by addition or retraction.

Retractive (rĭtræ·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *retractif* (mod.F. *rétractif*), or ad. med.L. **retractivus*: see Retract *v.*[1] and -ive. So It. *ritrattivo.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Serving to retract or pull back.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 Of strengthe attractyue, and retractyf. 1614 Tomkis *Albumazar* V. i, An engine..whose qualitie Of strange retractiue vertue may recall Desperate debts. 1815 *Hist. John Decastro* I. 199 The retractive muscles of the upper lip gave him astonishing powers of grimace.

2. Inclined to draw back; † backsliding. *rare.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* 45 The erryng people, that are retractif, As to the ryght way to bryng them agayne. 1869 tr. *Rénan's Apostles* xiii. 191 To win over this great retractive and susceptible soul.

† **B.** *sb.* A dissuasive. *Obs.*

1616 Beard (*title*), A Retractive from the Romish Religion. 1644 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 139 To be a strong retractive from any, even of our dearest, and gainfullest sins.

Retractor (rĭtræ·ktəɹ). [See Retract *v.*[1] and -or, and cf. F. *rétracteur.*]

1. *Surg.* A bandage or other appliance, used, in various operations, to hold back parts that would impede the operator.

1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 214 He isolates the bones, carrying the knife round them in a figure of eight, and puts on the retractor or split bandage with three ends. *Ibid.* 288 Instead of passing the retractors under the lids, Guerin prefers in each case applying them on the cutaneous surface. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 482 The upper lid was raised with Noyes's retractor.

2. *Anat.* A muscle which serves to retract a limb or member.

1837 Farre in *Phil. Trans.* CXXVII. 401 The muscular apparatus consists of the gastric and tentacular retractors. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* 27 It corresponds to the posterior retractors in the bivalves. 1883 D'A. W. Thompson tr. *Müller's Fertil. Fl.* 59 The bee by rotating the retractors ..draws back the mentum, and with it the tongue.

b. So *retractor muscle.*

1837 Farre in *Phil. Trans.* CXXVIII. 400 It appeared to

be distinct from the retractor muscles. 1883 HUXLEY *Elem. Biol.* 194 Within these is a retractor muscle with similar attachments, ensheathing the optic nerve.

3. = EXTRACTOR 3.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1925/2 *Retractor*, a device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firing.

Retradi·tion. *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *retrād-ĕre* to give back.] The action of handing back.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 384 The retransfer of dominion follows without any retradition or reconveyance by the interim proprietor.

†**Retrah'**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *retrahĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *trahĕre* to draw.] *trans.* To draw back, retract. Also **Retrah'ing** *vbl. sb.*

1497 *Patent Roll* 12 *Hen. VII* II, The retrahyng of his most noble viage and royall arme prepared toward Scotland. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 33 The bones of Coccix are in childbirth retrahed.

Re·trahent, *a. rare.* [f. L. *retrahent-em*, pres. pple. of *retrahĕre*: see prec.] Retractive.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. iii. 116 Mr. Cowper makes them to be three, one Atollent, and two Retrahent muscles. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1143/2 In the Nautilus the tongue is..embraced anteriorly by two retrahent muscles.

†**Retrahibi·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [See RETRO-.] A withdrawal of a previous prohibition.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 392 Be hir consent and retrahibitioun was the preching stuleis brokin in the Kirk of Leith, and idolatrie was erectit in the samyn, quhair it was befoir suppressit.

†**Retraict,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [a. F. *retraict(e*, obs. variants of *retrait(e*: see RETRAIT *sb.*¹]

1. The act of retreating, in various senses. Also *place of retraict*, = sense 2.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 401 The Saxons ..used them as receptacles, and places of secret retraict, for their wives, children, and portable goodes. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 62 They were repulsed, and in their retraict..one or two..of their captaines were hurt. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 40 The woods and places of fastness, whence they made eruptions and retraicts at pleasure.

b. Possibility of retreat. *rare*⁻¹.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 33 The Earle of Lincolne..seeing the businesse past Retraict, resolued to make on where the King was.

2. A place of retreat or refuge. *rare*⁻¹.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 23 Their chiefest strengths and retraicts are in the Ilands scituate on the south side of the entrance..of the said river.

†**Retrai·ct,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = RETRAIT *sb.*²

1634 C. DOWNING *State Eccl. Kingd.* 54 The Retraict is formed like waxe to take the impression of the present aspect and necessitie of affaires.

†**Retrai·ct,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. RETRAICT *sb.*¹] = RETRAIT *v.* 2.

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 92 A Priests sonne..in the beginning of the battaile..perswaded him to retraict; saying further, that there was no hope of good successe.

†**Retrai·r.** *Obs. rare.* Also **retrayr.** [a. F. *retraire* :—L. *retrahĕre*.] Return; drawing back.

c 1475 *Partenay* 2824 Hys brother the erle knew at hys retrair That he better wo in hertte had profounde. *Ibid.* 5149 At Montfarrant bide is my hole plesaunce, Ther become hermite with-out any retrayr.

†**Retrai·sed,** *pa. pple.* (? Error for *retraited*: see RETRAIT *sb.*¹ 5.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Prict*, otherwise call'd Ancloy'd, Cloy'd and Retraised, a Misfortune which befalls Horses, when..they are prick'd in driving the Nails.

†**Retrai·t,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [a. F. *retrait* masc., or *retraite* fem., noun of action f. *retraire* :—L. *retrahĕre*: see RETRACT *v.*¹ Cf. RETRAICT *sb.*¹ and RETREAT *sb.*]

1. A place of retreat or refuge. Also *transf.*

1482 CAXTON *Godf.* cxlviii. 220 Somme they slewe and many moo toke prysonners, and bonde them, and retorned to theyr retrayte. 1587 GREENE *Penelope's Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 204 Tyme is a retrayte from vanitie and vyce. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handicrafts* 58 Making our Ile a holy safe retrait For Saints exil'd in persecution's heat. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 99 The Capuchines..could not finde..any conuenient retrait, so as many of them died for want of sustenance.

2. *Mil.* The signal for retiring. = RETREAT *sb.* 2 a.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 70 b/2 Thenne Ioab tromped and blewe the retrayt. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXI. 287 Than they caused their trumpettes to sowne the retrayt. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 457 Wherefore he caused a retrayte to be blowen. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 291 As soon as they heard the retraite. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 136 Soone after by his bagpipers [he] sounded the retraite. 1648 FANSHAWE *Il Pastor Fido* II. i, The Megarensian this perceiving, straight To the disordered Troops sounds a retrait.

3. The action or fact of retiring or retreating, on the part of military forces.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. LXXXVI. 110 Than all..lefte the assaut: in the retrayte ther were two knyghtes..taken. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 5 b, Vpon a hastie retraite they may verie well saue and keepe their peeces. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. ii. § 4. 179 Old Souldiers are not easily dismaied: we reade in Histories..what braue retraits haue beene made by them. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Garden Cyrus* i, The occasion of that memorable work, and almost miraculous retrait of Xenophon.

b. Retirement, retreat, in various senses.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Golden Bk. M. Aurel.* (1559) 118 Forgette not the honestie that ought to be in a Romayne woman, nor retrayte that is requisitte in a wydowe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iv. (1651) 490 With a regaining retrait, a gentle reluctancy, a smiling threat. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 40 They counted death but the retrait of life. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 273 His Majestie had desired the Duke might come to him, which is doutlesse a handsomer way for his retraite then if he were sent away.

4. = RETREAT *sb.* 6 a. *rare*⁻².

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 557 In Greece and Asia, they sow all indifferently at the retrait or occultation of Virgiliæ.

5. *Farriery.* (See quot., and cf. RETRACT *sb.* 4.)

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. XCV. 382 A Retrait is when a horse by the ill gouernment of the smith, is prickt in the foote with some ill driuen naile, yet in such sort that it is immediatly espied, and the naile drawne backe againe. *Ibid.* XCVIII. 389 Quitterbone, retraite, grauelling, or cloying, or such like accident.

6. ? Return; restoration. *rare*⁻¹.

1618 *[Weakest goeth to the Wall* I. i. in *Webster's Wks.* (1857) IV. 225 This [reconciliation] joys my soul; and more to let you know How pleasing this retrait of peace doth seem [etc.].

†**Retrai·t,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare.* Also **retrate.** [ad. It. *ritratto*, Sp. and Pg. *retrato*, on analogy of prec. or of *portrait*.] Portraiture, portrait, picture.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 25 Under the shadow of her euen browes, Working belgardes and amorous retrate. *Ibid.* ix. 4 Shee is the mighty Queene of Faery, Whose faire retraitt I in my shield doe beare.

†**Retrai·t,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *retrait*, pa. pple. of *retraire*: see RETRAIT *sb.*¹] Reserved, set apart; secluded.

1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 590 The most notable tounes and placis..shuld be retrait for the saide capitaineries and there feleshippes be geven. 1603 HARSNETT *Popish Impost.* 61 Some of theyr lodges so obscure, and retrayte, as none but a priest or deuil could euer haue sented it out.

†**Retrai·t,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **retra(i)te, retrayt**(e. [f. ppl. stem of F. *retraire*: cf. prec. and RETRAIT *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To withdraw, take away, remove.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 34 b, No relenting thought of mine, shall retraite you [*sc.* hands]. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliv. § 36. 365 Which..caused him to retrait his Host into a place of securitie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 45 Artaphernes..had no other hope of safetie, than by retraiting himselfe into the Castle.

2. *intr.* To retreat, retire.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 37 b, The Englishemen.., beynge content with their prey and gayne, began to retraite towarde the siege again. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 13 Yet wisedome warnes, whilest foot is in the gate, To stay the steppe, ere forced to retrate. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* II. ix, Ioy is departed from the holy Gates Of deare Ierusalem, and peace retraits From wasted Sion.

b. To draw back, retract. *rare*⁻¹.

1606 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* I. § 10 Some promise what they cannot doe, as Satan to Christ;..some, what they meant for the time, and after retrait, as Laban to Jacob.

c. To return. *rare*⁻¹.

1625 BP. H. KING *David's Enlargement* 26 I retrait to my text in S. Ambrose his words.

d. To have recourse *to* something. *rare*⁻¹.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 260 Yet such as will justifie Jonathans act herein..must retrait to divine inspiration.

Retral (rī·trăl). *a.* [f. L. *retrō* backwards + -AL.]

1. Posterior; situated at or towards the back; directed backwards.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 705/1 Beneath the retral ethmoidal spike is seen the olfactory groove. 1881 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* Jan. 66 Septal ridges and retral bars forming a coarse.. raised network.

2. Taking a backward direction.

1885 *American Assoc. Advanc. Science* XXXIV. 211 The special pull caused a slight retral slipping of the tidal crust.

Hence **Re·trally** *adv.*

1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 273 Peristome incomplete retrally.

†**Retra·nch,** *v. rare.* [ad. F. *retrancher*: see RETRENCH *v.*] *trans.* To cut short, cut down.

1589 POTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 118 This immeasurable ambition of the Spaniards, if her Maiestie..had not with her forces, prouidently stayed and retranched [etc.]. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* III. 92 At first Bessas and Conon..retranched their own allowances, and sold Corn to the richer sort at huge rates.

Retra·nquillize (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make tranquil again.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 109 And if at any time it were warre-threatned, thy right arme should haue retranquillis'd and reioyc't it. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 86 Thy hart gainst me, not still induratize, But my sad thoughts in me retranquillize.

Retra·nsfer (rī-), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] The (*or* an) act of retransferring.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 221 If..this deficiency of acid were owing to the mechanical re-transfer, mechanical means..would stop it. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVI. 323/2 His bond and warrant of attorney to secure a retransfer on demand. 1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 49/2 The retransfer of the imperial crown from the East to the West.

Retransfe·r (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transfer (something) again or back.

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 355/1 Several of these works when re-transferred to canvass were sold in England in 1838. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxiv. VIII. 236 It was into his hands that the command was re-transferred. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 570/1 The offer..to re-transfer the mortgage to the defendants.

Re·transfi·gure (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transfigure (a person) again.

1632 VICARS tr. *Virgil* VI. 169 Cæneus now a woman, once a lad, Yet re-transfigur'd for her follies bad.

Retransfo·rm (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transform or change (a person or thing) again, or back to a former condition.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* Ixxxvi, Eliza will you retransforme againe. 1633 DAVENANT *Calum Brit.* Wks. (1673) 361 Earthly beauties which his raging Queen..turn'd to beasts, And in despight he retransform'd to Stars. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 513 Of a man as it were transformed into a Beast, and again of a beast re-transformed into a man. 1850 SIR A. AGNEW in *Mem.* (1852) iv. 97 Men are retransformed to the image of God by the renewing of their minds. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 102. 112 As the ball descends its energy is retransformed from the potential into the kinetic variety.

So **Retransforma·tion.**

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xiv, My final re-transformation from india-rubber back to flesh. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. 336/2 The retransformation of Tam Lin.

Retransfu·se, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transfuse again.

1709–11 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 469 When Death my Spirit shall unchain, Which soon as 'tis unloos'd, Shall into God be retransfus'd. *a* 1711 — *Preparatives* ibid. IV. 32 On God to retransfuse the Mind, And live with Will resign'd.

Retransla·te (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To translate again, or back into the original language.

1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 157 Of Cicero .. he had translated and retranslated every extant oration. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 209, I have thought it best to retranslate the whole of it as closely as I could.

Hence **Retransla·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1867 *Ch. Times* 4 May 136/4 Words that have for a long time been controversial watch-words have lost all intelligible meaning for the mass of hearers, and want retranslating.

Retransla·tion (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] **a.** A fresh or new translation. **b.** Translation back into the original language.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* I. (1662) 204 Wicklife and Trevisa agreeing so well in their judgements, it was much he would make a Retranslation. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) II. 269 A retranslation of what they say is translated. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 233 Re-translation of a Persian translation of a Letter from F. Currie, Esq. 1888 MORLEY *Eng. Writers* III. xi. 266 I adopt..the re-translation of the word into its right native form.

Retransmi·ssion (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] Transmission back to a source or to a fresh destination.

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 36 The transmission and re-transmission to the sheriff clerk. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 282 The message received at a telegraph office by wire for retransmission by wire to some other telegraph office.

So **Retransmi·ssive** *a.*

1891 J. AITCHISON *Signa Christi* vi. 248 The transmissibility of Christian truth is connected with a retransmissive influence.

Retransmi·t (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transmit back again or further on.

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 51 The warrants shall, after extract, be retransmitted to the sheriff clerk of Chancery. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) 309 The Relay is an instrument which retransmits the original signal from a fresh battery.

Retransmu·te (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To transmute again, or back to a former condition.

a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 46 God all their Shiftings can compute, And into Dew them re-transmute. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Indications* (1839) 7 *note*, The third person is here all along retransmuted into the first.

Retranspla·nt (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transplant again or back. Also *transf.*

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 162 They must be re-transplanted on the ridges where they are to remain. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 212 It would be as impossible..to retransplant the emigrants and their descendants to Irish soil.

Retransport (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To transport back again. Also *refl.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 34 He unsatisfied with them and they with him, he retransported himself into England. 1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 8 Remote distances, to which even fancy could now scarcely re-transport us. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. x, The old Frenchman,..fairly re-transported to the world of his youth.

Hence **Retransporta·tion.**

1790 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1851) III. 111 Whence the transportation and re-transportation of the metals are obviated.

Retra·vel (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To travel over again.

1808 SOUTHEY *Let.* in *Life* (1850) III. 196 We will talk about Spain, and retravel your route, a part of which I remember as vividly as I do my father's house.

Retra·verse (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To traverse again or repeatedly.

1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 69 Dr. Pusey, in a work with his own signature, retraversed nearly the same ground. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vii. 86 He is busied from sunset until midnight-hour in re-traversing the..streets.

†**Retra·xit.** *Obs. Law.* [L. *retraxit*, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. of *retrahĕre*: see RETRACT *v.*] The formal withdrawal of his suit by a plaintiff.

[1321–2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 404/1 Illeges les fit a force entrer un Retraxit en la dite assise.]

1579 [RASTELL] *Termes Lawes* 168/1 Retraxit .. is when the partie plaintife or demaundant commeth in proper person into the Court where hys plee is, and sayth that he will not proceed any farder in the same. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 43 An award that the parties shall

make discontinuance and retraxits is not good. 1635 *Borough Deeds Maldon, Essex* (Bundle 80 fol. 1), With drafts: for licences of concord, Retraxits made, and amerciaments for not prosecutinge. 1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. xvi, To Esquire South's Accompt for post Terminums... To ditto for Noli Prosequi's, Discontinuance, and Retraxit. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 296 A *retraxit* is an open and voluntary renunciation of his suit, in court, and by this he for ever loses his action.

† **Retray**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. F. *retrai-re* :—L. *retrahĕre*: see RETRACT *v.*]

1. *trans.* and *refl.* To withdraw, draw back.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xii. 230 Syr Beaumayns smote hym..& thenne he retrayed hym here & there & knyghtly mayntened his batail. 1562 PHALR *Æneid* IX. A a iij b, The streames eke stayde Their waters hoarce of sound, and Tyber trembling foote retrayed.

2. *intr.* To return; to retire, retreat.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 418 And then, euery man taking his leeve of the Maire,..to retray home to their evensong. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 25 Than euery man had leaue to retraye to their lodgyng. *a* 1533 — *Huon* cli. 575 Then he made his men to retraye backe fro the almayns.

Retrea'd (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To tread again or anew.

trans. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i. *Columns* 740 So *that* re-treading their eternall trace, Th' one bears the Trebble, th' other bears the Base. *a* 1769 J. G. COOPER *Theagenes to Sylvia* 59 The pleasing paths of Venus I retrod, No more a mortal. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 168 The warlike Virgin pass'd along, And much revolving in her troubled mind, Retrod the court. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 36 At this next, and other succeeding stages, the same ground will be retrodden. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 1140 For thyself, depart, Re-tread thy steps in haste. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Their life is one of perpetual change. They never re-tread the same ground.

intr. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Don't you remember?* i. 7 We re-tread where young Passion first stealthily rambled.

Retreat (rĭtrī-t), *sb.* Forms: α. 4-6 retret (5 *Sc.* ratret), 5-6 retrete (6 -tte), 6- retreat (7 -te). β. 6 retreyte, 6-7 retreit. [a. OF. *retret* masc., or *retrete* fem., variants of *retrait*, *retraite*, f. the pa. pple. of *retraire* :—L. *retrahĕre* to draw back: see RETRAIT *sb.*[1] So Sp. and Pg. *retreta*, It. *ritratta*.]

† **1.** ? A backhanded blow. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A) 2537 Ascopard wiþ a retret Smot after Beues a dent gret. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 49 Thai..sic rowtis till othir raucht With stok, with stane, and with retrete, as athir part can othir bet.

2. *Mil.* a. The signal to retire. Chiefly in phr. *to blow* or *sound the* (or *a*) *retreat.*

α. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 460 Thai gert blaw the retret in hy. *Ibid.* 471 Qwhen thai had blawen the ratret. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 113 b, Sir Willyam..caused his trompet to blowe a retrete. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* lvi, At retret of trompet, they retyred a meyne. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low. C. Wars* 812 Then the Prince ..sounded the retreat. 1686 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) II. 353 Deception..sounds a Retreat instead of a Charge. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 270 Blow a Retreat, blow, blow, Tantivee. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXVIII. V. 45 Agesilaus thought it prudent to sound a retreat.

β. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XCIII. 302 He wolde sease the batayle & blowe the retreyte. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 123 Whosoeuer retireth not immediatly vpon the sound of the Retreit. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 9 The trumpet of Antiquity, sounding at the same time a March and a Retreit.

† b. The recall of a pursuing force. *Obs.*[—1].

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 78 *John.* Haue you left pursuit? *West.* Retreat is made, and Execution stay'd.

c. (See quots.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Retreat..is a beat of the drum in the evening, at the firing of a piece called the warning piece. 1822 *Regul. & Orders Army* 213 The Retreat is to sound or beat at Sun-set. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 340/2 The term retreat is given to a bugle-sound, followed by a roll of the drums..; it is sounded every day at sunset.

3. The act of retiring or withdrawing in the face of opposition, difficulty, or danger.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 356 Er thou make eny suche assaies To love, and faile upon the fet, Betre is to make a beau retret. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1063 He was constreynyd clerely by duresse A lytyll tyne abak to make a bew retret. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 270 Come Shepheard, let vs make an honorable retreit. 1609 TOURNEUR *Funeral Poem* 77 Before it was too late to give retreat To their proceedings. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 85 The Rabble, who had put him to a Retreat with their stones. 1734 POPE *Moral Ess.* II. 225 But Wisdom's triumph is well tim'd Retreat, As hard a science to the Fair as Great! 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 131 It requires some patience and skill to intercept their retreat. 1839 KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 53 [I] at length made good my retreat. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 66 If I could cross a certain crevasse, my retreat would be secured.

fig. 1825 SCOTT *Let. to Mrs. W. Scott* 23 Mar. in *Lockhart* lxii, Seeing him in full retreat, I then ventured to make the civil offer of a dinner.

b. *esp.* of an army or armed force after defeat or to avoid an engagement. *To beat a retreat* (see BEAT *v.*[1] 30 b).

In quot. 1600 *made* is app. used in the sense of *covered.*

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 145 If the Enimie vpon our retreite pursue vs, the Generall muste giue order to lay..Ambushments of Shotte. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 33 The rest of the horse troupes fell in before the rearewarde, except 30 which..made the retreit of the whole army. 1690 TEMPLE *Heroic Virtue* Wks. 1720 I. 231 The famous Retreat of Xenophon..was made at the Head of ten thousand Greeks. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, IV. Wks. 1813 V. 413 To have mentioned a retreat to his soldiers would have been dangerous. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 142/1 A good retreat is esteemed, by experienced officers, the masterpiece of a general. 1827 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 132 Personal heroism..shewn by the commanders of our cavalry, who covered the retreat. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 615 He was so hard pressed on his retreat that he could not avoid an action. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 366 Six of his men were wounded, and the expedition was obliged to beat a retreat.

c. *Fencing.* (See quots.)

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* vi. On the Retreat. This motion is only just the contrary to that of the advance, being made by carrying the left foot..in a line backward [etc.]. 1862 CHAPMAN *Art of Fencing* II. 47 *note*, By feigning to recover in withdrawing the body by a spring of the knees termed 'the retreat of the body'.

d. Recession, retrogression. *rare.*

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXX. (1787) III. 159 The gradual retreat of the sea has left the modern city at the distance of four miles from the Hadriatic. 1815 PHILLIPS *Min. & Geol.* 74 There have been successive irruptions and retreats of the sea. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* lvi. 215 The nodes of its [*sc.* moon's] orbit are in a continual state of retreat upon the ecliptic.

4. The act of retiring or withdrawing into privacy, or into some place of safety. Also in *place*, etc., *of retreat.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 3944 Into a chambre ther made he retret, hit unshit entring, the dore after drew. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 143 A city..into which the sicke and feeble souldiers of our armie were conueied, as to a place of retreat and repose. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 231 The Italian Friers haue chambers of retreat within the Church, in which we did eate and rest. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 44 They..have these places as sure Asylums of Retreat. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. 21 I saw the great towns..famous for the retreat of the imperial court when Vienna was besieged. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 412 That Walk was..divided into six equal Parts, which serv'd not only for Retreat, but to store up any Necessaries which the Family had Occasion for. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 11 From high Olympus had he stolen light,..and made retreat Into a forest.

b. The act of withdrawing from society, public life, business, or office; retirement, seclusion.

1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 116 I lyke not your retreate, and will not forbeare to dissuade it. 1651 WALTON *Life Wotton*, [He] freely gave up his Crown.., making a holy retreat to a Cloysteral life. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 78 In the clear, still Mirror of Retreat, I study'd Shrewsbury, the wise and great. 1769 *Junius Lett.* I. (1788) 37 No expence should be spared to secure to him an honourable and affluent retreat. 1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 652 Prohibiting the grant of pensions of retreat to the civil service. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XII. III. 168 His death, which took place not long after his retreat from public life. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xvii, An air of retreat and solitude hung about the rooms, and about their inhabitant.

c. *Eccl.* A period of complete seclusion devoted to religious exercises.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 342 Such retirement being in the language of Roman Catholics called a retreat, and on the last day of such a retreat Bower writes his letter. 1862 *Union Newspaper* 11 Apr., There was some hope of a retreat being held for laymen in London. 1874 R. S. WILBERFORCE *Life Bp. Wilberforce* (1882) 56 *note*, When the Retreat was over..the Bishop of Capetown, who had been present throughout the Retreat, sent to the college.

5. A place of seclusion or privacy; a retired place or residence; † a private chamber.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* XCVI, In a retrete lytill of compas, Depeyntit all with sighis.., Fond I Venus vpon hir bed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 294 Dey conduyted hym vnto a leghe nygh to the sayd geauntis retrette or pryue dwellyng. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 156, I am promised a retreate three miles from Bloys. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* IV. 216 With spreading Planes he made a cool Retreat, To shade good Fellows from the Summer's Heat. *c* 1709 PRIOR *Callimachus to Jupiter* 16 Holy Retreat! Sithence no Female hither..Must dare approach. 1766 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 487, I still long after a retreat somewhere about you, or in Normandy, if a proper place could be found. 1831 LYTTON *Eugene Aram* I. x, But note how far more pure and lovely are its waters in these retreats. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 54 Hermitages and retreats existed there at a very early time.

transf. 1850 W. SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* v. (1858) 66 Into this odorous retreat it is the duty of one man immediately to descend.

b. A place of refuge or resort.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 116 It serves for a retreat to all Vessels which are constrained to quit the Coast of Gusuratta during the Winter season. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* X. 1306 Let my Body have, The last Retreat of Human kind, a Grave. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 146 ¶ 7 Nor is it certain, that even of these dark and narrow habitations, these last retreats of fame, the possession will be long kept. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 592 This territory might be..transferred to the unfortunate of all Nations, to serve them as a retreat. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 227 To make themselves masters of a part of the southern coast of Asia Minor, so as to provide a retreat for either in case of need. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 243 That the building commenced by Charles should be completed, and should be a retreat for seamen disabled in the service of their country.

transf. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 465 The Commissionaire's place in the Treasury ..will be a good retreat for me when the King shall have no more occasion of my service here. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. (1788) 176 The mistakes of one sex find a retreat in patriotism, those of the other in devotion.

c. A hiding-place; a lair or den.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 131 At no time are they found at any great distance from their retreats. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* I. v. 201 In my progress I disturbed a tiger-cat from his retreat among the rocks. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 285 It was often found impossible to track the robbers to their retreats among the hills.

† d. A privy. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xl, The jakes and retreats of a house.

e. An establishment to which insane persons or habitual inebriates are admitted in order that they may be under proper supervision or control.

1797 [W. TUKE] (*title*), The State of an Institution near York, called the Retreat, for persons afflicted with Disorders of the Mind. 1835 SOUTHEY *Let.* Apr., I was under the necessity of taking my poor wife to the Retreat for Lunatics near York. 1850 *5th Ann. Rep. Comm. Lunacy* 4 'Claxton Grange Retreat,' near York, has been licensed..for private and pauper patients. 1879 *Act* 42 & 43 *Vict.* c. 19 § 3 'A retreat' means a house licensed..for the reception, control, care, and curative treatment of habitual drunkards.

† 6. a. The setting *of* a constellation, star, etc. (Cf. RETRAIT *sb.*[1] 4.) *Obs.*[—1]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xviii. I. 522 All other sorts [of trees]..are to be planted in mid-Winter, namely, after the retreat of the starre called Sagitta.

† b. Return, revenge. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 59 As now Ægisthus,..to shunne his ill, Incurr'd it..In slaughtering Atrides in retreate.

† 7. *Farriery.* (See quot. and RETRAIT *sb.*[1] 5.) *Obs.*

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* IV. cxlvii, Of a Retreate. This is the pricking of a naile, not well driuen in the shooing, and therefore pulled out againe by the Smith.

8. *Arch.* Recessed work; *a recess or recessed* part in a wall, etc.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 145 There are six Figures on each side..and as many on the border in right Angle: all this in retreat. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 96 A little Indenture or Retreat, BC, not exceeding a Minute in depth. 1727-38 — *Cycl.* s.v., Where the foundation is very large, they usually make two or three retreats. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 269 The retreat or lessening, has a width of 1 foot.

† 9. *Law.* Redemption, recovery. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 90 Retreat of inheritance is taken from the custom of Normandy. *Ibid.* 91 The next of kin shall have but a year and a day to bring his enrollement, and if he neglects that time, he will be excluded from his retreat.

Retreat (rĭtrī-t), *v.* Forms: 4-5 retrete, 5-6 retret, 6 retreyte, 6-7 retreit(e, 6- retreat (6 -te). [ad. OF. *retraire* (pa. pple. *retrait*) or *retraiter* to withdraw, *retraitier* to retract, with vowel accommodated to the sb.]

1. *intr.* To withdraw, retire, draw back.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 242 Whyle that a man slepyth, al the wittis restyth; and than retretith the natural hette that spredyth abrode throgh al the body. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 33 b, Then the kynge retreted to Gingate. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. i. 6 When base worms have eat His mouldring brains, and spirits have retreat From whence they came. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. ii. (1682) 15 The remainder, though not united to it,..thus retreats, that is,..is in part carried off into the Cortical Body back again. 1704 POPE *Summer* 86 But see, the shepherds shun the noonday heat, The lowing herds to murm'ring brooks retreat. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. (1788) 89 You have now carried things too far to retreat. 1843 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 8 It may be predicted with absolute certainty that all these judgments will be retreated from. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 112 Sometimes..we were compelled to retreat to the highest cliffs.

b. Of an army or a combatant: To retire before superior force or after a defeat.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 15 She him forced backward to retreat, And yeeld unto her weapon way to pas. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 156 The souldiers take hart, and drive the Irish to retreit. 1645 WHITELOCK *Mem.* 3 Mar., Major Blundell..came up and charged the enemy, retreated, and came on again. 1716 POPE *Iliad* V. 863 Slow they retreat, and, e'en retreating, fight. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxxiv, We will..demolish..the rest, one by one,..as we retreat towards the town. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The several component parts of a line or battalion, which alternately retreat and face in the presence of an enemy. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 286 He..is said ..to have shed tears when he saw his troops retreat from the field. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 341/1 To retreat with a harassed and broken army is the most difficult position a commander can be put in.

c. In pa. pple. with *is*, *was*, etc.

1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 224 The enemy is retreated from Stanwicke this morninge. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 126 There was some Air retreated thither that kept the Mercury out of the unreplenish'd space. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 547 Others more milde, Retreated in a silent valley, sing With notes Angelical..Thir own Heroic deeds and hapless fall. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 241 The tide being then retreated. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 154 King Henry and his force got safely retreated.

d. To recede.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* I. 113 The forehead..retreats somewhat. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 230 Between these two points the hills retreat from the lake in the form of a semicircle.

2. *trans.* To draw or lead back; to remove, take away. Now chiefly in *Chess*, to move (a piece) back from a forward or threatened position.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXC. 225 He retreated all his menne as soberly as he might. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 122 b, He did what he might to retreate the souldiers. 1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 161 Thinking by retreating Terentia from the chace, to be mistresse of the game hir selfe. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 57 When Originall righteousness was retreated the Elements began to mutiny. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 319 The most agreeable Life that..a Man always bred to Misfortunes was capable of being retreated

to. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 66 As they were wheeled, or marched, or retreated by their officers. 1847 STAUNTON *Chess Player's Hdbk.* 203 Provided Black retreats his B. to Q. Kt.'s 3rd. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 235 He had no choice but to retreat the bishop.

†**b.** *refl.* To retire, withdraw. *Obs. rare.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 Preamble, Suche persones as so retret and absent theymself. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 447/1 They flee by night and retrete themself in the darke. 1572 *Deposit.* in *Old Ways* (1892) 32 Therfore this deponent did retreat herself unto the other man, with whom she hath now married.

c. To retrace, go back on (one's course). *rare*—[1].

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 79 His dreadfull voice.. toward the Crystall of his double source Compelled Jordan to retreat his course.

†**d.** To diminish, reduce. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvi. § 5 And so again, by abstracting an unit from each Collection, retreat and lessen them.

†**3.** *Sc.* To retract, revoke. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 51 Sa mony ane sentence retreitit, for to win Geir and acquentance. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 49 With common consent they ought to retreate that, which vnaduisedlie..they haue pronounced. 1581–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 454 [The king] revokis, retretis, cassis and annullis, all..rateficationis of the said tak. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 500 Some surpryzed with it, upon better and second thoughts retreated their subscriptions. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. i. § iii. (1699) 4 The L. of Session thought it not derogatory from their Honour, to retreat a Sentence after Debate.

†**4.** *Law.* To redeem. Also *absol. Obs. rare.*

1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 92 A. does by reason of proximity, enroll himself to retreat such an inheritance as B. has purchased of C. his kinsman. *Ibid.*, The next of kin to the seller shall have but a year and a day to retreat.

Hence **Retrea·ted** *ppl. a.*

1665 DRYDEN *Indian Queen* I. i, Rather to your retreated Troops appear, And let them see a Woman void of Fear.

Re-trea·t (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To treat again.

1882 *U. S. Rep. Prec. Metals* 462 No regular and systematic work has been accomplished for producing bullion except to re-treat old tailings. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 82 The tissue-residue is then retreated with alcohol at 99°.

Retrea·tant. [f. RETREAT *v.* + -ANT.] One who takes part in a religious retreat.

1880 *Echo* 18 Sept. 1/5 One [prayer] which asks for a blessing upon a 'conductor of a retreat and forty-two retreatants' may be mentioned for the introduction of a new and awkward word into the vocabulary of a section of the Anglican priesthood. 1899 *Month* May 466 The nuns have placed large rooms and dormitories at the disposal of the retreatants.

Retrea·ter. [f. as prec. + -ER [1].]

1. One who retreats.

1643 *Prince Rupert's beating up the Rebels' Quarters* 8 He stopt and drew the Retreaters up into a body. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Dec. 799/1 The Russians cannot bring the retreaters into any great..scrape.

2. = RETREATANT.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 6/1 Many of the 'retreaters' are ladies who play no small part in London society.

Retrea·tful, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. RETREAT *sb.* + -FUL.] Furnishing, or serving as, a retreat.

a 1634 CHAPMAN (Webster), Our retreatful flood.

Retrea·ting, *vbl. sb.* [f. RETREAT *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb in various senses.

1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 388 Divers utheris personis..hes obtenit certane pretendit retreitingis of the saidis sentenceis. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 579 To secure, by swift retreating, Themselves from danger of worse beating. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 19 He justifies himself for his retreating to his House. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* III. 141 Such retreating and advancing As..was never seen In bloodiest battle. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 341/1 The increased range of ordnance and small-arms nowadays renders retreating still more precarious.

attrib. 1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 289 In case you showld reseave anie foyle, your retreating place is lost. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 493 When the retreating horn Calls them to ghostly halls of grey renown. 1820 BYRON *Juan* v. cviii, The lady..bade Baba retire, which he obey'd in style, As if well used to the retreating trade. 1828–43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 118 The minds of the Scottish commanders were not in a retreating mood. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 341/1 To..overcome all obstacles incidental to a retreating march.

Retrea·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That retreats; retiring.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 850 With clamor thence the rapid Currents drive Towards the retreating Sea thir furious tyde. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXIII. 284 Her trembling joy appears, Her forced reserve, and his retreating fears. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXIII. III. 279 Who were all..unwilling to attack the retreating enemy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVIII. IV. 239 The English..set them [*sc.* men-of-war] on fire, and..retreated at a late hour with the retreating tide.

2. Receding.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XI, A protruding forehead, retreating eyes. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 230 Along these retreating hills Hannibal placed the main part of his army. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 8 Jan. 49/1 Typical examples of the negroid family, with..the puffy lips, and retreating chin.

Hence **Retrea·tingness.**

1897 SLADEN in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 277/2 The boldness of these bow-windows and the retreatingness of the roof.

†**Retrea·tment.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Retirement, retreat.

a 1721 D'URFEY *Operas*, etc. 236 Our Prophet's great Retreatment we From Mecca to Medina see.

Re-trea·tment. [RE- 5 a: cf. RE-TREAT *v.*] Further or renewed treatment.

1882 *U. S. Rep. Prec. Metals* 602 Nearly all the sand and dust..is periodically removed for retreatment, as it contains a notable quantity of gold. 1895 WORKMAN *Algerian Mem.* xii, A road deteriorates rapidly, which renders a retreatment with stone necessary.

Retree (rĭtrī). [? ad. F. *retret*, obs. variant of *retrait* (cf. *retrait de mouture* refuse flour), or F. *retiré*, pa. pple. of *retirer* to RETIRE.] In papermaking, the damaged or defective sheets of paper.

1807 in Ure *Dict. Arts* (1839) 932 The quantity of broken paper and retree is almost nothing compared with what is made at the vats. 1867 *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 74 There are different degrees of Retree, having reference to different degrees of defectiveness. 1884 *Stationery Trade Rev.* Sept. 216/1 Those sheets which contain spots, or are otherwise imperfectly made, are separated from the well-authenticated sheets, and the broken make is called retree.

Retrench (rĭtre·nʃ), *v.*[1] [ad. F. *retrencher*, obs. variant of *retrancher*: see RE- and TRENCH *v.*, and cf. RETRANCH *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To cut short, check, repress. *Obs.*

1607 EARL STIRLING *J. Cæsar* II. ii, Whose rising hopes must be retrench'd so soone. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 21 Since their violence hath (blessed be God) been seasonably retrenched. 1688 S. PARKER *Reas. Abrogat. Test* 89 Under the pious Reigns of David and Solomon the Sin of Idolatry was competently well retrench'd.

†**2.** To cut off, bar (a way or passage). *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. i. (1634) 460 They retrench'd his passage at the streights of Thermopilis. *a* 1618 — *Prerog. Parl.* Ep. Ded., Notwithstanding my restraint hath retrenched all wayes.., yet hath it left with me my cogitations.

3. To cut down, reduce, diminish, in extent, amount, or number.

1625 *Ho. Comm. Debates* (Camden) 86 Annuityes which.. former parliaments have used to retrenche. 1649 *Alcoran* 3 Such as retrench his Commandments, and defile the Earth, are damned. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 98 They have ..confer'd too large a power in civil affairs..; they will be sure to retrench it in spirituals. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 4 It is the chief Concern of Wise-Men, to retrench the Evils of Life by the Reasonings of Philosophy. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* III. 267 It is now some time since I have fed my coach-horses with it, and have retrenched their oats. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xvi, Even with them, all had not gone smoothly, and fortune had retrenched her once abundant gifts.

b. *esp.* To reduce, curtail (one's expenses, etc.) by the exercise of economy.

1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 7, I..must be forced to retrench my expensive Way of Living. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* I. vii, If you would..retrench your extravagance on this occasion, perhaps the difference..might be made up. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 295 The colonies therefore entered into measures to.. retrench the use of foreign superfluities. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 263 He could retrench his expenses by giving up the costly and useless settlement of Tangier. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. 43 If the people..are induced to retrench their expenditure, trade will suffer.

4. To cut short; to reduce in size. ? *Obs.*

a 1667 COWLEY *Of Plants* Pref., The very Lowness of your Subject has retrenched your Wings. 1705 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 314, I was forced to retrench it half a sheet to make it of the same price of others. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 6 That all Women of Fashion were cutting their old Muffs in two, or retrenching them, according to the little Model which was got among them. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 318 It may correct a foible,..Retrench a sword-blade, or displace a patch.

†**b.** To deprive *of* (the thing removed). *Obs.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 23 Many a face Retrench'd of Nose, and Eyes, and Beard. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* Pref., I have retrencht it of those tedious particulars. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 76 The Vegetables, which the Winter-Frosts retrenched of their Beauties, are enlivened.

5. To cut off, remove, take away.

c 1650 DENHAM *Old Age* iii, The pruner's hand, with letting blood, must quench Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 28 He retrenches ..on our part more than he hath Authority for. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 96. 294 It is easier to retrench what is Superfluous, than to supply what is Deficient. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 118, I retrench one Modillion from the Corniche. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer* II, Is there anything else you wish to retrench or alter, gentlemen? 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 135 In others [*sc.* Parliaments] a year only had been retrenched from their term of existence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 14 He gradually retrenched all the privileges which the schismatics enjoyed.

b. To do away with (an item of expense).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 108 His Credit was ample enough .. to Retrench very much of the late unlimited Expences. 1680 DRYDEN *Prol. to Lee's Cæsar Borgia* 28 So big you look, though claret you retrench, That, armed with bottled ale, you huff the French. 1714 *Spect.* No. 622 ¶ 9 To retrench one Dish at my Table, till I have fetched it [£10] up again. 1741 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* III. 37 It is true, as all equipages are forbidden, that expense is entirely retrenched. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XV. III. 566 When every gentleman, every farmer, was retrenching something from the charge of his table and his cellar.

c. To cut out, omit, excise, delete (some portion of a book or document).

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* VI. To Rdr., Therfore the Author hath taken pains to retrench such redundant, unnecessary Letters in this Work. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 271, I retrench'd those Parts that might give most Offence; and have now ventur'd to publish the Remainder. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iv, Where he is redundant, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vi. § 18 The structure of his style is such that nothing could be displaced, nothing added, nothing retrenched.

1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 268 His 'Ode to Tranquillity', beginning with two stanzas since retrenched.

6. *intr.* To economize, reduce expenses.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 26 July, For his family expenses and others, he would labour, however, to retrench in many things convenient. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. vii. 75 Can I retrench? Yes, mighty well, Shrink back to my Paternal Cell. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1836) 170 If rich, they go to enjoy; if poor, to retrench. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVIII. IV. 121 Every man who lived..on the fruits of his own industry was forced to retrench.

b. To make excisions or diminutions. *rare.*

1700 ROWE *Amb. Step Moth.* Ep. Ded., I was led into an Error in the writing of it, by thinking that it would be easier to retrench than to add. 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 1039 The Vizier openly avowed his resolution of abolishing the Janissaries, or at least of..retrenching upon their privileges.

Hence **Retre·nched** *ppl. a.*[1]; **Retre·nching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1681 OWEN *Design Judgments* Wks. 1851 VIII. 632 They cannot go about it without great retrenchings of that which they have esteemed their liberty. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 396 All ancient books..were liable..to be corrupted in three different ways; that is to say, by retrenchings, by additions, and by alterations 1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 81 A retrenching and vexatious public. 1859 J. TAYLOR *Logic Theol.* 322 These figures, ought they then to receive a retrenched interpretation? 1866 *Morn. Star* 26 July, When the history of retrenching Administrations in this country comes to be written.

Retrench (rĭtre·nʃ), *v.*[2] [f. as prec.] *trans.* (and *refl.*). To protect by, to furnish with, a retrenchment. Also *absol.* and *fig.*

1598 BARRET *Mod. Warres* 131 To rampire, repaire, and to retrench against batteries. 1600 R. CHURCH *Fumée's Hungary* 147 They perceived how the Turks were retrenched within. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1019/3 The Besiegers had perfectly retrenched themselves between the said Abby and the place. 1690 *Great Scanderberg* 116 He..saw Musselman retrenched in a steep Rock. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 513 To retrench themselves within the Conveniencies and Necessities of Life. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 210 When the ravelin has no réduit, it may be retrenched by a parapet en tenaille; but the narrow ravelins of Cormontaingne can only be retrenched by coupures, across their faces. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 50 But when they sprang a mine, they ever found that behind the ruins the Turks stood retrenched.

Hence **Retre·nched** *ppl. a.*[2]

1776 LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 152 To prepare a post, or retrenched encampment,..opposite to the city. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 215 When a retrenched camp is to be formed under the walls of a fortified place, the works may be continuous. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 341/1 So that the capture of the lines shall not involve that of the retrenched post.

Re-tre·nch, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To trench again.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 106 They were thoroughly harrowed, and presently afterwards retrenched and cross-furrowed for the winter.

Retre·ncher. [-ER [1].] One who retrenches.

1882 C. D. WARNER *Irving* VI. 135 Merciless retrenchers of beauty and enjoyment. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM *10 Yrs. Police Judge* v. 32 The knock-down argument..emanating from the most conspicuous retrencher.

Retrenchment [1] (rĭtre·nʃmĕnt). [a. F. *retrenchement*, obs. variant of *retranchement*: see RETRENCH *v.*[1] and -MENT.]

1. The act of cutting down, off, or out; curtailment, limitation, reduction.

c 1600 SIR F. VERE *Cæsar's Comm.* 47 By a retrenchment of the condition I was to hold in this journey. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 151 If I should deprive her of the Crown without the retrenchment of her head. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 12 It was not a retrenchment of superfluities, or a voluntary abstinence from things agreeable. 1713 *Guardian* No. 149 The men have contented themselves with the retrenchment of the hat, or the various scallop of the pocket. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 20 These retrenchments, made in the proper time, are likely to strengthen.. both fruit and branch. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 443 Such retrenchment, however, must always be modified, by the actual wants of the Trees.

b. The act of excising, deleting, or omitting; an instance of this.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) VI. 716, I rather wish than expect that you should give yourself the trouble, by transpositions of some, and retrenchments in others, to link them into a coherent discourse. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 423 Additions have been made every now and then to our [divine] offices, but never any retrenchments. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* Introd. Ep., I admit that my retrenchments have been numerous, and leave gaps in the story. 1867 *Morn. Star* 17 Sept. 3 Besides this one retrenchment of the text, the changes made are very trifling.

2. The act of economizing or cutting down expenditure; a case of this.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Aug., We did talk of many retrenchments of charge of the Navy which he will put in practice. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 433, I have made a considerable retrenchment upon my expences in candles and charcoal. *a* 1731 ATTERBURY (J.), I would rather be an advocate for the retrenchment, than the encrease of this charity. 1792 ALMON *Anecd. of W. Pitt* I. xx. 332 Amongst Pitt's other retrenchments were his coach horses, which were sold by public advertisement. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* IV. 137 The cry for retrenchment is a righteous cry; but all power of retrenchment does not lie with the Government. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* iii, Reform has gone too far in the way of retrenchment. 1899 *Daily News* 19 April 5/1 There are two things which bring about a desire for national retrenchment—new taxation and bad trade.

Retrenchment [2] (rĭtre·nʃmĕnt). *Mil.* [f. as prec.] A work, generally consisting of a trench

and parapet, constructed for the defence of a position; *esp.* an inner line of defence within a large work. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1589 P. Ive *Fortification* 25 At which may a retrenchment bee made when need requireth, and the same well flanked. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 101 In the defence of a City..there be some out-workes, halfe-moones and retrenchments to hold the enemy at larger distance. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/6 We have made in the middle of the Ravelin a good Retrenchment with a good Ditch. 1709 Swift & Addison *Tatler* No. 32 ₱ 7 The Enemy lay encamped behind a strong Retrenchment. 1739 Eliz. Carter tr. *Algarotti on Newton's The.* (1742) II. 211 Des Cartes..is attacked in his very last Retrenchments. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 209 To permit the ditch of the réduit to be defended from the rear of the retrenchment. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 447/1 In bastions strengthened by a cavalier retrenchment, a coupure is formed perpendicularly across the faces of the bastion.

†**Retre·t,** *sb. Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [Cf. next.] Rehandling of a subject.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xiv. 36, I shall (for a season) set that apart, And partly peruse, by way of retret, Sum part of this matter graunted before.

†**Retre·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. **retreter*, var. of *retrait(i)er*:—L. *retractāre* to rehandle.] *trans.* **a.** To relate, recount. **b.** To treat of again.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 92 Fowlez þer flowen.., boþe smale & grete, Bot sytole stryng & gyternere Her reken myrþe moȝt not retrete. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth. v. Met. iii.* (Skeat) 136 Him remembreth the somme of thinges that he withholdeth, and axeth conseil, and retreteth deepliche thinges y-seyn biforn.

Retri·al (*rī-*). [Re- 5 a.] The act of retrying; a second or new trial.

1875 Poste *Gaius* IV. 578 The re-trial of the more important issue would be barred. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 2/3 Much of the material at present considered by the Home Office in reconsidering a sentence would be excluded from the re-trial.

†**Retribuer.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [ad. OF. *retribueur*: see next.] = Retributor.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 40 God that is the true iudge and only retribuer of good and evil.

Retributary, variant of Retributory.

Retribute (*rĭtri·biut, re·trĭ·biut*), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *retribūt-*, ppl. stem of *retribuĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *tribuĕre* to give, assign.]

1. *trans.* To give in return; to make return of; to retaliate (something) *on* one.

1575 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 9, I haue retributed that recompence whiche belongeth to the power of so pore a friend. 1579 — *Guicciard.* IX. (1599) 356 To whom in particular were retributed no small rewardes. 1621 S. Ward *Life Faith* 64 Hath Christ giuen himselfe for thee,..and what hast thou to retribute? 1643 G. Chudleigh *Declaration* 4 The King giveth life and motion to the Law, and the Law retributes vertue and operation to the King. 1702 *Pres. St. Jacobitism* 27 [It] tied up the Hands of Power from retributing the like measure on themselves. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Fasti* v. 352 She retributed slight on friend and foe.

2. To make return for; to repay.

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 1 Ready to retribute our fidelitie with infinite aduantage. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 330 Neither..can God be unrighteous in not perfecting and retributing that your painfull love. 1663 Ormonde in Carte *Life* (1736) II. 273 Injuries to be remembered upon all occasions, and retributed by crossing my desires, when they aim at just things.

3. *intr.* To make a return or requital.

1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xvii. vi. 1224 It is dishonourable to take from equals, and not to retribute. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* (1682) 29 All wherein an humble Creature may endeavour to requite, and some way to retribute unto his Creator. 1689 Popple tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* L.'s Wks. 1727 II. 250 God..is the only Judge in this Case, who will retribute unto every one at the last Day. *a* 1731 De Foe *Mrs. Veal* Pref., A just God who will retribute to every one according to the deeds done in the body.

Hence **Retributing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1660 Hammond *Serm.* Wks. 1850 III. 355 What Christian soever can indulge himself the enjoyment..of revenge, or retributing of injuries [etc.]. 1686 W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud.* ix. 42 But I can admit the re-tributing of good turns.

†**Retribute,** *ppl.a. Obs.* $^{-1}$ [ad. L. *retribūt-us*, pa. pple. of *retribuĕre*: see prec.] Returned.

1673 Kirkman *Unlucky Citizen* 266 Here was Retalliation, absolute Revenge, Resolute, and Justice, Retribute.

Retribution (retribiū·ʃən). Also 4 -bucioun, 4–5 -ion, 5 -yon(e. [a. OF. *retribucion, -ution* (mod.F. *rétribution*, = Sp. *retribucion*, It. *re-, ritribuzione*), or ad. L. *retribūtiōn-em*, noun of action f. *retribuĕre*: see Retribute *v.*]

1. Repayment, recompense, return, for some service, merit, etc. Now *rare.*

1382 Wyclif *Col.* iii. 24 Witinge that of the Lord ȝe schulen take retribucioun, or ȝeldinge aȝen, of heritage. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 340 Of hem comeþ retribucion, þat ys þe ȝifte þat god ȝyueþ to alle leelle lyuynge. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi, By merytorye retrybucyon. *c* 1460 G. Ashby *Dicta Philos.* 576 Your benefetis geuen to goode men Asken daily grete retribucion. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. § 5 Sith possession of blisse, though it should be but for a moment, were an aboundant retribution. 1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xix. ix, Never did a charitable act go away without the retribution of a blessing. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* II. viii. 195 God naturally hath no obligation to make retribution to a creature. 1672 Josselyn *New Eng. Rarities* 31 Your bounty hath engaged a retribution of my gratitude. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* IV. i, When a King rewards, 'tis ample Retribution. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. x. (1869) I. 111 The counsellor at law..ought to receive the retribution..of his own so tedious and expensive education [etc.]. 1811 *Phil. Trans.* CI. 175 It is but a feeble and just retribution of respect for the service which he has rendered to science. 1826 Marg. of Anspach *Mem.* II. xii. 403 Deprived of the retributions due to her as widow of the Prince of Butera.

†**b.** Restitution, rendering back. *Obs. rare.*

1583 Babington *Commandm.* 221 Wee honour them..in reuerence, obedience, and mayntainance of their state by retribution of some parte of that wee haue got by them. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 113 Notwithstanding their [the elements] continuall transmutation, or transelementation,.. of one into another, yet by a mutuall retribution it still remaines the same.

2. *Day of retribution,* the day on which divine reward or punishment will be assigned to men (now usually associated with sense 3); also generally, any day of punishment or nemesis.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 200 b, To preche the yere of grace & acceptacyon to god, & the daye of retribucyon. 1555 Bradford in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 278 Praying God our deare father in the day of his retribution to remember it. 1624 Bp. Mountagu *Immed. Addr.* 157 The full accomplishment of their consummation in Christ, in the day of the retribution of the Righteous. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) App 13 The day of retribution will come in thunder and in vengeance. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 114, I..am led to believe that even in this world the day of retribution rarely fails to come at last. *Comb.* 1801 Southey *Thalaba* VII. xxv, As though the Retribution-day were come.

b. Recompense, in another life, for one's good or bad deeds in this world.

1633 B. Jonson *Underwoods, Epitheme* ix. 49 Whither they must come..To have that finall retribution, Expected with the fleshe's restitution. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 454 All who have thir reward on Earth..here find Fit retribution, emptie as thir deeds. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iii, The proof of a future state of retribution would rest upon the usual known arguments for it. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) III. 354 The doctrine of retribution after death. 1858 Neale *Bernard de Morlaix* 31 And divers retributions That divers merits claim.

3. A recompense for, or requital of, evil done; return *of* evil, etc.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 223/1 To consider and learne the righteous retribution and wrath of God from heauen vpon all iniquitie. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xv. 76 In Revenges (that is, retribution of Evil for Evil). 1698 T. Wall *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 43 It is the just retribution of God. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* IV. i, And curse me, Prophet, if I not repay His hate, with retribution full as mortal. 1782 Cowper *Expost.* 247 If vice receiv'd her retribution due When we were visited, what hope for you? 1840 Macaulay *Clive* Ess. (1897) 518 Then was committed that great crime,.. memorable for the tremendous retribution by which it was followed. 1876 Farrar *Marlb. Serm.* ii. 13 The retribution which dogs the heels of vice.

Retributive (*rĭtri·biŭtiv*), *a.* [f. as Retribute *v.* + -ive: cf. OF. *retributif*, Sp. *retributivo.* By Southey and Shelley stressed on the first and third syllables, after *retribution.*] Characterized by, of the nature of, retribution. Freq. with *justice.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref., A Distributive or Retributive Justice, dispensing Rewards and Punishments throughout the whole World. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* v. xxxi, O hard of heart! whom not the visible power Of retributive Justice..Deterr'd from equal crime! 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* I. 174 The sting Which retributive memory implants. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 346 It was not intended..they should escape the retributive consequences of those crimes. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 232 *note,* The fire of God's retributive wrath which burns eternally against unrepented sin.

Hence **Retri·butively** *adv.*

1856 Doran *Knts. & their Days* I. 20 If the married knights were retributively slain for talking about the wooing of a comrade's widow. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 11/2 To find his old place..retributively filled by another.

Retributor (*rĭtri·biŭtəɹ*). [a. L. *retribūtor*, agent-noun f. *retribuĕre* to Retribute. Cf. F. *rétributeur*, It. *retributore.*] One who makes retribution; a repayer.

1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xii. iv, They had learned, that thankfulness was not to be measured of good men by the weight, but by the will of the retributor. 1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* ii. 85 God is a iust Iudge, a retributor of euery man his owne. 1844 Tupper *Crock of G.* xlvii, Those who in this world were mutual workers of iniquity may find themselves in the next sworn retributors of wrath. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 22 The most just Retributor of those who persevere in rebellion against Him.

Retributory (*rĭtri·biŭtəri*), *a.* Also -ary. [f. as Retribute *v.* + -ory. Cf. obs. F. *retributoire*, Sp. *retributorio.*] Involving, producing, or characterized by retribution or recompense.

1612–5 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xvii. vi, A price, not counterualable to what hee seekes, but retributorie to him of whom hee seekes. *a* 1656 — *Rem.* Wks. (1660) 183 Neither is it the pleasure of the Almighty to deferr the retributory comforts of his mourners till another World. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 256, I have already begun my retributory purposes. 1771 Pennant *Tour in Scot.* (1774) 86 That sect, which in their prosperity shewed no mercy, now met with retributory vengeance. 1837 De Quincey *Rev. Tartars* Wks. 1854 IV. 171 The price exacted by a retributary Providence for their vindictive cruelty. 1890 Æ. Prince *Of Joyous Gard* ii. 415 Loud calling for retributory knight To quell the raging wrongs.

Retri·butress. *rare.* [f. Retribute *v.* + -tress.] A female retributor.

1798 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 219 Not yet the great retributress has closed The book of fate. 1830 — *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 87 Night of destruction, dread retributress, Be dear and holy to a nation freed.

Retricion, obs. form of Rhetorician.

Retri·cked, *ppl. a.* [Re- 5 a.] Restored.

1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* 28 The sun [shall] Disperse with retrickt beams the morning-frosts.

Retrievable (*rĭtrī·väb'l*), *a.* [f. Retrieve *v.* + -able.] Capable or admitting of being retrieved.

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. III. ii. 179 Those whose Relish is retrievable, and whose Taste may yet be form'd in Morals. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VII. xvi, Still is sweet sleep retrievable. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xx. 504 Even in the hardened Barnardine, the worthy Provost can discern that spark of retrievable matter which should be fostered into hope of reformation. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept., Steps which are either irretrievable, or are retrievable only after terrible suffering and loss.

Retrieval (*rĭtrī·văl*). Also 7 retrival(l. [f. Retrieve *v.* + -al.]

1. The act of retrieving or recovering; an instance of this.

a 1643 W. Cartwright *Poems* (1651) 233 Methinks the first Age comes again, and we See a Retrivall of Simplicity. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici, Ambrose* 382 Rome..is an humble suppliant for the retrival of her ancient Rites. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* xc. III. 265 She..implored his advice touching the retrieval of her reputation. 1788 Burke *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 XII. 429 To exert themselves for the retrieval of the national loss. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xxxvii, He had managed his affairs well,..his fortunes were in the way of retrieval. 1871 Mrs. Whitney *Real Folks* xix, He dwelt on that word 'child', reminding her of her short mistaking and of the long retrieval.

2. = Retrieve *sb.* 3.

1707 *Reflexions upon Ridicule* 286 Ruin'd beyond retrieval. 1730 Fielding *Author's Farce* Wks. 1775 I. 187 Matrimony clenches ruin beyond retrieval. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* III. iii. (1872) I. 150 And so the Teutsch Ritters are sunk beyond retrieval. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* V. 368 The Duke of Somerset had neglected the debts of the realm till they were past retrieval.

So †**Retrieva·tion.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1806 *Simple Narrative* I. 160 Rendering, thereby, its retrievation more difficult, by attending circumstances.

Retrieve (*rĭtrī·v*), *sb.* Also 6 retrife, 7 retriefe, retrive. [f. the verb.]

†**1.** The second discovery and flight of a bird (esp. a partridge) which has already been sprung.

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 173 The hounndes will in and striue who may first gette in like Spaniels at retrife of a Partriche. 1616 Surfl. & Markham *Countrey Farme* VII. xliv. 715 The long-winged hawke..gathereth vp againe to her first pitch, and there expecteth the retriue. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxxvii. 321 A fawkeners manning of a hawke, and trayning her to kill partridges, and to fly at the retriue. 1671 E. Panton *Spec. Juv.* 66 The Covey was sprung again and the Hawks let fly, I spurr'd into the retrieve.

†**b.** In fig. contexts. *Obs.*

1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* III. i, We'll haue a flight at Mortgage, Statute, Band, And hard, but we'll bring Wax to the retriue. 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* v. i, It vexes me to the Heart, to leave all my Designs with Doralice unfinish'd; to have flown her so often to a Mark, and still to be bobb'd at retrieve.

†**2.** A return *of* something. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$.

1657 G. Thornley *Daphnis & Chloe* 112 They desired nothing so much as a quick retrive of the Spring.

3. Possibility of recovery. With *beyond, past,* †*without* (cf. Retrieval 2).

1697 Burghope *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 81 Grown men and vicious, and incorrigible beyond retrieve. 1700 Blackmore *Isaiah* xl. 273 We're ruin'd and undone, past all retrieve. 1706 De Foe *Jure Divino* III. 10 He's damn'd without Retrieve, if he lets go The Reins of Life. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 181 A detected invasion, in an article so sacred, would ruin me beyond retrieve. 1842 Browning *Soliloq. Sp. Cloister* ix, Such a flaw in the indenture As he'd miss till, past retrieve, Blasted lay that rose-acacia. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 60 In an unguarded hour [he] ruined himself beyond retrieve.

b. The act of recovering; retrieval. Now *rare.*

1701 *Expedient Propos'd* 23, I have done my part towards a retrieve of our Ecclesiastical Constitution. 1704 M. Henry *Friendly Visits* Wks. 1853 I. 276/2 To devise all means possible for..the repair and retrieve of it [friendship] where it is withering and ready to die. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 170 He had volunteered his services for an expedition of retrieve.

Retrieve (*rĭtrī·v*), *v.* Also 5–6 retreve, 5–7 retrive (5 retryue), 7–8 retreive. [ad. OF. *retroev-*, the stressed stem of *retrover, retrouver,* f. *re-* Re- + *trouver* to find. The normal ME. representative of this, *retreve,* appears in the earliest examples; but the usual form during the 16th and 17th centuries was *retrive,* with the same unexplained change of vowel as in Contrive. The modern *retrieve* seems to date from about 1650, but did not become the usual form till about 1680–90.]

I. *trans.* **1.** Of dogs: **a.** To find or discover again (game which has been temporarily lost); *esp.* to flush or set up (partridges) a second time.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, To blawe a moote for þe lymer and late hym sewe till he haue retreued hym. *Ibid.* xxxiv, If it happe þat she be sqwate to fore hem and at þei retreue hir nought so sone as þei wolde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b iiij, Whan she hath done any of theys, ..go and retriue moo and she will nym plente. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 42 The whelpe of a Mastife wyll neuer be taught to retriue the Partridge. 1607 Topsell *Four-f.*

Beasts (1658) 122 These are taught by Falconers to retrive and raise Partridges. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 113 These are dogges, said he, and necessary for Hawking, to find and retrive my game.

1826 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 24 If a young hawk does not take the bird in his first flight, and if it cannot be retrieved in a short time after he has put it in [etc.].

fig. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. 227 Popes vse Potentates but to retriue their Game. 1601 DANIEL *Def. Ryme* Wks. G 6 b, [He] must either giue off vnsatisfied, or vncertainely cast backe to retriue the escaped sence. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XXII. CLXXX, Their Pris'ner..they tie To that grim Hound which him retriev'd.

b. To find and bring in (a bird, etc.) that has been wounded or killed.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 36/1 He..will retrieve any game, from the snipe to the pheasant. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 476/2 The late Fürst's favourite retriever retrieving a fox. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 420/1 The black dog..looked as if he had retrieved the whole nine.

2. To recover by study or investigation, esp. of the past; to restore to knowledge. Now *rare*.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid* XV. 188 They haling out his hartstrings .., And poring on them, seeke therein Goddes secrets too retryue. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 792 Wherefore do ye strive With reach of Sense, God's wonders to retrive? *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Rutlandsh.* (1662) 347 All that I can retrive of her is digested into these following particulars. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 2 The following Discourses: Some of which retrieve lost Pieces of Antiquity. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 66 They often.. explain History and retrieve us several material Parts of Learning. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 69 An ancient word ..grown so obsolete that the original purport could not be retrieved. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 45 No industry has hitherto retrieved so much as a few lines of real Italian till near the end of the 12th century.

b. To recover by an effort of memory; to recall to mind.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* 358 We can not retriue wordes to expresse in what manner we conceiue it. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. i. § 18 For according to this, it is impossible for the mind to retrieve any object without mutilation of it. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. (1695) 186 Suppose I wholly lose the memory of some parts of my Life, beyond a possibility of retrieving them. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* (1868) 10 In perusing the works of this race of authors,..something already learned is to be retrieved, or something new is to be examined. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXI. (1859) II. 230, I have now to shew you, how these thoughts, retained in memory, may..be again retrieved.

† **c.** To rediscover; to find again. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 348 They consulted, that if they lost one another, how they might be retrieved and meet again. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 33 Ships lost in their road, by means of the sent, retrive their way.

3. To recover, regain, get or take possession of (a thing, etc.) again.

1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 81 O how my Palfrey..daunced the Goates iumpe, when I ranne the ring round about him to retriue him. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXIII. 203 Esdras..by the direction of God's Spirit retrived them, when they were lost. 1684 J. PLTER *Siege Vienna* 70 That part of the Ravelin being thus retrieved was wholly abandoned by the Enemy. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 217 Tho' he had gotten quite down his head and all, yet did retrieve his feete,..with me on his Back. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xli. 50 A warrant ..to search for and retrieve the fugitive. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 215 They would be enabled to return and retrieve their treasures at some future day. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* III. ii, Would'st thou now Retrieve thy purchase money?

† **4.** To bring back; to cause to turn back or return. Also const. *into, to*. *Obs.*

a 1597 PEELE *David & Bethsabe* IV. ii. H i b, Take but your Lute, and..Retriue the sunnes sphere, and restraine the clouds. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* Epist. ¶ 3 To see..those antique reliques of Barbarisme retriu'd with all other ridiculous and exploded follies. 1623 MASSINGER *Boudman* II. i, But if retrivd into his back again, Would keep him warmer than a Scarlet wast-coat. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. XCIV, Which might our iron age to its first gold retrive. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. v. § 2 Till a new blast from the Spirit of God doth..retrieve it into its former heat.

b. To bring back *from* or *out of* a place or state; to rescue or save.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 71 From hel's low region.. soules never are retriu'd To talke with friends here. *c* 1656 WALLER *Of a War with Spain* 99 All labour now to save their Enemies;..And their young foes Endeav'ring to retrive, With greater hazard than they fought, they dive. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 99 To reclaim and retrieve the World out of this wretched and forlorn State. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. viii, One that had.. retrieved his Family from the Oppression of old Lewis Baboon. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, Father, I stretch my Hands* iii, Now my poor Soul Thou wouldst retrieve, Nor let me wait one Hour.

c. To save (time) from other occupations.

1687–8 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* I. liv. 129 Just after I had retrieved time enough to scribble to you. 1706 LOGAN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 165 Therefore must beg her excuse till I can retrieve one minute or two of liberty to think again. 1879 HARE *Life Baron Bunsen* I. ix. 322 The time of study which Bunsen could retrieve from the Description of Rome.

5. To restore, revive; to bring back to the original state or to a flourishing condition.

1676 J. WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 150 Sharp or acid cider.. may easily be retriv'd by a small addition of new spirits. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. i. xiii. 33 By the help of Iron, we plant Orchards, and retrieve the Youth of decaying Vineyards. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii, 144 The retrieving the freedom of a single family. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 477 Ye, too, lose Your place, in place; retrieve yourselves in good. 1854 BROWNING *Twins* vi, Would ye retrieve the one? Try and make plump the other! 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis.* II. viii. 542 The spirit of the country was broken, and nothing could retrieve it.

b. *esp.* one's fortunes, honour, credit, etc.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 59 To merit mercy and retrieve his circumstances by his future fidelity. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVI. (1788) 193 The faithful servants, in whose hands you have left him, are able to retrieve his honour. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* V. i. (1849) 259 The very man fitted by nature to retrieve the desperate fortunes of her beloved province. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIII. III. 373 The regular army would retrieve the honour which had been lost at Killiecrankie. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lx. 325 No courage, no patriotism, could now retrieve the fortunes of the field.

6. † **a.** To make amends or atone for (a fault).

a 1679 W. OWTRAM *Serm.* (1682) 385 It is as well to retrieve a sin by true repentance for it.

b. To make good, repair, set right again (a loss, disaster, error, etc.).

1688 PRIOR *Ode St. John's, Camb.* ix, Grace's Presence [shall] Nature's Loss retrieve. 1703 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 236 A supply for some years may put your Majesty in condition to retrieve what was not to be hindered. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 955 O Reason!..Accept my Sorrow, and retrieve my Fall. 1747 GRAY *Favourite Cat* vii, One false step is ne'er retriev'd. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 166 Describe a Saviour's cross As God's expedient to retrieve his loss. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 362 This disaster the majority of the Council deemed it an easy matter to retrieve. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 263 He endeavoured to retrieve the error he had committed by the most solemn assurances. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 716 Until he has retrieved his late disaster, his pretensions will by no means embarrass his rivals.

† **c.** To discharge or pay (a debt). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 5 That Debt lay heavy on our House for one Generation, but it was retrieved by a Gift from that honest Man you see there.

II. *intr.* **7.** Of dogs: † **a.** To find and set up game again. Also *fig.* *Obs. rare.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (M.S. Digby 182) xiii, þei seche not wele, nor þei retreue nought wele, ne þei hunte not longe. 1530 PALSGR. 689/2 It is a goode hounde, for he wyll retreve the best that ever I sawe. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. xi. 45 What? will her rambling Fits be never past? For ever ranging? never once retrive?

b. To find and bring in wounded or dead game. Also said of a person.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 36/1 A little rough terrier, expressly broken to retrieve, and kept for this alone. 1880 H. C. ST. JOHN *Wild Coasts Nipon* 312, I used to get a boat-girl to retrieve for me, and very well she did it. 1884 *Bazaar* 24 Dec. 2287/2 Well bred fox terrier,..good worker, and retrieves tenderly.

8. To recuperate; to recover.

1675 COCKER *Morals* 4 Do not always strive, For sometimes to Retreat, is to Retrive. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Grove*, To destroy these [trees], which will require an Age to retrieve. 1772 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 459 Towards the time of Decius the character began to lose its roundness and beauty; some time after it retrieved, and subsisted tolerably till the time of Justin. 1775 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1904) IX. 134 The whole caravan were forced to go abroad to retrieve.

Hence **Retrieved** *ppl. a.*

1648 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Lament.* iii. 7 My Soule like a retrived Partridge [they] chace. 1729 WIGHTMAN *Pref. to Boston's Fourfold St.* 5 Human nature..in its depraved condition, in its retrieved state. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* No. 13 (1860) 299 My fancy echoed to the applauding voices of a retrieved generation. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 237 The retrieved birds should be placed on or near the hampers containing the living pigeons.

Retrieveless, *a. rare.* [f. RETRIEVE *sb.* + -LESS.] That is past retrieval.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 28 In woe retrieveless lost.

Retrievement. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = RETRIEVAL.

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 363 It is discovered to be a special retrievement of it, by many and signal convincing evidences. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 239 Now excited and stirred up to act, by the suggestion, ministry, and retrievement of the senses. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 174 Chance for moral retrievement in England there is none. The stigma of penal servitude is..lasting.

Retriever (rĭtrī·vəɹ). Also 5–7 retriver. [f. RETRIEVE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. A dog used for the purpose of retrieving:

† **a.** One employed to set up game again. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b iij b, A chastised hounde that will be rebuket and is a Retriuer, vncouple him. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* I. iii, Meanewhile, the treason of the quick Retriuers, Discouers nouell dangers, and deliuers Her to a second feare. 1626 BRETON *Fantastikes, Harvest* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/1 A good Retriuer is a Spaniell worth the keeping.

transf. 1592 GREENE *Blacke Booke's Messenger* Table of Words, The verser in conny-catching is called the Retriuer. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. LXXX. 339 Seauenth Henry.. Of his Retriuers Proolings much (as well he might) repented. 1636 R. JAMES tr. *Minucius Felix Octavius* 80 They seeme to finde the litle infant,..her dogge-headed retriver glories in his invention.

b. One of a breed specially adapted for finding and bringing in dead or wounded game.

1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xvii, Tell them to come down with their retrievers. 1861 E. JESSE *Lect. Nat. Hist.* 45 He sent his retriever after it, who..caught and killed the hare and returned with it in his mouth. 1898 SIR H. SMITH *Retrievers* 15 Retrievers are singularly docile and tractable.

Comb. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 888 The troop of those 'neurotics'..who scent intoxicants from afar with a retriever-like instinct.

2. One who retrieves or recovers.

1698 HARRINGTON *Oceana* 20 Machiavill the sole retreiver of this ancient Prudence. 1672–5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 69 As the Retrivers of Ancient things are often thought the Inventors. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 124 As to that famous Retriever of polite Literature, Erasmus.

Retrieving (rĭtrī·vin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb in various senses.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiii, Se þe good recouerynge and retreuynge and þe maystreys and þe sotiltees þat be in goode houndes. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 348 Take heed you do not lose me, for if you do,.. there is no retrieving of me. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 205 All's laid out upon Retrieving of the Curse of Babylon. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 440 ¶ 2 The Establishment which we have here made for the retrieving of good Manners. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* p. vii, To this we owe the Retrieving of the lost Condition our Trade..was generally in. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 46/2 Nothing requires so much practice as retrieving. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 205 A sheep-dog..that inclines to retrieving is invariably a fool among sheep.

attrib. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Literature*, I know that a retrieving power lies in the English race.

Retrieving, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That retrieves.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 46/1 You must pay about £5 a brace more for the retrieving-setters. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 93 The stalking horse and the Egyptians retrieving cat.

Retrim (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To trim again.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 1217 The Canon.., then, was sent To change his garb, re-trim his tonsure. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* XXVI, Sunday hats and bonnets had been re-trimmed. 1880 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) I. 173, I shall hear you, years from now, timidly begin to retrim your feathers for a little self-laudation.

† **Retriment.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *retrīment-um.*] Dross, refuse.

1614 BARGRAVE *Serm.* (1615) B ij, Then suppose all things under the moone to bee but..retriment and dung [etc.]. *Ibid.* F ij, The retriment of the people. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Retriment*, the dregs of a thing, the dross of mettal, all kinde of superfluities and rubbish.

Retrip. [RE- 5 a.] A return or second trip.

1760 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 147/2 The time in making a compleat trip and retrip with the 40 ton barge. 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 151 Your purposed re-trip to Lichfield..will, I trust, be realized.

‖ **Retro,** *adv. rare.* [L. *retrō*: see next.] Backwards; into past time.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 931/1 The compensation, after it is admitted by the judge, operates, *retro*,..to the time that, by the parties acknowledgment, the debt became due. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 383 *note*, Such presumption of use retro may be re-argued.

Retro- (rī·tro, re·tro), *prefix*, repr. the Latin adverb *retrō* backwards, back, which in the post-Augustan language appears in combination with various verbs and verbal nouns, as *retroagĕre*, *-cēdĕre* (*-cessio*, *-cessus*), *-gradāre* (*-gradātio*), *-gradī* (*-gressus*), *-spicĕre*, and more rarely in adjectival forms as *retrōgradus*. The use of the prefix was widely extended in mediæval Latin (see examples in Du Cange), but most of the important words in English which begin with it are derived from, or modelled on, the more classical types. The earliest to appear is the adj. *retrograde*, before 1400, followed in the 15th and 16th centuries by other forms from the same stem. *Retrocedent* and *retroversion* also appear in the 16th cent., but the main additions to the number are made in the 17th and following centuries. In the 19th, esp. the latter part of it, *retro-* has been very freely used as a prefix, chiefly in scientific terms (see examples under 3 below).

2. The pronunciation of *retro-* is to some extent unsettled, and lexicographers vary in their recognition of, or preference for, the short or long vowel. Walker gives only the short, Smart only the long, while Webster admits both in all cases. Recent dictionaries which attempt to discriminate between the various words usually favour (rī·tro), except in *retrograde* and *retrospect*.

3. All the earlier or more important combs. of *retro-* are given below as main words; the following are illustrations of the extended use of the prefix in the 19th century.

a. Miscellaneous terms, as **Retrocogni·tion,** knowledge of the past supernaturally acquired; so **Retroco·gnitive** *a.* **Retrocou·pling** *a.*, joining backwards or behind. **Re·trodate** *v.*, to put back to an earlier date. **Re·troflux,** a backward flow. **Re·troform** *v.* (see quot.). **Retromigra·tion,** migration back again. **Retro-o·perative** *a.*, having a retrospective effect. **Re·troplexed** *a.*, folded back upon itself. **Retroposi·tion,** change of position in a backward direction. **Retropre·sbyteral** *a.*, lying behind the presbytery (or choir and altar) of a cathedral or other large church. **Retrorece·ption,** the action of receiving back again. **Retroreflective** *a.*, capable of looking back and reflecting. **Retrosee·r,** one who sees into the past. **Retrosusce·ption,** the action of

taking back. **Retrotra·nsfer, -tra·nsference,** the act of transferring back again. **Retrovi·sion,** vision into or of the past.

A number of similar forms are given in some recent Dicts., as *retroclusion, -curved, -deflect* vb., *-deviation, -duct* vb. *-jection, -location, -morphosis,* etc.

a 1901 MYERS *Human Personality* (1903) I. 31 Our *retrocognitions seem often a recovery of isolated fragments of thought and feeling. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/7 *Retrocognitive clairvoyance..is thus explained. 1828 *Loudon's Gardener's Mag.* III. 414 Description and Use of Dyer's *Retro-coupling Bee-boxes. 1862 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. iv. 346, I send it now that my thanks may be antedated (or **retro*dated rather) more than a year. 1889 MATTHEWS *Dis. Women* (ed. 4) xv. 116 Hence the *retroflux through a tube. This retroflux sometimes occurs before the operation. 1848 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* XV. 85 They were *reforming* the Church.., viz., **retroforming* it, moulding it back into compliance with its original form and model. 1894 *Lancaster* (Pennsylv.) *Daily Intell.* 8 Feb., The most recent *retromigration of disheartened Germans from the West. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 311 Prince Louis Bonaparte and Morny..issued a *retro-operative decree. 1858 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. Hamilton* (1889) III. 539 Cauchy's proof..is Argand's, much complexed, perplexed, *retroplexed, and omniplexed. 1843 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 311 The propagation of the tide from place to place by free waves gave a further *retroposition. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 363* The effect of friction will be a retroposition of tides. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 274 The propriety of the term whereby you describe this *retropresbyteral space. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 65 Now, as to retrotransference and *retroreception, or say, return of the suit to the originating judicatory. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley & Method.* (1852) 193 His mind might be adduced as a singular instance..of the absolute absence of the *retro-reflective faculty. 1821 R. POLLOK in D. Pollok *Life* 117 May not these our *retro-seers have made some mistake in consulting the..past? 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 139 Practice of the ecclesiastical courts: transmission and *retro-susception, as in the equity courts. 1830 — *Offic. Apt. Maximized* Pref. p. xiii, For the purpose of retro-susception or say resumption. 1869 W. S. DALLAS tr. *Müller's Facts for Darwin* xii. 123 A *retro-transfer of late-acquired advantages to this early period of life. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 60 Transference is followed by *retrotransference. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Painters* II. 176 They had precisely the same *retro-visions and prophetic visions with himself.

b. Terms of *Anat.* and *Path.* in which *retro-* is combined with an adj. denoting some part of the body, and has the sense of 'situated behind' (the part in question), as *retro-mastoid, -maxillary, -ocular, -sternal, -tarsal, -uterine,* etc.

1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi. 161 This is due to the dilatation of the retro-ocular vessels. 1875 WALTON *Dis. Eye* 846 The oculo-palpebral portion, called also the retro-tarsal fold. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* 171 The retro-mastoid sutures are complicated. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 439 A retro-uterine dermoid cyst. 1892 MOULIN *Surg.* 869 Retromaxillary growths. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 11 The sensation is almost always retrosternal.

Retroact (rĭ·trō-, retrŏ|æ·kt), *v.* [ad. L. *retroact-*, ppl. stem of *retroagĕre*: see RETRO- and ACT *v.* So F. *rétroagir.*] *intr.* To react; also, to operate in a backward direction or towards the past.

1795 HUSSEY in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) IV. 279 The very ghost of that bill would retro-act, and put down the House of Peers. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 330 A simple shade or image of the brain, Is merely passive, does not retro-act, Is seen, but sees not. 1877 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 223/2 That woman could not retroact and touch the memory of Ida.

Retroaction (rĭ·trō-, retrŏ|æ·kʃən). [ad. L. type **retroactio*: see prec. and ACTION. So F. *rétroaction,* Sp. *retroaccion,* It. *retroazione.*]

†1. (Meaning not clear.) *Obs.*—1

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 540/2 To proceed against them..concerning the foresaide hereticall and erroneous conclusions, accordyng to the forme of retroactions and qualitie of the busines in this behalfe had and vsed.

†2. 'A driving backward' (Phillips, 1658). *Obs.*

3. A retrospective action.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Retroactive,* We have some instances of laws that have a retrospect or retraction, *i.e.* are made with express design to extend to things already past. *a* 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 20 In the frugality here recommended, no retroaction is comprised.

4. Return action; reaction.

1829 J. STERLING *Ess.* (1848) I. 71 The design which occupies by a necessary retroaction modifies the means whereby we seek to attain it. 1874 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* III. iii. 34 The hatred of the grand old man had an element of unselfishness in its retroaction, of power in its persistency [etc.]. 1884 BIGGS *Magn. Dyn. Electr. Mach.* 267 Retro-action of the moving circuit on the fixed.

Retroactive (rĭ·trō-, retrŏ|æ·ktiv), *a.* [Cf. prec. and ACTIVE. So F. *rétroactif, -ive,* Sp. and Pg. *retroactivo,* It. *retroattivo.*]

1. Of enactments, etc.: Extending in scope or effect to matters which have occurred in the past; retrospective. Also *transf.*

1611 COTGR., *Retroactif,* retroactiue; casting, driuing, relating, backward. 1668 *Persec. Ref. Ch. in France* 11 They have given it a Retroactive Power (as they call it) by putting it in Execution against persons who returned to us a long time before the Declaration was in being. *a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Fragm. Ess.* XXXVIII, As the death of Christ had a retroactive effect on those that lived and died before they were redeemed. 1794 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 60, I objected to the date to be fixed to the Treaty, particularly if in addition to the giving it this retroactive force, an advance..was to be required. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 131 Must I, for follies past assess'd By retro-active laws be fin'd? 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Rewards & Punishm.* v. (1853) 215 The resurrection of Christ..is represented as possessing a retroactive influence. 1897 *Times* 22 Apr. 6/1 The retroactive clause in the Dingley Bill will be either cancelled or amended.

b. Directed backwards in time.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 165 We may say century, without stretching our retroactive foresight to any extraordinary degree.

2. Operating in a backward direction. *rare.*

1611 [see above]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Retroactive* (Lat. in Philos.), driving back; as A retroactive Motion. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 383 In the centre of the axle is placed a retroactive fulcrum, to which chains are made fast.

†3. Reactive. *Obs. rare.*

1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* II. 264 The odium with which you bespatter a neighbour's reputation has a retroactive effect in furbishing your own. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygeia* II. 68 The total abstraction of the mind from all regard to the retroactive tendency of conduct.

Hence **Retroa·ctively** *adv.*

1828–32 in WEBSTER (citing Wheaton). 1879 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/6 That the amnesty did not retroactively affect the material fact of six months' residence in Paris required by the law. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 703 Unfortunately for the public, the laws do not apply retroactively.

Retroactivity. [Cf. prec. and ACTIVITY. So Sp. *retroactividad,* Pg. *-idade.*] The condition or fact of being retroactive or retrospective.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 110 In the case of judge-made law, this retro-activity is of the very essence of this species of law. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 7/1 The retroactivity of all treaties, provided that reciprocity is agreed upon, will accordingly be admitted henceforth.

Retroa·spect. *rare*—1. [f. RETRO- + ASPECT.] Retrospect.

1638 JACKSON *Creed* IX. XXXVII, The relation or retro-aspect unto the solemnities used by Barak.

Retrocalcula·tion. *rare*—1. [f. RETRO-.] The process of calculating backwards.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 188 Which by retro-calculation will point out the time of the World's Nativity to be about 5000 years ago.

Retrocede (re·trōsī·d, rī·trō-), *v.*1 [ad. L. *retrōcēdĕre,* f. *retrō* RETRO- + *cēdĕre* to yield, go back. So obs. F. *retroceder,* Sp. and Pg. *-ceder,* It. *-cedere.*]

1. *intr.* To go back; to retire; to recede.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. LXXXII, One ran t' his Cave, th' other trembling hid, And went home glad, but would not retroced. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 70 He durst proceed no further but retroceded from his enterprise on Ægypt. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Precession,* The Equinoctial Points..do retrocede or move backwards from East to West, about 50 Seconds each Year. 1850 BROWNING *Easter Day* XVI, I felt begin The Judgment-Day: to retrocede Was too late now. 1878 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1051 When we retrocede further into the secondaries it seems rather doubtful whether birds, as we now understand them, had even come into being at that period.

2. *Med.* Of gout: To strike inwardly.

1866 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* II. 53 If acute gout should have 'retroceded', as it is called, and the stomach or intestinal canal be inflamed, leeches should be applied.

Retrocede (rī·trōsī·d), *v.*2 [ad. F. *rétrocéder*: see RETRO- and CEDE *v.*] *trans.* To cede (territory) back again *to* a country, etc.

1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. II. 172 By a treaty of 1783, Great Britain retroceded to Spain all the territory which Spain and France had ceded to her in 1763. 1856 *Abridgm. Deb. Congress* (1858) II. 741/2 *note,* In 1846, the Virginia part of the District was retroceded to that State. 1879 *Spectator* 20 Sept., The valuable province of Kuldja..has been retroceded to China.

Hence **Retroce·ded** *ppl. a.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 1/2 The most important of these chiefs.., who has always been a partisan of the Boers, occupied the central portion of the retroceded country.

Retroce·dence. [See next + -ENCE.] Retrogression; retrocession.

1796 BAGE *Hermstrong* XXXV, Love has its fits of progression and retrocedence. 1866 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* II. 47 Besides metastasis to the stomach and intestines, this retrocedence may take place to other parts.

Retrocedent (rī·trō-, retrōsī·dĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *retrōcēdent-em,* pres. pple. of *retrōcēdĕre* RETROCEDE *v.*1]

1. *Astr.* = RETROGRADE *a.* *rare.*

1583 R. HARVEY *Astrol. Disc.* A 8 b, All which time frowning Saturne shal be retrocedent also. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 142 The Retrocedent Aspect is brisker according to his more fixed Stint of fewer (i.e. but Three Days) for the most part.

2. *Med.* a. *Retrocedent gout* (see first quot.).

1776–84 CULLEN *First Lines Physic* § 522 Another state of the disease I name the retrocedent gout. This occurs when..[the] pain and inflammation [of the joints]..suddenly and entirely cease, while some internal part becomes affected. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 299 In the two ensuing varieties, constituting atonic and retrocedent gout, we have a podagric diathesis grafted upon an unsound frame. 1866 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* II. 53 If the chronic or atonic gout should become retrocedent, and the stomach and intestinal canal be the seat of the spasmodic form of the disease.

b. Of tubercle: Retrograding or caseating.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 264 Some change in the lungs, such as collapse or retrocedent tubercle.. preceded the establishment of emphysema.

Retrocession1 (rĭ·trō-, retrōse·shən). [ad. late L. *retrōcessio,* noun of action f. *retrōcēdĕre* RETROCEDE *v.*1 So F. (med.) *rétrocession,* Sp. *retrocesion,* It. *-cessione.*]

1. The action or fact of moving backward, retiring, or receding; retrogression.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 37 If it be said that the Retrocession of the Sun and shadow in the Diall of Ahaz was as great a wonder as anie. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. iii. 66 This argument is drawn from the stars retrocession. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 124 What is the return of the Luminaries from the Tropiques, but a kind of Retrocession. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1868) 57 These transient and involuntary excursions and retrocessions of invention. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 233 The retrocession of the Roman terminus under Adrian. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 25 This retrocession of the index is due..to the lowering of the temperature within the bulb. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 309 An appeal to the present rate of the retrocession of waterfalls.

b. *Eccl.* The return of the priest or clergy to the vestry after divine service.

1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 206 Psalms were sung in the Retrocession. *Ibid.* 419 Retrocession of Celebrant.

†2. *Astr.* = RECESSION 1. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Precession,* This motion backwards is by some called the Recession of the Equinox, by others the Retrocession. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Precession,* Which retrograde motion is called the precession, recession, or retrocession of the equinoxes.

3. *Path.* The action or fact, on the part of a disease, of striking inward, so as to affect the internal organs; the 'going in' of an eruption.

1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 147 The retrocession of the morbid acrimony in the measles, is prevented by nothing more powerfully than by the cortex. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Diseases Children* (ed. 4) I. 99 The reader is reminded of this, from the great importance of attending to such retrocession. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 481 Retrocession of gout. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 236 No fears need be entertained concerning danger from retrocession. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 470 The sudden retrocession of an extensive eruption of phlegmonous scrofulides.

4. *Med.* Replacement (of an intestine). *rare*—1.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 311 A much larger portion of the gut will be exposed, and its retrocession will be more difficult.

Retrocession2 (rĭ·trō-, retrōse·shən). [See RETROCEDE *v.*2 and CESSION. So F. *rétrocession,* whence prob. sense 2.]

1. *Sc. Law.* (See quots.)

1681 STAIR *Instit.* II. xliii. 4 Retrocessions, which are returning back of the Right assigned from the assigney to the Cedent, which are also called Repositions. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. v. § 1 If the assignee makes over his right to a third person, the deed is called a translation; and if that third person conveys it back to the cedent, it is called a retrocession. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*

2. The action or fact of ceding territory back to a country or government.

1796 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 310 We want much to know what retrocessions you intend for us and our allies. 1826 MACKINTOSH *Case Donna Maria* Wks. 1846 II. 415 The Portuguese plenipotentiaries .. required the retrocession of Olivenza, which had been wrested from them at Badajos. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan. 1/1 The retrocession of Basutoland to the Imperial Government.

Retroce·ssional, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. RETROCESSION 1.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to retrocession. b. *sb.* = RECESSIONAL B (*Cent. Dict.*).

1887 in CASSELL. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 6/3 At the close they retired singing a fine retrocessional hymn.

Retroce·ssive, *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *retrōcēdĕre*: see RETROCEDE *v.*1 and *v.*2] a. Retrograde. b. Characterized by restoration of territory.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* x, 'All things,' says Virgil, 'have a retrocessive tendency'. 1869 WILMOT & CHASE *Ann. Cape Colony* 439 The fifth Kafir war...Fitting legacy of the retrocessive policy of 1836!

Retrochoir (rī·trō-, re·trŏkwəi·ə). *Eccl.* [ad. med.L. *retrochorus* (Du Cange): see RETRO- and CHOIR.] That part of a cathedral or large church which lies behind the high altar.

1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 24 It is cruciform, with an apse, but has no retrochoir or choir-aisles. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 412 That most exquisite and lovely retrochoir at Peterborough. 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 352/1 The pavement of the retro-choir..is being relaid preparatory to the use of that portion of the Minster.

Retrocho·rally, *adv. rare*—1. [See prec. and CHORALLY *adv.*] With a retrochoir.

1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 117 In most churches, not retrochorally aisled, the choir is lower than the nave.

Retroco·ient, *a. rare.* [f. RETRO- + L. *coient-em,* pres. ppl. of *cōīre* to copulate.] = next. Also as *sb.*, an animal which copulates backwards.

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 60 Some asserting, that it is Retrocoient and Retromingent. *Ibid.* 61 There can be no such thing as a Retrocoient Animal. 1801 *Ibid.* XCI. 149 Which proves that this animal must be a retro-coient.

Retroco·pulant, *a. rare*—1. [f. RETRO- + COPULANT *a.*] That copulates backwards.

1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol. Zool.* (1823) 196 They are, consequently, retromingent and retrocopulant.

Retroco·pulate, *v. rare*—0. [Cf. next.] *intr.* To use retrocopulation. (Ogilvie, 1882.)

Retrocopula·tion. *rare.* [f. RETRO-.] The action or fact of copulating backwards.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 151 From the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessitie of Retrocopulation. *Ibid.* 261 It will be hard to make out their retrocopulation.

Retrod(den: see RETREAD.

Retroduction. *rare*$^{-0}$. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Retroduction*, a bringing, leading or drawing back.

Retroflected, *a.* [f. RETRO- + FLECTED *a.*] Bent, directed, or turned backward.

1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 84 The words 'retroflected divergence' are therefore purely ornamental. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 126 The spines on their margins.. are all retroflected.

Retroflex, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. or med.L. *retroflex-us*, pa. pple. of *retroflectĕre*] (See quots.)

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 381 *Retroflexi*, retroflex, bending backward and forward towards the Trunk. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* (1796), *Retroflexus*, retroflex... Bending this way and that, in different directions, usually in a distorted manner.

So **Retroflexed** *a.* Also *Path.* (cf. next).

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 83 Cor. retroflexed: L. cordate, angular, denticulate. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovarian Tumors* 61 Frequently the uterus, being also carried backward by the traction of the ovary, is for the time retroflexed.

Retroflexion (rĕtro-, retrofle·kʃən). [ad. mod. L. *retroflexio*. So F. *rétroflexion*, Sp. *retroflexion.*] The fact or state of being turned back or retorted. Chiefly *Path.*, retroversion.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 541/1 The stratified limestones of these localities are bent into such extraordinary retroflexions, as to imply repeated operations of the most violent Mechanical agency. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* iii. 136 The patient was suffering from retroversion or retroflexion of the uterus. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 458 Having suffered from symptoms of retroflexion for about a year.

Retrofract(ed, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *retrofract-us*: see RETRO- and REFRACT *v.*] (See quots.)

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* (1796), *Retrofractus*, retrofracted. Applied to the Peduncle... Reduced to hang down as it were by force, so that it appears as if it had been broken. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 445/2 A Peduncle is ..retrofract, broken backward, reduced to a depending state as if by force.

† **Retrogate,** erroneous f. RETROGRADE *a. Obs.*

1584 LODGE *Alarum* 24 Appollonius..hauing calculated the Gentlemans natiuitie, and seeing some planets retrogate. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 385 Making the last lines of two retrogate pages to fall on the Back of each other.

† **Retrogation,** erroneous f. RETROGRADATION.

1646 *Game at Sc. & Eng.* 6 Whereby you would..utterly debar them in this difference from all retrogations beyond the Covenant. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 85. 2/1 Stations and Retrogations of the Planets.

Retrogenerative, *a. rare.* [f. RETRO- + GENERATIVE *a.*] = RETROCOPULANT.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 535 He is a retromingent Animal, and consequently retrogenerative.

† **Retrogradant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *retrōgradant-em*, pres. pple. of *retrōgradāre*: cf. next.] Retrograding.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 4 When Mars retrogradant reuersyd his bak. 1558 G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II. 3 Whan Phebus in Gemynys had his course overgon And entered Cancer, a sygne retrogradant.

† **Retrogradate,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *retrōgradāt-us*, pa. pple. of *retrōgradāre*: see RETROGRADE *a.*] Having retrograded.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. i. in Ashm. (1652) 135 Into ther owne fyrst nature kyndly retrogradate.

† **Retrogradate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. prec.] *intr.* = RETROGRADE *v.*

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* Ded., Nay, heau'ns themselues (though keeping stil their way) Retrogradate, and make a kind of stay.

Retrogradation (retro-, rītrogrădē·ʃən). [ad. L. *retrōgradātio*, n. of action f. *retrōgradāre*: see RETROGRADE *a.* So F. *rétrogradation*, Sp. *retrogradacion*, It. *retrogradazione.*]

1. *Astr.* The apparent backward motion of a planet in the zodiac; motion of a heavenly body from east to west; a case or instance of this.

1554 F. VAN BRUNSWIKE tr. *De Montelmo's Facies Cœli* Evj, Mars..signifieth that mortal war shall happen amongest men, and the more because of his retrogradacion. 1583 R. HARVEY *Astrol. Disc.* A 8 b, Saturne shal be retrocedent also, beginning his retrogradation the 25th day of June. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 12 The starres themselues are thought to returne more speedily in their retrogradation, than in their direct course forward. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 124 The Retrogradation of the Sun in Ezechias time. 1670 CUDWORTH *Serm. 1 John* ii. 3-4 (ed. 3) 58 These upper Planets..have their Stations and Retrogradations as well as their direct motion. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 449 Of the greatest Elongation of the Planets from the Sun, their Direction, Station, and Retrogradation. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 83, I have no Occasion to ask concerning his Conjunctions, Oppositions, Retrogradations, &c. 1839 MOSELEY *Astron.* liv. (1854) 169 This retrogradation will continue until about the 28th. 1861 LEWIS *Astron. Anc.* iii. 14 The theory of epicycles accounted by circular movements for the stations and retrogradations of the planets.

fig. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 301 There is no more retrogradation, trepidation,..than they have fained..in this poore seely little body of man. *c* 1630 DONNE *Serm.* lxxii. 731 There is a Going behind Christ, which is a Casting out of his presence without any future following, and that is a fearefull Station, a fearefull Retrogradation. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 140 No such ebbings and flowings, no such diversity of stations and retrogradations as that love hath in us.

b. The backward movement of the lunar nodes on the ecliptic.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Retrogradation of the nodes, is a motion of the line of the nodes, whereby it continually shifts its situation from east to west, contrary to the order of the signs. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I. xii. 328 He showed that the retrogradation of the nodes..arose from one of the elements of the solar force being exerted in the plane of the ecliptic, and not in the plane of the moon's orbit.

2. The action or process of going back towards some point in investigation or reasoning.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 141/2 As you shall find it by retrogradation from the 32 verse vnto the first of the fift chapter of Genesis. 1637 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* (ed. 6) 110 What's a City to a Shire? What a Shire to the whole Island?..And so by a retrogradation how little, how nothing is this poor glory? 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 349 Then by Retrogradation orderly one might come to the said Aequation. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 481 Without being able, whatever retrogradations we might make, to discover their first generation. 1819 FOSTER *Ess. Evils Pop. Ignorance* 7 You cannot perform in imagination a series of acts of unlearning, realizing to yourselves, throughout the retrogradation [etc.].

3. The action or fact of moving or drawing back or backwards; retirement, retreat.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xx. (1658) 222 Atoms..in a motion of retrogradation back to their own north pole. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 37 The most visible part,..that which would bee most of all observed was the Retrogradation of the shadow. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. xxxvii. 229 She..did it before she was aware, Lady-pride, Belford!—Recollection, then Retrogradation! 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 22, I have said above, that hemp and gut have only a very little retrogradation. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 60 The retrogradation of the American Indians upon their woods and wildernesses. 1843 SEDGWICK *Let.* in Clark & Hughes *Life* (1890) II. 63 Never having once fallen during my retrogradations before the face of the Queen.

4. †**a.** Reversion from one state to another. *Obs.*

1639 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. li. 7 How, then, is it possible that my sins which are as red as scarlet should ever be made as white as snow? Indeed such retrogradation is no work of human art.

b. The action, fact, or condition of falling back in development; retrogression, decline.

In first quot. directly *transf.* from sense 1.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. 29 We ought to suppose ourselves in the Centre of the System, and to try..to reduce all apparent Retrogradations to real Progressions. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 360 Improvement admits of frequent intermissions and retrogradations. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xxxvii. 29 A similar instance of the retrogradation of science occurs in the history of the microscope. 1814 *Ann. Reg.* Pref. p. iv, The singular mixture of advance and retrogradation which the events of the year have exhibited. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* ix. (1874) 173 It indicates, not the starting point from which the race of creation began, but the stage of retrogradation beyond it. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ix. (1875) 378 Amidst all the fluctuations and apparent retrogradations of the world.

Retrogradatory, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf. prec. and -ORY.] Serving to reverse motion.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 383 The Retrogradatory Machine consists of an axle, suspended horizontally on its centre points [etc.].

Retrograde (re·trogrēd, rī·tro-), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **rethro-**; 4, 7 **-grad**, 6 **-garde** (?), **-grat(e**, *Sc.* **-graid.** [ad. L. *retrōgrad-us*, f. *retrō* RETRO- + *gradus* step: cf. next. So F. *rétrograde*, Sp., Pg., and It. *retrogrado.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Astr.* **a.** Of the planets: Apparently moving in a direction contrary to the order of the signs, or from east to west.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 35 This is the workinge of the conclusioun to knowe yif þat any planete be directe or retrograde. *c* 1400 *Treat. Astron.* (Bodl. MS. B. 17) lf. 8 Hit is to wete also þat 3ef þe planetes regnen retrograde..þey myght neuer be made evene as by her cours. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iv. (*Fox's Confess.*) iii, The planeitis..Sum retrograde and sum stationeir. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* I. 6 Myxt with venus that was not retrograte. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* XXII. N iiij b, He sette in werking The bodies aboue to haue their mouing,..Some rethrogarde, and some dyrectly. 1574 W. BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* iii. (1577) 12 The Sunne and the Moone be neuer retrograt, as the other 5. planets or lyghts be. 1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 139 Fonde are those women that are inquisitiue after Astrologers, whether Venus be retrograde or combust in their natiuities. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Pract. Phys.* 91 By no means let the Moon be aspected of any retrograde planet. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 9 Venus, when Retrograde,..is nearer to the Earth, and consequently appears bigger than at other Times. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxiii, I would have sworn some retrograde planet was hanging over this unfortunate house of mine. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xx, His zone..Bore many a planetary sign, Combust, and retrograde, and trine. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* I. 282 Jupiter, lord of the ascendant, and Saturn being retrograde.

b. Actually moving from east to west.

1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* iii. § 13 (1873) 106 Retrograde comets, or those whose motion is opposite to that of the planets, are as common as direct ones.

2. Of movement: **a.** *Astr.* Apparently or actually contrary to the order of the signs; directed from east to west. † Also *transf.* of aspect.

1423 JAS. I *King's Q.* clxx, Though thy begynnyng hath bene retrograde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 55 The mune..is moir suift in hyr retrograid cours nor the soune is. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* III. 670 But planets ruled by retrograde aspect Foretold mine ill in my nativity. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 127 Thir wandring course now high, now low, then hid, Progressive, retrograde, or standing still. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 201 The Chaldean astronomers..labour'd to suppress this retrograde motion of the sun. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 98 The retrograde Motion in Mercury is but of short Duration indeed. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* ix. 299 Contrary to the unbroken analogy of the whole planetary system.., in these orbits their motions are retrograde. 1868 G. B. AIRY *Pop. Astron.* iv. 124 The planets sometimes move in a retrograde direction.

Comb. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dragon*, These points ..have a motion of their own in the zodiac, and retrograde-wise, almost three minutes a day.

b. Directed backwards; in a direction contrary to the previous motion; retiring, retreating.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 400 The partie who tooke this Bill.., must goe a retrograde course heerein. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 57 The sap..will expend itself by a retrograde as well as by a direct motion. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 10 (1748) II. 208 They seem rather like buckets in a well, that are always in a retrograde motion. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxi, Every step that he had taken..was retrograde. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) II. 35 A retrograde movement is always bad in this country. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 326 The sufferings endured by the Spaniards on their retrograde march to Quito. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 44 Retrograde motions can be made by fish in an imperfect manner only.

3. Tending or inclined to go back or to revert; moving or leading backwards, *esp.* towards an inferior or less flourishing condition.

c 1530 *Compl. of them that ben to late Maryed* (Collier, 1862) 18 Both yonge and olde must haue theyr sustenaunce Euer in this worlde, soo fekyll and rethrograte. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xxxvi, Weary the Soul with contrarieties; Till all Religion become retrograde. 1612 BACON *Ess., Ambition* (Arb.) 224 Ther-fore it is good for Princes, if they vse ambitious men, to handle it soe, as they be stil progressiue, and not retrograde. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* iv. 13 Nature does more delight in progress, then to be Retrograde and go backwards. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 22 Who ..is agen ready to be Retrograde, whenever the Wind shall Change, and Veer about. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., His retrograde ambition was completely gratified. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* x, The human mind, which will necessarily become retrograde in censing to be progressive. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* vi. 57 The capital of a country may be stationary, progressive, or retrograde.

† **b.** Backward; slow. *Obs. rare.*

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. i, You know my aunt is a little retrograde (as you call it) in her nature. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xvi, He..would often say, especially when his pen was a little retrograde [etc.].

c. *Bot.* Of metamorphosis: (see quots.).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 135/1 Retrograde metamorphosis ..., when organs assume the state of some of those on the outside of them, as when carpels change to stamens or petals,..and the like. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 356 If any of these organs become transformed into a leaf, this is called retrograde or descending metamorphosis.

d. *Path.* Tending to disintegration.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 287 In retrograde changes attention has until now been turned more in both directions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 33 Obsolescent or retrograde tubercle in the lungs occurs in about nine per cent of all necropsies.

4. Moving backwards (in literal sense); returning upon the previous course.

1564 CHALONER in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VIII. 45 [I am] now further from wealth..than I was eighteen years agone. Methinks I became a retrograde crab. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, I' faith, master, let's go; no body comes..; let's be retrograde. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 191 The gate of Saint Steuen (where on each side a Lion retrograde doth stand). 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. (1674) 59 This Mood had its derivation from..the winding retrograde Meander.

b. Of order in enumeration, etc.: Inverse, reversed.

1664 H. MORE *Apology* 557 We will now take a Summary view of all the Objections.., which we shall doe in a retrograde order, beginning with the last, and then conclude. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 421 The Dominical and other Letters vary every year in a retrograd order. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Retrograde order*, in matters of numeration, is when, in lieu of accounting 1, 2, 3, 4, we count 4, 3, 2, 1. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 86 ¶ 14 Here the third pair of syllables in the first..verse have their accents retrograde or inverted; the first syllable being strong or acute, and the second weak. 1851 *Monthly Jrnl. Med. Sci.* XII. 39 The incuse and retrograde form of these inscriptions.

c. *Mus.* Of imitation, etc.: (see quots.).

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Imitation*, Sometimes the movement, or the figure of the notes, alone, is imitated; and that, sometimes, even by a contrary motion, which makes what they call a retrograde imitation. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xv. 103 Imitation may also be retrograde, i. e. the consequent may be produced by reading the antecedent backwards. 1887 H. C. BANISTER *Mus. Anal.* vii. 153 Imitation may be by contrary or inverse motion..; and by retrograde motion, from the end to the beginning. 1891 PROUT *Counterpoint* (ed. 2) 243 Another even more intricate kind of canon is the Reverse Retrograde Canon.

d. Of verses: (see quot.). *rare*$^{-0}$.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Retrograde verses* are such as give the same words, whether read backwards or forwards; called also reciprocal verses, and recurrents.

e. Operating in a backward direction. *rare.*

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 384 It will be of infinite service for every species of retrograde machinery.

† **5.** Opposed, contrary, or repugnant *to* something. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 114 For your intent In going backe to Schoole in Wittenberg, It is most retrograde to our desire. 1643 MILTON *Soveraigne Salve* 4 Preferred the means before the end, which is retrograde to reason. 1704 *Elegy* xxxv. 31 Malice is always Retrograde to Sense. *a* 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1903) 651/1, I would not..for ten pounds have seemed so retrograde to any general observance. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 117 There was something in trade..very retrograde to her feelings.

6. As quasi-*adv.* In a backward or reverse direction.

a **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. § 4 (1622) 307 If wee will but walke retrograde, the same way backe againe. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 188 [The priest] crab-like goes retrograde from the Idoll. **1709** *Refl. on Sacheverell's Serm.* 21 The Reformation begun to go retrograde in Q. Elizabeth's time. **1771** *Encycl. Brit.* I. 438/1 Her horary motion from the sun 3′ 57″.13 retrograde. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 367 It has been supposed that the chyle flows retrograde from the thoracic duct into the lymphatics of the kidney. **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 381 It will appear to us to travel from left to right, or retrograde.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who falls away or degenerates.

1593 T. KELWAY tr. *Ferrier's Judgem. Nativities* 26 If the sayd lords of the sayd part be retrogrades or otherwise ill disposed. **1633** PRYNNE *Histrio-m.* 100 Our Play-hunters would haue been good proficients, not retrogrades, in the schoole of Virtue. **1897** *Chr. Her.* (N. Y.) 1 Sept. 663/1 These retrogrades are to be pitied quite as much as those who..have not enjoyed any training advantages.

2. A backward movement or tendency. *rare.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 27 As if with an imperfect retrograde he [man] would return into his first elements. **1643** *Plain English* 18 The designe must on, the authours are impatient of this retrograde they have suffred these three yeeres. **1830** A. W. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 14 What Sir Robert [Wilson] styles the retrograde of intellect would be the breaking up of these meshes of thraldom.

Retrograde (re·trogrēⁱd, rī·tro-), *v.* [ad. L. *retrōgradī* or *retrōgradāre* (hence F. *rétrograder*, Sp. and Pg. *retrogradar*, It. *retro-*, *ritrogradare*), f. *retrō* RETRO- + *gradus* step.]

1. *trans.* To turn back, reverse, revert; to make, or cause to become, retrograde. Now *rare.*

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 25 And euen as the feare of death doth retrograde us; so ought loue to giue us a desire to die. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. I. *Eden* 502 The Firmament shall retrograde his course. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 To Rectifie the Table: retrograde the Ruler. **1653** R. SANDERS *Physiogn. Moles* 37 Say these letters B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, and retrograde them from K to B. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 351 We see, now, events forced on, which seem to retard or retrograde the civility of ages.

2. *intr. Astr.* Of the planets, etc.: To go backward (in apparent motion) in the zodiac; to seem to travel from east to west.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columns* 391 Then Southward Sol doth retrograde, Goes (Crab-like) backward. **1601** DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 745 The Moone..which retrogradeth thirteenth parts of the Zodiacke in foure and twenty houres. **1654** CULPEPPER *Opus Astrol., Aphorisms* § 30 If a Planet retrograde,..he denotes much discord and contradiction in the business. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., Mars retrogrades more than Jupiter. **1833** HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 255 The former [*sc.* Mercury] continues to retrograde during about 22 days. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* II. 758/2 Seeing that this luminous point..had been stationary and retrograded within comparatively small limits like the planets.

†**3.** Of gont: To become retrocedent. *Obs.*—1

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 203/1 The Goute, which chanceth to one in anye of the Joynctes, and retrogradeth this way, or that way, with greate greefe.

4. To move backwards, to take a backward course; to retire, recede, etc. † Also with *it.*

1613 HEYWOOD *Brax. Age* II. ii, I can by Art make riuers retrograde, Alter their channels, run backe to their heads. **1656** S. H. *Gold. Law* 14 His Sun of glory may decline and retrograde it, as on the Dyal of Ahaz. **1796** *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 192 The armies .. retrograded towards our frontiers. **1822–34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 200 Some portion of it retrogrades, and is carried by absorption into the system. **1863** LYELL *Antiq. Man.* 292 The marks which a glacier leaves behind it as it retrogrades.

b. To go back in time or succession.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxix, Our history must needs retrograde for the space of a few pages. **1825** — *Talism.* xxii, Our narrative retrogrades to a period shortly previous to the incidents last mentioned. **1877** BP. BUTCHER *Eccl. Cal.* 37 The Sunday Letter retrogrades..one place, or two.

c. To draw back from a position.

1859 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) II. 169 All sorts of confused voices called for different things, and most of the assailants wished to retrograde rather than to advance.

5. To fall back or revert towards a lower or less flourishing condition.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. xi. (1614) 710 Thus you see one Retrograde from a sensitiue to a vegitatiue life. **1788** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxxi. VI. 622 All that is human must retrograde if it do not advance. **1816** T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* v, Where one man advances, hundreds retrograde. **1845** MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 106 Compared with the latter the labourers may be truly said to have retrograded. **1875** LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* App. 465 Some races have been stationary, or even have retrograded.

Hence **Re·trograding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Retrogra·dingly** *adv.* (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

1860 *Olmsted's Mech. Heavens* 179 *marg.*, Retrograding of the nodes on the ecliptic. **1891** *Athenæum* 25 Apr. 529/2 A theory of previous progressive or retrograding existences.

Re·tradely, *adv.* [f. the adj. + -LY 2.] In a retrograde way or manner.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* IV. 264 The water making a reflux and flowing retrogradely. **1813** T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. II. 325 Some powerful agent struggles in the heart, And sends the spirits swift to every part; Till checked again, they retrogradely fly. **1894** *Idler* Sept. 199, I daresay it's all very foolish and retrogradely sentimental.

Re·trogradeness. *rare*—0. [f. the adj.] 'The faculty of going backwards' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

†Retrogra·dient, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *retrōgradient-em*, pres. pple. of *retrōgradī.*] *Astr.* = RETROGRADE *a.* I.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiii, Tyll Phebus chare ..Out of the Crabbe towarde the Lyon Holdeth his course in the fyrmament, I mean whan he is retrogradyent. **1426** — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12351 In the Epicicles whan they be, They make hem retrogradyent.

Retrogradism. *rare*—1. [f. RETROGRADE *a.* + -ISM.] Adoption of reactionary principles.

1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 322 The old Marchese Testaferrata, the strongest advocate of retrogradism in the società.

So **Retrogradist,** a reactionary.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 250 The principal employments were occupied by retrogradists. **1869** *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 507 Madame..had been imprisoned as the 'wife of an abominable retrogradist'.

†**Retrogradous,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = RETROGRADE *a.*

a **1660** HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1683 IV. 603 This conversible retrogradous Sorites may shut up all.

†**Retrogration,** error for RETROGRADATION.

1574 W. BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* iii. (1577) 12 So doth all the seuen lyghts or planets, [except] that it be in their retrogration: but the Sunne and the Moone be neuer retrograt.

†**Retrogre·dient.** *Obs.*—1 [f. RETRO-, after *progredient.*] One who retrogrades.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 54 He that is no Progredient, must needs be a Retrogredient.

Re·trogress, *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *retrōgress-us*: see next.] A retrogression.

1814 COLERIDGE in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 164 After a sad retrogress of nearly twelve years. **1867** SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* VI. iii. II. 410 Progress in bulk, complexity, or activity involves retrogress in fertility.

Retrogress (rī·tro-, re·trogres), *v.* [f. L. *retrōgress-*, ppl. stem of *retrōgradī* to RETROGRADE.] *intr.* To move backwards; to go back.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 21 Night retrogressing from her daily tour. **1862** J. NICHOL in *Memoir* (1896) 32, I am retrogressing into a period which we have closed. **1882** FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 439 This was the system..to which some of them were even tempted to apostatise or retrogress!

Retrogression (rĕtro-, retrogre·ʃən). [ad. L. type **retrōgressio*, f. ppl. stem of *retrōgradī*: cf. prec. and *progression*, etc. So F. *rétrogression.*]

1. *Astr.* = RETROGRADATION 1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 288 Thus we see the account established upon the arise or descent of the starres can be no reasonable rule unto distant Nations at all, and by reason of their retrogression but temporary unto any one. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxiv. 46 Sufficient to account for..the retrogression of the equinoctial points. **1869** DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 141 These four stars no longer hold these prominent offices, as the equinoxes and solstices are now in very different parts of the heavens, on account of their retrogression. **1873** PROCTOR *Exp. Heaven* 94 His [Saturn's] slow advance alternating with yet slower retrogressions.

2. Movement in a backward or reverse direction. In early use *Math.*

1704 HAYES *Treat. Fluxions* VI. 153 The use of Fluxions in Investigating the Points of contrary Flexion and Retrogression of Curves. **1727–38** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Retrogradation*, The retrogression of curves may be thus conceived. **1753** — *Cycl. Suppl., Point of reflexion*, in geometry, is commonly used instead of point of retrogradation, or retrogression.

1857 WOOD *Comm. Obj. Sea-shore* 121, I should rather have said, that the tail was the organ of retrogression. **1861** G. MUSGRAVE *By-Roads France* 296 What at first was mere retrogression..became eventually a rapid flight.

b. *Mus.* Retrograde imitation. (Cf. RETROGRADE *a.* 4 c.)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xvii. 148 Counterpoints also may be devised by contrary motion, or by augmentation or diminution, or by retrogression.

3. The action or fact of going back in respect of development or condition; return to a less advanced state or stage; a case or instance of this.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 674 Concurring by slow and imperceptible degrees, and sometimes with temporary retrogressions, to advance the grand design. **1800** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 597 Retrogression they prefer to any untried innovation. **1840** MACAULAY *Ranke's Hist.* Ess. (1851) II. 145 We find at best a very slow progress and on the whole a retrogression. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 190 There are many traces of advance as well as retrogression in the Laws of Plato.

b. *Path.* The disappearance of an eruption.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 478 In the course of retrogression they become pale, polished, angular in outline.

Hence **Retrogre·ssional** *a.*, of a retrograde character.

1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* May 23 Some of these [manipulations], from a technical point of view, seem retrogressional.

Retrogre·ssionist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who is inclined to be retrograde.

1865 *Standard* 30 Sept. 4/6 Nothing but the forebodings of a retrogressionist, suspicious of the advance of civilization. **1874** F. HALL in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 331 Neither from studious retrogressionists nor from studious innovators can we hope for a stamp of English superior to what we now possess.

Retrogressive (rĕtro-, retrogre·siv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as RETROGRESS *v.* + -IVE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Working back in investigation or reasoning.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxii. II. 141 When the successive acts of attention have been completed, there is a retrogressive effort of mind to behold it as a whole. **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* VI. 283 Our retrogressive enquiry.

1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases Mor.* i. 75 The slow retrogressive process of induction.

2. Moving or directed backwards.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 523 He sent orders..to stop his retrogressive march. **1868** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) II. II. xxvi. 35 In addition to the retrogressive excavation of the head of the ravine.

3. Retrograde; tending to return to an inferior state; going back to a worse condition.

1802 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* I. Pref. 6 It is a lamentable circumstance that geography is at times retrogressive in some points, while it advances in others. **1860** FREER *Hist. Hen. IV*, II. II. iv. 68 His son..protested against this retrogressive policy. **1891** *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 82/2 Spain,..with the exception of Turkey, is the most obstinately retrogressive of European countries.

b. *spec.* in *Path.* or *Anat.* of changes in tissues or organs.

1871 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Path.* 190 The contents are the products of retrogressive tissue metamorphosis. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 610 In the same position as that occupied by the remains of this appendage, when it has undergone retrogressive metamorphosis. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 893 Retrogressive changes may occur, as in true gummatous formations.

B. *sb.* One with retrograde tendencies.

1892 *Star* 19 Mar. 1/6 The Retrogressives are themselves invading barbarians.

Hence **Retrogre·ssively** *adv.* (Ogilvie, 1850). Also **Retrogre·ssivism** (*nonce-wd.*).

1893 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 277 His peculiar type of Retrogressivism (it would be flattery to call it Conservatism).

†**Retroguard.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *retroguardia, -garda* (Du Cange), obs. Pg. *retroguarda.*] = REAR-GUARD 1.

1574 H. G. *Most Briefe Tables* H ij b, And let another parte bee for a Vantgarde and Retroguarde to the raye.

†**Retro-infi·nity.** *Obs. rare*—1. [RETRO-.] An infinite series backwards.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 850 And so backward Infinitely; from whence it would follow, that there is no First in the Order of Causes, but an Endless Retro-Infinity.

†**Retroi·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **retroitio*, vbl. sb. f. *retroīre.*] The action of returning or reverting; re-entrance.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 168 P 230 The whole retinue of menstrua's, about that peculiar monarchy of the womb,..are then segregated by the destructive knife of phlebotomy, and make their retroition into the whole. **1671** J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xii. 190 In which retroition of solution, the heterogeneous juices are separated on their own accord.

Re·troject, *v.* [f. RETRO- + *-ject*, after *project* vb.] *trans.* To cast or throw back.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 1 The ridiculous position into which it projected, or, rather, retrojected, an aspiring and ambitious candidate. **1881** SULLY *Illusions* 10 Whether a man projects some figment of his imagination into the external world,..or whether..he retrojects it into the dim region of the past.

So **Retroje·ction,** the action of putting back to an earlier date.

1900 *Expositor* Jan. 14 The Priests' Code contains one of the most conspicuous of these retrojections.

†**Retromi·ngency.** (See next and quot.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 150 The last foundation [for the belief] was Retromingency or pissing backward.

Retromingent (rĕtro-, retromi·nd͡ʒĕnt), *a.* [f. RETRO- + MINGENT *a.*] That urinates backwards. Also as *sb.*, an animal which does this.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 147 Except it be in Retromingents, and such as couple backward. [**1727–38** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Retromingents*, in natural history, a class or division of animals, whose characteristic is, that they stale.. backwards.]

1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1585 If (as in other Creatures that are retromingent also) the *Penis* here had been fastned to the *Ossa Pubis*. **1747** *Gentl. Mag.* 209/1 He is a retromingent animal, and consequently retrogenerative. **1817** KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 318 The nobler animals, the lion, the elephant, are retromingent. **1874** VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 39 The patient is usually retromingent.

Hence **Retromi·ngently** *adv.* (Ogilvie, 1882).

†**Retropa·nnage.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *retropannagium.*] (See quot. 1727–38 and PANNAGE.)

1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 92 Retropannage begins at St. Martyns and ends at Candlemass. *Ibid.*, This Retropannage I suppose is the latter or after Pannage. **1727–38** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Retropannage*, in our antient law-books, *afterpannage*; or what is left when the beasts have done, or eat the best.

Re·troperitone·al, *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [See RETRO- 3 b.] Occurring or situated behind the peritoneum.

1874 *Jones & Sieveking's Pathol. Anat.* 424 The retroperitoneal glands of the abdomen. **1879** *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 430 A large retroperitoneal cyst filled up completely the hollow space by the side of the lumbar vertebræ. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 570 Retroperitoneal suppuration sometimes usurps a subphrenic position.

Hence **Re·troperitone·ally** *adv.*

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 856 Echinococcus cysts, if they develope retroperitoneally, .. may invade the neural canal in the same way as new growths.

Re·trophary·ngeal, *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [See RETRO- 3 b.] Occurring or situated at the back of, or behind, the pharynx.

1866 TANNER *Index Diseases* 231 Retro-pharyngeal Abscess. **1872** COHEN *Dis. Throat* 148 These abscesses, most generally known under the name of retro-pharyngeal abscesses, occur at all ages. **1902** KEITH *Hughes' Pract. Anat.* III.

xiii. 202 The Retro-Pharyngeal Lymph Gland lies below the jugular foramen, behind the pharynx.

Retropu·lsion. *Path.* [See RETRO- and PULSION. So F. *rétropulsion.*]

1. Transference of an external disease to some internal part or organ. (Cf. REPULSION 2 b.)

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 356 This supposed retropulsion of erysipelas on the brain..has prevented the free use of the lancet early in this disease. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* II. 184 Those ophthalmics..which have generally been ascribed to a retropulsion of that disorder. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 479 Repelled eruptions. From retropulsion of some cutaneous affection.

2. (See quot.)

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 77 A patient [with paralysis agitans] who is made to walk backwards will then also present a similar tendency to move by short quick steps and may have some difficulty in stopping himself; this symptom has been called 'retropulsion'.

Retropu·lsive, *a. rare.* [Cf. prec. and *repulsive.*] Causing backward or reverse movement.

1828-32 WEBSTER (citing *Med. Repos.*), *Retropulsive,* driving back; repelling. *a* 1901 MYERS *Human Personality* (1903) I. 226, I shall avoid postulating any 'retropulsive current' from brain to retina.

Retro·rsal, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -AL.] Backward, return.

1840 G. S. FABER *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* 234 Let her navigate her retrorsal course to the country whence she came.

Retrorse (rĭtrō·ɹs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *retrorsus,* contracted form of *retrōversus*: see RETROVERSE *a.*] Turned backwards; reverted.

1825 T. SAY *Explan. Terms Entom.* 29. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 636/3. 1872 COUES *Key to N. A. Birds* 29 Bristles or feathers thus growing forwards are called retrorse.

Hence **Retro·rsely** *adv.*

1828-32 WEBSTER (citing Eaton) s.v., A stem retrorsely aculeate. 1882 *Jrnl. Bot.* XI. No. 230. 46 Another unnamed species was gathered by Dr. Lyall long ago in Central Madagascar, with retrorsely hispid branchlets.

Retrose·rrate, *a. Bot.* [f. RETRO- + SERRATE *a.*] (See quots.)

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 55 The margins of the leaf are..retroserrate, when sharp teeth point back towards the base. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 164 If similar teeth point towards the base, the leaf is described as retroserrate.

Retrose·rrulate, *a. Ent.* [f. RETRO + SERRULATE.] Provided or furnished with small barbs.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlii. 156 The darts usually run in two grooves of the sheath, and at their apex are retroserrulate. *Ibid.* xlvii. 376 Ovipositor 5—6-valved, the vagina darting forth two retroserrulate spiculæ.

Retrospect (re·trospekt, rĭ·trɒ-), *sb.* [ad. L. type **retrōspect-us,* f. *retrōspect-,* vbl. stem of *retrōspicĕre* to look back; cf. *prospect.*]

1. a. A regard or reference *to* some fact, authority, precedent, etc. Also without const.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 58 In euerie action the iudgement hath a retrospect to the original. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxx. (1739) 138 [They] so continued, until these times of Henry the Eighth, wherein they have a Retrospect to the Rock, from whence they were first hewn. 1703 DE FOE *Explan. Shortest Way Dissenters* Misc. 436 Without the least retrospect to, or concern in the Publick Bills in Parliament, now depending. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 168 They explained everything by the language in use; without the least retrospect or allowance. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 2 The latter cannot be properly understood without a retrospect to the former. 1844 *Queen's Regul. & Ord. Army* 3 In case two Commissions of the same date interfere, a retrospect is to be had to former Commissions. 1895 PHILLIMORE *Eccles. Law* (ed. 2) I. 320 And these words of the Canon..seem to have some reference or retrospect to that determination.

b. Application to past time.

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Retroactive,* We have some instances of laws that have a retrospect or retroaction, *i. e.* are made with express design to extend to things already past. 1792 N. CHIPMAN *Rep.* (1871) 38 The deed given in 1762..becomes good from the date by retrospect.

2. A backward look or view. *rare.*

1675 *Art Contentment* v. vii. 205 Every impious act would like the prohibited retrospect of Lots wife, fix us perpetual monuments of Divine vengeance. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 152 At the South-Eastern extremity of this farm, we had a new, and very interesting, retrospect of these mountains.

b. A view or survey of past time, *esp.* with reference to one's own life or experiences.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 237 The Passage of Time is wonderfully quick, and a Man must look backward to see it: And in that Retro-spect he has all past Ages at a View. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 374 ₱ 1 To sit still and throw away the Time in our Possession, by Retrospect on what is past. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlv, My retrospect of life recalls to my view many opportunities of good neglected. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 233 This, of all others, is the most auspicious moment..for indulging in a retrospect. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 132 The hopes and fears connected with the retrospect of a well-spent or ill-spent life. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 195 The Jew did not dwell with a regretful retrospect on a lost Paradise.

c. A survey or review of some past course of events, acts, etc.; *esp.* a comprehensive or summary view of what has been done or has taken place in a particular sphere or line of things.

1663 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 91 The Committee..was orderd to continue the retrospect to all [offices] that have been sold since 29th June, 1660. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration 4th July* 4 A modest retrospect of the truly dignified part already acted by our countrymen. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 571 If this little tract were drawn up by a common hand,.. we should not have introduced it into our Retrospect. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 136 A short retrospect is now necessary to view what Congress determined upon. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 96/1 Then for the first time the music reverts to the primary key for a retrospect of the entire matter of the first part.

3. a. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Directed or referring to the past; retrospective.

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxix. 406 This letter of Mr. Fox, affording a pleasant retrospect view of the Queen's reign hitherto. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 471 We agree that Christ's death hath a retrospect view. 1804 J. POOLE *Irreg. Trans. Dept. For. Corps* 63 Such claims as present themselves on the retrospect or deferred list. 1804 COLLINS *Scripscrap* 171 Could we boast Pre-existence, and retrospect Sight. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 2/1 The hint.. that the liking is due to the glamour of the retrospect view.

† b. In predicative use. (Cf. 1 b.) *Obs. rare.*

1709 *Tatler* No. 67 ₱ 2 My Jurisdiction, which extends not only to Futurity, but also is retrospect to Things past. 1755 *Monitor* No. 20 I. 175 Nor can any one shew me how this clause can be said to be retrospect.

Re·trospect, *v.* [f. prec., or ad. ppl. stem of L. *retrōspicĕre.*]

1. *intr.* To indulge in retrospection.

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 270, I came here with a resolution not to retrospect. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 267 If I could not thus retrospect and argue.

b. To look or refer back *to*; to reflect *on.*

1689 PLUNKET *Charac. Good Commander* 48 They 'll not retrospect to any thing Of Truth, when meekly mg'd. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 413 Would perhaps have thought it derogatory..to my present Station, and too much retrospecting to my former. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 65 To retrospect with shame and remorse on a life so basely spent. *a* 1804 A. HAMILTON *Let. to J. Adams* (Bartlett), To give a correct idea of the circumstances.., it may be useful to retrospect to an early period.

2. *trans.* To consider, regard, or think of (some person or thing) retrospectively.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 336 The matters, by way of inquisition retrospected, are reducible to two heads. 1748 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) IV. 232 We find this to be true by retrospecting that part of it we have passed over. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* I. 156 Whenever I retrospect this circumstance, my mind is too full to make any comments. 1825 *Zeluca* II. 1 The envy that always ensued from retrospecting those pleasures that had failed in promised enjoyment. 1896 LUMSDEN *Poems* 52 Morosely, by a glowing fire I retrospect the habble.

Retrospection (retrospe·kʃən, rĭtrɒ-). [ad. L. type **retrōspectiōn-em,* n. of action f. *retrōspicĕre* : cf. RETROSPECT *sb.*]

1. The action of looking back. *rare*⁻¹.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Pet.* iii. 18 Think upon his [i. e. Lot's] wife's retardation and retrospection.

2. Retrospective or retroactive action. *rare*⁻¹.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 310 By the Bill, you punish men wholly for an offence before committed. It lies altogether upon retrospection.

3. The action of looking back or referring *to* something. Also without const., reference or allusion to past events.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 374 A Retrospection thither may save a large Repetition of the Rules here. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 360 Without any retrospection to old principles. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 17 It is best, Polly, in order to prevent all retrospection, that we settle accounts before you change your condition. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* IV. 68 Studious to avoid any retrospection to unpleasant scenes. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 2 Yet, must all these topics be introduced to the attention..by retrospection to the pristine ages.

† b. Reference or regard *to* a person. *Obs. rare.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 263 Such a retrospection in her arguments to him. 1753-4 — *Grandison* (1781) II. iv. 46, I should abhor myself..if I had any retrospection to myself.

4. The action or fact of looking back upon, or surveying, past time.

1729 SWIFT *To Jamus on N. Year's Day* Misc. (1735) V. 231 When thy Retrospection vast, Sees the glorious Ages past. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 215 A man can see himself in retrospection only. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 128, I am confounding prophecy with retrospection. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Church* Pref. iv, He looks back on its earliest dawn with pleasing retrospection. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. in White* III. vi. 82 The narrative which goes far enough back..to avoid all impediments of retrospection in its course.

b. An instance of this; *esp.* a survey of past life or experiences.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* (1709) 183, I must own that pleasant Retrospections, and easy Thoughts,..are admirable Opiates. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* III. 93 For myself, a retrospection on the past, and the prospect of the future, was so dark. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 28 Edward..passed the greater part of the journey in a retrospection of his past life and feelings. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxiv. 360 The most remarkable change that, on this retrospection, we discover in ourselves.

c. A review of past events or of some matter.

1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. xv. 112 He and his nephew were both determined to procure a retrospection of all former proceedings. 1844 J. MACFARLANE *Mem. J. Campbell* II. 34 Doing so would lead to the discussion of topics rather apart from the design of this retrospection.

5. A retrogressive course of thought.

1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 262 The long retrospection lodges us at length at..first principles.

Retrospective (retrospe·ktiv, rĭtrɒ-), *a.* (and *sb.*). [See RETROSPECT *sb.* and -IVE. So F. *rétrospectif, -ive,* It. *retrospettivo,* Pg. *retrospectivo.*]

1. Directed to, contemplative of, past time.

1664 (*title*), A Faithful Testimony..or a Retrospective Glass for the Legislators..who are found persecuting the Innocent. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* I. 99 In vain the Sage, with retrospective eye, Would from th' apparent What conclude the Why. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 26/1 To think he'll cast, midway the vale of years, A retrospective look, bedimm'd with tears. 1831 HOOD *Playing at Soldiers* vi, Ah me! my retrospective soul! As over memory's muster-roll I cast my eyes anew. 1873 PROCTOR *Exp. Heaven* 178 Beyond the limits to which our powers enable us to reach in our retrospective researches.

2. Of statutes, etc.: Operative with regard to past time; retroactive.

a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. § 15 It hinders the confirmation from having that retrospective quality. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam,* That..the State may justifiably pass a retrospective act against an offender, we have no doubt whatever. 1831 *Ibid., Hampden,* Sentencing a man to death by retrospective law. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 433 Our instincts tell us that no legislation should be retrospective. 1873 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Aug. 36/1 It is a retrospective alteration of a contract by one of the parties to the detriment of the other.

transf. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 321 The amnesia, however, is not, so to speak, retrospective.

3. Backward; lying to the rear.

1796 COOMBE & BOYDELL *Hist. Thames* II. 29 In this part of the river the retrospective view possesses every charm of elegant landscape. 1845 FEARNSIDE *Views Thames & Medway* 71 The retrospective view is very picturesque. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 13 Allowing of fine retrospective views of Ambleside.

b. *sb.* The backward prospect. *rare*⁻¹.

1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 25 The retrospective affords a view.

Retrospe·ctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. By, or with, retrospection on past time.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 117 Which former times if a man would retrospectiuely measure, he might easily find [etc.]. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 569 The supposed conjunction was, at a later period, sought for as an epoch, and calculated retrospectively. 1847 DICKENS *Haunted M.* i, 'May-be as high as that, no higher,' said the old man, holding out his hand.., and looking retrospectively at his questioner. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxi. 462 The briefest narrative will need to begin somewhat retrospectively.

2. With retrospective effect or force.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* II. 92/1 It is given (as in justice it ought to be) retrospectively. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 382 An *ex post facto* law, is a law which operates retrospectively. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 242/1 It makes the Act to operate retrospectively.

So **Retrospe·ctiveness.** *rare*⁻¹.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 12 Feb., The Government had only asked for unlimited retrospectiveness in order that they might throw a sop to the Radicals.

† **Retrospe·ctory,** *a. Obs.*⁻¹ Retrospective.

1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 49 [He] took a very extended view of the state of public affairs, foreign and domestic, both retrospectory and present.

† **Retrospi·cian(t.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *retrōspicĕre* (cf. next), prob. after *respiciens retro* in Luke ix. 62.] One who turns back; a renegade.

a 1610 SIR J. SEMPLE in *Sempill Ball.* (1872) 246 All thinges againe deformed in chaos masse shalbe Ilefoir ane retrospiciante I sall cess from Loving the. 1611 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scot.* IX. 209 He..callit the said Eill ane retrospitiane, whome God has spewit furth of his mouth.

Retrospi·cient, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec.] = RETROSPECTIVE *a.*

1887 GARNETT *Carlyle* vi. 108 Such a fanciful preference would have suited the retrospicient Newman.

Retro-spring. *rare*⁻¹. A backward spring.

1719 BAYNARD *Health* (1731) 29 And with a nimble retro-spring Contracts, and brings them back again.

Retro·t (rĭ-), *v. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To trot again or back.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* IV. 345 Wheare in hee trottes, vnto the pathes farr ende, but theare..turnes to rewend: thence retrottes tailewise backwardes.

Retrotra·ction. *rare*⁻¹. [See RETRO- and TRACTION.] Retraction, withdrawal.

1673 SIR J. LAUDER *Decis.* (1826) Suppl. III. 79 A retrotraction of the real right to the inhibition and fiction, supposing them both of one date, is a motion that surely no lawyer can be guilty of.

‖ **Retroussé** (rətrūse), *a.* [F., pa. pple. of *retrousser,* f. *re-* RE- + *trousser* to TRUSS.] Turned up. (Chiefly of the nose.)

1837 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Grey Dolphin,* His eyes a little bloodshot, and his nose *retroussé* with a remarkably red tip. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* viii, The red and pouting lips, the pert little *retroussé* nose. 1884 *Graphic* 20 Sept. 306/2 Her nose, albeit not the least of the *retroussé* order, was not unimpeachable. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/2 The *retroussé* toque (cleft in the centre) for covering or partially covering with fur.

Retro-vaccina·tion. [RETRO-.] (See quot.) Also **Retro-va·ccine** *a.*

Some recent Dicts. also give *retrovaccinate* vb.

1868 SEATON *Hdbk. Vaccination* 20 Retro-vaccination, or inoculation of cows with vaccine lymph that has been passed through the human body. *Ibid.*, Retro-vaccine lymph, or humanized lymph that had been passed through the cow, then retransferred to the human subject.

Retrove·rse, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *retrōvers-us,* f. *retrō* RETRO- + *versus* turned. Cf. RETRORSE *a.*] Turned or directed backwards; reversed.

1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1239/1 These processes are true hairs, and only differ from other hairs in..having

the imbrication retroverse instead of directed forwards. 1887 FERGUSON *Ogham Inscriptions* 7 Several other retroverse and inverted readings of the same kind.

Retroversion (rĕtrō-, retrōvə·ɪʃən). [ad. L. type **retrōversio* : see RETRO- and REVERSION.]

† **1.** *Sc.* Reversal, rescission. *Obs. rare*—1.

1587 in T. MORRIS *Provosts of Methven* (1875) 69 Full power to..put the said John and Cristiane his spous, in.. possession of the foirsaid manse..to be brukit be thame..in all punctis, but [=without] retrouersione.

2. *Path.* The fact of (the uterus) becoming retroverted.

1776 GARTHSHORE in *Med. Obs. & Inquiries* V. 386 Notwithstanding the situation of the *os tincæ* was so little altered, I still suspected a retroversion of the uterus. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 110 Retroversion is mostly met with in the third and fourth months of pregnancy. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 45 One of the symptoms of such inflammation he considers to be retroversion of the uterus.

3. The action of turning or looking back.

1820 LAMB *Elia* I. *Oxford in Vacation*, What mystery lurks in this retroversion? 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* viii. § 133 (1873) 345 By a necessary consequence of that general law of retro-version. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gospel Jesus Christ* xvii. 238 There is something fearful in the length to which this retroversion may be carried.

4. Retranslation into the original language.

1888 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Oct. 468/2 Giving a free English translation of some foreign original for retroversion. 1892 *Classical Rev.* Feb. 71/2 The Latin texts from which the exercises for retroversion are drawn.

Re·trovert, *sb. rare*—1. [f. RETRO-, after *convert, pervert.*] One who reverts to his former faith.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 308 The goats, if they come back to the old sheep-fold, to be reovilized, are now, in pious phrase, denominated retroverts.

Retrover·t, *v. rare.* [ad. late L. *retrōvertĕre*, f. *retrō* RETRO- + *vertĕre* to turn.] *intr.* and *trans.* To turn back; to revert.

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxvi. 105 He who retroverts To Sin againe; such to their owne deserts, God marks for vengeance. 1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* I. iii. *Emu Wren*, The tail is carried in an erect position, and is even occasionally retroverted over the back.

Retroverted (rĕtrō-, re·trōvəɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Turned backwards, reverted.

a. *Path.* Of the uterus.

1776 GARTHSHORE in *Med. Obs. & Inquiries* V. 381 The singular and dangerous disease, now known by the name of retroverted uterus. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 108 Retroverted womb. *Ibid.* 129 It is this which constitutes a retroverted uterus. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 835 Thus the bowel may be compressed by a retroverted or retroflexed uterus.

b. In general use.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 47 With retroverted eye, open jaws, and blown belly. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* iii. (1848) 45 Beware of a retroverted heart, and of the glancing aside of the imagination. 1887 READE *Griffith Gaunt* 4 Glaring out between his retroverted ears.

† **Retroyl,** ? error for RECOIL *v.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8907 'Thow hast,' he seide, 'my men defouled, Me and myne bakward retroyled'.

† **Retru·de,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *retrūdĕre*.] *trans.* To thrust (something) backward.

1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. ii. ii. 6 The term of latitude is breadthlesse line; A point the line doth manfully retrude From infinite processe.

† **Retru·se,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *retrūs-us*, pa. pple. of *retrūdĕre*: see prec.] Concealed, recondite.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchy* II. Comm. 80 To thinke it, Heauen forbid; Since from our Frailties 'tis Retruse and hid. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 7, I have a sense of something in me..which I must confess is of so retruse a nature, that I want a name for it. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 369 These Maxims lie retruse in the most Inmost Recesses of our Judging or Intellective Power.

Retrusion (rĕtrū·ʒən). *rare.* [ad. L. type **retrūsio*, n. of action f. *retrūdĕre* : see RETRUDE *v.*] The action of putting away or back.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* x. 144 Oh..that all the sins of the Land without diminution, retrusion, substraction, could be bewailed in our lips with one National yell. 1826 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 2 Being assumed to be eternal, in virtue of an endless remotion or retrusion of the constituent cause.

† **Retru·ss,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *retrousser*: see TRUSS *v.*] *trans.* To put or take on (a load) again; to load or burden again.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9899 Thow mayst nat chesyn, in certeyn, Wyth-Innen hym to entre Ageyn, Retrussen hym, & ek recharge. *Ibid.* 9944, I was retrussyd, & a-geyn Wyth the body that I kam fro.

Retru·st (rĭ-), *v. rare*—1. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To trust or commit again.

1642 CHAS. I *Answ. to* 19 *Prop.* 21 Affairs of State..being retrusted to some close Committee.

Retry (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To try again, in various senses of the verb.

a 1673 CARYL in Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. cxxxix. 23–4 Now he would be re-tried that he might come forth purest gold. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 289 It was not long before an opportunity arose, for re-trying the old question. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. IX. 280 Assuming the same experiment to have been retried by Sparta. 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 919/2 To re-try a case already tried by competent authority.

Retrycyan, obs. form of RHETORICIAN.

Rette, obs. form of RATE *v.*2

Re·tted, *ppl. a.* [f. RET *v.*2 + -ED 1.] Prepared by retting.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 487, 100 pounds of the stalks of retted flax..afford from 45 to 48 pounds of broken flax. 1894 *Times* 12 Mar. 13/5 The ordinary retted flax is fed into the breaker, where the woody portion is loosened and partially detached.

Re·tter. *rare*—1. One engaged in retting.

1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 501, I..see the boys bathe, or watch the retters of flax.

Re·ttery. Also 9 -ory, raitory. [f. RET *v.*2 + -ERY.] A place where flax is retted.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. i. 197 Gaseous exhalations, which far and near stamp the unpleasant proximity of a rettery. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 98 A well-built and well-conducted rettory, or flax-dressing establishment. 1883 *Times* 24 Oct. 3 On account of the pestilential emanations from the retteries.

Re·tting, *vbl. sb.* Also 8 raiting, 8–9 rating. [f. RET *v.*2 + -ING 1.] The preparation of flax, etc., by steeping or watering.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Raiting*, or *Rating*, the laying of hemp, flax, timber, &c. when green, in a pond, or running water, to season and dispose it for future uses. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 416 The hemp-plant..has to undergo a variety of processes. The first of these is retting, that is, exposing it to the action of the dew, or water. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 321/1 A few hours then suffice for the retting or maceration of the gut.

b. *attrib.*, as *retting-ground, -pit, -process.*

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 74 The 'rating-ground', a piece of unbroken aftergrass, where the sheafets are untied, and the flax spread thin upon the grass. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Retting-pit*, a pond used for soaking hemp. 1883 *Times* 24 Oct. 3 Moreover the retting process..is a delicate operation.

† **Re·ttish,** obs. variant of RADISH.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xv. 109 Iron may bee hardened, if it be quenched in vineger, and the juyce of the Rettish.

Retu·be (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 c.] *trans.* To provide with a new tube or tubes. Hence **Retu·bing.**

1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 June, The 150 breech-loader 70-pounder guns..will be retubed with a bore of the size to take a 32 lb. ball. 1879 *Siege & Garrison Artill. Exerc.* I. 8 It is applied..to Mark I. and II. of the same calibre when retubed. 1896 *Daily News* 27 July 4/2 Complete re-tubing of any boiler can be readily carried out without shifting its position.

Retu·mble (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To tumble or roll back again.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 67 As if a..Leviathan himselfe had been cast a-shore, and could not retumble his vast hulk into the maine Sea againe.

Retume·scence (rĭ-). [RE- 5 a.] Reswelling.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 115 Upon the like conflux and retumescence of Waters, they are absorbed.

Retund (rĭtv·nd), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *retund-ĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *tundĕre* to beat, strike.]

1. *trans.* To weaken (some physical quality or agent); to diminish the strength or effect of.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXI. x. (1678) 469 Such ..Medicins as are fit to draw out and retund the venom. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 38 Watry humidity doth much retund..the strength. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compil.* XIX. 790 It needs no other Medicin to be mixed with it to retund its ill quality. 1710 FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 308 The Pectoral Decoction..retunds the Acrimony of the Blood. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. ii. § 85 To try if any Thing would retund the Efficacy of that mishapen Engine of Mischief.

2. To beat back, repress (malice, etc.).

1642 NEWCOMEN *Craft Ch. Advers.* (1643) 12 God could ..retund even the Devills own malice. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) II. 499 Hence we see how we may retund the importunity of the Macedonians.

b. To put down or refute.

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 41 Mentioned onely to retund a litle this mans insolent vauntings. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 627 This ignorant and conceited confidence of both may be retunded and confuted from hence. *Ibid.* 869 We have Sufficiently retunded the Force of that Objection against the Ingenerability of all Souls. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 6 Calumny which riseth after a man's death..needs most a friend to retund it.

3. To dull or blunt (the edge of a weapon).

1692 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 12 To quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and retund the edge of any Weapon. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 9 Now,—was thy Sword employed,..in whose Quarrel was its Edge retunded? 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 594 How then might shield, or breast-plate, or close mail Retund its edge?

fig. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 171 None of all these things could retund the edge of his expectations to find the wreck.

4. To drive or force back.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. ix. 94 Jordan and Ouse two Rivers were retunded Whos waters som space stood on both parts sundred. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xxii. (1713) 158 Like the Beams of the Sun, that retunded from this Body are received by another, and nothing is lost. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 69 Vapours and exhalations fitted to retund and intercept the rays of light.

Retu·ne (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To tune (a musical instrument) again. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Trophies* 1040 Whose sacred Art retuneth excellent This rarely-sweet celestiall Instrument. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 119 Their Discords in God's Praise unite, Retun'd by providential Might. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 84 Retune thy strings for Jesus' sake. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Feb., War, which may retune the nerves of the people and bleed out their fullness of habit.

Retu·rf (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To lay with new turf.

1850 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 83 A great portion of this has been re-turfed. 1895 *Daily News* 6 July 5/5 Here also the ground has been returfed.

Returge·scency. *rare*—1. [RE- 5 a.] The fact of becoming turgid again.

1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* 95 The most full evidence against this pretended vacuity is from the returgescency of the empty bladder suspended in this vacuity.

Return (rĭtə·ɪn), *sb.* Also 4–7 retorn, 5–6 retorne; 4 retourn, 5–7 retourne, returne. [a. AF. *retorn, retourn, return*, vbl. sb. f. *retorner*, etc.: see next. Cf. Sp. and Pg. *retorno*, It. *ritorno*, and F. *retourne* fem.]

I. 1. The act of coming back to or from a place, person, or condition. † *To make return*, to return, to come back.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 230 So were thei for everemo Of no retorn withoute espeir Departed fro the rihtfull heir. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) v. xiii. 104 The seconde retorne was fro dethe to the lyf,..the thyrdde retourne was fro erthe in to heuene. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlvi. 177 Prayeng humbly that a goode retorne & a shorte he myght make. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 226, I wyl leue it here with you to kepe tyll my retourne. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F vij, Note that yee register as well the day you send your letters, as the returne of them. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 15 Wee never heard tell..of any Ship..that had made returne from them. 1670 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 15 Uppon the King's returne from his recreations att Newmarkett. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 161 The Languidness of the Blood's Motion in its Return from nourishing the Body. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 147 When our company were on the return to their lodgings. 1845 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 24 Immediately on my return to Rouen, I put one of the packages into the hands of the servants. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 479 His return was the signal for a burst of national joy.

pl. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 69 Sindry coursis and returnis maid thai. 1612–24 *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 429 In our returnes we visited all our friends. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 110 It was late, and the Vessels rid about a mile from the shoar; nor could they make above two Returns. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 15 They may probably be assisted in their Vegetation by the frequent Returns of the Sea Water.

† **b.** *Coach of return*, a return vehicle. *Obs.*—1

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 7 If a man goe thence to Luneburg, he may easily light on a coach of returne at a lesse rate.

c. In phr. *by* († *the*) *return, by return of* († *the*) *post.* (See POST *sb.*2 8 c.)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. 14 And, by the next return, the news would be, that it was fallen off. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xcii. 422 By the return of the post he may expect an answer. 1812 in Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 56 You may answer letters by return of post. 1885 *Bookseller* July 650/2, I wrote to the publisher, and had the book sent to me by return.

d. A signal for return. *rare*—1.

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, What ho, there—'sound a return'!

e. *ellipt.* A return-ticket. (Now common.)

1868 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 250, I just arrived in time to catch the train, and took a return for C—.

f. *ellipt.* (See quots.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 202 *Return*, the aircourse along which the vitiated air of the mine is returned or conducted back to the upcast shaft. 1894 *Lab. Commission Gloss.*, *Returns*, an abbreviation for return airways, i.e., the passages through which the air passes to the upcast shaft.

2. The fact of (a certain time or thing) recurring or coming round again; † a spell of some action.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 30 The hope of times returne shal be the ende of my thoughts. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xx. 22 At the returne of the yeere, the king of Syria will come vp against thee. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 26 Contemplate we the periodical returns of the equinoxes and solstices. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 349 While they ring round the same unvary'd chimes With sure returns of still-expected rhymes. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iii. 35 The Dance is composed of several Returns: Each Return lasts till the Dancers are out of Breath. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* 209 A 'return' or 'repeat' is caused in the series of Pedal sounds. *Ibid.*, The..'return' that takes place on the half-octave of keys below. 1887 BANISTER *Mus. Anal.* i. 5 The third part of the movement..is the Recapitulation indicated by the return of the (first) Subject.

b. In phr. *to wish* (one) *many* (*happy*) *returns of the day*, or variations of this.

1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Aston* 2 Jan., Now the new year is come, of which I wish you and dear Mrs. Gastrel many and many returns. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *All Fools' Day*, Many happy returns of this day to you. 1846 DICKENS *Battle of Life* i, The notion of wishing happy returns in such a farce as this..is good! 1870 — *E. Drood* ii, We must drink Many happy returns to her.

3. The recurrence or renewal of some condition; *esp.* a recrudescence or renewed attack of illness or indisposition.

1648 DUNCON (*title*), The Returns of Spiritual comfort and grief in a Devout Soul. Represented by entercourse of Letters to..Ladie..Falkland. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. xi, To continue us in goodness there must be iterated returns of misery. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 403 The King had yesterday some returns of his ague. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 320 Like the Returns of a violent Distemper, [it] came on with an irresistible Force. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 23 It was the return of the frost that did all the mischief. 1840 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 108, I am better, but have had two or three returns of sickness. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* vi. 69 Old people who have been using glasses..are sometimes surprised by a return of the ability to read without them.

II. 4. A side or part which falls away, usually at right angles, from the front or direct line of any work or structure.

a. In cornices, pilasters, windows, etc.

1450 *Script. Tres* (Surtees) p. cccxxv, Pro factura,..retournes, corbels, transowms. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 88 The Pylasters were by the Tool and Mallet wrought, as the Rabbets yet remaining, or Returns in some of them plainly shew. *c* 1691 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 421 Cutting a hole in the wall..to show the returne of the Cornish. 1724 CHAMBERS *Le Clerc's Arch.* Pl. 24 Continued Pedestal with Returns or Interruptions in its Projecture. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 616 Internal and external mitres, and small returns, or breaks, are afterwards modelled and filled up by hand. 1859 RUSKIN *Perspective* ix. 106 The lines which regulate the inner sides or returns of the windows..are drawn to the vanishing-point.

b. In appendages to, or minor parts of, buildings, walls, or other structures.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15 My body to be beryed by the awter of Seynt Martyn..vnder the percloos of the retourne of the candilbeem. 1718 S. SEWALL *Diary* 23 Feb., The Return of the Gallery where Mr. Franklin sat was a place very Convenient for it. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 87 They [*sc.* abutments] must be well reinforced with proper walls or returns. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 216 Open .. a branch gallery, which must be driven to the centre of the wall; then make two perpendicular returns to this branch. 1897 F. J. BURGOYNE *Library Constr.* 218 A counter with returns running across it.

c. A wing or side of a building; † a side-street.

1625 BACON *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 549, I vnderstand both these Sides to be not onely Returnes, but Parts of the Front. 1669 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 The said Building..to have two wings or retournes, each wing or retourne..in length fifty and two foot. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 104 Cheltenham is a village..with a very few returns and lanes or adjoining houses. 1814 *Reg. Park* 28 Keeping free the terminations of the streets and the returns of the houses. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 249/1 Architects often fail from the poverty and meagreness of the masses and returns. They compose their buildings out of screens and facades.

5. A bend or turn (in a line, etc.); a portion extending between two bends (see quot. 1859).

1655 MARQ. WORC. *Cent. Inv.* § 3 A Cypher and Character so contrived that one line, without returns and circumflexes, stands for each and every of the 24 Letters. 1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 29 We then put up a Line that was 666 Feet in Length, by eight Returns. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 107 Each separate part of the fall contained between two blocks, or between either extremity and a block, is called 'a return of the fall'. 1892 *Spon's Workshop Rec.* Ser. v. 379/1 To prevent..twisting, a bar is sometimes placed through a part of the blocks, or at right angles to the 'returns' close to the block.

b. A bend, turn, or winding in a stream, trench, gallery, etc. ? *Obs.*

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* x. § 1 Sometimes in the Eddies betwixt two Streams and in the Returns of a stream he lies. 1702-11 *Mil. & Sea Dict., Returns of the Trench*, the several Bendings and Oblique Lines of the Trenches, drawn in some measure parallel to the sides of the Place attack'd. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Trench*, This carrying of the trenches obliquely, they call carrying them by *coudees*, or returns. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Returns of a mine, are the turnings and windings of the gallery leading to the mine. *Ibid.*, These returns, when followed, make a long way from the end of the trench to the head.

6. A consignment or cargo, an aggregate or class of commodities, which comes back (to one) in exchange for merchandise sent out as a trading venture; the value or profits represented by this. (Now merged in next.)

1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 1 The sayde venturers.. abyde a greate tyme before they can haue any returne to their aduantage of their aduenture, to theyr great werines. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 419 He had also six rich Returnes from the East India, which greatly increased his Store. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 109 A very gainfull returne of Amber Greese and vendible commodities in exchange of Iron Tools. 1717 BOLINGBROKE *Let. to Windham* (1889) 23 The merchant who brought riches home by the returns of foreign trade. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 13 How abounding in its Merchandize! And how immensely rich in its Produce or Returns! 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. viii. (1857) 139 Forced loans were exacted from individuals, especially from such as were known to have received large returns by the late arrivals from the New World.

fig. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. vi. (1739) 14 Their merchandise was made of the Policies and Councils of all Kingdoms and States, and such returns proceeded as were still subservient to the Roman interest. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cxix. (1792) I. 322 Pain and shame, instead of pleasure, are the returns of their voyage.

b. Pecuniary value resulting to one from the exercise of some trade or occupation; gain, profit, or income, in relation to the means by which it is produced; also (in *pl.*), proceeds, results.

1691 LOCKE *Lowering Interest*, etc. Wks. 1714 II. 9 If the Merchant's Return be more than his Vse, (which 'tis certain it is, or else he will not Trade). 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. v. (1869) I. 373 The returns of the foreign trade of consumption are very seldom so quick as those of the home trade. 1804 T. THORNTON *Sporting Tour* (1896) 83 Returns of the day: six snipes and one duck. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* v. 58 Your wages consist of the proportion you receive of the return brought by the article you manufacture. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 410/1 The Profession will always afford at least a sufficient return to the really competent man.

fig. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. Introd., From the few hours we spend in prayer.. the return is great and profitable. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 34 The soft returns of Gratitude they know.

c. The fact of bringing value in exchange.

1753 *Scots Mag.* July 325/2 What maketh rich, is a small profit and a quick return. 1822 LAMB *Elia* I. *Distant Correspondents*, This sort of merchandise above all requires a quick return. A pun, and its recognitory laugh, must be co-instantaneous.

7. *Mohammedan Law*: (see quot. 1825).

1825 MACNAGHTEN *Mooham. Law* 23 The return is where there being no residuaries, the surplus, after the distribution of the shares, returns to the sharers. 1895 SIR R. K. WILSON *Digest Anglo-Muham. Law* viii. § 238. 201 The wife or husband of the deceased has no share in the Return as against 'Distant Kindred'.

III. 8. The act, on the part of a sheriff, of sending back a writ to the court from which it issued, together with a statement of how far he had been able to carry out its instructions; hence, the report of a sheriff upon any writ directed to him. Also *pl.*, forms for making such reports (quot. 1620).

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 346/1 Touching the retourne, servise, and alle executions of the Writtes, Processe and Juggementz, in and of the saide actions. 1458 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 303 þat the shirrifs of þis Citie from hensfurth fauour all maner persones of þis Citie in makyng their returnes as ferre as they goodely may savyng theym self. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 79 The shirefe shall haue for the retourne of euery such byll foure pence. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 116 Then must the Iustice of the Peace..make retourne of the Writ. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 56 You shal find in this booke good retorns for all maner of writs now in use,..and also apt retorns of all your Exchequer proces. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. x. 184 Any person whom (in discretion) they suspected to have dealt lewdly, about any Writ, Returne, entrie of Rule, pleading, or any such like Matter. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xi, Fees..for Enrollings, Exemplifications, Bails, Vouchers, Returns. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 161 The sheriff was and is the person, by whom, in all cases, what is called the return, was and is made. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 341 The sheriff..made a return of *nulla bona* to the writ of *fi. fa.*

b. *Day of (the) return*, = RETURN DAY. Also with ellipse of *day*.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 336/1 Yf at eny of the seid daies of retourne, it be retourned by the seid Shireffes. 1472 *Ibid.* VI. 52/1 At the day and daies of the retourne conteyned in the same Writte and Writtes. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. iii. 8 So longe daye of returne that fyue counties myghte be holden before the returne therof. 1702 *Modern Cases* (1716) 59 He coming in upon a Habeas Corpus, and pleading to the Writ, at the Day of the Return of it, the Court could not deny his Plea. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 275 The day ..on which the sheriff is to bring in the writ and report how far he has obeyed it, is called the return of the writ.

c. *ellipt.* (See quots.)

1577 HARRISON *England* in *Holinshed* (1587) I. 181 A perfect rule to know the beginning and ending of euerie terme, with their returnes. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., Hilary terme is said to haue 4 returnes,..and Easter terme to haue 5 returnes. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 101 Each of these Terms hath several Returns, and each Return hath four Days belonging to it. 1684 *Spelman's Law Terms* § II. 6 The Eight days wherein the Court of the Exchequer sits, ..are to be accounted as parts of the Terms, for that they fall within the first Return. 1830 *Act* 1 *Will. IV* c. 70 § 6 In Easter Term there shall be but four Returns instead of five.

9. The official report made by a returning officer (originally the sheriff) as to the election of a member or members of Parliament; hence, the fact of being elected to sit in Parliament.

† *Double return*, the fact of two or more candidates being provisionally returned.

1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 367/1 For eny maner elections of Knyghtes,..and for Retournes of the same, and for almaner Retournes of Citezeyns and Burgeyses in their severall Shires, for this present Parlement.

1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 409 Elections since my last..Weobley, Mr. Price, Mr. Thomas Foley, and Mr. Birch, it being a double return. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 437/2 A Petition..complaining of an undue Election and Return for the said County, was presented to the House. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 140 How will this great politician preserve the rights of electors, the fairness of returns..? It would..be a glorious sight to have eight or ten petitions or double returns [etc.]. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* I. § 5 Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xvi. (1876) III. 273 The house of Commons had an undoubted right of determining all disputed returns to the writ of election. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. x, Having procured Audley's return to Parliament. *Ibid.* XI. v, Audley Egerton had no chance of return for his own seat. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. viii. 114 The *return* is made by indenture, which names the persons chosen, is signed and sealed, and returned to the Crown office in Chancery, tacked to the writ itself.

† **b.** A response to a demand; a reply to a letter or dispatch. *Obs.*

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. III. 45 The King's Remembrancer..shall make a Certificate of the last Subsidy, as it was Assessed upon the several Counties,..and to Certifie the Returns of every County. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 471 In a letter of the said Ambassador.. wee find this Return, touching the business of the Fisherie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 143 The true estate of Ecclesiasticall affairs .. may be extracted out of the following dispatches, and their returns.

c. A report of a formal or official character giving information as to the numbers, amounts, etc., of the subjects of inquiry; a set of statistics compiled by order of some authority.

1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 398 A return of the stores at this place is enclosed. 1787 NELSON 4 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 241 Having given Commodore Parker a Return of the Squadron and the services they were employed upon. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) IV. 16 You will direct the regiments to make returns for the number of canteens and havresacks that they may require. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. ix. 154 Many accounts and papers are obtained from public departments as *returns* to orders of either House. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* III. 284 The table of a return from the various Custom houses.

transf. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 206 The contraction or extension of our sphere of vision depends upon other considerations than the simple return of our mere natural optics.

10. † **a.** Recovery *of* something taken. *Obs.*

1544 *Ld. Hertford's Exped. Scot.* (1798) 15, lx oxen [were] brought away: for yᵉ retorne wherof a nomber of Scottyshmen pursued very ernestly.

b. Restoration *of* something to a person; *spec.* in *Law* (see quots.).

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 241 Then hee that tooke the distresse shall have againe the distresse, and that is called the returne of the beasts. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Returnum irreplegiabile*, is a Writ..for the final restitution or return of Cattle to the Owner, unjustly taken by another. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 423/2 Return of Cattle, &c. is a term applied to the restoration of cattle, &c. distrained, to the party by whom they were distrained, after it has been ascertained that the distress was rightfully taken.

11. The act of giving, or (more usually) that which is given or received, by way of recompense, acknowledgement, or reciprocity.

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 92 By which returne be sure to winne a cant Of halfe at least. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 60 *King.* What from our Brother Norwey? *Volt.* Most faire returne of Greetings, and Desires. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. ii, That's a valuable return of intelligence from us for what he gave of himself. 1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i, You out-bid my Service And all returns are vile, but Words the poorest. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliv. IV. 395 A grateful return is due to the author of a benefit. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) III. 106 Mr. Aikin has sent me no returns either for this year's reviewing or the last. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 4/7 The Church does not get..any adequate return for the sacrifices she is compelled to make.

b. The yield of some productive thing considered in relation to the original amount or expenditure.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 409 In some Grounds which are strong, you shall haue a Raddish, etc. come in a month; That in other grounds will not come in two; And so make double Returnes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 642 The Swain.. Receives his easy Food from Nature's Hand, And just Returns of cultivated Land. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 105 Wheat..produceth ten Bushels in the return. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 156 One loom..will make fourteen returns the first year of cloth ready for sale, and sixteen returns every year after. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 174 One hundred and twenty one bolls, an acre, being thirty-eight returns of the quantity of seed planted. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* Introd. p. xvi, In the course of a year they give two returns,—the lamb, and the fleece.

c. In phr. *in return.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 517 As rich men deale Guifts, Expecting in returne twenty for one. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 309, I wrote to my old Friend at Lisbon, who in Return gave me Notice, that he could easily dispose of it there. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* iv. (1812) I. 289 In return he promised that he would assist his brother. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 92 No land but listens to the common call, And in return receives supply from all. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 68 The Indians..brought me a present,..and in return, I induced my friends to follow. 1896 *Law Times* C. 360/2 He paid his fare to the conductor, and in return received a ticket.

d. *In return for*, † *of*, or † *to.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 268 In return of so prostrated a patience. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. i, In return to all these concessions, I desire [etc.]. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 143 Here are five guineas in return of the pleasure you have given me. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 249 In return for our continued interruption.., our works had an uninterrupted progression for eighteen days. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xliii, They covered her, in return for her exertions, with some pieces of sail-cloth and ends of tarpaulin. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* x. 196 A present is usually given in return for the hospitality.

12. A reply, answer, or retort. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 127 If my Father render faire returne, It is against my will. *a* 1617 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 34, I answered as I thought most pertinent. When he had heard my returns, he was pleased to say [etc.]. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 194 If any Gentleman..please to put Pen to Paper, in opposition to what is here asserted; I shall give him a Civil return. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. 16/2 Unto those Replies he gave Returns; and unto those Returns the Synod gave Rejoinders. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 161 Whose verses are these? the return is a sentence, These are verses of Homer. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* III. 260 They had no return to the letters they had written.

b. A thrust, stroke, volley, etc., given in reply to one from an opponent or enemy.

1705 BLACKWELL *Fencing-Master* 15 These are the Returns upon those Thrusts without Faints. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 60 Being much nearer your adversary's body to deliver your return (called the riposte). 1837 MARRYAT *Perc. Keene* xix, The Stella was put about, and the other broadside given without a return from her opponent. 1863 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 30 If your guard is an inch too high, your return a thought too slow.

c. *Card-playing.* (Cf. RETURN *v.* 21 c.)

1742 HOYLE *Whist* 16 You may wait to finesse your Ten upon the Return of Trumps from your Partner. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 15 You may wait the return of that suit. *Ibid.* 19 Wait the return from your partner.

d. The act of sending back to one.

1841 HOPE-SCOTT in Ornsby *Mem.* (1884) II. 3 Your speedy reply and return of my proofs was very kind. 1897 [see 15].

e. The act of returning (a ball) to an opponent or to another player; skill in doing this.

1886 *Field* 19 June 794/1, Mr. R. D. Walker seemed for once to have lost his power of return. 1891 Grace *Cricket* 258 The first-named had a wonderfully good return, and knew..at which end there was a greater chance of a run-out. 1897 *Sportsman* 16 Dec., The return..being a poor one, the first 'scrum' was formed on the Oxford '25'.

13. The act of bringing a thing back to a former position.

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 294 In admiration we hold the hand up,..with all the fingers closed, which in the returne we do both spread and turn in one motion. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 122 Wave the rod in a small circumference round your head, and never make a return of it before it has had it's full scope. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vii. (1880) 277 In bringing out the line behind over the shoulder, the return must not be made so abruptly.

b. A part of a ribbon-loom. (See quot.)

1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6711/2 The returning-sticks, or as others call them, the returns, or the tumblers, or pulleys, to which the tires are tied, to clear the course of cords through the high-lisses.

14. *pl.* a. Refuse-tobacco (*obs.*). In later use, a mild, light-coloured tobacco for smoking.

1789 *Evidence Comm. for repealing Duties on Tobacco* 150 The returns are the edges of the boxes after they are gone through the engines..and the trimmings after finishing, the shag smalls, and the sand. 1789 *Act* 29 *Geo. III*, c. 68 § 155 All returns of Spanish shall be deemed..to be returns of tobacco within the meaning of this Act. 1835–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 396/2 Both [shag and returns] are made from the same cask of tobacco, the lighter leaves being chosen for the returns, and the darker ones for the common tobacco. 1893 'Q.' *Delect. Duchy* 322 Who .. smoked threepenny Returns in his Louis Quinze library.

b. *Brewing.* Return worts. (See 16 d.)

1846 Tizard *Brewing* (ed. 2) xx. 555 By steeping it in sour beer, such as returns. *Ibid.*, That which is the most highly concentrated may be added to weak returns.

15. A thing or person sent back. Chiefly *pl.*

1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 266 Any cheques or bill refused payment are called 'returns'. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 2/3 'The returns' leave Queensland in good health. 1897 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XII. 215 Many of the papers being sent 'for sale or return', and the unsold copies referred to as 'returns'.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

16. Denoting return (of a person or thing) to a place, as *return box, cargo, chaise, journey, passenger, voyage*; **return-case**, a case of infectious disease occurring after the return home of a patient from hospital.

1852 C. Bronte in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. 247, I have ..sent off to-day, per rail, a *return-box of Cornhill books. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 51 Sufficient for a *return Cargo. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 23/2 The return cargo was generally more valuable than the investments. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 130 In spite of every precaution these so-called '*return cases' will occasionally appear. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 6 A sort of open square, which is the constant resort of carts, waggons, and *return chaises. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 13 Dec. 5/4, I found that everybody was coming back again, and I performed the *return journey. 1864 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1875) 187 The *return passengers by the Palmaria almost always have to walk home from the port on foot. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 570 A ship on a *return voyage is not generally liable [to confiscation].

b. In scientific or technical uses, as *return air, charge, current, shock, smoke, stroke, wave.*

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining* 202 *Return Air, the air or ventilation which has been passed through the workings. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 68 Faraday first observed the singular phenomenon of the *return charge. He found, that, if..the apparatus..was suddenly and perfectly discharged,..it gradually recovered a charge. 1873 F. Jenkin *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) 313 The *return current is especially great when any portion of the line L is formed of wire coated with india-rubber. 1881 S. P. Thompson *Electr. & Magn.* i. § 26. 28 When a charged conductor is suddenly discharged, a discharge is felt by persons standing near, or may even affect electroscopes, or yield sparks. This action, known as the '*return-shock', is due to induction. 1861 Mrs. Riddell *City & Suburb* I. ii. 29 A fire-board which had been put up with the friendly intention of preventing any occupant being suffocated with *return smoke. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 301/1 On the *return stroke the air enters into the cylinder below the piston. 1881 S. P. Thompson *Electr. & Magn.* iv. § 304. 257 The 'return-stroke' experienced by persons in the neighbourhood of a flash. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 June 7/1 Visitors were specially warned by placards in various directions against the dangers of 'the *return wave'.

c. Allowing or causing return of something, as *return pipe, spring, valve.*

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 509 The small return-spring should be as thin as possible at the end fastened to the other spring. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 306/2 H the return-pipe. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1926/2 *Return-valve*, a valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid under certain conditions.

d. *Brewing.* **Return wort**, a weak wort blended with the following mash.

1845 Tizard *Voice from Mash-Tun* I. 38 Examples of four brewings by the ordinary practice, from which the usual lengths, with Table-Beer or Return Wort, are drawn. 1846 — *Brewing* (ed. 2) 186, etc.

17. Denoting change of direction or recedence, esp. at right angles (see sense 4), as *return angle, arm, crease, desk, piece, side, wall.*

1676 Moxon *Print. Lett.* 51 Placing one Foot of your Compasses on the *Return Angles. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 94 The masonry at the return angle of the nave is likewise Saxon. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 219 The moment the vessel gets within the outer angles of the two *return arms or kants, she may be said to be in or out of the harbour.

1787 *Laws of Cricket* in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) p. x, The Bowling-crease must be parallel with the stumps, three feet in length, with a *return-crease. 16.. in Parker *Gloss. Arch.* (1850) I. 386 Ye chapel..wth iij stooles on yt one side and a *retorne desk at the ende. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xx. ¶ 3 Its end..hath a small *Return piece..made square to the under-side of the Rod. 1679 *Ibid., Carp.* ix. 171 Either the adjoyning sides of the Front of an House or Ground-plot, is called a *Return-side. 1683 *Ibid., Printing* x. ¶ 9 A square Iron Plate..with Return Sides about six Inches long each side. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 330/1 Opposite the *return walls, and sometimes at certain distances in the length.

18. Denoting a doubling back upon the former direction, as *return bend, block, flue.*

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 754/2 *Return Bend*, a U-shaped pipe coupling for uniting the ends of pipes. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms, Return Block*, a snatch block. *Ibid., Return Flues*, the flues of Cornish, Lancashire, and Wagon boilers.

19. Played, given, etc., in return, as *return buffet, match, stroke, thrust.*

1772 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 84 The return match at cricket was played at Wye. 1861 Chapman *Art Fencing* I. 19 The direct return thrust (Repost)..should be delivered with the greatest rapidity. 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentlm. Mag.* Dec. 100/2 We can't have the return match before Wednesday. 1883 R. W. Church in *Ward's Eng. Poets* (1883) II. 280 The men who..dealt the return buffet to Spanish pride in the harbour of Cadiz.

Return (*rĭtə̄·rn*), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **retorne** (5 *Sc.* **ratorn**, 6 **reatorn**); 4–6 **retourne**, 6–7 **retourn**; 5–7 **returne** (5 *Sc.* **raturn**), 7– **return**. [ad. OF. *retorner, retourner, returner* mod.F. *retourner*), = Sp. and Pg. *retornar*, It. *ritornare*: see Re- and Turn *v.*]

I. *intr.* 1. To come or go back to a place or person.

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 385 As watir that doun renneth ay, But neuer drope Retourne may. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 111, I might nat thedyr crepe Before my seson came to retorne ayeyne. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 334 Thenne he gaf lycens to his children to retourne. And so bey departed & returned toward Lusynen. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 b, Nowe having little monye left..he is dryven to retourne. 1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. iv. 87 The heat and drought comes whenas the Sunne returnes. 1685 Dryden *Threnod. August.* 140 Thus, at half-ebb a rolling sea Returns, and wins upon the shore. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Temptation*, She return'd back and went into the room. 1781 Logan in *Scott. Paraphr.* viii. 9 But man forsakes this earthly Scene, Ah! never to return. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xiv, He had gone out to say his prayers, and had not returned. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxii. 153 He returned, and I went on alone.

b. Const. *to, into*, or *from*. Also *home, whence.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4918 Al his lyf he doth so morne, Bycause he dar not hom retourne. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxii. 245 And aftre..thei retournen to hire owne Housholdes. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* viii, As he was retornynge fro the feyre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 But caused them to returne backwarde in to the wyldernesse. 1577 Frampton *Joyful News* Ded., Retourning, right worshipfull, home into Englande oute of Spaine. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xviii. 11 Returne ye now euery one from his euill way. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* iv. 46 We..allow'd the external Air to return into the Receiver. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* III. 23 The merchant from th' Exchange returns in peace. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 30/1 He went from Calcutta to Jaggernaut, from whence he returned to Calcutta. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* vi, Jacob..returned home well satisfied with the profit he had made. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 3 Aristotle..returned to Athens after the death of Plato.

c. *transf.* of immaterial things, as time, etc.

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 383 The tyme that may not soiourne, But goth and may neuer Retourne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 85 Vald ȝe al perpend ȝour..querrel, than hardines and curage vald returne vitht in ȝour hartis. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 306 Ere the yeare..doo returne from whence he first begun. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 246 That is great indeed..which doth still returne into our thoughts. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 531 Till many years over thy head return: So maist thou live. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georgics* III. 429 With the Spring their genial Warmth returns. *a* 1832 Macintosh *Bacon & Locke* Wks. 1846 I. 329 Their argument must return to the point from which it set out. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 1182 Nor will ye win him back, For the man's love once gone never returns. 1880 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* xxxvii, The scenes and forms of death with which he had been familiar in Naples, returned again and again before his eyes.

d. Const. *upon* (a person).

c 1450 *Merlin* 597 The saisnes were grete and stronge, and..often thei returned vpon hem that hem pursued. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* III. vi, Synne retorneth euer vpon his mayster. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* ii. 33 Their blood shall therefore returne vpon the head of Ioab. 1719 Waterland *Vind. Christ's Div.* 21 Let it stand, to support the Second Query; which returns upon you, and expects a fuller Answer. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 619 When the beauteous hateful isle Return'd upon him. 1866 Dale *Disc. Spec. Occ.* iii. 68 Your sins after injuring others, often return upon yourselves.

e. In pa. pple. with *is, was*, etc. Now *rare.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 153 He a lytle before at the beginning of Maye, was retorned home with his wyfe. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. iv. (1588) 21 After such time as Queene Isabell..was returned ouer the Seas into England. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* E v b, Through many paines and perils past, I'm safe returned back to Wales at last. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 401 Shee to him as oft engag'd To be returnd by Noon amid the Bowre. 1795 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 118 After the middle of May, by which time I hope to be returned from Bedford. 1823 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 227 The business languished till the earl of Wiltshire was returned from Bologna.

f. With cognate object. *rare.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 117 Go treade the path that thou shalt ne're return.

†**2.** a. To have respect or relation *to*. *Obs.*—1

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 133 The tail of Scorpio..to Mercurie and to Saturne Be weie of kinde mot retorne After the preparacion Of due constellacion.

†b. To turn round (*to* one); to face about. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 463 When this noble yonge man Iulian huntede.., and folowede an here, the herte returnede to hym. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 59 Wallace raturnd as man of mekyll mayne; And at a straik the formast has he slayne.

†c. To turn back, retire, retreat. *Obs.*

c 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1098 Ye shall your chaunce Take as hit falleth, wheirfore returne ye must. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 672 The ellt of ȝork consaillyt the king to fle; Than he ratornd, sen na succour thai se. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xv. 57 These two knyghtes were in grete daunger of their lyues that they were fayn to retorne.

†d. To turn away; to go away again. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 25 In the whiche yere Edom returnede, in that he wolde not be vnder Iuda, and made a kynge to theyme. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* xviii. 14, I haue offended, returne from me: that which thou puttest on me, wil I beare.

†e. *Arch.* Of a moulding, etc.: To continue at an angle to the previous direction. *rare*—1.

1613–39 I. Jones in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 49 This Architrave..does return over the Pilasters.

3. To go back in discourse; to revert *to* or resume a topic or subject.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 53 Now will I retourne aȝen, or I procede ony ferthere, for to declare ȝou the othere weyes, that drawen toward Babiloyne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 137 Atte this tyme y passe ouer to speke more of these good ladyes, and retorne ayen to other thingges. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lv. 189 Let vs leue spekynge of them tyll we returne therto agayne. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 377 But to returne where we left: After the Duke was fled, as aforesayde [etc]. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 322 *Suff.* But now returne we to the false Duke Humfrey. *Card.* No more of him. 1656 Harrington *Oceana* (1658) 155 It is not so much my desire to return upon haunts, as theirs that will not be satisfied. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* I. iii. § 9 But to return to Kircher. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 371, I return to the Story. 1799 Han. More *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 105 To return, however, to the subject of general education. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 807 Let us now return to the aqueous solution from which the resinous-looking matter had separated. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 74 The subject is one to which..I shall have more than one occasion to return.

†b. To proceed or begin again *to* do something. *Obs.* (Only in translations from Spanish and Italian.)

1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 236 Which.. after I had read, and returned againe to reade the same [etc.]. 1594 T. Bedingfield tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 63 Whereuppon they returned to admonish more boldlie then they were woont. 1626 C. Potter tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 120 A few daies after, hauing changed his minde.., he returned to treat with him as before.

4. To revert, go back again, *to* (or *into*) a previous condition or state; to come back *to* oneself.

1484 Caxton *Æsop* II. x, A lytyll whyle after this, this man retourned and felle ageyne in to grete pouerte. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xiii. 34 He reysed him vp from deeth, now no more to returne to corrupcion. 1611 Bible *Gen.* iii. 19 Dust thou art, and vnto dust shalt thou returne. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 175 The Common-wealth is thereby dissolved, and every man returneth into the condition and calamity of a warre with every other man. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 198 ¶ 4 Upon proper Applications to revive her, the unhappy young Creature returned to her self. 1796 in Burke *Regic. Peace* I. Sel. Wks. (1892) 39 To engage Prussia..to return into the coalition. 1852 M. Arnold *Empedocles* Poems (1906) 109 To the elements it came from Everything will return. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 290/1 The roses..will deteriorate year after year, returning gradually to wildness.

b. To revert *to* some practice, opinion, etc.

1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1309/2 They..returned of frowardnes to their errours agayne. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 47 He..will nocht returne to the catholike faith. 1611 Cotgr., *Recoquiner*, to fall a begging, to returne to beggerie. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 288/2 Finding that she absolutely must resolve to die, or return to wearing Petticoats. 1745 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect.* No. 19 (1748) IV. 26 Heaven forbid that..I should..advise them to return to that old fashioned way of spending time. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 72 The Byzantians too agreed to return to their allegiance.

†c. To become (something) again. *Obs. rare.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 427 Into his owne countie, the which newly was retourned Frenche. 1618 *Camden's Lett.* (1691) 210 The Count of Candale is suddenly returned Papist again. 1692 O. Walker *Grk. & Rom. Hist.* 330 She turned Arrian..Afterwards she seemed to return Catholick.

†d. *Sc.* To change or turn *into* something else.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xii. 4 All erdly joy returnis in pane. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. viii. 110 Scho gan behald In blak adill the hallowit wattir cald Changit and altir, and furth ȝet wynis gude Anon returnit into laithlie blude.

5. To go back or revert *to* a previous owner.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 136 Thai rewarded with..offices, and some with livelode terme off lyff, wich aftir thair dethis wolde than retorne to the Crowne. 1524 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 10, I bequeathe..a litile howse with a yerde the terme of his lyfe, and then to return to the right heires. 1631 Sir J. Doderidge *Eng. Lawyer* 70 Never like to return to the Lord by Escheat or Donor by Reverter. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 115 The Saracens took it from the Greeks,..then it returned to the Christians, and afterwards to the Saracens.

†**6.** a. To result or fall out *to* a person. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1595) 140 Consider with

your selfe how grieuous the thing you go about to compasse may returne vnto her.

† b. To amount *to* a certain sum. *Obs. rare* —1.

1622 *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 777, 5000. persons, whose labours returne yeerely to about 135000. pound sterling.

II. † 7. *refl.* To turn or go back *to* an occupation, place, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 68, I retourne me ageyne to my fyrst purpoos. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 110 b, Whan the Quene Ysiphyle had saide these wordes she retorned her unto the cite. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* (1620) I. iv. 136 That which we might do best were to return us again to our village.

† b. To turn round (*to* a person) or back. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 442 b/2, Ryght there he retourneth hymself and saluteth the peple. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xv. (S.T.S.) II. 5 Returnand him to Appius he said [etc.]. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 56 Returne thee therefore with a floud of Teares, And wash away thy Countries stayned Spots.

8. *trans.* † a. To reverse, return upon (one's course). *Obs.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 100 Thys Eolus hath oft Made me to retourne my course agayn nature With hys gret blastys. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. ii. 5 They lost each other, and therefore they retourned their course towardes Cabo Verde.

† b. To turn round (a horse, ship, etc.); to cause to face the other way. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 309 But whan he cam in to the feldes he retourned hys hors, & beheld toward thabbaye. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 35 Returninge his shyppes towarde the West, he found a more holesome ayre. 1607 ROWLANDS *Earl of Warwick* (Hunterian Cl.) 53 Then very lightly Guy returns his Horse, And comes up on him with redoubled might.

c. To take or lead back upon the former direction; to turn at an angle to the previous course.

1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 48 The Cimasium..return'd to the Wall. 1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 28 We then thought of trying whether the Attraction would not be stronger without doubling or returning the Line. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Stoves*, Over this the second Flue must be return'd back again. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 545 The trouble of plumbing and returning the quoins, is considered equivalent to the deficiency of materials. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 59, I propose that the upper row of stalls should be returned at the west end of the chancel.

9. † a. To turn (one's heart, thoughts, etc.) back or away (*from* something). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 117/2 Their hertes [were so] mollified that almost were retorned fro the crysten faith. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1266 So mokil to hir lady haith she vroght That at that tyme she haith Retunyt hir thocht. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* III, Such ungenerous usage will soon return my tir'd heart.

b. To turn or direct (one's eyes, sight, mind) back, or towards something.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) P P vj, Returne your sight, beholde vnto the shore. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 19 Each bad other flye: Both fled attonce, ne ever backe returned eye. *Ibid.* III. viii. 18 Braggadochio,..Once having turnd, no more returnd his face. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 106 The King..then returns his thoughts for France. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 214 And I returned mine hungry eyes to the light.

† c. To pull back (one's hand). *Obs. rare* —1.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. iv. (1715) 45 The Grecians .., placing their Bows directly before them, return'd their Hand upon their right Breast.

10. To bring or convey back to a place or person. Const. *to, from*, etc.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 425 Whiche ston broughte from that place by a certeyne space of eny man is returnede to his propre place ageyne in the nyghte. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 114 Goo thanne fourth on your waye, vnder the sauegarde of god, who kepe you, lede & retourne you agayn with joye. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 133 Thou shalt my people returne from farre exyle. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, Changing heavens may those good days return, Which Pergama did vaunt in all her pride. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 473 This heals sin.., returns thee both to God and thy self. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 16 With like safetie guided down Return me to my Native Element. 1727 DE FOE *Secrets*, etc. (1840) 337 All these cases, however, return me back to the advice above. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xvii, Here Trim kept waving his right hand.., returning it backwards and forwards to the conclusion of the paragraph.

b. To bring back or restore (something) *to* or *into* a former position or state; † to restore to a normal state; † to retransform.

1462 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 268 Henry hys sone of Wyndesore, by gret foly, Alle hathe retourned unto huge langoure. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 599 To retourne all the landes agayne to the governynge of the kyng of Englande. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. iii. (1886) 75 Of a man turned into an asse, and returned againe into a man by one of Bodins witches. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. (1674) 23 If you return the eight of the Treble into a third again. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 167 A man cannot always stand bent; so that either negligence, or passion,..will sometime or other return the posture. 1883 JEFFERIES *Story my Heart* v. (1891) 91 Torso and limb, bust and neck instantly returned me to myself.

† c. To make or render again. *Obs.*—1

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xiii. 174 Pretending that Q. Mary of famous memory had returned the realm wholly Catholic.

† 11. To induce (one) to come back. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccl.xxv. 624 To retourne agayne the fleers, and to fyght with theyr ennemies. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 634, I have found the way Him to returne, or lose me from his love. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* To Rdr., We left..Hubert posting to returne those Lords, Who deem'd him [Arthur] dead, and parted discontent.

† 12. To withdraw, recall, summon back. *Obs.*

1590 LLOYD *1st Pt. Diall of Daies* 160 Seeing that hee could do no good hee returned his siege and marched with his army toward Apulia. 1617 *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 187 The calling away the armada, and returning it again in that manner.

13. To bring back in exchange; to yield in return. Now *rare.*

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* P iij, I was not bounde to satisfie anie man of the quantitie, but such onely as aduentured, if any store had been returned thereof. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* I. xiv. (1620) 22 If the worship of these gods returne mens happinesse in the life to come. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 132 Ireland had beene..Planted, and Impiooued; and returned a rich Reuennew to the Crowne of England.

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iii. 51 Rye returns at Maldon rather more than three times.

† b. To turn over in business. *Obs. rare.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 23, I do know four persons .. that are in a great Trade, and I believe they Return more moneys in Trade than any two Merchants or Traders in England. 1761 *Charac.* in *Ann. Reg.* 63/1 From the time of his opening this shop, till the year 1759, he returned annually about two thousand pounds.

14. To put back *in* or *into* something; to restore *to* some receptacle.

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xliii. 18 Because of the money that was returned in our sackes at the first time are we brought in. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xvii, Trim wiped his face, and returned his handkerchief into his pocket. 1763 MILLS *System Pract. Husb.* IV. 404 The mould which is to be returned into them should also be mixed with..wood-ashes. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* II. i, Arbaces and Salemenes return their swords to the scabbards. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxiv. II. 195 The notes..would, if not wanted for current transactions, be returned into deposit.

b. *Mil.* To replace (arms, etc.) in the usual receptacle.

1696 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 53 Return your scowrer. [i. e.] Put it up in its proper place. *Ibid.* 57 When by command your Swords are returned, stand upright to your Arms. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 271 They form to the reserve, returning their pistols and sloping their swords. 1833 *Ibid.* I. 84 Young horses must be gradually accustomed ..to drawing and returning swords. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 After returning ramrods, the whole remain steady.

III. 15. To send (a person or thing) back again.

1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 368/1 That the said Shirref or Shirrefs, deuly serve and retourne the said Writte. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 61 Achilles..me to my kingdoom both gently and truely returned [L. *remisit*]. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 39 The commaunder of that place, returninge our messingers the next daie.., promised..to com. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 260. 333 If..the Sherife returne the writ at the day. 1721 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 216 P 3 A Gentleman having made him a Present of a..fine hound,..the Knight returned it by the Servant with a great many Expressions of Civility. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 542 Autolycus..from the Delphic dome With added gifts return'd him [Ulysses] glorious home. 1765 R. ROGERS *Jrnl.* (1769) 156 He saw at Montreal two Rangers,..that were returned by Col. Haviland. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 108 The loaded buckets or cars coming down and emptying themselves would return the empty ones. 1886 *Field* 19 June 794/1 He did..now and then return balls which almost all players would have found impracticable.

b. To turn back; to force (one) to return *to* a place. *rare.*

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 42 If he passe the second, he shal be returnyd at the thyrd, onlesse he be rych or haue great fryndys. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 219 Least..Warr terrifie them inexpert, and feare Return them back to Egypt. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 52 Till Vishnu array himself.., to return him to his deep.

c. To send back or reflect (sound or light).

1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 439 A flaw is in thy ill-bak'd Vessel found; 'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring sound. 1721 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 P 7 The Chiding of the Hounds, which was returned upon us in a double Eccho, from two neighbouring Hills. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 264 Long Chanc'ry-lane retentive rolls the sound, And courts to courts return it round and round. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xxxi, And lake and fell Three times return'd the martial yell. *a* 1832 — *Paraphr. Exod. xiii*, Arabia's crimsoned sands Returned the fiery column's glow.

16. To report in answer to a writ or to some official demand for information; to state by way of a report or verdict.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 306 Writtes..to enpanell diverses persones to passe in enquestes bytwene parties, and her names to retourne..into the Kynges Court. 1483 *Ibid.* VI. 262/2 After office therof retourned into the seid Court of Chauncery. 1524 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* (1874) XXXI. 64 Reatorning and testifieing your doing in the premises. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 580 Let these lords then return th' event, and do thou here repose. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 366 Jupiter..is said to appoint other Inferiour Gods under him, over all the parts of the earth,..to return the names both of bad and good to him. 1702 *Modern Cases* (1716) 59 There were two other Writs out, and the Sheriff retorned upon the Habeas Corpus, that he had him in Custody upon both of them. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 273 Whatever the sheriff does in pursuance of this writ, he must return or certify to the court of common pleas. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., To be returned upon the surgeon's list as unfit for duty. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. I. 363 The church..of Loiton..is returned in possession of five hides. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 97/2 The liabilities were returned in the statement of affairs at £15,183, with assets at £1042.

b. Of a sheriff: To report (certain persons) as having been appointed to serve on a jury or to sit in Parliament. Hence, in later use, of constituencies: To elect as a member of Parliament or other administrative body.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/2 That no Shirreve..retourne ne empanell in noon Inquisition ne Enquest, no persones but thoo enhabitauntz withynne his Baylie. 1472–3 *Ibid.* VI. 42/1 All Knyghtes of Shires,..returned in this present Parlement, personally appere. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 48 A Pannel by force of the same writte ought to be retourned. 1687 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 196 Joseph Growdon was Returned to serve for three years in Prov[incia]ll Councill. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) II. 242 All juries were returned by the sheriffs. 1770 GOLDSM. *Bolingbroke* Wks. (Globe) 452/1 Upon the election of a new Parliament.. Bolingbroke was not returned. 1807 SYD. SMITH *Peter Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 172/1 The 100 Irish members who are returned to parliament will be Catholics. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* lxxiv. III. 117 Hyde..was returned both by Shaftesbury and Wootton Basset.

† c. To send in or remit (sums levied under a writ). *Obs. rare* —1.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 148 Instead of a ship, he should levy..a sum of money, and return the same to the Treasurer of the Navy for his majesty's use.

17. To send or turn back, to visit, (something) *upon* a person. Now *rare.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 242 Which fate the Gods first on himself return. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* ii. 32 The Lord shall returne his blood vpon his owne head. *Ibid.* 44 The Lord shall returne thy wickednesse vpon thine owne head. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclxiv, If mercy be a precept of Thy will, Return that mercy on Thy servant's head.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxiii. II. 183 Deposits are withdrawn from banks, notes are returned on the issuers in exchange for specie.

† b. To retort (a charge, argument, etc.) *to* or *upon* a person. *Obs.*

1562 COOPER *Answ. Def. Truth* (1850) 192 The same crimes may be more justly returned to yourself and yours. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 455 This reason may be returned againe vpon him. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* To Rdr., I expect you should return upon me that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 432 But recollecting what he had said,..I return'd it back upon him.

c. *absol.* To retort or reply (*to* or *upon* a person).

1652 CROMWELL *Let.* 30 July (Carlyle), My occasions will not permit me to return to you as I would. 1693 *Humours Town* 31 By all means Sir, Object and Return, as often as you please. 1888 STEVENSON *Popular Authors* iv, A plain-spoken and possibly high-thinking critic might here perhaps return upon me with my own expressions.

IV. 18. To give or render back (*to* one).

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 6, I do returne those Talents Doubled with thankes and seruice, from whose helpe I deriu'd libertie. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Returno habendo*, A Writ that lies..for returning to him the Cattle distrained. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 82 Restore, restore Eurydice to life; Oh take the husband, or return the wife! 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 219/2 Weight is returned for weight, to any person who carries their gold and silver to the Tower. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IX. xvii, I hope to return some day what you then so generously pressed upon me. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* viii. 154 We are constantly returning to the earth the materials we receive from it.

b. To give or send in return; to reply with.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 96 The commodities which they returned backe were .. Muskadels, and other wines. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* vi. 3 Send it not empty; but in any wise returne him a trespasse offring. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 260 They brought us a good part of their fish, ..and we returned them two fine horns excellently wrought. 1705 E. BLACKWELL *Fencing-Master* 15 When Tierce is thrusted, return Tierce or Sagoone. 1830 'EIDRAN TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 18 Play the ace, and return the knave; the knave is returned in order to strengthen your partner's hand. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 570 Admirals are saluted, but return two guns less for each rank that the saluting officer is below the admiral. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/3 They will not be slow to return him like for like.

19. To give or send (an answer).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 20 We sent..vnto his Chamber, And answer was return'd, that he will come. 1602 — *Twel. N.* I. i. 25, I might not be admitted, But from her handmaid do returne this answer. 1624 *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 519 [He] desired me to vrge him no further, but returne his brother this answer. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 78 P 12 If any one returns me an Answer to a Letter. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, No answer was returned. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxi, But Death returns an answer sweet.

b. To say or state by way of reply or answer.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 121 Northumberland, say thus: The King returnes, His Noble Cousin is right welcome hither. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. § 1 He returned, that learning was beneath the greatness of a prince. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 18 Whereto we hold it unnecessary here to return any thing in opposition more. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 61 The swain returns. 'A tale of sorrows hear.' 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 179 The calender.. Return'd him not a single word. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 228 Signals were made from the steeples and returned from the mast heads, but were imperfectly understood on both sides. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 189, 'I wish you would'.., returns Frances pettishly.

† c. To give in answer to a request. *Obs.*—1

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 169 Forced by inordinate thirst to call for water, she returnes me old intoxicating Shiraz Wine.

20. To give or render (thanks).

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 51 And therefore tell her, I returne great thankes, And in submission will attend on her. 1653 *Gloria & Narcissus* I. 223 To return a dissembling thanks for the Princes favour. 1689 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men*

(Camden) 196, I..returned you many thanks for the present of seeds. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 435/1 To return his Majesty the Thanks of that House for his most gracious Speech from the Throne. 1780 in Nichols *Anecd.* (1815) IX. 263 The Lord Chancellor..returns him many thanks for a very agreeable morning's amusement.

21. To repay or pay back in some way, esp. with something similar.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 189, I doe know Fluellen valiant, And toucht with Choler, hot as Gunpowder, And quickly will returne an iniurie. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 99 You haue begot me, bred me, lou'd me. I returne those duties backe as are right fit. 1686 PARR *Life Ussher* 48 Which Present was also returned by the Lord Primate, by a Letter of thanks, with a handsome present of Irish Grey-hounds. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 227 ¶ 1 He returns my Envy with Pity. 1713 — *Englishm.* No. 10. 67 Men strove not to excel in Justice, but to return Injuries. 1828 SCOTT *Tales Grandfather* Ser. II. xxxv, As Herbert did not return the blow, no scuffle.. actually took place. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1077 He loves the Queen, and in an open shame: And she returns his love in open shame. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 151 We might perhaps ask..whether rabid abuse of England need be returned by equally rabid abuse of America.

absol. 1675 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 321 He ill returns to me for all the care and pains I have taken.

b. To repay, or respond to, by a similar courtesy, compliment, etc.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 243 The earl of Pembroke came to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's lodging to return him a visit. 1741 S. SPEED in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 395 We..gave three broadsides...They returned the compliment. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, My wife and daughters happening to return a visit. 1824 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. iii. 141 To return courtesies which are little else than the blessings of a beggar. 1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* i, Mr. Penfold ..returned, with some stiffness perhaps, the bow and bland smile with which the intruder favoured him.

c. In games: To respond to (the play of one's partner or opponent). See also LEAD *sb.*[2] 4.

1742 HOYLE *Whist* 30 As soon as Trumps are played to you, return them upon your Adversary. *Ibid.* 33 After he has clear'd the Board of Trumps he returns his Partner's Lead. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, Why Mr. Pickwick had not returned that diamond, or led the club. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 18 July 2 This was one of the best games in the match, deuce occurring four times, the hard play of both being well returned.

Re-turn (rī-), *v.* [f. RE- 5 a + TURN *v.* In early examples, however, identical with prec. Usually in phr. *turn and re-turn*.]

1. *trans.* To turn (a thing or person) over, round, or back again. Also *refl.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1023 Retournynge in hire soule ay up and doun The wordes of this sodeyn Diomede. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. x, He fond a grete pyece of bakon wel salted, the whiche he tourned and retourned vp sodoune. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 740 He was turned and retourned, to se what hurtes or woundes he had. 1609 B. JONSON *Alchemist* IV. vii, *Fac.* O, you must follow, sir, ..Hee'll turne againe else. *Kas.* I'll re-turne him, then. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 110 By Turning and Returning the Key. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 8 Anxious [the heifer]..Turns, and re-turns her, with a mother's care. 1857 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* xviii, [He] turned and returned it in his hands..—examining the handwriting and the seal.

2. *intr.* To turn again; to turn back.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxv. (1859) 30 Suche maner of penaunce that torneth and retorneth, maye wel be resembled to the whele of a mylle. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 704 Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch Turn, and return. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. iii, Men of your large profession .. That, with most quick agilitie, could turne, And re-turne; make knots, and vndoe them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 414 In dance they skim the strand, Turn and re-turn, and scarce imprint the sand. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxviii, He turned to the door...He *re*-turned on his steps.

Returnable (rĭtŭ·rnăb'l), *a.* Also 5–6 retourn-, 5, 7 retornable. [a. AF. *retornable*, OF. *retournable*: see RETURN *v.* and -ABLE.]

1. Of writs, etc.: Appointed to be returned (to the issuing court).

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 306 That every Sheref..retourne his Writtes into ye Kynges Court, at such daies as yei buth retournable. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 394 Yf he wolle comyn and appere at the day of the venire facias retornable. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Attachementes .. again euerie suche collectour..to be returnable afore the saide Justices of peace. 1594 WEST 2*nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 45 When this or any other commission retournable in this Court is executed and retourned. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 38 They award two writs,..retornable in the Kings Bench. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 199 The court of kings bench granted a habeas corpus.., which was returnable immediate. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 280 The Powers of Sheriffs,..with the Nature and Import of the several Writs returnable by them. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1097 But the writ of replevin was in the nature of a justicies, not returnable. 1894 *Solicitor's Jrnl.* XXXIX. 3/1 The defendant..offers, on the day before the summons is returnable, to pay the debt and costs.

b. That is (or are) to be returned, in various senses of the verb.

1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Rich Man's Charge* 15 These riches are returnable into Heaven; to be rich in faith..will stand us in stead, when the World hath left us. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 14 The said letter..being..indorsed, returnable to the pay-office. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 334 The goods may be abandoned and destroyed: in which case, the duties are returnable by special Certificate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 4/7 All the electors in a Department were to vote for all the members returnable for that Department. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 99 That unearned increment is to be put along with the returnable empties.

2. Capable of being returned, in various senses of the verb.

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 34 Sins that disceit is ay returnable, Of verye force it is agreable, That therwithall be done the recompence. *a* 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 101 He must needs see there was more matter returnable than either could be gratefull, or they could justify. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxiii. 278, I my selfe but lately was inchanted, and I know not how soon returnable unto that condition. 1807 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 387 The congenital hernia, when returnable, ought like all other ruptures to be reduced.

3. Able to return. *rare.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iv. 91 His chiefe adversaries..were dislodg'd, and never returnable. 1784 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* 20 Nov., Lady A. is neither returned nor returnable: she has taken a house at Bristol, and furnished it.

4. Admitting of return.

1853 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XX. 280 Two longer trips.., both returnable in periods of about eight days. 1856 *Bryden's Railw. Direct.* 4 Return tickets at one fare..returnable by the 7.30, 8.20 and 8.55 a.m. trains only.

†Retu·rnal. *Obs. rare.* [f. the verb + -AL.] = RETURN *sb.*

1657 J. OWEN *Communion w. Father*, etc. I. i As we had deprived ourselves of all power for a returnal, so God had not revealed any way of access unto Himself. *Ibid.*, His communication of Himself unto us, with our returnal unto Him of that which He requireth and accepteth.

Retu·rn-day. [Cf. RETURN *sb.* 8 b.] *Law.* The day on which a writ is appointed to be returned.

1651 SIR J. DAVIES *Abridg. Rep.* II. 53 If the Prisoner by force of Habeas Corpus &c. be brought to Westminster at the Return day [etc.]. 1766 *Burrow's Rep.* II. 815 The Truth of the Return must be taken to be what was true at the Return-Day of the Writ. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 549/2 [To] return to the court from whence the writ issued, on the return day, what he has done with it. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 100 All original writs are returnable on these days, and they are therefore called the return days. 1843–56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) 475/2 The sheriff is in general not required to return his writ until the return day.

Retu·rned, *ppl. a.* [f. the verb + -ED[1].]

1. Bent or turned back in some way; *esp.* made with a return.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 35 A certeyne Damsell deyf and dumm, lackyng sight of boeth yen and with returnyd leggis contract. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque of Blackness* Wks. (1616) 894 The attyre of Masquers was alike in all,..but returned on the top with a scroll and antique dressing of feathers. 1858 *Skyring's Build. Prices* 77 All returned beads, double price. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 60 The returned stalls are all about equally advantageously placed.

2. That has (or have) come back.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 180 Euery of this happie number..Shal share the good of our returned fortune. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 32. 629/2 The treason had successe, and their returned ambassadors told it for certaine. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* v, When she saw the sunken eye of her beloved parent fixed..on her returned child. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 292 More refreshing was the talk of a tall returned Californian.

3. Sent or brought back. *Returned empty*, an empty cask, case, etc., returned to the sender; also *transf.* a colonial clergyman who has come back to Great Britain.

In quot. 1722 the precise meaning is, 'to be returned'.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* vii, A man..wanted to know if he could hear of any returned horses for England. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X. vi, The coach..was indeed a returned coach belonging to Mr. King of Bath. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Apr. 6/3 They were Colonial Bishops—returned empties, as the profane scoffingly call them. 1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 339/1 Reaching its destination without being dealt with by the Post Office as a returned item.

†4. Of a match: Played in return. *Obs. rare.*

1773 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 95 The returned match of cricket between the above elevens. *Ibid.* 96.

5. Stated in a return or official record.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 3/1 He won the 100 yards championship in returned time 9 3-5 seconds.

Returnello, obs. form of RITORNELLO.

Retu·rner. [f. the verb + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which comes back or returns, in various senses of the verb.

1611 COTGR., *Reconvoyer*, to..bring, or lead, a returner onward on the way. 1658 J. OWEN *Of Temptation* Wks. 1851 VI. 121 Some few returners from folly. 1775 in Stone *Invasion Canada* (1867) 67 Col. Enos, who more immediately commanded the division of returners. 1820 T. L. PEACOCK *Four Ages Poetry* Wks. 1875 III. 334 Mr. Wordsworth, the great leader of the returners to nature. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Aug. 170/1 O marvellous returner from the dim seas of the past.

2. One who or that which gives or brings back.

1691 LOCKE *Raising Value Money* Wks. 1714 II. 84 The Goldsmiths and returners of Money will give more for Bullion to export, than the Mint can give for it to coin. 1829 BATHER *Serm.* II. 65 Be not only placable and forgiving but returners of good for evil. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1197 The returner guiding the canes between the top and delivering rollers.

Retu·rning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb, in various senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2095 The day approcheth of hir retournynge. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 34 In retournynge he demaunded..lycence to departe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cvi. 127 At the retournynge of therle of Derby to Bourdeaux. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. w. Satan* (1578) 29 Repentance, or Returning is the hatred of sin and love of righteousness. 1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 121 A never again returning to the Works and dolorous Felicity of Life. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 32 To visite Venice, in his returning home for Scotland. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 14 They are..asham'd of the returning, which only can make them be esteem'd wise Men. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 135 Being always attended with bad digestions, these returnings, anxieties, &c. are inseparable from a slow fever. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 317 A late returning to ancient opinions. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxii, Neither of these returnings were very pleasant or desirable. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 210 Fair token of happy returning.

2. A return; a backward turn or bend.

1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 44 The returning of the Basso-relievo. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 50 The..Returnings of Angles..are..seen. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. xv. 103 This Labyrinth..had only one Entrance, but innumerable Turnings and Returnings. 1893 SHEDLOCK tr. *Riemann's Dict. Mus.* 810/1 Even trumpets of the 16th century show no returnings, but only winding.

Retu·rning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That comes back or returns, in various senses.

1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Penitent* 92 With a contrite and a returning Heart. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, Hail to the Sun! from whose returning Light [etc.]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 370 He..resolved to cruise for these returning vessels. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* iii, How grateful.. must be your returning health! 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 705 The first faint signs of returning prosperity. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 819 The innermost cylinder [in an intussuscepted bowel] is known as the entering layer and the middle one as the returning layer.

b. Situated on a return.

1776 SEMPLE *Building in Water* 102 The Grooves on the corner Pile, and the Tongue on the next returning Pile.

2. *Returning officer*, the official whose duty it is to conduct or preside at an election, and to report the result to the proper authority.

1729 *Act* 2 *Geo. II*, c. 24 § 2 Every Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff ..or other Person, being returning Officer of any Member to serve in Parliament..shall take..the following Oath. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I, If your Worship has any objection to Crispin Heeltap the cobler's being returning officer? 1818 *Parl. Debates* 644 He objected..to the power given to the returning officers to appoint any number of constables. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vi. 62 An elector might bring actions at law against returning officers for refusing his vote.

3. Elective; having the power to elect.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 354 This right to preside remained in the same burgh during the entire Parliament, that burgh being what is called the returning burgh. 1876 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/2 The Returning Board in Florida is a mixed one, in which the Democrats are understood to have a majority.

4. *Returning sticks*: (see RETURN *sb.* 13 b).

Retu·rnless, *a.* [f. RETURN *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of, not admitting of, a return; that is without return.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIII. 512 All thy Friends, I knew, as well, should make returnlesse ends. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 48 France went down an almost returnless depth of misery and crime. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 46 Through the returnless and thick-branched Forest..they thrid their way. 1875 LOWELL *Under the Old Elm* I. ii, The mould.. whither all that be Vanish returnless.

Hence **Retu·rnlessly** *adv. rare*[−1].

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 238 Elliston at length was utterly, unequivocally, returnlessly ruined.

†Retu·rnment. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RETURN *v.* + -MENT.] = RETURN *sb.*

1606 HEYWOOD *If you know me not* App., Sometimes we yeelded; but like a ramme That makes returnment to redouble strength, Then forc'd them yeeld.

Retu·rn-ti·cket. A railway (or other) ticket which is available for the journey back from, as well as to, the place specified upon it.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I, Going round Ireland, with a return ticket, in a fortnight. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* XXXII, He could get a return-ticket at a third-class fare. 1892 E. RELVES *Homeward Bound* 133 We took second-class return tickets to Kandy.

Retuse (rĭtiū·s), *a.* [ad. L. *retūs-us*, pa. pple. of *retundĕre*: see RETUND *v.* So F. *rétus, rétuse.*] Terminating in a broad or rounded end with a depression in the centre.

a. *Bot.* Of leaves, petals, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Retuse leaf*,..a leaf whose extremity is terminated by an obtuse line. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. (1794) 359 The leaves are retuse. *Ibid.*, The lower leaflets retuse. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 37 Pet. roundish, retuse, with an involute, broad, retuse point. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 331 *Buxus sempervirens*...Leaves ½—1 in., obtuse or retuse.

b. *Ent.* Of parts of insects.

1824 T. SAY in *Jrnl. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* III. II. 298 Eyes elongated, retuse behind the antennæ. 1825 — *Explan. Terms Entom.* 29 *Retuse*, ending in an obtuse sinus, or broad shallow notch; terminated by an obtuse hollow. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxvi. 711 At its base it is truncated in *Sirex*; retuse in most bees.

Retu·seness. *rare*[−1]. [See prec.] Hoarseness.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 396 It [gum Tragacanth] emends..retusenesse of voice and other defluxions.

Retu·sion. *rare*[−0]. [ad. L. type **retūsiō*: cf. RETUSE *a.*] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Retusion*..., a dulling or making blunt.

Retuso-, used as comb. form of RETUSE *a.*

1815 BURROW *Conchol.* 37 *Retuso-umbilicate*; the spire being so much impressed as to seem rather concave than convex. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 790 Shell univalve, covering body entirely above, clypeate or retuso-conical.

Re-twist (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To twist again.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 248 The cost of re-winding and re-twisting..[is] about 5*s.* 1839 — *Dict. Arts* 1115 The throwster re-winds and re-twists it upon the spinning mill. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 286 A second machine to retwist together two threads already twisted separately, thus producing organzine.

Re-ty·pe (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a, 5 c.]

1. *trans.* To typify anew.

1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 215 The father of the faithful and the first Of men was each in Him retyped.

2. To recopy with a typewriter.

1898 MITTON *Bachelor Girl* vi, Once or twice she had to re-type a page.

3. *absol.* To acquire a stock of new type.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 1/1 In re-typing we have made certain alterations which we hope will..be..improvements.

Reu, obs. form of RUE. **Reualing,** obs. Sc. form of REVELLING.

† **Reuall.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **riwell.** (Of obscure origin and meaning; the *ɛ* and *w* may stand for *v.*)

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 106 His cot armour is seyn in mony steid, Ay battaill boun, and riwell ay off reid. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 670 The hall was properly apperrellit...The rufe reulit about in reuall of Reid.

Reuar, Reuart, obs. Sc. ff. RIVER, REVERT *v.* **Reuay:** see REVAY *sb.* **Reubarb(e,** obs. ff. RHUBARB. **Reucht,** obs. Sc. f. ROUGH *a.* **Reue,** obs. f. REAVE *v.* **Reueil(l,** obs. ff. REVEAL *v.* **Reueir,** obs. Sc. f. RIVER *sb.* **Reueis,** obs. f. RAVISH. **Reuel(e,** obs. ff. RAVEL *sb.*[2], REVEL, RIVEL, RULE. **Reuelaic(k,** etc.: see REFLAC. **Reuelat:** see REVELATE *pa. pple.* **Reuelich,** obs. f. RULY *a.* **Reuelin,** obs. f. RAVELIN. **Reuen,** obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*[1] **Reuer(e,** obs. ff. REAVER, RIVER. **Reuere,** var. REAVERY, *Obs.* **Reuery,** var. REVERIE. **Reuesche:** see REVESH *v.* **Reuet,** obs. f. RIVET. **Reufol, -ful,** obs. ff. RUEFUL.

† **Reugle.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *reugle, riugle,* variant of *riule,* etc., RULE.] Rule, discipline; a rule or regulation.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 112 The secund nedefull thing [in battle] is gude reugle, and gude ordynaunce. *Ibid.* 221 By a reugle of the canoun lawe.

Reuhðe, obs. f. RUTH. **Reuin,** obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RIVE *v.* **Reuir(e,** obs. ff. RIVER. **Reuis(s,** obs. ff. RAVISH *v.* **Reuk,** obs. f. ROOK. **Reul,** obs. f. RULE. **Reular,** obs. f. RULER.

Reu·lcerate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cause to ulcerate again. In quots. *fig.*

1601 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Serm. Paules Crosse* 32 Their falles and faultes should not be reulcerated nor reuined after death. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* xix, Lest the gaulled Persians should..re-vlcerate In after-times, their former misery. 1624 — *Sion's Elegies* i. 12 Evills, which my offended God Reulcerates, with his enraged Rod.

Reuilde, obs. f. RIVELLED *a.* **Reule, reulle,** obs. ff. RULE *sb.* and *v.* **Reuli(che, reuly(che,** obs. ff. RULY *a.* **Reulor,** obs. f. RULER. **Reume,** obs. f. REALM, RHEUM. **Reumy,** obs. variant of RHEUMY *a.*

Reu·ndulate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To cause to undulate again.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 129 The bandying Eccho still persecutes with terrible repeated Sounds, meeting fresh Objects to reundulate it. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 168 Spear after spear And line on line reundulating light.

So **Reundula·tion.**

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3057 As the Tube enlarges it self,.. the Circles both of Reundulation and Reverberation become greater.

Reunes, variant of REWNESS, *Obs.*

Reunfo·ld, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To unfold again.

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* I. i, What Power should be of Power to reunfold The Arms of our Affections lock'd so fast?

Reunifica·tion (rī-). [RE- 5 a.] The action of reunifying; a state of reunion.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 619/1 To clasp the discordant facts and establish a reunification. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/3 The division of that kingdom was deplored, and proposals made for its reunification.

So **Reu·nify** *v.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Reunion (rīy·niən). [=F. *réunion* (1549), Sp. *reunion*, It. *riunione*: see RE- 5 a, and UNION.]

1. The action of reuniting or coming together again; the state of being reunited.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 23 The Emperours were euer forwardest to labour a re-union and concurrence of their powers. 1681 tr. *Belon's New Myst. Physick* 28 Which interruption never ceases, but by the Re-union..of all those parts. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* IV, There's no Middle way, I must Expose her to make a Re-union Impracticable. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 401 The re-union to the state, of all the Catholicks of that country. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. iii. 274 The Essenes..rejected the notion of a reunion of the soul with flesh. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 33 Nerve-division has the objection that reunion occurs and the malady returns.

2. The fact of (persons) meeting again after separation.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 144 [We] congratulated each other upon our happy reunion. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. ii, For some minutes the young lovers surrendered themselves to the delight of re-union. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 455 His reunion with his disciples.

3. A meeting or social gathering of persons acquainted with each other, or having some previous link of connexion.

1820 BYRON *Blues* i. 139 'Tis a sort of reunion for Scamp, on the days Of his lecture. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* XXXVII. (1865) IV. 271 The exquisites of the day were..the oracles of coteries, the observed of aristocratic reunions. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* xii. 204 The little reunion was given to Henry and myself, in token of our departure.

attrib. 1842 HOWITT *Rur. Life Germ.* 257 The fitting up of the ball-room and of a re-union room at the right hand end.

b. In this sense freq. in Fr. form *réunion.*

1835 GREVILLE *Diary* 80 (Stanf.), Music is here much in fashion, and there are constant large réunions of amateurs. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Jan. 2/1 At the last Ministerial *réunion* at M. Guizot's. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* viii, All the lions present at Mrs. Newcome's *réunion* that evening.

Hence **Reu·nionism.** (Cf. next.)

1895 *Tablet* 20 Apr. 611/2 To what extent the new Reunionism may..alter the accents of the prelates of the Established Church.

Reu·nionist (rī-). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who desires the reunion of the Anglican with the Roman Catholic Church.

1866 T. N. HARPER *Peace through Truth* Ser. I. p. xcii, The difficulties which beset the Reunionists in their chimerical efforts, multiply. 1896 *Daily News* 1 June 6/7 A definite pronouncement against them, by dashing the hopes of the Re-Unionists to the ground, would widen the breach between the two Churches.

attrib. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 2/1 That the Cardinal and his friends have..inflicted a signal discomfiture on the 'reunionist' party.

Hence **Reunioni·stic** *a.*, aiming at, or desirous of, reunion with Rome.

1867 *Ess. on Reunion* 210 The Bishop of Oxford..quoting in support of his thoroughly Re-unionistic sentiments the remarkable 30th Canon of 1603. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* LVI. 110 The religious and especially—if the word may be allowed—the Reunionistic movements of the age.

Reuni·table (rī-), *a.* [Cf. REUNITE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being reunited.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 14 Having its parts, only forcibly severed by the fretting corrosive, reunitable. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 162 Some composite, divisible, and reunitable substance.

† **Reuni·te,** *pa. pple. Obs.*[-1] [ad. pa. pple. of med.L. *reūnīre*: see next.] Reunited.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* (Roxb.) 140 At Domesday bodyes and sawles shal be revnit certayne.

Reunite (rīyunəi·t], *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *reūnīre*: see RE- and UNITE *v.* Cf. F. *réunir,* Sp. and Pg. *reunir,* It. *reunire.*]

1. *trans.* To unite or bring together again; to join together after separation.

1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. lvi. 211 Hee would..reunite the greatest part of the cuntrey againe to the Roman Empire. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 160 The young tendrils..do re-ioyn and re-vnite the skin of the head which was departed from the bones of the skull. 1682-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 506 It is God that must recollect this Matter, reduce it into a Body again, and re-unite it to its ancient Soul. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. XXX. 795 Who Reunitest all our Hearts within the Bond of Thy Love. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXVI. (1787) II. 586 As they had been divided by prosperity, they were easily re-united by the common hardships. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. ii, She but felt that they were reunited. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* XLVII, Clara could reunite him, turn him once more into a whole..man.

refl. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* (1887) 145 Whatsoever companies shall be afterwards planted within the land ..shall be able to reunite themselves upon any occasion. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. li. (1674) 202 Any thing which..might make the people re-unite themselves with the Nobility. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 168 That the Sap may rise and reunite itself entirely above.

2. *intr.* To come together again and unite.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 97 Believing that their soules..would reunite to the body. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Temple* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 243 In pieces cut, the Viper still did reunite. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* II. 11 Now sand..only hinders the particles of the earth from re-uniting too closely. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 237 Usually, when strained too far, they break, and refuse to re-unite. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 115 There were the fragments of a mighty nation determined to reunite.

Hence **Reuni·ted** *ppl. a.*; **Reuni·tedly** *adv.*; † **Reuni·tement; Reuni·ter; Reuni·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/2 Thrust a needle through both the *revnited partes. 1896 MCKINLEY in *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 7/1 We have demonstrated to the world that we are a re-united people. 1847 WEBSTER, *Re-unitedly,* in a reunited manner. 1611 COTGR., *Reunion,* a reunion, *reunitement, reconcilement. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 176 The grave is the great *Reuniter. *a* 1586 CARTWRIGHT in *Answ. to Cartwright* 86 Your first page had raysed me vnto some hope for the *reuniting of your selfe.. vnto vs. 1673 AYRES (*title*), The Re-uniting of Christianity, or The manner how to rejoin all Christians under one sole Confession of Faith. 1872 RAINY *Lect. Ch. Scot.* I. (1883) 47 A reuniting movement..set in and prevailed. 1883 *Edin. Daily Rev.* 6 June 3/7 Would not this be the happy reuniting of our broken ranks?

Reuni·tion, *rare.* [Cf. prec. and -TION.] The action of reuniting; reunion.

1635 JACKSON *Humiliation Son of God* xvii. 190 The dissolution of Christ's body and soule, and their reunition in glory and immortality. 1693 KNATCHBULL *Annot. N. T.* 93, I believe the Re-surrection of the body, and its reunition with the Soul. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 12 June, He argues for the reunition of the English-speaking peoples.

Reuni·tive, *a. rare*[-1]. [f. as REUNITE *v.* + -IVE.] Causing or marked by reunion.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xiv, A social and reunitive epoch.

Reuolde, obs. pa. t. of REVOLVE *v.*

Reuour, obs. form of REAVER.

Re-u·rge (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To urge again.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. i. 18 Whose arguments..are sufficiently known, and need not here be re-urged. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 248, I re-urged her to make me happy. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. vi, Delvile ..re-urged all his arguments with redoubled hope and spirit. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* XXXIV, In the same low, eager voice..he went on re-urging the same questions as before. 1816 — *Emma* I. ix, He re-urged—she redeclined. 1881 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 246, I hope that you will re-urge..your view.

Re-use (rī|yū·s), *sb.* [RE- 5 a.] Further use; using over again.

1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. XVIII, Add to this the endless destruction during 1800 years from greed, for building,..for re-use as palimpsest-stones. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Metals* 650 The water is pumped up to the stamps again for re-use.

Re-use (rī|yū·z), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To use again.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 304/1 The water is to be re-used for forming the solution. 1865 *Ch. Times* 11 Feb. 96/1 The fittings have been entirely re-used, and the carvings preserved. 1889 HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* 85 He had to rely on his power of re-using well-worn materials.

Reuse, obs. Sc. form of ROOSE *v.*

† **Reusful,** *a. Obs.*[-1] [Cf. next.] Rueful.

c 1250 in *O. E. Misc.* 186 So reusful [*v.r.* reuþful] dede idon neuer non nas.

† **Reu·sie,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 (h)reowsian, 2 reusien, 3 r(e)ous-, reos-. [OE. *hreowsian,* f. *hreow* RUE *sb.*] *intr.* To feel sorrow or penitence.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. ii. 256 Þæt þa heora synna sceoldon hreowsian & dædbote don. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 3 Þa ongann he hreowsian [*Hatton* reowsian]. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark viii. 12 Þa cwæð he reowsiende on his gaste [etc.]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 For heore sunne to beten & to reusien. *c* 1205 LAY. 29477 Þa reousede Gregori,..and þas andsware saide.

† **Reu·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. REUSIE *v.*] Penitence, repentance; pity.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED tr. *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 165 Ðæt he ðurh ða hreowsunga gemete forgiefnesse. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 13 Hiȝ on hæran & on axan hreowsunge [*Hatton* reowsunge] dydon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5563 Þe seȝte ȝife off Haliȝ Gast Iss an rihht god reowwsunnge. 13.. *Song of Prisoner* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 275 Bisech thin sone, that swete thing, That he habbe of us rewsing.

Reuth(e, obs. ff. RUTH. **Reutheful, -les,** obs. ff. RUTHFUL, -LESS.

Reu·tter (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To utter again.

1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. Florence* xi, The truth..Which the actual generations garble, Was re-uttered. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* IV. § 6. 270 He reuttered the sternest enactments of the law.

Reuu, reuwe, obs. ff. RUE. **Reuwele,** obs. f. RULE *v.* **Reuylde,** variant of RIVELLED *a.* **Reuyll,** obs. f. RULE. **Reuyn,** obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*[1], RIVEN. **Reuys,** obs. f. RAVISH. **Reuyue,** obs. f. REVIVE *v.* **Reuze,** variant of ROOSE *v.* **Rev,** obs. f. RUE. **Rev.,** abbrev. for REVEREND.

Reva·ccinate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a. So F. *re-vacciner,* It. *rivaccinare.*] To vaccinate again. Hence **Reva·ccinated** *ppl. a.*

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Pract. Med.* LXXXVII. II. 738 Both of them have lately been revaccinated. 1863 *Manch. Guard.* 6 May, An almost entirely revaccinated population. 1868 SLATON *Hdbk. Vaccination* 273 Recruits..who were incubating smallpox when they were re-vaccinated.

Revaccina·tion (rī-). [RE- 5 a. Cf. prec. and F. *revaccination,* It. *rivaccinazione.*] The action of revaccinating or fact of being revaccinated.

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Pract. Med.* LXXXVII. II. 739 The practice of revaccination is a safe and advisable precaution. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 485 The evidence from foreign armies proves the necessity of careful re-vaccination.

† **Revai·led,** *a. Obs.* [f. REVALE *v.*: cf. REVEAL *sb.*[2]] Having a reveal or reveals.

1637 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 359 For a chest of Miter round and revayled with lapts and pendants to put in the vestments belonging to the Chapell. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 112/2 Revailed, is in the same way of work, but in this the joynts are but champhered, so that it is two edges of the joynt taken off. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 224 Revailed and Pilaster-peers, from 10 to 14 Pounds a pair.

Revale, obs. form of REVEAL *sb.*[2]

† **Reva·le,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 revayle. [ad. OF. *revaler,* f. *re-* RE- + *-valer*; see AVALE, DEVALL, and VAIL *v.*] *trans.* To lower, bring down.

14.. *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 527 The oppynyouns and reasouns..sent to the said councelle of Arras, in revalyng and admullyng the seide grete adversaries demaundes. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 74 Suffre ye not the prelates..to be oppressid, revaled, ne vileyned.

Hence † **Reva·ling** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

14.. *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 524 A pere of

Fraunce. ,shuld have be regente, whiche myghte have bene a grete revaylyng to the noblesse of thys youre realme.

Revalenta (revăle·ntă). [Arbitrary alteration of *ervalenta*, f. *ervum lens* the LENTIL.] A preparation of lentil and barley flour.

1850 URE in *Lancet* 7 June (1851) Advt., Having also examined Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, I find it [etc.]. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. V. 24/1, I remember the first introduction of the Article now called Revalenta. I knew the man who first prepared it and advertized it under the name 'Ervalenta'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 466/1 The so-called invalids' food, which under the names Ervalenta and Revalenta has attained no little celebrity.

Revale·scence. *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *revalesc-ĕre* + -ENCE.] Convalescence.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 301 Would this prove that the patient's revalescence had been independent of the medicines given him?

So **Revale·scent** *a.*, 'beginning to grow well' (Webster, 1864).

Reva·lidate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To validate or confirm anew.

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 13 That his confession vpon torment was voyd in Law and..that his ratification therof at the barre could not reualidate the same. 1895 *Month* Mar. 319 The intrusion was ordinarily revalidated by a formal ceremony of election duly conducted.

Revalley, -ie, obs. forms of REVEILLE.

Revalua·tion. [RE- 5 a: cf. next.] A second or revised valuation.

1611 COTGR., *Rapprecy*, a reualuation, or new price made, of. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 25 The Five Shillings per Ton,..with the Revaluation of those Duties. 1851 DE QUINCEY *Pope* Wks. 1858 IX. 11 In making a revaluation of Pope as regards some of his principal works. 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. B. Div. 376 An alteration in the name of the occupier might require a revaluation of the property.

Reva·lue (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To value anew.

1611 FLORIO, *Rinalere*, to reualue. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 294 If in such a case the Drawer..hath ordered his Acceptant to revalue upon him. 1874 WALFORD *Insurance Cycl.* III. 526 The house property over which the ins[urance] extends is revalued every 7 years.

Reva·mp (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To vamp or patch up again. Hence **Reva·mping** *vbl. sb.*

1859 G. P. MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* 447 The revamping of our own writings,..after an interval so long.., is a dangerous experiment. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 19 Some of them at least fifteen centuries old when revamped.

So **Reva·mp** *sb.*

1881 *Philadelphia Rec.* No. 3418/1 All that has been published is simply a revamp of what came out in the Congressional investigation.

Revar(e, obs. forms of REAVER, RIVER.

Revard, obs. Sc. form of REWARD.

Reva·rnish (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a. So F. *revernir.*] *trans.* To varnish again. Also *fig.*

1851 MOGFORD *Handbk. Preserv. Pict.* (ed. 3) II. 54 To revarnish the picture, take two-thirds of mastic varnish [etc.]. 1863 *Quart. Rev.* Jan. 262 There is no more certain recipe for revarnishing a Liberal reputation that has grown a little rusty. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 295 Imitations in paint and plaster..recently repaired and re-varnished.

Revart, obs. variant of REVERT *v.*

Reva·ry (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To vary again.

1608 SYLVESTER *Spectacles* xlix, Vary, re-vary; tune, and tune againe Thy One same Subject in a sundry Strain.

† **Revay,** *sb. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. next.] Hunting or hawking on the banks of rivers.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1343 With reualing and reuay all the oulk hale, Also rachis can ryn vndir the wod rise.

† **Revay,** *v. Obs.* Forms: reuaye, revay, revey; ryu-, ryvaye. [ad. ONF. *riveier*, OF. *rivoier*, f. *rive* bank.] *intr.* To hunt or hawk along the banks of rivers.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3275 [To] reuaye, and reuelle, and rawnsone the pople. *Ibid.* 3999, I salle neuer ryvaye, ne racches vn-cowpylle At roo ne rayne-dere. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 50 He wold be upp or the day To honte and to revay. *Ibid.* 659 By that the masse was i-seid,..The eorlle hadd i-revayd, And in hys yerd lyythus.

Hence † **Revaying** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) xxiii. 105 When þe Grete Caan will hafe his disporte in ryuaying or huntyng, he may wylde fewle slayne with hawkes..and passe noȝt his chaumbre.

Reve, obs. f. REAVE *v.*, REEVE *sb.*¹ and *sb.*²

Reveal (rĭvī·l), *sb.*¹ *rare.* [f. REVEAL *v.*] A revealing, revelation, disclosure.

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 22 He vtterly disclaimed their superstitious reueales. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 195 In nature the concealment of secret parts is the same in both sexes and the shame of their reveale equall. 1858 BAILEY *Age* 41 Faith her first law, knowledge her last reveal.

Reveal (rĭvī·l), *sb.*² Also 7 revale, 9 revel(e. [f. REVALE *v.* Cf. also REVAILED *a.*] A side of an opening or recess which is at right angles to the face of the work; *esp.* the vertical side of a doorway or window-opening between the door- or window-frame and the arris.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 394/2 Of two other sorts of Moulds..the second is a square with a swelling Frize and revale. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 593 In the clear of the reveals on the outside. 1845 G. PETRIE *Round Towers Irel.* II. iii. 236 The reveal, which divides the outer compound archway, from the inner one. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mech.* § 1384 Any recess in the wall where the two surfaces of the wall and the reveal meet at right angles.

attrib. 1838 *Loudon's Archit. Mag.* V. 580 A variety of other bricks,..such as bat-headers, closers, reveal-headers.

Reveal (rĭvī·l), *v.* Forms: 4–6 reuele, 5 *Sc.* rewele, 5–7 revele; 5 *Sc.* reweil, 6 *Sc.* reu-, reveil(l; 6 rea-, 6–7 reueal(e, reveale, 6– **reveal.** [ad. OF. *reveler* (14th c., mod.F. *révéler*, = Sp. and It. *revelar*, It. *re-*, *rivelare*), or L. *revēlāre*, f. *re-* RE- 2 d + *vēlum* VEIL. See also REVEIL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To disclose, make known (*to* one) in a supernatural manner.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincent*) 378 Bot son in til a vysione reuelit it wes til a matrone. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 18 Myn angel that shall reuele & endyte vnto the the legende that shall be redde. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* c ij b, There it was shewed and reueled to hym that she shold be saued. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 3 Although these two kyndes of reuealing haue ben very rare since the tyme that Christ was reueled. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 4 A matter revealed and prefigured unto Domitian in a dream. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 29 O wherefore was my birth..from some great act Or benefit reveal'd to Abraham's race? 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 236 The plan That truth and mercy had reveal'd to man. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xviii. (1877) 206 The Spirit revealed Divine truth by inspired prophets. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iii. 71 God has revealed the fact that He made the heaven and the earth.

2. To disclose, divulge, make known (*to* one) by discourse or communication.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xi. 2919 Þai walde þar mwmur Reweil til hym. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 43 Reueill gif ȝe rewit that rakles conditioun? 1540 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 266 A mattyer of gret Secresye which I dyde Reaueale. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 8, I will revele what ye so much desire. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 16 A Bishop, who being the Queenes Confessour, was cast into Molda because he would not reueale her confession to her husband. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 383 Did not she..reveal The secret wrested from me? 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* 47 They would not..reveal to me all the Particulars of the Conspiracy. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 15. 6 His attendance gave birth to a passion which he dared not to reveal. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 126 Wolsey has revealed to us fully his own objects in a letter. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vi. 138 Having no character to lose, he could reveal his own practices without a blush.

absol. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 782 But I to enemies reveal'd, and should not. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* III. 167 A dozen boys and girls..crowded round me, questioning,..speculating, revealing in a way which enchanted me.

†b. To betray. *Obs. rare.*

1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 92 A servant of his, by whom.. hee was revealed and there taken and beheaded. 1657 MAY *Life Sat. Puppy* 22 Crying blood, blood! the Villain will reveal us, the Villain will reveal us.

3. To display, show, make clear or visible, exhibit. (Also with complement.)

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxvii. 37 Or Phebus dirknes him Goddis Sone reveild. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 48 Earely, the morrow next, before that day His joyous face did to the world revele. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* (Hunterian Cl.) 26 Our inward loue, let outward deedes reueale it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 432 When the Golden Spring reveals the Year. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 9 If the thin Coan Web her shape reveal. 1781 J. LOGAN in *Scott. Paraph.* ix. 4 Nature's universal frame its Maker's power reveals. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 12 The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal Troas and Ilion's column'd citadel. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i, An infinite love, revealed in the mystery of man. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* 64 The evening light reveals the real landscape, though it may reveal it dimly.

b. *refl.*

1494 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 116 The chamberlaine to see that he reveale himselfe at all tymes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 83 In compleat Glory shee reueal'd her selfe. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 28 Here is Lord Angelo..,Reueale your selfe to him. 1833 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 2 Thy dark eyes open'd not, Nor first reveal'd themselves to English air. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 13 A position where the mechanical conditions of the glacier revealed themselves. 1894 A. MORRISON *M. Hewitt, Investigator* iv, I'll tell you exactly how the thing revealed itself to me.

Revealabi·lity. *rare*⁻⁰. [See next and -ITY.] 'The possibility or capacity of being revealed; revealableness.'

1864 WEBSTER (citing Coleridge; cf. REVELABILITY).

Reveala·ble, *a.* [f. REVEAL *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being revealed.

1672 PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 29 The Blessed Things which God hath prepared..are not revealable, but by his Spirit. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 75 Reverend Paradoxes and reverable (tho' not revealable to the Prophane) Errors of some true Sons of the Church. 1807 COLERIDGE *To a Gentleman* 8 Thou hast dared to tell What may be told, to the understanding mind Revealable. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 347 That Truth which is..the more loved because never wholly revealable.

Hence **Reveala·bleness** (Webster, 1847).

Revealed (rĭvī·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. REVEAL *v.*]

1. Brought to light, disclosed; *esp.* made known by divine or supernatural agency.

1562 WINGET *Last Blast* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 44 The reuelit wyl of God. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. viii. § 13 Scripture teacheth all supernatural revealed truth. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii, Tis wonderd how there can be in God a secret, and a reveal'd will. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i, The whole moral law is as much matter of revealed command, as positive institutions are. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 306 From revealed specimens of the conversation on these occasions, it would appear [etc.]. 1894 MEREDITH *Ld. Ormont* xxx, Her brother Rowsley's revealed human appearance of the stricken man.

b. *Revealed religion* (cf. NATURAL *a.* 4 b).

1719 WELWOOD *Pref. to Rowe's Lucan* p. xlvii, He expresses on all occasions his full persuasion of the truth of Reveal'd Religion. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 122 Therefore revealed religion rejected, proves natural religion disobeyed. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 19 Every one who believes in a revealed religion. 1865 *Ecclesiastic* Aug. 345 Natural and revealed religion bear mutual witness one to the other.

2. *Ent.* Not hidden by other parts.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 330 *Revealed*.., when it [*sc.* the alitrunk] is not so covered, but is equally conspicuous with the Prothorax, or even more so.

Hence **Revea·ledly** *adv. rare.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 139 Here wee beholde as in a glasse: There..our Beholding is reuenledly, and Face to face. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 222 His dispensation of grace, which..he more and more revealedly did discover.

Revea·ler. [f. REVEAL *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which reveals.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 40 b, The lorde of all kingis and reueler of all secretes. 1580 LUPTON *Siuqila* 137 The one halfe..shal be to the Kings use, and the other halfe to the use of the reuealer. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 103 Having no other revealer, nor prompter than the holy Spirit. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (1850) 534 How..this truth may be deduced, I leave to the revealer of revelations. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 276, I must not forget taking Notice of the Revealer of this notable Conspiracy. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 400 Time, the great revealer of secrets, has at last disclosed the manner of his death. 1841 EMERSON *Ess., Over-Soul*, The soul is the perceiver and revealer of truth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 34 Set up the true prophet in their place as the revealer of the future.

Revea·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVEAL *v.*] The action of the verb, in various senses; revelation.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 738 Throw reveling Of him that knawis and wat all thing. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (ROXB.) 154 Thilk Frere..hadde revelings dyvine and consolacionnes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. viii. § 29 For whiche cause the faithful did..maruelously esteme the reuelyng of the Sabbat. 1573 J. BRIDGES *Supremacy Chr. Princes* 1084 The Prophete..had especiall warrant by Gods especial reuealing, so to bidde them. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 108 The Revealing of which to the World was a Secret..derogatory to the pontificial State. 1830 TENNYSON *Madeline* ii, Revealings deep and clear are thine Of wealthy smiles. 1875 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* xviii. 58 These also take their place among the revealings of God to man.

Revea·ling, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That reveals.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* clvi, Revealing day through every cranny spies.

Hence **Revea·lingly** *adv.*

1868 *N. Brit. Rev.* XLIX. 366 There are descriptive patches or belts that lie revealingly on objects like [etc.].

Revea·lment. [f. REVEAL *v.* + -MENT.] The act of revealing; disclosure, revelation.

1584 *Mirr. Mag.* Epist., A Physition..vpon Reuealement may applie a curable Medicine for a hidden Disease. 1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* Pref. a viij, As regardfull of due Concealment as of certainty of Revealment. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* App. II. 287 That Divine..Artifice of Concealment, as well as Revealment. 1750 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) IV. 356 It is yet .. in your power to oblige me greatly, by a thorough revealment. 1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 73 We expect no revealments from the accomplices of the chief offender. 1846 BROWNING *Luria* v, All, their revealment taught us so long since That [etc.]. 1878 MRS BRADDON *Open Verdict* xxx, Mrs. Dulcimer forced him to a revealment of his feelings.

Reve·getate (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *intr.* To vegetate or grow again. Hence **Reve·getating** *ppl. a.* and **Revegeta·tion.**

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 33 Whole tracts of them may be destroyed without their revegetating. 1804 *Something Odd* II. 124 When revegetating Nature invites us to enjoy her endless charms. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 960 The drill-harrows or grubber will be found necessary to prevent a re-vegetation of the weeds.

Reve·hent, *a.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *revehĕre*: cf. DEVEHENT *a.*] Conveying back.

1876 SHARPEY *Quain's Elem. Anat.* II. 163 The blood gets into the commencing branches of the veins or revehent vessels.

† **Revei·l,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 reuaile, reueyle, 5–6 reueile, 7 reveil. [var. of REVEAL *v.*, with the second element assimilated to VEIL *v.*] *trans.* To reveal, disclose.

1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 69 God shall reuaile vnto your Highnes moch more of theyr subtyll imaginations. 1555 HARPSFIELD in *Bonner's Homilies* 45 Fleshe and bloude hath not this reueiled and opened vnto the. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 281 Feare of his Fathers displeasure [would not let him] reueyle it to any secrete friend. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 9 It is plainly.. reveiled. *Ibid.* 36 His old..way of reveiling himself. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 16. 292 This Philosophy of Pythagoras [was] first divinely delivered or reveiled by the gods.

Reveil, réveil, variants of next. *rare.*

Smart and some later Dicts. recognize the pronunciation (rĭvē·l) or (rĭve·l) for *reveille.*

1830 MANGAN *Poems* (1903) 284 The reveil-call which on Fame's deep drum Time's Hand sent for some lost hero of the Past. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 31 Next morning at five the *réveil* sounded.

Reveille (rĭvă·lyē). Forms: *α.* 7 (9) revelly, revalley, 8 revallie, 8–9 revalle. *β.* 7– reveille, 9 réveille, réveillé, reveillé, 9 re-, réveillée. [ad. F. *réveillez*, imper. pl. of *réveiller* to awaken, f. *re-* RE- + *veiller* :—L. *vigilāre* to keep watch.] A morning signal given to soldiers, usually by beat of drum or by bugle, to waken them and notify that it is time to rise.

The usual military pronunciation is (rĭ've·li); in the U.S. service (revĕl').

α. 1644 in T. C. Hine *Nottingham* (1876) App., After the houre of nyne of the clock at night,..untill the Revelly hath beaten the next morninge. 1696 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 59 Revalley, is to let them know when it is time to rise in the Morning, and attend on their Duty. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xii. 87 Soon after hearing the Drums beat the Revallie, all began to rouse their Spirits. 1778 Tickell & Sheridan *Camp* i. i, He'll mow you down a regiment of beards in the beating a revally. 1892 Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads* 66 At half-past five's Revelly, an' our tents they down must come. 1899 Neil Munro *Gilian* 78 It was sweet to hear the drums beat revally under the vines.

β. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* II. iii. 33 Now the Drums, the Camp's low Thunder, make War's thick united Noise from every Guard; Though they Reveillees scorn, whom grief does wake. 1700 Dryden *Secular Masque* 63 Sound a Reveille, Sound, Sound, The Warrior God is come. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) X x 2 *Battre à Diane*, to beat a reveille on the drum, as at day-break. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* i. xxxii, While our slumbrous spells assail ye, Dream not .. Bugles here shall sound reveillé. 1816 — *Old Mort.* xxxv, The hoarse voice of men, and the wild sound of the trumpets blowing the réveillé. 1842 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 434 A bivouac..and the reveillé are things to make an impression upon one for evermore. 1896 Baden-Powell *Matabele Campaign* ix, That night reveillé was whispered at 11.30. It was a curious time for reveillé, and utterly puzzled our cook.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1775 *Amer. Archives* Ser. iv. (1846) IV. 224 The enemy.., this morning, after reveille beating, crossed the bridge. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 313/1 Not much attention on the part of some companies seemed to be paid to reveille roll-call.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1651 Davenant *Gondibert* III. v. 1 So soon Love beats Revellies in her Breast. 1818 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* II. xxiv. 384 They sometimes beat such a reveille, that only good sleepers can rest for them. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxviii, All the bugle breezes blew Reveillée to the breaking morn. 1862 Christina Rossetti *Goblin Market* (1884) 25 'Up,..Up,' called the watchman lark In his clear réveillée.

So ‖ **Reveil'lez.** *rare.*

17.. *Comforts of Wooing* 62 in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1813) II. 97 Next morning, come the Fidlers, and scrape him a wicked *Reveillez*. 1840 J. B. Fraser *Koordistan* I. viii. 231 This is followed by the lively beat of the 'reveillez' from the Sepoys' quarter.

†**Reveille-matin.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [F. *réveille-matin* alarm-clock, etc.] An awakening.

a 1617 Sir D. Carleton in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1813) II. 97 They were lodged in the Councill Chamber, where the King gave them a Reveille Matin before they were up.

Reveir, obs. form of River.

Revel (re·vĕl), *sb.*^{1} Forms: 4–7 reuel (4 -ele, 5 -eyl, 6 -il), 5–7 reuell (5 -elle, -yll), revell(e, 6 -yll, ravelle), 4– revel. [a. OF. *revel* (*reviel*, *rivel*, etc.), verbal sb. f. *reveler*: see Revel *v.*^{1} The development of sense in OF. is 'rebellion, tumult, disturbance, noisy mirth'.]

1. Riotous or noisy mirth or merry-making.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 538 He made a fare on þat fest.. With much reuel & ryche of þe rounde table. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 273 þis..Assuerus..made greet revel and feste to his princes. *c* 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* 268 Reuelle amanges þame was full ryfe...There was revelle, gamene, and playe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 448 Ladyes and maydenes carolinge and daunsinge, and the moste reuell and disport that myght be made. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1570) 156 Eate we and drinke we..With reuell without measure as long as we may. 1541 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* III. i. 127 b, Whan we couple..vnto sober vertue, reuell and dronkennes. 1621 S. Ward *Happiness Pract.* (1627) 44 Lest if wee play reuell and ryot by it, the Candlesticke be remoued, and the light put out. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* i. ii, He was ..Sore given to revel and ungodly glee. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xxii. v, The brief night goes In babble and revel and wine. 1887 Hall Caine *Son Hagar* II. xvi, That night there was high revel at the Ghyll.

2. An occasion or course of merry-making or noisy festivity, with dancing, games, masking, acting, or other forms of lively entertainment.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1953 And alle merþe þat any man euer miȝt deuise; and alle realiteueles. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 442 For-thi I rede 3ou riche reueles whan ȝe maketh For to solace 3oure soules suche ministrales to haue. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* k vj b, In those dayes..were holden grete festes and reueyls. 1540 J. Heywood *Four P. P.* D j, Now marke for here beginneth the reuel. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 179 [Two] men going to the Coorte to sett up frames for the seide Revells. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 These vnrulye reuels,.. thee sea king Neptun awaked. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* iv. iii, A wedding without revels is not seemly. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 782 Faerie Elves, Whose midnight Revels..some belated Peasant sees. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* v. 46 Daphnis did rites to Bacchus first ordain; And holy Revels for his reeling Train. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XII. 4 Here the gay Morn.. keeps her revels with the dancing Hours. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 208 Life was to her a perpetual revel; it was one long lord mayor's day. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 69 Making thy rites a revel and a show. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 187 Wilt thou, to introduce us to the revel, Assume the part of wizard or of devil?

transf. 1892 *Daily News* 30 April 2/2 It is indeed a revel of colour, almost daring in its richness and brilliancy.

b. *spec.* A parish festival or feast; a fair.

App. limited to the south-western counties.

1478 *Churchw. Accts., Croscombe* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 7 Of the Kyng's revell of thes yere past xiii^{s}. j^{d}. wherof was stole away ij^{s}. vij^{d}. 1504–5 *Ibid.* 27 Presentyd in of the King revyll. *c* 1550 *Disc. Com.-weal Eng.* (1893) 16 Enterludes, maye games, wakes, ravelles, wagers at shooting. 1613–16 [see 4]. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 433 Neither trade, nor agriculture, nor religion would sustain any loss, by thus employing..three [days] more at every parish-wake, feast, or revel. 1806 Bowles *Banwell Hill* III. 276 William passed along, And careless hummed a desultory song, Bound to St. Ives' revel. 1899 Baring-Gould *Vicar of Morwenstow* vii, It was on the parish feast-day or 'revel' as the inhabitants of the parish called it.

c. *Master of the Revels*, a person (permanently or temporarily) appointed to organize or lead revels, esp. in the Royal Household or the Inns of Court. Also *the Revels*, a former office in the Royal Household; *Children of the Revels* (quot. 1664). Now only *Hist.*

1530 Palsgr. 243/2 Mayster of the revelles, *facteur*. 1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 5 The Revelles togethers with the Tentes and Toylles was made an office. 1664 Flecknoe *Love's Kingd., Eng. Stage* Gv, The Theatre ..of the Children of the Chappel [was] converted to the use of the Children of the Revels. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1170/4 Charles Killegrew Esq.; now Master of the Revels. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Master of the Revels*,..who in the Inns of Court is some young Student chosen for that Purpose. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The officer who has the direction..of the revels at court, is called the master of the revels. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* xxvi. 227 Slingsby, ..who is not merely lord of misrule in his school, but master of the revels to the village. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 429/2 In the royal household..the master of the revels was a permanent officer. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 89/1 A master of the revels was appointed, commonly designated Lord of Misrule.

†**3.** Riot, disturbance. *Obs. rare.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 50 Ther is gret noyse of this revell that was don in Suffolk be Yelverton and Jeney. 1465 *Ibid.* 201 Ric. Calle hath told you what revell ther was by the Bayllyf of Coshay and his felaw uppon your men that shold have servyd the replevyn.

4. *attrib.*, as *revel-coil*, *-cup*, *dash*, *day*, *-gaiety*, *master*, *night*, *rex*, *-shout*. Also Revel-rout.

1630 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Wks.* (Nares), To dance, sing, spout, and to keepe *revell-coyles. 1653 Bp. Webbe *Pract. Quiet.* 210 He maketh all unquiet persons to keep revell quoile, like the two Gergasens. 1873 Symonds *Gk. Poets* xi. 350 Withered crowns and *revel-cups are laid upon the shrine of Lais. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* vii, Out with your blades,..Have a flurt and a crash, now play *reuell dash. 1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. ii, Those buskins hee had got..For dancing best vpon the *Reuell day. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 358 ₱ 2 The best Man that I know of for heightening the *Revel-Gayety of a Company. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 151/1 This Lord of Misrule, or *revel-master, was sometimes termed a Christmas prince. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, 'I have sworn,' said Henry, 'that this shall be no *revel night in my house.' 1566 Studley *Agamemnon* v. i, Within a *reuell rexe is kept, as sore as euer was. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 89 A Nation and people whose fashion and ordinary custome was to keepe reuell rex. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I. xvii, With *revel-shout, and triumph-song.

¶ In the following quotation *reuell* is an error for *releve* = Fr. *relevée* 'rising up'.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 109 Atte the day of her Reuell and purificacion, that she shulde be cheiissbed, she lete it be do simply withoute gret noye.

†**Re·vel,** *sb.*^{2} *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] 'A severe blow; often applied to a back stroke' (Jam.).

1603 *Philotus* cxxxiv, With my Neiues I sall the nauell; Auld custrone Carle, tak thair a reuell, Than do as I command.

Revel, variant of Reveal *sb.*^{2}

Revel (re·vĕl), *v.*^{1} Forms: 4–6 reuel(e, 5–7 reuell(e; 4 revelen, 5–7 revell(e, 5– revel. [a. OF. *reveler* to rebel, raise tumult, make noise, etc. :–L. *rebellāre* to Rebel.]

1. *intr.* To make merry; to indulge in pastime or festivities; to take part in a revel.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 133 þis day as leef we may be liht..To Reuele with þise buyides briht. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 93 Whan that he seth the lusti knyhtes Revelen, wher these wommen are. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 2396 He kan..Maisterly revel and Daunce, Pipe and floyte lustely. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 1078 In chambre revelyng all the lordes, Unto morne that it was daye. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 84 b, These lusty maskers daunced and reuelled..at the Emperors request. 1586 A. Day *Engl. Secretary* II. (1625) 12 The hall was full of all sorts of people revelling, playing, and occupyed in pastime. 1602 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 116 See, Antony that Reuels long a-nights Is notwithstanding vp. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 765 Here Love his golden shafts imploies,..Reigns here and revels. 1719 Young *Revenge* IV. i, It will cut my poor heart thro' and thro' To see those revel on your sacred tomb. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* 193 The Patrician Ladies, who lately had reveled amidst the Spoils of a subjected World, now begged before their own Doors. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* II. 111 Here, then, they revelled and reposed after their hungry and weary travel. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 233 It was suspected that Walker had laid up..a secret store of food, and was revelling in private. *fig.* 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* IV. cxcii, Loud rung the Ruin, and with boistrous fear Strait revel'd in the Queen's amazed ear. 1699 Pomfret *Love triumphant over Reason*, No strong passion revels in my breast. 1787 Burns *Tam Samson's Elegy* iii, By their nose the tears will revel, Like ony bead.

b. So *to revel it.* Now *arch.*

1580 *2nd & 3rd Blast of Retrait from Plaies* in Hazl. *Eng. Drama* (1869) 119 The people disperse them selues in Theaters, the whole multitude reuel it out at stages. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* v, Go revel it, Till I and Friar Bacon talk awhile. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 435 Thus they revell it all night, till morning. 1679 *Obs. on Dutch Wars* 14 A parcel of Brewers, Draymen, and Coblers revell'd it upon the sweat of our Brows. 1772 *B'ham Counterfeit* I. 177 The husband may revel it with his mistress, and the wife with her gallant. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxxvi, Thou must needs leave duty, and decency,..to revel it gaily with the wild and with the wicked.

c. To enjoy oneself greatly, to take intense pleasure or delight, *in* something.

1754 Gray *Poesy* 80 Alike..the pomp of tyrant Pow'r, And coward Vice, that revels in her chains. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1819) 307 Maggots revel in putrefaction. 1821 Byron *Sardanap.* II. i, To the delighted west, which revels in Its hues of dying glory. 1884 J. Gilmour *Mongols* 139 The government in carrying out the extreme penalty of the law..deliberately revels in ingenious cruelty.

2. *trans.* **a.** To spend or waste (time) in revelry.

1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* IV. iii, An age of pleasures, revell'd out, comes home At last, and ends in sorrow. 1691 Dryden *King Arthur* IV. i, The ringlets round her trunk declare her guilty Of many midnight-sabbaths revelled here.

b. To squander (money) in revelling.

1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xvii, If gold he gave, in one wild day I revell'd thrice the sum away.

†**3.** To drive *out* by revelling. *Obs.*

a 1652 Brome *Queenes Exch.* II. i, Let work no more be thought on, We will revel it out Of remembrance.

†**Reve·l,** *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Also 7 revell, reuell. [ad. L. *revell-ĕre*, f. *re-* Re- + *vellĕre* to pull.]

1. *trans.* To draw back (humours or blood) from some part of the system.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 43/2 It then revelleth and drawethe backe agayne those humors which concurre towardes the Eyes. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* 169 ₱ 232 Unlesse the confluent bloud, avelling the pleura,..be revelled by a large effusion of bloud. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compil.* xix. 699 There is more of vicious Humours than can be revelled by the Bath toward the Skin. 1752 Dale tr. *Freind's Emmenologia* xi. 121 By opening a vein in the arm, since some part is revelled upwards, the Uterine passages are indeed freed from Pressure.

absol. 1620 Barrough *Meth. Physick* v. ix. (1639) 284 In all members of the body, whether you intend to revell, that is, to draw back againe another way [etc.]. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compil.* xix. 809 We must revel, if the humours run whither they should not.

2. To pull out (a weapon) from a wound.

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* xiii. (1626) 265 His brest.. The deadly sword, where it could enter, bor'd. Nor could his strength the fixed steele reuell.

Hence †**Reve·lling** *ppl. a.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compil.* xi. 379 Vomitories are very profitable, as being a greatly revelling medicine.

Revel, variant of Rivel *v.*, to wrinkle, etc.

Revelabi·lity. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *revelāre*: cf. Revealable *a.*] Capability of being revealed.

a 1834 Coleridge *Church & State* (1839) 295 The antecedent credibility (may we not add even the revelability?) of the Articles in question.

Revelaik: see Replac.

Reve-land: see Reeve *sb.*^{1} 3.

†**Revelate,** *v. Obs.* Also as *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* [ad. ppl. stem of L. *revelāre*.] To reveal.

1514 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 102 He graunttide that mony tymes he revelate my lords secretts unto the said busshop. *a* 1533 Frith *Answ. More* (1548) A vij, Abraham ..sawe it in faith and had..all those thinges..playnely Reuelated vnto hym. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* III. 450 We haif siclike exempill reuelat, Of Iust Ioseph.

Revelation (revĕlē·ʃən). Forms: 4–6 reuelacion (4 -ciun, -cyun, 4–5 -cioun, 5–6 -cyon, 6–7 -tion); 6 reuealation; 4–5 revelacio(u)n (6 -cyon); 5– revelation. [a. OF. *revelaciun*, *-cion*, *-tion* (mod.F. *révélation*), = Sp. *revelacion*, It. *re-*, *rivelazione*, or ad. L. *revēlātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *revēlāre* to Reveal.]

1. The disclosure or communication of knowledge to man by a divine or supernatural agency.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 441 þys ys clepyd reuelacyun, To shewe byfore what ys to doun. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxxviii. 19 When..þou spak in visyon, þat is, in pryue reuelacioun til prophetis. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 277 Metodre seith to this matiere, As he be revelacion It hadde upon avision. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 343 Seynte Iohn Baptiste schewede his hedde by reuelacion to ij. monkes. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cxcii. 195 Whan he..hadde vnderstandynge of the dethe of this Edwynne, by reuelacyon or otherwyse. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 55 b, He sayd, how he had all thinges shewed him by revelation. 1620 B. Jonson *Alch.* III. ii, A man, by reuelation, That hath a competent knowledge of the truth. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 75 The Gift of Revelation..seems to have been continued no longer than till the whole New Testament was revealed. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. v. § 4 Divine Revelation must be confirmed by some divine and supernatural Appearances. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 421 The object of revelation is to influence human conduct in this life. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 692/1 A distinction has frequently been taken between the law of nature and revelation, to which we cannot assent. 1892 J. Tait *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) p. v, On the supposition of an eternal universe, science would necessarily antagonize Revelation.

†**b.** A source of enlightenment. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 33 Liȝt and reuelacioun of heþen men, & glorie to þi puple israel.

2. An instance of such communication of knowledge to man; something disclosed or made known by divine or supernatural means.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 366 For prestes of þe temple telle þis, That Dremes bene the reuelaciouns Of Goddes. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 77 Þanne Cristen men..hadde a revelaciouu and a schewynge of God þat þe grettere bones were þe fischeres bones. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 100 To seint Joon..it was bodun also, that privy revelacion to writun in his book. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* xv. 53 The prophecye of the deuyll may be knowen fro reuelacyons of

god. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 The seruaunt of god Moyses had moost hye reuelacyons & visyons. *a* 1598 Rollock *Passion* (1616) 418 Away with these fantasticke reuelations of the Anabaptistes. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 168 A good Monk, having had in the Night-time a Revelation, that the Body was in the top of the Hill, went [etc.]. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 60 Magic ..was not a revelation from hell, made at once to mankind. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 205 Six legislators .. have announced to mankind the six successive revelations of various rites. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 332 His revelations destroy their credit by running into detail. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 86 If anything human lies without the scope of a revelation to man, that revelation cannot be final.

b. A striking disclosure of something previously unknown or not realized.

1862 Spencer *First Princ.* I. i. § 5 (1875) 20 Be there or be there not any other revelation, we have a veritable revelation in Science. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* vii. 294 The daily life of every one of us is a perpetual revelation of his inner self. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 812/1 The exquisite revelation of tree systems which stripped boughs give.

3. *The Revelation* (*of St. John*), the last book of the New Testament; the Apocalypse.

c 1400 *Wycliffite Bible* (1851) IV. 681/1 Heere endith the Apocalips, or Reuelacioun of Seynt Joon the euangelist. 1535 Coverdale *Rev.* (heading), The summe of the Reuelacion. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 36 b, They call the Bishop of Rome..the whore of Babilon, described in the Revelation. *c* 1585 R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 43 In the Reuelation, the twelue Apostles are called the twelue foundations. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Wks.* (1687) 49 What Scriptures call The Revelation, is most mystical. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Rev. i. 1 It is eminently call'd the Revelation. 1833 Cruse tr. *Eusebius* v. viii. 188 These are what he states respecting the Revelation. 1846 Tennyson in *Mem.* I. 238 There was no more sea, says St. John in Revelation.

b. So in pl., *the Revelations.*

1656 A. Wright *Five Serm.* 211 Many prophesies are to be fulfilled.., among which that in the Revelations is one. 1680 Dodwell *Two Lett.* (1691) 81 The scandalous, licentious person is like the Dragon in the Revelations. 1755 Amory *Mem.* (1769) I. 28 As St. John..expresses it in the third chapter of the Revelations. 1806 Southey in *Life* (1850) III. 34 Reading the Revelations..was my favourite part of the Christian religion. *a* 1871 De Morgan *Budget Parad.* (1872) 358 For myself,..I am the first Beast in the Revelations.

c. Pl., without article. Also *Book of Revelations.*

1691 Sir T. P. Blount *Ess.* 15 The Rhemists in their Annotations upon Revelations the 14th. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* ii. Wks. 1716 III. 106, I have heard a little Domine or Curate..tell the People from Revelations. 1818 T. L. Peacock *Nightmare Abbey* i, He would condole with Mr. Glowry, ..quote Revelations with Mr. Toobad. 1842 R. I. Wilberforce *Rutilius & Lucius* 81 In..the book of Revelations, they are called the angels of the Churches. 1885 L. Oliphant *Haifa* (1887) 313 They profess to find it clearly indicated in Ezekiel, Daniel, Revelations.., that [etc.].

transf. 1898 Sir G. Parker *Battle of the Strong* x, He saw..the gracious figure of a girl; and a book of revelations was opened and begun.

d. Applied to other works of a similar kind.

1727-38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Apocalypse,* Porphyry .. makes mention of the Apocalypses or revelations of Zoroaster, Zostrian,..&c. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 546/2 The apocryphal books of the New Testament are..several spurious gospels, Acts of the Apostles, and Revelations. 1845 Kitto *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* (1849) II. 628/1 We shall first treat of the apocryphal revelations no longer extant. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 179/2 A fragment of the apocryphal Revelations of St. Bartholomew.

4. Disclosure of facts made by a person; exposure of something previously disguised or concealed.

? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 989 He made revelation unto me, That he knewe all your pryvyte. *c* 1531 in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* 62 (*title*), The Revelation of Antechriste. 1863 Morrin (*title*), Record Revelations: a letter..on the Public Records of Ireland. 1880 McCarthy *Own Time* lx. IV. 326 This astounding revelation excited alarm and anger.

5. *attrib.*, as *revelation-discovery*; † **revelation-day**, the Day of Judgement; † **revelation-gate** (?).

14.. *Rule Syon Monast.* xiii. in *Collect. Topogr.* I. (1834) 31 The keper of the grates, the keper of the revelacion gate, the keper of the cloyster and dortour dores. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 270 As I beleive on Revelation Day will appeare in civill History. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 19 Meer natural reason..not excited by Revelation-discovery.

Hence **Revela·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to revelation; **Revela·tioner.**

1701 Beverley *Apoc. Question* 25, I will now give the Schematic History of the Beast, in the Revelational Prophecy. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* IV. vi. 467 It seems.. unnecessary to discuss the precise relation of different Revelational Codes to Utilitarianism. 1892 Horton *Revelation & Bible* vii. 193 The notion of all the writings..in our Hebrew Canon being a Revelation, or even of a revelational character, is quite arbitrary. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 134/2 Some of the revelationers insinuate distinctly enough that the great Chancellor was no more mistaken in that matter.

Revela·tionist. [f. Revelation + -ist. So F. *révélationiste.*]

1. One who makes a revelation; *esp.* the author of the Apocalypse.

1657 J. Watts *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 111 The Revelationist joyns them both together saying, He hath made us Kings and Priests. 1865 tr. *Strauss' Life Jesus* I. II. xiii. 92 The Revelationist sees in Jerusalem the central point of the millennial Kingdom of Christ. 1883 J. Parker *Apost. Life* II. 206 Athens had to climb its Mount Zion foot by foot..; but the Christian revelationist came down upon it from the clouds.

2. One who believes in revelation.

1888 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 272/2 Matter for contention between evolutionists and revelationists.

Revela·tive, *a.* [f. as Revelate *v.* + -ive.] Conveying a revelation.

1864 W. Russell *Eccent. Personages* I. 73 There were flashes nevertheless revelative of a high and generous, if erratic disposition. 1887 *Lit. World* 25 Mar. 275/2 The subject is of such a nature, that somehow it becomes more luminous and revelative.

Revelator (revēlē·tə1). [a. late L. *revelātor.* So F. *révélateur,* Sp. and Pg. *revelador,* It. *re-, rivelatore.*] One who or that which makes a revelation; a revealer.

1849 Whittier *Prose Wks.* (1889) I. 142 Nay,..it should rather..call to mind what the Revelator hath said of the Holy City. 1875 Grindon *Life* i. 9 Light is the great and universal Revelator. 1884 Hawels *Mus. Life* II. 420 Mendelssohn has been to me..a revelator of the beautiful.

Re·velatory, *a.* [f. as Revelate *v.* + -ory.] Serving to reveal; yielding a revelation.

1882 *19th Century* May 711 The poetry of Buddhism.. centres round the noble figure of its founder, instinct with the supernatural, revelatory of the unseen. 1884 J. W. Reynolds *Myst. Univ.* vi. 229 The predictions are by a revelatory supernatural power.

Revel-bread: see Ravel bread.

† **Revelicion,** ? for Revolution, debate.

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 234 Also another inquerry howe ys patorne of the seyd chyrche; and thys is leke to come in revelicion but yf ther be gret labore mad to morowe be tymys.

Revelin, obs. form of Ravelin.

Reveling, variant of Riveling.

† **Revell,** obs. variant of Reveal *v.*

c 1560 in H. Hall *Eliz. Soc.* (1887) 254 Whar as you say you will kepe ye burde in your breste saiffe and [the] othe that you have sworne never to revelle nor breake. 1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* v. 14 Looke what newes the post hathe not to tell, they dare supplie, and to the world revell.

Reve·llent, *sb. Med.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 9 **-ant.** [See next.] A revulsive agent.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 330 Straightness of the passages of the brain,..it's cured, if from vapours, by..repellents, revellents, and discutients. 1754 Smellie *Midwifery* II. 35, I thought proper to abstain from revellents. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 38 The erythematic inflammation..proves often useful as a revellant. *Ibid.* III. 493 Hence the plant has a claim to be considered as an active promoter of absorption as well as a revellent.

Reve·llent, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *revellent-, revellens,* pres. pple. of *revellĕre*: see Revel *v.*2] Drawing or pulling back; revulsive.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 239 Sudden chills on the surface are possessed of a revellent power. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 25 Human associations, like natural bodies, must be held together by attractive forces stronger than the revellent.

Reveller (re·vĕlə1). Also 4 reuelour, 5 reuelowre, 7 -our; 6-7 reuel(l)er; 6 revellar. [f. Revel *v.*1 + -er1.]

1. One who takes part in a revel, merry-making, or festivity; one who is given to revelling, or leads a disorderly life.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* Prol. 453 My foul the housbonde was a reuelour, This is to seyn, he hadde a paramour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/2 Reuelowre. 1530 Palsgr. 262/2 Revellar, *carellevr.* *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 80 b, These maskers and reuellers them disuisered, shewinge them what persons thei were. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Thee father almighty..Mewed vp theese reuelers. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. vi. 61 He is call'd The Britaine Reueller. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 33 The barbarous dissonance Of Bacchus and his Revellers. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 678 For other ends they shine, Than to light revellers from shame to shame. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xvii, The jokes and laughter of the revellers. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. ii, They were now passing by the stunted trees, under which sat several revellers. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. v. 98 The revellers start and separate.

2. One who delights *in* something.

1860 Warter *Sea-Board* II. 205 Finding me..a reveller in the exquisite scenery.

Revelling (re·vĕlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Revel *v.*1 + -ing1.] Riotous or disorderly merry-making or festivity; a revel; also, great delight or joy.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1343 With reualing and reuay all the oulk hale. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. 284 There they casten to slee the kyng in here reuelyng. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 694 All that els pertaines to reveling. 1606 Dekker *7 Deadly Sinnes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 67 What a weeke of Sinfull Reueling hath heere bin. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 651 As the Court grew burthensome even in time of Peace by Princely Revellings. 1751 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 75 His Brother Thomas, ..who from following Revellings and Hurlings became a Methodist Preacher. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. vi, The young scholar in the revelling of his enthusiasm.

attrib. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* 1075, I thinke it was the diuels reuelling night. 1652 Collinges *Caveat* (1653) iii. 17 It..was revelling time, the time for drinking.

Re·velling, *ppl. a.* [-ing2.] That revels.

c 1475 *Lerne or be Lewde* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 10 [Be not] To Riotous, to Revelyng, ne Rage nat to muche. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 42 Youth and health, and a revelling flow of blood and spirits. 1816 Hollar *Dance of Death* 2 Holbein..was given to wine and revelling company. 1892 Ld. Lytton *King Poppy* vii. 53 Thro' its roses, and its revelling leaves.

Re·velment, *rare.* [f. Revel *sb.*1 + -ment.] The act of revelling; revelry.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 397 His school-boy tricks, his college revelment 1877 'H. A. Page' *De Quincey* I. v. 90 These dreams..yield themselves to pure revelment among shadows of the fancy.

Re·velous, *a. rare.* Also 6 reuellous. [a. OF. *revelous, -eus,* etc.: see Revel *sb.*1 and -ous.] Given to or marked by revelling.

c 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 4 A wyf he hadde of excellent beautee And compaignable and reuelous was she. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 66 By your reuellous rydyng on euery royle. 1804 Struthers *Poor Man's Sabbath* Poet. Wks. 1850 I. 48 A day of reveious dissipation.

Re·vel-rout. Now *arch.* or *Obs.* [f. Revel *sb.*1 + Rout *sb.*]

1. Uproarious revelry; boisterous merriment. Frequently with vbs. *to keep, make,* or *play.*

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. i, Sometime Dauy Diceplayer ..Keepeth reuell route as long as it will last. 1591 Spenser *Ml. Hubberd* 558 Then made they reuell route and goodly glee. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IV. xvi. (1614) 430 After all this reuel-rout they demaund againe of the Demoniake, if the God be appeased. 1619 Fletcher *Mons. Thomas* v. viii, There is a strange thing like a gentlewoman..Plays revel-rout among us. *a* 1680 Charnock *Sinfulness & Cure of Th.* Wks. (1849) 148 Revel-rout is usual where there is a negligent government. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistr.* 266 With boist'rous revel rout and wild uproar.

b. An occasion of revelling; a revel.

a 1652 Brome *Queenes Exch.* II. ii, Then who shall daunce The hobby horse at our next Revel rout? · 1713 Rowe *Jane Shore* I. i, My Brother..Is gone to his Account, For this, his Minion, The Revel-rout is done.

2. A crowd or party of revellers. *rare.*

? 1655 *Frier & Boy* II. (Nares), Ay, that we will, we'll break your spell, Reply'd the revel-rout. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvii, 'Our monarch has abdicated sooner than usual this night,' said one of the revel rout.

Revelry (re·vĕlri). Also 4, 7 reuelrie, 6 reuellrie. [f. Revel *sb.* + -ry.] The act of revelling, merry-making; boisterous gaiety or mirth; also *transf.*, joyous song.

14.. *Chaucer's Reeve's T.* 4003 (Lansd. MS.), Oonely for her mirþe and reuelrie Vppon þe wardeine besely þei crie. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 183 Meane time, forget this new-falne dignitie, And fall into our Rusticke Reuelrie. 1634 Milton *Comus* 103 Mean while welcom Joy, and Feast, Midnight shout, and revelry. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 1673 The fairy people throng, In various game, and revelry, to pass The summer-night. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 79 Revelry, and dance, and show, Suffer a syncope. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. ii, The lark sent down her revelry. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xvi, A something in the midst of their revelry and riot that chilled and haunted them. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 34 There is no drunken revelry in Sparta.

Reven, obs. form of Raven *sb.*1; Riven.

† **Revenant**1. *Obs. rare* —1. [a. OF. *revenant,* f. as next.] That which is pleasing.

c 1440 *Partonope* 3125 Where he fonde alle such semblaunt As he was wont and alle reuenaunt.

‖ **Revenant**2 (rə·vənan). [F., pres. pple. of *revenir* to return.]

1. One who returns from the dead; a ghost.

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxiv, Nor of taking the fatal leap, had my revenant the slightest recollection. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxix. 411 *note,* Lazarus, as a *revenant,* is often used by the religious romance-writers of the middle ages as a vehicle for their conceptions of the lower world. 1880 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* II. xiii. 274 The yellow glamour of the sunset..clothed in transparent radiance this shadowy revenant from the tomb.

transf. 1864 Lowell *Study Windows, Gt. Public Charac.,* The Opposition to which he belonged [was] a helpless *revenant* from the dead and buried Colonial past.

2. One who returns to a place.

1886 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Paston Carew* viii, They would not visit this undesirable revenant with his insolent wealth and discreditable origin. 1895 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 4/7 The undergraduates, our fogey revenant observes, look much as they did.., in outward aspect.

Reve·nd (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To vend or sell again. Hence **Reve·nder**; **Reve·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 186 The residue to be revended to other nations. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* iv, There is no chance of getting rid of this latter speculation by revending. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 52 That palace-step ..Now serves re-venders to display their wate.

† **Reve·ndicate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [variant of Revindicate, after F. *revendiquer.*] *trans.* To claim back; to recover by a formal claim.

1760 tr. *Vattel's Law Nations* III. xiv. § 212. 86 Should some subsequent fortunate revolution deliver it from the conqueror's yoke, it can [not] revendicate them. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 435 Many were revendicated to Neptune's antique demesne.

Revendica·tion. [a. F. *revendication*: cf. Revindication.] The action of claiming back or recovering by a formal claim.

1760 tr. *Vattel's Law Nations* III. xiv. § 209. 84 The endless disputes which would spring from the revendication of them. 1826 Kent *Comm.* V. xxxix. (1858) II. 753 This was also the law of France, until the commercial code.. rejected the old law of revendication. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 May, Would there be no danger of another 'revendication' of lost territories? 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Nov. 640 Our ultimatum was to include..the *revendication* of the frontier line traced in the Viceroy's programme.

† **Reve·ne,** *v. Obs.*—0 [ad. L. *revenīre.*] 'To come again, to return' (Blount, 1656).

Revenew, obs. form of Revenue.

Revenge (rĭve·ndʒ), *sb.* Also 7 revendge. [f. the vb., or a. obs. F. *revenge,* var. of *revenche,* mod. *revanche*: see the vb.]

1. The act of doing hurt or harm to another in

ıeturn for wrong or injury suffeıed; satisfaction obtained by repayment of injuıies.

1566 Studley *Agamemnon, Euripates*, Can not remembraunce of reuenge out of thy breast be ıeft? 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 89 The Windes,..As in reuenge, haue suck'd vp from the sea Contagious fogges. 1592 Kyd *Murther I. Brewen* Wks. (1901) 287 The blood of the iust Abel cried..for vengeance and reuenge on the murderer. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* IV. v, O reuenge, how sweet ait thou! 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) 78 Priıvate Revenge therefore is universally to be condemned, as uttely unlawful. 1721 Young *Revenge* I. i, What is revenge, but courage to call in Our honour's debts? 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* IV. 404 A desire of revenge upon the plunderers of his country. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. cxxiv, Sweet is revenge—especially to women. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. III, Taking revenge too deep for a transient wrong. 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* (1879) 431 Plato held that ıevenge was wrong.

personif. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 146 *Tam.* Reuenge now goes To lay a complot to betray thy Foes. *Tit.* I know thou doo'st, and sweet reuenge farewell. 1747 Collins *Passions*, Revenge impatient ıose, He threw his blood-stain'd sword in thunder down. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 729 Revenge and Wrong bring forth their kind, The foul cubs like their parents are.

b. A desire to repay injuries by inflicting hurt in return. † Also in *pl.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III (1605) 299 Fury in his eyes and reuenge in his heart. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 10, I haue forgiuen and forgotten all, Though my reuenges were high bent vpon him. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 35 Th' infernal Serpent.., whose guile Stird up with Envy and Revenge, deceiv'd The Mother of Mankinde. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) 186 That he be free from Revenge, which is another great Trespasser against Peace. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Luke vi. 29 Revenge is a very troublesome and vexatious passion. 1800 Cogan *Passions* II. ii. (1802) 166 Revenge is an insatiable desire to sacrifice every consideration of pity and humanity to the principle of vindictive justice. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxviii. (1878) 490 Revenge had passed away, but revenge is of death and deadly.

2. With possessive pron. **a.** One's desire to be ıevenged, or the gratification of this.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 118 What if my chaunce were euer to return Victor to Arge, to folowe my reuenge. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1605) 303 Being resolued to.. satisfie her owne reuenge in their punishment. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 56 If it will feede nothing else, it will feede my reuenge. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xx. 10 We shall preuaile against him, and we shall take our reuenge on him. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 155 [He] breaks the Law, and protects himselfe for the future, by the terrour of his private revenge. *a* 1771 Gray *Dante* 15 Hear My Wrongs, and from them judge of my Revenge. 1797 Nelson in Duncan *Life* (1806) 44 The Spaniards threaten us they will come out and take their revenge. 1841 Emerson *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 97 On him who scorned the world, as he said, the scorned world wreaks its revenge. 1887 Rider Haggard *Allan Quatermain* iv, I shook my fist in his face and vowed to have my revenge.

† **b.** The avenging of a person. *Obs. rare.*

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. v. 35 You all consented vnto Salisburies death, For none would strike a stroke in his reuenge. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N.T.* 32 His angels ..doe ever attend either to their safeguard or revenge. 1653 *Nissena* 151 Hearing that her beloved Doralbo had run hazard of his life, onely in her revenge.

3. A particular act of repaying injuries or wrongs. † Also const. *of* (= on).

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vii. 19 b, He ment to visit the town of Mousambick, and the dwellers therein, with some sufficient reuenge. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Revenge*, Publique reuenges are, for the most part, Fortunate. ..But in priuate Reuenges it is not so. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* x. 28 In ıegard of the violent revenge he sought to do to the professors of the Christian Religion. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* II. 179 Led them up to London, to take a signal revenge of his enemies. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 702, I have taken A full revenge for your unnatural feast. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IV. vi. II. (1864) 310 The revenge suggested by the malice of Sabinianus was the public destruction of the works of Gregory.

4. Repayment *of* some wrong, injury, etc., by the infliction of hurt or harm.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* (1637) 85 Whose chiefe employment is ..to labour a revenge of wrongs, and a restitution of losses. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Of Revenge*, The Reuenge of that wrong, putteth the Law out of Office. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 163 Which God in his mercy would not take speedy revenge of. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 59 It is remarkable that the revenge of murder is unknown.

b. In phr. *in revenge of*, in return or retaliation for. † Also (in good sense), in recompense for (*obs.*).

1559 Q. Eliz. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. viii. 424 Censures of the churche,..how the popes have abusyd the same, in revenge of their owne private quarrels. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 110 As in reuenge of thy ingratitude, I throw thy name against the bruzing-stones. 1602 *Palmerin of Eng.* I. l, Palmerin delivered the castle againe to Dramciviand, who both in revenge of his worthinesse, and memorie of his owne good lucke called it the Invisible Fort of Fortune. 1680 Morden *Geogr. Rect., Asiatic Tartary* (1685) 391 Destroyed in revenge of so great a danger. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 616 Fire will burn his lamp-like eyes In revenge of such a feast!

† **5.** Punishment; chastisement. *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Pet.* ii. 14 Rulers as sent by him [God] to the revenge of malefactors. 1592 Greene *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 167 Therfore haue I here produced them in open court, that my dishonours may end in their reuenge. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N.T.* 183 That my powerfull and miraculous revenges of thee [Pharaoh] might be declared abroad. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 660 Nor (if the Fates assist not) canst thou scape The just Revenge of that intended Rape.

6. An opportunity of retaliation or retrieval; *spec.* in cards, chess, etc., a return game, esp. in phr. *to give one (his) revenge.*

1672 Wycherley *Love in a Wood* v. vi, I am afraid then you would give me my revenge, and make me jealous of you. 1731–8 Swift *Polite Conv.* iii, Well, Miss, you'll have a sad Husband, you have such good Luck at Cards... Well, my Lady Smart, I'll give you Revenge whenever you please. 1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 106 (Ecarte), Bets..made on condition of revenge are binding only against the winner. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xlii, He gives me my revenge, mind,..he stakes coin against coin. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xliii, Three hundred [gold napoleons] which I had lost when I had my revenge.

Revenge (rĭve·ndʒ), *v.* Also 5 *Sc.* **reweng, raweng(e**; 6 **reueng**. [a. obs. F. *revenger* (var. of *revencher*, mod.F. *revancher*), f. *re-* Re- + *venger* to Venge.]

1. a. *refl.* To avenge oneself; to take revenge *on* or *upon* (rarely *of*) a person *for* (or † *of*) a wrong, injury, insult, etc., received or resented. Also without const.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 232 He tuk purpos for to ryde ..in-till Scotland, Till ıevenge hym, with stalwaıd hand, Of the tray, travaill, and of teyne. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 199 Quhethir gif ane abbot wald slaa ane of his monkis, quhethir aw he to defend him agayn his abbot, and to ıevenge him. 1530 Palsgr. 690/1 Who so ever doth me a displeasure, I wyll ıevenge me and I can. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 275 In the whiche thing verely, I will so revenge me upon you. *a* 1593 Marlowe *Edw. II*, v. i, Methinks I should revenge me of my wrongs. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 322 Know my omnipotence, and how easily I can revenge my self. 1672 Wycherley *Love in a Wood* v. vi, You would not revenge yourself upon the parson? 1818 J. C. Hobhouse *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 435 Monti at least revenged himself of Pius for placing him below Metastasio. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 520 He saw that his true policy was not to revenge himself by executions and confiscations.

b. In *passive.* Chiefly const. *of*, *on*, or *upon*.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. v. 524 Hir awantagis for to se How best scho mycht rawengit be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 30 b, Josue commaunded the sonne to stande styll in one place, vnto he were reuenged vpon his ennemyes. 1598 Shaks. *Merry Wives* II. i. 30 How shall I be reueng'd on him? for reueng'd I will be? 1602 — *Ham.* III. iii. 75 Now Ile doo't, and so he goes to Heauen, And so am I reueng'd. 1683 W. Penn *Acc.* in Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* (1685) 116 In this they are sufficiently revenged on us. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 331/2 Failing in that, she was amply revenged upon him in the next Reign. 1773 *Observ. State of Poor* 67 The poor are but too often revenged on their oppressors, by making reprisals on their property. 1820 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. xi. 382 She has.. a most decided desire to be revenged of him.

2. *trans.* To inflict punishment or exact retribution for (an injury, harm, wrong, etc., done to oneself or another).

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 199 He is behaldin to defend him[self], and to revenge his dede at all his powere agayn him that wald sla him. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xx. x. 814 Therfor lete vs shape a remedy for to reuenge their dethes. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xi. (Percy Soc.) 44 Who is opprest with a lytell wrong, Revengyng it he may it soone encrease. 1573 L. Lloyd *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 242 Princes ought not to do wrong, nor yet revenge wrong with wrong. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 25 One of the wounded desirous to ıevenge his hurt [etc.]. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 246 Her brother..was slain, and she revenged his death. 1779 Johnson *L. P., West* (1787) IV. 201 They ıevenged the disappointment by calling him a Methodist. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 704, I should have done ill to have burned down Troy And not revenged the murder of my comrades. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* ix, So Hereward went off to..revenge the wrongs of the Countess Gertrude.

b. Const. *on* or *upon* (a person).

1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. iii. 24 The gods revenge it upon me and mine, To the end of generation! 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 275 Supposing..that the Clemency of the Enemy would not break its wonted bounds, and revenge the injury upon the innocent pledges. 1721 Swift *Proposal Manif.* P 18 When my Betters give me a Kick I am apt to revenge it with six upon my Footman. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* vi, Kit..felt more than half disposed to ıevenge the fact upon him.

c. To maintain, uphold, or vindicate (one's cause, etc.) by some act of retribution or punishment.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 As commonly passionate persones doth, lyke wood beestes, in reuengynge theyr owne quarelles. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 169 That his authoritie was so miraculously reuenged with the horrible destruction of Chorah, Dathan, and Abiron. 1592 Greene *Conny Catch.* 23 The woman wept for anger that she had not some one by that might with iustice reuenge her quarrell. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. v. (1715) 51 Who undertook to revenge the Quarrel of Athens on the Bœotians.

3. To avenge (a person, etc.).

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xxxii. 389, I wille be in the feld with you and ıeuenge you of youre enemyes. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 90 To the intent he myght revenge his kynsfolkes. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ii. 71 b, [He] reuenged and set at libertie his countrie and people. 1799 Sheridan *Pizarro* II. i, He may ıevenge, but cannot save thee. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 593 The brother of the deceased immediately took up arms to revenge him.

† **4.** To punish, to exact punishment for (a wrong, crime, or sin). *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. xvii. i. (1640) 236 What is the cause of penury and scarceness..but a token of Gods yre revenging our wrongs and injuries done one to another. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 160 If there were..a God that wouldе reuenge the oppıession of the widdowes and fatheılesse. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* v. 3 The Lord will surely reuenge thy pride. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 709 Revenge the Crime, and take the Traytor's Head. 1713 Garth *Epil. to Addison's Cato* 8 Would you ıevenge such rash resolves—you may.

† **b.** To inflict punishment or take revenge upon (a person). *Obs.*

1573 L. Lloyd *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 237 Dion of Alexandria, who with silence ıevenged more his foes than with words. 1580 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 95 She is without a lawful heire..who may either ıeward her frinds or revenge her enemies. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* iv. 13, I will ıescue my childe, and ıevenge the wrong-doer.

5. *absol.* To take vengeance or ıevenge.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 199 Agayn him selff he will nocht geve him nouthir leve na gude will, to ıevenge agayn him. 1573 L. Lloyd *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 240 Princes that ıevenge hastily, and especially wıongfully. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* I. xi. (1622) 20 Germanicus..had an armie in ıeadinesse to ıeuenge vpon the rebels. 1611 Bible *Nahum* i. 2 The Lord ıeuengeth, and is furious. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N.T.* 16 In that he..was both grievously displeased with these sinnes and yet loath to revenge.

Reve·ngeable, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. Revenge *v.*]

† **1.** Revengeful. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xi. 126 Out of my cais That ilke ıevengeabill arow thou owt rais. 1552 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 212 [They] have been backbiters and slanderers, wrathful and revengeable, and so continue, without amendment. 1689 Sherlock *Death* iii. § 7 (1731) 160 The Laws..allow Scope enough to satisfy the most revengeable Man.

2. Worthy or capable of being revenged.

1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1602) 185 Through blinde hate Loue induring wrong ıeuengeable in season.

† **Reve·ngeance.** *Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* **rewengance, -eans(se**; 5–6 **revengeaunce.** [a. obs. F. *revengeance, -ence*, etc., f. *revenger* to Revenge. Cf. Vengeance.] Revenge, vengeance. (Common in 16th cent.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 410, I sall ger myn angelis tak of hym reuengeance. *Ibid.* vii. (*James the less*) 245 Ierusalem..In rewengeans dystroyt was. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* III. ii. 467 And he prayit to God of mycht That..A rewengeansse he mycht wyn Off al his fais. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 192, I past efterwart and take revengeaunce thare apon. 1541 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. v. (1592) R ij, He..wil remember injuries longest, and seeke for vengeance most violently, nor can be content with a meane reuengeaunce. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 373 God strooke Iulians Image from Heauen with lightning,..in token of his reuengeance.

Revengeful (rĭve·ndʒful), *a.* [f. Revenge *sb.* + -ful.] Full of revenge; vindictive.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1605) 345 Her words were choakt vp with the rising of her ıeuengefull heart. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 50 If I do not, may my hands rot off, And neuer brandish more reuengefull Steele. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 109 You know his Nature, That he's Reuengefull. 1649 E. Reynolds *Hosea* iii. 45 These lasciuious or Revengefull speeches. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. iv. 276 The revengeful Traytor amply discovered who were Ring-Leaders of the Plot. 1771 in *Ann. Reg.* (1772) 196/1, I hope my countrymen will not think me a man of revengeful disposition. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 106 By.. the downcast look of dark and revengeful resolve. 1848 Macaulay *Biog., Atterbury*, No creature is so revengeful as a proud man who has humbled himself in vain. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 377/2 Having borrowed money from a revengeful clerk on a forged bill.

Hence **Reve·ngefully** *adv.*

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 18 I IV. 2.7 Though for the most part maliciously, covetously, rigorously, revengefully. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1088) 117, I have dealt heinously, thou art revengefully smitten. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 6/3 The notion that the Secret Police and not the Nihilists ..are acting revengefully.

Reve·ngefulness. [f. prec.] The quality of being revengeful; vindictiveness.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1605) 131 A Tyrant also, not through suspition, greedinesse, or reuengefulnesse. *a* 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* I. iv. (1640) 42 To polygamie Lamech addeth a notorious revengefulnesse. 1676 Cudworth *Serm. 1 John ii.* 3 56 Too many do still..harbour malice, Revengefulness and cruel hatred..in your hearts. 1841 Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 24 We charge the Italians in the mass, with superstition, ignorance, ..revengefulness, or dishonesty. 1889 *Spectator* 2 Nov., Those creatures which suggest to us a shadowy anticipation of human cruelty and revengefulness.

Reve·ngeless, *a.* [f. Revenge *sb.* + -less.]

1. Free from, devoid of, revengefulness or vindictiveness; unrevenging.

1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 3. 231 After that Saul vnderstood the revengelesse heart of David..hee wept for ioy. 1656 Davenant *Siege Rhodes* II. v. iii, If Roxolana thus revengeless proves..It does denote she Rivals can endure. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 283 They call themselves the Harmless Christians, Revengeless Christians.

2. Deprived of revenge; unrevenged.

1604 Webster & Marston *Malcontent* IV. iii, We, full of heartie teares,..Cannot so lightly over-iumpe his death, As leave his woes revengelesse.

Reve·ngement. Now *rare.* [f. Revenge *v.* + -ment.] Revenge, retribution; † punishment. (Very common *c* 1540–1650.)

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* IV. lxiii. 43 He ferynge yᵉ Sequell and Reuengement of the same, laft that Countree. 1540 Morysine *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* L iv, Leave the revengement of thyne enemyes to me, and I wyll se them payde. 1582 Rich *Farewe.* (1846) 153 Neither to take thy life nor thy purse, but to minister revengemente for thy large speeches. 1613–8 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 13 Ethelred..to increase

the summe of reuengement..caused many of the Danique Nobility to be murthered. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Abound.* § 192 A strong and hot desire of revengement upon myself for the abuse I had done.

1891 A. Hartshorne *Hanging in Chains* 72 This post-mortem revengement was thought to be a singular great comfort to the relatives.

Revenger (rĭvē·ndʒəɹ). Also 6 *Sc.* -eoure, -ear. [f. Revenge *v.* + -er [1]. Cf. F. *revancheur*, † *reuencheur*, *revangeur*.] One who revenges; an avenger. (Common in 16th and 17th c.)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv. xi. 85 Of our levingis sum revengear mot spring. *a* 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 326 Let not men doubt..that God wyll bee a reuenger of such wrongfull violence. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* v. ii, Whose gracious motiues made me still forbeare To be mine owne Revenger. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 361 Since Mars, whom we the great Revenger call, Lost his own Helmet. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. 360, I will face them all; but not as a revenger, if they provoke me not too much. 1865 *Reader* 30 Sept. 365/3 Pandeiers to the envy or revengers of the fear of deceased greatness. 1899 E. Phillpotts *Human Boy* 193 A terrible revenge which doesn't come off, is pretty sickening for the revenger.

attrib. 1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Ep.* 160 b, For this rape there arre Revenger Greekes, with wreakfull ships.

Reve·ngeress. [f. prec. + -ess.] A female revenger; an avengeress.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 162 Whiche if it be..the reuengeresse of wicked men, it is a good discipline. 1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 120 Athens,.. remembring the wrong she had receiv'd, and the slavery she had indur'd, became a sharpe revengeresse.

Reve·nging, *vbl. sb.* [f. Revenge *v.*] The action of the verb, in various senses; vengeance.

1530 Palsgr. 262 Revengyng, *vindication.* 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 754 Inwardly nothyng but reuenging and confusion was in the kings stomacke. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxxix. 10 By the reuenging of the blood of thy seruants. 1619 Hieron *Wks.* I. 32 Men naturally are inclinable to contention, debate, quarrelling, reuenging.

Reve·nging, *ppl. a.* [-ing [2].] That revenges; avenging.

1568 *Gismond of Salerne* vi. i, Hell shall send revenging paine to those whome Shame from sinne can not restraine. 1592 Greene *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 131 For doubt of her reuenging husband, and thy protested enemie. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 307 Revenging Justice shall haue nothing to doe with vs. 1658 Rowland tr. *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., In the tail there is a horny sting full of revenging poyson. 1700 Dryden *Meleager & Atalanta* 295 Come, come revenging sisters.

Hence **Reve·ngingly** *adv.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. ii. 4, I haue belyed a Lady, The Princesse of this Country; and the ayre on't Reuengingly enfeebles me.

† **Reve·ngive,** *a. Obs. rare* [−1]. [irreg. f. Revenge *v.* + -ive.] Revenging, vindictive.

1608 Shaks. *Lear* II. i. 48 (Qq.), I told him the reuengiue Gods, gainst Paracides did all their thunders bend.

Reve·nt, *v.*[1] [Re- 5 a.] † To vend again.

1593 Norden *Spec. Brit., Cornwall* (1728) 23 Their Pickled Pilchardes..are..from the coaste reuented to their great profit in the Inland Townes.

Reve·nt, *v.*[2] [Re- 5 c.] *trans.* To provide (a cannon) with a new vent.

1864 *Daily Telegr.* 18 May, It was found necessary to revent the shunt gun. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/2 The whole of the guns may have to be..sent to Woolwich to be re-vented.

† **Revenuable.** *Obs. rare* [−1]. [f. next + -able.] A possible source of revenue.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* iv. Concl. 88 Rents (instant and improueable), Perquisites, Parallels and other Reuenewables and Respectiues.

Revenue (re·vĕnĭu). Forms: *α.* 5–6 reu-, revenu, 5– revenue; *pl.* 5 -us(e, 5–6 -u(e)z, -uys. *β.* 5 reu-, 6 revenow; *pl.* 5 -owis, 6 -os, -ous. *γ.* 7 reu-, revenew; *pl.* 6 -euos, -ewys, -ewse, 6–7 -ewes. *δ.* 5–7 reu-, revennew(e; *pl.* 5 -ewis, 6–7 -ewes, 7 revennues, -u's. [a. OF. *revenu* masc. (so in mod.F.) or *revenue* fem., substantive use of the pa. pple. of *revenir* to return.

The stressing *reve·nue*, common or usual during the 17th and 18th centuries and until recently in legal and parliamentary usage, is now obsolescent. Cf. the following: 1760 Ld. Holland in *Life & Lett. Lady S. Lennox* I. 14 He [the king] laid the accent on the first syllable of Allys and Revenues, which is after the Scotch pronunciation. 1828 Walker s.v., This word seems as nearly balanced between the accent on the first and second syllable as possible. 1840 Smart s.v., Re-ven'-ue is an etymological pronunciation, but extensive custom does not sanction it. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 589 Revenue—which, by the way, every parliamentary speaker insists upon pronouncing 'revénnue'.]

†1. Return to a place. *Obs. rare.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.. Priv. Priv.* 175, I kno well my frende, that he atte no tyme couaunt wold breke..,and Sertayne I haue of reuenine [*sic*]. 1532 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 24 We can do no lesse but now uppon the Kyngs revenue into his owne realme to gyve..thanks to Almightie God..for his prosperous..revenue.

† **2.** The return, yield, or profit *of* any lands, property, or other important source of income. Also *pl.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

sing. 1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 318/2 Ye Collectours of ye goode and revenue of ye saide Grauntes. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Abeo*, Whervpon is the reuenew of my fermes spente or wasted? 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 46 We are inforc'd to farme our royall Realme, The Reuennew whereof shall furnish vs For our affayres in hand. 1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xvi. 172 The revenue of this Lake is worth three hundred thousand duckets a yeere. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. 109 One gave all his goods to the poore at once, the other kept all the inheritance and gave the revenue.

pl. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxi. F iij, I shalle make the myn heyre, to..receyue, after my deth, þe reuenues of all my londe. *c* 1515 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 214 The Kinge.. hath granted it [the lordship of Harwood] to me, with all the revenos & profitts thereof. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 196 How the Revenuez and proffuytes of the possessiones of the same ben vsed. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 162 He appointeth a new gouernour ouer euery citie, vnto whom all the tributes and reuenues of the same place redound. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 404 His fifty Millions a yeare, standing Revenewes of his Crown Land.

fig. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 124 Which thing if you doe (as I heare) the reuenues of your vertues wilbe inualuable. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. ii. 5 Neither do I know any thing wherein a man may more improue the reuenues of his learning. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 217 What are they but the black revennues of Purgatorie, the price of abus'd, and murder'd soules.

3. That which comes in to one as a return from property or possessions, esp. of an extensive kind; income from any source (but esp. when large and not directly earned).

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 432/2 No yift ne Graunte of lyfelod, Revenue or good, balangyng to youre Hienesse. 1599 Shaks. *Mids.-N.* I. i. 158, I haue a Widdow Aunt, a dowager, Of great reuennew. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 140 Amongst his other liuings, he gathereth out of a certaine mountaine seuen thousand duckats of yeerely reuenue. *a* 1699 Temple (J.), Many offices are of so small revenue, as not to furnish a man with what is sufficient for the support of his life. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. viii. 319 A twelfth branch of royal revenue. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. vi. (1869) I. 55 Wages, profit, and rent, are the three original sources of all revenue. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* (1852) 40 It is not from capital, therefore, but from revenue, that permanent taxes should be derived. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 28 The sale of heiresses was a common source of revenue to courtiers in those days.

fig. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 31 The common curse of mankinde, follie and ignorance, be thine in great reuenew.

b. With possessive pron. or genitive.

1483 Caxton *Cato* giiij, Thou oughtest..to holde thyn estate after thy rente and reuenue. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 294 His majesteis yeirlie revenew and patrimony of his croun. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiv. § 4 As the life of the Cleargie is spent in the seruice of God, so it is sustained with his reuenew. 1634 Heywood *Maidenh. well lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 109 Much of his own reuenue He hath expended, all to pay his Souldiers. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 100, I might add that his Majesties Revenue is near tripled. 1728 Young *Love of Fame* I. 21 When men grow great from their revenue spent, And fly from bailiffs into parliament. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. vii. (1869) I. 58 His profit, besides, is his revenue, the proper fund of his subsistence. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 71 His authority is loosely exercised, and he seems quite indifferent to every thing but his revenue. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iii. 37 Appeals to Rome were the most lucrative source of the pope's revenue.

fig. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 158 If..my Path were euen to the Crowne, As the ripe Reuenue and due of Birth. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. i. 33 The deeds which are the stewards Of their revenue.

c. With *the*. Also *fig.*

1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 54 That answere gaue me occasion, to attribute to the eares, the reuenew, and to the tongue, the expense. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 286 To whom a third of the revenew was given in recompence. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* VII. ccxxxix, Nor shall the arts Of rude and peevish Heresy suppress That Worship which the due Revenue is. *c* 1727 Swift, etc. *Thoughts Var. Subj.* Wks. 1751 IV. 288 'Tis like spending this year part of the next year's Revenue. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. vi. (1904) I. 58 The revenue derived from labour is called wages; that derived from stock..is called profit. *a* 1852 Moore *Periwinkle & Soc.* 7 Every year, the Revenue From their periwinkles larger grew. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civilis.* (1869) III. ii. 101 The clergy knew full well, that if they established their power the revenue would quickly follow.

4. *pl.* The collective items or amounts which constitute an income, *esp.* that of a person having extensive landed possessions, a ruler, city, state, etc. † Also with *a* (quot. 1627).

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 478/1 Other profitz or revenuz that longeth to the seid cominaltee. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 305 He..caused the partyes to be contented with such reuenuse & profytes as they had resayued. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 2 The yearely reuenewse & possessions of this your Highnes realme. 1591 Spenser *Tears of Muses* 469 Their great revenues all in sumptuous pride They spend. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 356 A man of a great revenewes. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 148 They gape at rich revenues which you hold. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* II. iii. (1739) 472 They took Care of the Church's Revenues. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) II. lxxii. 204 The revenues of this monarch are much greater than is generally imagined. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 17 The burden of taxation should be made to press on individuals in proportion to their respective revenues. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 172 The earls of Cornwall derived a considerable part of their revenues from the produce of the tin-mines.

fig. c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxlii, Those lips of thine, That haue..Robd others beds reuenues of their rents.

5. An income; an amount of money regularly accruing to one; † a stipend, salary.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 418 Though parsimony itselfe be a great revenue, yet [etc.]. 1653 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* Ded., S. Paul.. esteemed it his honour to preach to them without a revenue. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 4 After having laid out a Princely Revenue in Works of Charity and Beneficence. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 315 A revenue in those days not inadequate to the conveniences of life. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 309 A thousand a year was thought a large revenue for a barrister. 1876 L. Stephen *Eng. Th. 18th C.* II. 313 Here then in Turgot's language was a 'disposable' revenue, a fund differing in kind from the wealth of other classes.

b. A separate source or item of (private or public) income.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. iv. 53 The sale of the Stores commodities maintained his estate, as an inheritable revenew. 1626 *Galway Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 473 The grace of God is the best revennewe of this towne, and his blessings our greatest rentes. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccxlvii, If the Woman could have been Contented with Golden Eggs, she might have kept That Revenue on still. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 145/2 Another maritime revenue..is that of shipwrecks. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 397 The capacity of a tax on a commodity to raise a revenue. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 175/1 This form of conveyance also supplied a revenue to the crown. 1885 W. D. Chester *Chron. Customs* 98 Revenues are let to those who will bid for them.

6. The annual income of a government or state, from all sources, out of which the public expenses are defrayed. (Cf. Inland *a.* 2.)

1690 Locke *Consid. Raising Money* 26 The Revenue now in time of Peace, will yield above all charges 1500000 *l.* per An. 1735 Bolingbroke *On Parties* 17 They broke the Army, stinted the Revenue, and threw their Master on the Affections of his People. 1797 in Norton *Topics* (1858) 202 Revenue, having reached its lowest point of depression, will, after next year, begin to rise regularly and uniformly. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. vi. III. 263 Other changes were made..in the constitution of the Commissioners of revenue and circuit. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I. 369 Obtaining this revenue in such a manner as will conduce towards the..extension of national industries.

b. The department of the civil service which deals with the collection of the national funds.

1700 Maidwell in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 312 All forms or papers with blancs to be used in any branch of his majesties revenue. 1708 Swift *Death of Partridge* Wks. 1751 IV. 199, I had some sort of knowledge of him when I was employ'd in the Revenue. 1871 C. Davies *Metric Syst.* III. 125 But this calculation could not long suit the revenue. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 175/1 The exchequer hunted up and punished offences against the revenue, and through both agencies assisted the revenue.

c. *U. S.* A revenue officer.

1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 613/1 Once the 'revenues' had dragged him from his lair,..and he had been sent to State's prison for two years.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 6). a. Attributive, as *revenue act, board, cruiser, cutter, law, man, officer, police, vessel.*

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xi, *Revenue acts of parliament. 1846 McCulloch *Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 408 The number of commissioners in the different *revenue boards was.. greater. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xiii, I trust she's a *revenue cruiser. 1801 Nelson in Duncan *Life* (1806) 195 The..*revenue cutters kept under sail. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. v. (1904) II. 563 A manifest encouragement to the violation of the *revenue laws. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* II. 258 By giving information to the *revenue-men. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. ii. (1904) II. 565 The levying of this tax requires a multitude of *revenue officers. 1885 W. D. Chester *Chron. Customs* viii. 92 The interference.. was..attended with some danger to the revenue officers. 1848–9 *Act* 11 & 12 *Vict.* c. 121 § 25 Any Officer of Excise or Customs, or of the *Revenue Police in Ireland. 1814 Scott *Diary* 26 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The people here were much irritated against the men of a *revenue vessel.

b. Obj. and objective genitive, as *revenue-collector, -defender; revenue-earning, -producing.*

1849 Otté tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 597 Persians were established at that period as revenue-collectors on the Indus. 1885 W. D. Chester *Chron. Customs* viii. 94 This ..does not redound to the valour of the revenue defenders. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Mar. 2/3 The Treasury insists on regarding the Post Office as a revenue-earning institution. 1892 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 3/4 The peasant..is simply regarded as a revenue-producing unit.

Hence **Re·venued** *a.*, in *well* or *richly revenued*, having large or rich revenues. Now *rare.*

1637 Heywood *Royall King* II. ix, Are we not rich? are we not well revenew'd? 1649 *Alcoran* p. ix, They haue Temples, Colleges, and Hospitales well revenued. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Lancs.* II. (1662) 122 Knights..anciently descended, and richly reveneued in this County.

Rever, anglicized variant of Revers.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 3/3 A jaunty little jacket so arranged that each side of the front can be turned back in a rever. 1896 *Paterson's Mag.* Jan. 84/1 It is rolling back a bright rever on each corner.

Rever(e, obs. ff. Reaver, River, Rover.

Reverable (rĭvē·răb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Revere *v.* + -able. Cf. F. *reverable* (Cotgr.).] Worthy of reverence; deserving to be revered.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 159 How little more learned or reverable soever were those three Welsh Prelates than these three English Monks. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 90 The character of a gentleman is the most reverable—the highest of all characters. *Ibid.* 176 To treat so reverable a subject with all possible delicacy. 1867 F. W. Ludlow *Fleeing to Tarshish* 109 He was just out of the Theological Seminary—Reverend, and thinking himself reverable.

Reveray, obs. form of Reverie *sb.*

Reverb (rĭvə·ɹb), *v.* [irreg. ad. L. *reverberāre*; in modern examples prob. only after Shakespeare.] *trans.* and *intr.* To reverberate, re-echo.

trans. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 156 Nor are those empty hearted, whose low sounds Reuerbe no hollownesse. 1854 F. Tennyson in *Memoir Tennyson* (1897) I. 382, I believe him [Browning] to be a man of infinite learning.., and

moreover a sterling heart that reverbs no hollowness. 1885 DELL *Dawning Grey, Songs of the Surges* 97 The rock, Reverbing the rhythm of breakers.

intr. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 33 The potential peal,..Tremendous rolling, over space reverbs. 1896 *Dundee Advertiser* 15 Aug. 4 The country which groaned before still groans till the hills reverb.

Reverbating, var. of REVERBERATING *ppl. a.*

1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 57 A reverbating furnace, that is so arranged as to cause the flames and heated air to be thrown down upon the metal placed in it.

Reve·rbatory, reduced f. REVERBERATORY *a.*

1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* 35 By a reverbatory furnesse he turned all this great matter into a precipitate. 1613 ROVENZON *Treat. Met.* C iij b, The furnaces may bee made ..merely reuerbatory. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 199 By roasting the ore in a reverbatory furnace. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 58 The cast-iron being run directly from the blast furnace in the reverbatory puddling furnace. 1898 TYACK *Bk. about Bells* ii. 36 The furnace..employed being that known as a reverbatory furnace.

So † **Reve·rbatory** *sb. Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 67 Others [*sc.* burnings] in an Alcumists Reverbatory and crucible.

Reverberant (rĭvə·ɪbĕrănt), *a.* [a. F. *réverbérant* (=Sp. and Pg. *reverb-*, It. *riverberante*), or ad. L. *reverberant-em*, pres. pple. of *reverberāre* to REVERBERATE.]

1. *Her.* Of a lion's tail: Turned up like the letter S, with the end outwards.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 Their tayles forked, nowed, resignante, reuerbeiante .., and countercoloured. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. vii. § 10 A Lion rampant regardant, the tail reverberant or beaten back, or reboundant, as having beaten it to his back, and it hath rebounded again from thence. [Cf. Berry *Encycl. Her.* s.v. *Reboundant.*]

2. Reverberating; resonant.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IX. 5 Like one surrounding sky Lamp'd with reverberant fires. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. ii. 57 Multitudinous echoes awoke and died..Beneath the reverberant branches. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* XXXVI, So reverberant [was] the air, that they could hear the man's footsteps on the stony hillside.

Reve·rberate, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *reverberāt-us*, pa. pple. of *reverberāre*: see next.]

1. Reverberated. a. As *pa. pple.*

1589 LODGE *Scillaes Metam.* (Huntetian Cl.) 33 The aire ..Which once reuerberate, straight yeelds a noice. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii, That his tear-thirsty and unquenched hate May be upon himself reverberate. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 261 Both of them [visibles and audibles] will be Reverberate; as in Mirrors, and in Echoes.

b. As *adj.*

1603 DEKKER *King's Entertainm.* Wks. 1873 I. 321 With reuerberate shoutes our Globe shall ring. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ix. 58 Such ecchoing shoutes, which..With the reverberate sound the spacious ayre did fill. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Reverberatory*, a Furnace used by Chymists for the Calcining of their Minerals..by a Reverberate flame. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 160 Steady surges, regular in resonance, not fitful or gusty but antiphonal and reverberate.

† 2. Reverberating. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 291 Hallow your name to the reuerberate hilles. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque of Blackness*, Which skill Pithagoras First taught to men, by a reuerberate glasse.

Reverberate (rĭvə·ɪbĕreit), *v.* [f. L. *reverberāt-*, ppl. stem of *reverberāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *verberāre* to strike, beat. So F. *réverbérer*, Sp. and Pg. *reverberar*, It. *re-*, *ri-*, *riverberare*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To beat, drive, or force back; to repel, repulse. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxcii. 96 b, Reverberate not the cause inwarde with no oyntment. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 160 A strong wall to repulse and reuerberate the violence of the furious waves of the sea. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1049 The Exhalation from the Bath, reverberated by the Cupola ..and by the Capitals of the Pillars, formeth long Stones like Ice-icles. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 23 Apr., By the gusts of wind reverberated from the hill. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* cxiii. (1819) II. 278 As the billows are reverberated from the rock.

b. To send back, return, re-echo (a sound or noise). Also *fig.*

1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dream* 326 The groanes are lesse at hels black gate, Then Eccho there did then reuerberate. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 263 The hilles, to heav'n, reverberate their voyce. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 333/1 Voice is moved and reverberated from smooth Places, as a Ball against a Wall. 1685 *Roxb. Ballads* (1885) V. 540 Passing..from Sphere to Sphere !..Which, Hark! reverberates and multiplies the sound! 1774 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. viii, Oft did the cliffs reverberate the sound. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 812 Hellgate rocks reverberate the war. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 247 The evening gun thundered from the fortress, and was reverberated from the heights. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 477 There are few whose breasts do not reverberate the exultation of Volumnia.

c. To cast back, reflect (light, heat, etc.).

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 135 Guilded crescents or spires which gallantly reverberate Apollo's yellow flames. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 101 Fleshy Pillars, wherewith the heat is both more easily preserved and reverberated. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 293 These,..by reverberating the Heat, prevent the Spirit from evaporating. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 86 On which the Sun shining.., its Rays were reverberated as from another Sun. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 332 The far flashing of their starry lances Reverberates the dying light of day. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. II. II. § 9. 160 The full glory of a tropical sunset, reverberated from the sea.

d. To cast back *upon* something; to force or direct (flame, heat, etc.) back *on* a thing.

1618 GAINSFORDE *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* 53 From a continual melancholy, reuerberating mislike and hate vpon his staggering conceits. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 71 This calx further calcined by a moderate fire, the flame being reverberated on it, soon grows white. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Madder* 5 H 3/2 It would be of great use to reverberate the steam on malt and madder-roots.

e. *absol.* To cause reverberation.

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* I. 62 Kilns thus built, swelling at or about the middle, and contracting again at the top, reverberate more strongly..than those which grow wider and wider.

† 2. Of light or sound: To fall or strike upon (something). *Obs. rare.*

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref. ¶ iij b, His beames reuerberatyng heauen, represente suche a maner of lyght [etc.]. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handicrafts* 596 How still your voyce with prudent discipline My Prentice ear doth oft reverberate.

† 3. To beat or strike (a thing) frequently or repeatedly. *Obs. rare* −1.

1599 A.M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 45/1 Reverberate the same dilligentlye with the Spatula, and it will be the better.

4. To subject (a substance) to the heat of a reverberatory furnace. Also *absol.*, *to employ the process of reverberation.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, *Sub.* Out of that calx, I' ha' wonne the salt of Mercury. *Mam.* By powring on your rectified water? *Sub.* Yes, and reuerberating in Athanor. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. (1686) 49 Steel corroded with Vinegar,..and after reverberated by fire. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* i. 9 It may be done..By reverberating. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 367 And then washing it and reverberating it a little. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 109 Take impalpable Powder,..calcine and reverberate twenty-four Hours.

II. *intr.* 5. † a. To turn or bend back. *rare.*

1578 BEST in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 49 For the perpendicular beames reflect and reuerberate in themselues, so that the heat is doubled, euery beame striking twice. *a* 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 356 On the top of this fiery trunk, seemeth the fire to be in form of a fiery Globe,..which fire reverberateth and rolleth in itself.

b. To recoil *upon*, to have a respondent effect *on*, to appeal responsively *to*, something. *rare.*

1713 *Hist. Grand Reb.* II. 227 Thus does the malice, levell'd at the great By fools, upon themselves reverberate. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 119 All the blessings which, under heaven, he conferred on her, reverberated on his own feelings. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 136 The sympathy..by which she made all that one could describe reverberate to one's own feelings, by the manifest impression it made upon hers.

c. Of material objects: To rebound.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 282 A stone dropped into one of them reverberated against the sides for apparently a very great depth. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 Our rifle-balls reverberated from their hides like cork pellets from a pop-gun target.

6. To shine or reflect *from* a surface, etc.

1598 YONG *Diana* 171 Diuers colours, which reuerberated from the flowers. 1686 *True Fortune-Teller* xli. (ed. 2) 176 The Beams being shott direct, reverberate or are beaten back, making a round Circle or Halen. 1770 BARLOW *Journ. to Gowa* II. 116 The rage of the sun that reverberated from the continued rocks. 1808 PARSONS *Trav. Asia*, etc. iv. 102 The heat of the sun, which reverberated again from the water.

† b. To shine or glow *on* (something) with reflected beams. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 36 You seemed to reverberate upon me with the beams of the sun. 1650 *Ibid.* II 116 In regard the rays of Christianity first reverberated upon her. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 223 The sun reverberating on them made the city seem of a burning flame.

7. Of sound: To resound, re-echo.

1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* II. i, Shootes from each side reverberate gainst heauen. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 253 That sound echoed and reverberated from innumerable cavities among the rocks. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learn.* v, They wait till something new comes out from others;..and reject it, or make it reverberate through the rest of Europe. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 624 The shock, the shout, the groan of war, Reverberate along that vale. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xvii. 236 The roar of the stream reverberating through the woods.

fig. 1855 SPENCER *Psychol.* I. I. v. (1872) 92 The disturbance of a single nerve-fibre..reverberates throughout the entire nervous system.

8. Of flames, etc.: To strike *upon*, to pass *over* or *into*, as the result of being forced back.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., The Chymists say, Make the Flame Reverberate on the Coppel. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 144 So that the fumes of the coals may reverberate over them. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 420 The flames pass over this bridge, and reverberate into the laboratory, where they act on the charge.

9. To undergo reverberation. *rare.*

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 125 Let them reverberate and calcine in a crucible in a furnace for twenty-four hours.

Hence **Reve·rberating** *vbl. sb.*

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 263 The reverberating of the heavy cannon on both sides over the placid surface of the water.

Reve·rberated, *ppl. a.* [f. the verb + -ED.]

1. Driven or forced back; re-echoed, reflected, etc.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 98 The Northern winds..resist the current, and force the reuerberated streames to retire. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xix. 288 A stone so fixed, that it will sustaine the violence of reverberated fire. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. 19 The Sounds made by those Bodies..or their reverberated Eccho's. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 517 Reverberated pleasures fire the breast. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 112 The reverberated perpendicular..collects on the antheræ of the flowers an arch of light. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vii. 158 The reverberated sounds arising from the mere opening and shutting of the doors themselves. 1896 HOWELLS *Impress. & Exp.* 205 The tables..showed their reverberated labyrinth in the mirrors..at either end of the hall.

† 2. Subjected to reverberation; treated in a reverberatory furnace. *Obs.*

1650 FRENCH tr. *Paracelsus' Nat. Things* I. 12 The quintessence of Sulphur, which is extracted out of reverberated Sulphur. 1651 — *Distill.* v. 118 Pour it upon the reverberated earth. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 369/2 By subliming the Sal-Armoniack from the Reverberated Crocus Martis.

† b. Reverberatory. *Obs. rare* −1.

1678 *Lett. Patent to Vis. Grandison* No. 206 To melt and refine lead oare in close or reverberated furnaces.

Reve·rberating, *ppl. a.* [f. the verb + -ING 2.] That reverberates, in various senses of the verb.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.*, The Reuerberating Eccho auoyded the sense of our words. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 192 While reverberating Clouds return the roar. 1821 SOUTHEY *King's Visit to Ireland*, With the still reverberating din, The walls and solid pavement seem'd to shake. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 134 To witness the event which the reverberating earth and steaming water seemed to prognosticate.

b. *Reverberating furnace, fire*, etc. (Cf. REVERBERATORY *a.* 2.)

1650 FRENCH tr. *Paracelsus' Nat. Things* VIII. 85 Thou shalt boil this Metalline regulus in a reverberating furnace. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 80/2 Change your Receiver, and distil with a reverberating Fire for twenty four Hours more. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 253 The retort must be placed in a reverberating furnace. 1821 URE *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Laboratory*, Fig. 2 is a reverberatory furnace,.. *c c* dome or reverberating roof of the furnace. 1831 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 81 These are then placed in a reverberating furnace.

Reverberation (rĭvə·ɪbĕrē·ʃən). [a. OF. *reverberation* (mod.F. *réverbération*, = Sp. *reverberacion*, It. *re-*, *ri-*, *riverberazione*), or ad. late L. *reverberātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *reverberāre* to REVERBERATE.]

1. a. The fact, on the part *of* a thing, of being driven or forced back, esp. after impact. *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 2234 Euery soun Nis but of Eir reuerberacioun. 1577 FROBISHER in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 81 We suppose these great indrafts..are made by the reuerberation and reflection of that same current. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* IV. (1599) 178 Being nothing amazed to see many of their companies slaine directly with the bullet, and many wounded with the reuerberation of the same. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. xix. I. 321 The sound made by reverberation of the aire, which men call Eccho.

b. Reflection *of* light or heat.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 6 Sette 3oure vessel forseid to be strong reuerberacioun of pe sunne in somer tyme, and lete it stonde pere. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 287 The days are.. hot by reason of contynuall reuerberation of the beames of the soonne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 7 In the reflection and reuerberation of the Sun-beames from the water. 1662 J. EARGAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 136 The reverberation of the light from the steel through the crystal sendeth forth.. a radiant light in a dark night. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 42 Like the several Reverberations of the same Image from two opposite Looking-Glasses. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 300 That false appearance..is occasioned by the reverberation of the sun beams. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. ix, 98 Fostered by the reverberation of solar heat from the rocks. *c* 1879 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav.* (1905) 222 The plump sunshine from above and its strong reverberation from below colour the skin.

fig. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 54 To feel as strong reverberations of envie and ill will from beneath, as they do irradiations of grace and favour from above. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Books* Ser. I. (1873) 184 The throng which is but the reverberation of his supremacy.

c. Return or re-echoing *of* sounds.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 270 To the Reverberation of Audibles are required greater spaces. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 30 Cowardice often resounded the same Shout in their Breasts, till beaten with the Reverberation thereof, without striking a Stroak, they confusedly ran away. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm., Exod.* xix. 18 The whole mountain trembled greatly with the reverberations of the thunder. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. v. 101 The perceptive power which identifies the intimations of conscience with the reverberations or echoes (so to say) of an external admonition.

† 2. a. The action *of* something in reflecting light or heat. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 497 The sighte of the people segeinge that citee was deludede by the reverberation of snawe. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 140 His castle burnt with the sunne and the reuerberation of the Sands..did breake. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 413 A high Mountain.. The Reverberation of which..furiously heats the place.

† b. The action *of* a thing in returning a sound, or the result of this. *Obs.*

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 300 The reuerberation of these great mountaines..made this thunder seeme greater than in deede it was. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 84, I sensibly heard by reuerberation of the wall, the sound of the vollies of shot in that skirmish. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 33 Is it not the cry in every Congregation? the reverberation of the very walls of the Sanctuary?

3. The action of driving or sending back, reflecting light, returning a sound, etc.; the fact of being reflected, returned, etc.; an instance of this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30 b/1 In this tumefactione ther is a continuall reverberation. 1601 HOL-

LAND *Pliny* I. 526 It beeing driuen backe, returneth downward; howbeit, in that reuerberation, breaketh out vnder those knots. *a* 1702 HOWE *Living Temple* II. v. Wks. 1835 I. 81 What wounded him did, by a strong reverberation, wound them back again. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, III. 84 He did..give such a reverberation to our stagnating Councils as exceedingly altered the appearance of our fortune. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Sept., A mighty flood,..frequently obstructed by protuberances and exasperated by reverberation. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xvi. (1849) 153 The rolling noise of thunder has been attributed to reverberation between different clouds. 1876 MELLOR *Priesthood* ii. 68 Music..that steals from arch to arch in long reverberation.

b. The fact or process of subjecting to heat in a reverberatory furnace. Also in †*furnace*, or *oven*, *of reverberation*.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 13 þe riȝt blak erþe..in þe furneys of glas.., or ellis reuerberacioun, xxj. dayes calcyne. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 161 Their colours may be taken away by cementation and reverberation. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 5 The Lime..being well calcin'd in an oven of Reverberation makes the Amel. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* I. ii. 94/2 Then it [the fire] ought to be increas'd by degrees to the second and third degree of Reverberation for eight Hours more. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Calcination*, Actual calcination is subdivided into incineration, and reverberation. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 156 Take of that iron powder prepared by reverberation.

4. a. A re-echoing sound.

1845 LONGF. *The Arsenal at Springfield* 12 The cries of agony..Which, through the ages that have gone before us, In long reverberations reach our own. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 277 Petrarch's house stands..within hearing of the reverberations between the strokes of the Cathedral bell.

b. A reflection of light or colour.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 203 The colour is, no doubt, due to the optical reverberations which occur within a fissure or cavity formed in the snow. 1883 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* Wks. 1895 II. 55 A..lean-to shed..; in strong contrast to the room, was painted with a red reverberation as from furnace-doors.

Reverberative (rĭvə·ɪbĕrə·tĭv), *a.* [f. REVERBERATE *v.* + -IVE.] Inclined or disposed to reverberate; having the nature of a reverberation.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 334 Nothing is more common than to hear a Reverberative Repercussion of alternative Exprobations of Atheism and Irreligion. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ii. 42 What may be termed a reverberative process...That quick sympathy which vivifies the impressions of anger, by attributing an ill intention to him who assails us. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. vii. (1872) VII. 67 Borne by the echoes, gloomily reverberative, into every dell and labyrinth.

Reverberator (rĭvə·ɪbĕrə·təɪ). [-OR 2.]

1. A reflector; a reflecting lamp.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvi. 215 It is on this principle that reverberators are constructed. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 677 Apprentices rushed up the streets.. smashing the lamps and reverberators, and left Paris in total darkness. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 10 Sundry devices in the way of metal reverberators conduct and diffuse the heat.

2. One who reverberates.

1803 *Ann. Reg.* 254 The demands..were echoed back, through innumerable reverberators of the same nature.

Reverberatory, *sb.* [See next.]

1. A reverberatory furnace or kiln.

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. 71 Give fire by degrees in a close reverberatory. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 178 Put it into a strong Crusible, and calcine it in a Reverberatory for six hours. 1720 GIBSON *Dispens.* II. (1734) 74 Their parts cannot be elevated without a very strong impulse, which is therefore made in the Reverberatory. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 193 The flames of sulphur..when suddenly exposed to the heat of a reverberatory, change their blue appearance. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 824 The fuel is laid upon a grate above an ash-pit, and below the arch of a reverberatory. 1882 *Rep. Prec. Met. U. S.* 219 Six reverberatories capable of roasting 30 tons of ore per day.

Comb. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 159 Let down this Cover within a Foot or less of the Hops, which (Reverberatory-like) will reflect the heat upon them.

fig. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 335 Such Fiery-hot Reverberatories of Self-pretensions to Religion.

†**2.** The focus *of* a burning-glass. *Obs. rare*—1.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exp.* 158 Likewise Paper, and fine white Holland, when exposed flat to the Reverberatory of a large Concave, at length Fire.

†**3.** A lamp fitted with a reflector. *Obs.*

1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 163 Single reverberatories were provided, with *specula* of ten inches diameter, and they were supplied with still larger burners.

Reverberatory (rĭvə·ɪbĕrătŏri), *a.* Also 8 reverbratory. [See REVERBERATE *v.* and -ORY. So F. *réverbératoire*, Pg. *reverberatorio*.]

1. Of fire: Forced or driven back by some contrivance upon the substance which is subjected to its operation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 174 Thou shalt calcine at a reuerberatorie fire the feces which thou reseruedst before. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 168 Iron must be made into a Crocus in a reverberatory fire. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Porcelain*, The crucible is heated with a reverberatory fire. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 116 By further calcination in a reverberatory fire [it] becomes a brighter brown.

b. Of heat: Produced by reverberation.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 107 Give the crucible a strong reverberatory heat, until in fusion. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 255 Charr'd by red reverberatory heat.

2. Of a furnace, kiln, etc.: So constructed that the flame is forced back upon the substance exposed to it.

1672 BOYLE *New Exp. Weight Atmosphere* II. v, To melt them..is wont, even in our reverberatory furnaces, to cost the active flames a pretty deal of time. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 76/1 This Liquor put into a Reverberatory Furnace. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 241 All kinds of Flints ..are hard to burn except in a Reverbratory Kilne. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 354 Put it into a reverberatory furnace, or other place where it is surrounded with a strong heat and flame. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 577 The pots..are annealed during 4 or 5 days, at a red heat in a small reverberatory vault. *Ibid.* 580 The reverberatory oven for annealing the pots. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xviii. 429 Small narrow reverberatory furnaces are sometimes employed, into which various numbers of crucibles are inserted.

†**3.** Reflecting; fitted with a reflector. *Obs. rare*—1.

1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 113 A great number of white lights, fitted for long distances, and several reverberatory lamps had been previously provided.

Reverbering, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. L. *reverberāre*: cf. REVERB *v.*] Reverberating.

1690 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 324 *Ignis Reverberii,.. Angl.* Reverbering Fire. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 62 While Ocean rose, and with reverbering roar Dash'd its high billows o'er the rocky strand.

†**Reverbitory,** obs. var. REVERBERATORY *sb.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Reverbitory*,..a Lymbeck, or Furnace, in which materials are calcined by the fire or flame.

Reverdie: see note to REVERIE *sb.* 1.

Reverdure, *v. rare*—1. [a. OF. *reverdurer*.] *trans.* To clothe again with verdure.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clix. [clv.] 438 Whan the swete tyme of Marche was come, and that the wyndes were apeased, and ye waters swaged of their rages, and the wodes re-verdured.

Revere (rĭvĭə·ɪ), *v.* [ad. F. *révérer* or L. *reverērī*, f. *re-* RE- + *verērī* to fear.]

1. *trans.* To hold in, or regard with, deep respect or veneration.

1661 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 53 If Aristotle were vicious and immoral, there is much the less reason why we should revere his Authority. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 137 Sudden Anger reveres or stands in awe of no Man. 1717 POPE *Iliad* IX. 754 Revere thy roof, and to thy guests be kind. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* liii. III. 174 The people..generally abhorred the Convocation as much as they revered the Parliament. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 213 Works which were long revered as a code of science. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (1875) 68 For all..had heard of Rome's glories, and revered the name of Cæsar.

absol. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, Tremble, therefore, and revere. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. v, The love that reveres.

†**2.** With *inf.* To be reluctant *to* do something, through a feeling of respect. *Obs. rare*—1.

1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* v, If I did not revere to cast Dirt upon the Ashes of the Dead, I could [etc.].

Hence **Reve·red** *ppl. a.*

1787 BURNS *Addr. to W. Tytler* 1 Revered defender of beauteous Stuart. 1818 SHELLEY *Hymn Earth* 24 Such delights by thee Are given, rich Power, revered Divinity. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXIV. III. 311 The treaties were.. preserved in the most revered sanctuaries. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I. 327 As I was saying, revered friend, the abundance of your wisdom makes you indolent.

Reverence (re·vĕrĕns), *sb.* Also 3–7 reuerence; 4–6 reu-, reverens (5 -ense), 5–6 *Sc.* -ans. [a. OF. *reverence* (mod.F. *révérence*), or ad. L. *reverentia* (cf. Sp. and Pg. *reverencia*, It. *re-, riverenza, -zia*): see REVERENT *a.* and -ENCE.]

1. Deep or due respect felt or shown towards a person on account of his or her position or relationship; deference. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1311 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 144 þe king..hauez us hidere i-send to schewi furst þe reuerence and grete loue also þat he hath to eov i-bore. 1340 *Ayenb.* 20 Uor þet me ne berþ naȝt worssipe and reuerence þer þet me ssolde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 204 Pere þat richesse regneth reuerence folweth, And þat is plesaunte to pryde in pore and in riche. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 197 Lordis..lawe to him bowid, In reuerence of þe riche kyng at had þer rewme gydid. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 869 Quhom thai ressaif with reuerens. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 500 Vnto thy Celsitude I gif gloir, honour, laud, and reuerence. 1572 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 8 In speakynge of my Princes I must use a due reverence and regarde. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 181 By his comely person, sweete affabilitie and grauitie, he would haue extorted reuerence from those that least loued him. 1668 STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* vii. (1672) 186 There is nothing harder than for an indiscreet man to command due reverence in his house. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 98 P 11 The forms of salutation, the different gradations of reverence, and all the adjustments of place and precedence. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* v. (1831) 48 With reverence to my father and yourself, Your truly affectionate son.

b. Deep respect and veneration for some thing, place, or person regarded as having a sacred or exalted character.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 268 þou art a preost: kneuli ne schalt þou3 nou3t, for reuerence of þat holi þing. 13.. *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 10 Thay teen vnto his temmple.., Reken with reuerence þay rechen his auter. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 1932 Hir preyere is of ful greet reuerence. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 307 No man [is] so hardy to schede Blode..for the reverence of an Ydole, that is worschipt there. 1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 274 In y^e^ worchippe and reuerence of y^e^ blysful trinite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 b, Euery creature sholde honour, loue, and worshyp with all reuerence that blessed sacrament. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 5 b, He protesteth that he beareth all dew reverence to the holy churche of Rome. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers, Reverence*, True reverence is..The feare of God, commixt with cleanly love. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iv. § 23 After all, the greatest Reverence is due to Truth. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. (1787) III 75 The absurd reverence for antiquity, which could only tend to discourage the improvements of art. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 221 The Indians are remarkable for the reverence which they entertain for the sepulchres of their kindred. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II. i. (1858) 76 The real reverence due to the place, as the scene of the first great revelation of God to man. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 526 The undoubted fact that women are notably deficient in real reverence for authority.

Comb. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XX. CLXXXVIII, The consecrated Body of the Priest With reverence-commanding Gems and Gold..invest.

c. In phr. *to have* or *hold* (a person or thing) *in* (*great*, etc.) *reverence.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 32 And in myn herte haue hem in reuerence. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 66 b, Saying that none enyll ne trouble mighte come to him..as long as he kept and helde hem in reuerence. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 17 Next after the King, ye priestes which serue ye Idols are had in chiefe reuerence. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 206 We..haue that man in great reuerence, leaning to his doctrine and precepts Philosophicall. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 828 These dried carkasses they held in great reverence. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xii. 18 Bradford was had in so great reverence and admiration for his holiness. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 303, I hold his memory in a reverence that is almost superstitious. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. ii, I hold the church in holy reverence.

d. In phr. *to pay*, †*do*, or †*make reverence to*, to show respect or veneration for (a person or thing) by some action. (In early use implying sense 2.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 1196 Al the chiere and reuerence That men hem doon at festes or at daunces. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 94 Seynt John stered in his Modres Wombe, and made reverence to his Creatour. *c* 1460 *Vrbanitatis* 36 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 16 To þe nexte degre loke þou wysely To do hem Reuerence by and by. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 40 Assoone as the messager sawe hym, he made hym due reuerence. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 292 b, Whan he came agayn to the aultar, the king rysing out of his seate, doeth him reverence. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* D ij, To whome after our reverence accordingly done, we drew neere. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 80, I saw The Prophet do him reverence. 1693 DRYDEN *Ded. Examen Poet.* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 4 'Tis not with an ultimate intention to pay reverence to the *Manes* of Shakespeare [etc.]. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 154 Paying their reverence in a manner much more rational. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Worship of Sun* (1880) 5 The reverence paid to the heavenly orbs.

2. A gesture indicative of respect; an obeisance; a bow or curtsy. (Cf. prec.)

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 191 Al þat holy eremytes hateden and despisede, As rychesses and reuerences. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 382 Whan they sawe the kyng they made him the reverence. 1521 COPLAND *Introd. French* 16 All bace daunces begyn by syngles or reuerence, and ende with braule. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 732 The French king made to him an humble reuerence, but after his fashion somewhat homely. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 13 They will with many new conges, ceremonies and reuerences, diinke to the health and prosperitie of Princes. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 308 Att his thirde reuerence, as likewise att his taking leaue, Crom[well] did him the honor to embrace him ouer the shoulder. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 85 As oft as he had occasion to bow, he directed his Reverence towards the Gentle-Womens Pew. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii, [I] made my Reverence to my Master's Guest. 1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 69, I now made a more formal reverence of the head. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* ix. 135 [He] had never seen his friend offer so low a reverence. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Cerem.* 63 Having again genuflected while the Officiant makes the proper reverence. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* iii, Lothair had had only time to make a reverence of ceremony before dinner.

3. The condition or state of being respected or venerated.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1243 To reche to such reuerence as ȝe reherce here I am wyȝe vn-worþy. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 116 If thou be poure, farwel thy reuerence. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 448 Yf twixt yow and youre men no difference Be in array, lesse is youre reuerence. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 7 Next her komythe hir suster callid Grace, Passing famos, and of grete reverence. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. viii. (S.T.S.) I. 47 To mak him in mare reuerence to þe pepill he cled him with riche & riall abilȝementis. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (1895) 164 The sage grauitie and reuerence of the elders should kepe the yongers from wanton licence. 1606 G. W[OODCOCK] *Hist. Justine* XXXIX. 124 To regester himselfe a sanctuary man, hoping the reuerence of the place..might preserue his life. 1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. ii, Nor shall thy Sword prophane With Brawls or Blood the Reverence of this Place. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* iv. 66 One that had got Reverence amongst the People. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 121 Two reigns..passed in external glory and domestic reverence. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiv, All the train of bounteous hours Conduct by paths of growing powers, To reverence and the silver hair.

†b. The solemnity *of* a Church festival. *Obs.*—1

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXII. iv, The Wendesdaye before Easters reuerence.

†c. A reverend or venerable person. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit sev. Weapons* II. ii, Does he mean As he seems to say unto that reverence? He does woo her, sure.

†**4.** *At* (*the*) *reverence of*, out of respect for, in honour of, for the sake of (a person). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 82 The wordes and sentence Of him, that at the seintes reuerence The storie wroot. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 That at reverence of the Kyng..he will nothyng take of the forsayd Robert. 1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 21 The same John, atte reverence of your right worthy person, hathe cesed of his sute. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. i.

613* Thenne shalle he..receyue the hyghe ordre of knyghthode as to morne atte reuerence of the hyghe feeste. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 519 The high and mighty prince Humfrey Duke of Gloucester, at the reuerence of God, and for the good of the king.., agreed him [etc.].

† b. In adjurations. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 114 By yow..am I come to this that I am atte, and therfore at the reuerense of god haue pite of me. 1515 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 212 Wherfore, at the reverence of God,...remember how we stand unto you. *c* 1530 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 27 At the reverens of God take summe payne now for me, and forsake me nat.

† c. Similarly *in the reverence that, in (the) reverence of. Obs. rare.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 10, I haue forborn flesshe on the Wednisday in the reverens that God was solde that day. *Ibid.* It is good to fast the Saterday for the loue of oure ladi, and in the reuerence of her virginite. 1628 HOBBES *Thucydides* (1822) 137 In reverence therefore of the hopes which the Grecians have reposed in you.

† 5. *Save* (one's) *reverence.* An apologetic phrase introducing a criticism, contradiction, or some remark that might offend the hearer. *Obs.* (See also SIR-, SUR-REVERENCE.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 179 Save reverence of seynt Aldelyn, þis semeþ non holynesse noþer wisdom. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 38 In this matere Methynkith best were saf youre reverence That ye youreself to hym dede appere. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 42 Weele draw thée from the mire, Or, saue your reuerence, loue, wherein thou stickest Vp to the eares. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 61 Be it spoken with save the reverence of all women that are or were, save herself.

† b. So *saving* (one's) *reverence. Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 185 But aftre my lytylle wytt, it semethe me, savynge here reverence, that it is more. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 281/1 Defaime, untruly (savyng youre reverence) leyed upon us. *c* 1563 *Jack Juggler* (Grosart) 67 Nay then wer I a knaue, misteris, sauing your reuerence. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 27 Who, sauing your reuerence, is the diuell himselfe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 557 A Cave or hole within the ground, called, saving your reverence, The Deviles Arse. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 275 Calling his Book *Charta Cacata*, which (saving reverence to the Reader) may be returned on the foul mouth of him who first uttered it.

c. Similarly *under the reverence of*, and *with reverence.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. vii. (S.T.S.) I. 271 Foider vnder þe reuerence of Claudius & valerius, now deceissit, I say ȝe war enterit with victorius ensenzeis in þe capitoll. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, Your Highness may know other craftsmen,..but, with reverence, you know not Henry Gow.

6. *Your reverence.* A respectful form of address, now only used by the lower classes, esp. in Ireland, in speaking to a clergyman.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 153 Thus with your hihe reverence Me thenketh that this evidence As to this point is sufficant. 1432-40 *Paston Lett.* III. 416 Ryght wursshipfull sire,..after dyw recommendacion to yowr reverens, please hit yow to know [etc.]. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 20 How many now in health Shall drop their blood, in approbation Of what your reuerence shall incite vs to. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. vii, A soldier, an' please your reverence, said I, prays as often (of his own accord) as a parson. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 105 Will av'rice and concupiscence give place, Charm'd by the sounds—Your Rev'rence, or Your Grace? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, 'Very true, your Reverence,' replied the beadle. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. vi, Lord bless your reverence! he does not mind it, he likes it. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, I have stayed for him, your Reverence.

b. *His reverence*, as the designation of a clergyman. Also jocularly of a lady, *her reverence.*

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxv, Now that I can do this in spite of their reverences—the occasion is lost. 1802 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. x. 340 Returning Lady Juliana Berners, with my very best thanks for the use of her reverence's work. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 897 To a new style his reverence rashly took. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xii. 212 A boat containing two Abbés was in the same predicament as we, and I could not believe that a Breton sailor would cheat their Reverences. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 91 His reverence will be found up and ready for good works.

† 7. a. The study or consideration *of* something.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 136 Is Rethorique the science Appropred to the reverence Of wordes that ben resonable.

† b. The opinion or judgement *of* some one.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 13 Bot in the worldes reverence Ther ben of suche manie glade, Whan thei to thilke astat ben made.

8. *In* or *out of* (one's) *reverence*, in or out of one's power or hands. Also *out of the reverence of*, beyond dependence on (something). *Sc.* ? *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 87 Which Serpents,..being all three rolling within the couerture of the dry sands, my right legge was almost in their reuerence before I remarked the danger. 1645 *King's Cabinet Opened* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VII. 515 A little more Wit..than to put myself into the Reverence of perfidious Rebels. 1677 SIR J. LAUDER *Decisions* Suppl. (1826) III. 128 To put wrong out of his reverence, they do not allow him..to execute the law alone. 1821 GALT *Legatees* viii, Great reason have I to be thankful that the legacy has put me out of the reverence of my stipend. 1822 —*Sir A. Wylie* v, When your birsies are up—I would na come in your reverence then for something.

Reverence (re·vĕrĕns), *v.* Also 4–7 reuerence (4–6 -ense). [f. prec. Cf. F. *révérencier* (16th c.), Sp. and Pg. *reverenciar*, It. *riverenziare.*]

† 1. *trans.* To salute (a person) with deep respect; to show respect for (one) by bowing, kneeling, etc.; to make obeisance to. *Obs.*

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 251 Penn Arþour bifore þe hiȝ dece þat auenture byholde7, & rekenly hym reuerenced. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 123 And þauh he mete with þe meyre amyddes þe strete, He reuerenceþ hym ryght nouht no raþer þan anoþer. 1530 PALSGR. 690/1, I reverence, or do obeyssaunce or honour to any other person, or make curtesye to him. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 166 He most humbly reverencyd hyme uppon his knee. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy of Warw.* (Hunterian Cl.) 81 This said, in humble duty ..Guy reverenceth the King, and so departs. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 215 Shanavas-Can, when people approach'd near him, caus'd himself to be Reverenc'd the first time, like the King of Persia Himself.

† b. To treat with respect or deference. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 206 And þe riche is reuerenced by resoun of his richchesse, þere þe pore is put bihynde. 1388 WYCLIF *Baruch* iv. 15 A folk..that reuerensiden not an eld man, nether hadden merci on children. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. (1592) 18 Infinite trades which serue one another, the smaller reuerensing the greater. 1592 GREENE *Gront's IV. Wit* 8 How I haue bin reuerenst, thou seest, when honester men, I confesse, haue beene set farre off.

† c. To esteem; to value highly. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 260 Þus þe poete preues þat þe pecok for his fetheres is reuerenced. *Ibid.* xv. 502 And now is routhe to rede how þe red noble Is reuerenced or þe Rode.

2. To regard with reverence or veneration as having a divine or sacred character; † to worship in some manner.

a 1350 *St. Thomas* 211 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 23 He bad hym reuerence right A maumet þat þai cald 'god of light'. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 259 Euery maner good man may be lykned to a torche,..to reuerence with þe trinite. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4377 At Rome þai Reuerenst vppon riche wise One qwirion,..& qwemly did serue. 1530 PALSGR. 690/1 It is a joy to any good subject to se howe our prince reverenseth almygthy God. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. x. 43 b, The temple of Neptune [was] greatly reuerenced. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 30 Ye shall keepe my Sabbaths, and reuerence my Sanctuary. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* i. (1661) 5 The famous Canon of the Generall Councel of Ephesus, which Gregory the Great reuerenced as one of the four Gospels. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark iv. 39 How greatly should he be reverenced and obeyed by man, whom..all Creatures must obey. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* lxiv, I reverence the divine Sun and the Gods. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. 14 While they could feel no respect for the clergy as men, they feared their powers and reverenced their office.

b. To hold in high respect or esteem; to venerate as being of an exalted or superior kind.

1548 ELYOT s.v. *Colo*, To loue and reuerence one as it were his owne father. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 12 Their successours so woundered at their wisedomes, and so reuerenced their loue and endeuours. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 18 The greatest part of Germany ..reverence him as their chief ornament and refuge. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcix. 390 There is an Academie, which I reuerence so much. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 185 When the Soveraign himselfe is Popular; that is reverenced and beloved of his People. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (1726) 311 Some wise, great, or good Men, whose Authority we reverence and hardly dare oppose. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 300 Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone To rev'rence what is ancient. 1822 LAMB *Elia* I. *Praise Chimneysweepers*, I reverence these young Africans of our own growth—these almost clergy imps. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 452 Work was to be done, however, which could be trusted to no man who reverenced law.

3. With *over*. To overpower with reverence. ? *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 141 The moment I beheld her, my heart was dastardiz'd, damp'd, and reverenced over.

Hence **Re·verenced** *ppl. a.*; **Re·verencing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 136 b, The reuerencing of the eternall and onely God. *Ibid.* 260 To worship is to fall downe at ones feete with a reuerencing mynde. 1616 in *Analecta Scotica* II. 4 Accept it now with my richt humble and reuerencing dewtie. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III, By the reverenc'd soul Of that great honest man that gave me being. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 9 The only difficulty was how to get admission into so reverenc'd a place. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 3/1 Take another of our so-called reverenced birds, the wren.

Reverencer (re·vĕrĕnsəɹ). [f. the verb + -ER¹.] One who reverences; a respecter *of* some thing or person.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 449 These fellowes are not..the reuerencers of the euangelical doctrine. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 560 The Inhabitants of this City are so great Reuerencers of..the Arsacian blood. 1677 CARY *Chron.* II. II. xiv. 252 As becometh a Devout Reverencer, and..an Upright Advocate. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* ii, The Athenians..were become great reverencers of crown'd Heads. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 189 He is not a questioner and a despiser, but a teacher and a reverencer. 1847–8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 111 It is a situation of public scandal even to the deep reverencers of the Bible.

† **Re·verency.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *reverentia*: see -ENCY.] = REVERENCE.

1548 HOOPER *Declar. Commandm.* x. 164 The reuerencie of matrimonie is not dew vnto him that contemnithe the autour of matrimonie. 1576 BP. WOOLTON *Chr. Man.* I v b, They breede in them fyercenesse, boldnesse, and impudencye: they neglect reuerency, comelinesse, and honesty.

Reverend (re·vĕrĕnd), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *reverend* (mod.F. *révérend*, – Sp., Pg., and It. *reverendo*), or ad. L. *reverend-us*, gerundive of *reverērī* to REVERE.]

1. Of persons: Worthy of deep respect or reverence on account of († rank,) age, or character; † commanding respect by personal ability or great learning.

1449 J. METHAM *Amor.* & *Cleopes* 306 Enterly me comende to my lord and mastyr eke, And to hys ryght reuerend lady. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 402 He is the riallest roy, reuerend and rike. 1598 YONG *Diana* 221, I, with a yoong and courteous Shepherd; he, with an old and reuerend Shepherdesse. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 66 It is already in use by divers reverend Physitians. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 103 Next Camus, reverend Sire, went footing slow. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1768 I. 142 To the Reverend the judges; to the clergy and gentry. 1717 POPE *Iliad* IX. 517 If heaven restore me to my realms with life, The reverend Peleus shall elect my wife. 1785 BURNS *Address to Deil* v, I've heard my rev'rend Graunie say [etc.]. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle Palms* IV. 604 He takes His reverend mother on his filial breast.

b. As a courteous or respectful form of address.

1486 *Henry VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 54 Most reuerend, rightwose regent of this rigalitie. 1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 454/2 Right Reverend and Worshipfull Sir. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 253 O reuerend Chaucere, rose of rethoris all. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 226 *Por.* I pray you let me looke vpon the bond. *Iew.* Heere 'tis, most reuerend Doctor, heere it is. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. well lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 209 Yet Reuerend Madame, but forget what's past. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Poems* Wks. (1673) 335 O rev'rend Death! whose looks can soon advise Even scornfull Youth. 1715 ADDISON *Drummer* v. i, *Coachman* [to a conjurer], 'I have brought you, reverend Sir, the largest elbow chair in the house'. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 71 'What mean you, most reverend owl?' said Ahmed.

2. As a respectful epithet applied to members of the clergy. Also *Very Reverend* (of deans), *Right Reverend* (of bishops), and *Most Reverend* (of archbishops).

1485 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IX. 645 *note*, A maist reverend and ȝeverend faderis in God William Archibischop of Sanctandrois, Robert bischope of Glasgw [etc.]. 1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 455/1 Graunted unto him by the Right Reverend Fadre in God, maister Piers Courtenay, sometyme Bishop of Excestre. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 In the handes of the reuerende fader my lorde of London. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 5 Take heed brethren of your reuerend and learned brother Martin Marprelate. 1613 SHAKS. *Henry VIII*, IV. ii. 18 The reuerend Abbot With all his Conuent honourably receiu'd him. 1653 *Sarum Church-w. Accts.* (1896) 330 The Death of our Reverend and Godlie Minister Mr. John Connant. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 464/1 How any one..should blame me, I own I am at a Loss to find out, unless it be the four Rev. Brethren and their Followers. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 371 And thence, with all convenient speed, to Rome, With rev'rend tutor, clad in habit lay. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 218 These bishops and reverend Fathers removed only by two hundred years from the Apostolic age. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, In their train there is a reverend friar.

absol. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 67 Let us recommend it to our Most Reverend and Right Reverend to put our own ecclesiastic affairs into such a good posture [etc.].

b. Used in addressing a member of the clergy.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* v, Ryght reuerende fader, ȝe ought wel to knowe that [etc.]. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Deacons*, Reuerende Father in God, I presente vnto you, these persones presente [etc.]. 1713 SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford* 121 Said Harley: Welcome, Rev'rend Dean. 1781 COWPER *Anti-thelyphth.* 132 Forms or no forms, pluralities or pairs, Right reverend Sirs! was no concern of theirs. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, 'And O, reverend sir,' said the good widow, detaining him. 1882 *Guardian* 18 Oct. 1461, 'I am, rev. sir, yours faithfully, 'Clericus'.

c. Prefixed to the name (and designation) of the person, and frequently abbreviated as *Rev.* † In early use without *the*.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. 293 That wofull and unhappy discord betwixt him and reverend Bishop Hooper. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rev. Unrevealed* § 1 Reverend Calvin..is willing to construe this of the last desolation of the Jews. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Joh* ix. 9 But I had rather (saith Reverend Mr. Beza) retain still the Hebrew words. 1721 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 218 The Reverend Dr Atterbury was made Dean of Xt Church on this day sennight. 1785 (*title*), Lectures on the Canon of the Scriptures,..by the late Rev. John Blair. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxi, Let me name myself as the Reverend Josiah Cargill, minister of St. Ronan's. 1847 CARUS *Mem. C. Simeon* 833 Recollections of the Rev. Chas. Simeon, by the Right Rev. Daniel Wilson. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 590/1 The Very Reverend Father Colin died..at the age of eighty-five.

d. *sb.* A clergyman; a cleric or divine. Also *Right Reverend*, a bishop.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* Wks. (Grosart) I. 271 Much more Then the Right-Reverend whom they taxt before. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 247 A Right Reverend or two us'd to draw their Pens in his Defence. 1776 HUME *My own Life*, Answers by Reverends, and Right Reverends, came out two or three in a year. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Talk without Title* II. 132 *That* is the object of solicitude among our Right Reverends. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chu.* xvi, Those who had not attained to military honours were either doctors, professors, or reverends. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perly-cross* 18 We are not so meddlesome as you reverends are.

3. Of things, places, etc.: Worthy of, or inspiring, reverence; deserving to be revered.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1595) 18 The reuerend maiestie of Emperours, Kinges and Princes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 32 His reverend heares and holy gravitee The knight much honord. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. viii. (1614) 282 He conquered Nice, the name whereof is reuerend for the first generall Councell of Christendome. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. Wks. 1851 IV. 47 Yet next to that what can be..a greater violence to the reverend secret of nature. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 673 So much more Reverend is Suffering, than making Men suffer for Religion. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxxvii. 264 The big tears..straying down his reverend cheeks. 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk., Widow & Son* § 2 Its dark oaken panelling, all reverend with the gloom of departed years. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 70 Write in young hearts thy reverend lore. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 126 No day but

pilgrim..flings crutch away, Or else appends it to the reverend heap Beneath you.

† b. Sacred, hallowed, holy. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 445 When thou goest up to the reverend Communion to be satisfied with spiritual meats. 1631 Howes *Stow's Annales* 999/1 Diuers Church-yards new layd apart, dedicated for reuerend places to bury the dead. 1693 Creech in Dryden *Juvenal* xiii. (1697) 332 Bold Sacrilege..destroys a Shrine, The Reverend Goblets, and the ancient Plate.

4. Connected with, characteristic of, belonging to, the clergy.

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 229 As there is nothing more violent and boistrous then a reverend ignorance in fear to be convicted. 1742 (*title*) Ecclesiastical Transactions; or a Collection of Reverend Jokes. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* lxii, This was a man in years, who wore a reverend periwig. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Gk. Chr. Poets* Poems (1904) 603/1 So that reverend brows grew dark to hear women with musical voices sing them softly.

5. = Reverent *a.* 2. Now somewhat *rare.* (In common use *c* 1590–1660.)

15.. in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 328 Inclyne befoir the Cristin Conquerour,..With reverend feir doun on 3our facis ly. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 65 The reverende and thanckefull antiquite was accustomed to esteme those men as goddes. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 116 There is in him singular honestie,..passing liberalitie towardes straungers, and plentie of reuerend behauiour. 1615 W. Hull *Mirr. Maiestie* 33 The minde beholdeth God with..ioy of heart, and reuerend admiration. 1686 Parr *Life Ussher* 85 From whence you may observe the reverend esteem he had for our Liturgy. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 364 To see multitudes of well-appearing people all joining in one reverend act. 1796 R. Bage *Hermsirong* xlv, Pray, good sir, said Miss Fluart, with a reverend curtsey [etc.]. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, 'Ay, ay, we'se ha' reverend care on thee..', answered the man of constituted authority. 1855 Froude in *Oxford Ess.* 54 When nature shall be studied in a more reverend spirit. 1874 Pusey *Lenten Serm.* 90 That reverend awe, amid which by God's grace we are..to work out our own salvation.

Hence **Re·verendize** *v. (nonce-wd.)*

1841 Emerson in *Corr. Carlyle & Emerson* I. lvi. 320 You see the bookseller reverendizes me notwithstanding your laudable perseverance to adorn me with profane titles.

Reverendly(re·vĕrĕndli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

† **1.** = Reverently *adv. Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 396 Sone with worschipe þe body þai enclusit full reuerendly. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 331 Ressaue him reuerendly, as resoun in lyis. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 215 Men whom they reuerendely esteme. 1635 Heylin *Sabbath* (1636) II. 90 Reverendly kneeling on their knees, when they received the Sacrament of the Lords Supper. 1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony-Monger* i, My crafty Ceremony-Monger..passes most religiously for one of the Order, and Reverendly with a Mask does his Business. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 47 (1726) 252 Every undergraduate is bound to pay all becoming deference to a bachelor of arts..by..saluting him very reverendly.

2. In a way, to a degree, that inspires reverence.

a 1640 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* IV. ii, Thou'rt a man of sorrow, But reverendly becom'st it. 1699 Garth *Dispensary* II. 19 Here, Mummies lay most reverendly stale.

Re·verendness. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ness.] = Reverentness b.

1639 E. Robarts *God's House & Service* ix. 65 By the reverendnesse of his behaviour in the worship of God.

Re·verendship. [f. as prec. + -ship.] Reverend or clerical character or standing. In early use with *your*, as a form of address.

1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 203 Either your Reuerendships brother, or your Reuerend Brother. 1653 Chisenhale *Cath. Hist.* Ep. Ded., And withal, give your Reverendships a view of the wilde Thistles that bear no Figgs. 1739 *Let.* in Whitefield *Life & Jrnls.* (1756) 222, I discouraged it before your Reverendship came to this town. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 5 A clergyman writing to a stranger should notify his reverendship in some manner, but how to do it is not clear.

Reverent (re·vĕrĕnt), *a.* [In sense 1, a. OF. *reverent* for *reverend*, or after med. L. *reverentissimus* = *reverendissimus*. In sense 2, ad. L. *reverentem*, pres. pple. of *reverērī* to Revere: cf. Sp. and Pg. *reverente*, It. *re-, riverente.*]

1. = Reverend *a.*, in various uses. Now *rare.* (Very common in 16–17th cent.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 229 þat þe pope wole be clepid 'moost hooly fadir' here, and bishop 'moost reverent' man! *c* 1400 Maundev. *Trav.* (1839) xxi. 230 In alle the remenant of the World, ne myghte a man fynde a more reverent man, ne highere in worschipe. *c* 1447 *Shillingford's Lett.* (Camden) 133 The suyt of the reverent fader in God Edmond Bysshop of Excestre. 1533 More *Apol.* 81 b, The sacred prynces and prestes. Agaynste any of whyche two reuerent orders [etc.]. 1584 *Mirr. Mag.* 36 Reuerent personages were in danger of dishonour, and innocentes in hazarde of death. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 216 This once famous Tyrus is now no other then an heape of ruines, yet haue they a reuerent respect. 1662 Cokaine *Ovid* III. ii, The more the merrier, my reverent Mo[ther]. 1796 Moser *Hermit of Caucasus* I. 98 No harm is intended to the reverent sage of the mountain. 1860 Warter *Seaboard* II. 443 Preach as did John Wesley at Winchelsea beneath some reverent tree.

2. Characterized by, exhibiting or feeling, reverence; deeply respectful.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* a iv b, To be gracious to his presoner, to be reuerent and faythfull to his god. 1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 302 He was herde of almyghtye god in his prayer and askynge..,for his reuerente behauoure. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 80 b, Diogenes had muche reuerente attendaunce dooen to hym by the saied children. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* I. 38 Putting then his hat off in a reverent manner, he proceeded. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 349 Lowly reverent Towards either Throne they bow. 1692 E. Walker tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* xxxvii, 'Tis not likely you should have this Sense, These reverent Notions of their Providence. 1820 Shelley *Hymn Merc.* lv, Hermes and Apollo reverent stood Before Jove's throne. 1869 McLaren *Serm.* Ser. II. x. 189 We shall exclaim with..more reverent wonder, 'What is man..that Thou visitest him?'

b. Const. *of* (the object revered).

1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 4 Reverent of the human soul. 1869 Lowell *Cathedr.* 326, I entered, reverent of whatever shrine Guards piety and solace for my kind. 1890 Hall Caine *Bondman* II. xiii, This rude chamber so reverent of law.

c. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 364 *Reverent*, strong; as, 'reverent whiskey', i. e. not diluted.

† **Re·verent,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec., or by misreading of *-ence* as *-ente.*] *trans.* To reverence.

1565 *King Daryus* (Brandl) 698 We reuerent thee with fauour great For this thy foode and precyous meat. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 543 That thai..obey, serve, and reverent his Hienes.

Reverential (revĕre·nʃăl), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ad. med.L. **reverentiāl-is*, f. L. *reverentia* reverence: see -al. So F. *révérenciel*, † *reverential*, Sp. and Pg. *reverencial*, It. *re-, riverenziale.*]

1. Of the nature of, inspired or characterized by, reverence; reverent.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 148 He did it for a reverential fear he had of his father. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 4 Wilt thou say..that oaths made in reverentiall feare of love..any may forsweare? 1676 Glanvill *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* I. 26 Their Progress hath not been retarded by this reverential awe of former Discoveries. 1714 R. Fiddes *Pract. Disc.* II. 150 A filial and reverential fear of God is necessary. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xx, He was rather to be looked up to with reverential admiration. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* i, Their behaviour in the church was any thing but reverential or edifying. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 377 The members..returned an answer in reverential and affectionate language. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 388 To change this reverential preference for the kingly stock into a definite rule of hereditary descent.

† **2.** = Dimissory *a.* 2. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1518/2 Desiring instantly.., accordyng to the lawes, letters reuerenciall or demissories, to bee geuen and deliuered vnto me in this behalfe.

3. Inspiring reverence; venerable, reverend. *rare.*

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. vi. 106 The Reverential Lady Meredina, and many more of her traine. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 187 Of which [a] fatherly, prolixe and reverentiall beard is a solemne sign and majestick Emblеme. 1790 Umfreville *Hudson's Bay* 24 Innumerable stars.., added to the beautiful appearance of the moon, make a most reverential and splendid appearance. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* II. 133 The office of a spiritual instructor..being so endearing as well as reverential.

b. *sb. pl.* Those attributes or qualities which command respect. *nonce-use.*

1740–1 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 301 If she would lay Claim to her Reverentials, as I may say, and not endeavour to conceal her Age.

Hence **Reverentia·lity.**

1835 Sir H. Taylor in *Corr.* (1888) 68, I laughed inwardly at the reverentiality of the Editor of 'Blackwood'.

Reverentially (revĕre·nʃăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a reverential manner; reverently.

1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 50 They would sit down by them reverentially in the Cave. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* viii. 24 Thus royally adorning and reverentially courting his Ape. *a* 1751 Bolingbroke *Ess., Hum. Knowledge* Wks. 1754 III. 459 He [Plato] made the system..as absurdly as many others, but more reverentially toward the supreme Being. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 110 If the traveller is a Protestant, let him bend his head reverentially. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 114/1 Not a voice but spoke lovingly and reverentially of him.

Reverentialness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being reverential.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 520 Those essays..will be admired for the..reverentialness and sanctity of the spirit that breathes through them. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., It suggests a total absence, not of reverentialness in the writer, but of the very capacity for being reverential.

Reverently (re·vĕrĕntli), *adv.* [f. Reverent *a.* + -ly 2.] In a reverent manner; with reverence or profound respect.

1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* viii. 12, I knei3 that ther was good to men dredende God, that reuerentli dreden the face of hym. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* IX. 44 In heuene..He worth raþer receyued and reuerentloker sette. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 24 Gabriel..vppon his knees knelynge and..reuerently bowynge. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 397 They saluted hym reverently. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 55 Gyuyng also reuerently to theyr pryncys and lordys al humbul seruyce. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 228 Not any where is the word seuerer practised, the preacher reuerentlier obserued and honoured. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* 143 Reverently and intentively look on him who descended from Heaven to Earth. 1688 Prior *Ode Exodus iii.* 95 Low, reverently low, Make thy stubborn Knowledge bow. 1792 Burke *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. I. 557 If the subject think so highly and reverently of the sovereign authority, as not to claim any thing of right. 1842 Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 2 An authority to which sceptres must reverently bow. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. vii. 94 It is the inner works of the universe which science reverently uncovers.

Re·verentness. *rare.* [f. Reverent *a.* 1.] † **a.** Reverend personality or character. *Obs.* **b.** The quality of being reverent.

1566 Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewel* IV. 36 Bicause your Reuerentnes shall easely see that this is not defined. 1584 *Mirr. Mag.* 25 b, Places, of much Honour,..as well, in respect of the Reuerentnesse of the Personages, which gouerne them, as (also) for the exercise of the Lawes.

Reverer (rĭvĭə·rəɹ). [f. Revere *v.* + -er 1.] One who reveres; a reverent admirer.

1674 *Gout. Tongue* iii. 30 The Jews were such scrupulous reverers of it. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 166 As often as I read what every reverer of Holy Writ..ought to read, his admirable *Vindiciæ Hebraicæ*. 1859 Meredith *R. Feverel* xxxviii, The reverer of the Royal Martyr. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Dec. 6/1 Upon which..the reverer of the poetic past might hang a serious homily.

Reverie (re·vĕri, re·vĕrī), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 reuerye, 5 -errye, -eri, 6 -ery; 5–6 reu-, reveray; 7– reverie, 8 réverie, rêverie, 8–9 revery; also 7–8 resuerie (8 resuery), resverie, -very (7 -fery). [In early use a. OF. *reverie* rejoicing, revelry, wantonness, wildness, rage, f. *rever* to revel, act or speak wildly: cf. Rave *v.*[1] In 17th c. readopted from the later F. forms *resverie, rêverie.* The fully Anglicized form *revery* is comparatively rare.]

† **1. a.** A state of joy or delight. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

The French text in Méon's ed. has *reverdie*, employed in an unusual sense, for which Chaucer may have read or substituted the more usual *reverie.*

a 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 720 The swetnesse of her melodye Made al myne herte in reuerye [*Thynne* reuelrye].

† **b.** Wantonness; wildness. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 85 And oonly for hire myrthe and reuerye Vp on the wardeyn bisily they crye. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 370 Into Scotland thair wes richt mony lordis, 3oung and wantoun, and full of reuery.

† **c.** A state of anger or irritation. *Obs. rare.*

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* xxiv. 57 They had a Capytayne.. whiche brought them in suche reuerye [F. *enrederie*] and murmur that they spake largely and rudely ayenst the knyghtes. *Ibid.* cxvi. 174 Therle of tholouse, whiche, in a reuerrye wheryn he was, sayde that he wold not acquyte his part, ne gyue it ouer to noman lyuyng.

† **2. a.** Violent or rude language. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7651 Ephistafus hym presit with his proude wordes, As a ribold with reueray, in his Roide speche. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14255 He at him hadde gret dispit For his wordes & his reueri Bothe of falsnes & losengeri That he on him bare.

† **b.** *Sc.* Noise, din. *Obs. rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. vii. 117 Than he..Behaldis quhou that the low dois mak deray, Blesand and crakand with a nice reuery. *Ibid.* xi. xiii. 32 The wemen rowtis baldly to the assay, With felloun bruyt, gret reveray, and deray.

c. *Sc.* A report or rumour. *rare.*

1787 W. Taylor *Sc. Poems* 59 This rev'rie spread about the Cummer. 1867 W. Gregor *Banffsh. Gloss.* 143.

3. A fantastic, fanciful, unpractical, or purely theoretical idea or notion.

a. 1653 Dorothy Osborne *Lett.* xxiii [xxvi], It may bee I dreampt it.., or Else it was one of the Resuery's of my Ague. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 65, I indeed desire Men to look upon [this] rather as a Dream or Resvery than a rational Proposition. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 325 The most Ridiculous Bigot thinks himself in the Right, and..Believes his Resveries acceptable to God. 1759 Sarah Fielding *C'tess of Delluyn* II. 29 The Moral of the Play seems to be.. that the most frantic Resverie is the highest Virtue.

β. 1758 Chesterf. *Lett.* ccccxlviii. (1792) IV. 156 This *rêverie* of mine, I hope, will be tried, and I wish it may succeed. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 453 Some of them.. have rendered their works..little better than the reveries of Mons^r. Voltaire. 1802 Playfair *Huttonian The.* 480 The author of this strange and inconsistent reverie is, nevertheless, an excellent observer. 1841 Brewster *Mart. Sci.* 143 Tycho delivered a course of lectures, in which he..defended and explained all the reveries of astrology.

4. A fit of abstracted musing; a 'brown study' or day-dream.

a. 1657 J. Davies tr. *Voiture's Lett.* I. 3, I am to learn whether the resueries of a soul so Elevated as yours is, are not too serious..to descend to any reflection on me. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. Publ. to Rdr., Men..obnoxious to Raptures and exalted Resveries. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* 121 Seeing her Cousin had left crying, and was fall'n into a profound Resuery. 1759 Sarah Fielding *C'tess of Delluyn* I. 268 At last a Petit-maitre, after having been in a long Resverie, crosses the Circle, and throws all into Confusion.

β. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* (1738) I. 165 Their Drone of a Father, who lies stretch'd at his Ease in a profound *Reverie.* 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VI. 28, I was sometimes ready to doubt whether I were not in a reverie. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 637 But reveries.. Attain not to the dignity of thought. 1820 Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 145 Walking about in a sad reverie,..unconscious of the world around her. 1871 Blackie *Phases Mor.* i. 14 Whether he would remain all night standing in that reverie.

b. With possessive pron.

α. 1711 Shaftesbury *Charact.* I. 162 If their Meditation and Resvery be obstructed by the fear of a nonconforming meen in Conversation. 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* V. 174 She never hinted at marriage in her resveries.

β. 1714 Pope *Lett.* (1735) I. *221 My *Rêverie* has been so deep, that I have scarce had an Interval to think myself uneasy. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* lx, I started from my reverie. 1820 H. Matthews *Diary Invalid* 235, I endeavoured in vain to rouse him from his revery. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* vi, In my reverie, methought I saw the continent of Europe..far away.

c. *Mus.* An instrumental composition suggestive of a dreamy or musing state.

1880 Miss Ritter tr. *Schumann's Music & M.* 527 There is only one number among the reveries in which the composer has nearly refrained altogether from any mixture of virtuoso accessories.

5. The fact, state, or condition of being lost in thought or engaged in musing. Also *personif.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xix. (1695) 119 When Ideas float in our mind, without any Reflection or regard of the Understanding, it is that which the French call *Resvery*; our Language has scarce a name for it. 1755 GRAINGER *Solitude* iii. 7 Rapt earth-gazing *Resvery*, Blushing artless ..Modesty, Seek the solitary Wild. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* II. 19 His fits of reverie were..frequent. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, He was lost in reverie on this subject. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xi, Mark with what flights Of wilder'd reverie he writes. 1889 MOLL *Hypnotism* iv. (1890) 193 There is often reverie independent of the will.

Hence **Re'verie** *v.*, to indulge in reveries.

1880 HAVERGAL *Ment.* vii. 98, I used to reverie about them.

Reverifica'tion (*rī-*). [RE- 5 a.] The action of verifying again.

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. i. § 2. 63 May it not require many years of..re-verification? 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 9 One set..is sent to the Standards Department for comparison and reverification within the prescribed periods.

Reve'rify (*rī-*), *v.* [RE- 5 a. Cf. F. *revérifier*.] *trans.* To verify (a thing) afresh, or again.

1611 COTGR., *Reverifier*, to reuerifie, .. reapproue. 1842 CARLYLE in *FitzGerald's Lett.* (1889) I. 105, I have copied you my illegible pencil-notes, and re-verified everything. 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 9 The illegal practice of locally reverifying county standards..after official verification.

Revering (*rĭvī'rĭŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. REVERE *v.* + -ING 2.] Reverent; paying reverence.

1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* A 3 b, I make my addresse in the humble supplication of the first, or in a revering sence of the second. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 23, I have great reason to cry out with the revering patriarch, 'How dreadful is this place!' 1896 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 7/7 The dog barks from sheer sympathy with the delighted revering men and angels.

Reverist (re'vərist). *rare.* [f. REVERIE + -IST.] One who indulges in reveries; a dreamer.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 81 Retrospections of a Reverist. 1884 BEECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXV. 212 They were reverists, idealists.

‖ **Revers** (*rəvē̆r*). [F. *revers* REVERSE *sb.*] A part of a coat, vest, bodice, etc., of which the edge is turned back so as to exhibit the under surface; the material covering this reversed edge. (Most commonly used as a *pl.* Cf. REVER.)

1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 Very short veste, with revers of black velvet. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 150/2 The bodice made with revers of white velvet brocade. 1893 *The Lady* 10 Aug. 146 The Victorian revers are also partially covered with a frill of lace.

† **Reversable,** obs. variant of REVERSIBLE *a.*

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 2 No Fyne..shalbee reversed or reversable by any writte of Errour,..for false or incongrue Lattin, rasure [etc.].

Reversal (*rĭvə'rsăl*), *sb.* [f. REVERSE *v.* + -AL.]

1. *Law.* The act of reversing or annulling a decree, sentence, punishment, etc.; the fact of being reversed or annulled.

1488 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 413/1 The Acte of Restitution or Reversall, made in the said Parliament. 1503 *Ibid.* 526/2 Rehersyng the said Reversall, Repelle, Adnullacion and Avoydaunce, of this said Acte. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 1 Upon every suche Reversall, the parties greeved to recover his or their Damages. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 12 The king likewise in the Reuersall of the Attainders of his Partakers ..had his will. 1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. III. 57 An Act for Reversal of a Decree made in Chancery. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 284 Which reversal may be had by the defendant's appearing personally in court. 1797 *Month. Mag.* III. 552/2 The effect of the reversal of an outlawry in a civil action..has been before mentioned. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 328 It seems that the reversal of a fine by act of parliament will restore a contingent remainder destroyed by that fine. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. vii. 460 Believing the judgment of the court to be erroneous, they might have sought its reversal by a writ of error. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div. 439 The Queen's Bench Division reversed his decision, and the present case is an appeal from that reversal.

transf. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 59 *note*, He cannot mean a reversal of any imaginary sentence of annihilation. 1869 HUXLEY in *Scientific Opinion* 21 Apr. 464/1 Whether they..appeal for a reversal of the sentence to that higher court of educated scientific opinion to which we are all amenable.

2. The act or process of reversing, in various senses of the verb; an instance of this.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 416 Tornadoes.., which made some small Reversal, though it was but for Two or Three Hours. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 84 Doctor Franklin proved particularly..the effects of the reversal of the poles of magnets, as caused by lightning. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XVII. 87 He shall cause Reversal of their lot to many people. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* v. 197 The reversal of the seasons in the northern and southern hemispheres. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* iv. 187 The Monsoons are,.produced by a reversal of the north-east trade winds.

attrib. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 415 Very high Lands, that of themselves doth most commonly give Reversal or Westerly Winds at Night.

3. Reversion *to* some practice, etc. *rare.*

1862 REICHEL *Cathedral* 19*th Cent.* 21 What I propose.. is no reversal to antiquated and unsuitable modes and forms of thought and worship. 1893 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Apr. 398/2 They had Nonconformity in the blood,..with occasional 'throwings back', or reversals, to Conformity.

† **Reve'rsal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *réversal* or ad. med.L. *reversālis* (Du Cange).] Revocatory.

1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 77 Speciall letters reversall. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 439 After his death there were reversal letters found among his papers.

Reverse (*rĭvə'rs*), *sb.* Also 4–6 reuers (4 ry-), 5–6 reuerse (5 -ce, 6 -sse); 4–5 revers. [a. OF. *revers* masc. (so mod.F., = Sp. and Pg. *reverso*, It. *riverso*), or *reverse* fem., f. L. *revers-*, ppl. stem of *revertĕre* to REVERT.]

I. 1. The opposite or contrary of something.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 356 Crist hath comanded love and pes, And who that worcheth the revers, I trowe his mede is ful divers. *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 6 For vn-to vertue longeþe dignytee, And nought þe reverse. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4160 Counsayl of the wyse Dooth profyte in many wyse,..As the revers dooth gret damage. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 269/1 Hit semeth..þat þis matier allegged for þe part of his Lord þe Erl of Warr, proveth rather for his Lord Erl Mareschall þan þe revers.

1716 BENTLEY *Serm.* xi. 373 The Heathen Poet in the Epigram teaches the down-right reverse. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 90 The reverse also happens; and very plausible schemes.. have often shameful and lamentable conclusions. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 224 In the horizontal castings ..the balance is in favour of the increased lengths; but in the vertical castings, it is the reverse. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 193 In this case the stream function .is single-valued. The reverse takes place in the case of a squirt.

b. *Card-playing.* (See quot. 1746.)

1742 HOYLE *Whist* 77 If you are weak in Trumps, you must play the Reverse. 1746 *Ibid.* (ed. 6) 69 Playing at any time the Reverse, means only the playing your Hand in a different manner.

† **c.** *On the reverse,* on the contrary. *Obs.*

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. xxxvi, Mr. Such-a-one is a Man of very good Sense; or, on the Reverse,.. he has not common Sense. 1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 39 The general paid no regard to such remonstrances: On the reverse, he ordered all to hold themselves ready to march. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* IV. 214 On the reverse, if she would be ingenuous in her confession, he, Mr. Franklin, would be her protector.

2. The opposite or contrary *of* or *to* something specified. Also with possessive pron.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 4167 Men may in olde bookes rede, Of many a man..That al the reuers seyn of this sentence. *c* 1392 — *Compl. Venus* 32 Al þe Reuers of any glaade felyng. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 29 Than it behufes þat þe riche hafe þe reuer[s]e of that benysone. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 96 Of these the reverse may no wight approve.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. lxxxi, The candid part of mankind will rather believe the reverse of it. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 29. 204, I found that the Town-Language was the very Reverse to mine. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. i, For what demonstrates the beauty and excellence of anything but its reverse? 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. (1788) 316 The present habit of our political body appears to me the very reverse of what it ought to be. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xiii. (1848) 34 The application which *Homo* makes of all this, is the very reverse to what his mother intended. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 335/1 The front of the army forming a re-entering or enclosing angle, and the reverse of the salient formation.

b. Used with general terms or with adjectives to express more than a mere negation. (Common in recent use.)

1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. II. 3 Against this evil large pecuniary interests were rather the reverse of a remedy. 1860 C. A. COLLINS *Eye-witness* vi. 81 [He] will..come in for certain remarks which are the reverse of complimentary. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. xi. (1872) VIII. 15 A cunctatory haggling mortal, the reverse of a General. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 33 Their tales are untrue, and the reverse of inspiring to heroes.

3. That side of a coin, medal, or seal which does not bear the main device or inscription; the back. (Opposed to OBVERSE *sb.* 1.)

a 1625 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 210 Upon the reverse King Solomon in a throne, visited by the Queen of Saba. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) 11 Silver Pieces..with a rude Head on the Obverse, and an ill formed Horse on the Reverse. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 4 He placed the Figure of an Elephant upon the Reverse of the Publick Mony. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. XXV. 193 To celebrate their exploits on the reverses of their coins. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 47 Every coin..has its reverse and every rose its thorn. 1853 HUMPHREY *Coin-coll. Man.* v. 39 The punch mark of the reverse assumed a somewhat regular form.

attrib. 1887 *Proclam.* in *Standard* 18 May 3/2 Every Sixpence should have the same obverse and reverse impression.

fig. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 195 Then for the reverse of the medal you have Mr. Christie's *Notes on Brazilian Questions.*

b. The design, etc., on the reverse side.

1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* 170 As for the Romans, as they did set downe the Image and inscription of the Consul.., afterward of the Emperour on the one side, so they changed the reuerse alwayes vpon new euents. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 27 The Reverse a crocodile enchained to Palme-tree. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. 77 Our next reverse is an Oaken Garland. 1739 *Learned Wks.* I. 87 As appears by the Reverses of two curious Medals, struck by the Samians. 1817 in *Archaeol.* XVIII. 457 Three ancient seals, with their reverses. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 471 The inscriptions, the figures, the reverses, and the workmanship are pure Greek.

c. The back or verso of a leaf (in a book).

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 228 On the recto of the first leaf is a wood-cut of the Virgin and Child, and on the reverse a Crucifixion. 1885 *Antiquary* Sept. 89/1 On the reverse of the same folio, Meres goes on, 'So in England we have also these'.

d. In general use, as the correlative of *obverse.*

1831–47 [see OBVERSE *sb.* 2]. 1874 [see FACE *sb.* 13 a].

4. The back of a mountain, mound, etc.

1777 DONKIN *Milit. Coll.* 51 All military persons ought to know, that there are few mountains (be they ever so horrible) which have not reverses where men may pass. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Revers*, One or two banquettes are generally thrown up..in order that the trench guard may make a stand upon the reverse when it happens to be attacked by a sortie of the enemy.

5. The butt-end *of* a lance. *rare.*

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ix, Each touched slightly, and with the reverse of his lance, the shield of the antagonist to whom he wished to oppose himself.

6. *In reverse*: † **a.** Inverse. *Obs. rare* −1.

1694 HOLDER *Harmony* 20 The Proportion by which the Frequency increaseth is..very neat duplicate..; but is in reverse, *i.e.* as the Length increaseth, so the Vibrations decrease.

b. *Mil.* In the rear.

1781 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VIII. 46 Two columns.., the left..destined to take the enemy in reverse, and intercept their retreat. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 303 One face [of a redoubt] is seen in reverse, and two are enfiladed; while one can neither be seen in reverse, nor enfiladed. 1897 *Cent. Mag.* June 203 Our troops were now exposed to attack both in flank and reverse.

c. Contrary to the usual manner.

1875 HELPS *Ess., Treatment Suitors* 79 Hope, an architect above rules, can build, in reverse, a pyramid upon a point. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 873/1 The inedited manuscripts by Da Vinci, twelve in number, written in reverse, as was customary with the painter.

d. In contrast *to* something. *rare.*

1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 163 The Hungarians..are not only tall and well grown, in reverse to the squat Huns, but are politically constitutional.

II. †7. A back-handed stroke or cut. *Obs.*

Cf. Egerton Castle *Schools & Masters of Fence* (1885) 72.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 169 To whome he gaff a reuerse wyth his swerde. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cx. 377 Huon..strake the Sarasyn with a reuerse that his hede flewe fro the body a great waye of. 1594 I. G. *Grassi's Art Def.* E 4 iv, When, after a right blowe, he would discharge a reuerse, he must encrease a slope pace. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 27 To see thee passe thy puncto, thy stock, thy reuerse, thy distance. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [copying Cotgrave].

fig. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, You have your passages and imbracatas in courtship; as the bitter bob in wit; the reverse in face or wry-mouth.

8. An adverse change of fortune; a disaster; esp. in mod. use, a defeat in battle.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1509, I folowe in felycyte without reuerse. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 61 Either ruminating passions or penance, either som old remembrance or some newe reuerse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 77 The Arte of Pythagoras, who could tend a reverse in the Moone. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 514 How comfortable a reflection will it be, to have prepared a refuge for him in case of a reverse. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. II. 277 Some reverses which happened in the beginning of that war. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 20 July, Buonaparte, great as he was in prosperity, was never able to bear up against a reverse. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Dec. 1/3 A serious encounter..in which the police encountered a sharp reverse.

b. Const. *of* fortune, etc.

1735 J. HUGHES tr. *Fontenelle's Dial.* I. vii. (ed. 3) 27 A terrible Reverse of Fortune! And pray who perform'd this noble Exploit? 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. S. Mary's, Oxf.* 25 Let this reverse of things teach us not to be highminded. 1826 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 226 But what is his reverse of fortune compared with Napoleon's!

9. = REVERSAL *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 282 This pleasant and speedy reuers of the former wordes holpe all the matter againe. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii, Since 'tis [*sc.* flesh] mixt together, Have at adventure, pel mell, no reverse. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 227 Engines..so drawne and bent by cordage and wheeles, fixt opposite, that the reverse was so vigorous, they would founder..a ship. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 414 The Reverse or Rebounding back of the Wind, which is occasioned by the calming of the Trade-Wind.

b. A complete change or alteration. ? *Obs.*

1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* v. ii, This promises a Reverse of Temper. 1781 MRS. INCHBALD *I'll tell you what* I. ii, The next time he insults me with his jealousy..I'll try a reverse of conduct.

c. *Mus.* An inverted phrase or passage. *rare* −1.

1752 AVISON *Mus. Express.* 66 Such as admit of a Variety of Subjects,..and which, with their Imitations, Reverses, and other relative Passages, are conducted throughout the whole, in Subordination to their Principal.

d. = REVERS. *rare* −1.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* LXV, And what, pray, are lapels but reverses?

10. † **a.** = REVERSI 1. *Obs.*

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 318 The game of reverse..is so called, because he that makes the least tricks wins the cards, which is the reverse of most other games.

b. *pl.* = REVERSI 2.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* LXII. 254/2 Reverses..It gets its name, as we suppose, from the continual turning over or reversing of the counters (or men) used in playing it.

11. The act of reversing in dancing.

1888 E. SCOTT *Waltz at a Glance* 21 The Reverse. 1892 — *Dancing* 200 He thinks, 'Now I will try the reverse'; then, dubious about a successful issue, he wavers [etc.].

Reverse (*rĭvə'rs*), *a.* and *adv.* Also 4 reuers, 4 (6) revers. [a. OF. *revers*, or ad. L. *revers-us*, pa. pple. of *revertĕre* to REVERT: cf. next.]

1. Opposite or contrary (*to* something else, or to each other) in character, order, succession, etc.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11,112 Pese are þo yche twey verse, þat to holynes are reuers. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. 84 Whych things ben more revers than commen and gone? 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 230 To feigne and schewe thing withoute Which is revers to that withinne.

1762 J. WOOLMAN *Wks.* (1840) 225 Others choose that which..proves utterly reverse to true happiness. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 37, I hear that the Bellingham story is the contrary to truth, and happened in the very reverse manner. 1826 *London's Gard. Mag.* (1828) I. 274 Observa-

tions on Reverse Grafting. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 321 Decomposition of the iodide at *x* occurred, but in a reverse order. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 103 The mind.. employs them to form an inference which is just like the one described above, only in the reverse direction.

† b. Of winds: Contrary, adverse. *Obs.*—1

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 49 Fro Troie as he goth hom ayein ..he fond the See divers, With many a wyndi storm revers.

c. Lying behind or to the back.

1851 MOGFORD *Preserv. Pict.* (ed. 3) II. 47 What would become of a fine Rembrandt..if subjected to violent blows on the reverse side from a weighty mass of iron?

† 2. Of blows, etc.: Back-handed. *Obs.*

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 119 Hee will hit any man..with a right or reverse blowe,..even as liketh him. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Stooping over his shoulder, your hand on his breast,..You give him the reverse stroke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 326 With swift wheele reverse, [the sword] deep entring shar'd All his right side.

3. a. *Arith.* = INVERSE *a.* 3 a. ? *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xix. (1636) 43 Proportion Reverse differeth not from the Rule of Three, called *Regula reversa.* 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 G 1/2 In the same manner you may, by the rule of three reverse, obtain your desire.

b. *Arch.* Inverted. (See note to CYMA I.)

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 230 The Architrave is next divided into four Parts, two Stories, a Reverse Gula, and a List. *Ibid.* 234 Nor does it cause the reverse Gulæ to appear exceedingly narrow.

c. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 299 *Reverse*, when an object is viewed with its anus towards you.

4. *Mil.* a. Connected with, commanding, or facing towards, the rear.

1702-11 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* s.v. *Commanding-Ground*, A Reverse Commanding-Ground, an Eminence which plays upon the back of a Post. *Ibid.* s. v. *Reverse*, So we say, a Reverse View, a reverse Commanding Ground, a Reverse Battery. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Battery*, Reverse Batteries are those which play on the rear of the troops appointed to defend the place. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 449/1 The ravelin has..8 casemated guns in its reverse battery of the salient. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 130/1 Reverse or counterscarp galleries..are placed under the glacis, their front wall being the counterscarp of the ditch.

b. *Reverse flank*: (see quots.).

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The reverse or outward wheeling flank; which is opposite to the one wheeled to or upon. 1803 *British Soldier's Guide* 40 The proper pivot flank is that which..forms the line in its proper order; the other is called the Reverse Flank. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 571 The flank at the other extremity from the pivot of a division is termed the reverse flank.

c. *Reverse fire*: (see quots.).

(*a*) 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 209 The lunettes before the bastions should..be as little advanced as possible,..that they may..be themselves subject to a reverse fire from the flanks of those works. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s.v., The Reverse fire is the fire on the enemy's rear, whilst he is engaging your army in front. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 223/1 Reverse fire is that which is brought to bear on the interior of a work by guns firing into it from the rear.

(*b*) 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 43 Reverse fire [is] when the shot strikes the interior slope of the parapet at an angle greater than 30°. *Ibid.* 303 Two faces will be seen by slant and two by reverse fire.

5. Acting in a way contrary or opposite to that which is usual or customary.

a 1860 ALB. SMITH *Med. Student* (1861) 127 Having been squirted at through the keyhole five distinct times, with a reverse stomach-pump full of beer. 1880 *Marine Engin.* 2 Feb. I. 212/1 Reverse valves fitted on pipes leading from the boiler to the sea. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms* 285 *Reverse Keys*, keys..made and used not with the object of holding machine parts together, but for the purpose of driving them asunder.

6. *adv.* In a reverse way; reversely.

1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 120 Sum-tyme þa þat semys in þe hyar ar in þe lawar, & reuers. 1649 MILTON *Observ. Peace Ormond* Wks. 1851 IV. 580 The edg of their own Proverb falls reverse upon themselves. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 22 Some..act reverse to their own Ideas and Sentiments.

Reverse (rĭvə·ɹs), *v.*[1] Forms: 4-7 reuerse (5 -ce, -sse, 6 *Sc.* rewers); 4 revers(se, 4-6 reverce, 4- reverse. [a. F. *reverser*, † *reverssер, -cer* (12th c.), = Sp. *reve(r)sar*, Pg. *reversar*, *revessar*, It. *ri(n)versare*, f. L. *re-* RE- + *versāre* freq. of *vertĕre* to turn: cf. REVERT *v.*]

I. *trans.* † 1. a. To bring back *to* or *into* a state or condition, a place, the mind, etc. *Obs.*

c 1325 SHOREHAM I. 446 Þanne gode, þat his so god, Anon hi stionge makeþ,..And hie god fey takeþ, Reuersed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 316, I am..ouerthrowen & ayen reuersed in the greuouse and obscure penytence, where long tyme I haue be in. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 15 Some he reuersed into their former abuses and errours. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1040/1 From thence he was reuersed to Ville Franche, where he was condemned, degraded, and burned. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 48 The knight..to his..remembraunce did reverse The ugly vew of his deformed crimes.

† b. To send back *to* a place; to cause to revert *to* a person. *Obs. rare.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 189 b, At what tyme Alexander reuersed backe again to the sea..as many of the Macedonians as wer sickely. *Ibid.* 244 The young manne with a tryce reuersed the suspicion to the mother of Cæsar, or els to his sustur.

† c. To hand *over* by reversion. *Obs. rare*—1.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 26 The newe fanglest raritie.. after three dayes gazing is reuerst ouer to children for babies to play with.

† d. To remove or put away; to divert or turn away. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 48 That old Dame said many an idle verse, Out of her daughters hart fond fancies to reverse. 1592 GREENE *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 136 A small resolution to reuerse your thoughts from this disordinat folly of loue. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* ix. 17 Reverse thy burning Eye from the desir'd Object of Beautie, though to be admir'd.

† 2. To overthrow, overturn, upset, or throw down (a person or thing). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 191 Schir Eduard..Reversit hym, and with a knyff Richt in that place him reft the liff. *Ibid.* XVI. 417 On hym arestit the Dowglas, And him reuersit. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7415 How he the Gregeis ther reuerced, Helmes and hauberk how he persed. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8 Pyritheon with somme other began to reuerse their metes and tables fighting with hem with pottes and platters. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 142 They within the toune ..reuersed them fro the ladders vnto the botome of the dyches. *Ibid.* 241 Thenne..trompettes sowned, & knightes reuersed eche other. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 406/1 The prince..caused the walles to be vndermined, and quite reuersed into the ditch.

† b. To overthrow, cast down, bring to nought.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXV. (*Julian*) 690 Þis cite hale I sal revers, & mak It for to bere corne. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5468 Froward Fortune..Whanne high estatis she doth reverse, ..Thus kan she maken high and lowe. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 62 In which ech religion perfitli is groundid, reversynge the soorie synnes notid of the postle. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 207 How often hath Hee seen Empires reverst? 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 103 Hee is convicted,..his honour reverst, himselfe manacled.

† c. To overthrow by argument, etc.; to confute. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 266 Þei seyn þat þe speche of holy writt is fals þat reueisiþ here owene fonnydnesse. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1396 There shal no man haue myght me to reuers, Though 3e brynge a grettere multitude. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 515 Afterward he doth reuerse the arguments and obiections of the aduersaries, which he aunswereth by and by.

† d. To upset, disorder. *Obs. rare*—1.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 95 A sudden sickness relaxed and reversed my whole frame.

3. To turn or place upside down; to invert.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 3 Men se the world on every syde In sondry wyse so diversed, That it welnyh stant al reversed. *c* 1400 *Brut* ccix. 240 One Symunde of Redyng bifore ham bar her armes oppon a spere reuersede. *a* 1500 *Bernardus De Cura rei fam.* 282 Þan nedis thow nocht to rewerss hate na hude, To crafe þine awne bot haf it at þi wyl. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 40 They make of hym an Image paynted reuersed with his heles upwarde. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 816 Without his rod revers't,..We cannot free the Lady. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Revers'd*, a Man set (by Bullies) on his Head, and his Money turn'd out of his Breeches. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iv. (1710) 190 When a Knight is to suffer Death for any foul Crime..his Sword [is] taken away.., his Gauntlet pluckt off, and his Coat of Arms reversed. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 688 His shield revers'd o'er the fallen warrior lies; And everlasting slumber seals his eyes. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 468 No fertilizing streams your fields divide, That show, revers'd, the villas on their side. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xii, We saw ..On the gibbet-tree, revers'd, His foeman's scutcheon tied. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 159, I sit, my empty glass reversed, And thrumming on the table.

b. To hold or carry (a weapon) in the position contrary to that in which it is ready for use.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* x. 22 A Regiment of Foote..went before, with their Pikes and Muskets reversed. 1787 BURNS *Elegy J. H. Blair* vi, Revers'd that spear, redoubtable in war, Reclined that banner, erst in fields unfurl'd. 1833 *Reg. & Instr. Cavalry* I. 34 The officers' swords are reversed under the right arm. 1854 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* 232/2 Arms are said to be reversed when the butts of the pieces are slung or held upwards. 1864 TENNYSON *Voyage* 71 And now, the bloodless point reversed, She bore the blade of Liberty.

c. *Her.* (See quots.)

1686 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Reversed*,..a term in Heraldry, when Arms, or any part of them, are turned the lower part upward. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Abatement*, In the case of treason,..the escutcheon is totally reversed, to intimate a total suppression of the honour. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 103 In the Arms of the See of Hereford the Lions' faces are Reversed, that is, turned upside down.

† 4. To turn back or trim (a garment) *with* some other material. *Obs.*

1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 265 Somme frers beren pelure aboute, For grete ladys and wenches stoute, To reverce with thair clothes withoute. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3255 In a surcott of sylke..alle redily reversside with rebanes of golde. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ii, Inne a gliderand gyde, that glemit so gay That was with rebans reuersut. 15.. *Jerusalem Reioss* 14 in *Dunbar's Poems* II. 322 Thre Kingis..All drest with dyamantis but dout, Reverst with gold in every hem. 1543 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 172 To Elinor Studeley my sanguyne gowne reversid velvitt.

† 5. a. To oppose, resist. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 75 Who woot how many persones assentiden to þis synne, and how myche helpe men hadden of oþers þat reversiden it? *c* 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 286 For job seith in his book..þat no man reuersiþ god but þif he haue vnpees.

† b. To contradict (oneself). *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 319 Siþ God, þat reversiþ not himsilfe, biddiþ þat men shulde love þer enemyes. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 86 Alas, Jak, for shame! whi art thou so fals, For to reverse thi silf in thin owne sawes?

6. To revoke, abrogate, annul (a decree, act, measure, etc.). † Also with personal object.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstrance* (1851) 46 The ij principle, A peere hath not power on his peere, is falsli applied to the lattere pope reuersinge the formere pope. *Ibid.*, Thanne the lattere pope.. reuersith Goddis doom. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 492 For a goddes wrytyng may nat reuersyd be. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxiii. 20, I haue receiued commandement to blesse: and hee hath blessed, and I cannot reuerse it. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 100 It is not to be thought that St. Peter had revers'd with himself the confession that he had formerly made of Christ. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 396 Reverse, O Jove, thy too severe decree. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 212 But the Devil and he together were not able to reverse the blessing. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 141 The enemies of Pericles believed that they might overthrow him, though they could not reverse his measures. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 284 As she could not reverse the curse..she did what she could to mitigate it.

b. *esp.* in legal use, with reference to judgements, decrees, forfeitures, etc.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 290/2 The said Acte of Attaindre ..be..reversed, adnulled, void, and of noon effecte ne force. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 10 Writtes of errour to adnulle and reverse the seid jugement. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. v. Wherby, he fyndynge the poure woman to sustaine wronges, he reuersed his iugement. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 108 b, He desyreth that this sentence of outlawerye maye be reversed. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Aug., It was hoped by the party grieved, to get my Lord Chancellor to reverse a decree of his. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 522 The earl of Macclesfeild hath revers'd his outlawry in the court of kings bench. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* i. (1759) I. 45 They cannot reverse a Forfeiture once incurred. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxv. 411 Each court of appeal, in their respective stages, may..reverse, or affirm the judgment of the inferior courts. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 212 Whereupon the judgment of the Court of King's Bench was reversed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 380 A bill for reversing the attainder of Lord Russell was presented to the Peers.

c. To undo (work).

1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 118 The work she plied; but, studious of delay, By night reveised the labours of the day. 1816-60 WHATELY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 91 All the work undone and reversed at which he had been labouring.

7. To turn the other way, in respect of position or aspect; to transpose, turn inside out, etc.

c 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 184 The furste word, þat is aue, reuersys þe name of Eua. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2070 He..Braydez owt his brande with a blyth chere, Reverssede it redelye, and awaye rydys.

1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. (1602) 304 Reuerse the Cope. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 55 At which time they reuerse their faces, first ouer the right shoulder, and then ouer the left. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. ii. 52 The Diameter of the Circle, or the Line of Sines Reversed. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 319, I saw the Old Moon go out on the Hills at Lhor, and the Night following, the Horns reversed. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 443 And he, that seem'd our counterpart at first, Soon shows the strong similitude revers'd. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 70 Because the position of the triangles on either side of the diagonal is reversed. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 187 It will be found that as regards right and left the pictures will be reversed.

† b. To turn (the back). *Obs. rare*—1.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 3 When Mars retrogradant reuersyd his bak.

8. To convert into something of an opposite character or tendency; to turn the contrary way; to alter or change completely.

c 1500 *Melusine* 316 Oure solace, playsire & joye ben reuersed in byttir teerys & contynuel wepynges. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ii. 34, I like not this charitie reversed, when it begins farre off and neglects those at home. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., We have lived to see all this reversed. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 519 The wretch..Has wept a silent flood, revers'd his ways. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 231 This heaviness and want of appetite is soon reversed, and they become more than usually lively. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 7. 23 It is only asking why the conditions of man's existence were not reversed before he was redeemed. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. 233 We fear it is not likely that the Court of Rome will reverse its policy.

b. To employ, perform, etc., in a way opposite to the former or usual method.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 113 Let us just remark on the reversing the Use of the Table. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 53 On reversing the experiment, a pound of hot mercury will be cooled thirty degrees. 1873 RICHARDS *Operator's Handbk.* 53 Reversing the rule, from 4 inches diameter, with 4000 feet of cutting movement; deduct 750 feet of the movement [etc.].

9. To turn in the opposite direction; to send on a course contrary to the previous or usual one.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVII. (Percy Soc.) 193 At the last I did his body perce With my good swerde, he might it not reverce. 1530 PALSGR. 690/1 The thynge went so warde a whyle marvayllously, but nowe it is reversed we wotte nat howe.

1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 327 The screws revers'd.., Ten thousand thousand strings at once go loose. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 49 The ingenious mode of consuming smoke by reversing the flame. 1860 PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegr.* 395 A peculiar arrangement, by which the direction of the current can be reversed by a single pressure of the finger. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 5 Watch it approaching us without wind. The mighty stream is being reversed!

b. To cause (an engine, etc.) to work or revolve in the contrary direction. Also *absol.*

1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 274 Stopped the engines, and reversed full power. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* (ed. 2) § iii. 65 She must stop and reverse if necessary. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 332/1 The engines of the *Clan Sinclair* were stopped and reversed full speed.

II. *intr.* 10. To draw back or away; to move backwards. *rare.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxix. (1869) 119 Adam.. mihte bi no wise taste it but he wente reuersinge [*en recul-*

lant]; and reuerse miht he nouht but he hadde first the spore. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 529 The more benyngnely that we trete 3ow heere, As me semeth þe more 3e reuers. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxii. (Percy Soc.) 158 With many mo that I do not rehearse; My time is short, I must from them reverse. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. iv. 92 He ought to see..whether one Wheel be higher, or reverse faster than the other.

b. In dancing, *esp.* waltzing: To move or turn in a contrary direction.

1884 WALLACE *Man. Dancing* 32 The four Gentlemen walk round the outside, reversing when the Ladies reverse. 1892 E. SCOTT *Dancing* 198 It is comparatively easy for a lady to reverse if she will but remember to put her left foot forward instead of backward.

† **11.** To fall over, fall down. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 157 Whan the kynge..saugh the kynge Tradelyuaunt reuerse to the erthe, he was right wroth. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xiii. 204 Syre launcelot charged so sore vpon hym that his hors reuersed vp so doune. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 227 The kynge..fell & reuersed deed fro his hors to the ground. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 290, I ensure you I shall make hym reuerse from his horse.

† **12.** To return *back* or *home*. *Obs. rare.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 198 Kinge Ethelwolphus, after hee hadd made his abode at Rome the greatest parte of the yeare, he reversed homewarde. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Rome* 305 The bands of th' elements shall backe reverse To their first discord. 1647 H. MORE *Song Soul* III. App. ix, Transgressing souls are sorely scourged And back again are forced to ieverse By Nemesis deepbiting whips well urged.

† **Reve·rse,** *v.*[2], incorrect form of *revess* REVESH *v.*, to revest. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 10949 (Gött.), Zachari..reuersid him on his manere, Siþen he went vnto þe autere. *a* 1400 *R. Glouc. Chron.* 8392 (MS. Digby 205, lf. 110), Byschopes & preestes & men of religioun..Reuersede hom in Churche. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlvi. 234 Iosephes, that of the Cristene Maister was, him gan to Reversen In that plas.

Reversé, variant of REVERSI.

Reversed (rĭvə̄·rst), *ppl. a.* [f. REVERSE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Turned backwards, or placed the contrary way; inverted, etc.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* I. 281 Heore reuersede gydes on hem are streyt drawe.

1594 I. G. *Grassi's Art Def.* I ib, To discharge a thrust at the enimies thigh, the which withstanded the fall of the reuersed blowe. 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* I. viii, Reuersed Coats for Treason. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 34 The darts not lighting in iest on their naked necks, and reuersed faces. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. ii. 52 By the side thereof must be placed the Reversed six Northern Signs. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Madder* 5 H 4/1 Underneath the floor should be a reversed pyramid, somewhat obtuse at bottom. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 342 She hoisted a reversed ensign as a signal of distress. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 242 Footguards with reversed arms escorted the hearse. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* iv. 188 The southwest monsoons..are reversed Trades. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 95 Plates that are liable to fog..as a rule give reversed images with comparatively short exposures.

b. In various special uses; (see quots.).

1682 GIBBON *Ess. Blason* 141 In English he calls it a *Cross reversed, which Leigh terms Sarcelé. 1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ix. § 4. 366 **Reversed fault*, when the hade or slope is not towards the down-throw side. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 133 An old-fashioned English conchologist's delight in a *reversed shell. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 108 When the spire of a shell turns in a direction opposite to what is normal, it is said to be 'reversed'. 1886 *Paul's Fish Culture* Dec. 120 A specimen of what is known as the '*reversed sole', one with the left side brown and the right side white. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Talon*, The Talon consists of two Portions of a Circle, one without, and the other within; and when the Concave Part is uppermost, it is called *Reversed Talon. 1847 FREEMAN in *Ecclesiologist* VIII. 37 *Reversed Tracery, in which the piercings seem to hang down from the top towards the centre. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 271 *Reversed or Salamanca Trefoil. Heads of flowers roundish; flowers reversed.

Hence **Reve·rsedly** *adv.*

1777 BP. LOWTH *Life of William of Wykeham* (ed. 3) ix. 286 Over the direction, which now stands among the notes, intermixed reversedly with them, [he] noted from Dr. London's mouth the account, which he had to communicate. 1798 in Cockburn *Life Jeffrey* (1852) II. xviii, Dr. Thomas Brown and J— propose to travel in your track (only reversedly) through Cumberland.

Reve·rseful, *a. rare.* [f. REVERSE *sb.*] Full of reverses or vicissitudes.

1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* iv. 39 He died from poison in 1538 at Pesaro, whither he had retired after a reverseful life and reign.

Reve·rseless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Incapable of being reversed.

1796 ANNA SEWARD *To Thomas Erskine* xi, The urn, whence Fate Throws her pale edicts in reverseless doom!

Reversely (rĭvə̄·rsli), *adv.* [f. REVERSE *a.* + -LY [2].] In a reverse manner.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 3 That..which is not..certainly to be collected, either antecedently by its cause, or reversely by its effect. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 159 [They] battered on the Cross the said armorial Bearing reversely (which was the Top or Chief of the Shield uppermost). 1797 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 166/2 This country and France have reversely consumed their capital of the present, and that of future generations. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 14/1 And, reversely, if their machinery is so badly constructed that they do their own particular business ill, the effect is felt in a thousand ways. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* III. ii. (1881) 153 Stated reversely, the law of rent is necessarily the law of wages and interest taken together.

Reve·rsement. Now *rare.* [a. F. *reversement* (14–15th c.), or f. REVERSE *v.* + -MENT.] The act of reversing, or fact of being reversed, in various senses; reversal.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Ep.* (1582) 215 The others being transitorie suffer reuercement and dissolution. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxxvi. (1639) 59 The like cure you shall use when the reversement of the eye-lids is caused of superfluity of blood. 1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Enforced Marriage* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 478 Sue for reversement, and say the deed was done under age. 1720 STUKELEY *Mem.* (Surtees) I. 60 Such a reversement of the order of Nature as succeeding ages can have no idea of. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 388 The Reversement of the Laws of Humanity. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 301 Which finds its harvest..in the reversement of the true bearings of objects and feelings.

Reverser (rĭvə̄·rsəɹ). [f. REVERSE *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who or that which reverses (in various senses of the transitive verb).

a 1743 LD. HERVEY in Dodsley *Collect. Poems* (1782) IV. 100 Dreams, the kind reversers of my pain. 1868 COFFIN tr. *Ligouri's Glories of Mary* 87 Reverser of misfortunes,..listen to my prayers. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 101 No reverser is required with this template. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1470 Manu, 'the great, the reverser of fate'.

2. *Sc. Law.* One who borrows money on security of land; a mortgager.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 91 Wadsets, upon redemption by the reverser. *a* 1768 — *Inst. Law Scot.* II. viii. § 3 The debtor, who receives the money, and grants the wadset, is called the reverser because he is intitled to the right of reversion. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 1030 The lender is called the wadsetter, and the borrower the reverser.

Reve·rseways, -wise, *adv.* [f. REVERSE *a.*] In the reverse or opposite way or direction.

1792 SIBLY *Occult Sci.* I. 145 In a line reverseways to the order of the zodiac. 1855 DICKENS in Foster *Life* (1907) 674 The musket carried reversewise with the stock over the shoulder.

‖ **Reversi** (rəvɛ̄·rsi, rĭvə̄·rsi). Also **reversé.** [a. F. *reversi*, earlier *reversin* (1601), ad. It. *rovescino* (Sp. *revesino*), f. *rovescio* reverse, wrong side. Cotgrave defines *reversi* as 'a kind of Trumpe (played backward, and full of sport) which the Duke of Savoy brought some ten yeares agoe into France'.]

1. An obsolete card-game in which the object was to avoid winning the tricks. (See also REVERSIS and REVERSE *sb.* 10 a.)

1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) I. 189 Monsieur Descourtils..is always ready for a hand at boston, whist, or reversi. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 297 Trictrac superseded chess or backgammon, reversi took the place of whist. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Life Miss Mitford* I. 11 *note*, These suppers..were followed by tric-trac and reversé. 1898 LADY MARY LOYD tr. *O. Uzanne's Fashion in Paris* ii. 24 The fair Parisian..loved to sit up late,..and play her game of bouillotte or reversi.

2. A game played upon a draught-board by two persons, with counters having one side different in colour from the other.

The object of the game is to enclose as many of the opponent's counters as possible between one's own, and by so doing to have the right to reverse them, so that they show the same colour and are 'taken' as one's own.

1888 *Daily Tel.* 23 Apr. 5/3 The issue was connected with the game called 'reversi', which was described as being analogous to draughts. 1898 HOFFMANN *Bk. of Card & Table Games* 633 Reversi is played upon an ordinary draught-board.

Reversibi·lity. [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *réversibilité*, Pg. *reversibilidade*, It. *riversibilita.*] The fact or condition of being reversible; capacity for, liability to, reversion or reversal.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 206 A subsequent treaty..regulated the reversibility of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 124 The principle of reversibility which runs through the whole of optics finds illustration here. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* v. 113 Reversibility is the sole necessary condition of the equivalence between two engines.

Reversible (rĭvə̄·rsib'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. REVERSE *v.* + -IBLE. Cf. F. *réversible*, Sp. *reversible*, Pg. *reversivel*, It. *riversibile.*] Admitting of being reversed; capable of reversing.

1648 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1683) I. 81 The fate and state of this Kingdom might be a reversible mutable state. 1685 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 18 If it was not Fate, and so might be reversible, then there was nothing certain in his Art. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 247 Tarsus short, the hind toe reversible. 1861 MISS BROMLEY *Woman's Wand. in West. World* 20 These benches have reversible backs; so that you may sit fronting the engine or not as you prefer. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 106. 118 That an engine whose cycle of operations is reversible is a perfect engine.

b. *sb.* A cloth which is faced on both sides, so as to allow of its being turned.

1892 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 2/7 For the country districts tweeds, serges, reversibles, and cheap ladies' materials are the most wanted.

Reversify (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To turn into verse again.

1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 549 Thus the following sonnet is reversified from Mr. Bowles. 1826 — in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 107 The Sherwood versification, and the mode of practice by translating or reversifying into it.

Reve·rsing, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVERSE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 3 Any Writ of Error..for the Reversing of any Fine or Recovery heretofore passed. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. viii. (1611) 35 Reuersing is a preposterous manner of location of a Coat-armour, by turning of the whole Escocheon vpside downe, contrary to the vsuall forme of bearing. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 536 He who so desires..the reversing of the divine institution. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Reversing is frequently practised in figurative counterpoint. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 202 By the reversing of old attainders, and by new creations, seventeen more Lords..were introduced into the Upper House. 1892 E. SCOTT *Dancing* 198, I would particularly caution the pupil not to attempt reversing in public until he has thoroughly mastered the art in private.

Reve·rsing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That reverses or causes reversal.

Freq. in technical use, of parts of machinery: see Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875) and *Lockwood's Dict. Mech.*, etc. (1888).

1864 PERCY *Metall.* 709 Reversing rolls have been employed, so that immediately the iron has passed through, the motion of the rolls is reversed. 1870 ROSCOE *Spectrum Anal.* (ed. 2) 298 This has been partially accomplished by Zöllner in his reversing spectroscope. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 8/2 During the trip the starboard reversing-gear broke down.

b. *Reversing layer* or *stratum*, a stratum of the solar atmosphere (first noticed in 1870), reversing the dark lines of the ordinary solar spectrum.

1873 *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXI. 512 Strontium, cadmium,..and uranium would seem..to exist in the solar reversing layer. 1882 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 83 This atmosphere, containing in gaseous form the substances whose presence is manifested by the dark lines of the ordinary spectrum—the sun's reversing layer, as it is now often called. *Ibid.* 280 Above the 'reversing stratum' lies the scarlet chromosphere.

2. Of the nature of, characterized by, reversal (of an action, process, etc.).

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 274 The red rays..have exerted a negative or reversing action on the sensitive plate. 1892 *Daily News* 5 April 7/5 The reversing process necessitated in ordinary engraving.

Reve·rsingly, *adv. rare*[−1]. [-LY [2].] In a contrary or opposed manner.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 360 And Crist wiste þat men shulden ordeyne reversingeli to Cristis dede.

Reversion [1] (rĭvə̄·ɹʃən). Forms: 5–7 reuersion (5 -syon, 6–7 *Sc.* -sioun), 5- reversion; 5-6 reu-, revercion (6 -cyon); 6 reu-, 6–7 revertion. [a. OF. *reversion, -cioun* (mod.F. *réversion*), = Sp. *reversion*, It. *re-, riversione* :—L. *reversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *revers-, revertĕre* to REVERT.

In legal use the word is found in AF. before 1300.]

I. 1. *Law.* The return of an estate to the donor or grantor, or his heirs, after the expiry of the grant; an estate which thus returns to the donor or his heirs.

Chiefly in legal definitions of the term, the common application in actual use being as in b.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 42/2 Title and Interesse of reversion of Fee simple that bene fallen..be cause of the seide forfaiture, aftre the seide tailles dispended. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surveying* 11 If the gyfte were in the tayle and no remaynder in fe euer nowe the reuersyon resteth styll in ye donor. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* (1635) 49 The Reversion is an estate left in the giver, after a particular estate made by him for yeares, life, or intaile. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 142 b, In such case..it behoueth that the reuersion of the Lands and Tenements be in the Donor or Lessor. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A reversion is to himself, from whom the conveyance of the land, &c. proceeded, and is commonly perpetual as to his heirs also. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 112 Vesting in the donor the ultimate fee-simple of the land, expectant on the failure of issue; which expectant estate is what we now call a reversion. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 438/1 If a man seised in fee simple conveys lands to A for life, or in tail, he retains the reversion in fee simple. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/1 The Commissioners of Woods and Forests had failed to establish the right of the Crown to a reversion in the particular denominations mentioned.

b. An estate of this kind as granted or transferable to another party, esp. upon the death of the original grantee; hence, the right of succeeding to, or next occupying, an estate, etc.

1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 74, I will þat Richard, my brother, haue half þe Cok and þe garlond in Colmanstrete, þe terme of his life, and þe Reuersion to Richard Burdon,..the terme of his life. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xx. (1885) 156 Ellis importune suters wil gape vpon suche reuersiouns, and oftentymes asken hem or they befall. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 13, I bequethe to Beatrice my wyf the reuersion of all those londes & tenementes. 1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 13, I wold gladly..graunte onto hym the reversion of such thinges as the lorde Sands hath ther. 1587 LADY STAFFORD in *Collect.* (C.H.S.) I. 209 A reversion of the best lease. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* II. 30 By the Kings procurement, Bishops were entituled to the reversions of Monasteries, after the abbots deceases. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. 61, I give Reversions, and for Heirs provide. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (ed. 2) 179 The principality of Otranto was a stronger temptation, than the contingent reversion of it with Matilda. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. vii. 211 The sudden death of his wife's brother,..who had bequeathed the reversion of his fortune to his sister's family. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* xv. iii. III. 148 Henry showed a sense of his great services by granting him the reversion of three manors in Essex.

c. In phr. *in reversion*, conditional upon the expiry of a grant or the death of a person.

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* C iv b, That there be no Leases let in revertion but one year before the ould Lease be expired. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Coviu*, As, if a tenant for life conspire with another..in prejudice to him in reversion. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 328/1 An annuity is said to be in reversion, when the purchaser..does not immediately enter upon possession. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 439/1 A contract to pay 100*l.* at the death of a given individual is 100*l.* in reversion to the executors of that individual. 1858 LD.

St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 72 The observation applies only to annuities, or interests for life, or interests in reversion.

d. A sum which falls to be paid upon the death of a person, esp. as a result of life-insurance.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 323/1 What is the reversion worth, reckoning interest at 4 per cent.? 1792 R. Price *Observ. Reversion. Paym.* (ed. 5) I. 281 Data for computing accurately the values of all life-annuities and reversions. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 430/1 The value of a reversion depends in a very easy manner upon the value of the corresponding annuity. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 72 The Act already passed must give great satisfaction to purchasers of reversions.

2. *transf.* The right of succeeding to the possession *of* something after another is done with it, or simply of obtaining it at some future time; a thing or possession which one expects to obtain.

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 93 Ye be but lytell worth..whan ye are fayne to take the reuersion of these ladyes olde clothynge. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 The very hyerlings of some of our Players, which stand at reuersion of vi.s. by the weeke. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 53 Where now remaines a sweet reuersion, We may boldly spend, vpon the hope Of what is to come in. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 16 They haue all the trickes possible to disfigure themselues, and to proue their Patrimony and Reuersions in Acheron. 1690 Crowne *Eng. Frier* iii, Here are now several [ladies] wayting in their coaches to have the reversion of him. 1717 Pope *To Mem. of Unfort. Lady* 9 Is there no bright reversion in the sky, For those who greatly think, or bravely die? 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 352 He that suffers voluntarily in a righteous cause..purchases the reversion of an immense estate. *c* 1830 De Quincey *Dice* Wks. 1862 X. 307 The Medical Institute was in the habit of purchasing from poor people..the reversion of their bodies. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* xiii. 171 It assures..of a reversion of glory—a fulness of bliss and joy.

b. The right of succession to an office or place of emolument, after the death or retirement of the holder. Const, *of*.

1623 Webster *Duchess Malfi* iii. i, You have not been.. in prison, nor a suitor at the court, Nor begg'd the reversion of some great man's place. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 158 Each Basha in his own life-time easily procuring the Reversion for his Son by means of good Presents. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 181 Impotent Desire to reign alone, That scorns the dull reversion of a throne. 1807 Syd. Smith *Lett. Catholics* (1808) 171 If Ireland is gone, where are jobs? where are reversions? 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 291/1 He wrote many letters, requesting his friend's permission to apply for a grant of the reversion of it, and even offered to resign in his favour.

Comb. 1809 E. S. Barrett *Setting Sun* III. 3 Can one of these reversion mongers stand forward, and assert without blushing, that his services merit even the place he holds in possession!

c. In phr. *in* (also *by*) *reversion*. (Cf. 1 c.)

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* ii. xii. 262 Simon Petre (to whom long afore he had surrendred the gouernaunce and chiefteinshippe of his Churche, as in reuercion aftre him). 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 87 The soule which is in mee, is the verie soule of Iulius Cæsar by reuersion. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 161 The Queen..made ouer the kingdome and crown in succession and reuersion to whom she thought good. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 408 A Cat, you know, is said to have nine Lives, that is eight in Reversion and one in Possession. 1709 Swift *Vind. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1751 IV. 222 Time..gives them a Lease in Reversion, to continue their works after their death. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 15 ¶ 1 The prospect of too good a fortune in reversion when I married her. 1801 *Lusiguan* III. 44 Thinking she would be sooner reconciled to an event which had actually taken place..than to one in reversion.

3. *Sc. Law.* A right of redemption operative in the case of a legal adjudication or a wadset.

1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 262 To ressave the sowmes of money and lettres of tak contenit in the lettres of reversioun maid thairupoun. 1599 *Acts Sederunt* 3 Nov., Ane act anent the registering of seasingis, reversiounis, and sindrie utheris wreittis. 1681 Stair *Institut.* I. x. 148 In Sale there may be Earnest interposed, or Reversion granted. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. v. (1710) 443 The Scottish Wadsets and Reversions answer to the English Mortgages and Defeasances. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. viii. § 2 Reversions are either legal, which arise from the law itself,..or conventional, which are constituted by the agreement of the parties. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 828 The power of redemption is not lost by the currency of the forty years, provided the right of reversion has been recorded in the register of sasines.

fig. *c* 1590 Montgomerie *Sonnets* xxxv. 8 Suppose my silly saull with sin be seasde, 3it the reversiones rests that it redemes.

II. †**4.** The remains, that which is left over, of any dish, drink, or meal. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 247 He bad a childe go feche þe reuersion of a pulett þat was sett in a kiste, & giff hir it. *Ibid.* 364 When he felid þat it was venom, he garte hur drynke of þe reuercion. 1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 171 The said gentleman-usher, sewer,..& yeomen-ushers,..to have the reversion of the said service. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 48 After the feast was done, the Apostles.. gathered together the reuersion. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 1 Nor do I feare, But my poore fragments shall be made of there, For good reuersions by thy scrambling crew. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. vii. 159 The dogs eat her up to the reversion of her skull, palmes of her hands, and feet. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* ix, Let Lovel and me have forthwith the relics of the chicken-pie, and the reversion of the port. 1824 — *St. Ronan's* iv, Men who scorned that the reversion of one bottle of wine should furnish forth the feast of to-morrow.

†**b.** The rest, residue, or remainder *of* something; also, a remnant, small number. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 475 Sodanly þer come a grete wynd & blew all down, and efter þat þer come ane erde-quake & shuke down þe reuersyon. 1596 Lodge *Wits Mis. & Worlds Madn.* (Hunterian Cl.) 33 In his bosom he beares his handkerchiefe made of the reuersion of his old table-cloth. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 595 That the reversions of their bodies should after death turn into Serpents. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* 409 The..whole company of this Remnant, or rather, Reversion of the Jews.

†**5.** The action or fact of returning to or from a place. *Obs.*

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 219/2 After his reuersion home, [he] was spoyled also of al yᵗ he brought with him. 1696 Brookhouse *Temple Open.* 14 This..was the Sign of Dispersion, and it will..be the Sign of their Reversion. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 17 The Bp...homeward made Reversion. 1741 tr. *Cicero's De Nat. Deorum* II. 144 The Sun..every Year makes two contrary Reversions from the extreme Part.

b. The action or fact of returning to a certain condition, practice, or belief; an instance of this.

1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* 42 Christ rejoiced in the conversion of sinners, and I was not greeued to see their reuersion to sinne. 1661 H. W. *Charact. Conceited Coxcombs, Polititian*, That army, whose idle lives hate the mention of a revertion to their wonted druggery.

1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 24 It is not conversion only, but *reversion* too, a turning *back from* the unbelief and sins. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 24 June 750 The intelligence..of two rather remarkable 'reversions' marks a critical point in the history of the Church of Rome. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* xv. 256 There is a sudden reversion, a reaction in the posture of his mind.

c. *Biol.* The fact, or action, of reverting or returning to a primitive or ancestral type or condition; an instance of this.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. (1860) 162 We could not have told, whether these characters in our domestic breeds were reversions or only analogous variations. 1868 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) II. iii. xliii. 478 The power of re-growth of the supernumerary digits in man may be an instance of reversion to an enormously remote and multidigitate progenitor. 1890 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 973.

†**6.** The return *of* a courtesy. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1642–4 Vicars *God in Mount* (1844) 133 The Cavaliers were more wise and craftie, than to stay and wait upon their so eager enemies reversion of courtesie.

7. The act of turning something or fact of being turned the reverse way. Also *attrib.*

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 230 A pretty stiff string..may turn the hand upon change of weather in the *punctum* of reversion. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 412 Which goes from the North to the South-East all the Year about; except where there are Reversions of Breezes, and In-Letts near the Land. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Abatement*, Reversion is either turning the whole escutcheon upside-down; or the adding another escutcheon, inverted, in the former. 1802 Wollaston in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 373 With heavy spar, the instances of reversion are very numerous. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xli. (1859) II. 416 By a total reversion of the whole analogy of his psychology. 1872 W. S. Symonds *Rec. Rocks* viii. 262 There is a fault along the course of the river and a reversion of dip takes place. 1885 Roscoe *Spectrum Anal.* (ed. 4) 160 Zöllner has examined these lines with his reversion-spectroscope.

b. *Math.* (See quots.)

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 191 This Theorem may be applied to what is called the Reversion of Series, such as finding the Number from its Logarithm given; the Sine from the Arc. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 135/1 When *v* is found by the Reversion of Series, and substituted in the first Equation. *Ibid.*, He himself has given us the Value of *v* above by Reversion. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 297/2 Reversion of Series is the method of finding the value of the quantity whose several powers are involved in a series, in terms of the quantity which is equal to the given series. 1802 *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 102 What does reversion of series mean? Merely this; a certain method or operation, according to which, one quantity being expressed in terms of another, the second may be expressed in terms of the first. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 437/1 If *y* be a given series of powers of *x*, the determination of *x* in a series of functions of *y* is not called inversion, but reversion.

Reve·rsion² (*rī-*). *rare* —¹. [Re- 5 a.] Translation back into the original language.

1814 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 311 The task of version and reversion is not to be recommended merely to the linguist, but also to the poet.

Reve·rsionable, *a.* *rare* —¹. [f. Reversion¹.] Capable of reversion.

1681 H. Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 191 For it was proposed, that whatsoever Security we were to receive should be both Conditional and Reversionable.

Reve·rsional, *a.* [f. Reversion¹ + -al.] = Reversionary *a.* 2.

1675 *Comm. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 250 His deed of guift..so makeing over the reversionall distribution of his estate to posterity as that his present necessities canot be releiued. 1679 *Answ. Appeal from County to City* 36 They have their Reversionall prospects too. 1847 Clough *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 285 Their lands come to them saddled with indefinite rent-charges, reservations, and reversional interests.

Hence **Reve·rsionally** *adv.*

1858 De Quincey *Wks.* VIII. 325 Modern Christendom, under which idea I comprehend Europe, and reversionally the whole continent of America.

Reversionary (*rĭvə̄·ɪʃənări*), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. Reversion¹ + -ary.]

1. Entitled to the reversion of something. *rare.*

1651 Walton *Life Wotton* in *Reliq. W.* (1672) d 1 By which means, and quitting the King of his promised reversionary Officers, and a piece of honest policy,..he got a Grant of it from His Majesty. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov., The maritime Powers cannot settle..who shall be reversionary heir to the gateway of the Black Sea.

b. *sb.* A reversioner. *rare.*

1660 Pepys *Diary* 24 July, Baron had got a grant beyond sea, to come in before the reversionary of the Privy Seale. 1905 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Oct. 76 He becomes the reversionary therefore of all its claims on the race.

2. Of the nature of, connected with, a reversion.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5864/4 Reversionary Annuities upon the 14 per Cents. 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I. xlii. 304 She has, it is true, reversionary expectations. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 215 It was argued, that this was a reversionary lease, to take effect after the determination of another lease then in existence. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* lvi. (1857) III. 124 On his releasing a reversionary grant of the Mastership of the Rolls. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 19 A Norman grantee..was not always ready to respect the reversionary rights of the church.

b. (Cf. Reversion¹ 4.)

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xix, Your person would be with me, and your mind with the cold meat and reversionary pasties.

3. *Biol.* Relating to reversion to type; tending to revert; atavistic.

1873 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. (ed. 6) 127 We cannot distinguish between reversionary and analogous characters. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 114 This is what may be termed reversionary degeneration.

Reversioner (*rĭvə̄·ɪʃənəɹ*). [f. Reversion¹ + -er¹.] One who possesses the reversion to an estate, office, etc.; an heir in reversion. Also *transf.*

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 450 It were the wisest way to designe by his authority not only his successour, but also the reversioner. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* 25 Might not his Reversioner justly expect to be put into present Possession of the Office? 1766 Blackstone *Comment.* II. 113 The grantee..by his alienation may bar the heir or reversioner. 1826 *Stat. Realm* II. 38 *marg.*, In case of Covin by the particular Tenant, the Reversioner shall recover the Land. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 228/2 The Legislature intended to..put reversioners and remaindermen on the same level. 1891 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/1 In the interests of the nation—the ultimate reversioner of the tithe.

Reve·rsionist. [-ist.] = Reversioner.

1812 *Ann. Reg.* 33 The only two members who had spoken against the bill were two very principal reversionists. 1869 *Daily News* 20 Aug., Policy-holders, and more reversionists in expectancy, would be affected by its downfall.

‖ **Reversis.** Now only *Hist.* [a. F. *reversis*, variant of *reversi*.] = Reversi 1.

1814 *Hoyle's Games* 163 (Stanf.), Reversis is played by four persons...For this game the tens must be taken out from a pack of cards. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 266 Reversis is a French game, which, Bullet imagines, was invented in the Court of Francis the First. 1876 *Catal. Cards Brit. Mus.* 51 A game termed Mawe succeeded Primero, then came Gleek, Hombre, Quadrille, Reversis, and Bassett.

b. *To make the reversis* (see quot.).

1830 'Eidrah Trebor' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 40 When every trick is made by the same person, there is no party, and this is called making the Reversis.

† **Reve·rsive,** *a.* *Obs.* [ad. med.L. **reversīvus*: see Reverse *v.* and -ive.] ? Retrahent.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 152 þe senewe þat is clepid reuersif, þat is vndir boþe sidis of þe eere.

† **Reverso,** obs. variant of Riverso.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. vii, Your Punto, your Reuerso, your Stoccata, your Imbroccata.

Revert (*rĭvə̄·ɪt*), *sb.* [f. the vb.; in sense 2 after *convert* and *pervert*.]

1. †**a.** *Mus.* (See quot. 1597.) *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 85 The reuerting of a point (which also we terme a reuert) is, when a point is made rising or falling, and then turned to go the contrarie waie, as manie notes as it did vᵉ first. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xi. 103 Hath not Musicke her figures, the same which Rhetorique? What is a Reuert, but her Antistrophe?

b. A return *to* some means, etc.

1895 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5/3 A watery gravel will here be encountered, necessitating a revert to pneumatic pressure as a means of keeping out the water.

2. One who returns to his previous faith.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. 84 An active promoter in making the East-Saxons Converts (or rather Reverts) to the Faith. 1880 *Church Times* 26 Feb. 143 Perversions are now few, and the percentage of reverts has been considerable. 1898 Zangwill *Dreamers of Ghetto* III. 96 The faith of the revert was quite fixed.

3. 'That which is reverted' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Reve·rt, *pa. pple.* [irreg. f. next.] Reverted.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 5, I..strain'd to assume..A dying life, reuert in liuing death. 1854 S. Dobell *Balder* xxiii. 117 If who descried The deep sea-gulph, with sudden gaze revert, Sees..A great white cloud.

Revert (*rĭvə̄·ɪt*), *v.* Also 4 roverte, 5–7 reuerte, 5 reverte, *Sc.* rewert; 5 revart, 6 *Sc.* reuart, rewairt. [a. OF. *revertir*, = Sp. and Pg. *revertir*, It. *re-, rivertere*:—L. *revertĕre* (*reverti*), f. *re-* Re- + *vertĕre* to turn.]

I. *intr.* †**1.** To recover consciousness; to come to oneself again. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* (1894) in *Rouland & Vernagu* (1836) p. xxiii, The king reuerted in this gredeinge, And gaf hem al comfortinge. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3077 He lay in swone longe, or he spak ought,..But whan he reuerted and ɜoȝ aȝeyn, 'Alas,' he seyde. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 782 A! no lengar now I reverte! I yeld vp þe gost! 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 686 3it for faintnes..The quhile befoir fra time he did reuert [etc.].

†**b.** To recover, recuperate. *Obs. rare* —¹.

c 1480 Henryson *Orph. & Eurydice* 365 War scho at hame..Scho wald rewert full sone in fax and face.

† **c.** Of plants, etc.: To spring up afresh. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xcv. xii, The grasse and corne, that wolked were afore.., waxed grene and gan reuert. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 42 Now spring vp flouris fra the rute, Reuert 3ow vpwart naturaly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 230 Throu kynd ilk thyng springis and revertis. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) v. 5 May caussis curage frome the splene, And every thing in May revartis.

2. To return, to come or go back, to or from a place or position. Now *rare*.

c 1400 *Remedie of Loue* xiv. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 322 b, By the path of penaunce yet woll I reuert To the well of grace. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 405 in *Macro Plays* 15, I xall go fett corn for my londe; I prey yow of pacyence; Ryght sone I xall reverte. 1509 HAWLS *Conv. Swearers* xviii, Come vnto my Joye and agayne reuerte Frome the deuylles Snare. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 842 After that the Erle and he had commoned no long time together, he reuerted to his souldiors. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 191 Make hast..thether to reuert. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 243 The Ten Tribes, transported To a far Clime (whence never they reverted) Sojourn in forreign soyl. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. III. iv. 33 I'll .. force thy feeble feet back to revert, That cannot climb so high a mystery. *a* 1729 CONGREVE *Impossible Thing*, Old ocean ..The child of his own bed receives, Which oft as dipt new force exerts, And in more vig'rous curls reverts. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 108/2 The lightning..reverted back through a strong wall.

1905 GARNETT *Shaks.* 105 Needs must I follow this.., And then, unto my native place reverting [etc.].

† **b.** To recur; to happen again. *Obs. rare* —1.

1678 B. R. *Let. Popish Friends* 4 The Fit will certainly Reveit, as soon as the malignant Humours can gather Head.

3. *Law.* To return to the former possessor or his heirs. (Cf. REVERSION[1] 1.)

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 135/2 Al maner possessions.. shalle..descende and reverte to such persones or persone, as thay shuld doo and the saide Alianor were dede. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 52 § 1 Hereditamentis whiche to him discended, remayned, or reverted. 1544 *Sel. Cas. Cvt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 108 After whose dethe the said cotage..reuertyd and came into the handes and possessyon of the said defendaunt.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Formedon*, Whose land is entailed to certain persons, and their issue, with condition, for want of such issue, to revert to the donor, and his heirs. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 609 In this case their lands and tenements shall revert to the person, or his heirs, who granted them to the corporation. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 361 The said premises..should from thenceforth revert over and go to such of his grandchildren as should be living. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 379 It might be forfeited to the State by a process of law; it could not revert to a personal lord.

transf. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 103 The projects of Wine and Iron,..the entire profit of which allways reverted to himself. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 509/2 Let nine parts of the Tythe revert From Gownsmen to the Poor. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 337 The management of the political interests..reverted to the functionaries in whom they had been vested at the beginning of the war. 1870 *Evening Stand.* 12 Nov., Alsace and all Lorraine are to revert to the conqueror.

4. To return to a person or party after estrangement or separation. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 46 He askid hur husbond if he wold reverte agayn to Criste. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 502 Let vs departe, Hys deth to devyse, syth he wyl not revart. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 126 The sinfull than to the reuart, Sall in to gudlie haist.

b. To return *to* a custom, practice, idea, etc.

1612 BACON *Ess., Expense* (Arb.) 55 He that cleeres at once will relapse: For finding himselfe out of straught, hee wil reuert to his customes. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. 341 The Christians at that time had reverted to the habit of wearing the white turban. 1861 MAY *Constit. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 14 To revert to a policy under which kings had governed, and ministers had executed their orders. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 364 He reverted to his old idea, that he had had to abandon testing when leaving Brazzaville.

† **5.** To turn away again, so as to leave or desert one. *Obs. rare.*

a 1542 WYATT in *Anglia* XVIII. 501, I trust to temper it so, not for to care which do revert; All shall be one. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 182 Truely to serue with all my hart, Whiles life doth last not to reuart. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 527 The Magistiates,.. knowing that the Duke of Britaine and his brother were reuerted and turned to the French partie, beganne..to mourne.

6. To go back, to recur, *to* a former subject of discourse.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 49 But leaue we them ..And reuert to the Pallace, where no wight doeth idle stand. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 26 This much in general.., and so I reuert to mine itinerary relation. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 246 Now I will revert to the Town of Barua, which I left for this short digression.

a 1817 JANE AUSTEN *The Watsons* (1879) 359 His attention was so totally engaged in the business,..as never to revert to what he had been saying before. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 31 In the mean time, it will be convenient to revert to the more recent occurrences on the confines of Chittagong. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 70 Plato takes occasion to revert to his old proposal of the use of wine.

b. To return *to* a subject of thought.

1822 SCOTT *Peveril* vi, His ideas..naturally reverted to his neighbour. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 248 My fancy, ranging thro' and thro',..Perforce will still revert to you. 1895 C. KERNAHAN *God & the Ant* Apol. (ed. 4) 9 In my waking moments my thoughts reverted to my dream.

c. To look back. *rare* —1.

1820 LAMB *Elia* I. *Oxford in Vac.*, What half Januses are we, that cannot look forward with the same idolatry with which we for ever revert.

7. To return *to* a former condition. Also *elipt.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 219 The Persians kept it till the yeere of our Lord 1605,..when it reverted to Turkish thraldome. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* III. App. xl. Wks. (Grosart) 122 But those of aire can easily convert Into new forms and then againe revert. 1723 WATERLAND *Serm.* Wks. 1823 VIII. 458 All things reverted to their primitive order and regularity, calm, quiet, and composed. 1786 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 32/2 The United States..have reverted to the situation in which England was placed before the acquisition of Canada. 1842 L. HUNT *The Palfrey* iv. 27 They.. sit, one moment, bolt upright, But soon reverts each nodding crown.

b. To return *to* an earlier or primitive form; to reproduce the characteristics of an ancestral type.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1860) 14 That our domestic varieties, when run wild, gradually but certainly revert in character to their aboriginal stocks. 1870 HENFREY *Bot.* § 878 The plants revert..to the type of one or the other of the parents. 1892 *Gardeners' Chron.* 27 Aug. 236/3, I have endeavoured to raise it from seed many times, but it generally reverts to the White Broom.

c. To fall back into a wild state.

1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* (1892) 14 When ploughed and laid down to grass, unless broken up from time to time, the ground will revert and yield nothing but rushes.

II. *trans.* † **8. a.** To recall to mind. *Obs.* —1

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Þe holy gost..him brengþ ayen to himzelue, zuo þet he..him reuerteþ huet guodes he heþ uerlore and ine huet poverte he is y-ualle be his zenne.

† **b.** To cause to return, *esp.* to bring back or restore, to a person, place, etc. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7188 That doth the synfulle folk converte, And hem to Ihesu Crist reverte. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 197 The sawles begynne ageyne after dethe to wylle to be reuertede in to theire bodies. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXIX. 279 If the sayd yonge Henry dyed without issue.., than the sayd castellys and holdis to be reuerted vnto the crowne of Fraunce. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Hh vj, Physicions..set boxing glasses vnder the brestes, meanynge therby, to reuert and returne vpward, ye matter enclined to much downewarde. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ix. 44 Bot 3our hairt to my hairt rewert, And send me hairt for hairt agane. 1652 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. iv. 49 Those unprofitable and hurtful branches which..revert evil juice to the very root it self.

9. † **a.** To turn away, withdraw. *Obs.*

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxiii. 31, I sall in tyme rewairt My luve frome hir agane. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 89, I wyll giue ouer this vnsemely loue, and reuerting my mynde to some other wyght, I wyll [etc.].

† **b.** To turn, force, or drive back; also *transf.* to refute. *Obs. rare.*

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 129, I will not sure reverted be, my heart shall have no ruth. 1598 FLORIO, *Snentire*,..to confute, to reuert, to make one say 'toong, thou lyest!' 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CCXV, Firme-written destinie Reverts the Breath of Kings; and playes with it. 1664 [see REVERTING *vbl. sb.*].

c. To turn (one's eyes or steps) back; to direct backwards.

1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* I. vii, And wearilie chance to revert a look Upon the price you gave for this sad thraldom. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 20 If you would behold A Beautie to Entice; Revert your pur-blind Eyes; Too blind, and yet too bold. 1716 POPE *Iliad* VI. 641 His princess parts with a prophetic sigh, Unwilling parts, and oft reverts her eye. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II. 117 In stedfast Gaze his Eyes her Aspect keep, Then turn away, a-while dejected weep; Then he reverts 'em; but reverts in vain. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* x. 123 But I my steps toward the ancient bard Reverting, ruminated on the words. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 98 On reverting our eyes, every step presented some new and admirable scene.

10. To turn the other way; to reverse, invert, turn up. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2918 Thane sir Priamous..Presez to his penowne, and pertly it hentes, Reuertede it redily, and a-waye rydys. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 319 The lustes & playsirs that I was wonnt to haue shal be reuertid in tribulacions & grieuous penitences. 1659 PLCKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 55 You deny Kisses unto None; none Kiss, But to their Mouths, your Cheek reverted is. 1688 R. HOLME *Acad. Armoury* II. xix. 481/2 Others [bear] a Leg in fesse, the Thigh couped and reverted. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 331, I apply my Finger..upon the Top of the Tube, and then invert it;.. then I revert the Tube, or turn it up again. 1799 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 269 Since they express the nature and form of a quantity which, by involution or reverting the operation, reproduces it. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 1, I shall..revert the arrangement of those amusements, and begin with hunting. 1807–10 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 36 In many a dogg'rel epitaph..Our 'ahs!—alases!' raise the laugh, Revert the tide of pity.

b. *Math.* (Cf. REVERSION[1] 7 b.)

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 549 Find the Value of z in v, and then revert the Series. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 297/2 Let it be required to revert the series $ax+bx^2+cx^3+dx^4+ex^5$, &c. $=y$. 1827 *Hutton's Course Math.* I. 228 Assume a series for the value of the unknown quantity, of the same form with the series which is required to be reverted. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Reversion of Series*, The original series will be reverted on determining the coefficients A, B, C, D, etc.

† **11.** To reverse, revoke, recall, annul. *Obs.*

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 93 He shal reuert such outlawrye by writ of Error [etc.]. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 845 Which byl being red according to the order of the House, was reuerted. 1606 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 11 Apr., Merchants the Guides of Princes for raising Customs:—When they devise it [imposition of customs] quiet; when it is reverted, they startle and stir. 1639 G. DANIEL *Vervic.* 67 My name preserve By force of Numbers, which revert the Lawes Of Destinie.

† **12.** To turn over (in the mind). *Obs.* —1

1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 150 As I have often reverted in my mind certain particulars relating to my two poetical friends, I have always thought [etc.].

Reve·rtal. *rare* —1. [f. prec.] Reversion.

1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 192 As to any prospect of reversal to the village system at some future period [etc.].

Reve·rtant, *a. Her. rare* —0. [f. REVERT *v.* + -ANT.] (See quot. 1828.)

1688 HOLME *Acad. Armoury* II. 484/2. 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Revertant*, or *Reverted*, that is, flexed and reflexed, or bending in the form of an S; though it is sometimes used for a bending in the manner of a cheveron.

Reverted (rĭvə·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. REVERT *v.*]

1. Turned backwards or the wrong way; bent back; reversed.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 126 *Ant.* Where France? *Dro.* In her forhead, arm'd and reuerted, making warre against her heire. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* I. Wks. (Grosart) III. 242/1 Downe each side of his reverted chinne A lock of black neglected haire. 1681 GREW *Museum* II. § iii. iv. 237 The lesser ground Mosse with Reverted Leaves. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 91. 2/2 We may observe a Reverted Scene. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 112 Its feathers stand all reverted. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 88 This reverted series..may be put under a very elegant and remarkable form. 1870 HENFREY *Bot.* § 880 In some cases it has been found that the reverted or pure shoots bore perfect seeds.

2. Of the eyes, etc.: Directed backwards.

1741–2 GRAY *Agrip.* 198 Yielding modesty, And oft reverted eye. 1754 — *Pleasure* 28 With forward and reverted eyes. ? 1815 COLERIDGE *Time, Real & Imag.* 7 Yet ever runs she with reverted face, And looks and listens for the boy behind. 1858 LONGF. *New. Cemetery Newport* xiv, Thus for ever with reverted look The mystic volume of the world they read. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 333 The bull.. looking back with reverted horn and earnest eye.

† **Reverte·nce.** *Obs.* —1 [f. REVERT *v.*] Return.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxviii. 3 [They] Besought the Kyng they myght haue his lycence, To Germany to make their reverteence.

Reverter[1] (rĭvə·ɹtəɹ). [f. REVERT *v.* + -ER[4].]

1. *Law.* Reversion (of lands, etc.).

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 4 Londes..which to theym be commen by discent, reverter or remaynder. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 115 b, Hee in the reversion..is put to his action of Formedon in the reverter. 1618 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 416 This family was..enriched with the reverter of their Barony of Berkeley. *a* 1628 SIR J. DODDERIDGE *Eng. Lawyer* 70 Never like to return to the Lord by Escheat or Donor by Reverter. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 192 A formedon in the reverter lieth, where there is a gift in tail, and afterwards..the reversion falls in upon the donor. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 287 A limitation of a term to one for life..leaves a possibility..of reverter in the executors of the testator. 1896 *Act* 59 & 60 *Vict.* c. 28 § 15 The property shall not be deemed..to pass by reason only of its reverter to the disponer in his lifetime.

† **2.** Return. *Obs. rare* —1.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire London* 115 The advantage that accrewed to His Majesty upon his reverter.

Reverter[2] (rĭvə·ɹtəɹ). [f. REVERT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which reverts.

1890 *Spectator* 15 Nov., An exact reverter to the wild type in both respects sometimes occurs.

Revertibi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being revertible.

1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* I. i. viii. 295 [His] dominions had been seized without any pretext, except that of their probable revertibility to the chief of the empire in quality of an imperial fief.

Revertible (rĭvə·ɹtĭb'l), *a.* [f. REVERT *v.*] Capable of reverting; admitting of reversion.

1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 162/2 As long as the said Grauntes or Giftes..stond and be in their force, and not determyned nor revertible to the Kyng. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Revert*, All honours and royal fees, alienated, revert to the crown, or are revertible. 1801 RANKEN *Hist. France* I. i. iii. 252 The whole lands of the Kingdom were still considered as revertible annually to the general assembly. 1807 BARROW *Life Macartney* I. 259 In prevailing upon some of the Company's servants to unite these offices for a time, the nabob..succeeded only upon a revertible condition.

Reve·rticle. *rare* —0. [ad. L. *reverticulum.*] A place to return unto' (Blount, 1656).

Reve·rting, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVERT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 34 After this somerlye reuerting..: for which cause this circle is called a tropike (or circle of reuerting and turning back). 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 85 The reuerting of a point (which also we terme a reuert). 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ii, This Eagle..foretold of a reverting of the Crown, after the Britons, Saxons, and Normans, to the first again. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 To apply the Collateral Branches as near as possibly he can (without Violation and unnatural bending and reverting) to the Earth or Borders.

Reve·rting, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That reverts or turns back.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 395 Shall the reverting stress Of that resistless gulf embosom it? 1868 H. LAW *Beacons Bible* (1869) 153 The reverting eye betrays the heart. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 59 At the top of a long flight of squarely reverting stair.

Reve·rtive, *a. rare* —1. [f. REVERT *v.* + -IVE.] Retreating, turning back.

1727 THOMSON *To Mem. Newton* 53 Till again The tide revertive, unattracted, leaves A yellow waste of idle sands behind.

Hence **Reve·rtively** *adv.*, 'by way of reversion' (Webster, 1847).

† **Reve·rture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. REVERT *v.* + -URE: cf. REVERTER[1].] Reversion; return.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 63 § 1 When the seid descent, remaynder or reverture shall mowe fall or growe. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Death K. Edw. IV* 14, I slepe now in molde, as

it is naturall That erth vnto erth hath his reuerture. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 372 From this present Reuerture of the English Diadem to the next Innouation.

Revery, variant of REAVERY, REVERIE.

Reverynge, obs. form of RIVERING.

† **Reve·sh, reve·ss**, *v. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 5 reuesche, rewessh-, 6 reuessch-; 4 reuysh-, revyssh-, 5 rauasch-, 6 rauissh-. *β.* 5 reuess-, revesc-, *Sc.* rawess, 6 revess-. Cf. also REVERSE *v.*[2] [Back-formation from next, the *t* being apprehended as a participial ending.] = REVEST *v.* (Chiefly in pa. t. or pa. pple.)

a. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 34 When þo auter is al dight, & þo preste is reuysht [*v.r.* re-wesshut] right. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 889 The Bischoppe sone gane hym reuesche. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4695 Þen twey prestes weron reuysshede at hurre byddyng. *c* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 61 Then segh scho a prest and too dekens honestly reueschet. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3424 The bysshops were reuesshed in pontificalibus. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 270 With the whiche aftre he hath rauisshed him selfe in the vestrie,..he commeth forth to the aultare.

β. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1830 Solempnely a cardinal, Revescyd with a pontifical, Sang the masse ryal. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1197 Maister Jhon Blar was redy to rawess. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. t vij b, There mette with hym xiiij bisshoppes reuessed and mitered. 1523 *Pleadings Duchy Lanc.* (1896) XXXII. 116 [The priest being] revessed at messe.

† **Reve·st,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3–6 reueste (4 -en, -yn, 5 *Sc.* rauesteˇ), 3–7 reuest (4 reuist, 5 *Sc.* rew-, rawest), 4– revest. [a. OF. *revestir, revistir* (mod.F. *revêtir*), = Sp. and Pg. *revestir*, It. *rivestire*:—late L. *revestīre*, f. *re-* RE- + *vestīre* to clothe. In ME. the stem is also employed as pa. t. and pa. pple. (see *β*), in addition to the normal forms in *-ed*. Cf. also prec.]

1. *trans.* **a.** In *pa. pple.* Of priests, etc.: Arrayed in ecclesiastical vestments, esp. for the purpose of performing mass or other office.

a. c 1290 *St. Brendan* 274 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 227 Monekes it weren ech-on, And yreuested faire and in queor-copes. *c* 1305 *St. Swithin* 139 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 47 To þe mynstre hi gonne wende Ireuested faire ynoug. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5047 þe patriarkes & oþer prelates prestli were reuested. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. x. 1891 þe prest, rawestyt on his wysse For to ressaiff hir sacryfyce. 1481 CAXTON *Godf.* cxl. 209 Emonge the men of armes were the men of the Chirche reuested with awbes and stooles. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 90 b, The Cardinall beyng reuested to syng Masse, the Erle of Essex brought the Bason with water. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 14 She hath caused the Priests..to be caried in scornefull manner reuested through the streates. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* vi. 10 The priest shall be revested with the tunike.

β. 13..*Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3356 To kirk thai led that faire lady; A prieste was reuist hastily. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 þe bisshop Owald herd of þat miracle speke, Reuest [*printed* Renst; F. *revestus*] at þe toumbe, he tok vp þe bones. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1500 þou & þi prelatis & prestis of þe temple, Raueste [*Dubl.* Reuest] all on a raw. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 346 The gentill Bischop Turpine cummand thay se, With threttie Conuent of Preistis reuest at ane sicht. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 402 The byshop of Pancopone, reuest in his pontificalibus, ..there dydde axe the banes betwene them. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Durham* (Surtees Soc.) 7 They were always revest in the same place.

b. In general use: To clothe, apparel, attire.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. iv. 98 Toke theyr garmentes fro them and reuested theyre owne folke with the same. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ix. 46 Tisiphone..In bludy caip revestit and oursyld. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 22 Her nathelesse Th'enchaunter..Did thus revest, and deckt with dew habiliments. 1616 MIDDLETON *Civitatis Amor* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 285 They departed..to be disrobed of their hermits' weeds, and were revested in robes of crimson taffeta. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XV. xcvi, He first revests his arms and breast, which by Their naked valour did his foes defy. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* II. i. 91 Revested with the most rich and splendid Apparel which Art can invent.

transf. a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 11 The pleasant plot reuested green with warme. 1590 ALEX. HUME *Hymns*, etc. (Bann. Cl.) 45 Quhen darknes hes the heauen revest. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 647 The bodie it selfe..in the resurrection..shall be reuested with the nature of the soule. 1649 *Alcoran* 26 See the bones of thine Asse; I will recollect and revest them with flesh.

2. *refl.* To dress or apparel (oneself), esp. in ecclesiastical vestments. Also *fig.*

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11,114 þe godeman vor drede to churche wende..& reuestede him bi þe auter. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 51 Right so as thes holtes and thes hayes..Revestyn hem in grene whan that May is. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 347/726 Reuesten him þenne wole be wel Wiþ riche pal and sendel. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 49 That signifiethe that ye had made mani preestes reuest hem, and synge masses for thaire soules. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 280 Therfore it was ordeyned that religiouse should reueste and clothe hemself of the same. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxiii. 219 He..chargyd them..to reuest them selues with crosse and myter & copes. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 42 It is as necessarie that the knight doe arme, as the priest reuest himselfe. 1603 *Coronat. Jas. I* (1685) 5 The Arch-Bishop..revesteth himself. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VI. 127 As hee was revesting himself in Almeria's Robes.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10949 Zachari..reuest him on his maner, Siþen he went vnto þe auter. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 78 This bisschope, als the manere es, Reueste him to synge his messe.

3. To invest or endow *with* property. *rare*—[1].

c 1500 *Melusine* 97, I enjoyne..that ye doo edefye..a pryoryе with viii monkes, and that ye reueste them with rentes and reuenues.

4. To put on (attire) again. Also *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 440 Those..shall rise, and all revest The flesh and bones that they at first possest. 1605 — *Sonn. late Peace* iv, Revest (yee States) your Robes of dignitie. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Ps.* civ. 10 Again, when Thou of Life renew'st the Seeds, The withered Fields revest their chearful weeds. 1645 *City Alarum* 4 If..I could awake all those..to shake off that frozen timidity,..and revest their wonted courage. 1867 LONGF. *Dante, Inf.* xiii. 104 Like others for our spoils shall we return; But not that any one may them revest.

5. *refl.* and *absol.* To clothe oneself again.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Spectacles* viii, When Trees with Leaves and Blossoms them re-vest. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 190 Being disrobed,..he receives from the Kings own hand certain stripes..Which done he revests.

Hence † **Reve·sting** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.*

a 1500 in *Archaeol.* LII. 213 The Revestyng of the abbot of Westminster att evensong.

Revest (rīve·st), *v.*[2] [f. RE- 5 a + VEST *v.*]

1. *trans.* To reinvest (one) with power, ownership, or office; to reinstate.

1561 PILKINGTON *Burnynge Paules Ch.* K vj b, Because the kinge hais reuested and reseased me of the whole archbishopricke. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 243/1 Commaunding him yᵗ Anselme..shuld be reuested agayn into his archbishopricke. 1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* 1497 We will thrust Selimus from his throne, And reuest Acomat in the Empirie. 1643 PRYNNE *Popish R. Favourite* 57 [Was not] then..the Pope revested in his long exploded usurped supremacie in our Realme?

2. To vest (something) again *in* a person, etc.

1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 195 The lords yesterday read the bill..for revesting the sinecure of Landinam in Wales in John Spademan in trust for Joseph Hill. 1799 *Public Characters* 58 A Bill to revest in the Universities the monopoly in Almanacks. 1823 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 267 The whole effect allowed to this judgment was to revest in the crown the powers of government. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 48 Preamble, To restore to and re-vest in him the lands belonging to the said ancient territorial earldom.

ellipt. 1826 KENT *Comm.* I. v. (1858) I. 112 If a captured ship escapes from the captor, or is retaken, or if the owner ransoms her, his property is thereby revested.

3. 'To lay out in something less fleeting than money; as, to revest money in stocks.'

1828–32 in WEBSTER.

4. *intr.* To become reinvested (*in* one).

1651 SIR J. DAVIES *Abridg. Reports* 1. 7 Had A been disseised, there the right remaines and the possession may revest. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 Preamble, The right of the said mines royal revested in his then Majesty King George the Second. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 434 [They] shall go to his executors or administrators,..and shall not revest in the wife. 1886 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 189/1 He obtained his discharge in March, 1883,..and the equity of redemption revested in him.

Hence **Reve·sting** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1766 BURROW *Rep.* II. 1214 Speculative Refinements..concerning the Change or Re-vesting of Property.

† **Reve·st,** *v.*[3], obs. f. REVET *v.* So **Reve·sted** *ppl. a.*; **Reve·stment.**

1684 tr. *Siege Luxembourg* 17 They have three stories of Battlements, with a revested Ditch,..in the Revestment whereof are *Caponieres*. 1745 *Nova Scotia Arch.* (1869) 150 Two Bastions have almost entirely been revested;..the old revestments..would in a little while longer have tumbled down.

† **Reve·ster,** *sb.*, obs. var. REVESTRY *sb.* 1.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xii. § 5. 272 The Crosse of Lead..was kept in the Treasury or Reuester of Glastenbury Church..till the Suppression thereof.

† **Reve·ster,** *v.*[1] *Obs.*—[1] [Cf. prec. and REVESTRY *v.*] *trans.* To replace in the vestry.

1466 in *Archaeol.* I. i. 49 To light þe tapers to the sensours and to see them borne or revesterid and the quier to be senced.

† **Reve·ster,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [var. of REVEST *v.*[1], after *vesture* or *vestry*.] *trans.* To array, robe, dress. Also *refl.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxi. 243 Where the stole is worne nexte vnto the albe, whan the preest is reuestred to masse. 1533 CRANMER *Let.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 245 Which all revestred ourselves in our pontificalibus. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 80 Having a place feetlie selected for the plantinge of their tents, theye revestred their Yowthe in armowre.

Reve·stiary. [ad. F. *revestiaire* or med.L. *revestiārium*: see REVEST *v.*[1] and VESTIARY *sb.*] = REVESTRY.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 423 When he come in-to þe revestiarie, & saw þe stole and þe vestiment at was layd furth for þe dekyn. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 357 b/2 Whanne he was secretely in the reuestyarye he hadde no chayer. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 27 The impious Iewes ascribed all miracles to a name..ingravened in the revestiarie of the Temple. [1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 297 The latter Rabinical Jews us'd to ascribe all Miracles to a Name which was engrav'd in the Revestiary of the Temple.] 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, We will..despatch a servant express to the keeper of our revestiary to send us such things as he may want.

Revestry (rīve·stri), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 revestre, 5 rewystre, 6 reuestre; 5 reuestery; 6–7 reu-, revestrie (6 -rye); 5–7 reu-, 5– revestry. [ad. OF. *revestiaire* (see prec.), after *vestry*: see also REVESTER *sb.* and REVESTURE.]

1. The vestry of a church († or temple).

In common use during the 15–17th centuries.

1412 *Catterick Ch. Contract* (Raine, 1834) 9 And the forsaide Richarde sall putte out tusses for the makyng of a Reuestery. 1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Linc.* (Nichols, 1797) 79 In makyng of the crosse tristles and settyng on a grete almery in the revestry. 1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1726) II. 103 Oon man is not able both to attende and kepe the revestry and doall things in the churche. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1185/1 One of the southdores of S. Dionise church..,with the dore of the reuestrie of the same church, were both striken through and broken. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 12 The Priest and Ædituus..led the man along thorow Courts, Poiches, Iles, Chancels, &c. into their inmost Reuestries. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. p. xiv, The Commissioners enter'd every where into the Temples, and threw open the Doors of their most secret Revestries.

1844 PALEY *Ch. Restorers* 106, I wish you could see the exquisite decorated revestry at Willingham near Cambridge. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1292. 135 The revestry, which had been walled up.., when again opened, disclosed the copes, albs, chasubles, and other garments of the priests.

attrib. 1539 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 276 Item, the lytle cundyt standyng at the revestrye dore, sold to George Stonyng.

transf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. i. 154 To the, also, within our realmis, sal be Mony secret closet and revestre. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 7 It is laid up with God in *ἀποκρύφοις*, in the Revestries of eternity.

† **2.** A vestry meeting. In quot. *attrib. Obs.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Questman* 79 Some orders.., which he purposeth the next revestrie day to present to the rest of his worshipfull brethren.

Hence † **Reve·stry** *v.*, to lay up. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 312 The Arke was revestried in the most holy place.

† **Reve·sture.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. REVEST *v.*[1] and VESTURE.]

1. = REVESTRY 1. (Cf. REVESTER *sb.*)

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 16 My bodye to be bured wᵗin the white freris of Chester in thare Chansell affore the revesture durr.

2. Vesture; vestments.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 b, The Aultars of this Chapell were hanged with riche reuesture of cloth of gold. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 554 The persons initiated were Χάβοι. And so were the places and Reuestures in which they were initiated.

Revet, obs. form of RIVET.

Revet (rīve·t), *v.* [ad. F. *revêtir*: see next.] *trans.* To face (an embankment or wall) with masonry or other material, *esp.* in fortification.

1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IX. 197 Works in earth are equally good, if not better..than those revetted in masonry. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 250, 2 sappers, with 6 assistants, to revet the work. 1880 V. L. CAMERON *Our Future Highway* II. xii. 250 The face of the river bank was revetted with faggots of brushwood. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 26 In flying trench-work gabions are used to revet the interior slope of the parapet.

Revête (rīvē·t), *v.* Also revete. [ad. F. *revêtir*:—OF. *revestir*: see REVEST *v.*[1]] = prec.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 404 To find the Number of Turfs required to Rêvete [*sic*] a Work. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 396 When they came to the escarpe, which was not revêted, the men scrambled up. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 347/2 The exterior of the parapet and the escarp of the ditch are covered or reveted with sods. 1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* I. 157 The great mass of the palace..was raised by artificial means to a height of 30 ft...and carefully revêted with stone.

‖ **Revêtement** (rɪvē·tmaṉ). Also revetement. [F. *revêtement*:—OF. *revestiment*, = Sp. *revestimiento*, Pg. *-mento*, It. *rivestimento*: see prec. and -MENT.]

1. *Fortif.* = REVETMENT 1.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 620/1 s.v. *Fortification*, To prevent the earth of the parapet (which seldom has any revetement [1779 revetment]) from falling into the ditch. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 163 Having only a rampart, with a revetement flanked with redans. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) III. 277, I am inclined to be of opinion..that the revêtement would not bear those pieces of a heavy calibre. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 443/2 A massive envelope,..formed of earth with thick masonry revêtements both in front and in rear.

2. *Civil Eng.* = REVETMENT 2.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 380/2 In the backing of retaining-walls, revetements, &c., it [*sc.* concrete] may..be advantageously applied. 1886 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/4 The sea was yesterday..breaking over the revetements and pier in great quantities.

3. *Arch.* = REVETMENT 3.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 244/1 The stone for the revêtement, or casing of the exterior [of the pyramid],..is a compact limestone. 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* V. 141 The absence of any fragments of columns, friezes, cornices, etc. (except terra-cotta revetements), confirms the theory that the Etruscan temple was built of wood.

4. *attrib.*, as *revêtement wall.*

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 351 The manner of determining the strength of revêtement walls. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 92/1 Back of all this rises a stone revetement wall supporting the river street.

Revetment (rīve·tmĕnt). [ad. F. *revêtement*: see prec. and cf. REVET *v.*]

1. *Fortif.* A retaining-wall (of masonry or other material) supporting the face of an earthen rampart or the side of a ditch.

1779 [see REVÊTEMENT 1]. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 375/2 The cordon..at the top of the revetment. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. v. 365 The fort was surrounded by a ditch,..with revetments in masonry. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 341/2 In field fortification, the materials used for the revetments are gabions, fascines, sandbags [etc.].

2. *Civil Eng.* A facing of masonry, concrete, sods, etc., supporting or protecting a bank or embankment.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 338/1 B, revetment or sea wall. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Feb. 110/1 The revetment [of the dry dock] at top was 6 feet 8 inches broad. 1880 Ball *Jungle Life India* xi. 494 The site of the town of Cuttack..has necessitated costly revetments and other protective works on the river face.

3. *Arch.* A facing of stone or other hard material over a less durable substance.

1891 Sellers tr. *Schuckhardt's Schliemann's Excav.* 152 The slabs..were originally the mere outward revetment of a massive wall.

4. *attrib.*, as *revetment wall, system*, etc.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 10/1 In large fortresses the escarp is the exterior surface of the revetment wall which supports the rampart. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 612 The levee, jetty, and revetment system is not so simple. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 755/2 The building of the revetment mattress at Council Bluffs.

Revette, obs. form of Rivet.

Reve·tted, *ppl. a.* [f. Revet *v.*] Provided with a revetment.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 136/2 A deep ditch with a revetted escarp. 1888 H. D. Hutchinson *Field Fortif.* (ed. 2) 47 There being an embrasure with revetted cheeks in each gun-position.

Reve·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Revet *v.*] **a.** The action of facing with masonry, etc.; also *attrib.* **b.** The materials used to form a revetment.

1880 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 755/1 The revetting should be put on so as to extend [etc.]. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 27 The revetting of this step is done after the parallel is completed. *Ibid.* 29 Revetting materials should not be made up in the park.

Revi·brate (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *intr.* To vibrate again.

a 1763 Shenstone *Economy* I. 46 This open'd soul, This boon companion, this elastic breast Revibrates quick. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* (1826) III. xiii. 294 The chord once touched, every note revibrated. 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* xix. 206 Which caused..earth revibrate to her inmost base.

2. *trans.* To cause to vibrate again.

1898 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 8/3 If the record of these vibrations were retraced over the needle it would re-vibrate the diaphragm.

So **Revibra·tion,** 'the act of vibrating back'.

1828–32 in Webster.

† Revi·ct, *v. Obs. rare* −1. [f. *revict-*, ppl. stem of L. *revincĕre*.] *trans.* To recover.

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Specialities Life* Rem. Wks. (1660) 28 Lord Chancellor Ellesmere..adjudged those two sued for Prebends, clearly to be return'd to the Church, untill by common law they could..be revicted.

† Revi·ction [1], *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *revictiōn-em*, n. of action f. *revincĕre*: see prec.]

1. Refutation, disproof.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 124 The invaliditie..of the evasion we have already in part demonstrated. But for a more satisfactory reviction thereof let us a little examine it according to rules both of Philosophie and Theologie.

2. Reconquest, recovery.

1679 Harby *Key Sacr. Script.* i. 9 To heal the Churche's almost deadly wounds..; and to procure the Peace, Conversion, and Reviction of all Sects and Nations.

† Revi·ction [2], error for Reviviction. *Obs.*

1652 Bp. Hall *Gr. Myst. of Godliness* § 9 Do we live to see a reviction of the old Sadducisme, so long since dead and forgotten?

Revictual (rīvi·t'l), *v.* Forms: *α.* 6 **revitaille, revi-, reui-, reuytayle; revittell,** 6–7 **revittle.** *β.* 6–7 **reuictual, revictuall,** 7– **revictual.** [f. Re- 5 a + Victual *v.*]

1. *trans.* To supply (a place, fleet, etc.) with a fresh stock of provisions. Also *refl.*

α. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxlii. 356 Perauenture ther be some that are comynge to reuitayle ye castell. 1543 *State Papers* IX. 437 The Prynce wyth his armye, havyng revytayled Heynsborgh,..are retorned home. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1402/1 When sir Richard Greenefield had..reuittelled himselfe, and laden his ships with hoisses.

β. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 246 [He] reuictualled Pisa continually with a Gallion and other Brigandines. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1188 Having revictualled Buda, his purpose was for this yere to returne. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 172 Orders are sent to the admiralls..to revictuall the smaller ships. 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 722 The siege lasted several months; the place being revictualled, and the garrison relieved five different times. 1813 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 139, I would sweep through Berlin, revictual the fortresses, and return via Magdeburg. 1861 Goldw. Smith *Lect. Mod. Hist.* iv. 16 This colony did not, like Virginia, require to be refounded, not even to be re-victualled. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 107 The Roman fleet after it had been revictualled and repaired, stood right across the Mediterranean.

2. *absol.* To procure or take in a fresh supply of provisions.

1618 Raleigh *Let.* in *Rem.* (1661) 236 You shall hear from me..from the New-found Land, where I mean to make clean my Ships and revictual. 1656 Milton *Lett. of State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 351 In regard he had design'd to revittle in Portugal, from whence he was driven by contrary Winds. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6000/2 A Frigate..is arrived at the Texel..to revictual. 1849–50 Alison *Hist. Europe* VII. xlii. § 39. 120 He watered and revictualled at Bahia. 1870 *Daily News* 25 Oct., An invading army.. is therefore greatly harassed and cannot easily revictual.

Hence **Revi·ctualling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Revi·ctualment.**

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxix. 195 It was fournysshed with vytayles to haue been kepte seuen yere without any reuytaylynge. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 236 No small quantitie for the revitailing of weather-driuen shippes. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 8 The Provisional Government made the revictualling of Paris..a *sine quâ non.* 1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., In return for the privilege of revictualment, the French authorities offered no kind of equivalent.

† Revie·, *sb. Obs.* Also 6–7 **reuie,** 7 **reuye.** [a. F. *renvi* (= It. *rinvito*, Sp. and Pg. *revite*), verbal sb. f. *renvier* Revie *v.*]

1. In card-playing, a higher stake ventured by a player against that proposed by an opponent.

1592 Greene *Conny Catch.* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 99 At last to maintain the main and to checke vies with reuies, he laide his horse in the hazard, and lost him. *a* 1618 J. Davies (Heref.) *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 38/1 Some Elders, for re-uies, passe Pare, and Post, When lo, the Yonger shares, or Doubles it. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* ix. 26 So the cards were handsomely shuffled, the vies and revies were doubled. *Ibid.*, Sometimes the vies and revies went round of twenty patacons. 1680 [see Revie *v.* 3].

fig. 1592 Greene *Conny Catch.* To Rdr., They haue their vies and reuies vppon the poore Cunnies backe, till [etc.].

2. *transf.* **a.** A return blow or thrust.

1589 Greene *Tullies Loue* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 202 In his owne minde hauing a boute or two with fancie, he gaue hir so deepe a reuie that hee held affection at the swordes point.

b. A repetition; a renewed inspection.

In quot. 1621 perh. associated with *review*.

1588 Greene *Metamorphosis* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 23 And here multiplying sigh vpon sigh with double and trebble reuies, shee ceased. 1621 Quarles *Esther* vi, He lik't them all, but when with strict reuye He viewed Ester's face, his wounded eye Sparkl'd.

† Revie·, *v. Obs.* Also 5–7 **reuye,** 6–7 **reuie, revy.** [ad. F. *renvier*, = Sp. and Pg. *revidar*, It. *rinvitare*, late L. *reinvītāre*, f. L. *re-* Re- + *invītāre* to invite.]

1. *trans.* To return (an invitation). *rare* −1.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xliii. (1869) 159 If it bifalle that he drinke first, that oother wole drinke also, and seyth anoon, I reuye it.

2. To challenge in return. Also *intr.*, to make return of a challenge *on* another. *rare.*

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* clv. 2 For whose beautie it should the knyghtes moue In armes so echeone other to reuie, To get a fame in play of chiualry. *Ibid.* clxxviii. 20 Echeone on other of pride so reuied Without rule of marciall gouernaunce, Thei smored wer, by their contrariaunce.

3. In card-playing: To meet by venturing a larger stake than that proposed by an opponent. Also in *fig.* context.

1591 Florio *2nd Frutes* 69 *S.* I vye it, will you hould it? *A.* Yea sir, I hold it, and reuie it, but dispatch. 1592 Greene *Conny Catch.* (1859) 25 Ile vie and revie every card at my pleasure till eyther yours or mine come out. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i, S'light, here's a trick vyed, and reuyed! 1635 Quarles *Embl.* II. v. 3 Thy cunning can but pack the cards;..Thy game at weakest, still thou vy'st; If seen, and then revy'd, deny'st. 1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 66 The first or eldest says, I'le vye the Ruff, the next says, I'le see it, and the third, I'le see it and revie it: I'le see your revie, says the first.

transf. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 282, I cal to minde an auncient historie of vowes vied and reuied between the citizens of Croto. 1609 Rowley *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 13 She vied and revied othes to the contrary that it was not so. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. ix. 235 All this time the Knights play'd it at Dutch Gleek, and had so vied it, and revied it, that they were all Honours in their faces. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 100 To vye him, and see him, and re-vye him in contradictions. This figure now is lost to any man that is not a gamester.

4. *intr.* To make a revie or revies.

1591 Greene *Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 27 So they vie and reuie till some ten shillings bee on the stake. *a* 1618 J. Davies (Heref.) *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 38/1 Some, beeing Pa-riall,..Vy, and re-uy, and weene they all shall winn. *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* x. xl. Wks. IX. 395 Like a wilful chafing gamester who after once he hath begun to vie upon or provoke his adversary resolves to revie upon him and to provoke him further. 1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 67 I'le see it and revie, saith one; I'le see it and revie, saith another.

fig. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 96 Where he plaied his cards so well, and vied and revied so often, that he had scarce an eye to see withall.

b. *transf.* To make counter-bids.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 37 A farme..can no sooner fall in hand, then the Suruey Court shalbe waited on with many Officers, vying & reuying each on other.

c. To retort or retaliate.

a 1610 Babington *Wks.* (1622) 401 Not multiplying words with your husband,..vying and revying, and will he, nill he still hauing the last word. 1629 J. M. tr. *Fonseca's Devout Contempl.* 533 He that vpon the vying of an inimie will not ..reuie vpon him but let it passe. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. vi. § 53 (1740) 462 The other revyed, and denied his Facts; and so too and fro, vying and revying with perpetual Contradiction, little less than giving each other the Lye.

Hence **† Revy·ing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1635 Quarles *Embl.* I. vi. 5 True rest consists not in the oft revying Of worldly drosse. 1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 67 For which seeing and revying they reckon but two, after that it is at once come to eight. 1689 *Tryal Bishops* 62 We must not have vying and re-vying, for then we shall have no end.

Review (rĭvĭū·), *sb.* Also **re-view.** Also 6 **reveu,** 6–7 **rev-, reuiewe,** 7 **reuiew.** [a. Old F. *reveue* (mod.F. *revue*), verbal sb. f. *revoir*, f. *re-* Re- + *voir*:—L. *vidēre* to see.]

I. 1. The act of looking over something (again), with a view to correction or improvement; a revision (of a book, etc.). Now *rare.*

1565 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 27 We think so well of the first impression, and reviewe of those whiche have sithens travailed therin. 1622 Jaggard *Note to Brooke's Disc. Err. Catal. Nobility*, The sight alone of such a Reuerend man.. would do more good for keeping the presse in order then the view, and review of twentie proofes by himselfe. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* A 3 Some things having passed therein, which..in the review..I wished might be altered. 1710 Wheatly *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Some particular Alterations in after Reviews it will not be necessary to enter into the Detail of. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 354 What we have left standing in our several reviews and reformations, as well as to what we have altered or superadded.

† b. A revise in printing. *Obs. rare* −1.

1622 Jaggard *Note to Brooke's Disc. Err. Catal. Nobility*, Though hee came not in person to ouer-looke the Presse, yet the Proofe, and Reuiewes duly attended him, and he perused them..in the manner he did before.

2. *Law.* Revision of a sentence, etc., by some other court or authority.

1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* iii. (1661) 34 To render final justice, that is, to receive the last appeals of his own Subjects, without fear of any review from Rome. 1689 Burnet *Tracts* (1689) I. 79 The Decisions of this Court can never be brought under a second Review. 1706 *Act* 6 *Anne* c. 11 § 12 All reviews, reductions or suspensions of the sentences in maritime cases. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 11 Their sentence is final, decisive, irrevocable: no appeal, no correction, not even a review can be had. 1807 *Act* 48 *Geo. III*, c. 151 § 16 To submit the said Interlocutor..to the Review of the Division to which the said Lord Ordinary belongs. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 70 The decision of the magistrate shall be final, and not subject to review in any court. 1864 Pomeroy *Munic. Law* § 283 There is ample provision made for a review..of the rulings of law made by the judge at the trial.

b. *Bill of review*: (see quot. 1838).

1676 Duke *Moor's Law Charit. Uses* Table s.v. *Relief*, No relief upon a Bill of Review, after an Appeal, but in Parliament. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 454 A bill of review may be had upon apparent error in judgment, appearing on the face of the decree; or, by special leave of the court. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 598 Upon a bill of review brought between 30 and 40 years after the decree pronounced. 1838 Story *Equity Pleadings* 15 A Bill of Review, which is brought to examine and reverse a decree made upon a former Bill, which has been duly enrolled, and thereby become a record of the Court.

c. *Commission, Court, of review*: (see quots.).

a 1633 Coke *Inst.* IV. lxxiv. (1648) 341 Upon a sentence given by the High Commissioners, a Commission of Review may be granted to and for the party grieved. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 33 The king has it in his power to grant a commission of review under the broad seal, for the delegates to consider and judge again, what has been decreed in the court of delegates. 1831 *Act* 1 & 2 *Will. IV*, c. 56 § 2 The said Judges or any Three of them shall..form a Court of Review,..and shall have Superintendance and Controul in all Matters of Bankruptcy. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 344 The court of review, in all questions connected with the representation of the peerage of Scotland, is the House of Lords.

3. A formal inspection of military or naval forces by the sovereign or other high personage, or by the general in command.

[1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii, We made .. reuiewe of the gentlemen, souldiers and other of our company.] 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1839/3 On Thursday last his Most Christian Majesty took a Review of the Cavalry. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5106/3 Their Lordships will meet at the Horse-Guards..to finish the said Review. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii. (1788) 242 It is not probable that he would appear again before his soldiers, even in the pacific ceremony of a review. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* iv, A grand review was to take place upon the Lines. *a* 1878 Princess Alice *Biogr. Sk. & Lett.* (1884) 164 The Sultan,..in whose honour a great naval review at Spithead was held.

attrib. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* 244/2 When a regiment or any larger body of men pass in review order before the sovereign or reviewing officer.

transf. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VI. vii, At the great and general review of us all, corporal, at the day of judgment. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Review of the Black Cuirassiers*, a visitation of the clergy. 1840 Mrs. Trollope *Widow Married* i, She had made up her mind that day to have a general review of all her children's heads. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, The guests filed out in the best order: Miss Abbey standing at the..door.., to hold a ceremony of review and dismissal.

b. In phr. *to march* or *pass in review.*

1728 Pope *Dunc.* III. Argt., Some of the persons he causes to pass in review before his eyes. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 170 P 2 The little family passed in review before him. 1769 T. Nevile *Innit. Juvenal* 70 She sees him now in Sash and Solitaire March in Review.

4. An inspection, examination. *In review*, under examination.

1611 Cotgr., *Revisit*, a review taken by the King of his Officers accounts. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. iv. 23 At the end of May I make a second review, and if I find one branch ..stronger than the other, I cut..it off. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 262 *note*, This bolt and shackle would necessarily be in review on getting in the bridle. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* viii. 276 Uranus was discovered by Sir W. Herschel in 1781,..in the course of a review of the heavens. 1863 Whyte Melville *Gladiators* I. 298 As the crowd pass the different combatants in review, none..have more backers than their old favourite.

5. A general survey or reconsideration of some subject or thing.

1604 Parsons *Review Ten Publike Disput.* Pref., I have thought good here to examine all together in this Re-view. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. xiii. (1614) 71 Let vs take a little reuiew of some principall occurrents in the former Catalogue. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 1 To take a Review of the old and new Game of Pamphlets, play'd and penn'd by the meaner sort. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. iii. 380 They amount to a much higher degree of proof upon

such a joint review. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Pref., Wks. II. 348 He has taken a review of the effects of all the schemes which have been successively adopted. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* III. 178 The review of the proceedings in Great Britain and France .. presents the general subject under two very different aspects.

b. Without article, esp. *in* or *under review*.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 6 Review and attention, and even forming a judgment, becomes fatigue. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* x, It would unfold a tale of too much horror to trace, in review, the circumstances as they then occurred. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 25 Passing lightly in review What seemed hits and what seemed misses. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 11/1 Passing under review the war dangers to which Germany and Prussia have been exposed.

c. Const. *of* (the agent).

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Pref. p. vi, A variety of offences..have been brought under the review of the Reader. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 15 Directions given but not executed under the review of consciousness.

6. A retrospective survey of past actions, etc.

1673 *Rem. Humours Town* 20 The reviews of their own vertuous actions may give them content. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 27 Apr., I have lived a life of which I do not like the review. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 184 Mem'ry's pointing wand, That calls the past to our exact review. 1855 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* xvii, Is the pleasure that is tasted Patient of a long review?

7. a. A general account or criticism of a literary work (esp. a new or recent one) either published separately or, more usually, as an article in a periodical or newspaper.

1649 R. BAILLIE (*title*), A Review of Doctor Bramble..his Faire Warning. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) IV. 44 When I wrote last, I had not seen w^t honour y^o^ have done me in y^e^ Review of Leland. 1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 11 July, I was presented with Mr. Hill's Review. 1824 W. E. ANDREWS (*title*), Critical Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii, If a review of his work was very laudatory, it was a great pleasure to him to send it home to his mother at Fairoaks. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. ii. 69 The fuller reviews, which in the Edinburgh supplanted the old meagre analysis of books.

b. A periodical publication consisting mainly of articles in which current events or questions, or literary works, are discussed or criticized.

1705 *Hudibras Redivivus* II. 10 No matter whether false or true, Take pattern by D[e] F[oe]'s Review. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Daphne & Apollo* 35 So do your Brother Quacks and Brother Beaus. Memorials only, and Reviews, write Prose. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* Pref. vi, Endeavouring to be as extensively useful as possible, we aimed at uniting the plan of the Magazines with that of the Reviews. 1813 SOUTHEY *March to Moscow* v, They all of them knew Mr. Jeffrey's Review, Which with Holy Writ ought to be reckon'd. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 169/1 There were no reviews in which he might either suggest his own improvements or be censured for his plagiarisms.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1781 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* 17 Dec., I would not appear a dunce in matters that every Review-reader must needs be apprized of. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) III. 115, I will seek more review employment,..and scribble verses for the newspapers. 1820–1 BYRON in *Westm. Gaz.* (1901) 5 Feb. 3/2 Your review people have no more right to kill, than any other footpads.

II. 8. A second or repeated view.

This would now be taken as *re-view* (rɪ-).

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 156 Abbas..having in that sort satisfied his passion, returned..to take a re-view of his cruel execution. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 37 That which at first blush seems alive, is in truth dead; and that again which appears as dead, at a nearer review proves to be alive. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Ep. Ded. to Prince Posterity, Returning in a very few Hours to take a Review, they were all torn down, and fresh ones in their Places. 1705 ATTERBURY *Serm.* ii. (1726) II. 65 The Works of Nature will bear a Thousand Views, and Reviews, and will still appear new to us.

†**b.** The fact of seeing some place or person again. *Obs. rare.*

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VI. 127 As the weary Pilgrim after a tedious travaill rejoyceth at the review of his Native Soil. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 211 Our fellows..found us at Carboran,..where you may imagine the joy this review diffused through all of us.

Review (rɪvɪ̱ū·), *v.* Also 6–7 reuiew. [f. RE- and VIEW *v.* (cf. prec.), after F. *revoir*, Sp. and Pg. *rever*, It. *rivedere*, L. *revidēre*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To see or behold again. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 28 Twise will I not reuiew the mornings rise, Till I haue torne that trophie from thy backe. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. iv. (1614) 842 Long it was before his longing could be satisfied to reuiew his Countrey and friends. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 347 Would'st thou soon review thy native plain? 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 401 Where, anxious to review his native shore, He on the roaring wave embark'd once more. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 4 Upon reviewing a place after an absence of some time, the several actions which formerly have passed there are wont to occur to the mind.

2. To view, inspect, or examine a second time or again. (*In contrast to view.*)

This would now be pronounced with (rɪ-) and usually written *re-view*.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* q v, To such a one I giue counsel..to view and reuiew..such weapons as he shall finde in this our Panoplie. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. xliv. 24 No heade did he [Otho] view and reuiew so insatiably. 1616 R. C. *Time's Whistle* (1871) 2 Many hundred.. eyes View, and review, each line, each word, as spies. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 153 These slaves are bought, and sold, as beasts, and cattle are, they being viewed, and reviewed. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. i, How they viewed and reviewed us as we passed over the rivulet! 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXV, [They] were on the battlements again, viewing and re-viewing the state of their preparations.

†**3. a.** To look over or through (a book, etc.) in order to correct or improve; to revise. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1274 Dionysius had put into his hands a tragedy of his owne making, commanding him to review and correct the same. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. B, This is certain, they have put the Author of this booke upon it, to review it well. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 360 Ezra..reviewed the copies, and amended all errata's. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* Pref., I am now beginning to review and write over again the History of my own time.

absol. 1622 JAGGARD *Note to Brooke's Disc. Err. Catal. Nobility*, He viewed, reuiewed, directed, corrected, or whatsoeuer els.

†**b.** To re-examine; to reconsider. *Obs. rare.*

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 31 Euery Lord of a Mannor should cause his Lands to be duly seene, and truly surueyed and certifyed, and once in seuen or tenne yeares to haue it reuiewed. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 18 Those who think 154,000 were so destroyed ought to review the grounds of their Opinion.

4. *Law.* To submit (a decree, act, etc.) to examination or revision.

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 120 All my decrees have ben reviewed: yea, all my orders and peticions. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lx. (1788) 323 That parliament may review the acts of ministers is unquestionable. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 731 Praying that the Act.., regarding conveyancers, might be reviewed for the purpose of being repealed or amended. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 77 The order may be reviewed or may be appealed from. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 211/1 The court, on appeal, can review the exercise of his discretion by the County Court Judge.

5. To survey; to take a survey of.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxiv, When thou reuewest this, thou doest reuew, The very part was consecrate to thee. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 347 After ten dayes feasting, reviewing Heidleberg, [we]..set forward. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 26 The which [parlour], after he had reviewed a little while, the Interpreter called for a man to sweep. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 127 Shall I the long, laborious scene review, And open all the wounds of Greece anew? 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 291 When I review his dispositions, and review his conduct, I have little hope. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mowbray Fam.* I. 164 With his eyes seemingly cast down, he was employed in reviewing the charms of her lovely daughter. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 28 [He] reviews the whole of the facts..before he ventures to draw any conclusions from them. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 462 We must cursorily review the fortunes of Protestantism during the reign of Elizabeth.

absol. 1717 POPE *Ep. to Mr. Jervas* 21 How oft [do we] review; each finding like a friend Something to blame, and something to commend!

b. To look back upon; to regard or survey in retrospection.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P 2 Whoever shall review his life will generally find [etc.]. 1779 — *L. P., Duke* (1868) 205 Some of his compositions are such as he must have reviewed with detestation in his later days. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 105 The past he calmly hath reviewed. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liv, As from a precipice down which he might have fallen,..he reviewed the Fanny Bolton snare, now that he had escaped out of it.

6. To make a formal inspection, to hold a review, of (troops, etc.).

1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 45 The skilful Nymph reviews her force with care. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5106/3 The Lords ..have Review'd the greater Part of the Out-Pensioners. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Order of battle*, In order to engage the enemy, or to be reviewed by the general. 1828 CAMPBELL *Departure of Emigrants for N. S. W.* 73 Hosts review'd in dazzling files and squares. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lii, He charged the boy to run off and bring his schoolmates to be marshalled before their new master, and solemnly reviewed. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 443 When troops are reviewed in line of quarter columns, the brigadier only will accompany the reviewing general.

7. To write an appreciation or criticism of (a new literary work); also *absol.*, to write reviews; to follow the occupation of a reviewer.

1781 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 Nov., I would never review the work of an anonymous authour. 1783 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* Wks. 1836 II. 30, I am reviewed, and my book forwarded in its progress by a judicious recommendation. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 549 See honest Hallam.. Resume his pen, review his Lordship's work. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vii. § 24 The first book ever reviewed..was an edition of the works of Victor Vitensis and Vigilius Papsensis. 1892 DOBSON *18th Cent. Vignettes* 59 He drew up the 'Proposals' for a complete edition of her works, and he reviewed her repeatedly.

Hence **Review'ed** *ppl. a.*

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* Introd. 3 It is the fashion now for the reviewed to retaliate on the reviewers.

Review'able. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be, capable of being, reviewed.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing Story). 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 153 The first and only reviewable part of his volume. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 32/2 The Emperor..has reviewed most things reviewable.

Review'age. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AGE.] Reviewing, or reviews, of books.

1807 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 214 Whatever you order down to me in the way of reviewage, I shall of course execute as speedily as may be. 1809 *Ibid.* 281 A quarterly magazine, wholly quit of reviewage.

Reviewal (rɪvɪ̱ū·ăl). [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. The act of reviewing or revising; an instance of this.

1650 *Descr. Fut. Hist. Europe* 11 He that returns back in reviewall of the conjunctions and fiery Triplicities, may see how they have in part prognosticated the present troubles. 1665 BARROW in *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 45, I shall hardly ever induce myself to take the pains..requisite for the reviewal of them. 1844 SIR J. COLERIDGE *Dowling & Lowndes's Reports* 49 This Court will direct a reviewal of his [the master's] taxation. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 455/2 His reviewals of the findings of courts-martial, his observations on the faults of the British cavalry. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 340/2 A summons was taken out..to have a reviewal of the taxation of his bill of costs.

2. A review *of* a book. Also without article.

1798 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 229 How angry the Anti-jacobin Magazine is with a reviewal of D'Ivernois in the appendix to the Monthly! 1805 SOUTHEY *Let.* in *Life* (1850) II. 355, I perceive that the reviewals of Madoc have in a certain degree influenced you. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 273, I treat his offer of a reviewal of Mr. Hunt's London Journal with disdain. 1865 *Monthly Packet* Dec. 718 A fair subject for reviewal in a magazine.

Review'atory, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec.] Of or pertaining to the writing of reviews.

1822 L. HUNT *Liberal* I. 70 It is the fault of the 'accursed critical spirit' that is the bane of these times, that we are obliged to be..base and reviewatory like the rest. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 101 A candour most unusual in persons of the reviewatory profession. 1837 *Ibid.* XVI. 666 He has passed unnamed by the ordinary guardians of the gates reviewatory.

Reviewer (rɪvɪ̱ū·ər). [f. REVIEW *v.* + -ER[1].]

†**1.** One who revises; a reviser. *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Rituisore*, a reuisor, a reuiewer. 1710 BEVERIDGE *Wks.* (1846) VIII. 628 The composers and reviewers of the old translation. 1720 WHEATLY *Bk. Com. Prayer* (ed. 2) ii. § 5. 114 This Rubrick..may perhaps have slipt into the present Book thro' the Inadvertency of the Reviewers.

†**2.** One who looks back upon something. *Obs.*[1]

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 527, I am ashamed of nothing more than the Crosse of Christ, as I believe those Reviewers are, whom the Prophet speaketh of, They shall look back on him whom they have peirced.

3. One who criticizes new publications; a writer of reviews. In early use, the author of a special pamphlet criticizing another work.

1651 R. WATSON *Second Faire Warning* Answ. Ep. Ded. 2 The præjudice the Reviewer would here..cast upon the person of the Bishop will advance his own reputation but a litle. 1722 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 660 You'll have heard of a printed letter by a Jacobite reviewer..upon my first volume. 1756 GRAY *Let. in Poems* (1775) 246 It has certainly worse nerves than mine, if your Reviewers have frighted it. *c* 1785 BURNS *Capt. Riddel* ii, Our friends, the reviewers, Those chippers and hewers. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltravers* I. xii, The coteries cried him up and the reviewers adored him. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xv. 401 Free discussion should not be prevented, either by the ferocity of reviewers or the arm of the law.

Hence **Review'eress,** a female reviewer.

1830 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* I. 28 To review a revieweress of two literatures is not easy.

Review'ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVIEW *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb, in various senses.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 250 The revewing of ony decreittis or processis in that or the lyke caissis. 1598 FLORIO, *Recensione*, a rehearsing: a reuiewing or examination of an account or number. 1680 GODOLPHIN *Rep. Can.* (ed. 2) 119 Then such a Reviewing shall be final without further Appeal. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 173 This reviewing must be continued for the following Months for all other Fruits; and in reviewing remove such as begin to rot. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 67 The reviewing of the judicial sentences of its Bishops.

attrib. 1897 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 6/5 The erection of reviewing-stands for spectators on the occasion of processions on the next inauguration day.

2. The act or practice of writing reviews.

1797 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 215 Fifty pounds you might ..gain by reviewing. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* 3*d* VII. xvi, The Reviewers who were hired To do the work of his reviewing. 1888 *Athenæum* 19 May 631/3 In no case did I observe anything beyond..the customs of ordinary reviewing.

attrib. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* XXX, We could not have one of our own reviewers abused in our own reviewing columns. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 165 'Reviewing' work is too badly paid for any reasonable being to think of making it either an art or a business.

Review'ing, *ppl. a.* [f. REVIEW *v.* + -ING[2].]

†**1.** Looking backwards. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 263 So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye Has lost the Chasers, and his ear the Cry.

2. Holding a review of troops, etc.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 273 Reviewing Generals his Merit own. 1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. (1788) 47 The reports of reviewing generals comprehend only a few regiments in England. 1832 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* III. 56 The Reviewing-General presents himself before the centre. 1876 [see REVIEW *sb.* 3]. 1889 [see REVIEW *v.* 6].

Review'ish, *a.* [f. REVIEW *sb.*] Characteristic of reviews (of books).

1835 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 416 M.'s [pamphlet] improves on acquaintance. The style is pedantic and reviewish.

Review'less, *a.* [f. REVIEW *sb.* 7 b.] Destitute of a review.

1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* II. 375 What is a party.. without a Review?..Reviewless, Clapham had scarcely been known beyond her own Common.

†**Revification,** erroneous form (perh. misprints) for REVIVIFICATION, (Cf. REVIVICATION.)

1677 CARY *Chron.* II. 143 In the revification of the Chaldæan Empire under Nabon-asser. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 P 2 So long are these Medicines of Revification in preparing.

So †**Revify** *v.* = REVIVIFY.

1598 FLORIO, *Reuificare*, to reuiue, or reuifie.

Revi·gorate, *pa. pple. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. next.] Reinvigorated.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VII, The fire which seemed extinct Hath risen revigorate.

Revi·gorate, *v.* [Cf. F. *revigorer*, Pg. *revigorar*, med.L. *revigorare*.] To reinvigorate.

1611 COTGR., *Revigourer*, to reuigorate, reinforce. 1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 52 His fellow-citizens..rose revigorated by the sparkling draught. 1861 *Times* 25 March 8/6 There are all the corn lands..which are revigorated by ages of fallow. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 13/2 He would have in every diocese a body of celibate clergy..to reinforce and revigorate the parochial system.

† **Revi·gour,** *v. Obs.* [See prec. and VIGOUR.]

1. *trans.* To restore to vigour.

c 1440 *Love's Bonavent. Mirr* (MS. e Musæo 35) lf. 213 The day in the which he hadde receyuede the forseide brede and was revigorede. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 200 Alle here spyrytys begunne to amende And were reuyguryd in wundyr wyse.

2. *intr.* To recover vigour.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 121 Dede men reuyguryn I dar wele seyn. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5391 He reuygourd in strenth of cors.

† **Revi·le,** *sb. Obs.* Also **reveile.** [f. the vb.]

1. A reviling speech or remark.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 985/2 Hee must heare threates, hee must suffer reuiles and tauntes. 1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* C 3ᵛ Whose busie tongues and lothing maw defiles Our honest sort with vomited reuiles. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 139 Since he waigh'd so little what a grosse revile that was to give his equall.

2. Revilement, reviling.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 444 Their reveile of the worthy servant of God, M. Caluin, we will..lay vp with the Lord. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 316 Recreation..will always be innocent enough, if it can hinder revile and unchastity. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1862) 194 Render them not reviling for revile.

Revile (rĭvəi·l), *v.* [a. OF. *reviler*, f. *re-* RE- + *vil* VILE *a.* Cf. later F. *ravilir*, It. *ravvilire*.]

† 1. *trans.* To degrade, abase. *Obs. rare.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11546 Þou dysonourest hym yn þat outrage, And reuylyst hys feyre ymage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 221 Thou hast bothe hire and me beguiled And ek thin oghne astat reviled.

2. To subject to contumely or abuse; to assail with opprobrious or abusive language.

In early quots. more with reference to action than speech.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11677 Þey..seye hit ys þer heritage To haue oure godes, & vs to reuille! 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 247 His fader and hise brethren bothe..Him hadde beten and reviled. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 97 Also he revilede moche and detracte seynte Edmunde. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 989 in *Macro Plays* 68 By holy chyrch to be reconsylyde, Trustynge verely ye xall neuer be revylyde. 1530 PALSGR. 690/1 He is a marvaylouse hastye man in his fume, he revyled me and I had ben a dogge. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 365 The man..with reproachfull tearmes gan them revile. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. xi. 69 He did not revile the gods of ingratitude. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 249 [The Arabs] hate the Persians, they revile every thing that concerns them. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* V. 411 They jar, accus'd accuse, revil'd revile, And wrath to wrath oppose. 1780 COWPER *Love of World* 33 Revil'd and lov'd, renounc'd and follow'd, Thus, bit by bit, the world is swallow'd. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* ii. 40 He reviled heaven and earth when he saw his wife sinking from want. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 185 Ctesippus then says that he is not reviling the two Sophists, he is only contradicting them.

fig. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 126, I read in 's looks Matter against me, and his eye reuil'd Me as his abiect obiect. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* II. iv, No ill words! let his own shame first revile him.

3. *intr.* To use opprobrious language; to rail *at* a person or thing.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* ii. 23 When he was reviled, reviled not agayne. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 141 This short Satyre..reuiling at the couetousnesse..of women. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 58 It was then, that the doctrine of the Jesuits was carped, and reviled at. 1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* III. 65 While the tithe-pamper'd churchman reviles at the poor. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xvii. 165 How scornfully I once reviled, When some poor maiden was beguiled.

Hence **Revi·led** *ppl. a.*

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* vii, The Lord's people were always a reviled people and a persecuted people.

Revilement (rĭvəi·lmĕnt). [f. REVILE *v.*]

1. The act of reviling; the fact or practice of employing abusive language.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 12 Yet n'ould she stent Her bitter rayling and foule revilement. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 If any man prouoke thee by reuilement and reproaches, returne not euill for euill. 1649 tr. *Warn. fr. Jj. Been* lviii. 25 He doth not push with the horn of revilement and scorne. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 34 And thus we have two genera or kinds of offences against reputation merely; to wit, 1. Defamation and 2 Vilification or Revilement. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIV. 216 It is devoted by custom to the particular revilement of Judas.

2. An instance of this; a reviling speech.

1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 12 He was not..moved with whatsoever revilements. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. ii. 217 Christ will then vindicate himself from all those scorns and revilements. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* VII. xiv, Again the people broke out in revilements. 1880 — *Ben Hur* VIII. x, Laughter and ribaldry and revilements, all for the Nazarene.

Reviler (rĭvəi·lər). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who reviles or abuses.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 553 [Those] who haue applied themselues..to shake off the yoke of railers & reuilers. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xi. § 4 (1622) 117 He maketh Diagoras (a knowne Reuiler of all their other gods) yet to be a true worshipper of the drunken God Bacchus. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXII 498 The..base revilers of our house and name. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* iv, Avaunt! unchristian reviler, avaunt! 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump., Idleness*, Why do the revilers of the idle labour and toil with such perseverance? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 166 The reviler who indulges in anger..may be chastened by an elder.

Revi·ling, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.; a reviling remark or speech.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* li. 7 Be not afrayde of their blasphemies & reuylinges. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* XXVII. 15 Their reuilings are grieuous to the eare. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 152 Breaches of charity..by the detraction, calumnie, and revilings of our tongues. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 45 Scoffs and revilings are of the growth of all nations. 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discovered* 15 An abusive fellow followed Pericles home with much panegyrical reviling. 1853 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. S. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. 182, I will not return any of your revilings. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. i. (1878) 5 A persistent reviling of the animals, and a resolute exaltation of humanity.

Revi·ling, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That reviles; given to reviling; abusive.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *John* ii. 44 He gaue no reuilynge worde agayne to any man. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIV. viii, By reviling slaundring foe Inly wounded thus I languish. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 139 To smite so keenly with a reviling tongue. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 196 They came to bitterness, and reviling tearms amongst themselves. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 230 The use of any sort of scurrilous or reviling language. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 220 He heeded not reviling tones.

Hence **Revi·lingly** *adv.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *John* ii. 44 He prayed to the father for them that spake reuilyngly agaynste him. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlock* iii. 177 [They] talk revilingly of persons and things which they never knew.

Revin, obs. Sc. f. RAVEN *sb.*¹ and *riven* pa. pple. of RIVE *v.*

† **Revi·nce,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *revincĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *vincĕre* to conquer, subdue.]

1. *trans.* To refute, disprove.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 254/2 The king..effectually reuinced and confuted the..pestilent boke of Luther. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 976/2 When he shoulde see his errour by manifest and sound testimonies of scriptures reuinced. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's De Aug. Sci.* IV. i. 178 The opinion of Copernicus,..because it is not repugnant to the Phœnomena, cannot be revinced by Astronomicall Principles. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 44 As if Astrology were a close and cunning Faculty, and afraid..to be revinced by ordinary experience.

2. To restore *to* a possession.

1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 355 The saidis personis..to be consolidat and revincit, likas his hienes consolidatis and revincis thame to þe saidis beneficis.

† **Revi·ncible,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec., or ad. late L. *revincibilis*.] Refutable.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 16 They are raised out of the Scriptures, though they be revincible by the same letters.

† **Revi·nct,** *pa. pple. Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. L. *revinctus*, pa. pple. of *revincīre*.] *trans.* Bound up, girt.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 191 Wherewith children in.. Summer revinct with swaith-bands, are as it were stew'd.

Revi·ndicate, *v.* [f. RE- and VINDICATE *v.*, after F. *revendiquer*. Cf. REVENDICATE and med.L. *revindicāre*.] *trans.* To vindicate anew; to reclaim, recover, or restore, as a rightful possession.

1828–32 in WEBSTER (citing Mitford). 1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. 1858 IX. 179 Having thus said something towards revindicating for Herodotus his proper station [etc.]. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 52 There was no other country to which they could be revindicated. 1872 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 27 In vain he..rebuked the untimely..haste of Paris to revindicate this right for herself.

Revindica·tion. [Cf. prec. and REVENDICATION.] The action of revindicating.

1643 [PRYNNE] (*title*), A Revindication of the anoynting and priviledges of faithfull subjects. 1652 COLLINGES (*title*), Responsoria ad Erratica Pastoris,..the Shepherds Wandrings discovered, in a Revindication of the Great Ordinance of God.

1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 43 So as no injury be caused by unseasonable retraction and untimely revindication. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* V. 288 The aim of all Italian revolution is the revindication of this natural frontier. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* iii. 28 The Renaissance was the revindication of nature and human nature.

Reving, obs. f. REAVING, REEVING *vbl. sbs.*

Revir, obs. Sc. form of RIVER.

† **Revire,** *v.*¹ *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *revirescĕre*.] *intr.* To recover freshness.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 258 And when the list, in water hoote revire They wil, and taste ene as the list desire.

† **Revire,** *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *revirer*: see RE- and VIRE *v.*] *intr.* To swing back.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 119 As the dure turnis about apon the herre,..and vyris and revyris.

Revire·scence. *rare.* [See next and -ENCE.] Return to a youthful or flourishing condition.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. iv. II. 112 A Serpent represented the Divine Nature, on account of its great Vigour and Spirit, its long Age and Revirescence. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shakes.* 126 A faded archaic style trying as it were to resume a mockery of revirescence.

Revire·scent, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *revirescent-em*, pres. pple. of *revirescĕre*.] Flourishing anew.

1644 R. HARWOOD *King David's Sanctuary* Ep. Ded., The True Religion..is Revirescent in your tender yeares. 1795 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. ix. 270 A snake, or serpent,..so universally venerated in the Asiatic world, both as an emblem of the sun, and of revirescent vigour.

Revis, obs. form of RAVISH *v.*

Revisable (rĭvəi·zăb'l), *a.* [f. REVISE *v.* + -ABLE. So F. *revisable*.] Capable of being revised; liable to revision.

1892 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 5/7 This is the ideal system—State ownership of the minerals with fair and revisable royalties. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 1/3 The tariff established by the treaty was to be revisable every 10 years.

Hence **Revi·sableness.**

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 910 The revisableness of the Confession has always been an axiom.

Revisal (rĭvəi·zăl). [f. next + -AL.] The act of revising or looking over again; a revision, re-examination.

1612 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 18/2 Let me not enter in this strict reuisall of my Sinne and grace. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* (1673) II. 289 The good inclination of my Lords the Bishops..as to a revisal of themselves. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 79 She has written a Letter to you, which passed Mr. Peters's Revisal before she had the Courage to send it. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 389 Titles should have the revisal of one that is allowed to have a good judgment. 1807 WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script.* 29 Let these separate labours subsequently undergo the careful revisal..of the entire body. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* (1861) 36 A thorough revisal of gloves, neckcloths, etc., is soon made. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxvi. 56 He had not submitted his dispatch to official revisal.

Revise (rĭvəi·z), *sb.* Also 6 **re-vise,** 7 **reuize.** [f. the vb.]

† 1. The fact of being seen again. *Obs.*⁻¹

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1602) Prose Addit. 341 Of the drowning and Reuise of Palinurus..I omit.

2. The act of revising or reviewing; a revision, a looking over or examining again.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 487 We should not heedless-hastily bestow us In any Work, but patiently proceed With oft re-vises. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* V. x. Wks. IV. 84 The reflexed apprehension or revise..by which their examination should be tried. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* ii. (1733) 306 They came to this Resolution, that the Book might be subjected to a careful Examination and Revise. 1710 *Acc. Distemper Tom Whigg* II. 50 Let it be the frequent Subject of your Revise and Meditation. 1811 GIFFORD in *M. Napier's Sel. Corr.* (1879) 41 I am greatly pleased with your additions, and indeed with the whole of your revise. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxi. (ed. 3) 209 The corrections have been unusually large, and the revises frequent.

b. A revised version or form.

1894 *Current Hist.* IV. 283 Shortly after the revise of the Wilson bill came up..in the Senate on April 2.

3. *Typog.* A revised or corrected form of proof-sheet; a further proof submitted by the printer after having made the required corrections, alterations, or additions. Also *attrib.*

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* III. 24 There was no sheete printed off, before either the proofe, or the reuize (as they call it) was brought vnto him. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 56 When he read the printed proofe and revise. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii. 264 After the Second or Third Proof he has a Revise, which is also a Proof-sheet. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. 417 He had hardly..composed any other Copy but first proofs, revises, &c., clandestinely obtained from England. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* II. 345 Let me have the revises as soon as can be. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, [He] pulled off the first proof as clear and free from errors, as if it had been a triple revise! 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 338 The revise of the last sheet was sent to printer. 1892 A. OLDFIELD *Man. Typog.* iii, When all the corrections have been made a *Revise Proof* will have to be pulled and submitted to the reader.

Revise (rĭvəi·z), *v.* [a. F. *reviser* (also *réviser*), f. *re-* RE- + *viser* to look at, aim :—pop. L. **visāre*. Cf. *advise, devise*, and L. *revīsĕre*.]

† 1. *intr.* To look again or repeatedly *at*, to look back or meditate *on*, something. *Obs.*

1567 *Reception of Q. Eliz. at Cambridge* (Harl. MSS. 7037), The Queen following..and marvellously revising at the beauty of the chapel. 1627 LEVER *Q. Eliz. Tears* ix, Waking, or not, I oft reuise thereon. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X. XXXI. Wks. IX. 217 Surely the thoughts of a mere natural, civil or moral man are free..and able to revise and work upon these occurrences.

† 2. *trans.* To see or behold, to look at, again.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* II. 305 Th' Eye that hath seen him, shall not see him twise, Nor shall his Places him againe revise. 1687 BLVERLEY *Exposition Song of Songs* 66 So long forgotten, I by Love revis'd Would now from future Forfeiture Fore-priv'd, Stand sealed. 1727 FOXTON in Earbery *Burnet's St. Dead* App. 75 If any doubt it they may revise what we have there written. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 63 She reserves this..for her own..inspection; to revise it, to gaze and dwell upon it in secret.

3. To look or read carefully over, with a view to improving or correcting.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 14 Neither did we disdaine to reuise that which we had done. 1693 FREKE *Sel. Ess. Apol.* 3 What I have done of late has been only to Correct and Revise them [*sc.* essays] a little for the Press. 1743 POPE *Let. to Warburton* 12 Jan., Whatever very little respites I have had..have been employed in revising the papers on the use of Riches. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. xii, Upon the decease of Mr. Leske, it was revised, corrected, and enlarged, by Mr. Karsten. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iii. 30 The King carefully revised the

papers which he commanded others to write. 1847 De Quincey *Sp. Mil. Nun* viii. Wks. 1853 III. 16 Pussy, however, saw no use in revising and correcting the text of papa's remembrances.

absol. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xv. xi, I am prevented from revising;—Perhaps I have said more than I meant.

b. To go over again, to re-examine, in order to improve or amend; † to condense by revision.

1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* (1630) Ep. Ded. 2 To revise the Romane lawes from infinite volumes..into one competent and uniforme corps of law. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 120 That they would be pleased in the forementioned particulars to revise the Directory. 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 274 There is great reason to revise the game laws, and to reduce them into some order and compass. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 67 A commission sometimes granted ..to revise the sentence of the court of delegates. 1819 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 189 The opinion of the highest law tribunal of the state is to be revised. 1847 Power *Law Qualif. & Registr.* 113 Every revising barrister is required to notify his appointment to the clerk of the peace of the county..which he has been appointed to revise. 1876 Holland *Sev. Oaks* xi, People began to revise their judgments of the man whom they had..condemned.

Hence **Revi·sed** *ppl. a.*

Revised Version, the version of the Bible made in 1870–84 as 'a Revision of the Translation published in..1611, and commonly known by the name of the Authorised Version'.

1837 Lockhart *Scott* II. vi. 223, I suspect this had been a revised edition. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 159 There might be a revised liturgy which should not exclude extemporaneous prayer. 1880 N. T. (Revised Version) Pref., We forwarded to them the Revised Version in its final form.

Revisee'. [f. Revise *v.* + -ee.] One whose work is subjected to revision.

1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1289/1 We may by hypothesis want such an institution [*i.e.* a Second Chamber], even if the Revisers are inferior men to the Revisees.

Reviser (rĭvəi·zəɹ). [f. Revise *v.* + -er 1. Cf. Revisor.] One who revises or makes corrections.

1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 475/2 The Commentator or Reviser, in his Notes upon the same. 1738 T. Birch *Life Milton* in *M.'s Wks.* 1738 I. 48 It is not improbable Milton trusted much to the Care of the Printer and Reviser. 1778 Johnson *L. P., Milton* I. 251 Verbal inaccuracies, which Bentley..imputed to obtrusions of a reviser. 1846 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 121 *note*, The Prymer of 1545 corrected it, and was followed in later years by the revisers of Q. Mary's Book. 1870 *Graphic* 25 June 703/3 The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met for the first time on Wednesday.

Revi·sership. [f. prec. + -ship.] The office of reviser, or *spec.* of a revising barrister.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 5 July 4/1 Every kind of legal office in England—recorderships, reviserships, judgeships, &c.

† **Revi·sible,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare* —[1]. [Re- 5 a.] Visible again.

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) I. 103 Here will I bide now in this place..; to be revisible in short space, yt is my will in this same hower.

Revi·sible, *a.*[2], variant of Revisable *a.*

1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 781 Any hold beyond that of expediency, revisible like all expediencies from time to time. 1898 *Daily News* 2 July 7/2 To insist that every arrangement between railway companies shall be revisible under the general law.

Revi·sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Revise *v.*] The action of the verb; revision.

1611 Florio, *Revisione*, a reuising or reuiewing. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 103 Moved, whether there may not be a newe revysing of this Bill to that purpose. 1673 S. Parker *Reproof Reh. Transp.* 528 The authour had not the revising of the sheets.

Revi·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. Revise *v.*] That revises. *Revising barrister*, a barrister appointed to hold local courts at stated periods for the purpose of revising the lists of parliamentary electors.

1832 G. Price *Compl. Election Guide* ix. (*heading*), Revisal of Lists of Voters, Appointment and Business of Revising Barrister. 1847 Power *Law Qualif. & Registr.* 113 The like duty devolves upon the senior judge of assise on the summer circuit to appoint revising barristers to act for each circuit. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* Pref. (1878) x, In preparing the present edition I have been again much indebted to the revising accuracy of my friend. 1898 S. Lee *Life Shaks.* v. (1899) 59 In both these plays Shakespeare's revising hand can be traced.

Revision (rĭvi·ʒən). [ad. late L. *revīsiōn-em*, f. *revīsĕre*: see Revise *v.* So F. and Sp. *revision*, It. *re-, rivisione.*]

1. The action of revising or looking over again; esp. critical or careful examination or perusal with a view to correcting or improving.

1611 Cotgr., *Revision*, a reuision, reuise, reuiew, reexamination, looking ouer againe. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* To Rdr. A 3 Considering this Revision, what is now publish'd is both a more curious, and more compleat Piece. 1771 Johnson in *Boswell* 29 Aug., I am engaging in a very great work, the revision of my Dictionary. 1797 Malone *Mem. Reynolds* R.'s Wks. I. p. xxvii, Though they are only detached thoughts, and did not receive his final revision and correction, I am unwilling to suppress them. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 14 Our commercial situation and system deserved and required revision. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. i. 12 Few letters or papers passed his revision without being returned with marginal notes. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* June 96 Revision [of the New Testament] has..become a public question.

attrib. 1884 O. T. (Revised Version) Pref., The Rules laid down by the Revision Committee of Convocation for the guidance of the Revisers.

b. A product of revising; a revised version.

1845 Kitto *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* (1849) II. 919/1 A revision of it..is now wanted, or rather, a new translation. 1880 N. T. (Revised Version) Pref., The English Version of the New Testament here presented to the reader is a Revision of the Translation published in..1611.

2. The fact of seeing some person or thing again.

1796 Owen *Trav. Europe* II. 310, I was particularly gratified in this ascent by a revision of that prodigious rock, the Aiguille de Dru. 1838 S. Jackson tr. *Strauss' Remin. Life Lutheran Clergym.* III. 286 Heaven and earth beheld each other, and seemed to be astonished at the revision. 1891 E. L. Arnold *Phra the Phœnician* xi, A sweet revision of Blodwin, my..British wife!

3. A retrospective survey.

1833 Macready *Remin.* Diary 3 Jan., Let my revision of this day enable me to be more resolute in my resistance of future temptations.

Hence **Revi·sional, Revi·sionary** *adjs.*

1828–32 in Webster. 1856 W. H. Thompson in A. Butler *Hist. Anc. Philos.* I. 362 It probably would not have survived its author's revisionary criticism. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 74 In explication of this revisional process in philosophic reasoning. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 324 There arose in France a strong revisionary spirit,..which carried a great reform.

Revisionist (rĭvi·ʒənist). [f. prec. + -ist. Cf. F. *révisionniste* adj.]

1. One who advocates or supports revision.

1865 *Reader* No. 151. 567/3 The Revisionists and the ultra-Ritualists. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1305/2 The more impatient political revisionists among ourselves should.. reflect,—and hesitate.

attrib. 1866 *Church Times* 17 Feb., The Revisionist party states its opinion [etc.]. 1888 *Times* 1 Oct. 5/4 The calling together of a Revisionist Congress.

2. *pl.* The revisers of the Bible.

1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 309 The result at which the Revisionists of the New Testament have arrived. 1885 Froulkes *Prim. Consecration* ii. 16 The Revisionists much more correctly translate [etc.].

Revisit (rĭvi·zit), *sb.* [Re- 5 a.] A repeated or second visit.

1623 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 385 So particular a relation of all their visits and revisits, that..it tells every step. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 206 Albeit our Ambassadour in civility sent to visit him, he returned a sleight thanks without a re-visit. 1699 R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 13, I have been on a visit..to the famous Lady..in England (which in truth was a revisit). 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 307 The spirit of female intrigue..was very instrumental in bringing about the revisit from Elba. 1889 *Daily News* 10 May 2/2 The proposed revisit of the Russian pianist..has been abandoned.

Revisit (rĭvi·zit), *v.* [ad. F. *revisiter*, = Sp. and Pg. *revisitar*, It. *rivisitare*, L. *revīsitāre*, or f. Re- 5 a + Visit *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To revise, reinspect, re-examine. *Obs.*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxxiii. [ccxviii.] 691 They saye, that ye haue not diligently reuisyted nor ouersene the letters patentes. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 105 To visit and reuisit all the before appointed matters and orders. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 156 You then revisit your Parterre from one End to the other, and new furnish with Box the Places that require it.

2. To visit again, to return or come back to (a place, person, etc.).

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii, Now gapes the graves, and through their yawnes let loose Imprison'd spirits to revisit earth. 1633 P. Fletcher *Poet. Misc.* 60 But then revisit our long-long'd-for Kent. 1667 Milton *P.L.* III. 13 Thee I re-visit now with bolder wing. 1729 Pope *Let. to Harley* 24 Dec., I have been twice revisited with this distemper. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xii. (1782) I. 405 It was time that the emperor should revisit Rome. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* I. xlvi, My pale lip quivers When thought revisits them. 1847 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* ii, I began to recall what I had heard of dead men..revisiting the earth. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 324 The young mother longs to revisit the infant she has left behind her.

b. *absol.* To pay a visit or visits again.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 312/2 Nanny revisits, and disgrac'd I fall. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* II. 73 Rejoiced, at least, that Margrave had not revisited at Mrs. Ashleigh's.

Hence **Revi·siting** *vbl. sb.*

1598 Florio, *Riuisita*, a reuisiting, a reuiewing.

Revi·sitant, *a. rare* —[1]. [f. prec. + -ant.] Returning to a place.

1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Romance* xxiii, A kind of medium fit for spirits departed and revisitant, like myself.

Revisita·tion (rī-). [a. obs. F. *revisitation* (Godef.), or f. Revisit, after *visitation.*]

†1. Revisal, revision. *Obs. rare.*

1549 Paget in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. 238 We thought best to put you in mind of the confirmation and revisitation of the treaty. 1611 Cotgr., *Revisitation*, a reuisitation; or..a reuising, reuiewing, recognizing,..overlooking againe.

2. The action or fact of visiting again.

1828–32 in Webster. 1859 J. A. Alexander *On Mark* vi. 6 A regular concerted plan of periodical revisitation. 1889 Stevenson *Art Writing, Pref. Master Ballantrae* 145 There are few things more strange..than such revisitations.

† **Revi·sitor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *revisiteur* (Godef.), f. *revisiter* to Revisit.] An examiner, inspector.

1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 29 b, Controllers, reuisitors, and serchers. 1611 Cotgr., *Revisiteur*, a reuisor, reuiewer, reuisitor, ouerlooker, ouerseer.

Revisor (rĭvəi·zŏɹ). Also 7 -our. [See Revise *v.* and -or. So F. *reviseur*, Sp. and Pg. *revisor*, It. *revisore.*] One who revises; a reviser.

In quots. 1723 and 1891 after Russ. РЕВИЗОРЪ.

1598 Florio, *Riuisore*, a surueyer,..a reuisor. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 23 Referring to the said revisours to make choose of such of my Workis. 1675 Temple *Let.* Wks. 1720 II. 335 All Revisions should be made by Three of the first Judges, and Four Revisors joined with them. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 202 Brigadier and Revisor-General, Basili Zatoff. 1790 Cowper *Iliad* Pref., Mr. Fuseli ..voluntarily and generously offered himself as my revisor. 1825 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 45 The Revisors had adopted these opinions. 1850 Forshall & Madden *Wycliffe's Bible* I. Pref. p. xxxi, The revisor seems, as he proceeded, to have grown weary. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 2/3 The revisors of the population report .. about 72,000 genuine Pagans in the Government province of Irkutsk.

Revisory (rĭvəi·zŏri), *a.* [f. Revise *v.* + -ory. Cf. med.L. *revīsōrius* (Du Cange).] Having power to revise; engaged in, of the nature of, revision.

1846 in Worcester (citing Story). 1884 Bryce in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 723 A revisory body is needed for all legislation. 1891 *Times* 29 Jan. 5/2 The law .. conferred no revisory power upon the Supreme Court.

Revissar, -ing, obs. Sc. ff. Ravisher, -ing.

Revitaliza·tion. [f. next.] The action of revitalizing, or the fact of being revitalized.

1872 Nicholson *Biol.* 16 This is a mere instance of revival and not of revitalisation. 1890 S. J. Duncan *Soc. Departure* 235 It was a revitalisation of a certain large round tin box associated with the home store-room.

Revi·talize (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To restore to vitality; to put new life into. Hence **Revi·talized** *ppl. a.*, **Revi·talizing** *vbl. sb.*

1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 374 The returning sun.. sets them creeping forth, revitalized and re-empowered with life. 1862 Reichel *Cathed. of 19th C.* 25 The regenerated and revitalized restoration or product of this century. 1869 *Microsc. Jrnl.* May 294 There are organisms which we can devitalise and revitalise—devive and revive—many times. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 6/2 This revitalising, if I may so express myself, in municipal life.

Revittle, obs. form of Revictual.

Revivabi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] The quality of being revivable.

1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 16 The property of mental persistence and revivability. 1868 Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. v. 229 We have to inquire what determines this revivability.

Revivable (rĭvəi·văb'l), *a.* [f. Revive *v.* + -able.] Capable of being revived.

1810 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 288 My zeals, however, though never lasting, are always revivable. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 43. 390 Living animalcules.. are revivable in this state. 1890 Maher *Psychol.* 79 The very revivable and associable character of its sensations.

Hence **Revi·vably** *adv.*

1884 *Mind* IX. 350 What kind of agency can it..be..that revivably stores up the memory of departed phenomena?

Revival (rĭvəi·văl). [f. Revive *v.* + -al.]

1. The act of reviving after decline or discontinuance; restoration to general use, acceptance, etc.; an instance or result of this.

1651 Davenant *Gondibert* III. iv. 68 The King has now his curious sight suffis'd With all lost Arts, in their revival view'd. 1693 Dryden *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 29 Unnecessary coinage [of words], as well as unnecessary revival, runs into affectation. 1731–8 Swift *Polite Conv.* Introd. 58 The happy Revival of Masquerading among us. 1780 Cowper *Let. to Rev. J. Newton*, 12 July, I have often wished..for the revival of the Roman custom—*salutis* at top, and *vale* at bottom. 1865 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vi. (1871) 160 The new German Empire is a fair revival of the old German Kingdom. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 179 The modern revival of extempore preaching.

b. The act of restoring an old play to the stage, or of republishing an old literary work.

1664 J. Wilson *Cheats*, Another [prologue], intended, upon the revival of the Play, but not spoken. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Otway, Friendship in Fashion*..was, upon its revival ..in 1749, hissed off the stage. 1815 Haslewood *Mirr. Mag.* Ded., The Mirror for Magistrates: A Popular Production of the Reign of Elizabeth which merited Revival. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 16 May 633 The preservation of hundreds of plays, and names which deserve remembrance and justify revival. 1888 *Century Mag.* Feb. 544 *note*, Some of Mr. Daly's revivals have been beautifully costumed.

c. *Revival of learning, letters*, or *literature*, the Renaissance in its literary aspect.

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* Introd. (1794) 3 At the revival of learning, every thing disappeared to make room for the works of antiquity. 1822 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 20 Till the revival of literature in Europe there was no attempt at philosophical discussions in any of the Sciences. 1835 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 323 The great revival of letters among the Western nations at the close of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 1 The names of the great decisive movements in the European advance like the Revival of Learning or the Reformation.

d. *Arch.* The reintroduction of Gothic Architecture towards the middle of the 19th century.

1850 Sir G. Scott *Anc. Churches* 20 One of the most discouraging features in the revival which has happily commenced among us. 1855 — *Sec. & Dom. Archit.* (1858) 17 We have so generally come to the conclusion that the best period of our national architecture was the latter half of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth centuries, that we have insensibly adopted that as the groundwork of our revival. 1872 Eastlake *Hist. Gothic Revival* 209 The year in which the foundation stone of the Parliament Houses was laid may be taken as a turning point in the History of the Revival.

2. a. Restoration to vigour or activity.

1752 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 151 A month's visit would have been such a revival to me! 1772 Wesley *Jrnl.* 4 Sept., There had been a fresh revival of the work of God among them. 1783 Burke *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. II. 33 The revival of trade in the native hands is of absolute necessity.

1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* (1878) 491 This was the first time he had shown such a revival of energy. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 153 Where a feeling is extremely simple.., its too frequent revival tends to exhaust it.

b. Restoration or return to life or consciousness.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 134 On his revival from the swoon.., he recovered his speech and sight. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xx. 253 His son suspended saw him, long bereft Of life, nor prospect of revival left. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 240 Ohlsen was no more. He had shown, a short half-hour before, some signs of revival. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 446 And revival, if there be such a thing, is the birth of the dead into the world of the living?

c. *Chem.* Revivification.

1788 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 14, I mentioned some instances of the revival of red precipitate in inflammable air.

d. The fact of renewing or raising again.

1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 15 § 1 Any notice..relating to the withdrawal and revival of objections.

3. A general reawakening *of* or *in* religion in a community or some part of one.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. 71 There was a notable Revival of Religion among them. 1757 E. WHELOCK *Mem.* (1811) 215 We rejoice to hear of a revival of religion in the established church. 1793 *Baptist Reg. for* 1794–7 II. 74 A short sketch of revivals in religion. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 277 Four considerable revivals of Religion have taken place in Somers during his Ministry. 1821 *Universalist Mag.* 9 June 193/3 There has been of late, in Hartford and its vicinity, what is called a revival in religion.

b. *elliptic.* for prec.; freq. in depreciatory use in reference to the excitement and extravagance which tend to accompany such movements.

1818 J. PALMER *Jrnl.* 76 The Methodists of Cincinnati are very zealous, and have what they call 'a revival' in the country. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* i, In the Methodist chapel down yonder, where they are in the thick of a revival. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. i. 166 The number of those who recollect the beginnings of the Oxford revival is shrinking fast.

attrib. 1843 J. C. in *Baptist Reporter* Feb. 56 A series of revival-meetings were held. 1859 STOPFORD *Work & Counter-work* 7 A bodily illness which has come to be co-existent with this revival movement.

Revivalism (rĭvəi·vălĭz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. The state or form of religion characteristic of revivals. (Cf. prec. 3 b.)

1815 in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 679, I verily believe that Revivalism has had this effect in some degree. 1859 STOPFORD *Work & Counter-work* 37, I say, that hysteria, in connection with revivalism, is now commonly produced and propagated by man. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov., Revivalism in general and American revivalism in particular, is desperately vulgar.

2. Tendency or desire to revive what has gone out of use or belongs to the past.

1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* I. 245 However far the rage for revivalism may be pushed, nobody will ever want to revive the nineteenth century. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 247 A whited sepulchre, where spruce revivalism is still scraping..the empty and ruined tombs.

Revivalist (rĭvəi·vălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who promotes, produces, or takes part in, a religious revival.

1820 R. POLWHELE *Introd. Bp. Lavington's Enthus. of Method. & Papists* p. cxiii, The Irish Shouters, the Welsh Jumpers, and the Cornish Revivalists. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28. 33 Much stress has been laid by the Revivalists ..on the decrease of drunkenness..among the converted. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* vi. 272 With the dawn of the thirteenth century came the great revivalists—the friars.

attrib. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28. 33 During a Revivalist meeting. 1864 *Realm* 27 Apr. 2 'A lay teacher' appointed by some revivalist clergyman. 1890 *Times* 20 Dec. 9/3 The Salvation Army as a revivalist agency.

2. One who revives or reintroduces former conditions, methods, etc.

1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxviii. (1865) VIII. 364 The place they hold between the teaching of the earlier philosophers, and that of the revivalists of the third century. 1870 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* II. (1898) 96 The Revivalist worshipped Beauty of a sort and built you Versailles and the Vatican. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 349 The error of the French revivalists in selecting an earlier type for their groundwork.

attrib. 1875 ROSSETTI *Hood's Poet. Wks.* Ser. II. Pref. p. xvii, A most astonishing example of revivalist poetry: it is reproductive and spontaneous at the same time.

Hence **Revivali·stic** *a.*

1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 413 What will be the position of this great revivalistic movement in the year 1900? 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 438 Spiritual preaching is reviving; it is not necessarily revivalistic.

Revi·valize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To conduct or bring about a religious revival.

1882 *Ch. Rev.* 73 Where Messrs. Moody and Sankey are revivalising.

†**Revi·ve,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. the verb.] **a.** Revival, restoration to life. **b.** A revival (of a play) on the stage.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 50 Hee is dead, and therefore grieue not thy memorie with the imagination of his new reuiue. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 22 July, He grew very proud, and demanded 20*l.* for himself extraordinary..upon every new play, and 10*l.* upon every revive.

Revive (rĭvəi·v), *v.* Also 5 revyfe, 5–6 reuyue, revyue, 6 revyve, 6–7 reuiue, 7 reviue. [ad. F. *revivre* (10th c., = Prov. *reviure*, Pg. *reviver*, Sp. *revivir*, It. *rivivere*) or post-classical L. *revīvĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *vivĕre* to live. The trans. use (expressed in Italian by *rivivare*) probably originated in the conjugation of the perfect and past tenses with *is*, *was*, etc.]

I. *intr.* **1.** To return to consciousness; to recover from a swoon or faint.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 477 Canutus..lay on the grownde as dedde; whiche revivynge, was gladde that he was reseived to lyfe [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 690/1 He is in suche a swounde that I wene he wyll never revyve agayne. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xv. 19 When he had drunke, his spirit came againe, and he reuiued. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 840 And through the porch and inlet of each sense [they] Dropt in Ambrosial Oils till she reviv'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 507 As pious children joy..When a lov'd sire revives before their sight. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxxii. 399 It is clear, that if, upon judgment to be hanged by the neck till he is dead, the criminal be not thoroughly killed, but revives, the sheriff must hang him again. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii. 268 St. Clare had fainted,..but as Miss Ophelia applied restoratives, he revived, opened his eyes. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 11 'She is reviving,' exclaimed Eustace.

2. To return or come back to life; to regain vital activity, after being dead; to live again.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiv. 9 Christ therfore dyed and rose agayne and revived. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 25 [Their parts] being once so discerped..can neuer after reuiue and quicken againe. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 18 Henry is dead, and neuer shall reuiue. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 128 The Sunne dyes by setting, and revives by rising, man dyes, but revives no more. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 334 Nothing properly dieth but the body:..and nothing can revive but that which dieth. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 70 She smil'd to see the doughty hero slain, But, at her smile, the Beau reviv'd again. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 113/2 Still the pale dead revives and lives to me. 1819 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. ix. 284 Dr. Monro ought, like Nourjahad, to revive every half century, to record the fleeting manners of the age. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep. Churches Asia* 11 Who revived at the touch of Elisha's bones.

fig. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) To Rdr., The endeavor of such, as would prove that Martial..in his later age revived into Christianity. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIII. 386 Emotionally we revive in our children.

b. *Chem.* To return to the metallic state.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 765 When the lead revives, it separates the gold from the sand.

3. To assume fresh life or vigour after nearly dying or becoming extinct. Also *fig.*

1526 TINDALE *Phil.* iv. 10, I reioyse..greatly that now at the last ye are revived agayne to care for me. 1530 PALSGR. 677/1, I quycken, I revyve, as a thyng dothe ..that was wyddered, or almoste deed, and retourneth to lyfe agayne. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 338 Even as a dying coal revives with wind. 1611 BIBLE *Hosea* xiv. 7 They that dwell vnder his shadow shall returne: they shall reuiue as the corne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 493 If chance the radiant Sun..Extend his ev'ning beam, the fields revive. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* iii. 30 The sweetest bud that blows Revives less lovely from the recent show'r. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. (1782) I. 396 The strength of Aurelian had crushed on every side the enemies of Rome. After his death they seemed to revive with an increase of fury and of numbers. 1821 SHELLEY *When passion's trance is overpast*, After the slumber of the year..All things revive in field or grove.

b. To resume courage or strength; to recover from depression.

1530 PALSGR. 677/1, I quycken or revyve, I take hert, *je deuiens vif.* 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xlv. 27 Whan he sawe ye charettes that Ioseph had sent to fetch him, his sprete reuyued. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Mac.* xiii. 7 As soone as the people heard these words, their spirit reuiued. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 867, I revive At this last sight, assur'd that Man shall live. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xxxiii, My powers revived within me, and I went..Through many a vale. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 200 When this was done, his spirits seemed to revive.

4. Of feelings, dispositions, etc.: To become active or operative again.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXV. 89 His olde condicions began in him to reuyue and quycken, soo that at length he retournyd to his olde accustomed vycys. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* vii. 9 When the commaundement came synne revyved and I was deed. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 69 There are sinnes, which doe not grow old, nor dye in old age, but commonly grow young, and reuiue againe. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 271 Anon, sin revives, and leads our souls into a transient, though unwilling captivity. 1779 COWPER *Human Frailty* 8 But Passion rudely snaps the string [of the bow], and it [*sc.* vice] revives again. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. ix, And Love, howe'er the maiden strive, Must with reviving hope revive! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 544 Ambitious hopes which had seemed to be extinguished, had revived in his bosom. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* XXVI, The jealousy and fretfulness which had revived when Adam came to tell her that [etc.].

b. To return to a flourishing state; to assume fresh life or vigour after decline or decay; also in *Law*, to become valid again.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Resurgo, Maiestas Pop. Rom. resurrexit*, reuiued, or came to the olde state agayne. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 124 Such is the kinde of your cause, that, together with the commonwealth,..it must of necessitie, as it were, revive. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 701 Then Sculpture and her sister-arts revive; Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1 P 6 It is not now doubted but Plays will revive, and take their usual Place in the opinion of Persons of Wit and Merit. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 3/2 Therefore I do not doubt..Trade will here again revive. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 910/2 Upon the vassal's resignation, the superior's right of property revives. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* Ess. (1897) 541 The abuses which he had suppressed began to revive. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xix. 149 If..you desire the gift to the legatee to revive also, you should expressly declare such to be your intention. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Oct. 471/2 It looked as if speculation there was once more reviving; but it fell away again.

c. To return, come back again, after a period of abeyance.

1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learn.* iii, Happy country, where the pastoral age begins to revive! 1809 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. v. 194 The days of William Wallace.. seem to be reviving there. 1881 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) I. 226 But the old time is dead also, never, never to revive.

II. *trans.* **5.** To restore to consciousness; to bring back from a swoon or faint, or from a state of suspended animation.

In some instances with *was*, etc., perh. *intr.* (cf. etym note).

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9745 On swounyng she fel him beforn; Whan that she revived was, She called hir doghtre Lucidas. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cl. 570 Huon and she ..fell downe bothe in a traunce..: then the lordes reuyued them. 1548 ELYOT, *Reuiuisco*, to be reuiued; to recouer life agayne. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1900) 176 They fetcht her a Bundle of Myrrh, and awhile after she was revived. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 243 This Water revived his Father more than all the Rum or Spirits I had given him. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* II. vii. § 5 Jacob almost fainted away at this..great joy; however Joseph revived him.

6. To restore to life; to resuscitate or reanimate; to bring back *from* death or the grave.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. xiii. 682 The blood that the grete foule bled reuyued the chyckens from deth to lyf. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 139 b, Caused the spiryt of man after deth to retourne to the body & reuyue the same. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 22 Hable to heale the sicke, and to revive the ded. 1603 *England's Welcome to Jas. I*, III. ix, He Lazarus reuiued from the graue. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. x. 129, I remember not in Scripture that God ever revived a brute Beast. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 877 Old Ægeus only could revive his son. 1711 STELLE *Spect.* No. 97 P 2 A Prince could not revive a Dead Man by taking the Life of him who killed him. 1818 SHELLEY *On a Faded Violet* 11, I weep,—my tears revive it not! I sigh, —it breathes no more on me.

absol. *c* 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 27 He roys vp hole And wente to his owne, yeldynge thankynges to God that mortifieth and reuyuyth, smytyth and helyth.

transf. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 256 Into this werd Goddys sone hath sowth For verny love man to revyse. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 200 To end one doubt by Death Reuiues two greater in the Heires of Life. 1742 GRAY *Adversity* 45 The gen'rous spark extinct revive, Teach me to love and to forgive.

7. To restore from a languid, depressed, or morbid state; to infuse fresh life or vigour into. †Also const. with inf.

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 7 Reuiued with a glimse of grace olde sorowes to let fall. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 67 In fayth I was revivde At those thy cheerfull words. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 756 He..with sweete delight Of Musicks skill revives his toyled spright. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 5 The Lord will reuiue you, I hope, and all of us also who labour in this toyling kinde. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 633 What first Æneas in this place beheld, Reviv'd his courage, and his fear expell'd. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV. 446 Th' admitted Nitre..Revives the Fire, and referments the Blood. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 316 Our men were revived with this discovery. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* V, St. Aubert was revived by rest, and by the serene air of this summit. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 16 The turpentine revives the function of the liver. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 251 Like a summer cloud, which..revives the fields over which it passes. 1898 J. GEIKIE *Earth Sculpt.* 306 The erosive energy of the rivers is renewed, and they are said therefore to be revived.

†**b.** To restore (persons) to a flourishing or thriving state. *Obs. rare.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 304 b, Thus beyng againe revived [L. *auctus*], he forgot the benefit received. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 31 What helpes to reuiue the thriuing to thriue? Plough, fense, and store, aught else before.

c. To renew; to restore again from or after decline or decay.

1632 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 369 His Monument is lately reuiued by the Companie of the mystery of Mercers. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. i, And Thirsil with night's death revives his morning lay. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 11 The War in Candy..encourag'd 'em to revive their Commerce in the Territories of the Grand Signior. 1731–8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* Introd. 62 When Conversation appears in Danger to flag,..I took care to invent some sudden Question..to revive it. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learn.* iii, Two poets in an age are not sufficient to revive the splendour of decaying genius. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 175 Those who are endeavouring so meritoriously to revive the reputation of digitalis. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 127 Plato is not disposed to encourage amateur attempts to revive religion in states.

8. To set going, make active or operative, again.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXIV. 250 Malcolyn departyd from the Kyng in great dyspleasure, for the which..ye warre atwene Englonde and Scotlande was reuyued. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 7 Preamble, The Demandants..were compelled..to prosecute and sue Resummons..to revive their said Actions. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XXV. (1615) 257 The plees may be reuiued againe by the Kings writ of resummons. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 303 Yet the estates did not forbeare..to reuiue the demaunds made at the estates helde at Tomar. 1696 PHILLIPS s.v., To Revive an old grudge. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Revivor*, Praying the former proceedings may stand revived, and be put in the same condition as at the time of the abatement. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 349 Supported by the nation, he would have been able to revive the ancient opposition to the papacy. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 176 The attempts which during that time were made to revive the feuds of the houses.

b. To re-enact (a law, etc.); to renew or revalidate; to reopen (an election).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 225 b, Suche Lawes..as kyng Henry the sixte had caused to be abrogated.., he again

reuiued and renouated. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 226 A Parliament is holden, in which the Acts made in the eleventh year of king Richard were revived. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 24 His Highnesse..hath past an ordinance for reviveing the former ordnance against horse races for 6 monthes longer. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 301 The best Way to remedy this Grievance would be by reviving and pursuing the Design of the Act. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 101 The last Act only [is] repealed, by which means the former stands revived. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 65 A writ of *scire facias*, for the defendant to shew cause why the judgement should not be revived. 1839 MONTAGU & NEALE *Law Parl. Elect.* I. 28 When once the poll is formally concluded by public announcement .. the election is complete, and cannot be revived. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xix. 148 You may wish to revive your will after you have revoked it.

absol. 1838 STORY *Equity Pleadings* 393 In each of these cases, if the appropriate Bill is not brought by the party seeking to revive a demurrer will lie.

c. To reawaken (a desire, etc.).

1590-6 SPENSER *F. Q.* (J.), Noise of arms..Might not revive desire of knightly exercise. *a* 1771 GRAY *Dante* 4 Would'st thou revive the deep Despair. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. ix. III. 36 The beautiful specimens of pearls ..revived the cupidity of the nation. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* iv, Now the New Year reviving old Desires, The thoughtful Soul to Solitude retires.

9. To bring into existence or use, to set up, again; to restore or re-establish (something which has been discontinued or out of use).

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 469/2 That the same Manours.. be reuiued and reannexed to the said Duchie of Cornwall. 1516 *Birgette* in *Myrr. Our Lady* (E.E.T.S.) p. l, And loo a meruaylous thyng, the olde myracle was reuyued. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Theare must thee kingdoom with Troian fame be reuiued. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 246 The end of our prosecution is to reforme the Kingdome, to reuiue Justice and order. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* x. 10 This demonstrateth the great danger.. of reviving Jewish ceremonies. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. to Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 81 It may cost the Parish a Chancery Suit again to revive the Trust. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* x. (1782) I. 301 To execute this..arduous design, he first resolved to revive the obsolete office of censor. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xv, We might all retire to this valley, and revive the feudal times with great success. 1866 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iii. (ed. 8) 28 In what new form he proposed to revive the ancient monarchy. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 348 If the revivers went on the principle of now reviving one style and now another.

b. To bring back again into knowledge, notice, or currency.

In quot. 1577 perh. used for *reviewed*, revised.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 9 Their great actes agayne to revive, In flaming tongues for to abyde on lyve. 1577 *Vicary's Anat.* (title-p.), Which work is newly reuyued, corrected, and published by the Chirurgions of the same Hospital. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 1 That..I may reviue and reintegrate the misapplyed..name of Natural Magicke. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminn.* 124 It reuiues the old Pelagian Tenet. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 29 In my opinion, obsolete words may then be laudably revived. *c* 1730 SWIFT *Verses on Death of Dr. Swift* Wks. 1751 VII. 249 He'll treat me, as he does my Betters, .. Revive the Libels born to die. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxxvii, Have you, Madam, been prevailed upon to revive that ridiculous old story? 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. xi. 416 Scott's object and delight was to revive the fame of the Rhymer. 1882 AINGER *Lamb* vi. 99 The publishers brought out..a new monthly journal, reviving in it the name of an earlier, and extinct periodical.

c. To put (an old play) upon the stage again.

1823 *Examiner* 845/1 Do the managers 'revive' some of the standard plays? 1899 A. W. WARD *Eng. Dram. Lit.* I. ii. 248 *Thersytes*..was printed at some date not earlier than 1561; it may have been revived under Queen Elisabeth.

10. To bring again before the mind; to renew the memory of (a person or thing); to recall.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 160 The Citizens..send him a choking message reviving the cruelty done..his brother. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* Ep. Ded., At every 70 Years some signal Occurrence revived them to our Memories. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. x. § 2 The mind has a power..to revive perceptions which it has once had. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 192 ₱ 8 You cannot recal your Father by your Grief, but you may revive him to his Friends by your Conduct. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 85 Some of the letters served to revive past scenes of friendship. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 246 The Spirit..felt All knowledge of the past revived. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 8 Take first the recovery of feelings of energetic action, as when reviving the exploits and exertions of yesterday. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 24 The surrounding scene revived..all the impressions of my boyhood.

refl. 1774 JOHNSON *Let. to W. Hastings* 30 Mar., I cannot omit this opportunity of reviving myself in your memory.

b. To renew or freshen up, to bring back to one (the memory *of* some person or thing).

1592 NASHE *P. Pennilesse* 18 b, Vpbraiding me for reuiuing in an epistle of mine the reuerend memory of Sir Thomas Moore. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1848) p. xxx, The Objects..do revive the Memory of those good Thoughts. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 5 ₱ 2 This Conversation revives to us the Memory of a Friend. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1787) III. 66 Every disgraceful moment of the unfortunate reigns of Arcadius and Honorius revived the memory of their irreparable loss.

11. *Chem.* To convert, restore, or reduce (a metal, esp. mercury) to or into its natural condition or form; to restore *from* a mixed to a natural state; to revivify.

1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* 17 Thus Cinnaber and the other preparations of Mercury are Revived into Quick-silver. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Notes & Exper. Mercury* Wks. 1742 I. 645 Divers philosophical Spagyrists . order it [mercury] to be..sublimed with acid salts or sulphurs, and then revived with alkalies. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mercury*, By diluting the whole with an ounce of aqua stygia, the whole grain of mercury will be revived. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 160 If a solution of luna cornea in volatile alkali be triturated with mercury, the silver will be revived. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 40 Bayen shewed that mercury converted into a calx or earth..could be revived without the addition of any inflammable substance. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1116 Silver..was formerly called a perfect metal, because heat alone revived its oxide. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 114 It was observed..that certain metals could be 'revived' from solutions of their salts on the passage of a current of electricity.

12. a. To treat (faded clothing, etc.) with a reviver; to renovate. *rare.*

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Characters* x, It [*sc.* the hat] was as black as the coat. The truth flashed suddenly upon us—they had been 'revived'.

b. To restore to clearness; to bring out clearly.

1861 O'CURRY *Lect. on MS. Materials* 150, I took the necessary means of reviving the ink. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 18 Attempts have been made to revive the faded characters.

Revived (rĭvəi·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Restored to life or health; brought up again, reintroduced; renewed or renovated; etc.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 127 So my heart were easde of sorrowes..by their reuiued breaths. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 440 Spot more delicious then those Gardens feign'd Or of reviv'd Adonis, or renownd Alcinous. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 284 A vast, vamp'd, future, old, reviv'd, new piece, Twixt Plautus, Fletcher, Shakespear, and Corneille. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 228 How would the revived patient covet the physic! 1835 DICKENS *Sketches, Tales* i, The boy, who now appeared..in a revived black coat of his master's. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 351 Your revived style and its developments should.. be based on the earlier..half of Mediæval architecture. 1884 J. FISKE *Mem. Evolutionist* 327 A plexus of optical sensations with sundry revived states of mind.

2. *Chem.* Restored to the natural metallic state.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 279 The Whitenesse did not indeed appertain properly to the whole Mixture, but to a huge multitude of little Corpuscles of the reviv'd Concrete. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 465/2 The calcined matt is to be fused with litharge, and the silver incorporated with the revived lead. 1798 *Phil Trans.* LXXXVIII. 451, I searched, but in vain, for traces of revived gold, in its reguline form and colour. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 203 The fused globules..serving as the continuation of the pole, until a wire or thread of revived silver..is produced.

Revi·vement. Now *rare.* [f. the vb. + -MENT.]

1. The (*or* an) act of reviving; revival.

1611 COTGR., *Remise*, a restorall, reuiuement, recouerie, setting vp againe. 1637 FELTHAM *Lusoria, Lett.* xvii. (1661) 84 We have the sacred Scriptures,..the purer Primitive Times, and the late Reformation, or Revivement rather, all on our side. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 54 It would be only a renovation and revivement of the memory of.. antient sorrows.

1843 *For. Q. Rev.* II. 351 The various and vaunted systems of Greece and Rome, and their modern German revivements and imitations.

2. A reviving or restoring influence.

1598-9 E. FORDE *Parismus* II. (1661) 114 All this while his beloved Lady was his physician..whose presence was more revivement to him than any thing else. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxiv, His with-drawings are our miseries; his presence is joy, and revivement. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 133 To lie down still and quiet, is a great Refreshment and Revivement to them.

Reviver (rĭvəi·vəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. the verb + -ER[1].]

1. That which revives, restores, or invigorates; also *slang*, a stimulating drink.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 16 b, Hee saith, it [*sc.* learning] is..the reuiuer of vices, and mother of cowardize. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 344 The mirthfull sunne (the provoker and reviver of decayed nature). 1762 BEATTIE *Elegy* ii, Hail, kind reviver! that canst lull the cares, And every weary sense compose to rest. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiii, 'Now, Mr. Tapley,' said Mark, giving himself a tremendous blow in the chest by way of reviver. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* 63 It was but twelve o'clock, and therefore early for revivers of any sort.

b. A preparation for restoring a faded colour, polish, or lustre.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Characters* x, It is a deceitful liquid that black and blue reviver. *Ibid.*, The transient dignity of the unhappy man decreased, in exact proportion as the 'reviver' wore off. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Gen. Index, French Polish Reviver.

2. One who revives or restores that which has lapsed, become obsolete, or fallen into disuse.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 2 The Magistrate must be a remouuer, or reviver of the Ceremonies controversed. 1673 MILTON *True Relig.* Wks 1851 V. 410 The Authors or late Revivers of all those Sects or Opinions. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. 479 The head and reviver of the Marian cause. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 38 We are indebted to the..revivers of letters for more than we can express. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. i, To grace the palace of the Reviver of the old Republic. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 325 The first considerable reviver of Shakespeare.

b. (See quot. and cf. REVIVAL 3).

1824 W. E. ANDREWS *Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Mart.* I. 228 Religious frenzy, imbibed by her connexion with a sect of Methodists called Revivers.

c. One who touches up or renovates old clothes.

1864 *Times* 2 Nov. (Farmer), Revivers, who rejuvenate seedy black coats, and, for the moment, make them look as good as new.

†**Revi·ver,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER[4].]

1. Revival, restoration, re-establishment.

c 1617 BACON *Digest of Lawes* (1629) 145 The Lawes of those three Law-Giuers had great Prerogatiues..The third, of a Spirit of Reuiuer; To bee often oppressed, and often restored. 1637 HEYLIN *Brief Answ.* 140 A reviver and continuance onely of the antient usages. 1641 — *Help to Hist.* (1671) 176 That act was totally repealed, and a reviver made of the said late dissolved Bishoprick.

2. *Bill of reviver*: (see quots. and REVIVOR[2] 2).

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 19 It was like a Bill of Reviver, by way of crosse-suits. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Bill of Reviver*, is when a Bill hath been exhibited in Chancery, against one who answers, and before the Cause is heard, or if heard, before the Decree enrolled, either Party dies: In this case a Bill of Reviver must be brought, that the former Proceedings may stand revived, and the Cause be finally determined.

Revi·ver, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. REVIVER *sb.*[1] 1 b.] *trans.* To treat with a reviver; to renovate.

1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xxi. 337 Clothes good enough to be revivered..and sold.. as superior second-hand garments.

Revive·scence, variant of REVIVISCENCE.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 97 Does the reviviscence of these affected parts, or their torpor, recurring at intervals, form the paroxysms of these fevers? 1875 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* (ed. 3) 147 The superstition on which this empire was founded had a curious property of revivescence.

Revive·scent, variant of REVIVISCENT *a.*

1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 183 The 'Anthology' is revivescent under the eye of Blind Tobin.

Revi·vicating, *ppl. a.*, for *revivificating.*

1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alice de Lacy* II. 171 The..sonorous trumpet, whose thrilling tone is even deemed significant of the revivicating summons of the Arch-angel.

Revivication, erroneous form, perhaps mispr. for REVIVIFICATION. Cf. REVIFICATION.

1831 HOWITT *Seasons* 70 If you plunge into their solitudes, there are symptoms of revivication under your feet. 1839 E. A. POE *Ligeia* Wks. 1865 I. 467 This hideous drama of revivication was repeated;..each terrific relapse was only into a sterner..death. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 428 Spring..is the season of revivication.

†**Revivi·ction.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *revīvĕre* or *revīviscĕre.*] Reviviscence.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* III. xii. 134 If the Rabbines prophesie succeed [the phœnix] shall conclude its dayes, not in its owne, but the last and generall flames, without all hope of Reviviction. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 301 His bitter cup of death and crucifixion! Sweetned (you see) by speedy reviviction.

†**Revivificate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. ppl. stem of late L. *revīvificāre*: cf. REVIVIFY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To restore to life. Also const. *into.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. vi. 232 The same individual Persons shall be revivificated body and soul, and made happy with Eternal life. 1685 — *Illustr.* 351 Much less were [they] revivificated into celestial bodies.

2. *intr.* 'To recover life again' (Bailey, 1727).

Revivification (rĭvi·vifikē·ʃən). [See prec. So F. *revivification*, Sp. *-acion*, It. *-azione.*]

1. Restoration or return from death to life.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 265 At the first sound [of the trumpet] will ensue a revivification of angells and men. 1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraphr. S. Paul* 116 The soul owes its happy immortality as much to Christ's rising again, as the body doth its revivification. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 213 The earthquake is said..immediately afterwards to be after their death and revivification. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 77 A doubt that the apparition of Rogers was indeed a revivification of his disgusting corpse. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. ix. (1878) 96 Christ's own resurrection was the revivification even of the body which had died.

fig. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I 192 As the revivification of nature from the death of winter had again brought round the season. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxvii, The maid ..collected the ashes of Cleopatra and carried them away.., ready for to-morrow's revivification.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Recovery or awakening from a state of torpidity.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 401/2 *Revivification*, in physiology, the recalling to life of animals apparently dead. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I ii. 72 The seeming revivification of the dead chrysalis. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 3 This revivification may take place after months, or even years, of arrested life.

2. *Chem.* Reduction or restoration of a metal, etc., after combination, to its original state.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 48, I have often beheld as a miracle, that artificiall resurrection and revivification of Mercury. 1680 BOYLE *Exp. Chem. Princ.* IV. 206 Salts or Sulphurs..when the Quicksilver is driven from them in the revivification. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 64 Which contributed to the revivification of a larger quantity of mercury. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 41 The same air is produced during the revivification of metallic calces by charcoal. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1123 As soon as the revivification is complete, the casks must be filled with water.

b. (See quot.)

1882 LOCK *Spon's Encycl.* v. 1853 By 'revivification' of the [animal] charcoal, is meant the separation from it of those saccharine and other matters which it absorbs in the filtering process.

3. Revival, restoration; renewal of vigour or activity.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 89 The milkiness and revivification of color ensued. 1812 SHELLEY *Proposals* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 280 One truth that has been discovered can never die, but will prevent the revivification of its apportioned opposite falsehood. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 76 The revivification and improvement of its native manhood. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lix, 'I am thinking of what is beneath all this,' replied Nigel. 'A great revivification.'

Revi·vified, *ppl. a.* [f. REVIVIFY *v.* + -ED 1.] a. Reduced to a metallic state; revived. b. Resurrected. c. Restored, renewed.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Antimony,* Revivified Antimony..is prepared of flowers of antimony and sal-ammoniac, digested in distilled vinegar. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vi. 80 It is a life in which the raised and revivified body is married to the lost soul! 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 183 His pulse bounding with revivified hope.

Revi·vifier. *rare.* [f. REVIVIFY *v.* + -ER 1.] An apparatus used in the revivification of animal charcoal.

1882 LOCK *Spon's Encycl.* v. 1853 The black..descends into the driers.., enters the revivifiers..at about 90°.

Revivify (rĭvi·vifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *revivifier* (16th c.), = Sp. and Pg. *revivificar,* It. *re-, rivivificare,* or late L. *revivificāre*: cf. REVIVIFICATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To restore to animation or activity; to revive or reinvigorate; to put new life into.

1675 COCKER *Morals* 53 Sleep..Revivifies the Brain, the Spirits chears. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 22 Will not the universal Spirit e'er Revivify this withered limb of Heaven? 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont's Legacy* II. i. 3 Last night's festivities seem to have revivified me. 1883 H. WACE *Gosp. & its Witnesses* v. 102 We..can..revivify the nervous forces of life by galvanic currents.

transf. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 6 The arts, when neglected, always degenerate. Encouragement must keep them up, or a genius revivify them. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* i, I have..endeavoured to revivify the bygone times and people.

absol. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 186 It is a food ..which when it does not revivify, smothers. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* x. v. (1881) 495 The struggle that must either revivify, or convulse in ruin, is near at hand.

2. To restore to life; to make alive again.

1744 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* Apparatus p. xii, That the gross Matter, which they saw, laid in the Grave.., should ever be rais'd..and revivify'd. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in H—shire,* A germ to be revivified. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1903) 85, I would spring up revivified, reborn, A living soul again. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 86 The biologist cannot devitalise a plant or an animal and revivify it again.

3. *Chem.* = REVIVE *v.* 11.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Revivification,* Gold, and other metals, it is said, may be recovered or revivified into running mercury. 1770 *Phil. Trans* LX. 221 If..a degree of heat be applied greater than is necessary to..revivify a metal. 1890 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* I. 171 A description of the kilns most generally in use for revivifying char.

b. *intr.* = REVIVE *v.* 2 b.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Revivification,* Having reduced it [mercury] into water,..into ashes, &c., it revivified, and resumed its first form. 1758 *Elaboratory laid open* 211 The operation should not be too much prolonged; lest the quicksilver revivify, or reassume its fluid state.

Hence **Revi·vifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1782 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Rev. Mr. Cole* 21 June, Swelled unreasonably with large collops of old authors, most of whom little deserved revivifying. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lv, Thy decay Is still impregnate with divinity, Which gilds it with revivifying ray. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 192 Even the showers of rain had a revivifying effect.

Reviving (rĭvəi·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. REVIVE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 57 New reviving in comforth to attaine your asstate. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. x. 132/1 Cause can I se none, whye we shoulde of reason more meruaile of the reuyuyng of a dede man. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 79 This they did to the end they might..hinder the reviving of the Saints. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 3 This I thankefully acknowledge ..to give you likewise some reuiuing. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* (1686) 158 Reviving of Cinnabar into Quick-silver. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 P 12, I shall not allow the reviving of any one Part of that antient Mode. 1741 J. EDWARDS in *Mem. E. Wheelock* (1811) 210 There has been a reviving of religion amongst us of late. 1814 ANN SMITH in *Life* (1851) 32 Return to thy Church in this corner. Grant some new revivings. 1865 *Cassell's Illustr. Family Paper* 15 Apr. 181/3 They are now past 'clobbering', 'reviving', or 'translating'.

attrib. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1122 All ores which contain more than 7 lbs. of lead, or 1 lb. of copper, per cent., are excluded from this reviving operation.

Revi·ving, *ppl. a.* [f. REVIVE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That revives, or regains strength, vigour, or consciousness.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 977 For now reuiuing ioy bids her reioyce. 1667 DRYDEN *Prol. Tempest* 4 So, from old Shakespear's honour'd dust, this day Springs up and buds a new reviving Play. 1682 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 64 Cherished by her bounty's plenteous spring, Reviving widows smile and orphans sing. 1781 COWPER *Heroism* 73 Increasing commerce and reviving art Renew the quarrel. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1859) IX. 200 Their King..may prove their tyrant if reviving loyalty does not in a new frenzy force him to be so. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. i, All Nature's children feel the matin spring Of life reviving with reviving day. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 125 With one hand upon the collar of the reviving man.

2. That refreshes, strengthens, or infuses fresh life; stimulating, reinvigorating.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 88 From you great Rome shall sucke Reuiuing blood. 1656 E. REYNER *Rules Government Tongue* 255 Comforts are reviving cordialls. 1709 MRS. E. SINGER *Love & Friendsh.* 4 While..closing Flowers reviving Odors yield. 1750 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 570, I don't pity you,..who have such trees to shade and such reviving cascades to cool you. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 79, I sat in a drift of rain by the side of the bank, to have a reviving pipe. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* II. 253 After a reviving cup of tea.

b. Renewing an enactment.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 70 The suspending and repealing acts..and also the reviving act of 29 Hen. VI.

Hence **Revi·vingly** *adv.*

1847 in WEBSTER (citing Coleridge). 1886 MISS LINSKILL *Haven under the Hill* II. ix. 107 The south-west wind blew revivingly.

Reviviscence (revivi·sĕns). [ad. L. type **revīvīscentia,* f. pres. pple. of *revīvīscĕre* to revive. So F. *reviviscence,* Pg. *reviviscencia,* It. *-enza.* See also REVIVESCENCE.]

1. Return to life or animation.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxiii. 746 Corne that hath in nature a disposition to a Reviviscence and a Repullulation 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 93 The Adder remained in the same state, and gave no hope of reviviscence. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 197 The reviviscence of Anne Green, innocently condemned to die. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 285 Some subtil vapour, issuing from their bodies, which might have been conducive to their reviviscence. 1774 *Ibid.* LXIV. 432 On the Reviviscence of some Snails kept 15 years. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 774/1 The calls of hunger are probably the principal cause of reviviscence.

transf. 1703 WHITBY *Acts* xvii. 32 Stoicks who asserted a Conflagration, and Reviviscence of the World. 1786 A. M'LEAN *Christ's Commiss.* Wks. 1846 II. 112 Our reviviscence, or resurrection to a new life of holiness.

2. Revival; restoration to a flourishing or vigorous condition.

1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 94 If you can bury this in Oblivion, you think it would be a good Step to your own Reviviscence. 1782 R. CUMBERLAND *Anecd. Painters* II. 184 A spectator naturally regards these instances of reviviscence in the art with favour. 1814 BERINGTON *Lit. Hist. Middle Ages* I. (1846) 39 The encouragement which the Antonines gave to the Arts was..only that apparent reviviscence which is the precursor of death. 1844 in MacEwen *Life J. Cairns* (1895) 186 This spurious reviviscence of paganism is a blot upon the whole Munich School of Art. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 379 The hagiological temper..which had enjoyed a forced reviviscence during the catholic reaction.

Revivi·scency. [See -ENCY.] = prec.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 533 If we look upon it under the notion of revivi·scency,..it proves as much; for nothing properly dieth but the body. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 38 But the changing of our Earthly Body for an Aereal or Æthereal, this is not Death, but Reviviscency. 1788 *Trifler* No. 25. 322 Cases..where their vivifying power has actually caused reviviscency to those who had apparently sunk into everlasting slumber. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxvi. (1818) II. 446 Their [*sc.* bees] partial reviviscency, and consequent need of food in our climate, are owing to its..comparative mildness in winter.

Reviviscent (revivi·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *revīvīscĕre.* So F. *réviviscent,* Pg. *revivi·scente.* See also REVIVESCENT.]

1. Returning to life or animation; reviving.

1778 J. AIKIN *Thomson's Seasons* Ess. p. xxi, The poet..begins with representing the reviviscent plants emerging.. in numbers. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xi. 322 These pseudo-leeches..possess the same reviviscent powers. 1854 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1872) I. 51 How irrepressible was that desire, how reviviscent, how indestructible.

2. Causing renewed life.

1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* II. ix. 122 The piece of news acted as a reviviscent breath to that old view of his.

Revivi·scible, *a.* [f. L. *revīvīscĕre*: see -IBLE.] Capable of returning to life.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 43. 389 Certain persons have gone so far as to credit the existence of revivi·scible serpents.

Revi·vor 1. *rare.* Also 6 reuiuour, 7 reuiuor. [f. REVIVE *v.* + -OR 1.] One who revives, renews, or restores; a reviver.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 369 Hee hath therfore his reuiuour present with him, and dwelling within hym. 1611 COTGR., *Renouvelleur,* a renewer,.. reuiuor, beginner againe, of. 1841 S. FENTON *Salted Brandy* Pref. p. vii *note,* He positively denies himself to be either the inventor or revivor of it.

Revivor 2 (rĭvəi·vŏr). [f. REVIVE *v.* + -OR 2.]

†1. Renewal, revival. *Obs. rare.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 363 He commaunded that his whole Dominion heere should bee called Angel,.. in Reuiuor of the name of the Countrie from which his Auncestors..scaled. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 74 The Nature of Gavelkind Land cannot be entirely changed, nor the Custom extinguished beyond a Possibility of Revivor.

2. A proceeding for the revival of a suit or action abated by the death of one of the parties, or by some other circumstance. Chiefly in phr. *bill of revivor* (cf. REVIVER *sb.*2 2).

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In this case, a bill of revivor must be brought, praying the former proceedings may stand revived. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 448 There may be also a bill of revivor, when the suit is abated by the death of any of the parties; in order to set the proceedings again in motion, without which they remain at a stand. 1828 LE MARCHANT *Rep. Claims to Barony of Gardner* 370 The bill of revivor brought after the death of Ann Smyth. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 333/2 Revivor was not allowed merely for the purpose of appealing against a decree.

Revle, obs. form of RULE. **Revlin,** variant of RIVELING. **Revly,** variant of RULY *adv.*

Re·vocabi·lity. [f. next + -ITY.] The property of being revocable.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing *N. Brit. Rev.*). 1883 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 312/2 Revocability will not be taken away by delivery.

Revocable (re·vŏkab'l), *a.* [a. OF. *revocable* (mod.F. *révocable,* = Sp. *revocable,* Pg. *-avel,* It. *re-, rivocabile*), or ad. L. *revocābilis*: see REVOKE *v.* and -ABLE, and cf. REVOKABLE.] Capable of being revoked or recalled.

a 1471 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 484 Nothyng ellys but a commyssion revocable atte pleasir. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 391 The Prelates were of lyke opinion,..that it [a charter] was reuocable. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 48 All the saidis alienationis..quhilkis of the law ar revocabill. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 2 The decree of God had been absolute, and so not revocable. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 237 Any Grant or Lease..not revocable at the will and pleasure of the offender. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 324 Give me leave to chide you..for your rash, and I hope revocable resolution. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 212 Hastings..did maintain, that the acts done in consequence of that measure were not revocable by any subsequent authority. 1841 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. to Church* iv. (ed. 4) I. 200 Where the clergy are supported by annual and revocable votes. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 170/1 The deed having been executed by several creditors is not..revocable by the debtor.

Hence **Re·vocableness.** Also **Re·vocably** *adv.* 'in a revocable manner' (Webster, 1847).

1695 *Def. Vindic. Deprived Bps.* 97 [It] is expressly mentioned, even in our Modern Contracts,..purposely to prevent their revocableness. 1866 *Victoria Mag.* Nov. 4 The revocableness of conventual vows was another topic.

†**Re·vocate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. pa. pple. of L. *revocāre* to REVOKE.]

1. Recalled; brought back.

a 1400 *Add. Prologues* in *Wycliffite Bible* IV. 685b, Aftir that Joon was reuocate fro the exile of Pathmos. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 113 After whiche yeres he was reuocate to hym selfe, neuerthelesse he reignede not.

2. Repressed; rescinded.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 256 About his thegh let no thyng growyng be, But if hit axe to be reuocate. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. vii. (S.T.S.) I. 273 Ilk thing þat was afore done..mycht þan be abrogate and revocate be public commites.

†**Re·vocate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. ppl. stem of L. *revocāre* to REVOKE.]

1. *trans.* To recall, call back.

1540 COVERDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 490 If it like your favour to revocate to your memory the goodly communication. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI,* 158 b, To appease the furious rage.., and..to reuocate him into his olde estate.

2. To do away with, repress. *rare*—1.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xlii. 21 b, To revocate this inordinate appetide I wolde that a cockrel or a pullet myght be sodyn or rosted.

3. To revoke, rescind.

1564 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 116, I do revocate and make frustrat all other wills and testaments. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. lxxxix, His successor..nullifies Many his patents, and did revocate And re-assume his liberalites.

Hence † **Re·vocating** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1222/2 Vules the kyng would recompense and requite the same by reuocatyng of such statutes as were made..in the hygh Courte of Parlament.

Revocation (revokē·ʃən). [a. OF. *revocacion, -ation* (mod.F. *révocation,* Sp. *revocacion,* It. *re-, rivocazione*), or ad. L. *revocātio,* n. of action f. *revocāre* to REVOKE.]

1. The action of recalling; recall (of persons); a call or summons to return. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

In 17-18th cent. esp. the recall of a representative or ambassador from abroad; also in *letters of revocation.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1746 Then sesyd the Tyme of Denyacion,..Entryng the Tyme of Reuocation. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 161 Themperour..callede Liberius from exile,..whiche beenge gladde of þat revocation..declinede hym selfe to þat heresy. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 179 They armed vessels to the Sea and sought to compell the King to their revocation. 1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 412, I perceave..howe willingly you vouchsaffe to assent to my revocation. 1612 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 115 There may some stay be made of your revocation by reason of the necessary use of your presence there. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxxi. (1650) I. 87 Don Iulian ..got letters of revocation, and came back to Spain. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 11 The whole Establishment.. had utterly gone to ruine, by the recalling of their Resident .., had they not been better advis'd then to make that Revocation. 1710 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4713/1 The Envoy delivered his Letters of Revocation, and is preparing to leave this Court. 1782 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr. Taylor* 22 July, Sir Robert Chambers slipped this session through the fingers of revocation, but I am in doubt of his continuance.

b. *transf.* with reference to things.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Conse.* I. iv. (1654) 29 The inconvenience or losse whereunto he is put upon the sudden revocation of that money. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 197 The Italians..apply Cupping-glasses to the lower parts, for revocation of the poisonous matter from the Heart. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxi. (1859) II. 25 The faculty of which this revocation is the energy, I call the Reproductive. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 572/1 When the second patch is placed on an independent tube, where no such revocation is possible, phosphorescence actually appears, showing that the revocation is no mere supposition.

2. The action of revoking, rescinding, or annulling; withdrawal (of a grant, etc.).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. ii. 281 Qwhen his procuratouris ordanyt he.., Seyldyn reuocacion He made of þar commyssion. 1488–9 *Act 4 Hen. VII,* c. 5 This Act of adnullacion, resumpcion, revocacion, or voidaunce of lettres patentes. 1568 LD. SCROPE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. II. 240 Synce thoroe hyr pryvye revocation theroff within full aege they cowld not injoye the same by lawe. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 268 The former testament may be the more easily reuoked, without any such precise obseruation of speciall reuocation. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xix. (1840) 212 These [laws] were those of the grand charter, which admitted of no revocation. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xii. 34 It expiates all fully without

Exception and finally without Revocation. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 21 The Law of Tithes..could not cease without a particular revocation under the Gospel. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. 198/2 He foresaw the revocation of the edict of Nantz, several years before it happened. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 281 The persuasion that the revocation of the Government order would alone prevent a general and fatal insurrection. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiv. 211 The Queen sent a message to promise a general revocation of all such grants.

†**3.** Recantation; withdrawal (of statements). *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 510/2 When he wist wel his reuocacion could not saue his body: yet reuoked he his heresies..for to saue his soule. 1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 345 What revocations ye make in men's names, they being absent, I cannot tell. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 184 Those figures of Sentences.., as of Exclamations, Revocations, Apostrophees. 1684 T. BURNET *The. Earth* I. 150, I affirm nothing therein but with a power of revocation, and a liberty to change my opinion when I shall be better inform'd.

†**4.** Reformation. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 484 Basil speaketh not of wicked men.., but of such as be not zealous and earnest ynough, to practise mortification, & reuocation.

Re·vocative, *a. rare.* [Cf. next and -IVE.] Possessing the power of recalling.

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xx. (1859) II. 16 The Reproductive or Revocative Faculty.

Revocatory (re·vŏkătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *revocātōri-us* : see REVOCATE *v.* So F. *révocatoire* (1419), Sp., Pg., and It. *revocatorio.*]

A. *adj.* Tending or pertaining to, expressive of, revocation; esp. *revocatory letters*, after med.L. *litteræ revocatoriæ.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 405 For diverse of those monkes, knowynge the wille of thabbot, purchasede letters revocatory of the pope. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 437/1 The king..directed his letters reuocatorie into euerie countie. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 267 The force and effect of these clauses derogatorie, and reuocatorie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 67. 683 To these reuocatorie lines King Edward made this wise and noble answere. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 899 The Pope..sent his Revocatory Letters to him. 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* II. i. 33 Upon this view of her epistle,..she would (instead of rewriting it) tack on to it..a sort of revocatory codicil, in the shape of a postscript.

†**B.** *sb.* Revocation. *Obs. rare.*

1636 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 66 To make Declaratories and Revocatories of their Common Law.

† **Revo·ce,** obs. variant of REVOKE *v.*

1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 269 All testamentis and willes bifore maide..I revoce and utterly forsakes.

Revoi·ce (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To voice again or in return. Hence **Revoi·cing** *ppl. a.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. lxii, To the windes the waters hoarcely call, And Eccho back againe revoyced all. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 219 The revoicing echo with replies Did descant on the plain-song of the cries.

2. 'To refurnish with a voice'; to readjust the tone of (an organ-pipe).

1847 in WEBSTER. 1898 ELLISTON *Organs & Tuning* (ed. 3) 112 If space permits, stops of too small scale may perhaps be shifted upwards one or two pipes, and be cut down and re-voiced.

Revokable (rĭvō·kăb'l), *a.* Also **revokeable.** [f. REVOKE *v.* + -ABLE.] = REVOCABLE *a.*

α. 1584 *Copie of Letter* 39 The Lord.., to do him good, no doubt, if he were reuokeable, hath laid his hand upon him. 1611 FLORIO, *Rinocabile*, reuokeable. 1648 ASHHURST *Reasons agst. Agreement* 9 A Magistrate with no power but such as is alterable and revokeable at the pleasure of any multitude. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 68 A misguided prince arose who deemed all these privileges.. revokeable at pleasure.

β. 1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* XX. (1630) 73 This is not simply revokable. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* ii. 27 An ordinance by high authority not revokable, not repealable. 1670 *Conclave wherein Clem. VIII was elected Pope* 13 Which occasion being once omitted, would never be revokable. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4668/3 Which Assignment is not revokable. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 588 For they thought it revokable, and in every part of it erroneous.

Revoke (rĭvō·uk), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. *Cards*, esp. *Whist.* An act of revoking; a failure to follow suit when a proper card can be played.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 36. 2/1 If one side make a Revoke. 1742 HOYLE *Games* 8 No Revoke to be claimed 'till the Trick is turned. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist*, She never made a revoke, nor ever passed it over in her adversary without exacting the utmost forfeiture. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 2 The penalty for a revoke takes precedence of all other scores. 1874 H. GIBBS *Ombre* iv. 36 The other players have to show their hands, so that he may see that there has been no Revoke.

attrib. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 8 Spank flew another revoke card from the hand of Samuelina. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1863) 13 If they mix their tricks, the revoke penalty can be scored against them.

2. Revocation, recall.

a 1882 ROSSETTI *Soothsay* xi, How callous seems beyond revoke The clock with its last listless stroke!

Revoke (rĭvōu·k), *v.* Forms: 4–7 **reuoke** (5 **rewoke**), 4– **revoke** (4 **revokyn**); 5 **reuoque**, 6 **reuolk**, *Sc.* **rewolk, revoik, rewoik**; 6–7 **revock.** [ad. OF. *revoquer* (mod.F. *révoquer*, =Sp. and Pg. *revocar*, It. *re-, rivocare*), or L. *revocāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *vocāre* to call.]

I. *trans.* †**1.** To recall, bring back, *to* a (right) belief, way of life, etc. Also without const. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* Prol., Thes reuokith the apostle to the verrey and the gospels bileue. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 2509 To reuoke to þe riȝte weye Swiche as wrongly fro troupe do forveye. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 811/1 Reuoking them that erred, setting vp agayne those that were ouerthrowen. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* H iij, By this meanes may such be quailed and reuoked to their dueties. 1687 *Assurance of Abbey Lands* 134 They had Conference, how the Kingdom of England might be revoked to the Unity of the Church.

† b. To recall, draw back or away, *from* some belief, practice, etc. (*esp.* a wrong or wicked one).

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 122 In so mochel þat Preester Iohn and Patriark Thomas myȝt noȝt revoke þe pepil from her heresyes.' *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. vii. 73 þat he [the devil] mowe..reuoke þe fro praier & holy redyng. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 177 b, The woordes of Demaratus meaned to reuoke hym from ire and wrathe, to takyng better wayes. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 95 Hee was in loue..so deepely, that no perswasion might reuoke him from that alluring curtizan. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 24 The Prophet euen here..reuoketh the Iewes from worshipping the heauenly bodies. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xii. § 3 (1622) 128 Visions, which God..sendeth him, to reuoke and deterre him from that his vngodlinesse.

absol. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 464 When we synd, þou nowder reuokid with nowder gude wurde nor exsample.

† c. To induce (one) to desist or refrain *from* some purpose or action; to restrain or prevent *from* something. Also *refl. Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxvi. 33/1 All thyse thynges putt he in his mynde for to haue reuokyd hym from his good purpos. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 546 By whose polycies, not without great dyffycultee, they were reuokyd frome theyr euyll purpose. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 36 You did..reuoke your selfe from continuing to the end, not unadui sedly. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 92 From foloing oure ships thee fluds hye reuockt hym. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xlii. 384 He could not be revoked from battaile, albeit there was some question..about the auspice. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 732 He..commanded them hard things, to reuoke them from their intention.

† d. Without const. To check, restrain. *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 28 Yet she with pitthy words, and counsell sad, Still strove their stubborne rages to revoke. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *S. Ambrose* I. 46 Abigael by her..deprecation pacified and revoked David and his army.

2. † a. To bring back *into* or *unto* life; to restore to consciousness. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1118 Him to revoken sche dide al hir peyne; And, at the last, he gan his breeth to drawe. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 40 Doynge all that ever he canne To revoke masse vnto lyfe agayne. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xxi. (1614) 221 Messias Ben Dauid with Elias shall reuoke into life that Messias Ben Ioseph. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 6 By virtue of the Sun..they [*sc.* flies] will be revoked into life and perform its functions again.

b. To call back to memory. Also const. *to, into.* Now *rare.*

1565 HAWKINS *Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 42 Reuoking to minde the former talke betweene the captaine and him. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 42 The man I know is not cleane out of your conceit, and therefore I will cease in further speeches at this present to revoke him. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mollopes* 45 When Them I to my Minde revoke [etc.]. *a* 1716 SOUTH (Cent.), By revoking and recollecting ..certain passages. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XXX. (1866) II. 121 If the faculty by which they [*sc.* cognitions] are revoked into consciousness be inert.

† c. To bring back into use; to revive. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 47 Wicked Jezabel, which reuoked, stablished, and increaced the abhominable seruing of Baal. 1627 HERRICK *Hesper., Dial. Horace & Lydia* v, Say our first loves we sho'd revoke, And sever'd joyne in brazen yoke. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 131 We are not to tread in their steps so far, as to revoke the whole Art of their obsolete Rhetorique.

3. To recall; to call or summon back:

a. a person, *esp.* from exile or from some office abroad. Now *rare.* (Common *c* 1540–1640.)

1521 *State Papers, Hen. VIII*, I. 10 Hys owne affayris doith not succede wyth thEmperour.., and that therfore he intendith schortly to revoke the Mr. of the Rollys. 1535 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 361, I..trussed his male, and was cariying it to his horse, and he revoked me and seied [etc.]. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 48 Mistress Anne Bolleyn was revoked unto the court, where she florisshed after in great estimacion. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 8 Shortly after..Sir John Perrot being reuoked, Sir William Fitz-williams was sent Lord Deputy into Ireland. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 306 Had he not been suddenly revoked into England, he would have perfected the project. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* Introd. I. 21 Now the English forces were revoked from the marches of Scotland. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 398 Sir Thomas Chaloner, being dangerously sick, without hope of recovery but by returning, was revoked. 1828–43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 330 Sussex.. having assumed to himself some credit for revoking the army. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 2/1 The Directory would nominate and revoke the Ministers.

b. an animal or thing. Chiefly *fig.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* (1880) 8 These Hounds.. being acquainted with their masters watchwordes, eyther in reuoking or imboldening them to serue the game. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 28 The faint sprite he did revoke againe To her fraile mansion of mortality. 1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Introd. xxxiv, Seas as troubled, when they do revoke Their flowing Waves into themselves again. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Hock-cart*, Ye must revoke The patient Oxe unto the Yoke. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 25 How readily we wish time spent revok'd, That we might try the ground again.

† c. To refer (one) *to* some authority. *Obs. rare.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* ix. 30 Thither you reuoke vs. 1601 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Defence* 181 Againe, he reuoketh us to Church and Councels.

† d. To reduce *to*, bring *into*, something. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 78 What power or virtue soeuer is in the nature of medicines and of sicknesses,..the same is to bee reuoked to those three beginnings. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* x. 246 Which clause was offensive to her Ears, as revoking into doubt her constancy.

4. To annul, repeal, rescind, cancel.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 þe pope may graunte to day, and to morowe perseyve his folye, and revoke þe formere errour. *c* 1400 *Brut* clxxxvii, þe Kyng..bihight to þe peple of Engeland, þat þe exiling of þe forsaide Piers shulde bene reuokede. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 175 The gouernaunce of Laban..was not reuokid, as was the gouernaunce and lawe of the Iewis. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xii. 264 The prynces and lordes shuld not suffre to reuoque nor calle ayen theire sentences. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 99 If by chaunce his Majestie had alreadie given the sayde office of Gouvernement to any other person, that it might please him to revoke it. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 268 Yet is not the testament presumed to be reuoked by the course of so long time. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 143 Antipater the Idumoean procureth him to revoke his resignation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 126, I else must change Thir nature, and revoke the high Decree Unchangeable, Eternal. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xvii. 109, I doubted not but the letter was to revoke or suspend your resolution. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. II. 162 Knowing, that the said Sullivan's appointment had been condemned and revoked by the court of directors. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. v. 187 Her only son, who stood by, implored her to revoke the malediction; but in vain. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots France* I. i. (1881) 10 Louis XIV lived for thirty years after the Edict of Nantes had been revoked.

transf. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 5 Where as profyte semeth to plucke and catch to hymselfe, honestie on the contrary parte semeth to revoke and reverse such thynges. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 99/2 Cicero.. saith, when Euripides made his Play *Orestes*, Socrates revoked the three first Verses.

† b. To break up, dismiss. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 14 By Jove I you adjure and Themis, who Convokes assemblies, and revokes again.

† **5.** To retract, withdraw, recant. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 340 b/2 Whanne he seie this, He reuoked hit in his retractions. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 184/1 Therefore he bounde his preachers to stande thereby and not to reuoke his word for no pain. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 7 The Cardinall..at the fyrste metynge commaunded him to revoke his workes. 1581 G. PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 141 Then revoke your first sentence, and conclude that the fault is in the father. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 13 The same S. Augustine was not ashamed to retractate, we might say reuoke, many things that had passed him. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, To Dr. Scarborough* v, The first fam'd Aphorism thy great Master spoke, Did he live now he would revoke. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 356 Prediction still In all things..supposes means, Without means us'd, what it predicts [it] revokes.

† b. To yield or give up. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1599 *Sir Clyom.* in *Peele's Wks.* (Rtldg.) 517/1 Take with thee that mortal blow or stroke The which shall cause thy wretched corpse this life for to revoke.

† **6.** To take back to oneself. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 Suche sedes that we haue layde out of our spirituall barnes for his loue, let vs neuer reuoke or call agayne. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 144 Wherby is lost my libertie: Which by no meanes I may reuoke. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 425 Wherefore the Byshop..revoketh the suite to him selfe. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 94 Beseeching him to reuoke the cause vnto himselfe, and to be the onely iudge thereof.

† b. To draw back, withdraw. *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 39 Yet with his troncheon he so rudely stroke Cymochles twise, that twise him forst his foot revoke. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 41 Who..doe also revoke and bow back their whole body.

II. *intr.* **7.** To make revocation.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 70, I rewoik in thir quhair I miswent. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 411 It is.. an other thing to revoke in season, assoone as a man doth know his error. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. 81 To compasse sinister ends, and then revoke when they see their time. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 828 On the ground of an intention to revoke, to be presumed. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* XII. 356, I make a promise, and will not revoke.

8. *Cards*, esp. *Whist.* To fail or neglect to follow suit when a proper card can be played.

1592 *Defence Conny Catch.* (1859) 6 As thus I stood looking on them playing at cros-rufle, one was taken revoking. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 102 You must not revoke, if you do you pay all on the Table. 1742 HOYLE *Games* 8 A revokes; Query, what is the Penalty. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 261 A noisy rubber, in which Esau accused Jacob of having revoked. 1874 H. GIBBS *Ombre* 84 If either of the Adversaries revoke.., he who revoked pays his penalty.

fig. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. I. 535 And shall we Englishmen revoke to such a suit?

Hence **Revo·ked** *ppl. a.* Also **Revo·keless** *a.*

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 491/1 The pretended and revoked Parlement last holden at youre Toune of Coventre. 1628 LAYTON *Sion's Plea agst. Prelacy* (ed. 2) 20 According to that formerly revoked Statute of Henry 4. 1773 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 239 Why call us to revokeless doom?

† **Revo·kement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] The act of revoking; revocation.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 106 Let it be nois'd, That through our Intercession, this Reuokement And pardon comes. 1631 HOWELL *Venice* 137 The revokement wherof wold..utterly overthrow the very fundamentalls of the State.

Revo·ker. *rare.* [f. REVOKE *v.* + -ER².] *Cards.* One who revokes.

1886 *Field* 13 Mar. 313 If the stand hand loses, the revoker does not receive anything.

Revo·king, *vbl. sb.* [f. REVOKE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1547 J. C. (*title*), Melancthon's Epistle made unto..Kynge Henry the Eight for the revoking and abolishing of the Six Articles. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 159 In the revoking of His threatnings, Gods mercy and His truth go hand in hand together. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Order* 2 Gods revoking of his promise. 1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 10 He can avoid it without revoking. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 4 Renouncing or trumping suit..is in this case termed Revoking.

Revo·king, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] *Cards.* That revokes or has revoked.

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 8 The revoking Party..must remain at 9. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Familiar* 12 If a revoke happens to be made, the adversaries may.. take tricks from the revoking party. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 16 The revoking player and his partner may.. require the hand in which the revoke has been detected to be played out.

So **Revo·kingly** *adv.*, 'by way of revocation' (Webster, 1847).

Re·volant, *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *revolant-em*, pres. pple. of *revolāre*.] Flying back.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 106 No refluent fin the unpeopled stream divides, No revolant pinion cleaves the airy tides.

Revolet, obs. variant of RIVULET.

Revolt (*rĭvō·lt, rĭvŏlt*), *sb.*¹ Also 6–7 **reoult**, 6 **revolte**. [a. F. *révolte* (1501, = Pg. *revolta*, It. *rivolta*, Sp. *revuelta*), vbl. sb. from *révolter*: see REVOLT *v.*]

1. An instance, on the part of subjects or subordinates, of casting off allegiance or obedience to their rulers or superiors; an insurrection, rising, or rebellion. † *To give* (one) *the revolt*, to revolt against (one).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 310 *marg.*, A revolte. 1561 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* (1570) 184 For they had not lost the battaile at such tyme as the messengers were dispatched that brought the newes of their reuolt. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 109 Reuoltis hes bene ma nor fyftene. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 2 He can report, As seemeth by his plight, of the Reuolt The newest state. *Ibid.* v. iv. 12 Both more and lesse haue giuen him the Reuolt, And none serue with him. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 48 Whereby..the Empire [is] strengthened both against forraine inuasions, and reuoltes of the subdued. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 33 Who first seduc'd them to that foul revolt? Th' infernal Serpent. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XX. vi. § 3 The authors of this revolt from the Roman government. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 11 To engage the Macedonian towns in a revolt against their sovereign. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 245 Every person so offending..shall be deemed guilty of a revolt or mutiny and felony. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 75 William chose as his companions the men whose power he dreaded...In their absence revolts would be less to be feared.

b. An act of this nature on the part of an individual; a movement of strong protest against, or refusal to submit to, some condition, practice, etc.

1599 PEELE *David & Beth.* I. iii. 308 O prowd reuolt of a presumptious man, Laying his bridle in the necke of sin. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Prince.* v. ii, 'Tis in their wills, their mercies,..And these revolts in you shew mere rebellions. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135 ¶ 4 We frequently see the Apostates turning from their Revolt toward the End of their Lives. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 127 The images, the first cause of their [*sc.* the popes] revolt, were restored. 1844 EMERSON *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 264 The revolt against the..inveterate abuses of cities did not appear possible to individuals. 1888 *Bibliotheca Sacra* Oct. 717 The iconoclasm of Protestantism was not a revolt against art, but against a misuse of art.

c. A change of sides, or of opinion; an emphatic withdrawal *from* a party, etc.

1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxv. (1602) 280 She did obserue his soone Reuolt from friend to friend. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Somn.* xcii, Thou canst not vex me with inconstant minde, Since that my life on thy reuolt doth lie. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 24 'Tis a revolt, without occasion, from your party.

2. The act of revolting or casting off allegiance; also, language tending to this (quot. 1611).

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXX. v, Then we preserv'd thy name shall magnify Without revolt. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lix. 13 Departing away from our God, speaking oppression and reuolt. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 181 Man is the genuine offspring of revolt. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXX. (1787) III. 173 The spirit of revolt, which had formerly disturbed the age of Gallienus, was revived. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 404/1 They fixed upon the 20th of May as the day of revolt. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. vii. II. 158 An act of direct revolt, as prohibiting the payment of tribute by the Italian province.

b. *In revolt*, in a state of rebellion.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i, They can scarce retaine from bursting foorth In plaine revolt. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 580 The Christian tribes Of Lebanon and the Syrian wilderness Are in revolt. 1860 MRS. BROWNING *Little Mattie* iii, She will lie there in default And most innocent revolt.

† **c.** Revulsion of appetite. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 102 No motion of the Liuer, but the Pallat, That suffer surfet, cloyment, and reuolt.

† **Revo·lt**, *sb.*² *Obs.* [? ad. F. *révolté*, pa. pple. of *révolter*: see next.] A revolter or rebel.

1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* vii. 1 He was accused as an Apostata or reuolt. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. lxv. 1154 Having intelligence by a rennegate revolt, that the Romans were scattered all over the fields. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 31 All equally suffer; as much Paganish Infants, as Christian Rebels or Reuolts.

Revolt (*rĭvō·lt, rĭvŏlt*), *v.* Also 6 **reuolt(e**, **revolte**. [ad. F. *révolter* (15–16th c.), = Pg. *revoltar*, ad. It. *rivoltare*:—L. type **revolutāre*, f. *re-* RE- + *volutāre* to roll, revolve, etc.]

I. *intr.* **1.** To cast off († or change) allegiance; to rise against rulers or constituted authority.

1548 ELYOT, *Deficio*, to go from one capitayne to an other, to reuolte. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 424 b, Al men..bycause they served against their wylles,..do revolte. 1573 P. MORE *Almanack & Prognost.* E iv b, Some noble men shall intende to reuolt. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. ix. (1614) 390 The sword signifieth death, if he reuolt againe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXVIII. 163 Such as are they, that having been by their own act Subjects, deliberately revolting, deny the Soveraign Power. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 71 Nor are the people we come to speak for, inclined to revolt or rebel. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 183 If they should revolt at this Juncture, we shall stand a very bad Chance. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiv. II. 210 Aristagoras opened these singular credentials, and read an invitation to revolt. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 49 The youth revolted and refused to receive their own fathers. *fig.* 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 59 You are already loues firme votary, And cannot soone reuolt, and change your minde.

b. To fall away *from* a ruler, obedience, etc.; to rise *against* a person or authority.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Chron.* 466 He sollicited the Emperour to make it frustrate: For he sawe how many revolted daily from his kingdome. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 587 After he had revolted..from King Henry the Third. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 740, [I] shall soon..rid heav'n of these rebell'd..That from thy just obedience could revolt. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 36 The Western nations..revolt from the Assyrians. 1768 *Swift's Hen. I, S.'s* Wks. IV. 285 The principal towns in Flanders revolted from him. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlii. V. 193 Pydna..had revolted from Archelaus. 1839 *Ibid.* VI. 105 Little encouragement could be necessary to induce him to revolt against the sovereign whom he had unpardonably offended. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 430 The national spirit of France revolted more and more from the rule of Spain.

transf. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1750) II. 31 It was feared ..that he would revolt against the condition of the will.

c. To go over *to* a rival power, etc. † Also with *on* (one's side).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 202 He revolted unto the tentes of his adversaries. *Ibid.* 350 How much better were it, to abide thextreme peril, than..to revolte to the Romish Antichrist. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 80 The Commons they are cold, And will I feare reuolt on Herfords side. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 224 The hopes of great plunder allured many to revolt to the Enemy. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. People Eng.* M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 232 To revolt to the common Enemy in their hearts is the worst sort of absence.

† **d.** In pa. pple. with *is, was*, etc. *Obs.*

1561 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* (1570) 10 b, He made al such feare him, as before were reuolted, and regarded him little. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 37 As the mynd of man, whych is reuolted from God, is miserable or wretched. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 128 Valentia was revolted from his obedience. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 124 When His Subjects were generally revolted, His Friends as it is usuall most of them failed.

† **2. a.** To go over *to* another religion; to become a pervert (*from* some faith, etc.). *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 36 If they revolte unto Papistrie. 1563 SANDYS in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. XXXV. 356 He upon displesure departed from Mr. Goodrick, and revolted in religion. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 135 Julian was first a Christian, but revolted and became a most bitter and constant Persecutour to all that honoured Christ. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. ii. 19 Revolting from a way of Worship which had been universally received. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 132 All other Kings that were cotemporary with him were revolted to Idolatry.

† **b.** To draw back *from* a course of action, etc.; to return to one's allegiance. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 155 It is better not to take good things in hand, than after they be begune to thinke to reuolte backe from the same againe. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* xiii, Thou traitor, Faustus,..Revolt, or I'll in piece-meal tear thy flesh. 1610 G. CARLETON *Jurisdict.* 171 The Pope ..commanded the Archbishop to yeeld to the King without exception: whereupon hee did so, but afterward reuolted from that promise.

† **c.** To depart *from* the truth. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xv. 37 Paul might haue granted something to the importunatnesse of his fellow apostle and yet haue not reuolted from the trueth.

3. To feel revulsion or disgust *at* something.

1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cx[i]x, The observer revolts at this mixture of important and paltry claims. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* III. 261 My heart revolted at the mean idea. 1802 DEDDOES *Hygeia* Advt. 7 Errors, at the grossness of which common sense..revolts. 1839 *Times* 27 July, Nature revolts at its complete infliction. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 47 'Tis just the main assumption reason most revolts at!

b. To rise in repugnance *against* something.

1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 9 My heart revolted against eating at the same table with him. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* III. 10 A preference against the indulgence of which her principles must revolt. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 119 The heart instinctively revolts against the unnatural privations which are imposed upon it. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert's Career* ix, Her whole nature, she felt, would revolt against the adverse judgment at once.

c. To turn in loathing *from* something.

1782 R. CUMBERLAND *Anecd. Painters* II. 87 The very eye that the hand of death was..closing..revolted with abhorrence from a disproportioned and ill-carved crucifix. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 299 How do we revolt from appearances, instead of from realities! 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 52 Every feeling of his heart and mind revolted from what he heard. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxiv, He knew well that her mind revolted from that means of escape.

† **4.** To return *to* a place. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* X. 68 Shee..then reuolted too the place in which he had her found.

II. *trans.* † **5. a.** To turn back. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 25 As a thonder bolt..doth displace The soring clouds..; So to her yold the flames, and did their force revolt.

† **b.** To withdraw by revolting. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 98 Then they reuolt the allegiance from my Daughter, And giue it to another.

† **c.** To cause to revolt. *Obs. rare.*

1574 HELLOWES tr. *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 236 Whether of vs is moste culpable, I in following and obeying the King, or you in altering and reuolting ye kingdome. 1624 BREDELL *Lett.* x. 136 Pope Constantine..reuolted Italie from the Greeke Emperours obedience.

6. To affect (a person, etc.) with disgust or repugnance; to nauseate.

1751 *Female Foundling* I. 170 From that time [I] avoided the low Name of Nancy, which revolted my Pride and Vanity. 1790 *Bystander* 284 Lest it should..revolt the feelings of the public to see it turn about so suddenly. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, Why, man, thy policy were enough to revolt a heathen divan. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VIII. viii. (1864) V. 32 Grave churchmen..who were revolted by these achievements in an ecclesiastic. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. vi. 496 The cruelties wrought on his captives deeply revolted the public opinion of the time.

b. *absol.* To cause revulsion.

1898 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 8/5 You may not treat of a subject until it disgusts and revolts.

Revo·lted, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. That has cast off allegiance; rebel, insurgent.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 57 Why haue you not proclaim'd Northumberland And the rest of the reuolted faction, Traitors? 1621 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 199 Should all despaire That haue reuolted Wiues, the tenth of Mankind Would hang themselues. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 835 Think not, revolted Spirit, thy shape the same. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Introd., By the revolted and new-fangled Writers most perfidiously ascribed to the others. *a* 1781 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 31 No other effectual remedy could be applied..but an accommodation with the revolted states. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 99 He restored the Athenian sovereignty in most of the revolted cities. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. viii. 213 The Emperor was leading an expedition against the revolted Bretons.

absol. 1653 (*title*), Legenda Lignea, with Pleadings to the Revolted to the Church of Rome.

† **2.** Torn or pulled out. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1668 DAVENANT *Poems* Wks. (1673) 234 Slender Ropes, on which instead Of Pearle, Revolted Teeth they thred.

3. Disgusted; outraged.

1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i. 14 The deeds Which you scarce hide from men's revolted eyes. 1896 BLACK *Briseis* xvii, Her revolted judgment had hardly a word in reply.

Revo·lter. Also 6 **reuolter**. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who revolts, or has revolted; a rebel, insurgent, or renegade.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 46 Fugitiues, reuolters, rebels and traitors he may not bring with him. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 469 The revolters with Jeroboam from the house of David. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 31 Reclaiming the revolters from Vertue by the laws of his justice. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. viii, There is no fame— no glory to be won From a revolter's brow. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. 76 These new revolters were now distinguished by the name of the Cottica Rebels. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. V. 432 Their fleet, by invitation of the revolters, sailed up the Nile. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. x. 499 Harold tried in vain to reconcile the revolters to his brother.

Revo·lting, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb; rebellion, insurrection.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 443 Fardinando alledgeth the revoltinge of..divers Townes from him. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 478 Sundrie names, which do impart and signifie..a fault, an error, a reuolting. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 144 For which his reuolting, Othoman presently gaue him an ensigne. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ix, After uncertain fortune of war, on both sides, and revolting of Southwales. 1898 *Daily News* 25 June 6/3 The peasant's revolting against the noble is easily explained.

Revo·lting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That revolts or rebels; insurgent, rebellious.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 163 Our sighes..shall lodge the Summer Corne, And make a Dearth in this reuolting Land. 1595 — *John* III. i. 257 Let the Church our Mother breathe her curse..on her reuolting sonne. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* v. 23 But this people hath a reuolting and a rebellious heart. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xiii. 182 We..shall best spread His kingdom in an evil and revolting world. 1872 HANNA *Resurrection of Dead* 79 This last revolting province in the domains of the Most High.

2. That repels; repulsive, disgusting.

1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 63 Nothing, having the Christian name, could be more uncouth or revolting. 1849 MAITLAND *Ess.* 67 There is, to us, something so revolting in the very idea. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Robt. Sicily* 101 In the corner, a revolting shape, Shivering and chattering sat the wretched ape. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Apr. 446/1 The revolting inflictions which were abolished in 1814.

absol. 1888 STEVENSON *Putvis et Umbræ* i, This mountain mass of the revolting and the inconceivable.

Hence **Revo·ltingly** *adv.*

1835 HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Worse* XXXIII, With gore made revoltingly florid. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. ii. (1864) IX. 74 Its adoration in its intensity became revoltingly profane. 1876 MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* XXXII, A confused recollection..surged up in her mind revoltingly.

† **Revo·ltment.** *Obs.* [-MENT.] = REVOLT *sb.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 363 Sche had bruted

..that we sought nothing bot hir lyef, and a plane revoltment from the lawfull obedience dew to our Soverane. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIX. xvii. 721 The cause of our double revoltment and chaunge.

Revo·ltress. [Cf. REVOLTER and -ESS.] A woman who revolts.

1868 WHITMAN *Chants Democratic* Poems 171 To a foiled Revolter or Revoltress. 1875 DOWDEN *Shaks.* vii. (1886) 342 The foiled revoltress against the law of sex.

†**Revo·lture.** *Obs.* [f. REVOLT *v.* + -URE, or ad. It. *rivoltura.*] a. Reflow or return. b. Revolt.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xxiv, Three fair nymphs ..Draw down the stream which all the isle suffices, But stop back-ways, some ill revolture fearing. *a* 1660 — *Father's Test.* (1670) 55 After that by our treacherous revolture, and rebellion, we had broken Covenant.

Revolubi·lity. [See next and -ITY.] A tendency to roll back.

1835 GRESWELL *Exp. Parab.* II. 38 Nothing but the fatal revolubility of the stone itself.

Revoluble, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *revolūbilis.* So obs. F. *revoluble.*] Revolving; rolling.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 256 Us then, to whom the thrice three year Hath fill'd his revoluble orb since our arrival here. 1875 L. MORRIS *Childr. of Street* ix, Thus the revoluble Assonant echo Again they shout breathlessly.

Revolute (re·vŏlĭut), *a.* [ad. L. *revolūt-us,* pa. pple. of *revolvĕre* to REVOLVE. Cf. Pg. and It. *re-,* It. *rivoluto,* F. *révolu.*]

†**1.** Having completed a full revolution. *Obs.*—[1]

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 275 From the XXV. day of December, is complete and finischede un to that tyme the yere revolute.

2. In scientific use (chiefly *Bot.*): Rolled backwards, downwards, or outwards.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf, Revolute leaf,*..a leaf, the upper part of which rolls itself downward. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xii. (1765) 28 *Revolute,* rowled back, as in Asparagus. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. (1794) 309 Garden Thyme is an erect plant, with its ovate leaves revolute. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 318 [Antennæ are] Revolute, when they roll outwards. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 178 Margin of calicle not revolute, subacute. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 469 Leaves oblong, linear or lanceolate, entire, when young revolute.

So **Re·voluted** *ppl. a. rare*—[1].

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 447 *Revoluted,* rolled backwards, having the edges on both sides rolled spirally, so as to be nearly met on the back of the leaf.

†**Re·volute,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *revolvĕre.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To revolve.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 86 b, Ponderyng, expendyng, and reuolutyng with my self your ingent affabilitee..for mundane affaires. *a* 1630 EARL PEMBROKE *Poems* (1660) 50 Then he frames a second notion From the revoluting eyes.

Revolute (revŏliū·t), *v.*[2] [Back-formation from REVOLUTION.] *intr.* To engage in revolution.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 96/2 It looks bad when old Mark Thursby begins to 'revolute'. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Sept. 263/1 It is almost impossible to imagine a better arranged country for 'revoluting' in than Chili.

Revolution (revŏliū·ʃən), *sb.* Also 4–7 reu-, and -cion, 5 -cioun(e. [a. OF. *revolucion, -tion* (mod.F. *révolution,* = Sp. *revolucion,* It. *re-, rivoluzione*), or ad. late L. *revolūtiōn-em,* noun of action f. *revolvĕre* to REVOLVE.]

I. 1. *Astr.* The action or fact, on the part of celestial bodies, of moving round in an orbit or circular course; the apparent movement of the sun, stars, etc., round the earth.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 61 Per cas the revolucion Of hevene and thi condicion Ne be noght yit of on acord. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) v. xiii. 104 Suo thenne whan this Cercle hath made his reuolucion thenne they enforcen them to syngen and to ioyen. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 24 In whiche the other Planetes, as well as the Sonne, do finyshe their reuolution and course according to their true tyme. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 211 To marke the course of starres, and viewe the reuolutions of the heauens. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. iv. (1614) 118 The whole reuolution of the Sunnes motion. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* iv. 40 In what time do they make the whole Revolution through the Ecliptique of the Sky? 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 409 The Number of Revolutions of the Earth about the Sun made in the mean time. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 442/1 Jupiter's three nearest moons fall under his shadow, and are eclipsed in every revolution. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 31 The cause of the apparent diurnal revolution of the heavens. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xx. 337 A movement of revolution whereby it progresses through space, and is carried round the sun.

attrib. 1554 BRUNSWIKE tr. *Montalmo's Facies Cœli* C iij b, Because of Venus, beying impedite in the reuolucion figure in the sixte house.

b. The time in which a planet or other heavenly body completes a full circuit or course.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 7 The day natural, þat is to seyn 24 houris, is the reuolucioun of the equinoxial. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 115 To count the Year or the Revolution of the Sun in even Days. 1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* II. (1722) 212 The Moon accompanies our Earth, and has her Annual Revolution exactly equal to that of the Earth. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 25 Who.. searched into and calculated all astronomical difficulties, the motions and revolutions of heavenly bodies. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 351 *Revolutions,* the time in which a star revolves round the Sun or the Earth.

2. The return or recurrence of a point or period of time; the lapse of a certain time. †*By revolution,* in due course of time.

14.. in *Tundale's Vision* (1843) 85 Hit befell then by revolucyon By just a cowntyng in the kalendere. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 By revolucion and turnyng of the yere, A gery march his stondis doth disclose. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 4 All suche actes as by Reuoluciowne In theyr dayes fyll. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* (1570) 78 b, They vnderstanding verie well the reuolutions of the time, and theire appointed courses. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij b, From the day of the date heereof, to the full terme and reuolution of seuen yeeres next ensuing. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 349 To deliuer vnto the world those medicins which are not to be but once in the reuolution of a thousand yeres. 1662 HOPKINS *Funeral Serm* (1685) 48 The Naturalists affirm.. that the revolution of a few years gradually wears away the former body. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* Pref. (1801) 4 And did not increase half so much in the revolution of a year. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* II. 186 The winged years speed o'er the intervals of their unequal revolutions. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 1 They recur..at long intervals? they depend on the slow revolutions of ages. 1889 *Pop. Science Monthly* XXXV. 573/1 The period for the 'revolution' of felling is fixed at forty years.

transf 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 199 All things runne round, and as the seasons of the yeare, so mens manners have their revolutions.

†**b.** A cycle, or recurrent period of time; an epoch. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v lxx. § 9 The day..changed in regard of a new reuolution begunne by our Sauiour Christ. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 597 Thither..At certain revolutions all the damn'd Are brought: and feel by turns the bitter change Of fierce extreams. 1706 J. LOGAN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X 164, I am sick of the world unless it would mend, which I scarce expect this revolution.

†**c.** The recurrence or repetition *of* a day, event, occupation, etc. *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 121 The Change of the Moon..hapneth again upon the same Days, for several Revolutions of the Prime or Golden Number. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* VI. Wks. 1851 III. 301 To fear from like Vices.. the Revolution of like Calamities. 1713 *Guardian* No. 147 At every revolution of her wedding day, she makes her husband some pretty present. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 44 He seldom deviated many minutes, in the daily revolution of his exercises and employments. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 462 It is the constant revolution..of the same repeated joys, That palls and satiates.

†**3.** A turn or twist; a bend or winding. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Liij, Fyrste knyt it with two reuolucions. Secondly with one, & than cut the threde fer fro the knot. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 19 Vaynes insynytely intricate and writhid with a thousand reuolutions or tur[n]agayns. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 454 The braine..is foulded vp in so many convolutions and revolutions. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I ix. 57 Continued by a helicall revolution about a Cylinder. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 361 The other [end]..is coiled around it, so as to have its Revolutions at a convenient Distance from each other. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XV. x. § 1 For these roads are not strait, but have several revolutions.

†**b.** The action of turning something. *Obs.*—[1]

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15 b/1 When as in manner of revolutione we turne the needle, as the furriers doe.

4. The action, on the part of a thing or person, of turning or whirling round, or of moving round some point.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 157 They recoyl again, and return in a Vortical Motion, and so continue their revolution for ever. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 814 That fear Comes thundring back with dreadful revolution On my defenseless head. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 134 To cause a general revolution of the eyes or thoughts of the congregation. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 99 A sort of Vortex, in which the collective body performs an uniform circular revolution. 1877 R. J. MORE *Under the Balkans* XV. 216 Pausing on the completion of each revolution, to kiss the book of the Gospels. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 864 The shoot will retain its spiral form for a time, but will then straighten itself and recommence the revolution at its apex.

b. *esp.* Movement round an axis or centre; rotation.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., In Geometry the Motion of any Figure quite round a fixt Line (which is called therefore its Axis) is called the Revolution of that Figure. *a* 1721 KEILL *Mauperthuis' Diss.* (1734) 51 The Diameter of the Equator would infinitely exceed the Axis of Revolution. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* VI. 56 Part of a hyperboloid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 222 All the surfaces of revolution composing the same vessel having a common axis.

c. A single act of rotation round a centre.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Rota Aristotelica,* A Wheel..moving..till it has made one entire Revolution. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 30 The number of revolutions a millstone 4½ feet diameter ought to have in a minute. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 488 The pinion will make 10 revolutions while the wheel performs one. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 358 The bobbin-wheel E would make..the same number of revolutions as the main shaft.

II. †**5. a.** The action of turning over in discourse or talk; discussion. *Obs. rare.*

1486 *Paston Lett.* I. 388, I pray you..bring not the matier in revolution in the open Courte. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxiv. (S.T.S.) I. 228 The thing..be revolution of diuers tretyis was differrit to þe begynnyng of þe nixt 3ere.

†**b.** The action of turning over in the mind; consideration, reflection. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 17 In the revolution of the same you also doe grant that in all his behaviour you never saw so much as one suspect. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Answerable to any hourely or half-hourely change in his mistris reuolution. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 160 To which ende you must continue an often reuolution thereof in your meditation. *a* 1792 ORME in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1775, Thoughts that by long revolution in the great mind of Johnson have been formed and polished like pebbles rolled in the ocean.

†**c.** An idea, opinion, notion. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1675 R. LURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 23 A Revolution and Hypothesis to which the Origenium is so like, that I believe it a Daughter.

III. 6. Alteration, change, mutation. *rare.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4366 It is I, that am come down Thurgh change & revolucioun! 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 98 Heere's fine Reuolution, if wee had the tricke to see't. 1611 C. TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. i, Obseru'st thou not the very self-same course Of reuolution, both in Man and Beast? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Persius* i. Prol., For thus, sir, modern revolution Has split the wits, t' avoid confusion. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 841 Being, as to our Bodies, composed of Changeable Elements, we, with the World, are made up of and subsist by Revolution.

b. An instance of great change or alteration in affairs or in some particular thing.

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 1196 Of Elementys the Revolucioons, Chaung of tymes and Complexioons. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 188 We haue vpon euery important reuolution of our businesse dispatched vnto your Lordships both our estate and desires. 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lii. 206 Whereby one may see, how great the revolutions of time and fortune are 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 22 May, I chanc'd to pass just as execution was doing on him [Oates]. A strange revolution! 1707 *Refl. upon Ridicule* 104 There's a general Revolution in his Temper, he's grown haughty. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 92 ¶ 3 The changes which the mind of man has suffered from the various revolutions of knowledge. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 461 He must feel at once convinced that, in the interval of ten centuries, a great revolution in the language had taken place. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VIII. 425 A vast intellectual revolution, of which the religious reformation was rather a sign than a cause. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 3 This one material has been the main cause of a complete revolution in our national industry.

7. A complete overthrow of the established government in any country or state by those who were previously subject to it; a forcible substitution of a new ruler or form of government.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 175 Assuring those quarters from all reuolutions that might be feared. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 303 Hee was very jealous of the intended revolucion of governm[t] to his Ma[ties] advantage. 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Dec., The Papists in offices lay down their commissions, and fly..; it looks like a Revolution. 1726 BOLINGBROKE *Study Hist.* ii. (1752) 37 King James's maladministration rendered a revolution necessary and practicable. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 281 The apprehensions of Saturninus were justified by the repeated experience of revolutions. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* v. vii. (1872) I. 174 'Sire', answered Liancourt, 'it is not a revolt, it is a revolution'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 6 The most just and salutary revolution must produce much suffering. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 171 Revolutions are the last desperate remedy when all else has failed.

b. Without article.

1796 tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 668 Rebellion is the subversion of the laws, and Revolution is that of tyrants. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* III. vi, There is great talk of revolution—And a great chance of despotism. 1861 MOTLEY in *Times* 23 May, The right of revolution is indisputable...British and American history is made up of rebellion and revolution. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 278/1 In Uruguay it is said that revolution is kept down only by the army.

8. *Eng. Hist.* †**a.** The overthrow of the Rump Parliament in 1660, which resulted in the restoration of the monarchy. *Obs.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 209 Many of these excluded members..forbore coming any more to the House for many years, and not before the revolution. 1725 B. HIGGONS *Rem. Burnet* I. Wks. 1736 II. 67 And now he approaches the Restoration,..at which not daring openly to repine, he vents all his Spleen on the happy Instrument [Monk] of that glorious Revolution.

b. The expulsion in 1688 of the Stuart dynasty under James II, and the transfer of sovereignty to William and Mary.

1688 EVELYN in Pepys *Diary & Corr.* (1879) VI. 163, I.. send on purpose..to know if, in any sort, I may serve you in this prodigious Revolution. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 550 There has been also another addresse presented to his majestie from the tinners of Cornwall,..congratulating them on this great revolution. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 208 ¶ 8 Upon Lady Autumn's disputing with him about something that happened at the Revolution, he replied with a very angry Tone. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Sel. Wks. II. 20 If ever there was a time favourable for establishing the principle, that a king of popular choice was the only legal king, ..it was at the Revolution. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1897) 15 The principles of the Revolution have often been grossly misrepresented. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 15 The Revolution had..placed England in a situation in which the services of a great minister for foreign affairs were indispensable.

attrib. 1708 *Reply to 'Bickerstaff Detected'* Swift's Wks. 1755 II. i. 161 A Briton, born, a protestant astrologer, a man of revolution principles. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 485/2, I mean those Nominal Whigs, whose Principles destroy the old Revolution-Whiggism. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* II. 145, I..put a revolution crown into his hand, in order to his returning me the proper change, which he refused to do. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xiv. (1876) III. 90 The liberal principles..were necessarily involved in the continuance of the revolution-settlement. 1898 PAYNE *Burke's Sel. Wks.* II. 295 The Tories who supported the Hanoverian succession..called themselves 'Revolution Tories'.

9. *French Hist.* The overthrow of the monarchy, and establishment of republican government, in 1789–95.

1790 *Ann. Reg.* Pref., They will..be enabled to trace..the steps which have led to the late astonishing Revolution.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 404/1 In all the tumultuous days of the revolution, the women of Paris have never failed to act a conspicuous part. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon*, The Revolution entitled .. every horse-boy and powder-monkey in the army, to look on Napoleon, as flesh of his flesh. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* xii. (1903) II. 196 The people remained in slavery until the Revolution actually occurred.

10. *Amer. Hist.* The overthrow of British supremacy by the War of Independence in 1775–81.

1789 D. RAMSAY *Hist. Amer. Rev.* II. 317 The Geography of the United States before the Revolution. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 928/1 Since the revolution the literature of the State [of New York] has engaged the attention of the legislature. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 112/1 Samuel Adams was one of the firmest and most active patriots of the Revolution. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 201/1 This lad..presented himself to the Congress of the Revolution, then sitting in Philadelphia.

Hence **Revolu·tion** *v.*, to revolutionize. *rare.*

1805 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) II. 117 It would not grieve me to see the Austrian dominions revolutioned. 1832 *Examiner* 803/1 England was revolutioned and all things turned topsy-turvy.

Revolutional (revǒlīū·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** *Astr.* Pertaining to the revolution of the planets. *Obs.*

1658 GADBURY *Doctr. Nativities* 211 A perpetual Revolutional Table. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* iv. 29 One tells you your Fortune by a Horary Question; another by a Revolutional Figure. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lord of the Year*, is that Planet that has most Testimonies of Fortitude in a Revolutional Figure.

†**2.** Pertaining to, approving or supporting, the Revolution of 1688. *Obs.*

1695 *Rem. on some Late Serm.* (ed. 2) 27 He hath made good..every Word of his Revolutional Declaration. 1733 (*title*), The Loyal: or Revolutional Tory. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 438 Dr. Sherlock, then Master of the Temple, preached a most loyal revolutional sermon. 1785 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 278/1, I was called forth as your representative, in support of revolutional principles.

3. Revolutionary.

1890 FAIRBAIRN *Cathol. Rom. & Angl.* (1899) 285 Changes that were as to the English State constitutional, but as to the English Church revolutional.

Hence **Revolu·tionally** *adv.*

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 127 He lived .. *with* kings, monarchically; with the people, democratically; ..with the revolution, revolutionally.

Revolu·tionariness, *a.* [f. next + -NESS.] The quality or state of being revolutionary.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Phil.* (1870) 227 The same determined reforminess, ..or, as it was considered by enemies, revolutionariness, belongs to all. 1884 *Spectator* 2 Aug. 1001 Lord Salisbury's fiercely superstitious belief in the aggressive revolutionariness of Mr. Gladstone.

Revolu·tionary, *a.* and *sb.* [f. REVOLUTION *sb.* + -ARY. Cf. F. *révolutionnaire* (1794), Sp. and Pg. *revolucionario*.]

1. Pertaining to or connected with, characterized by, of the nature of, revolution.

1774 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 27, I think government should be founded on stationary and not revolutionary principles. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. IX. 95 Every thing we hear from them is new, and, to use a phrase of their own, revolutionary. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xv. (1876) III. 111 A new and revolutionary government is seldom fairly dealt with. 1838 STORY *Equity Pleadings* x. 305 Which stock had been confiscated by the State during the Revolutionary war. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 362 The Calvinistic refugees were pouring back from Geneva with dreams of revolutionary change in Church and State.

b. *sb.* One who instigates or favours revolution; one who takes part in a revolution.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* Pref. (1879) p. xcviii, It is well ..for every student of history to know what manner of men they are who become revolutionaries. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 293 That this degree of enthusiasm has been ..reached by sane revolutionaries, history demonstrates.

2. Revolving; marked by rotation.

1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. 27 Cattle grazing in a field might make part of the revolutionary landscape. 1880 SIR E. REED *Japan* II. 116 The Russian frigate..was spun round..and was thrown high and dry, a useless wreck, at the end of the revolutionary period.

Revolutioneering, *vbl. sb.* [See -EER.] The carrying out of revolutions.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 348 From no former experiment, therefore, can the philosophy of revolutioneering be expected to derive so important an improvement.

Revolu·tioner. [f. REVOLUTION *sb.* + -ER.]

1. a. A supporter or approver of the Revolution of 1688. Now only *Hist.*

1695 *Whether Preserving Prot. Relig.* etc. 22 Nor can his Majesty's Authority..be questioned by our Revolutioners and Abdicators themselves. 1706 in Maidment *Bk. Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 372 The staunch Revolutioners pretend all their care is securing religion. *c* 1728 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) 620 A member of the House of Commons, supported by all the revolutioners, brought thither the sermon in print. 1758 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) I. 175 The people were divided into three parties, namely, the Williamites, the Jacobites, and the discontented Revolutioners. 1896 J. MACKINNON *Union Eng. & Scot.* 374 The Jacobites..exulted in the unanimity of sentiment, which inspired Revolutioner and Cameronian alike.

b. One who took part in the American Revolution.

1835 D. CROCKETT *Tour* 52 General Morton is a revolutioner, and an officer in the society of old soldiers called the 'Cincinnati Society'.

2. A revolutionary.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 351/2 It is but too true, that there have been very honest revolutioners of the most exaggerated sentiments. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 22 July 3/6 Take a Revolutioner from Belgium or France.

Revolu·tionism. [-ISM.] Advocacy or spread of revolutionary principles.

1877 A. M. SULLIVAN *New Irel.* xiv. 164 He had seen the evil work which Revolutionism had wrought elsewhere. 1893 *Current Hist.* II. 374 The daily increasing growth of Revolutionism, Socialism, and Anarchy, is producing one result in Europe.

Revolu·tionist. [-IST.] An advocate or favourer of revolution; a revolutionary.

1710 PLACE (*title*), The True English Revolutionist. 1727 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 104 The Title of Savage, restless, turbulent Revolutionists. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 83, I state here the doctrine of the Revolutionists. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 97 There is no person at present, in whose favour the revolutionists would unite, and choose as a leader. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 21 The Lollards had become political revolutionists as well as religious reformers. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xviii. II. 25 He was cast in the very mould of the genuine revolutionist.

Revolutionize (revǒlīū·ʃənəiz), *v.* [f. REVOLUTION *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To bring (a country or state) under a revolutionary form of government.

1797 RUFUS KING in *Life & Corr.* (1895) II. 195 You will perceive by newspapers that all Italy will be overturned. Venice is no more; and Genoa has been completely revolutionized. 1797 NELSON 25 Jan. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 238 Naples must be revolutionized unless the Emperor acts with vigour and speed. 1815 WELLINGTON 5 Jan. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XII. 237 He [Murat] knows he can revolutionize Italy, and will do so if it is necessary. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 38 It was not an unnatural thing that men..should have been seized with the idea of revolutionising the country. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 39 The object of these invaders has been to revolutionize Bulgaria.

2. To convert into revolutionary forms; to infect with revolutionary principles or ideas.

1797 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 380 They have not revolutionized..diplomatic forms and ceremonies. 1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) II. 175 Sometimes the poet is called a Jacobin; at others it is said that his opinions are revolutionised. 1827 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 255/2 Officers who had revolutionized their regiments and joined the rebels. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xii. 95 A reported threat..that..he would seize the prince and his sister, and revolutionize the government.

3. To change (a thing) completely or fundamentally; to reorganize or reconstruct upon altogether new lines.

1799 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* (1850) II. 32 My father had ..revolutionised two adjoining cottages into a dwelling-house. 1812 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 298 A violent motive may revolutionize a man's opinions and professions. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 42 The opening of the Indies..revolutionized the channels and the direction of commerce. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. i. 163 Mysteries..were now preached again .. and had revolutionised the ritual in our churches.

absol. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xliv, He revolutionizes under the guise of conservative readjustment.

4. *intr.* To engage in revolutions.

1854 *Semi-Centennial Anniv. Vermont* 98 Boys like men will revolutionize, And put to straits the wisdom of the wise.

Hence **Revolu·tionized** *ppl. a.*; **Revolu·tionizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Revolu·tionizement**; **Revolu·tionizer.**

1815 *Q. Rev.* XIV. 54 The moral or political virtues of the *revolutionized part of that country. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 331 Woe to him who teaches a revolutionized nation that there are two issues to an engagement! 1882 *Standard* 5 Oct. 3/2 To prevent..the *revolutionising and distracting of that country. 1861 G. MOORE *Lost Tribes* 92 The *revolutionizing influence of the Saxons who..took possession of..part of India. 1820 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 503 A few days before the *revolutionisement of Venice. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 308 The share of all ill-timed and unfortunate *revolutionizers. 1868 BOYD *Less. Mid. Age* 289 Conservatism is ever the wall to be battered; aggressive reformers or revolutionisers are the head of the battering-ram. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 181/1 Saint-Malo bore the revolutioniser of prose decades before any other town in France could boast a coadjutor to him.

Revolutive, *a. rare.* [ad. F. *révolutif* or L. type **revolūtīv-us*: see REVOLUTE *a.* and -IVE.]

†**1.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1611 COTGR., *Periodic*, reuolutiue, comming or going by course, or fits.

†**2.** Contemplative, meditative. *Obs. rare*—1.

1637 FELTHAM *Lett.* xvii. in *Lusoria* (1661), By being so conceived, aweth the inquisitive and revolutive Soul of man.

3. *Bot.* = REVOLUTE *a.* 2.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 968/1.

Revolvable, *a.* [f. REVOLVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being revolved.

1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 543/2 The upper cap of the mill is revolvable.

Revolve (rĭvǫ·lv), *sb.* [f. the verb.]

†**1.** Meditation, determination. *Obs.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinuile* D iij, When Midelton saw Grinuills hie reuolue, Past hope, past thought, ..Once more to moue him flie, he doth resolue.

2. Revolution; rotation.

1641 CRABTREE in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 608 If the Screws keep an exact Equality of Motion forward in each Revolve, it is a most admirable Invention. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 110 In 365 Revolves the difference is scarce sensible. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Time* 279 Each revolve Of the recording sun conducts us on. 1822 B. W. PROCTER *Two Dreams* 43 The stars Went round and round, their circles lessening At each revolve.

fig. 1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* I. 31 In all revolves and turns of State Decreed by (what dee call him) Fate.

3. *Theat.* (See quot.)

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 4/2 In the course of the change a massive piece of scenery..is moved bodily from one side of the stage to the other. Nearly at the top of this 'revolve', as it is technically called, is the window.

Revolve (rĭvǫ·lv), *v.* Also 5–7 reuolue, 6–7 revolue (6 *Sc.* reuolfe). [ad. L. *revolv-ĕre*, f. *re-* RE- + *volvĕre* to roll, turn. So Sp., Pg., and obs. F. *revolver*, It. *rivolvere*.]

I. *trans.* †**1.** To turn (the eyes or sight) back or round. *Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vii. (Skeat) I. 72 For if such men wolden their eyen of their conscience revolven, they shulden seen the same sentence they legen on other spinge out of their sydes. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 664 Then furthermore aboute me my syght I reuolde. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 147 Let him into himself revolve his Eye.

†**2.** To roll; to move by rolling. *Obs. rare.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 3019 And from þe hil þe water is revolvid Of snowys white, þat Phebus hath dissoluyd. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chyrurg.* Pivb, Let them be applyed vpon the sayde places in reuoluynge them contynually from one place to another that they cleue nat to the flesshe.

†**b.** To bring round in course of time. *Obs.*—1

a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 487 [I] yet desire to be dissolv'd (When my due date shall be revolv'd) As more happy far for me.

†**3. a.** To restore; to turn, bring, or roll back (*into* a place or state, or *upon* a person). *Obs.*

In the first quot. perh. an error for *renovelled*.

1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 371 Ye saide Prison..was throwen doune; and .. revolved and made agayn in a better manner. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 117 The Current once diuerted will hardly bee reuolued into its genuine Source and Course againe. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* To Parl., The care and tuition of whose Peace and Safety..is now again by a new dawning of God's miraculous Providence among us, revolv'd upon your shoulders. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 53 And the four Elements..shall maintain a dreadful fight, so long and so fiercely..that at last all will be revolved into a dark confusion.

†**b.** To bring round again *to* some position. *Obs.*

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* v. 17 This plainly revolveth you to the tenor of the old covenant, and maketh works the ground of your acceptance with God. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 32 As for predisposition, the question will be revolved to the same point.

4. To turn over (something) *in* the mind, breast, thoughts, etc.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 125 So ye may Reuolue in cogitacion That here ther is no longe habitacion. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 46 How be hit ye may reuolue hit in your mynde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v xiii. 34 Venus, .. Amyd hir breist revoluyng mony a thocht, Spak to Neptune. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 23 b, When he reuolued in his wauerynge mynde how greate a fountayne of mischiefe towarde hym shoulde sprynge. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 185 Musing and much revolving in his brest, How best the mighty work he might begin. 1704 PRIOR *Let. to Boileau* 128 The great Design revolving in his Mind. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 210 The projects which the Commodore revolved in his thoughts. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xi, Revolving in his mind some subtle feat Of thievish craft. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* II, The problem that Mr. Casson had been revolving in his mind for the last five minutes.

b. To consider, think over, ponder or meditate upon (something).

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 20 He, reuoluynge his relikys that he hadde of the Crosse, ..depid them yn water, and wysshe the tonge of the gaiient ther with. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* xlvi, I shall encrease And brynge you whiche reuolue inwardly This my complaynt to eternall glory. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 507 Off Flodoun feilde the rewyne to reuolfe..I nyll, for dreid that dolour 30w dissolfe. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ii. (1636) 17 For the residue of the day..[rather] to revolve things reade before, than to reade or muse of new. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marc.* II. XXII. xvi. 216 If any man wil with a quicke understanding revolve the manifold introduction into the intelligence of Divinitie. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 134, And I cannot enough recommend Mr. Hobbes, that he will revolve his own judgment and determination in this chapter. 1718 POPE *Iliad* VI. 364 Here, as the queen revolved with careful eyes The various textures and the various dyes. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) III. 76 While I revolved the case of these unfortunate young ladies. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* i. (1860) 5 Even as I find, who have revolved the principal points almost daily for many years. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. v. 61, I have plenty of time to revolve my most uncomfortable thoughts.

†**c.** To destine, purpose. *Obs. rare*—1.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 33 The fatale sisteres reuolue and schew, sche kend, Of Troiane blude ane peple suld descend.

5. To turn over, search through, study, or read (a book, or the works of an author). Now *rare.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Sheep & Dog* 71 Of Ciuile Law volumis full mony thay reuolue. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* Iiij b, As I reuolued the registers in the Capitol, I redde a ryght meruailous thynge. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 179 From thy byrth to thys moment of thine vnbeliefe, reuolue the diarie of thy memory. 1644 MILTON *Bucer on Divorce* Wks. 1851 IV. 340 Of the clear judgment of your Royal Majesty I nothing doubt, revolving the Scripture so often as ye do. 1671 — *P. R.* I. 259 This having heard, strait I again revolv'd The Law and Prophets. 1728 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 46 Around my Throne the Letter'd Rabbins stand, Historic Leaves revolve, long Volumes spread. 1805 RICHARDSON *Poems & Plays* I. 32,

I trim my lamp, revolve the page And scan the labours of the sage.

†**6.** To bind round, tie or wrap up. Also *fig. Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 21/2 A certayn kind of ligament, as is that wherwith we revolve a fracture of a Legge, that the one half therof cover the other. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 250 These three reuolu'd in one, Points forth the Pope. *Ibid.* VII. 334 The commendation of which Cities rest reuolu'd in these following verses.

†**7.** To upset by revolution. *Obs. rare.*

1615 Wadsworth in *Bedell's Lett.* (1624) 10 His vnquietnesse and ambition, reuoluing the Commonwealth, and so vniustly expelling..the Bishop. [Hence 1624 Bedell *Lett.* x. 126 Caluin by his vnquietnes and ambition reuolued the State of Geneua.]

8. To cause (something) to travel in an orbit around a central point; to rotate (something) upon an axis.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 382 Then in the East her turn she shines, Revolvd on Heavn's great Axle. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 220 There could not possibly arise in the chaos any vortices..either to form the globes of the planets, or to revolve them when formed. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) II. 473 The body, which is urg'd by a centripetal Force,..is revolv'd along with *L.* 1755 *Man* No. 50. 3 When he stretches out his arm it serves as a bar of defence, which, when he revolves it, acts as a sling. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 15 Some mechanical adjunct for revolving the chamber. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 322/2 It [the gun] is placed opposite the loading gear by revolving the turn-table.

II. *intr.* †**9.** To return *to* a person or place. *Obs.*

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 142/1 What should be the cause that they should thus rage, and so wickedlie and suddenlie reuolue, as dogs to their vomits, so they to their treasons. *a* 1700 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 111 As soon might the Autumnal Sun To Libra, when its Course was run, Revolve, till it to Aries reel'd. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 81 The Jurisdiction does *ipso Jure* revolve to the Judge *a Quo.* 1755 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 21 Dec., You will smile at seeing Doddington again revolved to the court.

†**10.** To deliberate or consider; to meditate or think *upon* something. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 155 If this fall into thy hand, reuolue. 1622 J. Reynolds *God's Revenge* II. ix. 157 With a hellish ratiocination ruminating and reuoluing on the manner thereof, hee..at last resolves to poyson her. 1699 Pomfret *Fortunate Compl.* 3 As Strephon..Revolving lay upon his wretched state. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 247 To a mind revolving upon the subject of human jurisprudence.

11. To perform a circular motion; to move in a regular orbit *about* or *round* a fixed point.

1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No. 126 ¶ 2 Those bodies that revolve round the sun. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 449/2 It will then be..forced to revolve about S in the circle BVTU. 1801 Charlotte Smith *Lett. Solit. Wand.* II. 84 Whose beams enlighten and cherish the unknown worlds which revolve around them. 1854 Brewster *More Worlds* iv. (1874) 93 Our Earth and Mars, Venus and Mercury.., revolve nearest to the Sun. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 142 The only satellite which takes a longer time to revolve round its primary than our Moon.

b. To rotate or move upon an axis or centre.

1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Earth*, For a body, revolving on its axis, the parts..are continually endeavouring to recede from the centre. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xviii, The wheel appears to be again revolving. 1849 James *Woodman* ix, It was made to revolve upon hinges. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 205 If a straight line *f* revolve round a fixed point *E*.

c. To wind spirally. *Obs. rare*—1.

1772–84 *Cook's 3rd Voy.* IV. vii, From above and behind each eye arises an elegant yellowish-white crest, revolving backward as a ram's horn.

12. To come round again, to move round, in various senses.

1769 Burke *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 78 Publick accounts formerly printed and re-printed revolve once more, and find their old station in this sober meridian. 1787 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 5 Jan., My plan having long been revolving in my head, I had ventured..to hint at it [etc.]. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 1 The year revolves, and I again explore The simple annals of my parish poor. 1822–56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 131 A world-wearied man could not do better than revolve amongst these modest inns.

Hence **Revo'lved** *ppl. a.*

1692 Ray *Disc.* iii. (1732) 14 The Sea with revolved Waves. 1760 P. Miller *Introd. Bot.* 35 When it is turned back or rolled .., [it is] a revolved leaf. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 573 Roofs on circular bases..are called roofs of revolution or revolved-roofs.

Revolvency (rĭvɒ́'lvĕnsi). [f. prec. + -ENCY.] Tendency to revolve; capacity for revolution.

1784 Cowper *Task* I. 372 Its own revolvency upholds the world. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1033 Revolvency is the leading law in the system of the universe.

Revolver (rĭvɒ́'lvəɹ). [f. Revolve *v.* + -er.]

1. A pistol provided with mechanism by which a set of loaded barrels, or (more usually) of cartridge-chambers, is revolved and presented in succession before the hammer, so as to admit of the rapid discharge of several shots without reloading.

1835 Colt in *Abridgm. Patent Specif., Fire-arms* (1859) 84. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, Ripper, Tickler, and the revolvers, all ready for action on the shortest notice. 1848 A. Sedgwick in *Life & Lett.* (1890) II. 143 Bring your patent revolvers with you to take care of Lady H. 1861 T. L. Peacock *Gryll G.* 160 See the complications and refinements in modes of destruction—in revolvers and rifles. 1887 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. 1 If a search had been made, a revolver would have been found.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *revolver cartridge, shot,* etc.; **revolver camera** (see quot.).

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 272/2 The old skin or paper revolver cartridge, which was in vogue until a few years ago. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Jan. 74/1 Revolver-carrying is fast becoming .. a practice here. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb., Several revolver shots were fired at them. 1890 Woodbury *Encycl. Photogr., Revolver Camera,* a small instantaneous camera made in the form of a revolver.

2. A revolving furnace. Also *attrib.*

1879 Lock *Spon's Encycl.* I. 292 The 'revolvers' bid fair ..to supersede the old hand furnaces. 1880 Lomas *Alkali Trade* 4 A turn-out of at least 130 tons of salt-cake per week, with eight or nine hand-ball furnaces, or one revolver. 1880 *Rep. Alkali Acts* (1881) 63 On one occasion the escape of HCl from the Revolver chimney was high.

3. In miscellaneous uses: (see quots.).

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Terms* 286 *Revolvers,* rotary pistons. 1899 tr. *Jaksch's Clinical Diagnosis* (ed. 4) x. 436 The tube of the microscope is provided with a 'revolver' or 'nose-piece', to which lenses of different magnifying powers are fixed.

Hence **Revo'lverer,** one who uses a revolver; **Revo'lvering** *vbl. sb.*

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Jan. 74/1 The revolverer never reflects; he is moved by his own fears. 1889 *Ibid.* 23 Mar. 335/1 'Revolvering'..is nearly as great a curse of the present moment as democracy or anti-religious maundering.

Revolving (rĭvɒ́'lvĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. ix. (Skeat) I. 158 These transitory tymes that maketh revolving of your yeres thus stondmele. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 28 Processe of yeares, revolvynge of season, Bryngeth all these soone in oblyvyon. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 106 They were greatly gyuen to .. continuall reuoluinge of dyuers autours. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 37 In my small revolving of Authors I find as high examples of vertue in Women as in Men. 1670 Clarendon *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 145 Without..many unnecessary revolvings which men of sharp and pregnant parts stand in no need of. 1867 Longf. *Dante, Par.* xiv. 24 The holy circles a new joy displayed In their revolving.

Revolving (rĭvɒ́'lvĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] Turning round; making revolutions; rotating: a. *poet.* Of time or seasons, or with reference to these.

1697 Dryden *Æneid* I. 386 An age is rip'ning in revolving fate, When Troy shall overturn the Grecian state. 1704 Watts in *Sc. Paraph., Hymns* iv. 2 The revolving skies had brought the third, th' appointed day. 1738 Wesley *We lift our Hearts to Thee* v, And live this short revolving Day As if it were our last. 1781 Cowper *Heroism* 25 Revolving seasons, fruitless as they pass. 1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* 152 For three revolving autumns. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* I. 269 Thrice ten glorious years of revolving months.

b. Of moving bodies, etc.

1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) II. 475 The point *D* (the Place of the Body describing the revolving Orbit). 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Center,* That point to which a revolving planet, or comet, is impelled. 1812–16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 235 The velocity of the falling body at L, as well as of the revolving body at P. 1822 Shelley tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* III. 68 Thou Who gazest..On the sun's revolving splendour! 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. i. 275 This little cell so well known to the older observers as the globe-animalcule or revolving-cell.

c. Of mechanical apparatus or parts of machinery. (Cf. Knight *Dict. Mech.*)

1814 Scott *Diary* 29 July in *Lockhart,* It [a beacon-grate] is to be abolished for an oil revolving-light. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, He usually carried a brace of revolving pistols .., with seven barrels a-piece. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 60 A revolving wheel cutter for cushion or round shapes.

Hence **Revo'lvingly** *adv.*

1611 Cotgr., *Periodiquement,..* reuoluingly, by course or fits, or with a continuall, and interchanged course.

†**Revo'me,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *revomĕre*:- see Re- 2 d.] *trans.* To swallow up again.

1596–7 in *Hist. Croydon* App. (1783) 153 This trenche revomed those small stones that lay in the court yarde.

Revo'mit, *v. rare.* [Re- 5 a. Cf. It. *revomitare.*] *trans.* To vomit up again.

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vi. 87 Pillis, medecyns or pocions, which if y^e^ syke bodye reuomite there is no helth to be loked fore. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XIV. xxii. I. 426 Vomiting and revomiting twice or thrice together that which they have drunke.

Revon, obs. form of Raven *sb.*[1]

Revo'te (rī-), *sb.* [Re- 5 a: cf. next.] A second or repeated vote; a renewed grant.

1865 Gladstone in *Morn. Star* 9 June, These are revotes of money granted on former occasions. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/1 The sum spent on the house was really a re-vote from last year.

Revo'te (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To grant, settle, or decree again by a new vote.

1865 Gladstone in *Morn. Star* 9 June, The Treasury should express its willingness, on a fair case being made out, to ask Parliament to revote the money. 1880 Burton *Reign Q. Anne* II. xii. 261 The signs of the times rendered it desirable to have that point settled by redebating and revoting the settlement of the throne. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* IV. 724 Certain expenditures..are not revoted every year.

Revow' (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To vow (something) again.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) I. 248, I kneel not repenting of what I have vowed in such a case as that I have supposed. I revow it, at your feet. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 143 For the sake of..hearing him vow and revow ten thousand soft enchanting things.

Revu'lsant. *Med.* [ad. F. *révulsant* pres. pple. of *révulser* (see next), or L. type **revulsant-em.*] A revulsive.

1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 560 The general law for deep-seated parts is that the revulsant should be put directly over the part. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 42 Cups or leeches to the spine may be useful to some extent as revulsants.

†**Revu'lse,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *revuls-*, ppl. stem of *revellĕre*: see Revel *v.*[2] So F. *révulser.*] *trans.* To drag, draw, or pull back; to tear away.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 78 This virulent acrimony..becomes by a retrograde motion revulsed into the veins. 1673 Harvey *Anat. Exerc.* II. 123 To take away the blood..that it might be revulsed from the lungs. *c* 1690 Beverley *Kingd. Christ* 9 Any of the Ten, though if not Revuls'd from the Beast, they are in Prophetic Language, Horns of the Papacy.

Revu'lsent, variant of Revulsant.

1882 in Quain *Dict. Med.*

Revulsion (rĭvɒ́'lʃən). Also 6–7 reuulsion, 6 revulsione, 7 -tion. [a. F. *révulsion* (16th c., = Sp. *revulsion,* It. *revulsione*), or ad. L. *revulsio,* noun of action f. *revellĕre*: see Revel *v.*[2]]

1. *Med.* The action or practice of diminishing a morbid condition in one part of the body by operating or acting upon another. (Cf. Derivation I c.)

1541 Copland *Galyen's Terap.* Gg iij, Yf the fluxyon be impetuous & great we shal make reuulsion in the contrary partyes. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40 b/1 As oftentimes as we desire to make any derivatione, revulsione, interceptione or evacuatione of anye matter. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* v. 19 Let there be used..bloodletting, cupping, and other revultions. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IV. 123 When a Loosness is cured by the use of a Bath, it is cured by revulsion. *c* 1720 Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. iii. (1738) 9 This Method of Revulsion has been safely practised among all Physicians. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 121 Her Throat had well nigh choaked her (notwithstanding the Revulsion of the Humour caused by the Blisters). 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 524/1 Derivation or revulsion is often found to occur independently of any artificial excitation. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 558 The process being called revulsion, or counter-irritation.

2. The action of drawing, or the fact of being drawn, back or away. In later use only *fig.*

1609 J. Davies *Holy Roode* cvii, That Head..vpon whose Crowne Depends the highest Heau'ns resplendant Roofe, By whose reuulsion It would soone fall downe. 1661 Boyle *Examen* (1682) 92 The repeated impulse and revulsion of the Sucker. 1687 Rycaut *Hist. Turks* II. 91 There necessarily followed a Revulsion of the Forces from Dalmatia. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Remise Door,* The blood and spirits, which had suffered a revulsion from her, clouded back to her. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. vii. (1904) II. 216 Thrown out of employment by the revulsion of capital from other trades. 1850 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) II. 106 For common speculative liberalism..he had a contempt as energetic even as his revulsion from theology.

†**3.** Recovery, restoration. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1760 in *Etoniana* (1865) 74 One of his..pupils speaks of the 'revulsion' of the fame of Eton 'owing to his able.. administration'.

4. A sudden violent change of feeling; a strong reaction in sentiment or taste.

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxiv, The transition from the verge of the grave to a prospect of life had occasioned a dizzy revulsion in his whole system. 1853 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) I. 289 There comes a natural revulsion from the baldness and puerility into which Wordsworth too often fell. 1867 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I (1871) iii. 55 The cause of this strange..direction of popular feeling is to be found in a sort of generous revulsion of sentiment.

5. A sudden reaction or reverse tendency in trade, fortune, etc.

1812 Southey *Ess.* (1832) I. 147 To grow up..while the trade flourishes, and to be thrown out of employ..when it meets with any sudden revulsion. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I,* III. xiv. 321 In that great revulsion of fortune, the Archbishop was consigned to the hands of his old Sectarian. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. 195 A state of business which, when pushed to an extreme length, brings on the revulsion called a commercial crisis.

Hence **Revu'lsionary** *a.*

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 298 That the tenet is not to be placed among the revulsionary results of the Scripture-slighting will-worship of the Romish Church. 1900 F. T. Bullen *Idylls of the Sea* 248 Recovering from that revulsionary paroxysm, all hands rushed upon the retreating mass.

Revulsive (rĭvɒ́'lsiv), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. L. type **revulsīv-us*: see Revulse *v.* and -ive. So F. *révulsif,* Sp., Pg., and It. *revulsivo.*]

A. *adj.* Capable of producing revulsion; tending to revulsion.

1616 T. Adams *Soul's Sickness* i, Either by cutting a vein, purging, revulsive or local remedies. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxxviii. 522 Blood-letting..is also an operation revulsive and derivative. 1710 Flover *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 462 This I call a revulsive Friction, to draw the Blood and Spirits towards the Limbs. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 7 Blisters..might have also been of great Service in this Case,..on account of their revulsive Effect. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 398 When cold, applied in this manner, takes off either clonic or entastic spasm, it is by a revulsive power. 1883–4 *Med. Ann.* 17/1 Its action is said to be sedative and revulsive.

B. *sb.* An application employed to produce revulsion. Also *fig.*

1661 J. Fell *Life Hammond* H.'s Wks. 1684 IV. 27 In his sicknesses..he never intermitted study, but rather re-inforc'd it..as the most frequent revulsive and diversion of pain. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* IX. ¶ 17 Satan has in this instance found it a lucky Stratagem, it having proved the most powerful revulsive of his danger. 1831 Davies *Mat. Med.* 17 This is the effect we wish to produce when we administer remedies called revulsives. 1890 *Times* 11 Jan. 5/1 Towards 5 o'clock revulsives were applied to the head.

Hence **Revu'lsively** *adv.*

1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 145 His spirit with alternate change From pride to sorrow was compelled to range Revulsively.

Revy(e, obs. ff. REVIE. **Revyn,** obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*[1], and *riven*, pa. pple. of RIVE *v.* **Revyr,** obs. f. RIVER. **Revyre:** see REVIRE *v.* **Revyssh,** obs. f. RAVISH. **Revyue,** obs. f. REVIVE *v.*

Rew, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *réw, réw, réaw,* 3 reawe, 4–7 rewe, 5–7, 9 rew, 9 rue. [OE. *rǽw*, etc. (see 2 b), var. of *rǽw* ROW *sb.*]

† **1.** In adverbial phrases: **a.** *By rew*, in order, successively. Also *in rew. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 336 Go so adunewardes bi reawe & bi reawe, uor tu kume to þe laste. 13.. R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6984 Þe bissopes ech on Bi rewe asoileden þe king of his gret trespas. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* Preamble 506 That feele I on my ribbes al by rewe. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xviii. 23 He wente forth, walkinge bi rewe thorou the cuntrei of Galathie. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiv. 233 Whiche ij. textis, if thei ben considered as thei liggen to gidere in rewe, it schal be seen [etc.]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. i. 77 Moost of.. the barons..assayed alle by rewe, but ther myght non spede. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 228 Before that thou shalt haue rekened vp by rewe one after other..the xxiiii. lettres. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 233 So rested shee; and then the next in rew Began her grievous plaint.

† **b.** *On* or *in a rew*, in a row or line. *Obs.*

Cf. *arewe* AROW *adv.* and OE. *on gerǽwe.*

c 1290 *St. Brendan* 278 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 227 He ladde him and is monekus in-to a noble halle, And setten heom a-doun alle on a rewe. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *Ho. Fame* 1692 Ther come the ferthe companye.., And gunne stonde in a rewe. *c* 1386 — *Kn.'s T.* 2008 To hakke and hewe The okes olde, and leye hem on a rewe. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* XIII. 254 All the ladyes..Stode on a rewe besyde the closette. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 17 She found the Goddesse with her crew..Sitting beside a fountaine in a rew. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 99 Rugged rocks set orderly, as it were in a rew. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXI. 173 On a rew [he] Set them, of one height, by a line he drew.

† **2.** A row or line of persons or things; a rank or series. *Obs.*

c 1290 *St. Wulstan* 224 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 77 Al along þe rewe þoruȝ þe queor he gan i-wiende. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 308 Than sen thei stonde on every side,..Of Penonceals a riche rewe. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 53 Plante..a rew of on, & rew of a-noþer. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 532, I take recorde of this rewe My thedome is nere past. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 60 The floures..growing thicke togither in rewes by one side of the stem. 160x [BP. W. BARLOW] *Defence* 218 Registred in his rew of erroneous Doctors. *a* 1623 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* lxviii. 14 Betweene the two bankes or rewes, to wit, of stones made to hang pots and kettles on. 1664 *Spelman's Gloss.* s.v. *Reia*, A rew of muck or dung.

b. *dial.* A hedgerow.

OE. examples (*hege-, wiþigrǽw*) occur in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* II. 54, III. 48, V. 275, etc.

1853 COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Rue*, a row; a hedge-row. 1889 NEVILL *Old Cottages* 115 (E.D.D.), The paving of this road is still very perfect in some of the wooded 'rews' at Coxland.

c. *dial.* (See quot.)

1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Gloss.*, *Rue*, the row or ridge in which grass falls when cut with a scythe.

† **3.** A streak, stripe. *Obs. rare.*

c 1290 *Beket* 2177 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 169 A smal rewe þer was of blode, þat ouer his nose droug. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 304 [Water-leeches] þat han reed wombis & litil reed rewis in þe rigge medlid wiþ grene. 1611 COTGR., *Se rayer*, to be full of rayes, rewes, or streakes. 1684 [see REWEY *a.*].

† **4.** A line in a book. *Obs. rare.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 54 Beholde þe book onys, And redeth on him redely rewis an hundrid.

† **Rew,** *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **reu.** [a. F. *rue.*] A street; also, a village.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 71 Than wes the slauchter so felloune, That all the rewys ran of blude. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 575 Of þis towne pase til a rew, Quhare þat Iuda dwellis now. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. ii. 359 Born of þe lande of Galile, In til þe rew of Bethsayda. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 351 Quhen thay Princis appeirit into Paris, Ilk Rew Ryallie with riches thame arrayis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xviii. (S.T.S.) I. 106 The place quhare þe deid was done Is callit ȝit þe vnhappy and cursit rew. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 76 Ald ande ȝong ar slane on the reuis but mercy. 1590 in J. B. Pratt *Buchan* (1858) 101 The handbell passing throu the haill rewis.

† **Rew,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. ON. *rá*: see ROOVE *sb.*] A form of burr for a rivet.

c 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 109 It sall be cleyngked..With nayles þat are both noble and newe...Take here a revette, and þere a rewe.

† **Rew,** *a.*, ? obs. variant of RAW *a.* 6.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 211 Cristen men..fand þe child in þe ovyn, syttand opon þe hate colis, right as [he] had syttyn opon fayr flowris; and hym aylid no rew sore.

† **Rew,** *v. Obs.* [Related to REW *sb.*[1]: cf. OE. *gerǽwed* striped, set in rows.] *trans.* To mark with lines or stripes. Hence † **Rewing** *vbl. sb.*

1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 21, vi Turkye gounes of Crymesen rewed with golde threed. *Ibid.* 82, vi peces of laune rewed with counterfete gowlde. 1611 COTGR., *Poiler*,..to rew; to dy or colour vneuenly. *Ibid.*, *Rayement*,..a rewing. *Rayer*,..to rew, streake, or skore all ouer.

Rew, obs. form of RUE *sb.* and *v.*

Rew, to sift: see REE *v.*

Rewa'ke (rī-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* and *intr.* To wake again. Hence **Rewa'king** *ppl. a.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 53, I still assayed to rewake thee, & bring thee back againe to thy first image. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1903) 67 Then our silken-robed minstrels..Shall rewake the young slumbering blood of the land. 1885 STEVENSON *Prince Otto* I. ii, 'I beg your pardon' cried the farmer, rewaking to hospitable thoughts. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 6/5 The subtle revelation of a rewaking love for the forgiving wife.

Rewa'ken, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To waken again.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 378 He thereby charmes up the Eyes of whom he lists, and rewakens them from sleep. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xliii, And love will..at the spiritual prime Rewaken with the dawning soul. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* I. v. § 9. 15 Deem not it was with the thought Or your heart to regain, or the past to rewaken.

Rewall, obs. form of RULE.

Rewa'llow, *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To wallow again.

a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 119 As clean-wash'd Swine return into their Sty, And in their stinking Mire re-wallowing lie.

† **Rewa'lt,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. f. RE- + WALT *v.*] *trans.* To overturn, throw down.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 225 Periurie is punished by the pillorie,..the rewalting of the trees growing vpon the grounds of the offendors.

Rewand, obs. Sc. f. REAVING *ppl. a.*

Reward (rĭwō·ɹd), *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 **rewarde**; 5 *Sc.* **reuard, reward, ravard,** 6 **raward**; 5–7 *Sc.* **rewaird** (6 **reu-, rev-**). [a. ONF. *reward* (*rewart, roward*, etc.), = OF. *reguard, regard* REGARD *sb.*]

I. † **1.** Regard, consideration, heed. In phrases with *have, take*, or *give. Obs.*

a. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 163 þat I did dishonour, Sir, haf it to no reward. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 291 For it sit every man to have Reward to love and to his miht. 1426 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 134 Havyng no reward..To suerte nor othe ymade tofore ne. *a* 1455 in *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 99 Summe of yor officers, having no rewarde therto, unadvisely toke..the horses of our said tenants.

b. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1871 For þe dede til na man tas rewarde, Ne riche ne power he spars. 1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 218 Therfore, gode sires, taketh reward Of ȝor douhti kyng that deyȝede in age. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 300 He schulde ay Holde him for a coward And neuere-more of him take reward. 1435 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 577 Not havyng nor taking rewarde unto the clamour of the peple. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lv. 511 Owre lord..took Reward to his Good lyf.

c. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 650 Bot to his raifand word he gaue na rewaird.

2. In prepositional phrases:

† **a.** *In reward of*, in comparison with. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 74 Vor al þet eure þoleden þe holy martires, ..ne ys bote a beþ ine chald weter to þe reward of þe fornayse. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 147 In reward of whiche flamme oure fire is but lewk. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 183 Therfor the Deuil may Iustifye hym in rewarde of extorcioner. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 2 As..[the] heuene of oure lord god, in reward of þe .iiij elementis, is yncorruptible & vnchaungeable.

† **b.** *By reward of*, by looking to. *As to my reward*, as seemed to me. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 21 Crist makeþ vs siker to dye for his lawe bi reward of þe blisse of heuene. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23455 And also (as to my reward,) hir hed was turned ek bakward.

† **c.** *In reward of*, at the discretion of. *Obs.*[−1]

c 1400 *Brut* CXXVII, Y neuer him bitraede ne sloughe; and þerof y put me in rewarde of ȝour court.

† **d.** *At one's reward*, in the place or places at table lying outward from one. *Obs.*

1552 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* (Roxb.) II. 363 She dined under the same cloth of estate, at my left hand. At her reward dined my cousen Fraunces and my cousen Magret. At mine sate the French embassadour.

† **3. a.** Estimation, worth. *Obs. rare.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 194 He sent to kyng R[ichard] a stede for curteisie, On of þe best reward, þat was in paemie. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 604 For þer is vch mon payed inliche, Wheþer lyttel oþer much be hys rewarde.

† **b.** *dial.* Colour, complexion. *Obs.*

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 38 A *Reward* or good *Rewrd*; a good colour or ruddiness in the face, used about Sheffield.

II. 4. A return or recompense made to, or received by, a person for some († favour,) service or merit, or for hardship endured.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 208 Of alle þyse aþel aungelez [he was] attled þe fayrest, & he vnkyndely as a karle kydde a reward. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Simon & Jude*) 212 þat he mycht gaynand revard mak to þame þat suthfaste fundyn war. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1879 For a riche reward of my ranke wille, All the soueranis by assent assignet me hir. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 130 Oone of his knyghtis for his Service askyd of hym a reward. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 119 Yf the kynge be pouere, he shall of necessite make his giftes and rewardes by asseignementes. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1304/1 Then was Judas rewarde the valure of tenne shillings of our English money. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 3 Wherin the diligent reader may see the good successe and rewarde of noble and honeste enterpryses. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 244 My brother and my selfe treated with him by the way, to giue him a reward that he would dismisse vs. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. 397 The King conferred the Manour of Exetland..on their Corporation, in reward of their loyalty and valour. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 124 ₱ 6 He scorned to take a Reward for doing what in Justice he ought to do. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 6 ₱ 6 She could at leisure gather her reward. 1832 IRVING *Alhambra* I. 255 'Behold', cried the astrologer, 'my promised reward'. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 326 The clergy had also lost the ascendency which is the natural reward of superior mental cultivation. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 342/1 The most recent reward for military merit is the Victoria Cross.

attrib. 1820 *F. Westley's Catal.* 1 May, The following Catalogue of Reward-books.

† **b.** *Hunting.* Some part of the animal which has been caught and killed, given to the hounds on the spot. Also similarly in *Hawking. Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, One shulde be rydy behynde to pulle away be skynne, and let þe houndes come to þe rewarde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* eiij, Thay shall haue the bowyllis boyle with the brede Cast vppon the grownde ther the boore was slayne, And that is calde a Rewarde. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 132 Let him stand from the rewarde and suffer the Houndes to eate it. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* I. iv. 15 If the pleasure which shee takes in her reward, be the only cause that moues a hawke to come vnto the man [etc.]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 188/1 Quarry, or Reward, is a gift or reward given the Hounds, being some part of the thing hunted.

† **c.** Remuneration (regular or extra). *Obs.*

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 Mason's wenges with maistre mason's rewarde...Carpenter's weages with the maistre carpenter's reward. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/2 Rewarde, for syngarys, and mynstrallys, *sifarium.* 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 267 To the baker for cccx. eggs, xixd. To him for hys reward, iiis. iiiid. *c* 1642 TWYNE in *Wood's Life* (O.H.S.) I. 64 They were promised 5s. by the moneth for every man as a reward besides his daily paye. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. i. III. (1904) II. 420 A little school, where children may be taught for a reward so moderate, that even a common labourer may afford it.

d. A sum of money offered for the capture or detection of a malefactor, discovery of a missing person, recovery of lost or stolen property, etc.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 10 Is Proclamation made, That who finds Edward, Shall haue a high Reward, and he his Life? 1702 *Procl.* in McCarthy *Reign Q. Anne* (1905) 60 Whoever shall discover the said Daniel De Foe..so as he may be apprehended shall have a reward of fifty pounds. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* ii, He should publish a reward for the encouragement of those that have them to bring them again. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xliv, If you should promise an immense reward, I could not tell more than you now have heard. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xii, Julius Handford.., for intelligence of whom a reward had been publicly offered. 1907 MISS BRADDON *Her Convict* v, I don't think there was any reward offered. Scotland Yard is against rewards.

5. Recompense or retribution for evil-doing; requital, punishment.

1388 WYCLIF *Isaiah* lxvi. 6 The vois of the Lord ȝeldynge a reward to hise enemyes. *c* 1400 *Brut* CXCVIII. 221 A, sire traitoure I..now shal ȝe haue þe reward þat longetyme ȝe haue diserued. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 437 He sowght after the prowghd styward, For to yeve hym hys reward, Becavse he grevyd hym sore. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* x[ii]. 6 Vpon the vngodly he shal rayne..storme and tempest: this rewarde shal they haue to drynke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 14 He from daunger was releast,..Yet not escaped from the dew reward Of his bad deedes. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* I. xiv. (1620) 15 The just reward that our first parents received for their sinne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 655 Thy great Misdeeds have met a due Reward. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i. 23 That which the vassal threatened to divulge Whose throat is choked with dust for his reward. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 31 Hanging was the reward of treason and desertion.

† **6.** An extra supply or allowance of food; an extra dish. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 431/2 Rewarde, at mete, whan fode fallythe [*v.r.* faylyth] of the seruyce. *Ibid.*, Rewarde, yn þe ende of mete, of frutys, *impomentum. c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 111. 423 Whenne brede faylys at borde aboute, The marshalle gares sett withouten doute More brede, that calde is a rewarde. 1523 in *Ann. Reg.* (1758) 267/1 At dyner, a pese of beyf, a stroke of roste, and a rewarde at our said kechyn. 1530 PALSGR. 262/2 Rewarde of meate, *entremets.*

† **Reward,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* = REARWARD *sb.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 989 He sendith to his rewarde tho That they shull make hem redy And come hym to. 1515 *Scottish Field* 408 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, Thus the Reward in aray rayked ever after.

Reward (rĭwō·ɹd), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **rewaird.** [a. ONF. *rewarder*, = OF. *reguarder, regarder* to REGARD.]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To regard, heed, consider; to look at or observe. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM III. 227 Þye senne schal sle þe, ȝyf þou rewardest þyne eldrynges naust. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 294 A child of þat land..Edward sauh him stand, þe Flemmynges to reward. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 145 If ye riche haue reuthe and rewarde wel þe pore. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 217 Rewarde this figure and telle vs the qualyteis..of Suche a man as this figure Presentyth. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2367 Hit you behouith rewarde and behold Ho shall doo gouerne and rule this contre.

† **2.** To agree; to determine or decide. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 312 Hit ys rewardet ous two be twyne þat Olyuer schal wende & take þe batayl wiþ þe ȝond Sarsyne. *Ibid.* 3463 'ȝus,' quaþ Roland, 'y wil it do, If ȝe rewardieþ it shel be so'. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 359 And þan he [the judge] rewardid at þe clew sulde be won of, & sho at said sothe of þe bothom sulde hafe it.

† **3.** *intr.* To look; to give heed. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXIX. 24 Feruent and gnastende he soupeth the erthe; and rewarde he not to the trumpe sounende trumping. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 174 He rewardid aboute, and Sawe an olde knyght quakynge for colde. *c* 1430 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Relig. Antiq.* I. 296 If there be eny hawke, and she rewarde gladly to her game, ye shull say cast your hawke thereto.

II. † **4.** *trans.* To assign or give (to one) as a reward or recompense. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* (Halliwell) 1662 Receyvyth the blysfull joy anon That to ȝow hyth rewarded withoutyn endenge. *c* 1370 *Stacions Rome* (Vernon MS.) 100 Pope Vrban þat holy syre So rewardede men heore huyre. 1393 *Test. Ebor.*

(Surtees) I. 185 It es my will that ye reward sumwhat to ilkane of my seruandes. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 13 He that is untreu to his lorde..The law wyl hym reward deth to his mede. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 14 For whois raunson.. king Edwarde rewarded the Prince xx. M[l]. li. sterlinges. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxxvii[i]. 20 They that rewarde me euell for good, speake euell of me. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 17 Thou hast rewarded mee good, whereas I haue rewarded thee euill. *c* 1650 *Metrical Ps. Scotch Ch.* vii. 4 If I rewarded ill to him.

5. To repay, requite, recompense (one) for some service, merit, etc.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3840 What man vpon molde so may him me bring. I schal riuedli him rewarde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 133 Bot he rewarde him for his dede, So as he mihte of his godhiede. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 49 Scho was we.e rewarded, as scho was wele worthy. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 136 For lakke off money, the kyng than rewarded þam with lande. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. xix, I..praye the that thow wylt reward me of the grete seruyse whiche I haue done to the. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lix. 204, I abandonyd to you all that I had; yll it hath ben employed without ye rewarde me better. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 134 There is remuneration, for the best ward of mine honours is rewarding my dependants. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 183 To Reward those that aspire to greatnesse. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xvi. 27 Then I will reward those that were faithful to me. 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* I. (1765) 3, I shall think myself well rewarded in the Labour of reciting. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 218 He..Consults all day your int'rest and your ease, Richly rewarded if he can but please. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 83 Sir Edward publicly apostatized, and was rewarded with the command of a regiment of foot. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 224 The toil is forgotten when the highest point is attained, for a magnificent view rewards the traveller.

† **b.** *Hunting* and *Hawking*. (Cf. Reward *sb.*[1] 4 b.) *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1610 With bred blent þer-with his braches [he] rewardez. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol., Whann the hert is spaied and dede he vndothe hym and maketh his kirre and enquirreth or rewardeþ his houndes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b iiij, If she will forsake the fowle that she plumyth on,.. then..rewarde yowre hawke with the Brayne and the necke. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 134 Call hir to your fist wyth meat.., and when she commeth rewarde hir well. *Ibid.* 174 How you shall rewarde your houndes when they haue killed an Hare. 1614 Latham *Falconry* I. v. 18 So reward her with cleanlie feed.

† **c.** To give (one) something out of a legacy.

1482 *Paston Lett.* III. 288, I wull that iche of myn other godchilder be rewarded by th' avyse of John Paston, my sone. 16.. in Mills *Ordin. Isle of Man* (1821) 47 Then the Ordinary shall make .. his next of Kindred.. to be lawful Executors: and the base begotten to be rewarded of Charity.

† **d.** To serve with food. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) *38 When my lady is served of the seconde course,..the chamber is rewarded and the hall with breade and ale, after the discretyon of the usher.

6. † **a.** To make up for (a deficiency). *Obs.*[—1]

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. c. (Bodl. MS.), What lakkeþ in þis londe in quantite of space is rewarded & recouered in godenes of grounde.

b. To requite, to make return for (a service, merit, exertion, etc.).

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lvi. 189 The grete seruyce.. shall be euen ryght well rewarded. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii (1596) 201 Rome..did..reward..their temperancy in abstaining from wine. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1664) 110 A clop of cares rewarding your labour with remorse. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 72 That Crop rewards the greedy Peasant's Pains. 1748 Foote *Knights* Prol., The pious boy, his father's toil rewarding, For thousands throws a main at Covent-Garden! 1781 Cowper *Hope* 761 Still happier, if he till a thankful soil, And fruit reward his honourable toil. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* ix. 186 The discovery, when made, would not at all reward the labour expended in the search. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 113 The most upright and virtuous intentions are not always rewarded by happiness in proportion.

7. a. To requite or repay (one) for evil-doing; to punish, chastise.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. iv, Who so euer rendreth euylle for good he shalle therof iustly be rewarded. 1519 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 269 One of them.. sawe there were no dogges nor bryborse in ye Churche, bot tha wolde rewarde thame. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 132 b, They were rewarded with the losse of their heades. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* iii. 39 The Lord shall reward the doer of euill, according to his wickednesse. 1671 Milton *Samson* 413 Servil mind Rewarded well with servil punishment!

b. To pay back (injury or wrong) to one; to visit *upon* one. *rare.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 525, I shal rewarde þe þi route, if I come rede righte. 1535 Coverdale *Judges* ix. 57 All the euell of the men of Sichem, dyd God rewarde them vpon their heade. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Hosea* iv. 9, I wil visit their wayes vpon them, and rewarde them their dedes.

8. *absol.* To make recompence.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 316 But after þe dede þat is don One dome shal rewarde. 1613 Chapman *Mask Inns of Court*, To employ with countenance, and encouragement, but reward with austerity and disgrace.

† **Rewa'rd,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [Irreg. from prec.] Rewarded.

1567 Pikeryng *Horestes* 491 (Brandl), Soffer him not for to depart, tyll well reward he be. 1574 R. Robinson *Rewarde of Wickednesse* S j b, All these I knewe and many moe,.. That for their trauels were rewarde.

Rewardable (rĭwō·ɹdăb'l), *a.* [f. Reward *v.* + -able.] Capable of being rewarded; worthy or deserving of reward.

1534 More *Conf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1153/2 We graunt ..that no good woorke of man is rewardable in heauen of his own nature. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. ix. § 1 Whether they bee in their own nature rewardable or punishable. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 71 Neither is Vertue rewardable, nor Vice punishable, except it be done..with intent of the will. 1680 Baxter *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 7 He is rewardable as he suffereth for fearing to disobey God. 1709 Stanhope *Paraphr.* IV. 108 The Actions were Voluntary and Rewardable in St. Paul. 1760 Wesley *Jrnl.* 20 Dec., Till you know the difference between meritorious and rewardable. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* vii. (1867) 144 Christian philanthropy..is vicarious; obligatory; rewardable. 1868 Bain *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* (1875) 615 Virtue is in itself rewardable; vice is of essential demerit.

Rewa'rdableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] Capability of being rewarded; the state of being worthy of reward.

1654 J. Owen *Doctr. Saints' Perseverance* Wks. 1851 XI. 591 It will take away all rewardableness from their actings. 1705 Goodman *Wint. Even. Conf.* II. 159 What can be the Praise or Rewardableness of doing that which a Man cannot chuse but do? 1772 J. Fletcher *Logica Genev.* 32 She pleads for the rewardableness, which is all we understand by the merit of works. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. vii. (1863) I. 43 The doctrine of the rewardableness of work.

Rewa'rdably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly.[2]] 'In a rewardable manner' (Webster, 1847).

Rewa'rded, *ppl. a.* [f. Reward *v.* + -ed[1].] Requited; recompensed.

1623 Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 318/2 From hired Preests, from rewarded Barbers, the Lord deliuer vs. 1728 Eliza Heywood tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 67 The Sweets of that Repose, which Virtue and rewarded Tenderness can never fail to afford.

Hence **Rewa'rdedly** *adv.*

1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 741 Nay, and what if he gazed rewardedly On the pale beauty prisoned in embrace.

Rewarder (rĭwō·ɹdəɹ). [f. Reward *v.* + -er[1].] One who rewards or requites.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* iv. 6 God is rewardere of goed and ill. 1382 Wyclif *Hebr.* xi. 6 He is rewarder of men ynsekinge him. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. iii. 67, I am rewarder of all gode men. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 187 That he is the rewarder of all good dedes. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 124 A liberall rewarder of his Friends. 1620 Fletcher *Chances* III. ii, Whose hard heart never Slew those rewarders. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 182 He is..no great rewarder of his Servants. *c* 1705 De Foe in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 324 The unknown rewarders of my mean performances. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 106 God is..the most munificent rewarder of real worth. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* IX. (1875) 373 The belief that God is..a rewarder of them that seek him.

Rewa'rdful, *a.* [f. Reward *sb.* + -ful.] Yielding or producing reward.

1595 Spenser *Col. Clout* 187 Whose grace was great, and bounty most rewardfull. 1846 D. Jerrold *Chron. Clovernook* Wks. 1864 IV. 381 Blessings rewardful of their piety. 1903 Ainger *Crabbe* xi. 198 What is best and most rewardful in the study of Crabbe.

Hence **Rewa'rdfulness.**

1873 *Scribner's Mag.* VI. 30 Of the beauty, the rewardfulness of the place, I cannot trust myself to speak.

Rewa'rding, *vbl. sb.* [f. Reward *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb, in various senses.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lviii. 18 In rewardinge of endles bliss. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 333 Thanne I scholde in such a wise In rewardinge of my servise Be ded. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, Also if þe lorde be þere alle þinge shulde be doo of þe abay and rewardynge, as before is seyde. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 230 Tho that in lokynge or in rewardynge ficchyth hare syght and hit holdyth stabill. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 262 The rewardinges which ar sayd to be prepared for the keper of the law. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 95 Wyl ye not haue children, nor sweete Venus happye rewarding's? 1650 J. Hall in *Harrington's Oceana* (1700) 10 Their generous and indiscrete rewarding of Virtue.

Rewa'rding, *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].] That rewards.

1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 131 Hope..is sometimes so sprightly and rewarding a quality. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 40 This is what we call His distributing or rewarding justice. 1871 Meredith *H. Richmond* xxxvi, My grandfather's praise of her she received with a rewarding look back of kindness.

Hence **Rewa'rdingly** *adv.*

1850 Browning *Christmas Eve* xviii, Which fact pays the damage done rewardingly.

Rewa'rdless, *a.* [f. Reward *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of reward; unrewarded.

a 1470 Tiptoft *Tulle on Friendship* (Caxton, 1481) b vij, For Vertue is neyther uncurtoyse ne rewardless, ne proude. 1552 Huloet, *Rewardles*, as for thankes onely, or vnhiered. 1687 Shadwell tr. *Juvenal* x. 213 Virtue's less thirsted for than Fame, for who, Her, for her self, Rewardless will pursue? 1827 Pollok *Course T.* I, Yet haply not rewardless we shall trace The dark disastrous years of finished Time. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. xii. 424 Wasted affection, and rewardless semi-virtue.

† **Rewa'rdon.** *Obs. rare.* [a. ONF. *rewardon, rewerdon*, var. of *reguerdon*.] = Reguerdon *sb.*

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 96 For riche rewardons to Roberd [they] gan loute. *Ibid.* 143 Inglis & Normant, knyghtes for rewardoun, With Richard ere in conant.

Rewa'rdress. *rare*[—1]. [f. Rewarder + -ess.] A female rewarder.

1613-16 Browne *Brit. Past.* (1625) To Rdr., The great Rewardresse of a Poet's pen, Fame.

Re-wa'rehouse (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To warehouse again. Hence **Re-wa'rehousing** *vbl. sb.*

1833 McCulloch *Dict. Commerce* (1834) 1221 Goods may be removed to any Ports to be rewarehoused. *Ibid.*, Bond to rewarehouse. 1863 Olver *Shilling Tariff* 40 On the re-warehousing after the expiration of five years [etc.].

‖ **Rewa-rewa** (rē·wa-rē·wa). [Maori, f. the verb *rewa* to float.] A tall handsome flowering tree common in New Zealand, yielding a light easily-split wood which is used for furniture. Also called *honeysuckle*.

1843 C. Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 41 The *Rewa-rewa* (Knightia excelsa), from New Zealand. 1878 *Trans. New Zealand Inst.* XI. 73 Dry *rewarewa* wood being used for the charring. 1880 *Ibid.* XIII. 53 The boy went into the forest.., and brought back with him a seed-pod of the *rewarewa* tree.

Rewa'rm (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To warm again.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 490 His spirits (rewarm'd) with-in his artir's tremble. 1673 Harvey *Anat. Exerc.* II. 120 Unless..new, warm and spirituous blood flowing in do foment and re-warm the parts. 1861 Olmsted *Journ. & Expl. in Cotton Kingd.* I. 160 Coffee evidently made the day before, and half re-warmed.

Rewa'sh (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To wash again.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tin*, After this they rewash it, as before, and then dry it a little. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 449 It will be advi-eable to rewash with milk afterward. 1874 Raymond *Mines & Minting* 21 [As much] as would justify their being rewashed for these substances alone.

Rewate, Sc. variant of Realty[1] *Obs.*

Rewa'ter (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To water again; to place in water again.

1612 J. Davies *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 64/2 The Vrchin of the Sea, in pieces rent, Re-water'd, ioynes, and liues incontenent!

Rewbarb(e, obs. ff. Rhubarb. **Rewbarbative:** see Rubarbative. **Rewde,** obs. f. Rude *a.*

† **Rew'den,** *a. Obs. dial.* 'Made of Rood or Reed, that is of combed Straw' (*Exmoor Gloss.*).

a 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (1879) 34 Why dest thee, than, tell me 'Isterday o' losing my Rewden Hat in the Rex-bush.

Rewde, rewdful, obs. ff. Ruth, -ful. **Rewe,** obs. f. Reave *v.* and Rew, row; obs. pa. t. of Row *v.*; obs. f. Rue *sb.* and *v.*

Reweave (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To weave again. In quots. *fig.*

c 1700 Congreve *Ovid's Met.* x, Let me again Eurydice receive, Let Fate her quick-spun thread of life re-weave. 1860 Ld. Lytton *Lucile* II. i. § 19. 1 'So!' he thought, 'they meet thus: and reweave the old charm!' 1882 Miss Woolson *Anne* 349 [It] will rend this filmy fabric of imagination immediately, never to be rewoven again. *refl.* 1877 Ruskin *Læus of Fesole* vi. (1907) 84 It is a web which re-weaves itself when you tear it.

Rewe'd (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] To wed anew.

1839-48 Bailey *Festus* 49 Industry, and commerce,.. Rewedding those the Deluge once divorced.

Reweful, obs. form of Rueful.

Re-weigh (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To weigh again. Also *absol.*

1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 400 Order for re-weighing Pimento, to be taken from the Pile. 1849 Ansted *Gold-seeker's Man.* 74 Weigh it first in air...Immerse it and re-weigh it in water. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 308 We re-weighing and opening in presence of English Post Office clerk.

2. *intr.* To amount to (so much) on being weighed again.

1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 405 Ten boxes of foreign clayed Sugar,..weighing, on delivery there, thirty-four hundred-weight and fifteen pounds, and re-weighing here thirty-four hundred-weight one quarter.

Hence **Re-weighing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Re-weigher.**

1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 361 The Warehouse-keeper,..subscribes the re-weighing Note. 1820 *Ibid.* (1821) 360 The necessary order for the re-weighing of three Casks of Currants. 1878 Olver & Midlane *Imperial Tariff* (1879) 82 The date of re-weighing or re-examination. 1883 Cable *Dr. Sevier* i, Cotton factors, buyers, brokers, weighers, re-weighers, etc.

Re-wei'ght. [Re- 5 a.] Weighing again; also, the weight ascertained by re-weighing.

1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 399 Increase by re-weight. *Ibid.* Reweight of the Bags. 1841 Ellis *Laws & Reg. Customs* II. 310 If any deficiency be found between such re-weights and the original landing weights, the duty is to be paid on such deficiency.

Rewel, obs. f. Rowel, Rule. **Rewel-bone:** see Ruel-bone. **Rewele(r,** obs. ff. Rule(r. **Rewelich, -ly,** obs. ff. Ruly.

Rewe'nd (rī-), *v. rare*[—1]. [Re- 5 a.] To wend or turn again.

1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* IV. 344 Wheare in hee trottes, vnto the pathes farr ende, but theare, on thinder heeles turnes to rewend.

Rewene-cheese: see Rowen. **Rewengeance,** var. Revengeance *Obs.* **Rewer(e,** obs. ff. Ruer. **Rewese,** obs. f. Ravish *v.*

† **Rewet.** *Obs. rare*[—0]. [a. F. *rouet*, f. *roue* wheel.] (See quot.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Rewet*, the Lock of a Harquebuss, or other Gun. [Hence in Bailey and later Dicts.]

Re-we't (rī-), *v.* [Re- 5 a.] *trans.* To make wet again.

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 241 The wet bulb..will last a considerable time wet, and be rewetted when required. 1889 Westgarth *Austral. Progress* 50 This gum tasted abominably, if you licked it for re-wetting.

Rewet, variant of Ruet *Obs.*

Reweth, Rewepe, obs. ff. Ruth.

† **Rew'ey,** *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. Rew *sb.*[1] 3 + -y.] (See quots.)

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 10. § 1, The same Clothes being put

in Water, are found to shrink, be rewey, pursey, squally, cockling, bandy, light, and notably faulty. 1684 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Revey*.., it is as much as unevenly wrought, and full of Rewes.

Rewful(li, etc., obs. forms of RUEFUL(LY.

† **Rewhe·lp,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To bring forth (young) again.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 318, I fear the Beast.. which thousand times (almost) Re-whelps her whelps.

Rewhi·rl (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To whirl again.

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 140 Now at the witches sabbath may attend Long-absent I—rewhirl the airy reel.

Rewhi·sper (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To whisper again or in reply.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. vi, 'Surely he will not come in here?' re-whispered Cecilia. 1894 BLISS CARMAN *Low Tide, Afoot*, And the Mother there once more Will re-whisper her dark word.

Rewhi·ten (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To whiten or whitewash again.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* in *A Cabinet*, etc. (1794) 27 Sooner may ye re-whiten the chaste Snow..Than wipe the odium from a nymph beguil'd. 1854 tr. *Marg. de Custine's Russia* 158 These men..seem to support themselves like insects against the edifices which they rewhiten.

Rewile, -ill, obs. Sc. forms of RULE *sb.*

Re-wi·n (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To win back or again; to recover.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Vocation* 339 Either of which a hundred times a minute Doth lose a Souldier, and as oft re-win it. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 54 Your Father, noble King, rewan it to his Crowne. *a* 1814 *Apostate* II. iv. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 319, I am not worthy of fair Mora's love, Reclaim her yet, re-win her for thyself. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan. 2/3 Desert your comrades in their great battle to re-win the lands of their fathers.

Rewin, obs. Sc. form of RIVEN, RUIN.

Re-wi·nd (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To wind again.

trans. 1717 EUSDEN *Claudian* II. (R.), Clotho shall rewind the clue. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1115 The throwster re-winds and re-twists it upon the spinning mill. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 289 Trams and organzines are then rewound upon bobbins.

intr. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* lv. II. 115 The path was rugged..and painfully rewinding up the ascent.

Hence **Re-wi·nding** *vbl. sb.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1115 The cost of..re-winding and re-twisting, after it [raw Novi silk] has been dyed, [is] about 5*s.* 1882 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 13 A process precisely equivalent to the daily rewinding of the clock.

Re-winder (rīwəi·ndəɹ). [RE- 5 a.] One who or that which winds again.

1842 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 774 We shall..describe a few [scapements] of a different class, which are called *remontoirs* or rewinders. 1881 *Census Instruct.* (1885) 67 Winder, Filler of Shute, Re-winder, Picker-up.

Rewine, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RIVE *v.*; obs. f. RUIN. **Rewinus,** obs. f. RUINOUS *a.* **Rewis,** obs. f. RAVISH *v.*

† **Rew·ish,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. Du. *reeuwsch.*]

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Rewish*, vehement in copulation, spoken of the Pigeon. [Hence in Blount and Phillips.]

Re-wi·sh (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To wish again.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xi. 289 These in few hours Rewish what late their wishes did obtain.

Rewl(e, obs. forms of RULE. **Rewlar, -er,** obs. ff. RULER. **Rew(le)less,** obs. ff. RULELESS. **Rewli(che, -lik, -ly(che,** variants of RULY *a.* **Rewll(e,** obs. ff. RULE. **Rewmatick(e,** obs. ff. RHEUMATIC. **Rewm(e,** obs. ff. REALM, RHEUM.

† **Rewness.** *Obs.* [See RUE *sb.* and *v.*] Repentance; sorrow; pity, compassion.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark i. 4 Iohannes..bodade fulwiht hreownisses on forgefnisse synna. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 144 *note*, Þe muchele reounesse of Þe lure of Þe muchele blisse of hequene. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 502 He Þe knaue nouth ne slou, But for rewnesse him wit-drow. *Ibid.* 2227 He hauede reunesse of Þe knaue.

Rewo·rd (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To put into words again; to repeat.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 143 Bring me to the Test And I the matter will re-word. 1874 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) II. 159, I bolted out a long metaphysical term which he could not re-word to me. 1885 YEATS *Song of Happy Shepherd* Poems (1899) 186 They thy comforters will be, Rewording in melodious guile Thy fretful words.

2. To re-echo. Also **Rewo·rding** *ppl. a.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 1 Off a hill whose concaue wombe reworded A plaintfull story from a sistring vale. *a* 1650 T. MAY *Life Satyrical Puppy* (1657) 42 Farwell the lowde Trumpet with whose voyce rewording Ecchoes scolde.

3. To put into different words.

1892 *Proc. Amer. Mission Assoc.* 78 The reports..lead me to believe that my subject needs if not to be re-worded, to be defined. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/2 Titles are reworded, re-arranged, perhaps curtailed, or expanded.

Hence **Rewo·rding** *vbl. sb.*

1849 SEARS *Regeneration* III. i. (1859) 126 The wording and rewording of liturgies is not prayer.

Rewo·rk (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To work again.

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 392/2 The whole of the walls, arches, and aisle vaults have been reworked. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 254 Thus a great and profitable tin mine seemed to wear out by degrees. It may, however, be successfully re-worked. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 562/2 Butterine.., if intended for exportation to London,..was reworked at the Drummoyne factory.

Hence **Rewo·rking** *vbl. sb.*

1873 WHITNEY *Oriental & Ling. Stud.* 267 There has been no thorough reworking of those parts of the lecture. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 562/2 Of these ninety-five kegs three were lost in the reworking.

Rewo·rship (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* † To restore to former honour and dignity.

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 122 b, These..may be reworshipped agayne, with somethynge of mettall sette vpon them.

Rewou·nd (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To wound again. Hence **Rewou·nded** *ppl. a.*

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* I. Wks. (Grosart) III. 244/1 Demagoras, whose rewounded heart Had newly felt the unexpected smart. 1817 HOGG *Dram. Tales* I. 250 Do not Re-wound that kind and virtuous heart.

Rewri·te (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.]

1. *trans.* To write back; to reply in writing.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* VI. D ij, Straighte waye when he had searched his house rewrytte agayne this mome, That [etc.].

2. To write again, *esp.* in a different form.

1730 YOUNG *Ep. to Pope* II. 137 Write and re-write, blot out and write again. 1806 SOUTHEY *Let.* in *Life* (1850) III. 8, I acknowledge no fault.., except the struggle of the women.., which is clumsily done, and must be rewritten. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Every generation..demands that the history of its forefathers be rewritten from its own point of view. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 103 The two tragedies..were thoroughly recast and rewritten from end to end.

Hence **Rewri·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 446 There is nothing in them that cannot easily be remedied by a little re-writing. 1892 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 468/3 'The Foreign Policy of Pitt'..is hardly a rewriting of history.

Rewri·tten, *ppl. a.* [Cf. prec.] Written over again.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* Pref. p. v, The palimpsest or rewritten manuscript originally contained 129 folios. 1882 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 27/3 Mr. Byron's rewritten burlesque of 'Pluto' follows.

Rewth(e, etc., obs. ff. RUTH. **Rewth(e)full, -volle,** obs. ff. RUTHFUL *a.* **Rewtheles(se,** obs. ff. RUTHLESS *a.* **Rewve,** obs. f. RUE. **Rewvine,** obs. Sc. f. RUIN *sb.* **Rewych,** obs. f. RAVISH *v.* **Rewyll(e,** obs. ff. RULE. **Rewyn,** obs. f. RAVEN *sb.*¹, RIVEN. **Rewyne, Rewynus,** obs. ff. RUIN, RUINOUS. **Rewys,** obs. f. RAVISH *v.*

† **Rex**¹. *Obs.* Also 7 **recks.** [Of obscure origin: see REAKS. In sense 2 evidently associated with L. *rex*, but the evidence does not show clearly that this is the source.]

1. = REAKS. Usu. *to play...rex*, to play pranks.

1566-76 [see REVEL *sb.*¹ 4]. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 659/2 To suffer such a caytiff to play such *Rex*. 1615 ARMIN *Val. Welshm.* (1663) C iv b, The Bastard plays his Rex, whose ancient sore Begins to fester. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 657 Another [king]..should bring down or humble three Kings, and play those recks which follow in the Text. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 304 The Lord Jesus will one day judge you for your prankes and rex that you haue plaid in your Services.

2. *To play rex*, to act as lord or master; to domineer.

1578 FOXE in *Bk. Chr. Prayers* 28 b, Needs would haue.. an Italian stranger, the Bishop of Rome to play Rex ouer them. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 529 The Scots that were so curbed in his fathers dayes, now played rex through his negligence. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 412 Then playes hee Rex: teares, kils, and all consumes. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxvii. (1739) 168 The Prelacy..played Rex all the while with the people. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. People* Pref., Consider with your selves,..who it was, that but lately began to play Rex in your Country.

b. So *to play the rex.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 67/1 This Theodorius..began to playe the rex, placing and displacing the Bishops at hys pleasure. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 128 Roome for a roister,..that will suffer none to play the Rex, but himselfe.

‖ **Rex**². *rare.* [L. *rex.*] A king. Also *attrib.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 284 They had Rex groats so called of the Kings of England, after they had the stile of Kings of Ireland. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* ii. 101 'Tis not the fatall Rex, doth only Sting; A Commonwealth's a Tirant, as a King. 1883 BESANT *All in Garden fair* I. xii, He will be the leader, dictator, rex, imperator.

Rex, obs. f. *recks*, RECK *v.* **Rex-doller,** obs. f. RIX-DOLLAR. **Rexen,** dial. pl. of *resh* RUSH *sb.* **Rey,** obs. f. RAY, RE *sb.*¹, ROE (deer). **Rey-al(ly,** varr. REAL *a.*¹, REALLY *adv.*¹ **Reycet-er,** obs. f. RECEIPTER. **Reyche,** obs. f. REACH *v.*¹ **Reycive,** obs. f. RECEIVE. **Reyd,** obs. f. REDE *v.*, REID¹. **Reye,** obs. f. RAY. **Reyes,** obs. f. REIS (Portuguese money). **Reyff,** obs. Sc. f. REAVE *v.* **Reyflake:** see REFLAC. **Reygalle,** obs. f. REGAL *sb.*² **Reygh(e, reyh(h)e,** etc.: see REIGH. **Reygne,** var. RAIGN *v.*; obs. f. REIGN *sb.* and *v.* **Rey-grass,** obs. f. RAY-GRASS.

† **Reyhel-boc.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. OE. *regol* rule + *bóc* BOOK.] A book of monastic rules.

c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 8 Þurrh Þatt witt hafenn takenn ba An reȝhellboc to follȝhenn.

Reyie·ld (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To yield again.

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. Cc iv b, Some should soone repent If Turnus from the Troians loftie walles did not reyeelde.

Reyingsife: see REEING *vbl. sb.* **Reyjoysse,** obs. f. REJOICE *v.* **Reyk(e,** obs. ff. RAIK *sb.* and *v.*, REACH *v.*¹, REEK *sb.*¹ **Reyle, reyll(e,** obs. ff. RAIL, REEL. **Reyme,** obs. Sc. f. REAM *sb.*², REALM. **Reyn,** var. RAIGN *v. Obs.* **Reyn,** obs. f. RAIN, REIGN, REIN.

Reynard (rē³·nărd). Forms: *α.* 4 **reniarde,** 5, 8 **ren-,** 5 **reygnard (-art, reynart),** 6 **rayn-ard(e,** 6–7 **rain-,** 5, 7– **reynard.** *β.* 4 **renaud;** 6 **rayn-,** 7 **rein-,** 6–7 **reynold** (9 **-olds**); 7 **rein-, reynald.** [Orig. a. OF. *Renart, Renard, Regnart* (see REGNARD), etc., the name of the fox in the celebrated *Roman de Renart*, repr. the OHG. personal name *Reginhart.* The *β*-forms show assimilation to ME. *Reinaud, Raynold, Reynold,* OF. *Renaud,* =G. *Rein(h)old* (OHG. *Reginolt*). The later form *Reynard* is that used by Caxton (along with *Reynart*, etc.) to render the MDu. *Reynaerd-, Reynaert* of his original.] A quasi-proper name given to the fox; also occas. used as an ordinary noun.

As a proper name written either with or without capital.

α. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1728 Ofte he was runnen at, when he out rayked, & ofte reled in a3ayn, so reniarde was wylé. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxiii. (1869) 121, I do as Renard dide that made him ded in the wey, for to be cast in to the carte. [1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 5 Alle the beestis grete and smale cam to the courte sauf reynard the fox.] 1562 LEIGH *Armory* (1597) 82 b, Hee beareth Or, a Saltier Sable, between foure Rainardes passaunt proper. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 10 b, Raynard, the Fox, may well beare vp his taile in the Lion's denne. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 136 So Aesops crow whom crafty rainard spide With prey in bill, was eares't by him deceivde. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars' Bush* III. iii, Prick ye the fearefull hare through crosse wayes, sheep walks; And force the craftie Reynard climb quicksets. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 492 Before the break of Day, Saint Reynard through the Hedge had made his way. 1709 DYKES *Eng. Prov. & Refl.* (ed. 2) 46 Let Reynard loose after five or six Years taming,..and I would not be a Goose in his Way, for the Kingdom. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 158 Where prowling Reynard trod his nightly round. 1842 J. WILSON *Christ. North* (1857) I. 39 After the first Tally-ho, Reynard is rarely seen, till he is run in upon. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ix. 168 A foxhunt after a reynard who started under our horses' feet.

β. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1898 Renaud com richchande þur3 a roȝe greue, & alle þe rabel in a res, 1y3t at his helez. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 917 Such as hath a Reynold to his man, That by his shifts his Master furnish can. 1667 in J. Playford *Mus. Comp.* 67 Acteon shall eccho my Hounds and my Horn; Ne Reynold shall 'scape, though he run by the way. 1875– in dialect use (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

† **Reyne.** *Obs.* [? a. MDu. *reen, reyn* shooting-range, etc., identical with RAIN *sb.*²] *pl.* Lists.

c 1440 *Partonope* 6511 Two fayre Reynes ordeyned hane he Where in these lordys shuld turneye. *Ibid.* 6526 And after cometh Gaudyn..In to the Reynes rydyng avysely.

Reyne, obs. form of RAIN, REIGN *sb.*, REIN *sb.*¹ **Reynes,** var. RAINES; obs. f. REINS. **Reyng,** obs. f. REIGN, RING. **Reynge,** var. RENGE *sb.*² *Obs.* **Reynge-net,** obs. f. RING-NET. **Reyngne,** obs. f. REIGN *v.* **Reyng syff:** see REEING *vbl. sb.* **Reyni(e,** obs. ff. RAINY *a.* **Reynke,** var. RINK *Obs.* **Reyny,** obs. f. RAINY *a.* **Reynyoz,** obs. f. REINS. **Reynyssh,** obs. f. RHEINISH *a.*

Reyo·ke (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] To yoke again.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 193 Scarce had the Pleiades cleared the main, Or Charles reyoked his golden wain. 1862 STRETTON *Chequered Life* II. 223 Dinner over, and the pipes smoked, we began to re-yoke the beasts.

Reyose, obs. form of REJOICE *v.*

Reyou·ng (rĭ-), *v. rare*⁻¹. [RE- 5 a.] *trans.* To make young again; to rejuvenate.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 915 A plenteous stream,..proud, that his glass, Gliding so swift, so soon re-youngs the grass.

Reyou·th (rĭ-), *v.* [RE- 5 a.] *refl.* To make (oneself) young again.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iv, From the young hearts of my victims I draw the ingredients of the caldron in which I re-youth myself. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxii, He re-youthed himself.

Reyoyse, obs. f. REJOICE *v.* **Reys,** obs. f. RAISE *v.*, REIS, RESE, RICE. **Reysbuto,** obs. f. RAJPOOT. **Reyse·n,** obs. ff. RAISE *v.* **Reysen,** obs. f. RESIN. **Reysin,ge,** obs. f. RAISIN. **Reyson,e,** obs. ff. RAISIN, REASON. **Reyst·e,** obs. ff. REST *sb.*³ **Reyster,** var. REISTER *Obs.* **Reysyn,** obs. f. RAISE *v.* **Reysyn'ge,** obs. ff. RAISIN. **Reyte,** var. REIT *Obs.* **Reyter,** obs. f. REITER *sb.* **Reyuer, -our,** obs. ff. REAVER.

† **Reyve,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. ON. *reifa* to disclose, to sum up. Cf. RAVE *v.*³ and REAVE *v.*³] *trans.* To disclose, make clear.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 294 Oþer were þe reeynel, þat þer ȝede disceite, Bot ȝit was it not reyued, so Edward þouht him streite.

Reyve, obs. f. REIVE *sb.*¹ **Reyȝn,** obs. f. RAIN *sb.*¹ **Reyȝsenn,** obs. f. RAISE *v.*

‖ **Rezai** (rĕzaĭ·). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **rosai·ee, rosei, rozye.** [Urdū *raẓāī*, of obscure origin.] A quilted counterpane or coverlet.

1834 COL. MOUNTAIN *Mem.* (1857) 137 The saddle bears the coarse blanket of the animal and the resai of the master. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 139 The Sepoy covered his head over with his resaiee (counterpane), and lay as still as possible. 1884 'EDNA LYALL' *We Two* XXVI, All that she

could do was to..throw herself, half-dressed, on the bed, draw the rezai over her, and yield to..slumber.

Reze, obs. f. RAISE *v.* **Rezen,** obs. dial. f. REASON *sb.*[2]

Rh, a consonantal digraph used in Latin, and hence in English, French, and other languages, to represent Gr. initial *ῥ* (with spiritus asper); in English it has the same phonetic value as the simple *r*. In med.L., OF., and consequently in ME., the *h* was frequently dropped (see RHETORIC, RHEUM [1]), and in a few instances (e.g. RACHIS, RAPHE) custom has sanctioned its omission in mod. English. Gr. medial *ῥῥ* (formerly often printed *ῤῥ*) is normally represented by *rrh* (as in *diarrhœa*).

While OE. initial *hr* is rarely represented in later periods by *rh*, a large number of variant spellings are found with *rh* where it is etymologically inappropriate (cf. RHINE[1]).

† **Rha.** *Obs.* [late L., a. Gr. *Ῥᾶ*, said to be from the ancient name *Ῥᾶ* of the river Volga. See also RHABARBARUM, RHAPONTIC.] Rhubarb.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. x. 329 Rha is hoate in the first degree, and dry in the second. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxviii. 313 The root [of Bastard Rhubarb] is..verie like vnto the Rha of Barbarie.

Rhaading, obs. form of RAIDING *vbl. sb.*

† **Rha·barb.** *Obs.* Variant f. RHUBARB; cf. OF. *rhabarbe*, and med.L. *rhabarbarum*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 230 Of this sort [*sc.* gentle purgatives] are Aloe, Rhabarbe, Senna, &c. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 6 Simples..as Cassia, Rhabarb, Polipody. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 377 Rhabarb, Turbith, and Scammony, are dreadful to them.

Rhabarbarate (răbā·rbărēt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. RHABARBARUM + -ATE.] † **A.** *adj.* 'Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb' (J.).

1696 FLOYER *Anim. Hum.* xii. 151 The Salt Humours must be evacuated by the Sennate, Rhabarbarate, and sweet Manna Purgers, with Acids added, or the Purging Waters.

B. *sb.* A salt of rhabarbaric acid. Also **-erate.**

1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 818 Metallic rhabarberates and tannates.

Rhabarbaric (ræbarbæ·rik), *a. Chem.* Also **-oric.** [f. med.L. *rhabarbarum* (see next) + -IC. Cf. *rhabarbaric, -arin.*] = CHRYSOPHANIC. So **Rhaba·rbarin** [-IN [1]], chrysophanic acid.

1839 ROYLE *Bot. Himalayan Mts.* I. 317 Rhabarbarin. 1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 817 Pfaff's rhabarberin consists of uncrystallizable sugar, extractive, resin, rhabarberic acid, and tannin. 1845 W. GREGORY *Outl. Chem.* II. 455 Rhabarberine..the yellow acid of rhubarb, now called chrysophanic acid. 1850 *Chem. Gaz.* VIII. 100 It [*sc.* erythrose] is almost entirely soluble in alcohol and in æther, which on evaporation furnish rhabarbaric or erythrosic acid.

‖ **Rhabarbarum** (răbā·rbărŏm). [med.L., = *rha barbarum* 'foreign RHA' (cf. RHAPONTIC).] Rhubarb-root.

[1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 58 Reubarbarum by it selfe from two drammes vnto foure, infused or stiped in lycour.] 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxix. 317 It is called.. in shops *Rhabarbarum*: in English Rubarbe, and Rewbarbe. 1598 SIDNEY *Def. Poesie* 502 If one should begin to tell them the nature of the Alloes or Rhabarbarum they should receiue. 1660 *Bk. Rates* (Act 12 Chas. II, *c.* 4), Rhabarbarum or Rubarb y^e pound. 1693 [see RHAPONTIC 2].

P The Lat. word (with its var. *rheubarbarum*: see RHUBARB) is widely represented in the Romanic and Germanic langs., and hence various forms appear in Eng. translations of foreign books (see quots., and cf. MLG., MDu. *rebarber*, MDu., Du. *rabarber*, G. *rhabarber*).

1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* xciii. R iiij, Take Rebarbere [orig. *rebarbara*] one dragma. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. x. 328 Of Reubarbe, or Rhabarba. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/1 An ounce of Cassia, with halfe a dragma of Rabarber. 1598 W. PHILIP tr. *Linschoten* lxxvi. 126 Rhabarbo, Manna, and such like costlie Apothecaries ware.

Rhabdal (ræ·bdăl), *a. Zool.* [f. RHABDUS + -AL.] Pertaining to a rhabdus.

1888 SOLLAS in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXV. 345 Disc.. sometimes notched by a rhabdal sinus.

Rhabdite (ræ·bdəit). [f. Gr. *ῥάβδος* rod + -ITE.]

1. *Zool.* One of the homogeneous rod-like bodies found in the integument of turbellarian worms.

1885 L. VON GRAFF in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 170/2.

2. *Ent.* One of the three pairs of organs forming the ovipositor of some insects.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 PACKARD *Text-bk. Entom.* [167 Morphologically the ovipositor is composed of three pairs of unjointed styles (*rhabdites* of Lacaze-Duthiers, *gonapophyses* of Huxley). *Ibid.*] 168 Two pieces forming the outer pair of rhabdites.

3. *Min.* (See quots.)

1881 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XL. 690 The phosphide [of iron] found in a Branan meteorite by G. Rose, who gave to it the name rhabdite. 1892 DANA *Min.* 31 Rhabdite...A phosphide of iron and nickel.

‖ **Rhabditis** (ræbdəi·tis). [mod.L., f. Gr. *ῥάβδος* rod.] A genus of minute nematode worms of the family *Anguillulidæ*; a worm of this genus.

1876 *van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* (1883) 156 This worm is evidently a *Rhabditis*. 1884 SEDGWICK tr. *Claus' Text-bk. Zool.* I. ix. 350 Numerous generations of the *Rhabditis* form may succeed one another.

Hence **Rhabdi·tic, Rhabdi·tiform** *adjs.*, characteristic of, or of the form of, *Rhabditis*.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Rhabditic.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1040 Development proceeds under certain circumstances so rapidly that in one to two days a rhabditiform embryo.. is born. *Ibid.* 1088 The various species are heterogamous, each species including a free, bisexual, and rhabditic form.

Rhabdo- (ræ·bdo, ræbdɒ·), combining form of Gr. *ῥάβδος* rod, occurring in a few technical terms (chiefly zoological): **Rha·bdocœl(e** [Gr. *κοῖλος* hollow] *a.*, having a straight digestive cavity, as turbellarian worms; *sb.*, a worm of this kind; one of the *Rhabdocœla*. **Rhabdocœ·lian, -cœ·lous** *adjs.*, = prec. adj. **Rhabdocre·pid** *a.* [Gr. *κρηπίς* foundation], belonging to the group *Rhabdocrepida* of lithistid sponges having desmas of various forms. **Rha·bdocyst,** a rod-like cell. **Rha·bdolith** [Gr. *λίθος* stone], one of the rod-like bodies forming the armature of a rhabdosphere. **Rha·bdomere** [Gr. *μέρος*], one of the rod-like constituents of a rhabdom. ‖ **Rha·bdomyo·ma,** a myoma involving the striped muscular fibres (Dunglison *Dict. Med.* 1876). ‖ **Rhabdone·ma** [Gr. *νῆμα* thread], a minute slender worm living in the duodenum. **Rha·bdophane, Rhabdo·phanite** [Gr. *-φανής* appearing], see quots.: identified with scovillite. **Rha·bdopod,** one of the clasping organs of the *Ephemeridæ*. ‖ **Rhabdosarco·ma** (see quot.). **Rha·bdosphere,** a name given to certain spherical bodies found in abundance on the surface of the waters in warm seas.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 194 The *rhabdocœle *Turbellaria*. 1883 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIII. 353 Graff's Rhabdocœl family of the Proboscida. *Ibid.* 355 Phylogenetically related to the separate proboscis of certain Rhabdocœls. 1864 T. S. COBBOLD *Entozoa* i. 10 *Rhabdocœlian group [of Planarians]. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 178 The higher *rhabdocœlous *Turbellaria*. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/2 *Rhabdocrepid desma. *Ibid.* 422/1 A distinct passage can be traced from the Tetracladose to the Rhabdocrepid group. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 332 In the *Turbellaria* very similar structures are met with in the *rhabdocysts or rod-cells. 1885 *Challenger Rep., Narr. Cruise* I. i. 194 In all the deposits the carbonate of lime consisted chiefly of pelagic Foraminifera, Coccoliths, and *Rhabdoliths. 1883 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIII. 211 The compound hard-piece formed in the axis of a retinula by the union of the laterally formed *rhabdomeres of its constituent nerve-end cells. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1088 The mature *rhabdonema lives in the intestinal mucus of the duodenum. 1878 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXIV. 652 A specimen in the Mineralogical Collection, Oxford, labelled Cornwall blende, was found..to consist essentially of didymium and erbium phosphates. The name *Rhabdophane has been given to this very rare mineral. 1892 DANA *Min.* 820 *Rhabdophanite. Rhabdophane...Scovillite. 1898 PACKARD *Textbk. Entom.* 179 The cercopods and *rhabdopods in the Trichoptera. 1891 MOULLIN *Surg.* 131 In the *rhabdo-sarcomata the muscle takes the form of transversely striated fibrils, or of elongated spindle-cells, also striated. 1885 *Challenger Rep., Narr. Cruise* I. i. 218 The occurrence of the following organisms was noted during the trip... *Rhabdospheres, Coccospheres.

Rhabdoid (ræ·bdoid), *a.* (*sb.*). Also ra-. [ad. mod.L. *rhabdoīdēs* (Blancard), a. Gr. *ῥαβδοειδής, ῥαβδώδης*, f. *ῥάβδος* rod: see **-OID.**] Resembling a rod; rod-like. Also *sb.* (*Bot.*): see quot. 1900.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Rhabdoides,..* rhabdoid. *Anat.* An old epithet of the sagittal suture. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 849/2 The siliceous skeleton..may become discoid, rhabdoid, or irregular. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Rhabdoid,* a rod-shaped body found in the cells of the tentacles of the *Drosera*.

So **Rhabdoi·dal** *a.*

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl., Rabdoidal.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Rhabdoidal,* the same as *Rabdoidal*.

Rhabdology (ræbdɒ·lŏdʒi). Also **rabdo-.** [ad. mod.L. *r(h)abdologia* (Napier, 1617), f. Gr. *ῥάβδος* rod + *-λογία* **-LOGY.** Cf. F. *rhabdologie.*]

1. The act or art of computing by NAPIER'S BONES (or rods). Now *Hist.*

1667 LEYBOURNE *Art of Numbering* i. 1 Rabdologie is the Art of Counting by Numbering Rods. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3044 In the Rabdology of the Noble Nepper, the multitude and embarasment of those sticks .. proved long and tedious. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 144 *Rhabdology.* 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 228/2 *Rabdology.*

¶ **2.** Used for RHABDOMANCY.

1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 134 One or two remarkable instances of the supposed efficacy of the rod are on record... I find that some learned men believed in this science, called rabdology.

Hence **Rhabdolo·gical** *a.*: (see quot.).

1825 *Ann. Philos.* Feb. 147 A box of rods, named the Rhabdological Abacus...These rods were invented by Mr. Goodwyn for the purpose of facilitating the multiplication of long numbers of frequent occurrence.

Rhabdom (ræ·bdɒm). *Ent.* Also **-ome.** [ad. late Gr. *ῥάβδωμα*, f. *ῥάβδος* rod.] One of the rods supporting the crystalline lenses in a faceted eye.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 264 The rods.. become united, and form a special structure, the 'rhabdom', in the long axis of a group of combined retinal cells. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 460 Two to four rhabdomeres fuse into a rhabdome.

Rhabdomancer (ræ·bdɒmænsəɹ). [f. next: see **-ER** [1].] One who professes or practises rhabdomancy; a dowser.

1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 184 No proprietor will.. dig down in trace of the metallic effluvia, which reach the subtle senses of the Rabdomancer above.

Rhabdomancy (ræ·bdɒmænsi). Also 7 **rhadomoncie,** 7, 9 **rabdomancy.** [ad. late L. *rhabdomantīa*, a. Gr. *ῥαβδομαντεία*, f. *ῥάβδος* rod + *μαντεία* (see **-MANCY**).] Divination by means of a rod or wand; *spec.* the art of discovering ores, springs of water, etc., in the earth by means of a divining-rod.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 271 A..peculiar way of Rhabdomancy is that which is used in Minerall discoveries, that is, with a forked hazell. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, CXXXV, The Hassle soe will bend (A Rhadomoncie was observ'd of old) Stretch'd on the Earth, vnto a Mine of Gold. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Divination.* 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 184 *note,* The doctrines of Rabdomancy still retain their ground in various parts of the Continent. 1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 85 *note,* Whatever science or scepticism may say, most of the tea-kettles in the vale of Wrington are filled by rhabdomancy. 1871 E. B. TYLOR *Prim. Culture* I. iv. *heading,* Rhabdomancy, Dactyliomancy, Coscinomancy.

fig. 1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 84 The memorable rhabdomancy or magical power of evocation which Christianity has put forth.

So **Rhabdoma·ntic** *a.*, pertaining to rhabdomancy or the use of the divining-rod (in recent Dicts.); **Rha·bdomantist,** = RHABDOMANCER.

1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 85 *note,* The remedy is—to call in a set of local rhabdomantists. These men traverse the adjacent ground, holding the willow rod horizontally.

Rhabdome (ræ·bdɒm). *Zool.* [ad. late Gr. *ῥάβδωμα* (see RHABDOM).] The shaft of a rhabdus of which one ray is branched.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/1 A particular case of the cladose rhabdus, but one of the most frequent occurrence, is the *lyrate*; in this form one ray of a rhabdus ends in three branches, which diverge at equal angles from each other. The rhabdus then becomes known as the shaft or rhabdome. 1900 MINCHIN *Sponges* 132.

Rhabdo·sophy. [See RHABDO- and -SOPHY.] (See quot.)

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 33 I. 262 There is an undoubted Rhabdosophy, Scepticosophy, or Wisdom of the Stick, besides the famous Divining Rod...It supplies a man with inaudible remarks, and an inexpressible number of graces.

‖ **Rhabdus** (ræ·bdŭs). [mod.L., a. Gr. *ῥάβδος.*]

1. *Bot.* The stipe of certain fungi.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 968/2.

2. A sponge spicule of the monaxon biradiate type.

1887 [see RHABDOME]. 1900 MINCHIN *Sponges* 116.

Rhachi(o)-, Rhachis: see RACHI-, RACHIS.

Rhadamanthus (rædămæ·nθŭs). Also anglicized 6–7 **Rhadamant,** 7 **-manth.** [L., a. Gr. *Ῥαδάμανθυς.*] In Greek mythology, a son of Zeus and Europa and one of the judges in the lower world. Hence used allusively for: An inflexible judge; a rigorous or severe master. Also *transf.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 155 In wisdom Salomon, ..For iustice Radamanthus: in equitye woorthye Lycurgus. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 67 Petty diuels, and cruell Rhadamants. 1603 S. DANIEL *Def. Ryme* H, For who hath constituted him to be the Radamanthus thus to torture syllables, and adiudge them their perpetuall doome? 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* II. (1655) 26 Yirk him soundly. 'Twas Rhadamanths sentence. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Rhadamant,* taken for a severe Judge. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvii. 300 A wondrously delicate machine for testing sovereigns, a shrewd implacable little steel Rhadamanthus, that..lifts and balances each in turn.

Comb. 1828 *Eng. in France* II. 337 A certain Rhadamanthus-looking personage, who listened .. with all the impartial and unmeaning suavity of the bench.

Hence † **Rhadama·nthean,** † **-ian, Rhadama·nthine** *adjs.*, resembling or characteristic of Rhadamanthus; inflexibly rigorous or severe. So **Rhadama·nthously** *adv.*, with the severity of a Rhadamanthus.

1655 J. OWEN *Vind. Evang.* xxiii. 484 The Heathens Apprehension of Rhadamanthean Righteousnesse. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 4 Rejecting whatever deserves such a fate with Rhadamanthian sternness of purpose. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* Wks. 1900 V. 220 Severe Rhadamanthine judges are not to be melted by such trumpery. 1859 DR. JOHN BROWN *Lett.* (1907) 129 All this will come before you and you will deal with it Rhadamanthously. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 38 Rhadamanthine law.

Rhada-, Rhadomontade, obs. ff. RODOMONTADE. **Rhadar, Rhadorage:** see RAHDAR, RAHDARAGE. **Rhadish,** errors. obs. f. RADISH.

Rhætian (rī·făn), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Rhe-.** [f. *Rhætia* (see next) + -IAN.] = RHÆTO-ROMANIC.

1779 COXE *Trav. Switzerland* III. lxxix. 281 The Rhetian, or as it is more commonly called the Romansh, which is the vernacular tongue among the greatest part of the Grisons. 1828 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XIX. 756/1 The Romansh, or ancient Rhætian. 1880–1 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 403 The Rhætian language is also spoken in the large district of the Engadin.

Rhætic (rī·tik), *a. Geol.* Also **Rhe-.** [ad. L. *Rhætic-us*, adj. of *Rhætia*, ancient name of a district of the Alps.] Applied to strata, extensively developed in the Rhætian Alps, regarded as passage-beds between the lias and trias; belonging to or characteristic of these. Also *sb.*, the Rhætic formation; *pl.*, Rhætic series of strata.

1861 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* 22 May 496 The Kössen stage, or, as it is now proposed to be termed by Mr. Gümbel the State-Geologist of Bavaria, the *Rhætic formation*,—a designation recognized by Professor E. Suess. 1881 *Nature* 15 Sept. 474/2 The green marls agreed with underlying beds in the Keuper, but differed markedly from the overlying Rhætics. 1896 *Guide Fossil Dept. Brit. Mus.* 103 *Semionotus* and *Colobodus* are Triassic and Rhætic;..and *Lepidotus* ranges from the Rhætic to the Wealden.

Rhætizite (rī·tizəit). *Min.* Also rhe-; *erron.* rhœ-. [ad. G. *rhätizit* (1815), f. *Rhætia*: see prec. and -ITE.] A white variety of cyanite.

1816 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 424 Rhaetizite...It occurs at Pfizsch in the Tyrol. 1837 DANA *Min.* 319 A milk-white variety of Rhœtizite. 1864 WEBSTER, *Rhetizite.*

Rhæ·to-Roma·nic, *a.* and *sb. Philology.* Also Rhe-. [f. *Rhæto-*, combining f. L. *Rhætus* Rhætian + ROMANIC.] Applied to those dialects of the Romance family which are spoken in south-eastern Switzerland and the Tyrol; sometimes particularly to the Rumansch of the Grisons or the Ladin of the Engadine. Also **Rhæ·to-Roma·nce.**

1867 WHITNEY *Language* iv. 167 The Rhæto-Romanic of southern Switzerland. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 699/2 Ladin (Rumonsh, Rumansh, Rheto-Romance). 1880-1 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 402 The district in which the Rhæto-Romanic language is spoken comprises a large..part of the canton of Bünden, otherwise..Graubünden or Grisons.

‖ **Rhagades** (ræ·gădīz), *sb. pl. Path.* Also 7 -ies. [late L., a. Gr. *ῥαγάδες*, pl. of *ῥαγάς* rent, chink.] Chaps or fissures of the skin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 169 The rhagadies, fissures, and chaps in the feet. 1772 MCBRIDE *Physic* 541 Dry fissures called Rhagades. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 184/1 These fissures or rhagades are attended with pain in defæcation. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 744 In winter she has rhagades in the hands and elsewhere.

Rhagite (ræ·gəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *rhagit* (1874), f. Gr. *ῥαγ-*, *ῥάξ* grape: see -ITE.] Hydrous arsenate of bismuth, occurring in yellowish-green concretions with grape-like arrangement.

1874 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXVII. 667.

Rhagon (ræ·gŏn). [mod.L., f. Gr. *ῥαγ-*, *ῥάξ* grape.] A type occurring as a stage in the development of some sponges, so called from the botryoidal form of its flagellated chambers. Hence **Rha·gose** *a.*, having the characters of a rhagon.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 422/1 The eurypylous Rhagon type. *Ibid.*, The flagellated chambers are eurypylous and rhagose. 1900 MINCHIN *Sponges* 125 The Rhagon is a little sponge organism, in shape like a cake or bun, being usually slightly flattened and spread out.

Rhaim, variant of RAME *sb.*[3]

Rhamadan, -azan(i: see RAMADAN.

Rhame, variant of RAME *sb.*[3] and *v.*[1]

Rhamn (ræm). Also 4 **rammyn, ramne,** 6 **ram(me,** 7 **rhamne, rham.** [ad. late L. RHAMNUS.] The buckthorn; also, the buckthorn berry.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvii. 9 Rammyn, þat þai call thefthorne. 1388 WYCLIF *Judg.* ix. 14 The ramne [*gloss* ether theue thorn]. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 115 The fruyt or rounde ramnes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxvi. 1153 Christes Thorne or Ram of Lybia. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 197 Among the diuers kinds of brambles, is reckoned the Rhamne...This Rham beareth many flours. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* III. xxviii. (1636) 1334 White floured Ram-thorne. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) II. Index, Rhamn fixed on sick Persons Doors. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. ii. 416. 1895 F. T. ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 446 Rhamn or Christ-thorn.

Rhamnad (ræ·mnæd). *Bot.* [f. RHAMNUS + -AD.] Lindley's name for a plant of the N. O. *Rhamnaceæ*. So **Rha·mnal** *a.*, belonging to the 'alliance' *Rhamnales* of plants allied to N. O. *Rhamnaceæ*; *sb.*, a plant of this 'alliance'.

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 576 *Rhamnales.*—The Rhamnal Alliance. *Ibid.*, The compound ovary of Rhamnals. *Ibid.* 581 Spurgeworts are allied to Rhamnads. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Maimunna*, a fruit-bearing rhamnad of Affghanistan.

Rhamnegin (ræ·mnɪdʒin). *Chem.* [arbitrarily f. RHAMNUS: see -IN[1].] A glucoside obtained from buckthorn berries.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. s. v. *Rhamnus.*

Rhamneous (ræ·mnɪəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Rhamneus*, f. RHAMNUS: see -EOUS.] Belonging to or resembling the genus *Rhamnus.*

1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 959 Brogniart, in his memoir on Rhamneous plants. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v. *Rhamneus.*

Rhamnetin (ræ·mnɪtin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [Arbitrarily f. RHAMNUS: see -IN[1].] A yellow crystalline substance obtained from rhamnin.

1858 GELLATLY in *Edin. New Phil. Jrnl.* (N. S.) VII. 257 The pale yellow matter separated by boiling with the dilute mineral acids, according to the nomenclature in use.., should receive the name of Xanthorhamnetine, but..I propose to..call it simply Rhamnetine. 1861 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XIII. 327 Rhamnetin.

So (in the names of chemical substances, chiefly crystallizable principles, obtainable from *Rhamnus*): **Rha·mnin** (also -ine); **Rha·mnite**; **Rha·mno-,** used as combining form of *Rhamnus*, in *rhamnoxanthin*, etc.; **Rha·mnose.**

1843 *Ann. Chym. & Pharm.* I. 407 While the juice of the [buckthorn] berries is undergoing fermentation, a portion of *rhamnin gathers on the surface of the liquid. 1844 *Chem. Gaz.* II. 430 Rhamnine, under the influence of oxydising agents,.. becomes of a dark yellow colour. 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.*, **Rhamnite* $C_8H_{14}O_5$.. Formed by reducing isoduleite with sodium-amalgam in a solution kept nearly neutral by H_2SO_4. 1854 *Chem. Gaz.* XII. 129 *Rhamnoxanthine is dissolved by ammonia and the fixed alkalies with a purple-red colour. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Rhamnocathartin*,..the uncrystallizable bitter principle of buckthorn berries. .. *Rhamnotannic acid*,.. obtained in the preparation of rhamnocathartin. 1890 *Jrnl. Soc. Chem. Industry* IX. 1141/2 Rhamno-hexose..is obtained by reducing a solution of the lactone of rhamno-hexonic acid by 2½ per cent. sodium amalgam. 1888 *Ibid.* VII. 578/1 All alcoholic solutions of crystalline *rhamnose are lævo-rotatory. 1890 *Ibid.* IX. 1141/1 Rhamnose is a methyl pentose.

‖ **Rhamnus** (ræ·mnŭs). [late L., a. Gr. *ῥάμνος*.] Formerly, the buckthorn (*R. catharticus*) or Christ's thorn (*Paliurus aculeatus*); now only the name of a genus of shrubs typical of the N. O. *Rhamnaceæ* and comprising the buckthorns. Also *attrib.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 114 b, Rhamnus..hath twigges that grow right vp, and sharpe prickes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxix. 696 The leaues of Rhamnus do cure Erysipelas. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* II. i, Ramnus [*early edd. mispr.* Ramuns, Ramuns] branches..stucke..about the barre That holds the dore, kill all inchantments. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 355 As for wild and green weeds [for dyeing], they find enough, as also of Rhamnus-berries. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 408/1, I have two female rhamnus's in my garden. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. s. v., The constituents of rhamnus berries have..been examined by W. Stein.

b. *Bastard rhamnus*: the sea-buckthorn, *Hippophae rhamnoides.* 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324.

Rhamphoid (ræ·mfoid), *a. Math.* Also ram-. [f. Gr. *ῥάμφος* beak + -OID.] *Rhamphoid cusp*, a cusp at which the two branches of the curve lie on the same side of the common tangent.

1852 TODHUNTER *Diff. Calc.* § 301. 1873 [see KERATOID 1].

Rhanny, obs. form of RANEE.

Rhantism, -ize, varr. RANTISM[1], RANTIZE *v.*

1843 *Baptist Rep.* Jan. 16 The holy Gospel says, Baptizing; these vile magicians must of necessity say, (Rhantizing) sprinkling and pouring. *Ibid.* 61 Unless they wash their hands clean of 'Infant *Rhantism*'. 1894 *Freeman* 20 July 486/1 We believe that all the monarchs of England up to Queen Elizabeth were baptized, but none have been since—only rhantized.

Rhaphe, Rhaphis, varr. RAPHE[2], RAPHIS.

Rhapontic (răpɒ·ntik), *sb.* (*a.*). Also 6 **rha ponticke,** 7 **rha-pontick(e,** 7–8 **rhapontick,** 8 **r(h)aphontic,** 9 **rapontic**; also in L. form 7 **rapontica,** 7–8 **-icum.** *β.* 6 **rewponticke, ruponticke,** reu-, 7 **rupontic(k.** [ad. mod.L. (1) *rhaponticum*, = *rha Ponticum* (see RHA and PONTIC *a.*[1], and cf. *radix Pontica*, Celsus); (2) *r(e)upontícum* (altered form corresp. to *reubarbarum* RHUBARB). Cf. OF. *reupontic, r(h)eu-, repontique*, mod.F. *rhapontic*, It. *reupontico*, MLG. *repontik.*]

†1. Greater Centaury, *Centaurea Rhapontica. Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 24 Centaurium magnum..is called of the Poticaries Rupunticum, and in Englishe Rupontike. *c* 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* R viii, Rewponticke is a singular remedye agaynst Feuers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVI. viii. II. 250 The greater Centaurie, commonly called Rhapontick. 1617 MOSAN *Gen. Pract. Phys.* and Table, It is..called with vs pontish Rubarbe, to distinguish it from the roote of the great Centorie, which we do commonly call Rapontica.

2. A species of rhubarb, *Rheum Rhaponticum*, or its root. Also applied to other species.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. x. 329 The roote of Rha Ponticke ..cureth the vile white scuffe. 1583 *Rates Custome Ho.* Eb, Rhaponticum the pound ii, *b.* 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXII. vii. 198 Neere unto this is the river Rha, on the sides whereof groweth a comfortable and holsom root so named [*marg.* Rha-Ponticke: and not Rhabarbarum or Rhewbarbe]. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 933 That the Rhabarbarum of Alpinus, which in our Gardens is called Rubarb, is the true Rupontick. 1724 *Index Mat. Med.* 49 True Raphontick, or English Rhubarb. 1763 S. T. JANSSEN *Smuggling laid open* 114 This Rhapontick..is a Root so very much resembling Rhubarb..that it is very common to export the same as Rhubarb. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 138 Our rhapontic, or rhubarb of the steppe, is no other than the *Rheum Ribes*. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Rhaponticum*, The rhapontic..is more astringent than rhubarb. 1838 LINDLEY *Flora Med.* 358 There is no difficulty in recognising it by..its smell of 'rhapontic'.

†3. *Mountain rhapontic*: monk's rhubarb. *Obs.*

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Rhaponticum*, The mountain rhapontic, or monk's rhubarb. 1737 [see MONK'S RHUBARB].

4. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1758 *Elaboratory laid open* 371 The true rhubarb may be distinguished from the rhapontic .. by the grain and colour. 1820 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Rheum rhaponticum*, the systematic name of the rhapontic rhubarb. 1860 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. 285 Rhapontic Rheum.. Pie Rhubarb.

Hence **Rhapontioin** (răpɒ·ntisin) *Chem.* [-IN[1]], a yellow principle extracted from the root of *Rheum Rhaponticum.* 1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 817.

Rhapsode (ræ·psəud). [ad. Gr. *ῥαψῳδός*, f. *ῥάπτειν* to stitch + *ᾠδή* song, ODE.] = RHAPSODIST 2.

1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 95 These rhapsodes were indigent persons, who gained their livelihood by reciting the Homeric poetry. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 173 The expulsion of the rhapsodes from Sicyôn, by the despot Cleisthenês in the time of Solôn. 1907 T. W. ALLEN in *Class. Quart.* I. 135 The rhapsode, Socrates says, should also interpret his poet.

transf. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 116 There has been since Chaucer no second teller of tales, no second rhapsode, comparable to the first.

†**Rhapsoder.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] = RHAPSODIST 1.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 16 These Rhapsoders, and fragmentary compilers of Canons. *a* 1614 — *Biathanatos* (1644) 32 Those definitions of sinne, which the first Rhapsoder Pet. Lombard hath presented out of ancient learning. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 224 Let a nation remain ever so rude or barbarous, it must have its poets, rhapsoders, historiographers.

Rhapsodic (ræpsɒ·dik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ῥαψῳδικός*, f. *ῥαψῳδός* RHAPSODE or *ῥαψῳδία* RHAPSODY.]

1. = RHAPSODICAL 2.

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* xv. (1819) I. 88 Many books of devotion, are written in that rhapsodic style, which wearies by its constant efforts to elevate the mind to ecstacy. 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 Feb., I begged him to rise, and be a little less rhapsodic. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* viii, There is a fable that when the badger had been stung all over by bees, a bear consoled him by a rhapsodic account of how he himself had just breakfasted on their honey.

2. Consisting of the recitation of rhapsodies.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 188 *note*, It appears that there had once been rhapsodic exhibitions at the festivals of Dionysus.

Rhapsodical (ræpsɒ·dikăl), *a.* [f. as prec.]

†1. Of a literary work: Consisting of a medley of narratives, etc.; fragmentary or disconnected in style. *Obs.*

1659 E. MARTIN *His Opinion* Let. i. (1662) 17 Dr. Heylin's Confutation of Fuller's Rhapsodical stories of the Church of England. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 315 [Prynne's works] are looked upon to be rather rapsodical and confus'd, than any way polite or concise. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1760) I. xiii. 75 It is so long since the render of this rhapsodical work has been parted from the midwife, that it is high time to mention her again to him.

2. Characteristic of or of the nature of rhapsody (sense 4); exaggeratedly enthusiastic or ecstatic in language, manner, etc.

1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* xxxix. II. 359 The Odes of Jean Baptiste Rousseau have been..justly celebrated...They are animated, without being rhapsodical. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. vii, We..alternate between a supercilious neglect of genius and a rhapsodical pursuit of quacks. 1847 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 97 A very striking, rhapsodical, forcible.. sermon. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 213 The whole composition strikes me as rather rhapsodical.

3. Of the rhapsodist. *rare.*

a 1822 SHELLEY *Ion* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 126 Does it belong to the medical or rhapsodical art, to determine whether Homer speaks rightly on this subject?

Rhapso·dically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a rhapsodical manner; †disconnectedly.

a 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 423 Thus much very rhapsodically, (yet faithfully),..I thought good to commit to the safe..conveyance of a young Merchant here. 1787 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 129 Pitt's [speech] void of argument, but rhapsodically and diffusively eloquent. 1819 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 25 My pen goes galloping on most rhapsodically. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 560 He breaks out rhapsodically in its praises.

Rha·psodism. *rare*—[1]. [f. RHAPSODIST: see -ISM.] The recitation of poems by rhapsodists.

1829 E. H. BARKER *Parriana* II. 763 The preservation of poems by rhapsodism and oral tradition.

Rhapsodist (ræ·psədist). Also 7 **rap-.** [f. Gr. *ῥαψῳδός* RHAPSODE + -IST. Cf. F. *rhapsodiste.*]

†1. A collector of literary pieces. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 31 Plinius Secundus ..was the greatest Collector or Rhapsodist of all the Latines. 1671 J. WILSTER *Metallogr.* i. 4 The Catholick Transcriber and Rhapsodist Athanasius Kircherus.

2. *Antiq.* In Ancient Greece, a reciter of epic poems, *esp.* one of a school of persons whose occupation it was to recite the Homeric poems.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rhapsodists*, the Interpreters or Rehearsers of Homers verses. 1669 GALL *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 15 The Rapsodists, holding a Rod, or branch of Laurel, in their hands. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 6. 117 The Rhapsodists, whose Profession it was to sing the Poems of Homer and Hesiod. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 733 The gross fictions chanted in the streets by wandering Rhapsodists. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iv. (1878) 153 When the earliest poetry of Greece had no surer abiding place than the memories and tongues of the Rhapsodists. 1880 MAHAFFY *Hist. Grk. Lit.* I. 26 It was believed in old times that both poems were written down by Homer, and then transcribed and preserved by schools of rhapsodists. 1886 J. B. JEVONS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* VII. 294 Before rhapsodists existed, the *Iliad* was.

b. *transf.* and *gen.* A reciter of poems.

1765 PERCY *Relig.* I. Pref. x, The artless productions of these old rhapsodists [*sc.* our ancient English Minstrels]. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iv, The same populace sit for hours.., listening to rhapsodists who recite Ariosto. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 229 In his character of rhapsodist he passes from village to village.

3. One who rhapsodizes or uses rhapsodical language: in early use, with implication of want of argument or fact.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. x. § 11 (1801) 90 Let me ask our rhapsodist, 'if you have nothing else, Sir, but the beauty and excellency, and loveliness of virtue to preach and flourish upon'. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. I. 305 He complains of some other ranters and rhapsodists. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiv, The grief with which I read this rhapsody of predetermined insult had the rhapsodist himself for its whole and sole object. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. ii. I. 78 'Granada', cried her rhapsodists, with Oriental flush of metaphor, 'has no equal on the earth'. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct. 556/2 Like Burns, he was a satirist..and a rhapsodist of Nature, animate and inanimate.

Rhapsodize (ræ·psədəiz), *v.* Also 7 **rap-.** [f. RHAPSODY + -IZE.]

†1. To piece (miscellaneous narratives, etc.) together; to relate disconnectedly. *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Ep. Ded. ¶ 6 Looke not on these rapsodized lines, I pray you, with a pittying eie. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxi, To rhapsodize them, as I once

intended, into the body of the work. 1765 *Ibid.* VII. xxviii, I am..in a handsome pavilion.., where I now sit rhapsodizing all these affairs.

2. To recite in rhapsodies. Also *absol.*

a 1822 SHELLEY *Ion* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 130 How is it.. that..you continually go about Greece rhapsodising, and never lead our armies? 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 173 That the Thebaïs and the Epigoni were then rhapsodised at Sicyôn as Homeric productions. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* VII. 307 We do know on good external evidence that the *Iliad* was rhapsodised.

3. *intr.* To utter rhapsody; to talk rhapsodically.

1806 H. K. WHITE *Let. to J. Charlesworth* 22 Sept., I.. shall be happy to spend a few days with you at Clapham, and to rhapsodize on your common. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* xliv. 308 Thinking the gallant Hibernian had been rhapsodising. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 230 He never rhapsodized about scenery. 1887 MARZIALS *Dickens* v. 66 [Little Nell] has been etherialized, vapourized, rhapsodized about, till the flesh and blood have gone out of her.

†**4.** *trans.* To exalt, carry aloft. *Obs.*

(? Suggested by RAPT *pa. pple.*)

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1925 But for the rest, whose vertuous operation..Doth rapsodize the soules intelligence Above the levell of inferiour sence.

Hence **Rha·psodizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1872 MISS BRADDON *R. Ainsleigh* II. xii. 171, I took you for a beggarly native; and here have you been listening to my rhapsodizing. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* iv. 94 He specially inveighs against rhapsodising bards.

Rha·psodomancy. [f. Gr. *ῥαψῳδός* RHAPSODE + *μαντεία* -MANCY.] (See quot.)

1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rhapsodomancy*, an antient kind of divination performed by pitching on a passage of a poet at hazard, and reckoning on it as a prediction of what was to come to pass.

Rhapsody (ræ·psŏdi). Also 7 **rapsody, -idy, -idie.** [ad. L. *rhapsōdia* (applied by Nepos to a book of Homer), a. Gr. *ῥαψῳδία*, related to *ῥαψῳδός* RHAPSODE. Cf. F. *r(h)apsodie.*]

1. An epic poem or part of one, e.g. a book of the Iliad or Odyssey, suitable for recitation at one time.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 76 The grammarians in olde tyme spent moste of their studie and were moste famyliare in the rhapsodies of Homerus. 1640 B. JONSON *Horace A. P.* 11 A Rhapsody of Homers [L. *Iliacum carmen*]. 1713 BENTLEY *Freethinking* vii. (1743) 26 Poor Homer .. wrote a sequel of Songs and Rhapsodies, to be sung by himself for small earnings. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Those [verses] of Homer, which..were at length, by Pisistratus's order, digested into books, called rhapsodies. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* VII. 298 The Διομήδους ἀριστεία, which seems to have been a favourite rhapsody.

transf. 1813 SCOTT *Let. to Byron* in *Lockhart* (1837) III. ii. 101 Those who have done me the honour to take my rhapsodies for their model. 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh* 293 The youth .. proposed to recite a short story, or rather rhapsody.

2. †**a.** The stringing together of poems. *Obs.*—°

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* Explan. Words, *Rhapsodie*, a sowing together or conjoining of those Poems and verses ..which before were loose and scattered. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Exp.*, *Rapsodie*, a ioyning of diuerse verses together.

b. The recitation of epic poetry. *rare.*

a 1822 SHELLEY *Ion* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 119 A man professing himself a judge of poetry and rhapsody.

†**3.** A miscellaneous collection; a medley or confused mass (*of* things); a 'string' (*of* words, sentences, tales, etc.). *Obs.*

1574 *Life Abp. Parker* To Rdr. Civ b, Certaine Rapsodies, and shredes off olde forworne storyes, allmost forgotten. 1580 J. HAY in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 34 The doctreine..is na other thing bot other the inuention of Iohne Calvin, or ane rapsodie of awld condamned heresies. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 48 Such a deed, As..sweete Religion makes A rapsidie of words. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 72 A meer rhapsody and confused ramble of they knew not what. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. p. lxxvii, His whole Book..is nothing else but a Rhapsody of Errors and Calumnies. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 ¶ 1 That would look like a Rhapsody of Nonsense to any Body but myself. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* ii. 59 Have done with this rhapsody of impertinence. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. vii. § 20. 399 The treatise of Agrippa on occult philosophy is a rhapsody of wild theory and juggling falsehood.

†**b.** A literary work consisting of miscellaneous or disconnected pieces, etc.; a written composition having no fixed form or plan. *Obs.*

1602 DAVISON (*title*), A Poetical Rapsody Containing, Diuerse Sonnets,.. and other Poesies, both in Rime, and Measured Verse. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 207 Some old ragged rapsodies and overwoorne discourses. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 56 There is no subject so frivolous that does not merit a place in this rhapsody. 1710 T. SMITH *Let.* in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 53, I have lately got A. Wood's Rhapsody [sc. *Athenæ Oxonienses*]. 1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 51 A treatise entitled Droit le roy, a rhapsody of all the prerogatives at any time attributed to the kings of England.

†**c.** A collection (*of* persons, nations). *Obs.*

1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 217 A cento and a rhapsody of uncircumcised nations. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* iv. 90 The Queen of Wooers had a large rapsody. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 120 According to the saying of Saint Augustine, those Kingdoms where Justice hath no place, are but a rapsody of freebooters. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 21 Which Medly canton'd in a Heptarchy A Rhapsody of Nations to supply.

4. An exalted or exaggeratedly enthusiastic expression of sentiment or feeling; an effusion (e. g. a speech, letter, poem) marked by extravagance of idea and expression, but without connected thought or sound argument. Also without article.

1639 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. xv, O then my brest Should warble Ayres, whose Rapsodies should feast The eares of Seraphims. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 30 ¶ 2 To turn all the Reading of the best and wisest Writings into Rhapsodies of Love. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1772) II. 232 If he means any thing more than a pompous rhapsody, let us try how well his argument holds together. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 677 Spend all the pow'rs Of rant and rhapsody in virtue's praise. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV. 187 'Upon my word, a fine rhapsody,' said she, with a disdainful smile. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 353 After some wild and vehement rhapsodies..he was easily persuaded to retire. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* II. ii. 101 This looks like mere rhapsody.

5. *Mus.* An instrumental composition enthusiastic in character but of indefinite form.

1880 F. HUEFFER in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 147/2 The fifteen Hungarian Rhapsodies [of Liszt]. 1894 SIR G. PARKER *Transl. Savage* xii, Marion was seated at the piano, playing a rhapsody of Raff's.

Rhatania, obs. form of RATANHIA.

Rhatany (ræ·tăni). Also **rat(t)any, ratanhy.** [ad. mod.L. *rhatania*, ad. RATANHIA.] The South American shrub *Krameria triandra*; the astringent extract of its root, used in adulterating port-wine and medicinally. Also *attrib.*

Savanilla rhatany, *Krameria Ixina* of New Granada.

1808 RFECE *Dict. Dom. Med.* s. v., Tincture of Rhatany. Take of Rhatany root bruised, three ounces. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 378 The Krameriæ,..called Rhatany-roots. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 487 Our supplies at present being chiefly derived from an unknown species, a native of New Granada, and which is called Savanilla Rhatany. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 215/1 The roughness and flavour of the red wines are..often communicated to them by the addition of astringents, such as rhatany. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 565 Rhatany lozenges.. will .. relieve the symptoms. *Ibid.* 576 The cases..were treated..by astringents, such as rhatany, locally.

b. *False rhatany* : the astringent extract of the Seaside Grape, *Coccoloba uvifera.*

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 237/2 In the West Indies the juice of the Coccoloba uvifera is called..false rhatany extract. 1873 HOOKER tr. *le Maout & Decaisne's Syst. Bot.* 635.

Rhe, variant of REE *sb.*[1]

Rhea[1] (rī·ă). [mod.L. generic name (Möhring, 1752), a use of the mythological name L. *Rhea*, Gr. *Ῥέα.*] The South American or three-toed ostrich; the genus to which this bird belongs.

[1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 38/2 According to the new classification of Dr. Latham, it [*sc.* struthio] forms, along with the dodo, cassuarius, and rhea, a separate order.] 1801 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* Suppl. II. 292 American Rhea. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 201 The rheas, which are the representatives of the ostrich in South America, inhabit regions presenting many of the characteristics of the African plains. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longman's Mag.* Jan. 293 The South American rheas have real wings with real feathers in them.

Rhea[2] (rī·ă). Also **rheea.** [Assamese.] = RAMIE. Also *attrib.*

1853 J. G. MARSHALL in Royle *Fibrous Pl. India* (1855) 354 Cultivated Rheea...Rheea fibre 1855 ROYLE *Ibid.* 363 The Ramee or Rheea Nettle. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 636 *Bœhmeria speciosa* (Wild Rhea). *Ibid.*, Caloee Hemp or Rhea fibre, one of the strongest known fibres.

Rheadic, -ine, varr. RHŒADIC, -INE. **Rheam,** obs. f. REAM *sb.*[3] **Rhebarb, Rhebuck:** see RHUBARB, REEBOK.

Rheda·rious, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *rhēdāri-us* (*rhæ-*), f. *rhēda* four-wheeled carriage.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rhedarious*, of or serving for a Cart or Chariot.

Rheeboc, -bok, -buck, variants of REEBOK.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 80/1 The Rheebok (*Antilope capreolus*). 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* I. i. 18 The rhooye-rheebok, or red rheebuck.

Rheem, dial. form of REAM *v.*[1]

Rheen, variant of REEN, RHINE[1].

Rheic (rī·ik), *a. Chem.* [f. RHE-UM[2] + -IC, after F. *rhéique.*] *Rheic acid* = RHEIN.

1847-54 WEBSTER, s. v. *Rhein.* 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

‖**Rheim** (rīm), *sb.* Variant of RIEM. Cf. REIM. Also *attrib.*, as *rheim-chain.* Hence **Rheim** *v.*, to secure with a rheim. Also **Rheimpy** (rī·mpi) [a. Du. *riempje*, Cape Du. *rimpi*], = RHEIM *sb.*

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* I. ii. 25 Each pair of oxen is strongly coupled by the buffalo rheims..: a rheim is a long strip of prepared hide with a noose at the end. *Ibid.* iii. 45 Having rheimed or secured the two hind wheels by means of the drag-chains. *Ibid.* xvi. 384 A wide-awake hat, secured under my chin by 'rheimpys', or strips of dressed skin. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iv. 96 With its assistance and two rheim chains we reached the bottom in safety. 1880 P. GILMORE *On Duty* 348 Fastening them taut with a fresh rheim to the cantle of the saddle.

Rhein (rī·in). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. RHE-UM[2] + -IN[1], after F. *rhéine.*] An orange-coloured principle obtained from rhubarb; rheic acid.

1838 THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 160. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) III. 603.

Hence **Rhei·nic** *a.*, = RHEIC (1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Rhein, variant of RHINE[1], ditch.

†**Rhein-berry.** *Obs.* Also **Rheyn-, Rheine-.** [ad. MDu. *rijnbesie*, f. *Rijn* RHINE[3] + *besie* berry.] The buckthorn berry. Also *attrib.*

1598 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. XXX. 697 The fruite of the same thorne [*sc.* buckthorn] is called..in English, Rheyn beries, because there is much of them founde alongst the riuer Rhene. 1611 COTGR., *Nerprun*, buck-thorne, way-thorne, Rhein-berries. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 153 Aurora..painting with her more lively colours the Rheineberry or full-ripe Cherry. 1671 SKINNER *Etym. Bot.*, Rhein-berries, *Spina Cervina.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Rhamnus*,..the Rhein-berry Bush.

Rhematic (rimæ·tik), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ῥηματικός*, f. *ῥηματ-*, *ῥῆμα* word, verb.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Pertaining to the formation of words.

1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1867) II. 9 This period, during which expressions were coined for the most necessary ideas, ..forms the first in the history of man,..and we call it the Rhematic Period. 1882 L. CAMPBELL *Life Clerk Maxwell* 379, I think a good deal may be learned from the names of colours,.. and I think it is remarkable that the rhematic instinct has been so much more active..on the less refrangible side of primary green.

b. Formed on verbs.

1877 F. HALL *Adjs. in -able* 47 Such [adjectives in *-able*] as are derived from verbs deserve the precedence. And these, to avoid the ambiguousness of the term *verbal*, I shall take leave to denominate *rhematic.*

B. *sb.* The science of sentences or propositions.

1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 23 Sept., The object of rhetoric is persuasion,—of logic, conviction,—of grammar, significancy. A fourth term is wanting, the rhematic, or logic of sentences.

Rheme, obs. form of REAM *sb.*[3]

Rhemish (rī·miʃ), *a.* [f. *Rhemes*, former Eng. spelling of *Rheims* + -ISH[1].] Of or pertaining to Rheims in the north-east of France: the specific designation of an English translation of the New Testament by Roman Catholics of the English college at Rheims, published in 1582.

1589 W. FULKE *Text of N. T.* Ep. Ded., Discharged.. from any further dealing against these Rhemish glosses. 1610 C. HAMPTON *Serm.* (1611) 24 Our Rhemish Seminaries, say Luther, Caluin, &c. came out of their Church, not they out of ours. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Bible*, The second [version] by the papists at Rheims in 1584, called the Rhemish bible, or Rhemish translation. 1841 *Bagster's Eng. Hexapla* 144 The chief agent in causing the Rhemish version to be made was..Cardinal Allen. *Ibid.* 146 The Rhemish translators.

Rhemist (rī·mist). Also 6 **Remist.** [f. as prec. + -IST.] One of the authors of the Rhemish translation of and commentary on the New Testament.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* C 2 b, We call it very wel Circumcision, and vncircumcision, though the Remists (of purpose be like to vary from Geneua) will needs bring in Prepuse. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* I. § 18 It is a cunning tricke of the Rhemists, and their Vulgar, in stead of *Their Wiues*, to reade, *The Women.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Bible*, Dr. Fulke..,who refuted the Rhemists with great spirit and learning. 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* 67 Cartwright's answer to the Rhemist's Testament.

b. *Comb.*: †**Rhemist-English,** = RHEMISH.

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 4 The manifest mistake of the Vulgar Latine and Rhemist-English translation.

Rhen, Rhendeer: see REIN *sb.*[2], REINDEER.

Rhene, variant of RHINE[1].

Rhenish, obs. form of RENISH *a.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 201 Chute,..that bobd me with nothing but Rhenish furie.

Rhenish (re·niʃ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms (formerly often with small initial letter): 4 **Raynysh, Rynys, -is, Rinische, Renys(e, -is, -yche,** 5 **Reynyssh, Rynisch, -yssh(e,** 6 **Reinnishe, Reinish, Rennish, Rheynisshe,** 6–7 **Renish,** 7 **Reanish, Rhinish, Rhennish,** 6– **Rhenish.** *β. Sc.* 5 **Rynche, Ryns,** 6 **Rens, Ranche.** [Orig. partly a. or ad. OF. *rinois, rynois, rainois*, AF. *reneis* (from 13th c.):—med.L. type *Rhēnensis*, f. *Rhēnus*; partly ad. continental Germanic forms (MHG. *rînisch*, G. *rheinisch*, also monosyllabic MHG., MLG. *rînsch*, MDu. *rijnsch, rinsch, rijns*, Du. *rijnsch*): see -ISH. The mod. spelling is due to L. *Rhēnus* or early mod. Eng. *Rhene*, = RHINE 3.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the river Rhine, or the regions bordering upon it.

1545 *Rates Custome Ho.*, Glasses, Reinish. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 As green as the Rhinish glasses were heretofore tinged. 1837 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) III. 348 Soldiers trained in the regular wars on the Rhenish frontier. 1866 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii, The three Rhenish archbishops.

†**b.** Applied to the gulden formerly current in Germany and the Netherlands. *Obs.*

Cf. MDu. *rijnsch gulden*, MLG. *rinsche gulden.*

1479 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 19, xxx Rynysche iiij^{s} iiij^{d} sum ..vj^{li} xv^{s} fls. *c* 1485 [see GUILDER]. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 286 A Rhenish Gold Gulden was worth seuen and twenty silver Groshen. 1756-7 [see GUILDER]. 1787 MATY tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. through Germany* III. 194 One million one hundred and fifty thousand Rhenish guilders, or about one hundred and fifteen thousand pounds.

c. = RHINELAND.

1832 *Encycl. Amer.* XI. 11 Rhenish or Rhinland Foot. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 1949/1 Engineers and surveyors use the Rhenish foot and inch.

2. *Rhenish wine*: wine produced in the Rhine region; Rhine wine.

1375-6 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* 582 Ryniswyne. *Ibid.*, Rinischewyn. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 80 Pro xij stopis de Rynyswyn. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 203 Rynisch wyne and Rochelle, richere was neuer. *c* 1490 *Paston Lett.* III. 364, I sen my lady a lytyll pes of Renysch wyne of the best. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* R ij, Mustis, that haue bytynge lies, as moche reinnishe muste. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii.

104 A deepe glasse of Reinish-wine. 1607 *Englishman's Docter* in *Regimen Salern.* (1830) 133 New Rhennish-wine stirs vrine. 1660 *Bk. Rates* (Act 12 Car. II, c. 4), Rhinish wines brought into any Port the Awme, *jli.* 1787 Maty tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. through Germany* III. 189 The little village of Hocheim, from whence the English give all kinds of Rhenish wine the name of Hock. 1840 L. Playfair *Liebig's Org. Chem.* 287 The aroma which distinguishes Rhenish wine.

attrib. 1700 Congreve *Way of the World* III. i. F 4 b, That goodly Face, which in defiance of her Rhenish-wine Tea, will not be comprehended in a Mask. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 291 The Underleaf [apple] hath a Rhenish-Wine flavour.

β. 1468 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) 23 Rynche wyne. 1546 *Ibid.* (1871) 125 The Rens wyne xx^ti d. the pynt. 15.. *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), Ane greit peis of Rance wyne.

B. *sb.* Rhenish wine. Now *rare.* Also *attrib.*

[1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 44 There is more difference betweene..your bloods, then there is betweene red wine and rennish.] 1602 — *Ham.* I. iv. 10 As he dreines his draughts of Renish downe. 1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 52 Adolescency..may not feare either White, Claret, or Rhenish. 1685–8 Dryden *Let. to Sir G. Etherege* 45 Then Rhenish rummers walk the round, In bumpers every king is crowned. 1756 Johnson *Let. to Miss Boothby* 3 Jan., I took Rhenish and water, and recovered my voice. 1820 Keats *Eve of St. Agnes* xxxix, Drown'd all in Rhenish and the sleepy mead. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* v, If sack, or rhenish, or wine of Gascony can serve, why, say the word.

† Rhenite (rī·nəit). *Min. Obs.* [f. L. *Rhēn-us* Rhine + -ITE.] Pseudomalachite.

c 1830 H. J. Brooke in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 488/1 Hydrous Phosphate of Copper. Rhenite.

Rheo- (rī·ō, rī·ɒ), also **reo-**, used as comb. form of Gr. *ῥέος* stream, current, chiefly in names of electrical apparatus: **Rheochord, -cord,** a wire used in measuring the resistance or reducing the strength of an electric current. **† Rheocline** [Gr. *κλίνη* couch], a form of air-bed. **Rheo-electric** *a.*, producing electric currents. **Rheomotor,** an apparatus by which an electric current is generated. **Rheophore** [F. *rhéophore*; Gr. *-φορος* bearing], (*a*) Ampère's name for the connecting wire of a voltaic cell; (*b*) one of the poles of a voltaic battery; an electrode; hence **Rheophoric** *a.* **Rheotome** [Gr. *-τομος* cutting], a device for interrupting an electric current; = Interrupter b. **Rheotrope** [Gr. *-τροπος* turning], an instrument for reversing an electric current.

1865 Tyndall *Heat* § 508 It was only necessary, by means of the tangent compass and *rheocord, to keep the current constant. 1890 in *Phil. Trans.* (1892) CLXXXII. 326 *note*, The rheochord readings are in decimals of a volt. 1851 Hooper *Physician's Vade-Mecum* 315 The water-bed or the *rheiocline, should be resorted to in the more severe class of cases. 1860 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* viii. 46 An iron bedstead, with rheocline springs, which are permeable by the air up to the very mattress. 1843 J. Nott in *Rep. Brit. Ass.* Notices & Abstr. (1844) 16, I insulated the ring, and connected it with the resinous conductor of the *rheo-electric machine. 1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 306, I shall..employ the word *Rheomotor to denote any apparatus which originates an electric current. 1873 F. Jenkin *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) xxii. § 2 The sending battery, or other rheomotor. 1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 307 The word *Rheophore was employed by Ampère to designate the connecting wire of a voltaic apparatus as being the carrier or transmitter of the current. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 421 To carry out this treatment, either the double laryngeal rheophores or my single electrode may be used. 1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 307 The method of obtaining the constants of a *rheophoric circuit. *Ibid.*, *Rheotome. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 117 One of the numerous apparatus called rheotomes, or cut-currents. 1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 307 *Rheotrope. 1884 Sprague *Electr.* (ed. 2) 636 Rheotrope. —A reversing commutator.

Rheometer (rī|ɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Rheo- + -meter.]

1. *Electr.* An instrument for measuring the force of an electric current.

1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 307. 1852 Lardner *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* II. 384 In certain researches a differential reometer is found useful. 1884 Sprague *Electr.* (ed. ?) 636 Rheometer.—A galvanometer.

2. An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of (*a*) a water-current, (*b*) the blood-flow.

1877 M. Foster *Text-bk. Physiol.* Index, Rheometer of Ludwig, for measuring blood pressure. 1882 *Nature* 26 Jan. 290/2 A rheometer, for measuring currents at different depths in water.

Hence **Rheometric** *a.*, pertaining to a rheometer or rheometry; **Rheometry,** the measurement of electric currents, as by a rheometer.

1850 A. Secchi (*title*), Researches on Electrical Rheometry. 1852 Lardner *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* II. 383 Such an apparatus would be reoscopic, but not reometric.

Rheoscope (rī·ŏskoup). *Electr.* Now *rare.* [f. Rheo- + -scope.] (See quot. 1843.)

1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 307 A Rheoscope is an instrument for ascertaining merely the existence of an electric current. 1852 Lardner *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* II. 380 Reoscopes and Reometers. 1881 S. P. Thompson *Electr. & Magn.* 161 *note.*

Hence **Rheoscopic** *a.*, (*a*) pertaining to the rheoscope; (*b*) applied to preparations of certain nerves of a frog for showing the variation of electric currents; so *rheoscopic frog, muscle.*

1852 [see Rheometric]. 1877 M. Foster *Text-bk. Physiol.* 44 The method known as 'the rheoscopic frog', in which the natural current of one nerve, or the negative variation of that current, is used as a stimulus to another nerve. *Ibid.* 107 *note*, The absence of tetanus in a rheoscopic muscle.

Rheostat (rī·ŏstæt). *Electr.* [f. Rheo- + *στατός*, vbl. adj. of *ἱστάναι* to stand.] (See quot. 1843.)

1843 Wheatstone in *Phil. Trans.* 309 As the principal use of this instrument is to adjust or regulate the circuit so that any constant degree of force may be obtained I have called it a rheostat. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 369 The rheostat is again brought into use to lower the current.

attrib. 1850 A. Secchi *Res. Electr. Rheometry* 35 Coiling the rheostat wire on the wooden cylinder. 1879 Noad & Preece *Electr.* 207 The rheostat cylinder.

So **Rheostatic** *a.* [ad. F. *rhéostatique*, 1877], the name of an electric machine invented by Planté, by which continuous static effects are produced.

1878 *Chem. News* XXXVII. 184/2 Effects of the Rheostatic Machine.—G. Planté.

Rheostatics (rī|ɒstæ·tiks), *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* [f. Rheo- + Statics.] The statics of fluid bodies.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Rheo-statics*, is used by some for the statics, or the science of the equilibrium of fluids. [Hence in recent Dicts.]

Rheotannic (rī|ɒtæ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥέον* Rheum ² + Tannic.] The name of a variety of tannic acid found in rhubarb.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 530/1 The chief chemical constituents of Chinese rhubarb are chrysophan ($C_{15}H_{10}O_4$), rheotannic acid ($C_{20}H_{26}O_{14}$) [etc.].

‖ **Rhesis** (rī·sis). [a. Gr. *ῥῆσις* word, speech.] A set speech or discourse.

1871 Browning *Balaust.* Wks. 1896 I. 629/2 Any who could speak A chorus to the end, or prologize, Roll out a rhesis. 1906 *Athenæum* 31 Mar. 383/2 The discourse (or *rhesis*) put into the mouth of Martin.

‖ **Rhesus** (rī·sŭs). [mod.L., arbitrary use of L. *Rhēsus*, Gr. *Ῥῆσος*, a mythical king of Thrace.] In full, *Rhesus monkey*: one of the macaques, *Macacus rhesus*, an Indian monkey.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 236/1 [The tail] rather more developed in the Wanderoo and Rhesus than in the Magot and Papio niger. 1841 *Ibid.* XIX. 448/2 Rhesus Monkey, a species of *Simiadæ*. 1859 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 52.

Rhetian, etc.: see Rhætian, etc.

Rhetor (rī·tǫɹ). Forms: 4–6 **rethor,** 5 **rether,** 5–6 **-our,** 6– **rhetor.** [a. L. *rhētor* (in med.L. often *rethor*), a. Gr. *ῥήτωρ*. Cf. F. *rhéteur.*]

1. A teacher or professor of rhetoric; a rhetorician.

c 1375 *St. Augustin* 71 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 62/2 Austin þe doctour..was a philosofre and a rethor. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 30 A Rethor excellent, That koude hise colours longynge for that Art. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiii. 5 Divinouris, rethoris, and philosophouris. 1611 H. Broughton *Require of Agreement* 47 Aristides, the Rhetor Sophister. 1643 Hammond *Serm.* Wks. 1683 IV. 514 Your Hearing,..what is it but as of a Rhetor at a Desk, to commend or dislike? 1750 Warburton *Julian* Introd. p. xxxiii, From the teaching Rhetors they learnt the art of reasoning by similitudes and analogies. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxvi. IV. 454 Themistoklês had received no teaching from philosophers, sophists and rhetors, who were the instructors of well-born youth in the days of Thucydidês. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 386 The..city..was full of professors, rhetors, tutors,..grammarians.

† b. *transf.* A master of eloquence or literary expression. *Obs.*

? 1409–11 Lydg. *Life our Lady* xxxiv. (Caxton) e vij b, And eke my master chauceris now is graue The noble rethor poete of brytayne. ? *c* 1450 in Lydg. *Temple Glas* (1891) 78 Moral gower, lydgate, Rether and poete. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 253 O reuerend Chaucere, rose of rethoris all.

2. An orator, esp. a professional one. Sometimes in depreciatory use: A rhetorical speechifier, a mere rhetorician.

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. v. 31 b, This were an affect of an extemporall Rhetor to salute a man by name without premeditation. 1807 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 577 He must be pacing about in his rhetor's cassock, watching its turgid folds. 1821 Jefferson *Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 140 The rhapsodies of Rhetor Burke. 1860 A. L. Windsor *Ethica* vii. 383 Not that Chatham was a mere sophistical rhetor. 1874 Lewes *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 29 Those rhetors who declaim against it.

† **Rhetorculist.** *rare.* [f. L. dim. **rhētorculus* (see -culus) + -ist.] A petty rhetorician.

1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 25 Many restraints were made vnder seuere penalties, which this Rhetorculist himselfe confesseth. *Ibid.* 201.

† **Rhetorial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Rhetor or Rhetory + -(i)al.] Rhetorical.

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge, Balade* (1887) 201 O frutefull histore,..Enbawmed with doctrine of virtues infinite, With termes exquised and sence retoriall.

† **Rhetorian,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* In 4–5 **rethorien, -yen,** 5 **retoryan.** [a. OF. *rethorien* (*rect-*), f. med.L. **rethoria* Rhetory: see -ian.]

A. *sb.* = Rhetorician.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. iii. (1868) 38 Þou rethorien or pronouncere of kynges preysinges. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 54 And sent out lettres..vnto alle rethoriens and gramariens. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 41 The firsh rethoryens Gowere, Chauncere & now Lytgate. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 305/2 Retoryan, *rethor, rethoricus.*

B. *adj.* = Rhetorical. [So OF.]

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. i. (1868) 30 Þe suasioun of swetnesse Rethorryen.

Rhetoric (re·tŏrik), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4 [**rethorice,**] **rettorike,** 4–6 **ret(h)orik(e, -yk(e,** 5–7 **rethorick** (4 **-ikke,** 5 **-ykk, -yque, retherique,** 6 **rethoric, -ique, -icke, rhet(h)orike,** 7 **rhet'rique, reth'rick),** 6–7 **rhetorique, -icke, rhethorick, -ique,** 7–8 **rhetorick, rhet'ric,** 7– **rhetoric.** [a. OF. *rethorique* (mod.F. *rhétorique*), or ad. L. *rhētorica, -icē* (med.L. *reth-*), a. Gr. *ῥητορική* (*sc. τέχνη*), fem. of *ῥητορικός* Rhetoric *a.*]

1. The art of using language so as to persuade or influence others; the body of rules to be observed by a speaker or writer in order that he may express himself with eloquence.

In the Middle Ages rhetoric was reckoned one of the seven 'liberal arts', being comprised, with grammar and logic, in the 'trivium'.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 186 (W.), Geometrie, and arsmetrike, Rettorike, and ek fisike. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 361 Aristotle..tauȝte eloquence..as it is specialliche i-sene ..in his Dyalogus of Poetis and in Tretys of Rethorik. 14.. *Bewte will shewe* 69 in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems*, Was neuer clerk, by retoryk or science, Cowde all hyr verteus reherse to þis day. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 25 The famous clerke of eloquence Tullius seithe in his booke of retheiique [etc.]. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. ix. 34 The therde of the vii sciences is called Rethoryque. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 1 Rhetorique is an art to set furthe by vtterannce of wordes matter at large. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 10 Many excellent Figures and places of Rhetorique. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1687) 176/2 Rhetorick is conversant in singulars, not in universals. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* xx. § 33 (1801) 193 Rhetoric in general is the art of persuading. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 280/1 Having lectured successively in grammar, rhetoric,..humanity, and moral philosophy. 1843 Mill *Logic* Introd. § 3 The communication of those thoughts to others falls under the consideration of Rhetoric.

b. *fig.* or with personification.

[*c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. i. (1868) 30 And wiþ Rethorice com forþe musice a damoisel of oure house.] 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxcvii, Gowere and chaucere, that on the steppis satt Of rethorike. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 And Retoryk had eke in her presence Tulyus, callyd 'Mirrour of Eloquence'. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 11 For quhy the bell of Rethorick bene roung Ile Chaweer, Goweir, and Lidgate laureate. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vii. 73 Some condemn Rhetorick as the mother of lies. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 24 There, stript, fair Rhet'ric languish'd on the ground.

c. A treatise on, or 'body' of, rhetoric.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Rhetoricus, In primo Ciceronis rhetorico..*, in the firste booke of Ciceroes rhetorike. 1580 G. Harvey in *Three Proper Lett.* 32 To bring our Language into Arte, and to frame a Grammer or Rhetorike thereof. 1582 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. xi. 63 It is a good Counsell (which Aristotle giueth in his Rhetorikes *ad Theodectem*). 1654 T. Blount (*title*), The Academie of Eloquence, Containing a Compleat English Rhetorique. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 297 ₱ 17 Aristotle himself has given it a place in his Rhetorick among the Beauties of that Art.

d. The top class or the second class (from the top) in certain English Roman Catholic schools and colleges. So † *to make one's rhetoric.*

1599 in Foley *Rec. Eng. Prov. S. J.* (1879) V. 569, I have made my rhetoric in these parts. *c* 1620 in *Mem. Stonyhurst Coll.* (1881) 8 They go down two by two with their books under their arms, and first those in Rhetoric, into the Refectory. 1908 *Stonyhurst Mag.* in *Tablet* 25 Apr. 646/2 We are informed that any boy from Rhetoric down to Elements may join the class.

2. † a. Elegance or eloquence of language; eloquent speech or writing. *Obs.* b. Speech or writing expressed in terms calculated to persuade; hence (often in depreciatory sense), language characterized by artificial or ostentatious expression.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's Prol.* 32 Fraunceys Petrak,..whos Rethorik sweete Enlumyned al Ytaille of poetrie. 1426 Lydg. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 133 Alle be that I in my translacioun..Of rethoryk have no maner floure. 1562 Winjet *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 25 As I persaue rethorik thairof verray small, swa I can espy na thing thairin abhorring fra the treuth. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 46 Nor your faire pretense, by such rashe ragged Rhetorike, any whit, well graced. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 24 Heere is no substance, but a simple peece Of gaudy Rhetoricke. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 4 And the persuasive Rhetoric That sleek't his tongue. 1733 Swift *Lett.* (1766) II. 189 The one word from you, is of much more weight than my rhetoric. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 491 Modern senators..Whose oath is rhet'ric, and who swear for fame! 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton*, The sublime wisdom of the Areopagitica and the nervous rhetoric of the Iconoclast. 1837 Landor *Pentameron* 33 Escape from rhetoric by all manner of means. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shaks.* 269 The limp loquacity of long-winded rhetoric, so natural to men and soldiers in an hour of emergency.

† c. *pl.* Elegant expressions; rhetorical flourishes. Also, rhetorical terms. *Obs.*

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 19774 That poete, Wyth al hys rethorykes swete. 1543 Bale *Yet a Course* 26 Neuer coude tolwyn throughlye knowe what these rhetorykes ment, as are denuncyacyon, deteccyon, and presentacyon. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. ii. (Arb.) 151 Graue and wise counsellours..do much mislike all scholasticall rhetoricks. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* 42 b, Their fantastique Rhetoriques, Who trim their Poesies with schoolboy-tricks.

d. in ironical or jocular use.

1580 Spenser in *Three Proper Lett.* 14 Like a drunken man, or women (when their Alebench Rhetorick commes vpon them). 1595 W. S. *Locrine* III. iii, I thinke you were brought up in the university of Bridewell, you have your rhetoric so ready at your tongue's end. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* III. xiv. (1614) 316 Some of them vpbraiding both him and other Christians with the names of dogs, Ethnickes, vnbeleeuers, and the like zealous Rhetorick. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* I. xviii, The rhetoric of John the hostler, with a new straw hat, and a pint of wine, made a second conquest over her. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Rsin'd Abbey* 10 Fearless he of shouts Or taunts, the rhet'ric of the wat'ry

crew. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 450 He [Jeffreys] acquired a boundless command of the rhetoric in which the vulgar express hatred and contempt.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*, said esp. † (*a*) of the expressive action of the body in speaking; (*b*) of the persuasiveness of looks or acts.

1569 SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xxi, This daunsinge or Histrionical Rhetorike in the ende beganne to be lefte of all Oratours. 1587 GREENE *Euphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 252 For he considered with himselfe,.. that liberality was the soundest rethoricke. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 60 The heauenly Rhetoricke of thine eye. 1597 BARTON *Ir'it's Trenchmour* Wks. (Grosart) II. 15/1 Silence can best talke with wooden Rethoricke. 1644 J. B. (*title*), Chironomia: Or, The Art of Manuall Rhetorique. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Rich Rival* ii, Whilst thy sole Rhetorick shall be *Joynture*, and *Jewels*, and *Our Friends agree*. 1669 STILLINGFL. *Six Serm.* iii. 127 Every part of the Tragedy of his [the Son of God's] life, every wound at his death,.. were designed by him as the most prevailing Rhetorick, to perswade men to forsake their sins. 1712 GAY *Trivia* III. 318 Mov'd by the Rhet'rick of a Silver Fee. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. i. 11 His larger sacred subjects are merely themes for the exhibition of pictorial rhetoric,—composition and colour.

†**3.** Skill in or faculty of using eloquent and persuasive language. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 5835 These lordis are chosyn be myn assent. The fyrst ys the kyng of affryke For his grete wytte and his retoryke. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 17 Though he be wise and of might meruailous, Endued with Rhethorike and with eloquence. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 790 Enjoy your deer Wit, and gay Rhetorick That hath so well been taught her dazling fence. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 7 The highest Encomium..that the Wit and Rhetorick of men or Angels can invent. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 171 ¶ 12 Joseph..endeavoured, with all his Art and Rhetorick, to set out the Excess of Herod's Passion for her. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 117 But soon his rhetorick forsook him.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1656 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Boccalini's Advts. from Parnass.* II. lxxxviii. (1674) 240 To Declaim..publickly in the Rhetorick-School. 1806 H. K. WHITE *Lett. to Bro. Neville* 30 July, The Rhetoric Lecturer sent me one of my Latin Essays to copy for the purpose of inspection. 1884 *Punch* 23 Feb. 87 To unmask His rhetoric-shrouded weakness.

†**Rhetoric,** *sb.*[2] In 4 **rethorik, -ique,** 4–5 **retorike.** [ad. L. *rhētoric-us* (med.L. *reth-*), subst. use of adj. (see next).] = RHETORICIAN.

a 1350 *St. Catherine* 159 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 166 Alle þe maisters of clergy, Both retorikes and gramarione. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 48 Tullius the rethorique. *a* 1450 K. SPALDYNG *St. Kath.* in *Anglia* (1907) 540 Fyfti fyue retorikes in hast þei hem hent.

Rhetoric (rĭtǫ'rik), *a. rare.* Also 5–6 **reth-,** 6 **ret-, rheth-.** [a. F. *rhétorique* (OF. also *reth-*), or ad. L. *rhētoric-us* (med.L. *reth-*), f. *rhētor*: see RHETOR and -IC.] Rhetorical; †eloquent.

?1400 LYDG. *Serp. Devision* (1590) C iij b, The first that euer elumined our language with flowers of rethorick eloquence: I mean..Chaucer. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* vii, This fable..of a rethoryque man or fayr speker. 1517 WATSON *Shyppe of Fooles* Prol, It was translated..out of Latyn in to rethoryke Frensshe. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* Pref. (1870) 228 With eloquent speche & rethorycke termes. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. III. vi. 189 With many rhetoric flourishes and pompose triumphs. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii. I. 81 *note*, The crude matter, too little..ornate by the care of any trained intellect, or by dialectic and rhetoric enigmas. 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 194 Helping himself indifferently to all religions for rhetoric illustration.

Rhetorical (rĭtǫ'rikăl), *a.* Forms: as in prec. [f. L. *rhētoric-us*: see prec. and -ICAL.]

1. †**a.** Eloquent, or eloquently expressed. *Obs.*

b. Expressed in terms calculated to persuade; hence (often in depreciatory use), composed or expressed in artificial or extravagant language; of the nature of mere rhetoric (as opposed to sober statement or argument).

1476 in *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 385 A Colacyon made by Metre in Rhetorical Terms. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1570) 222 Other with their wordes hye and retoricall Their sentences paynt. ?1554 COVERDALE *Hope of Faithful* Pref., If one should barely, and wyth oute all rhetorical amplificacions, but rehearce only the great pompe..[etc.] of myghtye men and rulers. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb.) 24 It [*sc.* metrical speech] is beside a maner of vtterance more eloquent and rethoricall then the ordinarie prose. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. i. (1614) 719 But easier it was for him, with a Rhetoricall flourish..to dash this opinion out of countenance. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1684) IV. 564 A degree of stupidity..that neither the iniquity of Sodom,.. nor the Rhetoricall'st Phrase almost in the very Scripture can express. 1783 LD. HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 127 There is no rhetorical exaggeration in this passage of Josephus. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii. 163 If these words had been spoken by some easy, self-indulgent exhorter, from whose mouth they might have come merely as pious and rhetorical flourish. 1869 BUCKLE *Civilis.* III. v. 347 The facts..were more intended to persuade than to prove. They were rather rhetorical than logical.

c. Applied to the rhythm of prose as distinguished from metrical rhythm.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Numbers*, Rhetorical, or prosaic Numbers, are a sort of simple unaffected harmony, less glaring than that of verse. 1832 *Encycl. Amer.* XI. 591 Rhetorical rhythm is satisfied with a pleasing cadence of syllables.

d. *Rhetorical accent*: (see quots.).

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Accent*, The rhetorical Accents [in Hebrew] are said to be Euphonic; inasmuch as they tend to make the pronunciation more sweet and agreeable.

1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 243/1 There is also an irregular or rhetorical accent in music called emphasis.

e. *Rhetorical question*: (see quots.).

1843 T. K. ARNOLD *Latin Prose Comp.* § 442 *Non* is often used without *ne* in vehement questions, especially, of course, questions of appeal, or, as Reisig calls them, *rhetorical* questions. 1884 *Bradley's Aids to Lat. Prose* § 150 Questions that do not require an answer, but are only put in the form of a question in order to produce a greater effect,..are called rhetorical questions.

2. Of, belonging to, concerned with, or comprised in the art of rhetoric.

1530 PALSGR. 322/2 Rethoricall, belongynge to rethoricke, *rethoricque*. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* E 4, I expounde my minde by a rethoricall connection and saye, *Imo recordationem sacrificij*. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 27 b, Such is the force of the Rhetoricall Enthymems. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* (1676) 39 [Charlemagne] was instructed in the Rhetorical, Dialectical, and Astrological Arts. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 77 It would have been quoted by Quintilian as a splendid model of rhetorical common-place. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur* I. 3 The rhetorical works of Cicero and Quintilian. 1872 R. F. WEYMOUTH *Euphuism* 13 Irony or climax or hyperbole or any other rhetorical figure.

3. Of persons: Given to the use of rhetoric.

1651 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 18 Melancholy, as well as Wine, makes a man Rhetorical or Poetical. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Rhetorical*, skilful in Rhetorick, that speaks eloquently. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 406 *note*, St. Paul is often rhetorical, i.e. he writes with a passion which finds natural expression in the most forcible figures of speech.

Rhetorically, *adv.* In a rhetorical manner.

1543 BALE *Yet a Course* 44 b, My lorde hath rhetorycallye begonne hys proposycyon to wynne hys audytorye,.. in callynge them good peple. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 135 Many others cannot be drawne into Argument as writing Poetically, Rhetorically, Enigmatically, Hieroglyphically. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1811) IX. 110, I *could*.. write..floridly and rhetorically. 1832–3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* xxii. (1845) 459 Tertullian..perhaps speaks rhetorically, when he says, that the Gospel had penetrated into.. countries, which had not as yet submitted to the Romans.

b. With reference to the art of rhetoric.

1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 270/1 Some passions may be, Rhetorically speaking, opposite to each other, though in strictness they are not so.

So **Rhetoricalness,** 'eloquentness' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

Rhetoricaster. *rare*[−1]. [f. L. *rhētoric-us* RHETORIC *sb.*[2] + -ASTER.] A poor rhetorician.

1591 FRAUNCE *C'tess Pembr. Ivychurch* I. II. iii, Tropeturned tale, or ryming ditty, deryued from foole-hardy Poets, or vaine-head Rhetoricasters.

†**Rhetoricate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *rhētoricārī*, f. *rhētoricus* RHETORIC.] *intr.* To speak rhetorically; to use rhetorical language. Hence **Rhetoricating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. i. 87 It was easie for Leo to rhetoricate at Rome, in the praise of Peter. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Opened* Pref., There needs no Rhetoricating Floscules to set it off. 1676 CUDWORTH *Serm. 1 Cor.* xv. 57 A faculty of Rhetoricating and extemporizing with zeal and fervency. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1710) 166 I'le use no Speech with Art besprinkled,..Without Rhetoricating Fond shows [etc.]. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 382 Strange, that They should all Rhetoricate in a Matter of Faith, of so great Weight. 17.. — *Doctr. Holy Trin.* Add., Wks. 1823 V. 357 To magnify another kind of guilt, as still greater according to their way of reasoning, or rather rhetoricating.

†**Rhetorication.** *Obs.* Also 7 **ret-.** [ad. L. *rhētoricātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *rhētoricārī* to RHETORICATE.] The action of speaking or writing rhetorically; usually with *a* and *pl.*, a piece of rhetoric, a rhetorical flourish.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 105 These were but rhetorications in the Fathers. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 192, I think it is no Rhetorication to say, That all things are Artificial. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 253 It was a two-handed rhetorication, but the citizens tooke it in the best sense. 1732 WATERLAND *Christ. Vind.* 9 Take but away their Rhetorications and equivocal Expressions,..and their Cause will be left in a manner destitute. 1793 C. BOLTTIGER *Lett.* in A. Dalzel *Hist. Univ. Edin.* (1862) I. 107 Blair's blooming rhetorications.

Rhetorician (retŏrĭ'shăn). Forms: 5–6 **reth-,** 6 **ret-,** 6–7 **rheth-**; 5 **-icyen, -icien, -ian, -icion,** 5–6 **-icien,** 6 **-ycyne, -icyan, -ian, -ycyne,** 5–7 **-ician,** 6–7 **-itian**; 5 **retricion, retrycyan**; 6– **rhetorician.** [a. OF. *rethoricien* (*rett-, rest-*), mod.F. *rhétoricien*, f. L. *rhētoricus* RHETORIC *a.* and *sb.*[2] or *rhētorica* RHETORIC *sb.*[1]: see -ICIAN.]

1. A professor or teacher of the art of rhetoric (esp. in Ancient Greece and Rome); a professional rhetor or orator.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 176 After þe maner of Gramariens, Nor lyke þe stile of rethoricyens, I toke nat on me þis story to translate. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 161 Victorius the rethoricion. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 25 And the Rethorician, and Logitian, considering what in Nature will soonest proue and perswade, thereon giue artificial rules. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 148 The figure *Imago* of the vulgar Rhetoricians. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 89 For all a Rhetoricians Rules, Teach nothing but to name his Tools. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 231 ¶ 4 Rhetoricians have recommended it [*sc.* modesty] to their Disciples as a Particular in their Art. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 239 Isocrates was a Rhetorician by profession: the framing of sentences, and turning of periods, was the great business of his long life. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. ii. 329 A curious contrast to the Cynic was the philosophic rhetorician.

2. †**a.** An eloquent or elegant writer. *Obs.* **b.** One who uses rhetorical language or expression; *esp.* (often in depreciatory use) a public speaker who indulges in rhetoric.

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1790 in *Mem. Stonyhurst Coll.* (1881) 30 Academical exhibition in which the new President was finely complimented by the Rhetoricians.

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Hence **Rhetori'cianism,** the style of a rhetorician.

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Rhe'torize, *v.* ? *Obs.* [ad. late L. *rhētorizāre* (Bede), a. Gr. *ῥητορίζειν*, f. *ῥήτορ-*, *ῥήτωρ* RHETOR: see -IZE.] *intr.* To use rhetorical language.

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Rheubarb, obs. form of RHUBARB.

Rheum (rūm), *sb.*[1] Now *arch.* Forms: 4–6 **rewme,** 4–7 **reume** (5 **reem,** 6 **ryme**), 6–7 **r(h)ewm, rhewme, r(h)ume,** 8 **rhum,** 6– **rheum.** [a. OF. *reume* (13th c.), mod.F. *rhume*, = Fr., Sp., It., Pg. *reuma*, ad. L. *rheuma*, a. Gr. *ῥεῦμα* flow, stream, f. root *ῥευ-* to flow.

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1. Watery matter secreted by the mucous glands or membranes, such as collects in or drops from the nose, eyes, and mouth, etc., and which, when abnormal, was supposed to cause disease; hence, an excessive or morbid 'defluxion' of any kind.

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quench'd in rheums of age. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of the Bowl* xii. 127 A laugh..brought the rheum from his eye down his cheek. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 1 The [rheumatic] pain being attributed to rheum flowing down from the brain and settling in the affected part.

b. *poet.* Used for: Tears.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 8 The Northeast wind.. Awak'd the sleepie rhewme, and so by chance Did grace our hollow parting with a teare. 1607 — *Cor.* v. vi. 46 A few drops of Womens rhewme, which are As cheape as Lies. 1803 SOUTHEY *Eclogues* ix. *Alderman's Funeral*, A good March wind Were to be prayed for now, to lend their eyes Some decent rheum. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 286 Had he, though blindly contumelious, brought Rheum to kind eyes? 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 42 Stoic eyes with foolish rheum o'erflow.

†**c.** Moisture 'distilled' from the sky. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 10 To canopie their heads in from the rhewme of the heauens.

†**d.** *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to pernicious moisture or humour, or something resembling it.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 39 The dasy and the maryguld..lay with their leuis happit, Thame to reserue fra rewmes pungitiue. 1591 LYLY *Endym.* IV. ii. 71 He is resolued to weep some three or foure payle-fuls, to auoyde the rume of loue that wambleth in his stomacke. 1607 DEKKER & MARSTON *Westw. Hoe* II. i, A mastic patch upon some womens temples hath been the very rheum of beauty. 1650 MILTON *Eikon.* (ed. 2) i. 14 If from his Divines he have borrow'd nothing, nothing out of all the Magazin, and the rheume of their Mellifluous prayers.

2. *spec.* A mucous discharge caused by taking cold (sometimes distinguished as *hot* or *cold rheum*); hence, a cold in the head or the lungs; catarrh. Chiefly *pl.* (occasionally used = Rheumatic pains).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 82 Crampes, and tothaches, Rewmes, & radegoundes. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 184 Hyt ys good for þe toþ ache of cold rewme. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C V b, When ye se yowre hauke cloose þer Eyghen, and shakith hir hede, then hath she the Reume in the hede. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 69 b, Fleume hath moste puissance in wynter,..whereby are ingendred Catarres or reumes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 644 In Rheumes and Murrhes the Voyce is hoarse, because the Larynx is dewed with too much moysture. 1656 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 297 A mist falling as I returned, gave me such a rheume as kept me within doores neere a whole moneth after. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 485 [488] Dropsies, and Asthma's, and Joint-racking Rheums. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 197 Old men..endeavour, as long as possible, to conceal their blindness and deafness, their rheums and gouts. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 475 He..was affected with a rheum for a few days after his arrival. 1864 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. VI. 452/2, I provided myself against the contingencies of colds and rheums with military leggings and padded knee-caps.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rheum-cough*, *-distilling*, *purging*; †**rheum-cap** (see quot. 1655).

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* I. i. 7 The Brain is also strengthened by outward application of.. *Rhewm-Caps [orig. *cucufæ*], by which it is comforted and made warm. 1553 P'CESS MARY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. II. xxii. 424 Your Highness late *Rheum-Cough. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 33 Nose-dropping, *rhewme-destilling, driueling mouth. 1770 ARMSTRONG *Misc.* I. 151 The shivering clown .. With livid cheeks and rheum-distilling nose. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 200 Heere finds he on an oake *rheume-purging Pollipode.

Hence †**Rheum** *v. intr.*, to 'void rheum'.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 968 A meere scholler, is a creature that can .. put on a pair of lined slippers, sit rewming till dinner [etc.].

‖**Rheum** (rīːŏm), *sb.*[2] *Bot.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *ῥῆον*.] The generic name for the Rhubarbs.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *Rheum*, in botany, the name given by Linnæus to Rhubarb. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 334 *Rheum undulatum*... This species of rheum was supposed by Boerhaave to be the true Chinese rhubarb. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 451/1 What is termed Monk's rhubarb is not the produce of any species of rheum, but of the Rumex alpinus.

Rheumate (rūːmēt). [f. as RHEUM-IC + -ATE[1] 1 c.] A salt of rheumic acid. 1815 [see RHEUMIC].

Rheumatic (rumæːtik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 r(e)um-, 4–7 rewm-, 7 rhewm-; 4–6 -atyk(e, 4–7 -ike, -icke, 6 -eticke, -iticke, -atique, 7–8 -atick; 6– rheumatic. [a. OF. *reu-*, *reumatique* (mod.F. *rhumatique*), or ad. late L. *rheumaticus*, a. Gr. *ῥευματικός*, f. *ῥευματ-*, *ῥεῦμα* RHEUM *sb.*[1] Cf. It., Sp. *reumatico*, Pg. *rheumatico*.] **A.** *adj.*

†**1.** Consisting of or of the nature of rheum or watery secretion or discharge. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iii. (1495) e vj b/2 For somtyme rewmatyk humours comyth to þo spirytuel partyes & stoppe þo wayes of þo spyryte. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* (1557) CXIX, A reumatyke humour suppressyng the brayne. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 16 After hee had..spunged..all the rumatike driuell from his ill fauoured Goates beard. 1606 DEKKER *Newes fr. Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 121 More salt Rewmatick water runnes out of them, than would pickle all the Herrings that shall come out of Yarmouth. 1696 FLOYER *Anim. Humours* xiii. 158 The Blood taken away looked very Sizie or Rheumatic.

†**2.** Full of or dropping with watery mucus.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 47 Shee..had rumatique sore eyes that ran alwaies. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xx. xx. 69 Rheumaticke ulcers. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass.* 71 He was wiping his rheumatick nose. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 8 It is good to cure rheumatic eyes.

3. Of persons, their bodies: †**a.** Suffering from a 'defluxion of rheum' or catarrh. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES tr. *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 122 By sleeping in an ayrie place, you haue bene very rumatike.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 135 Were I hard-fauourd, foule, or wrinckled old,..Ore-worne, despised, reumatique, and cold. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* VIII. 19 A defluction which fell upon my lungs did make me very rheumatick. 1661 CULPEPPER *London Disp.* 13/1 They are good for Rhewmatick people to chew in their mouth, for they draw forth much water.

b. Affected with, suffering from, or subject to rheumatism or rheumatic pain.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Rheumatism*, The urine of rheumatic people does not afford above the thirtieth part of the alcaline salt found in that of healthful persons. 1834 E. BARLOW in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 608/1 We have seen leeches when applied to a rheumatic joint prematurely.. exasperate every symptom. 1852 S. THOMSON *Dict. Dom. Med.* 449/2 Many rheumatic patients find their chief protection in an underdress of chamois leather.

4. Of a disease, symptom: †**a.** Characterized by rheumy or catarrhal 'defluxion'. *Obs.* **b.** Of the nature of or characteristic of rheumatism. *Rheumatic fever*, an acute non-infectious febrile disease marked by inflammation and pain of the joints.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 82 Thys woode hath a synguler propertie .. agaynste many other moyste and rumiticke sicknesses. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 105 The Moone (the gouernesse of floods)..washes all the aire; That Rheumaticke diseases doe abound. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 136/1 Rewmatick, or the Slavering Madness. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1705) 118 An excessive Dose of Millepedes in an odd kind of a Rheumatick Case. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 19 Sept., She is lame in one of her legs with a rheumatic pain. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. v, The poor woman, whose disease was a rheumatic fever, was already much better. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 152 A kind of *arthritis vaga* (or what is vulgarly called rheumatic gout). 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* viii, A slight rheumatic feel in one of his shoulders. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 518/2 We are acquainted with no disease which more frequently produces deformity of the hand and fingers than chronic rheumatism (chronic rheumatic arthritis). 1845 R. WILLIAMS in *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 681 In scarlatina the joints are often the seat of the severest rheumatic inflammation. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 5 Mar. 510/2 Rheumatic pyrexia.

†**c.** *transf.* and *fig.* (*a*) Tearful. (*b*) Phlegmatic.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* II. i, The Rhumaticke story of some loving Chandler. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1682) 762 We present him with a sleepy, sickly, rheumatick service.

5. Of weather, places: Inducing or having a tendency to produce †(*a*) catarrhal affections, (*b*) rheumatism. (Cf. RHEUMY 3.)

1565 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 250 If any offence be taken for my not attending, and to come over the reumatike Tempsis. 1589 PEELE *Eglogue Grat. Earl of Essex* XXXVIII, And evening air is rheumatick and cold. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 47. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* ii. 11 The Sun..hath..refind that thicke tobacco-breath which the rheumaticke night throwes abroad. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* 23 Church towers are .. warmer and less rheumatic than hollow trees. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 14 India is a very rheumatic country.

B. *sb.*

1. *pl.* Rheumatic pains, rheumatism. *colloq.*

1789 BURNS *To the Toothache* ii, When fevers burn, or ague freezes, Rheumatics gnaw, or cholic squeezes. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 166 John's hands were so contracted by the rheumatics that had settled in them. 1852 S. THOMSON *Dict. Dom. Med.* 439/2 The acute form of rheumatism..is popularly named the 'rheumatics', whilst the chronic form..is known..in vulgar parlance as 'the rheumatiz'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 57 The 'rheumatics' so often complained of by elderly patients.

2. A rheumatic patient. *rare.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 439/2 Rheumatics, who so largely preponderate among the invalided visitors.

Hence **Rheuma'ticness**, rheumatic condition or tendency. So **Rheuma'tical** *a.*, rheumatic; **Rheuma'tically** *adv.*, by or with rheumatism.

1702 R. PITT *Crafts of Physick Expos'd* 154 An Acrid Collection of Humours .. causing the Rheumatical Pains. 1727 BAILEY, vol. II, *Rheumaticalness*, subjectness to be afflicted with a Rheumatism. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 92 *note*, Rheumatical pains are generally most violent as soon as you are warm in bed. 1852 S. THOMSON *Dict. Dom. Med.* 440/2 The heart in a child may become affected rheumatically.

Rheumaticky (rumæːtiki), *a. colloq.* [f. RHEUMATIC + -Y.] Suffering from rheumatism.

1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 343 [She] netted with her own fair and rheumaticky fingers a handsome silk purse. 1886 B. ROOSEVELT *Copper Queen* II. x. 175 A rheumaticky man knows when it is going to rain.

Rheumatism (rūːmătiz'm). [ad. late L. *rheumatism-us*, a. Gr. *ῥευματισμ-ός*, f. *ῥευματίζειν* (see RHEUMATIZE). Cf. F. *rhumatisme* (16th c.).]

†**1.** A 'defluxion of rheum'. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 133 Fluxes, called by the Greekes Rheumatismes.

2. A disease of which inflammation and pain of the joints are prominent features. In early use commonly with *a* and *pl.*, an attack of this disease. *Acute* (*articular*) *rheumatism*, the same as rheumatic fever. *Muscular rheumatism*, myalgia.

Formerly supposed to be caused by a 'defluxion of rheum'. In popular use the word is applied to various kinds of painful articular and muscular affections.

1688 SALMON *Phylaxa Med.* (ed. 2) 14/1 Tartarous Diseases, as the Scurvy, Pox, Dropsy, Jaundice, Gout, Rheumatism. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. 24 That common story, that Epictetus was lame of one Leg..by a Rheumatism. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 407 And rheumatisms I send to rack the joints. 1749 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* Add. 62 This Medicine [*sc.* James's Powder] has been found..to be most effectual in a Rheumatism. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 43 Diseased heart, consequent on rheumatism. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xviii, On wet Sundays, or whenever he had a touch of rheumatism, he used to read the three first chapters of Genesis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 476 A girl..had post-scarlatinal 'rheumatism' at nine years of age.

3. *attrib.*: **rheumatism root**, the root of (1) some species of *Jeffersonia*, (2) *Dioscorea villosa*; the plants themselves; **rheumatism weed**, a name for some species of *Pyrola*.

1798 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.*, *Rheumatism weed*, Pyrola minor. 1855 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sci.*, Rheumatism Weed, *Pyrola maculata*, *P. umbellata*. 1857 *Ibid.*, Rheumatism Root, *Jeffersonia Bartoni*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Rheumatism-root, *Jeffersonia diphylla*. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 706 The rhizome of *D[ioscorea] villosa*,..commonly known as 'rheumatism root'.

Hence **Rheumati'smal** [cf. F. *rhumatismal*], †**Rheumatisma'tic** *adjs.*, rheumatic; **Rheumati'smoid** *a.*, resembling rheumatism.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 19 Those sharp and pungent Pains which Rheumatismatick Persons so generally complain of. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. I. 11 A rheumatismal inflammation. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rheumatismoid*,.. resembling rheumatism;..applied to symptoms of diseases which resemble those of rheumatism.

Rheumatiz (rūːmătiz). *dial.* and *vulgar.* Also -ize, -ise, etc. (see E. D. D.). Rheumatism.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. (1767) 32 My old disorder, the rheumatise. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* V, Robin's ill o' the rheumatize, and he's to his bed too. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XXVI, Our first-lieutenant was..on his beam-ends, with the rheumatiz. 1852 [see RHEUMATIC B. 1].

Rheumatize (rūːmătaiz), *v.* [ad. med.L. *rheumatisāre* to snuffle, or Gr. *ῥευματίζειν*, f. *ῥευματ-*, *ῥεῦμα* RHEUM[1]: see -IZE.]

†**1. a.** To bring 'rheum' or tears to (the eyes).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 27 b, What should I..rumatize my Readers eyes, with the sadde tedious recitall? 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 17 Whilst I my Readers eyes do rumatise With brinish drops to heare this wofull Tale.

†**b.** 'To shed tears' (Cockeram, 1623). *Obs.*

2. *trans.* To make rheumatic, affect with rheumatism. Hence **Rheumatizing** *ppl. a.*

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 57 Raw November's rheumatizing grass. 1862 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 379 London..with its..cold,..rheumatising winds. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Nature.* xiii. (ed. 4) 276 It is not the cold, so much as the damp, that rheumatises the muscles.

Rheumato-, combining form of Gr. *ῥευματο-ς*, *ῥεῦμα* RHEUM[1], used in the sense of 'rheumatic' or 'rheumatic and . . .'.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 310 Gastro-rheumatic and rheumato-nervous fevers. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rheumolymphokeratoditis*,.. rheumatolymphatic inflammation of the *cornea*.

Rheumatoid (rūːmătoid), *a.* [f. Gr. *ῥευματ-*, *ῥεῦμα* RHEUM[1] + -OID.] Having the characters of rheumatism. Also, suffering from rheumatism.

Chiefly in *rheumatoid arthritis*, a chronic disease of the joints characterized by changes in the synovial membranes, etc., and resulting in deformity and immobility.

1859 A. B. GARROD *Gout* xv. 534 Although unwilling to add to the number of names, I cannot help expressing a desire that one might be found for this disease, not implying any necessary relation between it and either gout or rheumatism. Perhaps *Rheumatoid Arthritis* would answer the object. 1866 TANNER *Index of Diseases* 233 Rheumatoid Arthritis...Synon. Rheumatic Gout; Chronic Rheumatic Arthritis. 1871 *Practitioner* VII. 87 The judicious practitioner will regulate the action of the bowels of his rheumatoid patient by proper diet. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 224 The joints become the seat of rheumatoid pain.

So **Rheumatoi'dal** *a.*, **Rheumatoi'dally** *adv.*

1889 *Lancet* 9 Nov. 947/2 Repeated rheumatic attacks may beget a condition commonly called rheumatoidal. *Ibid.*, It is of such sufferers that we constantly ask ourselves..is this case going off rheumatoidally?

Rheumed (rūːmd), *ppl. a.* [f. RHEUM[1] + -ED[2].] = RHEUMY 2.

1819 KEATS *Otho* IV. ii. 83 No rheumed eyes, no furrowing of age. 1832 TRELAWNY *Adv. of a Younger Son* III. 231 Rheumed, glassy, blood-shot eyes. 1877 LANIER *Poems* (1892) 161 An aged Ram..Rheum'd, wind-gall'd, rag-fleec'd.

Rheumic (rūːmik), *a. Chem.* [irreg. f. RHEUM[2] + -IC.] *Rheumic acid*: **a.** J. Henderson's name for an acid discovered by him in the stem of garden rhubarb, but subsequently identified as oxalic acid. **b.** An acid obtained by treating rheotannic acid with dilute acids.

1815 J. HENDERSON in *Thomson's Ann. Philos.* (1816) VIII. 250, I am now convinced that the rheumic acid exists in the plant under the form of rheumate of ammonia. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 530/1 Rheumic acid is a reddish-brown powder, sparingly soluble in cold water.

Rheumin (rūːmin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *rheumine* (Hornemann), irreg. f. RHEUM[2]: see -IN.] = RHEIN. [1839 HOOPER *Med. Dict* s.v. *Rheum*, M. Hornemann has found a principle which he calls *rheumine*.] 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rheumin*, the same as *Rhein*.

Rheumy (rūːmi), *a.* [f. RHEUM[1] + -Y.]

1. = RHEUMATIC *a.* 1.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 242 The filthy reumicast of his bloudsbotten snowt. 1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VII. v, Strupes laxatiue for the purging.. of matter that is rheumie and filthie. 1842 A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 197 Blear eyes scalded in their rheumy flood.

2. = RHEUMATIC *a.* 2. Also *Comb.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 158 Too-much Cold.. Withers his face, hollows his rheumy eyes. 1614 — *Tobacco Battered* 414 Base rheumy rascals. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 269 His head, and rheumy eyes distil in show'rs. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. iv. (1872) I. 127 The rheumy soberness of extreme age. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* xxiii, Till..the glow-worm of the grave Glimmer in thy rheumy eyes. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. ix, A rheumy-eyed stonemason.

3. Moist, damp, wet; *esp.* of the air (cf., however, RHEUMATIC 4 a).

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 266 And will he steale out of his wholsome bed To..tempt the Rhewmy and vnpurged Ayre, To adde vnto his sicknesse? 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Grey* v. i, The night..with her raw And rheumy damps infests the dusky air. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 12 Forthwith, on rheumy pinions [orig. *madidis alis*] hieth he. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* I. 287 The two sisters walked..into the rheumy air.

Rhewbarb, obs. form of RHUBARB.

‖ **Rhexia** (re'ksiă). [mod.L. (Linnæus), = late L. *rhexia* (Pliny).] A genus of North American plants of the N. O. *Melastomaceæ*; a plant of this genus, meadow-beauty or deer-grass.

1833 WHITTIER *Toussaint L'Ouverture* 19 The rhexias dark, and cassia tall.

Rhigolene (rī'gŏlēn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥῖγος* cold + L. *ol-eum* oil + -ENE.] The lightest and most volatile liquid obtained from petroleum, used to produce local anæsthesia.

1866 *Chem. News* XIII. 244/2 Rhigolene, a Petroleum Naphtha for Producing Anæsthesia by Freezing, by Henry J. Bigelow, M.D.

Rhime: see RHYME, RIME.

Rhinal (rəi'năl), *a.* [f. Gr. *ῥῖν-*, *ῥίς* + -AL.] Belonging to or connected with the nose.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 755/2 From the ventral face, just behind the truncated anterior end of the chondrocranium [of a frog's skull] spring two slender cartilages...These may be termed the rhinal processes. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 252 The rhinal mirror should then be carried to the back of the throat. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 717 A rhinal or rhino-pharyngeal irritation.

‖ **Rhinarium** (rəinē'rĭŭm). [mod.L., f. Gr. *ῥῖν-*, *ῥίς* nose + -ARIUM. Cf. F. *rhinarion*.] **a.** *Ent.* The space between the anterior edge of the nasus and the lip. **b.** In mammals, the extremity of the nose, esp. when hairless and habitually moist.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxiv. III. 455 The under side of..the *rhinarium* is lined with a quadrangular fleshy cushion. *Ibid.* xlv. IV. 254 The *rhinarium* or nostril-piece. 1900 W. SCLATER *Mammals S. Africa* I. 156 Cephalophinæ. Antelopes of small or medium size; rhinarium well developed.

Rhind: see RIND.

Rhind-mart, var. spelling of RYNMART.

1788 J. RUSSELL *Conveyancing* Pref. p. viii, A word often made use of in the reddendo of charters in the North county, a *Rhind Mart*.

Rhine [1] (rīn). *south-west. dial.* Also 7 **royne**, 9 **rhyne**, **rhoyne**; *β.* **rheen**, **rhene**, **rhein**. [app. repr. OE. *ryne* (see RUNE), but the spelling is difficult to account for; cf. REEN.] A large open ditch or drain.

1698-9 *Act* 10 *Will. III*, c. 26 The present Roynes and Water Courses are not sufficient to Drain the same [*sc.* Sedgemoor]. 1714 J. FORTESCUE-ALAND *Note in Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 104 In Somersetshire they call the Streams and Rivulets between their Moors, which on Floods rise high, Rhines to this Day. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 548 So much..is this flat cut up with rhynes and ditches, that [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 608 But between them and the enemy lay three broad rhines filled with water and soft mud. 1886 *Weston-super-Mare Gaz.* 27 Nov., One of the footpaths in the parish of Brent Knoll was reported to have fallen into the rhyne.

β. 1801 W. COXE *Hist. Tour Monm.* I. 72 The water.. runs in perpetual streams called rheens. 1878 SMILES *C. Moore* vii. 112 He had a run of about an hour and a quarter during which we had to cross about 20 rheins, or water jumps. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 332/3 The country intersected with rheines, most of which take some doing.

Rhine [2] (rəin). Also 7–9 **rine**, 8 **ryno**, 9 **rhyne**. [orig. *rine hemp*, ad. G. *reinhanf*, lit. 'clean hemp'. The form was influenced by association with the river Rhine; cf. G. *Rheinhanf*.] The name of a fine quality of Russian hemp. Usually *Riga rhine* (*hemp*).

1641 S. SMITH *Herring-Busse Trade* 13 The best Rine and Rusband are these, Hempe brought in by the Eastland Merchants from the parts of Leiffeland and Prussia. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xxiii. 108, I have seen very good hemp, the growth of that country [*sc.* North America], not inferior to the best Riga ryne. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 94 Bolt Rope should be well made, of fine yarn, spun from the best Riga rhine hemp well topt. 1812 Rhyne [see OURSHOT *ppl. a.* 3]. 1873 *Beeton's Dict. Comm., Rine-Hemp.*

Rhine [3] (rəin). The name of the chief river of Germany, used *attrib.* to designate wines made from grapes growing in the Rhine valley. Cf. RHENISH.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 455/2 We find the most renowned of the Rhine-wines produced between 50° and 51°. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 235/2 The red Rhine-wines ..are not nearly so much prized as the white.

Rhine, variant of RIND, hoar-frost.

Rhinegrave (rəi'ngrēv). Also 6 **Rin-**, 7–9 **Rhingrave**. [a. MDu. *Rijngrave* (mod. *-graaf*), G. *Rheingraf*: see RHINE [3] and GRAVE *sb.*[4]] A count whose domain borders on the river Rhine.

Hence **Rhi'negravess**, **Rhi'negravine** (= Du. *Rijngravin*, G. *Rheingräfin*).

1548 T. FISHER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 293 Monsieur Dessie..sending for the Ringrave to mete him with his band. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1114/3 The Rhingrave is slightly wounded in the Cheek. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geogr.* V. 504 Juliana,..Wildgravess and Rhinegravess of Grumbach. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 106 The States had appointed the Rhingrave of Salm their Commander-in-chief. 1894 Rhinegravine [see PALSGRAVINE].

† **Rhinehurst.** *Obs.* Also **rine-**. [ad. Du. *rhynseharst* (Nemnich), ad. G. *rheinharz*, f. *Rhein* RHINE 3 + *harz* resin.] Burgundy pitch.

1724 *Bk. Rates* (Act 11 Geo. I, c. 7), Rinehurst, the C. wt. containing 112 lb. 1*l*. 1774 BURROW *Bk. Rates* 240 Rinehurst. 1819 *Act* 59 *Geo. III*, c. 52.

Rhineland (rəi'nlænd). Also 7 **Rhyn(e-**, 8–9 **Rhinland**. [= Du. *Rijnland*, G. *Rheinland*.] The country around the river Rhine: used as a spec. designation in *Rhineland foot*, etc. (see quots.). Hence † **Rhinelandish** *a.*, in same sense.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 269 The Rhynland (or Leyden) Foot. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 98/1 A Rhyneland foot, is the measure by which all fortifications are made by. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Rhine-Land Rod*, a Measure of two Fathom, or twelve Foot; us'd in Fortification by Dutch Engineers. 1712 DESAGULIERS tr. *Ozanam's Curs. Math.* V. 105, 295566 Rods, or Verges of the Rhine, each of 12 Rheinlandish Feet. 1832 [see RHENISH *a.* 1 c].

‖ **Rhinencephalon** (rəinense'fălŏn). *Anat.* [f. Gr. *ῥῖν-*, *ῥίς* nose + ENCEPHALON.] The olfactory lobe of the brain. Hence **Rhinencepha'lic** *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of the rhinencephalon.

1851 CARPENTER *Gen. & Comp. Phys.* (ed. 3) Index, Rhinencephalon. *Ibid.* § 320 *i*, These segments [of the skull] are named (proceeding from behind forwards) the Epencephalic, the Mesencephalic, the Prosencephalic, and the Rhinencephalic, according to the divisions of the brain to which they respectively correspond. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 41 The optic lobes..are,..like the prosencephalon and rhinencephalon, paired. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 86 Rhinencephalic arch, composed of vomer, prefrontal, and nasal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 753 The great rhinencephalon of macrosmatic mammals.

Rhinestone (rəi'nstōun). [f. RHINE [3] + STONE *sb.*, after F. *caillou du Rhin.*] **a.** A variety of rock crystal. **b.** A colourless artificial gem of paste or strass, cut to imitate a diamond.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1895 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 3/6 A buckle of Rhinestones. 1906 L. CLAREMONT *Gem-Cutter's Craftsm.* 228 Fancy names..applied to rock crystal..'Cornish Diamond', 'Brighton Diamond', 'Rhine Stone', etc.

Rhineurynter (rəi'niurintəɹ). *Med.* [f. Gr. *ῥῖν-*, *ῥίς* nose + *εὐρύνειν* to broaden.] An inflatable elastic bag for plugging the nose.

1876 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* 903/1. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IV. 164 Belloc's canula or the rhineurynter.

Rhinish, obs. var. RHENISH.

Rhinitis (rinəi'tis). [f. Gr. *ῥῖν-*, *ῥίς* nose + -ITIS. Cf. F. *rhinite.*] Inflammation of the nose.

1884 MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 295. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 2 Apr. 730/1 Rhinitis with Spasmodic 'Snorting'.

Rhino [1] (rəi'nō). *slang.* Also 7 **ry-**, 7–8 **rino**. [Origin unknown.] Money. (Often *ready rhino.*)

1688 [see RHINOCLERICAL 2]. 1699 DUNTON *Convers. in Irel.* in *Life & Errors* (1818) 564 It was pretty to see the Squire choused out of so fair an estate with so little ready rhino. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 147 When they come to shew their hoard, And tell the Rino on the board. 1796 J. ANSTEY *Pleader's Guide* vii, Not one of all the trade that I know E'er fails to take the Ready rino. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 201 His [Geo. Morland's] impatience for the ready rhino. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii. 22 Now that I see you look so sharp after the rhino, it's my idea that you're some poor devil of a Scotchman. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 384/2 You shall have it cheap, for me and my mate are both short of rhino.

Rhino [2] (rəi'nō). Colloq. abbrev. of RHINOCEROS.

1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 229/3 A magnificent rhino lazily eating some rich herbage. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 1 The opportunities for sport—from rhino and tiger-shooting, down to ortolan and plover.

Rhino- (rəi'nŏ, rəinɒ'), combining f. Gr. *ῥῖνο-ς*, *ῥίς* nose, used in the formation of various scientific terms: ‖ **Rhinobyon** (rəinɒbəi'ɒn) [Gr. *βύειν* to stuff], a nose-plug: see quot. 1884. **Rhi'nocaul** [L. *caulis* stalk]: see quot. ‖ **Rhinodon**, **-dont** (rəi'nŏdɒn, -dɒnt) [Gr. *ὀδον(τ)-*, *ὀδούς* tooth], a gigantic shark common in the Indian Ocean. **Rhi'nolith**, a nasal calculus; hence **Rhinoli'thic** *a.* ‖ **Rhinolithi'asis**, a condition characterized by rhinoliths. **Rhinolo'gical** *a.*, pertaining to rhinology or the study of the nose. **Rhino'logist**, a student of rhinology. **Rhino'logy**, the study of the nose; that part of pathology dealing with nasal diseases. **Rhi:no-phary'ngeal** *a.*, pertaining to the rhino-pharynx. ‖ **Rhinopha'rynx**, = *naso-pharynx.* **Rhi'nophor(e**, an external olfactory organ; *spec.* in certain molluscs (see quot. 1878). ‖ **Rhinorrhœ'a** [Gr. *ῥοία* flow], discharge of blood from the nose. ‖ **Rhi:nosclero'ma** (see quot. 1876). ‖ **Rhinothe'ca**, the horny sheath of the beak in birds.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Rhinobyon*. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 278 [The] 'rhinobyon' consists of three parts, viz., a small syringe; a tube opening at its distal end into an india-rubber bag; and a small pilot sound. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 525/2 The less frequently mentioned supports of the olfactory bulbs may be called olfactory crura or *rhinocauls. 1850 F. MASON *Nat. Prod. Burmah* 327 *Rhineodon Shark. The natives describe to me a species like rhineodon, 'with the mouth placed at the tip of the snout'. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Feb. 130 The great rhinodon, the largest living fish, measuring 70 feet in length. 1859-62 RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 165/2 *Rhinodonts (*Rhinodontidæ*). This family is represented by a single known species (*Rhinodon typicus*), which frequents the seas round the Cape of Good Hope. 1866 TANNER *Index of Diseases* 234 *Rhinolithes...Concretions of phosphate and carbonate of lime, magnesia, and mucus. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 444 Rhinoliths generally owe their origin to the accidental impaction of small foreign bodies around which the salts of the pituitary secretion collect. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Feb. 467/2 *Rhinolithiasis and lupus of the nose. 1891 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LX. II. 1279 Analyses of four *rhinolithic calculi. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 654 Notwithstanding the ingenuity of your *Rhinological arguments. 1889 *Med. Directory* 374 British Laryngological and Rhinological Association.—Established 1888. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 654 Veneration..was at first thought by the French *Rhinologist to reside in the tip..of the nasal apparatus. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 689 The growths for which the name polypus is now reserved by rhinologists. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 653, I am a Professor..of *Rhinology, or the science of divining characters by the dimensions of the nose. 1888 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 18 Aug. 361/1 A..course of laryngology and rhinology. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 715 The *rhino-pharyngeal affection. *Ibid.* 724 The back of the uvula and soft palate, and the *rhino-pharynx should be examined with the rhinoscope. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 352 In the Opisthobranchiata the hinder pair of tentacles (*rhinophori) appear to have the function of an olfactory organ. 1866 TANNER *Index of Diseases* 234 *Rhinorrhœa...Nasal Gleet. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 315 In rhinorrhœa..the lining membrane is usually pale and sodden. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 412 *Rhinoscleroma consists of a circumscribed, irregularly-shaped, flattened, tubercular growth,..having its seat about the region of the nose. 1891 MOULLIN *Surg.* 858 Rhinoscleroma is a very rare disease. 1866 COUES in *Proc. Philad. Acad.* May 172 By Illiger the tubulation of the *rhinotheca has been made indicative of a tube.

Rhinobatid (rəinɒ'bătid). *Ichth.* [ad. mod.L. *Rhinobatidæ*, f. *ῥίνη* shark + *βάτος* ray.] A shark-like ray of the family *Rhinobatidæ* (see quot.).

1859-62 RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 167 Rhinobatids (*Rhinobatidæ*). The ventrals in this group are close behind the pectorals, which pass imperceptibly into the snout.

Rhino'ceral, *a. slang.* = RHINOCERICAL 2.

1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 199 *Rhinoceral*, rich, wealthy, abounding in rhino.

Rhinoce'rial, *a.* [f. RHINOCER-OS + -IAL.] Pertaining to or resembling the rhinoceros (1828–32 in Webster, citing *Tatler*, where the true reading is *rhinocerical*: see next).

† **Rhinoce'rical**, *a. Obs.* [f. RHINOCER-OS + -ICAL; in sense 2 with reference to RHINO [1].]

1. **a.** Heavy or unwieldy as a rhinoceros.

1689 *Muses Farewell to Popery* 18 Prodigious Guts, no Brains at all, But very Rhynocerical.

b. Of a nose: Like a rhinoceros' horn; retroussé. (Cf. quot. 1712 s. v. RHINOCEROS 1.)

1710 *Tatler* No. 260 ¶ 3 These Gentlemen were formerly marked out and distinguished by the little Rhinocerical Nose.

2. *slang.* Having plenty of 'the rhino'; rich.

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* I. i, The Ready, the Rhino; thou shalt be rhinocerical, my Lad. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rhinocerical*, rich: the cull is rhinocerical.

Rhinocerine (rəinŏ'sĕrəin), *a.* [f. RHINOCER-OS + -INE.] Infesting the rhinoceros.

1879 COBBOLD *Parasites* 401 The rhinocerine stomach-bot (*Gastrophilus rhinocerontis*, Owen).

† **Rhino'cerite.** *Obs.* App. an alteration of RHINOCEROT for the sake of rhyme.

1659 PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 127 Will the debonair Rhinocerite For Cæsar's pleasure rush into a fight? *Ibid.* 130.

Rhinoceroid (rəinŏ'sĕroid), *a.* [f. RHINOCER-OS + -OID.] Rhinocerotic.

1879 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* II. xlii. 329 The molars are not at all of the Rhinoceroid pattern.

Rhinocero'ntine, *a.* [f. mod.L. *rhīnoceront-* (see next) + -INE.] Rhinocerotic.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* i. 22 The rhinocerontine family.

Rhinoceros (rəinŏ'sĕrəs). Forms: 4, 6 **rinoceros** (7 **-as**), 5 **rynoseros**, 5, 7 **-ceros**, 7 **rheno-**, **reno-**, **r(h)ynoceros**, **rhonoserous**, **renosceros**, 6–**rhinoceros**. Also 6 **renocero**, 7 **rinocere**. *Pl.* 6, 9 **rhinoceros**, 6 **-ons**, **-ontes**, 7 **-ceroes**, **-cero's**, 8– **-ceri**, **-ceroses**; also 6–7 **-cerotes** (see RHINOCEROT). [a. late L. *rhīnocerōs* (also med. and mod.L. *rhīnoceron*, gen. *-ontis*), a. Gr. *ῥινόκερως*, f. *ῥῖνο-*, *ῥίς* nose + *κέρας* horn. Cf. F. *rhinocéros*, It., Sp. *rinoceronte*, Pg. *rhinoceronte*, *-ceros*.]

1. A large, unwieldy quadruped of a genus now found only in Africa and Southern Asia, having a horn (or, in some species, two horns) on the nose and a very thick skin disposed in plates and folds.

The chief of the one-horned species are the Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) and the Javan Rhinoceros (*R. sondaicus*); of the two-horned species, the African Rhinoceros (*R. bicornis*).

13.. *K. Alis.* 6514 (Bodl. MS.), Anoþer beeste also þer is þat hat Rinoceros. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4133 And sa þai willid in-to a wod was full of wild bestis, Rynoceros, as I rede, þe romance þam callis. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 This Rhinoceros hath two hornes, whereof the one is of notable bignes. 1555 — *Decades* (Arb.) 385 A great

region which bryngeth furth .. the beastes cauled Rhinocerontes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xvii. 29 Their baitings of wild beasts, as Elephants, Rhinocerōs, Tigers, Leopards. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 61 A beast.. all barred ouer with small plates somewhat like to a Renocero. 1606 J. COPRARIO *Funeral Tears Earl Devonsh.* Introd., Rhinoceroes some by their arm'd snowtes I deem'd. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Rinocere*, a beast as bigge as an Elephant. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Ganges Penins.* (1685) 412 The Forests..are full of Rhinocero's. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XCV. 440 Rhinoceroses of the size of a large dog. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 68 The remains of elephants and rhinoceri accompanied by marine vegetables. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* I. xi. 249 *note*, There are four varieties in South Africa,..the borèlé or black rhinoceros, the keitloa or two-horned black rhinoceros, the muchocho or common white rhinoceros, and the kobaoba or long-horned white rhinoceros. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* viii. 327, I saw four rhinoceros drinking at the fountain.

Phrase. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 275 ¶8 When they talk of a Man's cocking his Nose, or playing the Rhinoceros.

b. *transf.* A large, unwieldy person.

1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 160 What is the tune which has set this rhinoceros a dancing?

† **2.** = *rhinoceros-beetle, -bird. Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. V. (1626) 742 Andrea Corsali..mentioneth also a bird, called the Rhinoceros of the ayre.., hauing..a horne betweene the eyes. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., The greater Beetle, the Indian Rhinoceros. 1822 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* II. 306 The bill of the Rhinoceros in no instance we have seen is more than twelve [inches].

3. *attrib.*, as *rhinoceros bull, calf, cow, horn, hump, hunt, skin, spoor*; also = 'resembling that of a rhinoceros', as *rhinoceros build* (cf. 1 b), *hide*; **rhinoceros auk**, the bird *Ceratorrhina monocerata*, having a horn at the base of its beak; **rhinoceros beetle**, a kind of beetle having a horn; **rhinoceros bird**, † (*a*) the Indian bird *Buceros rhinoceros*; (*b*) the African Beef-eater or Ox-pecker, genus *Buphaga*, which rids the rhinoceros' skin of ticks; **rhinoceros-bush** [= Cape Du. *renoster-bos*], a shrub *Elytropappus rhinocerotis*, said to be the food of the rhinoceros; **rhinoceros-chameleon**, the Malagasy *Chamæleon rhinoceratus*; † **rhinoceros cup**, a cup of rhinoceros horn; **rhinoceros hornbill**, = *rhinoceros bird* (*a*); **rhinoceros leg**, elephantiasis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897); † **rhinoceros nose**, = L. *nasus rhinocerotis* (Martial), used as descriptive of a sneer; **rhinoceros puff-adder** (see quot.).

1681 GREW *Musæum* I. § vii. ii. 162 The *Rhinoceros Beetle..hath only one Horn upon the Nose standing almost upright. 1721 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* 12 Black Luzone Rhinocero's Beetle. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxix. III. 90 The Rhinoceros beetle (*Oryctes nasicornis*). 1651 EVELYN *Diary* 23 May, The head of the *rynoceros bird, which was very extravagant. 1678 [see RAVEN *sb.*[1] 1 b]. 1783 MARSDEN *Sumatra* 98 *Enggang*, or rhinoceros bird. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 422/2 Although called the rhinoceros-bird, it does not confine its beneficent attentions to that animal. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, He was of an overlapping *rhinoceros build, with folds in his cheeks, and his forehead,.. and his lips. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix. 410 One white *rhinoceros bull. 1786 tr. *Sparrman's Voy.* I. 252 The *Rhinoceros-bush, which the cattle always pass by and leave untouched. 1795 *Thunberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) I. 247 Such horns as were taken from a young *rhinoceros calf..were said to be the best. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 382/1 The *Rhinoceros Chameleon, the male of which has a horn-like tubercle at the end of the muzzle. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iv. 105 An old *rhinoceros cow. 1649 *Inv.* in *Archæol.* (1806) XV. 284 A *rinoceras cupp graven with figures. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Sp.* iii. 48 The *rhinoceros hide of a Webster. 1876 G. B. GOODE in *Smithsonian Coll.* XIII. VI. 84 Rhinoceros-hide used for shields, targets, whips. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. IV. ii. 394 *Renoceros horne. 1657 TOMLINSON tr. *Renou's Disp.* III. XXI. 457 To others I prescribe Rhinoceros, and Hartshorn. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 473/2 Clubs of Rhinoceros horn about three feet in length had been obtained from Western Africa. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* i, The rhinoceros-horn handle of his axe. 1781–7 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. 341 *Rhinoceros Hornbill. 1812 SHAW *Zool.* VIII. I. 3 The general size of the Rhinoceros Hornbill is that of a hen turkey. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 190, I breakfasted this morning on *rhinoceros hump. 1849 *Mammalia* III. 33 His animated account of a *rhinoceros-hunt. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 398, I haue not..byn very curious To auoyde the scornes of *Rhinoceros nose. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* ii. 83 The *Rhinoceros Puff Adder (*Clotho nasicornis* of Guinea) has the scales over the nostrils of the male produced into a long re-curved spine. 1681 GREW *Musæum* I. § ii. ii. 30 A piece of a great *Rhinoceros-Skin, tann'd. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix. 380 There is plenty of *rhinoceros spoor, but we have not found them.

Rhinoceros (rəinɒ·sĕrɒs). Now *rare*. Also 7 rin-; 6–7 **-ote**. [ad. L. *rhinocerōt-*, *-cerōs* (see prec.); med.L. also *rinocerota*.] = RHINOCEROS.

† *Rhinoceros nose* = 'rhinoceros nose' (see prec. 3).

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 44 Tygers, Panthers, Rhinocerots and such wild..beasts. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. XXVIII, Don Surly..speakes to men with a Rhinocerotes nose. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 28 We saw the whole Skin of a young Rhinocerot stuft. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* Introd. p. xiv, Towards the Gulf of Bengal, Elephants, Rhinocerots, Lions. 1905 *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 489/1 Suicidally-minded rhinocerots.

¶ The form *rhinocerotes*, orig. representing L. *rhinocerōtēs*, Gr. *ῥινοκέρωτες*, serves as a pl. for both RHINOCEROS and (*c* 1550 to 1700) RHINOCEROT.

c 1554 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. II. 20 [332] The beastes called Rhinocerotes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 548 The Rhinocerotes whet their horns against the rockes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* V. V. 400 In Bengala are found great numbers of *Abadas* or Rhinocerotes. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lvii. (1737) 237 Lions, Rhinocerotes. 1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* II. 607/1 In general structure so much lighter than other rhinocerotes. 1869 GRAY *Catal. Carniv. Mammalia Brit. Mus.* 301 Camper..pointed out that there were two Asiatic one-horned Rhinocerotes with upper incisors.

† **b. rhinocerot bird**, = *rhinoceros bird* (*a*).

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* (1678) 127 The horned Indian Raven or Topau, called the Rhinocerot Bird.

Rhinocerotic (rəinɒsĕrɒ·tik), *a.* [ad. late L. *rhīnocerōtic-us*, f. *rhīnocerōt-*, *-ōs*.] Of, belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the rhinoceros.

1755 *World* No. 150 V. 84 Martial in one of his epigrams, calls this kind of nose the rhinocerotic nose [= *nasus rhinocerotis*]. 1868 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE *Ess. & Stud.* (1890) 427 Some demagogue's rhinocerotic smeller-face, A paragon of never-ceasing snuffledom. 1883 *Nature* XXVIII. 579/2 The rhinocerotic features of the skull. 1887 HEILPRIN *Distrib. Anim.* 368 The somewhat rhinocerotic Amynodon.

So **Rhino·cerotine, Rhino·cerotoid** *adjs.*

1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* II. 607/1 A Rhinocerotine animal, in form lighter than a wild bull. 1891 C. F. HOLDER *C. Darwin* 206 A rhinocerotoid, or a tapiroid animal.

Rhinodon to Rhinophore: see RHINO-.

Rhinoplastic (rəinɒplæ·stik), *a.* and *sb. Surg.* [See RHINO- and PLASTIC *a.*] Pertaining to the plastic surgery of the nose; connected with rhinoplasty. Also *sb.* (*sing.* and *pl.*), = RHINOPLASTY.

1832 *Encycl. Amer.* XI. 18 *Rhinoplastic*... The art of restoring the nose, when lost by disease or external injury, was early practised. 1833 J. S. BUCHNAN tr. *Dieffenbach's Surg. Obs.* (title), Surgical Observations on the Restoration of the Nose,..With the history and physiology of rhinoplastic operations. 1842 W. FERGUSSON *Pract. Surg.* IV. VII. 455 Dieffenbach.., whose skill in rhinoplastics seems to be such that he will repair or rear up this most important feature with all the genius of a Telford. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* VII. 131 The rhinoplastic treatment. 1887 MORLEY *Stud. Lit.* (1891) 85 A false tooth, or a rhinoplastic nose.

So **Rhi·noplasty**, the rhinoplastic operation.

1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Rhinoplasty.* 1862 *Syd. Soc. Yearbk.* XV. 252 A short historical account of rhinoplasty.

Rhinoscope (rəi·nŏskōup). [See RHINO- and -SCOPE.] An instrument for examining the nasal cavity. So **Rhinoscopic** (rəinɒskɒ·pik) *a.*, pertaining to rhinoscopy; performed by means of the rhinoscope; **Rhinoscopy** (rəinɒ·skŏpi), examination of the nasal cavity; use of the rhinoscope.

1861 G. D. GIBB tr. *Czermak's Laryngoscope* 73 The method which I invented and called 'Rhinoscopy'. *Ibid.* 74 In rhinoscopic examinations, the success depends principally on the sufficiency of the distance between the soft palate and posterior wall of the pharynx. *Ibid.* 79 The undoubted utility of the rhinoscope in cases where the tumours attain such a large size. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 671 Anterior rhinoscopy is the name applied to the examination of the anterior nares and posterior rhinoscopy to the examination of the naso-pharynx and posterior nares.

Rhipidoglossate (rĭpidoglɒ·sĕt), *a.* [f. Gr. *ῥῖπιδο-*, *ῥῖπίς* fan + *γλῶσσα* tongue + -ATE[2].] Having upon the radula several median and many marginal teeth; belonging to the *Rhipidoglossa*, a division of molluscs having these characteristics.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 66o/2 The Pneumonochlamyda.. have..a complex rhipidoglossate or tænioglossate radula.

Rhipipterous (rĭpi·ptĕrəs), *a. Entom.* [f. *Rhipiptera* (irreg. f. Gr. *ῥῖπίς* fan + *πτέρον* wing) + -OUS.] Fan-winged; belonging to the *Rhipiptera*, the eleventh order of insects in Latreille's classification; strepsipterous. So **Rhipi·pteran** *a.*, rhipipterous; *sb.*, a rhipipter.

1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, *Rhipipteran.* 1876 *Van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 257 When the rhipipterous insect is six millimètres in length, it changes its skin the second time.

Rhithm, obs. form of RHYTHM.

Rhizanth (rəi·zænþ). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *Rhizantheæ*, f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root + *ἄνθος* flower.] A plant of the class *Rhizantheæ*, producing (apparently) only a root and flowers. So **Rhiza·nthous** *a.*, flowering (apparently) from the root.

1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 578 Rhizantheæ,.. Rhizanths. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 252. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms, Rafflesiaceæ*, .. an order of flowering rhizanthous parasites.

Rhizic (rəi·zik), *a. Math.* [f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root.] Pertaining to or concerning the root of an equation.

1871 W. WALTON in *Q. Jrnl. Math.* XI. 91 The two curves $P = 0$, $Q = 0$, referred to rectangular axes of co-ordinates u and v, I propose to call rhizic curves, in virtue of their relation to the roots of the equation $f(x) = 0$. 1874 CAYLEY in *Trans. Camb. Phil. Soc.* XII. II. 395 Cauchy's rhizic theorem.

‖ **Rhizina** (rizəi·nă). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root + *-ina* = *-ινη*.] = RHIZOID. Also **Rhizine** (rəi·zin).

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. II. 109 The terms *rhizina* and *rhizula* have been given by Link to the young roots of mosses and lichens. 1873 HOOKER *le Maout & Decaisne's Bot.* 941 The lower layer, or hypothallus..is..covered with rootlike hairs, which have been called rhizines. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 40 The rhizinæ are coarse fibres occupying the greater part of the under surface.

Rhizo- (rəi·zo, rəizɒ·), combining f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root, used in the formation of many scientific (chiefly botanical) terms: **Rhi·zocarp** [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], a plant of the group *Rhizocarpeæ* (= *Marsileaceæ*). **Rhizoca·rpean** *a.*, belonging to the *Rhizocarpeæ*. **Rhizoca·rpic, -ca·rpous** *adjs.*, having a perennial root but perishing stems. ‖ **Rhizoce·phala** *sb. pl.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], an order of parasitic hermaphrodite crustaceans closely related to the cirripedes; also *sing.* ‖ **Rhizoce·phalon**, a crustacean of this order; hence **Rhizoce·phalous** *a.*, belonging to the Rhizocephala. **Rhi·zodont** [Gr. *ὀδοντ-*, *ὀδούς* tooth] *a.*, having teeth with branching fangs anchylosing with the jaw, as a crocodile; *sb.*, a rhizodont reptile. **Rhizodo·ntropy** [Gr. *ὀδοντ-*, *ὀδούς* tooth, *τροπή* turning], 'pivoting an artificial crown on the root of a tooth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). **Rhizodo·ntrypy** [Gr. *τρυπᾶν* to bore], 'perforation of the root of a tooth for the discharge of fluid' (Dunglison, 1876). **Rhi·zogen**, (*a*) a plant parasitic on the roots of another plant; *spec.* one of the *Rhizantheæ*, Lindley's group of plants of fungoid habit parasitic on rootstocks; (*b*) a part from which a root or roots grow; **Rhizogene·tic, -ge·nic** *adjs.*, root-producing. ‖ **Rhizoma·nia**, an abnormal development of roots (*Treas. Bot.*). **Rhi·zomorph**, ‖ **Rhizomo·rpha**, a mycelial growth, such as occurs in various fungi, preying on the roots of higher plants. **Rhizomo·rphoid, -mo·rphous** *adjs.*, root-like; resembling a rhizomorph. **Rhizo·phagous** *a.*, feeding on roots. ‖ **Rhizo·stoma** [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], a genus of discomedusan hydrozoans having root-like oval arms; an animal of this genus (also **Rhi·zostome**); hence **Rhizosto·matous, Rhizo·stomous** *adjs.* ‖ **Rhizota·xis, Rhi·zotaxy**, arrangement or disposition of roots. **Rhizo·tomist** [Gr. *ῥιζοτομός*; cf. *Rhizotome*, name of Gargantua's page-apothecary in Rabelais I. XXIII], a collector of roots for medicinal purposes.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 391 The Branching of *Rhizocarps is similar to that of Ferns. 1888 J. W. DAWSON *Geol. Hist. Plants* 40 The curious aquatic plants known as Rhizocarps. [*Note.* Or, as they have recently been named by some botanists, 'Heterosporous Filices.'] *Ibid.* 41 The shallow waters filled with aquatic or amphibious *Rhizocarpean plants. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhizocarpicus*, ..*rhizocarpic. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 402 **Rhizocarpous*, or those whose root endures many years, but whose stems perish annually; as herbaceous plants. 1865 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 38 Until reading your book I knew nothing of the *Rhizocephala. 1869 W. S. DALLAS tr. *F. Muller's Facts for Darwin* 130 The Cirripede had become a *Rhizocephalon. 1894 W. BATESON *Mat. Study of Variation* I. ii. 95 Males..inhabited by the *Rhizocephalous parasite *Sacculina*. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, **Rhizodont*. Teeth with branching fangs, which anchylose with the jaw. 1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 505/2 The Rhizodont genera *Tristichopterus* and *Eusthenopteron*. *Ibid.* 506/1 We are..justified in considering the Holoplychians..a newer type than the Rhizodonts. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 561 The performance of *rhizodontropy [*read*-trypy], coupled or not with a direct opening into the abscess to evacuate the pus. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 83 *Rhizogens all agree in being of a fungus-like consistence. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 64 [Lenticels] are considered, by Decandolle.., as being the points where young roots are produced in certain circumstances, and on that account they have been called Rhizogens. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 398 Those rows of the next outer cortical layer, which lie in front of the *rhizogenetic rows. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* iii. 115 *note*, The mother-cells of this layer (the so-called *Rhizogenic cells). 1848 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* I. 138 *Rhizomorphs shine more brightly in oxygen gas than in common air. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 335 No inconsiderable number of the Fungi of botanists are.., as various *Rhizomorphæ, the deformed roots of flowering plants growing in cellars, clefts of rocks, and walls. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 191/2 The rhizomorpha —a curious organism resembling long, thin, dark-colored roots, sometimes expanding into a membraniform production. 1871 COOKE *Handbk. Fungi* I. 307 *Odontiæ fimbriatæ* .., traversed by *rhizomorphoid threads. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhizomorphus*, .. *rhizomorphous. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. X, All Poor-Slaves are *Rhizophagous (or Root-eaters). 1856–8 W. CLARK *van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 404 Larvæ smooth, with 16 feet, subterranean, rhizophagous. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 119/2 Certain **Rhizostomata* acquire a considerable development, so as to reach nearly a foot and a half in diameter. 1843 OWEN *Compar. Anat., Invertebrates* 105 It may be asked, why the Cyaneæ should have intestines and vents, whilst the Rhizostoma has neither. *Ibid.* 104 The very remarkable..system of nutrition in the *Rhizostome. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 409/2 The young .. in the *Rhizostomatous species [are excluded] through the ramified canals of the pedicle. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhizostomus*, ..*rhizostomous. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 95/1 Different forms of *rhizotaxis. 1870 HENFREY *Bot.* Index, *Rhizotaxy (arrangement of roots). 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 247 Some sorts [of roots]..are to be set against the wind, others after the body of the *rhizotomist has been well oiled. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) III. 221 The drug-sellers and the *rhizotomists.

Rhizoid (rəi·zoid), *a.* and *sb. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Resembling a root. *rare*[—0].

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhizoides*, ..resembling a root; rhizoid. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 974/1.

B. *sb.* A root-hair or filament.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 317 The Root-hairs (Rhizoids) play an .. important part in the Economy of Mosses. *Ibid.*, In Atrichum and other Polytrichaceæ, the stouter rhizoids coil round one another.

So **Rhizoi·dal, Rhizoi·deous** *adjs.*, root-like; also, of the nature of a rhizoid.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Rhizoid*, or *Rhizoideous*, resembling a root. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 282 The rhizoidal tubes are segmented by only a few septa which lie far below the growing apex.

‖ **Rhizoma** (rəizō·mă). *Bot.* Pl. **rhizo·mata, rhizo·mas.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *ῥίζωμα*, f. *ῥιζοῦσθαι* to take root, f. *ῥίζα* root.] = RHIZOME.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 253 Aquatic plants..with a fleshy rhizoma which is eatable. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 312/1 The rhizomata of many of the species [of *Sagittaria*] contain amylaceous matter. 1877 F. G. HEATH *Fern World* 18 From various parts of the upper side of the creeping rhizomas spring the fronds.

Hence **Rhizo·matous** *a.*, consisting of or of the nature of a rhizoma; having rhizomata.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 210 *Filiceæ*. Leafy, perennial plants, often rhizomatous. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 186 In germinating the radicle [of mistletoe] penetrates the bark, forming a kind of rhizomatous root.

Rhizome (rəi·zoum). *Bot.* [Anglicized f. RHIZOMA, and now more usual.] A prostrate or subterranean root-like stem emitting roots and usually producing leaves at its apex; a rootstock.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. 4 If prostrate and rooting into the ground..[the stem] is a rhizome, as in the Iris. 1862 *Trnl. Roy. Soc. Dubl.* Apr. 346 Whilst ferns have nutritive rhizomes. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 411 Similar rudimentary leaves..occur also on the ordinary rhizome-shoots. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 228 Phanerogams in which lateral branches with foliage-leaves spring from a rhizome clothed only with scales.

‖ **Rhizophora** (rəizo·fŏră). *Bot.* [mod.L. (sc. *planta*), f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root + *-φόρος* -bearing: see -A 2.] A genus typical of the N.O. *Rhizophoraceæ*; a tree of this genus, a mangrove.

1832 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* xxi. 306 A forest of rhizophoræ, intermixed with euphorbiæ..and other plants. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* xiii, The common Rhizophoras, or black mangroves. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 31 The rhizophora is the growth of shallow brackish water.

Rhizophore (rəi·zŏfoɪ). *Bot.* [f. as prec.: see -PHORE.] A structure in the genus *Selaginella* that bears the roots. So **Rhizo·phorous** *a.*, root-bearing (Ogilvie, 1882).

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 411 The Rhizophores of Selaginella.

Rhizopod[1] (rəi·zŏpɒd). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. RHIZOPODA.] An animalcule of the class *Rhizopoda*.

1851 OWEN *Gen. & Comp. Phys.* (ed. 3) § 285 From the polythalamous shells of Cephalopods..those of Rhizopods may be distinguished [etc.]. 1859 GREENE *Protozoa* ii. 3 The most easily procured of all Rhizopods is, perhaps, the *Amœba*. 1869 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* III. iv. (1870) I. 307 In many Rhizopods the tactual surface and the absorbing surface are co-extensive.

Rhizopod[2] (rəi·zŏpɒd). *Bot.* Also **-pode**, and in L. form. [ad. mod.L. *rhizopodium*, f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root + *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot.] The mycelium of fungi.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhizopodium*, ..a rhizopode. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 975/2 Rhizopod, or Rhizopodium.

‖ **Rhizopoda** (rəizɒ·pŏdă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root + *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot: see -A 4.] The lowest class of Protozoa comprising animalcules having pseudopodia.

1859 GREENE *Protozoa* ii. 3. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 111 Rhizopoda which are partly naked, partly provided with shells. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 560 A wide zoological field ranging from the lowly rhizopoda to the highest mammals.

Hence **Rhizopodal** (rəizɒ·pŏdăl), **Rhizopodic** (-pɒ·dik), **Rhizopodous** (-ɒ·pŏdəs) *adjs.*, belonging to or characteristic of the Rhizopoda.

1866 *Rep. Brit. Ass., Trans.* (1867) 69 The Rhizopodal Fauna of the Hebrides. 1869 *Monthly Microsc. Jrnl.* 1 Jan. 39 Of the animal of *Reedon* we know..little beyond its having been recognized by Professor Carpenter as distinctly of a Rhizopodous type. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 17 No rhizopodic extensions are in these organisms protruded externally.

‖ **Rhizula** (rəi·zɒlă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ῥίζα* root: see -ULE.] = RHIZOID.

1839 [see RHIZINA]. 1858 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms.*

Rhonde, obs. form of ROAD.

Rhodalite (rōu·dălɛit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ῥοδαλός* (f. *ῥόδον* rose) + -ITE.] A clayey rose-red mineral found in Ireland.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 354 *Rhodalite*. I give this name to a mineral from Ireland, which I got in the autumn of 1834 from Mr. Doran. 1843 J. E. PORTLOCK *Geol.* 223 Rhodalite occurs associated with Chabasie and carbonate of lime in the cavities of Amygdaloid at Ballintoy.

Rhodanate (rōu·dănɛt). *Chem.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + -AN + -ATE 2.] = SULPHOCYANATE. **Rhodanic** (rɒdæ·nik) *a.*, = SULPHOCYANIC. **Rhodanide** (rōu·dănəid), = SULPHOCYANIDE.

1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Rhodanic acid*. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Rhodanides*, a name applied to sulphocyanates, on account of the red colour which they produce with ferric salts. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Physiol.* 3 Rhodanate or sulphocyanate (also termed rhodanide or sulphocyanide) of potassium and sodium.

Rhodate (rōu·dɛt). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + -ATE 2.] A salt of rhodic acid.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhodate*,..a combination of rhodic oxide with a salifiable base.

Rhoddon, variant of ROWDEN, rowan.

Rhodeoretin (rōudɪ/ɒrɪ·tin). *Chem.* [ad. G. *rhodeoretin*, f. Gr. *ῥόδεος* roseate (f. *ῥόδον* rose) + *ῥητίνη* resin.] = CONVOLVULIN. Hence **Rhodeoreti·nic** *a.*, obtained from rhodeoretin; **Rhodeore·tinol**, = CONVOLVULINOL; **Rhodeoretino·lic** *a.*, = CONVOLVULINOLIC.

1845 W. GREGORY *Outl. Chem.* II. 454 When rhodeoretine is acted on by hydrochloric acid, it is resolved into grape sugar..and an oily liquid rhodeoretinole. 1853 *Chem. Gaz.* XI. 23 Rhodeoretinic acid is insoluble in æther. *Ibid.* 24 Rhodeoretinolic acid is very sparingly soluble in pure water.

Rhodes-wood (rōu·dz,wud). [app. after F. *bois de Rhodes*, which however = rhodium-wood.] The wood of the West Indian tree *Amyris balsamifera*; candle-wood. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 976/1.

Rhodian (rōu·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Rhodi-us*, f. *Rhodos*, *-us*, = Gr. *Ῥόδος* Rhodes: see -IAN.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Of or belonging to the order of the Knights of Rhodes or Hospitallers.

1592 ?KYD *Soliman & Pers.* III. i. 67 This is Erastus, the Rhodian worthie. 1843 BROWNING *Return of Druses* I. 3/2 A Rhodian eight-point cross of white flame.

b. Belonging to or inhabiting the island of Rhodes in the Ægean Sea off the south-west coast of Asia Minor. *Rhodian law* (see quot. 1866).

1697 R. COLLIER *Essays on Moral Subjects* II. (1703) 5 The Rhodian Colossus. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* II. 454 The Rhodian law was the directory of the Romans in maritime affairs. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 435/1 Variegated marbles...Rhodian, with golden or pyritic spots. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 239/2 *Rhodian Law* is the earliest system of marine law known to history, said to be compiled by the Rhodians after they had by their commerce and naval victories obtained the sovereignty of the sea, about 900 years before the Christian era. 1880 *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* I. 308 Mediæval Rhodian love-poems.

B. *sb.* **a.** A Knight of Rhodes; a Hospitaller.

1550 COKE *Deb. betw. Heralds* § 168 (1877) 107 Armytes, ancres, rodianes, and other disguised harlottes. 1551 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 47 b, Rhodyanes, Templers, Hospytelers.

b. An inhabitant or native of Rhodes.

1593 LODGE *Life & Death Will. Longbeard* (Hunter. Cl.) 68 Sicilians, Rhodians, Athenians. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Rule Consc.* III. i. 42 Some of the Rhodians had mov'd that they might help Perseus the King of Macedonia, in case peace could not be obtained for him. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 73 When first the Rhodian's mimic art arrayed The queen of Beauty in her Cyprian shade. 1831 A. SUTHERLAND *Achievements of Knights of Malta* II. 8 Anthony Meligalle, a Rhodian of noble birth, who had once worn the cross of the Order. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 239/2 The Rhodians rose upon and expelled the intruders.

†**Rhodian-wood.** *Obs.*—° Englishing of mod. L. *lignum rhodium*: see RHODIUM[1] 1.

1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rhodium lignum*, rhodian-wood.

Rhodic (rōu·dik), *a. Chem.* [f. RHODIUM[2] + -IC.] Containing rhodium in smaller proportions, relatively to oxygen, than the rhodous compounds.

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 96 The solutions of rhodic oxide in hydrochloric and concentrated sulphuric acid have a yellow colour. 1858 GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* II. 410 Protochloride of rhodium, RCl, is obtained by heating the protosulphate (precipitated from rhodic salts by hydrosulphuric acid) in a steam of chlorine.

Rhodiene (rōu·di,ēn). *Chem.* [f. RHODIUM[1] + -ENE.] (See quot.)

1872 J. H. GLADSTONE *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* Ser. II. X. 3, I would suggest the following...Hydrocarbon from Rosewood, Rhodiene.

Rhodings (rōu·dinz), *sb. pl. Naut.* (See quot.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 141 Rhodings of the pumps, &c., the brass cleats on which the axles work.

Rho·dio-chlo·ride. *Chem.* [irreg. f. RHODIUM[2] + CHLORIDE.] A double chloride of rhodium and one of the alkali metals.

1842 LIEBIG & GREGORY *Turner's Chem.* 671 Rhodiochlorides... Dirhodio-chloride of Potassium... Trirhodio-chloride of Sodium.

Rhodium[1] (rōu·diŭm). [mod.L. (sc. *lignum* wood), neut. of *rhodius* rose-like (f. Gr. *ῥόδον* rose), which has been sometimes associated with *Rhodius* RHODIAN.]

1. *Rhodium-wood* [partial translation of mod.L. *lignum rhodium*; cf. RHODIAN-WOOD], the sweet-scented wood of two species of Convolvulus, *C. floridus* and *C. scoparius*, of the Canary Islands.

1662 CULPEPPER *London Disp.* 7/3 Wood of..Rhodium encreases milk in Nurses. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. iv. 249 Take..Rhodium Wood, Yellow Saunders, each 6 Drams.

2. *Oil of rhodium* [= mod.L. *oleum rhodii*]: oil obtained from rhodium-wood; rosewood oil.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Lignum Rhodium*, or *Aspalathus*, a certain sweet Wood; of which, the Oyl of Rhodium much used in Perfumes is made. 1764 *Museum Rust.* I. 397 To the above-mentioned means of alluring by trailing..is added another of very material efficacy, which is, the use of oil of Rhodium. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1296 A mixture of wheaten-flour and sugar..flavoured with the oil of rhodium. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 371 To entice Rats. Oil of Rhodium, twenty drops [etc.].

Rhodium[2] (rōu·diŭm). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + -IUM.] A very hard white metal of the platinum group, discovered by Wollaston (see quot. 1804). Symbol Rh, formerly Ro.

1804 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 419, I design in the present Memoir to prove the existence .. of another metal, hitherto unknown, which may not improperly be distinguished by the name of Rhodium, from the rose-colour of a dilute solution of the salts containing it. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. II. 460 Rhodium is a white metal, of so difficult fusion, that hitherto it has been obtained only in grains. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Theory* 223 Iridium and rhodium..form well-characterised trichlorides and sesquioxides.

b. *attrib.*, as *rhodium salt*; **rhodium-black** (see quot.); **rhodium-gold**, native gold containing rhodium; so *rhodium ingot*; **rhodium pen**, a steel pen tipped with rhodium.

1883 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* 849 *Rhodium black, obtained by the action of formic acid on rhodium hexchloride and sodium chloride. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, **Rhodium-gold*. 1882 DANA *Min.* 110 A rhodium-gold from Mexico. 1895 *Daily News* 2 May 3/1 A *rhodium ingot. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 1068 The inalterable nibs of the so-named *rhodium pens. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 261 The *rhodium salt [is] insoluble in alcohol.

Rhodizite (rōu·dizəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *rhodizit* (Rosé), f. Gr. *ῥοδίζειν* to be red, from *ῥόδον* rose.] Borate of aluminum and potassium: so called because it colours the blowpipe-flame red.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 679 Rhodizite dissolves with great difficulty in muriatic acid. 1882 DANA *Min.* 206 Rhodizite,..supposed to be a lime-boracite.

Rhodizonic (rōudizo·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *ῥοδίζειν* to be red, f. *ῥόδον* rose, after G. *rhodizonsäure* (Heller, 1837).] The name of two acids (so named because their salts are red) obtained from carboxide of potassium. Hence **Rhodizo·nate**, a salt of rhodizonic acid.

1839 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 346 Rhodizoic [*sic*] acid may be isolated from the potash salt. *Ibid.*, Rhodizonate of potash. 1842 GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 934 Rhodizonic Acid..was first observed by L. Gmelin, and recognised as a new acid by Heller. *Ibid.*, A red solution..containing rhodizonate of potash. 1860 BRODIE in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XII. 272 The rhodizonate appears as a red insoluble powder. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v., It will be convenient to designate the acid originally obtained by Heller..as α-rhodizonic, and that obtained by Brodie as β-rhodizonic acid.

Rhodo- (rōu·dŏ), combining f. Gr. *ῥόδον* rose, used chiefly in names of mineral and chemical substances: **Rho·dochrome** [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], a rose-coloured variety of penninite. **Rhodochro·site** [Gr. *ῥοδόχρως*], carbonate of manganese occurring in rose-red crystals. **Rhodocri·nite**, a rose-like encrinite. **Rhodophy·llite** [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], = *rhodochrome* (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1868). **Rhodo·psin** [Gr. *ὄψις* sight], visual purple. **Rho·dosperm** [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], a seaweed of the class *Rhodospermeæ* characterized by rose-coloured spores. **Rhodospe·rmin**, the colouring matter of the red algæ of the group *Florideæ*. **Rhodospe·rmous** *a.*, having red seeds or spores; belonging to or characteristic of the group *Rhodospermeæ* of algæ. **Rhodota·nnic** *a.*, in *rhodotannic acid*, tannic acid obtained from the leaves of *Rhododendron ferrugineum*. **Rhodoxa·nthin**, rhodotannic acid.

1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.* 440/2 **Rhodochrome*,..a variety of serpentine...It contains sesquioxide of chromium. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 512 Carbonate of Manganese. Dialogite, *rhodochrosite, and..allagite, photizite, rhodonite. 1882 OGILVIE, **Rhodocrinite*. 1886 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* L. 375 After a frog has been poisoned by pilocarpin, the regeneration of *rhodopsin in the dark after exposure to light is hastened. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 978/1 The *Rhodosperms form one of the three great divisions of *Algæ*. 1875 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 508/2 *Chondrus* (*Sphærococcus*) *crispus* and *C. mammillosus*, two Rhodosperms. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 51 In dried specimens of other Florideæ .. Klein observed colourless crystalloids of a different form. These formations may all be comprised in the name first given by Cramer,—*Rhodospermine. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Hist. Brit. Lichens* 2 The *rhodospermous seaweed. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhodospermus*,..rhodospermous. 1853 *Chem. Gaz.* XI. 44 *Rhodotannic acid in the anhydrous state has..the composition represented by the formula $C^{14}H^{6}O^{7}$. *Ibid.* 45 That [substance] obtained from the pure [rhodotannic] acid, to which the author [R. Schwartz] gives the name of *rhodoxanthine.

†**Rhododa·phne.** *Obs.* [late L., a. Gr. *ῥοδοδάφνη*, f. *ῥόδον* rose + *δάφνη* laurel, DAPHNE.] The rose-bay or oleander.

1548 [see OLEANDER]. 1581 MAPLET *Diall of Destiny* 67 Among hearbs he [*sc.* Saturn] holdeth Sauoury..And Hemlocke..And Rhododaphne, which beinge taken inwardly poysoneth. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 673 Fresh Rhododaphne, and the Sabine flowre. 1601 [see RHODODENDRON 1]. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 121 A whole Wood of Pomegranates, Rhododaphne [etc.].

‖ **Rhododendron** (rōudŏde·ndrŏn). Plural: **Rhododendrons, -dendra.** [late L., a. Gr. *ῥοδόδενδρον*, f. *ῥόδον* rose + *δένδρον* tree.]

†**1.** = RHODODAPHNE. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 469 As for the Oleander, although it be called the Sabine herb, yet it commeth from the Greeks, as may appeare by the name Rhododendron. Some haue called it Nerion; others Rhododaphne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 611 Sauine,..Rhododendron, or Rose-tree.

2. A genus of showy ericaceous shrubs or low trees, akin to the azaleas, much cultivated for their evergreen foliage and profusion of large, beautiful flowers; a plant or flower belonging to this genus.

The garden varieties are derived mainly from *R. ponticum*, a native of Pontus and the Caucasus.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Sept., Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting...Rhododendron white and red [etc.]. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1794) 268 Andromedas, Rhododendrons,..and a few others, have regular monopetalous

corollas. 1828 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XXVI. 165 The fine mountain Rhododendron of India, with scarlet flowers. 1843 THACKERAY *Bluebeard's Ghost* in *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 415/1 Polyanthuses, rhododendra, ranunculuses, and other flowers ..with the largest names and of the most delightful odours. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. (1870) 85 Luxuriant thickets of rhododendrons lighting up the green recesses with their gorgeous crimson flowers.

3. *attrib.*, as *rhododendron bush, thicket, tree*, etc.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xix, Through woods of wild plantain, and rhododendron thickets. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 409 Some of the hills are literally covered with rhododendron trees, fifty or sixty feet high. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xiii, Lightly whipping the rhododendron bush in front of her.

Rhodomantade, -montad(e, -ide, -ado, obs. ff. RODOMONTADE, -ADO.

†Rhodomel. *Obs.* Also 5 **rodomelle.** [mod. L., ad. late L. *rhodomeli*, a. Gr. *ῥοδόμελι*, f. *ῥόδον* rose + *μέλι* honey.] Honey of roses.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xliv. (Bodl. MS.), Rodomel þ' is made of þe Iuce of rose & hony medled. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 217 And xl dayes to biholde on heuen, In Iuce of rose a sester that wel smelle, A pound hony, and name hit rodomelle. 1657 TOMLINSON tr. *Renou's Disp.* III. v. 102 Rhodomel prepared without colature.

Rhodonite (rōu·dǒnəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *rhodonit*, f. Gr. *ῥόδον*: see -ITE[1] 2 b.] Silicate of manganese, of a rose-pink colour when pure; manganese-spar, rose manganese.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 247 The Rhodonite appears to occur both compact and of a fibrous texture. 1883 *Scotsman* 9 May 7/5 Tables, vases, and columns of malachite,..rhodonite—a lovely red crystalline stone.

†Rho·dostauro·tic, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. A rendering into Greek form of ROSICRUCIAN (f. Gr. *ῥόδον* rose + *σταυρός* cross).

1626 B. JONSON *Masque Fort. Isl.*, The Castle in the aire, where all the Brethren Rhodostaurotick live.

Rhodous (rōu·dəs), *a. Chem.* [f. RHODIUM[2] + -OUS.] Containing rhodium in larger proportions, relatively to oxygen, than the rhodic compounds.

1842 GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 694 Rhodium is the most oxidable of the platinum metals...It appears to form two oxides, the rhodous and the rhodic.

Rhœadic (rĭ,æ·dik), *a. Chem.* Also **rhe-.** [f. Gr. *ῥοιαδ-*, *ῥοιάς* a kind of poppy + -IC.] *Rhœadic acid*, a principle found in the flowers of the red poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*). So **Rhœ·adine,** a crystalline alkaloid found in the red poppy; **Rhœa·genine** (see quot. 1872).

1846 *Chem. Gaz.* IV. 193 Pure rhœadic acid is a shining dark red amorphous mass. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhœadin*,..term by Riffard for the colouring matter of the *Papaver rhœas*. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl., *Rhœagenine*, a base isomeric with rhœadine.

Rhomb (rɒmb, rɒm). Also 6 **rombe,** 7 **rhombe, romb, roumb,** 8 **rumb.** [ad. L. *rhombus* RHOMBUS. Cf. F. *rhombe* (1542 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Geom.* A plane figure having four equal sides and the opposite angles equal (two being acute and two obtuse). Also, a lozenge-shaped object or formation; *Nat. Hist.*, etc., a part, disposition of parts, marking, etc., of this shape.

Pectinated rhomb: a hydrospire.

c 1578 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 43 We builded a little house .. and garnished it with many kinds of trifles, as Pinnes, Points, Laces, Glasses, Rombes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot. P 4 The semibriefe was at the first framed like a triangle,..but..it grew afterward to the figure of a rombe or loseng. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 309 See how in warlike muster they appear, In Rhombs and wedges, and half moons, and wings. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Rhomb*, or *Roumb*. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii, If they would..praise the Beauty of a Woman, or any other Animal, they describe it by Rhombs, Circles,..and other geometrical Terms. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Neper's bones*, By adding the several numbers occurring in the same rhomb together. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 259 Garnet..presenting either 12 rhomboidal planes, or 24 trapezoidal, or 36 planes, of which 12 are rhombs. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xv. (ed. 3) I. 489 For the solution of this problem the geometrician..found that the great angles of the rhombs should be 109° 26′, and of the small angles 70° 34′. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iii. (1874) 32 The more amply imbricated tile-like rhombs of the Dipterians and Palaeonisci. 1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix. 217 A pair of pectinated rhombs. 1855 in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 300 The rhombic dodecahedron is a solid, bounded by twelve equal and similar four-sided figures, called rhombs. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1860) 229, I have noticed half-completed rhombs at the base of a just-commenced cell.

2. *Cryst.* A solid figure bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes; a rhombohedron.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 305 [It] will crystallize..in the form of a rhomb. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 48 Calcareous stalactites..cleave into regular rhombs. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. 144 A rhomb of Iceland spar. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 419 When a small aperture through which light passes is regarded through a rhomb of Iceland spar two apertures are seen.

b. *Fresnel's rhomb*: see quot.

1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 105 Fresnel effected the circular polarization of light by means of a parallelopiped of St. Gobin (crown) glass..,whose acute angles B and C are about 54° and consequently whose obtuse ones A and D are about 126°. This apparatus is commonly called Fresnel's rhomb.

†3. A circle; a magic circle. *Obs. rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glostogr.* [after Cotgr.], *Rhomb*, a Spinning Wheel, Reel, or Whirle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 134 That swift Nocturnal and Diurnal rhomb suppos'd, Invisible else above all Starrs, the Wheele Of Day and Night. 1697 ABELL in Potter *Antig. Greece* IV. x. 269 [tr. Ovid *Amores* I. viii. 7–8], She knows the Rhomb, what Feats in Magick are From th' pois'nous Issue of a lustfull Mare.

†4. ? A turbot. *Obs. rare.*

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. xxvii. 366/2 [transl. statute for buying fish], A Piece of Rumb, gross and fat, for 4*d*.

5. *Conch.* (See quot. and cf. *rhomb-shell.*)

1815 E. J. BURROW *Conch.* 200 *Porphyria*. Large clouded Rhomb or Camp Olive. *Oliva*, Yellow Rhomb; Olive. *Panpercula*, Zebra Rhomb.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rhomb-marked, -shaped* adjs.; **rhomb-dodecahedron,** a rhombic dodecahedron; **rhomb-ovate** *a.*, partly rhomboid and partly ovate; **rhomb-porphyry,** a porphyry enclosing crystals of orthoclase of a rhombic outline (Cassell); **rhomb-shell,** *Conch.*, a volute; **rhomb-solid,** a solid figure consisting of two equal right cones joined together at their bases and generated by the revolution of a rhomb upon a diagonal; **rhomb-spar** [G. *rhomboidalspath*], see quot. 1837.

1895 MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 195 Diamond, gold, and electrum are among the substances that occur in *rhomb-dodecahedra. 1877 *Nature* XV. 326/2 Three *Rhomb-marked Snakes (*Psammophylax rhombeatus*) from South Africa. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* (ed. 2), *Rhomberum folium*, a Rhombed or *rhomb-shaped leaf. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 483 Petals rhomb-shaped. *c* 1721 PETIVER *Gasophyl.* 8/1 A White Indian *Rhomb-shell finely speckled with black. 1815 E. J. BURROW *Conch.* 200 *Voluta*, Rhomb Shell or Cylinder. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, **Rhombe Solid.* 1804 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 516 Calc Genus. Seventh Species. *Rhomb-spar. 1837 DANA *Min.* 197 The names Rhomb spar and Bitter spar, have been applied to the perfectly crystallized specimens [of dolomite], excepting those with curved faces and a pearly lustre, which have been designated Pearl spar.

Rhombarsenite (rɒmbā·ɹsĕnəit). *Min.* [f. RHOMB + ARSENIC + -ITE.] = CLAUDETITE.

1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1892 DANA *Min.* 199.

Rhombed (rɒmbd), *a. rare*[−0]. [f. RHOMB + -ED[2].] Rhomboid.

1793 [see RHOMB 6]. 1814 LUNAN *Hortus Jamaic.* II. 384/2 *Rhombeum*, rhombed.

Rho·mbeous, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. mod. L. *rhombeus*, f. RHOMBUS: see -EOUS.] Rhomboid.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 442/1 Rhombeous, or rhomboidal. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhombeus*,..presenting four parallel sides, two by two, forming two acute angles and two obtuse..; rhombeous.

Rhombic (rɒ·mbik), *a.* [f. RHOMB + -IC.]

1. Of the form of an oblique equilateral parallelogram; rhomb-shaped.

1701 [see RHOMBOID A. 1]. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 426 The Abbé Hauy, by measuring the rhombic plane of Corundum, found its two diagonals to be as two to three. 1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Min.* 444 Dodecaedrons with rhombic faces. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 50 Sulphur occurs in nature crystallized in acute octohedrons with rhombic bases. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 577 Grooves pierced by pores which form a rhombic figure.

b. *Zool.* Lozenge- or diamond-shaped, often with the corners somewhat rounded.

1815 E. J. BURROW *Conch.* 76 The form differs much, being subglobose, reniform, cordate, or rhombic. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 69 *Loligo Vulgaris*:.. body tapering behind ..; fins terminal, united, rhombic. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* iii. 109 Strobilosaura have the scales of the back and sides imbricate, generally rhombic.

c. *Bot.* Oval but angular at the sides.

1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.*, Gloss. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 318 Atriplex patula,..sepals rhombic or deltoid.

2. Of solid figures: **a.** Having a rhomb for its base or section plane; also, bounded by equal and similar rhombs; *Cryst.* = ORTHORHOMBIC.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2041 The Figure of this Chrystal stone is like a Rhombick or Rhomboid Prisme. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 246 The spar taking the form of rhombic crystals. 1841 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 123 The rhombic dodecaedron contained between twelve equal rhombic planes. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Rhombic spar*, Iceland spar, or the doubly-refractive carbonate of lime. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 158 Rhombic or common neutral sodium phosphate. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* ix. 84 In the rhombic system the three axes of elasticity coincide with the three crystallographic axes.

b. In the specific names of minerals.

1788 J. H. DE MAGELLAN tr. *Cronstedt's Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 198 Rhombic Quartz, *Spatum Scintillans. Feltspatum.* 1844 DANA *Min.* 322 Rhombic Mica. 1867 HUNT & RUDLER *Descr. Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* 101 Marcasite occurs in a series of prismatic forms, which have suggested the name of rhombic pyrites.

3. *Comb.*, as *rhombic-based, -scaled* adjs.; also with adjs. = 'partly rhombic (and partly ...)'.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 395 Body rhombic-ovate, slightly lengthened. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 317 Leaves rhombic-triangular. *Ibid.* 319 Lower leaves opposite rhombic or rhombic-hastate. 1895 MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 334 A rhombic based prism. 1896 *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 105 The Eugnathidæ are the rhombic-scaled forerunners of the modern *Amia*.

Rhombifer (rɒmbifəɹ). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod. L. *Rhombifera*, neut. pl. of *rhombiferus*, f. *rhombus* RHOMBUS + *-ferus* (see -FER).] A ganoid fish, characterized by rhomboidal scales.

1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 279 Rhombifers, or Ordinary Ganoids. *Ibid.* 280 The Pycnodonts are Rhombifers.

Rhombiferous (rɒmbi·fĕrəs), *a.* [In sense 1, after F. *rhombifère* (Haüy); in sense 2, f. mod. L. *Rhombifera* (see prec.).]

1. *Cryst.* (See quot.)

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 2) 217 The Rhombiferous rock-crystal,..which is a six-sided prism, acuminated on both extremities with six planes, which are set on the lateral planes, and slightly truncated on the alternate angles; the truncating planes are rhombs.

2. *Ichth.* Having rhomboidal scales.

1855 in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 67 The Rhombiferous Ganoid Fishes.

Rhombiform (rɒ·mbifōm), *a.* [f. RHOMB(US + -(I)FORM.] Rhomb-shaped; see also quot. 1826.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 266 Rhombiform.., whose horizontal section is rhomboidal. 1858 [see RHOMBO-].

†Rhombite. *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *rhombites*, f. RHOMBUS: see -ITE.] An alleged precious stone.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 41/2 The Rhombite, is a stone after the figure of the Mathematitians Rhombus.

Rho·mbo-, comb. form of Gr. *ῥόμβος* RHOMBUS, used to denote (1) 'rhombic', as in *rhombo-dodecahedron*; (2) 'forming a rhombus' (and another figure), as in *rhombo-quadratic, -rectangular.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 954 Phosphorus..crystallizing in *rhombo-dodecahedrons out of its combination with sulphur. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rhombodidecahedrum*,..a body with twelve rhombiform sides: a rhombododecahedron. 1841 J. J. GRIFFIN *Syst. Cryst.* 67 Forms of the Equator of Pyramids...A *Rhombo-Quadratic Equator is one whose sides, when extended till they meet, form both a square and a rhombus. A *Rhombo-Rectangular Equator is one whose sides, when extended till they intersect one another, form both a rhombus and a rectangle. 1872 *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 104 Cells..rhombo-rectangular at base.

Rhombogen (rɒ·mbɒdʒĕn). [f. Gr. *ῥόμβος* RHOMBUS + -GEN.] In the *Dicyemidæ*, the form which produces infusoriform embryos. Hence **Rhomboge·nic** *a.*

1885 [see NEMATOGENIC]. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 815 The Rhombogen and secondary Nematogen are successive phases in the life-history of one and the same individual.

Rhombohedral (rɒmbohĭ·drăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to or having the form of a rhombohedron; *Cryst.*, denoting a system in which all the forms are derivable from the rhombohedron; also, belonging to this system.

1830 H. J. BROOKE in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 432/1 The rhombohedral [system of Mohs] consists of the rhomboid. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) II. 293 The rhombohedral calc-spar; or..Iceland spar. 1854 [see next]. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 355 Prof. Tschermak has adopted the four-plane axial system in the rhombohedral system.

So **Rhombohedric** (-he·drik), *a.*

1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* 165 The rhombohedric or rhombohedral system. 1855 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 77 Crystals not having 3 rectangular axes...Rhombohedric, Pyramidal, Prismatic.

Rhombohedron (rɒmbohē·drŏn). *Cryst.* Pl. **-hedra.** Also **rhomboedron.** [f. Gr. *ῥόμβος* RHOMBUS + *ἕδρα* base.] A solid figure bounded by six equal rhombs; a crystal of this form.

1836 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xiv. 128 All the hundreds of forms of carbonate of lime split into six-sided figures called rhombohedrons. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vi. (ed. 2) 171 The metals arsenic and antimony both crystallizing in the form of an acute rhomboedron. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 11 Glycocoll forms large rhombohedra which are easily soluble in water.

Rhomboid (rɒ·mboid), *a.* and *sb.* Also **7 romboid.** [(1) ad. F. *rhomboïde* or late L. *rhomboïdes* RHOMBOIDES; (2) ad. mod. L. RHOMBOIDEUS.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the form of a rhomb; *spec.* in *Bot.* (see quot. 1839).

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlix. 398 Some of these Plants are..Romboid. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* I. iii. 14 Many other sorts of Stones are regularly figured;.. the Selenites, of Parallel Plates, as in a Deck of Cards; and they are of a Rhomlick Figure; Talk, of such as are Rhomboid. 1729 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. I. 70 A large Rhomboid Selenites. 1824 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 11 Red Goosefoot. Leaves triangular, somewhat rhomboid. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 457 *Rhomboid*, oval, a little angular in the middle. 1877 W. H. DALL, *Tribes of N. W.* 59 Artistic implements of rhomboid or semi-lunar form.

b. *Comb.*, as *rhomboid-oblong, -ovate, -ovoid* adjs.

1824 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 13 White Goosefoot. Leaves rhomboid-ovate. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vii. (1853) 123 Fruit rhomboid-oblong. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 315 Leaves..rhomboid-ovoid.

2. *Cryst.* = RHOMBIC 2. Now *rare.*

1670 [see RHOMBIC 2]. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 57 Prisms of the right rhomboid system.

3. *Anat.* **a.** *Rhomboid muscle*, = RHOMBOIDEUS. **b.** *Rhomboid ligament*: the costo-clavicular ligament.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 21 So that the rhomboid and trapezius muscles are made quite tense. 1848 QUAIN *Anatomy* (ed. 5) I. 202 *marg.*, Rhomboid ligament. *Ibid.* 296 To expose the rhomboid muscle and the levator scapulæ, the trapezius must be removed.

B. *sb.* **1.** A quadrilateral figure having only its opposite sides and angles equal.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b, Rhombe, Rhomboid, Lunular, Ryng, Serpentine, and such other Geometricall figures. 1672 BOYLE *Virtues of Gems* 91 Geometrically figur'd Bodies, shap'd like *Rhombus's* or *Rhomboides*. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 139 The hall of Justice..is two hundred and fifty-six feet long, and eighty-six broad; the form of it

a rhomboid. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* iii, Fine white sand, which was curiously stroked into angles, and curves, and rhomboids, with a broom. 1818 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xv. (ed. 3) I. 501 When the bees enlarge the diameter of the cells.., the bottoms often consist of two rhomboids and two hexagons. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 319 Its [*sc.* Ireland] figure approaches to that of a rhomboid. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sci.* viii. § 122 (1873) 344 If such a rhomboid be laid down on an inkspot on white paper.

2. *Cryst.* A solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic faces parallel two and two.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 300 Phosphate of Soda... Its most common form is that of a lengthened rhomboid, the faces of which are inclined towards each other. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. i. 3 Calcspar may be cloven in three directions oblique to each other; that is, into rhomboids. 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 28 A rhomboid has no symmetral line.

3. *Anat.* = *Rhomboid muscle.*

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 370/2 In the horse the *levator proprius scapulæ* is the anterior part of the rhomboid. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 210 The rhomboids..are often wasted.

Rhomboidal (rɒmboi·dăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *rhomboīdāl-is*: see Rhomboid and -al.]

1. = Rhomboid A. 1.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* ii, Perspective pictures, in their Base, horison, and lines of distances, cannot escape these Rhomboidall decussations. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. v. i. 102 The figure of most of the side Scales is Rhomboidal. 1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 259 Oriental Garnet .., presenting either 12 rhomboidal planes, or 24 trapezoidal. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 51 The coast of Cheshire is formed entirely of the broad rhomboidal peninsula lying between the Mersey and the Dee. 1856 Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms* 159 *Rhombifolius*, where the leaf is rhomboidal. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 144 In others, special differentiations of the fibres may be seen forming rhomboidal plates.

b. *Anat.* (See quots.)

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 693/1 Of the fourth ventricle.—This is a rhomboidal cavity. 1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) II. 759 A longitudinal median slit, analogous to the rhomboidal sinus in birds.

2. *Cryst.* = Rhomboid A. 2.

1729 Woodward *Fossils* I. I. 66 A Spar..breaking into Rhomboidal Masses. 1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 14 Compressed rhomboidal crystals. 1836 T. Thomson *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 12 A right rhomboidal prism. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. xvii. 493 Thin seams of brown lignite, with a rhomboidal cleavage.

3. *Comb.*, as *rhomboidal-fruited, -leaved, -ovate.*

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 446 Dillenius's rhomboidal-fruited one [*sc.* plant]. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 52 Rhomboidal leaved. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 126 Sep[als] rhomboidal-ovate, apiculate.

Hence **Rhomboi·dally** *adv.*, in the form of, or so as to form, a rhomboid.

1833-4 J. Phillips *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 778/1 The developement of new faces or joints in it [*sc.* shale], which sometimes meet one another rhomboidally. 1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 336 Treryn, the strange, rhomboidally-weathered, porphyritic cliff-castle.

† **Rhomboi·deal,** *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. Rhomboideus + -al.] = Rhomboidal 1.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 83 The Selenites's of the Rhomboideal Figure. 1692 Ray *Creation* (ed. 2) 119 Those rhomboideal Selenites found near St. Ives.

‖ **Rhomboides** (rɒmboi·dīz). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 romb-, -aides, 7 -oyades, -oeides. [In sense 1 late L. *rhomboïdes*, a. Gr. *ῥομβοειδές* (*sc. σχῆμα*), neut. of *ῥομβοειδής*, f. *ῥόμβος* Rhombus; in sense 2, *rhomboïdēs* masc. (*sc. mūsculus*).]

1. *Geom.* = Rhomboid B. 1.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. 5 b, Rhombaides (or a diamond like) is a figure, whose opposite sides are equall, and whose opposite angles are also equall, but it hath neither equall sides, nor right angles. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 105 The Fuzie or spindle, called Romboides. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. M 3 To see them under Sayl in all their Lawn, and Sarcenet,..with a geometricall rhomboides upon their heads. 1672 [see Rhombus 1]. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. P 1 The Figure of the Face of the Punch will become a Rhomboides. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. ii, A Piece of Beef [cut] into a Rhomboides, and a Pudding into a Cycloid. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Surveying* 7 E 2/2 The rhomboides is a defective rhombus.

2. *Anat.* = Rhomboideus.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). 1723 J. Keill *Anat. Human Body* vi. § 4. 291 The *Rhomboides*..is inserted ..into the whole Basis of the *Scapulæ*, which it draws backwards. 1756 Douglas tr. *J. B. Winslow's Anat.* I. 175 These Branches..being there covered a little by the Rhomboides. 1835 *Brit. Cycl., Arts & Sci.* II. 508/2.

‖ **Rhomboideus** (rɒmboi·dĭ·ŭs). Pl. -ei (-ĭ·ăi). [mod.L. (*sc. mūsculus*), f. *rhomboïdēs*: see prec.] Used *attrib.* (with *muscle*) or *absol.*: Either of two muscles connecting the spinous process of the last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ with the scapula.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 370/1 The *rhomboidei* form a broad thin plane. 1871 W. A. Hammond *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 81 The rhomboidei..are generally in a state of relaxation. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 278 A small branch which goes to the rhomboideus muscle.

† **Rhomboi·dical,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Rhomboid + -ical.] Rhomboidal.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 12 Dec. an. 1776, He tore them up with an inclining plow, in rhomboidical stitches of fourteen or fifteen inches wide.

Rho·mboidly, *adv. rare.* [f. Rhomboid *a.* + -ly 2.] With a rhomboid form.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 267/2 Rhomboidly-ovate..leaves.

‖ **Rhombus** (rɒ·mbŭs). Also 6–8 **rombus.** Pl. rhombuses (7–8 -us's); 8 **rhombi.** [L., a. Gr. *ῥόμβος.*]

1. *Geom.* = Romb 1.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 18 *Rhombus*, a figure with y^e^ Mathematicians foure square: hauing the sides equall, the corners crooked. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. vi, Admitte ABCD the Rhombus, whose Area I desire. 1672 Boyle *Virtues of Gems* 73 Some [of the planes] were most of kinn to a *Rhombus*, others to a *Rhomboeides*. *Ibid.* 91 [see Rhomboid B. 1]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 584/2 A quadrangular prism composed of four rhombi. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 688 To find the area of a parallelogram: whether it be a square, a rectangle, a rhombus, or a rhomboid. 1862 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* iv. I. 313 Mark the angles of a Rhombus very much slanted from the perpendicular. 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 66 A six-sided prism with three rhombuses at each end.

b. *Comb.*, as *rhombus-shaped* adj.; **rhombus-solid,** = *rhomb-solid.*

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 383 *Rhombeum*, rombus-shaped, an irregular four-sided Figure. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* II. 373/1 Rhombus-Solid.

2. A rhomb-shaped instrument, pattern, etc.

1614 Sturtevant *Metallica* xiv. 103 The plegnick Rhombus is an Engin of extraordinary .. power. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* ii, The Sheare and wedge Battles, each made of half a *Rhombus*. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) 499, 6 Leagues to the West of Diamond Point, which makes with three Angles of a Rhombus, and is low Land. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 173 1 White mats..with many red stripes, rhombuses, and other figures interwoven on one side. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* 764 Mosaic works, consisting of groups either of triangles, rhombuses, or of squares.

3. A genus of flat-fishes comprising the turbot and the brill; a fish of this genus.

[1686 Willughby *Hist. Pisc.* 93.] 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Rhombo*, the name of a peculiar fish of the rhombus, or turbot kind. 1876 *Van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 31 De Kay found one [*sc.* a cymothoe] in a Rhombus in the United States.

4. *Conch.* A shell of the genus *Oliva.*

1776 Da Costa *Elem. Conchol.* 227 From which [rhombic shape]..I have allotted them [*sc.* olives] the name of Rhombi. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 353/1 Panama is famous for the cylinders or rhombi.

Rhomish, obs. form of Romish.

Rhonchal (rɒ·ŋkăl), *a.* Also **ronchal.** [f. Rhonchus + -al.] Pertaining to or characterized by snoring or (*spec.* in *Path.*) rhonchus.

1855 Dunglison *Dict. Med.* 755/2 'Rhonchal fluctuation,' the fremitus that occurs through the influence of respiration as an attendant on cavernous rhonchi. 1857 Borrow *Romany Rye* xxii. I. 271 By occasionally in company retting one's ronchal organ in action. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 190 A strong rhonchal fremitus existed over the whole chest.

Rho·nchial, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ial.] = prec.

1862 Fuller *Dis. Lungs* 313 Palpation detects the existence of rhonchial vibration.

Rhonchi·sonant, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *ronchison-us* + -ant.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Rhonchisonant*,..which imitates the noise or sound of snorters, and pertains to mocking.

‖ **Rhonchus** (rɒ·ŋkŏs). Also **ronchus.** Pl. **rhonchi** (rɒ·ŋkaĭ). [L., a. Gr. *ῥόγχος*, var. *βέγχος* snoring. Cf. *ῥογχασμός* (Galen).] A dry sound heard by auscultation in the bronchial tubes; usually identified with Râle.

1829 [see Râle]. 1833 J. Forbes in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 228/1 The different kinds of rhonchi have their site either in the air-cells, or bronchial tubes, or in some morbid excavations formed in the substance of the lungs. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 227 The mucous, the sonorous, and the sibilant ronchus. 1876 Bristowe *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 146 Crepitation and sibilant rhonchus.

Rhone, variant of Rone, waterspout.

Rhopalic (rōupæ·lik), *a. Pros.* Also 7 **ro-.** [ad. late L. *rhopalicus*, Gr. *ῥοπαλικός*, f. *ῥόπαλος* a cudgel thicker towards one end.] Applied to verses in which each word contains one syllable more than the one immediately preceding it.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Misc. Tracts* vii. (1683) 125 Of Ropalic or Gradual Verses...A Poem of this nature is to be found in Ausonius beginning thus, *Spes Deus æternæ stationis conciliator.* 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Brit. Synon.* II. 124 The third [row], still increasing like Rhopalic lines, should be filled up with Corneille, Dryden,..and a long honourable *et cætera.* 1862 H. B. Wheatley *Anagrams* 17.

Hence **Rhopalism** (rōu·păliz'm), composition of rhopalic verses.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 15 Taking this line, .. 'Goose, gather metrical monstrosities', any one who chooses may employ himself in searching for the instances of unconscious rhopalism in Shakespear, Milton, or Wordsworth.

Rhopalocerous (rōupălo·sĕrəs), *a. Ent.* [f. mod.L. *Rhopalocera*, n. pl. (f. Gr. *ῥόπαλος* club + *κέρας* horn) + -ous.] Belonging to the sub-order *Rhopalocera* or lepidopterous insects having clubbed antennæ (*i. e.* butterflies). So **Rhopalo·ceral** *a.*

1882 G. F. L. Marshall & L. de Nicéville (*title*), The Butterflies of India, Burmah, and Ceylon. A Descriptive Handbook of all the Known Species of Rhopalocerous Lepidoptera inhabiting that Region. 1888 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 19/1 North America,..Hindostan,..Madagascar, and now Southern Africa..are having their butterflies described with a thoroughness and a wealth of illustration to which rhopaloceral literature was hitherto a stranger.

Rhopo·grapher. *rare*—°. [f. Gr. *ῥωπογράφος*: see next and -graphy.] A painter of still life.

1730 in Bailey (fol.).

Rhopography (rɒupo·grăfi). *rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *ῥωπογραφία*, f. *ῥῶπος* petty wares: see -graphy. Cf. F. *rhopographie.*] Painting in still life.

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 163 (ed. 2) 139 Rhopography..the representation of restricted scenes in nature—a small portion of a wood, a brook and the like.

Rhotacism (rōu·tăsiz'm). Also **rotacism.** [ad. mod.L. *rhōtacism-us*, a. Gr. **ῥωταικισμός*, f. *ῥωταΐζειν* to Rhotacize. Cf. F. *rhotacisme.*]

1. Excessive use or peculiar pronunciation of *r*; *spec.* the use of the burr or *r grasseyé.*

1834 Southey *Doctor* xvii, Young Daniel was free from all the *isms* in Lily, and from rhotacism to boot. 1847 *Ibid.* ccxxxiii, Neither the Spaniards nor Portuguese retain in their speech that strong Rhotacism which they denoted by the double *rr*. 1855 Dunglison *Dict. Med., Rotacism*,.. a vicious pronunciation of the Greek P, *Rau*, common in the northern parts of England. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 851 *note*, Fournier has described a peculiar plan of treatment for rhotacism.

2. *Philology.* Conversion of another sound (esp. *s*) into *r*.

1844 Donaldson *Varronianus* 205 The same tendency to rhotacism, which is characteristic of the Umbrian, Doric and Old Noise dialects. 1887 R. S. Conway *Verner's Law in Italy* § 5 The Latin accent had become bound by quantity..before rhotacism began, that is before 450 a.c.

Rhotacize (rōu·tăsəiz), *v. Philology.* [ad. Gr. *ῥωταΐζειν*, f. *ῥῶ* the letter R: see -ize.] *intr.* To be characterized or marked by rhotacism.

1887 R. S. Conway *Verner's Law in Italy* § 5 Medial *s* between vowels..became *r* in Latin Umbrian and other rhotacizing dialects.

Rhotamantado, obs. f. Rodomontado.

Rhoyne, variant of Rhine 1.

Rhubarb (rū·bărb). Forms: 4–7 **rubarbe,** 5–7 **rewbarb(e,** 6–7 **r(h)eubarbe, rubarb, rheubarb** (5 **rembarbe, rwbarbe, rubarde,** 5–6 **reubard(e,** 6 **rubard, rebarbe, reuberbe, rhew-, ryo-, rui-,** 7 **ruberb, ruybarbe, rhebarb,** 9 *dial.* **rhubard**), 7– **rhubarb.** See also Rhabarb. [a. OF. *reu-, reo-, rubarbe*, mod.F. *rhubarbe*, = Pr. *reubarba*, Sp. *ruibarbo*, Pg. *rui-, rheubarbo*:—L. type **r(h)eubarbum*, shortened f. med.L. *r(h)eubarbarum*, altered by association with *rhēum* (see Rheum 2) from Rhabarbarum.]

1. The medicinal rootstock (purgative and subsequently astringent) of one or more species of *Rheum* grown in China and Tibet and for a long period imported into Europe through Russia and the Levant, but since 1860 direct from China; usually (*e. g.* in pharmaceutical and domestic use) called *Turkey* or *Russian rhubarb*, but now known commercially as *East Indian* or *Chinese rhubarb.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 70 And after of exroband, þat ys reubaid, foure peny weght, ffor þat..withdrawys þe fleume fro þe mouth of þe stomake. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b vij, Take Rasne and Rubarbe and grynde it to gedre. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H viii b, The phisicions with a lyttell Rubarb purge many humours of the body. 1540 J. Heywood *Four PP.* C iii, I haue a boxe of rubarde here Whiche is as deynty as it is dere. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 411 The roote Rubarbe, which beeinge full of choler, purgeth choler. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* 13 All the Rubarbe, Gums, and other Aromaticall ware, are greatly sophisticated before they come to our handes. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxix. 317 The best Rubarbe is that which is brought from China fresh and newe...The second in goodnes is that which cometh from Barbarie. The last and woorst from Bosphorus and Pontus. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. iii. 55 What Rubarb, Cyme, or what Purgatiue drugge Would scowre these English hence? 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 19 Rubarb hath manifestly.. Parts that purge, and parts that bind the body. 1788 Healde *New Pharmacop.* 200 Compounded Tincture of Rhubarb. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 94 Such as is commonly sold in the shops under the name of Turkey or Russia Rhubarb. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 330 The following bolus.., consisting of five grains of calomel and fifteen of rhubarb. 1832 Davies *Mat. Med.* 366 The Russian rhubarb..is in pieces somewhat flattened,..with a hole in the middle...The Chinese rhubarb is in round pieces,..generally with small holes,.. and covered over with a yellowish powder. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 243 The East Indian or Chinese rhubarb, which is shipped from Canton to Europe.

b. *fig.*, as a type of bitterness or sourness.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2385 Nowe must I make you a lectuary softe,..With rubarbe of repentaunce in you for to rest. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref. Pvb, In verse is both goodnesse and sweetnesse, Rubarb and Sugarcandie, the pleasaunt and the profitable. 1613 Chapman *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* III. F j b, Since tis such Ruberb to you, Ile therefore search no more. 1641 *Treat. Affl. Faithful* iii. in *Contin. Foxe's A. & M.* III, The conscience..ceaseth not to retain a scruple or dramme of Rubarb mingled herewith.

2. Any plant of the genus *Rheum.*

For various species see quots. † *Pontic* or *Pontish rhubarb* = Rhapontic 2.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 112 With Ruwe and Rubarbe, Ragget arliht. 1535 Boorde *Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 56, I haue sentt to your mastershepp the seedes off reuberbe, the which come owtt off barbary. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. x. 328 There be diuers sortes of Rha, or as it is nowe called Rheubarbe. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxix. 317 The Pontícke Rubarbe is lesser..than that of Barbarie. 1617 [see Rhapontic 1]. 1654 Evelyn *Diary* 12 July, We went to the Physick Garden [Oxford]...There grew canes, olive-trees, rhubarb. 1765 J. Hope in *Phil. Trans.* (1766) LV. 290, I received from Doctor Mounsey the seeds of the Rheum palmatum, which he assured me were the seeds of the true Rhubarb.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 206/2 The Arabian tribes, or currant rhubarb of Mount Libanus. 1827 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XXIV. 168 The famous rhubarb, which has of late acquired so much celebrity under the name of Buck's rhubarb;..this sort is the genuine *Rheum undulatum*. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 503 Oxalic acid is copiously formed in both Docks and Rhubarbs. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 979/1 Rhubarb,.. Bucharian, *Rheum undulatum*. —, Himalayan, *Rheum Emodi* and *Webbianum*. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 5/2 In most gardens the rhubarbs are considered only in their capacity as food suppliers, but at Kew they are allowed to assume their natural characters.

b. *English* or *French Rhubarb*: any of various species cultivated in England or France. *Common* or *Garden Rhubarb* (in ordinary usage, without qualifying word): any of the species having heart-shaped, smooth, deep-green leaves growing on thick fleshy stalks, which are much used in the spring as a substitute for fruit; also, the fleshy leaf-stalks of these used as food.

1650 DENTON *Let. to R. Verney* 21 Mar. (MS.), I have..sent you 30 small roots of rhubarb. The leaves will be as bige as the burdock..but of a finer green. 1697 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 375 The Juice Extracted from the Roots of our English Rhubarb..is..a lean inflammable Gum. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 206/2 *Rheum*..1. The rhapontic-um, or common rhubarb,..grows in Thrace and Scythia, but has been long in the English gardens. 1827 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 540 The acid principle..in the stem of the garden rhubarb. 1838 LINDLEY *Flora Med.* 357 Rheum rhaponticum, hybridum, compactum, and hybrid varieties of them are the common garden Rhubarbs. 1860 WYNTER *Curios. Civil.* 236 Rhubarb is almost wholly furnished by the London market-gardeners. It was first introduced by Mr. Miatt forty years ago, who sent his two sons to the Borough Market with five bunches, of which they only sold three. 1860 [see RHAPONTIC 4]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Rheum*, English Rhubarb..being principally grown near Banbury in Oxfordshire, and the species being *R. Rhapontic-um*. *Ibid.* 979 Rhubarb,..French. *Rheum Rhaponticum undulatum* and *compactum*. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 730/1 Early forced rhubarb, or champagne rhubarb, as it is called, is especially prized for its beautiful colour.

3. With qualifying word, applied to allied or similar plants: **Bastard, False Rhubarb**, *Thalictrum flavum*. **Meadow Rhubarb** (see MEADOW *sb.* 4 c). **White Rhubarb**, = MECHOACAN 1. See also MONK'S RHUBARB.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XXX. 42 The first great Thalietron or Bastard Rewbarbe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccccviii. 1068 *Thalictrum, Thalictrum*, and *Ruta pratensis*: in English bastard Rubarbe, or English Rubarbe. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. vi. § XXV. 102 Butter Dock, or Rubarbe,.. having a large crumpled leaf..with long stalks. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 28 The Bastard Rhubarb has almost worn out the Use of the Monks Rhubarb. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Mechoacan, Mechoacanna*, called also white jalap, white rhubarb, and American scammony.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rhubarb-chewer, leaf, pie, plant, powder, purge, root, tart, wine*; **rhubarb agaric**, *Agaricus flammans* (formerly *rheoides*); †**rhubarb-beer, -drink** [cf. G. *rhabarbertrank*], an infusion of rhubarb in beer or ale.

1836 M. J. BERKELEY *Fungi* 92 *Agaricus flammans*, *rhubarb-Agaric. 1797 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* I. 272 Sydenham's *rhubarb-beer. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 147 Your perpetual *rhubarb-chewers of vanity get a canine appetite. 1696 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* IV. v. 320, I..purged him with *Rhubarb-drink. 1855 J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Chem. Common Life* II. Index, Tobacco adulterated with *rhubarb leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Rheum*, In Queen Elizabeth's time Rhubarb-leaves were used as a potherb. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.* s.v., *Rhubarb-pie. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* Index to Vols. I–LXX. 412 An account of the rheum palmatum, or *rhubarb plant, raised at Edinburgh. 1866 TANNER *Index of Diseases* 235 Compound *rhubarb powder. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 559/1 If the horse recovers, give two or three mild *rhubarb purges. 1802 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Rhabarbarum*, Two sorts of *rhubarb roots are usually imported.., viz. the Chinese, and the Tartary rhubarb. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Rumex*, Some [of the species] have been used as a substitute for Rhubarb-root. 1804 FARLEY *Lond. Art Cook.* (ed. 10) 244 *Rhubarb Tarts. Take the stalks of the rhubarb that grows in the garden [etc.]. 1788 HEALDE *New Pharmacop.* Index 337 *Rhubarb-Wine. 1835 *Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 510/1 To prepare rhubarb wine, take of rhubarb, sliced, two ounces [etc.].

b. passing into adj.: †(*a*) *fig.*, bitter, tart.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. xiv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 23 Haue I not paine enough, my friend,..But with your rubarbe words ye must contend, To grieue me worse? 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* F 4 Too much gall dyd that wormwood of Gibeline wittes put in his inke, who ingraued that rubarbe Epitaph on this excellent poets tombstone.

(*b*) of the colour of medicinal rhubarb, yellowish-brown; also *rhubarb-colour, -coloured* adjs.

1802 COLMAN *Poor Gent.* I. ii, A rhubarb-coloured lapelle. 1848 THACKERAY *Night's Pleasure* Wks. 1898 VI. 569 Bob ..was dressed in a rhubarb-coloured body-coat. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. iii. (1872) V. 285 Ill-built Neapolitan, complexion rhubarb. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 335 Dark colour, varying from rhubarb-brown to umber-brown and black. *Ibid.* 339 Hymenium rhubarb-colour.

Rhubarba'ric, Rhuba'rbarin. *Chem.* (Also **-eric, -erin.**) Variants of RHABARBARIC, RHABARBARIN.

1827 TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 595 Rhubarbarin is the name employed by Pfaff to designate the principle in which the purgative property of the rhubarb resides. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 452/2 Rhubarberine. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Rhubarbaric acid, Rhubarbarin*, syn. with Chrysophanic Acid.

Rhubarby (rū'bărbi), *a.* [f. RHUBARB + -Y.] Resembling rhubarb or that of rhubarb.

1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon* I. 28 A..rhubarby sort of taste. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. 161 A brownish, ..sere, wrinkled, and—rhubarby, in fact, sort of a face.

Rhum, obs. form of RUM.

Rhumb (rʊm, rʊmb). *Naut.* Also 6 romb, *pl.* rumby, 6–9 rumb, 7 rhombe, r(h)umbe, romb(e, roomb(e, 7–8 rhomb, rum. [ad. F. *rumb* or Sp. *rumbo*, Pg. *rumbo, rumo*, ad. L. *rhombus* RHOMBUS. In the first quot. *rumby* is app. intended as a pl. of Sp. or Pg. *rumbo*.]

†1. a. The line followed by a vessel sailing on one course or a wind blowing continuously in one direction. b. Any one of the set of lines drawn through a point on a map or chart and indicating the course of an object moving always in the same direction. *Obs.* except *Hist.*

1578 DIGGES *Cælestiall Orbes* P, These vulgare marine Charters delineate with Parallele meridianes, and right lined Rumby. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc., Art. Navig.* xxiv. 330 The common Mariners doe deuide euery point of the compasse into foure quarters to make the more exact account of their Routes or Rombes. 1599 E. WRIGHT *Haven-finding Art* 5 When they..which in sayling folow the lines shewing the courses (which lines because now they haue found the name among the Portugales we cal Rumbs). 1601 T. OLYVER *Planisphere* 96 The Longitudes and Latitudes of any two places being giuen, to finde their direction commonlie called the Rumbe. 1611 COTGR., *Arrumer*, to delineate, or set out, in a sea-card, all the Rums of winds. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* I. 195 We had now held this course five dayes, running with much labour by many different roombs. *a* 1672 WREN in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 232 The course, which was afterward steered, proved to be a false Rumbe. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rumb*, or Course of a Ship, is the Angle which she makes in her Sailing with the Meridian of the Place where she is. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 49 Observe..what rhumb of the nearest fly runs mostly parallel to the edge of the quadrant, and that rhumb shews nearly the bearing required. 1841 [see c]. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 436 The laying of the rhumbs on Columbus's chart.

c. One of the principal points of the compass.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xix. 155 What time..that Sunne or saide starre commeth to the true East or anye other rombe. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xx. (1658) 221 At certain times of the year winds do blow more violently..from some determinate part or Romb of the world. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 3 The Compass contains..16 distinct Rhombs or Courses. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 8 An anniversary wind that from one Rhomb constantly blows one way six Months. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 373/1 Rhumbs..coincide with points of the world, or of the horizon. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 484/1 A rumb is one of the thirty-two principal compass directions, and to sail on any rumb is to sail continually on one course. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* § 765 Not due north, but to the east of that rhomb. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 230 Thence it struck south-eastward, a rhumb from which it rarely deviated.

†d. *fig.* A course of action. *Obs.*

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* Pref. 2 The rombs I steer'd by in my endeavors to arrive to a point. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 44 If thou ever knew that any of the ..sacred writers followed the diabolical rhumb which thou followest to correct bad preachers?

2. The angular distance between two successive points of the compass, = 11° 15′.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* I. iii. (1635) 66 At Guinea the magneticall needle inclines to the East, a third part of one Rumbe of the Compasse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 64 At London it [*sc.* the needle] varieth eleven degrees, that is almost one Rhomb. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rumb*, in Navigation, is one Point of the Compass, or 11¼ Degrees. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The circle of 360° is divided into 32 points or rhumbs.

3. *attrib.*: **rhumb-line**, = senses 1 a, b; **rhumb-sailing**, sailing on a rhumb-line.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. v. 159 The Rhomb-line, if it were drawn, will be ordered to pass through F the Cross. 1780 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Rhomb-line*, a line prolonged from any point of the compass on a nautical chart, except the four cardinal points. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 373/1 The chief property of the Rhumb-line, or loxodromia, ..is, that it cuts all the meridians in the same angle. This angle is called the angle of the Rhumb, or the loxodromic angle. 1834 *Navigation* (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) II. iv. 25 Required the direct course, and distance on a rhumb line, from London to Naples. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 484/2 In such a chart [*sc.* Mercator's] all rumb-lines are projected into straight lines; but equal parts on any such straight line do not represent equal distances on the earth. 1891 PATTERSON *Navt. Dict.* s.v. *Sailings*, Under this head are classed rhumb, great circle, plane and spherical sailings.

Rhumbowline, variant of ROMBOWLINE.

Rhume, obs. form of RHEUM 1.

‖ **Rhus** (rʊs). [late L. *rhūs*, a. Gr. ῥοῦς.] A genus of shrubs and trees, mostly poisonous, especially abundant at the Cape of Good Hope; a plant of this genus, a sumach.

1611 FLORIO, *Rus*, the sumach or Rhus-tree. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 621 He then of Rhus and Rhododendron speaks, And Allium calls his onions and his leeks. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 485 *Rhus typhina*, Fever Rhus, or Stag's-Horn Sumach.. *Rhus copallina* (Gum-Copal or Mastich-leaved Rhus). 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 194/1 Vast quantities of poisonous plants (especially rhus).

b. A drug obtained from the sumach.

1878 *Practitioner* XXI. 448 Treatment of Rhus-poisoning.

Rhyacolite (rəi,æ'kŏləit). *Min.* [ad. G. *ryakolith*, f. Gr. ῥυακο-, ῥύαξ mountain-stream, lava-stream: see -LITE.] A variety of orthoclase.

c 1830 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 526/2 Ryakolite. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 369 Rhyacolite..is found ..in volcanic matter at the foot of Vesuvius.

Rhymable (rəi'măb'l), *a. rare*—1. [f. RHYME *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being rimed.

1890 O. CRAWFURD *Round Cal. in Port.* 29 As rhythmical and rhymable words as the most exacting poet can desire.

Rhyme (rəim), *sb.* Also 6–9 **rhime.** [Graphic variant of RIME *sb.*1 (q. v. for earlier instances of the various senses), which arose through etymological association with the ultimate source, L. *rhythmus*, and became common early in the 17th c. Cf. the forms *r(h)ithme, r(h)ythme* (see RHYTHM *sb.*, branch I), which were in similar vogue 50 years earlier. *Rhime* was a frequent spelling till late in the 18th c. and was affected by some writers in the 19th c., but *rhyme* is the prevailing literary form.

An isolated early instance of this spelling is the following:—

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Rhythmus*, number or harmonie in speakyng; meeter; rhime.]

1. A piece of poetry or metrical composition in which the consonance of terminal sounds (see 3) is observed; usually *pl.*, verses, poetry.

1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 494 These foure, a Monke.. knit up within this Rhyme. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 11 He knew Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 532 Thus Roman Youth deriv'd from ruin'd Troy, In rude Saturnian Rhymes express their Joy. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 79 With uncouth rhimes and shapeless sculpture deck'd. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 34, I made these rhimes into a duet for a new comic opera. 1800 WORDSW. *Hart-Leap Well* II. 122 The Shepherd.. that same story told Which in my former rhyme I have rehearsed. 1804 IRVING *Lives Sc. Poets* I. 326 It is..certain that he composed Latin rhymes; for one of his couplets has been preserved. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvi, Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes.

2. Verse marked by consonance of the terminal sounds (see 3). a. In phr. *in rhyme.*

1652 R. BROME *Damoiselle* IV. i, We will off in Rhime. There is no doubt, If Wat be not i'th Compter, he is out. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 27 But those that write in Rhime, still make The one Verse for the others sake. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 16 Things unattempted yet in Prose or Rhime. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 125 That the Hebrew Psalms were Originally written in Rhyme; but..the Words have been so transposed, that the Rhymes are generally lost. 1756 WARTON *Ess. Pope* Ded. p. v, That the Epistles of Boileau in Rhyme, are no more poetical, than the Characters of La Bruyere in Prose. 1816 MITFORD *Gray's Wks.* I. p. clii, The difficulty of composing in rhyme in French plays, is a great cause of the pleasure which we receive in the composition. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* XX, Whether in rhyme or blank-verse. 1885 T. WATTS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 257/2 We listen to the poet—we allow him to address us in rhythm or in rhyme.

b. In general use.

1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* Pref. 19 The Lord's Prayer was..turn'd into Rhime, that the People might more easily learn..it. 1781 COWPER *Ep. Lady Austen* 19, I, who scribble rhyme. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* XX, To make old prose in modern rhyme more sweet. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. v. 160 He makes no allusion to Scott as ever dabbling in rhyme. 1858 RUSKIN in *Igdrasil* (1891) III. 164 The language is poetical in precisely the same degree in which it is right..There is no such thing as a dialect for rhyme, or a language for verse.

c. *Rhyme royal*, that form of verse which consists of stanzas of seven ten-syllable lines, riming *ababbcc*. (See RHYTHM *sb.* 1 b.)

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 381. 1873 H. MORLEY *Eng. Lit.* v, Chaucer's own seven-lined stanza, which..has been called rhyme royal, because this particular disciple [*sc.* James I of Scotland] used it. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 454 Gower's rhyme-royal is not inferior to Chaucer's in any formal respect.

d. See RIDING RHYME.

3. *Pros.* Agreement in the terminal sounds of two or more words or metrical lines, such that (in English prosody) the last stressed vowel and any sounds following it are the same, while the sound or sounds preceding are different. Examples: *which, rich*; *grew, too*; *peace, increase*; *leather, together*; *descended, extended.*

The consonance may extend over more than one word, as *blow not, grow not*. For the various kinds, see FEMALE, FEMININE, MALE, MASCULINE, RICH, TAILED, and c below. Imperfect rimes are tolerated to a large extent in English, e.g. *phase, race*; *did, seed*; among these are such as rime only to the eye, as *loved, proved*; *death, heath.*

The term is sometimes extended to include assonance and even alliteration (*initial* or *head rime*).

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 463 For Rhime the Rudder is of Verses, With which like Ships they steer their courses. 1674 A. M[ARVELL] in Milton *P. L.*, Thy Verse created like thy Theme sublime, In Number, Weight, and Measure, needs not Rhime. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 104 In Dryden's plays of rhime he as little as possible glutted the ear with the jingle of it. 1838 GUEST *Hist. Eng. Rhythms* I. 174 The advantages of the initial rhime or alliteration *Ibid.* 316 The vowel-rhime, or, as it is termed by French and Spanish critics, the assonant rhime, was common in the Romance of Oc. 1846 LOWELL *Biglow P.* ii. Let, This is not the time to consider the question, whether rhyme be a mode of expression natural to the human race. 1861 T. WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xx. 159 Rhyme was never, properly speaking, in use in Anglo-Saxon poetry. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 162 Rhyme is the native condition of lyric verse in English; a rhymeless lyric is a maimed thing. 1871 ABBOTT *Shakesp. Gram.* § 515 Rhyme was often used as an effective termination at the end of the scene.

fig. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* IX, His erewhile timid lips grew bold, And poesied with hers in dewy rhyme. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 224 Of which he was as unaware as the blue river is of its rhyme with the blue sky.

b. Coupled with *reason*. Chiefly in negative

phrases used to express lack of good sense or reasonableness. (Cf. F. *ni rime ni raison*, etc.)

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 415 Against all the Laws of Prophetick Interpretation, nay indeed against all rhyme and reason. 1759 Wesley in *Wks.* (1872) IX. 109 If a man set upon me without either rhyme or reason. 1863 Dickens *Uncommercial Trav.* xv, Five hundred thousand volumes of indifferent rhyme, and no reason. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 548/2 As long as the audiences of our large theatres are willing to tolerate outrages on rhyme and reason. 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* xi, When a person on whom one is accustomed to depend..suddenly cuts off the supply without any apparent rhyme or reason. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* II. xi. 181 This won't do. There's neither rhyme nor reason about it.

c. An instance of this; a word that rimes with another; a rime-word.

Single, double, triple (or *treble*) *rhyme*: one involving one, two, three syllables respectively.

1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, To Dr. Scarborough* Note ii. 2 *Find, Refind*: These kind of Rhymes the French..call Rich Rhymes; but I do not allow of them in English, nor would use them..at all without a third Rhyme to answer to both. 1693 J. Dennis *Misc.* Pref., Mr. Dryden himself in his own Satyrs has sometimes made use of double and treble Rhymes. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 349 While they ring round the same unvary'd chimes, With sure returns of still expected rhymes. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Rhymes are either single, or double, or triple...Single Rhymes are divided into perfect or whole rhymes, and imperfect or half rhymes. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Cowley* Wks. 1787 II. 66 His rhymes are very often made by..unimportant words, which disappoint the ear. 1836 Mitford *Gray's Wks.* I. p. cxv, Such imperfect rhymes [beech: stretch] are not allowable in short and finished poems. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 233/2 Such words as *roaring*, de-*ploring*, form double rhimes; and an-*nuity*, gra-*tuity*, triple rhimes. 1867 Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 73 Rhymes at the latter end of the xvi^th^ and during the xvii^th^ centuries are not of much use in determining sound, unless they are frequent..normal rhymes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *rhyme-hero, -maker*; *rhyme-composing, -inspiring, -proof*; (sense 2) *rhyme-law, -sound, -syllable, -tag, -word*; *rhyme-beginning, -tagged, -unfettered.*

1862 Furnivall *E. E. P.* (Philol. Soc.) p. x, A *Rhyme-Beginning Fragment, or Specimen of Inverse Rhyme. 1785 Burns *Ep. to W. Simpson* 97 Farewell, 'my *rhyme-composing brither!' 1867 Furnivall & Halls in *Percy Folio* I. 272 Simon de Montfort was a most popular *rhime-hero. 1787 Burns *To Miss Ferrier* 4 Auld Reekie dings them a' to sticks, For *rhyme-inspiring lasses. 1872 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XII. 561 The *Rhyme-law of the Sonnet. *a* 1690 Geo. Fox *Jrnl.* (1827) I. 95 One who was a common drunkard..and a *rhyme-maker. 1786 Burns *Vision* 35 That I, henceforth, would be *rhyme-proof Till my last breath. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 274/1 While the second stanza.. varies from the rest by running on four *rhyme-sounds. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 24/2 In cases where either *rhyme-syllable begins with the accented vowel. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 231 Each canto ends with a *rhyme-tag. *a* 1828 II. Neele *Lit. Rem.* (1829) 48 The preference given to the *rhyme-tagged prose of Hoole over the production of Fairfax. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 645 In *rhyme-unfetter'd verse. 1876 in *Guy Warwick* (Z.) 13 A consonant wanting in one *rhyme-word.

Rhyme (rəim), *v.* Also 7–9 **rhime.** [Graphic variant of Rime *v.*[1] (q. v.): cf. prec.]

1. *intr.* To make rimes or verses; to versify.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* III. 75 Palæmon shall be Judge how ill you rhime. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 30 ¶ 3 For he that is not in love enough to rhime, is unqualified for our Society. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 102 There march'd the bard..Who rhym'd for hire. 1811 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. x. 341, I am going to Ashestiel for eight days, to fish and rhyme. 1842 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* xxv, His early rage Had force to make me rhyme in youth. 1882a 'Ouida' *Marcuma* I. 160 Musa rhymed and sang.

2. *trans.* With obj. and compl.; esp. in *to rhyme to death*, (*a*) orig. with reference to the alleged destruction of rats in Ireland by incantation; (*b*) to destroy the reputation of (a person) by writing verses upon him; also, to pester with rimes.

1660 (*title*), Ratts Rhimed to Death, Or, the Rump-Parliament Hang'd up in the Shambles. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks.* (1686) 141 Assist with Malice, and your mighty aid My sworn Revenge, and help me Rhime her dead. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 68 A friend of mine, that..might do this man the same favour, and in the same style Rhime him into immortality. 1690 R. Parsons *Let. to A. Charlett* 27 May (MS. Ballard xvii. 6), Were ye Brute capable of being Rhymed to Death, Mr. Creech should doe it gentily. 1719 J. T. Philips tr. *Thirty-four Conjer.* 3 Lying Bards; who riding upon the ridges of Metaphors and Allegories, have rhimed you into the Belief of lying incomprehensible Perplexities. 1735 [see Rat *sb.*[1] 2 d]. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* lxii, Pretty friendship 'tis to rhyme Your friends to death before their time.

3. a. To put (one's thoughts) into riming form. b. To compose (rimed verses). Also with *out*. c. To while *away* (time) in riming.

1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* I. v, He would..rhyme or read away the long evenings. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 319, I rhyme my thoughts without an aim. 1871 Browning *Fr. Hohenstiel-Schwangau* 2811 Who so rhymes a sonnet pays a tax. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* II. xxviii. 289 He.., rhymed out sonnets in her praise.

4. *intr.* a. Of words or metrical lines: To terminate in sounds that form a rime. b. Of a word: To be a rime *to* (another word). Also const. *with*.

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* Wks. II. 130, I brought you authority enough to prove that 'schism' do's at least rhime to 'ism'. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* II. 420 He..faggoted his notions as they fell, And, if they rhymed and rattled, all was well. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 132 ¶ 7 The Couplet where a-Stick rhimes to Ecclesiastick. 1841 Latham *Eng. Lang.* 381 Eight lines of Heroics; the six first rhyming alternately. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* x, The word Peg invariably rhyming to leg. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 233/2 He-*low*..rhimes with fore-*go*, or with *O*! but not with *lo*.

fig. 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 71 Hills, whose gentle lines rhymed softly away against the sky. 1883 *Daily News* 17 May 6/1 She too often wears it indiscriminately with all her dresses, whether it 'rhymes' with them or not.

5. To use rime; to find or furnish a rime *to* (a word).

1690 *Waller's Poems* II. Pref. Wks. (1729) 415 No man ever rhym'd truer and evener than he; yet he is so just as to confess, that 'tis but a trifle. 1696 Phillips s. v. *Verses*, Though the Greeks and Latins never rhim'd. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 60 ¶ 11 By what acquisition of faculties is the speaker, who never could find rhymes before, enabled to rhyme at the conclusion of an act? 1797 Scott in *Lockhart* (1837) I. viii. 263 Mr. Jenkinson's name..being proposed as a difficult one to rhyme to. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 399 They had ascertained that the Arabian poets rhymed.

6. To cause (words) to rime; to use as rimes.

1824 *John Bull Mag.* I. 158 The title pleases me much more than Lambert's Genus Pinus, A word which comes most luckily for me to rhyme with finis.

fig. 1844 Emerson *Ess. Character* Ser. II. 70 Nature never rhymes her children, nor makes two men alike.

Rhymed (rəimd), *ppl. a.* Also **rhimed.** [var. Rimed *ppl. a.*[1]] Composed in metrical form with rimes.

pred. 1651 Dr. H. King in Parr *Abp. Ussher* (1686) 567 The Other [translation of the Psalms] as flat and poor, as lamely worded, and unhandsomly rhimed as the Old. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 60 ¶ 11 What can be more absurd..than that part of a play should be rhymed, and part written in blank verse? 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 234/1 The oldest poems of the Chinese, Indians, Arabians, &c., are rhimed. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 245 Nuptial songs..are rhymed.

attrib. 1802 S. Turner in *Archæol.* XIV. 169 Rhimed couplets. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* I. vii. 235 A rhymed translation of 'Lenore'. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. 100, I will read you a rhymed problem.

Rhymeful (rəi·mfŭl), *a.* [f. Rhyme *sb.* + -ful.] Abounding in rimes.

1881 *Anchor* 21 July 33 Compositions in verse,..rhymeful and cutting. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 361 Rhymeful as a nursery ballad.

Rhymeless (rəi·mlės), *a.* [f. Rhyme *sb.* + -less. Cf. Rimeless.] Without rime; unrimed.

1799 Southey in Robberd *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 252 Should not rhymeless odes be as harmonious as possible? 1866 [see Rhythmless]. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shaks.* i. (ed. 2) 31 Written in blank verse, or at least in rhymeless lines.

Hence **Rhy·melessly** *adv.*; **Rhy·melessness.**

1885 *Athenæum* 17 Jan. 80/1 That all the instances of rhymelessness in 'Endymion' were due to intention. 1892 *Ibid.* 2 Jan. 22/1 Many good words have been allowed to run rhymelessly to waste.

Rhymer (rəi·mə). [variant of Rimer *sb.*[1]: cf. Rhyme. See also Rhythmer.] One who makes rimes or verses; *esp.* an inferior poet, a mere versifier.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* (1640) 206 A rhymer of that age (or in courtesie call him a Poet) made this Epitaph on them. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 286 ¶ 2 A Band of Rhymers and Romance-Writers. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* I. i, I back him at a Rebus, or a Charade against the best Rhymer in the Kingdom. 1785 Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* 50, I am nae Poet, in a sense; But just a Rhymer like by chance. 1804 Scott (*title*), Sir Tristrem; a Metrical Romance..by Thomas of Ercildoune, called the Rhymer. 1815 L. Hunt *Feast of Poets*, etc. 14 In such prosers as Johnson, and rhymers as Dryden. 1878 Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 36 He [Elliott] should be remembered as the Corn Law Rhymer.

Rhymery (rəi·mərі). [f. Rhyme + -ery.] The making of rimes; versifying. Also, poor verse.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 670 The lackadaisical concocters of curds and sweet whey rhymeries. 1860 in Worcester (citing *Eclec. Rev.*).

Rhymester (rəi·mstəɹ). Also rhime-, rhymster. [var. Rimester: cf. Rhyme.] = Rhymer.

1719 J. Dennis *Orig. Lett.* (1721) 91 But as Poets are not capable, so neither are they impartial Judges. I speak of those who are only Rhimesters. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 141 He is a Popish rhymester, bred up with a contempt of the Sacred Writings. 1804 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 269 Specimens of all the poets and rhymsters from that time to the present. 1810 Sir A. Boswell *Edinb. Poet.* Wks. (1871) 46 Few rhymsters then would dare the public view. 1833 Tennyson *Miller's Dau.* xxii. Poems 45 Love, whose early rage Made me a rhymster in my youth. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* II. i. I. 72 In youth, a rhymester and a student, he is said to have translated Ovid into Spanish verse.

Rhy·mic, *sb. rare*—°. = Rhythmic B.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Rhymic*, a term applied to that part of the ancient music which taught the practice and rules of movement and rhyme.

Rhymic (rəi·mik), *a. rare.* [f. Rhyme + -ic.]

1. Used for Rhythmic. (Cf. prec.)

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Rhynopœia*, the rhymic art.

2. Of, pertaining to, or involving rime.

1855 Hyde Clarke *Dict., Rhymic.* 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 91/3 Verses whose rhymic majesty haunts the ear.

Rhy·mical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec.] = prec. 2.

1736 Drake *Eboracum* I. iv. 90 A farther Account..in old English rhymical verse. 1889 *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. VII. 527/2 The verbal, grammatical, and rhymic (why not rhymical?) inaccuracies to be met with in the Elegy.

Rhyming (rəi·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [var. Riming *vbl. sb.*: cf. Rhyme. See also Rhythming.] The making or writing of verses; versification.

1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 551 Then all for Women, Painting, Rhiming, Drinking. 1775 J. Walker (*title*), A Dictionary of the English Language, answering at once the purposes of Rhyming, Spelling, and Pronouncing. 1797 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. viii. 276 You see I have not altogether lost the faculty of rhyming. 1829 — *Anne of G.* iv, Here is rare rhyming, my worthy guest. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 29 Much Rhyming thought poetry and praised as such.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rhyming mania, principle, trade, -trick, -ware*; *rhyming-mad* adj.; **rhyming dictionary,** a dictionary of the words of a language arranged in groups according to the correspondence of their terminal sounds.

1852 (*title*), *Rhyming Dictionary for the Use of Young Poets. *a* 1721 Prior *Horace Sat.* VII. vii, The Man is raving sure or *rhyming mad. 1855 D. Noble *Psychol. Med.* (ed. 2) 182 A female patient whose *rhyming mania was very amusing. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 418/1 The new style of cadgers' cant..is done all on the *rhyming principle. 1651 Cleveland *Poems* ¶ 4 b, Be dumb ye beggers of the *rhiming [*ed.* 1677 rhythming] trade. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 66 After prophecy, the *rhyming-trick Is poor employment. 1785 Burns *1st Ep. to J. Lapraik* 107 An' hae a swap o' *rhymin'-ware Wi' ane anither.

Rhy·ming, *ppl. a.* [var. Riming *ppl. a.*]

1. That makes rimes or verses; versifying.

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (1674) 3 Two Companies of Rhiming Poets from Sicily. 1729 T. Cooke *Tales*, etc. 75 While she condemns to long Despair The flut'ring and the rhyming Thing. 1781 Cowper *Table-T.* 720 Virtue indeed meets many a rhiming friend, And many a compliment politely penn'd.

2. a. Of verse: Composed in metrical form with rimes. b. Of a word: That makes a rime.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 326 That rhyming Supplication they put up to her in their Sea-voiages: *Salve, splendor Firmamenti, Tu caliginosæ mentі.* 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Rhyme*, In the later Latin writers, scarce any thing is more common than rhyming periods. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 60 ¶ 7 The corruption of taste which could bear any thing so unnatural as rhyming tragedies. 1828–43 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 122 The Leonine, or rhyming hexameters. 1871 Abbott *Shakesp. Gram.* § 515 In a scene where there are no other rhyming lines.

Rhymist (rəi·mist). [f. Rhyme *v.* + -ist.]

1. A writer of rimes or verses; a versifier.

a 1764 R. Lloyd *On Rhyme* 81 Wks. (1774) II. 108 Blest the poet, or the rhymist,..Who..First taught the Muse to play the fool. 1772 Nugent *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 119 A canon.. who was a great rhymist and a jolly fellow. 1786 Cowper *Let. to Rev. W. Unwin* Wks. 1836 VI. 17, I have this peculiarity belonging to me as a rhymist that though I am charmed..with my own work, while it is on the anvil [etc.]. 1802 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) VI. 44 The herd of vapid rhymists will make the poets turn disgusted away from such fellowship. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 193 The reason why is the reason the rhymist didn't like Doctor Fell.

2. One who uses (good or bad) rimes.

1779 Johnson *L. P., Milton* (1868) 62 [Cowley's] character of Dryden..was, that he was a good rhymist, but no poet. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 456 The ingenious labours of the rhymist may be put on a par..with the tricks of the juggler. 1877 *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 525/1 They [*sc.* double rhymes] have taxed the resources of the best English rhymist since the author of 'Hudibras'.

‖ **Rhympoœ·ia.** *rare*—°. = Rhythmopœia.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3).

† **Rhy·my,** *a. Obs.* In 8 **rhimy.** [f. Rhyme *sb.* + -y.] Riming.

a 1704 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* iv. Wks. 1730 III. 39 Plaguy rhimy Plays, with scurvy Heroes.

Rhynchocephalian (riŋkosĭsē·liăn), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Rhynchocephala* (f. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout + *κεφαλή* head) + -ian.] Belonging to the nearly extinct order *Rhynchocephala* of reptiles (including *Hatteria*). Also *sb.*, a rhynchocephalian reptile.

1867 Günther in *Phil. Trans.* CLVII. 626 The Rhynchocephalian type. 1886 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 465 Rhynchocephalians continue in several genera in European and American strata. 1889 *Nature* 11 Apr. 562 A new Permian Rhynchocephalian reptile [*Palæohatteria longicaudata*].

Rhynchocœle (ri·ŋkosēl), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Rhynchocœla*, f. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout + *κοῖλος* hollow.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the *Rhynchocœla*, a group of turbellarians comprising the Nemerteans. b. *sb.* A rhynchocœle turbellarian. Hence **Rhynchocœ·lous** *a.*, = Rhynchocœle *a.*

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 184 The Rhynchocœle *Turbellaria*, or Nemerteans. 1878 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser. v. I. 491 The Rhynchocœles or Nemertians. 1880 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* p. clxi, The Nemertine *Turbellaria* which are called 'Rhynchocœlous', from possessing a proboscis armed with a calcareous style.

Rhyncholite (ri·ŋkŏləit). *Geol.* [f. Gr. *ῥύγχος* beak, snout + *λίθος* stone, -lite.] A fossilized beak of a tetrabranchiate cephalopod.

1836 Buckland *Geol. & Min.* xv. § 3 (1837) I. 319 Fossil bodies called Rhyncholites, or beak-stones. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* 81 Calcarious mandibles or rhyncholites (F. Biguet) have been obtained from all the strata in which *nautili* occur. 1863 Dana *Man. Geol.* 455.

Rhynchophore (ri·ŋkofōəɹ). *Ent.* [ad. mod. L. *Rhynchophora*, neut. pl. of *rhynchophorus*, f. Gr. *ῥύγχος* snout + *-φορος* bearing: see -a.] A beetle of the group *Rhynchophora*, having the head prolonged into a beak or snout; a weevil. (Ogilvie, 1882.) So **Rhynchophorous** (riŋkŏ·fŏrəs) *a.*, belonging to the *Rhynchophora*.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 386 Rhyncophorous

beetles (*Curculio*). 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* II. 403 The..Nut-weevil..has the longest rostrum of any British Rhynchophorous Beetle. 1893 SCUDDER (*title*), Tertiary Rhynchophorous Coleoptera of the United States.

Rhynchosaur (rĭ·ŋkŏsɔ̄ɹ). Anglicized form of RHYNCHOSAURUS.

1847 ANSTED *Ancient World* vii. 124 The skull of the Rhyncosaur differs essentially from that of any other known lizard. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 501 The Rhynchosaur of the Trias, which combined the characteristics of the Saurian with the bill, and partly the skull, of a Turtle.

Rhynchosaurian (rĭŋkŏsɔ̄·rĭăn), *a.* [f. next + -IAN.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Rhynchosaurus*. b. *sb.* = next. (In recent Dicts.)

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xx. 403 Rhynchosaurian reptiles.

‖ **Rhynchosaurus** (rĭŋkŏsɔ̄·rŭs). [mod.L., f. Gr. ῥύγχος snout + σαῦρος lizard.] A genus of edentulous reptiles found in the New Red Sandstone of Shropshire and having prolonged premaxillaries.

1845 [see NOTHOSAURUS]. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 298 The Rhynchosaurus, from the new red-sandstone of Grinshill.

Rhynchotous (rĭŋkōu·təs), *a. Ent.* [f. mod.L. *Rhynchota*, in Fabricius *Rhyngota* (f. Gr. ῥύγχος snout) + -OUS.] Belonging to the order *Rhynchota* (= *Hemiptera*) of insects.

[1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Rhyngotus*,..rhyngotous.] 1890 *Nature* 30 Jan. 302 This interesting but difficult group [i.e. *Cicadæ*] of Rhynchotous insects.

Rhyne, variant of RHINE [1] and 2.

Rhyolite (rəi·ŏləit). *Geol.* Also -lyte. [ad. G. *rhyolit* (Richthofen), irreg. f. Gr. ῥύαξ stream (of lava) + λίθος stone: see -LITE.] Richthofen's name for a variety of trachyte found in Hungary, containing quartz; later, a general name for volcanic rocks exhibiting a fluidal texture.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl. 1882 GEIKIE *Geol. Sk.* 257 Volcanic rocks, chiefly trachytes, rhyolites, obsidians. 1887 DANA *Min.* 476 Rhyolyte or Quartz-trachyte.

attrib. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Rhyolite-breccia*, a breccia consisting almost entirely of fragments of rhyolites. 1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 19 A rhyolite felsite or allied variety.

Hence **Rhyoli·tic** *a.*, pertaining to, resembling, or related to rhyolite.

1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Classified* 216 The rhyolitic division of the trachytes. 1884 T. G. BONNEY in *Nature* XXX. 193/1 A Rhyolitic Rock from Lake Tanganyika.

Rhyparographer (ripărǫ·grăfəɹ). Also 7 ry-, ri-. [f. late L. *rhyparographos*, = Gr. ῥυπαρογράφος, f. ῥυπαρός filthy: see -GRAPHER. Cf. F. *riparographe* (Cotgr.).] A painter of mean or sordid subjects.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rhyparographer*..*Ryparographer*. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. Prol. A 6 b, That [office] of Puny Riparographer, or Riffraff-scribler of the Sect of Pyricus. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 675 Our bodies..are 'vile', and he or she who paints them is a Rhyparographer. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* II. lvii. 242 The rhyparographer Pyroeicus.

So **Rhyparo·graphist**; **Rhyparographic** (rĭ·părǫgræ·fĭk) *a.*, characteristic of a rhyparographer.

1886 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 3 Apr. 234/1 She takes a sort of Naturalist delight in describing the most sordid.. features of the least attractive kind of English middle-class life, and..never misses a rhyparographic touch when she can introduce one. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* I. xv. 125 Frescoes painted by the most famous rhyparographists.

Rhyparography (ripărǫ·grăfi). Also 7 ry-. [f. as prec.: see -GRAPHY.] The painting of mean or sordid subjects; *spec.* still-life or genre painting.

1678 PHILLIPS *Suppl., Ryparography.* 1842 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 694/1 Rhyparography, pornography, and all the lower classes of art. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 163 At this time also rhyparography (so-called still life) probably made its appearance. 1896 SAINTSBURY *19th Cent. Lit.* i. 22 The Lousiad (a perfect triumph of cleverness expended on what the Greeks called rhyparography).

Rhypography (rəipǫ·grăfi). [f. Gr. ῥύπος dirt, filth + -γραφία -GRAPHY.] = prec.

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 480 We have enough to blame ourselves for; but we did not..introduce rhypography or pornography. 1885 J. E. HARRISON *Stud. Gk. Art* vii. 310 For him she must..trail herself in the mire of rhypography.

Rhypophagy (rəipǫ·făd3i). In quot. ry-. [f. as prec. + -φαγία -PHAGY.] The eating of filth.

1881 *Daily News* 17 June 5 Rypophagy is not, on the whole, a healthy practice.

†**Rhy·ptic.** *rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *rhyptic-us*, a. late Gr. ῥυπτικ-ός, f. ῥύπτειν to cleanse, f. ῥύπος dirt.] A cleansing medicine. 1726 in BAILEY.

So **Rhy·ptical** *a.*, cleansing, cathartic.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 700 We have..concinnated this rhyptical or extersive Medicament.

Rhysimeter (rəisi·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. ῥύσις flowing, stream (related to ῥεῖν to flow) + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships.

1871 *Rep. Brit. Ass., Trans.* (1872) 234 The Rhysimeter, an Instrument for Measuring the Speed of Flowing Water or of Ships. By A. E. Fletcher.

Rhythm (rĭ·ðm, rĭ·þm), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **rhithme, rithme,** 6–7, 9 **rythme,** 7 **rhythme, rithm,** 7–9 **rythm,** 8 **rhithm,** 7– **rhythm.** [(1) In branch I, a graphic variant of RIME *sb.*[1] (cf. RHYME *sb.*) assimilated to L. *rhythmus* or F. *rhythme*, in 16–17th c. *rithme*. The rime-words *time, crime* (see quots. 1646, 1651, 1677) attest the pronunciation (rəim). Cf. the spelling *ri'me* in B. Jonson *Volpone* Prol., the apostrophe representing the omitted *th*. (2) In branch II, directly ad. L. *rhythmus* (see RHYTHMUS).]

I. †**1.** Riming or rimed verse; a form or variety of this. *Obs.* Cf. RHYME *sb.* 2.

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* Aij, Rythme dogrell playne: as dogs do barke. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Cert. Notes Instr. Eng. Verse* (Arb.) 39 Then is there an old kinde of Rithme called Verlayes. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 8 Thee ods beetweene verses and rythme is verye great. For in thee one euerye foote,..euery letter is too bee obserued: in thee oother thee last woord is onlye too bee heeded. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* A 5 b, After a tedious Grace in Hopkins rithme [*edd.* 1654, etc., rhime, rhyme], Not for devotion, but to take up time. 1677 J. POOLE *Eng. Parnassus* 314 [300] And what were crime In Prose, would be no injury in Rhythm. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* Pref. 14 The Author's Sense could not be clearly expressed in the more confin'd way of Rithme [*ed.* 1712 Rhyme].

attrib. 1599 *1st Booke Preserv. Hen. VII*, Ded. A 4 As gould surpasseth leade: so the Hexameters surpasse rythme prose.

†**b.** *Rhythm royal*: see RHYME *sb.* 2 c. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Cert. Notes Instr. Eng. Verse* (Arb.) 38 Rythme royall is a verse of tenne sillables, and seuen such verses make a staffe [etc.]..This hath bene called Rithme royall, and surely it is a royall kinde of verse, seruing best for graue discourses.

2. A piece of riming verse. *Obs.* (Common in 17th cent.) Cf. RHYME *sb.* 1.

1591 SPENSER *Visions Petrarch* vii, When ye these rythmes doo read, and vew the rest. 1646 in J. Hall *Poems* To Author, Thy lines pardon the Presse for all the rhythmes, That have committed bin in sencelesse times. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* 8 When a Monk of Peterburgh..had, with his satyrical Latine rythmes, abused the Countie of Norfolk. 1677 J. POOLE *Eng. Parnassus* Proeme, And like Amphion build a lofty Rhythm, That shall out-last the insolence of time.

†**3.** The fact of lines ending in the same sound; an instance of this. *Obs.* Cf. RHYME *sb.* 3.

1599 *1st Booke Preserv. Hen. VII*, Ded. A 2 Whose bookes are stuft with lines of prose, with a rythme in the end. 1677 J. POOLE *Eng. Parnassus* Pref. a 3 b, Mr. Sa. Daniel's Apology for Rhythm [i.e. his 'Defence of Ryme']. *Ibid.* a 6 b, To avoid feminine rhythms, such as *charity* and *parity*. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 332 If there be not more rhythme than Reason in those drolling verses of his.

II. 4. *Pros.* The measured recurrence of arsis and thesis determined by vowel-quantity or stress, or both combined; kind of metrical movement, as determined by the relation of long and short, or stressed and unstressed, syllables in a foot or a line.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 201 For nothinge is more pleasaunte than hys [*sc.* Clément Marot's] style, nothynge purer than his speache, nothyng apter or more pleasaunt than hys Rythme. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. v[i]. (Arb.) 91 As we in abusing this terme (*ryme*) be neuerthelesse excusable applying it to another point in Poesie no lesse curious then their rithme or numerositie which in deede passed the whole verse throughout. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1259 When the melody and rhythme or measure was artificially set to. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer, Churching of Women* 361 They used all decent and grave variety of rythmes and Meeters in their Hymns & Psalms. 1737 E. MANWARING *Stichology* viii. 27 All Metre is therefore Rhythm, but not all Rhythm Metre. 1838 GUEST *Hist. Eng. Rhythms* I. 174 The forms in which accentual rhythm made its first appearance amongst us. *Ibid.*, No temporal rhythms are to be found in our literature. 1845 L. SCHMITZ tr. *Zumpt's Lat. Gram.* § 827 The first species, in which the Arsis forms the beginning, is called the descending Rhythm; the other, in which the Thesis forms the beginning, the ascending. 1871 *Pub. Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 227. 467 A most exceptional but felicitous rhythm: 'Et membratim vitalem deperdere sensus'. 1891 S. R. DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* vii. 339 In ancient Hebrew poetry, though there was always rhythm, there was..no metre in the strict sense of the term.

b. Rhythmical or metrical form.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. 35 Poem..is a speech in meeter or rhithme. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer, Churching of Women* (1684) 314 One began and sang in rhythm, the rest..hearing with silence. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* § 5. 50 The oldest Compositions among the Arabs are in Rythm or rude Verse. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 121 Ourself have often tried Valkyrian hymns, or into rhythm have dash'd The passion of the prophetess.

†**c.** A metrical foot. *Obs.*

1737 E. MANWARING *Stichology* ii. 10 A simple Rhythm or Foot, says Dionysius, has not less than two Syllables, nor more than three. 1749 *Power of Numbers* 13 These are indifferently called Rhythms, Numbers or Feet.

d. The measured flow of words or phrases.

1832 [see RHETORICAL 1 c]. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iii. (1878) 107 This fashion of short sentences is fatal to the fine rhythm, which English prose is capable of. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xviii, The church service.., its recurrent responses and the familiar rhythm of its collects. 1863 A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 102 In every sentence, however uttered, there is a rhythm.

5. *Mus.* **a.** That feature of musical composition which depends on the systematic grouping of notes according to their duration. **b.** Kind of structure as determined by the arrangement of such groups.

For the relation between *rhythm, accent,* and *time,* see Grove *Dict. Mus.* s. v.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. vi. 76 Ancient music..must have derived this power chiefly from the energy and accentuation of the rhythm. 1786 J. GILLIES *Hist. Greece* I. v. 179 As accent regulated the melody, quantity regulated the rhythm of ancient music. 1872 BANISTER *Mus.* (1885) xxxiv. 170 Rhythm..or metre has to do with the symmetrical arrangement of music, with regard to time and accent. 1879 STAINER *Mus. Bible* 170 The rhythm of this tune is so symmetrical that it might well be used as a hymn tune. 1880 F. HUEFFER in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 148 In the opening *allegro agitato* descriptive of Mazeppa's ride, strong accents and rapid rhythms naturally prevail.

6. *Art.* Due correlation and interdependence of parts, producing a harmonious whole.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. vi. 71 In which [works in painting and sculpture] they [*sc.* the Greeks] have called that symetry and just proportion which reigns in all the parts by the name of rhythm. 1867 BARRY *Sir C. Barry* iv. 101 The rhythm and symmetry of a stately Italian palace. 1880 *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* I. 193 While symmetry is an architectural idea,..rhythm is a plastic idea...Symmetry implies and expresses the lasting, uniform and inorganic; rhythm implies change, the organic, as sculpture deals with animal life.

7. *gen.* Movement marked by the regulated succession of strong and weak elements, or of opposite or different conditions.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* Introd. ii. § 18. 48 This action follows a certain order or rhythm. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* v. 105 In such complex and slowly evolving movements as those of a nation's life, all the smaller and greater rhythms of which fall within certain general directions. 1874 L. MORRIS *Songs of Two Worlds, Marching* iv, The rhythm of their feet. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I, So do flux and reflux the rhythm of change—alternate and persist in everything under the sky.

b. *Phys.* and *Path.* of functional movements.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med., Rhithm*.. is used to express a certain number of Pulses in any given time. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 495 The movements of the heart.., their order or rythm. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 363 The respiratory rhythm. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 813 Rhythm [of the heart] is not the rate but the proportion of motion.

c. *Physical Sci.*

1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* ii. 91 Rhythm is the rule with Nature;—she abhors uniformity more than she does a vacuum. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. 181 From antagonist physical forces.. there always results, not a medium state, but a rhythm between opposite states. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 318 That the chief novelty is an absolute rhythm in the spectrum; instead of lines irregularly distributed over the spectrum, we have groups which are beautifully rhythmic in their structure. 1890 *Ibid.* 6 Feb. 322/1 The 'rhythm' of cell-division. 1891 SIR R. BALL *Ice Age* 163 There must have been a species of rhythm in the manufacture of the stratified rocks.

†**Rhythm,** *v. rare.* In 7 **rythm.** [Graphic variant of RIME *v.*[1]: see prec.] = RHYME *v.* 1.

1650–66 WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 356 Rythm you whose measures charm you better luck; I must be mute.

Rhythmed (rĭ·ðmd, rĭ·þmd), *a.* [f. RHYTHM.]

†**1.** Rimed. *Obs.*

1695 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* III. 174 He goes too far in asserting that all the Hebrew Poesy in Scripture is Rhythmed, for they were not so exact at first: though the Verses end with the same Sound sometimes, yet generally they took a Liberty.

2. Marked by rhythm; rhythmical.

1863 M. A. POWLE *Arab. Days & Nts.* 220 She began a slow swaying, rhythmed movement,..accompanying the dance with a slow song. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* 22 Poetry,..not merely limp, rhythmed prose. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Aug. 170/1 The rhythmed hammering.

†**Rhy·thmer.** *Obs.* Also 6 ri-, rythmour, 7–8 rythmer. [Graphic variant of RIMER *sb.*[1]; cf. RHYTHM, branch I.] = RHYMER.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 154 An Epitaph.., such as oure vnlearned Rythmours accustomablye make vpon thee death of euery Tom Tyler. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 227 The Songs of British Bards, or Rhythmers. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. xii. 21 Amongst all the foul mouthes.., one rayling Rythmer.. bore away the bell. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* I. 11 The most skilful minstrel, rythmer, or bard, at the Eisteddfod.

Rhythme·tic, -ical, *adjs.* [f. Gr. ῥυθμητικός, f. ῥυθμεῖν: see -IC, -ICAL.] Rhythmical.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1259 The Rhythmetique matter [ἡ ῥυθμικὴ πραγματεία]. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* iii, An unaccustomed rhythmetic pomp. 1844 — *Lett. to R. H. Horne* (1877) II. 8 A rhythmetical writer.

Rhythmic (rĭ·ðmik, rĭ·þmik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 r(h)ythmicke, -ique, 8–9 rythmic. [ad. F. *rhythmique* or L. *rhythmicus*, a. Gr. ῥυθμικός, f. ῥυθμός RHYTHM.]

A. *adj.*

1. = RHYTHMICAL 3. **a.** Of language, verse, music.

a 1631 DONNE *Litany* viii. Poems (1633) 175 Those heavenly Poets which did see Thy will, and it expresse In rythmique feet. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1841) 103 Much of it, too,..is rhythmic; a kind of wild chanting song. 1864 HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 95 The portion of time thus marked off by an intension and a remission of effort is a rhythmic foot. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* i. 2 The power and importance of symmetry and Rhythmic balance. 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* I. iii. 96 *note*, The words are rhythmic. They consist of two sonorous epitrites.

b. *Phys.* and *Path.* (See RHYTHM *sb.* 7 b.)

1843 WILKINSON tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. xiii. 399 The intestines do not creep through their rhythmic movements. 1881 *Nature* 30 June 202/2 Rhythmic Contraction of Voluntary Muscles.

c. Of motion, feeling; of natural forces, etc.

1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* ii. 91 The cataract..plunging in rhythmic gushes down the shining rocks. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xxiv. 206 The rhythmic rattling of the train. 1883 J. A. SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* i. 3 A dozen Italian workmen..tramping in rhythmic stride. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col.-Reformer* (1891) 138 The.. rhythmic plash of the wavelets on the beach.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. 177 The great salient points are admirably seized; all rounds itself off, into a kind of rhythmic coherence. 1874 L. Morris *Songs of Two Worlds, Remonstrance* vii, Not all of life Is rhythmic; oft by level ways We walk.

2. = Rhythmical 4.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1259 All the Rhythmike skill. 1819 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 307 So insufficient seems an individual life for so much rhythmic effusion. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 243/1 A musical composition is made up of portions of equal rhythmic value, called measures. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* 145 Its most rhythmic genius, its acutest intellect.

B. *sb.* The science or theory of rhythm.

(Cf. Gr. *ῥυθμική*, F. *rhythmique*, G. *rhythmik.*)

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1260 Neither the Harmonique, nor the Rhythmicke, nor any one of these faculties of Musicke, which is named particular. 1759–60 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 730 To harmonic, rhythmic, and metric, in the theoretic, respectively answered melopœia, rhythmopœia, and poetic, in the practic. 1864 Hadley *Ess.* (1873) 94 The classical rhythmic of Pindar, Simonides, Æschylus. 1879 J. W. White *title* [tr. J. H. H. Schmidt], An Introduction to the Rhythmic and Metric of the Classical Languages.

Rhythmical (rĭ·ðmikăl, rĭ·þmikăl), *a.* Also 6–7 rith-, 6–9 ryth-. [f. as prec.: see -ical.]

†**1.** Composing verse; riming. *Obs.*

1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* To Rdr., To become a sillye translator rythmical, and therynto an harde wryter.

†**2.** Written in riming verse. *Obs.*

1599 (*title*), The first Booke of the Preservation of King Henrie the vij... Compiled in English rythmicall Hexameters. 1695 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. T.* III. 174 The other Assertion,..that the Psalms and other Pieces of Hebrew Poetry are always Rhythmical, necessarily infers a great many Faults..in the Scriptures. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* vii. 126 If the Psalms could be turned into a Rhythmical Poesy, with the Alteration only of a few Verses.

3. a. Of language, verse: Marked by or moving in rhythm; composed in rhythm; often, having a good, smooth, or flowing rhythm.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. viii[i]. (Arb.) 93 As the smoothnesse of your words and sillables..make with the Greekes and Latines the body of their verses numerous or Rithmicall. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (1613), *Rhythmicall*, made in meeter. 1725 *R. Brunne's Chron.* p. lxi, The old Rhythmical Life of this holy Virgin. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 684 *note*, That Lord Surrey was the first who gave us metrical instead of rhythmical versification. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xxi. II. 187 The rhapsode recited..a species of musical and rhythmical declamation. 1872 Minto *Eng. Prose Lit.* 337 In Cowley we see..the first habitual practice of the chief arts of rhythmical balance.

b. *gen.* Of motion, etc.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. ii. § 4 (1622) 315 As they ascribe a rythimicall motion, vnto the Starres; so doe they an harmonicall, vnto the Heauens. 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. 263 The first music mentioned in the Græcian history.. consisted of a rhythmical clash of swords. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xvi. III. 285 Dancing or rhythmical gesticulation. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. x. § 83 (1867) 255 Double Stars..exhibit settled rhythmical actions. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* v. 145 The evolution of the steam is by fits and starts, or even..by rhythmical puffs and bursts. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 14 Sept. 789/3 The rhythmical cadence of the oars.

c. *Phys.* and *Path.* (See Rhythm *sb.* 7 b.)

1840 Laycock *Nerv. Dis. Women* 186 The true or rhythmical chorea. 1866 Huxley *Physiol.* ii. 41 The contraction of the heart is rhythmical, two short contractions of its upper and lower halves respectively being followed by a pause of the whole. 1883 *Nature* 22 Mar. 487 In rhythmical actions, such as that of the respiration.

d. *Art.* (See Rhythm *sb.* 6.)

1880 C. Waldstein *Pythagoras of Rhegion* 22 The general modelling and the rhythmical treatment of the whole figure.

4. Relating to, concerning, or involving rhythm.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. xii. (1622) 343 All the seuerall Sorts of Musick, both Harmonical, Rithmicall, and Organicall. 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. 72 The first part of these rhythmical observations shall be confined to lyric poetry. 1846 Poe *M. E. Hewitt* Wks. 1864 III. 118 Less through rythmical skill than a musical ear. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* i. 27 Let me define this term, close, as meaning the completion of any rhythmical period. 1880 F. Hueffer in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 149/1 A greater liberty in the rhythmical phrasing of the music is warranted by the metre of the poem itself.

Hence **Rhythmica·lity**, rhythmical property.

1885 G. J. Romanes *Jelly-fish* 186 The contractile tissues which have longest retained their primitive endowment of rhythmicality.

Rhy·thmically, *adv.* [f. Rhythmical + -ly 2.]

†**1.** So as to rime. *Obs.*

1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* vii. 156 The Affix (ים) is twice Rhythmically repeated.

2. In a rhythmical manner; with rhythmical movement; in rhythm; with respect to rhythm.

1775 Steele in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 74 These two specimens of melody..are, harmonically, the same, though rhythmically different. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 232 The metrical lines of Hawes, for the greater part, must be read rhythmically. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. II. 1143/1 When the tongue is thus protruded, the retractor muscle.. contracts rhythmically. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. (1876) 1 The Chorus..rhythmically and decorously bewailing the fates of those great crowned persons. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* vii. (1879) I. 241 The water rises and sinks rhythmically.

Rhy·thmics. [pl. of Rhythmic; see -ic 2, -ics.] = Rhythmic *sb.*

1864 Webster, *Rhythmics*, the department of musical science which treats of the length of sounds.

†**Rhy·thming**, *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*) and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [Graphic variant of Riming; cf. Rhythm, branch I.] = Rhyming.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* Ded. p. xxxii, Their rude rythming and balducketome ballads. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. 136 That impudent Lie of the rhythming Monk. 1677 [see Rhyming *vbl. sb.* b, 1651]. 1677 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* I. i, As a young Coxcombly Rithming Lover. 1677 J. Poole (*title*), The English Parnassus: Or a Help to English Poesie. Containing a Collection of all the Rhythming Monosyllables.

Rhy·thmist. [f. Rhythm + -ist.] One who is versed in, or has a true sense of, rhythm.

1864 Hadley *Ess.* (1873) 95 No well-informed scholar would think of constructing a complete metric from the doctrines of the rhythmists. 1876 Stedman *Vict. Poets* 375 So well-equipped a virtuoso, and so facile a rhythmist, was warranted in undertaking to write 'The Earthly Paradise'. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 242 Of its metrical possibilities in the hands of a master and to the ear of a rhythmist born.

Rhy·thmize, *v. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ῥυθμίζειν*, f. *ῥυθμός* Rhythmus.] *trans.* To put into rhythm.

1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* XVI. 100 The tendency toward rhythm in speech is so strong that the voice will rhythmize just as completely as possible the material supplied to it.

Rhy·thmless, *a.* [-less.] Wanting in rhythm.

a 1834 Coleridge (cited by Worcester). 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 217 Such rhythmless writing. 1866 Engel *Nat. Mus.* vi. 208 Anything that happens..is formed into a kind of song,..rhythmless and rhymeless.

Rhythmo·meter. [f. Gr. *ῥυθμός* Rhythmus: see -meter.] A kind of metronome.

1812 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXII. II. 588 An instrument in the form of a small clock..for the purpose of marking the time to musical movements...It may perhaps most properly be called a Rhythmometer. 1886 Hall & Jastrow in *Mind* XI. 57 The simple apparatus for producing the clicks which we call a rhythmometer.

‖ **Rhythmopœia** (rĭð-, rĭþmopī·ă). [L., a. Gr. *ῥυθμοποιία*, f. *ῥυθμό-ς* Rhythm + *-ποιία* making, *ποιεῖν* to make.] Rhythmical composition.

1760 [see Rhythmic B]. 1818 T. Busby *Gram. Mus.* 165 The ancient *melopœia* forms an important branch of modern vocal music: and the *rhythmopœia* is included in our present musical measures. 1864 Hadley *Ess.* (1873) 95 Widely as the rhythmopœia of Æschylus differs from that of Euripides [etc.].

Rhythmopoe·tic, *a.* [f. Gr. *ῥυθμό-ς* Rhythm + *ποητικός* Poetic.] Making verses.

1865 De Morgan *Budget Parad.* (1872) 394 When I saw the three new digits I was taken rhythmopoetic, as follows.

‖ **Rhythmus** (rĭ·ðmŭs, rĭ·þmŭs). Pl. **rhythmi** (-məi). Also 6 **rith-**, 6–9 **ryth-**. [L., a. Gr. *ῥυθμός*, related to *ῥεῖν* to flow.]

1. *Pros.* = Rhythm *sb.* 4, 4 b.

1532 Elyot *Gov.* I. xv. (1534) 57 Metres & harmonies, called *rythmi* in greke. 1580 G. Harvey in *Three Proper Lett.* 37 To make proofe of his facultie in Pentameters too, affecting a certaine *Rithmus* withall. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. iii. (Arb.) 83 This *rithmus* of theirs, is not therfore our rime, but a certaine musicall numerositie in vtterance. 1747 Th—s Cl—s *Reading Hebrew* iv. 83 This Rhythmus is nothing but the marshalling or ranking of long and short Syllables intermixed. 1774 Mitford *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 92 In this accentual harmony, where the meter is allowed all kinds of irregularity, what becomes of the rhythmus? 1778 Lowth *Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. p. xlviii, Such is R. Azarias's Hypothesis of the Rhythmus of Things. 1817 Lady Morgan *France* III. (1818) I. 334 To understand, how totally different the *rythmus* of a language is from its appearance to the eye. 1838 Guest *Hist. Eng. Rhythms* II. 431 The metrum, which may best dispute with the Asclepiad the honour of giving rise to the Alexandrine rhythmus, is the Trochaic Dimeter wanting half a metre. 1840 De Quincey *Theory Grk. Trag.* Wks. 1858 IX. 74 The sonorous rhythmus, and the grand intonation of the Greek Iambics.

fig. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. ix. V. 237 They have ..made a myth of Friedrich's History and given some rhythmus, life and cheerful substantiality to his work.

2. *Mus.* = Rhythm *sb.* 5.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. 396 What is meant by rhythmus is the assemblage or union of tunes in music which are joined together with a certain order and in certain proportions. 1792 Burns *Let. to G. Thomson* 8 Nov., There is a peculiar rhythmus in many of our airs. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 375/1 The idea of rhythmus necessarily enters into that of melody.

3. *Phys.* and *Path.* = Rhythm *sb.* 7 b.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rhythmus*, a certain proportion of Pulses,..&c. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 7 Some pulses..had a good *Rythmus*, and some were without a *Rythmus*.

Rhytidome (rĭ·tidōum). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *rhytidōma*, a. Gr. *ῥυτίδωμα*, f. *ῥυτιδοῦν*, f. *ῥυτίδ-*, *ῥυτίς* wrinkle.] (See quot.)

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 18/1 The bark or rhytidome is.. a very complex structure, consisting of the secondary epidermal tissues either formed in the primary cortex alone or deep in the other tissues, and popularly it includes all the tissues outside the cambium layer.

‖ **Rhytina** (rĭtəi·nă). Also **Rytina.** [mod. L., f. Gr. *ῥυτίς* wrinkle: see -ina 1.] A genus of *Sirenia*, represented by one species, *R. stelleri*, recently become extinct; an animal of this genus; the Arctic Sea-cow.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 576/2 The heart of the Dugong..and of the Rytina is cloven by the deep separation of the two ventricles. 1853 Henfrey tr. *Schleiden's Plant* 400 Walruses and sea-cows, Rytinæ and mermaids. 1882 *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 The Rhytina which, less than a hundred years ago, crowded the shores of Behring Strait.

‖ **Rhyton** (rəi·tŏn, ri·tŏn). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. *ῥυτόν*, neut. of *ῥυτός* flowing, related to *ῥεῖν* to flow.] A form of drinking-cup often in the form of an animal's head and having a hole at the bottom through which the wine ran.

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 245 A rhyton having a lion's head. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 523 The other prizes were not awarded, as thirty of the contenders died rhyton in hand. 1887 *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* VIII. 1 A Rhyton in Form of a Sphinx.

‖ **Ri·a.** *Geol.* [Sp.] A river-mouth.

1898 J. Geikie *Earth Sculpture* xvi. 289 Fiords, rias, and other indentations are simply submerged valleys.

Rial (rəi·ăl), *sb.*1 Now only *Hist.* Forms: 5 **rialle**, 5–6 **riale**, **riall**, 5–7 **riall**, 5– **rial**; 5 **ryolle**, 5–6 **ryalle**, **ryale**, 5–7 **ryall**, 5– **ryal.** [From Rial *a.*, after F. (and Sp.) models.]

†**1.** A royal person; a prince. = Real *sb.*2 *Obs.*

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 340 Per nas Rial of pe rewme, pat hem durste rebuke. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 7 in *Macro Plays* 77 Save our lege lord, pe kynge, pe leder of pis londe, & all pe ryallis of pis revme. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 14 As that Ryall raid ouir the rude mure.

†**b.** Dominion; royal power. *Obs.*—1

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7096 Me thinketh oure goddis speciale..haue vs 3euen gret riale.

†**2.** The second branch of a stag's horn, lying immediately above the brow-antler. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, On pe leftside auntelere and ryall and surereall and not fourche but onely pe beame. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e j b, When he hath Awntelere..Ryall and Surriall also there Isett,..Then shall ye call hym forchyd and hert of tenne.

3. a. A gold coin formerly current in England, originally of the value of ten shillings, first issued by Edward IV in 1465. Now *Hist.*

[The following are statements of its value at various times:—

1473 Warkw. *Chron.* (Camden) 4 The yere..m[3].cccc.lxiiij. Kynge Edwarde..made of ane olde noble a ryall, the whiche was commaundyde to goo for x.s; nevere the latter the same ryolle was put viij.*d.* of aley. 1526 Wriothesley *Chron.* (Camden) I. 15 In November, the Kinge enhaunsed his coyne, that is to saye, the riall at xis. 3d. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 47 The xvj. day of May [1544] was made a proclamacion in London for raysynge of golde and sylver, as the ryalle xij. shillings.]

1488 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 16 C. libras in riales. 1496–7 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 123 She hath in coyne, in old nobles, c[li]—in ryalls, c[li]. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 § 2 Riall, half Ryall, and the iiij[th] parte of a Ryall. 1579 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 19, I dare holde a ryall, you meane the church. 1600 Heywood *and Pt. Edw. IV*, I. iv, Bid the bearer of our privy purse Enclose therein a hundred English ryals.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Ryal* or *Rial*, a Piece of Gold [etc.]. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Coined into 45 rials, ..or a proportional number of half rials,..or rial farthings. 1817 Ruding *Ann. Coinage* II. 34 These new Nobles were called Rials. 1853 Humphreys *Coin Coll. Man.* II. 443 The nobles and rials [of Edw. IV] differ but slightly from the nobles of previous reigns. 1884 Kenyon *Gold Coins Eng.* 57 Half and quarter ryals were also coined.

†**b.** A French gold coin struck by Philip IV and his successors, current in Scotland in the 15–16th centuries. *Obs.*

1451 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 40 pe Rial of france sal haf cours for vjs. viij d. 1488 *Accs. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 79 Deliuerit be Dene Robert Hog..to the Thesaurare,.. in rialis of France fyfty and foure. 1488–91 *Ibid.* 167 He chargis him..with iiij. li., be fifty foure Fraunce riallis of gold. [1507 *Accs. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 334 To the King himself, quhilk wes set on the syment riall, and part cunzeit in riales thareof, xx Franch crounis.]

†**c.** Applied to certain silver coins of Scotland in the 16th century. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 413 That thair be cunyeit ane penny of silver callit the Marie ryall. 1567 *Ibid.* 556 That thair be cunyeit ane penny of silver callit the James Ryall.

4. A Spanish coin; = Real *sb.*1 1 a. ? *Obs.*

1508 *Accs. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 41 Item, to the said Robert, quhilk [he gave] to preistis thare..vij ducatis of wecht and tua riales; for ilk ducat xvij s., and the ij riales iij s. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxx. (1870) 199 In Spayne..In siluer they haue ryals & halfe ryalles; a ryal is worth .v.d. ob. 1622 Fletcher *Span. Curr.* I. iii, I will fire The portion I brought with me, ere he spend A ryal of it. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 347 A piece of 8 rials being full 17 penny weight, passeth for 4*s.* 9*d.* 1707 Funnell *Voy.* 114 For a Ryal, which is seven pence half-penny. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Money*, The [Spanish] ducat of silver contains 11 rials of silver; and that of vellon, 12 rials of vellon. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* III. iii. P 2 He counted me over six ducats instead of six rials.

†**b.** *Rial of plate*, = Real *sb.*1 1 a. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 225 The cyrcle of letters of a riale of plate. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 94 Every peece of tenne ryals, which they receive in ryals of plate, for there is no other marchandize in those partes. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 135 At..Arragon, The Rial, or Ryal of Plate is 23 Dinero's (Hunt saith 13) and the Ducat is 12 Ryals. 1740 Johnson *Life Drake* Wks. IV. 442 A quantity of Jewels, and twelve chests of ryals of plate. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* I. 30 Thirteen Chests of Ryals of Plate.

†**c.** *Rial of eight*, = Real *sb.*1 2. *Obs.*

1598 W. Phillip tr. *Linschoten* 69/1 There are likewise Rialles of 8, which are brought from Portingal. 1615 tr. *De Montfart's Surv. E. Indies* 4, I gaue him a 100. Rials of eight, for dyet and safe conduct through the Arabian desart. 1678 in Wheeler *Madras in Old. Time* (1862) III. 427 That not a man shall stir out of the Fort until the Governor returns home; upon penalty of half a riall of eight for the Merchant and Officer. 1727–38 Chambers

Cycl. s.v. *Piece*, It has its name piece of eight, or rial of eight, because equal to eight silver rials.

† **d.** *ellipt.* = prec. *Obs. rare.*

1640 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (ed. 3) Life Cyril 13 He received yeerly..about 50000 Rials, each of them being worth foure shillings six pence. 1671 OGILBY *America* 464 Forty thousand Pieces of Silver. each valu'd at thirteen Ryals, each Ryal being four Shillings.

† **Rial,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*—[0] Also 5 ryal(l. [Perh. the same as prec.] Froth or foam.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/2 Ryal, or fom of berme, *spuma.* 1530 PALSGR. 262/2 Riall of wyne, fome, *brovee, flevr.*

† **Ri·al,** *a.* (*adv.*). *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 riale, 4–6 rial, 5–6 riall (5 rialle); 4–5 ryal, 5–6 ryale, 4–6 (8) ryall, 5 ryalle, ryeall, ryoll, 6 ryell. [a. OF. *rial*, var. of *real* or *roial*: see REAL *a.*[1] and ROYAL *a.*] Royal, regal.

1. Of persons, etc.: Having the rank of, or the qualities befitting, a king.

c 1350 *Ipom.* 64 There come many a ryall kynge, For to wowe that lady. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1605 *Hypsipyle* (Fairf. MS.), Now was Iason a semely man with-alle..And of his loke as rial as lyon. *c* 1420 *Wars Alex.* (E.E.T.S.) 45 Me aughte noȝte to sende swylk tythynge to ȝour ryalle maiestee, bot..nede geis me do it. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 281 b/1 Saynt Lupe or Lowe was borne at Orliaunce and was of the ryal lygnage. 1523 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 801 A noble gentilman..Descendyng of the hie and riall blodde of costy. 1580 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 43 The destruction of your most ryall person.

absol. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 641 Here..by-fore thiese ryalle [I] resynge the my ryghte. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 396 Before the riale on raw the renk wes noght rasit.

Comb. *c* 1485 *E. Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 1 Wyves and maydynus ryallyke.

2. Properly pertaining or appropriate to a king.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 432 For myn astate ryal here I resigne Into her hond. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1630 Priam..a pales gert make Within the Cite full Solempne of a sete riall. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 129 With relefis, and heriettis, mariagis, Eschetis, and riall services. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 24 ȝe more princely, þat he behad him in his dignite riall, the mor his lawis..wald be dred. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XV. viii. 336 All the riall names and words of the living God.

3. Befitting a king; sumptuous, splendid, magnificent, excellent.

13.. *Sir Beues* 3480 Þou3 ich discriue nou3t þe bredale,.. hit was riale. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1082 Rial ryngande rotes & þe reken fyþel. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 125, I say..That ho is riall of his ray that light reede him Folwith. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 40 Þan serue it forth for a ryal mete. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. viii. 40 That the ij[e] premisse..is also trewe is schewid bi a ful solempne and rial processe. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch.* V. xxxviii. in Ashm. (1652) 157 A ryall Medycyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 b, The people of Israell..buylded a solemn temple, moost ryall of stones precyous. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 20 This same yere was the [most] ryall syght and wache of men of armes in London that ever was sene.

b. *Sc.* Notable, remarkable. *rare.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 557 Men mycht se .. mony a riall rymmyll ryde Be roucht thair apon athir syde. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 90 Quhen Daule deit our Quene rycht potentlie Into this Realme did rais ane ryall rout.

4. Of paper: (see ROYAL *a.*).

1539 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 8 Pro j quaterno papiri ryal, xij d. [*Ibid.* 13 Pro xxi foliis papiri realis.] 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 178 Paper Riall and other paper for patternes. 1573–4 in Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 356 Item, for tenne quier of ryoll paper.

5. As *adv.* = RIALLY.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4360 Ne rede we neuire na retorik ne rial to speke. 1441 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 207, I went bare fote on my fette, That sum tyme was wonte to ride rialle. *c* 1500 *World & the Child* 268, I am ryall arayde to reuen [*read* rennen] vnder the ryse. *c* 1560 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 232 Princes and Kingis, that sa Ryall Ringis.

† **Ri·ally,** *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 ryaliche, rialliche, 5 -ich; 4–6 ryally, 5 ryaly, rialy(e, rially, riolly. [f. RIAL *a.* + -LY[2]. Cf. REALLY *adv.*[1]] Royally, regally, splendidly, etc.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3888 Kyng, eerls, barouns, knyghts, and squyers, Ryden ryally on trappyd destrers. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6191 Þey byried hym ful ryaliche wiþ gret honur. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3009 He araiet hym full riolly with a route noble. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 2 Charlette a-forcyd ryaly. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1308 Thanne was ther made an ordenaunce therfore, Full rially with all maner seruice. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1301/1 When Christ came rydyng into Hierusalem so ryally vpon Palme sonday. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 52 He..was ryally resevyd and had grete chere with many grete jefftes.

† **Rialm.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 ryalme. [a. OF. *rialme*, var. of *realme* REALM.] Kingdom.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 691 Now ridez þis renk þurȝ þe ryalme of Logres. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 20 He recouerd ..all rialme & þe riches in-to the rede est.

† **Ri·alness.** *Obs.*—[0] [f. RIAL *a.*] Royalty.

1530 PALSGR. 262/2 Rialnesse, *royalté.*

‖ **Ria·lto.** [The name of the quarter of Venice in which the Exchange was situated.] An exchange or mart.

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 299/1 In Paris, all trades and callings have their Rialto. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 5/2 It was this..that made it some forty or fifty years ago the rialto of the West Indian islands.

† **Ri·alty.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 ryalte, 5 -tee, 5–7 -tie, 5 -tye, 6 -ty; 4–6 rialte, 5 -tee, 4 riaulte, 5 riolte, 6 rialtie. [a. OF. **rialté*, var. of *realté* REALTY[1].]

1. Royalty; regal state or dignity; royal pomp or splendour.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 88 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 Hit were wel bettre forto se..þen a fest of Rialte. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5057 No clerk..ne kowþe nou3t descriue..þe richesse ne þe riaulte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3464 Double fest ..was holdyn, With all þe reuell & riolte þat Renkes couthe deuise. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. xii. 182 [Arthur] was crouned emperour..with all the ryalte that coude be made. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1209/2 If a manne kepe richesse aboute him for a glory and ryaltie of the world. 1557 *Malory's Arthur* (Copland) III. i, So they roode freshly with great ryalte..til that they came nyghe unto London.

b. A royal or magnificent feast or ceremonial.

a 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) III. xvii. 152/2 In ryaltees as playes and daunces that are used in grete festes & in the sondayes. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXX. 243 He saw neuer ne herd suche solempne feestes, ne ryaltes holden ne done without payng of gold or siluer. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 53 At that ryallty was made sir Edward Semer..duke of Somerset.

2. Royal power; sovereignty.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 132 Robert Stiward suld be Kyng, and brwk all the rialte. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 379 So þis man had neuer so grete cause to fle & to hide hym self as whan he was callid to þis rialte. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 148 Ryaltee wythout wyrdome and cvnnynge ne may not endure. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 253 It was determynit..that never women suld succede to the ryaltee of Fraunce.

b. A royal estate; a kingdom.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 117 Nabugodonosor regnede in Babilon ten 3ere. He putte moche more to his fader realte [*v.r.* rialte]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XVI. 3 The clowdes..Raykand ouere my rialte on rawe me reioyses.

c. *Sc.* A district directly under the king, as opposed to a REGALITY[1] (sense 2 c).

1432 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 21 Gif he happynis to fle in þe Regalitie oute of the Rialte, the schiref sal certify þe lorde of þe Regalite. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 6 All Sheriffis Stewartis Ballies alswele Regalitie as Ryalte. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 160 Inquisition sall be made alswell within Regalitie as Ryaltie anent malefactours.

d. = REGALITY[1] 2 a. *rare*—[1].

1552 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 73 My chief house with all the rialties and ayrelomes founded by my predecessors.

Riancy (rəi·ănsi). *rare*—[1]. [f. next: see -ANCY.] Bright or smiling character.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, The tone, in some parts, has more of riancy, even of levity, than we could have expected!

Riant (rəi·ănt, ‖ *riañ*), *a.* Also rarely **riante** (*riañt*). [a. F. *riant* masc., *riante* fem., pres. pple. of *rire*:—L. *rīdēre* to laugh: cf. RIDENT *a.*] Smiling, mirthful, cheerful, gay.

a. Of persons, their dispositions, actions, etc.

1567 PAYNELL tr. *Treas. Amadis* 276 What an evill is it to be depryved of all the goodnesse that I receyved of hir riant and laughing eye.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 13 Whatever bordered upon awe or horror, his riant fancy rejected with aversion. 1867 — *E. Irving* 206 He was jovial, riant, jocose rather than serious. 1897 GUNTER *Don Balasco* II. 28 A girl of..dancing, riant blue eyes, and exquisite figure.

b. Of landscapes, places, etc.

a. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. *On Shield of Achilles* ix, There is something inexpressibly *riant* in this Piece, above all the rest. 1760 GRAY *Let.* Wks. 1884 III. 24 The Vale [is] as *riant*, as rich, and as well cultivated. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 149 A pretty riant landskip of the river doubling through the vale. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 178 Choice plants..were there in wild and riant luxuriance. 1892 HEALES *Archit. Ch. Denmark* 2 These together present a singularly bright, riant impression.

β. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 173 (Stanf.), Of late..I have found this view too riante. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk. Bk.* I. 9 Pretty market-gardens.., and shining glass-houses, give the suburbs a *riante* and cheerful look.

Hence **Ri·antly** *adv.*

1897 GUNTER *Susan Turnbull* xxiii. 303 'Then you will all have to keep me company,' says Miss Naughty, riantly.

‖ **Riata** (ri,ā·tă). [Sp. *reata* (= Pg. *reate*, *arreata*, *arriata* halter), f. *reatar* to tie again, f. *re-* RE- + *atar* :—L. *aptāre*.] = LARIAT.

1869 B. HARTE *Luck Roaring Camp* 196 He looked at my hand, which still unconsciously held the broken 'riata'. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 131 'I'm a coiling up my riata'..means, very graphically, I am preparing for my death. 1893 K. SANBORN *S. California* 178 The saddle-tree is hung with silver rings,..to answer all the requirements of the vaquero in lacing up his riata.

Riatour, Riattous, obs. ff. RIOTER, -OUS.

Rib, *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–rib, 1–8 ribb, 4–7 ribbe; 5–6 ryb (5 rybe), rybb(e; 6 reb. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *rib*, *ribb* neut., = OFris. *rib*, *reb* (WFris. *rib* spar, rack; NFris. *rabb*, *robb* rib), ON. *rif* (Norw. *riv*; MSw. *rif*, *riff*, Sw. *ref*; MDa. *riff*, *reff*), MLG. *ribbe*, *rebbe*, OHG. *ribbi*, *rippi* (MHG. *rippe*, *ripp*); also OS. *ribba* fem., MDu. *ribbe*, *rebbe* (Du. *rib*; WFris. *ribbe*), OHG. *rippa* (MHG. *rippe*, *ribbe*, *riebe*; G. *rippe*), Da. *ribbe*, Norw. *ribba*; Sw. *ribba* lath. Outside of Teutonic the stem is represented by Russ. *rebro.*]

I. 1. One of the curved bones articulated in pairs to the spine in men and animals and enclosing or tending to enclose the thoracic or body cavity, whose chief organs they protect.

Asternal, floating ribs: see those adjs. *False rib* = asternal rib. *Sternal* or *true ribs*, those attached to the breast-bone or sternum. *Abdominal ribs*, certain osseous formations in the abdominal wall of some reptiles (Huxley).

To smite (one) *under the fifth rib*: see FIFTH *a.* 1 b.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 585 *Costa*, rib. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 23 Mar., On þæm [dæg] wæs Adam ȝescæpen.., & Eua his wif wæs ȝescæpen of his ribbe. *a* 1000 *Soul & Body* 113 Rib reafiað reðe wyrmas. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* ii. 21 Þa ȝenam he an ribb of his sidan & ȝefilde mid flæsce, þær þær þæt ribb wæs. *c* 1205 LAY. 1603 Corineus heom to-brutte ban & heora ribbes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 227 Ut of his side he toc a rib, And made a wimman him ful sib. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1900 Þer mithe men wel se boyes bete, And ribbes in here sides breke. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 149 Bote I Rule þus þi Reame, Rend out my Ribbes! *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 Wiþ þese vij. boonys ben maad fast vij. ribbis þat ben grete ribbis..& þese ribbis ben crokid. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXVI. 285 Fro we may reche þat ilkeles His ribbis schall we rappe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 56 Se that he haue a brode ryb,..and to be lose-skinned, that it stycke not harde nor streyte to his ribbes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 28 That I might refreshe my crackte ribbes in her bountie and goodnesse. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 5 Nine, or ten times I had thought t' haue yerk'd him here vnder the Ribbes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 512 His Visage drawn he felt to sharp and spare, His Armes clung to his Ribs. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 222 The Ribs are commonly divided into True and False. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Sel. Wks. (1892) 265 We require some food that will stick to the ribs. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* IV. i, Take my blood, and lead him in, Stuff his ribs with mouldy hay. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 652 In Serpents the ribs are wanted for locomotion, and are accordingly developed from the head nearly to the tail.

transf. 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* (1901) III. ii, Noble rib of honor, valliant carcasse. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvii, The wood which grides and clangs Its leafless ribs and iron horns Together.

† **b.** *ellipt.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—[0]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rib*, or *Kibroasting*, a Dry-basting.

c. *Zool.* One of the meridional plates characteristic of the *Ctenophora*; a ctenophore.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-Bk. Zool.* 118 Each of these lines or ribs, as they are called, is composed of a series of tiny lamina.

2. One of these bones taken from an ox, pig, etc., with the meat adhering to it, as used for cooking.

1426–7 *Recs. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 65 In bred & ale & ij rybbes beff & oþer costes, xvjd. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 8 Take Pypis, Hertys, Nerys, Mylys, an Rybbys of the Swyne. *Ibid.* 10 Take Rybbys of Venysoun. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 152 b, A peece of Porke of two Ribs, that waied three and twentie pound. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 88 Sixe ribs of beefe, are worth sixe weeks of Lent. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Dec., Dined well on some good ribbs of beef roasted and mince pies. 1802 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* (1811) 660 A savoury dish, called *chuleta*, or ribs of pork, which they have fresh throughout the year. 1848 [see PORK[1] 2]. 1883 [see JOINT *sb.* 8].

fig. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glas* (Arb.) 45 Though the skorneful do mocke me for a time, yet in the ende I hope to giue them al a rybbe of roste for their paynes.

transf. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 9 The fat ribs of peace Must by the hungry now be fed vpon.

3. With allusion to the creation of Eve (*Gen.* ii. 21): A (person's) wife; a woman.

1589 90 JAS. VI in *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 470 *note*, Recommending me and my new rib to your daylie prayers. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 61, I am confident a practising Rib shall kill more then the Iaw-bone of an Asse; and a Quacking Dalilah, than a valiant Sampson. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* ii, Go thrash your own rib, sir, at home. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xvi, He would..place his rib and self in so many tormenting lights and attitudes. 1802 LAMB *Let. to Manning* Feb., The Professor's Rib has come out to be a disagreeable woman. 1822 BYRON *Juan* XI. xlvi, A rib's a thorn in a wed gallant's side. 1862 BORROW *Wales* liv, Near to it was the portrait of his rib, Dame Middleton.

b. So *rib of man, kind*, *lost rib.* ? *Obs.*

1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, I cannot holde to see a rib of man, A moytie of it selfe, commaund the whole. 1621–3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* V. iii, That broken rib of mankind. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors* in *Comm. Ep.* 612 Surely if fasting ever be in season it is at the recovery of the lost rib [i. e. marriage].

II. 4. The central or principal nerve or vein of a leaf, extending from the petiole to the apex, — MIDRIB 2; also, one of the smaller or secondary nerves. Now *Bot.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 48 Take cole and strype hom borowghe þi honde And do away þo rybbys. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 204 Tak þe rote of hemelok,..& þe rybbe of dokke. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 90 The great Plantayne hath great large leaues..with seuen ribbes behinde. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The Rib is the chief vein, from the stalk to the end of the leaf: the Master-vein. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 178 Sending forth from the main Rib some Fibres. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 386 Where the Margin is plaited, but the Folds do not reach to the middle Rib of the Disk. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 354 The rib [of a fern-leaflet], with the Stamens upon it. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 144 There is occasionally an obscure rib running close to the edge of the leaf, and called intramarginal. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 433 In the petioles and ribs of the leaves.

b. The shaft or quill of a feather.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* Wks. (1904) 88 In settyng on of your fether, whether it be pared or drawen with a thicke rybbe, or a thinne rybbe (the rybbe is ye hard quill whiche deuydeth the fether). 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Feather*, The shaft, or rib, is exceeding strong, but hollow below, for strength and lightness sake. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 453 The ribs are scraped with a bit of glass cut circularly, in order to render them very pliant.

c. *Ent.* A nervure in an insect's wing.

a 1843 *Encycl Metrop.* (1845) VII. 282/2 This frame con-

sists of hollow horny tubes, to which have been indifferently applied the names ribs, nervures, and veins. *Ibid.*, The ribs..are filled with a soft parenchyma.

d. *Bot.* A more dense or firm part extending along or through an organ or structure.

1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 181 Leaves and sheaths glabrous;..the ribs of paleæ glabrous. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* 114 The connective is normally a solid rib, running up the middle of the anther.

5. A hard or rocky portion of a mountain, etc., esp. when in the form of a projecting ridge.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* civ. viii, That safe in rocks the conyes may remaine, To yield them caves, their rocky ribbs are torne. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 271 If violent rains and tempests must not wash down the earth and gravel from..those mountains, and expose their naked ribbs to the face of the sun. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* ix. 680 They rowl down Ribs of Rocks. 1822 Shelley *Faust* ii. 120 Cling tightly to the old ribs of the crag. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iii. 83 Nothing is visible but the black ribs of the mountains.

b. A vein of ore, or the solid part of one; a stratum or dyke of stone or rock. Now esp. *Geol.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 690 Soon had his crew Op'nd into the Hill a spacious wound And digʼd out ribs of Gold. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Q iv, Most Veins carry their Ore in Ribbs, which is that solid Part of the Ore that sets forward according to the Sides..; many times a Vein will carry two Ribbs. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xiv. 178 The firmest ribs of sandstone. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 193 Lava is then injected into the cracks, forming, when cold, huge rocky ribs known as dykes. 1885 Seeley *Phillips' Man. Geol.* I. xxii. 401 The metallic matter occurs in an irregular vertical table, called a rib of ore.

c. *Mining.* A wall of coal left standing to support the roof of the workings.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 981 The ribs or walls of coal left standing round, constituting the side of work. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 125 It is found to be the better course..to trust to pack-walls,..rather than to leave a rib of coal. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 5/6 They..would have left a rib as a support to part them from the old workings.

6. a. A narrow strip of land, as that between furrows; also *dial.*, a furrow. **b.** A narrow ridge separating a roadway from the ditch.

1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 92 The Man of God fetching up his single Melancholy Cow, from a small rib of Land. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 20 Oct. 1775, This, instead of laying the ribs of the lands convex, leaves them hollow. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scot.* II. 235 The ribs, as road-makers term the declivities on each side, should be kept very clear. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 658 Ribs of land standing untouched in the subsoil.

7. In technical use, an artificial ridge raised upon some object: **a.** *Jewellery.* An edge separating two faces of a cut diamond. ? *Obs.*

1751 D. Jefferies *Treat. Diamonds* (ed. 2) Explan. Terms, The Ribs are the lines, or ridges, which distinguish the several parts of the work, both of Brilliants, and Roses.

b. *Mech.* A raised band or flange, esp. one made upon a metal plate in order to stiffen it.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 97 This ruler was preserved from bending..by a Rib raised upon its upper side. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 69 The upper roller, with its diagonal projecting ribs of iron. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 203 The glass is prevented from running off the sides of the table by ribs of metal. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 477 The projecting ribs were forced into the surface of the ball.. during its expulsion. 1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Mech. Philos.* 289 This is often effected..by introducing ribs or flanges, and thus dispersing a given quantity of material in a better form.

c. *Gunmaking.* A bar or ridge of metal made on each barrel of a double-barrelled gun, and serving to connect the two.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 119 The construction of gun-locks, and elevated ribs. 1881 Greener *Gun* 267 Commoner ribs also are used, that is, either scelp twist, or plain iron, and there is not so much care taken to insure the rib being tapered, levelled [etc.].

d. A raised ridge in a knitted stocking, cloth, or the like. *Derby rib* (see quot. 1829).

1829 Glover *Hist. Derby* I. 242 Messrs. Jedediah Strutt and William Woollatt,..in the year 1758, produced a machine for making ribbed stockings. This was termed the Derby rib. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 748/2 An additional looping, which..raises the rib above the plain intervals. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 653 Needles are only placed where ribs or stripes are to be formed.

e. *Bookbinding.* One of the raised bands upon the back of a book, serving as a covering for the cords and as an ornament.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1935/2.

8. a. *Conch.* A salient ridge upon a shell.

c 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl.* Dec. vi. 2/1 A sort of Winkle-trope with Ribs finely chained. 1815 Burrow *Conchol.* 34 *Costæ*, ribs; keel-like processes reaching from the apex to the periphery of the shell. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* 211 A new species with two raised ribs in front.

b. *Bot.* A prominent line or ridge upon any part of a plant, a fruit, etc. (Ogilvie, 1882.)

III. 9. *Naut.* **a.** One of the curved frame-timbers of a ship, extending from the keel to the top of the hull, upon which the planking of the side is nailed; also, in later use, a piece of strong iron-work serving the same purpose.

1553 *Douglas's Æneis* I. p. xli, The storme ouerset [the ship], mif rebbis and syde semes. 1564 Rastell *Confut. Jewel's Serm.* 131 b, No boerde or rybb of the broken shipp. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 29 Vailing her high top lower then her ribs. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 79 Their ships..are generally made large in the ribs. 1665 Manley *Grotius'* *Low C. Wars* 751 This victory of the Zelanders with so small loss, which happened because the ribs of their Ships were more solid and compact. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 260 The ribs, oppress'd by ponderous cannon, groan. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 236 Scotch oak..is found to snap over when used as ribs to a ship. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* I. 82 See the long keel,..See the strong ribs which form the roomy side. 1877 Bryant *Sella* 217 Bones of men Shipwrecked, and mighty ribs of foundered barks.

b. *Ribs of the parrel, ribs and trucks* (see quots.).

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 Parrels are little round Balls called Trucks, and little peeces of wood called ribs, and ropes. 1644 Manwaring *Seaman's Dict.* 83 Those little long wooden peeces which..doe belong to the Parrells of the yards, are called the Ribbs of the Parrells. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Parrel*, There are four different sorts of parrels, one of which is formed..of a rope communicating with an assemblage of ribs and trucks. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Ribs and Trucks*, used figuratively for fragments. *Ibid., Ribs of a Parrel*,..the ribs were pieces of wood, each about one foot in length, having two holes in them through which the two parts of the parrel-rope are reeved with a bull's-eye between.

10. *Building.* **a.** A piece of timber forming part of the framework or roof of a house; in mod. *dial.*, a purlin.

1378 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 149 De cujus meremio sunt in manu Johannis fil. Rog. x spars et ribs. 1618 ? Drkker *Owles Almanacke* 56 The ribbes of tottring houses must be coated with a new paint against the christning of the next childe. 1648 Hexham, *Ribben-lage*, the Ribs or the Crosse-beames of a house. 1840 Parker *Gloss. Archit., Ribs of Timber*, a term applied in some districts to the purlins of the roof. 1869 Peacock *Gloss. Lonsdale, Ribs*, stout pieces of timber laid on the principals of a roof, and on which the spars are fastened.

b. An arch supporting a vault; one or other of the transverse or oblique arches by which a compound vault is sustained; the edge or groin of two intersecting arches in a vault. Also, in later use, a projecting band or moulding on a groin or ceiling (whether vaulted or flat), or on some other architectural feature.

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 55 The Ancients..made their Ribs of..Bricks, and..advise to fill up the interspaces of..Vaults with the lightest Stone. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xvii, The ribs of two of these arches remained, though the roof had fallen down betwixt them. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 7. 33 In the vaulting of a Gothic roof it is no deceit to throw the strength into the ribs of it. 1859 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* (ed. 4) 835 In the simple groin, the arches or ribs, and diagonal rib, carry the vaulting, a rebate being formed at the lower part of the ribs on which the vaulting lies. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 63 The plaster work between the ribs of the roof is colored blue.

Comb. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 214 The rib-and-panel vault is, however, much less costly.

†**c.** The haunch or flank of an arch. *Obs.*—1

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 53 An Arch is..a conjunction of a number of wedges, whereof..those on the sides [are called] the Turn, or Ribs of the Arch.

d. One of a set of arched wooden trusses used for the centering of a bridge; one of a set of parallel timbers or iron beams (whether arched or flat) serving to carry a bridge.

1735 J. Price *Stone-Br. Thames* 7 One of the Ribs, to carry the Planks, whereon the Arch is to lie. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 413/1 The first iron bridge built in England..consists of one arch upwards of 100 ft. wide, composed of five ribs. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 279/1 Each tubular rib is composed of 23 pieces. *Ibid.*, These keys enabled us ..to set the ribs with great precision. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educator* I. 108 Each of these girders rests immediately on a pile, so that the bridge is supported by seven ribs.

e. One of the curved pieces of stone-, timber-, or iron-work which form the framework of a dome.

1766 in Entick *London* IV. 205 The spandrels.., having large planes between the stone ribs, are capable of further ornaments of painting. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* § 2049 The dome is boarded from the base upwards, hence the ribs are fixed horizontally at near distances to each other. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 138 The ribs..are alternated by narrower ones,..the main ribs being constructed of five thicknesses of timber.

11. A bar or rod (of wood or iron) serving to strengthen or support a structure. Also *fig.*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 141 Of clinched ribbes of firre This hors was made. 1589 *Pasquil's Return* B ij, One of the first Lawes that Romulus layd, as a ribbe of yron into his gouernment. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i. 153 Confirm'd, confirm'd, O That is stronger made Which was before barr'd vp with ribs of iron. 1646 Evelyn *Diary* 23 Mar., He consulted to remove the whole wall by binding it about with ribs of iron and timber. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 415 The sails are made of matt, strengthened every three feet by an horizontal rib of bamboo. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 152 The boiler is to have ribs of wood, like small joists, fastened at half way from its bottom, about two inches thick, and three or four inches apart. 1827 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XXIV. 168 A kind of wicker basket..fixed in the earth by means of the points of the ribs of the wicker work.

b. A bar of a grate or the like. Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* III. ix. § 1 We should have ..thought the Grid-iron fairer than the *spondæ*, the ribs of a marital bed. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 100 A wooden stand, which has several ribs across to sustain the tobacco. 1826 Galt *Lairds* xxxii, Ye wad see the ane fizz and flee away frae the ither up the lum, or out at the ribs. 1895 'Sarah Tytler' *Macdonald Lass* x. 125 Balancing her egg-pan on the ribs of the grate.

c. One of the two horizontal iron bars of a printing-press upon which or in the grooves of which the carriage supporting the bed slides on its way towards the platen.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* iv. 51 The Ribs lye within a Frame of four Foot five Inches long, one Foot eleven Inches broad. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xxi. (Roxb.) 256/1 A Rib...This is a foure square Iron flat at the ends to be nailed on the wooden ribs for the cramp Irons at the bottom of the coffin to run ouer them. 1727–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, On this carriage, which sustains the plank, are nailed two long iron-bars, or ribs. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 296 The manner in which the wheels run in rebates or recesses in the edges of the ribs. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 774/2 Beneath the plank of the carriage, cramp irons..are nailed, which slide upon two long iron bars or ribs.

d. *dial.* (See quots.)

1814 Pegge *Suppl. Grose, Ribs*, bindings in hedges. Kent. 1887 Parish & Shaw *Dict. Kent Dial.* s.v., Ribs are done up into bundles, with two wiffs, and are used for lighting fires and making raddle-fences.

12. a. One of the curved pieces of wood forming the body of a lute or the sides of a violin.

1676 Mace *Mus. Monum.* 49 Then again observe the Number of Ribbs [in a lute]..Next, what Wood is Best for the Ribbs. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 203/2 The body or belly, of the same wood or cedar, constructed of nine convex ribs joined. 1884 Heron-Allen *Violin-making* 287 To prevent the ribs from sticking to the mould if..the glue should run anywhere but on the blocks.

b. One of the strips of whalebone or stout metal wires composing the framework of an umbrella or sunshade.

1716 Gay *Trivia* I. 213 Let Persian Dames th' Umbrella's Ribs display To guard their Beauties from the sunny Ray. 1771 Jefferson *Writ.* (1892) I. 395 A large umbrella with brass ribs. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 500/2 In umbrellas of the ordinary construction the ends of the ribs are connected with the fixed ring upon the end of the stick. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 10/2 Japan imported..umbrella ribs to the value of £9,769.

c. One of the hoops which serve to form the folds in organ-bellows.

1881 W. E. Dickson *Organ-Build.* vi. 72 Organ-bellows ..consist of..the middle board, the top board or table, and the feeder, and of thin plates of wood called ribs. *Ibid.* 75 The upper ribs of the reservoir are in a position the reverse of that of the lower ribs.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

13. a. Attributive, in sense 1, as *rib-bacon, -bone, -cartilage, -coat, -lever*; also **rib-beads, rib sign** (see quots.).

1681 in Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 520 *Rib-bacon, by the pound, 6d. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 124 Other marks of rickets such as *rib beads, grooves and cartilage proliferation. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 34 Kynde..made man,..And Eue of his *ribbe-bon. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 632 *Spondilia*, rybbebone. 1769 Richardson *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 4 A Rib-bone of a large Whale. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xliii, This second notch was made in the rib-bone of an impious villain. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 78 It might be necessary to remove one or more *rib cartilages. *c* 1720 Gibson *Farrier's Guide* I. iii. (1738) 24 A double Membrane arising from the Pleura or *Rib-coat. 1891 C. L. Morgan *Anim. Sk.* 197 By the movement of the *rib-levers the body [of a serpent] is drawn forwards. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 758 Dr. William Ewart regards what he calls the 'first *rib sign' as important in the diagnosis of considerable pericardial effusion.

b. Objective, etc., in sense 1, as *rib-bearing, -breaking, -poking, -sticking*; *rib-grated, -mauled, -supported, rib-like* adjs.; **rib-bender**, a severe blow on the ribs.

1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 825/2 The *rib-bearing vertebræ of the Fish. 1887 *Daily News* 24 June 2/2 Fipben..now took a most decided lead and delivered some good *rib-benders. 1600 Shaks. *A. V. L.* I. ii. 151 Is there yet another dotes vpon *rib-breaking? *a* 1892 Tennyson *Leper's Bride* viii. 3 This poor *rib-grated dungeon of the holy human ghost. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 44 *Rib-like ossifications of the intermuscular aponeuroses are attached to the neural arches. 1881 *Trans. Obstet. Soc.* XXII. 74 The interval between the converging spinal columns is filled in by single rib-like bones. 1871 Browning *Balaust.* 1952 *Rib-mauled, before he let the woman go. 1888 *Catholic Press* 9 June 103/1 Some are foolish after a smiling and *rib-poking fashion. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 205 Their [hounds] food should have less '*rib-sticking' qualities. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xii. (1890) 355 The little lizards of the genus Draco, which glide through the air on their *rib-supported parachutes.

c. In specific names of animals, etc., having rib-like markings (see quots.).

1781 Pennant *Quad.* I. 107 *marg.*, *Rib-faced [Deer]. 1817 Raffles *Java* I. 49 The rib-faced and axis deer. 1874 Jerdon *Mammals India* 265 The Rib-faced deer is found in all the thick jungles and forests of India. 1897 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* (1900) 93/2 A blue-faced *rib-nosed baboon. 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 147 The *Rib-striped Snout. 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl.* 8/2 *Rib-welted Limington Tellen.

14. a. Attrib., in sense 10, as †*rib-resen* (Reason *sb.*2); *rib-moulding, -shaft, -stone, -vaulting*, etc. Also *rib-pointed* adj.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 445 *Treefs et guenchisons*, bemes and ribresenes.

1822 Ware in Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* (1859) 836 On comparing rib-pointed vaulting with Roman vaulting [etc.]. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 57/2 This archway is composed of thirteen columns and rib-mouldings. 1848 Rickman *Styles Archit.* App. p. xiv, This tower has quoins and rib-stones like Barton-on-Humber. 1850 Inkersley *Styles Roman. & Pointed Archit. France* 308 The trans-

verse rib-shaft, the diagonal on each side, and the wall-rib. 1859 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* (ed. 4) 837 The construction..is totally different from rib vaulting.

b. Attrib., in sense 7 d, as *rib-bar, -hosiery, -needle, -stitch*, etc.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 653 The whole of the rib-bar is not fitted with needles like the other. *Ibid.* 654 A small iron slider is placed behind the rib-needles. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Rib Fabric Machine*, a knitting machine adapted to make the rib stitch. *Ibid., Rib-top Machine*, a knitting machine adapted to make rib-tops of hosiery. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 2/3 Arkwright's rollers have perhaps played a larger part in the world than Strutt's rib hosiery machine.

c. Misc. combs.: **rib-chair** (see quot.); **rib-furrowing, -ploughing**, = RIBBING *vbl. sb.*; **rib-saw** (see quot.); **rib-wall** (see sense 5 c).

1877 THRUPP *Hist. Coaches* 75 The *Rib Chair was a similar vehicle [to the whisky], but without springs. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 579 This in some places is termed by farmers *rib-furrowing. 1811 KEITH *Agric. Aberdeen* 233 They are broke up from grass by what is called a *rib-ploughing. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 152 **Rib-saw* is a long narrow saw used in a pit. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 981 The upper coals are then begun to be worked, next the *rib-wall.

† **Rib**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1, 3 **ribbe**, 5 **ryb(be.** [OE. *ribbe* fem., prob. f. *rib* RIB *sb.*[1] Cf. Gotland dial. *stur-ribbor*, leaves of dock or sorrel.] a. Hound's-tongue. b. Ribwort.

Halliwell gives '*Rib*,..the common water-cress. *East.*' There appears to be no other evidence for this.

c 825 *Épinal Gloss.* 184 *Canis lingua*, ribbae. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 210 Đas wyrte þe man cynoglossam & oðrum naman ribbe nemneþ. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 362 *Canis lingua*, ribbe, hundestunge.

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556 *Lanceolata*, launceleie, ribbe. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 176 Weybrode, rybbe, brusewort. *Ibid.* 227 Tak auence, ..herbe water, weybrode, ryb, confyry. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 306/2 Rybbe; *herba est.*

† **Rib**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* In 4, 6 **ribbe**, 5 **rybbe, ryb.** [= MLG. *ribbe-, ribbîsern* (LG. *ribbe-îsen, -îsder*), G. *rippe*: see RIB *v.*[2]] A flat iron tool used for cleaning flax after the breaking process.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 523 *Rastel, martel, et rastuere*, Rake, hamur, and ribbe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/2 Rybbe, ynstrument, *rupa*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 306/2 A Ryb for lyne. 1530 PALSGR. 262/2 Ribbe for flaxe.

Rib, *v.*[1] [f. RIB *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu. *rebben*, LG. *ribben*, G. *rippen*; Sw. *ribba* to lath.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or strengthen with ribs; to enclose as with ribs.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 235 Which masse he willed to be reared hye Toward the skies, and ribbed all with oke. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 51 It were too grose To rib her seareloath in the obscure graue. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. i. 19 Your Isle, which stands As Neptunes Parke, ribb'd, and pal'd in With Oakes vnskaleable. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* I. i, Never arms more Shall rib this body in, nor sword hang here, sir. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 321 So large he [Ulysses] built the raft; then ribb'd it strong From space to space. 1766 in Entick *London* IV. 207 He only ribbed the outward Cupola. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 178 The diving castles..Ribb'd with strong oak. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 244 A fresh Act in 1815, by which parties receiving any barrel to rib, stock, &c. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 76 The Achæan chieftains..build them a horse, Vast as a mountain, and rib it with timbers sawn from the pine.

fig. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινη x. 117 As if they would ribbe or buttress the former Argument.

b. To form the ribs of (a ship).

1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 95 Solid contents, That might have ribb'd the sides and plank'd the deck Of some flagg'd admiral.

2. To mark with rib-like ridges; to form or shape into ridges.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 76 A garment of Clothe of Siluer, of Damaske, ribbed wyth Clothe of Golde. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xlvi, The wide sky..was ribbed overhead By the black rafters. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 281 Brown lines of ink that quite rib the paper. 1871 C. KINGSLEY *At Last* v, The background of mountain, ribbed and gullied..by the tropic rains.

refl. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* ii, The slimy dips of the path began to rib themselves, like the fronds of fern.

b. *Agric.* To plough (land), leaving a space between the furrows; to rafter or half-plough.

1735 in *Agric. Peeblesshire* 155 That no ground be brunt ..at all except what is ribb'd. 1799 ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth.* 134 The farmers have a practice..of ribbing their land, i. e. they turn up and leave a furrow alternately. 1832 *Scoreby Farm Rep.* 4 in *L.U.K., Husb.* III, When the land is in good order, one horse will rib about three acres a day. 1851 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. I. 124 It would be found advantageous to rib or half-plough the land across in autumn.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*—[0]

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 105/2 Terms used by the Fletchers or Arrow-Makers. .. Ribbing [the feathers] is cutting the side skirts away.

4. *colloq.* (now *dial.*). To beat (one) on the ribs. (So LG. *ribben.*)

1723 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Man's Bewitched* III, An I catch you out of this house, by the Mass I'll rib you. 1773 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* v, *Præfumbo*, to beat well about the loins, to rib one.

5. *intr.* To branch *off*, as ribs from the spine.

1880 SIR S. LAKEMAN *Kaffir-land* 95 A deep glen between the stony ridges that ribbed off from the water-kloof heights.

† **Rib**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 **rebbe.** [f. RIB *sb.*[3], or a. Du. and LG. *ribben*, G. *rippen.*] *trans.* To rub or scrape (flax or hemp) with a flat iron tool in order to remove the particles of core adhering to it after the process of breaking.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 81 Bope to karde and to kembe, ..To rubbe [*v.r.* ribbe] and to rely. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcvii. (Bodl. MS.), Flexe is..yrebbid & hecheled & ispunne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rybbyn flax, hempe, or oþer lyke, *metaxo*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 306/2 To Ryb lyne; *costare, ex-, uebridare.*

Ribald (ri·băld), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: a. 3 *pl.* **ribauz**, 4 *pl.* **ribaus**, 4 **ribaut**; 4–7 **ribaud**, 4, 6 **rybaud** (6 **rybbaud**); 4–6 **ri-, rybaude** (4–5 **re-**); 4–5 **rybawde** (5 **ri-**), 5–6 **rebawde.** β. 4, 6– **ribald** (8 **ribb-**), 5–6 **rybald**, *Sc.* **rebald**, 5 **ribold**; 5 **re-**, 6 **ribalde**; 5–6 **rybaulde, ribaulde** (6 **ribb-**); 6 **rybault**, 6–7 **ribauld.** [a. OF. *ribaut, -aud, -ault, -auld* (also *rebalt, rybault*, etc.; pl. *ribaus*), mod.F. *ribaud*, of uncertain origin. Hence med.L. *ribaldus*, Sp., Pg., and It. *ribaldo*. The word also passed into the other Teutonic languages, as MDu. *ribaut, ribald*, etc., MLG. *ribalt, ribald-* (*ribold-*), MHG. *ribalt*, ON. *ribbaldi*, MSw. *ribalde, riballe*, etc., MDa. *ri-, rybalde.*]

A. *sb.* † 1. One of an irregular class of retainers who performed the lowest offices in royal or baronial households, especially in France during the 14th and 15th centuries, and were employed in warfare as irregular troops; hence, a menial or dependent of low birth. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 279, I for þe luue of þe þolede schome and bismere, and schomeliche spateling of unwurði ribauz. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1578 (Bodl. MS.), Noyse is gret wiþ tabor & pype, .. Ribaudes festeþ also wiþ tripe. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7557 (Kölbing), He..toke him ribaudes þre þousinde, þe cuntre to brenne. *Ibid.* 7573 Þis ribaus þus..Ofersett þe cuntre. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5673 Is no man wrecched, but he it wene, Be he kyng, knyght, or ribaude. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 153 Ribawdes armyd with iyrne and stele, Was never better off devyce. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxv. 525 The iii. day they ordayned to gyue a sore assaut, sayeng how those rybaudes shulde nat longe endure agaynst them. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 123 b, When the menne of warre wer departed the rybaudes with pykes, inuelyne, and knyues, fell on the Englishemen. 1609 COKE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 11, I find of ancient time, that if a Ribaud had stricken a Knight,..he should have lost his hand. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 142 If he proceed against the prohibition, and it is tryed by Witnesses of two ribaulds [etc.].

† b. *King of the ribalds*, an officer of the royal household of France, who had jurisdiction over crimes committed within it, vagrants resorting to it, and all brothels and gaming-houses about the court. Hence used allusively. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7302 'Fals Semblant,' quod Love,..'Sith I thus have avaunced thee, That in my court is thy dwelling, And of ribaudes shalt be my king' [etc]. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 71 He is called 'Roye des Ribauldez', whiche is, 'the kinge of Ribaldes, or Harlottes', or euill or wicked persons.

† 2. A low, base, worthless, or good-for-nothing fellow; a varlet, knave, rascal, vagabond. *Obs.*

a. 1301 *Ballad agst. French* 62 in Ritson (1877) 46 Goth, faccheth me the traytours.. Tho suor the Eorl of Seint Poul .., We shule facche the rybaus wher thi wille be. 1381 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 225 In Kent this kare began,.. In rowte the rybawdus ran. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 376 Loke a ribaut of hem þat can nouȝt wel reden. *c* 1400 *Brut* clxix. 192 Wherfore þe Scottes chosen to bene her kyng, William Walis, a rybaude, an harlot, comen vp of nouȝt. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 77 (Harl. MS.), He seid to þemperour, 'O! ribawde, seist þou that þou art Emperoure?' 1513 MORE *Chron.* (1641) 426 Drunkards without discretion, rybauds without reason. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 140 In such a multytud of rybaudys as be now-a-days in the ordur of presthode. 1641 PRYNNE *Antipathie* 237 In despite of those Ribauds (so he then termed the Londoners).

β. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 35 Arest ȝe þo rebaldes þat vnrewly are rownand. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 426 Off this regioun I think nocht for to gang, Quhill tyme that I sall se that rybald hang. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 It is not so, but ye be two rybauldes & vagabundes. 1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 156 Neither should the hangman [tarry] for such ribalds.

† 3. A person of abandoned character; a wicked, dissolute, or licentious person. *Obs.*

a. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Þanne he becomþ ribaud, holyer, and þyef. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 151 And so was with iudas þo, þat Ihesus bytrayed. 'Aue raby,' quod þat ribaude. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 6 More ouer scho lykned hym till harlots and ribavdes. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 93 Ye shal suffer noo maner rybaudis nor none of euyll lyuing ..wythin the warde. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1115/1 Maximinus..was a Ribaud, an adulterer.

fig. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 46 Seuene synnes þat þer been þat assailen ous euere,..And with richesse tho ribaudes rathest men by-gylen.

β. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 78 The tane lufis the marchandis and labouraris, and the tothir rybauldis and hasardouris. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. viii, By..the dyse ben represented the players at dyse, Rybauldes and butters. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 6 After he and his ribaudes had sacciate with theym theyr lecherouse appetites. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 10 When that lewd rybauld, with vyle lust advaunst, Laid first his filthie hands on virgin cleene.

† b. [F. *ribaude* fem.] A woman of loose character; a wanton. *Obs. rare.*

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 693 *Hic et hec scurra*, a rebalde. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xviii. 134 The false and unfaythfull rybaude..hath broken..the maryage bytwene her and the kynge of kynges. 1530 PALSGR. 262/2 Ribalde, a woman, *ribaulde.*

4. One who uses offensive, scurrilous, or impious language; one who jests or jeers in an irreverent or blasphemous manner.

In early examples only a contextual sense.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4119 'Pow lyest, rybaud,' saide he þan, 'My fader was kud a trewe man'. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 435 Ich fedde me with ale..a-mong rybaudes, here rybaudrye to huyre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7651 Ephistafus hym presit.., As a ribold with reueray in his Roide speche. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 53 Janglours and rybauldes that speke of putery and of synne. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 79 What eylythe the, rebawde, on me to raue? 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 234 Harling thame befoir Princes and Kings, As rauing Rebalds rudelie to be rent. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 247 Fit for a *Scurra* in *Trivio*, or some Ribald upon an Ale-bench. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 163 Yet ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these ribalds. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. xiii, To insult such a woman with the commonplace sophistry of a ribald. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 378 [It] changed him from a jeering ribald into an admiring spectator.

Comb. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 88 In iesting it must be obserued that it bee not lacyuious or Rybaldlike.

B. *adj.* Offensively abusive, scurrilous, wantonly irreverent or impious. a. Of persons (and birds).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVII. 45 Sanct Girnega did glyd, Befoir that rebald rowt. *c* 1530 *Court of Love* lxix, Disguised in a raie, Ribaude in speche. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 9 The busie day, Wak't by the Larke, hath rous'd the ribauld Crowes. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i, Let the ribald Railer learn To curb the lawless Licence of his Speech. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 136 The ribald crowd that followed them. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 356 A miserable set of ribald ballad writers. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* IV. xii. 73 A ribald cuckoo clamoured.

b. Of speech, writing, or conduct.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 68 To red thy rebald ryming with a rowt. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* 1478 Foule ribbauld talke, and lothsome Drunkennesse. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Gov.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 48 The luxurious, and ribald feasts of Baalpeor. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 160 In conversations of ribald entendre. 1780 BURKE *Wks.* 1808 III. 415 The ribbald invectives which occupy the place of argument. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* x, Peals of laughter were mingled with loud ribald jokes.. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 204 In the most ribald farces which were performed by mountebanks in Smithfield. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 128 Some ribald tracts of Bale.

† **Ri·baldail.** *Sc. Obs.* In 5 **rybb-**, 5–6 **rebaldaill** (6 **-aile**). [a. OF. *ribau(l)daille*, f. prec. (see -AL 5). Cf. It. *ribaldaglia.*] Common fellows, rabble; low company.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 103 That thai, that war off hey parage, Suld ryn on fute, as rebaldaill. *Ibid.* 335 Till swylk thowlesnes he ȝeid,..And wmquhill in-to rybbaldaill. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 323 Sic ar the peple at ganis best for ws. Our werk desiris na lewit rebaldaill. *Ibid.* IX. Prol. 43 A knyght, Quhamto efferis hant na rebalddaile.

† **Ribalder.** *Obs.* In 4 **rybaudour(e, ribaudour,** 6 **ribaulder.** [f. OF. *ribauder* to play the ribald. Cf. OF. *ribauderesse* fem.] A ribald.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 66 Iacke þe Iogelour..And Robert þe Ribaudour. *c* 1589 *Theses Martinianæ* 27 Such a ribaulder as this is.

† **Riba·ldious,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also **ribau(l)d-.** [f. RIBALD *sb.* + -IOUS.] = RIBALDOUS.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) A iij, (If he) with all these vices haue wordes ribaudious, What is more vncomely? 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. 320 Those ribaldious plaies To them erected.

Hence † **Riba·ldiously** *adv. Obs.*—[1]

c 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 1136/2 Such a rude ruffyn ..as vnder the name of a clarke, so ribauldiouslie rayleth agaynst the blessed body of Christ.

† **Ri·baldish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. RIBALD + -ISH.] Ribald-like.

1532 TINDALE *Wks.* (1573) 227/2 Full of wanton and ribaldish communication & lewde gestures. 1621 BP. HALL *Heauen upon Earth* § 23 The Christian..in comparison thereof scorneth the idle, ribaldish, and scurrilous mirth of the prophane.

† **Ri·baldly,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **ribauldly, ribawdly.** [f. RIBALD + -LY[1]. Cf. MDu. *ribaudelijc.*] Ribald, scurrilous.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxviii. 545 All his filthie and ribauldly writings. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxiii. (1592) 351 The Deuils or wicked spirits..delight..in filthy and ribawdly speech. 1600 O. E. (M. SUTCLIFFE) *Repl. Libel* viii. 194 A certaine ribaldly frier hath published a most odious discourse.

† **Ri·baldous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 **rebawd-, rybad-,** 6 **ribaud-, ri-, rybawd-**; **ri-, rybauldous(e.** [f. RIBALD *sb.*] = RIBALDROUS.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 456 With syche a rebawdous rowtte to ryot thy seluene. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 82 It wolde make a good stomake to vomyte to here theyre rybauldouse raylynge. 1540 TAVERNER *Postils* Bb ij b, Eschuyng..al rybawdouse, al villanous and foolyshe wordes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Lasciuia*,..ribaudous iestyng or behauour.

Hence † **Ri·baldously** *adv. Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 96 He..fowle and rybaldously sklaundryth me wyth her. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 366/1 To scorne, to mock..and ribauldously to raile.

† **Ribaldric** *a.*, **Ribaldrious** *a. Obs.* = next.

1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histriom.* 68 Playes..purged from all Ribaldrious, Amorous, Vnchast, and filthie passages. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 205, I published a strain..of ribaldric, metaphoric, abusive invective.

Ri·baldrous, *a.* Now *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 riba(u)drous. [f. RIBALD *sb.* + -(R)OUS.] Of ribald character; ribald.

1565 COOPER *Thes.*, *Carmina obscœna*, ribaudrous verses. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 247 He..could gawll out many quaint and ribadrous ligges and songs. 1622 T. ROBINSON *Anat. Eng. Nunnery* 13 They sing him ribaldrous Songs and jigs. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histriom.* 65 Such Christians whose tongues are tipt, and hearts delighted with Ribaldrous Songs. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. II. 1133/1 What is thine but noisy strife.., Ribaldrous and vacant laugh! 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iv. § 28 The usual fault—vulgar and ribaldrous invective. *Ibid.* III. vii. § 35 If he turns to invective..it is mere ribaldrous vulgarity blended with pedantry.

Ribaldry (ri·băldri). Forms: *α.* 4 riboud-, 4–6 ri-, rebaud-, 4–7 ribaud-; 5 rebawd-, 5–6 ri-, rybawd-. *β.* 5 ry-, 6–7 ribauld-; 5–6 ry-, rebald-, 6 ribaldry (7 ribb-). Also 4 -ri, 4–5 -rye, 4–7 -rie; 5 -ery. [a. OF. *re-, ribaut(*)derie* (=Sp., Pg., and It. *ribalderia*): see RIBALD *sb.* and -RY. So MDu. *ribauderie*.]

† **1.** Debauchery, lasciviousness, vice. *Obs.*

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 184 For þefte, & for þrepyng, vn-þonk may mon haue; For roborrye, & riboudrye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 390 Schewyng of vice and rybaudrie and scrunage of synne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 20, I shal say that I haue slayn you for your rybaudrye. 1547 *Bk. of Marchantes* d v, The desyre to norishe well..their rybawdry or (as thei saye) their estate. 1567–9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 345 Take Harlots away from among men, and ye fill all the Country with ribaudrie and villanie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 207 A Jew maide..turned..Christian that she might freely exercise the art of Ribaudrie.

β. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. iv. 708 Al his men he lewit for þi In til al tyme oysse ribaldry, And alkyn wicis at þar wil. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A vi b, Dame harlote ye come from your rybaudrye as ye ben acustomed. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 200 Let him punish dishonestie, ribauldrie, filthy lust. 1610 HEALIN *St. Aug. Citie of God* 56 Their beastly stage plaiers acted such ribauldry as was a shame [etc.]. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 298 A little purer then the prerogative of a legal and public ribaldry.

2. Obscenity or coarseness of language, †a coarse tale, a rude composition; in later use, scurrilous or irreverent jesting; coarse or wanton mockery.

α. 13.. *Cursor M.* 23856 (Gött.), Bot war a ribaudri vs tald, Of a fantum.., þat suld we hald in herte stable. 1393 (see RIBALD *sb.* 4). *c* 1460 *Vrbanitatis* 76 in *Babees Book* (1868) 15 Law3e þou not with no grette cry, Ne Rage þou not with Rybawdry. *c* 1460 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 44 *Ibid.* 24 Swere none othes, speke no ribawdrye. 1514 BARCLAY *Egloges* ii. (1570) B ij, On eche side soundeth foule speche of ribawdry. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 270, I..still delighted in iangling Ditties of rybaudrie. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 250 So skurrile and filthy, that he could not so much as forbeare words of ribaudrie.

β. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Epil., Ressaue this roustie rurall rebaldrie. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 43 Tender youth ought to bee restrained for a time from the reading of such ribauldrie. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, We haue as much ribaldrie in our plaies, as can bee. 1682 SHERFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess. Poetry*, Bare ribaldry, that poor pretence to wit. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 36 ¶ 8 To the great Offence of chaste and tender Ears, they learn Ribaldry, obscene Songs, and immodest Expressions. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learn.* x[ii], The piece..pleases the galleries because it has ribaldry. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* ii. (1876) I. 93 The ribaldry which vulgar protestants uttered against their most sacred mystery. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 399 An article in Blackwood's..of sufficiently telling ribaldry.

personif. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 729 Satire has..done his best, and curst And loathsome ribaldry has done his worst.

† **3. a.** Rabble, canaille. *Obs. rare.*

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* (1877) § 190. 112 The sayde rybaldry callyng them selves Hungariens. *Ibid.* § 201. 115, I dare let slyp a .C. good ymen of England or Wales to .V^c. of such ribaldry.

† **b.** A trumpery toy. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1596) 183 To make clocks, pictures, poppets and other ribaldries which are impertinent to mans service.

† **4.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* Obscene, indecent. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 62 b, I consayle the refrayne thy selfe fro such foule and rebaudry wordes. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxiii. 58 b, With out swerynge or slaunderynge, and rybaldry speaking. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 247 Such a ribauldry Don Diego as thou art. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histriom.* 225 Not onely Drunkennesse, Luxury, Playes, and ribaldry Songs. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 124 It hath been pleasing..to drinke in ribauldrie abominations.

† **Ri·baldy,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 ribod-, 5 rybod-, reboud-; 3–5 ri-, 4–5 rybaud-; 5 re-, ribawd-; 5 rybbald-, 8 ribbaldy. Also 3–4 -ie (4 -i, -e), 4–5 -ye. [a. OF. *ribaudie, -aildie* (=med.L. and Pg. *ribaldia*): see RIBALD and -Y. So MDu. *ribaudie*.] Ribaldry.

c 1290 *St. George* 30 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 294 Þov schalt in ydere ribaudies sone daizes beo i-do. 13.. *K. Alis.* 21 (Bodl. MS.), Wel sele..Beeþ yfounde..þat hadden leuer a ribaudye þan here of god. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* Prol. 38 Nay, lat hym telle vs of no ribaudye. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 217 Whanne þou openyst þin erys to here flateryes, or lyerys, bacbyterys, or rybaudye. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 74 They that spake wordis of reboudye..were ponysshte.

† **Ri·baldy,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 ribaudy. [f. RIBALD + -Y.] Ribald.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. viii. (1554) 171 They wer proud, ribaudy, lecherous, Cruel. 1600 O. E. (M. SUTCLIFFE) *Repl. Libel* v. 124 Hath not..a ribaldy lying frier..sought to dishonour her Maiestie?

Riband (ri·bănd), *sb.* Now *arch.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 ryban (5 -anne), reban (6 -en), 4–7 riban, 5, 7 ribban; 4–5 ribane, 5 ry-, rebane, rebayn; 5, 7 riben. *β.* 5–6 ryband, 6 re-, 6– riband; 6 ri-, ry-, reabande; 5 ribawnde, 6 rebaund; 5 re-, 6 rybende. *γ.* 6–9 ribband. See also RIBBON and RUBAN. [a. OF. *riban, ruban* (13th cent.), of obscure origin; possibly a Teutonic compound of which the second element is *band*.]

1. = RIBBON *sb.* I. **a.** Without article.

α. 1339. *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 285 Pro reban aureo pro domino. 1411 *Close Roll* 13 *Hen. IV*, 2 li. Ryban et Frenges. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 238 For a gyrdyll off reban, ij.*s.* 1520 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for reban to mend ij vestmentis. 1525 *Will of J. Williams* (Somerset Ho.), Ryban of silk. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 ¶ 7 Bows of Riban.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/2 Ryband, of a clothe (*K.* ribawnde or liour..), *limbus*. 1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 80 Rebende of diuerse colowris, iiij *s.* 1534 *Inv. Wardr. Kath. Arragon* in *Camden Misc.* (1855) 40 Three bookes..tyed with grene reabande. 1581 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 344–5 Ribande of silk of sondrye Colours. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 32 Did'st thou not fall out..with another, for tying his new shooes with old Riband? 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xiii, The housemaids had been bribed with various fragments of riband.

γ. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 537 In cloak..trimm'd With lace, and hat with splendid ribband bound. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 100 Any substance, as a piece of ribband.

b. With *a* and *pl.*

α. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 16 Hire robe..of red scarlet engreyned, With ribanes of red golde. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1318 Many ryban and many frenges Were on her clothes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8049 Here hodes dyght with gold ribanes,—Better weres non among the Danes. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 325/1 Wrought Silk throwen, Rybens, and Laces falsly..wrought. 1471 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* VIII. 120 Pro..iij unciis de ribbanys. 1520 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 119 To Marjory Conyers a yolow ryban. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. (1703) II. 408 They had marched, from the time they left Oxford, with Orange-Tawny Scarfs and Ribbans.

β. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 792 *Hic limbus*, a rebant. 1503 *Cal. Doc. Scot.* IV. 346 Garnysshed with rynge and rebaunds convenable. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* iv. 3 Thy lippes are like a rose coloured rybende. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 14 She..returned him a silke Riband for a fauour. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 79 (Q. 2), A very riband [*pr.* ribaud] in the cap of youth. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 408 Her Coronet, Call, Ribands, Vaile. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 619 The wearing a particular coloured riband upon a certain festival. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* x, They recommended caps and ribands. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) VII. 40 Whether they might not wear the riband of the medal at the button hole. 1848 LAYARD *Nineveh* ix. (1850) 218 Ornamented with long ribands or streamers. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* I The wake coiled away like a pale riband.

γ. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 8 On which this shield..Was hangd on high with golden ribbands laced. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xv. 38 Bidde them..that they put vpon the fringe of the borders a ribband of blew. 1643 CHAS. I *Wks.* (1662) II. 341 [They] should have been all killed..that had not such a Word or wore not such a Ribband. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 5 She has stolen the Colour of her Ribbands from another. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 541 Her head, adorn'd with lappets pinn'd aloft, And ribbands streaming gay. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, A small scrip, suspended..by a blue silk ribband, hung on her left side.

c. = RIBBON *sb.* 2.

1766 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Sir H. Mann* 29 Feb., You have seen this divinity [i. e. the Duke of York], and have prayed to it for a Riband.

2. *Her.* = RIBBON *sb.* 3.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 110 b, He beareth Or, a Riband, Gueules. This conteineth in bredeth, the eight parte of ye bende, and viii. of these make a bende. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 A Ribande..is of it selfe mettall, and so beyng it is a secret. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1660) 61. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bend*, A cost, which is the fourth part of a bend; and a ribband, which is the moiety of a cost. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 448/1 Argent, a Ribband Gules. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 57 The Riband does not extend to the extremities of the shield; its ends being couped, or cut off.

3. † **a.** *St. Johnston's riband*, a halter. *Sc. Obs.*

1774 ADAMSON *Muse's Threnodie* 119 Hence of Saint Johnston's ribband came the word In such a frequent use, when with a cord They threaten rogues.

b. *pl.* Reins. = RIBBON *sb.* 4 b.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *St. Odille*, If once she contrives To get hold of the ribands. 1857 MONCRIEFF *Bashful Man* II. iv, Shouldn't have any objection..to let you handle the ribands for a stage or two.

4. a. A narrow strip *of* something; an object resembling a ribbon in form; = RIBBON *sb.* 5 d.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 517/2 It is upon this stripe or riband of cotton wool that the operation of spinning begins. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 271 The branchiæ form a single tube or riband. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 223 Upon the narrow riband of ice that bordered the shore. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 21 The long steel tube..is wrapped round and round by a riband of steel.

b. *pl.* Torn strips; shreds, tatters.

1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* I. (1865) 42 The tree was not splintered by the shock, but entirely reduced to ribands of wood. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlix, With their clothes hanging in ribands about them. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi, The clouds tore up into ribands.

c. *spec.* (See quot.)

1886 *Amer. Nat.* July 675 *Riband*, a term applied to the stripes painted on arrow-shafts, generally around the shaftment. These ribands have been called clan-marks,..etc.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Attrib., in sense 'made of ribbon, resembling a ribbon', as *riband cockade, lace, ligature, wick.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 [They] fasten their sleeues aboue with silk ryband lace of diuers colours. 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 98 A very excellent common lamp, with a riband wick. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The Riband Cockade, which is given to recruits, is commonly called colours. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 104 The history of the broad tape, or riband ligature.

b. Misc., as *riband-like, -shaped, -wreathed* adjs.; *riband-maker, -manufacturer, -weaver.*

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Golde sheres, keuerchef, launds, and reben makers. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 329 Their riband-wreathed wiues brought fruit and cakes. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 31 Ribband Weavers. 1826 Ribband manufacturer [see BROAD *a.* 1 c]. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 203/2 A strip of continuous riband-shaped membrane. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) Ser. II. 604 We perceived in the water..a sort of riband-like object,..which had the direct form and figure of a snake.

c. Special combs.: **riband coal, conspiracy, cream, -fish, -grass, gurnard, jasper, snail,** snake, **-stone,** wave, weed (see quots. and cf. RIBBON *sb.* 9 d, 10).

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 56 Fifth Variety [of coal] from Irwine..., black, presents layers in contrary directions, hence often called *Riband Coal. 1858 *Illustr. Times* 4 Dec. 381 The *Riband conspiracy is extensively revived. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 250 To make *Ribband Cream. Take eight quarts of new milk [etc.]. 1751 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist.* IV. 210 The *Ribband Fish. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 224 Red Bandfish, Snakefish, Ribbandfish. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 232 Leaving the Mackerel family, we come next to that of the Tænioides, or riband-fish. 1793–8 NEMNICH *Polyglot Lex.* V. 957 *Ribband grass, *arundo picta*. 1854 ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 101 *Riband-Gurnards (*Lepidosomatidæ*). Body anguilliform, sword-shaped. 1809 KIDD *Outl. Min.* I. 207 It is called *ribband jasper from the striped disposition of these [colours]. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 93 Some fine pieces of riband jasper, or Egyptian pebbles. 1900 E. S. DANA *Text-Bk. Min.* 327 Striped or riband jasper has the colors in broad stripes. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 192 The horn-coloured, depressed, fasciated cochlea. The Jamaica *Riband-snail. 1815 BURROW *Conchol.* 204 *Helix Zonaria*, Ribband Snail. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 271 The *ribband snake is another very beautiful innocent serpent. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 203 **Riband-stone*, sandstone in thin layers alternating in colour, generally light and dark grey. 1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 142 The *Ribband Wave (*Acidalia aversata*, Stephens) appears in June, July, and beginning of September. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 981/2 **Riband-Weed*, the common name in some districts of the ordinary form of *Laminaria saccharina*.

Ri·band, *v.* Now *arch.* Also 5–9 **ribband**; and *pa. pple.* 4 i-rybaunt, 5 riband, 6 ribband. [f. the sb., or ad. F. *rubaner*.] *trans.* To adorn or trim with (or as with) ribands.

α. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II. 13 In Red Scarlet heo Rod I-Rybaunt with gold. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4752 Ragges, ribaned with gold, to were. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 113, I make hoodes purfyled with silke and ribaned with gold aboute. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Garment of Gude Ladies* v, Her gown suld be of gudliness, Weill ribband with renowne.

β. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 65 Others by a phantastique kind of ribanding themselvs..do make themselves knowne to have breathed forraine ayre. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 282 A cap, laced and ribanded in all manner of zig-zags. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 451/1 Species which have..the whorls of the spire flat and ribanded. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* 9 A cloak of crimson satin,..ribanded with nets of silver.

γ. 1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 23 A surcote of purpill velwet..ribbanded with gold at the colar, hands, and speris. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Your mistris appeares..ribbanded with greene and yellow. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 46 Now they are..powdered and perfumed and ribbanded and sashed and plumed. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 652/2 So to ribband, to fur,..and to fringe..men is..degrading their humanity. 1880 GOSSE in *Ward's Eng. Poets* II. 126 Ribbanding the may-pole as though it were the cone-tipped rod of Dionysus.

Hence **Ri·banded** *ppl. a.*

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 167 Castilios,..court-boyes, spanish blocks, Ribanded eares. *a* 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* III. i, One that..has miraculously purchast a ribanded wastcote.

Riband, variant of RIBBAND *sb.* and *v.*

Ri·banding. Also ribb-; and rib(b)aning. [f. RIBAND *sb.* or *v.*] Ribbons; ribbon-work.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1077 A robe..With orfrays leyd was everydel, And portrayed in the ribaninges Of dukes stories, and of kynges. *c* 1600 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* (1683) 51 White Buskins lac'd with ribbanding they wore. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To the Maids to walke Abroad*, What gloves we'l give, and Ribanings. *Ibid.*, *Temple*, The Trout-flies curious wings, Which serve for watched Ribbanings. 1855 LD. LYTTON *Poet. Wks.* 1867 I. 100 That windeth in and windeth out, Under those bright ribandings.

Ri·bandism. *rare.* = RIBBONISM.

1848 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXVII. 230 Roman Catholic bigotry, or Orangeism, or Ribbandism. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Apr. 7/2 A place..notorious as a centre of Land League ribandism.

So **Ri·bandist,** a Ribbonman.

1823 *Ann. Reg.* 61 The judge dismissed both Orangemen and Ribandists.

Ri·bandman. *rare.* = RIBBONMAN.
1820 *Lond. Mag.* Mar. 356/2 The detachment of police stationed at Ballintubber succeeded..in apprehending four ribband-men. 1858 [see FLAT *a.* 14]. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4391/4 A bay gelt Horse,..well made and well ribb'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Plantago*, The three-ribbed mountain-plantain. 1828 Sir J. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 118 Calyx-leaves ..obscurely five-ribbed. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 85 Straight-ribbed leaves occur not unfrequently in Dicotyledons. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 39 These are either very close-ribbed, or else simply perforated [etc.].

b. Having ribs *like* something specified.
1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 178 A Leaf of the like Bigness, but ribbed like our Plantain.

2. Having ribs or ridges; marked with ribs: **a.** Of leaves, plants, shells, etc. *Ribbed grass*, = RIB-GRASS.
1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 103 Radish..And plantain ribb'd that heals the reaper's wound. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 145 The ribbed Music-shell. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exemp.* 123 Ribwort, ribbed grass. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 248 The permanent involucrum..is egg-shaped, compressed, ribbed. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 46 Races of Neritina,..with whorls ribbed or keeled. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 153 These ribbed leaves have frequently a great resemblance to parallel-veined leaves. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 65 The interior of the capsules has a slightly ribbed or striated appearance.
Comb. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 175 Calicles remotely ribbed-angular, not dentato-echinate.

b. Of knitted or woven fabrics.
1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 397 It is ribbed longitudinally like a ribbed stocking. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 748/1 Ribbed stocking-frame.., employed for working stripes or ribbed stockings. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlvi, A waistcoat of ribbed black satin. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 125/1 Ribbed Stitch.—This stitch is also called Russian Stitch.

c. In miscellaneous applications.
1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. i, Thou art long, and lank, and brown, As is the ribb'd sea-sand. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 163 The ribbed roofs, which are rich without being gorgeous. 1862 BURTON *Bk.-hunter* 56 Their dwarfish ribbed backs like those of pondelous folios. 1887 FURNIVALL *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) Introd. p. xix, Two manuscripts,..of the old ribbed paper of about the middle of the fourteenth century.

d. Ribbed-nose baboon, the mandrill.
1771 PENNANT *Synop. Quad.* 103 Ribbed-Nose B[aboon]. 1862 KEARLEY *Links in Chain* 261 The huge Mandrill (*Cynocephalus mormon*), or ribbed-nose Baboon,..is a native of the western coast of Africa. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 516 The ribbed-nose or mandrill baboon.

3. Furnished with ribs.
1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* x. 74 Nor moved the neck, nor bent his ribbed side.

b. Of horses: (see quot. 1831).
1831 YOUATT *Horse* 164 Some horses are what is called ribbed home; there is but little space between the last rib and the hip-bone. 1850 SMEDLEY *Frank Fairleigh* xxi, Rather inclined to be cow-hocked...Not ribbed home. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* I. 231 The horse was not so well ribbed up as he should be.

Hence **Ri·bbedly** *adv.*
1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iv. 123 The paper pure white, and ribbedly gritty.

Ri·bber[1]. *Pugilism.* [f. RIB *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] A blow on the ribs.
1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 69 B. gave a tolerable ribber. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 727 While ribbers rung from each resounding frame.

†Ribber[2]. *Obs.* (Doubtful: see quot.)
14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 575 *Costa*, a ryb (*et est instrumentum pistoris*, a rybbere). [This may be the source of Halliwell's '*Rib*, a scraper or rasp for bread'.]

Ribbet, variant of RYBAT.

†Ribbie. *Obs.* ? for *ribbe* RIB *sb.*[2]
? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) VII. 22 Of henbane, and horehound, Ribbie, raddish, and Egremond, which be my hearbes, safe and sound.

†Ri·bbin. *Obs. Cant.* Also 9 **ribband.** [Perh. identical with RIBBON.] Money.
a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Ribbin*, money. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), The ribbin runs thick; i. e. there is plenty of money. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Ribband*, money in general.

Ribbin, obs. variant of RIBBON.

Ri·bbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. RIB *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]
1. The action of the verb. (See quots.)
1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 312 A method of plowing, used in some places, called ribbing. This method of plowing is performed by making furrows about two feet distant from each other. 1812 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 408 Ribbing, by which half the land was left untilled. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 481, I have mentioned a mode of ploughing called ribbing. In its best form it is usually performed in spring with the small plough. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 203 *Ribbing*,..enlarging a heading or drift. 1893–4 HESLOP *Northumbld. Wds.* s.v. *Ribbin*, A sound thrashing is often called 'a good ribbin'.

2. *concr.* Ribs collectively (in various senses).
1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 219, I geue him..a payre of lynnen shetes with a silk ribbing thorow them, a rode, and a pilleber. 1703 [see 3]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 131 Sometimes the ribbing of circular roofs consists of only several principal axal ribs. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Flowers* I. (ed. 4) 38 Throughout plants generally, the ribbing or veining is arranged according to two..plans. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 28 The size of ribbing is a matter of individual taste.

3. *Comb.*, as *ribbing-nail, -needle, -plough.*
1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 212 *Ribbing-nails..are ..us'd to fasten the Ribbing, to keep the Ribs of Ships in their place in Building. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 571 *Ribbing-Nails*, similar to deck-nails, but not so fine. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 299/2 A set of *ribbing-needles placed at right angles to Lee's plain needles. 1832 *Scoreby Farm Rep.* 4 in *L. U. K., Husb.* III, The *ribbing-plough was first introduced into this neighbourhood..about twenty years ago.

†Ribbing-skin. *Obs. rare*[−0]. = RIBSKIN.
14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 601 *Pellicula*, a rybbyngskyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 306/2 A Rybbynge skyn, *nebrida*.

†Ribbis. *Obs.*[−1] (See quot.)
1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 348/1 The Ribbis is a piece of Plate Iron, cut with Teeth like a Saw; with it the Cloth Worker lays the Wool of the Cloth by drawing it over the same.

Ribbit, variant of RYBAT.

Ribble (ri·b'l), *v.* [? f. RIB *sb.*[1] + -LE.] (See quot. 1847.) Hence **Ri·bbling** *vbl. sb.*
1765 *Museum Rust.* III. lxxiv. 318 First ploughing, a clean earth...Second ditto, ribbling it close overwart. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 288 Another system of fallowing is adopted by many, namely, that of 'ribbling'; this is done by turning a furrow to the unploughed land, and, in returning, to turn over this furrow and the earth upon which the first furrow was laid. *Ibid.* 296 Others again scarify or ribble after the fold, and drill the barley on one earth.

Ribble, error for RIBIBLE.

Ribble-rabble (ri·b'l-rӕ·b'l), *adv.* and *sb.* Also 5 **rebylle rable**, 7 **rible rable**, 9 *Sc.* **ribble rabbill.** [A reduplication of RABBLE *sb.*[1], of the same type as *fiddle-faddle, gibble-gabble*, etc.]
A. *adv.* In great confusion. *rare.*
c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 598 Here master master, ware how ye tugg..for yt gooth rebylle rable. 1882 in *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* IV. 25.

B. *sb.* **1.** Confused meaningless language; rigmarole, gibble-gabble. Now *arch.*
1601 MUNDAY *Downf. Earl of Hunt.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 110 High time 'tis for me, To leave off my babble And fond ribble-rabble. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 202 Then with a certain Ribble Rabble of Mysterious Words, he proceeds to his Calculation. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. II. vii. 219 That other Ribble Rabble..of that other Annotatour upon Clement. 1737 BYROM *Rem.* (1856) II. I. 142, I saw the name of Mademoiselle Bourignon, and ribble rabble, fiddle faddle. 1883 HALL CAINE *Cobw. Crit.* ii. 44 The ribble-rabble of the Examiner's poetical animosity.
attrib. 1598 FLORIO, *Fanfaluche*,..flim flam tales, old wives fables, a ribble rabble discourse. 1601 MUNDAY *Downf. Earl of Hunt.* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 185 You full into your vein Of ribble-rabble rhymes Skeltonical. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* I. 11, I cry God mercy..if thou gratest my eares any more with thy ribble rabble discourse.

2. = RABBLE *sb.*[1] 2.
1635 SHIRLEY *Traitor* v. iii, My ends are compassed: hang the ribble rabble! 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxi, Perpetual drinking in a rible rable like ducks. 1769 *Trinculo's Trip* 41 Wrangling with the ribble-rabble. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July iii, A mischievous mob of colliers, and such promiscuous ribble rabble. 1819 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 105 A gabble O' tongues.. Fine that wine-flister't ribble-rabbill. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., What a set of ribble-rabble there are about!
attrib. 1600 LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 110 So will I leaue to write Against this popish ribble rabble route.

So **†Ribble-row**, a rigmarole. *Obs. rare.*
1664 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. Wks. (1715) 106 This Witch a Ribble-row rehearses Of scurvy Names in scurvy Verses. 1685 — tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 458 Superscribing them with a long ribble-row of qualities and titles.

Ribbon (ri·bən), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6 **rybben, rybbon**, 7 **ribbin**, 7– **ribbon.** *β.* 6 **rebond**, 7 **ribond**, 6–8 **ribbond.** [Later form of *riban* RIBAND. In the 16th–18th c. the French form RUBAN was also frequent.]
I. 1. A narrow woven band of some fine material, as silk or satin, used to ornament clothing or headgear, or utilized for other purposes: **a.** Without article, as a material.
α. 1545 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 136 For sylke rybben, 16*s.* 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 159 Rybbon for Laces. 1781 COWPER *Flatting Mill* 6 It appears, Like a loose heap of ribbon, a glittering show. 1810 CLARK *Trav. Russia* (1839) 138 Half a dozen bits of ribbon strung in a line across the breast. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Ard.* 750 From her lifted hand Dangled a length of ribbon. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 616 Orange ribbon of a soft kind, and sold now under the name of giant ribbon, is laid down in Vandykes.
β. 1527 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 71 For rebond & silk for the reperacon of vestments. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 59 Girding them selues.. with brode Ribbond of sarsenet. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* in *Swift's Wks.* 1751 V. 129 And knots of scarlet ribbond deck his Mane.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: A piece or length of this. Also, a particular kind or make of it.
α. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 205 Hee hath Ribbons of all the colours i'th Rainebow. *Ibid.* 236 The bondage of certaine Ribbons and Gloues. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 22 At the last I spide a young man, who had a ribbin in his hat. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 734 The Victim Ox,.. Trim'd with white Ribbons, and with Garlands drest. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 149. 325, I find Four Parchments tyed together with a Ribbon. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 16 ¶ 5 He had..innumerable boxes of antiquated ribbons. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, Four suits.., every one having a treble, and appropriate change of ribbons, trimmings, and fringes. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 244 A great house engaged in the trade of ribbons and broad silks. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 416 It is not till the sixteenth century that ribbons in the present sense are..heard of.
β. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 264, I beg nor ribbond wrought with thine owne hands..Nor Ring. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, That a mans excellency should lie

in Neatly tying of a Ribbond, or a Crevat! 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 410 ¶ 1 She was dressed in a black Tabby Mantua and Petticoat, without Ribbonds.

2. The badge of an order of knighthood; also *transf.*, high distinction in anything.

1651– [see BLUE RIBBON]. 1725– [see RED *a.* 19]. 1726 YOUNG *Instalment*, See, Britain, see thy Walpole shine from far, His azure ribbon, and his radiant star. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 404 Grandees..may be indulged in their learned play-things, as in the ribbon and the star. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. i. 14 Down to the giving of trinkets and ribbons he was not forgetful. 1879 *London Soc.* Christmas No. 64/1 There were one or two stars and ribbons.

3. *Her.* A sub-ordinary, in width one eighth of the bend, and one half of the cost, usually borne couped. (Cf. RIBAND *sb.* 2.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., *Ribbon*..; it is born a little cut off from the out-lines of the Escutcheon. 1722 NISBET *Her.* I. xiii. 90. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 141/1 The Bend has four diminutives; the Bendlet, the Garter, the Cost, and the Ribbon. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 695/1 The ribbon is used as a difference, and is sometimes couped or cut short, when it becomes a bâton.

4. † **a.** *Cant.* A bell-pull. *Obs.*—0

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pluck the Ribond*,..ring the Bell at the Tavern.

b. *pl.* Reins. (Cf. RIBAND *sb.* 3 b.)

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 129 Their adroitness in the use of the ribbons..excited universal admiration. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. III. iv. 124, I was surprised to see my factotum mount the box, and take the ribbons in his hand. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col.-Reformer* (1891) 187 Brandon held the ribbons, while Parklands took the box-seat.

c. *Cant.* Gin, spirits.

1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.*, The cull lushes the blue ribbon; the silly fellow drinks common gin. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 269 *Ribbon*, gin, or other spirits.

5. a. A long, thin, flexible strip of metal, etc.

1763 W. LEWIS *Phil. Comm. Arts* 45 The ribbon [gold leaf] is divided by compasses and cut with sheers into equal pieces. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 223 The twisted barrels [of muskets] are made out of long ribbons of iron wound spirally around a mandrel. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 80 If a straight ribbon or bar be made of two metals.

b. A continuous band of untwisted fibre; a sliver. (Cf. RIBAND *sb.* 4 a, quot. 1801.)

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 349/1 It is necessary..to lay the fibres or filaments parallel with each other, so as to form them into a soft continuous ribbon or cord. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 273/1 The cotton..issues a soft pure ribbon, technically called a sliver.

c. One of the long thin strips or films into which wax is separated for bleaching after being melted and cleansed.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 445 To free it from these impurities, it is melted in water, and cast into thin ribbons. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 460 The melted wax, running in small streams upon the revolving wet drum, is floated off..in the form of exceedingly thin strips or flakes, called ribbons.

d. A narrow strip of anything; = RIBAND *sb.* 4 a.

1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* 220 A ribbon of beach not more than fifteen yards wide. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i, A long ribbon of bark [was] torn away. 1889 *Proc. Phys. Soc.* X. 181 A second plate shows four flashes [of lightning]...None of these flashes are ribbons. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 4 At the top only a ribbon of sky showed in.

6. a. *Anat.* and *Zool.* A tissue or structure having the form of a ribbon. *Lingual ribbon*, = ODONTOPHORE. *Nidamental r.*, in certain molluscs, the string of eggs with the connecting secretion of the nidamental gland.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 260 He perceived a kind of vascular ribbon, which he feared to divide, from an apprehension of hæmorrhage. 1851 [see NIDAMENTAL 1]. 1851–6 [see LINGUAL *a.* 2]. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 224 At each extremity of the ribbon the marginal and medial canals anastomose with one another.

b. *Bot.* A leaf, branch, or other structure, resembling a ribbon.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 63 The delicate green ribbons of the Zostera. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 362 Transverse divisions arise, and irregularly branched cellular ribbons are formed.

7. *pl.* Torn strips of anything; tatters, shreds.

1820 SHELLEY *Vision of Sea* 2 The rags of the sail Are flickering in ribbons within the fierce gale. 1848 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 165 He cuts Cobden to ribbons; and Cobden writhes and quails under him. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* XXVI. 244/1 The sails hung in ribbons from the yards.

8. A ribband; a wale or strip of wood.

See etym. note to RIBBAND.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 26 Then hang up a Ribbon at the Floor Sirmark, and..nail that Ribbon, and shore it with very able Pieces of Timber. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 25 A Ground-Timber or Ribbon 14 Inches wide and 7 Inches thick. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 102 Such Piles..may be cut off level, and a Ribbon run along the outside of them. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Ribbon*,..a long, thin strip of wood or a series of such strips connecting a number of parts.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

9. In sense 1. **a.** Objective or obj. genitive, as *ribbon-maker, -manufacturer*; *-pulling, -weaving.* Also RIBBON-WEAVER.

1611 COTGR., *Rubennier*, a ribbon maker, head-band maker. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6711/2 On the well-ordering of these cords chiefly depends the art of ribbon-weaving. 1818 *Parl. Papers* IX. 27 The respectful Address of the Weaver..to the Ribbon Manufacturers of the City of Coventry. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 62 His tricks were of the commonest kind of old-fashioned hankypanky,.. ribbon-pulling and fire-blowing.

b. Instrumental, as *ribbon-bound, -marked*, etc.

1786 COWPER *Gratitude* 2 This cap..With ribbon-bound tassel on high. 1871 *Figure Training* 124 As the pupil reaches one end of the ribbon-marked path the movement is reversed. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 74/1 The ribbon-bedizened hat which prosperous Gypsies once used to wear.

c. Attrib. (in various uses), as *ribbon-block, cotillon, factory, -front, -knot, -loom, rose, -streamer.*

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXV. 111 He would sit for hours, with a board two or three feet long resting on his knees, and rub *ribbon-blocks over it in various ways. *c* 1874 *Ball Room Guide* 84 The *Ribbon Cotillon...Each dancer selects a ribbon. When all have chosen, those which have selected the same colour dance together. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxvi, The enterprising head of the *ribbon factory in Clavering. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 304 *Ribbon-fronts are more in request than those of brass. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, With *ribbon-knots at his blue bonnet lug. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. Pl. cclviii, *Ribbon-Loom. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 245 In our single-hand ribbon-loom, the weaver can make but a piece and a half a week. 1604 TERILO *Friar Bacons Brazen-heads Prophesie* lxix, And *Ribon Roses take such place, That Garden Roses want their grace. 1755 E. YOUNG *Centaur not Fabulous* 174 Beautiful Fillies with flounc'd Trappings, *Ribbon-streamers, and braided Manes.

d. *Ribbon Society*, a Roman Catholic secret society or league formed in the north and north-west of Ireland early in the nineteenth century to counteract the Protestant influence, and associated with agrarian disorders. So *Ribbon association, pass-word, system, work.*

1818 in *Edin. Rev.* (1899) Jan. 171 A great deal of Ribbon work is carrying on at Ballycastle. 1839 CARLETON *Fardorougha* xviii, He was accosted in the significant terms of the Ribbon pass-word of that day. 1857 *Parl. Papers* XXVI. 11 It can hardly be necessary to imitate the vices of the Ribbon system in order to counteract it. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 244/2 The class of men with which the Ribbon societies were recruited. *Ibid.*, The Ribbon association was divided, like the Orange, into lodges.

10. Attrib., in sense 'resembling a ribbon or ribbons', 'forming a long narrow strip or strips', etc., as *ribbon border, -bordering, -borer, coil, conductor, -edge, flash, -isinglass, -letter, lightning, map, saw, -steel.* Also *ribbon-like, -shaped* adjs.

1892 *Dixon's Seed Catal.* 36 Specially suited for *ribbon borders. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Hostages to Fortune* ii, Whether it went in for *ribbon-bordering and bedding-out plants, or essayed the classical. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Ribbon-borer*, a boring-tool consisting of a twisted flat steel blade. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 409 Instead of a *ribbon coil, a helix containing two thousand..yards of fine insulated wire. 1896 BEDELL *Princ. of Transformer* 306 Conductors may be made up of a number of wires in parallel, although *ribbon-conductors are preferable. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* v. 68 Called by the carvers 'the stick-and-ribbon ornament'; and, when the stick through the ribbon is omitted, it is called 'the *ribbon-edge'. 1889 *Proc. Phys. Soc.* X. 176 Photographs of lightning have frequently been obtained showing banded, *ribbon or double flashes. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 361, $450,000 worth of *ribbon-isinglass. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirlaugh* III. 190 The *ribbon-letters in which they were carved. 1888 *Q. Jrnl. Meteor. Soc.* XIV. 227 The following appear to be some of the most typical forms of Lightning flashes:—..6 *Ribbon Lightning. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* V. 135 The..Derwent..poured down from the heights by *ribbon-like torrents. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 610 The pretty, long, ribbon-like town of Victoria. 1866 (*title*), Coloney and Fairchild's *Ribbon Map of the Father of the Waters. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 751 The mode adopted in joining the ends of this elastic blade, or *ribbon saw. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 155 There are ribbon saws—endless tapes of metal working over pairs of rollers. 1861 J. R. GREENE in Nicholson *Man. Zool.* xvi. (1875) 151 A flat, *ribbon-shaped body, three or four feet in length. 1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret Cutting* 67 He must now procure a bit of *ribbon-steel.

b. Marked with bands or stripes, as *ribbon agate, jasper* (cf. RIBAND *sb.* 5 c), *onyx.*

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 26 Such is the Saxon jasper, called ribbon agate. 1804 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 235 The common name ribbon jasper is not appropriate. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Ribbon Jasper*.. is, in general, a result of the alteration of argillaceous strata by contact with igneous rocks. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 383 A Roman gold finger-ring, set with an intaglio in ribbon onyx.

c. In names of plants, as **ribbon-fern, -gum, -laver, -tree, -wood.** Also RIBBON-GRASS.

1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 185 Of the *Ribbon Ferns (Pteris serrulata) there are many varieties of great beauty. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 429 A variety of *E[ucalyptus] amygdalina* growing in the south coast district of New South Wales, goes by the name of '*Ribbon Gum'. 1793–8 NEMNICH *Polyglot Lex.* v. 869 *Ribbon laver, *Ulva lin.a.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 981 *Ribbon-Tree, *Plagianthus betulinus.* 1874 *Ibid.* Suppl. 1338/1 *Ribbon-wood of Otago, *Hoheria populnea.* 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 386 All species of Plagianthus and Hoheria are to the colonists Ribbonwood, especially *Plagianthus betulinus*..and *Hoheria populnea.*

d. In names of animals, fishes, etc., as **ribbon gurnard** (see RIBAND *sb.* 5 c), **seal, snake, worm.**

1881–2 GOODE *Fish. Indust. U.S.* 67 Almost nothing appears to have been yet recorded respecting the habits of the *Ribbon Seal. 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* vii. 69 Sir Walter Rawleigh's *Ribbond Snake. 1736 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 256 *Anguis gracilis, fuscus*: the Ribbon-Snake. 1808 ASHE *Trav.* II. 287 The conversation..turned on the serpent tribe and we called the following at least to our recollection.., Brown Snake, Ribbon ditto. 1860 F. MASON *Burmah* 317 Ribbon Snake. This tree snake is grass-green all over.., excepting under the lips and throat. 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* II. 275 The family of *Nemertidæ*, or **Ribbon-worms*. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xxvi. (1875) 198 The *Nemertida*, or 'Ribbon-worms', agree in most essential respects with the *Planarida.*

Ribbon (ri·bən), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To adorn with ribbon or ribbons; also *transf.*, to mark or stripe in a way resembling ribbons. Usually in *pa. pple.*

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. v. 15 Like a poor town lady of pleasure, painted and ribboned out in her head-dress. 1858 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. Central France* (ed. 2) 16 Numerous calcareo-volcanic strata..ribboned with different colours. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* xlviii, I could see all the inland valleys ribbon'd with broad waters. 1885 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 3/1 Baskets..very much ribboned with broad white silk bows.

b. To separate into thin narrow strips; to tear into ribbons.

1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Pract. Chem.* 460 They are also melted and ribboned once or twice during the process. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 174 Your hair being torn out and your clothes ribboned by others.

2. *intr.* Of melted soap, wax, etc.: To form into 'ribbons'. Also with *out.*

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Ribboned (ri·bənd), *a.* [f. RIBBON *sb.* or *v.*]

1. Adorned with a ribbon or ribbons.

1743 J. BROWN *Honour* 7 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1748) III. 286 Oft' Honour, perching on the ribon'd breast, Sneers at weak justice. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxx, Some o'er thy Thamis row the ribbon'd fair. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xvi, A blue frock coat with a ribboned button-hole. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* I. 19 Ribboned playthings of the pageantry were all showered upon them.

2. Having ribbon-like markings or stripes.

1790 WHITE *Voyage N. S. Wales* App. 245 The Ribboned Lizard. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) III. 456 It shews this character..by a ribboned structure. 1878 RAMSAY *Geol. & Geogr. Gt. Brit.* I. (ed. 5) 21 Ancient lavas ..often still possess a slaggy and ribboned structure.

Ri·bbon-fish. *Zool.* [f. RIBBON *sb.*] A fish having a very long, slender, flattened body, as those of the genera *Cepola* and *Regalecus.* (See also *riband-fish*, s.v. RIBAND *sb.* 5 c.)

1793–8 NEMNICH *Polyglot Lex.* v. 869 Ribbon fish, *Cepola taenia.* 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 354 There are, however, the ribbon-fishes; and some of these, as the hair-tail, the Vaegmaer, and the Gymnetrus, are of large size. 1866 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 147 The recent capture of *Gymnetrus banksii*, the Great Ribbonfish. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 101 These ribbon fishes are deep water forms.

Ri·bbon-grass. [f. RIBBON *sb.*] A grass having long slender leaves, esp. a variegated variety of *Phalaris.*

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arrangem.* 63 Arundinaceous striped-leaved, or ribbon-grass. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 58 With marjoram knots, sweet-brier, and ribbon-grass. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 607 *Phalaris picta* is the well-known striped or ribbon grass, with beautifully variegated leaves longitudinally striped in endless diversity. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* v. I. 115 Rock pools..filled with green ribbon-grasses and red sea-foliage.

Ri·bboning, variant of RIBANDING.

1609 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 80 Paide for 3 yardes di. of viij *d* ribboninge, ij *s* ij *d.*

Ri·bbonism. [See RIBBON *sb.* 9 d.] The principles or policy of the Ribbon Society.

1848 [see RIBANDISM]. 1857 *Parl. Papers* XXVI. 10 The Orange Society was a protective society against Ribbonism and other secret societies amongst the Roman Catholics. 1869 *Daily News* 13 Dec., The Roman Catholic farmers and labourers who have not yet joined the ranks of Ribbonism.

Ri·bbonman. [Cf. prec. and RIBANDMAN.] A member of the Ribbon Society.

1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 41/1 A shocking affray..between a party of Orangemen and a party of Ribbonmen. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 121 Their society has been revived under the name of Ribbonmen. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 3/1 Our close allies the Ribbonmen have recently disposed of many an obnoxious landowner and agent.

Ri·bbonry. = RIBANDRY.

1824 [see RIBANDRY]. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* (1884) II. 151 She is pandering to a very depraved taste in ribbonry.

Ri·bbon-weaver. [f. RIBBON *sb.*] One engaged in the weaving of ribbons.

1655 MARG. WORCESTER *Cent. Invent.* § 75 How a Tape or Ribbon-weaver may set down a whole discourse without knowing a letter. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* v, They are Ribbon-weavers, who have been informed, that you are he that invented the Engine-Loom. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4026/4 John Stillington,..both Ribbon-Weaver and Cobler. 1818 *Parl. Papers* IX. 7 Is there more than one class of ribbon weavers in Coventry?—Yes, two. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 257 They were persecuted for their pains by the ribbon-weavers of the old school. 1876 GOODE *Anim. Res. U.S.* 51 Manufacture of ribbon weaver's bone.

Ri·bbony, *a.* [f. RIBBON *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in, decked with, ribbons; resembling a ribbon or ribbons. **Ribbony gum** (see quot. 1889).

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 452/1 White and reddish brown, ribbony or festoony. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. vi. (1872) II. 301 Some questionable quaint procession, ribbony, perhaps musical. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 527 In Southern New South Wales it [*Eucalyptus viminalis*] bears the name of 'Ribbony Gum'. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 5/1 Rank rushes, with their long ribbony leaves.

Ri·bby, *a. rare*—1. [f. RIB *sb.*1 + -Y. Cf. G. *rippig.*] Full of ribs; having prominent ribs.

1849 *Florist* 50 Yellow [dahlia], tipped with white; constant, but ribby.

Ribe, obs. variant of RUBY.

Ribel, obs. variant of REBEL *sb.*

† Riberry. *Obs.*[−1] [For *ribe-berry.*] = next.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 But I never saw any of our English Currants, (Riberries) there.

‖ Ribes (rəi·bīz). Now *Bot.* Also 6 **rybes**; 9 *erron.* **rhibes.** [a. med.L. *ribes* (whence also F., Sp., and It. *ribes*, Da. *ribs*), ad. Arab. رِباس *rībās* (also *rībāz*, *rīwās*, Pers. *rībāj*), sorrel.

The meaning of the Arab. word was retained in med.L.: *a* 1387 *Simon Barthol.* 36 '*Ribes*, acedula'; *c* 1450 *Alphita* 2 '*Acedula*, *ribes*, ..sour docke'. Cf. also the mod. botanical name *Rheum Ribes*, a species of rhubarb.]

† **1.** As *pl.* (Red, Black, or White) Currants. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Baths* 15 b, A littell bread stieped in the juyce of Pomegranates, Berberies, or Ribes. *Ibid.* 17 The syrope of rybes or berberis. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 683 In Englishe, Redde Gooseberies .. and common Ribes. .. In English, Blacke Gooseberies, or blacke Ribes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 124 Ribes, which with vs are commonly knowen by the name of Red Currants. 1657 PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. xv. 94 Bees gather of these flowers following... In April, Ribes, white, red.

2. *Bot.* A genus of plants comprising the currants and gooseberry.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Ribes*, the Currant-Tree. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *Ribes*, in botany, a general name given by Linnæus to the gooseberry and currant bushes, which he makes one genus of plants, called by others *Grossularia*. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 392 Thus *Ribes*, the Currant and Gooseberry genus, .. stands in the fifth class. 1827 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 74, I found a species of *Ribes*, or currant. 1873 Miss BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 97 'It is the colour of this,' pointing to a branch of red rhibes.

Ribet, variant of RYBAT.

Rib-grass (ri·bgras). Also 6 **rybgyrse**, 9 *dial.* **ribgirse**, 6 **ryb-**, **ribgrasse**; 8–9 **rib-grass, rib grass.** [f. RIB *sb.*[1] + GRASS.]

1. = RIBWORT.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Plantago*, Majorem vulgus appellat waybred aut Plantane. Minorem vero Rybwort, rybgyrse, aut Lancell. 1548 — *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 63 The other is called Rybwurte, or Rybgrasse. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 94 The lesse Kynde [of plantain] .. is called .. in many places rybgrasse. 1775 *Ess. Agric.* 434 The narrow-leaved plantain, or rib-grass, is well liked by horses and cattle. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 213 If the rotation admits of the grass lands lying a few years in pasture, there is commonly some white or yellow clover or rib-grass added. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 38 in *L.U.K.*, *Husb.* III, Those sown on this farm besides rye grass, the clovers, and rib grass (*plantago media*), are timothy, and cocksfoot. 1855 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 261 Modern farmers term it Rib-grass, including it among those plants which they distinguish as artificial grasses.

attrib. 1830 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 191 The Rib-Grass Tribe.

2. The Native Plantain (*Plantago varia*) of Australia and Tasmania.

1898 in MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 387/1.

† **Ribibe,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 **rybybe, ribup(e,** 6 **rybibe.** [ad. OF. *rubebe, rebebe* (hence MDu. *rebebe*), It. *ribebba* (Florio), ad. Arab. رِبَاب *rebāb*.]

1. = REBECK *sb.*[2]

The Cambr., Petw., and Lansd. MSS. read *rubybe, rybibe*, and *rebibe* in Chaucer *Miller's T.* 145, where the correct reading is *rubible*: see RIBIBLE.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 667 *Hec uetella*, rybybe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433 Rybybe, *vitula*. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 759 The rote, and the recordour, the ribupe, the rist.

2. An opprobrious or abusive term for an old woman. (Cf. REBECK *sb.*[1])

It is probable that both Skelton and Jonson took the word from Chaucer.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 79 (Corpus MS.), This somnour .. Rode for to somne an old wijf, a ribibe. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 492 There came an old rybybe; She halted of a kybe. 1626 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. i, Some good Ribibe, about Kentish Towne, Or Hogsden, you would hang now, for a witch.

Hence † **Ribibe** *v.*, to play on the ribibe. *Obs.*

14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 81 The sow .. harpyd Robyn-Howde; Tho fox fydylyd, tho ratton rybybyd.

Ribi·ble. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 **rouwe-, row-**, 5 **ru-, ribible.** [ad. OF. *rubebe* (see prec.); the ending may have been influenced by the musical terms *trible, quadrible, quinible.*] = RIBIBE *sb.* I.

13.. *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 He .. rat on the rouwe-bible and on other book no mo. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 145 In twenty manere koude he trippe and daunce .. And pleyen songes on a small Rubible. *c* 1386 — *Cook's T.* 32 (Ellesm. MS.), Al konne he pleye on gyterne or Ribible. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 159 The said Sir piere .. axed hym, where was his fedylle or hys Ribible or suche an instrument as longithe vnto a mynstralle. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr lowe Degre* 1071 There was myrth and melody With harpe, getron and sautry, With rote, ribible and clokarde.

1844 JAMES *Agincourt* II. 52 'Yes and the ribible too,' answered Ella Brune. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 469 Gleemen played on harp and ribible.

† **Ribibour.** *Obs.* In 5 **rybibour, ribibor.** [f. RIBIBE *sb.*] One who plays on a ribibe.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 165 A ribibor [*v.r.* rybibour], a ratoner, a rakere of Chepe.

Ribie, obs. variant of RUBY.

Ribless (ri·bles), *a.* [f. RIB *sb.*[1] + -LESS. Cf. G. *rippenlos.*] Destitute or devoid of ribs.

1794 COLERIDGE *To a Young Ass* 30 Where Toil shall call the charmer Health his bride, And Laughter tickle Plenty's ribless side! 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 101 Flat wedge-shaped, ribless, thick, very succulent. 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 3 Seeds ribless, rough. 1854 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 216 The eight cervical vertebræ are free, moveable, and ribless. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 11/3 Are they flexible, like elastic, or ribless, like a coiling snake, those lumbering vessels?

Ri·blet (riblĕt). [f. RIB *sb.*[1]] A small rib.

1880 *Trnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 101 The following whorls are beset with .. more numerous riblets. 1887 *Geol. Mag.* IV. 451 The surface has longitudinal ridges which .. are connected by transverse riblets.

Riblet: see RIVULET. **Ribosa,** var. REBOZO.

Riboudry(e, obs. forms of RIBALDRY.

† **Ri·b-roast,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next.]

1. Beating, cudgelling.

1595 *Maroccus Extaticus* p. iii, Such a peece of filching is .. punishable with ribroast. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy of Land Ships* Wks. I. 83/2 Her Mariners doe endure much hardnesse, .. yet many times they are allowed more Lamb and Ribroste then they would have. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* (1901) 57 Truth is, he was shrewd to me, and gave me store of rib roast.

2. *fig.* A damaged part.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 69 There is no flaw, no shoulder-spraine, hip-shot, nor rib-rost in thy credit.

Ri·b-roast, *v.* Now *arch.* [f. RIB *sb.*[1] + ROAST *v.*] *trans.* To belabour with a cudgel; to beat severely; to thrash. Also *fig.*

1570 NORTH *Doni's Mor. Philos.* IV. 100 After he had well fauouredly ribbe rosted his poore innocent wife. 1589 [NASHE] *Almond for Parrat* 11 He ribroste my brother Martin a little, for obiecting .. the not answering of his bookes. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* 12 Not a victuelar .. but was rib-roasted or had some of his ribbes crusht. 1628 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* (1620) D iij, Tom, take thou a cudgell, and rib roast him. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxvii. (1737) 121 Who us'd to baste, rib-roast, swaddle, and swinge them well-favour'dly. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country Maid* (1741) II. 289 He was rib-roasted according to his Merits. 1796 *Grose's Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., I'll rib-roast him to his heart's content. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 119 Impounding horses, and sometimes grievously rib-roasting their owners. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col.-Reformer* (1891) 188 Brandon .. was engaged .. in rib-roasting Darkie to make him 'come out of that'.

Hence **Ri·b-roasted** *ppl. a.*; **Ri·b-roaster,** a severe blow on the ribs.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 43 The peasant staid till it was quite dark, that the poor rib-roasted knight might not be seen in such a woful condition. 1854 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* II. 16 There's a regular rib-roaster for you.

Ri·b-roasting, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec.] A beating, cudgelling. Cf. RIB-ROAST *sb.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xvii. 203 The woman gave me of the tree (to wit a sound rib-roasting) and I did eate. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 248 He .. Departs not meanly proud, and boasting, Of his magnificent Rib-roasting. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) III. 37 Among my Master's Rib-roastings he has not forgot mine. 1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 301 There are .. the slashings and the rib-roastings to undergo. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 193 This sturdy ribroasting calmed the fury of the Crows.

Ribrusch, obs. form of RUBRISH.

† **Ribskin.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **rybbeskynne, rybskyn,** 5 **rybschyn.** [f. RIB *v.*[2] + SKIN *sb.* Cf. LG. *ribbelap, -lappe*(*n* in the same sense.] A leather apron, worn by women while engaged in 'ribbing' flax.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/2 Rybbe skynne (rybskyn, *H.P.*), *melotula*. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 794 *Hic fusus*, a spyndylle. *Hec pellicula*, a rybschyn. *Hec nebryda, idem est.* *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 299 They layde to pledge theyr wharrowe, Theyr rybskyn and theyr spyndell, Theyr nedell and theyr thymbell.

Ri·bspare. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **-sparre.** [See SPARE *sb.* So MLG. *ribbesper*, LG. *ribbspeer*, G. *rippspeer.*] = SPARERIB.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iv. 91 The remainder of the Dons morning draught, and drench for his rib-sparre or split (choose you which). 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* s.v. *Fore-right*, So, in Kent, to *wrong-take* a person is to take him wrong, .. and a *ribspare* is a spare rib. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Gloss.*, *Ribspare*, the spare rib.

Ri·bston. Also **Ribstone.** [f. *Ribston* Park, between Knaresborough and Wetherby in Yorks.]

1. Used *attrib.* with *pippin* as the name of a choice variety of dessert apple, originally introduced from Normandy about 1707.

See A. Amherst *Gardening* (1895) 226.

1769 HARGROVE *Hist. Knaresbro.* vi. (1798) 246 This place is remarkable for the produce of a delicious apple, called the Ribstone-Park Pippin. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* (1813) 280 Ribstone pippin. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Characl.* i, About the size and shape of a reasonable Ribstone pippin. 1860 R. HOGG *Fruit Manual* 22 Ribston Pippin, .. the king of English dessert apples. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. 197 The English Ribston Pippin assumes in the hotter parts of India, a fastigiate or pyramidal aspect.

2. *ellipt.* The (*or* a) Ribston pippin.

1844 M. PATERSON *Manse Garden* 106 The Ribston as a tree thrives better in the orchard. 1878 T. HARDY in *Belgravia* Apr. 234 Now a few russets... He used to like them almost as well as ribstones.

Ribup(e, variants of RIBIBE *sb. Obs.*

Ri·bwork. [f. RIB *sb.*[1]] Any work or arrangement presenting the appearance of ribs.

1892 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 6) 271 The crystals .. affording a rectangular rib-work on the cross-section. 1894 H. BARBER *Furness & Cartmel Notes* 140 The gateway .. resting upon a deep arch decorated by rib-work. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 18/2 Over the rib-work thus formed, long strips of canvas are stretched.

Ribwort (ri·bwŏrt). Also 5–6 **ribbe-, rybbe-, ryb-**; 3 **-uurt**, 6 **-wurte**, 7 **-wurt**; 5–7 **-worte**, 6 **-woorte.** [f. RIB *sb.*[1] or *sb.*[2] + WORT. Cf. MLG. *ribbewort, ribwort*; G. *rippenwurz.*] The Narrow-leaved Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*); ribgrass.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rybbewoite, herbe, *lanciola*. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 126 Take þe jus of weybiode & of rybbewort. 1530 PALSGR. 262/2 Rybbe woite, an herbe. 1548 [see RIBGRASS 1]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xciii. 341 Ribwoorte or small Plantaine, hath many leaues flat spred vpon the ground. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* lxxxv. 352 Rose Plantane .. is in all things like vnto the ordinary Plantane or Ribwoite. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 424 Ribwoit .. stops Fluxes and the Termes and is of the nature of Plantain. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 345, I do not know that the narrow leaved plantain, or ribwort (*Plantago angustifolia*) hath ever been cultivated purposely for the food of cattle. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exemp.* 113 Ribwoit, ribbed grass, black plantain or cock plant. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 220 Ribwoit, white clover, and many other valuable grasses, are found to grow for the first period of perhaps two or three years.

attrib. 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* 9/1 Cape Cats-foot with Ribwoit-leaves. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 978 *Plantaginaceæ*, the Ribwort Family. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 606 *Plantaginaceæ*.—The Ribwoit Order.

b. So *Ribwort Plantain.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xciii. 341 *Plantago quinquenervia*, Ribwoorte Plantaine. 1611 COTGR., *Lancelée*, Ribwoit Plantaine, Lambes-tongue. 1696 FLOYER *Anim. Humours* x. 129 Plantane boiled in Broths, and Ribwort Plantane. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 836 Ribwort Plantain .. is a plant much relished by neat cattle and horses. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 222 Ribwort Plantain .. is a common plant of pastures.

c. A plant belonging to the N.O. *Plantaginaceæ.*

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 642 There is nothing to distinguish the corolla of Ribworts from the part so called in other plants except its .. want of vascular texture.

-ric, *suffix*, in *abbotric, bishopric*, etc.: see these words and RICHE *sb.*

Ricardian (rĭkā·rdiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name *Ricardo*: see def.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or accepting the doctrines of the political economist David Ricardo (1772–1823).

1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. iii. 118 Political economists of the Ricardian type. 1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* I. iv. 86 The Ricardian economist .. declares that he sees no advantage in an increase of money above its former level. 1887 ASHLEY *Eng. Woollen Indust.* Pref. 9 The truth or falsehood of the main Ricardian doctrines.

B. *sb.* A follower or adherent of Ricardo.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 294/1 In his great work he kept clear of the exaggerated abstraction of the Ricardians.

Hence **Rica·rdianism.**

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 3/2 Mr. Henry George with his revolutionary Ricardianism.

Ricardon: see RICHARDINE. **Ricche,** obs. f. REACH *v.*[1], RICH *a.* **Ricchedom,** var. RICHDOM *Obs.* **Richesse,** var. RICHESSE *Obs.*

Rice[1] (rəis). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **-hris**, 3, 6 **ris** (5 **risse**), 4–7 **rys**, 5 6, 9 **ryss**; 3–6, 9 **rise**, 5–7, 9 **ryse** (9 **ryze**), **ryce**, 6– **rice**; 9 **reis**(**s**, **reise, reyce.** [Common Teutonic: OE. *-hris* (in comb. *geltafhris*), = Fris. *riis, rys*, MDu. and Du. *rijs*, OS. **hris* (dat. *rise*), OHG. *hriis* (MHG. *rîs*, G. *reis*), ON. *hrís* (Norw., Sw., and Da. *ris*): the stem may be an ablaut-variant of that represented by Goth. *hrisjan* to shake.]

† **1.** *collect.* **a.** Without article: Twigs or small branches on growing trees or bushes. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 740 Ich eou wlle leden forð to mine lawende i þon wode rime, þer he vnder rise lið. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 8 What is þer in paradis, Bot grasse and flure and grene ris? 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1698 Rocheres roungen bi rys, for rurde of her hornes. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 13:7 The rosis reid arrayit on rone and ryce [*v.r.* rys]. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 35 Baith foullis, flouris, and rice Recomfort was. 15.. *Tayis Bank* 109 Quhair ron & ryss raiss in aray.

† **b.** So with *the. Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1664 Foweles .. sungen al so hale wise þat blisse wes among þe ryse. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 89 The Howlet wylest in wyce, Raikit vnder the rys. *c* 1500 *World & the Child* 268, I am ryall arayde to reuen [*? read* rennen] vnder the ryse. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 233 With bugles blast quhill raindit all the ryce.

2. *collect.* Twigs, small branches, or brushwood, cut and used for various purposes. *Stake and rice* (see STAKE *sb.*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Leswe þine ticchenes bi heordmonne hulen of ris & of leaues. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 586 Þar þornes bob & ris i-drage, Bi hegge & bi þikewode. 1471–2 *Durh. MS. Cell. Roll*, Pro le fellyng del Ryss pro emendacione sepium, ij *s.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 227 Trynchis [he] gart mak .. And stoibit thame with ryce. 1594 in *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th Ser. III. 428 None shall gett Ryce in Bardengill on paine of xij[d] a burthen. 1612 *Nanvoth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 For cutting ryse at Netherton, and dyking. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 330 *Rice*, the shrouds or tops of Trees, or fellings of Coppices. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 51 Now weir an' fence o' wattl'd rice, The hained fields inclose. 1821 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1889) II. 13 As a man cutting rice would wish to do. 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.*, *Rice*, sticks used in gardens to support pease and beans or any deciduous plants. 1894 HESTOP *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., The brushwood used to bed in with stones in the weiring of rivers is called *rice.*

b. The stems of peas or beans. (E. Anglian.)
1889 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 360 Olly..pulled the rice..and I sat and stripped the peas.

3. A single twig or small branch.
a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1636 Þe nihtegale iherde þis An hupte uppon on blowe ris. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5614 (Gött.), A kist of rises did scho be wroght. 1507–8 *Durh. Acct. Rolls* III. 660 Pro fossacione ejusdem, cum lez Stakes et Ricez. 15.. *Christ's Kirk* xv. in *Bann. MS.*, Heich Hucheoun with a hissill ryss, To red can throw thame rummill. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 473 Garden Smilax hath long and small branches ..taking holdfast when they be succoured with rises or long poles. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lviii, I saw him whisk away through amang the leises. 1839 WILSON *Tales Borders* V. 322 (E.D.D.), Like a squirrel, swinging frae ae ryss to anither. 1894 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., When tall hedges are cut down a rice is generally run alongside.

†**b.** Without article, in phr. *on* (or *in*) *rice*. *Obs.*
c 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 Hire rode is ase rose that red is on rys. *?a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1015 As whyte as lylye or rose in rys. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 72 Þe rose ragged on rys. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 854 The blude of thair bodeis.., As roise ragit on rise, Our ran thair riche vedis.

†**c.** So *upon, on*, or *in the rice*. *Obs.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 138 He hadde a gay surplys, As whit as is the blosme vpon the rys. *a* 1500 *London Lickpenny* ix, Hot pescods.., Strabery rype, and cherryes in the ryse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 237 The cowschet crowdis and pirkis on the rys. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 4 Welcum, oure rubent roiss vpoun þe ryce!

†**4.** A reel or winder. *Obs.* (Cf. REED *sb.*[1] 9 a.)
1611 FLORIO, *Naspo*, a rice or reele for silke or yarne. 1611 COTGR., *Tournette*, a Rice, or Yarnwingle to wind yarne on. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xxi. (Roxb.) 265/2 Upon this Barrell the wyer is turned as it is drawn of the Rice through the seuerall degrees of holes.

5. *attrib.*, as *rice-bloom*, *-bush*, *-dike*, *-hedge*, *-wood*; †**rice-bank**, a mound faced with brush-wood; **rice-knife** (see quot. 1894).
1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 524 Than..rakit [they] hame to ther rest, through the rise blwmys. 1642 *Rel. of Action bef. Cirencester* 4 The streets were barricadoed up with..waggons of bavins or Rise-bushes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 424 For taking the Bridge, .. he raised against the Wall a Tower, which is called a Rice-Bank. 1847 HALLIW. s.v. *Rise, Rise-dike*, a hedge made of boughs and twigs. *Ibid.*, *Rise-wood*, small wood cut for hedging. 1881 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IV. 53/2 When a fence is made of stakes with dead thorns twined in, it is called a 'rice-hedge'. 1894 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., *Rice-knife*, a light slasher with a hooked point, used for cutting hedges.

Rice[2] (rois). Forms: *α.* 3–6 **rys**, 5 **rysz**, **ryze**, 5 6 **ryse**, **rysse**; 4–5 **ris**, 6–7 **rise**, **rize**. *β.* 5–7 **ryce**, 6– **rice**. [ME. *rys*, etc., = Fris. *rys*, Du. *rijst*, †*rijs*, *rys*, MLG. *riis*, *ris*, MHG. *rîs* (G. *reis*), MSw. *riis* (Sw. and Da. *ris*), a. OF. *ris* (F. *riz*), ad. It. *riso*, repr. L. **orizum*, var. of *oriza*, *oryza*, a. Gr. ὄρυζα (also ὄρυζον), probably of Oriental origin. Sp. and Pg. *arroz* is from Arab. *aruz*(*z*, *uruz*(*z*.]

1. The seeds of the plant *Oryza sativa*, forming one of the important food-grains of the world.
α. 1234 *Close Roll* 18 *Hen. III* (1905) 381 Dimidiam centenam de rys; et j. centenam piperis. 1299 *Durh. MS. Burs. Roll*, In C et v li. de Rys, xxjs. vjd. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 22 Pro vj lb. floure de rys. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 134 Þai ete milet and rysz. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 Take ryse and wasshe and grynde hem smalle. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxv. 34 Then Iacob gaue him bred and that meace of ryse. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 166 Their drincke is a bruage that thei make sometyme of Rize, sometyme of Barlie. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 49 Rize is in Turky and other Countries of the East, most fed upon. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 22 Broth of Rise and pulse dressed after divers fashions.
β. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Floure of ryce þou grynd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Ryce, frute, *risia, vel risi.* 1541 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* 13 Ryce with almond milk. 1582 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* vi. 65 One to fetch milke, an other to make ready Rice for the pottage. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 240 Wot you forsooth why Rice is so generally eaten and so valuable? 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 35 For Corn, they have Rice the Staff of the Land. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 1. 250 Rice, nourishing, good in Hæmorrages. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 462 Rice is a favourite substitute for bread in years of scarcity. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* v. (1870) 103 Rice..furnishes the chief article of diet for the largest proportion of the human race.

2. The rice-plant, *Oryza sativa*.
1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 42 Nether cocle nor tares are in any poynt like unto ryse. *Ibid.* 72 b, Rys is to looke to lyke vnto Lolium or darnel. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *Rice*, the English name of a genus of plants, known among botanists by that of Oryza. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xviii. (1794) 252 The Rice is almost the only plant to be found in the second order of this class. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* 114 Many a tract of palm and rice. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 826/1 The Common Rice is a marsh-plant.

3. With *pl.* A kind or variety of rice.
1681 KNOX *Ceylon* iii. 9, I have hitherto spoken of those Rices that require to grow in Water. 1826 AINSLIE *Mat. Indica* I. i. 340 Supposing the rices of different crops to have very different effects.

4. a. *Wild rice*, = Canada or Indian Rice.
1814 LUNAN *Hort. Jamaic.* II. 242 The seeds..are a good substitute for rice, and for this reason it is called wild rice in America. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1633/2 The wild rice, or water oat, *Zizania aquatica*, which grows along the muddy shores of our tide-waters. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* viii. 135 Almost the entire surface is covered with the dense growth of the wild oats or rice.

b. *Petty rice* (see PETTY *a.* 5).

5. *attrib.* a. In sense 'made, prepared, or derived from rice', as *rice-arrack*, *-beer*, *-bread*, *-broth*, etc.
1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 628 A nauseous and unpalatable spirit.., which goes by the name of *rice arrack*. 1795 tr. *Thunberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. 76 The Seuki Colic, which proceeds from the use of Sacki, or *Rice-beer. 1898 *Westm. Rev.* May 514 The women made rice-beer for their partners to drink. 1704 in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 187/2 They are very eager after our Wheat or *Rice Bread. 1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 147 In this manner pure rice-bread may be made. 1867 ANNE BOWMAN *New Cookery Bk.* 533 Wheat and Rice Bread. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 250 They first forbid Eggs,..but allow *Rice-Broth. 1683 P. LORRAIN tr. *Muret's Rites Funeral* 242 This being done, all the company sit down to eat *Rice-cakes in the Church it self. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 269 To make Rice Cake. 1862 S. ST. JOHN *Forests of Far East* II. 42 A particular kind of rice-cake sent in very hot. 1665 MAY *Accomplish'd Cook* 285 To make *Rice Cream. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 241 Let him eat of rice-cream, that nothing may be wanting to nourish him properly. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 248/2 The refuse of R[ice], which..is known as Rice-meal and *Rice-dust. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 269 Put in half a pound of *rice flour. 1849 *Diss. Silkmanuf.* (Shanghai) 38 Mix also some rice-flour with their food. 1854 SIMMONDS *Comm. Products Veg. Kingd.* 303 *Rice-meal is commonly used for feeding pigs. 1681 GREW *Museum* II. § i. iv. 200 From the Kernel it self..they press out a Milk, which they always mix and eat with their *Rice-Meats. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 89 To make *Rice Pancakes. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III, Will you poison her with a mess of *rice porredge? 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 528 *Rice pottage made with good milk..is of easie digestion. 1594 *Handmaids Kitchin* 34 The Almonds..strained to make the Rice pottage withal. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 349 The Dauphin took for his dinner a rice pottage. *c* 1500 *Respublica* III. iii, Whares *Rice-puddingcake? [= Respublica]. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 82 A Rice Pudding. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. viii. 259 He sat at table while we dined, but partook only of some rice pudding. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 155 Wheat-starch, Portland arrow-root, and *rice-starch. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 697 Starch of good quality, known as ..Patent Rice Starch,..prepared from rice. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 1290/2 The Chinese make *rice wine perfumed. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 207/1 Their faces showed signs of rice wine.

b. In sense 'producing rice', 'used for growing rice', as *rice-country*, *-field*, *-ground*, etc.
1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 182 Rice in some *rice countries, the common and favourite vegetable food of the people. 1704 in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 263/1 A..Valley, full of *Rice-fields. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 181 A rice-field produces a much greater quantity of food than the most fertile corn-field. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1937/1 The watered rice-fields of 'the East'. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. 1764 *marg.*, *Rice grounds. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 371 The roads adjoining to the rice grounds. 1840 BULL *Farmer's Comp.* 197 Water meadows and rice grounds profit by periodical floodings. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 182 The rent of *rice lands cannot regulate the rent of the other cultivated land. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 574/2 The rising grounds which skirt the rice-land are tilled by the hoe. 1797 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) VII. 694 The funds..chiefly in *rice plantations and negroes. 1831 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* 286 The rice plantations of the Carolinas. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* ii. 49 When two persons are hunting in company in a *rice-pond. 1779 *Ann. Reg.* 31 A bluff, rising considerably above the level of the *rice-swamp. 1843 WHITTIER *Christian Slave* xiv, From the low rice-swamp..Rises to Heaven that agonizing cry.

c. Miscellaneous, as *rice-bag*, *-basket*, *-boat*, *-corn*, *-crop*, *-harvest*, *-mill*, *-plant*, *-straw*, etc.
1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 20 Red flannel petticoat, or *rice-bag drawers. 1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4269 The *rice-basket is invaded. 1755 *Acts Gen. Assembly Georgia* (1881) 53 That this Act do not extend to decked Pettiaguas or *Rice Boats. 1681 KNOX *Ceylon* iii. 11 Thus much concerning *Rice-corn. 1813 AINSLIE *Mat. Med. Hindostan* 271 An almost continual succession of *rice crops throughout the year. 1732 BARBOT *Churchill's Voy.* V. III. xiii. 197/2 The *rice-harvest is usually in September. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 747/2 In British Burmah there is but a single rice harvest in the year. 1842 BONAR & MCCHEYNE *Mission to Jews* (1843) 58 We visited a *Rice-mill which is in the course of erection. 1778 in *Pinkerton's Voy.* (1811) IX. 716 The *rice-plant grows to the height of three or four feet. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 45/2 The Rice plant is therefore an undoubted native of India. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 208 A Place where I had laid a great Parcel of *Rice Straw. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 451 In many districts rice-straw is almost the only food which cattle have.

6. *Comb.* **a.** With agent-nouns, denoting persons, implements, or machines, as *rice-cleaner*, *-eater*, *-grower*, *-huller*, *-miller*, *-planter*, *-seller*, *-stirrer*.
1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Terms*, **Rice-cleaner*, one who husks paddy, and sifts and prepares it for sale as rice. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 307 The Chinese immigrants consisted entirely of males...So much for the *rice-eaters. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 145 Informing us that the Chinese *rice-growers even now cast their bread on the waters. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1937/2 Ewbank's *rice-huller (English patent, 1819). 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 *Rice..miller. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 409, I left town yesterday..with a letter..to Mr. X., a *rice-planter. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1938/1 *Rice-planter*, an implement for sowing rice. 1871 C. KINGSLEY *At Last* vi, Old Coolies..find it convenient to turn *rice-sellers. 1900 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* Dec. 861 On *rice-stirrers and other articles of household use.

b. With vbl. sbs. or ppl. adjs., as *rice-chewing*, *-cleaning*, *-eating*, *-growing*, *-pounding*.
1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 752/1 The ordeal of *rice-chewing is applied to priests accused of unchastity. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1068 **Rice cleaning*. Various machines have been contrived for effecting this purpose. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 500/1 Several large rice-cleaning establishments. 1840 *Ibid.* XVII. 46/1 The natives..have rather a contempt for *rice-eating districts. 1873 DRURY *Useful Pl. India* (ed. 2) 324 The most fertile province for *rice-growing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1938/1 *Rice-pounding Machine.

7. Special combs.: **rice-bunting**, the rice-bird or bobolink; **rice-Christian**, a Hindu convert; **rice cut-grass**, **rice embroidery** (see quots.); **rice-flower**, (*a*) an East Indian plant; (*b*) one or other of the various species of the Australian genus *Pimelea*; **rice-grains**, *Astr.*, granular markings observed on the surface of the sun; **rice grass** (see quots.); **rice-hamster** (see quot. and HAMSTER); **rice-rat**, an American rodent feeding upon rice; **rice-sand** (see quot.); **rice sapper**, an Indian beetle injurious to growing rice; **rice-shell** (see quot.); †**rice sparrow**, = RICE-BIRD 2; **rice-stitch**, **-troopial**, **-weevil**, **-wheat** (see quots.).
1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. i. 188 *Rice Bunting, *Emberiza oryzivora*. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* i. 46 What is commonly called in books the Rice-Bunting, *Dolichonyx oryzivora*. 1816 *Q. Rev.* XV. 352 We are sneeringly told, that these Missionaries only make *rice-Christians in India. 1836 COL. WISLMAN *Leaf. Cath. Relig.* (1847) I. 226 It is a well-known fact that the new Christians in India are called Rice-Christians. 1874 A. GRAY *Less. Bot.* 607 *Leersia oryzoides*,..*Rice Cut-grass. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 424/1 *Rice Embroidery ..is a white Embroidery upon washing materials, in which the principal stitch used is..Rice Stitch. 1704 in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 326/2 The *Rice-flower is called..from its Scent, which is like Rice when it comes boiling hot out of the Pot. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 387/1 The Rice-flowers are beautiful evergreens about three feet high, and bear rose-coloured, white, and yellow blooms. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 239 This structure of the *rice-grains has been seen only by Professor Langley. 1884 PROCTOR in *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 590 We may describe the solar rice grains, in fact, as mighty metallic clouds. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 93 *Leersia hexandra*, .. '*Rice Grass'. A rough-leaved species, common along the watercourses of Queensland. *Ibid.* 94 *Microlæna stipoides*,..' Weeping Grass', 'Meadow Rice Grass'. 1792 KERR *Anim. Kingd.* 245 *Rice Hamster, *Mus Cricetus phæus*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 461/1 The phæus, or rice-hamster, has the upper parts of the body of a hoary ash-colour. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 5/1 The *Rice-rat of America. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* Aug. 510/2 Then another bed [of sand]..., rough and large-grained, called '*rice-sand', and exactly like unboiled rice. 1889 E. T. ATKINSON *Indian Insect Pests* 1 The *Rice Sapper (Leptocorisa acuta)...In Tinnevelly it is called the *munju vandu*, or rice-juice sucker or sapper. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, **Rice-shell*, the species of the genus Oliva. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 387/1 Rice-shell..in Australia..denotes the shell of various species of *Truncatella*, a small marine mollusc. 1704 in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 357/2 The *Rice Sparrows are no bigger than our ordinary Sparrows. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 424/1 *Rice Stitch..resembles Rice loosely scattered over a flat surface. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 29/2 The 'rice-bunting' of Pennant and of Wilson, '*rice-troopial' of authors. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* vi. (1818) I. 174 The *rice-weevil (*Calandra Oryzæ*, F.) is very injurious to the useful grain after which it is named. 1879 E. A. ORMEROD in *Entomologist* XII. 51 The history of its near ally the *Sitophilus oryzæ*, or rice weevil. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 451/1 To these [crops] in some districts are added spelt, buckwheat, millet, *rice-wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*)

-rice: see -TRICE.

†**Rice-balking**: see REST-BALK *v.*
1787 W. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Norfolk* Gloss., *Rice-balking*, a particular method of ploughing.

Rice-bird. [RICE[2].]
†**1.** An East Indian bird (see quot.). *Obs.*
1704 in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 357/1 The Rice-Bird is of the bigness of one of our Pullets,..with brown feathers on the Body, a red Head, and very large Claws; they live among the Rice.

2. The Paddy bird or Java sparrow.
1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. i. 41 The Cock Padda or Rice-Bird..is about the Size of a Green-Finch, or rather bigger. 1777 FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 568 Rice-birds, commonly called paddies (*Loxia oryzivora*). 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 500/2. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 243 Java sparrows, rice-birds, and those squawking mynahs.

3. The reed-bird or bobolink.
1747 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 438 Flights of Rice-Birds go to Carolina annually at the time Rice begins to ripen; and, after growing fat with it, return South back again. 1769 BANCROFT *Guiana* 178 The Rice Bird of Guiana has a bill like the former,..and is of nearly the same size. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food Man* 94 The cultivators of rice in America.. suffer..from the depredations of the rice-bird. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 620/1 The mouse-hawk..interrupts the flocks of bobolinks or rice-birds in their depredations.

Rice-milk. [RICE[2].] Milk boiled and thickened with rice and other ingredients.
1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 90 Rice-milke. There is also the like kinde of pottage,..made of Rice accurately depilated and boyled in milke. 1674 *Eng. & Fr. Cook.* 441 A dish of hot Rice-Milk. 1731 SWIFT *Let. to Gay* 29 June, One of them..refused to beg my pardon upon her knees, for once neglecting to make my rice-milk. 1786 *Med. Comment.* II. 117 Rice-milk for supper. 1851 MAYHLW *Lond. Labour* I. 193 Rice-milk is always sold at stalls arranged for the purpose. 1904 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 268/2 Sometimes the butter is omitted, and then the bread is served..with rice-milk.

Rice-paper. [RICE[2].] (See quots. 1857 and 1872.)
1822 *Edin. Jrnl. Sci.* (1825) II. 136 The rice-paper consists of long hexagonal cells, whose length is parallel to the surface of the film. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 852 Some say that a species of *Desmanthus* is the source of the cellular substance called Rice-paper. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 311 The substance called Rice-paper, prepared by the Chinese, consists of thin slices of the pith of *Aralia papyrifera*. 1872

Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 185 Rice-paper is prepared from the pith of *Aralia papyrifera*, a tree of Formosa; the pith is cut spirally and unrolled into small squares.

b. *attrib.* in *rice-paper plant* or *tree*, the shrub *Aralia* or *Fatsia papyrifera*; also the sola-plant of India (*Æschynomene aspera*).

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 61 As in the Horse Chestnut, the Rice-paper plant, and many others. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 75 In the Rice-paper plant..the interior of the stem is occupied almost entirely by cellular tissue. 1882 *Garden* Apr. 236/3 There is a wide ascending pathway, edged with Rice-paper plants.

Rice-water. [Rice 2.]

1. A liquid, for drinking or other purposes, prepared from rice boiled in water.

1797 Underwood *Disorders Childhood* III. 88 Thin tapioca, or if a purging attends, rice-water. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 167 Rice-water is commonly recommended as the vehicle, on account of the starch it contains. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xxi. 666 The drinks throughout were plain water, rice-water, and lemonade.

2. Used *attrib.* to describe the evacuations of cholera-patients.

1866 J. R. Reynolds *Syst. Med.* I. 150 The name of rice-water stool has been given to the genuine unmixed cholera evacuation. .. When the rice-water evacuations appear, cramps generally set in. 1876 Bristowe *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 241 The rice-water fluid, as found in the intestines, is alkaline. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Aug. 181 The rice-water purgings and cramps.

Ricey, *a.* [f. Rice 2 + -y.] Of or pertaining to rice; resembling rice.

1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 463 Where end the ricey groves that crown the shore. 1883 *Philadelph. Tel.* XL. 1 Also, the flavors [of the wheat] are too ricey.

Rich, obs. form of Reek *sb.*[1]

Rich (ritʃ) *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1–2 **ríce** (also 1 *comp.* **ricore**, *sup.* **ricceste**), 2–6 **riche**, 3 **ri(c)hche**, 3–5 **ricche**, 4–6 **rych**e (5 **ryiche**), 6 **reche**, **rache**, **rytche**, **rutche**; 4 **rycch**, 5–6 **rych**, 6 **rytch**, **ritch**, 4– **rich**. *β.* 4–5 **rik**(e, 5–6 *Sc.* **ryk**(e, 6 *Sc.* **ryik**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *rice*, = OFris. *rîke*, *rîk* (mod.Fris. *ryk*, *rik-*, †*rijck*), MDu. *rijke*, *rijck*, etc. (Du. *rijk*), OS. *rîkî* (MLG. *rîke*, LG. *rîk*), OHG. *rîchi*, *rîche* (G. *reich*), ON. *ríkr* (Norw. and Sw. *rik*, Da. *rig*), Goth. *reiks*, believed to represent an early Teutonic adoption of Celtic *rīx* = L. *rēx* king.

In ME. the use of the word may have been reinforced by F. *riche* (= Sp. *rico*, It. *ricco*), itself of Teutonic origin. This would help to explain the early disappearance of the northern form *rike*.]

I. *adj.* †**1.** Of persons: Powerful, mighty, exalted, noble, great. *Obs.*

In many OE. and ME. passages it is difficult to decide whether this or sense 2 is mainly intended.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 27 Dec., Rice hæðene men hine snidon þæt he dranc attor. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxviii. (1890) 368 Se..cyning sylfa, & se halga bysceop..& monige oðre æfæste weras & rice [L. *potentes*]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* I. 12 Ne on-dret he him nanes þinges, forðan þe he næfð nenne riccran. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1087 Swa þæt þa ricoste Frencisce men..wolden swican heora hlaforde. 1129 *Ibid.* an. 1129 Þa ricceste men of Rome. *c* 1205 Lay. 27232 Ich æm rihchest alre kinge vnder gode seolue. *a* 1275 *Luue Ron* 97 in *O. E. Misc.* 96 He is ricchest mon of londe,..Alle heo beoþ to his honde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9 O kyng arthour þat was so rike. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2685 Bot whoso myghte, of oþer wan; þat rycchest were, most bar þem stout. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 197 In reuerence of þe riche kyng at had þer rewme gydid. *Ibid.* 351 As arly as þe riche qwene was resyn fra slepe. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 402 He is the riallest roy, reuerend and like. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 7 King Henrie passit into France With mony rynk that ryall wes and ryke In plane battell.

†**b.** Of things: Powerful, strong. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Daniel* 457 Wæron hyra rædas rice, siððan hie rodera waldend..wið þone hearm ȝescylde. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 206 Of ȝeal adle..cymeþ great yfel; sio biþ ealra adla ricust. *c* 1205 Lay. 26796 Walwain..ridende igrap Petreiun on richen his [*c* 1275 his gode] steden. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 547 With rych hors the Scottis befor thaim raid. *Ibid.* IX. 18 Aryet the hot syng coloryk, In to the Ram, quhilk had his rowmys ryk.

2. Having large possessions or abundant means; wealthy, opulent.

a. c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. v, Þa feoh þe him rice men sealdon [L. *a diuitibus*]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 204 Þæs rican mannes welan sind his sawle alysednyss. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þes riche men þe habbeð þes mucheles weorldes ehte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Þe wreche þeoddare more noise he makeð..þen a riche mercer. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 495 Corn & frut hom wax inoug..so þat hii were riche inou in a stounde. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 27830 (Fairf.), Bot maste riche men rewes me, þat of þe pouer has na pite. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 214 Sche per cas that richest is And hath of gold a Million. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 3 Whiche yaf to hym all her part of that she hadde, and here lord was right a ryche man. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 98 When the fermys of al such pasturys..are brought to the handys of a few and rychar men. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 228 To bee rich is the gift of Fortune, to bee wise the grace of God. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* III. ii, Rich sons forget they ever had poor fathers. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 161 To Robbe a poore man, is a greater Crime, than to robbe a rich man. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 310 There is no doubt but that you imagin'd me to be as rich as Crœsus. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 142 He was..passing rich with forty pounds a year. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 71 You cannot be rich and poor at the same time. 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* iv. 128 The persons who become rich are, generally speaking, industrious.

fig. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 218 Hume was too rich a man to borrow. 1841 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 101 At present I consider myself as one of the richest men of my acquaintance. 1872 Cavler *Heart-Thoughts* 31 Would you grow rich toward God? Then learn to give.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12492 And was þar wonnand in þat wik, þat hight iosep, a burges rik. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Anastas*) 287 God bad sel al þe gudis þat I had, & gif pure men, & nocht ryk. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxxviii. 5868 The land had rest, the folk ware ryke. 1535 [see 11 b].

b. Of places, countries, etc.: Abounding in wealth or natural resources.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1280 Ðo3 it was no3t is kinde lond; Richere he it leet ðan he it fónd. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 207 That is þe richest rewme þat reyne ouer houeth. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xviii. 104 b, They doe lodge themselues..in the best and richest house. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. xi. 22 Those warlike women, which so long Can from all men so rich a kingdome hold! 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cxliii, With cord and canvas from rich Hamburg sent His navy's moulted wings he imps once more. 1742 Richardson *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 285 A Town which, in its flourishing State, was said to be the richest in Christendom. 1787 Maty tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germany* III. 238 The monks fare particularly well in so rich a Country. 1802 Pinkerton *Mod. Geogr.* (1811) 634 New Spain is by far the richest mineral country in the world. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1321 That shrine which then in all the realm Was richest.

3. With preps.: Wealthy *in*, having abundance †*of*, amply provided *with*, some form of property or valuable possessions.

c 1200 Ormin 6384 Laban wass an riche mann I werelldþingess sellþe. *Ibid.* 12084 Þe33 hafenn mikell fe & sinndenn riche off ahhte. *c* 1205 Lay. 4063 Heo weoren richere of golde & of garisume. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xiii. 2 He was forsothe ful riche in possessiouns of siluer and of gold. 14.. *Theophilus* i, Wyse clerk & a man of myȝt And riche of gold & fee. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* III. xv. 118 Them that were of londes not ryche he gaf them londes. 1530 Palsgr. 322/2 Ryche of substance, *riche, opulent.* 1596 [see b]. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xx. 186 High rockes, the which are very rich in mines. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VI. 1181 He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils! 1756 Smart tr. *Horace, Ep.* vi, The king of the Cappadocians, though rich in slaves, is in want of coin. 1802 Pinkerton *Mod. Geogr.* (1811) 632 *note*, The mines ..not less rich in gold and silver. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 230/1 Like most other Venetian churches, [it is] rich in paintings.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* in various applications.

c 1205 Lay. 18929 Ich am on rade rihchest alre monnen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11312 For pouert thar naman mislik Quils he es in god truth rike. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 479 Riche he was of holy thoght and werk. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiv. 3 Sweit roiss of vertew.., Richest in bontie. 1596 Drayton *Legends* i. 826 They rich in Gold, he onely rich in Wounds. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 55 Nature is much more rich in things, than our dictionaries are in words. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 50 Her ample page, Rich with the spoils of time. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* I, Rich with wood, and fading away in blue and distant mountains. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Our own immediate age is confessedly rich in works of the historical class. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 126 The river-water..is usually rich in organic impurities.

4. Valuable; of great worth or value.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3937 Balaac sente richere and mo Medes, and oðer men to ðo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5120 Als he gaue þam giftes rik. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4055 (Kölbing), Þe siluer to part & þe gold & mani oþer riche þinges. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 16 With ribanes of red golde and of riche stones. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1572 With releckis..þe richest on þe auutere. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. vii. 126 He kepeth from hym a ful fair maner and a ryche. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 414 b, There is a very ritch promotion ecclesiasticall whiche he had sued for manye moneths. 1595 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* (1887) 120 The great, good, and rich trade with England may be possessed of thereby. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 430 Counting themselves the petty-Landlords of the times, to whom rich fines and heriots would accrue upon every exchange. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. I. 145 Some of the Portuguese..put their richest Goods into a Boat, ready to take their flight on the first Alarm. 1738 Gray *Tasso* 61 In one rich mass unite their prescious store. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 136 The first fruits were paid in his rich offerings to the shrine of the apostle. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 142 A rich harvest for Norman spoilers.

b. Of non-material things.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 25/53 Huy bi-heten him þe loye of heouene þat so riche was and is. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4058 (Kölbing), Arthour þouȝt gode afin þe riche conseyl of Merlin. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Of Despatch* (Arb.) 244 True dispatch is a rich thing. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1223 As much fairer—as a faith once fair Was richer than these diamonds.

†**c.** Choice; good of its kind. *Obs. rare.*

c 1315 Shoreham I. 1575 By-tuixe god and holy folk Loue hys wel tryc and ryche. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 523 (Kölbing), Loke, þat tre & ston be riche, þe tour largge & depe þe diche.

5. Of dress, etc.: Splendid, costly; of expensive or superior material or make.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 A man..bicam uppe þeues, and hie him bireueden alle hise riche weden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5167 He..sagh þam cled in pall sa rike. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* III. 14 Hure robe was ryccher þan ich rede couthe. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 812 þai se þe woman in ryche wedis. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 88 Thare saw I Nature present hir a goun Rich to behald. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 190 b, His high cap of estate..garnished with twoo riche Crounes. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 582 The Mule all deckt in goodly rich aray. 1617 Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 157, I gave Sir Robert Steward a ritch pair of gloves. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 119 On each side of the head Pendants as rich as can be imagined. 1728 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar., I don't doubt these rich habits were purposely placed in sight. 1761–2 [see Habit *sb.* 1 b]. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 338 Silks beyond price, so rich, they'd stand alone. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* vi, His handsome palfrey, furry cloak, rich gloves and boots.

b. Of buildings, furniture, etc.: Made of, or adorned with, valuable materials; also, elaborately ornamented or wrought.

c 1205 Lay. 4286 In are riche temple mid golde heo hine bi-tunden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 415 To þis palais at was sua rike..he fordestend tuin creature. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 180 Gode herte he hente, And rode so to reuel a ryche place and a merye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9085 To be entiret trietly in a toumbe riche, As bi-come for a kyng in his kythe riche. 1430 Lydg. in Parker *Dom. Archit.* (1859) III. 125 The ryche conynyng of ryche tablementis. 1506 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 285 Which was richly hanged with cloth of arras and a great rich bed in the same chamber. 1533 Wriothesley *Chron.* (Camden) I. 19 She herself riding in a rytch chariott covered with cloath of silver. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 262 The roofe is beautified with pictures of that rich painting which Italians call *alla Mosaica*. 1815 [see Ribbed *ppl. a.* 2 c]. 1848 Rickman *Styles Archit. Eng.* 212 The whole of the interior of the richer buildings of this style, is more or less a series of panels. 1864 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 220 An ancient bronze knocker..of rich Venetian sculpture.

†**c.** In a more general sense: Fine, splendid, magnificent. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 11159 Þa læuedi Elene..to Jerusalem wende mid richere genge. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5899 That castle was strong and ryche, In the world was non it lyche. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4184 The tour was rounde maad in compas; In alle this world no riccher was. *c* 1400 *Tourn. Tottenham* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 91 Alle the wyues of Totenham come..To fech home thaire husbondis..; that was a rich sight. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 248 Apone that riche river..The side-wallis war set. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* V. xxxiii. 593 In her most ryche and pleasant gardens.

d. Of feasts, etc.: Sumptuous, luxurious.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10977 Richard..made so noble feste þat of alle þat me wuste it was þe richoste & þe meste. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6521 (Kölbing), In halle þai hadden riche seruise. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 3532 (Fairf.), His broþer he fande sone in siȝt A riche soper for to diȝt. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xxviii. 411 They called it *Capacrayme*, which is to say, a rich and principall feast. 1757 Gray *Bard* 78 The rich repast prepare. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 113 He..spreads the honey of his deep research At his return—a rich repast for me. 1813 Byron *Corsair* II. iv, Methinks he strangely spares the rich repast.

6. Of choice or superior quality; esp. of articles of food or drink with reference to their stimulative or nourishing effects; also, composed of choice ingredients; containing plenty of fat, butter, eggs, sugar, fruit, etc.

c 1330 *Sir Beues* 732 Riche baþes 3he let him make. *c* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 151 At many a betyr wownde, þe ryche blod out sprynge. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4822 Þare fand þai Revers,..richest of þe werd..; Was neuir no mede ne no milke so mild. 1508 Dunbar *Twa Mariit Wemen* 148 Thai ..raucht the cop round about full off riche wynis. 1625 Massinger *New Way* I. iii, There came, not six days since, from Hull, a pipe Of rich Canary. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 789 He never..surfeited on rich Campanian Wine. 1714 Pope *Hor. Satire* II. vi. 202 That Jelly's rich, this Malmsey healing. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 364 As leanest land supplies the richest wine. 1824 Miss Fleeter *Inher.* xi, The richest of cakes, and the strongest and sweetest of wines. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 169 A great favourite..on account of the pieces of rich fat in it. *Ibid.*, The nap or shin is..not so rich and fine. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 106 Every man.. with a bowl of rich gravy-soup between his knees. 1901 Beeton *All about Cookery* 352 Richer rolls may be made by adding 2 or 3 eggs and a larger proportion of butter.

b. Of colour: Strong, deep, warm.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5641 (Kölbing), His pensel hadde riche colour, Alle he was couched wiþ azur. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 17867 (Fairf.), Brighter thanne þe sonnys beme So riche purpowr hew is non. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. Prol. (Skeat) I. 14 Some men there ben that peynten with colours riche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9130 Hir face..was red as the Roses, richest of coloure. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 384 Ther myght oon haue seyn..many a fressh banere of riche colour wave in the wynde. *a* 1510 Douglas *K. Hart* I. 90 Richt as the rose..In ruby colour reid most ryck of hew. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 81 A rich green, with stripes of yellow so intermixt, as hardly to be discerned where they are. 1747 Gray *Cat* 17 Their scaly armour's Tyrian hue, Thro' richest purple, to the view Betray'd a golden gleam. 1830 Tennyson *Arab. Nts.* 82 A sudden splendour from behind Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 326/1 The celebrated Monarque, who was a rich bay horse.

†**c.** Of the nose or face: Highly inflamed. *Obs.*

1610 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 528 At last his house doth cast him out at the doore, having nothing rich excepting a rich nose. 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* I. (1818) 41 Let Bacchus' bush bee Barnabee's rich nose. 1796 (*Grose's Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *Rich Face* or *Nose*, a red pimpled face.

d. Of musical sounds: Full and mellow in tone. Also *fig.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 27 Let rich musicke's tongue Vnfold the imagin'd happinesse. 1754 Gray *Progr.* 7 Now the rich stream of music winds along. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxv, Up started an air in the middle of it, so fine, so rich, so heavenly. 1836 Dubourg *Violin* ix. (1878) 268 The Amati family .. constructed instruments of a soft and rich tone. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* li, The boy's flute-like voice has its own spring charm; but the man should yield a richer, deeper music.

e. Of odours: Full of fragrance.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* V. ii, Is the perfume rich in this jerkin? 1707 Pope *Winter* 47 No rich perfumes refresh the fruitful field. 1810 [see Perfume *sb.* 1 a]. 1833 Tennyson *Song*, '*A spirit haunts*,' etc., ii, The moist rich smell of the rotting leaves.

7. Plentiful, abundant, ample.

c 1450 *Merlin* 400, I se ther my baners that brynge vs riche socour. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 199 Our dutie is so rich, so infinite, That we may doe it still without accompt. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iii. § 2 In order to furnish the mind with a rich variety of ideas. 1745 *Scot. Trans. & Paraph.* v. ii, In rich Effusion on his Soul My Spirit's Pow'rs shall flow. 1833–4 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 655/1 It yields a most rich supply of molluscous remains. 1867 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Church* (1888) VI. v. lxxvii. 459 The event was a rich theme for scandal.

b. Of a full, ample, or unstinted nature; highly developed or cultivated.

1561 WINJET *Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 5 3our nurissing of pure studentis, of ryche ingynis. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 364 This sence, we chose rather to follow, as more Rich and August, than that other Vulgar one. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 78 A very thick and delicious Compound, greatly admired by People of a rich Taste. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 166 What nation will you find, whose annals prove So rich an int'rest in almighty love? 1820 KEATS *Ode Melancholy* ii, If thy mistress some rich anger shows, Emprison her soft hand. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 138 This idea..would develop itself into something very rich. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 43 The richest fighting element in the British army and navy is British native.

c. *Rich rhyme*: (see quots.).

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, To Dr. Scarborough* Note :, *Find, Refind*': These kind of Rhymes the French delight in, and call Rich Rhymes. 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rhyme, Double Rhymes*, by the French called *rich rhymes*, are those where the two words terminate alike through the whole two last syllables. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 233/2 Complete identity in all the parts of the syllables constitutes what the French call rich rhime.

d. Highly entertaining or amusing; also, preposterous, outrageous.

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. vii, O Garrick!—what a rich scene of this would thy exquisite powers make! 1836 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 373 This is marvellously rich. Sir O. Mosley thinking work on the Sabbath a sin, compounds for obliging servants to commit it. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi, The scene was rich: the gravity with which the Doctor carried on the quiz was admirable. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 97 But what a rich set of fellows those 'mechanicals' are! 1889 L. B. WALFORD *Stiff-necked Generation* xxix, If it really is so, it would be the richest thing I ever knew in my life.

8. Of mines or ores: Yielding a large quantity or proportion of the precious metals. Also *rich conduit* (see quot. 1839).

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 177 Rytcher golde mynes are founde in Cuba. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. v. 218 They cal that poore which yields least silver,..and that rich which yields most silver. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 9 Where the Oar digged from any Mine doth yield..so much Gold or Silver,..then it is called rich Oar or a Mine Royal. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 398 The oldest and richest mine of Mercury is that of Almaden in Spain. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 816 The conduit or watercourse is divided into three portions.., called the rich conduit, the middle conduit, and the inferior. *Ibid.* 1124 The argentiferous or rich lead is treated in Germany by the cupellation furnace. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 236 This enables capitalists to buy up the richest ores of men who produce but comparatively few tons.

fig. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 46, I cannot see what helpe there is in study without a rich veine.

Comb. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 42 The rich-ore bodies, however, seem to occur in lenticular masses.

b. Of soil, lands, etc.: Abounding in the qualities necessary to produce good vegetation or crops.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 30 It is cast into very riche grounde or wel manured. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 130 The Thasian Vines in richer Soils abound. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 3 We came into a very rich Valley. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 69 Earth the beds..with rich, light, dry earth. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 185 Such soils merit the appellation which is commonly given to them of rich soils. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel., Its herds of mares and colts, which fed with the cattle and the geese in the rich grass-fen. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xci. 256 One of the richest wheat-growing districts on the continent.

Comb. 1889 WESTGARTH *Austral. Progress* 187 The flats and rich-soil marshes had much of the New Zealand flax.

c. Of sand (see first quot.) or lime.

1838 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 44 This powder renders the sand 'rich', or, in other terms, susceptible of a certain cohesion, when tempered with water. *Ibid.* 186 The known absence of action of the hydrate of rich lime upon quartz.

II. *adv.* and *Comb.* (Cf. RICHLY *adv.*)

9. a. With pa. ppples. used predicatively.

13.. *K. Alis.* 4166 (Bodl. MS.), Þer weren coupes riche ywrouȝth. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 39 Welle arraied with riche clothinge, and riche atyred of perles and presious stones. 1595 T. EDWARDS *Cephalus & Procris* L'Envoy, Adon deafly masking thro Stately troupes rich conceited. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 270 Not far from her, comes Wealth, all rich-bedight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 538 Th' Imperial Ensign..With Gemms and Golden lustre rich imblaz'd. 1671—*P. R.* II. 352 In order stood Tall stripling youths rich clad. 1718 BLACKMORE *Alfred* III. (1723) 88 Whither rich-laden num'rous Fleets resort.

b. With pa. ppples., forming attrib. combs.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. vi. 25 The rich-iewel'd Coffer of Darius. 1593—*Lucrece* 1524 The shining glory Of rich-built Ilion. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 213 The rich-perfumed royall Carrion. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 226 Those rich-left-heyres, that let their Fathers lye Without a Monument. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 556 A sheaf of rich distill'd Perfumes. 1663 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 493 A rich imbroidered purse. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 70 Rich-figured tap'stry now supplies the sail. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 386 A rich-bound Book of Prayer the Captain gave. 1848 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1850) 170 The merchants..with rich-laden camels.

c. In parasynthetic combs.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 16 As when two rams .. Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flocke. *a* 1756 COLLINS *Ode Poet. Char.* 39 Thou rich-hair'd youth of morn. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xiv, Many..stood, To take the rich-ored driftings of the flood. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxv, What..voice the richest-toned that sings, Hath power to give thee as thou wert? 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 17 He hunted the rich-fleshed game of La Beauce through the..corn.

10. With verbs. *rare*—1.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Mark*) Prol. 82 Sa sancte Iohnne, quhene he spekis, to godis godhed rycheste rekis.

b. With pres. ppples., forming attrib. combs.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 351 So fitly did the rich-growing marble serue to beautifie the vault of the first entry. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 963 This coal has been found to afford ..a very rich-burning gas. 1842 Is. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. v. (1874) 58 What I thought rich-glittering spoil, Was but the [serpent's] scales. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 86 Mrs. Osmond's warm, rich-looking reception-rooms.

III. *absol.* or as *sb.*

11. Those who are rich; rich persons as a class.

a. With *the*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 7 Þæm wære mare ðearf..þæt him mon þingode to þæm ricum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 52 He awearp þa rican of setle. *c* 1205 LAY. 2564 Þa riche he makede wrecchas. *c* 1275 — 11378 He ..sloh þe Romleode, þe pore and þe riche. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 149, I rede þe riche haue reuþe on þe pore. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 20 The pore schul be made domysmen Apon the ryche at domysday. *c* 1475 [see POOR *a.* 7]. 1738 WESLEY '*O Thou, whose Wisdom*' ii, The Rich, the Poor, the Mean, the Great Are link'd by thy strong Hands. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 18 The rich grow poor, the poor become purse-proud. 1817 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. ii. 75 The rich..do not, in general, require to be so much stimulated to benevolence.

Comb. 1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Humours Heauen on Earth* ccxlv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 29/2 The working woes of th' idle-curious; Of the Rich-couetous.

b. Without article.

c 1200 ORMIN 16139 Acc stanndeþþ upp biforenn folle, Biforenn riche & kene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1796 All tok a right, bath pouer and Rike, All hade a dom, bath riche and pour. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Catherine*) 17 Þat þai suld cume, bath gret & small,..bath poure & Rik. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 476/2 Do right as well to poure as to ryche. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 445 Pluralitie of meit and drink siclike, Forbiddin wes bayth for puir and ryke. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 13 As we forgeue all Creature Offendand vs, baith ryche and pure. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. 536 Then [Cade] goodly London took, There ransoming some rich. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvi, Ring out the feud of rich and poor.

12. One who is rich; a rich person.

c 1205 LAY. 24967 Þa iherde Arður..and þus spac þe riche wið raȝen his folke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 37 The riche ayeinward cride tho: 'O Habraham' [etc.]. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4885 Þe worlde fauorith ay þe riches sawe, Þow þat his conseil be noght worth an hawe. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1265 Yone riche cummis arait in riche iobbing. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xiv. 20 The poore is hated euen of his owne neighbour: but the rich hath many friends.

† **Rich,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Also 4 **reche,** 4–5 **ryche,** 4–6 **riche,** 6 **ritch.** [ME. *riche(n*, = OFris. *rîkia*, MDu. *rîken, rijcken*, OHG. *rîhhan, rîchan* to become rich, MLG. *rîken, ryken* to make rich.]

1. *trans.* To enrich, make rich.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7481 Þe man þat him wald fight a-gain,..I suld him riche in all his lijf. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 77 Thanne he schal be riched so, That it mai faile neveremo. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 186 For y-now he hath, that Is appayet of that, that he i-richet is. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 Preamble, Youre Realme..hath greatly ben encresed and riched. 1515 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 10 Who richeith the Kinges treasor, and repayreith his cofers.., saue the Comyns? 1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* II. i. H iij, To ritch his cuntry let his words lyke flowing water fall. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* IV. i, Those barren Kingdomes I haue richt with spoiles. 1657 W. BURTON *Comm. Itin. Antoninus* (1658) 162 Thus richt, thus populous, thus great.

absol. 13.. *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* 260 Hit resteþ and hit quemeþ; hit richeþ and hit demeþ. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* ii. 7 The Lord makith pore, and richeth.

2. *intr.* To become rich.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3014 Wiþ richesse i wol 3ou reward forto riche for euer. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 74 Þei.. recheþ þorw Regratorie and Rentes hem buggeþ. *c* 1450 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 280/1 The Frensshe partie & the Duke of Suffolk riched, the trewe subjects lost her londe. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 24 As the Carle riches, he wratches.

Hence † **Ri·ching** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 445 O cause is dowing of þe chirche & riching þer-of ouer cristis wille. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. viii. 327 It wolde folewe that thilk riching of the aungel was vicioseli doon of God.

† **Rich,** *v.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **rijch-, rich-, ricch-, richche(n.** [Perh. repr. an OE. **ryccan*, = MDu. and MLG. *rucken* (Du. *rukken*), OHG. *rucchen* (G. *rücken*), ON. *rykkja* (Sw. *rykka*, Da. *rykke*) to tug, pull.

The evidence for the word appears to be entirely limited to the alliterative poems cited below. A variant form *ruche* also occurs in *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.*]

1. *trans.* To draw, pull (a rein).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1231 Þe king..Ricchis his reynys & the Reenke metys. *Ibid.* 1258 He Richet his Reynes and his roille stroke.

2. *refl.* To address (oneself) *to* a place, or *to* do something.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 8 Riche Romulus to Rome ricchis hym swyþe. *Ibid.* 1309 He ryches hym to ryse, & rapes hym sone. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5056 He risis vp belyue, Riches him radly to ride & remows his ost.

b. *intr.* To take one's way; to run.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1898 Þer as he herd þe howndes,.. Renaud com richchande þurȝ a roȝe greue.

3. *refl.* To dress or array (oneself).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1130 Gestes þat go wolde..trussen her males, Richen hem þe rychest, to ryde alle arayde. *Ibid.* 1873 When ho was gon, sir G. gerez hym sone, Rises, & riches hym in araye noble.

4. *trans.* To direct, advise.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1223 3e schal not rise of your bedde, I rych yow better.

5. To arrange, prepare (a thing).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2206 þat gere as I trowe, Is ryched at þe reuerence, me renk to mete.

6. To adjust, settle, set right, restore.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1736 Thes redurse to riche..Hit were sittyng, me semys. *Ibid.* 2059 To wreke hym of wrathe & his wrong riche. *Ibid.* 13149, I.. Restid me iifely, ricchit my seluyn.

† **Ri·chard.** *Obs. rare.* ? = RICHARDINE.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Ritsart-boom*, Apple Richard. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 540 The Arier Apple, a constant bearer, making a strong and lasting Cyder; some call them Richards, some Grange Apples.

† **Ri·chardine.** *Obs.* Also 5 **ric(h)ardon.** [f. the personal name *Richard*: cf. OF. *richars, ricars* pl., ellipt. for *pommes de Richard*, so named, acc. to Benoit, from Richard, Duke of Normandy (see Godef.).] A kind of apple.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 Costardes, *etiam* wardons, And other many [fruits] fulle faire and ffresshe to see; The pome-watyr, and the gentylle ricardons. [*a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 605 Costardes, wardens, pomewardons, richardons.] 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xviii. 465 Graft the grafts of an apple tree vpon a sowre peare & vpon the Richardine apple tree, and you shall haue apples of a yellow or straw colour.

Richardso·nian, *a.* and *sb.* [See def.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, etc., the works or style of the novelist Samuel Richardson (1689–1761).

1831 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1883) I. 216 When my Richardsonian epistles are published, there must be dull as well as amusing letters among them. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tales* x, To demonstrate that the Richardsonian principle was the best on which love could possibly be made.

B. *sb.* An admirer of Richardson.

1888 STEVENSON *Some Gentlemen in Fiction* ii, My own investigation of a kindred quarter of the globe (*Clarissa Harlowe*) has led me to set a high value on the Richardsonians.

Richas, richchesse, varr. RICHESSE *Obs.*

Rich-dollar, obs. form of RIX-DOLLAR.

† **Ri·chdom.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 1 **rícedóm,** 3 **richedom(e,** 6 **rychedom(e.** [Common Teutonic: OE. *rícedóm*, = OFris. *rîkedôm*, MDu. *rijcdoem* (Du. *rijkdom*), OS. *rîkidôm* (MLG. *rîkesse*), OHG. *rîh-, rîchtuom* (G. *reichtum*), ON. *ríkdómr* (Sw. *rikedom*, Da. *rigdom*): see RICH *a.* and -DOM.]

a. Royal power; kingdom. b. Wealth, riches.

In latest quot. introduced from Flemish or LG.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 125 Þin ricedom ofer us rixie symble. *c* 1205 LAY. 6555 Wha se hæfde richedom, he hine makede wræcche mon. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Þe richedom þat tes lauedis hauen. *c* 1275 LAY. 7283 Hii neme of þan londe richedomes stronge.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) p. xxx, Pope Iohn whose myghtynes and rychedome amounteth aboue all prynces of the world. [He] hathe vnder hym well xl. kynges rychedom.

† **Rich, rike.** *Obs.* Forms: *a*, 1–2 **rík(e,** 2–4 **riche,** 3–4 **ryche.** *β.* 4–5 **rik(e,** 5 **ryk(e.** [Common Teutonic: OE. *rîce*, = OFris. *rîke, rîk* (mod. Fris. *ryk*), MDu. *rike, rijc, ric* (Du. *rijk*), OS. *rîki* (MLG. *rike, ryke*, LG. *rîk*), OIG. *rîchi, rîhhi*, etc. (G. *reich*), ON. *ríki* (Norw. and Sw. *rike*, Da. *rige*), Goth. *reiki*, a derivative from the stem of *reiks* RICH *a.*] A kingdom, realm, royal domain; also, royal power or estate, sovereignty.

a. Beowulf (Z.) 1390 Aris, rices weard; uton hraþe feran. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* I. 391 He him sealde ricu oðerra kynrena. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 187 Ure bisceopas geond eal Romana rice. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xviii. 13 God..hine of his rice awearp. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1102, Se hæfde þone eorldom..& micel rice þær to. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7011 Himm ȝifenn wass þatt riche. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 47, I þe moderburh of Alixandres riche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 118 To sechen al the worldes riche, Ther was no womman forto love.

β. a 1300 *Havelok* 290 Sho was þe rithe eyr Of engelond, of al þe rike. 13.. *Cursor M.* 24821 (Edinb.), Til erlis and baruns of þat rik þan gaf he serkin giftis rik. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 2238 Þen sal þe bisschop of þat rike Swilk a priores sone depose. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 359 Bot Wallace..In Ingland fer socht battaill on that rik.

b. The kingdom of God or of heaven.

a. 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 7 Mar., He..ȝesohte þa heofonlico rico. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1527 Bið þonne rices Weard ..yrre ond egesful. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 Se þe stiȝeþ ofer þa þrym-setl heofona rices. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 His riche is al þis middeleard, Eorðe & heofene. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Cumeð ȝe blescede, and underfoð þat riche þat ȝin is ȝarked. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 732 Hise loðe men sulen to helle faren, hise leue to his riche. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxiii. 94 Bring us to thin riche ther is joie most. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 179 Conforte þi careful..in þi ryche.

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11979 (Gött.), Þu was neuer ne es worthi Mi faþer rike part of to gete. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 32 Takand me out of þis lif in til þi rike. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 209 Þane paule þam prechit..of criste,..of his gret Ioy, and of his ryk. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1809 [She] preyed god..That he wolde bryng hur to that ryke.

Riche, obs. form of REACH *v.*[1]

Richel bird. [Of obscure origin.] The Lesser Tern.

1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 419.

Richelees, obs. f. RECKLESS. **Richelich(e, -ly**, obs. ff. RICHLY *adv.* **Richelle**, var. *rechels* REKELS, incense.

Richen (ri·tʃ'n), *v.* [f. RICH *a.* + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To make richer or more intense.

1878 P. BROOKS *Myst. Inig.* xv. (1893) 270 The old truth of covenant between man and God..is richened and deepened. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 6/3 Delicate greys and greeny whites and black, richened with touches of red.

2. *intr.* To become richer.

1888 BLACK *In Far Lochaber* xxiii, As the afternoon wanes, and the skies richen in intensity.

Hence **Ri·chening** *vbl. sb.*

1881 P. BROOKS in *Atlantic Monthly* XLVIII. 550 The softening and richening of opinions. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 386 'Marget,' began Kate, not with a blush, but rather a richening of colour.

Riches (ri·tʃĕz). Also 4–6 **ryches** (5 **rychches**, 6 **rytches**); 5 **ricches, risches**, 6 **ritches**; 5 **re(c)ches, -ez.** [var. of next, assuming the form of a pl., and finally construed as such.

The conversion into the pl. form may have been assisted by L. *divitiæ*. In older Sc. texts, where the usual ending of the pl. is *-is*, the form *riches* properly belongs to next.]

1. Abundance of means or of valuable possessions; wealth. Also, in certain constructions, the possession of wealth, the condition of being rich.

c 1205 LAY. 8091 Wæs at-foren þan wæfde imaked an wunlic fur; þe king warp riches þer in. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8129 þe riches þat þai wit þam ledd, þai offerd in þat ilk stedd. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 761 No be thou neuer so pouer of kinde, Riches anough V may the finde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 369 þe temporal lordis ben not in noumbre and in ryches lyke as þai wer sum tyme. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 17 A full faire citee and full of ricches. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 69 Riches and worshippes ben but lente to man for a tyme. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 101 Here is not forbidden to haue riches. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 117 b, He had a good witte, &..had attayned to great ryches. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 428 In processe of time..their riches turned to their ruine. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 427 Get Riches first, get Wealth, and Treasure heap. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrip.* 78 The riches of the earth, the train of pleasures. 1776 A. SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 196 With the greater part of rich people the chief enjoyment of riches consists in the parade of riches. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* iii. (1874) 34 Their riches furnished forth abundant armies. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iii. 103 The attraction of riches is already too strong.

personif. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Wks. 1751 I. 189 War is the Child of Pride, and Pride the Daughter of Riches.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1586 SPENSER *Astrophel* 62 On her he spent the riches of his wit. 1646 H. P. *Medit. Seige* 136 Another kinde of riches, the riches of thy glory, and the riches of thy mercie. 1728 SWIFT *Propos. Use of Irish Manuf.*, People are the Riches of a Country. 1765 *Museum Rust.* V. 122 To lead out the riches of a pond..which had been..never thoroughly cleaned during near thirty years. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Milton & Marvel*, The writings of the wise are the only riches our posterity can not squander.

†2. Construed as a sing. Also, a particular form of wealth. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3583 (Kölbing), Of ich riches & deinte, Certes, þer was gret plente. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3951 Þare reches was of redde gold & many riche gemes. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. viii. 326 That ricches is not cause of eny synne mai be proued thus. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* iii. (1874) 14 The riches of men hath helpyd many an honest man to his death. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 69 All riches is of it selfe blinde, and bringeth no light to the soule. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. iii, Not that riches Is, or should be, contemn'd, it being a blessing Derived from heaven. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire London* 30 This riches..was as well devoured by the Suburbian thieves.

†b. *transf.* or *fig. Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 318 Bytwyx them descended a precyous ryches: The blessyd Ermenylde. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 51 This pretious and inestimable riches, I meane of vertue. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxvii, For that ritches where is my deseruing? 1622 WITHER *Philarete* (1633) 714 Floras riches in a row Doth in seemely order grow.

3. Construed as a plural.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. ii. (1868) 35 As many recches [L. *tantas opes*] as þe see turneþ vpwardes sandes. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xix. 4 Riches make many frendes. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI*, xvii, In heaven wer my rytches heapt. 1612 BACON *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 232 As Salomon saith; Riches are as a strong hold. 1691 LOCKE *Lowering Interest* 8 Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 169 Riches, like insects,..Wait but for Wings. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 165 There are two kinds of expence; in both, riches make themselves wings, and fly away. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i, That riches are the only true source of happiness and power.

†4. Richness; great worth. *Obs. rare.*

1547 *Bk. of Marchaunte* b vj b, Yet wyl it not..laugh nor stier at the beautie of the cloth nor at the riches of the crosse. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 74 There lacked neither Pearles nor Stones of riches.

†**Richesse.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 **richeis(ə)e**, 4 **richeyse**, 4–5 **richese** (5 **-eese**); 3 **rich-**, 4 **rychesce**; 3–7 **richesse** (4 **richch-**, 4–5 **ricch-**), 4–6 **rychesse** (4 **rychch-, rychch-**); 3–7 **richess** (5 **richas**, 5–6 *Sc.* **riches**). [a. OF. *richeise, -esce, -ece, -esse*, f. *riche* RICH: see **-ESS** 2.]

1. Wealth; opulence.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Hie..hadden þe fulle of wurldes richeisse. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 þu seides þruppe, þat ter walde wakenen..richesce & worldes weole. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 409 Brut & corineus..astored hom aboute mid richesse & chateus. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2196 Anor..was ful curteyse, & well coube demeyne richeyse. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 17 Hire arraye me rauysshed, suche ricchesse saw I neuere. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1316 Than schal men see, how in þis world, I gesse, Richesse is pouert, and pouert richesse. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 164 The Jewis..with her usure encresed hemselve to grete richesse. 1509 HAWES *Joyf. Med.* 11 Gadrynge grete rychesse of this his regyon. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 54 The Phenician marchauntes..got great rychesse therby. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. ix. 67 The Germanes..got away their wives,..together with their corne and barbarous richesse. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 97 England's Richess depends absolutely on her Foreign Trade.

personif. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1033 Bisyde Beaute yede Richesse, An high lady of greet noblesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 176 Wnto the pres persewit Hie Degree,.. Richesse, Fredomm, and eke Nobilitee. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 24 Betwixt them both was but a little stride, That did the house of Richesse from hell-mouth divide.

transf. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxix. (1908) 149 Goostly richesse of vertues and conforte of the holy goost. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 41 In her the richesse of all heavenly grace In chiefe degree are heaped up on hye.

b. The choice or flower *of* anything.

c 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 12 For grace haþe wolde so ferfoorthe him avaunce, þat of knighthoode he is paifyt Rychchesse.

2. In plural form. Cf. RICHES.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 þu leauedest to oðre men alle richesses. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvi. 16 Better is litel to right, with wele, Over richesses of sinful fele. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 55 To gilde up..al þe gold and selver and oþere richesses. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. iv. 295 Men that trusten in ricchessis. ? 1485 CAXTON *St. Winefryde* 2, I am a kynges sone whiche haue plente of rychesses. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1050 Dyveise other maner of love, as of richesses. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 666 All the beauties and richesses of the Vniuers. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 199 To be furnished with Richesses and other necessaries.

transf. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iii. 16 That he 3yue to 3ou, vp the richessis of his glorie, vertu for to be strengthid. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 95–6 So for these ii. rychesses, the one the rychesse of faythe, the other the rychesse of good workes, we shoulde chiefly studye.

3. An alleged name for a number of martens.

Quot. 1486 is the original source of all later references.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vi, A Riches of Martronys. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 235 Trystram addeth, a Richesse of Marternes. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* iv. (1615) 44 The Foresters doe call a companie of Marternes, a Richesse of Marternes. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 167 Skilfull Forresters and good Woodmen Do use to say, a Riches of Marternes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Richess*, (of Marterns) a Company. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 17.

†**Ri·chestly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* Most richly.

1506 *Paston Lett.* III. 405 The Kynges of Castylle chamber, whych is the rychestly hangyd that ever I sawe. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 330 in Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 86 The woman.. Was gorgiously be-seyn as she rod, in purple, with stons set so well, most rychestly, chast with margarites.

†**Ri·chful,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Wealthy.

c 1460 ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 949 A fornicatour may not be preived, Ner a Ireful man to be meche gladful,..nor the couetouse [to be] richeful.

Ri·chish, *a. rare*[−1]. Somewhat rich.

1877 CARLYLE in *Lett. Mrs. Carlyle* I. 153 A richish country living.

Ri·chling. *rare.* [f. RICH *a.* + -LING.] (With contemptuous force.) A rich person.

a 1500 *Inscript. in Yarnton Church, Oxon*, Greete, richlyng, greete. ? 1667 O. HEYWOOD *Heart-Treasure* vii. Wks. 1825 II. 62 O how much better is a poor soul than such a self-deluding richling, that thinks he is something, yet he is nothing!

Richly (ri·tʃli), *adv.* Forms: *a.* 1 **riclice**; 3 **richelike**, 3–4 **lich(e**, 4 **-leche**, 5 **-lych**; 3 **rychelyche**, 5 **-liche**. *β.* 4–6 **riche-, rychely**; 4 **richli, -ley**, 4–6 **-lie**, 6 **-lye**, 6– **richly**; 6 **rychly, ry(t)chlie, rechlie**. [OE. *rīclīce*, = MDu. *rikelike*, etc. (Du. *rijkelijk*), MLG. *rīk(e)līken*, OHG. *rīh-, rīchlīcho* (G. *reichlich*), ON. *ríkuliga* (Sw. *rikligen*, Da. *rigeligt*): see RICH *a.* and -LY 2.]

†1. With great authority or power. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xix. 144 Ze budon swiðe riclice & swiðe ageadlice. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 128 On ðam dagum rixode Æþelbyrht cyning on Cantwarebyrig riclice.

2. In a rich, sumptuous, or splendid manner.

a. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 19 Sum weliġ man wæs, & he .. dæġhwamlice riclice [L. *splendide*] ġewistfullude. *c* 1205 LAY. 2728 Siluius..richeliche he nom his sonde & sende to Ebrauke. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7725 Festes he wolde holde so nobliche..& so richeliche. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2160 (Kölbing), Aurilisbrosias out þai sougt & richelich in erþe him brougt.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21604 Wit-in þe kirc of sant soffie þar ha þai sett it richelie. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 35 þe abbey of Rumeye he feffed richely, With rentes fulle gode & kirkes of pris. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1037 *Dido*, This fresche lady..Stod in the temple in hire estat ryal So rychely. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13690 Ermonia, þe myld,..þat Orestes þe rynke richeli had weddit. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 188 The Duke hym contened in this maner richely as ye haue herde. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xii, Better worthe is to lyue in pouerte surely than to lyue rychely beyng euer in daunger. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 85 Richely she fedes, and at the richemans cost. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 4 They might liue richly and in abundance of all things. 1633 FORD *Broken Heart* IV. iv, For requital I will report thee to thy mistress richly. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 126 To make a Spirit of Amber-grise that a few drops thereof shall perfume a pint of Wine most richly. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 90 Whose colours clear Richly paint the vernal year. 1797 COLERIDGE *This Lime-Tree Bower*, Richlier burn, ye clouds! 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* ii, He is mountain-bred, and I will reward him richly.

b. With pa. ppples. used predicatively.

a. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1434 His armes weren al newe, þat richeliche were wrouȝt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 47 What ben thei, that now riden hiere, And ben so richeliche arraied? *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xxxv. 521 A lytel hows..Whiche was som tyme Richelych dyht.

β. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1662 þe coupe was richeli wrouȝt, Of gold it was, þe pin. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1934 No man vpon molde schuld mow deuise Men richlier a-raid. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 þe coroune lyes in a vessell of cristall, wele dight and richely. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. vi. 125 They..founde hit..rychely behanged with clothe of sylke. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 259 He was rychely aparellyd in cloth of golde. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1587) 192 With promise that they should be rechlie rewarded for their good seruice. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* IV. xiii, I have not seene a Modell richlier fram'd. 1670 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 21 The under pettycoate very richly laced with two or three sorts of laces. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 6 ₱ 11 Seventeen Volumes, very richly bound. 1756–7 tr. *Krysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 187 Under this hangs another, richly set with jewels. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 25 His memory was richly stored. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 74 It may have been richly sculptured. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 120 Large pictures..in frames of carved wood, richly gilt.

c. With pa. ppples., forming attributive combs.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxxvii. (1674) 116 The most magnificent, and richliest adorn'd Palace in all Parnassus. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxvii, A lofty, well-proportioned, and richly-ornamented Gothic window. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 369 Tobacco in any other form than that of richly scented snuff was held in abomination. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 61 In richly-furnished churches all the upper row of seats may be stalls, *i.e.* separated by elbows.

d. In comb. with adjs. or pres. ppples.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 9 The glorious Temple, Builded richly-rare. *Ibid.* 1018 His saffron'd Ruffe is edged richly-neat With burning Carbuncles. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 83 The fences of the richly-blooming fields. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxiv, One asked for a lock of his hair, which was long and in richly-flowing ringlets.

3. So as to be rich.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 18 He wald hafe maried me richely with a grete prince dogiter. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 246 Gyff me all þi gudis, at þurgh name of þaim I may richelie be marid. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. xv. (1614) 321 She was faire and noble..and richly married to Sinatus the Tetrarch. *a* 1814 *Fam. Politics* I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 194, I hoped to see her greatly, richly married. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxxi, Their mothers..cherish wishes that their girls may 'marry well'; *i.e.* richly.

4. With possession of riches. *rare*[−1].

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 31 Poorely content is better then richlye couetous.

5. Amply, fully, thoroughly.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 179 Which made me repent the buying of him, though otherwise he was richly worth my money. 1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 236 It seems to me to be richly worth the money. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 7 ₱ 17 So richly does he seem to deserve his Chastisement. 1854 DORAN *Habits & Men* 178 She richly merited the well-earned benedictions. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 270 The Aquarium..was richly worth inspecting. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/2 If they did so they would richly merit the severest censure.

6. Of colour: Intensely, deeply.

a 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) I. 298 Her face as richly yellow as the skin of a cold Custard. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* ii, Whether thro' wimplin worms thou jink, Or, richly brown, ream owre the brink. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 153 The bald veteran..Richly bronz'd by many a summer-sun.

†**Richman.** *Obs.* [f. RICH *a.* and MAN: formerly as a comb. (cf. GOODMAN), now only as separate words.] A wealthy man.

In quot. 1643 a rendering of med.L. *ricomines* (= OSp. *ricos omes*).

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, Æuric riceman his castles makede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8839 To saui poueremen vram richemenne vnrigt. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 85 Richely she fedes, and at the richemans cost. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* I. xviii. F iiij, Him hates the ritchman, that ritchman doth hate him dedelysore. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* Pref., The needie neighbors grudge to see the rychman thryue. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 76 Let them be devided not only between the Rich-men, but likewise between the souldiers and infantry.

Richness (ri·tʃnés). [-NESS.] The state or quality of being rich, in senses of the adj.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 155 My sister Aleyse .. is now forsaken For on of mor richenesse of Nauer þou has taken. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 714 *Hic census*, rychenes. *c* 1500 *Communycacyon* C iij, Thou shalte haue in my palesse .. No pouerte but all rychenesse. *c* 1530 *Compl. of them that been to late Maryed* (Collier, 1860) 18 Rychenes in youth, with good governaunce, Often helpeth age. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxix. 934 For the true richnesse..is the blessing of God. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 23 The water..leaving her Thickness, Soyl or Filth, which I call Richness, among the Grass. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 361 The Tragic Ornaments were so famous for their Richness. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xlvi. 33 The mosques..only differ in largeness and richness of material. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 158 This tract of land is reckoned equal in richness and fertility to any in America. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 25 Aug.

in *Lockhart*, The coast of Skye .. displayed a richness of vegetation .. to which we have hitherto been strangers. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1113 Take the little bed..and deck it like the Queen's For richness. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 79 The manysidedness and richness of His character.

Richolt, variant of RIGALD.

Rich root. [?f. RICH *a.*] A kind of aconite.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 403 Mr. Fisher..brought me this Root from Potuxen River in Maryland, and he tells me, they there call it, Rich Root, and use it as a specifick against the Scurvy.

Richt, obs. or Sc. form of RIGHT *sb.*[1], *adv.* and *a.*

Richtlie, -ly, Sc. forms of RIGHTLY *adv.*

Richtuis, -uous, -wis, obs. Sc. ff. RIGHTEOUS.

Rich-weed. *U. S.* [f. RICH *a.*] **a.** A species of Baneberry (*Actæa racemosa*). **b.** Horse-balm or Stone-root (*Collinsonia canadensis*). **c.** Clearweed (*Pilea pumila*).

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 285, I likewise wish particularly to know what you find the May-apple, Rich-weed, and Buffalo-clover to be. 1793-8 NEMNICH *Polyglot Lex.* 869 Rich weed, *Actaea racemosa*. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 309 *C. Canadensis*, Rich-weed. *Ibid.* 399 *P. pumila*, Richweed. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 364 Richwood [*sic*] (*Pilea pumila*), a stingless nettle, so called from its succulent and semi-transparent stem. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 399 The Stone-Root (Collinsonia canadensis), the flowers of which have an odor like lemons, is also known as Rich Weed from this fragrance.

Ricin (ri·sin). *Med. Chem.* [f. RICIN-US.] A toxic principle obtained from the castor-oil bean.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 523 Toxic proteins exist also in ricin. *Ibid.* 564 The serum of ricin-proof animals.

Ricinelaidic (risinːlɛi·dik), *a. Chem.* [f. RICIN-US + ELAIDIO *a.*] (See quots.)

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* iv. § 1 (1862) 260 By the action of peroxide of nitrogen it [ricinoleic acid] becomes converted into a solid isomeric fat, termed ricinelaidic or palmic acid. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 109 *Ricinelaidic Acid*.., an acid isomeric with ricinoleic acid, produced by the action of nitrous acid on the latter.

Ri·cing. *rare*[−1]. [f. RICE *sb.*[1]] Twigs used as a support for climbing plants.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xix. (1674) 44 [Osiers are useful for] Hop-poles, Ricing of Kidney-beans, and for Supporters to Vines.

Ricinic (risi·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. RICIN-US + -IC.] (See quots.)

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) III. vii. 965 *note*, Bussy and Lecanu..have elaborately examined the products of castor oil, and have obtained from it..margaritic (not margaric), ricinic, and elaidic..acids. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 348 Castor Oil..contains three oily acids, Ricinic, Ricin-oleic, and Ricin-stearic, united with Glycerine.

Ri·cinine. *Chem.* [-INE 5.] (See quots.)

1864 TUSON in *Chem. Soc. Jrnl.* XVII. 195 An alkaloïd provisionally named *ricinine*, which I have discovered in the seeds of the..castor-oil plant. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 109 Ricinine forms colourless rectangular prisms and laminæ, having a slight taste of bitter almonds.

Ricinol- (see RICINUS and -OL), the base of some terms of *Chem.*, denoting substances derived from castor-oil, as **Ricino·lamide, Ricino·leate, Ricino·leic** *a.*, **Ricino·lic** *a.* (See quots.)

1851 *Chem. Gaz.* IX. 366 Castor oil, placed in contact with a solution of ammonia .. forms a solid compound which represents the amide of ricinolic acid. This *ricinol-amide ..crystallizes in mammillate groups. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 260 When treated with ammonia, castor oil yields a solid crystalline amide, ricinolamide. 1848 *Chem. Gaz.* VI. 77 *Ricinoleate of Lime..is obtained by precipitating ricinoleate of ammonia with chloride of calcium [etc.]. *Ibid.* 76 Pure *ricinoleic acid forms .. a syrupy pale yellow liquid, which is colourless in thin layers, has a very strong..acrid taste. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 260 The principal acid obtained by its saponification is a modification of oleic acid, termed ricinoleic acid. 1851 *Chem. Gaz.* IX. 367 *Ricinolic acid, obtained by saponification, is represented by $C^{36}H^{34}O^{6}$. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 165 Castor oil consists principally of the glycerin compound of a peculiar acid, ricinolic acid. 1892 MOKLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 773 Tri-oxy-stearic acid, 'Ricinolic acid'.

Ricinostearic: (see quot. and cf. RICININ *a.*).

1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.* 441/1 *Ricinostearic Acid*, a solid acid obtained from castor oil.

‖ **Ricinus** (ri·sinəs). *Bot.* [L. *ricinus* (Pliny).] A genus of plants, of which the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*) is the type.

1694 T. R. in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 277 A sort of *Ricinus* or *Palma Christi*. *a* 1726 H. BARHAM *Hort. Amer.* (1794) 159 There are many sorts of *ricinus* in America. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Ricinus, Bastard, *Croton*. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* V. 4/1 The stems of Oshar-trees, or of ricinus, not stripped of their soft leaves. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 6/1 A peculiar variety of Ricinus, called *R. ruber*, ..which yields an oil called *carapat*.

Rick (rik), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1-2 hréac, 3-6 reke (3, 5 rek), 5 reyke, 5-8, 9 *dial.* reek, 6-7 reeke, 6 reake, 7 reack, reeck. β. 6 rike. γ. 6 ryoke, 6-8 ricke, 7 ryck, 7- rick. δ. 7 reck. [OE. *hréac*, = Fris. *reak*, *rêk*, MDu. *rooc*, *roke* (Du. *rook*), ON. *hraukr* (Norw. *rauk*, Sw. *rök*, obs. Da. *røg*). The later *rick* exhibits a shortening of the vowel, which is paralleled in the wide-spread dialect form *ship* for *sheep* (OE. *scéap*).

A supposed OE. *corn-hrycce* 'corn-rick', which has been cited in connexion with this word, rests on a misreading in Thorpe's *Hom. Ælfric* II. 178. The MS. used by Thorpe has *corn-hwyccan* 'corn-chest'; three others have the variant *corn-hwæccan*.]

1. A stack of hay, corn, peas, etc., esp. one regularly built and thatched; a mow. Also *fig.*

α. 900 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 145 Healfne æcer gauolmæde..on hreace gebringan. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 355 *Acervus*, muwan, hreacas. 13.. R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. S. 13 Sette afure rek [*v.r.* reke] & hous & barnde al pane toun. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxii. 6 If fyer ..cacche the rekes of corn, or the corn stondynge in feeldis. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. Prol. (Skeat) I. 100 The grettest clerkes han..mad therof grete rekes and noble. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/1 Reek, or golf (*K.* reyke), *arconius*, *acervus*. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Thatched houses, barnes, reekes, stackes, and other suche like. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. iii, His barnes are full ! his reekes and mowes well trod ! 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 238 Hay is not to be cast before a horse as it is out of the reek. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 217 The usual way of building reeks of Corn on Stavals set on stones, is the only prevention against Mice. 1700 DRYDEN *Meleager & Atal.* 35 Nor barns at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad. 1721 [see HAYRICK]. 1895 'ROSEMARY' *Chilterns* iv. 133 My 'ay's all in the reeks an' thatched.

β. 1557 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 118 There were 1000 rikes of wheate. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 119 Houels and rikes they are forced to make.

γ. 1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 21/1 A ricke or reake of hey, *strues*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 42 Other Corne and Pulse is made vp in Coppes and Ryckes. 1589 *Pasquil's Return* A iiij b, It catcheth hold..in a ricke of Strawe. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. Temper* I. 62 They had gone to their graves like a rick of corne. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 130 People .. who have great quantities of Corn, and are forced to keep it Two or Three years in Ricks. 1733 SWIFT *Poems* Wks. 1751 X. 217 Whole Ricks of Hay..Were down the sudden Current born. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 20 The farmer perceives by his eye, very nearly, the quantity of hay in a rick. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 189 Not one single wheat rick have I seen, and not one rick of any sort of corn. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. viii, That night she took refuge from the Samaritan..under a farmer's rick. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 307 The old country maxim, 'Where there's ricks, there's gates'.

δ. 1621 *Statutes Ireland* (Bolton) 72 Whereas many ill disposed persons..doe daily burne corn, as well in recks in the fields, as in villages and townes. 1682 *Pamphlet on Floods 24th April* 4 Setting the Recks of Hay and Corn afloat.

b. *transf.* A heap or pile.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 1147 Whence came this Courage, Titan-like, So many Hils to heap upon a Rick? 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 42 The Bearer-off..carries the Bricks..to lay them singly down in Rows (which they call Ricks). 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Rick*, Penn., an open heap or pile in which coal is coked. 1886 *S. W. Line. Gloss., Reek*, a pile, heap, usually of snow.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General, as *rick-burner, -burning, -fire, -maker.*

1843 R. VAUGHAN *Age Grt. Cities* 288 A similar inference is suggested concerning the relation between the farmer and the labourer by the history of rick-burning. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 3 For the rick-burners had not found their way hither. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* vi, The 'rick-maker' used to be an important person. *a* 1889 TENNYSON *To Mary Boyle* vii, More than half a hundred years ago, In rick-fire days.

b. Special, as **rick-barton, -burton,** = RICK-YARD; **rick-cloth**, a large canvas sheet used to protect an unfinished rick; also, the material used for this; **rick-staddle,** †**-staffold, -stand,** †**-stavel** (see quots.); **rick-stick**, a toothed rod used for combing the thatch of a rick; **rick-stones** (see quot.).

1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 259 No pullein in the *rick-barten. 1829 MRS. SOUTHEY *Chapters on Churchyards* I. 134 The footman..summoned from the hay-cart, or rick-burton. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Toilers of the Field* (1892) 4 The farmyard and rick-barton were a little way up the narrow valley. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 971 The farmers in the south of England employ *rick-cloths. 1881 BLACKMORE *Cristowell* xiv, His breeches were of rickcloth. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, **Rick-steddle*, a wooden frame placed on stones, on which to build ricks. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 294 Old jambs being carried off for rick-staddles. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 208 If it be designed for a *reek-staffold..it will come out of the straw and thresh very well. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 809 The *Rick Stand..is formed of oak pillars inserted in the ground, and standing two feet high above it, with a frame over them composed of joists of any cheap wood. 1892 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 46 Sad stories are current of fine old oak ..used for rick-stands. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 184 The covered *Reek-staval (much in use westward). *Ibid.* 275 A Reek-staval, a Frame of Wood placed on stones, on which such Mowe is raised. 1874 HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxxvi, Where's your thatching-beetle and *rick-stick and spars? 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Rick-stones*, supports of Purbeck or other stone for ricks, usually sold in pairs.

Rick (rik), *sb.*[2] [Related to RICK *v.*[2]] A sprain or overstrain, *esp.* in the back.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., I gen my back such a rick. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 105 He could not determine whether it was simply Lumbago, or a Rick in the back. 1887 NICOLS *Wild Life* I. x. 297 Harold found that he had a nasty rick in the loins.

†**Rick,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [App. a variant of RIG *sb.*[1], but the history of the form is quite obscure.] (See quots.)

1641 in E. Owen *Cat. MSS. Wales in Brit. Museum* (1908) 584 All that rick or parcel of rockie ground..called Craygamoyen. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 73/2 A Rick, or Ridges or Buts, are parcels of Land of several breadths and lengths. *Ibid.*, Casting into Ricks or Ridges is to make such by Plowing.

Rick, north. dial. variant of REEK *sb.*[1]

Rick (rik), *v.*[1] [f. RICK *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To form (hay, corn, etc.) into a rick; to stack. Also with *up.*

1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) p. xlix, To Bucknell 3 daies ricking pease. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 116 The Farmers lay up their Corn at easie Rates,..and not Rick it up, as we do in England. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. lviii. 245, I not only rick the straw, but I also slightly thatch the rick. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IV. 192 The common methods of ricking it [hay]. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 396 There are few seasons in Scotland, where it is possible to rick clover immediately after the scythe. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 178 Whatever quantity of straw, corn-stalks and turnips he may rick or house for winter.

Rick (rik), *v.*[2] [Prob. a variant spelling of WRICK *v.* Both noun and verb belong to southern dial., so that connexion with ON. *rykkr* sb., *rykkja* v., is less likely.]

1. *trans.* To sprain, twist, or wrench (any limb or joint). Hence **Ricked** (rikt) *ppl. a.*

1798 J. JEFFERSON *Let. to J. Boucher* 23 Feb., To rick, that is, to twist a joint, and thereby hurt it. 1870 *Field* 2 Apr. 200/3 Though your horse cleared the brook and galloped on, he may have ricked his back. 1884 *Daily News* 24 July 5/1 Suffering from a 'ricked' back. 1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troubadour Land* vi. 68 The cobble-stones.. torture the feet that walk over them and rick the ankles.

2. *Coursing.* To cause (a hare) to 'wrench' or turn less than quite about. Also *intr.* of a hare: To 'wrench'.

1839 *Laws of Coursing* in Youatt *Dog* (1845) App. 261 If a dog draws the fleck from the hare, and causes her to wrench or rick only, it is equal to a turn of the hare when leading homewards. *Ibid.* 262 When a dog wrenches or ricks a hare twice following,..it is equal to a turn.

Ri·cker. *Naut.* [Perh. ad. G. *rick* (pl. *ricke*, *ricken*) pole.] A spar or pole made out of the stem of a young tree.

1820 SCORESBY *Arct. Regions* I. 511 Rickers, poles, or other wood for harpoon and lance-stocks. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 250. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Rickers*, the stems or trunks of young trees, a kind of spars imported into Denmark, etc. from the north. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 572 *Rickers*, lengths of stout poles cut up for the purpose of stowing flax, hemp, and the like. Spars supplied for boats' masts and yards, boat-hook staves, &c.

Ri·cket, var. of RICKETS, used attributively or in combs., and as the basis of derivative forms.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, Author's Picture, The rest of the poor Members pine away, Like Ricket-Bodies, upwards over-grown. 1794 BURNS *Ep. fr. Esopus* 46 What scandal called Maria's jaunty stagger The ricket reeling of a crooked swagger? 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 616 Most of the foods..are ricket-producing foods also.

Ri·cketed, *ppl. a.* or *pa. pple.* [f. RICKET + -ED 2.] Affected by rickets. Also *fig.*

1670 PENN *Truth Rescued fr. Imposture* 38 The weakness of whose Discourse eminently shews the ricketted constitution of the Author. 1694 MISS ASTELL *Prop. to Ladies* 57 Their Devotion being ricketed, starv'd and contracted in some of its vital parts. 1825 CARLYLE *Life Schiller* App. 264 The heartless sentiment, crippled and ricketed by soups, ragouts, and sweetmeats, which you find in fashionable balladmongers.

Ri·cketily, *adv. rare.* [f. RICKETY *a.*] In a rickety manner.

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxxii, The Deacon's chaise seesawed and clattered itself, ricketily, to the door stone. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Second Thoughts* III. iv, One among all her institutions she has succeeded in setting, however ricketily, on its legs again.

So **Ri·cketiness,** rickety condition.

1872 *Daily News* 5 Nov., The ricketiness of their legislative offspring. 1904 SLADEN *Lovers Japan* ii, 'You will know that the staircase is safe.' (Rich was making a grimace at its ricketiness.)

†**Ri·cketing,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RICKET.] Inclined to be rickety.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iv. (1700) 25 The sounder parts seem overgrown, so the disproportion betwixt them and the Ricketing ones, makes the whole Body..mishapen.

†**Ri·cketish,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. RICKET + -ISH.] Having a tendency to rickets.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. xi. (1662) 36 Surely there is some other cure for a Ricketish body than to kill it.

†**Ri·cketly,** *a. Obs.*[−1] = RICKETY *a.* 1 b.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* III. i. 262 No wonder if the whole constitution of Religion grow weak, ricketly, and consumptuous.

Rickets (ri·kėts). Also 7 **ricketts.** [Of doubtful origin: app. first current in some of the south-western counties.

Whistler (1645) states that the disease had first come into notice about 26 years before, and was said to have been named after one who tried to cure it empirically; but others derived it from the Dorset word *rucket* 'to breathe with difficulty'. Glisson (*De Rachitide*, 1650), from whom Whistler obtained his information, says the disease was first noticed in Dorset and Somerset, and had only gradually extended over the south of England. His own suggestion is that the word was a corruption of Gr. ῥαχίτις or ῥαχίτης, the former of which he adopted as the scientific name.]

1. A disease, especially incident to children, characterized by softening of the bones, especially of the spine, and consequent distortion, bow-legs, and emaciation. Technically known as RACHITIS.

1645 D. WHISTLER (*title*), De Morbo puerili Anglorum, quem patrio idiomate indigenæ vocant 'The Rickets'. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 40 The disease called the Rickets in tender children. 1671 TEMPLE *Ess., Health & Long Life* Wks. 1720 I. 28 When I was very young, nothing was so much feared or talk'd of as Rickets among Children. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 102 It passes with some for almost a

Specifick, in the Rickets. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 29 Many diseases, as the rickets, scrophula, &c. might thereby be prevented. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 440/1 Rickets, considered alone, is not very dangerous to life. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* i, That their dreadful stare could dart cramp, or rickets, or a wry mouth at any boy who happened to be in the rear. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 917 In rickets, the bluish cartilaginous lamina becomes very irregular in form and thickness.

fig. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. xi. (1662) 36 Hospitals generally have the Rickets, whose heads..grow over great and rich, whilest their poor bodies pine away and consume. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 226 Multitudes of Reverend Men and Critics Have got a kind of intellectual Rickets. 1689 Prior *Ep. Fleetwood Shephard* 94 A Theme, Whose Props..help the Rickets in the Brain. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xiv. 150 Thy fancy's rickets plague thee not at all.

† **2.** A form of blight in corn. *Obs. rare* —1.

1759 Mills tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. ii. 244, I perceived in May, that the corn was attacked with what is called *the rickets*: the bad state of the roots of these plants, the colour of their blades,..left no room to doubt what ailed them.

† **3.** *local.* The staggers in sheep. *Obs.*

1788 *Young's Ann. Agric.* XI. 33.

Rickett, variant of Riggot[1].

Rickety (ri·kĕti), *a.* Also 7– **ricketty**. [f. Ricket + -y.]

1. Affected with, suffering from, rickets; subject to rickets.

c 1720 Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. v. (1738) 189 Bones..not unlike those of ricketty children. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 103 On shore they walk quite erect with a waddling motion, like a rickety child. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 440/2 The consistence of a ricketty bone is but slightly different from that of common cartilage. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 102 Till he was ten years old..he was never once suffered to stand on his ricketty legs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 110 The pulmonary diseases to which rickety subjects are extremely prone.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1685 Crowne *Str C. Nice* i, A conscience swaddled so hard in its infancy by strict education .. that the weak ricketty thing can endure nothing. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 334 This benevolence, the ricketty offspring of weakness. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* 83 The new House of Commons, 'Tis a rickety sort of a bantling I'm told. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 277 Deliver me these rickety, perishing souls of infants. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 2/1 To fancy that we could establish Tewfik firmly on his rickety legs.

† **c.** *transf.* Of grain: Weakly, unhealthy. *Obs.*

1759 Mills tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xv. (1762) 84 The abortive ears grow on rickety stalks, of a white colour. *Ibid.* II. ii. 247 It contained a pretty considerable number of rickety plants, which yielded but little grain.

2. Weakly, feeble, shaky, tottering; lacking in strength or firmness: **a.** Of ideas, the mind, etc.

1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. Dedic. p. vii, Crude and rickety Notions crampt by Restraint. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 2 April ii, I wish those impertinent fellows, with their ricketty understandings, would keep their advice for those that ask it. 1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 345 It is by the swallowing of such potions, that the mind of man is rendered feeble and ricketty. 1849 H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 51 Giving rise to the rickety forms of popular superstition. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* vi. 153 His spirit is so rickety that he cannot trust it alone.

b. Of material things, esp. articles of furniture, stairs, bridges, or other wooden erections.

1799 R. Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 198 We learn to distinguish decayed ricketty basalts from porous lavas. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VIII. xxxii, Writing at the same ricketty table with another. 1842 Lever *J. Hinton* iii, We mounted an old-fashioned and rickety stair. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 285 The river..is spanned by a long ricketty wooden bridge.

c. Of motions, actions, or condition.

1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 51 The parrot burst into a fit of dry rickety laughter. 1846 FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 165 He was in a ricketty state of body; brought on wholly by neglect. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* i, Exception will yet be taken to their ricketty strut. 1898 M. Hewlett *Forest Lovers* ix, She broke now into a rickety canter.

3. Of the nature of rickets; pertaining to rickets.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 294 Scrophulous and ricketty affections. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 920 The precursory symptoms belong properly to the earlier stages of the rickety process. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 365 Ricketty curvature of legs.

Ri·cking, *vbl. sb.* [f. Rick *v.*[1]] The action of making ricks; *attrib.* in *ricking-rod, -time.*

1844 Tupper *Crock of G.* I. 321 Her husband, a poor thatcher, sadly out of work except in ricking time. 1874 Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxxvii, He had stuck his ricking-rod, groom, or poignard, as it was indifferently called,..into the stack to support the sheaves.

Rickle (ri·k'l), *sb.*[1] *Lanc. dial.* [f. Rickle *v.*[1]] A rattling or clattering noise; rattle.

1867 Brierley *Marlocks* ii, Aw con tell him bi th' rickle of his clog buckles.

Rickle (ri·k'l), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6–7 **rickill.** [Perh. of Scand. origin: a Norw. dial. *rikl* (also *rigl*) of similar meaning is given by Ross. In sense 2 there may be some connexion with Rick *sb.*[1], which however has no currency in Scotland.]

1. A heap or pile, esp. one loosely built up; a collection of odds and ends heaped up together; a ramshackle erection. Also *fig.*

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4356 Syne, all turnit to ane rickill of faits. 1603 *Philotus* xxxi. (Bann.), Ze sall haue ay quhill ze cry ho, Rickillis of gould and jewellis. 1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing Master* 37 You may step over a little furrow, or a rickle of stones. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* ix, A rickle o' useless boxes and trunks. *Ibid.* xxxiv, She's but a rickle o' auld rotten deals nailed thegither. 1844 Mrs. Carlyle *New Lett.* (1903) I. 137 Speke Hall..the queerest-looking old rickle of boards and plaster that I ever set eyes on. 1882 *Cornhill Mag.* May 537 Rickles of brick as he might call them.

b. A ramshackle or broken-down object.

1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 214 They've gotten a secont-han' rickle o' a piano. 1899 Macmanus *Chimney Corners* 228 He began to consider how he could sell his rickle of a pony to advantage.

2. A heap of corn, hay, or flax; a pile of sheaves.

1785 Burns *3rd Ep. J. Lapraik* 8 May Boreas never thresh your rigs, Nor kick your rickles aff their legs. 1851 A. Marshall in Schroeder *Ann. Yorks.* I. 420 Drying the flax in *cappelles*, or rickles as we call them...The stick prevents the rickle being blown over. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 217 These 'rickles' contain from 100 to 150 sheaves, and cost about *2d.* per hundred sheaves..for building.

3. A pile or stack of peats. (See quots.)

1825 Jamieson, Peats or turfs put up in heaps or small stacks, to prepare them for being winter provision, are called *rickles*. 1842 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 263 *note*, A rickle contains about ten footings laid on their sides, one turf deep and built up about two feet high. 1892 *Ballymena Obs.* (E.D.D.), A rickle differs from a clamp in being long and narrow instead of circular.

Rickle (ri·kl), *v.*[1] *Lanc. dial.* Also 5 **rekil.** [Of obscure origin; perhaps merely imitative. Modern north. dial. has also *rick* in the same sense.] *intr.* To rattle, to clatter.

The use of the word in Urquhart's *Rabelais* is no doubt due to copying from Cotgrave, who belonged to Cheshire. Holland's *Cheshire Gloss.* (1886) gives *rickka* or *rickker* as meaning 'to rattle'.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 566 Þen rekils it vnruydly & raynes doune stanys. 1611 Cotgr., *Grillotter*, to ring, rickle, ratle, crackle. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlv, He..went aside and ratling the Bladder took a huge Delight in the Melody of the rickling crackling noise of the Pens. 1863 Brierley *Waverlow* 168 The 'angles' of the garden gate squeaked, the latch 'rickled'.

Hence **Ri·ckling** *vbl. sb.*[1]

1611 Cotgr., *Grillottement*, a ringing, rickling, ratling, or crackling.

Ri·ckle, *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north.* [f. Rickle *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To make or form into a 'rickle' or stack. Hence **Ri·ckling** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scott., Kirkmichael* VI. 104 *note*, There is a method of preserving corn, peculiar to this part of the country, called Rickling. 1842 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 263 *note*, The fourth operation [in peat-making] is rickling. 1851 A. Marshall in Schroeder *Ann. Yorks.* I. 420 It is easier for the hands to rickle the flax round these stakes. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 217 If the weather is wet and precarious, the corn is 'rickled' close up to the hook, scythe, or machines.

Ricklin(g, dial. varr. Reckling. **Rickly**: see Reckly *a.* **Ricksdollar,** var. Rixdollar.

Rickshaw, ricksha (ri·kʃɑ̄, ri·kʃă). Also **riksha, rikisha.** Abbreviation of Jinricksha.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 5/2 There can be no impropriety in ladies..riding in our easy and delightful Rikshas. 1889 Kipling *Phantom Rickshaw* 17 The 'rickshaw came to a dead stop. 1896 *Month* May 36 The sight of the rickshaw carried me back to the Flowery Land.

attrib. 1886 Kipling *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 65 He.. Shall watch each flashing 'rickshaw-light. *c* 1890 *Yoshiwara Episode* 18 Pimps in the guise of rickshaw coolies. 1894 *Spectator* 12 May 656 The rickshaw kills the rickshawman.

Rick-yard. [f. Rick *sb.*[1]] A farm-yard or enclosure containing ricks; a stack-yard.

1712 Morton *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 399 In a Rick-yard there I saw a Hemp-stalk Four Inches about. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* 57 His [wheat] is in the haggard (reek yard) when others are cutting. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 214 Simpson went into Mr. Evans's rick-yard. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 13 There is no necessity whatever for having a turnip-store in a rick-yard. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 415/2 Unless the farm is provided with a rick-yard of special merits,..the corn comes sooner into condition in the open field.

Ricochet (ri·kŏʃē, ri·kŏʃet), *sb. Mil.* [a. F. *ricochet* the skipping of a shot, or of a flat stone on the water.

In older F. the word occurs only in the phr. *fable* or *chanson du* (or *de*) *ricochet*; on the meaning and origin of this see Littré, Godefroi *Compl.*, and *Romania* XXVIII. (1899) 50-53.]

1. A method of firing by which the projectile is made to glance or skip along a surface with a rebound or series of rebounds; also, the skipping of a cannon-ball or bullet, intentional or accidental. *By ricochet* (F. *à ricochet*), at a rebound.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Range*, To fire a piece by way of the ricochet, the cannon is only charged with a quantity of powder sufficient to carry the shot along the face of the works attacked. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 376/1 The traverses in the covered way were proposed by Vauban, in order to diminish the effect of the ricochet. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 54 To keep a memorandum of each shot fired, under the head of bull's-eyes, centres, outers, ricochets, and misses. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* IV. xviii, The shot ..buried itself in the soft sand. We had no ricochet to fear. *fig.* 1840 De Quincey *Essenes* Wks. 1859 X. 295 The multiplied ricochets through which it [chrism] impressed itself upon the vocabulary of the case. 1876 Meredith *Beauch. Career* II. vii. 129 The allocution..was intended to strike Captain Beauchamp by ricochet.

b. The subjection *of* a place to this kind of firing.

1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 355 In the ricochet of a fortification of any kind, the elevation of the gun should seldom exceed 10 degrees.

2. *attrib.* **a.** In *ricochet fire* or *firing.*

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Range*, When ricochet-firing is used, the pieces are elevated from 3 to 6 degrees. 1773 Burke *To Sir C. Bingham* Wks. IX. 142 This ricochet cross-firing of so many opposite batteries of police and regulation. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 316 A ricochet fire which..had been working havoc in their ranks. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 572 Ricochet fire, that whereby .. the shot or shell is made to just clear a parapet, and bound along the interior of a work.

b. In general use, as *ricochet battery*, etc.

1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6714/1 The batteries are likewise called ricochet-batteries. 1797 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 782/1 The faces..ought to be enfiladed by the ricochet batteries. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 355 Tables of ricochet practice, shewing the charge, elevation, time of flight, and effect at various ranges. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 54 One of the men in the ricochet butt. 1865 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* xiii. (1869) 433 It rebounds in a straight line, pursuing a ricochet motion. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 257 The fewer boats there are in a column, the less effect will ricochet shot have upon them.

Ricochet (ri·kŏʃā, ri·kŏʃet), *v. Mil.* [f. the sb. The F. verb is *ricocher.*

The suppression of the *t* is also extended to the forms *ricochetted, ricochetting* (cf. *crochetted, crochetting*). In these forms, and in the verb generally, stressing on the third syllable is common.]

1. *intr.* Of a projectile or the like: To glance or skip with a rebound or series of rebounds. With *from, on, over, upon*, etc.

1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 355 The smaller the angle, under which a shot is made to ricochet, the longer it will preserve its force and have effect. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxxi, The shot..ricochetting over them, disappeared in the wave. 1861 Lamont *Seasons w. Seahorses* 86 The bullets ricochetted on the water close past his ears. 1867 Baker *Nile Trib.* v. (1872) 66 It would ricochet from the surface of water.

fig. 1894 *Nation* 23 Aug. 137/1 Then the gaze ranges east and north,..ricocheting from hill to hill.

2. *trans.* To subject to ricochet firing.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 7/2 The parapet which covers the rampart or the ground to be ricochetted. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 448/2 The faces of the bastions themselves can be ricochetted from an equal distance.

Hence **Ri·cochetting** *ppl. a.*

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 7/2 Thus the guns in the ricochetting batteries are enabled to enfilade the faces in their whole length. 1887 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 5/1 A ricochetting piece of iron had gone through his leg.

† **Ricoct.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. It. *ricotta* 'a kinde of fresh cheese and Creame' (Florio).] (See quot.)

1582 Munday *Eng. Rom. Life* 62 Two Quatrines woorth of Leekes, one Quatrine bestowed in Ricoct, which is harde Cruds to make Cheese.

Ricolage, variant of Recolage *Obs.*

Rict, obs. form of Right *a.*

Rictal (ri·ktăl), *a.* [f. L. *rict-us* Rictus + -al.] *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the rictus.

1825 *Trans. Linnean Soc.* XV. 255 The strength of the rictal bristles. 1884 Coues *Birds N. W.* (ed. 2) 289 A few rictal bristles..reaching little..beyond the nostrils.

† **Ricture.** *Obs.*—[0] (See quots.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ricture* (*victuria*), the gaping of bruit beasts. 1658 Phillips, *Rictus*, a grinning or shewing the teeth like a dog, also a fretting or chafing inwardly.

‖ **Rictus** (ri·ktŭs). [L. *rictus* open mouth or jaws, f. ppl. stem of *ringī* to open the mouth wide.]

1. *Bot.* The orifice or throat of a bilabiate corolla.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. xxii. (1765) 228 *Rictus*..is the Gap or Opening between the two Lips of the Corolla. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 118 In ringent and personate corollas the orifice is sometimes named the *rictus*; but this term is superfluous and little used. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 381 When the lower lip is pressed against the upper, so as to leave only a chink or *rictus* between them, the corolla is said to be *personate* or *masked.*

2. Of persons: The expanse or gape of the mouth.

1829 *Med. Rev.* X. 132 As it were, a double head, formed by an immense secretion of osseous and cartilaginous substance, the rictus of the mouth intervening. 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc.* 138 That frightful rictus running from ear to ear. 1894 Gosse in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 808 No one could quite tell whether Pater's strange rictus was closer to laughter than tears.

b. Similarly of birds or fishes.

1827 Vigors & Horsfield in *Linn. Soc. Trans.* XV. 225 The rictus of the bill partially beset with bristles. 1844-8 Sir J. Richardson *Ichthyology* 35/2 The transverse or slightly arched rictus. 1872 Coues *Birds N. W.* 29 When the bill is opened there is a cleft, or fissure between them [sc. mandibles]; this is the gape or *rictus.*

Rid, *sb.*[1] [f. the vb. For other dialect uses see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

1. Progress, dispatch, speed. (Cf. Rid *v.* 7.)

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Forkers are to bee foretolde that they give upp goode forkefulls, because..(by this meanes)..the loader comes more ridde. 1873- in Yorks. and Northumb. glossaries.

2. The soil overlying stone or marl, which has to be removed to allow of quarrying or digging. Also *rid-work.*

1827 Hodgson *Hist. Northumb.* II. i. 94 *note*, The soil or diluvial matter on the tops of quarries is very commonly called *the ridding*, or *rid-work.* 1862 *Min. Proc. Inst. Civil Engin.* XXI. 482 The water in the advancing wave was dispersed, through the joints of the pitching, and received into

the rid. 1864 *R. Agric. Soc. Jrnl.* XXV. 371 To ascertain the thickness of the earth overlying the marl, technically called 'fee' or 'rid'.

Rid, *sb.*[2] (also **ridd**), variant of REDD *sb.*[2]

1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, *Rid* or *Red*, a hollow place in the gravel, where salmon deposit their roe. 1864 WALSH in Buckland *Salmon & Trout Hatching* 18 The female works away at the ridd, and after she has made a kind of trough she lies in it. 1875 *Rep. Maine Fisheries Comm.* 12 (Cent. Dict.), Favourite grounds where the trout make their rids.

Rid (rid), *v.* Forms: 3 **ruden**, 4–6 **rydde** (6 **ryd**), 6–7 **ridde**, 5– **rid**. *Pa. t.* 3 **rudde**, 4 **redde**, 3, 6 **ridd(e**, 5– **rid** ; 7– **ridded**. *Pa. pple.* 4 **i–rud**, 5 **rud**, **ryde**, 6 **ryd(d**, 4, 6–7 **ridd** (6 **ridde**), 4, 6– **rid** ; 5– **ridded** ; 5 *Sc.* **riddin**, 6, 9 **ridden**. [a. ON. *ryðja* (pa. t. *ruddi*, pa. pple. *rudd-r*), whence Norw. *rydja*, Sw. *rödja*, Da. *rydde*. To a great extent the senses of the word are also represented by REDD *v.*[2]]

I. 1. *trans.* To clear (a way or space), *esp.* to clear (land) of trees, undergrowth, etc. ; to stub.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 Ich sende min engel bi-foren þine nebbe, þe shal ruden þine weie to-fore þe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23813 Es þar na wai be-for vs ridd [*Trin.* rud] Cun tak us better þan we did. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1227 Nas þis a good redes-mon þat..haþ i-rud vs þe way..? *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6733 The iemnond full radly rid hym the gate. 1471–3 *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 þe seid grounde..shuld haue be ridded and made by þe seid John. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 47/2 He rid and made plaine a great part of the countrie ouergrowen with woods and thickets. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 63 Ridding such [roads] as were..overgrowne with bushes and briers. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 272 If the Spring be forward, cleanse and rid the Coppices. 1783 *Archaeologia* (1785) VII. 170 As some persons were ridding a piece of ground near Matlock-Bank. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 162 Rough stony land, that would not answer ridding and making arable. 1868 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 425, I consider it..desirable, in 'ridding' heath-land, to keep the surface soil on the surface. *Ibid.* 428.

absol. 13.. *K. Alis.* (Bodl. MS.) 3355 þat he was gode knizth he kedde, For meynlich aboute he redde. 1537 *Rec. Monast. Kinloss* (1872) 144 Frae the lang furd where the said Patrick begouthit to ryde.

b. To free from rubbish or encumbrances ; to clean or clear out. Also const. *up.*

Hence *absol.* in dial. use, to clear the throat or stomach.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1533 Sone he raght vpon rowme, rid vp þe dykis. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2561 þe vrthe also þey caston from þat place away, & voudeden þat place, & made hit ryde. 1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 424 That the waters and ryvers belonginge to this Cytie shalbe ryde and scowred. 1596 in *Antiquary* May (1888) 212 To Robert Butte for ridding ye chauncell. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Heb.* iii. 10, I was nauseated, and ready to rid my stomack at them, to spew them out of my mouth. 1839 [SIR G. C. LEWIS] *Gloss. Herefordshire*, To rid the stomach.

c. To clear (a table) ; to tidy or clear *up*, to set in order (a room, etc.). Now *dial.*

Also dial. *to rid house*, to remove.

1599 MINSHEU 24/2 Take off, boy, rid the table, and bring those fritters. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* x, When you rid up the Parlour Hearth in a Morning. 1828– in dial. glossaries (Northumb., Yorks., E. Angl.).

d. *To rid marches* = REDD *v.*[2] 2 c. In quots. *fig.*

1721 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 562 To rid marches in the powers of the different officers of Christ's institution. 1759 SHIRRA *Rem.* (1850) 131 It is very necessary we rid marches between these two and observe what the law is, and faith. 1847 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem.* (1852) IV. 515 He rids the marches between the election of God on the one hand, and the freeness of the Gospel on the other.

2. To deliver, set free, rescue, save (*from, out of, of*, etc.). Now *rare* (very common in 16th cent.).

a 1225 *Juliana* 75 Ne lef þu neauer to þi va [= foe] þin ilicnesse þat tu ruddest of deað. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 273 Þu..lesedes tine prisuns and ridles ham ut of cwalm hus. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5343 þi fader..Rid me þis Rewme out of ronke Enmys. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (1570) D iij b, Subiect to become, And neuer to be ridde from bondage & thraldome. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlvii. 14 Yf it be kindled with fyre, no man maye ryddе it for the vehemence of the flame. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 241 She..bid me deuise some meanes To rid her from this second Marriage. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 220 The good are called before their time, for ridding them out of the hands of the wicked.

1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxix, Had we had powder to waste, we would certainly have rid the graminivorous from many of their carnivorous neighbours.

refl. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Absoluo*, To rydde him selfe from the processe that one hath against him in any courte. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 363 This noble minded woman inuented a most..subtile shift..to rid her selfe out of his hands. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 430 If any bird, being fettered with a foot-snare, ridded her self, away she flieth. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 167 We were very happy, that we ridded our selves out of it so luckily.

† **b.** To dispatch ; to clear (oneself) ; to acquit.

1530 PALSGR. 691/1, I praye you, syr, rydde me firste, *je vous prie me despescher premier. Ibid.*, We be able ynough to rydde us for this mater without the. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 236 A iudge riddeth a persone aunsweryng before hym to the lawe.

† **c.** To get away or escape from. *Obs.*[—1]

1615 WITHER *Juvenilia* (1633) 427 If I my Cage can rid I'll fly where I never did.

3. To make (a person or place) free *of* (or *from*) something ; to disencumber *of.*

1569 GOLDING tr. *Heminge's Postill* 10 To the intent to rid his disciples of thys errour. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* I. i. 150 Would I had giuen him the best horse in Padua.. that would..ridde the house of her. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. ii, If I do not..Rid him of this disease that now growes on him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 737, I..shall soon, Armd with thy might, rid heav'n of these rebell'd. 1727 SWIFT *Lett.* (1766) II. 83 It is one comfort to me, that I am ridding you of a troublesome companion. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. xii, If you put the laws in execution,..you would soon rid the country of these vermin. 1810 WORDSW. *Prose Wks.* II. 271 The taste of a succeeding proprietor..has ridded the spot of its puerilities. 1859 RUSKIN *Let. to Rossetti* 17 June, I think the book will be an interesting..one, if you will rid it from crudities. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 476 To rid England once for all of this ever recurring plague.

b. *refl.* To free or clear (oneself) *of* something troublesome. Now somewhat *rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 691/1 If I coulde conveynyently rydde me of this felowe, I wolde go with you with all my herte. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 b, To ridd my self of them I gaue them about 20. Aspres. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 987, I could not tell how to rid my selfe..of the troublesome Burre. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 30 The Hollanders do rid their hands of two Trades, which are of greatest turmoil and danger. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 169 Thus Satan ridded his hands of ten of the twelve tribes. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 53 P 11 She must not rid herself of them all at once. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 320 The gallant French had ridded themselves of the tyranny which sent them to the galleys. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxii. 258 To rid himself of the unpleasant task he had undertaken.

c. *To be rid of* (†*on*), to be freed from (a troublesome or useless thing or person).

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 528 Pus..he was clere and fullie rid on hur. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 103 [Dido] sayd in this maner to the for-sayd barthe, for to be rydded of her. 1530 PALSGR. 691/1, I was lyke to come into a great trouble, but I thanke God, I am rydde of it nowe. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 11 b, That the Realme (being too full of people) is very well ridde of them. *c* 1630 DONNE *Serm.* xi. 103 Since Chists presence was an occasion of impairing their temporall Substance they were glad to be Rid of him. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 55 Those who now possesse the imployment..wish themselves well ridd of it. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 24 P 1 My Correspondents are willing by my Means to be rid of them. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, I long to be rid of a place where I have only found distress. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 91, I am nearly rid of my cough again. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 441 At the same time to be rid of the company of their enemy.

d. So *to get rid of.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* Ded. Let., The chief use, which too many make of the Former, is to devise wayes to get ridd of the Later. ?1676 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 33, I cannot get rid of my horrible cold heere. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii, These hopes and fears..cannot be got rid of by great part of the world. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 211 Reduce his wages, or get rid of her. 1810 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 183 Nor is this conceit very easily and speedily gotten rid of. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvi. 255 You will soon get rid of those absurd sentiments.

† **4.** To deprive or strip (one) *of* something. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 151 Parradio..Resolvde to slay the Prince, And ridde him of his lyfe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 74 b, The emperor ..being once rid, and voyd of money, those .. which had elected him, slewe him.

II. 5. To part (combatants). = REDD *v.*[2] 5. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (Cf. RIDDER *sb.*[2], RIDDING 1 b.)

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2246 Here ar no renkes vs to rydde, rele as vus likez.

6. To remove *from* or *out of*, to clear *off* or *away*, etc. Also *refl.*

?*c* 1475 *Knight Curtesy* 127 (Ritson), He sware he would rydde him fro that lande. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlix. 165, I shal sone ryd his soule out of his body. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 348 That worke being dispatched and rid out of my handes. 1607 ROWLANDS *Earl of Warw.* (Hunterian Cl.) 29 Guy quickly made dispatch of his half score, He was not long in ridding them away. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 101 They fall upon him, and so soon rid him out of the way. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xix. (1840) 332 Premeditating nothing but how to rid myself out of the world. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 157 That dose..ridded them off better than anything else. 1891 J. C. ATKINSON 40 *Yrs. Moorland Parish* 332 The kestrels are ridded out of the country.

b. To remove, to take or clear away, to dispose of, consume (quot. 1627), etc.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 365 When this foresayde remedie is not of force sufficent to rydde the mangie. 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* A iij, Kinge Menelaus..swore by sword, to rid their ioyes. *a* 1610 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 6 Such as could rid mens lives yet no bloud spill. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 391 Ridding at one meale in the Emperour's presence a whole bore, an hundred loaves, a weather, and a young pig. 1764 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 105/2 As the quarrymen were lately ridding of stone, in the island of Portland. 1814– in dial. glossaries.

† **c.** To remove by violence ; to kill, destroy. Also with double object (quot. 1593). *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxvii. 92 Whan he retournes, asspy thy tyme, and fall vpon hym sodeynlye, and soo ridde hym. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 778 He [Catesby] ..procured the Protectour, hastily to ryd him. 1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 88 There maye be founde wayes in Italy, to rydd a trayterous subiect. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 233 This Gloster should be quickly rid the World. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1623) Q ij, The ready way to rid them is,..to smother them with Brimstone. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 76 He determined with his complices to take them asunder, & to rid them one after the other.

refl. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi. F v, He that differreth to rydde him selfe in this sorte; It is laweful for another..to doe it.

† **d.** To pull or root *up* completely. *Obs.*

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) L iij, Neither is it reckoned any great grievous act to destroy utterly their country,..or rid up al mankind. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* v. 16 It seemed good unto the Lord..to rid up by the roots those Popish errours.

7. To dispatch, accomplish, get through, clear *off* or *away* (work of any kind). Now *dial.*

1530 PALSGR. 690/2 He is a quicke workeman, he can rydde more worke in an houre than some can do in twayne. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 234 Here-by the Printer in one day shall rid More Books, then yerst a thousand Writers did. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 73 Arrable Land ..was turned into Pasture, which was easily rid by a few Heards-men. 1625 — *Ess., Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 483 They had the vse of Slaues, which commonly did rid those Manufactuies. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* x. 187 The Wheel ridds Work faster off than the Pole can do. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 384 The machine did rid off a great deal of work in a little time. *a* 1791 WESLEY *To Servants* Wks. 1811 IX. 103 Putting forth all your strength, ridding away all the business that you can. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 78/1 The ambition of 'ridding' much work with a comparatively small profit.

b. *intr.* To be dispatched. Now *dial.*

1626 BRETON *Fantastikes, Eight of the Clocke*, Now.. with quicke hands, worke rids apace. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. 206 It is impossible to imagine how this work rids away. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., When any work goes on quickly, 'it rids well,' or 'rids off'.

† **8.** *To rid ground* (or *space*), to cover ground, to move ahead, to make progress. *Obs.*

1584 PELLE *Arraignm. Paris* III. iv, My game is quick, and rids a length of ground. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. XXX. 905 The way was such, as that an armie..might hardly ..rid any ground. 1608 J. KING *Serm. S. Mary's, Oxford* 16 Much like the Mariners [life] at sea, that is tossed vp and downe, and ridden to little space. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. (1669) 60/2 Thus the Christian rids but little ground, because he must go his weak bodies pace. 1755 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* XCII. IV. 63 Because (in the jockey phrase) it rids ground, that is, covers a certain quantity of paper. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1786) 293 The beast..kept on an even and steady course, which.. nevertheless rid a great deal of ground.

† **b.** So *to rid way. Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 21 We..Will thither straight, for willingnesse rids way. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 53 A false stem..will make her rid more way and beare a better saile. 1665 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* viii. § 7 As a runner of races at his first setting forth rids his way briskly.

Rid, *ppl. a.*[1] *rare.* [f. RID *v.*] That has been ridded or rid (*up*) ; cleared.

1738 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 76 Ye'll have an ill rid-up House. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXVII, 'We will make room for you ! We will make a rid road from here to Winchester !' shouted the holders and knights.

Rid, *ppl. a.*[2] *rare.* [f. RIDE *v.*] = RIDDEN.

1632 D. LLOYD *Leg. Capt. Jones* (1648) 10 He .. supply'd him with a horse Well rid and fierce.

Rid, obs. form of REDD *a.* and *sb.*, REDE *v.*[1], RIDE *v.*

Ridable, variant of RIDEABLE.

Ridar, obs. form of READER, RIDER.

Ri·ddable, *a. rare*—[o]. (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Exploitable*,..dispatchable, riddable, readie to be performed, easie to be done.

Riddance (ri·dăns). Also 6 **ryddance**, **-aunce**, **-aunse**. [f. RID *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. Removal, clearance ; an instance of this ; a clearing out, scouring.

a. In phr. *to make* (*clean*, etc.) *riddance.*

1535 COVERDALE *Zeph.* i. 18 He shall soone make clene ryddaunce of all them that dwell in the londe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 83 b, You must make this riddance of the Rootes at euery fall of the leafe. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 577 The old Vice-Roy maketh quicke and cleane riddance of all Vtensils. 1682 *2nd Plea for Nonconformists* 19 It is not good, that a general Riddance should be made of all Dissenters. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 70 Clean riddance quickly made, one only care Remains to each—the search of sunny nook.

b. In other uses.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 202/2 From the time of the first entrance of the Danes into this realme, vntill their last expulsion & riddance. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 92 The skouringe and riddance of the workehouse prisons. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 632 Those Blossoms also, and those dropping Gummes,..Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 34 It is in vain to expect an effectual Riddance of the Water by opening the Vesicles. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 3 Coughing and sneezing.. are also involuntary ; that is, the mechanical irritation works the riddance of itself.

† **c.** A means of removal. *Obs.*[—1]

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 90 b, This bird profiteth Ægipt verie much, and is the best riddance or conueiaunce that they haue of..discommodities..brought by Serpentes.

† **2.** Clearance of goods by sale. *Obs.*[—1]

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* (1874) 11 What maketh ryddance or good sale so moch, as whan a comodyte is at a pryce resonable?

† **3.** Progress or dispatch in work. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 33 Writing being ones perfectly goten doth make a wonderful riddance in the rest of our learning. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* Ded., The nether milstone is heauie, slow, and of small riddance. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Neh.* iii. 20 A ready heart makes riddance of God's work. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 1 It would be troublesom and tedious..for the Press-man, and would hinder his usual riddance of Work. 1725 *Family Dict.* II. s.v. *Root-grafting*, The Work may be done with great Riddance..within doors. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 32 This hoeing..may be performed with a wider hoe, for the sake of greater riddance.

†b. Progress or advance in moving. *Obs.*

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Eunuch* v. iii, I see thee stirre, but thou makest no riddance. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 61 In like cases ships use to draw them selves in, by the casting and weighing of Anchors, with great labour, and slow riddance of way. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Heb.* xii. 12 A drooping spirit makes no riddance of the way.

4. Deliverance or rescue *from* something.

1591 SPENSER *Daphnaïda* 364 Els surely death should be no punishment,..But rather riddance from long languishment. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxvii. § 1 Deliverance from sudden death, riddance from all adversity. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 66 By the care of Providence an utter riddance and delivery from it. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliv. 11, 12 Riddance from the wicked, and the gracious presence of the Lord are sought [etc.].

5. A deliverance which consists in getting rid of something. Freq. with adjs., as *good, happy.* Also *transf.*, something of which one gets rid.

1596—1676 [see b]. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 102 Give them comfort under their sufferings, and in thy due time an happy riddance thereof. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 4 God send honest industry a f... riddance. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 147 The loss of so many captives was treated as a happy riddance. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xlii, Compeyson took it easy as a good riddance for both sides. 1867 — *Dr. Marigold*, His mother indignantly declared that a girl who could so conduct herself was indeed a good riddance.

b. In interjectional phr. *a good* (†*fair, gentle*) *riddance.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 78 Portia adew... *Por.* A gentle riddance. *c*1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like Woman's* II. iii, *Low.* They've given thee all the slip. *Mis. Low.* So, a fair riddance! 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. ii, *Loveit.* Call him again. *Pert.* E'n let him go, a fair riddance. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 119 We..all expedients tire, To lash the ling'ring moments into speed, And whirl us (happy riddance!) from ourselves. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* III. 7 In less time than whilst one could cry—'A good riddance'. 1863 C. READE *Hard Cash* xxxii, She is turned away—for sauce—and a good riddance of bad rubbish. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 35 'As soon as his master comes home he shall go.' 'A good riddance too,' she said morosely.

Riddel(l, varr. RIDEL *sb.*, obs. ff. RIDDLE.

Ridden (ri·d'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of RIDE *v.*]

†1. That has ridden, travelled. In comb. *room-ridden*, far-travelled. *Obs.*—1

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1131 Þis makelese man þat most was adouted, þe romme riden alexandre, richest of kingus.

2. That has been ridden upon; broken-in.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 120 A corser is he, that byeth all rydden horses, and selleth them agayne. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 317 A yonge nagge .. and a Ridden mare. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 262 When you finde that you are able to ride a ridden horse both with good arte and comelinesse.

†3. Oppressed, taken advantage of. *Obs.*

1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* I. i, I told him thou wert as valiant as a ridden cuckold. 1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappointment* III. i, The common, ridden cuckold of the Town.

4. Forming the second element in combs., as *hag-ridden, priest-ridden*, etc. (Freq. in mod. use.)

1653– [see PRIEST-RIDDEN]. 1684– [see HAG-RIDDEN]. 1831 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VI. 189 It was..the old king-ridden feeling. 1850 F. W. NEWMAN *Phases of Faith* 128 The deaf, the dumb, the hunch-backed, are spoken of as devil-ridden. 1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No Church* I. iv. 100 One must take advantage of the weather in this mist-ridden country.

Ri·dder, *sb.*1 Now *dial.* Forms: 1 **hrider, hridder** 5 **rydder,** *erron.* **rydoun,** 7–9 *dial.* **ridder, rudder, ruther.** [OE. *hrider*, later *hridder*, from a stem *hrid-* to shake (cf. *hrīðian* to shake with fever), an ablaut-variant of which is represented by OHG. *rîtera, rîtra* (MHG. *rîtere, rîter*, G. *reiter*), and more remotely by L. *cribrum*, Ir. *criathar.* In later Eng. the more usual form is RIDDLE *sb.*2] A sieve or riddle.

*c*725 *Corpus Gloss., Glebulum*, hrider. *c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 154 Ða abæd his fostormodor an hridder. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVI. (Bodl. MS.), Corne is ickensed wt seue oþer wiþ rydderne. *c*1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 Take a seve or a whete rydoun, & ley þin pesyn þer-on. 1519–20 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Accts.* (1896) 309 A sieve called a Rudder, 4*d.* 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 527 Wash it [lead-ore] clean in a running stream; then sift it in Iron-Rudders. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 331 *Rudder*, or *Ridder*, the widest sort of Sieves for the separating the Corn from the Chaff. *a*1722 LISLE *Husb.* (E. D. S.) s.v. *Rudder*, They said..the rudder would easily separate tills and barley. 1750 [see RIDDER *v.*1]. 1848– in southern dial. glossaries. 1856 MORTON *Cyclop. Agric.* I. 194/1 Wheat 'Rudder', twenty inches diameter...Barley Rudder. 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., Bushel, shaul, shovel, ridder, sieves [etc.].

Prov. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 289 As much sib'd as sieve and ridder, that grew in the same wood together.

Ri·dder, *sb.*2 *rare.* [f. RID *v.* + -ER1.]

1. One who rids; a deliverer.

*c*1521 J. HEYWOOD *Pardoner & Friar* Plays (1905) 14 This is the pardon, the ridder of your sin.

2. *Sc.* = REDDER *sb.*1 1.

1624 in Maidment *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1845) II. 307 The said Alexander alleged that..he was a ridder and intervener between them that not one of them should hurt another. 1637 *Presbytery Bk. Strathbogie* (Spalding Cl.) 12 He..was a ridder only between him and John Milne. 1862 WHATELY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 214 The Scotch proverb that 'the ridder gets aye the worst stroke in the fray'.

†**Ri·dder,** *sb.*3 *Obs.*—1 [a. obs.F. *ridde, rid(d)re, rider*, a. Flem. *rijder, ridder* knight.] = RIDER 3.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. Prol. (1737) p. lxxxv, Substantial Ridders, Spankers, and Rose Nobles.

Ri·dder, *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also rudder. [OE. *hridrian*, f. *hridder* RIDDER *sb.*1] *trans.* To sift, riddle.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 31 Nu satanas gyrnde þæt he eow hridrude (*Hatton* riddrede] swa swa hwæte. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. iii. 60 *Riddering* is also applied to cleaning wheat by means of a large sieve or wheat-ridder. *Ibid.* 72 To ridder or riddle it. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss., Rudder*,..to sift.

Ri·dder, *v.*2 *rare*—1. (See quot.)

1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* I. xii. 92 When the hedge is riddered, as we call it, that is, when all the superfluous wood..is taken out.

Ri·dding, *vbl. sb.* [f. RID *v.* + -ING1.]

1. The action of clearing or removing.

1347–8 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* II. 545 In exp. factis in Ryddyng stagni de Fery. *a*1400–50 *Alexander* 2244 3oure corage to bend, And in ridding of oure riche toun 3our reuth for to call. 1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 507 For the stubbyng and ryddyng all a long the pale off the long pond. 1501 *Church-w. Acc., Yatton* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 125 For rydyng of gotters of yᵉ chyrch and yᵉ gargells. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Ablaqueatio*, the riddyng or clensinge of trees in maner aboue mencioned. 1630 *Brasenose Coll. Munim.* Q 3. 104 Charges for the Riddinge of the Lanne betwixt Brasnnose and Excestre Colledge Garden. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Aug., I fell to the ridding away of a great deale of business. *c*1850 J. GEMMEL in *Mem. R. Craig* (1862) 250 A thorough ridding of the marches between what is changenble and what is unchangeable. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 704 *Ridding*,..a term used in the Newcastle coal-field for the operation of separating the iron ore from the coal-shale. 1897 *Longman's Mag.* Mar. 441 The marble seam..is easily obtained by 'open ridding'.

b. Separation of combatants. Also *attrib.*

1500 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) III The said Thomas..came..onely for the Riddyng of the said assaulte & fray. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 159 He who meddles with Quarrels, gets the ridding Stroke.

c. Deliverance, setting free. *rare*—1.

1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 234 For..the ridding of our selves and others from troubles.

2. A cleared piece of ground; a clearing. (Now only in local names.) *north.*

1586 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1860) 140, I will that Barnard Dowthwhet haue the newe mower, with my parte in the fer ryddynges. 1652 *MS. Indenture, Yorks.*, 9 selions lying together in one field called the Rydings. 1827 HODGSON *Hist. Northumb.* II. I. 94 *note*, It is plain that a *ridding* is pure English for *assartum*. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Dial., Ridding*...More frequently met with in local names, or in documents, than in modern expression.

†3. *pl.* Clearings, refuse. *Obs. rare*—1.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* II. x. (1622) 152 In a Tumbrell which carried away the riddings of Gardens.

4. (See RID *sb.*1 2, quot. 1827.)

Riddle (ri·d'l), *sb.*1 Forms: *α.* 1 **rǽd-, rédels,** 4 **redilis,** 4–5 **redel(e)s,** 9 *dial.* **ridless.** *β.* 4, 6 **redele,** 4–5 **redel, redil,** 6 **readle, redle, reedel, reedle.** *γ.* 4–6 **rydel,** 6 **ryddel(l, ryd(d)le,** 4 **ridil,** 5 **ridel,** 6 **riddel, ridelle, ridle,** 6– **riddle.** [OE. *rǽdels* masc. and *rǽdelse* fem., counsel, opinion, conjecture, etc., also a riddle, = Fris. *riedsel*, MDu. *raetsel* (Du. *raadsel*), OS. *râdisli* neut., *râdislo* masc. (MLG. *râd-, rêdelse, rêdesal*, LG. *radsel*), OHG. *râdisle* (MHG. *ratsel, retsel*, etc., G. *rätsel*), f. *rǽdan* to READ or REDE: see -ELS.]

1. A question or statement intentionally worded in a dark or puzzling manner, and propounded in order that it may be guessed or answered, esp. as a form of pastime; an enigma; a dark saying.

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xii. 8 Ic sprece to him..openlice, næs þurh redelsas [L. *ænigmata*] na þurh hiwinge. 1382 WYCLIF *Judges* xiv. 16 Thou hatidist me,..and therfor the redels [L. *problema*]..thou wolt not to me expowne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 181 Þe kyng putte forþ a rydels [L. *paradigma*] erliche amorwe. *a*1425 *Cursor M.* 7120 (Trin.), At þe feest þere he was stad A redeles vnto him he bad. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Riddess*, a riddle, a conundrum.

*β. a*1300 *Cursor M.* 7120 At þat fest..A redel þam vndo he badd. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 184 Ar 3e coueitouse nouthe After 3eres3yues or 3iftes or 3einen to rede redeles? *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 426/2 Redyn or expownyn redellys. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 46 b, To a certain person that had propouned an harde reedle. *Ibid.* 92 The redle that Sphinx propounded. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 45, I shall hardlye reade the misterye of your readle, for as yet I understande nothinge but highe duche. 1596 *Foxe's A. & M.* 1142/1 *margin*, The 8. chapter of Daniel..speaketh of the king of faces and reedels.

*γ. c*1375 *Cursor M.* 7122 (Fairf.), He..hest þa men to gif ham mede, if þai cowde þat ridil rede. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rydel, or probleme, *enigma*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 307/2 He þat spekis Rydels..,*enigmatista*. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xiii. 12 Therfore laye this ryddle before them. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 As by a ryddell or a darke figure. 1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iij b, I forgate a riddle, 'the more it is spied, the lesse it is seene'. Thats the Sunne. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 19 The Authour hath thought fit to unfold it by a medicinall riddle. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 573 As that Theban Monster that propos'd Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd. *c*1718 PRIOR *Beauty, a Riddle* 36 Your riddle is not hard to read: I guess it. 1780 COWPER *Wks.* (1876) 49, I have lately exercised my ingenuity in contriving an exercise for yours and have composed a riddle. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* III. 105 And his fair friends..Oft he amused with riddles and charades. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 19, I am quite certain that he put forth his definition as a riddle.

b. Without article.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 4 Riddle thou in riddle. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Art Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 198 We dissemble againe vnder couert and darke speaches, when we speake by way of riddle. 1727 SWIFT *Wonder of Wonders* Postscript, It has been the Policy of all times, to deliver down Important Subjects by Emblem and Riddle.

2. *transf.* Something which puzzles or perplexes; a difficult or insoluble problem; a mystery.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 167 Þere nys neyther..Pope, ne patriarch, þat puyre reson ne schal make þe meyster of alle þo men þoruȝ miȝt of þis iedeles. *c*1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 320 Mo redelis þan we can telle ben soþ of Crist bi his two kindis. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 67 Shadowes and darke riddels of the olde lawe. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 253 Yet how and when this tincture began, it was yet a riddle unto him. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. Introd. Lines 230 These Riddles that lie couch't within thy breast, Freely propound, expound. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* IV. ii. 48 Where there's a Priest and a Woman, there's always a Mystery and a Riddle. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* III. iii. 344 Such paradoxes and riddles..men are involuntarily led into when they reason about time and space. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* III. vii, It seems to me a riddle how we could ever have been thus connected. 1879 N. SMYTH *Old Faiths* iii. (1882) 52 Judaism is said to have been a dark riddle which tormented Hegel all his life.

b. Const. *of.* (Common in 19th cent.)

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xxiv. (1700) 145 There we shall have clearly Expounded to us those Riddles of Providence, which [etc.]. 1648–9 *Eikon Bas.* xxii. (1662) 111, I must now resolve the riddle of their Loyalty. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* III. iii, O quickly relate This riddle of fate! 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sern.* (Bohn) 320 The minds that feel the riddle of the world. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold Foil* xii. 146 The riddle of life is unsolved. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 392, I do not say that..we have solved the whole riddle of mythology.

3. *concr.* A person or being whose nature or conduct is enigmatical.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 337 'Twas a strange Riddle of a Lady. 1712 SWIFT *Lett.* (1768) IV. 3, I am still a riddle they know not what to make of. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 18 Sole judge of Truth, in endless Error hurl'd: The glory, jest, and riddle of the world! 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 46 No more Man as riddle to be read.

4. *Comb.*, as *riddle-wise* adv. (also with *in*); *riddle-like* adj.; *riddle-maker, -monger, -writer*; *riddle-loving* adj.

a. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 33 Þey translated it in a redel wise. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* II. 142 b, I name no man outryght, But ryddle wise, I meane them as I myght. 1594 R. WILSON *Coblers Proph.* IV. iii, The bastards name he tolde me too, But it was riddle-wise.

b. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* V. 1 Forasmuch as I like not theis riddelike tytles. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 223 She..that..riddle like, liues sweetely where she dies. 1891 WINSOR *Columbus* App. 633 The strange and riddle-like narrative.

c. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 383 In spite of Fortune and her Riddle-makers. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 83 The thought is closer pursued than in any other riddle-writer whatever. 1849 HALLIWELL *Pop. Rhymes* 148 The pen has been a fertile subject for the modern riddle-writer. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* iv, That riddle-loving female, the Sphinx.

5. *attrib.*, as *riddle-book, -craft, -rhyme.*

1820 KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* xv, An aged crone Who keepeth clos'd a wond'rous riddle-book. 1849 HALLIWELL *Pop. Rhymes* 141 Nursery riddle-rhymes are extremely numerous. 1858 MATSON *Poems* 459 Love..sagely musing o'er Fate's riddle-book. 1882 CHILD *Ballads* I. 13 Riddle-craft is practised by a variety of preternatural beings.

Riddle (ri·d'l), *sb.*2 Forms: 1 **hriddel,** 4 **riddil,** 4, 6 **riddill,** 7 **riddell,** 6– **riddle,** 7, 9 *dial.* **ruddle**; 4 **ridelle,** 5 **ridil,** 6 **redell,** 7 **ridle**; 4 **rydil,** 5 **ryddyll, rydyl, rydelle,** 6 **ryd,d'le.** [Late OE. *hriddel*: the earlier form is *hridder* RIDDER *sb.*1]

1. A coarse-meshed sieve, used for separating chaff from corn, sand from gravel, ashes from cinders, etc.; the most usual form has a circular wooden rim with a bottom formed of strong wires crossing each other at right-angles.

Also applied to those parts of some machines which serve for similar purposes.

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 264 Sadleap, hriddel, hersyfe. *c*1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 531 *Sak, cryuere, et saue*, sak, ridelle, and heresyue. 1382 WYCLIF *Amos* IX. 9 As whete is smyten in a rydil. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rydyl, of corn clensynge,..*cribrum*. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXV. 691 Hulkes falleth of whan corne is clensyd wyth a syfue or wyth a Ryddyll. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* vi. 55 We weir als sib as seue & riddill. 1566 *Ludlow Church-w. Acc.* (Camden) 123 For dyginge and siftinge of ytt [*sc.* sand], and for a new rydle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. xi. I. 464 The same are shred and minced so small, as they may passe through a sieve or a riddle. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 63 Casting the coarse remaining Stuff which would not pass the Riddle, into the cistern again. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 140 Horse-beans and Tares together.. are easily parted with a Riddle. 1798 *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 171 My hull is like a riddle. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 40 in *L. U. K., Husb.* III, The stones..are freed from sand by being thrown into a riddle. 1856 J. BROWN in T. Hughes *Struggles for Kansas* (1862) 366 If all the bullets..had hit me, I should have been as full of holes as a riddle. 1881 *Work & Design* 24 Dec. 450/2 The wool .. is carried .. by a conveyer, run by a small engine to a riddle...The riddle is a simple contrivance, consisting of a box [etc.].

transf. 1848 THOREAU *Maine Woods* i, Through this steel

riddle, more or less coarse, is the arrowy Maine forest..relentlessly sifted,..till it comes out boards, clapboards [etc.].

b. *To turn* (or *cast*) *the riddle* (*and shears*), to practise a mode of divination mainly employed for the discovery of theft. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

For a description of the process, see Jamieson.

1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 117, I, Allice Swan,..used by the space of certen yeres to cast or tourne the riddle and sheares. 1573 *Ibid.* 251 Ther was a wyff in Newcastell.. that culd torne the ryddle [etc.]. 1589 in Lawson *Bk. Perth* (1847) 191 Whilk day Violet Brown .. was accused for turning of the riddle with sheers. 1709 [see 4].

c. *A riddle of claret*: (see quot. 1889).

1831 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 413, I bet you a riddle of claret. 1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VIII. 13 A riddle of claret is thirteen bottles, a magnum and twelve quarts. The name comes from the fact that the wine is brought in on a literal riddle.

2. *To make a riddle of*, to pierce with holes.

1817 J. Bradbury *Trav. Amer.* 19 He was instantly pierced with arrows so numerous, that, to use the language of Colter, 'he was made a riddle of'. 1842 Lever *J. Hinton* II, I was to be made a riddle of if I attempted to escape.

3. A board or metal plate set with pins, used in straightening wire.

1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 425 The riddle is a piece of wood or metal with sloping pins, which lean alternately opposite ways, so as to keep the wire close down on the board. 1866 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* II. 912/2 Hard-drawn and unannealed wires..are straightened..by drawing them through a riddle.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *riddle-frame, -maker, manufactory, sieve*; *riddle-turning* (see 1 b).

1709 in W. Andrews *Bygone Ch. Life Scot.* (1899) 124 The horrid sin of the hellish art of riddle-turning. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 311 The greatest part of the corn, which falls thro' this riddle sive, is at once clear from chaff and huzzes. 1818 J. Palmer *Jrnl. Trav.* 48 One wire weaving and riddle manufactory. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 332 That part of the sides that form[s] the riddle-frame lies horizontally. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Riddle-maker*, a manufacturer of large coarse wire sieves.

Ri·ddle, *sb.*[3] *nonce-wd.* [f. Riddle *v.*[2]] A hole made by a bullet.

1880 E. Marshall *Troublous Times* I. 82 My mother.. had dropped a tear over the riddle of a bullet in the flap.

Riddle, *sb.*[4], variant of Reddle or Ruddle.

1681 Cheltham *Angler's Vade-m.* IV. § 7 (1689) 34 Riddle or red Oker (with which People in Lancashire use to mark their sheep). 1886 *Gloss. Rochdale.*

† Riddle, *sb.*[5], obs. variant of Raddle *sb.*[1]

1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq., Gloss.* s.v. *Cladus*, A hurdle ..in Kent is sometime call'd a Riddle, Raddle, or Ruddle: ..as riddle-wall, a riddle-basket.

Ri·ddle, *v.*[1] Also 7 ridle. [f. Riddle *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To speak in riddles, or enigmatically; also, to propound riddles.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xlix. 4 That is to say, Riddle thou in riddle. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. iii. 53 Lysander riddles very prettily. 1629 Carlell *Deserving Favorite* II. ii, What, do you riddle me? Is she contracted, And can I by your counsell attaine my wishes? 1660 Shirley *Merchant's Wife* III. iii, Madam, you riddle strangely. 1748 Melmoth *Fitzosborne Lett.* (1749) I. 8 That he who knows not how to riddle, knows not how to live. 1888 Gilbert *Yeomen* i, I can riddle you from dawn of day to set of sun.

2. *trans.* To interpret or solve (a riddle or question). a. In imp. phr. *riddle me a* (or *my*) *riddle*; or *riddle me this, that, why*, etc.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 11 Riddle me a riddle, what is that his grace threatened to send Mistris Lawson to Bridewell? 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 526 Riddle me a riddle, what is this? 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* (1673) 38 Riddle me this: what's he, that to Rome came [etc.]? 1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* III. i, Riddle my riddle, what's this? 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops Cong.* v. ii, Riddle me this then. What's that goes round the house, and round the house, and never touches the house?

b. Redupl. *riddle me, riddle me.*

1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* B b, Riddle me, riddle me, what was he? 1631 P. Fletcher *Piscatory Eclog.* L iv b, I have another play within to doe, Riddle me, Riddle me, what's that? 1673 Hicklringill *Father Greybeard* 199 Riddle me, riddle me what it is. [1841 Chambers *Pop. Rhymes Scott.* (1870) 109 Riddle me, riddle me, rot-tot-tot, A little wee man in a red red coat.]

c. In general use. Also *absol.*

1627 Drayton *Agincourt, Moon-Calf* 176 The tale our Gossip Red-cap told before, You so well ridled, that there can no more Be said of it. 1664 Trevor in Carte *Collect.* (1735) 266 The affaire..is now understood and that mystery riddled to be a bragge. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxiii, Were I as wise a warlock as Michael Scott, I could scarce riddle the dream you read me. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xxvii, Promise that you will riddle me right, and tell me why poverty is the greatest misfortune in the world.

d. With adverbs, as *to riddle forth, out.*

1624 Quarles *Job Militant* xiv. 84 You understand To riddle forth man's Fortunes by his Hand. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. lxv, So might we riddle out some mystery. 1685 — *Par. Prophet.* xii. 91 The Time-eaten names of the Consuls in that Monumentum Ancyranum above-mentioned, as riddled out by T. L.

3. To be a riddle to (a person); to puzzle. *rare.*

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xviii, I think it will riddle him or he gets his horse ower the Border again.

Riddle (ri·d'l), *v.*[2] Forms: 3 ridlen, 4 rydelyn; 4–5 ridile, 4–6 ridele (6 redyle), 4–8 ridle, 4– riddle. [f. Riddle *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To pass (corn, gravel, etc.) through a riddle; to separate with a riddle; to sift. Also const. *out, in.*

*a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 Satan is ȝeorne abuten uorto ridlen þe ut of mine corne! 1382 Wyclif *Dan.* xiv. 13 Thei brouȝten to ashe, and by al the temple he ridlide [it] byfore the kyng. — *Luke* xxii. 31 Sathanas hath axid ȝou, that he schulde ridele [you] as whete. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Rydelyn, *cribro, capisterio.* 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 146 The bolles of flaxe, whan they be ripeled of, must be rideled from the wedes. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 116 To Riddle, *cribrare.* 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* xi. (1892) 90 Two ridlers, who ridle the coales when it is aland. 1688 [see Riddling *vbl. sb.*[2] 1]. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 244 The finest sifted Mould that can be got, which must be..rather ridled in than pressed down. 1729 Walkden *Diary* 12 Sept. (1866) 41, I owed..3*d.* to his son, due for riddling and blending lime. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 10. 5 As ridiculous as Hercules with the distaff, or a Duchess ridling cinders! 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 203 The ashes, on falling, are riddled or sifted through the grating. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 281 The shrivelled beans and other refuse being riddled out. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 16 One is sifting or 'riddling' the old sand to make it ready for another casting.

absol. 1616 B. Jonson *Love Restored* Wks. (Rtldg.) 588/2 Robin Goodfellow, he that sweeps the hearth.., riddles for the country maides, and does all their other drudgery. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 282 Very few people who profess to work in the barn can riddle well.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1613 Jackson *Creed* II. 468 Appointed to riddle out some good meaning. 1630 Davlnant *Cruel Brother* III. i, Thus thy years do riddle grief away. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 23 The Goodness of the Water is as it were Ridled, Screened, and Strained out into the Land. 1831 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 146 That mind which must all be riddled monthly to see if there are any grains in it. 1863 Torrens *Life Sir J. Graham* I. 235 His power of sifting evidence, and riddling the truth out of reluctant or evasive witnesses.

2. To pierce with holes like those of a riddle; to render sieve-like by perforation (*with* bullets or the like); to shatter by missiles.

1849–50 Alison *Hist. Europe* IV. xxi. § 62. 195 Above 100,000 cannon-balls, and 25,000 bombs,..had riddled all its defences. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 186 Edward riddled the Scottish ranks with arrows. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 213/2 Worms will riddle the wood-work of a ship. *fig.* 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxvii. 165 Proposals..which the criticism of opinion riddled with its unceasing fire.

b. *esp.* in pa. pple. *riddled* (*with* holes, etc.).

1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 211 The door was riddled through and through with all sorts of shot. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 31 An interior riddled with holes like a honeycomb. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 220/1 Steep banks of sandstone, riddled with the holes of the sand-martin. *fig.* 1897 Ouida *Massarenes* viii, They are as poor as Job and riddled with debts.

c. *intr.* To penetrate. *rare*[−1].

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 99 Blanket-bags are nearly useless below −30°, in a gale of wind; it riddles through them.

d. With cogn. obj.: To make (one's way) by penetration. *rare*[−1].

1892 G. Hake *Mem.* 80 *Yrs.* lxiii. 259 An enemy could cross a moat; could he riddle his way through the countless canals of Venezia?

Riddle-bread, -cake. *north. dial.* (See quots.)

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* s.v. *Bannock, Riddle-cakes*, thick Sour-cakes, from which differs little that which they call *Hand-hoven Bread*, having but little leaven, and being kneaded stiffer. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 33/1 The bread used is made of oatmeal, and by some is called riddle bread. It is slightly baked in thick cakes, being previously leavened. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss., Riddle-bread*, oat cake which is riddled or shaken on a chequered board, before it is thrown on an iron plate over the fire, called a bakestone.

Ri·ddled, *ppl. a.*[1] *rare*[−1]. [f. Riddle *v.*[1] + -ed [1].] Made enigmatical.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* xlix. i, I will..ridled speech to tuned harp accord.

Ri·ddled, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Riddle *v.*[2]]

1. Passed through a riddle; sifted, winnowed.

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 273 While the unwinnowed heap is becoming less,..the riddled one increases in bulk. 1891 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/4 Slacks can be bought at 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d...and ordinary riddled nuts at 8s...per ton.

2. Pierced with holes, as by bullets; shattered.

1862 *Index* 25 Sept., He bore aloft the riddled flag of the 3rd Alabama. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Aug., The world at large associates it with long runs, riddled wickets [etc.].

Riddled, variant of Rideled *a. Obs.*

Riddle-like: see Riddle *sb.*[1] 4 b.

Ri·ddlemeree', riddle-me-ree.

1. A fanciful variant of the phrases *riddle me a riddle, riddle my riddle*, etc. (See Riddle *v.*[1] 2.)

1710 Addison *Whig Examiner* No. 1 ¶ 3 Riddle my ree, what is this? *c* 1730 *Royal Remarks* 50 They argued it upon it in the familiar Phrase of Riddle my Riddle my Ree [etc.].

2. Rigmarole; nonsense.

1736 tr. *Ruggle's Ignoramus* I. 10 It is, as the Law says,—in Nubibus—'tis riddle me re—'tis something, and nothing. 1785 *European Mag.* VIII. 463 By this quaint riddle-me-ree, I suppose it is meant that [etc.]. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* III. 233 Pray, Lady Roseville, what riddle-me-ree is this? 1818 Keats *Wks.* (1889) III. p. cxxxvii, Not omitting..any little choice conversation or riddle-me-ree between him and his nursery maid. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 461 Her style is all riddle-ma-ree.

So **† Riddlemy riddlemy.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 353, I would be drunk A thousand times to bed, rather then dream Of any of their Riddlemy Riddlemies.

Ri·ddler[1]. [f. Riddle *v.*[1] + -er [1].] One who speaks or deals in riddles.

1610 Donne *Pseudomartyr* 363 Were this..springing out of the spirituall authoritie as the Popes ridler makes his authoritie to bee? 1671 Aphra Behn *Forc'd Marriage* III. i, Prethee be not thou a Ridler too. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* III. 157 Each Songster, Riddler, ev'ry nameless name. 1757 Home *Douglas* III, Thou riddler, speak Direct and clear. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 247 His elevation as a puzzler and riddler among men.

Ri·ddler[2]. Also 7 ridler. [f. Riddle *v.*[2] + -er [1].] One who uses a riddle.

1603 [see Riddle *v.*[2] 1]. 1771–2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 50 With shaking nought remains but coals, To warm the riddler's breast. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 273 The corn begins to accumulate amongst the riddlers' feet. 1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 83 Riddling lime—an unpleasant occupation..when the wind veers capriciously, and the riddler is inexpert at 'dodging'.

Riddle-wise: see Riddle *sb.*[1] 4 a.

Ri·ddling, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Riddle *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The propounding of a riddle or riddles; also, an instance of this, † a riddle. Also *attrib.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 307/2 A Rydellynge (*A.* Ridyllynge), *enigma.* 1611 Middlton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* D.'s Wks. 1873 IV. 184 What..meanes this ridling? 1671 Milton *Samson* 1064 Be less abstruse, my riddling days are past. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 110 The laughable exercises of blindman's buff, riddling, and question and command. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 279 Know ye not then the Riddling of the Bards?

Ri·ddling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Riddle *v.*[2] + -ing [1].]

1. The action of sifting or separating by means of a riddle. Also *fig.*

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* xi. (1892) 90 Then the seconde ridlinge with a smaler Ridle. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 74/1 Ridling, is a sifting the corn from the chaff. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 814 This operation by the hand-sieve, is called riddling in the tub, or riddling by deposit. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. (1872) 39 By manœuvring of ballotboxes, and riddling of the popular clamour. 1891 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 223/1 Some day..some patient person will take these six volumes, and, by severe riddling first and compressing afterwards, get them into one or two.

2. *pl.* The coarser or less valuable parts which are separated by the riddle; siftings, screenings.

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* I. xxv, By that part of increase which the farmer spareth in his fodder, siftings, ridlings, and such other things. *a* 1796 Burns *Poet. Wks.* (W. S. Douglas) p. lxxi, God has riddled the hale creation, and flung the riddlings on Ellisland! 1824 T. Hogg *The Carnation* 34 The coarse parts or riddlings..would not pass through the sieve. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1125 The riddlings, or small potatoes, are used on the farm. 1866 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* xxxvi, Small-coals men..buy the crushings and riddlings by the sack. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Riddlings, the portions of lime rejected from the slaking because they are too coarse or strong or ill-burned.

transf. 1824 Galt *Rothelan* III. 117 It was in truth an epitome of the world—the riddlings of all nations. 1851 Madden *Shrines & Sepulchres* II. 544 The riddlings of society in the sea-ports, and the capitals.

3. = Reckling.

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 598 There is generally one small pig in every litter, called the riddling.

Ri·ddling, *ppl. a.* [f. Riddle *v.*[1] + -ing [2].]

1. Speaking in riddles; uttering or dealing in riddles; ambiguous or enigmatic in expression.

1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 57 This is a Ridling Merchant for the nonce. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 56 Ridling confession, findes but ridling shrift. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* X. xvii. 37 That ridd'ling Letter brought him the first notice thereof. 1748 Melmoth *Fitzosborne Lett.* (1749) I. 10 Your grave friend..who reproached you..for your riddling genius. 1838 J. Sterling *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 205 He intimated the state of the case in these riddling lines. 1869 Tennyson *Coming Arthur* 401 He [Merlin] laugh'd.., and answer'd me In riddling triplets of old time.

2. That is or presents a riddle; dark, enigmatic, obscure, puzzling.

1627 Donne *Serm.* V. 45 Under that..Riddling Distemper. *Ibid.* 47 Riddling and entangling Perplexities of the Schooles. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 558 When the most intricate and ridling Articles of our Creed shall shine in glorious and undoubted satisfactions. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* VII. 27 Perhaps, the riddling Visions of the Night With Contrarieties delude our Sight. 1789 T. Twiss *Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 325 *note*, Dante has a riddling metaphorical expression of the same kind. 1837 C. Wordsw. *Misc.* (1879) I. 5 Mural arabesques of Japanese jugglery, or riddling hieroglyphics. 1856 R. S. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. xiii. i. 251 Its material, remote and riddling to the lower apprehension of common minds.

3. That expounds riddles; divining.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xi. 54 She..could not construe it By any ridling skill, or commune wit. 1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* lviii, Purblind men..In riddling wonder his great bones survey. 1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* I. ii. 31 A..riddling skill at love.

Hence **Ri·ddlingly** *adv.*

1593 Donne *Sat.* II. 8 Wks. (Grosart) I. 19 Poetry..like the Pestilens or old fashiond loue It [doth] ridlingly catch men and doth remove Neuer. *a* 1632 — *Lett. Persons of Honour* (1651) 79, I..am riddlingly subject to two contrary wrackes, sinking and oversetting. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 296 Heyday! How riddlingly that hint returns.

Riddock, -uck, obs. variants of Ruddock.

Riddour, variant of Reddour *Obs.*

Riddyl(l, variants of Ridel *sb. Obs.*

Ride (rəid), *sb.*[1] [f. Ride *v.*

ME. *ride* (only in *Gen. & Ex.* 3950) is app. to be taken as a derivative from the stem *rīd-*: cf. Du. *rit*, MLG. *rid, rit*, G. *ritt*, Da. *ridt.*]

1. a. An excursion or journey in some vehicle or conveyance, now esp. a public one; † a drive.

1779 Mrs. Harris in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesb.* (1870) I.

433 Your father and I intend driving every day to the camp. 'Tis a fine ride. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* II. 15 Taking a ride with the nurse and child. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* I. 54 Miss Williams should..take a ride thither in Lady Harcourt's carriage. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, A ride in a 'bus to Richmond. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 30 To..enjoy his company during my car-ride up town.

b. A turn or spell of riding.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ix, He had often promised the child a ride upon his galloway. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 827 'Alas,' he said, 'your ride hath wearied you. Rest must you have'. 1898 FLORENCE MONTGOMERY *Tony* 10 A few hours' bicycle ride in the country.

c. One of the districts into which a coast is divided for purposes of excise. Also *ride-officer*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Ride-officer*, an exciseman. 1885 *Civilian* 3 Jan. 133/1 The breaking of Rides and Divisions affects no grade in the Service to the same extent as Assistants.

d. (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 175/2 The trotting butcher is..not likely to be succeeded by any in the same line, or —as I heard it called—'ride' of business.

e. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 365 A stream is said to be 'out of ride' when it is past fording [on horseback].

2. a. A road or way made for riding on horseback, esp. through a wood; a riding. **b.** *spec.* The riding-course in Hyde Park, London.

a. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 139 Each separate division of the wood,..including fences, rides, and bog. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. I. vii. 64/1 In flying,.. they may always be seen to take the same ride or break in the trees. 1864 J. PAYN *Sir Massingberd* 14 Coming slowly along a long, broad 'ride',..was a youth of seventeen. 1898 HEWLETT *Forest Lovers* xvi, She..crossed open rides in fear what either vista might set bare.

b. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 220 The ride being intended for the recreation of Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Epil. Lessing's Laocoön*, We .. reach'd the ride Where gaily flows the human tide.

3. A batch of mounted recruits.

1833 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* I. 51 The Ride moves forward, preserving the dressing. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/3 The primary object of Lord Wolseley's visit was to inspect the 'rides'. *Ibid.*, Four selected rides of first-class recruits, who negotiated the jumps..with their arms folded.

4. A saddle-horse; a mount.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Norf.* (1795) II. 386 Gloss., *A Ride*, a common name for a saddle-horse. 1904 *County Gentleman* 16 July 2096/3 Messrs. Ward's Stella, who in her day was a beautiful ride.

5. *transf.* A surging motion.

1822 AINSLIE *Land of Burns* 207 The rack an' the ride o' the restless tide.

Ride (rəid), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Perh. f. RIDE *v.*: see sense 10.] The band or strap of a hinge for a door, gate, etc., fitting on to the hook.

1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paied for a lytyll ryde for a hanse. 1591–2 in *Archæol. Cantiana* XVI. 186 For makinge a newe doore..the rydes, nayles and Woork. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 245, 10 pair of Hooks and Rides for Doors. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict., Rides*, the iron hinges fixed on a gate by means of which the gate is hung on the hooks in the post. 1853–87 in dial. glossaries (Kent, Surrey, Sussex).

Ride, *sb.*[3] *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] (See quot. 1669.)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 275 A Ride of Hazel, or such like Wood, is a whole plump of Sprigs or Frith, growing out of the same Root. 1890– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Glouc., E. Anglia).

Ride, obs. f. REED; var. RITHE, stream.

†**Ride,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also **ryde.** [Of obscure origin: poss. for UNRIDE, but cf. also MLG. *ryde* violent (Theutonista).] Of blows: Violent, severe.

In *Bruce* VI. 288 the Edinb. MS. has *roid* by mistake for *ride*. It is doubtful whether *rydde men* in the alliterative *Morte Arthur* 4117 belongs here.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 557 Ther men mycht se..mony a riall rymmyll ryde Be roucht thair apon athir syde. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9271 Then myȝt men se strokes ride, Gregeis feld on eche a syde. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 500 Yit sal I..ieve thame thair rentis, with routis full ride.

†**Ride,** *a.*[2] *Obs.*[—1] [f. by substitution of *not* for *un-* in UNRIDE.] Small, slight.

c 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 524 As he cam by hys hows syde He herd noyse that was nott ryde.

Ride (rəid), *v.* [Common Teutonic: OE. *rīdan* (*rād, ridon, geriden*), = OFris. *rīda* (mod. Fris. *ride*), MDu. *rīden* (Du. *rijden*), OS. *-rīdan* (MLG. *rīden, ryden*), OHG. *rītan, -rīten* (G. *reiten*), ON. *rīða* (Norw. and Sw. *rida*, Da. *ride*). The pre-Teut. stem *reidh-* is represented by OIr. *riadaim* I travel, *riad* journey, Old Gaulish *rēda* chariot. OF. *rider, ryder* (Godef.) is prob. from Flemish.]

A. Inflexional forms.

1. *Inf.* (and *Pres.*), 1 **rīdan,** 2–4 **riden,** 3–5 **ryden,** 5 **rydyn**; 3–7 **ryde** (4 **ryede**), 5–7 *Sc.* **ryd** (6 **rid**), 3– **ride.**

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iii, Heht hine Theodor biscop ridan. *a* 1000 *Riddles* lxxx. 7 (Gr.), Hwilum ic on wloncum wicge ride. *c* 1205 LAY. 432 Þa lette he riden vnirimed folc. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 14818 An hauene hit is, schipes in to ryde. *c* 1350 *Ipom.* 1164 Where thou shalte goo or ryede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 53 On his hunting as he cam ride. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Rydyn, *equito*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 307/2 To Ryde, *equitare*, 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 36 He sal rid apone ane ass. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii, Camels..they doe..lade, and ryde vppon. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 318 Mairy Ile ride your horse as well as I ride you. 1639 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) V. 249 To ryde solemnlie to Parliament.

b. 3 *sing. pres. ind.* 1–5 **rit,** 4–5 **rytt,** 4 **ritt.**

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 7 Nan mon forðy ne rit [etc.]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* v. (Z.) 10 Hwa rit into ðam port? *a* 1225 *Ancr. Riwle* 18 Þe deofle..rit ham. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1260 In is wei forþ a rit. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 186 Wher he ryt oþer rest. *c* 1400 [see B. 4].

2. *Pa. t. a.* 1 **rād,** 2–5 **rad** (3 **ræd**), 3– **rade,** 5– **raid** (5–6, 9 **red,** 6 **rayde,** 9 **rayd, raidd, reayde, reead, ryad,** etc.).

After 1300 these forms are only northern and Scottish.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. ix, Sum mon rad be þære stowe. *c* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1123, Se king rad in his der fald. *c* 1205 LAY. 19516 Octa him ut ræd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11425 Quer þai rade [*v.r.* rad] or yode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 329 Toward Odymsy syne thai rayde. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 310 He rade his ways. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 533 He raid ouir all Scotland. 1594 in Dalziel *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 347 Back wt him I red. 1615 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xiv. 4 Quhill he liued, to Pluto [he] raid post. 1785 BURNS *Manchline Lady*, Where'er I gaed, where'er I rade. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii, They..rade through the country, couping and selling a' that they gat.

β. 3–8 (9 *dial.*) **rod,** 4–5 **rood,** 6 **roode, rodde,** 6–7 **road(e,** 4– **rode** (9 *dial.* **raud, rwode**).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Ure helende rod þerone. *c* 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 39 He..rod vppe on asse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 202 He tok his hors and rod anon. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) vi, Amadace..Rode furthe opon his way. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 51 Then she roode to Hunsdone agayne. 1565 COOPER *Thes.* s.v. *Alcoranum*, The asse, that Jesus rodde on. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Kent* (1826) 359 He roade to London. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* II. 51 As the Romans rod back. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnoth.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 42 On a pale Horse lean as himself, he rod. 1761 GRAY *Odin* 3 Down the yawning steep he rode. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 324 We rode a weary way.

γ. pl. 1 **ridon(e, rid-, riod-, reodan,** 3 **reoden,** 3–5 **riden,** 4 **rydden**; (also *sing.*) 5–6 **ryd(de,** 7 **rydd,** 6–7 **ridde,** 6– **rid**; 6 **rydyde.**

Beowulf 3170 Þa ymbe hlæw riodan hildedeore. *c* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 871, Þæs ymb iii. niht ridon ii. eorlas up. *c* 1127 — (Laud MS.) an. 1127, Hi ridone on swarte hors. *c* 1205 LAY. 5507 Þat Romanisce floc riden [*c* 1275 reoden] heom bi-hinden. 13.. *Coer de L.* (W.) 4025 These rydden in the vawmewarde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 473 Wher-so men wente or riden. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 83 So longe rydde blanchardyn. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. xii. 12 And so [they] ryd forth on theyr iourneis.- 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 15 His troopes..rid backe vpon the spurre. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* II. 33 The same footman..also ridde. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 11 He rid an Hour and a half. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xxiii, Henry rid Well, like most Englishmen. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. v, He rid to the end of the village.

3. *Pa. pple. a.* 3 (h)**iriden,** 4–5 **riden** (5 **-in, -yn**), 5 **rydin, -yn, reden, -yn(e, -yng**; 5 *Sc.* **ryddin,** 6 **rydden,** *Sc.* **ridne,** 6–7 *Sc.* **riddin(e,** 5– **ridden** (9 *dial.* **rudden**).

c 1205 LAY. 24855 Heo beoð hider iriden. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 326 Scottis men..in the forest War ryddin. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) 3, I hafe many tymes..riden it. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 4 My brother is redyn to Yarmowth. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 328 We haue ridden so nere. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 406 Four myl scho had not ȝit ridne. 1639 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) V. 254 These who..have.. riddine before him. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 5 A natural scottishness fit to be abus'd and ridd'n. 1741 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 274 To be ridden and hood winked by the Pope. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 265, I have ridden ..over it in every direction.

β. 4 **i-ride, y-ride,** 5 **i-ryde**; 4 **ride,** 4–6 **ryde**; 4, 6–7 **ridde,** 4–6 **ryd,** 7– **rid** (9 *dial.* **red**).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3093 (Kolbing), Þei he fer hadde yride. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 181 This Consul..was into the feldes ride. *c* 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 250 So fer to haue iryde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 306 They had not ryd halfe a league. 1664 H. MORE *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* 130 They have not rid upon white Horses. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* I. i, We have rid a swinging pace. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abbey* x, He has rid out this morning with my father.

γ. 6– **rode,** 7 (9 *dial.*) **rod.**

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. iii. 98 Helter skelter haue I rode to thee. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (Camden) 10 And had Rod up and downe that part of the country. 1788 *Trifler* No. 18 We might in a few years behold a sweepstakes rode by women. 1835 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 92 Tom having rode thither direct. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result*, The swarms which..have sailed, and rode, and traded.

B. Signification.

I. *intr.* **1.** To sit upon, and be carried by, a horse or other animal; to move about, make one's way, or journey upon horseback (or, in mod. use, on a cycle).

Freq. const. *on, upon*, †*of*, the horse, etc., and with prepositional or adverbial complements, as *at, against, over, to; away, forth, on, out, up*, etc.

Beowulf 1893 Landweard..him togeanes rad. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xxviii, Nalæs ridende on horse, ac..on his fotum gangende. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 5 Þin cyning..rit uppan tamre assene. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, Ȝif twa men oþer iii. coman ridend to an tun. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6966 Þatt follc rideþþ onn a der Þatt iss Dromeluss nemmnedd. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod.* 3953 Þus rideð forð ðis man for-loren. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 179 Þo rouland to hem rade, Oȝain him gun þai ride. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1548 Alday þai riden & noȝt ne aliȝt. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 129 What knight is yon That rideth of Gwynanes stede? 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxviii. 382 He rydeth wel that neuer fylle. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1562) 72 And so ridde awaie, as faste as his horse could cary him. *a* 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 43 Lastly came cold February, sitting In an old wagon, for he could not ride. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 240 We..rode over the place of burial of the Turks. 1658 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 146 He carelessly rid along to view the country. 1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* (1754) 181 The Aldermen in Person, and on Horseback frequently rid to such Houses. 1782 COWPER *J. Gilpin* 251 And, when he next doth ride abroad, May I be there to see! 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* I, The long steel-headed lance,..which, as he rode, projected backwards. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 98 At which time they can easily be ridden into. 1894 A. MORRISON *M. Hewitt* iii, Osmond, I believe, was better than any man riding now.

fig. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 184 And ich my-self cyuyle and symonye my felawe Wollen ryden vp-on rectours. 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 472, I hate these wayes..: Were I as you, I wolde ryde them full nere. 1581 BURNE *Disput.* 156 Ye Ministeris in Scotland ryd als neir thame [the Anabaptists] as ye may. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 216 Riding on quite through the Alphabet. *c* 1742 GRAY *Hymn to Ignorance* 28 She [Ignorance] rode triumphant o'er the vanquish'd world. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* XXII, A young guardsman, who had just rode into her heart. 1869 HUGHES *Alfred* 160 A desire to ride off on side issues.

b. In pa. pple. with *is, was*, etc. Now *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 19495 Alle heo..þat hider beoð iridenen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 596 His men ..War rydyn in-till a randoune. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 181 This Consul..was into the feldes ride. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 4 My brother is redyn to Yarmowth. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 2 The King himselfe is rode to view their Battaile. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacrifice* II. ii, Now when the duke is rid abroad. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 308 My Brother..and Mr. H. are all rid out together. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *S. Bidulph* II. 296 One of the gentlemen is rid off for a surgeon. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxiii, Is he rode out this morning?

c. With sbs. denoting the rate of progress, as *to ride a (good) pace, gallop*, etc.

Also *to ride whip and spur*: see WHIP *sb.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 2773 Our men..gunnen to ryde swythe gret randoun. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 60 Forth she rit.. a pas. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11657 (Trin.), Marie folewed ridyng good paas. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxii. 69 He rode a grete wallop tyll he cam to the fontayne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. 228 He..rode forthe a gret galoppe. 1549– [see POST *adv.*]. 1617 [see GALLOP *sb.* 3 a]. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* I. i, We have rid a swinging pace from Nemours. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. ii, He..rode a full gallop. 1788 CLARA REEVE *Exiles* II. 3 Adam..rode full speed up to the house.

d. With other complements, as *to ride bodkin, booty, pillion*, etc. *To ride for a fall*, to ride recklessly, so as to be liable to a fall; usu. *fig.*

To ride grub: (see GRUB *sb.* 3 b).

1631 SHIRLEY *Love's Cruelty* III. ii, Would you durst no better ride booty at the horse-match! 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 424 If Fortune had been one of the Jockeys, and rid booty, the three to one hath lost the Prize. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xvi, To have so many jarring elements.. riding triumph in every corner of a gentleman's house. 1861 PYCROFT *Agony Point* I. xix. 294 Her maid by special agreement riding bodkin all the way. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 520 Roy Branton, who rode pillion, had an opportunity of studying his pilot's pretty hair. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 910 Her husband..has ridden for his falls.

e. To serve in a cavalry regiment.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 152 ₱ 3, I remember two young Fellows who rid in the same Squadron of a Troop of Horse. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Ride*, He rode private, i. e. was a private trooper. 1806 M. NOBLE *Hist. Eng.* III. 314 Wishing to have a commission he rode as a private in the guards. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IX. II. 516 The military ardour which he had felt twenty-eight years before, when he rode in the Life Guards.

f. Of persons: To weigh when mounted.

1836 SIR G. STEPHEN *Search of Horse* i, Be it known, then, that I ride rather more than twelve stone. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iii, He rode little under fourteen stone.

g. To sit on and manage a horse properly.

1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* I. 167 He can stick in his saddle somehow,..but he can't ride.

2. *spec.* To go on horseback upon a warlike expedition; to go upon, take part in, a raid or foray. In later use *Sc.* and now *arch.*

c 1205 LAY. 432 Þa lette he riden vnirimed folc. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2583 Þou may haue hit..To ride ȝyf þat þou wile bygynne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 45 Fro the tyme that he first bigan To riden out, he loued chiualrie. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 603 Alysaundre..Rood in his conqueste..With al his hooste. *c* 1420 *Brut* (E.E.T.S.) 321 Þe Frensshe men breken þe pees.., ryding on the Kinges ground. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 196 Their people..ryde and rinne from Carlyll to Kente. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 86 That nane of thame tak vpoun hand to ryde in England or to mak ony perturbatioun thairintill. 1561 *Ibid.* 186 Gif it be thocht expedient..that ony persone..be riddin on and invadit be fyre and sword. *a* 1639 EARL MONM. *Mem.* (1759) 119 Not so few as two hundred..that were ever ready to ride with them to all actions. 1802 SCOTT *Border Minstrelsy* (1869) 249 The rapacity of this clan, and of their allies, the Elliots, occasioned the popular saying, 'Elliots and Armstrongs ride thieves all'. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. xi, As if a tenant could have helped riding with the Laird. 1897 LD. E. HAMILTON *Outl. Marches* 7 Others of the Scots rode into England.

b. To go in procession on horseback. In later use *Sc.* (cf. 13 b).

1466 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 324 For procession and pylgrymage, and hors for rydyng at Corpus Christi. 1495–6 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* IV. 212 All they of the xxxiij that hath be maire shall ride in scarlett ayeuste the Kynge.

1530 *Ibid.* 216 Mr. Mayer and all his brethern shall ride on Seynt Osmundy's evyn..in maner folowyng. 1606 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) IV. 279 The haill Estaittis of Parliament will convene and ryd with thair honouris with crowne, sword, and sceptour. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow) 223 Mr. David Lindesay..and Mr. Johne Spotiswood..did ryde in Parliament as commissioners fra the Kirk. *Ibid.*, At Perth the Parliament did not ryde.

3. To mount the female; to copulate. (Cf. 16.) Now only in low and indecent language.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 494 He ne 1ekþ of clennesse,..Ac eue1ich vp oþer rideþ. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 329 As whan þei hadde ryde in rotey tyme. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XIV. 154 Man and hus make..out of reson..ryde. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 37 He maye suffre his rammes to goo with his ewes ..to blyssomme or ryde whan they wyll. *a* 1659 Osborn *Characters* Wks. (1673) 664 In case any ride double, he proclaims them Man and Wife. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 141, I will..find out a Russet-coat Wench and a Hay-cock, And there I will ride Tan-tivee.

4. To be conveyed, to travel or journey, *in* a wheeled or other vehicle. (Cf. Ride *sb.*[1] 1 a.)

Now chiefly of travelling in public vehicles: see Drive *v.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4657 To ride ai quar in kinges char. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 27 On a wayn witti and wisdame I-feere Folweden hem..And Riden faste. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) 241 He ryit in a Charett with 4 Wheles. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 238 b, Her Grace..alyghted out of her Chariot in the whych she had rydden all her long iourney. 1634 Milton *Comus* 135 Stay thy cloudy Ebon chair, Wherin thou rid'st with Hecat', and befriend Us thy vow'd priests. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 13 Feb., I rid with my sword drawn in the coach. 1746 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 132 The Duke has given Brigadier Mordaunt the Pretender's coach, on condition he rode up to London in it. 1788 Mrs. Hughes *Henry & Isabella* IV. 165, I am going to send the coach to town.., and..you may ride in it. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 19, I never 1ode with such a disagreeable driver in my life. 1844 S. R. Maitland *Dark Ages* 307 Gerard.. always rode in a carriage, reading his own books. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Wordbk.* s.v., You can jump in the train and ride so var's [= far as] Norton.

b. To be carried or drawn about (*on* or † *in* a cart, hurdle, rail, etc.) as a punishment. (Cf. Cart *v.* 2.)

1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 70 A tayler of Fletstret & hys syster rydde in a carte abowte London..for avoutire. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* III. i, I'll hang you both, you rascals! I can but ride! 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II. i, Ah! many a wretch has rid on a hurdle who has done less mischief. 1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 194 Riding on a rail..is a savage punishment inflicted by an excited crowd upon a person who has exasperated a community by some real or fancied outrage.

c. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 61 *Ride*, to ascend up the pit. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Ride*, to be in a cage or bowk whilst descending or ascending a pit-shaft.

5. To sit or be carried *on* or *upon* something after the manner of one on horseback; † to hang *on* the gallows, *in* a rope, etc.

Beowulf (Z.) 2446 Swa bið geomorlic gomelum ceorle to gebidanne þæt his byre ride giong on galgan. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 6 Ða cild ridað on hiora stafum. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxv. 34 Jonet the weido on ane bussome rydand. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 96 Goe ride in a raipe for this noble new 3eir. 1596 [see Fiddlestick 1]. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. i. 138 Infected be the Ayre whereon they ride. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 115, I saw him beate the surges vnder him, And ride vpon their backes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 663 The Night-Hag, when call'd In secret, riding through the Air she comes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 212 Nor in so vast a length our Serpents glide, Or rais'd on such a spiry Volume ride. 1834 Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 109 The bird rides lightly on the wind. 1892 Rider Haggard *Nada* 7 She carried my little sister Baleka riding on her hip.

fig. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. ii. 112 O you leaden messengers, That ride vpon the violent speede of fire. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 369 Constant rotation of th'unwearied wheel That nature rides upon. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. xxxviii, Death rides upon the sulphury Siroc. 1816 *Ibid.* III. xliv, Their breath is agitation, and their life A storm whereon they ride.

6. a. Of horses, etc.: To admit of being ridden; to carry a rider; to 'go'.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. vi. 82 Thenne he..was ware of a damoysel that came ryde ful fast as the hors myghte ryde. 1598 Rous *Thule* O 3, The horse whose back the tamer oft bestrides, At length with easie pace full gently rides. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 298 The Dromidory..will ride aboue 80. miles in the day. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2792/4 A Chesnut Gelding,..rideth gracefully, paceth a little. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 5195/4 Commonly Rides with her Tongue out of her Mouth. 1805 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* IX. 352 Can you get me a nag That will ride very quiet?

b. Of a stream: To allow of crossing on horseback. *Sc.*

17.. *Jock o' the Side* xxvii, Honest man, will the water ride? 1890–x in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

c. Of land: To be of a specified character for riding upon; to bear riding upon.

1864 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1875) 200 Its soil..rode quite as clean and sound as the Nottinghamshire dukeries ride. 1889 Crommelin & Brown *V. Vyvian* III. xii. 207 Rain.. made the ground ride soft.

II. 7. Of vessels: To lie *at* (or † *on*) anchor; also *to* (or † *at*) *an anchor.*

Beowulf 1882 Sægenga bad æghwylcne, se þe on ancre rad. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 197 This grete Schip on Anker rod. 14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc.) 15 A man that ridith in the way of odierene at an ankre. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 175 He the shypmen preyid hertyly..To rydyn on ankyr a whyl ther by. 1598 [see Anchor *sb.*[1] 6a]. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1629) 56 Long they shot, we still ryding at an anchor without there reatch. 1698 T. Froger *Voy.* 4 The next day we likewise rode at anchor. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 276 We rid fast at an Anchor. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* II. 185 He sees a stately vessel ride At anchor in a bay. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* III. x. 160 A schooner riding to an anchor in the bay.

fig. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. iii, This..snug little road-stead, where I thought to ride at anchor for life.

b. *elipt.* in the same sense. Also with compl., as *to ride across*, *a-peak*, *hawse-full*, etc. (see these words).

a 1300 *K. Horn* 146 Bi þe se side Hi leten þat schup ride. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 968 *Dido*, But forth they gon & lafte his schepis ryde. 14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc.) 13 Yif ye be bounde to Caleis haven and Ride in the Doowns. 1497 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 252 In Portesmouth haven..the seid Ship rode betwyxt the Towre & the dokke. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 381 In the rode yow shall ryde in .xiij. or .xiiij. fadomes, good owes & sande. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* iv. 45 To ride betwixt wind and tide, is when the wind and tide are contrary and of equall power. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 286/4 Sir Thomas Allen with his squadron is still riding at Spitthead. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* (1718) 244 Capt. Dampier..never rode where we did, which is the best and only good road in the island. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 148 The Buss had rode perfectly easy in the gale of wind. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xiii, The shipping..with a heavy strain on their cables were riding to the S.E. gale. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 39 Ground which is suitable..for ships to ride in safety upon.

fig. 1666 *Third Advice to a Painter* 27 Well George, in spite of them thou safe dost ride.

† **c.** In phr. *to ride admiral. Obs.*

1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica viewed* (1661) 72 He's unfit to ride Admiral of a Fleet, that cannot carry the Flag at home. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 597 The Ambassador was Complemented by Sir Jeremy Smith, then riding Admiral.

fig. 1689 Shadwell *Bury Fair* I. i, What lady rides Admiral here at Bury. 1723 M. Henry *Admonit. Drunkards* Wks. 1853 I. 95/2 When reason is sunk and drowned, rage and passion will ride admiral.

8. To float or move upon the water; to sail, esp. in a buoyant manner.

a 1000 *Genesis* (Gr.) 1392 He þæt scip beleac. Siððan wide rad wolcnum under ofer holmes hrincg hof seleste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1843 On þe streme þat arche can ride. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXI. 112/82 Whil crist in þat hul abod, þe schip a-midde þe see rod. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 102 Fra þis citee may men ride in schippe or in bate by þat riuer. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3486 [They] reden hamewarde fast wt seylle & hore. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 66 Saylinge by the coastes of Iohanna..he 1ode lyttell lesse then eyght hundreth miles. 1643 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 13 Apr., To appoint a Ship to ride Northward, for the Relief of Berwick. 1688 Prior *Ode Exodus iii*, ii, Yet cease to hope thy short-liv'd Bark shall ride Down spreading Fate's unnavigable Tide. 1757 Gray *Bard* 72 While proudly riding o'er the azure realm, In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 450/2 This is effected by what is called riding on the wave. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* I[i]x, It has been prosperous, and you are riding into port. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* v. 862 Not less safely and swiftly the fleet rides over the wave.

9. Of things: To move in any way, to be carried or supported, after the manner of one riding.

In *fig.* uses hardly distinct from sense 5.

a 1586 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 41 The busteous blast..Quhilk ramping ouer his rigging ryds. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. liii. 553 A droppe of oile dropped vpon your hand, if there be any moisture,..it will swim and ride aloft vpon the same. 1674 Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 196 None of those rayes of other atoms..come riding or drilling through both. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 322 That the Carriage may ride so far out, as that the irons of the Tympan may just rise free. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 5/2 The eccentrics are then brought into the position shown in the drawing, riding clear of the rails. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2466 By means of the straps..[they] can be carried on the shoulders, where they ride the lightest.

fig. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 18 But let thy dauntlesse minde still ride in triumph, Ouer all mischance. 1605 — *Lear* I. ii. 198 On whose foolish honestie My practises ride easie. 1679 Dryden *Troil. & Cress.* IV. ii, Hinder us not,..My blood rides high as his. 1770 Jenner *Placid Man* I. iv, Philosophy and love for his brother had so long rode triumphant. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* ix, The distress which was riding..among the people.

b. Of the heavenly bodies: To appear to float in space. Freq. with *high.*

1632 Milton *Penseroso* 68 To behold the wandring Moon, Riding neer her highest noon. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 769 In spring time, when the Sun with Taurus rides. 1727 Dyer *Grongar Hill* 11 While Phœbus, riding high, Gives lustre to the land and sky. 1825 Scott *Talisman.* xii, The moon rode clear and high in heaven. 1871 C. Kingsley *At Last* I, To see Sirius ..riding high in a December heaven.

fig. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 273 The lamp of our dominion still rides high.

10. To rest or turn *on* or *upon* something of the nature of a pivot, axle, or protuberance.

1597 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 84 If life did ride vpon a Dials point. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 67 Strong as the Axletree In which the Heauens ride. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 10 Between the Fore-leggs and the Hinder-leggs was a great Stone on which the Calf rid. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi, He..tries whether or not the Lyner ride upon the part that was extuberant. 1805 Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. xi, An Improved Harrow, with running bulls: By this contrivance the harrows are prevented from riding on each other. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 170 Try by a searching motion of the legs and feet whether any of the stones ride upon others.

b. To extend or project *over* something.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 594 To bind the stones wel, they ought in alternatiue course to ride and reach one ouer another halfe. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* XV. viii. (1678) 332 You must have a care [in fracture] that the bones ride not one over another. 1880 Huxley *Crayfish* 98 The pleura ..even ride over the posterior edges of the branchiostegites.

c. *elipt.* in previous senses. Also *Naut.* of a rope (see quot. 1769).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi, To know which of them it is that Rides, or is extuberant, he uses the Liner. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 564 In oblique Fractures of the Thigh, where the Bones are apt to ride. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Riding*, A rope is said to ride, when one of the turns by which it is wound about the capstern or windlass lies over another, so as to interrupt the operation of heaving. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. on Art* (1848) 141 Their toes are even pressed close together, and ride, as is seen in the feet of those that have been accustomed to wear tight shoes. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 170 When the stones ride, they have not been properly bedded in mortar. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2799 It prevents the chain from riding, in paying out or heaving in. 1888 Jacobi *Printer's Voc.* s.v., When leads are pieced in wide measures they sometimes shift and overlap each other. They are then said to 'ride'.

11. a. *dial.* (See quot.)

1736 Pegge *Alph. Kent* (E. D. S.) 43 The raddishes 'ride', i.e. rise upon the stomach. 1887–93 in Kent and Surrey glossaries.

b. Of a dress, etc.: To work *up* so as to form folds or creases; to ruck.

1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., A badly made gown rides up more in one place than another. 1881 Mrs. P. O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseback* 253 Short-skirted hunting-habits frequently ride up.

III. *trans.* **12.** To traverse on horseback; to ride over, along, or through: **a.** a certain distance. Also with cognate accusative, as *to ride a race*, *course*, *circuit*, *match*, etc.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 49/80 He ne rod bote wel luyte wei, are he feol to grounde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11385 Elles moght not kinges thre Haf raght to ride sa ferre wai. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxii, Gawan hase my rawunsun made For a course that he rode. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 222 [We] haue thirtie miles to ride yet ere dinner time. 1599 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O.H.S.) 352 The Fellows whom the rest appoint for the time to ride the circuit with the President. 1617 Sir E. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 251 My brother..rid in two days a hundred miles. 1736 Pegge *Alph. Kent* (E. D. S.) 43 *To ride tythe*, ..to ride about for that purpose [of collecting tithes]. 1778 Foote *Cozeners* I, But were you to see him on the turf, at Newmarket,..Why, he has rid matches. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 115 He rides a race! 'Tis for a thousand pound! 1808 Scott *Marmion* I. xxii, We can neither hunt, nor ride A foray on the Scottish side. 1853 G. J. Cayley *Las Alforjas* II. 152 These poor wretches, who have to ride three or four hundred miles on end without stoppage of more than two hours.

b. a road or way, a street, a stretch of ground or country, etc.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 42 Þanne resoun rode faste þe righte heige gate. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 52 Whene he thys rewmes hade redyne and rewlyde the popule. 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 145 It is seid that the Kyng wold ride Sussex, Kent, Essex, Suffolk, and Norffolk, and so to the Parlement. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froissart* II. 181 The duke rode the fronters of Galyce. 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* I. iv, The Lord High Admiral, Riding the streets, was traitorously shot. 1648 *Lanc. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 263 Twelve miles of such ground as I never rod in all my life. 1706 Baynard *Cold Baths* II. 376, I rode, quoth he, the cold Hills every Morning. 1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 43 In riding the road, observe [etc.]. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Rime of Duchess May* lxv, May the sweet Heavens hear thee plead If he rides the castle-wall. 1876 Morris *Sigurd* IV. 309 Three days they ride that country.

c. a boundary, etc., for the purpose of maintaining or reviving a clear knowledge of it. (See also quot. 1877.)

1421 *Cov. Leet-bk.* 33 Hit is ordenyd that the fraunches of this Cite be Ryden this yere within the monyth of May. 1476 *Rental-bk. Cupar-Angus* (1875) I. 204 He sal kep and defend our marchis as tha war redyng at the last ridyng. 1572 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 341 The francheses of this Cytie shalbe ryd according to auncient custom. 1733 W. Crawford *Man. agst. Infid.* (1836) 106 To ride the marches between good and evil. 1798 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Dunkeld* XX. 441 It is customary to ride the marches, occasionally, so as to preserve in the memory of the people the limits of their property. 1816 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 316 The day on which the Liberties were rode. 1877 *N. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., The surveyor of the court of sewers is said to ride the drains when he goes to overlook them.

d. a river or water. Also in *fig.* use.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* II. xxxix, We raid the swift riuer Sparthiades. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 198 They could not ride the water, it being great. 1774 D. Jones *Jrnl.* (1865) 18 Several ferries are kept on it, tho' it may frequently be rode in the summer season. 1790 Scott *Let.* 6 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The servant was waiting there with our horses, as we were to ride the water. 1896 *E. Durh. Gloss.*, He's not safe to ride the water with.

13. a. To pursue, proceed upon (one's way, etc.) on horseback.

In OE. with genitive, as *þonne rideð ælc his weges* (Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. 21).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11427 Þir kinges rides forth þair rade. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 94 Ryd thanne forth thi wey. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 202 Thei rode so her iournes till thei com to Tarsnide. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 184, I..made me ready for to ride my waye. 1642 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 83 He rode up..and shot a townsman on y^e^ neck.., and so rid his ways.

b. *Sc.* and *north.* To open (Parliament, a fair) by a procession (cf. 2 b). Now only *Hist.*

[*a* 1557 *Diurnal Occurrents* 13 Vpoun the xvj day of Maij (1529), thair was ane greit conventione..and raid all the Parliament to the tolbuith.] 1604 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VII. 2 Act ordaining the Estates to attend the Earle of Montrose, Commissioner, for ryding the Parliament. *a* 1670

Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 40 The Parliament wes ʒiddin agane by the King and his thrie estaitis. **1826** Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1655 A procession moves from the principal alehouse for the purpose of riding the fair, as they call it. **1838** A. Shortreed *Let.* in Lockhart *Scott* vi, The honest burghers of Jedburgh..have suffered the ancient privilege of 'riding the Fair', as it was called.., to fall into disuse.

14. *To ride out.* Of a ship: To sustain (a gale or storm) without great damage or dragging anchor.

1529 [implied in b]. **1603** Knolles *Hist. Turks* (J.), The sea was grown so rough, that the admiral was not able longer to ride it out with his gallies. *a* **1674** Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 53 That Fleet had rode out all the Winter Storms before Cadiz. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 318 The wind blew..with such fury, that we..despaired of riding out the storm. **1790** Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 183 His Majesty's ship, the Rippon, alone rode out the gale. **1840** R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xiii. 31 The ship Lagoda..rode out the gale in safety. **1854** G. B. Richardson *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 58 Ride it out if possible.

b. In fig. contexts. Also, to endure or sustain successfully, to last to the end of, †to spend, pass.

1529 More *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 195/1 [He] went ouer the sea..to se flaunders, & France, and ryde out one somer in those countrees. **1597** Sir W. Slingsby in Sir H. Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 251, I thank God my brother and myself ride it out at an anker. **1622** Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 99 If this man will not ride out (as they say) the time of the payment of the Bills. **1646** H. P. *Medit. Seige* 4 He that rides out a Seige, and gives his Enemy the check, beares away the greatest honour. *a* **1676** Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 86 It could not be, for then he could never have ridden out an eternal period. **1710** Palmer *Proverbs* 64 A courtier should ..foresee a storm, know whether he is able to ride it out [etc.]. **1808** Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 122 We shall have safely rode out the storm. **1877** Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 254 That our faith may ride out every storm of doubt.

c. With ellipsis of *out*. *rare.*

1718 Steele *Fish Pool* 165 She..rid the storm, and our trusty pilot jumped into the river and took her up. **1799** *Hull Advt.* 17 Aug. 4/2 The ship was riding flood, and the wind from the southward. **1885** *Western Mail* 23 Feb. 3/5 A large sailing vessel was sighted dismasted, riding the storm.

transf. **1814** Scott *Wav.* lxvi, He will of course repair to the Duchran without loss of time, there to ride quarantine for a few weeks.

IV. *trans.* **15.** To sit or be carried upon, to go or travel upon (a horse, or other animal of burden); to manage or control while seated on.

a **1225** *Hali Meid.* 13 Þa ilke sari wrecches..becð þe deueles eaueres, þat rit ham & spiureð ham to don al þat he wile. *c* **1440** *Ipomydon* 1005 The whiche, I say,..Will..many an hors ryde to dede. Or I come there, þat me most nede. *c* **1440** *Alph. Tales* 510 Som tyme a man had ane ass, & he rade hur. **1508** Dunbar *Tua mariit wemen* 331, I wald haif ridden him to Rome. **1542** Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 230 By his ieoperdyng to ride the vnbroken horse Bucephalus. **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 221 The Sarmatians..prepare their horses two daies before, ..and thus they will ride them gallop 150 miles an end. **1665** Boyle *Occas. Refl.* III. viii, Upon the taking up his Horses from Grass, and giving them Oats before they were to be Ridden a Journey. **1718** Lady M.W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 1 April, I never rid a horse so much at my command in my life. **1774** Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. i. i. 252 They are rid generally in a snaffle, without spurs. **1863** Kingsley *Water-Bab.* 10 Grimes rode the donkey in front. **1872** Tennyson *Holy Grail* 642 He dash'd across me—mad, And maddening what he rode.

fig. **1590** Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 119 *Lys*[*ander*]. He hath rid his Prologue, like a rough Colt. **1610**— *Wint. T.* I. ii. 94 Our prayses are our Wages. You may ride's With one soft Kisse a thousand Furlongs. **1647** Ward *Simp. Cobler* 36 There is a set of Bishops..Will ride the Devill off his legs, and break his wind. **1700** T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 52 When any Humour Takes in London, they Ride it to Death before they leave it. **1804** G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 111 Mr. Hiley Addington rode him hard with fulsome eulogiums. **1887** *Spectator* 9 Apr. 491/2 The dangers of such a method when ridden to death by inferior imitators.

b. *Racing.* To urge (a horse) to excessive speed; to 'squeeze'.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 657 When Fordham had charge of Buckstone in the St. Leger, it was said that he began to 'ride' his horse too soon. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 5/2 He will pretend to be 'riding' (that is squeezing) his horse.

16. To mount or cover (the female). (Cf. 3.)

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxii. 6 Syne till his breist did hir imbrace, And wald haif riddin hir lyk ane rame. **1607** Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 473 Partitions wherein..they may easily abide alone.., and especially that one may not ride another. **1665** Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 173 These ..in shallow plashes croak and ride one another outragiously. **1694** Motteux *Rabelais* v. (1737) 222 They will not be ridden, tupp'd, and ramm'd. **1808** *Compl. Grazier* (ed. 3) 16 It not unfrequently happens that cows (after taking the bull) will ride each other.

17. a. Of the nightmare, witches, etc.: To sit upon (a person); to use (one) as a horse.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 83, I will haue some of it out againe, or I will ride thee o' Nights, like the Mare. **1601** Holland *Pliny* II. 283 The black grains..help those that be ridden with the night-mare. **1649** in Campbell *Balmerino* (1899) 386 Margaret Boyd..declares that hir goodman..went to deathe with it, that Elspeth Seith and other two did ryde him to deathe. **1693** C. Mather *Wond. Invis. World* (1862) 169 The Men they commonly laid asleep at the place, whereto they rode them. **1880** [see Nightmare *sb.* 1]. **1885** Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* 7 Such expressions as being ridden by a hag, or by the devil.

fig. **1775** Burke *Sp. Concil. Amer.* Wks. 1842 I. 195 All the while, Wales rid this kingdom like an *incubus*; it was an unprofitable and oppressive burthen.

b. To have the mastery of (one); to manage at will; to oppress or harass; to tyrannize over; to dominate completely.

Partly transf. from prec., and partly from sense 15.

1583 Babington *Commandm.* (1590) 265 Their weaknes..haunting them and riding them as wee vse to speake in euery corner. **1589** Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 218 When with proud and insolent words, we doo vpbraid a man, or ride him as we terme it. **1664** Pepys *Diary* 13 Aug., The Duke [of York]..did cry..'All the world rides us, and I think we shall never ride anybody'. **1680** Otway *Orphan* II. i, I Have seen enough to..ride him to advantage as I please. **1731** Bowman *Serm. Vers.* 9 The ambitious giddy priesthood Rides you, as you the tamest beast wou'd. **1806-7** J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* II. Concl., Rogues! they are ridden by prejudices. **1837** Emerson *Wks.* (Bohn) II. 175 The tradesman..is ridden by the routine of his craft. **1903** *Strand* Nov. 511/2 Grim fear rode him day and night.

18. To sit upon, to be carried or borne along upon (something).

Also in various phrases denoting forms of punishment, as *to ride the cowl-staff, hatch, horse, mare, stang*, etc. (see the sbs.).

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 22 Some-times her leueld eyes their carriage ride, As they did battry to the spheres intend. **1629** H. Burton *Babel no Bethel* Pref. Ep. 11 To perswade them, that they ride Peters ship, wherein they may safely arriue at the holy Land. **1781** Cowper *Retirement* 535 Till he that rides the whirlwind checks the rein. **1782** J. Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Ode to R.A.'s* I, That easy..thing Rid by the Chancellor, yclep'd a Sack. **1816** Byron *Prisoner of Chillon* xiii, The eagle rode the rising blast. **1839** *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 450/2 A passage boat..riding the wave. **1890** *St. Nicholas* May 584 Not infrequently the boys will 'ride' a log down the current.

b. Of things: To rest upon, esp. by projecting or overlapping.

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 189 Its Root Leaves deeply cut, and those which ride the Stalk whole and round. **1754** Smellie *Midwifery* I. 84 Sometimes the *Vertebrae* which compose the *Sacrum* ride one another, and form a large protuberance. **1801** J. Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles*, Of spectacles that rode his nose. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 230 Very often an embolus is caught in an arterial bifurcation, which it rides with a prolongation extending into each branch.

19. *To ride down*: To exhaust (a horse) by excessive riding; to overtake by pursuit on horseback; to charge, or collide with, so as to overthrow.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4580/1 The Czar was very active.., and rid down four Horses.

1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxix, He..was on the point of riding down a large old roomy family carriage. **1856** C. J. Anderson *Lake Ngami* 266 The ostrich is also at times ridden down by a single horseman.

fig. **1670** Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 111, I could procure hundreds, that should ride both sun and moon down, and be everlastingly yours. **1840** R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xvii, When officers are once determined to 'ride a man down', it is a gone case with him. **1874** Green *Short Hist.* ix. § 9. 700 The support of the Commons..enabled Harley to ride down all resistance.

b. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 120 To bend or bear down by main strength and weight; as, to ride down the main tack. **1867** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Riding-down*, the act of the men who throw their weight on the head of a sail to stretch it.

20. To cut (an animal) *off* or *out* from the herd by skilful riding.

1843 *M. A. Richardson's Historian's Table-bk., Leg. Div.* I. 14 The horsemen rode off the bull from the rest of the herd until he stood at bay. **1850** R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 253, I have often ridden the best bull out of the herd. **1863** W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 262, I shortly came across another troop of bulls...I rode out one with beautiful long teeth.

b. *Polo.* To edge *off* (an opponent).

1897 *Outing* XXX. 487/1 Play into your comrades' hands, and watch out to edge or ride-off an adversary.

c. To hunt (an animal) on horseback.

1889 Baden-Powell *Pigsticking* 2 It became usual to get up a sweepstake before starting to ride a boar.

21. To cause (one) to ride.

1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 160 Ginckle dessigned to ride his cavalry into the breach when made. **1876** 'Mark Twain' *Tom Sawyer* x, The villagers had a strong desire to..ride him on a rail for body-snatching. **1895** Crockett *Cleg Kelly* xli, Gin the wives noondays had ony spunk in them ava', ye wad be mobbed and ridden on the stang, my man!

b. To convey in a cart or other vehicle. Chiefly *U. S.*

1687 *Ann. of Albany* (1850) II. 97 It is very requisite that there be fyre-wood rid to ye indian houses. **1692** *Ibid.* 121 Ye sheriffe..is required to see each trader ride a load of wood to the said house. **1837** S. R. Maitland *Vol. Syst.* 287 If he is a rich man, he may ride his family away, every Sunday. **1859** Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 364, I heard a witness..testify that he had 'rode some hogs from the wharf to the store'.

c. To keep (a ship) moored; to secure or maintain at anchor.

1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 267 Having nothing to ride the bark with, we were obliged to keep the sea. **1793** Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 254 The buss was now rode by this buoy. **1803** Nelson 22 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 326 Bays to ride our Fleets in.

d. To run *up* (a sail). *rare*$^{-1}$.

1880 *Daily Telegr.* 7 Sept., Waiting for the flash from the commodore's boat to tell them that they can ride up the mainsail.

V. *intr.* **22. Ride and tie.** Of two (or three) persons: To travel with one horse by alternately riding and walking, each one riding ahead for some distance and tying up the horse for the one who comes behind.

1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* II. ii, They were both setting out, having agreed to ride and tie; a method of travelling much used by persons who have but one horse between them. **1791** Boswell *Johnson* an. 1737, Both of them used to talk..of this their first journey to London. Garrick, evidently meaning to embellish a little, said one day in my hearing, 'We rode and tied'. **1866** Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 176, I never rode and tied (especially with three) before or since. **1868** Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* xxiii, Mervyn and Olive were to ride and tie.

fig. **1805** H. Macneill *Poems* (1844) 114 When folk are sair put, they maun e'en 'ride and tie'.

b. As *sb.* or *adv.* (Sometimes hyphened.) Also *fig.* (see quots. 1826 and 1830).

1791 T. Paine *Rights of Man* I. (ed. 2) 64 It is like what the country people call 'Ride and tie—You ride a little way, and then I'. **1826** Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 124/1 It must absolutely be ride-and-tie with them; the butcher must hear the baker in the morning [etc.]. **1830** Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 225 Dinah having given to each of the four the half of a year's schooling, upon the principle of ride and tie, little Lucy going one day, and little Patty the next. **1893** Stevenson *Catriona* xiii, We were travelling 'ride and tie'.

c. Used attributively. (With hyphens.)

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 9 We journeyed on the ride-and-tie principle. **1824** *Examiner* 434/1 It is a ride-and-tie system with him. **1885** *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 388/2 By the 'ride-and-tie' method, a horse was yet further economised.

23. *Ride-and-drive*, used attributively.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 558 A good, useful,..ride-and-drive horse. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 5/1 The 'ride and drive' system necessary in the Royal Artillery.

Ri·deable, *a.* Also **ridable.** [f. Ride *v.*]

1. Capable of being ridden through, over, etc.

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* cxxii. (1664) 234 Till the water fall and the foord be ridable. **1709** J. Lister *Autobiog.* (1842) 45 A man..who had..known when the water was rideable. **1860** C. S. Forbes *Iceland* 103 As for the road, it was..in some places more rideable than in others. **1891** *Field* 19 Dec. 957/1 The grass pastures..were far from rideable.

2. Capable of being ridden or used for riding.

1611 Cotgr., *Chevauchable*, rideable; easie to be rid on. **1820** L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 26 (2822) I. 207 So built with muscle was his chest, So rideable his back. **1850** Smedley *F. Fairleigh* xxxvii, Is there anything rideable to be hired in Hillingford? **1897** *Cyclist Touring Cl. Gaz.* Sept. 398 The tyre when pumped remained rideable for two or three hours.

Hence **Rid(e)abi·lity.**

1899 *Hub* 8 July 322/2 The relation of an up gradient to a down as regards ridability.

Ri·ded, *a. rare.* [f. Ride *sb.*^{1} 2 + -ed ^{2}.] Provided with ridings or 'rides'.

1896 Mordaunt & Verney *Warw. Hunt* I. 7 Coughton Park has always been well ided. *Ibid.* 8 Chesterton Wood ..is beautifully rided.

Ri·del, ri·ddel, *sb.* Now only *arch.* Forms: *a.* 4 rudel, 4-5 ridel(le, rydel(le, 5 rydyl, rydal. *β.* 4-5 riddell(e, 5 (9) riddel, -yl(l, ryddyll, 6 ryddel. *γ.* 4-5 redell, 5 redel(e. [a. OF. *ridel*, mod.F. *rideau*.] A curtain; in later use *esp.* an altar-curtain.

a. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 857 Rudeler rennande on roper, red golde ryngez. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 2537 Florippe drow a ridel þan þat stod be-fore þe frount. **1395** *R. E. Wills* 5, I bequethe..alle the rydelles and trussynge cofres..that longeth to my chapelle. **1466** in *Archaeologia* L. 42 Item j Rydyl steyned, with a chalix. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 307/2 Rydelle, *vbi* a curtyn.

β. **1368-9** *MS. Hosteler's Roll, Durham*, In iij Riddell' et i Selour emp. pro uno lecto. **1466** in *Archaeologia* L. 44 Item j Ryddyll of blewe bokrame be hynd the Vicares in the quere. **1517** in Kerry *St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 111 Also ij staynyd clothis wt ryddels to þe same.

1908 *Ch. Times* 21 Feb. 241/2 A new high altar..has been erected.., furnished with dossal and riddels, and angels carrying candles, in correct English style.

γ. **1382-3** *Durh. Acct. Rolls* 389 Le Redell' pro magno altari. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 4930 Þe renke within þe redell þan raxils his armes. **1466** in *Archaeologia* L. 35 Item j long Redell with ij smalle Redyll[es] at the trinite aucter.

†Ri·del, *v.*^{1} *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *rideler* to flow (of blood).] *intr.* To fall, drop.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 953 Þe rayn rueled adoun, ridlande þikke, Of felle flaunkes of fyr.

†Ri·del, *v.*^{2} *rare.* In 5 **rydely.** [a. OF. *rideler*, f. *ride* wrinkle, fold.] *intr.* To make folds or pleats in (cloth). (Cf. next.)

14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 614 *Supero, i, pannum rugare*, to rydely.

†Ri·deled, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 4 rydelid, 6 ryddylled; 5 red-, rydlyd, rid-, rydled, 6 riddled. [a. OF. *rideled* (later *ridelé*), pa. pple. of *rideler*: see prec.]

1. Pleated, gathered, arranged in folds.

?a **1366** Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1235 Lord, it was ridled fetysly. *Ibid.* 1243 The whyte roket rydled faire. **1380** in *Rel. Ant.* I. 41 With her hornes, lockis,..filettis, and wymplis, and rydelid gownes, and rokettis. **1444** *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 217 Lyk a materas redlyd was his coote. *Ibid.* 220 The kevel wroot in his rydlyd coote.

2. Wrinkled.

1530 Palsgr. 447/1 It is a goodly syght to se an olde rydydlled queene to beholde herselfe in a glasse. **1596** Nashe *Saffron Walden* 110 His skin riddled and crumpled like a peice of burnt parchment.

†Rideling, *ppl. a.* In 4 **rydelande.** (Of obscure origin and meaning: cf. Ridel *v.*^{1})

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 254 Thenne he swenges & swayues to þe se boþem, Bi mony rokkes ful roze & rydelande strondes.

† Rideman. *Obs.* [f. RIDE *v.*, or its stem.] A riding bailiff.

Recorded only in Latin form *ridemannus*, pl. *-manni*, rendered by *rideman*, *-men*, in the modern translation accompanying the text.

1258 in *Sel. Pleas Manorial Courts* (Selden Soc.) II. (1888) 53 Idem Rogerus affidavit quod pl[egia] inveniet Ridemanno. 1293 *Ibid.* 72 Unde Ridemanny conqueruntur quod ponunt ibi districtiones. 1294 *Ibid.* 77 Districtus est per tres equos ut Ridemannus restatur.

Rident (rəi·dənt), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rīdent-*, *rīdens*, pres. pple. of *rīdēre* to laugh.] Radiantly cheerful, riant.

1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Then most rydent starre, faire fall ye. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxiv, A smile so wide and steady—so exceedingly rident, indeed, as almost to be ridiculous. 1859 — *Virgin.* lxxvii, Hetty was radiant and rident.

† Ri·deout. *Obs.*[-1] [f. RIDE *v.* + OUT *adv.*] A bagman; = RIDER 6.

1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* No. 33 He was a sort of rider, or ridcout to a linendraper at London.

Rider (rəi·dəɹ). Forms: 2–4 ridere (3 ridære, -are, -eare), 4–5 rydere, 5 rydare; 3– rider (4 ridir, 5 ridar, 7 ? ridder), 4–9 ryder; 5–6 *Sc.* ridar, rydar. [Late OE. *rīdere*, = *rīder*, † *rijder*, MDu. *rider*(*e*, Du. *rijder*), MLG. *rîder*, *ryder*, OHG. *rîtari* (MHG. *rîtære*, *rîter*, G. *reiter*), ON. *rîðari*, *rîðari*: see RIDE *v.* and -ER[1]. It is uncertain how far the forms were independently developed in these languages.]

I. † 1. a. A knight; a mounted warrior. *Obs.*

c 1085 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1085, Se cyng..dubbade his sunu Henric to ridere þær. *c* 1090 *Ibid.* an. 1090, He begeat ma castelas..& þær inne his riderna gelogode. *c* 1205 LAY. 5495 Heo ȝærkeden..twa þusend rideres [*c* 1275 ridares]. *Ibid.* 9288 Hamun þe ridere smat his ȝene ifere. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xiv. 23 Al the horsyng of Pharao, his chares, and his ryders [1388 knyȝtis; L. *equites*]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1054 He fande..Na ridars [*v.r.* ryders] in þa regions, ne rebell bot littill. 14.. *Sir Beues* (E) 1746 He took hys scheeld & hys spere, As it semyd a good rydere. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 312 Thay namet him..a noble rydar, frome this stock is the Erle of Rothose.

b. A mounted reaver or raider, a moss-trooper. Cf. *rank rider*, s.v. RANK *a.* 3 b. Now *arch.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 74 Sum of ȝou ar be cum neutral men, lyik to the ridars that dueillis on the debatabil landis. *a* 1639 EARL MONM. *Mem.* (1759) 92, I had intelligence that there was a great match made at foote-ball, and the chiefe ryders were to be there. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 99 In Ewsdale eight and forty notorious Riders are hung on growing Trees, the most famous of which was John Armstrong. 1806 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 23 Nov., Executions..thinned..the Border riders who had subsisted by depredation.

2. One who rides a horse or other animal (also in mod. use, a cycle); a mounted person. See also ROUGH-RIDER.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22015 Neder in strete, waitand hors to stang in fete, to do þe rider fall bi þe wai. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 208 Now is Religioun a ridere and a rennere aboute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/1 Rydare, horsman, *equester*. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 287 Or he wns horst, ridaris about him kest. 1583 [see HORSEMAN 1]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 39 Two grim lyons..Now made forget their former cruell mood, T' obey their riders hest, as seemed good. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 152 Yet euery one is not to be accounted a horse of seruice, no more then euery horseman a rider. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 314 In Mail thir horses clad, yet fleet and strong, Prauncing their riders bore. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 381 They ran with all their might to see the rider and the horse. 1783 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 293 Two hundred and twenty horses, with their riders, miserably perished in one sudden conflagration. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. v, I am a bad rider, and to save myself expense, I always walk. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. i. 170 In his younger days he had been a hard rider across country.

transf. or *fig.* *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 184 Neptunus ryders begouth also to ryis. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 221 *Ber.* Your wit..will tire. *Ros.* Not till it leaue the Rider in the mire. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Monsfet's Theat. Ins.* 929 They [*sc.* bees] carry a most cruel rider on their backs. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* I. 8 They ate up the beasts of the Sun, the Rider of the Air.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Rider*, a person who receives part of the salary of a place or appointment from the ostensible occupier, by virtue of an agreement with the donor, or great man appointing.

c. *Sc. Law.* A creditor having a 'riding interest'.

1826 BEVERIDGE *Forms of Process* I. 384 As much of the sum..as will pay the debt and claim of the rider. *Ibid.*, A competition may..ensue among these riders.

d. *Rider's bone*, a form of ossification (see quot.).

1891 MOULLIN *Surg.* III. v. 331 The best known example is what is called rider's-bone, developing in the tendon of the adductor longus in those who are accustomed to rough riding.

3. A gold coin, having the figure of a horseman on its obverse, formerly current in Flanders and Holland; also, a gold coin first struck by James II of Scotland and current in Scotland during the 15–16th centuries. (After Du. and Flem. *rijder*.)

1479 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 20 An gylden rydar, iij[s] vj[d]. 1482 *Ibid.* 126 Item vj Rydars vj[s] iiij[d], xxxviij[s]. 1488 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 1 Item, in ridaris nyne score & aucht ridaris..Item, fyftene Flemis ridaris. 1540 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *301 Deliverit to þe said Johnne, in Ridaris, Angelnobillis, and Rois-nobillis. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 289 Also they coyne gold Lyons, called Riders, whereof each is worth four Flemmish Guldens and a halfe. 1660 in J. Simon *Irish Coins* (1749) 126 The several species, sorts and kinds of coins following, *viz.* The Golden Rider, the Half golden Rider. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 30/1 The Scotch Gold Coin,..a Scotch Rider, or Horseman..; they call it also a Ten Mark Peece. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 236 Holland Rider, 6*s.* 10*d.* 1783 *Ann. Reg.* 193 The states general of Holland..offered a reward of 1000 golden ryders. 1875 JEVONS *Money* 189 In former days many large gold coins, such as..the double ryder, were current.

4. † a. A riding-master; a horse-trainer. *Obs.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 43 Wise riders, by ientle allurementes, do breed vp in them, the loue of riding. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 74 They are taught their mannage, and to that end Riders deerely hir'd. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 259 The Riders of Ferdinand the first, told him there was a Horse in their Masters stable of seventy year old. 1678 J. WILLIAMS *Hist. Gunpowder Treason* 21 A Gentleman in those parts..broke open the Stables of one Benock, a Rider of great Horses.

b. A jockey or riding lad.

1805 Patent (No. 2809) to Samuel Chifney, of Newmarket, rider. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 239 William Wilkinson, rider and training groom to Sir Sitwell Sitwell, Bart.

† 5. A ranger of a forest. *Obs.*

1450–[implied in RIDERSHIP]. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 50 Rider of the Forrest. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 40 There is also a Rider of ye Forest who is to see y[e] all things are secure and well done, and ye timber kept and deer.

† 6. A commercial traveller, a bagman. *Obs.*

1752 [see RIDEOUT]. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 216 Jack Goodfellow, a Rider to Mr. Buckram, a very eminent Haberdasher..in the City. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* (1809) 87 That very numerous and brilliant fraternity, called London Riders, or Bagsters; who..make so smart a figure in a country town. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) III. 125 The last comer was a rider to a wholesale warehouse in the city. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* ii, Either a rider to some respectable house in the button line, or a small dealer.

7. A horse (of a specified kind) for riding on; *dial.* a saddle-horse.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 59, I have some horses—none on 'em very good ones, though—rather hard riders. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s.v., He kips several riders.

8. *Curling.* A stone driven so as to dislodge other stones blocking the tee.

1891 H. JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* II. 112 This shot,..in curling phrase, was a 'rider', for it cannoned on two of the enemy's stones, and drew in softly to the tee.

II. 9. *Naut.* **a.** *pl.* An additional set of timbers or iron plates used to strengthen the frame of a ship internally or externally (see quots.).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 5 Great ships haue a tier of beames vnder the Orlop..and great posts and binders called Riders from them to the keele. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 37/1 The Riders are great tymbers..which are not properly in the building of the ship but put in to make it the more stronger. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 163 Riders; Pieces fixed on the Inside of the Ship on the In-board Plank, something imitating the Ships Timbers or Ribs. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Riders*, a sort of interior ribs, fixed occasionally in a ship's hold.., and reaching from the kelson to the beams of the lower-deck, and sometimes higher, in order to strengthen her frame. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 112 Standards, top and breadth riders. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 277/2 Wherever there is an athwartship bulk-head, there is a system of riders worked on the inner surface of this diagonal frame. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 67 The frames are bound together diagonally, by a series of iron plates called 'riders', which are let into the timbers and bolted to them. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 34 By Lloyd's rules, riders, termed diagonal iron plates, are fitted on the outside of the frames of fir built ships of more than 600 tons.

attrib. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 47 The heads of the Ryder-bolts.

b. *pl.* A second or upper tier of casks in a hold.

1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 251 The term Riders is applied also to any tiers of casks stowed above the ground-tier or above any other tier in a vessel's hold. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 61 How will you proceed? By stowing the lower or ground tier of tanks, then riders or upper tier.

c. A rope, or turn of one, overlying another.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 42 Pass five, seven, or nine turns..directly over these, as riders. The riders are not hove so taut. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1939/1.

10. *Mining.* **a.** = HORSE *sb.* 11. Also *attrib.*

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 258 Soletrees, Roach, and Ryder. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* K iv, Rider-joynt runs along as the Vein, and varies according as the Rider grows thicker or thinner. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 279 There is generally what is called a rider or mass of mineral matter between the ore of very strong rake veins. 1867 SMYTHE *Coal* 25 When they here and there meet a 'rider' inclined the other way, they form a loose mass of coal, very dangerous to unwary colliers.

b. A thin seam of coal or deposit of ore overlying a principal seam or lode.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1939/1. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 203.

c. (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 203 *Rider*, a guide-frame for steadying a bowk in a sinking pit.

11. An additional clause tacked on to a document after its first drafting; *esp.* a supplementary and amending clause attached to a legislative Bill at its final reading. † In early use *rider-roll*.

1669 NOY *Rep. & Cases* (ed. 2) 84 That which is certified shall be annexed to the Record, and is called a Rider-roll. 1684 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v. *Roll*, A Ridder-roll is a Schedule, or small piece of Parchment, added to some part of a Roll or Record. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 60 Colonel B—h..carried a Rider as it is called, being a Clause to be added at the last Reading. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 182 If a new clause be added, it is done by tacking a separate piece of parchment on the bill, which is called a ryder. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* 34 If ever Parliament passes a Bill to regulate wages, we must have a rider put to it. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xviii. I. 251 The House..tried to coerce the Senate into submission by adding 'riders', as they are called, to appropriation bills.

b. A corollary or addition supplementing, or naturally arising from, something said or written.

1813 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* ii. 237 He only inflamed the rage for the Toast, to which they afterwards tacked the following Rider. 1829 *Examiner* 252/2 Such a 'rider' to his work would be inestimable to young students. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii, The rider which Sir John Ellesmere was good enough..to add to the title of my essay. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 93/1 This then is the inseparable rider to the rule that the death of the master dissolves the contract of apprenticeship.

c. *Math.* (See quot. 1851.)

1851 F. J. JAMESON *Solution Of Senate-House 'Riders'* Introd. v, The Board conceives that these Examples, or Riders, to use the more familiar term, afford a searching test of the merits of the candidates. *Ibid.* vi, Riders we define to be original questions arising either directly or indirectly out of the propositions to which they are appended. 1887 *Camb. Local Exam., 29th Rep.* 18 A large number of candidates sent up correct solutions of the easier riders.

d. A clause added as a corollary to a verdict.

1884 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 3/2 The jury returned a verdict ..with a rider that some restrictions ought to be placed on the indiscriminate sale of revolvers. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xxix, The jury..added a rider condemning the use of paraffin lamps..in the Hospital.

e. *transf.* of material objects. *nonce-use.*

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xxx, A curiously-bladed knife with a boat-hook and a corkscrew by way of rider.

12. An object bestriding or surmounting another.

In various technical uses:

† a. A leaden pipe opening out of a larger one and running parallel with it above. *Obs.*[-1] **b.** *Agric.* A bar of wood for connecting two or more harrows. **c.** = RIDE *sb.*[2] **d.** *U.S.* The top bar of a zigzag fence. **e.** A small sliding piece of aluminium or other metal placed upon the beam of a precision balance and used to determine minute differences of weight. **f.** *Typog.* (see quot.). **g.** *Med.* In a tintometer: (see quot.). **h.** *Med.* A clot (of blood) obstructing a bifurcated vessel.

a. 1726 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 79 From the Middle of the Leaden Pipe..(call'd a Rider, from its being laid along on the Main or Conduct Pipe) there goes another Leaden Pipe.

b. 1793–1813 *Rep. Agric.* 69 (E.D.D.), All the harrows being fastened together with a bay over, provincially a rider. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 97 In some places of the Carse of Gowrie and Stormont the harrows have what are called riders...Wherever the double coupling iron is used, there is no need of these riders. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 171 Two or three harrows are kept together by a rider, or overlay, and the horses draw abreast.

c. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1805 The door to the coal-place to be 1¼-inch proper ledged; hung with hooks and riders (bands), fixed in the wall.

d. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 188 Breachy cattle..will even toss down a fence with stakes and riders for protection. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Cape Cod* ix, Birchen riders, highest of rails. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 702/2 The 'riders' of his fences were always heavy and straight.

e. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 263/1 The rider in this case must, of course, form part and parcel of the beam. 1886 CUMMING *Electricity treated Exp.* 44 A rider reading thousandths of an ounce on the beam of a grocer's balance.

f. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 POWELL *Southward's Pract. Print.* lii. 463 Riders, i. e., rollers working on rollers, materially assist distribution and good inking.

g. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 433 The riders are small squares of tinted glass provided for the reading of the degrees between each standard gradation...For the reading of the units nine riders are required.

h. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 234 Cylindrical, elongated, or flat emboli are usually caught as riders at an arterial bifurcation.

13. *Gardening.* A standard tree used temporarily to cover the upper part of a wall. *Sc.*

1816 in Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 479 Against low walls, currants, gooseberries, and raspberries may be placed instead of riders. 1824 LOUDON *ibid.* 478 Dwarfs are understood to be the permanent trees, and riders merely temporary plants introduced to fill up the upper part of the wall. 1860 N. PATERSON *Manse Garden* (ed. 9) 65 Let the whole be interspersed with riders, if your wall be eight feet high.

14. *Artillery.* (See quot.)

1802 JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *Rider*, in artillery carriages, a piece of wood somewhat higher than broad, the length equal to that of the body of the axle-tree, upon which the side-pieces rest, in a four-wheel carriage.

15. *attrib.*, as † *rider millstone*, the upper millstone; *rider-bolt* (see 9 a), *-joint* (see 10 a, quot. 1747), *-kelson* (see KELSON 1 b), *-roll* (see 11, quots. 1669–84), *-stone* (see quot. 1686). Also *rider-like* adv.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Macina*, the rider milstone. 1686 ROBT. PLOT *Nat. Hist. Staffordshire* iv. § 17. 159 About Dudley where the Iron-stone lyes..of a considerable thickness, it is divided..into divers measures of different denominations. ...4. The Rider-stone. 1879 MRS. H. B. PAULL tr. *Swiss Fam. Robinson* xxi, Fritz sat rider-like on the now tamed onager.

Ridered (rəi·dəɹd), *a.* [f. prec.]

1. *Geol.* Of rocks: Traversed by riders.

1833–4 PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 771/1 A rock thus penetrated by strings is sometimes said to be ridered. *Ibid.*, In many rocks these ridered parts are very greatly altered from their original state.

2. *U.S.* Of a fence: Strengthened with riders.

1890 C. L. NORTON *Political Americanisms* 95 Such a fence is 'staked and ridered' when stakes are driven in the

angles and a rider laid on top of them. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 544/2 The staked and ridered rail-fence.

Ri·deress. *rare.* [f. RIDER + -ESS.] A female rider; a horsewoman.

1849 THACKERAY *Out of Town* vi, Where are the dear rideresses, above all? 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 545 Freyja ..once was a Cloud Rideress and a Swan Virgin.

Riderless, *a.* [-LESS.] Having no rider.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* liv, He caught a riderless horse, and the cornet mounted. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* XXV. 304 His horse arrives riderless, and he is found dead on the plain.

fig. 1874 LISLE CARR *J. Gwynne* v, Excluding for a time all dreamy wanderings of the riderless mind.

Ri·dership. *rare.* [f. RIDER + -SHIP.] The position or office of a rider; † rængership (*obs.*).

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 192/1 The office of Ridership within the Forest of Delamare. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 382/1 The Office of Rydership or Maister Forster of the Forest or Chase of Dertmore. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIV. 493 He ventured to propose the abolition of all riderships.

† **Ride-way.** *Obs.*—[1] [Cf. MSw. *ridhvägh* (Sw. *ridväg*), G. *reitweg*, Du. *rijweg*.] A bridle-path.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 598 A lytyl whyll be-fore the day He toke in to a Ryde-wey Hyme self to mesche care.

Ridge (rid3), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1 **hrycg, hrygc (hryg-, hryc-)**, 3–4 **rug**, 4 **reg**; *dat.* 1 **hrycge**, 3–6 **rugge** (3, 5 **ruge**), 6 (9 *dial.*) **rudge**, 4–5 **regge.** β. 1 **hrigc, hric(c), hrig-, ricg, rihg**; *dat.* **hricge, hrigge, rh-**, 4–6 **rigge, rygge** (5 **ryge**), 5–6 **rydge**, 6–7 **ridg**, 5– **ridge.** See also RIG *sb.*[1] [Common Teut.: OE. *hrycg*, = OFris. (*h*)*reg* (mod. Fris. *rêch*, *rich*), MDu. *ruc* (Du. *rug*), *ric*, *rec*; also *rugge*, *rigge*, *regge*, MLG. *rugge* (LG. *rügge*, *rüg*), OHG. *hrucci*, *rucki*, etc. (MHG. *rucke*, *rücke*, G. *rücken*), ON. *hryggr* (Norw. and Sw. *rygg*, Da. *ryg*):—Teut. **hrugja-z*, of uncertain relationship. The normal ME. representative of OE. *hrycg(e* is *rigge* (later *ridge*), with the variants *rugge* (= *rudge*) in south-western dialects, and *regge* (= *redge*) in Kentish. The northern and Sc. form is RIG *sb.*[1] In some cases it is uncertain which form is denoted by the spelling *rigge*.]

† 1. The back or spine in man or animals. *Obs.*

α. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* i. 28 Donne gebiȝð þæt folc hira hrycg to hefegum byrðenum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXXIV. 1047 Þa geseah se halga wer þæt þær sæt an deofol on þære cu hrycge. *c* 1205 LAY. 540 Þa Grickes ..wenden him þeo rugges. *Ibid.* 1912 Corineus..breid Geomagog þat him þe rug for-berst. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1156 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 139 Opon is rugge is cope he bar. 1340 *Ayenb.* 116 Huanne þe uondere ous knokeþ ope þane reg..ase þe ilke þet ope þe regge of þe guode knyȝte smit [etc.]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 177 þe depnesse þat is from þe rugge to þe wombe. 1463 ASHBY *Prisoner's Refl.* 27 Puttyng on me many fals lesyng, Whyche I must suffyr and bere on my ruge.

β. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 290 Ȝif hors on hricge oððe on þam bogum awyrd sy. *Ibid.* III. 120 On þan hrigge. *c* 1205 LAY. 6718 Þe king aras..and burne he warp on rigge. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. 18 Þou kest my wordes byhynde rygge. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 287 Sholde no curiouse clope come on hus rygge. *c* 1425 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 202 All is rede, Ribbe and rigge, þe bak bledeþ agens þe borde. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V. iv. 165 The dragon..smote the bore on the rydge whiche was x foote large fro the hede to the tayll. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 391 Let the backe or ridge be anoynted therewithal before, or at the first comming of the fittes of the Ague. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 157 Neither refusing the saddle on his ridg, to be rid on, neither the bit in his mouth. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 599 Their gall..is forced to the mouth by certain veins under the ridge or back-bone. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 673 They rob'd me, and my Horse, And stole my Saddle,.. And made me mount upon the bare-ridge.

2. The top, upper part, or crest *of* anything, esp. when long and narrow. a. Of the sea, waves, rising ground, hills, etc.

In pl. passing into sense 4.

Beowulf (Z.) 471 Sende ic..ofer wæteres hrycg ealde madmas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) lxviii. 2 Com ic on sæs hricg. 14.. *Tretyce* in *Walter of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 47 Þe corne þt is in þe ryge off þe lande. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 16 Make a depe holowe forowe in the rydge of the lande. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 155 The rydgies also of these mountaynes are diuided with..valleis. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 64, I would..meete him, were I tide to runne afoote Euen to the frozen ridges of the Alpes. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 11 Dancing upon the ridge of dreadful waves. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 275 The Ridge, the upper edge of a Bank, or other rising Land. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *Mem. G. de Lucca* (1738) 89 We were almost on the Ridge of Africa, which made it cooler than one can well believe. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 123 The Pentapolis..advanced into the midland country as far as the ridges of the Apennine. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiv. II. 215 They..hastily retraced their march over the ridge of Tmolus. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 57 Such my cry as, rapid, I ran over Parnes' ridge.

fig. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* II. i, Is this the Man who ..Drives me before him, To the World's Ridge, and sweeps me off like Rubbish? 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xxiii, Night was on the ridge Of twilight. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXXX. 5 As of one on the ridge of a journey, looking onward on his way.

b. Of the back, or other parts of the body.

c 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* T i, Mingle the joyce therof with oyle to anoynte the rigge of the backe. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* III. 24 b, Drawe his backe with a hot iron right out on both sides of the ridge of his backe. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* V. Wks. 1856 I. 60 A bush of furs on the ridge of his chinne. 1641 BEST *Farming Bks.* (Surtees) 1 Close tuppes are such as have both the stones in the ridge of the back. 1690 S. BLANCARD *Lex. Med.* 339 *Isthmus* .., the ridg of the nostrils. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 82 ¶ 5 The line that forms the ridge of the nose. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 185 The short bristles..gradually encrease in length, as they approach the ridge of the back. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1374 The ridge of their necks as the wind-shaken mane on the ridges of waves. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 186, I made out the horns, neck, and the ridge of the back of a tremendous old bull.

fig. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xx. 129 This kind of Soul is..upon the very top, or ridge, as one may say, of itself.

3. The horizontal edge or line in which the two sloping sides of a roof meet at the top; the uppermost part or coping of a roof.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iv. 9 Þa lædde he hyne..& ȝesette hine ofer þæs temples hricg [*Hatton* ricg].

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* x. 178 A lytell brydge Not halfe so brode as a hous rydge. 1556 RECORDE *Castle Knowl.* 114 A three cornered forme like the rygge of an house where tone syde lyeth flatte, and the other two leane a slope. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 227 Leades [are] fill'd, and Ridges hors'd With variable Complexions; all agreeing In earnestnesse to see him. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 9 A Chimney some two Foote higher than the Ridges of the Roof of a Building. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v, Here I sat for some Time,..expecting every Moment..to fall..and come tumbling..from the Ridge to the Eves. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 849 To cover the whole of the roofing with old sound plain tiles.., the hips, ridges, and eaves in mortar. 1876 W. P. BUCHAN *Plumbing* iii. 16 Zinc ridges are made of sheet zinc. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 161/2 The attachments to buildings were made..by a bolt screwed into the lead of the ridge.

Prov. 1562 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 50 A man may loue his house well, Though he ryde not on the rydge.

b. *Fortif.* (See quot.)

1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.*, *Ridge*..is the highest part of the glacis proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1939/1.

4. A long and narrow stretch of elevated ground; a range or chain of hills or mountains.

938 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 431 Anlang hryges to ðære eorðburh. 941 *Ibid.* 498 West ðonan on ðone hi ycg. *a* 1000 *Ibid.* I. 229 Ærest of sæ upp on Hængestes ricg;..swa norð andlang rihges.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VII. 10 There is a grete Hill or Rigge, that stretchethe..from Glassenbyry on to within 2 Miles of Bridgewater. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 367 This hill or ridge ioyneth vnto the citie. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* III. xx. 184 There are two ridges of mountaines which runne..in one altitude. 1671 *New York Col. Doc.* (1853) III. 195 They saw a Ridge of Mountains lyeing N. and S. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *Mem. G. de Lucca* (1738) 158 Vast ridges of Mountains in the Heart of the Country. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 136 In Holland, which is all a flat, they shew a little ridge of hills, near the sea-side. 1825 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 129 There are three branches, which stretch from the great ridge at right angles to the inferior ranges. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* v. 208 The Kenia ridge has deprived the Equatorial lakes of fully one-half of their natural rainfall supply.

fig. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 57 Here runs the mountainous and craggy ridge That tempts ambition.

b. A line or reef of rocks.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 35 The Riff or Ridge..descending a little towards the Eastward. 1769 HOME *Fatal Disc.* II. Fast, on a ridge of rocks, a wreck appear'd. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 572.

c. *Meteorol.* (See quots.)

1883 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 2/7 The 'ridge' of high pressure which lay over our islands on Thursday. 1887 *Ibid.* 10 Jan. 3/5 A 'ridge' lay over that region, and the sky was clear.

5. *Agric.* A raised or rounded strip of arable land, usually one of a series (with intermediate open furrows) into which a field is divided by ploughing in a special manner. (Cf. LAND *sb.* 7.)

† *To spare neither ridge nor furrow*: see FURROW *sb.* 1.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1565 Þay..Ne spared rigges noþer vores til þay mette þat pray. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1151 Lete se the litel plough, the large also, the rigges [*v.r.* londes] forto enhance. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 7 He seeth not whether the plough go in rydge or rayne. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 23 b, As we leaue betwixt two Furrowes a Ridge, for the drie keeping of the graine like a Garden bedde. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* 79 Consider thy Land how it lyeth, whether round with Ridg and Furrow [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 168 Th' aspiring Off-spring of the Grain O'ertops the Ridges of the furrow'd Plain. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* 120 *note*, This Observation was before I planted my Rows on high Ridges. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 276 A few buts or short ridges, which were planted with a proportion of one bushel to an acre. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 465 Heavy land is formed into narrow ridges, to allow the rain to flow quickly into the open furrows. 1884 ALLEN *Amer. Farm Bk.* 103 The depth of the furrow should be about one-half its width, and the land or ridges as wide as can conveniently be made.

transf. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 236 Each Warriour..expert When to..turn the sway Of Battel, open when, and when to close The ridges of grim Warr.

Comb. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Hist. Exhib.* 22/2 Among other striking examples of the ingenuity of the originators and constructors of the Crystal Palace is the ridge-and-furrow roof. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* ii, Gullies sawn in the slopes ..giving..a ridge-and-furrow look to this and most other of the Antilles.

b. Used as a measure of land.

The size of ridges varied greatly in different parts of the country; cf. Stephens *Bk. Farm* (1844) I. 465.

967 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 486 Þæt lytle linland eal butan anan hrycge, þæm westmæstan twegen æceras.

1439 *Brasenose Coll. Muniin.* C[2] 7, 4 rygges of meadow in Cropredy. 1631 *Indenture, Bucks*, 3 ridges or butts. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. ii. § 32 Smaller parcells according to that quantity of ground it containeth,..Ridges, Butts, Flats, Stitches or small Butts, Pikes. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5487/4 Also four or five Ridges of Arable Land, and one Ley. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 114 Such was their numbers that they used not to get but thrice nine ridges for each man.

c. *Hort.* A raised hot-bed on which cucumbers or melons are planted.

1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Melon*, To make Ridges for your Melons and Cucumbers, of the same kind of Dung with the Seed-Bed. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xiv. (1798) 194 The hot-bed, or ridge made in May, for hand-glass, should be sunk in a dry soil. 1847 MRS. LOUDON *Amateur Gardener* 86/2 The cucumbers raised from seed last month should now be planted out on ridges.

6. A narrow elevation or raised part running along or across a surface.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 A leste-balke is where the plough ..leaueth a lyttell rydge standynge betwene. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 41 At last I found in the Sea great quantities of Iron Stones lye in a Ridge. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 94 Strawberries being likewise order'd in double ridges, in Baskets made on purpose. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. i, They had Beards like Goats, and a long Ridge of Hair down their Backs. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* VII. 228 A tempest..began to blow And rear in ridges high the deep below. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 293 Seeds small, with 5 membranaceous ridges. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxii. 71 None could the ridges on his back behold. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 154 In a few species, the cells are confluent also across the ridges. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 347 Dead-smooth files are..of so fine a cut that the unaided eye cannot discern the ridges.

b. = BAR *sb.*[1] 7 a.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., It is commonly in the third or fourth Ridge that the Farriers strike, in order to bleed a Horse whose Mouth is over heated. [1831 YOUATT *Horse* 133 The hard palate, composed of a firm dense substance divided into several ridges called bars.] 1847 T. BROWN *Mod. Farriery* 198 The palate, divided into ridges and bars. 1876 HUXLEY in *Nature* XIV. 34/1 The valleys between the various ridges are not filled up with cement.

c. A raised line, bank, bed, or strip *of* something.

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 364 The French vine-dressers ..lay along that side of the vineyard..a ridge of dry litter. 1800 WORDSW. *Brothers* 31 The snow-white ridge Of carded wool which the old man had piled. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 123 From behind some dusky cotton-bale, or ..over some ridge of packages. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 168 A ridge of chalk runs across the island.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In sense 3 (or related uses), as *ridge-beam, -board, -cap, -crest*, etc. Also RIDGE-PIECE, -POLE, -TILE, -TREE.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 18 The composition of the Vertebres compared to the *ridgebeame of a shippe. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1939/1 *Ridge-beam*, a beam at the upper ends of the rafters beneath the ridge. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1301 The *ridge-board, 8 inches and a half by 1 inch and a half, [to be] of red deal. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 970 The rafters may abut after the manner of rafters against the ridge-board or pole of a span roof. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Prov. Norf.* (1795) II. 387 *Roofing*, the *ridge-cap of thatched roofs. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 161 There are rich but over large *ridge-crests to the chancel. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 170 A neat housing of light canvas was stretched upon a *ridge-line sustained fore and aft by stanchions. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 5) 388 *note*, The longitudinal *ridge-rib runs along the apex of the main vault; the transverse ridge-rib crosses this and runs along the apex of the cross vault. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 355 English architects alone used the ridge rib, running the whole length of the church and uniting the keys. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1301 The *ridge roll (a piece over which the lead is turned on ridges and hips). 1883 HARDWICK *Phot. Chem.* 299 Many operators prefer to work in what is called a *ridge-roof studio. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* 1130/1 **Ridge-spikes*, nails with broad heads for fastening on lead. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlvi. 23 There went a *rygge wall rounde aboute them all foure.

b. In sense 5, as *ridge-are* (EAR *v.*[1]), *-breadth, -furrow, -hoe, -method*, etc.

Also *ridge-drill, -harrow, -plough* (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). For *ridge-and-furrow* see sense 5.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* 79 If it be Lands & great Balkes together, then for the Lands Plough them as you please, that is, whether *Ridge-Are [etc.]. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* 141 A *ridge-breadth round The partridge nest. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 666 Rendering them drier by deepening the *ridge-furrows. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Ridge-hoe, a field implement for row-culture, of which there are several combinations. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 687 In setting the plants out, in the *ridge method, it is necessary to have them placed in lines as regularly as possible. 1827–8 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 71 The *ridge-sowing method, or the broad-cast method. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* II Blending the whole together into an heap *ridgeways. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Mushroom-beds*, The Dung should be well mix'd.. and thrown into the Trench two Foot up *Ridge-wise. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 88 The manner of performing the *ridge-work, or laying up the soil for the winter.

c. Misc., as *ridge-form, -like, -line, -nose*, etc.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3945/4 A black Cart Gelding..with.. a ridge Nose. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. 31 A white-thorn hedge,..cut..in the ridge form, or broad at bottom and narrow at the top. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 379 A few..whose ample foreheads, with the weighty bar, ridge-like, above the eyebrows, bespoke observation. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 156 The bottoms of valleys and the ridge-lines of hills. 1877 BRYCE *Transcaucasia* i. 35 Looking from one of these billowy ridge-tops across the vast expanse.

8. Special combs.: **ridge-fillet, ridge myrtle** (see quots.); **ridge stone**, (*a*) a curb-stone for a well; (*b*) a coping-stone for the ridge of a house; **ridge stay**, *dial.*, a ridge-band; **ridge-tackle** (see quot.); **ridge-washed** *a.* (see quot.); **ridge-with** (**ridgeworth**, etc.), *dial.*, a ridge-band (cf. RIG-WITH).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Ridge-fillet*, 1. (Architecture),

the fillet between two channels of a pillar. 2. (Founding), the runner or principal channel. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 276 *Melaleuca genistifolia*,..*Ridge Myrtle'. Called 'Ironwood' in Queensland. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, **Ridge stay.* 1694 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 320 Some *ridg stones may be sett round the mouth of the well. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 91 At Pentrich common quarry, ridge stones are prepared, sawed out like an angular trough. 1899 MACKAY *Introd. to Lindesay of Pitscottie's Chron.* (S.T.S.) 34 A few of the ridge stones were unearthed some years ago. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 177 *Ridge Tackle is composed of a double block and a single block, strapped with an eye: it is used to suspend the awning in the middle. 1823 CRABBE, **Ridge-washed-kersey* (Mech.), kersey-cloth made of fleece wool, washed only on the sheep's back. 1552 HULOET, *Ridgwyth for a cart. *c* 1700 KENNET in *MS. Lansd. 1033*, fol. 322 A *Ridge-with*, the rope that is fastned to the rods, and goes over the saddle of the Fillar. Chesh. 1854– in Lanc., Chesh., and Northampton glossaries.

†Ridge, *sb.*[2] *Obs. Cant.* [Origin obscure.] Gold; gold coin. Also †Ridge-cully, a goldsmith.

1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. iv, *Ridge-cully*, a Goldsmith. [Hence in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* (*a* 1700), and later Dicts.] 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Ridge*, a guinea. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Ridge*, gold, whether in coin or any other shape..; *a cly-full of ridge*, a pocketfull of gold. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, My thimble of ridge [=gold watch].

Ridge (rij), *v.* Forms: 5 **ryge, rigge,** 6 **rygge, rydge,** 6– **ridge** (6 **ridgg,** 7 **ridg**). [f. RIDGE *sb.*[1] An OE. *hrycigende* occurs as a gloss to L. *resulcans*.]

1. *trans.* To provide (a building) with a ridge, or a proper covering for this; to make or renew the ridge of (a house, etc.). Cf. RIG *v.*[1] 1.

1445 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1876) 528/1 Paid William Brownflet for rygyng the house with turfs, *3d.* 1496 *Will of Pimpe* (Somerset Ho.), Whereas the roffe of the body of the said churche is now Rigged w[t] Rigge tile I will that it be rigged w[t] leede. 1595 in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888) 328 That the copyholders of this manor shall..moss and ridgg the west end of the mylne. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* xv. xvii. 569 The fittest forme for to keepe of the rayne and weather was to bee ridged downe a proportioned descent from the toppe downeward. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 115 As in Oxfordshire..they use it [*sc.* turf] frequently to ridg and head their meaner houses.

2. To break or throw up (land, a field, etc.) into ridges. Freq. with *up*. Cf. RIG *v.*[1] 2.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 In the begynnynge of March, rydge it vppe agayne. *Ibid.*, Than let hym caste his barley-erthe, and shortly after rygge it agayne. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 The ploughman..breaketh it in furroughes, and sometime ridgeth it vp agayne. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Seillonner vne terre*, to ridge a ground. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 239 Ridging it up twice or thrice for every casting tilth. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xviii. 121 The Soil is equally rich, whether it be plowed plain or ridged up. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 366 The land may be again ridged up by means of the plough. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 397 The fields are neatly ridged with the hoe. 1884 ALLEN *Amer. Farm Bk.* 103 A stiff clay is sometimes ridged up by turning a double furrow.

fig. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 20 Nowe ridgynge them vp agayne, with the gospel.

absol. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 248 The safest course is to ridge before the 10th of November.

3. To mark with or as with ridges; to raise ridges or ripples upon (a surface).

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1137 Bristles..like those that ridge the back Of chaf't wild Boars. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* I. 204 The branching veins ridging the glossy lean. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* 35 A motion from the river won Ridged the smooth level. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 242 The kind of breeze that drifts the clouds, and ridges the waves.

refl. 1880 J. LEGGE *Mem.* 262 The placid sea may ridge itself in mountains.

4. To plant (*out*) in ridges or hot-beds.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Cucumis*, The common Allowance for ridging out the earliest Plants, is one Load to each..Hole. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 31 To have a proper supply for ridging or planting into large hot-beds. *Ibid.* 32 Melons.—Sow in hot-beds,..ridge out into strong hot-beds. 1851 *B'ham & Midl. Gard. Mag.* Apr. 45 Sow in frame on hot bed,..Ridge Cucumbers [etc.]. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 248 The young plants make a more uniform growth when ridged.

b. To cover *in*, by raising ridges.

1827 STUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 496 The practice usually is, to dig in Farm-yard Dung..; or sometimes to ridge in the dung. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 422 The dressings were sown..in drills, which were then ridged in.

c. To arrange in ridges.

1821-30 LD COCKBURN *Mem.* (1874) iv. 220 It ran over the sky-lines of people ridged on all the buildings.

5. *intr.* To form ridges; to rise (*up*) in ridges.

1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 525 The Biscay, roughly ridging eastward, shook And almost overwhelm'd her. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. x. 194 Dartrey's forehead ridged with his old fury. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 9 The veins ridged up upon his forehead.

Hence **Ri·dging** *ppl. a.*

1828 TENNYSON *Lover's Tale* 55 The slowly-ridging rollers on the cliff Clash'd, calling to each other. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* APP. xxix, Hid from earth by ridging summits twain, They came upon a valley.

Ri·dge-band. Now *dial.* Also 5 **rigebound.** [f. RIDGE *sb.*[1] + BAND *sb.*[1]] = BACKBAND.

1418 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) IX. 543/1 Rigeboundes, Bellibondes, & Shotyng-ledders. 1611 COTGR., *Dossiere*, the part of a draught horses harnesse which runnes ore-crosse his backe, we call it the ridgeband. 1775 in *E. Angl. Gloss.* (1895). 1838 in Holloway *Prov. Dict.* 1854– in dial. glossaries (Northampton, Shropsh., Heref., Sussex).

Ri·dge-bone. Forms: 1 **hryogbán,** 4–5 **rugge-,** 4–6 **rygge-, rigge-** (5 ? **ragge-**), 5–6 **rydge-,** 5– **ridgebone** (6 **ridg-**); also 4 **-boon,** 5 **-boone,** 4–5 **-bon.** [OE. *hrycgbán*, = OFris. *regben*, MDu. *rig(ge)-, rug(ge)been* (Du. *ruggebeen*), MLG. *ruggebên* (LG. *rüggе-, rügbên*), OHG. *rukkipein* (MHG. *rückbein*, G. *rückenbein*), Norw. *ryggbein*, Sw. *-ben*, Da. *rygben*.] The spine or back-bone. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (common *c* 1380–1610). For northern and Sc. examples, see RIG-BONE.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Lamb.) xxxi. 4 Ȝewend ic eom on..yrm-ðum minum, þanne tobrocen bið hrycgban.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1344 So ryde þay of by resoun bi þe rygge bonez, Euenden to þe haunche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 383 Perdix..made it i-toþed as a rugge boon of a fische. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 226 A greet boch þat comeþ of þe passioun of þe riggeboon. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 142 My fyngyr ys gretter than was my faders ryggebone. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* f iij b, Than schall ye kyt the skyrtis..And after the Ragge boon cuttis euen also. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CCCXXII. 104 b, The backe bone or the rydge bone the which may have many diseases. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 105 It helpeth the ridgebone, by stowping, bending, and coursing about. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 85 Throughout the whole spine or ridge-bone of the back. 1765 J. L. JACKSON *Riding* 7 The rider ..sitting with his body erect, his ridge bone answering to the ridge bone of the horse. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, The saddle and the man were girthed on the ridge-bone of a..Flemish mare.

Ridged (ridʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. RIDGE *sb.*[1] or *v.* Cf. ME. *broke-rugget* broken-backed.] Rising in a ridge or ridges; marked by a ridge or ridges.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iv, He renneth with leepes and with rygged and stondyng heere.

1552 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 31 Afterwarde they founde shyppes wyth rydged kyeles. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 313 A certayne fruit like unto small peares, saving they be ridged alongest the sydes. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvii. 11 So lowd the Ecchoes cry'd, that they were heard to shreeke To Fournesse ridged Fiont. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. iii. 51 A kind of a Ridged Tail or Epiphysis. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 136 A great Room.. with a Ridged Roof. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 15/1 Sloping or ridged like ordinary mean Houses. 1789 T. WRIGHT *Meth. Watering Meadows* (1790) 25 A field that has been..left by the plow in a ridged state. 1830 TENNYSON *Sea Fairies* 39 When the sharp clear twang of the golden chords Runs up the ridged sea. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 329 Seeds ridged and wrinkled.

Ridged, obs. variant of RIGID *a.*

Ridgel (ri·dʒĕl). Now *dial.* Forms: 6–7 **ridgell,** 8–9 **ridgel,** 9 **rudgel**; 7–9 **ridgil** (8 **-ill,** 9 **-ul**); also 7 **rigele, -ell(e, -il.** [App. f. RIDGE *sb.*[1] 1 (cf. 2 b, quot. 1641), the testicle being supposed to remain near the animal's back, instead of descending into the scrotum.

The northern forms answering to *ridgel* and *ridgeling* (see below) are RIGGALD and RIGLIN(G: cf. also RIG *sb.*[4], RIGGON, and RIGGOT[1].]

An animal which has been imperfectly castrated (†or spayed), or whose genital organs are not properly developed; *esp.* a male animal (ram, bull, or horse) with only one testicle. Also *attrib.*

1597 in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888) 328 That no persone..shall put any ridgell tupp upon the moore..upon payne for euery ridgell so found xiid. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 154 One branded rigelle whye, and a little blacke rigele stot. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. (1741) 64, I hate a base cowardly Drone Worse than a Rigil with one Stone. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 31 O Tityrus tend my Herd..And 'ware the Libyan Ridgils butting Head. 1723 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 59, When they make Ridgels, I have known as unlikely things hit off. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 290 Nearly as large..as those of the ridgill, the bull whose testicles never come down. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 210 He would not give so much for a ridgil as for a clean-cut horse. 1884– in dial. glossaries (Chesh., Notts., Worc., Glouc.). 1886 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVII. 42 *Ridgling* or *ridgil*..is still used in Tennessee and the West.

transf. a 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* II. vi, A pox of yonder old Rigell The Captaine, the old Captaine.

Ri·dgelet. Also **ridglet.** [f. RIDGE *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small ridge, esp. of earth.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 17 Oct. 1774 Observ., Opened the potatoe-ridgelets with a plow. 1787 — *Norfolk* I. 234 If the land lie in narrow work, the ridglets are split. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 592 To plough the land into ridglets of about two feet six inches in width. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 249 One of the ridgelets or rugæ extends inward. 1863 — *Man. Geol.* 723 It should be remembered that mountains are relatively to the size of the earth but little ridgelets on its surface.

Ri·dgeling. Now *rare.* Also 6 **redge-,** 7–9 **ridgling.** [-ING or -LING: cf. RIGLIN.] = RIDGEL.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 259 Greate menne, that cannot alwaie haue their wiues in their own eye, *appoincte* redgelinges, or guelte menne to awaite vppon them. 1682 D'URFEY *Royalist* Prol., Yet who here would refuse a kind Intrigue; Faith none; who does it, is a Ridgling Whig. 1684 DRYDEN *Theocritus, Idyl* iii. 5 O Tityrus, tend them well,..And 'ware the Ridgling with his butting head. 1886 [see RIDGEL]. 1891 *Hartland Glossary* s.v. *Ridger*. A ridgel or ridgeling, an animal half castrated.

Ridgeling *adv.*: see RUGLING.

Ri·dge-piece. [RIDGE *sb.*[1] 3.] (See quots. 1823 and 1850.)

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Enfaistiure, Pieces d'enfaistiure*, sparres, rafters, ridge-peeces of timber.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 128 A ridge-piece is a beam at the apex of a roof. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 83 Ridge pieces, nine inches deep.., rounded on the top for lead. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 5) 388 A piece of timber called the ridge-piece, upon which the upper ends of the rafters rest. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 270 Then the men pulled at the gable ends, heaved the ridgepiece aside, and broke it asunder.

Ri·dge-pole. [RIDGE *sb.*[1] 3.]

1. The horizontal pole of a tent.

1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Trade* 5 The sailors first lash the booms and yards from mast to mast, in order to form a ridge-pole. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 391 Captain's Marquee. Ridge-pole, length 6 ft. 11 in. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XIII. 155 Tied him fast..To the ridge-pole of his wigwam. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 27 The sun was..shining cheerily through the thin canvas. Three magpies were chattering on the ridge-pole.

fig. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 29 We..began to ascend Alleghana..At ten o'clock we were on the ridge-pole.

b. *attrib.* in *ridge-pole pine* (see quot.).

1885 ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* 306 The forest was composed mainly of what are called ridge-pole pines, which.. do not branch out until the stems are thirty or forty feet from the ground.

2. A horizontal timber at the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are fastened.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1940 The ridge pole of such a roof is made exactly like one of the main ribs of the principals. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 80 They are mostly of the timber-and-plaster kind, with bowed and decrepit ridge-poles. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1332. 614 The rafters are notched on to the wall plates..at their lower end, while the upper end of each is rested against the ridge-pole.

Hence **Ri·dge-poled** *a.*

1861 RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, A few ridge-poled tents, pitched under the shade of some trees.

Ri·dger. *rare.* [RIDGE *sb.*[1] or *v.*]

1. *dial.* = RIDGE-BAND.

1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.* 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v. *Ridge-band*, Ridge-band..in Suffolk..is called ridger;..and ridge-rope in London and its vicinity.

2. A ridging implement.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 315/2 An implement which he calls a Ridger and Subsoiler. By means of it the soil..is thrown into 36-inch ridges. *a* 1890 *Sci. Amer.* LXII. 181 (Cent. Dict.), A small ridger or subsoiler extending below to form a small furrow into which the seed is dropped.

Ri·dge-rope. [RIDGE *sb.*[1]]

1. *dial.* = RIDGE-BAND.

1611 COTGR., *Sursselle*, a broad and great band,..fastened on either side of a thill, and bearing vpon the..saddle...About London it is called the Ridge-rope. 1854 [see RIDGER 1].

2. *Naut.* (See quots. 1769 and 1867.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Sauve-gardes*, the ridge-ropes which extend the nettings of a ship's head. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, Ridge-ropes (or Man-ropes). 1857 LD. DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 22, I, guessing we were in for it, sent down the topmasts,..rove the ridge-ropes, and reefed all down. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ridge-ropes* are of various kinds. Thus the centre-rope of an awning, and those along the rigging to which it is stretched, the man-ropes to the bowsprit, safety lines from gun to gun in bad weather—all obtain this name.

Ri·dget. *rare.* [RIDGE *sb.*[1]] = RIDGELET.

1791 W. MARSHALL *W. England* (1796) II. 278 A wrested plow..forcing up the ridgets. 1796 *Ibid.* I. 190 The rows or ridgets of soil and clods, forced up by the plow.

Ri·dge-tile. Also **ridge tile** (5 **rigge,** 7–8 **tyle**). [RIDGE *sb.*[1]] A tile used for roofing the ridge of a building.

The northern form *rig-tile* is found a little earlier: see RIG *sb.*[1] 5.

1496 [see RIDGE *v.* 1]. 1611 COTGR., *Renfaister vne maison*, to put new ridge-tyles on it. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 64 Laid on Mud-walls, and the tops of Houses, in the place and manner of these we call Ridge-tiles. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v, The Monkey..let me drop on a Ridge Tyle, and made his Escape. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* IV. vii. (1872) III. 164 All prisons and Houses of Arrest in French land are getting crowded to the ridge-tile. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engin.* xix. 100 The Ridges being covered with lead, or Ridge Tiles.

Ri·dge-tree. [RIDGE *sb.*[1]] = RIDGE-POLE 2.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 148 They will sowe downe theire thatch in fower places,..lastly, a peece of a yard or more belowe the ridge-tree. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 Planks being well spiked down upon the ridge-tree and upon the sills on each side. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 187 If a slated roof is adopted, there should be a ridge-tree 10 inches broad by 2 inches thick. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 100.

Ri·dgeway. [OE. *hrycgweg*: see RIDGE *sb.*[1] 4 and WAY *sb.*] A way or road along a ridge, esp. one following the ridge of downs or low hill-ranges. Also *attrib.*

938 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 431 þanon on þone norð-mystan hryc weg. *a* 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 427 On ðone beorh to ðem ricgwege; ðonne east andlang hricgweges.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Plaga*, An high ridge way paued with marble. 1778 *Eng. Gaz.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Childrey*, The ridge-way, called Ickleton, part of the Roman Icknild-street, runs just above this place. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 157 In some districts they are called trackways or ridge-ways, being narrow causeways usually following the natural ridges of the country. 1882 JESSOPP *Arcady* 72 Across ridgeway plantations, furze breaks, and short cuts.

Ridgeways, -wise, *adv.*, see RIDGE *sb.*[1] 7 b.

Ridgil, Ridgil(l: see RIGID, RIDGEL.

† Ridgill-backed. *Obs.*[-0] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Asne, A Dos d'asne*,..ridgill-backed; bowed, boughtie, or bowing; highest in the middle.

Ri·dging, *vbl. sb.* [f. RIDGE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of making or covering the ridge of

a house; the ridge itself. Also *attrib.*, as *ridging grass* (see quot. 1864). *stone, tile, tree.*

1458 *Visitat. St. Paul's Churches* 96 Orreum indiget reparacioni cum stramine et in ryggyng. 1611 COTGR., *Enfaisture*, a ridge, or a ridging; or the frame of a ridge, roofe, or house top. 1752 RAY *Hist. Reb.* 311 The spy was hanged on what they call the ridging-tree of a house. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 198 The droved angular freestone ridging-stone .costs 6d. a lineal foot. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2286 Ridging, roofing, and flooring tiles. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* 787 Ridging grass, *Anatherum bicorne.*

2. The action of ploughing in ridges, or of rising up in ridges. Also with *up*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 The whiche ryggynge maketh the lande to be drye. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 647 The ridging up of the land may be of utility. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 224 Sometimes two ridges are set up against each other, which is called ridging or bouting. 1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 12 The ridging up of any part of the terrestrial crust.

attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1939/2 A ridging-plow, the wings of which are expanded or contracted by segmental racks and a pinion.

Ri·dgingly, *adv. rare*—°. [f. RIDGE *v.*]

1552 HULOET, *Ridgynglye*, or after the maner of rydges.

Ridgy (ri·dʒi), *a.* [f. RIDGE *sb.*1 + -Y.] Rising in ridges, or after the manner of a ridge.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 599 Ridgy Roofs and Tiles. — *Æneid* III. 739 To Heav'n aloft on ridgy waves we ride. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IV. 251 Long rows of ridgy mountains run behind. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geogr. Mag.* II. 139 Cleves..is said to derive its name from its ridgy situation. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 182 A very ridgy horny cartilage. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. 182 Faint, lazy waves o'ercreep the ridgy sand. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § xxii. 89 A low ridgy process is seen emerging along the outer edge of the cylindrical shaft. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 314 The back bones of all [the horses] are ridgy.

Comb. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* 334 To the right of Skiddaw is..the ridgy-fronted Blencathara.

Hence **Ri·dgyness.**

1872 C. KING *Sierra Nevada* v. 100 The eye..took cognizance of a certain ridgyness of surface.

† **Ridibu·ndal**, *a. Obs.*—1 [f. L. *ridibund-us*, f. *rīdēre* to laugh.] Inclined to laughter.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 231 With no less impetuosity of ridibundal passion..she fell back in a swoon.

† **Ri·dicle.** *Obs. rare.* =next.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 194/1 So was the comming & assaulting of their enemies to the people..but a trifle, to the king but a ridicle. *Ibid.* 942/1 So minde I to leaue it stil vnto them selues, with other their apishe toyes and ridicles, as thinges worthy to be laught at.

Ridicule (ri·dikiul), *sb.*1 [a. F. *ridicule* or ad. L. *rīdiculum*, neut. of *rīdiculus*: see RIDICULE *a.*]

1. A ridiculous or absurd thing, feature, characteristic, or habit; an absurdity. Now *rare.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 201 In this Masse-Sacrifice what a world of ridicules are there. 1690 *Andros Tracts* I. 143 The purchasing of the Natives Right, was made nothing of, and next to a Ridicule. 1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 139 Monarchs..have their private life, and may not the ridicules of it be displayed upon the stage? 1785 'C-T-SS OF R.' *Ess.* II. 33 The English have taken it into their heads to assume all the ridicules of their neighbours. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 51 Not that any folly or ridicule escaped his keen penetration. 1850 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1875) II. 273 He marked every fault of taste, every weakness, every ridicule. 1867 *Q. Rev.* July 16 This comedy..summed up..the vices and ridicules..of the 'great' of the present time.

† **b.** A subject of ridicule; a laughing-stock.

1680 *Honest Cavalier* 7, I am so far from making a Ridicule (as you call it) of that Worthy Person that [etc.]. 1694 WOOD *Life* 23 June, Imposing upon a generous person and making him a ridicule to the company.

2. Ridiculous nature or character (*of* something).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 18 ¶ 6 It does not want any great Measure of Sense to see the Ridicule of this monstrous Practice. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xxix. II. 147 Leo was fully acquainted with the ridicule and falsity of the doctrines. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lx, He..seemed quite unconscious of the ridicule of such a supposition. 1859 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* I. 148 Cicognara luckily saw the ridicule of such a project, and stopped it. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 69 The man seemed too simple..to comprehend the ridicule of his situation.

b. That which is ridiculous; ridiculousness.

1712 ? HUGHES *Spect.* No. 467 ¶ 1 We rather delight in the Ridicule than the Virtues we find in others. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* i. (1732) 3 We see such a mixture of Ridicule in the lives of many people. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 423 A desire of uniting in himself incompatible qualities, which gave an air of ridicule to his greatest actions. 1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 365 If a nation of savages were to see such a drama acted, they would see no ridicule in it at all.

3. The act or practice of making persons or things the object of jest or sport; language intended to raise laughter against a person or thing.

1690 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1720 I. 240 Another Vein which has enter'd, and help'd to corrupt our Modern Poesy, is that of Ridicule; as if nothing pleas'd but what made one laugh. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 ¶ 8 A Man who has the Gift of Ridicule is apt to find Fault with any thing that gives him an Opportunity of exerting his beloved Talent. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd., The system of Religion..is not a subject of ridicule. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, etc 6 Which give an appearance of extravagance to what was once correct ridicule. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 117 He had to sustain a storm of reproach and ridicule from his own people. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 56 Such a proposal is just one of those things which admits of great ridicule.

b. *To turn (in)to ridicule*, to make ridiculous.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, Methinks I'm to be turn'd into ridicule by all that see me. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1736 III. 11 The very naming of them is almost sufficient to turn them into ridicule. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 689 'Tis a change That turns to ridicule the..stately tone of moralists.

† **4.** A piece of derisive mirth or light mockery.

1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 1 ¶ 14 That..piece of raillery..appears a plensant ridicule to an ignorant Reader. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Bentley* 17 Dec., There never was so good a ridicule of all the formal commentators on Shakspeare. 1774 EARL PERCY *Lett.* (1902) 45, I have sent you enclosed a Ridicule upon the Gen[l] Congress.

Ri·dicule, *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. F. *ridicule*, perversion of *rēticule.*] =RETICULE 2.

1805 HARRAL *Scenes of Life* II. 105 Angela instantly drew the paper from her ridicule. 1824 CREEVEY in *C. Papers* (1904) II. 78 Having deposited and left upon the counter her ridicule. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, 'Pockets, women's ridicules, houses, mailcoaches...' said Mr. Claypole.

† **Ri·dicule,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *ridicule*, ad. L. *rīdiculus*, f. *rīdēre* to laugh.] =RIDICULOUS *a.* 1.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 54 Our Author having undertaken to make Calvin and Geneva ridicule. 1674 *Case of Bankers & Creditors* vii. 31 It was thought very pleasant and ridicule. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 28 Let us not discover by a suddain fit of anger our ridicule ambition.

Ri·dicule, *v.* [f. prec. or RIDICULE *sb.*1]

† **1.** To render ridiculous. *Obs. rare.*

1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xxvi. 238 Save only when he..Preaches, Cants and ridicules himself. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 110 One dedicates in high heroic prose, And ridicules beyond a hundred foes.

2. To treat with ridicule or mockery; to make fun of, deride, laugh at.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Ridicule*, to Failly or turn any thing to a Jest. 1705 CLARKE *Nat. & Revealed Relig.* Introd. xv. § 2 They indeavour to ridicule and banter all Humane as well as Divine Accomplishments,..all learning and knowledge. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv, His Countrymen ridiculed and despised him for managing his Affairs no better. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 101 Humanity and compassion are ridiculed as the fruits of superstition and ignorance. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* i, This tale,..ridiculed by most, was yet believed by some. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 46 The old-fashioned pastorals ridiculed by Pope and Gay.

Hence **Ri·diculed** *ppl. a.*; **Ri·diculing** *vbl. sb.*

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. vi. 305 Those whom he exposes under the ridiculing title of meditative men. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 11 That antiquated and so much ridicul'd Notion of *Materia Prima.* 1887 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 253/1 There is a good deal of very excellent ridiculing of the early days of Royat.

Ri·diculer. [f. prec.] One who ridicules.

1705 CLARKE *Nat. & Revealed Relig.* Introd. xv. § 4 They are generally Ridiculers of all that is truly excellent. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 115 A ridiculer or scoffer at an institution which all sober people reverence. 1812 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Authors* (1867) 115 The wisest men have been some of the most exquisite ridiculers. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 396/1 A group..in the midst of which were several of my chief ridiculers.

† **Ridi·culize,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. F. *ridiculiser* (1666).] *trans.* To make ridiculous.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXIII. 333 My heart still trembling lest the false alarms That words or strike up should ridiculize me.

Ridiculo·sity. *rare.* [See next and -ITY.] A ridiculous matter; ridiculousness.

1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1878) I. 120 Bring..all your witty Jests..and all your Ridiculosities. 1876 *Quiver* XI. 701 Look at the ridiculosity of ladies' dresses behind.

Ridiculous (ridi·kiuləs), *a.* Also 6 **ridy-culouse**; *β.* 6–8 **rediculous.** [ad. L. *rīdiculus* (see RIDICULE *a.*) or *rīdiculōsus*; cf. F. *ridiculeux.*]

1. Exciting ridicule or derisive laughter; absurd, preposterous, comical, laughable.

α. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 51 b, A subtile enemye was it..that prouided hym so ridyculouse and obprobriouse a falle. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1615/2 It is ridiculous & a very fond aunswere [1563 It is an answeie to be laughed at]. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 258 We all obeyed this ridiculous custome, not to offend them. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 243/2 You are not unreasonable as some are, who think good advice ridiculous. 1721 J. GRELNWOOD *Ling. Gram.* 16 We..send our Boys and Girls to learn French, a Custom..very ridiculous and nonsensical. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 21 (1748) IV. 155 The thing appeared to her so very ridiculous, that..she could not forbear bursting into a loud laughter. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 331 No tale was too ridiculous for momentary belief, if it accorded with the national anger. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 228 Gazelles sometimes occur, with ridiculous magnitude of horns. 1886 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* x, It was ridiculous to hurry away like a thief.

Comb. 1859 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (1860) 106 A ridiculous-looking hollow mass composed of plates of iron.

β. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 63 You see nowe what homely and rediculous stuffe I still sende abroade. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 169 A most rediculous Monster, to make a wonder of a poore drunkard. 1663 GLRBILR *Counsel* 14 Rediculous Ornaments. 1692 L. EACHARD *Descr. Irel.* 24 With great out-Crys, and abundance of rediculous Expostulations.

b. *dial.* (and *U.S.*). Outrageous, scandalous, shameful, etc.

1839 [SIR G. C. LEWIS] *Hereford Gloss., Ridiculous*, scandalous, morally wrong. 1841 C. H. HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antig.* 547 *Ridiculous*, taken frequently in the sense of indelicate. 1886 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVII. 43 In the South we often say, 'That's a ridiculous affair,' when we really mean outrageous. 1893 COZENS-HARDY *Broad Norfolk* (ed. 2) 98, I never heard of such conduct. I call it right down ridiculous.

2. *a. absol.* with *the*: That which is ridiculous.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* Pref., The only source of the true Ridiculous..is affectation. 1795 PAINE *Age of Reason* (ed. 2) II. 22 One step above the sublime, makes the ridiculous. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iv, It is a very dangerous thing for a literary man to indulge his love for the ridiculous. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June 755 If there is an air of the ridiculous in the business.

b. As *adv.* Ridiculously, absurdly. *dial.*

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. ix, It was ridiculous strong.

3. Derisive, mocking. *rare*—1.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 132 Scurrilous pamphlets wrote..in a snarleing and ridiculous manner.

Ridi·culously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a ridiculous manner; absurdly.

a. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1383/1 So foolishly and ridiculously seeking holes and corners to hyde them selues in. 1580 G. HARVEY in G. G. Smith *Elis. Crit. Ess.* (1904) I. 119 We are..not to deuise any..Accent of oure owne, as manye..haue corruptely and ridiculously done in the Greeke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 34 They most ridiculously pretended, that in a vniuersall deluge, mankinde was preserued in themselues onely. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. iv. § 3 It could not bee then any particular deluge.., as some have ridiculously imagined. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 335 Whether it be not ridiculously absurd to misapply names contrary to the common use of language. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 40 In some it would be ridiculously losing time. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* iv, If the Puritan was..ridiculously precise in his manners. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/3 The ridiculously high prices given for violins.

β. 1606 G. W[OODCOCK] *Lives Emperors, Hist. Iustine* F f 6, Being ridiculously left off, he followed swarmes of flies. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 65 Rediculously supposed ..[to be] Seth, Enosh and Methuselah.

Ridi·culousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being ridiculous; absurdity.

1603 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1837 V. 13 The Church of Rome shall vie..with them, whether for number or for ridiculousness. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 178 Designed by their ridiculousness to make their readers sport. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 118 They would prove that the Form of our Government is defective to a Degree of Ridiculousness. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xciii. 428 Frugality to a degree of ridiculousness. 1843 MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 744 A certain air of ridiculousness and burlesque. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* II. xix. 254 Florinel..attempted a laugh at the ridiculousness of her late situation.

Riding (rəi·diŋ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 ?**þrihing, trehing,** 1, 3 **treing**; 1 **treding,** 3 **trething, trithing, triding.** *β.* 3 **redyng,** 5 **rithyng, -ing,** 6 **rydding, rydinge,** 7 **rideing,** 6– **riding.** [Late OE. type **þriðing* or **þriding* (recorded only in Latin contexts or forms), ad. ON. *þriðjung-r* third part, f. *þriði* third: see -ING 3. The initial consonant was subsequently absorbed by the preceding *t* or *th* of *east, west, north.*

a 1066 *Laws Edw. Conf.* 31 (Lieberman), Erant etiam potestates super wapentagius quas trehingas uocabant, scilicet super tertiam partem prouincie. 1086 *Domesday Bk.* (1783) 375 Treding dicit quod non habet ibi nisi ix acras et dimid. 1215 *Magna Charta* § 25 Omnes comitatus, hundredi, wapentakii, et trethingii, sint ad antiquas firmas.]

1. One of the three administrative districts into which Yorkshire is divided (the East, West, and North Ridings).

1295–6 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 227 In Westredyng, In Estredyng, In Northredyng. *Ibid.* 241/2 In Comitatu Ebor'..& in supradictis tribus Trithing. 13.. in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 676 Four Threue..Of ilk a plowgh of Estriding. 1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 113/1 The Shire of York, in the Estrithyng, Northrithyng, and Westrithyng of the same. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 59 § 1 Within the Westrithing, the Estrithing or the Northrithing of your said Countie. 1514 FITZHERB. *Justyce of Peace* (1538) 96 Inhabitauntes of the shyre, or rydding, within which the sayde brydge shalbe. 1595 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornwall* (1728) 29 Euerye Shyre or Countye hath his lesser diuisions, as Kente hath Lathes: Sussex Rapes:..and Yorkshire for the greatnes of the circuit hath Rydinges. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 689 This whole Shire is divided into three parts..The West-Riding, The East-Riding, and The North-Riding. 1678 PHILLIPS *Suppl.*, Ridings of York-shire, the three Divisions of that County, viz. East, West and North. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4066/4 The North Riding of the County of York. 1735 *Act* 8 *Geo. II*, c. 6 Preamble, Whereas the Lands in the North Riding of the County of York are generally Freehold [etc.]. *a* 1845 HOOD *The Desert-Born* 77 If mine had been the luck in Yorkshire to be born, Or any of its ridings. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 120 These districts..have long faded out of recollection except in the great shire of York with its three Ridings.

2. A similar division of other counties or districts in the United Kingdom or its Colonies.

1675 in J. Easton *Narr.* (1858) 79 That the Indyans of the north and west Ridings of Long Island shall..have their Guns restored to them. 1848 *Times* 10 Nov. 6/4 State of Tipperary. The journals of both ridings of this ill-fated county [etc.]. 1867 *Act* 30 & 31 *Vict.* c. 3 § 40 Ontario shall be divided into the Counties, Ridings of Counties, Cities,..and Towns, enumerated in the First Schedule to this act. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 655 The primary divisions of Lincolnshire are three trithings or ridings.

Riding (rəi·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RIDE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action or fact of sitting or travelling on horseback, etc.; a journey or expedition made in this way; † a mounted combat.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14992 Mismay þow noght, Bot mas mi

riding bun. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3297 (Kölbing), Þai com swiþe to þis rideing, Forto helpen her king. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 16928 Sir Pirrus..In his rydynge & In his rayke. With his sword smot he. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xiii, 204 It is syre Launcelot, I knowe it by his rydyng. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 265 b, There was ryding and pricking and coursing up and down on both partes. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 257 To desist and ceise fra all ..proclaming or ryding of fairis. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 58 The Ephialtes..the vulgar sort tearme the nightmare or the riding of the witch. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, Tennis-courts Are chargeable, and the riding of great horses. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 29 We made an Excursion to a village..distant about an hour and halfs riding. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Aug., I felt my last riding three days after. 1790 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vi. 167 Besides riding, fishing, and the other usual sports of the country. *a* 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 321 He was fond of riding and had a horse of his own. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* I. § 39 The splendid riding of the Tarentines had made their name proverbial in Magna Græcia.

†**b.** *collect.* (also *pl.*). Horsemen. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iv. 7 Thei sawen the tentis of heithen men..and ridingis in cumpas of hem. 1388 — *Exod.* xiv. 23 Al the ridyng of Farao, hise charis, and knyztis.

c. A mock-procession in ridicule of a tyrannous husband or wife, or a quarrelsome couple.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 June, There being a great riding there to-day for a man, the constable of the town, whose wife beat him. 1697 *Protestant Mercury* No. 189 A Porter's Wife..Beat her Husband..; for which Crime, the Inhabitants made a Riding. 1724 SWIFT *Quiet Life*, The 'prentices procur'd a riding, To act his patience, and her chiding. 1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 578/1 At Marchington in Staffordshire, the custom exists of having a 'Rantipole Riding' for every man who beats his wife. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*

d. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii, Tarring the stays is more difficult, and is done by an operation which the sailors call 'riding down'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Riding-down*, the act..of the man who comes down the stay, &c., to tar it; or foots the bunt in.

2. a. A way or road specially intended for persons riding; *esp.* a green track or lane cut through (or skirting) a wood or covert; a ride.

c 1200 ORMIN 9213 Þurrh þorinness & þurrh breress, Þatt shulenn beon ridinngess nu.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 52 The Lodge is..built in the forme of a starre, hauing round about a garden..; and beyond the garden ridings cut out, each answering the angles of the Lodge. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 645 Their Avenues, Walks and Ridings. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 49 These Woods have no..rolled Walks in them, only Ridings cut for Hunting. 1768 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 347 We had then wonderful road; some of the ridings (so called) being belly-deep. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 283 Where every narrow riding..Gives back the echo of his mellow horn. 1806 LYSONS *Magnæ Brit., Berks.* I. 201 *note*, This [causeway] was levelled when the ridings were cut across the heath, and is now called the Devil's Riding. 1852 *Zoologist* X. 3349 Broad grassy ridings, and underwood of the most impenetrable blackthorn. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. vii, A green lane or riding by the river-side.

†**b.** (See quots., and cf. RIDE *sb.*[1] 1 c.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Riding*, a district visited by an officer. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Riding*..also means the divisions of a royal forest.

3. *Naut.* The fact of lying at anchor; opportunity for doing so; anchorage.

1562 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 76 Good ridyng at two ankers men haue tolde. 1628–9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 13, I sent my shalloppes out with leades to sound the depth and to see if there about were good riding. 1674 TEMPLE *Wks.* 1720 II. 320 They insisted, to have our Riding in their Rivers and Creeks,..to be with Consent of their Governor. 1725 DE FOE *New Voy.* (1840) 164 A little cove, where there was good riding, but very deep water. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 435 The riding is secure. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 310 Enabling it to find holding-ground and secure riding in any sea.

4. The fact of overlapping in some way.

1768 in *9th Rep. Deputy Kpr. Rec.* (1848) App. II. 254 It is impossible to represent..the different colours..., without spreading and what the printers call riding; which is a disgracefull inequality in those lines. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 365 Femur fractured transversely about middle; slight forward riding of upper fragment. 1880 *Times* 31 Dec. 4/1 The riding of the breech, or obturation, as it is termed, is effected by an expanding steel cup on the face of the breech screw.

II. *attrib.* **5. a.** In sense 'worn in, or for, riding', as *riding-bonnet, -boot, -cloak*, etc. Also RIDING-COAT, -HABIT, -HOOD.

1507 *Accs. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 17 Ane *riding bonet. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* IV. iv, The Gentlemans *riding bootes and spurres. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 209 Being all in riding-boots, we durst not venture to go in. 1545 ELYOT *Quil/1 Galericulum*, an vnder bonet, or *rydynge cappe. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. x. 360 She .. plucked his *Riding-cloake from off his shoulder. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXV, The horseman was wrapped in his riding-cloak. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 19 May, Put on my *riding-cloth suit and a camelott coat new. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 428 In *riding-clothes, with a dog under her arm. 1736–7 MRS. A. GRANVILLE in Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 589 She made me go in just as I was, in my *riding-dress and cap. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 99 In a black crop-scratch and a riding-dress. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXXIII. 340 She smoothed down the folds of the riding-dress. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 11 June, I find the Ladies of Honour dressed in their *riding garbs, with coats and doublets. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* May 123 Portraits of country gentlemen with high collars and *riding-gloves. 1454 *E. E. Wills* 133 A *Riding gowne with the hode. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 68 A riding gowne for the Quene. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3317/4 A slender Woman,..in a grey Camblet Riding Gown, with Knots of green Ribbons before. 1508 *Accs. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 94 All *riding graith tane fra him. 1785 [see GRAITH *sb.* 2 a]. 1507 *Accs. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 17 For ane *riding hat. 1537 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 68 To my servaunte, Thomas Turner, my *rydyng jaket. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 145 Gascoynes which.. would make a couple of womens *ryding Kyrtles. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XXXVI, Her *riding-mask of black velvet. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 174 Himself was clad in ane *ryding pie of blak wellvet. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 217 Who comes in such haste in *riding robes? 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. XXII, He disencumbered him from the *riding-skirt and the mask. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. ii. 78 Prouide me presently A *Riding Suit. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXXIV, A grey riding-suit, passmented with silver. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. XXIII, Miss Redgauntlet had retained her *riding vizard.

b. In sense 'used for or in connexion with riding', 'carried when riding', as *riding-cane, -crop, -furniture*, etc. Also RIDING-ROD.

1839 MARY HOWITT *Old Friend & New* IV. 10 It was cracked by my new friend's *riding-cane! 1891 HARDY *Tess* li. (1900) 128 He touched the window with his *riding-crop. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. iv, By short boots, And *riding-furniture of several countries. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 28 They brought these Beasts, and instead of riding Furniture, made use of their own Cloaths. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* XIV. 20 At that tyme shal the *rydinge geer of ye horses be holy vnto the Lorde. 1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* IV. (1879) 65 They earn a little by making horse-rugs and other articles of riding-gear. 1530 PALSGR. 263/1 *Ridyng speare, *jaueline*. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. viii, The farmyard gate, which he attempted to push open with his *riding-stick. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 148 Its Wood.., of which they make Wands and *Riding-Switches. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* IV, The youth is.. somewhat too ready with..the butt of his riding-switch. 1567 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 86 My *ridynge sword. 1658 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 15, I desire you will bwy mee a lytle wryding sword and belt. 1605 *Hist. K. Leir* B iv, Enter the king of Cornwall and his man booted and spurd, a *riding wand..in his hand. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* VII, This is the same riding-wand which you have tasted. 1676 GREW *Museum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* IV. 17 A perfect Plat, somewhat like to that in a *Riding-Whip. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* XXV, A cowskin is a large whip, made like a riding whip.

c. In sense 'used for riding on, or in', as *riding animal, beast, carriage, chair*, etc.

1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 26 They have neither cattle nor horses .. nor .. *riding animals. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1687 Every gentill hert..Desirith that his *ryding best be servid..Rathir then hym-selff. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 117 It..serves for the frames of..*riding carriages. 1785 *Lower Norfolk Co. Antiquary* I. 136, 1 *riding Chair and Harness. 1749 WEST *Pindar, Diss. Olympick Games* XIV, That Chariots were in Use before *riding-horses. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 130 The high rack is always put up in riding-horse stables. 1861 *All Year Round* July 380, I soon discovered that something ailed my *riding mule.

d. In misc. uses, as *riding-charges, -face*; **riding ballad**, a ballad celebrating a Border raid; †**riding-block**, = BLOCK *sb.* 3 c; **riding days**, the days of Border raiding; **riding establishment** (see quot.); †**riding fool** (see quot.); †**riding-money**, *Sc.*, a payment to cover the expenses of troopers in collecting a fine; **riding rock** (see quot.).

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. vii. 194 With a view..to pick up some of the ancient *riding ballads, said to be still preserved among the descendants of the mosstroopers. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 105/2 Sapores..vsed him..for his *riding-blocke. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* 119 With the Bordewages, *Ridinge Chardges, reparacions, and other expences not certeyn. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 66 To the clerks of the Treas'ry, for their riding charges this last summer. 1737 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. 87 An allowance for riding-charges. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. XI, We had lived on the ground..since the *riding days, and lang before. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* 343/1 **Riding Establishment*, a school at Woolwich, established for the instruction of the men of the artillery in riding. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, He has a good *riding face, and he can sit a great horse. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 51/1 Valerianus..was..made a *ridyng foole of Sapores their king, whoe vsed hym for a stoole to leape vpon hys horse. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1830) II. 12 This was called *riding-money; and sometimes the riding-money was as much as the fine itself. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 365 **Riding rock*, a conspicuous rock at a ford, used to show the depth of the water and the safety of crossings. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 532 In the South..most streams ..have a so-called riding rock at or near a fording-place.

6. In sense of RIDE *v.* 3, as *riding-season, -time.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, Whann she gothe in hire loue, that hunters calle ridyng tyme. 1783 BURNS *Death of Poor Mailie* 47 Warn him ay at ridin time To stay content wi' yowes at hame. 1831 *Sutherland Fasti* 83 in *L. U. K., Husb.* III, During the 'riding' season. *Ibid.* 84 Both at riding-time, and at the subsequent lambing.

7. *Naut.* In sense of RIDE *v.* 7, as *riding bitt, cable, place, scope*; **riding lamp, light**, a special light displayed by a ship when riding at anchor; **riding sail**, a small sail set to keep a vessel steady when riding at anchor.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 162 The *Riding-bitts are..those to which the cable is bitted when the vessel rides at anchor. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 85/2 She has .. only one pair of riding bitts. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* XV. 277 To make special arrangements in the construction and support of the riding-bitts. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 86 Pay out on your *riding cable. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sea Queen* II. ii. 35 With a *riding-lamp burning brightly on the forestay. 1881 *Times* 12 Apr. 4/5 The barque..was lying at anchor..with proper *riding light. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 38 A convenient *riding place for ships. 1887 GOODE *Fisheries of U. S.* V. Pl. 8 The schooner at anchor under *riding sail. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 84 Paying out chain as she drops astern, until double your *riding scope is out.

Riding (rəi·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RIDE *v.* + -ING [2].]

1. That rides, in the senses of the vb.; mounted.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXXIII. 187 He þa sende ridende men geond ealle alexandria land and egypta. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 189 Thair is na ridand roy..Sa deir welcum this day. 1472 in *Spalding Club Misc.* II. 252 Alexander Mackintoche Thane of Rathamurcus to be ridin man to my Lorde William Erll of Eroll. *c* 1500 in *Essex Rev.* XV. 145 The Lieutenant, Rydyng foster, and Ranger of the same forest. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 42 Vnlerned curattes,..rydinge chaplaynes and such other ydle parsons. 1544 in I. S. Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (1898) 73 Wylliam Sylke..sayth that he was rydyng Steward of Ramsey by the space of xvj yeres. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. i, There's not a groom o' the quelry could have matched the jolly riding-man. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 16 The same man is a riding-prince, a heroe, and an army in masquerade. 1692 *Controversy St. Blockhead* in *Select. Jr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 530 The then riding judge.. declared the fact within benefit of the clergy. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 69 No Suffragan Bishop shall have more than one riding Apparitor in his Diocess. 1761 *Ann. Reg., Charact.* 39/1 The duke..made him his riding purveyor. 1848 STRUTHERS *Orig. Secession Ch.* 32 Doing violence to the constitution of the church..by sending 'riding Committees' of their number to do the work of tyranny. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 400/2 Those horses dragged the stage right up to the very edge of the steep grade afore the riding whites could stop 'em.

†**b.** *Riding clerk* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Riding Clarks*, one of the six Clarks of the Chancery, who takes his turn for his year to have the controling of all Grants which passe the great Seal.

†**2.** *Riding knot*, a running knot, a slip-knot. So *riding device, snare. Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3220 On a towaile she made knotte riding. *c* 1420 *Contin. Brut* CCXLII. (E.E.T.S.) 351 Þai..tokyn ij smale tewellys, and made on ham rydyng knottis. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 33 Bynde the corde faste to the lynde, and make a rydynge knotte or a strope. 1552 HULOET, Knotte whiche runneth to, called a rydynge knotte, *capulum*. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 139, I had the knot vnder my eare,..the riding deuice was almost thrust home. 1617 *Gesta Grayorum* II. in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 325 Thomas Joynter..claymes liberty and usage of settinge riding-snares in..Fullwoods. 1650 B. *Discoliminium* 25, I would have tied her neck of a riding-knot for ever gagling more.

3. That 'rides' upon, surmounts, or projects over an object or part of one. In special collocations, as *riding cast, cord*, etc. (see quots.).

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 246 In Sowing they have their several Methods, *viz.* the single Cast, the double Cast; and as they call it about Burford, the Hackney bridle, or *riding cast. .. The Hackney bridle is two casts on a Land at one time, and but once about. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6711/1 The ties, or the *riding-cords, which run on the pulleys, and pull up the high-lisses. 1826 BEVERIDGE *Forms of Process* I. 384 A *riding interest is a claim by a creditor of a claimant,..to be preferred to as much of the sum..as will pay the debt and claim of the rider. 1859 *Admiralty Man. Sci. Enquiry* (ed. 3) 105 Carefully level the apparatus until the axis of the mirror is exactly horizontal, as shown by the *riding-level..in all azimuths. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 908 Close behind the screw-pin by which they [blades of scissors] are united, there is a little triangular elevation. ..This enlargement or bulge is technically called the '*riding-part'. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 272 If the depth of water be greater than the height of a tank, a *riding tier of tanks may be added. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 42 After the *riding turns are passed, the end is carried under the turns. 1860 *Archit. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Flying Buttress*, The *riding wall..should abut upon the main wall. *c* 1535 in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* (1886) IX. 212, ij wyndowes, th' one glasid conteyning vj ffoote of glasse wt *rydynge wyndowes. *Ibid.* 324, j fayre wyndowe..shitt wt a rydynge wyndowe of bourdes.

Ri·ding-coat. [RIDING *vbl. sb.*] A coat worn in riding, *esp.* an overcoat to protect the rider from wet.

1507 *Accs. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 17 To be ane gret riding cote. 1536 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* IX. 245 For making of a ryding coote of grene clothe. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discoveries* Wks. 1641 II. 109 His modesty like a riding Coat, the more it is worne, is the lesse car'd for. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1192/4 A tall slender man,..with a white hat, and a white riding Coat. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* v. Wks. 1752 XIV. 67 When you carry your Master's Riding-Coat in a Journey, wrap your own in it. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* I, I ever took care to lend him a riding-coat, or a pair of boots. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 301 She escaped by putting on the riding-coat of a groom. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* I, A man wrapped in a loose riding-coat with huge cuffs.

Ri·ding-habit. [RIDING *vbl. sb.*] A dress or costume used for riding; now *spec.* a riding-dress worn by ladies, consisting of a cloth skirt worn with a double-breasted tight-fitting jacket.

1666 EVELYN *Diary* 13 Sept., The Queene was now in her cavalier riding habite, hat and feather, and horseman's coate. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* I. i, Enter Palamede in a riding habit. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 289 The riding habit singly, with the black velvet cap and white feather, is, he thinks, the most elegant dress that belongs to the ladies' wardrobe. 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Female Quix.* IV. iv, Her shape being as perfect as any shape could possibly be, her

riding-habit discovered all its beauties. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xxiv, A gentleman, plainly dressed in a riding-habit,..walked into the apartment. 1866 BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* vi, My pretty niece..in that most fascinating of all dresses, a riding-habit. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* 102 Most women appear to advantage in a riding-habit.

attrib. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 164 In a cool, gray linen travelling costume, that fits her charming figure with a 'riding habit' fit.

Ri·ding-hood. [RIDING *vbl. sb.*] A large hood originally worn while riding, but in later use forming an article of out-door costume for women and children.

Now chiefly familiar from the tale of *Little Red Riding-hood*, which occurs in the English translation of C. Perrault's *Histoires ou Contes du Temps Passé* by R. S[amber], 1729.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 477 Item, j rydyng hode of rede felwet...Item, j. blake rydyng hoode, sengle. 1611 COTGR., *Barbute*, a riding hood; a Montero, or close hood, wherewith trauellers preserue their faces and heads from frost-biting. 1691 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2657/4 Sarah Potter,..having a striped Gown and Petticoat, and a grey Riding-Hood. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., It laps all round them, not unlike a riding-hood. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 52 So much blue camlet..as serves for making Riding Hoods for the childrens use in wet weather. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 138 ₱ 11 She soon disencumbered herself from her weeds, and put on a riding-hood, a coarse apron, and short petticoats.

b. *transf.* A woman. *nonce-use.*

1718 [GAY] *Journ. to Exeter* 74 From hence first came th' intriguing ridinghood.

Ri·ding-house. Now *Obs.* or *arch.* [RIDING *vbl. sb.*] A large building specially erected for practising riding in; a riding-school.

1637 LAUD in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 318 They are going to the ridinghouse. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 127 His bath costs much; his riding house costs more. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 126 The Side of the Riding-house. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* ccxlvi. III. (1792) 128 You will be sure to go to the riding-house as often as possible. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 80 This exercise is practised in the riding-house. 1866 CARLYLE *Reminis.* I. 152 At the riding-house was a kind of straggly group, or small crowd.

attrib. 1820 *Army List* Jan. 50 Riding House Establishment. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 256/2 He..receives £7 per troop per annum for riding-house expenses.

Ri·ding-master. [RIDING *vbl. sb.*] A teacher of riding or horsemanship; esp. *Mil.*, an officer having charge of the instruction of troopers in a cavalry regiment.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Low C. Wars* x. 17 At the publique charge the Towne entertained a Riding-master to teach their Sons. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 319 This riding-master went hence. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxi, Each horse had his particular attendant, besides riding-masters, farriers, &c. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 64/2 Our old feeling of reverence for the riding-master, who follows the clown with a long whip in his hand. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 46/1 The military riding-master is occasionally inclined to be something of a bully.

Ri·ding o·fficer. Now *Hist.* [RIDING *ppl. a.*] A mounted revenue-officer.

1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 501 Surveyor General of the Riding Officers in Kent and Sussex, to hinder the Exportation of Wool by the Owlers. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5040/6 Some of the Riding Officers of the Customs. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* III. 171 Rewarded your merit, and made you a riding-officer. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 284 A Service of ten years from the period of their joining the Corps of Riding Officers. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 51/2 The other day died..the last of the English 'riding officers'.

Ri·ding rhyme. Also 6–7 ryme, rime, 7 rhime. [RIDING *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*, but the precise reason for the name is not clear; cf. quot. 1589.] The form of verse (the heroic couplet) used by Chaucer in his Canterbury Tales, and after him by Lydgate and others. Also *transf.* (quot. 1612).

1575 GASCOIGNE *Eng. Verse, Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 40, I had forgotten a notable kinde of ryme, called ryding rime, and that is suche as our Mayster and Father Chaucer vsed in his Canterburie tales, and in diuers other delectable and light enterprises. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iiii. [v.] (Arb.) 89 Chaucer, Lydgate and others,..many times made their meetres (they called them riding ryme) of such vnshapely wordes as would allow no conuenient Cesure, and therefore did let their rymes runne out at length, and neuer stayd till they came to the end. 1600 THYNNE *Embl. & Epigr.* 77, I..that shame not to present vnto thy sight Sir Topas ridinge rime not meet for thee. 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.* III. xliv, Faire Leda reads our Poetry sometimes, But saith she cannot like our Ryding-rimes. [*c* 1760 GRAY *Observ. Eng. Metre*, The Riding Rhyme I rather take to be that which is confined to one measure, whatever that measure be, but not to one rhythm.] *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* iii. (1857) 110 His [Chaucer's] 'riding rhyme', under the more dignified denomination of the heroic couplet. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 305 *note*, Spenser thought he was imitating what wiseacres used to call the riding-rhyme of Chaucer.

Ri·ding-rod. [RIDING *vbl. sb.*] A rod or switch used in riding.

1555 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 376 Paid for ij rydyng-roddes of bone for my Ladie, and other thinges, xxij*d.* 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 30 A little round Circle which Popilius made with his riding Rod. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. v. 59 A fish..[with] a long tayle like a ryding rodde. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Sat. Charact.* xxxiii. 116 May we not take his riding-rod for death's standard. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, She holds up her riding-rod as if she would lay it about some of their ears.

Ri·ding-school. [RIDING *vbl. sb.*] A school or establishment where riding is taught; esp. *Mil.*, a school for training troopers in horsemanship.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 206 As Riding-schools inculcate Horsemanship. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 262 Like a man, who should spend his whole time in a riding-school,..but never get a horse to ride upon. 1833 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* I. 40 The use of an Open Manege is indispensable in quarters where there is no riding-school. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. § 110 My father spared time..to take me to..a riding-school in Moorfields.

attrib. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 5 As he sat his horse in the perfection of riding-school attitudes.

† **Ridlaik.** *Sc. Obs.* A species of wild goose.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 59 *marg.*, The vulgar with thir names distinguises thame, The Quinck, Skilling, Claik, Routhurrok, Ridlaik.

Ridless, dial. variant of RIDDLE *sb.*[1]

† **Ridott.** *Obs.*—[1] Anglicized form of RIDOTTO.

1748 RAMSAY *Gentl. in Country* 49 Ridotts and dances, with lasses trig that please your fancies.

‖ **Ridotto** (rido·to), *sb.* Also 8 **ridotta.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [It. *ridotto*, = F. *réduit*, med.L. *reductus*, f. the pa. pple. of L. *reducĕre* to REDUCE.

Florio's definition of *ridotto* is 'a home or retiring place. Also a gaming house, an ordinary or tabling house or other place where good company doeth meete'.]

An entertainment or social assembly consisting of music and dancing.

Introduced into England 'in the year 1722, at the Opera House in the Haymarket' (Busby *Dict. Music*), and a marked feature of London social life during the eighteenth century.

1722 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* I. i, The poor Fool..loves to hear me talk of the World, and the Plays, Opera's, and Ridottos, for the Winter. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. v. 24, I am to be carried by her to a masquerade, to a ridotto. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xii, On Monday we go to a ridotto. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* II. 170 She never talks of anything but the masquerades, balls, or ridottos of the fashionables. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xliii, There were masquerades and ridottos, frequented by all the fine society.

attrib. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 428 The festoons of flowers and foliage which one sees round..ridotto tickets of Hogarth and Bartolozzi.

Hence † **Ridotto** *v.*, to hold a ridotto. *Obs.*—[1]

1758 J. G. COOPER *Retreat of Aristippus*, And heroines, whilst 'twas the fashion, Ridotto'd on the rural plains.

Rid-work: see RID *sb.*[2]

† **Rie.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 rye. [Of obscure origin.] Game, sport.

1584 LODGE *Alarum* (Hunterian Cl.) 35 The vsurer that playes all this 11e, will yet be counted an honest and well dealing man. 1592 BRETON *Pilgr. Parad.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 16/2 The boson, he his cabin tooke to keepe, And in the cookerome, there the rie begane. 1611 COTGR., *Drolerie*, rye, waggerie, good roguerie.

Rie, var. REE *v.*, to sift; obs. f. RYE *sb.*[1]; var. RYE *sb.*[2] **Riede,** obs. f. REED. **Rief(e,** Sc. varr. REIF; obs. ff. RIFE *a.* **Rie-grass,** obs. f. RYE-GRASS. **Rieing-sieve:** see REEING *vbl. sb.* **Riek,** var. REEK *sb.*[2]

‖ **Riem** (rīm). *S. African.* [Du. *riem*, = G. *riemen* (OHG. *riumo, riemo*, OS. *reomo*, OE. *réoma*: see RIM *sb.*[2]).] A long strip or thong of undressed leather. See also REIM, RHEIM, and RIM.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Afr.* I. 265 The 'riem' alluded to is a long leathern thong, with which horses are generally secured. 1897 OLIVE SCHREINER *Trooper P. Halket* II. 220 He made the fellows tie him up to that little tree..with riems round his legs, and riems round his waist, and a riem round his neck.

Rien, obs. f. RAIN *sb.*[1] **Riende,** obs. f. RIND. **Riep,** obs. f. REAP *v.* **Riet,** obs. f. RETE. **Rietbok, -buck:** see REIT-BUCK. **Rieueled,** obs. f. RIVELLED. **Rieve,** obs. f. or var. of REAVE *v.*[1], REEVE *v.*[1], RIVE *v.* **Riever,** var. of REAVER. **Riew,** obs. f. RUE.

‖ **Rifacimento** (rifaʧime·nto). Also 8 refaccimento, 9 refaci-, rifaccimento, rifac(c)iamento. [It. *rifacimento* (pl. *-menti*), f. *rifac-*, stem of *rifare* to remake.] A new-modelling or recasting of a literary work.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 134 About fifty years after Boyardo's death, Francesco Berni..published his Rifacimento of the Orlando Innamorato. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 878 If..the English Universal History should..be reprinted,..improvements may be derived from the German refaccimento of that work. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 429 That volume of Dryden called his 'Fables', which contains the glorious rifacimenti of parts of Chaucer. 1884 *Athenæum* May 689 Virtually a *rifacimento* of the introduction to that magnificent quarto.

transf. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iii, The same refacimento of lies, and treachery, and cowardice.

Rifart, Sc. variant of RAIFORT *Obs.*

Rife (rəif), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 2 ryfe, 3–5 riue (rive), ryue (ryve); 3–5 rif, rijf (4 riif, 5 rliffe, rlyf), 5–7 riffe, 6–7 rief (6 riefe), 3–rife; 4–5 ryf (5 ryif, ryyf), 5–6 ryfe, ryffe, 5–7 ryff. [Late OE. *ryfe* (for **rífe*), = mod.Fris. *rjil*, MDu. *rive, rijf*, MLG. *rive, ryve* (LG. *rîfe*), ON. *rífr* (MSw. *river*, Norw. *riv*). The prevalence of the word in early southern texts is in favour of its being native in English, rather than an adoption from Scandinavian.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of common or frequent occurrence; prevalent; widespread: a. Of hurtful or obnoxious things or conditions; in later use *esp.* of infectious diseases or epidemics.

c 1120 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 164 Dere .vii. niht ȝyf wind byoð, fir byð swyðe ryfe þy ȝeare. *c* 1205 LAY. 631 Þar was muchel blod-gute; baluwe þer wes riue. *Ibid.* 20677 Dæð þer wes rife. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1594 Hijs fans to bring al o lijf, And waass þat wrang, þat was sa rijf. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM iv. 307 Þat senne hys ryf in londe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11775 To be cumbrid with couetous,..That rote is & rankist of all the rif syns. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 185 The worlde..is now..constreynede as with ryfe greuaunces to a nye dethe. 1543 SURREY *Satire agst. Citizens London*, Synnes, that groo Within thy wicked walls so ryfe. 1575 *Troubles about Com. Prayer* 138 Sikenesse beinge so riffe in this cityе. 1616 R. C. *Time's Whistle* (1871) 68 'Mongst such men are rife These damnd opinions. 1692 BLINLEY *Boyle Lect.* 29 So other epidemical vices..are rife and predominant only for a season. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 101 It is rife and catching, swelling from less to greater. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 182 Though this disorder be too rife in our country, I see no just cause for pronouncing it endemial. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. iv, I wonder where will imposition end Thus rife within the dwellings of the dead! 1849 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. 216 It [small-pox] has been most rife in the neighbourhood, and very heavy. 1871 FRELLMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 118 Even where no open outbreak took place, local conspiracies were everywhere rife.

b. Of good or neutral things or conditions.

c 1205 LAY. 32107 Þenne scullen i Bruttene blissen wurðen riue. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 150 Þere ioye and blisse is so ryue. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxi, The songis new, the fresch carolis and dance,..That quhilum was amongis thame so ryf. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 170, I haue oft tymes bene quhair gude has bene ryfe. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 91 Hys wyshynge is playne ynoughe, for it is so ryfe in other Epistles. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exercc.* iv. l. (1636) 518 What winds and currents were most rife in every place. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 565 As for Diprenus, his workes were rife in Ambracia. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 301 Wagers were very rife among us. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v, The activity and noise of city day were rife in the street. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 203 An area in which volcanic action must have been rife on an enormous scale.

† c. Customary or common *to* or *with* a person.

c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 124 Man, hytt was þe [=to thee] fulle ryve To swere be my wowndys fyve. 1573 *New Custom* II. ii, Then shall you perceive that Hypocrisy is rife To all kind of men. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 3 For it is a rife matter with thee to hear ill language from others, and as ready a matter to return the like again.

2. a. Of rumours, reports, etc.: Common or generally current in popular knowledge or talk.

In quots. 1390 and 1564 not clearly distinct from sense 3.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 26 Men sais in Lyncolne castelle ligges 3it a stone;..þat saw is 3it rife. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 213 Two Sones..Whos fame is yit in Grece rif. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* To Rdr. 4 Those gestes of such men are soryfe in memory, that in manner they do yet lyve. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* 48 It was rife that you were proued mad. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxxii. 65 This is the rifer report, and goeth more currant, than that whereof Piso is the author. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 111 The rumour of the marriage waxed more and more rife. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 650 Whereof so rife There went a fame in Heav'n. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 31 The reports which they circulate..grow more rife than ever. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. xi. 473 A rumour of the queen's arrest was rife in London. 1894 *Standard* 8 Oct., The reports which are rife as to a hostile squadron having been sighted.

b. Of words or phrases: Commonly or frequently employed or heard; esp. in the phrase *rife in* (one's) *mouth.* Now *rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 381 [Words] Quhilkis ar als rife amange clerkis in scule As euir fowlis plungit in lak. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1249/2 The manifolde foolishe vnfaythfull woordes which are so ryfe in our manye mouthes. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 37 But what if thys were a ryfe phrase in Pliny? 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xviii. § 5. 100 Hauing that Apothegme of Scipio Africanus rife in his mouth. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 866 That grounded maxim So rife and celebrated in the mouths Of wisest men. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 68 What's the adage rife in man's mouth?

† c. Common, trivial. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 161 O Esculape! how rife is physicke made, When each brasse-basen can professe the trade.

† **3.** Widely known, famous, renowned. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 232 Name he gaf hire ðat is ful Rif. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8531 Homer þe poet, þat was sa rijf, Liued in þis king dauid lijf. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3242 Here fayrhede was yn renoun ryfe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 967 Pane þe Iow ryf has mad þis merakle. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 2879 Kyng Pelleus..Helde a feste, as hit is ryfe, At the weddyng of his wyf. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Prolem x. 4 [He] begatte on her Philip, his doughter ryue.

4. Abundant, plentiful, ample; large in quantity or number; numerous: a. With plural sbs.

a. *c* 1205 LAY. 14542 Þa hæðene weoren swa riue, & auere heo comen beliue. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 160 For shalpe of the scorpionus askape þei ne mighte, So riue romede þei be riuer bi-side. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 783 Gamelyn and his men made myrthes Ryve. *c* 1425 *Cast. Perser.* 629 in *Macro Plays* 96 Lykynge! be-lyue late clothe hym swythe In robys ryve With ryche a-ray.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7695 For-þi he hight þam giftes rijf, Þat suld bring dauid of his lijf. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 5 Hertis y-heedyd,..So ryff as they ronne þoure rewme þoru-oute. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees Soc.) 8 So mony myracles in his lyfe, And eftir his dede in rewmes ryfe. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xvii. 15 Worldly men, to whom all worldly goodes are rife. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 43 Theues neuertheles were in euery place

so ryffe and ranke. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The last times, wherin the spirits of error shall be more rife than euer. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* 129 Direfull comets never rifer were. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, It's a heartsom thing to be a wife, When round the ingle-edge young sprouts are rife. 1732 FIELDING *Lottery* I. i, Folly's a fund Will never lose ground, While fools are so rife in the nation. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* v. 100 Such igneous rocks are rife upon a similar..line. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxvii, Great store of deer, and wild boars rife as flies at midsummer.

b. With sing. sbs.

a. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 [Thou] hauest ifunden weane þin, & wondraðe riue. *Ibid.* 29 Alle worldes wele ham is inoh riue. *c* 1320 *St. Edmund* 57 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 433 Ore louerdes swete grace with him was wel riue. 14.. *Sir Beues* (M) 1574 Sorowe he had Full ryve, Wery he was of his lyve. *β.* *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1252 Of him cam kinde mikil and rif. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* (Eg.) xxvi. 1 Lauerd mi lihting, mi hele so rife. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1117 We shall haue riches full riffe & red gold ynogh. *c* 1440 CAPGR. *Life St. Kath.* III. 1280 Þis tokne eke beryth wytnesse full ryffe. 1522 MORE *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 89/2 If money bee not so rife with them. 1598 YONG *Diana* 28 This greefe which I feele so rife,..I doe deseiue as hire. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 30 In the latter end of the time of graffting, when sap is somewhat rife. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 208, I saw..Rose-water heire in barrels, to be sold, as beere or wine is rife with vs. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 130 (E.D.D.), Wha gets the lad she loves, tho' gean's nae rife, May pass a calm, a lov'd and happy life. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* IV. ii, Where the foliage was rifest.

† **c.** Strong, loud-sounding. *Obs. rare.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 203 Eev'n now the tumult or loud Mirth Was rife, and perfet in my list'ning ear.

† **d.** As *sb.* Abundance, plenty. *Obs.*—[1]

1723 RAMSAY *Fair Assembly* viii, Attend th' Assembly, where there's rife Of virtuous maids to please ye.

5. Characterized by abundance or plenty *of*, rich or abounding *in*, something. Now *rare*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 87 Þe saxons þo in her poer þo hii were so riue, Seve kynges made in engelond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14837 Again his word mai naman strijf, O iesun be he neuer sa rijf. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1041 When y nam dedd, thou getyst no pere, Of ryches thou art so ryfe. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 31 He that in his costes is so ryfe. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Clarence* xxxviii, In al good knowledge rife. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 475 His life is rife in pains and fears. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) 185 The Present Age is Rife of many enormous crying Sins. 1721 RAMSAY *Maggy Johnstoun* xiv, Of warldly comforts she was rife. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, When my Pate in bairns and gear grows rife. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wyom.* I. ix, I boast no song in magic wonders rife.

b. Amply provided, plentifully endowed, etc., *with* something.

1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 209 This great world is all too rife with calamity. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* IV. I. 253 The very air and atmosphere is rife with delusion. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. Wellington* vii. 183 Whose life was work, whose language rife With rugged maxims hewn from life. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 43 How rife Life were with delights.

6. Disposed or inclined; ready, prompt; quick. Const. *for*, † *of*, † *to*. Now *dial.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 110 To sulle and buye 3if þou be ryf, Wayte al way þat wrong be went. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7560 Few of þaim leuyd monkis lyfe, Bot all to ryote ware þai ryfe. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xciv. 21 In their counsels they are rife To shed the guiltlesse bloud. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 138 Flags that in these moorish plots so rife of growing beene. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 188 Buie thee a knife, else looke for a caruer not alway too rife. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. ii. 35 Thus the Samaritan woman had it rife in her mouth, *our Father Jacob*. 1680 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 327 Such as would seem..very rife and hot for Religion. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Rife for a row'...'Come be rife and let 's be off.'

† **b.** Easy. *Obs. rare.*

1557 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 204 A gemme of womanhed,..As is not rife to finde the like againe. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 108 With Gods it is rife To geue and bereue breath. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. i. 54 Hath utmost Inde ought better then his owne? Then utmost Inde is neare, and rife to gone.

B. *adv.* (Cf. MDu. and MDa. *rive*, MSw. *riva*.)

† **1.** Numerously; in large numbers. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5039 Hii þat bileuede aliue Ne mizte nozt al burye þat folc þat deide so Riue. *Ibid.* 5219 Þe deneys come bi him riuore þan hii dude er.

2. Abundantly, copiously, largely; manifoldly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17853 Godd, þat..has us kyd þi right sa rif. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5733 Of his miracles men spake ryf. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 Al þat nedeþ to þe lyue þat lond bryngeþ forþ ful ryue. 1577-82 BRETON *Toyes* Wks. (Grosart) I. 26/2 Some syng and daunce for lyfe, some Carde and Dyce as ryfe. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* Wks. 1902 I. 189 The Pestilence doth most ryfest infect the cleerest complection. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. xi. 445 Wolfsbane, which grew rife in the Sierra Nevada.

† **3.** Frequently, often. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28486 Mi spuseil haf i broken rife. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 92 Of þi liuynge be-þinke þee rijfe, In open & in priuite. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 157 The highest tree in all the woode is rifest rent with blustring windes. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 267 The most ordinarie hurtes which doe ryfest happen to hawkes. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1193 Meeting (rife) Their length of Bliss by their dear length of Life.

† **4.** Promptly, speedily, readily. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 68 To Richere þat was erle, men told it fulle rif. *c* 1350 *Medical MS.* in *Archaeologia* XXX. 365 Who so take a bene weyte Off powdyr of betonye ..And ete it sone after his sopere ryf [etc.]. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xiii. 949 Thus to him he sente Anon ful Ryf. *c* 1525 *Tale of the Basyn* 20 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 45 Alle his wyves biddyng he did it full ryve.

† **Ri·feful,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [-FUL.] Prevalent.

a 1618 SYLVLSTER *Panaretus* 1035 Shee without whom, the rife-full strife-full sound Of Mine and Thine, would all the World confound.

† **Ri·fely,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 **riuelic, -li, -ly,** 5 **ryuely,** 7 **rivelie**; 4 **ryfly,** 6 **ryfely**; 4 **rifli(che,** 6 **riefly,** 5–7 **rifely.** [f. RIFE *a.* + -LY [2]: cf. MDu. *rivelike, -lijc,* ON. *riflega* (MSw. *rifflega,* MDa. *rivelige*).] Abundantly, largely; frequently; prevalently, currently.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7880 Bot oft þe weliest o win Riue-liest þai fal in sin. *c* 1325 *E. E. Hom.* (ed. Small) 30 For riuelic togider drawes Fasthe lufreden god felawes. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1472 And þe word went wide how þe mayde was 3eue rifliche þurth-out rome. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2936 Soche Riot & Revell so ryuely to haunt. 1569 E. HAKE *Newes Powles Churchyarde* (1579) G viij, Yet how ryfely now it raignes. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iii, The palm doth rifely rise in Iury field. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xii. 200 Neuer a foule mouthed swaggerer..giueth the lie so rifely as he doth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 133 It was rifely reported, that the affairs of Persia..began to grow again to some good quiet. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Rijffelick,* Rifely, or Abundantly.

Ri·feness. *rare.* [-NESS.] The state or condition of being rife.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1887 A tale..Of þe ryfenes of þe rede gold 3our region with-in. 1608 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. viii. 95 Hence I argue the rifenesse of vnkindnesse taken and pursued. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 154 The rifeness of this practice..will be the cause of a general diffidence among men. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 382 The Rifeness of the small Pox. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* I. 404 The scarceness of long vowels, and the rifeness of short syllables in their language.

Rife-rafe, obs. form of RIFF-RAFF *sb.*[1]

† **Riff,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. OF. *rif et raf, rif ne raf* (see Godefroy and Cotgrave). Hence also MDu. *riff ende raf* (Verdam).] In phr. *riff and raff,* one and all, every single bit; *riff nor raff,* none at all, nothing whatever.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 38 Þei tok alle riffe & raf. *Ibid.* 111 Þat noiþer he no hise suld chalange rif no raf. *Ibid.* 276 He sauh þam rif & raf comand ilka taile.

† **Riff,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* In 6 **ryffe.** [var. of REEVE *sb.*[3] 1.] A string or rope (of onions).

1509 *Invent.* in Stocks & Bragg *Mkt. Harborough Par. Rec.* (1890) 233 Item ix Ryffes off Onyons.

Riff, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Perh. repr. OE. *hrifþo,* f. *hréof* scabbed, leprous: but cf. also OF. *rifle,* F. dial. *riffle* in the same sense.] A cutaneous eruption; the itch or mange.

1598 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxvi. 50 Their children be not only free from riffe, and chafing, but also be endued with a fayre colour and delicate skinne. 1879– in western dial. glossaries (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Reef*).

† **Riff,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also 6 **reefe,** 7 **riffe.** [Back-formation from MIDRIFF.] The diaphragm.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4/1 When the middle reefe or Diaphragma is wounded. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 37 And with the single thrust pierc't through the skin, ribs, and riff of this sawcy Savage. 1659 D. LLOYD *Leg. Capt. Jones* 4 Then came his good sword.., Which pierc't skin, ribs, and riffe, and rove her heart.

† **Riff,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare.* [var. of RIFT *sb.*[2]] A rift; a chink.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 97, I do not thinke it possible which some affirme, that the bodies of such witches may pierce through a chinke or riffe of a wall. 16[2]1 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. § 55. 442 Others say, that out of riffes in the earth, burning flames arose.

Riff, obs. variant of REEF *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2]

† **Riff,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Cf. RIFFLE *v.* 3 and RIFFLER [2].] *trans.* To break *up* (land).

1573 P. MORE *Almanack & Prognost.* C v b, Riffe up your ley grounde for Otes. *Ibid.* C vj, Riffe up your layed land.

Riffard, Sc. variant of RAIFORT *Obs.*

Riffe-raffe, obs. f. RIFF-RAFF *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2]

Riffln, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RIVE *v.*[1]

Riffle (ri·f'l), *sb.* Also 7 **rifle.** [Cf. RIFFLE *v.* It is not quite certain that all the senses really belong to the same word.]

I. † **1.** *Sc.* A ruffling or rubbing. *Obs.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. cxciii. (1664) 375 When my wounds are closing, a little rifle causeth them to bleed afresh.

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Riffle,* a break in a roof made by a strong wind carrying away the slates or thatch.

3. In card-sharping: (see quot.).

1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 137 The riffle, or butt-in, as it is called in America, is the shuffle in which..the thumbs 'riffle', or bend up the corners of the cards.

II. *U.S.* **4.** A rocky obstruction in the bed of a river; a piece of broken water produced by this; a rapid. (Cf. the earlier RIPPLE *sb.*[3])

1796 F. BAILY *Jrnl. Tour* (1856) 149 These places..are called by the inhabitants 'Riffles'; I suppose, a corruption of the word 'ruffle', as the water is violently agitated in those parts. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* I. 11 The riffle of the Creek, or the shallows formed by the unevenness of its rocky bottom. 1865 VISC. MILTON & CHEADLE *N.W. Passage* 379 A little below Quesnelle Mouth is a rather dangerous 'riffle', or rapid, of lumpy water. 1887 M. ROBERTS *Western Avernus* 202 Fighting the stream at intervals, but 'making the riffle', or crossing the rapid.

5. In gold-washing: A slat, bar, cleat, or block, placed across the bottom of a cradle or sluice in order to break the current and detain the gold.

1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abroad* Ser. II. 144 The sand.. [is swept] into a long sluice. Here it is still further agitated by means of riffles across the bottom, and the gold is caught in grooves filled with quicksilver. 1865 MACFIE *Vancouver & Brit. Columbia* 268 Along the bottom of the rocker riffles or cleets are arranged to arrest the gold. (*Note.* These are strips of wood or metal arranged after the manner of a Venetian blind.) 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 628 The sluices are..paved with block riffles or rock riffles, which serve..to catch the gold and the amalgam.

b. A groove or channel across the bottom of a cradle or sluice, or the space between two bars, etc., serving to catch the gold; a mercury-bath in a washing-table.

1875 J. H. COLLINS *Met. Mining* 113 The gold and silver ore is first stamped fine, and then allowed to pass successively over amalgamated copper plates, 'riffles', or small stony channels containing mercury [etc.]. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 194 Cinnabar..is found in such quantities as to prove troublesome in washing for gold, filling the riffles where gold should lodge. 1882 *Electro-Amalg. Co. Prospectus* 4 He provides a table,..in which he places two or more riffles, or baths containing mercury.

c. *attrib.,* as *riffle-bed, -board, -box, -sluice.*

1862 *Mining & Smelting Mag.* I. 398 When amalgamation is employed, the riffle-boxes may be charged with mercury. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 349 About one-half of the ore going through the mill is saved by means of riffle-sluices. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 570 The finer particles of dirt and dust being thrown away by the current behind before falling on the riffle-bed. *Ibid.,* Riffles are placed at suitable distances on the riffle-board.

6. A transverse bar in a fish-ladder.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Riffle, dial. variant of RIFLE *sb.*[2]

Riffle (ri·f'l), *v. rare.* [Of obscure history: perh. partly a variant of RUFFLE *v.*, and partly ad. F. *riffler,* obs. var. of *rifler* (see RIFLE *v.*[1]).]

1. *intr.* To form a 'riffle' or rapid. *U.S.*

1754 *New Eng. Hist. Reg.* (1868) XXII. 408 The navigation to Norridgewalk is considerably difficult by reason of the rapidity of the stream, and riffling falls.

2. *trans.* **a.** To handle in a hesitating manner, so as to produce a slight rattle.

1852 MISS MITFORD *Recoll.* I. 309 After some riffling of the latch,..the front gate was tremblingly opened.

b. Of the wind: To strip (a house or roof) of thatch, tiles, or slates. *dial.*

Cf. RIFLE *v.*[1] 5 (quots. 1762 and 1770).

1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.,* The wind riffled lots of housen last night. 1891 PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* I. iii, The clay-walled cottages..had their reedy coverings 'riffled' by almost every gust.

c. To plough lightly. (Cf. RIFFLER [2].) *dial.*

1893 COZENS-HARDY *Broad Norfolk* (ed. 2) 14 To 'riffle', i.e., to disturb the surface with a plough.

3. In card-sharping: To bend up (cards) at the corners in shuffling; to shuffle in this manner. (Cf. RIFFLE *sb.* 3.)

1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 138 The top half of the pack being taken in the right hand, and those of the bottom in the left, the cards are riffled together upon the table.

Ri·ffler [1]. [ad. F. *rifloir* (16th c. in Godef.), f. *rifler* to scrape, file (see RIFLE *v.*[1]).] A tool with a curved file-surface at each end, used by sculptors, metal-workers, and wood-carvers.

1797 NEMNICH *Polyglot Lex.* 665 Rifflers, *Riffeleisen.* 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 837 The rifflers, used by sculptors, are required to be of numerous curvatures, to adapt them to the varying contour of works in marble. 1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret-Cutting* 54 The wood may be taken down by a file or a riffler, which is a carver's bent file.

Ri·ffler [2]. *dial.* [Cf. RIFFLE *v.* 2 c.] A scuffling-plough or horse-hoe.

1811 MARSHALL *Review* III. 379 An enemy to the plow!—a friend to the 'scuffler',—'riffler',—'scarifier',—'whiffler'.

Riffler, obs. variant of RIFLER [1].

Riff-raff, riffraff [1] (ri·fˌraf). Forms: 6 **ryf raf, rif raf,** 7 (9) **rif-raf, rifraf**; 6 **rifraff,** 6–7 **rifraffe,** 7 **rife-rafe**; 5–6 **ryffe raffe,** 6 **rifferaffe,** 6–7 **riffe-raffe** (7 **-raff**), **riffe raffe** (7 **ruffe**); 6–7 **riffraffe,** 7 **riff-raffe**; 6–8 **riff raff,** 7– **riff-raff,** 8– **riffraff.** [f. the phrase *riff and raff*: see RIFF *sb.*[1] and RAFF *sb.*[1]]

1. Persons of a disreputable character or belonging to the lowest class of a community; † persons of no importance or social position (*obs.*).

a 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camden) 191 Many a man was mortheryde and kylde in that conflycte, I wot not what [to] name hyt for the multytude of ryffe raffe. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Reform.* I. 89 Thirty persons, rif raf and other, standing in the chambers. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 21 To accompt all besides themselues..babish, vnlearned, riffraffe, nobodie. 1678 *Spanish Hist.* II. 72 No body will be willing to trust himself with the riff raff that dwell there. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode* Wks. 1812 III. 261 What to us riffraff of the World they owe. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 76 A mere parcel of riff-raff! petty tradesmen and shop-keepers. 1846 D. JERROLD *Mrs. Caudle* ii, All sorts of thieves and vagabonds..and rif-raf of every kind. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 233 There were..a good many riff-raff in the upper gallery.

b. The refuse or scum *of* a community, class, etc.; the worthless or disreputable element of the populace; the rabble.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 155 The common wealthe can be content to take..the rifraffe of the worlde, to make those instrumentes of. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 65 The riffe-raffe of the scribling **rascality.**

1619 HIERON *Wks.* II. 474 Another bishop doth call them the trash and riffe-raffe of the people. *a* 1686 A. MARTINDALE *Life* (Chetham Soc.) 157 Calling them..the scumme, rabble, rife-rafe (or such like) of the parish. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Riff-raff*, the Rabble or Scum of the People, Tagrag and Long-tail. 1799 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 154 None but the riff-raff of the Country, and the scape-gallowses of the large cities will be to be had. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Pres. Pos. Cath. in Eng.* 352 To show all the boys and riff-raff of the towns, what a Papist was like. 1881 F. G. LEE *R. Barentyne* vii, We find..men of knowledge and refinement..in active alliance with all the Radicals and Riff-raff of the age.

† c. A collection of worthless persons. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 693/2 Long were it to make rehearsall of all this rifraffe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. xii. 676 An armie..mingled of a confused riff raff and medley of all nations.

d. One belonging to the rabble. *rare.*

1602 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 25/1 When these Riffe-raffes in commotion rise, And all will haue their will. 1647 KENTISH *Serm.* (1648) 20 If it were only among the Riffe-Raffs of the people. 1837 J. F. PALMER *Devon Gloss.* 77. 1897 PRIMMER *Rome* (1903) 133 Dirty riffraffs kissed the foot and young ladies and nuns followed.

2. Worthless stuff; odds and ends; trumpery, trash, rubbish. Now chiefly *dial.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* 5 And toke not theyr ryffe raffe, but.. theyr princypall substaunce. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 49 It is not..Archimedes prickes, and lines, and circles, and triangles, and Rhombus, and rifferaffe, that hath any force to driue them backe. 1632 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1732) 17 That..they pelted him with rotten Eggs, Stones, and other riff raff. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 128 There is a great deal of Riff-Raff in these Ancients. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 303 About 12,000 vols. of which some scarce, but y^e greatest part Riff-raff. 1794 GIFFORD *Baviad* (1811) 32 Blot the name of Pasquin from thy page: Thou seest it will not thy poor riff-raff sell. 1863 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* II. ii. 24 Dark dirty shops, in which all sorts of riffraff are sold.

† b. A rubbishy thing. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 306 In necessitie they eat a thousand rifraffes euen to the swallowing downe of coales.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* a. Of persons: Low or disreputable; belonging to the rabble.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto Italiano's Passenger* I. 71 But what is he able to rule riffe-raffe people? 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 64 These are Riff-raffe Theeves, the Scum of a State. 1728–9 POPE *Wks.* (1751) V. p. XXVIII, Here..should we crave pardon..for having mentioned them in the same page with such weekly riff-raff railers and rhymers. 1784 BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 157 Give 'em thirty thousand pounds a piece, to throw away upon some Riff Raff beggarly fellow. 1883 HADDON in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett. Freeman* (1895) I. 8 A mob of riffraff snobs had attacked our party.

b. Of things: Worthless, trashy.

? 1608 BODLEY in *Reliq. B.* (1703) 82 In any wise take no riff raff Books (for such will but prove a Discredit to our Library). 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* IV. 43 Seeing such riffe-raffe doctrine in it, [he] would not take it into his Worke. 1721 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 243 The large 4^to ed. of Sallust full of riff-raff Notes. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 30 Apr., Nothing to-day but a pack of riff-raff cases of petty larceny and trash. 1861 G. MUSGRAVE *By-Roads France* 54 The fair..was a riff-raff conglomeration of..folly, trash, trumpery, and charlatanism.

† 4. (See quot.) *Obs.*—[0]

1598 FLORIO, *Raffola ruffola*, by rifraffe, by hooke or crooke, by pinching or scraping.

† **Riff-raff** [2]. *Obs. rare.* Forms: 6 **rif raf**, 6–7 **riffe raffe**. [Onomatopœic (cf. RAFF *sb.*[2]); but perh. partly suggested by prec.] A hurly-burly, a racket; a rude piece of verse.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 These vnrulye reuels, and rif rafs wholye disordred,..thee sea king Neptun awaked. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* D 3 The Poet is bribde..to hold him halfe the night with riffe, raffe, of the rumming of Elanor. 1617 RICH *Irish Hubbub* 3 [Stanyhurst] tooke vpon him to translate Virgill, and stript him..out of a Latin Heroicall verse, into an English riffe raffe.

† **Rifle,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* **riffil.** [f. RIFLE *v.*[1]]

1. A depredation, sacking, spoliation.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. v. 793 Qwhil þe tyme þat þis Arbate þis riffil [*v.rr.* ruffull, ruffil] made, and fra þat day Babilon was failȝeande ay.

2. A thing acquired by rifling.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. 11 Men enjoying preyes with as much inward satisfaction as birth-rights, and possessing rifles with as quiet a conscience as just earnings.

Rifle (rəi·f'l), *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* and *U.S.* Also 5–6 **ryfle**, 8–9 **riffle**. [a. OF. *riffle* a stick, billet of wood. In Norman dial. *rifle* is used in the same sense as in English.]

1. A piece of wood used by mowers for sharpening their scythes.

1459 *Proc. Chancellor's Crt. Oxford* (Archives Aaa fol. 177), Confessus est quod percussit quendam fratrem predicatorem cum uno Ryfle in capite. 1568 WITHALS *Dict.* 19 a/1 A ryfle to whet the sithe with, *lignum acuarium.* 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 262 Hear you—you with the long rifle by your side—..Call ye this a rifle? it's a good backsword. 1634 WHATELY *Redempt. Time* 11 As the Mower's whetstone or rifle is to his Sythe, to sharpen it when it growes dull. 1841 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. vii. (1901) 132 The sound of a whetstone or mower's rifle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 319/2.

2. A bent stick attached to the butt of a scythe for laying the corn in rows.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A brush sithe and grasse sithe, with rifle to stand, a cradle for barlie. 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Redivivus* xvii. 14 A rifle or ruffle is no more than a bent stick standing on the butt of a sithe-handle. 1853 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Rapstick*..is more frequently called Rifle.

Rifle (rəi·f'l), *sb.*[3] [f. RIFLE *v.*[3] Cf. obs. Flem. *rijffel* 'rasura, sculptura' (Kilian), LG. *riffel*, Da. *riffel, rifle*, Sw. *reffla* groove (in a rifle), chamfer, flute, etc.]

1. One of a set of spiral grooves cut on the interior surface of a gun-barrel with the object of giving to the projectile a rotatory movement on its own axis.

a 1751 B. ROBINS *Math. Tracts* (1761) I. 334 The metal of the barrel being soft,..its bore by half a year's use was sensibly enlarged; and consequently the depth of its rifles diminished. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) P 3 The carabine..has a much greater range than the fusil or musket, because the rifle of the barrel impedes the ball. 1802 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* s.v. *Rifled gun*, The bullet ought to be no larger than to be just pressed by the rifles. 1808 in *Abridgm. Patent Specif., Fire-arms* (1859) 46 [Cast-iron shot] coated with pure tin and iron, with a proper quantity of lead..to give way to the pressure of the rifles.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rifle-barrel, -barrelled, -carbine, -groove, -musket, -piece.* Also RIFLE-GUN.

1788 *New London Mag.* 520 Wolfe..was marked out by a miscreant who was provided with a rifle-piece. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 220/2 The reasons commonly alleged for the superiority of rifle-barrels over common ones. *Ibid.* 221/1 The bullet impelled from a rifle-barrelled piece. 1820 SCORESBY *Arc. Regions* II. 205 In other parts are receptacles,..occasionally for a rifle piece. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 11/2 By means of the rifle-grooves in the barrel. *Ibid.*, The number of spiral channels in a rifle-musket has varied at different times. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 93 The recruits are to be handed over for rifle-carbine training. 1876 GOODE in *Smithsonian Collect.* XIII. VI. 27 Rifle-muskets, Rifle-carbines.

2. A fire-arm, *esp.* a musket or carbine, having a spirally grooved bore.

A breech-loading rifle is now one of the most usual types of fire-arm.

1775 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 65 They use a peculiar kind of musket, called a rifle. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) VI. 16 Picton's rifles are for the Portuguese troops. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 359 The addition of percussion to rifles also; that alone would have increased the accuracy of the old rifles. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 281/2 Rifles for sporting purposes differ from military pieces in being double-barrelled.

b. *pl.* Troops armed with rifles; riflemen.

1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 233/2 In the British army there are two battalions of the rifle brigade and of the 60th rifles. 1860 RUSKIN *Wks.* (1905) XVIII. Introd. p. XXIV, She's wholly wrong..about the Rifles—the only thing to save us from our accursed commerce. 1892 *Daily News* 15 July 5/5 Some 500 rifles, of which about 10 per cent. are sick.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Attrib., with words denoting parts of, or articles connected with, a rifle; as *rifle-ball, -barrel, -bullet, -sling*, etc.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lvii. *note*, General Marceau (killed by a rifle-ball). 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 472 Rifle barrels have parallel grooves of a square or angular form cut within them. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 11/2 Captain Norton's rifle-bullets are nearly of a spheroidal form. 1901 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 442/2 The rifle-sling seems to tighten across my chest.

b. Attrib., with words relating to the use of rifles; as *rifle-butts, fire, -ground, power, practice, training*, etc.

1859 *Musketry Instr.* 7 The rifle training..is placed under the responsibility of the commanding officer. 1859 RUSKIN *Wks.* (1905) XVIII. 538 The Tyrolese marksmen..are following up their rifle practice to good purpose. 1865 — *Sesame* i. § 46 That we should..find national amusement in reading-rooms as well as rifle-grounds. 1867 TYNDALL *Sound* i. 23 The marker at the rifle-butts never fails to hear the explosion. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 10/1 Great Britain in its rifle power is represented to be in the most dangerous position. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 5/4 The enemy..opened rifle fire on the advanced guard.

c. Attrib., in sense 'using, or armed with, rifles', as *rifle association, brigade, club, company, corps, regiment, team.*

1820 *Army List* Jan. 42 Rifle Brigade. 1830 *Ibid.* 37 The Duke of York's own Rifle Corps. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 477 Practice..by several companies of the Rifle Corps, at 300 yards. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 12/2 In 1816 it was formed into the present rifle-brigade. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 109 The Rifle Company of the Mug levy. 1849–50 *Army List* 331 Royal Canadian Rifle regiment. 1852 PATMORE in Champneys *Mem.* (1900) II. 176 My whole time is now absorbed in the business of a Rifle Club. 1876 STEVENSON & VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* 456/2 Nearly every county..forming a rifle association.

d. Instrumental and objective, as *rifle-firing, -shooting, -shooter; rifle-carrier*, etc.

1838 *Murray's N. Germany* 300 The amusements of the theatre, or gaming table, or rifle shooting. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 12/2 Rifle-firing in extended order is performed by sound of bugle. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. 167 Some Brummagem rifle-manufacturer about the period of the American War. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Teetotum Trees* 54 A multitude of rifle-carriers among the subordinates in public services. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* 24 A rifle-shooter going out by himself into the Karroo.

e. Misc., as **rifle ball, -bench** (see quots.); **rifle-fish,** = ARCHER 5; **rifle frock**, a rifleman's tunic; **rifle frolic** (see quot.); **rifle-green** *a.*, of the colour of a rifleman's uniform; *sb.*, this shade of green; **rifle leggings**, leggings similar to those worn by riflemen; **rifle-pit**, an excavation made to give cover to riflemen in firing at an enemy.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 22/1 The large round pan ..is chiefly employed in the manufacture of carraway 'comfits', otherwise 'prickly balls' or '*rifle balls'. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 62 The *rifle-bench which gunmakers use. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xi, There was also one man in a '*rifle frock'. 1775 S. HAWS *Mil. Frnls.* (1855) 77 We had a *rifle frolick. (*Note.* 'Shooting at a mark, for liquor.') 1840 THACKERAY *Pictorial Rhapsody* Wks. 1900 XIII. 348 So many masses of *rifle-green trees plunged into the deepest shadow. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* 46 Gown of dark green cloth—*rifle-green I believe they call it. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 4987 Boots,..*rifle leggings, lasts, and boot trees. 1855 *Ann. Reg.* 231 These '*rifle-pits' became a source of great annoyance to the French. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 5/2 The insurgents were also compelled to evacuate some rifle pits.

Rifle (rəi·f'l), *v.*[1] Forms: α. 4, 6 **rifil**, 4–7 **rifel** (6 **rifell**); 5 **ryfel, ryfyl**, 6–7 **ryfell**; 4–6 **ryfle**, 6 **riefle**, 4– **rifle**. β. 4–7 **ryffle**, 5–8 **riffle**, 6 **riffell**. [a. OF. *rifler, riffler* to graze, scratch, strip, plunder, etc., of obscure origin (cf. F. *rafler, érafler*, and RAFFLE *v.*[2]). Hence also obs. Flem. *rijffelen* 'rapere' (Kilian).]

1. *trans.* To despoil, plunder, or rob (a person) in a thorough fashion, *esp.* by searching his pockets or clothes; to search (one) thoroughly with intent to rob.

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) ii. 17 He has rifild þaire rout, wele wurth þe while. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 54 What wey ich wende wel ȝe ne he aspieþ, To robbe me and to ryfle me. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68/2 The philistees wente for to ryffle and pylle them that were deed. 1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Dodsley (1744) I. 277 Let us riffell him so, that he have not one penny to blesse him. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* IV. i. 4 We'll make you sit, and rifle you. 1609 ROWLANDS *Dr. Merrie-man* (Hunterian Cl.) 3 Vnto a Wood hard by, they hale him in, And rifle him vnto his very skin. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 139 Now the Gyant was rifling of him, with a purpose after that to pick his Bones. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 323 We were visited and rifled by two pirate barks. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. iii, You have..rifled the passengers. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. vi, The most skilful plunderer that ever rifled the dying. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* vii. (1867) 204 As if..he had been sent to rifle kings and not to conquer them.

b. To plunder or pillage (a receptacle, place, etc.); to ransack or search thoroughly, *esp.* in order to take what is valuable.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 234, I roos whan þei were arest, and yrifled here males. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXXIV. 27 Othere sones of Jacob..rifeliden the citee. *a* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. Prol. 23 Þe kynge of Mede..Rifflyt Babilon þat ȝhere. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 563 [They] fell vpon a towne callyd Bellin, and it ryffled. 1530 PALSGR. 691/1, I ryfell a chyst, a cofer, or a male, or suche lyke thynge, *je fouille*... Is it well done to riffell my cofer whyle I am absent? 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 226 b, It was a pointe of mercifulnesse..not to riefle or spoyle a citee. 1590 *Disc. Sp. Fleet inv. Eng.* 23 Two Spanish Galeons ..were surprised, and without fight rifeled by the Zelanders. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 127 The searchers rifeled all parts, Carriages, and the least Portmanteau, to find out things for which Tribute was to be paid. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 687 Men..with impious hands Rifl'd the bowels of their mother Earth For Treasures. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. 44 The reward was to be..the rifling a well-filled Treasury. 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xviii. 155 The cabinets..were to be broke open, and rifled. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 76 In time to have..the next mail stopped, in order to rifle the letter bag. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* I. i, Hingvar and Hubba..Ride through East Anglia rifling shrine and cell.

c. To despoil or strip bare *of* something.

c 1495 *The Epitaffe*, etc. in Skelton's Wks. 1843 II. 391 Now is he gone, of erthly blysse ryfyld. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2119/2 [They] spared not in his absence to rifle his study of certaine good bookes and writynges. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 692 Pure Chastity is rifled of her store. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 513 Herward..rifled it of all the riches that it had gathered together. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 1 By which means I was stript and rifled of all I had. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* ii. 17 They rifl'd the Christians of all their Goods. 1772 GOLDSM. *Threnod. Aug.* 11, We'll rifle the spring of its earliest bloom. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 415 The vast Necropolis which they had rifled of its contents.

† d. To examine or investigate thoroughly. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. iii. B iij b, Ryfle thou thy conscience, and looke thou be not led With any vyce. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10 Thos paradoxis..propoundid of me out of others to be discussid and riflid in disputation. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 56 That they may be ready..to rifle the Arguments of the other.

2. *absol.* To engage in pillage or plunder, or in searching with a view to this.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 16 By rewthles routus þat ryffled euere. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 My enymyes to behold too riffle in hous seat. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 26 You may stow the men, rifle, pillage, or sacke, and crye a prize. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 204 Some Pagan Sergeants, who..rifled about, broke-ope her Chests, and carried away what was valuable. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 20, I am not ashamed to rifle from all quarters. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iv, Rob, then, rifle if ye will.

† b. To search *into* something. *Obs.*—[1]

1614 R. WILKINSON *Paire of Serm.* 3 The logician rifleth into matter, forme, efficient, and all the causes.

3. *trans.* To carry off as booty; to plunder, steal. Also *fig.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 347 Til he the mannes Purs have cut, And rifleth that he fint therinne. *Ibid.* 363 Of his condicion to telle, Which rifleth bothe bok and belle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 355 They will quickly rifle and eate vp all that euer we haue in this Countrie. 1592 THYNNE *Tem Eng. Lepers* D j, He rifeled their livings, imbeseled the patrimonie of the Church. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 97 Entring the ship,..

and putting into it, what he had rifled. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 68 They kill'd some, chased the rest and rifled his Goods. 1747 Smollett *Regicide* iv. iii, Shall he rifle all thy sweets, at will? 1765 Goldsm. *Double Transf.* 79 The small pox,..rifling every youthful grace, Left but the remnant of a face. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 196 Welt thou but a rose..And I a bold bee for to rifle its bloom. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. 281 The bodies have been rifled from their mausoleum.

†**4.** *absol.* Of a hawk: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a vij b, When he shulde Nomme a fowle he seesith bot the federis, and as ofte as he doos so he Rifiith.

†**5.** *trans.* To affect strongly or injuriously; to break or strip off. *Obs.*

The precise sense in some cases is not quite clear; with latest quots. cf. Riffle *v.* 2.

1604 Hieron *Wks.* I. 480 We can be content to heare the word vntill it rifle vs. 1641 Milton *Church Govt.* II. iii, That lightning which harms not the skin, and rifles the entrals. 1649 Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Ad Sect. xii. § 6 Conversation..does too much rifle the ligaments and reverence of spiritual authority. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 558/2 Where neither blasting Frost, nor hoary Snow Rifle the place; but Heaven is ever bright. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 510 The detached side-shootings of this flash only rifling the plaister in several places. 1770 *Ibid.* LXI. 72 At the same time the roof of the church was rifling.

Hence **Ri·fling** *ppl. a.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1225 A number of rifeling Robbers.

Ri·fle, *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **rifel, ryfle, ryffle,** 7 **riffel, riffle.** [ad. Du. *rijfelen* (in Kilian), obscurely related to F. *rafler* Raffle *v.*1, and Sp. *rifar*, It. *arriffare*. The vbl. sb. (q. v.) is found somewhat earlier, as in Dutch.]

1. *intr.* To play at dice; to gamble or raffle (*for* a stake).

1590 Lodge *Rosalynde* (Hunterian Cl.) 17 Let him reade on Galen while thou riflest with gold. 1598 Chapman *Blinde Beg. Alexandria* Wks. 1873 I. 15 Weele..call people together, put crownes a peece, lets rifle for her. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, He would haue..a familiar, To rifle with, at horses, and winne cups. *a* 1633 W. Austin *Medit.* (1635) 111 These Theeves cast Lotts, and rifled for it. 1673 Dryden *Amboyna* v. i, We will divide their greatest Wealth by Lots, While wantonly we rifle for the rest. 1891 in *Hartland* (Devon) *Gloss.*

2. *trans.* To dispose of by raffling; to gamble *away*.

1607 Dekker & Marston *Northw. Hoe* v. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 74 If you like not that course, but do intend to be rid of her, rifle her at a tauern. 1608 Dekker *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 276 In the verie morning when hee is to bee rifled away amongst the Gamsters in Smithfield.

Rifle (rəi·f'l), *v.*3 [In sense 1 ultimately repr. F. *rifler* to scratch, scrape; whence obs. Flem. *rijffelen* 'fricare, radere, scalpere, terere' (Kilian), M.F. *rifeln*, G. *riefeln*, Da. *rifle*, Sw. *reffla* to groove, chamfer, etc. It is not clear whether the special application originated in England or abroad. In sense 2 from Rifle *sb.*3 2.]

1. *trans.* To form spiral grooves in (the barrel of a gun or the bore of a cannon).

1635 *Patent* in Scott *Brit. Army* (1868) II. 286 To rifle, cutt out, and screwe barrels, as wide, or as close, or as deepe, or as shallowe, as shalbe required. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776) P 3 The carabine is a sort of musquetoon, the barrel of which is rifled spirally from the breech. 1797 *Nicholson's Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* I. 382 The effect which is produced by rifling musquetry. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 73. 548 The same gun rifled..has a recoil two feet less. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 42 R.M.L. guns, up to the 7-inch inclusive, are rifled with a uniform spiral.

transf. 1855 *Brit. Ass. Rep.* 206 The author pronounced the principle of rifling the shot instead of rifling the gun.. to be absolutely necessary for large [projectiles].

2. To shoot with a rifle. Also *intr.* with *at*.

1821 Welby *Visit N. Amer.* 85 We kept a good look out, a little apprehensive of being rifled at from behind the trees. *Ibid.* 95 Instances are not infrequent of individuals among them being 'rifled' for having rendered themselves obnoxious. 1902 Sir H. Smith *Autobiogr.* I. 248 All my Rifle education was required to protect myself from being rifled.

Rifle-ant. [? f. Rifle *v.*1 Cf. Raffle-ant.] ? The foraging ant.

a 1818 Lewis *Jrnl. W. Indies* (1834) 251 The rifle-ant.. was imported for the purpose of eating up the ants of the country;..but into the bargain they eat up everything else.

Ri·fle-bird. [f. Rifle *sb.*3 The precise reason for the name is uncertain: see Newton *Dict. Birds* 789 and Morris *Austral Eng.* 387.] An Australian bird of the genus *Ptilorrhis* (esp. *P. paradisea*).

1831 Swainson *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* II. 321 Such a form we..see in..the Rifle-bird of the Australian colonists. 1837 — *Nat. Hist. & Classif. Birds* II. 144 There is an evident connection between..the Paradise birds..and the rifle-bird of New Holland. 1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 717/1 The rifle-bird is nearly the size of a jay, its bill long and sickle-shaped, and colour a rich dark green, like velvet. 1869 Macgillivray in Gould *Birds Austral.* Suppl. pl. 50 On one of the Barnard Isles..I found the Victoria Rifle Bird [*P. Victoriæ*] in considerable abundance. *Ibid.* pl. 51 This fine Rifle Bird [*P. magnifica*] inhabits the densest of the brushes in the neighbourhood of Cape York.

Rifled (rəi·f'ld), *ppl. a.*1 [f. Rifle *v.*1]

†**1.** Disordered, disarranged, ruffled. *Obs.*

1637 Davenant *Madagascar* (1638) 37 The Plume a Captive weares, Whose rifled Falls are steept i' th teares Which from his last rage flow. 1677 Otway *Titus & Berenice* 27 Your rifl'd dress let me in order place.

2. Plundered, pillaged, ransacked.

1719 Young *Busiris* I. i, While he aloft displays his impious state, With half their rifled kingdoms o'er his brow. 1748 Shenstone *Visit to a Lady of Quality* iv, Tho' rifled groves and fetter'd streams But ill befriend a poet's dreams. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 288 The hoarded vengeance and the rifled spoil. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* 92 The rifled and deserted dwelling.

Rifled (rəi·f'ld), *ppl. a.*2 Also 7 **rifald,** 8 **riffled.** [f. Rifle *v.*3 1.]

1. Of firearms: Having a spirally grooved bore.

1689 *Spalding Cl. Misc.* II. 297 He, with a pocket rifald pistoll, shot the President in at the back. *a* 1751 B. Robins *Math. Tracts* (1761) I. 328 Of the Nature and Advantages of Rifled Barrel Pieces. *Ibid.* 331 Bullets discharged from rifled pieces. 1777 H. Brown tr. *Euler's Princ. Gunnery* 46 The rifled barrel..is known to carry much farther than a barrel not riffled. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 107 The prices for repairs of the Rifled Muskets. 1868 *U.S. Rep. Munitions War* 93 A four-pounder rifled breech-loading field-piece of crucible steel.

2. Of balls, shells, etc.: †**a.** Grooved. *Obs.* **b.** Having projecting studs or ribs which fit into the grooves in the bore.

The precise sense in the first quot. is not clear.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 98 Your wound has been made by a rifled ball, and it may cause you much pain to extract it. 1797 *Nicholson's Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* I. 382 Rifled Shot. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 47 All rifled shells, except segment and common for B.L. field guns.

Ri·fle-gun. Now *arch.* Also **rifle gun.** [f. Rifle *sb.*3 1.] = Rifle *sb.*3 2.

1776 *Ann. Reg.* 148 Some experiments were tried at Woolwich..with a rifle gun upon a new construction. 1814 Scott *Diary* 20 Aug. in *Lockhart*, I saw a pair of large eagles, and if I had had the rifle-gun might have had a shot. 1868 *U.S. Rep. Munitions War* 151 We have no desire to decry improvements, or to undervalue heavy rifle-guns. 1890 Henty *With Lee in Virginia* 105 The grand army numbered 55,000 men, with..49 rifle-guns.

Rifleite (rəi·f'l,əit). [f. Rifle *sb.*3 2 + -ITE.] A special slow-burning powder used in certain kinds of rifles.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 7/2 The powder 'Rifleite' for the Lee rifle..burns so slow that it cannot be used in the Martini larger bore. 1894 *Times* 23 July 6/1 The talk of the respective merits of cannonite, cordite, rifleite, and Walsrode has been incessant.

Ri·fleman. [f. Rifle *sb.*3 2.]

1. A soldier armed with a rifle; formerly the name of a member of certain specially raised regiments or companies, as in the American Revolution; one who shoots with a rifle.

1775 *Almon's Remembrancer* I. 130/1 The Congress have ordered one thousand more markesmen, or, as we call them, rifle-men, to be raised. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. i. 175 Gen. Scott has proceeded towards Fort Jefferson with 1500 mounted militia and rifle-men. 1802 James *Mil. Dict., Mounted Riflemen*, a corps of riflemen in the British service, dressed like hussars. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* (1849) 158 The loss of two..prime riflemen was a serious affair to the party. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 140 Popping their heads round for an instant to fire a bark at you, and then dodge back like riflemen.

2. *Ornith.* **a.** = Rifle-bird. Also *attrib.*

1826 Lesson & Garnot *Voy. Coquille, Zoologie* I. 669 Nous nous procurâmes un très-bel individu de l'epimaque royal à Sydney... Il..portait dans la colonie le nom vulgaire de *rifle-man*, pour rappeler que ce fut un soldat de la garnison qui le tua le premier. 1886 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 553/1 Rifleman-bird, or Rifle-Bird.

b. A diminutive New Zealand bird (*Acanthidositta chloris*).

1888 Buller *Birds N. Z.* (ed. 2) I. 113 The Rifleman is the smallest of our New-Zealand birds.

Rifler1 (rəi·flə1). Now *rare.* Also 4 **riffiere,** 4–5 **ryfeler,** 5 **rifeler, -or, ryflar**; 4 **riflowr,** 5 **ryflowre.** [f. Rifle *v.*1]

1. A robber, plunderer, spoiler.

1326 *Ann. Paulini* (Rolls) I. 321 Vocabatur tunc temporis hujusmodi robaria 'Rifflinge'; et prædones appellabuntur 'Riffleres'. *a* 1350 in *Reliq. Antiq.* II. 121 [Death is] Riche mannis riflowr, Povere mannis purveyowr, Old mannis somenowr. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 316 Roberd þe ryfeler on *reddite* lokede. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* III. 197 Robbers and riffleris of peple. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 688 Robbers, reuers, rauenous ryfelers. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Ryflowre (ryflar or rifelor, *P.*), *depredator, spoliator.* 1591 Greene *Conny-catch*, II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 87 In Prigging Law. The towler, the Rifler. 1611 Florio, *Raffatore*, a rifler. 1643 Quarles *Loyall Convert* Wks. (Grosart) I. 144/2 Cromwell, that profest defacer of Churches ..and Rifler of the Monuments of the dead. 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 379 The riflers..committed depredations on the most irreproachable persons, when any booty was to be got.

2. A hawk that 'rifles'. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a vij b, As ofte as he doos so he Rifiith; therfore such hawkys been called Rifeleres if they doo ofte so. 1607 Heywood *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 104 She did discomfit Some of her feathers; but she brake away. Come, come, your hawk is but a rifler. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxix, She's going to prove, after all, nothing better than a rifler. 1820 — *Abbot* vii, I would rather have a rifler on my perch than a false knave at my elbow.

Rifler2. [f. Rifle *sb.*3 2.] = Rifleman 1.

1776 McIntosh in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 169 The two armed vessels..were attacked by parties of riflers ordered for that purpose. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* V. 626 Morgan in front of his bold riflers towers.

Ri·fle-range. [f. Rifle *sb.*3 2 + Range *sb.*1] **1.** The distance that a rifle-ball will carry. Cf. Rifle-shot 1.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 192 He kept feeding just out of rifle-range. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 187 Their skirmishers came within rifle-range of Fort Wagner.

2. A place for practising rifle-shooting. (Cf. Range *sb.*1 11 c.)

1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 36 Title, Land held by..a Volunteer Corps for an Artillery or Rifle Range.

Ri·fle-shot. Also **rifleshot.** [Rifle *sb.*3 2.]

1. Such a distance as may be covered by a shot from a rifle.

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* li, The Wilderness..was within rifle-shot of his bachelor retreat. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xvii, Threading our way between them, sometimes not a rifle-shot from the cliffs.

2. One skilled in shooting with a rifle.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 18/1, I have always been reckoned..to be a very fair rifle-shot. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* I. § 36 If there be any good rifleshots here, they know something about Athena's parrying.

3. A shot fired with a rifle.

1875–6 Stevenson *Ess. Trav.* (1905) 167 Out of the thick of the trees, comes the jar of rifle-shots.

Ri·fling, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Rifle *v.*1] The action of the vb.; plundering, sacking; an instance of this.

1326 [see Rifler1]. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 238, 'I wende ryflynge were restitucioun,' quod he. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 585/2 After many soules sent vnto the deuill by theym, they shoulde..fall to ryfling, robbery, murdre, and manslaughter. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 84 Such as resisted them in their rifelynges and spoyles. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* II. i, Here comes some, that it seems were at the rifling of the dead carcases. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* I. (1671) 181 Found in the rifling of his Study amongst the rest of his Papers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 285 They still remember ..the sacking of their cities, the rifling of their convents. 1862 S. St. John *Forests Far East* I. 58 The rifling of the place of interment has often given great and deserved offence to the relations. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* vi, Hexham House..has escaped the rifling arts of speculators in furniture.

†**Ri·fling,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs.* [f. Rifle *v.*2 Cf. MDu. *riffelinc.*] The action of raffling or dicing; an instance or occasion of this.

1569 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 255 Theare was none used but one onlie Game, called Riflinge, by which..diverse persons weare spoyled and utterlie undon. 1581 *Burford Reg.* in *Hist. MSS. Comm., Varr. Collect.* I. 68 They have used certeine games called Trolemadame and ryffling for dishes and platters,..being unlawfull and cossyning games. 1609 Dekker *Gull's Horn-bk.* vii, To conclude, [they] count it an honour, either to inuite or be inuited to any Rifling. 1611 Cotgr., *Ballotage*, a rifling, or lotterie.

Ri·fling, *vbl. sb.*3 [f. Rifle *v.*3] The operation of making grooves in the bore of a fire-arm; the grooving itself, or the nature of this.

1797 *Nicholson's Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* I. 382 The method of rifling consists in cutting..spiral grooves [etc.]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 477 The operation of grooving is repeated till the whole number of riflings is completed. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 1 The Rifling is 3 grooves and one turn in 6 ft. 6 in. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 199 Rifling, projectiles, sights have all been revolutionized.

attrib. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 476 After the barrel is bored, and rendered truly cylindrical, it is fixed upon the rifling machine. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2612 The pitch, or rifling turn, is one in 20 inches.

Rifraf, rif raf, rifraff(e, obs. ff. Riff-raff.

†**Rift,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also **ryft, hryft.** [OE. *rift* (*ryft*) neut., = ON. *ript* fem., *ripti* neut.] **a.** A cloak. **b.** A veil.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) L 80 *Laena*, rift. *Ibid.* P 126 *Palla*, rift. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 31 [Hi] ongeredon hine ðy ryfte. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Lev.* iv. 17 Nime se sacerd his blod..and sprenge..on þæt ryft. *c* 1205 Lay. 28476 Me hire hafd bi-weide mid ane hali rifte.

Rift, *sb.*2 Also 5–6 **ryft(e,** 4–5 **rifte,** 5 **reft.** [Of Scand. origin: cf. Da. and Norw. *rift*, a cleft, chink, etc., OIcel. *ript* breach of contract. The stem is that of the vb. Rive, to split.]

†**1.** An act of tearing or rending; a splitting, riving. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8220 Sua depe þair rote þai samen kest, þat moght þam naman þeþen win, Wit-vten rift for ani gin. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12697 Þe remnond..Herd þe rurde & þe ryfte of þe rank schippis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Ryfte, or ryvynge of cloþe, or cuttynge, *scissura.*

2. A cleft, fissure, or chasm in the earth, a rock, etc. (Cf. Reft *sb.*2, Riff *sb.*5)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 964 Þe grete barrez of þe abyme he barst vp at onez, þat alle þe regioun to-rof in riftes ful gr ete. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 43 Þe roche clafe in twa, and in þat rift he hidd him. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. x. 1204 Sa hugsum þar þat oppynnynge fel þat throw þat rift men mycht se hell. 1512 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 26 Whiche ryfte gothe downe thorughout the Rok of Caluery. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iv. 32 As if the world should cleaue, and that slaine men Should soader vp the Rift. 1639 Ainsworth *Annot. Ps.* lx. 4 Earthquakes, rifts and chinkes appeare. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Garden*, But you must above all things remove Stones out of your Garden Ground, and leave no Rifts therein. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 29 Some few petrifactions have been found in the rifts even of granitic mounts. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xvi, Yonder peak..That to the evening sun uplifts The grisely gulfs and slaty rifts. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Painters* IV. v. xix. § 27 The rocks above are torn by their glaciers into rifts and wounds that are never healed. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* viii. 134 The rift in the glen is almost overhung by the ruins of the ancient Church of Aberdour.

b. An opening or break in clouds or mist.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1756 Rist as a flaw of fell snawe

ware fallyn of a ryft. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. vii. 47 We se The schynnand brokin thunderis lychtning fle Wyth subtill fyry stremis throu a ryft. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 411 The Clouds From many a horrid rift abortive pour'd Fierce rain with lightning mixt. 1863 Jean Ingelow *Honours* II, A soul-mist, through whose rifts familiar stars Beholding we misname. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xiii. 282 Through their rifts the depth of heaven is of a hard and gemlike blue.

c. A split, crack, rent, or chink in any object or article. Now somewhat *rare*.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2661 Than shal thou go the dore bifore, If thou maist fynde any score, Or hole, or reft [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Ryfte, in a walle, or boord, or oþer lyke, . . *rima*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. iii. 51 Salt watter stremis Fast bullerand in at every ryft and boir. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 15 This great rift is that which [is] in the lower part of the roundell of the eye. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 556 [A seed] which falling upon the bough of a tree that hath some Rift, putteth forth Misseltoe. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 3 This Yellowness appearing in some part of it or other, and not seldom with some Rift, or little Casm's about the Stalk. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *False Quarter*, The Chink . . must be opened to the Quick with a drawing Iron, and the Rift filled with a Rowl of Hurds. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 240 It is the little rift within the lute.

†**d.** A chap or crack in the skin. *Obs.*

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Theyr skinne is very rowghe & full of chappes & riftes like the bark of a tree. 1598 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xxxvii. 54 The meale thereof healeth all the rifts of the fundament. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. xlii, Bloody rifts . . are chaps or rifts in the palate of the horses mouth. [Hence in *Dict. Rust.* (1704) s.v. *Chops*; (1726) s.v. *Rifts*.]

e. *fig.* or in fig. contexts.

1627 Jackson *Chr. Obed.* Wks. XII. 190 Nothing but this bred that lamentable schism or rift in the walls of God's house. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 4 Through the rifts and chinks of their several aims and ends. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 122 The needless widening of the rift which separated them.

3. Oak timber rent or split into strips or boards, in place of being sawn. ? *Obs.*

1577 Harrison *England* II. xii, Lattise . . made either of wicker or fine rifts of oke in chekerwise. 1670 R. Coke *Disc. Trade* 22 Rift bearing about a third penny more price then if it were sawn into planck.

b. So *rift timber*. (Cf. Reft *ppl. a.*[2])

1875 Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 14 Oak, or rift timber, as it was called, i. e., timber that could be easily split into clap-boards and shingles.

4. *Comb.* **Rift-valley**, a valley with steep parallel walls, formed by the subsidence of a part of the earth-crust.

1894 J. W. Gregory in *Geogr. Jrnl.* IV. 295 The famous Yosemite valley may be taken as a well-known type of these 'rift valleys', as they may conveniently be called. 1900 H. R. Mill *Internat. Geog.* (ed. 2) 53 The . . lowered masses . . give rise . . to rift-valleys, such as the upper Rhine plain or the great rift-valleys of the Dead Sea.

Rift, *sb.*[3] Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Rift *v.*[2]] An act of belching, an eructation.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* V. iii. 523 He thoucht to ordane . . Be statute qwhen men sulde lat ga Out of þar bodeis riftis of wynde. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 118 A Rift, belch, *ructus*. 1790– in dial. texts and glossaries (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

Rift, *sb.*[4] *U.S.* [? Alteration of *riff*, obs. var. of Reef *sb.*[1]]

1. A rapid, a cataract; *esp.* one formed by the protrusion of rocks in the bed of a stream.

1755 L. Evans *Middle Brit. Col.* 17 The River is full of Falls and Rifts for forty Leagues. 1778 T. Hutchins *Descr. Virg.* 21 The Muskingum is muddy, and not very swift, but no where obstructed with Falls or Rifts.

2. The wash of the surf on a beach or shore.

1869 Stedman *Lyrics & Idylls, Surf* iii, Light falls her foot where the rift follows after.

†**Rift,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare* —[0]. (See quot.)

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Horse*, The Hoof is call'd the Horn, . . the Ball of the Foot, the Frog; the Part to be pared or cut off the Hoof when overgrown, the *Rift*.

Rift, *v.*[1] Also 6 **ryft**(e. [Of Scand. origin: cf. ON. *ripta* to break (a bargain, etc.); also MDa. *ryfte*, MSw. *rypta* to tear or break up.]

1. *intr.* **a.** To form fissures or clefts; to gape open, to split. ? *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22633 Þe erth þai sal do for to rift. 1530 Palsgr. 691/1, I ryft, as bordes that gape a sonder, *je me desbrise*. . . This bordes wyll ryfte, if they be nat taken hede of. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 66 Then I'ld shrieke, that euen your eares Should rift to heare me. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 843 When Ice is congealed in a cup, the Ice will swell instead of Contracting; and sometimes Rift. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 61 It is certain, that it never rifts, or cleaves, but with great violence.

b. To break *through* something. *rare* —[1].

1859 Miss Mulock *Rom. Tales* 319 Rifting through the harmonious cloud, let there be a sunburst of melody.

2. *trans.* To rend apart or asunder, split, cleave.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* I. i. A vj b, With grounded axe cutte him in twaine, And rifted him throughoute. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 23 A song of bale . . That hart of flint asonder could have rifte. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 45 To the dread ratling Thunder Haue I giuen fire, and rifted Ioues stowt Oke With his owne Bolt. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1621 At sight of him the people with a shout Rifted the Air. 1743 Blair *The Grave* 48 Some rift half down Their branchless trunks. 1793 G. White *Nat. Hist. Selb.* lxxxvii, Some hillocks . . were rifted in every direction. 1820 Shelley *Let. to Peacock* 20 Nov., The loftiest Apennines . . are here rifted to their base. *a* 1861 Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* (1864) III. 337 Giving a temporary support to the walls which they have split and rifted.

b. *dial.* To break up (grass-land) with the plough. Also *new rift*, adj.

c 1636 Strafford in Browning & Forster *Life* (1892) 186, I know right well the profits of those new rift grounds. 1829 in Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*

c. To form or force by cleaving. Also *fig.*

1849–50 Alison *Hist. Europe* II. lxxvi. § 74. 481 Whether the rugged chasm . . had been rifted from the hillside by an earthquake. 1854 Thoreau *Walden, Where I lived*, The intellect . . rifts its way into the secret of things.

Rift, *v.*[2] Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4 **rifte**, 5 **ryfte**. [a. ON. *rypta*, *repta* (cf. MSw. *rëpta*), f. a stem *rup-*, which appears also in ON. *ropi* belching, Icel. *ropa* to belch.]

1. *trans.* To belch out (wind, etc.). Also *fig.*, to utter (words, etc.) in a manner suggestive of this.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliv. 1 Mi hert riftet [L. *eructavit*] gode worde. *Ibid.* cxviii. 171 Rifte sal [L. *eructabunt*] mine lippes ympne. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xliv. 1 As he þat is ful of wickidnes rifti[s] an ill worde. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 16 If a man take them with vnripe olives condite, he shall neither belch or rift wind so much. 17. . Ramsay *The Lure* 33 Nor spat he fire, or brimstone rifted. 1820 Beattie *John Arnha'* (1882) 39 Spewin' reek an' riftin' fire.

2. *intr.* To break wind upwards from the stomach; to belch.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xviii. 2 Bi riftynge he takyns fulnes of wit, for wha sa riftes it semes þat he is ful. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/1 To Ryfte, *ructare*. *c* 1500 *Dyolchis Part of Play* 51 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) II. 316 The hevin reindit quhen scho wald rift. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4353 Scho riftit . . Till scho had castin ane cuppill of quarts. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. 169 Let a mans stomacke be so full of Winde, till he belch againe, and Rift, and breake wind. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 103 It is not enough to make one rift or belch. 1721 Ramsay *Lucky Spence* i, Three times the carline grain'd and rifted. 1797 Brydges *Hom. Trav.* II. 153 His stomach is so full of ire That when he rifts he belches fire. 1812– in dial. texts and glossaries (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

b. With *up*. To rise upon the stomach; hence *fig.*, to come back unpleasantly to the memory.

1636 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxii. 186 In the resurrection . . our yesternight's sour drink and swinish dregs shall rift up upon us. 1877 in *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

c. To boast or brag.

1786 *Har'st Rig* xxxv, Some carle that's weel ken'd to rift, Declares, whan in a blasting tift [etc.].

Hence **Ri·fting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1340 [see the vb., sense 2]. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* x. (1887) 56 Weaknesse or pewkishnesse of stomacke, with vomiting or bytter rifting. 1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 53 Sleeping in the day . . hindereth the concoction, of the which commeth ganting, rifting, . . and divers sicknesses. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 334, I envy not your fu' broth-pot, You beefy, bursen, rifting lot.

Ri·fted, *ppl. a.* [f. Rift *v.*[1]] Split, cleft, cloven; broken by a rift or rifts.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii, Defyance to thy power, thou rifted jawne. 1634 Milton *Comus* 518 Rifted Rocks whose entrance leads to hell. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XXIV. 9 The cavern of some rifted den, Where flock nocturnal bats. 1797 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI. 17 Breaking through a rifted cloud The moonlight show'd. 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn, Saga K. Olaf* II. 11 The rifted Streamers o'er him shook and shifted. 1877 Tennyson *Har.* I. ii. 58 The rifted pillars of the wood.

Ri·ftless, *a.* [f. Rift *sb.*[2] + -less.] Having no rift or rifts.

1890 *Universal Rev.* 15 June 295 Miss Winterbotham was really and after all riftless, completely sound. 1892 Jane Barlow *Irish Idylls* 102 The dark riftless cloud-canopy.

Rift-valley: see Rift *sb.*[2] 4.

Ri·fty, *a.* [f. Rift *sb.*[2]] Having rifts, full of rifts or chinks.

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. cxx. 299 Nothing but glory will make tight and fast our leaking and rifty vessels. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 110 These are rifty, and present numerous distinct concretions. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 250 [It] may become rifty, and thus split by the weather.

†**Rifty tufty,** *adv. Obs.*[—1] Helter-skelter.

1592 Breton *Pilgr. Parad.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 16/2 To sweare, and stare, vntil we come to shore, Then rifty tufty, each one to his skore.

Rig, *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 **ryg**, 6 **rigge**, 7– **rigg**. [Northern and Sc. form of Ridge *sb.*[1]]

1. The back, in man or animals; = Ridge *sb.*[1] 1.

a 1300 *Havelok* 1775 Bernard stirt up, þat was ful big, And caste a brinie up-on his rig. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed. Hall) vii. 81 Ilk Inglis man on oþers rig Ouer þat water er þai went. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* (Dubl.) 775* Som þar riggez owt rytte & som þar ribbez rent. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 835 The Tuchet gird to the Golk, . . Raif his taile fra his rig. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xv. 104 His taill, that on hys ryg befor tymes lay, Vnder hys waymb [he] lattis fall. 1581 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 162 That all fleschcris . . present their haill fleschis to the mercat haill oncuttit in the rig or ony vther part. 1728 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xii, To try the pith o's rigg and reins, They gart him cadge this pack. 1846– in northern dial. glossaries. 1889 Mabel Peacock *Taales Lincisheere* 59 If I'd wool upo' my rig, saame as sheep hes.

2. = Ridge *sb.*[1] 4 (4 b). Freq. in place-names in the north of England and south of Scotland.

[*c* 1190 *Liber de Melros* I. 46 Pratum . . in feudo de Innerwic subtus Brunrig. *a* 1250 *Ibid.* 219 Usque ad fossatum de Grenrig.]

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIX. 308 Our ane hye ryg thai saw rydand Toward thame evyn a battell braid. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* Wks. 1874 II. 284 Thar lyis . . amyd the sey, a hirst or ryg of craggy rolkis. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 968/1 Entering with the same into Scotland, [he] was incountered at Halidon rig by the earle of Anaine. 1702 Thoresby *Diary* (1830) I. 380 The Roman rig or ridge, which passeth by it in its course. 1715 Pennecuik *Tweeddale* 21 Then . below Kirkhouse . . The Riggs and the Know of Traquair. 1788 W. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Yorksh.* II. 348 *Rigg*, . . a long narrow hill. 1817 Scott *Rob Roy* xviii, I hae taen the bent ower the Otterscrape-rigg. 1896 Snowden *Web of Weaver* i, The black crags upon the moor rig.

3. *Agric.* = Ridge *sb.*[1] 5 (cf. *corn-rig, harvest-rig, lea-rig*). Also, the elevation between each pair of plough-furrows in a ploughed field.

For examples of the phrases *rig and balk, rig and furrow, rig and rean*, etc., see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. xiv. 96 Quhair thow thi riggis tells for to saw. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 729 Quhidder were it better . . Till labour ane of them onlie, . . Or in ilk steding teill ane Rig. 1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxxii. § 391 As he layeth it up into rigs, with the one hand hee holdeth the plough-handle . . , with the other the plough-staffe. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 72 Thistles with corn grow on the riggs, And rogues may lurk among the Whigs. 1783 Burns *Rigs o' Barley* ii, I kiss'd her owre and owre again, Amang the rigs o' barley. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 265 Dibbled in rigs and furrows like beans and potatoes. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 224/1 Ploughing . . in lands or stitches, as they are called in England, and, in Scotland, riggs. 1881 Blackmore *Cristowell* xxxiii, Mrs. Sage was glad indeed to see Betty Cork come up the rigs.

b. As a measure of land. = Ridge *sb.*[1] 5 b.

1541 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 59 William Malcome protestit that he hes rycht to ane rig of land liand on the vast syid of Merevall. 1589 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1860) 167, I give to . . my servantt, thre buttes or rigges of land. 1681 *Sc. Acts, Chas. II* (1814) VIII. 295 Other two Riggs of land thereof lyand contigue in the field called the Gallowbank. 1720 Ramsay *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 51 Some lords and lairds sell'd riggs and castles. 1724 — *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 122 Woods and parks And castles and riggs. *a* 1796 Burns *Country Lassie* 33 Gear will buy me rigs o' land. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxvii, I now wish . . I could have left Rose the auld hurley-house, and the riggs belanging to it. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 1/2 A cottar . . paying perhaps five or ten shillings to the crofter for the use of a 'rig' or two of potatoes.

c. The shearers engaged in reaping a ridge.

1786 *Har'st Rig* xxiii, The next rig redds them to take care To cut their fur. 1897 Pryde *Queer Folk* 168 Each rig or company . . of shearers tries to get before the others.

4. a. The centre line of a web of cloth, along which it is folded; the line of a fold in cloth, as contrasted with the free edge.

1469 *Sc. Acts, Jas. III* (1814) II. 95 It is thocht expedient þat in tyme cummyn all wolen clathe be met be the Rig, and nocht be þe selwich. 1862 C. C. Robinson *Dial. Leeds* Gloss. s.v., When cloth is folded, or doubled up, and cuttled, the two extremities are called respectively the 'rig' and the 'list'.

b. The top of a roof; = Ridge *sb.*[1] 3.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 118 Y^e^ Rig of a house, *culmen*. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Rig* or *Rig-Piece*, the top of a roof, the ridge of a building. *a* 1864 Clare. *Rem.* (1873) 215 The sparrow on the cottage rig.

†**c.** The shoulder of an arrow-head. *Obs.*[—1]

1545 Aschamm *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 149 To drawe . . alwayes after one fashion vntil you come to the rig or shouldring of ye head, is best.

d. A rib in a stocking; esp. in *rig and fur* (transf. from 3), used attrib. or as adv.

1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* x, He had on a pair o' dark-blue . . rig-and-fur . . worsted stockings. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., Rig*, . . a rib in a stocking. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Rig and Fur*, ribbed; as 'rig and fur'd stockings'. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* 154 'Do you knit your stockings rig and fur?' that is, with an alternate rib and indent longways.

5. *Comb.*, as **rig-back**, the back; **rig-band**, = Ridge-band; **rig-length**, the length of a ridge of land; **rig-piece** (see 4 b); **rig-rope** (see quot. *c* 1700); **rig-tile**, = Ridge-tile; **rig-tow**, = *rig-rope*; **rig-tree**, = Ridge-tree.

For other combs. in dial. use see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1796 Lauderdale *Poems* 62 To lay Britannia flat On her *rig back. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* VI. 134 He . . struck a third on the rigback, where no leister can pierce a fish. 1408–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 607 Cartcharnas, . . belybandes et *Rygbandes. 1661 *Sc. Acts, Chas. II* (1814) VII. 225/2 The said burgh . . is within a *rig lenth to the same old and rwinous burgh. 1790 Morison *Poems* 6 (E. D. D.), He'll wi' ease a rigg length rin. *c* 1800 A. Carlyle *Autobiogr.* (1860) 138 That part of it . . was divided into three shots, as they were called, or rigg lengths. *c* 1700 Kennett in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 323 A *Rig-rope, the rope that is fastned to the rods of a cart or waggon and goes over the saddle of the Fillar horse. Westmorl. 1805 Stagg *Epit. Burns* xvi, A rig-reape, braugham, pair o' heams. *c* 1460 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 35 In la *rygtiell emptis de eodem Willelmo, 20 d. 1484 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 230, iij rigg tyles þat were tiled apon the Mercerie. *c* 1310 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 511 Pro carecta Prioris et viij Wambtoues et *Rigtoues. 1313–4 *Ibid.* 512 Rigtowes et Wambetowes. 1672 O. Heywood *Diaries* (1882) I. 289 We had busy work in laying our *rig-tree. 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.) s.v. *Bawks*, A prick-post under the rig-tree. 1889 Tennyson *Owd Roë* lviii, When the rigtree was tummlin' in.

Rig, *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 4 **ryg(e**, 7–9 **rigg**. [? a. ON. *hreggr* storm and rain.] A storm, tempest, strong wind. In later use chiefly in *Michaelmas rigs*.

13. . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 354, I sende out by-lyue Such a rowtande ryge þat rayne schal swybe. *Ibid.* 382 For neuer cowþe stynt þe roze raynande ryg & þe raykande wawes. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 74 Vpon springe tydes, or after great Riggs of the sea. *Ibid.* 75 With Tempest, and Riggs of the sea. 1745 Mrs. Delaney *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 374 As Michaelmass 'riggs' (or winds) have an ill name,

we think it best to defer our journey to October. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. II. 331 Appearing..before the riggs of old Michaelmas were yet well composed, and when the inclement storms of winter were approaching. 1836 Wilbraham *Chesh. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Rig*, a strong blast of wind. The storms which usually prevail about the time of the autumnal equinox are called *Michaelmas Riggs*.

Rig, *sb.*[3] Also **rigg.** =Ridgel, Riggald. Also *attrib.*, as *rig-horse*.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 54 Late at eve thou wolt unspete the gate, And grope at morwe if riggis bak be wett. 1578 *Nottinghame Rec.* IV. 181 No butcher shalle put in enye rigges into ye medows. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3852/4 One side of his Cod looks like a Rig. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4125/4 A light black Rig Horse, one Stone come down on the near side of his Cod. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 431 Three out of the four [sheep]..were, indeed, what are termed 'riggs', or were only half-castrated. 1881 Greener *Gun* 509 Ox-deer, or 'heaviers', and rigs are in season with the yeld-hinds till the end of January.

Rig, *sb.*[4] Now *dial.* Also 6 **ryg, rigg,** 6–7 **rigge.** [Of obscure origin: cf. Rig *v.*[4]] A wanton girl or woman.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii, Nay, fy on thee thou rampe, thou ryg, with al that take thy part. 1598 E. Guilpin *Skial.* (1878) 49 My Muse shall play the rig Once in her dayes, but shee shall quittance thee. *a* 1618 J. Davies (Heref.) *Witte's Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 49/2 The most voluptuous ouer-wanton Rigge, Proud Plentie, scornes meeke Pieties Woman-hood. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iv. vi. 110 Let none condemn them for Rigs, because thus hoiting with boys. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais, Prognost.* v, Those whom Venus is said to rule, as Punks, Jills, Flirts,..Misses, Cats, Riggs. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Rig*, a female light in her carriage, a wanton. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Proper rig her is, an' no mistake.

Rig, *sb.*[5] *slang* or *colloq.* [Of obscure origin. For dialect variations of meaning and phrasing see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

1. Sport, banter, ridicule. Chiefly in phr. *to run* (one's) *rig(s) upon* (another), to make sport or game of, to banter unsparingly. Now *dial.*

1725 *New Cant. Dict., Rig*, Game, Diversion, Ridicule. 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 25 You have been very facetious all Night,—you have run your rig upon me. 1802 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* VI. 113 I'll tell thee, Dear Jack, without nonsense or rig, Why I'm constantly seen in this old flaxen wig. 1814 in Nichols *Lit. Anecd.* 18th *C.* (1816) VIII. 543 You are always running your rig upon me, and calling me stupid. 1840 Thackeray *Yellowpl. Mem.* (1869) 330 Mr. Deuceace, don't you be running your rigs upon me.

2. A trick, scheme, or dodge; a method of cheating or swindling. (Cf. Racket *sb.*[3] 3.) *Rig sale*, a sale by auction under false pretences.

1775 in Farmer *Musæ Pedestris* (1896) 55 I'm up to all your knowing rigs. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., I am up to your rig; I am a match for your tricks. *c* 1830 *Frauds of London* 12 (Thimble-riggers) The rig is practised at fairs, at races, or on public roads. 1851 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XV. 102 The 'Rig' Sale. *Ibid.* 105 Sometimes the Rig..is only confined to one or two rooms, or to a certain species of goods. 1894 Maskelyne *Sharps & Flats* 194 The 'rig is worked'; or in other words, the swindle is perpetrated, by means of a dealing-box.

b. =Corner *sb.* 14.

1877 Giffen *Stock Exch. Sec.* 46 The operations of such syndicates are usually accompanied by market manœuvres which are described generically by the name of 'rigs'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 April 2/3 When a man first gets into his hands the whole stock of any particular article and then goes into the market and secures contracts for more than exists, that is what is called a 'rig' or a 'corner'.

3. A frolic or prank; an act of a mischievous or wanton kind; a 'game'.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 75 War cannot..be styled a sporting rig; why then, I answer, it is a fashionable rig. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Wedding-Day*, Don't grudge them their jigs, And their frolics and 'rigs'. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 620 Everybody says that she is as proud as Lucifer; and, after all, nobody knows what rigs she has been up to.

b. In phr. *to run a* (or *the*) *rig, to run* (one's) *rigs*, to play pranks, to run riot.

1782 Cowper *Gilpin* xxv, He little dreamt, when he set out, Of running such a rig! 1797 B. Hamilton in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 315 To run the rig with the boys in the street in place of going on my errand. 1818 Scott in Lockhart *Life* IV. 185 While Tom marks out a dyke or drain.., one's fancy may be running its ain riggs in some other world. 1886 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Paston Carew* xxv, When I'm gone I sha'n't be none the wiser if you go wrong and run your rigs as you have done.

Rig, *sb.*[6] [f. Rig *v.*[2] Cf. Norw. and Swed. *rigg*, which may be from English.]

1. *Naut.* The arrangement of masts, sails, etc., on a vessel.

1822 Scoresby in Brewster *Nat. Magic* vi. (1832) 144, I could distinguish by a telescope every sail, the general rig of the ship, and its particular character. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* II. VIII. i. § 4. 462/2 The rig suited to very small river boats. 1897 F. T. Bullen *Cruise 'Cachalot'* 3 As old-fashioned in her rig as in her hull.

fig. 1878 Emerson *Misc.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 399 More forward and forthright [are] his whole build and rig than the Englishman's.

2. *colloq.* Costume, outfit, style of dress. Also *rig-up* and Rig-out.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, You'll do very well as to rig, all but that cap. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* II. 28 Two sturdy British holiday-seekers, in..regular Alpine climbing rig. 1896 Mrs. Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 283 Either she's mad or in a peck of trouble, to come..in this rig-up.

3. *U.S.* a. Apparatus for well-sinking.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* III. s.v. *Well-boring Tools.* 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 329/2 [The boiler] usually stands at some distance from the derrick, so that it will not be injured in case the rest of the 'rig' is destroyed by fire. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 716/2 A..'rig' is built, which consists of the derrick itself and a small house for an engine.

b. An equipage; a horse vehicle.

1885 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. 110 One part of the team (or 'rig', as they say west of the Hudson). 1894 C. L. Johnstone *Canada* 64, I hired a 'rig' or 'buckboard' for 3 dollars to take me as far as Carlton. *Ibid.*, Springless vehicles, these rigs.

Rig, *v.*[1] Also 4–5 **rygg-.** [f. Rig *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* =Ridge *v.* 1.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 102 In coopertura et tractacione dicti straminis cum eodem ryggand. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Ryggyn howsys, *porco*. 1678 O. Heywood *Diaries* (1881) II. 187 Willm. Clay points, rigs his house. 1690 *Burgery of Sheffield* 246 Paid for poynting and rigging the Almshouse, 7*s.* 7*d.*

2. =Ridge *v.* 2. Also *absol.*

1853 W. Watson *Poems* 82 (E.D.D.), Her fertile braes are rigget by the ploughman lad. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., They're beginning to rig for swedes.

Rig, *v.*[2] Also 5–6 **ryg(ge,** 5–7 **rigge** (6 *Sc.* **reg**), 7–8 **rigg.** [Of obscure origin. Norw. and Sw. *rigga*, Da. *rigge*, in nautical use, are prob. from English, but Norw. has also *rigga* to bind or wrap up, and Sw. dial. *rigga på* to harness (a horse); the precise relationship of these to the Eng. word is doubtful. Cf. also Reek *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To make (a ship) ready for the sea; to fit out with the necessary tackle.

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* liv. 221 He rigged certaine ships, wherein he and diuers of his Lordes embarqued themselues. 1530 Palsgr. 691/2 He intendeth or it be aught longe to make sayle, for his shyppe is rygged all redy. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 2 Then did hee cause to be rygged and trimmed a greate number of shippes. 1608 E. Grimstone *Hist. France* (1611) 454 Hee rigges a great fleet of gallies to seize vpon the Islands. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vi. 14 After that he caused some of the vessels of the fleet to be rigged. 1738 Johnson *London* 247 Lest ropes be wanting ..To rig another convoy for the king. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Girt-line*, The girt-line is therefore the first rope employed to rig a ship. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. II. 68 He rigged a fleet of ships and led on board A numerous host.

fig. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 102 That fatall and perfidious Bark Built in th'eclipse, and rigg'd with curses dark.

b. Const. with *forth, out, up.*

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 546 To reg furth how mony schippis thai sall think meit. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 109 At ech time that the King passeth over the sea, the Portes ought to rig up fiftie and seaven ships. 1593 Lodge *Will. Longbeard* (Hunterian Cl.) 52 Rigging out two warlike Gallies, he sailed with them into the great sea. 1626 Middleton *Anything for Quiet Life* I. i, Your lord-ship, minding to rig forth a ship To trade for the East Indies. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 544 With a greater Fleet, which was to be built and rigged up in Spain. 1737 [S. Berington] *Mem. G. de Lucca* (1738) 29 He had made a Shift to rig out a small Vessel.

c. In passive sense: To be rigged; to get rigged (afresh).

1614 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 337 Eight of the king's ships are rigging and making ready for sea. 1688 *3rd Coll. Papers rel. to Pres. Juncture of Affairs* 1 Two of the Prince's principal Men of War were forced to new Rigg at Helversluse. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 229 Ship's Pinnaces..sometimes..rig with a sliding-gunter. 1805 Collingwood 28 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 218 In the gale the Royal Sovereign and Mars lost their foremasts, and are now rigging anew.

† 2. To make ready (an army). *Obs.*—[1]

a 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxliv. 285 Wherefore he rygged his army, & drewe towarde theym.

3. To dress, clothe, fit out or provide with clothes. Now *colloq.* or *slang.*

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1201/1 When he beholdeth him self richly appareled & y° beggar rygged in his ragges. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* II. v, *P. Iv.* Your Fortunate Princesse, Vncle, is long a comming. *P. Ca.* She is not rigg'd, Sir. 1689 *Chancellor's Prep. for Trial* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 603/1 New Liveries of the best Irish Frize, completely to rig a whole Regiment of his new-raised Teagues. 1721 Swift *Epil. to Play* Wks. 1751 VII. 182 We'll rig in Meath-Street Ægypt's haughty Queen. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 429 If they can't rigg a Captain—a Frenchman they'll dress. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 111 The gentlemen were neatly rigged, and looked the thing to a T. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., 'I'll board him, but I can't rig him,' is often said by a master of his apprentice.

refl. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 7 Apr., While he was rigging himself, he bid his man listen at the door. 1693 *Humours Town* 24 She hastens home, washes, new riggs, and seats herself. 1819 J. H. Vaux *Mem.* I. 241 The liberty-men were busily employed in rigging themselves..in their best togs. 1845 Alb. Smith *Fort. Scattergood Fam.* xxxi, Our hero rigged himself afresh in some rough nautical habiliments.

absol. 1823 Moore *Twopenny Post Bag* ii. 50 Else, though the P—— be long in rigging [etc.]. 1831 Anne Royall *Southern Tour* 235 He told her..that she must rig up a little, while he went for me.

b. Const. with *out*.

c 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Four Plays, Triumph of Time* Prol., All occupations..That serve to rig the body out with braverie. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* IV. i, You shall see, how I have rigg'd my Squire out, with the remains of my shipwrack'd Wardrobe. 1730 Swift *Death & Daphne* Wks. 1751 X. 156 A Consult of Coquets below Was call'd, to rig him out a Beau. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 47 Take of..ribands, and artificial flowers, as much as will rig out the congregation of a village church. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 504 Great were the efforts made to 'rig-out' the performers.

refl. 1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 107 She riggs her self out in the best manner she can. 1688 Penton *Guardian's Instruction* (1897) 28 He riggs himself out in a new Suit. *c* 1735 Fielding *Fathers* I. i, Once in seven years came up Madam in the stage coach, to..rig out herself and family. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 46 Intending to rig myself out in Paris, I have had to set myself up with an evening dress. 1888 Baring-Gould *Crt. Royal* xi, I allow you a quarter of an hour for rigging yourself out.

4. To furnish or provide, to fit or fix *up, with* something. Also rarely without const.

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 164 Thereupon..her wardrop was richly rigd,..and presented she was ..to the countesse. 1619 Fletcher *Mons. Thomas* III. i, Your noble heart..Rigd round about with vertue. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 140/2 Termes used by Gunners...Rigging a peece, is to haue it fitted with all thing necessary for service. 1713 Durham *Phys. Theol.* 189 In others [the mouth is] strongly rigged with Jaws and Teeth; to gnaw, and scrape out their Food. 1820 Combe *Syntax, Consol.* II, He could rig With friz and curl the Doctor's wig. 1841 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 198, I rigged up Charley Page of Hurst with powder and shot. 1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* xxi, The Captain went round rigging up the curtains with brighter ribbons.

b. To fit *out* in some way.

1679 Alsop *Melius Inq.* II. iv. 286 The same Cardinal from these words..found out a Masse compleatly rigged out for Service. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* ii, And ye'll rig out the auld tower a bit? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 4/6 It would be easy for Lord Salisbury to rig out half a dozen Administrations.

5. To adjust or fix; to set in proper order for working. Chiefly *Naut.*

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 18 It is proper to say, The Mast is well rigged, or the Yard is well rigged,.. when all the Ropes are well sised to a true proportion of her burthen. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 23 He..got down the broken Main-top-sail Yard, and got up and rigg'd another in its Place. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 378 The Spaniards in a bravado rigged their sprit-sail-yard fore and aft likewise. 1836 Marryat *Pirate* iv, We must rig the pumps. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66, 384 We rigged the machine, and set hotly to work. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict., To Rig*,..an expression made use of in fitting up a gyn or capstan for working, &c.

b. *Naut.* To run *out*, draw *in*, a boom or stay.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Horse*, The sailors..are loosing, reefing or furling the sails, rigging out the studding-sail booms, &c. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 14 When the breast-backstays are to be rigged in, cast off the lanyard. *Ibid.* 22 Rig the boom out until the inner sheave-hole is clear of the cap. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 212 The boom is rigged in immediately the sail is canted clear.

intr. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 575 A boom called a ring-tail boom, which rigs in and out upon the main or driver boom.

6. To fit up, esp. as an expedient or makeshift.

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xv, I rigged jury-masts; I made sail on them. 1850 W. Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* iv. (1859) 60 An ingenious Frenchman..once rigged swivels in the heads of his boats. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* xvii, I have managed to rig a sort of table in my cabin at last.

b. Const. *out* or *up.*

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 69 Ships holds are well ventilated..by means of a sail, rigged out from the deck to below, like a funnel. 1841 B. Hall *Patchwork* II. v. 65 As if they had been rigging up a stage for Pantaloon. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii, Outside these windows, Drysdale had rigged up hanging gardens.

† **Rig,** *v.*[3] Also 6 **rigge.** [Of obscure origin.]

1. a. *intr.* To make search, to ransack.

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 5 Eft they gan to digge, And in the bowels of the ground unsatiably to rigge For riches coucht and hidden. 1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymn Hermes*, Thou..Hast beene beseeging house and man together, Rigging and rifeling all waies.

b. *trans.* To search, ransack, rifle (a house, etc.).

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 If he presume to enter our house, and rig euery corner, searching more then belongs to his office, we..turne him away. 1610 *Women Saints* 22 Her house..was rigged by them [*sc.* Goths]. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 152 Whereas I saw all things to be curiously searched and rigged, I commanded that Packet to be burnt.

2. To make free with (another's goods); to take or carry *away.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 33 Some rigs thy plow, some milks thy cow. *Ibid.* 43 Some prowleth for fewel, and some away rig fat goose and the capon.

3. To rob or despoil (one) *of* something.

1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* vii. 73 Some Chambermaids which hauing beene..well rigd of their maidenhead,..are sent ouer..to do penance.

Rig, *v.*[4] Now *dial.* Also 6 **rigge,** 9 **rigg**; 8–9 **riggy** (8 **riggee**). [Cf. Rig *sb.*[4]] *intr.* To play the wanton; to romp or climb about.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 119 To Rigge, *lasciuire puellam.* 1592 Lyly *Midas* I. ii, Indeed if thou shouldest rigge vp and downe in our iackets, thou woudst be thought a very tomboy. 1598 Florio, *Treccolare*, to rig vp and downe as a gixie wench. 1692 Ray *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 59 *Reul*, to be rude: to behave ones self unmannerly, to Rig. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 56 Thee wut..colty, and hobby, and riggy, wi' enny Kesson Zoul. 1815 *Hist. Y. De Castro* II. 12 Will you never leave off galloping, dancing, rigging, and romping amongst the boys and girls? 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict.*, *To rig*, to climb about; to get up and down a thing in wantonness or sport. 1876– in dial. glossaries (esp. of south-western counties).

transf. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 271 A young

Pullet, who often rigging from her nest makes hot and cold beget rottennesse.

† **Rig,** *v.*[5] *Obs.*[—1] (See quot.)

Perh. the same as Brockett's '*Rig*, to perform the act of supersaliency only, to back'.

1619 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* III. i, That this Bilbo-Lord shall reap that Maiden-head That was my due; that he shall rig and top her!

Rig, *v.*[6] *slang* or *colloq.* [f. RIG *sb.*[5]]

1. *trans.* To hoax, play tricks on, befool.

Common in dialect use; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1823 *Examiner* 652/1 One of the party..announced himself at the several houses of those who were to be rigged (as the phrase elegantly expresses it) in the quality of footman.

2. To manage or manipulate in some underhand or fraudulent manner.

1851 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XV. 105/1 Frequently the plate is rigged; more frequently the pictures. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 2/1 It is agreed to vote only for those names, and thus secure their return: this is what is termed 'rigging the committees'.

3. *To rig the market,* to cause an artificial rise (or fall) of prices with a view to personal profit.

1855 T. TAYLOR *Still Waters* 13 We must rig the market. Go in and buy up every share that's offered. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xvii. 210 About ten years ago it became the practice to rig the market as regards the shares of particular joint-stock banking companies.

b. To send *up* (prices) artificially.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 5/2 Mexican Railway stock.. is rigged up to a ridiculous extent.

Riga (rī'gă), the name of a Russian seaport, situated in the Baltic Provinces, used attrib. in the names of certain products exported from there, as *Riga deal, fir, hemp, oak,* etc. *Riga balsam,* an essential oil (also called *Carpathian balsam*) obtained by distillation from *Pinus Cembra.*

1765–94 [see RHINE[2]]. 1802 W. COXE *Trav. Russia* in *Pinkerton's Voy.* VI. 722 The Riga hemp is chiefly used for shrouds and stays of men of war. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 128/1 The fixtures are of riga oak. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 1706 Red Riga deal, or pine wood, would endure as long as oak in all situations. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 932 Benzoin..exists also in other empirical remedies, such as Riga balsam. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 659 *P[inus] sylvestris,* the Scotch Fir, which yields the timber known as Dantzic or Riga Fir.

Rigadig. [Imitative.] (See quot.)

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxvii, He would hum over his old rigadig tunes.

Rigadoon (rigădū'n), *sb.* [a. F. *rigaudon, rigodon,* of doubtful origin.

'I have heard a dancing-master say that the name of this dance came from that of its inventor, who was called Rigaud.'—Rousseau *Dict. de mus.* s.v. Mistral states that Rigaud was a celebrated dancing-master at Marseilles.

The French forms are more closely represented in the following examples:—*a* 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* II. i, Will you have a minuet, Sir? The trocanny, tricotez, rigadon? Come, choose. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4213/4 With an Addition of the English Rigaudon and French Bretagne.]

1. A lively and somewhat complicated dance for two persons, formerly in vogue.

1692 *Satyr agst. French* Ep. A 2 It is an original, I assure you, and drawn as near to the Life as a Limner could take the Features of one dancing the Rigadoon. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 36 He..gained a great Reputation, by his Performance in a Rigadoon. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 85 The gentleman-commoner..led her some steps of a minuette, then fell into a rigadoon. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* i, He taught us the rigadoons of his own country. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., House-Warming,* Sir Christopher..skips away with much glee in his best rigadoon. 1872 HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iv, She would dance you a rigadoon..very respectably.

attrib. 1709 STELLE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 4 Damia made her utterly forgot by a gentle sinking, and a Rigadoon Step.

2. The music for such a dance.

1731 (*title*), Instructions upon the Hautboy; together with a curious collection of Marches, Minuets, Rigadoons, and Opera Airs. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 551/2 The rigadoon has two times in a bar, is composed of two strains, each to be repeated. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster Fair* iv. 2C, The puissant Piper, Rob, Whose bagpipe wak'd so hot a rigadoon From his well-managed bag. 1874 OUSELEY *Musical Form* 32 Gavottes, Corantos, Rigadoons, Jiggs, and other old-fashioned dance-tunes.

attrib. 1844 L. HUNT *Blue-stocking Revels* ii. 245 With Hall he developed the rigadoon organ.

Hence **Rigadoo'n** *v.*, to dance a rigadoon.

1803 *Poet. Petit. agst. Tractorising Trumpery* 14 So fam'd Aldini .. Led dead folks down a contra dance And made them rigadoon and chassée. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii, The Doctor looked as if he should like to rigadoon and sashy [=chassé] across as well as the young one.

† **Rigald.** *Obs.* Also *a.* 4 **rigold, regal**(d, **reggalt,** 5 **rygald.** *β.* 4 **righolt,** 5 ?**richolt, ryghold.** [The *β*-forms are prob. the more original, and appear to represent MLG. *regel-, rigelholt* (MDu. *righelhout*), f. *regel* rail, spar, + *holt* wood. In the *α*-forms there may be some confusion between the simple word and the compound.] A rail or spar of wood.

a. 1338 in Sir N. H. Nicholas *Hist. Navy* (1847) II. 476, cc waynscots,..ij novelx lollers, v regaldes. 1344–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 544 In vij melis emp. pro Biacina et xiiij Rigaldis, vs. 9d. *c* 1357 *Ibid.* 560 Et in cc. bord. de Waynscot et c. Reggalt'. 1369–70 *Norwich Sacrist's Roll,* Pro tabula de rigold. 1392 *Exped. Earl Derby* 157 Pro xxxiiij deles..,pro vi regal..,pro xiij oken sparres. 1415–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 496 In factura hostii capituli, sc. pro xij rygald, xij s, et pro ligaturis et clavis, x s. iiij d.

β. 1399 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 16 In sarracione meremii righolts et waynscots,..38 *s.* 10 *d.* 1405 in HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1599) I. 173 For ech hundreth of bowstaues & boords called Waghenscot, 2 *d.*; for euery hundreth of boords called Richolt, 4 *d.* ?1460 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In sarracione meremii ryghold, waynskot,..100 *s.* 10 *d.*

† **Ri·galding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*[—0] [Cf. RIGGAL, and RIGOL *v.*] (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 111/1 By Free Masons and Stone-Cutters..Rigalding is to set in the Wedges.

Rigall, groove: see RIGGAL.

Rigalle, obs. form of REGAL *sb.*[2]

† **Rigate,** *v. Obs.*[—1] [f. ppl. stem of L. *rigāre*: cf. *irrigate.*] *trans.* To moisten.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 396* Bole-armoniack..may be rigated by humid things.

† **Riga·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *rigātio*: see prec. and -ATION.] Irrigation; moistening.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 57 The said mediterranean Countries would be continually scorched with the Sun, and be deprived of all rigation and watering. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 239 This delights in siccity and perishes by frequent rigation. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xv. (Dubl.) 203 They found something else more necessary to employ them in, than the Sarritions, Runcations, and Rigations of the Medica. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xvi. 119 In dry years, every field that has not some spring or aqueduct, to furnish it with repeated rigations, is sure to fail in its crop.

Rigatt, variant of RIGGOT[2].

Ri·g-bone. Now *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: *α.* 4 **rigbon,** 5–6 **ryg-,** 6 **rigbone.** *β.* 5 **rygbane,** 6, 9 *Sc.* **rigbane** (9 *north.* **-baan, -beean, -beyan**). [f. RIG *sb.*[1]] = RIDGE-BONE.

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 450 Some he brekketh the nekke anon, And of some the rig-bon. *c* 1400 *Song of Roland* 736 His shulder smot he quyt asundur, rent out the rigbon. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) v. xxxi. 142 The joyntes of the rygbone and of the bieste bone. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *King Hart* II. 112 Ane felloun rout he layde on his rig-bone. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Rig-Baan,* the back bone. 1894 P. H. HUNTER *J. Inwick* 183 It was men like me wha were the rig-bane o' the Leeberal pairty.

Rigby, obs. variant of RIGSBY.

Rigel (rəi'dʒĕl, rəi'gĕl). *Astr.* Also 8 **regel.** [a. Arab. رِجْل *rijl* foot.] The star *β* in the constellation Orion.

1592 HUES *Treat. Globes* (Hakl. Soc.) 59 That which is in his left foote..[is called] Rigel Algeuze or Algibbar. 1659 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* II. 66 Orions foot, Rigel. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* I. 47/2 To the east of Rigel, a star of the first magnitude in the left foot of Orion. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 18/1 *α* and *β*, of the first magnitude, were frequently called Betelguese..and Rigel, corruptions from Arabic names. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 323 Two of the stars of the quadrilateral, named Betelgeuse and Rigel, are of the first magnitude.

† **Rigent,** *a. Obs.*[—1] [ad. L. *rigent-, rigens,* pres. pple. of *rigēre* to be stiff.] Stiff, rigid.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 453 Elm & asshe ydried beth rigent.

Rigescence (ridge'sĕns). [f. L. *rigescĕre* to become stiff.] Stiffening.

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 5 Such particles..increase the obstructions and rigescence..natural to that time of life. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxvii. 362 *note,* The stiffness and starkness, the unnatural rigescence of the limbs.

Rige·scent, *a. Bot.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *rigescĕre.*] Tending to be rigid or stiff.

1873 M. C. COOKE *Man. Bot. Ferns* (ed. 2), *Rigescent,* approaching a rigid or stiff consistence.

Riget(t, obs. forms of RIGGOT[2].

† **Rigg.** ?error for RUGG *sb.*

1769 *Dublin Mercury* 16–19 Sept. 2/2 Poplins, riggs and riggs-royal, stuffs, camblets.

Ri·ggage. *rare*[—1]. [f. RIG *v.*[2]] Rigging.

1627 Capt. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 18 Riggage or Cordage.

Ri·ggal. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **rigall,** 7 **riggall, riggald,** 9 *dial.* **riggle.** [ad. F. *rigole*: see RIGOL *sb.* and REGAL *sb.*[3]]

1. A groove in wood or stone.

1555 in Hardwicke *Misc. State Papers* (1778) I. 71 The handle of the same [saw] is kept in a rigall of wood from swerving. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIII. iv. 221 There lyeth foorth farther out a fouresquare beame or spile, made hollow with a direct and streight passage of a narrow riggall or trough. 1639 in J. J. Cartwright *Chapters Hist. Yorks.* (1872) 339 A great waightie block with riggalds for those ribbs to shoote in. 1886 [see RIGAL *sb.*].

† **2.** A ring-like mark. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1714 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5233/4 Two white Riggals round her Ears.

Riggald. *dial.* Forms: *a.* 6 **rigolde, reg-, rigald,** 8–9 **riggald** (9 **-old**); 7, 9 **riggilt.** *β.* 7 **regle, riggall,** 8–9 **riggil,** 9 **reggil, roggel.** [Northern var. of RIDGEL: see also RIGGON and RIGGOT.] A ridgel. Also *attrib.*

1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 18 A weather, a rigolde, and a lame. 1588 *Invent. of T. Carppnell, Kendal* (Somerset Ho.), It[m] iiiij[or] weythers; tuppe and regalds. 1596 *Invent. in Archaeologia* XLVIII. 151 Item Tupp lambes...Item Rigald lambes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 244 Many creatures haue their Testicles within tyed to their backs,.. as some Tuppes or Rammes called Riggall Tuppes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 115 The stones of Rammes and Regles (vulgarly *Granella*) are esteemed great dainties, especially in Tuscany. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *A Riggilt,* a Ram with one Stone. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.), *Riggald,*..abusively apply'd to men as well as to cattle. 1788 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* II. 348 *Riggil,* ridgil. 1828– in many dial. glossaries (Northumb., Yorks., Lanc., Derby, Shropsh., Glouc.).

Riggan, dial. variant of RIGGING *sb.*[1]

Riggat(e, **-att,** variants of RIGGOT[2].

Rigged, *a.*[1] [f. RIG *sb.*[1]] Of cattle: Having a white streak along the back.

Other dialect uses are given in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1555 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 69 A browne rigged cowe. 1789 SILLAR *Poems* 118 Your Quey an' rigget Cow. 1811 AITON *Agric. Ayrsh.* 425 When a stripe of white run along the ridge of her back, she got the name of a rigged cow.

† **Rigged,** *a.*[2] *Obs.*[—1] (Of doubtful meaning; perh. from RIG *sb.*[3])

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 96 The young Elephant, or two-tayl'd steere, Or the rig'd Camell, or the Fidling Freke.

Rigged (rigd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RIG *v.*[2]]

1. *Naut.* Equipped with rigging. (Chiefly predicative, with adverbs.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxix. 21 When he had theym newely Riggyd & vytayled. 1502–9 *Lytt. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 417 Their barges..weale and pompously rigged and adressed. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. XXXVI. 611 That the people of Rome may be..furnished of a fleete rigged and trimmed. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 221 Our Ship..Is tyte, and yare, and brauely rig'd. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 200 My Vessel trusted to me from above, Gloriously rigg'd. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Rigging,* A Ship is well Rigged, when all her Ropes are of their fit size in proportion to her Burden. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 132 The sail so carried at the mainmast of a full-rigged brig. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 7, I seemed to behold some strangely rigged vessels lying close to me in the bay.

b. As the second element in combs., denoting the kind of rig carried by a vessel.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Vergue en boute dehors,* the main-boom of a sloop-rigged, or schooner-rigged vessel. 1780 in *Naval Chron.* II. 518 They were two Spanish Xebec Ships, polacre rigged. 1799 *Ibid.* 519 The third vessel..was a xebec latine-rigged. 1834 [see FORE AND AFT B]. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 148 She was a two-masted vessel,..and snow-rigged. 1880 [see LATILN].

2. Dressed, clothed. Also with *out.*

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* iii. 47 Bawsy rises, quickly dresses..; Now rigg'd [etc.]. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 136 He's very young, and exceedingly well rigg'd. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 27 Lenny showed afterwards equally well rigged-out. 1878 M. A. BROWN tr. *Runeberg's Nadeshda* 36 Prince Woldmar looks around and sees The strangely rigged-out girl again.

transf. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 96 Her Husband stands in the way rigg'd in all those engaging Qualifications which did win her Affection.

Rigged (rigd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. RIG *v.*[6]] Fraudulently contrived; fictitiously enhanced in value.

1879 DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 12/3 It..is known..as a 'rigged sale', consisting of articles vamped up or originally manufactured for the purpose. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Oct. 9/1 The natural result of..made markets, rigged shares, paid puffs in the newspapers, and all the other scandals.

Rigger[1] (ri'gəɹ). [f. RIG *v.*[2]]

1. *Naut.* One who rigs ships.

1611 COTGR., *Galefretier,* a rigger, trimmer, mender of ships. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3930/4 Wife of William Holcroft, Rigger in Her Majesty's Yard at Deptford. 1772 *Hereford Merc.* Suppl. 18 Sept. 3/1 One of the Riggers belonging to his Majesty's Dock-yard. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV, Riggers' seizings and overhand knots in place of nice seamanlike work. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Apr. 5/1 The cross-tree fell some 80 feet on to the deck, carrying with it a rigger, who was picked up dead.

2. *Mech.* A band-wheel. Also *attrib.*

1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 282 Which rollers are turned from the outside by the riggers or ratchet-wheels. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 371 The knife is kept moving ..by means of a band passing round the small rigger. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 357/2 Certain Improvements in Rigger Pulley Bands, for driving Machinery. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v., In the mill-sawing industry the band wheels revolving on the shafting are called *riggers.*

3. (See quot. 1883.)

1883 M. E. JAMES *How to Decorate* 12 A very long-haired sable brush (technically called a rigger)..derives its odd name from marine painters, who with such brushes delineate the cordage of ships. 1887 *Art Jrnl.* 342 Some prefer..to use the long-pointed sable brush, known to the dealers in artists' materials as a 'rigger'.

4. A vessel with a specified rig.

1897 KIPLING *Capt. Courr.* ix. 229 They're square-riggers, mother; iron built an' well found.

5. Colloquial abbrev. of OUTRIGGER 3.

Rigger[2] (ri'gəɹ). [f. RIG *v.*[6]] A thimble-rigger; one who rigs the market, etc.

c 1830 *Frauds of London* 12 The rig is practised at fairs, at races [etc]..The rigger offers to bet sovereigns, crowns, half crowns, and so on. 1859 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 868 The name of Solomons is suggestive of..auction-mart 'riggers', second-hand garments, and the slums of Aldgate. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 5/1 A great cotton cornerer has gone the way of most of those great financial market 'riggers'.

Rigget(t, variants of RIGGOT[2].

Rigging (ri'gig), (*vbl. sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4 **ryggyng,** 5–6 **-ynge,** 6 **riggyng** (**riging**), 7 **-inge**; 6 **riggein,** 6, 8–9 **riggen,** 7 **-ine, -an,** 8–9 **riggin.** [f. RIG *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]: cf. RIDGING *vbl. sb.*]

1. The ridge or roof of a building; also, the making of a ridge or ridges (*rare*).

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 130 In salario j hominis temporantis lutum pro ryggyng pro prædicta domo. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 433/2 Ryggynge of howsys, *fercalio.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iii. 48 I he hicht and hedis of the towris,

The wallis all and howsis ryggyngis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. v. (S.T.S.) II. 176 Seand þe stanis and sclatis cassin be þe wemen & servandis of þe riggingis of þe housis. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 60 On the toppe of all hee layeth noe thatch, but onely loose strawe, which hee calleth the riggінge. 1724 RAMSAY *No my ain House* i, This is no my ain house, I ken by the rigging o't. 1785 BURNS *Vision* 18, I sat .. And heard the restless rattons squeak About the riggin. 1861 QUINN *Heather Lintie* (1863) 155 Oor wa's are only ae brick thick, Rent frae the riggin' doon. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 277 Up to the rigging of the house he went and then along it.

fig. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* vii, Though my master be a stranger, and no just that tight in the upper rigging.

b. *attrib.*, as *rigging-stone*, *-tree*.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 96 Of Daueis toure .. Thay *riggein stanes cum tumland ouir the trinschis. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II. 398 He took doun the rigging stanes, cyngeis stanes, with the rest. 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.*, *Rigging-Stones*, slates. 1896 *Newcastle Courant* 21 Mar. (E.D.D.), Covering .. the housе-leek on the rigging-stone. 1788 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* II. 348 **Riggen-tree*, a piece of timber laid along the ridge of a roof to support the heads of the spars. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'The man astride the riggin tree,' the person who holds a mortgage on the premises.

2. The ridge or top of an elevated stretch of ground or raised path. Also *attrib.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 379 As hail y towart þe north to þe heid of þe bank riggin. 1574 *Cal. Laing Charters* (1899) 225 Thairestir plat north the riggen of the nethir quhyt hill. 1599 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 201 The rigging stane of the calsey that passis fra the croce towardis Johne Kemptis land. 1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.* 190.

3. The back.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 148 Syne to me wyth his club he maid a braid, And twenty rowtis apoun my rigging laid. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 41 The rok, .. With watring wauis and huge, Quhilk ramping ouer his rigging ryds. *c* 1690 *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 616 The Butter-box got many knocks, the riggans pay'd for a' then. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* ix, Wild hangy's tawz ye'er riggings saft Makes black and blae. 1814 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1115 The colt .. scampered off sneering, with his tail on his 'riggin'. 1898 LD. E. HAMILTON *Mawkin* x, It would maybe be more to my liking to bonnilie reesle the limmer's riggin with a stirrup leather.

Rigging, (*vbl.*) *sb.*[2] [f. RIG *v.*[2]]

1. *Naut.* The action of equipping a vessel with the necessary shrouds, stays, braces, etc.

1486 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 16 Expenses & labor xiiij daies in rigging of the Kyngs said Ship. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 133 He was of councell of beyng of the sayde ship and of vitayling and rigging of her to the see. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii, His Lieuetenant had giuen order for the ful rigging of his gallies. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 209 The building and rigging of ships of any proportion. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Architt.* I. 91/1 The right construction and rigging of the Vessels. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 243 The rigging of the Plantagenet .. goes on briskly.

2. The ropes or chains employed to support the masts (*standing rigging*), and to work or set the yards, sails, etc. (*running rigging*).

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v. i, I want both rigging for my fleet, And also furniture for these my men. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 All the Cordage, .. and saile-cloth, and rigging of the shippe. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 163 They were not able to give them farther chase, till their sailes and rigging could be repaired. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5360/5 All their standing and running Rigging was mostly shot away. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 102 The flying rigging all aloft belay'd. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 136 A shed for the reception of the rigging, equipments, and stores of the schooner. 1869 GIBBON *Robin Gray* vii, The wind was whistling shrilly through the rigging.

fig. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* II. Prol. 18 That done, [he] bears up to th' prize, and views each limb, To know her by her rigging and her trimm. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 11/2 We do not want to know how their lower rigging [=skirts, etc.] is placed and set up.

3. *transf.* Clothing, dress. Also with *out*.

1662 J. WILSON *Cheats* I. i, I ha'n't seen her since my last mischance; Must ev'n to her for new riggings. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 6 So many sorts of Rigging dress the Elf, Himself sometimes does hardly know himself. 1729 GAY *Polly* I, She is in most charming rigging; she won't cost you a penny, Sir, in clothes at first setting out. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 122 We who stayed at the factory began to put on our winter rigging. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* viii, I have saved .. my clothes,—that the tall old woman in the dark rigging managed for me. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 5 Salim's own rigging out was of the same description.

4. Equipment, outfit.

1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Sunday 68 They had teams with rigging such as is used to carry barrels. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 63 This claim has a splendid hydraulic rigging.

5. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as *rigging house, mat, room, time, victuals, wages*; *-cutter*, *-stopper* (see quots.).

c 1599 in Bree *Cursory Sk.* (1791) I. 217 For the rigging wages of 200 men. *Ibid.*, For rigging-victuals of 200 men. 1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Jan., Commanders did never heretofore receive any pay for the rigging time, but only for seatime. 1669 R. EASTWOOD in *St. Papers, Dom.* 1668–9, 593 We will lay the floor of the rigging-house this week. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 181 Rigging is .. prepared .. in a rigging-house. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 108 Eleventh in order stand the rigging-houses. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Rigging-Mats*, those which are seized upon a vessel's standing rigging, to prevent its being chafed. *Ibid.*, *Rigging-stoppers* .. are used when the shrouds, stays, or backstays are stranded in action, or in a gale [etc.]. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 6 The fire broke out .. in the fitting and rigging rooms. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Rigging Cutter*, an apparatus invented to cut the rigging of sunken vessels.

6. Rigging-loft. **a.** (See quot. 1867.)

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xviii, I love to see my rigging-loft well stocked with goods. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Rigging-Loft*, a long room or gallery in a dockyard, where rigging is fitted .. to be in readiness for the ship. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Rigging lofts*, the workshops on shore, in which the ship's gear is fitted for use.

b. The space above a theatre-stage from which the scenery is manipulated. *U.S.*

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 879 Rigging Loft 90 ft. above stage. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 438 Looking upward from the floor of the stage, he would call them [the beams] the gridiron; standing on them, he would speak of them as the rigging-loft.

Riggish (ri·giʃ), *a.* Now *dial.* [f. RIG *sb.*[4]] Wanton, licentious. (See also quot. 1881.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145/38 Riggish, *licentiosus*. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 115 In their outward behaviour, they shew themselues foolish, riggish, and retchless. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 245 For vildest things Become themselues in her, that the holy Priests Blesse her, when she is Riggish. 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. iv, The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than riggish and unmaidenly.

1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Riggish*, usually applied to cattle or sheep .. breaking through fences; also, wanton.

Ri·ggite. *rare*[−1]. [f. RIG *sb.*[5]] One who makes game or fun of others.

1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 61 My being esteemed a pretty good *riggite*, that is a jocular verbal satirist, supported my consequence in the society.

Riggle, dial. variant of RIGGAL, groove.

Riggle, variant of WRIGGLE *sb.* and *v.*

Riggmonrowle, obs. form of RIGMAROLE.

†**Ri·ggon.** *Obs. rare.* (See quot. and next.)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 1 Riggon tuppes are such as have one stone in the codde, and the other in the ridge of the backe. *Ibid.* 2 A riggon weather is such an one as hath formerly beene a riggon tuppe.

Ri·ggot[1]. *dial.* Also 6 **rygett**, 9 **riggit** (ricket). [var. of RIGGALD : cf. prec.] = RIDGEL.

1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 135, xxiij^ue tupes and rygetts. 1814 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose*, *Riggot*, a half-gelded horse. *Lanc.* 1825– in northern dial. glossaries (Northumb., Durh., Yorks.).

Ri·ggot[2]. Now *dial.* Forms: 7 **riget(t**, 9 **-att**, **-ot(t**; 7 **riggett**, 7, 9 **rigget**, 9 **riggat(e**, **-att**, **-ut**; 7 **riggott**, 8–9 **riggot**. [Related to *riggald* RIGGAL, REGAL *sb.*[3]] A groove, furrow, or channel; in mod. *dial.* a water-channel, surface-drain, gutter, rain-spout.

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 32 Some of the seats of the windows gilded in the riggott that is planed. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 99/1 Channelling the sole is making a riggett in the outer sole for the Wax thread to ly in. *Ibid.* 111/2 A flat in a Cornice, with a Channel or Rigget at the bottom inwards. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Blasting*, This Plug has a Riggot made in it down the Side. *Ibid.* P ij b, Upon one of which Edges the Riggot is made for the Priming of it. 1826– in dial. glossaries (Lanc., Chesh., Derby, Leic., Shropsh.).

Righe, Righolt: see REIGH, RIGALD.

Right (rəit), *sb.*[1] Forms: **1 riaht**, **reoht**, **reht**, **riot**, 1–5 (6) **riht**, 3 **rih(te**, **rihht**, 3–4 **rihtt**; 3 **ript**, 4 **rith**, **rit**, 5 **rite**; 2, 5– *Sc.* **richt** (4 **-te**), 4–5 **ri3t(e**, 4 **ri3tt)**, 5 **reght**, **righte**, 4– **right**; 1, 4 **ryht** (4 **rythe**, **ryte**), 5–7 *Sc.* **rycht**; 4–5 **ry3t(e**, 4–6 **ryght** (4–5 **rygth**, **ryghth**), 5–6 **ryghte**. [OE. *riht*, *ryht*, etc., = OFris. *riucht* (mod.Fris. *rjucht*), OS., OHG. *reht* (Du. and G. *recht*), ON. *réttr* (Da. *ret*, Sw. *rätt*), related to RIGHT *a.*]

I. †**1.** The standard of permitted and forbidden action within a certain sphere; law; a rule or canon. *Obs.*

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* IV. v. (1890) 276 Licade us efencuman æfter þeawe arwyrðra rehta [L. *iuxta morem canonum venerabilium*]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 135 Þa men þe..wiðerweardewæron Godes beboda & þæs gastlican rihtes. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr.-Wulcker 114 *Fas*, Godes riht. *Jus*, mennisc riht. *Ibid.* 115 *Rotia lex*, scipmanna riht. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7202 Herode kinng wass grill .. whannse he seþ þatt Godess rihht & Godess lahe riseþþ. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 Ful of grete scyence bothe in ryght cyuyl and in cannon. 1610 WILLET *Dan.* 356 These doe not distinguish betweene the ceasing of the sacrifices in right and in fact.

†**2.** That which is proper for or incumbent on one to do; one's duty. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 159 Dæt ðonne bið ðæs recceres ryht ðæt he ðurh ða stemne his lariowdomes ætiewe ðæt wuldor ðæs uplican eðles. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1 (Grein), Vs is riht micel, ðæt we rodera weard .. wordum herigen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Ichulle ðeien i mine neste, & beon as dead þerinne: vor þet is ancre rihte: & wunien uort heo deie þerinne. *Ibid.* 142 Vor þet is ancre rihte, muchel uor to wakien.

3. That which is consonant with equity or the light of nature; that which is morally just or due. (Often contrasted with *might* and *wrong*, and in ME. freq. coupled with *reason* or *skill*.)

Beowulf 1700 Þæt la mæg secgan, se þe soð & riht fremeð on folce. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 7 Ne þæt nis nan riht þæt mon þone yflan hatige. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 48 Gif se lareow riht tæce, do gehwa swa-swa he tæcð. *c* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1123, He sæde þone cyng þæt hit wæs togeanes riht þæt man scolde setten clerc ofer muneces. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 961 Hit is azein riht, .. þæt godd, þe is undedlich mahe ded drehen. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 950 Þe heorte .. so uorleost al his lyht, þat ho ne syhþ soþ ne riht. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29 Þe wrang to here o right is lath. 13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 622 Ay þe ofter, þe alder þay were, þay lasten ryȝt & wroȝten woghe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 351 If ther were .. such a kniht That wolde sein it was no riht, I wole it with my bodi prove. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1219 Now wil I be obeyand, And make the manrent with hand, As right is, and skill. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* l. 52, I cry him Lord of everie fuill, .. And, verralie, that war gryt rycht. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. 119 Too age it dooth belong Too keepe the rigor of the lawes and search out ryght from wrong. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 116 Force should be right, or rather, right and wrong .. Should loose her names. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 572 Self-esteem, grounded on just and right Well manag'd. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 131/1 You must acknowledge a Distinction betwixt Right and Wrong, founded in Nature, .. by which Actions may be call'd just or unjust. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* IV. 118 So let their blood be shed, who scorning right, Shall impiously dare its ties to slight. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 147 Because right is right, to follow right Were wisdom. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 46 We judge a stranger by our home-bred ways, Who, maybe, walks by other rule of right. *Comb.* 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 90 Rex et Regina, .. 'Right-doers'. 1874 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* 202 Many moral, unconverted men are specimens of the highest external right-doing. 1896 MORLEY in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 4/2, I am for a safe England, .. a just England, a right-doing England.

b. The fact or position of being in the right (cf. 6 b). Chiefly in phr. *to have right*. Now *rare*.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1282 Whan I had wrong and she ryght, She wolde alwey so goodely For-yeve me. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5534 Right maketh a feble man strong. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 74 Had the pape Clement had rycht his folk had nocht bene in bataill disconfyte. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 128 We haue good right in oure caas; they are come vpon vs without cause. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Jus*, The indifferent iudge attributed victorie to him..to whome right appeared. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 117 Whether you have right or wrong, I knowe you must have the last word. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xxix, The bigots have some right when they affirm that all is for the best. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xxvii, 'The king has right!' cried Hereward. 'Let them take the plunder' [etc.].

c. Consonance with fact; correctness.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. (1892) 126 Whether .. there was some mixture of right and wrong in their reasoning. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § xxviii. 218, I can but rapidly name the chief conditions of right. 1867—*Time & Tide* x. § 51 And yet .. there was something of right in the terrors of this clerical conclave.

4. Just or equitable treatment; fairness in decision; justice. Freq. in phr. *to do* (one) *right*.

c 900 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 140 Þa cwædon ealle þa weotan þæt mon uðe þære cyrcan rihtes swa wel swa oðerre. *c* 1205 LAY. 2511 Heo was swa swiðe wel bi-þouht, þat ælche monne heo dude riht. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 52 Dat wise wil, ðat weldet alle ðinge wit riȝt and skil. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1796 All tok a right, bath pouer and Rike; All hade a dom, bath riche and pour. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 598 The gilt spuris .. He suld in hy ger hew ȝow fra; Richt vald with cowardis men did swa. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) I. ii. 3 Come byfore the Iuge and he shal do the right. *c* 1450 BURGH *Secrees* 2051 Ryght and the Kyng as brethryn owen to be. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* vi. 23 Then heare thou from heauen, and se yᵗ thy seruaunt haue righte. 1565 COOPER s.v. *Jus*, *Nundinatio iuris*, sellyng of right and iustice. 1589 LODGE *Scillaes Metam.* (Hunterian Cl.) 20 Which spectacle of care made Thetis .. call on Glaucus, and command her Sonne To yeelde her right. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xi. 34, I can do her memorie no better right, then to confesse she was wrong in somethings. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Account New Invent.* 86 In right to his Majesty and his Service, no less than to it and themselves. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 71 Oh! were a Theban Lyre not wanting here, And Pindar's Voice, to do their merit right! 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, To petition the King, as a matter of right, that the murder of their fellow-citizen should be inquired into. 1842 BROWNING *Cavalier Tunes* II. i, King Charles, and who'll do him right now?

†**b.** With reference to drinking, in phr. *to do* (one) *right*. (Cf. REASON *sb.*[1] 15 b.)

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 76 Why now you haue done me right. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. i, Come in when they haue done the Ladyes right. *Ibid.*, Fill's a fresh pottle, by this light, Sir Knight, You shall do right. 1624 MASSINGER & FIELD *Bondman* II. iii, These Glasses containe nothing; doe me right As e're you hope for liberty.

5. In prepositional phrases, *with*, *by*, or *of right*, = rightfully, properly, with reason or justice.

†**a.** *With* (or *mid*) *right*. *Obs.*

863 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 439 Sue ðer mid riahte to ðem lande limpað. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 123 Seo mennisce gecynd .. mæg mid rihte þæm Scyppende lof & wuldor secgean. *c* 1127 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127, Þa forlæs he þæt mid rihte forþi þæt he hit hæfde æror beieten mid unrihte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1395 Forr enngless haffdenn heoffness ælrd Forrlorenn all wiþþ rihhte. *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 53 in *S. E. Leg.* I. 221 He .. seide þat we ouȝten Ihesu crist þonki suyþe wel with riȝte. *c* 1325 SHOREHAM I. 1656 He spekeþ of þyng þat his to come, þat scholde be myd ryȝte Of treuþe. *a* 1400 in *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 22 With gud ryghte þay loue þe, and onoures þe, .. all thy creatures.

b. *By right*; in mod. use *by rights*.

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1671 Þet compleþ þet spoushod .. Þat hyt ne may be ondon .. By ryȝte. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. iii. (Skeat) I. 83 On you by right ought these shames and these reproves al hoolly discende. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 4589 (Trin.), God haþ þe shewed fair warnyng, þerfore owe þou by riȝt To honoure him. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xxiii. 41 And truly we are therin by right, for we receaue acordinge to oure dedes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 143 Haly is his name be richt. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 177, I should haue beene a woman by right.

1818 KEATS *Let.* Wks. 1889 III. 159, I should not, by rights, speak in this tone to you. 1853 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 429 By rights he ought to leave his work and go play. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* vii, I suppose that I should not by rights have told you.

† c. *Of right. Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxx. (Caxton, 1483) 78 To lesen his lyf as to a fals traitour of good right and reason belongeth. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 83 For the wiff of right owithe to honoure her husbonde. *c* 1500 *God spede the Plough* 17 (Skeat), And so shulde of right the parson praye, That hath the tithe shefe of the londe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 345 Seinge the case standeth thus, ther can no rebellion of right be obiected unto us. 1682-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 277 They are all of Right his Subjects.

6. *The right*: that which is right; righteousness, justice, truth; *esp.* the cause of truth or justice.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xvi. 20 Filige rihtlice þam rihte, þæt þu lybbe lange on þam lande, þe drihten..þe sylð. *c* 1205 LAY. 19941 Woh him wes wunder lað, and þat rihte a leof. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4370 O þe haf i nakin might, For elles it war a-gain þe right. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxi, We ..That riche rewmes ouer rynnes agaynes the ryghte. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvi[i]. 1 Heare yᵉ right (O Lorde), considre my complaynte. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 63 The harralde cryd, 'God schaw the rycht'. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 55 Here let them end it, and God defend the right. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* x. 2 To take away the right from the poore of my people. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 376 The right itself shineth of itself. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 40 Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 561 The liberty of governing himself..according to his own sense of the right and of the becoming. 1865 LINCOLN *2nd Inaug. Address*, With firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right.

b. In phr. *to have the right* (cf. 3 b).

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5533, I haue the right and he the wrong. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 892 Ȝea, he suld rather die than ȝield, Though Reason had the richt. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, It is not my part..to decide who had the right or wrong in the present brawl.

c. *To be in the right*, to have justice, reason, or fact upon one's side.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 554 Ye shall take vengaunce of thyse traytours, For ye ben in the right and they in the wronge. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxvi. 626 Ye be in the ryght of this warre. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 275 He was in the right, and so indeed it is. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. i. 167 He's in the right (Constable), what say you to it.? 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. iv, Your Sex Was never in the right, y're always false, Or silly. 1710 [see REVERIE *sb.* 3 a]. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. ii, She knew all the time she was in the right. 1815 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) III. 365 They are in the right, however, to enforce discipline and good order. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 125 A historical question about which they were in the right.

II. 7. Justifiable claim, on legal or moral grounds, to have or obtain something, or to act in a certain way.

Chiefly in various phrases, as *writ* (etc.) *of right*, *in right*, *to have* (good) *right*, etc.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiii, Forðæm hi mid nanum ryhte ne magon ȝearnigan þæt ge heora wundrien. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2152 (Gr.), Nelle ic þa rincas rihte benæman. *c* 1205 LAY. 28776 For he hefde rihte to þissere kinericheȝ. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7496 Þus lo þe englisse folc..come to a nywe louerd þat more in riȝte was. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 57 To coroune kyng Edward, Als he þat had gode right vnto þe regalte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 46 Off kingis, that aucht that reawte, And mayst had rycht thair king to be. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 59/2 Oure Lond, by the Kynges Writ of right enclosed. 1425 *Ibid.* 271/1 He þat hath verray title of right in eny thing. 1462 *Ibid.* V. 467/2 Any of the Kynges in dede and not in right. *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom.* (E.E.T.S.) 432 As moche ryght haue I in this tree as ye. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 89 A writ of right being brought against him, prescription of possession will not serue him. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. ii. § 8 In case it do happen that without right of blood a man in such wise be possessed. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. x[i]x. 123 Nor doth it follow that he hath the best in right, who hath the best in fight. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 310 Who made our Laws to bind us, not himself, And hath full right to exempt Whom so it pleases him. 1727 SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.* 134 Against Dissenters [he] would repine, And stood up firm for Right divine. 1772 *Junius Lett.* (1788) 239 [He] rejects with indignation the claim of right, which his adversary endeavours to establish. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, But here comes one has good right to do our errand to him. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 191 It was might, not right, which had put her in the position she occupied. 1897 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 5/7 Right, in its personal application, is indeed never but the underside of duty; turn it uppermost, and everything becomes topsy-turvy.

b. In phr. *in right of* (a person or thing).

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 26/2 Noght seised of Lond or tentes.., bot in right of þeire Wyves. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. viii. (1614) 379 Solimanbee,..who made challenge to the State in right of his wife. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Ded., I should now, in Right of a Dedicator, give your Lordship a List of your own Virtues. 1726 — *Gulliver* I. vi, I allow he preceded me in Right of his Post. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 258 Claiming the dukedom in right of his wife. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* i, Nought have I brought save this mine axe; in right of which once I ruled the people of the axe.

c. So *by right* (also † *rights*) *of.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 89 They succeeded by right (as they call it) of consanguinitie. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* iii. 17 She belongeth to Tobias by right of inheritance. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Jan., He said that .. he did it by rights of his office. 1789 COWPER *On the Queen's Visit to London* 3 By right of worth, not blood alone, Entitled here to reign! 1833 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* 207 Heirs by right of full-accomplish'd Fate. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xxi, Pack up the Englishman's plate-chest, which we inherited by right of fist.

8. In prepositional phrases denoting justifiable title or claim to something:

a. *With right.* (In OE. *mid rihte.*)

Beowulf 2056 [He] þone maðþum byreð, þone þe ðu mid rihte rædan sceoldest. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 3 Hi me habbað benumen mines naman þe ic mid rihte habban sceolde. *c* 1290 *St. Gregory* 29 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 356 Ȝif þat lond is swuch ase þe men beoth, name it hauez with riȝte. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1314 Thoght I myght reif thame with right, rath to my handis. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 96 May I with right and conscience make this claim?

b. *Of right.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 159 The kynryk ȝharn I nocht to have, Bot ȝyff it fall off rycht to me. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, Lete þe houndes comme too and eete þe flessh..for þat is hirreward of reght. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 117 He that of very ryght owed yᵉ cappe. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Ep.* 391 He may (of right) chalenge to him self this singular title. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxi. (1674) 169 He ought of right to have precedency. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 611 To come..and worship thee of right declar'd Sovran of Creatures. 1827 COBBETT *Prot. Reform.* § 330 Those great estates, which of right belonged to the poorer classes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 791 While England repelled the claims of the Prince of Wales to the Regency as of right, Ireland admitted them.

c. *By (good) right*; also in mod. use *by rights.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 343 Þei han heritage in heuene, and bi trewe riȝte. *Ibid.* xx. 95 By riȝte he it claymed. 1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. i. 52 Askynge..their Casualtys and other thynges þt long to hem be right ameabully. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 78 [He] affirmed the kyngdome to be his by good right. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 172 His Sorrow that I haue, by right is yours. *c* 1616 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xx. 10 Pretending tytyls..By ry[ch]t hereditar to serve thy grace. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 325 Owe not all Creatures by just right to thee Duty and Service? 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ii, Days when the gentry of England were by due right the leaders of the people. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxvii, Any little matters which ought to be ours by rights.

9. A legal, equitable, or moral title or claim to the possession of property or authority, the enjoyment of privileges or immunities, etc.

Freq. with qualifying word, as *civil*, *natural*, *real rights*: see the various adjs. *Declaration* or *Bill of Rights*, 'a Bill declaring the Rights and Liberties of England, and the Succession to the Crown' (Burnet), passed in 1689.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 909 (Gr.), Nu cwom elþeodiȝ,.. hafað mec bereafod rihta ȝehwylces. *c* 900 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 140 Þa sona wæs Eþelwald þæs wordes, þæt he no þes rihtes wiðsacan wolde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3544 Þou sal neuer..In þi forbirth do claim na right. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 78 He suld that airbytre disclar,..And lat him ryng that had the rycht. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 20 § 7 All such right, title, interesse, clayme..as they.. have in any of the premisses. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lii[i]. 188 Let the ryght go to the ryght. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 96 b, The donee to whom the release was made then had nothinge in the land, but onely a righte. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 129 b, For when the Right, which is the foundation and the principall, is released, by consequence the Action .. is also released. 1681 STAIR *Institt.* (1693) II. i. 161 All Real Rights are either that original Community of all Men,..Or the Interest which Possession giveth, or Property. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 334 After all our boast of Settlements and Estates, nothing is or can be settled, but the Fee and Original Right in the great universal Lord. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 1 Strange!..that one and twenty miles sailing..should give a man these rights. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 172 The husband is entitled to all those rights and privileges which his wife would have had if she were alive, and which were annexed to her estate. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 747 Rights are grand things,..but the way in which we expound those rights..seems to me to be the very incarnation of selfishness. 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng.* Introd. p. xiii, Association, however, necessarily creates rights and duties; from rights and duties spring law and government.

Comb. *a* 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 17 A civil, or say a right-conferring code.

b. Const. *to* († *unto*, rarely † *for*), with following sb. (or equivalent construction).

c 1205 LAY. 26411 Oðere londes monie, þe Julius hafde an honde, þat he naueð nane rihte to. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7495 A fals king þat nadde no riȝt to þe kinedom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26511 To couer þe right til heuen blis. 14.. GAYTRYGE in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) I. 109 Robes and Rychesce..þat we haf na gud titil ne na ryght to. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 9 War ȝour richt reknit to þe croun It mycht be laid with litill menss. *a* 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 99 The Turkes..are sensible of the right the Christians..haue for the free exercise of their Religion. *c* 1680 BLVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 71 When he hath given it to us, we have a civil right to it. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 28 He..is not permitted to fill those Vacancies (to which by the Law of War, he has an indisputed Right). 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 25 *note*, On various occasions you have a right to the services of the magistrate. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xv. 40 He asserted his own right to the discovery of the differential calculus. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 536 [St. Paul] maintained against them his independent right to the highest order of the Apostolate.

c. Const. *to* with inf. Chiefly in phr. *to have a* (or *no*) *right to* (do something), which in dialect use is also employed with reference to obligation (see quots. under *b*).

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1275 Thane salle we rekkene..whatt ryghte þat he claymes, Thus to ryot þis rewme! 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 524 Some good Gentleman, that hath the right Unto his Church for to present a wight. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 194 A Palisadoe..to hinder the fishing of those that have no right to fish. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 409 If not, the people have a right supreme To make their kings. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 ¶ 4 He has no Right to act here as if he were in an empty Room. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* II. 128 Women claim a right to inspect into the indiscretions of their husbands. 1803 SIR J. MACKINTOSH *Wks.* (1846) III. 242 He has a right to expect from me a faithful, a zealous, and a fearless defence. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* xvi, We were officers.., and in that capacity had a right to come and go unquestioned.

(*b*) 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 24 May ¶ 7, I have no right to maintain idle vagrants. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* I. 209, I don't see as how women have any right to be trampled on. 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.* s.v., 'I have no right to pay at that toll-bar,' means, I am not obliged to pay there. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., 'I have no right to pay'; i.e. I ought not to be compelled to pay. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorks. Folk-talk* 82 'To have a right' is equivalent to 'ought' or 'in duty bound', in such a phrase as this—'He' gotten a weyfe an' bairns, and he's a right to keep 'em.'

d. Const. *of* (in early use = *to*), with sbs. or gerunds. See also RIGHT OF WAY.

1463-4 *Cal. Rec. Dubl.* (1889) I. 315 Apon the varyaunce of the ryght and tytle of the office of Recorder. 1559 BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.* eij, Earle Richard..had the right of Salysbury in holde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiii. 155 b, [He] wold not permit these..to enioy the right of Burgesie. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* vi. 11, I wil speake for her, that she may be giuen thee for a wife. For to thee doth the right of her appertaine. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 129 b, Right of entrie. 1702 H. DODWELL *Apol.* § 15 in S. Parker *Cicero's De Finibus*, Authority..had undoubtedly the Right of Life and Death. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 178 The alienee..hath not only a bare possession, but also an apparent right of possession. 1842 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 81 A certain part of the senators..possessed votes without the right of addressing the assembly. 1889 *Law Times Rep.* LVIII. 163/2 The right of using this road constituted an easement of the farm.

e. A document substantiating a claim or title. *Miner's right*: see MINER 1 6.

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 9 The said Thomas.. hes promittit to bring with him sik rychtis as tha will use quharby tha clame the sadis landis to pertene to thame. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxvii. 198 The man who will not be content with rights to bought land, except he get also the ridges and acres laid upon his back to carry home with him. 1890 [see MINER 1 6].

10. With possessive pron. or genitive: The title or claim to something properly possessed by one or more persons. Also *transf.*

c 1129 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1129, Þæt hi scolden ealle cumen to Lundene.., & þær scolden spreċon of ealle Godes rihtes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3714 Burȝes stronge and folc vn-friȝt, stalwurði to weren here riȝt. *a* 1290 *Beket* 22 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 Swyþe wel bi-gan þis Ercedeknе holi churche bi-lede, And stifliche held op hire riȝte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26320 Þou þi right fordon has þan. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 Þey schal saue þe kynge hys rythe, and non prejudys don a-geyn his lawe in þes ordenaunce. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 273/1 Þe pretensed ryght of my said Lord. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* h vj, Whanne the kyng was dede, somme wold haue taken her ryght fro her. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 180 It is..a great discouraging to the people..when they are not defended..in their right and title. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 92 Lysander, yeelde Thy crazed title to my certaine right. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 194, I yeeld up my right in all the good I receive from you. 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Comm. Laws* (1681) 37 My Right is a Liberty left me by the Law to do any thing which the Law forbids me not. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* I. 14 In vain for Polynices' right they bled. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 147 To these have been opposed, with more presumption than prudence, the rights of woman. 1819 MACKINTOSH *Parl. Suffrage* Wks. 1846 III. 232 The enlightened friends of the rights of the people. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 222 Human nature at last asserted its rights. 1878 DALL *Lect. French.* ix. 291 Respect the rights of the past: assert the rights of the present.

b. In phr. *in* (*the*) *right of, in one's own right.*

1472 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 15/2 In the possession of the same Richard and Anne his wyfe, as in the right of the same Anne. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 48 The castell of Dover, wherof the kinges maiesty is verye owner in the right of the imperial crowne of this his realme. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 53 Wherefore king Henry having now maryed the sayde Alianor claymed as in her right the Erledome of Tholose. 1599 THYNNE *Animad.* (1875) 26 Alice, the wyfe of Richarde Neuille, (erle of Sarisbery in the righte of the same Alice). 1618 BOLTON *Flores* III. xvii. (1636) 225 The gentrie..robbed the commonweale in their own right. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. x, Where they might enjoy almost the same advantages of a liberal fortune as if they were entitled to it in their own right. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 435 The only method he had to gain possession of it, was by suing in his wife's right. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, She has a little money in her own right. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 526/1 Property which should come to the wife, or the husband in her right.

11. That which justly accrues or falls to any one; what one may properly claim; one's due.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* 397 Aȝife se wer his wife hire ryht on hira ȝesinscipe. *c* 970 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 258 Do ðam ðeofe his riht, swa hit ær Eadmundes cwide wæs. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Unnebes hie winnen ȝiet here louerdes rihttes. *c* 1275 LAY. 7906 Ich hou segge, cnihtes, Rome his oure rihtes [*c* 1205 eowre irihte]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6755 Ȝe..wayues vs wyþ sum tresons, For to wyþ-halden vs oure right. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 328 Þei ben þevys,..and cursed, for þei wiþdrawen riȝtis of holy Chirche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7987, I shall..our ground to þe grekes graunt as for right. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxii. 16 Yee when he helped yᵉ oppressed and poore to their right, then prospered he well. *a* 1586 *Answer to Cartwright* 55 Wee shoulde not take our ryghte on a thyefe, to iustyfie his theeuerye. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* v. iii, Honour and admiration are

her rights. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 11 Observing the Laws and paying the Rights of the Countrie. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 81 Let us not but give the Devil his right. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. iii, He has been advised by his friends to claim his rights. 1832 HY. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iii. 41 Our provisions are the right of those who work for them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 35 We cannot help acknowledging that what is right for us is the right and inheritance of others.

fig. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xviii, Grief claim'd his right, and tears their course.

†**b.** A territory, estate, dominion. *Obs. rare.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 10 Whan he had regned foure zere, one ryued vpon his right. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. viii. 26 Sir Artegall .. taking with him, as his vanquisht thrall, That Damzell, led her to the Souldans right.

†**c.** (Usu. *pl.*) The last sacrament of the Church.

a 1330 *Roland & V.* 372 Þer fel a miracle of a knizt, Wiche þat was to deþ y-diȝt, .. Er he dyd he hadde his riȝt. *c* 1400 *Brut* 134 Oppon seynt Iohnes day .. þe Kyng vnderfonge his rightes of holy cherche, as fallip to euery Cristen man. [*c* 1450 *Contin. Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 493 When he saw he shold dye, he made his testament, and .. receyved al þe rightes of holy churche.] 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xiii. 630 But here me vnto the Abbay .. that I may be confessyd and haue my ryghtes. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLI. (Percy Soc.) 204 Of holy church with all humilite My rightes I toke.

†**d.** *pl.* That part of the quarry given to the hounds as their share or due. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, When þe houndes beth þus enquyrered, þe lymmers shulde haue both þe shuldres for þeire reghtes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 177, I can chase the herte & the wyld bore, and blowe the pryce, and serue the houndes of theyr ryghtes.

e. *pl.* A stag's full complement of antlers, consisting of the brow, bay, and tray.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, Fourched on þe reght syde and lacke nought of reghtes bynethe. *Ibid.*, If hym lacke any of his reghtes benethe, ye muste abate so many in þe toppe. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Marque*, A deere, which hath more rights, or branches, on th' one side then on th' other. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* I. ii, A head, Large, and well beam'd: with all rights somm'd, and spread. 1677 *Gentl. Recr.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XX. 416/2 You must say he beareth .. a false Right on his near horn, for all that the Beam bears are called Rights. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. x. 82 The three first are termed the rights; the two points, the crockets. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ii. 142 To be runnable or warrantable, a stag .. must bear his 'rights' (that is, brow, bay, and tray), and two on top.

III. †**12.** **a.** *On, of,* or *by right,* = ARIGHT *adv.*

Beowulf 1555 Rodera rædend hit on ryht gesced. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 1 Ȝif ic þine unrotnesse on riht ongieten hæbbe. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 45 Se biscop sceal .. þrafian þa mæsse-preostas .. þæt hie healdan Godes æwe on riht. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2226 Alle he woren ðanne sori ofi riht; Iacob ðus him bi-meneð o-riȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1566 Sua blind þai war in þair insight, þat reckining cuth þai nan o right. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1513 Per was rynging, on ryȝt, of ryche metalles. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 344 And all fowles in Fether fell þere vppon, For to reckon by right, þat to ryuer haunttes. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxiii, Quat is the rawunsun opon ryȝte, The sothe thou me sayn?

†**b.** *At right* (rarely *rights*), properly, aright. *Sc. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 171 That nycht the Scottis cumpany War wachit richt weill, all at richt. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 278 Syne restit thar at rycht In a forest. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 22 All .. godlie wychtis Schew we suld haue a prosper rais at rychtis. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 414 Placebo, rewll our Roy at richt.

†**c.** *At their right,* to the full, completely. *Obs. rare.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) vi, So þat hir teth be waxe vp alle at hire ryght. *Ibid.*, Þen oþer teth commeth to hem alle newe .. And whan þei be wexe vp agaynn at hir right, þen þei .. gothe at hir aventure.

†**13.** *At* (or *to*) *all rights* (also Sc. *right*), at all points, in every respect. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 3123 He was armyd to alle ryghtes. *c* 1325 *Orfeo* 134 Ther come to me two fair knyghtes, Wele ymayde at alle ryghthis. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 312 The castele .. wes varnyst vondir wele With men and wittale at all richt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kut.'s T.* 2102 An hundred knyghtes Wel armed for the werre at alle rightes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. vi. 281 Syr Trystram commaunded his seruaunt .. to .. dresse his harneis at al manere of ryghtes. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 686 Greit Squechonis on hicht .. Reulit at all richt Endlang the hall.

14. *To rights*: **a.** (Also rarely *to right,* †*to the rights, at rights.*) In a proper manner (*obs.*); to or into a proper condition or order. In later use chiefly with *bring, put,* or *set.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4127 He mayntende þe lond to ryght, He was curteys & doughty knyght. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 846 With þe gaie golde ring graue too-rightes. *Ibid.* 1222 That bolde borou Byzance þat buyld was to-rihtus. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 53 A-greped ful riche, wiþ perrey & pellure pertelyche to þe riȝtes. *Ibid.* 1632 Þemperour & eueri man were esed to riȝtes. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 59/1 That all Wolles .. be sufficiauntly, trewly and indifferently pakked to rights, within the Royalme of Englond. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* vi. 10 Then was his hande restored him to right, euen as whole as the other. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 Bring the ship to rights, that is, againe vnder saile as she was. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 481 To set all things at rights as at first they were being no work .. for the arme of man. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Jan., Employed all the afternoon in my chamber, setting things and papers to rights. 1706 LOGAN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 146 When once puzzled he can with difficulty bring himself to rights. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 V. 487 Sense of shame .. may make rifled rank get up, and shake itself to rights. 1767 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 IV. 23, I received the watch chain, which you say you send to be put to rights. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autob.* Writ. 1892 I. 109 How the good should be secured, and the ill brought to rights, was the difficulty. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* I. 55 Call in Mr. Maitland, .. and he will speedily set all to right. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 8 A good sleep would have put me to rights. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. 216 The lists of voters .. were set to rights.

b. At once, straightway (now *U. S.*); also, †completely, altogether. Formerly freq. in phr. †*to sink to rights.*

(*a*) 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 8 June, Mr. Coventry and us two did discourse with the Duke a little .., and so to rights home again. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 390 The King .. ordered him to be carried to rights, to the Tower. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* V. 303 When Indigent People are ready .. to suffer any Thing rather than die to Rights. 1835 MAJOR DOWNING *Lett.* 129 So to rights the express got back, and brought a letter.

(*b*) 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* III. iii, The vessel rifled, and the rich hold rummaged, they sink it down to rights. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 150 The whole Tract .. sinks down to rights into the Abyss underneath. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, The Hulk .., by Reason of many Breaches .., sunk to Rights. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 34 The poor fellow, in a most piteous condition, and his heart sinking to rights under the melancholy notion he had of it.

†**15.** *Hunting.* The scent, the track. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiii, A bolde hounde shulde neuer pleyne nor yowle, but if he were oute of þe reghtes. And also he shulde agayne seche þe reghtes.

16. The true account or interpretation *of* a matter. Now *pl.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. ii, There hath been a terrible to do. I could not possibly learn the very right of it. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 147, I verily believe thou hast hit upon the right. 1846 MARRYAT *Valerie* viii, I have never heard the rights of that story. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* I. vi. 166 Those ladies who dearly love the last bit of news .. and who are never satisfied without learning what they call the rights of it.

IV. 17. **a.** = RIGHT HAND 2.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 257 Þe middel sti bituhhe riht ant luft. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2463 Queder þou ches, on right or left, I sal ta me þat þou haues left. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* iv. 27 Ne bowe thou doun to the riȝt, ne to the lift; turne awei thi foot fro euel. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 558 Vangard, to Right and Left the Front unfould. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 211 Take to the Mountains on the right with all your Men. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 105 Far to the right, where Apennine ascends. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mont Blanc* 11 A precipitous declivity, which shelved down, upon our right, in one plane of smooth rock. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 306 Benny appeared .. elbowing the Jewesses to right and left.

b. The right wing of an army, etc.; the right-hand extremity of a line of men.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4334/4 Our right was then at Louvignies, and our Left at Naast. 1743 in *Bucclench MSS.* (1ist. MSS. Comm.) I. 401 Their right reaching to the village called Keldersbach. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, Four of them occupied the right of the first line. *Ibid.*, The Chief occupied the centre of the middle rank, instead of being on the extreme right. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxiii, There are the French, close on our right. 1896 BADEN POWELL *Matabele Campaign* viii, The Cape Boys had worked their way round to the enemy's right.

c. The right-hand way or road.

1764 *J. Kirby's Suffolk Trav.* (ed. 2) 278 At 2 m. take the Right which goes to Sutton Church, .. at 3 m. 6 f. the Right goes to Sutton.

d. *Politics.* In Continental legislative chambers, the party or parties of conservative principles. (See CENTRE *sb.* 15.)

1887 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 180/1 The political differences between the two great parties, the parliamentary Right and Left.

18. **a.** A boot or shoe for the right foot; a glove for the right hand.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 515 It belonged to the left foot of the wearer; so .. this is proof that 'rights and lefts' are only 'An old, old, very old' fashion revived. 1864 F. LOCKER *My Mistress's Boots* vii, Cinderella's lefts and rights To Geraldine's were frights. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 117/1, I didn't want two rights [*sc.* gloves].

b. (See quots.)

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 911 Nail scissors are made in pairs, and formed in opposite ways, or as 'rights and lefts', so that they may suit the respective hands. 1889 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks & Tiles* (ed. 2) 73 Bricks .. are termed 'rights' and 'lefts' when they are so moulded or ornamented that they cannot be used for any corner.

c. A blow given with the right hand.

1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Sharkey put over a straight right on Corbett's nose, seeming to bring blood.

†**19.** The direct road or way. *Obs. rare.*

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4189, I man pas to the King of Farie, Or ellis the rycht to hell. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 170 Something about a little from the right, In at the window or else ore the hatch.

20. A facet (of a diamond). *Obs. rare.*

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1050/4 A short hart Diamond, .. 4 Rights and the Coller pollished, the Stone being about half made.

Right, *sb.*2, erron. spelling for RITE *sb.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* (1600) IV. i. 138 No doubt they rose vp early, to obserue The right of May. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 125 Com let us our rights begin, 'Tis onely day-light that makes Sin. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 405/1 Being initiated into the Orphick Solemnities, the Priest telling him, that they who were initiated into those Rights [etc.]. 1700 PRIOR *Carm. Sec.* 36 Numa the Rights of strict Religion knew; On ev'ry Altar laid the Incense due. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 463 Worship the immortal gods according to the rights of thy country. 1865 LEVER *Luttrell* i, He'll give her the rights. *Ibid.*, I sent for you to administer to her the rights of her Church. [Cf. RIGHT *sb.*1 11 c.]

Right (rəit), *a.* Forms: 1 **reht** (**rect**), **reoht, ræht**; 1–4 **riht**, 3 **rihht, rihct**, 2–3, *Sc.* 6– **richt**; 3–5 **riȝt**(**e**, 4 **riȝtt, riȝht, riȝth** (4–5 **rith**), 3– **right**; 1, 4 **ryht** (4 -te), 5–6 *Sc.* **rycht**; 4 **ryȝht**, 4–5 **ryȝt** (4 -tte, 5 -te); 4 **rygth**, 5 **rygt, ryth**, 4–6 **ryght** (5–6 -te); also *dial.* 8–9 **reet**, 9 **reeght, reight, raight**. [Common Teutonic: OE. *reht, riht, ryht,* = OFris. *riucht* (mod.Fris. *rjucht*), MDu. *recht, richt* (Du. *recht,* †*regt*), OS. *reht* (MLG. and LG. *recht*), OHG. *reht* (MHG. and G. *recht*), ON. *réttr* (Norw. *rett,* Da. *ret,* Sw. *rätt*), Goth. *raihts*; related to L. *rectus,* the base being the root *reg-* to make or lead straight.

In OE. *riht* frequently forms the first part of a compound instead of having adjectival flexion.]

I. 1. †**a.** Straight; not bent, curved, or crooked in any way. Also *right with,* in a line with. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 3 Ræhta doeð *vel* wyrcas stiga his [*Hatton* Doð hys sybas rihte]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 207 Nalas .. þæt þa waxas wæron rihte, ac ȝit swiðor on scræfes onlicnesse þæt wæs æteowed. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 316 Ðeos wyrt .. hafað leaf swylce winȝeard & rihte stelan. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656, v. mile to þe rihte æ þe gað to Ælm & to Wisebece. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þenne make we ham [his paths] rihte ȝef we haldet his beode. *c* 1205 LAY. 7830 Þa Bruttes .. nomen longen ræfres, stronge & rihte. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 86 Siðen wið his riȝte bile [he] taked mete ðat he wile. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 666 As soone as he hadde seide þis bede, .. Alle his lymes bi come ful ryȝt. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1701 The stalke was as risshe right. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 233 He hath .. the body al holle and wel y-mesurid, ryght estature. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 46 Crokid & crepliz he makiþ riȝt. 1598 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxii. 107 The stem of this herbe .. is right and straight. 1589 R. TOMSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* 587 The said Citie of Mexico hath the streetes made very broad, and right. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 457 It hath a mane standing up in the upper part right or direct, but hollow or bending before. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. viii. 73 Hold the Instrument .. with the Foot AB right with the Horizon level. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., Right Muscles of the Head.

Phr. a 1327 in *Relig. Antiq.* II. 19 Stod y in my stiop streyt, .. As ryt as ramis orn. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 172 Conveyede by lyne ryght as a rammes horne. *c* 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 87 Do ryght and do no wronge, As ryght as a rammes horne. 1678 RAY *Prov.* 288.

†**b.** Of a way or course: Direct, going straight towards its destination. *Right range* (sec quot. 1669). *Obs.*

With *way*, the adj. passes into the sense 'correct, proper' (cf. 9), and in ME. it is sometimes uncertain which meaning is intended.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvi. 7 Dryhten .. ut-alaedde hie in weg rehtne, ðæt hie eodon in cestre eordunge. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xii. (1890) 46 Þæt hi gemænelice fæsten geworhten .. stænene weal rihtre stiȝe fram eastsæ oð westsæ. *c* 1000 *Guthlac* iii. (1848) 20 He ðan rihtestan wege ðyder to ȝeferde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11093 Þatt newe sterrne þatt .. shollde ledenn hemm Till himm þe rihhte wegge. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3894 Ful ryght way wenten [they] to Archane. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5322 He rides .. to-wardes rome þo riȝtes gates. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 504 Vpon the morwe .. To Britaigne tooke they the righte way. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 62 Now will I tell ȝow þe rightest way and þe schortest to Ierusalem. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 2 The day faillit, throu the rycht cours worthit schort. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1929 Wische me the richt way till Sanct-Androes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 162 A newe & ryghter way founde of late. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIX. cxvi, Many follow'd that enquest, But these alone found out the rightest way. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 60 Ermin-street .. led the right Way into the Northern Countries. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 69 To shoot in a Right-Range .. is, as far as the Bullet doth go in a Right-line at any Degree of Elevation. 1704 [see RANGE *sb.*1 11 b].

†**c.** In fig. contexts. *Obs.* (Cf. 9.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiii. § 2 Þu ne meahtes ȝyt ful rihtne weg aredian to ðæm soðum ȝesælðum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 109 Þa men þe bearn habban .. him tæcean lifes weg & rihtne gang to heofonum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5507 Þatt rihhte wegge .. Þatt ledeþþ þa till heoffness ærd. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 211 Þou sendest me þe ryhte wey into helle. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 58 Also it is a gret werk of mercy to teche men þe riȝtte weie to heuene. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 258 Kepyth þe ryȝte weye in myddys of þe x. comaundementys. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 2 He was cause .. with his bokis þat many a soule is ledde þe rith weye to heuene. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 39 We must now seke out .. the veray true commyn wele, seyng that we haue therby thus found .. the ryghtyst way therto. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 10 All .. take delight With many rather for to goe astray, .. Then with a few to walke the rightest way.

†**d.** Of lineage, descent, etc.: Direct, legitimate.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 115 Who is discended of right bloode of lyne fro king Artour? 1448–9 METHAM *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 79 This knyght despousyd had a lady, Hauyng decens be ryght lynage Off that wurthy and excellent stok lyneally, That Poolys men clepe. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 117 Ane teinfull tratour of rycht successioun.

†**e.** *transf.* Keeping a straight course. *Obs.*

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhime* in G. G. Smith *Eliz. Crit. Ess.* (1904) II. 372 Discretion is the best measure, the rightest foote in what habit soeuer it runne. 1626 [see FOOT *sb.* 29 c].

1640 FEATLY *Abbot* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 282 All their children, treading in their holy steps, walked with a right foot to the Gospel.

†**f.** (After L. *rectus.*) Nominative. *Obs.*—1

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 20 Always absolutely in the right (that is the nominative) Case,

2. *Right line*, a straight line. (Cf. LINE-RIGHT.)

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Of lynes there bee two principall kyndes,..a right or straight lyne, and..a croked lyne. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. 5. 2 One right lyne cannot be righter then an other. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. (1736) 43 Circles and Right Lines limit and close all Bodies. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 146 A Body which is not urged by a Force tending to a Centre, will not describe a Circle, but a Right line. 1812 DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 69 Supposing that there is a certain unknown matter always moving through the universe in right lines. 1898 TOUT *Empire & Papacy* xvii. (1901) 425 The right lines and measured regularity of an American city.

Comb. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) II. 466 An uniform progressive Motion in a Right-line Tangent to its Orbit. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1943/2 *Right-line Pen*, a drawing-pen.

transf. 1697 DRYDEN *Ded. Æneid* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 165 Pulci, Boiardo, and Ariosto, would cry out, 'make room for the Italian poets, the descendants of Virgil in a right line'.

3. Formed by or with reference to a right line or plane perpendicular to another right line or plane.

a. *Right circle, horizon, sphere*: (see quots. and the sbs.).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 27 This is the conclusioun to knowe the Assencioun*s* of signes in the rïht cercle. *c* 1392, 1549 [see HORIZON *sb.* 3]. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 209 In the Righte Sphere. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 15 The sphere is deuided into a right sphere and into an oblique or crokyd sphere. *Ibid.* 20 This Picture sheweth the fourme of a right Horizont. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. xvii. (1636) 313 When is the Horizon said to be right, and thereby to make a right Spheare? 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 158 A Right or Direct Sphere hath both the Poles of the World in the Horizon, and the Equinoctial transiting the Zenith. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 221 For either the Horizon of the Place is right to the Equator,..or it is oblique. 1795 HUTTON *Math. & Phil. Dict.* II. 375/1 Right Sphere, is that where the equator cuts the horizon at Right angles; or that which has the poles in the horizon, and the equinoctial in the zenith. 1846 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Right Circle*, a circle drawn at right angles with the plane of projection. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 147 Parallel, Right, and Oblique Spheres.

b. In miscellaneous uses: † *Right corner*, a right angle. *Right sailing* (see quots. 1704 and 1867). *Right sine*: (see SINE *sb.*).

1548 ELYOT, *Orthogonius*, that hath 1ight corners. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., The square angle, whiche is commonly named a right corner, is made by twoo lynes meetyng together in fourme of a squire. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* F iv b, The very 1ightest perpendicular downfal that can be imagined from the point. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 250/2 Simple, local Motion is twofold: circular..and right: the right is either upwards from the center, or downwards to the center, and both these either simply, or κατὰ τί. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 541 The setting Sun..with right aspect..Leveld his eevning Rayes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I., *Right Sailing*, is when a Voyage is perform'd on some one of the four Cardinal Points. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 93 The land trenched away from East by North to North by West, making right Points of the Compass. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 232/1 It is a common idea that the oblique is weaker than the right arch. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Right sailing*, running a course on one of the four cardinal points, so as to alter only a ship's latitude, or longitude.

c. *Right ascension*: (see ASCENSION 3). Also † *Right descension* (see DESCENSION 5).

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (1636) 114 Knowing the Sunnes place, you shall learne the right ascention thereof thus. 1651 C. BROOKES *Sphær. Trigug.* 24 It is required to find out the Right Adscension and Declination of both those stanes severally. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 367 Such is the Sun's Right Ascension when he is in 29 deg. of Taurus. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 185 The same Thing which on the terrestrial Globe and Maps is called Longitude, is, on the celestial Globe and Sphere, called Right Ascension. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 79 The parallax in right ascension is nothing when a body is on the meridian. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 15. 317 Transit observers have to determine the declination of a star as well as what is called the right ascension.

d. Of solid figures: Having the ends or base at right angles with the axis.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 524 If a Right Cylinder have the Diameter 14, and the Height..as much; then shall the Area of each Base be 154. 1795 HUTTON *Math. & Phil. Dict.* II. 375/1 Right Cone, or Cylinder, or prism, or pyramid. 1805-17 R. JAMPSON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 140 All the faces of the right quadrangular prism are equal and similar. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 218 In this system are included the right rhombic prism, the right rhombic octohedron [etc.]. 1887 [see CYLINDER 1 b].

† **4. a.** Of the eyes, etc.: Directed straight forwards. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxi, þere oþer beloweth with a reght musell byfore hem. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* IV. 73 Wrest the streight crooked, the right eyes besquint.

† **b.** Of a blow: Direct, forward. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 62 The tothir fled,..Bot a rycht straik Wallace him gat that tyd. 1591 FLORIO *and Frnites* 119 Hee will hit any man..with a right or reverse blowe. 1594 I. G. *Grassi's Art Def.* E eiv, When, after a right blowe, he would discharge a reverse.

II. 5. Of persons or disposition: Disposed to do what is just or good; upright, righteous. Now *rare*.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxiv. 8 Swoete & reht [is] dryten. *Ibid.* xxxi. 11 Wuldriað alle rehte on heortan. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 18 Eala þu Reccend ond þu riht Cyning. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 398 Þi doughter..I am, I wot bi þon, For þou art kyng, riht domes-mon. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 10 When he sees oure hert in heuen..þan he makis vs mare right and helpis vs. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxviii. 37 The herte forsothe of hem was not rigt with hym. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 28 Thow, God, the quhilk is onlie richt, Thow saif me fra the Deuillis net. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 360 Execute this office simply, justly, and according to the rule of a right conscience. 1652 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 307, I believe he hath a very right heart for the K[ing]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 352 But God left free the Will, for what obeyes Reason, is free, and Reason he made right. 1770 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 237 He is a right man, and, I make no doubt, much yours. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 23 Hence, in right character there is no struggle at all.

6. Of actions, conduct, etc.: In accordance with what is just or good; equitable; morally fitting. In later use chiefly predicative.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxii. 4 Forðon reht is word dryhtnes & all werc his in ȝeleafan. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iii. § 4 Is þis nu se cwide þe þu me ȝeo sædest þæt se wisa Plato cwæde,..þæt nan anweald nære riht butan rihtum þeawum? *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 57 Hwi ne deme ȝe of eowsylfum þæt riht is. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18773-4 Unnderr Cristess rihhte dom, & inn hiss rihhte wræche. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 179 And so we on myd rihte dome. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 9 Rightwisenesses ofe lauerd [are] right, hertes fainand. 13..*Cursor M.* 3394 (Gütt.), Abraham..Tok a wijf, for sua was riht. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 265 Alle my werkes þou wost, þe wrong and þe riht. 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 267 Al that right is thou ȝiauntyst soon. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 145 That he maye learne to liue in a right trade of vertue and honestee. 1579 *Poore Knt.'s Palace* G iij b, No fiendship hath withdrawe his minde to leve the rightest part. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. xxxix. 457 b, That right and true dealing may well be sicke, but it shall not die. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 16 With some regard to what is just and right [they] Shall lead thir lives. 1745 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 276 Religion is the principal security of men's acting a right part in society. 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VII. 126, I sincerely think this is the rightest measure you can now pursue. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xviii, The patrons by whose direction they expected to obtain it [revenge] in right and legal fashion. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 187 Don't you..ever do anything that you did not think quite right?

Comb. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Eden* 563 False guiding paths,..And right-wrong errors of an end-less Maze.

b. In phr. *it is right to* or *that*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 12 Forðæm hit is riht þæt ða goodan hæbben good edlean hiora godes [etc.]. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xx. 22 Is reht us to seallanne þæt ȝeafel ðæm caseri? 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Riht þæt is þæt calle ȝeleaffulle men [etc.]. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* lviii. (1883) 304 Þonne is hit rihtast þæt he þanonforð buton ælcum wife wunize. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2532 Þatt iss rihht onn eorþe, þatt mannkinn be till Drihhtin Godd Herrsumm onn alle wise. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6837 It es right þat þai duelle þare, In þat hidus myrknes ever-mare. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 3126 (Fairf.), Doun our lorde to erþ he list to fonde abraham him þoȝt riȝt. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* iv. 19 Whether it be right before God, that we shulde be more obedient vnto you, then vnto God. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 31 Þairfoir it is bot rycht That thow indure þe pane. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 953 They thought it was but just and right, That [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 570 It is..right thou shouldst be obeyd. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* II. iii, Like some one whom it were not right To mention. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) II. 522 It is right that men should be as near upon a par with one another.. as they can be made.

7. Agreeing with some standard or principle; correct, proper. Also, agreeing with facts; true.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 1 Forþan hit is swiðe ryht spell þæt Plato se uðwita sæde. *a* 1000 *Colloq. Ælfric* in Wr.-Wülcker 88 Hwæt rece we hwæt we sprecan buton hit riht spræc sy? *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 627, He sende Scottum ȝewrit þæt hi scoldon ȝecerran to rihtum Eastrum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7264 Þatt wass baþe rihht & wel þatt Crist wass borenn þære. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4148 Him lestede hise siȝte briȝt, And euerilc toð bi tale riȝt. 1340 *Ayenb.* 252 Ase ich habbe aboue yssewed, sobrete ne is oþer þing bote to loky riȝte mesure ine alle þinges. *c* 1400 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* (1859) III. 86 Who so dispyse this lesson ryȝt, At borde to sitt he hase no myȝt. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiii. 37 Ane raknyng rycht cumis of ane ragment small. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 136 The knowledge of the tonges..was manifestly contemned: and so, ye way of right studie purposely peruerted. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 522 A right description of our sport, my Lord. *c* 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 301 To bring us, by a righter understanding of our selves, to a better knowledge of God. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 274 He contends, that the Pagans did entertain righter Opinions concerning the Supreme God, than the Jews themselves. 1709 J. PALMER *Latter Day Glory* 117 Time .. will discover which is the rightest way of counting. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. i, The perfectioning of our countrymen in..the right use of their native language. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 275 What you say about his engaging in parties may be right, for any thing I know to the contrary. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 32 This simple question..(not, how can I always do this right thing myself? but), how can I provide for this right thing to be always done? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 70 In the next book, Plato pursues further his notion of educating by a right use of pleasure.

b. Of belief: Orthodox, true; that ought to be accepted or followed.

?*c* 825 *Vesp. Hymns* (Sweet) xi. 9 Se rehta ȝeleafa mid haetu walle. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 77 Þæt hie sceolan þurhwunian on rihtum ȝeleafan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13005 Forr þatt teȝȝ woldenn þære att himm þe rihhte trowwþe lernenn. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2438 Wiþ luue & rihte bileaue. 13..*Coer de L.* 284 Them to noye..That be not in the ryght byleve. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 297 Am none raþere yrauisshid fro þe riȝte beleue þanne arn þise grete clerkis. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 520 Þe riȝtte feiþ of Cristene men. 1548 ELYOT *Orthodoxus*, a man of a right opinion, faith, or belefe. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Recht-geloovigh*, of the True and Right faith, or Orthodoxall.

c. With agent-nouns: Correct, exact.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 154 He requireth a learned Reader, and a right considerer of him. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 242 This manner of speech is by the figure *Dialogismus*, or the right reasoner. 1611 FLORIO, *Rettimetra*, a right measurer. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 157 Whose inhabitants were..right shooters (at an haires breadth and faile not) but unrighteous livers.

d. Leading in the proper direction or towards the place one wishes to reach. Also *transf.*

1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 95 Happening to hit the right road, I resolved to follow it for some time. 1835 MACAULAY *Mackintosh* Ess. (1897) 324 Were their faces set in the right or in the wrong direction? 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. i. 85 The change was slight, but it was in the right direction.

8. Fitting, proper, appropriate; exactly answering to what is required or suitable.

c 900 tr. *Baeda's Hist.* v. xxi. [xix.] (1890) I. 468 Þæt hi Eastran heoldan & wurðedon butan heora rihtre tide. *c* 960 *Canons Edgar* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 254 We lærað þæt man on rihtne timan tida ringe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Siȝ ȝe mine bibode healded, þenne sende ic eou rihte widerunge. *c* 1200 ORMIN 216 Mine wordess, þatt filledd shulenn ben þurrh Godd Att heore rihhte time. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 42 For ther may noman finde The rihte salve of such a Sor. 1584 *Three Ladies Lond.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 254 Huff I once aloft, and I may hit in the right vein. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. I. 2 Thou, O Lord, alone knowest the right times and seasons to open the eyes of the people. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. xii, God knows if his heart lay in the right place. 1854 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* iii. (1857) 145 That happy art of saying the right thing to the right person. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 7 Her Commander's knack of being in the right place at the right time, and doing the right thing.

Comb. 1895 K. GRAHAME *Golden Age* 44 Nature, in providing water-rats, had furnished right-sized stones.

b. *Mr. Right, Miss Right*, the right person, the destined husband or wife. *colloq.*

1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* xviii, I suppose I'm not the Mr. Right of her affections. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* 164 But..couldn't you take and live with me till Miss Right comes along?

9. *Right way* (cf. 1 b and 1 c): **a.** The way of moral rightness or spiritual salvation.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 10 Gast ðin god ȝelaeðeð mec in weȝe rehtum. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* ix. 58 Naðer ne hie selfe on ryhtne weȝ gan noldon, ne oðrum ȝeðafian. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* x. (1883) 75 Ȝebringan on rihtweȝe þa ðe ær dweledan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16501 Crist.. wollde turrnenn hemm Inntill þe rihhte weȝȝe. *c* 1330 *Spec. Guy Warw.* 22 Ne for loue to god, ne for his eise, To gon out of þe rihte weye. *c* 1380 *St. Augustine* 164 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 64/2 For hire sone þat he schulde preye þat he weore broulit in to rihte weye. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy.* II. 2509 To reuoke to the rigte weye Swiche as wrongly fro troube do forveye. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 17 Grace leads the right way: if you choose the wrong, Take it, and perish. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlii, 'But you are a presbyterian..?' 'I am, sir; praised be the light that shewed me the right way', replied the landlady.

b. The correct method, or that most conducive to the end in view.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 9 This is the rightest way and fittest order to serve God. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 134 To see who hath taken righter, truer, and more commodious way to gouerne the people as well in warre as in peace. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 743/1 If they would venture their industry the right way. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. 1738 II. 10 [He] took the right way to be depos'd. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 390 What Miracles of Architecture they would have left us, had they only been instructed in the right way. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, Thou mayst do the Smith a kind turn, an thou takest this matter the right way.

c. As *adv.* In the proper direction.

1704 *Compl. Servant Maid* (ed. 7) 60 Rub your Sarsnet well, the right way of the Sarsenet. *a* 1756 MRS. HELYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 256 Let it be a constant rule to scrub the boards the right way of the grain; that is lengthways.

d. The facts or truth *of* a matter.

1887 ANNIE S. SWAN *Gates of Eden* xvii, I really cannot speak with any certainty, for nobody seems to know the right way of it.

10. *Right side*: **a.** That side of anything which is regarded as the principal, or is naturally turned towards one; the face or upper side.

1511-2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The Walker..shall not rowe..Clothe..with any Cardes on the right side nor of the wrong side. 1704 *Compl. Servant Maid* (ed. 7) 61 Smooth them..upon the right side of the Sarsenet. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cloth*, All the sheerings must be on the right Side, except the two last. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 350 What the street medal-sellers call the 'right-side'—I speak of the 'penny' medal..—presents the Crystal Palace. *fig.* 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 11/2 This..smuggling pedlar (with whom I hope to be right sides uppermost before I die). 1897 *Daily News* 17 Mar. 2/1 To the power of presenting a case systematically and clearly he united that of putting it, as it has been expressed, 'right side up'.

b. The party or principle of which one approves.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 6 Oftentimes they choose the wrong side, and they that take the righter, doe it so by contingency. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxv, Cuthbert ..himself..[is] more for the hand than the head, and might be drawn to the right side.

c. (With *on*.) The better or more commendable aspect of anything.

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 113 ¶ 4 The Lady has been disappointed on the right side. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxvii, At all events,..it's a fault on the right side.

d. The safe, advantageous, appropriate, desirable (etc.) side *of* anything.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 98 He Swears it, and Swears like T. O. on the right side of the Hedge. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. x. ¶ 35 A widow on the right side of thirty. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. 197 We are all of us the right side of the door. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars*

iii. 153 *Confinement*..was..relaxed if one of the brethren could manage to get the right side of the abbot.

11. Properly pertaining or attached to a person or thing.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 3iet ne wile þe louerd ben paid mid his rihcte mol. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2539 Pharao kinges riȝte name. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 226 Rose þe regratere was hir riȝte name. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 239 Wymond of the Wardrop is my richt Name. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 23 Thow .. gaif thy self to plaige, Me Catiue to conuoy To my rycht heritage. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 56 Thou hast frighted the word out of his right sence. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 95 Put your Bonet to his right vse, 'tis for the head. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* iv. v, Error? Guilt, guilt, my sonne. Giue it the right name.

12. Of the mind or mental faculties: Normal, natural, sound, whole. Chiefly in phr. *to be in one's right mind* or *senses*.

c 1200 Ormin 3838 3iff he seoþ þe mann forrdredd, He wile..ræfenn himm hiss rihhte witt. 1487 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 23, I, beyng in my right witte and mynde..; hole and not seke. *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom.* (W. de W.) L iij, Fader, quod he, it semeth yᵗ thou arte out of thy ryght mynde. 1535 Coverdale *Mark* v. 15 And they..sawe hym which was possessed.., that he sat, and was clothed, and in his right mynde. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. vii. 49 So also Harry Monmouth being in his right wittes, and his good iudgements, turn'd away the fat Knight. 1602 — *Twel. N.* v. 305 Prethee read i' thy right wits. 1735 Berkeley *Free-think. in Mathematics* § 8 Wks. 1871 III. 306 By such as are in their right mind. 1818 Shelley *Julian & Maddalo* Pref., He was evidently a very cultivated and amiable person when in his right senses. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 47 He is not in his right mind, said Ctesippus; he is talking nonsense, and is stark mad.

13. Of persons: **a.** Mentally normal or sound; sane. Chiefly with negatives, and freq. in colloq. phr. *right in one's* (or *the*) *head*.

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 6 The World was not generated as Plants or Animals are; and who ever right in his wits asserted that it was? 1680 Sir J. Lauder *Decisions* (1759) I. 85 He was of a weak judgment, and not very right. 1808 Jamieson s.v. *Richt*, *He's quite richt now*, he has come to his senses: *No richt*, insane. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., He's not right in his head. 1896 J. Hocking *Mist on the Moors* ii, We've got an old aunt of mine in the carriage who isn't exactly right.

b. In good health and spirits; sound, well, comfortable. Also in various colloq. phrases, as *right as my glove*, *ninepence*, *a trivet*, etc.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* I, 'I hope you are well, sir.' 'Right as a trivet, sir,' replied Bob Sawyer. 1873 Mrs. Brookfield *Not a Heroine* II. 194 'Are you quite well enough?' her mother asked, 'you really don't look right yet.' 1875 B. Meadows *Clin. Obs.* 40 This medicine soon put her right. 1889 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xx, We both felt as right as the bank. 1890 [see Ninepence 1].

c. *To set* or *put* (one) *right*, to correct or direct (one); also, to justify (oneself).

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 280, I'll set you right in your opinion of Minos. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 35 Sacheverell's part was to set right (as they cant) the young Clergy. *a* 1734 North *Life Ld. Kpr. North* (1742) 26 The more mistaken he found himself, the more violent was he in his Proceedings; as if, by that Means, he was to set himself right. 1902 Mason *Four Feathers* xiv, He looks as if he had lost his way. I will go on and put him right.

d. Having a proper disposition *towards*, or relations *with*, another.

1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* iv. 25 If you are not right towards God, you can never be so towards men. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* I. viii. 124 The Holy Ghost teaches that we cannot be right with one another until we are right with God.

14. Of persons: Judging, thinking, or acting in accordance with truth or the facts of the case; correct in opinion, judgement, or procedure.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 102 You are right, Iustice, and you weigh this well. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 197 That negative and contradictory humour, of thinking they are then rightest, when they are unlikest the Papacie. 1665 Baxter *Quaker's Catech.* Pref. C iij b, I would ask you whether in all these great Points you think the Papists are righter then the Reformed Churches? 1716 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 320 He observes that Hollenshede is righter than Parker. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 96 'Tis hard if all is false that I advance—A fool must now and then be right, by chance. 1817 Keats *Let.* Wks. 1889 III. 95, I think he is right, and yet I think Hazlitt is right, and yet I think Wordsworth is rightest. 1890 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 735/1, I think that the learned judge was right in applying that rule, in the present case.

b. *Right!* = You are right; you say well. Also, in recent slang use, *Right you are!*

1588 Shaks. *Titus A.* iv. ii. 24 *Chi.* O 'tis a verse in Horace, I know it well... *Moore.* I iust, a verse in Horace: right, you haue it. 1634 Ford *Perk. Warbeck* I. ii, She's ..A princess of the blood, and I a subject. *Hunt.* Right; but a noble subject. 1698 Boyle, etc. *Bentley Exam.* (ed. 2) 178 Right! it sometimes happens that a Word is Older than the Thing to which it is apply'd. 1732 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 111 'Right,' cries his Lordship, 'for a rogue in need To have a Taste is insolence indeed'. 1782 Cowper *Hope* 397 Right, says an ensign; and, for aught I see, Your faith and mine substantially agree. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxvii, 'I will certainly..be entirely guided by your experience.' 'Right, Mr. Osbaldistone—right.' 1874 *Slang Dict.* 269 *Right you are*, a phrase implying entire acquiescence in what has been said or done. 1888 Churchward *Blackbirding* 110, I said 'Right you are; I don't think I'll go up'.

15. In a satisfactory or proper state; in good order. *To get..right*, to set in order. *To make it right*, to square or settle matters.

In earliest quots. app. *transf.* from sense 1.

1662 Wilson *Cheats* II. iv. (1664) 26 All's well, and as right as my Leg. 1701 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* I. i, All right as my leg. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 281, I.. desir'd him to..keep all right in the Ship. *c* 1800 T. J. Dibdin *Snug Little Island*, It's a snug little island! A right little, tight little island! 1822 Shelley *Faust* II. 374 That was all right, my friend. 1889 Hissey *Tour Phaeton* 213 We made it 'right' by the expenditure of half-a-crown. 1891 'J. S. Winter' *Lumley* xi, It will be all right, as right can be, if all goes well. 1892 Mrs. H. Ward *David Grieve* II. v, Don't mix up my silks, Lucy; I shall never get them right again.

b. In phr. *to come* (*all*) *right*.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xvii, Their mother, who looked ..more faded than she ought to have looked; and their grandmother,..who seemed to have got past that stage, and to have come all right again. 1885 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Chr. Kirkland* III. vi. 194 Perhaps on a second trial things would come more right than before. 1888 McCarthy & Praed *Ladies' Gallery* II. 56 All will come right in the end.

c. *All right*, used to express acquiescence or assent.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxviii, 'Stand firm, Sam,' said Mr. Pickwick, looking down. 'All right, sir,' replied Mr. Weller. 1887 *Courier* 7 July 5/4 Witness told Treadwell what Wright had told him, and he replied, 'All right'.

III. 16. Having due title or right; rightful, legitimate, lawful. Now *arch.*

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxvi[i]. (1890) 360 Heora riht cyning Wihtred. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1100, Margareta þære goda cwæne Eadwardes cynges magan & of þan rihtan Ængla landes kyne kynne. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1140 (Bodl. MS.), He is biknowe he is his son And þat he is riȝth heir After hym to regne veir. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 56 Right heyre of þe lond. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 441/2 John Duc of Norfolk, fader unto your said Warde, as right enheriter. 1492 *Ibid.* VI. 450/2 To the right heyres of the same Elizabeth. 1519 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 9 To the use of my right heires. *a* 1564 Becon *Fl. Godly Prayer* Pref., They slew their right king and set up three kings. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 3 Twenty Souldiers..took good order to see the commodities dryed, and restored to the right owners. 1731–8 Swift *Pol. Conv.* 62 He has a great Estate, only the Right Owner keeps him out of it.

17. Justly entitled to the name; having the true character of; true, real, veritable. **a.** Of persons, their character or position.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 238 Se hyra, seðe nis riht hyrde, ..he forlæt ða scep. *c* 1000 *Canons Ælfric* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 344 Ne mæsse-preost, ne diacon, ne nan riht canonicus, næbbe on his huse nænne wifman. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14022 If þis man war right prophet,..He aght to wijt al quat sco were. 1384 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2628 *Hypermnestra*, My ryght doghter, tresoure of myn hert. 1481 *Paston Lett.* III. 278 She is ryght systyr, of fader and modyr, to Herry Ynglows. 1526 Tindale *John* i. 47 Behold a right hisrahelite, in whom is no guile. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 A right Gentleman is sooner seene by the tryall of his vertue than blasing of his armes. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* I. iii, She'll ha' conuey'd her state, safe enough from thee, an' she be a right widdow. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 221 He went to the sepulchre of their great Saint ..where he did his Devotions as a right Mahumetane. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 144 ¶ 7 If you describe a right Woman in a laudable Sense, she should have gentle Softness, tender Fear. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* IV. iii, The Houyhnhnms.. could hardly believe me to be a right Yahoo, because my Body had a different Covering from others of my Kind. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xii, Right English all, they rush'd to blows. 1885 Grant Allen in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* II. 215 To mark him [Athelstan] out, in spite of his illegitimacy, as a right ætheling.

transf. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 286 It is not often that we can..enjoy a day of right Chaucer.

b. Of qualities or things. Also of some animals, esp. *right whale*: see Whale *sb.*

a 900 tr. *Baeda's Hist.* II. ii. (1890) 98 Ond he ða ongon.. heo monian & læran, þæt heo rihte sibbe & lufan him betweonum hæfden. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 109 Þa men þe bearn habban, læran hie þam rihtne þeodscipe. *c* 1200 Ormin 9868 Þa staness þatt he spacc þæroff, Þeȝȝ wærenn rihhte stanness. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 391 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 311 Þe riȝte put of helle is a-midde þe eorþe. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4150 Þai sal turne þe Iewery Until right cristendom halely. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1756 It reuys me my rest & my right hele. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* To Rdr., Prosperity is a right curse, and a thing that God giveth to His enemies. 1590 C'tess Pembroke *Antonie* 1425 Is not this folie right? 1612 Bacon *Ess., Wisdom for Man's Self* (Arb.) 282 It is a poore Centre of a mans actions, himselfe. It is right earth. 1623 Camden *Rem.* 284 A right woman and Lady like disdaine may be obserued in the same Author. 1771 Wesley *Jrnl.* 27 Aug., We crept through a right Welsh road. 1817 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. ii. 42 Some of the Scotch Whigs, of the right old fanatical leaven, have waxed wroth with Jedediah. 1834 Cunningham *Wks. Burns* VII. 170 The words instanced against him, 'cootie' and 'heugh', are right old Scottish. 1875 Whyte Melville *Katerfelto* xxix, He's a right deer, I tell ye.

c. Of material substances, fabrics, etc.: Genuine, not counterfeit or spurious.

1466 in Grose *Antiq. Repertory* I. 12 To paye for his Ransom thre yardes of Right Sattin to the Taker. 1529 More *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 237/1 Some man..canne perceyue by hys owne eye whether a stone bee righte or counterfet. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xii. 3 Marie therfore tooke a pound of ointement of right spikenard. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 32 Michael Boyen..sayes, that the right Musk is made..of that Animal which he calls Hiam. 1681 Grew *Museum* III. iv. 282 Rough Diamonds ..: a mark to know a right one by. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 134 ¶ 2 By the Application of your Medicines, taken only with half an Ounce of right Virginia Tobacco. 1769 Entick *London* IV. 278 It is well pewed, and wainscotted with right wainscot. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxxi, I will bestow some thought on the matter, with the help of a right pipe of Trinidado. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* i. § 32 Whenever you draw a pure, long, full breath of right heaven, you take Athena into your heart, through your blood.

†**d.** *Bot.* Rightly so called; true, genuine. *Obs.*

1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 34 Dictamnus maye be named in englishe righte Dittany, for some cal Lepidium also Dittany. *Ibid.* 72, I neuer sawe the ryghte Melilote yet in England. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. lxi. 522 The right Artechoke hath great long broade leaues. 1611 Cotgr., *Dictame blanc*,..called also, bastard, or false Dittanie; and oft mistaken..for the right Dittanie.

IV. 18. The distinctive epithet of the hand (see Right hand) normally the stronger; by extension also of that side of the body, its limbs, their clothing, etc.; hence *transf.* of corresponding parts of other objects. *Right bank* (of a river), that on the right of a person facing down the stream. (Cf. Left *a.* 3.)

c 1205 Lay. 28040 Ich hæld to grunden, þat mi riht ærm to-brac. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2408 Godard..smot him þoru þe rith arum. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6960 Whan Guncelyn byheld þe knyght, þe hand he lyfte þat was þe ryght. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* x. 2 He putte his riȝt foot on the se. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 102 Redely the right ere he pullid from the hed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Ryghte paite of a beest, *dexter*. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Richarde..was..crooke backed, his left shoulder much higher than his right. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 10 Whan the ryght fote lyeth, than cast them fro the. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 35/2 There was..no square battell, no right wing, nor anie other prouision appointed. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* xi. 11 From the right corner of the Temple. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 47 He..makes a pitch'd battel of it, dividing it into the right-wing and left-wing. 1703 Farquhar *Inconstant* III. i, The secret flew out of the right pocket of your coat. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 457/2 The Virgin Mary crowned, with her Babe in her right arm. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxii, Monmouth..might be discovered on the top of the right bank of the river. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 123/1 When within seventy yards I sent my right ball through his shoulder.

Comb. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 51, I desire nothing more..than that God would pull out right-eye sins. *c* 1721 Petiver *Gazophyl.* VIII. 72 Right-nosed Limington Fossile Oyster. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 198 A small right-inguinal hernia. 1891 Sir D. Wilson *Right Hand* 169, I believe about four were left and four right-footed.

†**19.** *Right half.* **a.** The right-hand side. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 þer stod a richt halue and a luft alse an castel wal. *c* 1200 Ormin 144 Godess enngell comm himm to O rihht halff bi þatt allterr. *c* 1290 *Beket* 2176 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 169 Bote fram þe riȝt half of is frount toward þe left chinne A smal rewe þere was of blode. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xl[i]v. 11 Þe quene stode at þy ryȝt half in gildan cloþyng. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xx. 21 Seie that..my sonys sitten, oon at thi riȝthalf, and oon at thi lefthalf, in thi kyngdam. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 249 Joseph gooth vppe on the laddre stondynge on the riȝt half.

†**b.** The right hand. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxliii. [cxliv.] 9 Whaus mouþe spake vanite, her riȝthalf is riȝthalf of wickednes. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* iii. 16 Lengthe of daȝis in his riȝt half, and in the left half of it richessis and glorie. 1388 — *Ps.* xv[i]. 10 Delityngis ben in thi riȝthalf til in to the ende.

20. *Right side.* **a.** The right-hand side; the right-hand quarter or region. † Also *righter side* (quot. 1565).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xl[i]v. 11 Þe quene vpstode at þi rightside in gilt clathynge: vmgifen with semes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 362 How Crist sittiþ on þe riȝt side of his Fadir. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, Þenne þe lorde shulde take vppe þe hertes heede by þe reght syde. *c* 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 391), Þan goo toward þe right side til ye finde your dominical lettre. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 761 The king..layd him downe on his right side. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 2 Two Zones do cut the heaven upon the righter side, And other twaine upon the left likewise the same divide. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Starboard*, When the Man at the Helm should put the Helm to the Right Side of the Ship. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 55/1 The earth..will be thrown on the right side of the sheath. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ii, He came on the right side of Catharine,..and slackened his pace. 1887 Rider Haggard *Allan Quatermain* v, Let them make their way one to the right side of the kraal and one to the left.

attrib. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 68 A right side tool, with two cutting edges. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 528 The right side tool..is thus named because it cuts from the right hand towards the left.

†**b.** The right hand (of a person). *Obs. rare.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 74 Lat nouȝte þi left half..Wyte what þow worchest with þi riȝt syde. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxvii. 16 The oile of his riȝt side he auoide out.

c. *To rise*, or *get out of bed*, *on one's right side*, used with allusion to the supposed luckiness of the practice, or its effect on one's temper.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 51 You rose on your right syde here right. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. i, Thou rose not on thy right side, or else blest thee not well. 1608 Machin *Dumb Knight* IV. i. H ij, Sure I said my prayers, ris'd on my right side. 1678 Ray *Prov.* (ed. 2) 268 He rose on his right side.

Right (rəit), *v.* Forms: 1 rihtan (rehtan), 3–5 rihten (3 rihhtenn, rehtten, risten), 3–4 rihte, 9 *Sc.* richt; 3–5 riȝte(n, 4 riȝtyn, riȝtte), 4–5 righte, 4– right (7 wright); 1 ryhtan, 3–4 ryhte(n, 5 ryhtyn, ryhtyn, *Sc.* rycht; 4–5 ryȝte(n, 5 ryghte(yn; also *dial.* 7–9 reet, 9 reight, raight. [Common Teutonic: OE. *rihtan*, *ryhtan*, *rehtan*, = OFris. *riuchta* (mod.Fris. *rjuchtsje*), MDu. (and Du.) *richten*, *rechten*, OS. *rihtian* (MLG. *richten*, *rechten*), OHG. *rihtan*,

rihten (G. *richten*), ON. *rétta* (Norw. *retta*, Sw. *rätta*, Da. *rette*), f. *reht* RIGHT *a.*]

I. *trans.* †**1.** To make straight (a path, way, etc.); to straighten. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John i. 23 Ic [am] stefne clioppendes in uoestern, 'rehtas woeg drihtnes'. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9201 Gaþ till, & rihhte þ̄ þ̄ wiþe wel Drihhtiness narrwe stizhess. *Ibid.* 9208 All þatt ohht iss wrang & crumb Shall effnedd beon & rihhtedd.

†**2.** To guide, direct (movements, etc.). *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 3 He riht & ræt eallum ȝesceaftum, swa swa good stiora anum scipe. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 79 To rehtanne foet usra in we[ȝ] sibb[es]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* v. 9 Ryght my wai in syghte þine. *Ibid.* cxviii. [cxix.] 133 Right my steppes after þi speche. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 24 Mannys gangynge til heuen..sall be rightid of god. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 29 He scholde se the liht brenninge, Wherof he mihte his weies rihte To come wher sche was. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 234 In alle þi thowȝtys thynke on þi god, & he schal ryȝten þi weyis.

refl. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lxv. (1869) 207, I wolde ..þat þi þe meetinge þat j haue seyn alle pilgrimes ryghteden hem and kepten hem from forueyinge.

†**3.** To guide as ruler; to govern, rule, judge.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 Þurh þe ic þys eowde styran & rihtan nu ne mæg. *c* 1205 LAY. 6254 Heo sculleð eow þet lond bitaken..and eower lazen setten to rihten eore leoden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Þeos riwle is euere wiðinnen & rihteð þe heorte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7747 He þat al rightes wit na ros Sal ilk man yeild after he dos. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 170, I finde a tale..Of him that whilom Achab hihte, Which hadde al Irahel to rihte. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 24 Thou demest peplis in euenhed, and folkes in erthe thow rigtest. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 149 He was so good and so prue to right and governe the welth publyke.

†**b.** *intr.* To go right, to act rightly. *Obs.*—[1]

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 262 Whan that holi cherche wrongeth, I not what other thing schal rihte.

II. 4. To set up, establish (*obs.*); to raise, rear, erect, set upright. Now *dial.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 749 (Gr.), [He] mid handum his eft on heofonrice rihte rodor-tolas. *c* 1205 LAY. 14882 Þas biscopes ferden ȝeond þis lond..& þene cristindom heo rihten. *Ibid.* 23531 Walles heo gunnen rihten. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 444 He made to be broughte there a longe ladder, and righted it to the walles. *Ibid.* xxii. 481 Thenne he made hym to be brought whereas the galohous were righted. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies of Polcarrow* 163 Ever since Government has ordered great white stones to be righted up along cliff, for we to see in the dark.

†**5. a.** To set (one) upright; to raise (*up*), esp. after a fall; to lift *up* (the head). *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Þe þat art i wit iwraht to godes ilicnesse, & i-riht, ba bodi up and heaued toward heuene. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xix. 9 Þai ere obligid and þai fell, bot we rase and we ere rightid [L. *erecti sumus*]. *Ibid., Comm. Cant.* 526 Thoro takyng in kynde, he rigttyd vs out of deth. *c* 1400 *English Conquest Ire.* (E.E.T.S.) 44 [When] holy chyrche..redy was to falle, wyth hys blode he ryght hyr vp. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 316 He righted his hede vp.

†**b.** *refl.* To assume an upright position. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 152 If he cloðed man se, cof he waxeð, For up he riȝteð him. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Rihteð ou up þer efter, & siggeð 'Domine, labia mea aperies'. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5439 Iacob vp in bedd him right. *Ibid.* 11694 'Rise vp,' he said, 'and right þe nu'. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 839* Þat oþer renishit renke hym rightes in þe sadyll. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 259 He righted hymself vpon his buttocke.

6. a. *To right the helm*: (see quot. 1627).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 37 Right your Helme, that is, to keepe it in the mid ships, or right vp. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 16 Right your Helmnes. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Righting*, when expressed of the helm, implies the replacing it in the middle of the ship, after having produced the required effect. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 292 Right the helm, and haul up the mizen. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 66 Get the main tack down and sheet aft, and right your helm. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Right the Helm*, the order to put it amidships, that is, in a line with the keel.

b. To bring (a ship) back into a vertical position.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 367 They righted her again, to set up anew the careening rigging. 1751 *Narr. of H.M.S. Wager* 18 The Gunner..got the Cutter righted. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 357 They were forced to cut away the masts to right her. 1861 *All Year Round* 13 July 365 The crew of the galley righted her with great speed.

fig. 1817 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. ii. 46 The mass of property has the same effect on our Constitution, and is a sort of ballast which will always right the vessel, to use a sailor's phrase, and bring it to its due equipoise.

refl. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. [The boat] righted herself, and glided swiftly into the still water.

c. *intr.* Of a ship, etc.: To recover or reassume a vertical position.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 24 She providentially righted again, tho' slowly. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. (1819) 281 The lab'ring ship may bend, ne'er more to right. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 107 The ship righted, trembling fore and aft. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 112 The Arethusa..whipped under the tree, righted, and went merrily away down stream.

d. *refl.* To recover one's balance or equilibrium; to recover one's footing; to correct a false step. Also *fig.*

1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 623 Till 'mid this crowded neighbourhood of things..The head turns round and cannot right itself. 1830 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 137/1 He leaned forward 'to right himself in the saddle'. 1854 M. EYRE *Lady's Walks S. France* xxiv. (1865) 263 The pony righted himself, and she rode on..unhurt.

fig. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* xxii, Mrs. Ince righted herself instantaneously and superbly.

e. To restore to the proper position after a fall, overturn, break-down, etc.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 442 Leaving the guides to remount him, and right him in his seat. 1841 CAPT. B. HALL *Patchwork* III. vii. 132 By the help of some..peasants.. we soon righted the carriage. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 192 To bring out the baggage and right the fallen diligence.

7. To do justice or make reparation to (a person); to redress the injuries of; to avenge.

c 900 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* 139 Heo smeadan hu heo..mehton monige men ryhtan,..ȝe on londum ȝe on ma þara þinga þe heo onfoi haldne weran. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308 To Ryghte, *iustificare*. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 314 Let his sonne Be righted; give him backe the government You tooke from him. 1599 TYRONE *Let.* in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 58 Oneale will spend to see you righted in all your affaires. 1621 SIR D. NORTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 24, I..do appeale to your own noblenes..to right me as you would be righted if my case were your own. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 23 [He] righted his individual wrong'd brother. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XIX. 192 'Tis the chief Praise that e'er to Kings belong'd To right with Justice, whom with Pow'r they wrong'd. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 164 I'll see thee righted, or I'll know the reason why! 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 30 Mrs. Trotter..reminded him that he had the protection of Lord this and Sir Thomas that, who would see him righted. 1891 *Spectator* 21 Feb., He thinks that when he is wronged, it is the business of the ruler..to right him at once.

refl. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 734, I haue seene the day of wrong, through the little hole of discretion, and I will right my selfe like a Souldier. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. xxiii, In case of non-performance,..to right himself by war. 1733 SWIFT *Legion Club* 210 Wks. 1751 X. 227 Bind them fast, or..They will come, and right themselves. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, He that cannot right himself by the hand, must use his head. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 25 In that case..the injured person wou'd be always coming back to right himself.

†**b.** Const. *of*, *on*, or *upon* (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1668–9 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Jan., [He] condemns him to pay both their victuals and wages, or right himself of the purser. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, My Hands shall right your King on him I seize. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* I. 3 I'll try To right my countrymen upon all of you.

c. To vindicate, set right, justify. Chiefly *refl.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 229 Wher kinde wole himselve rihte, ..Ther mai no wiht be therayein. 1617 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Fair Maid* IV. i, I'll complain And right myself before the magistrate. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 6 If my ruder Tongue, To right it self, should do your patience wrong. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Theodora* (1703) XL. 181 Expressing more than she said, without injuring her Modesty she righted her Gratitude. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 112 The most likely cause..was, the necessity felt by Bournezel to right himself at once at court.

8. To avenge or redress (an injustice or injury).

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 13 Whom all þe londe loued..And ros with him rapely to rigtyn his wronge. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 4, I am Reuenge sent from below, To ioyne with him and right his hainous wrongs. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vi. 381 He objects that none righteth the wrongs of Gods people. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 527 'Twas well with England, when..Men dar'd to right their wrongs. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VII. lvii, There is no injury that could be righted in that way.

III. †**9.** To correct or amend (a person, one's life, etc.). *Obs.*

971 *Blickling Hom.* 63 Þa deman..þæt hie him selfum heora synna bebeorgaþ, ȝe eac oþre synȝiende rihtaþ. *a* 1000 *Laws Whitred* (Lieberman) 12 Ælthеodige mæn, ȝif hio hiora hæmed rihtan nyllaþ, of lande..ȝewiten. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10361 Itt maȝȝ hemm brinngenn onn To rihhtenn þeȝȝre dede. *c* 1275 *Pass. Our Lord* 544 in *O. E. Misc.* 52 Iesus crist þet..com in-to þis myddenerd sunfulle men to ryhte. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM VI. 11 Þou hast y-ryȝt þat was amys, Y-wonne þat was y-lore. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 26779 (Fairf.), To þe prest þai make a hiȝt þaire synne for-sake, þaire life to riȝt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Ry(g)hteyn, or make ryghte, *rectifico*.

10. To bring into accordance with truth; to correct or render exact (accounts, etc.); to set right or inform (a person) correctly. Also with *up*.

1027–34 *Sec. Laws Cnut* ix. (Lieberman) 314 ȝemeta and ȝewihta rihte man ȝeorne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 69 The whiche bokes..A Romayn ouerraght & right hom hym-seluyn. 1578 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxxvii. 77 Prudence righteth vnderstanding, Fortitude Courage. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 39 Augustine..might heere haue righted you up, if you had not willingly closed your eyes. 1677 CARY *Chron.* II. II. § 3. xiv. 252 The true reading of Josephus as to these Numbers, righted by D. Vossius. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Ang.-Lat.* 5 He said he was righting his accounts. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* v. vii, 'Tis time to right all mistakes. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* VI. 151 Endeavor to right the public mind.

11. To set in order, to adjust, to set or put right. Now somewhat *rare.*

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 262 A he mæiȝ findan hwæt he mæiȝ on byriȝ betan,..oððe hus godian, rihtan, & weoxian. *c* 1205 LAY. 25732 Heo lihten of heore steden, and rihten heore iweden. *Ibid.* 30922 Heo rihten heore loues and up drozen seiles. *c* 1290 *St. Edmund* 45 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 298 Huy benden heore bouwene and stoden a-feor, and heore Arewene riȝten. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12055 Þer myghte men se þe mariners..Ropes to righte, lynes to leye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 262 Hire clothes with hire hand sche rihte. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) III. i. 49 Somme blewe the fyre, somme with yron forkes ryghted the brondes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvi. 60 Thenne they amended their harneys and ryghted theire sheldes and tooke newe sperys [etc.]. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 113 The Schollers who haue their bookes well righted, and their Chamber well dressed, and cleane kept. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 5/2 The kings of England..sate in person in the seate of justice to right the greater affayres of their subjects. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 275 After righting all matters to our satisfaction. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 140 These ridges are also looked over and righted with the mattock. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 365 An excellent omelette for breakfast..has already righted me considerably. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 416 Much in the same way the other systems are righted.

†**b.** To cure of distortion. *Obs. rare.*

c 1205 LAY. 19502 Sa me scal lacnien his leomes..and his ban rihten mid bitele stelen. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 748 (BM. MS.), Ihesu, þorw his mochil myȝt, Here feet and handes gan to ryȝt. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1308 Mystrowand he wald gif me mycht þi lath lymmys for to rycht.

c. To mend or do *up*, to clear or clean *up*, to set *up* again. Now *dial.* and *U.S.*

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 391 Having there new wrighted up such ships of his as had been any wayes bruised in the fight, he put over from thence to Phocaea. 1702 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 283 That ye Town shall forthwith be Righted vp Voted affirmatively. 1824 MRS. SHERWOOD *Waste Not* I. 10 There is a kitchen maid wanted, just to wash dishes, and right up the kitchen after the cook. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 78 After righting up an old door that had fallen from one hinge, and setting a rail against it to keep it in its place, we returned to the house.

12. *refl.* To return to a proper or normal condition. (Cf. 6 d.)

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. viii. 159 Convertibility ensures the ultimate balance of the currency,—provides that it shall right itself from time to time. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Lamb* Wks. 1859 IX. 160 Slowly all things right themselves. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlix. 51 Had he not resolved to go, things might even yet have righted themselves.

Right (rəit), *adv.* Forms: 1 rehte, 1–3 rihte, 1–5 riht (3 rihht, 4 rith, 4–5 rit), 5–6 rich(e, 5– *Sc.* richt; 3–5 riȝt (3 rigt, 4 riȝth, 5 reȝt), 4–5 riȝte, 5–6 righte, 3– right (5 reght, 9 *dial.* reet); 1 ryhte, 4–5 ryht, 5 ryth(e, 5–6 *Sc.* ryght; 4–5 ryȝt (5 -te), 5 rygth, rygh, 5–6 ryghte (5 ryte), 4–6 ryght (6 ryt). [OE. *rehte, riht(e, ryhte,* = OFris. *riuchte* (mod.Fris. *rjucht*), MDu. *recht(e, richte* (Du. *recht,* †*regt*), OS. *rehto, reht* (MLG. *rechte, recht*), OHG. *rehto, rechto* (G. *recht*), ON. *rétt* (Norw. *rett,* Da. *ret,* Sw. *rätt*), f. *reht, riht* RIGHT *a.*]

I. 1. Of motion or position: Straight; in a direct course or line. In later use chiefly with preps. or advbs., as *right forth, forward, on*(*ward*), *from, to*, etc.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xi. 64 Stæppað ryhte; ne haltigeað lenge. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Met.* v. 14 Swa oft æspringe ut awelleð of clife harum.., & ȝereclice rihte floweð. *c* 1205 LAY. 1395 Heo ferden from Spaine riht toward Brutaine. *Ibid.* 27345 Forð he wolde riden from Lengres to Auste: swa lai his weie rihte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12957 He..tok his flight To tun o ierusalem ful right. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 82 And thai that mycht eschap, perfay, Richt till ane vattir held thair vay. *c* 1400 MAUNDV. (1839) iv. 29 Men myghte go more right to that havene. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 21 Lede us þederward, as ryght as a lyne, Seynt Myghel! To þat heuenly kyngdome. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1592 Lede hyr to þe prynssys chamb̄yr ryth. 1530 PALSGR. 827/1 Ryght forthe, *tout droyt auant.* 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xiv. E b, Now go right from that staf some space at pleasure. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 51, I thought nothing could shoot righter at the marke of my desires. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iv. 25 Let thine eyes looke right on, and let thine eye lids looke straight before thee. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 29 Holding on right forth, by sunne-set he reached to the villages. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 831 Hee on his impious Foes right onward drove. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 159 The Captain ordered one man to..show himself. Upon which the Indian ran right to him. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 345 We had a constant gale blowing right upon our stern. *c* 1800 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 170 He is like an African buffalo: sees rightforward. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, It was left to me, therefore, to do honour..to his tea, right from China. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 236 Then the Mountjoy took the lead, and went right at the boom. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. ii, She would be put into the ladies' compartment and go right on. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 87/1, I'm going right home now.

b. In the proper course.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15720 He sailed al day, & on þe nyght, Vnwhile boþe wrong & ryght, Til he com in-til an ilde. 13.. *Cursor M.* 25681 (Gött.), Leuedi.., þu lede þaim right þar þai ga wrang. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 497/131 Þou schalt..þi weyes wende þe Rihtore, Þorwh him þat mihtes may. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 45 To leide vs in his Law full richt. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xlix. 9 He..directed them that went right. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 235 Compel him to go a little righter.

c. *Right up*, straight up, upright. Now *dial.*

c 1440 in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 434 Dresse hit forthe, and almondes or paynes fryed, and styk hom right up therin. 1552 HULOET s. v. *Bowghe*, Bowghes of trees or bushes whych do grow streight out, but not ryght vp. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 114 b, Rhamnus..hath twigges that grow right vp. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 37 Right your Helme, that is, to keepe it in the midships, or right vp. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Right on end, Right up*, upright.

2. In a straight or direct course leading quite up *to* a place, person, or thing; hence, all the way *to, into, round, through*, etc.; also with advbs. as *down, along, in, back.*

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656, Þas is se ȝise fram Medeshamstede to Norðburh..& swa æt se feon riht

to Esendic. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6623 þa kingess..Fundenn forrþrihht tatt steorrneleom, þatt ledde hemm rihht to Criste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3780 In slepe he sagh stand vp a sti Fra his heued right to þe ski. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 738 *Thisbe*, This wal..Was cloue a two ryght from the cop a-doun. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 Þase desertes laste riȝt to Paradyse terrestre. 1530 PALSGR. 827/1 Ryght downe, *tout droyt aual bas.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 74 Alt the landis.. Fra Forth streikand recht on to Eskis mouth. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ix. 8 Quhen I behald it rycht till end. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 398 You two this way..right down to Paradise descend. 1758 S. THOMPSON *Diary* (1896) 8, I marched up to ye Lake with 10 men, and came back to the Halfway Brook, and right back to ye Lake again. 1766 W. STORK *Acc. E. Florida* p. xviii, The strong current that constantly runs from the east..right into the gulph of Mexico. 1836 BROWNING *Johannes Agricola in Medit.* 2 There's heaven above, and night by night I look right through its gorgeous roof. 1865 CAMERON *Malayan India* 75 The broad verandah which runs right round the house. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *She* 2 The hair grew right down on his forehead. 1899 LT.-COL. BALDOCK *Cromwell* 202 Goring..pushed a cavalry raid right up to Farnham.

b. Quite or completely *off*, *out*, *round*, etc.

c 1400 *Sege Melayne* 329 At þ^e e1the he smate righte of his hede. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Dec., The King..hath justified my Lord Sandwich to the highest degree, and is right in his favour to the uttermost. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 8 This looks to me like taking the door right off the hinges. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 115 We will, Captain, blot them right out. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 116 He's turned right round, and he's staring at her like anything.

3. a. Immediately *after* some event.

c 1200 ORMIN 2799 Rihht afterr þatt tin greting word Wass cumenn i min ære. 1597 BLAND *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 496 Hieronymus..began right after the death of his father Hiero..to shew forth his arroguncie.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii, Come in,—said he,—come in, right after breakfast.

b. † *Right forth*, straightway, at once. *Obs.* So *right off*, *right away*, immediately, without delay. Originally *U.S.*

(*a*) 1440 *Sc. Acts, Jas. II* (1814) II. 55 Oure..lord will.. gerr deliuer þe Castel of kildrummy to þe said lord of Erskyne Richt furthe in al gudely haste. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 275, I ryght foorth shall departe to asayll them.

(*b*) 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* II. ii. (1887) 39, I was glad to take to my heels and split home, right off. 1849 WEBSTER *Priv. Corr.* (1857) II. 339 We will go to that place and shut ourselves up in the office..and do the work right off. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 789/2 He wasn't [sick] long. Had a kind of a fit this noon, and died right off.

(*c*) 1818 H. B. FEARON *Sk. Amer.* 5, I have been slick in going to the stand right away. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* ii, I saw now that 'Right away' and 'Directly' were one and the same thing. 1897 'MARK TWAIN' *More Tramps Abroad* lxxi, A round man cannot be expected to fit a square hole right away. He must have time to modify his shape.

c. *U.S.* Straight (with temporal connotation).

1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* xxix, If you don't go right about your business, I will come down. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii, I'll go right in the house, for paper and ink. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 800/1 Yes, I'll be right down.

4. *Right out*, = OUTRIGHT *adv.* 3, 4; also *dial.*, completely.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 101 Her waspish headed sonne.. Swears he will shoote no more, but play with Sparrowes, And be a Boy right out. 1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 18, I haue seene one slaine right out with the timber he stole halfe an houre before. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. People Eng.* Wks. 1738 I. 493 The house.. they fired about his ears, and at last killed him right-out. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Right-Out*, completely, throughout.

II. 5. Precisely, exactly, just, quite, altogether, to the full. Now *dial.* or *arch.*

In ME. poetry sometimes a mere rime-tag.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. 74 Seo burg..is swiþe ryhte feowerscyte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) CXXXVIII. 6 Ðif ic on helle ȝedo hwyrft ænigne, þu me æt-byst efne rihte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 414 Eȝȝperr heore ȝede swa Rihht affterr Godess lare. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2951 Ðis wreche, in al egypte riȝt, Lestede fulle seuene niȝt. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2998 (Bodl. MS), It was riȝth after þe tenure þat first spaak þe Emperoure. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 804, I wol my self goodly with yow ryde Right at myn owene cost. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 125 Vn-to oon of yow seide he Right in this wyse. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Other their corners bee all sharpe,..other ij. sharpe and one right square. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Q.) v. 67 My wife hath spoyld her, She takes right after her. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. i, To talk of borrowing, lending, and of use! The usurer's language right. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4118/4 Pure Venice-Treacle, in Tin Pots, right as it came over. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., He's not right sharp.

6. Qualifying adverbs (or adv. phrases) of time, esp. *right now*, † *then* or † *tho*, † *anon*. Now *arch.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 2 Swylce hi wæron rihte ða hi ðe mæst ȝeolectan, swilce hi nu sindon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11046 Rihht o þatt daȝȝ uppo þe ȝer þatt twellfte daȝȝ iss nemmnedd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Heo þet was riht þo imaked mid Godes honden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3547 For hunger loo i dei right now. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II. (*Paul*) 298 Mony ane Richt þane þe cristine treuthi has tane. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kut.'s T.* 550 And right anon he chaunged his array. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 431 Riȝt in þe dawyng of day a diuinour he callis. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10729 Quod rudentendement ryht tho. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xix. 443 Remembre ye of the shame ye dyd to me ryght now. 1535 COVERDALE *Iohn* ix. 27 He answered them: I tolde you right now. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concernings* 9 b, Wit, arte, and counsell, which you spake of right now. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* xi. 139 Haue you forgotten what you said right now? 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 85 Right at this time there raged and reigned in the church of Corinth an epidemical disease.

1897 LORD E. HAMILTON *Outlaws* 130, I can put my hand on the queue right now.

† **b.** Placed after the adv. or phrase, esp. *now right. Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 53 Woenæs ðu þæt..fader min [ne mæȝe] sella me nu reht mæ ðon tuelf herȝas engla. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 225 He..sæȝde, þæt hit ða rihte wære þæt he of ðisse worlde sceolde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* ix. 19 Send nu rihte and ȝegadera ealle þine nytenu. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7972 Þis tueye breþeren gode frend were þo riȝt. *Ibid.* 8910 Þis was endleue hondred ȝer, & in þe niþe ȝer riȝt. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 19651 (Fairf.), Noȝt he ete þre daies riȝt. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2772 For ioy of a sweuene þat y haue mette now ryȝt.

7. With preps. or advbs. of place, as *right at*, *in*, *on*, etc.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 16 Ryhte be eastan him sindon Bæme. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6554 Rihht i þe land off Ȝerrsalæm. *a* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1604 He lay.., A ston under hise heued riȝt. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2495 Sket cam a ladde with a knif, And bigan rith at þe to For to ritte. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3076 Right nygh the botoun pullede he A leef al grene. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 27 Into the lond let synke A ieed right by. 1481 CAXTON *Godfr.* clxxiii. 256 In theyr comyng on they toke the barbycannes that were right ayenst them. 1535 COVERDALE *Iosh.* viii. 14 He made haist ..to mete Israel..euen righte before the felde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. i. (Arb.) 150 Vpon a Ladies lips, or right in the center of her cheekes. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 59 Right against the Eastern gate, Wher the great Sun begins his state. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 18 The Wind is right in our teeth. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 84 He was set right against me. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 28 Right abreast of this spot..is a very fine anchorage. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 55 Sitting..Right o'er St. Paul's Cathedral. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Hell* xviii. 156 When it was right at the foot of the bridge, it lifted its arm high.

b. With *here*, *there*. Now chiefly *U.S.* Cf. HERE-RIGHT and THERE-RIGHT.

c 1290 *Beket* 126 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 110 I-porueid it was.. þat heo scholde i-cristned beo riȝt þare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6542 þe tables þat in hand he bare To pees he þam brak right þar. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 On Moneday.. ryght here in this Chaumbre..ȝe renounsed and cessed of the State of Kyng. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 202 Right here, seith the frensch booke, that [etc.]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 442 b/2 Ryght there he retourneth hymself and saluteth the peple. 1530 PALSGR. 822/2 Ryght there, *droyctement la.*

1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Introd., 'Right here,' a favorite phrase with our orators and with a certain class of our editors. 1893 FULLER *Lit. Courtship* x. 98, I may as well say, right here, that I, for my part, had a rousing good time. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 3/1, 'I got on the trail right there,' pursued Mr. Stanley, with a momentary relapse into American idiom.

8. Qualifying *as* or *so* († *also*) in various constructions. Now *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 He fondede god solf mid his wrenche..and his apostles riht al swa. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1188 Rihht all swa summ þe shep onfoþ Meoclij, þatt mann itt clippeþþ. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* xli. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 Riȝt as he com he sal wend in wo and pine and pouerte. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1696 Als þe body..Es ded when þe saule es passed out, þe saule of man es ded ryght swa, When God es departed þarefra. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1555 *Hypsipyle*, Ryght as him-selfe now dothe, ryght so did he. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxix. (1859) 62 Euery good kynge is..knowen therby, ryght as a man is knowen by his visage. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* A iij, Ryght as y^e erthe can brynge forth no fruyte without y^e dewe of heuen ..Right so without the grace of God [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vi. 35 So made he also..palme trees and floures, right as it was appoynted. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xix. (Arb.) 54 Right so no kinde of argument..doth better perswade..then example. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 401 Right so is it (sayth he) in the heart of a man the heate boyleth vp the bloud. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 594 Right so as God threatened to deale with us according to our doings, even so hath he done. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Recht of wet soo ware*, right as if it were so. 1871 ROSSETTI *Staff & Scrip* ix, Right so, he knew that he saw weep Each night through every dream The Queen's own face.

9. With intensive force (cf. FULL *adv.* 1): Very. Now *arch.* **a.** With adverbs.

c 1200 ORMIN 6281 Þuss mihht tu ledenn her þatt lif Rihht wel, wiþþ Godess hellpe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 82 Schir Iohne Steward..Wes voundit throu the body thair With a sper that richt scharply schair. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 16 Thus tales me troblid..And amarride my mynde rith moche. *c* 1450 *Cursor M.* 17413 (Laud), Ye diddyn hym vnder lok and sele That he awey shuld not stele But ye hym myssid right sone. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 He trusted I shuld lyke it right wele. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* I. xvii, Though thou ryght hy do oft assende. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 7 A gentle Squyre..Right cleanly clad in comely sad attyre. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 165, I know right well how tedious I haue beene in the description of this citie. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 953 To him the Squire right nimbly run. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 662 The simple clerk..did rear right merrily, two staves. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iv, The portrait of him she loved right dearly. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* v. (1866) 93, I should like right well to make a longer excursion on foot. 1885 *Mag. Art* Sept. 452/1 They conquered it right royally.

b. With adjectives.

c 1200 ORMIN 5563 þe sexte ȝife off Haliȝ Gast Iss an rihht god reowwsunge. *Ibid.* 7133 An child..þatt shall ben þiss Judisskenn king All þurrh rihht aþell kinde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 84 Ane vattir..That..wes rycht styth, bath deip & wyde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 288 A Clerk ther was..And he nas nat right fat. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 5 Take hem and presse hem on a fayre bord, an hew hem ryght smal. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. ii. 78, I am ryght wrothe for your departyng. *Ibid.*, Ye shal be ryght welcome to..my bairons. 1521 WARHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 239, I doubt not but it is to your good Grace right pensiful hearing. 1589 [? LYLY] *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 24 At his table, where he sate..right like a superintendant. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. i, I should be right sorry To have the means so to be venged on you. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 296 Yet is their surname right ancient in the place. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 289 Those illustrious and right eloquent Pen-men, the Modern Travellers. 1765 GRAY *Shaks.* 3 Willy begs, once a right proper man. 1800 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 336, I was right glad.. to see your writing again. 1861 FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 276 He is a right good little Fellow, I do believe. 1877 LYTTELL *Landmarks* III. viii. 142 And right interesting it is to observe [etc.].

c. In titles or forms of address. (See also HONOURABLE, REVEREND, WORSHIPFUL.)

c 1390 *Rec. Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) 65 Richt honorabylle fadyr in Crist, God have yhow in kepynge. 1420 WATERTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 6 Ryght excellent hegh and ryght myghty Prynce. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iv. 20 O my rightbeloued sonn,..who moued you to leue me, and to parte soo? 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 148 Right noble chylde and my deare frende. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 400 The rycht excellent, rycht heich and illustir Princessis. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 84 He is most in the company of the right noble Claudio. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* I, And pray right witty, and right honor'd sir, What may your businesse seeme to be i th' city? 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 197 Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin and Councellour, Wee greet you well. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, Noble and right thirsty lords. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXX, Will you indeed prefer me to your right royal consort's service?

† **10.** With negatives: At all; whatever. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 680 Niss he rihht nohht forrfæredd. *Ibid.* 1896 Acc hemm ne cumeþþ rihht na god. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28794 Vr lauerd..receues he right nan Almus þat o wrang es tan. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1325 *Dido*, But al this thing auayleth hire ryght nought. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6223 Ryght noȝt þan he felde. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xi, Thow shalt haue ryght nought of me. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlv. 11 To acount whatsoever we set most store by, to be but as dung or as rightnought.

† **11.** With *a.* Indeed, assuredly. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 8 Constantinople is riȝt a faire citee. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 141 þat is right a worthi man. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* a iij, It is moche fayre and ryght a noble thyng for to see..thauncient hystoryes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXXV. 330 The prince graunted hym with ryght a good wyll his requeast. *Ibid.* CCCLXXIV. 619 He accorded to that his men hadde done with right an yuell wyll.

III. 12. In accordance with justice or righteousness; righteously, uprightly; in harmony with the moral standard of actions.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIX. § 12 Se scippend..rehte ȝesceop eall þæt he ȝesceop. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 He him symle rihte deme, ȝif he wille sylf Godes domas ȝedeȝan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) CXXXIX. 13 Scylan eard niman.., þa mid ræde her rihte lifiȝeað. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 109 Ne mei him na Mon alsa wel demen ne alswa rihte.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* IX. 4 Thou satest in the throne iudging right. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 155 Father, who art Judge Of all things made, and judgest onely right. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. viii, They act right or wrong. 1746 CHESTERF. *Lett.* CXII. (1792) I. 303, I am convinced that you will act right.

† **b.** Rightly; by right. *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 386 The Erl of Murray bure that surname ryght.

13. In a proper or fitting manner; in the required or necessary way; properly; duly, aright.

Beowulf 1696 Swa wæs..þurh runstafas rihte ȝemearcod ..& ȝesæd hwam þæt sweord ȝeworht..wære. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXVI. § 2 Ȝenoh ryhte þu spyrast; swa hit is swa þu sexst. *a* 1000 *Battle of Maldon* 29 (Gr.), Byrhtnoð ..bæd þæt [hie] hyra randan rihte heoldon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5505 All hu mann birrþ follȝhenn itt Forr Drihhtin rihht to þeowwtenn. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Hwil ha riht luued him wiþ soðe bileaue. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Helt* 24 Moyses þe holy whyt, þe heuede þe lawe to ȝeme ryht. *a* 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* VII. 30 Thou rew ant red me ryht. *a* 1350 *St. Thomas* 211 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 23 He bad hym reuerence right A maumet þat þai cald 'god of light'. 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* XII. 6 They bad him saye: Schiboleth, & he sayde: Siboleth, & coulde not speake it righte. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 139 Ile smoake your skin-coat and I catch you right. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. XLVIII, Hence phancie, sight, And memory in age do not their functions right. *a* 1684 ROSCOMMON *Ess. on Verse* 5 With strict Discipline instructed right. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 160 The first thing should be taught him is to hold his Pen right. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 419 Were not these Villains right served? 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 278 You counsel right, my friend. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* II, A people, to speak right, Must speak as soft as courtiers.

b. In due or proper order.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12060 Roberes, helmes, right for to stande. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XIX. 2 Day unto day, doth it display,..And night to night succeeding right. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 37 When once our grace we haue forgot Nothing goes right. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 253 Everything is going on right there, and you have no occasion to be anxious about them.

c. In colloq. phrases *all right*, *right enough*.

1844 FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 124, I got your letter all right. 1885 ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 7 You'll enjoy yourself, Bella, right enough when you get there.

14. In accordance with facts or the truth of the case; accurately, correctly, exactly.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke VII. 43 He cuoeð him, 'Rehte ðu doemdest'. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke X. 28 þa cwæð he, 'Rihte þu andswarodest'. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13811 Natanaæl,.. þatt I þe sahh unnderr fictre, þu cnawesst rihht & trowwsest. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1079 Ah beo nu soð cnawes, ȝef ich riht segge. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 372 And men ryȝt lokede, þer is

more pryue pride in prechours hertes þan [etc.]. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 162 A college of cardinalis come syne in a lyng, That war Crannis of kynd, gif I richt compt. 1549 Ridley in *Liber Cant.* (1855) 245 Alexander, if I do right remember the history. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 32 The lawyer seeketh to make men good,..or to say righter, .. that their euill hurt not others. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. viii. § 10 A man, accustom'd to..regular Experiments,..shall be able to..guess righter at their..Properties. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 22 The lines, tho' touch'd but faintly, are drawn right. 1763 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 103 The affair of Wilkes and Dun is related right in the papers. 1857 Kingsley *Misc.* (1859) II. 320 It was on the Tuesday or Wednesday after, if I recollect right. 1878 Hardy *Ret. Native* VI. iii, Yes, you guess right. It is going to be after all.

phr. 1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 202 Reason agrees with them no righter than a Rammes horne.

15. On or towards the right side (*of*). See also Right and left.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21639 Quer and vnder, right and left, In þis compas godd all has left. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) p. xxix/2 As we stande ryght of yat poynt. *a* 1796 Burns *Sic a Wife as Willie had* iii, She's twisted right, she's twisted left. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 50 'Tention eyes right!' The serjeant calls with all his might. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xii, As he spoke thus, he looked neither right nor left. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. 146 The force of all the lands right of the Seine gathered under the banners of Guy and Odo.

IV. *Comb.* **16. a.** With pa. pples., as *right-born, -bred, -framed, -made, -shapen*, etc. Also in parasynthetic combs., as *right-believed, -headed.*

971 *Blickling Hom.* 167 Eal rihtgelyfed folc sceal gefeon. *c* 1200 Ormin 1645 All birrþ itt offredd ben wiþþ skill..Off rihhtbigetenn ahhte. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2377 Lauerd, leome & lif of alle riht bileafde. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. ix. (Tollemache MS.), This ryuer..departeþ þe contrey of ryȝt-bileuid men fro þe contrey of misbileuid men. 1526 Tindale *Prol. Ep. Romans*, That the ryghte shapen workes abyde not behynd, but accompanye fayth. 1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) III. i. 76 If ye saw them [the Bishops]..ye would say, they were the Pope's right-shapen sons. 1577 Golding *Calvin on Pr.* xxxix. 5 Within a while after hee will intermedle holy and right framed prayers. 1659 Thorndike *Wks.* (1846) II. 653 The right born, debasing..his birth, shall slide down. 1680 Allen *Peace & Unity* Pref. p. xxxiii, It does agree with every right made publick prayer whatsoever. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 18 What Discouragement gives not this to right-bred Tars from entering Volunteers? 1791 'G. Gambado' *Ann. Horsem.* (1809) 69 Such a right-headed Reverend Gentleman. 1829 Scott *Jrnl.* 25 Apr., I assured him that a man who had been wrong in the head all his life would scarce become right-headed after death. 1891 Atkinson *Last of Giant-killers* 170 Some even say that a right-shaped twig of any tree will do just as well.

b. With pr. pples., as *right-aiming, -believing, -feeling, -meaning*, etc.

971 *Blickling Hom.* 185 On eallum rihtgelyfenduin on me. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, The hare that rennyth with right stondyng eers is but litell aferde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 Ryghte trowande, *ortodoxus*. 1565 T. Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 131 Whome we following in good,..godly, and rightbeleuing maner [etc.]. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Dent.* x. 59 They which haue sought him with a true and rightmeaning heart. 1611 Bible *Wisd.* v. 21 Then shal the right-aiming thunder bolts goe abroad. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 284 In Cornwall and Devonshire, and in the mines of Northumberland and Durham, the principal metallic veins range nearly east and west. In the former counties they are called lodes, in the latter right running veins. 1829 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 156 There is always a way that all right-thinking people fall into. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxiii [lxiv], He thought Blanche..the most pious, gifted, right-thinking, fascinating person he had ever met. 1885 C. J. Lyall *Arab. Poet.* 90 A heart still and stedfast, right-walking, honest.

†c. With vbs., as *right-rule, -participate.*

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* liv. 17 Eche vessel that is mad aȝen thee, shal not be riȝt reulid. *Ibid., Jer.* vii. 5 If ȝee wil euene riȝt reulen ȝoure weies, and ȝoure studies. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 397 Teaching thy wealthy Neighbours..How, When, and Where to right-participate Their streams of Comfort.

17. With adverbs, forming attributive combs., as *right-away, -forward, -onward, -out.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 62 It is not my intent to runne a right out-race through all the accidents of their reprobation. 1648 Hexham, *Een Rechte straet*, a Right-out streete. 1794 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) I. 114 The well-disciplined phalanx of right-onward feelings. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 1 Mar., The work of an uncompromising right-forward Scot of the old school. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* III. xv, With his wonted, right-away activity. 1877 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/3 The anticipation of a good honest right-away race was not disappointed.

-right, *suffix*, representing OE. *riht* adj. and *rihte* adv., which are employed as suffixes in OE. *forðriht, -rihte* Forthright, and *upriht, -rihte* Upright. A few other compounds of the same type appear first in early ME., as † *adownright*, † *anonright*, Downright, † *evenright*, Outright, and somewhat later Forright, Overright.

Rightable (rəi·tăb'l), *a.* [f. Right *v.* + -able.] Capable of being righted.

1891 *Star* 31 Dec. 2/6 The one unfairness is in a measure rightable, and the other is not. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 297/2 Though she [the boat] may be quickly righted in inland waters,..she probably would not be rightable in open, rough tidal waters.

Right about, *sb., adv.* (and *a.*). Also **right-about, rightabout.** [f. Right *sb.*[1] 17 a + About *adv.* 6; orig. as two separate words.]

A. *sb.* **1.** *Mil.* In phr. *To the right about*, a command to turn towards the right so far as to face the opposite way (now simply *right about*). Hence with vbs., as *go, face*, etc. (Cf. Face *v.* 9 b.)

1700 Farquhar *Constant Couple* I. ii, To the right about as you were; march, colonel! 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. ix, To give it you in the military phrase then,..as we are soldiers; To the right about. Let us return the way we came. 1766 in W. Smith *Bouquet's Exped.* (1868) 132 The rear goes to the right about. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 31 When General Officers..pass in the rear of a Guard, the Officer is..not to face his Guard to the right-about. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 11 When the soldier has previously turned about, he will always front by the right about.

b. In general use.

1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, You are to turn..to the left, and then to the right about again. 1775 J. Jekyll *Corr.* (1894) 12 After [dessert]..all rise, turn to the right about and.. then return to the drawing-room. 1828 Scott *F.M. Perth* viii, The strong inclination which prompted him to wheel Jezabel to the right about. 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 376 Their fox took the opportunity to swing to the right about.

fig. 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* xxii, Whenever I chose, I could make them wheel to the right about.

c. With *the* omitted. *rare.*

1778 Tickell & Sheridan *Camp* II. iii, I wish I was ordered to right about.

2. In phr. *To send to the right about*: **a.** To cause (troops) to turn and retreat or flee.

1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxv, Six grenadiers of Ligonier's.. would have sent all these fellows to the right about. 1860 Russell *Diary India* II. i, This, and the sight of the Cameroneers bearing down on them, rapidly sent the sowars flying to the right-about.

b. To send packing; to dismiss or turn away unceremoniously. (Also with *turn.*)

1831 Lytton *Eugene Aram* I. ii, Send verses to the right-about. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lv[i], Mamma comes and turns Fanny to the right-about. 1861 Mrs. H. Wood *East Lynne* (1888) 326 One of the members was unseated with ignominy and sent to the right-about.

B. 1. *adv.* = A. 1; usually as a command with additional word, as *wheel, face, turn.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 222 Right about wheel! 1833 *Reg. & Instr. Cavalry* I. 13 Right about, face—1st. Place the ball of the right foot against the left heel...and. Raise the toes, and turn to the right about on both heels. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 205 She..wheeled right-about with the alacrity of a Prussian soldier, .. and was soon out of sight. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 10 Right about—Turn.

b. Hence *right about face* as a compound vb. or adv.

1815 W. H. Irlland *Scribblem.* 26 Southey, who once wrote for freedom—egad, True turn-coat, can right about face, pliant lad. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* i, Show those fellows, Corporal, how to right-about face. *a* 1894 Stevenson *St. Ives* 309 She had whipped right-about face and was gazing towards the kitchen garden.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* with *face* or *turn.* Also in fig. use, denoting a complete change of front; an entire reversal of principles or policy.

1862 Thackeray *Wks.* (1872) X. 154, I take the rebuke, and turn a soft right-about face. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 3/4 Will any body deny the Tory right-about-face? 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 4/2 If the words were actually used they are intended to prepare the European mind for a right about turn as shameless as it is incredible.

Right and left, right-and-left, *adv.* (*v.*), *a.*, and *sb.*

A. *adv.* **1.** On or towards the right and the left; on both sides, in both directions.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21639 Quer and vnder, right and left.] 1829 *Examiner* 196/1 He would lay about him right and left, what havoc he would make! 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxv, The Spaniards recoiled right and left. 1865— *Herew.* xiv, Right and left of her..sat the other great ladies.

b. *transf.* On all hands; on all sides.

1893 F. F. Moore *Gray Eye or So* II. 221 He is being robbed right and left.

2. *ellipt.* as *v.* To turn right and left; to dodge.

1855 Dickens *Little Dorrit* vii, It took him a matter of ten weeks to set to his creditors, lead off, turn the Commissioners, and right and left back to his professional pursuits.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the right and the left hand, side, etc.; turning to the right and the left; fitting the right and left hand or foot respectively. *Right-and-left screw*, one having the threads at the two ends running opposite ways.

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 280 They are essentially unsymmetrical, and right-and-left valved. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* viii. 342, I missed having an excellent right-and-left shot at wild dogs this morning. 1871 *Figure Training* 117 Comfort..is easily attained by wearing right and left stockings and boots made on strictly anatomical principles. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 288 Through these the coal is forced by a right-and-left screw.

C. *sb.* **1.** A method of beating the drum. *rare*[−0].

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 154/2.

2. A right-and-left shot.

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. I. v. 52/1 In many cases very wild birds will allow him to come up and get 'a right and left'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 5/1 With single 'right-and-lefts', however, our crack marksmen are no longer inclined to rest content. 1892 Grelner *Breech-Loader* 191 In taking a double rise from traps, or in making a right and left at game.

Right angle. *Math.* [f. Right *a.* 3 + Angle *sb.*[2]] An angle of 90°; = Rectangle *sb.* 2.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 26 This forseid rihte orisonte ..diuideth the equinoxial in-to riht Angles. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., A blunt or brode corner is greater then is a square angle, and his lines do parte more in sonder then in a right angle. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. post. iv. 6 All right angles are equall the one to the other. 1611 Florio, *Retto angolo*, a right angle or corner. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. ii, Their Houses are very ill built, the Walls bevil, without one Right-Angle in any Apartment. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1799) I. 331 These planes make with each other two angles whose sum is equal to two right angles. 1880 MacCormac *Antiseptic Surg.* 11 The right leg was at a right angle with the thigh when the limb was extended.

attrib. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Rightangle Prism*, an attachment to the microscope stand for throwing light upon an object.

b. *At right angles*, † *in right angle*, perpendicularly (*to* another line, etc.); so as to form an angle of 90°.

1679 Moxon *Math. Dict.* (1701) 23 Cutting the Horizon at Right Angles. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 145 There are six figures on each side..and as many on the border in right Angle. 1734–96 [see Axis[1] 7]. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* III. iii. 128 [His] residence was then in George Street, situated near to, and at right angles with, North Castle Street. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/2 The high road..runs at right-angles to..the lane.

Right-angled, *a.* [f. Right *a.* 3 + Angled *a.*]

1. a. Of geometrical figures, etc.: Containing or forming a right angle or right angles; rectangular.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. B iij, A Rightangled Triangle is suche a one as hath one Righte Angle. *Ibid.* II. xii. N ij b, Rightangled Parallelogrammes. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 785 Some are made with all sides equall, but yet not right angled or cornered like a quarry of Glasse. 1652 C. Brooke *Sphær. Triangles* 4 Any right-angled or quadrantal triangle proposed. 1750 Franklin *Opin.* Wks. 1887 II. 189 Bring this on your plate, in such a manner as that the right-angled part may be first raised. 1772 C. Hutton *Bridges* 77 It is least of all in the triangle..when right-angled. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxix. 244 The apophyllite from Faroe generally crystallises in right-angled square prisms. 1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 85 The remains of a gray rabbit, skin, bones, and mould closely fitting the right-angled corner of one side [of the box]. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 818/2 Long lines of olive orchard, and right-angled walls of eucalyptus trees shutting in wheat-fields.

transf. 1791 T. Paine *Rights of Man* I. (ed. 2) 85 The graceful pride of truth knows no extremes, and preserves, in every latitude of life, the right-angled character of man.

b. Of a hyperbola: (see Rectangular *a.* 4).

1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 61 The right angled Hyperbola, whose semi-transverse is R.

c. Lying at right angles *to* something.

a 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 218 The streets are both parallel, and right-angled to the river.

2. Characterized by right angles.

1833 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. ii. 28, I am settled in this most right-angled of cities. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* 381/1 A letter of his written with every character, sturdy, firm and right-angled. 1891 Moullin *Surg.* III. vi. 365 Tonic shortening of the gastrocnemius (the so-called right-angled contraction of the tendo Achillis).

3. That deals with right angles. *rare*[−1].

1828 Moore *Pract. Navig.* 38 Solution of the Six Cases in Right-angled Trigonometry.

So **Right-a'ngle** *v. trans.*, to cross or cut at right angles; **Right-a'ngledness,** rectangularity.

a 1847 Eliza Cook *My Murray Plaid* ii, The lines of purple deeply spread, Right-angled with the stripes of red. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 344/1 This crossing right-angled a deep railroad. 1891 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 215/1 The surviving Etruscan L's do not on the whole suggest right-angled-ness.

Right-a'ngular, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. Right *a.* 3 + Angular *a.*] = Rectangular *a.* 3.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Courbes d'equerre*.., knees which are right-angular.

Right-away *a.* (See Right *adv.* 17.)

Right boys. Also **Right-boys, Rightboys.** [See quot. 1787.] An irregular association formed in the south-west of Ireland in 1785–6, and connected with political or agrarian disorders in the later years of the 18th century.

1787 *New Annual Reg.* I. 43/2 A person very early distinguished himself among them,..whose real or assumed appellation was that of captain Right; and from him they soon became known by the denomination of Right Boys. 1808 Cobbett *Weekly Reg.* XIII. 120 White Boys, Right Boys, and various other denominations, and combinations of lawless nocturnal insurgents associated. 1819 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. lv. 301 Ireland has never been without White Boys, or Right Boys,..or some wild association or another for disturbing the peace of the country. 1842 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 121 In 1785, however, they [the Whiteboys] re-appeared under the name of 'Right-boys'.

Right close. *Law.* Now *Hist.* [tr. AF. *dreit clos* (Britton), close right or law.] *Writ of right close*, a writ applicable only to the court of the lord of a manor, in regard to cases concerning the tenants of the manor. Also *ellipt.*

1533 in Leadam *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 57 All the Tenauntes within the seid manour haue vsid..to plede..within the same manour by pety writte of righte close for all maner of pleys towching their landes. 1607 Cowell *Interp.* s.v. *Recto*, A writ of right close..lieth for those which hould their lands..by charter in fee-simple.., or in dower, if they be ejected out of such lands. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 335 In the writ of Right Close, the Tenure must not be laid *per libernm scrutinium*, because.. no Free man may bring that writ. 1652 tr. *Kitchin's Jurisd.* (1657) 193 Copy-holder of base tenure shall not have a Right Close. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 195 There is likewise a little writ of right close, .. which lies for the king's

tenants in antient demesne,..to try the right of their lands and tenements in the court of the lord exclusively. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 338 *marg.*, Writ of right close not removable.

† **Right-cornered,** *a. Obs.* [f. RIGHT *a.* 3.] Right-angled, rectangular.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. No. 21 Therfore turne that into a right cornered triangle, accordyng to the worke in the laste conclusion. 1611 COTGR., *Orthogonal*, orthogonall, right cornered. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 267 Each weare a right cornerd crosse upon his Armes.

Right-down, *adv.* and *a.* Also **right down, rightdown.** [f. RIGHT *adv.* + DOWN *adv.* Cf. DOWNRIGHT.]

A. *adv.* †**1.** With verbs: Positively; without any limitation or reserve; right out. *Obs.*

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* 81 This being so, Mr. Prynnes comparison or parallel halts right-downe. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 9 They threatned the Ministerie Right downe, That if they persisted in that course [etc.]. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 194 They that used evasion, and did not right down subscribe the abnegation.

2. With pples. or adjs.: Thoroughly; out and out.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVII. lvix, Who has no power to be Right-down displeas'd at whatsoever sounds From those beloved lips. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 97 They..were right down honest well meaning people. 1832 MRS. TROLLOPE *Manners Amer.* (1901) II. 63 That's right down well done. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* vi, Ver mother was a regular right-down bad 'un. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* i, He was real rightdown sorry for me.

B. *adj.* Positive; thorough, complete.

1623 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 121 The Earl of Bristol made a more benign construction thereof, the Duke a right-down conclusion. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XXIII. cciv, Degenerating into Sorrows and Rightdown Vexations, rather than impart One Taste of Joy. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 16 Such pretended favours and kindnesses as these, are the most right down discourtesies in the world.

1875 SIR T. SLATON *Fret-Cutting* 1 Such fellows..get into all kinds of mischief, and become right-down scamps. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1892) 221 Not a sheep near the place..; all good right-down cattle work to look forward to.

Right-drawn, *a.* [f. RIGHT *sb.*[1] 6.] Drawn in a rightful or just cause.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 46 What my tong speaks, my right drawn sword may proue.

Righten (rəi·t'n), *v. rare.* [f. RIGHT *a.* + -EN 5. Cf. ON. *réttna* to become straight.] *trans.* To put or set right, in various senses.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 5 Righten me in þi soth-fastnes, and lere me.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 368 For I shall see the day, when the Lord shall..righten my wrongs, [and] finish my sorrowes. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* i. 17 Learne to doe well, seeke iudgement, relieue [*marg.* Or, righten] the oppressed. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blondi's Banish'd Virg.* 32 A long silver bodkin, wherewith she used to righten her haire.

1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* I. ii. 320 How our own minds are made,..How righten'd, how betray'd. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii. (1875) II. 136 Thy stubborn mind will not be rightened.

absol. 1887 H. S. HOLLAND *Christ or Eccles.* (1888) 96 God ..would put out His strength to correct, to righten, to redeem.

Hence **Ri·ghtening** *vbl. sb.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 174 For the rightning of all which there is nothing in the world to be brought forth but this. 1869 EADIE *Galatians* 231 The whole of that rightening which a sinner needs and through faith enjoys.

Righteous (rəi·tyəs, rəi·tʃəs), *a., adv.,* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **reht-, 1–4 riht-,** 3–5 **riȝt-** (etc., as RIGHT *a.*); also 1–6 **-wis,** 3–6 **-wise** (5 *Sc.* **-vise**), **-wys**(e, 5 **-wijs**), 4–5 **-wiss, -wyss** (5 **-wisse,** *Sc.* **-uis**), 5–6 **-wes** (5 **-wesse**), 5–6 **-wos** (5 **-wose**), 5–6 **-uous**(e, 6 *Sc.* **-us**), 6 **-ous** (*Sc.* **-us**). [OE. *rihtwís, ryhtwís,* f. *riht, ryht* RIGHT *sb.*[1] + *wís* WISE *a.* (or RIGHT *a.* + *wís, wise* way, manner, WISE *sb.*): cf. ON. *réttvíss* (Da. *retvis,* Sw. *rättvis*), perh. from OE., and OHG. *rehtwísig.*

The orig. spelling *rightwise* remained in use till the 16th cent. (in some late examples perhaps confused with *right wise*); the obscured endings *-wos(e, -wous* appear in the 15th, and *righteous* in the first half of the 16th.]

1. Of persons: Just, upright, virtuous; guiltless, sinless; conforming to the standard of the divine or the moral law; acting rightly or justly.

a. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* x. 8 Forðon rehtwis [is] dryhten. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 2 Se Wisdom ȝeðeð his lufiendas..ȝebyldiȝe & rihtwise. *Ibid.* xxxix. § 13 He is cyning & dryhten..& rihtwis dema. *971 Blickl. Hom.* 95 Uton beon eaðmode & mildheorte & beon rihtwise on ȝrum mode wiþ oþre men. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1067, Ful oft se ungeleaffulla wer bið ȝehalȝad..þurh þæt rihtwise wif. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 He hauede ȝerimed rihtwisan mannan infer to his rice. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2880 Josæp wass rihhtwis, & tatt iss tunnderrstanndenn Forr þatt hiss trowwþe wass full god. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 516 Lamech [was born] of matusalé, And of lamech riȝt-wise noé. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 675 Þe ryȝt-wys man schal se hys face. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 905 *Thisbe,* And ryght-wis god to euery lover sende..moore prosperite Than ever hadde Piramus. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 46, I hafe synned, betrayand riȝtwyse blude. *a* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2754 Syre, ryghtwys emperour, Thou dost thy selven lytyl honour. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 205 None rightwiser then he Is in the worlde, nor of more noblenes. 1577 *St. Aug. Medit.* A v b, But Christ is iust In hym haue trust And hys iustice Makes thee rightwise.

β. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5806 He ys a ryghtwos man and full sage. 1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890 54 Most reverend, rightwose regent of this rigalitie. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) K iij b, Unto the euerlastynge ryghtuous, moost good..god. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 308 A Prince maist godlie and rychtuous.

γ. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 35 From the bloud of righteous Abell, vnto the bloud of zacharias. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 69 b, There is nothyng better,.. righteouser, or holyer, than he. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. ii. 4 Let me be recorded by the righteous Gods, I am as poore as you. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 425 What but thy malice mov'd thee to misdeem Of righteous Job? 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii, A righteous government..which necessarily implies a righteous governor. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* x, 'To what do you allude, righteous father?' inquired the astonished Marchesa. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 523 A righteous intercessor for man. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 92 He who is righteous in the treatment of his slaves.. will sow in them the seed of virtue.

absol. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxiv. 3 Ne forleteð dryhten ȝerd synfulra ofer hlet rehtwisra. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 322 And rihtwisra siðfæst is swilce scinende leoht. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 25246 (Cott. Galba), In þis point also we pray For all rightwiss on domesday. *a* 1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 159 Of men, and of aungels, of ryght wyse and of synners.

b. *absol.* (in sing. or pl.) with *the.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* v. 13 Ðu bledsas ðone rehtwisan. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iii. § 4 ðesihst þu nu þæt þa rihtwisan sint laðe & forbrycte. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 350 ðif se rihtwisa ȝecyrð fram his rihtwisnysse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Ure louerd..shoded þe rihtwise an his rihthalue and wurðeð hem. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1043 Salt ðu noȝt ðe riȝt-wise weren, Or for hem ðe toðere með beren? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23343 Þe right-wis blith sal be Quen he sal wrak on sinful se. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 26 Aftir these thingus thou shalt ben clepid the cite of the riȝtwis. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* ix. 13, I am not come to call the righteous, but ye synners to repentaunce. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxii. 7 In his dayes shall the righteous flourish. 1642 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxxiv. 108 The life of the righteous findes never any worse end than the death of the righteous. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* IV. ii, Madly against the Righteous fight And follow after Lies. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 506 Th' atonement a Redeemer's love has wrought Is not for you—the righteous need it not. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* x, The righteous saved, the wicked damned, And God's eternal government approved. *c* 1850 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* (1866) 107 When Thou..The righteous from the sinners shalt divide.

† **c.** As *sb.* A righteous person. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 41 And se þe under-fehþ rihtwisne on riht-wises naman he onfehþ riht-wises mede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12915 Als bedel gais be-for iustis, Als come þou be-for þat rightwis. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* li. 5 Nyȝ is my riȝtwis, gon out is my saueour. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 62 Truly god more displesis a ryghtwys prowd þen a synnar meyk. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 697 Hee..whom thou beheldst The onely righteous in a World perverse.

2. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by justice or uprightness; morally right or justifiable.

a. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 73 Se Godes man sceal beon fulfremed on rihtwisum weorcum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10744 Quilk man þat his wand suld blome Suld maria haf wit rightwis dome. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXIII. (*George*) 440 Quhethire þat it maie richtwis be til honoure god..þane appolline. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 112/1 To delay the rightwys and true Suytes of suche Defendantz or Plaintiffs. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) K ij b, The Pope, whiche is your god.., what soeuer he doethe is ryghtwyse. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 25 Callyng man to rightwyse life he therin sheweth his bounteous mercy & goodnes.

β. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xiv. 436 By mysauenture kynge Marke smote Amant thorugh the body, And yet was Amaunt in the ryghtuous quarel. *a* 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1548) C vj b, Zuinglius..was slayne..in defendinge hys citye.., which cause was moost rightuous. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 71 Strukne with a richtuous and true terrour.

γ. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 96 Edmond erle of Marche ..made hys title and righteous clayme. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 9 What booteth then the good and righteous deed, If goodnesse find no grace? 1652 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 214 Instructing men in the way of righteous living. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 804 Faithful hath been your Warfare, and of God Accepted, fearless in his righteous Cause. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 94 Nor would it have been righteous in Noah to have done so. 1789 COWPER *Ann. Mem.* 44 The symbol of a righteous reign Sat fast on George's brows again. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 86, I devoted a week to the corrections, weeding them with righteous relentlessness. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXVI, Her righteous wrath was too deep for upbraidings.

† **3.** Chiefly *Sc.* Rightful, lawful, legitimate.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 159 He come to mak homage Till him as till his rychtwis king. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Lawy Armys* (S.T.S.) 28 Thai..dar nocht..say othir wayis, bot that he was rychtwis pape. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 20 He is your ryght-wyse lorde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 141 Robert.., Quhilk in that tyme alledgit for to be The richteous air. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 131 His eftircumeris.., quha war rychteous Kingis of Scottis.

† **b.** *Sc.* Rightfully belonging to one. *Obs.*

1474 [see RIGHTEOUSLY *adv.* 4].

† **4.** Right, genuine; correct, exact. *Obs. rare.*

1543 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 187, vj barrallis of salmond, full reid and sueit, of the rychtus kynd of this toun. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* 52 The truth-trying Logyk.., The righteous Geometrie. 1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* A iv b, Avarice and greedines of gaine haue moued the Marchants to apparell some European plants with Indian coats, and to enstall them in shops as righteous and legittime Tabacco.

† **5.** As *adv.* Righteously; rightfully. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28232 Þe lagh is þeron laid, þat biddes al þat rightwys liue Til oþer alle þaire gilt for-giue. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XXV, For him that ryȝtewis rest, and rose on the rode. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 374 And ye ar her ..Als rychtwis born..As euir was I.

† **6.** *Comb.,* as *righteous-maker, -making*; also **righteous-doomous,** right-judging. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 in *Sel. Wks. Wyclif* (1871) III. 208 For soþly to þe riȝtwisdomous man it fallip [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxiii. 6 This is the name that they shall call him: euen the Lorde oure rightuous maker. — *Baruch* ii. 17 For the deed..ascribe vnto the Lorde nether prayse ner rightuous-makynge. 1553 *Short Catech.* 40 Fayth..doth..perceyue our righteousmakyng to be geuen vs of God freely. 1560 BILSON *Christian Ki.* Wks. II. 149 In my self I am a sinner, but in Christ, my righteous maker, I am righteous.

† **Ri·ghteous,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 (3*e*)**reht-, rihtwísian,** 4 **rightwis**(h)*e*, **-wyse,** 6 **ryghtous,** [f. *rihtwís* RIGHTEOUS *a.*] *trans.* To set right; to justify; to do justice to; to make righteous.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xviii. 10 Domas godes [sind] soðe, ȝerehtwisade in him seolfum. *Ibid.* lxxxi. 3 Heanne & ðearfan ȝerehtwisiað. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 15 Se synt þe eow sylfe beforan mannum ȝerihtwisiaþ. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 10 Domes of lauerd soth er ai, And right-wished in þar-selfe er þai. *Ibid.* lxxxi. 3 Meke and poure rightwises swa. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxi. 6 He calles me, he rightwises me and glorifies me. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) I. 35, I shal sustayne my ladyes wrathe which I have deserved, so longe as my Margarite hath rightwysed my cause. 1543 BALE *Romish Fox* 62 b, Canne we meryte grace with synne? or deserue to be ryghtoused by folye?

Hence **Ri·ghteousing** *vbl. sb. rare.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 5 God gif rightid be my wayes: forto kepe þi rightwisyngis. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. vii. (1868) 432 They had their righteousing in God.

Ri·ghteouser. *rare.* [Cf. prec.] One who makes righteous; a justifier.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. vii. (1868) 421 That he might be righteous and the righteousser of him that believeth.

† **Ri·ghteoushead, -hood.** *Obs. rare.* [f. RIGHTEOUS *a.*] Righteousness.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 936 Abram leuede ðis hot in sped; dat was him told to riȝt-wished. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26528 For suilk es crist reght-wis-hede þat metes ilk man his mede. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XC. xii, That he wolde then of his ryghtwyshode [*v.r.* rightfulhode] Do euery man ryght without more abode.

So † **Ri·ghteouslaik.** *Obs. rare.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2521 All full off hallȝhe mahhtess, Off herr-summlessc, off rihhtwisless.

Ri·ghteously, *adv.* Forms: see RIGHTEOUS *a.*; also 1 **-lice,** 3 **-liche** (5 **-lyche**), 4 **-lyke** (*comp.* **-liker**), **-li,** 5 **-lye,** 6 **-lie.** [OE. *riht-, ryhtwíslice*: cf. ON. *réttvísliga* (MDa. *retwiselige,* MSw. *rätvisliga,* Sw. *rättvisligen*).]

1. Justly, uprightly; in a righteous manner; with due regard to what is right.

a. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 1 Hu mæg. æniȝ man ryhtwislice & ȝesceadwislice acsiȝan [etc.]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 753 Þu,..keiser, nauest nawt þis strif rihtwisliche idealet, þæt dest fifti meistres to motin wið a meiden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9708 Of vs four sett es a-sise Rightwisli to do iustise. *c* 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 348 in *O. E. Misc.* 221 He þat leuys here ryȝtwysly..His soule neuer paynd schal be. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 44 Þat he wald here þaire praier and graunt þat þai asked riȝtwisely. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 29 To thende that the Sone shold juge rightwysly. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G v, But a famous merchaunt,..riche, and haboundant, And rightwisely dealing, is not vituperable. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 156 Doo well, and worke ryghtwysly.

β. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 5 b, All the chyldren of Israel that dyed ryghtuously vnder the lawe of Moyses. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 85 Supposing thow may richtuslie be ane scherp iuge.

γ. 1526 TINDALE *Titus* ii. 12 That we shuld live sobre mynded, righteously and godly in this..worlde. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 52 Geue thay haif rewlit rychteuslie. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiii. 15 He that walketh righteously, and speaketh vprightly. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. ii. (1699) 147 Let us..Live so Righteously and Holily, that we may be thought worthy of that Crown. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* V. 150 Against the foe I'll [never] lift a hostile hand; Till, righteously fulfil'd, the truce expires. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. i, And he solaced himself by righteously governing domains worthy of a prince. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 693 They righteously administered their own land and the rest of Hellas.

b. = RELIGIOUSLY *adv.* 3.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. 398 They did not slip their cable, but righteously got up their anchor. 1868 *Ibid.* V. 122 As Scarlett had led, so his front line righteously followed.

† **2.** Correctly, rightly; aright. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3742 Right-wisli es iacob his nam, þat es to sai, wit right langage, Supplanter, als of heritage. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 709 Ryȝt-wysly quo con rede, He loke on bok & be awayed. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. x. 844 Next lyis þe landis of Medy, Off Medus kyng callit richtwisly. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxvi. 253 Yet sir kay ..named hym more righteuously than he wende. 1531 FRITH *Upon Tracy* Wks. (1573) 78 Therfore he doth both righteously and godly deduce his resurrection by Christes. 1561 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* (1570) 302 Considering Alexander rightuously, wee must impute all his vertues to his owne nature, and hys vyces eyther to hys youth, or to the greatnes of hys Fortune. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 14 If the truth of thy loue to me were so righteously temper'd, as mine is to thee.

3. Rightfully, properly, deservedly. Now *rare.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xix. (1859) 19 Than thou bere thy peyne as thou hast ryghtwysly deseruyd. 1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. xvii. 281 Benediccions ..without ende, whiche rightwisly be due vnto the. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany,* Those euilles that we most righteously haue deserued.

c 1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) II. App. 264 It is material and precarious, and has righteously been allowed

to drop out of science. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 248 William saw that he must not think of paying to the laws of Scotland that..respect which he had wisely and righteously paid to the laws of England.

†**4.** *Sc.* By legal right; lawfully. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 131 Here speris the doctour gif a man may for his temporale gudis 1ychtwisly conquest mak defensable were. 1474 in *Acc. Fam. of Innes* (1864) 82 With all..richtwis pertinentis to the forseidis landis pertening or that 1ichtwisly may pertene. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 17 Ilke hes rychteouslie from age to age succeidet till vther. *Ibid.* II. 137 Reuthei is rychtuouslie sett in his place.

Ri·ghteousness. Forms: see Righteous *a.*; also 1 -nysse, 1, 4 -nys, -nisse; 1–7 -nesse, 1, 4–7 -nes (5 *Sc.* -nese), 5 -nasse. [OE. *reht-, riht-, ryhtwisnisse*: see Righteous *a.* + -ness.]

1. Justice, uprightness, rectitude; conformity of life to the requirements of the divine or moral law; virtue, integrity.

a. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* iv. 6 Onsecgað onsegdnisse rehtwisnisse [*L. justitiæ*]. *Ibid.* xcviii[i]. 9 Doemæð ymbhwyrf eorðan in rehtwinisse. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xlix. 380 Dryhten,..ðine ryhtwisnesse ic ne digle on minre heortan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 32 Iohannes com on rihtwisnesse wege, and ge ne gelyfdon him. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086, Hi nellað lufian God & rihtwisnesse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Of þe is arisen þe sunne of rihtwisenesse. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Þe uertuz þat he streoneð in þe þurh his swete grace, as rihtwisnesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1640 Þe erth wit sin and scham es schent, Al rightwisnes awai es went. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 7 For so greet 1iztwisnesse it semeþ þat Seint Gregorie wan his soule out of helle. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xv. 67 Godd þan had.done agayne his riztwisnesse for to suffer swilk ane innocent die withouten gilt. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 64 He sofryd by cause that often tymes he peruerted ryghtwesnes as a man myghty in wordys takyng geftys. 1535 Coverdale *Rev.* xix. 11 He..was called faithfull and true, & in righteweanes dyd iudge. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1174 Wrong decaieth still, and rightwisenesse vp stands.

β. 1523 [Coverdale] *Old God* (1534) E viij, Justinianus.. was so great a louer of iustice and rightuousness, that [etc.]. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 326 *marg.*, He is a manteiner of pietie and richtuousnes.

γ. 1535 Coverdale *Deut.* vi. 25 It shall be righteousnes vnto vs before the Lorde oure God. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 105 Christ expresseth him selfe to be our only righteousnesse. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* v. 780, I finde a better righteousness imputed Then I have lost. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 550 Ages of endless date Founded in righteousness. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* li. 7 All my Powers shall join to bless The Lord, my Strength and Righteousness. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 576, I never..hop'd, but in thy righteousness divine. 1858 Trench *Par.* xii. (1877) 241 What this guest wanted was righteousness both in its root of faith and its flower of charity. 1875 J. P. Hopps *Princ. Relig.* ix. 28 Righteousness is obedience to law, observance of duty, and fidelity to conscience.

personif. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxx[i]v. 14 Rehtwisnis biforan him gongeð & seteð in wege gongas his. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 304 On oðer half stont rihtwisnesse, þet no reoude nis mide, dredful & grureful uorto biholden. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxx[i]v. 11 Rightwisenes and pais kissed ere swa. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 197 Aȝeines resoun, I, riȝtwisnesse, recorde þus with treuth, þat her peyne be perpetuel. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 795 At the furst corner was Ryghtwysnes that tyde. 1653 Milton *Ps.* lxxxv. 53 Before him Righteousness shall go His Royal Harbinger.

†**b.** *pl.* Particular acts of justice; righteous deeds. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxviii. 16 In ðinum rehtwisnissum ic smegu. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 532 Hwi bodast ðu mine rihtwisnyssa and mine gecyðnysse þuh þinne muð? *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 9 Rightwisenesses ofe lauerd [are] right, hertes fainand. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* x. 8 Rightwis is lord, and he lufid richtwisnessis. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 19 Riȝtwysnesses of the lord. 1535 Coverdale *Baruch* ii. 12 We haue behaued oure selues vngodly in all thy righteousnesses. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lxiv. 6 We are al as an vncleane thing, and all our righteousnesses are as filthy ragges.

†**2.** Fitness; propriety. *Obs. rare.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. ix. 34 Rethoryque whyche conteyneth in substaunce, rightwisnes, Rayson and ordynaunce of wordes.

Righter[1] (rəi·tər). [See Right *v.* and -er[1]. Cf. OFris. *riuchtere*, MDu. *rechter(e, richter(e*, Du. *rechter*, †*regter*), MLG. *richter(e*, OHG. *rihtâri* (G. *richter*), ON. *réttari* judge, executioner.]

†**1.** One who arranges or regulates. *Obs.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* v. § 3 Ic wat ðætte God rihtere is his agenes weorces. 1593 Q. Eliz. *Boeth.* iv. pr. i. 75 When the Righter of all thing is good.

†**2.** An executioner, headsman. *Obs.*—[1]

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 88/1 The rightar brandysshid hys swerd ouer their heedes.

3. One who settles or sets right (*esp.* wrongs, grievances, etc.); a redresser, vindicator.

1598 Florio, *Giudice*, a iudge, a commissarie, a righter of causes. [Hence 1611 Cotgrave s.v. *Iuge.*] 1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. iv. 26 Know that I am the valorous Don-Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, and vndoer of iniuries. 1711 'J. Distaff' *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 9 Behold in me the Righter of Injuries. 1822 Scott *Peveril* x, The times demand righters and avengers, and there will be no want of them. 1876 Morris *Sigurd* iv. 328 The righter of wrongs, the deliverer.

Ri·ghter[2]. [f. Right *sb.*[1]] An advocate of (some one's) rights.

1897 *Globe* 11 Mar. 3/4 She is what one might call an early specimen of a woman's righter.

†**Right-forth,** *adv.* and *a.* [f. Right *adv.* + Forth *adv.* Cf. Forthright.]

A. *adv.* Straight forward; in a straight course.

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* ci. 29 The sed of hem in to the world shal be riȝtfoith reulid. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv. (1592) 218 Reason certifieth vs that they runne rightfoorth with equall distance one from another.

B. *adj.* Direct; straight-forward.

1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) vj, All shall be simple and right forth, demure, sober. 1561 Eden *Arte Navig.* I. vi, The earth dyd moue..not by a ryght forth motion, but circulerly about.

Rightful (rəi·tfŭl), *a.* (*sb.* and *adv.*). Forms: see Right *a.*; also 3–4 -fol(le, -vol(le, 4–5 -fulle, 4–6 -full, 5 -fful. [Late OE. *rihtful*, f. *riht* Right *sb.*[1] + -ful.]

1. Of persons: Disposed to do right; upright, just. (Cf. Righteous *a.* 1.) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1100, Eall þet þe Gode wæs lað & rihtfullan mannan .. wæs gewunelic on þisan lande. *c* 1275 Lay. 10100 Luce was kinebore..and he was swiþe 11hfolle. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1606 Emperour [Trajan] was þe nobloste þat miȝte be,..So riȝtuol he was. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 17 Seue sipes a day..sungeþ þe rihtful mon. *c* 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 531 This god is..most ryȝtful, and most ful of goodnesse. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 189 Be ryghtfull to al men, Slow to be wroth, Redy to mercy. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 66/4 Thenne said Saul, I haue synned...Thou arte rightfuller than I am. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 20 The moost ryghtful and indyfferent juge that ever was. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 301 *Por.* The Court awards it, and the law doth giue it. *Iew.* Most rightfull Iudge. 1611 Cotgr., *Iuste*,..incorrupt, rightfull, vpright, sincere.

1819 Shelley *Cenci* III. i. 179 Mighty death! Thou double-visaged shadow! Only judge! Rightfullest arbiter!

†**b.** *absol.* (Cf. Righteous 1 b and 1 c.)

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxvi[i]. 25 Whan þe riȝtful haþ fallen, he ne shal nouȝt ben hirt. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. iii. 241 Alle þat helpeth þe innocent and halt with þe riȝtful. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 17315 (Tiin.), Euel haue ȝe done wolde ȝe be knowen Of þat riȝtful þat ȝe dud honge.

2. Of actions, etc.: In conformity with what is right or just; equitable, thoroughly fair.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2876 Hii binome him is kinedom & þat is a riȝtuol dede. *Ibid.* 5391 Lawes he made riȝtuolore & strengore þan er were. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Þe oþre manere is huanne me heþ riȝtuolle wyȝtes and riȝtuolle mesures and zelleþ ontreweliche. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol 127 Crist..leue þe lede þi londe, so leute þe louye, And for þi riȝtful rewlyng be rewarded in heuene! 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 145 Hoppe is a ryghtfull tryste for a ryghtfull Werke. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 103 The quarel that I haue is rightful. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi. 249 Let me haue ryghtfull and trewe iugement. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xii. 28 For truth is strong her rightfull cause to plead. *c* 1630 Milton *Upon Circumc.* 17 For we by rightfull doom remediles Were lost in death. *a* 1721 Prior (J.), The smiling hours; Such as with friendly care have guarded Patriots and kings in rightful wars. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* v. xxi, He that sings the rightful cause. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 201 Can it be rightful..to enact in India.. that which was enacted for the Roman world?

3. Legal, lawful, legitimate: **a.** Of persons, in respect of position or claims.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2804 (Kölbing), Euerichon..maden solempne bisceninge For to haue a riȝtful kinge. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 4122 So were thei for everemo..Departed fro the rihtfull heir.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 19 But thou didst these goods bereave From rightfull owner by unrighteous lott. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 80 In this haughtie great attempt ..to plant the rightfull Heire, I lost my Libertie. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 3 Her vndoubted and rightfull successor. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 815 Every Soule in Heav'n Shall.. Confess him rightful King. 1724 Welton *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 215 A due obedience to our rightful governors. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 749 The legitimate and rightful lord Is but a transient guest. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 161 The common people..regarded him as their rightful head. 1855 *Ibid.* xxi. IV. 684 How a rightful and lawful possessor is to be distinguished from a possessor who has the exclusive right by law [etc.].

Comb. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 623 A daughter—an illegitimate one—but worthy to be the rightful-born child to the first man in the land.

b. Of inheritance, possessions, etc.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 291 Selde is any pore riche, but of riȝtful heritage. 1399 Gower *Conf., To Hen. IV*, 59 To cleime and axe his rightful heritage In alle places wher it is withholde. 1483 [see Heritage *sb.* 2]. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xii. 359 His..son, By..stepdame's hate, to death was lastly done, To set his rightful Crown upon a wrongful head. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 434/1 The rightful undisturbed Possession of it will add vastly to the Power of France. *c* 1792 Burns *Extempore on Thomson* 8 Th' unfading garland.., Thy sair-won, rightful spoil. 1856 Hawthornl *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 69 This unparalleled Englishman declined taking anything beyond his rightful halfpenny. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 294 An innocent boy, who was kept out of his rightful inheritance by an ambitious kinsman.

†**4.** Straight. *Obs. rare.*

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* iii. 3 Make ȝe redy the wayes of the Lord; make ȝe riȝtful the pathes of hym. [Also *Heb.* xii. 13.]

5. Proper, fitting; correct. Now *rare.*

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 405, I trowe that she Was fair sumtyme,..Whan she was in hir rightful age. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 377 Relacion rect is a ryhtful custome. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 240 Of the ryghtfull houris and tymes of ettynge and drynkynge. *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps.* xli. vi, Triumph well may I, whome thou did'st stay In my sound rightfull way. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 794 Such is the rightfull Courtier in his kinde. 1676 Marvell *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 537 If they have no share by right in the government of themselves, by their certain rightful times of parliaments. 1704 Prior *Lel. to Boileau* 111 Danube scarce retains his rightful Course. 1839 J. Very *Poems* 42 (Cent.), The hand and foot that stir not, they shall find sooner than all the rightful place to go. *a* 1853 Robertson *Lect.* I. (1858) 30 You have surely proceeded in the rightful order.

†**6.** As *adv.* Rightfully, properly. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 3742 (Gott.), He has me done ful mekil schame, Rihtful was iacob cald his name. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 167 The Powere of a prynce that is not 1yghtfull demenyt.

Hence †**Ri·ghtfulhood.** *Obs.*—[1]

c 1470 [see Righteoushood].

Rightfully (rəi·tfŭli), *adv.* Forms: see Rightful *a.*; also 4 -lych(e (*comp.* -lokest), 4–5 -liche, 5 -lich; 4 -li, 6 -lie, -lye. [f. Rightful *a.* + -ly[2].]

1. In accordance with, with due regard for, what is right or just; justly, equitably, fairly.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1872 Constantin..ladde is kinedom Riȝtuolliche & suiþe wel. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2048 (Kölbing), It nis no riȝt, þat þou me werne, Riȝtfulliche þat y wil 3erne. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 328 Where he be wrongly cursed or rightfully. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6630 Ne I ne wene not, sikerly, That they may have it rightfully. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 64 § 12 Other enheritamentis perteynyng rightfully to dyverse the Kingis true lieges. 1545 Brinklow *Lament.* 6 The plages of Egipte, which ye haue alreadi rightfully deserued. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 350 The realme of Fraunce, the whiche 1ightfully did appertey ne vnto them. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 124, I should be glad they could make it out by law, that they sit here rightfully. 1695 *Anc. Const. Eng.* 5 This [kingly] power cannot rightfully be acquired without the people's consent. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 14 No man can rightfully be condemned without reference to some definite law. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 747/1 The goods were 1ightfully sold under the bill of sale.

2. Rightly, properly, correctly.

1340 *Ayenb.* 196 Yef hi weren riȝtuolliche milde, hi ssolden betere louie þe uelaȝtede of poure men [etc.]. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. i. 52 For rihtfoliche Resoun schulde rulen ou alle. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xiv. (1869) 142 For rihtfulliche j may be cleped an ape clogged. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xv. 90 b, They that are vnder Moses law be rightfully called seruauntes. 1591 Spenser *Teares Muses* 52 None but you..Can rightfully aread so dolefull lay.

1831 Coleridge *Table-t.* 12 Sept., I show to each system that I fully understand and rightfully appreciate what that system means. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* (1884) 112 Books.. stand naturally and rightfully on the shelves of every cottage. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Nov. 6/3 He rightfully distrusted such a frail-looking craft.

Rightfulness (rəi·tfŭlnĕs). Forms: see Rightful *a.*; also 4–6 -nes, 4–7 -nesse. [-ness.]

†**1.** = Righteousness 1. *Obs.*

Until *c* 1400 the Vulg. *justitia* was frequently translated as 'rightfulness'.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 600–1 Yn þe toujer werlde ..Þere ys but ryȝtfulnes of dome; Þere ys al ryȝtfulnes at þe last ende. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix. [xl.] 13 Y ne hyd nouȝt þy ryȝtfulnes in myn hert. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xviii. 19 That thei kepe the weie of the Lord, and..do riȝtfulnesse and dom. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 147 The Ryghtfulnes of workis or of dedis comyth and rysyth of Ryghtfulnesse of wille. *c* 1460 Metham *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 94 The fourthe lyne..sygnyfyith ryteffulnes and enduryng in gode werkes..and vertu. 1532 Hervet *Xenophon* (1768) 58 Do you in dede take vpon you to teach them that iustice and ryghtefulnes? *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps.* xxxiii. i, Rejoyce in God, O ye That..cherish 1ightfulnesse. 1594 Carlw *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 204 The rightfulnesse and singlenesse of the vnderstanding, which admitteth no doublenesse.

personif. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxx[i]v. 14 Ryȝtfulnes shal go to-fore hym, and shal sett his goings in his waie. *a* 1470 H. Parker *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) 329/2 Ryghtfull dome is tourned backwarde, & ryghtfulnesse stode from ferre. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* xxv. 59 Let perfectnes and 1ightfulnes both guide and wayte on mee.

†**b.** *pl.* = Righteousness 1 b. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xviii. [xix.] 9 Þe ryȝtfulnesses of our Lord ben makand ioyful ryȝtlich þe hertes. 1388 Wyclif *Deut.* iv. 5 Y tauȝte ȝou the comaundementis and riȝtfulnessis, as my Lord God comaundide to me.

†**2.** Of stature: Erectness, uprightness. *rare*—[1].

1387 Trevisa tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 In mannis body was..rizfullnesse of stature, fairenesse of schappe.

3. The fact of being right or just; the justness or equity *of* something.

1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 265 The rightfulness of princes pleas. 1736 *Plea for Sacram. Test* 48 None of their Tenets ..will incline them to dispute the Rightfulness of the present Civil Settlement. 1821 Coleridge *Lett., Convers.*, etc. II. 36 Those women .. who feel the rightfulness of their own claim to be loved with honor. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* xxviii. II. 334 The men who are to carry on a war must have no doubt of its rightfulness of purpose.

Right hand. Also **right-hand, righthand.** Forms: see Right *a.* and Hand *sb.* [f. Right *a.* 18. Cf. Fris. *rjuchterhân*, (M)Du. *rechter hand*, G. *rechte hand.*]

1. That hand which is normally the stronger of the two. (Opposed to Left hand.)

c 1000 *Nicodemus* xxi, Se Hælend..be ðære ryht handa me ȝenam. *c* 1200 Ormin 8181 And himm wass sett inn hiss rihht hannd An dere kineȝerrde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 11 His riȝt hond he liet of-smite. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1618 Be his right hand he suar his ath. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1174 He raught forthe his right hand & his rigge frotus. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 784* With hys right hande hym rodely [he] strakez. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 150 He..hit him vnder the eir with his richt hand. 1535 Coverdale *Tobit* vii. 13 So he toke the righthande of his daughter, and gaue her in to the right hande of Tobias. *c* 1585 R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 3 This he shoulde houlde in his right hande. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I. 2 That right hand which held the

Crook before. 1670 C. GATAKER in *Gataker's Antid. Errour* To Rdr. B ij b, Whom I desire to receive with the right hand, that which is offered with the right hand. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4784/1 On Condition that he should give the Right Hand to the Marquis de Prié in his own House. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 169 To horse! he cried, or by this good right hand..I smite you. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, She let her right hand fall on his shoulder. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 4 Right-hand with left-hand linked,—He faced his son submissive.

attrib. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 51, I desire nothing more..than that God would pull out right-eye sins, and cut off right-hand sins. 1680 ROSCOMMON *Poems* (1780) 78 Give my exalted soul a place Among thy chosen right-hand race. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xxix, He set his right-hand thumb upon the bow of the saddle. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xi, The Prince..gave to Caradoc the right-hand pledge. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 114/2 She started from home with two right-hand gloves.

b. *transf.* as a symbol of friendship or alliance. (Rendering L. *dextræ*.)

1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. liv. 31 The Lingones..had sent giftes to the Legions, Right-hands in token of mutual loue. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus, Ann.* II. xiv. (1622) 53 Calling to mind their friendship..with the Romans, and desiring that they might renew right hands.

c. *transf.* A person of usefulness or importance; an efficient or indispensable helper or aid.

c 1528-37 LD. J. BUTLER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 48 O Connor..who hath maried the eile of Kildare's doghter, is his right hand. 1582 G. ELLIOT (*title*), A very true Report of the apprehension..of that arch-Papist Edmund Campion, the Pope his right hand. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess* 329 A Lawyers simple Clarke Is his Masters right hand, if hee bee not left-handed. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 22 July, It is strange to see how poor..Backewell is like to be put to it in his absence, Mr. Shaw, his right hand, being ill. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 5 P 4 For Mrs. Jane is the Right-hand of her Mother. 1765 WELLDON (*title*), The Smith's Right Hand, or a Complete Guide to the Various Branches of all sorts of Iron Work. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) I. 57 [HEphaestos] is indispensable as the right-hand and instrument of the gods. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 21 Lady Psyche was the right hand now, And she the left, or not, or seldom used.

2. a. The right side. **b.** The direction towards the right. = RIGHT *sb.*[1] 17 a.

c 1205 LAY. 14734 Heo isegen an heore riht hond a swiþe fæier æit-lond. *a* 1240 *Creed* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 217 Þer he sit o godes rithond feder al-mihti. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6325 He loked als on his righthand. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxli. 5, I byheld til þe righthand. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1769 The iiii[te] on the ryght hande here hit ys to the tolde. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xv. 56 Syr Arthur..stered his hors here & there on the right hand & on the lyft hand. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 26 He left the right way toward Pomfret,..and toke the way on the right hand. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 42 Turne vpon your right hand at the next turning. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Apr., My wife [was] in one little one, on the right hand. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 82 *Pluto.* Two martyrs, say'st thou? Where the devil are they? *Pope.* On my right-hand. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1907) 99 They might continue as far to the right hand, and to the left as far. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 1 The Syrians in common with many other Eastern nations, read from the right-hand to the left. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. 2 On the right hand we discern Mount Athos.

attrib. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* I. i, Three waies there were: that on the right hand side Was ready way unto the foresaid fields. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* v. (1664) 46 In Right-hand wing did warlike wend. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 633 Som times He scours the right hand coast. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* II. 33 [It] struck the right-hand courser to the ground. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. x. 305 What the miner terms a 'right hand heave'. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* ii, I made out several dark heads gliding away towards the right-hand bank.

†**b.** The position of honour. *To take the right hand of*, to take or assume precedence of. *Obs.*

1652 *Sens. Exp.* 9 If..the time..be made Umpier of Precedency, Geneva must take the right hand of You. 1682 *News fr. France* 2 It is true, the Precedence was then granted to the Bishops of Rome,..and the Empire carrying its name from Rome, no wonder if the Bishop..had the Right-hand still reserved to him. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. 188 The Scotch Nobility..said 'twas a very hard Case, that a poor Scholar..should afterwards by Virtue of a Bishoprick..not only assume as good a Title as his Master, but even pretend, upon some Occasions, to take the Right-hand of him.

c. Of errors: *On the right hand*, on the right side, in the right direction. Also *attrib.* ? *Obs.*

1693 DRYDEN *Persius* vi. (1697) 490 One Error, tho' on the right hand, yet a great one, is, That they are no Helps to a Virtuous Life. 1785 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 95 Miss Cooke leans to the right-hand error—It is safer to think too little than too much of yourself.

3. *Right-hand man*: †**a.** A soldier holding a position of responsibility or command on the right of a troop of horse. *Obs.* **b.** = sense 1 c.

a. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Dec., Not only..being admitted into the Duke of Albemarle's guards..but also..put as a right-hand man, and other marks of special respect. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 253 P 1 Mr. Alexander Truncheon, who is their Right-Hand Man in the Troop [of horse guards]. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5925/3 He..was lately a Right Hand Man in the 4th Troop of Horse-Guards.

b. *a* 1802 *Earl Richard* xxiii. in Scott *Border Minst.* (1869) 362 O wha has slain my right-hand man, That held my hawk and hound? 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vi, I am in want of a secretary..: he shall be my right-hand man. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxii, Little Peter was her right-hand man. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 145 He will go with me as stockman and right-hand man generally.

4. *Right-hand* (*-laid*) *rope*: (see quot. 1867); *right-hand screw*, one with the thread turning to the right; *right-hand lock* (see quot. 1875).

1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 8 Parcel the score of the dead-eye, and heave the shroud taut round it, turning in with the sun, if right-hand-laid rope. *Ibid.* 34 Right-hand rope must be coiled with the sun. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 89 A metal fuze with a right-hand screw. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Right-Hand Rope*, that which is laid up and twisted with the sun, that is to the right hand. 1875 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.* 1340/2 The right-hand and left-hand locks are for doors to swing to the right or to the left.

Right-handed, *a.* (*adv.*). [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Having the right hand or arm stronger or more useful than the left; using the right hand by preference; = DEXTROUS *a.* 6. Also *transf.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), A womman is nought right handed and lifte handed. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xix. (1887) 81 Double right handed which vse both the handes a like. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. vii. 80 A ranke [of archers] on the right side, whiche are lefthanded, and another vpon the left being right handed. 1629 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* *4 If you are a Right-Handed Man. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* 191 Some are..ambidexterous or right handed on both sides. 1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 68 If bowling to a right-handed hitter, his ball would twist from the off-stump into the leg. 1885 MYERS in *Proc. Psychical Res.* Jan. 58 The following formulæ will represent the graphic automatism of a right-handed man.

b. *fig.* Skilful, dexterous. *rare.*

a 1662 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 424 He was right-handed in the Cyclopædia of all arts. *Ibid.* III. 372 He was.. right-handed to any great employment.

2. On the right side; of the right kind.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* I. 8 Yet these [schisms] were not about the essentialls of Religion, but about a right-handed error, even too much admiration of their Pastors. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 295, I this last conclusion draw, That for smart right-handed wisdom none my equal ever saw.

3. In various uses: **a.** Pertaining or belonging to the right hand. **b.** Of a blow: Delivered with the right hand. **c.** Of implements, etc.: Fashioned for the right hand.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* Wks. 1709 III. 28 A London Alderman, who sold a Jew five Fatts of Right-handed Gloves, without any Fellows to them. ?1820 *Debtor & Creditor* 41 If you resent that, it's ten to one but you're complimented with a right-handed facer. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v, I..am sorry for that poor lover who will never wear right-handed chevron again. 1891 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 238 It is a right-handed implement.

4. *Conchol.* †**a.** Sinistral; reversed. *Obs.* **b.** = DEXTRAL *a.* 2.

1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 119 Right-handed shells are such, whose whirls or convolutions turn from right to left, or contrary to the most general manner of turbinated univalves. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 108/2 Shell cylindrical, very spiral;..right or left-handed (dextral or sinistral). 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 99 Nearly all the spiral shells are dextral, or right-handed.

5. In scientific and technical uses: Characterized by rotation or direction towards the right. Also as *adv.* (quot. 1841).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 146 We have represented..the grinding surface of the upper mill-stone, upon the supposition that it moves from east to west, or for what is called a right-handed mill. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 34 Ropes..of three strands, laid right handed, or, as it is called, with the sun. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 604 An..imperfect expedient for producing a left-handed screw from a right-handed tap. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Running rigging is hawser-laid, right-handed. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 52 Electromagnets are almost invariably wound with the right-handed helix.

b. Of rotatory polarization: (see quot. 1854).

1827-8 HERSCHEL in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) IV. 550 The liquids in which he observed a right-handed rotatory property. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 254, I shall adopt Biot's nomenclature, and designate the polarization right-handed or left-handed, according as we have to turn the analyzing prism to the right or to the left. *c* 1865 WYLDE *Circ. Sci.* I. 84/2 Such bodies have what is called right-handed polarisation.

c. Producing right-handed polarization.

1827-8 HERSCHEL in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) IV. 550 The index of rotation in a right handed crystal. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvi. 218 Hence, in reference to this property, quartz may be divided into right-handed and left-handed quartz. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 396 Dextrose, or right-handed glucose.

6. In the direction of the right; rightward. Also as *adv.*, to the right. *rare.*

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 3/1 A right-handed turn brought the hunt near Billesdon. *Ibid.* 30 Nov. 4/3 Turning right-handed short of Norton Brook.

Hence **Right-ha'ndedly** *adv.*, **-ha'ndedness.**

1855 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 82 The amount of right-handedness or left-handedness displayed by the solution. 1876 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* (ed. 3) I. 107 The question of right-handedness, as a natural or acquired practice peculiar to man, has a special interest. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 613/1 The motion takes place in one direction (say right-handedly) in the circle.

Right-hander. [f. RIGHT HAND + -ER[1].]

1. A blow struck with the right hand. (Cf. LEFT-HANDER c.)

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, Tom..is..deposited on the grass by a right-hander from the Slogger. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vii, One of the combatants, receiving a straight right-hander with the glove between his eyes. 1883 C. READE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 132 The carter..received a dazzler with the left, followed by a heavy right-hander.

2. One who naturally uses the right hand; a right-handed person. (Cf. LEFT-HANDER a.)

1885 MYERS in *Proc. Psychical Res.* Jan. 42 There are..some right-handers..who, if they try to write with their left hands, instinctively produce *Spiegel-Schrift.*

†**Righthead.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. RIGHT *a.* + -HEAD.] Rightness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxv. 11 Þi rightwisnes, þat is, righthed of life.

Ri'ghting, *vbl. sb.* [f. RIGHT *v.* + -ING[1].]

†**1.** The action of guiding or directing aright; also, setting right. *Obs.*

c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schroer, 1885) 61 Ne scylen hy beon butan regole, þæt is lifes rihtinge. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *On N. T.* (Gr.) 21 þonne mann wisdom sprecð manegum to þearfe and to rihtinge. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcvi[i]. 2 Rightwisenes and dome als-swa, Rightinge of his sete ere þa. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii. [cxix.] 80 Be myn hert made vnfiled in þy riztinges, þat ich ne be nouȝt confounded. *a* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxiv, The ryghtyng of a synfull soule thorugh foryeuenesse of synnes.

2. Reparation or redress *of* wrongs, injuries, etc.

1566 *Acts & Constit. Scot.* To Rdr., The Lawis..ar the.. decreit of wyse men, the amending and rychting of forthocht and suddane faultis. 1681 COLLEGE in Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 553/2 Leave the righting of my wrongs to God Almighty. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, The Duke..will make our petition for righting of our wrongs the pretence for squeezing money out of us. 1883 SIME *Atl-Israel* 107 Private righting of injury is not allowed.

b. Re-establishment *of* oneself or another in a due or rightful position; vindication.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Iustice*, Iuridiction vsurped by diuers Lords..for the righting of themselues in the recouerie of duties withheld from them. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 81 For concluding of this point concerning the righting of Sheriffes. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* v. 38 Prefer not the righting of your selves before the winning of him by Love. 1831 E. IRVING *Exp. Rev.* I. 64 The judging, righting, and rewarding of his servants the prophets, the saints, and them that fear his name.

3. The action of mending *up* something.

1615-6 *Sarum Churchw. Acct.* (Swayne, 1896) 166 Righting vpp of two pewes for Joyners worke and nayells, 4*s.*

4. Of vessels or vehicles: Restoration or return to the usual upright position. Also *attrib.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Righting*, the act of restoring a ship to her upright position, after she has been laid on a careen. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 76 The sails may be trimmed to help her in righting. 1885 *Athenæum* Mar. 411/1 The maximum stability of the Captain is attained at an angle of 21°, where the righting lever is only 10¾ inches.

transf. 1869 *Daily News* 16 Dec., Cavour..had the greatest confidence in what we may call the 'righting power' of the Italian intelligence.

†**Rightleche,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 rihtlæcan, 2 -lecen, -lachen, 2-3 -leche(n, 3 ryht-); 4 riȝt(e)-, ryȝtleche, riȝtlyche. [OE. *rihtlæcan*, f. *riht* RIGHT *a.*]

1. *trans.* To set right, rectify, amend; to order aright. Also *refl.*

c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer, 1885) 46, ðif he þonne swa ne bete and rihtlæce, he sy of ðam ealdorscype aworpen. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 277 Se þe ær þysum misdyde, þæt he..hit ȝeorne ȝebete and rihtlæce hine sylfne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Gif he him nule rihtlechen for preoste na for hallie chirche, hald hine þenne swilche mon þe beo bute laȝe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Ure wei þe we shule leten is ure liflode þe we shule rihtleche. *c* 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 57 in *O. E. Misc.* 86 Hwenne he cumeþ he wyle vs alle ryhtleche. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 28 Blessed trinite delyuere us, saue us, and riȝteleche us.

2. To rule or govern.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1310 [They] nomen omage in his name ..Forto riȝtleche þat reaume. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. i, The yen ryȝtlecheþ and reuleþ þe neþer membris.

Rightless (rəi·tlės), *a.* [f. RIGHT *sb.*[1] + -LESS. Cf. MDu. *rechteloos*, MHG. *reht(e)lôs* (G. *rechtlos*).]

†**1.** Wrongful, lawless. *Obs.*

1596 DORRELL in *Willobie's Avisa* Apol. K 4 If any..continue the errour of their vnsatisfied minds they must for euer rest in the rightlesse erring. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. iv. (1614) 837 Howsoeuer they exercise..mutuall disagreements, yet agree in like barbarous and rightlesse Rites. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* III. 555 If Tithe-lesse, Taxe-lesse, Wage-lesse, Right-lesse, I Have eat the Crop, or caused the Owners dye.

2. Devoid or deprived of rights.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxii, For this thou..hast deserved to be declared outlawed and fugitive, landless and rightless. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 42 One may be born to serve without being born rightless.

Hence **Ri'ghtlessness.**

1895 *19th Cent.* Jan. 57 It is ordinarily assumed that the social and legal position under Islam is one of extreme degradation and absolute rightlessness.

Right-lined, *a.* [f. RIGHT *a.* 2 + LINE *sb.*[2] 9.] = RECTILINEAR *a.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. No. 17 To make a likeiamme equal to any right lined figure, and that on an angle appointed. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. ix. 3 If the lines which containe the angle be right lynes, then is it called a rightlyned angle. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 74 If a right lined Angle be not space, it is nothing; yet nothing but two right lines comprehend it. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 9 Wks. I. 148/1 The properties..of visible right-lined triangles are not the same with the properties of plain triangles. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 64 To determine whether the force of an explosion was..diminished by being diverted from a right-lined course. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Philos.* 14 The body will be either accelerated or retarded in a right-lined

direction. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 42/1 London rain,..a true right-lined, continuous, equable outpouring of water pellets from above. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 81 The sum of all the angles of any right-lined figure.

fig. 1792 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 20 Feb., From the luminous path of thy own right-lined rectitude thou lookest benignly down on an erring wretch.

Rightly (rəi·tli), *adv.* Forms: 1–3 **rihtlice** (1 **ryht-, reht-**), 2 **richtlice**, 3 **ri(c)htliche**, 5 **ryghtlyche**; 1 **rihtlic, re(c)htlic**, 4 **riȝtlich**; 4–5 **riȝtli** (4 **riȝtly**, 5 **ritli**), 4 **rightli**; 4, 6 **ryghtely**, 6 *Sc.* **rychtly, richtlie**, 7 **rightlie**; 4– **rightly.** [OE. *reht-, riht-, ryhtlice*, = MDu. *rechtelike* (Du. *rechtelijk*), MLG. *rechtliken*, etc., G. *rechtlich*, ON. *rétt(z)liga* (Sw. *rätteligen*): see RIGHT *a.* and -LY 2.]

1. In accordance with equity or moral rectitude; justly, fairly, uprightly; in conformity with right conduct or procedure.

805 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 442 Dæt wiorð gedæle [he] fore hiora gastas suæ ælmeslice & suæ rehtlice suæ he him seolfa ..ȝeleornie. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxii. 172 Beoð simle gearwe..to forȝifonne ælcum ðara þe eow ryhtlice bidde. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 75 Pæt is þonne, þæt we sceolan god weorc wyrican, & rihtlice libban. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 322 Se manna bearn, demað rihtlice. *a* 1122 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083, Ða munecas..beadon hine þæt he sceolde healdan hi rihtlice. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Ure lif we ledeð richtliche togenes ure louerd ihesu crist, ȝif we forbereð al þat, þat him is unqueme. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1433 Þo men þat loue to do ryghtely..shal passe þere sauely into þat blesful cuntre. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 21480 (Fairf.), Þe lauedi..ho bad vs riȝtli dome to giue. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 104 Godly men..Quha..can Judge the people rude, And rychtly reule ouer thame. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. iv. (1614) 251 Euery one whosoeuer liueth rightly..shall vndoubtedly obtaine Diuine fauour. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1710) 20 To rightly Judge without the Laws, The Person, or his doubtful Cause. 1741 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 488 Until such prohibited Goods are rightly and lawfully proceeded against. 1829 D'ISRAELI in *Croker Papers* 28 Jan., Many papers..which rightly should have been deposited at the State-paper Office. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 227 Make not fine speeches, but be rightly minded! 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xix. 283 His moral constitution made him incapable of..acting rightly on any vital subject.

Comb. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 326 Calculating their systems for a few contemplative, rightly-disposed persons.

2. Properly; in the right or proper manner.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 9 Rehtwisnisse dryhtnes rehtlice [L. *recte*] blissiende heortan. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. ii. (1890) 260 Þa he Ceddan biscop mid wordum þreade, þæt he rihtlice ȝehalȝad ne wære. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vii. 35 And sona..un-bunden wæs ȝebend tungæs his & spreccend wæs rehtlice. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 27 Þe godfrihte..luueð rihtliche alle liuiende men, and ben hersume alle godes hese. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1104 Na man may serve rightly Twa lordes to-gedir, þat er contrary. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vii. 35 Anon..the bond of his tunge is unbounden, and he spak riȝtly.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* II, They that in him their only trust do rest, O, they be rightly blest! 1611 COTGR., *Legitime*, legitimate..; rightly born, truly begot. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 36. 246 They who rightly and duly subject themselves, procure good to themselves. *Ibid.* IV. § 12. 390 This is rightly and truly to be content with things present. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 53 If thy soul rightly discover God, it cannot but abase thee.

3. In accordance with truth or fact; correctly, exactly, accurately, † precisely.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 156 Swiðe ryhtlice hit wæs awriten æfter ðæm nietenum ðæt ða hearzas wæron atifrede. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke x. 28 And cuoeð him, 'Rehtlice ðu ȝeond-suaredes; ðis do þætte ðu ȝelifige'. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 298 Ooðra þinga þe man mæȝ rihtlice todælan onfeower. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1107, Þis wæs rihtlice ymbe vii. ȝear þæs þe se cyng Henri cynedomes onfeng. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 42 þis fruit bitakens alle our dedis, Both gode and ille qua rightly redis. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 116 Wher it is not riȝtly understonden what is to be coveiten or desiren, or what is to be fled. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 7122 (Trin.), He het þe men to ȝyue hem mede If þei coude it riȝtly rede. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Tim.* 5 A perfite syncere loue telleth a great deale ryghtelyer, what is to be doen, than any constitucions. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 202 The generall skill to iudge..most things rightly. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxvii. 36 Is not he rightly named Iacob? 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 170 Where I may sit and rightly spell Of every Star that Heav'n doth shew. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. x. 213 The determining which of you doth rightliest expound the Scripture is not my business. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 P1 One of the Fathers, if I am rightly informed, has defined a Woman [etc.]. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. iii. (1762) 12 Whether I have been so happy, as rightly to explain the Thing wherein consists the Strength of Motives or not. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. iii. (1865) III. 241 He cannot see rightly, and shoots always with help of an opera-glass. 1875 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 93 If I read your question rightly.

Comb. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 511 A rightly-aimed intention will prove a guidance both in the manner and measure of our religious duties. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 177 This rightly-named *thirst* land.

b. Properly or correctly speaking.

1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. J. Lapraik* 39 I've begun to scrawl, but whether In rhyme, or prose,..Or some hotch-potch that's rightly neither, Let time mak proof.

c. With good reason; justifiably.

1883 *Manch. Guard.* 3 Nov. 7/3 We rightly judge of people by the company they keep.

† **4.** Directly, straightly. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 232 Riȝtly þenne þemperour wendes him euene tille. 1548 ELYOT, *Directè*,..an aduerbe signifyinge rightly or streightly. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 25 The zodiack goeth ouerthwarte them, and not rightly as th'equinoctiall and the right Horizont doth. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 18 Like perspectiues, which rightly gaz'd vpon Shew nothing but confusion, ey'd awry, Distinguish forme. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 293 The Optick Masters confess and prove, that the forms of the Stars are comprehended of the sight reflectly, and not rightly.

† **5.** At right angles; so as to form a right angle. *Obs. rare.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. (1636) 272 There be also certain Sphericall..Angels..which do crosse one another in some point, either rightly or obliquely: if rightly, then they make right angles.

Right-minded, *a.* [f. RIGHT *a.* + MIND *sb.*1] **1.** Having a mind naturally inclined or disposed towards what is right.

1585–6 HOOKER *Serm.* III. Wks. 1888 III. 601 There is no incongruity in terming them right-minded men. 1791 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 396 The public prosperity is great, and the nation is right-minded. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 10. 3 All well-disposed, right-minded people. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 488 The good and right-minded have power to fulfil what is to the glory of God. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* V. § 102 As all right-minded apprentices and good shopmen do.

2. *collog.* Sane; of sound mind.

1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* vi, That his sister was not 'right-minded'—that she dreamed things, and imagined things.

Hence **Right-mi·ndedness.**

a 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* i, With her had died all such right-mindedness. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 153 She possessed a right-mindedness towards the really beautiful, which was then..rare in France. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 174 That simple confidence of his in the right-mindedness of his fellow-men is very touching.

Rightness (rəi·tnés). Forms: 1 **rehtnisse**, 1–2 **-nise** (2 **-nis**), 1–3 **rihtnesse** (3 **rist-**), 4 **ryȝ-, riȝtnesse, -nisse**, 6–7 **rightnes, -nesse** (6 **righte-**), 7– **rightness.** [OE. *rehtnisse, rihtnesse*, etc., = MDu. *rechtenesse*, OHG. *rehtnissa*: see RIGHT *a.* and -NESS.]

1. Uprightness, integrity, moral rectitude; the quality or condition of being right in respect of character or conduct.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) xcvii. 9 He..his syndriȝ folc on rihtnesse ræde ȝebringeð. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1629 Oure Louerd loveth soth and Rightnesse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 53 So alle creaturis shal dampne him þanne, and witnesse to Cristis dome þat it is fulli riȝtnesse. 1530 PALSGR. 263/1 Rightnesse, *rectitude.* 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 125 Sincerity is immixednesse, and rightnesse of ends. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 414 A rightness in religion and conversation perfect a good man. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), It is not necessary for a man to be assured of the rightness of his conscience [etc.]. 1834 CHALMERS *Const. Man* II. 89 A rightness which..hath had everlasting residence in the character of the Godhead. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 415 Pride and independence of God are the centre of the want of rightness. 1891 H. JONES *Browning* 74 The meaning of the universe is moral, its last might is rightness.

personif. 1340 *Ayenb.* 265 Ryȝtnesse zayþ, 'Lybbe we sobreliche, ryȝt[uollyche an bonayrelyche.'

b. Sincere attachment *to* a party. *rare*—1.

1654 *Nicholas P.* (Camden) II. 95 His rightnes to our cause I take up upon my implicite faith of Sir E. Hide.

† **2.** Straightness; the fact of being straight. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 522 *Perpendicula*, walðræd, þæt is rihtnesse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Ȝerde rihtnesse he heuede on hire liflode, for he ne turnde naht on hire to doinde .. nan þer þinge þe he leten solde. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iii. (1611) 43 Rightnesse is a propertie of a line whereby it is carried levelly or equally throwout the Escocheon without either rising or falling. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 201 Which nevertheless is not caused by the Rightness of the Line, but by the shortness of the distance.

† **3.** Reckoning; account. *Obs. rare.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 19 Æfter monige tides cuom drihten ðeana ðara & sette rehtnise mið him. *c* 1275 LAY. 14 Hit com him on mode..þat he wolde of Engelond þe ristnesse telle.

4. Correctness, accuracy; fitness, appositeness.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., Accordyng to the rightenesse that they haue bothe of witt, judgement and mynde. 1657 FULLER *Comm. Jonah* (1868) 190 The rightness of the way..maketh our going pleasing to God. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 188 The fitness of the word, the rightness of the timing of it,..was marvellous to me to find. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxii. (1695) 214 It is in our Ideas, that both the Rightness of our Knowledge, and the Propriety or Intelligibleness of our Speaking consists. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 240 Your own reason is the only oracle given you by heaven, and you are answerable, not for the rightness, but uprightness of the decision. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 70 That poet who is distinguished..from all others—not by power, but by exquisite *rightness*. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 199/1, I..followed it without expressing any opinion as to the rightness of the decision.

b. An instance of this.

1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xiv. 20 The rightnesses only perceived; the felicities only remembered.

5. The condition or character of being on the right-hand side. *rare.*

1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 14 Rightness and leftness, upness and downness, are again pure sensations differing specifically from each other.

Right of way. Also **right-of-way.**

1. The legal right, established by usage, of a person or persons to pass and repass through grounds or property belonging to another.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 241 When a person..is obstructed by inclosures, or other obstacles,..by which means he cannot enjoy his right of way. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 115 Where a person has a right of way over another's close, and he purchases such close, his right of way is extinguished by the unity of seisin and possession. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 153/1 The proper origin of a private right of way is, a grant from the owner of the soil, whose means of enjoying his own property are abridged thereby. 1890 *Spectator* 30 Aug., Lord Salisbury..insisted upon rights-of-way being established between the British lane and the coast.

fig. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Basis Faith* ii. 62 Denying our right of way in this inquiry.

2. A path or thoroughfare which one may lawfully make use of, *esp.* one traversing the property of another.

1855 MACQUEEN *Rep. Sc. Appeals* 451 That the terminus of a public right of way need not itself be a public place. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 177, I went into a right-of-way, and showed about a hair-breadth of my right eye in the direction of the shop.

Right-rule, *v.* (see RIGHT *adv.* 16 c).

† **Rights,** *adv. Obs.* [OE. *rihtes*, gen. sing. neut. of *riht* RIGHT *a.*] Of direction: Straight, direct, right.

c 1205 LAY. 2659 He nom his folc & ferde forð & droh him rites norð. *c* 1275— 15549 Tweie verden anne way þat west rihtes him lay. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2278 The Sowdon .. Sente iij hundrid of knightis, To kepe the brigge and the waye Oute of that Castil rightis.

b. Of time: Precisely, just.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 427 Of secounde monyth þe seuenþe day ryȝtez. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14144 Armed knyȝtes That haue sclayn ȝoure men now rightes.

-rights, *suffix*, an occasional ME. variant of -RIGHT, as in *anonrights, duvelrights, forthrights.*

Ri·ghtship. *dial.* [f. RIGHT *sb.*1 + -SHIP.] Rightness, justness.

1873 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1899 RAYMOND *No Soul* i, He spoke with firm conviction, as if the rightship of this to any English understanding must be beyond doubt.

Ri·ght-side, *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [f. RIGHT *a.* + SIDE *sb.*] *trans.* To put right, set in order.

1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 46 'When last come last,' said a rustic to whom I spoke about the devastation, 'it'll take years to right side it'. 1874 W. E. FORSTER in Reid *Life* (1888) II. 57, I have very nearly right-sided my papers.

Right-sided, *a.* [f. RIGHT *a.* + SIDE *sb.*]

1. *Path.* Of diseases, etc.: Situated in, or affecting, the right side of the body.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 96 After he had been at his duties for about two hours, intense right-sided vertigo suddenly set in. 1881 *Obstet. Soc. Trans.* XXII. 103 The great majority of the tumours twisted were right-sided tumours

2. Having a tendency to use the limbs on the right side of the body.

1884 J. LE CONTE in *Nature* XXIX. 432/2 In my own case the whole body is right-sided, so far as dexterity is concerned.

Hence **Right-si·dedness.**

1884 H. T. WHARTON in *Nature* XXIX. 477/2 In discussing right-sidedness..we must not forget that prize-fighters normally strike with the left hand. 1891 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 169 Dr. Brown-Sequard affirms that right-sidedness affects the arms much more than the legs.

† **Ri·ghtsomes,** *adv. Obs.*—1 [Cf. LEFTSOMES *adv.*] Towards the right.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. i. (Tollemache MS.), Strayte and forþryȝt meuynge is riȝtsomis oþer lyftesomis, forþwarde oþer bakwarde, upwarde oþer dounwarde.

Right-thinking *a.* (see RIGHT *adv.* 16 b).

Right-up, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. RIGHT *adv.* + UP *adv.* Cf. UPRIGHT *a.*]

1. Steep; rising straight up.

1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 52 It is very daungerous to go vp vnto the hyghte of this mounte..for the perillous, step and right vp passage. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Siege Ostend* 87 This house was in the right-vp-street. 1838 HT. MARTINEAU *West. Trav.* I. 120 Utica, the most extempore place we had seen. The right-up shops, the daubed houses.

† **2.** Upright; honest. *Obs.*

1545 *Primer of Hen. VIII*, DD ij b, Then shal I with a ryght vp hart..extolle and magnifie thy holy name. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cxix. 343 A rightup man of perfect wayes is blest and blest agayne.

Ri·ghtward, *adv.* and *a.* [f. RIGHT *a.* + -WARD. Cf. LEFTWARD.]

A. *adv.* **1.** On the right hand. Also *to rightward of. rare.*

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxiv, To rightward of the wild affray The field show'd fair and level way. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY (Ogilvie), Rightward and leftward rise the rocks.

2. In the direction of the right hand; towards the right. Also *to rightward.* Somewhat *rare.*

1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XI. 49 Along the bank to rightward come with us. 1886 W. R. EVANS *Walking Routes* Ser. I. 20 Where the lane bends rightward, you see before you a park-gate. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* May 532 The face..looks rightward.

B. *adj.* Tending or directed towards the right.

1825 GLEIG *Subaltern* xvi, The..division took a rightward course. 1885 MYERS in *Proc. Psychical Res.* Jan. 59 A hypnotic subject who..has been accustomed to write with her left-hand in ordinary rightward script.

So **Ri·ghtwards** *adv.*

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 275 There has similarly been a drift rightwards.

Right whale, -whaleman, etc., see WHALE, etc. **Rightwis(e, -ly(e, -nes, se,** etc., obs. varr. RIGHTEOUS, RIGHTEOUSLY, RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Rigid (ri·dʒid), *a.* and *sb.* **Also 6 regyd, 7 rigide, riged, ridgid, 8 ridged.** [ad. L. *rigidus*,

f. *rigēre* to be stiff; cf. F. *rigide*, Sp., Pg., It. *rigido*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Stiff, unyielding; not pliant or flexible; firm; hard.

1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 40 Master Lvpset, you euer bryng in some regyd knottys in communycatyon. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 211 Being alwayes rigid or stiffe it woulde haue beene..vncomely. 1631 Vicars *Eng. Hallelujah* Ps. cv. 22 And then the rigid Rockes he rent, From whence did Floods of Water flow. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 83 With upright beams innumerable Of rigid Spears. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Marble*, Rigid Marble [is] that which, being too hard, works with difficulty, and is liable to splinter. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 177 The cup becoming more rigid, contains the seeds. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxvii. (ed. 3) 263 Metals are not perfectly rigid but elastic. 1862 Darwin *Orchids* iii. 116 It is nearly rigid and appears fibrous. 1873 Richards *Operator's Handbk.* 115 The saws have to be at least one-third thicker in order to be rigid enough for their work.

fig. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 592 Cressy Plains..confess What the Silures Vigour unwithstood Cou'd do in rigid Fight. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 82 There is a rigid horror and chagrin in envy, malice, and revenge. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. vi. (1869) 139 We have none of the hardy spirit or rigid forms of antiquity. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* (1890) I. 477, I propose to call it a Rigid Constitution, i. e. one which cannot be bent or twisted by the action of the legislature.

Comb. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 34 The thin-faced rigid-nerved men. 1870 Morris *Earthly Paradise* I. 460 That..melody, He drew from out the rigid-seeming lyre. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 201 The ordinary lunar irregularities which are recognised in rigid-body astronomy.

b. *spec.* in plant-names (see quots.).

1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* VI. 33 Rigid Sedge. *Ibid.* 164 Rigid Three-branched Polypody. *Ibid.* 179 Rigid Fern. 1871 Cooke *Handbk. Fungi* I. 190 *Cortinarius..rigens*, Rigid Cortinarius. 1877 F. G. Heath *Fern World* 359 The Rigid Buckler Fern, *Lastrea rigida*.

2. Of cold, etc.: Severe, hard, rigorous. *rare.*

1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* I. i, As when rigid frosts Have bound up brooks and rivers. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 72 One would think it impossible that any thing living could subsist in so rigid a climate.

3. Rigorous, harsh, severe, inflexible, strict: a. Of actions, conduct, etc.

1624 Massinger *Renegado* II. iv, All tortures that A flinty hangmans rage could execute, Or rigide tyranny command with pleasure. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 72 The violent and rigid execution of laws against all offenders. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 126 We shall [not] be able to say..where rigid right and justice ends, and oppression begins. 1769 Bancroft *Guiana* 367 Rigid treatment.. renders them content. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* III. 3 They rule with rigid but with generous care. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. 155 A very rigid inquiry was instituted. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 487 Rigid justice, untempered by mercy, easily changes into oppression.

b. Of persons or disposition.

1634 Habington *Castara* I. (Arb.) 13 If my rigid friend question supercilliously the setting forth of these Poems. 1665 Brathwait *Comment. Two Tales* (1901) 97 The clear and weighty Judgments of the Strictest and Rigidest Censors. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 175 ₱ 2 The young Man is under the Dictates of a rigid Schoolmaster. 1752 Young *Brothers* IV. i, O rigid gods! and shall I then fall down! 1775 De Lolme *Eng. Const.* I. iii. (1784) 48 A prince of a more rigid disposition.

4. Strict in opinion or observance; scrupulously exact or precise in respect of these.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Humour* III. iii, H' is no precisian..Nor rigid Roman-catholike. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* iii. 23 Marvel not at the rigid Penitents of that age. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 53 He was a very riged Man, as I understood at a Visite which the French Ambassadour..made to him. 1707 Potter in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 271 Knox, a rigid presbyterian. 1790 Bruce *Source Nile* II. 579 David was a rigid adherent to the church of Alexandria. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xiv, In the theory of philosophy he was tolerably rigid. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 170 He had indeed some reason to dislike the rigid sect. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 4. 378 The Lennoxes had remained rigid Catholics.

b. Of life, conduct, etc.

1634 Milton *Comus* 450 Rigid looks of Chast austerity. 1738 T. Shaw *Trav. Barbary* 306 Their Marabbutts..are generally Persons of a rigid and austere Life. 1753 R. Clayton *Jrnl. fr. Cairo to Mt. Sinai* 22 A cave, in which two kings sons spent their lives in performing rigid penances. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 296/1 The most rigid principles of honesty.

c. Of observances or practices.

1736 Butler *Anal.* II. i, The rigid Observance of the Sabbath. 1752 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 105 The history of Brutus may instruct us, what unhappy effects the rigid exercise of superior virtue..may produce. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* II. iv, A rigid seclusion from company was productive of a lassitude as little favourable to active virtue as dissipation itself. 1842 Combe *Digestion* 324 If such a change can be effected, by rigid adherence to rules, in the course of two or three months. 1861 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Constit.* xiv. 199 His avaricious habits inclined him to rigid parsimony.

5. Exact, precise, in respect of procedure or method; admitting or allowing of no deviation from strict accuracy.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 14 All deductions from metaphors, parables, allegories, unto reall and rigid interpretations. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 47 Those descriptions..rather as emblems and pictures than as rigid definitions of his nature. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* Pref., To observe the most rigid laws of reasoning. 1729 Law *Serious C.* xxii. (ed. 2) 440 This is as strictly true, in the most rigid sense. 1805 Foster *Ess.* III. iii. II. 40 The rigid laws of time and distance. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. i. 5 The fossils which they contained were subjected to rigid scrutiny. 1869 — *Notes Lect. Light* § 214 For it has been demonstrated, by the most rigid experiments, that the velocity of light diminishes as the index of refraction increases.

B. *sb.* A strict or precise person. *rare.*

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 492 ₱ 4 If you do not take measures for the immediate Redress of us Rigids, as the Fellows call us. 1749 W. Douglass *Summary* I. 444 The Rigids generally seceded from the more moderate, and removed with their teachers or ministers without the limits or jurisdiction of the colony.

Rigi·dify, *v. rare.* [f. prec. + -(I)FY.] a. *trans.* To make rigid. b. *intr.* To become rigid.

1842 J. Cairns *Let.* in *Life* (1895) 137 The muscles of the mind..are rigidified by frost and unstrung by heat. 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* I. 300 Education restrains, rigidifies the organ of voice. *Ibid.* 301 The muscles rigidify.

Ri·gidist. *rare.* [f. Rigid *a.* + -ist.] One who holds strict views; a rigorist.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 254 Not that those ancient Orthodox Rigidists..would have the Arians..to be downright persecuted. 1793 tr. *Gresset's Ver-Vert* IV. (ed. 2) 43 *note*, Two celebrated rigidists of the last century.

Rigidity (rijdi·diti). [ad. L. *rigiditas* (Vitruvius): see Rigid *a.* and -ity. So F. *rigidité* (17th c.), It. *rigidità*, *-tade*, *-tate*.]

1. The state of being rigid; stiffness, hardness.

1624 Wotton *Arch.* in *Relig.* (1672) 56 Which severe Observation of Nature..must needs produce..a kind of Rigidity. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* (1735) 162 Rigidity of the Vessels and Organs must necessarily follow from Rigidity of the Fibres. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxix. 192 Its endeavour to overcome the rigidity of the cooled oil. 1805 Saunders *Min. Waters* 146 Where it has left..a rigidity or impaired action in the seat of the disease. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 134 They were lying dead, but still warm, and their limbs, as yet, devoid of rigidity. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 121 The motion may be one which is consistent with perfect rigidity.

2. Strictness, severity, harshness, inflexibility; an instance of this.

a 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 572 Will rigidity, severity,.. and such like, ever conciliate the hearts of Men? 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* Pref. 8 Till the Lutherans abate of their Rigidity. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* lv. (1806) IV. 149 This assertion..displeased the house by shewing a stiffness and rigidity in the king. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* x. 262 Disqualified from free and energetic action by rigidities and scruples and divisions. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 344 The spasmodic rigidity and unnatural exaggeration of the Stoics. 1884 Courthope *Addison* 10 Though many of them were connected with the Presbyterian system, their common sense made them revolt from its rigidity.

Rigidly (ri·dʒidli), *adv.* [f. Rigid *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In a rigid manner; severely, strictly.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. iv. 47 It is a greater fault rigidly to censure, than to commit a small oversight. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 468 If we examine this rigidly, the computation cannot be true. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iv. 461 Covetous Persons are often rigidly just in paying. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* I. 255 Johnson, though he could be rigidly abstemious, was not a temperate man. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* II. 9 The founder of a government which was, for many centuries after him, rigidly aristocratical. 1859 Darwin *Origin Spec.* iv. 83 He does not rigidly destroy all inferior animals. 1875 Ouseley *Mus. Form* ii. 9 A melody need not be kept rigidly in one key.

2. With material stiffness or rigidity.

1861 Holland *Less. Life* vi. 84 His elevated rectangular elbows cut rigidly against the air on either side. 1863 Mary Howitt tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xvi. 144 In the north the mountain masses ascend ever more rigidly. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 34 This axis carries a cross piece A B rigidly attached to it.

Rigidness (ri·dʒidnės). [f. Rigid *a.* + -ness.] The state of being rigid; rigidity.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 81 That his rigidnesse frighted people from consulting with him. 1653 Firmin *Sober Reply* 1 Mr. Cawdrey did justly taxe me with rigidnesse. 1680 *Nation's Interest rel. to Dk. York* 30 Rigidness, Censuring and the Sword Inflame and Harden. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 333 *note*, His high idea of virtue giving him a rigidness, which makes it difficult for him to accommodate himself to those intrigues. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* i. 9 The unchangeableness of God is not to be confounded with the rigidness of a rule or a system.

Rigi·dulous, *a. rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *rigidulus*.] Somewhat stiff; rather stiff.

1858 Mayne s.v. *Rigidulus*. 1882 in Ogilvie.

† **Rigled**, *a. Obs.*—1 (Meaning uncertain.)

1630 Davenant *Cruel Brother* v. i, But where's the rigled Hag? the incestuous lump of heat? where is she?

Riglet, variant of Reglet.

Ri·glin(g. *Sc.* (and *north.*). Also 7–8 riglen, 9 -lan. [Northern var. of Ridgeling.] = Ridgel.

1662 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 603 Paddokis did draw the plewgh, as oxen: qwickens wer sowmes, a riglen's horne wes a cowter. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3316/4 A bay Horse,.. quite blind, a Scar on the near Whirle Bone, and a Riglin. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3929/4 A Dun Horse, a Riglin, wall Eyed. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6283/3 Stolen.., a bright bay Rigling, 14 Hands high. 1787 W. Taylor *Poems* 66 A Riglen, Ram, an' thirty yowes. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 472 They are already too well aware of the plague of even a single riglin or chaser on a farm.

† **Rig-marie.** *Sc. Obs.* A coin of small value. 'Supposed to have originated from one of the billon coins struck during the reign of Queen Mary, which had the words *Reg. Maria*, as part of the legend' (Jam.).

a 1682 F. Sempill *Banishment Poverty* 96 No *Reg. Marie* was in my purse. 1807 Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* 189 (E.D.D.), Wha valued not your college spither A rigmarie,

Rigmarole (ri·gmărōl), *sb.* (and *a.*). Also 8 riggmonrowle, rig-my-role, -roll, rig-me-role, rigmarol. [App. a colloquial survival and alteration of Ragman roll (sense 2); the latter seems to have gone out of literary use about 1600.]

1. A succession of incoherent statements; an unconnected or rambling discourse; a long-winded harangue of little meaning or importance.

1736 Pegge *Kenticisms, Rigmarole*, a long story; a 'tale of a tub'. 1746–7 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* Ser. I. II. 454 At first she could not tell what to make of such a *rig-my-role*, but at last fixed it on Greene and the duke. 1757 Foote *Author* II, You are always running on with your riggmonrowles. 1766 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. I. 77 How I have run on! Burn this rig-me-role instantly, I entreat your ladyship. 1779 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 20 Oct., That's better than a long rigmarole about nothing. 1814 Scott in *Lockhart* (1839) IV. 274 She repeated a sort of rigmarole which I suppose she had ready for such occasions. 1859 Meredith *R. Feverel* xi, You never heard such a rigmarole. 1883 *Times* 2 Nov. 2/3 A long rigmarole was told how the journalist's hat had fallen into the Seine.

b. Without article: Language of this kind.

1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VII. vi. (1820) 488 They were exactly the same that..may be classed in rhetoric under the general title of Rigmarole. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. clxxiv, His speech was a fine sample, on the whole, Of rhetoric, which the learn'd call 'rigmarole'. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* iii. 88 Scraps of paper..scribbled over with rigmarole.

2. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Incoherent; having no proper sequence of ideas; rambling.

1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* VI. xxv. 141 You must all of you go on in one rig-my-roll way; in one beaten track. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* I. 191 *note*, In that manner vulgarly, but significantly, called rigmarole. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. xviii, Their rigmarole wonderings..at the number of miles which you have travelled out of your way. 1839 Miss Maitland *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 242 Probably the performance will be so queer and rigmarole that nobody will read it. 1857 S. Osborn *Quedah* xi. 138 He began a long rigmarole story about Malaymen not liking to clean copper. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* II. x. 213 What a rigmarole letter!

Hence **Ri·gmarole** *v. intr.*, to talk rigmarole; **Rigmaro·lery**, rigmarole discourse; **Rigmaro·lic** *a.*, of the nature of rigmarole.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 330/2 Ridgway rigmaroled, and Brougham vapoured. 1839 *Ibid.* XLV. 466 Sentimental rigmarolery and practical benevolence seldom go together. *a* 1849 Poe *Wks.* (1864) III. 576 'What is Poetry?' notwithstanding Leigh Hunt's rigmarolic attempt at answering it, is a query [etc.].

Rigmaro·lish, *a.* [f. Rigmarole *sb.* + -ish.1] Somewhat akin to rigmarole.

1827 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) I. 369, I have been betrayed into this rather rigmarolish note by an expression in your note which [etc.]. 1842 Lover *Handy Andy* xvii, He's going to..read some long rigmarolish old records. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 16 Mar. (Cassell), His rambling rigmarolish way.

Hence **Rigmaro·lishly** *adv.*

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 240 We will proceed rigmarolishly by first speaking..of..a real Simon Pure.

Rigne, obs. form of Reign *v.*

Ri·gol, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 **rigoll**. [ad. F. *rigole* water-course, gutter, furrow, drill, groove: see Riggal and Regal *sb.*3 for variant forms in English.]

† 1. A ring or circle. *Obs. rare.*

App. derived from the application of the word to a groove running round a thing: cf. sense 3 and Rigol *v.*, also Riggal 2 and Regal *sb.*2 (quot. 1886). The possibility that in both passages it may be an error for *ringol*, var. of Ringle *sb.*1, appears to be very slight.

1593 Shaks. *Lucrece* 1745 About the mourning and congealed face Of that blacke blood, a watrie rigoll goes, Which seemes to weep vpon the tainted place. 1597 —2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 36 This is a sleepe, That from this Golden Rigoll hath diuorc'd So many English Kings.

2. † a. A small furrow or drill for seeds. *Obs.*—1

1599 Gardiner *Kitchin Garden* 16 His sowing in Rigols doth saue the better halfe of the seedes.

b. *dial.* A small channel or gutter.

1879 Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.* 352 I've made a bit of a rigol to carry the waiter off the posy-knot.

3. *dial.* A groove.

1879 Miss Jackson *Shropshire Word-bk.* 352 Look at the dirt i' the rigol round the table.

† **Ri·gol,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. *rigol* (cf. prec.), var. of Riggal and Regal *sb.*3 F. *rigoler* (now dial.) is app. not recorded in this sense.] *trans.* To furnish (a barrel) with a groove at the top, into which the head fits.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Enjabler*, to rigoll a tunne, hogshead, or barrell, and to putte the heade vnto it. 1611 Cotgr., *Enjabler*, to rigoll a peece of caske; or, to make the Crowes. *Ibid.*, *Renjabler*, to new-rigol a peece of caske.

Rigolage, variant of Recolage *Obs.*

Rigold(e, variants of Rigald, Riggald.

† **Rigole,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *rigoler*; see Recolage.] *trans.* To indulge wantonly.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 175 So dede in the same wise Of Rome faire Neabole, Which liste hire bodi to rigole.

† **Rigolice.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. F. *regolisse*, obs. var. of *réglisse*.] Liquorice.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Ragalice, regalice*, or *riglice*, rigolice.

Rigoll, obs. f. Regal *sb.*2

‖ **Rigor** (rəi·gɒr, ri·gɒr). *Path.* Also 5 **rigoor.** [L. *rigor* numbness, stiffness, related to *rigēre* to be stiff, *rigidus* RIGID *a.*]

1. A sudden chill, *esp.* one accompanied with fits of shivering which immediately precedes certain fevers and inflammations. (Cf. RIGOUR 7.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 120 A rigor is no þing ellis, but as it were a prickynge of nedelis, or ellis of netlis in þe fleisch, & if þis rigor come wiþ a feuere, or ellis without feuere, it is þe worste signe tokene of deeþ.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 76 If it be goaded by any sharpe humor, it causeth a rigor or shiuering. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rigor*, a Vibration and Concussion of the Skin and Muscles of the whole Body, accompanied with Chilness. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 1. 261 Extreme Cold stimulates, producing first a Rigor, and then a glowing Heat. 1776–84 CULLEN *First Lines Physic* 1. i. Wks. 1827 I. 483 The patient's sense of cold increasing, produces a tremor in all his limbs, with frequent succussions, or rigors of the trunk. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 698 It may be employed at the very onset of the fevers during the rigors. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 936, I have also observed five cases of rigors..occurring immediately after an injection of serum.

attrib. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* ii. 50 The rigor stage is relatively less marked.

2. *Rigor mortis*, the stiffening of the body following upon death.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 524/1 Passive contraction is a vital act, for it ceases with the *rigor mortis*. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 13 The more healthy and vigorous this [nutrition of the muscles] is,..the longer it is before the rigor mortis supervenes.

Rigor, variant of RIGOUR.

† **Rigo·rious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Alteration of RIGOROUS *a.*] Fierce, stern, severe.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 1. (Percy Soc.) 10 He brake first horses wilde and rigorious. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 160 b, The Almaynes..demaunded money of hym, in suche rigorioune manier, that he was fayne..to flee.

Hence † **Rigo·riously** *adv. Obs. rare.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 247 He began to speke rygoryously to haue occacyon of some stryfe betwene vs. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 373 And yet he..did not..reuenge him selfe vppon you rigoriously.

Rigorism (ri·gŏriz'm). Also **rigourism.** [f. L. *rigor* RIGOUR + -ISM. Cf. F. *rigorisme*, Sp. and Pg. *rigorismo.*]

1. The principles and practice of a rigorist; austerity, stringency; extreme strictness.

1704 *Gentl. Instructed* VI. iii. (ed. 2) 124 Your Morals have a Flavour of Rigorism. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 253 Blam'd for too great a Rigorism in their over zealous Orthodoxy against the Arians. 1860 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* 1. 353 [The Church] has been no less watchful against any intrusion of rigorism and harshness. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Coloss. & Phil.* (1876) 98 She [Phrygia] was the mother of Montanist enthusiasm, and the foster-mother of Novatian rigorism. 1896 *Academy* 22 Feb. 150/3 The sermons are remarkable for their uncompromising rigorism.

2. *R. C. Theol.* The doctrine of the rigorist school of moral theology.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 636/1 The line he draws is not.. an intermediate one between rigorism and laxity.

Rigorist (ri·gŏrist). Also **rigourist.** [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *rigoriste*, Sp. *rigorista.*]

1. One who favours or insists upon the severest or strictest interpretation or enforcement of a law, precept, principle, or standard of any kind.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. p. xx, He had a strong aversion to rigorists of all sorts. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* ii. § 8 Those deluded rigorists who..first laid themselves under that idle obligation by a vow. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 405 The propositions may appear exceptionable ..to the rigorists in geometry. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 33, I am apt to doubt the virtue of an obtrusive Puritan and rigourist. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 84 If they were rigorists in the minutiæ of Levitism instead of examples of ideal righteousness.

attrib. 1876 PLUMMER tr. *Döllinger's Hippolytus & Callistus* 237 Origen..shared the rigorist principles of Hippolytus. 1890 [see LAXIST].

2. *R. C. Theol.* One who holds that in doubtful cases of conscience the strict course is always to be followed. Also *attrib.*

1735 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 65 Of the Popish Church-Rigorists and Laxarists. 1768 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (ed. 2) IV. 379 The Jansenists are not undeservedly branded by their adversaries with the denomination Rigourists. 1864 NEWMAN *Apologia* (1865) 276 A priest might write a treatise which was really lax on the subject of lying,..and yet in his own person be a rigorist. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 637/1 When such a text-book.. comes to be ranked amongst rigorist works.

† **Rigoro·sity.** *Obs.*—[1] In 6 rugorosyte. [ad. med.L. *rigorōsitas* (Du Cange): see next and -ITY.] Austerity, rigour.

c 1531 BOORDE *Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 47, I am nott able to byd þ[e] rugorosyte off your relygyon.

Rigorous (ri·gŏrəs), *a.* Also 5 **ryger-, rygour-, rygor-**; 5 **regor-, rigur-**, 5–6 **riger-**, 6 **rygur-**, 6–7 **rigourous**; 5 **-is**, 5–6 **-us**; 5 **-use**, 5–6 **-ouse.** [a. OF. *rigorous* (mod.F. *rigoureux*), = Sp., Pg., It. *rigoroso*, med.L. *rigorōsus*: see RIGOUR and -OUS.]

1. Characterized by rigour; rigidly severe or unbending; austere, harsh, stern; extremely strict: **a.** Of laws, procedure, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 346 Þis lawe hadde þree parties; ..þe secounde part.., ȝif it be to rigorous,..shal ceesse on sutil maner. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 163 Lat mercy modefie rigerous correccioun. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 250/1 To forbere the said rigorouse punysshement. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxv. 222 Fynde sum rygurus wordes to hym, & make as though ye were dyspleasyd with hym. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* 1. i. 9 Our well-dealing Countrimen..Haue seal'd his rigorous statutes with their blouds. 1637 *Penit. Conf.* vii. 188 As the injunction itself is too rigorous, so the limitation is too ridiculous. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. *Lady's Answ.* 333 Nor can the rigorousest Course Prevail, unless to make us worse. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 197 He,..far from insisting on a rigorous equivalent,..might be satisfied with some live cattle. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1787) III. 54 The rigorous conditions of peace and pardon were accepted. 1816 W. DUNCAN *Sel. Orat. Cicero* iii. 101 He is searching for the most rigorous precedents. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. ii, He wanted a refuge from a standard disagreeably rigorous.

b. Of persons.

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 81 A rigurous juge..Withe hate and rancour dothe his vertu dresse. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 243 Gif a king be a rigorous man, and wele sett to kepe law and justice, is nane so grete bot he will sare drede till offend him. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. (Percy Soc.) 162 There is a gyaunte bothe fyerce and rygorous That wyth his might shall hym soune overthrowe. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 186 Iehu a verie iust, although a rigourous prince. 1649 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxii. (1739) 102 Coming in by the people's favour, he was obliged to be rather remiss than rigorous. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Tim. iii. 3 A Bishop must be..one that by lenity taketh all things in the best sense, and is not rigorous. 1776 SIR D. DALRYMPLE *Annals Scotl.* I. 148 Adam Bishop of Caithness, a rigorous exacter of Tithes. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 4 July, I..hope she will not be too rigorous with the young ones.

2. Of the weather, etc.: Severe; bitterly cold. † Of heat: Excessive, violent (*obs.*).

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 705 Beyng letted for lacke of prosperous wind, and encombered with so much rigorous tempest. 1604 DRAYTON *Moses Map Miracles* 13 If the fleet winde by some rigorous gale Seem'd to be mou'd. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 3 All moderne Navigators, who..have found..the regions situated under the Tropikes to bee tormented with more rigourous heat. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Bathing* iv, When rigorous Winter binds you up with Frost. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* 1. i. 9 The delays.. confined his passage round Cape Horn to the most rigorous season of the year. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in 1772*, 175 The cold is very rigorous. 1867 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. xxxix. (1875) II. 361 These excursions usually precede a rigorous winter. 1896 WORKMAN *Algerian Mem.* 159 The climate is more rigorous than that of the coast.

3. Scrupulous, unswerving, strict. *rare.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 47 Well knows every wise Nation that their Liberty consists in manly and honest labours, in sobriety and rigorous honour to the Marriage Bed. 1847 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Legendary Art* (1850) 193 Leading a life of such rigorous abstinence that his health sank under it.

4. Severely exact, rigidly accurate.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* 1. viii. 34 In Demonstration..and all rigourous Search of Truth, Judgement does all. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 327 Not if it be taken in a strict, rigorous, proper, and formal sense. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 8 Truth and convenience are very different things to the rigorous eye of a philosopher. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 273 The short syllables shortened without regard to their rigorous natural value. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 302 Many members insist on a rigorous account of the debt by a secret committee. 1838 EMERSON *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 214, I think that we have need of a more rigorous scholastic rule. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 89 The second order of infinitely small quantities may be with rigorous accuracy neglected.

† **5.** Accompanied by rigors. *Obs.*—[1]

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 474 Drinke the root with wine against the rigorous fits of old feuers.

Ri·gorously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].]

1. With rigour or severity.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 88 To the castell [they] went in hy, And assegit it rygorusly. *Ibid.* VI. 136 He smat the first sa rygorusly Vith his spere. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6628 Rygorously to denovnce Hys curse vpon the folkys all Which that in the sentence fall. 1442 in *Proc. Council Irel.* (Rolls) 276 He hath so rigorously entreted your pouere people of your said londe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xiii, The mayster came to his seruaunt Medius and rygorously sayd to hym [etc.]. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 126 Justice ought to be wayed.. By egall measure, all fauour set aside, Not rigorously for..displeasaunce. 1576 FLEMING *Panoplie Epist.* 280 Some..plucked their haires up by the rootes most rigorously. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xvii. 374 They did whip themselves rigorously in the maner aforesaid. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 508 It brake his heart, that the queen..rigorously demanded the present payment of some arrears. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxiv. VI. 311 The tribute was rigorously collected. 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 295 The horrible consequences of enforcing rigorously principles of law..against political writers. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 158 The provisions of the Edict of Revocation were rigorously put in force.

b. Without any exception or allowance.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. iii. (1865) V. 179 As a primary measure, Belleisle keeps those orders of his rigorously secret. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 319/2 An ambulance station..from which the public is rigorously excluded. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 21/2 The City Sittings..must be rigorously protected against the invasion of rubbish of this description.

2. Strictly, scrupulously.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xviii. (1614) 211 Their fast on the 17. of the fourth Moneth for the destruction of their Citie is rigorously kept. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 26 The Fast which the Muscovites very rigorously observe before Christmas. 1750 *Student* I. 48 He is.. rigorously just in discharging the duties of his station. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 23 We must do right, and do it simply and rigorously, and trust to Providence for the rest. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xi, She was too rigorously truthful for benevolent invention. 1866 LIDDON *Div. Our Lord* i. (1875) 40 The worship of Christ is rigorously due to Our Lord from all Christians.

3. With severe or close accuracy; exactly.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxv. 133 He may interrupt him, and examine his reasons more rigorously. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 394 To speak rigorously, there is no haven in those parts. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* 1. iii. 365 They ought always to be defined, the Definitions rigorously kept to. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlv. 242 When therefore the motion of two bodies..is considered rigorously, the central body should not be regarded as fixed. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xvi. (1840) 152 They have been predicted and computed rigorously by the laws of mechanics. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. 498 A solution which will be more and more nearly rigorously correct the oftener we pass it through the machine.

† **4.** In literal sense: Stiffly. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 45 The extremyteis of his fyngers were so rigorisly contracte in the synowys that he myght vnneith put mete to his moweth.

Ri·gorousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Rigorous action, procedure, or temper; rigour.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 Yf our iustyce begyn to extende it selfe so farre that it turne in to inordynate zele or rygorousnes,..temper it with mercy. 1542 *Lament. & Piteous Treatise* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 245 Whiche tempest vsed no lesse rygorousnes with the shippes of the Rhodyans. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xv, Oppression-of-the-poore, Fell-rigourousnesse. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Penitent* 31 The Rigorousness and Unrelenting hardness of my own Dealings towards them. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* 2324 The rigorousness, not to say cruelty, with which he enforced his various measures against image-worship.

† **Rigorousté.** *Obs.* Also 5 **rigorousseto, rigourstee.** [See RIGOROUS *a.* and -TY.] Rigour.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 If it were so taken and construed to the heghest sentence and most rigorousste. ?*c* 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 502 Vndur drede of the lawe is Rigourstee. *Ibid.* 804 Ye shul moe people hertis conquere Bi compassion..Than bi crueltee, & rigorousseste.

Rigot(t, variants of RIGGOT [2].

Rigour (ri·gəɹ). Forms: 4–6 **rygour(e,** 6 **r(e)ygur,** 5–7 **rygor** (5 **-ore**); 5–6 **rigoure** (5 **rigur**), 4– **rigour,** 4–9 (now *U.S.*) **rigor.** [a. OF. *rigor, rigour* (13th c.; mod.F. *rigueur*), = Sp. and Pg. *rigor*, It. *rigore*, ad. L. *rigor* RIGOR.]

I. 1. Severity in dealing with a person or persons; extreme strictness; harshness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 47 Pacience..venquysseth.. Thynges þat rigour sholde neuere atteyne. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 97 Sothfast kyng..To repentaunt by rygour not vengeable. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 720 What vayleth you to schew so gret rygour? 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 Preamble, Of his pitie intending to reduce theym therunto by softer meanes then by such extreme rigour. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 193 Their rygour and fiercenesse ageynst suche as stoobernly contemned them. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 8 If..they haue tempered rigour with lenitie. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 30 Such is the effect of gentlenesse and faire wordes after rigour vpon a iust ground, with the vulgar. 1690 LOCKE *Gov.* II. vi. § 67 There is little Fear that Parents should use their Power with too much Rigor. 1757 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 395 Some of high rank in the Navy..declare they will not serve under the rigor of so hard and unequitable a law. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* vii. (1782) I. 226 The rigour of the one was tempered by the other's clemency. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* viii, His rights as a creditor, he had hitherto used with gentleness; but if he should employ rigour [etc.]. 1878 MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii, Rigour was past, and tenderness had not come.

b. An instance of this; a harsh or severe action or proceeding.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 16 b, This was a greate rigor and extremitie, for the seruaunt to vse agaynst the Master. 1578 FENTON *Guicciard.* 1. (1618) 50 The remembrance of many rigors which his father Ferdinand had vsed against them. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* 1. 33 At that time the Ecclesiastical Rigours here were in the highest ferment. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* 1 iii. § 164 Many affect Rigors, and will apply them in all Cases, but of themselves and their Partisans. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. II. 122 All the rigours practised upon the chief ministers..being found ineffectual. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon*, Those who smarted under the immediate rigours of the new monarch, pardoned them. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* 107 By the rigours of bondage they might be constrained to repent.

2. The strict terms, application, or enforcement *of* some law, rule, etc.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 409/2 That thenne the rygour of the Statut be executed. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 77 Almesdede shal make achevisaunce, T'exclude by grace the rigour of vengeaunce. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xxi. 221 Suche a man..ought not to be spared, but al rygoure of rudnesse be doon to hym. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 25, I haif determit to use agains thame the rigour of jugement. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* 1. i, One louely boy Hath felt the rigor of that strict decree. 1673 *Essex P.* (Camden) 89 Should there be any Lands of y[e] Northumberland family w[ch], in rigor of law, revert to y[e] Crowne upon y[e] failure of an Heir Male. 1792 BURKE *Appl. Whigs* Wks. 1808 VI. 9 They never intended to execute those declarations in their rigour. 1821 LAMB *Elia* 1. *Mrs. Battle's opinions on whist*, A clear fire, a clean hearth, and the rigour of the game. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. ii.

Let 'Domiciliary visits', with rigour of authority, be made to this end.

b. *esp.* in phr. *the (..) rigour of the law.*

1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 239 To shew un to yow the rigur of the lawe. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 58 b, With mercie to mitigate all rigor of the lawe. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 199, I doe beseech your Royall Maiestie, Let him haue all the rigor of the Law. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 18 Ful performance of duty according to the extreme rigour of the law. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* Summary N 2 b, Not to take the just rigour of the Law of England, ..but take reasonable satisfaction. 1831 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 330 The party offending should..be ..proceeded with to the utmost rigour of the law.

† c. *elliptic.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Have *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 88 Be the rygour he has tynt his hede. *Ibid.*, The prince..may do him sum favour that he be nocht all punyst be the rigour. 1700 *Pennsylv. Arch.* I. 137, I will have him proceeded against.. to y^e utmost Rigour. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) II. 415 The setting fines on their husbands to the rigour would make all the estates of the country be at mercy.

† 3. Hardness of heart; obduracy. *Obs.*–[1]

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 822 Thowgh we haue be vnryghtfulle, forgyf vs our rygore.

4. Of weather or climate: Severity; extremity or excess of cold; † violence (of storms).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, 26 b, Such is the power of the wynd, and suche is the rigoure of the tempest. *Ibid., Hen. VI*, 181 A Croune whiche did hang in the middell.., without touche of any creature, or rigor of wynd, sodainly fell doune. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 147 The snowe..keeping it warme from the rigor of the frost. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* (1673) 67 In Winter, when it needs their shelter from the Rigors of that cold season. 1741–2 Gray *Agrip.* 109 The rigour Of bleak Germania's snows. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 99/2 The present severity and extreme rigour of the weather is..very remarkable. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* III. iv. (1872) 197 The rigours of spring were always dangerous to him in England. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 209 From regions of Arctic rigour.

b. Extreme distress or hardship.

1769 *Charact.* in *Ann. Register* 13/2 By this time, the besieged endured the utmost rigour of famine. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Bos* (C. D. ed.) 223 Alleviating the rigour of her condition by pecuniary donations for her comfort.

5. Strictness *of* discipline, etc.; austerity of life; an instance of this.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 11 Sho..kepyd diligentlie emang hur susteris be rigur of disciplyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 262 b, That it is impossyble for vs to perseuer and contynue in suche rygour & streytnesse of lyuyng. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 79 Seeing I cannot by reason restraine your importunate suite, I will by rygour done on my selfe, cause you to refraine the meanes. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 220 The Holy Fathers did lay on him several Degrees of Rigors, before they would take him in again. 1684 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 94 To undergo much Pain, many Hardships, and other Rigours. 1705 Addison *Italy* 524 This Prince..liv'd in this Convent with all the Rigor and Austerity of a Capucin. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 120 The rigour of the monastic discipline speedily terminated her life.

b. Puritanic severity or strictness; rigorism; † an instance of this.

1597 *Dowland's First Bk. Songs* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 39 The ice of her indurate heart, Whose frozen rigour..Feels never any touch of my desert. 1634 Milton *Comus* 107 Rigor now is gon to bed, And Advice with scrupulous head, ..Age, and..Severity, With their grave Saws in slumber ly. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut.* ii. 5 It is therefore a rigour, to say, the wicked are usurpers of what they have. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (J.), Rigour makes it difficult for sliding virtue to recover. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 321 What vice has it [satire] subdu'd? whose heart reclaim'd By rigour, or whom laugh'd into reform? 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. ix. 352 The emergencies of the war had induced the Spartans to relax the rigour of their principles.

6. Strict accuracy, severe exactitude.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Accipio, Ad verbum accipere*, to take the rigour of the woorde: to take the woorde as it lyeth. 1594 R. Parsons *Confer. Success.* I. vi. 132 As this man in rigour is not truly mayor,..nor the other is properly Emperor. *a* 1614 Donne *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 127 Our soule..in rigour is murdered by every sinne consented unto. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 215 This word, in the rigour of the grammatical signification of it, is not always used for interceding for another. 1774 Mitford *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 271 Either the value of the syllable is taken with the utmost rigor, or with latitude. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* iii. (1877) I. 61 Sciences which the term philosophy exclusively denotes, when employed in propriety and rigour. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 77 Hence we may with perfect rigour conclude that even the extreme case..is included in the general theorem.

II. 7. = Rigor 1.

1541 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* 48 In palseys, or apoplexies, or agaynst the rigour, whiche hapneth in feuers. 1543 Traheron tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* 96 b/1 Whyche cause rigours, fieuers, spasmes. 1676 Wiseman *Surg. Treat.* vi. App. ii. 444 The Part is first benummed,..and a Horrour and Rigour seizeth upon the Patient. 1754 Smellie *Midwifery* III. 180 A fever intervened, with irregular horrors and rigours. 1776 Sir G. Baker in E. S. Thompson *Influenza* (1890) 80 Some few had, in the beginning, successive rigours. 1890 Stevenson *Let. to Dr. Scott* 20 Jan., I find it at once produces a glow, stops rigour.

transf. 1859 Sala *Gaslight & D.* xxvi. 297 Shall the young lady in the apartment next to mine string my nerves into the rigours?

† 8. Of material objects: Stiffness, hardness. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VII. 90 That so, the outer might defend the inner Membran..from the rigour of the ribbes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 297 The rest his look Bound with Gorgonian rigor not to move. 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* I. 539 The stones..Did first the rigour of their kind expel, And suppled into softness as they fell.

† **Ri·gourest,** obs. form of superl. to Rigorous *a.*

a 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* vi. § 42 They disgrace his Gospell; they persecute his members, and that in the sorest and rigourest manner that they can.

Rig-out. *colloq.* [f. Rig *v.*[2] 3 b.] An outfit; a suit of clothes; a costume. (Cf. Rig *sb.*[6] 2.)

1823 Moncrieff *Tom & Jerry* I. iv, This toggery of yours will never fit—you must have a new rig-out. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 28 A rig-out enough to frighten all the fish out of their skins. 1874 W. Simpson *Meeting the Sun* xxiii. 313 An Inverness cape and a Glengarry bonnet is a favourite rig-out with many.

† **Rigruff.** *Obs.*–[0] (See quot.)

1611 Cotgr., *Mal mort*, a running scab, or thicke morphew, which couering all ouer the vlcers that bee vnder it, seemes wholly dead: Some Northerne people call it, the Rigruffe (in beasts).

Ri·gsby. Also 6 rigby. Now *dial.* [Cf. Rig *sb.*[4] and *v.*[4], and see -by 2.] A wanton; a romping lad or lass.

1546 Langley tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* VII. vi. 140 These ..be so light fingered and suche rigbies Children that they wil fynde two thynges, afore they lose one. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* A 2 Here dwels that towring and terrible Nimrod, that hunting rigsby Semiramis. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 59 A Reuling Lad; a Rigsby. 1814 Pegge *Suppl. Grose, Rigsby*, a romping girl. York. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., Rigsby*, a hoydon. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Rigsby*, a romping child.

Rigsdollar, obs. form of Rix-dollar.

Rig-up: see Rig *sb.*[6] 2.

Rig-veda (rig|vē·dă). Also 8 **Reig Beid**; 8–9 **Rigvéda.** [Skr. *rigveda*, f. *ric* praise + *veda* knowledge: see Veda.] The principal of the Vedas or sacred books of the Hindus.

1776 Halhed *Gentoo Laws* Pref. p. xxxii, The Style of this Writer is clear, but very concise; a Specimen of it is here offered, in his Explanation of the first chapter of the Reig Beid. 1788 *Asiatic Res.* I. 340 The Rigvéda consists of five sections. 1796 Sir W. Jones tr. *Inst. Hindu Law* 104 The Rigvéda is held sacred to the gods. 1805 *Asiatic Res.* VIII. 374 Tradition, preserved in the Puráńas, reckons sixteen Sanhitas of the Rígvéda. 1840 H. H. Wilson *Oxford Lect.* i. 5 The text also..of one of the Vedas, the Rig-Veda, has been printed. 1899 Monier-Williams *Sanskrit-English Dict.* Introd. p. xxi, Vedic literature begins with the Rig-veda (probably dating from about 1200 or 1300 B.C.).

transf. 1895 Salmond *Doctr. Immort.* i. v. 80 These ancient Accadian hymns, which Lenormant has named the Chaldæan Rig-Veda.

Ri·gwiddy. *Sc.* († and *north.*) Forms: 5 rygwythi, 5 rigwethy, 6, 8 -widdy (9 -widdie, -wuddie), 8–9 rigwoodie. [f. Rig *sb.*[1] + Withy: cf. next.] A back-band or ridge-band for a cart-horse, orig. one made of twisted withes or twigs.

1419–20 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 407 In reparacione sellarum, frenorum .. et j rygwythi. *Ibid.* 636, j Crowpour, j rigwethy novum. 1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* IV. 514 For xxiiij stane of towis to be thetis, soumes and rigwiddeis. 1709 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Cl.) I. 381 Ilk dozen rigwoodies, *ad.* 1752 *Ibid.* I. 465 Sowms, thramels, rigwoodies, tethers, wallropes, thrawn wawns and all other wood or work of wood, straw, bent or rushes. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 100 What are called coup-carts, i. e. when..the contents can be discharged, without lifting the shafts or rig-widdy. 1808 Jamieson s. v., The rigwiddie, in the Highlands, is to this day made of twisted twigs of oak. 1894 Latto *T. Bodkin* ix, A cadger bodie .. gettin's rigwoodie mendit.

b. *attrib.* as an abusive epithet.

1790 Burns *Tam O'Shanter* 160 Wither'd beldams, auld and droll, Rigwoodie hags, wad spean a foal. 1828 Buchan *Rigwoodie Carlin* i, Faer ye gaun, ye rigwoodie carlin? *c* 1860 W. Anderson in Edwards *Mod. Scot. Poets* (1881) II. 236 A rigwoodie deil was Jean Findlater's loon.

† **Rigwith(e.** *Obs.* [f. Rig *sb.*[1] + Withe *sb.* Cf. *ridgewith* s.v. Ridge *sb.*[1] 8.] = prec.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 880 *Dosser, biletz de fust*..Rigwith, dractepynnes. 14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 593 *Limo*, a rygwythe. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 150 A Rigwith, *dorsualis.*

Riht(e, obs. ff. Right. **Rihȝe:** see Reigh. **Riif(e, Rijf(e,** obs. ff. Rife. **Rijp,** obs. f. Reap *sb.*[2], Ripe *a.* **Rik(e,** obs. or dial. f. Reke *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] **Rike,** *sb.*, kingdom: see Riche.

† **Rike,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. ON. *ríkja*, f. *ríki* kingdom.] *intr.* To reign.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcii. 1 Lauerd riked; fairhed schred he to se. *Ibid.* xcv. 9 Þat god riked, in genge sai yhe.

Rike, Sc. var. Reach *v.*[1] **Rikelot:** see Kikelot. **Rikels,** var. Rekels *Obs.* **Riken(i,** obs. ff. Reckon *v.* **Riksha,** var. Rickshaw.

‖ **Rilawa** (ri·lăwā). *Zool.* [Cingalese *rilawā*: cf. Rillow.] The Toque Macaque (*Macacus pileatus*) of Ceylon.

1859 Sir J. E. Tennent *Ceylon* I. 129 The little graceful grimacing *rilawa*..is the universal pet and favourite of both natives and Europeans. 1897 H. O. Forbes *Handbk. Primates* II. 35 Knox, in his interesting account of the island, gives an accurate description of the Rilawas.

Rile (rāil), *sb.* [var. of Roil *sb.*[2]] A thick or muddy condition of water or other liquid.

1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Poems 1890 II. 124 'T 'll take more fish-skin than folks think to take the rile clean out on't. 1859 Beecher *Life Thoughts* Ser. II. 7 The muddy bottom sends its rile through all the waters.

Rile, dial. variant of Roil *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Rile (rāil), *v.* Chiefly *U.S.* and *colloq.* Also **ryle.** [Later form of Roil *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To make (a liquid) thick or turbid by stirring up the sediment; to muddy.

1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict.*, To *rile* or *roile*, to stir up liquor and make it thick by moving the sediment. 1838 J. C. Neal *Charcoal Sketches* (Bartlett), No doubt existed in the minds of Mr. Dobb's fellow-boarders, that the well of his good spirits had been riled. 1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 348/2 At spring tides the water becomes too 'riled-up' to dive with any degree of success.

2. To excite, disturb; to vex, annoy, make angry.

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 158 Bein' afeared he might ryle my blood. 1836 Haliburton *Clockm.* Pref. (1862) 7 Fair play's a jewel, and I must say I feel ryled and kinder sore. 1850 Smedley *F. Fairleigh* viii, I like to rile Cumberland sometimes because he's so soft and silky. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* vii. 273 It riles me to hear them everlastingly talking of getting home. 1889 R. Buchanan *Heir of Linne* xxi, Don't get riled.

b. *absol.* with *up.* To get angry.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xvi, They rile up, sometimes; but in general we have a hold upon our citizens. 1863 Brierley *Waverlow* 156 The little fellow riled up at this.

Hence **Riled** *ppl. a.* (Cf. Roiled *ppl. a.*)

1839 J. Very *Poems* 163, I thirst for one cool cup of water clear, But drink the riled stream of lying breath.

Riley (rəi·li), *a. U.S.* Also **ryley, rily.** [f. prec. + -y: cf. Roily *a.*]

1. Thick, turbid, muddy.

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 369 A gallon o' ryley water ..right out o' the spring. 1828 Cunningham *N. S. Wales* II. 55 An American landlord brought in a jug of water, and apologised for its being so riley. 1850 Pangborn *Diary* in *Amer. Hist. Rev.* (1903) IX. 105 Got more black rily Coffee and eat sea Bread. 1861 Catlin *Life among Indians* 16 The mud and water in the 'Lick' still riley with their recent steps.

2. Angry; irritable, bad-tempered.

1847 Robb *Squatter Life* 64 (Bartlett), The boys and gals were laughin' at my scrape.., that I gin to get riley. 1867 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 404 The Americans..speak of an ill-tempered person as being riley. 1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 534 An ill-tempered, cross-grained person is apt to be called 'a rily fellow'.

Rilievo, variant of Relievo.

Riligioun, obs. form of Religion.

Riling (rəi·liŋ), *ppl. a. colloq.* [f. Rile *v.*[2]] Annoying, aggravating.

1870 Simmons *Oakdale Grange* 291 You know it's such a riling thing to have said of one. 1894 F. S. Ellis *Reynard Fox* 212 But was it not a little riling, To hear this infamous reviling?

Rill (ril), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **rylle,** 7 **ril(le.** [Agrees in form and meaning with mod.Du. and Fris. *ril*, LG. *ril, rille*, G. *rille*; the precise nature of the connexion is not clear.]

1. A small stream; a brook, runnel, rivulet.

1538 Leland *Itin.* (1768) I. 37 There is a rylle that cummith by the Towne. 1598 Stow *Surv.* 13 Diuers rilles or rillets to the Riuer of Thames. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 24 We..Fed the same flock, by fountain, shade, and rill. 1694 Addison *Poems, Virgil* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 17 And shallow rills run trickling through the grass. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 253 Innumerable rills and brooks of water. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 192 Rills that slip Through the cleft rock. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* III. v, I have some remembrance of the green sod, and the silver rill. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* XXXVII, Go down beside thy native rill. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 176 A mere rill of warm water running over the surface of the sea.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1698 Farquhar *Love & a Bottle* III. ii, Our knives cut passage clean Through rills of fat, and deluges of lean. 1704 Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 95 There must be a continual Rill of these temperate Juices into the Blood. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 64 Here rills of oily eloquence in soft Meanders lubricate the course they take. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 214 The exiguous rill of a discourse. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 85 His was a tiny rill of conversation, not a tidal wave of thought.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rill-mark, -way; rill-like* adj.; *rill-wise* adv.

1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 238 The water of a reservoir..enters the fields rillwise. 1863 Dana *Man. Geol.* 94 Rill-marks, mud-cracks, and rain-drop impressions. 1876 Meredith *Beauch. Career* xxxv, The ripple crease and rill-like descent of the turf. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 52 Obviously, the roadside slime has descended the rill-ways from the middle of the street. 1888 Dawson *Geol. Hist. Pl.* 32 The beautiful branching rill-marks produced by the oozing of water out of mud and sand-banks left by the tide.

2. A small narrow trench; a drill. Now *dial.*

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 244 Lay them in the bottom of the rills. 1664 — *Sylva* 6 Immediately before you sow, cast, and dispose it [the ground] into Rills, or small narrow Trenches of four, or five inches deep. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I. 314 To succeed in planting Anemones,.. draw a Rill from one End of the Bed to the other. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Candy-Tuft*, When you have drawn Rills Length-ways, and Cross-ways, you may sow the Seed. 1871 *W. Morning News* May (E.D.D.), Potatoes which were up in rills looking healthy and promising.

3. *Astr.* = Rille. Also *attrib.*

1888 J. A. W. Oliver *Astron.* 70 On the south-east of this bright little crater there is an easy rill. *Ibid.* 73 This ring-plain is associated with one of the most remarkable rill-systems on the moon.

† **Rill,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*–[0]. In 5 **rylle.** [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Rylle, thynne clothe, *ralla. Ibid.* 491/1 Thynne clothe, that ys clepyd a rylle, *ralla.*

Rill (ril), *v.*[1] [f. Rill *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To flow in a small stream.

1610 [see the *ppl. a.*]. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 144 The profuse sweat, that rills through..the pores. *c* 1709 Prior *2nd Hymn Callim.* 153 The wholesome Draught from Aganippe's Spring..gently rilling Adown the Mountains. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 106 May showers never fail.., Nor suns dry the fountain that rills by its side. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 44 Time's sand-dry streamlet through its glassy strait Rilled restless. 1884 Sala in *Illustr. Lond. News* 30 Aug. 195 A small fountain rills from the rockwork.

2. *trans.* a. To form by flowing. b. To utter in liquid notes.

1845 Hood *Stag-eyed Lady* xiv, Then closed the wave, and then the surface rill'd A ring above her, like a water-knell. 1888. Scollard *Summer Song* ii. (Funk), The brook is dry; its silver throat Rills song no more.

3. To make drills in (a garden bed). *rare*—1.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 244 For this you may make use of the houe, rilling the bed where you would set them.

Hence **Ri·lling** *ppl. a.*

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. ii. 40 The grauelly colde of rilling fountaines. 1797 F. Baily *Tour* (1856) 260 Vortices, which..cause a rilling, murmuring sound. 1853 F. W. Newman *Odes of Horace* 207 What boy these cups of hot Falernian Tempers quick with rilling water?

† **Rill,** *v.*2 *Obs.*—1 In 5 ryll. (App. meaning 'to roar or bellow', but perhaps an error.)

c 1400 *Song of Roland* 421 Your knyghtis be-hind haue som bores fond, or Among the holtis I-herd ryll som hertis.

Rille (ril). *Astr.* [a. G. *rille*: see Rill *sb.*1] One of the long narrow trenches or valleys observed on the surface of the moon. (Cf. Rill *sb.*1 3.)

1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 226 The rilles, of which 425 are now known, are trenches with raised sides more or less steep. 1878 — *Stargazing* 350 Hours may be spent in examining the craters, rilles, and valleys on the surface.

Rillet (ri·lĕt). Also 6 **ryllet.** [f. Rill *sb.*1 + -et or -let.] A small rill or rivulet; a brooklet.

1538 Leland *Itin.* (1769) V. 37 Ther cummith a litle Ryllet by this square Toure...There be other smaulle Ryllettys yn Molesdale. 1598 Stow *Surv.* 13 Diuers rilles or rillets to the Riuer of Thames. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* i. 264 Those rillets that attend proud Tamer and her state. 1678 Hobbes *Decam.* v. 55 A thousand small Rillets of melting Snow fall down into it.

1830 Tennyson *Arab. Nts.* 48 From the green rivage many a fall Of diamond rillets musical. 1871 Meredith *H. Richmond* xlv, A single tent stood in a gully.., near an iron-red rillet. 1890 H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* I. ix. 223 A score of lazy, oozy rillets.

Comb. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* x. 1476 Let the world's praise or blame run rillet-wise Off the broad back.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1651) 14 This by-stream, which as a rillet, is deducted from the main chanel of my studies. 1626 Shirley *Brothers* I. i, Francisco and Fernando are two rillets from one spring. 1885 Meredith *Diana* II. xiii. 310 Then was heard such a rillet of dialogue..as nowhere else in Britain.

Rille·tt(e)s. [a. F. *rillettes* pl.] A tinned preparation of minced ham, chicken, fat, etc.

1896 *Southampton Times* 11 Jan. 6/1 Charged with stealing 4 lbs. of rilletts. *Ibid.*, He identified the..tins of rilletts as the property of the company.

† **Ri·lling,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **relyng, rylling.** [var. of Riveling1. Cf. Rullion.] A shoe made of undressed hide. Also *transf.*

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 243 Rank beggar.., ruch rilling. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. xii. 118 Ane rouch rylling of raw hyd and of hayr. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 268 The Scottis..Tha rouch rillingis..behind thame than left thair. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* I. 219 Rouch rillingis [1489 rewlyngis] upon thi hailotis fete. *c* 1700 Kenner in *MS. Lansd. 1033*, fol. 323 b, The Scotch now call a Shoe that hath a sole with the hair to the ground a *Rough Rilling.*

Ri·lling, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. Rill *v.*] † The formation of a rill or runnel; a furrow or drill.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. ii. 50 Dyking, drayning,.. rilling, brooking, riuaging, foording. 1725 *Family Dict* s.v. *Springs*, Smaller Fowl..that uses to feed in wet. Grounds, and amongst Water Furrows, or Rillings.

Ri·llock. *rare.* [f. Rill *sb.*1 + -ock.] A rillet.

1893 *Nat. Observer* 18 Nov. 17/2 She dabbled her feet in the rillock. 1903 R. M. Gilchrist *Beggar's Manor* 161 A stream—or rather a rillock—runs from end to end.

† **Ri·llow.** *Zool. Obs.* [ad. Cingalese *rilawā*, pl. *rilaw.*] = Rilawa. *Bonneted rillow*, the Bonnet Macaque of Southern India.

1681 R. Knox *Rel. Ceylon* vi. 26 This sort of Monkeys have no beards, white faces, and long hair on the top of their heads...They call these Rillowes. 1792 Kerr *Anim. Kingd.* 69 Rillow. *Ibid.*, Bonneted Rillow. *1797 Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 498/1 The rillow, cercopithecus sinicus, or Chinese bonnet...Inhabit[s] Ceylon.

Ri·lly, *a.* [f. Rill *sb.*1] Abounding in rills.

1727 in Bailey, vol. II. 1791 J. Learmont *Poems* 123 How sweet 's the windin's o' the rilly flood.

Rily: see Riley.

Rim, *sb.*1 Forms: 1 rimo, rima, 5 reme, 5, 7, 9 rime, 6–7 ryme; 5–7 rym, 6 rymme, 7 rimme, 7–8 rimb, 7– rim. [OE. *rima* wk. masc., = ON. *rime, rimi* (Norw. *rime*) a raised strip of land, a ridge. There are app. no parallel forms in the other Teutonic languages.

The evidence for the OE. word chiefly rests on the compounds *dægrima* Day-rim, *særima* Sea-rim, and *tōðrima* gums. The *Corpus Gloss.* however has the entry 'Crepido, rimo' (Hessels, C 898), which is repeated in a later vocabulary (*c* 1050, in Wr.-Wülcker 366) as 'Crepido, rima'. In early ME. the evidence appears to be limited to *day-rim* and *sea-rim, wood-rim* in Layamon 740, and perhaps *way-rim* (text *weie reme*) in the *Prov. Alfred* 617.]

1. The peripheral portion or outer ring of a wheel, connected with the nave or boss by spokes or by a web.

In wooden wheels the rim does not include the metal tyre protecting it. In the metal wheels of locomotives, cycles, or machinery it is usually grooved or flanged.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1850 We riden on þe rime [*v.r.* reme] & on þe ringe seten of þe qwele of Fortoun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Rym, of a whele, *timpanum, circumferencia.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 162 The payntit povne.. Kest vp his taill, a proud plesand quheil rym. 1530 Palsgr. 263/1 Rymme of a whele or stabbe, *peav.* 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 331/1 The Cart Wheel hath the Rim set with round Nails. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rim*, in a Watch or Clock, is the Circular part of the Ballance thereof. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 113 The patent wheel has the rim of one entire piece. 1873 Richards *Operator's Handbk.* 140 Procure pulleys of 30 to 36 inches diameter with 8 inches face, the rims heavy and turned true inside and out. 1886 *Cyclist Touring Cl. Gaz.* Dec. 474/2 A fairly deep rim is important. Whether the advantage of the hollow rim is paid for or not should depend a great deal on the character of the general riding.

b. The hoop-shaped piece of wood which forms the outer frame of a sieve, etc. Also *dial.* a hoop.

1660 *Bk. Rates* in *Stat. Realm* V. 196 Rims for Sives. 1674 Ray *Coll. Words* 122 The sand, earth and other drosse, flows over the rimme of the sierce with the water. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 33 The Drum-maker uses it for Rimbs. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 281 A wheat-riddle of wood..with an oak rim. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., A child's hoop, used as a plaything, is called a *rim.*

c. A circular mark or object.

1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* iii, They have all the Dutch rim under their bright eyes, that comes of dwelling in eternal swamps. 1873 W. H. Dixon *Two Queens* III. xiii. iii. 18 He besought the king to crown his brother Henry with that golden rim.

2. *Naut.* The surface *of* the water.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 106 In the hotest Summer weather, they swimme with the ryme of the water, and in the Winter, keepe the depth. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 72 The sword fish placeth himselfe under the belly of the whale, and the thresher upon the ryme of the water. *Ibid.* 116. 1887 J. T. Brown in Goode *Fisheries of U.S.* II. 264 If the whale is swimming 'top-water', the harpooner has a better target to dart at; but if swimming under the 'rim of the water',..he must make the best use of his time.

3. The edge, border, or margin *of* an object, esp. one which has more or less of a circular form. Also *fig.* (quot. 1603).

1603 Breton *Dial. of Pithe & Pleasure* Wks. (Grosart) II. 13/1 By her that came out of him, euen a part of himselfe, the Rimme of his whole selfe. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 437 The Sight of the Quadrant being slid along the Rimb of it. 1698 *Ibid.* XX. 112 The Verge or Rime of the outward Ear seem'd to be crimp'd. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Mushroom*, The rims of the tender umbels in these kinds clap themselves quite close to the stalks. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 596 We..garnish the rims of our dishes with dabs of chewed greens. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 335 Anthers forming a hollow cylinder as long as the floret, with 5 teeth at the rim. 1817 Keats *I stood tip-toe* 113 The moon lifting her silver rim Above a cloud. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 620 Few pieces were exactly round; and the rims were not marked. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Electr. & Magn.* I. 137 The disc [becomes] a spherical bowl, whose rim is a circle at right angles to the axis. *Ibid.*, The colatitude of that rim.

b. The verge *of* the horizon, sea, hills, etc. Chiefly *poet.*

1842 Tennyson *Day-dream* 170 Across the hills, and far away Beyond their utmost purple rim. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* I. (1862) 3 The far rim of the horizon seemed as if it would never break into an uneven line. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* I. 56 The steel-blue rim of the ocean.

fig. 1862 'Shirley' (J. Skelton) *Nugæ Crit.* ii. 97 The desolate and unpeopled unknown which lies beyond the rim of our life. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* xiv. (1870) 502 Having exhausted science and reached its very rim.

4. An edge, margin, or border; *esp.* a raised or projecting one upon something having a circular form.

1669 Boyle *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 165 A Wooden plug, ..furnished with a Rimme or Lip.

1824 R. Stuart *Hist. Steam Engine* 69 A projecting rim rising above the highest point to which the piston is elevated. 1832 H. Martineau *Life in Wilds* iii. 30 One little boy complained..that there was no rim to his plate. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Plants* xiv. 324 A narrow rim of the broad flat exterior part of each lobe is turned inwards. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 6/4 A rim of chinchilla finished the edges of this novel sleeve.

b. A verge or margin of land, sea, etc.; a narrow strip.

1781 Cowper *Hope* 49 The blue rim, where skies and mountains meet. 1833 Tennyson *Palace of Art* 75 The ragged rims of thunder brooding low. 1864—*Aylmer's F.* 147 Where the brook Vocal, with here and there a silence, ran By sallowy rims. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xv. 254 Inside the rim of land there is a shallow lake or lagoon.

fig. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 185 Having fringed the Tweed with a black broad mourning rim of havoc.

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 141 *Rims*, those pieces which form the quarter galleries between the stools. Also a cast-iron frame in which the dropping palls of a capstan traverse and bring up the capstan.

5. *Orkney dial.* A rocky bottom in the sea.

Cf. Norw. dial. *rimm* (*rimb*), *rimme*, = *rime* ridge.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Orkney, Birsay* XIV. 315 As to rocks, we have three of what we call rims, which are generally occupied by our fishermen as their best fishing grounds ..; the rim shoals deepen from 20 to 40 fathom, or upwards.

6. *Comb.*, as **rim-base** (see quots.); **rim-brake,** a brake operating on the rim of a wheel; **rim-cap** (see quot.); **rim-face,** the outer surface of a wheel-rim; **rim-fire,** of a cartridge, having the detonating substance disposed round the edge (opp. to *centre-fire*); hence of a gun, adapted for cartridges of this kind; **rim-ignition,** = prec.; **rim-iron,** iron intended to form the rim of a wheel; **rim-lock,** a lock having a metal case which stands out from the face of the door (opp. to *mortise-lock*); **rim-rock,** *U.S.* (see quot. 1882); **rim-shaft,** the shaft of a rim-wheel; **rim-wheel,** a fly-wheel.

1864 Webster, '*Rimbase*, a short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Rim-Base*, the shoulder on the stock of a musket. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 447/1 The trunnions.. support the gun on its carriage, the width of which is determined by the distance between the rim-bases. 1899 *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 120 Of the *rim-brakes there are several varieties. 1884 Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 47 The *rim cap encloses the space between the plates or frame [of a watch]. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 243 The fly-wheel is 25 feet in diameter, 15 inches broad on the *rim-face. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 28 In the Spencer rifle magazine,..it is impossible to explode the *rim-fire cartridges, except by a concussion made by the hammer. 1881 Greener *Gun* 136 The cartridge is rim-fire. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 19 The comparative merits of central-fire and *rim-ignition cartridges. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 29/1 A faggot of wrought iron bars are worked and..drawn out..under the hammer upon an anvil, having a groove to form the flanch, into the state of *rim iron. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 218, 8-inch Scotch made iron *rim-lock for back-door. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 84 Two small mills of eight stamps each were erected in 1868 and inclines sunk on the *rim-rock. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 621 'Rim-rock' is such portion as remains of the country-rock which formed the sides or banks of the ancient rivers. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 370 A second band, which had..lain upon its loose pulley, upon a small driving pulley of the *rim-shaft. *Ibid.* 369 For one revolution of the great *rim or fly wheel of the mule, the front roller makes about 6-tenths of a turn.

Rim, *sb.*2 Now *dial.* Forms: 1 réoma, réama, 4 reme; 4–6 rym(e, rime, 6 rysme, rism(m)e; 6–7 rimme, rymme, 7 rimm, 7– rim. [OE. *réoma* (*réama*), = MDu. *rieme* (Du. *riem*), OS. *reomo* (MLG. *rême*; hence prob. ON. *reim*, Sw. and Da. *rem*), OHG. *riumo, riomo* (MHG. *rieme*, G. *riemen*), a leather strap or thong: see Riem, Reim, etc. The later forms of the Eng. word appear to have been influenced by Rim *sb.*1]

† **1.** A membrane, pellicle, caul. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 146 Ponne bið þæt bræcen utan mid reaman bewefen. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 380/1 *Cartilago*, se reoma þæs bræcenes. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 306 *Poi vant le crut del oef*, lityl is worth the reme of an ey. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 520 A rym [*v.r.* reme] þat es ful wlatsome, Es his garment when he forth sal com, þat es noght bot a blody skyn. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1343 Verayly þerafter Alle þe rymez by þe rybbez radly þay lance. *c* 1500 Kennedie *Passion of Christ* 768 Fra licid to fute þai brak baith hid and ryme [= *rim*]. 1545 Elyot, *Meninges*, the rysme wherin the brain is inclosyd. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 35 A thinne skinne or rimme like a nette, encompassing the shell of a nutte. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 342 Certain pellicles or rims of the Midriffe, which the Latines call *Præcordia.*

† b. A scale or film upon the eyes. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Tobit* vi. 9 The galle is worth to ben enointid, in the whiche were rime. *Ibid.* xi. 14 The ryme of his eyen began, as the fellis of an ey, to gon out. 1580 Frampton *Iron & Steele* in *Joyful News* (1596) 158 b, The pouder made of yron..taketh away the Rime from the eye.

† c. *Rim-side*, the flesh-side of a skin. *Sc. Obs.*

1474 *Records Burgh Edinb.* (1869) 29 Brekand schepe skinnis on the ryme sidis.

2. *Rim of the belly* (*womb, paunch*, etc.), the peritoneum. Now *dial.*

[1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 8 Vnder the last muskle of the belly..succedyth a certayn thyn ryme, kell, or skyn, named in latin Peritoneum.] 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Ascistes*, When betweene the rimme of the beally and the guttes is gathered..much watry humour. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 329 The rotten rim of thy wombe with rooke shall bee reivin. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 321 Even as the rim of the paunch, which is called in Latine *Centipellio*. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democritus to Rdr. (1651) 27, I thinke he would breake the rimme of his belly with laughing. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XIV. 521 Struck thro' the Belly's Rim, the Warrior lies Supine. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 411 The rim of his belly was wounded; and this wound proved fatal. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 258 A slight degree of anasarca extended to the rim of the belly. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., Rim-of-the-body*, the membrane lining the abdomen and covering the bowels. 1893 Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., The rim of the belly is said to be broken when its muscles are lacerated or violently sprained.

b. *ellipt.* in the same sense.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 15, I will fetch thy rymme out at thy Throat, in droppes of Crimson blood. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 94, I opened her with mine owne hands,..and I found that her rimme was broken, her call cleane consumed. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv. 25 The second [concavity] of the Navell and Flancks, diuided from the first by the Rimme.

Rim, *sb.*3 *north. dial.* [= ON. *rim* (Norw. *rim, reem*) a rail or rung; cf. also Fris. *rim* shelf, LG. *rimm* cross-beam.] A rung of a ladder.

1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. 348 *Rims*, the steps or staves of a ladder. 1876 *Mid Yorks. Gloss., Rim*, a spoke, or 'rung' of a ladder.

Rim, *sb.*4, variant of RIEM.

1882 RIDER HAGGARD *Cetywayo* ii. 93 [The Boer] fastened a rim round his neck.

Rim, *v.*1 [f. RIM *sb.*1] *trans.* To furnish with a rim; to border, bound, or encircle in some way:

a. In pa. pple. *rimmed.*

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 113 The preservation of both wheels lies in the hoops that the wheels are rimmed with. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VII. 431 His nails entered his own flesh, and were rimmed round with blood. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xv, A bright green valley, rimmed with sheer black rock.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 164 His experience, his sagacity are rimmed with a halo.

b. In active forms.

1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 177 A length of bright horizon rimm'd the dark. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story of Doom* v. 78 Blue as the much-loved flower that rims the beck. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* x. 91 The God who.. bids the sunset rim his very thunderclouds with golden light.

fig. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 172 The sea still rimmed our prosy lives with mystery.

Rim, *v.*2 *U.S.* [? var. of RIME *v.*4] *trans.* To slash (mackerel) on the sides, so as to make them appear fatter. (Cf. RIMMER 2.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Rim, dial. variant of RIME *v.*4

‖ **Rima** (rəi·ma). *Physiol.* [L. *rima* a fissure, cleft, chink.] Short for *rima glottidis*, the passage in the glottis between the vocal chords and the arytenoid cartilages.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 427/2 The upper rima [in birds].. gives utterance to the note. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 368 The rima is always more or less widely open during ordinary quiet respiration. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 181 Any abnormality above the rima sufficient to obstruct respiration.

Rimate (rəi·mēit), *a. rare*−1. [See prec. and -ATE 2.] Chink-like.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. 123 Umbilicus narrow (rimate), lined by a thin callus.

† **Rimble-ramble,** *a. Obs.* [Echoic reduplication of RAMBLE *sb.*1: cf. *skimble-skamble.*] Vaguely discursive, wordy, rambling.

1590 *Pagan Prince* vii. 20 Hence it was that the greatest part of the Task was only Rimble ramble Discourse. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. vii. 30, I hate a gibble gabble and a rimble ramble Talk. I am for a Man of Brevity.

Rimbomb, *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. It. *rimbomb-are.*] *intr.* To re-echo, ring, resound.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 II. 8/1 The fame of the finest pieces in the world reaches him on the steps;..the pieces of Signor Marchese and Signor Conte, rimbombing through the universe.

Rim-burst(en, *a.* and *sb. Sc.* (and *north.*). Also 6 rymbirst; rum-bursin, -burssan, 6, 9 **rimbursin.** [f. RIM *sb.*2 + pa. pple. of BURST *v.*] **a.** *adj.* Ruptured; (cf. BURST *ppl. a.* 2). **b.** *sb.* Rupture, hernia.

c 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 58 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scotl.* 212 Rim bursin, rippillis, or belly thra. 1505 *Accs. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 156 The lech that helit frer Johne Litstair of rymbirst. 1558 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 404 Allegis that he is nocht able of his body, and is rumbursin. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 246 Portraiture of a man Rim-burst. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 19 (Jam.), *Hernia*, a rim-burst. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rimbursin*, a rupture of the abdominal muscles; in consequence of which the belly sometimes bursts. 1829 in BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 248.

Hence † **Rim-burstenness.** *Obs.*

a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 321 James erle of Mortoun regent lay deidlie seik of rumburssanes. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 47 (Jam.), *Ramex*, rimburstenness.

Rime (rəim), *sb.*1 Forms: 3 rim, 3–5 (7) rym, 3–7, 9 ryme, 6 risme, 3– rime. [a. OF. *rime* fem., for earlier **ridme*, **ritme* (with final inorganic *-e* after the two consonants, as in *abîme, abisme*, **abismum*), ad. L. *rithmus, rythmus*, more correctly *rhythmus*, a. Gr. *ῥυθμός* measured motion, time, proportion, etc.: see RHYTHM.

In med.L. the terms *rithmi* and *rithmici versus* were used to denote accentual in contrast to quantitative verse (*metra*). As similarity of the terminal sounds was a common feature of accentual verse, *rithmus* naturally came to have the sense of 'rime'.

The OF. form *rime* was the source of Prov., Catal., Sp., Pg., and It. *rima.* OProv. and OCatal. had, however, the independent form *rim*, masc. The change of gender in F. is due to analogy with feminines in *-e*, a cause which has operated in many other words.

From OF. the word also spread into all the Teutonic languages, usually appearing as a monosyllable, perhaps partly through association with the native *rim* RIME *sb.*3 Hence MDu. *rime* fem., *rijm* masc. and fem. (Du. *rijm* neut.), MFris. *rime, rijme* (mod.Fris. *rym*), MLG. *rîm, rŷm*, MHG. *rîm* masc. (G. *reim*), ON. and Icel. *rîm* neut. (Norw., Sw., Da. *rim*). In Icel. *rîma* fem., 'riming poem, ballad', appears in the 14th cent.

Down to *c* 1560 the original spelling *rime* (*ryme*) continued to prevail in English. About that date the tendency to alter orthography on classical models led to the new spellings *rithme, rythme, rhythm*(e, which continued to be current till about the close of the 17th cent. (see RHYTHM *sb.* I). Soon after 1600, probably from a desire to distinguish between 'rime' and 'rhythm', the intermediate forms *rhime, rhyme* came into use, and the latter finally established itself as the standard form (see RHYME *sb.*). The original *rime*, however, has never been quite discontinued, and from about 1870 its use has been considerably revived, esp. by writers upon the history of the English language or literature. To some extent this revival was due to the belief that the word was of native origin, and represented OE. *rîm* RIME *sb.*3]

1. Metre, measure (*obs.*); agreement in the terminal sounds of lines or words. Cf. RHYME *sb.* 3.

c 1200 ORMIN *Ded.* 44 Icc hafe sett her..manig word þe rime swa to fillenn. *Ibid.* 101 Himm bidde icc þatt het write rihht,..Wiþþ all swillc rime alls her iss sett. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14922 Es resun þat wee vr rime rume, And set fra nu langer bastune. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* Prol. 44, I kan nat geeste—Rum, Ram, Ruf—by lettre, Ne, god woot, rym holde I but litel bettre. *c* 1392 — *Compl. Venus* 80 To me hit ys a grete penaunce, Syth ryme in englissh hat such skarsete, To folowe worde by worde the curiosite. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1562) 85 There was not a dosen sentences in his whole Sermon, but thei ended all in rime, for the moste part. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 Euen the very ryme it selfe, the Italian cannot put in the last silable, by the French named the Masculine ryme, but still in the next to the last, which the French call the Female; or the next before that. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I. 35 Who first taught us..to make our rime so properly a part of the verse, that it should never misleed the sense. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 87 They wanted nothing but rime to be right Tom Triplet. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 157 The Anglosaxon poets..generally used measures without rime. 1775 TYRWHIT *Lang. & Versificat. Chaucer* 53 *note*, We see evident marks of a fondness for Rime in the Hymns of S. Ambrosius and S. Damasus. 1833 MRS. S. AUSTIN tr. *Characteristics Goethe* II. 51 Wieland handled rime like a master. 1868 THORPE *Anal. Anglo-Sax.* 152 A Paraphrase of Job, xxi. xxx. Alliterative with final rime.

b. Coupled with *reason*: see RHYME *sb.* 3 b.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1243 As for ryme or reson, þe forewryter was not to blame. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* xvi. Wks. (1573) 285/1 For appose her now of Christ, as Scripture testifieth of hym, and thou shalt finde her cleane without rime or reason. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xi. 108 Seeyng there is nether ryme ne reason in saing yt one eiuill spirite driueth out an other eiuil spirite. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. XXXVII. 656 These songs.. would seeme but simple stuffe, and composed without rime or reason. 1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Prol., Here is ri'me, not emptie of reason. 1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 33 It is both ryme and reason.

c. An instance of lines or words ending in the same sounds; a word that rimes with another word.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 37, I can finde out no rime to Ladie but babie, an innocent rime: for scorne, horne, a hard rime; for schoole foole, a babling rime; verie ominous endings. 1603 DANIEL *Def. Ryme* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 44 Indeed I haue wished there was not that multiplicitie of Rymes as is vsed by many in Sonets. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iii. 10 As a man should run over the Alphabet, to start a rime. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 232 May Apollo send him rimes hitherto undreamed of. 1887 FURNIVALL in *R. Brunne's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 587 The couples of rymes are entered alphabetically by the first word of the couple. 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud. in Chaucer* I. iv. 375 There are tests resting upon the recurrence of assonant rymes.

2. Riming or rimed verse. Cf. RHYME *sb.* 2. Most commonly in the phr. *in rime.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 695 In boke is þe turtres lif writen o rime, wu lazelike ze holdeð luue al hire lif time. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 87 Off suilk an suld ze mater take,..Of hir to mak bath rim and sang. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 464 He made of ryme ten verses or twelue. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3261, I ffynde In prose and ryme, Was non so strong In that tyme. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 3 And thanne y made this boke. But y wolde not sette it in ryme. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 223/1 A foolish raylyng boke against the clergy, and much part made in ryme. 1564 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 76 Chaucer satte in a chaire of gold..writyng Prose and Risme. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 66 b, I am of this minde, that the making of rime shoulde not make a Poet use naughtie wordes. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cvi, Beautie making beautifull old rime, In praise of Ladies dead, and louely Knights. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 11, I thought, if I could draw my paines Through Rimes vexation, I should them allay. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 189 Written in rime in the Country Dialect. 1802 RITSON *Metr. Rom.* I. p. xviii, There is, even, a Latin song in rime extant in print, which was made upon a great victory obtain'd by king Clothair the second. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) V. 589 Before the end of the twelfth century England had seen an English sermon in regular rime.

† **b.** *Rime doggerel*: see DOGGEREL A.

c. *Rime royal*: see RHYME *sb.* 2 c, and RHYTHM *sb.* 1 b.

[1871 SKEAT *Spec. Eng. Lit.* III. (1887) 41 'The Kingis Quair' is written in seven-lined stanzas, a favourite measure of Chaucer and his successors, which received the name of the 'rime roial'.] 1882 OGILVIE, *Rime-royal.* 1903 H. BRADLEY in *Pol., Rel., & Love Poems* 291 Each of the seven stanzas (in 'rime royal').

d. See RIDING RHYME.

3. A riming poem or piece of riming verse. Cf. RHYME *sb.* 1.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1 Man og to luuen ðat rimes ren. *c* 1275 *Luue Ron* 193 in *O. E. Misc.* 99 Þis rym, mayde, ich þe sende open and wiþ-vte sel. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1341 (Kölbing), So ich 3ou segge in mi rime. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* Prol. 96, I speke in prose, and lat him rymes make. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 332 Renounce thy rymis. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 245 These songes or rymes..were called in Latin *Fescennina carmina.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 28 Thou, thou Lysander, thou hast giuen her rimes, And interchang'd loue-tokens with my childe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 99 In the Sea townes of England they sing this English rime; Shoulder of mutton and English Beere, Make the Flemmings tarry here. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. 46 Up these shelves, much Gothick Lumber climbs, With Swiss Philosophy, and Danish Rimes. 1798 COLERIDGE in *Lyr. Ballads* 5 The Rime of the Ancyent Marinere, in seven parts. 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Greek Educ.* ii. 23 There is hardly a word left of the nursery rimes. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 40 The famous old Irish rime about St. Patrick.

† **4.** = RHYTHM *sb.* 4, 5. *Obs.*

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 57 Ryme is properly, the iust proportion of a clause or sentence, whether it be in prose or meeter, aptly comprised together. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 99 Plato informes us..the whole life of a virtuose man must be composed..of Symphonie or Concert and musical ryme.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rime-ending, -index, -word*; *rime-maker, -wright*; *rime-rotten* adj.; **rime-letter,** the distinctive initial letter in a line of alliterative verse.

1591 FRAUNCE *C'tess Pembr. Yvychurch* I. II. iii, Neither Castalian Muses..Nor rymewright singers. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 40 Speake men what they can to him, hee'l answere With some rime rotten sentence or olde saying. 1611 FLORIO, *Rimatore*, a Rimer, a Rime-maker. 1865 SKEAT in Brock *Morte Arth.* p. x, Of the strongly-accented syllables, three begin with a common letter, which has been called the rime-letter. 1877 — *The Bruce* 628 A complete Rime-index would occupy a considerable space. 1887 FURNIVALL in *R. Brunne's Chron.* (Rolls) I. p. xx, After some of the ryme-endings. 1893 *Cursor Mundi* (E.E.T.S.) 136* *note*, There are three rymewords, *gnede, brede, shrede.*

Rime (rəim), *sb.*2 Forms: 1 hrîm, 3–4 rim, 4–5, 7 ryme, 5–6 rym (6 ryim), 7 reeme, 8 reem, 7–9 rhime (9 rhyme), 4– rime. [OE. *hrîm* masc., = Fris. *rym*, MDu. and Du. *rijm*, MLG. *rîm*, ON. and Icel. *hrîm* (Norw., Sw., and Da. *rim*). Cf. OF. *rime, rimée*, which are no doubt of Teut. origin.] Hoar-frost; frozen mist. Also *dial.* a chill mist or fog.

Rare in ME., except in the comb. RIME-FROST. From 16th century chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*, but revived in literary use at the end of the 18th cent. See also RIND *sb.*3

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1653 *Prvina*, hrim. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 60 (Gr.), Þær ne hæȝl ne hrim hreosaþ to foldan. *c* 1205 LAY. 28525 Folc vnimete ridinde & ganninde swa þe rim [*c* 1275 þe ren] falled adune.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 31 Doun fallis the donk rym. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1872) 59 The hayr ryim is ane cald deu, the quhilk fallis in mysty vapouis, and syne it fresis on the eird. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheepe* (1596) 214 Ye ought for to keepe them close, till the day haue taken the gellie or netty rime, from the earth. 1611 COTGR., *Gresil*, ..reeme, or the white frost that hangs on trees. 1659 A. HAY *Diary* (S. H. S.) 210 A frost ryme all day. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* I. iii. § 33 In a Hoar-Frost, that which we call a Rime, is a Multitude of Quadrangular Prismes, exactly figured, but piled without any Order, one over another. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. (1791) 47 Shake from their candied trunks the tinkling rime. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* xliv, Moonlight splendour of intensest rime, With which frost paints the pines in winter time. 1864 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* vii. (1874) 133 As to the windows, the rime on them never thought of melting.

pl. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 141 The Sunne hath drawne vppe the Rimes and hoare frostes from the Feeldes. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 77 If there came any white rymes, or frosty morninges. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Threshing* 7 K 4/2 In that time the mists and rimes, especially in a hilly country, will be driven into the stack.

Comb. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* I. iv. 128 The firs shake their rime-loaded boughs. 1898 MERRIMAN *Roden's Corner* v, The dull houses were rime-covered.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* Ded. 4 This..Art of Horsemanship.., which hath beene so long frost-bitten with the congealing ryme of antient traditions. *a* 1688 NARBOROUGH *Voy.* I. (1694) 29 The Ground and Rocks have a white Rhime of Salt-petre hanging on them. 1839 LONGF. *Voices of Nt., Prelude* vi, Tales that have the rime of age.

† **Rime,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* [OE. *rîm*, = OS. *-rîm* (in *unrîm* numberless host), OHG. *rîm* number, ON. *rîm* computation.] Number; reckoning.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* XXXVIII. 5 Cuð me doa..rim dæga mima. *Ibid.* XXXIX. 6 Ȝemonigfaldade sind ofer rim. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1586 Þæt he ne forleose..his dagena rim. *c* 973 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 973, Tyn hund wintra, ȝeteled rimes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12248 Þatt full wel iss bitacnedd Þurrh tale & rime off fowwerrtiȝ.

† **Rime,** *sb.*4 *Obs.* [ad. L. *rima*: see RIMA.] A chap, chink, or cleft.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 64 The sewet of oxen ..is also good against..the ulcers and rimes of the mouth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 198 Though birds have no Epiglottis, yet can they so contract the rime or chink of their Larinx [etc.]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 378 They have a small depressure on one side like a rime.

Rime, obs. form of RIM *sb.*1, *sb.*2

Rime (rəim), *v.*1 Forms: 4–7, 9 ryme (5 rymyn), 4, 6– rime. [ad. OF. *rimer*, f. *rime* RIME *sb.*1; cf. Prov., Sp., Pg. *rimar*, It. *rimare.*

The verb was also adopted in the other Teutonic languages, appearing as MDu. *rîmen* (Du. *rijmen*, Fris. *rime, rymje*), MLG. *rîmen, rymen*, MHG. *rîmen* (G. *reimen*), Icel. *rîma*, MSw. *rima* (Sw. *rimma*), MDa. *rime, riime* (Da. *rime*).

In the 17th cent. the usual spelling became RHYME: cf. the note to RIME *sb.*1]

1. *intr.* To make rimes or verses; to compose riming verse; to versify *on, upon.* Cf. RHYME *v.* 1.

c 1290 *Magdalena* 5 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 148 Ich nelle eov noþer rede ne rime of kyng ne of eorl. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 532, I shall japid ben a thousande tyme More than he of whos foly men ryme. *c* 1393 — *Scogan* 35 Lo olde grisil leste to ryme & pleye! *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Rymyn, *rithmico.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 To Ryme, *rithmicare.* 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 23 3it mycht thay be sa bald, in thair bakbytting, To gar me ryme. 1588 BABINGTON *Prof. Exp. Lord's Pr.* (1596) 236 Some be rimed on by

dronken tossepots, and so was Dauid. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 133 How vildely doth this Cynicke rime! 1611 — *Cymb.* V. iii. 55 Will you Rime vpon't, And vent it for a Mock'rie?

2. *trans.* To recount or celebrate in verse or rime; to turn into, or compose in, riming verse.

c 1315 SHOREHAM IV. 73 Þer-foꝛe þys tale ɣmeþ Hou men in senne beþ. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* Prol. (Rolls) 63 For Mayster Wace þe Latyn alle ɣmes, þat Pers ouerhippis many tymes. *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 41 Al schal passyn þat men prose or ɣme. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 13 Manaces of deth and dismembryng maden and puttyn by certeyns Englische billes ɣmed in partye. 1448–9 METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 80 My maystyr Chaunceryꝭ..With many prouerbys hys bokys..ɣmyd naturally. 1542–3 *Act* 34–35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 If ani..person..play in enterludes, sing or ɾime, any matter contrarie to the saide doctrine. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 262 The woꝛde of God is disputed, rimed, song and iangeled in euery Alehouse and Tauerne. 1887 *Q. Rev.* CLXIV. 389 He ɾimed history, ballads and legends.

†**b.** To brave (a matter) *out* in riming terms.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 496/1 Tindall ɾymeth it out, & saith yᵗ he both denieth and also defieth, that the apostles taught any ceɾemony wheroff the reason could not be knowen.

c. To cause (a word) to rime *with* (another); to use as a rime. Cf. RHYME *v.* 6.

1887 FURNIVALL in *R. Brunne's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 587 Robert Mannyng..wrote *poraille* as *poꝛayl*, and ɾymed it with *sayl* or sail.

3. To bring by riming. Cf. RHYME *v.* 2.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xv. 64 They will not sticke to affirme, that they can rime either man or beast to death. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 164 These fellowes of infinit tongue, that can ɾyme themselues into Ladyes fauours. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* 37 And ɾymed themselves beyond Reason into Absurdities and Heresies. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* i, Hearken unto a Veiseɾ, who may chance Ryme thee to good, and make a bait of pleasure.

4. *intr.* To form a rime. Also *fig.*, to agree. Cf. RHYME *v.* 4.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 242 Two smale legges and a gret body, thow it ɾyme nowth. 1530 PALSGR. 691/2 That same may ryme well, but it agreeth nat. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* E ij b, To disdeygne me,..it may ɾyme but it accordth not.

b. To have similar or riming endings.

1660 INGELO *Bentw. & Ur.* I. (1682) 149 Words and sounds which make Veises ryme. 1669 S. SIMMONS *Milton's P. L.* To Rdr., A ɾeason of that which stumbled many otheɾs, why the Poem Rimes not.

5. To use rime. Cf. RHYME *v.* 5.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 296 You might haue Rim'd. 1675 E. PHILLIPS *Theatrum Poet.* Pref. ᵖᵃ4 The Dissyllable, which in that Language is the only way of Riming. 1692 DENNIS *Pass. Byblis* Pref. C, My Lord Roscommon who writ in blank Veise with so much success, yet was nicely exact in Riming, whenever he pretended to ɾime.

Rime (rəim), *v.*² [f. RIME *sb.*² Cf. Fris. *rime*, MDu. *rîmen* (Du. *rijmen*), Icel. *hrîma*, Sw. *rimma*.] *trans.* To cover with rime or hoaɾ-frost.

1755 JOHNSON, *Rime*, to freeze with hoar frost. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 291 The first fiost that ɾimes the hedges. 1836 EMERSON *Nature* iii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 146 Every withered stem and stubble rimed with frost, contribute something to the mute music.

Hence **Ri·ming** *ppl. a.*

c 1820 HOGG *To Sir W. Scott*, Time has shed His ɾiming honours o'er each brow.

†**Rime,** *v.*³ *Obs.* Also 6 ryme. [OE. *rîman*, f. *rîm* RIME *sb.*³ Cf. ARIME *v.*] *trans.* To count, number, reckon, recount.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvi. 4 Se ɾimeð mengu steoɾrena. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. i. 156 Hit næs þeaw on þæm tidum þæt mon æniȝ wæl on þa healfe rimde þe þonne wieldɾe wæs. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) CXXXVIII. 16 Ȝif ic hi recene nu riman onginne, hi beoð ofer sand corn sniome manize. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11213 Swa þatt Jechonias ihs An mann & twiȝess rimedd. *Ibid.* 11217 He biginneþþ Cristess kinn To reccnenn & to rimenn Att Abraham. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 14527 (Fairf.), Cayphas saide in þat time wordes many we may noȝt rime. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 339 Myghte he ryme Of x thousande men lefte no moo But sexty men and twelfe. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 403 He is the riallest roy..Of all the rentaris to ɾyme oɾ ɾekin on raw.

Rime, *v.*⁴ Now *dial.* or *techn.* Forms: 1 *rȳman* (*rîman*), 2–3 rimen, 3 rumen, 4–5 ryme, 6, 9 *dial.* rime, 9 *dial.* rym, rim. See also REAM *v.*³ and REEM *v.*² [Common Teut.: OE. *rȳman*, = OFris. *rêma*, MDu. *rûmen*, ruymen (Du. *ruimen*), OS. *rûmian*, OHG. *rûmen* (G. *räumen*), ON. and Icel. *rýma* (Norw. ɾyma, *roma*, Sw. *rymma*, Da. *romme*) :—**rûmjan*, f. *rûm* ROOM *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* †**a.** To make clear or vacant for one; to vacate, give up. *Obs.*

Beowulf 492 Þa wæs ȝeatmæcȝum..on beoɾsele benc ȝerymed. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 19 Beadurincum wæs Rom ȝerymed. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 9 Rym þysum men setl. *c* 1205 LAY. 4709 Þis feoreword ich him halde, bute he ..mi londe rume.

†**b.** To clear or open up (a way) for one. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Andreas* 1580 (Gr.), Him ȝearu sona þurh streamræce stræt wæs ȝerymed. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 55 Þæt syndan..Antecristes þræslas, þe his weg rymað. *a* 1200 *Cott. Hom.* 231 He haueð ȝerimed rihtwisan mannan infer to his ɾice. *c* 1205 LAY. 28323 Walwain bi-foren wende and þene wæi rumde.

†**c.** To clear for oneself; to take. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 3554 Ich..hat [h]ine fare swiþe..and rumen him herberia i summe riche burie. *Ibid.* 5228 Þa hauede heo muche ɾiche irumed to honde.

d. *dial.* To remove, clear away.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., Rym the chair out of the way.

2. *intr.* †**a.** To withdraw, depart, retire. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 171 Ic fare awex oððe ic ryme. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 999 A man ɾymde fram þære sæ & hi ferdon æfre foɾð æfteɾ. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 170 in *O. E. Misc.* 113 Wot no mon þe time wanne he sal henne rimen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9868 Frendes..Conseilled hym..gyue no bataille.. Bot let his folk sprede & ɾyme. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 71 Þe rouht of þare rascaile he did it rere & ɾyme. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 507 in *Babees Bk.*, Then ȝomon of chambur shynne voyde with [*read* and] ryme.

b. *dial.* To move house; to remove.

1847 HALLIW., *Rime*, to remove. 1896 *S. Warwick Gloss., Rimming*, moving furniture to a fresh house. 'We be a rimming on Monday.'

3. *trans.* †**a.** To extend, increase, enlaɾge. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xliv. 329 Dæt se ȝitseɾe..his land mid unryhte ryme. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 104 Ic wille ɾyman minne bertun, and mine beɾnu ȝeeacnian.

†**b.** *refl.* To stretch (oneself). *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 308 He coȝed ful hyȝe, Ande ɾimed hym ful ɾichely, & ryȝt hym to speke. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4931 Þe ɾenke within þe redell þan ɾaxsils his armes, Rymed him full renyschly & rekind þir woɾdis.

c. To widen *out* (a hole). Cf. REAM *v.*³ 1.

1815 [implied in RIMER *sb.*²]. 1875 SIR T. SAXTON *Fret-Cutting* 69 The holes in the hinges ought to be properly ɾymed out, so as to be quite large enough to admit the screws.

Rime (rəim), *v.*⁵ *rare*—¹. [ad. L. *rîmârî*, f. *rîma* RIMA.] *intr.* To pry *into*.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* xliv, Our act was, with finger, and nail, and eye, to rime into every jot of it.

Rime (rəim), *v.*⁶ [f. Ir. *ruaim* alder-tɾee; whence *ruamadh, ruamughadh* 'to give the first tinge in dying red or black' (Dinneen).] *trans.* To steep or boil (wool or yarn) in water with alderɾwigs. Hence **Rimed** *ppl. a.*, **Ri·ming** *vbl. sb.*

1873 O'CURRY *Lect. Ancient Irish* I. 405 When the rimed yaɾn or cloth was boiled with a black peaty mud..it was dyed of a black colour. *Ibid.*, In the south of Ireland the riming operation was performed..by boiling the yarn.. with Rumex acetosa. *Ibid.* III. 119 After the wool is 'rimed'.

Rimed, *ppl. a.*¹ [f. RIME *v.*¹ + -ED ¹.] = RHYMED *ppl. a.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1562) 85 Some ende their sentences all alike, making their talke rather to appeɾe rimed Metɾe, then to seme plain speache. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 79 For the purpose of this analysis, blank veɾse is much preferable to ɾimed. *Ibid.* 137 The pause is certainly in geneɾal most pleasing at the end of the second, or at the middle or end of the third foot; and rimed veɾse .. will seldom admit it elsewheɾe. 1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 250 From the habit of reading the moɾe fanciful kinds of poetɾy in rimed stanzas.

Rimed, *ppl. a.*² *rare*—¹. [f. RIME *v.*² + -ED ¹.] Covered with hoar-frost or rime.

1889 SKRINE *Mem. Thring* 279 A calm autumn dawn came up, and fell rosily on the rimed trees.

Ri·me-frost. ? *Obs.* [f. RIME *sb.*² + FROST *sb.* Cf. Icel. *hrîmfrost*, Fær. *rîm-*, Sw. and Da. *rîmfrost*.] Hoar-frost, rime. Also with *a* and pl.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3328 It lai ðor, quit als a ɾim fiost. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 627 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 317 In þis maneɾe ȝe mowen i-seo þe kuynde of reyne and snowe, Of hawel, of snouȝ, of Rym-foɾst. 13 . *Cursor M.* 6520 (Gutt.), Manna..fell fra heuen..Als a rime frost to se. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 52 He sloghe..þaire mours in ryme fioist. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wulcker 736 *Hec prunina*, a ɾymfrost. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Ryme frost, *pruina*. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 81 In Frosty Mornings (such as we call Rime fiosts) you shall finde drops of Dew upon the Inside of Glasse-windowes.

So **Ri·me-frosted** *a.*

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 643/2 The birch-trees delicately ɾime-fiosted to their finest tips.

†**Rimel,** *sb. Obs.* Also rimel(l)e, remele, remile, ry(e)mele. [ad. med.L. *rîmella* or L. *rîmula*, dim. of *rîma* RIMA.] A fissure, crack.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 125 Þei asaie in þis maneɾ if þat þe brekynge of þe bɾayn panne be wiþ a rimel, þat is to seie a chene, eiþeɾ a creueis. *Ibid.* 134 For if þat ilke remile peerse þe brayn panne, þeɾ is a gɾeet doute in þe cass.

Ri·mel, *v. rare*—¹. = RIMER *v.*

c 1854 J. BOURNE in E. J. Reed *Ship Building* (1869) iv. 66 The holes being accurately rimelled out and the rivets driven in.

Rimeless (rəi·mlės), *a.* [f. RIME *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Without ɾime; unɾimed. Cf. RHYMELESS *a.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 739/1 After the rude rimeleɾse runninge of a scottishe ieste. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iv, Tragicke Poesie..doth besides on Rimelesse numbers tɾead. 1613 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 71/1 With rimelesse reasons, and with Reasons verse Thy great Odcombian gloɾy to rehearse. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* I. 118 His Specimens toward a version of the Iliad, in rimeless iambic, are not comprehended in theseɾ..volumes.

Rimer (rəi·məɾ), *sb.*¹ Also 5 rymor, rymare, 6–8 rymer. [f. RIME *v.*¹ + -ER ¹. In early use prob. after AF. *rimour, rymour* (F. *rimeur*). So Du. *rijmer*, Fris. *rimer*, †*rijmer*, MHG. *rîmer* (G. *reimer*), Da. *rimer*, Norw. *rimar*, Sw. *rimmare* (MSw. *rimare*), Icel. *rîmari*.] A maker of rimes; a poet; a rimester. Cf. RHYMER.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 157 He is an onwyse man that audyence or Yeftis yewyth to Rymoris othyr any Suche losyngeɾis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Rymare, *gerro*. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 144 This fault, not onely in the olde Latin Poets, but also in our..English Rymers at this day. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 5 A joyous fellowship..Of Minstrales making goodly meriment, With wanton Bardes, and Rymers impudent. 1603 DANIEL *Def. Ryme* Wks (Grosart) IV. 49 Erasmus, and Moore, worthy men, I confesse, and the last a great ornament to this land, and a Rymer. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* VI. 7 So it is with this poor Rimer, his woɾks make no noise but in his own ears. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 625/2 What's prov'd, my Logician? That a Rymer and Wit may be no Politician. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 102 A veɾy musical aɾrangement of the accents not often used by other poets, particulaɾly rimeɾs. 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* XXVI. 707 The King's cognizance was a wild boar, and the ɾimer lost his head for thus insulting it.

Rimer (rəi·məɾ), *sb.*² Also **rymer.** [f. RIME *v.*⁴ 3 c.] = REAMER.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 17 A tool of this description is called a rimer. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 461 Polygonal broaches oɾ rimeɾs with any number of sides. 1875 SIR T. SAXTON *Fret-Cutting* 69 The holes in the hinges ought to be properly ɾymed out... If they are not, the rymer and iose-bit must be puɾchased.

Hence **Ri·mer** *v.* = REAM *v.*³ 1.

1860 J. HODGES *Gt. Victoria Bridge* 44 Every hole..was rimeɾed by a tool to exactly the size of the rivets. *Ibid.*, As the rimeɾing pɾoceeded the riveting followed. 1873 R. WILSON *Steam Boilers* 67 It is best to rimer them out and use a laɾger rivet.

Rimer, variant of RYMER.

Rimester (rəi·mstəɾ). [f. RIME *sb.*¹ or *v.*¹ + -STER. Cf. Du. *rijmster.*] A versifier or indifferent poet; a poetaster. See RHYMESTER.

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* I. Wks. (Grosart) II. 119 To snibb the Thrasonicall ɾimester with Angelical meeter. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. ii, Such wondɾous tablements of ɾimesters new. 1607 R. C[ARLW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 239 Another old Elderton and right baladin-ɾimester. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 118 Like our now-a-day ɾimesteɾs.

Ri·mestock. *rare.* Also 7–8 rimstock (7 -stoo), 9 rimstoke. [ad. Norw. *rimstok*, = *rimstaf, primstaf*: see PRIMSTAFF.] A clog-almanac.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 38 Danes and Norwegians had, their runic writings, or engraven letters, as in their *rimstoc* or *primstaff*. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 423 These Symbols..have a more rational orderly texture than the Runæ upon the Danish Rimestocks, or the Swedish or Norwegian Primstaves. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* &c. (1862) 200 Theɾe is no pɾoof that a pagan rimstoke ever existed in those countɾies.

†**Rimeye,** *v. Obs.*—¹ [ad. OF. *rimeier, rimaier*, var. *rimoier*, f. *rime* RIME *sb.*¹] *trans.* To compose or recount in rime.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* Prol. 3 Thise olde gentil Britons ..Of diuerse auentures maden layes Rymeyed in hir firste Briton tonge.

Ri·miform, *a. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *rîma*.] 'Having a longitudinal chink or furɾow'.

1879 LEIGHTON *Lichen Flora* Gloss.

Riming (rəi·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 4–7, 9 **rymyng,** 7 **rimeing.** [f. RIME *v.*¹] = RHYMING *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* Prol. 48 Thogh he kan but lewedly On metɾes and on rymyng craftily. 1448–9 J. METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 81 He off rymyng toke the besynes To comforte them that schuld falle in heuynes. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 322 To me nor to non vthir It accordit, In to our ɾymyng his nam to be recordit. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 147 This mislikyng of Ryming beginneth not now of any newfangle singularitie. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. xl, Their prosody, and vein of versifying or ɾiming, which is like our Bards. 1692 DENNIS *Pass. Byblis* Pref. C, My Lord Roscommon..was nicely exact in Riming, whenever he pretended to rime. 1775 TYRWHITT *Lang. & Versificat. Chaucer* 53 The practice of Riming is probably to be deduced from the same original. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 284 You..say 'tis very hard To range your ɾimings as befits a Sonnet. 1880 RUSKIN *On the Old Road* Wks. 1899 III. 60 There is to be rich ryming and chiming, no matter how simply got.

attrib. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. ii. 40, I was not borne vnder a riming Plannet.

Riming (rəi·miŋ), *ppl. a.* Also **ryming.** [f. RIME *v.*¹]

1. = RHYMING *ppl. a.* 1.

1590 MARLOWE 1*st Pt. Tamburlaine* Prol., Iygging vaine of riming mother wits. 1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* (ed. 3) 6 For Wales..an old ɾiming Poet sung thus [etc.]. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 149 The trencher fury of a riming parasite. 1721 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* II. 119 For no Fanatick Riming Brother Can well do one without the other. 1764 CHURCHILL *Candidate* 149 Some riming guest Roams thro' the church-yard, whilst his Dinner's dress'd.

2. = RHYMING *ppl. a.* 2.

1563 *Mirr. Magg.* II. 145 b, Is it treason in a riming frame To clyp, to stretche, to adde, or chaunge a name? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. v. (Arb.) 26 The American, the Perusine and the very Canniball, do sing and also say, their highest and holiest matters in certaine riming versicles. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 251 Sophisticate eloquence and riming harmony of words. 1665 COSIN *Memorandum* (Surtees) 269 Some former Deanes..have appoynted..a ryming Psalm to be sung instead of the Nicene Creed before Sermon. 1775 TYRWHITT *Lang. & Versificat. Chaucer* 56 Except a few lines in the Saxon Chronicle..and a short Canticle,..I have not been able to discover any attempts at Riming Poetry, which can with probability be referred to an earlier period than the reign of Henry the Second. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 562 In the riming Chronicle of John Page. 1873 MORRIS *O. E. Hom.* Ser. II. Introd. p. vii. *note*, The Moral Ode being a ryming poem.

Ri·mless, *a. rare.* [f. RIM *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Having no rim; without a rim.

1802 WORDSW. *Beggars* v, The other wore a rimless crown. 1832 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 178 That small, spokey, but rimless wheel. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 1/3 Wearing an immaculate frock-coat and a rimless eyeglass.

Rimlet, dial. variant of REMNANT.

Rimmed (rimd), *a.* [f. RIM *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

1. Having a rim of a specified colour, form, material, etc.

1729 *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 425 The Black-rimm'd Butterfly. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 50 Before the daisies, vermeil rimm'd and white, Hide in deep herbage. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 145/2 He.. wore a broad-rimmed hat. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, B. de Mandeville* iv, Thy gold-rimmed amber-headed cane.

2. Having or furnished with a rim.

1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 52 *marg.*, Asterias, *irregularis*, rimmed. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* III. 166 Whether mortice, case, or rimmed locks. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1805 On each is to be a 7-inch iron and rimmed lock.

† **Rimmel.** *Sc. Obs.* In 5 **rymmyll, remel.** [Of obscure origin.] A blow.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 557 Men mycht se..mony a riall rymmyll ryde Be tought thair apon athir syde. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 842 Quhen thai had remelit raucht, Thai forthocht that thai faucht.

Ri·mmer[1]. *U.S.* [f. RIM *v.*[1]] An implement designed for cutting and ornamenting the edges of pastry, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1943/2.

Ri·mmer[2]. *U.S.* [f. RIM *v.*[2]] A straight knife used in rimming mackerel.

1876 G. B. GOODE *Anim. Res. U.S.* 22 Mackerel rimmers or fatting knives.

Ri·mming, (*vbl.*) *sb.* [f. RIM *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]] The action of providing with a rim; a rim or border.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x, The Caiman, who understands..the rimming of wheels,..is the more cunningly gifted of the two. 1868 MENKEN *Infelicia* 81 To-night, O Soul! Shut off thy little rimmings of Hope.

Rimose (rəimō·us), *a.* Chiefly *Bot.* [ad. L. *rimōs-us*, f. *rīma* RIMA.] Full of, or having, fissures or chinks; rimous.

1726 BAILEY, *Rimose*, full of Clefts or Chinks. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Rimosus*, rimose or chinked..; as the outer bark of some trees. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rimosipes*, having rimose, or fissured feet. 1866 *Intell. Observer* 96 The pileus being longitudinally rimose. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 294 Spotidia 8,..smooth, or rarely minutely and irregularly rimose.

Hence **Rimo·sity.** *rare*—[0].

1726 in BAILEY, and in later Dicts.

† **Rimo·sous**, *a. Obs.*—[0] [Cf. prec. and next.] 'Full of chincks, chaps, or clefts' (Blount, 1656).

Rimous (rəi·məs), *a.* [ad. L. *rīmōs-us*: see RIMOSE *a.*] Full of fissures, chinks, or cracks.

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 151 Its External Surface seems to be both porous and rimous. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 379 *Rimosus*, rimous, the outward Bark full of Cracks and Fissures. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 509 *Rimous* or *fissured eczema*, is that in which the inflamed skin forms deep cracks.

‖ **Rimpi**: see *rheimpy*, s.v. RHEIM.

1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* ii, It was fastened with a little strip of hide, what we call a rimpi. 1887 — *A. Quatermain* Introd. 2 An elephant gun with strips of rimpi, or green hide, lashed round the stocks.

Rimple (ri·mp'l), *sb.* Now *dial.* Also 5 **rymple, rympyl.** [Corresponds in sense to (M)Du. and (M)LG. *rimpel*, but may rather represent an OE. ablaut-variant **hrympel* (cf. the gloss '*Rugis*, hrypellum' in Wr.-Wülcker 531, where perhaps *m* should be supplied). See also RUMPLE *sb.* and WRIMPLE *sb.*

The simpler form *rimpe* occurs in MDu. and MLG., together with the vb. *rimpen*, = OE. **hrimpan* (pa. pple. *gehrumpen*), OHG. *rimfan* (pa. pple. *girumpfan*), G. *rimpfen* (now *rümpfen*).]

1. A wrinkle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/1 Rympyl, or rymple (or wrynkyl), *ruga, rugadia.* 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 297 Ner rymples aspyin in hyr no man myht. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 22 The great Bistorte hath long leaues..wrinkled or drawen into rimples. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 18/2 The skinne beinge cutt accordinge to the rimples, might chaunce to fall on the eyes. 1682 *Phil. Collections* No. 5. 154 A single Muscular string, wherein I have often seen certain rings or circular rimples. *Ibid.*, When the Muscle is extended, these Muscular strings are without rimples. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Rimple*, a wrinkle.

2. (See quot.)

1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Rimple*, (1) a ripple on water; (2) the sound produced by it.

Rimple (ri·mp'l), *v. rare.* [f. RIMPLE *sb.*, or back-formation from RIMPLED *a.* Cf. RIMPLING *vbl. sb.* and (M)Du. *rimpelen.*] *trans.* To wrinkle, pucker; to ripple.

1755 JOHNSON, *To Rimple*, to pucker; to contract into corrugations. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 113 Glad Echo..Curls her deep wells, and rimples all her lakes. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) III. 96 The air [was] so still that it scarcely..rimpled the broad expanse of the waters below.

Rimpled (ri·mp'ld), *a.* Now *dial.* or *U.S.* Also 5 **rympled, -yd,** 6 **rimpeled.** [f. RIMPLE *sb.*] Wrinkled, puckered; rippled.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4495 Ther is set to kepe, foule hir befalle! A rimpled vekke, fer ronne in age. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13336, I am ryht foul for to beholde; My chekys Rympled and ryht Olde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 90 A man that semed right olde and rympled. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xv. (1639) 22 A bath of sweet water is good for him, if the body be dry and rimpled. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 b/2 The navle..that which is rimpeled. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 39 The skin [was] rimpled in two or three places, but not broken. 1829 BURTT in J. Paterson *Contemporaries of Burns* (1844) 175 We'll ..smile at the moon's rimpled face in the wave. 1885 *Cent. Mag.* Mar. 681/2 A heavy rimpled mass of lemon-colored hair.

Ri·mpling, *vbl. sb.* [Cf. prec. and RIMPLE *v.*; also MDu. *rimpelinge.*] Wrinkling; rippling.

a 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) 343/2 Rymplynge or ieuelynge of the skynne. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 18/2 We must consider one the rimpelinge of the skinne, and one the fibres of the muscles. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 394 As gilds the moon the rimpling [*later edd.* rippling] of the brook.

† **Rim ram ruff(e**: see RUM RAM RUF.

1595 PEELE *Old Wives' T.* E j b, It may be this rim ram ruffe is too rude an incounter.

Rimstoc(k, -stoke: see RIMESTOCK.

† **Rimth,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Forms: 1 *rȳmþ* (?), 3 **rumth,** 5 **rymthe.** [? OE. *rýmþ* (Lye), f. *rúm* ROOM *a.* Cf. MDu. *ruumte, ruymte* (Du. *ruimte*), G. *räumte* and the later ROOMTH.] Room, space; leisure. *A-rimth*, in wide array.

c 1205 LAY. 27492 Þa hæf þat fiht of þar studen þer heo ær fuhten, and bigunnen arumðe ræsen to-somne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434 Rymthe, or space, or rowme, *spacium. Ibid.*, Rymthe, or leysure, of tyme, *oportunitas, vel spacium temporis.*

Hence † **Ri·mth** *v.* = RIME *v.*[4] *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3492 þey rempede [*Petyt MS.* rimethed] þem to reste a þrowe. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 18 He tok his suerd in hand..Before þe kyng & his sons he rimthed þam þe way. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Rymthyn, or make rymthe and space, *eloco.*

‖ **Rimu.** [Native name.] A tall evergreen tree of New Zealand (*Dacrydium cupressinum*), also called 'red pine'. Also *Rimu-pine, -tree.*

1835 W. YATE *Acc. New Z.* ii. (ed. 2) 40 Rimu...This elegant tree comes to its greatest perfection in shaded woods. 1843 DIEFFENBACH *Trav. New Z.* I. xiv. 224 What..can be more delicate than the graceful rimu-pine with pendent branches? 1872 DOMETT *Ranolf* VI. iii. 217 He lay couched in a rimu-tree one day. 1900 *Longman's Mag.* Jan. 232 Feathery rimus, scraggy topped white pines, fern trees.

Rimy (rəi·mi), *a.* Forms: 1 **hrímiz,** 6 **rimie, 7 rymie, 6– rimy.** [OE. *hrímig*, f. *hrím* RIME *sb.*[2] Cf. Fris. *rimich*, Sw. *rimmig*, Icel. *hrímugr.*] Covered with, abounding in, rime or hoar-frost; accompanied by rime; frosty.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 Wæron norð of ðæm stane awexene swiðe hrimize bearwas. *a* 1000 *Gnomic Verses* 6 in *O. E. Chron.* (1892) I. 280 Winter byð cealdost, lencten hrimigost. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* Index, Rimy glasse ill for sheep. 1612 PEACHAM *Genil. Exerc.* I. x. (1634) 38 Trees that appear twice as bigge in a mistie or rymie morning then indeed they are. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 6 The Wood being altogether cover'd with a rimy Frost. 1787–9 WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 356 Rimy without speck, extend the plains. 1824 MISS R. MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 12 The sky..throwing out in bold relief the snow-covered roofs of our village, and the rimy trees that rise above them. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* lv, Martin Poyser, looking as cheery as a bright fire on this rimy morning. 1886 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 110 The railings were rusty and rimy.

Rin. *dial.* ? *Obs.* [Cf. OE. *sealtes rynia* app. in the same sense.] Brine.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 386.

Rin, Sc. var. RUN *sb.* and *v.* **Rinabout,** Sc. var. RUNABOUT.

‖ **Rina·trix.** *Obs. rare.* [An old misreading of *Et natrix* in Lucan ix. 720.] A water-snake.

1601 R. CHESTER *Love's Martyr* (1878) 113 Here liues the Worme, the Gnat and Grashopper, Rinatrix, Lizard and the fruitfull Bee. *Ibid.* 115, 123.

Rince, Rinch, obs. or dial. ff. RINSE *sb.* and *v.*

Rind (rəind), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1, 4– **rind** (4, 6 **riend,** 8–9 **rhind**), 5 **rynd**; (1–3) 4–7 **rinde,** 4–6 **rynde.** *β.* 5–7 **ryne** (6 **ryn**), 6– **rine,** 7–8 **rhine.** [OE. *rind* str. fem. (and *rinde* wk. fem.), = MDu. *rinde, rende, runde* (Du. *run*, Flem. also *rinde, renne* tan-bark), OS. *rinda* (MLG. *rinde*), OHG. *rinda, rinta* (G. *rinde*), MDa. *rind* (crust of bread).]

1. The bark of a tree or plant; sometimes, inner as contrasted with outer bark. Also with *a* and in pl. (now *rare*).

a. c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 Þæt treow bið utan ..bewæfed mid þære rinde. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 114 Gif he beget & yt rinde, sio þe cymð of neorxna-wonge, ne dereð him nan atter. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Heo haueð bipiled mine figer—irend of al þe rinde. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 602 [Thou eatest] wormes 3if þu miȝte finde Among þe wolde of harde rinde. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 24 Ouer þe welle stod a tre..Ac it ne bar noþer lef ne rynde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 303 Iacob took grene 3erdes..and pyled of þe rynde in som place of þe 3erdes. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. XXV. (1558) 18 Trees may not thriue departed fro the rinde. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 13 Too fynger long let slouthe away the tre, But saue vppon that other half the rynde. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 21 A myghty tre..His leuis loste, the sappe was frome the rynde. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 167 The roote is..couered with a thinne..barke or rinde. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* IV. (1818) 177 Osyers freshly showing With soft mossie rinde o'regrowing. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 13 Other expedients there are by twisting the part, or baring it of the Rind. 1725 SWIFT *Riddle* Wks. 1751 X. 74 Depriv'd of Root, and Branch, and Rind, Yet Flow'rs I bear of every Kind. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* i, Its smooth rind or bark, its glossy foliage. 1839 KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 87 It is a long green reed, and has a consistent pith, which, together with the rind itself, is extremely sweet. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *The Poplar*, Here stands the Poplar..On whose tender rind..We carved her initials.

β. *c* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1175 Ða wenið beam moniȝ blodȝum tearum birunnen under rindum. *c* 1320 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 333 And bringe rotes and rindes bret ful a male. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXX. 37 Jacob..vnryendide hem; and riendis drawun awey, in thilke that weren pilde semede whytnes. [*c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4955 And neuer beȝyde ..ypocrisie, Dedly of chere lyke a rynde.] ? *c* 1480 *Kyng & Hermit* 127 in Hazl *E. P. P.* I. 18, I won here in wyldenes, With rotys and rynds among wyld bests. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 196 The leaues wherof are made of the inner ryndes or barkes of trees. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. lxiii. 576 All aromatical rindes or woods, as cinnamom. 1689 PITMAN *Relation* in Ash. *Garner* VII. 356 We thought it time to..stop the leaks of our boat, and to raise a deck over her with rinds of trees. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 83 Lines made of the Rinds of Lime-Tree. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 41 When Oak Bark in the rinds, is £2 10*s.* or upwards per load of rinds. 1835 tr. *Lamartine's Trav.* II. 64 Other trees with long stems and smooth rinds.

β. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 392 To berye hym was hys puipos, And scraped on hym bothe ryne and mosse. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* XXV. 16 Take inwarde ryne or barke of an Oke. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 111 Now the gray mosse maried his rine. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 339 To passe from braunch to barke, from rine to roote. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 26 Chawing in her mouth the green ryne of the Elme. *c* 1700 in Evans *Old Ball.* (1784) II. 288 With linden's glossy rine Laurel-tresses intertwine. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 107 The harle or rine of our hemp and flax. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Rine*, rind, or bark.

b. *Bot.* False, as contrasted with true, bark.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 530 The rind of the Monocotyledonous stem, totally different from true bark, is generally little developed. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 90 The whole is covered externally by a fibrous and cellular layer, called the false bark or rind.

c. *Arch.* (See quot. 1728.)

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 33/1 The breadth of the rind which is to terminate in the Scroll must..be equal to the Abacus. This rind must fall down on each side winding round like a Snail-shell. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Capital*, The middle Part is called a Rind, or Bark, from its supposed Resemblance to the Bark of a Tree laid on a Vase.

† 2. Coupled with *root.* a. In phrases denoting the origin or source of a person or thing. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4286 We ar comen ..of o rote & of o rynde. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1138 in *Macro Plays* 111 Envye, þou arte rote & rynde, þorwe þis werld, of mykyl myschefe. *c* 1500 KENNEDIE *Passion of Christ* 124 God hes the chosin to be baith rute and ryn For mannis peace. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 12 Wirgin matern, Of reuth baith rute and ryne.

† b. In phrases denoting complete rending up or destruction. *Obs.* (Cf. *root and branch* s.v. BRANCH *sb.* 6 b.)

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 333 Toward þe North he schoke, To chace kyng Robyn,..destroie him rote & rynde. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 66 He breketh hem asondre or rendeth hem roote & rynde Out of the erthe. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 234 He schal stubbyn þe vp rynde & roote. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 172 The monster ranne to a tree..and..tare it vp rote and rinde.

3. The peel or skin of fruits and vegetables.

a. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 181 Frote it wiþ ryndis of an oynoun til it bicome dute. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 208 þe scales of notes ant ryndes. 1541 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. 23 The ryndes [of oranges] taken in a littell quantitee, doo comfort the stomacke. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. (1653) 39 Lettinge the cloues & riendes [of oranges and lemons] remaine in oile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 249 Others whose fruit burnisht with Golden Rinde Hung amiable. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 205 One of the most solid apples that grows, of a tough rind. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 310 The fruit..is covered with a rough rind. 1764 ELIZA MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 163 Take three or four seville oranges,..and boil the rinds. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 301 Those [apples] whose flesh and rind are green are very inferior. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 696 The fruits having a hard rind.

β. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. 75 b, Take the ryne or the sciapynges of Rubarbe. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 393 It is in forme like vnto a mellon, whose ryne is somewhat harde. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 215 The fruit..is outwardly like other fruite, but within the rine there is nothing but dust and ashes. 1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exp.* II. (1682) 183 The pieces of Apple were much corrupted, for their skin or rine was taken off.

4. The outer crust, skin, or integument *of* anything; also, a crust, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 114 We hedað þære crumena ðæs hlafes, and ða Iudeiscan gnagað þa rinde. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 þanne þou schalt leie in the wounde..oile of rosis, til al þe rynde of þe brennyng falle awei. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 þe Rynde of a nege. *c* 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* X ij, Take the horne of a gote and burne it..and yᵉ rind that ryseth therof at that tyme take and stampe it. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 30 Those humours so riped, drawyng vp to the rinde of the earth. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* i, The Lapidary is not sory when he hath gotten the rinde, or barke of a Jewell from what is precious. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 225 Surface..covered with a greyish white rind. 1811 *Self Instructor* 27 Scrape off the thin rind of the quill. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 463 Simple fish-skin. The incrustation forming a harsh papulated or watery rind. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* XXVII. 542 Large rounded masses

of granite, containing black mica... The outer rind of it inclines to peel off.

†b. The verge or rim *of* something; the border *of* a country. *Obs.*

Prob. by phonetic confusion with *rime* Rim *sb.*[1]

1530 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 The sayde Dykes, or..any other banke, beyng parcele of the rynde & uttermost parte of the sayde contrey of Marshe lande. 1552 Huloet, Rynde of a countrey, *fines*. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xii. xvii. 262 Sticke a paire of sheeres in the rind of a siue. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 216 Vppon the ridge of his backe..and vnderneath vpon the ryne or brimme of his belly are certaine haires growing.

5. The skin of a person or animal. Now *esp.* of bacon. Also *spec.* in dial. (see quots. 1828, 1868).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. vii. 99 With the dynt the rynde is leuin sua, Hys hart pipis the scharp hed persyt in tua. *a* 1550 *Hye Way to Spittel Ho.* 112 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 28 Scabby and scuruy, pocke eaten flesh and rynde. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 535 To rub the tongue with the inner side of the rines of Bacon. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 206 The Pilot..With fixed Anchor in his skaly rind Moors by his side. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1769 The flesh and rind of which they cut into large pieces, dry them as they do herrings, and eat them. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Rine*, the skin, or thin membrane under the skin. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.* App., *Rind*, the inner or true skin in opposition to the cuticle or scarf-skin. 1870 E. P. Wright tr. *Figuier's Mammalia* 59 To separate the oil from this enormous greasy rind.

†b. A membrane or pellicle; *esp.* the pia mater or the peritoneum. *Obs.*

Perh. by confusion with *rime* Rim *sb.*[2]

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 32/1 The inner rine of the belly, which is ioyned to the cawll, and wherewith all the entrailes are couered. 1598 Florio, *Omento*,.. the rinde or thin skin inwrapping the braine. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* iii. iii. 135, I am of Opinion that in the Brain, properly so called, or the Rinde, is contained Animal Spirit for Sense. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rhegma*, a Breaking or Bursting of any part, as of a Bone, the inner Rine of the Belly, the Eye, &c.

6. *fig.* (chiefly from sense 1). The surface or external aspect *of* something, as contrasted with the inner or true nature.

a. c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* 54 On hiora modes rinde moniz god weorc to wyrceanne, ac on ðæm piðan bið oðer zehyded.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 57 The Gospell resteth.. not in the outwarde rinde, but in the very harte. 1618 E. Elton *Rom.* vii. (1622) 292 They rest in the outward rinde and barke of the law. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 57 Histories for the most part pick but at the Rind of businesse. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* i, Many Readers..who will by no means be persuaded to inspect beyond the Surface and the Rind of Things. 1758 L. Temple *Sketches* (ed. 2) 53 A bearish Figure is almost certainly the Rhind or Husk of a rude rough Soul. 1813 Coleridge *Remorse* ii. ii, You are no dullard, But one that strips the outward rind of things. 1841 Emerson *Ess., Over-soul*, With each divine impulse the mind rends the thin rinds of the visible and finite.

β. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* (Arb.) 3 Gnibling vpon thee outward ryne of a supposed historie. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref. ¶ iiij, For the litterall sence (as it were the vtmost barke or ryne). 1627 J. Doughty *Serm. Divine Myst.* (1628) 16 Those things which we doe vnderstand, we know but in the rine & slightly. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 285 The Reader must learn to distinguish..betwixt the Rine and the Pulp of these..Symbolical Visions. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Convers.* 173, I very well perceive, that you regard nothing more than the outward Rine.

b. The outward form of persons. *rare.*

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3576 God took vppon him humble buxumnesse Whan he him wrappid in our mortell rynde. 1607 Middleton *Fam. Love* iii. iii, You're my better in bark and rine, but in pith and substance I may compare with you. 1634 Milton *Comus* 664 Thou canst not touch the freedom of my minde.., although this corporal rinde Thou hast immanacl'd.

7. *Comb.*, as *rind-fungus, -gall, -grafting, -hoop*; **rind-tabberer**, *dial.* (see quot. 1848).

1670 J. Smith *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 89 From the Remainder of the Chesnut..may be chosen 63600 Rods for bark or ryne hoops. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 8 *Rind-gall*, a damage the tree receives when young. 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestershire Gloss.* 75 *Roin-tabberer*, .. i. e. the 'rind-tabberer', or tapper, viz. the woodpecker. 1869 Rankine *Machine & Hand-tools* App. 66 'Rind-galls', or wounds in a layer of the wood, which have been covered and concealed by the growth of subsequent layers over them. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 200/1 The only mode of grafting employed is that called crown or rind grafting. 1894 *Nat. Science* Oct. 251 The Rind-fungus (*Trichosphæria Sacchari*) described as the most dangerous and widespread enemy of the cane cultivation of the present day.

Rind (rəind), *sb.*[2] Also 4–6 rynd(e, 9 rynd (roynd); 7 rinde, 7–9 rine. [ME. *rynd*, = MDu. *rijn* masc. (still in dial. use), *rine* fem. (mod. Flem. *rijne*), MLG. *rîn, ryn* (still in use). These forms appear to prove that the final *d* of the Eng. word is excrescent.] An iron fitting serving to support an upper millstone on the spindle. Cf. Mill-rind and Ink *sb.*[2]

c 1343 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 543 In..ij Ryndes fac. de perrio ferro. 1453–4 *Ibid.* 191 Pro renovacione de le spyndellez et rynd. 1466–7 *Ibid.* 641 Pro emundacione de le fieme et factura medietatis de le rynde ejusdem molendini. 1598 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* V. 495 [They] brak his said myln,..tuke away with thame the spyndill, rynd and trymmill brodis of the said miln. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xxiv. 271 [Cross] Molinée, because like to the rind of a mill. 1764 J. Ferguson *Lect.* 47 The top part of the spindle..goes into a square hole in a strong iron cross ..called the rynd. *Ibid.*, The rynd is let into grooves in the under surface of the running millstone, and so turns it round. 1828 J. Hunter *South Yorks.* I. 241 A shield with a device showing the old form of the mill roynd. 1888 *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* X. 54 The spindle being either of the same piece as the 'rine' or keyed into it.

attrib. 1417 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 226, In j pair molarum..cum hopys et ryndspindellis.

Rind (rəind), *sb.*[3] *north.* and *Sc.* Forms: *α.* 6, 9 rynd (9 rhynd), 7, 9 rind. *β.* 7 ryne, 7, 9 rine; 8 rhine, 9 rhyne. [Prob. an alteration of Rime *sb.*[2] The same change appears in dial. *hind*, var. of *hime* hoar-frost (Norw. *him*), and in the local forms *riner, rinder* for Rimer *sb.*[2] Cf. also Rind *sb.*[1] 4 b and 5 b.

It has, however, been suggested that *rind* may represent OE. *hrinde* in Beowulf 1363, usually altered to *hringe* after the passage in Blickl. Hom. 209.]

= Rime *sb.*[2] Also with *a* and pl.

α. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 31 Whereas the ryndes, the water droppes, and other coldnesse doth fall upon him continually. *Ibid.* 76 Those hounds that are quickest of sente: which are not best for the mornings bicause of the ryndes and dewes. 1648 Hexham II, *Rijm*, a Rind, or a small Frost. [1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* xxii, Sharp frosty nights that left all the window-soles whitewashed over with frost-rind in the morning.] 1864 Doubleday in Crawhall *Garland N. C. Anglers* 299 'Mang the lang grass .. The rind clings white and pearly. 1894 *Hetton-le-hole Gloss.* s.v., There's a heavy (or, thick) rind on.

β. 1611 Cotgr., *Bruiné*, hoarie, as a thing thats couered with a mistie ryne. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. xxxi. Wks. (Grosart) 22 Like winter-morn bedight with snow and rine And sunny rayes, so did his goodly Eldship shine. 1656 [? J. Sergeant] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 147 Expecting Ice and a Rine the next day. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 508 The rhine, or hoar-frost,..was composed of curious thin figured plates. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* Rhyne.

†**Rind,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* In 5 rynd-. [Perh. of Scand. origin. Cf. Norw. *rinde, rind* ridge, bank, etc.] ? A bank or brake.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 921 Thane they roode by þat ryuer, ..Pare þe ryndez ouerrechez with realle bowghez. *Ibid.* 1884 Thane relyez þe renkes..For to ryotte þe wode..; Ransakes the ryndez alle. *Ibid.* 3363 Than raykes cho with roo..To þe ryndes of þe wode.

Rind (rəind), *v.*[1] [f. Rind *sb.*[1] Cf. the earlier Unrind.] *trans.* To strip the rind or bark from (a tree, etc.). Hence **Ri'nding** *vbl. sb.*

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Escorcement*, a barking of trees, a pilling, a rinding. 1623 Wynne in Whitbourne *Disc. Newfoundland* 110 There haue bin rinded this yere not so few as 50000 trees. 1698–9 *Stat. Admiralty, Navy*, etc. (1810) 27 That no Person..shall..rind any of the trees there standing or growing. 1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4452/2 The Inhabitants do Rind the Trees. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 309/2 The very young trees are not fit for rinding. 1849 A. E. Knox *Ornith. Rambles Sussex* 212 The operation of 'rinding' cannot be attempted until the sap has begun to flow. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. xvi. 498 Bearing long..staves, white from being freshly rinded.

Rind (rəind), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 6, 9 rynd (6 -e), 9 rhynde, 7, 9, rind, 8 reyn-, rein-. [Var. of Rand *v.*[4], Rend *v.*[2]] *trans.* To prepare (tallow, butter, etc.) for preservation by melting and clarifying; to render; to melt. Hence **Ri'nded** *ppl. a.*

1540 *Sc. Acts* c. 44 (1814) II. 378/2 That na maner of man ..tak vpoun hand to Rynd, melt, nor barrell talch. 1581 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) 217 Thai saythfullie promittit.. to caus the talloun bocht be him als weill ryndet and vnryndet to be tane of his hand. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 78 It makes them .. Keep rinded butter in charter chests. 1706 *Watson's Collect. Scots Poems* I. 60 First shear it small, and rind it sine Into a Kettle clean and fine. 1794 J. Mill *Diary* (S.H.S.) 101 A ship loaden with Reyned Tallow from Iceland. *Ibid.*, Many run there for the wrecks, etc., and were enrich'd by reind Tallow. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 106 As long as it [suet] is fresh it should be *rynded* or *rendered*, as it is termed. 1894 Latto *Tam. Bodkin* xvi, Like to rhynde the very creesh aff my banes!

†**Rind,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. Rind *sb.*[3]] *intr.* To form rime or hoar-frost.

1648 Hexham II, *Rijpen*, to Rinde, as upon trees frozen.

Ri'nded, *a.* Also 7 rin'd, 9 rhinded. [f. Rind *sb.*[1] and its variant *rine.*] Having a rind or bark, esp. of a specified kind. Also *fig.* with *up.*

1552 Huloet, Barked or rynded, *corticatus.* 1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 209 Here also grew the rougher rinded Pine. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Alemán's Guzman d'Alf.* Pref. Verses, An vn-hewne peece of wood, I long haue beene, Knotty, and rugged, rinded vp in sinne. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 342 Fruit of all kindes, in coate, Rough, or smooth rin'd.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 382 Floating along on the morning air from..the hollow-rhinded woods. 1833 Tennyson *Eleanore* iii, With fruitage golden-rinded On golden salvers. 1841 Browning *Pippa Passes* ii, The soft-rinded smoothening facile chalk.

†**Rindell.** *Sc. Obs.* =*rundlet*, Runlet.

1659 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 310 Fyue punshiones of wyne and tuo rindells of seck.

Ri'nder[1]. [f. Rind *v.*[2]] A melter.

1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* III. 287 A press similar to that which is used by the melters or rinders of tallow.

Ri'nder[2], dial. variant of Rimer *sb.*[2]

1829 J. Hunter *Hallamsh. Gloss., Rinder*, an instrument used for bevilling the sides of a round hole.

Rinderpest (ri'ndəɹpest). [G. *rinderpest*, f. *rinder*, pl. of *rind* ox.] A virulent, infectious disease affecting ruminant animals, *esp.* oxen, characterized by fever, dysentery, and inflammation of the mucous membranes; cattle-plague.

1865 *Med. Times & Gaz.* 29 July 119/2 We understand that Prof. Simonds regards the disease as identical with the rinderpest or steppe murrain of Russia, Austria, etc. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* 90 Daring sceptics, who doubted the efficacy of holy water as a remedy for rinderpest. 1884 *Standard* 10 Nov. 5/4 The outbreak of the rinderpest among the cattle which were to furnish food for the troops.

attrib. 1873 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 350 He went wrong about the rinderpest rate.

fig. 1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 12/2 An organization which aims at stamping out a social rinderpest.

†**Rindge,** obs. form of Renge *sb.*[2]

1672 Hoole *Comenius' Visible World* 103 The Baker sifteth the Meal in a rindge.

Rindge, obs. form of Ringe *sb.*[1]

Ri'nding-bird. *dial.* [f. *rinding* vbl. sb.: see Rind *v.*[1]] The Wryneck.

1849 A. E. Knox *Ornith. Rambles Sussex* 212 Wryneck .., provincial, Rinding Bird.

Rindlass, variant of Rendles, rennet.

Rindle (ri'nd'l), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 rinnelle; rynel (5), renel, 4 ryneil, 5–6 rinel, 9 *Sc.* rinnal. *β.* 6 ryndle, 6– rindle. [OE. *rinnelle, rynele* fem., *rynel* masc., f. the stem *rin-, run-*; see Run *v.*] A small watercourse or stream; a runnel.

a. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxiv. 11 Rinnellan his indrencende [L. *rivos ejus inebrians*]. *c* 900 Wærferth tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 94 Se æftra stream..se cymð of þære rynelan [*w.r.* burnan] þæs gastlican æsprynges. *c* 1000 *Blickl. Gloss.* Ps. lxiv. 11 *Rivos*, rynelas. *c* 1100 *Ags. Ps.* (Cant.) lxiv. 11 His reneles drencende. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxiv. 11 Fylland hys ryneils [*w.r.* ryuers]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5709 The rynels wex red of the ronke blode. *Ibid.* 7506 þai..Woundit hym wickedly..þat þe Rinels of red blode ran doun his chekes. 1508 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 78 Nay litstaris..sall wesche thar stuf in the loche nor common rinelis [*printed* riuelis] of the toune.

β. 1547 Salesbury, *Frwd ne afon vach*, a ryndel. 1555 Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 259 A garden plotte of delighte, full of swiete rindles of Christalline watre. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2016 There runs near it (at least in the Winter season) a small rindle (or gutter rather). 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 42 Its subservient branches.., and innumerable other Rindles that fall into them. *c* 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* (ed. 2) 8 O Rindle o Wetur. 1841 S. Bamford *Life Radical* 113 Through the whole length of the valley, wends a sickly tan colored rindle. 1861 Waugh *Goblin's Grave* 29 Fed by rindles and driblets from springs in the wood-shaded steep.

Rindle (ri'nd'l), *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To stream or flow. Hence **Ri'ndling** *ppl. a.*

1866 Waugh in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 108 It winds by a rindlin' wayter side. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xliv, The burn..rindling clear over slaty stones.

Rindle, variant of Rendles, rennet.

†**Ri'ndled,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—[1] [Var. of *rinded*: see Rind *v.*[2]] Rendered, melted.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 377 For the same purpose serueth the tried or rindled greace of sweatie wooll.

Ri'ndless, *a. rare.* In 3 rindeleas, 9 rhindless. [f. Rind *sb.*[1]] Without rind or bark.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Nis hit muche reouðe þet þe figer.. schal adruwien rindeleas. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 966 The rhindless arms of the 'dodder'd oak'.

Rindles(s, -lis, variants of Rendles, rennet.

Rindmart: see Rynmart.

Rindy (rəi'ndi), *a.*[1] [f. Rind *sb.*[1] + -y.] Having a rind or hard skin.

1727 Bailey (vol. II.), *Rindy*, having a Rind, *i.e.* a Skin to be pared off, as some Fruits. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 402 Turnips..either very large or 'fuzzy', or very close, 'rindy', hard, and stunted.

Ri'ndy, *a.*[2] [f. Rind *sb.*[3]] Rimy.

1648 Hexham II, *Rijmachtigh*, Rindie, or Frostie. 1855 [Robinson] *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Rind*, 'Frost *rind*', hoar frost. 'T' land's all *rindy*', covered with it.

†**Rine,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 (h)rínan, 3 rinen, 4, 7 rine (4 rin, rene), 4–5 ryne, 5–6 rynde. *Pa. t.* 1 hrán, 3–4 ran, 4 rane, rone, 6 *Sc.* ryndit. [OE. *hrînan*, = OS. and OHG. *hrînan* (MDu. and MHG. *rînen*) to touch, ON. *hrîna* (Norw. *rina*) to take effect on. Cf. Arine and Atrine.]

1. *trans.* To touch; to affect.

Beowulf 988 Æghwylc zecwæd þæt him heardra nan hrinan wolde iren ærgod. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cliii. 30 Ȝif he mid his mihte muntas hrineð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 408 Rin him mid ase muchele luue ase þu hauest summe mon.. and he is þin. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliv. 12 Forgete þi folke for to rine, And þe hous ofe fadre þine. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 24391 þat stode vn-to mine hert rote; vn-rideli hit me rane. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 466 Ȝif Mon be ded and he him Ryne, He reiseþ him to lyue anone. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter, Metr. Pref.* 48 Whos wol it write, I rede hym..make no more þen here is dygth, or ellys I rede hym hit ne ryne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 To Rynde, *vbi* to tuche. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 198 Ney, when you saw the least of myne,..With your riches you would not them ryne. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words*, To *Rine*, to touch.

2. *intr.* To lay the fingers or hand *on*, to fall *on*, to reach *to*, something.

c 1200 Ormin 15518 þurrh þatt ȝho ran upponn hiss claþ. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 56 Irnene gadien, kene te keoruen al þat ha rineð to as neil cniues. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19277 þe seke war born þam for to mete, þat petre scaudu on þaim suld rine. *Ibid.* 21136 þat folk ilkan wald oþer stemm, Qua rin moght titest on his hemm. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3817 Freschely þai drynke, Bot was na renke at to it ran at euire rase eftire.

b. To take effect, to work, *on* one.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28334 Quen idel thoght me come and vain, oft i lete þam on me rene, To þai me drogh to dede o sine.

c. To touch *on* in discourse.

13.. *Cursor M.* 223 (Gött.), Þise er þe materis .. þat i thinck in þis boke to schawe, Schortli renand [*Cott.* rimand] on þis dede.

3. To fall or belong to, to pertain *to*, a person or thing; to tend *to* something. Chiefly *Sc.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 320 Euerich, efter þet he is, sigge þe totagges,—mon ase limpeð to him, wummon þet hire rineð. 1490 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 62, I will that..that good ryne to the profet of my iiij doghters. *c* 1500 KENNEDIE *Passion of Christ* 643 He callis him king, þaifor þou suld him slaa; For þat ryndis þi lordis maistie. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 85 To mak ony offence to ony Inglisman quhilk may rynde to the violatioun of the said peax. 1558 Q. KENNEDY *Compendius Tract.* in *Wodrow Misc.* I. 115 To do that thing quhilk ryndit to the weill of the rest. *Ibid.*, To do in all sortis that ryndis to thair office.

Hence † **Ri'ning** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.*, *John* Contents xliii, Mið rining *vel* miððy [he] ȝehran ðem sidum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 408 Mid þe rinunge of þine luue.

† **Rine,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 rínan, 3–4 rine, ryne. *Pa. t.* 1, 3 ránde; 1 rán, 4 roon, rone. [OE. *rínan* for **rignan* (=ON. and Icel. *rigna*, Goth. *rignjan*), f. *regn* RAIN *sb.*[1] Properly a weak vb.; the strong conj. is no doubt most immediately due to the analogy of *scínan*.]

1. *impers.* = RAIN *v.* 1.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 45 He læt rinan ofer þa rihtwisan and ofer þa unrihtwisan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vii. 12 And hit rinde þa ofer eordan feowertiȝ daȝa and feowertiȝ nihta on an. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 606 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 317 Foi-to þe tyme com þat it Ryne and droppinde falle to grounde. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6434 (Bodl. MS.), Whan it snoweþ oiþer rineþ. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. v. 677 Ever mo so sterneliche it ron, And blew ther with. *c* 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 239 Holy seyntes..telle þat it roon neuere from Adam to Noes flood. *Ibid.* III. 285 Ich wusted wel þat it schulde ryne.

2. *intr.* Of rain: To fall.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 91 Rineþ blodiȝ regn æt æfen. *c* 1205 LAY. 19745 Þe ræin him ȝon rine [*v.r.* ryne].

3. To send down, or to fall, like rain.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* x. 7 Dryhten..rineð ofer ða synfullan giren fyres. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 29 On þam dæȝe ..hyt rinde fyr & swefl of heofone. *c* 1205 LAY. 3895 From heouene her com a sulcuð flod, þre dæȝes hit rinde blod. 13.. *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 406 He..let rine bred & flesch fram heuen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 49 Code..dede rine uer berninde and bernston stinkinde ope þe cite of sodome and of gomorre.

Rinegued, variant of RENEGUED *ppl. a.*

Rinel, obs. form of RINDLE *sb.*

Riner (rəi·nəɹ). *dial.* [f. RINE *v.*[1]] (See quots.)

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* s.v. *Shed*, Shed Riners with a Whaver: *Chesh.* Winning any cast that was very good; i.e. strike off one that touches, &c. *c* 1700 KENNER in *MS. Lansd.* 1033 fol. 323 *Riners*, touchers, spoken particularly in Chesh. of the Jack and Bowl when they kiss or touch: as *to shed Riners with a whaver*, i. e. to strike away the jack or bowl from one another with exactness or great art. 1818 WILBRAHAM *Cheshire Gloss.* 25 A Riner is when the Quoit touches the peg or mark. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Riner*, a toucher at the game of quoits.

Rinforce, variant of RENFORCE *v. Obs.*

Ring (riŋ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 hring (hringc), 3–ring, 4–7 ringe; 3–6 ryng (4 rynk, 5 ryngg-), 4–6 rynge; 4–5 rong, 5 reyng. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *hring*, = OFris. *hring*, *rhing*, *ring* (Fris. *ring*), MDu. *rinc*, *ring-* (Du. *ring*), OS. *hring* (MLG. *rink*, *ring-*, LG. *ring*), OHG. *hring* (MHG. *rinc*, *ring-*, G. *ring*), ON. *hringr* (Icel. *hringur*, Norw., Sw., Da. *ring*). The pre-Teut. stem **krengho-* appears in Umbrian *krenkatrum* 'cingulum', and with ablaut-variation in OSl. *krągŭ* circle.]

I. 1. A small circlet of (real or simulated) precious metal (usually gold), and frequently set with precious stones or imitations of these, intended for wearing upon the finger either as an ornament or as a token (*esp.* of betrothal, marriage, or investiture), and sometimes for use as a seal. Also, occasionally, an armlet or neck-ring (so in OE.).

Beowulf 1196 Him wæs..wunden gold estum ȝeæwed, earmhreade twa, hrægl & hringas, heals-beaȝa mæst. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xv. 22 Sellað hring on hond his. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 112 Ga to ðære ylcan wyrte .. & bewrit hy abutan mid anum gyldenan hringe. *c* 1205 LAY. 4513 Ihc sende þe gretinge of mine gold ringe. *c* 1290 *St. Wulstan* 54 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 72 Bischop him made þe holie man..and tok him is staf and ring. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1817 Ho rast hym a riche rynk of red golde werkez, Wyth a starande ston. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 123 Whan thou hast taken eny thing Of loves yifte, or Nouche or ring. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xvi. *heading*, How thre bollis of rengis weyr To Cartage sende. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 215 I pre yow that ye wyl were the reyng with the emage of Seynt Margrete. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 367 In ringis rynally set with riche ruby stonis. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Offices* 14 The manne shall geue vnto the womanne a ring. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 102 This Ring I gaue him, when he parted from me, To binde him to remember my good will. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 113 Canace..That own'd the vertuous Ring and Glass. 1679 *Est. Test* 25 As if they had King Gyges his enchanted Ring, they walk invisible. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 451 My lord, I restore you the ring I took from you. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 143 He began to reflect that the dead body had got a ring upon one of the fingers. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. 115 The Doge of Venice making the Adriatic his bride, and claiming her by a ring of espousal. 1890 H. FREDERIC *Lawton Girl* 45 There are times..when one likes to take off one's rings, even if the stones are perfection itself.

fig. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1508 He haueð iweddet him to mi meiðhad mit te ring of rihte bileaue. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. ii. 45 Mine Honors such a Ring, My chastities the Iewell of our house. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Land*, The sea which..divided the poor Britons utterly from the world, proved to be the ring of marriage with all nations.

† **b.** In phr. *to take the ring*, as a symbol of kingship. (See also MANTLE *sb.* 1 d.) *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 85 To William þe rede kyng is gyuen þe coroun, At Westmynstere tok he ryng in þe abbay of Londoun.

† **c.** *transf.* A seal. *Obs.*[−1]

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. xvii. (1664) 46, I shall not believe that Christ will put His Amen & ring upon an imagination.

d. A metal circlet worn elsewhere than on the finger (or arm) as an ornament.

In earlier use app. only in the comb. EAR-RING. See also *anble-ring* s.v. ANKLE *sb.* 3, *neck-ring* s.v. NECK *sb.*[1] 15, and NOSE-RING 2.

1552 HULOET, Rynge or lyke thynge to hange at ones eare. 1619 H. HUTTON *Satyr. Epigr.* (Percy Soc.) 41 Superbus swaggers with a ring in's eare. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 8 They wore rings in their ears. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Launcelot & Guinevere* 27 A light-green tuft of plumes she bore Closed in a golden ring. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. v. 143 Named by antiquaries rings for the hair. 1900 FITCHETT *Wellington's Men* 103 Their ears, from which rings had been roughly snatched.

2. One of the small circles of iron of which coats of mail were composed. = MAIL *sb.*[1] 1.

Beowulf 2260 Ne mæg byrnan hring æfter wig-fruman wide feran. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2740 He..smot him on þe sholde so, þat he dide bare undo Of his brinie ringes mo, þan þat ich kan tellen fro. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2980 Sum maies þaim in ringis & sum in row brenys. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw* 691 Ryngis of rank steill rattillit ant rent. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. iv, These are called Annulets..and are supposed to be Rings of Maile. 1696 PHILLIPS s.v. *Mail*, A sort of defensive Armour for the Body, wrought in Rings as it were linkt together. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Habergeon* .. [is] form'd of little Iron Rings, or Mashes, link'd into each other. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 29 As early as the eighth century they [the Anglo-Saxons] were familiar with the byrne, or tunic of rings. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 150 The mailles or rings of the hauberk appear, ..sewn down, perhaps, on a sort of gambeson.

3. A circle of metal or other suitable material, of any dimension, employed as a means of attachment, suspension, compression, etc.

When the dimensions are fairly large, and the outer and inner faces are flattened, the more usual name is *hoop*.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxii. 168 Wyrc feower hringas ælgyldene. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt., Introd. 6 Fewere..hwommas & hringas. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 762 (Gr.), He is on þære sweartan helle hæft mid hringa ȝesponne. *c* 1305 *St. Swithin* 113 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 46 Anoneward þer lip a ston,.. Ringes of yie þer beoþ on ynailled þerto faste. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxvii. 29 Y schal sette a ryng in thi nosethirlis, and a bridil in thi lippis. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxxvii. (1859) 41 Anone this lady Iustyce took this balaunce by the rynge, and bygan to reyse hit vp. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 9 Sette a colte in aumblyng ringes, he wille use it whiles thei aren on. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* i. 6 Fastened with coardes of lynnen and scarlet in siluer rynges. 1580 *Fabric Rolls York* (Surtees) 117 For makinge a tyrret and a rynge of yron to the masons well buckett, 10*d.* 1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 77 The Lord put a ring into his snowt, and brought him backe againe. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 92 [The vest] standing out round as if it had a Ring of Iron in it. 1726 *Gentleman Angler* 5 It will be very convenient to have Rings or Eyes..placed..upon your Rod. *Ibid.*, Through these Rings your Line must run. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Cannon*, Breeching-bolts, with rings, through which the breechings pass. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Cannon*, The Reliever is an iron flat ring, with a wooden handle, at right angles to it. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 87 Pass the cat-stopper through the ring of the anchor. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 307 A napkin..rolled within its ivory ring. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 20 The chimney..is..frequently formed of only one course of bricks, strongly bound together by stout iron rings and girders.

b. A circular knocker upon a door. Now *rare*.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1762 No more.., þen who so shoke a rynge, Ther no man is within, þe rynging to answere. 14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 618 *Tussimulus, i., pulsatorium*, the rynge of a dore. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 214/2 *Cornix*.., the ring or iron hammer wherewith we knocke at the doore. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Aldaua de puerta*, the ring or hammer of a doore. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xvii. (1614) 205 [It] is vnlawfull to knocke with the ring or hammer of a doore. 1682 [see DOOR 7 a].

† **c.** A coil (of wire). *Obs.*[−1]

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4656/3 For Sale.., 226 Rings of fine Brass Wire (but 10 Rings in a Lot).

† **d.** = *Astronomer's ring* (see ASTRONOMER c).

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ring* is also an Instrument used in Navigation, for taking the Altitudes of the Sun, &c. [Hence in later Dicts.]

† **e.** *transf.* A measure of lime, equal to half a quarter (cf. HOOP *sb.* 5). *Obs.*

1542 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 11 Item, to John Bube for iij. rynges of lyme..vj d. 1567 *Ibid.* 125 One rynge of tanners lyme.

f. [a. LG. *ring*.] A measure of boards or staves (see quots.).

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 65 Clapholt or Clapboard. In 1 Great Hundred 12 Rings. In 1 Ring 2 small Hundred. In 1 Small Hundred 120 Boards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ring*, a commercial measure of staves, or wood prepared for casks, and containing four shocks.

4. A circlet of metal suspended from a post which each of a number of riders endeavoured to carry off on the point of his lance. Chiefly in phr. *to run* or *ride at the ring*; also † *to win the ring*, to carry off the prize.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccxvi. (1811) 233 For Harolde was stronge of knyghtes and rychesse, he wanne the rynge. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 7 Certayn noble men made a wager to runne at the rynge. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 742 Assaying..Now the nigh aymed ring away to beare. 1625 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. ii, To fight at barriers, or to break a lance, Or, in their full career, to take the ring. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2142/3 After which they ran at the Ring, and the Marquis de la Chastre got the Prize. 1798 *Statist. Acc. Scott.*, *Dunkeld* XX. 433 They spend the evening in some public competition of dexterity or skill. Of these, 'riding at the ring'..is the chief. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. ix. P 4 Egging me on to run at the ring for every prize.

5. a. One of the raised bands passing round the body of cannon as formerly made. Chiefly in combs. *base-*, *cornice-*, *muzzle-*, *reinforce-*, *trunnion-ring* (q.v.).

?*a* 1610 *Gesta Grayorum* II. in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 324 His Highnes Master of the Ordinance claimes to have all peece guld in the touch-hole, or broken within the ringe. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Her carnooze or base ring at her britch,..mousell rings at her mouth. 1645 N. STONE *Enchir. Fortif.* 56 The Astragall, or Coronice ring. 1702 *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Base-ring*, The great Ring next to and behind the Touch-hole [of a cannon]. 1795 NELSON 9 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 430 The Agamemnon's two twenty-four pounders are both ruined; one split up to the rings. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Rings of a Gun*, circles of metal, of which there are five [etc.]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 567 *Reinforce*,..that increase..of the metal towards the breech, which was marked on old pattern guns by rings. They are generally in cast guns omitted now.

b. (See quots.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 462/1 The Rings, or Filets, are the curious molten work and Garnish cast on the outside the Bell. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 51/1 The small eccentric rings or bands which enrich the lower part of the moulding of the Doric capital.

c. A kind of gas-check used in a cannon. In full *Broadwell's ring*.

1868 *U.S. Rep. Munit. War* 105 The well-known Broadwell cap, or expansion ring,..which so effectually prevents the escape of gas. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 347.

II. 6. The border, rim, or outer part of some circular object, *esp.* of a coin or a wheel. † In OE. of land or sea, with reference to the horizon.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1393 (Gr.), Siððan wide rad wolcnum under eðer holmes hringe hof seleste. *Ibid.* 2854 Siððan þu ȝestigest steape dune, hringe þæs hean landes.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 238 Edward did smyte rounde peny, halfpeny, ferthyng, þe croice passed þe bounde of alle þoi ghout þe ryng. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1850 We riden on þe rime & on þe ringe seten Of þe qwele of Fortoun. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 448 Pray God your voice like a peece of vncurrant Gold be not crack'd within the ring. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 131 Two sides run upon a strait Line, which are those planted to the Ring of the wheel, and to the Ladle-board. 1690 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Helix*, the ring, or brim of the ear.

b. The boundary *of* an estate. *rare*[−1].

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* i. (1615) 19 A Forest doth.. lie open..,hauing onely but meeres and boundaries to know the Ring and vttermost Skirtes of the Forest by.

7. An object having the form of a circle; a circular fold, coil, or bend; a piece or part (of something) forming a circle.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiv, A grehounde shulde haue..a cattes tayle makynge a rynge at þe ende. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 A Rynge for a carte qwele, *cantus*. 1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* ix, Their lockes are beds of uncomb'd snakes that wind About their shady browes in wanton Rings. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 70 The first that have well observed this Shadow of Saturn's Body upon its Ring. 1686 PLOT *Nat. Hist. Staffs.* v. 198 The rings of stone, Iron, and Copper, found about the stalks of Gorse. 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 48 Strain the sauce over the woodcock, and lay on the onion in rings. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 231 As woodbine..In spiral rings ascends the trunk. 1817 SHELLEY *Laon* I. xii. 4 Sometimes the Snake around his enemy's neck Locked in stiff rings his adamantine coil. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Future* 14 The river in gleaming rings Sluggishly winds through the plain. 1882 GEIKIE in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 324 The origin of those remarkable rings of coral-rock in mid-ocean.

b. *Anat.* A structure of circular form; *esp.* one of the annular joints of the bodies of caterpillars and insects, or one of the cartilages of the trachea.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* IV. 43 Absirtus would haue the fundament on the out side to be cut round about, but so as the inward ring thereof be not touched, for that were dangerous, and would kill the horse. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xii. 223 Their [*sc.* earth-worms] Body is made throughout of small Rings, and these Rings have a curious Apparatus of Muscles. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Rings*, of flies,..the several rounds, or circular portions, of which the bodies of these and other insects are composed. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 306 The leech has the general figure of a worm...Its skin is composed of rings. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 753/2 The framework or solid parts of the Crustacea consist..of a series of rings. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 56 Its shape indicated that it had lined the thyroid cartilage, as far as the first rings of the trachea. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 235

In the lowest forms of the Articulata, the body is extremely elongated, and the rings proportionally numerous.

c. One of the concentric circular bands of wood constituting the yearly growth of a tree.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. iii. (1682) 19 The Latitudinal shootings of the Lignous Body, which in Trunks of several years growth, are apparent in so many Rings. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 418 The Directors ordered.. that a number of the largest and oldest trees be cut down, in order to count the rings. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 31 Linnæus and most writers believe..that the exact age of a sound tree when felled may be known by counting these rings. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 227 Then rode we..Beneath huge trees, a thousand rings of Spring In every bole.

d. One of the raised circular marks at the base of the horns of oxen or cows, varying in number according to the animal's age.

1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Ox*, Some say, they can know their Age by their Horns, and that as many Rings as are about their Roots, so many Years old they are. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1132 In the horn, the first ring or circle does not take place till three years old. *Ibid.*, These rings are often effaced..by dealers in cattle. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 34/1 In some cows the rings are very imperfect, or not distinctly marked, and run into each other.

e. *Bot.* = ANNULUS 3.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 373 To shew (*a*) the Ring; (*b*) the Stem; (*c*) the Pileus. *Ibid.* III. 748 Osmunda.. Capsules roundish, on pedicles, encompassed by a jointed elastic ring. 1859 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 12 The..spore cases..are mostly minute roundish-oval bodies, containing one cavity, and nearly surrounded by a jointed vertical band called a ring. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 593 Between two bundles of a ring lies a radial band of intermediate tissue.

8. a. A circular mark; also = FAIRY-RING.

1626 *Maldon, Essex* Bundle 108, no. 9, A tall darkeish graye gelding, having two white ringes, abowt each eare one. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 307 As happy as we once, to kneel and draw The chalky ring, and knuckle down at taw. 1832 LYTTON *E. Aram* I. x, The mystic ring on the soft turf. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxvii. 27 One would aim an arrow fair,..And one would pierce an outer ring, And one an inner. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* ix, The great rings round her eyes betokened a sleepless night.

b. A circle, or circular band, of light or colour.

The phrases *swelce an fyrenhring, swylce sunnan hring*, occur in OE., but there is no evidence of historic continuity.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Den Ringh om de Mane*, the Ring or the Circle about the Moone. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 440/2 They likewise..saw a luminous ring round the body of Venus. 1819 *Pantologia* X, *Rings of colours*, in optics, a phænomenon first observed in thin plates of various substances. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 354 A large ring round the moon, formed of light clouds. 1871 ROSSETTI *Last Confession* 129 The rings of light quivered like forest-leaves.

c. An excision of bark made round a branch or the trunk of a tree. (Cf. RING *v.*[1] 9 b.)

1817 *Hort. Soc. Trans.* II. 266 He..reduced the rings to between one eighth and two eighths of an inch in width,.. and the trees did well. 1852 JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 780/2 Ringing is cutting away a belt of bark...When first suggested it was called the Ring of Pomona.

d. One of the expanding circular ripples caused by something falling or being cast into still water.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 125 The rings went whirling round Till they touch'd the flaggy bank. *Ibid.* 132 As each nimble eye Saw the rings the dropples made. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 229 When a stone is thrown into calm water a series of rings spread themselves [etc.].

9. In various technical or special senses: (see quots.).

a. 1669 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1820) VII. 647 The..milne of Provand, milnelands, astrictit multers,..rings, sequells and pertinents thereof. 1814 in JAMIESON (1825) s.v., The Ring is the meal which, in the course of grinding, falls round the mill stone, between it and the wooden case surrounding it. [Cf. *mill-ring* s.v. MILL *sb.* 10.]

b. 1712 MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 129 Sand in three or four Layers, or Compartments divided from each other by thin Partitions of Stone, there [at Easton near Stamford] called Rings.

c. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Lauder* I. 77 There are many Pictish and Scotch encampments in this parish...All of them are of a round or oval figure, and are called rings by the common people. 1815 *Pennecuik's Whs.* 203 One of those Rings, consisting of a ditch and earthen rampart, for the protection of cattle and other property. 1898 J. HERON *Celtic Church Ireland* 36 Some have a single 'ring' or rampart.

d. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 473 Pieces of clay of different sizes and shapes, called stilts, cockspurs, rings, pins, bats, &c. are put to keep them [*sc.* the glazed articles in the saggers] apart.

e. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Ring* (Geom.), a figure returning into itself, the axis being bent round into a circular form. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Ring*, ..a surface or solid; the space between one concentric circle or oval and another cut out of it. It may be either superficial or solid.

f. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 69/1 Before the cement..had taken a set in the interior of the brickwork forming the ring [= voussoirs] of the arch. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 321/1 The ring when not of equal thickness is always made of least depth at the crown.

g. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3), *Ring*, a circular spout in the shaft of a coal pit for collecting the side feeders of water into a box. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Ring*, a gutter cut around a shaft to catch and conduct away the water. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Ring*, a complete circle of tubbing plates placed round a pit-shaft.

h. 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 They [whelks] are also caught in nets called 'hoops' or 'rings'.

i. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* 15 Among the Zulus a man assumes the ring, which is made of a species of black gum twisted in the hair,..when he has reached a certain dignity.

III. 10. A circle or circular group of persons. *In a ring*, in circular formation, arranged or grouped in a circle.

In first quot. used of the birds surrounding the phœnix.

c 900 *Phœnix* 339 Fuzla cynn..þone halgan hringe beteldað. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 In heore ring þer is godd self; & his deore moder [etc.]. *Ibid.* Ha beoð i widewene ring, & schulen, i widewene ring, bifore þe iweddede singen in heuene. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1111 (Bodl. MS.), Alisaundres folk vmflynge Fyue hundred vpon a rynge. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 790 Fair ladyis in ryngis, Knychtis in caralyngis, Boith dansis and syngis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 37 Quhen Apollo list..ga..To vesy Delos..Renewand ringis and dancis, mony a rowt. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 280 They putting them selves into a ringe,..stand to their defence. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 162 Make a Ring about the Corpes of Cæsar. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 250 They all rise upright and put themselves into a Ring one behind another. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 13 When one of them has got a ring of disciples round him. 1762 SIR W. JONES *Arcadia* Poems (1777) 107 The swains before them crouded in a ring. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* XXV, The ring being formed, two or three hunters ride towards the horses, who start off in an opposite direction. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, The housecarles had closed round him in a ring with the intention of seizing him.

† b. In phr. *to lead* (or † *rule*) *the ring*, to take the lead, to be foremost or first. *Obs.* (Cf. RING-LEADER.)

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 214 *Femme treche mene pur deduyt*, Woman the ryng leduth for ioye. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 132 Bo ho doth bark wel, but Hough ho he rulyth the ring. 1578 *Gude & Godlie B.* (1867) 178 Lyke prince and king he led the ring Of all iniquitie. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lix. 159 Alexander Gordon shall lead the ring in witnessing a good confession. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* III. § 2 It was in all likelihood some prime angel of heaven that first started aside from his station and led the ring of this highest and first revolt.

c. A number of things arranged in a circle. Also *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. (1592) 17 All [creatures] are so linked together, that the ring thereof cannot be broken without confusion. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. vi. (1636) 192 They beheld the beak-heads of our clashing gallies charge in ring upon them. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 223 Environ'd with a ring of branching elms. 1820 SHELLEY *Orpheus* 2 Yonder pointed hill, Crowned with a ring of oaks. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Meteors*, Small bodies revolving round the sun.., congregated in several rings—tangible orbits, as it were. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v., In the potting industry what is called the first ring is composed of the bungs set next to the arches forming the first circle of 'saggers'..in the oven.

11. A combination of interested persons to monopolize and control a particular trade or market for their private advantage. Chiefly *U.S.*

1869 J. H. BROWNE *Gt. Metrop.* 48 (Funk), Stocks are what the brokers make them, and their varying rate is determined by a 'ring'. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 2 Nov., A 'ring' of Canadian producers obtained legislation which practically excluded all American oils from our market. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fabian Ess.* 94 The 'ring' is being succeeded by a more elaborate organization, known as the 'trust'.

b. An organization which endeavours to control politics or local affairs in its own interest.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi, The Tammany Ring, which is to take the place of the feudal lord. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Swift* 91 The war was the creation of the Whig 'ring'. 1893 GOLDW. SMITH *Ess.* 157 American citizens outside the political ring are ambitious of being great citizens.

IV. 12. An enclosed circular space within which some sport, performance, or exhibition (*esp.* of riding or racing) takes place.

In early quots. used allusively.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11858 Þat we haue wonne, y sette at nought, But 3if þe Romayns to ryng be brought. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1887 *Ariadne*, Mynos,..Now cometh thy lotte; now comestow on the rynge. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. v. (1554) 168 b/1 Nero yᵉ tyrant cometh next vnto the ryng. *Ibid.* IX. vi. 200 b/1 Next came Gisulphus to Bochas on the ryng. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2454 The castelle court was large within, They made ryngis ffor to ren. 1587 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 216 We present the Bull Ringe to want raylinge. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., If any heart Pierc't through with anguish pant within this ring. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 253 Virgil also describeth a swift and sluggish Horse most excellently in these verses; sending one of them to the Ring, and victory of running. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 182 The Lapithæ..taught the Steed to bound; To run the Ring, and trace the mazy Round. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 227 Room for the Master of the Ring; ye Swains! 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. ii, They do break horses in the ring. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Chylde* 274 The sawdust ring of a bankrupt circus.

† b. A circular course in Hyde Park, used for riding and driving. *Obs.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. ii, All the world will in the Park to-night: Ladies, 'Twere pity to..rob the ring of all those Charms That should adorn it. 1693 *Humours Town* 119 We'll to Hide Park;..my Mother's Coach is below, and shall carry us, to make a Figure in the Ring. 1715 ADDISON *Drummer* IV. i, Six as pretty horses as any that appear in the ring. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, You may see her on a little squat pony,..puffing round the Ring on a full trot. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg*, *Accident* 536 She has circled the Ring!—she crosses the Park! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlix, That kind of company which.. is known to exist as well as the Ring in Hyde Park or the Congregation at St. James's.

13. a. A space, originally defined by a circle of bystanders, for a prize-fight or a wrestling-match; often in phr. *to make a ring*. Hence *the ring*, pugilism as an institution or a profession; also *collect.* those interested in boxing. (Cf. PRIZE-RING.)

[1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 300 The soldyers generally say they will not fight, but will make a ring for their officers to fight in.] *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A Ring*, a Concourse of People for Wrestling [etc.]. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 744/2 Grave Sirs—you're at the Wrestling Ring. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 177/1 A master of the gymnastic art attends a young man to fit him for the ring. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 96 He did not wrestle with such luck, through the ring, for the first prize, as the champion. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. ii. 152 To converse with the pugilists of the ring, and the jockeys of the racecourse. 1896 GEORGIANA M. STISTED *True Life R. F. Burton* vii. 165 In fact, England [in 1855] was, in the parlance of the ring, getting her second wind.

b. An enclosed space in a racing-ground frequented by bookmakers; also *collect.* the bookmaking profession.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 204 A shaven grass-plat of circular form. This is the famous 'Ring', of which you have heard so much. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 270 *Ring*, the open space in front of a racecourse stand, which is used for betting purposes. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 2/2 'The Ring' had scarcely any existence as a constituted host such as it now is before 1842.

c. An enclosed or clear space in an auction-mart, used for the display of live stock, etc.

1890 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 2/1 Now..a London merchant who wishes to purchase iron can walk across to the metal market where his iron will be purchased publicly in the open ring. 1901 *Scotsman* 3 Apr. 7/3 Irish cattle met a somewhat stiff trade in the ring, but a good clearance was afterwards got privately.

14. A circular or spiral orbit or course. *In a ring*, † *in ring*, in a circle.

In various OE. glosses *hring* is used to render L. *orbis* or *spira*. Phrases like *geares hring* also occur in translations of Latin texts.

1589 NASHE *Martin Marprel.* Wks. (GROSART) I. 81 How my Palfrey..daunced the Goates iumpe, when I ranne the ring round about him to retriue him. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1623) 2 One of the Bees.., when she hath cast a Ring, to know where she is, will fly as directly home as the other. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 91 As for their motion in ring or circular. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 618 First, wide around,.. in airy rings they rove. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 32 They sport like wanton doves in airy rings. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1167 In aery rings they bound. *a* 1845 HOOD *Agric. Distress* 140 You're nothing near the thing! You only argy in a ring. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 40 Others [of the larks]..go gaily up in circular rings, 'ringing' as the falconers call it.

transf. 1714 YOUNG *Force of Relig.* II. 200 Decrepid winter, in the yearly ring, Thus slowly creeps, to meet the blooming spring.

† b. Of horses, in phr. *to trot* or *gallop rings.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, And now Aurelias horse trots azure rings. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 15 When he will trot his Rings well, then in the same manner..you shall make him gallop the same Rings.

c. *Hunting.* A circling run.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 300 After a severe ring under the hill, followed by a fine run over the heath. 1813 *Ibid.* XLI. 205 A fine dog fox was soon unkenneled, and after making a ring in the plantation, he broke away.

d. *To run rings round*, to excel or surpass (one) with the greatest ease; to beat easily.

1891 *Melbourne Argus* 10 Oct. 13/3 Considine could run rings round the lot of them. 1894 G. PARKER in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 July 1/3 He could run rings round us in every thing.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

15. General attrib. uses: a. In senses 1, 3, etc., as *ring-adorned, -chain, -digit, -formed*, etc.

1850 SMEDLEY *Frank Fairleigh* iv, [He] arranged his curls with a *ring-adorned hand. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 321 A new and more perfect arrangement of the *ring-chain was introduced. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 152 The fourth, is the '*ring-digit'. 1847 WEBSTER (citing Whewell), **Ring-formed*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 899 There is..a primary degeneration of the skin, a sort of ring-formed sclerodermia. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* I. 184 Priest of Vold my father was, Rich *ring-giver he. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 311 The *ring-giving was followed by the usual sacrament in church. 1871 P. SMITH *Anc. Hist. East* ix. § 21 (1881) 177 Such a hawk is seen in a vignette of the *Ritual of the Dead*, carrying the *ring-handled cross. 1611 COTGR., *Annelé*, ringed, .. marked with round or *ring like spots. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 173 The Ring-like Wrinkles I have also observed or discovered in the Optick Nerves of the said Fly. 1883 HUXLEY *Pract. Biol.* 130 The ring-like somite with its pair of appendages. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 686 *Hic anularius*, a *ryngmaker. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Ringh-maker*, a Ring-maker, a Jeweller. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 198/1 Ring makers and turners. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 111 This *ring mystery, the *Dactylomancia*.., was a favourite operation of the ancients. *Ibid.* 475 A *ring-relic of Fotheringay ..is of gold, set with a diamond. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 210 *Ring-shaped crystal. 1893 TUCKEY *Amphioxus* 161 A broad ring-shaped wall of thin columnar ciliated cells. 1869 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 247 It often happens that the whole character of the *ring-system is changed. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 331 The famous Guy, Earl of Warwick..sends a *ring-token to the fair Félice. 1655 MARQ. WORC. *Cent. Invent.* P 5 Either along a Rule or *Ring-wise. 1901 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 3/3 A large flint perforated ring-wise through the centre.

† b. *Sc.* In sense 9 a, as *ring-bear, -corn, -malt.*

1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar Angus* (1879) I. 178 Our corn myle..with al multuris..togiddyr with the ryng beir. *c* 1592 *Reg. Arbroath* (Bann. Cl.) I. App. p. xxiv, Kirktounmilne with the astrict multures, ringbeir and vtheris proffites. 1814 *Abstract, Proof concern. the Mill of Inveramsy* 2 (Jam.),

By Decieet Arbitial, 1 firlot of corn and 1 firlot of malt, as ring-corn and ring-malt, out of each plough.

c. In senses 12 and 13, as *ring-corner, -fighter, -goer, -side*, etc.

1894 A. Morrison *Mean Streets* 140 Neddy sat in his chair in the *ring-corner, and spread his arms on the ropes. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. vii. 267 Jugglers, *ring-fighters, wrestlers and dancers. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 175 To the majority of the present *ring-goers, it was mere hearsay. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Feb. 232/1 He was..quite at home at the *ringside in a prize-fight. 1896 Doyle *Rodney Stone* 12 [Prize-fighting] fostered ringside ruffianism.

d. In sense 11 b, as *ring-government*, etc.

1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxiv. 477 The materials for real ring government do not exist..outside the large cities. *Ibid.*, The general laws of ring growth. *Ibid.*, Country places and the smaller cities are not ring-ridden. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., Judges, district attorneys, and other functionaries owe their places to ring politicians.

16. Attrib., in the sense 'having the shape of a ring, annular, circular', as *ring battalia, handle, loaf, nebula*, etc.

1574 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 253 ij wayne shackells,.. one ring shackell. 1638 J. Underhill *News fr. Amer.* in *Mass. Hist. Coll.* (1837) VI. 23 Placing the Indians..without side of our soldiers in a ring battalia. 1727 Bover *Dict. Royal* II. s. v. *Ring*, A Ring-thimble. 1742 *Edin. Med. Ess.* V. 445 A Ring-scalpel for assisting the Delivery of Woman in Child-birth; by Dr. Thomas Simson. 1802 Southey *King Ramiro* viii, I would give you a roasted capon first, And a good ring loaf of wheaten bread. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 199 The doors of the..stables should be provided with sunk flush ring-handles. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 63 Ring-tires are used for light 3-pounders and hand-cart wheels. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* IV. i. 449 The annular, or ring-nebula of Lyra.

17. In combs. of the type *ring-banded, -billed, -eyed, -notched*, occurring in the specific names of animals or birds. See also Ring-necked *a.*, Ring-tailed *a.*

1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. II. 492 Ring-banded Snake, *Coluber Doliatus*...A small, but highly elegant, species. 1831 Swainson & Richardson *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* II. 421 *Larus zonorhynchus*,..Ring-billed Mew-Gull. 1852 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* V. 326 *Uria Lacrymans*,.. Ringed or Ring-Eyed Guillemot. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer. Wildfowl* 276 Ring-necked Duck...Local names, 'Ring-billed Duck' [etc.]. 1890 Julia P. Ballard *Among Moths* 79 The black ring-notched chrysalis.

18. Special combs., as **ring-armour**, armour composed of metal rings (see sense 2), ring-mail; **ring-bayonet**, a bayonet provided with a ring, by which to fix it in position upon the musket; **ring-bit**, a horse-bit having rings at the ends; **ring-boot**, a rubber ring placed on a horse's fetlock to prevent interfering; **ring-bored** *a.*, of a gun-barrel, bored roughly, so as to leave the metal in rings; **ring-canal**, a circular canal forming part of the structure of cœlenterates and of echinoderms; †**ring-carrier**, a go-between; **ring-cartilage**, the cricoid cartilage; †**ring-chopper**, one who swindles by means of a worthless ring; **ring-chuck**, a form of chuck, the grip of which may be tightened by means of a ring; †**ring-coal** (see quot.); †**ring-coffin** (see Coffin *sb.* 9); **ring-craft**, skill in pugilism; **ring-crib** (see quots. and Crib *sb.* 12); **ring-cross**, the figure of a cross enclosed in a ring or circle; **ring doffer**, a doffer covered with separate circles of filletting; **ring-dogs** (see quot.); **ring-dollar**, *Austr.*, a Spanish dollar having a circular piece cut out of the centre; **ring-drain**, a drain enclosing a stretch of ground; **ring dropper**, a sharper who pretends to have found a dropped ring and offers to sell it; **ring-dropping**, the method of swindling practised by a ring-dropper; **ring-eye**, =Ringle-eye; †**ring-faller**, =*ring-dropper*; **ring-farm**, a farm enclosed by a ring-fence; **ring-frame**, a spinning machine in which the thread is wound by means of a traveller running on a horizontal ring; **ring-furnace** (see quot.); †**ring-galliard**, some manœuvre of the manege; **ring-gold**, an alloy of copper, silver, and gold; †**ring-gristle**, =*ring-cartilage*; †**ring-head** (see quots.); **ring-hedge**, =Ring-fence; **ring-horse**, a horse for running at the ring (*obs.*); a horse trained to perform in a circus-ring; **ring-hunt**, a hunt in which the animals are driven inwards by a ring of fire; so *ring-hunting*; **ring-joint**, (*a*) a pipe-joint formed of circular flanges; (*b*) a form of joint in certain insects, esp. of the *Hymenoptera*; **ring-keeper**, (*a*) a guard-ring, a device to keep a ring in place; (*b*) one who keeps the ring at a prize-fight; **ring-key**, a key fitted with a ring-handle, which falls down instead of standing out from the door; **ring-lock**, a lock in which a number of grooved rings must be adjusted before the bolt can be drawn (Knight); **ring-mail** (see sense 2 and Mail *sb.*[1]); **ring-money**, annular or penannular pieces of metal now or formerly used as money; also = Manilla[1]; **ring-pen**, a voussoir of an arch; †**ring-pigger**, a drunkard; **ring-plate**, (*a*) a plate with a ring attached for supporting a pipe (Knight); (*b*) an iron plate underlying a door-ring; **ring-post**, a post used in the construction of scaffolding; †**ring-rathe** (cf. Rathe *sb.*[2]); **ring-rope** (see quots.); **ring-shell, -shot**, a projectile in which the body is made of iron rings; a segment-shell; **ring-snaffle**, a form of bridle-bit with rings at each end; **ring-song**, a choral dancing-song; **ring-spindle**, the form of spindle used in a ring-frame; **ring spinning**, spinning done with a ring-frame; **ring-splice** (see quot.); **ring-stand**, (*a*) a small stand for finger-rings; (*b*) a stand of circular form; **ring-staple**, ? a staple with a circular head; **ring-stopper**, =*cathead-stopper*; **ring-taw**, a game with marbles which are put in a ring and played at; **ring-time**, a time of giving or exchanging rings (*nonce-use*); **ring-toss**, *U.S.*, deck-quoits; †**ring-wood**, wood for making the rims of wheels; **ring-work**, (*a*) a circular entrenchment; (*b*) work executed with rings; (*c*) performance in the boxing-ring.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 369 The *ring-armour of the Bayeux tapestry forms..breeches and jacket at the same time. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 252 The *ring-bayonet was introduced in 1693, and the socket-bayonet in 1703. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 295 The chance is that the barrel is *ring-bored, as it is termed. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 550 The peripheral portion of the lumen of the original enteric cavity forms the *ring-canal. 1598 Shaks. *All's Well* III. v. 95 *Mar.* Looke he has spyed vs. *Wid.* Marrie hang you. *Mar.* And your curtesie, for a *ring-carrier. 1690 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 170 *Circoides*,..*Angl.* *Ring cartilage *vel* gristle. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 261/1 Another order of elastic tissue lies between the ring-cartilages, tying them together cylindrically. 1561 Awdeley *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 11 Ther is another kinde of these *Ring choppers, which commonly cary about them a faire gold ring [etc.]. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts*, **Ring Chuck*, a very useful chuck for many purposes, and one which is easily made. 1662 Ray *Three Itin.* III. 176 In this country they dig two sorts of coals, the one they call stone coal, not fit for smiths; the other *ring coal, which is fit for their use. 1702 Petiver *Gazophyl.* I. § 5 *Folliculena seu Folliculum Phalenæ ovale*, ..the *Ring-Coffin. 1896 Doyle *Rodney Stone* xi, It was at such a moment that *ringcraft was needed, and..two masters of it were at his back. 1849 Greenwell *Coal-trade T.* (1851) 19 A *ring crib may be made of metal or oak, of the same size as a wedging crib. It is open at the top, for the purpose of collecting water, which would otherwise fall down the pit. 1869 — *Mine Engin.* 179 The ring crib consists of cribs which are..walled in with the walling in the shaft [etc.]. 1882 Worsaae *Industrial Arts Denmark* 33 Carved *ring-crosses, under which form many other peoples..have constantly represented the sun. 1893 S. O. Addy *Hall of Waltheof* 93 Ring-crosses may be seen carved upon the lids of many ancient stone coffins. 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 222 Though this is the main feature of the *ring doffer, it is divided into several varieties. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Dog*, If connected by a ring going through the eyes, they are called *ring-dogs. Both..kinds of dogs are used for lifting timber. 1870 Braim *New Homes* III. 131 The rest of the dollar, called from the circular piece taken out a '*ring-dollar', was valued at four shillings. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 394 A *ring-drain, serving the purpose of a fence, is thrown round the moss at the line where the rising ground commences. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 315 Low gamblers, *ring droppers, sharpers and thieves of every description. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvii, Tom's evil genius did not..mark him out as the prey of ring-droppers, pea and thimble-riggers,..or any of those bloodless sharpers. 1825 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 388 A trick which is as stale as the *ring-dropping of a London sharper. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 351/2 The ring-dropping 'lurk' is now carried on this way, for the old style is 'coopered'. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5825/4 Stolen.., one bright bay Nag,..a *Ring Eye on the near Side. 1561 Awdeley *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 10 A *Ryng faller is he that getteth fayre copper rings,..and walketh vp and down the streetes.., and letteth fall one of these ringes [etc.]. 1886 *York Herald* 7 Aug. 1/3 The Farm is a '*Ring Farm', and most conveniently situated for Road or Rail. 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* 166 The latest development of throstle spinning is the *ring-frame, which is now superseding the flyer frame entirely in the cotton trade. 1860 Tomlinson *Cycl. Arts & Manuf.* Ser. II. Iron & Steel 27 A *ring-furnace was constructed; that is, a central core of solid brickwork was formed, round which was built a fireplace and hearth. 1612 Webster *White Devil* IV. iii, A resty Barbary horse Which he would fain have brought to the career, The sault, and the *Ring-galliard. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 714 *Ring-gold, 6 dwts. 12 grs. Spanish copper [etc.]. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 637 The second and lower gristle is called κρικοειδὴς, the *Ring-gristle. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 2 That no persone..shall have, keepe, or use any manner of Wrinche, *Ringehead, Growme, Rope, or other Engine to stretche or straine any roughe and unwroughte Woollen Clothe. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 345/1 The Ground and Timber is the Floor of the Ship, and are call'd the *Ring-heads. 1607 J. Davies (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* Wks. (Grosart) I. 12/2 Lo how Apollas Pegasses prepare To rend the *ring-hedge of our Horizon. 1775 Ash, *Ringhedge*, a hedge that encompasses several inclosures. 1655 Marq. Worc. *Cent. Invent.* Index p. viii, An artificiall *Ring-horse. 1861 *Windsor Express* 5 Oct., The sale comprised 45 trick and ring horses. 1799 J. Smith *Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 85 We met with some Ottawa hunters, and agreed with them to take, what they call a *ring hunt, in partnership...This put an end to our *ring hunting this season. 1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 37 Having produced the *ring-key from his pocket, Mr. Leather opened the [stable] door. 1824 Meyrick *Armour* I. 181 An arm of *ring mail. *Ibid.*, A housing of ring-mail half riveted. 1885 C. J. Lyall *Anc. Arab. Poet.* 31 The ring-mail set close and firm. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 269 A great quantity of Roman Coins..; those of Silver were *Ring-money of diverse Sizes. 1853 Humphrey *Coin Collector's Man.* I. 8 *note*, A modern ring-money is still in circulation in some parts of Northern Africa. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 202, 24 [lineal feet of] *Ringpens of archways to granary. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 80 A *Ringpigger, *potator, bibax*. 1904 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 473/3 The ironwork on some of the doors is noteworthy; the central ring and *ringplate..is fairly frequent. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 39 The position of an inclined piece to support the bearing of the tie-beam, and..that of a brace to sustain the top of the *ringposts. 1538 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 200 Unum wollenlome cum *ryngrathes. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), **Ring-ropes*, short pieces of rope, tied occasionally to the ring-bolts of the deck, to fasten the cable more securely when the ship rides in a tempest. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ring-Ropes*, ropes rove through the ring of the anchor, to haul the cable through it. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 4/5 It was a *ring or segment shell. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 8 Aug. 7/3 The guns opened fire with *ring shot and shrapnel at long range. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 136 I'll have a *ring-snaffle put on him. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 193 Sum sang *ring sangis, dansis ledys, and royndis. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 5/2 As if a new form of *ring-spindle were under scrutiny. 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* 169 It is one of the advantages of *ring spinning, that an ordinary flyer frame can be converted into a ring without altering the spindles. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Ring Splice*,..a loop made in a rope by splicing the end to the standing part. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3298/4 One *Ring Stand ingraved with two Coats impaled. *c* 1865 *Wylde's Circ. Sc.* I. 144/1 He should also possess..a small ring-stand, for supporting..vessels in preparing solutions by heat. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 1/3 Brushes and trays, ringstands and powder-boxes. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 361 This conductor..was kept in its place near the wall in its passage down by *ring-staples driven into the wall. 1863 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2), **Ring-stopper*, the same as Cat-stopper. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Log of a Sea-waif* 342 Telling the carpenter to get his maul ready for knocking out the ring-stopper of the anchor. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 156, 'I should like to play you a game at marbles.' 'Marbles! you mean *ring taw'. 'Yes'. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 134 I've noticed them, too, playing at ring-taw. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 20 In the spring time, the onely pretty *ring time, When Birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 350/1 Demurely watching a game of *ring-toss. 1614 in W. S. Gibson *Tynemouth Priory* (1846) II. 121 Spokes, Naves and *Ringwood for the said wheeles, *cx.s.* 1643 *Lanc. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 167 In an orbe or *ringe-worke [they] cast up much earthe everye day by the multitude of countrey people forced to the service. 1855 J. Hewitt *Anc. Armour* I. 63 The interior of the garment [hauberk] ..exhibits the ring-work exactly in the same manner. 1882 Caulfield & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 425 *Ring Work*, an easy work used for forming mats and baskets, and made with small brass curtain rings, single Berlin wools and beads. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 7/5 His ring work and generalship were so superior to his exhibition when he first came out that the improvement was almost incredible.

b. In names of birds, reptiles, fishes, etc., as **ring-bill**, the ring-necked duck or moonbill; **ring-bird**, a local name for the reed-bunting (*Emberiza schœniclus*); **ring blackbird**, =Ring-ouzel; **ring-bunting**, =*ring-bird*; **ring dotterel**, =*ring-plover*; **ring-eye**, (*a*) an American fish (cf. Red-eye); (*b*) *Austr.*, a bird of the genus *Zosterops* (Morris); **ring-fowl**, =*ring-bird*; **ring parakeet**, the ring-necked parakeet; **ring perch**, the yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*) of N. America; **ring pheasant**, the ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*) of China; **ring pigeon**, =Ring-dove; **ring plover**: see Plover 2; **ring-snake**, (*a*) the common European grass- or ringed snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*); (*b*) *U.S.*, a snake of the genus *Diadophis*, esp. *Diadophis punctatus*; **ring-sparrow**, the rock-sparrow (*Petronia stulta*); **ring-thrush**, =Ring-ouzel.

1837 Macgillivray *Brit. Birds* I. 453 Black-headed Bunting,..*Ring-bird. Ring-Bunting. 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 420 **Ring blackbird*, this species is rather larger than the blackbird. 1870 Gillmore tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 531 The Ring Blackbird (*Merula torquata*) differs from the kind we have just noticed. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* I. 334 The *Ring Dotterel, Ring Plover, or Sea Lark. 1863 Gould *Iceland* 404 Along the shore, flocks of wheeling Turnstones, Ring Dotterels and Dunlins attract attention. 1877 Jordan in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. I. 47 Good bait for Perch, Bass, Red-eyes or *Ring-eyes, &c. 1840 W. Macgillivray *Brit. Ornith.* I. 190 *Emberiza Schœniclus*, Reed-Bunting,.. *Ring-fowl. 1811 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VIII. 423 The size of the Alexandrine or *Ring Parrakeet is that of a common Pigeon. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 87/2 These Ring Parrakeets, as they are generally termed, are justly held in high estimation for the symmetry of their form. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* II. 567 We likewise saw several beautiful *ring-pheasants. 1783 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. I. 715 Ring Pheasant...This differs [from the Common Pheasant] in having a ring of pure white round the neck. 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 424 Temminck says the one found in European preserves is a hybrid, between the common pheasant and the genuine Ring Pheasant..of China. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 251 *Ring Pigeon. 1831 Wilson, etc. *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 325 Ring pigeons...1. High crowned ring pigeon. 2. Pine ring pigeon. 3. Flat crowned ring pigeon. 1870 Gillmore tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 424 This is evidence of the possibility of taming Ring-pigeons. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* I. 334 *Ring Plover. 1802 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 141 The Ring Plover is a plentiful species in most parts of the known world. 1842

Proc. Berw. Nat. Club II. No. 10. 4 A pair of the pretty little Ring-plover were observed by the President. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 219 *Ring Snake. *a*1817 Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 55 The Ring-Snake is long, slender, and black, with a white ring round its neck. 1901 *Nature* 31 Jan. 330/2 The species proved to be the common grass, or ring-snake. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 250 The *Ring-Sparrow of Bellonius. 1783 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. 1. 254 Ring Sparrow... This is bigger than the House Sparrow... Round the head, above the eyes, a ring of dirty white. 1792 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* II. Index, Thrush, *ring. 1832 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 5 Our.. colleague..entertained some slight hopes of meeting with the ring-thrush (*Turdus torquatus*).

Ring (riŋ), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 ringe, 6 ryng. [f. Ring *v.*[2]]

1. A set or peal *of* (church) bells.

Very common in 17th-18th cent. Locally the name *Ring o' Bells* is given to the Wild Hyacinth, *Scilla nutans* (Britten and Holland).

1549 *Council's Let.* in *Prayer-Book Troubles* (1884) 73 Levying in every churche one bell, the lest of the ryng that nowe is in the same. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 102/1 He prophaned the church of saint Patrikes in Downe,..and shipt the notable ring of bels that did hang in the steeple. 1633 Gerard *Descr. Somerset* (1900) 197 A bell tower of a greate height furnished with a very good ring of 5 bells. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 12 June, Here is also a very fine ring of six bells, and they mighty tuneable. 1716 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 349 The Church is very neat and handsome, and hath a Ring of eight very good Bells. 1794 W. Combe *Boydell's Thames* I. 109 Here was a large and melodious ring of bells, which was considered as the best in England. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 77/2 The Bishop of London..presents them with a ring of bells and an organ. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* ix. 291 The Old Bells of York Cathedral. These bells were the first ring of twelve in the kingdom.

2. A ringing sound or noise.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 17 He..had the Ring of Acclamations fresh in his eares. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 29 He must come to the Ring of the Midnight Bell. 1789 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* June, They set up such a shout as made a ring all around the village. 1830 Chalmers *Mem.* (1851) III. xiv. 278 Delighted in the morning with the ring of Oxford bells. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. vii. 69 'Twang, twang!' came a second report. I knew it was the whale-line by the shrillness of the ring. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 4. 375 Mary Stuart..loved risk and adventure and the ring of arms.

b. A ringing tone or quality in the voice, or in a (recited) composition.

1859 Green *Lett.* (1901) I. 28 The lines which..have got a ring of old Homer in them. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. xxxii, Her voice had gradually risen till there was a ring of scorn in the last words. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 267 We hear again the old ring of the lays of Brunanburh,..and of Stamfordbridge, as we listen to the tale. 1894 Stanley Weyman *Under Red Robe* iv, She continued ..with a certain ring of insistence in her tone.

c. The resonance of a coin or glass vessel by which its genuineness or wholeness is tested. Now freq. *transf.*

1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 12 The ring of a sovereign or of a shilling is a criterion of the genuineness of the coin. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Libr.* (1892) I. iii. 108 A banker's clerk can tell a bad coin by its ring on the counter. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 360 As a glass is filliped to try its ring.

transf. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. xxvii. 210 Truth, so to speak, has a certain ring by which it may be known. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* I. vii, There does not seem always the right ring about him.

3. An act of ringing; a pull *at* a bell, *esp.* a door-bell; the sound thus produced. In recent use also with adverbs, as *ring-back, ring-up.*

1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., Give it a ring, *sonnez la cloche.* 1760 Baretti *Ital. Dict.* II, To give the bell a ring, *sonar il campanello.* 1836 Marryat *Japhet* xxxiii, A ring at the bell called Timothy downstairs. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 227 In reply to my ring, [I] was admitted by the actor himself. 1898 J. K. Jerome *Sec. Th. Idle Fellow* 131 The ring-back recalls you. You seize the ear trumpet, and shout. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 5/1 At 3.55,..according to the ring-up from the engine-room, he was four miles from the rocks.

b. An act of ringing a coin. (Cf. Ring *v.*[2] 11 b.)

1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets* 175 She was a false coin, which would not stand the test of a ring.

† **4.** *Cant.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

*a*1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Ring*, money extorted by Rogues on the High-way, or by Gentlemen Beggers. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Ring*, money procured by begging: beggars so called it from its ringing when thrown to them.

Ring (riŋ), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. ringed. Also 5–6 ryng(e; *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 6 roong, 7–9 rung. [f. Ring *sb.*[1] The leading senses are more or less represented by parallel formations in the cognate languages, as Fris. *ringje*, MDu. and Du. *ringen*, OHG. *ringan, ringôn* (G. *ringen*), ON. and Icel. *hringa* (Norw. and Sw. *ringa*, Da. *ringe*) and *hringja* (Fær. *ringja*, MSw. *ringia*). In OE. the comb. *ymb-hringan*, to surround, occurs frequently.]

I. 1. *intr.* To make a circle or ring; to gather in a ring *about* or *round* (a person). Now *rare.*

14.. *Sir Beues* (C) 623 Let vs alle aboute him rynge, And harde strokys on hym dynge. *a*1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 235 b, Likewise the byllmen and these rynged and snayled, which was a goodly sight to beholde. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. Introd. 7 The rest which round about you ring..And doe adorne your Court.

1814 W. Nicholson *Peacock* III. Poet. Wks. (1897) 93 Then roun' him ring, and prance.., To gar folks trow ye raise the de'il. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Child Asleep* v, We should see the spirits ringing Round thee, were the clouds away.

b. Of a hawk, etc.: To rise spirally in flight.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 7/2 A bird is said to 'ring' when it rises spirally in the air. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 3/2 When flown at a rook, both birds at times 'ring' into the sky, the rook striving its utmost to keep above its pursuer.

c. Of a stag, fox, or hare: To take a circular course when hunted.

1882 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 2/4 Then ringing about in the Winkfield, New Lodge, Fifield, and Bray districts, the quarry eventually fielded the pack towards the town of Maidenhead. 1892 *Field* 26 Nov. 805/3 Once more she tries to ring away to her home, but hounds press her.

d. *Austr.* Of cattle: To move round in a circle.

1884 'R. Boldrewood' *Melb. Mem.* 20 The cattle were uneasy and 'ringed' all night. 1888 — *Robbery under Arms* V, After 'ringing' a bit, one of the quiet cows followed up the old mare.

2. *trans.* To surround, encompass, encircle. Also with *round, about.*

*c*1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* ii, The brazen walls fram'd by Semiramis..Shall not be such as rings the English strand. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii, True praise, the blow of common men doth ring. 1610 J. Davies (Heref.) *Commendatory Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 5/1 King Arthurs ..dayes (Whose radiant Knights did Ring his Table round). 1849 M. Arnold *Strayed Reveller*, Round him..Flow the cool lake-waves: The mountains ring them. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* I. i. 29 A girdle of mist will ring the slopes, While the heights rise clear in the upper air.

b. In *pa. pple.* Surrounded, girt *with* something.

*c*1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* iv, Monarchs of the west Ring'd with the walls of old Oceanus. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, The verge of heaven Was ringd with flames. 1641 W. Cartwright *Lady Errant* III. ii, She Says she could court you ring'd about with dangers.

1814 Southey *Roderick* xvii. 191 Ringed about with slaughtered foes. 1850 J. S. Blackie *Æschylus* I. 23 At her father's festive board, With gallant banqueters ringed cheerly round. 1878 Stevenson *Inland Voy.* 84 Even this place..might on some future day be ringed about with cannon smoke and thunder.

c. To hem in (cattle or game) by riding or beating in a circle round them; to beat or stalk round (a stretch of country) for game.

1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* xxv, To..try our hand at the grand hunting manœuvre, which is called ringing the wild horse. 1874 Ranken *Dom. Australia* vi. 111 They are generally 'ringed', that is, their gallop is directed into a circular course by the men surrounding them. 1893 *Blackw. Mag.* 279 There are bears to be ringed and elks to be stalked. *Ibid.* 280 Orders arrive to enlist a force of beaters which will 'ring' a vast extent of country.

d. To hem or shut *in.*

1871 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 12 The final campaign in Baden, when the revolt was ringed in and stamped out by the converging advance of the Prussians. 1885 Rider Haggard *K. Solomon's Mines* vii, This expanse appeared to be ringed in by a wall of distant mountains.

3. a. To place or fasten *round* something in the form of a ring.

1799 Southey *The Pig*, Amoretta's hair Rings round her lover's soul the chains of love. 1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* 83 Ring amain the iron round his legs!

b. *refl.* To coil *up* in a ring.

1864 Atkinson *Stanton Grange* 219, I seed a grass-snake ..come out, and ring itself up i' t' sun.

c. *Quoiting.* (See quot.)

1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 68/2 Professional players.. can very frequently 'ring' their quoit—that is, land it so that the quoit surrounds the hob.

4. = Lunge *v.*[2] 1. *rare* —[1].

1834 Mar. Edgeworth *Helen* vi, She caught a glimpse through the glass door opening on the park, of the general, and a fine horse they were ringing.

II. 5. To adorn (the fingers or nose) with a ring or rings. *rare.* (Cf. Ringed *ppl. a.* 2 b.)

1552 Huloet, Ryngе, or put on a ryngе, *Anulo.* 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 32, I will..ring these fingers with thy houshold wormes. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1857) 102 His gloves are thrust under his girdle, that you may see how he rings his fingers, blesse his worship. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 337 Supposing them most courtly who..ring their snouts with Jewels of Silver, Brass, or Ivory.

b. To invest (a woman) with an engagement or wedding ring. *rare.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 496 I'll set about a lusty courtship of her at once, and if I do not ferk you out of all likelihood of ringing the beauty, why mandamus me! 1859 Capern *Ball. & Songs* 66 The bridegroom..Waits with the pledge of married love To ring the peerless bride.

c. To attach with a ring. *rare* —[1].

1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Oct. 24 From either ear, ring'd to its pierced lobe A triple jewel hung.

6. To put a ring in the nose of (swine or cattle) to restrain them from rooting or violence.

1519 *Stertees Misc.* (1890) 32 Item yt the swyn be rynged be Saynt Elene day. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 32 Let hogs be roong, both old and yoong. *Ibid.* 41 For rooting of pasture ring hog ye had neede. 1631 Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 100 He intended to pegge or ring an hog. 1692 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 267 The hogg ringers shall have 6*d* p[e]r head for every hog tha[y] ring. 1708 *Ibid.* 363 Any that shall neglect to ring their own swine, thay shall be forthwith rung by ye hog ringer. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 6 Feb. 1775, Rung the riotous ox. 1792 Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 145 During the summer, they [swine] are either fed on the waste of the dairy and kitchen, or ringed and turned into fields of clover. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm.* III. 829 A useful instrument for leading a bull by occasionally, when he has not been ringed, ..is what is named the bullock-holder. 1890 Amphlett *Hist. Clent* 105 Pigs were numerous; their owners had to ring them when four months old.

fig. 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 127 She praies you to ring him by this token, and so you shall be sure his nose will not be rooting other mens pastures. 1681 S. Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 87 His majesty, without all doubt, Should only ring them in the snout. 1755 *World* No. 150 The wife, when she found she was to be rung, very wisely made a virtue of necessity, and added jewels to the ring. *c*1800 Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) 202 Then let the viper hide his sting, The reptile, if he ramp, we'll ring.

b. *To ring the bull*, to play at a game consisting in throwing or swinging a ring on to a hook fixed upon a wall or a target. Hence *Ring(ing)-the-bull* as the name of the game.

1838 D. Jerrold *Men of Character* (1851) 273 After that, he must visit the gypsies; then he must ring-the-bull. *Ibid.* 276 There is first the lucky-bag—then the sticks—then the ringing-the-bull—then the round about. 1868 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. I. 89 The game..is or was common in the ale-houses of Cheshire, and is called Ring-the-Bull.

† **7.** To affix rings to (a mare) in such a way as to prevent covering. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Boucler*,..to ring a mare, thereby to keepe her from the horse. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 303/4 A little Bay Mare.., short tailed and ringed, part of the rings broken. *a*1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvi. 300 They use to ring Mares.., to keep them from being stallied by Stoned Horses. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5056/3 A bright bay Mare,..Ring'd, but lost one, so that she has but two.

† **8. a.** *To ring the mill*: (see quot. 1808). *Sc.*

1808 Jamieson s.v., To fill these [crevices round the mill-stone] with the first grain that is ground, after the stones are picked, is called *ringing* the mill. 1814 *Abstract conc. Mill Inveramsy* 2 (Jam.), The tenants ringing the mill to themselves, and carrying away the same ring with them.

b. To provide (a wheel) with an iron tire. (Still in dial. use.)

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 388 Neither are the felloes of the wheels of several of the wagons rung with iron as ours are.

9. a. To mark (trees) with a ring of colour.

1742 *MS. Agreement* (co. Derby), Trees marked or rung about with red.

b. To deprive (trees) of a ring of bark, in order to check too luxuriant growth and bring into bearing, or to kill them.

1800 Hladrick *Com. to Board Agric.* II. 257 They begin with ringing the trees, that is, cutting a ring of bark from their stems a little above the ground. This checks their growth, and renders the wood more firm and valuable. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* 562 Ringing fruit-trees in this way causes a temporary increase of product of fruit above the wound. 1885 Mrs. C. Praed *Head Station* I, Gaunt trunks of trees which had been 'rung', and allowed to die slowly.

c. *dial.* (See quot.)

1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., To ring fruit trees is to dig round them, cutting the long roots in two, and putting in manure.

10. To cut into annular slices or rounds.

1839 *Mag. Domest. Econ.* IV. 174 The onions, being cut in slices and ringed, are put into the frying-pan. 1891 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 3/2 Why could we not in England core, peel, ring, and dry apples in such years for a winter sale?

Ring (riŋ), *v.*[2] Pa. t. rang, rung. Pa. pple. rung. [OE. *hringan*, = ON. and Icel. *hringja* (Norw. and Fær. *ringja*, Sw. *ringa*, Da. *ringe*), G. *ringen* (rare), perh. of imitative origin. Properly a weak vb., the strong forms (which appear very early) being prob. due to the influence of *sing.*]

A. Inflexional forms.

1. *Inf.* (and *Pres.*). 1 hrin(o)gan, 3–4 (7 *arch.*) ringen (4 ryngen, 5 -yn); 3–7 ringe, 4–7 ryng(e, 4 ryngg, 4–5 reng, 3– ring (8 wring).

*c*960 Æthelwold *Rule St. Benet* (Schrüer, 1885) 72 Þæt mon ealle tida..hringe. *c*1000 *Salomon & Saturn* 534 (Kemble), His searo hringeð. *c*1200 Ormin 501 Godd.. wollde..þa belless herenn ringenn. *a*1300 *Havelok* 242 Belles deden he sone ringen. *c*1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptist*) 888 Scho gert in haste þe bellis ryngе. *a*1400–50 *Alexander* 1385 All þe toun rengis [*v.r.* ringes]. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Ryngyn bellys, *pulso.* 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 81 No longer..then the Bels ring. 1614 J. Davies (Heref.) *Commendatory Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 20/1 Fro their case thy shrill pipes draw, And make the welkin ringen. 1716 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 217 He ..set the Bells wringing for Joy.

2. *Pa. t.* **a.** *pl.* 1 hringdon, 2 ringden, 3 ringeden; 8 ringed, 9 *dial.* hringed.

Beowulf 327 Buгon þa to bence, byrnan hringdon. *c*1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1131, þa muneces..ringden þa belle. *c*1205 Lay. 24486 Bellen þer ringeden. 1726 Aylife *Parergon* 477 Then they..put out the Candle, and ringed the Bell. 1889 Mrs. Tuttiet *Reproach of Annesley* I. v, I hringed 's grandfather out,..hringed 'em out meself.

b. *a.* 3–6 rong, 4–5 ronge; also *pl.* 3–6 rongen. *c*1275 Lay. 24486 Belles þar rongen. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11215 A clerc þe commun belle rong. *c*1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12374 þe hilles alle aboute ronge. *c*1380 *St. Augustine* 1642 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 89/2 Men rongen þo þreo peles long. *c*1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3810 þe sexstens rong..þe belle. *c*1450 *Earl Tolous* 319 When they ronge to the masse. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlvi. 19 Quhill rong the widdis of hir melody. 1515 *Scottish Field* 566 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856), All the dales rongen. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 62 Through the hous it rong.

β. 3– rang, 4–6 range.

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 15040 All þe cite rang [*v.r.* range]. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 472 Men rang to þe resurreccioun. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. xii. 432 Alle the forest range of

the noyse. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cliv. 590 The bellis range to matens. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 37 Pulpits everywhere rang of these opinions. 1685 Wood *Life* 21 Nov., Magd. Coll. bell rang out. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 819 What strains were they With which heav'n rang. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* III. 313 The air Rang with her shrieks.

γ. 4 *pl.* rungen; 6– rung, 6 roong.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 931 Chaplaynez.. Rungen ful rychely. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* i. (1592) 9 The Schooles of the Stoikes, Academikes, and Peripatetikes, roong of that [prayer]. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 583 Bells and bosses..full lowdly rung. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 562 The Heav'ns and all the Constellations rung. 1676 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 360 The great bell rung out. 1797 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI, On the batter'd shield Rung the loud lance. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* II. vii, One with whose name the world rung.

3. *Pa. pple.* a. 3–4 i-runge(n, 4 rungen, 4–5 runge, 5 rounge, 6 roung, 6– rung.

c 1205 Lay. 29441 No belle [was] i-rungen, no masse isunge. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (Cambr. MS.) 1092 Or eny day was sprunge Oþer belle i-unge. 1381 in *Knighton's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 139 He hath rungen 3oure belle. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5266 A fooles belle is sone i-unge. 1466 in *Archaeol.* (1887) L. I. 49 Call for help whan it ys rounge with moo. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 286 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 295 Curfur wes rung. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiv. 72 Quhill Drureis belis be roung about 3our eiris. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 276 All antiquity would have rung of it. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 136 The bell is rung at Cirknitz. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 64 The sound of a bell rung under water.

β. 4 y-rongo, 4–6 ronge, 5–6 rong; 5 rongene, 5–6 rongen.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 565 Thus was her shame y-ronge. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 413 þat þe homes of the day schulde be ronge at chirches. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xviii. 332 The belle shulde be rongen [*v.r.* rong] of a maiden. 1533 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 34 To the merkyt bell be rongen. 1594 in Flora A. MacLeod *Hist. St. Mary's Ch., Shrewsbury* (1894) 16 The greete bell was ronge owt there.

γ. 7, 9 rang.

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 127 He having rang his Bell. 1805 Eugenia de Acton *Nuns of Desert* I. 249 The prayer bell was ordered to be rang.

B. Signification.

I. *intr.* **1.** To give out the clear or resonant sound characteristic of certain hard metals when struck with, or striking upon, something hard. Also of a trumpet, etc.: To sound loudly.

Beowulf 327 Buxon þa to bence, hyrnan hringdon. *c* 1000 *Salomon & Saturn* 534 (Kemble), Swiðe swinged and his searo hringeð. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 520 Wiþ.. gaye sadeles, and bridelis ryngynge be þe weye. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knight's T.* 1742 Now ryngen trompes loude and clarioun. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1192 Thei ryden..With two trompess of the best, That range as a bell. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. v. 68 Quhair is now..Thy vocis sown quhilk as a trumpet rang? 1565 Cooper *Thes.* s.v. *Tinnio*, To rynge or make a sowne as metall doth. *a* 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* II. (1878) 78 Chunck, chunck, his bags doe ring. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 832 With..many a bang, Hard Crab-tree and old Iron rang. 1761 Gray *Fatal Sisters* 24 Pikes must shiver, jav'lins sing,..Hauberk crash, and helmet ring. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* I. iii, The harp..Which to the whistling wild responsive rung. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxix, When he heard the Chieftain's horn ringing through the woods. 1842 Tennyson *Sir Galahad* v, The tempest crackles on the leads, And, ringing, springs from brand and mail. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 86 The gauntlet rings On brazen visor proof against attack.

b. *spec.* as a mark of goodness, genuineness, or wholeness.

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 73 When silver was alloyed with the standard proportion of tin, it proved brittle, and did not ring well. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* 87 The potter's mark upon his work, to show It rings well to the striker. 1894 Bottone *Elect. Instr.* 71 The bottle or jar should be..free from flaw or crack. To ascertain this, it should be made to 'ring'.

c. *fig.* To impress one as having a certain (genuine or false) character.

1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* IV. ii, But Crassus, and this Caesar here ring hollow. 1857 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 251 Hafiz and old Omar Khayyám ring like true Metal. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 243 To an English reader they ring false. 1900 Brodrick *Mem.* 227 His [Bright's] best orations were superior to Gladstone's as compositions and rang truer on a critical ear.

2. Of bells: To give forth a clear metallic note under the impact of the hammer or clapper.

c 1200 Ormin 901 Godd off heffne a33 wollde himm sellf þa belless herenn ringenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20699 Dos þe belles all at ring. 13.. *Sir Beues* 2250 So stod Beues..Til noun belle be-gan to ring. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 40 And all þe bellis in þe place rang be þer one. 1530 Palsgr. 691/2, I holde the a penye I tell the where this bell ryngeth. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 105 In the castle the alarme rang, but the embushement kept them stil close. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 78 *Duke.* Who call'd heere of late? *Pro.* None since the Curphew rung. 1676 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 360 The great bell rung out for Earle of C. C. Coll., fellow. 1712 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. Mrs. Hewet* Mar., The post bell rings; my next shall be longer. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cvi. 1 Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky. 1864 Meredith *Sandra Belloni* xxxiii, Mr. Pole's bedroom-bell rang.

fig. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* Prol. 42 The sely tonge may wel rynge and chymbe Of wrecchednesse that passed is ful yoore. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. ii. P 5 When I had been pestered with all the tittle-tattle of the town..the changes were just beginning to ring on some new subject.

b. To convey a summons *to* service, prayers, church, etc.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XLII. (Percy Soc.) 207 For though the day be never so longe, At last the belles ringeth to evensonge. 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* I. viii, That bell, that to the devil's matins rings. 1621 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 264 The bell is now ringing to a congregation; and they say it is to send letters gratulatory from the university. 1719 Swift *Let. to Young Clergyman* Wks. 1751 V. 17 It was but just finished, when the last Bell rung to Church. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* l, The bells of the multitudinous City churches were ringing to evening prayers.

c. *To ring in*: (see quot. and cf. 7 c). *Sc.*

1825 Jamieson s.v., Bells are said to be ringing in, when, in order to stop them, the repetition of the strokes, becomes quicker than before. 1891 [see Ringing *vbl. sb.* 1 b].

3. Of places: To resound, re-echo, with some sound or noise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15040 All þai sang als wit a muth þat all þe cite rang. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 308, I herd aboute her trone y-songe That al the paleys walles ronge. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5157 Scho gaffe skirmand skrikis at all þe skowis range. 1508 Dunbar *Golden Targe* 25 The skyes rang for schoutyng of the larkis. 1515 *Scottish Field* 566 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856), There was dealling of dentes, that all the dales rongen. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. iv, Sing alowd; make heavens vault to ring. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 495 Bleating herds Attest thir joy, that hill and valley rings. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 157 The Welkin rings, Men, Dogs, Hills, Rocks, and Woods, In the full Consort join. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 147 No powder'd pert..assaults these doors Till the street rings. 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* II. iii, The arched cloister..Rang to the warrior's clanking stride. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxiii. 23 Round us all the thicket rang To many a flute of Arcady. *fig.* 1671 Milton *Samson* 1449, I heard all as I came, the City rings And numbers thither flock.

b. Const. *with*, or † *of*, the sound.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1397 The castel and cete rang With myn̄stralsi and nobil sang. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. xii. 432 Cryenge and chacyng after kynge Marke that alle the forest range of the noyse. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1331/1 They of Flushing shot two peales, with so great noise..that all the ground rang of it. 1589 Hakluyt *Voy.* 282 The skie rang againe with the noyse thereof. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 36 All the Rooms rung with nothing but a continued Noise. 1700 Prior *Carmen Seculare* 220 With the glad Noise the Cliffs and Vallies ring. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Poet. Wks.* II. 218 Ev'ry hill with heavenly musick rings. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* I. iii, I scarcely listened to the applauses with which the hall rang. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* xix. 256 Miriam and her sisters..made the shores ring with the refrain.

c. To be filled with talk or report *of*, to resound *with* the report or fame of, a thing, event, or person. Also with *that* and clause.

(*a*) 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 664 Never so much as mentioning them—whereof..so many authors..do so much ring. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 283 The City ringeth of you as one that greatly wrongeth the cause of God. 1728 Morgan *Hist. Algiers* II. ii. 227 All Europe began to ring of his Depredations. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* II. v, The country..rung of the schoolmaster of Little Baddington; who was said to have beaten his wife. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 395 Back would he to his studies, make a name..: the world should ring of him.

(*b*) 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 33 The Parliament rings herewith, yet the King delays the remedy. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 117 P 4 She..has made the Country ring with several imaginary Exploits which are palmed upon her. 1803 Wordsw. *Sonn. Liberty* xxii. 5 The great events with which old story rings Seem vain and hollow. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 74 The story with which all the parish was ringing.

(*c*) 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xv. (1739) 27 The publick Synods rang, that the Prelates loved not Princes.

4. Of a sound: To be loud or resonant; to resound, re-echo. Also with *out*.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2204 A wonder breme noyse,..hit rusched, & ronge, rawþe to here. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. viii. 79 Joyus vocis ryngis furth..Our all the palys ryall to and fro. *a* 1535 *Frere & Boy* 162 (Ritson), It range ouer all the place. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativity* xvii, With such a horrid clang As on mount Sinai rang While the red fire..out brake. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* III. i, Through my dark Cell your shouts of Triumph rung. 1764 Gray *Y. T.* 16 Shrieks of death, thro' Berkley's roofs that ring. 1786 Burns *Lass o' Ballochmyle* 7 Green-wood echoes rang Amang the braes o' Ballochmyle. 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* I. xviii, The sound..rung in the Ladye's bower. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxix, Strong's laughter..came ringing out of window. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 214 The music of the lark and the nightingale rang out from field and thicket.

fig. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. v. (1739) 12 A good disposition to Religion.., and such an one as rang loud to Rome. 1648 Milton *Sonn.* xv. 1 Fairfax, whose name in armes through Europe rings. 1808 Scott *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. i. 3 That ancient chieftain, whose name I have made to ring in many a ditty.

b. *To ring in* (or † *about*) *one's ears*, to linger persistently in one's hearing; to haunt the memory. So *in one's fancy, heart.*

1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 52 Having also ringyng in mine eare, the terrible checke that the good maister in the gospel gave to his idell servant. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 74 Thy old grones yet ringing in my auncient eares. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 139 The Sound seems still to Ring in my Ears. 1736 Ainsworth s.v. *Ring*, These words ring continually about my ears. 1821 Lamb *Elia* I. *My First Play*, That old Artaxerxes evening had never done ringing in my fancy. 1835 Marryat *J. Faithful* xxxii, The two bars of music were constantly ringing in my ears. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 216 The voice of God still rang in his heart.

5. Of the ears: To be affected by a sensation similar to that produced by the sound of bells, etc.; to tingle, hum, or be filled *with* a sound.

1388 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* iii. 11 Which word who euer schal here, bothe hise eeris schulen ynge.

1565 Cooper *Thes.* s.v. *Tinnio*, My eares ynge of themselfe. 1675 Dryden *Aurengz.* II. i, My Ears still ring with noise, I'm vex'd to Death, Tongue-kill'd. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1080 To ring, as ones ears do, *tinnire.* 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 704 The ears ring with unusual sounds. 1851 Jerrold *St. Giles* XXV. 254 Already his ears rang with the shoutings of..a delighted senate.

II. *trans.* **6.** To cause (a bell) to give forth sound. † Also with *out*.

c 1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1131, þa muneces.. brohten him into cyrce..,ringden þa belle. *c* 1205 Lay. 16929 Ich hæten eou..bulden þa chirchen, bellen leten ringen. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11215 At seinte maiie churche a clerc þe commun belle rong. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 58 Religiouse reuerenced hym, and rongen here belles. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3810 And þe sexstens rong þo þe belle. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 214/2 The bellys sowned and wer ronge wythout mannes honde. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 130 b, They ran into every churche, and there range all the belles at ones. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 193 The greatest bell called Marie, requires twentie foure men to ring it. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 127 He having rang his Bell, all the Company shut up their Glasses and Bottles. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 183 In violent tempests..they ring two little bells which are hung in the tower. 1788 Charlotte Smith *Emmeline* (1816) I. 254 The servant..told him that Miss Mowbray had not yet rang her bell. 1828 H. S. Boyd in E. H. Barker *Parr* I. 338, I have often stood in the belfry at Margate when the bells were being rung. 1870 L'Estrange *Life Miss Mitford* I. v. 127 No bells were rung in the castle for a month.

fig. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1062 O, rolled shal I been on many a tonge; Thorugh-ought þe world my belle shal be ronge. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 217 Perse after his false tunge Hath so thenvious belle runge, That he hath slain his oghne brother. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5266 Fooles can not holde hir tunge; A fooles belle is sone runge. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* IV. iii, When ere the Old Exchange of Profit rings Her silver Saints-bell of uncertaine gaines. 1859 Barlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 367 To Ring one's own Bell is the same as 'to be one's own trumpeter'.

b. *To ring out*, to sound vigorously.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 163 Secretly stirring vp the people, and by and by after ringing out the bells. *c* 1642 Twyne in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 81 They in the towne.. range out their great bell. 1796 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vii. 239 Upon the hoisting of a flag on the Tronsteeple, and ringing out all the large bells.

c. *To ring up*, to raise (a bell) directly over the beam and ring it in that position.

1855 *Rec. Bucks* 159 If he were rung up like an ordinary metal bell. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* viii. 223 The great bell at Gloucester..used to be *rung up* for the Sunday services by six men standing in the body of the choir. 1888 T. North *Bells & Bell Lore* 123 The tenor is first tolled, then rung up, then, after a pause, lowered.

7. *absol.* To cause a bell or bells to sound.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21306 Ilkan o þaim þair lar þai lere, And ringes to þe werld at here, Dinnes þe toþer, trumpes þe thrid. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 931 Chaplaynez to þe chapeles chosen þe gate, Rungen ful rychely, ry3t as þay schulden. *c* 1400 *Brut* cliii, On þe morwe men ronge, & songe masses þrou3-out London, and so after þrou3-out all Engeland. 1530 Palsgr. 691/2, I feare me some house be afyre in the nexte paryssh̄e, for they ynge aukewarde. *c* 1586 C'tess. Pembroke *Ps.* LXVIII. ix, The battaile maides, which did with tymbrells ring. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 297 Some of his Servants going to ring in the old Steeple..had been in danger of their lives. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. iv, She expected every instant that he would ring for his chair. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 57, I rung and had the dog removed. 1859–64 Tennyson *Grandmother* xv, The ringers rang with a will. 1879 Meredith *Egoist* XXXVII, Sir Willoughby went to ring for her carriage.

transf. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 115 P 7, I exercise myself..upon a dumb Bell..; they never come into my Room to disturb me whilst I am ringing.

b. To summon *to* (divine service, church, etc.) by means of a bell.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 425 Tyl þe daye dawed..That men rongen to þe resurexioun. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4045 To rynge to matyns þai began. 1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. I. 51 Thei [*sc.* clerics] shal be redy to ryng to all maner of diuine seruice. 1519 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 269 We thynke it were more convenient to ryng to matyns..at halfe oure to v. 1547 in T. North *Bells & Bell Lore* (1888) 81 Pd. to ij Ryngers w^ch rong to y^e Sermon when the bisshop of lincoln was here. 1604 E. G[immstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxx. 427 To strike up a drumme every day at the Sunne setting, to the same end that we are accustomed to ring to evensong. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 192 *marg.*, The way of Ringing to the Office in St. Sepulchres.

c. *To ring* (*all*) *in*, to give the final strokes or peal before the service begins. Also said of a bell, *esp.* the Sanctus bell. (Cf. 2 c.)

1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. I. 51 Be for the last pele warne the moroues masse preste and aske hym if he shal ynge alle in. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 308/2 To Ynge jn, *conclassitare.* 1582 Mulcaster *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 142 If ye crie come who will, or ring out all in. 1611 Cotgr., *Copperer*, to ring all-in, or the last peale. 1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* II. i, We are now going To church in way of matrimony..; They ha' rung all in a' ready. 1678 Buller *Hud.* III. i. 1224 Because it is..The onely Saints-Bell that rings all in.

8. With cogn. obj.: To sound forth (a peal, knell, etc.); to perform upon bells. Also *transf.*

c 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 251 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 277 Thi soul-cnul ich wile do ringe. *c* 1380 *St. Augustine* 1642 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878), To euensong Men rongen þo þreo peles long. 1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. I. 49 To helpe the Sexton to Ynge the secounde pele to matens. 1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* a iiij b, If these..should fele but

half the miserie,..thei would not be halfe so hastie to ryng alarmes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 402 Sea-Nimphs hourly ring his knell. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 790 The Breath Of brazen Trumpets rung the Peals of Death. 1787 *Europ. Mag.* XII. 434 The bells of the churches rung their dead peals during the day. 1822 SHELLEY *'When the lamp'* ii. 8 The mournful surges That ring the dead seaman's knell. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxi, The great bell in the..tower had rung out the hammer-sound of alarm.

fig. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 She beginneth..with a cry..To whiche she ringth a peale, a larom. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 43 Ere..The shard-borne Beetle.. Hath rung Nights yawning Peale. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Flor.* III. i, My pockets ring A golden peal. 1761 WESLEY *Husb. & Wives* vii. 2 The husband may..ring his wife a peal concerning her duty. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), To Ring a Peal, to scold: chiefly applied to women. His wife rung him a fine peal! 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. P 3I Moralez happening to launch out into the praise of Seville, the man..said to him—.. You are ringing the chimes on the city which gave birth to me. *Ibid.* VII. i. P 9 Her tongue..rung a bob-major of invective. 1826 LAMB *Elia, Pop. Fallacies* ix, Ringing a round of the most ingenious conceits, every man contributing his shot.

b. *To ring (the) changes*: see CHANGE *sb.* 8 c.

(*a*) 1614, 1670 [see CHANGE *sb.* 8 c]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 60 P 2 The Poet rung the Changes upon these eight several Words. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* 66 Commentators and Critics ring Changes on their single, double, oblique, right-handed, and left-handed Flutes. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 279 Ring the changes on great measures and great experiments till it is time to go down and make a House. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 145 We all know how fond foxes usually are of ringing the changes among the multitudinous woods hereabouts.

(*b*) 1786 [see CHANGE *sb.* 8 c]. 1812 [see 13 b]. 1859 *Slang Dict., Ringing the Changes*, changing bad money for good. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 67 The London news-boys..know how to ring the changes, and how to make old editions pass for new ones. 1891 *Belgravia* Feb. 142 An ill-looking ruffian charged with what is called 'ringing the changes'.

c. To accompany with the ringing of a bell.

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* ii, The muffin boy rings his way down the little street much more slowly than he is wont to do.

9. To announce or proclaim (an hour, time, † a miracle, etc.) by sound of bells. Also *transf.*

c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer, 1885) 72 Sy þæs abbodes gymen, þæt mon ealle tida..on rihte timan ..hringe. *a* 1100 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 437 Vc gef leaua ðam munche to hringinde hyre tyde. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 928 Ouþer men seyd, þey shuld nat werche Lengyr þan þey rong none at þe chyrche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 413 Samnianus..ordeynede þat þe houres of the day schulde be ronge at chirches. 1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. I. 49 Also he shall Rynge Curfie whan it ys rounge with one bell and call for help whan it ys rounge with moo. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 134/2 Thys blind man at saint albonis shrine had his sight agayne, and a myracle solemply rongen. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 172 Our Lady of Court of Strete had revived hir from the very point of death: and..hir pleasure was, that it should be rong for a miracle. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 114 Ere the first Cock his Mattin rings. 1673–1704 [see CURFEW 1 c]. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXVI, The city bells were just ringing one. 1875–6 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav., Forest Notes* (1905) 152 Suddenly the bell rings out the hour from far-away Chailly.

fig. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* II. i, Till this ash-plant Had rung noon on your pate.

10. To usher *in* or *out* with the sound of bells; to bring or convey in this manner.

1554 in T. North *Bells & Bell Lore* (1888) 80 For shot-tynge of iij ropes when the[y] ronge bishop Samson in. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 194 A cough sir, which I caught with Ringing in the Kings affayres, vpon his Coronation day. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* LIV. Epit. 1241 At his death he was rung out of this world with a notable peale of farewell. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 61 It is possible, that such a one, even by that discordous noise, may ring in others into the triumphant Church of heaven. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, For there will we ring-in Lent. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & Widows* xiii, Mr. Akenside resigned, and was 'rung out of the parish. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1316 Pompilia scorns to have the old year end Without a present shall ring in the new.

fig. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 41 The Dolphins drumme..Sings heauy Musicke.., And mine shall ring thy dire departure out. 1633 HERBERT *Temple, Aaron* 8 A noise of passions ringing me for dead Unto a place where is no rest.

b. To summon (a person) by ringing a bell. Also with *down*, *in*, *up*, etc. *To ring bees*, to try to influence their swarming by making a noise with metal utensils (still *dial.*).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 She ringth a peale, .. suche one, As folke ring bees with basons. 1674 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IX. 463/2 A territt..to hang a bell in, to ring the poor people to prayers. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* IV. Wks. 1882 X. 174 Come, ring up the first ghost. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. iii, He had got his right hand to the bell to ring up Trim. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXIV, Ring in the orchestra, Grudden! 1848 — *Dombey* iii, She had been rung down into the glass room as usual. 1889 PRERCE & MAIER *Telephone* 111 A telephone-stud which permits not only to ring-up a person but also to converse with him.

c. To direct (a theatre-curtain) to be drawn *up* or let *down* by making a bell ring. Also *absol.*

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiii, Look sharp below there, gents,..they're a-going to ring-up. 1882 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/2 The functionary whose business it is to 'ring down' had satisfied himself that nobody wanted any more of it. 1887 *Times* 31 Aug. 4/3 The curtain had to be rung down before the play was ended. 1901 'LINESMAN' *Words Eyewitness* 75 Before the curtain was rung up on the great spectacular drama of Vaal Krantz.

d. *To ring off*, to give signal by a bell for the severance of communication upon a telephone.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 134/2 When the subscribers have finished, both call the exchange or, as it is commonly put, 'ring off'. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 800 She heard him ring off, hang up the receiver, and go out into the hall.

11. To cause to give out a ringing sound; to make to resound.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 1573 Atte laste The Statue of Mars bigan his hauberk rynge. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 300 in *Macro Plays* 160 Whon Coueytyse makyth þee a-red, with rappys I þee rynge. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 606 [Let] Louyng record and rynge her stryngis chaste To thyn honour. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 788 He blew loud and shoke it wele, That it ronge all þe castelle. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXIX. 2 Mak 30w for the gait, To ring 30ur drummis & rank 30ur men of weir.

b. To test (coin, etc.) by making it ring.

1702 [see RINGING *vbl. sb.*2 1]. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 12 Housewives..try the Soundness of their Earthen or China Vases by ringing them with a finger. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 266 Ringing, or sounding, money, to try if it be good, is not modern. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 31 Debating about the genuineness of a coin without ringing it. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 94 Not caring to ring copper half-pennies Upon the counter.

12. To utter sonorously; to proclaim aloud; to re-echo. Also with *out*.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 565 Allas thus was her shame y-ronge..on euery tonge. *c* 1386 — *Pard. T.* Prol. 3 In chirche whan I preche, I peyne me to haue an hauten speche; I ronge it out as rounde as eny belle. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 74 Till all our rymis be rung, And our mistoinit sangis be sung. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 336 If hee ring out the name of the Lorde, and preache his lawe. 1589 *Whip for an Ape* 89 in Lyly's Wks. 1902 III. 420 And Martins mate Iacke Strawe would alwaies ring The Clergies faults. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* v. i, I would ring him such a lesson. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* I. i, All England rings out your fame. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Paradise* I. 539 All about the Lydian shouting rings Death to the beaten foemen. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* VI. 44 The mariner men Shouted for Hylas, and every shore rang Hylas again.

b. To cause to resound, to din, *in* one's ears.

1637 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* viii. 29 This lesson had need to be often rung in our ears. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xiv. 190 The people rang this continually in their ears. 1708 SWIFT *Sacr. Test* Wks. 1751 IV. 171 Persecution was every day rung in our Ears. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 231, I took all opportunities of ringing in their ears such instances of the Spaniards cruelty.

13. *slang.* To change, exchange.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Ringing Castors* signifies frequenting churches and other public assemblies, for the purpose of changing hats, by taking away a good and leaving a shabby one in its place. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 210 How could'st thou be so silly, Flash screens [bad notes] to ring for home-spun rope.

b. *To ring in*, to substitute fraudulently.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Ringing the changes*, is a fraud practised by smashers, who when they receive good money in change of a guinea, &c., ring in one or more pieces of base with great dexterity and then request the party to change them. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 248 Another method of cheating the players is to ring in a loaded die which will fall six.

Ring, obs. Sc. f. REIGN *v.*; obs. var. WRING *v.*

Ri·ngable, *a.* [f. RING *v.*2 + -ABLE.] Capable of being rung.

1874 RUSKIN *Val D'Arno* (1886) 13 It never occurs to them to ask how it [*sc.* a bell] came to be ringable.

Ringald, variant of RANGALE *Obs.*

† **Ringat-rangat.** *Sc. Obs.* [Reduplication of RANGAT 2; cf. RIBBLE-RABBLE.] Rabble.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 222 Of ringat-rangat, and of pepill gude, Inmensurabill war in that multitude.

Ring-back: see RING *sb.*2 3.

Ri·ng-bark, *v.* [f. RING *v.*1 9 b.] **a.** *intr.* To remove rings of bark from trees, in order to kill them. **b.** *trans.* To bark (trees) in this way. Also *ring-barked* ppl. a., *ring-barking* vbl. sb.

1887 FARRELL *How He Died* 165 Eating damper, on a free selection where he'd been ring-barking. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 231 The finest timber is usually that first selected for destruction by fire, by ring barking and other rude and wasteful methods. 1892 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 460 [Rabbits] effectually 'ringbark' and kill the scrub growths. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 795/1 The half-burnt trunk of a ring-barked gum-tree.

Hence **Ri·ng-barker.**

1905 *Spectator* 12 Aug. 220/2 The 'ring-barker's' axe had been busy cutting the circular girdle in the bark which starves trees to death.

Ri·ng-bolt. Also ringbolt, ring bolt. [f. RING *sb.*1 So Da. *ringbolt*, Sw. *-bult*, Du. *-bout*, G. *-bolzen*.] *Naut.* A bolt with an eye at one end, to which a ring is attached.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The canhookes, slings, and parbunkels, ports and ringbolts and hooks. 1644 MANWARING *Seaman's Dict.* s.v. *Bolt*, Ring-bolts..are of infinite necessary use, both for the bringing to of the planckes and wales to the ship, as also the chiefe things whereunto we fasten the tackles and breetchings of the great Ordnance. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., The ring-bolts are for several uses, but particularly to hook the tackles, by which the cannon of a ship are managed and secured. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 35 He found two English gentlemen bound hand and foot to the ringbolts in the 'tween decks. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 268 Our guns..bounced up to the beams overhead, tearing away their ringbolts. 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 141, I had just time to throw myself flat on the deck, and hold on to a ringbolt.

Ri·ng-bone. *Farriery.* Also ringbone, ring bone. [f. RING *sb.*1 So Du. *ringbeen*, G. and Norw. *ringbein*, MSw. *ringben*. One example of an OE. *hringbán* appears in the following gloss:—

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Tauco*, hringban ðæs eagan.]

1. A deposit of bony matter on the pastern-bones of a horse.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 98 A ryngbone is an yll soraunce, and appereth before on the foote [etc.]. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1563) 51 We can see a spauain, a sprent, a ryngboane, or soche other disease in a horse. 1607 MARKHAM *Cæval.* VII. (1617) 81 The Ringbone is a certain superfluous grissle, growing about the cronet of the horses hoofe. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 990/4 One Bay Mare..with three white Feet,..and a Ring-bone on the near Foot behind. 1754 BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* (ed. 2) 273 The ring-bones that appear on colts and young horses, will often insensibly wear off of themselves. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 134 A horse with a ring-bone as big as half a twopenny loaf. 1860 MAYHEW *Illustr. Horse Doctor* 330 An exostosis is established, and a ringbone is the consequence.

2. The growth of such bony matter, as a specific disease of horses.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 18 If he haue outward diseases, as the spauin, splent, ring-bone, wind-gall. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Expert Farrier* 38 This is very good for the crown-scab, ring-bone, and such like diseases. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1201/4 A handsome dark brown Hunting Gelding,..fired for the Spaven and ring bone on the near leg behind. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xiii. 255 From this disposition to spread,..this disease has acquired the name of ringbone. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 398 When serious, they may cause quittor, which may terminate in ring-bone, and in consequent chronic lameness.

Hence **Ri·ng-boned** *a.*

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5019/6 A bay..Gelding..(ring Bon'd before). 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iii, Your ring-boned, spavined, glandered hack.

Ri·ng-dance. [f. RING *sb.*1 Cf. Du. *ringdans* (Kilian *ringh-*), MLG. *ringhedans*, G. *ringtanz*, Da. *-dands*, Sw. *-dans*, Icel. *hringdanz*. In mod. use readopted from G. or Scand.] A round dance.

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 35 They conveyinge themselues after a while in a ringe daunce into a wood. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xxi. 8 These lead the ring-dance of this rout of reprobates.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 266 A ring-dance, performed in every farmhouse at Christmas-time. 1903 *Folk-Lore* Sept. 265 Women in a ritual ring-dance.

Ri·ng-dial. Now *Hist.* [f. RING *sb.*1] (See quot. 1728.)

1667 [see DIAL 2 b]. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* v. Pref., Universal Dials are those commonly called Equinoctial or Ring-Dials. 1721 (*title*), Leybourn's Description and Use of..Gunter's Quadrant...To which is added the Use of.. the Nocturnal, the Ring-Dyal, and Gunter's Line. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ring-Dial*, is a kind of Dial, usually small, and portable; consisting of a Brass Ring, or Rim, seldom exceeding two Inches in Diameter... *Universal*, or *Astronomical Ring-dial*, is a Ring-dial which serves to find the Hour of the Day in any Part of the Earth. 1825 *Stranger's Comp. Cambridge* 52 A globe, a universal ring-dial, a quadrant and compass, formerly belonging to Sir Isaac Newton. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 453 A brass ring-dial, probably of the kind formerly designated as 'journey rings'.

Ri·ng-dove. [f. RING *sb.*1 So Du. *ringduif* (Kilian *ringhduyve*), Da. *ringdue*, Sw. *-dufva*, G. *-taube*: cf. also OS. *ringeldûfa*, MLG. *ringeldûve* (*ryngelduyve* Teut., *ringhelduyve* Kilian), Da. *ringeldue*, G. *ringeltaube*.]

1. The wood-pigeon, cushat, or quecst (*Columba palumbus*); also called *ring-pigeon*.

1538 ELYOT, *Palumba*, a..ryngue douue. 1587 HARRISON *England* (1878) II. 25 Foules producted by the industrie of man, as betweene..the fesant and the ring doue. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 711 This doth make The Ring-Dove turn; that brings the Culver back. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* IV. iv, The Diuels in't, I'm taken by a Ring-doue. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 77 *Palumbus Torquatus*, the Ring-dove, or Quiest. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 262, I got a pair of Ring-doves Eggs, and hatch'd them under a tame pigeon. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 221 The ring-dove is the largest pigeon we have. 1794 SOUTHEY *Sonnets* i, Listening in solitude the ring-dove's note, Who pours like me her solitary song. *c* 1850 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 167 The murmur of the ring-dove comes soft and sleepy through the wood. 1892 AGNES CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* 131 The second Homeric species of *Columba* is the ring-dove.

attrib. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Roast-Meats*, Ring-Dove Sauce, with Pomegranate.

2. (See quot.)

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 15/1 The term Ring Dove is also applied to the Collared Turtle, *Columba risoria*.

Ring-dropper, -dropping: see RING *sb.*1 18.

Ringe (rindʒ), *sb.*1 *dial.* Also 8 rindge. [Later form of RENGE *sb.*1]

1. A row, line, or long heap of anything.

1707 *Clergym. Vade-mecum* 191 The manner of paying wood in kind is, either..the tenth ringe, or the tenth load of faggot. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Ringe*, wood when it is felled lies in ringes before it is made up into faggots, etc. 1787 W. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss., *Ringes*, rows, of hay, quicks, etc. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* 278 *Ringe*,..a row of plants, or anything else. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Ringe*, a long heap in which mangolds are kept for the winter.

attrib. 1808 BATCHELOR *Agric.* 475 Common ringe or range wood was here used. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Rangewood* or *Ringewood*, underwood; which includes the hazel, sallow, and all other brushwood...When offered for sale they are always stacked in Ranges or rows.

2. (See quot.)

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* 278 *Ringe*, the border, or trimming of a cap, kerchief, or other article of female dress.

Ringe, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] (See later quots.)

1719 *Will of J. Hirst* (York), A smoothing iron,..a kitt, a ringe,..a morter and pestill. 1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Ringe*, a large tub with two iron ears, containing 14 or 16 gallons, with which two servants fetch water from a distant place. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Ringes*, (N.), see *Cowls*. [Wrought-iron water-barrels, or tanks, attached to the winding ropes.]

† **Ringe,** variant of Renge *v. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Ase me deð ane cubbel to þe swine þet is to [=too] recchinde, & to ringinde abuten.

Ringe, dial. var. Range *sb.* and *v.*, Rinse *sb.* and *v.*; obs. Sc. var. Reign *v.*

Ringed (riŋd), *ppl. a.* [f. Ring *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]]

1. Of armour: Made of rings. *rare.*

Beowulf 1246 Heaþo-steapa helm, hringed byrne.

1824 Meyrick *Ant. Armour* I. 27 The form of the rustred armour seems..to have grown out of the ringed. 1846 Fairholt *Costume* 155 A hauberk or tunic of ringed mail, reaching to the knee. *Ibid.* 157 This surcoat hanging lower than the ringed hauberk. 1876 Planché *Cycl. Costume* I. 348 Ringed mail is constantly mentioned by Saxon, Norman and Scandinavian writers.

2. Of persons: Wearing a ring or rings; also, wedded with a ring.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. III. 12 On alle hure fyue fyngres [she was] rycheliche yrynged.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* xxvi, I shall at all events appear in the Tuileries to-morrow, chained and ringed. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 58 Your ringed and scented men of the people. 1872 J. C. Jeaffreson *Brides & Bridals* I. vi. 93 Our mediæval matrons were always ringed on the left hand. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* I. i, I was born of a true man and a ring'd wife.

b. Of the fingers, etc.: Provided or adorned with a ring or rings.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 251 Their wiues eares and noses are ringed very full of rings of copper and siluer. 1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* 228 The Fingers, which were ringed with Diamonds. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* III. 975 With..forefinger, brown and ringed. 1881 Mrs. C. Praed *Policy & P.* I. 202 She took Mr. Longleat's rough hand with her soft ringed fingers.

3. Marked or encircled by a ring or rings; surrounded by a circular band or bands, etc.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. x. 40 Apon a hors of Trace.. With bawsand face, ringit the forthir E.

1839 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xi. (1879) 232 One man was ringed and dotted with white like a Fuegian. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 304 As it now appears in Captain Minié's annular ringed bullet. 1870 R. A. Proctor *Other Worlds* vi. 148 *note*, The sensations with which..I saw the ringed planet for the first time. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 31 He cautiously felt the weight of the ringed and polished rod.

b. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1832 Lindley *Introd. Botany* 394 *Ringed*.., surrounded by elevated or depressed bands; as the roots of some plants, the cupulæ of several oaks, &c. 1856 Hrnslow *Dict. Bot. Terms* 159 *Ringed*, when a cylindrical part is surrounded by lines, bands, elevations, &c., which approximate to circles.

c. Deprived of a ring of bark.

1820 *Hort. Soc. Trans.* IV. 124 If the ring be wide, the ringed branches..speedily become sickly.

4. Having, or put into, the form of a ring.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 255 Hence blasphemous Witches.., when they raise vp the deuill, drawe a ringed circle all-about hym. 1893 G. Allen *Scallywag* I. 105 The baronet blew the smoke slowly through his ringed lips. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 513 Discoid or ringed scaly patches.

b. *Zool.* Composed of rings; annulated.

1840 Swainson *Nat. Hist. Insects* 1 The body is always divided into rings or transverse joints; from which circumstance naturalists have agreed to call them annulose, or ringed animals. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* iii. 45 A lower type of annulose or ringed animal than that of the Trilobites, is that of the worms.

5. In the specific names of animals, birds, etc.: **Ringed barnacle,** the brent-goose and some related species. **Ringed boa,** the aboma (*Epicrates cenchris*). **Ringed china-mark,** a species of moth (see quots.). **Ringed dove,** = Ring-dove. **Ringed ground-squirrel, guillemot, kingfisher, lemming** (see quots.). **Ringed perch,** the yellow perch of America. **Ringed (sand-) plover,** one of the common varieties of plover (*Ægialitis hiaticola*). **Ringed rat, seal** (see quots.). **Ringed snake,** = *ring-snake* (see Ring *sb.*[1] 18 b). **Ringed thrush,** = Ring-ouzel.

1831 *Wilson's Amer. Ornith.* IV. 348 *Ringed Bernacles, *Bernicla torquata*. 1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. II. 344 *Ringed boa (*Boa Cenchris*)...This animal is a native of South America. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 356 The Ringed Boa. Body fawn-coloured, with a chain of large brown rings along the back. 1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 425 *Boïys stratiotalis*, the *ringed China-mark. 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 151 The Ringed China-Mark (*Hydrocampa Stratiotata*). *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 911 The *rynged dove, *le ramier*. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 178 Here thrushes chant their madrigals, Here breathes the ringed dove. 1879 Goode *Anim. Res. & Fisheries U.S.* in *Smithson. Collect.* XXIII. 16 *Spermophilus annulatus*,.. *Ringed Ground Squirrel.—Plains of Colima, Mexico. 1843 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* III. 351 The *Ringed Guillemot (*Uria lacrymans*) or The Bridled Guillemot. 1889 Sclater & Hudson *Argentine Ornith.* II. 26 *Ceryle Torquata* (Linn.), *Ringed Kingfisher. 1829 Swainson & Richardson *Fauna Boreali-Americana* I. 136 The Greenland Lemming is most allied to the *Ringed Lemming of Siberia..; the brown ring round the neck, surmounted by a paler one, whence it derives the specific appellation of *torquatus*, does not exist in the American animal. 1884 Goode *Fisheries U.S.* in *Senate Misc.* VI. 414 The descriptive names 'Yellow Perch' and '*Ringed Perch' are in common use. 1893 Bean *Fishes Pennsylv.* 127 (Cassell), The yellow perch, ringed perch, or striped perch..does not occur in the Ohio valley or south-west. 1784 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* (1792) II. 191 *Ringed Plover...The neck is encircled with a white ring. 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 142 The Ringed Plover is entirely a shore bird, residing there the whole year. 1882 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 76/1 The group commonly known as Ringed Plovers or Ring Doterels. 1781 Pennant *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 457 *Ringed Rat, *Mus Torquatus*. 1842 Macgillivray *Brit. Ornith.* II. 52 *Ringed Sand-plover. 1871 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* June 506 Occurrence of the *Ringed or Marbled Seal (*Phoca hispida*) on the Coast of Norfolk. 1879 *Nature* XXI. 401 The Polar bear and the ringed seal (*Phoca fœtida*). 1769 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1776) III. 31 *Ringed Snake. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biography* (1813) II. 458 The Common or Ringed Snakes are well-known inhabitants of moist and warm woods in this country. 1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 620/2 The fourth ventricle ..in the ringed snake and lizard is small, but deep. 1875 Cope *N. Amer. Batrachia & Reptilia* in *Smithson. Collect.* XIII. 65 The only reptiles are the snapping-tortoise and the ringed snake. 1839 Macgillivray *Brit. Birds* II. 100 The *Ringed Thrush is very similar to the Blackbird.

Ringent (ri·nd͡ʒĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *ringent-*, *ringens*, pres. pple. of *ringĕre* to gape or grin.] Gaping or grinning:

a. *Bot.* Applied to a labiate corolla having the lips widely opened.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. (1765) 7 *Ringent, gaping*, that is, irregular and personated with two Lips. 1777 Curtis *Flora Lond.* I. 47 Corolla [of yellow toadflax]..ringent. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 394 Some ringent flowers with only 2 Stamens. 1847 W. R. Sterle *Field Bot.* 133 Cor. with a long tube, ringent; upper lip emarginate.

b. *Ent.* and *Zool.*

1825 Say *Explan. Terms Entom.* 29. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 163 Helix Globulosa: .. Aperture of adult turned upwards, ringent.

c. In literal sense.

1800 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* I. I. 94 The figure [of the Loris].. representing the animal in a ringent state. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 157 He is distinct from other birds in having ..an entirely fleshy and ringent mouth,..with a perpetual grin upon it.

Ringer[1] (ri·ŋəɹ). [f. Ring *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] Occurs earlier in the comb. *hog-ringer*: see Hog *sb.* 13.]

1. *Curling.* 'A stone which lies within the ring that surrounds the tee' (Jamieson, 1825).

2. *Quoits.* A quoit so thrown that it encloses the pin aimed at; a throw of this kind.

1863 *Tyneside Songs* 86 Harle shapes just like this when puttin on a ringer. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 189/2 Such a success is termed a 'ringer', and two is scored.

3. *Mining.* a. A crow-bar.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Ringer*, a miner's name for a crow bar. 1879 *Cheshire Sheaf* I. 322 (E. D. D.), *Ringer*, an iron or steel lever, usually about four feet long. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Ringer and Chain* (M.), see *Dog and Chain*. [An iron lever with a chain attached by which props are withdrawn from the goaf.]

b. 'A hammer for driving wedges' (Gresley).

4. A fox, etc., which runs in a ring when hunted. (Cf. Ring *v.*[1] 1 c.)

1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 331/2 That good sportsman.., among many foxes, has one or two long-distance runners in his coverts. However, on this occasion their place was taken by a brace of ringers.

5. *Austr.* (See quot. 1890.)

1890 *Melbourne Argus* 20 Sept. 13/6 It is highly necessary to have a good 'ringer' at the head of the men; a 'ringer' being the man who..shears the highest number of sheep per day. 1894 E. W. Hornung *Boss of Taroomba* vii, They call him the ringer of the shed, miss...That means the fastest shearer..—the man who runs rings round the rest, eh?

Ringer[2] (ri·ŋəɹ). [f. Ring *v.*[2] + -er[1]. Cf. Da. *ringer*, Sw. *ringare*, Icel. *hringjari*.]

1. One who rings; *esp.* a bell- or change-ringer.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 5 The seker shall synde, and the rynger or knokker shall entre. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 126 Item, to the ryngers of seynt Tanlonys cherch iiij.d. 1531 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 24 In brede and aill to the ringers. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 156 In thee chappel hee was..such a lowd singer, in a thowsand not such a ringer. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 481 We have no need of those robustick Musitians, *viz.* Ringers, to call the People to worship. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 34 Dr. John Blackborne.. was formerly noted for a great Ringer. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xlvi, The ringers were practising in a neighbouring church. 1859–64 Tennyson *Grandmother* xv, The ringers rang with a will, and he gave the ringers a crown.

2. A mechanical device for ringing a bell.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1944/2 *Ringer*, a chiming or bell-ringing apparatus. *a* 1890 *Electr. Rev.* XV. xvi. 3 (Cent.), A novel feature of this bell is that the ringer and gongs are inside of the case.

Ringer, obs. form of Wringer.

Ring-eye: see Ring *sb.*[1] 18 and 18 b.

Ri·ng-fence, *sb.* [Ring *sb.*[1]] A fence completely enclosing an estate, farm, or piece of ground.

1769 *Bp. Wilton Inclosure Act* 15 The out-fence or ring-fence. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 8 Jan. 1776, A thousand acres..lying on a level, within a ring-fence. 1822 Scott *Peveril* xi, I may indeed have said your estates were born to be united; and to be sure it is natural for me..to wish that it was all within the ring fence again. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vii. 205 The mania for ring fences is not what it was.

attrib. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 21 Dec. 1775, The advantages of a compact, ring-fence Farm.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Also *attrib.*

1819 'R. Rabelais' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 333 Three thousand pupils made ring-fence. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* ii, The contracted existence in a country town..is a sad padlock on the mind, keeping it in a terrible ring-fence. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 2/2 Extending the 'ring-fence' policy of commercial relations.

Hence **Ri·ng-fence** *v. trans.*, to enclose with a ring-fence. Also *ring-fenced* ppl. a.

1769 *Aclome Inclosure Act* 13 Tythe allotments to be ring-fenced. 1801 *Act* 41 *Geo. III*, c. 109 § 13 To award, order, and direct any such Allotments to be laid together and ring-fenced. 1898 Maitland *Township & Borough* 191 In later documents I can not see any ring-fenced estate.

Ri·ng-finger. [Ring *sb.*[1] So G., Da., Sw. *ringfinger*, Du. *-vinger*.] The third finger of the hand, especially of the left hand.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* I. 330 Nim æppel mid þinre wynstran handa, mid twam fingrum, þæt is mid þuman & mid hring fingre. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 264 *Anularis*, hringfinger.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (Bodl. MS.), þe ferþe hat also annularis, þe ringe finger, for þereon þe ringe is ibore. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 33 Onone sho putt furth hur ryng-fynger & profird it to hym, & he putt on þe ryng. 1543 Recorde *Arith.* 134 b, To expresse 8, you shall bow after the same maner both the lyttell fynger and the rynge fynger. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* p. xij b/2 The Medicinalle finger, or Ringe finger, betweene the little finger and the middle finger. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 82 If the Ring Finger by a single Action goe out of the open Hand. 1741 Monro *Anat.* (ed. 3) 275 The Ring-finger is the third in Bigness. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 19 In a case where the last joint of the ring-finger had been torn off. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 143 The middle finger is the longest; the index and ring-fingers follow next. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 526 In Somersetshire the ring-finger is thought to have the power of curing any sore or wound that is rubbed with it.

Hence † **Ring-fingered** *a. Obs.*—[1]

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 431 St. James found, not to be χρυσοδακτύλιος Ring-finger'd, might want a Seale, or (as we now might say) might stand at a Pew doore.

† **Ringild.** *Obs.* Also **ringil-, ringel-, ryngel-, rynguyld, -gylld.** [a. Welsh *rhingyll*.] A sergeant or bailiff. Hence † **Ringildry, Ringildship,** the office of sergeant or bailiff. *Obs.*

1438 *Cal. Pat. Rolls* (1907) 194 With 'le ringilship' of Kemittemaigne. 1439 *Ibid.* 300 Le ryngelshipp. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 594/1 The Offices of the Ringildshippes with profittez of the same. 1482 *Ibid.* VI. 204/2 Tuines of Shirrefs, Counties, Ringildries. *Ibid.* 206/1 Tournes of Shireffs, Countiez, Rynguyldez. 1507 in *Archæol. Journ.* (1864) XXI. 80 That non of the tenauntes..be compelled.. to..occupie the charge of Ryngylld.

Ringing (ri·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Ring *v.*[1]]

1. The act of providing with a ring or rings; *spec.* the putting of a ring into the nose of a bull or a pig (cf. Ring *v.*[1] 6).

1483–4 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 415 Pro le ryngyng unius paris iotarum. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xvi. 32 Yet surely ringing [of swine] is needefull and good. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 307 As wise as Ringing of a Pig, That uses to break up ground and Dig. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* Digest 41 If [oxen are] ungovernable, reclaim them with nose-rings; the operation of ringing is very simple. 1851 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 181/2 It is nothing uncommon to see the ringing of a bull delayed, until..he must be led by it for some particular purpose.

b. Ring-like ornamentation.

1885 H. O. Forbes *Wand. E. Archipelago* 203 The ringing on the arms, which the natives call bracelets.

† 2. ? Playing at quoits. *Obs.*—[1]

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. 342 Many other sports and recreations there be, much in vse, as Ringing, Bowling, shooting...Riding of great horses, running at ring,.. are the disports of greater men.

3. a. The operation or practice of cutting a ring of bark from a tree; girdling.

1817 *Hort. Soc. Trans.* II. 266 The fruit in consequence of ringing, or annular excision, becomes much larger. 1824 Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 416 The effect of ringing has been perfectly well known..since Du Hamel's time. 1884 *Australasian* 8 Nov. 875/2 As the object is to kill the tree, ringing should be carried out when the sap is up.

b. (See quot.)

1832 *Planting* (L.U.K.) 7 *Ringing*, or placing an iron ring round a branch to prevent the annual increase of bark on the space occupied by the ring.

Ringing (ri·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Ring *v.*[2]]

1. The act of causing a bell, etc., to sound.

[*c* 1315 Shoreham I. 186 Hali water, and haly bred, Liȝt, and belryngynges.] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 212 To make solempnyte..wiþ dirige & messis & wax & rengynge. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17 Y^e Sexteyn of y^e chirche to haue ..xiid. for his ryngging. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 31 The people beeyng called together by the ryngyng of a bel. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Glas*,.. the chyming or ringing for the dead, a knell. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 184 Ringing oftentimes hath made good musick on the bells. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* iii. 145 The Touch..gives almost as good evidence as the Sight, and the Ringing of a Medal is..a very common experiment. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 50. 323 His Lordship proposes an annual ringing of Bells. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiii, Let us take a peep 'behind', previous to the ringing-up. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. i, In all seasons there was the..ringing of pots and pans.

transf. a 1740 Waterland *Diss. Argt. A Priori* ii, The whole seems to amount to little more than the ringing of changes upon the word *necessity*.

b. *Ringing-in* (see quots. and Ring *v.*[2] 2 b, 7 c).

1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., At the conclusion of chiming for church, during which several bells are

used, a single one is rung to announce that the service is about to commence, and this is called ringing-in. **1891** A. Gordon *Folks o' Cargleu* 41 The clang of this bell,..— the ringin'-in, as it is called—which wa ns me..to race with might and main to the door of the kirk.

2. The fact of a bell or the like giving forth a sound; the sound produced by a bell or bells, or by other bodies having similar properties.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 396 Sholde no ryngynge do me ryse, ar I were rype to dyne. *c* **1400** *Beryn* 1763 Ther no man is within, þe rynging to answere. *c* **1400** Lydg. *Chorle & Birde* 103 Ryngyng of feters is no mery sowne. *c* **1500** *Melusine* 125 And thanne bygan the ryngyng to be grete..whan the tydynges of the socours..was knowen of all. **1581** Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 11 b, How much you differ from those who never heard the ringing of other belles than these heere. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 153/2 This, by striking the bells alternately, [will] occasion a ringing. **1848** Dickens *Dombey* lxii, There is a blithe and merry ringing, as of a little peal of marriage bells.

3. A sensation in the ears similar to that produced by the sound of bells, etc.

For the belief connected with this see quot. 1718.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xii. (Bodl. MS.), Warmod..ido into þe eres destruyeþ ringinge and tingelinge þat is þerein. *c* **1425** *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 35 Sum man ioyed..that he hadde receyuyd remedie..from ryngyng of his erys. **1538** Elyot *Timimentum*, a ryngyng in the eare of a man. **1563** Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 119 It dooth take awaye the ringing or sound of the eares. **1615** Crooke *Body of Man* 591 The patient is vexed with ringings, singings, whistlings and hissing murmures in his Eares. **1661** Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 21 It helpeth the ulcers of the eare. 2. or 3. drops help the ringing of the same. **1718** *Free-thinker* No. 62. 46 A Ringing..in the Ears..signified that Some One was talking of them in their Absence. **1843** R. J. Graves *Syst. Med.* xiv. 170 Ringing in ears continues.

4. *Comb.*, as **ringing day**, a day on which church-bells are appointed to be rung; **ringing engine**, a form of pile-driver, worked by men pulling at ropes after the manner of bell-ringers; **ringing floor, -loft**, the standing-place of bell-ringers.

1615-6 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Accts.* (1896) 165 Fower vsuall *Ringinge daies for the King. **1763** in Picton *Liverpool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 278 Ordered that four ringing days..be now paid at the expence of the Corporation. **1886** *Gloss. Rochdale, Ringing-day*, the fifth of November. **1860** J. Hodges *Gt. Victoria Bridge* 18 In drilling these in, a small *ringing-engine was used. **1884** *Building News* 15 Aug. 242/3 A ringing engine is of similar construction to that of a crab engine. **1874** Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 177 Some height above the *ringing-floor. **1620** in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 170 £3 towards the buildinge of the *Ringinge Lofte. **1848** Rickman *Styles Arch.* 153 They are not used in the bell-chamber, but in the ringing-loft to give air to the ringers.

Ringing (ri·ŋiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Ring *v.*[1]] Circling; running in rings or circles.

1883 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 6/4 The deer..gave a ringing run through Black Park..back towards the Heath. **1887** Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* iv, The fox was what Helen called 'a ringing brute'. **1903** *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 238 The ringing nature of the hare's course..bring[s] her..more into contact with the sportsman than in the case of the fox.

Ringing (ri·ŋiŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Ring *v.*[2]]

1. Having or giving the sound of a bell, or of some metallic body; resounding, resonant.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1082 Rial ryngande rotes & þe reken fybel. **1557** *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 262 And if you want of ringing bels, When that my corps goth into graue. **1582** Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 47 Thee skyes lowd rumbled with ringing thunderus hurring. **1590** Spenser *F. Q.* III. iii. 9 Loud strokes and ringing sowndes. **1700** Blackmore *Job* 125 The naked, blind, and lame Thro' ringing streets my bounty did proclaim. **1729** Shelvocke *Artillery* IV. 292 Tin..loses its noisy or ringing Quality. **1810** Southey *Kehama* XVII. ii, Baly! great Baly! still The ringing walls and echoing towers proclaim. **1837** Lytton *E. Maltravers* I. 42 Next came a most ringing laugh. **1872** Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 135 The vessels they moulded were baked in a fire, and had a hard ringing sound.

fig. **1602** F. Hering *Anat.* 17 The ringing Name and Fame of a great Phisition. **1870** *Standard* 5 Dec., Prince Frederick Charles has only to win one ringing victory to leave Paris face to face with a..desperate situation. **1890** *Spectator* 8 Mar., There is a ringing story yet to be told of the heroism of the Italians.

b. Of frost: Severe, so that the ground rings under the feet.

1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 409 'Ringing Black Frost', a very severe frost. **1864** Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XII. ii. (1872) IV. 140 Rain ending, there ensued a ringing frost.

c. = Rattling *ppl. a.* 4.

1876 Meredith *Beauch. Career* xxxii, Cecilia's noble schooner was sure to be out in such a ringing breeze.

2. In spec. names, as **ringing bird, caterpillar, frog** (see quots.).

1700 Dampier *Voy.* III. II. 74 One sort of these pretty little Birds my Men call'd the Ringing-bird; because it had six Notes, and..repeated all his Notes twice one after another. **1724** Derham *Notes Albin's Eng. Insects* Index, Ringing Caterpillar [the chrysalis of which could make a glass ring like a bell]. **1802** Kerr tr. *Buffon's Ovip., Quadr. & Serp.* II. 235 The Ringing Frog...The specific name is derived from its voice, which is clear, round, and ringing.

3. Ringing boy, a boy employed at the Mint to ring coins in order to test their soundness.

1893 *Daily News* 9 June 5/4 In order to detect these defaulters a number of..ringing boys are employed.

Hence **Ri·ngingly** *adv.*; **Ri·ngingness.**

1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 197 The wild denizens of the wilderness, who uttered their war-cry so ringingly in our ears. **1874** Miss Havergal in *Mem.* (1880) 153 There was a ringingness in her touch, playing with such joyance. **1876** Meredith *Beauch. Career* III. iii. 39 He had leisure to think over the blow dealt him..so ringingly on the head.

Ringle (ri·ŋg'l), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Also *a.* 5 **rengell, 6 ryngle, 7 ringel.** *B.* 6 **ringoll, 7 -ol.** [f. Ring *sb.*[1] + -le I: cf. G. (and Sw.) *ringel*. It is not clear whether the word was independently formed in Eng., or adopted from LG.]

1. A metal, esp. iron, ring; in mod. *dial.* chiefly one for a pig's nose or the harness of horses.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 211 Item, for rengellys and hokys, vj. lb. ix.d. **1531** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for a ryngle to a cythe, j d. **1577-87** Holinshed *Chron.* IV. 846 Manie great ringles were fastened to the same tower for that purpose. **1597** A. M. tr. *Guilleneau's Fr. Chirurg.* C ij b/2 This pipe must have a little ringle, whereby we might hould faste the same. **1692** R. L'Estrange *Josephus, Antiq.* III. vi. (1733) 63 Pins.., which with the Help of Cords that pass'd through the Ringles, bound the whole Frame together. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4149/4 A bright grey Mare,..ringled behind with 3 Ringles. **1784** tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 26 The bodyguard of eunuchs was detached to..prepare ringles for the lines to keep off the crowd. *a* **1825**– in dial. glossaries (E. Anglia, Kent, Sussex). **1855** *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. XII. 487/1 They inserted a staff through the 'ringle'..in the lid of the chest. **1892** *Auctioneer's Catal.* (Kent), Plough harness and ringles for 2 horses.

†**b.** A door-ring, used also as a knocker. *Obs.*

1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlix. § 540 Stand still in the entry..and then knock at the iron ringel. **1648** J. Beaumont *Psyche* VI. cxcviii, Through these pass'd Pity to a door of Jet, Whose wary ringle round was cloth'd in wool. **1707** *Clergym. Vade-mecum* 70 If the church-key cannot be had, 'tis sufficient that the clerk take hold of the ringle of the door.

2. An annular part; a circle.

The context of quot. 1653 makes it certain that the use of the word was suggested by *rigol* in Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV.*

a. **1597** A. M. tr. *Guilleneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/1 The skinn of the third or fourth ringle of the throte. **1629** *Descr. S'herlogenbosh* 12 It is the biggest and fairest part, hauing in his ringle the great S. John's Church. **1660** S. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 152 Never did I read or see in so small a piece of work so many Ringles and Rounds as T. D. makes and runs in.

β. **1599** Nashe *Lenten Stuff* 58 The ringoll or ringed circle was compast and chalkt out, and the king of fishes.. conjured to appeare in the center of it. **1653** Codrington in Lloyd *Marrow of Hist.* 2 The Crown is the onely object of all great Spirits, not considering what cares hang round about the ringols of it. **1654** — tr. *Justine* XXVIII. 367 He understood well enough the ringols in that envyed Crown, and the weight of it..by his labours and his dangers.

Ri·ngle, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [f. Ringle *v.*[2]] A ringing or jingling sound.

1839 Moir *Mansie Wauch* (ed. 2) xxii. 269 We observed, from the curious ringle, that one of the naig's fore-shoon was loose. **1894** Latto *Tam. Bodkin* XXV, The ringle o' the crystal..was the signal for me.

Ri·ngle, *v.*[1] Now *dial.* [f. Ringle *sb.*[1] Du. *ringelen* and G. *ringeln* are used in the same senses.]

1. *trans.* = Ring *v.*[1] 6. Hence **Ri·ngling** *vbl. sb.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 75 Ringle thy hog, or looke for a dog. **1575** Turberv. *Venerie* 191 To see yong pigges well ringled when they are yong. **1580** Tusser *Husb.* 18 b, Yet surely ringling is needeful and good. *c* **1700** Kennet in *MS. Lansd. 1033*, fol. 323 *To ringle Hogs, Kent*, to put iron rings in their noses. **1838** Holloway *Prov. Dict., To ringle*, to put Ringles into the snouts of hogs. **1867** *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. ii. 533 They are then sold..to the larger farmers to 'shack' upon the barley or oat stubbles, while the 'swine well ringled' are put upon the wheat ones. **1887** in *Kent. Gloss.*

fig. **1596** Nashe *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., So to ringle a thorough hayre for rooting, that it shall neuer put foorth his snayles hornes againe.

†**2.** = Ring *v.*[1] 7. *Obs.*

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1156/4 A bright bay Mare..; she hath some time been ringled. **1705** *Ibid.* No. 4149/4 A bright grey Mare,..ringled behind with 3 Ringles.

Ri·ngle, *v.*[2] Now *dial.* [f. Ring *v.*[2] + -le 3. Cf. NFris. *ringeln*, Da. *ringle*, Norw. *ringla*, Icel. *hringla.*] *intr.* To ring or jingle.

a **1617** Bayne *Lect.* (1634) 78 Wee ride the freest horse with a spurre,..that the ringling sound of it may excite him. **1643** G. Wither *Campo-Musæ* 3 He..Comes not and ringles at the doore with feare; But knocks.

1819 Rich *Gall. Poems* 67 The Knives an' forks wad ringle. **1857** [see Ringle-straw]. **1863** Barnes *Dorset Gloss.* s.v., I heard the glass ringle when the window wer a-broke. **1880** *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v., The bells are ringling all day long.

†**Ri·ngle,** *v.*[3] *Obs.*—[o] (See quot.)

1648 Hexham II, *Ringen*, to Ringle, or to Wrestle.

Ri·ng-lead, *v. rare.* [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* To conduct or manage as ringleader.

1617 tr. *Abp. Spalatro's Serm.* 34 And so, for that hee vseth no true Compasse, nor Carde, hee ringleads them all to wracke. **1828-32** in Webster. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 9/1 He has ring-led any form of joke, hoax, amusement, or sport that was going.

Ri·ngleader. Also 6 **ryngledre, -leder, ryng(e)leader; ringeleeder, -leader; ringleder,** *Sc.* **-leidar.** [f. the phrase *to lead the ring*: see Ring *sb.*[1] 10 b.]

1. One who takes a leading place or part among a body or number of persons whose character or conduct is reprehensible; *esp.* a leader, a chief instigator or organizer, of a mutiny, tumult, etc.

1503 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 238, I dout not but..we shalbe able by good polici to distrii alle the captayns and rygledres that be of yll and contiary mynde. **1535** Coverdale 1 *Macc.* ix. 61 Ionathas toke L. men of the countre (which were the ryngleders of them) & slewe them. **1579** W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* 73 b, The chiefe ringleader of the Anabaptistes boasted of Reueilations. **1613** Purchas *Pilgrimage* IV. xi. (1614) 400 He allured the men of his owne countrey vnto him, who followed him as their Ring-leader to doe mischiefe. **1675** *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 292 There is one Philpott a Haberdasher, who ..hath bin y^e^ Principall Ringleader of these seditious people. **1719** De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 271 The Boatswain, who was the principal Ringleader of the Mutiny. **1759** Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 462 Becoming a promoter and ringleader of such an insult on that part of the government. **1806-7** J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. Introd., The conspiracy is so nicely balanced among them that I shall never be able to detect the ring-leader. **1867** J. Hatton *Tallants of Barton* IV, He had been the ring-leader in everything wicked for years.

fig. **1633** R. S. tr. *Drexelius' Nicetas* I. vii. § 2. 55 The enticers to vice and ringleaders to wickednesse are the eyes.

†**2.** In good or neutral sense: A leader or head; a chief authority. *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* vii. 57 b, Among the ryngleaders of religion. **1549** Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Ephes.* 8 b, Some he would haue to be chief, as Apostles, ryng leaders & autours of the Gospel preaching. **1581** J. Bell *Haddon's answ. Osor.* 81 b, There is greater cause rather to move us..who have lost so great and learned a ryngleader of learning. **1631** Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 669 Garter is the principall King of Armes..and goeth first as the onely ring-leader of them all. **1638** A. Read *Chirurg.* xxiii. 169 Amongst the Ancients Galen shall bee the ring-leader. **1668** Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* Epist. ii. 376 Those famous men the Ring-leaders of this opinion.

fig. **1561** T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) T iij b, The life of the Prince is a lawe and ringleader of Citizens. **1588** Churchyard *Spark of Friendship* C ij, As a man might say, friendship is a ring-leader to all happinesse.

Hence **Ri·ngleadership.**

1884 J. Parker *Apostolic Life* III. 126 The charges of pestilence, sedition, ringleadership, profanity, are only pure and simple lies.

Ri·ngleading, *vbl. sb. rare*[−1]. [Cf. prec.] Chief leadership.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) I The church of Rome hath chalenged to it self the supreme title and ringleading of the whole vniuersal church on earth.

Ri·ngleading, *ppl. a.* [Cf. Ringleader.] Acting as, holding the place of, ringleader(s).

1624 J. Gee *Hold fast* 38 The greater is the guiltinesse of their ringleading Masters. **1661** J. Davis *Civil Wars* 371 Take away the commissions of nine of the ringleading officers. *a* **1688** Bunyan *Mr. Badman* (1905) 21 He used to be the Ringleading Sinner, or the Master of mischief among other children. **1768** Ld. Camden in Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* (1855) V. xxxv. 128 Boston is the ringleading province; and ..the punishment ought to be levelled there. **1796** Stedman *Surinam* I. 73 The ring-leading negroes were roasted alive by half dozens.

Ri·ngled, *a. rare.* [f. Ringle *sb.*[1]] Ringed; provided with rings; marked by circular bands.

a **1593** Marlowe *Hero & Leander* II. 141 A hot proud horse..Spits forth the ringled bit. **1899** *Sheff. News* 14 Oct. (E.D.D.), My blue an' rid ringl'd socks.

Ri·ngle-eye. *Sc.* In form **-ee, -e'e.** [f. Ringle *sb.*[1] Cf. Da. *ringøjet*, Norw. *ringøygd*, Icel. *hringeygur* adjs., and Ringed *a.* 3 (quot. 1513).] A wall-eye.

1826 Galt *Lairds* xxxix, Geordie Joug wi' his ringle-ee. **1885** Strathesk *More Bits fr. Blinkbonny* I. 8 She's terrible sair pockmarkit, an' she has a ringle ee.

So **Ri·ngle-eyed** *a.* (Also *north.*)

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 63 He's out-shin'd, inkneed and ringle-ey'd too. **1894** Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., The pupil of the eye in a dog, etc., that is ringle-eyed is surrounded by a whity ring. **1897** P. H. Hunter *J. Armiger's Revenge* vi, Ane o' thae ringle-e'ed brutes that startle at a' the dibs an' straes on the road.

Ri·ngless, *a.* [f. Ring *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without a ring; destitute of rings.

1837 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 121 In general the common ringless Pheasant has the colours somewhat deeper than the ringed variety. **1872** S. Mostyn *Perplexity* II. v. 97 My fingers were ringless. **1891** Kipling *Light that Failed* v, The cool, temperate, ringless hands that he had taken between his own.

†**Ringlestones.** *Obs.* The ring-plover.

a **1682** Sir T. Browne *Norf. Birds* Wks. (Bohn) III. 320 *Ringlestones*, a small white and black bird, like a wagtail .., common about Yarmouth sands.

Ringle-straw. *dial.* [f. Ringle *v.*[2]] (See quot.)

1857 C. B. Robinson *Gloss. to Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 185 *Windle-straw*, a grass..which, when shaken by the wind, has a peculiar whistling or ringling sound, whence one of its present names 'ringle-straw'.

Ringlet (ri·ŋlĕt). [f. Ring *sb.*[1] + -let.]

1. A small ring made of metal or other material.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 250 A Bullockes hide..so set rounde aboute on the bordre, or verge, with ringlettes of iron. **1725** Pope *Odyss.* VII. 117 The ringlets that command the door. **1726** *Ibid.* XXI. 76 Who first Ulysses' wondrous bow shall bend, And through twelve ringlets the fleet arrow send. **1795** Burke *Regic. Peace* IV. Sel. Wks. 313 This deficiency is made up by strengthening the first ringlet of the chain. **1813** T. Busby *Lucretius* II. VI. 1255 Some things, as if by hooks and ringlets fixed, In junction hold. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 310, I have sometimes seen them made of very fine polished ivory, ..with a ringlet at the base.

2. A circular dance or course: a circle of dancers; a fairy-ring.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 86 To dance our ringlets to the whistling Winde. 1627 DRAYTON *Quest Cynthia* 219 When Fayries in their Ringlets there Do daunce their nightly rounds. 1692 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* IV. i, The ringlets round her trunk declare her guilty Of many midnight-sabbaths revelled here. 1762 BEATTIE *Pigm. & Cranes* 212 They foot it featly, ranged in ringlets gay. 1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Pixies* vi, Or through the mystic ringlets of the vale We flash our faery feet in gamesome prank. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 8 The numerous ringlets or circles on the downs, and on some pasture land.

b. An annular appearance, marking, formation, part, or piece.

1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 153 Now a small Ringlet appears; and this is more properly called a Central than a Total Eclipse of the Sun. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 220 Of a pale grey, sky-coloured ground, with brown undulatory ringlets. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. § 4 The ringlets of which the proboscis of the bee is composed. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1005 He stripped the bark off a tree in ringlets. 1845 BROWNING *Meeting at Night* i, The startled little waves that leap In fiery ringlets from their sleep.

3. A curled lock or tress of hair.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 306 Shee..Her unadorned golden tresses wore Dishevelld, but in wanton ringlets wav'd. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 83 No more my locks in ringlets curl'd diffuse The costly sweetness of Arabian dews. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 81 Teeth for the toothless, ringlets for the bald. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltravers* I. viii, Maltravers smiled, and stroked those beautiful ringlets. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 408 His rich hair ripples in ringlets between cheek and shoulder.

fig. 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 47 To nurse the Saplings tall, and curl the grove With Ringlets quaint. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* VIII. xii, Break, Amphion, break your slumbers, Nature's ringlets deck the thorn.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1791–2 WORDSW. *Descriptive Sketches* 132 Lip-dewing song, and ringlet-tossing dance. 1855 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* xxii, Come, bind up those ringlet showers! 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 258 A truth That.. numbs the Fury's ringlet-snake.

4. *Ent.* The name given to one of the satyrid butterflies, *Hipparchia hyperanthus*. Also *attrib.*

Other species of *Hipparchia* are named *marsh, mountain, Scotch, small ringlet*, etc.

1818 HAWORTH in *Trans. Entom. Soc.* I. 332 *Hero.* Papilio (silver-bordered Ringlet). *Mnemon*...(the small Ringlet). 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 396 *Hipparchia Hyperanthus*, the Ringlet. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 49 Hipparchia hyperanthus (the ringlet butterfly) also has whitish caterpillars.

Ringleted (ri·ŋlĕtĕd), *a.* Also **-letted.** [f. prec. + -ED².]

1. Of the hair: Curled; worn in ringlets.

1837 HOOK *Jack Brag* ix, His hair assiduously ringletted on his cheeks and over his forehead. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* iv, In thin muslin frocks and scarlet sashes, with hair elaborately ringleted.

2. Adorned with, wearing the hair in, ringlets.

1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xii, A dashing, bronzed-looking, ringleted sailor. 1861 SALA *Badd. Peerage* xx. II. 44 Such was the individual who..addressed the ringleted [lady] clerk. 1894 A. DOBSON *18th C. Vignettes* Ser. II. x. 223 The ringletted heads and waistless figures..of 1789.

Ri·nglety, *a.* Also **-letty.** [f. as prec. + -Y.] Tending to curl in ringlets.

1858 MOTLEY *Corr.* I. 229 Smooth, white, shiny, ringlety hair. 1896 KEANE *Ethnol.* 176 [Hair] in the eastern Hamites and some others developing long ringletty curls.

Ri·ngly, *a. rare.* [f. RINGLE *sb.*¹ + -Y.] Exhibiting rings of colour.

1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 239 The roots were of the red and white ringly sort.

Ri·ng-ma:n. [f. RING *sb.*¹]

1. The ring-finger. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/1 Pe Rynge man fyngur, *anularis, medicus*. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 109 Whan a man shooteth, the might of his shoote lyethe on the formooste fynger, and on the Ringman. 1879 DICKINSON *Cumberld. Gloss.* Suppl., *Fingers*, the nursery names for these are, humpkin, lick pot, lang man, ring man.

2. A sporting man; a bookmaker.

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iv, The 'glorious uncertainty' which backers of horses execrate, and ring-men adore. *Ibid.* ix, Those purely country-meetings..where there are no ring men to force the betting. 1864 *Realm* 15 June 2 All the defaulting ring-men and unsuccessful pickpockets. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* I. vi, Heretofore he had lived almost entirely in the society of the Ring-men.

Ri·ng-master. Also **ringmaster.** [f. RING *sb.*¹] One who manages or directs the performances in the ring of a circus. Also *transf.*

1873 FROST *Circus Life* Pref. 5 The stentorian vocal organs of the proprietor or ring-master of a travelling circus. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 419/2 An aged and tattered negro was the mule's ring-master.

Ri·ng-neck, *a.* and *sb.* [f. RING *sb.*¹]

A. *adj.* = RING-NECKED *a.*

1817 T. FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallow tribe* 94 *Anas Bernicla*, Ringneckgoose. 1848 CRAIG s.v. *Ring, Ring-neck pheasant*, the Phasianus torquatus of Temminck. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Africa* 167 *Corvus Albicollis*,..Ring-neck Crow. 1879 J. G. WOOD *Waterton's Wand. S. Amer.* 457 There are many species of Plover in Guiana. The most common are the Black-breasted.., the Ring-neck (*C. semipalmatus*), and the Sandy Plover. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 197/1 One [genus], *Sepedon hæmachates*, is named..'Ring-Neck Snake', the latter name being, however, often applied also to the cobra. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 390 The light-coloured band round the neck of the Ring-neck Parrakeet.

B. *sb.* **1. a.** A ring-necked plover or duck.

1876 GOODE in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. 10 Plover, ring-neck, surf-bird. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

b. *Austr.* = JACKAROO *sb.*

1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Ring-neck*,..a term used in the back blocks in reference to the white collar not infrequently worn by a Jackaroo on his first appearance.

2. A neck with ring-like markings.

1895 CUMBERLAND *Sport Pamirs* 148, I found the cock exactly like the English pheasant, without the ring neck.

Ri·ng-necked, *a.* [RING *sb.*¹] Having the neck ringed or marked with a band or bands of colour. In various names of birds and animals, as *ring-necked barnacle, diver, duck, loon, parakeet, pheasant, pochard, snake, teal, turtle.* (See quots.)

1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* IV. 629 *Bernicla Brenta*, ..*Ring-necked Barnacle. 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, *Ring-necked Diver. 1831 SWAINSON & RICHARDSON *Fauna Boreali-Amer.* II. 454 *Fuligula rufitorques*,.. *Ring-necked Duck. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wildfowl* xxviii. 278 Ring-necked ducks..are seldom found in very large numbers. 1842 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Ornith.* II. 207 *Colymbus glacialis*, *Ring-necked Loon. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 213 A grove of mango-trees,.. peopled with innumerable *ring-necked paroquets. 1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 322/1 *note*, The Ring-necked Parrakeet of the same country [Africa]. 1834 JARDINE *Ornith.* III. 189 The *Ring-necked Pheasant, *Phasianus torquatus*. 1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 733/1 The Ring-necked Pheasant of China. 1838 EYTON *Anatidæ* 158 *Fuligula rufitorques*,..*Ring-necked Pochard. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 283 One only [is found] in Britain, the common *Ring-necked Snake (*C. natrix* and *Natrix torquatus*). 1889 SCLATER & HUDSON *Argentine Ornith.* II. 132 *Querquedula Torquata*.. (*Ring-necked Teal). *Ibid.*, In the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres the Ring-necked Teal is strictly migratory. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* I. 291 *Columba Turtur*,.. *Ring-necked Turtle.

Ri·ng-net. [f. RING *sb.*¹]

†**1.** A coat of ring-mail. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1890 Hring-net bæron, locene leoðo-syrcan.

2. A form of salmon-net (see quot. 1830).

1505 *Berwick Reg.* in *Hist. MSS. Comm., Varr. Collect.* I. 12 That no mane exsept he be a fre burges..shall not fish upone Twede for no salmond with longe net, short net, nor reynge net. 1830 WEDDELL in *Archæol. Æliana* (1855) IV. 302 Our present modes of fishing..are by stell nets, wear-shot, and ring or bob nets. *Ibid.* 303 The ring or bob-net is a long net without any bosom (which the other nets have).

3. A variety of lace.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 3/1 The favourite nets for these are point d'esprit and Chantilly ring net.

†**Ringo,** obs. variant of ERYNGO.

1599, 1681 [see ERYNGO]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 80/1 Conserves of..Pears, Apricocks, Plums, Ringo roots. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* V. iii. 120 Ringo-roots sliced.

Ringoal (ri·ŋgōul). Also **ring-goal.** [f. RING *sb.*¹] A game in which a light ring or hoop is thrown towards a goal by means of two sticks.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 3/1 A new game, called ring-goal, is coming into favour this summer...It originated in India. 1894 E. F. BENSON *Dodo* 302 The thump of tennis balls, the flying horrors of ring-goal.

Ringol(l, obs. forms of RINGLE *sb.*¹

†**Rin-goose.** *rare*⁻¹. Some kind of goose.

1639 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherland* 3 In all this province ther is great store of..widgeon, teale, wildgouse, rin gouse,..and all other kinds of wildfowl.

Ring-ouzel. [f. RING *sb.*¹] A bird (*Turdus torquatus*, closely allied to the blackbird) having a white ring or bar on the breast. (Cf. OUZEL 1 b.)

1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Eng. Birds* 86 The Ring Ouzell, *Merula torquata*. 1676 LISTER in RAY *Corr.* (1848) 125 As to that question of a Heath-throstle, I find that the Ring-ouzle is so called with us in Craven. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 493 The black Turdus, with a white ring, the ring Ouzel. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 229 The ring-ouzel inhabits the mountainous parts of these islands. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 189 The ring-ouzel is sometimes and the water-ouzel frequently met with. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xv. (1890) 455 The..female ring-ouzel (*T. torquatus*) differs less, and the female common thrush (*T. musicus*) hardly at all from their respective males.

†**Ring-root,** for *ringo-root*: see ERYNGO.

1684 O'FLAHERTY *West Connaught* (1846) 66 Samphire grows in plenty, ring-root or Sea-holy, and Sea Cabbage.

Ri·ngster. *U. S.* [f. RING *sb.*¹ II b + -STER.] A member of a political ring.

1881 *Philadelphia Rec.* No. 3428. 2 It seems to be folly to try to break the ranks of the ringsters at Harrisburg who oppose the consideration of the Tax bill. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxiii. II. 462 The attachment of the ringster is usually given wholly to the concrete party.

Ring-straked (ri·ŋ|strē·kt), *a.* Also 9 **-streaked.** [f. RING *sb.*¹] Having bands of colour round the body. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Quot. 1611 appears to be the source from which all later usage is derived.

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxx. 35 He remoued that day the hee goates that were ring-straked, and spotted. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 253 The same way that Jacobs Cattle became speckled, spotted and ring-straked. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XII. 270 As wasps ring-straked, or bees that build. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Poems (1884) 293/1 A spotteder, ring-streakeder child the' warn't in Uncle Sam's holl farm. *a* 1865 in R. Hunt *Rom. West Eng.* (1871) 393 All 'this wilful waste' of long cloth scarlet, ringstraked, and speckled, is to do honour to King Christmas. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 49/1 Commanding like a monarch his flocks and his herds, his spotted and his ring-straked.

Ri·ngtail, ri·ng-tail. [f. RING *sb.*¹]

1. *Ornith.* **a.** The female of the hen-harrier. (Formerly regarded by many as a distinct species.)

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Pygargus*..is also a byrde lyke to a hawke, hauynge a whyte tayle: I suppose hym to be that which we call a rynge tayle. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 55 There are two foules, wherof the one is called (*Ian le blancke*) which I take to be the Harrohen or capped Kyte, and the other (*Blanch queue*) the ring tayle. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xiv. 13 The osprey, the ringtaile, and the vulture. 1661 WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Thrac. Wonder* v. ii, Besides, what falcon but dares venture upon a ringtail? 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 72 Of the Ring-tail, the Male whereof is called the Henharrier. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 194 The ringtail weighs sixteen ounces. 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 5/2, I have never seen two ringtails attend the same nest, and I..invariably found each nest frequented by the henharrier and ringtail. 1808 MONTAGU in *Linnæan Trans.* IX. 285 The new feathers.. clearly evinced the smallest bird to be a Hen Harrier, and the larger a Ringtail. 1880 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 492/1 It was not until after Montagu's observations were published..that the 'Ringtail'..was generally admitted to be the female of the 'Hen-Harrier'.

fig. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Thou Royal Ring-tail, fit to fly at nothing But poor mens Poultry.

attrib. 1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* pl. 107 Ring-tail Hawk. 1784 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* (1792) I. 243 Ring-tail Falcon.

b. The golden eagle before its third year. Usually *ring-tail eagle.*

1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* Index, Ring-tail, or black eagle. 1813 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 14 The Ring-tail Eagle is characterized by all as a generous spirited and docile bird. 1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 53 In the opinion of some, the ringtail is considered as a distinct species; but the facts..demonstrate its connection with the Golden Eagle. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 173/1 Many other authors mention the eagle and ring-tails in such terms as to leave the identity of the bird almost unquestionable.

c. *Ring-tail pigeon* (see quot.).

1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 534/1 The Ring-tail Pigeon (*Columba Caribbea*) may be mentioned as a West Indian species, much valued for the..delicacy of its flesh.

2. *Zool.* = RING-TAILED *a.* 2 and 3. Also *absol.*

1771 PENNANT *Syn. Quad.* 137 Maucauco,..Ring-tail. Tail..marked with numbers of regular rings of black and white. 1852 J. WEST *Hist. Tasmania* I. 324 The Ringtail opossum (*Phalangista* or *Hepoona Cookii*, Desm.) is smaller, less common, and less sought after. *Ibid.*, Dogs will not eat the flesh of the Ringtail even when roasted.

3. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Ring-tail*, a small triangular sail, extended on a little mast, which is occasionally erected for that purpose on the top of a ship's stern... *Ring-tail* is also a name given to a sort of studding-sail, hoisted beyond the after-edge or skirt of those main-sails which are extended by a boom and gaff. 1804 DUNCAN *Mar. Chron.* Pref. p. xii, The studding-sails, drivers, ring-tails, and all those sails which are set occasionally. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Ring-Tail*, a small sail shaped like a jib, set occasionally in light winds; it is hoisted on the outer end of the main or spanker gaff.

b. *attrib.* with *boom, sail*, etc.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 83 Abaft the after leech of the main-sail, in calm weather, is hoisted a ring-tail-sail. *Ibid.* 162 The Ringtail-boom is a small boom projecting from the stern of some vessels to spread the foot of the ringtail-sail. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vi, He was going aloft to fit a strap round the main-topmast head, for ringtail halyards. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v., Extended on a boom called the ringtail boom.

Ri·ng-tailed, *a.* [Cf. prec.]

1. *Ornith.* (See RING-TAIL 1, 1 b, and 1 c.)

1725 H. SLOANE *Nat. Hist. Jamaica* II. 302 The Ring-Tail'd Pigeon. 1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. I. 71 Ring-tailed Eagle. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 96 A very superb ring-tailed eagle was shot. 1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* III. 366 *Circus Cyaneus*, the Ring-Tailed Harrier. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* I. 177 In the young the tail is white at the base, whence in this stage it has been often called the Ring-tailed Eagle.

2. *Zool.* Having the tail ringed with alternating colours. (Cf. RINGTAIL 2.)

1729 *Dampier's Voyages* III. 423 The Ring-tail'd Snake. 1785 SMELLIE *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VII. 224 The mococo, or maucauco, commonly known by the name of the ring-tailed maki. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 63 The Macaco of Buffon, or the Ring-tailed Lemur (*L. catta*, Lin.), which is ash-grey, the tail annulated black and white. 1877 *Nature* XV. 286/1 Two Ring-tailed Lemurs (*Lemur catta*) from Madagascar, purchased.

3. *Zool.* Having the tail curled at the end, *spec.* applied to certain phalangers.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 128/1 These animals [phalangers], called ring-tailed opossums by the colonists. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* v. 46 The Black-fellows told us, that they had caught a ring-tailed opossum. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 728/2 There are about four species of this genus known, of which the commonest is Cook's Ring-tailed Phalanger.

4. *Ring-tailed roarer*, a fanciful name for an imaginary animal. Also applied to persons. *U.S.*

1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amy Moss* 268 'By the rasping ring-tailed roarer of Kentucky, that's good,' said Ezram. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 224 A specially fine fellow of great size and strength is called a ring-tailed roarer.

†**Ringus,** obs. variant of *ringo*, ERYNGO.

1653 W. J. *Gentlew. Delight* 34 To candy Ringus Root.

Ri·ng-walk. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. RING *sb.*¹] (See quots.)

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 77 Let him beate the outsides and make his ryngwalkes twyce or thrice about the woode. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Ringwalke*, a round walk made by Hunters. [Hence in BLOUNT and PHILLIPS.] 1686 R. BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 78 When Huntsmen go drawing in their Springs at Hart-hunting, they usually make Dew-rounds which are called Ring-walks. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xx, Norman is waiting for me, and I am to go with him to make his ring-walk.

Ri·ng-wall. [f. RING *sb.*[1]]

1. A wall completely surrounding or encircling a certain area. (Cf. RING-FENCE.)

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. 6 An immense circuit of buildings; cut out, girt with a high ring-wall, from the lanes and streets of the quarter. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* II. vii. (1872) I. 90 The Nürnbergers once..built a ringwall round his Castle. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 3/2 Athens before the Persian war..was surrounded by a ring-wall of narrow circuit, some..traces of which are supposed to remain.

2. *techn.* (See quots.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1945/1 *Ring-wall* (Metallurgy), the inner lining of a furnace. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 205/2 In some places..they use a sort of half-muffle, called a 'ring-wall', consisting of a lining reaching about half way up the kiln.

†**Ri·ngwood.** *Obs.* Ale brewed at Ringwood in Hampshire.

1771 *Ann. Reg., Misc.* 195/2 That matrimony was not sufficiently encouraged, and that ringwood was the most orthodox ale in the kingdom.

Ringworm (ri·ŋwəɪm). [f. RING *sb.*[1] So Du. *ringworm*, Da., Norw., Sw. dial. *ringorm*.]

1. A skin-disease usually manifesting itself in circular patches, and frequently affecting the scalp in childhood; tinea.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 642 *Hec cerpigo*, re[n]g-worme. *a* 1450 *Mankind* 616 (Brandl), I haue a lytyll dishes [= disease]..Wyth a runnynge rynge-worme. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D iij b, The same.. is good for the sore called the rynge worme. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 659 So superstition crepeth like a ring-worme. *a* 1614 DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 53 To hide the deformity of a Ringworme in his face. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 101 With oile of bayes, it [*sc.* fat] helps the Scab and Ringwormes. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Serpigo*, in Medicine, a kind of Herpes, popularly called a Tetter or Ring-worm. 1756 [see 2 b]. 1834 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* (1844) 661 Shingles..is a variety of ringworm, or tetter, occupying the trunk of the body. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 350 When ringworm occurs on the non-hairy skin, it reveals itself first as a slightly raised roundish uniformly erythematous patch. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 124/1 *Tinea sycosis*, or ringworm affecting the beard, and *tinea circinata*, or ringworm affecting the body.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 591 A proper ringworm, a doctorlike argument. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 41 The Idoll is a tempting harlot, the Crosse..a very ringworme that spreadeth mightilie. 1647 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 8, I have not inke enough to cure all the Tetters and Ring-worms of the State. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vii. 67 This Tetter, or spreading Ringworm, cannot be cured..without some Gall in the Ink.

2. *attrib.*, as *ringworm fungus, -porrigo*, etc.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 490 The Ringworm Scall has been known and described, under different names, from the Greek writers to our own day. *Ibid.* 494 In the last variety, the ringworm porrigo. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvii. 428 *note*, Yaws coalescing in the form of a ring are called ringworm yaws. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 854 The botanical character of the ringworm fungi is uncertain.

b. *Ringworm bush* or *shrub*, a tropical American shrub (*Cassia alata*). *Ringworm root*, the root of an Eastern shrub (*Rhinacanthus communis*) used as a remedy for the ringworm.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 224 The Ring-worm Bush... The juice of the leaves or buds is said to cure the ring-worms. 1774 E. LONG *Hist. Jamaica* III. 845 Ringworm-bush, *Cassia siliquis quadrialatis*. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora West Ind. Isl.* Col. Names 787 Ringworm-shrub, *Cassia alata*.

Ringy (ri·ŋi), *a.*[1] [f. RING *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Resembling a ring, ring-like; marked with rings.

1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* III. ix. (1686) 124 Out of the lower side of the Annular or ringy protuberance of the cerebel. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 145 Amongst the white ivory, the teeth are often found to be marked in rings alternately light and dark coloured, these are called *ringy* or *cloudy*.

Ringy (ri·ŋi), *a.*[2] [f. RING *sb.*[2]] Having a ringing quality or tone.

1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 195 It was light and tight, and ringy as a drum, and floated on the water like a bubble.

Rinish, variant of RENISH *a.*

†**Rink,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 **rinc**, 3–6 **rink**, 4–6 **rynk**(e, 6 **rinck**(e, **rynck**. *β.* 4–6 **renk**(e, 4 **renkke**, **reynke**. [OE. *rinc*, = OS. *rink*, ON. *rekkr*: the stem is app. an ablaut-variant to that of RANK *a.*] A man, *esp.* a fighting man, a warrior. (Only *poet.*)

α. Beowulf 399 Aras þa se rica, ymb hine ring manig. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1114 Fore engna gesyhð, rinnan fore rincum. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxii. 45 Þeah hine rinca hwilc..æfter frigne. *c* 1205 LAY. 5188 Bordes þer scænden, redde blod scede, rinkas feollen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1193 What rink so he raust he ros neuer after. *Ibid.* 1213 Þan ride togedere a gret route of rinkes ful nobul. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13629 My ryght I renonse to þat rynk sone. 1515 *Scottish Field* 417 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, Every ryncke to his reste Full radlie him dressed. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 7 With mony rynk that ryall wes and ryke, In plane battell.

β. 13..*E. E. Allit. P.* B. 766 Þenne arest þe renk & rast no fyrre. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 134 Whon Resun to þis Reynkes Rehersede þeose wordes. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 198 Þo ros vp with rancour þe renkes reneyed. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 11 Renkis of grete renovne, Cumly kingis with crovne. 1557 GRIMALDE in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 122 Meleager..ran vpon the sayd Egyptian renk; And cut him in both kneez.

Rink (riŋk), *sb.*[2] Also 4–6 (9) **renk**; 6 **rynk**. [App. a. OF. *renc* row, rank, RENK *sb.*[1], with slight change of meaning. Until the latter part of the 19th cent. only in Sc. use.]

†**1.** The space of ground within which a combat, joust, or race takes place; a course marked out for riding or running in. Freq. in phr. *rink's end.* In later use chiefly *fig.*, and passing into 2 c.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 365 Knychtis..swa fell strakys gave and tuk, That all the renk about thaim quouk. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 809 In the rowme of ane renk in fewtir kest he. *Ibid.* 834 The riche restles men out of the renk past. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 71 Be this thai wan neir to the renkis end, Ilkit sum deil befoir the mark weil kend. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 520 He..bowtit fordwart, with ane bend, And ran on to the Rinkis end. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1863) 382 To run out the rink that the Lord has set before him. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* Ded., The Lord giue your Lordship continuall conuoy to your rinks end. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) I. xxiv. 57 Possibly they see little more of it, or nothing at all, till they win to the rinks-end. *attrib.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 455 At the rynk end ..With speir in hand bydand the heraldis cry. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 505 That round, rinkroume wes at vtterance. [1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 137 The heralds had the rink-room metit.]

†**b.** The course or way on which one is going.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 549 Bot gif thow raik out of my renk, full raith sall thow rew. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 86 Buskis wythdrawis..To reyd thair renk, and rovmis thaim the way.

†**c.** A spell of running; a run or course; the act of running. *Obs.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 2425 The feind..Actand ilk man to rin vnrichtious rinkis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vii. 142 Towart quham Pallas bownyt hes ful sone, And in hys renk on this wys maid hys boyne. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x. (S.T.S.) I. 59 Ouresett with bleding of his woundis and fast rink. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* III. iv. (1821) I. 80 The Romanis ar..swift of rink. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 385 So much the nearer we draw to it, let us mend our renk. [1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 144 But sae it happen'd that nae scaith That renk wrocht.]

†**d.** A course in a joust or tournament. *Obs.*

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 910 Twa rynnyng renkis raith the riolys has tane, Ilk freik to his feir, to fiestin his fa. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. x. 91 Thir maneir of renkeis and juperteis of batale Ascanyus hantit. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XVI. x, In the thrid rynk loid wellis wes doung out of ye sadyll. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 46 Trumpettis and schalmis wt a schowt Playid or the rink began.

2. A stretch of ice measured off or marked out for the game of curling.

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* V, To guard, or draw, or wick a bore, Or up the rink like Jehu roar. 1790 A. WILSON *Rabby's Mistake* Poet. Wks. (1846) 101 Far aff the curler's roaring rink, Re-echoed loud, wi' noisy clink. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 569 What has been..justly said of a more serious predicament, is exhibited literally on a Rink. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 511 A line..is drawn across the rink at each end, at a distance from the tee equal to one-sixth of the rink. 1895 *Times* 30 Jan. 6/2 Ninety rinks were laid out on the ice.., and they were occupied by 545 players.

b. One of the sets of players into which the sides in a curling or quoiting match are divided.

1823 in JAMIESON s.v., The long pending match at quoits.. took place, 24 on each side, forming 12 rinks. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 713/1 Matches..with numerous competitors formed into rinks of four players a side, two stones being used by each player.

3. A sheet of ice for skating, sometimes one artificially prepared and roofed in; also, a smooth floor, usually of asphalt or wood, for roller-skating.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Rink*, a space of ice devoted to certain recreations, as a skating or a curling rink. *c* 1879 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav., Alpine Diversions* (1905) 219 Of skating little need be said; in so snowy a climate the rinks must be intelligently managed. 1890 LILKE *Probl. Greater Brit.* I. 123 Rink skating is a fine art in Canada.

transf. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 131 The roads being rinks of the smoothest and most unbroken description.

b. A spell of roller-skating.

1895 S. G. THOMAS in Burnie *Mem.* (1890) 48, I recreated myself..by a rink yesterday. I found the wheels more popular than ever.

Hence **Rink** *v. intr.*, to skate on a rink.

1896 NEWNHAM-DAVIS *Three Men & a God* 143 You have rinked in the town hall.., have gone over the stables.

Rinkasporum, erroneous for *Rhyncospora*, a genus of Australian plants.

1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* I. i, The delicate white-flowered rinka-sporum. *Ibid.* III. vii, Isabel..nervously twisted a tendril of the rinkasporum round her fingers.

Ri·nking, *vbl. sb.* [f. RINK *sb.*[2] 3.] The act or practice of skating on a rink. Also *attrib.*

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xvi, Why should we not go mad for china? It is as sensible as going mad over rinking. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 443 A great many rings for the rinking skates. 1885 *Graphic* 3 Jan. 11/3 Men, since rinking collapsed, have 'gone in' more for football.

Ri·nkist. [f. RINK *sb.*[2] 3.] One who skates on a rink.

1876 *All Year Round* (N.S.) XVI. 18 The practised rinkist may soon get into trouble on genuine ice.

Rinkle, obs. variant of WRINKLE *sb.*

Rinkoma·nia. [f. RINK *sb.*[2] 3.] A passion for rink-skating. So **Rinkoma·niac.**

1876 *World* V. 3 The mischief which must..ensue if the pest of rinkomania became popular. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 269 The pastime seems sufficiently dangerous to satisfy the requirements of the most refractory rinkomaniacs.

Rinner, -ing, dial. variants of RUNNER, -ING.

†**Ri·nnet.** *Obs.* In 6 **rinet**, 7 **rynnet**. Variant of RENNET or RUNNET *sb.*, used figuratively.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 136 Thee water haid curded with the chil ysye rinet. *a* 1626 BRAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* IV. i, They are full of rynnet, And take the skin off where they are tasted. *a* 1628 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 26 Rynnet of Darknesse, lightly turning it.

Rino, obs. var. RHINO *sb.*[1] **Rinocere,** obs. var. RHINOCEROS. **Rinology,** obs. var. RHINOLOGY. **Rin-rig,** variant of RUN-RIG.

Rinse (rins), *sb.* Also **rinze, rince**, *Sc.* **ringe, reenge.** [f. RINSE *v.*]

1. *Sc.* A small bundle of twigs (esp. of heather) used for cleaning out pots or other vessels. Hence **rinse-heather,** the variety of heather used for making this.

1800 J. HEADRICK *Comm. Board of Agric.* II. 264 Long heath..makes excellent rinses for scrubbing milk vessels. 1808 JAMIESON, *Ringe*, a whisk or small besom, made of heath. *Ringe-heather*, Cross-leaved Heath. 1829 *Health & Longevity* 151 Traversing the woods and fields in quest of materials for his besoms and rinzes.

2. A rinsing; a final application of water to remove impurities; *colloq.* a wash. Also *attrib.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxv, 'I may as vel have a rinse', replied Mr. Weller, applying plenty of yellow soap to the towel. 1852 MOFFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 387 The skins are then taken from the rinse-water. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 207/2 No doubt the final rinse of spirits helps the gelatine to resist decomposition. 1882 JAMIESON s.v. *Ringe*, Gie the claes a ringe in cauld water.

b. A wash to cleanse the mouth.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 10/2 The best rinse for the smoker is a glass of water in which a teaspoonful of table-salt has been dissolved.

Rinse (rins), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **rynce** (5 **ryyncyn**), 4–6 **rynse** (5 **ryynse**), 5 **rines-**, 6–**rince, rinse**; 6 **rence**, 6–7 **rense**, 7 **reinse**. *β.* 5 **rynesh, rynsche**, 6 **rinche**, 7 (9 *dial.*) **rinch**; 6 **renscb**, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **rench**, 7 (9 *dial.*) **wrench**, 9 *dial.* **ranch**. *γ.* 9 *dial.* **ringe, rinje, reenge, reinge, range.** [*α.* F. *rincer*, OF. also *reincer* (*-ser*), *raincer* (*-ser*), of uncertain origin.

The similarity in form and meaning to ON. *hreinsa* (MDa. *rensa, rinse, rense*, MSw. *rensa, rinsa, rönsa*), to cleanse, is very great, but is prob. accidental. The OF. *raincer* was app. trisyllabic (*raincer*), which suggests that a consonant has been dropped, but it seems difficult to associate the form with the synonymous OF. *recincer* (Picard *rechinchier*) and med.L. *recincerare, resincerare* (see these words in Du Cange).]

†**1.** *trans.* To clear, make clean, by removal.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 321 Þe kynge's oste at gesse in þe Est mad laidere,..More & mede did rynce [*rime* prince], wod & playn he brent.

2. To wash out (a cup, etc.) by pouring in water or other liquid and emptying it out again (usually after swilling or stirring it about).

α. c 1350 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 7 *Recenta..hunc ciphum*, rynce this cuppe. ? *a* 1400 [see RINSED *ppl. a.*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Rynceyn, *rigo, vmecto*. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship Folys* (1570) 32 Such force not of their soules, But labour in rinsing pieces, cups and bowles. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* XV. 12 The treen vessell shal be rensed with water. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 224 Hee tooke a most vnualewed boule,..and that he first did clense With sulphure, then with fluences of sweetest water rense. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* XX. 398 Glass vessels well rinced, and..full of cold water. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* i, Leave the Dregs of.. Liquors in the Bottle: To rince them is but Loss of Time. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 317 To have your vessels dry, rinse them with brandy. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 45 A clean glass, rinced with any acid. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. (ed. 2) 13 Take care that your lid, as well as your utensil, be always thoroughly rinsed.

β. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Rynsche þin dysshe alle a-bowte withynne with sugre or oyle. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 13 Wash and rench the glasses verie well. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* I. 35 The French-Man's Glasse is wrenched as often as he Drinks.

γ. 1547 SALESBURY, *Bwrw dwr dros lestr*, renge. 1834–5 *Wilson's Tales Borders* (1836) II. 167, I poured the whisky intil the lang sma bottle.. without rangin it oot. 1894 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.* 565 Range oot that pot.

b. To clean (the mouth, teeth, etc.) by taking a mouthful of water and emitting it again.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Foueo*, *Fouere os multa aqua frigida*, to washe the mouth with; to rinse. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 624 He would suck and draw up into his mouth a great deal of water, and first rinse and warm his own mouth. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 205 Nor only wash your Fingers, but your Face; And rinse your Teeth. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* II. 34/2 Rinsing his palate (to avoid confusion) after every piece. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 71 The..disgusting ceremony of publicly rinsing the mouth. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xii, Jasper only rinses his mouth once, and casts forth the rinsing. 1905 GEIL *Yankee in Pigmy Land* 319 After each meal they rinse the mouth with water.

fig. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 84, I have rinsed my mouth of the poetry.

†**3.** *absol.* Of a priest: To clean the chalice and fingers with wine and water after communion. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 575 Loke pater-noster þou be sayande, I-whils þo preste is rynsande. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 149 Qwen þe prelete hase vsede & rineside, þan sal scho be howseld of hym. *c* 1425 [see RINSING *vbl. sb.* 1].

4. To dip (a thing) into, agitate in, or drench with water in order to remove impurities.

α. 1423 JAS. I *King's Q.* i, Citherea the clere Rynsid hir

tressis like the goldin wyre. 1563 FOXE *Canon of Mass* in *A. & M.* 893/2 Let the priest rence his hands, lest any parcels of the body or bloud be left behind in his fingers or in the chalice. 1588 MASCALL tr. *Bk. Dyeing* 20 Take of good wood and breake the rootes off, and then cut them small, then wash and rence them in cold water. 1607 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21/2 Likewise the Delvge (that did rince this Rovnd) Came..To make it cleane. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 197 They could not refine a Scorpion into a Fish, though they had drawn it, and rinc't it with never so cleanly Cookery. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶ 2 Of Rincing a Form of Letter. 1700 ADDISON *Æneid* III. Wks. 1726 I. 62 He rins'd the wound, And washed away the..clotted blood. 1828 MAUGHAM *Accum's Chem. Reagents* 118 Rince and macerate an oyster in cold distilled water. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 328 Rinse the leaves in cold water,..and dry them on hot plates. 1902 WISTER *Virginian* xxvii, The girl rinsed the man's wound and wrapped him in clean things.

refl. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 103 Hanging down his head, as one discontent, till he hath washed and rinsed himselfe. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 205 Having rinsed her selfe all over in pure running water. [1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. ii, They went to the cistern at the back of the house, washed and rinsed themselves for dinner.]

β. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 2 Washe the head euery thyrde daye wyth strong warme lye..: at the last rensch the head with colde lye. 1595 DUNCAN *Etym.* (E.D.S.), *Perluo, perpurgo*, to rinche faire and cleane. 1889 J. W. RILEY *Knee-deep in June*, Rench my hair In the dew.

b. To treat (clothes or textile fabrics) in this way; *spec.* to put through clean water in order to remove the soap used in washing.

a. 1530 PALSGR. 691/2, I rynce clothes, *je rainse.* I wyll rynce up the clothes here in the bolle. 1598 YONG *Diana* 74 As I was going to the riuer to rince my clothes. 1611 COTGR., *Rinser*, to reinse linnen clothes. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 128 By scouring, washing, rinsing it as spots..are washed out of clothes. 1686 *Annals of Albany* (1850) II. 94 No person whatsoever shall..rense cloathes..in or near any of the wells. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II. i. 147 The cotton must be rinsed in a stream of water. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 544 In scouring the raw cotton, it is usual to boil it..in sour water or an alkaline ley, after which it is wrung out, rinsed, and dryed. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 44 They were beating and rinsing and wringing the unfortunate sheets and table-cloths.

β. c 1440 *Generydes* 1182 She toke the Shirte..And weshte it onys and ryneshed it so clene. 1611 COTGR., *Esbourrer..*, to rinch, or wash (a cloath, &c.) lightly, or sleightly. 1781 HUTTON *Tour Caves, Kench*, to wash clean with water, as cloths. 1825– in many dial. glossaries (as *rinch, rench, ranch*).

γ. 1856 J. BALLANTINE *Poems* 13 In the wee gushing burn [they] ringe their siller-white claes. 1881 SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* 141 (E.D.D.), Thay..rinje't em weel anunder t'pump.

† **5.** In *fig.* or *transf.* uses: **a.** To clean out, to empty. *Obs. rare.*

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lxix, His owne companions can contriue a meane, To cutte his throate and rinse his budgets cleane.

† **b.** To moisten or drench. *Obs. rare.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. ix, To rince his clammy guts in beere. 1648 G. DANIEL *Eclog* iii. Hakon's Song ii, Had I but now, one boule To rince my thirsty Soule.

† **c.** To cleanse, to make clean or pure. *Obs.*

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 79 A pottle of wine..Drunke with an Apple, is imployed right, To rince the Liver. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Saints Daily Exercise* (1629) 132 He washeth and renseth his heart. *a* 1658 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 244 Thy thoughts..Rench'd from earth's tainted, fat and heavy steams.

6. To remove, to take *away*, clear *out*, by rinsing.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Abluo*, To rinse away his thirst. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 92 Hee rinst in the water thee drosse from his late bored eyelyd. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 3 That whole flood could not wash or rinch away that one spot of his atheisme. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 174 First wee scoure and rinse out the filth that is in it. 1794 WATERHOUSE in Morse *Amer. Geogr.* (1796) I. 501 Such a course of water drinking will open obstructions, rinse out impurities.

7. To wash *down* with liquor.

1812 W. TENNANT *Anster Fair* I. lxix, Ever and anon they eat a lunch, And rinse the mouthfuls down with flav'rous whisky punch.

Hence **Rinsed** *ppl. a.* Also † **Rinse-pitcher,** one who drinks the rinsings of liquor; a toper.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3375, I salle redily..reche the þe riche wyne in rynsede coupes. 1552 HULOET, Rynche pytcher, *lagenarius.* 1562 BULLEIN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* (1579) 13 The rinsepichers had a good medicen prepared for them, for the Maior of London..made an order against mightie Bere and Ale.

Ri·nser. *rare.* Also 7 **rencer, reinser, renser.** [f. RINSE *v.*] One who rinses.

1611 FLORIO, *Risciacquatore*, a rencer, a washer or shaker in water. 1611 COTGR., *Rinseur*, a reinser of linnen. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 351 John the Baptist is always called in the printed Saxon Version of the Gospels,.. John the Washer, Renser, or Cleanser. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 165 From being a rinser of muslins, [she] comes to be the very goddess of St. George's..Fields.

Rinsing (ri·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RINSE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb in various senses.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 576 When þo preste has rinsynge done, opon þi fete þou stonde vp sone. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. viii. in *Anglia* VIII. 141/28 Whanne she toke wyne in þe rynshynge after þe sacrament. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Ryyncynge (*K. P.* rynsinge of vessell), *rigacio.* 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 167 Th' enteruiew, That..like a glasse Did breake ith' wrenching. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 90 Such a rinsing and scouring Dauid prayed for. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxx. 110 We..had a new supply of rain-water, in which we had a grand rinsing. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 209/2 The rinsings after each operation should be thorough.

b. *attrib.*, as *rinsing appliance, machine*, etc.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. ¶ 1 The Lye-Trough and Rincing-Trough he places towards some corner of the Room. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clear-starching*, Pour a little of it into the rincing Water, then put your Hand into the rincing Water, and stir it about. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xx. 526 For soaking and rincing operations. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1069 *Rinsing Machine.* 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 Bottle Washing, Brushing, and Rinsing Appliances.

2. The liquid or liquor with which anything has been rinsed out. Chiefly *pl.*

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, The beadle..washed down the greasy morsel with the last rinsings of the pot of ale. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iii, A scum that was like the soapy rinsing of sooty chimneys. 1870 [see RINSE *v.* 2 b]. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxxix, The very pigs..in low spirits from feeding on a too meagre quality of rinsings.

fig. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confessions* 150 These were.. the very dregs and rinsings of the human intellect. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Condesc. Foreigners*, Being drenched with the rinsings of an unclean imagination.

† **Rinspindle.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **-spindel, -dil, rynspyndell, -dle.** [App. f. *rin* RUN *v.* + SPINDLE *sb.* Cf. G. *rennspindel.*] A boring instrument used by cutlers and in the surgical treatment of a broken skull.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 126 Summe seien þat þilke rimele..schulde be..peersid..wiþ rinspindelis... A rinspindil is an instrument þat coteleris poudren with her haftis.

Rin-there-out: see RUN-.

† **Ri·ny,** *a. Obs. rare*[–1]. [f. *rine*, var. of RIND *sb.*[1] Cf. RINDY *a.*[1]] Bearing the rind or skin.

c 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 123 Rub Salt well on the Flitches, and put them in a Trough, laying the Riny side downwards.

† **Rioall,** variant of *rioll*, RIAL *a. Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 107 Lo, here is the crowne and the vestementis rioall. 1486 *Hen. VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 54 A world desolaite,..in the which shall spryng up a rioall, rich, rede rose.

Riol(ly, Riolte, variants of RIAL(LY, RIALTY *Obs.* **Riot,** variant of RYOT.

Riot (rəi·ət), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–6 **riote,** 4–**riot,** 4–6 **riott,** 5 **riotte, riaut,** 6 **riat, riet**; 4–6 **ryote** (5 **ryaute**), 4–7 **ryot,** 5–7 **ryott,** 5–6 **ryotte,** 5 **ryet**(te. *β.* 4–5 **reot,** 5 **reaut.** See also ROYET. [a. OF. *riote* (*rihote*), *riotte* fem., *riot* (*rihot*) masc., debate, dispute, quarrel, etc., = Prov. *riota*, It. *riotta*, of obscure origin.]

1. Wanton, loose, or wasteful living; debauchery, dissipation, extravagance. Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 So þet non wisure read ne mei bringen hire ut of hire riote [*v.r.* him of his fol riote]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 48 A saumpul her be þaem I say, þat rages in þare riot [*Bedf.* reaut] ay; In riot [*Bedf.* riaut] and in rigolage, Of all þere liif spend þai þe stage. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 122 Þei wasten moche good in ryot & glotonye. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 6 Rafte was 3oure riott and rest. *Ibid.* IV. 20 Whanne þe reot and þe reeuell þe rent þus passid. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 377 The clergy..spendenge the nyghtes in surfettes and in ryette. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 54 Who that sekithe ryot gladly, he metithe therewith. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 27 In ryot & dronkenesse, Theyr name defylynge, despysynge all goodnesse. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 63 b, Al to mainteyne your ryot, pryde, and voluptuousnes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1387 There was nothing wanting, that might serue for pleasure or prodigall riot. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 711 All now was turn'd to jollitie and game, To luxurie and riot, feast and dance. 1732 POPE *Ess. on Man* I. 81 The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. viii. 272 Hyder..spent his life between the labours of the chase, and the pleasures of voluptuous indolence and riot.

personif. 1609 DEKKER *Work for Armourers* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 130 Riot (a smooth-fac'd Ganimed) slept in her lap. 1754 T. SCOTT *Table of Cebes* 144 See! Riot her luxurious Bowl prepares.

fig. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 ¶ 4 This invisible riot of the mind, this secret prodigality of being, is secure from detection, and fearless of reproach.

b. Unrestrained revelry, mirth, or noise.

1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 368 To swell the riot of th' autumnal feast. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi, It seemed not the laugh of cheerfulness but of riot. 1816 T. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. lxv, The free vent given to what may be termed the clamour and riot of satisfaction by the absence of official arrangement. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, They quickened their steps to get clear of all the roar and riot. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* XII. vii. II. 326 With bray of snorting horns and riot of exploding guns.

c. *In full riot*, in full swing. *rare.*

1898 LD. E. HAMILTON *Mawkin* ix, The spaning of the lambs was by with, and the ewe milking in full riot.

2. An instance or course of loose living; a noisy feast or wanton revel; a disturbance arising from this; † an extravagant display *of* something.

13..*Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 163 For burgeis, maiden, other knaue, Mighte him in some riote sette. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4459 He þenkþ hold an huge ryot..Wyþ-inne þis forteniȝt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 367 Every riot ate laste Mot nedes falle and mai noght laste. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III There cometh of glotonye riottes, wrongs, and molestacions. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vii. 50 The ryots to represse of this outrageous crue. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 9 They abolished Riots of all Sorts of Pearl..; only Women were permitted to wear a small Carkanet of them about their Necks. *a* 1700 SEDLEY *Wks.* (1722) I. 28 Roots he preferr'd, and Pot-herbs To all the Pomp and Riots of a Crown. 1807 CRABBE *Village* II. 63 And hark! the riots of the Green begin, That sprang at first from yonder noisy inn.

fig. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Bourbonnois*, There was nothing from which I had painted out for myself so joyous a riot of the affections.

† **b.** A foolish saying; a rigmarole. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Sir Beues* 1191 'Men saiþ,' þe seide, 'in olde riote [*v.r.* roote], þat wimmannes bolt is sone schote'. 1340 *Ayenb.* 99 God þe uader..ne heþ none hede of longe ryote of tales y-slyked ne y-rymed.

† **c.** ? A company or assemblage of persons. *Obs.*[–1]

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 388 And I may se the Romaynes.. Arayede in theire riotes on a rounde felde [etc.].

d. A vivid display *of* (colour).

1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 68 A riot of scarlet on gold. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 429/2 Here and there the sombre green of a cedar broke the riot of color.

3. *Hunting.* The action, on the part of a hound, of following the scent of some animal other than that which he is intended to hunt. Also in phr. *to hunt* or *run riot.*

The first passage from the *Master of Game* appears to contain some misunderstanding of the term.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) x, What racche þat renneth to a Conynge in any tyme, he ought to be ascryede, saynge to hym lowde: War ryote war. For none oþer beeste in Inglonde is called ryote, saue onely þe Conynge. *Ibid.* xvi, For he [the spaniel] will make alle þe ryote and alle [þe] harme. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 181 If hee cannot by sent finde out the game he seeketh, or if, after he hath found it and is in chase, he fall to hunt riot [etc.]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 76/1 When Hounds run at a whole Herd of Deer,..we say..[they] Run Riot. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 123 Until..hounds are entered to their particular game, they must not be too much rated and broken from 'riot'. *Ibid.* 131 Leaving them..to hunt 'riot' unchecked. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 135/1 A slight variation in the note of a hound..tells him that the hound has been too free with his tongue on riot (the hunting term for the scent of the wrong animal).

b. *To run riot*, in fig. use: To act without restraint or control; to disregard all limitations; to grow luxuriantly or wildly, etc.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 148 If thou breake thy tedure, and ren ryot at large, and knowe not other mennes goodes frome thyne owne. 1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 13 Here may ye se how Tindale runneth ryot of his own wit. 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 122 Ye suffer your Tongues to run ryot in bitter Scoffs. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 265 Sometimes also..he runs riot, like Ovid, and knows not when he has said enough. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* clxii. (1792) II. 85 They ran riot, would not be kept within bounds by their leaders. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 512 To study how they may be employed most effectually to answer some good purpose; that, if possible, they may never run riot. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 99 The wandering ivy and vine, This way and that, in many a wild festoon Ran riot. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* iii. (1857) 38 The sculptor seems to have let his imagination altogether run riot. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 186 The rheumatism runs riot among them.

† **c.** So *to run at riot. Obs. rare.*

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* (Parker Soc.) 134 They..either run altogether at riot, or keep the law with cautels and expositions of their own feigning. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 12/1 So soone as a man beginneth to runne at riot, & leaueth the streight line.

4. Violence, strife, disorder, tumult, *esp.* on the part of the populace.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 510 To pass In Yngland, for till burn and sla; And swa gret ryot thar till ma [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 159 It [the diamond] kepethe him that berethe it..fro Strif and Riot. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 345/2 There have come grete multitude of peple..with greete ryot and strengthe in maner of Werre. 1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 24 b, I thinke these same.. commit no lesse ryot, then those which crucified Christ. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 230, I know none so rank-minded, to enter vpon your proper possessions by riot. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xi. (1788) 70 You left the metropolis exposed..to every species of riot and disorder. 1819 LD. ELDON in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) VIII. 392 What constitutes riot enough to justify dispersion is no easy matter to determine. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 484 The swords of the demagogues striking at the gates of San-Ildefonso..; in a word, riot in the very apartments of Christina.

fig. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xvi, Sudden a thought..in his pained heart Made purple riot.

b. A violent disturbance of the peace by an assembly or body of persons; an outbreak of active lawlessness or disorder among the populace; † a hostile attack or encounter.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 171 Benedab..Of Irahel a gret partie ..Hath sesed; and of that riote He [Ahab] tok conseil. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. 2584 Thare wes þe admirall slane of þe flot, And all þe laif in þat ryot. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 421/2 In eschuyng of Riotes..and disobeissances ayenst the Kynges astate. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 95 That the Kyng shulde..come unto this cuntre and se suyche riottes as have be in this cuntre punyshed. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 Processes shalbe made..in like maner as is made upon enditements of riottes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 83 *marg.*, A riot made vpon Jewes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Wives* I. i. 35 The Councell shall heare it, it is a Riot. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 152 Such vnallowable Ryots, being expresly against..the quietnesse and liberty of the Christians. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 354 The Bill for Conventicles hath bin twice red and committed; it makes them henceforth riots. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 337 An abominable Riot committed in All-Souls College. 1759 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 3) X. 179 After having..heard the proclamation against riots read in public. 1801 in James *Milit. Dict.* (1802) s.v. Every description of peace

officers may and ought to do..all that in him lies towards the suppressing riots. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. xi. 275 A tumult on account of a particular or private grievance amounts at the most to a riot. 1887 Hunt *Bristol* 203 All former riots..sink into insignificance compared with the Reform riots of 1831.

transf. and *fig.* 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* IV. 474 For and ȝe do..but debait Agane Venus rais ony rank riat [etc.]. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 247 Shall these hands..make a ryot on the gentle brow Of true sincerity?

c. Riot Act, the Act (1 Geo. I, st. 2, c. 5) providing that if twelve or more persons unlawfully or riotously assemble and refuse to disperse within an hour after the reading of a specified portion of it by a competent authority they shall be considered as felons.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 15 Speaking of the riot-act he says [etc.]. 1795 Pitt in T. Browne *British Cicero* (1808) I. 524 That after reading the riot act, and ordering them to disperse, any number of persons remaining should, as by the riot act, incur the penalty of the law, that of felony. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlix, The Riot Act was read. 1887 Hunt *Bristol* 201 The Riot Act having been read three times, the soldiers were ordered to clear the bridge.

† **Ri·ot,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. Cf. Royet *a.*] Wanton, licentious; incoherent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26938 Sum men in scubardis Til oþer men telles þair folis, And sais amang [þat] riot ron 'Alle men wat wel þat i ha don'. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 147 The riotest ane ragment wyth mony rat rane.

Riot (rəi·ət), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **ryote,** 4 **ryotte,** 4–7 **ryot** (5 **ryott**), 6 **ryat**; 4, 7– **riot,** 6 **riott**(e. See also Royet *v.* [a. OF. *rioter* (*rihoter*), *riotier,* related to *riote,* etc., Riot *sb.*]

I. 1. *intr.* To live in a wanton, dissipated, or unrestrained manner; to revel; to indulge to excess *in* something. Now somewhat *rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Cook's T.* 50 Thus this ioly prentys hadde his leue. Now lat him riote al the nyght. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 770 Vnthriftes riott and runne in debt. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 86 They are ready to come home from straying and riotting abrode in the Parckes. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 72 I wrote to you, when rioting in Alexandria you Did pocket vp my Letters. 1611 Bible 2 *Pet.* ii. 13 They that count it pleasure to riot in the day time. 1682–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* II. iii. 1. § 1 In those good Pagan Days wherein they might have rioted with Devotion, Sacrificed to the Gods in drunken Bowls [etc.]. 1751 *Narr. of H.M.S. Wager* 64 They would have rioted in spirituous Liquor. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* i, Men who do nothing but waste and riot. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xviii, The French scum who now riot over Essex. 1899 W. E. Norris *Giles Ingilby* vii, A sort of unrepentant prodigal son rioting off to far countries.

transf. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 55 Neither doth it seeme to ryot vntill suche time as it is plentifull in yeelding seede. 1811 H. G. Knight *Phrosyne* 39 When stern Winter riots unconfin'd. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. ii, Then the Plague Riots in darkness mid his unknown victims. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 6 Ostentation, impunity rioted in the heart of a society which [etc.].

† **b.** So *to riot it. Obs.*

a 1593 Marlowe *Edw. II,* C iij, This I scorne, that one ..should..riote it with the treasures of the realme. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatr.* 53 Who would not bee bounded in by any Councell.., but riot it as hee would himselfe. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* lxxiii. 10. 354 When they see them thus riot it in violence. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 58 These have nothing to do but..to riot it, to roar it.

c. To revel *in,* to take great delight or pleasure *in,* something. Also const. *upon.*

1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* xx. Wks. (1813) 154 To indulge and riot in these exquisitely bewitching contemplations. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 31 Few are the Brutes..that can riot in Cruelty to Infant Softness. 1827 Chalmers *Mem.* (1851) III. x. 171, I perfectly rioted upon the scenery. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxxi, Vaunting and, as it were, rioting in, her huge unworthiness.

† **2.** *refl.* To indulge (oneself) to the full in some pleasure or recreation. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 237 Thilke fyri rage Of love,.. Wherof himself he so rioteth, And wax so ferforth womannyssh, That [etc.]. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 923 The roo and the rayne-dere reklesse thare ronnene..in rosers to ryotte thame seluene. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 797 Riste and Ryott ȝow by þe water of sayne.

3. *trans.* To spend or waste (money, etc.) in riotous living; to pass (time) in riot or luxury. Const. *away* or *out.*

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VI. xviii, Whilst wee..Ryot away, for nought, whole Prouinces. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 183 Her Husband..rioted out the Income of her Fortune in such blameable Diversions. 1792 Brooks *Prec. Remedies* 72 The evil servant did not riot out his talents. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* I. (1865) I. 33 Retreats ..in which to..riot away the intervals of repose. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 391 He..Had rioted his life out, and made an end.

† **b.** To use (words) with profusion or extravagance. *Obs. rare*—1.

1586 D. Rowland *Lazarillo* I. (1677) G j, Ryoting more pleasant and sweet words than ever Ovid wrote.

II. † **4.** *Sc.* and *north.* To ravage, harry, spoil (a country, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 500 All that he fand he maid it his; And ryotit gretly the lande. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1883 Thane relyez the renkez..For to ryotte the wode. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxvii. 4553 He..gert his folk wipe mekyl mayne Ryote halely þe cuntre.

5. † **a.** To force (a person) *to* do some action by persistence or importunity; so, to prevent (one) *from* doing something. *Obs.*

1777 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 189 Dr. Wall ..advised me, or, rather, rioted me, to get out and go and see the Salute. 1781 — *Diary* June, This rattle..Mrs. Thrale most kindly kept up, by way of rioting me from thinking.

b. Of rioters: To attack (persons or property).

1886 *Referee* 21 Feb. 7/3 The West-End tradespeople who were 'rioted'. 1900 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 7/5 S.K.T. Station has been rioted and completely destroyed.

6. *intr.* To make a disturbance; to storm.

1787 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 26 Feb., Had he surprised the two Equerries in my room,..how would he have rioted!

Rioter (rəi·ətəɹ). Forms: *a.* 4–7 **riot(t)our,** 4, 6–7 **ryot-,** 5–6 **ryott-,** 5 **riatour,** 6 **ryatour,** 5–7 **ryator,** 7 **riotor.** *β.* 5–6 **ryoter,** 6 **ryoter,** 6– **rioter.** [a. AF. *riotour* (see Riot *v.* and -our), with later change of suffix.]

1. One who leads a disorderly or licentious life, or who indulges in debauchery; a dissolute person; a reveller. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a. c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 333 These riottoures..Were set hem in a tavern for to dryuke. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 ȝif þer be in bretherhede eny riotour, oþer contekour. 1406 Hoccleve *La Male Regle* 118 Seeknesse, y meene, riotoures whippe. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. (1811) 577 This man..applyed hym vnto all vyce and insolency, and drewe vnto hym all ryottours & wylde dysposed persones. 1526 Tindale 2 *Tim.* iii. 3 The men shalbe..ryatours, fearce, despisers of them which are good. *c* 1550 R. Bieston *Bayte Fortune* B j, Riotours and rybaldes that haue no dread of shame. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 234 It cutteth the ryotour and voluptuous liuer, that his course should..bee so egerly reprooued. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. v. 68 He's a sworne Riotor, he has a sinne That often drownes him.

β. 1472 *Presentments of Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 24 [He] is a ryotter on nyghtes. 1530 Palsgr. 263/1 Ryotter a prodigall felowe, *bobancier, prodigue.* 1597 Bacon *Coulers Good & Evill* Ess. (Arb.) 149 Our Sauiour charged with neerenes of Publicanes and rioters said [etc.]. 1611 Cotgr., *Sacre,* a..squanderer, extreame rioter (especially in respect of his bellie). 1822 Shelley *Faust* ii. 272 Old gentlewomen,..You ought to be with the young rioters Right in the thickest of the revelry.

2. One who takes part in a riot or rising against constituted authority.

a. c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 125 The kynge shall..sende his commissioners,..and also his juges, to represse and punysh riatours and risers. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* c. 7 Preamble, Greate penalties sette upon the seid riottours and offenders. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII,* c. 13 Statutes..concerning the punysshement of riottours. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 280 The kynge had pardoned all those ryottours..for the dethe of the lorde Ryuers.

β. 1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 220 Rioters, attainted of great and hainous Riots, shall be imprisoned one whole yeare. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 13 Iustice must restraine rioters. 1683 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) App. VI, The rioters..attempted to break open the prison gate. 1759 Smollett *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 3) X. 178 An address..desiring that the laws might be vigorously executed against the rioters. 1792 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vii. 193 Nine of the Dunse rioters were condemned to banishment, but the ferment continues violent. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Soldiers are not to fire on rioters until the riot act has been read. 1853 Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 138 The Emperor did not scruple to send his own troops to aid the rioters. 1887 Hunt *Bristol* 203 His men were pelted with brickbats, and in return shot a ringleader of the rioters.

Rioterie, obs. variant of Riotry.

† **Riotibly,** *adv. Obs.*—1 In 6 **ryatybly.** [Irreg. f. Riot *sb.*] Riotously.

1509 in Lendam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 12 Elyot..ryatybly came with xl personys & brake vp the dorys off your sayd oratour.

Ri·oting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Riot *v.*]

1. † Dissoluteness of life, debauchery (*obs.*); revelry.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 11 In the meane season he and his companions spent their time in robbing and rioting. 1611 Bible *Rom.* xiii. 13 Let vs walke honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkennesse. 1627 Sanderson *Serm.* (1632) 555 Gaming, and reuelling, and ryoting, and roaring. 1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 214 And sometimes into cities she would send Her dream, with feast and rioting to blend. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* 25 A life in which the days would not seem too long, even without rioting. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* (1900) 230 There was no more rioting in the chambers.

fig. 1801 Wordsw. *Cuckoo & Night.* xx, I heard the lusty Nightingale so sing, That her clear voice made a loud rioting.

2. The action or fact of taking part in or raising a riot, tumult, or disturbance of the peace.

a 1832 Mackintosh *Hist. Revol.* Wks. 1846 II. 110 The lawyers..prosecuted the offenders, merely for rioting in violation of certain ancient statutes, some of which rendered that offence capital. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 728 There was..no such discontent, no such rioting, as he had described. 1886 Weir *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 590 Industrial crises..[are] the results of laws, which are not to be withstood by impatient rioting.

Ri·oting, *ppl. a.* [f. Riot *v.*] Acting in a riotous manner.

1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* V. 137 Through rioting pulses run Throbbing fear and desire. 1891 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 3/1 The police..were pelted with iron rivets by a rioting mob.

So **Ri·otingly** *adv.*

1824 Landor *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson,* Whortleberries..extending the hard slenderness of their fibres, at random and riotingly, over their native wastes.

† **Ri·otise.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **-ize,** 7 **-yze.** [f. Riot *sb.* + -ise 2.] Riotous life or conduct.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 20 His life he led in lawlesse riotise; By which he grew to grievous malady. 1598 F. Rous *Thule* D 3 b, Little did he thinke that fayrest mayd, Was prisoner in this cell of riotise. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 135 He that giues his minde to sloth to riotize and ease. 1637 Heywood *Pleas. Dial.* xiv. Wks. 1874 VI. 231 These..grew to such a profuse riotise, intemperance and wantonnes.

Ri·otist. *rare.* [f. Riot *sb.* + -ist.] One who advocates or practises rioting for the redress of grievances, etc.; a rioter.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 13 May, That intolerable Italian has done more to break the peace of this country than all the radicals and riotists in the last quarter of a century. 1832 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 708 A government..acting in calm contempt..of hot-headed riotists.

† **Ri·otly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Riot *a.*] Riotously.

1786 *Pennsylv. Mag. Hist. & Biog.* (1894) XVIII. 58 Large parties collect and riotly go to taverns where they sup and return at all hours of the night.

† **Ri·otness.** *rare*—1. [f. Riot *a.*] = Riot *sb.* 1.

c 1600 *Ungracious Son* iii. in Evans *O. B.* (1784) III. 276 Through excessive riotness..he was three times more in debt, Than all his wealth was worth.

Riotous (rəi·ətəs), *a.* Forms: 4–6 **ryotous** (6 **-uous**), 5 **ryottouse, ryoteux, ryoutis**; 6 *Sc.* **ryatous**(e, **-us, riattous**; 4– **riotous** (4–5, 7 **-ouse**), 6–7 **riotus.** See also Royetous *a.* [a. OF. *riotous, rioteus,* f. *riot*(*e* Riot *sb.*]

† **1.** Troublesome, difficult. *Obs.*—1

1340 *Ayenb.* 170 He ouercomiþ þane vigt, þet is wel ligt to ouercome to þe bolde herte, and lang and riotouse [F. *ryhoteuse*] to þe sleauuolle.

2. Of persons: Given to wantonness, revelry, or dissolute life; prodigal, extravagant. Now *rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* § 15 It were better dwelle in desert þan with a womman that Is riotous. *c* 1420 Hoccleve *Min. Poems* 228 The conpaignie of wommen riotous Thow flee. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 54 There be other that haue fiee hert, true and iuste, and be not riotous. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* v. lxxii, Ryotous company do thou not haunt. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 970 As thou maist see by the similitude of the riotous son. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) IV. ix. 390 Drunkards and riotus persons they [Persians] hate. 1634 Milton *Comus* 763 As if she would her children should be riotous With her abundance. 1648 Hexham II, *Een Smetser,* a Riotous man, or a Glutton. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* (1853) 123, I own..that they are riotous fellows, but some of them are clever.

† **b.** Fond of commotion or fighting. *Obs. rare.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 363, I salle..ryfe it in sondyie, Bot he be redily reschowede with riotous knyghtez. *Ibid.* 432, [I shall] Ryde alle thas rowme landes wyth ryotous knyghttes.

† **c.** *transf.* Luxuriant; exuberant. *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. xiii. § 3 Shall wee esteeme them as riotous Branches wherewith we sometimes behold most pleasant Vines ouergrowne? 1605 F. Mason *Auth. Church* (1607) 41 Those things which seemed most superfluous, she lopped awaie like riotous branches.

3. Of life, conduct, etc.: Wanton, dissolute, extravagant; marked by excessive revelry.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 38 Nat be his owne folye ne ryotous lyuyng. 1542 Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 5 Of a veray riottous and dissolute sorte of liivynge in his youth. 1544 *Suppl. Hen. VIII* (E.E.T.S.) 53 Yf suche ryotuouse expenses had ben auoyded. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 40 Ane declamatioun against diligat and superfluous cheir in ryatous bankatis. 1618 Bolton *Florus* I. xviii. (1636) 59 Fabricius..condemned it for riotous in Rufinus,..because he had silver plate in all to a ten pound weight. 1755 W. Duncan *Cicero's Sel. Orat.* ix. (1816) 223 Dancing is always the last act of riotous banquets. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 42 The detestable welcome bowls,..with many other riotous customs, are daily disappearing in Germany. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 473 The dissolute and riotous conduct of a large proportion of its inhabitants or visitors. 1888 Fergus Hume *Mme. Midas* I. i, He spent all her wealth in riotous living.

b. Noisy, tumultuous, unrestrained.

1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit Wemen* 193 He ralis, and makis repet with ryatus wordis. *Ibid.* 481 Sum raiffis furght rudly with riatus speche. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 261 They dare not wait the riotous abuse,..When wine has giv'n indecent language birth. 1873 'Ouida' *Pascarel* I. 137 Down in the courtyard the children played with their spoils in riotous glee.

4. Characterized or marked by rioting or disturbance of the peace; taking part in or inciting to a riot or tumult; turbulent.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 17/2 To have yis open and ryoteux wrong and oppressioun remedied. 1464 *Cov. Leet-bk.* 331 To tyme that he haue..receyued sich punicion for his Riottous demeanyng as shal-be accordyng with oure lawes. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII,* c. 15 Certeyn persones of evyll, riotous and sedicious disposicions. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII,* 34 b, Assone as the comminge of the Mayre was intymate.. to the ryotous persones, they fledde. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 141 The Commons of the Citie were farre out of rule by the insensyng of ryotous persons. 1621 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) II. 38 The..Sirieant at armes cam with warrant for her and the Rest of her Riotouse servants. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 22 Such a riotous act; to wit when hee came to dragg the five Members out of the House. 1714 *Act* 1 *Geo. I,* st. 2, c. 5 (*title*), An Act for preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 672/1 The Act for apprehending those guilty of the riotous Murder of Capt. Porteous. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* X. 158 A resolution to violate the law by refusing the payment of taxes was illegal and riotous. 1887 Hunt *Bristol* 200 Riotous proceedings ensued in London.. and other places.

transf. 1778 W. Marshall *Minutes Agric.* 6 Feb. 1775, Rung the riotous ox. 1814 Scott *Diary* 25 Aug. in *Lockhart,* Advancing up this huddling and riotous brook.

† **b.** *In riotous wise,* riotously. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 458/1 Wheras the Commons..in

grete noumbre, in riotouse wise, pulled, brak, and hakked doun a pale of the said Abbey. 1443–50 in Baildon *Sel. Cases Chanc.* (Selden Soc.) 134 There came John Wayte.. and..other persones.., and in full ryoutis wyse..entred the house of youre seid besecher.

Riotously (rəi·ətəsli), *adv.* Also 5 riot(t)es-, 6 ryo(u)tous-, ryatous-, riottous-, riat(to)us-, rietously. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. a. In a wanton or unrestrained manner.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 21, Y see ye wylle speke riotesly and oute of the waye.

1840 HAWTHORNE *Biog. Sk.* (1879) 190 A huzza from the fleet comes riotously to the shore. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* I. 143 The Italian crowds, though often riotously mirthful, are never rough or rude. 1881 CABLE *Mme. Delphine* viii, In its old walks..crab-grass had spread riotously.

b. With revelry or debauchery; in a prodigal or spendthrift manner; extravagantly.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. viii. 20 We shuld vnderstand howe great shame it is to waste it away riottously, and to leade the lyfe delycately and deliciously. 1561 tr. *Calvin's Four Serm.* III. I vij b, Other do liue most rietously in meate and drinke and al kinde of pleasures. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. 59 The silly President, that had riotously consumed the store. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 30 Great taxes and summes of money..spent vainly and riotously.

† **c.** Most amply or profusely. *Obs.*—1

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 176 Cambaia and Bengala..both riotously abounding in sugar, cotten, wool, cattell, elephants and horses.

2. In a turbulent or unruly manner.

1484 *Cov. Leet-bk.* (E.E.T.S.), The Bakers of the seid Citie in grett nombre riottesly disposed assembled theym. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 338 For riotously brekyng off owre comon pastur hegges. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 15 Suche as riotously would make suche assemble against our soueraigne Lord. 1714 *Act* 1 *Geo. I*, c. 5 § 1 If any Persons to the Number of twelve or more being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together [etc.]. 1751 *Affect. Narr. H.M.S. Wager* 131 He had Orders to.. re-instate the Officers whom they had riotously depos'd. 1886 *Act* 49–50 *Vict.* c. 38 Preamble, Property is damaged by persons riotously and tumultuously assembled together.

Riotousness (rəi·ətəsnés). Also 6 riotousnes (6–7 -nesse); 6 ryot(o)usnes (7 -ness), *Sc.* ryattousnes. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being riotous.

1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 5 He was in his youth a famous example of all riotousnes. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 18 To plant parsimonie as Nature, where Riotousnesse hath beene studie. 1606 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Bien Venu* xxxvii, Who Bountie loues, yet hateth Riotousnesse. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 35 Their riotousnesse breeds in families so much poverty and jealousies. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 502 Riotousness and Luxury. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 49 The riotousness of his animal spirits. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 117 The dinner was cheerful to riotousness.

Riotry (rəi·ətri). Also 4 ryotrye, rioterie. [f. RIOT *v.* + -RY. Formed afresh in 18th cent.] Rioting, riotous conduct, riotousness; also, riotous persons (quot. 1780).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2406 My fader in elde dotes To halde swylk a squierye, & gret costage in ryotrye. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 220 per rioterie þam schent. Suilk ribaudie þei led [etc.]. *Ibid.* 338 3it gos kyng Robyn forth in his rioterie, Ne com not 3it his fyn to ende of his folie.

1780 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Rev. Mr. Cole* 15 June, I hope your electioneering riotry has not, nor will mix in these tumults. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 391 The danger was wholly from the furious riotry and drunkeness of the crew. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* I. i. iii, They at will Enter'd our houses, lived upon our means In riotry.

Rip, *sb.*1 *dial.* Also 4 rippe, 4, 6–7 ripp. [a. ON. and Icel. *hrip* (Norw. *rip*). The currency of the word in south-eastern counties is remarkable.]

1. A wicker basket or pannier, esp. one used for carrying fish.

c 1300 *Havelok* 893 He..Astirte til him with his rippe, And bigan þe fish to kippe. 1377–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In iiij^{or} paribus de paynguiers novis pro piscator. viij^{to} sportis novis et xij ripps. 1600 in W. F. Shaw *Mem. Eastry* (1870) 226 One cheese presse,..two payer of Ripps, five payells. 1613 DENNIS *Secrets Angling* I. xxvii, Yet must you haue a little Rip beside, Of Willow twigs. 1619 in *Archæol. Cant.* XXV. 6 Going barelegged to catch fish with ripps at his back. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rip*, a basket made of willows, or of willows and straw, for holding eggs, spoons, &c. Ang. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Gloss.*, *Rip*, a pannier or basket, used in pairs and slung on each side of a horse for carrying loads, such as fish, salt, sand, &c.

Comb. 1380 in *Archæol. Cant.* (1880) XIII. 206 [The shares of herrings..after deducting the] riphere, barelhere, axhere [etc.]. 1668 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Daniel Longly de Westwell, rippmaker. 1880 E. B. WALKER in *Archæol. Cant.* XIII. 206 The cess upon the Ripiers (or as they would now be termed 'long-shore-men'), who to this day call a basket which they carry slung over their backs a 'Rip' basket.

b. (See quot.)

1847 HALLIW., *Rip*, an oval flat piece of wicker-work on which the lines are coiled. Hartlepool.

2. A hen or pheasant coop. Also *hen-rip.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 479/1 The hen..is frequently confined to a coop, called in Surrey a *rip*, for some weeks. *c* 1858 ELIZ. WATTS *Poultry Yard* 130 The hen should be put under a rip or coop, solid all round except two bars in front. 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., Four hen rips, two fatting coops.

Rip, *sb.*2 *Sc.* Also 8 ripp. [Perh. f. RIP *v.*2 The vowel is against connexion with REAP *sb.*1] A handful of unthreshed grain or of hay; also *spec.* the last handful of grain remaining to be cut in a harvest-field.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) II. 239 Ilk ane had in his cap or bonnet a rip of oats, whilk was his sign. 1783 BURNS *Dying Words Poor Mailie* 34 An' tent them duely..Wi' taets o' hay an' ripps o' corn. 1786 — *To Auld Mare* i, Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie. 1809 W. MUIR in *Modern Sc. Poets* (1881) II. 50 Wi' sweet rips o' hay I will treat a' my wethers. 18.. in *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. II. (1853) 80 Aye lay in your corn first,..do like the Kilbaichan calves, drink wi' a rip i' your mouth. 1882 JAS. WALKER *Jaunt Auld Reekie* 12 She taks her heuk and clears an open space Around the rip.

Rip, *sb.*3 *dial.* Also 7 ripp. [Of obscure origin. In some western counties the form is *ripe.*] A strickle for a scythe. Also *rip-stick.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 332/2 The Ripp is that as the Mower whetteth his Sythe withal, of some called the Strickles. 1866–89 in Lincolnshire glossaries. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 248, I just want to do a little more to my point, and my old rip will do.

Rip, *sb.*4 Also 8 ripp. [f. RIP *v.*2 Cf. Flem. *rip* in sense 1.]

1. A rent made by ripping; a laceration, tear.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 3 It is said, indeed, that he once gave him a Ripp in his flesh-colour Doublet. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xviii. 384 The sheared edges to be free from rip, the surface free from flaws and blisters. 1885 *Field* 3 Oct. 499/2 The curlew being quite dead, with a great rip down its back.

2. *elliptic.* A rip-saw. In comb. *half-rip.*

1846–75 [see RIP-SAW].

3. *dial.* or *colloq.* A rapid rush; a quick run.

1866– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Rip, *sb.*5 [? Related to RIP *v.*2]

1. A disturbed state of the sea, resembling breakers; an overfall. (See also *tide-rip.*)

1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 88 You will see a rip appear like breakers; but in the rip is 18 or 20 fathom, and the moment a ship gets into this rip, she jumps out of soundings. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xvi. 370 We passed thro' a very heavy over-fall or rip; so much so that the executive officer and others at first supposed that there were breakers. 1892 E. REVELS *Homeward Bound* 71 We.. passed through a nasty tidal rip, caused by the outflow of the large basin meeting the ocean wind, waves, and currents.

attrib. 1862 HOPKINS *Hawaii* 15 The bay was full of rip-tides, and the water boiled as in a kettle.

2. A stretch of broken water in a river. (Cf. RIFFLE *sb.* 4 and RIPPLE *sb.*3 1.)

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* ii. (1867) 112 After passing through some long rips, and by a large island. 1861 — *Lett.* (1865) 203 Though the current was swift, I did not see a 'rip' on it and only three or four rocks. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 262 They had been in a terrible fright lest we should be caught and overturned in the ugly 'rip' or rapid.

Rip, *sb.*6 [Perh. a later form of REP 2. If this is an abbreviation of *reprobate*, the appearance of sense 1 earlier than sense 2 is prob. accidental.]

1. An inferior, worthless, or worn-out horse.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 23 July an. 1775, I have given him the rips, instead of the best team, and he is all submission. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 296 A raw-boned Scotch rip, whose pedigree we cannot answer for, occupies another capital stall. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 101 Meeting Mr. Lee in his gig, driving this rip of a horse (as he termed it). 1825 VISC. STRATFORD in Lane-Poole *Life* (1888) I. 382 If the carriage be smart the horses are rips. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* ix. (1861) 69 Your sort are rather of the weedy order,..those thoroughbred rips never have courage to face large fences. 1883 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 52 *Rip*, 'a lean horse,' not uncommon in South, though a low word.

2. A worthless, dissolute fellow; a rake.

In colloq. or dial. use sometimes in milder sense as a term of reproof.

1797 D. SIMPSON *Plea Relig.* (1808) 148 This rip of a son shall be trained to the church. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 220 Every variety of the *rip* is familiar to his fancy, and to his pencil. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. vii. 155 Rips of parsons, incarcerated six days in the week. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxii, I doubt whether he wouldn't think me too much of a rip to be intimate with. 1892 W. E. NORRIS *His Grace* II. i, The late Lord Charles Gascoigne had been an old rip,..he might have done something disgraceful.

b. Applied to a woman. Somewhat *rare.*

1791 BURNS *Let. to P. Hill* 17 Jan., The chariot wheels of the coroneted rip, hurrying on to the guilty assignation. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 64 *Rip*, a vulgar, old, unchaste woman. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 88, 'I don't believe I thought there was such a thing as a lady rake.'..'Yes, bit of a rip, wasn't she?'

3. A person or thing of little or no value.

1815 *Zeluca* III. 145 Ah you don't recollect Mrs. Cibber—Mrs. Siddons was a rip to her—about what Kean is to Garrick, ma'am! 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict., Rip*, any person or thing completely worn out and worthless. 1867 BRIERLEY *Marlocks*, etc. 98 An owd rip of a hommer [=hammer] like this.

Rip, obs. or dial. form of REAP *sb.*2 and *v.*2

Rip, obs. form of RIPE *sb.*1, *a.*, and *v.*1

† **Rip,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare.* [A var. of RIPE *v.*2, with shortening of vowel which prob. originated in the past tense **rípte* for OE. *rýpte.*] *trans.* To rob.

c 1200 ORMIN 10204 þatt tobb .. þatt holebb o þe lazhefolc, & rippebb hemm & ræfebb. *Ibid.* 10238 þatt teȝȝ ne sholldenn nohht te folc þurrh gredinesse rippenn.

Rip (rip), *v.*2 Also 6–7 rippe, 6 ryp(pe. [Of somewhat obscure origin and history; it is not quite certain that all the senses really belong to the same word. Corresponding forms in the cognate languages are Fris. *rippe* to rip, tear, Flem. *rippen* to rip, strip off roughly; it is not clear whether these are distinct from MDu. and LG. *rippen*, var. of *reppen* to move, pull (up), etc., which appear to be the source of NFris. and older Da. *rippe*, MSw., Norw., and Fær. *rippa*, in the same senses. MLG. *reppen* (*up*) is also used of reviving or raking up a matter, and this sense is represented by Da. *rippe* (*op*), *opprippe* (recorded from 1570), Icel. *rippa upp* (in 17th c. copies of an old text), MSw. *reppa* (*up*); whether LG. or Da. had any influence on English in this point is not apparent.]

I. 1. *trans.* To cut, pull, or tear (anything) away from something else in a vigorous manner. Const. with advs. *off*, *out*, †*forth*, or preps. *from*, *out of.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 115 b, Wherfore for to know what it was, he distached and ripte it of. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Rebellion* 31 b, For haste to rippe their bootes from theyr legges. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. viii. 16 Macduffe was from his Mother's womb Vntimely ript. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* x. xi. 377 From earths gutts will I rip forth to vew, The feasts. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 285 If gold were already ript out of the bowels of the earth. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exer.* No. 3. 51 You may tack down two small thin boards on either side the Using File, to keep it steddy, and rip them off again when you have done. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. iv, Rip out the coronets and marks of these dozen of cambric handkerchiefs. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 316 The Carpenters.. ripped of the old sheathing that was left. *a* 1777 FAWKES *Rape of Helen* (R.), Jove's teeming head the monstrous birth contains, And the barb'd iron ripp'd thee from his brains. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib. Troub.* III. vii, He ripped the lining out, and left the cloak in the state it is. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Nov. 5/1 He also declared that he incited no one to rip off Gladstone badges at the meeting.

2. To cut or tear apart in a rough or slashing fashion. Also with compl. as *asunder*, *open.*

1530 PALSGR. 691/2, I ryppe a seame that is sowed, *je decouse*.. It is better to ryppe ones clothes and sowe them agayne than to be ydell. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 6 They rippe in sunder the noddle of his head. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 38 With the one hande robbe so many cofers, and with the other to rippe so many corses. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 39 The fringe of your sattin peticote is ript. *a* 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth F.* 19 And hath the ground again been ript by thee? 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 642 The forceful spear..ripp'd his belly with a ghastly wound. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Picture* 103 Sails ript, seams op'ning wide, and compass lost. *c* 1850 *Arabian Nts.* (Routledge) 83 As soon as you shall feel yourself upon the ground, rip open the skin with the knife. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 10 The other contractors..have to blast and rip the rock. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 5/3 The sides of the carriages were ripped and torn.

fig. 1763 CHURCHILL *Author* Poems 1767 II. 11 Lives there a Man, who calmly can stand by, And see his conscience ripp'd with steady eye.

b. To split or cleave (timber); to saw in the direction of the grain. (See also quot. 1688.)

1532 *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* (MS.), For fellyng & ryppyng of ij thou[sand] & di. of tymber. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 105/2 Terms used by the Fletchers, or Arrow-Makers..Ripping it, is to give it the first round. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 708 These two [saws] are used..for ripping or cutting fir-timber..with the grain. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2033/2 When a Japanese wants to rip a plank, he places it across anything which will elevate the end a few inches.

c. To take the tiles off (a building or roof) and put on fresh laths; to repair or re-lay a roof in this manner.

1640 *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* (MS.), For Ripping of Broth. Vauses house. 1657–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 97 In the extraordinary repaires of the Colledg. viz...ripping both buildings in y^{e} old Court..; ripping all the new building. 1828 *Hutton's Course Math.* II. 96 What will the new ripping a house cost..at 15s. per square? 1850 in Shaw *Mem. Eastry* (1870) 206 Ordered the north and south side of the chancel roofs to be ripped and relaid. 1876–87 in Surrey and Kent glossaries.

d. To take out or cut away by quarrying, etc.; to divest or clear of surface-soil.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 69 Ripping 240 hogsheads [of limestone]. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 88 That operation requiring great care in 'ripping' one side of the bank at a time. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining* 204 *Rip*, to cut or blast down the roof or top. 1904 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 12 As the men were engaged in 'ripping top' they came across what is believed to be the fossilised remains of a large fish.

3. To slash *up* with a sharp instrument; to tear or open *up* with violence.

1575 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 131 [He] drewe out a shoulder knife, And ript me up the brest Of him that murdred lay. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 152 You bloudy Nero's, ripping vp the wombe Of your deere Mother-England. *a* 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Queenb.* III. iii, I will rip up the linings. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 46 Julian ..caused the bellies of Women and Virgins to be ript up. 1688 MOLLOY *De Jure Marit.* II. i. § 6. 204 If a Ship be ript up in parts, and taken asunder in parts. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 214 He..ripp'd up his Waistcoat to feel if he was not wounded. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* vii, You send for your dog, who is ripped up by the bull. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 301 Iolyn..had ripped up one [man] in the cave mouth as he rose.

refl. 1870 'W. M. Cooper' *Hist. of the Rod* xxiv. 233 The doomed gentleman, bidding his friends farewell, quietly rips himself up.

b. To open *up* (wounds or sores) again in a harsh manner. In *fig.* use, passing into 4 b.

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 150 Let vs .. rippe vp the deadly woundes of our greuous iniquites. 1641 Ld. Brooke *Un Episcopacy* 96, I profess I take no pleasure in ripping up their foule loathsome sores. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pard.* III. vi. (1713) 393 He will not rake in men's wounds, nor rip up old sores. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* IV. ix, It's little my part to rip up old sores.

c. To form by tearing *up* something.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 5/3 The tornado wrought terrible damage, ripping up pathways through the forests.

4. *fig.* **a.** To open up, lay bare, disclose, make known; also, to search into, examine. Now *rare.*

1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 78 Fyrst of all as touchynge my fyrst sermon, I wyll runne it ouer cursorie, ryppyng a lytle the matter. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* 240 As these menne thinke..to huddle vp their maters in the darke, it wil not be amisse to rippe them abroade. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 163 If ye rip the cause why they seeke to set foorth them selues. 1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* Pref. B ij, Know, I doe scorn to stoupe To rip your liues. 1602 — *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 48 There shalt thou rippe The inwards of thy fortunes, in mine eares.

1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* l, In vain we rip The past, no further faintest trace remains Of René.

b. To open *up*, rake *up*, bring *up* again into notice or discussion (esp. something unpleasant or which is to a person's discredit).

Very common from *c* 1575 : see also Reap *v.*[2]

1570 Wilson tr. *Demosthenes* 12 If a man weare disposed to rippe up all that euer he did and to charge him with every point thereof. 1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 47 Wee are loth to rippe vpp manie things whiche..can not well be discussed. 1605 J. Carpenter *Solomon's Solace* xvii. 71, I shall rippe vp vnto you the seauenth cause of the Kings sorowe. 1650 S. Clarke *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 35 Hereupon he ript up Origen's faults. 1678 Temple *Let. to Elector* Wks. 1720 II. 506 Ripping up their whole Conduct in the Course of this Affair. 1776 Wesley *Husb. & Wives* vii. § 2 Wks. 1811 IX. 86 The husband may..tell her how her faults were ripped up. 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* IV. i, Don't stand ripping up old stories, to make one ashamed before one's love. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. xiv. (1869) 288 We do not want to rip up old grievances. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xxvii, Why do you come here to rip up the secrets of the past? 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 88/1 Their interest was bound by that decision, and they cannot rip up what was then done.

c. *dial.* (See quot.)

1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* s.v., *Ripping one up*, telling him all his faults.

II. 5. *intr.* **a.** To move with slashing force.

1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 141 Hark! where the sweeping Scythe now rips along.

b. To split, tear, part asunder.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxv, The great mainsail gaped open, and the sail ripped from head to foot. 1860 Tomlinson *Arts & Manuf.* 2nd Ser. *Needles* 4 When the surface rips or tears, the attendant can feel it. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 29 May 9/8 Rock very hard, but rips remarkably well.

6. *dial.* To use strong language; to swear.

1772 Nugent *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 497 Here the poor old man..begins ripping and swearing in the most dreadful manner. 1776 J. Adams *Wks.* (1856) IX. 441 Your secretary will rip about this measure, and well he may. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., To rip*, to swear profanely and in anger. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Rip*, to bluster and swear impetuously.

b. To break *out* angrily.

1856 Mrs. Stowe *Dred* I. xx. 279, I suppose they [the clergy] wouldn't any of them give me a chance for heaven, because I rip out with an oath every now and then. 1886 Stevenson *Prince Otto* II. vii, 'You may leave the table,' he added, his temper ripping out.

c. *trans.* with *out.* To utter with violence.

1828–32 Webster s.v., To rip out, as an oath. 1848 Jones *Sketches Trav.* 78 (Farmer), He ripped out an oath that made the hair stand on my head. 1889 'Q.' *Splendid Spur* xvii, He ripped out a horrid blasphemous curse.

7. To rush along with violence or great speed. Chiefly in phr. *let her rip.* Orig. *U.S.*

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 367 A common slang expression is 'Let her rip!' i.e. let her drive, let her go. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 93 You have simply to sit still and 'let her rip', as Mick puts it.

b. To go ahead (in conduct); to pursue a reckless course.

1869 Mrs. Stowe *Old Town Folks* I, If she don't do nothin' more 'n take a walk 'longside on him.., why, I say, let 'er rip. 1877 *Temple Bar* May 109 'Let him rip' is a common verdict; 'we can turn him out when his time is up'. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 660 For the next sixteen years..he 'rips'; he rips carefully,..if he is a pagan; but if he is in that partially converted state..then he rips unrestrained.

8. To strike swiftly and strongly.

1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Sharkey ripped left and right for the body with some effect.

† Rip, (?)*v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* (Perh. ad. Du. *rep*, imper. of *reppen* to make haste, but the contexts are not decisive; it may be a mere exclamation, or a fig. use of Rip *v.*[2])

1592 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 239 Wilt thou neuer leaue afflicting a dead Carcasse..? a wispe, a wispe, rippe, rippe, you kitchin-stuffe wrangler! 1600 Dekker *Shoemaker's Holiday* Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 29 Auaunt Kitchin-stuffe, rippe you browne bread tannikin; out of my sight. 1609 Armin *Maids of More* C 3 b, O well sung Nightingale, a boord a boord there, ha rip there.

‖ Ripa[1] (rī·pă). *rare.* [Sw. *ripa*, pl. *ripor*: see Rype *sb.*] Ptarmigan.

1854 L. Lloyd *Scandin. Adv.* II. 310 When I was out for the purpose of shooting Ripor. 1864 Wheelwright *Spring Lapl.* 70 The loud, hoarse cackle of the ripa was heard in every wood.

‖ Ripa[2] (rəi·pă). *Anat.* [a. L. *rīpa* bank.] A line of reflection in the ependyma of the brain.

1882 Wilder & Gage *Anat. Techn.* 488 The surfaces separated by the ripa are always unlike. 1889 A. H. Buck *Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 120.

Ripal (rəi·păl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rīpa* bank + -al.] = Riparian *a.*[1] 1.

1867 W. Peard *Year of Liberty* 288 Companies, with shares in the ratio of ripal rights. 1868 — *Water-farm.* ii. 16 With powers to..allot shares in the ratio of the ripal rights of each landed proprietor.

† Ripare. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. It. *riparo.*] Shelter, defence.

1562 J. Shute tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 25 Yet stode they upon their newe fortificationes and ripares that they had made within the towne.

Riparial (rəipē·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *rīpāri-us* (f. *rīpa* bank) + -al.]

1. = Riparian *a.*[1] 1.

1870 J. Orton *Andes & Amazons* II. xxxvii. (1876) 490 The Riparial Forests, on lowlands bordering the rivers. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 51 Fully-formed rivers that seasonally flood their riparial districts.

2. *Zool.* Living upon, or frequenting, the banks of streams, ponds, etc. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Riparian (rəipē·riăn), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] [f. as prec.]

1. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or situated on, the banks of a river; riverine.

1849 J. P. Kennedy *Life W. Wirt* (1860) I. xix. 293 Contentious riparian possessors and claimants of alluvial deposits. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 442/1 Inland lakes belonging..to one or other of the riparian States. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 72 An island rising in the middle of a river is the common property of the riparian proprietors. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 565/2 In order to give riparian rights, the river must flow in a defined channel.

b. *sb.* A riparian proprietor.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 4/1 With the intent of combating riparians upon divers matters of claim. 1894 C. H. Cook *Thames Rights* 137 Such riparian is the true owner of the fishery.

2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to a ripa in the ependyma of the brain.

1889 A. H. Buck *Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 120 The fimbria, one of the riparian or marginal parts.

Ripa·rian, *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] = Ripuarian.

1898 Sergeant *The Franks* 17 Clovis..had to..oust the king of the Riparian Franks. *Ibid.* 38 These..lessons..taught the Riparians not to respect but to despise.

Riparious (rəipē·riəs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *rīpārius.*] (See quots.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Riparious*, that uses or abides in the water banks. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Riparius*,.. applied to plants that grow,..or to animals that live,..on the borders of rivers; riparious. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 985/2 *Riparious*, growing by water.

† Ri·pary, *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *rīpāria*, fem. of L. *rīpārius*: see prec.] A stream.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 559 Dyches, watirs, pondis, stewes, Ryvers (or riparies), duffehowses.

† Ri·pary, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. = Riparious.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* A v b, Not melodious, as the Woodpecker,..swallow, wild and riparie.

† Ripe, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 rīp, rȳp (hripp), 1, 4 riip (4–5 rip), 3–4 ripe, 5 ryp(e, ryppe. [OE. *rīp* neut., related to *rīpan* Reap *v.*[1]] Harvest.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xxix. (1890) 88 Þætte her wære micel rip onweald & fea worhton. *a* 930 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 896, Þæt þa Deniscan him ne mehton þæs ripes forwiernan. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 246 Ær wintres cyme, on rypes timan. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 75 Ȝe schulen..reopen ripe of þat sed þat ȝe her seowen. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xxi. 9 In the dais of the fyrst rijp, begynnynge the repynge of barli. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 185 Þou hast no leve to sette þyn hook in oþer men ripe [*v.r.* ryp(e, etc.].

Ripe (rəip), *sb.*[2] Now *rare.* [ad. L. *rīpa* bank.] The bank of a river; the seashore.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* VI. iii, For rypes and roches whyte To shipmen were greate gladnesse and delyte. *Ibid.* ccxl. *note*, Blak been thi bankes and thi ripes also. 1538 Leland *Itin.* (1768) I. 34 The Ripe of Trent againe it is low and medow ground. 1577 Harrison *Eng.* III. xvii, On the left ripe (for so he [Leland] calleth the bancke of euery brooke thorow out all his Englishe treatizes) of a pretie ryuer.

1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., Ripe*, a bank; the sea-shore; as 'Lydd Ripe'. 1880 Stringer in *Archæol. Cant.* XIII. 255 The rights of the inhabitants of Lydd to the ripe and common. 1894 Speight *Nidderdale* 212 On that account.. its ripe or bank was more likely to be selected for a place of settlement.

Ripe (rəip), *a.* (*sb.*[3] and *adv.*). Also 3–7 rype, 4 rip, rijp(e. [OE. *ripe*, = Fris. *ryp*, † *rijp*, MDu. *ripe*, *rijp*, *riep* (Du. *rijp*), OS. *rīpi* (MLG. *ripe*, *rype*, LG. *rīp*), OHG. *rīfi*, *rīfe* (G. *reif*): the stem *rīp-* may be related to that of Reap *v.*]

1. Of grain, fruits, etc.: Ready for reaping or gathering; arrived at the stage in which they are most fit for eating, or for reproducing the plants which bear them.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Westmbæra hærfest bryngð ripa bleda. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xii. (1890) 44 Hi..sloȝan eall & cwealdon..& swa swa ripe yrð forðreddon. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 74 Ant reope we of þat ripe sed þat we seowen. *c* 1290 *St. Brendan* 696 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 239 Þe Applene weren ripe inoug. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 312 And amorwe grapes þai bere, Red & ripe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Þet corn..is uol of frut and al ripe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 137 The leves weren faire and large, Of fruit it bare so ripe a charge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/2 A Rype fige, *precoqua, precox.* 1530 Palsgr. 322/2 Rype as fruyte is, *meur.* 1569 Grindal in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 259 My Grapes this Yeare are not yett rype. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Nov., We fall like rotted ripe fruite fro the tree. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xii. (1614) 507 When the fruit is ripe, the first and outermost part openeth. 1676 M. Lister in Ray *Corr.* (1848) 124, I gathered the ears a little before they were ripe. 1781 Cowper *Heroism* 54 Through the ripe harvest lies their destin'd road. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 286 It [the aril] more properly comes under consideration along with the ripe seed. 1864 Tennyson *Enˊoch Ard.* 456 If the nuts..be ripe again. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 7 Scarce enough to..redden ripe the mountain-ash.

absol. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6044 Þat beist þan gneu vp..bath ripe and grene. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xix. 107 He het elde, an hih for to clymbe, And shaken hit sharply, þe ripen sholden falle.

transf. 1439 *Eph. Acad. Oxon.* (1898) I. 284 Norysshed with the rype frute of Konnyng. 1613 Jackson *Creed* I. 136 Vntill they be ripe of death in the Autumne. *c* 1620 Sir W. Mure *Sonn.* vi. 13 Those fayre breists' ivype clusters quho myt presse. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 342 When you are ripe, you shall be plucked. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 397 Coverlids gold-tinted like the peach, Or ripe October's faded marigolds. 1861 Reade *Cloister & H.* xxxviii, Thy beard is ripe, thy fellow's is green; he shall be the younger.

† b. Of herbs or grass. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 439 Herbis þat groweden in a orchard, and weren nyȝ rype. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* IX. xiv. 356 Junius is paynted as mowynge haye, for that tyme haye is ripe in medes. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Prata arida*, when the grasse is ripe, and redy to mow.

c. In proverbs, usually with fig. application.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 22 But soone rype soone rotten. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Conf. Afflict.* (1585) Cii, All the glorie of man..is as the flower of the fielde, soone ripe, soone rotten. 1705 Hickeringill *Priestcr.* II. i. 6 The old Proverb prov'd true, for, he was soon ripe, and soon rotten. 1736 [Chetwood] *Voy. Vaughan* (1760) I. 52 My Uncle..told me, Ripe Fruit was soon rotten.

d. Resembling ripe fruit; red and full.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 139 O how ripe in show, Thy lips, those kissing cherries, tempting grow! 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. v. 121 There was a pretty redeness in his lip A little riper, and more lustie red Then that mixt in his cheeke. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. II, An underlip, you may call it a little too ripe, too full. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* III. iii, With..her ripe mouth twitching merrily.

2. Of birds or animals: Fully fledged or developed; *esp.* come to a fit condition for being killed and used as food.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3673 Hii ne mowe nost wel fle Vor feblesse of hor brode, ac wanne hor briddes rype beþ, þer hii findeþ more mete in londes aboute hii fleþ. 1398 [see Fledge *a.* 1]. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 To fatte Pigions..it is good to bring them to the Kitchin, before they bee full ripe. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 582 A little Kyd..being ripe, the maister killed it, and layed it before the Panther to be eaten. 1837 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 403, I caught the birds with much difficulty in a trap-cage when their young were nearly ripe. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 94 A ripe sheep..is easily known..by the fulness exhibited in all the external parts. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3/1 The ducklings.. must be killed as soon as they are ready, and not kept a day longer than the hour when they are ripe.

fig. 1575 R. B. *Apius & Virginia* C 8 Under the Hedge with a payre of new Cardes both rip and fledge.

b. Of persons: Fully developed in body or mind; mature, † marriageable (Cf. 6 a.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 68 Such þinges maken children for to be To soone rype and bold. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 246 Sche scholde ben hir fader hair, And was of yeres ripe ynowh. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 783 They were coupled or she were well rype. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* II. 148 These two noble ympes I caused to be slayne, Of yeares not ful rype as yet to rule and raygne. *c* 1600 B. Jonson *To Penshurst* 54 Wks. (1616) 820 Some..send By their ripe daughters, whom they would commend This way to husbands. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 598 He..being ripe in years, And conscious of the outrage he commits. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* III. 128 Ripe men, or blooming in life's spring, ..Stood by their Sire, on Clifford moor. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VIII. lx, Since I was a ripe man, I have been what I am now.

c. Ready for birth. *rare.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Fœtus maturos edere*, to brynge foorth yonge when they be rype. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 10 Some vnborne sorrow, ripe in fortunes wombe, Is comming towards me. 1741 Monro *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 275 The superior Extremity of this..Phalanx is a Cartilage in a ripe Child.

d. Of fish, etc.: Ready to lay eggs or spawn.

1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. i. 78 The insect is collected..towards the end of the month of June, when the females are ripe. 1868 Peard *Water-farm* viii. 85 Out of twenty, or thirty fish, not more than two or three will in all probability be found ripe. 1883 in G. B. Goode *Fish Indust. U.S.A.* 76 The fish remained in the basin until they were ripe.

3. a. Of liquor: Advanced to the state of being ready for use; fully matured, mellow.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 415 Til the vendage valle in þe vale of Iosaphat, And [I] drynke ryght rype most. *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Opened* (1677) 25 When it is cold put in it six spoonfuls of barm, and when it is ripe, it will hiss in the pail. 1742 *Loud. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 80 Nor will they be so soon ripe and fit to tap as the high dried Malt-Drink will. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 551 Used to impart to new brandy and rum a ripe taste. 1834 Tennyson in

Memoir (1897) I. 134 He..Gives stouter ale and riper port Than any in the country-side. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 158 The casks..in which the ripe beer is kept and exported.

b. Of suppurations, etc.: Ready to lance or break; fit for curative treatment.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Menge þise herbes.. and leyth hem vponn þe bocches; and þat shall make hem rype. And whan þei beth rype, slyt hem with a sharpe knyfe. *c* 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* a iij, Horsnesse, and continuall fluxion of snevil in old men, do in no means waxe rype. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* IV. xxxv. 17 Thrust it in..so as the point of the iron may come out at the ripest place.

c. Of natural products, etc.: Arrived at a mature or perfect state.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. Poems (1905) 388 Clouds with ripe Thunder charg'd some thither drew. 1700 S. L. tr. *Frykе's Voy. E. Ind.* 316 There are People to look every year, and see whether the Pearls are ripe. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 30 With riper beams when Phœbus warms the day. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 268 It is much to be lamented that the ripe timber only had not been selected. 1865 RICHARDSON & WATTS *Chem. Tech.* II. IV. 294 The successive operations to which the ripe earth is submitted, are undertaken for the purpose of separating the nitrates from it.

4. Of persons: Of mature judgement or knowledge; fully informed; thoroughly qualified by study and thought.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 135 Nis þat non god tocne of ripe manne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 211 He is nv ripe & fastrede, Ne luste hym nv to non vnrede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 438 Crist sente hise apostlis, when þei weren rype, to diverse londis, to sowe wateris of wisdom. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* 107 Jugis and mynistris of the king owen to be ripe men. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 109 This exercise may bring moch profite to ripe heads. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 205 No lesse plaine to a ripe reader, then if it were named expresly. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 51 He was a Scholler, and a ripe, and good one. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxii. 6 Some young men are ripe betime, and more ready-headed than their ancients. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* i, Mr. Crawley in his early days had been a ripe scholar. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 367 A ripe scholar and in many ways an eloquent teacher.

b. Const. *in* (or *upon*) a matter, business, etc.

c 1475 *Partenay* 7 A man ful ripe in other clerigie. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 397 Almost impossible it shuld be to make the Poopes Holynes so ripe in the Kinges particuler causes as were nedefull. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ord. Priests*, Ye may waxe riper and stronger in your ministerie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 218 As sound in judgement as ripe in experience. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 60 Money-changing..is managed by Women, who are very dextrous and ripe in this Employment. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 11, I cannot say I am so ripe upon that subject as to answer the difficulty Mr. Masterton moves. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. iii. 11 Ripe in wisdom was he.

c. Similarly of the mind, judgement, etc.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 339/2 A longe vysage or chyere and enclyned, whiche is a signe of maturyte or rype sadnes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 106 With mynde rype and degest. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 476 Every man thinks his own wit ripest. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* II. iv. 70 His head vn-mellowed, but his Iudgement ripe. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. x. 39 Youth..are inconstant..partely helped with the lacke of a ripe resolution, and firme iudgement. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* II. ii. (1854) 76 A gentleman..of a most dexterous and ripe invention for all such things. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) p. xx, His Natural Endowments, of a large Invention, a ripe Judgment, and a strong Memory. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* vi. § 1. 136 The most important parts of this science require a ripe understanding. 1871 DISRAELI *Lothair* Pref. p. xviii, His intimates only were acquainted with his..ripe scholarship. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 164 Mind, in Man, does not start into being fully ripe.

5. Properly considered or deliberated; matured by reflection or study.

c 1270 *Prov. Hendyng* 84 Sot..wol speke wordes grene, Er þen hue buen rype. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 438 So wise and rype wordes hadde she. — *Melib.* P 2389 Thou shalt also eschue the conseillyng of yong folk, for hir conseil is nat rype. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 7/2 A gode and a ripe deliberation and avys, the which can noght be hade in a fewe dayes. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 The true diffinition..therof requierith ripe and mature deliberation and advise. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xiv. 97 b, Yeres and long experience..brought more wisdome and rype doctrine. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 42 Such Images as after a ripe debate were found to admit an explication consenting with Nature.

6. Of age: **a.** Characterized by full development of the physical or mental powers. (Cf. 2 b.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*John*) 399 Bot fra he to rype elde wane he lefit þe bischope. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii. (1880) II. 135 He than beinge of ripe yeres,..his frendes..exhorted hym busely to take a wyfe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 172 Some man of rype yeares and counsell. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Chorus 13 Of riper years, to Wertenberg he went. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* To Rdr. 8 Till ryper ȝeirs her infancy subdue. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 31 Thy years are ripe, and over-ripe. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 713 At so ripe an age As twice sev'n years. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xvii. 224 A riper period of her life. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 8 Simplicity of treatment,..out of place if intended for a reader of riper years.

b. Advanced; high in years.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 609 þe tyme..þat he of þis lyf suld pas, of parfit dat & rype elde. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 243 He died at a ripe age and was buried at Persepolis. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 137 Anacreon died at the ripe age of eighty-five at Teos.

7. Fully prepared, ready, or able, *to* do or undergo something.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. v.* 396 Sholde no ryngynge do me ryse ar I were rype to dyne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 61 Now I am riip to dye. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 89 What incedentes ye knowe, I preie yow by wrytinge certefie me in all hast, that I may be the more ripe to answer to this. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 33 b, You shal be rype and perfect to subtract any other summe lightly. 1595 DANIEL *Civil Wars* IV. 79 Where states are ripe to fall, and vertue spent. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 494 That I might at the same time be ripe to give you an account of your businesse. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 450 The cause is then ripe to be set down for hearing. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 548 It does not appear to me that the nation is ripe to accept of these. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 29 But now the inly-working North Was ripe to send its thousands forth. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Educ. Man Business* 66 He will let opportunities grow before his eyes, until they are ripe to be seized.

b. Ready or fit *for* some end or purpose.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* I 2 b, I know by your complexion, you wer ripe for the hangman. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. i. 242 These Reversions will be ripe for his heir, by that time his heir shall be ripe for them. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 169 Ripe and ready for destruction. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* v. 77 His Designs were not ripe enough for Execution. 1768 GOLDSM. *Goodn. Man* v, It goes no farther; things are not yet ripe for a discovery. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. (1787) II. 111 The conspiracy was ripe for execution. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 299 Salt-marsh,..when ripe and ready for embankment. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/1 The plans of the Government..are not yet ripe for criticism.

c. Quite prepared *for* action of some kind, *esp.* mischief, revolt, etc.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 121 My thrice-puissant Liege Is..Ripe for Exploits and mightie Enterprises. 1644 HEYLIN *Brief Relat. Land* 3 Those libels..inflamed the people, till they had made them ripe for mischeife. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 6 You are not ripe for judgment. One affirms, the other denies. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 282 The Indians, on almost every frontier, were ripe for a revolt. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. vii, Are thy friends ripe for the saddle? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 191 England, though heated by grievances, was by no means ripe for revolution. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. vi. xxi. 385 The mob were only too ripe for a tumult.

d. Const. with gerund preceding. Now only *arch.* in *reeling ripe*, after quot. 1610.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. Mm iv, Dying-ripe with nayles her purple robes in ragges she hales. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 61 But Lulus (euen weeping ripe) went among the rest. *c* 1600 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* (1683) 112 With that he leaps unto her cursing ripe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 279 He is drunke now;..And Trinculo is reeling ripe. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman's Prize* II. i, He's like little children That lose their baubles, crying ripe.

1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 73 Reeling ripe, Big Independence..works his burly way. 1883 *Church Times* XXI. 906/3 The Irish teetotaler who was found reeling ripe.

8. Ready for action, execution, or use; arrived at the fitting stage or time for some purpose.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 215 Our Legions are brim full, our cause is ripe. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. i, Should they submit ere our designs are ripe, We both must perish in the common wreck. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 440, I desir'd the French Gentleman not to say any thing to them, till the Business was thorough ripe. 1789 WOLCOT (Peter Pindar) *Subjects for Painters* 36 With a lie Ripe at their fingers' ends. 1838 MACAULAY *Sir W. Temple* ESS. (1897) 439 At length, in June, 1671, the designs of the Cabal were ripe. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* v. I. 145 The insubordination, which was so ripe in the city. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. II. viii. 153 Their plot was soon ripe.

b. Of time: Sufficiently advanced.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 294, I by Letters shall direct your course When time is ripe.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. XXXV, The man..was a noble type Appearing ere the times were ripe. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* IV. (1875) 44 The great scheme for whose accomplishment the time was now ripe.

† **9. a.** As *sb.* Ripeness. (Cf. FOR- 10.) *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) CXVIII. 147 Ic ðe on ripe fore-com [Vulg. *Prævent in maturitate*]. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 18834 (Trin.), His heer [was] like to þe note broun whenne hit for ripe [*Cott.* ripnes] falleþ doun.

† **b.** As *adv.* Ripely. *Obs.*

a 1632 TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. iii. (1642) 172 But the King..handled them so ripe and handsomely, that..he dealt with them as pleased him.

10. *Comb.* **a.** Parasynthetic, as *ripe-coloured, -eared, -faced, -tongued, -witted.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. † v, A righte ripetungued deponent. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* Pref. vj, I take them to be ripe-toungued tryfles. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 377 Alas how ripe witted these young folkes be now adayes. 1698 F. B. *Free but Modest Censure* 10 Bestowing upon him the Epithets of Learned, Ingenious, Thoughtful, Ripe-witted, &c. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 8 Fire-branded foxes to sear up..Our gold and ripe-ear'd hopes. 1826 HOOD *Love* ii, Grave ripe-fac'd wisdom made an April fool? 1827 C. WEBBE *Harvest-Home* ii, Armfuls of ripe-coloured corn.

b. Miscellaneous, as *ripe-bending, -grown, -like.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* CLXXXIII, Mulberries, & ripe-red cherries. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 30 The light-foot tripper.., who would run ouer the ripe-bending eares of corne. 1640 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* II. XXXVII. (1664) 517 The field of heaven's glory is white and ripe-like. 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* 120 That world..thou'lt see, Ripe-grown, in full maturity. 1873 M. COLLINS *Miranda* III. 63 An old-fangled ripe-red house.

Ripe (rəip), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **ripian**, 4 **rypen**, 5 **rypyn**; 4– **ripe** (5 **rip**), 4–6 **rype** (6 *Sc.* **ryip**), 7 **reape**. [OE. *rípian*, = Fris. *rypje*, MDu. *ripen* (Du. *rijpen*), OS. *rípôn* (MLG. and LG. *rîpen*), OHG. *rîfan*, *rîffen* (G. *reifen*), f. *ripe* RIPE *a.* Now somewhat rare, the usual word being RIPEN.]

1. *intr.* To grow or become ripe.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 104 Do þæt suune scine þæt ðine æceras ripion. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 312 On lengtentima springað oððe greniað wæstmas, & on sumera hiġ weaxað, & on hærfest hiġ ripiað. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 þis corn..wex and bleowu in iudea, hit ripede in ierusalem. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 314 Aȝeines þi greynes..bigynneth for to ripe, Ordeinge þe an hous..to herberwe in þi cornes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i. (Tollemache MS.), In some tren and herbes frute ripeþ sone, as mulberies and cheries. *c* 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 152 Fruyte on tre both gret and smale Gan for to rip and wex fulle pale. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) XXX, The lint rypit, the crule pullit the lyne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. liii. 75 Whan..that the corne beganne to rype, he departed fro Gaunt. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* i. 2 What time euery growing thinge That ripeth by roote, hath liuely taken hart. 1613 DAY *Dyall* iv. (1614) 69 The fruits of the Vine do ripe in Season. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 15 They can never ripe together, but one is green, another ripe, another rotten. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 192 The Fruits they bear are much larger, and ripe earlier, than what we find growing upon the old Stocks. 1828 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, There's aye..something to ripe that I would like to see ripen. 1892 M. FIELD *Sight & Song* 60 The peach that ripes.

fig. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11812 His vn-rightes biginnes to ripe! *c* 1400 *Beryn* 677 And by þat tyme þey were there, þe day began to rype. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) XLII, The sin ryipis, and schame is set on side. 1530 PALSGR. 691/2 It shall be well done for hym to make his testament, for he rypeth a pace. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 26 And so from houre to houre, we ripe, and ripe. *a* 1632 DONNE *Poems* (1635) 386 Till death us lay To ripe and mellow here, we are stubborne Clay. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 32 At my next view, my pur-blind fancy ripes. 1878 TAYLOR *Daniel the Beloved* XI. 203 So from hour to hour, he ripes into maturity.

2. *trans.* To make ripe, bring to ripeness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXVII. (Tollemache MS.), In som place þe leues ben pullid awey for þe sonne schulde come to þe frute, and ripe it spedily. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Rypyn, or make rype, *maturo*. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B j b, Haruest cometh, whiche tyme doth better rype them. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 292 They are sumtimes inforced to rype & dry them in theyr stooues. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 643 On Trees anon they ripe the Plum and Pear.

fig. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 13 Oft to revolf ane vnlefull consait Ripis ȝour perellus frutis and oncorn. ? 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* xii. O ij, What shulde that seiue fore, but to rype them and prepare redy for suche as be more lewde. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 13 Hee is retyr'd, to ripe his growing Fortunes, To Scotland. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. 113 When rapine feedes our pomp, pomp ripes our fall. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Praeterita* 26 We are riped with joy, and marr'd with tears.

† **3.** *Med.* To bring to a head; to mature. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxxix. (Bodl. MS.), þe vertu of þe leli rypeþ bocches & sores. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Douce 335) 38 b, Medle thes herbes to geder and ley hem vpon the bocches and that shal rype hem. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 215 To rype þe quinesye, tak smale snayles..& stampe hem, & playster hem aboue þe sore. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) P ij, A plaister to ripe a botche comming of the pestilence. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 211 It..ripeth and breaketh harde impostumes. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 145 It doth ripe and digest tough slime or glut that commeth of cold.

† **4. a.** To prepare (a matter) by careful consideration. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* XV. (1885) 148 Yff þe amendynge þeroff be not debatyd, and be such counsell ryped to thair handes. 1533 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 115 And if it may be soe, to ripe the matter unto the Kings gracious hands.

† **b.** To make (one) ripe in knowledge. *Obs.*

1523 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1733) I. I. iii. 43 To ripe, inform and instruct him in the Specialities..of all such..Ordinances. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 76 Himself being afterwards furnished and riped with greater learning. *Ibid.* 188 The King's said orators shall..rype and instruct themselves by their secret learned counsell.

Ripe (rəip), *v.*[2] Also 1 **rýpan** (**hr-**), 3 **rupen**, 4– **rype** (8 *Sc.* **ryp**). [OE. *rýpan*, app. related to Goth. *raupjan*, OHG. *roufen* (G. *raufen*), and to LG. *ruppen*, G. *rupfen* to pluck, pull. After OE. only in northern and Sc. use (but see 4 b).]

† **1. a.** *intr.* To engage in robbery. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 19 Ðer ðeafas ofdelfes *vel* hrypes & forstealas. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 163 Hy hergiað & heawað,..rypað & reafiað & to scipe lædað. *c* 1205 LAY. 10584 Heo rupten, heo ræfden, nolt heo ne bi-læfden.

† **b.** *trans.* To rob or plunder (one). *Obs.*

a 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 320 Hy rypað þa earman butan ælcere scylde. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1011, [Hi] hereȝodon ure earme folc & hi rypton & slogon. *c* 1065 *Ibid.* an. 1065, [He] rypte God ærost, & ealle þa bestrypte þe he ofer mihte.

2. *intr.* To grope; to make search (*for* or *after* something hid).

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (Small) 143 Til this forsaid arc he yod ..And riped imang tha wormes lathe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xi. 2903 A mattok syne he tuk,..And wiþe þat ripit to þe grunde. 1530 PALSGR. 691/2, I rype in olde maters, *je fouille*. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. A a viij, As he that ripes in a dungehyll, is infect with the smell therof a longe time after. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 309 Thay rypit for the saidis guidis. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 81 Ordaines the Captaines..to send their constables..to rype throw the parochess for suspectit gudes. 1814 in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 68 He rypit, maybe for his knife,

I thought I saw it glancin. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* 77 It's possible..That some ane, ripin' after lear.., May find an' read me.

3. *trans.* To search (a place, receptacle, etc.) in a thorough manner in order to find something; to rifle, ransack.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4893 Yon er thenes..folus þam to ripe þair war. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 36 Þair beddis sal þabbes ofte ripe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. iv. 315 Þe graf qwhar in Chaillis Marschel lay þai ripit, and þe body soucht. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 515 Now..Com and rype oure howse and then may ye se who had hir. 1535 COVERDALE *Obad.* 6 But how shall they rype Esau, and seke out his treasures? 1590 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 491 [They] sercheit the haill houssis,..and rypit all pairtis sa narrowlie as they could. 1659 in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VII. 264/2 Quhen the corporall was ryping me at the gate. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 540 Their houses were ryped but none were found. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* vi, Ryp ilka pouch frae nook to nook. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Rising of the Session* Poems (1845) 28 The benmost part o' my kist-nookie I'll ripe for thee. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, Sir John, when he had riped the turret weel, led my gudesire into the dining-parlour. 1858–61 RAMSAY *Remin.* ii. (1867) 30 The sacks of Joseph's brethren were ripit.

transf. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. i. 91 As þai war þe grounde ripande, Off a man the hewide þai fande. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. x. 134 Tharwythall the hymys of hys gost He rypyt wyth the swerd amyd his cost.

† **b.** With *up*. (Cf. RIP *v.*[2] 4 b.) *Obs.*

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 107, I sall rype vp the mater haill. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 535 He ripes up (rehearses) what wrong his enemies had done him. 1695 WOOD *Life* 9 Oct., There I began to ripe up all the matter, how unworthily he had dealt with me.

5. To cleanse, clear out.

17.. *Robin Hood & Beggar* in Child *Ballads* III. 163/2 In the thick wood the beggar fled, Er they riped their eyne. 1721 RAMSAY *Ode to the Ph—* iii, Then fling on coals, and ripe the ilbs. 1841 in *Cath. News* (1899) 3 June 15/4 She went afterwards to 'ripe' the flue. 1887 SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* xii. 73 Robin ryped the dottle oot o' his pipe. 1895 W. C. FRASER *Whaups* xv. 209, I sometimes ripe oot Tammy's pipe.

6. To break, dig, or plough *up* (ground).

1828 *Craven Gloss., Rype*, to break up rough and uncultivated ground. *c* 1882 in J. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* xxvii. 223 T'onde hoose..hez been pull'd doon, its foondation rip'd up. 1897 G. O. ELDER *Borgue* 29 (E. D. D.), Ripin' up a' the bits of green hoams, and forcing wheat to grow.

Ripe, obs. form of REAP *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1]

Ripeck, variant of RYPECK.

Riped, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. RIPE *v.*[1]] Ripened. (Cf. *fore-riped* s.v. FORE- *pref.* 2 b.)

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 43 When ryped yeres in wisedomes schoole, in maridge faine would match. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 67 b, The graines that grow within the redde riped Berrie.

Ri·peful, *a. rare*[−1]. [-FUL.] Ripe.

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 167 Is the old gentleman still alive? if so, he must now be ripeful of years as he is full of honours.

Ripel, obs. form of RIPPLE *v.*[1]

Ripely (rəi·pli), *adv.* Also 4 **rijp-**, 5–6 **rip-**; 4–7 **rype-**, 5–6 **ryp-**, 6 **ryeply** (4–7 **-lie**, 6 **-lye**). [f. RIPE *a.* + **-LY** [2]. Cf. MDu. *ripe-*, *rijplike* (Du. *rijpelijk*), G. *reiflich*.]

† **1.** Quickly, immediately. *Obs. rare.*

In both passages a rendering of L. *maturius*.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* vii. 37 Ynclepynge God, more rijply for to be maad helpful to oure folc. — *Acts* xxv. 4 Goynge forth more rypeli, or hasteli.

2. With ripe or mature consideration, reflection, or judgement. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 302 He suld be wele and ryply avisit or that he write..ony materis. 1481–90 BOTONER in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 528 Men of gret discresione, experte in the werre, may the more ryplere delyver and advise..the thynges [etc.]. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 30 Vttred to his most prudent counsayll, and at sundrey tymes..rypely dygested. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 265 More curiously than needed, the matter being ripely considered. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 203 Let us ripely consider what Artificers deserve most to be imitated. 1700 LAW *Council Trade* Introd. (1751) p. xiv, As those who shall ripely consider this matter, will easily find [etc.]. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 24 Till a General Assembly.. ripely and gravely consider the matter of them.

3. In a ripe, mature, or fully developed manner.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 197 Sche sall riply declair to the in hy The maneris of all pepill in Italy; The battellis for to cum [etc.]. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 22 It fits vs therefore ripely Our Chariots and our Horsemen be in readinesse. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 580 Him from whose danger heaven securely brings, And for his sake two ripely wicked Kings. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 13 May, Pity it is that what they attaine here so ripely, they either not retain or do not improve..when they come to be men. 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* xvii. 29 Then for his lips, that ripely gem. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* III. iii. 42 Brown dusk was ripely settling down among the mossy apple-trees. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* June 570 Huge pears hung ripely.

Ripeman, variant of REAPMAN *Obs.*

Ripen (rəi·p'n), *v.* Also 6 **rypen.** [f. RIPE *a.* + **-EN** 5. Cf. RIPE *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To grow ripe; to come to maturity:

a. Of fruits, seeds, etc.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apocalipse* (1573) 95 But the figges ripened not, and therefore they remayned greene or vnripe figges. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 61 Holesome Berryes thriue and ripen best, Neighbour'd by Fruit of baser qualitie. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* xviii. 5 When the bud is perfect, and the sowre grape is ripening in the flowre. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 170 By destroying the corn upon the ground, which was then a ripening. 1712 M. HENRY *Serm.* Wks. 1853 II. 366/2 The choicest fruits ripen slowly. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 608 Calyx awned, the angles more evident as the seeds ripen. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 81 All its allotted length of days, The flower ripens in its place. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 382 The dormouse thus brings forth its young in August, when the nuts begin to ripen.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 142 What golden joys ambrosial clust'ring glow In His full beam, and ripen for the just?

b. Of persons, faculties, conditions, etc.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, His mature age.. ripens onely to corrupt and rot The budding hope of infant modestie. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. iv. 47 The faculty of thinking in general ripens..with the body. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser I. *Henry Harris*, It was not till our acquaintance had ripened..that these particulars were elicited. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Jesus* iii. 12 The time had come, when all that he had..thought, and desired, had ripened in his soul.

c. *fig.* To develop *into* (or *towards*) something.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 103 *Pom.* This is not yet an Alexandrian Feast. *Ant.* It ripen's towards it. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. i. 47 These Bills ripened into Acts, before the Parliament ended. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. p. xxiv, The mathematical genius of Don Henry.. received every encouragement .. to ripen into perfection and public utility. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* i. 1 The acquaintance had ripened into friendship. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxix, He tried to laugh away his own fears. And yet they ripened..into certainty. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 211/1 The risk had not ripened into a debt.

2. *Med.* To come to a head; to maturate.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 51 A Cancerous Humour is some years ripening. 1709 FLOYER *Cold Bathing* I. iv. 138 Cold Water hinders any Pain from ripening. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 209 The violent Motion.. caused them [swellings] to ripen and break.

3. Of natural products, etc.: To reach the proper condition or stage for being utilized. Also *fig.*

1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. ii. 78 In some minds the ore is a long time in ripening. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 380 No useless mine these northern hills enclose, No ruby ripens and no diamond glows. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 335/2 It is then poured out in the form of flat cakes..and is left in that condition for many days to 'ripen'. *a* 1890 *Sci. Amer.* LIV. 40 (Cent.), After ripening, the cream is churned.

b. Of land: To become sufficiently valuable to let or sell for building on.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 1/2 We see landlords..holding land on the fringe of towns until it 'ripens', as the phrase goes, to the value which secures them an immense profit on their outlay.

4. *trans.* To make ripe; to bring to maturity or to the proper condition for being used.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Maturo*, The yere quickly ripeneth grapes in sunnie hilles. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. (1592) 44 The Sunne..ripeneth things, he withereth things and so foorth. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 8 The pleached bower, Where hony-suckles ripened by the sunne, Forbid the sunne to enter. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* v. 39 Age clarifies wine, and ripens it. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* iii, For them alone the heavens had kindly heat, In eastern quarries ripening precious dew. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 556 The blooming boy is ripen'd into man. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Abutilon*, With proper care they will ripen their seeds in autumn. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 669 In a frame of this kind, Knight ripened grapes. 1880 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* II. 640 They are worked by shallow pits, and are 'ripened', ground, and washed, as the other clays. 1894 *Field* 9 June 844/3 They have learned the reason why the cream is ripened, and how it is ripened.

5. To develop to a mature state or condition; to bring to perfection.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1124 Being now further ripened in the knowledge of Gods word. 1588 SHAKS. *Titus A.* I. i. 227 Whose Vertues will, I hope, Reflect on Rome..And ripen Iustice in this Common-weale. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. iii, I have something else To ripen for your good. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xx. (1700) 125 When Age and study shall have ripened and instructed his Intellectuals. 1721 YOUNG *Revenge* III. i, This conduct ripen'd all for me, and ruin. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxviii. (1787) III. 631 Prosperity ripened the principle of decay. 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *My Relations*, His amelioration-plans must be ripened in a day. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion*, The action of the university..ripens a Bishop, and extrudes a philosopher.

b. Const. *into*.

a 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 15 Love ripens all that dross into the purest gold. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 64 Ripening into execution my plots upon themselves.

6. *Med.* To bring to a head. (Cf. RIPE *v.*[1] 3.)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 95/1 A potione to mature, or ripen, an Apostemation. *c* 1600 MARKHAM in Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1607) 361 Then renew it, till such time that it ripen and break the sore. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1643) 140 Physitians by ripning diseases make way to heal them. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) I. 290 A Poultis to ripen any Tumour. 1753 [see RIPENING *ppl. a.* 1].

Ripened (rəi·p'nd), *a.* [f. prec. + **-ED** [1].] Advanced or brought to ripeness, maturity, or full development.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 77 Hir cheekes like ripened lillies steept in wine. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 116 Keepe me in patience, and with ripened time Vnfold the euil. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. xlvii, The ripen'd child breaks through his mothers womb. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 496 P 1 [They] tempered the forward Ambition.. of ripen'd Manhood with Discretion. 1786 BURNS *Vision* II. xv, When ripen'd fields, and azure skies, Call'd forth the Reaper's rustling noise. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 253 O thou, to whom Broad leaved fig trees even now foredoom Their ripen'd fruitage. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 215 Heavenly influences can but injure the ripened sinner, as dew, rain, sun, but injure the ripened fruit. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 242 He thus succeeded in obtaining 450 ripened capsules full of seeds.

Ripener (rəi·p'nəɹ). [f. as prec. + **-ER** [1].]

1. One who, or that which, causes ripening; †spec. in *Med.*, a maturative.

1562 LEIGH *Armory* (1597) 4 b, She [*sc.* the moon] is the ripener and increaser of fruites. 1666 BOGHURST *Loimographia* (1894) 88 For Ripeners, these are good, Mallowes, violetts, comfrey. 1728 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 214 Ripeners and Drawers. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1749) 289 Suppuratives or Ripeners as they are stiled. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iv. (1876) 107 The best ripener of the energetic vitality of strong natures.

2. One who, or that which, comes to ripeness.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Vitis*, The Corinth Grape.. is an early Ripener. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 280 Those late ripeners will keep..till May or June. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 24 We may suppose the boy slowly advancing (for he is one of the slow ripeners).

Ripeness (rəi·pnės). [f. RIPE *a.* + **-NESS**. So Fris. *ripens.*] The state of being ripe in any sense; maturity, mellowness.

c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* cxviii. 147 On ripnysse [L. *in maturitate*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18834 His hare like to þe nute brun, Quen it for ripnes fals dun. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 147, I forcome in ripenes, and made crie. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 135 Ripenesse of age and sadnesse of vertuis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Rypenesse, *maturitas*. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Forme.* R iij b, Whan they [remedies] fynde mater redy to rypenesse they do maturate. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 25 Theiof springe grasse, the whiche grewe, and waxed, vntyll it came to it ful ripenesse. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 253 By the exercise of translating,..our iudgement inclineth to ripenesse. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 124 All these kinds of Construing..may be used by schollers of ripenesse, and with much profit. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref., If a blessing in the ripeness of time was reserved for Japhet. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 28 Till a stench exhale Rank as the ripeness of a rabit's tail. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 259 They attain maturity before mellow ripeness. 1833 TENNYSON *To J. S.* 15 When love is grown To ripeness, that on which it throve Falls off. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Mar. 5/3 The artist was in the full vigour of his genius and ripeness of his experience.

Ri·pening, *vbl. sb.* [f. RIPEN *v.* + **-ING** [1].]

1. The action of the verb in various senses.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxi. § 6 No lesse expedient.. then the verie Vniversities themselues are for the ripening of such as bee rawe. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xii. (1614) 507 Then the Mace flourisheth in a faire red colour, which in the ripening becommeth yellow. 1646 H. P. *Medit. Seige* 97 Patiently to awaite the ripening of our hopes, is the great rule of humane undertakings. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* II. 106 The use of Deliberation, and the ripening of the Judgment. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Transmutation*, The transmuting or ripening of other Metals into Gold or Silver. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 177 The size, beauty, and timely ripening of the fruit. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 59 The warmth of such places being supposed to promote the ripening of the cheeses. 1887 *Athenæum* 15 Oct. 506/1 The few studentships..give no earnest of a five years' additional ripening of scholarship.

2. *Brewing.* (See quot.)

1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 48 A clear Wort made from pale Malt, and fermented with what they call Ripening, which is a Composition, they say, of the Flour of Malt, Yeast, and Whites of Eggs.

Ri·pening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + **-ING** [2].]

1. Bringing to ripeness or maturity.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 121 This bud of Loue by Summers ripening breath, May proue a beautious Flower. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Conse.* (1619) 55 As Surgeons are wont..to apply drawing and ripening plaisters. 1685 DRYDEN *Alb. & Albines* III. ii, Already they are fix'd by Fate, And only ripening Ages wait. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Glue*, This Bookbinders Glue is of an emplastick and ripening Nature. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* (1754) 278 The best method then is to forward it by applying the ripening poultices. 1881 *Proc. Berwick. Nat. Club* IX. 567 This is to be attributed to the good ripening season of 1880.

2. Advancing towards, coming to, ripeness.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. vi, Duke Gondibert Was brought, which now his rip'ning wounds allow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 478 Before the Sickles touch the ripening Wheat. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 396 Phœbus [shall] warm the ripening ore to gold. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxii, These ripening clusters of grapes hung round her little casement. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 132 Her ripening understanding was better able..to appreciate his abilities. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* i, There was the eloquent murmur of a ripening harvest.

Hence **Ri·peningly** *adv.*

1894 *Temple Bar* CII. 142 The sun..shone ripeningly upon the mellow clusters.

Ri·per [1]. *rare.* [f. RIPE *v.*[1]] Ripener.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 6 Of Maturatiuis, þat buþ Ripers. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 124 That mighty planet, Luna, the riper and encreaser of fruites.

Riper [2] (rəi·pəɹ). Now *dial.* Also 1 **rýpere**, 2 **rupere.** [f. RIPE *v.*[2]]

†**1.** A robber, plunderer. *Obs.*

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 159 Us stalu and cwalu..and rypera reaflac derede. 1027–34 *Sec. Laws Cnut* vii. in Liebermann *Gesetze* 312/1 Ryperas and reaferas Godes graman habban. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 þas ruperes and þas reueres and þas þeues.

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1894 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Riper*, an iron prong used for clearing dirt and dust out of the oilholes in machinery.

†**Ri·per** [3]. *Obs.* [? cf. RIP *v.*[2] 2 b, quot. 1688.] An instrument used by arrow-makers.

1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* LI, A thwitting knife, nocksaws a rasp, a riper, a share.

Rip-hook, dial. var. of REAP-HOOK.

Current in southern and south-western counties.

1872 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* 105 (E. D. D.), I handled the rip-hook and zive. 1881 BLACKMORE *Cristowell* xxii, A shortish old man with..a rip-hook swinging in one hand.

Ripi·colous, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *rīpa* bank + *-colus* inhabiting.] Riparious. (Mayne.)

Ripidolite (rəpi·dǫlәit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ῥῑπίδο-*, *ῥῑπίς* fan + -LITE; named by Kobell in 1839.] = CLINOCHLORE.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. (ed. 2) 412 Silicates with hydrates. Ripidolite (chlorite). 1857 DANA *Man. Mineral.* (1862) 145 Chlorite...This species has lately been subdivided on chemical grounds, and the name *Ripidolite* applied to the new species instituted. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XIII. 155 [Sapphire] is found..in granular limestone in New Jersey, and in the ripidolite of North Carolina.

Ripienist (rəpyē·nist). [f. next + -IST.] 'A performer who only assists in the ripieno parts'.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

‖ **Ripieno** (rəpyē·no), *a.* and *sb. Mus.* Also 7 **repieno**, 7–8 **-piano.** [It., f. *ri-* RE- + *pieno* full.]

1. Supplementary, re-enforcing. (Cf. quots.)

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. Mus. Bks.* 63 *Repieno*, or *Repiano*, signifies Full; and is used to distinguish those Violins in Concerto's, which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play throughout the whole Concerto. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Ripieno*..is used in orchestral compositions, to distinguish those parts which are only occasionally introduced to fill up and supply the chorus. 1879 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 153 Handel's scores contain few bassoon parts, and those..mostly of a ripieno character.

b. *sb.* A supplementary player or instrument.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., There are..two kinds of the ripieno: one plays the part of the little chorus exactly, and does not, therefore, increase the harmony or number of parts. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. 560 Twelve concertos for a violino principale, with *two ripienos*. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Music* (1885) 248 The subordinate stringed instruments in an Orchestra are sometimes termed Ripieni, as distinguished from the Principals.

2. *transf.* Serving to fill up; supernumerary.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 52 An oriental Cœsus and his beautiful lady, one or two ripieno characters, and the observing party. *Ibid.* 135 In the..re-adjustment of the treasury-balance, he got a *ripieno* appointment.

Ripier, variant of RIPPIER.

Riping (rəi·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Now *rare.* [f. RIPE *v.*[1]] The process or fact of becoming ripe.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxviii. 147 Ic forecom in ripunge [L. *in maturitate*]. *c* 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) 126 Seo ripung his gestæþþignesse sy swylc, þæt hine ne worian..lyste. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 312 Se þridda tima ys Autumnus on lyden gecweden, ..boceras getrahtniað þæne naman for þære ripunge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xliv. (Tollemache MS.), [An eclipse] tarieþ ripynge of frute, and of corne. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 1371 Euery thyng drawith to his Rypyng. 1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 131 The Ambassadour, for his more parfite knowlege and ripyng in this matier, shal undirstand [etc.]. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) P iij, It is better..to breake the sore by times, than to tary for y° riping long. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. viii. 40 Stay the very riping of the time. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 140 The uncertaine and unkindely riping of fruites. 1899 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 6/1 Has the rotting followed so fast after the riping?

Ri·ping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. RIPE *v.*[2]] The action of searching († or plundering).

a 1200 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 84 *Proscryptionem, i. fraudationem*, fordeminge, rypincge. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, An unco ranging and ripeing they have had a' gates seeking for her.

Ri·ping, *ppl. a.* [f. RIPE *v.*[1]] Ripening.

c 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* H vij, Use outwardly..drawynge and ryping medicines. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 225 The riping corne growes yeolow in the stalke. 1863 LANCASTER *Praeterita* 57, I scent A riping vintage from the Cretan hills.

Riple, obs. form of RIPPLE *v.*[1] **Riply,** obs. f. RIPELY. **Ripman,** variant of REAPMAN *Obs.* **Ripnes,** obs. f. RIPENESS. **Ripon:** see RIPPON.

‖ **Riposte** (ripō·st), *sb.* Also 7 **risposte**, 9 **ripost** (cf. REPOST *sb.*). [F. *riposte*, earlier *risposte*, ad. It. *risposta* response, reply.]

1. *Fencing.* A quick thrust given after parrying a lunge; a return thrust. Also *attrib.*

1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 85 For the Risposte, it is impossible for a Man to give it, until his Adversary..offers to launch in a Thrust. *Ibid.* vi. 171 To defend himself well from his Adversary's Risposte Thrusts, or Blows. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* (1823) 104 The party standing on the defensive, is not allowed to make any riposte. *Ibid.* 142 By not fearing the riposte upon you, it will render your mode of attack more precise. 1893 *Fencing* (Badminton Libr.) (ed. 3) iv. 82 To meet this riposte: parry second or septime while rising.

2. *transf.* A counterstroke; an effective reply by word or act.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 1 The thrust..was an ugly one, but the ripost which he has succeeded in planting is uglier still. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 107 The Feast of the Supreme Being..was designed as a triumphant ripost to the Feast of Reason. 1886 N. L. WALFORD *Parl. Gen. Civil War* 74 To us the 'riposte' of Charles appears to have been a fair one.

‖ **Riposte** (ripō·st), *v.* Also 8 **risposte**, 9 **ripost** (cf. REPOST *v.*). [ad. F. *riposter*, earlier *risposter*: see prec.]

1. *Fencing.* To make a riposte. Also *trans.* with personal object.

1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 96 Nothing can be more dangerous, because of the Opportunity it gives a Man's Adversary to Risposte him. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* (1823) 115 B. Parries Tierce smartly, and ripostes straight over the arm. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 121 Smartly raising the knee..and riposting with a quick downward movement.

2. *transf.* To reply or retaliate; to answer (one).

1851 KINGSLEY *Lett. & Mem.* (1877) I. 267 If you do not think our mutual 'honour' satisfied.., you will riposte at the first opportunity. 1871 MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xlviii, Riposte me—have you too many? 1883 WINGFIELD *Abigel Rowe* I. iii. 57 The other side dared not ripost with the real report. 1893 LANG *St. Andrews* v. 128 The Cardinal riposted by an interdict.

Hence **Ripo·sted, Ripo·sting** *ppl. adjs.*

1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iv. 96 To come off safe, from an Exchanged and Risposted Thrust. *Ibid.* vi. 173 Give him a Risposted Blow. 1893 *Fencing* (Badminton Libr.) (ed. 3) iv. 83 The riposting fencer must..deliver his thrust with the hand inclined towards pronation.

Ripp(e, obs. forms of REAP *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1]

Ripper (ri·pəɹ). [f. RIP *v.*[2] + -ER [1]. Cf. Fris. *ripper* a poor knife.]

1. One who rips. Chiefly in technical uses.

1611 COTGR., *Descouseur*, a ripper, vnsower; vndoer of. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Wirework* 133 Then the Rippers take them and draw them into wire through two or three holes. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 332 Where the rippers, as the workmen are called, care little about modern improvements. 1852 J. C. BROWN tr. *Arboussat's Narr.* 127 A number of rippers at once cast off their garments, and began by cutting off the head of the animal. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 6/1 The 'ripper' clears off the roof to a height sufficient for the passage of the horses with their loaded 'corves'. 1896 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., Wanted..: good rippers for coppice.

2. That which rips; a tool or apparatus intended for ripping; esp. (*a*) a tool used in removing old slates; (*b*) a rip-saw.

1793 O'KEEFFE *London Hermit* II. v, *Tom P.* I'll quicken him with a touch of the rippers...(Tom Pranks spurs him.) 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 400 The ripper is formed of iron..with a very thin blade...This tool is used for lifting up and removing the nails out of old slating. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2115 The half ripper is used also for dividing wood in the direction of the fibres. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1945/2 *Ripper*, a tool for ripping seams of garments. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/2 The first process in the preparation of the cloth cases is cutting the millboard. This is now effected by a rotary cutting-machine or 'ripper'.

attrib. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 6/3 A huge steel saw that will cut through a nickel-steel armour plate just as easily as an ordinary ripper saw will go through a pine board.

3. *slang.* **a.** Something especially good.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 301 Sarah was a cock, sir, and a ripper. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 144 'But, he is a ripper, nevertheless,' said the Lieutenant, touching the animal very gently with the whip. 1892 BOYD 25 *Yrs. St. Andrews* I. ii. 28 When a graduate stated that 'every lecture was a ripper', I understood he meant very high praise indeed.

b. One who pursues a reckless course.

1877 *Temple Bar* May 109 If the ripper rips for the benefit of his party,..the turning out by no means follows.

Ripper, obs. or dial. f. REAPER; var. RIPPIER.

Rippet (ri·pėt). *Sc.* Also 6 **repet, repit, rippett**, 6, 9 **rippit.** [Perh. of imitative origin.] Tumult, uproar, disturbance, noisy dispute.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 193 He ralis, and makis repet with ryatus wordis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xii. 104 Off riot, rippett, and of reveling. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 221 Sic ane repit, rumour, and sic ane reird, Was neuir hard befoir into this eird. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 76 Sik a rippet is amang thame. *c* 1800 JAMIESON *Water Kelpie* iii, And Prosen proud, with rippet loud, Cums ravin' frae his glen. 1887 SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* v. 31 Some rippit getting up at the other end of the schule.

Rippier (ri·pіəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: *α.* **6 repier, repar, repayre, repear, rypear**, 6–7, **9 ripier.** *β.* 6–8 **rippier**, 7 **ryppier.** *γ.* 6–7 **ripper**, 6 **rippar.** [f. RIP *sb.*[1] + -(I)ER. In old statutes latinized as *ripparius*, and supposed by Cowell and others to be derived from L. *rīpa* bank, shore.] One who carries fish inland to sell.

α. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1516) 169 b/1 Repiers and other Fisshers commynge with Fysshe from Rye and Wynchylsee. *c* 1530 in *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 159 This yere..the rypears sold fish at London Hall in þe Lent. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 77 A poore Market, much standing by Repears that cary Fische from the Quarters of Cairmardine to the lowers Partes of Wales. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II. lxii. 89 The hyewaies from both the seas sounded of nothing els but of cateis and ripiers. [1880 *Archæol. Cant.* XIII. 206 The cess upon the Ripiers (or as they would now be termed ''long-shore-men').]

β. 1589? LYLY *Pappe w. Hatchet* L.'s Wks. 1902 III. 405 With the cloak cast ouer each shoulder like a rippier. 1598 FLORIO, *Mutade*, panniers or paddes, such as Rippiers bring fish in. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* III. ii, Like a Rippiers legs rowl'd vp In bootes of haie ropes. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) 302 A common Inne in this village addes fame therto, by the constant customary baytes of the Ryppiers and their horses. 1709 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* (1848) 144 The horses on which the rippiers..shall ride going on or towards London. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Rye*, They trowl for soles, plaise,..brills, &c. which are carried up every day by the rippiers (as the fishermen are called).

γ. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 87 Who wold never suffer rippers to sell ther owne fische. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 147 The Rippars of Rie..solde their fresh fish in Leaden hall market. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* v. i, But what's the action we are for now? ha: Robbing a Ripper of his fish? 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 75 A *Ripper*: a Pedder, Dorser or Badger, Suss. [Hence in Pegge, Grose, Holloway, etc.]

Rippill, obs. form of RIPPLE.

Ripping (ri·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RIP *v.*[2] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses: **a.** In lit. or technical uses. Also *concr.*, that which is ripped off.

1532 [see RIP *v.*[2] 2 b]. 1611 COTGR., *Descousure*, a ripping, vnsowing, vndoing of. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 16 Here you must be carefull, not to hurt your tree when you gather them, by ripping amongst the roots. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1705) 482 The Ripping of a Hang-nail is sufficient to Dispatch us. 1801 COLERIDGE in Mrs. Sandford *T. Poole & Friends* (1888) II. 27 When your Ripping [of oak-bark] is over you will come, or, at furthest, immediately after hay harvest. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. xiv. 331 These rods were afterwards further reduced by an ingenious operation, called by the workmen in this country *ripping* or *rumpling*. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss., Ripping*, that portion of the roof which is cut down in the rondways to make sufficient height for men and horses to travel.

b. In fig. uses. Const. *up.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 55 With the ripping up of ciuil commutations and chaunges. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 629/1 This ripping up of auncient historyes, is very pleasing unto me, and indeede savoureth of good conceite. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 267 Indeuour the ripping vp of thy heart. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 254 If..there should be now a ripping up of Crimes,.. no man can see where it will stop. 1843 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 5 Dec. (1884), I cannot..understand what authority can exist for such a ripping up of private life. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept. 352 Five years ago, there was a great ripping-up of the skirts of society.

2. *attrib.*, as *ripping-bed, -cut, -gauge, -hook, -iron, -tool.* Also RIPPING-CHISEL, -SAW.

1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1206 For cutting slabs of marble into narrow pieces..a machine called a *ripping bed is employed. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 220 If planks are sawed longitudinally, through their thickness, the saw-way is called a *ripping-cut. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1945/2 The *ripping-gage..is screwed to the table, and, by means of a thumb-nut, is adjusted to cut square or beveling. 1845 KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 57/2 The instrument called a *ripping-hook. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, **Ripping-Iron*, a tool used in stripping copper, or thin wood-sheathing, off a vessel's bottom. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Ripping-Iron*, a caulker's tool for tearing oakum out of a seam. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1946/2 **Ripping-tool*, one for following a seam and cutting stitches without slitting the fabric.

Ri·pping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That rips or tears; also *fig.*, cutting.

1714 ARBUTHNOT *Let. to Ford* 19 Oct., It is necessary for him to do that..else there will be a ripping answer, as you say. 1827 COBBETT *Prot. Reform.* (1899) § 352 Ripping-knives. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. Pacific* xv. 230 The bark of the various trees also showed many a sign of the ripping passage, or graze of a bullet. 1894 T. PINKERTON *Blizzard* 106 With a ripping slash she cut into a wicker stand.

2. *slang.* Excellent, splendid; rattling.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 319 They had slipped away down wind, at a ripping pace. 1858 THOMSON *Alnæ Maitres* i. 3 Some a little encouraged by the ripping Burton which the Scouts took care to ply liberally. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* i, We killed on Hagley Heath after a ripping half-hour over the grass. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 57 Old Coxon gave me a ripping good testimonial.

Hence **Ri·ppingly** *adv.*, splendidly.

1892 H. NISBET *Bushranger's Sweetheart* XXVI. 209 'How are you getting on with her?' 'Rippingly as far as she is concerned'.

Ripping, dial. variant of REAPING.

Ri·pping-chisel. (See quots.)

a. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* LI, A maul, a mallet, a chizel, a rippin chizel. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* vii. 124 The Ripping-Chissel..is about an Inch broad, and hath a blunt Edge...Its Office is..to rip or tear two pieces of Wood fastned together from one another. *Ibid.*, Most commonly Carpenters use an old cast off Chissel for a Ripping Chissel. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 949 There are various kinds of chisels; the principal ones used in carpentry and joinery are..the socket chisel, and the ripping chisel.

b. 1811 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 5 The ripping-chisel or crow-bar, about three feet long. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 220 To cut or break a hole in brick-work, with the ripping-chisel.

c. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1945/2 *Ripping-chisel* (Wood-working), a crooked chisel for cleaning out mortises.

Ri·pping-saw. (See quots. and RIP-SAW.)
1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 584 The ripping-saw, for dividing boards into separate pieces, in the direction of the fibres. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* Ser. II. *Saws* 32 A ripping-saw..is a hand-saw with a blade twenty-eight or thirty inches long, and having large teeth for ripping, or cutting out stuff coarsely and quickly. 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Pract. Organ Build.* i. 4 The usual saws, the ripping saw, the panel saw,..will be required.

Ripple (ri·p'l), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **ryppyll, repylle, 6 reple.** [Corresponds to Fris. *ripel* (*roepel, rûpel*), Du. *repel*, MLG. *repel(e*, LG. *repel, räpel*), OHG. *rifila* (G. *riffel*): see RIPPLE *v.*[1] A shorter form appears in Flem., older Du., and MLG. *repe*, G. *riffe*.] An implement toothed like a comb, used in cleaning flax or hemp from the seeds.
1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 22 They get out the seeds [of flax] by drawing it through an engine like an iron double tooth combe, which they call a Ripple. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Hemp* Z 4/2 The seed..which remains in the heads of the hemp..is got out by combing the heads on the teeth of a ripple. 1807 HOARE *Tour Irel.* 324 If the seed [of flax] is to be saved, it is drawn through an iron comb, fastened in wood, called a ripple. 1846 SPROULE *Flax* 20 The operation in this case not being performed by the ripple, but by repeated strokes of a stick. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 380 Lifting each handful separately and pulling the top through a ripple or iron comb fixed upon a piece of plank.

b. *attrib.*, as *ripple-stock, -comb* (also as *vb.*).
Perhaps properly comb-, of the verbal stem.
c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 795 *Hoc rupeste*, a repyllestok. 1499 *Wills & Invent.* (Surtees) I. 104 A hekyll, ..a ryppyll came,..a payr of wool cames. 1581 *Invent.* in *Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 171 One peare of reple comes. 1615 MARKHAM *English Housew.* II. v. (1668) 132 You must take ripple combs, and ripple your flax over. 1899 *Academy* 11 Feb. 184/1 Flax was grown, dried, ripple-combed, cleaned.

Ri·pple, *sb.*[2] *north. dial.* Also 7 **rippill.** [f. RIPPLE *v.*[2]] A slight cut, scratch, or mark.
1666 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 141 He..opened his buttons, and gave him some rippills with his knife on his breast. 1869 PEACOCK *Lonsd. Gloss., Ripple*, a slight scratch. 1876 C. C. ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., A mark across the grain of wood, as if where a saw had just grazed, would be called a *ripple*.

Ripple (ri·p'l), *sb.*[3] [f. RIPPLE *v.*[3]]
1. a. *U.S.* A piece of shallow water in a river where rocks or sand-bars cause an obstruction; a shoal. (Cf. RIFFLE *sb.* 4 and RIPPLING *vbl. sb.*[3] 2.)
1755 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1872) VI. 431 Swift water falls and Ripples that they were oblig'd to wade and carry all day. 1789 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 131 The river so low that it is impossible to get over the shoal places, 'ripples,' as they are called here. 1808 ASHE *Trav.* I. 92 The river is full of eddies, ripples, rapids, rocks, and other dangers. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped.* 218 Forming a gentle rapid or ripple, and easily fordable at almost any point. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 532 In Pennsylvania..the more grievous obstructions are riffles, the slighter ones ripples.

b. *Naut.* (See quot. and RIPPLING *vbl. sb.*[3] 1.)
1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* I. 239 What seamen call the 'ripples' are also very violent in the straits, the sea appearing to boil and foam and dance like the rapids below a cataract.

2. A light ruffling of the surface of water, such as is caused by a slight breeze; a wavelet.
1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xi, It's path was not upon the sea, In ripple or in shade. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 15 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The channel now seems like a Highland loch; not the least ripple on the waves. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. v. i. § 11 (1851) I. 330 If water be rippled, the side of every ripple next to us reflects a piece of the sky. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iii, The wash of the ripples along the coast could be heard in the stillness.
attrib. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. (1884) 166/1 Like ripple-shades netting the bed of a brook. 1856 SORBY in *Edinb. New Phil. Jrnl.* III. 114 The direction of a current can also be ascertained from the ripple marks; from that modification of them for which I have proposed the term 'ripple drift'.
fig. 1838 EMERSON *Address* Wks. (Bohn) II. 201 See how nations and races flit by on the sea of time, and leave no ripple to tell where they floated or sunk. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* iii, Mere waves and ripples in an unfathomable ocean of love and beauty. 1872 HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* viii, It always seems to me that talk is a ripple and thought a ground swell.

b. *transf.* A mark, appearance, or movement resembling or suggestive of a ripple on water.
1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 39 The fibres..will be found to be wavy, on the face, at right angles to that on which the ripple is observed. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iv, Her black hair waved..with a natural ripple. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 The dress..was of pink silk,..the front being covered with ripples of white lace. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xxxii, A glistening ripple of gossamer webs was visible.
attrib. 1870 *Daily News* 12 May, The Princess, who in her..new 'ripple' fashion of hairdressing never looked more lovely. 1899 R. MUNRO *Preh. Scot.* v. 107 The execution of what is known as ripple-flaking.

c. *ellipt.* A ripple-mark.
1852 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) ii. 20 This ripple is not entirely confined to the beach between high and low water mark, but is also produced on sands which are constantly covered by water. *Ibid.*, In sandstones..also, as now on the sea-coast, we may often detect two systems of ripples interfering with each other.

3. A sound as of rippling water.
1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xvii, Talking in the quick, short ripple of the Italian tongue. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 97 A ripple of laughter floated from the hall. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 63 Presently I was aware of a little ripple of brighter converse going round the table.

4. = RIFFLE *sb.* 5. Also *attrib.*
1857 BORTHWICK 3 *Yrs. California* vi. 122 The earth and small gravel falls with the water through the sieve into the 'ripple-box'. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Trip Boërland* 114 Halfway down the box is a little ledge termed a 'ripple', about 2 inches in height. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 5/2 What is called a 'quicksilver ripple', a solid bit of wood with three troughs cut along it about two inches deep, each a little lower than the other.

Ri·pple, *sb.*[4] ? An attack of the RIPPLES.
1785 BURNS *Let. Goudie* iii, Auld Orthodoxy lang did grapple, But now she's got an unco ripple.

Ripple (ri·p'l), *v.*[1] Also 5–6 **rypel** (6 **ripel, repeyl**), 5 **rippil** (7 **-el**), 8 **riple.** [Corresponds to Fris. *ripelje* (*roep-, rûpelje*), MDu. (and Du.) *repelen*, MLG. *repelen* (LG. *repeln, räpeln*), OHG. *rifilôn* (G. *riffeln*); cf. RIPPLE *sb.*[1], Du. and MLG. *repen* (whence Sw. *repa*) in the same sense.]
1. *trans.* To draw (flax or hemp) through a kind of comb (see RIPPLE *sb.*[1]) in order to remove the seeds; to clean from seeds in this manner.
c 1340– [see RIPPLING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Howe it [flax] shulde be sowen, weded, pulled, repeyled, watred. 1615 [see RIPPLE *sb.*[1] b]. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 262 It is indifferent whether you ripple it, or take off the boles of it, as soone as you bring it home, or when you intend to use it. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 75 Then ripple it [flax] through a double tooth'd Iron Comb. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 11, I ripple it and water it, and, if I have leisure, proceed to dress it. 1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 164 They..immediately ripple it to get the seeds off. 1846 SPROULE *Flax* 18 As soon as the capsules containing the seed are dried.., the flax is ready for being rippled.

2. To remove or take *off* (the seeds) by this process.
c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) XXX, The carle pullit the lyne, Rippillit the bollis, and in beitis set. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 The bolles of flaxe, whan they be ripeled of, must be rideled from the wedes. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 740 It is likewise the practice..to ripple off the seed-pods before the business of watering is commenced. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct., The bolls are rippled off and kiln-dried for very superior cattle-food.

Hence **Ri·ppled** *ppl. a.*
1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 322/1 The rippled plants should be tied in sheaves. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 294/2 The rippled stalks are tied in small bundles.

Ri·pple, *v.*[2] Now *north. dial.* Also 5 **reple, repul-.** [Of Scand. origin. Cf. Norw. *ripla* to scratch, make strokes in, frequentative or diminutive from *ripa* (Sw. *repa*), of similar meaning.]
1. *trans.* To scratch slightly; to graze or ruffle.
14.. *Guy Warw.* (Caius MS.) 9942 The Duke..smote to Gye..He replid [*w.r.* repulde] hys face and his chyn. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 128 To Ripple, *resciudere*. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXV. iii. 264 An horsemans javelin.. having slightly rippled the skinne of his left arme, pierced within his short ribs. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* II. x. 512 The others that had pass'd before had only rippled up the skin. 1681 — *Wonders of Peak* Wks. (1741) 339 Sans hurt or Blemish, save a little strip Of Hair and Skin rippled upon her Hip. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 95 *Ripple*, to scratch. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Ripple*, to scratch gently, as with a pin, or to gore slightly. 1855 in *Whitby Gloss.* 1869 in *Lonsd. Gloss.*

2. To break up (ground) slightly.
1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxxiv. 247 The former only slightly plough, or ripple, their fallows the first year. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl. Co.* II. 368 By way of experiment, —Rippled the vacant places of the Bank, at the time of cutting this hedge.

Ri·pple, *v.*[3] Also 7–8 **riple.** [Of obscure origin. App. distinct from prec., and not obviously related to any sense of RIP *v.*[2]]
1. *intr.* To have or present a ruffled surface; to be covered with small waves; to form ripples.
1670–1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 18 The Sea ripled in many places. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 383 The sea had a very dangerous aspect, for it rippled and foamed, as if it had been full of breakers. 1836 R. H. FROUDE *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 99, I watch the waves that rippling still Chase one another o'er the marble shore. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 9 The interstellar ether in which these waves ripple is assumed to permeate every body. 1887 'STUART CUMBERLAND' *Queen's Highway* 15 Between the pines, little lakes sparkle and ripple in the sun.
transf. and *fig.* 1844 EMERSON *Ess., Nature*, Acres of houstonia, whose innumerable florets whiten and ripple before the eye. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 605 The young barley rippling for miles in the sun.

b. To flow in ripples.
1769 GRAY *Let. to Dr. Wharton* 18 Oct., Along the vale of Eeman, which runs rapidly on near the way, rippling over the stones. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 322 Watched the silver waves rippling through the arches of the broken bridge. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. iv. vi, The rivulet at her feet Ripples on in light and shadow. 1894 WINSOR *Cartier to Frontenac* 177 Southward, the sources of the Delaware and Susquehanna rippled onward to the great bays.
transf. and *fig.* 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 506/2 Saying that Mr. Jones..ripples out in a level current of poetical talk. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 312 Stone walls..fragrant with gadding violets that ripple down their sides. 1889 A. J. C. HARE *Story Life* (1900) VI. 182 Life ripples by so quickly.

c. Of sound: To flow in a sprightly manner.
1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iv. 85 The *carillons* ripple from old spires. 1892 SLADEN *Japs at Home* xvi, Nearly two minutes had elapsed before the last faint wave of sound rippled away.

2. *trans.* To form little waves upon (the surface of water); to agitate lightly.
1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 96 The water .. was violently rippled by the flutter of their fins. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 16 The vessel rippled the transparent water as she inclined easily on her way. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii, A cool sea-breeze came rippling and darkening the surface of the water. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* 62 The great wind..does but ripple the shallow pool as it passes.
fig. 1854 THOREAU *Walden, Solitude*, Like the lake, my serenity is rippled but not ruffled. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 567 Hardly a single event of consequence has rippled the still surface of the financial world during the past month.

b. To mark with or as with ripples; to cause to undulate slightly.
1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Beauty*, There are faces so.. flushed and rippled by the play of thought, that we can hardly find what the mere features really are. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* II. ii. 29 Mademoiselle rippled her shoulders. 1897 *Geogr. Jrnl.* IX. 280 The finest variety of the assorted sands was also quickly rippled.

c. To turn *out* with a rippling sound.
1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 192 The ordinary notion of printing—a man sitting at a piano and rippling out types.

Ri·ppled, *ppl. a.* [f. prec.] a. Marked with ripples. b. Of hair: Wavy.
1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 176 The rippled surface of the hills of blown sand near Calais. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 47 She shook her head, And shower'd the rippled ringlets to her knee. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* iii. 70 On the west may be seen grand sheets of rippled rocks. 1883 *Science* I. 521/1 Rippled cirrus clouds may have a similar origin.

Ri·pple-grass. *Sc.* and *U.S.* [f. RIPPLE *sb.*[2]] Rib-leaved plantain.
1824 MACFAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Ripplegirse*, a broad-leaved herb, which labourers put on cuts. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 269 Ribgrass, Ripplegrass, English Plantain. 1880 in *Antrim & Down Gloss.*

Ri·ppleless, *a.* [f. RIPPLE *sb.*[3] + -LESS.] Without a ripple; free from ripples; calm.
1838 MISS PARDOE *River & the Desert* I. 116 The sea lies rippleless like a sheet of lead. 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2542 Surveying the calm heavy rippleless swell of the sea. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 54 The moonlight slept on the rippleless water.

Ri·pple-mark. [f. RIPPLE *sb.*[3]] A wavy surface, line, or ridge on sand, mud, or rock, formed by the action of waves or the wind, or by both. Chiefly *Geol.*
1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* Index III. 102 Ripple marks formed by the winds on dunes. 1854 *Bakewell's Geol.* 41 The ripple marks of the sea on the shore are very frequently preserved. 1888 *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archaeol. Soc.* X. 7 The ripple-marks, rain-pittings and footprints so well known in certain sandstones.
fig. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 243 The very ripple-marks on the remotest shores of being.
So **Ri·pple-marked** *a.* Also *transf.*
1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 19/1 We find ripple-marked strata among the rocks of every geological age. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 919 'Ripple-marked' thickening of the endocardium due to the strain of aortic regurgitation.

Ripple·r (ri·plər). [f. RIPPLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who ripples flax; also, an implement for rippling.
1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 328 This Comb separates the Seed from the Lint, with much more Ease to the Ripplers. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 457 Which gives the flax sufficient air, and keeps the handfuls separate and ready for the rippler. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 375 The ripplers strike the flax through alternately. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 294/2 The best rippler..consists of a kind of comb [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Two ripplers sitting opposite each other,..work at the same time.

Ripples. *Sc.* Also 6 **rippillis, 7 riples.** [? Connected with RIPPLE *sb.*[2]] 'A weakness in the back and reins, said to be attended with shooting pains' (Jamieson).
c 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 58 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.* 212 Rimbursin, rippillis or belly-thra. 1586 *Indictment* in *Scott's Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1869) 457 That the bishop of St. Andrews laboured under sindrie diseases, sic as the ripples. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 43 Priests diseased of the Ripples, Hirpling through the streets like cripples. 1728 RAMSAY *Advice to Mr.* — 8 For warld's wasters, like poor cripples, Look blunt with poverty and ripples. 1787 TAYLOR *Scot. Poems* 143 It tempered weel our mony-plies, Ca'd ripples frae our backs. 1898 LD. E. HAMILTON *Mawhin* xvi. 218 I'm never the same man since the ripples took me.

Ripplet (ri·plĕt). [f. RIPPLE *sb.*[3] + -ET.] A small ripple; a wavelet.
1846 in WORCESTER. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 144 While to her quays and wharves..Creep up the ripplets. 1880 *Time* II. 12 The broad, calm, and limpid river, with its riplets and currents.

Ri·ppling, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RIPPLE *v.*[1]] The action or process of cleaning flax, etc., from seeds.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Rypelynge, of flax, or oper lyke, *avulsio*. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 14 There must be .. rippling, braking, .. and heckling of Hemp. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 456 When the flax grows crooked, it is more liable to be hurt in the rippling and swingling. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 739 The operation of rippling should be performed as soon as possible after the crops have been pulled. 1846 SPROULE *Flax* 17 The interval between pulling and rippling should not be great.

b. *attrib.*, as *rippling-comb, -machine, -stick.*
c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 545 Swangulstoke, riplingcombe, swyngilwande. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 306/2 A Ripplyng stoke. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 95 Every Thing has its time, and so has the Rippling-comb. *a* 1796 BURNS *Had I the Wyte?* 29 He claw'd her wi' the ripplin-kame. 1837 *Flemish Husb.* (L.U.K., III.) 44 Drawing the flax through a rippling machine, which is a kind of comb with blunt iron teeth. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 375 Four men, with two rippling-combs, will take the seed off rather more than an acre in the day.

Ri·ppling, *vbl. sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. RIPPLE *v.*[2]] A scratch or graze; the action of grazing a surface.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5750 Yet it hurt not the king, Vnethes but a litle ripling. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wales* Pref., Like a Ball cast down and deaded on a soft Floor,.. without the least Ripling or Rebounding.

Ri·ppling, *vbl. sb.*[3] Also 7–8 **ripling,** 8 **replin(g.** [f. RIPPLE *v.*[3]]

1. The formation, or appearance, of ripples on the surface of water; *spec.* a strong ruffling of the sea caused by conflicting currents or tides.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. i. 138 The Ship is carried away by unknown Currents,..discovered by their Ripplings. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 494, I found by the ripling of the Sea, that there was a strong Current against us. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 299, I took all imaginable precaution to discover any ripling, or discoloured water. 1744 J. PHILIPS *Jrnl. Anson's Exped.* 30 *note*, A Replin is a Meeting of two Currents, which creates a cockling in the Sea, and makes it appear like shallow Water. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 127 Many calms and ripplings of currents. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arc. Regions* I. 287 This occasions ripplings in the water. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* IV. ii (1874) 486 Like the rippling on the surface of a stream made by winds opposed to the current. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geogr.* (Low) ix. § 445 The tiny ripplings of this feeble tide.

fig. 1891 *Spectator* 22 Aug., Agitated by the vivid rippling of all sorts of changeful sympathies.

2. *U.S.* = RIPPLE *sb.*[3] 1.

1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 47 Half a mile farther we came to a rippling, which carried us with prodigious swiftness down the stream. 1755 L. EVANS *Middle Brit. Colonies* 26 At Hart's Rock, the River [Ohio] makes..a very sharp Rippling, where the Boatmen are obliged to wade and hawl up near the Rocks.

3. The sound made by water in motion.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rippling*, a broken and interrupted noise, produced by a current. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. 290 Now walking silent, by the river's side, The ear perceives the rippling of the tide. 1899 RODWAY *Guiana Wilds* 226 In the direction from which the rippling of a stream could be heard.

Ri·ppling, *ppl. a.* [f. RIPPLE *v.*[3]] That ripples; flowing in ripples.

1670 BOYLE *Tracts, Bottom of Sea* 6 He perceived the Water to make a rippling noise (as the Seamen call it). 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 24 Inconstant as the beams that play On rippling waters in an April day. 1801 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 133 The rippling course of a rill. 1852 LONGF. *Warden of Cinque Ports* ii, The red autumn sun..glanced on flowing flag and rippling pennon. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I. xv, It was not heavy, massive, merely rippling hair, but soft and silken. 1877 I. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* II. 145 Streams Laughed with a rippling music.

Hence **Ri·pplingly** *adv.*

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 433 A rill which ran ripplingly over the pebbles.

Ripply (ri·pli), *a.* [f. RIPPLE *sb.*[3] + -Y[1].] Marked or characterized by ripples.

1773 J. MILLVIN *Jrnl.* (1857) 13, I proceeded down Chaudeur river,.. and came to a ripply place, which was very dangerous, the rocks standing up all over the river. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 546 The moonbeam..Silvers with trembling tints the ripply tide. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morn* 98 We..ran By ripply shallows of the lisping lake. 1875 GRANT *One of the '600'* ix, Undoing her hair, she cut a long and ripply tress.

Ri·ppook. *Sc.* [Origin obscure: cf. RITTOCK.] The Common Tern.

1813 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl., [In] the Orkney and Zetland Islands..they are known by the..names of Tarrock, ..Rittock or Rippock. 1825 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 143.

Ri·ppon. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* The name of a town in Yorkshire (now written *Ripon*), used *attrib.* or *ellipt.* as a designation of spurs, for the manufacture of which it was formerly renowned.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. iii, There's an angel, if my Spurres Be not right Rippon. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* v. i, With rowels of Sharp Rippon spurs. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorks.* (1662) 190 As true Steel as Rippon Rowels. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 299 The former, while it is in the State of a Rider, wears huge Rippon Spurs. 1835 W. IRVING *Abbotsford* § 5 Around were hung..a Highland broadsword from Floddenfield; a pair of Rippon spurs from Bannockburn. 1850 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (ed. 3) II. 349 *Rippons*, spurs.

Rip-rap (ri·præp), *sb.* Also 6 **ryprap, riprapp.** [f. RAP *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1], with usual change of *a* to *i* in the first syllable; but senses 2 and 3 may be partly of different origin.]

†**1.** An imitation of the sound caused by a rapid succession of blows; hence, a sharp blow. *Obs.*

c 1580 J. JEFFRIE *Bugbeares* Epilog, With hyffa, with huffa, with ryprap, poff, puffa, and spritynge go we! 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 With rip rap bouncing thee ram to the chapter is hurled. *c* 1600 RUGGLE *Club Law* I. iv, Hee tooke me such a riprapp on the head.

b. A kind of detonating firework.

1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 259 A few fireworks, a riprap or two, and some general illumination.

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xviii. 214 Dongeness, Dover, Ripraps, The South Foreland. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 10 Near this Island we always find a great ripling which Seamen call the Rip-raps. 1784 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* Introd. (1792) III. p. iii, Between Bologne and Folkstone ..is..a narrow submarine hill, called the Rip-raps. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 224 The rip-rap, as they call the tide ágin' the wind.

3. *U.S.* Loose stone thrown down in water or on a soft bottom to form a foundation for a breakwater or other work.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1946/2 s.v., Charleston Harbor, and Plymouth Breakwater, England, are founded on rip-raps. 1899 *Rep. Iowa Geol. Surv.* IX. 435 Limestone weathering to a most irregular face, of no value except for rip-rap.

attrib. 1886 C. D. WARNER *Their Pilgr.* v. (1888) 120 Broken, ragged, slimy rocks, as if they had been dumped there for a rip-rap wall.

So **Ri·p-ra·p** *v.*, to found upon, or cover with, a deposit of loose stone. Hence **Ri·p-ra·pped** *ppl. a.*, **Ri·p-ra·pping** *vbl. sb. U.S.*

1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) s.v., If, in constructing a bulkhead, it should be determined to rip-rap to low-water mark,..the cost for rip-rapping..would be about eighty thousand dollars. 1883 *American* VI. 297 The stream will be confined within permanent barriers by rip-rapped banks and levees. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 621/2 The face slope ..and the rear..are riprapped with stone.

Rip-reyue: see REAP-REEVE.

Riproa·rious, *a. U.S.* Also **-rorious.** [f. RIP *v.*[2], after *uproarious*.] Boisterous, violent.

1855 HALIBURTON *Nature & Human N.* I. 58 That's because you..never saw a riprorious hurricane in all your life. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 796/2 His waning buzz of rip-roarious approbation.

Ripsack (ri·psæk). [f. RIP *v.*[2] + SACK *sb.*[1] (cf. quot.).] The Californian Grey Whale.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 213 It being difficult to capture them, they have a variety of names among whalemen, as 'Ripsack',..'Devil-fish'.

Ri·p-saw, *sb.* [f. RIP *v.*[2]] A saw used for cutting wood in the direction of the grain.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 708 The rip-saw has the coarsest teeth, and which are of slight pitch...The half-rip is similar, but a little finer. 1875 *Carp. & Join.* 14 Hand saw, divided into the largest or rip saw, intermediate or half-rip, and smallest. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 198/2 Dawson's lumber was cut over pits by means of a rip saw.

Hence **Ri·p-saw** *v.*, to cut with a rip-saw.

1885 *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 33, I ripsawed the lumber up here.

Rip-stick: see RIP *sb.*[3]

Ripstone, incorrect form of RIBSTON(E.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, A little hard-headed, Ripstone pippin-faced man. *Ibid.* lx, The officiating clerk peeled and ate three Ripstone pippins.

Rip-sulwer: see REAP-SILVER.

[Rip-towel. 'The gratuity or reward given to customary Tenants, when they have reaped their Lord's Corn'.

1701 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpreter* s.v. *Reap-towel* (and hence in later Dicts.), citing *MS. Cott. Nero* A. xii. fol. 104 b (*c* 1350). The word in the MS. is *ripetowel* and the meaning uncertain.]

Ripuarian (ripiuɛ·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med. L. *Ripuāri-us* (also *Ribuāri-us*); that this is a derivative of L. *rīpa* is very doubtful.]

A. *adj.* **1.** The distinctive epithet of the ancient Franks living on the Rhine between the Moselle and Meuse.

1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 129 Lands were given to those who were named the Limitanean and Ripuarian soldiery, the latter from their location on the banks of the great frontier rivers. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* iv. 190 A great multitude..burst over the Rhine, easily overcoming the feeble resistance offered by the Ripuarian Franks.

2. The distinctive epithet of the code of law observed by the Ripuarian Franks.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxviii. (1787) III. 585 *note*, The Ripuarian law declares..this indulgence in favour of the plaintiff. 1804 RANKEN *Hist. France* III. iii. 292 By the consuetude of Roman and Gothic law in the south and west counties: of the Salic, Ripuarian, and Burgundian, on the north and east. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* x. 284 Under the Ripuarian Law he goes through the expressive formality of standing at his door with a drawn sword.

B. *sb. pl.* The Ripuarian Franks.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxviii. (1787) III. 584 Within the same period, the customs of the Ripuarians were transcribed and published. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 494/2 The Ripuarians..on both sides of the Rhine as far up as the Main. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 513 In the hands of the Franks the city was the metropolis of the Ripuarians until the time of Charlemagne.

Ripuary (ri·piuări), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *Ripuāri-us.*] = RIPUARIAN *a.* 2.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 475 The auncient Gaules termed all their lawes either Ripuarie or Salique. 1801 RANKEN *Hist. France* I. i. 24 Clovis seems to have occupied himself..in revising and improving the Salic and Ripuary laws. 1843 BROUGHAM *Pol. Phil.* I. 367 The Ripuary law was apparently of later date than the Salic. *Ibid.* 368 The Burgundian Law .. is .. more refined than the Salic or Ripuary codes.

Ris, obs. variant of RICE[1]; RISE *v.*

‖ Risagallo. *Obs.*[−1] [It. *risagallo*, obs. var. of *risigallo*: see REALGAR.] Arsenic.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. CXXX. 432 Other Farriers vse the powder of Risagallo, or Risagre, but it is a great deale too strong a fretter.

†**Risagon.** *Obs. Med.* Also 7 **rysagone** (8–9 **-gon**), **rizagon.** [Orig. obscure.] = CASSUMUNAR.

1679 J. PECHEY (*title*), Some Observations made upon the Root Cassumuniar called otherwise Rysagone. 1681 GREW *Museum* 386 Rizagon, a Root brought from Bengala, of good use. 1748 W. LEWIS *Pharmacop.* 20 Cassumuniar, the root. Risagon. 1850 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* II. i. 1121.

Risagre, obs. variant of RESALGAR.

†**Risbank.** *Obs.* [ad. Du. *rijsbank*, f. *rijs* RICE[1]. Hence also G. *rissbank*, F. *risban.*] An artificial bank, properly one faced or strengthened with brushwood.

Earlier in the form *rice-bank*: see RICE[1] 5.

1731 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 515 The Art of constructing Sluices, Dykes, Piles, Moles, Risbanks, Light-houses, Docks. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 325 This Risbank, or mound, ranges up-hill and down-hill indifferently. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1770) IV. xxxvii. 482 The fleet battered the risbank, which guarded the entry of the harbour.

†**Riscalda·tion.** *Obs.*[−1] [ad. It. *riscaldazione.*] The action of warming or heating.

1599 LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* Eiv, From the ouer-vehement ardour and riscaldation of his beames.

Risch(e, obs. forms of RUSH (the plant).

‖ Ri·sco. *Obs.* [a. older It. *risco* (Florio), var. of *risico, rischio*: see RISK *sb.*, and cf. RISGO.] Risk.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 1 Having been censured by some that I should..undertake to run so long a Risco from England to the Barbadoes. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* Pref. A 3 b, To consider..their great Labour and Expences, the Risco that they run [etc.]. 1707 tr. *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 431 The King had run a thousand Risco's since his confinement in the Cage.

†**Risconter.** *Obs.*[−1] [ad. It. *riscontro*: see RESCOUNTER *sb.*] Meeting, encounter.

1592 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1685) 659 The Cardinal had only signified the Fact, as suspecting (belike) the risconter of the Pope's Courriers.

Rise (rəiz), *sb.* Forms: **5 ryse, ryese, 6 rys, 6– rise.** [f. the vb. Cf. LG. *rîs.*]

I. †1. The act, on the part of a hare, of finally rising to return to its form. *Obs.*[−1]

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, And there she shall crosse wayes x. or xii. tymes and then she shal make hir ryses.

†**2. a.** A spring or bound upwards; *esp.* one made with the help of a run at the outset of a long leap. *Obs.*

1600 KEMP *Nine Daies Wonder* B ij b, At length comming to a broad plash of water and mud, which could not be auoyded I fetcht a rise. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* IV. iii. 251 A long leap from York to Rome, and therefore he needed to take a good rise. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 480 He runs far back that means to leap a great way; He takes his rise far.

†**b.** A start or aid towards rising in a leap; a place from which to rise or soar. *Obs.*

1639 LD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 85 There might be a man so disposed as (having a good rise, and with a convenient career) to leap at once from England to Rome. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1700) 170 Having Piled them up together, have made that heap but a Rise to take our soaring flight from. 1697 CREECH tr. *Manilius* I. 6 Rais'd so high, from that convenient rise She took her flight, and quickly reacht the Skies. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Step*, The Step, properly, puts a Horse on the Hand, and gives him a Rise to Leap.

3. The coming of the sun (moon, or planets) above the horizon; hence also, the region of sunrise, the east. (Now usually *rising.*)

1599 SHAKS., etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* 194 The morning rise Doth cite each moving sense from idle rest. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 6 Moab..Up with the Sun arose, and..With lifted Hands bow'd towards his shining rise. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 44 Truly many Sun-Idolaters I have seen, all which worship his rise, but none his setting. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 98 Th' adventurous merchant thus pursues his way Or to the rise, or to the fall of day. 1865 SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* XII. XC, To her at rise, to her at sunset hour. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* March XXIII, She..Lookt left and right to rise and set of day.

fig. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 294 So spake our Morning Star then in his rise. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, 'The Sun of Righteousness appears'* iv, In vain the Stone, the Watch, the Seal Forbid an early Rise. 1781 J. MORISON in *Scot. Paraphr.* XIX. 2 To hail thy rise, thou better Sun, the gathering nations come.

4. Upward movement; ascent; transference to a higher level. Also *fig.*

1573–9 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 69 If once to heaven we take our rise. 1640 W. STYLE *Antisco's Span. Gallant* A 10 b, Like Birds for want of ayre we faint: Lye still and cannot make our rise. 1659 *Instructions Oratory* 11 Which it cannot so easily mount unto at the first, without taking, by the way, this meaner rise. 1788 *Trifler* No. 16. 216 He was on the rise to treat more largely on the folly of parental officiousness. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. XV, The steed along the drawbridge flies, Just as it trembled on the rise. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 27/3 The balloon..now and then took a rise out of the hands of the stalwart men who held it. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 173 Beyond Gosforth a steep rise is made.

b. Capacity for or power of rising.

a 1716 SOUTH (Cent.), These were sublimities above the rise of the apostolic spirit. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 574 There is no rise or spring in them. 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Organ-Build.* vi. 73 The reservoir may have a rise or play of about 10 inches or a foot.

5. Elevation in fortune or rank.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* v. i, Many..Have written 'Ladies of Honour', and some few Have higher titles; and that's the furthest rise You can in England hope for. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. x. 132 Duke Ricards Letter..He bid me read, my Rise was laid. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 87 All Admirals, as well as Captains, are oblig'd to begin their Rise there. 1781 JUSTAMOND tr. *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, I. 99 We have seen the beginning of this fortunate man's rise. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 243 The rise of the Medici and other wealthy Florentine families, furnished liberal patrons to art. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Quiet Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 255 It was considered a rise in life.

b. An occasion or means of rising (in fortune or rank).

c 1680 G. DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 89 The eminent Parts with which the Lord has Endued your Lordship..have been no small Rise to your Noble Family in this Age. 1773 FOOTE *Bankrupt* I. Wks. 1799 II. 101 Don't you consider, that her ruin, as you call it, will be your rise?

c. Upward course; advance towards a flourishing or prosperous condition, etc.

Not always distinguishable from sense 17 or 19.

1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Britain* Wks. 1871 III. 211 Our ancestors during their rise and greatness. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii, A great many useful and agreable speculations offer themselves in the rise and progress of the thing itself. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 173 This period of rise and of decline. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. liii. 335 The second period in the annals of American parties, which ..include the rise and fall of the Whig party.

6. *Angling.* The movement of a fish to the surface of the water to take a fly or bait; an instance of this.

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 5 If you can attain to angle with one haire, you shall have the more rises. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 199, I tried every fly that I could think of; but not a sign of a rise. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 6 Let him then note where these rises are the thickest, and choose that place.

b. *To get, have,* or *take a rise out of* (one), to make a butt of, raise a laugh at, by some form of pretence or dissimulation.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 113 We will have a rise out of Charters at our *noctes.* 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, Oh but it was a rare rise we got out of them chaps. 1882 BLACKMORE *Cristowell* xviii, It would be worth a hundred pounds to me, to have a rise taken out of him.

c. *To make a rise,* to succeed in striking gold by mining.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 24/1 You've got to work till you make a 'rise', for my sake.

7. The act of rising from the dead (also *rise-again*), or *from* some condition.

1738 WESLEY *Easter Hymn* iii, Death in vain forbids His rise; Christ hath opened Paradise. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 30 The grave hath no pride, nor the rise-again. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CLII. iv, Thy word..insure[s] Our rise from shame.

† **8.** A revolt, rising. *Obs.*—1

1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2) 109 The Genoese, eager to repress the rise of 1734.

II. 9. A piece of rising ground; a hill.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. ii. (1840) 3 The Jews..were forbidden to enter into Jerusalem, or so much as to behold it from any rise or advantage of ground. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 206 It hath on one side an eminent Rise, which Commands the whole Town. 1700 DRYDEN *Baucis & Philemon* 17 Two neighb'ring Trees.. Stand on a mod'rate Rise. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 6 If therefore, thou incline To deck this Rise with Fruits of various Tastes. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lvi, On a rise of gentle ground There is a small and simple pyramid. 1856 RUSKIN *Præ-Raphaelitism,* etc. (1906) 231 Distant cumuli, heavy with rain, hanging on the rises of the moorland. 1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. v. 40 Yonder, on the rise, Who leans with folded arms against the stone?

10. An upward slope or direction, *esp.* of strata, coal-beds, veins of ore, etc.

1698 G. THOMAS *Pensilvania* 46 Some of their Noses having a rise like the Roman. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 40 It is always look'd upon to be of good Advantage to the Colliery, to have a rise in the Thill, and of the Coal as we work. ' 1731 W. HALFPENNY *Perspective* 31 Draw Lines..parallel to the line SF, which shews the Perspective Rise of every Member. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 984 This gas being lighter than common air, always ascends to the roof or to the rise of the galleries. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Coventry* xii, The ground is now..on the rise. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xviii. 313 A very sharp rise leads from the Pacific to the range of the Andes.

attrib. 1768 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 63 There are two other fire-engines of a pretty large size, working on the rise-part of this colliery. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 964 Where the coal-measures are horizontal, and the faults run at a greater angle than 45° to the line of bearing, they are termed dip and rise faults. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 204 *Rise Split,* a proportion of the ventilative current sent into a rise district of a mine. *Ibid., Rise Workings,* underground workings carried on to the rise or high side of the shafts.

b. *Mining.* An excavation or working on the up side of a shaft. (Cf. RISING *vbl. sb.* 12 c.)

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 241/1 Should the ore extend far enough..levels may be driven from the 'rises' to render it more accessible. 1851 G. HARRIS in *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 82 Here were ends Cut through hard marble by the miners' skill, And winzes, stopes and rises. 1884 R. HUNT *Mining* 912 *Rise,* this is the same meaning as stope, or excavation in the back of a level. 'I belong (*viz.* I work) up in the rise.'

11. The vertical height of a step, an arch, an inclined surface or object, etc., measured from the base or springing-line to the highest point.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel & Adv. to Builders* 100 The rise, width, and depth of steps, shall not need to be repeated, since they have been described [etc.]. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 74 The prick'd Lines shew what would be the Rise of Stone Arches, and the Disposition of their Joints. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 539 The height, or rise of the arch, is a line drawn at right angles from the middle of the chord..to the intrados. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 81/2 The two side arches 156 feet span, and 15½ feet rise. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 89 The rise of the steps will vary according to circumstances.

† **b.** The pitch of a screw. *Obs. rare.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 1, I shew'd..the manner of making a Screw..; but assigned it no particular Rise;..Therefore its assigned Rise being two Inches and an half in a Revolution [etc.].

12. a. A flight *of* steps.

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 258 The queen being come up to her table w^ch was a great rise of stepps. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 45 There is a rise of steps at the east end of the nave. *Ibid.* 400.

b. = RISER 7.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 65 The Steps.. have no Rises nor Stiles. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 227 It was stopped by the rise of the third step, against which it seemed abutted. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 329/2 The flat surface of a stair is called the tread, and the upright face is termed the rise.

III. 13. An increase in height of the sea, streams, or water, by tides, floods, etc., or of a liquid in a vessel; the amount of this increase.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 889 Experiment..Touching the Rise of Water, by Meanes of Flame. 1662 DRYDEN *To Ld. Chancellor Clarendon* 142 The hill..mounts, but so as billows play, Whose rise not hinders but makes short our way. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 120 We ran in before the Wind for about two Leagues, expecting every Rise and Fall of the Sea to be a Wreck. 1771 *Jrnl. Cook's Voy. World* 119 We observed the whole rise of the tide did not exceed four feet. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 496 That the rise and fall of the mercury [in a thermometer] may be better seen. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 264 The perpendicular rise and fall of the spring-tides is fifteen feet, and at neap-tides, eight feet. 1847 GROTE *Greece* IV. XXV. 14 He is preserved by the sudden rise of a river. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 339 South-westerly wind will follow, especially if the barometer rise is sudden.

transf. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 149 The head-dress receives frequent rises and falls every year. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 10 His mind..fancy-borne perhaps upon the rise And long roll of the Hexameter.

14. *Mus.* An increase of pitch in a tone or voice.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 105 In the ordinary Rises and Falles of the Voice,..there fall out to be two Semitons..betweene the Vnison and the Diapason. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* (1892) 73 A complete chord may be suspended when the progression of roots is by the rise of a 4th or fall of a 5th. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 43 The..graces peculiar to old English music..include the Plain-beat or rise.

15. An increase in amount.

a 1699 TEMPLE (J.), The rise or fall that may happen in his constant revenue by a Spanish war. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 664 By the sudden rise of temperature.. a considerable waste of product also takes place. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 591 On the same terms, excepting a small rise in the annual payment. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 91 This heat is..absorbed by the ice without producing any rise of temperature.

b. *colloq.* An advance in wages or salary.

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* i, The receipt of seven shillings a-week, with the prospect of an early rise to eight.

c. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 367 The phrase 'and the rise', is used in some parts of the South to mean 'and more';..'I should think there were a thousand and the rise', i.e. a thousand and more.

16. An increase in the value or price *of* a thing.

1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 87 The Market-price of any thing, and so of Bullion, is to be taken..not from the extraordinary Rise of two or three Market-days in a Year. 1723 SWIFT *Agst. Enlarging Power Bps.* Wks. 1751 IX. 23 The Bishops have had some Share in the gradual Rise of Lands. 1790 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1892) XII. 1 The progress of public credit is witnessed by a considerable rise of American stock abroad as well as at home. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 17 'Bout work being slack, and rise and fall of bread. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 648/2 A great rise had taken place in the value of the Sydney property.

b. *On the rise,* becoming more valuable or dearer.

1808 *Times* 23 Feb., Colonial produce is on the rise. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Dec. 570/3 'Sheep,' for five years, have been steadily 'on the rise'.

IV. 17. An origin or source; a beginning; a start. Freq. in phr. *to have* or *take one's rise.*

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 115 Which by this meanes take their rise and being from the creature. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 If you take Nature at the rise, and critically observe her in her rudimental and obscure beginning. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. i, He..must..find out another rise of Government, another original of political power. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* XCI. iii, Nor Plague of unknown Rise that kills In Darkness. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 77 He..sung the Generation of the World and the Rise of Things. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Church* iii. 25 Intimately acquainted with the rise of all churches. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 33 Ask the rush if it suspects Whence and how the stream which floats it had a rise.

† **b.** *To take one's rise* (*from*), to start, begin with, in narration. *Obs.*

1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 14 Taking his rise from the fortunes of the House of Lorraine. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 63, I take my Rise from the remotest Principles that can concern that Point, and these are my Thoughts. 1716 J. COLLIER tr. *Gregory Nazianz.* 60 Let us take our rise a little from the Original of things.

† **18.** An occasion; a ground or basis. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1650–90.)

1642 *Triumph of K. Chas.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 101 We had two humble petitions to present to both their Majesties, and we had the rise and encouragement to both, from that which his Majesty was pleased to deliver to us. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 432, I will write a letter which he may show the King, and shall be a rise for him to ask the King to do the business. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes* IV. 111 These Celestial bodys may..give man a rise to admire and praise the greatness and power of the Divine Maker. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. v, The reason, or rather the rise of this sudden demigration was as follows. 1820 JODRELL s.v. *Mantuan,* Mantua in Italy may have given the rise of its etymology.

b. *To give rise to,* to occasion, to bring about, to cause. (See also GIVE *v.* 48.)

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 132 His Reputation..gave Rise to the Republick that calls it self after his Name. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 256 This shallowness and narrowness in many parts of the sea, give also rise to a peculiarity in the tides. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 304 When this action has been very long and violent, it gives rise to a painful sensibility. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* 417 The strangest misconception to which religious prejudice has ever given rise.

19. The act of coming into existence or notice.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xvii. (1674) 19 Remedies..whereby stoutly to resist vice in its rise. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 78 Which practical part of Opticks is but yet in the rise. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antig.* IX. X. § 2 Upon the rise of a most terrible storm. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Poet. Eastern Nat.,* The rise of a poet in their tribe. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 52 It is manifestly concurrent with the rise of new questions.

Rise, obs. variant of RICE[1] and 2.

Rise (rəiz), *v.* Pa. t. **rose.** Pa. pple. **risen.** [Common Teutonic: OE. *rísan,* = OFris. *rîsa* (mod.Fris. *rize, ryzje*), MDu. *rîsen* (Du. *rijzen*), OS. *rîsan* (MLG. *risen*), OHG. *rîsan, risen* (G. *reisen,* of the sun), ON. and Icel. *rísa* (Norw. and MSw. *risa*), Goth. (*ur*)*reisan.* No related forms have been traced outside of Teutonic.

In OE., as in OS., the simple *rîsan* is extremely rare, the common form being the compound *ārîsan* ARISE *v.* In early ME. the use of *rise* for *arise* is prominently northern, and may be mainly due to the influence of ON. *rísa.*

The causative forms related to *rise* are RAISE and REAR, but *rise* itself has to a certain extent (esp. in later use) assumed the functions of a transitive verb.]

A. Inflexional forms.

1. *Inf.* (and *Pres.*). 1–2 **rísan,** 3–4 **risen** (3 **-enn,** 4 **-in,** 5 **-yn**), 4 **rijsen,** 4–5 **rysen** (5 **-yn**); 3– **rise,** 4 **rijse,** 4–6 (8 *Sc.*) **ryse** (6 **rysse, reyse**), 6 **rize**; 3–4 **ris, rys,** 5 **riss,** 5–6 **ryss,** 6 *Sc.* **ryis(s.**

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) lviii. 1 Frum lāðum, þe me..on risan willað. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Ich ne mai wiðuten þin elp risen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4039 Of ðe sal risen sterre briȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14495 All þe werld mon wit him rijs. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4810 Þai shalle with þam rys ogayn. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xciii. 16 Who shal al rijsen to me aȝen the warieris? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Rysyn erly. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/2 To Ryse be fore day. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 626 Fewe..do vse to rise earelye. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 59 Thoys that dyd rysse in dyvers places. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 234, I do call on all men mortall To ryis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 19 None durst rize..him in to lett.

b. 3 *sing. pres. ind.* 4–5 **rist(e, ryst(e.**

13.. *K. Alis.* 2158 (Bodl. MS.), Now rist grete tabor betyng. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15597 Þer kynde so ryst on heyghte. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 887 *Thisbe,* Tysbe ryst vp with-outyn ony bost.

2. *Pa. t. a.* 3–5 **ras** (5 **rass**), 3–4 **ȝ,** 5–9 **rase,** 9 **raze**; 4–6 (8) **rais,** 5–6 **raiss** (6 **raisz**), 5 **rays,** 6 **rayis**; 5 **rayse,** 5–9 **raise,** 8 **raaize,** 9 **raaise**; 7, 9 **rease,** 9 **reaise, reaaze.**

After 1300 these forms are only Sc. and northern.

c 1200 ORMIN 4341 Crist ras upp off dæþe. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xix. 9 We rass, and rightid are. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4308 Als he fra dede rase. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xvi. 1542 Agayn his fadyr..þan he [Jupiter] rase. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 966 Rays neuir agayne quhat ane at he hyt rycht. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 68 Mony bodis of sanctis ..raisz wp. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 111 Quhen men rais in our contrailie. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 18 Ther rease..a hoat disputation betuene him and me. 1728 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. iii, To see the young fouk ere they raise. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (E. D. S.) 367 Up as she raaize. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXVII, To..sit by the chimley when the reek rase. 1881 SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* 105 When t'sun reaaze an set. 1883 R. M. FERGUSSON *Rambl. Sk. Far North* 143 The water raise an' raise.

β. 3–5 **ros,** 4–6 **roos**; 4– **rose** (5 **rosse**), 4–5 **roose** (5 *pl.* **rosyn, roosen**), 6 **roase, rhose,** 9 **roze,** *dial.* **rause, rauze, rawse, ruse, ruz.**

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4152 Swilc prophete..Ros non. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1082 He ros him up and biheld. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 234, I roos whan þei were arest. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 112 (Tanner MS.), The son that roose as rede as rose. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 194 He..rosse upe in that stede. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. iii. 497 [There] roosen also manye untrewe sectis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 382 Then roase the streete, namely the youth. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 444 Thou..hast rebelled more since thou rosest. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 30 The Star that rose..bright. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 1 Next morning Euphranor rose early. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (*c* 1850) 68 Fast flew the hours—now ruse the muin.

γ. pl. 2, 4–5 **risen,** 4–5 **rysen,** 5 **resyn, reson, rison**; *sing.* (and *pl.*) 6 **rysse,** 6–7 **risse**; 6 **ryse,** 6–8 **rise,** 7 **rizze**; 7, 9 *dial.* **riss** (7 **riss', ris'**), **ris, riz.**

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135, Agenes him risen sona þa ricemen. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 176 Þei Risen vp Raply. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 8 Dauid..suffrede hem not, that thei rysen into Saul. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 284 Hertys reson on eche a syde. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 45 Thys yere..rysse a gret tempest. 1590 LODGE *Rosalynde* (Hunterian Cl.) 55 He rise vp and went to him. 1609 TOURNEUR *Funeral Poem* 2 From thy spirit rizze thy worthy fame. 1612 B. JONSON *Catiline* v. vi, As he riss', the day grew black. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 136 As the Tide rise, the Enemies Boats drew nearer. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* 379 Achilles..sat upon the seat from whence he ris. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 154

His great zeal..rise, at last, so high, that [etc]. 1876 *Mr. Gray & Neighbours* I. 78 This was long before the day when Curates riz. 1900 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 605 The goat..riz on his hind legs.

δ. 4 (*pl.*) **risiden**; 6 **rysed, ryssyd, risde, 7 ris'd, rised.**

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xviii. 31 Alle men that risiden azens thee. [15.. *Adam Bell* xx. in Child *Ballads* III. 23/2 They rysed the towne of mery Carlel. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 108 Roger..rysed this tale hym-self.] 1579 *Poore Knights Palace* F iiij, Then Beauty risde, and thus she gan to say. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knight* IV. i, I..ris'd on my right side. 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 59, I lay abed all next day..and rised on Thursday.

3. *Pa. pple. a.* 3 **risenn, 4– risen** (4 **risun, 4–5 risin, 7 ris'n**); 4–5 **resen** (5 **-in, -ine**), 4–6 **resyn, 6 reysen**; 5 **rissyn** (6 *Sc.* **rissin(e), ryssyn, rysun**, 5–6 **rysen, -yn**; 9 *dial.* **ruzzen.**

c 1200 ORMIN 11552 Affterr þatt he wass..risenn upp. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2839 Bi þat þe sun risen was. 13.. — 6751 (Gött.), If þe sunne be resin þan. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 140 Bifore þat Crist was risun. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16991 The sonne is rysen. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lv, By example of this kyng.., resen of poore bloude. 1513–14 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Preamble, Wolle is resyn of a farre gretter price. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 104 The sekkis..quhilk ar rissine laitlie in the kirk. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 624 To morrow..we must be ris'n.

β. 4 **i-rise,** 4, 6–7 **rise,** 5 **rys, 7 risse, rize, rizze,** 7, 9 **ris,** 9 *dial.* **ris', riss, riz.**

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 21 3if eny sclaundre were i-rise. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 207 Whan..every man was rise aboute. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. i. (1554) 42 b/1 The Philistines Were rys again. 1600 BRETON *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 11/2 When..Robin Hood is rise againe. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* III. i. 126 If 'twere risse to a flame. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xlii, As though another day were newly ris. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* II. 78 Flames and smoak have..rise out of the sea. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Poems 1890 II. 222 A betch o' bread that hain't riz. 1890 J. CLARE *Pearl* I. v, He's ris' in the world.

γ. 6–8, 9 *dial.* **rose.**

a 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv, Had some bloodless fury rose from hell. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* II. i, Is he Rose from the dead? 1675 MARVELL *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 274 It was understood the Lords were rose. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii, He has rose early and sate up late. 1776 [see 10]. 1884 J. C. EGERTON *Sussex Folk & Ways* 100 A hurt which had rose a hump on her back.

B. Signification.

In transferred or figurative uses it may be difficult to decide which of the literal senses is implied: sometimes a mixture of ideas appears to be present. Compare the note to RAISE *v.*[1]

I. *intr.* To get up from sitting, lying, or repose.

1. To get up from a sitting, kneeling, or lying posture; to assume a standing position; to get upon one's feet. Also with *compl.* (quot. 1847).

c 1200 ORMIN 6028 þatt deor..þatt riseþþ o þe þridde dazz Affterr þatt itt iss wheollpedd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15282 Quen þis super was all don, Iesus ras of his sette. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 567 Eftir the mete sone rais the king, ..And went..towart þe Se. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. viii. 48 Dide not Mary Mawdeleyn rise oute of hir place? 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* 16 Then shall the Priest rise, the people still reuerently knelyng. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 409 To rise out of your chaire and walke about the fields. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 82 Her Grace rose, and with modest paces Came to the Altar. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 958 But rise, let us no more contend [etc.]. 1766 GRAY *Impromptus* 11 When you rise from your Dinner as light as before. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xlv. 2 The inheritors of unfulfilled renown Rose from their thrones. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 27 She rose her height. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1901) 113/2 The landlord..rose from a business-table under the key-rack.

b. With *up.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2741 3ho ras upp sone anan, & for Upp inntill hezhe munntess. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2813 'Rises vp,' he said, 'and fle þee sone'. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXI. 283 Rys vp ragamoffyn, and reche me alle þe barres. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 294 Sho..rase vpp & went furth of þe kurk. 1530 PALSGR. 692/2 He rose up on his fete quyckly. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 78 Iden, kneele downe, rise vp a Knight. 1655 *Theophania* 14 Immediately Synesius putting back his Chair, rise up, and replied. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 122 P 1 The whole Assembly rose up to do him Honour. 1742–3 *Johnson's Debates* (1787) II. 515 Lord Aylesford then rose up, and spoke to the following purpose. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 55 Then an officer Rose up, and read the statutes.

†**c.** With reflexive dative. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2655 3ho ras hire upp, & for anan Upp inntill hezhe cludess. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16301 Pilate him ras, and forth yode vte o þe pretori. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 232 He rist him up, and every dore he shette And windowe eek. ? *c* 1400 LYDG. *Monk who honoured the Virgin* 66 He rose hym vp and privelich he is went In to hys chambre.

†**d.** *To rise away*, to get up and depart; to leave the table. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15690 Quen he had mad his orisun, vp þeþen he ras ewai. *a* 1643 SUCKLING *Fragm. Aurea* (1646) 8 And O, when once that course is past,..Men rise away, and scarce say Grace!

e. Of animals, esp. game: To get up, issue, from lair or covert. (Cf. 13 b.)

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, [The hare] shall go a bowe shote or more by o way and ryse agayne by an other. *a* 1440 *Syr Eglam.* 284 Hertys reson on eche a syde. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. x. 34 A Tigre forth out of the wood did rise. 1637 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i, No game shall rise But we'll be ready for't; if a hare, my greyhounds Shall make a course.

f. Of animals, esp. a horse: To assume an erect position *on* the hind legs, etc.; †also *to rise before.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* V. xiii. 308 Because his horse rised before that he could not be setled on his back. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* V. 482 On his haunches rose the steed, And into fiery splinters leapt the lance.

g. Of hair, etc.: To become erect or stiff. Also of things which have been bent: To resume an upright position.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 34 3our heylis..Gars ryis on loft my quhillelillie. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 404 His rubigo began to ryiss. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 656 Of all Plants it [the reed] boweth the easiest, and riseth again. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 26/2 The Pine is supposed to have the same Quality as the Fir, of rising against the Weight that is laid upon it. 1822 SHELLEY *Fragm. Unfin. Drama* 167 The sheaths..Rose like the crest of cobra-di-capel. 1855 tr. *Ruffini's Dr. Antonio* iii, Sir John's hair rose on his head.

2. To get up, or regain one's feet, after a fall. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1205 LAY. 1555 3if he hine mid sweorde at-ran, nea ras he neuer mare. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 627 Þat 3e ne falle..is most in hire ðo3t, For he ne hauen no lið ðat he muzen risen wið. *c* 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 17 Adovne I fel..Dede as stone, ..But vp I roose. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7778 Bothe were backward þere borne of þere horses,..But Achilles aftir auntrid to rise. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 104 Now syn the feend hath youen the a fal,..ryse vp & slynge him doun! *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 76 And if my hope sometime ryse vp, by some redresse: It stumbleth straite, for feble faint. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 15 Downe he fell..; No powre he had to stirre, nor will to rize. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 211 Chain'd on the burning Lake, nor ever thence Had ris'n or heav'd his head. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 588 Pride falls unpitied, never more to rise. 1784 — *Task* VI. 444 When he charg'd the Jew T'assist his foe's down-fallen beast to rise. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* xiv, More than three thousand four hundred had fallen in this one regiment, most of them never to rise again.

b. *fig.* To recover from a spiritual fall, or a state of sin.

c 1200 ORMIN 2752 All swa birrþ himm forrþrihht anan All risenn upp off sinne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26516 Þan sal it helpe þe Vte o þi sin raþer to rise To crist. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 32 To longe haast thow bathid in þat folie! Ryse vp & pourge thee of thy trespas! 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 76 Sen the iust man sinnis seuin tymes on the day, and rysis agane. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* Prol. 1 The radier walde thay ryse frome thair dark errouris. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 15 From this descent Celestial vertues rising, will appear More glorious and more dread then from no fall. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 480 And is the soul, indeed, so lost?—she cries; Fall'n from her glory, and too weak to rise?

3. To get up from sleep or rest.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Þe ðridde is þat man be waker, and liht,..and erliche rise, and 3erniche seche chireche. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* iii. 5, I am methful, for i slepe; And i raas, for lauerd me kepe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 33, I.. made forward erly for to ryse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9213 þen he rose fro his rest in a rad hast. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 20 All his brether when þai hard þe bell, rase & went to matyns. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 360 On the next day erly geffray roos. 1558 GOODMAN *How to Obey* 168 To talke of them.. when they went to bed, and when they shuld rise. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xv. (1614) 193 Before their Pentecost, they rise before it is light. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* III. ii. 4 They must rise betimes that can put tricks upon you. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 P 1 Sir Roger..lets me rise and go to Bed when I please. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. ix, I suppose..you will rise with the lark to-morrow morning? 1807 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. iv. 130 On the principle contained in the old proverb:—He that would thrive—must rise by five. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XX. 190 Although revived, I..went to rest, to wonder that I rose. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 160 Guinevere lay late into the morn,..But rose at last.

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 106 The Mary-gold, that goes to bed with Sun, And with him rises, weeping. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 18 In succession due, did continent, Isle, ocean,..Rise as the Sun their father rose.

b. With *up.*

c 1200 ORMIN 8363 He ras up & toc þe child,..& for till Israaeless land. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 584 Ris up swiþe,..And blou þe fir, and lith a kandel. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 95 Up I roos, and gan me clothe. 1423 JAS. I *King's Quair* xi, And vp I rase, no langer wald I lye. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 129 No doubt they rose vp early, to obserue The right of May. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxii. 3 Abraham rose vp earely in the morning. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 802 Every morning hundreds of thousands rose up hoping to hear that the treaty was signed. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 15 Nothing dark next day at sundawn! Up I rose and forth I fared.

4. To return to life; to come back from death or out of the grave. Also with *up.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 He..ros of deðe þe þridde dai. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 261 Ihesus..Ros fro ded on ðe sunenday. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4810 For þai shalle with þam rys ogayn þat byfor war dede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 86 Riseth up, ye that been dede, and cometh to the Iugement. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 15 Hym þoght þis monke rase owte of his grafe & come vnto hym. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 67 We sall ryss compleit And tak our flesche againe. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 86 And so hee'll dye; and rising so againe..I shall not know him. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* xix. 191 Others were raised but He onely rose. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 64 They would never have believed, that he had rose from the dead. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 452/1 Were their Forefathers to rise up and to see any of their Descendants. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 830 Hasting to a grave, yet doom'd to rise. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXXIII, He beheld St. Etheldreda and her maidens rise from their tombs by night.

fig. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 257 Foule deeds will rise, Though all the earth orewhelm them to mens eies. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxiii. 7 And Vice..Had buried long his hopes, no more to rise. 1894 RALEIGH *Eng. Novel* ii, The literatures of Greece and Rome, rising from the grave.

5. To fall or set *upon*, to take hostile steps or measures *against*, one.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) lviii. 1 Alys me fram laðum, þe me lungre on risan willað. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* iii. 1 Fele rise ogaine me. *Ibid.* xvii. 43 Þou..vnderlaide vnder me in me riseand. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xvii. 49 Fro men risende in to me, thou shalt enhaunce me. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 12064 (Trin.), On ihesu roos þei alle bidene. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 111 Quhen men rais in our contrairie. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* x. 4 If the spirit of the ruler rise vp against thee, leaue not thy place. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxvi. 49 O God the proud against me rise.

b. To make insurrection *against* (*on, upon*) one; to offer armed resistance; to rebel or revolt; to take up arms.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135, For axenes him risen sona þa ricemen þe wæron swikes. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 237 Edward wex fulle grim, whan he wist he [Llewelyn] was risen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 537 The peple roos up-on him on a night For his defaute. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 386 Ne neuere they..With wepnes roos to slee folk, & assaille. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 Leders that unlaufully cause the seid people to gedre or rise. 1530 PALSGR. 692/1, I remember well ynough, whan the commens of Cornewall dyd ryse. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 41 You Edward shall vnto my Lord Cobham, With whom the Kentishmen will willingly rise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 136 Fool, not to think how vain Against th' Omnipotent to rise in Arms. 1781 J. MOORE *Italy* (1790) II. liii. 113 Subjects seldom rise through a desire of attacking. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, Do you know that every brother in the convent would rise to avenge it? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 16 The peaceful inhabitants ..rose on the soldiers. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 85 The baronage seized the opportunity to rise in arms. *Ibid.* vi. § 1. 274 Rouen rose against her feeble garrison.

fig. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxii. 2 When I rose up against my doom. 1858 M. ARNOLD *Merope* 46 Seek this [*sc.* hate]; revive, unite it, give it hope; Bid it rise boldly at the signal given.

6. a. *Mil.* To break up camp; to retire or draw off *from* (a siege).

a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 32 Vpoun the saxtene day of Maij, the haill army raiss and come to Seytoun. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 109 The fifteenth his Lordship rose, and marching some fifteene miles, incamped in Evagh. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 86 Sultan Perwes and Mahobet-chan hasten..to relieve the Garrison e're the Rebels rose from before it. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 131 His Majesty commanded the camp to rise and return towards Dublin. 1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* 166 Not thinking themselves able to fight him and continue the siege, they resolved to rise.

b. Of a deliberative assembly or law-court: To adjourn, *esp.* for a vacation or recess.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 2 June, The terme ended yesterday, and it seems the Courts rose sooner for want of causes than it is remembered to have done in the memory of man. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 487 After some time it was understood, that the Lords were rose without taking any consideration at all of our Conference. *a* 1757 E. MOORE in Dodsl. *Coll. Poems* (1782) IV. 281 Now the parliament's rising, and bus'ness is done. 1790 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 162 There is an idea that Congress will rise about the middle of July. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. xi. 370 He had hurried up to town as soon as the Court of Session rose for the spring vacation. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 5/1 It was generally understood that Parliament will rise on Friday next.

†**7.** *To rise up to*, to show deference or respect to (some authority, opinion, etc.). *Obs.*

For examples of *rise to* in literal sense, see To *prep.*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 520 Master Selden..thought himself to be the only man with the great shadow, unto whom wee poore ignorants in Philology ought to rise up and rely on. 1624 — *Gagg* 32 Prove them [*sc.* traditions] true, undoubted and we rise up unto them. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 257 Who will not rise up now to this Gentleman's Opinion?

II. To ascend, mount up.

8. Of the heavenly bodies: To come above the horizon. Also *transf.* of daylight, darkness, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 7273 We sæzhenn itt full brad & brihht Æst, tær þe sunne riseþþ. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 To-janes þo sunne risindde. *a* 1300 *Cur sor M.* 6751 If þe son be risen þan. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 2 Loo Venus rysen amonge yow rowes rede! *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5055 Sone as þe day-rawe rase he risis vp belyue. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 471 3it haif I solace..quhill the sone ryse. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 105 Pourposynge whan the Mone rose, to take the towne of Tugie thereby. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* I. x. (1635) 223 With them a few starres are seen to set and rise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 607 Till the Moon Rising in clouded Majestie,..unvaild her peerless light. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* IV. 207 Nor would the various Seasons of the Year, By Turns revolving, rise and disappear. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 486/2 Beginning at the moment when some star rose, and continuing until it rose the next following morning. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* viii. 124 That morning rose fair and bright. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 109 He has come before the dawn had risen to testify his zeal.

fig. c 1200 ORMIN 7280 Crist iss ec..þatt sunnebæm þatt riseþþ aȝȝ I gode menness herttess. 1388 WYCLIF *Mal.* IV. 2 To 3ou..the sunne of riȝtwisnesse schal rise. *c* 1550 *Sterne is rissin* in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 329 The Sterne of glory is rissyn ws to gyd. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 50 When this Theefe, this Traytor Bullingbrooke,..Shall see vs rising in our Throne, the East. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 460/1 Dullness..is a Thing of an uniform, fix'd Nature;..not rising and setting. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 560 Thus genius rose and set at order'd times. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 195 Kings are like stars—they rise and set.

b. Similarly of other things, as vessels at sea.

1838 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xlvii, Her fore-yard is but now clear of the water, but she rises very fast. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xii. 11, I..reach the glow of southern skies, And see the

sails at distance rise. 1861 C. READE *Cloister & H.* xxxviii, A company of mounted soldiers..rose to sight on the brow of a hill.

9. a. Of smoke, vapour, or the like: To ascend into the air, mount up. Also *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1644 O þair malice mai naman speke Til heuen þer-of it rises þe smeke. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxviii. 24 The moost swete smel.., the which shal ryse of the brent sacrifice. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1566 Sum with sensours.. Quare-of þe reke aromatike rase to þe welken. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 26 Thare rais out a reyk. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xix. 3 And agayne they said: Alleluya. And smoke rose vp for evermore. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 97 For this reason the vapours rise not commonly in the night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 630 As Ev'ning Mist Ris'n from a River o're the marish glides. 1765 GRAY *Shaks.* 22 From our works sublimer fumes shall rise. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 94 Hypothesis..Bade rise in haste a dank and drizzling fog. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 470 From the sea there rise..clear exhalations. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 83 Upon this, the Efreet shook, and became converted again into smoke, which rose to the sky.

b. Of trees, etc.: To grow, in respect of height. Also with complement.

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 755 It cannot stand vpright..if it be not alwaies propped, at least-wise when it riseth neuer so little high. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. iv. 9 Even such our griefs are;..like to groves, being topp'd, they higher rise. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 823 Tisiphone..Every Moment rises to the Sight: Aspiring to the Skies. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 401 This tree seldom rises higher than from twenty to thirty feet. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 371/2 There are three species, all of them exotic trees,..rising near 20 feet high. 1885 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) XIX. 511/2 The American Aspen..seldom rising to a greater height than 30 feet.

10. Of the sea, rivers, or water: To increase in height, esp. through the tides or floods; to swell.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1425 Fra noe quen þe flod ras Til abraham. *Ibid.* 1767 Þe see [gan] to ris, þe erth to riue. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. iii. 200 Þe rywere off Ewfrate Swa reithe þan risande was of spate þat he na mycht þe towne cum nere. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arber) 16 In grene waues when the salt flood Doth rise, by rage of winde. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 119 He observed still that the deeper he sunk, the higher the water rose. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 66 When the river riseth, it..overfloweth the fields on both sides. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 824 Till inundation rise Above the highest Hills. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 50 The Tide rising and setting in to the Shore. 1776 SEMPLE *Building in Water* 47 The Water had rose only thirteen Inches. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXVI, The sun was obscured..and the sea was rising fast. 1890 WALLACE *Darwinism* 24 The river sometimes rose 30 feet in eight hours.

transf. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlvi. 8 It is Egipte that ryseth vp like the floude. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* IV. xxii, And wit, like ocean, rose and fell.

b. To attain to a greater height or size; to swell up; to puff out.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11120 (Trin.), Bi þis hir wombe bigon to rise. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cresco, Mœnia crescunt*, the walles rise in heigth or are builded vp higher. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 517 All manner of grain..and such things cause them to rise in flesh gratefully. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 82 All children are a little camoised about the Nose before the bridge riseth. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 103 It hath crack'd, flaw'd, and rose in ridges. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (ed. 8) 52 The blister..rose well, and discharged plentifully. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 26 The only ones whose arms did not rise, were the two infants. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* ix. 102 Leaving the blisters..until they rise fully;.. when risen it will not be necessary to cut them at once.

c. Of dough or paste: To 'work' or swell under leaven; to expand under heat. (Cf. RAISE *v.* 31 b.)

1548 ELYOT, *Fermentesco*, to .. rise vppe by leauenyng. 1764 ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 111 Mix all these together in a very light paste, set it before the fire till it rise. *c* 1860 *My Receipt Bk.* (ed. 2) 69 If the oven is too slow it will be deficient in colour, and not rise well. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 253/2 Generally in from four to five hours the sponge 'rises'.

d. Of fluids: To reach a higher level in a containing vessel. Hence of a thermometer or barometer in respect of the mercury in the tube.

1658 WILLSFORD *Nature's Secr.* 153 If the water..rises or falls a degree,..the weather will quickly change. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* (1700) 23 Quick-silver in a Tube of Glass that Rises against fair Dry Weather. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 393 Resembling a gut filled with water, pressed with the fingers, to make the fluid rise, or fall. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 224 The water continues to rise, until it passes through the valve. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 339 A barometer begins to rise..before the conclusion of a gale.

e. Of liquids, molten metal: To boil up.

1839 [see RISING *vbl. sb.* 9 b]. 1853 SOYER *Pantropheon* 274 Let the mixture rise three times, then take it from the fire. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xviii. 424 The softer tempers of crucible steel rise or boil in the moulds after teeming.

11. Of the heart or emotions: a. To be elated with joy or hope; to become more cheerful.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 278 Ther-with his herte gan to spede and rise. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 24489 (Fairf.), Mi hert be-gan to rise & liȝt & my chere to amende. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 397 Her heart rise a little in deluding hope. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 279 His spirits rising as his toils increase. 1891 R. W. CHURCH *Oxf. Movem.* 42 The correspondence shows..the way in which Froude's spirit rose, under the sense of having such a friend to work with.

b. To be stirred by excitement, *esp.* by indignation or passion (*against* a person or thing).

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 89 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 Þe fest wol make his flesche to ris And þawe his herte to vanite. 1530 PALSGR. 692/2 As ones herte ryseth, whan there is a sodayne daunger towardes hym...My herte ryseth agaynst him. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 375, I was in an Agony to see it, my bloud rise, and all my senses were sensible but of disorder. 1710 STELLE *Tatler* No. 247 ₱ 6, I feel all the Woman rise in me, when I reflect upon the nauseous Rogues that pretend to deceive us. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* II. i. 103, I feel my honest indignation rise, When [etc.]. 1819 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1890) 69 When I cease.. to feel my soul rise against oppression, I shall think myself unworthy to be your son.

c. Of the stomach: To nauseate or keck (*at* something). Also *fig.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 163 A roust that is sa rankild quhill risis my stomok. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 207 And how abhorred my Imagination is, my gorge rises at it. 1766– [see GORGE *sb.*[1] 5 b].

12. To extend directly upwards or away from the ground; to exhibit successive superposition of parts; to form an elevation from the level.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4577 Brod & þykke þe gynnynge was, & euere hit nareweþ rysande on heyght. 14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc., 1889) 21 Than go your cours..and ye shall not faile much of Stepilhoide; he risith all rounde as it were a Coppid hille. 1435 *Indenture Fotheringhey* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1846) VI. 1414/2 Abof the dore of the said stepill a wyndow rysing in hight al so high as the grete arche of the stepill. 1508 DUNBAR *Golden Targe* 34 On every syde the hegies raise on hicht. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 135 In sindrie places he commandet to be erected gret kairnis of stanes, four square vndirneth,..ryseng vpe poyntlingis lyke a steiple. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 288 There riseth up an high mount. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 159 At the foot of this Mountain there rises another. 1709 POPE *Spring* 37 Four figures rising from the work appear. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 65 Along the lawn, where scattered hamlets rose. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iii, A very stout, puffy man .. with several immense neck-cloths, that rose almost to his nose. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 To the west of the town rose one of the stateliest of English castles.

fig. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 36 No mountain-structures in my verse should rise. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. ii, Each epithet rising above the other.

b. To have an upward slant or curve; to slope or incline upwards.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 306 What readiest way would bring me to that place? *Co.* Due west it rises from this shrubby point. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 10/2 If the plain be smooth.., not rising or sinking on any side. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 585/2 To make a ship go smoothly through the water, without pitching hard, her keel should be long, her floor long and not rising high afore or aft. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 503 This anomalous appearance of the coal measures rising against, instead of dipping under the New Red. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 3/2 Horns.. rising in a gentle curve directly up and out. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 27 Looking up the lane, which rose considerably towards the other end.

13. To move or be carried upwards; to ascend.

c 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* III. iv. (CAXTON, 1483) 52 Thenne sawe I a wonderfull engyne of a grete whele, it roos oute of a litel dore, and torned doun at another. 1530 PALSGR. 692/1, I ryse a lofte (Lydgat), *je monte en hault.* 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 15 'Tis he, I ken the manner of his gate, He rises on the toe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 545 All in a moment..were seen Ten thousand Banners rise into the Air..: with them rose A Forrest huge of Spears. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 95 She rises in her Gate. 1754 GRAY *Pleasure* 17 Rise, my soul! on wings of fire. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 655 The trumpet—will it sound? the curtain rise? 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 80 Where the dying night-lamp flickers, and the shadows rise and fall. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 2 We rose about five times to the height of the Palace, and redescended.

transf. and *fig.* 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. iii. 16 Say to me, whose Fortunes shall rise higher, Cæsars or mine? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 420 ₱ 3 If we yet rise higher, and consider the fixt Stars as so many vast Oceans of Flame. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Picture* 110 But higher far my proud pretensions rise.

b. Of birds: To take wing and ascend from the ground.

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 112 With that thay rais, & flew furth out of my sycht. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 22 Russet-pated choughes..(Rising and cawing at the guns report). 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 19 Young Spaniels, questing at every bird that rises. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 54 The pelican..is slow of flight; and when it rises to fly, performs it with difficulty and labour. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxi, The grouse .. rose in covey. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 119 Again their ravening eagle rose In anger. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 2/2 The birds ..in such places..offer far easier marks than when they rise in the woodlands.

c. *Typog.* (See quots.)

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi. 240 He knocks up the Quoins so hard, as that he thinks the Form may Rise. *Ibid.* xxiv. 389 A Form is said to Rise, when in Rearing it off the Correcting-stone no Letter or Furniture, etc. stay behind. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 113 A forme is said to rise when it springs through bad locking up and the type gets off its feet. The term is also used when quadrats and furniture black in printing through imperfect justification.

d. Of food: To come up in the gullet; to repeat. *dial.*

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) 43 The radishes 'ride', i.e. rise upon the stomach. 1817 *Linton Green* v. vii, My paritch soon will rise!

e. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1802 MAWE *Min.* Gloss., *Rising*, a man working above his head in the roof, is said to be rising.

f. Of a horse in leaping. Also const. *to.*

1839 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* II, Sir Roger when within two yards of the brink rose to it, and cleared it like a deer. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 409/2 Some imperfectly taught hunters are apt to get too close to the fence before rising.

14. To come up to the surface of the ground or water. Also with *out.*

1530 PALSGR. 692/1 It is a plesaunt syght to se the water ryse up or ryse out..out of a spring. 1560 P. WHITEHORNE *Arte of Warre* (1573) 102 b, They made a way under ground secretely, which rose in the towne. 1655 *Theophania* 4 If the mariners..had not been very speedy in giving him assistance..as he rise agen above the water. 1808 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 266 If muriate of soda and lime be boiled together, with water, the soda rises to the surface. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* vi, The breaking billow, Which..dashes on the pointed rock The wretch who sinks to rise no more. 1862 S. ST. JOHN *Forests Far East* II. 41 A large alligator rose within three feet of the boat.

b. Of a fish: To come to the surface of the water to take a fly, bait, etc.

1653 WALTON *Angler* I. v. 127 He will sometimes rise at a dead Mouse, or a piece of cloth, or any thing that seemes to swim cross the water. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) IV. 18 All Flies are very good in their season, for such Fish as rise at the Fly. 1726 *Gentl. Angler* 154 Any Fish is said to Rise, when he endeavours to take a real, or artificial Fly on the Surface of the Water. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 24 When you see a fish rise near you, guide your fly over him immediately, and he's your own. 1857 FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 33 If the roach are rising freely, it will be desirable to find out what they are rising at.

fig. 1863 G. A. LAWRENCE *Border & Bastille* iii. 54 The lady was a vehement Unionist, and 'rose' very freely, on the subject of the war. 1884 GRANT ALLEN *Strange Stories* 204 He rose to the fly with a charming simplicity.

c. Of stone: ? To come out of the ground or quarry *in* a certain form.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 125 Such alabaster is found in small bunches..: it riseth not (to use the language of workmen) in great blocks. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 200 Stone that naturally rises in flat beds, or that can easily be split to any thickness.

III. To attain to a higher stage or degree.

15. To ascend to a higher level of action, feeling, thought, or expression; to become more elevated, striking, impressive, or intense.

c 1200 ORMIN 6014 God mann riseþþ ut3 uppwarrd Inn alle gode dedess. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XIII. 84 Gramerci, Lord, that list..do me sumdel rise Thy self in hym to se. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 88 Of this admirable plot; the business of it rises in every act. *a* 1685 ROSCOMMON (J.), Your author always will the best advise, Fall when he falls, and when he rises, rise. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 417 ₱ 6 Horace..always rises above himself, when he has Homer in his View. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, *Dang[le].* The interest rather falls off in the fifth [act]. *Sir Fret[ful].* Rises, I believe you mean, sir. 1836 *Random Recoll. Flo. Lords* 375 In any of the speeches I have heard him deliver, I could never recognise anything which rose above mediocrity. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* I. i. (1874) 23 We shall rise beyond law to life, and beyond life to love. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 6 There are not wanting thoughts and expressions in which he [Plato] rises to the highest level.

b. Const. *to* action of some kind; to prove equal *to* an occasion, demand, etc.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27195 Quatkin strengh him draf þer-till, Quat..Did him to þat sin to rise.] 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 681 They rise to the use of unlimited terms. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. 173 We do not rise to philanthropy all at once. 1868 WHYTE MELVILLE *White Rose* vi, Rising, as he flattered himself, to the occasion. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Good Men* II. xi. 329 [He] rose to the requirements of his new sphere of duty.

16. To advance in consequence, rank, influence, fortune, or social position; to attain *to* distinction or power; to come *into* estimation. † Also with *up.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6042 Ful wykked ys þat coueytyse, with oþer memes gode falsly to ryse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 683 From humble bed to roial magestee Vp roos he, Iulius the Conquerour. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lv, By example of this kyng Caranse, through robbery resen of poore bloode to royall estate. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xxiii, Some by handicraft, some by merchandise, some by other kind of living, rise and come forward in the world. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 56 Folke saie, better syt styll than ryse and fall. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 38 Some rise by sinne, and some by vertue fall. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* II. xiii. (1635) 205 Such men as haue risen to greatnes by their Wealth..sought out new pedegrees and Ancesters. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 332 He rose..to be Advocate of the Treasury. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 41/1 When Rome was rising into pow'r. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 148 More skilled to raise the wretched than to rise. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. iii. 36 Swift running horses of course rose into estimation. 1836 IRVING *Astoria* I. 31 He had risen from small beginnings to take his place among the first merchants and financiers of the country. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xi, He was..prudent, steady in his habits, a man likely to rise in the world.

fig. 1844 MACAULAY *Chatham* Ess. (1897) 774 Meetings, which at another time would have been harmless, now turned to riots, and rapidly rose to the dignity of rebellions.

b. To improve or go up *in* one's opinion, estimation, etc.; to grow *upon* one.

1633 FORD *Broken Heart* III. iii, May my duty Still rise in your opinion, sacred princess. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 121, I have again beheld the source of my admiration. .. She rises every moment upon me. 1835 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* 29 May, The character of Socrates does not rise upon me.

c. To increase one's speed. Const. *into.*

1814 J. AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* vii, They rose into a canter.

d. *To rise upon*, to be superior to. *rare* —1.

1816 CRABB *Eng. Synonyms* (1826) 725/2 [The idea of] the word *Seem* rises upon that of *Appear*.

17. To increase in amount, number, or degree; to amount or reach *to*. † Also const. *to* with infin.

c 1200 ORMIN 11262 3iff þu takesst onn att an & tellesst forþ till fowwre, þa riseþþ upp þin tale anan Inntill þe tale off tene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5865 þai rise and bredes ai mare and mare, Bot wel mare if þai idel ware. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 14 [He] neuer ioy'd since the price of oats rose. 1623 CAMDEN *Rem* (ed. 3) 47 Achilles forsooth must needes vanquish Hector, because the numerall Greeke letters rose to a greater number in his name then in the others. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) II. 222 That did not rise up to be treason. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. ii. 24 His expenses, with his income, rise. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 247 It is not their nominal price only, but their real price, which rises in the progress of improvement. 1827 COBBETT *Prot. Ref.* ix. § 269 Under penalties, which rose at last to death itself. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxix. (1906) II. 109 Let my poor housewife keep her sheep in her near fields..and the weekly bills will not rise.

transf. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 404 The Great Duke rises on 'em in his Demands, and will not be satisfy'd with less than a Hundred Thousand Crowns.

b. To become dearer or more valuable; to increase *in* price, value, etc.

1513–4 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Preamble, Wolle is resyn of a farre greter price then it was at the making of the said Acte. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 166 b, Wheat was only at .xv.s. the quarter, & from thence it rose to .xx.s. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 24 Then the Houses will rise in their Rents. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1714 II. 74 'Tis said Bullion is risen to 6*s.* 5*d.* the ounce. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 3 If the Products of Nature rise in Value, according as they more or less resemble those of Art. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1904) I. 245 As gold rose in its price in proportion to silver,..so silver might rise in its price. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 136 The Funds rose 1 per cent. on the news. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* v, Here's good news in the paper. Sugar is ris', my boy.

18. a. Of the wind: To increase in force; to become (more) vehement.

Not always distinguishable from sense 23 a.

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 35 The tempest's rising. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 37 As they were weighing Anchor, the wind ris' so.., that the Master and his Counsel chang'd their design. 1736 POPE *Let. to Swift* 25 Mar., The winds rise, and the winter comes on. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* v. 126 Command the winds in bolder gusts to rise. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 6 Sept. in *Lockhart*, About eight the tide begins to run very strong, and the wind rising at the same time, makes us somewhat apprehensive for our boat. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 126/1 A breeze from the sea..which gradually rises to a stiff breeze during the heat of the day.

b. Of the voice, etc.: To increase in pitch or volume; to ascend in the musical scale (often with complement).

1548 ELYOT, *Ascendo*,..applyed also to the voyce whan it mounteth or ryseth. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Vox*, *Excitare vocem*, to rise in speakyng by little and little. 1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Music* 72 If the base rise or fall, you must not rise and fall iust as manie notes as your base did. 1674 *Playford's Skill Mus.* III. (ed. 7) 4 If your Bass should fall a seventh, it is but the same as if it did rise a second. 1730 *Treat. Harmony* 22 The Treble or Upper Part Rises a Fifth. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 29 In a Climax, the Voice should always rise with it. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xlii, The tones of Cythna's voice..rose and fell, Mixed with mine own in the tempestuous air. 1846 DICKENS *Battle of Life* I, His voice rising with his reasoning, so that it was very loud at last. 1879 E. PROUT *Harmony* ix, In both cases the bass rises to the third of the tonic chord.

c. To become more intense or strong; to increase in strength *to* a certain point.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 257 O, how her fear did make her colour rise! 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* III. i. 126 The fire is..but new kindled yet: if 'twere risse to a flame [etc.]. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 286 She felt something extraordinary, which made the colour rise in her face. 1820 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. ii. 12 As a dying pulse rises and falls. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* 177 At 7 p.m. we found that the fever was again rising. 1874 J. R. GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 104 In the presence of danger the courage of the man rose to its full height.

IV. To spring up, come into existence.

19. Of persons: To come upon the scene; to appear; to be born; to spring or issue *of* or *from* a person or family. Also with *up*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4152 Swilc prophete in folc of israel Ros non. 13.. *Cursor M.* 1199 (Gött.), Vr lauerd had ordained 3eit A child to rise in his ospringe, þat all suld vte of baret bringe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 272 False cristis schullen ryse. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. Prol. 100 As of angell and of man First to ryse þe kynd began. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. iii. 497 Aftir the daies of the Apostlis roosen also manye vntrewe sectis of Cristen men. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 50 Gif a prophet sal ryiss in the middis of thee. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 102 One Ioane de Purel.., A holy Prophetesse, new risen vp. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 6 Unles he had rise up about the latter end of the last centuiy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 326 Of the Royal Stock Of David (so I name this King) shall rise A Son. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 111 ¶ 7 The several Generations of rational Creatures, which rise up and disappear in such quick Successions. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* II. i. 26 No prince so great, so wise Hath ever risen, or shall ever rise. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iv. 227 They rise, they fall; one generation comes... It fades, another blossoms.

20. a. Of plants or trees: To spring up; to grow.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1418 þe pipins war don vnder his tung, þar ras o þam thre wandes yong. 1460 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 246 Lord! sende me sum 'amor' sede, In my gardyn to rote and ryse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 37 b, Wherewith they wyll better seede, and sooner ryse. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iii, The Palme doth rifely rise in Iury field. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 555 Imagining For one forbidden Tree a multitude Now ris'n. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 1 Abundance of sweet Plants that rise naturally. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* II. 207 The plants rose well, and throve greatly before winter. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 418/1 Potatoes of the early sort have risen exceedingly well.

b. Of blisters, etc.: To become prominent on the skin or surface.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 2 A man in whos skyn and fleisch rysith dyuerse colour, ether whelke [etc.]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 61 There is a blyster rysen vnder the tounge. 1586 G. WHITNEY *Embl.* II. 217 Like bubbles smalle that on the waters rise. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 19 The leprosie euen rose vp in his forehead. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* x. 44 If there be no blisters risen,..apply some Oyntment. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 840 Red Blisters rising on their Paps appear.

21. To originate, to result or issue. Const. *of*, *from*, *out of*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4351, I mai neuer mar be sund, Bot if mi bote mai rese [*v.r.* rise] o þe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 944 She of whom rist al thy wo Here-after may thy comfort been al-so. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 Eyther they ryse of some vayne curiosite aboute the secretes of god, or [etc.]. 1569 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 126 Other ordinarie chardges rising by meanes of the said office. 1638 SHIRLEY *Duke's Mistress* v. iv, If there be few good women in the world, The fault risse first from one of our own sex. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxiv. 421 Whatever rises from self alwayes aims at and terminates in self. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 7 Difficulties must be supposed to rise from different idioms. 1761 GRAY *Odin* 79 Tell me, whence their sorrows rose. 1820 CRABBE *Borough* xxiv. 408 But then from study will no comforts iise?

† b. To result or accrue *to* one. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 17 b, He hath ordeyned in euery temptacyon that is resysted great profyte therby to ryse to man. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 34 b, Perceiuyng the swete gaine whiche rose to him, by the abode of the two English Erles in his Countrey.

† c. To be based or founded *upon* something.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 22 The consyderations..ryse nat upon a barbarous rudenesse. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 131 Our liuing riseth on the gaine of our enemies.

d. To be produced or derived.

1549 LATIMER 1*st Serm. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 40 A great market Towne..wher do rise yereli of their labours to the value of l. pounde. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xviii. F j, Then multiplie 133 with 120, so ryseth 15960. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 9 Whatsoeuer can be said for the benefit rising from an Orchard. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 101 If in preparing the Hearth, at first, there did not rise sufficient turf and rubbish for this work, supply it from some convenient place neer to your heap. 1714 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 557 The said mony or any other that shall rise from the selling of timber.

22. To come to pass, come about, occur, happen, take place.

c 1200 ORMIN 7203 þe laþe gastess þeww Iss gramm.. whannse he seþ þatt Godess rihht & Godess laȝhe riseþþ, *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7657 Son efter þis a batail ras. *Ibid.* 21874 Hunger and qualm, and nede i-nogh In erth sal iise. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiv. 22 For sodeynli at ones shal rise the perdicioun of hem. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3115 Sir, it may not fail; That ye desire, it may not ryse. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 44 Quharfor thair rais a full grewous debate. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 75 b, Wordes rose betwene Monsire Chatelion & Richard Gibson. 1571 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 339 Yf it do happen..any controversy to ryse. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 245 That his Lp. might heare and compose the differences risen betweene them. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1254 Lest a question rise Whether he durst accept the offer or not. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 565 ¶ 2 A Thought rose in me which I believe very often perplexes Men of serious..Natures. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* 292 This sentiment has frequently rose spontaneously in my mind. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Concl. 23 Then rose a little feud betwixt the two.

b. To come *to* hand. *rare* —1.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 59 There chaunced to the Princes hand to iize An auncient booke.

23. a. Of wind, etc.: To begin to blow or rage; to get up. (Cf. 18 a.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1762 þe stormes rase on ilka side. *Ibid.* 22630 Windes on ilk side sal rise,..fast gain oþer sal þai blau. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4865 þis fire þat þurgh þe world sal ryse, Sal com þan fra sere partyse. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 337 A storme sal rise..Al obout by est and west. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 52 Thare rais sik a tempest that nouthir..had power to stryke a strake. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lvii. 194 A meruaylous tempest rose on the see. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I xli. 95 In a storme, that rose sodainly upon them. 1655 *Theophania* 10 There rise so great a wind, which came directly off from the Sea. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 114 If, brush'd from Russian wilds, a cutting gale Rise not. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 25 At her [fancy's] command winds rise and waters roar. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xv. 1 To-night the winds begin to rise And roar from yonder dropping day. 1887 MORRIS *Odyssey* XII. 326 And month-long no breeze at all Rose up o'er the sea.

b. Of sounds: To strike upon the ear, esp. in a loud manner.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2158 (Bodl. MS.), Now rist grete tabor betyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 657 Than throu the castell ras the cry. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 227 Of laidis and lownis thair ryssis sic ane noyis. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 56 Forthwith a hideous gabble rises loud Among the Builders. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometheus* I. 132 Ha, what an awful whisper rises up! 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* I. i. 84 In this clear mountain air, a voice will rise, Though from afar, distinctly.

c. Of reports, rumours, etc.: To come into circulation; to become current.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14000 þe word o ihesu was risen brade. *Ibid.* 14362 Son oueral þis tiþand ras O lazar þat vpraisid was. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 119 Alssone as any rumour begynnez to ryse þat touchez þe emperour. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. xvi. 1523 Sic nayme rase of þat ryal rowt þat landys seyr of þaim had dowte. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 96 While the King and the Emperor loked on the letter, a sodein noise rose emongest both their subiectes, that it was a letter of defiance. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 287 A rumour about this tyme rais in the cuntrie. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 24 But when a rumour rose about the Queen, Touching her guilty love for Lancelot.

24. Of a river, etc.: To have its spring or source. † Also of a country: To begin.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xi. (Bodl. MS.), Chobar is a ryuer of Babilonia and..riseþ oute of Tigris oþer of Euphrates. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xiii. 1285 Italy.. risis at þe Alpis hie, And haldis on to þe Mekyl Se. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xi. 445 Gazan is a ryuer of the Medes and..he risyth in the Eest and is receyued in the redde see. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Oritur fons in monte*, a spring riseth in the hill. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vi. 94 A branch of a river which they see rise and enter into the sea neare the banke. 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 52 The birth of rivers riseing to their course. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Parret*, It is joined by the Tone, or Thone, a pretty large river, rising among the hills in the western parts of this county. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 4/1 The Tetney river rises from two springs. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 276 Rio San Carlos rises in the Sierra Blanca region.

25. To be built or reared.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 197 Of the Bridge I finde no beginning but I suspect that it rose by the Archbishops. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* 78 In mid'st of this Citie cœlestiall, Whear the eternall Temple should haue rose. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 30 After the erection of Christ's Hospital, which risse out of the ruins of the Grey Fryars. 1769 GRAY *Installat. Ode* 53 Bad these awful fanes and turrets rise. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 144 Silently as a dream the fabric rose. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 127 Beside the eternal Nile, The Pyramids have risen. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 289 Bastions and ravelins were everywhere rising. *Ibid.* 356 Streets and alleys which are still named after him were rising on that site.

fig. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrippina* 121 On this base My great revenge shall rise.

b. (See quot.)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 45 If the stookes rise thicke or rise well, i. e. if they stande thicke: for this is the usual phraise hereabouts.

26. To spring up, to come into existence, by growth or creation.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 41 The wealth is such of mettals and mines,..so rich, so fruitfull, rising still one vnder another for so many ages. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* III. iv. 158 Travell not too early before thy iudgement be risen. 1745 *Trans. & Paraphr. Scot. Ch.* xxxvii, At once th' obedient Earth and Skies rose at his Sov'reign Word. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 200 Oh nature! whose Elysian scenes disclose His bright perfections at whose word they rose. 1821 SHELLEY *Sonn. to Byron* 6 The mind which.. Marks your creations rise as fast and fair As perfect worlds at the Creator's will.

b. To come before the eye or mind.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 421 ¶ 7 He can..make Scenes rise up before us and seem present to the Eye. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 193 The prowess of Yermac..rose upon their recollection. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxviii. 6 His was not the love..of the dead who rise upon our dreams. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xiii, The subjects had indeed risen vividly on my mind. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 156 He who follows the directions..must see the picture he is desired to form rise before his mind's eye.

V. *trans.*

27. † a. To rear or erect. *Obs. rare* —1.

c 1425 *Cursor M.* 14755 (Trin.), 3if 3e þis temple felle to grounde, I shal hit rise [*other MSS.* raise] in litil stounde.

b. To raise (the dead) to life. *rare.*

c 1440 MYRC *Festial* (E. E. T. S.) 206 Woldyst þou now of þi godnes ryse my wyfe to lyfe. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 109 Well knowing, that..they could as well have..risen the Dead, as have risen Two Thousand Pounds. 1839 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* lii, The clatter of my equipage over the pavement might have risen the dead.

28. To rouse or stir up; to start; to put up or flush (birds); to cause to rise.

15.. *Adam Bel* ii, Where that men walke both east and west,..To ryse the dere out of theyr denne. *Ibid.* xx, They rysed the towne of mery Carlel. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 108 The said Roger was the first that rysed this tale hym-self. 1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl.* II. i, When raging winds rise tempests on the main. 1865 ATKINSON *Prov. Danby, Rise*, to raise, cause to rise, flush or cause to..fly, as a bird. 1882 PAYNE-GALLWAY *Fowler in Ireland* 36 Will some jealous shore-shooter fire to rise them. 1893 GOWER *Surrey Gloss.* 33 He walked ever so far, and rose a blister on his heel.

b. *Angling.* To cause or induce (a fish) to come to the surface of the water. Also *fig.*

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vi, To rise a dean and two beauties at the first throw, and hook them fast. 1867 FRANCIS *Angling* xii. (1880) 457, I killed three salmon and rose many more. 1892 *Field* 9 Jan. 41/1 At almost every cast I rose a fish.

29. To increase; to make higher or dearer. Now *rare* exc. *dial.*

1605 *Verstegan's Dec. Intell.* Commend. Verses, Beare on thy wings their glorie up on high, And rise the reputation by the same. 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 32 In France their recoinings..did rise the price of Goods. 1796 NELSON 11 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cxi, The report..making the people rise the price of pro-

visions. 1892 *Standard* 4 Mar. 3/4 Lord Durham has risen the price of his coal *2s.* per ton at the pitmouth.

30. *a. Naut.* = RAISE *v.*[1] 23 b.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 18 We rise her apace; ..we shall be up with her in three Glasses. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xli, We had risen the [ship], so as to clear her broadside from the water's edge. 1842 MARRYAT *P. Keene* III. 22 Since she had tacked, she had risen her hull out of the water. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Tragedy* II. xviii. 99 We had risen the yacht to the line of her rail.

b. To raise; to lift up; to cause to ascend or mount up.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Rise the Tacks*, (in Sea-Language) is to slacken the Ropes call'd Tacks. 1776 SEMPLE *Building in Water* 3 This high Tide..rose the Water to such a prodigious Height. *Ibid.* 109 To rise or bank up the Bed of the River. 1839 CARLETON *Fardorougha* v, My heart never was more ris to God. 1897 LD. E. HAMILTON *Outlaws* 28 The frost was rising the mist from the rain-soaked bent.

c. To cut (a caper) in the air. *rare*—[1].

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 376 ₱ 2 She has seen him rise six or seven Capers together with the greatest Ease imaginable.

d. To promote (a person) in dignity or salary.

1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* IV. x Instead of involving the friar in disgrace, I have risen him to honour. 1895 'ROSEMARY' *Children* iii, I'll rise you to £7 at the end of the first twelve months.

31. To surmount, to gain the top of (a hill or slope); to ascend. Chiefly *U.S.*

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. 197 Immediately afterwards, [we] discovered two horsemen rising the summit of a hill, about half a mile to our right. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* v, A small hill was risen. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* liv. (1844) II. 165 He rises the last terrace and sweeps his eyes over the wide..infinity. 1874 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1877) II. 432 It will be cooler as we rise the prairies out of the Mississippi Valley.

32. To get, procure, obtain. Now *dial.*

1754 [see 27 b]. 1863– in dialect texts and glossaries.

33. *colloq.* To raise or grow; to rear, bring up.

1844 DICKENS *M. Chuzzlewit* xxii, Where was you rose? 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* II. 61/1 This process the catchers call 'rising' from the nest. A throstle thus 'rose' soon becomes familiar with his owner.

Rise-head. (See quot.)

1834–6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 718/1 Instead of employing a swift, the silk is stretched on two cyclinders D, E, of tin or other material, technically called rise heads.

Rise-heading. [f. *rise* RICE[1] + HEADING *vbl. sb.* 12.] (See quot. 1847.)

1847 *Instit. C. E., Min. Proc.* VI. 480 Between Dymchurch Wall and Dungeness Point, the method of 'rise-heading' was extensively adopted. It consisted of fascines..strongly picketed down and secured by cross-laths. *Ibid.* 481 On the whole, rise-heading formed a good, and cheap..defence. 1900 BEAZELEY *Reclamation of Land* 79 When the layers are horizontal the work is termed 'rise-heading'.

Ri·sel. *dial.* Also **ris(s)le, rishle, ristle.** [a. ON. (and Icel.) *hrísla* (Norw. *risla*), f. *hrís* RICE[1].] A rod or stick, *esp.* one used as a support for climbing plants.

1882 *Jamieson's Dict.* s.v. *Risles*, In Ayrshire, a pliant rod or wand is still called a *rissle* or *rishle*. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Weaker Vessel* 264 The healthiest hop or scarlet runner won't grow without what we call a risel in my part of the country. 1895–1901 in Staffordshire use (E. D. D.).

Risen (rĭ·z'n), *ppl. a.* [f. RISE *v.*]

1. *Risen (up)on*, a diseased condition of horses or cows (see quots.).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 61 An other dysease is called rysen vppon and..ye shall perceyue that by swellynge in the heed..There is a blyster rysen vnder the tounge, the whiche blyster must be slytte. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss., Risen on*, a peculiar swelling of the body of a cow, caused by a cold wind blowing upon her. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., A cow which has eaten too much grass, and become, in popular language, 'burst', is said to be *risen-on*.

2. That has risen, in the senses of the verb.

1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 941 Victorious Wrong..Salutes the risen sun. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 170/1 Beneath the risen moon. 1870 *Athenæum* Dec. 797 The risen workman's advisers.

Riser (rəi·zəɹ). [f. RISE *v.* + -ER[1].]

I. †1. One who raises or rouses. *Obs.*—[1]

1388 *Prol. Wycliffite Bible* (1850) I. 33 Riseris of debate and of tresoun aȝens the king.

2. One who rises up, *esp.* from bed. Chiefly in collocations *early* (*good*), *late riser*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 434/2 Rysare, *surrector*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 14 b, This must cheefely be looked vnto.., that the Bailiffe be a good riser. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Homme qui est matineux*, an early riser. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i, He was an early riser, and a great friend of hunting. *a* 1632 DONNE *Serm.* xix. (1640) 184 The first Rising, is the first Riser, Christ Jesus. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 155 ₱ 1 He was a very early Riser. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 363 We are no bad risers in the morning, but we never saw the sun rise on Midsummer-day but once. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 41 Bees..are very early risers, while ants come out later, when the dew is off.

†3. One who rises in revolt. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Contin. Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 370 A Squier of Walis þat was a rebell & a ryser. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 125 To represse and punysh riatours and risers. 1597 *State Papers, Dom.* 1595–7, 343 The risers were persuaded to go home. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 38 The late Commission for tryall of the Northern Risers.

4. One who rises in fortune. *rare*—[1].

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 14 It is a very vsuall matter for euery new Riser at this day..to vsurp the same.

5. A fish that rises to an angler's fly or bait.

1867 FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 165 They are..much freer and bolder risers. 1881 *Three in Norway* 123 All the fish, to whichever class of risers they might belong.

II. †6. (See quot.) *Obs.*—[0]

Perh. an error for *rises*: cf. RICE[1] 4.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xxi. (Roxb.) 252/2 He beareth Azure a paire of Risers, Argent...This is a thing by which all your hanke silks are wound from their hankes vpon Bobbins.

7. The upright part of a step; the vertical piece connecting two treads in a stair. (Cf. RISE *sb.* 12 b.)

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 360/2 The manner of dove-tailing the riser into the step. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 595 Divide the rod into as many equal parts as there are to be risers. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 53 To measure stairs, take one step and riser the extreme width by the length. 1886 MORSE *Jap. Homes* iv. 197 The front of the step is open,—that is, there is no riser.

8. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3), *Riser*, a trouble or dislocation; the coal being so affected as to be above the level at which the seam is working. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Riser*, an upthrow fault.

9. *Founding.* (See quots.) Also = *feed-head* (see FEED *sb.* 7).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1946/2 *Riser* .., an opening through a mold, into which metal rises as the mold fills. A head. *a* 1890 *Sci. Amer.* LIX. 88 (Cent.), To obtain a sound casting in steel, with most methods in use, a very high riser is necessary.

10. *Printing.* 'Wooden or metal blocks for mounting stereo and other plates' (Jacobi).

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 223/2 It is a matter of convenience to cast the 'risers' or movable blocks for mounting plates, on the premises.

11. *dial.* The top bar of a stile.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 85, I swore I would slash off any hand that was laid on the edge of the riser.

‖ **Ri·sgo(e.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *risigo*, obs. var. of *risico*, or Sp. *riesgo*: cf. RISCO.] Risk.

1638 L. ROBERTS *Map Commerce* ccciii. 39 That parcell..remaineth entirely vpon the Risgoe, perill and fortune of the party that did accept the same. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Maurit.* 18 Not to desert this Business..after having taken so much pains, and run so many risgo's for it. 1710 in *Edin. Rev.* (1893) Jan. 148 There were many and great risgoes to be run.

Rish(e, obs. forms of RUSH *sb.*

†Ri·shew. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **riss(o)hew, rissheu; ryssheue, ryssohew, ruschew.** [ad. AF. **russeau* (pl. *russeaulx*: see below), var. of OF. *ruissolle*, etc.] A rissole.

[*c* 1400 *Chart. Barking Monastery* in Dugdale (1817) I. 443 For russeaulx in Lenton. *Ibid.* 445 Also sche must remembir russheaulx in Lenton.]

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 39 For rissheus. Take grounden porke.., Frye hit in grece. *Ibid.* 55 For the thrydde cours,..Ryssheue and pome dorres. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Kytte hem in þe maner of Rysschewes, & frye hem in freyssche grece. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 97 Kutte hem, and so folde hem as risshewes, And fry hem in goode Oyle.

‖ **Rishi** (rĭ·ʃi). Also **rishee.** [Skr. *ṛishi*, of uncertain etym.] An inspired poet or sage; a holy seer; an ascetic or saint.

1808 COLEBROOKE in *Asiat. Researches* VIII. 392 *note*, By *Rishi* is generally meant the supposed inspired writer; sometimes, however, the imagined inspirer is called the Rishi, or saint of the text. 1837 C. P. BROWN *Sanskrit Prosody* 6 Such verses are..used by a rishi or prophet. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 350 That magnificent peak,..which is dedicated to their great Rishi and physician.

Risibility (rizĭbi·lĭti). [ad. late L. *rīsibilitas* (Boethius); see next and -ITY. So F. *risibilité*, It. *-ità*, Sp. *-idad*, Pg. *-idade*.] The faculty of laughing; laughter; a disposition to laugh.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 55 Laughter, or risibility, is an effect by emanation of the reasonable soule. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Wks. (Grosart) 142 Some, who prove themselves men more by their risibility, then by their reason. 1709 *Tatler* No. 63 ₱ 5 Risibility being the Effect of Reason, a Man ought to be expelled from sober Company, who laughs alone. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. i, His exalted post..had moved the wonder and risibility of all the company. 1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* xx, He had himself some disposition to join her too obvious inclination to risibility. 1851 HANNA *Mem. Dr. Chalmers* IV. 66 He could never hear that peculiar dialect without his risibility being affected.

b. *pl.* The risible faculties. *U.S.*

a 1856 P. CARTWRIGHT *Autobiogr.* xii. (1858) 76, I had very hard work to keep down my risibilities. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Transformation* xliii, An Italian comedy,.. effective over everybody's risibilities except his own.

Risible (rĭ·zĭb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *rīsibilis*, f. *rīs-*, ppl. stem of *rīdēre* to laugh: see -IBLE. So F. *risible* (14th c.), Sp. *risible*, It. *risibile*, Pg. *risivel*.]

A. adj. **1.** Having the faculty or power of laughing; inclined or given to laughter.

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 80 b, A creature the which, by nature, was sociable, communicable, and risyble. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xxxvii. 145 That honest and lawful ioy..incident to mans nature, whereof, he is called a risible creature. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 123 A man is risible, and every risible thing is a man. 1731 A. HILL *Advice to Poets* Epist. p. x, What must risible Foreigners have thought of the Court of King William? 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1806) VI. 51 He is the most risible misanthrope I ever met with.

2. Pertaining to, or used in, laughter.

1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 188 His muscles have never yet been able to recover a risible tone. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 1 ₱ 3 He has gain'd such an entire conquest over the risible muscles, that he hardly vouchsafes at any time to smile. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1820) 106 The Dutch negroes at Communipaw, who..are famous for their risible powers. 1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary Invalid* (ed. 2) 451 The cricket was too much for his risible nerves. 1862 C. STRETTON *Chequered Life* II. 134 So totally had he lost all control over his risible faculties.

3. Capable of exciting laughter; laughable, ludicrous, comical.

1727 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* cxlvi. IV. 173 There is something extremely risible in these affairs. 1755 *Man* No. 6. 2 The risible subjects are either real or apparent absurdities. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. x. 577 The jokes though not of the most..refined sort are extremely queer and risible. 1824 J. GILCHRIST *Etym. Interpr.* 107 Foreigners..get laughed at as if they were guilty of some risible blunder. 1884 BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* 194 The mental toilet of most of us is..almost as risible as was that of this savage Court.

absol. 1784 *New Spect.* No. 7. 3 Exhibiting the serious and the risible in many points of view.

B. *sb. pl.* The risible faculties or muscles (see A. 2). Chiefly *U.S.*

1785 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 227 Your account.. has distorted my risibles and given my sides a hearty shake. 1866 *Athenæum* 864/3 His risibles were much affected. 1873 WHITNEY *Oriental & Ling. Stud.* 127 If the risibles of classical philologers are so easily provoked.

Hence **Ri·sibleness,** 'laughing faculty' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727); **Ri·sibly** *adv.*, 'in a risible manner; laughably' (Webster, 1847).

Rising (rəi·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. RISE *v.*]

I. 1. Resurrection. More fully *rising again*, or *from the dead*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 He hem shewede fortocne bi ionan þe prophete..of his riseng. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 +10 Ded men ros of þer graues..and honoured his rising. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3976 Þe thred es of þe rysyng generale Of alle men, bathe grete and smale. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 23 Saducees, that seyen there is no rysyng aȝein. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 118 His deth and his rysing told he thaym or he went. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. Ctess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 304 The bodyes of them that shall be saued, shall take at theyr rysynge agayne iiij. other excellent gyftes. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 198, I hope and trust vpon the rising of the flesh. 1652 GATAKER *Anthom.* 5 His rising from the ded. 1833 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* 206 Then of the moral instinct would she prate And of the rising from the dead.

2. The action of getting up from bed; occasionally, the time of this.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3821 He awakid Ielousy; Which, al afrayed in his rysing [etc.]. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22965, I kepe the howres off rysynge, To do worschipe vnto the kynge. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 41/2 At their rising in the dawnynge of the day. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 34 From the rising of the Larke to the lodging of the Lambe. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 21 Fearing what might happen to me on the rising up of his wife. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 765 Where early rest makes early rising sure. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* I. iii, My good wife only waits your rising to have all ready for breakfast. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 506 His house at Kensington was sometimes thronged, at his hour of rising, by more than two hundred suitors.

attrib. *c* 1820 ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 74 Ministers from distant Courts Beset his doors, long ere his rising-hour. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* II. i, Ten score ambers have been lodged in the King's Barn, since rising-time.

†b. A levee. *Obs.*

1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) I. 136 Signior Galen..should go next Morning to the Duke's Rising. *c* 1729 LD. AILESBURY *Mem.* (Roxb.) I. 70 The king being at Windsor, my father went out..to the king's rising.

3. The action of standing up or getting on to one's feet from a sitting or reclining posture, or after a fall.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Rysynge vp fro sete, or restynge place, *surrexio, resurrectio. Ibid.*, Rysynge a-ȝene persone, for worschyppe, *assurrexio*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 145 b, That rysyng & sekyng in the narowe lanes signifyeth ye exercyse of vertues. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 248 He to whome all men ought in rising to reuerence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 476 Thir rising all at once was as the sound Of Thunder heard remote. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 ₱ 2, I was troubled with the Civility of their rising up to me every time I came into the Room. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xvii, A soft sound of rising now became audible. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* vii. (1874) 114 When once he had fallen to the ground, the knight would find the act of rising to be attended with no little difficulty. *fig.* *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27048 Quen þai vn-mesurli ar radd Efter rising to fall egain. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 34 This is put in to the fallinge and in to the rysinge aȝen of many men in Israel. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1070 True in our Fall, False in our promis'd Rising.

b. The breaking up or adjournment of an assembly, esp. at the end of a session.

1700 *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 21 After the rising of this assembly, he determines to send the laws to England. 1740 LADY HARTFORD *Lett.* I. lv. 234 The rising of the parliament has very much emptied the town. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 10 On the rising of the House ..I happened to find myself near Governor W. Livingston. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. iii. 80 Upon the rising of the Court in July, he made an excursion to the Lennox. *a* 1849 W. WIRT in J. P. Kennedy *Life* (1860) II. xiv. 228 About the time of the rising of Congress.

4. The act of taking up arms or engaging in some hostile action; an insurrection or revolt.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.), In þe euetide for rising of enemyes and of þeeues..wecches and wardis beþ ikepte. *c* 1420 *Brut* (Caxton, 1482) 317 In

this same yere..ther were many heretykes and lollardes that had purposed to haue made a rysyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Rysynge a-3en pees, *insurrexio, rebellio.* 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 148 To assure themselues against the rising of the people. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 343 Some lettres speake of an vniuersall risinge, and that London is vnquiett. 1722 in Payne *Eng. Cath.* (1889) 9 Prisoners on account of the unhappy Rising. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 326 A conspiracy was entered into..and a day of general rising appointed. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvi, Do you think that the rising upon that occasion was rebellion or not? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 328 There he held some communication with the Macdonalds and Camerons about a rising. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 1 A great rising of the whole people at last recovered some of this Norman spoil.

b. *Rising-out* (see quots.). Now only *Hist.*

The Irish equivalent is *eirghe amach.*

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 8 Risingout is a certain number of horsemen and kerne, which the Irishrie and Englishrye are to finde in her majesties service, at every generall hostinge. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. xv. (1821) 380 What with Countrey risings out, and under Captaines in pay, two thousand of these were of Irish birth. 1867 D. MACCARTHY *Life Florence MacCarthy* 459 The MacCarthys of Gleann-a-Chroim..were not bound to attend the Rising out of MacCarthy Reagh.

II. 5. Of the heavenly bodies, day, etc.: Appearance above the horizon; the time or place of thus appearing.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlix. 2 Fra þe risynge of þe sone til þe west, of syon þe shape of his fairhede. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxv. (Bodl. MS.), þe furste..harueste & gaderinge þeiseof is aboute þe risinge of þe sterre Canis. *c* 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 391), þe forseid nombres in Reed ye shul vnderstonde for þe risyng of þe sonne and of þe moone. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* iii. 9 Let it loke for light, but let it se none, nether the rysynge vp of the fayre mornynge. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b iij, To learne the Risinges and Settinges of Sterres. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* ii. 3 On the East side toward the rising of the Sunne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 641 Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 380 Pointing to the setting of the Sun, and then to the rising. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 70 On the rising of the day I saw a large town before me. 1828 MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 172 Which is to be counted from the east towards the north, because it is at the sun's rising. 1846 *Joyce's Sci. Dial.* xvii. 109 That the moon *loses more time in her risings* [etc.].

6. † **a.** The source of a river. *Obs.*—[1]

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxiii. (Bodl. MS.), In þe ende of este Inde aboute þe ryuer and risinge of Ganges beþ men wiþoute moupe.

b. The gathering *of* a storm.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlvi, How the light white down upon a robe had stirred and rustled, as in the rising of a distant storm.

7. The action or state of ascending; upward movement or course, ascent; an instance of this.

1458 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* (1859) III. i. 42 They reysid up the archeys be gemeotre in rysyng. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 22 For this I draw in many a teare, And stop the rising of blood-sucking sighes. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 113 Not..before winter..but toward the rising of the yeere. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 41 It will procure vnto them the rising of the Splene. 1642 R. BROOKE *Eng. Epis.* 116 At the first Rising out of Popery, the Churchlesse Church of the Albigenses..began an admirable Reformation. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 ₱ 17 The various Leanings and Bendings of the Head, the Risings of the Bosom. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV, Then let us reserve our distress till the rising of the curtain. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arc. Regions* I. 375 The rising of the mercury usually precedes the cessation of a storm. 1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* I. 214 The only danger to be feared [in domes] is what is technically called a rising of the haunches.

attrib. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 150/1 Neer side, or the Rising side, is the left side of the horse, which side Men get on the horse-back.

b. *Rising of the lights*: (see quots. 1772, 1894 and LIGHTS). Now *dial.* † *Rising of the matrix* (cf. MOTHER *sb.*[1] 11 b), hysteria. *Obs.*

1660 J. H. tr. *Basil. Valent. Chariot Antim.* 94 The best Treasure for allaying the Risings of the Matrix. 1665 M. N. *Med. Medicinæ* 48 Another Disease which the people term the Rising of the Lights. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. (last page), The Diseases and Casualties this Year...Rising of the lights 37. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 12 For the rising of the Lights. Take four ounces of turmerick in a quart of small beer. 1772 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 2) 681 In some parts of England, where I have observed it [*sc.* croup], the good women call it the rising of the lights. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 612 No commentator on the bills of mortality has been able to explain the great mortality attributed to *rising of the lights.* 1894 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VI. 516 In this district [round Coventry] a sense of fulness in the throat, accompanied by oppressed breathing,..is attributed to a 'rising of the lights'.

c. In dancing, an upward movement of the body caused by raising the heels from the ground.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxiv. (1737) 105 *Coupés*, Hops, Leadings, Risings. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 22, I would show you what I could do: one, two, three, ha. One, two, three, ha. There are risings and sinkings!

d. *fig.* An impulse or movement of an emotional nature; also, a physical feeling indicative of, or resulting from, this.

1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 599 If doom'd..to repress These ardent risings of the kindling soul. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vii. 286 It is difficult to repress the risings of indignation. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix, Gulping down..resolutely some kind of rising in his throat, and turning..round. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxvi, With a new rising of dislike to a wife who..might have the power of thwarting him. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. vii. (1879) 333 The patient may be led to cultivate her own power of repressing the first risings of..excitement.

8. Advancement in power, rank, or fortune.

1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 216 Yet to auoid deceit I meane to learne; For it shall strew the footsteps of my rising. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 325 The most miserable state of Rome citie under Maximinus the Præfect, whose parentage and rising is described. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 201 Know'st thou not that my rising is thy fall, And my promotion will be thy destruction? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 ₱ 1 Till the Order of Battel made way for his rising in the Troops. 1870 LAMB in Ainger *Life* (1882) 91 To give..some idea of the difference of rank and gradual rising I have made a little scale. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 383 There would be no rising in the world, no new blood, no fresh source of life and strength in society.

9. Increase in height of the tides or water.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 45 Of the rysynge & faulynge of owre Ocean Sea. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 436 Forc'd to pay an unreasonable Exaction at every Ferry upon the least Rising of the Waters. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 68/1 The connection of this celestial sign [the dog-star] with the annual rising of the river. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxi, William waited for the rising of the tide. 1871 — *At Last* viii, The Mauritia palm-tree..affords the Guaraons a safe dwelling during the risings of the Oroonoco.

b. *Founding.* The boiling up of melted metal after it has been poured into the mould.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 320 This accident, called the rising of the copper, hinders it from being laminated. 1884 *Science* IV. 331 The rising of steel, and consequently the formation of blow-holes, is attributed to hydrogen and nitrogen, and to a small extent to carbonic oxide.

10. *Mus.* Increase of pitch.

1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 102 Here is also another waie in the tenth, which the maisters call *per arsin & thesin*, that is by rising and falling. 1674 *Playford's Skill Mus.* III. (ed. 7) 4 If the Bass do rise more than a fourth, it must be called falling: and likewise, if it fall any distance more than a fourth, that falling must be called rising. 1730 *Treat. Harmony* 36 Anticipation in Rising or Ascending, is the bringing in a Note upon the Unaccented Part of the Bar, in such a manner as that it has not yet its right Harmony. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 530/1 If we pass alternately from a third minor in descending to a third major in rising.

11. A part or thing standing out above its surroundings; a prominence or projection.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 29 Where wheate hath a clift, there hath it a rising. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 240 It is good to use your horse to backing..., as well from the plain ground as from blocks and risings invented for the ease of man. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 26 In all the Halls and Chambers they have a rising half a foot or a foot high from the Floor, which they call Divans. 1739 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 265 On the Border of the Wall there was a Rising..which served by way of Ornament and Fence. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 171 On each side of the back there are two considerable sharp edged risings. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 121 The head was long, and had a little rising at the top.

b. A morbid swelling; an abscess, tumour, boil. Now *dial.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 158 The raw meat of the Gourd shred, and laid plaister-wise on swelings and hard risings of the flesh, dooth greatlie aswage them. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 74 Certaine hard risings of thicke brawnie skinne. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* IV. I. (1850) 53 To prick the rising, and let out the putrid humour. 1847 HALLIW., *Rising*, a small abscess, or boil. West.

12. The upward slope of a hill; a piece of rising ground; a hill or mound.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Cliuus, Mollis cliuus*, an easie rysinge of the hyll. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* v. ii. 46 But mount you presently, and meete with me Vpon the rising of the Mountaine foote That leads toward Mantua. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 46 (1810) 53 Richard Duke..built a..house upon the rising over the river. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1420/3 In the mean time my Lord General..drew up upon the Rising. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 556 Nothing more than gentle hills or risings. 1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chest. to Lond.* 100 The situation is delightful.., with small risings on almost every side. 1836 F. SYKES *Scraps fr. Jrnl.* 99 Houses here and there peeping forth from risings. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 5/7 On the small risings and strips of still uncovered grass.

b. Gradual or direct increase in elevation.

1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 83 Observe..the Risings, Fallings, and Advantages of the Places where you Bowl. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 21 Gardens have no Risings, nor Fallings. 1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 28 The Risings or Heighths of the Steps. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 585/2 A long floor-timber..not of great rising. 1797 — (ed. 3) XVII. 378/2 Half breadth of the rising, is a curve in the floor plan, which limits the distances [etc.].

c. *Mining.* (See quot. and RISE *sb.* 10 b.)

1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 138 All excavations made horizontally are designated *drivings*, those directed downwards *sinkings*, and those upwards *risings.*

13. *Naut.* (See quots. *c* 1635 and *c* 1850.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 Also the halfe Decke and quarter Decke, whereon the beames and timbers beare are called risings. *c* 1635 CAPT. BOTELER *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 124 Which are these Risings? Those thick Plancks,..which go fore and aft, on both sides under the ends of the Beams and Timbers of the second Deck unto the third Deck. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Shipwright* 21 Take off all the Risings, and mark them on the Rising Staffe. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 178 Their risings consist of two planks from 16 to 18 inches broad. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 142 The Rising of Boats is a narrow strake of board fastened within side to support the thwarts.

Comb. 1664 Rising staff [see above]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Tablette*, the rising-staff; a form, or scale, used by shipwrights when erecting the frames of the timbers. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 142 *Rising square*, a square used in whole moulding, upon which is marked the height of the rising line above the upper edge of the keel.

14. The action of raising. *rare*—[1].

1552 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 212 To cease theyr digging and rising of bancks in the sayd pastures.

15. *dial.* Yeast, leaven; a fermenting agent.

1594 LYLY *Mother Bombie* II. i. 117 My wits worke like barme, alias yest, alias sizing, alias rising, alias Gods good. 1668 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 331 *Rising*, Yeast or Barm, so called from the manner of its rising above the Ale or Beer. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 184 She must know how to manufacture hop-rising or salt-rising for leavening her bread. 1875– in dial. glossaries (Yorkshire, Norfolk, Surrey, Sussex).

b. *U.S.* The quantity of dough set to rise for a batch of bread. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Rising (ɹəi·zɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. RISE *v.*]

1. Having an upward slope or lie; elevated above the surrounding or adjacent level.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* E iv, Nie to a church..stondynge vpon a mean risyng hill sumwhat higher then the site of their campe. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 260 They ..hale it to some rising hill without. 1677 HUBBARD *Indian Wars* (1865) I. 145 The Foit was raised upon a Kind of Island of five or six Acres of rising Land in the midst of a Swamp. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. ₱ 3 File off the rising side of the Punch, which brings the Face to an exact Level. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 266 This rising Place projected from the Wall. 1742 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* I. 81 The Way..was a little rising in the middle, that no Water might stay upon it. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Assurgens*, Rising up in a curve...A rising petiole,—rising leaves. 1807 GASS *Jrnl.* 41 Passed handsome rising prairies on the north side. 1826 A. BUTLER *Fragments* 147 Dost thou not see Another king..Pursue that rising road?

b. esp. *rising ground.* (Freq. hyphened.)

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 272 A rising grounde lying betweene the Campe and the Castle. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 68 The Castle upon the South Side stands upon a Rising Ground. 1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* 167 This being a rising ground the prince sent a party to dislodge them. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 46 The yellow tilth, green meads, rocks, rising grounds. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 423 An exhausted remnant..at length reached a rising ground. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 189 Our horses were brought to a stand on a rising ground.

† **c.** Of the nose: Turned up, snub. *Obs.*

1709 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4508/3 The said Margaret is about 25 Years of Age, long, lean and pale Visag'd, a rising Nose.

2. That ascends or rises; mounting.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 10 His Cheekes looke pale, and with a rising sigh, He wisheth you in Heauen. 1605 — *Lear* II. iv. 122 Oh me my heart! My rising heart! But downe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 75 And with it rose Satan involv'd in rising Mist. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 2 See, Winter comes,..Sullen, and sad, with all his rising train: Vapours, and Clouds, and Storms. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 40 O'er her warm cheek, and rising bosom. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 339 A gradually rising glass foretells improving weather if the thermometer falls. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. 73 Norwich, with its newly rising castle, was put under his special care.

b. Of tides or water: Mounting, increasing in height. Also *fig.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 442 With a roaring sound The rising Rivers float the nether Ground. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 532 The rising waves..Thunder and flash upon the stedfast shores. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XI. x, As on a foam-girt crag some seaman tossed Stares at the rising tide. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 He would stem the rising tide of revolution.

c. Starting or springing up.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 426, I saw, and started from its vernal bow'r, The rising game.

3. Of the heavenly bodies: Appearing or emergent above the horizon. Also *transf.* (quot. 1610).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 66 As the morning steales vpon the night..so their rising sences Begin to chace the ignorant fumes that mantle Their cleerer reason. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 551 Spires and Pinnacles..Which now the Rising Sun guilds with his beams. 1709 ELIZ. SINGER *Love & Friendship* i, While..rising Night the Ev'ning Shade extends. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, The rising moon threw a shadowy light upon the terrace. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliii, The beams of the rising sun, which glanced on the first broken waves of the fall. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 39 The moon..turned a pale face towards the rising day. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xliv, Right you guessed the rising morrow.

4. Increasing in degree, force, or intensity; advancing, growing.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 58 With which small victory contenting himselfe, as with the good beginning of his rising fortune, he returned backe againe into his kingdome. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i, A rising storm of Passion shook her Breast. 1703 — *Ulysses* IV. i, Long I strove with rising Indignation. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 23 Rising winds the face of Ocean sweep. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xvi, Lord Marmion..With pain his rising wrath suppress'd. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 341 The rising importance of Leeds had attracted the notice of successive governments. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/2 The poplars are bent by the rising wind.

b. Advancing in fortune, influence, or dignity.

1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* (1640) 139 Had Paul addrest himselfe to have satisfied their curiosities, as many a rising, temporizing trenchar-Chaplaine would have done. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 64 They that perceived he was a Rising-man and of pleasant Conversation. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 61 ₱ 15 'Tis natural for distant Relations to claim Kindred with a rising Family. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* XXVII. II. 127 Thenceforward he was looked on at court as a rising man. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) III. 265 He is..the most rising man in the Cabool dominions. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 119, I know of no better company in the world than a rising

civilian. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* v. 240 A pleasant little brief for a rising barrister to hold.

c. Increasing in pitch.

1674 CAMPION *Music* 22 By rule, instead of the rising third, it should fall into the eight. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 656/1 The rising tone gives to the voice somewhat of the effect of an interrogation. 1879 E. PROUT *Harmony* xi, The very rare reverse case.., the falling second and rising third.

5. Coming into existence; developing, growing.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 102 To heare thee tell His Generation, and the rising Birth Of Nature. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 27 His Cradle shall with rising Flow'rs be crown'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 523 ¶ 1, I am always highly delighted with the discovery of any rising Genius among my Countrymen. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 ¶ 14 The hopes of the rising generation. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. vii. 75 The rising vigour of Venice was permitted to grow. 1822 R. G. WALLACE *15 Yrs. in India* 323 All the villages..appeared in a flourishing condition, with a numerous rising generation. 1870 CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxvi. 311 The rising generation is sitting at the feet of men of genius who train it into antagonism to the Church.

6. Special collocations: **rising arch**, a rampant arch (Knight, 1875); **rising-board** (see quot.); **rising butt**, = *rising hinge*; **rising cupboard**, a kitchen-lift; **rising floor** (see quot.); **rising front**, *Photogr.*, a camera front which can be elevated so as to reduce the foregound in a view; **rising hinge**, one which raises the door, etc., as it opens; **rising main**, the vertical pipe of a pump; **rising rod**, part of the mechanism of a Cornish steam-engine (Knight, 1875); **rising seat**, one of a set of ascending seats, facing the congregation, in a Quakers' meeting-house; **rising strait, timbers, wood** (see quots.).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 88 There are other boards placed obliquely which extend..to the rim of the wheel, and nearly fill the space between one float-board and the next. These are called *rising-boards. 1866 *Tomlinson's Dict. Arts* I. 848/1 Mr. Redmund's hinges are termed *rising butts;..when the door is opened it is lifted up from the floor. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1457 When the second description of *rising cupboard is used, it is necessary to have one for each floor. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Floor*, The *Rising-Floors imply those floor-timbers which rise gradually from the plane of the mid-ship-floor, so as to sharpen the form of the vessel towards the bow and the stern. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 42 The *rising front is most useful when taking views uphill. 1807 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVI. 196 It obviates the necessity of screw *rising hinges. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 189/2 Four pipes or *rising-mains, the lower end of each being connected with a valve-box. *a* 1890 M. & C. LEE *Quaker Girl of Nantucket* 28 (Cent.), In the sing-song drawl once peculiar to the tuneful exhortations of the *rising seat he thus held forth. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 142 **Rising strait*, in whole moulding, a curve line in the sheer plan, drawn at the intersection of the strait part of the bend-mould, when continued to the middle at each respective timber. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 10 The flowre, the sleepers, *rising timbers, gaible strake, her rake, the fore reach. *c* 1635 CAPT. BOTELER *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 98 The Hooks placed on the Keel are named Rising-Timbers, in respect that according to the Rising by degrees of these Hooks, so the Rake.. and the Run..rise by degrees from her Flat-floor. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ship* (plate) 60 The *rising or Dead Wood. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 142 The floor-timbers ..are..raised upon a solid body of wood called the *dead* or *rising wood*.

Rising (rəi·zin), *pr. pple.* [f. RISE *v.*]

1. *Her.* Preparing for flight; taking wing.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. 231 He beareth Azure, three Bustards rising, Or. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 478/2 A Stork sun giant...This is by some termed a Stork rising, as having its Wings disclosed..and preparing for flight. 1868 CUSSANS *Heraldry* (1893) 95 *Rising*, or *Rousant*: about to rise, or take wing. This term is usually employed in blazoning Swans.

2. Of horses, and *transf.* of persons: Approaching (a given age).

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1792) IV. 23 By virtue of the same oath, [the horse was] four years old, rising five. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) V. 50 Before next grass, when you'll be rising twenty,..you'll make a match with Davenant. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 138 He [a horse] is now rising seven years old. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* i, Mr. Verdant Green was (in stable language) rising sixteen. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. II Young Hardie, rising twenty-one, thought nothing human worthy of reverence, but Intellect.

b. Similarly with *to*. *rare*.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 82 Two bulls rising to three years old.

3. *U. S.* a. Fully as much as; rather more than.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 367 James Smithson bequeathed to the United States rising half a million of dollars. 1894 WINSOR *Cartier to Frontenac* 298 Affairs in Canada, with a population that had grown to rising ten thousand, seemed to be going from worse to worse. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 254/2 The enclosure contains something rising forty acres.

b. Upwards *of*, in excess *of*.

1817 PAULDING *Lett. fr. South* II. 121 'How much wheat did you raise this year?' 'A little rising of five thousand bushels.' 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 367 There were rising of a thousand men killed at the battle.

Rising-line. (See quots. 1769 and 1841.)

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. x, Whereas all Ships before..were built by rising Lines,..he built that by Horizontal ones. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rising-line*, a name given by shipwrights to an incurvated line, which is drawn on the plane of elevation, to determine the height of the ends of all the floor-timbers throughout the ship's length. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 585/2 By this and a hollow mould, all the timbers are formed, as far as the rising-line. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 102 *Dead-rising*, or *Rising-line*, those parts of a vessel's floor, throughout her whole length, where the floor timber is terminated upon the lower futtock.

† **Ri·sion.** *Obs.*—⁰ [ad. L. *rīsio* (Plautus).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rision*, a laughing, a mocking, a scorning.

Risk, *sb.* Also 7 resque, 7–9 risque. [a. F. *risque* (17th cent.), ad. It. *risco* (see RISCO and cf. RISCO), *rischio*, of uncertain origin.]

1. Hazard, danger; exposure to mischance or peril. Freq. const. *of*.

a. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Risque*, peril, jeopardy, danger, hazard, chance. 1696 VANBRUGH *Relapse* I. (1708) 10 To cut my Elder Brother's Throat, without the Risque of being hang'd for him. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 195 Till they had been assur'd they might do it without the risque of an insult to their modesty. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 103 The risque of which would have been prevented. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxi, Little he loves such risques I know. 1862 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* IV. 80 They knew how infinite were the risques of democracy becoming universal licence.

β. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 353 Flaccus..for my sake slighted the risk of his fortunes and life. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 705, I therefore recommend, though at the risk Of popular disgust,..The cause of piety. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxviii, Several witnesses were called upon to prove the risks to which Bois-Guilbert exposed himself. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 310 There would be great risk of a lamentable change in the character of our public men. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 7 This extraordinary risk, from which the city..escaped.

b. Freq. in phr. *to run a* or *the* (also † *one's*) *risk*. (Also in sense 2.)

a. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 293 Rather than run their resque or incur his displeasure they oft-times condescend to a reasonable mait. 1685 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 130 They consider the Risque that those run, who undertake such Services. 1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* I. i, He that runs the risque deserves the fair. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 154 You will at least have run no risque in the search.

β. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There is a great Risk run in letting Goods go upon Credit to great Lords. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. VII. 74 He must necessarily run the risk of many [battles] before he could gain his end. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. (1788) 230 If the jury run any risk of punishment. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* I. i. 3 He lost all he had in the world, and..run a narrow risk of being hanged. 1843 F. E. PAGET *Pageant* 38 Why am I to run the risk of scarlet fever being brought into the house? 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. 162 It was no mark of wisdom..to run risks which might be avoided.

† c. A venturous course. *Obs.*—¹

1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 215 An insolent despiser of Discipline, nurtur'd into Impudence..by a long Risque of Licence and Rebellion.

2. The chance or hazard of commercial loss, *spec.* in the case of insured property or goods.

a. 1729 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 239 To avoid the Loss or the Risque of having any Goods by him, out of Time. 1750 BRAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 261 A Contract or Agreement, by which one or more Particulars..take on them the Risque of the Value of the Things insured. *Ibid.* 284 He undertook a Risque of two or three Months only. 1798 *Roots' Rep.* I. 203 If it eventually proves insufficient to raise the sum due, it is the mortgagee's own fault and at his risque.

β. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Risk of Merchandizes commences from the Time they are carried aboard. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. p. vi, An Insurance made on Risks in Foreign Ships. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 336 It seems strange such a thing should be, a contractor without a risk or duty. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 163/1 Fire insurance as a business consists in undertaking a certain risk..in return for a comparatively small sum,..called the premium.

b. (See quot. 1841.)

1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 153 To find the mean risk of the sum or difference of any number of quantities determined by observation, add together the squares of all their mean risks, and extract the square root of the result. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 19/2 In the theory of Probabilities the risk of loss or gain means such a fraction of the sum to be lost or gained as expresses the chance of losing or gaining it.

3. *Risk-money*, an allowance made to a cashier to cover accidental deficits.

1849 GILBART *Banking* (ed. 5) I. 262 To meet..deficiencies, some banks allow to each cashier a certain sum..which is called risk-money. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 2/3 He.. was receiving £3 15s. a month and 3s. a week for risk-money.

Risk, *v.* Also 7–9 risque. [ad. F. *risquer*, ad. older It. *riscare*, *rischiare* (now *risicare*, *arrischiare*), f. *risco* RISK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To hazard, endanger; to expose to the chance of injury or loss.

a. a 1687 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Restoration* Wks. (1775) 7 Lately the King risqu'd both his kingdoms for offering to imprison Philander. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 29 § 2 One can scarce be in the most humanized society without risquing one's life. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 67 ¶ 2 To risque the certainty of little for the chance of much. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 271 To risque the whole fortune of the state. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 146 He should risque his lordship's favor for ever.

β. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In Matters of Insurance, 'tis a Maxim, that all is never to be risk'd..in the same Vessel. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. VIII. 164 He..was content to risk his reputation on the merit of it. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* Pref. p. XXV, That no person could appear with advantage in military actions who risked nothing by doing so. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXX, You are but losing your time, my friend, and risking your life. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* i. 4 In the great affairs of life we can afford to risk nothing.

2. To venture upon, take the chances of.

a. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 294 Risquing the loss of Heaven. 1723 GAY *Captives* Prol., I wish some author careless of renown Would without formal prologue risque the town. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 255 Yet let a poet.. Risque an intrusion on thy pensive mood. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 450, I did not think it prudent to risque a repetition of the introduction of the catheter.

β. 1790 BRUCE *Source Nile* II. 335 Nor had Emana Christos forces enough to risk a battle. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 232 As men of eminence..sometimes risk hasty and incautious decisions. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 91 The people ..were prepared to risk the sacrilege of confiscating the estates of the religious houses. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Env.* (1894) viii. 188 For half an hour..we were risking sprained ankles across this..wilderness.

3. To venture to bring *into* some situation.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 28 Would you risk our Angelica into such a fearful peril? 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 371 We dare not risque them into public view.

4. *intr.* To take or run risks. *rare*—¹.

1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xxxiii. (1793) 127 Men risque only in proportion to the advantage expected.

Hence **Ri·sking** *vbl. sb.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 161 The risquing of twenty men, ..was risquing the safety of the whole.

Ri·sker. [f. RISK *v.* + -ER¹.] One who risks something.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 418 He..hither came t' observe and smoke What Courses other Riskers took. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 28 Aug., This risker [the King of Prussia] has scrambled another victory.

Ri·skful, *a.* [f. RISK *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of risk; hazardous, uncertain.

1793 PEARCE *Hartford Bridge* I. ii, The old gentleman is not very well; and what makes it rather riskful, he's attended by two physicians. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* II. iv. 92 They are..extremely averse to all that is adventurous, or riskful, even in..commerce. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* I. iv. 53 He took the shorter, riskful path up the cliff.

Ri·skily, *adv.* [f. RISKY + -LY².] In a risky or venturesome manner.

1874 HEATH *Croquet Player* 79 His partner will..begin to play badly, or else too riskily, in the hope of overtaking the better player.

Ri·skiness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being risky or hazardous.

1883 *Law Reports* 8 App. Cases 400 Considering the special riskiness of the particular matter the underwriters.. do not choose to be liable.

Ri·skish, *a.* [-ISH¹.] Somewhat risky.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. xii. (1872) IV. 97 Bülhl ought to comprehend better how riskish his game with edge-tools is.

Ri·skless, *a.* [f. RISK *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from risk or danger.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 5 An invention which,..wherever it has been used, has rendered ascent and descent riskless. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 14 The descent,..though not riskless, was no great feat.

Ri·sky, *a.* [f. RISK *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Dangerous, hazardous, fraught with risk.

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* xii, 'Twill be a risky job, and one of small profit! 1858 *Times* 2 Dec. 6/3 The cause of human affairs [is] made very much more risky, when [etc.]. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xiii. 296 His experiment is a very risky one. 1890 'R. BOLDRE WOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 127 The place being risky, and the night extra bad.

2. Venturesome, bold; audacious. *rare*—¹.

1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* vii, I am no mortal if the risky devils haven't swam down upon the very pitch.

3. [After F. *risqué*.] Bordering upon, suggestive of, what is morally objectionable or offensive.

1881 *Daily News* 25 July 2/6 He has carefully eliminated all the risky Gallicisms to which..the Palais Royal artists gave such point. 1893 W. S. GILBERT *Utopia* II, The Chamberlain our native stage has purged..Of 'risky' situation and indelicate suggestion.

Risme, obs. form of RIME *sb.*¹

Risom (riz'm). Now *dial.* Forms: 5 risom, ressynn (?), 8–9 rissom, 9 rysom, rism, ris'm; 7 rizome, 8 riz-, razom, ruzzom, 9 rizzom, -um, -im. [Of Scand. origin: cf. Da. dial. *rusme* stalk (of oats), Sw. dial. *ressma* ear of corn (esp. oats).]

1. A stalk of corn; a head of oats. Also *attrib.*, as *risom-head*.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3060 (Ashmole), Þare fell as fele þam before..As risoms [*v.r.* ressynnys] in a ranke fild quen riders it spillen. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 117/2 Rizomes, the spearsed ears of Oats in the Straw. A Rizome head, a chaffy sparsed head. *c* 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033*, 325 b, A *Rizom*, a plume or bell or bunch of oats and such other corn, as does not grow in an ear. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* VIII. 129/1 Most of the stems produced about two hundred and eighty grains, the razoms or ears being covered eighteen inches long. 1775 WATSON *Hist. Halifax* 544 *Ruzzom of Corn*, an ear of corn. 1814 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose*, *Rissom* or *rysom*, a stalk of corn. North. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Ris'ms*, straws left on the stubbles. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., A *rizzum* of straw is the same thing as a *rizzum* of corn except that in the former case the wheat has been beaten out of the ear.

2. *transf.* A particle, an atom.

1883 *Advt., N. & Q.* (Cheshire) III. 28/2 We haven't a rism of bread in the house. 1897 'F. MACKENZIE' *Sprays Northern Pine* iii, Here am I left without the seed o' siller, an' no' a rissom o' tobacco!

Hence **Ri·somed** *a.*, eared, headed.

1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq. Gloss.* 1883 *Advt., N. & Q.* (Cheshire) III. 28/2 The oats are rismed and cannot fail to yield well.

Riso·rial, *a. rare.* [f. L. *rīs-*, ppl. stem of *rīdēre* to laugh: see -ORIAL.] Risible.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 24 Dec. 4 The zygomatic and risorial muscles of our mouth.

† **Risorse,** error for RECOURSE *sb.*[1] 2.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. ii. (1868) 8 Wyche sterre in heuene vseþ wandryng risorses.

‖ **Risotto** (*rĭsp·to*). [It.] A stew or broth made with rice, chicken, onions, butter, etc.

1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 26 *note*, *Herais*, a species of 'risotto', made of pounded wheat or rice and meat in shreds. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 5 A useful description of how to cook risotto, a delightful dish too rarely seen in England.

Risp (risp), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Also 6 **rysp.** [Of obscure origin.] A species of sedge. Also *risp-grass*, the reed.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 56 Amang the grene rispis and the redis, Arrivit sche. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 72 Amang the fauch rispis harsk and star. *Ibid.* X. xii. 54 Amang the buskis rank of rysp and redis.

1823 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 190 The hay-rope..was made of *risp*, a sort of long sword-grass that grows about marshes and the sides of lakes. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 350 *Carex cæspitosa*, Risp. 1844 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 108 A covering of fen-grasses.., 'rashers'.. and 'risp-grass' (*Arundo phragmites*) from the .. tracts around.

Risp, *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* [Of obscure origin. Cf. Norw. dial. *rispa* a cluster of seed or flowers.] A bush, branch, or twig; a plant-stem, etc.

1590 *Tarlton's News Purgat.* (1844) 56, I see no sooner a rispe at the house end or a maipole before the doore, but I cry there is a paltry alehouse. 1598 FLORIO, *Boschétto*,.. also a rispe, a lushe or lime twigge to catch birds.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Risps*, the stems of climbing plants generally. The fruit-bearing stems of raspberries.

Risp, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* (and *north.*). [f. RISP *v.* Cf. Icel., Norw., and Sw. *rispa* a scratch, score.]

1. A carpenter's file; a rasp.

1511-2 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 272 For ane saw.. for the gunnis.., ane lang rispe,..and ane wisp of Lambart steile. 1623 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 207 For 12 spads, 6 loks, 2 hatchits, on rispe. 1835 *D. Webster Sc. Rhymes* 44 (E. D. D.), His throat's like a rasp. 1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 52 These balls..are exceedingly globular, although..finished by a large file or risp. 1885 STRATTESK *More Bits* iii. 42 That's liker a 'risp' than a razor!

2. A small serrated bar fixed upright on a house-door, with a ring attached, which was forcibly rubbed up and down the bar to attract the attention of those within.

1825 R. CHAMBERS *Trad. Edin.* (1869) 226 The Lord Justice-clerk's house was provided with a pin or rasp, instead of the more modern convenience—a knocker. 1875 J. GRANT *One of the '600'* i, The little thatched cottages, with rusty antique risps on their doors. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* xvii, You will know the house by the risp on the door.

3. A grating or rasping sound.

1850 STRUTHERS *Life* Poet. Wks. I. p. xiv, The rusty risp of the Corncraik. 1868 G. W. THORNBURY *Greatheart* I. 195 The risp of the copper shovels full of sovereigns. 1897 CROCKETT *Lochinvar* I, Cutting them through with a pleasant 'risp' of sound.

Risp, *v.* Now *Sc.* Also 5 **rispe.** [a. ON. *rispa* (also mod. Icel., Norw., and Sw.) to scratch, score, etc. Cf. Da. *rispe* to plough for the first time.]

1. *trans.* To rub; to grate together; to rasp or file. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 570 First with hondis hem to gidre rispe; So let hem take in sonne a welowynge.

1807-10 TANNAHILL *My Mary* Poems (1846) 128 The rye-craik rispt his clamorous throat. 1818 W. MUIR *Poems* 14 (E. D. D.), Nor in the stable did he risp His teeth. 1892 LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* 17 Frae ilka horn [he] risps aff the 'ring' To ca' her young.

2. *intr.* To make a harsh, rasping, or grating sound.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* Note xlviii, Sutor Watt, ye cannot sew your boots; the heels risp, and the seams rive. 1834 A. SMART *Rhymes* 110 The craik rins rispin through the corn. 1894 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* iv, Sharpin' his gullies, an' garrin' them risp on the glitterin' steel.

Risposte, obs. var. RIPOSTE. **Risque,** variant of RISK *sb.* and *v.* **Rissala(h,** varr. RESSALAH. **Rissaldar,** var. RESSALDAR.

† **Risse,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.*[—1] [? var. of RIST *sb.*[1]] ? An occasion, opportunity.

1602 WARNER *Albion's England* xv. xcviii. 389 Or if shall of Pluralities be likely Risses, then Their Saintships are as capable thereof as sinfull men.

† **Risse,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*[—1] [ad. It. *rissa* (pl. *risse*):—L. *rixa*.] Conflict, quarrel.

1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 5 The hereditary risses or quarrels of the Piedmontesi.

† **Risse,** *ppl. a. Obs.*[—1] [See RISE *v.* A 3 β.] Risen. (In comb. *huge-risse.*)

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom Solomon* v. 8 Wee which haue made our harts a sea of pride, With huge risse billowes of a swelling minde.

Rissh(e, obs. f. RUSH (plant). **Rissheu, -ew:** see RISHEW. **Risshy,** obs. f. RUSHY. **Rissillis** (obs. Sc.): see RUSSEL.

Rissole (ri·ssoul). [a. F. *rissole*, OF. *ruissolle*, *rois(s)ole*, *rousole*, etc., perh. repr. pop. L. *russeola*, fem. of L. *russeolus* reddish.

An early adoption of the word occurs in the following passage: 1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Ase doþ þe bysye oþer þe malancolien þet byeþ ylich þan þat zeky þe crammeles ine þe russoles. (See also RISHEW.)]

An entrée made of meat or fish, chopped up and mixed with bread-crumbs, egg, etc., rolled into a ball or small thick cake and fried.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Rissole*, a sort of minced Pie made of Capons-Breasts, Calves-Udder, Marrow, Bacon, fine Herbs, &c. and fry'd in Lard to give it a brown Colour. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tourte*, They may be garnish'd with Rissoles, Apple-Fritters, or any thing else of the like nature. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* ii, Fish came on the table in a dozen forms, with..an immense variety of 'brouets' known to us as 'rissoles'. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ix. 241 A black-looking rissole of chopped meat and vegetables.

transf. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vi. 147 The..beetle was..engaged in the preparation of a large rissole of mud.

Rissom, variant of RISOM.

Rist, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. ppl. stem of RISE *v.*: cf. ARIST, SUNRIST, and UPRIST.]

† 1. A source, origin. *Obs.*

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVI. 373 Scardale..Wher Rother from her rist, Ibber, and Crawley hath. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 8 If we can but track it up to a spring of its kind, without looking after any other riste. *Ibid.* 120 The rist or spring of all that swiftness.

2. A rising ground or slope; an ascent.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Rist*, a rising, ascent, or swelling, in land, a road, etc. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Rist*, a rising or elevation of the ground.

3. A rise in price.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., Corn ha' got a little rist.

Rist, *sb.*[2], ? variant of WREST *sb.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 759 The rote, and the recordour, the ribupe, the rist, The trumpe, and the talburn.

Rist, *v. rare.* [ad. ON. and Icel. *rista* (Norw. and Sw. *rista*, Da. *riste*).] To carve, engrave.

1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. xxxi, *Hælhi*.., risted. 1886 — in Du Chaillu *Viking Age* (1889) I. 155 *note*, It is the first burnt bone yet found risted with runes.

Rist(e, obs. ff. REEST *sb.*, REST *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Rist-baulk, variant of REST-BALK.

Risten, obs. form of RIGHT *v.*

† **Ristes.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1319 *Compotus Roll Pershore Manor*, *Worc.*, De Lj bariellis Ceruisie qui vocantur ristes.

Ri·sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. RIST *v.* + -ING[1]. Cf. Sw. *ristning*.] A cut or carved (runic) inscription.

1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 57 Those [stones] which have the same or nearly the same risting in both Ogham and Roman characters. 1880 METCALFE *Englishman & Scandinavian* 175 Runic ristings were all her artificial appliances for preserving historical facts.

Ri·stle. *Sc.* Also 9 **restle.** [Gael. *risteal*, a. ON. *ristill* (Norw. *ristel*): see etym. note to REEST *sb.*] A kind of plough formerly used in the Hebrides. Also *attrib.*

1703 M. MARTIN *Desc. W. Islands* 53 They have a little Plough also call'd Ristle, i. e. a thing that cleaves, the Culter of which is in Form of a Sickle, and it is drawn sometimes by One, and sometimes by Two Horses, according as the Ground is. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 470 Two men with two horses first guide and drag the restle, which cuts without opening the furrow. 1879 *Mem. Ochiltree* 53 The ristle plough..seems to have been capable only of making a deep scratch on the soil.

Ristlis (obs. Sc.): see RUSSEL.

Ristnesse, obs. form of RIGHTNESS.

‖ **Risus** (rəi·sŭs). *Path.* [L. *rīsus* laugh, f. *rīdēre* to laugh]. *Risus sardonicus* (or † *sardonius*), an involuntary or spasmodic grin consequent on some morbid condition.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Risus Sardonius*, a Contraction of each Jaw. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 313 The corners of the mouth are frequently retracted into a disagreeable smile called *risus Sardonicus*. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 6/2 The countenance in all such cases assumes the peculiar expression or grin called *risus Sardonicus*. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 518 Tetanic spasms and risus sardonicus also have occasionally been noticed in rheumatic pericarditis.

Rit, *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Also **ritt.** [f. RIT *v.*[1]]

1. A scratch; a slight incision.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xv, Ye might as weel give it a ritt with the teeth of a redding-kame. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 423 *Scratt*, a rit. 1900 *Shetland News* 8 Dec. (E. D. D.), All his sheep had the same mark. It was—on the right ear two rits, and a bit out before.

2. The rut made by a cart-wheel.

1828 in *Craven Gloss.* 1878 in *Cumbld. Gloss.*

Rit, *v.*[1] Now *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 3-6 **ritte,** 5 **rytt,** 9 **rit(t.** *Pa. t.* 4 **ritt(e, rytte,** 8 **ritted.** *Pa. pple.* 9 **ritted** (**ritten**). [ME. *ritte(n*, perh. repr. OE. **rittan*, = OHG. *rizzan*, MHG. and G. *ritzen*, of the same meaning.]

1. To rip or cut with a sharp instrument; to tear; to scratch; to slit (a sheep's ear).

c 1300 *Havelok* 2495 Sket cam a ladde with a knif, And bigan rith at þe to For to ritte, and for to flo. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 479 þe breche adoun he þrest, He ritt & gan to riȝt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5030 þay .. laide to frensche strokes rounde, þat hure haberkes ritte. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16807 Many a baly scho ther rittes And many a scheld sche al to-schittes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1954 He made hir oute of hir witte To gnayste, to cry, hir hare to rytt. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Diramare*, to ritte, breake, or cut of the braunches from the tree. *Ibid.*, *Isuenare*, to cutte or to ritte the veines. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., Dinna rit the table wi' that nail. 1869 PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Rit*, to make a mark. 1892 G. STEWART *Shetland Tales* 104 Just as he rits up da fish, oot flees a kittywake. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westm.* 290 A Herdwick sheep's ear is halved, and quartered,..and ritted into all sorts of patterns.

b. (See quots. and RUT *v.*)

1825 JAMIESON s.v., You had better rit the hail length of the ditch, before ye begin. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Rit*, to trim or pare the edge of a drain, path, &c. by means of a *ritter* or *ritting-knife*. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Rit*, to cut the first line of a trench or drain, &c., with a spade.

2. To thrust (a sword) *through* one. *rare*[—1].

17.. *Young Johnstone* iv. in Child *Ballads* II. (289) 295 Young Johnstone had a nut-brown sword,..And he ritted it through the young Colnel.

Rit, *v.*[2] *Kentish dial.* (See quots.)

c 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033*, 325 b, *Ritting* of hemp or flax, *Kent*, to set up the single shots against walls or hedges till by the wind and sun they are ritted or dried. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Rit*, to dry hemp or flax.

Rit, obs. form of RIGHT *sb.*[1] and *adv.*

Ritbock, obs. variant of REIT-BUCK.

1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. 348 The female Ritbock resembles the male in colour, but has no horns.

Ritoh, obs. form of RICH *sb.* and *v.*

Rite (rəit). Also 4-6 **ryte,** 5 **ryyt.** See also RIGHT *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *ritus* ceremony, whence also F. *rite*, † *rit*, Sp. and It. *rito*.]

1. A formal procedure or act in a religious or other solemn observance.

The distinction sometimes made by liturgical writers between *rite* and *ceremony* (applying the former to the order, and the latter to the acts, of worship) has not been maintained in ordinary use.

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1362 þo certeyne men lyȝte þat lyȝt, Ase þe laȝe ȝef þe rytes So brode. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 In berynge of þe tabernacle, in sleying of beestis, and oþir ritis. 1396-7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 296 þe presthod of Rome is mad with signis, ȝytis, and bisschopis blissingis. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3250 For to dyfface the olde lawe, And the Ryytys ther-off with-drawe. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 11, I kan in no wyse remembre me..What rytys were usyd, and what royalte In namys yeuyng. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 162/2 The rytes and sacramentes and the articles of our faith. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 46 The same Religion, Rites, and Ceremonies, wherin they were borne and brought up. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 248 *note*, This was an ancient Funerall rite. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vii. § 11 That the ground of his acceptance with God did not depend on any Ceremoniall Rite. 1741-2 GRAY *Agrippa* 62 Perform'd with barb'rous rites Of mutter'd charms. 1795 MASON *Ch. Music* III. 199 After he had eaten the Passover, and instituted the solemn Rite, which was to supercede it. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* Introd. (1846) I. 46 They learned to attach an exclusive value to external rites. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 306 A hallowed stock of traditional beliefs and rites.

attrib. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Brown Rosary* III. xvii, The rite-book is opened, the rite is begun.

b. A custom or practice of a formal kind.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 25 b, The people are not onelie become warriers, but haue retained the customes and rites of warre. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 174 If any chance to weare a shoo-string or garters of that colour, by ignorance of this rite, they will flie upon him. 1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 255 Cheese, that the table's closing rites denies. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. 236 That solemn rite of midnight masquerades! 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xvi, He ..hopes to receive you..in a residence better suited to your claims on the rites of hospitality.

c. *transf.* (in some cases perh. used for *right*).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 373 Time goes on crutches, till Loue haue all his rites. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 487 Guided by his voice, nor uninformd Of nuptial Sanctitie and marriage Rites. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 100 The Bull's Insult at Four she may sustain; But after Ten, from Nuptial Rites refrain. 1772 *Lond. Evening Post* 26 Nov. 1/4 Non-performance of conjugal rites.

2. The general or usual custom, habit, or practice of a country, people, class of persons, etc.; now *spec.* in religion or worship.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 401 The vse of that cuntre differrethe from the rite of Englonde in clothenge, in fyndenge, and in mony other thynges. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* (S.T.S.) 775 Sum bene also throw consuetude and ryte Uincust with carnall sensualitie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. ii. 71 Eftir thair payane ryte and gise. *Ibid.* XIII. x. 127 Baith pepille of Troy and folk Italian, All of a rite, maneris and vsans. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 720 Inclinand law with humbill countenance, Weill preparit as thair vse was and rite. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The English observe the Rite of the Church of England, prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 300 All those Christians who acknowledge the supremacy of the Roman pontiff, even though they be not of the Roman or Latin Rite.

† b. Religion. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVIII. (*Margaret*) 295 Betir it ware consal þi-self, & lewe þi ryt. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 341 b/1 He was a worshipper of ydolles and he had a wyf of the same Ryte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 190 This wind sa keine, that I of meine, It is the ryte of auld.

Hence **Ri·ted** *a.*

1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 57 Tempted, and taught and rited as thou art. *Ibid.* 193 It is no shrine for me—albeit with robes of rited sanctity Her courts are skirted now.

Rite, obs. form of REIT, RIGHT *sb.*[1]

Ri·teless, *a.* [f. RITE + -LESS.] Destitute or devoid of rite or ceremony.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 498 Giue me no seate..when yet vnransomed Hector lies ritelesse in thy tents. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Homes of Dead* x. 3 Yet say, are the riteless graves of those Unholy or unblest? 1892 *Academy* 31 Dec. 601/2 He has nothing to say of the ode on the riteless burial of Adrienne Lecouvreur.

†**Ri·tely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] With all due rites; in due form.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 381 b, The Emperours mynde and wyll is, that all thinges should be lawfully and ritely done. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Numb.* xxviii. 10 The libamentes which ale ritely poured everie Sabbath for an everlasting holocaust. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 7 After the Minister of the holy mysteries hath ritely prayed, and blessed..the bread and the wine. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 128 When I my vows and pray'rs had ritely done, Of both the victims straight I cut the throats.

Rith, obs. form of RIGHT *sb.*1 and *adv.*

Rithe (rəiþ). Now *dial.* Also 8–9 **ride,** 9 **rife.** [OE. *rīð, rīðe,* = Fris. *ryd, ride,* MLG. *rīd, rīde,* etc. (LG. *rīde*), OLFrankish *rīth* stream, ditch.] A small stream; a brooklet.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 1 Sum micel æwelm..& irnen mænege brocas & rīða of. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* 469 Sume hine lætað ofer landscare rīðum torinnan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Numb.* xvi. 14 To þam lande, þe eall flewð on rīðum meolce & hunies. [*c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Do teares ðe comen ierninde from ðare well-riðe of rewnesse.] 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Ride,* a little stream. 1868 HURST *Horsham* Gloss., *Rythe,* a small stream, usually one occasioned by heavy rain.

Rither (rəi·ðəɹ). *Mining.* Also 9 **rythe**r. [App. a local pron. of *rider.*] = RIDER 10 a.

1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner* Gloss., *Rither,* a stone or thin cliff that lies in the vein;..sometimes this rither is so thick, it parts the vein. 17.. in *Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 6685,* p. 175 A rither point is that point of the stone where a vein comes in or goes out of another. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 66 The intermediate substances that divide them are called *rythers.* 1851 *Act* 14 & 15 *Vict.* c. 94 § 14 When Two Veins approach each other, but are parted with a Rither,.. and the Rither..exceeds Three Feet in Thickness [etc.].

Rither, obs. f. ROTHER, RUDDER. **Rithme, Rithmour, -mus,** obs. ff. RHYTHM, -MER, -MUS.

Ri·tling, var. of RECKLING. (Cf. WRITTLING.)

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* To Rdr. 4 Theese hobbling Gonnerheeods ar oft dawntl't like Ritt'lings. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* viii, He's twice as strong as Sankey's little ritling of a lad. 1856 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. I. 75 Well I reckon this is th' ritlin'; but..ritlin' often turns out best pig.

Ritorne·l. Also 7 **retornal, -el,** 9 **ritornell(e, ritournelle.** [Anglicized form of next, or a. F. *ritournelle.*] = next.

1684 *London Gaz.* No. 1947/4 Several Retornals in Three Parts for Violins. *Ibid.* No. 1976/4 Also Symphonies and Retornels in Three Parts..for the Violins and Flutes. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. iv. 343 *note,* The *Ritornel* or symphony to a song. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 467/2 During the ritornels the four principal dancers are to perform a ballet. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 969 Like some poor verse With a trick of ritournelle: the same thing goes And comes back ever. 1883 MEREDITH *Fair Ladies in Revolt,* A troop of maids..past us flew To labour, singing rustic ritornells.

‖ **Ritornello** (ritɒrne·lo). *Mus.* Also 7 **return-, 8 retornello**; 7–8 **retornella**; *pl.* 7 **ritornelloes, 8 -ello's,** 9 **-elli.** [It., dim. of *ritorno* RETURN *sb.*] An instrumental refrain, interlude, or prelude in a vocal work.

1675 SHADWELL *Psyche* v. 69 A Returnello by Martial Instruments. 1678 — *Timon* II. 31 Retornella of Houtboys. 1685 DRYDEN *Alb. & Alban.* v. iii, A full Chorus of all the Voices and Instruments: Trumpets and Hoit-Buoys make Ritornelloes of all Fame sings. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iv. 73 In our Anthems there are frequent Intermissions of all the Voices, when the Organ Plays alone, that which we call a Retornella. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the Partitions or Score of the Italian Musick, we frequently find the Ritornello's signified by the Words *si suona.* 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* III. 213 To Confine the Organist to a slightly ornamented Refraine or Ritornello at the end of each Stave or Stanza. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Music* (ed. 3) s.v., It appears..that these Ritornelli, or symphonies, were introduced in the ancient as well as in the modern music. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 11 The orchestra in the meanwhile gives expression to her grief in a ritornello which..is the most moving strain in the opera. 1874 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* 67 Then two bars of instrumental ritornello are interpolated by way of prolongation.

‖ **Ritra·tto.** *Obs.* [It.; cf. RETRAIT *sb.*2] A picture, portrait.

1722 RICHARDSON *Statues Italy* 233 Here are several *Ritrattoes,* particularly that of Leo X. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* II. iv. § 41 (1740) 251 In the mean Time, let not this Ritratto of a large Landscape be thought trifling. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Aneed. Paint.* (1786) III. 29 Symondes adds, Sir Peter had 5 *l.* for a ritratto; 10 *l.* if down to the knees.

‖ **Ri·tter.** [G. *ritter,* var. of *reiter* REITER; cf. OHG. *ritto* rider, G. *ritt* riding.] A mounted warrior; a knight.

1824 CAMPBELL *Ritter Bann* 19 The Ritter's colour went and came, And loud he spoke in ire. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Sir Rupert the Fearless* Introd., The mail-clad *Ritter* of the dark ages.

Rittle-rattle. *rare.* [f. RATTLE *sb.*1 or *v.*1, with usual change of vowel.]

1. A child's rattle.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxiv. 517 Who think to dally with God, and would giue him rittlerattles to play with as if hee were a babe.

2. An imitation of the sound made by dice.

1837 *Heath's Bk. of Beauty* 246 See there, how he handles the dice! Rittle, rattle! the pigeon is plucked in a trice.

Ri·ttmaster. *rare.* Also 7 **reet-, 8 rit-.** [ad. G. *rittmeister,* Du. *ritmeester,* f. *ritt* riding.] The captain of a troop of horse.

1648 *Presb. Rec. Lanark* in *Ann. of Lesmahagow* (1864) ix. 155 Cornet to James Conynghame, Reet Master. 1665 S. CLARKE *Descr. Germany* 14 He hath continually about him fourteen Rittmasters, that is Captaines. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* I. 271 Duke Hamilton was only Rit-master Hamilton, as the General used to call him, Rothes was Rit-master Lesly. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii, Thereafter I arose to be lieutenant and ritt-master.

Ri·ttock, rittock. (See quots.)

1805 BARRY *Orkney* 303 The Greater Tern,..which is here known by the name of the *Rittock,* appears only in summer. 1813 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl., Tern, Common, ..Extends to the Orkney and Zetland Islands, where..they are known by the..names of Tarrock.., Rittock or Rippock.

Ritual (ri·tiuăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *rītuāl-is,* neut. *rītuāl-e,* f. *rītus* RITE. So F. *rituel,* †*ritual,* Sp. and Pg. *ritual,* It. *rituale.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining or relating to, connected with, rites.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 83/1 Contayning no maner of doctrine..but onely certayn ritual decrees to no purpose. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 40 The Ritual laws and Religious stories of the Heathens. 1656 *Vind. Jud.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 417 By our ritual Books we are clear of this seducing. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Christian Sacr.* iv. Wks. 1823 V. 453 The ritual laws restrained the Jews from conversing familiarly with the heathens, or unclean persons. 1821 WORDSW. *Eccl. Sonn.* III. xix, Through a zodiac, moves the ritual year Of England's Church. 1850 SIR G. SCOTT *Anc. Churches* 19 *note,* The antiquarian, the purely æsthetic, or the ritual branch of the subject. 1885 H. O. WAKEMAN *Hist. Relig. Eng.* xi. 120 An association was formed..to test the legality of these ritual alterations.

b. *Ritual choir,* that part of the church in which the choir-offices are performed.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 672 The cloister had one door into the choir and one door into the nave, that is to say, the ritual choir was west of the crossing. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 358 A space of 8 feet was to be left behind the high altar, thus reducing the length of the ritual choir to 95 feet.

2. Of the nature of, forming, a rite or rites.

a 1632 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 247 Ritual, and ceremonial things, which are..the subsidies of religion. 1652 STERRY *Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.* 13 These rituall observations, these consecrated formes. 1682 *News fr. France* 6 All opinions and practices in the Ritual part of Religion seem indifferent to them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 588 Due ritual honours to the gods I pay. *Ibid.* 792 We..quit the ships, and..With ritual hecatombs the gods adore. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* VI, Whirling him In ritual dance, till breath and sense were gone. 1867 D. DUNCAN *Disc.* viii. 155 Holiness does not consist in bodily austerities or in ritual observances. 1896 JESSOPP & JAMES *St. William of Norwich* p. lxxvii, Ritual-murder as a practice has been learnedly and thoroughly disproved by Strack and others.

B. *sb.* 1. A prescribed order of performing religious or other devotional service.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* (ed. 2) § 89 Then the Bishop prayes *ritè,* according to the rituall or constitution. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 349 According to the Greek ritual (if I may use that expression). 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 121 There was a..dignity in the Jewish ritual. 1795 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. II. 513 Animating their disciples to religious frenzy by the uncouth ceremonies of a savage ritual. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. vi. 290 The Romish ritual was not admitted into its churches till long after it had been adopted in the rest of Europe. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 466 A long procession with embroidered banners, supplying in their ritual the want of images. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 93 The ritual resembles that of the Church of England.

transf. 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 549 Nor in Love's Ritual can We ever find Vows made to last. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* (Bohn) II. 83 Politeness is the ritual of society, as prayers are of the church.

b. A book containing the order, forms, or ceremonies, to be observed in the celebration of religious or other solemn service.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Plagues of Egypt* x, The Sorcerers..smil'd at th' unaccustomed Spell Which no Egyptian Rituals tell. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* viii. 27 He likewise was the first that published the Ritual in the Laplandish tongue. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 328 An Heathen Ritual could not instruct a Man better..in the particular Ceremonies..that attended the different kinds of Sacrifices. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There are several Passages in Cato's Books..which may give us some Idea of the Rituals of the Antients. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* I. App. 420 In pp. 185, 187 of the ritual occurs another collection of similar entries. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* lxix. VI. 156 That the use of it as a ritual was virtually suspended.

2. *pl.* Ritual observances; ceremonial acts.

a 1656 VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 24 There were in the first passover..certain rituals or occasionals. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Divinity* II. 103 God..will have order both in substantials and circumstantials, in reals and in rituals. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 25 In solemn form the rituals are prepar'd. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 40 Sects, or Heresies, may be formed about Rituals..as well as about Points of Doctrine. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, Your religion and your temperance are so much offended by Roman rituals.

3. The performance of ritual acts.

1867 *Times* 26 Nov. 8/4 In only one small parish, with about 150 people,..had there been any attempt at what he called ritual. 1875 PUSEY in Liddon *Life* (1897) IV. 279 He had not heard of Ritual being excepted against by the congregation when there was not fussiness or self-consciousness or some like fault. 1883 W. H. R. JONES *Introd. Reg. S. Osmund* (Rolls) I. p. xxxvi, Of course it was an age in which much of the general teaching was by outward ritual, *attrib.* 1882 WILBERFORCE & ASHWELL *Life Bp. Wilberforce* III. vii. 186 The appointment of the Ritual Commission. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 7/2 The taste for ritual suits is certainly on the wane.

Ritualism (ri·tiuălizm). [f. prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *ritualisme.*] The study, practice, or system of ritual observances. In recent use, *esp.* excessive observance or practice of ritual.

1843 *Hierurgia Anglicana* Introd. p. ii, The Editors.. may be supposed at least to have paid some attention to ritualism. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley & Methodism* 304 The adaptation of Romanism—or if we were to use more comprehensive phrases, we should say—sensuous Ritualism, to engage and charm imaginative, sensitive and meditative minds. 1866 RAINE *Vestments* 11 The cathedrals made an outpost for the advance of ritualism. 1883 *Q. Rev.* CLVI. 530 Three years ago Ritualism enjoyed a sort of grudging toleration.

transf. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 280 The Troubadour hailed the return of spring; but with him it was a piece of empty ritualism. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 270 The spirit of legal ritualism..developed among the Romans a number of intricate ceremonies.

Ritualist (ri·tiuălist). [f. as prec. + -IST. So F. *ritualiste,* Sp. *-ista.*]

1. One versed in ritual; a student of liturgical rites and ceremonics.

1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 206 In Ancient Liturgies and Ritualists. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 217 In the Church of Rome..they had nothing before the Sacrifice, as the old Ritualists agree, besides the Epistle and Gospel. 1710 WHEATLY *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The Roman Ritualists would have the Celebration of this holy Season to be Apostolical. 1725 BOURNE *Antig. Vulg.* xxiv. in Brand (1777) 250 Belithus, a Ritualist of those Times tells us, That it was in some Churches. 1845 PALMER *Suppl. Orig. Lit.* 26 Ritualists have stated that the Roman Breviary was considerably abbreviated..in the time of Pope Gregory VII. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 568 Cosin, the most learned ritualist among them.

2. One who advocates or practises the observance of symbolic religious rites, *esp.* to an extent regarded by others as excessive.

In recent use applied *spec.* to the High Church party in the Church of England.

1677 *Life & Death J. Alleine* viii. (1838) 119 He was neither Legalist, nor Solifidian, neither Ritualist, nor Enthusiast. 1681 in Somers *Tracts* I. 113 The high-flown Ritualists and Ceremony-mongers of the Clergy. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ritualist,* one that stickles, or stands up for Rituals or Ceremonies in Religious Worship. *a* 1761 LAW *Behmen's Wks.* (1764) I. a ij, Every Methodist and Moravian Leader, the Orthodox Ritualist, and the Pathetic Lecturer. 1846 F. CLOSE *Apol. for Evang. Party* 17 The bishops and the 'puritan party' were found on the same side, and the ritualists were for the time defeated. 1866 DE MORGAN *Budget Parad.* (1872) 43, I am told that the Ritualists give short and practical sermons. 1867 MACKONOCHIE in *Ch. Times* 12 Jan. 18/2 People have taken to call us 'Ritualists'. 1874 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 671 The present movement in favour of ritual is not confined to ritualists.

attrib. 1874 BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 109 The second stage of the Ritualist movement consisted of attempts to follow out with exactness the rubrics of the Prayer-Book. 1875 PUSEY in Liddon *Life* (1897) IV. 279 The whole extreme Ritualist party is practically infallibilist.

Ritualistic (rituăli·stik). [f. prec. + -ISTIC.] Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, ritualists or ritualism; devoted to, or fond of, ritual.

1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* (1853) 36 The perfection of a ritualistic church. 1866 RAINE *Vestments* 20 The possibility of further ritualistic development. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 141 She was very religious and strongly ritualistic. 1900 BP. HOW *Lighter Moments* 41 Their clergyman was accused of ritualistic tendencies.

Hence **Ritualistically** *adv.*

1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 431 Even if the School Board were ritualistically inclined. 1886 *Academy* 21 Aug. 113/3 A religionism dogmatically and ritualistically vague.

†**Ritua·lity.** *Obs.* [f. RITUAL *a.* + -ITY.]

1. A rite or ceremony.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 6 The Royal Corps.. was..inhum'd with the greatest solemnities and most stately ritualities could be devised.

2. Ritualism; attention to ritual.

1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 129 To keep Christians from enthusiasm in one extreme, and from what some call 'rituality' on the other. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. to Pordage's Mystic Div.* 51 *note,* Crucified, as it were, twixt Ritualitie and Scrupulositie.

Ritualize (ri·tiuălaiz), *v.* [f. RITUAL *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To practise ritualism.

1842 EMERSON *Transcendentalist* Wks. (Bohn) II. 291 Church and old book mumble and ritualize to an unheeding ..and advancing mind. 1892 *Cath. News* 27 Aug. 3 Some of the clergy will be drawn towards ritualising more forcibly.

2. *trans.* To convert into a ritual; to bring over to ritualism.

1847 *Oxford & Cambr. Rev.* V. 643 The..service of the Church was set about being regulated and ritualized. 1894 J. KERR in *Romanism & Ritualism* 170 If a number of ministers in Presbyterian charges where no ritualism exists were to resolve to ritualise and Romanise their congregations.

Hence **Ri·tualized** *ppl. a.*

1882 FROUDE in *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 They entered the ritualised churches, tore down the new chancel rails.

Ri·tualless, *a.* [-LESS.] Devoid of ritual.

1897 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 664/3 Religion therefore is.. almost ritualless mythism.

Ri·tually, *adv.* [f. RITUAL *a.* + -LY 2.] By proper rites; in respect of ritual, etc.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ix. 154 [The]

solemnity of drinking out of a cup, ritually composed, deckt, and fill'd with countrey liquor. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* vi. 20 'All of them were pure'—Ritually at least, if not really. 1752 WARBURTON *Serm.* Wks. 1788 V. 79 The rest of the sons of Adam; who, because ritually unholy and prophane, were deemed to be naturally unrelated to them. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) IV. 291 Besides the mistletoe, the Druids ritually gathered the Selago. 1847 *Ecclesiologist* May 200 Chancel..is ritually confined to that part of the church where the Clerici celebrate the lesser offices. 1892 BRUCE *Apologetics* II. ii. 184 Obligations to be holy, not ritually only but really.

† **Ri·tuous**, *a. Obs.*—[1] = RITUAL *a.*

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 569 Whence had you all that rituous store Vs'd in the masse, and nam'd before?

Riuage, Riual, obs. ff. RIVAGE, RIVAL. **Riue,** obs. f. RIFE, RIVE. **Riuel,** obs. f. RIVEL. **Riuele,** obs. f. RULE. **Riuelet,** obs. var. RIVULET. **Rivеling, -yng,** obs. ff. RIVELING[1]. **Riuely,** obs. f. RIFELY. **Riuen,** obs. f. RIVEN. **Riuer(e,** obs. ff. REAVER, RIVER. **Riuersa,** var. RIVERSO *Obs.* **Riuulet,** obs. var. RIVULET.

Rivage (rəi·vĕdʒ). Also 4–6 **ryuage, -vage**; 5–7 **riuage.** [*a.* F. *rivage* (*12–13th c.*): see RIVE *sb.*[1] and -AGE. So It. *rivaggio*; med.L. *rivagium* (esp. in sense 3).]

1. A coast, shore, or bank. Now only *poet.*

13.. *Reinbroun* xxix. 10 þe cite on þe riuage hii sye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 329 The hihe festes of Neptune Upon the stronde at the rivage..Sollempneliche thei besihe. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 592 He gan to shippen atte Ryuage; Wynde aroos wiþ wood rage. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* D vij, A good holy man which was on the ryuage of the see. 1490 — *Eneydos* vii. 30 Dydo..arryued vpon the Ryuage of affryque for to repayre hir shyppes. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 40 Sum other Contraye in the possession of his enemye vpon the Ryvage of the see. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 20 The golden sand, The which Pactolus..Throwes forth upon the rivage. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. ii. 5 Having imbattelled themselves neere unto the rivage. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 161 The River full of Ships,..the rivage full of sea-faring men. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1805) I. 208 The scent of the orange flowers from the rivage of Genoa.

1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XXIX. vii, So mov'd she on, against the current, up The verdant rivage. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 100 The dreadful rivages, and brawling floods.

attrib. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. xvi, Ryght by anone the rivage syde, She cast an anker. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 44 This sorofull boitman..sum..maid to stand Fer from the rivage syde upon the sand.

† **2.** Arrival at, landing on, a shore. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6079 Kyng Alisaunder, and his baronage, Haveth y-take god ryuage. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2734 Hys brother..At vavuent that day riuage gan purchas. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 114 The patrons made theire recommendacions to god..that by hys benygne grace he wyl graunte to them good ryuage.

† **3.** Shore or river dues. *Obs.*

Quot. 1598 is translated from a charter of 1278.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 117 So that they shall be free..from all lastage, tallage, passage, cariage, riuage. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Rivage*,..a certain Toll, or Duty anciently paid to the King, in some Rivers, for the Passage of Boats, or Vessels.]

Hence † **Ri·vaging,** the act of making up or repairing the bank of a stream. *Obs.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Surv.* II. ii. 50 Sewaging, rilling, brooking, riuaging, foording.

† **Rival,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **riuale,** 5 **riuayle,** 6 **rivaile**; 5 **ryuaille, -ayle, ryvaille, -aylle,** 6 **ryual(e.** [a. OF. *rivaille, f. rive* RIVE *sb.*[1]]

1. A bank, shore, landing-place. Also *port rival.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 153 þe kynges moder Richard Ariued at þat riuale. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 52 He þat spendys his good ouyr mesure shal sone come to þe better riuale of pouert. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 1328 Walkyng by Ryvayles, holdyng ther passage On plesaunt hylles. 1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 217 That noo Man be distreyned too make Bruggis ne Ryuals. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* (Hunterian Cl.) 57 As I was comming alongst the port ryuale of Niniuie.

2. Landing; arrival at a port.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 8110 To Grekis pleinly þis ryvaille So mortal was & so infortunat. 15.. *Piers of Fulham* 316 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 13 To make his rivaile to be know, At redclif in his saile to show.

Rival (rəi·văl), *sb.*[2] and *a.* Also 6–7 **riual, 7 riu-, rivall.** [ad. L. *rīvāl-is*, orig. one living on the opposite bank of a stream from another, f. *rīvus* stream. Hence also F. *rival* (15th c.), Sp. and Pg. *rival*, It. *rivale.*]

A. *sb.* **1.** One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one who strives to equal or outdo another in any respect.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Dec.* (1592) 106 To mingle poison priuily..Or else in armour openly to worke his riuals death. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 156 You both are Riuals, and loue Hermia; And now both Riuals to mocke Helena. 1648–9 *Eikon Bas.* XXVI. (1662) 127 The Independents think themselves manumitted from their Rivals service. 1694 ADDISON *Virg.* Wks. 1726 I. 20 So let the royal insect rule alone And reign without a rival in his throne. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 306 ¶ 1 My Lovers are at the Feet of my Rivals, my Rivals are every Day bewailing me. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, IX. III. 173 He beheld a prosperous rival receiving those ensigns of dignity of which he had been stripped. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* x. I. 436 Chalcis and Eretria were long rivals. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XV, Come, we will not be rivals, we will be friends. 1899 MISS HARRADEN *Fowler* 128, I believe the medical name for a rival is 'colleague'.

Comb. 1597 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 131 (Q.[1]), The Eglewinged pride Of skie aspiring and ambitious thoughts, With riuall hating enuy.

transf. 1872 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) 211 That long line of low hills,..which seems like a feeble rival of the loftier ranges of the West.

2. One who, or that which, disputes distinction or renown with some other person or thing.

1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* iv, That neither Rome nor Athens can bring forth A Name in noble deeds Rivall to thee! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 472 And so refus'd might in opinion stand His rivals, winning cheap the high repute. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVI. (1788) 194 The successor of one Chancellor might well pretend to be the rival of another. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* 81 This stadium..is extolled as without a rival, and as unequalled by any theatre. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. XXVII. 400 A man who has had no rival in the times which are past. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 403 The Spanish generals stood without rivals in their military skill.

B. *adj.* Holding the position of a rival or rivals.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 139, I know you two are Riuall enemies. 1619 DRAYTON *Lady Geraldine to Surrey* 11 Nor euer did suspitious riuall Eye Yet lye in wait my Fauours to espie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 28 The Rival Chariots in the Race shall strive. 1712 POPE *Ep. to Miss Blount* 15 Ev'n rival Wits did Voiture's death deplore. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 123 Thus nature works..in defiance of her rival pow'rs. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 62 These Ministers of State attempted..to restrain or abolish, a rival minority. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 227 He was perfectly..candid in appraisement of the wine of rival houses.

Comb. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 47 The principle..may be termed the double-shop, or rival-shop principle.

† **Ri·val,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.*—[1] [? ad. L. *rīvulus*, dim. of *rīvus*; cf. RIVEL *sb.*[3]] A small stream.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 68 A faire seeming..fountaine..deuided into two armes or riuals from the head.

Rival, obs. form of RIVEL *v.*[1]

Rival (rəi·văl), *v.* [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To enter into competition with; to contend or vie with; to strive to equal or excel (another).

1609 W. M. *Man in Moon* (1849) 43 He watcheth and prayeth for her,..sobbing like a silly sot if he be rivald and put besides her. 1637 RUTTER *Cid* III. iv, Shall I Love where I am so rivall'd? No, my heart. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* V. 10 Your Merit and your Years command the Choice: Amyntas only rivals you in Voice. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 91 ¶ 1 These Beauties Rival each other on all Occasions. 1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 25 You will have one half of the gay world to rival, and the other to approve your choice. 1824 BP. HEBER *Life Jer. Taylor* p. CCX, A work..which contending sects have rivalled each other in approving. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 432, I had no idea of rivalling him or his poems.

b. *transf.* of things.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 431 The cheering fragrance of her dewy vales, And music of her woods—no works of man May rival these. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 370 A host of writers, whose numbers rivalled, if they did not surpass, those of the sixteenth century. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 38 A crash which rivalled thunder. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* v. 208 A desert region, rivalling..the bare and repulsive features of the Sahara.

2. *intr.* To act as a rival, be a competitor.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 194 We first addresse toward you, who with this King Hath riuald for our Daughter. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* Pref., Every Colon & Column of your lives..[will] cause your Names (Rivalling with time) to survive on Earth. 1862 *Vacation Tour.* 1861, 271 Even Christianity has not been able to uproot an idea which Poetry and Art have rivalled to perpetuate. 1898 TOUT *Empire & Papacy* xvii. (1901) 427 The Lombard and Cahorsin usurers, who had now begun to rival with the Israelites in finance.

† **b.** So with *it. Obs.*

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 65 Silver and gold rival'd it in number and weight with the stones in the street. *Ibid.* 68 His [Joshua's] rivalling it with his master in dividing of Jordan's Rivers, Red Sea-like.

Hence **Ri·valled** *ppl. a.*; **Ri·valling** *vbl. sb.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 76 Whom, with-out Force, Uproar, or Rivaling, Nature and Law, and Fortune make a King. *a* 1649 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro, Flaming Heart* 44 Give Him the vail; that he may cover The Red cheeks of a rivall'd lover. *a* 1748 THOMSON *Hymn on Solitude* 24 As..she,..Amid the long withdrawing vale, Awakes the rival'd nightingale.

Ri·valess. [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2] + -ESS.] A female rival or competitor.

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 465 Once formerly Romes great Rivaless. 1707 tr. *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 434 She got to her Rivaless's Throne: where she stood upright, leaning against a Pillar. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxix. 414 For, oh, my happy rivaless! if you tear from me my husband,..I cannot help it.

Rivalet, obs. form of RIVULET.

‖ **Riva·lis.** *Obs.*—[1] [L. *rīvālis.*] A rival.

1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. ii, Your Riualis..dispatcheth his lacquay to the chamber, early, to know what her colours are for the day.

Ri·valism. *rare.* [-ISM.] Rivalry.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 32 Where Christian brotherhood and mutual esteem have taken the place of wretched rivalism.

Rivality (rəivæ·lĭti). [ad. L. *rivālitas*: see RIVAL *sb.*[2] and -ITY. So F. *rivalité*, It. *rivalita*, Sp. *rivalidad*, Pg. *-ade.*] = RIVALRY 1.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 140 Dame Venus and kingdooms can no riualitye suffer. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. v. 8 Cæsar..denied him riuality, would not let him partake in the glory of action. 1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* (1686) 107 Whatever worship more than mere humane is imparted to the creature, sets it in rivality with our Maker. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* Wks. (1868) 236 Loyalty can admit of no rivality. 1781 *Characters* in *Ann. Reg.* 31/1 The rivality between the two nations will last. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 318, I wish this rivality to be strongly marked. 1803 [see RIVALRY 2]. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poet.* II. 63 It..stimulates the exertions of rivality without hazarding its disappointments. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* x, Society is a Battle of the Frogs, for rivality in dress and debt.

Rivalize (rəi·văləiz), *v.* [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2] + -IZE. Cf. F. *rivaliser*, Pg. *-izar*, Sp. *-izar.*] *intr.* To enter into rivalry, to compete, *with.*

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 337 Being..the delegates of a spiritual authority, rivalizing with the temporal authority of the king. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 385 These steps I took, not with the intention of rivalizing with M. Daguerre in the perfection of his processes.

Ri·valless, *a.* [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without a rival; having no rival.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 69 When his young eye was bright as her rivalless star. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. XVII. § 27 Leaving Fleur de Marie and Virginia rivalless.

Rivalrous (rəi·vălrəs), *a.* [f. next + -OUS.] Of the nature of rivalry.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 415 These would tend to independency, to rivalrous competition. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 45 Celebrated..for their rivalrous animosity in lecture-room.

Rivalry (rəi·vălri). [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2] + -RY.]

1. The act of rivalling; competition, emulation.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 230 Who enuies him? not I, For well he may, without all riualrie. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 82 Forsaking all the base and sinful rivalry of the world. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), Those antagonists, who, by their rivalry for greatness, divided a whole age. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXIX, From those early marriages proceeds likewise the rivalry of parents and children. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XVI, Jealousies, rivalries, envy, intervene to separate others from our side. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XXXIX, The innate selfishness and rivalry of human nature. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 403 Let them have conflict and rivalry in these matters in accordance with the law.

2. A body of rivals.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 114 The appearance of Ulysses among the suitors of Penelope disappointed the *rivality* of the whole *rivalry.*

Rivalship (rəi·vălʃip). [f. RIVAL *sb.*[2] + -SHIP.] The state or character of a rival; emulation, competition, rivalry.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. i, He hath confess'd To me in private that he loves another..; therefore Secure you of rivalship. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 That proud Madam which Pallas, for her Rivalship, transform'd into the Spider. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* I. i, I was beginning to mistrust some rivalship in the case. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* XXIX. II. 161 The emulation and rivalship which had so long subsisted between these two monarchs. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 198 The necessity must exist so long as rivalship continues among independent states. 1870 W. R. GREG *Polit. Probl.* 224 Permanence is necessary to good government, and..our system of party rivalship forbids permanence.

† **Ri·valty.** *Obs. rare.* [-TY.] Rivalry.

1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Populi* 21 This does absolutely destroy that opinion, which places the good of Kings in any rivalty with the good of States. 1662 *Eikon Bas.* in *Chas. I, Wks.* 136 They are divided to so high a rivalty [*ed.* 1648 rivalry] as sets them more at defiance against each other then against their first Antagonists.

† **Rive,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **ryue,** 4–6 **ryve,** 4, 6 **riue.** [a. OF. *rive*:—L. *rīpa* bank.]

a. The sea-shore. **b.** The bank of a river.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 142 Bliþe beo we on lyue, Vre schup is on ryue. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1369 Now bringeþ me atte riue Schip and oþir þing. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 49 Whan they herde hou Uluxes Is londed ther upon the ryve. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 79 b, In alle parties along by the Ryue of the cite. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* XI. ii, To wesche and purge hym, he must goo ayenst the ryve of a flood or ryver.

† **Rive,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 5 **ryue, riue.** [App. ad. L. *rīvus* stream.] A stream or rill.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xvii. 49 Somtyme..an ost must passe ouer grete watres & ryues. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 Anie streites, riuers, riues, or brokes, salte or freshe within the realme.

† **Rive,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[0]. In 5 **ryve.** [=MDu. *rive* (Du. *rijf*), Fris. *riuwe*, ON. and Icel. *hrífa* (Norw. *riva*, Sw. *rifva*, Da. *rive*).] A rake.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Ryve, or rake, *rastrum.*

Rive (rəiv), *sb.*[4] [f. RIVE *v.*[1]] A pull, tug, tear, rent, crack, etc.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A iij, And so ordred laye it to the ryue of the glasse standynge upon the fyre. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rive*, a rent, or tear. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. vii. 246 A little hollow place in a wild moor,..where our horses get nothing but a rive o' heather. *a* 1878 AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (1892) 223 Sair's the rive that breaks the twist Which binds our hearts in ane. 1895 CROCKETT *Men Moss-Hags* lii, With one rive he tore it from its fastenings.

Rive, obs. form of RIFE *a.*

Rive (rəiv), *v.*[1] [a. ON. and Icel. *rífa* (Norw. *riva*, Sw. *rifva*, Da. *rive*), = OFris. **ríva* (in pa. pple. *eriven*). It is doubtful whether these are to be identified with MLG. *rîven*, Du. *rijven*, G. *reiben* to rub, grate, rasp, etc.]

A. Inflexional forms.

1. *Inf.* (and *Pres.*). *a.* 3–7 **riue,** 4–6 **ryue** (6 *Sc.* **ryue, ryiue**); 4–7 (9 *Sc.*) **ryve** (5 **ryvyn**), 4– **rive.**

For examples of these see B. 1, 10, and 11.

β. 4 rijf, 4–5 ryf (5 ryff), rife, 5–6 ryfe; *Sc.* 5–6 rif, 6 riff(e, ryffe.

c 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxiii. 5 þai had na myght to ryfe vs. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xx. 255 Thair mycht men se men rif thar hare. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 362, I salle..ryfe it in sondyre. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 153 To were my shoyn & ryfe my hose. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 91 Ane rude speir..did his precious body ryff. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 108 To ryfe the lyfe out of my bodie.

2. *Pa. t.* α. 3–5 rof, 4–5 rofe, roff (5 roffe), roof (5 roofe), 4–6 roue, 7 (9) rove, 9 *dial.* rov.

c 1275 Lay. 26566 þe spere..rof þorh þan swere. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9288 Hys rolle to-braste and rofe. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 661 *Cleopatra*, He..roof hym-self anoon. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10298 þai..Rofe hit full Roidly. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. vi. 82 She..rofe her self thorow the body. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xiii. 5 Ye altare roue. 1807 in *Allan's Tyneside Songs* (1891) 90 Aw..Rove my breeks.

β. 4–5 raf(e, 5 raffe (5–6 *Sc.* raeff, raif(f, raife); 4–6 raue (5–6 *Sc.* rawe), 5– rave (7 *Sc.* raive), 9 *dial.* raeve, reave.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7510, I þair chafftes raue in tua. *Ibid.* 9110 He wald men raf it al to dust. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 93 Scho..grat, & rawe hir hare. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 55 With þer hornys & þer tethe þai rafe his flessh. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4683 þairaue þair clathes. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xlvii. 160 It raue clene in sondre. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 623 Wind, that raif the sails in sunder. 1603 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scott.* VI. 589 [He] raive and distroyit it. 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. xvii, Wi' her nails she rave his face. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 190 [They] rugg't and rave them out. 1828 P. Buchan *Ballads* (1875) II. 249 Meggie reave her yellow hair.

γ. 4–5 ref, 5 refe.

13.. *Cursor M.* 24420 (Gött.), þe temple fra þe rof it ref. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 7809 (Trin.), þourȝe his body my swerd I ref. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 48 The ovyn refe a sondre.

δ. 6 ryued, ryved, riued, yriv'd, 7– rived, 8 riv'd.

a 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. (1811) 249 The wynde..ryued.. ouer the nomber of vi. hundred howses. 1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* b iij b, It riued a sunder their kyngdome. 1591 Spenser *Astrophel* 120 That it both bone and muscles ryved quight. 1596 — *F. Q.* iv. vi. 15 That all his mayle yriv'd. 1727 De Foe *Protestant Monastery* 14 She..used me in such a Manner as has riv'd my .. Heart. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xx. 475 Achilles drove his spear, And rived his skull. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxxvii, [I] rived them [*sc.* rabbits] asunder.

3. *Pa. pple.* α. 4–6 ryuen (5 ryuyn), 5–6 ryven, 5 *Sc.* rywen, -ine; 4–7 riuen (4 riuin); 5 rifen; 5– riven (7 *Sc.* rivin).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4165 He riuen es Wit beistes wild. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 346 Þane wes he..rywine & rente. *c* 1400 *Pwaine & Gaw.* 3539 Thair sheldes war shiferd, and helms rifen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 310/1 To be Ryven, *fatiscere*. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 48 Torn, broken, and ryven in peces. 1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 323 A rough knot, not riuen out. 1746 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. lxix, The brand by which the rocks are riven. 1870 Huxley *Lay Serm.* xiv. (1874) 342 Riven by the lightenings.

β. 4 (6 *Sc.*) reuin, 5 reuen, 5, 7 reven; 9 *dial.* reaven; *Sc.* 5 refyn(e, rewyn, rewine, 5–6 reuyn, 6 rewin, revin, reivin, reiuen.

13.. *Cursor M.* 22636 (Gött.), þat erd þat sal be reuin. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 25 He wald haf refyn [him] sone. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 13320 Ther schal be reuen many a scheld. *c* 1425 Wynioun *Cron.* v. x. 1898 His westment rewyn al in raggis. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vii. 69 This mantil..vas reuyn. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 251 Quhair thay war reiuen in duigis.

γ. 5 ryue, reve, 6 rive, 9 *dial.* riv.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 1855 (Trin.), Ofte þei wende her shippe wold ha ryue. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6002 The sheld that was reue. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. xi. 5 That seem'd a marble rocke asunder could have rive. 1895 A. Patterson *On the Broads* 22 Yeanrs ago, afore laths was riv'.

δ. 6 ryued, 7 riv'd, 7– rived.

a 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* ii. (1811) 249 Ye rofe..was also ryued. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 6 When the scolding Winds Haue riu'd the knottie Oakes. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* ii. 39 The tree..was rived asunder. 1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* I. 216 My heart is rived with agony!

B. Signification.

In standard English the word is now somewhat rare, being most frequently employed in sense 4, and chiefly in the pa. pple. *riven* (riv'n).

I. *trans.* **1.** To tear apart or in pieces by pulling or tugging; to rend or lacerate with the hands, claws, etc.; to pull asunder.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4161 His kyrtil sal we riue and rend. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 888 Wormes sal ryve hym in sondre. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 283 Ychon..with oder dyd stryve And with her naylys her chekys dyd ryve. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 815, I sall ryiue the Ravyne, baith guttis and gall. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 529, I praye you, syr, ryue me this cloute. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 329 Monsieur Dosell and the Capitanis.., efter the reading of thame, began to ryve thair awin beardis. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. 20 Thay sett vpon thame, and.. thame onlie thay ryue with thair teith. 1638 Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 76 They sett on him in church, ryves his gowne,..and so..dismisses him. 1697 Congreve *Mourn. Bride* iii. vi, Then will I..disfigure And dash my Face, and rive my clotted Hair. *c* 1715 in Maidment *Pasquils* (1868) 393 Dee'l ryve and burst him. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xxiii, What are ye pooin' me that gate for?—Ye will rive my coat. 1862 C. C. Robinson *Dial. Leeds* Gloss. 394 Rive us that sheet o' paaper i' two.

fig. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 103 ȝif rychesse liken þe fleishe, nebeles þei ryven þe soule. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 175 in *Macro Plays* 41 Ye Godis ymage neuer xall ryve. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 44 The malice greit, that ilk to vther beiris, Dois ryfe my bowells. *c* 1785 Burns *2nd Ep. to Davie* iv, I'm on Parnassus' brink, Rivin the words to gar them clink. 1863 W. Phillips *Sp.* xvi. 349 It went through the land,..riving sects.

refl. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* i. xi, It was a sad sight to see that mother and that daughter rive themselves asunder.

†**b.** To tear up (a letter, document, etc.), so as to destroy or cancel. Chiefly *Sc.* *Obs.*

1415 Sir T. Grey in 43 *Rep. Deputy Kpr. Rec.* 583, I redde hit and rofe hit and kest hit in a govnge. 1480 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 73 The said dauid bowy tuke it again, rafe & distruyt it, but þe said dauid westis consent. 1527 [see Riving *vbl. sb.*1 2]. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 471 That..thair Comptrollar..at the first sycht and presentatioun of thame ryve and cancellat sic writtingis. *a* 1650 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 506 Their armes were rivin at the Croce, in presence of the regent and the lords.

2. With various advs. and preps.:

a. To tear or pull *off* or *away*.

13.. *Cursor M.* 9099 (Gött.), Of his robe he gan to riue. *c* 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab.*, *Wolf & Wether* xiii, Ane breir busk raif rudelie of the skyn. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 60 The claith that claif to his clere hyde, Thai raif away with ruggis rude. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 136 Excommunication, that rives off a member from the church. *c* 1784 Burns *Ep. to Rankine* iii, Your curst wit..Rives 't aff their back.

b. To tear, wrench, or pluck roughly away *from* (a person or thing).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter, Comm. Cant.* 518 Deuyls, þe whilk cruelly ryuys saules fra god. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2157 Hir clothes ther scho rafe hir fro. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 835 The Tuchet..Raif his taile fra his rig. 1554 Knox *Faythf. Admon.* C v, That God..haue much to do to ryffe or plucke any man backe from their forefathers footesteppes. 1816 Byron *Corsair* iii. vi, Thy loved one from thee riven. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 129 The cold hands came down on Grettir's arms, riving them from their hold.

c. To pull *down*, or *to* the ground; to tear, drag, or pull *up* or *out*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*John*) 305 He þe tempil suld in hy of dame diane gete Ryve done. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4783 Robbet was þis ronke hold & ryuyn to ground. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xii. iii. 596 The bore torned hym nemly & rafe out the longes & the hert of the hors. 1535 Coverdale *Zeph.* ii. 14 The bordes of Cedre shalbe ryuen downe. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 93 Plowing..riueth and plucketh vp by the rootes, all thistles, brambles and weedes. *c* 1585 Montgomerie *Sonnets* lv. 12 Rigour ryvis the hairt out by the root. 1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 3.3 An hard and a rough knot, not riuen out by the Author of the History. 1680 Otway *Caius Marius* v. i, As storms let loose That riue the trunks of tallest cedars down. 1754 T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* 161 John Arnold..gave Order to..the Sexton to rive it out for the Plumber's Use. 1873 Gibbon *For Lack of Gold* xxi, I would rive the heart out of my breast.

3. To sever, cleave, or divide, by means of a knife or weapon; † to pierce or thrust.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1341 Syþen britned þay þe brest, &.. Ryuez hit vp radly, ryat to þe byst. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1351 *Dido*, With his sword she rof hyre herte. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14944 The sharpe sperys hed.. Roof that lord vn-to the herte. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 316 b/2 He sayd yf it be trewe..late a sword ryue me thurgh my body. *a* 1592 Greene *Selimus* 592 Vpon my swords sharpe point standeth pale death Readie to riue in two thy caitiue brest. 1659 [see Riff *sb.*1]. 1668 Hopkins *Serm.* (1685) 57 What torments the conscience feels, when God causes his sword to enter into it, to rive it. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xx. 475 Achilles drove his spear, And rived his skull.

refl. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 373 She rofe hir selfe to the herte. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* vi. xiii, Scipion..rofe hymselfe to the heart and so died. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 21 With a swerde..she roof her self vnto the herte. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* vii. 187 Marcely,..Inrag'd and mad with griefe, himselfe in two did riue.

†**b.** To drive (a weapon) *through* (the heart, etc.); to thrust *into* (the body). *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1793 *Lucrece*, This sword thour out thyn herte shal I ryue. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 7809 (Trin.), Þourȝe his body my swerd I ref. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 69/2 Eche toke other by the heed and roof their swerdes in to eche other sydes.

†**c.** To make (a way) by piercing. *Obs.*—1

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xii. lxxxii, You deere lims.., Through which my cruell blade this flood-gate roue.

4. To rend or split by means of shock, violent impact or pressure, etc.; to strike asunder; † to break or crack (a dish).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22636 þe deuels vte sal be fordriuen O þat erth þat sal be riuen. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 148 Ten schippes wer dryuen, þorgh ille auisement, Þorgh a tempest ryuen. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 256 b, This deth..dyd ryue the myghty & stronge wall of ye [temple]. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 9 b, [They] shot.. great stones.., the strokes whereof..shaked, crushed and ryued the walles. 1596 [see A. 3 γ]. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrimes* II. 1657 If a dish happen to be a little riven or crackt, they eat no more in it. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxi. 288 After this, he..caused all the lesser Ordnance to be rived asunder, and the greater..to be cloyed. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. lxix, Repentance..quells the brand by which the rocks are riven. 1768 Beattie *Minstrel* I. xlviii, Like yonder blasted boughs by lightening riven. 1803 Heber *Palestine* 55 Where the tempest rives the hoary stone. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 20 The Rhone glacier,..where it is greatly riven and dislocated.

fig. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 296 Those lurdans wote not what thay say; Thay ryfe my hede. 1591 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv. ii. 29 Ten thousand French haue tane the Sacrament, To ryue their dangerous Artillerie Vpon.. English Talbot. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. (1857) II. 242 With fire-words the exasperated rude Titan rives and smites these Girondins.

b. To split or cleave (wood, stone, etc.) by appropriate means. Also with *up*, *off*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Ryvyn, or clyvyn, as men doo woodde, *findo*. 1530 Palsgr. 692/2, I ryve wodde in to byllettes, or splentes, or suche lyke, *je fends*. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 16 Nitrum is a stone..easie to be riuen. 1622 Br. Hall *Contempl., O.T.* xvii. i, That wood which a single iron could not rive, is soon splitted with a double wedge. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 22 As for him that rives blocks, or carries packs, there is..no great intellectuall pensiveness. 1793 Windham in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) IV. 190 The progress of the northern armies must, of necessity, be slow; they are there riving the block at the knotty end. 1830 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLIII. 22 When this politic purpose had been sufficiently answered, it was riven up for fuel. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Kan.* 258 It is a stake of pine wood..commonly speaking rived off at an early period.

absol. 1622 *Relat. Eng. Plantation in Plymouth* 24 We went on shore. Some to fell tymber, some to saw, some to riue, and some to carry.

transf. 1875 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 127 The taller horsemen who were riving it [*sc.* the column] deeper and deeper.

c. *techn.* To make (laths) by splitting wood along the grain into thin narrow strips.

1620 [implied in *lath-river*: see Lath *sb.* 4]. 1618 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 359 For ij men to rive lathes. [1892 *Eastern Morn. News* (Hull) 16 Feb. 2/8 The lath-riving in Sweden.] 1895 [see A. 3 γ].

5. *Sc.* and *north.* To plough (untilled ground); to break *up* with the plough. Also with *out*.

1536 *Reg. Magni Sig. Scot.* (1883) 304/2 To ryfe out, breke, and teill yeirlie 1000 acris of thair..landis. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 271 Now mon thay..Ryue out the Mures, the bestiall gers intak. 1590 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 515 [The baillies and councill] had leyin out and sawin ane pairt thairof this present yeir. 1619–53 [see Riving *vbl. sb.*1 1]. 1785 Burns *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxiii, His braw calf-ward whare gowans grew, Sae white an' bonie, Nae doubt they'll rive it wi' the plew. 1787 in Cudworth *Manningham*, etc. (1896) 330 That they will not..plow, grave, or rive up any Part of the Close of Land. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* i, Ill wad he hae liked to hae seen that braw sunny knowe a' riven out wi' the plough.

absol. 1856 G. Henderson *Pop. Rhymes Berwick* 70 Where the scythe cuts, and the sock rives.

6. To rend (the heart, soul, etc.) with painful thoughts or feelings.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26015 þarfor agh sinful man and wijf On þis maner þair hert to tijf. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 93 He schall ryue be hert of his subgitz, þat ys to say,..his subgitz shall fele hym at þaire hertes. 1647 H. More *Exorcismus* Wks. (Giosart) 177 What's this that.. Rives my close-straitned heart? 1713 Addison *Cato* ii. v, Why will you rive my heart with such expressions? 1795 Macneill *Scotland's Skaith* xiii, Jean's condition Rave his very heart in twa. 1822 Mrs. Nathan *Laugreath* III. 186 Deeply drawn sighs, which seemed to rive the agonized bosom from whence they issued. 1896 Housman *Shropshire Lad* xlviii, All thoughts to rive the heart are here, and all are vain.

II. *absol.* †**7.** To pierce, cut, or shear *through* or *into* (the body). *Obs.*

c 1275 Lay. 26566 Beofs..smot hine..þat þe spere deore ȝot þorh þan swere. *Ibid.* 27685 þe brunie gan to berste, þat þe spere þorh rof. 1388 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* ii. 23 Abner smoot him with the spere.., and roof thorouȝ, and he was deed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5907 He bere to þe bold with a big sworde, And ȝot þurgh the Ribbes right to þe hert. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 102 b, Iason toke his sweid and roof into the paunche of the dragon.

8. To commit spoliation or robbery; to reave; to take away *from*. Now *dial.*

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* xvi. 551 (Edinb.), On west half, towart Dunferlyng, Tuk land; and fast begouth to ryve. 1513 More in Hall *Chron., Edw. V* (1548) 9 b, There deuyse they newe robberies nightely and steale oute and robbe, riue, and kyll menne. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Glendour* ix, Bent my selfe to rob and ryue. 1816 [see Riving *vbl. sb.*1 1]. 1858 Rayson *Poems* 7 I've nought but servants riving frae me.

†**b.** *trans.* To rob or despoil (a person). *Obs.*

1582–8 *Hist. & Life Jas. VI* (1809) 85 The people..were become of sic dissoluit..actiones, that nane was in account bot he that wald ather kill or ryve his nybour.

9. To tear voraciously; to tug *at* something.

1552 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 1148 The Rauin began rudely to ruge and ryue, Full gormondlyke his emptie throte to feid. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xlvii, Twa precious saints might pu' sundry wise, like twa cows riving at the same hay-band. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 248 *Rive*, to tear membrane from membrane, to eat voraciously without knife or fork. 'See how he's riving and eating'. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xiii, Standing..roared and riven at by the wind. 1867 A. Dawson *Rambling Recoll.* (1868) 8 His neighbour was 'riving' at an obstinate sinew.

III. *intr.* **10.** To part asunder; to cleave, split, crack, open up, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1767 þe see [gan] to ris, be erth to riue. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 448 (Kolbing), Mani schaft þer gan riue. *c* 1400 *Pwaine & Gaw.* 636 Thair sheldes sone bigan to ryve, Thair shaftes cheverd. 1480 *Rob. Devyll* 133 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 224 They feared that the house wouldе ryue a sonder. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* a iij, A lutynge for a glasse that ryveth upon the fyre. 1563 Sackville *Induct., Mirr. Mag.* lxxix, As though the heauens riued with the noyse. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 762 A thinne barke the which will ‹oone rive, or cleeve asunder. 1616 Surfl. & Markham *Country Farme* v. viii. 537 All sorts of ashes, either of Wood or Coale, is a good manure..for ground that is apt to chap or riue. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 110 The oak..may be called cowardly, as riving and splitting round about the passage of the bullet. 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* Note

xlviii, Sutor Watt, ye cannot sew your boots; the heels risp, and the seams rive. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* II. ii. 426 Why let earth rivé, gulf in These cursed Normans.

fig. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* i. 21 Lucan..said that the vecht of rome suld gar it ryue in mony partis. 1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 78 Theyr Religion like an ancient building, worne with..age, riues and threatens ruine on euery side.

b. Of wood or stone: To admit of splitting or cleaving.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 437 A Tree we call Cypress..; it is soft and spungy, will not Rive. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 119 The body of the willow tree rives into pales. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 432 All like sorts of stone that are composed of granules, will cut and rive in any direction. 1831 JOHN HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 212 They rive, according to the term of the quarry-men, into thin..laminæ.

II. In hyperbolical or figurative use:

a. Of the heart: To break or burst with sorrow.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5718 She fighteth with hym ay, and stryveth, That his herte asondre ryveth. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 399 Me thynk my hert ryfis..To se sich stryfis. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 23 Thys playne worde..wold make..oure hertes to ryue in peces. *c* 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 13 This said, he sighd, as though his heart would riue. 1620-6 QUARLES *Feast for Worms* 1635 O kill me (Lord) or lo, my heart will riue. 1870 ROSSETTI *Poems, Sister Helen* xxvii, He prays you, as his heart would rive,..To save his dear son's soul alive.

b. Denoting the effect of repletion, excessive laughter, etc.

1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* (1653) E j, My stomack began to rive for hunger. *a* 1682 F. SEMPILL *Blythsome Wedding* 72 There will be meal-kail and castocks With skink to sup till ye rive. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xiv, Jock, wi' laughing like to rive. 1786 BURNS *To a Haggis* iv, Then auld Guidman, maist like to rive, Bethankit hums. 1827 *Kinloch's Ballad Bk.* 68 Ye wad hae riven for laughter. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays* 20, I winna drink anither drap! My head is like to rive.

† **Rive,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 riue, ryue, 5–6 ryve (5 ryvyn). *Pa. t.* 4 riuede, 5 ryuede, revede, (and *pa. pple.*) 3–4 riued, 4–5 ryued, 4–6 ryved, 5 *Sc.* rywit, 6 riude. *β. Pa. t.* 4 roue, raue, 5 raffe. *γ. Pa. pple.* 4 (y)ryuen, 5 ryven, reuyn, revyn. [ad. OF. *river*, aphetic form of *arriver* ARRIVE *v.* Common in the 14th cent.] *intr.* To arrive, to land. Freq. with *up.*

a. a 1300 *K. Horn* 162 And sey..þat ichc..On londe am riued here. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 920 Til inglond wil y riue. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 85 Wiþ a grete navey he ryved up at Cornwayle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 63 To the haven of dethe whan we gan to ryve. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Ryvyn to londe, as schyppys or botys, fro water, *applico, appello.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 310/1 To Ryve vp, *appellere, appliçare.* 1530 PALSGR. 692/2 In shorte space they ryved at Calays. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 134 We there were riude with vigerous entent With him to fight.

β. c 1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 478 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 86 Þe weders fand þai gude and gayne, So þat þai raue up in Romayne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 87 Þe navy of Danes rove up at Sandwyche, and robbed Kent. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1297+15 (Linc. MS.), This fayre navé Alle in lykynge passed the see, In Artasse up thay raffe.

γ. c 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 362 (MS. B), Þo he was ware, þat such folk was y-armed..& ryuen vp hys lond. 14.. *Guy Warw.* 4244 So longe þe wynde hab þem dreuyn: At Almayne they be vp reuyn. *Ibid.* 8476 In Awfryke well soone þey be yryuen. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1438 Sith we be ryven on this lond, To nyght wylle I ryde.

† **Rive,** *v.*[3] *Obs.*[–o] [Related to RIVE *sb.*[3] Cf. Du. *rijven*, Fris. *riuwje.*] *trans.* To rake.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Ryvyn, or rakyn, *rastro.*

Rived (rəivd), *ppl. a.* [f. RIVE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Riven, rent. Also *fig.*

1631 FLETCHER *Piscatory Eclogs* iii, To break the rived heart with fear and fright. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* I. i, Thou, all-powerful!..whose lightnings can pierce to the core the rived and quaking earth. 1838 ELIZA COOK *I thank Thee, God!* vii, So in the rived heart there'll be Mercy that never flowed before.

† **Rived,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *rive*, early form of RIFE *a.* The ending is irregular.] = RIFE *a.*

a 1300 *Joseph & Jacob* 18 Forþi sende oure Louerd Noees flod...Hi floten swiþe riued bi dich & bi pulle. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1740 So..riued [*v.r.* ryfe] is oute rewme þat þou may reȝt lycken þe store strenthe of oure stoure to sternes of þe heuen. *Ibid.* 1779 So riued is þe rede gold oure regions with-in. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 168 Couetise, pride, lechery were ryued alway.

† **Ri·vedly,** *adv. Obs.* In 4 riuedlich(e, -li. [f. RIVED *a.* + -LY[2].] = RIFELY *adv.*

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 103 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 Þe .iii. dai he ros to liue; is lore riuedlich he send. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2115 For missing of þat mariage al murþe was seced, riuedliche þurth rome & reuþe bi-gunne. *Ibid.* 3840, I schal riuedli him rewarde to be riche for euer.

Riveir, obs. Sc. form of RIVER *sb.*[1]

† **Rivel,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 ryuel (4 reuel), 5 ryvel, 6–7 riuel, 7 riuil, -ell, rivel. [Perh. repr. an OE. **rifel*, whence *rifelede* RIVELLED *a.*] A wrinkle or fold upon the skin (*esp.* of the face) or on the rind of a fruit.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xvi. 9 My ryuelis seyn witnesse ayen me. 1387 TREVISA tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 257 He hab a large ryuel, as it were a bagge, vnder þe chynne. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxi. (Bodl. MS.), It is iseide þat figes doþ awei reuels of olde men ȝif þei ete wele þerof. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24273 Thou mayst se, by my lokkes hore, and by ryvels of my visage, How that I am called 'Age'.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 11 Though that the matrix ..be full of ryuelles or wrinkles by the reason that it is so contract from a great amplytude. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII. vii, It wanteth the due parching and ripening against the sunne: and by that meanes commeth short of the rivels and blacknesse that the outlandish pepper hath. *Ibid.* XVIII. xii, It causeth the skin to looke cleare and white, and without any rivels or wrinkles. 1632 SHERWOOD, A riuell, *ride.*

fig. 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skiad.* (1878) 43 And leauing it their lothsome playstered skins, Shall shew the furrowed riuels of their sins.

† **Ri·vel,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*[–1] [Cf. RIVEL *v.*[2]] A ravel or tangle.

?*a* 1630 JACKSON *Wks.* (1673) II. 573 You haue perhaps already espied..a knot or rivel, wherewith your beliefs.. may be entangled.

Ri·vel, *sb.*[3] *rare* –[1]. A rivulet.

1886 LEIFCHILD in *Contemp. Rev.* July 90 'Tis A full-fed rivel lapsing by.

Ri·vel, *v.*[1] Now *rare.* Forms: 4 rivele, 5 ryvel, 6 ryvell, 7 rivell, 8 rival, 4– rivel; 4, 6 ruel, 4–7 riuel. [Cf. RIVELLED *a.*]

1. *intr.* To become wrinkled or shrivelled; to form wrinkles or small folds.

c 1325 *Old Age* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 211, I rivele, I roxle, I rake, I rouwe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 98 Hire chekes ben with teres wet, And rivelen as an emty skyn Hangende doun unto the chin. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7262 And highe shoes, knopped with dagges,.. Or botes riveling as a gype. 1530 PALSGR. 692/2, I ryvell, as ones vysage dothe for age, *je ride.* 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) F iij, The tender skinne will ryvill the more soone, and all the favour of the face waxeth old. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 357 Some will last a whole yeare and not wither and rivell. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Charac.* K v b, To rivell or wrinckle.

2. *trans.* To cause (the skin) to wrinkle or pucker; to shrivel *up.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 95 It riueleth the face. 1585 R. PARSONS *Chr. Exer.* II. iii. 268 Quickly commeth on olde age, which riueleth the skinne. 1609 N. F. *Fruiterers Secr.* 15 Neither layed in a windy colde roome, for feare of shrinking and riueling them. 1638 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 561 Raging time, care, rivels her upon a sudden. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 55 Till the devouring heat..Rival thy body, and distort thy mind. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1279 And death came, death's breath rivelled up the lies. 1893 *S.E. Worc. Gloss.* s.v., He rivelled 'is brow.

absol. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. vi. vii, This pouldre..dryeth, riveleth, or wrynkleth, and incarneth not a lytle.

† **Ri·vel,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 ryuel, reuel, 6 ryvell. [ad. obs. F. *riviler* (Walloon *rifler*) to ravel. Cf. RIVEL *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* **a.** To become entangled.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4629 Ropes ryueled and sweiued [*Petyt MS.* reueld & snarled] in lyne.

b. To ravel or fray *out.*

1530 PALSGR. 692/2, I ryvell out, as sylke dothe, *je riule.*

2. *trans.* To open *out* by unravelling.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Civil Right Tythes* 297 'Tis in the hands of all men, and rivels out the generall subject into many particulars.

Rivelet, obs. form of RIVULET.

Riveling[1] (ri·vĕlin). Now *dial.* and *Hist.* Forms: 1 rifeling, 3 riueling (4 -yng), 4 ryve-, (9) riveling; 5 revelyng(e, *Sc.* rewelyn, rewlyng, raweling; 9 *dial.* rivilin, riv(e)lin, etc. [OE. *rifeling*, perh. related to RIVEL *sb.*[1], RIVELLED *a.* ON. *hriflingr* and MHG. *ribbalîn*, occurring only in the Perceval legend, represent OF. *revelin* (*rov-, rouvelin*), which was no doubt from early ME. The mod.F. *rivelin* a shop-worn shoe (Littré) may be the same word.]

1. A shoe of raw hide. = RILLING *sb.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 125 *Obstrigelli*, rifelingas. ?*a* 1300 *MS. Digby* 172, fol. 146 b/1 *Perone* .i. anglice 'riueling'. *c* 1300 in Langtoft *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 264 Somme is left na thing, Bot his rough ryveling To hippe tharynne. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 282 Þou geates no þing, but þi riuelyng, to hang þer inne. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxix. 4421 Hys knychtis weryd revelyngs Off hydis or off hart hemmynys. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 219 Ane Ersche mantill it war thi kynd to wer;..Rouch rewlyngis apon thi harlot fete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 305/2 A Revelynge, *pero.*

1837 R. DUNN *Ornith. Ork. & Shetl.* 13 A kind of shoe of the untanned skins of the ox and seal, which are called rivilins. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 10/5 At Symbister we note that most of the boatmen wear 'rivilins'.

† **2.** *transf.* A wearer of rivelings; a Scot. *rare.*

c 1300 in Langtoft *Chron.* (MS. Fairf. 22) lf. 4 Tprut! skot riueling, In vnseli timing Crope þu out of cage. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* ii. 19 Rughfute riueling, now kindels þi care.

† **Ri·veling**[2], *Obs.* In 7 riuel(l)ing. [Perh. based upon *rivelet*, obs. form of RIVULET.] A rivulet or rill.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 5 Hypocrenes pure riuelings of wit. 1621 — *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 61 Ninus Tombe, Erected neare a Christall riueling. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVIII. 256 Swale bonny Codbeck brings, And Willowbeck with her, two pretty Riuellings.

Rivelled (ri·v'ld), *a.* Forms: *a.* 1 rifelede, 4 riuelede, 4, 6–7 riueled (5 rieu-), 4, 6–riveled (5-id), 6–rivelled, 6–7 riueld, rivel(l)d; 5 ryuelyd, 6 ryu-, ryvyled, ryu-, ryvelled, 5 ryuelde, 6 ryuilde, 7 ryveld. *β.* 5 reuylde, 5–6 reueled (5 -lid), 6 reuyled, reveld. [OE. *rifelede*, app. f. **rifel* (see RIVEL *sb.*[1]), of obscure etym. Formerly in freq. use; now *dial.* or *arch.*]

1. Wrinkled; full of wrinkles or small folds; corrugated, furrowed: **a.** Of the skin, face, etc. (Very common *c* 1530–1720.)

a. a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 187/2 *Rugosus*, rifelede. *c* 1380 *Barlaam & Josaphat* 248 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 218/2 An old Mon he saiȝ, wt a riueled fas. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 370 Al my face With Elde I myhte se deface, So riveled and so wo besein. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 27 By and by his senowys were contracte, pale and lene and ryvelyd abowte the moweth all discolouryd. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 262 He lefte vp his heed that was lothly and rivelid. 1513 MORE *Chron., Rich. III* (1883) 54 Now is she old..and dried vp, nothing left but ryuilde skin and hard bone. 1566 DRANT *Wailings Jer.* K viij, Their ryveled skinnes, clongde to their bones unseparable be. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 40 The colour of the face becommeth pale and riu'led. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1023 Where ever it finds a rivled pleated skin, it will cause very great pain. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 86 P 2 When I see a Man with a sour rivell'd Face, I cannot forbear pitying his Wife. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 488 From the rivel'd lips of toothless, bald Decrepitude. 1820 C. R. MATURIN *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxviii. 117 His rivelled and toothless mouth. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 353 Martha begins to shewn age—'er neck an' 'ands bin all rivelled an' s'runk.

fig. and *transf.* 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 41 That ye heiein awarde me to forsake Beggerly beautie, and riueld riches take. 1609 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. i. 26 (Q.[1]), The riueled fee simple of the tetter.

β. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xx. (MS. Bodl. 263), Ther reuelid skin abrod to drawe & streyne, Froward frounces to mak hem smothe & pleyne. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 288 Theyr face and vysage stande awry And all to reuylde.

b. Of fruit (dried or stored up).

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Acina rugosa*, rivieled grapes, or reasons. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. xiv, The ragged apples Pannucea take this name, for that..they soonest be riveld. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Prol. 40 Take in good part from our poor poet's board Such rivelled fruits as winter can afford.

c. Of bark, leaves, etc.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 257 The riueld barke or outward rynde of a tree. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xxi, The leaves..be somewhat longer..; with long cuts or lines wrinkled and riveled throughout. *Ibid.* XVI. xxxi, Ordinarily, all old trees have more riveled barkes and furrowed, than the younger. 1665 REA *Flora* 70 If it [the root] appear rivelled or crumpled on the outside.

2. Shrunken, shrivelled, esp. by heat.

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 417 As for the leather and wood it was all burnt and riveld. *a* 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 53 Upon the barren trees..hung fruite..shrunk up and riveld like scrowles of scortcht parchment. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 616 The sultry Dog-star..Scorch'd Indian Swains, the rivell'd Grass was dry. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 132 Or Alum styptics with contracting pow'r Shrink his thin essence like a rivel'd flow'r. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 596 Ev'ry worm..weaves And winds his web about the rivell'd leaves. 1886 BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Rivelled..*, shrivelled as grass.

fig. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* (1890) 100 Its power is rivelled as a leaf which the first wind shall scatter.

b. With *up.*

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 80 They shall passe away with a noyse,..like the hissing of parchment, riveled up with heat. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medici* 440 The Spleen was..straitn'd and rivell'd up. 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 378 The fading flowers..hung the head, And rivell'd up with heat, lay dying in their bed.

† **3.** Pleated or gathered in small folds. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* II. XXXV. (1527) 90 This was the fyrst kyng of Romayns that ware purpure, a maner ieed clothynge of kynges and broudred and ryuelde. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. (1570) A ij b/1 Their reuilde shirtes of cloth white, soft and thin. ?1523 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 36 Playne Surplices for Men...Reveld Surplices for Men. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* F v b, Some [capes] are pleated, and ryueled down the back wonderfully.

4. Twisted; coiled. *rare.*

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* 754 Ile giue thee tackling made of riueld gold. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* I. 481 He points, smiling, to his scarf Heavy with riveled gold.

† **Ri·velling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 ryueling, -yng(e, reuel-, revelynge, ryvullyng(e. [f. RIVEL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. A wrinkle (on the skin).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 194 Not havynge wem ne revelynge ne ony siche filþe. 1388 — *Job* xvi. 9 My ryueleyngis seien witnessyng aȝens me.

2. The action of the verb.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. XXX. (Bodl. MS.), By chaungyng of ham, schrinking, and reueling, he bodith and tokeneþ deying. *Ibid.* lxiv, Reueling þat comeþ of wasting of substancial moisture. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 258 Chiries in the sonne ydried take And kepe, as they bygynne in rivullynge. *a* 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) VIII. xvi. 343/2 Many tokenes of warnynge, ..as age, sekenesse,..rymplynge or reuelynge of the skynne.

So † **Ri·velling** *ppl. a. Obs.*

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Tulle on Friendsh.* (Caxton, 1481) f iv, The whyte heris & the ryvillyng [*Yr.* ryvikyng] chier of the body of an olde man.

Rivel-ravel, variant of RIBBLE-RABBLE.

1709 *High German Looking-Glass* in Wright *Prov. Dial.*, A great deal more of such rivel-ravel, of which they knew no more than the man in the moon. 1876 in *E. D. D.*

Riven (riv'n), *ppl. a.* Forms: *a.* 4 rivyn, ryffen, 5–6 ryven, 6–7 ryuen, riuen, 4, 6–riven. *β.* 5–6 revyn, 6 reven, *Sc.* reuin. [Pa. pple. of RIVE *v.*[1]]

1. Split, cloven, rent, torn asunder.

1307-27 *Pol. Poems* (Camden) 307 Sum es left na thing Boute his rivyn riveling To hippe thar-hinne. 1457 *Fabric Rolls York* (Surtees) 69 Pro c long revyn burdes, prec. pece, 2d. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 141 For had I giffen away my goode, then myght I go with a ryffen hood. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 114 Auld and reuin ornamentis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 9 Through riven cloudes and molten firmament. *Ibid.* 10 Like fresh water streame from riven rocke. 1619 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 We may not, like riuen vessels, let this doctrine slip. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 449 He stood..Sore toild, his riv'n Armes to havoc hewn. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XX. 328 O'er him high the riven Taige extends. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 444 The well-stack'd pile of riven logs and roots. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 347 The little boat..pausing on the edge of the riven wave. 1877 W. BLACK *Green Past.* XXXVII, A series of majestic peaks, their riven sides sparkling with sunlit snows.

fig. 1817 SHELLEY *Revolt Islam* III. 1300 The caverns dreary..Of the riven soul. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* XXXVI, To cast out from his riven heart the very ashes of this bitter love.

† **2.** Ornamentally slashed. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Songs on Costume* (Percy Soc.) 65 So many ryven shertes,..And so many lewed clerkes, Say I never. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 57 b, One Shynynge, Mayre of Rochester, set a young man on the Pillory for wering of a ryuen shert.

River (ri·vəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 4 **riuere, rivere,** 4, 6–7 **riuer,** 5– **river** (6 *Sc.* **-eir**); 5–6 **ryuere** (*Sc.* **-were**), 5 **-yre**; 4–6 **ryuer** (5 **-eer**), **ryver** (6 *Sc.* **ryuir, ryvir, rywir**). *β.* 4–5 **reuere** (5 **-ire**), 4–6 **revere** (5 **-yre**); 4–5 **reuer** (5 **-ir,** 6 *Sc.* **-ar**), 5 **revyr,** 5–6 **rever** (5 *Sc.* **-eir, -ar,** 5–6 **-ir**). [a. OF. *rivere, riviere, reviere* (mod.F. *rivière*), = Prov. and Pg. *ribeira*, Sp. *ribera*, It. *riviera*, med.L. *rivera, riveria*:—pop. L. **rīpāria*, f. *rīpa* bank. From OF. are also MDu. *riviere* (Du. *rivier*), MHG. *rivier* (G. *revier*), MLG. *rivêr, revêr*, obs. Da. *revier, rever.*]

I. 1. A copious stream of water flowing in a channel towards the sea, a lake, or another stream.

In some ME. examples the OF. sense of 'river-bank' appears to be possible.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 487 Gret plente hii founde of fiss,..Of wodes & of riuers, as is in þe contreie. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1884 His gle al for to here þe leuedi was sett onland To play bi þe riuere. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 232 Upon a Rivere as he stod, That passe he wolde over the flod Without bot. *Ibid.* II. 161 In the valleie, Wher thilke rivere.. made his cours. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 26 The Theban legeon,..At Rodomus ryver was expert there corage. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 248 Apone that riche river..The side-wallis war set. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b, Than shall there be neyther..ryuer ne fysshe, castell ne towne. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. (1592) 11 As the River leadeth thee to his head, shal not the heade lead thee to the originall spring thereof? 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* II. ix. (1635) 142 All Riuers haue their first originall from the Sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 514 A Ship by skilful Stearsman wrought Nigh Rivers mouth or Foreland. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. XXV. 9 'Tis like a rolling river, That murm'ring flows, and flows for ever! 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 178 The bar of the river Tamantakka..makes that river's access less safe than the Pelangy's. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 599 The crowd still continued on both sides the river. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* LXXVIII. X. 107 The great rivers of the world have now become the highways of civilization and religion. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* V. 203 A river may be defined to be the surplus of rainfall over evaporation.

fig. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 14 þese fisheris of God shulden waishe þere nettis in þis ryver. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 And soe this presente story is smyten in to vij. ryuers [*text* ryuerers]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* XXXV[i]. 8 Thou shalt geue them drynke of the ryuer of thy pleasures. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 180 They..throwe themselues into riuers, nay, mayne seas of errours. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 80 The fruitfull Riuer in the Eye. 1816 BYRON *Fragment*, Could I remount the river of my years. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 13 It is amusing to note how stout conservatives have drifted down this river of socialism.

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 5922 (Gött.), For þe rott þat þar-on fell, Bath it stanc, reuer and well. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 327 Whan reueres wexeþ ouer mesures þey dooþ.. harme. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5279 þare ran a reuire.. vndire þat riche hame. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 12, I raikit till ane Reveir That ryally apperd. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXV. 52 To eit..pertrik and plever, And every fische that swymis in rever. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 109 God turnit the craig in fresche reueir.

b. Const. *of* (the name of the river). Now somewhat *rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXVI. (*Baptist*) 285 Criste..come to sancte Iohne howine to be in-to þe rywere of Iordane. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) i. 7 This Ryvere of Danubee is a fulle gret Ryvere. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. iii. 199 þe rywere of Ewfrate. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 33 Borne at Monmouth on the River of Wye. 1565 in Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (Selden Soc.) II. 55 Honnefleur and Rouen and other ports in the revere of Seine. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 192 She purst vp his heart vpon the Riuer of Sidnis. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 218 Those words concerning the River of Rhine. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. 323 It's watered with the pleasant River of Clyde. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Rivers*, The river of St. Lawrence..pours forth nearly as much as this. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVIII, The river of Forth forms a defensible line.

c. *transf.* A copious stream or flow *of* (something). Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxix. 6 Whan I wesh my feet with buttere, and the ston helde to me ryueres of oile. 1526 TINDALE *John* vii. 38 He that beleveth on me,..out of his belly shall flowe ryvers of water of lyfe. 1588 SHAKS. *Titus A.* II. iv. 22 A Crimson riuer of warme blood. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxix. 136 Riuers of waters runne downe mine eyes. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* IX. I. 98 The lava is really tremendous, the river of fire being..four miles in length. 1776 A. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 144 In peacable possession of a town which we expected would cost us a river of blood. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxi, Beneath that long shining river of mist. 1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 29 You away sweep Rivers of horse, torrent-mad, to the shock.

d. *Astr.* The constellation Eridanus or Fluvius.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 268 A greate tract of starres, whiche represent the forme of a Riuer: and therefore are they called the Ryuer. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 487 Eridanus, the River.

e. Used euphemistically for the boundary between life and death.

Compare the use made of this figure by Bunyan in his *Pilgrim's Progress.*

1790 BURNS *Elegy Capt. Henderson* xv, And hast thou crost that unknown river, Life's dreary bound? 1843 in Quincy *Life W. L. Garrison* (1889) III. 79 She had gone down with him [*sc.* her late husband] to the brink of the River, and..he had gone over and she returned. 1892 *The Week* (Toronto) 660 [Whittier] had at last crossed the river, on whose brink he had been so long waiting.

† **2.** A stream, or the banks of a stream, as a place frequented for hawking. Hence, the sport of hawking. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3135 Brenne.. coupe of chas & of ryuere, Inow of game of here manere. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 94 Neuer on Friday to wod þou go to chace. Þe riuer salle þou forsake on Friday ilka dele. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 26 (Ellesm.), He koude..ride on haukyng for Riuer With grey goshauk on honde. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 988 He was to þe Emperoure ysent, to..lernen chiualrie, Of huntyng, & of Ryuere. 14.. *Guy Warw.* 856 (Cambr. MS.), Wyth howndys we wyll chace dere And wyth hawkes to the ryuere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. Prol. 4 The wery hunter to fynd his happy pray, The falconer the riche riveir our to flene. 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* I. v, To make your Hawk fly at fowl, which is called the flight at the River. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman's Prize* III. ii, He must..send me..by all means, Ten cast of hawkes for th' river.

† **3.** The coast or littoral (of Genoa). *Obs.*

After It. *la riviera di Genoa.*

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 185 He..gatte Sauona and Voragine in the ryuer of Genoa. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 25 [These vessels] are built all along the River of Genoa, being very swift.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

4. a. Attrib. in the sense of 'situated in, on, or beside a river', as *river-bar, -beach, -board,* etc.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 20 The gravel taken from the gulches and *river-bars. 1895 KIPLING *and Jungle Bk.* 242 The dholes rushed up the *river-bench in a wave. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* 221 When the Trojans moored Their fleet on Tiber's *river-board. 1535 COVERDALE *Jos.* xvii. 9 Then commeth it downe..towarde the south syde of the *ryuer cities. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. xvii, By the *ryver coast. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 91 Marine currents, preying alike on *river-deltas, and continuous lines of sea-coast. 1862 *Luck of Ladysmede* II. 282 The chime of the abbey bells came to them over the *river-flats. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* 447 He right down to the *river-ford had driven. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, This description applies to the *river-frontage. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 122 Shadowy *river-glade and rolling plough-land. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 617 A *River-Island, insulated within waters. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 359/1 S. Anna [is] perhaps the largest river island in the world. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 242 One acre commonly yields..from 40 to 60 bushels [of Indian corn] on *river land. 1899 T. NICOL *Rec. Archæol. Bible* x. 168 The fertile plains..of the Eastern River-land. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Pan* 20 The edge of the moist *river-lawns. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* I. 72 The little lawn by the *river-marge. 1838 T. L. MITCHELL *Three Exped.* (1839) II. 89 It appeared to belong to the *river margin. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 211 Lady Eve..dwells beside The *river-meads, and oak-trees tall. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 130 An extensive moor, or a great *river-plain. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 326 Rivers and *River Ports. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Daughter* 259 The balmy glooming, crescent-lit, Spread the light haze along the *river-shores. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) III. 321 The adjoining market and *river-stairs. 1832 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 85 *River Terraces and Parallel Roads. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 7 Aug., Pray observe the cherry-trees on the *river-walk. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 12/1 The whole to be surrounded by a *river wall, 30 feet high. 1884 C. DAVIES *Norf. Broads & Rivers* XV. 110 Between the river-wall and the water is always a strip of land.

b. With words denoting the course, or some part of the course, of a river or rivers, as *river-basin, -channel, -course, -head,* etc.

1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 19 A map..completely divided into *river-basins. 1833–4 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 705/2 By the waste of the uplands..the *river-channels are raised. *Ibid.* 705/1 This fluctuation of the *river-courses is excessively irregular. 1685 in Dryden *Misc.* II. 408 It..Then to our Springs and *River heads ascends. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 999 When they touch'd the second *river-loop. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxii, Hereward lay outside the *river mouth, his soul..black with disappointment. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xiv, Across sheets of *river-reaches, pure mirrors to the upper glory. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* ii. 77 Looking down the *river shed and abroad on the fat lowlands. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 468/1 Extensive terraces, through which the great *river-systems descend to the low lands. 1841 *Ibid.* XX. 24/1 The basins which occur in these *river-valleys. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 138 Our river-valleys are mainly the result of work performed by rain, river, and similar agents of denudation. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 4/2 We fear..that the Zambesi *riverway is practically doomed.

c. In the sense of 'used or operating upon a river', as *river-artillery, -boat, -craft,* etc.

1860 SCOTTISWOODE *Vac. Tour* 88 The fifteenth [district] maintaining a battalion of *river artillery. 1801 NELSON 10 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 452 The defence of our numerous landing-places is better adapted to our *River-Barges, than any other which we could adopt. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Fluuiatiles naues,* *riuer or fresh water boates. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 460/2 The Lippe..is navigated..by small river-boats. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 16 This was the first time that I ever saw a real Mississippi river boat. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 259/2 The Waveney is now navigable..to Bungay..for *river-craft. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 280 A crowd of river craft are generally moored in front of it.

d. Miscellaneous, as *river-boar* (BORE *sb.*[3]), *-breeze, -bird,* etc.; **river-pay, -risk** (see quots.).

1856 MISS MULOCK *T. Halifax* iv, I've often seen it on Severn...We often call it the *river-boar. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 454 The soft *river-breeze which fann'd the gardens. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* I. 46 Starry *river-buds glimmered by. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* iii, The *river-damps are God's sending. 1863 RAMSAY *Phys. Geogr.* 106 The old system of *river-drainage. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 596 Pond-earth, or *River-earth,..is a very good Compost. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 50 Here..the *river-eddies meet In the trough beside the cave. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 26/2 The importance of a *river fishery. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* LXXXII. v, A *river-fount unsealing In our dry hearts. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 162 He has..attempted to classify all the chief *river-names of Europe. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 134 **River-pay*, a month's wages advanced to sailors with other allowances. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § iii. 52 With some ash-colour intermixed; so as to look like a *River-pebble. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 807 The rotten branch Snapt in the rushing of the *river-rain. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 576 **River-Risk*, a policy of insurance from the docks to the sea, at any port. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. I. viii. 70/2 For pond and *river-shooting, these guns may be from 12 to 16 lbs. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Textbk. Geol.* IX. 171 The gigantic bird-bones found in the *river-silts of New Zealand. 1822 SHELLEY *Fragm. Unfinished Drama* 62 How oft we two Have sate..near the *river springs. 1842 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) V. 393* The theory of *river-tides. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. iv. 67 In drifts of lurid smoke On the misty river-tide. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* XXXIV. 153 He..excelled in *river-views. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. xiii, 406 Among wood, moss, leaves, and nuts,..described as *river-wash. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel., To form, from the rain and *river washings of eight shires, lowlands of a fertility inexhaustible.

e. With names of persons, as *river-boy, -consul, -deity,* etc. Also *river-rat, -wolf* in fig. use.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. i. (1614) 561 Some imagined him to be Nilus the River-deitie. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Notes 627 The Poet here records the Names of Fifty River Nymphs. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 117 Or sport in groups with River-Boys, that lave Their silken limbs amid the dashing wave. 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Water-Lily* Poems (1875) 608 Oh! beautiful thou art, Thou..stately river-queen. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 33/1 They were river wolves, seizing upon every canoe which floated on those broad blue waters. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 368 *River-Thief*, one of a class of thieves in New York city who in boats prowl about vessels at night and plunder them. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* 513/1 Observe the river-rats clustering about the groggeries.

f. With agent-nouns, as *river-carrier, -farmer, -keeper,* etc.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 147 The dredgermen of the Thames, or river finders. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. I. viii. 67/1 They afford better sport to the punt-man than to the river-shooter. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, He could not be a lighterman or river-carrier. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 434 For the benefit of our river fishermen I quote two recipes. 1894 C. H. COOK *Thames Rights* 127 To every honorary assistant river-keeper they give a ticket to fish from the weirs.

g. Comb. with pa. pples., as *river-blanched,* etc.

1788 COWPER *Mrs. Montagu* 8 The Cock his arch'd tail's azure show, And, river-blanch'd, the Swan his snow. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* II. 49 A narrow flat of river-formed land. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Pan* 3 The river-girt islands, Where loud waves are dumb. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 112 From many a vale And river-sunder'd champaign clothed with corn. 1864 RAINE *Hexham* (Surtees) I. Pref. 6 Heavy..with grain and grass which that river-given soil produces. 1883 *Archæol. Cant.* XV. 92 On the terraces are found river-worn implements lying in the old gravel.

5. Attrib. with the names of fishes or animals (freq. contrasted with *sea-*), as **river bass** (*U.S.*), the black bass (*Micropterus*); † **river boar,** a kind of fish (L. *aper*); † **river bull,** ? the rhinoceros; **river bullhead,** the miller's thumb, *Cottus gobio*; **river carp,** the common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*; **river chub** (*U.S.*), the horny-head or jerker, *Ceratichthys biguttatus*; **river crab,** any crab which inhabits rivers, freshwater pools, or swamps; also, a crayfish; **river dog,** † (*a*) the river otter; (*b*) *U. S.*, = HELLBENDER; **river dolphin,** (*a*) = DOLPHIN 2; (*b*) the Gangetic dolphin (*Platanista*); † **river dragon,** the crocodile (with allusion to Pharaoh of Egypt); **river duck** (see quot.); **river eel,** the common freshwater eel (see EEL 1); **river garfish,** an Australian fish belonging to the genus *Hemirhamphus*, inhabiting freshwater streams; † **river gilt** (see quot.); † **river hawk** (see quot.); **river hen,** = WATER-HEN; **river herring,** *U.S.*, = ALE-WIFE[2]; **river hog,** (*a*) the capybara or water-hog; (*b*) a South African hog of the genus *Potamochærus*; **river**

ibis (see quot.); **river jack (viper)**, a West African viper having a flat head and a somewhat long horn on either side of the snout; **river lamprey**, a freshwater lamprey, *Petromyzon fluviatilis*; **river limpet**, a pulmonate gasteropod of the genus *Ancylus*, found in rivers; **river mussel**, a freshwater shellfish, *Unio pictorum*; †**river nightingale** (see quot.); **river otter**, the common otter, *Lutra vulgaris*; **river pearl mussel**, a fluviatile mussel bearing pearls; **river perch**, the common perch, *Perca fluviatilis*; **river porpoise**, a species of dolphin; **river salmon**, the ordinary freshwater salmon; **river seal**, *U.S.*, a seal which ascends rivers; **river-shell**, a shell found in freshwater streams; **river-shrew**, = *Otter-shrew*; **river snail**, a kind of snail (*Paludina vivipara*), found in lakes and rivers; †**river soldier** (see quot.); **river swallow**, †(*a*) the bleak; (*b*) the bank-swallow or sand-martin; **river tern**, the common tern; **river tortoise**, the ordinary freshwater tortoise; **river trout**, a freshwater trout; **river turtle**, = *river tortoise*; †**river whale**, ? the sheat-fish; †**river whisker** (see quot.); **river wolf**, †(*a*) the pike; (*b*) a kind of otter (*Lutra Brasiliensis*) found in South America.

1877 Jordan *N. Amer. Ichth.* in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. I. 20 *River-Bass, *Lepomis*. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 353 What will they say then to the water-Goat & the *river-Bore, which in the river Achelous do evidently grunt. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xiii, Strange creatures bred therein [*sc.* in the Nile], as *river bulls, horses and crocodiles. 1776 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) III. 189 *River Bullhead, *cottus gobio*. 1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* iii. 77 The river bull-head, when attacked by an enemy, ..erects its two spines. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 390 In the rivers of Great Britain is found the small River Bull-head. 1653 Walton *Angler* xii. 236 [Bait] for a *River Carp. 1726 *Gentl. Angler* 63 Carp spawn generally in May, or the beginning of April, especially the River-Carp. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 412 The River-Carp [of Central America]. Its shape, colour and taste resemble ours. 1884 Jordan *Fish. U.S.* in *Senate Misc.* VI. I. 617 The 'Horny-head', '*River Chub', or 'Jerker' is one of the most widely diffused of fresh-water fishes. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* III. iii. 96 The *River Crab or Cray-fish (*Astacus Fluviatilis*) is a decapod crustacean. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 275/2 River-Crab (*Thelphusa depressa*). 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 206 Otterey, that is, The River of Otters, or *River-Dogs, which we call Otters. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Epid.* 114 Ætius..prescribeth the stones of the Otter, or River-dog, as succedaneous unto Castoreum. 1876 Goode *Anim. Res.* in *Smithson. Coll.* XIII. 13 *Proteidæ*. (River-dogs, hell-benders.) 1781 Pultenry *View Writings Linnæus* 95 *Coryphæna*, ..*River Dolphin. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 191 Thus with ten wounds This *River-dragon..submits To let his sojourners depart. 1837 Swainson *Nat. Hist. & Classif. Birds* II. 189 The *Anatinæ*, or *river ducks, show the typical perfection of the whole family [etc.]. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 285 River ducks..are not by any means confined to fresh waters, and some species constantly associate with the sea-ducks. 1769 J. Wallis *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. 391 The *River-Eel is frequently taken from two to three feet long in our alpine stony rivers. 1883 E. P. Ramsay *Food-Fishes N.S. Wales* 28 The two species..*Hemirhamphus intermedius* (the sea gar-fish), and *H. regularis* (known as the *river gar-fish). 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 413 The *River-Gilt [of Central America] hath small scales with a Blush of Gold towards the Back. 1611 Cotgr., *Faulcon riverenx*, that preyes on ..riuer fowle; a *riuer Hawke, or Hawke for the riuer. 1894 G. Parker *Trail of Sword* xi, The cries of herons, loons, and *river-hens. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 909/2 The different townships on Cape Cod protect the ..'*river herring'. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 400 The *River-Hog [of Central America] feeds on Grass and divers Fruits, can swim and dive well. 1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* II. 150 Even the Red River hog (*Potamochærus penicillatus*).. has bred twice in the Zoological Gardens. 1879 J. G. Wood *Waterton's Wand. S. Amer.* 402 The *River Ibis (*Ibis infuscatus*) is found..on the rivers of Guiana. 1877 *Nature* Oct. 531/2 A *River Jack Viper (*Vipera rhinoceros*) from West Africa. 1836 Sir J. Richardson *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. 294 *Petromyzon Fluviatilis* (Linn.), *River Lamprey. 1880–4 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 362 It has been questioned whether this fish [*Petromyzon branchialis*] is not the young form of the river lamprey. 1778 Da Costa *Brit. Conch.* 1/1 The Limpet, *River. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 138/1 In *Ancylus* (River Limpets) it is limpet-shaped. 1769 J. Wallis *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. 402 The fresh-water shell-fishes,..or *River-Muscles, are plentiful in most of our rivers. 1776 Da Costa *Elem. Conch.* 295 The Pearl River Muscle. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* (1855) 435 A fresh-water deposit containing the shells of *Unio*, a river mussel. 1611 Cotgr., *Rousserole*, the *Riuer Nightingale; a kind of Kings-fisher. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 63/2 The Otters.. consist of two forms nearly allied: the first, including the *River Otters..; the second, the Sea Otter. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 315 The River Mussel (*Unio*) and the *River Pearl Mussel (*Margaritana margaritifera*), which are common in England, are allied forms. 1836 Sir J. Richardson *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. 1 This fish [*Perca flavescens*, (Cuvier), American perch] has a close resemblance to the *river Perch [*Perca fluviatilis*] of Europe. 1884 Jordan *Fisheries U.S.* in *Senate Misc.* VI. I. 279 'River Perch' (*Hysterocarpus Traski*, Gibbons). 1849 Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 97, I saw several *river-porpoises, of the kind the natives call the Bolan. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 440 *River-salmon, not anadromous. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. 3298 The fur-seal and *river-seal are found. *c* 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl.* x. § 99 A thin-rib'd Luzone *River-shell. 1816 T. Brown *Elem. Conch.* 130 River and land shells are mostly thinner than those of the sea. 1776 Da Costa *Elem. Conch.* 201 The Planorbis *River Snail. 1859–62 Richardson *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 339/2 The species of River Snails, amounting to upwards of sixty. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 416 The *River Souldier [of Central America]. It's mail'd somewhat like the Sturgeon, the Meat good. 1653 Walton *Angler* xvi. 205 There is also a Bleak, a fish that is ever in motion, and therefore called by some the *River-Swallow. 1817 T. Forster *Nat. Hist. Swallow Tribe* (ed. 6) 79 *Hirundo Riparia*, Sandmartin, Sand-swallow, Bankmartin, or River Swallow. 1831 *Wilson's Amer. Ornith.* IV. 358 *River tern, *Sterna fluviatilis*. 1839 Swainson *Nat. Hist. Fishes*, etc. II. 344 *Emydæ*, *River Tortoises. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 74/2 Potamians, or River Tortoises, .. live constantly in the water, only coming out occasionally. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 23 Feb. 5/2 A big *river-trout will lie quietly head to stream. 1802 Willich *Domest. Encycl.* IV. 232/2 The *orbicularis*, or common *river-turtle; inhabits the milder climates of Europe. 1895 Swettenham *Malay Sk.* 212 The river-turtle is a great deal smaller than the sea-turtle. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 242 In some..riuers..there be fish found full as bigge: and namely, the *riuer-Whale called Silurus, in Nilus. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. § v. ii. 103 The Head of the River-Whale. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 418 The *River Whisker. Has long black Whiskers but no Scales; it tastes well, and is frequently eaten. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Impr.* (1746) 279 Pikes or *River-wolves are greatly commended..for a wholesome Meat. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 66/2 This is the *Lobo de rio* (River Wolf) of the colonists.

6. Attrib. with names of trees, plants, etc., as *river-flag*, *-reed*, *sponge*; **river birch**, the red birch, *Betula nigra*; **river black-oak**, an Australian tree (see quot.); **river gum**, the red gum-tree, *Eucalyptus rostrata*; **river lettuce**, a kind of weed, very common in tropical rivers and streams; the water lettuce, *Pistia stratiotes*; **river mangrove** (see quot. and Mangrove[1] 2); **river oak**, an Australian tree of the genus *Casuarina*; **river pear**, = Anohovy-pear; **river poisonous tree**, a shrub of the genus *Excæcaria* (see quot.); **river poplar** (see quot.); **river she-oak**, a tree of the genus *Casuarina* (cf. She-oak); **river tea-tree**, the broad-leaved tea-tree, *Callistemon salignus*; **river tree** (see quots.); **river white gum** (see quot.).

1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Pl.* 122 *Casuarina suberosa*, ..'*River Black-oak'. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* ii, A car wherein sate, amid reeds and *river-flags, three or four pretty girls. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Pl.* 431 This particular specimen was collected by Sir William Macarthur, and called by him '*River Gum of Camden'. He describes it..as a small, quick-growing species, very elegant when in blossom. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 378 Great floating masses of *river lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*). 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Pl.* 370 *Ægiceras majus*,..'*River Mangrove'. A shrub or small tree. Wood of light colour, close-grained, and easily worked. 1838 T. L. Mitchell *Three Exped.* (1839) I. 39 [The] banks were overhung by the dense, umbrageous foliage of the *casuarina*, or '*river-oak' of the colonists. 1696 Plukenet *Opera Bot.* II. 32 *Anona Americana*,..Anchovie Pear, & *aliquando* *River Pear, *Nostratibus nuncupatur*. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Pl.* 187 *Excæcaria Agallocha*,..'*River Poisonous Tree'. ..It produces..an acrid, milky juice. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 512/1 The *P[opulus] canadensis* of Michaux..in New England..is sometimes called the '*River Poplar'. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 134 By the banks the *river-reed is cut. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Pl.* 398 *Casuarina glauca*, ..'*River She-oak'. 1712 J. Morton *Northampt.* vi. § 22. 367 The brittle-branched *River Spunge. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Pl.* 390 *Callistemon salignus*,..'*River Tea-tree'. 1705 Plukenet *Opera Bot.* IV. 176 *Potamodendron, arbor..amnicola, Barbadensibus* *River Tree *nuncupata*. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 436 River Tree. Because it always grows on its Banks, and shoots its Roots on the Water; it bears a beautiful Umbel of small 5 leaved scarlet Flowers. 1838 T. L. Mitchell *Three Exped.* (1839) II. 51 A line of yarra river-trees. 1889 Maiden *Usef. Native Pl.* 430 A variety of this gum (*E. radiata*) is called in New South Wales 'White Gum' or '*River White Gum'.

River (rĭ·vəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 5–7 (9) **ryver**, 6 *Sc.* **rivere**, 6–7 **riuer**. [f. Rive *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. One who rives, rends, or cleaves. Also in combs., as *block-*, *girnel-*, *lath-river*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 310/1 A Ryver, *lacerator*. 1508 [see Girnel *sb.* b]. 1610 [see Lath *sb.* 4]. 1611 Cotgr., *Fendeur*, a cleauer, slitter; a riuer. 1671 Eachard *Obs. Answ. Cont. Clergy* 22 An honest Block-River, with his Beetle, heartily calling. 1865 W. White *Eastern Eng.* I. 146 These women are known as 'ryvers', because they rive or rend the gills with their thumbs to make way for the stick. 1884 *Good Words* June 395/1 Men have to serve seven years in the quarries..before they get full wages. They then become 'rivers' or 'trimmers'.

†**2.** One who robs; a reaver. *Obs.*

1513 More *Chron., Rich. III*, Wks. 40/1 Robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncorrected. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 341 Ane multitude..Off theif and riuer.. hereit all the landis of Kyntyre. 1568 *Henryson's Cock & Fox* 180 (Bann. MS.), Nay, murther theif and rivere, stand on reir. *Ibid.* (ed. 1631), No, false riuer and theefe, stand not mee neere.

River (rĭ·vəɹ), *v. rare.* [f. River *sb.*[1]] *trans.* †To wash (wool or sheep) in a river.

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 1 No maner person.. [shall] winde..any fleesse of wolle beinge not sufficiently riuered or wasshed. *Ibid.*, To riuer or washe their sheepe afore they be shorne. 1724 [see Rivering *vbl. sb.*].

Riverain (rĭ·vərē[1]n), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *riverain*, f. *rivière* River *sb.*[1]]

A. *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to a river or its vicinity.

1858 *Times* 1 Dec. 9/3 The eddies..which the men wise in riverain mining assert to have drawn the greater quantity of gold to this bank. 1882 *Nature* 23 Nov. 97/1 Special riverain surveys will in future be made.

2. Situated on the banks of a river; dwelling near a river; = Riverine *a.* 1.

1870 Huxley in *Contemp. Rev.* 515 The riverain population of the North Sea. 1872 M. Collins *Two Plunges* III. iii. 70 He..climbed the narrow riverain path. 1883 'Ouida' *Wanda* I. 61 A whole riverain town on the Danube.

B. *sb.* One who dwells on the banks or in the vicinity of a river.

1864 *Temple Bar* Feb. 337 Take the riverain of the Strand or the environs of Westminster Abbey. 1867 *Standard* 10 Jan. 4/4 Being riverains of the Scheldt, they were free to use it with all its tributaries and outlets.

Ri·ver-bank. [f. River *sb.*[1] + Bank *sb.*[1]] The raised or sloping edge or border of a river; the bank or ground adjacent to a river,

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Margo*, The brimmes of the riuer banke. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 764 With his last Voice, Eurydice, he cry'd; Eurydice, the Rocks and River-banks reply'd. 1710 Shaftesb. *Adv. Author* I. i. 9 A great Frequenter of the Woods and River-Banks. 1764 *Skeffling Inclosure Act* 13 In case the said river Humber shall..destroy the present river-bank. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 75/1 The females..seek out on the river-banks sandy spots for the deposit of their eggs. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 451 He ran Beside the river-bank.

Ri·ver-bed. [f. River *sb.*[1] + Bed *sb.* 9.] The bed or channel in which a river flows.

1833 Tennyson *Mariana in the South* v, The river bed was dusty-white. 1862 Stanley *Lect. Jewish Church* v. 116 The delicious water from the sediment of the river-bed. 1899 *Q. Rev.* July 61 The country from the river-bed to hill-top was densely cultivated.

Ri·ver-bottom. *U.S.* [f. River *sb.*[1] + Bottom *sb.* 4 b.] Low-lying alluvial land situated along the banks of a river.

1814 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* 29 The river bottoms being generally fine. 1843 Capt. Marryat *M. Violet* xxviii, Between the upland and the little ridge..there was a river-bottom. (*Note.* River bottom is a space, sometimes of many many miles in width, on the side of the river, running parallel with it.) 1895 Winsor *Mississ. Basin* 26 The luxury of the river bottoms and their timber margins.

Ri·ver-drift. *Geol.* [f. River *sb.*[1] + Drift *sb.* 10.] Ancient alluvia of rivers in which early palæolithic remains are found. Also *attrib.*, as *river-drift gravel*, *man*.

1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Corn.*, etc. xiii. 403 The whole probably being the accumulation of river-drift during a long period of time. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 239 Neither the mammoth, nor the..rhinoceros have been found in any stratum anterior to the river-drift gravels. 1880 Dawkins *Early Man Brit.* v. 99 The last and most important addition to be made to this list is the man of the river deposits, or the River-drift man. 1892 [see Drift *sb.* 10].

River-driver. *U.S.* [f. River *sb.*[1] + Driver 2.] (See quot. 1848.)

1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1859) 368 *River-Driver*, a term applied by lumbermen in Maine, to a man whose business it is to conduct logs down running streams, to prevent them from lodging upon shoals or remaining in eddies. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 141 This was M.., a famous river-driver, and who was to have fifty men under him next winter. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 714/1 Every river driver wore a long red sash.

Rivered (rĭ·vəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. River *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] Watered by rivers; furnished with a river or rivers. Chiefly in combs., as *best-*, *deep-*, *slow-rivered*; †*muddy-rivered*, living in muddy rivers.

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 279 If fenny or muddy-river'd Fishes be unwholesome, the Pike is not so good as Authors make him. 1673 E. Browne *Trav.* 1 Hungaria..is..the best Rivered Country in Europe. 1796 W. Marshall *W. Eng.* I. 279 The ground is..strongly featured; being there divided by deep rivered vallies. 1892 Ld. Lytton *King Poppy* iv. 74 On either side The river'd glen..rear'd Steep crags abrupt. 1899 *Echo* 20 Feb. 1/7 Russia being flat, windy, and slow-rivered.

Riveret (rĭ·vərĕt). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. OF. *riverete*, *riv(i)erette* (F. *rivièrette*): see River *sb.*[1] and -et.]

1. A small river or stream; a rivulet, rill, or brook. (Common *c* 1600–1660; now *rare*.)

1538 Leland *Itin.* (1768) I. 106 The Castelle of Nottingham stondith on a rokky Hille.., and Line Riveret goith by the Rootes of it. 1577 Harrison *England* II. i, Cane.. which is no great water nor quick streame.., and yet is it a prety riueret. 1600 Holland *Livy* Pref. p. vi, A little rill, which..is maintained with fresh springs and new riverets. 1633 Gerard *Descr. Somerset* (1900) 1 On the utmost edge of this County Ore a little riverett gusheth out under a large Oak. 1670 Denton *Desc. N. York* (1845) 5 The South-side is not without Brooks and Riverets, which empty themselves into the Sea. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. I. i. 46 Waters..such as form pools, in their course, like the riverets above mentioned.

transf. 1594 ? Greene *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 242 The channels run like riuerets of blood.

fig. c 1616 S. Ward *Coal from Altar* (1627) 28 May not he iustly disdaine, that the lest Riueret should be drained another way? 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 22 So much better they thought it for men to draw.. religion from the Lord's fountaine, than from creekes and riuerets of men. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* lxii. 209 Being as it were broken open by afflictions, the riverets of grace and truth did issue out amayne.

2. *transf.* A surface vein. Also *attrib.*

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* VI. lvi, Her fair breasts.. Whose violet veins in branched riverets flow. 1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 42 A fair breast,..interlaced with Riveret-azur-veines.

b. A small blood-vessel.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 172 If onely the riuerets or channels of the Hollow-vein did containe Alimentary blood. *Ibid.* 254 From the same braunch of the Hypogastricall Veine come small riuerets to the bladder.

Ri·ver-fish. Also river fish. [f. River *sb.*[1] Cf. Du. *riviervisch.*] Any fish that has its habitat in a river or stream; a freshwater fish.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xii. (Bodl. MS.), Laye fische..beþ nouȝt so goode as ryuer fissches. 1587 Harrison *England* iii. iii. (1878) 18 Pike, carpe, and some other of our riuer fishes are solde by inches of cleane fish. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* iii. 95 They have little plenty of River fish, excepting onely Eales. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 376 It yeeldeth Wine and Wheat.., and affordeth Cattell, Horse, and River-fish. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl., Lampern*, a river fish of the lamprey kind found in many parts of England. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 6 Worthy among river fish to be compared with sea fish.

Ri·ver-god. *Mythol.* [f. River *sb.*[1] + God *sb.* 1. Cf. Du. *riviergod.*] A tutelary deity supposed to dwell in and to preside over a river.

1661 Cowley *Of Greatness*, The water every whit as clear.., as if it darted from..the Urn of a River-God. 1713 Gay *Rural Sports* 7 The River-Gods and Nymphs about thee throng To hear the Syrens warble in thy Song. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 163 The river-god is represented on the Ephesian medals with this aquatic as one of his attributes. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 37, I am the daughter of a River-God. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xiii, It was as if she had been wooed by a river-god, who might any time take her to his wondrous halls below a watery heaven.

Ri·verhood. [f. River *sb.*[1] + -hood.] The state of being a river; the office or duty of a river.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 302 Expanding into the.. ambitious promise of the youthful river; and anon, swelling forth in the stately majesty of full-grown riverhood. 1847 H. Miller *First Impr. Eng.* ix. (1857) 144 The dull mound cuts off the Stour from its sorely-tasked term of useful riverhood.

Ri·ver-horse. [f. River *sb.*[1] + Horse *sb.* 5. Cf. MDu. *rivierpeert* (Du. *-paard*).]

1. The hippopotamus. Cf. Water-horse.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 316 As touching the riuer-horse called Hippopotamus, there is a great affinitie..betweene him and the crocodile. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii. 474 Ambiguous between Sea and Land The River Horse and scalie Crocodile. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxxviii, The crocodiles and river-horses are common in this unpeopled region. 1843 Longf. *Slave's Dream* vi, The river-horse, as he crushed the reeds. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 39 The Senegal River, a river abounding, then as now, with crocodiles and riverhorses.

2. The water-kelpie: see Kelpie.

1851 Thorpe *Northern Myth.* II. 22 He secured the assistance of the water-kelpie or river-horse.

Riverine (ri·vərəin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. River *sb.*[1]]

A. *adj.* 1. Situated or dwelling on the banks of a river; riparian.

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 40 Swampville was in reality a riverine town. 1888 Inglis *Tent Life* 22 Such villages are common enough in these..riverine plains, all over India. 1898 G. W. Steevens *With Kitchener to Khartum* 78 Like all riverine peoples he is more clean than bashful.

2. Of or pertaining to a river.

1871 *Graphic* 29 April 382 The view at high water on the riverine curve is hardly surpassed in any European city. 1876 S. Birch *Rede Lect.* 24 The riverine navies of Egypt floated to the scene of action. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 9 Great riverine improvements..effected at great cost.

B. *sb.* The banks or vicinity of a river.

1895 Swettenham *Malay Sk.* 215 All the dwellers on the riverine.

Ri·vering, *vbl. sb.* [Cf. River *v.*] †a. Pursuit of game on the banks of rivers. *Obs.* †b. Washing (of wool or sheep) in a stream. *Obs.* c. Sailing, rowing, etc., on a river.

13.. *K. Alis.* 678 (Weber), Now con Alisaundre..In grene wode of huntyng, And of reveryng, and of haukyng. 1532 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 This Act concerning riuering and washing of any wooll. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6264/2 By not sufficiently Rivering, or Washing of Sheep, before they are shorn. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* 139 We got under weigh, and had the next two hours in the open, with a good deal of rivering.

Ri·verish, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. River *sb.*[1] + -ish.] Giving rise to rivers; abounding in rivers.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* *j b, Easy wayes are made, by which the zelous Philosopher, may wyn neere this Riuerish Ida, this Mountayne of Contemplation.

Ri·verless, *a.* [f. River *sb.*[1] + -less.] Destitute or devoid of rivers.

1860 Maury *Phys. Geogr.* vii. § 404 That sea lies, for the most part, within a rainless and riverless district. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 108 The region of Patagonia, riverless and hilly, is dry, cold, and barren.

Ri·verlet. *rare.* [f. River *sb.*[1] + -let.] A small river; a brook, stream, or rivulet.

1674 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 34, I give to my son..my house and home lot on the South side of the riverlet. 1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* I. vii, Here by the riverlet sits the floury mill.

Ri·ver-like, *adv.* and *a.* [f. River *sb.*[1] + -like.]

A. *adv.* In the manner of or like a river.

1646 J. Benbrigge *Usura Acc.* 18 Thankfulnesse to God, River-like, returnes unto the Ocean of his glory, those streames of blessings [etc.]. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* III. 165 Prosperity rolled river-like.

B. *adj.* Characteristic of or resembling a river.

1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. iv. (1863) 252 Where the .. brook winds away .. until it spreads into a river-like dignity. 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* xiv. 137 If I could ever think to wrong A love so riverlike, deep, pure, and long. 1878 Stanley *Dark Cont.* I. xvi. 425 These watercourses, though called rivers, show no running stream, but only river-like marshes.

Ri·verling. *rare.* [f. River *sb.*[1] + -ling[1] 2.] = Riverlet. Also *fig.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 133 Of him she also holds her silver Springs, And all her hidden Crystall Riverlings. *Ibid.* vi. 755 Sent as from the lively Spring Of his Divineness, some small Riverling.

Ri·verly, *a. rare.* [f. River *sb.*[1] + -ly 1.] Resembling a river; river-like.

1858 *Times* 27 Aug. 8/4 We found the river..broad, deep, and flowing with riverly strength.

Ri·verman. [f. River *sb.*[1]] A waterman.

1722 De Foe *Hist. Plague* (1756) 254 The Seamen had no communication with the River-Men. 1880 W. Newton *Serm. for Boys & Girls* 410 A weather-beaten river man. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 4/3 He is a frozen-out river-man, connected with the heavy lighter trade.

Ri·ver-sand. [f. River *sb.*[1] and Sand *sb.* Cf. Du. *rivierzand.*] Sand procured from the bed of a river or stream.

1563 Hyll *Art Gard.* (1593) 19 If you set any young Trees in that grounde, let that there-about bee mixed with a quantitie of sweete Earthe and Riuer sand. 1703 *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.* 242 Also to River or Sea-Sand, if you put a third part of Powder of Tiles.., it works the better. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 35 There are three sorts of Sand, Pit-sand, River-sand, and Sea-sand. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 475/2 The manufactories are restricted to the use of the commonest kind of sea or river sand. 1870 tr. *Baron von Richthofen's Lett.* (1874) 4 River-sand, of which probably millions of tons are yearly carried over these places.

Ri·verside. Also river-side. [f. River *sb.*[1] + Side *sb.*] The side or bank of a river; the ground adjacent to, or stretching along, a river.

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 134 Tho gan I walke through the mede, Dounward ay in my pleying, The river-syde costeying. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Men shulde leed hem oute euery day..vpon a..hard path by a Ryuer side. *c* 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab., Frog & Mouse* i, Ane litill mous come to ane reueir syde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 361 The peple vpon the ryuere syde had grete meruayll & were al abasshed. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 19 The ost lodged them in a wodde by a lytle ryuersyde. 1597 Breton *Will's Treuchmour* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/1 Narcissus, or some of his kindred, had been so in loue with theyr owne shadowe, that hee could not goe from the Riuer side. 1611 Bible *Acts* xvi. 13 On the Sabboth we went out of the citie by a riuer side. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 35 He commonly lurks in the high grass on the river side. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* x. 192 Casting on the river-side The bloody spear, his gather'd feet I ty'd. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 182 This animal..seldom ventures from the river side. 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 160 We..walked along the river-side till we fell in with a small craft. 1865 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 411 Instantly the woman..hurried to the river-side.

b. *attrib.*, as *riverside inn, situation, villa*, etc.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 15 June 2/4 A warehouse..desirable for any purpose where a river-side situation is required. 1849 J. Forbes *Physician's Holiday* (1850) 1 The river-side inns of Wales or Scotland. 1863 Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 280 Mr. Stewart has now extensive river-side premises. 1889 C. C. R. *Up Season* 277 A lawn, and a riverside villa.

Hence **Ri·versider.**

1889 C. C. R. *Up Season* 282 Few but will say Something kind of the old riversider.

‖ **Riverso.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 riuerso. [a. It. *riverso* 'a back-blow' (Florio).] = Reverse *sb.* 7. (See also Reverso.) Also *fig.*

1595 Saviolo *Practise* I. 11, I would not aduise any freend of mine..to strik neither mandrittaes nor riuersaes. *Ibid.* L 3 b, If you see he keepes his dagger winding towardes his right side, thrust a riuersa at his face. 1600 O. E. (M. Sutcliffe) *Repl. to Libel* I. iii. 81, I haue thought good to bestow on them these Riuersoes, and Tramazzones.

Ri·verward, *adv.* and *a.* [f. River *sb.*[1]]

A. *adv.* Toward a river; in the direction of a river. Also *to riverward of.*

1833 Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 62 Looking riverward, the vista is terminated..by a village church. 1872 M. Collins *Princess Clarice* II. xvii. 204 Skolinson and Clarice went off wordlessly riverward. 1896 *Atlantic Monthly* May 598/1 The first rising-ground to riverward of the hollow.

B. *adj.* Facing or directed toward a river.

1889 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 2/2 The outside embankments are being actively made, and the river-ward sides faced with strong rubble walling.

So **Ri·verwards** *adv.*

1870 Lowell *Study Wind., Gard. Acquaint.*, A pair or two..every evening fly over us riverwards.

Ri·ver-water. Also river water. [f. River *sb.*[1] + Water *sb.* Cf. Du. *rivierwater*, G. *revierwasser.*] Water in, forming, or obtained from, a river or stream.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. iii. (Bodl. MS.), Ryuer water is beeste þat renneþ esteward.., and þe reuer water þat renneþ westward is lasse worthie. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Aqua*, Runnyng or riuer water. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 160 Engins, for the conueying of riuer-water ouer the said walles into cesternes. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* Introd. 9 Riuer-water hath the third place of goodnes. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 350 A wooden Trough, fill'd with River-Water. 1762 Mills *Syst. Husb.* I. 483 The Spaniards .. steep them in river water and salt till that bitterness is gone. 1835 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 4) I. 345 The area over which the river-water is spread. 1849 Noad *Electr.* (ed. 3) 220 Common river-water was employed to fill the basin, and to knead the pipe-clay.

Ri·ver-weed. [f. River *sb.*[1] + Weed *sb.*]

1. A weed naturally growing in rivers.

1671 Skinner *Etym. Bot.*, River-weed, *Conferva Plinii.* 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Sea*, Sea and River Weeds. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 643 The dung of rabbits, pigeons, and poultry, .. river weeds, and other similar matters. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 12 He..advised river-weeds and sedge as a manure for them.

2. An American aquatic plant, the threadfoot (*Podostemon ceratophyllus*).

1856 A. Gray *Man. Bot.* (1860) 384 *Podostemon*, River-weed. *Ibid.*, *Podostemaceæ*, River-weed Family.

Ri·very, *a. rare.* [f. River *sb.*[1] + -y.]

†1. Resembling a river; river-like. *Obs.*—[1]

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* x. 94 Thy full and youthful breasts, which..Are branch'd with rivery veins.

2. Abounding in streams or rivers; pertaining to a river, etc.

1828 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 302 As woody, as lochy, and as rivery a parish. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28. 29 Upon the artificial peninsula.., transport a bit of rivery Orientalism.

Rivet (ri·vĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 ryvette, 6 ryuet(te, ryvet(t; 6–7 riuet, 6 -ett, rivette, 6–rivet; 5–6 revette, 6 -ett, reyvett, 6, 8 revet. [a. OF. *rivet*, f. *river* to fix, clinch, of uncertain origin.]

1. A short nail or bolt for fastening together metal plates or the like, the headless end of which is beaten out after insertion.

[The following quot. is doubtful, but cf. the OF. pl. *rives.* ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arthur* 1764 That alle þe rowte ryngez, Of ryues and raunke stele, and ryche golde mayles.]

14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 573 *Cunsticium, quedam pars sotularis*, a Ryvette. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 109 It sall be cleyngked euer-ilka dele With nayles...Take here a revette, and here a rewe. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 432 Neyles and revettes to ye buote. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. Prol. 13 The Armourers accomplishing the Knights, With busie Hammers closing Riuets vp. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. vii. 73 Let the Index be fastned to the Center with a Brass Rivet. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 64 They fix attention..With oaths, like rivets, forc'd into the brain. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 391 He flung one against the brazen rivets Of the huge caldron. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* Pref., Bars and rivets instead of mortar for securing stones. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* xvii. 400 The rivet is to be capable of bending hot without fracture.

b. *fig.* or in fig. contexts.

1672 Wycherley *Love in a Wood* I. i, You are the rivet of sanctified love. 1693 Dryden *Persius* I. 127 The Verse in fashion, is..So smooth and equal, that no sight can find The Rivet, where the polish'd Piece was join'd. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 534 This carries friendship to her noontide point, And gives the rivet of eternity. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* lxiv. (1865) VIII. 90 The lack of religious and moral principle..loosened the rivets of Pagan society.

†c. = Almain-rivets. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 25 Ouer his riuet he had a garment of white cloth of gold with a redde crosse. 1577 Eden & Willes *Hist. Trav.* 300 Theyr horsemen are armed with pykes, Ryuettes, Maces of yron, and arrowes.

d. A burr or clinch upon a nail. *rare.*

1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 88 Made of thin plates nailed together, and strong square rivets upon the nail heads. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl., Rivet*, in the manege, is the extremity of the nail that rests or leans upon the horn when you shoe a horse.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rivet-bolt, -head, -hole, -hoop, iron, machine(ry, -shank*, etc.

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 314 The *rivet-bolts are inserted and riveted down in the red-hot state. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 351/1 Not a single rivet started nor a *rivet-head flown off. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xiii. (ed. 3) 121 Tools, by which the expense of punching the *rivet-holes of each tank was reduced. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 169 They binde it..with a joynted hoop of Iron, which they call a *Rivet-hoop. 1861 Fairbairn *Iron* 204 Staffordshire bridge plates,..for *rivet iron, bearing a strain of 24 tons before breaking. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. Index, Stocker's *Rivet Machine. *Ibid.* 56/1 Nail, Pin, and *Rivet Machinery. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* xvii. 328 The dies by which the *rivet-shank is held.

Rivet (ri·vĕt), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure origin.] Bearded or cone wheat. Also in pl. form *rivets.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 49 White wheat or else red, red riuet or whight, far passeth all other, for land that is light. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 530 This family have been used to buy two bushels of clog-wheat, or rivets, or bearded-wheat, (as it is variously called in this county) every fortnight. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 282 Bearded wheat is called in some counties Cone wheat, in others Rivets, and in Nottinghamshire it is called Yeogrove. 1813 Batchelor *Agric.* 362 (E. D. D.), Cone wheat, or rivets, is very little used. 1852 Lawson *Veg. Prod. Scot.* I. No. 146 Common Rivet. Ear smaller and less compact than that of the Cone Rivet.

b. Used *attrib.* with *wheat.*

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 126 There are several sorts of Wheat, as red Straw-wheat, Rivet-Wheat. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 540 There are two sorts of rivet wheat, the white and brown. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant Names* 403 Rivet-Wheat is a well-known variety.

† **Ri·vet,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* Also 6 ryvet. [Of obscure origin.] The liver of a fish.

1530 Palsgr. 722 Slyt this pykes belly and take out this ryvet [F. *ta gresse*]. 1736 Bailey *Household Dict.* 355 Cut the rivet or liver of the pike small and chop some oisters. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 128 Your Milts, Spawn and Rivets, must be laid on the Top.

Rivet (ri·vĕt), *v.* Also 5 reuet(t, 5–7 revet, 7 reuit; 6 ryvet, 6–7 riuet, 7 rivit. [f. Rivet *sb.*[1] Cf. mod.F. *riveter.*]

1. *trans.* To secure (a nail or bolt) by hammering or beating out the projecting end of the shank into a head or knob; to clinch. Also with *down*.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 87 With a grete hamour of stele The nales he reueted wele. 1530 PALSGR. 690/1, I revet a nayle, *je riue*. Ryvet this nayle and than it wyll holde faste. 1611 COTGR., *River*, to riuet or clench; to fasten or turne backe the point of a nayle. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ii. 24 When you rivet a Pin into a Hole. 1683 — *Printing* xi. P 19 This small Shank is fitted into a small Hole made near the end of the Plate, and Revetted on the other side. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *River un clou*, to rivet a nail. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 299/1 Pins are sometimes inserted.., being also rivetted at each end. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1506/1 Rose-clinch nail; .. either clinched or riveted down on a washer or rove.

2. To secure or fasten with or as with rivets. Also with *down*, *in*, *together*.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxvii. (1869) 61 With the nailes with whiche was nayled the sone of the smith..the nailes weren enclowed and rivetted. 1485 [see RIVETING 1.] 1530 PALSGR. 692/2, I ryvet peces of yron togyther. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 84 A brayn̄sick prophetesse.. whom dungeon holdeth In ground deepe riueted. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xx, Their Greaues, and pouldrons others riuet fast. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 96 Nor do prouident builders rivet locks only at the one side. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 305 The plates .. [are] riveted down through the bottom and top-sides of the frame. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* V. vii, Warriors, who, arming for the fight, Rivet and clasp their harness light. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 298/2 The next process..is to have the coaks rivetted in. 1893 *Archaeologia* LIII. 559 The statue had been broken in ancient times and afterwards carefully riveted together again.

fig. *a* 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 86 Sin entrenched and barricadoed in sin, sin screwed up, and rivetted with sin. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 132 They are bonds and chains of their absolute obedience, riveted by their tongues. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* II. 606 The Turks have rivetted the chains of barbarous ignorance which they imposed. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. xi. 346 [It] served to rivet the bonds of affection and confidence, which were to the end maintained between him and them. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 332 A war for no object but to rivet the yoke of outlandish men about their necks.

b. Const. *to*, *into*, or *in* something. Also *fig.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 51 Who violently brake off their ear-rings, even such as were riveted in their skin with long wearing. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xvi. 200 A Libal or Index to be rivetted to the Center. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. v, I've seen you..stooping from your Horse Rivet the panting savage to the ground. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 203 A plate of iron..riveted fast into it by bolts. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Huttonian Theory* 334 The mountain of Goatfield which I have mentioned above as..rivetted..to the superincumbent rock. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 61 Seize him,..Rivet him to the rock.

c. Const. *on* or *upon*.

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 161 Instead of Nailing the Hindges upon the Door, they Rivet them on, for more strength. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 39 A Colonal Arch, on whose Vertex a Globe is rivited by an Iron Wedge. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 69/1 By means of the fork.. rivetted on the palettes.

d. *nonce-use.* To marry, join in wedlock.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of the World* I. i, We drove round to Duke's Place; and there they were rivetted in a trice.

3. *transf.* To fix, fasten, or secure firmly.

1629 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 568 It is none of the least ends of my going to rivet that business. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 36 All her Excesses and Errors were further rivited and confirmed. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 658 The ideas of precausation and fatality..are so strongly rivetted together in men's minds. 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, I am wholly ignorant in what manner..his first attachment may have riveted his affections. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. § 103 It is evident that until objects are truly classified, a representative method of signs can only rivet and perpetuate error. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* 46 He never conceives himself otherwise than as a member of a body; and this association is riveted more and more.

b. Const. *to* or *into* something.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 169 A thing stucke on with oathes vpon your finger, And so riueted with faith vnto your flesh. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. ii. 46 Why should I write this downe, that's riueted, Screw'd to my memorie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 107 He riveted the Archbishoprick into the City of Canterbury. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. xiii, My hand, my heart,..is so riveted to thine that I cannot unloose my hold. 1792 ALMON *Anecd. Pitt* I. x. 203 Great Britain was ..every day more closely riveted to the continent by fresh engagements. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxviii, Astonishment actually riveted my tongue to the roof of my mouth. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* ii, My seat, to which Bessie and the bitter Miss Abbot had left me riveted, was a low ottoman.

c. Const. *in* a practice, the mind, etc.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 Thou reuitest thy selfe in thy sinne, and wilt not be reclaimed. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 11 It is riveted in the corrupt nature of man to revenge injuries. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 51 The prejudice is confirmed and riveted in our thoughts by a long tract of time. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xl. 402 A prince who..appeared not to be rivetted in any dangerous animosities. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. x. (1866) 179 Things become riveted in the memory. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 211 Riveting him in the practice of polygamy.

d. Const. *on* or *upon*.

1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 162 Bribery attracts men's decision from the right; persecution rivets it upon the wrong. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vii. 139 The affections of Henrietta were riveted on those of her royal husband. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. St. Paul* 122 The lesson is riveted for ever on the church.

4. To fix intently (the eye or the mind); to command or engross (the attention).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 90 Giue him needfull note, For I mine eyes will riuet to his Face. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 129 Her eger eyes she riuets on his face. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 144 While his attention was thus rivetted. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XXIII. 107 She rivetted her eyes on his. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxi, The attention..of Bunce..was riveted to the armed sloop. 1852 M. ARNOLD *The Future* 6 He..Rivets his gaze on the banks of the stream. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 198 That march riveted the attention of the world.

b. To engross the attention of (a person).

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. (1819) 23 In dire amazement rivetted they stand. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* xii. (1869) 381 We are riveted by this strange apparition in foreign lands. 1883 PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 33, I..was riveted by the book.

Hence **Ri·veting** *ppl. a.*

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. iii. 54 A clinching, riveting Argument, I trow! 1899 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LVII. 178/1 His brilliant, original, riveting, but most censorious conversation.

Ri·veted, *ppl. a.* Also 7– **rivetted.** [f. RIVET *v.* + -ED 1.] Fastened with rivets; clinched. Also in *Combs.*, as *close-*, *double-*, *single-riveted*.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iv. 22 A thousand Sir, early though 't be, haue on their Riueted trim. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Shoe*, A shoe for all [equine] feet, is one that is cut at the toe into two equal parts, which are joined by a riveted nail. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 208 The strength of the parts in riveted joints is reduced. *Ibid.*, The strength of the double riveted joint will be 68. And that of the single riveted joint 46. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 4/7 The old artillery with riveted wheels and huge wooden axles.

b. *fig.* Firmly fastened, established or settled, rooted; fixed, intent.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 72 Some menstruums may dissolve..the close rivetted parts of some..bodies. 1706 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. 302 To persevere in..Drunkenness, until a riveted Disease entails his Folly..on his Blood. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 6, I have a rivetted hatred to him. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-T.* II. vii. 165 Casts a pensive, rivetted look downwards to the modest flowers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 3/2 Few works..have destroyed more riveted and deeply-rooted errors.

Ri·veter. Also **rivetter.** [f. RIVET *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who rivets.

1800 *New Ann. Direct.* 34 Saddle-tree-maker and Rivetter. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 556 The average work that can be done by two riveters, with one 'holder on' and a boy. 1894 *Labour Commission, Gloss.*, After the boot has been sewn the rivetter again takes the boot and hammers the sole out to make it level.

2. A riveting machine.

1884 *Machinery & Eng.* I. 88/1 Compressing machines, such as steam hammers,..rivetters, forging presses.

Ri·veting, *vbl. sb.* Also 7– **rivetting.** [f. RIVET *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb., in lit. and fig. uses.

1485 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 189 Payd for revettyng of þe plats, & for þe iiij boultes, *xs.* ob. 1611 COTGR., *Riuement*, a riueting, a clenching. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 96 A thief..makes that single riveting of no use as to security. 1706 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1853) II. 528/1 He prayed with them partly for..the riveting of the things he had said in their minds. 1779 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 1 Dec. II. 299, I think we may beat the French fleet, but if we should, it will be the rivetting of this damned Ministry. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 257 The development of national mind may be but the riveting of a prejudice. 1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1373 To prevent the rivetting of this ascendancy on the neck of Europe.

b. With qualifying word prefixed.

1874 THEARLE *Nav. Archit.* 104 The Liverpool rules require chain riveting for all double and treble riveted joints and butts. *Ibid.*, In edge or butt riveting the space between two consecutive rows of rivets must not be less than one and a half times their diameter.

2. *attrib.*, as *riveting hammer*, *machine*, *nail*, *plate*, *set*, *tool*.

See also KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* (1875) and *Suppl.* (1884).

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 345/2 Clinch-bolts are clinched with a Rivetting Hammer. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/1 The Rivetting Hammer..is very rarely used at his Forge, unless the Work be very small. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Clous à river*, a rivet, or riveting-nail to be clenched at both ends. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Riveting-plates*, in gun-carriages, small square thin pieces of iron, through which the ends of the bolts pass, and are riveted upon them. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 387 A rivetting-set or punch for the heads of rivets. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 115/2 The Patent Riveting Machine..constructed by Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester. 1866 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* III. 611/2 The strong semicircular bracket carrying the fixed riveting tool.

† **Rivia·tion.** *Obs. rare* −1. Fishing.

a 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. ii. in *Hargrave's Tracts* (1787) I. 7 The writ..which anciently was directed to the sheriff to prohibit riviation in any rivers in his bailiwick.

‖ **Rivière** (rivyɛ̃·r). [a. F. *rivière* (RIVER *sb.*1)] in same sense.] A necklace of diamonds or other gems, esp. one consisting of more than one string.

1880 DISRAELI *Endymn.* XXXVIII, Myra was amused as she watched their dazzling tiaras and flashing rivières. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 13/3 Buying a diamond for £12,000 and ordering it to be set in her rivière as the centre stone.

Rivilin, variant of RIVELING 1.

Rivina (rivəi·na). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. the name of Aug. Q. *Rivinus*, a German botanist (1652–1723).] An American plant belonging to the same family as Phytolacca.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v., Three [species]..are cultivated... Downy rivina...Smooth rivina...Climbing rivina. 1882 *Garden* 5 Aug. 112/1 Rivinas..are eminently deserving of more general cultivation than they meet with at present.

Riving (rəi·viŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. RIVE *v.*1]

1. The action of the vb.; rending, tearing, etc.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 747* (Dubl. MS.), A store..stede stalwortly bondyn;..In rapes fast for ryfyng of bernes. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 140 Fro rotyng & ryuing they be byraft. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2368 Cuthbert wayued his hand on þaim, Fra ryvyng of thak þaim to reclaym. 1527 *Accs. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 320 To underly the law for the ryving of the Kingis lettres. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 57 Taking of the saidis letters perforce fra him and ryving of thame all in pecis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 68 The injurie done to her,.. and also the ryving of her claiths. 1619–53 in Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.* (1894) 580 Edward Dobson for riving out of twoe ridges of land [etc.]. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, In the auld times o' rugging and riving through the hail country. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* V, Power was to be won by other means than by rending and riving. 1875 F. W. MYERS *Poems* 91 Where wilt thou find a riving or a rending?

b. *spec.* Splitting or cleaving of wood.

1471–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 94 Pro le ryvyng et sharpyng M1D del stakes. 1543 *Fabric Rolls York* (Surtees) Gloss. s.v. *Revyn*, Ryving of fyerwoode in Frankelyn for my lorde. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 356 Let us take the axe, the wedge and the beetle, and settle our selues to cleauing and riueing. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 19 The Horne-bound tree..requires so much paines in riving as is almost incredible. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 331 The rude practice of riving was soon superseded by the more effective operation of the saw.

Comb. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1950/2 *Riving-knife*, a tool used in splitting balks for staves, clapboards, shingles, etc. *Ibid.*, *Riving-machine*, a machine for splitting wood in the direction of the grain.

2. *concr.* A fissure, cleft, or rent. *rare.*

c 1450 METHAM *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 41 'Come to the ryuyng off this same walle'...' The ryuyng?' quoth he, 'qwere ys that?' 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Abertura*, opening, cleft or ryuing of any thing. 1899 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ii. 29 He contemplates the rents and rivings, the rags and tatters.

† **Ri·ving,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs. rare.* [f. RIVE *v.*2 + -ING 1.] Arriving; landing.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 70 At his riuyng þe lond non him forbedde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/1 Ryvynge vp to lond, fro water, *applicacio*, *applicatus*.

Ri·ving, *ppl. a.* [f. RIVE *v.*1 + -ING 2.] That rives; rending, tearing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20976 Paul..suffurd..Bath mang men and riuand beist. *c* 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 445 [An eagle] Wytht hys rywand and sharpe tallons.. The forseyde bowelles..toke. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. vii. Wks. (Grosart) 14 Riving tortures spight,..To good the soul doth nearer reunite. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 640 Nature opposes, with her utmost force, This riving stroke. 1847 PRAED *Arminius* vi, The riving axe and burning brand Rent forests. 1877 BRYANT *Song Sower* iii, The pelting hail and riving blast.

Rivlin, variant of RIVELING 1.

‖ **Ri·vo.** *Obs.* [App. of Spanish origin; perh. Sp. *arriba* up, upwards.] An exclamation used at revels or drinking-bouts.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. (1633) H iv, Hey, *Riuo Castiliano*, a man's a man. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 124 *Riuo*, sayes the drunkard. 1600 *Look about You* I iv, And *Ryuo* will he cry and *Castile* too. 1607 MARSTON *What You Will* II. i, Weele quaffe or any thing; *Riuo*, Saint Maike.

Rivo·se, *a. Ent.* [ad. late L. *rīvōs-us*, f. *rīvus* stream.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 271 *Rivose*, when furrows do not run in a parallel direction and are rather sinuate.

Ri·votite. *Min.* [f. the name of Professor L. E. *Rivot* of Paris.] 'An amorphous mineral, of yellowish-green colour, containing antimony, copper, and carbon di-oxide' (Chester).

1874 *Geol. Mag.* 367 Under the name of Rivotite..a new Spanish mineral is described by M. Ducloux. It occurs..on the western slope of Sierra del Cadi, in the province of Lerida.

† **Ri·vule,** *v. Obs.*−1 [f. L. *rīvul-us*, dim. of *rīvus* stream.] *trans.* To break up or divide *into* (channels).

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1677) II. lxxxiv. 340 Rivuled into petty Issues running thick corruption.

Rivulet (ri·vi̯ulĕt). Forms: α. 6–7 riuelet, rivlet, 7 riulet, riuilet, rivelet. β. 6–7 riuolet, 7 rivolet, reu-, revolet, rivalet. γ. 7 riuulet, 7– rivulet. [Perh. ad. It. *rivoletto*, dim. of *rivolo*, dim. of *rivo* :—L. *rīvus* stream: cf. prec. and -ET.]

1. A small stream or river; a streamlet.

α. 1587 HARRISON *England* I. xi. I. 52 Meeting with sundrie other riuelets by the waie. *Ibid.* 55 A pretie riuelet rising about Michelneie. 1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxv, Of that huge Sea let's through a Riblet [1612 Riulet] waide. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 108 Two new Forts..vpon a pleasant plaine, and neare a little Riuilet. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 8 As naturall a fluxe..as the water in the riuelet hath from the fount. 1671 *New York Col. Doc.* (1853) III. 296 They past this day several brave brookes and small Rivelets.

β. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 22 There being sundry riuolets that descend from the mountains. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. iv. ix, A tender Olive set In a lone place, near a smooth Rivolet. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 123 The most noted Rivers take their rise and beginning from the smallest Rivolets.

γ. 1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii, Triton..call'd the neighb'ring Nymphs each in her turne To poure their pretty Rivulets from their Urne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 420 By Fountain or by shadie Rivulet He sought them both. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii, The Dews and Rains..are conveyed in small Rivulets towards the Middle. 1779 FORREST *Voy.*

N. Guinea 320 These clouds feed the rivulets which run from the hills. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 357 The water of the lake is salt, as is that of some of the rivulets which join it. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 364 He discovered one of the sources of the Ogowé at a point where it formed a mere rivulet of water.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

α. 1660 Winstanley *Eng. Worthies* Ep. Ded. 4 A Nobler confluence of so many Loyal Purple Rivelets of Honour.

β. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 42 The woman ceased not from streaming foorth riuolets of teares. 1600 *Look about You* L, Looke how the furrowes of his aged cheeke Fild with the reuolets of wet eyde mone. 1670 W. Penn *Truth Rescued fr. Imposture* 60 England's Fountain of Iustice was clear and wholesom, although the Rivolets or lesser Streams might be troubled.

γ. 1639 Ld. Digby *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 86 There cannot be admitted..unto the avowed channell of the Church, any corrupt Rivulet of erroneous Doctrine. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 37 Steel..causes the Blood to run.. through all the minutest Canals and Rivulets of the Body. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 7 P 4 The rivulets of intelligence which are continually trickling among us. 1860 Sangster *Hesperus* 44 A rivulet of song..Welled free and sparkling.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rivulet-bed, -side*; also in specific names, as *rivulet carp, dipper, salmon* (see quots.).

1744 J. Wilson *Synop. Brit. Plants* 10 By the rivulet side. 1804 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* V. 1. 65 Rivulet Salmon [*Salmo Rivalis*]. *Ibid.* 245 Rivulet Carp [*Cyprinus Rivularis*]. 1811 Cooke *Thames* I. 1* b, From its source it flows on in a rivulet character, till it reaches Cricklade. 1819 Turton *Conchol. Dict.* 27 *Bulla fluviatilis.* Rivulet Dipper. 1896 *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 621 The rivulet-bed in which you walk is dry.

3. A name of several geometrid moths of the genus *Emmelesia*.

1832 J. Rennie *Conspect. Butterfl. & M.* 137 The Rivulet ..appears in June on shrubs. *Ibid.*, The Small Rivulet.. appears the end of June. *Ibid.* 138 The Grass Rivulet.

Rivulo·se, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rīvul-us* + -OSE.] Marked with irregular sinuous lines or stripes.

1871 Cooke *Handbk. Fungi* I. 257 Pileus pulvinate, silky, soft, then rivulose. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 94 Cup..externally blackish-brown, rivulose.

Riwell: see Reuall. **Riwle,** obs. f. Rule.

Rix, dial. variant of *rish* Rush *sb.* (plant).

† Rixa·tion. *Obs.*—° [f. L. *rixārī* to quarrel: see -ation.] Scolding, brawling.

1623 in Cockeram. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Rix-baron. [ad. G. *reichsbaron.*] A baron of the German Empire.

a 1849 Mangan *Poems* (1859) 138 Thou knowest him well, The proud Rix-baron.

Rix-dollar (rĭksdɒlə). Now *Hist.* Forms: α. 6 reekes (7 reichs) doller, 7 rexdolar, dollar, dol(l)er. β. 7 rix(e dollar, rixdoller, rix doller, ricksdoller, 8 rycksdollar, 7– rix dollar, rix-dollar, rixdollar. γ. rich dollar. [ad. older Du. *rijcksdaler* (Kilian; mod.Du. *rijksdaalder*, Fris. *ryksdaelder*), = Sw. *riksdaler*, Da. *rigsdaler*, G. *reichsthaler*: see Riche and Dollar.] A silver coin and money of account, current from the latter part of the 16th to the middle of the 19th century in various European countries (as Holland, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden) and in their commerce with the East, etc.; the value varied from about 4*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*

α. 1598 W. Phillip tr. *Linschoten* I. vi. 17 Each pardauwe, accounted as much as a Reekes Doller, Flemish money. [1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 286 The silver Doller of the Empire (called Reichs Doller) is of the standard of ten ounces or thereabouts.] 1640 *Bk. War Committee Covenanters* 2 For furnishing thairof, ordaines to be given xx rex dollares. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 76 The King..has givin him in landis to the valew of 100,000 Rex dolers. 1690 *Burgh Rec. Lanark* (1893) 234 Thrie rex dollares.

β. 1622 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 306 He cometh for his army with great store of rix dollars. 1658 *Cal. Domest. State Papers* 313 The Turks demand 75,000 rix dollars for the provisions. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 6 The Surgeons 28 Gilders, and Diet, and on Shoar 3 Ricksdollers. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xciv. 434 The par is reckoned one hundred and twenty-five Saxon dollars, for one hundred rix dollars current in Amsterdam. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 539 At all other times they would receive the regular salary of thirty rix-dollars monthly. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 168 The price which was charged me..was about five rix dollars and three quarters.

γ. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* vi. i, So I left my Lord at Glukstad,..being com hither to take up 8000 rich Dollars upon Mr. Burlamachs Bils.

† Ri·xle, *v. Obs.* Forms: 2 rixlan, 2–3 rixlen, 3 (*Orm.*) rix(s)lenn, rixlien, rixli, rixly(e, 3–5 rixle, 5 ryxle. [f. OE. *rix-ian* to rule + -le.]

1. *intr.* To reign, bear sway; to rule, have dominion; to prevail.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 From þan helle .. us bureȝe þe lauerd þe is..wuniende and rixlende on worlde a buten ende. *c* 1200 Ormin 8304 Onn hiss fiftende ȝer fra þatt þatt he bigann to rixlenn I Rome riche. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 226 He ane is to herien, þurh hwam & under hwam alle kinges rixleð. *c* 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) App. H. 207 After him Rixlede o king, Rime ihote was. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 221 Whyle þou rixlis in this Reame no riot we drede.

fig. c 1200 Ormin 4253 Þurrh all þatt fele kinne gillt..I þa limess rixsleþþ. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Eresie, God beo idoncked, ne rixleð nout in Englelond. *Ibid.* 374 Þus, lo! in euericne stat rixleð bitternesse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2726 Envy..Ryxles full Ryfe in her ranke hertes.

2. To deal masterfully *with* (a person).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13891 With the remnond full rade he rixlit vnfaire,..Cast hom ouer clanly at the cloise bригge.

3. To conduce, lead *to.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5129 Sely is the kyng, þat kepis the for counsell clene for hym-seluyn, þat well con..rede hym to iedurs, þat rixles to shame.

Hence **† Ri·xling** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Elles ne bið his rixlunge ne fest ne lonsum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Hom.* 27 *Adueniat regnum tuum*, cume þi rixlinge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 248 Alle þe holie haluwen ouercumen þuruh bileaue þes deofles rixlunge.

† Rixo·sous, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *rixōsus.*] 'Full of brabbles' (Cockeram, 1623).

Riyf, obs. f. Rife. **Riz,** dial. f. Rise *v.* **Rizagon,** var. of Risagon. **'Rize,** obs. f. Rise *v.* **Rizom(e,** varr. of Risom.

Rizzar (rĭ·zəɹ), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Also 7 razour, rizer, 8 rizzer, 9 rizzart, rizar. [Of obscure origin; perh. f. *rid* Red *a.* on the analogy of Groser.] The red currant; also *attrib.*, as *rizzar-berry, -bush.*

1679 Cunningham of Craigends *Diary* 9 July (S.T.S.) 112 For razour-berries in a yeard. 1684 J. Erskine *Jrnl.* 27 June (1893) 67, I did eat some straw and rizer berries. 1703 Brand *Orkney* 80 There are also at Scalloway some Goose and Rizer-berrie bushes. 1899 Jas. Colville *Scot. Vernacular* 12 Round the garden ran a high, flat-topped wall, clad on the sunny side with rizzars.

Ri·zzar, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also rizar. [f. the vb.]

1. 'A drying by means of heat, properly that of the sun' (Jamieson, 1808).

2. A rizzared haddock.

1834 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* xxxiv, Loaves and fishes! Rizzars! Finnans! Kipper!

Ri·zzar, *v. Sc.* Also 9 rizar, rizzer, -or. [See next.] *trans.* To dry or parch (esp. haddocks) in the sun.

a 1818 Macnlill *Poems* (1844) 88 Haddies caller at last carting, Or rizzered sweet. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xii, He engaged the goodwife..with some compliments upon the rizzoring of our haddocks.

Rizzared (rĭ·zəɹd), *ppl. a. Sc.* Also 8 rizerd, 9 riz(z)ard, -art, rizzerod. [ad. obs. F. *ressoré* 'parched, scorched, dryed, or burnt vp, by the sunne' (Cotgr.), f. *re-* Re- + *sorer* 'to reeke; to drie, or make red': see Sore *a.*] Dried up by exposure to the sun: a. Of haddocks.

1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 436/1 *Rizerd haddocks*, dried haddocks. 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xiii, Strung up by the head like rizzered haddocks. 1854 *Phemie Millar* II. 107 Mr. Millar..discussed his newspapers silently along with tea and rizzered haddie. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 360 Anything from Scotch collops to rizzard haddocks.

b. Of soil.

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 744 After the soil on the top of the drills has become a little browned with the sun, or rizzared as it is technically phrased.

Rizzim, -om, -um, variants of Risom.

† Ro, *sb. Obs.* Forms: α. 3–5 ro, 4–5 roo, 4 rou, 5 rowe. β. *Sc.* 5 ruf, ruff, 6 rufe, ruve, rove, roif. [a. ON. and Icel. *ró* (Norw., Sw., and Da. *ro*, Fær. *rógv*), = OE. *rōw* (once), Fris. *rouwe*, MDu. *rouwe, roe*, (M)LG. *rouwe, rôwe, rou(e, rô(e*, OHG. *ruowa* (MHG. *ruow(e*, later *ruw*) and *rôa* (MIIG. *ruo, rue*, G. *ruhe, ruh*), regarded as cognate with Gr. *ἐρωή* cessation, rest. With the Sc. forms *rufe, ruve*, etc. (= rōv), compare Roove rivet-burr :—ON. *ró*, Cruive var. of Croo, and the northern *grofe, grove* (:—ON. *gróa*), obs. variants of Grow *v.*] Rest, repose, peace.

α. *c* 1200 Ormin 7042 Cristess resste & Cristess 10 & Cristess swete sleppess. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 77 Ich ageone þe mi gast,..& do hit, blisfule godd,..to ro & to reste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1007 Paradis is a..land o liue, o ro, and rest. 13.. *Coer de L.* 7135 God geve us alle good endyng, And hys soule reste and roo! *c* 1375 *Xl Pains of Hell* 209 in *O. E. Misc.* 220 Al þe fest of þe sunnunday..þai schal haue rou and rest perpetualy. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* iv. 38 Nowe ar we brought Bothe vnto rest and rowe [*rimes* to, doo]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4880 Þar durst na paynym eftirward Assayle,..Bot lete þaim rest in ro.

β. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 14 This riche Revir dovn ran, but resting or ruf, Throwe ane forest. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 60 Now at vnes, now in to rest and ruff. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxi. 5 His mynd sall moif, But rest or ruve. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 85 As wes, is, salbe ay, but roif. *c* 1570 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* vi. 20 To run that race but ather rest or rove.

b. In asseverative phrases, as *so have I ro!*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 134 Þat I for-think, sa haf I ro. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17568 Sithen ȝe it say I wol also Aȝeyn my wille—so haue I ro! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 237 Full well may we mys the, as euer haue I ro. *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 401 As ever haue I rest or rowe, much he spake of glasse.

† Ro, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 4 rone, 6 *Sc.* rufe, ruve. [f. Ro *sb.* With sense 1 cf. MSw. *roas* to rest oneself, Sw. *roa* to amuse, Norw. *roa* to bring to rest; and with sense 2, MSw. *roa*, MDu. *r(o)uwen*, MLG. *r(ou)wen*, OHG. *ruowon* (MHG. *ruowen*, G. *ruhen*), to rest.]

1. *refl.* To recreate (oneself). *rare*—[1].

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3351 Ysaac him yode to rone [*Gött.* went him forto ro], Thoght on thing he had to done [*Gött.* to do].

2. *intr. Sc.* To have or take repose.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxx. 19 That thay ma nowþir rest nor rufe, Till thay mischeif þair sellis. *a* 1568 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* lii. 14 My mad misfortoun dois me so commuve, That I may nowthir rest nor ruve.

Ro, obs. f. Roe. **Roab(e,** obs. ff. Robe.

Roach (rōʊtʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 4–7 roche, 6–8 roch. [a. OF. *roche* (13th c. in Godef.), *roce*, also *roque, rocque*, of uncertain origin.]

1. A small freshwater fish (*Leuciscus rutilus*) of the Carp family, common in the rivers of northern Europe. *Blue roach* = Azurine. In *U.S.* also applied to various small fishes resembling, or mistaken for the roach.

1314 in *Wardrobe Acc.* 8 *Edw. II*, 21 Dars, roches, et pik, 2*s.* 8*d.* 1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 53 Cuidam homini de Lettowe pro roches ab ipso emptis apud le Haff, vs. iiij d. 1391 *Ibid.* 73 Pro tenches et roches. *c* 1400 in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 4/1 Ye guttes of a roche is good for a roche, and so furth of all other fysshys. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Take Trowtys, Rochys,..an make hem clene. *c* 1500 *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 372 Roches in sotelte, Playce in sotelte. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 173 b, Some againe delight in both, as the Pike..and the Roach. 1612 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* iii. i. (1634) 153 Of fishes you shall finde in Armes..the Trout, Barbel, Turbot, Herring, Roach. 1653 Walton *Angler* 206, I might now tell you how to catch Roch and Dace. 1738 Swift *Printer sent to Newgate*, If a Gudgeon meet a Roach, He dare not venture to approach. 1787 Bust *Angling* (ed. 2) 56 The Roach is as foolish as the carp is crafty. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 84 The Roach..is found chiefly in deep still rivers, where it is often seen in large shoals. 1868 Pizard *Water-farm.* xvi. 170 No fish thrives better in confinement, or breeds more rapidly than the roach. 1883 *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 107 Collection of Stuffed..Azurine or Blue Roach. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 129 The Spot..is known ..in the Chesapeake region also as the..' Roach'.

b. In phrase *as sound as a roach*, - F. *sain comme un gardon* (cf. *plus sain qu' un gardon* in Cotgrave).

1655 Moulet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 260 Roches..are esteemed..uncapable of any Disease, according to the old Proverb, As sound as a Roch. 1667 Denham *Direct. Paint.* 1. 32 Till some judicious Dolphin might approach, And land him safe and sound as any Roach. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 135 My Father.. turn'd of Seventy, and as yet he's as sound as a Roach still. *a* 1732 Gay *New Song on New Similies* viii, Hearts, sound as any bell or roach. 1825 J. Neal *Brother Jonathan* III. 297 My health is capital—constitution ditto—sound as a roach. 1895 'F. Anstey' *Lyre & Lancet* ix. 92 Sickly..? Not a bit of it—sound as a roach!

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In similative combs., as *roach-back, -backed, -bellied, -bent.*

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 15 The ridge or chine of the backe rochbent, and the hamme streight, betoken swiftnesse. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 272/4 A Baye Mare,..flat ribb'd, Roach back'd. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 1277 Laths..of cast iron,..four feet long, roach-bellied, that is, forming the segment of a circle on the under side. 1847 Youatt *Pig* vi. 74 The real Irish pig was a huge,..roach-backed, coarse-boned, grisly brute. • 1881 Grant *Bush Life Queensland* I. vii. 88 The flocks of sheep..return bare, leggy, roach-backed-looking objects. *a* 1884 Jarvis in Allen *Man. Amer. Farm Bk.* 410 The Nigretti flock..were not handsomely formed, being rather flat-sided, roach-back [etc.].

b. Attrib., etc., as *roach-angler, -fisher, -fishing, -hook, -net, -pie, -tackle, -weed.*

1661 Walton *Angler* (ed. 3) xvii. 218 About London, where I think there be the best Roch-Anglers. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Roach-fishing.* They add 12 strong links of Hair, with Roach-Hooks at them. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v., The Roach-Pie may be made, as that of Tunny-Pie. 1823 in Hofland *Brit. Angler's Man.* (1841) 247 A barbel, caught with roach-tackle. 1867 Francis *Bk. Angling* 18 The Thames, Lea, and Colne are eagerly sought by shoals of roach-fishers. *Ibid.* 19 Roach-fishing is very pretty sport. 1877 — *Angling* 27 One of the finest roach rivers within fifty miles of London. 1883 *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* 366 Roach Weel, from the Province of Bleking. *Ibid.* 376 Roach Net.

Roach (rōʊtʃ), *sb.*[2] Also 8 roch. [var. of Roche *sb.*[1], as the usual or only spelling in certain special senses.]

1. *Mining.* (See quot. 1836.) *? Obs.*

1653 Manlove *Lead Mines* 258 Soletrees, Roach, and Ryder. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Q ij b, I have likewise heard of other Veins discovered after the same manner; as also in Fields of Grass lying near the Roch. 1836 Furness *Astrologer* II, Roach, Rag-pump, Rider. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Roach*, ore found on the side of the main vein and divided from it by rock or rither.

† 2. A seam or bed of coal. *Obs.*

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 896 It was found upon the riding grounds (where the signs of the Cole, and the Cole it self came near the day) that there lay another Roach of Cole at a certain depth under it. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 147 In working the roach of coal 5 yards thick. *Ibid.* 148 He shewed me a level of 35 yards of roach. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4008/4 220 Acres, in which are great Quantities of Roch of Coal, now open.

† 3. *Peter in roach*, = Roche-petre. *Obs.*

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxxi. 150 Take of ..Peter in Roach one pound; Peter in Meal one pound.

4. a. (See quots. and cf. Roche *sb.*)

1831 J. Hodgson in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 213 The same sort of conglomerate rock as that at the foot of Ulswater, and which the country people there [in 1799] called roach. *Ibid.* 215 The old red sandstone of the Mellfell district is through all that country called roach or roche.

b. A variety of Portland stone (see quots.).

1829 Webster in *Geol. Trans.* 2nd Ser. II. 42 The bed below this [=School Cap] is the first which is worked for freestone, and is called Roach...It is entirely oolitic..and contains marine shells. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II.

332/2 The new Church in the island, built..of a variety of the Portland stone termed roach. *Ibid.* 376/1 The roach is throughout the island oolitic. 1887 *Specif. T. Monk's Patent* No. 1264. 1 The roach or rag of Portland stone, at present a wasted natural product.

attrib. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 375/2 The roach beds are always incorporated with the freestone beds that invariably lie below them. 1862 Ramsay *Rock Spec.* 139 The Roach-bed is very hard, and is used for foundations of breakwaters,..but it will not bear a close even face.

Roach (rōʊtʃ), *sb.*[3] *Naut.* [Of obscure origin.] 'An upward curve in the foot of a square sail'.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 116 The stay is cut with a curve or roach. 1851 Kipping *Sailm.* (ed. 2) 45 The breadth of the seams on the foot of a jib or driver ought to be made according to the roach with which the sail is cut. 1900 F. T. Bullen *Idylls of Sea* 34 Their seams, leaches, and roaches fortified by all the devices known to the sailmaker.

attrib. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 91 Flying jibs are cut with a roach-curve on the stay. *Ibid.* 88 *Roach-leech*, a term signifying the curve on the mast-leech of some fore and aft sails, &c.

transf. 1889 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 335/1 [The Texas pony] has ..a very long body, with a pronounced roach just forward of the coupling.

Roach, *sb.*[4], abbrev. form of Cockroach.

1836–48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph.* 89 *note*, 'Cock-roaches' in the United States..are always called 'roaches' by the fair sex, for the sake of euphony. 1898 A. Balfour *Stroke of Sword* xxiv, Overcome by my terror of these roaches, I rushed on deck.

Roach, variant of Roche, Rotche.

Roach (rōʊtʃ), *v.* [f. Roach *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To cut (a sail) with a roach.

1851 Kipping *Sailm.* (ed. 2) 117 On Roaching the Sails. *Ibid.* 118 The royals are also roached as much as 1 foot 6 inches.

2. *U.S.* To clip or trim (a horse's *mane*) so that the hair stands on end.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 731 Her neck was thick, and rendered more so in appearance by reason of her mane not being roached (or in English hogged). 1889 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 335/2, I roached his mane and docked his tail.

Roach alum, variant of Roche alum.

Roached (rōʊtʃt), *a. U.S.* [f. Roach *sb.*[3] or *v.*] Having an upward curve.

a 1890 *Dogs Gt. Brit. & Amer.* 100 (Cent.), An arched loin is desirable, but not to the extent of being roached or 'wheel-backed', a defect which generally tends to slow up-and-down gallop.

Roaching (rōʊ·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Roach *sb.*[1]] Fishing for roach.

1887 *Sporting Life* 22 June 2/6 Roaching and Poaching, and other matters. 1896 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 9/1 The river, as regards colour, was all that could be desired for roaching.

Road (rōʊd), *sb.* Forms: 1 rád, 3–5 rade; 4–7 rode (6–7 rhode); 5 rood, 5–7 roode; 6–7 roade (6 rhoade), 6– road. See also Raid *sb.* [OE. *rád* fem. (f. pret. stem of *rīdan* to Ride), in sense 1 = Fris. *reed*, MDu. *rede* (Flem. dial. *rede, ree*), MLG. *rêt, rêd-*, ON. and Icel. *reið* (MSw. *reed(h*, MDa. *reed, red*). In sense 3 the continental forms are MDu. *rede, reede* (Du. *reede, ree*), MLG. *rede, reide* (hence G. *reede, rhede*, Da. *red, rhed*, Sw. *redd*) : the view that these are connected with Du. *reeden*, LG. *reiden* to fit out, is old but is inconsistent with the history of the Eng. form. On senses 2 and 4 see notes below.]

I. †1. The act of riding on horseback; also, a spell of riding; a journey on horseback. *Obs.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 7 [He] rit for ðy þe he mid ðære rade earnað sume earnunga. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. iii, Þæt he þæt weorc þæs halgan godspelles ma þurh his fota gange fremede, þonne on his horsa rade. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 76 Ȝif mon on mycelre rade oððe on miclum gangum weorðe geteorad. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 76 Sone þerefter com a seli wummon..bi nicomedes burh o rade toward rome. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11427 Þir kinges rides forth þair rade [*v.r.* rode], þe stern alwais þam forwit glade. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 100 This knyht on daies brode In clos him hield, and schop his rode On nyhtes time. 1463 *Paston Lett.* II. 143, I sent your grey hors..to the ferror, and he seythe he shull never be nowght to rood nowthyr ryght good to plowe nor to carte. *a* 1470 Tiptoft *Tulle on Friendsh.* (Caxton, 1481) C iij, As we are not wonte rather to chese coltes than horses of 7 yere for our rode. 1605–6 *Act for Paving Drury Lane*, The Lane..is of late yeeres by occasion of the continuall Rode there, and often Cariages, become deepe, foule, and dangerous. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, iv. ii. 17 At last, with easie Rodes, he came to Leicester.

†b. The act of riding on the waves. *Obs.*—1

The use of OE. *rád* in Cynewulf's *Elene* 981 may belong here, or to sense 3.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1045 Pelleus..puruiaunce hade made Of twenty shippes full shene, shot on þe depe, All redy to the Roode of þe roghe ythes.

†c. A set or company of riders. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 5257 These are chosyn in fyrst rod..: Sere Calabre hovyd stylle, To see who wolde ryde hym tylle. 1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Rode, a company of horsmen, *chevauchee.*

†2. *spec.* The act of riding with hostile intent against a person or district; a hostile incursion by mounted men; a foray, raid. *Obs.*

Very common *c* 1500–1650 : cf. also Inroad. In mod. use revived in the Sc. form Raid.

c 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 871, Cyninges þegnas oft rade onridon þe mon na ne rimde. 925–35 *Sec. Laws of Athelstan* 20 (Liebermann), Ðonne ridon þa yldestan men to..and nimon eall ðæt he aȝe, and fo se cyng to healfum, to healfum ða men ðe on þære rade beon. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 56 Be londe and ek be Schiep He mot travaile..And make manye hastyf rodes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1180 Mony stithe man..on stedis enarmyt, All redy for þe rode Atayet for the werre. 1481 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 475 Aftur a Rode..made vppon the Scottes at thende of this last somer. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xviii. 24 Borderers, whan they make rodes into Scotlande. *Ibid.* xliv. 60 Than the kyng gaue lycence to the soudiers..to make a rode into Heynalt. 1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 77 His moste paines hath been taken aboute the warres of Scotlande, and roades made into that countrey. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* iii. 54 Northumberland men (exercised in roades upon the Scots) are accounted best light horsemen. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 169 The English..assailed and made Incursions and Rodes upon all Spanish ships, and other places.

3. A sheltered piece of water near the shore where vessels may lie at anchor in safety; a roadstead.

Cf. 1 b and the note there. For Scottish examples see Raid *sb.* 4 (and Reid[1]).

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 801 To his castel ful riȝt He sailed þe seuenday On rade. *Ibid.* 955 Tristrem gan stoutely go To lond þat ich niȝt Of rade. [1372–3 in Swinden *Gt. Yarmouth* (1772) 375 Quendam locum in mari..vocatum Kirkelee Rode.] 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5586 But the freikes were ferd..For..to remeve fro rode for rokkes in þe se. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Roode, of shyppys stondyng, *bitalassum.* 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 187 The seyd Ship lying in the Rode at Eiyth in Thamys. 1514 Barclay *Cytezen & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 29 Lyke wyse as shyppes be dockerd in a rode. 1594 Nashe & Marlowe *Dido* 1500 Why are they ships new rigd? or to what end, Launcht from the hauen, lye they in the Rhode? 1617 Morvson *Itin.* iii. 138 The Towne Gravesend is a knowne Roade. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 111 Princes..impose Custom upon Ships, as for the use of the Road upon their Coasts. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* i, The pilot..brought the ship into a very good road, where we rid in twenty-six fathoms water. 1775 Romans *Florida* App. 74 The depth of water in both these roads is from 20 to 24 feet. 1824 Irving *T. Trav.* I. 34 The tide continary, the vessell anchored far off in the road. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* iv. 26 Those [vessels] which are obliged to lie in the open road are exposed to considerable danger.

attrib. *c* 1550 Leland *Collect.* III. 94 At the rode mouth of Tawe was a castell cawllid..Ostermuth.

fig. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 248 No speciall place will I chose for our rode But at auenture where the winde shall us driue. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xii. 42 Now, strike your sailes,..For we be come vnto a quiet rode. 1629 H. Burton *Truth's Triumph* 75 A secure roade and safe harbour for all heauenly merchants to anchor in.

†b. *At road*, riding at anchor. *Obs.*

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 29/2 Yn defaute of Cables and Ancres for here seid Shippes and Vesseles, where as they be at rode. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 254 The seid ship lying at Rode in the Kynges haven. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* civ. 26 There both mightie ships saile, and some lye at roade. 1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* III. vi. 17 Yet stand they still, as tho they lay at rode. 1641 Hinde *Y. Brueri* xiii. 131 Such vessels as have laine for a while at quiet rode in the harbor.

fig. 1596 Southwell *Triumphs over Death* 18 God..casteth your anchours where your thoghts should lie at rhode.

4. An ordinary line of communication used by persons passing between different places, usually one wide enough to admit of the passage of vehicles as well as of horses or travellers on foot.

The late appearance of this sense makes its development from sense 1 somewhat obscure, but Fris. *reed* and Flem. *ree* have acquired similar meanings. Cf. also OE. *stréamrád* the course of a stream, *hwèolrád* wheel-track, and the poetic words for 'sea', *brim-, stréam-, hron-, segl-, swanrád.* The earlier Sc. Rod *sb.*[2], path, is unconnected, and there is no evidence that it had any influence upon the history of the English word.

It is not quite clear whether Cock-road, which appears about 1600 and is implied in the earlier *road-net* (see 12), belongs to this sense. Cf. Rode *v.*[1]

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 16 The most villanous house in all London rode. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 183 This Doll Teare-sheet should be some Rode. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Love's Pilgrimage* II. iii, 'Tis a toyle Sir; Like riding in one rode perpetually, It offers no variety. 1636 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 51 A traveller in a deep rode will be choice of his way throughout. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 432 We diverted out of the common rode to Geneva. 1738 Gray *Tasso* 37 The downward road That to the grotto leads. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, He inquired for a road among the hills, but heard of none. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. 245 To follow the easier and more circuitous road which led northward to Zadracarta. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vi. 68 After this the road became very intricate, and I was fain to hire a little boy to guide me. 1881 Blackmore *Christowell* xxvi, In a place where the street narrowed into a road.

b. *Mining.* 'Any underground passage, way, or gallery' (Gresley).

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 975 The roads will be shut up, the air-courses destroyed, and the whole economy of the mining operations deranged.

c. *U.S.* A railroad or railway.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 56 American Railroads... Many circumstances conspire to assist..in the construction of these roads. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 546 There are now very nearly..one thousand miles of rail-road in the State..; the roads were injudiciously laid out, and have been badly managed. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 115 A prominent station on the Central Pacific road.

d. *Post Office.* (See quots.)

1859 A. Andrews *Hist. Jrnlism.* II. 147 The monopoly of circulating newspapers by the post had been held fast by the clerks of the road, employed by the Post-office. *Ibid.* 199 The abominable monopoly of the clerks of the roads was still in existence. 1881 *Standard* 1 Nov. 2/1 At the first rough sorting the letters are distributed into 'roads', corresponding with the principal lines of railway communication over the country; the term being a survival of the nomenclature of the old coaching days.

5. In pregnant uses: a. *On, upon, the road*, travelling, journeying, upon or during a journey, etc.; on tour. *To take the road*, to set out.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. xxxv. Wks. (Grosart) 22 In this same Land as I was on the rode, A nimble traveller me overtook. 1657 Heylin *Ecclesia Vind.* 115 We finde Israel offering sacrifices at Beersheba (being in his way upon the rode). 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 80 ¶ 6 Her aunt and her mother amuse themselves on the road, with telling her of dangers to be dreaded. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v. ix, They slept one night upon the road, and arrived the next day at Delvile Castle. 1833 J. S. Sands *Poems* 71 James his duds Reekt out..To take the road amang the rest. 1884 G. Moore *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 230 The other two operas, having been on the road for the last three years. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 8/2 Many of the companies 'on the road'..belong to the class that have been organised for the performance of some particular piece.

b. *The road*, the highway. In phrases, *to go upon*, or *take to, the road*, to become a highwayman; *gentleman, or knight, of the road*, a highwayman. Now *arch.*

1665 [see Knight *sb.* 12 c]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew Knight of the Road*, the chief Highwayman best Mounted and Armed. 1729 Swift *Grand Question*, So, I took to the Road, and..The first Man I robb'd was a Parson. 1729 — *Direct. Servants* iii, I directly advise you, to go upon the Road;..the only Post of Honour left you. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 11 June § 10 Martin..could not supply his occasions any other way than by taking to the road. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. v, Consorting with gentlemen of the road. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* v, [We] found ourselves regular knights of the road, before we knew where we were almost. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* Prol., You might go abroad;..anything is better than the Road and the certain end.

c. *To give (one) the road*, to allow one to pass. *To take the road of*, to take precedence of.

1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 99 Most certainly, without quarrelling, he takes the road of all mankind. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* 250, I gave them the road. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 5/4 When riding a bicycle he met the defendant driving a carrier's van, and the latter gave him no road whatever.

d. Permission to set out or depart.

1863 Speke *Discov. Source Nile* xiv. 441, I primed him well to plead for the road. *Ibid.* 445 The moment of triumph had come at last, and suddenly the road was granted.

e. *The rule of the road*, the fixed custom which regulates the side to be taken by vehicles, etc. (or *transf.* by vessels) in progressing or passing each other.

1871 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 26 Aug. 529 They do not observe 'the rule of the road'..; they have a tendency to keep on the inner side. 1873 *Punch* Apr. 139/1 A variety of useless discussions—..one on the rule of the road at sea. 1890 *Spectator* Sept. 395/2 With us, arts, commerce, letters, and learning would perish long before the rule of the road.

6. Any way, path, or (material) course.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 24 b, The Woodcockes arrive first on the North-coast, where almost euerie hedge serveth for a Roade. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 976 In progress through the rode of Heav'n star-pav'd. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 274 Where Silver Swans sail down the Wat'ry Rode. 1734 Gray *Progr. Poesy* 54 In climes beyond the solar road. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 234 They form a kind of arched roads, about half an inch wide. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxxvii. IV. 19 The nerves and spinal marrow are merely the roads by which the sensations travel.

b. *fig.* A way or course, esp. *to* some end.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 33 These quondam carpet-mongers, whose names yet runne smoothly in the euen rode of a blank verse. 1607 — *Cor.* v. i. 59 You know the very rode into his kindnesse, And cannot lose your way. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 53 There is no road or ready way to vertue. 1700 Pepys *Let. to Jackson* 9 May, I am, I thank God! greatly recovered, and in a fair road towards being perfectly so. 1730 Fielding *Author's Farce* III, Why affairs go much in the same road there as when you were alive. 1752 tr. *Rameau's Treat. Mus.* iv. 11 Ascending or descending diatonically whatever Road the Bass may take. 1783 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 250 They were precipitating themselves in the road to ruin. 1818 Shelley *Julian* 347 There is one road To peace and that is truth. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lxix, All those little artifices which find the readiest road to their hearts. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* ix. 95 There were but two roads to eminence in Rome, oratory and service in the army.

ellipt. 1878 in *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* (1879) IX. 779, I think it may be some time before she is quite right; but when the os and cervix are sound,..she will be on the road.

c. *Royal road*, a smooth or easy way; a method (of study, etc.) unaccompanied by difficulties.

1793 Beddoes *Demonstr. Evid.* 59 In this science there is no transcendental road; but I imagine a *royal* road might be struck out. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. ii. 27 Dionysius and Frederick both experienced, that there is no royal road to the genuine honours of literature. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xxiv. 28 Learning is labour,..Nor must we hope to find the royal road. 1860 Mansel *Proleg. Log.* ix. (ed. 2) 288 Logic..is neither able to open a Royal Road to the Encyclopædia, nor [etc.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 453 There is no royal road to recovery for stutterers.

†d. *fig.* A string *of* words; a limited range of thought or discourse. *Obs.*

a 1690 Hopkins *Expositor.* 2 To mutter over a road of Words only,..as multitudes of many ignorant Persons among us do. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 120 The Discourses of Men, who talk in a Road, according to the Notions they have borrowed.

e. A narrow band.

1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 275 Each millstone, divided into nine spaces, having ten circular roads in each space.

f. A connected set of railway-trucks, barges, etc.

1895 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 3/2 The barges..have suffered most, one 'road' of 12 and another of 15 breaking away together. 1903 *Daily Record & Mail* 1 June, When a 'road' of trucks is loaded it is ready to be drawn out of the siding.

7. A way or direction taken or pursued by a person or thing; a course followed in a journey. Freq. with possessive pronouns.

1612-8 DANIEL *St. Brit. under Saxons* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 114 Euery Coast and Part of the Land were miserably made the open rodes of spoyle and sackage. *a* 1635 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1668) 82 No venomous snake makes this his rode, No kanker, nor the loathsome toad. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 10, I made it my Road to pass thro' Witham. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. iii, No sooner was my uncle Toby satisfied which road the cannon-ball did not go, but [etc.]. 1790 BRUCE *Source Nile* I. 171 Our road was all the way in an open plain. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 141 But I wanted to get on my road, and could not afford to lose a chance.

b. *Out of the* (or *one's*) *road*, out of the way, in various senses. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 2 That Britain being a by-Corner, out of the Road of the World, seemed the safest Sanctuarie from persecution. *c* 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 904 It is out of my Road as Clerk to the Signet, to set down the Donators claim. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 137 'Twas a Question out of my Road. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1830) I. 3 It would not be out of the road, if I should continue the thread of our..history. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Out of one's road*, a form of expression applied negatively to a person who never loses sight of his own interest. 1863 ATKINSON *Prov. Dauby, Out o' t' road*, remote, out of the way, inconvenient to get at. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Naturalist* ii. 40 Just gie him something, Maggie, and get him oot o' the road.

c. *In one's* (or *the*) *road*, in one's way, so as to cause obstruction or inconvenience.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., 'You're quite in one's road' is a phrase often addressed to a person who, by over-officiousness, retards instead of assists. 1876 S. R. WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* 146 'I hope I'm no in your road,' says I. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 67 He looked.. leggy, coltish, and in the road.

8. The usual course, way, or practice. In phr. *out of the road of.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. v. 9 I'll do any thing now that is virtuous; but I am out of the road of rutting for ever. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* IV. iv, Grant my carriage Out of the road and garb of private women, 'Tis still done with decorum. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 238 The Truth or Falshood of all that venture to speak out of the Rode of their own Sect. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 114 Out of the road of plain truth and common sense. 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *Mackery End*, Nothing goes down with her, that is quaint, irregular, or out of the road of common sympathy.

b. So *common, general, usual road.* Chiefly with *out of*. (Cf. RUN *sb.*)

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* To Rdr., How many..suspect this, his short essay of knowledge, transcending the common road? 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 357 Several suggestions that are new, out of the common rode. 1676 OTWAY *Don Carlos* II. i, Why should it be a stain then on my blood, Because I came not in the common road? 1708 SWIFT *Predictions for 1708*, They are not able to spell any Word out of the usual road. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* Ded., I shall not here proceed in the common road of dedications. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug., His manners are somewhat blunt..and he is altogether out of the common road.

c. *dial.* Way, manner; esp. in phrases *no road, some road.*

1883 MISS BURNE *Shropshire Folk Lore* 45 They couldna get shet on 'em no road. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 327, I don't say Johnny would steal a horse. ..But he'd have one for me, some road or other. 1895 JANE BARLOW *Strangers at Lisconnel* i, It's just be the road of humouring her now and agin.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 4).

The examples given under 9 and 10 are only a small number of those actually in use.

9. Attrib. with names of things: **a.** In the sense 'used on or for the road', as *road-car, -chaise, -harrow, -light, -locomotive, -scraper*, etc.

1888 *19th Cent.* Feb. 240 The box seat of an omnibus or the garden-seated top of a *road-car. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 307 His Lordship..came to town in a *road-chaise and four. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 165 The *road-harrow..seems to answer pretty well. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix, Those sweet eyes that were the *road-lights of her tongue. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 71 As road lights are not, it is very dangerous to drive unless with good lamps. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1952/2 *Road-locomotives are employed to some extent in England and in British India. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Road-scraper*, a large metal hoe or machine for cleansing highway roads. 1864 WEBSTER, **Road-sulky*, a light, two-wheeled vehicle for one person. *a* 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* cvi, The snow..began to stop the *road-waggons and coaches. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 247 The driver of a road-waggon became the object of their diversion.

b. With words denoting parts of the road, its substance or surroundings, etc., as *road-bank, -bed, -crossing, -dust, -edge, -end*, etc.

1897 *Outing* XXX. 244/2 He had jumped, and so saved himself from going over the side of the *road-bank. 1840 TANNER *Canals & Railroads U.S.* Gloss., **Road-bed*, that part of a rail-road upon which the superstructure reposes. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 349 The road-bed is back-furrowed up, so that the side gutters are from two to four feet in depth. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 62/1 There are five level *road-crossings. 1857 THORNBURY *Songs Cav. & Roundheads* 188 Where the *road-dust clogs and clings. 1876 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 424 Calves are allowed to graze on the wasteful..*road-edge. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXX, At the *road end, he guessed, there must be either a bridge or a ford. *c* 1830 *Treat. Roads* 11 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), The importance of toughness in a *road-material. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 237 About two..horseloads of *road scrapings, or way soil. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 199 Treacherous holes lurked in the carpet of *road-soil on the stairs. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 33/2 The *roadstone bydes, And holds fast Boates, in tempests, winds, and tides. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. 481 Road-stones have to resist both friction and pressure. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 159/2 The *road-track of the caravans..passes through this place. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 15 He clambered over the low *road wall. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xlviii. 265 The surveyors of the parish insist on letting all the *road-washings run into it.

c. Miscellaneous, as *road-act, -bill, -cess, -chart, -district, -law, -melody, -mile, -racing*, etc.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 357 To apply to Parliament for a particular *road act. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar. 1775, I was engaged as Counsel..to oppose a *road-bill. 1878 J. INGLIS *Sport & W.* ii. 11 The *road-cess has to be paid. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 723/1 This famous map is a *road-chart rather than a record of ethnology. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 352 The taxable property in each *road district. *Ibid.* 348 *Road laws in this magnificent State..seldom executed. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr. Edin.* 45 A kind of *road-melody or marching-music of mankind. *c* 1669 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 284 His Discourse is like the *Road-Miles in the North, the filthier and dirtier the longer. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 235 His happiness was *road-racing, as it is now turf-racing. 1898 *Cycling* 81 From time to time feeble revivals occur, but the doom of road-racing is sealed. 1886 *Lett. fr. Donegal* 13 The '*Road-Sessions' meets twice a year in each barony. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 193 The *road-tax (statute-labour) is stated to be 7l. per cent. upon the rent. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 352 The town trustees levy a road tax each year. 1796 MARSHALL *W. Eng.* II. 206 A shameful *road toll.

10. a. Attrib., with words denoting persons, or groups of persons, esp. such as are connected with the making or control of roads, as *road-authority, -gang, -master, -party, -police, -trust, -trustee*; also *road-acquaintance, -fellow, -pilgrim*, etc.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 264 Any other *road acquaintances that might be encountered. 1898 *Engineering* XVI. 30 In London..the *road authority is the vestry, or district board of works. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* I. 641 Your *road-fellow is almost as hard to choose as your bed-fellow. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishman of Rue Cain* xiv, The *road-gangs of English navvies. 1898 *Engineering* XVI. 66 The *road master..has charge, of the roadway, including the track, bridges [etc.]. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 141/1 *Road-parties, chain-gangs, and penal settlements. 1890 *Cath. News* 5 July 7/4 The *road-pilgrims took four days on their journey. 1853 COL. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 154 At every stage we met small patrols of active *road-police. 1813 EDWARDS *Meas. True Policy* 66 Such Distributive Societies..would scarce differ from common *Road Trusts. 1854 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (ed. 4) II. 51 The road..was not formed under the superintendence of *road trustees.

b. With agent-nouns, as *road-builder, -cutter, -improver, -mender, -surveyor*, etc.

1857 EMERSON *Poems* 105 Path-finder, *road-builder. 1898 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 366/3 The original road-builders of Greece. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 7 Jan. 28 After the log-makers come the '*road-cutters', who clear away the brush and small logs. *c* 1830 *Treat. Roads* 10 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), We shall now offer some rules for the guidance of *road-improvers on this head. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 231, I never wish to see a *road-mender again. 1879 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav.* (1905) 186, I began an improving acquaintance with the foreman road-mender. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 348 The immediate supervision of construction and repairs is generally under the direction of local '*road supervisors'. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 99 The *road-surveyor, or way-warden .., takes care that such communications..are sufficiently numerous. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Road-surveyor*, an officer who has the supervision of roads, and whose duty it is to see them kept in good order. 1890 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 5/4 Numerous collisions between the two classes of *road-users.

11. a. With vbl. sbs., as *road-breaking, -cleansing, -widening*, etc.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* iv. 48 The sanitary effects of road-cleansing. 1898 *Engineering* XVI. 35 The taking of fore-courts or a slice of garden for road-widening. 1900 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/7 There would be a very large annual saving in the avoidance of road breaking.

b. With adjs., as *road-ready, -weary, -wise.*

1775 ASH *Suppl.*, *Roadwise*, expert in choosing the road; apt to keep the road. 1841 EMERSON *Misc.* 199 Girt and road-ready for the lowest mission of knowledge. 1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 241 Here he comes—the Lord of Glory—dust-covered and road-weary.

12. Special combs., as **road-agent**, *U. S.*, a highway robber; hence *road-agenting*; **road-borne** *a.*, conveyed by road; also *transf.*; **road-drift**, the scrapings of roads; **road foreman** (see quot.); **road-glass**, *U.S.*, a road-lamp; **road hand**, *Austral.*, a man hired to assist in driving cattle, etc.; **road hog**, one who is objectionable on the road, esp. a reckless cyclist or motorist; **road-house**, a wayside inn or hotel; **road jobber** (see quot.); **road-metal**, broken stone used in making roads; hence *road-metalling*; **road-money**, (*a*) money for travelling expenses; (*b*) a rate collected for the maintenance of roads; **road-monkey** (see quot. 1895); †**road-net**, a net used for taking game in a cock-road; **road pane** (see PANE *sb.*[1] 9); **road plate**, one of the plates carrying the roadway in an iron bridge; **road post**, (*a*) a sign-post; (*b*) a military post stationed or situated on a road; **road-runner**, *U. S.*, the paisano or chaparral cock; †**road saddle**, a riding-saddle; **road-weed**, the wayside plantain; **road-woodcock**, one taken in a cock-road; **road-work**, the management of a vehicle, cattle, etc., on the road.

1867 W. H. DIXON *New Amer.* I. xiv. 168 *Road-agent is the name applied in the mountains to a ruffian who has given up honest work..for the perils and profits of the highway. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 124 The great distances between the settlements enable the 'road-agents' to have a fine time of it. 1894 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 346 Something very like a contemplated bit of *road-agenting business. 1887 *Daily News* 21 May 3/2 There were two *road-borne markets within 400 yards of the proposed new market. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 222/2 *Road thrift..is certainly by no means so good as fine sand. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 144 It is constructed of boiler plates, and lined with fire-brick, road-drift, or 'ganister'. 1898 *Engineering* XVI. 66 A *road foreman of engines, or traveling engineer, who rides upon engines and instructs the enginemen and firemen. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 927/2 His *road-glasses illuminate the wayside. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 264 Two men, who had contracted to act as *road hands and to make themselves generally useful. 1898 *Harper's Mag.* XCVI. 689 Beware of Swiss drivers; they are the greatest '*road hogs' in Europe. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* xxiii, The situation of ostler at my inn, the first *road-house in England. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 492/2 Valuable information as to routes,..distances and road-houses. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 30 The profits of the *Road Jobbers, namely the Guards and Drivers of Mail and other Coaches, will be at an end. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 383/2 The *road metal is then to be laid on, in two successive coats. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* XXIX. 48/1 A pile of stones broken to the size of road-metal. 1871 *Athenæum* July 115 That form of *road-metalling..which in England is associated with the honourable name of Macadam. 1884 W. H. GRELLWOOD *Steel & Iron* 80 The materials are broken into cubes of two inches resembling road-metalling. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* IV. i, Except small modicum of *roadmoney, not a gold coin in his possession. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1322 Road-money and schoolmaster's salary are also sometimes paid by the tenant. 1895 *Standard Dict.* s.v. *Road*, **Road-monkey*, a man employed by lumbermen in repairing logging roads. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 390/1 Finally, the 'road-monkeys', with shovels, remove the last appearance of a drift. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 6 Others, which..take any Partridges or Feasaunts by night vnder any Tramel, Lowbell, *Roadenete or other Engyn. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. pl. 22, I, I, are the way- (or *road-) panes, watered from the banks of the mains. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 133/2 When the main ribs..rested on their centres, and before any of the spandrils and *road plates had been put upon them. 1805 COLMAN *John Bull* I. i, Na; that be the *road post. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xix, At Marendellas..we passed one of the fortified road posts. 1872 COUES *N. American Birds* 189 Ground Cuckoo, Chaparral Cock, *Road Runner. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 423/1 This bird is called scientifically the *Geococcyx Californianus*, but is popularly known under several other names, such as road-runner. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4784/4 Likewise a short *Road Saddle taken. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 330 Plantains or *Road-weeds, are among the commonest of our weeds on road-sides. 1826 POLWHELE *Trad. & Recoll.* II. 376 A couple of *road-woodcocks..for a shilling, and with a couple of road-woodcocks we had just been presented. 1889 HISSEY *Tour Phaeton* 395 A few hints about *roadwork..will possibly prove acceptable. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 179, I have had road work, station work, sheep and cattle management.

Road, obs. variant of RODE, rope. *U.S.*

Road (rōd), *v.*[1] Also 7 rode. [f. ROAD *sb.*]

The following apparent examples are very obscure, and may be due to misprints:—1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 114 The fashion of their ships, aswell of those that passe the seas, as of those that doo roade riuers. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* II. 1649 They are as it were halfe fishes, they are so vsed to the Sea, whither they goe daily either swimming or roading or sailing.

†**1.** *intr.* To make raids. *Obs. rare.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. xl. 1007 He gaue them warning, to leaue their manner of roding and roving in hostile wise. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4734/3 The same Partisan having roaded some Days in this Neighbourhood with a strong Party,..all possible Precautions are taken.

2. †**a.** *trans.* To traverse (a way). *Obs.*–[1]

1623 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 19 Here is a large field offered mee,..but this is not my way, it is too trodden, every Hackney rodes it.

b. To do (a distance) on the road. *U.S.*

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Herald* Mar., The horse..can road easy 10 miles per hour.

c. *To road it*, to keep to, or go by, the road.

1893 *Field* 11 Feb. 192/1 A few came mounted, determined to 'road it' until they could without damage to the crops follow the hounds.

Road (rōd), *v.*[2] [Of doubtful origin; connexion with *v.*[1] is not clear.] *trans.* Of a dog: To follow up (a game-bird) by the foot-scent. Also with *up*, and *absol.* (Cf. the earlier ROADER [2].)

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. iv. 47/1 As retrievers do all their work by 'roading' or 'fouting', they require that peculiar kind of nose. *Ibid.* 52/1 The dog.. must never be inclined to 'foot' or 'road' the birds till ordered. 1884 T. SPEEDY *Sport Highl.* xv. 269 Although a pointer may 'road' them up (and point at them), they often slip off again. 1892 *Sport. & Dram. News* 30 Jan. 678/1 Choleric..at the sight of his canine favourites.. 'roading' birds all over the place. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 425/1 Juno..commenced roading down a potato furrow.

Hence **Roa·ding** *ppl. a.*

c 1880 'PATHFINDER' *Breaking & Training Dogs* 8 A cross between a good roading foxhound and a..Gordon setter.

Road, *v.*[3] (to clear of weeds): see RODE *v.*[1]

Road, *v.*[4] (of woodcock or wild fowl): see RODE *v.*[2]

Roa·d-book. Also **road book.** [ROAD *sb.* 4.]

1. A book exhibiting or describing the roads of a district or country.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* vii, Morland pleaded the authority of road-books, innkeepers, and mile-stones. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. 12 After starting on a very long journey.., discovering that you have left your road-book behind. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 311 These computations are strongly confirmed by the road books and maps of the seventeenth century. 1881 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Sept. 14/3, I am not writing a road-book or a river-book.

2. A narrative of a journey by road.

1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 393 Ghulamshah set to work washing our flannel shirts, and I to writing up the road-book.

Roade, obs. variant of RODE, rope. *U.S.*

Roa·ded, *a.* [f. ROAD *sb.* 4.] Provided or laid out with roads.

1880 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 2/2 A unique estate, consisting of 240 acres, all scientifically drained and roaded. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 3/3 The estate..is well roaded.

Roaded, streaked: see RODED *a.*

Roader[1] (rōu·dəɹ). [f. ROAD *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

†**1.** One who rides about. *Obs.*—°

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Roder le pays,* to make a roade in the countrey...*Vn rodeur ou coureur,* a roder or wighnder [1593 wayrider].

2. A ship lying at anchor in a road; a vessel which rides (well or ill).

1556 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 275, I caused the Pinnesse to beare in with the shore,..and [she] saw two roaders ride in the sound. 1589 *Ibid.* (1599) II. II. 161 By the way as we rowed we saw boates passing betwixt the roaders and the shore. 1644 MANWARING *Seaman's Dict.* s.v., We call any ship that Rides at an Anchor in a Roade, a Roader. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 81 *A Road,* is any place near the Land where Ships may ride at Anchor, and a Ship riding there is called a Roader. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Riding,* When a ship..pitches violently into the sea, so as to strain her cables, masts, or hull, it is called riding hard, and the vessel is termed a bad roader.

3. = ROADSTER 2.

1825 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* 415 They hired my mare, as capital a roader as ever was backed, thof I say it myself. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 June, To purchase a strictly first-class roader or a trotter.

4. A road-sweeper, road-cleaner.

1883 BESANT *All in a Garden fair* II. x, Among the Roaders—that..useful body who sweep the roads for the omnibus horses. 1886 — *Childr. Gibeon* II. iv, He began to think, and then he had to be a roader for the parish at eighteen pence a day.

5. (See quot.)

1902 *Times* 14 Feb. 13/3 He was informed by the engine-driver that a 'roader' (*i.e.*, a parcel to be put out at a roadside station) had been put on the engine.

Roa·der[2]. [Cf. ROAD *v.*[2]] A dog which pursues game by the foot-scent.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 231 This circumstance is of the greatest advantage to the spaniel; for it enables him to be a good roader, as it is styled in the south. 1822 *Ibid.* IX. 174 The slaughter of late effected by the 'roaders', as some call them, and the heavy gunners.

Roa·d-goose. Also 9 rode-. [App. repr. some local form, such as *rood-, rudegoose* in Ross, or *rade-, raid-goose* in Orkney and Shetl. All later instances appear to be mere echoes of Willughby.]

= RAT-GOOSE.

a 1672 [see RAT-GOOSE]. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words* 95 The road-Goose, or small Wild Goose. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Road goose,* in zoology, the name of a small species of wild goose. 1768–1824 [see RAT-GOOSE]. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 793 *Rode-goose,* a local name given by fowlers to the Brant-Goose.

Roa·d-horse. Also 1 rádhors, 4 roode-, 4–5 rode-. [f. ROAD *sb.*[1] 1 and 4.]

†**1.** A riding-horse. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Assmann) VIII. 233 Man sceal..lætan hine ridan on þæs cyninges rædhorse. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* iv. 26 Salomon hadde fourty thousynd cratchis of horsis for charis, and twelue thousynde of roode horsis. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 58 þe remenaunt of my rode horses I wul be departyd. 1547 *Ancaster MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 455 The holl nomber of road horses and geldinges, as well ambelinge as trottinge.

2. A horse serviceable for, or used on, the road.

1743 BRACKEN (*title*), Traveller's Pocket Farrier,..with Directions for the Choice of a Good Road-Horse. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* (1824) 9 The old English Roadhorse is a strong, vigorous, and active kind, capable of enduring great hardship. 1890 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 517/1 In a sense, every horse driven by the owner for pleasure is a road horse. 1897 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 4 Jan. 2/2 Some of the owners of fast road-horses.

Roa·ding, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROAD *v.*[1]]

1. Racing with teams upon the road.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Norf.* (1795) I. 44 The young men who took delight in the diversion of 'roading'.

2. The making or repairing of roads.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Roading,* repairing and maintaining roads. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/5 Instances of bad roading or lack of sanding.

3. Performance of a horse on the road.

1890 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 524/1 She accomplished forty-three miles in three hours and twenty-five minutes. This was great roading.

Roa·ding, *vbl. sb.*[2] [var. of *roding*: see RODE *v.*[2]] The practice, on the part of certain birds, of flying in the evening. Also *attrib.*

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 651/1 During this season the male Woodcock performs at twilight flights of a remarkable kind...This characteristic flight is in some parts of England called 'roading'. 1898 WOLLOCOMBE *From Morn till Eve* 246 It was roading time. We turned and cocked our guns.

Roa·dless, *a.* [f. ROAD *sb.* 4 + -LESS.] Destitute of roads; having no road(s).

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 288/2 In the most roadless, postless, melancholy, sequestered hamlet. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 137 The next march brought the troops to a steep and roadless hill. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* III. i. 8 In these roadless parts distance was very much a matter of conjecture.

Hence **Roa·dlessness.**

1880 CRAWFURD *Portugal Old & New* 369 Portugal in its long-enduring condition of roadlessness.

Roa·d-maker. [ROAD *sb.* 1 and 4.]

†**1.** One who makes an inroad or raid. *Obs.*—°

1611 COTGR., *Voleur,*..an inroder, or a road-maker.

2. One who makes roads.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 362 Might not gentlemen..contract with an improved road-maker at a particular price by the mile? 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 30/2 The general practice of modern roadmakers is to make the surface slightly convex. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 417 His successes..were chiefly due to the woodman, the roadmaker, and the mason.

Roa·d-making, *vbl. sb.* [ROAD *sb.* 4.] The act of constructing a road; the practice of making roads.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 285 In no instance is the police of Aberdeenshire so defective as in road-making. 1811 M^cADAM in *Pres. System Road Making* (1822) 36 Road-making..is even worse understood in Scotland than in England. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 31/1 The very imperfect mode of road-making formerly practised. 1878 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* LXXVI. VIII. 55 The paving and improved road-making in cities and towns.

attrib. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 2/6 Road-making tools and implements are in good request.

Roa·dman. [ROAD *sb.* 4.] A workman engaged in the making or upkeep of roads.

1816 DUFF *Poems* 58 The smarts O' rugged Roadman's whips an' carts. 1866 EASTON *Autobiog.* 66 They would have thought it below their dignity to break a lance in public with a 'Roadman'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 5/1 Extra roadmen were put on to renovate the wood paving.

Roa·dside. Also **road-side.** [ROAD *sb.* 4.]

1. The side next to the road. *rare*—[1].

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 326 P 2, I..have therefore taken care to remove my Daughter from the Road-side of the House, and to lodge her next the Garden.

2. The side, or border, of the road; wayside.

1744 J. WILSON *Synop. Brit. Plants* 56 Woolly-headed Thistle..by the road-sides in Huntingdonshire. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 182 *note,* Beggars, who took their stands by the road-side. 1828 LYTTON *Disowned* i, Does the house you speak of lie on the road-side? 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 368 Junipers..grace the road-side. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 287 This charming spot, with the roadsides planted with tall trees.

fig. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. iv. 72 Permit at least this dream by the roadside of creation.

attrib. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* I. 126 Sewers from streets the road-side banks defile. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXVII, A road-side public-house of the better class. 1886 *Field* 17 Oct. 542/1 Roadside waste, roadside pasture, and roadside turf belong presumably to the adjoining landowner.

Hence **Roadsi·der,** a keeper of a roadside inn; one who lives by the side of a road.

1826 HOOD *Fairy Tale* i, Till he had made his pelf, And then retired—if one may call it so Of a roadsider. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Scotland* viii. (1855) 85 The 'roadsider' always wears a blue coat.

Roa·dsman. [ROAD *sb.* 4. Cf. *craftsman,* etc.]

1. A driver of vehicles; a roadster.

1741 G. BERKELEY in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 180 Our coachman, who is an excellent roadsman,..took a fancy to fall off his box.

2. One who repairs roads; a roadman.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov. 5/3 The prisoner had shot Fougereau for the sole purpose of obtaining his situation as roadsman. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss., Roadsmen,* men paid by the mine-owner for the laying down and keeping in repair the underground haulage roads.

Roadstead (rōu·dsted). Forms: 4 radestede; 6 rode-, 6, 8–9 roadsted; 7 roade, 8–9 road-, 8– roadstead. [f. ROAD *sb.* 3.] A place where ships may conveniently or safely lie at anchor near the shore.

[1351 *Cartul. Whitby* (Surtees) II. 425 Deinz mesme la vile ou en la mere pres jongnaunts, apelle Radestede.]

1556 BOROUGH in *Hakluyt* (1886) III. 120 Our barke did ride such a roadsted that it was to be marueiled..how she was able to abide it. 1600 R. CARR tr. *Mahumetan Hist.* 57 Perceiuing that they had not a safe rodested there, they remoued from thence to an other rodested of that Island, called Maiaro. 1633 SIR J. BOROUGH *Sovereignty Brit. Seas* (1651) 153 We stay till the Herring come home to our roade steads. 1774 *Hull Dock Act* 49 The roadstead near the haven mouth. 1795 in H. Tooke *Purley* (1829) I. 410 It.. has no good Roadsted, and is not tenable, if not protected by a fleet. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 155 The coast affords several road-steads. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* VI. (1858) 265 Caipha, at the opposite corner of the bay ..., served as a roadstead. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 47 We came to an anchor near the middle of the roadstead.

Roadster (rōu·dstəɹ). [f. ROAD *sb.* 1 and 4.]

1. *Naut.* A vessel lying, or able to lie, at anchor in a roadstead. See also quot. 1867.

1744 *London Mag.* 557 They were stiff Ships,..good Sailors, and good Roadsters. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict. Mar.* s.v. *Roader,* Roadsters should attentively observe to anchor at a competent distance from each other. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Roadster,* applied chiefly to those vessels which work by tides, and seek some known road to await turn of tide or chance of wind.

2. A horse for riding (or driving) on the road.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iii, Your horse..has too little bone to be a good roadster. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 216 A roadster is required to carry him over the farm when it is of large extent. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Prince of Wales's Garden-Party* 275 Almost every man..came either in his own gig, or riding his own stout roadster.

attrib. 1890 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 518/1 A lively, sensible horse, one who has the true roadster disposition.

b. A cycle for use on the road. Also *attrib.*

1883 *Knowledge* 18 May 290/2 The weight of a roadster bicycle. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 10 Feb. 5/4 Hunt picked out a smart pneumatic-tyred roadster.

3. One who is accustomed to the road; a coach-driver or traveller.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 72 Old roadsters, in long heavy grey or blue frieze coats. 1849 KIMBALL *St. Leger* I. vii, I ..entered into conversation with Walter, the 'whip', a veteran roadster. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 8 June 5/3 Old roadsters eat and drink whenever and wherever they can.

b. *U.S.* One who has no fixed abode.

1896 *Pop. Sci. Jrnl.* L. 255 The roadster proper is distinguished from the tramp by having..a visible means of support. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 427/1 He..was already a confirmed roadster, with an inordinate love for tobacco.

4. *Hunting.* One who keeps to the road.

1858 SURTEES *Ask Mamma* LXV, Taking a run he presently landed in the next field, amidst the cheers of the roadsters. 1898 WOLLOCOMBE *From Morn till Eve* I. 6 Henry and I on looking back find..a long train of roadsters behind us.

Roa·dway. [ROAD *sb.* 4.]

1. A way used as a road; † a highway.

In origin perh. = 'riding-way'. In mod. use with approximation to sense 2.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 323 Through this citie lie two maine roade-waies. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 53 Imploying them at home about some publike buildings, as bridges, rode waies for which those Romans were famous in this Iland. 1675 OGILBY (*title*), Itinerarium Angliæ: or, a Book of Roads, wherein are contain'd the principal Road-Ways of..England and..Wales. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 38 In the year 1724 a road-way was cut through its venerable trunk. 1840 *Railw. Times* 25 Jan., To render the roadway to the station as convenient to the public as possible. 1880 JEFFERIES *Greene Ferne Farm* 75 The roadway stopped abruptly.

attrib. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 495, I found..in diuerse Rode-way Innes..good Cheare, Hospitality, and Serviceable attendance. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* i. (1879) 18 It looks like home to see vervain, road-way nettles, and thistles.

fig. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* II. ii. 63 Neuer a man thought in the world, keepes the Rode-way better then thine. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 29 If Vertue be the Road-way to perfection. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 28 In the road-way of every mans observation.

† **b.** *transf.* of the course of ships. *Obs.*

a 1608 VERE *Comment.* 54 A great ship was discovered on the road-way from the Indies. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advls. fr. Parnass.* II. xxiii. (1674) 170 Pilots..had made road-waies all over it [*sc.* the ocean].

2. The main or central portion of a road, *esp.* that used by vehicular traffic, in contrast to the side-paths.

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 188 Between the road-way and the walls. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. x, Making unsteady sallies into the roadway, and as often staggering back again. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 65/2 The company were to repair the roadway for two years.

3. That portion of a bridge, railway, etc., on which traffic is conducted.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 261/1 We have not only the arch itself to consider, but..the roadway or building thereon constructed. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 329 The vertical framing and roadway rest upon four circular ribs formed of several thicknesses of timber. 1861 *Times* 22 Aug., The severity of the winter, which damaged their rolling stocks and seriously injured their roadways. 1901 *Y. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 13 A spiral external roadway, whose easy inclination allowed building materials to be carried up it in little trolleys.

Roa·dworthy, *a.* [ROAD *sb.* 4.]

1. Fit for the road; in a suitable condition for using on the road.

1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett.* I. 1 My carriage, which had been warranted roadworthy, having nearly gone to pieces. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 318/2 A coach-proprietor is bound by law to take care that his coach, harness, and horses are roadworthy. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* July 59 Some tolerably roadworthy vehicles.

fig. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. IV. iv. 154 It was.. probably a workmanlike, roadworthy Constitution enough.

2. Of persons: Able to travel. *rare.*

1858 CARLYLE in Froude *Carlyle in London* (1884) II. xxiv. 224 Poor Neuberg..hopes to be roadworthy to-morrow again. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) III. 107 In a few days I hope to be..road-worthy.

Roage, Roague, obs. forms of ROGUE.

Roak (rōuk). [Variant of northern dial. *roke, rawk* scratch, flaw, etc.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Rauk.*] *Founding.* A fault in steel.

a 1890 MICHAELIS tr. Monthaye *Krupp & De Bange* 21 (Cent.), The [steel] bar..would be so full of the imperfections technically called 'seams' or roaks as to be..useless.

Roak, -y, dial. variants of ROKE, -Y.

Roale, obs. form of ROLL *sb.*[1]

Roall, Roalte, obs. forms of ROYAL(TY.

Roam (rōum), *sb.* [f. the vb.] The act of wandering or roaming; a ramble.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 538 He..began Through wood, through waste, o'er hil, o'er dale his roam. 1685-8 *Roxb. Ball.* II. 447 My unkind husband hath taken his roam To see his relations. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1173 The boundless space, thro' which these rovers take Their restless roam. 1755 HERVEY *Theron & Aspasia* (1757) I. xi. 394 Too dreary even for the Roam of a hoary hermit. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VIII. 113 A half-hour's roam through such a place.

Roam (rōum), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4-5 **romen, -yn,** 4-7 **rome,** 5 **rom, rombe,** 6 **roame,** 6- **roam.** *β.* 4-6 **rowme,** 5 **roume(n,** 5, 7 **roome.** [Of obscure origin: the rime with *home* in Gower indicates an early ME. *rāmen* (perh. represented by the obscure *rameden* in Layamon 7854), but no parallel form with the same meaning appears in any of the cognate languages.

Except in late puns, there is no evidence of connexion with the Romance words denoting pilgrims or pilgrimages to Rome (as OF. *romier*, Sp. *romero*, It. *romeo*, med.L. *romeus*), and the rime with *home* is decisive against this origin. The *β*-forms are probably due to scribal confusion with *rown* ROOM *v.* Douglas no doubt took over the word with this spelling from some manuscript of Chaucer.]

1. *intr.* To wander, rove, or ramble; to walk about aimlessly, esp. over a wide area.

a. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7207 Alisaunder rometh in his toun, For to wissen his masons. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2372 (Kölbing), Þo he was cloþed, he com adoun, Sikeende & romende vp & doun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 347 Whan he wot the lord from home, Than wol he stalke aboute and rome. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 3006 To walke and romen vp and doun In the forest. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xi. 289 The quene ..romed vp & doune in the chamber. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 141 Neither the slowe..nor the liuely, whyle they roame, bee seuered from their fellowes. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. xiv, He made them waste their weary yeares Roaming in vain. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. i. (1614) 228 Thus doe the Tartars and the Arabians .. at this day, roming, rouing, robbing. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* I. 3 Round the wide World in Banishment we rome. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 55 Shaggy forms o'er ice-built mountains roam. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXI. (1787) III. 236 The Barbarians roamed through the city in quest of prey. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 993 Where, 'mid exuberant green, I roam in pleasant darkness. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, In the summer I often roam about the fields and lanes all day. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 1 The pastures .. are roamed over by dun-coloured oxen.

fig. 1587 GREENE *Euphues Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 208 A valyaunt mynde, vnlesse guyded by wysedome, rometh into many inconsidered actions. 1640 W. STYLE tr. *Antisco's Sp. Gallant* 120 Suffering their thoughts to rome upon other matters. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* X. 4 Wherever eye or mind Can roam. 1882 AINGER *Lamb* vi. 101 He was allowed to roam at his own free will over the experiences of his life.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 109 Þe porter..plukked in *pauci* prilueliche, and lete þe remenaunt go rowme. *Ibid.* 124 He may renne in arrerage And rowme so fro home. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xii. 62 He rowmis wp and doun the cost. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 201 Thochtfull luffaris rowmys to and fro. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 36 Thei ware sterne, and vnruly..roilyng and rowmyng.. heather and thether. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 368 They..had roomed about, without pittie pyllaging and dispeopling.

b. Const. *to, toward, thither, from* (passing into the sense of 'go, make one's way').

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 508 He rometh to the Carpenteres hous. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 331 'By þe rode,' quaþ repentaunce, 'þow romest toward heuene'. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 818 Iason..rapis hym to ryse & rom from his bede. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 51 *Winch.* Rome shall remedie this. *Warw.* Roame thither then. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 247 Three hundred thousand people romed to Rome for purgatorie pils. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Afft. Consc.* (1640) 235 So ravished in Spirit, he roamed toward Heaven. 1636 R. JAMES *Iter Lanc.* 40 We did rome Under thy guidance to a Roman way..From Yorck to Chester.

2. *trans.* To wander over or through (a place).

1603 *Philotus* XXV, Be ȝe haue rowmit ane Alley thryse, It is ane myle almaist. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 82 Thus the Orb he roam'd With narrow search. 1671 — *P. R.* II. 179 False titl'd Sons of God, roaming the Earth. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* XVIII. 2 A man Accustomed..to roam the streets Of Ithaca. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 421 Happy as they that roam the Ocean's breast. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 312 The last wolf that has roamed our island. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* LXXV. (1877) 624 A mighty horde of savages roaming a continent in search of food.

† **3.** ? To carry off in roaming. *Obs.*—[1]

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. (1656) 127 Many a sweet meal hath he [Satan] robbed the Saints of..: take heed therefore that he roams not thine away also.

Roamer (rōu·mər). Also 4-5 **romare, -ere, romber, rowmer.** [f. ROAM *v.* + -ER[1].] One who roams; a wanderer, rambler.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 120 Til .. religious romares *recordare* in here cloistres, As seynt Benet hem bad, Bernarde and Fraunceys. *Ibid.* X. 306 Ac now is religioun a ryder, a rowmer [*v.r.* romere] bi stretes, [and] A leder of louedayes. 1598 FLORIO, *Romeo*, .. a roamer. 1611 COTGR., *Rodeur*, a vagabond, roamer, wanderer. [1727 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON.] ? 1794 COLERIDGE *Sonnet* xii, Pale Roamer through the night! 1846 PROWETT *Prometheus Bound* 15 Calamity's a roamer, still abroad With restless flitting. 1883 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Oct. 599 They are not afraid of work, though they are roamers.

Roa·ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROAM *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb; a wandering journey. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1887) 204 It were to large a roming place, to runne over the port that the churchmen haue kept. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 Through this wyde roaming thee Troians Italie mishing Ful manye yeers wandred. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. i. 282 All Prophecies are not from the mere ravings & roamings of a buisie Phansie. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* V. 82 This may seem like an aimless roaming through one department of our vocabulary. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 48/2 The south or steppe portion of Mesopotamia was from early times the roaming-ground of Arabic tribes.

Roa·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That roams or wanders.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxvi. § 4 Dominion ouer the whole band of that roaming and spoyling aduersarie. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 62 The roaming herds of that species of animal.

Hence **Roa·ming·ly** *adv.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 211 With him I..came into this country, where euer since I haue romingly endured, neuer in any one place setled.

Roan (rōun), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Forms: 6 **roen, roone,** 6-7 **rone, roane,** 7- **roan.** [a. OF. *roan, rouen*, F. *rouan*, = Prov. *rouant*, It. *roano, rovano* (Florio), Sp. *roano* (†*ruano*), Pg. *ruão*, of unknown origin. The obs. Du. *roaensch* (Kilian), MLG. *rowansk* are also from OF.]

A. *adj.* Of animals: Having a coat in which the prevailing colour is thickly interspersed with some other; *esp.* bay, sorrel, or chestnut mixed with white or grey. Also *absol.* as the name of a colour.

a. Of horses. (Cf. ROANED.)

The prevailing colour is freq. expressed, as *black, blue, red, silver, strawberry roan.*

1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Roen colour of an horse, *rouen.* 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 56 Rethelan .. cummith of Rethe, that ys to say Roone color or pale redde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 116 The best colours..are these, the rone, the white liarde, the bay. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 120 Giue my Roane horse a drench (sayes hee). 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 92, I rode that same time vpon a Roane gelding. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 694 How shall I answer Hue and Cry, For a Roan-Gelding, twelve hands high? 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4325/4 A white roan Mare at present, but when she sheds her Coat a black roan. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* I. v, Proudly his red-roan charger trod. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 687 He is light roan in colour, and has a conch-horse look about him. 1883 *Times* 28 May 5/3 Mr. John Robinson's silver roan mare Lady Silver. *Ibid.* 30 May 5/1 The Stand Stud Company's strawberry roan mare British Queen.

b. Of other animals, *esp.* as the distinctive name of a species of antelope.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 83/1, I perceived a pair of the rare and beautiful roan antelope or bastard gemsbok warily approaching the fountain. 1879 R. JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1908) 75 Broad green meads, dotted with roan-and-white cattle. 1885 *Athenæum* 2 May 570/1 A female roan kangaroo (*Macropus erubescens*). 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 187 The roan antelope (*Hippotragus equinus*) at one time ranged from Cape Colony up to Central Africa.

c. *transf.* as a colour of cloth. *rare.*

1861 READE *Cloister & H.* Iv, Her farthingale and hose [were] of the same material, but a glossy roan, or claret colour.

B. *sb.*[1] **1.** A horse of a roan colour.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* V. xviii. 8 b, The other mad Horse was a Roane of Maister Ashleis. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 72 What Horse? A Roane,..is it not? 1653 A. WILSON *Inconstant Ladie* II. iv, Sweet rone, Deare, beast, looke to thy feet. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., When this party-coloured coat is accompanied with a black head and black extremities, he is called a roan with a black-a-moor's head. 1842 TENNYSON *Walk. to Mail* 104 As quaint a four-in-hand As you shall see—three pyebalds and a roan. 1877 G. NEVILE *Horses & Riding* XV. 106 Black and bay-roans mean roan horses with black or bay heads and legs.

b. A roan cow, ox, or bull.

17.. RAMSAY *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* ix, Than by came an illwilly roan. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Jrnl. France* I. 148 The Carinthian bulls..are almost all blue roans. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 121 He's got a real turn for the roans and reds.

c. A roan antelope.

1895 MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 236 A pan under the mountain where many roans,..and some giraffes, drank.

† **2.** *Red roan*: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 134 Barley is ripe, when the red Roan, as they call it, is off (that is a reddish kind of Colour that is on the Ear).

Roan (rōun), *sb.*[2] Also 5 **royne,** 6 **rone.** [Of obscure origin; perhaps the place-name, as in *sb.*[3] The gap in the history of the word is remarkable.]

† **1.** *Roan skin*, some kind of skin or leather. Also *roan lanyar(d)*, a thong made of this. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. 480 He gert brynge hym a litil cofyne; A royne [*v.r.* rone] skyn tuk he þar of syne, And schare a thwaynge at al laysere [*Wemyss* A royne lanȝhare þarof to scheire]. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 177 For one Rone skin. 1583 *Bk. of Rates* E j b, Roan skinnes the dosen, xxx.*s.* *Ibid.* E v b, Skinnes for Lether, look Basill, Buffe; for Cushions [look] portingale, Red hides, Roan, Salt spanish, Spruce and Swan skinnes.

2. A soft flexible leather made of sheepskin, used in bookbinding as a substitute for morocco.

1818 *Art Bk.-binding* 27 The back must have a piece of blue or red roan, thinly pared, pasted on. 1852 MOFFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 365 Roan is sheep-skin Morocco tanned with sumach, but wanting the grained appearance of true Morocco. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 90 Roans are prepared much like the straight-grained morocco, but they..are much thinner.

Comb. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 221/1 'Roan-bound' books..are often sprinkled with colour by the bookbinders after the leather has been attached to the boards.

† **Roan,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 5 **ron.** [f. *Roan*, an old form of the place-name *Rouen*. Cf. Sp. *ruan*, 'fine Linnen Cloath made at Roan in France' (Stevens, 1706).] **a.** The place-name used attrib. to designate the linen cloth made there. **b.** A make of linen from Rouen.

a. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 311/2 Ron, *rothomagus, rothomagensis.* 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vestis Rotomagensis*, Roan clothe.

b. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 134 These carry out of France great quantity of Linnen cloth, which we call white Roanes. 1696 J. F. *Merch. Wareho. laid open* 35, I..shall come to Roans and Rasterns, but because there is not any allowed to come I shall pass it by.

Roan, *sb.*[4] *dial.* Also 7-9 **rone.** [var. of RAWN or ROWN.] The roe of a fish.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 115 Botargo (..the rone of a fish). *c* 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd.* 1033 II. 327 b, *Rone*, the row in a female fish, which in males is calld the *Milt.* 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 138 An uncommon fish..; in the belly were two roes, or roans, each nine feet long. 1869-89 in northern dial. glossaries (Cumb., Lanc., Linc.).

b. *Roan-fleuk*, the turbot (cf. *rawn-fleuk*).

1882 DAY *Fishes Grt. Brit. & Ired.* II. 12.

Roan, variant of RONE *sb.*, ROWAN.

Roan-berry, variant of ROWAN-BERRY.

† **Roa·ned,** *a. Obs.* Also 5-6 **ronyd,** 6 **roned.** [f. ROAN *a.*] Roan-coloured.

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 186 Hytt is told me, that the Master Potter hath a coraginouse ronyd hors. 1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 132, I geve to Thomas Poole a blake horse, also a ronyd colte. 1579 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham) II. 121 One roned gelding. 1602 BURTON *Wonders wouth Hearing* Wks. (Grosart) II. 6/2 He..had euer more pitty on one good paced Mare, then two roaned cuttalles.

‖ **Roanoke** (rōu·ănōuk). Also 7 **rawranoke, roanoake, -oack,** 8 **roenoke.** [From the Powhatan or Virginian dialect of Algonkin.] An inferior kind of wampum made and used by the natives of Virginia.

1624 *Capt. Smith's Virginia* III. 418 Rawranoke or white beads that occasion as much dissention among the Salvages, as gold and siluer amongst Christians. 1656 *Stat. Virginia* (1823) I. 397 Peeces of eight that are good and of silver shall pass for five shillings, and Roanoake and Wompompeeke to keep their wonted value. 1672 SIR W. TALBOT *Discov. J. Lederer* 27 Their currant Coyn of small shells, which they call Roanoack or Peack. 1705 R. BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* (1722) III. i. 141 Upon his Neck, and Wrists, hang Strings of Beads, Peak and Roenoke. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 308 *Roanoke*, Indian shell money; so called in Virginia. 1900 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 511 Silver bangles, and ear-bobs, and strings of roanoke.

Roan-tree, variant of ROWAN-TREE.

Roany. (See quot.)

1849 ROWLANDSON in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. II. 445 The tar that should be used for this purpose [sheep-smearing] comes from America, and is called 'roany', being of a fat unctuous nature of the consistence of very thick molasses.

Roap, obs. f. ROPE *v.* **Roapiness,** obs. f. ROPINESS. **Roapy,** obs. f. ROPY.

Roar (rōǝr), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 4-7 **rore:** 7 **roare,** 7- **roar.** *β. Sc.* 5 **rare,** 5-6, 8 (9 *north.*) **rair.** [f. the stem of OE. *rārian*, ME. *rōren*, to ROAR. Cf. OE. *wulfa-gerār* in *O. E. Martyrol.* 16. In later English use perh. re-formed from the vb.]

1. A full, deep, prolonged cry uttered by a lion or other large beast; a loud and deep sound uttered by one or more persons, esp. as an expression of pain or anger.

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 74 A dragoun..Com in rampende among hem alle With such a noise and such a rore. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8518 Þen Andromaca..With a rufull rore rent of hir clothis. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17964 Many boles & bores, With lowyng & with loude rores.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 315 Sure it was the roare Of a whole heard of Lyons. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 61 The rout that made the hideous roar. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 590 The slipp'ry God..will seem a bristly Boar, Or imitate the Lion's angry Roar. 1768 74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 443 Very bad music, badly executed, being rather roars or squalls than songs. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 201 They all seize it with a bound, at the same time expressing their fierce pleasure with a roar. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 210 The panther's roar came muffled, while I sat Low in the valley. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xvii, A roar of hired applause interrupted him. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 413 With a roar of wrath at the maiden's rescue ..Greeks..flew to assail us.

β. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. vi. 872 Thai rowpyd wyth a rare at anys. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 826 The barde ..Ran fast to the dure, and gaif a gret rair. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ii. 11 About thar clossuris braying with mony rair. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. 116 The Babe he gifis ane rair. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* xxix, With a rair, Away his wretched spirit flew. 18.. in Heslop *Northumberland Gloss.* (1894) 562 The yow gav a blare, an' Robin a rair.

† **b.** Rumour. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1520 *Vox Populi* 88 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 271 The encrease was never more. Thus goythe the voyce and rore. And truthe yt is indeade.

c. A boisterous outburst *of* laughter; also *ellipt.* for this, esp. in echoes of the Shaksperian phrase belonging to ROAR *sb.*[2] b.

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 424 His flashes of wit and humour keep the table in a roar. 1803 *Pic Nic* (1806) I. 158 [He] kept the company in a roar of laughter. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 210 He was once in danger of being turned out of the gallery for setting all around him in a roar. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 203 A roar of laughter interrupted him.

2. *transf.* The loud sound of cannon, thunder, a storm, the sea, or other inanimate agents.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* G v, With..horrible rore and terrible thunderinge of gunnes. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* IV. 5998 Than, with ane rair, the erth sall ryve, And swolly thame. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 713 The floods of troubled aire to pitchie stormes increase,..Encountring with abhorred roares. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 586 Those deep-throated Engins.., whose roar Emboweld with outragious noise the Air. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 58 Come then, and leave the Waves tumultuous roar. *c* 1764 GRAY *Owen* 26 Talymalfra's rocky shore Echoing to the battle's roar. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XII, The roar of these waters has made my head dizzy already. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. XXII, Arm! Arm! it is..the cannon's opening roar! 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. XXIV. 245 We see its deep indigo horizon, and hear its roar against the icy beach. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* V. 84 When the rock-strewn valley resounds to the torrent's roar.

† **Roar,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: α. 5–6 roore, 5 7 rore. β. 6 roare. [a. MDu. *roer*, = OS. *hrôra* (LG. *rôre*, *rôr*), OHG. *ruora* (MHG. *ruore*, G. *ruhr*), related to OE. and OS. *hrôr* stirring, active: see also ROBE *v.* and cf. UPROAR. The rime of *rore*: *pore* (=poor) in Chaucer proves that the word is different from ROAR *sb.*[1]] Confusion, tumult, disturbance. Only in phrases *in, on, upon a roar* (cf. MDu. *in roere zijn, bringen, stellen*, etc.).

α. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 45 Whi nyl I brynge alle Troie vpon a rore? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Rore, or truble amonge þe puple, *tumultus, commotio.* *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XX. 456 For therof ye shall see all fraunce in a rore and trowble. 1513 MORE *Chron., Rich. III* (1883) 15 Thus should all the realme fall on a rore. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XIX. 29 The cite was on a roore. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 292 The people beeyng in a greate rore willed enquierie..to be made who it was. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 2 By your Art..you haue Put the wild waters in this Rore.

β. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* VIII. 59 When all should be set on a roare. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 167 The Ephesians, which were all on a roare and worse than mad. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Blacksmith* XLIX, When I perceyved the Commons in a roare.

b. A wild outburst of mirth. (Perh. associated with ROAR *sb.*[1], as in modern use: see prec. 10.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 211 Where be your libes now?.. Your flashes of Merriment that were wont to set the Table on a Rore.

Roar (rōɔ), *v.* Forms: α. 1 rárian, 3 rarin, 4–6, 8 rare (5 rar), 5– rair (5 rayr), 9 *dial.* rear. β. 4 roren, 5 rory, 3–7 rore, 5–6 roor(e, 6–7 roare, 6– roar. [OE. *rárian*, = MDu. *reeren, reren* (still in dial. use), MLG. *rêren* (LG. *raren, reren, rören*), OHG. *rêrên* (MHG. *rêren*, G. *rehren*), probably of imitative origin.]

1. *intr.* Of persons: To utter a very loud and deep or hoarse cry (or cries), *esp.* under the influence of rage, pain, or great excitement; to vociferate, to shout, to yell.

α. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 192 Hwilum hy him raredon on swa hryðro. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp., Matt.* Introd. 7 Stefn leas in woestern..rarende *vel* bellende. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 66 Seo dreorige modor..rarigende hi astrehte æt þæs halgan apostoles fotum. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 48 He [began] to rarin reowliche ant te ȝuren ant te ȝeien. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16104 Ne heres þou noght on ilk-a side hu þai apon þe rar. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7341 Þe devels obout þam þan in helle, On þam salle ever-mare rare and yhelle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 97 Thai that na defens mycht mak, Full pitwisly couth rair and cry. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5358 He rared and cryed so orribilly þat his neghburs..þar of þaim vggyd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 300/1 To Rare (or grete, *A.*), *vagire.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. XI. 26 All togidder gan to weip and rair. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 92 b, I am afflicted,..I rarit for ye disquietnes of my hart. 1686 G. STUART *Foco-Ser. Disc.* 24 They..skreem'd, and raird beyond all ayme. 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* XI, That a' the warld might hear the din Rair frae ilk head. 1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 146 What maks ye thus to rant an' rair? 1894 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. *Rair*, Whativver is he rairin there at?

β. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 99/238 Þo gan þe Aumperur for wrathþe loude ȝeolle and rore. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2438 He bunden him ful swiþe faste,..þat he rorede als a bole. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 390 Summe..stared to þe heuen, Rwly wyth a loud rurd rored for drede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. V. 398 He.. his brest knocked, And roxed and rored. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 15726 The stour was strong, the cry was gret, Thei rored grisly. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXVII. 99 Why rooris þou soo, rebalde? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 214 b, Rorynge and cryenge, Ryse you wretches and come to your iudgement. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 286 You..roared for mercy, and still ranne and roar'd. 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* XVII. 14 Th' afflicted..Roare to Heavens, unanswer'd, for reliefe. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 105 But Priam had forbidden them to roar Or cry outright, though grieved at their hearts. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ₱ 4 This Sort of Fellows, who Roar instead of Speaking.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* II, Then I cried, nay, roared out, I was in such a passion. 1838 MISS MAITLAND *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 237 She has nothing to do but to roar long enough and loud enough, and she is sure to get her own way. 1895 'M. FIELD' *Attila* IV. 106 Although the host of warriors roared and stamped Acclaimingly.

fig. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* X. 261 His hert rored in his beli for ioye.

† **b.** To shout in revelry; to revel boisterously; to behave in a noisy, riotous manner. Also with *it.*

1584 LYLY *Sappho* II. iii. 108 To th' Tap-house then lets gang, and rore. 1592 — *Gallathea* I. IV. 88 What shall wee doe being toss'd to shore? Milke some blinde Tauerne, and (there) roare. 1629 DEKKER *Londons Tempe* (Percy Soc.) 48 The gallant roares; roarers drinke oathes and gall. 1656 HAMMOND *Leah & Rachel* (1844) 9 Such as..could babble in a Pulpit, roare in a Tavern. *c* 1670 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 37 We rant and rore it, night and day, we spend and never spare. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 58 These have nothing to do but..to riot it, to roar it. 1763 CHURCHILL *Apol.* Poems 1767 I. 68 If they in cellar or in garret roar.

c. To shout *with* laughter; to laugh boisterously, loudly, or without restraint.

1842 LEVER *J. Hinton* III, The whole party were roaring with laughter. 1884 *Punch* 12 Apr. 179/1 New members.. roared when he shook his hand over his head. 1893 *Idler* 410, I read 'Robert Elsmere' and roared over it.

2. Of animals (*esp.* of lions): To utter a loud deep cry. Also with *out.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XXI. 12 Þair mouth ouer me þai ware openand, Als lioun reuand and rorand. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 86 Whan þe best þe barn missed..Reuliche gan he rore & rente al his hide. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 242 Lions, beres, bath bull and bare, That rewfully gan rope and rare. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rooryn, as beestys, *rugio.* 1530 PALSGR. 694/1, I roore, I yell, as a beest dothe, *je braye.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI. 39 The suyne began to quhryne quhen thai herd the asse rair. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. XX. (1614) 223 A Lion in the wood..roared so dernely. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. IV. 272 When the mouths of lions roared against me. 1782 COWPER *J. Gilpin* 206 Whereat his horse did snort, as he Had heard a lion roar. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 101 A tiger roared out. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Rhyme Three Sealers*, The great man-seal haul out of the sea, aroaring, band by band.

fig. 1645 HARWOOD *Loyal Subj. Retiring-room* 23 Doe but permit Luther to keep close, till the Popes Bull hath done roaring.

† **b.** *transf.* Of sheep, birds, or bees. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. iv. (1495) 751 The lambe knoweth his owne moder in somoche that yf she rorith amonge many shepe in a flocke, anone by bletyng he knowyth the voys of his owne moder. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII. 114 He lay at the plunge evirmair, Sa lang as any ravin did rair. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 300, Jan. 15, the bees roared, and were as busy as they are in the height of the working season. 1790 BURNS *Elegy on Henderson* VIII, Ye bitterns, till the quagmire reels, Rair for his sake.

c. Of horses: To make a loud sound in breathing. Cf. ROARER[1] **2** and ROARING *vbl. sb.* **3.**

1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Training* 40 At the Cape of Good Hope, I am told, horses never *roar.* 1889 *Yorks. Post* 25 Nov. 3/5 The tendency to roar is not a matter of heredity.

3. Of cannon, thunder, wind, the sea, or other inanimate agents: To make a loud noise or din.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6569 When þey were in deppest flod,..Ros a tempest, rorande loude. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1219 *Dido*, The thundyr rorede with a gresely steuene. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV. V. 648 He came to a rough water the whiche roryd. 1530 PALSGR. 693/2, I roore, as the see dothe whan there bloweth any storme, *je gronce.* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XVII. 170 Our cair may moue the stonis And hauie rockis to rair. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV. i, Does not the winds roar, the sea roar, the welkin roar? 1669 EARL WINCHILSEA *Relat. Mt. Etna* 24 On Friday the 22, the Mountain again roared with much loudness. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 166 Hark! the gates burst, the brazen barriers roar! 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 223, I caused the fire to be gradually encreased till it roared again in the furnace. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXVI, The ship..went roaring through the waves. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XLI, The faggot blazed and crackled, and roared up the chimney.

b. Of a place: To resound or echo with noise.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2023 Whan it was day he broghte hym to the halle, That roreth of the cryyng and the soun. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 871 Confounded Chaos roard, And felt tenfold confusion in thir fall.

c. *Curling.* To send a stone with great speed.

1786 BURNS *Tam Samson* V, To guard, or draw, or wick a bore, Or up the rink like Jehu roar. 1817 *Linlown Green* 38 Roaring up the rink he flies, The guarded tee to clear.

d. To pass *away* with a loud noise.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 969 His appetite was bad, his breathing was short, wind would occasionally 'roar away' and then the distension lessened.

4. *trans.* To utter or proclaim loudly; to shout (*out*). Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 58 Houndis and woluis roryn þe psalmis, os were woluis cryng ilk to oþer. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1367/2 The popes bull hath roared it so to be. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 40 That..makes him rore these Accusations forth. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 7 Long before this time, she had roared it even into the ears of deaf men. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 279 Nor will they themselves disdain to take up a Tabor and Roar out a Song. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 78 He shall roar forth Death and Destruction about the hoisting of a Water-cask. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. V, Roared forth the word daughter. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XIX. 77 What time the many, that unruly beast, Roars its rough joy. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XIII, The songs those young fellows were roaring. 1850—*Pendennis* XXXI[i], 'Oh, never mind,' Bungay roared out with a great laugh. 1878 TENNYSON *The Revenge* V, Sir Richard spoke,..and we roar'd a hurrah.

b. With complement: To force, call, bring, render, etc., by roaring.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV. i, We'll roar the rusty rascal out of his tobacco. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* V. i, [He] roars up Symon frae his kindly rest. 1777 DR. TAYLOR in *Boswell* (Globe) 421/1 He will not hear you, and having a louder voice than you, must roar you down. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* VII, Paulo, who had roared himself hoarse, was very willing to be silent.

† **Roara·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. (See quot.)

1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 3) 599 Such Orations (roarations ye may call them).

Roarer[1] (rōɔ·rəɹ). [f. ROAR *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which roars.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* li. 4 Thou hast delyuered me..fro roreris [L. *a rugientibus*].

1598 FLORIO, *Ruggiatore*, a roarer. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 18 What cares these roarers for the name of King? 1689 COTTON *Winter* XXXVIII, Into our fortress, let us haste; Where all the roarers of the north Can neither storm, nor starve us forth. 1715 *Flying Post* 27 Jan., For roarers of the word 'Church', £40. For a set of 'No Roundhead' roarers, £40. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 ₱ 8 The roarer..has no other qualification for a champion of controversy than a hardened front and strong voice. 1790 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl.* II. 285 She [a cow] was a 'roarer' and a breaker of hedges. 1864 C. W. KING *Gnostics* 54 Bromius the Roarer, an appropriate epithet of the Grecian Dionysus. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 669 To exhibit the powers of every village roarer, and to prevent all congregational singing.

† **b.** A noisy, riotous bully or reveller; a wild roisterer. *Obs.*

1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) R 5, Canil was dressed like a Roarer. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* V. iv, We are thy Mirmidons, thy Guard, thy Rorers. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 54, I am a man of the Sword; a Battoon Gallant,..in rugged English, a Roarer. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Def. Gaming* Wks. 1709 III. 149 Is there any so besotted to the Bottle, which this Discourse of Pliny's.. cannot reclaim..from the Suppers of Roarers to the Dinners of the Cinicks? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 40 ₱ 3 All your Top-Wits were Scowrers, Rakes, Roarers, and Demolishers of Windows.

c. A street-seller of newspapers, who calls out fictitious news.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 6/2 One of a class of men known in the trade as 'roarers' went round with a few evening papers which he announced to be 'extraordinary editions'.

2. A horse affected with roaring.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 129 The horse..turned out to be what jockies call a roarer, which is a defect in the wind. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 160 Many more carriage-horses become roarers, than those that are used for the saddle alone. 1889 *Yorks. Post* 25 Nov. 3/5 The records state that Eclipse also was a roarer, or 'high blower', as the term was in his day [*a* 1789], the word 'roarer' not having yet been applied to horses.

3. A noisy or rousing song.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog Fiend* IX, Let's have the roarer by way of a finish.

4. *U.S. slang.* Something superlatively good.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* VII. 47 Thar's Bruno—he's a roarer! 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 141 Were it not the roarer of all jests, To up and peep at the outside of heaven? 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 224 An active young man or a bouncing lass is apt to be admiringly designated as a roarer.

Roa·rer[2]. *dial.* [f. East Anglian *roar* to turn over (salted herrings): cf. ROBE *v.*] A wooden basket to carry salt herrings: cf. ROARING BASKET.

1895 RYE *E. Anglian Gloss.*

Roarie, obs. form of RORY *a.*

Roaring (rōɔ·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 1–3 rarung, 1 raring, 4, 6 *Sc.* raryng; 4–6 roryng(e, -ing, 6 roaringe. [f. ROAR *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb; the utterance of a loud deep cry or sound:

a. Of animals (cf. ROAR *v.* 2).

a 1000 in WR.-WÜLCKER 192 *Barritus*, ..ȝeþota, rarung. *c* 1050 *Ibid.* 495 *Barritus*, raringe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Catherine*) 36 Þe noys, þe raryng & þe bere of noyt, & schepe & menstralsy. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXIX. 3 Thei ben bowid to the frut of kinde, and beren; and roringus thei senden out. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rorynge, crye of beestys, *rugitus, mugitus.* 1552 HULOET, Bellowyng or rorynge of neate. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 94 Owre men ..harde..horryble noyses and rorynges of wylde beastes. 1611 BIBLE *Job* IV. 10 The roaring of the Lyon, and the voice of the fierce Lyon. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 126 The roaring of 200 Mules and Asses. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 492 The King of Brutes In broken Roarings breathes his last. 1785 SMELLIE *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VI. 259 Following the tract of wild beasts,..terrified by their occasional roarings. *c* 1850 *Arabian Nts.* (Rtldg.) 325 They heard the roaring of the lion..issue from the wood. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 762 The 'roaring' of the otherwise silent stag at the rutting time.

b. Of human beings (cf. ROAR *v.* 1).

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 253 Biseon on hare grimfule ant gruefule nebbes, ant heren hare rarunge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1120 Vp he yaf a roryng and a crye, As dooth the mooder whan the child shal dye. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXI. 215 And lorde, for þer raryng he raysed hym full right. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* III. 25 This is the cause, that..my roaringes fall out like a water floude. 1631 BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 163 Now many in merry meetings have their singing of Catches and their roarings, as they are called. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 72 There's such calling of names,..such roaring and screaming. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 103 Others..vented their Pain by incessant Roarings. 1764 GRAY *J. T.* 16 All the town rings of his swearing and roaring! 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXI. (1856) 269, I might defy human being to hear her..

without roaiing. 1889 J. M. Duncan *Dis. Women* (ed. 4) iii. 10 The restlessness and groaning or roaring under spasmodic pain.

c. Of inanimate things (cf. Roar *v.* 3).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), 3if þe water is to moche, it makeþ roryng and grolling in þe wombe. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* iii. 12 b, [The river] fallyng downe vpon a rock beneth, made muche noise and roringe. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 204 The fire and cracks Of sulphurous roaring. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* x. 47 The Roaring of the Sea is most commonly obserued a shore, a little before a storme. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 333 ₱ 5 The Pomp of his Appearance amidst the Roarings of his Thunders. 1797–1805 S. & Ht. Lee *Canterb. T.* I. 352 The low and monotonous roaring of the waves. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* x. iv. 3 Like the roaring Of fire. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 258 The sighing of the wind in the trees, or its roaring round their mountain abodes.

†2. Bullying, boisterous, or riotous conduct. *Obs.*

1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* iv. i, You and your man shall roar him out on't—for indeed you must pay your debts so, for that's one of the main ends of roaring. 1627 [see Rioting *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. i. 153 Whilest they keep the greatest roaring, their state steals away in the greatest silence.

attrib. 1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* ii. ii, What, to the roaring school?

3. A disease of horses, causing them to make a loud noise when breathing under exertion; the act of making this noise. (Cf. Roarer[1] 2.)

1823 in Crabb. 1831 Youatt *Horse* 160 Roaring is no unusual consequence of strangles. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 441 Sometimes roaring is occasioned by a distorted larynx produced by tight reining. 1881 *Standard* 29 July 5/2 Whether 'roaring' can be cured or not is a question upon which there is no consensus of opinion.

Roa'ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That roars or bellows: a. Of persons or animals. Also *spec.* of horses (see prec. 3).

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* li. 4 Thou hast delyuered me..fro the rorende men. — 1 *Peter* v. 8 Ȝoure aduersarie, the deuel, as a roryng lyoun goith aboute. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxviii. (Percy Soc.) 134 Agaynst day began to nese and cry My stede Galantyse with a roryng breste. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 24 Wyld roring Buls. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxii. 13 They gaped vpon me..as a rauening and a roaring Lyon. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iii, Dost thou know I am a roaring lion? 1848 Thackeray *Sk. & Trav. London, A Night's Pleasure* i, Cox's most roomy fly,..in which he insists on putting the roaring grey horse. 1889 *Yorks. Post* 25 Nov. 3/5 Melbourne was a big roaring horse.

b. Of the sea, wind, cannon, etc.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Sonorus, Flumina sonora,* roaringe riuers. 1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 218 And let the roring Organs loudly play. 1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* viii. 445 So theare out flies the roringst batterie on all the towne. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 91 What volleyed from the roring guns. 17.. Ramsay *Horace to Virgil* 16 Thro' tempests and a raiving tide. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 766 The sea With all his roaring multitude of waves. 1861 Fairbairn *Iron* 144 A roaring flame rushes from the mouth of the vessel. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* x. 153 The mighty and roaring stream of omnibuses.

c. *Roaring buckie,* a sea-shell which appears to make a loud noise (imagined to be the roaring of the sea) when the opening is held close to the ear. *Sc.* (Cf. Roary 2.)

1808 Jamieson s.v. *Buckie,* The roaring buckie, *Buccinum undatum,* Linn., is the common great whelk. 1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4428 Waved Buccine, *Buccinum undatum*...This and the larger species of Fusus get the provincial name of 'roaring buckies'. 1900 Strain *Elmslie's Dragnet* 206 Two great branches of pure white coral and six large 'roaring buckies'.

2. Behaving or living in a noisy, riotous manner; esp. *roaring boy* (cf. Boy *sb.*[1] 6). Now only *arch.*

1584 Lyly *Sappho* iii. ii. 76 Whats he so swaggers in the Van? O! thats a roring Englishman. 1611 Middleton & Dekker (*title*), The Roaring Girle: or Moll Cutpurse. 1612 J. Davies (Heref.) *Sco. Folly* (Grosart) II. 44 The dluell is..nere dead while roring boyes do liue. 1658 Rowley, Tourneur, etc., *Witch of Edmonton* I. ii, One of the Country roaring Lads. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 23 Your Roaring Boys who every one quails, Fights, Domineers, Swaggers, and ralls. 1764 Foote *Mayor of Garratt* I, You would meet some roaring, rare boys, i' faith. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* viii, The wild life of a roaring cavalier. *Ibid.* xx, These were the 'roaring boys' who met in hedge ale-houses.

†b. *transf.* Befitting a 'roarer'. *Obs.*

c 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* viii, Keep out, for I am about a roaring piece of work.

3. Of voice, sound, etc.: Extremely loud.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV,* 43 b, The dukes angry countenaunce and roryng voyce. 1632 R. Bolton *Comf. Aff. Consc.* vii. (1635) 230 He breakes out oftentimes into a roring complaint of sinne. 1659 Pell *Impr. Sea* 76 How their roaring oaths gingle in their mouthes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 442 With a roaring sound The rising Rivers float the nether Ground. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlvii, I don't think we shall even have a roaring song along the street to-night. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 1/2 Such steps..are not forced upon us by a roaring agitation.

b. *Path.* (See quot.)

1854 Walshe *Dis. Lungs & Heart* (ed. 2) 747 The quality of the systolic murmur may be..rasping, sawing, filing, or if the blood be spanæmic, roaring.

4. Characterized by riotous or noisy revelry; full of din or noise.

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 168 It was a mad roaring time full of extravagance. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 88 Revelling and roaring extravagances. 1759 Townley *High Life* I, We'll have a roaring Night. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* vi. 49 A generation or two of hard-livers, that led a life of roaring revelry. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, We can hear one another better than in the roaring street. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 152 This roaring *table d'hôte.*

b. *The roaring game* (or *play*), the game of curling.

[1786 Burns *Vision* I. i, The sun had clos'd the winter-day, The Curlers quat their roaring-play. 1790 A. Wilson *Rabby's Mistake* Poet. Wks. (1846) 101 Far aff the curler's roaring rink, Re-echoed loud.] 1865 Janet Hamilton *Poems, Winter* 103 The curlers ply the 'roarin' play', An' rinks are made. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 712/2 The rules..of the Caledonian Curling Club form a code which largely regulates 'the roaring game'..all over the world.

c. *The roaring forties*: see Forty *sb.* 4.

5. *Roaring drunk* (Sc. *fou'*), excessively drunk and noisy.

1697 Vanbrugh *Provoked Wife* iii. 39 Sir John will come home roaring drunk. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 26 That every naig was ca'd a shoe on, The smith and thee gat roaring fou on. 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 104 Just at that time came down the sergeant of marines, with three of our men whom he had picked up, roaring drunk. 1859 Farrar *J. Home* xx, I bet you 2 to 1..that I have him roaring drunk before a month's over.

6. Of ailments: Causing one to cry out; extremely violent. *rare.*

1665 Boyle *Occas. Reff.* II. iii. (1848) 106 He that is tormented with the Gout, is apt to envy any Sick man that is exempted from that Roaring pain. 1901 Sir H. Smith *Autobiog.* II. xxxiii. 10 An exposure of this sort to the sun of India would probably cause a roaring fever or death.

7. Of trade: Very brisk, highly successful.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Roaring trade,* a quick trade. 1845 Hood *My Son & Heir* xix, A Grazier may be losing cash, Although he drives a 'roaring trade'. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *Reminisc.* I. xviii. 364 The women who sell the papers are evidently making a roaring trade.

8. *colloq.* Boisterous, exuberant.

1848 Thackeray *Lett.* 1 Nov., What a shame it is to go on bragging about what is after all sheer roaring good health.

Hence **Roa'ringly** *adv.*

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 588 Roaringly, through the rocky cleft,..the torrent sweeps. 1862 T. Winthrop *Canoe & Saddle* xii, Ferdinand snored roaringly from his coiled position among the traps.

Roaring basket. (See quot. and Roarer 2.)

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 631 Tools and Implements used in drying and packing of Herring... Roaring baskets or scuttles.

Roa'ring Meg. [Roaring *ppl. a.* and Meg[1].]

†1. a. = *Mons Meg*: see Meg[1] b. Hence, a huge piece of ordnance. Also *fig. Obs.*

1575 Churchyard *Chips, Siege Edinb. Castle* 94 b, With thondryng noyes, was shot of [= off] roeryng Meg. 1598 (*title*), Tyros Roring Megge. Planted against the walles of Melancholy. 1637 Whiting *Albino & Bellama* 10 But a blunt Earle..Beates downe a Fortresse like a Roaring Meg. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Job* xxxvii. 2 Drowning the noise of their consciences..by ringing their greatest Bells, discharging their roaring-megs. 1700 J. Brome *Trnv. Eng., Scot.,* etc. (1707) 195 In this [*sc.* Edinburgh] Castle is one of the largest Canons in Great-Britain, called Roaring-Megg.

b. (See quot.)

1847 R. Simpson *Ann. Derry* 41 In the same bastion lies roaring meg, so called from the loudness of her report during the siege of 1688-9.

†2. A kind of top (see quots.). *Obs.*—[0]

1632 Sherwood s.v. *Roaring,* The top called a roaring-meg, *trombe.* [Cf. Cotgr. (1611), *Trombe,* a round and hollow ball of wood, hauing a peake like a casting-top, and making a great noise when it is cast as a top.]

3. (See quot.)

1811 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* I. 50 This structure of the clay.. goes by the name of the *shaggy metal,* and the fresh water which makes its way through the pores has the expressive appellation of *Roaring Meg.*

Roar-worthy, *a. nonce-word.* [f. Roar *v.*] Worth roaring or shouting against.

1713 Addison *Guard.* No. 124 To roar..loud enough against all the things, that are roar-worthy in these Realms.

Roary, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Roar *v.*]

†1. Given to roaring. Also as *sb. Obs.*

Used only with *Tory*: cf. Tory-rory.

c 1680 Hickeringill *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. 23 The Papists and the whory, roary..Tories were Cavaliers. 1716 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 184 Why was it said the Tories For me did try amain? Why then are all the roaries Why are they all in vain?

2. *Roary buckie*: see Roaring *ppl. a.* 1 c.

1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 18 Like roarie-buckies, i' their din, Loud soundin' as the sea comes in.

Roase, obs. form of Rose *sb.*

Roasen, obs. form of Rosin *sb.*

Roast (rōust), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 roste, rost, 4–6 roost, 5–6 *Sc.* roist, 6– roast. [In sense 1, a. OF. *rost* masc. (mod.F. *rôt*: cf. Prov. *raust,* Catal. *rost,* It. *arrosto*) or *roste* fem., roasting, roast meat, vbl. sb. from *rostir* Roast *v.* In sense 2, a subst. use of the pa. pple. of Roast *v.* In other senses mainly from the verbal stem.]

1. A piece of roast meat, or anything that is roasted for food; a part of an animal prepared or intended for roasting.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1235 Certes, it were michel vnright To make a roste of leuedis bright. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 108 Wiþ good wyn of Gaskoyne..þe rost [*v.r.* roste] to defye. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 43 Penne take by rost, and sklyce hit clene. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 81 Schir Kay ruschit to the roist, and reft fra the swane. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. Song, I love no rost, but a nut brown toste And a crab layde in the fyre. 1591 Florio *2nd Frutes* 55 Make roome for the second messe, now comes the roste. *a* 1635 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 36 Since you eat his roast, It argues want of manners To raile upon the host. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 198 The very entrayles must be washed and put into the roast. 1763 Smollett *Trav.* (1766) I. v. 67 The bourgeois of Boulogne have commonly..a roast, with a sallad, for supper. 1842 J. Ayton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 91 Keep a small roast or two for family use. 1886 Pascoe *London of To-day* 48 That dinner consists of..vegetables, roasts, sweets, with dessert.

b. Phr. *To rule the roast,* to have full sway or authority; to be master. Hence *ruler of the roast.*

In very common use from *c* 1530 onwards, but none of the early examples throw any light on the precise origin of the expression.

(*a*) 14.. *Carpenter's Tools* 176 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 85 What so euer ȝe brage ore boste, My mayster ȝet shall reule the roste. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 805 *Cyr. Con.* In fayth, I rule moche of the rost. *Clo. Col.* Rule the roste I thou woldest, ye. 1559 T. Bryce in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 175 When shall trew dealing rule the roste With those that bye and sell? 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 23/1 These were Irish potentates, and before their discomfiture they ruled the rost. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 117 In cholerick bodies, fire doth govern moste; In sanguine, aire doth chiefly rule the rost. 1659 T. Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 46 He rules the Rost, by Night; She rules the Daies. 1708 Prior *Turtle & Sparrow* 334, I never strove to rule the roast. 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* II, The ladies always rule the roast in this part of the world. 1820 Combe *Syntax, Wife* iii. 276 This is the toast, Which in this place must rule the roast. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* x, He had it all his own way, and ruled the roast..right royally. 1876 *Cid. Words* 788 The sensual appetite rules the roast, and proclaims its determination to be gratified at all costs.

(*b*) 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* iii. (1859) 248 For..Governours, you have the Romans, the rulers of the rost (as they say). 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's answ. Osor.* 67 b, If you.. will notwithstanding be accompted a ruler of the Roast in Divinitie. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden Worl'd Diss.* (1708) 6 This Ruler of the Roast has so little Christian Honesty. 1898 Villari *Machiavelli* 35 The lowest men..became 'rulers of the roast'.

c. In various figurative or allusive expressions. In the earlier of these the precise sense is not clear.

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 27 Rumowd rebald, thow fall doun att the roist, My lament letties at the mid I lowis. *c* 1550 Lyndesay *Trag. Cardinal* 372 Of rycht religious men..Bot not to rebaldis new cum frome the roste. 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 114 Oft times they buy the rost ful deare, It smelleth of the smoke. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Sir Nicholas Burdet* (1610) 488 Though full oft we made the French men smell of the rost, Yet in the end we gaine of fight the fame. 1596 Colse *Penelope* (1880) 167 Wel let him heed amidst his ioy, Lest Menelaus marre his roast. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 121 Not caring who have the smoak, whilst they themselves run away with the roast. 1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 13 Under the notion of being very merry with coine and good cheer, they will make him pay for the roast.

†d. *transf.* A company, troop. *Obs.* (Cf. Boiling *vbl. sb.* 4.)

1608 T. James *Wickliffe* G iv b, The whole host and rost of Moonks and Friars beganne to praie.

2. Roast meat; roast beef.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 23373 (Fairf.), Þat folk þat day fulle faire was fed wiþ soiþen & roste & wilde bred. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 221 Us wanted nowther baken ne roste. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 78 The tane lufis soddyn, the tothir rost. 1535 Coverdale *Isaiah* xliv. 16 He rosteth flesh, that he maye eate roste his bely full. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 489 Being servit with bruise, beif, muttoun, and rost at the leist. 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* iii. 9 Not that hee'le cloy him there with rost or sod. 1611 Bible *Isaiah* xliv. 16 He eateth flesh: he rosteth rost, and is satisfied. 1700 Dryden *Cock & Fox* 36 On holy days an egg, or two at most; But her ambition never reach'd to roast. 1717 Lady Montagu *Let. to Ctess Mar,* Their sauces are very high, all the roast very much done. 1834 Syd. Smith *Lett.* ccexl, Tory and Whig in turns shall be my host, I taste no politics in boil'd and roast. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy,* [He] should have as much boiled and roast as he could carry on a long dagger.

b. In figurative or allusive expressions; †in early use esp. *cold roast* in depreciatory sense.

c 1400 *Tourn. Tottenham* 136 'I make a vow', quoth Perkyn, 'thow speks of cold rost'. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 421 Yey, cold rost is at my masteres hame. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 266 b, A beggerie litle toune of cold roste in the mountaignes of Savoye. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* (1866) II. 57 Great boast and small roast makes unsavoury mouths. 1634 Lenton *Inns of Crt. Anagr.* D, To yourselfe, or others, when they boast Of dainty cates and afterwards cry roast. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Scarlet Gown* 84 To speak without passion, there was much boast, but little rost. 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 35 (1713) I. 228 There, I think I come over you with a stroak of Roast. 1760 Foote *Minor* Introd., I tell thee the plain roast and boil'd of the theatres will never do at this table. We must have high seasoned ragouts and rich sauces.

3. An operation of roasting (metal, coffee, etc.), or the result of this.

In quot. 1582 prob. after G. *rost.*

1582 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc.* (1903) IV. 94 In which rostes both of vitriall, Copper and Coppris makeinge, he will use nothing but peate.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 398 A dead roast, as it is called, or the elimination of that portion of sulphur which, after oxidation, remains combined as sulphate of copper, is to be avoided. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 213/1 In Britain large roasts [of coffee] are the rule. 1883 *Science* I. 205/1 Too much to allow the temperature to be kept sufficiently high to obtain a complete roast.

4. The process of bantering unmercifully.

1740 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 74 The Knight bore the roast with great fortitude. 1754 J. Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 190 David Gam, Esq., was a proper subject for a Roast. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., *He stood the roast*, he was the butt. 1817 *Lintoun Green* 27 He had been jockeyed to his cost,..Which made him suffer many a roast.

5. *attrib.*, as *roast-cook*; **roast-bitter**, a bitter principle contained in the crust of baked bread; **roast-post** [ad. G. *rostpost*], a quantity of ore prepared for roasting, a roasting-charge; **roast-stall**, a form of roasting-furnace (*Cent. Dict.*).

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1122 The heap..must be then well mixed, and formed into small bings, called roast-posts. 1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Pract. Chem.* 343 This peculiar bitter principle is called 'roast-bitter', or 'Assamar'. *Ibid.* 344 The roast-bitter, produced by baking in the crust of bread, originates in all farinaceous food in the same way. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 12/7 Man wants situation as roast cook, chef's assistant, or carver.

Roast (rōust), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **rosti**, 5–6 **rosty**; 4–6 **roste**, 5–7 **rost**; 5–6 **rooste**, 6– **roast**. Also *pa. t.* 5 **roste**; *pa. pple.* 4 **i-rost(e**, 5 **rosste**, **roste**, 6 **roost**, *Sc.* **rostin**. [ad. OF. *rostir* (mod.F. *rôtir*), = Prov. *raustir*, Catal. *rostir*, It. *arrostire*, of Teutonic origin: cf. OHG. *rôsten* (MHG. *rœsten*, G. *rösten*; Du. *roosten*), f. *rôst* masc., *rôste* fem., gridiron, grill.]

1. *trans.* To make (flesh or other food) ready for eating by prolonged exposure to heat at or before a fire.

Also freq. in mod. use, to cook (meat) in an oven, for which the more original term is *bake*.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4214 Þis grisliche geant..adde an vatte baru ynome,..And rostede in þis grete fur. *Ibid.* 4920+112 [To] þe kyng he broȝte yt wel yrosted [*v.r.* i-roste] vor veneson newe. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12342 By a mykel fir he sat, Rostyng a swyn. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 165 Whan þe flesche is aweye i-sode and nouȝt i-rosted. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 16 Do opon a broche, rost hom bydene A lytel. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1822 Vnto a place whare þai suld ete, Þai come and roste þair fysch to mete. 1530 Palsgr. 694/1, I wyll roste my pygges or ever I spytte my capons. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 That day of an auncient custome there is roosted a whole Oxe. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 385 They eat like parcht Pigs if you roast them. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 67 Nor [do thou] rost red Crabs t'offend the niceness of their Nose. 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 219 Lucullus..Had roasted turnips in the Sabine farm. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 189 Forty camels were roasted at his hospitable feasts. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 124 These goats were roasted and..it was decided that this dish was very tolerable. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. x. 230 When they are once roasted, it can make no difference who eats them.

fig. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court?* 109 Pescoddes they may shyll, Or elles go rost a stone. 1562 Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* Wks. (1598) F 2 b, I doe but roste a stone In warming her. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. iii. 14 Come in Taylor, here you may rost your Goose.

transf. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 483 Roasted in wrath and fire,..With eyes like Carbuncles, the hellish Pyrrhus Old Grandsire Priam seekes. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 128 After being roasted in the sun, till I thought I must have had brain fever.

b. *techn.* To expose (metallic ores, etc.) to protracted heat in a furnace, in order to remove impurities or reduce to a more tractable condition; to calcine. (See also quot. 1898.)

In quot. 1582 prob. after G. *rösten*.

1582 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc.* (1903) IV. 94 After he hath rosted and smolten iij or iiij saies of our copper ure. 1741 Cramer *Ass. Metal* 189 Bodies refractory in the Fire, are more easily roasted. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 145 This operation is called Roasting an Ore. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 484 Roast the sulphate, that it may be the more easily reduced to a very fine powder. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 402 Clay roasted with lime gave..about twice as much potash..as that roasted without lime. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 4/1 The ore is first roasted, and then finely broken up. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* XXXV. 549 The soil had better be turned over with the plough, or roasted with grass fires.

c. To expose (coffee beans) to heat in order to prepare for grinding.

1724 *Abstract Act* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/9 Dealers..in Coffee may..Roast their Berries at such Roasting-Houses. 1728–38 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Coffee*, The ordinary method of roasting coffee among us, is in a tin cylindrical box, full of holes...The spit turns swift, and so roasts the berries. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 322/2 Much more depends upon the manner of roasting and making the coffee, than upon the quality of the bean. 1855 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) III. 327 The men-of-war..could have in a week roasted and ground coffee enough to have served the army for a year.

2. To torture by exposure to flame or heat.

c 1290 *St. Christopher* 199 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 277 Þe king het a-non þat Men him scholden..with strong fuyr and pich rosti. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXII. (*Laurence*) 484 Þai..ware forwondryt þane, þat he gert sa rost a quyk man. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 123 He that rostit Lawarance had thy grunȝe. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* XXIX. 22 Sedechias & Achab, whom the kinge of Babilon rosted in the fyre. [1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* V. 287 Ane Witch they fand, rosting at the fyre..ye kingis image artificiallie wrochte in wax.] 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* V. II. 279 Blow me about in windes, roast me in Sulphure, Wash me in steepe-downe gulfes of Liquid fire. 1781 Cowper *Convers.* 334 You stir the fire and strive To make a blaze—that's roasting him alive. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* XVIII, There is the learned Doctor Griddle, who suffered in Henry VIII.'s time, and Archbishop Bush who roasted him. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Dec. 6/3 They carried the wretched negro to the outskirts of the town,..and then roasted him to death.

3. To warm (oneself or one's limbs) at a very hot fire.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 144 To sitten..by the hote coles, ..Reste hym, and roste hym. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 250 And so sitteth downe by his fire, and vpon the hard ground, rosteth as it were his wearie sides thus daintily stuffed. 1789 Burns *Ep. to J. Tennant* 21, I pray an' ponder butt the house; My shins, my lane, I there sit roastin'.

4. *colloq.* or *slang.* †**a.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—0

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Roasted*, arrested. *I'll Roast the Dab*, I will Arrest the Rascal.

b. To ridicule, banter, jest at, quiz (a person), in a severe or merciless fashion.

1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 173 Having converted the Mercury to a Brander, who might, without any great difficulty, have roasted this insolent Frenchman. 1754 J. Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 191 Expecting much diversion from roasting the 'squire. 1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* II. 130 The Deputy and I shall roast Mr. Skipslick. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 168 On our return to dinner,..it may be easily supposed, the Beau was well roasted. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. ix. (1872) VI. 236 He thrice..ran away from the King; feeling bantered and roasted to a merciless degree.

c. (See quot.)

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Feb. 2/1 There are few among the thousand experts that he employs that can 'roast' him, as they call it—that is, click off a message too fast for him to follow it.

5. *absol.* To perform, carry on, the process of roasting.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 383 He koude rooste, and sethe, and boille, and frye. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 13 Another fire-place, made of three stones, fit to roast at. *c* 1860 *My Receipt Bk.* (ed. 2) 62 Rub the liver over the breast, roast at a very quick fire. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 445, I have had no difficulty in teaching men how to roast.

6. *intr.* To undergo the process of being cooked, tortured, or calcined by exposure to fire or heat. Also *transf.* (quot. 1719).

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 58 Vp a gredire hi leide him seþþe, ..To rosti as me deþ verst flesc. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 794 He ..Keste hym reghte in the fyre..: 'Ly stille therin now and roste'. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Þan putte it on a Spete round, an lete hem rosty. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 32 b, And so sayd saynt Laurence whan he laye rostynge on the yren crate. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 1333 By..all the dedly names Of infernall posty, Where soules frye and rosty. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 98 When the fire is moderate, and the meat in an equall distance, we see that it rostes hansomely. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 279 Care must be taken to water all your Plants largely, or else they will roast and scorch. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 634 When roasting in Phalaris's bull,..the pain would instantly vanish. 1819 Shelley *Cycl.* 396 Then [he] peeled his flesh with a great cooking-knife And put him down to roast. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. 595 *note*, The process ..is to take 400 grains..and place it in a crucible to roast in an air-furnace.

Roast (rōust), *ppl. a.* [Obs. pa. pple. of Roast *v.* Cf. Roast *sb.* 2.] Roasted, prepared by roasting. See also Roast beef, Roast meat.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 175 Þe comon of þe oste bouht þam hors flesch, Or mules or assis roste. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 57 Þai broȝt him parte of a roste fisch. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 662 *Caro assota*, rost flesche. 1510 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII. 172 The second covrse. Creme off almonds, Rost coney, plouers. 1622 *Relat. Plantation Plymouth, New Eng.* 47 They..fell to eating a-fresh, and retained sufficient readie rost for all our breakfasts. 1819 Shelley *Cycl.* 310 Feasting on a roast calf. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* iii, 'I could fancy a Welsh rabbit for supper'. 'So could I—with a roast onion.' 1878 Emerson *Misc. Papers, Sov. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 377 We need not always be stipulating for our clean shirt and roast-joint.

Roastable, *a. rare*—0. [f. Roast *v.* + -able.] That may be roasted.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 2 Rostable, *assatilis*.

Roast beef. Also **roast-beef.** [Roast *ppl. a.* Hence F. *rosbif*.] Beef roasted for eating.

a 1635 Randolph *Hey for Honesty* IV. i, My nose Smells the delicious odour of roast-beef. 1710 *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 10, I smelled the agreeable Savour of Roast Beef. 1731 Fielding *Grub St. Op.* III. ii, Oh, the roast beef of England, And old England's roast beef! 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 6 Long may it, and Roast Beef, be the pride and glory of this happy island. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* V. (1853) 236 A hearty, plain-spoken man, loving his laugh, his friends, his glass, his roast-beef of Old England.

b. *attrib.*, as *roast-beef stomach, time*; also **roast-beef dress** (see quot. 1867); **roast-beef plant**, the fetid iris, so called because its crushed leaves emit an odour likened to that of roast-beef.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 517 ¶ 2 He had lost his Roast-Beef Stomach, not being able to touch a Sirloin. [1776 Foote *Capuchin* I, Wictuals! Lord help your roast-beef and plumb-pudding soul!] 1848 C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 320 *Iris Fœtidissima*, roast-beef plant. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Roast-Beef Dress*, full uniform; probably from its resemblance to that of the royal beef-eaters. 1874 Lisle Carr *J. Guynne* I. iii, His smart cob duly carried him to the White House within five minutes of roast-beef time.

Roasted (rōu·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Roast *v.* + -ed1.] That has been subjected to the process of roasting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 455 Þai broȝt som of a rosted fische. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXII. (*Laurence*) 489 Þe rostit syd turne upe & ete. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 55 With rostyd befe and moton..And rosted vele and porke. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 67 The fruyt thereof not scabby, roostid, drie. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 70, I wolde rather choose to begge, Or sit with a rosted appull, or an egge. 1582 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc.* (1903) IV. 95 To myngle them with rosted stone of the first smelting. 1662 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, Rosted meats are best for those who are of a cold..temper. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 48 A contented Meal with a roasted Onion. 1710 *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 1 A whole roasted Ox. 1778 *James' Diss. Fevers* (ed. 8) 44 He..said he was perfectly well, and insisted on eating a meal of roasted meat. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* ii, He was wont to..say he liked as well to see a roasted heretic, as a roasted ox. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 112/2 The peculiar aroma..characteristic of the roasted seeds. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Metals* 603 The quantity of roasted mineral ..averages 18 tons per week.

fig. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 45 We arrived half roasted upon [a] hill.

absol. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* vi, Neyther boylled ne rosted shalle not be thy grete bely fylled of me. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Wks.* (1730) I 60 The antient Fathers..Were soon exchanged for primitive boil'd and roasted. 1728 Ramsay *Fables, Monk & Miller's Wife* 133 The stov'd or roasted we afford Are aft great strangers on our board.

†**b.** *A roasted horse*, in allusive phrases. *Obs.*

1575 Gascoigne *Notes Instruct.* Wks. I iv b, The verse that is to easie is like a tale of a rosted horse. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 17/1 Certes he that would wind vp his conclusion so fondlie, might be thought to haue as much wit as a rosted horse. 1597 Breton *Will of Wit* Wks. (Grosart) II. 39/2 Now he would whistle in his fist, and by and by tell mee a tale of a rosted horse, onely to make me merrie withall. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Morals* 644 Telling tales of a tubbe, or of a roasted horse.

Roaster (rōu·stər). Also 5 **roostare**, 7 **roster**. [f. Roast *v.* + -er1. Cf. Sw. *rostare*, G. *röster*.]

1. One who roasts.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437 Roostare, or hastelere, *assator*. *c* 1603 Breton *Character Q. Eliz.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 5/2 The cruell Cookes that..were the rosters of men. 1611 Cotgr., *Alloyandier*, a roster of short ribbes of beefe. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/9 Such Officer or Roaster [of coffee] for not duly attending, shall forfeit..£ 10. 1787 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Apol. Post. to Ode upon Ode*, A roaster of himself, Felo de se. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 103 Rejoicing in their three courses and dessert prepared by a French cook, English roaster, and Italian confectioner. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 444 The roaster opens the first door that approaches him. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 20 § 2 'Malt trader' means and includes..a roaster of malt.

fig. 1677 Otway *Cheats of Scapin* III, Muster up all the Fidlers..in the Town; let not so much as the Roaster of Tunes, with his crack'd cymbal in a case, escape ye. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 6 A set of smart Fellows..call'd Roasters.

2. a. A kind of oven in which meat, etc., can be cooked by roasting.

1799 Ct. Rumford *Ess.* x. ii, Meat of every kind..roasted in a roaster, is better tasted..than when roasted on a spit. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* I. 142 Here a painted piece of beef swings in a roaster to exhibit the machine which turns it. 1842 Lance *Cottage Farmer* 24 It is an oven, a roaster, or will boil any thing required for the house. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 66/1 Pastry Oven and Roaster, with sliding shelves on brass rollers.

b. A furnace used in roasting ore.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 502/1 *Roasting*...The furnaces in which it is performed are called roasters, and are of the same kind as the melting furnaces. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 260 A 10-stamp mill and roaster..has reduced the greater portion of the ores.

attrib. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 918 This operation affords scoriæ, which..are known as roaster-slag.

c. An apparatus for roasting coffee-beans.

1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 339 The material of which the roaster is made..should be of such a nature as will not transmit the heat speedily from the fire to the coffee. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Roaster*, a circular iron vessel, which revolves on a pivot, for roasting coffee berries.

3. A pig, or other article of food, fit for roasting.

1690 Locke *Govt.* I. vi. (Rtldg.) 57 The mothers..ceased to bring them any more roasters. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 475 It could not be expected that any of them [pigs] would be properly fat for roasters. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 276 O, that beautiful little sow! what delightful roasters she produces. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* I, When we keep a roaster of the sucking pigs. 1890 *Stratford Her.* 24 Oct. 6/3 He met the defendants each carrying some potatoes...When questioned..they replied that they thought there was no harm in taking 'a few roasters' home.

4. A very hot day with a scorching sun.

1874 M. C. *Explorers* 147 It has been a regular roaster, and I have been out all day. 1893 J. A. Barry *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 150 The day was a roaster for a tramp; but there was no help for it.

Roasting (rōu·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Roast *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxiv. (Bodl. MS.), Bi rostinge & sebinge þerof [*sc.* beans] swellinge ventosite is abated. 1474 *Cov. Leet Bk.* (1908) 399 And þat he sell no maner flesshe and ffysshe but hitt be good,..both in sethyng, Rostyng and bakyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 Yet was not that roostynge to hym so gfeuous payne as was to Chryst his crucifyenge. 1582 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc.* (1903) IV. 94 Which..maketh the ure within iiij dayes, by once rosting and once smelting, to yeeld black Copper and Copperstone. 1635 Pagitt *Christianographie* 54 It might be fitter called a rosting, or broyling, then a resting, or sleepe. 1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* III. i, I will not fail to wait on him in the roasting of an Egg. 1741 Cramer *Ass. Metal* 189 Roasting, called in German *Rosten*, is when volatile Bodies are separated from fixt ones by the combined Action of Fire and Air. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 33 Tedious and troublesome roastings and fusions in great degrees of heat. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* X. ix. ¶ 9 She began to see that there was reason in roasting of eggs. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 196 Roasting should be slowly done, to retain the juices. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* 81 The calcination or roasting of iron-ores.

b. A severe handling, bantering, or correction.
c 1728 Earl of Ailesbury *Mem.* (Roxb.) 533 Dr. Sacheverell's trial, which his persecutors termed the roasting of a priest. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 145 They would give Mr. Mathematic a roasting and humble him a little. 1888 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 436/1, I..thank him in advance for the roasting that he promises me in his coming preface.

2. *attrib.* a. With names of apparatus, etc., used in or connected with roasting, as *roasting-furnace, -house, -oven, -rack, -range, -spit, -stick, -tongs.*
1437 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 10, j p[ar] rostyng rakkes ferri. 1525-6 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 107 Pro feodo le Rostyng-rang. 1647 Hexham I, A rosting spit, *een braedt-spit.* 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxburgh) 248/2 He beareth sable a Lanthorn Makers Rosting stick..It is of some named the Roasting tonges. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/9 Dealers..in Coffee may..Roast their Berries at such Roasting-Houses. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 820 This is what is called a walled area, and sometimes, improperly enough, a roasting furnace. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 5969 The London Roasting Range..with cast-iron chimney-piece. *Ibid.* No. 5983 A large brick roasting oven. 1883 *Archæol. Cant.* XV. 246 They repeatedly assailed Mr. Annesley..with pitchforks, stones, and roasting-spits.

b. In the sense of 'suitable for roasting', as *roasting-beef, -eel, -pig,* etc.; *roasting-ear* (of maize); *roasting-ore.*
1483 in Davies *Yorks. Rec.* 162, iij greit roistyng els. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 46 Rosting Pigs are of most men greatly desired. 1644 J. Osborne in F. B. Tupper *Castle Cornet* (1851) 92 He sends you a barrel of roasting beef. 1705 Beverley *Virginia* III. iv. (1722) 152 They delight much to feed on Roasting-ears; that is, the Indian Corn, gathered green and milky..and roasted before the Fire in the Ear. 1727 Swift *Mod. Proposal* Wks. 1751 V. 94 Buying the Children alive, and dressing them hot from the Knife, as we do roasting Pigs. 1797 F. Baily *Tour* (1856) 365 We longed very much for some of the old man's roasting ears. 1825 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* 334, I went to his hospitable board one Sabbath-day;..he had a roasting pig. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 168 The sirloin is the principal roasting piece. 1863 in *New Virginians* (1880) II. 218 The corn will be in roasting-ear about the 1st of August. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 249 Nearly all south of it is roasting-ore.

Roa'sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]
1. That roasts (meat, etc.).
1611 Cotgr., *Rostissiere,* a rosting Cookes wife. 1632 Sherwood, A roster, or rosting cooke, *rostisseur.*
2. Exceedingly hot or warm; blazing, scorching.
1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 647 Wrapped up in a warm bed, with a roasting fire in the chamber. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* i. (1873) 4 So Drury, first in roasting flames consumed,..Soars without wings. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 183 In the middle of a regular roasting hot day. 1894 Clark Russell in *My First Book* 30 The roasting calms of the Equator.
3. That is being roasted.
1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 131 Never yet on earth Could..bits of roasting ox Moan round the spit.
Hence **Roa'stingly** *adv.*
1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 26 Apr. 260/2 It was..roastingly hot.

† **Roa'sting-iron.** *Obs.* [Roasting *vbl. sb.* 2 a.] = Roast-iron.
c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 489 Brandirne, rostinghiron, and panne. 1404 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 398, 1 rostyngyrn. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 769 *Hic cratus, hec craticula,* a rostyngyryn. 1517 *Sheriffdoms of Lanark,* etc. (Maitland Cl.) 195 Tua brasin morters,..thre rostyn yrins. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 269 Twa frying pannis..; twa rosting irnis.

Roa'sting-jack. [Roasting *vbl. sb.* 2 a.] A contrivance for turning meat, etc., while it is being roasted. Cf. Jack *sb.*[1] 7.
1784 *Cries of London* 124 All lodgers to accommodate With roasting Jacks of twisted wire. 1842 Lover *Handy Andy* xxiv, Some cross sticks suspended by a string, after the fashion of a roasting-jack. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxv, It is not the logic of human action, but of a roasting-jack, that must go on to the last turn when it has been once wound up.
attrib. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 132/1 The roasting-jack maker, the watchmaker,..the gunmaker, and many others. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 5979 Improved roasting-jack screen.

† **Roast-iron.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **rost-iren,** -hirne, -ern, 5 -yern, -yryn; **roste-iren**(e, -iryn, -yren, -y(e)rne. [f. Roast *v.*] A gridiron. The sense in quot. 1519 is not clear.
a 1350 *St. Laurence* 255 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 298 Thre sides endlang had it þan..And ouer-thewert with barres brade, þus als a rostiren was it made. 1373 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* II. 450 In vno tripode ferreo siue rosthirne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rost yryn, or gradyryn, *craticula, crates.* 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 468 Item, j. roste iren with vij staves. 1519 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 267 If the lettron in the chapitor were..set in myddys of the hye where [=choir], and the roste yerne in the same where set in ye chapitour.

Roast meat. Also **roast-meat.** [f. Roast *ppl. a.*]
1. Meat cooked by roasting.
1530 Palsgr. 264/1 Roste meate, *rost.* 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 75 They fownde nother man nor woman but rostemeate enowgh. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democritus to Rdr. 8 They serue to put vnder pies,..and keepe rostemeat from burning. 1662 Strype in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 178 We have roast meat, dinner and supper. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Moham.* 23 As for rost Meat, they cut the Flesh into small Pieces. 1765 Gray *Shaks.* 18 Better the roast meat from the fire to save. 1842 Combe *Digestion* 295 To give a weak..invalid a dinner of beefsteaks or roast-meat.
attrib. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 150 They [Persians are no great Rost-meat-men. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 310 The Roast-meat Cookery of the Petit Chastelet, before the Cook-Shop.
2. In fig. phrases: a. *To make roast meat of,* to burn (a person); to destroy or finish off.
1608 Shaks. *Per.* IV. ii. 26 She quickly pooped him, she made him roast-meat for worms. 1679 Ness *Antichrist* 111 They shall make rost-meat of the whore. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Laconics* Wks. 1711 IV. 7 For all his pretended Meekness, Calvin made Roast-meat of Servetus at Geneva, for his Unorthodoxy.
b. *To cry roast meat,* to be foolish enough to announce to others a piece of private luck or good fortune. ? *Obs.*
1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 209 At length the homebred Chyna cryes roast-meat. 1673 Wycherley *Gent. Dancing-Master* I. ii, Hark you, madame, can't you fare well but you must cry 'Roast meat'? 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 41 It being something Drydenish, Illnatured and unjauntee.., to fair well, and cry Roastmeat, especially to a Husbands face. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IV. v, To trumpet forth the praises of such a person, would, in the vulgar phrase, be crying Roast-meat, and calling in partakers of what they intended to apply solely to their own use. 1820 Lamb *Elia* I. *Christ's Hosp.,* The foolish beast, not able to fare well but he must cry roast meat.
† c. (See quots.) *Obs.*
1674 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 296 He gave me roast meat and beat me with the spit. 1687 *Good Advice* 44 Certainly she..shows her self an ill Courtier..first to give him Roast-Meat, then to beat him with the Spit. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To give one Rost-meat, and Beat him with the Spit,* to do one a Courtesy, and Twit or Upbraid him with it. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 22.
† 3. *Roast-meat attire* or *clothes,* holiday garb.
a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rost-meat-cloths,* holiday-cloths. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 3/1 Dress'd in their Roast-Meat Attire, With Fob stor'd with Guineas.

Roat(e, obs. ff. Rote. **Roating,** obs. f. Rotting *ppl. a.* **Roaue(r, Roave(r,** obs. ff. Rove(r.

Rob (rɒb), *sb.* Now *rare.* Also 6 **robbe,** 8–9 **robb.** [a. mod.L. or F. *rob,* = Sp. *rob,* Pg. *robe, arrobe,* It. *rob, robbo*; also G. and older Da. *rob.* The ultimate source is Arab. رب *robb, rubb* or Pers. *rob, rub* fruit-syrup.] The juice of a fruit, reduced by boiling to the consistency of a syrup and preserved with sugar; a conserve of fruit.
1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 683 The Robbe or dried iuyce thereof. *Ibid.,* The rob made with the iuyce of common Ribes and Sugar, is very good for all the diseases aboue sayde. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 124 The Rob, that is, the iuyce of the berries boyled with a third part..of sugar added vnto it,..is preferred before the raw berries. 1656 W. Coles *Art of Simpling* xxv. 80 Continue boyling it..till it attaine unto the consistence of Honey, and then it is by Physitians called the Rob. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 203 These Robs,..and Conserves, are not to be given to costive Bodies. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physick* (1765) 122 Take an ounce of Rob of Elder in Broth. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 351 *note,* The berries are so very acid that birds will not eat them, but boiled with sugar they form a most agreeable rob or jelly. 1821 W. P. C. Barton *Flora N. Amer.* I. 61 A rob might also be prepared..by evaporating the syrup obtained from them. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 603/1 A rob made of it [white mulberry] is useful in sore throat.
fig. 1790 H. Walpole *Let. to Miss Berry* 31 Oct., There is..a quantity of calculations, and one is forced to..boil milliards of livres down to a rob of pounds sterling.

Rob (rɒb), *v.* Forms: 3–5 **robben,** 5 **robbyn**; 4 **robbi, robby,** 4–6 **robbe,** 5 (6 *Sc.*) **rub,** 6– **rob,** 7 **robb** (*Sc.* **robe**). [ad. OF. *robber, rober, rouber,* etc., = Sp. *robar,* Pg. *roubar,* It. *rubare,* of Teutonic origin, the stem *roub-* being that represented in English by Reave *v.*]
1. *trans.* To deprive (a person) of something by unlawful force or the exercise of superior power; to despoil by violence. Also *fig.* and *refl.*
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 Þe knihte þet robbeð his poure men. *Ibid.* 150 Him luste leosen hit & beon irobbed. *c* 1290 *St. Eustace* 57 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 394 Þo comen þeoues and robbeden him. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Þise greate prelates þet benimeþ and robbeþ hire onderlinges. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* III. 188 Withouten pite, pilour I pore Men þou robbedest. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 443 Þerfore anon the hous was i-broke; þe pore men were i-spoyled and i-robbed. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 183 The extorcioner rubbyth and Pleyeth good men. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xxii. 22 Se yᵗ thou robbe not yᵉ poore because he is weake. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. iii. 78 Must I rob the Law? 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 200 He robs himselfe, that spends a bootlesse griefe. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. viii. 35 When a man robbs one to pay another. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 74 Oh, thieves, thieves, I am robbed. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, Their intention was to rob and murder him. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* I. 280 As usual; poor Nature is being robbed and murdered by rich grace. 1892 Tennyson *Foresters* III, We never robb'd one friend of the true King. We robb'd the traitors that are leagued with John.
transf. 1759 Mills tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. iv. 10 To hinder weeds from robbing the cultivated plants.
b. *To rob Peter to pay* († *give to, clothe*) *Paul* (see Peter *sb.* 2).
c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 174 Lord, hou schulde God approve þat þou robbe Petur, and gif þis robbere to Poule in þe name of Crist? *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 305 þei robbyn seynt petyr & ʒeuyn it seynt Poule. 1515 (see Peter *sb.* 2]. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 26 Lyke a pyckpurs pilgrim, ye prie and ye proule At rouers, to rob Peter and paie Poule. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded. B ij b, Thow shalt not find many powling pence about him neither, except he rob Peter to pay Powle. 1657–1692 [see Peter *sb.* 2]. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 172/1 This Scheme is..calculated..to Rob Peter to pay Paul, or, to remove yᵉ Burthen from one Part of the Community, and lay it upon another. [1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* III. v. (1866) 430 It was not desirable to rob Saint Peter's altar in order to build one to Saint Paul.]
c. *Mining.* (See quot.)
1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 86/2 Sometimes it [antimony] is blended with the richer ores of silver, and renders the extraction of that metal difficult by volatilizing a part of the silver, or, in the language of the miners, *robbing the ore.*
2. To plunder or strip (a person) feloniously *of* (something belonging to him); to deprive (one) *of* (something due). Also *transf.* or *fig.* (with a thing as object).
13.. *Coer de L.* 2286 In an evil tyme our emperour Robbed King Richard of his tresour. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 789 To robbe men of hure riht ful redy ben alle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6419 Ector..Wold haue Robbit the Renke of his riche wede. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 217 Myn eyʒe has robbyd my soule of his lyif with watyr of lustys. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* xvii. 8 As a Beer that is robbed of hir yonge ones in the felde. 1563 Winjet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 105 He hes.. rubbit him of his geris or honouris. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 16 My weake bodie..Was rob'd of rest and naturall reliefe. 1634 Milton *Comus* 390 For who would rob a Hermit of his Weeds. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xii. (1675) 240 A Cloud, which does no longer receive or transmit the Light, but robs the Earth of it. 1692 Dryden *St. Evremont's Ess.* II The Zeal of the Citizen robbed the Man of Himself. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 92 By allowing them to grow, we allow the land..to be robbed of its vegetable food. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 458 His victims, robb'd of their defenceless all. 1807–8 Irving *Salmagundi* (1824) 265 [It] long since ceased bearing,..every tempest robs it of a limb. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* lxiii, The troubles of life had almost robbed the elder lady of her beauty. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 78 The air..which had been thus robbed of its oxygen.
† b. Similarly with double object. *Obs.* (Cf. 5.)
c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4323 (Kölbing), Kepe we þe strait wais..& robben hem her sustenaunce. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. i, Ceres nor Ioue, nor all the Gods aboue, Shall rob me this rich purchase.
3. To plunder, pillage, rifle (a place, house, etc.).
c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Wes helle irobbed, & heuene beð ifulled. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 247 Ah ne bihoueð hit nawt þat tis hus beo irobbet. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 38 Þe Danes vp aryued, Souhamptone þei brent, & robbed Cornwaile. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1912 He.. told furth of his tale,..How þe rewme was robbet. *c* 1465 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 23 The Kynge off Scottes..robbed and revid the contre aboute Derham. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. v. 103 Ȝon ilk stranger..our marchis.. Invadis, rubbis, and spuleis. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V,* III. vi. 106 One that is like to be executed for robbing a Church. 1652 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 198 Pirats who..rob upon the sea all the vessells they could render themselves masters of. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) IV. 253 Robbing the Spittle. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. iii. 249 Wilt thou rob a church And share..The general spoil? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 221 In the country his house was robbed.
transf. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 316 Former operations were principally confined to robbing the rich pockets, while good milling-ore was left standing.
b. Const. *of* that which is taken.
c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5105 (Kölbing), Mani cursed painem ..hadden robbed þis cuntray Of al þis ich fair pray. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3209 To the tempull full tyte [he] turnyt agayne, To rob of þe Riches, and Renkes to helpe. *c* 1420 *Cont. Brut* CCXXVII. (1908) 298 Þe toun..of al þing þat myʒte be bore & caryed out was robbid and despoyled. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vi. 4 All the rest it seemd they robbed bare Of bounty, and of beautie. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII,* III. ii. 255 Thy Ambition..robb'd this bewailing Land Of Noble Buckingham.
4. *absol.* To commit depredations; to plunder; to take away property by force.
1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6041 Hii drowe hom toward kanterbury, to robbi þere al so. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 38 Of Danmark dukes riche..Men & women slouh, & robbed þorgh þe lond. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 134 For every thief upon richesse Awaiteth forto robbe and stele. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5686 To swinke and traveile he not feynith, For for to robben he disdeynith. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* Wks. 1200, I mene not, to let euery malefactor passe furth vnpunished, and frely runne out and rob at rouers. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV,* II. ii. 10, I am accurst to rob in that Theefe company. 1662 Hibbert *Body Divinity* I. 165 A man may rob with a pair of ballances or metewand in his hand. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1737/4 They Robbed the night before on Brainford-Road. 1831 *Insect Misc.* (L. E. K.) 330 Sometimes..small parties of three or four [bees] will unite to rob, as we may say, on the highway.
b. *Mining.* (See quots.)
1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Rob,* to extract pillars previously left for support; or, in general, to take out ore or coal from a mine with a view to immediate product, and not to subsequent working. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining, Rob,* to cut away or reduce the size of pillars of coal, &c.
5. To carry off as plunder; to steal. Now *rare.*
1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 381 Þat strange men..asaileden is lond..& robbed is bestes & is game. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3450 (Laud MS.), Hij robbeden tresores & clopes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 160 He anon hem wolde assaile And robbe what thing that thei ladden. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16014 Swych goostly goodys euerychon Ben yrobbyd And agon. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 91 A man gais to the were for..to pele and rub gudis. 1530 Palsgr. 693/1, I robbe his treasour from hym. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. of Love* Ep. Ded. *ij, Whiche Vine the Foxes sometimes spoyle and endamage by robbyng the fruite. 1646 R. Baillie *Anabapt.* (1647) 10 The Priests vestments, which he had robbed in the Cathedrall. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 312 They themselves contrive To Rob the Honey, and subvert the Hive. 1830 Campbell *Farewell to Love* 7 But

Passion robs my peace no more. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvii[i], There was a sideboard robbed out of the carved work of a church in the Low Countries. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Africa* 176 The descendants of the Negroes who were robbed from Africa.

†**b.** *fig.* To remove, take *away*, cut off *from* something; to ravish. *Obs. rare.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 132 Allas! þat ricchesse shal reue and robbe mannes soule Fram þe loue of owre lorde. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 173 What is thy sentence then, but speechlesse death, Which robs my tongue from breathing natiue breath? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 16 The which.. to it drew The eyes of all, ..And hearts quite robbed with so glorious sight. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* Ded., By their conversation they may endeavour to rob away teadiousnes though but from one houre.

6. *Card-playing.* (See quots.)

With quot. 1611 compare Littré s.v. *Piller* 6.

1611 COTGR., *Piller*, ..also, to rub, or rob, at cards. 1897 FOSTER *Compl. Hoyle* 277 (Spoil Five), Robbing the trump card. If the trump card is an ace, the dealer may discard any card he pleases in exchange for it. *Ibid.* 299 (Cinch), He may search the remainder of the pack, and take from it any cards that he pleases. This is called robbing the deck.

Rob-, the stem of ROB *v.*, used in a few combs. in the 17th cent., in the sense of 'one who robs (the person or thing specified)', as **rob-altar, -carrier, -God, -orchard, -thief.** Also ROB-POT.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* II. 49 'Will a man rob God?'..But, alas, what law can be giuen to *rob Altars? 1649 LEYCESTER *Civil Wars* 69 The strong Garrison of Basing the very receptacle of rogueing *Rob-Carriers. 1612 W. SCLATER *Ministers Portion* 47 Search records, divine, humane: where findest thou a *rob-God without his vengeance? 1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian* 80 Sacrilegious rob-Gods, desperate mocke-Preachers. 1673 S. PARKER *Repr. Reh. Transp.* 517 Truants, loiterers, and *rob-orchards. 1600 *Look About You* XXX, Could I meet him, I'd play *rob-thief, at least part stakes with him. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* II. 82 His extortion hath erst stolne from others, and now hee playes rob-thiefe, and steales from himselfe.

Rob, obs. form of ROBE.

‖ **Roba.** *Obs.*[-1] = BONA-ROBA.

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt Master-Constable* II. ii, Hah! fast, my roba fast, and but young night?

Roband (rōu·bănd). *Naut.* Also 8-9 **roban.** [Later var. of *robin* ROBBIN, app. more directly representing one or other of the forms cited under RABAND. Sometimes improved into *rope-band.*] A piece of small rope passed through an eyelet-hole in the head of a sail and used to secure it to the yard above.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck* II. 80 To each yard-arm, the head-rope they extend, And soon their earings and the robands bend. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Sail*, The heads of all four-sided sails, and the fore-leeches of lateen sails, are attached to their respective yard or gaff by a number of small cords called robands. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv, All hands were..picking old rope to pieces, or laying up gaskets and robands. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 2 What is a roband or rolling hitch used for? For bending sails,..for reefing courses,..&c. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Sea-waif* 82 In a man-of-war, where they can send a man to every roband.

attrib. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck* 157 The reef-lines next.. Through eye-lid-holes and roband-legs are reev'd. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Reefing*, Provided that the turns are inserted through the roband-legs.

Robardesmen, variant of ROBERDSMEN.

Robbare, obs. form of ROBBER.

Robbe, obs. form of ROB *sb.* and *v.*, ROBE.

Robbed (rɒbd), *ppl. a.* [f. ROB *v.*]

1. Plundered, despoiled. Also *absol.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6823, I..Robbe bothe robbed and iobbours. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 18 A Samaritene ..heled this robbed man of his woundes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 208 The rob'd that smiles, steales something from the Thiefe. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* V. i, As a robbed tigress bounding o'er the woods. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 342 Bold Amycus, from the robb'd vestry brings The chalices of heaven. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 621 The cod thus hollowed are technically called 'robbed' fish. 1894 MRS. DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 164 The sadness of the eyes with the look of robbed motherhood they often wore.

2. Carried off; taken away.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 40 A Lyon, which hath long time saught His robbed whelpes. 1870 *Standard* 5 Dec., They are all the more savage by reason of robbed repose.

Robber (rɒ·bəɹ). Forms: *α.* 2 **rubbere,** 3 **robbare,** 3-4 **robbere,** 5 **robare, robbar,** 6 *Sc.* **rubber,** 4- **robber.** *β.* 4 **robeour, robbeo(u)r, -youre,** 4-5 **robour(e, robbour(e, -or(e,** 5 **robbowre, -eur.** [The *α*- and *β*-forms are respectively a. AF. and OF. *robbere, robere,* and *robeour, robbour,* etc., nom. and acc. types of the agent-noun from *robber* to ROB. Cf. Sp. *robador,* Pg. *roubador,* It. *rubatore.*]

1. One who practises or commits robbery; a depredator, plunderer, despoiler.

α. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Rubberes, and þa reueres, and þa þeoues. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 In one weie þet is al ful of þeoues & of robbares, & of reauares. *c* 1250 *Lutel soth Serm.* 27 in *O.E. Misc.* 186 Alle bac-biteres wendet to helle, Robberes, and reueres. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Þe þridde is ine robberes and kueade herberȝeres þet berobbeþ þe pilgrimes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 182 Þus..Ihesu Cryst seyde, To robberes and to reueres. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 688 Robbers, reuers, rauenous ryfelers. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Robare, or robbar yn the see, ..*pirata.* *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlviii. 160 They were robbers of the see. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiv. 10 Who is like vnto the? which delyuerest..the poore and the nedy from his robbers. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 39 Then Theeues and Robbers raunge abroad vnseene. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 485 Som roaving Robber calling to his fellows. 1671 — *Samson* 1188 Thou ..like a Robber stripdst them of thir robes. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. i, Robbers invade their neighbour's right. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXVIII, Montoni was become a captain of robbers. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, Where desperate robbers congregate. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 243 There is more spirit and a better heart in a robber than in a thief.

fig. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 Þus þeos two unðeawes beoð two grimme robbares.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8006 Willam vr king..robbeour he was. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6127 Euery man he wened had be a robbour, For drede þat he had tresoure. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4113 Al ys lygnage in euery syde, For robbours þai were y-kud. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXXV. (Caxton, 1483) 83 Vpon theues and morderers, Robbours and reuours,..they shalle be fyers in jugement. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Robbowre, on the londe, *spoliator. Ibid.*, Robbowre, on the see, *pirata. c* 1500 *Melusine* 245 Locher, whiche afterward delyuered the Countrey of Ardane fro thevys, murdrers, & robbeurs.

b. Const. *of* a place, etc.

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 251 Slyford was the chyff robber of the cherch. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 37 Nether robbers off churches, nor yett despisers of youre goddes. 1557 R. EDGEWORTH *Serm.* 289 He putteth example of diuers, and gameners, and robbers of dead mens graues. 1632 SHERWOOD, A robber of the Princes, and publicke treasure, *peculatour.*

c. *transf.* (See quots.)

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1197 Therefore they term it a Robber, as a substance which spoyls, and takes away the richness of the Ore. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Bee*, To preserve Bees from Robbers, which very commonly infest them,.. the way is to cloom the Hives very close. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xx. (1818) II. 207 These are called by Schirach *corsair* bees, and by English writers, *robbers.* 1831 *Insect Misc.* (L. E. K.) 329.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Attrib. in various senses, as *robber-gold, -hold, -inn, -lair,* etc. Also objective, as *robber-hunting.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Calls on the heart* ii, The world.. Has counted its *robber-gold. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* (1892) 319 The countless *robber-holds of the Angevin noblesse. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 123/2, I had no great natural inclination to the trade of *robber-hunting. 1879 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav., Amateur Emigrant* (1905) 82 He had visited a *robber inn. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* 266 Grim Cacus in his *robber-lair. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 243 Probably..Edom..continued his *robber-life along the Southern borders of Judah. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 142 At every turn have we to wrangle..with these vultures about their *robber-toll. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. 139 Silesian *robber-wars.

b. Appositive, as *robber-chief, -company, -crew,* etc.; **robber-council** or **-synod**, the ecclesiastical council held at Ephesus in 449, the decrees of which were subsequently rescinded.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xlviii, In proud state Each *robber chief upheld his armed halls. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 11 *Robber-companies, and bishops in coats of mail. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 90 Before the *robber-Council of Ephesus could be displaced by the Fourth General Council at Chalcedon. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 346 Soon shall our powers the *robber-crew destroy. 1797 *The College* 38 Arm'd Justice forth the *robber-demons drove. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 164 Mr. Curzon describes his *robber-guard. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* I. v, I have pierced the *robber-horde Like a reed. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* I. (1907) 27/2 The Rust-kings..lay up treasures for the rust; and the *Robber-kings, treasures for the robber. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 201 William Peverel reared his castle of Peak Forest, the true vulture's nest of a *robber-knight. 1862 DRAPER *Intell. Develop. Europe* ix. (1864) I. 287 Eutyches appealed to the emperor, who summoned..a council to meet at Ephesus. This was the celebrated '*Robber Synod'. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ii, I have heard that the road is infested with *robber-tribes. 1853 KINGSTON *Manco* ii, The Spaniards attacked Peru with their small but determined band of *robber-warriors.

c. Appositive with names of insects, birds, etc., as *robber-bee, -fowl*; **robber-crab,** a large tropical crab which steals coco-nuts; **robber-fly,** a fly of the family *Asilidæ,* given to preying upon other insects.

1831 *Insect Misc.* (L. E. K.) 329 Robber-bees. [Cf. 1 c.] 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* (1868) 90 There is a very remarkable burrowing crustacean, called the Robber-Crab (*Birgus latro*). 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-killers* 144 As soon as the robber fowl had begun its steady flight. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* 492 Asilidae (Robber-flies)...The Asilidae is one of the largest families of flies.

Hence **Robbera·ceously** *adv.*, in a manner suggestive of robbers; **Ro·bberhood,** brigandage, robbery; **Ro·bberlet,** a petty robber.

1772 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1904) 128, I did not know that housebreaking might not be still improving...In less than another minute, the door rattled and shook still more *robberaceously. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. 172 The sight of unburied corpses contributed more than anything else to put an end to the system of *robberhood in this part of the country. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 83, I fear lest, if thou slay him in our dwelling-place and he savour not of robberhood, suspicion will revert upon ourselves. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxiv, Latrunculi (*robberlets*), sicarii, cut-throats.

Robbery (rɒ·bəri). Forms: *α.* 3-4 **roberie,** 4 **roborrye,** 5-6 **robery,** 7 *Sc.* **roborie**; 3-6 **robberye,** 3-7 **robberie** (4 **-erize**), 6 *Sc.* **rubberie, -ery,** 4- **robbery.** *β.* 4-6 **robry**(e, **-rie,** 5 **roubry,** 6 **robri**; 5-6 *Sc.* **rubry, -rie.** [a. OF. *roberie* (AF. also *roberye*), f. *rober* to ROB: see **-ERY.**]

1. The action or practice of feloniously seizing, by violence or intimidation, property belonging to another; spoliation, depredation.

PROV. *Exchange is no robbery*: see EXCHANGE *sb.* 1.

α. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Ȝif he binimeð us ure aȝte, oðer þurh fur, oðer þurh þiefes, oðer þurh ioberie. *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* 30 Roberie, Manslechtes, Husberners,..and..obre euele deden. *c* 1290 *Beket* 2152 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 168 Þis lubere knistes..duden gret robberie. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2449 Þat ys boþe þefte and robberye, And hyt ful dere shal he a-bye. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 Þei greiþeþ no þing þat þey dredeþ to lese, þey acounteþ no trespas gretter þan robberie. 1415 HOCCLEVE *Sir Ȝ. Oldcastle* 456 By violence or by maistrie, My good to take of me,..þat is verray wrong & robberie. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. vi, He that lyueth but of rauyn and robberye shal at the last be knowen and robbed. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. vii. (S.T.S.) I. 39 Invading þe samyn mare be rubbery þan ony ordoure of chevelrie. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 140 b, That persone committeth plaine iobberie or spoyle, who denyeth an almes to any poore creature beeyng in extreme neede. 1605 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 176 Theeues for their iobbery haue authority, When Iudges steale themselues. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 117 Robbery is committed by Force, or Terror, of which neither is in Theft; for Theft is a secret Act. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 241 Larciny from the person is either by privately stealing, or by open and violent assault, which is usually called robbery. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* I. 114 He was an easy mark for robbery. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 125, I think it probable that the people of those parts of the country which are out of sight of the government, are always addicted to iobbery.

β. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3501 (Kölbing), Þo knistes..Were ywent in to desert, To libben bi her robrie. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8357 Ther was neuere theff..That wayted better his a-vauntage, To do his stelthe and his iobrye. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 222 Her I gyff our roubry for euirmar. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. XXVI, Compacte of malice and robry. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. II. 165 Tha war the only authoris of thift, rubrie, and rinning of forrayis.

b. An instance of this; a depredation.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7597 He broȝte vp moni oþer hous of religion also, To bete þulke robberie, þat him boȝte he adde ydo. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Þer byeþ zuo uele oþre maneres of roberies. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 333 Ensample of suche Robberies I finde write. *c* 1460 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 41 Of whiche robrye Syr Gylbert..was atteynt. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 770 There they deuise newe robberyes nightly. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1306 Each place..fil'd with treasure rackt with robberies. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet* (Hunterian Cl.) 15 Many bolde robberies he did commit. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 43 A young Rustick, yet unskill'd in the Assassinations and Robberies of Love. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xii. § 10 Where robberies are frequent and unpunished iobberies are committed without shame. 1838 JAMES *Robber* i, Giving evidence about that robbery. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 316 The placer-mining of the gulch..is really a still worse robbery of the gold-deposits.

†**2.** *concr.* Plunder, spoil, booty. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6684 (Kölbing), Þe king..come priueliche..To binimen hem her robrie. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 255 Helle ys pryued of robry. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 251 Slyford..hath most of the robbery next the Baylly of Ey. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* iii. 10 They gather together euell gotten goodes, and laye vp robbery in their houses.

Ro·bbin. *Naut.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 5 **robyn,** 7–8 **robin,** 7–9 **robbin,** 9 **-en.** [Var. of ROBAND; the form suggests that the immediate source may have been French, but mod.F. *raban* appears to be a later adoption of Du. *raband.*] = ROBAND.

1497 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 321, iiij Smale lynes for lachetes & Robyns to the seid Ship. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 The Robins, garnit, Clew garnits, tyes, martlits. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* V. 22 The Robbins are little lines reeued into the eylet holes of the saile vnder the head ropes, to make fast the saile to the yard. 1729 WRIGLESWORTH *Jrnl. Lyell* 6 Dec., Keep the People at Work in making Points, Gaskets, Robins, Matts, Sinnet, &c. for Sea Store. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 576.

Robbin, variant of ROBIN.

Ro·bbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROB *v.*]

1. The action of ROB *vb.*; spoliation, robbery. Also *attrib.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 301 Ȝe, þorw þe pas of altoun Pouerte myȝte passe with-oute peril of robbynge. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ire.* 26 All þe contreys about dyuelyn, wyth robynge & bernyng & sleyng, weren neght I-broght to noght. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 251 The chyff maysters of robbyng was the Baylly of Ey, [etc.]. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Preamble, The same mysgoverned persons shall lyf in robbyng and mysgovernaunce duryng ther lyves. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 119 It is very ill in all demandes, but such as concerne..robbing, rifling, spoiling. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Sept., I rode in some fear of robbing. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1776) 62 There is no travelling upon the road for robbing. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee*, This subject of the Bees robbing of one another. 1831 *Insect Misc.* (L. E. K.) 329 The robbing season..occurs sooner or later as the summer has been more or less favourable.

b. With *a* and pl. = ROBBERY 1 b.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 792 Ilc robbinge do we of bac. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Zuyche reuen, prouost, bedeles,..þet makeþ þe greate robbynges. *c* 1460 *Contin. Brut* (1908) 518 Also, At which robbyng diuerse men of London..wer.., & toke part with him. 1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 405 Spoylynges and robbinges of townes. 1657 *Divine Lover* 300 The

tediousnesse of the way, beatinges, robbings, and the like are but necessarie Mortifications. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* II. 103 The War was more like a tumultuous Robbing than a War manag'd with prudence.

†2. *concr.* Plunder, booty. In quot. *pl.* *Obs.*

c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4730 (Kölbing), Þis four hepen kinges Went, to loken þis robbeings.

Ro·bbing, *ppl. a.* [f. ROB *v.*] That robs; thieving, predatory.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 334 The robbing Bee and the Waspe..will without strife or difference concurre together to rob a hive of Bees. 1886 *Lett. Donegal* 54 There need then have been no fear that the robbing scoundrels.. would have escaped punishment.

Robbing, obs. form of ROBING.

†**Robble**: see ROUNCE-ROBBLE-HOBBLE.

1616 B. JONSON *Masque of Queenes* Wks. 954 Rouncy is ouer, Robble is vnder, A flash of light and a clap of thunder.

Robbyng, obs. form of RUBBING.

Robe (rōub), *sb.* Also 5 roob(e, 6 robbe, 6–7 roab(e; *Sc.* 5–7 rob, 5 rowb. [a. OF. *robe* (*robbe, roube*), = Prov. *rouba*, Catal. and It. *roba*, Sp. *ropa*, Pg. *roupa*; the stem is that of the verb ROB, the original sense being 'spoil, booty', as in OF.]

1. A long loose outer garment reaching to the feet or the ankles, worn by both sexes in the Middle Ages, and still by men of some Eastern nations; a gown. Now *rare*, except as in 2.

c1275 *Passion Our Lord* 66 in *O.E. Misc.* 39 Ne hedde he none robe of fowe ne of gray. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3676 His moder..cled him..Wit his broþer robe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 119 Yef me yefþ ine þe kinges cort ane robe to ane childe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 227 And fewe robes I fonge or furred gounes. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 151 Hym Suffysid a lytill graue..for his halle, and for his roob. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 4 Theym that ben clad in thy clothyng and robys. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. iii, With lawreir crownit, in robbis side all new, Of a fassoun. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Theare [is] wardrob abundant Of roabs most pretiouse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIV. v, In auncient time all the Images and Statues erected to the honour of any men, were in their gownes and robes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 543 As when Alcides..felt th' envenom'd robe. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1240 The glittering robe Of every hue reflected light can give. 1796 HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* II. 511 Turbans and flowing robes are adapted to hot countries. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 89 The looms of Ionia were kept in constant activity to supply purple robes for the courtiers. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* V. 278 The nymph too, in a robe of silver white,..Arrayed herself.

transf. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 141 O well did he become that Lyons robe, That did disrobe the Lion of that robe.

fig. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* lxi. 10 He hath couered me with the robe of righteousnes. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 21 Hail native Language,..cull those richest Robes, and gay'st attire Which deepest Spirits, and choicest Wits desire. 1667 — *P. L.* X. 222.

b. A trade name for a special form of lady's dress; a piece of material, either plain or embroidered, partly shaped for a gown.

1878 *Sylvia's Home Frnl.* Feb., Ball dress (robe Princess), of blue faille. 1892 *Fashions of To-day* May 13 Robe of old gold velvet, collar of passementerie. 1899 *World of Dress* Jan. 3 Handsome embroidered chenille robe. *Ibid.*, White and cream lace robes in enormous variety.

2. A long outer garment of a special form and material worn in virtue of, and betokening, a particular rank, calling, condition, or office.

c1290 *Beket* 324 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 126 Þe Abite of Monek he nam, And a-boue al þan clerkene Robe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9072 Tas of..mi king rob..þat i wer. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 277 Schal no seriaunt for þat seruise were a selk hoode, Ne no Ray Robe wiþ Riche pelure. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 4 Oftymes the peple make grete wondrynges of the ryche robe of the courtyour. 1537 STARKEY *Let.* in *England* (1878) p. lxv, Master Pole hathe gotten the Cardynallys hatte & robbe made. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 56 Thus I did keepe my Person fresh and new, My Presence like a Robe Pontificall Ne're seene, but wondred at. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 61 Nor the deputed sword, The Marshalls Truncheon, nor the Iudges Robe. 1778 POTTER *Æschylus, To Mrs. Montague* (1808) p. xxviii, My pontifical robe trailing on the pavement. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 85 He then bestowed upon him a robe of honour. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 382 Johnson had therefore been stripped of his robe by persons who had no jurisdiction over him.

fig. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. xxvi. 398 Surely these attainments are but our first manly robe.

b. *pl.* with the same connotation. Often with qualifying word prefixed, as *coronation, parliament robes*, etc. *Master, Mistress, Yeoman, of the Robes*: see these words.

1445 tr. *Claudian* in *Anglia* XXVIII. 259 With whos preyers he lyst be mevid to clothe him in his roobys..as consulers vsid before. *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII. 110 But first hadde Arthur the kynge put on hym an habergon vndir his robes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 156 b, Though the kynge were before hym in his robes of golde. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, V. i. 12 You haue..made vs doffe our easie Robes of Peace. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 61 Their garments passe..The glorious Salomon's rich roabes of Parliament. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 64 Pretors, Proconsuls to thir Provinces Hasting or on return, in robes of State. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 499 He put on his robes in hast,..and called up the Commons. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Seven Sisters* Poems (1777) 35 Accept the robes and sceptre of the land. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 248 The senators and magistrates of Rome appear clad in the ecclesiastical robes of the period, in which the manuscript was written. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 592 The ..aldermen came in their robes to welcome the Duke.

3. *pl.* Outer garments or clothes in general.

c 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1575) 44 You shall knowe the cause, wherefore these roabes are worne, And why I goe outlandishe lyke, yet being Englishe borne. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 132 Now shal my friend Petruchio do me grace, And offer me disguis'd in sober robes, To old Baptista. *Ibid.* III. ii. 114 See not your Bride in these vnreuerent robes. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 336 She left her wheel and robes of country brown.

b. *fig.* A covering or vesture compared to a long enveloping garment.

1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 The Moon ..Impearling with her Tears her Rob of Night. 1633 *Ibid.* 39 Now, ancient Caledon, Thy Beauties heighten, richest Robs put on. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 165 In a weeks time the Tree casts off her old Robes, and is cloathed in a new pleasant Garb. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 92 Prime cheerer, Light!..Nature's resplendent robe! 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 38 Before the world has put on its full robe of light. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 158 Another [cottage] wore A close-set robe of jasmine.

4. *The long robe*, (the dress of) the legal or clerical profession; *the short robe*, (that of) 'all that profess arms, or usually wear swords' (Cotgr.). So *both robes, either robe.*

1601– [see LONG ROBE]. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 127 He sent..commissioners of both robes, the prior of Lanthony to be his chancellor..; and Sir Edward Poynings..with a civil power of his lieutenant. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 95 A Sanhedrim, or standing great Councell,.. made up of both Robes, honourable persons amongst their brethren, Priests and Laicks both. 1642–3 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) II. III. 137 They have spared..no Orders of Men, the long Robe as well as the Short hath felt their Fury. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 282 There was a gentleman of your robe a Dignitary of Lincoln. 1711 STELLE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 6 Our learned Men of either Robe. 1712–1875 [see LONG ROBE].

b. *The Robe*, the legal profession.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 96 He was a son of the Robe; his Father having been a Judge in the Court of the Common Pleas. 1671 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 497 Mr. Commartin..is a man of the robe, but in very good esteem with everybody. 1707 *Refl. upon Ridicule* 109 The most eminent Persons of the Robe. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III, I was some years in the Temple; but the death of my brother robb'd the robe of my labours. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxix, The cadets of many of our good families follow the robe as a profession. 1855 MOLLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. 377 Rich advocates, and other Gentlemen of the Robe.

5. *transf.* Persons of high estate. *rare* —1.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxiii. (1602) 163 So plagueth ciuill Warre, and so from Robe to Rag doth scoure.

6. *U.S.* and *Canada.* The dressed skin of a buffalo (musk-ox, etc.) used as a garment or rug.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 55 A light waggon comfortably lined with buffalo robes. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., A pack of robes, is ten skins, tied in a pack, which is the manner in which they are brought from the far West to market. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 106 The robes were in splendid condition; the undergrowth, which resembles a sheep's fleece.., was now thick and firm.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *robe-maker, -spinning, -tearing*; †**robe-chamber**, †**robes-room**, a robing-room; †**robe-goer**, one who has charge of the robes.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handycrafts* 132 The shining wooll Whence the robe-spinning precious Worms are ful. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 23 June, My Lord Sandwich did take me aside in the robe-chamber. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 146 In consideracion of his services and extraordinary attendances at the robes-roome upon his said Majestie and the Privy Councill and Committees. 1701 *Cal. Treasury P.* (1871) 529 Robegoers and bedgoers. 1831 J. MACDONALD in *Life* (1849) III. 174 A species of religious robe-tearing. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 149/2 There were Mr. Harris the law-stationer, and Mr. Jennings the robemaker. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 533 His father and grandfather were both robe-makers.

Robe (rōub), *v.* Also 7 roab. [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To clothe or invest in a robe or robes; to apparel; to dress. Also *refl.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 333 Ze robeth and fedeth Hem þat han as ze han. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* III. 60 A Piece of rich Satin, to new Robe him. 1711 G. HICKES *Two T. eat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 290 He robed and unrobed himself in his throne. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 294 Ulysses rob'd him in the cloak and vest. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 691 Rise therefore; robe yourself in this. 1886 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* V, She robed herself again in her national costume.

fig. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 14 Nature roabing the fruitfull earth with her choisest Tapistry. 1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 223 He robes himself in moonlight. 1850 LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal* ix, Love robed her in a blush. 1892 TENNYSON *Foresters* IV, A thousand winters Will strip you bare as death, a thousand summers Robe you life-green again.

2. *intr.* To put on robes or vestments.

a 1626 BACON *Advt. touching Holy War* (1629) 96 Only to Roab, and Feast, and performe Rites, and Obseruances. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* III. xxi, And there the Priests are robing now. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., The Bishops were to meet at half-past 8 o'clock in a meeting hall, where they were to robe and form in procession.

Robed (rōubd), *ppl. a.* [f. ROBE *v.* or *sb.*]

1. Clad in robes; wearing robes. Also with *in.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 41 A man robed in wlank wede. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 1 Thus i-robed in russet, romed I a-boute. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 269 So semly als thay bothe ware, If thay were robed riche. 1608 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 38 (Q.¹), Thou robbed man of Iustice take thy place. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 194 Roabed and laden with.. Gemmes. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 17 Rob'd in the sable garb of Woe. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 823 The cause..has been found ..in the skirts Of the rob'd pedagogue! 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iv, In the centre of the steps appeared a priest robed in white from head to foot. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 385/1 Judge Powell..intimated that he should sit robed.

fig. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 61 Wher the great Sun begins his state, Rob'd in flames, and Amber light. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 9 Ovid..tells us..that Aurora..is robed in Saffron. 1881 TENNYSON *To Virgil* i, Roman Virgil, thou that singest Ilion's lofty temples robed in fire. *a* 1901 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* (1903) II. 299 Minds still robed in flesh.

2. Wearing robes of a specified kind, as *long-, loose-robed*, etc. Also *fig.*

1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 60 Where loose-rob'd Pleasure careless roves. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Spring* i, Beauty shines forth in the blossom-robed trees. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller* 269 Passing through the dark stems Flowing-robed. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 92 Silence and deep peace brooded over the fair grass-robed plain.

‖ **Robe de chambre** (rōb də ʃaṁbr). Also 8 **-chamber.** [F.; see ROBE *sb.* and CHAMBER *sb.*] A dressing-gown or négligé robe.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 321 Instead of which [knowledge], we have brought home the French *Coiffure*, the *Robe de Chambre* of the Women, and *Toupé* and *Solitaire* of the Men. 1732 *Loud. Mag.* Oct. 351/1 Her Lady Aunt was dress'd in a *Robe de chambre*. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xi, Our robe de chambre May sit like that of Nessus. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, Pointing to the spot of his *robe de chambre* under which his heart was still feebly beating. 1893 *Pioneer of Fashion* I. IV, A particular study has been made of our robes de chambre.

attrib. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. ii. 38 That Youth .. All but a robe-de-chamber Dame disdains.

Ro·beless, *a.* [f. ROBE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without robes; destitute or deprived of robes.

1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.* IX. xxviii, John, Joseph, Robelesse fly; Peter, thou stay'st, and stay'st but to deny! 1880 RUSKIN *Our Fathers have told Us* I. i. 26 Going, in his full robes, to say prayers in church,..he came across some unhappily robeless person by the wayside.

Robell(e, obs. forms of RUBBLE.

Rober (rōu·bəɹ). [f. ROBE *sb.* or *v.* + -ER 1.] One who has charge of, or who invests with, robes; a robe-maker.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 June 7/1 He was steward and rober to the Connaught Bar on Circuit. 1887 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* II. 480 A *prepositus*..summoned the robers to place the diadem on the imperial head.

Roberd, obs. form of ROBERT.

†**Roberdavy.** *Obs.* Also 6 **Rob Dauie,** 7 **Rob-o-Dauy.** [Of obscure origin.] A kind of wine used in the 16–17th centuries.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 255 Also these hote wynes, as..caprycke, tynt, roberdauy. 1553 BALE *Vocation* 22 They went in heaps from tauerne to tauerne to seke after the best Rob dauie and aqua vite, which are their speciall drinkes there. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. (1630) II. 65 Sherry, nor Rob-o-Dauy here could flowe.

†**Roberdsmen.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 (7) **Roberdesmen** (7–8 **Roberdsmen**), 4 **Robertes men**, 6, 8–9 **Robertsmen.** [Probably from the proper name *Robert* ROBERT, but the allusion is obscure.] A certain class of marauding vagabonds that infested the country in the 14th century.

All the instances later than the 14th century are merely historical.

1331 *Act* 5 *Edw. III*, c. 14 Diverses roberies, homicides, & felonies, ont este faitz einz ces heures par gentz qi sont appellez Roberdesmen, Wastours & Draghlacche. 1383 *Act* 7 *Rich. II*, c. 1 § 5 Ordeignez est & assentuz que lestatutz..de Roberdesmen & Drawlacches soient fermement tenus & gardez. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 72 Ryȝt as Robertes men [they] raken aboute, At feires & at ful ales & fyllen þe cuppe. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 27 These were then the commen names of these leud leuterars, Faytures, Robardesmen, Drawlatches, and valyant beggares. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vi. (1588) 196 Drawlatches, Wastours, or Robertsmen, that is to say, either miching or mightie theeues. *a* 1633 COKE *On Litt.* (1648) III. 197 What this Robin Hood was that hath raised a name to these kind of men called Roberdsmen, his followers. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 238/1 [He] instances in Robin Hood, and says that from him Thieves and Highwaymen are called Robertsmen. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xvii. 244 Persons in disguise.. (who seem to have resembled the Roberdsmen, or followers of Robin Hood). 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 76 Men of his [Robin Hood's] lawless profession were from him called Roberdsmen.

Roberie, obs. form of ROBBERY.

Robert (rɒ·bəɹt). [A personal name, a. F. *Robert*, ultimately of Teutonic origin.]

†**1.** = ROBIN (REDBREAST). *Obs.*

14.. in Wr.-Wülcker 702 *Hec frigella*, a roberd. 14.. *Camb. MS. Gg. 4. 27* lf. 9 b, Robert red brest and the wrenne.

2. = HERB ROBERT. Also *robert's-bill.*

1847 HALLIWELL, *Robert*, the herb stork-bill. 1856 CAPLRN *Poems* 158 The foxglove, the robert, the gorse, and the thyme. 1859 — *Ball. & Songs* 129 The yarrow and the robert's-bill.

3. A policeman. Cf. BOBBY 2.

1870 *Figaro* 18 Nov. (Farmer), The 'British Peeler'..is, after all, a sensitive creature. The blood of the Roberts is at length aroused.

4. A waiter.

From a series of articles, professedly written by a waiter named Robert, which appeared in *Punch* in 1881–2.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 3/2 The Parisian Roberts now on strike. *Ibid.* 3 Sept. 3/1 The Swiss 'Robert' proposes that his new 'Union for Swiss Waiters' shall be called the 'Winkelriedverein'.

Robert(e)s-men, variants of ROBERDSMEN.

Robeux, obs. f. RUBBISH. **Robi,** obs. f. RUBY.

† **Robi·ginous,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *rōbīginōsus,* f. *rōbīgo* rust.] 'Much blasted, rusty' (Blount, 1656).

Robiis, obs. form of RUBBISH.

Robill, obs. form of RUBBLE.

Robin[1] (*rɒ*·bin). Forms: 4–5 **Robyn,** 6 **Roben,** *Sc.* **Robene, Robeen,** 7 *Sc.* **Robein,** 7, 9 **Robbin,** 5– **Robin.** [a. OF. *Robin,* a dim. or familiar form of the personal name *Robert.*]

For several specific uses see ROUND ROBIN.

I. 1. The personal name, in more or less allusive or general application.

Poor Robin: see POOR *a.* 8. For dial. uses such as *Robin-round-cap, -run-rake,* etc., see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1174 From hasell wode there Ioly Robin pleyde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 75 Saue Iakke þe iogeloure..And Robyn þe Rybaudoure. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6337 Now am I Robert, now Robyn; Now frere Menour, now Iacobyn. *Ibid.* 7455 He, that whylom was so gay, And of the daunce Ioly Robin, Was tho become a Iacobin. 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) III. 1919/2 Now that would I see, quoth long Roben, *ut dicitur vulgariter.* 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 23 Some Robin the divell, or I wot not what spirit of the Ayre. 1603 *Philotus* CXXXVI, Now grace and honour on that face, Quod Robein to the Haggies.

II. 2. = ROBIN REDBREAST 1 a. (Cf. Fris. *robyn(tsje, robynderke,* Du. dial. *robijntje,* the linnet.)

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 39 Robeen and the litil vran var hamely in vyntir. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 383 Here are also Ayeries of Hawks and sundry others Birds; as Goshawks,..Robbins, Herons white and beautiful. 1802 WORDSW. *Redbreast chasing Butterfly* 3 The pious bird with the scarlet breast, Our little English Robin. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 677 On the nigh-naked tree the robin piped Disconsolate.

b. Any bird of the genus *Erithacus.*

1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 303 In the subfamily of the *Erythaciuæ* or Robins, the bill is rather short, slender, tapering,..and depressed at the base.

3. *U.S.* The red-breasted thrush, *Turdus migratorius.*

1798 *Monthly Mag.* May 331/2 The American robin, larger than ours. 1808 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* I. 37 The Robin is one of our earliest songsters. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* III. 3 Into the tranquil woods, where blue-birds and robins were building. 1888 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* vi. (1900) 182 In America I shoot robins and find them thrushes.

4. The name given to various colonial birds, as in New Zealand to those of the genus *Miro,* in Australia to species of *Petroica* and other genera, in Jamaica to the green tody, etc.

Recent American dicts. assign the name to the red-breasted snipe and merganser, and to the mouse-bird or coly.

a 1880 R. DAVIES *Poems & Lit. Rem.* (1884) 264 In the bush [of New Zealand]..the robin always comes about. 1880 MRS. MEREDITH *Tasmanian Friends & Foes* 123 The Robin (*Petroica multicolor*) is..certainly more brilliantly beautiful than his English namesake. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 791 *Robin,* a well-known nickname of the Red-breast,..has been transplanted..to Jamaica in the case of the Green Tody.

b. With distinctive epithets (adj. or sb.) applied to many birds, esp. of the colonies or India, as *blue robin,* the bluebird; *golden robin,* the Baltimore oriole; *Indian robin* (see quot. 1855); *magpie robin* (see MAGPIE 8); *yellow robin* (see quot. 1855); etc.

For an enumeration of the various Australian birds thus named see Morris *Austral English* 390–1.

1827 *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 242 'This bird,' Mr. Cayley says, 'is called yellow-robin by the colonists. It is an inhabitant of bushes'. 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 265 One of the commonest species, the Baltimore Oriole,..has received the name of *fire-bird.*.. It is also called the Golden Robin. *Ibid.* 283 The *Eopsaltaria australis,* which is also an Australian species, is known to the colonists of New South Wales as the *Yellow Robin. Ibid.* 307 The *Thamnobia fulicata,* or Indian Robin, even exceeds his European representative in boldness and familiarity. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 610/1 Our New England forefathers call him the 'blue robin'.

c. Used attributively or appositively in names of various birds.

Robin accentor, a small red-breasted bird of the thrush family (*Tharraleus rubeculoides*), inhabiting the Himalayas; **Robin breast,** = *robin snipe*; **Robin breastie,** *Sc.*, = ROBIN REDBREAST; **Robin dipper,** *U.S.*, the bufflehead duck; **Robin (†rock), -rook, -ruck,** *dial.*, = sense 2; **Robin sandpiper,** the knot; **Robin snipe,** (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) the red-breasted snipe. See also ROBIN RUDDOCK.

1555 GESNER *Hist. Anim.* III. 699 A robin.. *alibi* a robbyn rock. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Robin-rook,* a robin-redbreast. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 412 The tane o' them was the Robbin Breestie. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 256 Robin-snipe.. Bill equalling or rather exceeding the head. *Ibid.* 632 *Tringa,*..Robin Sandpiper. Bill about as long as, or rather longer than, the head. 1890 OATES *Fauna Brit. India Birds* II. 169 *Tharrhaleus rubeculoides,* the Robin Accentor.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *robin-song*; *robin-red* adj.; **robin dinner,** a Christmas dinner given to London waifs by subscription; **robin's egg,** *U.S.*, (of) a greenish-blue colour; **robin-snow,** *U.S.*, a light spring snow coming after the return of the American robin.

a 1862 THOREAU *Early Spring in Mass.* (1881) 49 The slight robin snow of yesterday is already mostly dissipated. 1873 ELIZ. PHELPS *Trotty's Wedding Tour* 166 She saw her robin's egg sash and gloves. 1880 LANIER *Owl agst. Robin* Poems (1892), Nothing but robin-songs heard under heaven. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 3/1 A 'Robin' dinner took place last night at the headquarters of the Camberwell Mission. 1896 — 17 Oct. 6/5 A robin-red velvet waistcoat.

III. 6. A name given locally or dialectally to various plants, as red campion, ragged robin, herb Robert, etc. (See Britten & Holland.)

Red robin: see RED *a.* 19 and RED RAG 2.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 23 Altering the taste with a handful of..Ground Ivy, or Robin leaves. 1906 *Academy* 5 May 425/2 Dewdropt daffodillies, With robin, medled in the thicket grass.

b. The first element in several popular names of plants, esp. *Robin in the hedge* (see quot. 1828); *Robin-run-(in-)the-hedge,* ground-ivy; goose-grass or cleavers; bindweed; Lady's bedstraw, etc.

See also Britten & Holland, and the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) III. 526 Ground Ivy... Robin run in the hedge. Groves, hedges, and shady places. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Robbin-rin-the-Hedge,* a trailing kind of weed, which runs along hedges, a robbin net. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Robin-ith-hedge,* red flowered Campion. *Lychnis dioica.* 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 446/2 The wild-pink on the craggy ledge,..And e'en the Robin-run-i'-the-hedge, Are precious in mine eyes. 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.* Flora 385 Cleavers, Clivers, Goose-grass. In some places (particularly in Ireland) it is called Robin-run-the-hedge. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v. *Robin,* Robin in the hose, *lychnis silvestris.* 1883 BURNE *Shropsh. Folk-Lore* xxiii, The old Ludlow custom of dining on a leg of pork stuffed with Robin-run-i'-the-hedge.

c. Used attributively in plant-names, as **robin-flower,** ragged robin; herb Robert (Britten & Holland); **robin-net** (see b, quot. 1824); **robin-wheat,** *U.S.*, = *robin's rye.*

Robin-wake, = wake-robin, in Crabb's *Technol. Dict.* (1823), is prob. a mistake.

1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIX. 368 The birds are not the only harvesters of the pretty moss known as robin-wheat.

d. In genitive combs. forming plant-names, as **robin's cushion,** = *robin's pincushion*; **robin's eye(s, flower,** herb Robert; rose campion, etc. (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); **robin's pincushion** (see quot. 1850); **robin's plantain,** *U.S.*, a species of fleabane (*Erigeron bellidifolium*); **robin's rye** (see quot. 1897).

1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 326 Robin's Plantain. 1850 *Episodes Ins. Life* 67 The rose bedeguar wears the appearance of a mossy tuft...In some parts of England it is said to be known by the name of Robin's Pincushion. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 286 A stunted wild-rose, now covered with those feathery red excrescences.. called in England 'robin's-cushions'. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Robin's rye,* a common name for the hair-cap moss, *Polytrichum juniperinum.*

IV. 7. The name of various fishes: **a.** *dial.* A small or an inferior codfish.

1618 *Norworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 81, 2 robbins, 12 codds,..3 robbins. 1807 C. WAUGH *Fisherman's Def.* 4 (Cumb. Gloss.), The small cod called Robins. 1892 H. A. MACPHERSON *Fauna Lakeland* 484 The 'Robbin' or 'Robin' is a deformed-looking fish, often taken at the end of the winter fishing.

b. *U.S.* (See quots.)

1876 GOODE *Fishes Bermudas* 10 The Pilchard.., Shad.., and the Robin (*Decapterus punctatus*), are used as 'full-baits'. 1888 — *Amer. Fishes* 99 The 'Sailor's Choice'.. bears several other names,..as the 'Robin' and 'Pin-fish'. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 263/2 'Here's a sea-robin!'..The robin grunted vigorously as I relieved him of the hook,

c. *attrib.*, as **robin huss** (see quot. 1879).

1879 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XII. 193/2 The Sussex coast, where the small-spotted dog-fish (*Scyllium canicula*) is termed a robin huss. 1883 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Irel.* II. 310.

† **Robin**[2]. *Obs.* Also 8 **robbin.** [var. of ROBING *vbl. sb.*] = ROBING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 29 The cuffs and robins curiously embroidered by the fingers of this ever charming Arachne. 1777 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 7 Apr., Her green and grey [gown],..trimmed with gause, white ribbons, gause apron, cuffs, robins, etc. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 306 With heavy lace robbins ending at the elbow.

Ro·bin[3]. *Commerce.* Also **robbin.** [a. Fr. *robin.*] (See quot. 1858.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Robbin,* a package in which pepper and other dry goods are sometimes imported from Ceylon. The robbin of rice in Malabar weighs about 84 lbs. 1880 WHILELY *Diary & Abn.* 82 Robin of coffee = 1 to 1½ cwt. 1887 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 2/8 Of 230 cases 240 bags and robins [of] Cochin ginger.

Ro·bin[4]. *Chem.* [irreg. f. ROBINIA: see -IN 1.] The specific toxin of *Robinia pseudacacia.*

1901 *British Med. Jrnl.* 4 May 1070 The vegetable toxins of ricin, abrin, and robin.

Robin, variant of ROBBIN.

‖ **Robine.** *Obs.* Also **Robin.** [F.] An early variety of pear.

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retired Gardener* I. 29 The Robine, or Summer-Pear-Royal, is..of a strong perfum'd Taste, very sugary. 1725 *Family Dict.* s. v. *Pear,* Robin..is in Shape and Size like a small Bergamot,..sugar'd and perfum'd Juice [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Robine described before. 1786 [see MUSK *sb.* 4 d].

Robinet (*rɒ*·binet). Forms: 4–5 **robynet,** 5–6 **-ett,** 6 **-ette, -att(e;** 5 **robenet,** 6– **robinet,** 9 *dial.* **robinut, robbinat.** [a. OF. *Robinet,* dim. of the personal name *Robin* ROBIN [1].]

In the following quot. probably the proper name of the single engine (but cf. sense 2): 13.. *Coer de L.* 1390 Another schyp was laden yet With an engyne hyghte Robynet: It was Rychardys o mangenel.

† **1.** App. some form or part of hoisting-tackle.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 89 Gynne with a robenet & other apparell, j. *Ibid.* 113 Crane rope, j, Robenet rope, j, Slyngrope, j. 1512 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 608 Gynnes, wheles, cables, robynettes, sawes.

† **2.** A kind of small cannon. *Obs.*

1547 in *Archæologia* LI. 263 Skottishe Gounes of Brasse..Fawcons oone. Fawconetts ix. Robynetts oone. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi, The names of our greatest ordinance are commonlie these. Robinet, whose weight is two hundred pounds, and it hath one inch and a quarter within the mouth. 1611 FLORIO, *Ribadochino,* a small piece of ordinance called of vs a Robinet.

3. = ROBIN [1] 2. Now *north. dial.*

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 640 *Hec frigella,* robynet redbrest. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 310/2 A Robynett, *frigella.* 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 137 The Sparrow and the Robinet agen, To live neere to the Mansion place of Men. 1630 — *Muses' Elys.* viii. 106 The Nightingale,..To doe her best shall straine her voyce; And to this bird to make a Set, The Mauis, Merle, and Robinet. 1867– in Lanc. and Yorks. glossaries.

4. A cock or faucet of a pipe (see quot.).

The ordinary sense of F. *robinet.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Robinet,* the name of some useful cocks in the steam-engine, as for gauge, brine, trial, and steam-regulator.

Ro·bing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROBE *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. Apparel, array; a costume or gown.

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1265 Yone riche cummis arait in riche robbing. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 143 He seized the hem of her robing, and glued it to his mouth. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 302 The three under-shirts, the fur outer robing, and the seal-skin boots. 1867 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* ix, Her accumulating treasure of reserved robings. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 5/2 The woman whose graceful personality shines through her robing.

2. A trimming in the form of bands or stripes upon a gown or robe.

1727 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 143 Gold chains ..were tacked on the robings of their gowns in loose scollops in the manner of a galloon. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 49, I made Robings and Facings of a pretty Bit of printed Calico, I had by me. 1747 GARRICK *Miss in her Teens* I, I'd give the world I had put on my pink and silver robings to-day. 1814 *Hist. Univ. of Oxford* I. 111 The Doctors in Divinity being distinguished by robeings of black fur. 1886 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Sept. 11/1 The most lovely trimmings are of large panels and stripes, or robings, composed partly of lace, partly of beaded passementerie.

3. The action of putting on robes.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXV, This pious reasoning supported the bride through the ceremony of robing.

4. *attrib.*, as **robing-room,** a room specially appropriated to the putting on of official robes; so *robing accommodation.*

1711–2 SWIFT *Journal to Stella* 2 Jan., So I only went into the robing-room, to give my four brothers joy. 1830 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan* 10 Feb., Brougham..has blamed Lord Lansdowne in the robing-room of the Court of the King's Bench. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. iv, Stryver shouldered his way back to the robing-room. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 5/1 Robing accommodation will be provided.

Robin Goodfellow (*rɒ*·bin gu·dfelo). [See ROBIN [1] and GOODFELLOW. For the use of the adj. cf. GOOD *a.* 2 d.]

1. A sportive and capricious elf or goblin believed to haunt the English country-side in the 16–17th centuries; also called Hobgoblin or Puck.

A full account of the popular beliefs concerning Robin Goodfellow is given by Shakspere in *Mids. N.* II. i. 33 ff. In R. Scot *Disc. Witchcraft* (1584) *Devils & Sp.* I. xxi. he is described as a helpful being, similar to the Scottish brownie.

1531 TINDALE *Wks.* (Parker Soc. 1849) 139 The scripture ..is become a maze unto them, in which they wander as in a mist, or (as we say) led by Robin Goodfellow, that they cannot come to the right way, no, though they turn their caps. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* III. (1880) 33 Masse driues out Robyn good fellow, & bugs that walke by night. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 34 That shrew'd and knauish spirit, Cal'd Robin Good-fellow. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 84 But warres best use, is the same that nurses make of Robin-goodfellow, to terrifie. 1622 BRETON *Strange News* Wks. (Grosart) II. 10/2 In the old time when Hobgoblin and Robin good Fellow made country wenches keepe their houses cleane ouernight. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* I. i, The English came in like Robin Goodfellow, cried Boh! and made 'em be quiet. [1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* ix, Robin Goodfellow, that merry swain.]

transf. 1600 E. GUILPIN in *Eng. Parnassus* 223 Let us esteeme Opinion as she is;.. The Proteus Robin Good-fellow of change.

† **b.** In general sense: A fairy or goblin of this kind. *Obs.*

a 1593 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 222 The Robbin good-fellowes, Elfes, Fairies, Hobgoblins of our latter age,.. did most of their merry prankes in the Night. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii, A bigger kind there is of them called with vs Hobgoblins, and Robin good fellowes, that would in those superstitious times, grind Corne for a messe of milke. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IX. 574 These.. Make fearefull noise in Buttries and in Dairies; Robin good-fellowes some, some call them Fairies.

c. With punning allusion to *robbing* ppl. a.

1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* xii. 59 If not to practice the Law, yet to gain so much knowledge therein, as to defend your..Estate from the Robbing-good-Fellows of it.

† **2.** *Robin Goodfellow's louse,* the wood-louse.

1552 HULOET, Cheeselippe worme, otherwise called Robin-goodfellowe his lowse, *tylus.*

Robin Hog. ? A constable.

1703 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 56 Calling upon the Jailors, the Sumners, the Rascals, the *Robin Hogs*, and Bumbailiffs, to help you to smother a Book, and stop it in the Press.

Robin Hood (*rɒ*·bin hud), *sb.* Forms: 4 Robyn hood, 4–6 hode; *Sc.* 5 Robyne, 6 Robyn, Robene Hude, 6 Robeyn Hwde; 6 Robin Hoode, -hoode, 6– Robin Hood, -hood, 8 -Hood. [A personal name, whether real or fictitious is uncertain: see Child's *Ballads* III. 40–56, and the prefatory matter to Ritson's *Robin Hood*.]

1. The name of a popular English outlaw traditionally famous from at least the fourteenth century; hence allusively, an outlaw or bandit, or leader of such persons. † *A tale* (or *gest*) *of Robin Hood*, an extravagant story.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 402, I can rymes of Robyn hood, and Randolf erle of Chestre. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 3525 Lytill Ihon and Robyne Hude..In Yngilwode and Barnysdale Thai oysyd all this tyme thare trawale. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 16 The same Piers Venables..with many other unknowyn,..in manere of Insurrection, wente into the wodes in that Contre, like as it hadde be Robyn-hode and his meyne. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 175 Many man spekyth..Of Robyn Hode, and of his Bow, Whych never shot therin, I trow. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 155 Fables and Iestis of Robyn hode, Or other tryfyls that skantly ar so gode. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 77 Tales of Robin hood are good among fooles. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 51 Lastly,..they cry out with an open mouth, as if they out shot Robin Hood. 1597 *Carew M.S.S.* (1869) 273 Sundry loose persons, as some of the M^c^Shees..and others, became Robin Hoods, and slew some of the Undertakers. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 181 Hugh MacGuyer Lord of Fermanagh, and the first Robinhood of this great rebellion. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. iii. 36 Let vs proceed to a point..which will seeme to many a strange Paradox, or a tale of Robin Hood. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 343/2 It was a notorious freebooter, a Hindu Robin Hood, that I had dropped upon.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1653 CHISENHALE *Cath. Hist.* 284 If any contemn the authority of the Romane Church, that he shall not be able to assure himself of Scripture, any more then of a Robinhood-tale. 1835 JAMES *Gipsy* vi, 'This is a very Robin-Hood-like scene,' said Colonel Manners. 1851 PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 563 Prosecuting a Robinhood insurrectionary warfare in Lotharingia.

† 2. One who acted the part of Robin Hood in a mummer's play or yearly festival. Hence *Robin Hood's days, men. Obs.*

1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 89, I have kepyd hym thys iij yer to pleye Seynt Jorge and Robyn Hod and the Shryff off Notyngham. 1531 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 432 Item, vj quarteris gray taffatis of Jeynes to be ane parte of the Kingis Robene Hudis baner. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, K v b, Syr thys is a busye daye wyth vs,..it is Robyn hoodes daye. *Ibid.*, It was faine to geue place to Robyn hoodes men. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 23/1 God will not haue us occupied like little children in puppets or hobbie-horses, as players and Robin hoodes. 1589 *Hay, any Work for a Cooper* 3 Hearing either the Sommer Lord with his Maie game, or Robin Hood with his Morrice daunce going by the Church. 1616 NICCOLLS *Londons Artillery* 87 This worthy practise,..when her Robin Hood Had wont each yeare..to leade his yong men out.

† b. The play or mummery in which Robin Hood was the leading character. *Obs.*

1578 *Gen. Assembly* in Child *Ballads* III. 45/1 All kynd of insolent playis, as King of May, Robin Hood, and sick others, in the moneth of May, played either be bairnes at the schools, or others. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 277 Dischargeing all and sindrie his Majesteis liegis of using of Robene Hude and uther vane and unlesum gammis.

3. As a plant-name: † a. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1665 REA *Flora* 126 This common Anemone is by many Gentlewomen, and others as ignorant, called Robin Hood, Scarlet and John.

b. *dial.* = ROBIN[1] 6.

1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life* 105 Theäs bank wi' eltrot flow'r An Robinhoods drest. 1848– in south-western dialect use (see Britten & Holland, and *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

4. Used *fig.* with allusion to *hood.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Let not..Your Robin-hoods, Scarlets and Johns, tie your affections In darkness to your shops.

5. In various genitive combs., as **Robin Hood's bargain, pennyworth**: see PENNYWORTH 3 d; **Robin Hood's feather, hatband** (see quots. 1820, 1828); **Robin Hood's mile**, one of several times the recognized length.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 57 Those are Robin Hodes miles, as the prouerbe is. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 58. 3/1 When..a Purchace you reap, That is wondrous Cheap, They Robin-Hood Bargains are call'd. 1820 KNOWLSON *Cattle-Doctor* 47 Traveller's joy, (or Robin Hood's feather): it grows among ling, and runs to a great length. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Robin Hood's hat-band*, common club-moss. *Lycopodium clavatum.*

Hence **Robin-Hood** *v.*, to live like Robin Hood; **Robin-Hoodism** (see quot.). *nonce-words.*

1856 KINGSLEY *Poems, The Invitation*, Once a year, like schoolboys, Robin-hooding go. 1887 *Ch. Times* 9 Dec. 1013/1 If the question were merely a matter of Robin-Hoodism—the robbing of the rich for the sake of the poor.

‖ **Robinia** (*rɒbi*·niă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus), f. *Robin*, name of the royal gardener at Paris, who introduced these trees to Europe in 1635.] A genus of North American trees and shrubs of the bean family, chiefly represented by the locust-tree.

1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 186 From that distant countrey we have the robinia's and a honey-suckle. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 32 *Robinia*, or false acacia. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 45/2 The best known species of Robinia is the *R. pseudacacia*, the Bastard or False Acacia, or Locust-tree. *Ibid.* 46/1 There are two other species..*R. viscosa*, Clammy Robinia, and *R. hispida*, Hairy Robinia, or Rose Acacia. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 41/1 The Robinias, except Pseudacacia, are a neglected class of low trees.

Ro·bin re·dbreast. [Cf. ROBIN[1] and REDBREAST.]

1. a. The European redbreast or robin (*Erithacus rubecula*), usually as a proper name, but also with *a* and pl.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 647 Robyn Redbrest nocht ian, Bot raid as a hensman. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 399 Robyn redbrest, He shall be the preest The requiem masse to synge. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 863 When the short dayes begyn to be colde, robinredbrest will come home to ye. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* v. (Routledge) 45/2 The robin-redbreast and the wren..with leaves and flowers do cover The friendless bodies of unburied men. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 448 The Raven as unfit for food,..and the pretty Robbin-Red-Breast for its Innocency, are very seldom killed. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 134 ¶ 2 Hearing by Chance of your Worship's great Humanity towards Robin-Redbreasts and Tom Tits. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 314 Among slender billed birds, he enumerates the thrush,..the redstart, the robin red-breast. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii, Robin-red-breast, whose chirruping song was heard among the bushes. 1862 *All Year Round* 13 Sept. 9 The infliction ..is hard upon the innocent traveller, who has been brought up to respect robin redbreasts.

b. *dial.* (See quots. and cf. ROBIN[1] 6 d.)

1878 *Folk-Lore Rec.* I. 38 The excrescence often found upon the briar-rose, and called here in Sussex by the name of Robin Redbreast's Cushion. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Robin red-breast*, the red, mossy gall which grows upon the branches of the wild rose.

c. *dial.* The red campion, *Lychnis diurna.*

1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-Names.*

2. *slang.* A Bow Street runner. Cf. REDBREAST 2.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 273 The New Police Bill, by which raw lobsters were introduced in place of robin-red-breasts. 1885 WINGFIELD *Bavb. Philpot* III. ii. 45 Vended by hawkers in the street under the noses of the robin-redbreasts.

Ro·bin ru·ddock. Now *dial.* Also 7, 9 reddock(e, 9 riddiok. [See ROBIN[1] and RUDDOCK.] = prec. 1 a.

a 1566 R. EDWARDES *Damon & Pithias* in Dodsley (1744) I. 272 Did you ever see two such litle Robin ruddocks? 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. x. 61 Then sayd Sancho: By Saint Roque, our Mistres is as light as a Robin-ruddocke. 1639 in *Glouc. Gloss.* (1890) 201 Hee drew it as blith as a Robin reddocke: vikt. As a robin redbrest. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 128 Wrans an robin-riddicks Tell all the cares o' God. 1873– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Robishe, obs. form of RUBBISH *sb.*

‖ **Roble** (*rō*·ble). [Sp. and Pg. *roble*, = It. *rovere*, Prov. *roure*, F. *rouvre* :—L. *rōbor-*, *rōbur* oak-tree.]

a. The Californian weeping oak (*Quercus lobata*). b. A timber tree (*Platymiscium platystachyum*) of the West Indies. c. A West-Indian species of catalpa (*C. longisiliqua* or *longissima*). d. A Chilian species of beech (*Fagus obliqua*).

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* Col. Names, Roble, *Platymiscium platystachyum.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 987/1 *Roble*, a shipbuilding wood obtained from *Catalpa longissima.* 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vii, That..is..a Catapo, that a Cedar, that a Roble (oak). 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 177 There were..the roble (*Catalpa longissima*), a tree very like an elm [etc.].

Roble, obs. form of ROUBLE.

Roble, error for *romble*: see RUMBLE *v.*

† **Ro·blet,** *sb. Obs. rare.* In 8 roiblet. [Perh. for *Robinet* (cf. dial. *remlet* for *remnant*), which occurs as the name of a goblin in Wright's *Latin Stories* 38.] A goblin leading persons astray in the dark. In comb. *roblet-led.*

1755 J. CLUBBE *Misc. Tracts* (1770) I. 52 From hence superstition has possessed the inhabitants, that..it is impossible to find the way out of this field in the dark, but that every one that is so hardy as to make the experiment is *Roiblet-led*; by which they mean led by some ghost or phantom.

Hence † **Ro·blet** *v. trans.*, to lead astray. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 65 One reason..why the understanding has been robletted in to these wastes and wildnesses. *Ibid.* 173 If the man..will needs be setting up a Will in the wisp, no wonder if the glare of it sometimes roblet him into bogs and marlpits.

Roborant (*rō*·b-, *rɒ*·bŏrănt), *sb.* and *a. Med.* [ad. L. *rōborant-*, *rōborans*, pres. pple. of *rōborāre*: see next.]

A. *sb.* An invigorating or strengthening medicine.

1661 R. LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 403 The vertigo is helped by temporal repellers, discutients, roborants,..and quinces. 1789 CULLEN *Mat. Med.* II. 6 Upon the same ground [astringents] are fitly enough named Strengtheners or Roborants. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 97 In China, ginseng has for ages been in high esteem..as a general restorative and roborant. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 59 Prunus Virginiana..is frequently useful in phthisis when a roborant is needed.

B. *adj.* Strengthening; restorative.

1836 in SMART. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* III. iv. 491 Medicinal agents of roborant character should be exhibited from time to time.

† **Ro·borate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *rōborāt-us*, pa. pple. of *rōborāre*: see next.] Confirmed, ratified, strengthened.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 245 The kynge made a chartoure roborate by auctorite of the pope. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x. (S.T.S.) I. 54 Mony vthir bandis war roborate betuix þe two pepill. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 21 The peace beand roborat in this maner, baith the kingis returnit hame. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 251 His Fortoun was with strenth so roborait. *Ibid.* 585 With subtill wark it was sa roborat.

† **Ro·borate,** *v. Obs.* [ad. ppl. stem of L. *rōborāre* to strengthen, f. *rōbor-*, *rōbur* strength.]

1. *trans.* To ratify, confirm (a charter, league, etc.).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 203 Gregorius..roborate the sentence of excommunicacion ageyne Frederyke the emperoure. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2460 It to confyrme, and roborate specyall With chartels and dedes, and seales patent. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. § 20. 454/2 Euen now will I confirme..your ouer-worne and vndermined Charters, and will roborate them most firmely with a new oath. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* ii. § 36 This Bull also relateth to ancient priviledges of Popes and Princes, bestowed upon her; which herein are roborated and confirmed.

2. To strengthen, invigorate; to fortify. Also *fig.*

1533 tr. *Erasm. Expos. Commune Crede* 118 b, Anone after as waxyng yonge men, they were roborated and made stronge vnto greate batayles. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 163 He prescribeth stipticke..to roborate or strengthen the vertue of the guttes. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 74 By preventing Grace..,the Liberty of the Will..is wonderfully perfected and roborated. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 85 It roborates the Parts that are hurt.

absol. 1590 BARROUGH *Med. Physick* V. v. (1639) 275 Those things which doe confirme and roborate. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Some Simples..to qualify, the rest to roborate.

3. To make obdurate; to harden. *rare* —[1].

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 217 To what end served those false mirables of the magicians, but to roborate or harden Pharaohs heart?

Hence † **Ro·borating** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 680 Before all things roborating and comforting things should be given to the Sick.

† **Robora·tion.** *Obs.* Also 5 roboracion, 6 -acioun, -acyone. [ad. med.L. *rōborātio*, noun of action f. *rōborāre*: see prec.] Confirmation; strengthening; support; invigoration.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 193 Hit hadde be sufficiaunte to the roboracion of a sentence if hit hadde be seide 'Pictagoras seide so'. 1473 in *Sheriffdoms of Lanark & Renfrew* (Maitland Cl.) 194 In strenthnin and roboration of this present obligation. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xii. (S. T. S.) I. 70 To þe strenth & Roboracioun of all religioun and ordoure afore divisit. 1536 *Exhort. to North* in Furniv. *Ballads* I. 306 The machables beyng fewe in the comparason of ther enmys,..Zit, trustyng in gode, thai haid Roboracyone. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 54 This Lotion is commended, as of sufficient roboration to ballance the weakness of the Liver.

† **Robo·rean,** *a. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *rōbore-us* + -AN.] 'Made of Oak, or such like strong Timber.'

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence in some later Dicts.

Robo·reous, *a. Obs.*—[0] [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 'Of the nature of, or pertaining to oak.'

1727 BAILLY (vol. II.). Hence in some later Dicts.

Robous, -ows, -oys, obs. forms of RUBBISH.

† **Rob-pot.** *Obs.* [f. ROB *v.* + POT *sb.*[1] 1 c.] A deep drinker, a toper.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 48 He challenge all the true rob-pots in Europe to leape vp to the chinne in a barrell of beere. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 139 My puffing Host..blest himselfe, that a Londoner (who had wont to be the most valiant rob-pots) should now be stroake downe only with two hoopes. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* II. i, Bacchus,..grand Patron of rob-pots.

Robrisshe, obs. form of RUBRISH, rubric.

Rob Roy (*rɒb*,*rɔi*·). [The name (meaning 'Red Robert') of a famous Highland freebooter (1671–1734), given by John Macgregor (1825–1892) to a canoe in which he made extensive voyages.] *Rob Roy canoe*, a light canoe for a single person propelled by alternate strokes of a double-bladed paddle.

[1866 J. MACGREGOR (*title*), A thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe.] 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 812/1 The general type of this 'Rob Roy' canoe is built of oak with a cedar deck. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 14/1 For Sale, a Rob Roy Canoe,..with sail, mast and vane.

Robryk, obs. form of RUBRIC.

‖ **Robur** (*rō*·bŭr). *rare.* [L. *rōbur* an oak.] A very hard-wooded variety of oak. Also *robur-oak.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 542 The same is the case of the mast-Holme, the wild Robur also, and the common Oke. 1611 FLORIO, *Essalbar nilo*, a kind of Robur or Oke tree.

1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* ii, It was again noon when she passed the last robur-oak and cork trees.

Roburite (*rō*·burəit). [f. L. *rōbur* strength + -ITE 4.] A flameless explosive of very high power. Also *attrib.*

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 1/1 The German Army also possesses a new explosive agent, called Roburite. 1891 *Athenæum* 17 Jan. 91/1 Roburite..consists of chlorinated dinitrobenzene mixed with sufficient ammonium nitrate to completely oxidize it. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 956 The result of his [Bedson's] analyses shewed the absence of deleterious gases in roburite smoke.

† **Robu·rnean,** *a. Obs.*—[0] [f. late L. *rōburneus.*] 'Of or belonging to Oak' (Blount, 1656).

Robust (rōbʌ·st), *a.* Also 6–7 robuste. [ad. L. *rōbust-us*, f. *rōbur* strength.]

1. Of persons: Strong and hardy in body or constitution; possessed of rude strength; strongly and stoutly built; of a full and healthy habit.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 146 The pepil chesit ane certan of gouuernours of the maist robust & maist prudent to be there deffendours. 1563 T. Gale *Enchirid.* 43 b (Stanf.), Stronge & robuste persons. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* III. xxi, He being newly awak'd,..and thinking to defend himself, a robust boysterous rogue knockt him down. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 9 The most furious and robust man is not the best horse-breaker and pacer. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* I. 576 To fall in with them sword and pike in hand, which would give the victory to the robuster men. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 31 Though grown people, who are hardy and robust, may live in such situations, yet they generally prove fatal to their offspring. 1832 Macgillivray *Trav. Humboldt* xviii. (1836) 258 On this journey she must have undergone hardships from which the most robust man would have shrunk. 1845 Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 264 The individual whose blood was analysed..was a robust young man, aged 29 years. 1895 Shand *Gen. Hamley* I. 28 Although his constitution afterwards hardened.., at that time he was far from robust.

Comb. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inherit.* ix, The portrait represents a considerably larger and more robust-looking person than Miss St. Clair.

absol. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* xx. III. 137 All other maladies terminated in this, which appeared to prey equally upon the robust and the infirm.

b. Similarly of the body or its parts, constitution or habit, health, etc.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Anger* (Arb.) 566 Tender and Delicate Persons..haue so many Things to trouble them; Which more Robust Natures haue little Sense of. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ii. 46 Dalmatians..of a robust nature, couragious and desperate. 1719 Young *Par. Job* 260 Survey the warlike horse! didst thou invest With thunder his robust distended chest? 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 360 Thy frame, robust and hardy, feels indeed The piercing cold, but feels it unimpair'd. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* ii. i, His form was still so robust and athletic. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. in White* 134 How I envy you your robust nervous system. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 452 The patient may seem in fair, if not in his ordinary robust, health.

Comb. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 3/1 The most robust-lunged must find the stifling atmosphere a severe drain on their vital force.

c. Of plants: Strong and healthy; sturdy.

1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* III. xvi, It is not the oak..or any of the robust trees of the forest. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 12 Canes,..even after this precaution, are usually too robust and luxuriant to make sugar with. 1796 C. Marshall *Gardening* xviii. (1813) 292 A robust and erect stature is the beauty of any plant. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 141 It grows very robust, with large leaves, flat and narrow, with thick veins. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 249/2 The Brompton Stock..is a robust plant, growing 3 feet high.

d. *Zool.* Of animal structures: Stout, thick-set, strongly made.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 281 Alectorides. Bill shorter than the head, or of the same length; strong, robust. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 158/2 The zygomatic arches are more open and robust in the former.

2. a. Coarse, rough, rude. Now *rare.*

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 11 To hant that game robust, And beistly appetyte. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* Pref. C ij b, Feeling..being a sense that judges of the more gross and robust motions of the Particles of Bodies. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* 195 To consider our ways, to reflect not only on those robust gyant-like provocations which have thus bid defiance to Heaven. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 529 Rompoloving Miss Is, haul'd about, in gallantry robust. 1748 Foote *Knights* II, You are grown too headstrong and robust for me. 1872 Howells *Wedding Journ.* (1892) 15 He..presently began a robust flirtation with one of them. He possessed himself, after a brief struggle, of her parasol.

b. Pertaining to, or requiring, bodily strength or hardiness; vigorous.

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 271 Men ought not to put Women to such robust Imployments and hard Labours as many do, except pure Necessity compels them to it. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) I. 107 He was an early riser and studyed well, but also took his robust pleasures of fishing, fowling, &c. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 31 They [chestnuts] afford a good robust Diet, and are very nourishing. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* Introd. p. ii, Most of them consisted of robust exercises. 1871 Lowell *My Study Windows, Good Word for Winter*, Cowper..preferred his..garden-walk to those robuster joys.

3. *fig.* Strong, vigorous, healthy.

1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 238 To prevent the robust title of occupancy from again taking place, the doctrine of escheats is adopted. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 264 They exhibit a robust sense, a mind stored with classical erudition. 1888 *Glasgow Even. Times* 24 Aug. 2/5 English is a robust language.

Comb. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 3/2 Probably, as a robust-minded man, he may have agreed with Kinglake.

b. *Philol.* (See quots.)

1776 J. Richardson *Arab. Gram.* 8 The three letters ﻭ ﻱ ا are called weak...All the others are stiled robust.

1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 138 It [Berber] has a distinction of letters..into robust and weak. The weak letters of course are W, Y, and A.

c. Vigorous in mind, voice, etc.

1852 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1874) I. vii. 333 The beneficial influence he has exerted as a most robust thinker and a most admirable writer. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 203 Can this be said of any other modern? of robust Corneille? 1897 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 8/7 Signor Ceppi, a robust tenor.

Hence **Robu·stful** *a.*; **Robu·stfulness.**

1802 Courtier *Solitude* 38 Join with new ardour the robustful strife. 1879 Meredith *Egoist* III. xi. 241 He knew his breathing robustfulness to be as an east wind to weak nerves.

† **Robu·stic,** *a. Obs.* Also 7–8 -ick. [f. Robust + -ic.] Robust, robustious.

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 10 Such People are..fit for all robustick, dirty, killing Imployments. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 651/2 Unless you meet with a very hard and robustick Habit of Body. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 27 In fine it rules all, though ne'er so robustick.

Hence **Robu·sticness.** *Obs.*

1676 Hubbard *Happiness of a People* 3 By reason of the robustickness of their body.

Robusti·city. *rare.* [f. as Robustic + -ity.] Robustness.

1777 R. Donkin *Milit. Coll.* 201 Robusticity is no valour, nor is debility always pusillanimity. 1874 Julia Ward *Home in Sex & Educ.* 22 The stout sisters whose full outlines attest their own robusticity.

Robu·stihood. *nonce-wd.* [f. Robust, after *hardihood*, etc.] Robustness.

1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 50 He was a Highlander, and his limbs showed the robustihood of the mountaineer.

Robu·stious, *a.* [f. Robust + -ious.]

In common use during the 17th century. In the 18th it becomes rare, and is described by Johnson (1755) as 'now only used in low language, and in a sense of contempt'. During the 19th it has been considerably revived, esp. by archaizing writers.

1. Of persons: Robust; stout and strong or healthy-looking.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, 56 b, Let us..marche furth like stronge & robustious champions. 1615 Daniel *Hymen's Triumph* II. i, Not degenerate From my robustious manly Ancestors. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 72 This Gunner was a robustious Vulcan. 1727 Swift *On a Woman's Mind*, She gets a Cold as sure as Death;.. Admires how modest Women can Be so robustious like a Man. 1822 Irving *Bracebr. Hall* viii. (1845) 39 The number of robustious footmen and retainers of all kinds bustling about. 1863 A. Smith *Dreamthorp* 24 The robustious fellow who sits at the head of the table. 1875 Dowden *Shaks.* 213 Carriers and drawers, and merchants, and pilgrims, and loud robustious women.

b. So of the body or its parts, constitution, appearance, etc.

1584 R. Parsons *Leycester's Commonw.* (1641) 94 Her highnesse..well stricken in yeeres, and of no great good health or robustious and strong complexion. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 256 It will..harden his soft bleding vaines as stiffe and robustious, as branches of Corrall. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 128 The dry Walnuts are onely good for robustious bodies. 1671 Milton *Samson* 569 These redundant locks Robustious to no purpose clustring down. 1771 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 207 It is by far too dainty for their robustious constitution. 1817 Byron *Let. to Murray* 9 May, I am..congratulated..on my robustious appearance. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* (1822) II. 88 Ladies who are shocked at that robustious indication of good health, a moist palm.

c. Of things: Big and strong; massive.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 85 b, When the duke of Yorke had fastened his chaine betwene these twoo strong and robustious pillers [i. e. the Earls of Warwick and Salisbury]. 1612–8 Daniel *Life & Reign William I.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 135 Roul, or Rou, a great Commander amongst them, furnished a robustious power,..and first landed in England. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boaistuau's Theat. World* 139 His Cloak..was likewise so very heavy and robustious. 1809 Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 32 When erect he had not a little the appearance of a robustious beer barrel.

transf. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* 90 Against this Bellarmine brings..a most robustious argument. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 437 Assertours and Abettours of Truth, then which nothing is more robustious and strong.

2. Violent, boisterous, noisy, strongly self-assertive: a. Of persons, their disposition, etc.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 57 Men throughe the abound-aunce of ryches waxe more insolent, hedstronge and robustius. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 10 O it offends mee to the Soule, to see a robustious Pery-wig-pated Fellow, teare a Passion to tatters. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* v. 155 Men of a more fierce, strong, robustious temper..are more inept to see any such Spectra. 1732–8 Swift *Polite Conv.* 109 You are so robustious, you are like to put out my Eye. 1839 Disraeli *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 146 They had a roaring, robustious, romping party. 1881 *World* 28 Dec., He is a strong 'robustious' lecturer. 1881 A. Lang *Library* 47 The man who is defective as to the love of books..we may call ..the Robustious Philistine.

b. Of actions, movements, etc.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 159 The men doe sympathize with the Mastiffes, in robustious and rough coming on. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* I. 250 This robustious play By which the toiles of warre most livelie are exprest. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 37 In Scotland they had handl'd the Bishops in a more robustious manner. 1701 Wolley *Jrnl. N. Y.* (1860) 46 They [the Indians]..love extremes either to sit still or to be in robustious motions. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 39 The laughter becomes louder and more robustious. 1897 Sprigge *Life Wakley* xxx. 276 The crude and robustious declamations of a demagogue.

c. Of storms or climate: Violent, severe.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* x. 77 Meeting from the South Great Neptunes surlier tides, with their robustious shockes. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* Wks. (Grosart) II. 213/2 If a robustious Storme should rise..thy Harbour's safe enough. 1641 *News fr. Hell, Rome*, etc. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 399 A robustious storm of wind out of the North. 1889 Stevenson *Edinb.* 144 Slunk from the robustious winter to an inn fire-side.

Robu·stiously, *adv.* Now *arch.* [f. Robustious + -ly 2.] In a rough or boisterous manner; with noisy self-assertion.

1607 Middleton *Phœnix* I. iv, There's a kind of captain very robustiously inquires for you. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* II. 115 Tall and spreading trees amongst whose leaves the wind onely whispers, but never robustiously blowes. 1655 Bp. Richardson *Obs. O. T.* 287 Speaketh wickedly, roughly, and roboustiously.

1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 322, 'I believe I have been quite plain from the beginning!' cries he robustiously.

Robu·stiousness. Now *rare.* [f. Robustious + -ness.] Robustness; boisterousness.

1600 Abbot *Jonah* 388 For which..we are fit, by the stayedness of our Constitution and robustiousnesse of nature. 1650 Gentilis *Consid.* 10 The Philosopher from the robustiousnesse of the complexion, argues a weaknesse of the intellect.

1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 11 Oct. 6 There was a certain 'robustiousness' about the morals put together by the firm. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 401 He threw Auntie Nan into tremors of nervousness by his noise and robustiousness.

Robu·stly, *adv.* [f. Robust + -ly 2.] In a robust manner; strongly.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 230 Your Phrase, robustly propt. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secr. Mem.* (1736) II. 46 Insensible, Hoydening, ungainly Brisk, robustly Gay. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. of Lords* ix. 190 He is of the ordinary height, rather stoutly, though not robustly made. 1878 Bayne *Purit. Rev.* xi. 458 Constituting a robustly Protestant and Liberal Church.

Robu·stness. [f. Robust + -ness.] Robust character or quality.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 187 That robustnesse of body, and puissance of person, which is the onely fruict of strength that those colder climes doe yeild. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* vi. 253 They were in great danger of perishing, although the robustnesse of my body carried mee through on my feete. 1672 Boyle *Wks.* (1772) III. 620 Rather from the robustness of the bladder,..than from the non-gravitation of water. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 56 An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 236 It shows more robustness to carry a weight for miles, than to pull out a wedge at a jerk. 1817 Rickman *Gothic Arch.* (1862) 8 Strength and robustness are retained in the Doric. 1838 James *Robber* i, His arms were not such as would have called attention from their robustness. 1870 Hooker *Student's Flora* 391 Very variable in habit, size, robustness.

† **Robu·stous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Robust + -ous.] Robust, robustious.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxviii. 315 Vnto robustous or strong bodies twelue sponfuls may be giuen. 1655 Hartlib *Ref. Silk-worm* 23 She is not a nice curious kinde of Silkworme; but stout and robustous, that will require little care or attendance. 1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* 185 The Bonds.., though but feeble, were yet the Chains of the most robustous Champions.

† **Robu·stuous,** *a. Obs.* [f. Robust, after *tempestuous.*] = Robustious.

1637 Heywood *Pleas. Dial.* Wks. 1874 VI. 258 Nymphs, not generated..from violent and robustuous seas. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* xiv. xlv, No constraint Can..breed Robustuous Firmness in a broken Reed.

Hence † **Robu·stuousness.** *Obs.*—1

1679 Dryden *Pref. Troil. & Cr.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 221 If he want the skill which is necessary to a wrestler, he shall make but small advantage of his natural robustuousness.

† **Robwort,** ? variant of Ribwort.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 786 *Hec lancea*, a robworte.

Robyl, obs. f. Rubble. **Robyn,** obs. f. Robin. **Robys,** obs. f. Rubbish.

Roc (rɒk). Forms: *α.* 6 roche, 7 roque, 8 rock, 9 roc (rokh). *β.* 6–7 ruc, ruch, ruck(e, 9 rukh(kh. [ad. Arab. ﺭﺥ *rokh*, *rukh*(*kh*: hence also F. *roc*, It. † *roche*, Sp. † *rocho*, Pg. *roco*; Sp., It., Pg. *ruc* (*ruch*). The older source for the word is the account of Madagascar in Marco Polo III. clxxxv ('et l'appellent les genz de ces isles *ruc*'); in mod. use it is partly from the *Arabian Nights.*] A mythical bird of Eastern legend, imagined as being of enormous size and strength.

α. 1579 Twyne *Phis. agst. Fortune* II. Ep. Ded. 159 About the Indian sea there is a certeine birde of an incredible bignesse, whom our countriemen call a Roche, which is able and accustomed to take vp, not onelie a man, but also an whole shippe in her beake. 1631 Mabbe tr. *Celestina* Prol. (1894) 15 Of a bird called Roque, which is bred in the East Indian Sea, it is said to be of an incredible greatness. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 251 It is supposed that the great bird called the Rock, described by Arabian writers,.. is but a species of the condor. 1802 *Arab. Nts.* (1815) I. 242 The roc comes and seizes them both in its claws. 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* (1864) 418 Mild rokh, simorgh, wise sun-spirit. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xlvii, I might wish for the roc's egg. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* i, But beyond, things unspeakable—dragons, giants, rocs.

β. 1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. vi. 68 Of the bird Ruc that beares an elephant. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. i, As I goe by Madagascar I would see that great bird Rucke that can carry a man and horse, or an Elephant. *a* 1635 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 99 O that I ere might have the hap To get the bird which in the map Is called the Indian Ruck! 1692 T. Heyrick *Misc. Poems* 7 The Ruck, in Madagascar bred,..Whom greatest Beasts and armed Horsemen dread.

1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* (1859) I. iii. 188 Wherupon a bird called the rukh' will come to thee, and..fly away with thee.

Roc, obs. form of Rook, Rock.

Rocambole (rɒ·kămbōul). Forms: 7 roccombo, rockamboy(?); 8 rockenbole, rockanbowl; rocambol, rockam-, rocombole; 8–9 rocambole. [a. F. *rocambole*, of obscure origin:

hence also G. dial. *rockenboll(e, -polle,* which has by some been regarded as the source of the F. word.]

1. A species of leek (*Allium Scorodoprasum*) indigenous to Northern Europe, used as a seasoning for dishes; Spanish garlic, sand-leek.

1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 150 Also Leeks, Rockamboy, and Shallots are here in great use. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 28 A light touch on the dish, much better supply'd by the gentler Roccombo. 1709 W. KING *Cookery* 336 Where rocombole, shallot, and the rank garlic grow. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* p. ix, Some [are raised] by small bulbs at top of the stalks, as rocambole and tree onion. *c* 1820 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 264 The Rocambole..is a perennial plant, indigenous to Sweden and Denmark. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 48 Rocambole produces bulbs on the top of its stem, and in the axillæ of its leaves. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 425/2 Rocambole..is a mild form of Garlic.

attrib. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* App. P. 4, Adding to the Spice some Roccombo-Seeds. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* (ed. 3) 91 Puffs his vile Rocambol Breath in her Face. 1793 WOODVILLE *Med. Bot.* III. 459 Rocambole Garlick.

b. *fig.* That which gives flavour or piquancy.

1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* I. i, Difficulties are the Rocombolle of Love; I never valu'd an easy conquest in my life.

2. A plant of this, or the edible portion of one. (See also quot. 1716.)

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 163 Rocamboles are a sort of wild Garlick, otherwise called Spanish Garlick. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 349 Which Heads [of leeks] some call Rockenboles, tho' others say that the Cluster of the Cloves of Garlick is the proper Rockanbowl. 1863 *Life Normandy* II. 60 A very small quantity of herbs—..chives and rocamboles—were put into a flat pan.

Rocate, obs. Sc. form of ROCKET.

Roccellate (rɒ́ksɛlēt). *Chem.* [f. as next + -ATE.] A salt formed by the action of roccellic acid upon a base.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 128 Dr. Heeren, from the analysis of several roccellates, has determined the atomic weight of the acid to be 18·82. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 350/1 The alkaline roccellates dissolve in water, and yield solutions which froth like soap.

Roccellic (rɒksɛ́lik), *a. Chem.* (See quots.)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 128 Of roccellic acid. This acid was discovered by Dr. Heeren in the *Rocella tinctoria.* 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v., Roccellic acid forms delicate, white, rectangular..plates, having a silvery lustre. *Ibid., Roccellic anhydride*..is a colourless or faintly yellow neutral oil, having a fatty odour.

Rocce·llin. *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. as prec. + -IN[1], -INE[5].] A coal-tar colour used in dyeing, derived from the orchil lichen.

1852 GREGORY *Org. Chem.* (ed. 3) 307 Rocelline..is neutral, yields no red colour with bleaching liquor.

Rocce·llinin. *Chem.* Also -ine. [Cf. prec.] 'A crystalline substance obtained from *Roccella tinctoria*' (Watts).

1848 *Chem. Gaz.* VI. 126 Roccellinine.—Obtained by drying the gelatinous mass which is precipitated from the lime solution by muriatic acid, and boiling in strong spirit. 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 666 Hair-like crystals of a silvery lustre, of a substance called *roccellinin.*

Roccelo, obs. variant of ROQUELAURE. **Roccombo,** obs. var. ROCAMBOLE.

† **Rocester earth.** *Obs.*—[o] (See quot.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 320 Rocester erthe, *campanum, uitrum.*

Roch, obs. f. RATCH *sb.*[1] **Roch,** obs. f. ROACH *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2] **Rochate,** obs. f. ROCHET[1].

Roche (rōutʃ), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Forms: 3–roche (4 rooche), 4–7 roch, 5–6, 9 *dial.* rotch(e, 7 roach. [a. OF. *roche, rocche* (mod.F. *roche*), var. of *rocque, roke* ROCK *sb.*[1] Hence also MDu. *roche, rotche, rotse* (Du. and Fris. *rots*).]

1. A rock or cliff; a rocky height.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 256 Til ihesus was..biried in ðe roche cold. *c* 1290 *St. Agatha* 124 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 197 Strong fuyr..barnde þe hard roche of ston ase þei it Col weie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6390 Moyses on þe roche kan stand, & smat it wit þis forsaid wand. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1108 By hilles & roches swyþe horrible on hur cois þay wente. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Vnder þe roche of mount Caluarie. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxv. 73 Within that lake is a roche. 1515 *Scottish Field* 634 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856), All rang with that rowte, roches and other. 1589 *Golden Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 12, I durst not well approch, ..But closly kept me vnderneath a roch. 1632 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Jealous Neighbour* 115 His earth-reverting body..is to be buried in some cell, roach, or vault. [*c* 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 326 Several of the mountains in Staffordsh. are called Roches, bearing no grass, but running in bare ridges like stone walls.]

fig. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9975 þat roche þat es polist sa slight, es maiden maria hert ful right. 1340 *Ayenb.* 142 þe ilke roche is Iesu crist him-zelf.

attrib. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 38 The depe hou cauernis of cleuchis & rotche craggis ansuert vitht ane hie not. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 331 The wild Goats called Roch-goats, haue their hornes turning backeward.

† **b.** A huge mass of stone; a boulder. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4165 Anon rist he hom ssende Mid gleyue oþer mid roches, & vewe aliue he let. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12171 Grete roches at þem he cast, & þer schipes to-rof & brast. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 82, I saw an river rin..With tumbling and rumbling, Amang the rochis round.

2. In north and north-midland dial. use, applied to various kinds of rock, stone, or geological strata. Also *attrib.* Cf. ROACH *sb.*[2] 4.

1803 PLYMLEY *Agric. Shropsh.* 53 *Rotch,* dark-grey hard rock. 1820 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Cheshire, Roche,* refuse stone. 1832 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 217 Perpendicular fissures too are formed in the roche. *Ibid.* 218 The roche pebbles are glazed. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss., *Roche,* 1. The strata above a marshy deposit; 2. Earth mingled with stone; 3. Any strata which is superincumbent to the one about to be worked. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Rotche* or *Roche* (South Staff.), a softish and moderately friable sandstone.

† **3.** ? Alum or borax. (So F. *roche.*) *Obs.*

1494 in *Cov. Corpus Christi Plays* 88 It. paid for a strawen hate, ob; a lesse of roche clere, j d. 1510 in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 199 Item to Paule Smyth for certen coloures as..mastyke vernysch yelowe moty orpment roch vermylyon vergres.

‖ **Roche** (rɒ́ʃ), *sb.*[2] *Geol.* [Fr.; see prec.] Only in *roches moutonnées*: see MOUTONNÉE.

1865 tr. *Figuier's World before Deluge* (1891) 443. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nevada* 70 Here, sheltered among *roches moutonnées,* began to appear little fields of alpine grass. 1874 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* vii. 90 *note,* Rocks which are so rounded, whether striated or not, are known as *roches moutonnées.*

† **Roche,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.*—[1] A kind of wine.

Perhaps for *Rochel* ROCHELLE, but *Roche* is a common place-name in France, and sugar *de Roche* is freq. mentioned in the Durham Account Rolls along with that from Morocco and Cyprus.

a 1400 *Sir Degrevant* 1414 (Linc. MS.), Ever scho drewe thame the wyne, Bathe the Roche and the Ryne.

Roche, obs. form of ROACH *sb.*[1]; obs. var. ROOK *sb.*[2]; var. ROTCH *Obs.*; obs. f. ROUGH *a.*

Roche (rōutʃ), *v.*[1] Also 7, 9 roach. [f. ROCHE *sb.*[1] Cf. ROCHE ALUM.]

† **1.** *trans.* To make hard like a rock. *Obs.*—[1]

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis,* etc. (Arb.) 136 Thee winters coldnesse thee riuer hardlye roching.

2. † **a.** *intr.* To form crystals. *Obs.*

1631 [see ROCHING *vbl. sb.*]. 1673 RAY *Trav.* (1738) 403 When burnt it is turned into a white calx, which naturally roches into parellelipipedums of the figure of a lozenge.

b. *trans.* To recrystallize (alum) in lead-lined casks after previous dissolution by water or steam.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1056 After which it [alum] is Roached, as followeth. Being washed, it is put into another Pan with a quantity of Water, where it melts and boils a little. Then is it scooped into a great Cask, where it commonly stands ten days, and is then fit to take down for the Market. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 58 The rough alum thus made is sometimes purified by a subsequent recrystallization, after which it is 'roched' for the market,—a process intended merely to give it the ordinary commercial aspect.

† **Roche,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [? var. of *ruche* RICH *v.*[2]] *trans.* To tug or tear (asunder).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12512 The sea..cut down þere sailes, Ropis al-to rochit, rent vp the hacches.

Roche alum (rōutʃ æ·ləm). Also 5 rooch, 5–9 roch, 7–8 roach. [f. ROCHE *sb.*[1] + ALUM, after F. *alun de roche* (cf. *alun en roque,* 1368), It. *allume di rocca*: cf. Du. *rotsaluin,* G. *rotsalaun,* and the synonymous Sp. *piedra alumbre,* Pg. *pedra (a)hume.*

The statement that the name is derived from Roccha, a Turkish province in N. Syria, is evidently quite unfounded.] = Rock alum (see ALUM 1).

a. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 172 They bringe wyth hem..Coton, roche-alum, and gode golde of Jene. 1453 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 422 Alum, foyle or rooch, ye bale, iiijd. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* Y 4 b, Betonie, worme-wood, roch allom. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 165 Seeth the same..together with Safron, Roch-allom, Myrrh, and the best Attick hony. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xxxiv. 50 Put in it the bigness of a Hens Egg of Roch Allom. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 42 Make a Plaister of Roch Allum, Vinegar and Honey. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* (1754) 190 Giving drinks prepared with green vitriol, roch allum, Roman vitriol. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 57 The mother liquor of the 'roch alum' is called 'tun liquor'. 1860 [see ROCK ALUM].

β. 1619 BERT *Hawkes* 84 Seeth some spring water, and..put into it a peece of Roach-Allum. 1620 *Observ. Silkwormes* Dj b, Roach Allum, called Romish Allum. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4008/4 Roach-Allum, Coffee, Brimstone. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Phosphorus fœcalis,* Mix it with the same quantity of roach alum grossly powdered. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 401 Together with..half a pound of roach alum, &c.

Roched, *ppl. a. rare*—[1]. [f. ROCHE *v.*[1]] Subjected to roching. † *Roched petre,* = ROCHE PETRE.

1666 BOYLE *Formes & Qual.* 227 And yet these Christals, though sometimes they would shoot into Prisme-like Figures, as Roch'd Petre; and sometimes [etc.].

Roche lime. Also 7–8 roach. [f. ROCHE *sb.*[1]] Unslaked lime; lime-shells.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 41 Lime-water is prepared by infusing unslaked lime or roche-lime in water. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 49 We spread a plentiful Coat of Roach-lime and sharp Gravel over the Ground. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Apr. 1/3 Mortar composed of clean sand and Roche Lime. 1830–2 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 118 Our plan was to bring a pocketful of roche lime with us, and put it into the pool.

Rochelle (rɒʃe·l). *Obs.* Also 6, 8 Rochel, 6–7 Rochell. [The place-name (*La*) *Rochelle,* a seaport of western France.]

1. Used *attrib.* or *absol.* to designate the kind of wine exported from this place.

1391 *Earl of Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 10 Pro lxxvj stopis vini Rochelle ab ipsis emptis ibidem. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arthure* 203 Rynisch wyne and Rochelle. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 760 Wyne of Greke, and muscadell, Both clare, pyment, and Rochell. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1103/1 A little tast of holesome ynough, though somewhat small and rough rochel wine. 1552 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scot.* I. 129, vi d. the pynt of Rochell wyne. 1592 GREENE *Vpst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 278 If he hath a strong gascoigne wine,..he can allay it with a small rochel wine. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. iv, There are Rochell wines, which are in pipes long and slender. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wine,* They transform poor Rochel and Cogniac White-wines into Rhenish.

2. *Rochelle salt*: (see quots.). *Rochelle powder,* = Seidlitz powder.

1753 LEWIS *New Dispensatory* (1765) 475/2 *Sal Rupellensis,* Sel de Seignette, or Rochel salt. 1767 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 501 The Rochelle salt, made with the acid of tartar, and the fossil alkali, is so common a purging salt, that I shall not enter into any description of it. 1808 REECE *Dict. Dom. Med.* s.v. *Rheumatism,* Then strain, and add Rochelle, or Epsom Salt. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 227 In Rochelle salt (tartrate of potash and soda), the optic axes of the..rays are considerably separated. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 69/2 *Rochelle salt*..is prepared by not quite neutralizing hot solution of carbonate of soda with powdered cream of tartar.

† **Ro·chen,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. ROCHE *sb.*[1] + -EN.] Having the nature of rock.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9915 þe grund neist þar es ful tru, Metand wit þat rochen stan.

† **Roche petre.** *Obs.* In 7 rochpeter, rochpeeter, roch-peter. [f. ROCHE *sb.*[1] + PETRE.] Native saltpetre, occurring as an efflorescence on rocks.

1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nature* 54 The ingredients likewise are chiefly these, Saltpeter, Rochpeter, Sulpher. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 36 A fine white Salt, which..seemed to have Sides and Angles in the same number and figure as Rochpeeter. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 87 Roch-Peter.., Quick-Brimstone.., and fine Powder-dust.

Rocher (rɒ·tʃəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. OF. *rochier* (mod.F. *rocher*) masc., or *rochere, -iere* fem., f. *roche* ROCHE *sb.*[1]] A rock; also *dial.* a stony or rocky bank.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7090 Ther he fond latimeris That ladde him to hyghe rocheris, To rocheris and wildernes. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1427 Such a glauerande glam..Ros, þat þe rocherez rungen aboute. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 342 These vj kynges com down the rocher sore hem diffendinge. 1637 in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888), They grow out of such a rocher of stone that you would hardly thinke there were earth enough to nourish the rootes of the said trees. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 65 A rocher with his arms he then imbrac't. 1676 — *Iliad* 224 They the prey let go To save it self i' th' woods or rochers high. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Rocher,* a rock.

Rochet[1] (rɒ·tʃĕt). Forms: *a.* 4– rochet, 5–6 rochett (5 -yt, -ytt, 6 -ate, rogett), 6, 8 rochette; 6–8 rotchet (6 -ette). *β.* 6 rechet, rachet, ratchet. [a. OF. *rochet* (also *roket, roquet,* whence ROCKET *sb.*[1]), = It. *roccetto, rocchetto,* Sp. *roqueta,* Pg. *rochete, roquete,* med.L. *rochetum, roquetum,* etc. (see Du Cange); a dimin. of the Teutonic word which appears as OHG. (*h*)*roch, roc, rokk* (MHG. *roc, rock-,* G. *rock*), OS. *hroc* (LG. *rock,* whence Sw. *rock,* Icel. *rokkr*), MDu. *roc, rock-* (Du. *rok*), OFris. (*h*)*rock,* OE. *rocc,* and in med.L. as *roccus* (808).]

1. An outer garment of the nature of a smock-frock, cloak, or mantle. Now *dial.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4754 For al-so wel wol love be set Under ragges as riche rochet. ? 14.. *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 12 B. i. f. 12 (Halliw.), *Superiorvestis muliebris genus, Anglice* a rochet. 1547 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 257 To Edward Hungaite, my sone, my velvett rochett. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 400 The Envoy help'd him to put it on, with a Rochet of cloath of Gold, a Girdle, and Turbant. 1755 SMOLLETT *Don Quix.* (1803) IV. 130 They threw down their staves, laid aside their rochets or mantles, so as to remain in their doublets. 1793 *Minstrel* I. 27 The young ladies attired in a kind of uniform, in fine white rochets. 1837– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Lanc. and Devon).

2. *Eccl.* A vestment of linen, of the nature of a surplice, usually worn by bishops and abbots.

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxviii. 4 Coope, coote, and a rochet, and a streyt myter, and a girdil thei shulen make. *a* 1400 *Stat. Rome* 501 An Arm men seyn is þer Of seint Thomas..And a Rochet þat is good, Al be-spreint with his blod. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 649 *Hec poderis,* rochytt. 1506 in *Clerk's Bk.* (1903) 76 The said clerkis or one of theym shall daily intende in his Rogett at morowe masse. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 735/1 But yet he iesteth on theym ferther, because..y^e^ bi-shoppes wear white rochettes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 252 Having embrued your rotchets in so much Christian blоud, play the Butchers morelike then By-shops. 1628–9 LAUD *Diary* 31 Jan., I dreamed that I put off my rochet, all save one sleeve. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 9 The Puritans ..would cut my rochet onely, but the Papists would cut my throat. 1730 SWIFT *Ballads* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 112 To give thee lawn sleeves, a mitre, and rotchet. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 396 They will tell you that they see no difference between an idler with a hat and a national cockade, and an idler in a cowl or in a rochet. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 17 The rochet is only a modification of the surplice, as the surplice is of the alb. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 8/1 The sermon being ended, the Bishop-elect was conducted to the Islip Chapel to put on his rochet.

β. 1534 tr. *Lindewood's Const. Provinc.* 67, iii. surplyces, one rechet. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Stafford* 49 One surples and a rachet. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* N iv, To see the daye wherein they myght washe their goodly whyte ratchettes in her innocent bloude. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 88 A ratchet, *superpelliceum.*

b. *transf.* One who wears a rochet; a bishop.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 216 Then follow in

order the Roystyng route of Mytred Prelates, of the Scarlet crew of Rochettes, and shavelynges. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 270 For let not the cloaks carry away the credit from the gowns and rochet in that work. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 544 When Zeal with aged Clubs and Gleaves Gave chase to Rochets and White Sleeves.

† c. *attrib.* as *adj.* Episcopal. *Obs.*

1554 BALE *Decl. Bonner's Art.* xxiv. (1561) 90 b, All the other fine Rochet men of Englande. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 46 Our Prelatical Schism, and captivity to Rotchet Apothegmes.

3. (See quot.)

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Rochets are also the Mantles wore on Days of Ceremony, by the Peers sitting in the English Parliament... Those of Viscounts have two Bands or Borders and a half; those of Earls three; those of Marquisses three and a half; those of Dukes four.

Rochet[2] (rɒ·tʃĕt). Now *local.* Forms: α. 4 ruget, 5 roget(t. β. 5 ruchet, 6 rochett(e, 6–9 rotchet, 5– rochet. [a. OF. *rouget*, f. *rouge* red.] The Red Gurnard.

α. *a* 1377 *Abingdon Acc.* (1892) 38 In ruget, vj s. *c* 1450 *Contin. Brut* (1908) 447 Halybut, Gurnard rosted. Roget broyled. *c* 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 12 Whityng, sprotte, rogettis [F. *rouges*].

β. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 60 Codlyng, Ruchet, Rochys. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 305 Item, for rochetes the same day, ob. 1508 W. DE WORDE *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 280 Gournarde, rochet, breme, cheuene. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 54 b, Among all see fyshe, the forsayd condicions consydered, the rochet and gurnarde seme to be most holsome. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. vii, I will..rip up Thy mouth,..And slit thy nose, Like a raw rotchet. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 258 Rochets, or rather Rougets, because they are so red, differ from Gournards and Curs, in that they are redder by a great deal, and also less. 1727 *Counter Scuffle* in *Dryden's Misc.* III. 336 Sitting quiet and at his ease, With butter'd Rochets thought to please his Palate. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. xliii. 161 The Red-Gurnard or Rotchet..has a large Boney Head arm'd with Prickles. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 19 Elleck.., Red Gurnard, Rotchet. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 306 The Red Gurnard, or Rochet, *T. cuculus*, and the Piper, *T. lyra* reach three or four pounds.

† **Rochet**[3]. *Obs.*[−1] [a. F. *rochet.*] A bobbin.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cloth*, That for the Warp is wound on a kind of Rochets, or large wooden Bobbins, to dispose it for warping.

Rochet, obs. form of RATCHET.

Ro·cheted, *a.* [f. ROCHET *sb.*[1] 2.] Wearing a rochet.

1842 F. E. PAGET *M. Malvoisin* 32 That arch-traitor William Laud,—that rochetted viper. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1263 Still rocheted and mitred more or less.

† **Ro·cheter.** *Obs.*[−1] In 6 ratchetter. [f. ROCHET[1].] One who wears a rochet; a prelate.

1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* N iv, Had not these ratchetters good cause to hoope, that this blessed woman should haue followed?

Rochett, obs. form of RATCHET.

‖ **Rochetta.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *rocchetta.*] = POLVERINE. Also *attrib.*

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* i, Polverine, or Rochetta, which comes from the Levant and Syria, is the ashes of a certain herb growing there in abundance. *Ibid.* xxii, For the said tubes, they take half Crystal Fritt, and half Rochetta Fritt. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 563 There are some other Plants that are known to make a kind of Pot-ash, commonly called Rochetta, which is said to be even preferable to the Barrilha, especially for making Glass. 1765 *Ibid.* LV. 21 With metal that hath much salt, as crystal and rochetta have, you cannot make a fair green. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 174 Take of calcined lead 15 pounds; of rochetta, or pulverized crystal frit 12 pounds.

Roching (rōu·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 7, 9 roaching. [f. ROCHE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. ROCHE; chiefly *attrib.* in roching cask, pan.

1632 E. JORDAN *Nat. Bathes* vii. (1669) 45 The shooting or roching of concrete juyces, is worthy to be observed. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 68 Their last decoction, which is performed in their roaching pan. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 38 Whenever..dissolved in a saturated state, it is run off into the crystallising vessels, which are called roching casks. 1854 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 622 The formation of large masses of the alum,..by means of 'roaching' or 'rocking'. 1888 W. WHITE *Month in Yorks.* 120 When of the required density, the liquor is run off from the pan to the 'roching casks'—great butts rather, big as a sugar hogshead.

Rocht, var. *raught*, obs. pa. t. of RECK *v.*

Ro·chy, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. ROCHE *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

†1. Full of rocks; rocky. *Obs.*[−1]

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2499 In an harde rochi stede is buong aboute he drou.

2. *dial.* Having the character of roche.

1841–87 in Shropshire and Cheshire glossaries.

Rock (rɒk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 rokk(e, 4–7 rocke, 5 roc, 5–6 rok(e, 6 roocke, rough, *Sc.* roik, rolk, rouk, *pl.* rox; 4– rock. [a. OF. *roke*, *roque*, *rocque* fem. (also *roche* ROCHE *sb.*[1], and in later F. *roc* masc.), = Prov. *roca*, *rocha*, Pg. *rocha*, Sp. *roca*, It. *rocca*, *roccia*, med.L. *rocca* (767), *rocha*, of unknown origin. OE. *stanrocc*, glossing L. *scopulus* and *obeliscus*, appears to imply an earlier adoption of the Romanic word.]

I. 1. A large rugged mass of stone forming a cliff, crag, or natural prominence on land or in the sea.

The Rock is freq. used ellipt. for the Rock of Gibraltar.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2198 He romez vp to þe rokke of þo roȝ wonez. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2193 *Ariadne*, The holwe rokkis answerden hire a-gayn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5699 His shippes..rut on a Rocke, & rent all to peses. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Rokke, yn þe see, *idem quod* roche. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d iij b, Ther is a Fawken of the rock, And that is for a duke. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 65 Lyke as maryners..by neclygence run apon some roke. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 121 That, some whirle-winde beare Vnto a ragged, fearefull, hanging Rocke, And throw it thence into the raging Sea. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XII. 53 He came to a maruellous rough and huge rocke, into which many people were fled. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 140 A pair of stairs cut out in the Rock. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xlix. 61 We ..came safe to Malta...It is a whole rock covered with very little earth. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 156 Splitting the most solid rocks, and thus shattering the summits of the mountain. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. II. i. § 4 Every minor rock comes out from the soil about it as an island out of the sea. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. vii. 49 We diverged from the snow to the adjacent rocks.

fig. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. ii. 117 The worthy Fellow is our General. He's the Rock, The Oake not to be winde-shaken. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 29 He that was a rock to all assaults of might and violence.

b. A large detached mass of stone; a boulder; also *U.S.* and *Austr.*, a stone of any size.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 370 When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw. 1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Apr., I lay'd a Rock in the North-east corner of the Foundation of the Meetinghouse. It was a stone I got out of the Common. 1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 286 The sling ..directed rocks nearly with as much violence as the *onager*. *Ibid.* 287 Stones and rocks were thrown from the crosbow. 1838 S. PARKER *Explor. Tour* (1846) 51 It is one of the peculiarities of the dialect of..the western states, to call small stones, rocks. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Cape Cod* x. (1894) 269, I saw one man underpinning a new house in Eastham with some 'rocks', as he called them. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 713/2 A stone-pile near at hand where they filled their pockets full of rocks.

c. *transf.* A large mass or pile *of* something.

1766 STORK *Acc. E. Florida* 52 The oysters are so plentiful here, that nothing is more common, than at low water, to see whole rocks of them. 1779 PALLAS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 407 They were stopt by insurmountable rocks of lava, and obliged to return.

2. In figurative or allusive uses:

a. A source of danger or destruction, usually with allusion to shipwreck.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, The meditacyon of deth maketh man to eschewe yᵉ rockes and perylles of damnacyon. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 376 It is not unknowen unto you, how they stroke upon these rocks. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 8 If it dasheth against the rocke of sinne, it is in great ieopardie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 186 To avoyd both these Rocks, it is necessary to know what are the Lawes Divine. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1720 I. 377 It would be a Rock upon which our firmest Alliances would be in danger to strike and to split. 1734 SWIFT *Reasons agst. Tythe of Hemp* Wks. 1745 VIII. 96 A rock that many Corporations have split upon, to their ..utter undoing. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* II. xv, [He] will not be so shortsighted as to run against such a rock. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 295 The rocks which lay concealed under the ambiguous terms, good, pleasure and the like.

b. Something which affords a sure foundation or support; something which gives shelter or protection; used *esp.* with reference to Christ.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xvi. 18, I saye..that thou arte Peter. And apon this roocke I wyll bylde my congregacion. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxxii. 37 Where are their goddes, their rocke wherin they trusted? 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 102 Swa of this lyfe the Lord was miscontent, Seand my faith not foundit on ane Roik. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 8 So long as we cast our faith and hope vpon our rocke Christ Iesus. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. lii, Be thou my rock, though I poore changeling rove. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, '*Praise by all to Christ be given*' xiii, Hell in vain against us rages; Can it shock Christ the Rock Of eternal Ages? 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 143 Will not the sickliest sheep of every flock Resort to this example as a rock? 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 31 The rock which is both their quarry and their foundation, from which and on which they are built. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* V, It is the material image of the Christian; his heart resting on the Rock of Ages.

c. In allusion to Numbers xx. 11.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* X. 4 They dronke off that spretuall rocke that folowed them, which rocke was Christ. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXXI, O living will.., Rise in the spiritual rock, Flow thro' our deeds and make them pure. 1880 N. SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Lt.* II. (1882) 45 The water of life will flow from the rock which the scholar strikes with his rod.

d. In various phrases. *On the rocks*, quite destitute of means.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 78 His prayers and tears were cast to the winds and the rocks. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. i, Six weeks after her confinement, she put this rock into motion—they eloped. 1889 A. G. MURDOCH *Scot. Readings* Ser. III. 101 Fork out, for I'm fair on the rocks.

e. *U.S. slang.* A piece of money. *To pile up the rocks*, to make money.

a 1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 277 Here I am in town without a rock in my pocket. 1849 SAXE *Poems, The Times* 365 When out of the heaps of auriferous ore We can fill up his pockets with 'rocks' of his own. 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Courageous* I, Old man's piling up the rocks. Don't want to be disturbed I guess.

3. a. Without article, or in generalized use: Hard and massive stone. Also *fig.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 33 But all of Diamond..It framed was, one massy entire mould, Hewen out of Adamant rocke with engines keene. 1603 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 158 To th' King Ile say't, & make my vouch as strong As shore of Rocke. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xvii. 173 In running, the water turnes to rocke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 491 Sight so deform what heart of Rock could long Drie-ey'd behold? 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 534 We build with what we deem eternal rock: A distant age asks where the fabric stood. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 50 Stepping down By zig-zag paths, and juts of pointed rock. 1888 FERGUS HUME *Mme. Midas* I. Prol., Their combined action had broken off great masses of rock.

† b. *Oil of the rock*, = ROCK-OIL. *Obs.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 172 Oyl of Peter, called by some, Oyl of the Rock.

c. *Of the old*, or *new*, *rock*, said of precious stones. Also *transf.*

An echo of French usage, *de la vieille*, or *nouvelle*, *roche*: see Littré s.v. *Roche*.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 Diamonds of both Rocks, the Old and New. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Turcoise*, There are Turcoises..of the new Rock and the old... Those of the old Rock are a deep blue, and those of the new Rock more whitish. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 12 Nov., Sir Michael Foster is dead, a Whig of the old rock.

d. *spec.* Sandstone. (See also quot. 1712.) *local.*

1712 MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northants* 265 Sand-stone, Lime-stone, and others Kind of Stone, that are usually dispos'd into Strata, a Pile, or Parcel of which is here called a Rock. 1863 J. SLEIGH *Hist. Leek* 259 The 'Rough Rock', or upper beds of Millstone Grit are not very fossiliferous. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Rock* generally means sandstone. *Ibid.*, *Rock and Rig*,..a sandstone full of little patches and shreds of coal.

e. *Agric.* (See quot. 1844.)

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 307 The soil is light and stoney, with a rock of gravel about ten or twelve inches deep. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 72/1 The different strata give rise to what are usually called the different rocks, the term 'rock' being usually applied in agriculture to the base on which the sub-soil immediately lies.

f. *Geol.* One of the stratified or igneous mineral constituents of which the earth's crust is composed, including sands, clays, etc.

1789 JOHN WILLIAMS *Nat. Hist. Min. Kingd.* I. 3 Limestone, whinstone, basaltes, and many other hard rocks, continue firm..quite up to the superficies of the strata. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Sienite*, This rock is composed essentially of crystals of felspar and hornblende. 1834 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 537 The series of stratified rocks in the North of England. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 169 The rocks are comparatively soft, consisting for the most part of sands, clays and chalk.

4. *transf.* a. A hard confection of candied sugar variously flavoured; *dial.* sweetstuff. Also with qualifying words, as *almond*, *peppermint rock*.

App. ellipt. for *rock-candy* or *-sugar*: see 9 below.

1736 BAILEY *Household Dict.* s.v. *Rock-Sugar*, All the rock will slip out, and fall most of it in small pieces. 1843 [see NONPAREIL 3]. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* xv, Promising them rock and bullseyes. 1878 MEREDITH *Teeth* 20 Biting into rock and other hard candies is certainly a very reprehensible practice. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 227 Its appearance is that of almond rock, and it is cut easily with a knife.

b. An insoluble soap formed by the blending of calcium stearate and oleate of tallow dissolved through lime.

1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Pract. Chem.* 455 The soap thus formed is very hard, and is generally called rock. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* 254 These salts,..when mixed together, constitute an insoluble soap, technically called 'rock'.

c. *ellipt.* (See quot.)

1811 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* I. 53 The rock-salt obtained from it, being principally exported to the Baltic, obtains the name of Prussia Rock.

d. *ellipt.* A rock-cake.

1892 F. DAVIES *Cakes & Biscuits* 101 This quantity should make fifty rocks.

5. a. *U.S.* = ROCK-FISH 1.

1698 G. THOMAS *Pennsilvania* (1848) 14 There are..Salmon, Trout, Sturgeon, Rock, Oysters. 1776 CARROLL *Jrnl.* (1845) 52 Lake George abounds with perch, trout, rock, and eels. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 383 The Rock is beautifully marked with seven or eight black lines on a silver-bright ground. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 22 In the North it is called the 'Striped Bass', in the South the 'Rock Fish', or the 'Rock'.

b. The rock-dove or rock-pigeon (*Columba livia*). Usually *blue rock*.

1863 [see BLUE *a.* 12]. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. v. 116 The blue-rock was carrying dry twigs and grass to his home. 1885 *Field* 4 Apr. (Cassell), Being a bit slow in firing a fast rock escaped him.

c. *ellipt.* = PLYMOUTH ROCK.

1908 *Daily Chron.* 10 Jan. 3/4 The order of merit now stands as follows:—First, White Wyandottes; second, La Bresse; third, buff rocks.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

6. Attrib. or appositive: a. With words denoting something which consists of, or is formed by, rock, as *rock abode*, *-altar*, *-cavern*, *-dwelling*, etc.

The number of these is practically unlimited; many examples occur in recent geological works.

1887 MORRIS *Odyssey* XII. 255 So they were lifted gasping into that *rock-abode. 1832 in *Archaeologia* (1834) XXV. 204 A *Rock Altar on the heights on the eastern side of the lake of La Trinité. 1847 SINGER *Wayland Smith* p. xxix, The Swedes..show a *rock-cavern..as having been his workshop. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 13 The *rock-clefts and gullies of our Highland mountains. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 145 Edom.., its ancient capital, its *rock-dwellings, have been..anew revealed. 1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 87 A fissure filled by basaltic or other rocks, would be called a *rock dyke. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 16 It was the crawling of a glacier which polished

that *rock-face. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Rock Fault*, a replacement of a coal seam over a greater or less area, by some other rock, usually sandstone. 1831 M. Russell *Egypt* xi. § 1 The relative positions of the great *rock-formations. 1754 Borlase *Antig. Cornwall* 161 Of *Rock Idols. 1763 J. Hutchins in *Mem. W. Stukeley* (Surtees) II. 128, I am apt to think it was a rock idol. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* (1644) 7 Oct., An high and steepe mountainous ground consisting all of *rock marble. 1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geogr.* 15 The whole *rock-masses of the outer world. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 4059 Its own selected hole in the *rock-pool. 1886 Kipling *Departm. Ditties, Overland Mail*, From rice-field to *rock-ridge, from rock-ridge to spur. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxvii, A native of Zetland familiar..with every variety of *rock-scenery. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 245 A number of small caves and *rock-shelters in the Dordogne. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 75 Vnder a *Rock side here will proyner chaunt merrie ditties. 1877 Squier *Peru* (1878) 493 These *rockslips are frequent among the Andes. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 126 The great changes..wrought in the underlying *rock-strata. 1850 Sir G. Wilkinson *Archit. Anc. Egypt* 92 *Rock Temples may be classified under three heads. *Ibid.* 109 The *rock tombs at Thebes.

b. With sbs. denoting markings upon rocks, as *rock-carving, -drawing, -inscription*, etc.

1861 G. Moore (*title-p.*), The Lost Tribes and the Saxons of the East,..with..translations of Rock-Records in India. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* v. 88 Rock-sculptures may often be..symbolic boundary marks. 1874 Deutsch *Rem.* 177 The long rock-inscription of Hamamât.

c. With abstract sbs., as *rock-accumulation, -arrangement, -disintegration*, etc.

1874 Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 220 The direction of the streams never being in any degree influenced by the rock-dislocations. 1881 Judd *Volcanoes* 283 This work of rock-disintegration. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 71 During the long history of rock-accumulation. *Ibid.* 78 We catch sight of a general method in rock-arrangements.

d. In miscellaneous uses, as *rock-demon, -diamond, -fishing, -flower, -herb, -spring, -tackle*.

1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. 189 An early missionary account of a *rock-demon worshipped by the Huron Indians. 1836 Furness *Astrologer* I. 66 Jacinth, *rock-diamond, crystal, sapphires blue. 1740 R. Brookes (*title*), The Art of Angling, *Rock and Sea-Fishing. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy* (1839) 32 Every where gathering *rock-flowers. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 570 There be likewise *Rock-Herbs; But I suppose those are where there is some Mould or Earth. 1712 Morton *Nat. Hist. Northants* 265 This County..abounds with those called *Rock-Springs, that is, the lasting or perennial ones, whose Ducts or Chanels are in the Fissures or Intervalls of those Rocks. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 325 The pure outflow of a rock-spring. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 261 The shears, the windlass, and all the *rock tackle.

e. Placed after the words qualified. *rare*.

1562 Legh *Armory* A j, The fourth is a Iugge and cuppe of Ruby rocke, in a field siluer. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 51 Great Diamonds, Emeraudes, Rubyes, and Saphyres: poynted, tabld, rok, and roound.

7. Objective or objective genitive: a. With pres. pples., as *rock-battering, -boring, -forming, -loving*.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lawe* 13 *Rock-batt'ring Bumbards, Valour-murdering Guns. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 808 A good *rock-boring machine..ensures considerable economy in time and labour. 1893 J. W. Gregory (*title*), Tables for the determination of the *Rock-Forming Minerals, compiled by F. Lawinson-Lessing. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 38/1 Even the *rock-frequenting koodoos themselves made bad weather of it. *Ibid.* 37/2 It was just the country to suit the taste of the *rock-loving koodoos. 1886 Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 99 A *rock-melting temperature. 1876 L. Stephen *Eng. Th. 18th C.* I. v. 281 Like some mass of *rockpiercing strata of a different formation. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 656 O Arm that Kings dis-thrones: O Army-shaving Sword! *Rock-razing Hands!

b. With vbl. sbs., as *rock-blasting, -boring*, etc.

1838 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 292 The good science of rock-breaking. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 366 The great improvements in mining machinery, in rock-drilling, in explosives. 1886 Winchell *Walks Geol. Field* 64 A similar process to rock-making. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 2/1 Putting to an end rock-climbing for some..time.

c. With agent-nouns (also forming names of machines), as *rock-breaker, -builder*, etc.

1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 409 The fine ore and clay,..without sending them through the *rock-breakers, which the clay tends to choke up. 1881 — *Mining Gloss., Rock-breaker*, usually applied to a class of machines..in which the rock is crushed between two jaws. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 67 The principal *rock-builders among these microscopic organisms. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 2/1 Accustomed to the *rock-climbers of the Tyrol, we found our guides slow. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 136/1 The men do their own work without the use of a *rock crusher, but they seem to like the life. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1960/2 **Rock-pulverizer*, a machine or mill for breaking stone. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 11/1 Receiving a few bruises from vagrant *rock-throwers.

8. a. Instrumental and locative, as *rock-begirdled, -bestudded, -bound, -bred*, etc.

1813 Scott *Rokeby* II. i, *Rock-begirdled Gilmanscar. 1828 Wordsw. *Power of Sound* iii, From rocky steep and *rock-bestudded meadows. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* III. xi. 28 O shall my *Rock-bethreatned Soul be drown'd? 1840 Longf. *Wreck Hesperus* x, 'Tis a fog-bell on a *rock-bound coast! 1830 Scott *Auchindrane* I. i, As the *rock-bred eaglet soars Up to her nest. 1856 Kane *Arctic Expl.* I. xviii. 220 The glaciers descend..from an interior of lofty *rock-clad hills. *Ibid.* ix. 96 The same frowning cliffs and *rock-covered ice-belt. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 283/1 The *rock-cut tombs or temples in Nubia. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 120 Oh, *rock-embosomed lawns, and snow-fed streams. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* VII. 253 The grassy *rock-encircled Pound. 1770 Hodson *Dedic. Temple of Solomon* 12 Down whose *Rock-encumber'd Side..roll'd the chrystal Stream. 1839 Talfourd *Glencoe* III. ii, With grief For *rock-enthroned Scotland. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. *Eden* 548 *Rock-fal'n spowts, congealed by colder air. 1649 Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clv, They cleave *Rocke-firmed Towers. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *There would I be* ii, The *rock-girded ocean. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 236 The *rock-girt Petra.., a gem in its mountain-setting. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt*, etc. 110 Comming next to *Rocke-reard Nottingham. 1815 Shelley *Alastor* 562 A pine, *Rock-rooted, stretched athwart the vacancy Its swinging boughs. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 165 The little *rock-set basin not ten yards across. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* ii. (1900) 24 The *rock-strewn ridges were alive with armed men. 1842 A. de Vere *Song of Faith* 253 High in her cloudy court The *rock-throned osprey. 1833 Tennyson *Palace of Art* 71 You seem'd to hear them [*sc.* waves]..roar *rock-thwarted under bellowing caves. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Stanzas* vi, The *rock-torn plank and shattered spar.

b. Parasynthetic, as *rock-based, -crested, -faced, -roofed, -scarped, -wombed*.

1877 L. Morris *Epic of Hades* II. 100 To a wild headland, *rockbased in the sea. 1837 A. Tennent *Vis. Glencoe* 10 The *rock-crested Ailsa begirt with the wave. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 84/1 The substructure is a stylobate, or continuous pedestal, resting upon a deep *rock-faced plinth. 1889 *Cath. Housek.* 30 Nov. 3 It is faced with coursed rock-faced ashlar. 1777 Potter *Æschylus, Prometheus* 22 Thy *rock-roof'd grottos arch'd by nature's hand. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 74 The gathered flocks into the rock-roofed cave. 1852 Mundy *Antipodes* (1857) 2 A *rock-scarped table-land covered with a stunted shrub-like gorse. 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* V. 208 For gain to dig the *rock-womb'd gold.

c. Similative, as *rock-fast, -firm, -hearted*; also *rock-heart*.

1647 Wm. Fenner *Wks.* (1658) 225 Can any rock-heart hold out and not be broken with the blowes of it? 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Innocent III* iii, Though savage, and rock-hearted those Appear, that weep not ov'n Romances woes. 1891 Hardy *Tess* (1900) 38/1 When..malignant possibilities stand rock-firm as facts. 1898 Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 23 What he constructed held rock-fast.

d. Misc., as *rock-free, -rushing* adjs.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Captains* 623 Rock-rushing Tempests do retreat, or charge. 1615 Chapman *Odyssey* VII. 391 A flood, Whose shores..on good aduantage stood, For my receit, rock-free, and fenc't from wind.

9. Special combs., as **rock-apostle**, St. Peter (in allusion to Matt. xvi. 18); **rock-berg**, a mass of rock resembling an iceberg; **rock-bind(ers)**, sandy shale (Gresley, 1883); **rock-biscuit**, a hard variety of fancy biscuit; **rock-bone** (see quots.); **rock-bottom**, bed-rock, used *attrib.* in the sense 'lowest possible'; **rock-bun**, = *rock-cake*; **rock butter** (see Butter *sb.*[1] 3); **rock-cake**, a small cake or bun with a rugged surface; **rock candy** (see sense 4 a); **rock cocoa** (see quot.); **rock coral**, ? coral of a massive form; **rock cork**, a light variety of asbestos; pilolite; **rock cotton**, ? mineral cotton (see Cotton *sb.*[1] 7); **rock-craft**, skill in climbing, or moving among, rocks; **rock-drill**, a rock-boring instrument or machine; **rock English**, the mixed English of Gibraltar; **rock fever**, an enteric fever common at Gibraltar; Malta or Mediterranean fever; **rock-fire** (see quot.); **rock-flesh**, a spongy variety of asbestos; **rock-flint**, impure flint; chert; **rock-flour**, = *rock-meal*; **rock-froth**, fused lava much inflated by bubbles of steam or gas; **rock-garden**, a garden consisting of rocks and rock-plants; so *rock-gardening*; **rock gas**, natural gas obtained by boring through rock; **rock-hammer**, a hammer used for rock-breaking; **rock harmonicon, -head, -honey, -hopping** (see quots.); **rock-isinglass** (see Gypsine *a.*); **rock leather**, a variety of asbestos, mountain leather; **rock lizard, -marl, -marrow, -meal, -milk, -mine, -nosing** (see quots.); **rock-paper**, a very thin and flexible variety of asbestos; †**rock-ray**, a line or reef of rocks; **rock scorpion**, = *rock lizard*; **rock silk**, a silky variety of asbestos; **rock-soap**, a kind of bole; mountain soap; **rock sugar** (see sense 4 a); **rock tar**, petroleum; **rock-wood**, a compact variety of asbestos.

1865 Ruskin *Sesame* I. § 24 The strong angels of whom the *rock-apostle is the image. 1865 Burritt *Walk Land's End* 242 The tors looked like *rockbergs, once floating on the great revolving drift. 1893 Emile Hérissé *Pastry Making* 84 Raspberry *Rock Biscuits. Proceed as in making Almond Rock Biscuits. 1862 Ramsay *Rock Spec.* 71 Argillaceous sandstones..which pass under the name of 'rock' or '*rock binds'. 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* I. v. § 6 Among many varieties both in the Inner and the Outer Ear, those which appear in the Passage into the *Rock-bone, are remarkable. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 390 In..the os petrosum or rock-bone of the ear, they grow into a substance hard as steel. 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 10 Oct., Boots, shoes and rubbers in great variety and at *rock-bottom prices. 1893 Emile Hérissé *Pastry Making* 140 Finish as in making the preceding *Rock Buns. 1805 Jameson *Syst. Min.* II. 30 *Rock Butter..appears to have nearly the same constituent parts as alum. 1883 Mrs. Clarke *Plain Cookery* 71 *Rock Cakes. 1886 *Confectioner's Receipt Bk.* 26 Rock Cakes..when baked..will have a rough, irregular surface. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 203 Garnish with *rock candy sweetmeats. 1815 Mar. Edgeworth *Love & Law.* III. xliii, A knot of rock-candy. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 7/2 That *rock cocoa was a recognised article of commerce, manufactured of cocoa, starch, and sugar in such quantities as to be easily soluble in water. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2217 It very much resembles a piece of white unpolished *Rock Coral. 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 439 *Rock Cork..occurs sometimes massive, sometimes in plates and with impressions. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 174 Asbestos, rock cork, and other minerals. 1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* ii. 21 A vein of fibrous serpentine, yielding '*rock cotton', for packing steam pistons. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 3/1 The difference between snowcraft and *rockcraft. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 37 Had it not been for the Burleigh *rock-drill the work would have been abandoned long since. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* (1843) III. xiv. 272 They were..conversing in the rock Spanish, or *rock English, as the fit took them. 1897 Hughes *Mediterranean Fever* 21 The idea of a specifically distinct '*Rock Fever' cannot be entertained. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1960/1 **Rock-fire*, an incendiary composition which burns slowly and is difficult to extinguish. 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 439 *note*, *Rock flesh. 1822 P. Cleaveland *Min. & Geol.* (ed. 2) I. 407 When in thick, spongy plates, it has been called rock or fossil flesh. 1883 *Science* I. 404/1 Much *rock-flour, washed away by the sub-glacial streams. 1878 Le Conte *Chem. Geol.* iii. 84 The whole liquid mass may swell into a *rock froth, which rises to the lip of the crater. 1836 Furness *Astrologer* I. *note*, Poet. Wks. (1858) 132 The grotto, *rock-gardens, and fossils of the late Thomas Birds. 1849 *Florist* 229 A more appropriate ornament for *rock-gardening could hardly be met with. 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 408 In preparing ore for the stamps,..I used merely *rock-hammers. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*, **Rock harmonicon*, an instrument, the sounds of which are produced by striking graduated lengths of rock-crystal with a hammer. 1885 [see Harmonicon]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 960 The outcrop or basset edge of the strata, called by miners the *rock-head. 1875 Croll *Climate & T.* xxix. 467 It is seldom that the geologist has an opportunity of seeing a complete section down to the rock-head in such a place. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* x. (1818) I. 332 What is called *rock honey in some parts of America,..is the produce of wild bees, which suspend their clusters..to a rock. 1887 Goode *Fisheries & Fish. Indust. U.S.* II. 437 The end of the rope is thrown to a boat just outside the breakers, and the raft of blubber is towed to the tender or vessel. This rafting process is called by the sealers '*rock-hopping'. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 151 Built of Gypsine Stone, or *Rock-Ising-glass, resembling Alabaster, but not so hard. 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 439 *note*, The plate-shaped variety is named *rock leather. 1822 P. Cleaveland *Min. & Geol.* (ed. 2) I. 407 Its plates have also received the trivial names of rock or mountain leather, rock paper, &c., according to the .. thickness and flexibility, which they possess. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* (1843) III. xiv. 269 He was..what is called a *rock lizard, that is, a person born at Gibraltar of English parents. 1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 147 Shell-marl, containing in parts tufaceous limestone, provincially termed '*rock-marl'. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 421 Where solidified by the subsequent percolation of calcareous waters, it is known as rock-marl. 1837 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 158 It..answers to the description of Lithomarge or *rock-marrow. 1887 *Cassell's Dict.*, **Rock-meal*, a white cotton-like variety of carbonate of lime, occurring as an efflorescence, falling into a powder when touched. 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 471 *Rock Milk. Its colour is yellowish white. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 503/1 Rock milk is an absurd name for a variety of carbonate of lime which occurs in the form of a fine white powder in the crevices of calcareous rocks. *a* 1650 Boate *Ireland's Nat. Hist.* (1652) 126 Of the second sort of Iron-mine, called *Rock-mine. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Rock mine*, salt-mining term; the local name for a rock salt mine. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 527/1 Only the larger individuals, however,..come close down along the land of the west side. These the ships send their boats out to intercept, and this forms the inshore fishing or '*rock-nosing'. 1822 *Rock-paper [see *rock-leather* above]. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 93 Then we giate on *rockrayes [L. *cautes*], and bancks of stoanye Pachynus. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Rock-Scorpion*, a name applied to persons born at Gibraltar. 1878 Heddle in *Mineral. Mag.* II. 215 One side of these veins is sheathed with a variety of this mineral [*i. e.* pilolite], which may be well described under the name of *rock silk. 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 295 *Rock Soap..is massive and disseminated. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 456 The ground rock-soap is placed in wooden vats. 1736 Bailey *Household Dict.* s.v., To make *Rock-sugar. 1854 R. D. Thomson *Cycl. Chem.* 441 *Rock..Tar, or Mineral Naphtha. 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 449 *Rock Wood. 1821 Ure *Dict. Chem., Rock-wood*: see Asbestus.

b. In names of animals, as **rock badger**, the Cape hyrax (see Badger *sb.*[2] 1 c); **rock barnacle**, a cirriped of the genus *Balanus*; **rock-borer**, a bivalve mollusc of the family *Petricolidæ*; †**rock buck**, the ibex; **rock cavy**, a Brazilian species of cavy (*Cavia rupestris*); **rock crab**, a crab frequenting rocky coasts, esp. the American *Cancer irroratus*; †**rock doe**, the female ibex; **rock goat**, the ibex; **rock hare**, a variety of hare native to the Cape; **rock kangaroo** (see Kangaroo *sb.* 2); **rock limpet**, the common limpet; **rock lobster**, a crustacean of the family *Palinuridæ*, to which the crayfish belongs; †**rock marder**, the stone-marten (G. *steinmarder*); **rock mouse** (see quot.); **rock-noser**, the right whale; **rock oyster** (see quot. *a* 1774); **rock-piercer**, a worm of the genus *Terebella*; **rock rabbit**, a rodent of the genus *Hyrax*, esp. the Syrian and South African species; **rock rat**, (*a*) = *rock mouse*; (*b*) a South African rodent (*Petromys typicus*); **rock seal**, the common seal (*Phoca vitulina*); **rock**

serpent, (*a*) = *rock snake*; (*b*) a poisonous Indian snake of the genus *Bungarus*; **rock shell** (see quot. 1848); **rock slater**, a wood-louse of the genus *Ligia*; **rock snail** (see quots.); **rock snake**, a python, esp. *P. reticulatus* or *molurus*; **rock squid** (see quot.); **rock squirrel**, a variety of squirrel native to Ceylon; **rock wallaby**, = *rock kangaroo*; **rock whelk** (see quot.); **rock whistler**, the Alpine marmot; **rock worm** (?).

1792 KERR *Anim. Kingd.* 285 Bastard African Marmot, or *Rock Badger. 1824 (see BADGER *sb.*² 1 c]. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 828 The *Rock Barnacle inhabits the entire North Atlantic coasts of both continents. 1884 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 149 *Rock-Borers. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. ii. ii. 25 A very great Horn of the *Rock-Buck, or of the *Ibex mas.* 1771 PENNANT *Synops. Quadrup.* 244 *Rock Cavy. 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. 29 The Rock Cavy is considered as an excellent article of food, and is even superior to the rabbet. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 277/2 The Rock Cavy, distinguished by its short, blunt nails, is found in rocky situations throughout Brazil. 1871–2 in Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 766 The common '*Rock Crab', *Cancer irroratus*, is generally common under the large rocks near low-water mark. 1887 in Goode *Fisheries & Fish. Indust. U.S.* II. 658 The large red rock crab (*Echidnocerossetimanus*) of the Farallone Islands. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. ii. ii. 24 The *Rock-Doe, *Ibex Fœmina*, a kind of wild Goat. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1643) 475 There is another Goat called the *Rock-goat, differing from the rest. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 116 The Rock-goat is as well known in the Cape countries as he is in Europe. 1811 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* Switzerland 282 Among the animals peculiar to the Alps may be first named the ibex, or rock goat. 1848 G. R. WATERHOUSE *Nat. Hist. Mamm.* II. 93 The *Rock Hare..is about equal in size to the Common Hare. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 127/2 The *rock kangaroo (*Macropus rupestris*), remarkable for its bushy fox-like tail. 1846, 1863 [see KANGAROO 2]. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 272/1 The rock-wallabies, or rock-kangaroos belong to these mountains. 1859–62 RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 346/2 These shells are usually found fixed upon rocks on the shore, hence their name of *Rock limpets. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 780 The Spiny Lobster or *Rock Lobster—*Palinurus interruptus.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* 386 They come sometimes to houses and to rocks; for which..it is called a House-marder and *Rock-marder. 1792 KERR *Anim. Kingd.* 234 *Rock Mouse,..*Mus saxatilis*...Inhabits the eastern parts of Siberia. 1898 *Nat. Sci.* June 411 From their habit of hugging the shore..these whales are known as '*rock-nosers'. 1716 *Petiveriana* I. 130 This resembles the Virginia *Rock-Oyster. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 51 The oysters..found sticking to rocks at the bottom of the sea, and usually called rock-oysters. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 17 The small rock-oyster of New South Wales is excellent in its way, although inferior to the Carlingford. 1783 BARBUT *Vermes* 63, 10th Genus. The *Rock Piercer...The body is filiform. 1849 CRAIG s.v. *Rock*, **Rock-rabbit*, the Hyrax syriacus,..is a small rabbit-like animal, both in point of colour and size, but has no tail. 1892 HAGGARD *Nada* 211 The sides of it were sheer, offering no foothold except to the rock-rabbits and the lizards. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 450 *Rock Rat, *Mus Saxatilis.* 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. 72 The Mus Saxatilis or Rock Rat was first described by Dr. Pallas. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 62 The Harbor Seal..is also often termed Bay Seal,..and also *Rock Seal (*Steen-Kobbe*). *a* 1801 PULTENEY *View Writ. Linnæus* (1805) 229 *Rock-shell. Aperture terminating in a straight spout. 1819 TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* 87 The fishermen of the northern coasts of Ireland occasionally saw, what they called the great rock-shell. 1849 CRAIG s.v. *Rock*, In Conchology, *Rock-shells*, the common name of certain univalves, characterized by the long straight canal which terminates the mouths of their shells. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 646/2 In the '*rock-slater', *Ligia*.., the embryo is bent upwards within the egg. 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 115 *Helix Lapicida*, *Rock Snail..: a land shell. Inhabits clefts of rocks. 1819 TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* 44 *Helix lapicidæ*, Rock Snail-shell. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 119/1, I suddenly detected an enormous old *rock-snake stealing in beneath a mass of rock beside me. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. 127 A rock-snake, *python reticulatus*,..a beautiful specimen at least ten feet long. 1839 BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 68 It was that species of sepia, which is called by whalers '*rock-squid'. 1852 E. F. KELAART *Prodr. Faunæ Zeylanicæ* 49 The common *Rock Squirrel. 1841 J. GOULD *Monograph Macropodidæ* I. pl. 5 The Great *Rock Wallaby..inhabits summits of sterile and rocky mountains. 1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* viii. 58 A light active chap, spinning over the stones like a rock-wallaby. 1819 WM. TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* 14 *Buccinum Lapillus*, *Rock Whelk. 1865 *Intellect. Obs.* 113 The *Rock-whistler (*Arctomys*). 1883 *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* 289 Baits, natural...These include..*rockworms, prawns, 'red bait', small fish.

c. In names of birds, as **rock babbler**, a South African bird of the genus *Chætops*; **rock bunting** (see quot.); **rock-cock**, a bird of the genus *Rupicola*, a 'cock of the rock'; †**rock cormorant**, ? the shag; **rock crow**, = ROCK-THRUSH; **rock duck**, the harlequin duck; **rock fowl**, a bird that haunts rocks; **rock goose**, the kelp goose (KELP¹ 4); **rock grouse**, (*a*) = *rock ptarmigan*; (*b*) the ptarmigan (*Lagopus mutus*); **rock-hawk**, the merlin; **rock-hopper** (**penguin**), a species of crested penguin (*Eudyptes chrysocome*); **rock lark**, = *rock pipit*; **rock manakin**, the crested manakin (see quots. and MANIKIN 3); **rock martin** (see quots.); †**rock martinet** (see MARTINET¹ 1, quot. 1544); **rock parakeet**, an Australian grass-parakeet (*Euphema petrophila*); **rock partridge**, (*a*) the white grouse or ptarmigan; (*b*) the Greek or Barbary partridge (PARTRIDGE B. 2); **rock pebbler** (see quot.); **rock pipit**, the sea-lark (*Anthus obscurus*) of the British Islands; **rock plover**, *local U.S.*, the purple sandpiper; **rock ptarmigan**, the American species, *Lagopus rupestris*; **rock sandpiper**, *Tringa striata* or *maritima*; **rock shrike** (see quot.); **rock snipe**, = *rock sandpiper*; **rock sparrow**, a bird of the genus *Petronia*; **rock swallow**, a swallow that builds its nest upon a cliff, esp. *Cotile* or *Hirundo rupestris*; **rock swift**, the white-throated swift of N.W. America (*Panyptila saxatilis*); **rock warbler**, **wren** (see quots.).

1875–84 SHARPE *Layard's Birds S. Afr.* 217 *Chætops Aurantius*, Orange-breasted *Rock-Babbler. *Ibid.* 218 *Chætops Pycnopygius*, Damara Rock-Babbler. *Ibid.* 490 *Fringillaria Tahapisi*, *Rock Bunting. 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIV. 192/2 Guianan, or Orange *Rockcock. Rather larger than a Wood Pigeon. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Norf. Birds* Wks. (Bohn) III. 315 The *rock cormorant..breedeth in the rocks, in northern counties. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 252 *Rock crow...Breeds in crevices of rocks. 1704 *Churchill's Voy.* II. 185/2 This Country [the Cape]..abounds in..*Rock-ducks with yellow necks, Teal [etc.]. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 150 Of the *rock-fowl, the puffins fly away to the Mediterranean. 1876 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 369 It [*Bernicla antarctica*] lives exclusively on rocky parts of the sea-coast; hence the name '*Rock-Goose', given to it by sailors. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 312 *Rock Gr[ouse]...Never takes shelter in the woods, but sits on the rocks, or burrows in the snow. 1831 RICHARDSON in *Wilson's Amer. Ornith.* IV. 330 The rock grouse, in its manners and mode of living, resembles the willow grouse. 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, *Rock-Grouse*, the Ptarmigan. 1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* III. 317 *Falco Æsalon*, the Merlin Falcon. Stone Falcon. *Rock Hawk. 1875 KIDDER *Nat. Hist. Kerguelen Isl.* 1. 46 The whaler's epithet '*rock-hopper' is in this case particularly well applied, since they are the most agile of all penguins, skipping from rock to rock. *Ibid.* 9, I discovered a lot of nests, near a rookery of 'rock-hopper' penguins. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 427 We discovered these birds in great plenty on the coast of South Wales, where it was known by some of the natives by the name of *rock lark. 1888 SAXBY *Lads of Lunda* 259 I'll never kill a rock-lark while I live. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 518 *Rock Manakin, *Pipra rupicola*,..inhabits various parts of Surinam, Cayenne, & Guiana, in rocky situations. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xix. 210 The rock-manakin with gilded plumage (Pipra rupicola), one of the most beautiful birds of the tropics. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 363/1 The European species of this family are the Swift..; the *Rock-Martin [etc.]. 1883 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 581/2 The Rock-Martin of Europe, *Hirundo* or *Biblis rupestris*. 1888 SCLATER & HUDSON *Argentine Ornith.* I. 30 *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*, Red-backed Rock-martin. 1865 GOULD *Handbk. Birds Austral.* II. 76 *Rock-Parraket. 1787 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* Suppl. I. 217 This is called by the natives *Uscathachish*, by the English, *Rock-Partridge. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. S. Waters* 267 The rock-partridge, or *bartavelle*, is also found, but is rare. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Engl.*, **Rock-Pebbler*, another name for the black-tailed Parrakeet. 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 427 *Rock Pipit (*Anthus rupestris*). 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 175 The Rock Pipit is very similar in form and colour to the last species [i.e. the Meadow Pipit]. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names Birds* 182 It is the Rock-bird, *Rock-Plover, and Rock Snipe at Rowley and Salem, Mass. 1819 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. 290 *Rock Ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupestris*). 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 235 Rock Ptarmigan. Tail black,..with a black transocular stripe. 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, **Rock Sandpiper*, the Purple Sandpiper. 1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. 302 *Rock shrike, *Lanius infaustus*. 1888 *Rock snipe [see *rock-plover* above]. 1879 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 192 The Mountain-Finches..may be regarded as pointing first to the *Rock Sparrows (*Petronia*) and then to the true Sparrows (*Passer*). 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 569 *Hirundo rupestris*,..*Rock Sw[allow]. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 7 Lark and chat and rock-swallow leaped to wing. 1874 COUES *Birds N.W.* 265 White-throated or *Rock Swift. 1848 GOULD *Birds Austr.* III. pl. 69 *Origma Rubricata*, *Rock-Warbler. 1864–5 WOOD *Homes without H.* xii. (1868) 215 The bird..is called indifferently the Rock Warbler, or the Cataract Bird. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 85 *Rock Wren. Brownish gray,..everywhere speckled with black and white dots. 1882 BULLER *Man. Birds N. Zeal.* 15 *Xenicus Gilviventris*, Rock-wren.

d. In names of fishes, as **rock bass**, a name given to several American fishes, as the red-eye or goggle-eye (*Amboplites rupestris*), the striped bass, and black sea-bass; †**rock-beard**, some American fish; **rock beauty**, a coral-fish of the genus *Holacanthus*; **rock blackfish** (see quot.); **rock codling**, a North American species of cod; **rock cook**, a species of wrasse; **rock eel**, **flounder** (see quots.); **rock goby**, the black goby; **rock grenadier** (see quot.); **rock gurnard**, (*a*) the French gurnard; (*b*) an Australian fish of the genus *Centropogon*; **rock hind** (see quot. 1867); **rock ling**, an Australian sea-fish (see quot.); **rock native** (see NATIVE *sb.* 8 b); **rock perch**, † (*a*) some American fish; (*b*) an Australian coral-fish; **rock podler**, the whiting pollack; **rock pouter**, = POUTER *sb.*¹ 3; †**rock ray**, the thornback; **rock salmon**, (*a*) the coalfish; (*b*) an American fish of the genus *Seriola*; **rock shark**, **sparus** (see quots.); **rock sturgeon**, the American lake-sturgeon; **rock-sucker**, the sea-lamprey; **rock toadfish**, **trout**, **whiting** (see quots.).

?1811 LESUEUR *Hist. Poissons* III. 88 Le centrarchus.., sous le nom anglais de '*rock basse'. 1892 *Daily News* 14 July 5/5 Rock and strawberry bass abound in the Delaware and Schuykill Rivers after the successful planting of four years ago. *c* 1702 in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 411 The *Rock-beard. 'Tis fat and good Meat, easily skinn'd. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 410 There is a small species (*Serranus trifurcus*) resembling the Sea Bass which has been found only in the vicinity of Charleston.., where it is called the *Rock Black-fish. 1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. Fishes 246 The *rock-codling .., which they take near Cape Isabella. 1859–62 RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 118/2 The British species are.. the Sea-wife (*Acantholabrus yarrellii*); the *Rock-cook (*Acantholabrus exoletus*). 1876 GOODE *Fishes Bermudas* 29 Their habits closely resembling those of the '*Rock-eel' (*Murænoides nuicronatus*). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Craig-flook*, the smear-dab, or *rock-flounder. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 153 An example..which differed..greatly in appearance from what is usual with the *Rock Goby. 1836 RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. 251 *Macrourus rupestris*, *Rock Grenadier. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 41 French Gurnard, and *Rock gurnard. 1859–62 RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 121/1 The British species are—the Red Gurnard,..or Gaverick (*Trigla cuculus*); the Rock Gurnard (*Tr. lineata*). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Rock-Hind*, a large fish of tropical regions, *Serranus catus*. 1883 *Fish. Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 179 Flying Fish and Jack Fish are good eating, and likewise the Rock Hind. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Engl.* 392/1 The Australian *Rock-Ling is *Genypterus australis*,..family *Ophidiidæ*. *c* 1702 in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 415 The *Rock-Pearch. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Engl.*, *Rock-Perch*, the name given in Melbourne to the..Coral-fishes. It is not a true Perch. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. 384 Whiting-Pollack.., *Rock Podler. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 6/3 Small haddocks and *rock pouters—cheap, common fish—are often..sold at a high price for whiting. 1611 COTGR., *Raye bouclée*, the *Rock-Ray; the Ray whose backe is set thicke with little knurles, not vnlike vnto buckles. 1881 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 295 *Gadus virens*,... locally..*rock-salmon, saithe. 1882 *Bulletin U.S. Fish Commission* I. 42 The '*Rock Salmon' of Pensacola. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 336 *Rock shark, *Squalus stellaris*...Native of the European seas. 1803 *Ibid.* IV. 448 *Rock Sparus, *Sparus Rupestris*...Native of the Northern seas, frequenting the shores. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 258 There is also..a large, brilliantly colored form [of sculpin], known as the 'Sea raven', '*Rock Toad-fish', or 'Deep-water Sculpin'. 1844–8 RICHARDSON *Ichthyol.* 77/1 *Galaxias alepidotus*...New Zealand. Named..'*Rock-trout' by Cook's sailors. 1876 GOODE *Anim. Res. U.S.* 65 Rock trout (*Chirus constellatus*). 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N.S.W.* 25 *Odax semifasciatus*, known locally as the '*rock-whiting', 'stranger', &c.

e. In names of plants, as **rock alyssum**, the gold-dust (*Alyssum saxatile*); **rock beauty**, an Alpine and Pyrenæan plant (*Draba pyrenaica*) with lilac flowers; **rock brake(s)**, the parsley fern; **rock button-flower**, a tropical flower of the genus *Gomphia*; **rock candytuft** (see quot.); **rock cantaloup**, a species of melon; **rock chestnut-oak**, a North American species of oak-tree (*Quercus prinus*); **rock cist**, **cistus**, = ROCK-ROSE; **rock club-moss** (see quot.); **rock elm**, a North American species, *Ulmus racemosa*; †**rock germander**, a species of veronica; **rock hair** (see quot. 1861); †**rock herb** (?); **rock kelp**, = ROCK-WEED; **rock knotweed**, various species of *Polygonum*; **rock lily**, (*a*) a cryptogamous plant of tropical America; (*b*) an Australian orchid (*Dendrobium speciosum*); **rock lychnis**, a lychnis of the sub-genus *Viscaria*; **rock madwort**, = *rock alyssum*; **rock maple**, the sugar maple; **rock mint** (see MINT *sb.*² 2); **rock moss**, (*a*) the orchil lichen; (*b*) cudbear; **rock oak**, = *rock chestnut-oak*; **rock onion** (see ONION *sb.* 2); **rock parsley** (see quots. and PARSLEY 2); **rock pine** (see quot.); †**rock rampion**, a species of campanula, *Campanula pyramidalis*; †**rock sage** (see quot.); **rock samphire**, (*a*) common samphire or sea-fennel; (*b*) marsh samphire or glasswort; **rock savory** (see quot.); **rock scorpion-grass**, **sedge**, **silk**, **speedwell**, **stone-crop** (see quots. and these names); **rock tripe** (see quot.)

1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 632 *Pleris atropurpurea*, *Rock Brake. 1859 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* (1864) 33 The Rock Brakes is a mountain Fern, choosing to grow in stony situations. It is comparatively rare and local. *c* 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* IX. § 90 *Rock Button-Flower..growing luxuriently wild, about that Fertile Promontory the Cape of Good Hope. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 149 *Iberis Saxatilis*, *Rock Candy Tuft. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* p. vii, *Melons*,..*Rock Cantaleupe, Black rock Cantaleupe. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 7 From two of these hills, which were occupied by three plants each, 6½ brace..of the rock-cantelope melon, were cut. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 987/2 *Rockcist, *Helianthemum*. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 141 Many species of Rockcist are commonly cultivated in shrubberies and on rock-work. 1836 FURNESS *Astrologer* I. 14 Where the *rock-cistus scents the vernal morn. 1873 [see CISTUS]. 1771 J. R. FORSTER *Flora Amer. Septentr.* 48 *Lycopodium rupestre*, *rock Club-moss. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 85 *Rock Elm..is extensively used for boat-building. 1853 MOODIE *Life Clearings* 26 Its rocky banks..are fringed with..rock-elm, that queen of the Canadian forest. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 *Rock Germander, *Veronica*. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 858 *Muscus corallinus saxatilis*,..*Rock Hair. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Misc. Tracts* (1791) 180 The *lichen jubatus*, or rock-hair in exulcerations of the skin. 1861 H. MAC-

MILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nature* 94 A very curious lichen called rock-hair (*Alectoria jubata*), which covers with its beard-like tufts the trunks of almost every tree. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 73 The Leaves of the great *Rock Herb, are very like unto a Man's Tongue. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 70 So also the *rock-lily, a name sometimes given to *Selaginella convoluta*. 1879 H. N. MOSELEY *Naturalist on Challenger* 270 (N.S.W.), A luxuriant vegetation, with huge masses of Stagshorn Fern (*Platycerium*) and 'rock-lilies' (orchids). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Lychnis*, The dwarf juniper leaved *rock lychnis. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 150, 2. *Alyssum Saxatile*, *Rock Mad Wort, or Yellow Alyssum. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 68 A ridge.. covered with the *rock or sugar maple, or sugar-wood 1866 WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* (1889) I. 206 Two noble rock-maples arched over with their dense foliage the little red gate. 1793–8 NEMNICH *Polygl.-Lex.* v. 957 *Rock moss, *Lichen roccella*. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 377 Most of which lichens are imported from Sweden and Norway, under the name of rock moss. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 527 Orchella weed, dyer's weed, rock moss. 1773 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1887) XIV. 172 Resolved .. that the *rock-oak aforesaid with stones about it is the southwest corner of Middletown. 1852 C. MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 99 It is known as the rock oak, from the situations in which it is found. 1611 COTGR., *Persil de Roc*, .. *Rocke Parseley, stone Parseley. 1744 J. WILSON *Synop. Brit. Pl.* 72 *Peucedanum*, Rock Parsley. 1859 MISS PRATT *Brit. Grasses* 168 Curled Rock-brake, Mountain Parsley, or Rock Parsley. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 546 *Frenela robusta*..is known as '*Rock Pine' in Western New South Wales. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 67/2 The *Rock Rampions, or the Steeple Bell-flower, the leaves grow in a bunch like Primroses, the Bells by multitudes hanging..one above another Pyramidically to the top..and a pointel in the middle. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 135 Thys kinde [of sideritis]..may be called in English Yronwurt or *Rock Sage. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 427 *Rocke Sampier hath many fat and thicke leaues. 1744 J. WILSON *Synop. Brit. Pl.* 13 Saltwort is used for a pickle at Newcastle upon Tyne, where they call it Rock-sampire. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* II. 449 *Crithmum*, the genuine rock-samphire of the English. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Rock-semper*, .. rock samphire. A favourite dish with those living on the banks of the Humber. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 96 *Satureia Rupestris*, *Rock Savory. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 47 *Rock Scorpion-grass. .. This beautiful species is a mountain plant. 1859 — *Brit. Grasses* 25 *Rock Sedge,.. a very rare plant, from 3-6 inches high. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* IV. 74 The Herb was like Dodder, Wherefore it may be call'd Water or *Rock Silk. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 91 Blue *Rock Speedwell..is a mountain flower. 1882 *Garden* 22 July 60/1 All the Rock Speedwells with which I am acquainted are beautiful. 1802 WILLICH *Domest. Encycl.* IV. 143 The *rupestre*, or *Rock Stonecrop,..differs from the preceding species [i. e. yellow stonecrop] only in its smaller flowers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1172/2 *Tripe de Roche*. This name, or that of *Rock Tripe, is given in North America, in consequence of the blistered thallus, to several species of lichens belonging to *Gyrophora* and *Umbilicaria*, but especially to the latter.

Rock (rɒk), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4, 6 roc, 5–6 rok(k, 6– rock; 4–5 rokke, 4–7 rocke. [Corresponds to MDu. *rocke* (Du. *rok*), also later *rocken* (Du. *rokken*), MLG. *rocken*, OHG. *rocco*, *ro(c)cho* (MHG. *rocke*, *roche*, G. *rocken*), ON. *rokkr* (Icel. *rokkur*, Norw. *rokk*, Sw. *rock*, Da. *rok*). It is not clear whether the word is native English, or a later adoption from the Continent. The Ital. *rocca*, Sp. *rueca*, Pg. *roca* are supposed to be of Teutonic origin.]

1. A distaff. Now *arch.* or *Hist.*

c 1310 *Northern Poem* in *Rel. Ant.* VII. 146 Hic am an old quyne and a lam;..Wit my roc y me fede. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 535 *Conoil, trahul, et ramoun*, Rokke, reel, and besme. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 33 Sardanapallus.. was founde..drawenge purpulle of a rocke. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. v. 721 His oysse was mare wipe rok to spyn þan landis to þe crowne to wyn. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 290 He made his doghters to be clothe-makers, & for to lere at spyn on þe rokk. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 237 b, A rocke or a distaffe lade with flexe or wolle. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 80 b, When wilt thou come to my house, swete wenche, with thy rocke and thy spindle? 1607 BEN JONSON *Entertainm. at Theobalds* 32 The three Parcæ,..the one holding the rock, the other the spindle, and the third the sheeres. *a* 1687 H. MORE *Cont. Remark. Stories* (1689) 424 Once as Alice sat spinning, the Rock or Distaff leapt several times out of the wheel. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, Speak that again, and trembling dread my rock. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 260 The exchange of the rock and spindle for the spinning-wheel was the first capital improvement. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 405 The flax, rendered straight and smooth by hackling, is wrapped loosely round the rock, from which it is gradually drawn by the left hand. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* 1**/2 The operation of spinning is carried on by drawing out the fibre from the rock, and supplying it regularly to the fly. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 41 Coarse and brown The thread was that her rock gave forth.

fig. 1737 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 241 It is easy for God to give wicked men another tow in their rock than to molest the Lord's people. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 9 Feb., Perhaps she has no tow on her rock.

2. A distaff together with the wool or flax attached to it; the quantity of wool or flax placed on a distaff for spinning.

15.. *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* viii, Than hame he ran to an rok of tow, And he satt doun to say the spynning. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyssey* VI. 77 Her mother .. at [the] fire, who had to spin A rock, whose tincture with sea-purple shin'd. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Rocke, ofte rocksel*, a Rock of yarne, or the yarne hanging on the Rock. 1735 in Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Now it will be twelve o'clock And more; for I've spun off my rock. 1768 A. ROSS *Songs, Rock & Wee Pickle Tow* i, She louted her down, an' her rock took a low. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 100 She had just spun off a rock of flax. 1856 [see 3]. 1894 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., To 'spin off a rock'—to finish off the quantity of material on the rock.

† b. *fig.* (See quot. and ROCKING *sb.*) *Obs.*

1793 *Stat. Acc. Scotland, Muirkirk* VII. 613 When one neighbour says to another,..'I am coming over with my rock,' he means no more than to tell him that he intends soon to spend an evening with him.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rock-spun* adj.; **rock-guards**, *dial.*, young men escorting girls to or from a rocking; **rock-stick**, *dial.*, = sense 1.

1769 *Dubl. Mercury* 16–19 Sept. 2/2 Superfine rockspun and common poplins. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 64 Frae house to house the rock gairds went. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 721 *Rock*, a portion of flax wrapped round a stick called the rock-stick, attached to a spinning-wheel.

b. **Rock Day, Monday** (see quots. 1841).

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxiv. 108 Rock & plow Mondaies gams sal gang, with Saint-feast & Kirk-sights. 1602–13 [see HOCKEY[1] 2]. 1838 SIR H. NICOLAS *Chronol.* (ed. 2) 169 Rock Day, or St. Distaff's day, the day after Twelfth day, *i.e.* Jan. 7. 1841 HAMPSON *Medii Ævi Cal.* I. 138 The day after Twelfth Day, was called Rock Day,.. because women on that day resumed their spinning, which had been interrupted by the sports of Christmas. *Ibid.* 139 The Monday following Twelfth day, was for the same reason, denominated Rock Monday.

Rock (rɒk), *sb.*[3] [f. ROCK *v.*[1]] The action of the vb. ROCK[1]; a movement or swaying to and fro, or a spell of this.

1823 CHALMERS *Mem.* (1851) III. 4, I dislike the idea of him getting such a rock upon the occasion [of a voyage]. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* iv. 61 Giving the cradle a final and heavy rock, he left the house. 1892 KIPLING *Light that Failed* xv. (1900) 284 Dick adjusted himself comfortably to the rock and pitch of the [camel's] pace.

†**Rock**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.*[—1] Some species of dog.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 330 With deep mouth'd Jowlers too, and Rocks.

Rock, obs. form of ROC, ROKE *sb.*

Rock (rɒk), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 roccian, 3, 5 rokken, 5 rokken; 4 rocky, rokky, 4–5 rokk(e, 4–7 rocke, 5 roke, 5–6 *Sc.* rok, 6– rock. [Late OE. *roccian*, app. f. the Teutonic stem *rukk-*, derivatives of which are cited under RICH *v.*[2] It is not clear whether MDu. and MHG. *rocken* (Da. *rokke*) are to be equated with OE. *roccian*, or are mere variants of the usual *rucken*.]

1. *trans.* To move (a child) gently to and fro in a cradle, in order to soothe or send it to sleep. Also in fig. contexts.

a 1100 in Kluge *Ags. Lesebuch* (ed. 2) 89 Heo hine baðede & beðede & smerede & bær & frefrede & swaðede & roccode. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Heo makeð of hire tunge cradel to þes deofles bearn, & rockeð hit ȝeorneliche ase nurice. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 402 *Femme berselet berce*, Woman childe in cradul rokkith. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 159 Gentil men children beeþ i-taust to speke Frensche from þe tyme þat þey beeþ i-rokked in here cradel. 14.. W. PARIS *Cristine* 318 (Horstm. 1878), Ther she laye als innocente In cradylle rokkede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Rokke chylder, yn a cradyle, *cunagito, motito*. 1530 PALSGR. 693/1 Go rocke the chylde, here you nat howe he cryeth. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1186 Lo, in this hollow cradle take thy rest, My throbbing heart shall rock thee day and night. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii, That's not my native place, where I was rockt. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, 1st Nem. Ode* vi, The big-limm'd Babe in his huge Cradle lay, Too weighty to be rockt by Nurses hands, Wrapt in purple swadling bands. 1796 *Grose's Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., He was rocked in a stone kitchen; a saying meant to convey the idea that the person spoken of is a fool, his brains having been disordered by the jumbling of his cradle. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision of Sea* 81 This pale bosom, thy cradle and bed, Will it rock thee not, infant? 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXV. (1878) 437, I remember rocking you in your cradle.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* of the wind, sea, earth, sleep, etc.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 19 Wilt thou..Seale vp the Ship-boyes Eyes, and rock his Braines In Cradle of the rude imperious Surge? 1602 — *Ham.* III. ii. 237 Sleepe rocke thy Braine. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv, To rock your baby thoughts in the cradle of sleepe. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1837 V. 433 Surely, he were a bold man, that could sleep, while the earth rocks him. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 141 A geographer born and bred, ..rockt from his child-hood on the seas. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 44 Spring hangs her infant blossoms on the trees, Rock'd in the cradle of the western breeze. 1877 TALMAGE *Serm.* 256 It was rocked in the cradle of the wind.

2. To bring into a state of slumber, rest, or peace by gentle motion to and fro. Const. *to*, *into*, or *asleep*. Also *fig.*

a 1400 *Seven Sages* in *MS. Cott. Galba E. ix.* fol. 26 b, Ye third wasshes ye shetes oft, And rokkes it on slepe soft. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 11 Resoun hadde reuthe on me, and rokked me aslepe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 376 We ben noo children for to be rokked a slepe. 1584 LYLY *Sappho* III. iv, I shoulde bee quickly rocked into a deepe rest. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 317 It is one of Sathans principall businesses to rocke men asleepe in it. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. xiv. 5 Blow Ignorance; O thou, whose idle knee Rocks earth into a Lethargie. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 87 To chase them from our Minds, and rock ourselves into a deep Security. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 739 As the working of a sea Before a calm, that rocks itself to rest. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. ii. 39 Ye conscience-stricken cravens, rock to rest Your baby hearts.

b. To maintain *in* a lulling state of security, plenty, hope, etc.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 149 While he was rockt in ease, and his state vnassailed by any miscontentment. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 66 Sometimes Sathan hath rocked this soule of mine in the chayer of securitie. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* IV. iii, The favour of a princess Rock thee, brave man, in ever-crowned plenty. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xliv. III. 333 Up to the last he had been rocked in the vainest hopes.

3. To move or sway (one) to and fro, esp. in a gentle or soothing manner. Also *fig.*

14.. W. PARIS *Cristine* 313 (Horstm. 1878), Foure mene rokede hire to & froo, To make hire payne more violente. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 343 He tooke her in his armes, and rocking her to and fro [etc.]. 1680 DRYDEN *Ovid's Ep.* XI. 75 High in his hall, rock'd in a chair of state, The king with his tempestuous council sate. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* V. Wks. 1853 III. 7 Our poor Kate, that had for fifteen years been so tenderly rocked in the arms of St. Sebastian and his daughters. 1892 KIPLING *Light that Failed* xi. (1900) 187 Torpenhow put his arm round Dick and began to rock him gently to and fro.

refl. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* x, After Lisbeth had been rocking herself and moaning for some minutes, she suddenly paused. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, She rocked herself upon her breast, and cried, and sobbed.

4. To make (a cradle) swing to and fro, in order to put a child to sleep. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 237 The Cradel at hir beddes feet is set, To rokken, and to yeue the child to sowke. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 79 To yeue hire to þe ruel to rocke þe cradel. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 939 To rocke the cradel, *berceler*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 2 All the Graces rockt her cradle being borne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVIII. iv. II. 303 To procure sleepe, by lying in some pretie bed that may be rocked too and fro. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 136 He'le watch the Horologe a double set, If Drinke rocke not his Cradle. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 470 This island,..The cradle that receiv'd thee at thy birth, Was rock'd by many a rough Norwegian blast. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 194 Lightly rocking baby's cradle. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept, 4/1 He has rocked the cradles of more than one fresh world.

b. *transf.* in gold-washing (see CRADLE *sb.* 14). Hence *absol.*, to use a rocker in gold-digging. Also *trans.*, to work *out* with a rocker.

1849 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Nov. 325/1 The one digging and carrying the earth in a bucket, and the other washing and rocking the cradle. 1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* 168 Each man dug, or rocked, or bore, As if salvation with the ore Of the mine monarch lay. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 7/2 Their efforts were confined to rocking out bars in the river-bed.

5. To cause to sway to and fro or from side to side; to move backwards and forwards. Also *refl.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2179 Þe romeins..nolde. hor poer so sende Ne to rokky hom so in þe se. 1340 *Ayenb.* 116 Þeruore bit sainte pawel his deciples þet hi hy yzet ase tours, yroted ase trawes, in loue, zuo þet non uondinge him ne moȝe resye ne rocky. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXI. 330 We shall so rok hym, and with buffettys knok hym. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 153, I was..as ane fule mockit, Euill tocheit and rockit. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 91 Come, my Queen, take hands with me, And rocke the ground whereon these sleepers be. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 111 The blacke Buls hide..was with his gate so rockt, That (being large) it (both at once) his necke and ankles knockt. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 68 The god whose earth-quakes rock the solid ground. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 52 A sudden hurricane blew out our lights and rocked our habitation. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 5 This frame..is furnished with a handle, whereby it is rocked to bring down the types and discs upon the card. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* xii. 174 The boat should then be 'rocked' continually to break the ice as it goes.

† b. ? To clean by shaking. *Obs. rare*[—1].

See the note on the word in the glossary to the poem. But the form *ruokeden* in Lazamon 22287 makes it doubtful whether this is the true explanation.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2018 Þe ryngez rokked of þe roust, of his riche bruny.

6. *intr.* To sway to and fro under some impact or stress; to move or swing from side to side; to oscillate. Also *dial.*, to stagger or reel in walking.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xx. (Bodl. MS.), Somtyme teeþ rokkeþ and waggeþ. *a* 1460 *Lydgate Disc.* 1621 Syr Lambard..rokkede yn his sadell, As chyld doth yn a kradell. 1530 PALSGR. 693/1, I love nat to lye in his house, for if there be any wynde styrryng, one shall rocke to and fro in his bedde. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucrece* 262 And how her hand, in my hand being lock'd, Forced it to tremble..and then it faster rock'd. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, IV. iv, Thou hast two ploughs going, and ne'er a cradle rocking. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 224 He rocks with every Wind. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xiv, Some fell, and some gaed rockin. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Cant. T.* II. 145 The earth rocked beneath his feet. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 68 As thunder, louder than your own, made rock The orbed world! 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. 63 The blind wall rocks, and on the trees The dead leaf trembles to the bells. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Sharkey..sent his right straight in Corbett's face, making his head rock.

fig. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 531 The rapid fluctuations of prevalent belief which this generation has witnessed, have necessarily set many minds rocking more or less. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 824 Not only does it..pacify the organ rocking under the tumult of its unbalanced parts [etc.].

b. Of vessels under the effect of waves.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xiv. 77 Prince Enee persauit, by his rais, Quhow that the schip did rok and tailzevey. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 49 The waves ran very high and the boat rocked a great deal. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 406 The ..vessel that scarcely rocked in the water below.

transf. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 35 The sea-birds played about over the sea, or sat rocking on its bosom.

c. To swing oneself to and fro, esp. while sitting in a rocking-chair.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I, Elves love to lie and rock upon its leaves, And bask in moonshine. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xliv, During the whole dialogue, Jonas had been rocking on his chair. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 898 He is more likely to spend his summer holiday fishing with a male friend than rocking beside his wife on a hotel piazza.

d. Const. with preps. or advs.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. vii. (1872) I. 92 Germany was rocking down towards one saw not what. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 5993 This lever has teeth.., which when the bolt is shot by the key, rock upwards and fit into corresponding recesses. 1863 JEAN INGELOW *Songs of Seven, Seven times seven* i, Lightly she rocked to her port remote.

Rock, *v.*[2] [f. ROCK *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To encompass or wall with or as with rocks. *Obs. rare.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 309 Rocked rounde about, and seated in the most inconstant sea that is. 1634 ROWLANDS *Noble Soldier* IV. i, The mother Stands rock'd so strong with friends ten thousand billowes Cannot.. shake her.

2. *U.S. slang.* To throw stones at; to stone.

a 1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 277 They commenced rocking the Clay Club House in June. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* xii, The boys would follow after him, crying, 'Rock him! Rock him! He's got a long-tailed coat on!' 1885 *Where Chineses Drive* 127 On the whole it is simpler to rock him.

Rockaho·miny. *U.S.* Also 8 **roccahomony, rockahomonie, -homine.** [Algonquin Indian, f. *rok* corn, + *ohăm* to grind, with the termination *min.* See *Notes & Queries* (1906) 28 Apr. 326.] = HOMINY.

1705 BEVERLY *Virginia* III. § 19 Sometimes also in their Travels, each Man takes with him a Pint or Quart of Rockahomonie, that is, the finest Indian Corn, parched and beaten to Powder. 1737 BRICKELL *Nat. Hist. Carolina* 288 Rockahomine meal which is made of their maize or Indian corn. 1743 M. CATESBY *Nat. Hist.* I. p. x, They thicken their broth with roccahomony. 1901 MARY JOHNSTON *Audrey* i, Platters of smoking venison and turkey, flanked by rockahominy and sea biscuit.

Rockalow, variant of ROQUELAURE.

Rock alum. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] (See ALUM 1 and ROCHE ALUM.)

1671 PHILLIPS s. v. *Allum,* Called Roch or Rock Allum. 1678 R. RUSSELL tr. *Geber* IV. iv. 246 Glassy or Rock Allom hath a two fold way of Preparation. *a* 1756 MRS. HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 263 A pound of rock-allum, burnt and beat to powder. 1806 TURTON *Linnæus' Syst. Nat.* VII. 221 *Alumen romanum,* Rock alum. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 107 The name rock or roche alum indicative of good quality. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 644/2 The term *rock alum,* commonly employed in Europe.

Rockamboy, rockanbowl: see ROCAMBOLE.

Rockat, obs. form of ROCKET.

Rockaway (*rɒ*·kăwe[1]). *U.S.* [? f. ROCK *v.*[1]] A four-wheeled carriage, open at the sides, with two or three seats and a standing top, used in the United States.

1846 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 121 Dr. Liddon Pennock has driven by me in his rockaway. 1863 MISS HOPLEY *Life in South* I. 58 Those not possessing carriages and 'rockaways' anviling themselves of waggons. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 86/2 With the aid of the family rockaway the..party were at the boat-house.

Rock-basin. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] A basin-shaped hollow in a rock, esp. one of natural origin; *spec.* in *Geol.* a large depression in a rocky area, attributed to the action of ice-masses.

1754 BORLASE *Antiq. Cornwall* 164 The Rock-basons shew that it was usual to get upon the top of this Karn. 1763 J. HUTCHINS in *Mem. W. Stukeley* (Surtees Soc.) II. 128, I am apt to think it was a rock idol and the rock-basons on it seem to favour such a conjecture. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.,* etc. xiv. 451 The highest block is decomposed on the upper surface, so that one of those cavities, commonly termed rock basins,..is produced. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 4087, I took another look at my pretty little rock-basin at Oddicombe. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. i. 888 The abundant ice-ground and lake-filled rock-basins of glaciated regions.

Ro·ck-bed. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] A floor or base of rock; a rocky bottom or under-stratum; often *fig.* (Cf. *Bed-rock,* s.v. BED *sb.* 18.)

1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 305 Ocean's depths He clove unto their rock-bed. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 27 Frivolity has turned the heart into a rockbed of selfishness. 1862 A. C. RAMSAY *Rock Spec.* (ed. 3) 126 In some localities in Oxfordshire..the 'Rock bed' of the Marlstone becomes highly ferruginous. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N. S. IV.* 42 A hard rock-bed with large loose stones.

attrib. 1883 *Home Missionary* Sept. 201 The religious conceptions which are the rockbed ideas of Christianity.

Ro·ck-bird. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] **a.** A bird that haunts rocks; *esp.* a puffin. **b.** A bird of the genus *Rupicola*; a 'cock of the rock'. **c.** *U.S.* The spotted, or the purple, sandpiper (*Tringa maculata,* or *maritima*).

1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 129/1 The place of resort..of.. numbers of rock birds or puffins. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 212 Spotted Tring. Rock bird. *Tringa Maculata.* 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 414 Rockbirds are very plentiful. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 328 Mr. Spencer made some inquiries about rockbird's eggs. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, Rock-birds, the Auk, Puffin, and Guillemot. 1888 [see *rock-plover,* s.v. ROCK *sb.*[1] 9 c].

Ro·ck-built, *a.* [ROCK *sb.*[1]] Constructed of, built with or upon, rocks.

1777 POTTER *Æschylus, Prometheus* 28 Arabia's martial race..Thro' all their rock-built cities moan. 1797 *The College* 11 And rears her rock-built Tuscan piles on high. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxxi, The armaments which thunderstrike the walls Of rock-built cities. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. 11 This green, flowery, rock-built earth.

Rock cod. [ROCK *sb.*[1]]

1. A cod found on rocky sea-bottoms or ledges. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*

The first quot. may belong to sense 2.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 45 Besides here is a great deale of Rock-cod and Macrill. *a* 1705–1758 [see RED *a.* 17 c]. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* ii, In an overcharge of about one hundred per cent on a bargain of rock-cod. 1838 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 173 The young are called Codlings; and when the fish is of a red colour, which it assumes after lying some time among weedy rocks, it is then called Rock Cod, or Codling. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 533 We..caught, ere our return, a basket of rock-cod or coal-fish for supper.

2. Applied to various fishes of other genera, as the Californian yellow-tailed rock-fish, the red garrupa, the rock-trout of Puget Sound, several South African serranoid fishes, the New Zealand blue cod, etc.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. 46 The other is that fine large fish called by the English rock-cod. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 76/1 Of edible sea fish, the best kinds near Canton are a sort of rock-cod. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 76 The most valuable fish in the waters around the coast is the rock-cod. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 4. 82 The deep sea fish—the 'schnapper', the 'king fish', the 'grounder', and the rock cod—were beyond their reach. 1880 *R. Comm. Fish. N. S. IV.* 10 The genus *Serranus* comprises most of the fishes known as 'Rock Cod'...One only is sufficiently useful as an article of food to merit notice, and that is the 'Black Rock-Cod' (*Serranus damelii,* Günther).

So **Rock codfish.**

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* ii, Erickson had gone too far in..charging the rock codfish at a penny instead of a halfpenny a-pound. 1845 COULTER *Adv. Pacific* xi, A number of rock cod-fish.

Rock cress. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] **a.** A plant of the genus *Arabis.* †**b.** Samphire.

c 1710 PETIVER *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herbal* L, Welsh Rock Cress. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 839 The lesser Shepherd's Purse or Rock-Cress. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 576 *Iberis nudicaulis,*..Rock cress. Naked Candytuft. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 355 A trembling Alpine Rock-cress (*Arabis petræa*) was nestled within the lip [of the slag chimney]. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 405/2 The common White Rock Cress (*Arabis albida*) is very effective.

Rock cry·stal. [ROCK *sb.*[1]]

1. Pure silica or quartz in a transparent and colourless form, most usually occurring in hexagonal prisms with hexagonal pyramid ends.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 362 Rock-Crystal is not fit for Optick-Glasses. 1726 LADY MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 8 Sept., In almost every room [are] large lustres of rock crystal. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 79 Beneath a vast dome, illuminated by a thousand lamps of rock crystal. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 19 Quartz or rock crystal is used, under the name of Brazil pebble, as a refracting medium for spectacles. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 59 Rock-crystal is sometimes found in crystals of gigantic size; at other times in excessively small specimens.

2. A piece of this.

1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.,* etc. xv. 496 Rock-crystals are, as might be expected, somewhat frequent among the quartziferous veins in the granite. 1867 A. BILLING *Science of Gems* 54 It has just been shown that quartz (rock) crystals are stalagmitic in their nature.

Rock-dove. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] = ROCK-PIGEON 1.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 96 Rock-doves breed upon Rocks by the Sea-side.

1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v., The Rock Dove is considered to be the origin of our tame Pigeons. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 247 The white-backed or rock dove, which was long confounded with the blue-backed dove. 1889 F. A. KNIGHT *By Leafy Ways* 132 A party of rockdoves..settle down in a corner by themselves.

Rocke, obs. form of ROCK, ROOK.

Rocked (*rɒ*kt), *ppl. a.* Also **rockt.** [f. ROCK *v.*[1] + -ED 2.]

1. Of a child: Swung to and fro in a cradle.

? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) viii. 396 That rocked Ribald, and I may raigne, rufully shalbe his reade! *Ibid.* x. 31. 1905 HOLMAN HUNT *Pre-Raphaelitism* II. 46 The sweet composure of rocked babyhood came back to me.

2. Subjected to rocking or swaying.

1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* Prol. 693 Down from the rockt mast's windy rigging. 1894 *Daily News* 19 June 6/6 This sets in motion a couple of cog wheels, which work in a rocked quadrant at the back of the bascule.

†**Rocked,** *a. Obs.* [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -ED 1.] Hard as a rock; stony.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Wisd.* v. 23 And from rocked wrath [L. *petrosæ iræ*] shal thicke haile stones be cast.

Rockelow, variant of ROQUELAURE.

Rockenbole, obs. variant of ROCKAMBOLE.

Rocker[1] (*rɒ*·kəɹ). Also 5–6 **rokker(e, 6 rok-(k)ar.** [f. ROCK *v.*[1] + -ER 1.]

1. A nurse or attendant charged with the duty of rocking a child in the cradle. Now *arch.* or *Obs.* Also generally, one who rocks a cradle.

14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 576 *Crepundarius,* a rokkere. *Ibid.* 577 *Cunabulator,*..a rokkere. 1492 HEN. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 170 Agnes Butler and Emlyn Hobbes rokkers of oure said son. 1539 in Nichols *Lit. Rem. Edw. VI* (ROXB.) I. p. XXVIII, The lady Maistres, the Nurice, the Rocker, and such as be appointed contynually to be in the Prince's grace privie chambre. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1130/2 Midwiues, rockers, nurses, with the cradle and all, were prepared and in a readinesse. 1650 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 261 It happened that an aged rocker, which waited on him, took the steel boots from his legs. 1678 VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv., Nativity* 229 No rockers waited on thy birth, No cradles stirred, nor songs of mirth. 1707 tr. *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 481 Her Nurse, her Foster-Sister, her Dresser, and Rocker. 1762 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 98 Attendants on..the prince of Wales...Wet nurse,..Dry nurse,..Necessary women,.. Rockers. 1813 *Ibid.* 35 She was originally engaged as a rocker to the princesses. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* i, Sometimes he was set to rock the cradle. But on his mother's arrival at home, she found the rocker had disappeared.

fig. 1804 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* VIII. 166 The cradle of science; to which cradle..some of our own countrymen have had the honour to be appointed rockers.

b. One who sends others to sleep.

1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. (1780) 29 The astonishing abilities of the Rockers, (for by that appellation I choose to distinguish this order of Orators).

2. † **a.** *pl.* A cradle. *Sc. Obs.*

1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 499 Fyftein elne of blew plading for to mak ane cannabie to the rokaris. *Ibid.* 500 Linnyng..to be schetis to the rokaris.

b. One of the pieces of wood with a convex under-surface fixed to each end of a cradle, to the legs of a chair, or any other thing, in order to enable it to rock.

For some technical uses see Knight *Dict. Mech.*

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life,* etc. (1888) I. 269 He also showed us..his great arm chair, with rockers. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 80 In some degree rounding, like the Rockers of a cradle. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, The very basket that you slept in:..the very rockers that I put it upon to make a cradle of it. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 577/2 His child should not have its brains addled on a pair of rockers. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 478 A light frame on rockers, upon which the developing dish rests.

c. *Off one's rocker,* crazy. *slang.*

1897 *Daily News* 29 June 3/5 When asked if he had swallowed the liniment, he said, 'Yes, I was off my rocker'.

3. † **a.** The device by which a smith's bellows is worked. *Obs.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exer.* i. 2 At the ear of the upper Bellows-board is fastned a Rope..which reaches up to the Rocker, and is fastned..to the farther end of the Handle.

b. (See quot. 1837.)

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 10 The bottom boards are confined thereto, by the assistance of a rocker, which is firmly fixed in the inside. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 221 The rocker or false bottom beneath the bottom framing, intended to give greater height, scarcely shows at all in perspective. 1877 THRUPP *Hist. Coaches* 136 At one time the fashion of the day is for deep quarters, deep rockers, and very shallow panels. 1880 *Coach Builders' Jrnl.* II. 134/1 After the inside bottom edge has been boxed out for the footboard, and the recess boxed out on the outside to show a sham rocker.

4. Something which rocks or is rocked after the manner of a cradle; in various special senses:

a. A rocking-horse. *nonce-use.*

1846 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* ii, Horses..of every breed; from the spotted barrel on four pegs..to the thoroughbred rocker on his highest mettle.

b. *U.S.* A rocking-chair.

1857 OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 49 She sat down in the rocker at one end of the table. 1895 SARAH M. H. GARDNER *Quaker Idyls* i, The half dozen rockers and lounging chairs.

c. A gold-miner's cradle; = CRADLE *sb.* 14.

1858 *Times* 1 Dec. 9/3 The only mode of 'washing' here, is with the rocker, an inefficient, laborious, and slow, implement. 1882 *U. S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 196 A great extent of ground has been worked along Salmon River, principally by rockers and other primitive appliances.

d. A scientific instrument illustrating the effect of heat in producing vibration.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iv. § 113 (1870) 99 He determined the best form to be given to the 'rocker', as the vibrating mass is now called, and throughout Europe this instrument is known as Trevelyan's Instrument. 1882 J. MAIER tr. *Hospitalier's Electr.* 170 The armatures of the two electromagnets were placed at the two extremities of a rocker.

e. *Engraving.* = CRADLE *sb.* 13.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1430/1 The instruments used are the cradle or rocker, scraper, burnisher, roulettes. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 233/2 A 'rocker' or 'cradle' with which to lay the ground.

5. Chiefly *U.S.* **a.** A keel having a marked upward curve; a curve on a keel; a boat, etc., having a keel of this type.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 812/2 Other canoes are built chiefly for sailing, and these carry 'drop keels', 'rockers', and heavy ballast. *a* 1890 *Tribune Bk. of Sports* 251 (Cent.), When a fast sloop of the straight-keel type came out, the rockers were beaten. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 382/1 Two thirds of the keel is almost flat, with a very slight rocker at the heel and a more pronounced curve under the foie-foot.

b. A skate with a curving sole.

1869 VANDERVELL & WITHAM *Figure-Skating* iii. 81 The American and Canadian 'rockers'..are much too highly curved. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2192/2 A machine for grinding skates, straight-edged or rockers.

6. *attrib.* (in senses 4 and 5), as *rocker-cam, pump, -shaft, -sleeve, type.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Rocker-cam,* a vibrating cam. *Ibid., Rocker-shaft,* a shaft which oscillates about its axis. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Rocker-sleeve,* a part of the breech-action of a magazine-gun. 1892 *Daily News* 11 July 12/5 Rocker pumps, pair of 8in. lift pumps. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 3/3 A bulb fin keel of the rocker type.

Ro·cker[2]. [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -ER 1.] = ROCKIER.

1862 [see ROCKIER]. 1895 P. H. EMERSON *Birds Norf. Broadland* 239 The Stock-Dove, miscalled the 'blue rocker', is a smaller bird than the old 'ring-dow'.

Ro·cker[3]. *Sc. rare*[−1]. [f. ROCK *sb.*[2]] One who takes part in a rocking.

1818 *Edinb. Mag.* Aug. 153 He was esteemed the most acceptable rocker, whose memory was most plentifully stored with such thrilling narratives.

Rockered (rɒ·kəɪd), *a.* [f. ROCKER *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Curved like a rocker.

1880 KEMP *Nelson's Pract. Boat-Building* 67 The rockered keel curves downwards, or the reverse way to the cambered keel. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 200/2 A twelve-inch skate, rockered.

Rockery (rɒ·kəri). [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -ERY.]

1. An artificial heap or pile of rough stones and soil used for the ornamental growing of ferns and other plants. Also *transf.*

1845 *Florist Jrnl.* 224 On the top and sides of the rockery,.. many others of a similar nature may be placed. 1878 WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 406 These quarries form natural rockeries of vast size. 1880 J. FOTHERGILL *Probation* II. xii, A kind of rockery which ran along one side of the terrace. *attrib.* 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 190/1 *C. decumbens*..is a pretty and desirable rockery plant.

2. Natural rockwork.

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Introd. (1858) p. xlv, The two ranges, here of red sandstone, closed in upon the Nile..; fantastic rockery, deep sand-drifts, tombs and temples hewn out of the stone.

Rocket (rɒ·kĕt), *sb.*[1] Now *rare.* Forms: 3–5 roket (5 -ete, -ett, -ytte, 6 -it), 5 rocat, 6 rokkat, -et; 4– rocket (9 -at), 5–6 rockett, 8–9 rocquet. [a. OF. *roket, ro(c)quet*, northern variant of *rochet* ROCHET[1]. Hence also Flem. *rokket.*]

1. = ROCHET[1] 1. Now *dial.* Also *attrib.*

c 1290 *St. Agnes* 73 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 183 A Roket he brouȝte on is hond to hire, ȝwittore nas neuere non. Þat [maide] dude on þis Roket. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1240 Ther is no cloth sitteth bet On damiselle, than doth roket. A womman wel more fetys is In roket than in cote, y-wis. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxviii. 14 The which [Thamar], the clothis of widewhed don down, toke to a roket [L. *theristrum*]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13525 Þan Pirrus full prestly put of his clothes; Toke a Roket full rent,..couert hym þerwith. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 54 In her furred flocket, And grey russet rocket. 1650 *Rel. Execution Montrose* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 319 He came..into the Parliament-house with a Scarlet Rocket, and a Suit of pure Cloth. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 316 Persons of quality.. wear, over this Coat, a kind of Rocket, without sleeves. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* IV. vi. (ROXB.) 322/1 There is an other kinde of Mantle called a Rockett Mantle...A Rockett is a scant cloak without a cape. *c* 1720 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 205 You meete all sorts of Country women wrappd up in the mantles Called West Country Rockets, a Large Mantle doubled together of a sort of serge. 1837 W. HOWITT *Rural Life Eng.* (1838) I. 230 Their only clothes a large old duffle garment,..and under it a miserable rocket. 1901 F. E. TAYLOR *Folk-Speech S. Lanc., Rocket*, an outer garment worn by country-women.

2. *Eccl.* = ROCHET[1] 2. Chiefly *Sc.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxix. 5 Thow shalt clothe Aaron with his clothes, that is to seie, with rocket, and coote, and coope. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 172 In quhyte rocatis arrayd;..That thai war bischopis blist, I was the blythar. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 33 Sum ramyis ane rokkat fra the roy. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 283 James Bettone..was taine out behind the hie allter and his rokit revin off him. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 56 Hath Episcopacy beene such a religious Jewell..that you will sell all or most of your Coronets, Caps of honour, and blue Garters..for so many Rockets? 1686 J. S[ERGEANT] *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 157 The Judge of Confidence, is attired in Purple, in the Habit of a Prelate, wearing a Rocket. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xi, With mitre sheen, and rocquet white. 1828–43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 326 The palls, copes, rocquets, crosiers, censers, and church plate, were..sumptuous.

Rocket (rɒ·kĕt), *sb.*[2] Also 6 rokat, rockat, rok(k)et, rocked, 8 rockett, roquet. [a. F. *roquette*, ad. It. *ruchetta*, dim. of *ruca*:—L. *ērūca* a kind of cabbage. Hence also older Du. *rocket(te.]*

1. A cruciferous annual (*Eruca sativa*) having purple-veined white flowers and acrid leaves, used in Southern Europe as a salad. (Classed by Linnæus as *Brassica eruca.*) † Also, wild rocket, hedge mustard.

1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Rocket an herbe, *roquette.* 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 36 The other kynde called in latin Eruca sylueſtris is communely called in englishe Rokket, it hath a yealowe floure. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 622 Rockat flowreth cheefely in Iune and Iuly. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Pref. p. vi, Like bad and unskilful herborists, to sowe rocket and to weede endive. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 200 Rocket is one of our Sallet Furnitures, which is sown in the Spring as most of the others are. Its Leaf is pretty like that of Radishes. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 115 Rocket.—This is not often met with either in Composition or Prescription. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Erucago*, It may be propagated in like manner as the Rocket; but..is hardly worth cultivating. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Hor. Sat.* II. viii. 68 I first..knew Roquets and herbs in cockle brine to stew.

b. With specific epithets, esp. *Garden rocket, Roman rocket*, and *Rocket gentle.*

For an enumeration of the varieties see Miller *Gard. Dict.* (1731) and Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* (1753), s.v. *Eruca.*

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 36 After Dioscorides and Plinie there are two kyndes of rokket. The one is gardine Rokket, whiche is much greater then the other, and it hath a white leafe, some abuse thys for whyte mustarde. *c* 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* Y v, ȝ i. of Nettels sede roket royal. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 629 Erysimon hath long leaves not muche unlyke the leaves of Rockat gentle. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 191 Garden Rocket or Rocket gentle, hath broade leaues like those of Turneps. *Ibid.* 192 Romaine Rocket is cherished in gardens. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* II. xxxiv. 502 Our Garden Rocket is but a wilde kinde brought into Gardens. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Eruca*, Great Garden Rocket, with a white strip'd Flower,..was formerly very much cultivated in Gardens as a Sallad-Herb, but at present is very little us'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Eruca*, The broad-leav'd, narrow-podded Rockett, called the Rockett gentle, or Roman Rockett. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 283/2 Garden Rocket..is an annual plant, a native of Switzerland. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 113 *Garden Rochet*...Not unusually eaten in France, where it comes up in gardens like a weed.

2. A cruciferous plant of the genus *Hesperis*, esp. *H. matronalis*, a garden-flower which is sweet-scented after dark.

[1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 264 Dodonæus accounteth the ordinary sort [of *Hesperis*] to be a kinde of Rocket.]

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Hesperis*, The double white Rocket is by far the most beautiful plant of all the Kinds. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. (1794) 323 Rocket has the petals obliquely bent. 1829 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XX. 244 *H. matronalis*, the Rocket, of which there are several cultivated varieties, is a native of England. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 102 The Garden Rocket varies in colour from light blush or French white, to light purple or violet. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 358/2 A pure white single Rocket, with dense-set, small flowers.

3. With qualifying word prefixed, applied to various plants:

Base rocket, the wild mignonette (*Reseda luteola*). **Bastard rocket,** † (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) one of the mustard plants (*Brassica erucastrum*). **Blue rocket,** (*a*) one of several kinds of wolf's-bane or aconite, esp. *Aconitum Napellus*; (*b*) applied to various kinds of larkspur (*Delphinium*); (*c*) the blue-bell (*Scilla nutans*). **Corn rocket,** a salad plant, *Bunias* or *Crambe orientalis.* † **Crambling rocket,** = *Scrambling rocket.* **Cress rocket** (see CRESS 3). **Dame's rocket,** dame's violet (see sense 2). **Dyer's rocket** (see DYER 2). **False rocket,** *U.S.*, a cruciferous perennial (*Iodanthus pinnatifida*). **Golden rocket,** = *London rocket.* **Italian rocket,** = *Base rocket.* **London rocket** (see LONDON). **Marsh rocket** (see MARSH 4 c). **Native, Scrambling, Sea rocket** (see quots.). **Square-codded** or **-podded, Turkish rocket,** = *Corn-rocket.* **Wall rocket,** = *Wild rocket.* **Water rocket** (see quot. 1796). **White rocket,** = sense 2. **Wild rocket,** hedge mustard. **Winter rocket** (see quots.). † **Wound rocket,** Turner's name for Herb Barbara. **Yellow rocket,** the winter-cress (CRESS 1 b).

1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* 102 *Reseda Lutea.* *Base Rocket with all the leaves trifid. 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 348 *R. lutea.* Base Rocket. Wild Mignonette. 1863 [see BASE *a.* 1 b]. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rocket, *Bastard, *Reseda.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 987/2 Rocket, Bastard, *Brassica Erucastrum.* 1827 T. FORSTER *Encycl. Nat. Phenomena* 290 Monkshood and several sorts of Wolfsbane, and Larkspur now are in full flower, the long blue spikes of some of these flowers in our cottage gardens are called *blue rockets. 1848 A. S. TAYLOR *Poisons* 763 Monkshood..which is also known under the name of Wolfsbane and Blue-Rocket. 1882 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* 43 Wild Hyacinth (*Agraphis nutans*), 'Blue-rocket'. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Erucago*, We have but one Species of this Plant, which is..*Corn-Rocket. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., Corn-Rocket, or square-podded Rocket, a distinct genus of plants, called by botanists Erucago. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rocket, Corn, *Bunias.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 215 *Crambling Rocket hath many large leaues cut into sundry sections. 1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* 147 *Vella annua.* *Cresse Rocket with pinnatifid leaves. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 146 *Vella Pseudo Cytisus*, Shrubby Cress Rocket. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 987/2 Rocket, *Dame's, *Hesperis matronalis.* 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 347 *Reseda luteola.* *Dyer's Rocket. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 31 *Iodanthus*, *False Rocket. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 278 Reseda is called..in English *Italian Rocket. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 392/1 *Rocket, *Native*, a Tasmanian name for *Epacris lanuginosa.* 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 584 *Erysimum officinale* ..Hedge Mustard, or Wormseed. Bank Cresses. *Scrambling Rocket. 1611 COTGR., *Cachile*, *Sea-rocket. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 563 *Bunias Cakile*, Sea Rocket. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 171 *Cakile Maritima*,..Sea Rocket...Native of the sea-coast land of the lake-shores of N. Y. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 324 Rocket, *Square-codded, of Montpelier, *Bunias.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Erucago*, This plant has been called, by other authors, the *square podded rockett, and the echinated mustard. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 442 It is called in England *Turkish Rocket. 1611 COTGR., *Roquette sauvage*, wild Rocket, *wall Rocket. *c* 1710 PETIVER *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herbal* xlvi, *Water Rocket. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Sisymbrium*, The creeping water-sisymbrium with leaves like those of the nasturtiums. This is called by some water-rocket. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 581 *Sisymbrium sylvestre.* Creeping Water Cress. Water Rocket. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 987/2 Rocket, *white, *Hesperis matronalis.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 621 *Eruca sylvestris.* *Wild Rockat. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 283/2 Wild-rocket, or Hedge-mustard.., has been sometimes sown and used as a spring pot-herb. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., Water-Rocket, or *Winter-Rocket, the name of a species of *Sisymbrium.* 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 584 *Erysimum Barbarea.* Winter Cresses. Winter Rocket. Rocket Wormseed. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 82 Barbare herba..hath leaues lyke Rocket, wherefore it maye be called in englishe *wound-rocket, for it is good for a wounde. 1826–7 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVIII. 616/1 *Erysimum officinale, Barbareum*, a double variety is cultivated in gardens, and is called the Double *Yellow Rocket. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 191 Rocket, winter-, or Yellow-, *Barbarea vulgaris.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rocket-seed*; *rocket-like, -leaved* adjs.; **rocket larkspur** (see quots.); † **rocket watercress,** the meadow cress (CRESS 1 b); **rocket wormseed,** = *winter rocket* (see 3); **rocket yellow-weed,** = *base rocket* (see 3).

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 74 Sisymbrium alterum is called also Cardamine, and in english water cresses, or rocket water cresses. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* III. 34 Some would giue him Onions and Roket seede to drinke with wine. 1662 CULPEPPER *Lond. Disp.* 18/1 Rocket seed, provokes urine. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Crambe*, The broad rocket-leav'd sea crambe. *Ibid.*, The narrower-leav'd, rocket-like sea crambe. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 446 *Reseda lutea.* Rocket Yellow-weed. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 782/1 Rocket Larkspur, *Delphinium ajacis.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 325/1 *Delphinium orientale* and *D. Ajacis*, the rocket larkspurs, are often cultivated.

5. A butterfly of the genus *Mancipium.*

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 4 The Rocket (*M. Daplidice*, Hubner) appears April, May and August.

Rocket (rɒ·kĕt), *sb.*[3] Also 7 racket, rocquet. [a. F. *roquet* (16th c.), or ad. It. *rocchetta*, in med. L. *rocchetta, rochetа* (1379), app. a dim. of It. *rocca* ROCK *sb.*[2], with reference to the form of the thing. With the form *racket* cf. F. *raquette*, G. *rakete* (earlier *rachete, rachele*, and *racket*), Du., Da., and Sw. *raket.*]

1. An apparatus consisting of a cylindrical case of paper or metal containing an inflammable composition, by the ignition of which it may be projected to a height or distance.

Pyrotechnic rockets are usually constructed so as to burst in the air and scatter a shower of sparks. *Congreve rocket*: see CONGREVE 1.

1621 FLORIO, *Rocchello*,..any kind of rocket or squib of wilde fire...*Rocchetti*, rockets, or squibs of wilde-fire. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. 60 In the evening we fited a few rackets, which flying in the ayre..terrified the poore Salvages. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. xiii. 87 To make the Composition for Rockets of any size. *Ibid.* 88 Rockets that will run upon a Line. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5258/1 Any Squibs, Rockets, Serpents or other Fireworks. 1766 R. JONES *Fireworks* II. 57 All rockets under one pound are made chiefly of gun-powder and charcoal. 1816 BYRON *Siege Corinth* xxxiii, Up to the sky like rockets go All that mingled there below. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 123 My experience with rockets goes to justify me in asserting that rockets discharged from a gun..can be..effectually controlled. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 425 Rockets with fireballs of different colours are best for signalling during night attacks.

fig. 1716 GAY *Trivia* III. 414 When..Tragedies, turn'd Rockets, bounce in Air. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 53 His friend Dr. Sheridan, who..was continually letting off squibs, rockets, and all sorts of little fireworks from the press.

2. *transf.* a. *U.S.* A form of cheering used in certain American universities.

1868 in *Westm. Gaz.* (1901) 26 Sept. 3/1 Three cheers.. were given with a will, followed by the usual tiger and 'rocket'. 1879 *Princeton Bk.* 387 The twofold tradition in regard to the origin of the college cheer, or Nassau rocket.

b. A rapid rise to a high note. *nonce-use.*

1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* III. 138 The little soft ascending rocket, up to E in alt.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rocket apparatus, boat, boy, brigade*, etc.; also *rocket-maker, rocket-like* adv.; **rocket-bird,** an Indian bird (see quot.).

1880 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 2/2 The lifeboat being of no avail, the *rocket apparatus was got into action. 1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 454/1 The Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitrea paradisi*), generally yclept the *rocket bird by our countrymen. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 9 They can.. be fitted as *rocket boats. 1782 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1818) LXXXVIII. II. 123 Their infantry and *rocket-boys gained the back of the hill. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 314 I have received your letter of the 11th regarding the *Rocket brigade. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1960/1 **Rocket-drift*, a cylinder of wood tipped with copper, employed for driving rockets. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 420/1 A *rocket establishment now forms a regular branch of the British military service. *a* 1854 H. REID *Lect. Brit. Poets* xiv. (1857) 171 A *rocket fire will leap up into the heavens, outshining and outstripping the stars. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 26 Of *rocket-flyers, and the manner of charging them. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Rocket-Frame*, the stand from which Congreve rockets are fired. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1960/1, **Rocket-harpoon*, a device for killing whales. It consists of a rocket having a pointed shell at its front. 1832 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Note P, The Scots people assembled in numbers by signal of *rocket lights. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 96 Up mounts speculation, *rocket-like. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 572/2 The tail-block, having been detached from the *rocket-line, is fastened to a mast, or other portion of the wreck, high above the water. 1799 C. BUTLER *Hor. Bibl.* 126 They had been sold to a *rocket-maker. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1215/2 The establishment of life-boats and *rocket-mortars at all the dangerous parts of the coast. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 16 How to proportion the *rocket-poles. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 572/2 The *rocket stations on the coast at the 30th June 1881 numbered 288. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 16 How to proportion the *rocket sticks. 1884 FROUDE *Carlyle Life Lond.* II. 273 He had just discovered that he could not end with 'Frederick' like a rocket-stick. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 55/1 In 1813 the British *rocket-troop rendered considerable service at the battle of Leipzig.

† **Ro·cket,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also 5 roket, 5–6 -ette. [a. OF. *roquet*, northern form of *rochet*, = It. *rocchetto*: see RATCHET *sb.*]

1. A bobbin. = ROCHET[3]. *rare*—[o].

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Roket, of the rokke (*P.* roket of spynnynge), *librum, pensum.* 1621 FLORIO, *Rocchello*, a rocket or bobbin to winde silke vpon.

2. A blunt-headed lance.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxii. [clviii.] 448 All maner of knyghtes and squyers..that wyll come thyder for the breakynge of fyue speares, outher sharpe or rokettes at

their pleasure. *Ibid.* clxxiii. [clxix.] 511 Suche as wolde iust with rokettes.

†Ro·cket, *sb.*5 *Obs. rare.* In 6 **rokket,** pl. **rokettes.** [f. ROCK *sb.*1 + -ET, or a. OF. *roquette* (Picard *rokette*).] A small rock.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VII. 115 In the Mouth of the Ryver..ys the Rokket Godryve wheryn bredeth Se Fowle. *Ibid.* 116 Ther be of the Isles of Scylley cxlvii. that bere Gresse (besyde blynd Rokettes).

†Rocket, *sb.*6, var. of, or error for, ROCHET *sb.*2

a 1655 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 40 (1658) 35 To make a sauce for fryed Gurnet or Rocket.

Rocket (rɒ·kĕt), *v.* [f. ROCKET *sb.*3]

1. *trans.* To discharge rockets at; to bombard with rockets.

1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) II. 467 They continued to rocket us till dark. 1810 *Ibid.* (1836) VI. 624 You must..rocket Santarem if you believe that the boats and materials are still there.

2. *intr.* a. Of a horse (or rider). To spring or bound up like a rocket; to dart like a rocket.

1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 296 [His] small mare rockets over without touching a twig. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* xiii. (1900) 224 If you'd seen me rocketing about on a half-trained French troop-horse under a blazing sun you'd have laughed. 1898 HEWLETT *Forest Lovers* xxv, The man swerved at the onset; Prosper rocketed into him; horse and man went over in a heap.

b. Of game-birds: To fly up almost vertically when flushed; to fly fast and high overhead.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 169 Nothing was shot, though some pheasants 'rocketed' over our guns. 1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* ii. (1889) 24 Up rose a large bird out of the water with a bustling of wings and splashing, compelled to 'rocket' by the thick bushes and willow poles.

Rocketeer. *rare*−1. [f. ROCKET *sb.*3 + -EER.] A discharger of rockets.

1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 837 With this force there were..forty rocketeers, and an officer with a few artillerymen.

Rocketer (rɒ·kĕtəɹ). Also 9 **rocketter.** [f. ROCKET *v.* 2 b + -ER.] A game-bird that 'rockets'.

1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 93 Isn't it beautiful to see Sabretasche knock down the rocketers? 1883 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1090 The 'rocketer', which I may at once define as a bird flying fast and high in the air towards the shooter.

Ro·cketing, *ppl. a.* [f. ROCKET *v.* + -ING 2.] That rockets, in the senses of the verb.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 5 There is more knack and greater coolness required to kill..partridges driven over his head, or rocketing pheasants. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 275 To the rocketting bound of a good free horse you catch your breath, thankfully, happily. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Reminis. Clergym.* xii. 339, I shot a rocketing cock pheasant..with a single bullet.

Ro·ckety, *a.* [f. ROCKET *sb.*3 + -Y 1.] Acting like a rocket; flighty.

1881 *Nation* XXXII. 289 We complained in February of the fact that Mr. Blaine had no legal training, no diplomatic experience,..and a rockety mind.

Ro·ck-fish. [ROCK *sb.*1]

1. A fish frequenting rocks or rocky bottoms, *spec.* as the name of many unrelated fishes, such as the black goby or sea-gudgeon, the striped bass, the wrasse, etc. (Cf. ROCK *sb.*2 9 d.)

Also with defining terms, as *bearded, black, grass, green,* etc., applied to a number of American fishes, chiefly of the genera *Sebastichthys* and *Sebastomus.*

1611 COTGR., *Canadelle,* the smallest of rock-fishes, beautified with spots of sundry colours. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. xiv. (1614) 912 Mullets, Breames, Lobstars, and angel-like Hog-fish, Rock-fish, &c. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 100 Also Rock-fishes, which are red intermixt with several other colours. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 91 The Rock-fish is called by Sea-men a Grooper. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 115 Pollock, Cavallos, Rock-Fish, Silver-Fish. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* 135 The Sea-Gudgeon or Rock-Fish..is a slender roundish Fish, about six Inches long. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 9 These waters are stored with incredible quantities of fish, such as sheeps-heads, rock-fish, drums, white pearch. ?1835 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIII. 223/1 The Striped Basse, or Rock-fish, as it is called, is very common along the coast of New York. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. 211 The fishes most commonly brought into market in Guernsey are the rock-fish (wrasse or *wrac*-fish,..) and the conger. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 21 Closely allied to the Pike-Perches is the log-perch, *P. caprodes,* also known as the 'Rock-fish', and 'Hog-fish'.

2. 'A codfish split, washed, and dried on the rocks' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Ro·ck-hewn, *a.* [ROCK *sb.*1] Cut out of the rock.

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 674 Winding adown the rock-hewn paths. 1853 ROCK *Church of Our Fathers* III. i. 254 That angel-trumpet blast which will crack the rock-hewn sepulchre. 1890 A. J. C. HARE *S.-E. France* 577 A rock-hewn staircase winding round the steep.

Ro·ckier. *dial.* [f. ROCK *sb.*1 + -IER 1.] The rock-dove (*Columba livia*).

1780 G. WHITE *Selborne* xciv, There were among them little parties of small blue doves, which he calls rockiers. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v., Rock Dove. . . *Provincial.* Rockier. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 350 The first proved to be only a domestic pigeon. The other, however, was a genuine wild rockier. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, Rocker and Rockier, the Rock Dove.

Rockilo, obs. variant of ROQUELAURE.

Ro·ckiness. Also 7 **rockienes, rockinesse,** 9 **rockyness.** [f. ROCKY *a.*1 + -NESS.] The quality of being rocky; rocky character.

1611 COTGR., *Rochaille,* rockes; rockinesse. 1640 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 55 Brother Robert Scott hath the like 200 acres graunted him there,..without alowance for rockienes or swampe. 1661 CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 3 The rockiness and dryness of the Countrey. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 228 The Alps of Italy are much inferior to several of the Cheerake Mountains, both in height and rockiness. 1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 153 The New Town,..from the great inequality of its site, and the rockyness of its soil, is very soon dry after the severest showers.

Ro·cking, *sb. Sc.* [f. ROCK *sb.*2] A social gathering (originally a spinning party) of a kind formerly held on winter evenings in the country districts of Scotland.

1785 BURNS *1st Ep. to Lapraik* ii, On Fasteneen we had a rockin, To ca' the crack and weave our stockin. 1798 G. BURNS in Currie *Wks. Burns* (1809) III. 377 It was at one of these rockings at our house..that Lapraik's song..was sung. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 62 A' sorts o' deivelry amang lads and lasses at rockins and kirns.

Ro·cking, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. ROCK *v.*1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of swinging or swaying to and fro, or of causing such motion.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (Bodl. MS.), þe passions of teeþ is diuers.., as..breking and brusing.., rocking, wagging and falling.., and oþer suche. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 223 b, It hath wrought euen so with you, as the rocking of yᵉ cradil to little children. 1647 HEXHAM I, A rocking of a child, *een wieginghe.* 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 67 Rocking sets children to sleep better than absolute rest. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 299 Some branches..may not be sufficiently strong, and still others may be too much exposed to the rockings of the wind. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 21 Aug. in *Lockhart,* Go to bed and sleep soundly, notwithstanding the rough rocking. 1902 BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 26, I was awakened..by so violent a rocking of my bed that I was tumbled out upon the floor.

2. The operation of using the rocker or cradle in engraving. Also *attrib.*

1883 J. C. SMITH *Brit. Mezzotinto Portr.* IV. ii. p. xxiii, The cradle, or rocking-tool, the scraper, etc. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 8/6 Those preliminaries of biting, rocking and other technicalities which have for so long deterred the painter from taking to etching or mezzotint-engraving.

Ro·cking, *vbl. sb.*2, variant of, or error for, ROCHING *vbl. sb.*

In quot. 1839 prob. after F. *rocher* (see Littré).

1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Allom-Work* 141 Thence it is taken and cast into a pan, which they call the rocking pan; and there melted. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 121 Bismuth has the advantage of boiling up, as well as of rocking or vegetating, with the silver, when the cupellation requires a high heat. 1854 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 622 The formation of large masses of the alum..by..'roaching' or 'rocking'.

Ro·cking, *vbl. sb.*3 [f. ROCK *sb.*1] A rough mode of dressing stone.

1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 395/1 *Rockwork,* or *rocking,* ..is that mode in which the stone has an artificial roughness given to it to imitate the natural face of a rock.

Rocking (rɒ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [ROCK *v.*1]

1. That rocks; swaying, oscillating; also, causing to rock.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xlviii. (Bodl. MS.), Poudre þereof is feble teeþe and iokkinge strengþeþ and fasteþ ham. *Ibid.* XVII. xc. (1495) 658 Mastyck..fastnyth waggynge and rockynge teeth. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 126 While rocking Winds are Piping loud. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 225 The iocking Town Supplants their Footsteps. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 109 The quiet voice of the rocking sea To cheer the gliding vision sings. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xiv, And who shall stand Amid the rocking earthquake steadfast still? 1899 MACKAIL *W. Morris* I. 217 A stranger might well, from his rocking walk and ruddy complexion, have taken him for a Baltic sea-captain.

2. In various technical terms, as *rocking bar, beam, lever, rod, shaft, tree,* etc.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. 10 A cylinder or segment of wood,..called a *rocking tree,* which goes across the frame, and moves on the pivots fixed into it. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 187/2 A double lever on the rocking-shaft for working the valve. 1844 *Ibid.* VII. 192/2 The rocking rods..enabled the water to open and close them. 1876 PRERCE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 121 Let the ends of two rocking levers, by the tension of the springs *s* and *s'*, rest on these pins. *Ibid.* 125 The vibrations of the rocking-beam must be slower for long lines than for short ones. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 131 Three wheels gearing together are found in the rocking bar.

Ro·cking-chair. [ROCKING *ppl. a.*] A chair mounted on rockers; also, a chair having a rocking seat attached to the base by springs.

1832 MRS. TROLLOPE *Manners Amer.* (1901) II. 109 They ..sit in a rocking-chair, and sew a great deal. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 19 The rocking chair, introduced by the Americans,..is another mode of gaining pleasure from movement. 1897 'MERRIMAN' *In Kedar's Tents* XXX, She was asleep in a rocking-chair, with a newspaper on her lap.

Ro·cking-horse. [ROCKING *ppl. a.*] A wooden horse mounted on rockers for children to ride upon with a rocking motion.

c 1804 H. KNAPP in *Eioniana* 225 Who..Makes Pegasus a rocking-horse. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 292 Before I had ridden anything but my rocking horse. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew,* etc. lxxviii. (1878) 433 'The boy is here, you may be sure..; the rocking-horse makes that certain.

attrib. 1834 *West India Sk. Bk.* I. 48 Porpoises..pursued their course with a sort of rocking-horse motion on the surface. 1871 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) IV. 23 Commonplace set to this rocking-horse jig irritates the nerves.

Ro·cking-stone. [ROCKING *ppl. a.*] A large stone or boulder so poised on a limited base as to be easily swayed to and fro; a logan-stone.

1740 STUKELEY *Stonehenge* xi. 49, I have seen one of these rocking stones, as call'd commonly, in Derbyshire. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 573 The rocking stone of Dron is 10 feet long and 7 broad, standing in an inclined position. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Huttonian Theory* 395 What are called rocking-stones or in Cornwall, Logan-stones. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 2 Picturesque coast views,.. rocking-stones and stones innumerable. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv. 96 A mass of huge loose rocks, which I can only compare to a continuous series of..rocking-stones.

Ro·ckish, *a.* Also 6 **rockishe.** [f. ROCK *sb.*1 + -ISH.] † Growing upon, composed of, rocks.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 71 The rockishe ashe is of a yelow color. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* A iiij b, Consider the rockish huge mountaines, and the perilous vnbeaten wayes. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 78 On the typ of rockish turret stood gastlye Celæno.

Rockite (rɒ·kəit). [f. the assumed name Captain *Rock.*] A member of an Irish organization associated with agrarian disorders in the earlier part of the nineteenth century.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 757/1 Every night he could see houses in the distance burning round about him, the work of the incendiary Rockites. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 27 May, A band of Rockites attacked the residence of a magistrate in the county of Clare. 1880 W. J. FITZPATRICK *Life Doyle* II. 333 He urged..the 'Rockites' and the Ribbonmen to cast their evil combinations to the winds.

attrib. 1832 *Lincoln Herald* 14 Feb. 2/6 A Rockite notice ..was served in the most populous part of the town of Longford..on Saturday evening.

Rocklay, obs. form of ROKELAY.

Rockless (rɒ·klĕs), *a.* [f. ROCK *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Devoid of rocks; without rocks.

c 1640 WALLER *Of Loving at First Sight* ii, 'Tis so rockless and so clear That the rich bottom does appear. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* IV. i, My HEART's so plain,.. 'Tis weedless all above, and rockless all below. 1682 — *Duke of Guise* III. i, I'm clear by nature, as a rockless stream. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 328 The coast..is flat and rockless.

Ro·cklet (rɒ·klĕt). [-LET.] A small rock.

1845 HIRST *Poems* 65 From every rocklet running, flow a myriad murmuring springs. 1868 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 230 Up to the heights, almost up to the protruding rocklets. 1880 SENIOR *Trav. & Trout in Antip.* 109 A reef of black-headed, slippery rocklets.

Ro·ck-like, *a.* [f. ROCK *sb.*1] Resembling a rock; hard as rock.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* cii, Well might we crush his keele with rocklike powers. 1819 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 IV. 85 We entered by the ancient gate, which is now no more than a chasm in the rock-like wall. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 146 Wriggling the gig round the rock-like stones. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xiii, A nugget of rock-like bread.

Rockling (rɒ·klin). [ROCK *sb.*1 + -LING.] A small gadoid fish of the genera *Onos* or *Rhinonemus* (formerly *Motella*), esp. the sea-loach or whistle-fish (*R. cimbrius*).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 Of flat [fish there are] Brets, Turbets, Dories,..Cunna, Rockling, Cod, &c. *a* 1705 RAY *Syn. Pisc.* (1713) 164 *Mustela marina vulgaris,*..Rockling, ..Whistle Fish. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 164 Three bearded Cod, Rockling. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 186 Three-Bearded Rockling, *Motella vulgaris. Ibid.* 190 The Five-Bearded Rockling, *Motella quinquecirrata.* 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 111 Four-Bearded Rockling, *Motella cimbria.* 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 107 Collection of Stuffed..Rockling, Broad-nosed Eel, &c.

Ro·ckman. [ROCK *sb.*1]

1. *Sc.* One who takes birds on rocks or cliffs.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl., Rockman,* a bird catcher, Orkn.; so named from the hazardous nature of his employment, being often suspended from the top of a perpendicular rock.

2. In slate quarries, a skilled workman who gets out the slate rock.

1865 J. BOWER *Slate Quarries* 20 The rockman..gets the blocks in the quarry, and splits them..ready to be carried out to the sawing machinery. 1884 *Christian World* 11 Sept. 678/5 As to rockmen and labourers, they are wanted by the hundred. 1892 *Min. Evid. Labour Comm.* Group A. II. 2 He [*sc.* a rubbisher] is the man who carries away all the material from the rock-men to the place where the slates are made.

Rock-oil. [ROCK *sb.*1] Native naphtha.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 236 Rock oil, or Petroleum. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 282 In the same country are springs, having inspissated rock-oil on their surface. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 879 Rock-oil is very inflammable. 1856 *Orr's Circle Sci., Pract. Chem.* 482 An oily matter called rock-oil oozes out of the ground.

Rockoon, obs. form of RACCOON.

Rock-ouzel. [ROCK *sb.*1] The ring-ouzel.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 195 This..was shot..not far from a Village called Hathers-edge in the Mountains of the Peak of Derbyshire, where the Inhabitants call it Rock-Ouzel. *Ibid.* 197 The greater Redstart of Olina, called by Aldrovand, *Merula Saxatilis* [*marg.* i.e. The Rock Ouzel]. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 266 The Royston Crow, and Rock Ouzel, furnish instances of such a regular migration. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v. *Ring-ouzel,* The young birds, before the white on the breast appears, have been considered as a different species, under the name of Rock-Ouzel. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, Rock Ouzel, the Ring Ouzel.

† Rock-petre. *Obs.*−1 = ROCHE-PETRE.

1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* E 6 Take five handfuls of common salt, three handfuls of bay salt, and rock petre and petre salt of each one handful.

Rock-pigeon. [ROCK *sb.*1]

1. A species of dove (*Columba livia*) inhabiting rocks and believed to be the source of the domestic pigeon; the rock-dove.

1611 COTGR., *Colombe rocheraye*, a rocke Pigeon. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 77 *Palumbus Rupicola*.., the Rock-Pidgeon. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) II. N n 4, Pigeons or doves are of various kinds.., as Wood-pigeons, Rock-pigeons [etc.]. 1780 G. WHITE *Selborne* xciv, I readily concur with you in supposing that house-doves are derived from the small blue rock-pigeon. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v. *Rock-dove*, Ornithologists seem to differ in opinion concerning the Rock and Stock Pigeon. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (ed. 2) 25 The rock-pigeon is of a slaty-blue. 1892 AGNES CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* 130 The rock-pigeon, called from its slate-coloured plumage *peleia*.

2. *Anglo-Indian.* A sand-grouse.

1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 84/2 It may be observed that the 'Rock-Pigeons' of Anglo-Indians are *Sand-Grouse*. 1886 *Ibid.* XXI. 259/1 The expression is decidedly Dove-like,..so that among Anglo-Indians these birds are commonly known as 'Rock-Pigeons'.

Rock-pipit. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] The rock-lark or shore-lark (*Anthus obscurus*).

1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 427 Rock pipit... This species appears to have remained long either unnoticed, or confounded with others, by the early ornithologists. 1871 NEWTON *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* I. 588 The Rock-Pipit is a constant inhabitant of nearly all the shores of the United Kingdom. 1896 DIXON *Brit. Sea Birds* 269 The Rock Pipit..is an olive-brown little bird.

Rock-plant. [ROCK *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A petrified plant. *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 82 Our ordinary Star-stones and Trochites, which I look upon as a sort of Rock-Plants. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Saint Cuthbert's Beads*, They..have been so far mistaken, by authors, as to be supposed a sort of rock plants.

2. A plant that grows upon or among rocks.

1694 tr. *Martен's Voy. Spitsbergen* 58 The Rock-plant, with but one leaf. *Ibid.* 72 The Root groweth out of the Rocks, wherefore I call it a Rock plant.

1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* 884 Mountain or rock plants only should be introduced on artificial rock-work. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 53/1 *Rock-plants* are those plants which are distinguished by growing on or among naked rocks, and are confined to no particular region or latitude. 1884 *Gardening Illustr.* 8 Nov. 426/1 Rock Plants..have suffered considerably from the long-continued drought.

3. *spec.* The biting stonecrop. *dial.*

1882 *Devon Plant-names* (E.D.S.).

Rock-ribbed, *a.* [ROCK *sb.*[1]] Having ribs of rock.

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* v. 212 And Me the rock-ribb'd mother gave to fame. 1841 BRYANT *Thanatopsis* 38 The hills Rock-ribb'd and ancient as the sun. 1900 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 293/2 Nearer and nearer we drew to the rock-ribbed, ice-encompassed shore.

Rock-rose. [ROCK *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** ? A variety of *Daphne Cneorum*. *Obs.*

1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 397 *Cneorum Matthioli*, Small Rocke Roses.

2. A plant of the genus *Helianthemum* or *Cistus* (formerly united in the Linnæan genus *Cistus*), esp. *H. vulgare*. (See also CISTUS.)

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Cistus*, The Male Cistus or Rock Rose, with oblong hoary Leaves. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App., *Rock-rose*, a name sometimes given to the Cistus of botanists. 1825 HOGG *Queen Hynde* 14 The day-breeze play'd in eddies weak, And waved the rock-rose to her cheek. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 350 South Europe and the north of Africa are the countries that Rock Roses chiefly inhabit. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 405/2 Rock Roses (Helianthemum) give also striking masses of various colours—golden yellow, rose, and salmon-coloured.

attrib. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 53/2 Almost all the Rock-rose tribe (Cistaceæ) may be grown with success on rock-work. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 455 *Cistaceæ*.—The Rock-Rose Order.

3. *Australian rock-rose*, a plant of the genus *Hibbertia*. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Hibbertia*.

†**Rock-ruby.** *Obs.* [Cf. ROCK *sb.*[1] 6 e.] A species of garnet or amethyst (see quot. 1748).

1544 *Will of Cornwaleys* (Somerset Ho.), Rocke ruby. 1572–3 in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) I. 323 One tablet of mother-of-perle..set with 2 rock rubyes and 2 emeraldes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 1 In like manner, Cornish Diamonds, and Rock Rubies,..are the fine Exudations of Stone. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 591 The Rock-Ruby. This is the name they very improperly give to the Garnet, when it is of a very strong but not deep red, and has a fairer cast of the blue. *Ibid.*, The bluer Amethysts being by some [jewellers] call'd Rock Rubies.

Rock-salt. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] Salt found in a free state disposed in strata, and capable of being extracted in large lumps.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4385/3 The Antelope of..Leverpole, with Rock-Salt, taken the 12th Instant by two Privateers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 309 Some oakum, about a tun of rock salt, and between 30 and 40*l.* in specie. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Huttonian Theory* 364 The district..in Cheshire, which contains rock-salt, extends over a tract of fourteen or fifteen miles. 1853 GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 98 Chlorine..occurs in prodigious quantity in the well-known substance, sea or rock-salt, in which it is combined with sodium. 1886 WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 131 The sediments..would be deposited upon the bed of rock-salt.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4453/3 A Survey will be held at Topsham,..on Thursday the 5th of August, for a Rock Salt-house, with three Iron Pans. 1811 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* I. 38 The Cheshire Rock-Salt District. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 430/2 Rock salt-pits are sunk at great expense. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1086 The great rock-salt formation of England occurs within the red marl. 1883 *Science* I. 518/2 Magnus found that rock-salt plates absorbed heat [etc.].

Ro'ck-shaft. [ROCK *v.*[1]] A shaft which merely rocks or oscillates about its axis in place of making complete revolutions; *esp.* one working the levers connected with certain valves in some forms of engines.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1960/2. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 421/1 On the bottom of the vehicle, in front of the operator is a rock shaft, upon which the operator places his foot to manage the vehicle.

Ro'ckship. [f. ROCK *sb.*[1]] The fact of being a rock (with allusion to Matt. xvi. 18).

1840 G. S. FABER *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* Introd. p. lxii. *note*, Demonstrating..that the Roman Bishop must needs be the inheritor of Peter's imaginary Rockship.

Ro'ck-staff[1]. [ROCK *v.*[1]] Part of the apparatus for working a smith's bellows.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exercises* i. 2 This Handle is fastened a cross a Rock-staff, which moves between two Cheeks upon two Center-pins, in two Sockets. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. in Metal* I. 177 The bellows occupying the inside, and being worked by a rockstaff from without. 1894 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss., Rock-staff*, the lever or long handle by which a blacksmith works his bellows.

Ro'ck-staff[2]. *dial.* [ROCK *sb.*[2]] A distaff.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Rock*, 'An old woman's rockstaff', is a contemptuous expression for a silly superstitious fancy.

†**Ro'ckster.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **rokster**, 5 **rokkestere**. [f. ROCK *v.*[1] + -STER.] = ROCKER[1] 1.

1377–80 *Accs.*, etc. *Exch. Q. R.* (Bundle 400 No. 4 m. 20), Mundine, nutrici domini nostri regis, et Raimunde oberd, rokster. 14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 576 *Crepundaria*, a rokkestere. *Ibid.* 577 *Cunabulatrix*,..a rokkestere.

Rock-stone. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] A stone of the nature of a rock; stone obtained by quarrying or cutting from the rock.

1545 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I. xv. (1550) h vj, These stande euermore on the glassy sea, they set sure fotyng vpon the rocke stone. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 241 *Saxum*,..Rock-stone. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 447 White or whitish Rock Stone, *Sympexium albidum*. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 146 In one of which [kilns] I burn chalk cut in pieces, and the other small rock-stones. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Nav.* Add. 172 Coals, coak, iron, iron-stone, lime-stone, rock-stone, bricks, tiles, and other minerals. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* V. 517 Rock-stone, formed of mica and quartz [is found in Colonsay].

Rock-thrush. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] A thrush of the genus *Monticola* (formerly *Petrocincla*).

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. i. 54 Rock Thrush, *Merula saxatilis*. Size of a Thrush. Bill pale brown. 1826 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XIV. 349 *Petrocincla*,.. Rock-thrush. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 479/1 There are other European species of the tribe, such as *Turdus saxatilis*, the rock thrush. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (ed. 2) 89 The rock-thrush of Guiana, birds of Paradise, and some others, congregate. 1875–84 SHARPE *Layard's Birds S. Africa* 219 Cape Rock-Thrush. This is the largest of the three South African Rock-Thrushes.

Ro'ckward, *adv.* [ROCK *sb.*[1] + -WARD.] Towards a rock.

1823 BYRON *Island* II. xvii, The tropic bird wheel'd rockward to his nest.

Rock-water. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] Water issuing from a rock, naturally clear and cold.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Leave* 9 Christ-Typing Manna, Quails, Rock-waters fall. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* xxviii. 2 As the rock-water followed the Israelites in the wilderness. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 461 It was extreamly muddy at its Entrance..though as clear as Rock Water at its going out. 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* (1820) I. 190, I don't pretend to live upon roots and rock-water. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* I. 159 A delicious fountain, into whose basin the sparkling rock-water is poured.

attrib. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 239 Her invitation most certainly runs all in the rock-water style.

Rock-weed. [ROCK *sb.*[1]] A seaweed, esp. one of the genera *Fucus* and *Sargassum*, growing on tide-washed rocks.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 29 Rocke-weede, adrift, or flotes. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 Rockweed doth grow by the shore, and is a signe of land. 1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 13 Upon which..Rock-weed or Sea-tangle did grow a hand long. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 113 A great bed of floating rock-weeds. 1819 WARDEN *United States* I. 366 The coast [of Maine] furnishes a marine vegetable called rock-weed. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 171 He took the sprays of rock-weed in his hands and pulled them slowly to him.

Ro'ck-work. [f. ROCK *sb.*[1]]

1. A natural mass or group of rocks or stones.

1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1954 These are pretty Shells, and frequently found in Rock-work. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 101 The garden..is fenced on the lower end by a natural mound of rock-work. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 96 This genial intercourse..softens human rock-work into men. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 53/2 Hints should be taken from the natural rock-work that often meets us by the mountain side. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 490/2 We come within a few miles to the Vernal and Nevada falls..set in the midst of most novel and sublime rock-work.

transf. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 233/2 Their majesties' desert, in which the confectioner had lavished all his ingenuity in rock work and emblematical figures.

2. Stones piled together with soil interspersed for growing Alpine and other plants in a garden; a rockery; also, grotto-work, rough stone-work resembling or imitating natural rocks.

1790 W. WRIGHTE *Grotesque Archit.* 9 A cascade..decorated with rock-work. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1979 Rockwork is one of the most common ornaments of gardens. 1845 *Florist* 225 Maritime plants can be planted appropriately at intervals round the pond at the base of the rock-work. 1880 JESSIE FOTHERGILL *Probation* II. xii, A bench situated in a kind of rockery..; the seat was a little retired in a hollow of the rockwork.

attrib. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) Gloss. s.v. *Mitella*, N[orth] Amer[ican] rockwork plants, which prefer light rich soil. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 211/2, I wish to warn all rockwork planters against this evening Primrose.

3. *Arch.* Masonry very rudely or roughly faced.

1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2670 Rustics and rockwork on columns are rarely justifiable except for the purpose of some particular picturesque effect.

4. Skill in climbing rocks; 'rock-craft'.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 3/2 Though the climbs are short they afford excellent practice for learning rock work of the most difficult kind.

Hence **Ro'ck-worked** *a.*, very rudely faced.

1859 GWILT *Archit.* § 2666 Many [basement stories] are capriciously rock-worked on their surface. *Ibid.* § 2669 We now return to the subject of the rock-worked rustic.

Rocky (rɒ'ki), *a.*[1] Also 5–6 **rokky**, 6 **rokki**, 6–7 **rookie**, 7–8 **rockey**. [f. ROCK *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Full of, abounding in, rocks; consisting or formed of rock; having the character of rock.

14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc., 1889) 21 And in xiiij. or xvj. fadome there is rokky grounde. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) I. 106 The Castelle of Nottingham standith on a rokky Hille on the west side of the Towne. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 62 England.., Whose rocky shore beates backe the enuious siedge Of watery Neptune. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. (1634) 338 The Citadell, called Acrocorinthus, stood upon a steepe ruckie hill on the North side of the towne. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 315 In a vault made by the excavation of the rocky firm part of the earth. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 120 ₱ 2 Rocky Paths and pleasing Grotto's. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 347 Where the ground is free from springs, stoney or rockey. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 244 The left bank was rocky, and nearly level with the water. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 139 The Trifti glacier, embraced on all sides by the rocky arms of the Breithorn.

Comb. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 69 Thy Sea-marge stirrile, and rockey-hard. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 398 The next pursue their rocky-channel'd maze Down to the river. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 85 Though the rocky-crested summits frown. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 634 The rocky-pointed causey of punishment.

b. *Rocky Mountains*, the great mountain-range lying towards the western coast of N. America.

1805 LEWIS & CLARK *Exped. Missouri* (1815) I. 320 A tribe on this side of the Rocky mountains [*Ibid.* 311–9 the Rock mountains]. 1818–22 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XIV. 395/2 To these are joined the Rocky or Stony Mountains, which extend as far as N. lat. 55°. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* II. 22 Fort Laramie, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

attrib. [1804 LEWIS & CLARK *Exped. Missouri* (1815) I. 197 Two horns of the animal called by the French, the Rock mountain sheep.] 1818 T. LACRIE in *Mem. Wernerian Nat. Hist. Soc.* (1821) III. 308 Remarks..on the Skin of the Rocky Mountain Sheep. 1828 RICHARDSON in *Zool. Jrnl.* III. 517 Rocky Mountain Dormouse. *Ibid.* 520 Rocky Mountain Flying Squirrel. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 407 Rocky Mountains Indians are said to have a complexion of a swarthy yellow. 1859 BAIRD *Mammals N. Amer.* 499 Rocky Mountain Rat. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 153 Rocky Mountain region, U.S. and southward, northeast to Kansas.

c. quasi-*sb.* *The Rockies*, the Rocky Mountains.

1882 W. A. B. GROHMANN (*title*), Camp in the Rockies. 1892 *Month* Apr. 88 The solitude of the snow-capped Rockies.

2. *fig.* a. Of the heart or disposition: Flinty, stony, hard, unfeeling, unyielding.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 327 The grace wherewith Anaxius spake it, to perswade rockie minds to their owne harm. 1596 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 20, I know..all will not remoue flynt-harted rigour from your rocky breast. 1650 HOWELL *Lett.* III. 7 May He also move My mind, and rockie heart so strike and rend. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 46 Some men of Rocky Hearts..that would see the whole World in Flames without any concern. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 27 Like God's voice Upon the worldling's proud, cold, rocky heart.

Comb. c 1602 F. DAVISON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 331 Whose rocks and rocky-hearted foes My flight on every side enclose. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 238 This rocky-bosomed beauty.

b. Firm as a rock; unflinching, steadfast.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* II. iii, I'll send my daughters to her, And they shall turn her rocky faith to wax. 1692 HICKERINGILL *Good Old Cause* Wks. 1716 II. 518 Let [such effeminate constitutions] leave the rugged and boysterous Wars to rugged and rocky Complexions and Constitutions. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xv. § 23 Written in larger and rockier characters upon the sky.

c. Resembling a rock in solidity.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 274 A smile of barbarous exultation..brightened his..rocky, square forehead.

†**3.** a. *Rocky bone*, one of the bones of the ear. (Cf. *rock-bone*, s.v. ROCK *sb.*[1] 9.) *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 440 Aboue the eares..aboue the bones called *petrosa* or the rockie bones. 1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* III. xiv. (1686) 139 Which Cavities are wrought by Nature in the Rocky-bone, and contain in them the inbred Air.

†b. *Rocky ruby*, = ROCK-RUBY. *Obs.*

a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. 29 The Rocky-Ruby,..*Rubinus rupium*. This is of a Red deep, and the hardest of all the kinds.

4. Growing upon or among rocks. *rare.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 707 The rockie Cranes bill [*Geranium saxatile*] is a lesser plant then the ordinary Doves foot. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Lychnis*, Maritime Rocky Campion, with an Orpine Leaf. 1805 LAMBERT tr. *Michaux' Trav. Allegany Mts.* 301 The remainder of this tract..produces only the white, red,..and rocky oaks, &c. intermixed with pines.

5. *Brewing.* (See quots.)

Connected with *rock* as a variant of *roche*: see ROCKING *vbl. sb.*[2] (quot. 1839) and cf. F. *rocher* in Littré.

1835 W. BLACK *Brewing* 52 The third change is the cauliflower or curling top, rising to a fine rocky or light yeasty head. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 405/1 The stages of a healthy fermentation are, first, a creamy scum rising on the surface: this, after a time, begins to curl and becomes frosted in appearance; it then becomes rocky, and the air vesicles which appeared frosted enlarge.

Rocky (rɒ'ki), *a.*[2] [f. ROCK *v.*[1]] Unsteady, tottering, unstable; in early use, tipsy.

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 559 To express the condition of an Honest fellow and no Flincher under the Effects of good Fellowship it is said that he is..Rocky. 1791–3 in *Spirit Public Jrnls.* I. 3 Our Rulers too are—rocky. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Rocky*, drunken, tottering in his gait. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 253 The vision of these splendid horns..made me a bit 'rocky', as the big beast swung round to stare at us. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 7/2 He understood that the society in which his money was invested was in a 'rocky' condition.

b. *slang*, in vaguely depreciative use.

1883 *Bicycling News* 28 Dec. 830 A very jolly day having been spent, notwithstanding the rocky weather. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 12 It'll be a little bit rocky on some of us.

Rocky, obs. form of ROOK *v.*[1]

Rococo-sque, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. next + -ESQUE.] Of rococo character or style; suggesting rococo.

1885 FREEMAN in *Times* 20 Jan. 10/6 Not to imitate the rococesque lantern arches.

Rococo (rokō'ko), *a.* and *sb.* Also roccoco. [a. F. *rococo*, supposed to be a fanciful formation on the stem of *rocaille* pebble- or shell-work.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 214 There are two especial new *mots d'argot*, *rococo* and *décousu*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Old-fashioned, antiquated.

1836 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 432 This species of delicacy seems now to be so thoroughly *perruque*, and *rococo*, or whatever be the newest and most approved term for old-fashioned, that [etc.]. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. xii. 278 [He] had even been sufficiently 'rococo' to assert boldly that he did not think Victor Hugo so great a genius as Racine. 1859 SALA *Tw. Round Clock* (1861) 300, I do not even know the names of the fashionable dances of the day, and very probably those to which I have alluded are by this time old fashioned, out of date, *rococo*, and pigtaily.

2. Of furniture or architecture: Having the characteristics of Louis Quatorze or Louis Quinze workmanship, such as conventional shell- and scroll-work and meaningless decoration; excessively or tastelessly florid or ornate.

1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* Wks. 1900 VI. 27 The rococo architects have introduced their ornaments. 1851 MOGFORD *Preserv. Pict.* (ed. 3) 1. 10 The poverty of invention, and rococo design of most of the picture-frames now made. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* I. 24 An oval mirror of rococo workmanship. 1887 PATER *Imag. Portraits* 150 That *rococo* seventeenth-century French imitation of the true Renaissance.

transf. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 65 The florid and rococo notions of Imperial glory flourished by his political chief. 1881 *Daily Telegr.* 27 Dec., That stately rococo dance, the Minuet de la Cour.

B. *sb.* 1. The style of architecture, art, etc., having rococo characteristics.

1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 94/1 The type of the ancient church was replaced by the absurdities of the rococo. 1881 H. JAMES *Portrait of a Lady* xxxv, Miss Osmond, indeed, in the bloom of her juvenility, had a touch of the rococo. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* xiv. 563 The whole passage illustrates the rococo of the English Renaissance which Marlowe made fashionable.

2. A piece of work in this style.

1876 *Academy* 30 Dec. 623 These *Scenes* are rococoes sufficiently out of the common track to be worthy of notice.

Hence **Rococo-city.** *nonce-wd.*

1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 125 Think of the rococo-city of a gentleman studying Seneca in the middle of February..in a remarkably damp cottage.

Rocolo, obs. variant of ROQUELAURE.

Rocou, variant of ROUCOU.

† Rocquet. *Obs. rare.* Also roquet. [?Adaptation of a native name.] (See quots.)

The original source for the name and description is Rochefort *Hist. Antilles* (1658) I. xiii. 131.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 75 Besides these greater sorts of lizzards, there are in these islands..others which are much less; and these are called..Roquets. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* 196 The rocquet is a pretty animal in this isle. 1708 OLDMIXON *Brit. Emp.* II. 227 The Rocquet, an animal whose skin is like a wither'd leaf. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Roquet.*

Rocquet, obs. form of ROCKET *sb.*[1]

Rod (rɒd), *sb.*[1] Also 1–6 rodd-, 4–5 rodd, 5–7 rodde. [OE. *rodd*, corresponding in sense to the continental forms cited under ROOD *sb.*, but in form quite distinct. Prob. related to ON. *rudda* 'club', Norw. dial. *rudda*, *rydda* 'a large pliant twig or stick used as a whip', *rodda* 'a stake set upright to hang things on' (Ross).]

I. 1. A straight, slender shoot or wand, growing upon or cut from a tree, bush, etc.

a 1150 [see sense 2]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1123 Vor me þe hoþ in one rodde, An þu, mid þine fule codde,..Biwerest manne corn urom dore. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 41 Hingand apon a spere or apon a rodd. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 52 Pryke þe cofyn with a pynne y-stekyd on a roddys ende. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 139 The aungell sate downe & knyt roddes & wrought on ye basket. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 166 For wicker Roddes to make frettes. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxx. 37 Iacob tooke him rods of greene poplar, and of the hasel and chestnut tree. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 107/2 To put two rods through the cross thrids that were crossed at the Warping. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 F 2/1 It is good that he.. carry in his hand a bundle of rods, to stick down one at the end of the chain. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 166 So thick a swarm Of flow'rs, like flies clothing her slender rods, That scarce a leaf appears. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Rods, or sticks, fastened to sky-rockets, to make them rise in a straight line. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Laurance* ii. 130 The hazel rods Were nodding with their catkins. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 276/1 'Osiers'..under the technical name of 'rods' and willows, are a merchantable commodity.

b. *fig.* An offshoot, a scion; a tribe. (Biblical.)

1460 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1866) 81 To the all synners do go,..As thou art parfyte rodde of Iesse. 1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xi. 1 After this there shal come a rod forth of yᵉ Kynrede of Iesse, and a blossome out of his rote. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxiv. 2 Remember..the rod [*marg.* Or, tribe] of thine inheritance which thou hast redeemed. 1780 [E. PERRONET] *Occas. Verses* (1785) 22 Extol the stem of Jesse's rod, And crown Him Lord of All. *c* 1850 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* (1866) 73 Rod of the Root of Jesse, Thou, Flower of Mary born.

c. In phr. *by the rod*, descriptive of an old form of taking or surrendering land.

Cf. Cotgrave (1611), s.v. *Verge.*

1736 *Brasenose Coll. Doc.* C 88 Came and surrendered by the rod into the hands of the Lords of the fee, a cottage [etc.]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 560 An attorney who makes a surrender ought to pursue the usual form, as by the rod, &c., according to the custom of the manor.

2. An instrument of punishment, either one straight stick, or a bundle of twigs bound together. *To spare the rod*, etc.: see SPARE *v.*

a 1150 *Ags. Hom.* (ed. Assmann) xv. 119 Ða het se gerefa hi niman..& mid greatum roddum beaton. 1390, *c* 1450 [see b]. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 14 Yf the childe wexe wanton the moder beteth him fyrst with a litell rodde and the strenger he wexeth the gretter rodde she takyth. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 36 The rodde as an instrument.. helpeth forward to bryng the boye to some goodnesse. 1580 in Boys *Coll. Hist. Sandwich* (1792) 231 Punished..with rodd, shame, restraint of plaie, or otherwyse. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 26 As fond Fathers, Hauing bound vp the threatning twigs of birch..: in time the rod [is] More mock'd, then fear'd. 1636 COWLEY *Poetical Blossoms, Vote* iii, I would not be a School-master, though he His Rods no lesse than *Fasces* deemes to be. 1733 FIELDING *Intriguing Chambermaid* Epil., 'Tis hard to pay them who our faults reveal, As boys are forced to buy the rods they feel. 1780 COWPER *Boadicea* 2 The British warrior queen, Bleeding from the Roman rods. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 270 It makes a vast difference in opinion about the utility of the rod, which end happens to fall to one's share. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxix, To fast all the year on bread and water; and to be disciplined with rods or otherwise.

b. *fig.* A means or instrument of punishment; also, punishment, chastisement. Formerly common in phr. *to make a rod for oneself, one's own back*, etc. *To kiss the rod*: see KISS *v.* 6.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 44 Cupide, which of love is godd, In chastisinge hath mad a rodd To dryve awei hir wantounesse. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lv. 132 Thy discipline is upon me, & þy rodde she shal teche me...I encline me under þe rodde of þy correccion. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. ii. 162, I fere me ye haue made a rodde for your self. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 1, I am the man, that tholow the rodd of his wrath haue experience of misery. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 5 Whan haste proueth a rod made for his owne tayle. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 10 Thou do'st..Make me beleeue, that thou art..the Rod of heauen To punish my Mistreadings. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* V. 606 And therefore ..never strive, but gently take your rod. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. 234 It hapned that this Lord first felt the smart of this rod which he made for others. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* I. ix. 39 Oh how the good man smiles to see what a Rod we have made for our own Back! 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 654 No vulgar God Pursues thy Crimes, nor with a common Rod. 1734 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 284 How little fruit is there of rods, whether public or personal. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxix. (1788) 368 Shortening the duration of parliaments..is keeping the representative under the rod of the constituent. 1801 I. MILNER in *Life* xiii. (1842) 249, I have long seen it very plain that mild methods will not do for me. Nothing but the rod answers at all. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* iii. I. 67 It was the policy of both..governments..to make use of him as a rod over the head of Philip.

c. *A rod in pickle*, † *lye*, † *piss*, usually *fig.*, a punishment in store. (Cf. PICKLE *sb.*[1] 1 b.)

1553 *Respublica* III. v. 820 Some would in no wyse to owre desyres applye. But we have Roddes in pysse for them. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 327, I know One, that experimentally prooued what a rod in lye could do with the curstest boy in a Citty. 1648 J. DILLINGHAM in *Ld. Montagu of Beaulieu's P.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 163 No doubt there are many rods in pickle against many great ones. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 331, I see a thousand rods in piss, and the whole posse of diminutive pedants against me. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* 5 Mar. (1852) 77 He keeps for Pitt a rod in pickle. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 267 He has as certainly a rod in pickle for the idle and unruly. 1886 A. J. C. HARE *Story Life* (1900) VI. 5 The incarnation of a rod in pickle, but with very fine qualities.

† d. *A rod under* or *at one's girdle*, implying a whipping or the fact of having been whipped. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 34 They put gold into the hands of youth, where they should put a rod vnder their gyrdle. 1591 — *Endymion* II. ii, Away peeuish boy, a rodde were better vnder thy girdle than loue in thy mouth. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. i. (Q.[1]), You signior shall be carried to the market crosse, and be there bound: and so shall you sir, in a large motlie coate, with a rodde at your girdle.

3. A wand or stick carried in the hand, such as a walking-stick, shepherd's or herdsman's stick, enchanter's wand, etc.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 274/123 His rodde he piȝte in þe grounde: and heo bi-gan a-non To leui and blowe and bere fruyt. 1474 CAXTON *Chess* III. (1883) 76 A man holdynge.. a rodde in the lifte hand. *Ibid.*, The rodde is for to dryue and conduyte wyth all the bestes vnto her pasture. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 45 Yᵉ relyques yᵗ Titus caryed to Rome, that is to say,..Aarons rodde, Moyses rod. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* x. 10 Possess nott golde, nor silver.., Nether shues, nor yet a rod [so Cranmer (1539) and Rheims (1582)]. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxiii. 4 Thy rod and thy staffe, they comfort me. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 816 Without his rod revers't, And backward mutters of dissevering power, We cannot free the Lady. 1667 — *P. L.* XI. 133 Charm'd with Arcadian Pipe, the Pastoral Reed Of Hermes, or his opiate Rod. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 192 Here also they pretend to shew the rods of Moses and Aaron, &c. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 85 He that rul'd them with a shepherd's rod, In form a man, in dignity a God. 1819 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* I. 149, I struck the crust o' the earth With this enchanted rod, and Hell lay bare! 1885 J. PAYN *Luck of Darrells* xxxi, Her later life, with its far more important incidents, had swallowed it up like Aaron's rod.

b. A stick or switch carried in the hand when riding. See also RIDING-ROD.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 Thei haue a wonde, other a rodde,..to cause the horses to move. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii, Carry your rod without offence to his eye in your right hand. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Charms & Knots* 3 A poore mans rod, when thou dost ride, Is both a weapon and a guide. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Autobiogr.* (1886) 73 The rule for graceful riding is, that a man hold.. his rod over the left ear of his horse. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v.

c. A divining-rod: see DIVINING-, DOWSING-ROD, and cf. MOSAICAL 2.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 12 When they goe over silver, they say the Rod bends or breakes, if it be straightly held. 1641 THORNDIKE *Govt. Churches* I. i. § 1 Those that seek for mines have..a rod which they hold even-balanced over the place where they hope for a vein. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 114 The corpuscles, it was said, that rise from the Minerals, entering the rod, determine it to bow down. 1836 R. FURNESS *Astrologer* 1, To cut the wondrous rod, and thence define The place and bearing of the hidden mine. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxv, There might be iron-ore in the wolds; and if you could find it by the rod, we might get it up and smelt it.

transf. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clv, Soe great a faith have Princes, when the Sword (Their Rod of Prophecie) leads on.

4. A wand or staff (of wood, ivory, or metal) carried as a symbol of office, authority, or dignity. (See also BLACK ROD.)

c 1440 *Sir Gowther* 314 There come the steward with a rod in his honde, To do him thens thus he wold fonde. *c* 1450 *Brut* 545 Sir Thomas Percy,..stuard of the Kynges howsold, come into the hall amonges the pepill, and there he brak the rodde of his office. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 215 The erle of Arondel whiche bare the rod of Yvery with the Dove both together. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* xiv. 65 The sergeantes smote him with their rods of office. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 89 Holy Oyle,..The Rod, and Bird of Peace, and all such Emblemes. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 211 Receiving at the Kings hands the Rod and the Cap, as investitures of that Dutchy. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Geneal. Hist. Eng.* 75 Delivering Him the Scepter to hold in His Right Hand, and the Rod Royal in his Left Hand. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Vergers*, Inferior Officers, who go before the Bishop, Dean, &c., with a Verge, or Rod tip'd with Silver. 1777 BRAND *Observ. Pop. Antiq.* XXV. 261 The Staff or Rod of Authority in the Civil and in the Military ..are both derived from hence. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ix, Maxwell, still keeping his rod across the door, said,..' My lord, this gentleman is not known'.

b. As a symbol of power or tyrannical sway.

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* ii. 27 He shall rule them with a rodde of yeron. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 884 That Golden Scepter.. Is now an Iron Rod to bruise and breake Thy disobedience. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 58 Proud of the yoke, and pliant to the rod. 1750 — *Elegy* 47 Hands that the rod of empire might have sway'd. 1786 BURNS *Address to Edinburgh* 14 Here Justice..High wields her balance and her rod. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 127 The iron rod of Penury still compels Her wretched slave to bow the knee to wealth. *Ibid.* IX. 187 Tamely crouching to the tyrant's rod. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXVI. 437 They would fall only under the rod of less scrupulous conquerors.

5. An angling-rod; a fishing-rod.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 6 Ye muste furst lurne to mak..your rod, your lynys..& your hokes. *Ibid.* 7 How ȝe schall make your Rodde craftely. 1523–98 [see ANGLE-ROD; ANGLING 3]. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses' Elys.* Nymphal vi, The lusty Samon..wresting at my Rod doth make my Boat turne round. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 120 This kind of fishing with a dead rod, and laying night-hooks, are like putting money to use. 1711 GAY *Rural Sports* I. 134 Let the fisherman..Encrease his tackle, and his rod retye. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 134/1 He got a rod, and went a-fishing. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 252/2 The short rod is then to be held over the stream, and the bait gently dropped into the water.

b. *transf.* An angler.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xii. (1880) 441 One of the keenest and best rods on the river. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 257/2 He lands more big fish and throws back more small ones than any other rod in his district.

II. 6. a. A stick used for measuring with. Also *measuring rod.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxv. 716 He that meetyth, kepyth and departyth feldes..and meedys vsyth a rodde. 1502, 1599 [see GAD *sb.*[1] 6]. 1648 HEXHAM, *Een*

Roede,..a Rod of ten foot long, to measure grounds or fields. 1656 [see MEASURING *vbl. sb.* 4]. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. viii. (1727) 58 Decempeda was a sort of measuring Rod for taking the dimensions of Buildings. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ezechiel's Reed*, or *Rod*, a Scripture Measure [etc.]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 386 The Rod is from five to ten feet in length, and is used for measuring lengths, heights and breadths. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 509 The rod, divided into feet and inches, is put down to ascertain the depth of the drain.

b. A small piece of wood, bone, etc., marked with figures and used in calculating.

1619 T. BRETNOR *A Prognost.* To Mathem., There is..an excellent treatise of Rabdologia, or Arithmeticall Rods, invented and published by the learned Lord of Merchiston. 1667 [see RHABDOLOGY]. 1678 PHILLIPS s.v. *Nepiers Bones* or *Rods*, Which Rods being rightly..disposed one with another, represent the true product of any two sums. 1825 [see RHABDOLOGICAL].

7. a. A measure of length, equal to 5½ yards or 16½ feet; a PERCH or POLE.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 1940 Whanne this werk was thus begonne, & the heythe of fowre roddis vpe was j-ronne aboven the erthe. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 375 The which acre holdeth in lengthe xxxij. roddis and iiij. fote of the kyngis standard. 1474 *Cov. Leet Book* II. 397 Out of the seid yard growith a Rodde to mesure lond by, the wich Rod conteyneth in lengthe v yardes & halfe. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 352 This auncient bridge..conteined in length, about twenty and sixe roddes. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 90 Those that were seeking for her abroad (although some rods distant) are instantly sensible of their felicity. 1678 MOXON *Math. Dict.* App. 166 Eight Furlongs, *viz.* 320 Rods, make a Mile. 1706 [see POLE *sb.*¹ 3]. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 362 Extending a thousand or fifteen hundred rods in front of the River. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* (1868) 191 Then at every rod you have a sea-view of peculiar interest. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 230/2 That A.B. do back and cope a hundred rods of their wall..on penalty, by the rod, sixteen shillings.

Comb. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 25 Oct. 1775, To harrow-in the wheat on the rod-wide beds of Barnfield.

b. A measure of area: A square perch or pole; †also, a ROOD.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 81 Thou shalte yoke hem and make hem to tourne foure rodd of londe. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 208, 1 Perche in bredth, and 40 in length, doe make a Rod of lande, whiche some call a roode. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xvi. O ij, Now bycause I would cut off from that figure one acre, and an acre conteineth 160 rods: I multiply 160 in 50. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 19 A rod or pole of ground, which is the square of sixteen feet and a half. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Surveying*, Which you multiply by 40, because there are 40 Perches in a Rod. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 F 1/1 Example. 19 rods the diagonal. 5 rods the perpendicular. 95 square rods the content. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 188 Half an acre, or eighty rods, of land..., is sufficient to keep a cow during a year. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 405 Five and a half square rods of ground, which had not been manured.

c. A measure of brickwork: (see quots.).

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 56 Bricklayers do work at twenty seaven shillings the Rod. *Ibid.* 63 A Rod 16½ Foot square, 1½ Bricks. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 53 The Bricklayer..doth for the most part agree by the Rod, which is sixteen Foot and a half square every way, and two hundred seventy two foot in all. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 550 A rod of standard brick-work, making the necessary allowance for mortar and waste, will require 4500 bricks. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 2300 Consequently 272 feet is universally taken as the superficial standard content of a rod. *Ibid.*, A cubic rod of brickwork would be..306 feet cube.

† d. (See quot.) *Obs.*—¹

1630 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 81 No Fisherman.. shall lay any more or greater Quantity [of lampern-leaps] than only one Rod of forty Fathom, containing seven Dozen of Leaps.

III. 8. †a. The shaft of a spear. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1234 The king share thrugh his shild with þe sharpe ende, And the rod all to roofe right to his honde. *Ibid.* 11094 The roddis all to Roofe right to þaire hond.

b. *dial.* The shafts of a cart or waggon.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Pullanus*, In a team, the horse which goes in the rods is commonly call'd the Fillar. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Rods*, of a cart or waggon; in Derb. the sills. 1855 J. C. MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 725 *Rods* (Sussex), cart and waggon shafts.

attrib. 1736 AINSWORTH, A rode, or roddle horse (filler), *equus carro proxime subjectus.* 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Rod-horse*, a horse in the shafts or rods.

9. a. A straight slender bar of metal; a connecting part or shaft which is slender in proportion to its length. See also CONNECTING-ROD, *guiding-, lightning-, piston-rod.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pendulum Clock*, The Iron Rod or Wiar which bears the Bob at Bottom. 1750 FRANKLIN *Opinions & Conject.* Wks. 1887 II. 183 Would not these pointed rods probably draw the electrical fire silently out of a cloud? *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 155 As the rod of the pendulum, like all other bodies, contracts with cold. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 4 A rod of good steel, in its hardest state.., may be broken almost as easily as a rod of glass. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 30 This plunger hangs from a rod..which passes through the cover of the cylinder. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 458/2 The rod in the shaft, known as the main rod or spear rod, is usually made of strong balks of timber butted together.

b. In scientific use: An animal or vegetable structure having an elongated slender form.

1864 LUBBOCK in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* IV. 269 In the younger females..the eggs did not descend in the uterus as far as the 'rod'. 1866 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 223 This is the layer of rods and cones, and occupies about a quarter of the whole thickness [of the retina]. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 264 The rods..become united, and form a special structure, the 'rhabdom'. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 85 Examples of the aggregated rods are found on the white Eucalypti.

c. Something resembling a rod in shape.

c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* iii. 50 A continuous rod of fluid mercury. 1905 *Athenæum* 22 Apr. 487/2 In the cry of the wind, in the grey rods of rain, and in all the shifting shows of the universe.

IV. 10. *attrib.*, in sense 'having the form of a rod': a. Of metal, etc., as *rod-bolt, -iron, -lead.*

1690 *Act 2 Will. & Mary* c. 4, Every Hundred Weight of Iron slit or hammered into Rods, commonly known by the Name of Rod Iron. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. 48 The rod screw for the auger, four feet. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 84 To have Norfolk thumb latches..and eight-inch rod bolts. 1858 JOYNSON *Metals* 58 Hammered and rolled into the various sections known in commerce as bar, rod iron, and the like. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 220/2 *Rod Lead*...In this form it is used in the manufacture of compressed bullets. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 371/1, I..unfolded my patent rod-lock, and left my wheel supported by this device.

b. Of organic structures, as *rod-body, -cell.*

1877 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 276 Numerous rod-bodies were observed to be shot out of a fresh section just as in Geoplana, but the rod-cells were not isolated successfully. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 332 In the *Turbellaria* very similar structures are met with in the rhabdocysts or rod-cells.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General, as *rod-divination, -grower, -merchant*; *rod-shaped* adj.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 96 *note*, Our vulgar Notion of the Hazel's Tendency to a Vein of Lead Ore..seems to be a Vestige of this Rod Divination. 1851 *Census Gt. Brit.* (1854), Rod grower, dealer 12. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rod-merchant*, a dealer in osiers or birch and alder rods for basket-making, etc. 1876 *Nature* 30 Nov. 108/1 Very minute rod-shaped spicules.

b. In sense 5, as *rod-bearer, -holder*; *rod-case, -hand*; *rod-fishing, -season*; *rod-caught* adj.

1864 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 13 The glancing trout made the rod-bearers' fingers itch to try their art. 1879 *Cassells' Techn. Educ.* II. 356 They..thus decrease the rental of waters either from net or rod holders. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 376/2 The Professor climbed up..with the rod-cases. *Ibid.* 382/1 By a simple turning over of the rod-hand while drawing firmly on the line. 1885 *Globe* 2 Sept. (Cassell), Rod-fishing is permissible until the end of October. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 4/2 The spring rod season for salmon is nearly over. 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 10/1 He landed his record rod-caught fish—a salmon of sixty-seven pounds.

12. Special combs., as **rod-bat** (see quot. 1842); **rod-chisel** (see quot.); **rod-fall** (see quot. 1887); **rod-ham**, a piece of meadow-land on which osiers grow; **rod-machine** (see quot.); **rod-mill**, a workshop where iron is rolled into rods; **rod-planer** (see quot.); **rod-roller**, a workman engaged in rolling iron into rods; **rod-rope**, the rope by which boring-rods are worked; †**rod-woman**, a seller of twigs.

1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* s.v. *Plough* 981/1 The ploughman next changes the position of the coulter to the opposite side, by what is called the '*rod bat', that is, a wood-set stick with a crook in it. 1855 J. C. MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* s.v. *Plough*, The..sheath, coulter, road bat [*sic*]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1961/1 **Rod-chisel*, a chisel on the end of a withe or rod, used by the smith in cutting hot metal. 1664 *MS. Agreement, Maldon, Essex* Bdl. 97 fol. 3 Parcell of land called Withers, with ye *rodfall and other appurtenances. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Rodfall*,..a belt of wood about a rod..deep, not belonging to the same owner as the bulk of the wood, and felled at a different time. 1883 TAUNT *Thames* (ed. 5) 44 From here a quarter of a mile of crooked stream, bordered with *rodhams, brings us to Shillingford Bridge. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 762/2 **Rod Machine*, a machine for making round sticks, such as dowels, pins, stretchers, broom-handles, etc. 1885 *Census Instruct.* Index, *Rod Mill Roller. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 10/2 A man having charge of a rod mill. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1961/2 **Rod-planer*, a special machine-tool for planing locomotive connecting-rods, guide-bars, and similar work. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 10/2 Upon the basis on which *rod rollers are paid to-day. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 966 Substituting for the wheel and axle, a number of ropes attached to the *rod-rope. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* II. ii, My mistress cries like the *rod-woman,—quick, quick, quick, buy any rosemary and bays?

† **Rod,** *sb.*² *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 roid, rode. [Of obscure origin; perh. due to a wrong analysis of an early **fotrod*: see TROD.

Fute rode occurs in Kennedy's *Passion of Christ* 11, and is probably still represented by Sc. *fit-röd.* The quality and quantity of *o* in Sc. are so variable, that it is now impossible to say whether *röd, röd* represents this word or the Eng. *road.* Cf. however the dim. form *rodding*[g.]

A path, a way or road.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 237 A litill rod he fand Vp toward the crag strikand. *Ibid.* X. 379 Thai..ou range in ane rod can ga On handis and feit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vii. 43 The hiddillis held thai and the roddis darn. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 197 Preistis, wirschip God, And put away your Imagerie,..To hell the way and rod. 1581 BURNE in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 160 Ane edder in the hie vay, and serpent in the rod. 1600 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scot.* VI. 125 Making of roidis, gaittis and passageis throw the landis, and taking of..wair furth thairof.

Rod, obs. form of ROAD, ROOD, RUD *sbs.*

† **Rod,** erroneous variant of RAD *a.*, afraid.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 210 Germanus bad thame tha sould nocht be rod, Bot haif gude hoip and put thair help in God.

Rod (rɒd), *v.* [f. ROD *sb.*¹]

†1. *trans.* To furnish with rods or laths. *Obs.*—⁰

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ripiar pared*, to lath, to rod a wall.

2. *U.S.* To fit with lightning-conductors.

a 1890 *Sci. Amer.* LVIII. 358 (Cent.), Several other houses in the town were rodded in the same way. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 11 Feb. 2/3 An old man down the country refused to have me rod his dwelling.

3. *intr.* To cut and peel osiers. *dial.*

1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* 121 They kep' the childer away rodding.

Rod, *v.* (to rub): see RUD *v.*²

Rod, obs. or dial. pa. t. or pa. pple. of RIDE *v.*

Rodde, obs. pa. t. of RIDE *v.*

Ro·dded, *ppl. a.* [f. ROD *sb.*¹ or *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Formed into rounded pleats. *Obs.*—¹

1562 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. L iv, In garded frocks they shine with roddid welts about theyr necks [L. *virgatis lucent sagulis*].

2. Made or furnished with rods.

1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. iv. 64 (E.D.S.), Rodded hurdles. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 674 The hurdles employed for this purpose are generally of two kinds, either flatted or rodded. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 148 A rack made of malleable iron,..not spanned but rodded, in the sides, to keep in the straw.

3. Shaped like a rod.

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* v. (ed. 2) 122 Its [the Glyptolepis] rodded, obelisk-like spires. 1899 tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* vii. (ed. 4) 295 Certain histological changes.. especially affecting the 'rodded' lining cells.

Rodden (rɒ·d'n), *sb. Sc.* Also 6 roddyne, 8–9 roddin, 9 roddan, r(h)oddon. [Of obscure formation, but prob. related to RED *a.*, from the same grade as OE. *rudig, rudu*, and ON. *rauðr, rauði*, etc.] A berry of the rowan or mountain ash. Also *attrib.*, as *rodden-tree.*

15.. in *Bannatyne MS.* (1879) 775 Quhen. gud reid wyne growis on the roddyne treis. *a* 1694 SIR A. BALFOUR *Lett.* (1700) 31 The Fruit whereof hangs in Clusters like our Roddens. *a* 1783 *Willy o Douglass-dale* xix, O had I a bunch o yon red roddins, That grows in yonder wood. 1850 W. JAMIE *Stray Effusions* 58 Twa wimpling burnies meet Beside the rodden glen. 1853 CADENHEAD *Bon-Accord* 200 (E. D. D.), The roddens hangin' ripe and red.

Rodden, *a. rare.* [f. ROD *sb.*¹] Made of rods.

1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 209 Round rodden cow cribs.

Ro·dden-fluke. *Sc.* Also roddan-. [Perh. f. RODDING *vbl. sb.*²: cf. the synonymous *rawn-fluke.* In Northumb. called *roddams.*] The turbot.

1795 J. DONALDSON *Agric. Kincardine* 415 Scate, turbot, (called here rodden fluke, and bannock fluke) and flounders. 1802 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* I. 192 The Turbot..in Scotland is called Rodden-fleuk; the last word being a general denomination for flounders and other flat fish. 1882 DAY *Fishes Grt. Brit.* II. 12 Turbot,..Roddan or roan fleuk,.. east coast of Scotland.

Ro·ddikin. *Sc.* Also 6 rodekein, 8 -ikin, roddickin, 9 ruddiken. [Perh. ad. Du. or Flem. **roodeken*, dim. of *roode* (Kilian), = READ *sb.*¹] The fourth stomach of a ruminant animal.

1599 in *Stirling Nat. Hist. Soc. Trans.* (1902) 28 Item xij rodekeins. 1796 *Young's Annals Agric.* XXVII. 69 An obstruction takes place, and..the stomach, called the Rodikin, is greatly inflamed. *c* 1805 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 88 Roasted hen, and collops plenty; And roddickins, and penches too. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 302 Pray, sir, allow me to help you—I shall send you a nice piece of ruddiken.

Roddin(g, *Sc.*, a path: see *sheep-rodding.*

Ro·dding, (*vbl.*) *sb.*¹ [f. ROD *sb.*¹ or *v.*]

1. The action of beating with a rod; caning.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 478 Their capitall punishments are hanging, rodding, knocking on the heads, drowning. 1906 H. S. SALT *Consolat. Faddist* 30 The less they did attend, The more he brayed of rodding.

2. *techn.* (See quots.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Rodding*, the operation of fixing or repairing wooden cage guides in shafts. *a* 1890 *Electr. Rev.* XVI. 14 (Cent.), In most of the systems the cable is inserted by a process technically called rodding—that is, pushing rods through the duct from one manhole to the next.

3. *concr.* Metal in the form of rods; an arrangement of rods.

1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 80 It has been found that a steel channel section of rodding is far superior for the purpose. 1899 *Daily News* 1 July 4/5 Electro-pneumatic signalling does away with rodding and wires.

Ro·dding, *vbl. sb.*² *Sc. rare.* [f. *rodd*, var. of *rudd* spawn: see REDD *sb.*] The spawning of fish. Hence *rodding-time.*

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Campsie* XV. 321 *note*, It is said that the raising of the Damhead..is the sole cause why the fish come not up in rodding time to the Glazert.

Roddle, variant of RADDLE *sb.*¹

Ro·ddy, *a. rare*—⁰. [f. ROD *sb.*¹] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Vergeux*, roddie, full of rods.

Roddy, obs. form of RUDDY *a.*

† **Rode,** *sb.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [Prob. a. Du. *roede* measuring-rod (ten feet long): see ROOD *sb.*] A certain length of dyke.

1662 DUGDALE *Imbanking & Draining* 242 That the sewer..should be dyked..before Michaelmasse following, upon pain of every rode not done 3ˢ. 4ᵈ. *Ibid.*, Upon pain also of iijˢ. iiijᵈ. for every rode unfinished at Michaelmasse.

Rode (rōud), *sb.*[2] *U.S.* Also 7–8 **road**(e, 9 **rhode**. [Of obscure origin.] A rope, esp. one attached to a boat-anchor or trawl. (Cf. RODING.)

1679 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 135 A roade taken out of his Boate in the time of ye fire, & made vse of to pull downe houses. 1726 PENHALLOW *Indian Wars* (1859) 53 They fired..with such resolution, as made them quit one of their boats by cutting their roads and lashings. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 12 Manilla Trawl Rhode, large yarn. *a* 1890 *Cent. Dict., Rode*,..a rope attached to a boat-anchor or killock. *Perley.* [Bay of Fundy.]

Rode, *sb.*[3] *dial.* (See quot. and RODE *v.*[2])

1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.* s.v., 'To go to Rode,' means to go late at night, or early in the morning, to shoot wild fowl, which pass over-head on the wing.

Rode, *v.*[1] Also 7 **road**. [Prob. ad. older Du. *roden, roeden* (Kilian), = LG. *roden, raden* (see Grimm), OFris. *rotha* to root out, extirpate.] *trans.* To clear (a stream, dyke, etc.) from weeds. Hence **Ro·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1616 in W. H. Wheeler *Hist. Fens* (1897) App. IV. 11 The Welland to be roaded, rooked, hooked, haffed, scowered and cleansed. 1662 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking & Draining* 242 The sewer called the Beche..should be dyked, roded, and scoured. 1664–5 *Act* 16–17 *Chas. II*, c. 11 § 2 [They] shall..maintaine and keepe the Rivers of Gleane and Welland with sufficient Dyking, Roading, Scowering and Bancking. 1858 W. H. WHEELER *Drainage Fens & Low Lands* 17 The cost of this work in the fen district, where it is termed 'roding', is about 20*s.* a mile. [Descr. precedes.]

Rode, *v.*[2] Also 8 **rod**, 9 **road**. [Of obscure origin. Sense 2 is evidently related in some way to *cock-rode, -road.*]

1. *intr.* Of wild-fowl: To fly landward in the evening.

1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 464 As soon as the evening sets in, the decoy rises (as they term it)...This rising of the decoy in the evening, is in Somersetshire called rodding. 1885 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. XI. 188 Gunners..wait in the marshes in the Bristol Channel, in the evening, to shoot wild fowl 'roding in' half an hour after sunset. 1898 [see ROADING *vbl sb.*[2]].

2. Of woodcock: To perform a regular evening flight during the breeding season.

1865 J. SLEIGH *Derbyshire Gloss.* (E.D.D.). 1888 [see ROADING *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1907 BENSUSAN *Wild-Life Stories* 208 When a woodcock is roding, he must not vary his pace, his flight, or his song.

Rode, obs. f. REED, ROAD, ROID *a.*, ROOD, RUD, RUDE; pa. t. or pa. pple. of RIDE *v.*

-rode (f. RIDE *v.*): see *tide-, wind-rode.*

Ro·ded, *a.* Also **roaded**. [Of obscure origin: cf. RODY *a.*] Streaky. (Generally used of bacon.)

1848– in dialect glossaries. 1893 *Natal Times* 30 Sept., They..make splendid roded bacon and good hams.

Rode-horse, obs. f. ROAD-HORSE. **Rode-lofte,** obs. f. ROOD-LOFT. **Rodely,** var. of ROIDLY *Obs.*; obs. f. RUDELY.

Rodent (rōu·dĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *rōdent-, rōdens*, pr. pple. of *rōdĕre* to gnaw.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Zool.* Gnawing; belonging to the order *Rodentia.*

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 184/2 Of the Rodent mammals (*Rodentia*) of Africa..we have no very extensive knowledge. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 108 In this we may discern a slight approach to the rodent character of *Cheiromys.* 1877 W. MATTHEWS *Ethn. & Phil. Hidatsa Ind.* 50 The rodent teeth of the beaver are regarded as potent charms. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 419/2 Rodent Moles, with very small or rudimentary eyes and ear-conchs.

2. *Path.* (See quots.)

1853 PAGET *Lect. Surg. Path.* II. 452 The Rodent Ulcer is the disease which has been described under various names: such as cancerous ulcer of the face, cancroid ulcer [etc.]. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 125 Rodent ulcers are closely allied to the cancers. 1893 *St. Bartholomew's Hosp. Rep.* XXIX. 191 Rodent cancer most commonly occurs on the face.

3. Of waves: Wearing away the shore.

1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* III. x. 148 Out came the lovely carving of the rodent waves.

B. *sb. Zool.* An animal of the order *Rodentia*, characterized by having no canine teeth and strong incisors.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 503 The animals included in the Order of *Rodents*, or gnawers and nibblers. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1860) 137 The eyes of moles and of some burrowing rodents are rudimentary in size. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* vi. 287 The peculiar families of South American Rodents—cavies, spiny-rats, and chinchillas.

transf. 1885 LD. R. CHURCHILL *Sp.* (1889) I. 235 Lord Derby belongs to a tribe of political rodents.

Rodential (rōude·nʃăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to the *Rodentia* or rodent animals. Hence **Rode·ntially** *adv.*

1890 *Nature* XLII. 193/1 The dingo and several other, chiefly rodential, placental mammals. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 2/2 A nose rodentially keen.

Rodentian (rōude·nʃăn), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Belonging to the rodents.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 157 A little string of raw rodentian delicacies, dangling by their tails in a bunch.

‖ **Rodeo** (rōde·ō). *Amer.* [Sp. *rodeo* a going round, a cattle-ring, etc., f. *rodear* to go round.]

1. A driving together of cattle in order to separate, count, inspect, or mark them; a round-up. Also *attrib.*, as *rodeo-ground.*

1834 DARWIN *Frnl.* 16 Aug. in *Voy. Beagle* (1839) III. 311 Once every year there is a grand 'rodeo' when all the cattle are driven down, counted, and marked. 1851 *Laws California* xcii, Every owner of a stock farm shall be obliged to give yearly one general rodeo. 1891 B. HARTE *First Fam. Tasajara* vii, Her native-bred animal fondly believed that he was participating in a *rodeo.* 1892 GERTRUDE ATHERTON *Doomswoman* xxiv, The platform on one side of the circular rodeo-ground.

2. A place or enclosure where cattle are brought together for any purpose.

1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 24/1 To collect the herd once a week, driving them from all quarters to a rodéo, or circuit, where an account is taken of their numbers. 1866 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 672/3 In fine weather they are left on the 'rodeo', a bare piece of ground near the house, to which they are driven to pass the night.

Roder, obs. form of ROADER[1].

† **Roderigo.** *Obs.*[−1] [A Spanish personal name.] Some kind of snuff.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Dial. Dead* Wks. 1711 IV. 34 As long as I could..have my Diamond Snuff-box full of *Orangeree* or *Roderigo.*

Rodetreo, obs. variant of ROOD-TREE.

† **Rodewort.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *rode* RUD *sb.* + WORT.] The marigold.

14.. *MS. Sloane 5*, lf. 46 a/2 *Solsequium*, Rodewort oþer marygoldys. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 86 *Incuba, sponsa solis, halendula*,..goldwort *uel* rodeuurt.

† **Rodge,** variant of (or error for) RADGE.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Rodge*, a sort of Water-foul, somewhat like a Duck, but lesser. [Hence in some later Dicts.]

Rodges-blast, variant of ROGER'S BLAST.

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* iv. (1884) 28 Occasionally a 'rodges-blast' sweeps like a whirlwind over the marsh, lifting the reed-stacks, wrecking windmills, and dismasting the wherries. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 266 You may see..the trees uprooted for a space where a rodges-blast has descended. 1890 'D. DALE' *Noah's Ark* i, A sudden squall came up, as these rodges-blasts do spring up on the Broads.

Rodi(e, obs. forms of RUDDY.

Rodiane, obs. form of RHODIAN.

Rodinal (rō·dinăl). [Trade name.] A preparation of salts of paramidophenol together with sodium sulphite, used as a developer in photography.

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 90 Rodinal..has a developing power equal to that of the rapid quinol developer. 1893 *Ibid.* III. 91 Longer development than with rodinal is required in order to obtain sufficient opacity.

Ro·ding. [Cf. RODE *sb.*[2]] An anchor rope.

1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* iii. 57 Dan..twitched once or twice on the roding, and..the anchor drew up at once. *Ibid.* viii. 153 Three boats found their rodings fouled.

† **Rodion.** *Obs.*[−1] (See quot.)

Apparently = *rodjon*, and now represented by ROGER[2] 5, with its variants RODGES- or ROGER'S BLAST.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xv. (MS. Bodl. 263) lf. 240, I haue herd seid of ful yore agon A whirle wynd blowing nothing softe Was in old Englissh callid a Rodion, That reiseth duste & strauh ful hih alofte.

† **Rod-knight.** *Obs.* [Later form of OE. *rádcniht.*] = RAD-KNIGHT.

c 1280 BRACTON II. XXXV. § 6 Ut si quis debeat equitare cum domino suo de manerio in manerium, & tales dicuntur Rodknights. *c* 1290 *Fleta* III. xiv. § 7 Per servitium equitandi mecum, vel cum uxore mea, qui Rodknyghts vocabantur. [1614 SELDEN *Titles Honor* 334 Our old word Rodknights (that is, Riding Knights, or Knight-riders). 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 422 *Rodknights*, or *Radknights*, are certaine seruitours, which hold their lands by seruing their Lord on horsebacke. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 69 Bracton calls such tenants as held by the service of riding with the lords from one manor to another, Rod Knights. 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 56 This last [the Radman] seems to have been the same with the Rod or Rad-knights.]

Ro·dless, *a.* [f. ROD *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no (fishing-) rod.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 783 Angler..walking rodless along the banks. 1859 HOLE *Tour Irel.* 83 Away went Frank to his boat; and I, rodless, to wander..among the great mountains.

Ro·dlet. [f. ROD *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A little rod or rod-shaped object.

1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 21 Assuming that the rod or thread consists of a number of smaller rodlets or tiny threads. 1883 *Science* I. 370/2 An envelope composed of little rodlets, standing perpendicular to the surface.

Ro·d-like, *a.* [f. ROD *sb.*[1] + -LIKE.] Resembling a rod; shaped like a rod.

1611 COTGR., *Vergé*, made of rods, or twigs; also, streaked with long, and rod-like rayes. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 553 Stem spreading, rod-like. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 158 Shrubs or herbs, with rod-like branches. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 214 An elongated rod-like bone, rather thicker towards its anterior end.

Rod lofte, obs. form of ROOD-LOFT.

Ro·dman. Also **rodsman**. [f. ROD *sb.*[1]]

1. An angler; a rodster.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 6 [He] is not only a penman, but a gunman, a rodman, and a horseman. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/3 The complaints by the rodsmen..against over-netting are louder than ever.

2. One who holds up the rod in surveying.

1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* IV. 177 The rodman, with his rod held vertically, appearing in the center of each picture, or near the center.

† **Rod-net,** var. of *road-net*: see ROAD *sb.* 12.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 422 *Rodnet*, a net to catch blackbirds, or woodcockes in. [Hence in some later Dicts.]

Rodney (rɒ·dni). [Of obscure origin.]

1. *Coal-mining.* (See quot.)

1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* 77 *Rodney*, a roughly constructed platform, with old rails, near the pit's mouth, upon which a large fire is made during the winter nights, to light the bank.

2. An idler or loafer; a casual worker; a disreputable character. Also *attrib.*, hulking, rough.

In extensive dialect use: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1866 in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. XI. (1867) 404/1 There was Devil Lees.., a great big rodney fellow, as hard as a grounsell toad. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 6/1 The 'Rodney' has no home; he sleeps with his back against his coke oven, or in it when it is cleared out.

Rodochrome, var. RHODOCHROME. **Rodok,** obs. f. RUDDOCK. **Rodomel(le** : see RHODOMEL.

Rodomont (rɒ·dŏmɒnt). Also 7 **rodomond**, 7–9 **rodomonte**, 6–7 **rhodomonte**. [a. F. *rodomont* or It. *rodomonte*, from the name of the boastful Saracen leader in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso.*] A great bragger or boaster. Now *arch.*

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* X 4, The fourth of Tullies Rhetorickes, where he speaketh of a bragging Rhodomonte. 1600 O. E. (M. SUTCLIFFE) *Repl. Libel* I. viii. 207 As if there were more terrible Rodomontes among the Spaniardes, then otherwhere. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 69 St. Jude argues with the Rodomonts of his Time. 1770 BARETTI *Journ. Lond. to Genoa* II. 11 Of such rodomonts I am told that Portugal has even a larger number than of idlers. [1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 362, I can never think how I avoided being stabbed myself or stabbing one of these two Rodomonts.]

attrib. and *Comb.* 1611 COTGR., *A pied de plomb*,..Rodomont-like. 1626 B. JONSON *Masques* Wks. (1692) 646 Who had thought to have..triumpht our whole Nation, In his Rodomont Fashion.

Rodomontade (rɒdɒmɒntē·d), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **rodomantade**. *β.* 7–9 **rhodomontade** (7 **rhado-, rhada-**), 7–8 **rhodomantade**. [a. F. *rodomontade*, It. *rodomontata*, †-*ada* (Florio): see prec. and -ADE.]

A. *sb.* **1.** a. A vainglorious brag or boast; an extravagantly boastful or arrogant saying or speech; † an arrogant act.

α. 1612 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 128, 5 Challengers cartells, full of Rodomontades. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 12 Then they might have acted their Rodomontades and injuries in a higher Straine. 1672 DRYDEN *Heroic Plays* Ess. (Ker) I. 157, I could easily show you, that the rodomontades of Almanzor are neither so irrational as his, nor so impossible to be put in execution. 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 163 We need not care for all the *fervida dicta*, all the rodomontades, of France and Spain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 50 Wherever he came he pressed horses in defiance of law,..and almost raised mobs by his insolent rodomontades. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* viii, Poor Phil used to bore me after dinner with endless rodomontades about his passion and his charmer. 1874 MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* I. i. 74 Spain laughed at these rodomontades.

β. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. 4 At the first view of so many Rhodomontades and bravings, we were in some doubt and amaze. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 29 The Theologist should be forbidden to write such Rhodomontads. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xliv, The rhodomontades they uttered on the subject of their generosity and courage. 1784 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 7 Dec., I was called away in the midst of my rhodomontade, and have lost all zest for pursuing it. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 136 *note*, A species of conversation..which consisted of the most improbable rhodomontades. 1882 *Littell's Living Age* 482 This disloyal rhodomontade was freely circulated throughout England.

b. Boastful or inflated language; extravagant boasting or bragging.

α. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 209 Arrogance,..Rodomontade, affectation of Empire. 1734 tr. *Rollins' Anc. Hist.* III. VII. 449 Supplying his want of courage with rodomontade. 1829 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 392 We could discern its meaning through a cloud of rodomontade. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 9 A detestable compound of vulgarity and rodomontade.

β. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Autobiogr.* (1764) 160 The Duke de Crouy..said by way of Rhodomontade,..he saw all the rest of the World must bow under the Spaniard. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 276 To see..their rhodomontade and poetical bravado, we need only turn to our famous poet-laureat. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 194 The Spaniards are not inferior in rhodomontade and national prejudices. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. viii. 194 A profusion of barbarous epithets and wilful rhodomontade. 1892 *Nation* 25 Aug. 150/2 Tricoupis..has no sympathy with bluster and rhodomontade.

† **2.** *transf.* A braggart. = RODOMONT. *Obs.*

1692 HICKERINGILL *Good Old Cause* Wks. 1716 II. 530, I can scarce pity that Rhodomantade, that dy'd upon the point of that Sword. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 90 There was a Rhadamontade that would fight with any man and bragged of his valour.

B. *adj.* Bragging; boastful; ranting.

α. a 1754 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* (1755) IV. 661 There happened some rodomontad discourses in which he conceived himself affronted. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* II. 175 Listening to the flighty and rodomontade ideas that passed his lips. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xi, He again ran on in a grotesque and rodomontade account of the host.

β. 1767 S. PATERSON *Anoth. Trav.* II. 36 All this rhodomontade popish stuff. 1768 GOLDSM. *Goodn. Man* II. i, He has got into such a rhodomontade manner. 1818 HAZLITT *Shaks. Plays* (1838) 111 He is too hot and choleric, and somewhat rhodomontade. 1832 S. R. MAITLAND *Albigenses & Wald.* 13 The same rhodomontade style of special pleading.

Rodomonta·de, *v.* Also **rhod-**. [f. prec.] *intr.* To boast, brag, talk big, rant.

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1083 To Rodomontade, *inaniter..gloriari*. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* (1864) 7 You have learnt to rhodomontade at the court of Madrid, I perceive. 1855 *Woman's Devotion* III. 49 How long she would have rhodomontaded in this way, Nest could not tell.

Hence **Rodomonta·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1698 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* ii. (1738) 59 *Rhodomontading*.., bombastic. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. vi, He soon finds there's nothing to be got by rhodomontading. 1787 — *Diary* 16 Feb., I think his rhodomontading as innocent as that of our cousin. 1831 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 449 His hero a rodomontading Congressman from the Western States. 1859 *Athenæum* 7 May 610 The careless or rhodomontading statements of earlier writers.

Rodomonta·der. Also rhodo-. [f. prec.] A boaster, braggart.

a 1853 W. JAY *Autobiogr. & Rem.* (1854) 413 This fanatical rodomontader. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 264 Among the characters .. are clever Tom Thumbs, half-witted simpletons, bold rhodomontaders.

So **Rodomonta·dist.**

1655 TERRY *Voy. E. India* 167 When this Rhadomantadist had ended his perillous story, it was dinner.

† **Rodomonta·do,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 6–7 **rodomantada,** 7 **roda-,** 8 **rhodomantado, rhodomontado.** [See RODOMONTADE *sb.* and -ADO.]

A. *sb.* **1.** = RODOMONTADE *sb.* 1.

a. 1598 FLORIO *Dict.* To Rdr. a 6 b, [Men whose] valour [is] bragardrie, *Astolpheidas*, or *Rodomontadas*, or if it come to action crueltie. 1603 — *Montaigne* II. xxxi. (1632) 403 These Rodomontados must be employed on such as feare them. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 23 Rodamantadoes, or thundring declamations. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 91 This must be either a Mistake, or a Rodomontado.

β. 1652 *Plea for Free State* 31 The Roman Religion.. being replenished with the high Rhodomontadoes of Saints and miraculous Stories. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind. Dutch War* 65 It was a Rhodomontado of Philip II..that He had rather have no Subjects at all, then those He had to be Hereticks. 1700 DE FOE *Two Grt. Quest. considered* 4 It does not use to be the Temper of the English to run on such Rhodomontado's.

2. = RODOMONTADE *sb.* 2.

1600 B. JONSON *Cynth. Rev.* v. iv. Wks. (1616) 245 Most terribly he comes off; like your Rodomantada. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., As for those flashy Rhodomantadoes that go about to adulterate the best Exoticks. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* 269 The Andalusians seem to me the great talkers and rodomontadoes of Spain.

B. *adj.* = RODOMONTADE *a.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xxiv, The Duke of Espernon in a kind of Rodomontado way, desired leave of the King to block up Rochel. 1658 OSBORN *Mem. Q. Eliz.* 100 He sought peace in a posture far below the usuall pride and Rhodomontado-gallantry of that Nation. 1698 T. RYMER *Short View* 159 This ratling Rodomontado speech.

Hence † **Rodomonta·do** *v. Obs. rare.*

1693 W. FERKE *Sel. Ess.* xxxii. 200 If they deal in History they sophisticate it; or if in morality they Rhodomontado it.

Rodsman: see RODMAN.

Ro·dster. [f. ROD *sb.*[1]] An angler.

1879 *Leeds Mercury* 8 July 8 (Davies), There were close upon 500 competitors, who included in their ranks rodsters from all parts of the three kingdoms. 1883 *Sportsman* 1 Sept. 4 Old rodsters and young rodsters can find plenty of occupation on the river banks.

Ro·d-wood. [ROD *sb.*[1]] One of several West Indian trees or shrubs belonging to the genera *Lætia, Eugenia,* and *Calyptranthes.*

1716 *Petiveriana* I. § 258 Rodwood, *Myrtis Barbadensis viminalibus virgis.* 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 240 It [*Eugenia virgata*] is now commonly called Rod-wood by the negroes. *Ibid.* 249 Rod-wood. The tree grows to a considerable size, and is esteemed a fine timber wood. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* Col. Names, Black, broad-leaved, red, small-leaved, white Rod-wood.

Ro·dy, *a. dial.* Also **roady.** = RODDLY *a.*

1864 *Reader* 19 Nov. 642/1 *Rody.*—Streaked alternately with lean and fat. This very common word seems to be exclusively applied to bacon which presents this appearance. 1878– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Rody, obs. form of RUDDY *a.*

Rodyr, obs. form of RUDDER.

Roe[1] (rōu). Forms: *a.* 1 **raha,** 1, 5–6 **raa,** 1, 4–6 **ra,** 6 **ray,** 7 **rey,** 6– **rae,** 6 **re.** *β.* 3 **roa,** 4–6 **ro, roo,** 6 **rhoo, row(e,** 6– **roe.** [Common Teut.: OE. *ráha, róa, rá,* = MDu. *rē, ree* (Du. *ree*), OS. *rêho* (LG. *rē*), OHG. *rêho* (also *rēh* neut., G. *reh*), ON. *rá* (Da. *raa,* Sw. *rå*), of uncertain etym. OE. had also a fem. *rége* corresponding to OHG. *reia.* After 1300 the *a*-forms are only northern and Sc.]

1. A small species of deer (*Capreolus capræa,* formerly *Cervus capreolus*) inhabiting various parts of Europe and Asia; a deer belonging to this species.

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 403 *Capria,* raha. *c* 875 *Erfurt Gloss.* 1161 *Capriolus,* raa. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 30 Hit is fiscwylle & fugolwylle, & mænge on huntunge heorta & rana. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 166 Syf man on huntuþe ran oððe rægean mid fiane .. gewæceþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19080 Þe propheci was þan fild sun þat said þat halt suld scep as ra. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 4097, I is ful wight, god waat, as is a raa. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 143 In þat cuntree also er many cameliouns, þe whilk es a lytill beste of þe mykilnes of a raa. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* (*Wolf & Wether*) 2511 Went neuer Hound mair haistelie fra the hand, Quhen he wes rynnand maist raklie at the ra. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 55 Lo! ther the rais, rynning swyft as fyre. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 182 Kyddis skippand throw ionnis eftir rayis. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 21 The hart, the hynd, the dae, the rae,..War skowping all frae brae to brae. 1612 *Nauorth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 28 H. Geldart's son bringing a rey. 17.. RAMSAY *To Starrat* 32 Blythly wald I..stend o'er burns as light as ony rae. 1881 *Berwick Nat. Club Proc.* IX. 454 'As wild as the rae' is a well-known Border phrase.

β. a 1200 in *Fragm. Ælfric's Gram.* etc. (1838) 3 *Caprea,* roa. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 As fisch ahon on hoke, as þe roa inumen iþe net. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 71 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Ne geyneþ vs .. þe ronke racches þat ruskit þe ron. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15750 Fond þey neuere..bukke ne do,..cony, fowen, no ro. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 311 In þat londe beeþ many scheep..and fewe roos and hertes. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 3728 Hert, and hynde, buk, and doo,..reyndere and the dredful roo. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 99 Moche mete of hertes and hyndes, roes,..and moche other venyson. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xiii. 8 Men of armes, which..were as swifte as the Roes vpon y^e mountaynes. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 241 The tayle of Harte, Bucke, Rowe, or any other Deare, is to be called the Syngle. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IV. 216 Here are great store of roes, deere, and ostriches. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 160 Their Coursers, than the Mountain Roe More fleet. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 329 The roes travel in single families, seldom more than four together. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 446 The height of the Roe at the shoulders is about two feet and a half. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i, The yellow roes stood and stared at him.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *roe-doe, -drive* (cf. DRIVE *sb.* 1 c and 2 b), *-head, -hunt, -kid, -leather,* etc.; *roe-hunter, -hunting, -shooting; roe-footed.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 154/13 A *Roe doe, *capræa.* 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 142 They neuer part vntil the Row-doe haue fawned. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 9/6 There are *roe-drives in the woods. 1631 CHETTLE *Hoffman* C ij, I, my good Lord, being *roefooted, outstript him in running. 1577 in H. Hall *Elis. Soc.* (1886) 154, 18 *roeheads, £4. 1840 COLQUHOUN *Moor & Loch* 34 The generality of *roe-hunts are nothing but blunders from beginning to end. *Ibid.* 35 One or two experienced *roe-hunters had the whole sport to themselves. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hunting,* *Roe Hunting. 1840 COLQUHOUN *Moor & Loch* 39, I had not then much knowledge of roe-hunting. 1618 in Macpherson *Fauna Lakeland* (1892) 73 Making a pannell..for carrying iij *rey kidds to London, xx^d. 1634 *Ibid.* 72 Goinge with a roe kidd to Judge Cawlye, xij^d. 1347 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 234 The hundred of *rolether, 16s. 1398 *Ibid.* 547 That no manner of shepeslether or calveslether..be dyed after the manner of rolether. 1354-5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 555 Pro *Ranettes et cordulis pro eisdem. 1383-4 *Ibid.* 593 In cordis emp. pro le Raanet. 1840 COLQUHOUN *Moor & Loch* 35 Their love of a *roe-pasty prevailing over their love of the chase. 1620 in Macpherson *Fauna Lakeland* (1892) 72 For careing *roe pyes to my Lord Chancler's, xviij^d. 1840 COLQUHOUN *Moor & Loch* 38 Recommending the above manner of *roe-shooting. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 352 Item I gyue to Edward Archibald iij *Roye [? *read* raye] skinnes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7048 *Roo-venisoun y-bake in paste. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xii. *note,* The learned in cookery..hold the roe-venison dry and indifferent food, unless [etc.].

Roe[2] (rōu). Forms: *a.* 5–6 **roughe,** 6–7 **rough;** 5 **roof,** 7 **roff(e;** 6–7 **rowe,** 7–8 **row.** *β.* 7– **roe.** [ME. type **roȝ(e, row(e,* = MDu. *roch, roge* (Kilian *roghe*), Flem. *rog,* MLG. *roge, rogge,* MHG. *roge,* OHG. *rogo.* It is not clear whether the word is native in English or of later adoption. For forms with final *n* see ROWN.]

1. The mass of eggs contained in the ovarian membrane of a fish; *hard roe,* the spawn of a female fish; *soft roe,* the milt or sperm of a male fish. Also *in roe.*

a. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 591 *Lactes,* 1oof of fyshe, or mylke of fyshe. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 114 Tak ȝe rowys of fissh & ȝe liuere. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 161 White herynge in a dische,..looke he be white by þe boon, þe roughe white & nesche. 1530 PALSGR. 177 *Oeue,* the rougbe of a fysshe. *Ibid.* 264/1 Rowe in a fysshes belly, *ovvie.* 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 422 Roffes or Roughes of fish that spawne. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 31 He got his Merchandise aboard, which..was nothing but the rows of shads. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 256 Composed of Globules, so like the Rowes or Spawn of Fishes. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scott.* 201 The..Herrings that have little or no Milt or Row. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 340 That small kind of mackarel that have neither melts nor rows. 1832 [see SALMON *sb.*[1] 4].

β. 1595 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 39 Here comes Romeo. *Mer.* Without his Roe, like a dryed Hering. 1606 — *Troil. & Cr.* v. i. 68 To be..a Herring without a Roe, I would not care. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 162 You shall scarce..take a Male Carp without a Melt, or a Female without a Roe or Spawn. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 287 You mean the prodigious quantity of roe they spawn. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 141 [Cod] begin to spawn in January...Some continue in roe till the beginning of April. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 169 It is remarkable that the hard roe, in general, does not emit so much light as the soft-roe. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI. i, A Moorish compound, made of eggs and roes of carp. 1875 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (ed. 4) 412 Fishes are, for the most part, truly oviparous, the ovaries being familiarly known as the 'roe'.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *roe-fish, -laden, -like, mullet, sauce, -shad, -sick;* **roe corn,** a single egg from a roe.

1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 321 These boxes contain each two thousand *roe 'corns'. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 54/2 The killing of a *roe-laden fish on her way to spawn. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXXVII. 573 A white or yellowish *roe-like substance. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 368 Between the seasons of 'Fat Mullet' and '*Roe Mullet' there is an intermission of two or three weeks in the fishing. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 549/2 Another cook will prepare the *roe sauce to accompany the shad. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 88/2 There was a great *roe-shad hanging by his gills. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 24 For what sort he will sell them [*sc.* herrings]..*roe-sicke, cleere or pure ware.

Roe[3]. [Prob. a var. of ROW *sb.*] (See quot.)

1850 CHALONER & FLEMING *Mahogany Tree* 57 Roe is that alternate streak or flake of light and shade running in the grain.

Roebin, obs. form of ROBBIN.

Roebuck (rōu·bʊk). Forms: *a.* 5 **ra(a)buke, rabukk,** 6 **raybuck,** *Sc.* **rebuke.** *β.* 4–6 **ro-,** 5 **roo-,** 6 **rho-, rowe-,** 5, 7 **roebucke,** 6– **roe-buck.** [f. ROE[1] + BUCK. Cf. MDu. *reebuck* (Du. *-bok*), OHG. *rêhbock* (G. *rehbock*), ON. *rábukkr* (MSw. *robuk,* Sw. *råbock*).] The buck or male of the roe-deer; a male roe.

a. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 700 *Hec capra,* a rabuke. 1471 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VIII. 36 De ij capitibus de rabukkis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 298/1 Raa buke, *caprens, caprea. a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 338 Wther small beistis as re and rebuke.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Ceruus is þe name of þe herte of þe bucke and of þe Robucke. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iii, He is more lasse þen an hert and he is more þenn a Roo bucke. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e ij b, A fayre Roobucke and a fayre doo. 1530 PALSGR. 263/1 Roo bucke, a beest. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 143 He is not called a greate Rowebucke, but a fayre Rowbucke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 24 He would him make..the Robuckes in flight to overtake. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 739 They took them to be Serpents, being in quantity as big as Roe-bucks. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 100 Roe-buck. The flesh is better than that of other wild creatures. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 296 This natural wall along which..a Roe-buck would hardly have clamber'd. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 72 They resemble the roe-buck in the colour and nature of their hair. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. 288 It is about the size of the common or European Roebuck. 1881 GRELNER *Gun* 513 Roe bucks are occasionally stalked with the .360 Express rifle.

attrib. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iv, þe Roo bucke flessh is most holsome to eete of eny. 1551 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 107 Tua raybuck skynnis. 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. 289 A pair of horns of some animal of the Roebuck kind. 1892 MACPHERSON *Fauna Lakeland* 72 A coat of arms which included three Roebuck heads.

Roe·buck-berry. [f. prec.] The fruit of a herbaceous species of *Rubus* (see quots.), or the plant producing this.

1771 PENNANT *Tour in Scotland* (1774) 94 They..are remarkably fond of the *Rubus Saxatilis,* called in the Highlands on that account the Roebuck berry. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Lanark* XV. 25 Wild fruits are here in great abundance, such as..Roebuck-berries, and strawberries. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scott., Ross* XIV. 191 The native fruits of the parish are brambles, roebuck-berries, raspberries. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 57/3 Of the British species not hitherto mentioned..the Roebuck-berry is Rubus saxatilis.

Roed (rōəd), *a.* [f. ROE[2].] Having roe; full of spawn. Also in combs. *full-, hard-, soft-roed.*

1621 CORGR. s.v. *Oeuf, Harenc aux œufs,* a full-rowed, or hard-rowed Herring. *Ibid., Ouvé,* full rowed, as a fish. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 161 The fishermen take great numbers [of ling] without ever finding any of the female or roed fish among them. 1799 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* II. 221 There are also hard-roed mackarel. 1819 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 7 Scotch herrings..., being roed, and very luscious, do not keep so sound.

Roe·-deer. Forms: 1 **rah-,** 2 **roadeor;** 6 **row deare,** 7 **roe deere,** 8– **roe-deer** (9 *Sc.* **rae-**). [f. ROE[1] + DEER. Cf. MDa. and MSw. *raadiur* (Da. *raadyr,* Sw. *rådjur*).] Deer, or a deer, of the roe kind; a roe.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 2 Nim..foves smero & rahdeores meah. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 309 *Capreolus,* rahdeor [*a* 1200 roadeor].

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 142 They are sweeter of Sent vnto the houndes than the Harte or the Rowdeare. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/2 A Roe Deere..when Lodged.. Beddeth. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hunting,* We have no Roe Deer in England; but they abound in Scotland, Germany, Africa, &c. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 306/1 The roe-deer differs from the stag and fallow-deer. 1853 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1860) I. 130 The foot-prints of the hare and the roe-deer could be seen. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Nat.* vii, The horse-like bark of the Roe-deer..puzzled him very much.

Roelme, obs. form of REALM.

‖ **Roer** (rūəɪ). [Du. *roer,* ad. G. *rohr* (OHG. *rôr*), gun-barrel, pipe, reed. So Da. *rør,* Sw. *rör.*] A long-barrelled gun used by the Boers of S. Africa in hunting large game.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 88 Bold Arend! come help with your long-barrelled roer. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 171 He was a keen hunter, and himself and household subsisted, in a great measure, by the proceeds of his long single-barrelled 'roer'. 1899 RIDER HAGGARD *Swallows* xvi, All were well armed with 'roers' or other guns.

Roe·stone. [f. ROE[1].] = OOLITE.

1804 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 480 Roestone...Its colour is hair brown and chestnut brown. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 772 Oolite or roe-stone.—It consists of spherical grains of various size, from a millet seed, to a pea, or even an egg. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 332 The true oolites or roestones seem to be more of chemical than of mechanical origin.

Roet, variant of ROWET.

Roe·y, *a.* [f. ROE[2].] Streaky.

1850 CHALONER & FLEMING *Mahogany Tree* 49 The

Mahogany, which is the best adapted for Shipbuilding, is that which is firm, tough and roey.

Rof(e, obs. pa. t. of RIVE *v.*[1]; obs. ff. ROOF.

† **Rofe.** *Obs.*[-o] [Perh. the same as E. Anglian *rove* scurf, scab.] ? Rind, skin.

1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Rofe of baken or befe.

Rofe, obs. f. ROVE *sb.* **Rofel,** obs. f. RUFFLE. **Roff(e,** obs. pa. t. RIVE *v.*[1]; obs. ff. ROE [2], ROOF, ROVE.

Rofia (*rōfĭ*-ă). Also 8 **rofeer,** 9 **roffia.** [Malagasy.] A kind of palm: see RAFFIA and RAPHIA.

1729 DRURY *Madagascar* (1890) 172 Where the cattle are kept is a tree called rofeer. 1878 *Antananarivo Annual* 113 Of the Palmae there is but one species found in Imerina, the Rofia. 1880 J. SIBREE *Grt. African Isl.* iv. 75 The rofia has a trunk of from thirty to fifty feet in height, and at the end divides into seven or eight immensely long leaves.

attrib. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 170/1 The rofia palm (*Sagus Ruffia*), from whose pinnate leaves a valuable fibre used for cloth is obtained.

Rofling, obs. form of RUFFLING.

Roftile, obs. form of ROOF-TILE.

† **Rog,** *sb. Obs.* Also **roge.** (Meaning obscure: perh. not the same word in the two quots.)

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3273 That euer I regnede one þir rog, me rewes it euer! ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 94 What! laye thou still in that stonde And let that losinger go on the roge [*rime* dogge].

Rog (*rɒg*), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–6 **rogge,** 5 **roggyn.** [Of obscure origin; perhaps related to RUG *v.* Cf. also Norw. dial. *rogga* to set in motion, drive on; *rogg* energy.]

1. *trans.* To shake (a person or thing). Also *absol.* with *on, at.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 78 It [the tree] made a foule noyse, þat I had reuth whan Piers rogged, it gradde so reufulliche. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2708 *Hypermnestra,* In hyre armys [she] gan hym to enbrace And hym she roggith & a-wakyth softe. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus' Wife* 355 Shee..rogged on hir lord and him awook. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 42 She rogged on hym,.. And badde hym turne hym. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Roggyn, or mevyn (or schoggyn, *K.* rokkyn), *agito.* 1811 WILLAN in *Archæologia* (E. D. S.), *Roggle,* or *Rogge,* to shake, to jumble. 1867 WAUGH *Owd Blanket* i. 7 Then he 'rogged' at the door, and shouted 'Hello'!

2. *intr.* To shake; to move to and fro.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 784 He romede, he rarede, that roggede alle þe erthe! *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Roggyn, or waveryn (or schakyn), *vacillo.* 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. lxii. 404 The hiues shall be so set, as that..there may not any occasion be giuen to shake or rogge vpon the other. 1886 CUNLIFFE *Rochdale Gloss., Rog,* to shake with a dull sound, as a door or a window when the wind is high. 1886 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., A window or door *rogs* with the wind.

Hence **Ro·gging** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Roggynge, or schakynge, *vacillacio.* 1626 COSIN *Corr.* (Surtees) I. 87, I came home, ..having clered my self by the way, through rogging of the coatch, of 2 stones.

Ro·gal, Roga·lian, *adjs. rare*[-o]. [f. L. *rogālis,* f. *rogus* pyre.] 'Of or pertaining to a great fire.'

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Ro·gament. *rare*[-o]. [ad. L. *rogāmentum,* f. *rogāre* to ask.] 'A Proposition to be granted.'

1727 BAILEY (vol. II.).

Rogatian (*rogē·ĭ·ʃăn*). [f. *Rogatus,* the leader of the sect, who flourished in the 4th century.] = ROGATIST.

1564 *Brief Exam.* 4* b, You shall reade of the Donatistes, Rogatians,..and Papistes. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxi. (1787) II. 237 Even the imperceptible sect of the Rogatians could affirm, without a blush, that when Christ should descend [etc.]. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XI. 325/2 A fourth part of the Donatist Prelates followed the standard of Maximin, and a large Body was distinguished by the name of Rogatians.

So **Roga·tianist.** *rare*[-1].

1608 T. MORTON *Preamble to Incounter* Pref. 2, Heretikes, called Rogationists (*sic*).

Rogation (*rogē·ʃən*). Forms: 4–6 **rogacioun,** 5–6 **rogacion,** 5 **-cyon** (**ragacyoun**), 6 **-tioun,** 6– **rogation.** [ad. L. *rogātio, -ōnis* (f. *rogāre* to ask), whence also F. *rogation* (14th c.), Sp. *rogacion,* Pg. *rogação,* It. *rogazione.* The pl. form used in sense 1 corresponds to med.L. *Rogationes, Rogaciones,* F. *Rogations,* Sp. *Rogaciones,* Pg. *Rogações,* It. *Rogazioni.*]

1. *Eccl.* (Usually *pl.*) Solemn supplications consisting of the litany of the saints, chanted during procession on the three days before Ascension Day; hence freq., the days upon which this is done, the Rogation days. (Cf. ROVEISON.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 299 Seint Mammertus.. ordeyned solempne letanyes þat beeþ i-cleped þe Rogaciouns, aȝenst erþe schakynge. 1430 in Halliw. *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 92 Þis table tellyȝt qwen lentyn fallyth,.. qwen þe Rogacyons and qwen qwyteoneday. *c* 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 391), And so in like forme Estre, Rogacion, and Wytsonday. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 22 a/1 [The second litany] is said the letanye the lasse, the rogacions, and processions. 1547 *Bk. of Marchaundes* b j b, Pardons, indulgences, remissions,..rogacions,..and holy workes of God. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xli. § 2 Supplications with this solemnitie for the appeasing of Gods wrath.. were of the Greeke Church termed Litanies, Rogations, of the Latine. 1604 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Tables,* etc., Rogations, after Easter v weekes. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor Dubit.* III. iv. (1676) 643 The solemn days of Rogation which we observe in the Church of England were not of an immemorial beginning. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* II. vi. (1739) 516 The Curate..in the Days of Rogations..shall admonish the People. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 134 Mamert..first instituted the fast of Rogation. 1872 SHIPLEY *Eccl. Terms* 315 The inner narthex was the place for rogations, watches, funeral rites, and sometimes baptisms. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 794/1 The Rogations began in the kingdom of Burgundy.

attrib. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. xiii. § 23 The Rogation fast (all the World knows) was instituted by Mammercus Bishop of Vienna. 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* I. 338 Leaving..the object of Mamertus's alteration in the Rogation ceremony undecided. 1872 SHIPLEY *Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Rogational,* Antiphons used at Rogation-tide, or in connexion with litanies.

b. *Rogation days,* the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday preceding Ascension Day. (Cf. GANG-DAYS.) *Rogation week,* the week in which Ascension Day falls. (Cf. GANG-WEEK.) *Rogation Sunday,* the fifth Sunday after Easter, being the Sunday before Ascension Day.

(*a*) *c* 1400 *Harl. MS. 2247* lf. 105 b, Euery man..shulde faste Monday, Tewsday & Wednesday, and go in procession; for þei be called Rogacion dayes of prayer. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* (1520) v. 58 b/1 In his tyme were the Rogacyon dayes ordeyned. 1503 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (1902) 152 So was it..ether yn the Rogacion dayes or a litill befor. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 476 b, I wold..that you would but once search and set out the first origin of these Rogation days. 1611 COTGR., *Rogations,* Rogation dayes, the Rogation weeke. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, call'd Rogations, or Rogation Days. 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* I. 335 So early as the year 550, Claudius Mumertus..extended the object of the Rogation days. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 696/1 The three days before Ascension..are still known in the English Church as Rogation Days.

(*b*) 1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Rogation weke, *la sepmaine des rouaisons.* 1535 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 27 The 4th day of May followinge, being Tewsday in the Rogation week. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 30 Lent might be cleane spung'd out of the Kalender, with Rogation weeks. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 123 The observation of Gangdays, or rogation week, is wholly popish. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 186 You that do, as if it were in Rogation week, perambulate the Bounds of government. 1725 BOURNE in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) XXVI. 264 The Litanies or Rogations, which..gave Name to the Time of Rogation-Week. 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* I. 336 The whole week in which these days happen is styled Rogation week. 1826 DIGBY *Broadstone Hon.* (1846) II. 364 Cross-flower, or rogation-flower,..was carried in the processions of rogation week.

(*c*) 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Tables,* etc., Rogation-Sunday is Five weeks after Easter. 1681 WHARTON *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 20 This is also called Rogation Sunday and the week following Rogation Week. 1725 BOURNE in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) XXVI. 267 The particular Office order'd by our Church for Rogation-Sunday. 1841 HAMPSON *Medii Ævi Cal.* II. 339 The 1st of the Rogations, April 26, is the first day on which Rogation Sunday can fall. 1872 SHIPLEY *Eccl. Terms,* Rogation Sunday, the Sunday before Ascension day.

c. *Rogation flower,* the milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), formerly made into garlands and carried in processions on Rogation days.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 450 Milke woort..in English we may cal it Crosse flower, Gang flower, Rogation flower. 1826 DIGBY *Broadstone Hon.* (1846) II. 364 Cross-flower, or rogation-flower, [blooms] about the 3rd of May. 1890 *Sarum Dioc. Gaz.* Jan. 6/1 To make 'Good Friday' and 'Rogation Flower' fit guides to the search for early blossoms of Tuberous Moschatel and Milkwort.

† **d.** *transf.* Supplication for alms; begging. Also punningly, with allusion to 'rogue'. *Obs.*

c 1540 COPLAND *Hye Way to Spyttel Ho.* 425 And so they lewter in suche rogacyons Seven or eyght yeres, walkyng theyr stacyons, And do but gull, and folow beggery. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* I. iii, *Gud.* How is't? methinks thou hast been a long vagrant. *Lip.* The rogation hath been long indeed.

2. *Rom. Antiq.* The act, on the part of a consul or tribune, of submitting a proposed law to the people for their acceptance; also, a law so submitted and accepted.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 155 Graccus desirede those possessiones to be restorede to the peple in a day of Rogacion, when thynges to be restorede awede to be askede. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xviii. (S. T. S.) II. 21 Be þis law wes gevin ane scharp brod to þe rogatioun of tribunis. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* I. vii. (1609) 7 The Emperors claime this tyrannical power by pretence of that Rogation or *Plebiscitum* which Caius Caesar or Octauius obtained. 1653 [F. PHILLIPS] *Consid. Crt. Chancery* 2 The Romans..in the Rogation and promulgation of their Laws. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rogatio,* Frequently, also, Rogation is used in the same Sense with Law; because there never was any Law established among the Romans, but what was done by this kind of Rogation. 1774 DE LOLME *Constit. Eng.* II. xv. 325 The Tribunes..insisting that the Tribes should vote on their three rogations. 1853 MERIVALE *Fall Rom. Rep.* I. i. 28 Still more were they alarmed when he proposed and carried a rogation for the foundation of ample colonies. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 261 The era before the Rogations of Licinius became law.

† **3.** A formal request. *Obs.*

1603 JAS. I *True Law Free Mon.* Wks. (1616) 202 In the Parliament..the lawes are but craued by his subiects, and onely made by him at their rogation. 1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. taking up Arms* 140 Their rogation must precede His ratification. 1680 FILMER *Patriarcha* iii. § 15 In Parliament all Statutes or Laws are made properly by the King alone, at the Rogation of the people.

Hence **Roga·tional** *a.* (See quot.)

1872 SHIPLEY *Eccl. Terms, Rogational Antiphons,* antiphons used at Rogation-tide, or in connexion with litanies.

Rogatist (*rōu·gătist*). [See ROGATIAN.] A member or adherent of a certain Donatist sect.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fort. Faith* 26* Then we shoulde passe to the Rogatistes for the Church. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Circumcelliani,* the rigid sort of Donatists, as the Rogatists were the moderate. 1874 BLOUNT *Dict. Sects* 133/1 The party of Rogatists inclined to moderation. 1893 *Dubl. Rev.* Apr. 399 [St. Augustine] writing to Vincent the Rogatist.

Ro·gative. *rare*[-1]. [ad. Sp. *rogativa.*] A prayer or supplication.

1882 *Christian World* Sept. 266 Sermons preached against the evangelicals during the rogatives for rain.

Ro·gatory, *a. rare.* [ad. F. *rogatoire,* ad. med.L. *rogatorius*: cf. *interrogatory.*] (See quots.)

1843–56 BOUVIER *Law Dict. U.S., Rogatory, Letters,* a kind of commission from a judge authorizing and requesting a judge of another jurisdiction to examine a witness. 1874 WOOLSEY *Introd. Intern. Law* (ed. 4) § 76 Many countries aid one another's judicial proceedings by consenting that their judges may accept rogatory commissions, or act as agents of foreign courts, for the purpose of examining witnesses or otherwise ascertaining facts.

† **Roge.** *Obs.*[-1] [ad. L. *rogus.*] A pyre.

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 76 Then if he have a Slave, he then must die; And the same Roge burn both.

Roge, see ROG *sb.*; obs. form of ROGUE.

† **Ro·ger**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [An early canting word. The *g* was probably hard (cf. *rogacyons* s.v. ROGATION 1 d), so that *roger* may be connected with *rogue.*]

A begging vagabond who pretended to be a poor scholar from Oxford or Cambridge.

c 1540 COPLAND *Hye Way to Spyttel Ho.* 391 Cometh not this way Of these rogers, that dayly syng and pray, With *Ave Regina,* or *de profundis*? *Ibid.* 413 There is another company Of the same sect,..To whom these rogers obey as capytayns.

Roger[2] (*rɒ·dʒəɹ*). [A personal name of men, a. OF. *Roger, Rogier,* of Teut. origin, = OHG. *Ruodegêr, Hrôdgêr.*]

1. Used as a generic or special name for persons.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 75 The seruant obeyed, and (like a good trustie Roger) performed his Masters commandement. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Roger,*..likewise a Thief-taker. *Ibid., Old Roger,* the Devil. 1885 *Pudsey Olm.* 19 (E. D. D.), T' next customer wor a roger.

2. † **a.** *Cant.* A goose. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 83 A Roger, or tyb of the buttery, a Goose. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* v. i, Surprizing a Boors ken, for grunting cheats! *Prig.* Or cackling Cheats? *Hig.* Or Mergery-praters, Rogers, And Tibs o' th' Buttery?

b. A ram. *rare*[-1].

1762 E. COLLINS *Misc.* 116 The Ram first wore that very Coat of thine. Shou'd Roger's Cast-off make thee proud or fine? [*note.* The Ram is by the Shepherd so call'd.]

3. *slang.* **a.** (See quot. *a* 1700.)

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xi. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Roger,*..a Man's Yard. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 201.

† **b.** A portmanteau. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

4. *The Jolly Roger,* the pirate's flag.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Roger, Jolly roger,* a flag hoisted by pirates. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Jolly Roger,* a pirate's flag; a white skull in a black field. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xix, There was the Jolly Roger—the black flag of piracy—flying from her peak. 1892 *Daily News* 16 June 5/1 It was also pirated at once..by an American publishing company. The author was popular enough to be worth flying the Jolly Roger for.

5. *E. Anglia.* = ROGER'S BLAST.

1893 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norf.* 12 Whenever I have heard the Broadland sirocco spoken of it has always been as 'Sir Rodger'. 1895 PATTERSON *Man & Nat.* 67 A sudden squall, a regular 'Roger',..strikes us; and heavy rain drops down from an overcast sky. 1899 *East Anglian* Ser. III. VIII. 127 'Roger's Blast.'.. At and around Hadleigh, Suff., it is called 'a Roger'.

Roger de Coverley (*rɒ·dʒəɹ dĭ kʌ·vəɹli*). [In early use *Roger of Coverly*: the later form is due to Addison's introduction of Sir Roger de Coverly (afterwards Coverley) in the *Spectator.*

Acc. to Ralph Thoresby the place-name is the same as Calverley in Yorkshire (see *Notes & Queries* I. 369), a statement which is perhaps supported by the occurrence of 'O brave Roger of Cauverly' as the refrain of a song in D'Urfey's *Pills* (1719) VI. 31.]

An English country-dance (and tune). Also used with the prefix *Sir,* and abbreviated as *Sir Roger.*

1685 PLAYFORD *Division Violin* C, Roger of Coverly [name of tune]. 1696 *Dancing Master* (1716) 167 Roger of Coverly. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 111 [They] dance so many hours to a Tune called the Patamars Tune, when they labour as much as a Lancashire Man does at Roger of Coverly. *c* 1700 in W. Chappell *Pop. Music Olden Time* 534 Old Roger of Coverlay for evermore, a Lancashire Hornpipe. 1811 T. WILSON *Country Dances* (ed. 2) 88 Sir Roger de Coverley, or the Finishing Dance. 1860 MOTLEY *Let. to Mother* 28 Oct., Reels and flings, and strathspeys and Roger de Coverleys. 1874 *Ball-Room Guide* 80 Any *contre danse*..answers this purpose; but the prime favourite is Sir Roger de Coverley. 1894 *19th Cent.* XXXVI. 430 The performers ranged themselves in two rows, as in Sir Roger.

† **Roge·rian.** *Obs.*[-1] [? f. the name *Roger.*] Some form of wig.

1597 HALL *Sat.* III. v, The sportfull winde, to mocke the headlesse man, Tosses apace his pitch'd Rogerian.

Roger's blast. *E. Anglian.* [Evidently a survival of Lydgate's RODION, with assimilation to the personal name.] (See quot. *a* 1825, and cf. RODGES-BLAST and ROGER[2] 5.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Roger's blast*, a sudden and local motion of the air,..whirling up the dust..somewhat in the manner of a water-spout. It is reckoned a sign of approaching rain. 1866 *East Anglian* II. 64 When the fresh-waterman sees the waving of the reeds and sedges by the river-side, he knows a 'Roger's blast' is coming, which may hurl himself and his craft to the bottom. 1893 COZENS-HARDY *Broad Norf.* 95 These heavy gusts of wind were called Sir Roger's blasts.

Roget(t, obs. ff. ROCHET *sb.*[2] **Rogg(e,** obs. variants of RUG *v.* **Rogged,** obs. f. RUGGED *a.* **Roggery,** obs. f. ROGUERY.

Ro·ggle, *v.* Now *dial.* [f. ROG *v.* + -LE.] To shake, or cause to shake.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. xiii. (Bodl. MS.), þat makeþ and sowneþ somdele, as it were in þe manere of roggeling and hurlinge. 1811 [see ROG *v.* 1]. 1829– in northern dial. glossaries.

Rogh(e, Roghlich, obs. ff. ROUGH *a.*, ROUGHLY *adv.* **Roght,** obs. pa. t. REOK *v.*; obs. form of ROUGH *a.* **Roghtless,** obs. f. RUTHLESS *a.* **Roging,** obs. f. ROGUING.

†**Ro·gitate,** *v.*; **Rogita·tion.** *Obs.*—[ad. L. *rogitāre, rogitātio.*] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rogitate*,..to bid, to intreat, to require often, to beg. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Rogitation*, an asking often, an intreating earnestly.

†**Rogorous,** *a.* *Obs.*—[1] ? Roguish.

1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* D iv b, Alas good hearts, what rogorous villaine would commit with him?

Rogue (rōug), *sb.* Also 6 **rog, rogge, rooge,** 6–7 **roog, roge, roag(e, roague.** [One of the numerous canting words introduced about the middle of the 16th cent. to designate the various kinds of beggars and vagabonds, and perhaps in some way related to ROGER[1]. There is no evidence of connexion with F. *rogue* arrogant.]

1. One belonging to a class of idle vagrants or vagabonds. Now *arch.* as a legal term.

For the legal definition, see the Act 14 Eliz. c. 5 § 5.

a. 1561 [see b]. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 36 A Roge is neither so stoute or hardy as the vpright man. 1570 GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* 56 Both jeasters, Roges and Minstrels with their instruments are heare. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 8 Some of them bare legged, or bare footed like roges. *Ibid.* 11 b, The very scomme, theeues, and roges of England.

β. 1577 *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 129 The sturdie roag vnworthie of an almes. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Sabrina* x, The rascall rude, the roag, the clubfist griepte My sclender arme. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 153 These lewd miscreants run like roagues naked and sauage throughout all Africa. 1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Madcappe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 6/1 He shall..in a iacket and a paire of broages Goe passe among the company of roages.

γ. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 187 Wildly to wander.. Withouten pasport or good warrantye, For feare lenst we like rogues should be reputed. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 39 And was't thou faine..To houell thee with Swine and Rogues forlorne, In short, and musty straw? *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 335 The anti-friarists maintaining, that such [begging friars] were rogues by the laws of God and man. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* 62 Ay, a rich Rogue, two Shirts and a Rag. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 125 The vagrant acts of late years have distinguished the offenders into three kinds; 'idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues'. 1824 *Act* 5 *Geo. IV*, c. 83 § 8. 1838 *Act* 1 & 2 *Vict.* c. 38 (*title*), An Act to amend an Act for punishing idle and disorderly Persons and Rogues and Vagabonds.

†**b.** *Wild rogue*: (see quots.). *Obs.*

1562 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 5 A wilde Roge is he that hath no abiding place.., and all that be of hys corporation be properly called Roges. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 41 A wilde Roge is he that is borne a Roge: he is more subtil and more geuen by nature to all kinde of knauery than the other. 1608 DEKKER *Belman of London* Wks. (Grosart) III. 97 The Tame Rogue begets a Wilde-Rogue. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 70 *Wild Rogues* were formerly such who were begotten by very Rogues, such who had been burnt in the hand or shoulder, or..whipt at the Carts arse.

2. A dishonest, unprincipled person; a rascal.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 143 Certayne deceytfull and naughtie rogues that would be taken for cunning physitions. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* II. i. 5 Such a slaue, so vile a roge as he, Lyues not againe vppon the earth. 1605 *First Pt. Jeronimo* I. vi. 49 My Lord, he is the most notorious rogue That euer breathed. 1680 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 82 Those rogues have designes goeing on, but if the King will but put on a little rigour he may easyly quel them. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 53 It is a common saying, that you must set a rogue to catch a rogue. 1792 ALMON *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxii. 28 The Duke of Newcastle said: Fox was rogue enough to do any thing, but..not fool enough to do this. 1824 EARL DUDLEY *Lett.* (1840) 34 Talleyrand, to be sure, is a rogue; but he is a rogue of long experience. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii, He who is carried by horses must deal with rogues. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. (1889) I. 619 The newer frames of government are an improvement upon the older. Rogues are less audacious.

transf. 1904 MAX PEMBERTON *Red Morn* xi, A rogue of a ship and a drunken man in charge of her.

†**b.** Applied abusively to servants. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 150 Off with my boots, you rogues: you villaines, when?..Out you rogue, you plucke my foote awrie. 1701 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* II. i, What, will none of my Rogues come near me now? O! here they are. [*Enter several Servants.*] 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 1. 8 My Lord, your Rogue has me safe here. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 415 Yet ev'n the rogue that serves him ..Prefers his fellow-grooms.

†**c.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 2/1 He beareth sable, a chamber pot...There is nothing neuer so vsefull, but it may be abused, so is this when it is called..a Rogue with one eare.

3. One who is of a mischievous disposition.

Common as a playful term of reproof or reproach, and freq. used as a term of endearment by 17th c. dramatists.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 233 Ah, you sweet little Rogue, you: alas, poore Ape. *Ibid.* 235 Ah Rogue, I loue thee. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 1025, I shall be his little rogue, and his white villaine for a whole week after. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. i, I, it's a pretty little rogue; she is my Mistress. I knew her face would set off Armor extreamly. *a* 1744 POPE *Hor. Sat.* I. vii. 27 What? rob your Boys? those pretty rogues! 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* I. 161 It is evident, that sly rogue Cupid has pierced your heart with one of his keenest arrows. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmagundi* (1824) 369 The very negroes, those holiday-loving rogues, gorgeously arrayed in cast off finery. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 185 Fondled by the ladies, With 'What a young rogue this is!'

4. *Hort.* An inferior plant among seedlings.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1860) 32 The seed-raisers..go over their seed-beds, and pull up the 'rogues', as they call the plants that deviate from the proper standard. 1868 — *Anim. & Pl.* II. 31 If gardeners did not generally..pull up the false plants or 'rogues' as they are called.

5. An elephant driven away, or living apart, from the herd, and of a savage or destructive disposition.

A rendering of Cingalese *hora, sora* = Skr. *chōra* thief.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VIII. iii. 327 The outcasts from the herd, the 'Rogues' or *hora allia*;..there is not probably one rogue to be found for every five hundred of those in herds. 1885 H. O. FORBES *E. Archipel.* 164 We had at length the satisfaction of feeling that..no elephant, unless a rogue, would trample us down. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Teetotum Trees* 55 Killing a rogue..now falls into the same category as any other act of public justice.

attrib. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 131 The rogue elephants haunt and destroy plantations. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 167 A friend of mine travelling..along this road had a very hazardous meeting with a rogue elephant.

b. Any large wild animal of a similar character. Also *attrib.*

1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* II. 244 The 'rogue'..is found amongst hippopotami, elk, deer and other gramnivors as well as amongst elephants, lions, tigers, and the larger carnivors. *Ibid.*, The 'rogue' hippopotamus is an old male no longer able to hold his own against the young adults. 1892 *Spectator* 10 Sept. 349 The ferocity of the 'rogue' buffalo and 'rogue' hippopotamus.

6. A horse which is inclined to shirk its work on the race-course or in the hunting-field. *Rogue's badge*, a hood or blinkers put on a race-horse of this description.

1881 *Standard* 29 Aug. 5/3 Gentle breaking, on the other hand, may..prevent a racehorse from becoming a 'rogue' or a 'savage'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 4/1 A description of a 'rogue' thoroughbred. *Ibid.*, The ordinary 'rogue' has become fainthearted through punishment of whip and spur in race or trial. 1891 *Lic. Vict. Gaz.* (Farmer), He wore the rogue's badge, but is built on racing lines.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rogue-catcher, -face, -hero, -land, -lawyer, -like* adj., *-priest, Radical*; †**rogue-house** (see quot.); **rogue-pease** (?); **rogue-sapling,** a sapling of an inferior kind.

For *rogue elephant*, etc., see 5 and 5 b.

1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Whore* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 179 Hold, you *Rogue-Catcher, hold. 1869 R. WALTON *Midland Circuit* 142 The Bow Street Runners were never excelled as rogue-catchers by any other body of men. 1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* V. iii, Stand off, *rogue-face. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., **Rogue-House*, the house of correction. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xx, This man had for years exercised absolute sway over *Rogueland. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xviii, But the *rogue-lawyers..have at length roundly told me the clause must be complied with. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4357/4 At Ham..are to be sold, Garden Beans, Gosport-Beans, *Rogue-Pease, and Hotspur-Pease. 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* III. ii, Thou must be gone, to the fugitive *rogue-priest, thy father. 1824 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) V. 357 The *rogue Radicals had nearly set me on horseback again. 1889 PASK *Eyes Thames* 146 Apple standards laden with the light silky-skinned Manx codlins, sometimes broken by the rosy-red of an intruding '*rogue' sapling.

8. Special combs. with genitive, as **rogue's gallery,** a collection of the portraits of criminals; **rogue's gilliflower,** the rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*); **rogue's Latin,** thieves' Latin (cf. LATIN B. 1 c); **rogue's march, tattoo, walk, yarn** (see quots.). Also *rogue's badge* (see 6).

1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 24 Apr. 1/8 Their features adorn the *rogues' galleries in the cities of the Union. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 153 These flowres be now called.. in English Damaske violets..and *Rogues gillofers. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxv, He knows my gybe as well as the jark of e'er a queer cuffin in England—and there's *rogue's Latin for you. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *March*, **Rogue's March*, a tune which is played by trumpeters or fifers of a regiment ..for the purpose of drumming out any person who has behaved disorderly..in a camp or garrison. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 81 To have him drummed out of the parish to the *rogue's tattoo. 1882 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/1 The *Rogues'-walk — that broad ribbon of pavement stretching from Piccadilly-circus past the Criterion Theatre and Restaurant to the top of the Haymarket. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), **Rogues-yarn*,..a rope-yarn, of a particular construction,..placed in the middle of every strand, in all cables and cordage in the king's service...The use of this contrivance is to examine whether any cordage, supposed to be stolen.., has been formed for the king's service. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Rogue's Yarn*, a thread of worsted in the strands of rope manufactured for the Royal Navy, introduced for the purpose of detecting theft or embezzlement:..it serves also to trace any bad rope to the precise yard where it was made. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 577 Lately the rogue's yarn has been superseded by a thread of worsted.

Rogue (rōug), *v.* Also 6 **ro(a)ge,** 6–7 **roague.** [f. ROGUE *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To wander idly about after the manner of rogues; to live like a rogue or vagrant; also, in later use, to play the rogue or rascal.

Very common *c* 1575–1650; now *rare.*

a. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 157/47 To Roge, *vagari.* 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 53 A sort of vagarants, who run stragling (I wil not saie roging) ouer the countries. 1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w. Hatchet* E ij b, Trusse vp thy packet of flim flams, & roage to some Countrey Faire. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xiv, And in the midst, Strife still would roaguing be.

β. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xxxiv. 306 Without pasport, the souldiors may wander and rogue. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 22 You give them sixty miles compass to rogue in, which is more privilege than ever beggars enjoyed. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 1 June, Which will be becoming him much more than to live wenching and roguing, as he now do. 1680 SHADWELL *Woman-Capt.* II, Where have you been roguing, Sirrah, that you did not wait on me home? 1702 *Burlesque R. L'Estrange's Vis. Quev.* 250 He's at the Play-house roguing bin. 1755 JOHNSON *Rogue*, To play knavish tricks. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 190, I've rogued an' I've ranged in my time.

†**b.** So *to rogue it. Obs.*

1615 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Fennor's Defence* Wks. (1630) II. 149 Although I cannot Rogue it, as he can, Yet will I shew myselfe an honest man. 1632 SHERWOOD, To rogue it vp and downe the countrie, *roder le pais.*

†**2.** *trans.* To denounce as a rogue, to call (one) a rogue; to accuse of roguery. *Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* (Nares), It may bee thou wast put in office lately, Which makes thee rogue me so, and rayle so stately. 1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 25 The Poet hath undertaken for their being kicked..about the Stage to the Gallows, infamously rogued and rascalled.

†**b.** To cast discredit on (something). *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v, § 32. 778 Though the Atheists may endeavour to rogue and ridicule all incorporeal substance in that manner. 1685 H. MORE *Refl. Baxter* 15 More like prophane Buffonry, to rogue and abuse so Sacred a Writing.

3. To practise roguery upon; to swindle.

1841 SUSANNA HAWKINS *Poems* V. 45 An' likewise rogue and cheat the poor, Who for their meat do labour sore. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lv, We have rogues to deal with: but try we not to rogue them. 1889 W. WESTALL *Birch Dene* II. xii. 201 If he helps me to rogue other folks, he'll help other folks to rogue me.

4. To free from inferior plants or seedlings.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Pease* 5 ℣ 1/1 The only way to prevent this, is to rogue them, as the gardeners term it, that is to say,..to draw out all the bad plants from among the good ones. 1905 *Dundee Advertiser* 25 July 6 Of late agriculturists have had excellent opportunities for 'rogueing' their drills.

Ro·guedom. [f. ROGUE *sb.*] The world of rogues; rogues collectively.

1889 EARL OF DESART *Little Chatelaine* II. xx, When you trust one rogue, you trust all roguedom.

Ro·gueling. [f. ROGUE *sb.*] A minor rogue.

1790 *Political Misc.* 32 Take notice, roguelings, I prohibit Your walking underneath yon giblet.

†**Rogue money.** *Sc.* and *north. Obs.* [ROGUE *sb.*] A tax formerly levied on a parish or county to provide a fund for the expenses of the apprehension, prosecution, and maintenance in gaol of rogues. Also *attrib.*

1585 *Yestry Bks.* (Surtees) 19 For our charges..when we wer at the Querter Sessions concerninge the Rogge mony. 1640 *Ibid.* 102 Item for Roog mony, 11. 4s. 1658 *Ibid.* 19 *note*, The Rogue money is a yearely payment due by this Parish at Midsommer, payable to the High Constable for prisoners in goale, correction, &c. 1750 in Lang *Highl. Scot.* (1898) 150 That to Answer the Expence of such prosecutions Rogue money be imposed upon the Respective Shires as usual. 1757 in *Stat. Law Scot. Abridg.* 335 Rogue-Money; see Delinquency. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 613 The sums so received form part of the rogue money of the county. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 35 § 20 The proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the rogue money funds of the county.

Roguery (rōu·gəri). [f. ROGUE *sb.* + -ERY.]

1. Conduct or practices characteristic of rogues; knavishness, rascality; †idle vagrancy.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 138 Heere's Lime in this Sacke too: there is nothing but Roguery to be found in Villanous man. 1611 COTGR., *Maraudise*, beggerie, roguerie, idle knauerie,..vagabondrie. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 97 Thus was discovered the roguerie of those Magitians. 1745 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 356, I should have succeeded better, but for the folly and roguery of mankind. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 225 There is a known and curious piece of roguery, against which much of this caution is bent. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. vii, My neglect of my own duties tempted you to roguery. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 326 The unrighteous man..had far better not yield to the illusion that his roguery is clever.

personif. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany-Bay Ecl.* III, When Roguery rules all the rest of the earth, God be thank'd, in this corner I've got a good berth.

2. A practice, procedure, or action characteristic of rogues; a knavish or rascally act.

c 1620 DONNE *Poems* (1633) 48 To live in one land, is captivitie, To run all countries, a wild roguery. 1667–8 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Feb., The ripping up of so many notorious rogueries and cheats of my Lord's. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* i, A constable and his watch, crying out for one Wry-neck, who it seems had done some roguery. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* I. 212 He has been in more rogueries than battles, I believe. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* v, There are worse men..who have never committed half so many rogueries as he. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 91 Not a single roguery, from the cutting of a purse to the cutting of a throat, but paid us toll.

3. Playful mischief; waggishness; fun.

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. Wks. (1715) 47 Cupid..prepares him for his Roguery. 1681 WOOD *Life* 11 June, The other *Terræ Filius* made up what was wanting..; full of Waggery and Roguery, but little Wit. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 165 Lady Berkeley after dinner clapt my hat on another lady's head, and she in roguery put it upon the rails. 1755 JOHNSON, *Roguery*, waggery; arch tricks. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1875) 91 As a father speaks of the rogueries of a child. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, The smile of one expecting to detect in this unpromising stranger some latent roguery of eye or lip.

4. *collect.* Weeds. *rare.*

1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 33 Keep the land plowing the whole following summer,..to keep down the roguery. 1764 *Ibid.* II. 8 A most excellent plant to sow where land is rich, and inclined to breed roguery.

5. A place in which persons are trained to become rogues.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxiii. 208 I kept a roguery for the supply of the London Market.

6. Rogues collectively; rascaldom.

1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xxii, A thing at which all Roguery rejoiced.

Rogueship (rōu·gʃip). Also 7 **roagushipp.** [f. ROGUE *sb.*] The state of being a rogue, used as a mock title in 'your rogueship', etc.

? *c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* II. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 194 It had beene better for your perjurd roagushipp, Your harte had gorgd a hauke. 1625 FLETCHER *Night-Walker* III. v, I would lose a limb to see their rogueships totter. 1709 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* v, What makes you look so, Sirrah? Ha! I suspect your rogueship has done something with it. 1797 BRYDGES *Hom. Trav.* I. 144 His rogueship from the flowers and trees Would call the very birds and bees.

Roguing (rōu·giŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ROGUE *v.*]

† **1.** The action of wandering about the country; tramping from one place to another as a rogue or vagrant; also, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* III. v, For their idle roging about the countrie, the law ordeineth this maner of correction. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 3 Beyng children of Death, euen for smaller Theftes, Felonyes, Rogінges, and Wanderinges. 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 106 Here..he left off his roaguing, and began his Villanies. 1651 W. SHEPPARD *England's Balm* (1657) 28 The common offences of Swearing, Drunkenness,..Vagrancy or Roguing.

transf. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, Here's the ring you set a roguing.

2. Playing the rogue, knave, or rascal. † Also in phr. *to go a-roguing.*

1619 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* III. i, This was thy Roguing, For thou wert ever whispering; fye upon thee. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* III. ii, You'll never leave roguing, I see that. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* II. ii, You are going a rogueing. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 546 Nothing else but the Hopes of going a Roguing brought him to do it.

3. *Hort.* The elimination of inferior plants.

1858 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 122 The 'roguing', as nursery-men call the destroying of varieties which depart from their type. 1859 — *Orig. Species* i. (1860) 34 The destruction of horses under a certain size was ordered, and this may be compared to the 'roguing' of plants by nurserymen.

Ro·guing, *ppl. a.* [f. ROGUE *v.* + -ING 2.] Wandering, living, or acting like a rogue.

1581 HANMER *Jesuites Banner* c j b, I woulde..that you ..sufred the roging Jesuites beyond the seas, to performe your vowes. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 75 You are found in that penury, that the rouing and roging stagers are. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 26 This base roguing and cozening Empiricke. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 53 Perhaps some roguing Boy that managed the Puppets, turned the City wrong.

fig. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. v. 197 Faire age! When..roguing vertue brings a man defame. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 610 This roguing sentence wee would haue suffered to wander still.

Roguish (rōu·giʃ), *a.* Also 6 **rogyshe,** 6–7 **rogish,** 6–8 **rogueish.** [f. ROGUE *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Pertaining or appropriate to, characteristic of, rogues († or vagrants); disreputable.

1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 5 § 4 Yf..they..do eftsones fall againe to any kynde of Rogyshe or Vacabonde Trade of Lyef. 1592 GREENE *Black Bk.'s Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 17 So wee like two good Horse-corsers..swapt vp a Rogish bargaine. 1608 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 104 (Q. 2), Let's..get the bedlam To lead him where he would, his rogish madnesse Allowes it selfe to any thing. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 360, I stayed in a Spaniards house..who kept a roguish Tauerne. 1667–8 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Feb., Bought an idle, rogueish French book, *L'escholle des filles.*

† **b.** Vile, wretched. *Obs.*[−1] (Cf. ROGUY *a.* 1.)

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Love's Cure* II. ii, Lord how my head aches with this roguish hat.

2. Acting († or wandering) like rogues; knavish or rascally in conduct.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 644/1 The persons, by whom it is used, be of better note then the former rogish sorte which ye reckned. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* lviii. 195 He abandoned and kept out of his house all roguish Players. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 159 A great Noise of roguish Moors, both Men and little Boys. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* XI. iii, A law very excellently calculated for the preservation of the lives of his Majesty's roguish subjects. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 2. 10 Or roguish lawyer, made you lose your little All in a lawsuit. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 207 As long..as England cannot keep her honest poor, so long will it be her interest to turn all her roguish poor out from her bosom. 1863 *Confess. Ticket-of-Leave Man* 17 A roguish linen-draper..became bankrupt for £50,000.

3. Playfully mischievous; arch, waggish.

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* I, The most bewitching leer with her Eyes, the most roguish Cast. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 P 8 Will Wimble..shews a thousand roguish Tricks upon these Occasions. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xxv, The lad leap'd lightly at his master's call. He was, to weet, a little roguish page. 1781 BURNS *On Cessnock Banks* 4 Our lasses a' she far excels,—An' she has twa sparkling rogueish een. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, Codlin..eyeing the landlord as with a roguish look he held the cover in his hand. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.* (1898) VII. xiii. 223 He made himself a favourite by roguish ways and ready wit.

Comb. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* x, With a sleek roguish-eyed priest.

4. Of plants: Inferior, degenerate.

1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 472 There will always be, in every sort, some roguish plants, as the gardeners term them, which, if left to mix, will degenerate the kind.

Roguishly (rōu·giʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a roguish manner; knavishly; mischievously.

1612 COTGR., *Meschamment*,..roguishly, knauishly, villanously. 1621 GRANGER *Expos. Eccles.* 303 His heir roguishly wasteth all, and is at last hanged. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1763 May 16, 'From Scotland,' cried Davies, roguishly. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 47 Nearly all the Currency criminals have, indeed, been furnished by three roguishly prolific families in the colony. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i, A man of slim figure, whose eye twinkled rather roguishly.

Roguishness (rōu·giʃnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or character of being roguish; knavery, roguery; also in later use, playfulness, archness.

1578 J. JONES *Preserv. Body & Soule* I. xxxvi. 73 What labours and trades be best for the communaltie to auoyde, as well roaguishnesse as idlenesse. [1727 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON.] 1816 FORSYTH *Italy* (ed. 2) 393 These ladies ..seem to inherit from their lively grand-mothers a peculiar roguishness of look. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vii, Her dark eyes hid a soft roguishness under their long lashes. 1875 M. G. PEARSE *Daniel Quorm* 146 A ripple of playful roguishness came over Dan'el's face.

† **Ro·guy,** *a. Obs.* Also 6–7 **roguie,** 7–8 **roguey.** [f. ROGUE *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. = ROGUISH *a.* 1 and 1 b.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* Prol. 167 Goe buy..some roguie thing, That thou maist chaunt unto the chamber-maid. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. iv, The blacke boy in Bucklers-bury, that takes the scurvy, roguy tobacco, there. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III. i, If I had open'd this when it was given me, This Roguy Box. 1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. to Litter of Libels* 6 Discoursing the Roguy Contrivances that were made use of for the gaining of Subscriptions to a Petition.

2. = ROGUISH *a.* 2.

c 1620 MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* III. ii, To light upon a roguy flight of thieves. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Wars* V. 131 A few men of the poorest roguey sort of Hereticks. 1680 CROWNE *Misery Civ. War* I. i, A roguy Lawyer Will ruine all again with a meer quirk. 1707 E. FILMER *Defence Plays* 35 Keep those roguy Players at Arm's length. 1712–3 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 14 Mar., I doubt I shall not buy the library; for a roguey bookseller has offered sixty pounds more than I designed to give.

3. = ROGUISH *a.* 3.

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. Wks. (1715) 47 [This Cupid would] do a Thousand Roguy Tricks. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. lxxiv. (1714) 90 A Shepherd's Boy had gotten a Roguy Trick of crying a Wolfe. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. to Gent. & Ladies* Wks. 1709 III. II. 91 My dear Child, thou hast a smiling roguy Air.

Rohly, obs. form of ROUGHLY *adv.*

‖ **Rohun.** *Med.* [Hindī.] *Rohun bark* (see quots.).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rohun bark*, the bark of the *Soymida febrifuga*, which is said to be a good substitute for cinchona. The nux vomica bark is often sold for it in the East. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 509 The bark, which is official in the Pharmacopœia of India, is commonly known under the name of Rohun Bark...In the Bengal bazaars, the bark of *Strychnos Nux-vomica* is also known under the native name of *Rohun.*

‖ **Rohuna.** *Bot.* [Hindī *rohunna.*] (See quots. and prec.)

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 462 The bark of Soymida febrifuga, the Rohuna of Hindostan, called on the Coromandel coast the Red-wood tree. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 620 The febrifugal bark of *Soymida febrifuga*, the Rohuna tree.

Roh3e, the ray: see ROUGH *sb.*

Roial, roially, etc., obs. ff. ROYAL(LY, etc.

Roid, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **roide, royd(e, rode** (**rude**). [a. OF. *roide, rode* (also northern *reide,* mod.F. *raide*):—L. *rigid-um* RIGID *a.*, but in some cases (esp. in Sc. texts) perh. a variant or scribal alteration of RUDE *a.*]

1. Stout, strong; violent, rough.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* (Dubl. MS.) 829* The kyng of þatt cuntree..Had rasyd vp a rode hoste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1984 A rak and a royde wynde rose in hor saile. *Ibid.* 4428 A Roid beste vnreasonable, þat no Rule holdes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. i. 27 Þus eftyr a royde harsk begynnynge Hapnyt a fast and gud endynge. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1362 For all thi roid rahress, Thow has na charge. 1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.* s.v., A *roid* night is a stormy one; *roid* work is a quarrel.

2. Rude, large, great, unwieldy.

a 1400 *Cursor M.* 23911 (Gött.), For-sake þu noght þis roide werk, For þou it roid [*Cott.* rude] and stubil be, It es in worschip wroght of þe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 175 Youre richesse schal be refte you þat is rude [*vine* noyed, stroyed]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6025 Þe bell it was so grete and royde þat of þe caryage he was oft noyde. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 77 3hett schede he thaim, a full royd slope was maid.

3. Stiff. *rare* −1.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 25 The Geant roose also, but hit was not lightly for his legges were royde.

Roid(e, obs. forms of ROOD, ROYD.

† **Roi·dly,** *adv. Obs.* Also 5 **royd(e)ly, rodely.** [f. ROID *a.* + -LY 2.] Rudely, roughly, severely.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 305 That gret hoost roydly ruschit wes. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1302 Quhen þu with me sa roydely chid. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* (Dubl. MS.) 784* On þe rige with hys right hande hym rodely [he] strakez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10298 þai..Rofe hit full roidly, rent hit in peses. 1480 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxiv, Yf ye meue it fast and roydly, it shal bowe anon.

Roif, Sc. var. RO *sb.*, rest. *Obs.* **Roignous,** var. ROINOUS *a.* **Roik,** obs. Sc. f. ROOK *sb.*[1], ROKE *sb.*

† **Roil,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 6 roile, 6–8 royle, 7 royl, 8 roil. [Of obscure origin.]

1. An inferior or spiritless horse.

1523 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 270 As it were a gote In a shepe cote,..Therin, lyke a royle, Sir Dunkan, ye dared. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 117 That horse which tyreth like a roile,..Is better, much than is the harbrainde colte Which headlong runnes [etc.]. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* I. xii. 16 b, If a faire Mare in old time had bene couered with a fowle roile, or had bene with fole out of season [etc.].

b. A draught-horse (of Flemish breed).

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Eng.* III. i, Such outlandish horsses as are dailie brought ouer vnto vs.., as the genet of Spaine, ..the Flemish roile, and Scotish nag.

2. A clumsy or stoutly-built female.

1533 UDALL *Flowres* 62 b, There is not one crum or droppe of good fashion in all that great royles bodie...Catullus ther speaketh of a certaine mayden. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 46 And brought in therewithall his daughter, a iolly great royle. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Barragana*, a great ramping wench, a roile. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 16 Ya gurt Roile, tell ma,..what Disyease dest mean? 1778 — Gloss., *Roil*, or *Royle*, a big, ungainly Slammakin; a great awkard Blowze or Hoyden.

Roil, *sb.*[2] *rare.* Also 7 **royl.** [f. ROIL *v.*[2]] Agitation or stirring up (of water). Also *fig.*

1693 C. MATHER *Invisible World* (1862) 189 Some very great Saints of God, have sometimes had hideous Royls raised by the Devil in their minds. 1893 KIPLING *Many Invent.* 364 Port, port she casts, with the harbour-roil beneath her feet. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 62/1 The roil disturbed the spot where the fish was endeavoring to escape.

† **Roil,** *a.*[1] *Obs.*[−1] [Perh. related to ROIL *v.*[1] or *v.*[2]] ? Rich, luxuriant.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 790 Bolde burnez wer þay boþe with berdles chynnez, Royl rollande fax to raw sylk lyke.

Roil, *a.*[2] Now *dial.* (in form **rile**). [Related to ROIL *v.*[3]] = ROILED *ppl. a.*

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* V. (1669) 83/1 How his spirit is royl and muddied. 1851 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IV. 317 The water is too rile to drink.

Roil, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–6 (9 *dial.*) **roil(e,** 5 **roille, royll(e** (**royln**), 5–7 (9 *dial.*) **royl(e,** 9 *dial.* **rile, ryle.** [Of doubtful origin: perh. the same word as next, but no similar sense appears in OF.]

It is not clear whether *royhland* (v.r. *rulzeande*) in Wyntoun *Cron.* v. xii. 4644 belongs to this verb or the next.

† **1.** To roam or rove about; to gad about, wander; to stray. *Obs.*

c 1308 *Old Age* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 175 Hail be 3e, freris,.. Evir 3e beth roilend the londis al a-boute. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 Armenius..gadered knyȝtes þat roiled [*v.rr.* roillede, royled] aboute, and toke Armenia. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 115 b/1 Holde the in one place all stylle and walke not ne roylle not aboute in the contree. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 747/2 Such apostatas woulde be bound to no cloyster, but haue all the worlde to royle in. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 36 Thei ware sterne, and vnruly,..roilyng and rowmyng vpon heade, heather and thether. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. 55 When roiling safely in the vale before the herd alone He saw an heifar. 1619 BERT *Treat. Hawkes* 57 If thy hawke will not come, or not abide company.., or will royle or house.

† **2.** To move about vigorously. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9192 Achilles loked to Troyle, And saw how he be-gan to royle..a-monges Gregeis. *Ibid.* 13346 Then come theder dou3ti Troyle And be-gan amonges hem royle.

3. *dial.* To play or frolic, *esp.* in a rough manner; to romp, rampage; to fidget.

1788– in various dial. glossaries.

† **Roil,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 4–5 **royle,** 5 **roile.** [ad. OF. *roillier, rooilier*, etc. (see Godefroy s.v. *roeillier*), related to *roelle* wheel.]

1. *intr.* Of a stream: To roll or flow.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. vi. (1868) 29 Þe fletyng streme þat royleþ doun dyuersely fro heyȝe mountaignes.

2. *trans.* To roll (the eyes); to revolve (mentally).
c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xliii. (1869) 158 Thanne ȝ wole..chide oon, blame an oother, and roile myne eyen as a bole. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 253 Inportunely he roylyd in hys mende How he myht best this matere ende.

Roil, *v.*[3] Now *U.S.* and *dial.* Forms: 6–7 (8–9 *dial.*) royl(e, 7 (9 *dial.*) roile, 8– roil. See also RILE *v.* [Of obscure origin. An obs. F. *ruiler*, to mix up mortar, is cited by Godefroy.]

1. *trans.* To render (water or any liquid) turbid or muddy by stirring up the sediment; hence *fig.*, to perturb, disquiet, disorder. Cf. RILE *v.* 1.
1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Gifford* 10 You..haue nothing to say, if not to royle the doctrines..with your feete, least others should drinke theiof. 1616 T. SCOTT *Christ's Polit.* 8 Beasts of the fielde doe trouble the water, and roile it with their feete. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* VII. § 1 (1669) 49/1 Though the Devil throws the stone, yet 'tis the mud in us that royles our comforts. *a* 1734 R. NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 195 The state was not very much roiled with faction. *Ibid.* III. 183 King William, having secured his own game, would not roil it to gratify them. 1771 J. ADAMS *Diary* 22 Aug., Wks. 1850 II. 290 His imagination is disturbed, his passions all roiled. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xii. (1863) 245, I could dip up a pailful without roiling it. 1900 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 378/2 His nature was not always serene and pellucid; it was sometimes roiled by the currents that counter and cross in all of us.

2. To disturb in temper; to vex, irritate, make angry. Cf. RILE *v.* 2.
a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 168 That his friends..should believe it, was what roiled him extremely. *Ibid.* III. 376 The doctor came out from the meeting (where probably he had been a little roiled). 1818 FEARON *Sk. Amer.* 97 Roads.. are unpopular in this state:..we were mightily roiled (vexed) when they were first cut. 1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Linc.*

Roil, *v.*[4] Also royl. [Of doubtful origin: connexion with prec. is not clear.] To salt (fish).
1870 M. GLOVER *Guide Isle of Man* 189 Such as are intended for red herrings are first 'royled', or rubbed with salt, in which they remain for two or three days.

Roile, obs. variant of ROWEL.

Roiled (roild), *ppl. a.* Also 7 royled. (See also RILED.) [f. ROIL *v.*[3]] Rendered turbid by stirring of sediment; also *fig.* of the passions.
1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 112 The speckled phantasies, darke obliuion, royled, soyled affections. 1647 N. WARD *Simp. Cobler* 2 Sathan is now in his passions, hee feeles his passion approaching; he loves to fish in royled waters. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XX. CXCV, That which bubbles from a royled Mind. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., How roiled the water looks.

† **Roi'ler**[1]. *Obs.*[−0] In 6 roylar. [f. ROIL *v.*[1]] One who roams idly or dissolutely.
1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Circumselliones*, tauerne haunters, roylars aboute.

Roi'ler[2]. *U.S.* [f. ROIL *v.*[4]] An apparatus, such as a revolving box, used in salting fish.
1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Roi'ling, *vbl. sb.*[1] *rare.* [f. ROIL *v.*[1]] † T' action or practice of roving or roaming about.
Mare-roiling (see MARE[1] 6 b) may also belong here.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. XXVI. (Bodl. MS.), Idel walking and roillingge aboute [was] forboode in þe saturdaie. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 31 These vnrewly rascales, in their roylynge, disperse them selues into seuerall companyes.

Roi'ling, *vbl. sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. ROIL *v.*[3]] The action of perturbing; agitation, turmoil; irritation.
1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* LV. § 1 (1669) 424/1 He is a rare Christian in whom the stream of his grace runs clear upon such royling. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., An ill will'd and frampled waspishness has broken forth, to the royling and fiting of the age wherein we live.

Roily (roi'li), *a.* Chiefly *U.S.* and *dial.* [f. ROIL *sb.*[2] or *v.*[3]] Muddy, turbid.
1823 COOPER *Pioneers* XX, For fear you [the sap] should get roily. 1846 WORCESTER, *Roily*, *a.*, turbid; .. rily. 1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Linc.* 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 484/1 If the water is very roily or brackish. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 63/1 He abruptly departed, leaving behind him a trail of roily water.

† **Roin,** *sb. Obs.*[−1] In 5 royne. [a. OF. *roigne* (*roingne*, *roisne*), F. *rogne*, = Prov. *ronha*, *runha*, Cat. *ronya*, Sp. *roña*, Pg. *ronha*, It. *rogna*, of unknown origin.] A scab, scurf.
? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 553 Hir nekke was of good fasoun.., Withoute bleyne, scabbe, or royne.

† **Roin,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 4–6 royne. [ad. OF. *roignier* (mod.F. *rogner*), *rooignier*, for earlier **rodognier*:—pop. L. **rotundiāre*, f. L. *rotundus* ROUND *a.*] *trans.* To pare away; to clip; to cut short or curtail.
c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 973 Ase mot þe leche ine uoule sores, Wanne he royneþ þe felþe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17600 Thys hand kan Royne also florynes;..Thys hand kan brake Cofer and cheste. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. D d ij, Why now should any creature dare controul or hang down groyne To bend back your decrees, or destines now presume to royne.

† **Roin,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 4, 6–7 royne. [Prob. ad. OF. **rognir* (cf. *rungier* in Godef. VII. 238/2), var. of *grognir* GROIN *v.*[1]] *intr.* To growl.
13.. *Coer de L.* 1083 The lyoun was hungry and megre,.. Abrod he spredde alle hys powes, And roynyd lowde, and gapyd wyde. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ix. 33 Yet did he murmure with rebellious sound, And softly royne, when salvage choler gan redound. 1611 COTGR., *Ruir*, to rore, or to royne, like a Lyon.
Hence † **Roi'ner**; **Roi'ning** *vbl. sb. Obs.*
1598 FLORIO, *Ruggiatore*, a roarer, a bellower, a royner. 1611 COTGR., *Ruissement*, a roaring, or Lion-like royning.

† **Roi'nish,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 roynyshe, -yssche, 6–7 roynish, 6 roinish. [f. ROIN *sb.* + -ISH. Cf. next.] Covered with scale or scurf; scabby, scurvy, coarse, mean, paltry, base.
13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 52 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 267 þe bordure [was] enbelicit with bryȝt golde lettres, Bot roynyshe were þe ȝesones þat þer one row stodene. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 83 (M.), Re[u]mes and radegoundes and roynyssche [*al.* roynouse] scabbes, Byles and bocches and..agues. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 191 The slouen and the careles man, the roinish nothing nice. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 274 With none but clownish and roynish leasts dost thou rush vppon vs. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. ii. 8 The roynish Clown, at whom so oft, Your Grace was wont to laugh, is also missing. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* iii. 6 It must be taken vp and new set, or else it will grow too roynish and cumbersome. [1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ix, Not much unlike one of Shakespeare's roynish clowns.]

† **Roi'nous,** *a. Obs.* In 4–5 royn(e)ous, roignous, ron-, runyous, ruynouse. [a. AF. *roinos*, *roynous*, *ruines*, OF. *roigneux*, etc. (mod. F. *rogneux*), = Prov. *rognos*, *ronhos*, Cat. *ronyos*, Sp. *roñoso*, Pg. *ronhoso*, It. *rognoso*: see ROIN *sb.* and -OUS.] = ROINISH *a.*
? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 987 The foule croked bowe hidous, That knotty was, and al roynous. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 82 Rewmes & radegoundes and roynouse scalles, Byles, and bocches. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6190 This argument is al roignous; It is not worth a croked brere. 1474 CAXTON *Chess* 54, I sawe on a tyme a man that was royneous and ful of sores. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. XXXVII. 44/1 His body by straytnesse of lyffe became scabby and ronyous.

Roiot, obs. f. ROYAT. **Rois(e,** obs. Sc. ff. ROSE *sb.*[1]

† **Roise,** *v. Obs.*[−1] In 5 royse. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* ? To rave, talk nonsense.
c 1440 *York Myst.* XV. 69, I trowe you royse, For what it was fayne witte walde I, That tille vs made þis noble noyse.

Roist, dial. variant of RICE *sb.*[1]
1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Roist*, a switch to beat a dog with; or long wood, for brushwood, before it is made up. Called also *Rice*.

Roist, obs. form of ROAST *sb.* and *v.*

† **Roist,** *v. Obs.*[−1] Also 6 (9 *arch.*) royst. [Back-formation from ROISTER *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To play the roister. Cf. ROISTER *v.*
1563 *Mirr. Mag.* II. 168 b, Traytours dyd triumphe,.. Reuing and robbing roysted euery where. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1867) I. 361 They cannot be esteemed unless They royst. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. CII. 404 When their Retainors royst and wrong, yet out of Iustice leape. 1632 SHERWOOD, To roist,..*comme* to swagger.
b. So *to roist it* (*out*).
1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 169 Nowe a dayes we see many seeke nothing but to royst it. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 75 Some of them haue..foure or fiue benefices apeece, being resident..at neuer a one, but roist it out elsewhere. 1602 DENT *Pathw. Heauen* 171 Borne onely to game, riot,..ruffle it, and roist it out, and to spend their time in meere idlenesse.

Roister (roi'stəɹ), *sb.*[1] Now *arch.* Also 7–9 royster. [ad. F. *rustre* († *ruistre*), 'a ruffin, royster, hackster, swaggerer' (Cotgr.), var., with excrescent *r*, of *ruste*:—L. *rustic-um* RUSTIC *a.*]
1. A swaggering or blustering bully; a riotous fellow; a rude or noisy reveller.
Very common *c* 1550–1700; now usually ROISTERER.
1551 T. WILSON *Logike* L vij b, Yf slaughter be not to be borne..these roisters, and fighters, are not to be suffered to go vnpunished. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 97/2 We must not play y^e iollie roysters, we must not spred abroad our wings. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 446 Such roysters and rake-shames as Mars is manned with. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* IV, His adherents, consisting most of dissolute Swordmen and Suburb roysters, hardly amounted to one ragged regiment. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 74 Why, how now, bully Royster, what's the meaning of this outrage in the face of Iustice? 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. 269 Mr. Greville is a roister. 1797 BRYDGES *Hom. Trav.* II. 410 These roysters batter The walls and gates with dreadful clatter. 1820 W. IRVING *Sk. Bk.* I. 75 He now suspected that the grave roysters of the mountain had put a trick upon him. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 26 If new topics are started, graver and higher, these roisters recede.
attrib. and *Comb.* 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 188 Busie fault finder..is roister like ruffen. 1611 COTGR., *Rustrement*, royster-like; sawcily. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xiv. (1737) II. 113, I..with my cords tied him royster-like both hand and foot. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. vii. 24 The Moon..doth not so much as look as if she liked such Roister-company.
b. *dial.* A romp. 1790– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*
2. 'A hound that opens on a false scent.'
1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3).

Roi'ster, *sb.*[2] *rare*[−1]. [f. the vb.] The act of roistering.
1860 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 359 Some beau who had been on the roister all night.

Roi'ster, *v.* Also royster. [f. ROISTER *sb.*[1]] = ROIST *v.*
1582 [see ROISTERING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1663 J. H. *Hist. O. Cromwell* ii. 5 He was presently removed..to Lincoln's Inne, where he might with less imputation..royster it out. 1796 [see ROISTERING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1850 STRUTHERS *Poet. Wks.* II. 241 Who will may strut philosophizing, And, in his frenzied furor, royster. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xvi, He might have .. roystered it in taverns with Marlowe. 1893 BARING GOULD *Cheap Jack Zita* I. 118 Acquaintances who had roistered or dealt with him.

transf. 1879 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* 371 The wind is roistering out of doors.

† **Roi'ster-doi'ster.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 royster doyster. [The name of the chief character in Udall's play, based upon ROISTER *sb.*[1]] A roisterer or roistering fellow.
a 1553 UDALL (*title*), Ralph Royster Doyster. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 214, [I] haue seene the madbraynest Roister-doister in a countrey dashte out of countenaunce. 1593 — *Pierce's Super.* 71 Vnlesse he wrote onely to roister-doisters and hacksters. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 276 Then royster doyster in his oylie tearmes, Cutts, thrusts, and foines at whomesoeuer he meets.
Hence † **Roi'ster-doi'sterdom**; † **Roi'ster-doi'stering** *a.*; † **Roi'ster-doi'sterly** *a. Obs.*
1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 274 Thy roister-doisterdome hath not dasht vs out of countenance. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 131 If the world should applaude to such roisterdoisterly Vanity,..what good could grow out of it? *Ibid.* 221 They that..deuide their roister-doistering lestes into Cutter, slashes, and foines.

Roi'sterer. [f. ROISTER *sb.* or *v.*] A swaggering or noisy reveller. Cf. ROISTER *sb.*[1] 1.
1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XV, Carry thy roisterers elsewhere - to the alehouse if they list. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* I, Like a lusty roisterer of the true kidney. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 360 If two roisterers met, they cocked their hats in each other's faces. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XLVI, There were no roysterers going home.

Roi'stering, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROISTER *v.*] The conduct of roisterers; a revel or racket.
1850 E. WARBURTON *R. Hastings* II. 49 The..Lieutenant of the Tower will soon arrive, and if thou art not found in thine own cell, we shall have pretty roysterings. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *Trav. W. Africa* 319 He keeps steadily at it in his way, reserving his roysterings until he is settled in life.

Roi'stering, *ppl. a.* [f. ROISTER *v.*]
1. Blustering, boisterous; associated with noisy revelling; uproarious, wild.
1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62, I thus muttred, with roystring phrenesye betraynted. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. (1892) 337 The unfortunate antiquary..may suffer in the roystering horse-play and practical jokes of the servants' hall. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XIX, You sit singing your roistering songs about popes and pagans. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* XXIX. II. 403 The roystering adventures of Light Dragoons. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. IV. VIII. 443 Those amazing trials..which the whole community seems to enjoy as a roistering farce.
2. Of persons: Given to noisy revelling.
1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 45 A roystering country squire of the neighbourhood. 1852 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 486 The roistering Danish men were living at free quarters in the monastery. 1883 LORD R. GOWER *Reminis.* II. 119, I found the only inn full of dirty militiamen and roystering farmers.
Hence **Roi'steringly** *adv.*
1659 TORRIANO, *Alla-sbardellata*, lavishly, swaggeringly, roistringly. 1868 *Morn. Star* Jan. 27 The students.. roysteringly kissed the fair revivalists. 1893 *Columbus Dispatch* 9 Mar., Sailors singing roysteringly or well.

† **Roi'sterkin.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. ROISTER *sb.*[1] + -KIN.] A petty roisterer.
a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Comf. Afflict.* (1585) C viij, The whole rablement of her bawdie bawdes, ruffling roysterkins with brawling bragges.

† **Roi'sterly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ROISTER *sb.*[1] + -LY[1].] Roisterous, roistering.
1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 169 His plausible musteringe, and banqueteinge of roysterly acquaintaunce at his first commynge. 1593 — *Pierce's Super.* ibid. II. 116 Euery ruffianly Copesmate, that..hanteth roisterly companie. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 35 They delighted altogether in the garb and habit and roisterly fashions of men.

Roi'sterous, *a.* Also 6 roysterus, 7, 9 -ous. [f. ROISTER *sb.*[1] + -OUS.] = ROISTERING *ppl. a.*
1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 135 Never was that mistress so furious nor curious, Nor yet her blows so boisterous, nor roisterous, nor dolorous. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 One ship that..was swasht wyth a roysterus heape-flud. 1682 OTWAY *Soldiers Fortune* I. i, Rampant, roysterous whores. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 156 Was the like ever heard of? The roysterous young dogs..breaking the Lord Abbot's sleep. 1886 *Lpool Daily Post* 9 Feb. 4/6 Roysterous fellows who kick the shins or break in the helmets of constables.

† **Roi'sting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. ROIST *v.*] = ROISTERING *vbl. sb.*
c 1560 INGELEND *Disobedient Child* E ij, What cryinge was there for Cardes and Dyce! What roysting, what rufflyng made they within! 1584–7 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 14 What trouble can torment mee worse, then to see my sonne..to consume his time in roysting and ryot. 1614 RICH *Honestie* (1844) 17 Wee must not condemne her ..by her perfuming, by her ryoting, by her roysting.

† **Roi'sting,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 ruysting, roystyng, 6–7 (9 *arch.*) roysting. [f. ROIST *v.*]
1. = ROISTERING *ppl. a.* 1.
1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 32 After their ruysting recreation. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 156 His Rauing Poetry, his Roisting Rhetorique. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 6 The ruffling, and roysting life of a number of our gallants, and lustie bloods. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster Fair* IV. 2 With a roysting brazen clangour dire.
2. = ROISTERING *ppl. a.* 2.
a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* Prol., Whose humour the roysting sort continually doth feede. 1594 LODGE *Mother Bombie* I. i, She is mewed vp..least she should by some roisting courtier be stollen away. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies, London* (1662) 207 Not well pleased with some Roisting

Company there, he embraced the next opportunity of departure after dinner.

Hence † **Roi·stingly** *adv. Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 22 They..spew out their blasphemies feerssely and roystingly. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) III. 126 Those women that love not to curle vp their haire roistinglie. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 71 It may be at the first seeing the Doue to stirre and flutter she may come roistingly to twitch or take it away.

Roiston crow, variant of ROYSTON CROW.

† **Roit,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.*—[1] In 5 **royt.** [Related to ROIT *v.*] (See quot.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 427/2 Reyke, or royt, ydylle walkynge abowt.., *discursus, vagacio, vagitas.*

Roit, *sb.*[2] *Sc. rare.* Also **royt.** [? Related to ROIT *v.*] An abusive term applied to persons or cattle (see quot. 1825).

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 29 Thy ragged roundels, raueand royt, Some short, some lang, some out of lyne. 1728 W. STARRAT *Ep. to Ramsay* 63 But, lad, neist nirk we'll to the haining drive,..The royts will rest. 1825 JAMIESON, *Roit, royt,* s. a babbler. 2. A term of contempt for a woman. It is often conjoined with an adj. denoting a bad temper; as, *an ill-natured-roit,* Loth. It is also applied to a female brute, as to a cow. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. I. 55 He has a wife,..A randy royt ca'd Barmy Betty!

Roit, *v.* Now *Sc.* and *dial.* In 5 **roytyn,** **royt(e,** 9 *Sc.* **royt.** [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To roam or rove about. Hence **Roi·ting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Roytyn, or gon ydyl a-bowte, ..*vagor, discurro.* *a* 1450 MYRC (1868) 999 For goyng to þe ale on halyday, For syngynge, for roytynge, & syche fare. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., A beast, that runs through the fields, instead of keeping to its pasture, is said to *royt.*

Roite, obs. form of ROOT *sb.*

Roitelet (roi·tĕlet, ‖ rwat'lɛ). Now *arch.* Also 7–9 **roytelet** (8 -ett). [a. F. *roitelet,* † *royte-let,* f. OF. *roitel, roietel,* etc., dim. of *roi* ROY *sb.*] A petty or minor king.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 67 To their gentlemen they carrie a verie dutifull regard,..holding them as Roytelets, because they know no greater. 1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* II. (1657) 58 It being probable that there were other petty Kings and Roytelets as well as he. 1722 D. COXE *Descr. Carolina* 96 Those who have..obtain'd the favor of their petty roytelets. 1738–41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (1788) II. 151 The difference between an Egyptian monarch, and a petty roitelet of the Philistines. 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 154 Even the roitelets of Palermo, Brussels, Stockholm, and Stutgard, may have each an advocate at the Cabinet of St. James's. 1847–9 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1859) I. 82 The endless small bickerings..of counts and dukes and roitelets.

† **Roiter.** *Obs.* Also 6 **royter.** [ad. Du. *ruiter* (*ruyter*) in same sense.] A horseman, trooper.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 61 The Roiters of the Estates were at Gelumuide. *Ibid.* 64 The Royters of the Enemie were ouer hastie in the chargyng of them.

† **Roi·tish,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [? f. ROIT *v.* + -ISH.] ? Wandering, straggling.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VI. clx, No Weed presum'd to shew its roitish face On this fair stage.

† **Rok.** *Obs.*—[1] (Of obscure meaning.)

Taken by Morris to mean 'crowd, throng': cf. RUCK *sb.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1514 Per was rynging on ryȝt of ryche metalles, Quen renkkes in þat ryche rok rennen hit to cache.

Rok, obs. form of ROCK, ROOK.

Rokat, obs. form of ROCKET.

Roke (rōuk), *sb.* Now *dial.* Also 6 *Sc.* **roik, royk, rock**; *dial.* 8 **rooac, 9 roac, ro(o)ak, rawk, rauk.** See also ROOK, ROUK, ROWK. [Prob. of Scand. origin. The variants *roke, rawk, rowk* would normally arise from an OScand. **rauk(r),* which has been superseded by a form with umlaut (ON. *reykr,* Sw. *rök,* Da. *røg*) : see REEK *sb.*[1]

It seems unlikely that MDu. *rooc* or MLG. *rôk* can have had any influence on the word. Icel. and Norw. *rok,* Icel. *roka,* 'driving spray or snow', which would account for the form *roke* only, are also unsatisfactory as regards the meaning.]

Smoke, steam; vapour, mist, fog; drizzling rain.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1163 To-ward sodome he sa3 ðe roke, And ðe brinfires stinken smoke. 13.. *Sir Beues* 2647 Eueri seue ȝer ones..comeþ a roke & a stink Out of þe water. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Roke, myste, *nebula.* ? *a* 1500 *Battle Otterburn* in Child *Ballads* III. 298/1 Tyll the bloode from ther bassonnettes ranne, As the roke doth in the rayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iii. 95 The rane and roik reft fra ws sicht of hevin. *Ibid.* VII. Prol. 36 The firmament ourkest with rokis blak. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 489 Winter come to hand,..With mist and roik. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 160/2 Y^e^ Hore roke, *pruina.* 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 95 *Roke,* fog or mist. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Prov. Yorks., Rooac,* or *Roke,* a kind of smoke; a species of mist, fog, or small rain. 1828– in dial. glossaries (Sc. Yorks., Linc., E. Angl., Suss., I. Wight, Wilts.). 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 363 Spectacles..are a bother in a thick mist or roke.

Roke, a scratch, flaw, etc.: see ROAK.

Roke, obs. form of ROCK, ROOK, RUCK.

Roke (rōuk), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 7 **roak**(e. [See ROKE *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To give off steam or vapour; to steam; to smoke; to be foggy or misty.

1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* II. i, The using of Tobacco thus is vaine: I meane in those that daily sit and smoake Alehouse and Taverne till the windowes roake. 1614 W. BROWNE *Shepherd's Pipe* I. 132 A sticke, that taken is From the Hedge, in water thrust, Neuer rokes as would the first. *a* 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 109 Her Tables with strong Broths and Sauces rok'd, Which gormandizing and foul Lust provok'd. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., He roked like a dunghill. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v., He sweats and rokes like an old horse. 1883 in *Hants Gloss.*

2. *trans.* To expose to smoke. In quot. *fig.*

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 6 That Gentiles roak't in sin might be respected.

† **Roke,** *v.*[2], in obscure uses.

Perh. varr. of, or errors for, *rock, rouk* or *ruck,* and *rake.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1375 Were thay wighte, were thay woke, Alle that he tille stroke, He made thaire bodies to roke. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1906 The shaft I drow out of the arwe, Roking for wo right wondir narwe. 1428–20 J. PAGE *Siege of Rouen* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 33 There leve of Umfrevyle they toke, And in to the cytte the gon roke.

Rokeage (rōu·kėdʒ). *U.S.* [Amer. Indian.] (See quot. and PINOLE.)

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 278 *Rokeage,* or *Yokeage,* Indian corn parched, pulverized, and mixed with sugar.

Ro·kelay. *Sc.* Now *Hist.* Also **rocklay.** [ad. F. *roquelaire,* var. of ROQUELAURE.] A short cloak worn by women in the eighteenth century.

c 1805 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 97 He has coft me a rocklay o' blue. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, Having, moreover, put on her clean toy, rokelay, and scarlet plaid. 1821 — *Pirate* vii, The best chance of getting a new rokelay and overlay. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 526 Old women in white mutches and scarlet rokelays.

Roker (rōu·kəɹ). [? ad. Da. *rokke,* Sw. *rocka,* the ray: see ROUGH *sb.*] (See quots.)

1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 467 'Roker'—by which all fish of the Ray family, excepting skate, are meant, is a favourite food of the working classes. 1882 *Academy* 14 Oct. 280 Roker is used to denote the thornback-ray (*Raja clavata,* Lin.) exclusively...Rokers fetch a less price than skate in the markets, and are always quoted separately.

Roket(e, obs. ff. ROCKET. **Rokh,** var. ROC.

† **Ro·king,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*—[1] In 5 **rokynge,** 6 **rooking.** [Prob. f. ME. **roke,* repr. OE. *hrâca* spittle: see REACH *v.*[2]] Clearing of the throat.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (Tollemache MS.), Full of spittynge, snyuel and rokynge [1582 rooking].

Rokk(e, obs. ff. ROCK *sb.* and *v.* **Rokker, Rokket,** obs. ff. ROCKER, ROCKET. **Rokki, Rokky,** obs. ff. ROCK *v.*[1], ROCKY *a.*

Roky (rōu·ki), *a.* Chiefly *dial.* Also 8 *Sc.* **rocky,** 9 *dial.* **roaky, rokey.** [f. ROKE *sb.* + -Y.] Misty; foggy; drizzly. Cf. RAWKY *a.*[2]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/1 Roky, or mysty, *nebulosus.* 1722 HAMILTON *Wallace* XII. iv. 229 (1786) 238 A rocky mist fell down at break of day. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Roky,* foggy. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Roaky,* drizzly. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 502 [He] in a roky hollow, belling, heard The hounds of Mark. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xviii, He would take out a 'rokey' (foggy) looking bit of a picture.

Rol, obs. form of ROLL *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Roland (rōu·lănd). Also 4 **Rouland** (Rau-), **Roulond,** 5 **Rowlonde,** 5–6 **Rowlande,** 6–9 **Rowland.** [OF. *Roland.*]

1. The legendary nephew of Charlemagne, celebrated in the *Chanson de Roland* and many other romances (frequently together with his comrade Oliver); hence, one comparable to Roland in respect of courage or warlike deeds; one who is a full match for another.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15 Hou king charlis and rouland faght. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 82 A knist þat heet Roulond, & a noþer hatte oliuer, Knistes holden wiþouten peer. 14.. *Sir Beues* (C.) 1910 Soche strokes were neuer seen yn londe Syth Oliuere dyed and Rowlonde. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxx. [lxxvi.] 239 They were suche men that there were a iii. M. of them euery man worth a Rowlande or an Olyuere;.. nor we shall not fyght agaynst Rowlande nor Olyuer. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI,* 146 b, To haue a Rowland to resist an Oliuer: he sent solempne Ambassadors to the kyng of Englande, offeryng hym his doughter in mariage. — *Edw. IV,* 196 To haue a Rowlande for an Olyuer,..he procured an amity with Henrie, king of Castell. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* I. ii. 30 England all Oliuers and Rowlands bred, During the time Edward the third did raigne. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, There was some laughter .. when, as Henry Smith termed it, they saw their Oliver meet with a Rowland.

2. (*To give*) *a Roland for an Oliver,* (to give) as good as one gets, a quid pro quo or tit for tat.

1612 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 187 Howsoever it fall out, there is hope you shall have an Oliver for a Rowland. 1696 SOUTHERNE *Oroonoko* II. i, I have a Rowland for her Oliver, and so you may tell her. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 97 For tho' she can write no more than a Mermaid, yet by the Help of some two-penny Scribbler, she will always return him a Rowland for his Oliver. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 132 We resolved to give him a Rowland for his Oliver, if he attacked us. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXV, He gave my termagant kinsman a *quid pro quo*—a Rowland for his Oliver, as the vulgar say. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* XXXIII, Comforted..by the thought that he had given Mrs. Carr a Roland for her Oliver.

‖ **Rôle** (rōul). Also 7 **rowle, roll.** [Fr. *rôle,* in the same sense, properly the 'roll' containing an actor's part.] The part or character which one has to play, undertakes, or assumes. Chiefly *fig.*, with reference to the part played by a person in society or life.

1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 102 The Euangelist from God hath receiued such a rowle, it being inioyned him, to prepare the way of the Lord. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 281 The methods of Government and of humane Society must be preserved, where every man has his roll, and his station assigned him. 1790–1 BURNS *Let. to C. Sharpe,* I value the several actors in the great drama of life, simply as they act their parts...As you, Sir, go through your *rôle* with such distinguished merit [etc.]. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xcvi, Juan, when he cast a glance On Adeline while playing her grand rôle. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* iii. 105 She was really very pretty, and took up her *rôle* with spirit and acted it admirably. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. 195 In order to support the *rôle* which they unconsciously fall into when talking to Europeans.

transf. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 535 As it is always employed in combination with other more active medicines .. the rôle it plays is somewhat uncertain. 1895 PARKES *Health* 35 The *rôle* of these microbes is to disintegrate.. organic bodies into simpler elements.

Role, obs. variant of ROLL *sb.*[1] and *v.*; obs. Sc. var. ROW *v.* **Roleau,** obs. var. ROULEAU.

† **Ro·lless,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 4 **roles, rooles.** [f. RO *sb.* + -LESS, or ad. ON. *rólauss.* Cf. also G. *ruhelos.*] Restless.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24447 Apon mi tas oft-sith i stod, Roles rambandt to þe rode. *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* xii. 42 This world me wurcheth wo, Roo-les ase the roo, y sike for un-sete.

Roley-boley, -poley, obs. ff. ROLY-POLY *sb.*

Rolic, variant of ROLLICK *v.* **Rolk,** obs. Sc. variant of ROOK *sb.*[1]

Roll (rōul), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 **rolle,** 5–7 **rol, rowle,** 6–8 **rowl,** 6–7 **roule** (6 **roull**), 7–8 **roul,** 6–7 (9) **role,** 6–7 **roole** (7 **roale**), 6– *Sc.* **row**; 4– **roll.** [a. OF. *roolle, roulle, rolle, role* (mod.F. *rôle*: see RÔLE), = Prov. *rolle, rotlle,* Cat. *rotllo,* Sp. *rollo, rol,* Pg. *rolo,* It. *ruolo* :—acc. of L. *rotulus* (whence also It. *rotolo, ruotolo,* Sp. and Pg. *rotulo*). From OF. the word has also passed into the other Teut. languages, appearing as MDu. *rulle, rolle* (Du. *rol*), MLG. *rulle,* G. *rolle,* OIcel. *rolla,* Sw. *rulla, rulle,* Da. *rulle, rolle.*]

I. 1. A piece of parchment, paper, or the like, which is written upon or intended to contain writing, etc., and is rolled up for convenience of handling or carrying; a scroll.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 Nis non so lutel þing of þeos þet þe deouel nane8 enbreued on his rolle. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9287 Wyþ hys tebe he gan to drawe,..þat hys rolle to-braste and rofe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 800 For to knele on his knes..And the rolle for to rede. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Surtees) 20, iij merours of glas.., wiche be redy with my other glasys, and dyuerse rolles with scripture. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 95 b, The thre verses wryten in the rowle that gothe aboute the tree. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XL. iv, Lord,..in thy bookes rowle I am writ. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 188 Atlas bearing Heauen with a roule inscribed in Italian. 1728 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 277 Busy Angels ..spread The lasting Roll, recording what We said. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* I. 340 Several small rolls of vellum or parchment. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* v, 'You see' said Mr. Pecksniff, passing the candle rapidly from roll to roll of paper, 'some traces of our doings here'. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* 101 He showed them a roll containing a panoramic representation of his travels. 1888 W. P. FRITH *Autobiog.* III. vi. 144 A young lady—with.. a roll of music in her hand.

2. *spec.* Such a piece of parchment, paper, etc., inscribed with some formal or official record; a document or instrument in this form.

Freq. with defining term, as *Rolls of Chancery, Court, Parliament*; also CHECKER, COURT-, RENT-ROLL, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 460 With *spiritus intellectus* they seke þe reues rolles. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 479/1 That the rolles of accounte of the Baillifs, and the rentall rolle,..and all Court rolles been putte and kepte in the cofre. 1444 *Ibid.* V. 74/1 To be enacted and enrolled of record, in the Rolle of the said Parlement. 1469 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 333 Allso rollys to be made of the misis and costes. Allsoo rollis to be made of custumes. 1530 PALSGR. 537/1, I write a thyng in to a rolle of a courte, to remayne for recorde, *je enrolle.* 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 55 The Chancellor had the keeping of the Rolls of Record, and the making out of Writs originall. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* VI. 1 Search was made in the house of the rolles, where the treasures were laide vp. 1650 *Acts Sederunt* 2 Jan., The saids Lords.. ordaines the Lord, who is Ordinar in the Utter-house, to make ane roll, which he is to subscrive. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 447 ¶ 3 Being obliged to search into several Rolls and Records. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 163 This law..is much better to be learned out of the rolls of parliament, and other records. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 296 In one of his wardrobe rolls we meet with the following entries. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. iv. 17 The practice commenced..of entering the petitions..on the Parliament Rolls.

fig. 1605 *Tryall Chevalry* I. i, He finds it written in the Rowles of time. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode Independence* 51 The rolls of right eternal to display.

b. *Master* (also † *Clerk* or *Keeper*) *of the Rolls,* one of the four ex-officio judges of the Court of Appeal and a member of the Judicial Committee, who has charge of the rolls, patents, and grants that pass the great seal, and of all records of the Court of Chancery. Also *transf.* (quot. 1609).

A concise historical account of the office is given in the *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 628.

In quot. *c* 1687 the reference is to the Isle of Man.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 301/2 The office of Keper of the Rolles of your Chaunceric. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1017 Mastir of the rolles, ryȝt þus ryken y, Vndir Iustice may sitte hym by. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII,* c. 25 § 3 The chief Justices of either Benche and the Clerke of the Rolles. 1509 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 12

My lord Chaunceler comaundyd the Examynacyon vnto the master off the Rollys. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. v. (1588) 30 The Clearke of the Rolles (nowe called Maister of the Rolles). 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. ii. 361 Having governed Syria, and gone through the Office of Master of the Rolles. *c* 1687 in Scott *Peveril* xi. *note*, One shill[ing] apiece to be given by them to the said cleark of the rolls, for..engrossing these articles. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I 381 He was soon after, without any application of his own, made Master of the Rolls. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 183 The Master of the Rolls ranks immediately after the Chief Justice of the King's Bench. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 141 Those who knew his value were fain to secure his services as Master of the Rolls.

fig. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 502 Memory, which as a faithfull Recorder or Maister of the Rolles doth preserue, store vp [etc.].

c. *The Rolls*, the former buildings in Chancery Lane in which the records in the custody of the Master of the Rolls were preserved (now represented by the Public Record Office). Also = *Rolls Court* (see 5).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 104 Unto the Rolls I gat me.., Before the clarkes of the chauncerye, 1598 STOW *Surv.* 319 Since the which time [1377] that house hath beene commonly called the Rolles in Chauncerie lane. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 428 An house of Converts [from Judaism]..which King Edward the Third appointed afterwards for rolls and records to be kept therein, and thereof at this day it is called The Rowls. 1658-9 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Mar., Thence to the Rolls, where I made inquiry for several rolls. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 596 When the fifth of November..came, in which we had always sermons at the Chapel of the Rolls. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 33/2 The order..(if presented at the Rolls) is at once drawn up by the secretary of the master of the Rolls 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 182 The Master of the Rolls..administers justice in a separate court called the Rolls.

3. A register, list, or catalogue (of names, deeds, etc.); also phr. *roll of fame.* Chiefly in fig. use.

In very frequent use from *c* 1800. The early examples are only contextual uses of sense 1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 911 Com vp, ye wyues, Youre names I entre heer in my rolle anon. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 111 þei ouhten For to spuie .What manere mester oþer merchaundise he vsede, Er he were vnder-fonge fiee and felawe in 3oure rolles. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 479/1 That ..all Burgeis rolles .been putte and kepte in the cofre. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 193, I rekyn yow in my rowllys, For ij dronken sowllys. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 18 To keepe a roll or list of all the souldiers of his company. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 582 Registred in the roll of Saints. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. i. 10 Banished them out of the roll of their Deities. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Emb. to Canus* xii (1733) 903 The Addition of one more to the Roll of our former Calamities. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* VIII. 418 Happy King, whose name The brightest shines in all the rolls of fame! 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 415 Retained servants entered upon the steward's roll. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, The merchants, shopkeepers, and citizens, who..filled up the roll of the ordinary magistracy. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. iv. 46 The roll of the slain was brought to them as they sat down to supper. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 118 The place occupied by *Bartholomew Fair* on the roll of Ben Jonson's [plays].

b. *Sc. Law.* A list of cases coming before a judge or court.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 31 Jan., There being nothing in the roll to-day, I stay at home from the Court 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 867 The roll itself is a list of the several causes, containing the surnames of the parties, and of the counsel, and in the weekly printed rolls, the name of the agent also.

c. The official list of those qualified to practise as solicitors († or attorneys).

Commonly pl., and esp. in phr. *to be struck off the rolls*, to be debarred from practising as a solicitor in consequence of some delinquency.

[1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 66/1 When the attorney is admitted, he subscribes a roll, which is the original roll of attorneys, of which the court takes notice as the recorded list of its officers.] 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXXVI, His daughter could not take out an attorney's certificate and hold a place upon the roll. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* V, He was on the rolls but had never set up for himself. 1862 A. TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* I. vii. 56 If I had..thrown over a client of mine by such carelessness as that, I'd—I'd strike my own name off the rolls.

4. A list of names used to ascertain whether each one of a set of persons is present; esp. *Mil.* (=MUSTER-ROLL) or in scholastic use.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 106 Where's the Roll?..let them appeare as I call. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. ii. 143 He taketh a roll of the bands committed to his charge. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 117 We called over the College Roll. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1834) I. 37 It would surely be advisable to order the rolls to be constantly called, and to forbid any people to leave camp. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, A royal pursuivant was dispatched..to call over the roll of Sir John Ramorny's attendants. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xii, The roll of each company is called at morning, noon, and night.

5 *attrib.*, as *roll-bearer*; *Rolls-Arbitrer*, *-Buildings*, *-Chapel*, *-Court*, *House*. Also, **Rolls Series**, a series of 'chronicles and memorials of Great Britain and Ireland published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls'; so *Rolls edition.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Captaines* 46 First a Student (under others' aw), Then Barister,..Then Queen's Solicitor, then Roules-Arbitrer. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1710) 571 Six Clerks of the Rolls-Chappel. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 70/1 *Rolls-Court*, the Court of the Master of the Rolls, of which there are two, one at Westminster,..the other in the Rolls Buildings in Chancery Lane. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 381 A messenger, called from his office the Roll-bearer, carried it. 1884 MORRIS *Spec. Early Engl.* II. 340 The English text of Trevisa in the 'Rolls' edition. 1887 FURNIVALL *Chron. R. Brenne* Introd. xiv, So much worthless repetition in Latin as the Rolls Series must..contain.

II. 6. A quantity of material (*esp.* cloth), rolled or wound up in a cylindrical form, sometimes forming a definite measure. Also, a number of papers, etc., rolled together.

1378-9 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 181 In tribus roll de worset..pro staminis faciend. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 89 Pro vno rolle de satyn nigri. 1440-1 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 627 Et pro 2 Rollez de Say pro camera Prioris. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 167 A hundred rolles of silke. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For euery rolle, packe, or maunde of cony skynnes, xviiis. sterlynge. 1612 A. HOPTON *Conservancy Veares* 164 A Rowle of parchment is 5 dozen, or 60 skins, a dozen is 12 skins. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4, Sched., Buckrams of the East country the 1oule or half-piece, v.s. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 85, I felt .the roll of English Lead,..but it was too heavy to remove. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XIV. 127 The young man..had been making out a roll of bills while he was speaking. 1897 MISS KINGSLEY *Trav. Africa* 517 Quantities of gold dust, rolls of rich velvets, silks, satins, &c.

b. A quantity (usually small) of some soft substance formed into a cylindrical mass.

15.. HEN. VIII in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. IX. 221 When it [*sc.* the plaster] is nere colde, make yt in 1olles. *Ibid.*, Styrring it vntill it be plaster-wyse; and so make it vppe in 1olles 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* III. 63 It..was a pectoral roule we prepared for you to swallow down to your heart. 1717 ADDISON *Ovid's Europa's Rape* 27 Large rolls of fat about his shoulders clung. ? 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* II. 85 Pour it into water, and immediately make it up in rolls, and it is fit for use. 1809 POWELL tr. *Lond. Pharm.* (ed. 2) 324 [The soap plaster] must be formed into rolls when it begins to thicken. 1896 *Daily News* 30 July 5/2 Ireland sells its butter by the cask and firkin; England, by the pound, the 'roll' of 24 ounces, the stone, and the hundredweight.

c. A quantity of tobacco leaves rolled up into a cylindrical mass; tobacco in this form.

1633 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 205 Noe tobacco..shall be made upp in 1olle except betweene the first day of August and the last day of October. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 203 That which the Ambassadors sent..consisted in..a Vessel of Aquavitæ, and a Roll of Tobacco. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 42, I raised fifty great Rolls of Tobacco on my own Ground,..and these fifty Rolls being each of above a 100 Wt. were well cur'd and laid by. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The generality of Tobacco in America is there sold in Rolls, of various Weights. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 127 Tobacco in the roll. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 17/1 The finest tobacco however is made into rolls, which from their shape are called carrots. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 5/1 The rebate on tobacco..for the manufacture of cigars and roll.

d. *U.S.* The specific name of part of an ox.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 The division is made into ..loins, ribs, mess, plates, chucks, rolls, rumps.

7. A small quantity of cloth, wool, straw, etc., rolled up into the form of a band or fillet. Now *spec.* a carding of this form.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 78 b, Gold and purple veluet, embrodered with little rolles of white sattin. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* D j, The dindeme ye King ware upon his head..had a roule about it of white and grene. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xii. 456 A red rowle of wooll, more fine then silke, the which hung in the middest of his forehead. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 318 Set it upon a Wreath, or rowl of Straw or Rushes. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 328 To keep them [ants] from Trees, incompass the Stem four Fingers breadth with a Circle or Roll of Wooll newly pluck'd from a Sheep's Belly. *c* 1816 *Edin. Encycl.* VII. 286 Children are employed to lift the rolls or rowans from the carding engine, and unite them on the feeding-cloth. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 169 The fleece..is turned out in rolls called cardings, upon an endless cloth placed in front of and beneath the fluted cylinder. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1962/1.

†**b.** A form of bandage; =ROLLER *sb.*10. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L ij, Ye fore ende of the sayde rolle ought to be sewed. And yf nede be there ought to take dyuers rolles. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 306/2 We must rowle the same..with narrowe rowles, or with Fetles, according to the constitution of the disease.

8. †**a.** A round cushion or pad of hair or other material, forming part of a woman's head-dress.

1538 ELYOT, *Antiae*, the heare of a woman that is layde ouer hir foreheed, nowe gentylwomen do call them their 1olles. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Take from them their .. Iewells, their rowles, their boulstrings, and thou shalt soone perceiue that a woman is the least parte of hir selfe. 1600 — *Midas* I. ii, 'Now you can say no more of the head, begin with the purtenances...' 'The purtenances! it is impossible to reckon them vp...Hoods, frontlets,..ribbons, roles' [etc.]. 1654 *MS. Diary*, For a silver Cawl and Rowl for my sister...For a black Cawl and Rowl. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 133 Large flat plates of gold upon the hinder part of her head, something in the place of a roll, such as our women wear. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* II. i, Your hair combed smooth over a roll.

fig. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* xviii. 1 The pitchy night puts on a blacker rowl.

†**b.** A piece of cloth serving to form a turban.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 147 The gentlemen.. hauing theyr heades bounde aboute with listes and rowles of sundry coloures after the maner of the Turkes. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 174 Bumbast to stuf Rowles for the Turkes heades. 1583 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1904) V. 252 About his head a linen rowle.

c. An annular pad for placing on the head in order to facilitate or ease the carrying of heavy articles on it. Now *dial.*

1681 GREW *Museum* II. i. 182 A..Ring of Wood, almost in the shape of a Woman's Head-Roll, but not so big. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1083 A roll for a woman's head, to carry things on, *arculus*. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., Those rolls our prudent milk-maids make use of to fix their pails upon. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss.*, *Roll*, a circular pad, more or less annular in form, worn on the head by females who have to carry or support a heavy weight with that member.

†**d.** A support for a gown or petticoat, used instead of a farthingale. *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.

1611 COTGR., *Hausse-cul*, a French Vardingale; or (more properly) the kind of roll vsed by such women, as weare.. no Vardingales. [1632 SHERWOOD, *Roll* (which some women weare vnder their gownes), *hausse-cul.*]

†**9.** A billow, a roller. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* ii. 3 All thy wawes and rowles of water went ouer me.

10. A small loaf of bread, properly one which has been rolled or doubled over before baking.

1581 W. FULKE in *Conf.* III. (1584) Q ij, The sacramental bread..was..a rowle of bread. 1598 FLORIO, *Pane buffato*, manchet bread or roule. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. iv. i. 332 These women present them with Rowles baked like dry Fritters. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 74 Waster Bread seems to be Rowles or fine manchet Bread used principally in Victualling Houses to drink with. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Dec., I have sat at home all day, and eaten only a mess of broth and a roll. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 98 Toast a whole French Roll, and put in the Middle of your Dish. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 155 It made very light breakfast rolls. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 11/2 New novels .. are now looked for as regularly as rolls for the breakfast table. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* iii, He sits down to his rolls, eggs, and coffee.

attrib. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* XXXVII, The milkman, the rollman, the butterman.

b. With punning allusion to sense 2 b.

1649 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wand. West* 4, I left him in his shop, Lord Baron of the Browne Loaves, and Master of the Rolls (in that place). 1848 FORSTER *Goldsm.* III. vi. (1854) I. 310 He thought nature had meant him for a lord chancellor. 'No,' whispered Derrick, who knew him to be a wealthy baker from the city, 'only for a master of the rolls.'

11. a. *Arch.* A spiral scroll used in Corinthian and Ionic capitals; a cylindrical moulding; a curl, volute. *Roll and fillet*, 'a round moulding with a small square fillet on the face of it' (Francis).

1611 COTGR., *Volute*, the writhen circle, or curle tuft that hangs ouer, or stickes out of the chapter of a piller, &c.; and is tearmed by our workmen a Rowle, Cartridge, or Carthouse. 1660 H. BLOUNT *Archit.* F j, The lesser rowles. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* 1026 *Rolls*..signifies in Gothic architecture mouldings representing bent cylinders. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* iv. § 27. 116 It is a tracery of three orders;..the second and third orders are plain rolls. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 40/2 A portion of the stone on either side was cut away, thus leaving the cylindrical roll clearly defined.

b. *Building.* A strip of wood, rounded on the top and fastened on the ridge or the lateral joints of a roof, to raise the edges of sheet-lead or zinc and so prevent the entrance of rain-water. *Hollow roll*, one formed by the edges of two sheets of lead or zinc being bent over together.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Arch.* § 1584 Lay on small joists.. and rolls (pieces of wood rounded, to dress the edges of the lead over). 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 78/2 The Water falling on such roof..is carried off, and rolls and seams are rendered unnecessary. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. viii. 141 The grey lead roofs were quite visible.., with their gutters, caps, rolls, and skylights.

12. A part which is rolled or turned over.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. iv. (1682) 31 The two Rowls beginning at each edge of the Leaf, and meeting in the middle. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 157 ¶ 4, I saw the Fellow ..hide Two Cards in the Roll of his Stocking. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J. Denny* Wks. 1755 III. i. 139 The rolls of his stockings fell down to his ankles. 1821 tr. *Decandolle & Sprengel's Philos. Plants* 55 The roll (*ochrea*) is commonly a cylindrical membrane... It appears as a peculiar organ in the Polygoneæ and Cyperoideæ. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* III. iii. 111 He had two waistcoats, the under one a sky-blue satin, (only the roll visible) 1898 *Hutchinson's Arch. Surgery* IX. 363 The first was in the roll of the reflected prepuce.

13. *attrib.*, in sense 'having the form of, made up in, a roll', as *roll bread, brimstone, candle, tobacco*, etc. Also † *roll-fashion.*

c 1425 in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* p. xcvi, Small wex Roll Candelles, to make .v. crosses vpon the water. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 61/1 Rolle Worsted xxx yardes long, and di. yard brode large. 1581 W. FULKE in *Conf.* III. (1584) Q ij, This thing is of long shape, or rowle fashion. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 7 June, I was forced to buy some roll-tobacco, to smell to and chaw. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Roll*, Roll Tobacco is what is used both for chewing and rasping. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 174 Four ounces of roll brimstone. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Bread* T 2/1 We also meet with symnel bread, manchet or roll bread, and French bread:..in roll bread there is an addition of milk. 1778 AIKIN tr. *Beaume's Man. Chem.* (1786) 224 *Roll Sulphur.* During its fixing it takes the crystaline arrangement observed in the inside of rolls of brimstone. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 358/1 Improvements in roll-lead and other soft metals. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 912 The other kind is called roll arnotto. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 210 The 'roll-cumulus' of the English Meteorological Office.

b. *Arch.*, as *roll-moulding*, *-tracery.* (Cf. 11 a.)

1830 WHEWELL *Arch. Notes German Churches* Pref. 11

The interior..has..abundance of small roll mouldings. 1835 R. Willis *Arch. Mid. Ages* 54 This enables us to divide it at once into two classes, Fillet-tracery and roll tracery. 1849 E. Sharpe *Dec. Window Tracery* 53 Roll-tracery is more common in Geometrical, than in Curvilinear Windows. *a* 1878 Scott *Lect. Arch.* (1879) I. 248 The heaviness of large roll mouldings was often relieved by fillets.

c. *Comb.*, as *roll-carding-engine, -holder*; also **roll-boiling** (see quot. 1839 and Roller *sb.* 24).

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 168 The finisher or roll-carding-engine differs from the scribbler in several particulars. 1839 — *Dict. Arts* 1327 That part of the process where a permanent lustre is given usually by what is called roll-boiling; that is, stewing the cloth, when tightly wound upon a roller, in a vessel of hot water or steam. 1890 *Anthony's Phot. Bulletin* III. 322 There is no scope for so fixing the roll holder in its case.

III. 14. A cylindrical piece of wood or metal used to facilitate the moving of something; a roller; a windlass.

1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 64 Payd for a rolle & ij goiouns of Iron & a rope, xiiij d. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 297 Underset the feet With sliding rolles. 1593 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1860) 229 A towele rowle of wood, 2d. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 539 [They] could not be out of their places removed, but..with leavers and roules put under them. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Minor* I. 52 If you will have..your Silver hollow and thin for separation..granulate it over a Role. 1735 J. Price *Stone-Br. Thames* 8 The Ribs.. may be let down on Rolls. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 259 Fitted out with a roll proper for heaving up the anchor and chains. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* 1027 When blocks of marble..are to be moved, they use what are called *endless rolls*. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm. Handbk.* 39 A roll or jumper..keeps each wheel in its place.

b. *Weaving.* In the old hand-loom, a roller or beam round which the warp or the web was wound. Also *attrib.* and in combs. *cane-, knee-, yarn-roll.*

1538 Elyot, *Pannus*, also a weauers rolle, whereon the webbe of clothe is rolled or wounden. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Loupe*, the roll of a weauers loome. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., 'Tis on such Rolls that the Woollen, Silken, and other Threads are wound, whereof the Weaver's Works consist. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 835/2 From this opening the web..passes to the knee roll or web beam.., round which it is rolled by means of the spokes. *Ibid.*, Opposite to the breast-bar..is the cane-roll or yarn-beam. 1823 *Mech. Mag.* 143 As he was turning on his cane at the cane spreaders, he missed his hold of the role stick. 1831 G. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 215 The beam, or yarn-roll, on which the threads are wound.

c. *Bookbinding.* A revolving patterned tool used in impressing and gilding; also, the pattern produced by a tool of this kind.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v., Books in Rolls are those which have a Roll of Gold on the edges of the Cover. 1687 Miège *Gl. Fr. Dict.* I, *Roulette, à faire le bord des Livres*, a Roll. 1818 *Art Bk.-binding* 25 Have a piece of rough calf leather to rub your tools, rolls, letters, etc. upon. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 402 The fillets produce lines of various thicknesses.., whereas the rolls are covered..with a complicated pattern. 1890 [see Fillet *sb.* 11 c].

†**15.** *Naut.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Molinet*,..the roll wherein the whip of a Rudders tiller goes. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* II. 12 The Whip-staffe..going thorow the Rowle, and then made fast to the Tiller with a Ring. 1644 Manwaring *Seaman's Dict.*, *Roll*, is that round piece of wood or iron, wherein the whip doth go. [Hence in later Dicts.]

16. a. A roller used for levelling soil or crushing clods.

1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. lxvii, A stone roale for the walkes. 1651 Robert Child in Hartlib *Legacy* (1655) 107 This spreading of the Root is probable to be best effected by a Rowl, or some such thing. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 248 A weighty Roll, not cut round, but octangular, the edges whereof meeting with the clods, would break them effectually. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 28 In Oxfordshire they have Rolls made with Steel Edges, which as they go round cut the Turf. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 107 Oxen are precisely as convenient..in the waggon, in carts, and tumbrills, in rolls, &c. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 475 A one-horse roll then follows to level the flag, or furrow. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 483, I have found it advisable to use the roll occasionally to firm the soil. 1899 Rider Haggard *Farmer's Year* 148 First a roll drawn by one horse is passed over the land.

b. A roller used to crush, flatten, or draw out something, esp. in metal-working.

1656 Cromwell in *Grose's Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 411 Liberty to use all or any singular presses, rolls and cutters. 1676 J. Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 103 Let the cylinders or rolls be about eight or ten inches in diameter. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Rolls, in Coining, are two Iron Instruments of a cylindrical Figure, which serve to draw or stretch out the Plates of Gold, Silver, and other Metal. 1753 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec.* App. II. 127 Cast metallic Rolls for the crushing..or grinding of any kind of Grain. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 184 The rollers or rolls of the iron-works are turned of a variety of forms. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* 319 The Rolls employed for the conversion of the shingled bloom of malleable iron into puddled bar, or into merchant bars, plates, sections, &c.

c. *Paper-making.* (See quot. 1875.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Roll*, a cylinder mounted with blades for working paper-pulp in the tub. 1880 J. Dunbar *Pract. Papermaker* 29 The journals of the roll shaft should be frequently wiped, and no stuff..allowed to escape at the ends of the roll or from below the edge of the roll cover.

17. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *roll-carriage, -press, -printing, -train*; *roll-turner.*

See also 16 c, and Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875).

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* 196 The upright views of the Roll carriage..shew distinctly the manner of supporting the axis of the rolls on iron frames. 1866 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* II. 461/2 Copper-plate and lithographic printing is performed at a roll press. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Roll-train*, the set of plain or grooved rolls through which iron or steel piles, ingots, blooms, or billets are passed, to be rolled into various shapes. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/4 Rollturners. — Journeymen Wanted. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 198 Printing from continuous paper is known as 'web printing', 'roll-printing', or 'reel-printing'.

Roll, *sb.*[2] Also 7 rowle, 8 rowl. [f. Roll *v.*[1]]

1. The act of rolling; the fact of moving in this manner.

1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 7 Upon the Rowl of a Sea, all the Chain-Plates to Wind-ward broke. 1847 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* xxv, I wish I could forget the roll of the red eyes. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. vi. 194 The roll of the Atlantic was full, but not violent. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 916 In tobacco intermittence the patient is, I believe, always conscious of the stop and roll-forward [of the heart].

fig. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 15 June, The conversation took its old roll. 1868 Tennyson *Spiteful Let.* 8, I hear the roll of the ages. 1884 G. Allen *Phlistia* I. 5 Before he can set things fairly on the roll for better arrangement.

b. With *a* and pl. A single act, spell, or occasion of rolling.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* Wks. 1827 IV. 34 It has never yet been proposed that they should..take a roll in the contents of a night-cart. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph. Clouds* (1838) 8 These places of exercise for horses were strewed with dust,..and a roll in them seems to have been allowed the Greek horses. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* v. i, If this war-storm in one of its rough rolls Wash up that old crown of Northumberland.

c. A rolling gait or motion; a swagger.

1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Characters* vii, That grave, but confident, kind of roll, peculiar to old boys in general.

2. *Mil.* Of a drum: A rapid, uniform beating, produced by alternate strokes of the sticks, and falling upon the ears as a continuous sound. *Long roll* (see quot. 1802).

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xix. (Roab) 154/2 The maner of which beatings is performed by..down right and rowling blows, for which they haue these termes: A Roofe. A Rowle [etc.]. 1802 James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Role, Long roll*, a beat of drum by which troops are assembled at any particular spot or rendezvous or parade. 1842 Lever *J. Hinton* v, Amid the thunder of cannon, the deafening roll of drums. 1861 in Post *Soldiers' Lett.* (1865) 56 We were so close to their batteries that we could hear..the drums beating the 'long roll'.

transf. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., In the case of a tambourine, the roll is produced by a rapid succession of blows from the knuckles.

3. Of thunder, etc.: A loud, reverberating peal; a continuous reverberation; a prolonged shout.

1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 289 A shout from the whole multitude arose, That linger'd in the air like dying rolls Of abrupt thunder. 1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxii, The roll of the lighter vehicles which carried buyers and sellers to the different markets. 1847 De Quincey *Sp. Mil. Nun* v. Wks. 1853 III. 9 The crowd saluted her with a festal roll, long and loud, of vivas. 1889 Conan Doyle *M. Clarke* 3 The crash of guns, like the deep roll of a breaking wave.

4. A rich sonorous or rhythmical flow of words in verse or prose.

1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 17 Thy tongue, Devolving thro' the maze of eloquence A roll of periods, sweeter than her song. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. 481 The beautiful roll of its language mingles with the memories of childhood. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 11 Fancy, borne perhaps upon the rise And long roll of the Hexameter. 1870 Huxley *Lay Serm.* iii. (1874) 49 The roll of Ciceronian prose.

5. a. *Mus.* The sounding of the notes of a chord in rapid succession; arpeggio. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

b. (See quot.)

1886 *Appleton's Ann. Cycl.* XI. 87 The roll is the most characteristic of all the canary-notes. This even and continuous roll is as perfect as the trill of any instrument.

6. An undulation or swell on the surface of land.

1874 Kay-Shuttleworth *Ribblesdale* III. 153 Drained into hollows between gentle rolls of land. 1902 'Linesman' *Words Eyewitness* 285 As she looks for the form of her absent 'man' across the great yellow rolls of the veldt.

7. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh., Roll*: see *Balk.* 1862 *Min. & Smelting Mag.* I. 313 'Swells', or 'rolls', and 'nips', are names given to a rising up in the floor of a coal bed, and where the roof and the floor both swell out, so as to reduce the thickness of the bed. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Roll*, see *Bump.* [A very sudden breaking, sometimes accompanied by a settling down, or upheaval of, the strata, during the working away of the mineral.]

†**Roll**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* In 5 rolle, 6 roule. [a. OF. *roele, roelle* (mod.F. *rouelle*), dim. of *roe, roue* wheel.] A flat, circular object; a disk.

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 214 Tak a gret rote of radysche, & pare hyt, & kytte hyt on fyfty Rounlettes,.. & on þe morowe ete ix rolles fastyngge. 1480 Caxton *Myrr.* III. iv. 130 Thus..she goth til she be al rounde, fayre, and clere in semblaunce of a rolle, and that we calle the ful mone. *c* 1550 H. Lloyd *Treas. Health.* N vj, To cause the stone to breke.., make ten or more roules of Radyshes rotes [etc.]

Roll, obs. form of Rôle.

†**Roll**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4–5 rolle. [f. Roll *sb.*[1]] To enrol; to write (a name, etc.) upon a roll, list, or register; to record (a statement or fact).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 278, I can þe nouȝte assoille, Til þow make restitucioun.., And sithen þat resoun rolle it in þe regystre of heuene. † *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2642 [I am] Kydd in his kalander a knyghte of his chambyre, And rollede the richeste of alle þe Rounde Table! *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xl. 6191 Of archeris thare assemblid were Twenty thowsand, that rollyd war. *c* 1450 *Cursor M.* 92 (Laud, 416), That is but fantasy of this world As yt is yn many boke rold. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 16 To pas to Lauder.., and ressave the saidis musteris..and to roll thair names. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Ballivus*, Quhen the Compter is charged..conforme to ane former compt, rolled of before. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. (1678) 138 None of you all..ever entered into this house of Pleasure, but he..had his name roll'd in the chamber of Death.

absol. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 191 He rolleth in his recordes, He sayth, How saye ye, my lordes? Is nat my reason good?

Roll (rōul), *v.*[2] Forms: *α.* 3–7 rolle, 4–7 role, 5 rollyn, 5–7 rol, 4 roll. *β.* 5–7 roule, 6–8 roul (7 rool), 6–7 rowle, 6–8 (9) rowl. *γ. Sc.* (and *north.*) 6 rou, 6– row, 8–9 rowe, 9 ro. [ad. OF. *roler, roller, rouler*, = Prov. *rolar (rotlar)*, Sp. *rollar*, Pg. *rolar*, Catal. *rotolar*, It. *rotolare*:—pop. L. **rotulāre*, f. *rotula*, dim. of *rota* wheel. Hence also (M)Du. and G. *rollen*, Fris. *rolje, rôlje*, LG. *rullen*, Da. *rulle*, Sw. *rulla*.]

The following quotations illustrate the Scottish and northern forms:—

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. v. 72 Threty lang twelfmonthis rowing our. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 97 To rou your selfs in hair claith. 1677 *Lovers' Quarrel* 153 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 259 In gold and silver thou shalt row. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, A fundling..Right clean row'd up. 1787 Burns *Brigs of Ayr* 120 In mony a torrent down the snaw-broo rowes. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 145 His collie, rowed up half asleep. 1885 Strathesk *More Bits* ii, A clock is for keeping time if it's rowed up.

I. Transitive senses.

1. To move or impel forward (an object) on a surface by making it turn over and over; to shift about, to send down to a lower level, etc., in this manner. Also with *up* or *down, away*, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 255 þane bad he schellis & brynnand cole straw in þe floure, .. & nakyt þane one hire rol. *Ibid.* xlv. (*Christina*) 218 He..gert foure wicht men to ga þat suld rol hire to & fra. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* 163 So mony I sawe that than clymben wold, And faillit foting, and to ground were rold. 1526 Tindale *Mark* xvi. 3 Who shall rolle awaye the stone from the dore off the sepulcre? 1600 Holland *Livy* xlii. II. 1124 They rolled downe two huge stones, whereof the one smote the King upon the head. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 154 An Egg that fell from Heaven into Euphrates, and [was] by Fishes rolled on Land. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 406 They rolled out casks down to the boat, but always expected a white face to assist them. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 27 As Mr. Cozens was rowling up a steep Beech a Cask of Pease, he found it too heavy for him. 1832 Mrs. Marcet *Seasons, Spring* (1847) 38 Off he would go, rolling along his hoop, and running after it. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c. 89 § 28 Every Person who rolls or carries any Cask, Tub, Hoop, or Wheel..upon any Footway.

fig. 1581 R. Goade in *Conf.* III. (1584) Q iiij, You heare his answere, this stone hath bene rowled enough. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* I. cxxxii, Let their Wheels in any Circle run But that which might their homage roul to thee! 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 201 He had rolled off from the people the Reproach of Egypt. 1748 Gray *Alliance* 49 Their Arms, their Kings, their Gods were roll'd away. 1857 Heavysege *Saul* (1869) 186 How light the heart whose weight is from it rolled!

b. To drive or draw (a vehicle); to wheel (a cycle); to move by means of rollers.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. xii. 101 As the dirk nycht Rollit his cart ourthwort the polis brycht. *Ibid.* VI. ix. 115 By horssis four furth rollit wes his chair. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xlvi. 9 Get you to horse backe, roll forth ye Charettes. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 268 Already all rowle-on their steely Cars On th' ever-shaking..bars Of Stygian Bridge. 1648 Hexham II. s. v. *Rol*, Rolers wherewith a ship is Roled into the water, or into a haven. 1843 Thackeray *Haggarty's Wife* Wks. 1898 IV. 499 Isn't he the most famous physician in Dublin, and doesn't he rowl his carriage there? 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 291/2 He carried a lantern and I rolled the wheel over a fair road and a large dike.

c. To convey in a wheeled vehicle.

1778 W. Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 146 Room to roll back the broken deads in a wheel-barrow. 1842 Lover *Handy Andy* xxi, The gig is round the corner, and the little black mare will roll us over in no time. 1889 Barrie *Window in Thrums* ii, He'll be to row the minister's luggage to the post-cart.

d. To cover (a distance) by cycling.

1895 *Outing* XXVI. 361/1, I had rolled off seventy-seven miles from Allahabad.

e. *absol.* To bowl; to play at bowls.

Cf. Rolling *vbl. sb.*[2] 1, quot. 1583.

a 1864 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* 291 There is a bowling-alley on the island, at which some of the young fishermen were rolling.

2. To form into a mass by turning over and over; to pile up in this manner. Also *fig.*

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 97 Death .. rouleth both rich and poore folke together. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 They rowled before them a bulwarke or countremure of earth. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 106 The tide..flowes with such fury and impetuosity, as it were mountains rolled up in water. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 594 Down they fell By thousands, Angel on Arch-Angel rowl'd, The sooner for thir Arms. 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* V. 122 Round the Theban walls, Heaps roll'd on heaps, the mingled forest falls. 1890 Hosmer *Anglo-Sax. Freedom* 360 The enormousness of the might which the autocrat of all the Russias is so rapidly rolling up. 1892 P. H. Emerson *Son of Fens* 13 The rollers are women who roll barley into ridges or tie the wheat.

†b. To form (the brow) *into* wrinkles. *Obs.*—[1]

1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I. 130 Thrice did he knock his iron teeth, thrice howl, And into frowns his wrathful forehead rowl.

3. To drive or cause to flow onward with a rolling or sweeping motion. Also with *down*.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 583 Farr off from these..Lethe the River of Oblivion roules her watrie Labyrinth. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 544 Where proud Ister rouls his yellow Sand. 1726–46 Thomson *Winter* 876 Where.., fring'd with roses, Tenglio rolls his stream, They draw the copious fry. 1792 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vii. 190 The river rolls its waves below me of a turbid blood colour. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 208 A river rolls down materials from every part of its channel. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 186 Mother-Age..help me as when life begun: Rift the hills, and roll the waters. 1901 *Daily Express* 21 Mar. 5/6 Thames rolls the highest tide for two years.

refl. 1704 *The Sequel* xxxv, So Swelling Billows, when the Tempest cease, Foaming a while, they rowl themselves to peace. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 145 The waters of the deep shall rise, And..Shall roll themselves ashore.

fig. 1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, Praise of Pindar* ii, So Pindar does new Words and Figures roul Down his impetuous Dithyrambique Tide. 1833 Tennyson *Dream Fair Women* xlvii, Hearing the holy organ rolling waves Of sound on roof and floor Within.

b. To cause (smoke, etc.) to ascend in rolls.

1743 Francis *Horace's Odes* I. i. 5 In clouds th' Olympic dust to roll, To turn with kindling wheels the goal. 1840 Hawthorne *Biogr. Sk.* (1879) 173 The hearth..heaped with logs that roll their blaze and smoke up a chimney. 1887 Bowen *Æneid* II. 758 Fierce fire by the wind to the rafters is rolled.

c. To bring *up* (wind) copiously.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 474 He..sits up in bed, and rolls up wind, belching it forth boisterously for many minutes.

4. *transf.* †a. *To roll up*, to recite rapidly. *Obs.*

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man.* 81 b, It is ynough yf thou canst rowle vpp a payre of matenses or an evensonge and mumell a few ceremonies. 1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* (Hakl.) 121 The boyes that are in the church answere all with one voyce, rowling it up so fast as their lippes can go.

b. To utter, give forth (words, etc.), with a full, rolling sound or tone. Chiefly with *out*.

1562 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. E iv, Yf in singing he roule out but a playne note. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 16 A Preacher, if his conceipt be anything swift, that he can rolle it in the pulpit, must haue his reader at his elbow to fauor his voice. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 289 To seek to be Admired by the ignorant Vulgar, by rowling, as it were, some words, and reciting with an extraordinary swiftness. 1814 Southey *Carmen Tri.* xvi, The happy bells, from every town and tower, Roll their glad peals upon the joyful wind. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xvi[i], Pen,..who was a very excitable person, rolled out these verses in his rich sweet voice, which trembled with emotion.

c. To pronounce or sound with a trill.

1846 O. W. Holmes *Rhymed Lesson* Poet. Wks. (1895) 50 Don't, like a lecturer or dramatic star, Try over-hard to roll the British R. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxvii[i], Rolling out his *r* with Gascon force.

5. To turn round on (or as on) an axis; to cause to revolve or rotate; to turn over and over *in* something or between the hands; also, to carry *round* in revolving.

c 1400 *Brut* 253 Þai..toke a spete of Copur brennyng, & put hit þrouȝ þe horne into his body, and oftetymes rollede þerwiþ his bowailes. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 45 Þan rolle þin stuf in þin hond, & couche it in þe cakys. 1530 Palsgr. 693/1, I rolle a thyng betwene my handes, *je roulle.* 1535 Coverdale *Lam.* iii 16 He hath..rolled me in the dust. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. iii, A branch or two of Saven anointed or rold in butter. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 499 Now Heav'n in all her Glorie shon, and rowld Her motions. 1736 Gray *Statius* i. 41 And now in dust the polish'd ball he roll'd. 1799 Wordsw. *A slumber did my spirit seal* 7 No motion has she now,..She neither hears nor sees; Rolled round in earth's diurnal course.

fig. *c* 1400 in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 121 Thus gud feyth is rolled upso downe.

refl. 1596 Daleymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 152 That he mycht..with the gretter confidence row him selfe in al filthines. 1611 Bible *Micah* i. 10 In the house of Aphrah rowle thy selfe in the dust. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 111 The porcupine..is said to roll itself upon the serpent, and thus destroy and devour it. 1796 H. Hunter *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 342 A mountain of water which approached us from the Sea, rolling itself over and over. 1864 Tennyson *En. Arden* 823 As the year Roll'd itself round again to meet the day When Enoch had return'd.

b. In literal renderings of Heb. *gālal*.

1560 Bible (Geneva) *Ps.* xxii. 8 He trusted [*marg.* roled] in the Lord. 1611 *Ibid.*, He trusted [*marg.* rolled himselfe] on the Lord.—*Ps.* xxxvii. 5 *marg.*, Rolle thy way vpon the Lord. 1637 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 88 Roll thy self then upon His Providence, and repose thy self..upon His promises. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cxxxi. 3 To roll and repose themselves wholly upon God.

c. *Naut.* Of vessels: To cast (masts, etc.) overboard, to submerge (tackle, etc.), by rolling.

1633 T. James *Voy.* 107 Shee would haue rowled her Masts by the boord. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 11 One of the store ships rolled away her masts. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 168 *note*, The Santa Anna rolled over all her lower masts. 1868 *U. S. Rep. Munit. War* 266 Three times ..did the ship roll her main chains right under, and threw the water on the upper deck. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* 198 Booms..have been..rolled overboard off the yards.

d. To cause to swing or sway from side to side.

1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* 2 As his stiff unwieldy bulk he rolls, His iron-arm'd hoofs gleam in the morning ray. 1836 Sir G. Head *Home Tour* 208 Whenever..he gave the emphatic word of command 'Rowl her' the crowd..trotted across the deck. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 8/1 The crew .. then tried the old whalers' dodge of rolling the ship with all hands.

refl. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxiv, Then she..resumed her chair,..and rolling herself from side to side, continued moaning and wailing to herself.

e. To cause to fall and turn *over* by means of a blow, shot, etc.; to bowl *over*.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 154, I got within range, and with a single ball I rolled him over in the dust. 1888 Henty *Cornet of Horse* xii, Falling back under a tremendous fire, which rolled over men and horses.

6. *fig.* †a. To turn over in discourse. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1061 O yrolled schal I be on many a tunge; Thurgh-oute þe worlde my belle schalbe runge.

b. To revolve, turn over (a matter) *in* the mind; † to consider, meditate upon (something).

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. met. xi. (1868) 100 Lat hym wel examine and rolle with inne hym self the nature and the propretes of the thing. *c* 1386 — *Pard. T.* 839 Ful ofte in herte he rolleth vp and doun The beautee of thise floryns. *c* 1400 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 333 Rolle faste this reasoun & thynke wele on þis clause. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. xi. 12 Juno,.. Rolling in mynd full mony cankarit bloik, Has send adown .. Iris. *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps.* xxxv. ii, Those wrong doers..for my hurt each way their thoughtes did roule. 1687 B. Randolph *Archipelago* 36 We resolved on an excuse, after rowling a great many. 1710 Swift *Let.* 9 Sept. (Seager), I came home rolling resentments in my mind and framing schemes of revenge. 1855 Tennyson *Brook* 198 So Lawrence Aylmer,..rolling in his mind Old waifs of rhyme,..Mused and was mute.

7. To turn (the eyes) in different directions with a kind of circular motion.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. viii. 23 On Turnus to behald, Our all his bustuus body, as he wald, Rollyng hys eyn. *c* 1550 Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* 174 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 76 When thou shalt speake to any man, role not to faste thyne eye. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 368 About he walks, Rolling his greedy eyeballs in his head. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 616 Bred onely and completed to the taste Of lustful appetence, to..troule the Tongue, and roule the Eye. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 658 He..leaps upon the Ground; And hissing rowls his glaring Eyes around. 1782 Cowper *Expost.* 53 They..roll'd the wanton eye, And sigh'd for ev'ry fool that flutter'd by. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* viii. 63 Sam, however, preserved an immovable gravity, only..rolling up his eyes, and giving..droll glances. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 512 It was observed that 'he rolled his eyes'.

8. To coil round and round upon itself or about an axis; to form into a roll or a ball; to wind, fold, or curl up. Also *fig.*

1526 Tindale *Rev.* vi. 14 Heven vanysshed awaye, as a scroll when hitt is rolled togedder. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 228 As the Snake, roll'd in a flowring Banke, With shining checker'd slough. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Ribbonds, however, and Laces, Galloons, and Padua's of all Kinds, are thus roll'd. 1791 'G. Gambado' *Annals of Horsem.* v. (1809) 87 The genteelest method of rolling, strapping, and carrying their great coats. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) I. 386 Oval spots underneath the points of the leaf, which are rolled back. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 886 She then begins to roll the fleece from the tail towards the neck. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xxxii, 'I can't speak to that,' said Mrs. Poyser, in a hard voice, rolling and unrolling her knitting. 1893 Leland *Mem.* I. 224 She rolled us each a cigarette.

fig. 1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 189 The very bowels of heaven been rowled together, and turned towards you. 1862 Mrs. Riddell *City & Suburb* 216 (Hoppe), You talk like a saint and a philosopher rolled into one. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 768 Rolling together the Roman pilgrimage of Cnut, the marriage of Gunhild, and the Italian expedition of Conrad. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 287/2 Housemaid, butler, and footman rolled into one.

refl. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf, Revolute leaf*, ..a leaf, the upper part of which rolls itself downward. 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 298 They shut themselves up like hedgehogs, or roll themselves into a ball.

b. With *up*. Also *Sc.* (in form *row*), to wind *up* (a clock).

1530 Palsgr. 537/1, I enrolle, I rolle up a writyng, or any other thyng rounde. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 789 They take a Spiders web, rolling the same up on a round heap like a ball. 1671 Grew *Anat. Pl.* (1684) 32 The Labels [of fern are] all rowled up to the main Stem. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Paste*, Afterwards spread it [*sc.* paste] upon a Dish,..and roll it up in large Rolls. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Leaf*, Instead of being plaited, they are rolled up. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* I. ii. 74 The most venerable figure I had ever set my eyes on—tall and erect, with..stockings rolled up over his knees. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xviii, Rolling up his bed into a pillow.

fig. 1609 B. Jonson *Masque of Queenes* Wks. (1616) 947 To rowle up how many miles you haue rid. 1877 Bryant *A Rain-dream* i, As the slow wind is rolling up the storm. 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 429 The overwhelming force..could not fail to..roll up the Egyptian Army from that point.

refl. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 303 They all, when touched, contract themselves, rolling themselves up like a ball. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 353/2 Its..only defence when frightened or surprised, is to roll itself up.

c. Const. *about, on, upon, round*.

1530 Palsgr. 693/1 Rolle this towayle aboute your legge. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 9 A round Wooden-Rowler or Barrel.., to contain so much of the Girt as shall be rowled upon it. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) IV. x. 199 The Women..wear dried Thongs of the Sheeps Skins rouled round their Legs. 1753 J. Bartlet *Genil. Farriery* (1754) 244 Rags .. may be rowled on. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 82 Then would I cry to thee To.. roll thy tender arms Round him.

9. To wrap, envelop, or enfold *in* something; to wrap *about* with something. Also *ellipt.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 Rere a cofyne of flowre so fre, Rolle in þo lampray. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 312/1 To Rolle, *vbi* to falde or to lappe. 1530 Palsgr. 693/1 His arme was rolled aboute with grene sarcenet. 1588 Hickock in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 220 Comming out of the water, she rowleth herselfe into a yellow cloth of foureteene braces long. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. vi. 639 Their Kings, whose bodies are..lapped in white skinnes, and rowled in mats. 1721 Ramsay *Morning Interview* 88 The nymph..rolls her gentle limbs in morning-gown. 1787 Pearson in *Med. Comm.* II. 136 The belly was rolled as usual. 1833 Tennyson *Two Voices* 156 What time the foeman's line is broke, And all the war is roll'd in smoke. 1861 C. Reade *Cloister & H.* lxiv, Gerard rolled himself in the bed-clothes.

b. With *up*.

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 10 Could not the fretting sea Have rowl'd me up in wrinkles of his browe? 1607 Chapman *Busy d'Ambois* III. ii, Like a Rippieis legs rowl'd vp in bootes of haie topes. *a* 1756 Eliza Heywood *New Present* (1771) 262 Rolling it up dry in another clean cloth. 1799 Underwood *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 112 Keeping the fractured ends of the bones apposed to each other without rolling up the arm so tight as to occasion pain.

10. To spread out (paste) with a rolling-pin; to level or smooth (ground) with a roller; to render compact, smooth, or flat by means of pressure with a cylinder. Also with *out*.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 46 Rolle it on a borde also pinne as parchement. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 15 They vse to role theyr barley-grounde after a shoure of rayne. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 99 Some rowleth their barlie straight after a raine. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 270 You may now rowl Wheat, if the weather prove dry. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 203 P 8 He may have Grass-plots in the greatest Perfection, if he will..water, mow, and roll them. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 92 Clean and roll gravel walks, and pole, roll, and mow the grass lawns. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 503/1 It [*sc.* the copper] is then cut..into pieces..of the required weight, which are heated in the muffle and rolled out. 1866 Crump *Banking* x. 227 The gold bars are rolled cold to the thickness of the coin. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* 270 The captain should see that the pitch is carefully and thoroughly rolled.

absol. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 128 Then harrow and roll repeatedly; hand-picking as before.

b. To reduce (stone or rock) to a smooth, rounded form by propulsion in flowing water and consequent attrition.

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 90 As those blocks..appeared to me rolled, I asked if they had been found in the beds of rivers. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 265 Columns of basalt being undermined and carried down..the river, and in the course of a few miles rolled to sand and pebbles.

II. Intransitive senses.

11. To move by revolving or rotating on (or as on) an axis; to move forward on a surface by turning over and over. Also with advs., as *along, down, forth, round*.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 428 Þe fayre hede..felle to þe erþe, þat fele hit foyned wyth her fete, þere hit forth roled. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 216 Me thoghte I sih a barli cake, Which fro the Hull..cam rollende doun at ones. 1485 Caxton *St. Wenefryde* 3 The hede rolled doun to the chirche dore. 1533 Udall *Floures* 111 b, [Sisyphus] coulde neuer cause it to lye, but that it rolled downe to the hylles foote agayne immediately. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 38 Her foot..is fixed upon a Sphericall Stone, which rowles, and rowles, and rowles. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without M.* v. iii, My head's a Hogshead still, it rowls and tumbles. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* xxvii. (1689) 157 The Lead dragging and rowling on the Ground. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Convers.* 145 Round me circling Pleasures rowl. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 36 Being both short and plump, he collected himself into a ball, and rolled round on all sides. 1812 Crabbe *Tales* XX. 99 Like Pluto's iron drop, hard sign of grace, It slowly roll'd upon the rueful face. 1836 Dickens *Pickw.* vii, The ball..rolled between his legs. 1887 Bowen *Æneid* VI. 181 Massive ash-trees roll from the mountains down the descent.

b. To advance with an easy, soft, or undulating motion. Also *fig.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* (Dubl. MS.) 794 He als rekyndly ran, rolland hym vnder, As he þe sadyll had newyd seuenten wynter. 1586 B. Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 221 According to the Prouerbe, The tongue rolles there where the teeth aketh. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 452 The poor distressed panther rowled after him in humble manner. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 649 In fair Calabria's Woods a Snake is bred..: Waving he rolls, and makes a winding Track. 1736 Gray *Statius* vi. 26 A shining border round the margin roll'd. 1827 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 10 Rolling after it in many a snaky twine.

c. Of vehicles: To move or run on wheels.

a 1721 Prior *Down Hall* 58 Into an old Inn did this Equipage roll At a Town they call Hodsdon. 1803 Lemaistre *Sketch Mod. Paris* iii. 49 No carriage was allowed to roll that evening. 1843 Le Fevre *Life Trav. Phys.* II. x. III. 4 Carriages..roll round and round, till they have been fully seen by the public. 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Thorns in Cushion*, The carriages of the nobility and guests roll back to the West.

12. a. To wander, roam, travel or move about.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 653 Man shal nat suffre his wyf go roule [*v.r.* roile] aboute. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 37 So this surcharged soule rowl's here and there, And yet to comfort is no whit the neere. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 311 Hee begun to rowle up & down from house to house, & to visit the neighbourhood. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 100/1 A Trumpet if ..too big, does not give a clear sound, because the air has room to rowl about in it. 1867 Latham *Black & White* 89 The 'Johnnies' who wounded or unwounded came

rolling home. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 284 You have rolled much..; what parish in Scotland..has not been filled with your wanderings?

b. *To roll up*, to congregate, gather, assemble. *slang* (orig. *Austr.*).

1887 FARRELL *How He Died* 26 The miners all rolled up to see the fun. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 47/1 They would 'roll up', so successfully that a crowd..would, on the appointed day, be seen marching.. down the main street.

c. *To roll into*, to pitch into; *spec.* to thrash or drub (one). *Austr.* and *U.S.*

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xxvi, If somebody had 'rolled into me' or *vice versâ*, it was doubtless my own affair. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 500/1 Put her kites on and let her roll into it.

d. *U.S. To roll out*: (see quot.).

1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 223 *To roll out*..means..to begin a journey or commence an enterprise.

13. To ride or travel in a carriage.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 3 The mone intill hyr..cart of nycht Held rolland throw the hevynnis myddil ward. 1754 GRAY *Pleasures Vicissitude* 67 Mark where Indolence and Pride..Go, softly rolling side by side, Their dull but daily round. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 135 Providence has appointed few to roll in carriages. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 1 You are going down by railway,..and as you roll along [etc.].

b. To be carried, or move, upon flowing water. Also *fig.*

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 307 They rowl'd on a flood of wealth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 418 When.. cakes of rustling Ice come rolling down the Flood. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* v. 469 Planks, Beams, dis-parted fly; the scatter'd wood Rolls diverse, and in fragments strows the flood. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* x. 20 Rolling along the tide of fluent thought.

14. Of time or seasons: To elapse; to move *on* or *round*; to pass *over* or *away*. Also *fig.* and with compl. (quot. 1808).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. v. 72 Than the young child.. Threty lang twelfmonthis rowing our sal be king. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Cannus' Admir. Events* 306 Thus rowles the event of humane things. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 7 Saturnian times Rowl round again. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 38 Measured out the year, and bad the seasons roll. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 174 Generations and ages might roll away in silent oblivion. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI. Introd. 25 When the year its course had roll'd, And brought blithe Christmas back again. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 4 Thus labour's early days did rugged roll. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 401 Years rolled on and developed her intellectual power.

b. To succeed, follow *on*. *rare* —[1].

1838 LYTTON *Alice* IX. ii, Still day rolled on day and no tidings.

† c. (See quot. 1702.) *Obs.*

1702 *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *To Roul*, Officers of equal quality, who mount the same Guards, and do the same Duty, relieving one another, are *said to Roul*; *as Captains with* Captains, and Subalterns with Subalterns. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 161 No gentleman in the Army would have rowled upon Duty with such pitiful Officers. 1799 *Triumph of Benevolence* II. 412 They refused to roll with him, and he was obliged to sell out.

15. Of the heavenly bodies: To perform a periodical revolution. Also *fig.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 319 A stone by nature is inclined to descend, and the Sunne to rowle about the world. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* III. 25 The Earth has rowl'd twelve annual turns, and more. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 14, The earth..constantly rolls about the sun, and the moon about the earth. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 317 Philosophy..Sees planetary wonders smoothly roll Round other systems under her control. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxiv, The sun was rolling high in the firmament.

transf. 1601 DANIEL *To C'tess Cumbl.* 95 Wks. (Grosart) I. 206 The centre of this world, about the which These revolutions of disturbances Still roule.

b. With compl. To traverse in revolving.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 19 The Firmament..And all her numberd Starrs, that seem to rowle Spaces incomprehensible. *c* 1742 GRAY *Ignorance* 11 Thrice hath Hyperion roll'd his annual race.

16. Of seas, rivers, etc.: To flow with an undulating motion; to move in a full, swelling, or impetuous manner. † Also, to liquefy, melt.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Volutus*, A waue rollynge towarde the bankes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 24 Through midst thereof a little river rold. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xii, If her clowdie browe but once growe foule, The flints doe melt, and rocks to water rowle. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 367 Rolling from afar, The spumy Waves proclaim the watry War. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* xiii, So Volga's Stream..Rolls with new Fury down thro' Russia's Lands. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 205 Presently a Wave came rolling. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 5 Sept. in *Lockhart* (1837) III. viii. 271 The other, called Down Kerry, is a sea-cave,..a high arch, up which the sea rolls. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xvi, How steadily it rolled away to meet the sea. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. Prol., Half a mile of yellow sandy beach on which the waves rolled with dull roar.

fig. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1118 Deep woes roll forward like a gentle flood. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. v, Thy tide of vengeance rowleth in. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* II. 155 Destruction is rowling toward ye. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 10 The rich stream of musick..rolling down the steep amain. 1770 W. HODSON *Ded. Temple of Solomon* 4 The Battle roll'd against his Side. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Progress* viii. 30 Bright else, and fast, the stream of life may roll.

b. To move or sweep along or up with a wave-like motion; to advance with undulating movement; to ascend or descend in rolls or curls.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 31 As if Flame..would rowl and turn as well as move upwards. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 182 Fire must..wheel on th' Earth, devouring where it rouls. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 34 His locks in ringlets o'er his shoulders roll'd. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, The dark mists were seen to roll off to the west. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xii, It..followed the example of the smoke in the Arabian story, as to roll out in a thick cloud. 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 21 The fog rolled slowly upward.

c. *fig.* To pour *in*; to flow *in* in abundance.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 332 Commodities still rolling in in Trade.

d. Of land: To undulate; to extend in gentle falls and rises. Cf. ROLLING *ppl. a.* 5.

1847 HERMANN MILLVILLE *Omoo* vii, Across the water, the land rolled away in bright hillsides,..warm and undulating. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) 113 That 'great and terrible wilderness' which rolled like a sea between the valley of the Nile and .. the Jordan. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 128 Before them rolled the sweep of upland.

17. † a. To discourse freely or loudly *against* something. *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 82 To pour..out their..rhetoric, and..ryally to roule and revelle against God's owne..commandment. 1571 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1904) V. 124 Persons, whose tongues too readily roule sometime against other men's painfull travels.

b. Of thunder, etc.: To reverberate, re-echo; to form a deep, continuous sound like the roll of a drum.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 712 Loud it grones and grumbles, It rouls, and roars, and round..it rumbles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 666 They set..the Thunder when to rowle With terror through the dark Aereal Hall. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* VII. 202 Then, bellowing deep, the thunder's awful sound..Far to the east it roll'd, a length of sky. 1797 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI, Deep through the sky the hollow thunders roll'd. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i, O'er my calm Hall of Coral The deep echo roll'd. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* I So all day long the noise of battle roll'd. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lvi, The organ rumbled and rolled as if the church had got the colic.

c. Of language, talk, etc.: To flow; to run *on*.

1743 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. iv. 13 And as his verses like a torrent roll, The stream runs muddy. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Dial.* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 15 A Poet only in his prose, Which rolls luxuriant, rich, and chaste. 1784 in *Johnsoniana* (1836) 325 His eloquence rolls on in its customary majestic torrent. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* v, Mr. Pen again assented, and the conversation rolled on in this manner. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 34 Fox..could ..roll on for hours without fatiguing himself or his hearers.

d. Of sound: To flow in deep or mellow tones.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxviii, The deep prolonged notes.. rolled on amongst its arches with the pleasing yet solemn sound of the rushing of mighty waters. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xx[ii]v, She..sate there silent as the songs rolled by. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxix, The music still rolled on. The organist had wandered into a melody of *Mendelssohn's*.

e. Of birds: To trill or warble in song.

1886 *Appleton's Ann. Cycl.* XI. 87 The nightingale is one of the very few birds that share to some degree the faculty of rolling at any pitch of the voice uninterruptedly.

18. To turn over (and over). Esp. of persons or animals while lying on the ground.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 2614 He rolleth vnder foot as dooth a bal. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX. vii. 784 He trade on a trap and the bord rollyd, and there sir Launcelot felle doune. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vii. 32 Whom when on ground she groveling saw to rowle, She ran in hast his life to have bereft. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* iii. 4 In some fat pastures of the rich..May roll the single cow, or favourite steed. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 165 Kittenlike he [*sc.* a leopard] roll'd And paw'd about her sandal. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 207 The cargo-mules had played every kind of vicious trick.., running off.., and constantly trying to roll.

b. Of the eyes: To move or turn round in the sockets; to revolve or rotate partially.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 201 Hise eyen stepe, and rollynge in his heed, That stemed as a forneys of a leed. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 37 Your ien glyster as glasse, Rowlynge in yower..hede, vgly to see. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 41 Her wanton eyes..Did roll too lightly. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 46 Eyes which rowle towards all, weep not but sweat. 1676 D'URFEY *Mme. Fickle* III. iii, Look how his eyes rowle; how pale his lips are. 1821 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* III. 26 His eyes wildly rolled, When the death-bell tolled. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvi[i], Her shoulders ..were never easy..; nor were her eyes, which rolled about incessantly.

c. To turn or revolve upon an axis.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 294 The Sun..hath also a dineticall motion and rowles upon its owne poles. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 273 The Earth rowls once about its Axis in a natural Day.

d. To hinge or depend *on* something (*obs.*); to turn or centre *on* a subject.

1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 140 The whole Secret of the Multiplication of Corn rouls on Nitre, which has the greatest Effect on all Corn-Lands. *Ibid.* 231 His whole Treatise of Nature rouls only on this Point. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* § 4. 37 Their Songs rowl principally on the great Actions and Events which concern their own Nation. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* ii, Our conversation rolled chiefly on literary and political subjects.

19. To turn oneself over and over *in* something; hence *fig.* to luxuriate or abound *in* riches, luxury, etc.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 521 Ane Prince of..puissance Quhom young men hes in gouernance, Rolland into his rage. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 25 Away with such lubbers.. that roules in expences. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Notes Instruction* Wks. (1575) T ij, It is not inough to roll in pleasant woordes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 513 It rowleth and walloweth in the mire. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 86 Rowling in brutish vices. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* CXXIII. 4 While they grow proud by our distress And roll in Ease. 1773 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) XIII. 83 The English Methodists.. do not roll in money, like the American Methodists. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. x, Rolling in wealth which you do not want. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. ix. P 4 The authors roll in luxury on the devastation of mankind. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxiv, 332 We should all be rolling in wealth directly.

† b. To dabble, speculate *in* (stocks). *Obs.*—[1]

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 P 5 He lends, at legal Value, considerable Sums, which he might highly increase by rolling in the Publick Stocks.

20. Of thoughts, etc.: To revolve, come round again, in the mind.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 117, I haue suche matters rolling in my pate, That I wyl speake and do. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 42 She, pleas'd with secrets rowling in her breast. 1728 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 830 Here tell Me,..What diff'rent Sorrows did within Thee roll? 1818 G. JEBB *Corr.* (1834) II. 353 If I put forward anything which had not long rolled in my mind.

21. Of a ship: To sway to and fro; to swing from side to side. Also of masts: (cf. 5 c).

Opposed to *pitch*, which signifies 'to rise and fall alternately at bow and stern'.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 552 The shippes doe roule very much in the harbour, by reason in foule weather the Sea will bee mightily growen. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 To keepe the shrouds tight for the more safety of the mast from rowling. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 3 We had a swelling Sea again which made us rowl all night long. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 34 Extream Breadths will be in the Nature of Ballances, and will cause a Ship to rowl. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 245 The Sloop, having neither masts nor sails to steady her, rolled and pitched..violently. 1821 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 28 Aug., Went out..to see the steamboat arriving..; she rolled tremendously. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 2 We shipped great waves, and rolled to larboard, rolled to starboard, painfully.

b. To sail with a rolling motion. Also in phr. *to roll down to St. Helena* (see quot. 1796).

1796 T. TWINING *Trav. India*, etc. (1893) 355 The ship remained under nearly the same sail for many days,..rolling from one side to the other, the wind being directly astern. This is called 'rolling down to St. Helena' by the captains of Indiamen. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 19 You have heard of rolling down from the Cape to St. Helena; almost all seasons of the year, it blows from the same quarter. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Marriage at Sea* vii, There are plenty of ships..rolling up Channel, and willing to land us.

c. To walk with a rolling gait; to swagger.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 139 Now rolling sumptuously to his place in the Collective Wisdom. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *A. Quatermain* 250 Umslopogaas rolled along after us, eating as he went. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Marriage at Sea* iv, He rolled up to us and answered: 'No call, I think, sir, to haul in much closer'.

d. To sway heavily (with fat).

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1892) 244 Grand-looking bullocks, all 'rolling fat'.

22. To form into a roll; to shrink or fold *together*; to curl *up*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. (1614) xii. 507 The drying of the barke maketh it roll together. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 2) II. 243 Which you may know by their Leaves lying down, rolling up, and wrinkling. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 337/2 There are stoppages..when the net has 'rolled' —but a net well shot..scarcely has a twist in it.

23. To turn out after being rolled. Usu. with *out*. Also *fig.*

1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Mysterious Husb.* II. 37, I should eat and drink more than I should earn.., supposing I ever did roll out to be good for anything. 1881 GRE *Goldsmith's Hdbk.* (ed. 2) 227 Imperfect bars of gold usually roll with a more extended jaggered edge as the process proceeds. 1896 *Daily News* 6 July 11/2 After a dry night, the wicket rolled out beautifully on Saturday morning.

† **Roll**, *v.*[3] *Obs.*—[1] [ad. OF. *roller*, *roler*, etc., f. *roil*, *rouil* rust.] *trans.* To polish, burnish.

c 1275 LAY. 22287 Hii wende to hire hinne;..hii rollede wepne and soide hire stedes.

Roll, obs. Sc. variant of ROW *v.*

Rollable (rōu·läb'l), *a.* [f. ROLL *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] Capable of being rolled.

1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 390 These they rounded very exactly that they might be the more rollable. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1896 *Kodak News* II. 11/1 The use of rollable film in a roll holder.

Ro·ll-about, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. ROLL *v.*[2]]

A. *adj.* Plump, podgy, roly-poly.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXVI, A little fat roll-about girl of six, holding her mouth up to be kissed.

B. *sb.* A wanderer; a rolling stone.

1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Zita* I. 160 You are a rambler and a roll-about—never in one place.

Rollar, obs. f. ROLLER *sb.*; obs. Sc. var. ROWER.

Roll-call (rōu·l,kɔ̄l). [f. ROLL *sb.*[1] + CALL *sb.*]

1. The act of calling over a list of the names of persons forming a military or other body, in order to ascertain who are present; the marking of such a list at a particular time.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., On critical occasions, and in services that require promptitude and exertion, frequent roll-calls should be made. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ix. 124 There was no roll-call that night. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 3 Many of the poor fellows will never answer a roll

call again. 1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 304 The professor of that class..was strict on roll-calls.

attrib. 1860 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 411 If the scapegrace of a public school is apt to lay the blame of his irreligion on his forced attendance on 'roll-call' chapels. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 5/3 The ruling of the President in respect to a roll-call vote.

transf. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. 2 Wiped out of the roll call of nations. *Ibid.* 406 In the roll-call of his titles England held the first place.

2. *Mil.* The signal summoning men to be present at the calling of the roll. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

So **Ro·ll-calling.**

1763 *Ann. Reg.* 159 The soldiers,..immediately after roll calling,..assembled to a man. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 3/1 The gathering of the five or six hundred children together in the morning for roll-calling and Bible-reading.

Ro·ll-collar. [Roll *sb.*1] A turned-over collar on a garment. (Now *rolled collar.*)

1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Scenes* vi, Embroidered waistcoats with large flaps, have yielded to double-breasted checks with roll-collars. 1841 S. Warren *Ten Thousand a Year* I. i. 7 A queer kind of under-waistcoat, which in fact was only a roll-collar of rather faded pea-green silk.

Hence **Ro·ll-co·llared** *a.*, having a roll-collar.

1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 369 He sports..a black satin roll-collared waistcoat. 1884 E. Yates *Recoll.* (ed. Tauchn.) I. 46 'Dandies' wore high-collared coats and roll-collared waistcoats, short in the waist.

Rolled (rōld), *ppl. a.* [f. Roll *v.*2]

1. Turned over (and over) upon itself; formed into a roll; curled, coiled.

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 621/1 Rolled worsted, xxx yerds longe and di' yerde brode. *a* 1550 *Treat. Galaunt* 182 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 159 Beholde the rolled hodes stuffed with flockes. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Bookbinding*, A double piece of roll'd Paper. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 887 The rolled fleece will..be bulky in hand. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 144 Those in which the leaf is simply bent or folded; and..Those where it is rolled. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 125 Few..teachers appear to know the difference between 'whipping' and 'rolled hem'.

b. So *rolled-up, rolled-in.*

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 19 Small rowl'd-up bits may stick upon the Ball-leathers. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Leaf*, They are rolled up,..as the Leaves of the Mountain Cowslip. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xiii. (1818) I. 425 A little cell formed of the rolled-up leaf of a plant. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 886 The stance for the rolled up fleeces to lie upon. 1883 Huxley *Pract. Biol.* 95 The interval between the retracted disc and the rolled-in peristome.

†**c.** *Rolled hill*: (see quot. and cf. *rolling trench*).

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 102/1 A Rouled Hill, is a great banke of earth made betwixt the face of a Bulwork and the besiegers; which being cast with shovels longer then ordinary, the lower part of this heap ouer the vpper, this hill is turned ouer and ouer, and is rouled on by degrees to fill the ditch.

2. Made to roll along.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* Prol., Nor [is] roul'd bullet heard To say, it thunders.

b. Rounded by friction or attrition due to being moved by streams or tides.

1833-4 J. Phillips *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 545/1 Sometimes it..contains rolled and broken pieces of crystallized felspar. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 427 Among the rolled-ice off Godsend Island. 1882 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* 44 Rozel [bay] consists of a conglomerate of rolled pebbles.

3. That has been compressed by a roller, or between a pair of rollers; formed into sheets or bars by means of rollers.

1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xiv, Your newly-rolled gravel walk. 1836-41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 303 One of the plates is of cast and the other of rolled zinc. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 257 Rolled armour-plates are to be preferred. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 82/1 Rolled-iron Joists and Girders.

b. *Rolled gold*, a thin coating of gold applied to a baser metal by rolling.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 2/1 Here's a lovely rolled gold watch.

Roller (rōu·lər), *sb.*1 Forms: 5–6 (9) rollar, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) rouler (6 rouller), 6–8 (9 *dial.*) rowler (6 rowlar), 9 *Sc.* rower, rouer; 5– roller (6 roler). [f. Roll *v.*2]

I. 1. A rolling-pin. Now *dial.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Make þy past With water, þer of þy fele [*read* fole] þou make With a roller, and drye hit. [1648 Hexham II, *Een Rol-stock*, a Past-roller to make Pyes with.] 1882 *Jamieson's Dict., Rower*, a roller for flattening dough;..West of S.

2. A cylinder of wood or metal, revolving on pivots or a fixed axis, for lessening the friction of anything passed over it; also, a rounded piece of wood over which an endless towel is passed.

1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102 Y bequethe my roller for a towell to Margery Bokeler. 1563-4 *Sarum Church-w. Accts.* (Swayne) 110 A roler to save yᵉ iope of yᵉ clock from fretyng, vjd. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* x. 186 Guiding the String from the Pole to the Work by throwing it over a Rowler, moving on two Iron Center-pins. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Roller*, a cylindrical piece of timber, fixed..so as to revolve about an axis. It is used to prevent the cables, hawsers, &c. from being chafed. 1780 J. Howard *Prisons* 331 They had every day a clean towel hung on a roller. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 324 The pin is relieved of friction by three rollers in the coak, placed equilaterally. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* vi. 298 The refinement of hanging a towel on a roller does not appear to have been thought of.

b. The revolvable drum, barrel, or axis of a winch or windlass.

1659 Leak *Waterwks.* 25 Two Men with a Lever shall turn a Rowler to which a strong Cord is made fast. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. 9 Upon that square is fitted a round Wooden-Rowler or Barrel. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Windlass*, The Axis or Roller goes thro' two of the Pieces, and turns in them. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2779/2 This is in cases where the windlass-roller is not solid, but consists of ratchet-heads [etc.].

3. One of a number of cylinders of wood or other material, either attached or free, for diminishing friction when rolling or moving a heavy body.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Palangæ*,..rollers to conueigh thinges of great weight. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 1148 What mighty Rowlers, and what massie Cars Could bring so far so many monstrous Quars? 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 24 They have a kind of sled made of four pieces of Timber in square; two of which serve for an Axle-tree to two great rowlers. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 126, I went to the Woods, and cut Levers and Rollers. 1783 *Hull Gaol Act* 24 Any stall, shop, or shed..that shall be moved upon wheels or rollers. 1837 W. B. Adams *Carriages* Introd. 6 This was doubtless the origin of rollers or round logs of wood, which are placed under heavy trees or beams in order to move them over the surface of the earth. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* 338 The rail..is carried along upon a series of five rollers..to a circular saw.

b. (See quot.)

1837 W. B. Adams *Carriages* 95 Specimens of them may still be seen in the broad wheels of waggons, technically termed rollers.

4. A heavy cylinder of wood, stone, or (now usually) metal, fitted in a frame with shafts or a handle, for crushing clods, etc., and smoothing the ground by compression.

1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Rollar or rammer of husbandrie. 1563 T. Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 89 When the seedes be sowen and couered with earth, then to be pressed downe with a roller. 1623 J. Taylor (Water-P.) Wks. II. 241/1 Their exercise is priuately..to rowle the great rowler in the alleies of their garden. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 260 Let the weighty Rowler run the round, To smooth the Surface of th' unequal Ground. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 17 Where Meadows are flooded,..roll them with a large Barley Roller. 1787 W. Marshall *E. Norfolk* (1795) I. 145 The roller..is never used in Norfolk for the purpose of compression. 1855 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 17 A roller, for gravel-walks and grass. 1899 Rider Haggard *Farmer's Year* 145 One of the oldest and quietest horses..was dragging the wooden roller.

fig. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 212 There was no heavy roller of public opinion to flatten all character.

b. A rotating cylinder or roll for pressing, stamping, crushing, or rolling; one of a set of rolls for forming metal, etc., into bars or sheets; also, the revolving cylinder of a printing-machine for impressing the paper upon the printing-matter.

For various technical uses see Knight *Dict. Mech.*

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, The Arms of the Cross are pull'd; and by that means, the Plate with its Furniture [is] pass'd thro' between the Rollers. 1738 *Patent* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 687/2 The wooll or cotton being thus prepared, one end..is put betwixt a pair of rowlers. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mech.* 335 Placed under a tilt-hammer, or passed through the rolls, or rollers, which consolidates it. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 256/1 The large mass of melted glass..exhibiting changing colours in the sheet after the roller has been passed over it. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 385/2 Finally, the leather is rolled and compressed on a..wooden bed by a heavy hand roller.

c. *Printing.* A cylinder or roll of thick, elastic composition, mounted on a metal or wooden axis, for inking a form of letter, etc., before printing; also, a metal cylinder for distributing ink upon this.

1790 [see Inking *vbl. sb.* b]. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 532 From its being a cylindrical power, rollers were indispensably necessary. 1841 Hansard *Printing* 118 If a printer employs six presses, and consequently six rollers. 1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss.* s.v., An iron roller covered with a composition of indigo. It works on a 'slab'..and inks the type used in printing.

d. *Stationery.* A rolling blotter. Also *attrib.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1963/1. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Jan. 8/1 At present diplomatists invariably use the roller blotter for important documents. This, owing to its palimpsest character, is quite undecipherable.

5. A cylindrical piece of wood, etc.; esp. one on which cloth or other material is rolled up.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 18 Ther is another..which hath yᵉ figure of a narrow Rowler. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* I. xxviii. 178 To fit the colt for the saddle, the good rider must first put vpon his head a halter, with a rouler of woode. 1691 Ray *Creation* (1692) II. 89 The long slender Worms,..that breed between the Skin and Flesh.., are generally twisted out upon Sticks or Rowlers. 1802 James *Milit. Dict., Roller*,..a long piece of wood which is rounded and made taper to suit the regulated size of a military tail. 1889 T. Hardy *Mayor Casterbr.* xxxvii, A deal wand—probably the roller from a piece of calico. 1897 J. Hocking *Mist on the Moors* iii, The calico blind, which was fastened to a roller, was pulled down.

6. *Organ-building.* A rounded slip of wood or piece of metal tube, turning, by the action of the key, on pins inserted into its ends, and having two or more arms at right angles to its length.

1632 [see Roller-board]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 488/1 It pulls down the arm *b*, by the wire *d*, which turns about the roller *s* with the arm *a*. 1840-81 [see Roller-board].

b. The toothed or studded revolvable barrel of a musical box. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1963/1.

7. A small wheel rotating on an axle or axis; a short cylinder serving as a wheel.

1802 James *Milit. Dict., Roller*, a small wheel placed at the foot of the hammer of a gun, or pistol lock, in order to lessen the friction of it against the hammer or feather spring. 1874 Vandervell & Witham *Syst. Figure-Skating* (ed. 2) iv. 63 There have been many attempts to imitate skating by means of small rollers or wheels attached to the feet.

b. *Bookbinding.* = Roll *sb.*1 14 c.

1880 Zaehnsdorf *Bookbinding* 122 A fine line worked on the centre of the edge of the board..requires more pains than simply running a roller over it.

8. a. (See quot.)

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 544/1 The traces themselves either end with an eye, or, with a full fold upon themselves, with an iron eye, called a Roller, and intended to be used upon the Roller-bolt of the splinter-bar.

b. A roller-chain for a cycle (i. e. one in which flexibility is obtained by the use of small rollers in each link).

1897 A. C. Pemberton, etc. *Compl. Cyclist* 115 From a lengthy experience I can vouch for the old roller being by no means a bad chain.

II. 9. †**a.** ? A roll or paste. *Obs.*–1

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 39 Lay hit in a roller as sparlyng fysshe, Frye hit in grece.

b. *dial.* A roll or cylinder of carded wool.

1844 W. Barnes *Poems Rural Life* 254 The whindlen chaps in town Wi' backs so weak as rollers.

c. *dial.* A line or row of hay, etc., raked ready for ricking.

1844 W. Barnes *Poems Rural Life* 107 A-riaken auver humps an' hollers To riake the grass up into rollers. 1901 *Longman's Mag.* July 209 The long rollers of newly-cut grass over which he stepped were touched..by arrows of light.

10. A long bandage, formed in a roll, for winding firmly round a limb, etc. Now more freq. *roller-bandage.*

It is not certain that the first quot. belongs here.

1534 *Inv. Wardr. Katharine Aragon* in *Camden Misc.* (1855) 40 Item, two roullers, the one lynnene, the other wullen. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 264 On everie side bynding them with the linnen rollers or fillets artificially. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 285/2 Applye it on the inflammation, and tye it with a Rowler, but not to stiffe. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 21, I anointed the whole Arme.., and rowled about Rowlers dipped in Water and Vinegar. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 701/2 Holding it on with a Plaister..put over it, and binding it sufficiently fast with a Woollen Rouler. 1753 Bartlet *Gent. Farriery* (1754) 299 It would be very proper to keep the legs and pasterns rolled up with a firm bandage, or linnen rowler. 1783 H. Watson in *Med. Comm.* I. 171 A flannel roller..must..be applied after the operation. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 283 As this jacket produces but little sensible pressure, I should not altogether trust to it, without applying a roller over it. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxiv. 297 Using the moistened roller to keep the parts cool and retain the dressings.

†**b.** A swaddling-band. *Obs. rare.*

1656 W. Du Gard tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 233 From sucking they proceed to weaning, and from the cradle to the rollers of the legs. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Roller*, a Swathing-band for young Children.

c. A broad, padded girth for a horse.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 93/1 Rowler or Body Girth,.. which slippeth too and again on the body Girth, or Sursingle..to keep the Girth from fretting of the hair. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 347/1 When this has been done.., the side-reins are buckled on, and are attached also to the buckles in the roller, crossing them over the withers. *Ibid.*, The roller has been hitherto the only kind of pressure round the chest.

III. †**11.** A large cylindrical block of stone, capable of rolling easily down a slope. *Obs.*

1555 *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* II. xviii, Tyll the Troyans from the crestes caste The great stones..And Rollers [*MSS.* Callyon] eke grekes to oppresse. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 430 Overwhelmed with stones, fragments of pillars, and with Cylinders [*marg.* or Rollers], borne downe the steepe descent. 1654 Hammond *Fundam.* 187 When a man tumbles a cylindre or roller down a hill,.. the man is the violent enforcer of the first motion of it.

†**12.** = Go-cart 1. *Obs.*–1

1714 Alex. Smith *Lives Highwaymen* (ed. 2) II. 208 He was such a forward Child that he could run about without a Rowler, or Leading-Strings.

†**13.** A kind of stocking; = Roll-up 1. *Obs.*–1

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 115 P 3, While I am employed in brushing the dust from my black rollers,..my wig is suddenly conveyed away.

14. a. *Zool.* Some infusorian.

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 149 Fig. 3 is the *volvox volutans*, or the roller.

b. *Conch.* The giant stromb, *Strombus gigas.*

1815 E. J. Burrow *Conch.* 202 [Strombus] Gigas. Large Conch; large Roller.

c. A variety of tumbler-pigeon.

1867 Tegetmeier *Pigeons* xii. 127 The propensity to the performance of eccentric movements which distinguishes the breeds known as Tumblers and Rollers. 1879 L. Wright *Pract. Pigeon Kpr.* 128 The true Birmingham Roller, which turns over backwards with inconceivable rapidity.

d. A cylinder-snake of the family *Tortricidæ*; a short-tail. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

15. A long, swelling wave, moving with a steady sweep or roll; a heavy billow.

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xx, A..sloop of war was caught in the rollers. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* vi, Not

even a roller broke the perfect stillness of the cove. 1897 F. T. Bullen *Cruise Cachalot* 90 The immense rollers setting inshore..would soon carry a vessel up against the beetling crags. *fig.* 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 567 The long rollers which followed the storm of the Reform Bill yet swelled heavily across the ecclesiastical waters.

†**16.** *Cant.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Rollers*, horse and foot patrole, who parade the roads round about London during the night for the prevention of robberies.

17. a. A ship that rolls or rocks.

1890 Stevenson *Lett.* (1899) II. 185 The *Janet* is the worst roller I was ever aboard of. 1897 *Punch* 6 Nov. 207/2 Very few steamers in which I have..voyaged that have not been 'rollers'.

b. One who rolls, swings, or sways from side to side. *Holy Rollers*: (see quot. 1893).

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 1/3 All of them rolled from side to side like ducks on a common. In a great hall..were fifty or sixty more of these rollers, smoking, laughing,..reading. 1893 Leland *Mem.* I. 300 When the Holy Spirit seized them ..the Holy Rollers..rolled over and over on the floor.

IV. 18. One who rolls up or forms into a roll or coil; one who compresses or shapes metal by passing it between cylinders or rolls.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Emboluedor*, a roller, a wrapper vp. 1793 *Regal Rambler* 76 The tall taylor, the six feet broad-shouldered roller of ribbands. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* (1843) 83 They saw the roller and his catcher at work. 1871 *Daily News* 26 Sept., A meeting of all classes of ironworkers,..shinglers, rollers, and puddlers, was held. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 20 Sept. 13/7 The 'roller' now, after first gently shaking the fleece to rid it of any dirt or adhering locks, turns back the neck.

b. One who rolls a thing along. *rare*—0.

1648 Hexham II, *Een Roller*, a Roler, or a Trundler.

c. *dial.* (See quot. and cf. Roller *v.* 2.)

1892 P. H. Emerson *Son of Fens* 13 The rollers are women who roll barley into ridges or tie the wheat.

†**19.** *pl.* Curl-papers, hair-curlers. *Obs.*—1

1799 Mrs. J. West *Tale of Times* I. 143, I will put my hair in rollers this very evening.

20. A butterfly or moth which causes leaves to roll up (see quots.).

1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 156 The Filbert Leaf Roller (*Lozotænia Anellana*, Stephens) appears [in].. July, but not common. *Ibid.*, The Gooseberry Leaf Roller.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

21. Attrib. with names of persons, as *roller-boy*, *-coverer*, *-joiner*, *-maker*, *-man*, etc.

1806 Howells *Impr. & Exp.* 27 He became a *roller boy, and served long behind the press before he was promoted to ..set type. 1851 *Census* (1854) 140 *Roller-coverer. 1894 *Labour Comm. Gloss.*, *Roller-Coverer*, a person who covers rollers for spinning purposes. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Roller-joiners*, children employed in certain processes of the woollen manufacture. *Ibid.*, *Roller-maker*, a manufacturer of cylinders of different kinds. 1885 *Census Instruct.* Index 21 *Roller Man. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 2/7 A foreman roller-man in the employment of the South Wales Tin Plate Company.

22. Attrib. with names of things: **a.** In the senses 'of or pertaining to a roller or rollers', 'having the form or movement of a roller', 'operating as or by means of rollers', etc.

See also Knight *Dict. Mech.* for other examples.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 430 To prevent the *roller-attachment of the lever from striking the body of the trip-wheel. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Roller Bearing. 1886 *Bicycling News* 6 Aug. 664/1 Bicycle, Singer's roller bearings. 1895 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 168 Being rubbed..by a fluted cylinder called the *roller-bowl. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 512/2 The cloth..is first brought in contact with *roller brushes. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 375/2 A third has both *roller-chain and roller-sprocket. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 207 *Roller Edges for Lever and Chronometer Escapements. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* Oct. 15 The abrogating of the old style of edging up on the log through the introduction of the *roller edger. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 225 The *roller-pair..which receives the fine rovings from bobbins. 1866 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* II. 399/1 The notes are printed..by means of *roller presses worked by steam. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 292 The corresponding end of the *roller-shaft. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 217 Warnerke's *roller slide is of necessity only applicable to sensitive tissue.

b. In sense 'fitted with, coiling up on, a roller', as *roller-blind*, *-curtain*, *-map*, etc.

1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 673 But the chief [kinds] are *roller blinds, Venetian blinds, and wire blinds. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 9/1 All theatres must be provided with steel *roller-curtains. 1897 Kipling *Capt. Cour.* 199 He was looking earnestly at the vast *roller-map of America.

c. In sense 4 c, as *roller-box*, *-composition*, *-mould*, *-stock*, etc.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1964/1. 1888 Jacobi *Printer's Vocab.* 114.

d. In sense 6, as *roller-arm*, *-frame*, *-movement*, *-peg*. Also Roller-board.

1852 Seidel *Organ* 63 Instead of the roller-board, there is in some organs a roller-frame. 1881 C. A. Edwards *Organs* 73 The roller movement..requires a number of rollers in its construction. 1881 W. E. Dickson *Organ-Build.* viii. 106 Iron roller-arms have some great advantages.

23. a. Objective, as *roller-carrier*, *-carrying* adj., *-making*.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1799/2 The arm *m s* is the roller-carrier, which swings on a pivot. 1887 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 3/5 My first phonograph consisted simply of a roller-carrying foil. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 708/1 Since then glycerin has been introduced for roller making.

b. Instrumental, as *roller-grinding*, *-milling*, *-spinning*; also *roller-made*, *-milled* adjs.

a 1854 Rickards in McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (ed. 4) I. 701 The wonderful discoveries.., such as roller-spinning, the jenny, the carding-machine. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 344/2 The various systems of roller grinding. *Ibid.*, Roller milling or crushing. 1888 Powles tr. *Kick's Flour Manuf.* 151 Not..that with roller milling larger bran is made than with stones. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/4 Millers..say that there is less nutriment in roller-made flour.

24. Special combs., as **roller bandage**, = sense 10; **roller-beam**, part of a drawing-frame for cotton; **roller-boiling**, = *roll-boiling* (see Roll *sb.*1 13 c); **roller-bolt**, part of the splinter-bar of a carriage, serving also as a step; **roller-chair**, = *rolling-chair*; **roller-coaster**, a kind of sled running on rollers (see Coast *v.* 13); so *roller-coasting*; **roller-mill**, a mill in which the grinding is done by rollers; hence *roller-miller*; **roller-shop**, the part of an iron-works where the metal is rolled; **roller-top**, = Roll-top (also *attrib.*); **roller-towel**, a towel running on a roller.

1885 *Buck's Ref. Hand-bk. Med. Sci.* I. 470 The usual form of bandage is what is known as a '*roller-bandage'. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 118 The strong *roller-beam, on which are fixed several such drawing-heads. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 376/1 This process, called '*roller boiling' .., effected a wonderful improvement on the finish. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1294 Two splinter-bars, with their *roller-bolts, for connecting the traces of the harness. 1851 'Nimrod' *The Road* 16 He placed his right foot on the roller-bolt,—i. e., the last step but one to the box. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 June 7/1 She..was then placed in her *roller chair and wheeled out. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 4/2 The rage for rapid transit through the air,..by tobogganing, switchbacks, or *roller-coasters. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 733 Here are boating, fishing,..*roller-coasting..for boys. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1964/1 *Roller-mill. 1882 *Lancet* 10 June 967 To produce by means of roller mills the largest bulk of white flour from a given bulk of corn. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/4 Even *roller millers, however, have not got it all their own way. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 111 In the same range as the *roller-shop is the laboratory. 1897 Kipling *Capt. Cour.* 198 The father.. laid his head down on the *roller-top of the shut desk. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 9/2 Roller-top desks..sell in Chemnitz for £14. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles* xix, Patience dried her hands upon the *roller-towel.

Roller (rōu·lə1), *sb.*2 *Ornith.* [a. G. *roller*, f. *rollen* to roll. Hence also F. *rollier* in sense 1.]

1. An insessorial coracoid bird (usually the common roller, *Coracias garrulus*), having the form of a crow, and brilliant plumage.

The original source appears to be Gesner *Hist. Anim.* III. *Aves* (1604) 702, who says the bird was so called at Strasburg (*Argentoratum*) 'per onomatopœiam'. Later writers have variously explained the name as referring to a habit of rolling about in the air, or of rolling over sticks and stones in seeking food. A number of varieties, as *Angola*, *Indian*, *black*, *crimson*, etc., are enumerated in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* (1809) VII. II. 387 ff.

[1663 Skippon *Journ. Low C.* 21 Aug., We..kill'd a curious bird call'd Rollar Argentoratensis, of the bigness of a dove, and of a blue colour.] 1678 Ray tr. *Willughby's Ornith.* 132, I am verily perswaded that this bird is no other than the Strasburgh Roller. 1752 Hill *Hist. Anim.* 388 The Corvus, with a blood-red back, a green tail, and black wings, the Roller...I think it the most beautiful of all European birds. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 242 The Roller..may be distinguished from all others by a sort of naked tubercles or warts near the eyes, which still farther contribute to encrease its beauty. 1825 Vigors & Horsfield in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 202 This bird [*Eurystomus orientalis*]..was originally placed by Linnæus among the Rollers. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xv. 294 In their flight these ravens often gambolled like the roller, dipping perpendicularly and performing somersaults in the air. 1893 Selous *Trav. S.E. Africa* 48 A pair of those rare and beautiful rollers (Coracias spatulatus)..came and perched upon the tree.

attrib. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 29 The blue and green Roller-birds, walking behind the plough.

b. Applied to other birds (see quots.).

1752 Hill *Hist. Anim.* 503 The grey Ampelis, with the head variegated with black, the Roller. This is of the size of the common black-bird. 1848 Gould *Birds Austr.* II. pl. 17 *Eurystomus Australis*,..Australian Roller. 1869 Wallace *Malay Archip.* 42, I was rewarded by finding a splendid deep blue roller (Eurystomus azureus).

2. A variety of canary, remarkable for rolling or trilling in song.

1884 R. L. Wallace *Canary Bk.*, The most valued of all [German canaries] are the variety known by the name of the Hartz Mountain Rollers.

Ro·ller, *sb.*3 *Oxford slang.* = Roll-call.

1883 *Oxford Review* 26 April 345/1 Up to this time a nominal five, a practical four, and a possible three 'rollers' would suffice.

Ro·ller, *v.* [f. Roller *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To roll; to press or pass between rolls.

1827 *Patents in Ann. Reg.* 534/2 Machinery for rolling or rollering wool from the carding engine.

2. *dial.* To rake *up* (hay) into rows.

c 1830 Morton *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 15 in *L. U. K.*, *Husb.* III, When the hay-making machine has done its work, the hay is hatched or rollered up, as it is called. *Ibid.*, When the field is all hatched or rollered, people with forks make up the hatches into cocks. 1893 Dartnell & Goddard *Wilts. Words* 77 Hay is 'put in rollers', or 'rollered up'.

Ro·ller-board. [Roller *sb.*1 16.] The board carrying the rollers in an organ. Also *attrib.*

1632 in J. Crosse *York Mus. Festiv.* (1825) App. 2 Item the rowler board carriages and keyes, xx *li.* 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 492/2 Figure 3 is a perspective view of a roller-board; A A A, the board on which the rollers are fixed. 1855 E. J. Hopkins *Organ* x. 47 There are..two distinct kinds of key-movement in common use in England; namely, the lever or fan-frame movement, and the roller-board movement. 1881 W. E. Dickson *Pract. Organ-Building* viii. 96 Rollers are in sets, like backfalls and squares, and are arranged symmetrically on a board called a roller-board.

Ro·ller-gin. [Roller *sb.*1 4 b.] A cotton-gin in which the cleaning was effected by rollers.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 378 The roller-gin..consists of two shallow fluted rollers..placed so near to each other, that when the cotton is thrust against the line where they enter into contact, they immediately seize hold of it. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iii**/2 The machine now almost universally used..is the saw-gin, the roller-gin having been supplanted even in India. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 757/2 The 'roller gin' could clean only a half dozen pounds [of cotton] a day by slave labour.

Ro·llering, *vbl. sb.* Roller-skating.

1880 *World* 31 Mar. 12 The rinks at Brighton..where 'rollering' has once more set in with unusual severity.

Ro·ller-skate. [Roller *sb.*1 7.] A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, usually two pairs, instead of a metallic blade, for use in skating on smooth flooring, etc. Orig. *U.S.* Also *attrib.*

1874 Vandervell & Witham *Figure-Skating* (ed. 2) iv. 68 Good ice-skaters are usually under the impression that they can at once perform their..evolutions on these roller-skates. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 105/2 The fatigue caused by these 'roller skates' is quadruple that of ordinary ice skating. 1893 Kipling *Many Invent.* 5 The roller-skate rattle of the revolving lenses.

Hence **Ro·ller-skater, -skating.**

1874 Vandervell & Witham *Figure-Skating* (ed. 2) iv. 68 The operation of the ice skate seems variable and uncertain to the roller-skater. *Ibid.* 71 The exercise of roller-skating becomes..as fascinating as ice-skating. 1884 E. Yates *Recoll.* (ed. Tauchn.) I. 181 The London world went mad over the production of *Le Prophète* [1847–52], in which, by the way, roller-skating was first introduced.

Rolley (rɒ·li). Also **rolly.** [Of obscure origin: perh. connected with Roll *v.*2, but cf. Rulley.]

1. *Mining.* A kind of truck without sides, formerly much in use for carrying corves along underground horse-roads or upon rails to the shaft.

1825 [see b]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 982 Each corve..is lifted from the tram..., and placed on a carriage called a rolley, which generally holds two corves. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-Trade terms, Northumb. & Durham* 43 The rolley was contrived as an improvement upon the tram, upon which a single corf was placed.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rolley-driver*, *-horse*, *-way*, *-way-man*, *-wheel*, etc.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 646 The plate railways employed in coal-mines, and there called tram and rolley-ways. *Ibid.* 649 A view of a rolley or tram-wheel. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 982 The rolley driver, with his horse, takes them to the bottom of the engine-shaft. *Ibid.*, The rolley horses have a peculiar kind of shafts. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade terms, Northumb. & Durham, Rolleyway-man*, a man whose business is to attend to the rolleyway, and keep it in order.

2. A lorry; = Rulley. Also *attrib.*

1886 *N. Eastern Daily Gaz.* 11 Aug. 1/6 Spring Rolleys for removing Furniture. *Ibid.* 1/4 Waterproof Cart and Rolley Covers. *Ibid.* 1/3 Wanted,..steady Young Man as Rolleyman. 1894 Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., 'A railway rolley,' a large, flat, four-wheeled waggon, used for the street delivery and carriage of merchandize.

Rollick (rɒ·lik), *sb.* [f. Rollick *v.*]

1. Exuberant gaiety or joviality; a very gay and jovial tone.

1856 *Titan Mag.* Nov. 403 The heat, the draughts, the bustle, rollick—all The genteel pleasures of a country ball. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 446. 141/2 An unreal rollick in his voice and manner. 1886 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 420 This snatch,..in its mixture of sentiment, truth, and what may be excusably called 'rollick', is very characteristic of its author.

2. A sportive frolic or escapade.

1876 J. Ellis *Cæsar in Egypt* 309 Off for a rollick—sweeter by stealth! 1883 J. Parker *Tyne Chylde* 7 Once my life was a child's rollick, half trick, half dream. 1897 'F. Anstey' *Trav. Comp.* ii, *Culd.* We might take a turn later on, and see the effect of St. Gudule in the moonlight. *Podb.* Something like a rollick that!

Rollick (rɒ·lik), *v.* Also *dial.* **rollo(c)k.** [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To frolic, sport, or romp, in a joyous, careless fashion; to go off, move along, enter, etc., in this manner.

1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 2 Aug., Instead of writing me one other page.., you rollick into the woods till you have not a dry thread about you. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Rollock*, to romp about rudely. 1878 J. T. Fields in *Life & Lett. B. Taylor* I. iv. 76 We rollicked along into Washington Street. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 3/2 'Q.' appears as a rollicking humourist...He rollicks, perhaps, a little too laboriously.

b. *transf.* of things or animals.

a 1837 J. Clare in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. XI. 177/1 The wind is rollicking about to-day. Wild, but not stormy. 1846 T. B. Thorpe *Myst. Backwoods* 13 Mounted by a rider.. he [the mustang pony] goes rollicking ahead. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxix, The shrieks of his lute rose shrill..and rollicked on swifter and swifter as the old singer maddened.

c. To revel joyously *in* something.

1865 G. Meredith *R. Fleming* xxix, There was something desperately amusing to him in the thought that he had not even money enough to..provide for a repast. He rollicked in his present poverty.

Hence **Ro·llicker**; **Ro·llicking** *vbl. sb.*

1830–2 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 113 There's no stop to their noise and rollokin. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Nov. 667/2 Lord Amberley..would never have to leave an administration headed by a Whig, for any amount of rollicking. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 19 Oct., It is the same..with the ragged, hungry little folk of the western isles as with the romping rollickers of Glasgow.

Ro·llicking, *ppl. a.* [f. ROLLICK *v.* + -ING 2.] Extremely jovial or gay; boisterously sportive:

a. Of persons.

1832 LYTTON *E. Aram* II. v, Pray tell me all about him,—a wild, gay, rollicking fellow still, eh? 1858 DORAN *Court Fools* 117 The outlay of this rollicking Court even frightened the Commons. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. v, He was a rollicking, jovial, boon companion.

Comb. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 36 Suspicious glances directed towards a rollicking-looking clerk.

b. Of disposition, conduct, actions, etc.

1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 467 The 'tipsy toss' of that actor's head, his rollocking look. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Dead Drummer*, The pigeon-toed step, and the rollicking motion. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* vi. 50 He used to sing to us some rollicking songs with strangely worded choruses.

transf. and *fig.* 1857 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* XXV. 254 There was no lush, rollicking out-burst of foliage,..no easy unfolding of leaf on leaf. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) viii. 186 It was a glacier of a rollicking spirit, given to plunge in broad curves over hidden ridges of rock.

Hence **Ro·llickingly** *adv.*; **Ro·llickingness**.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 447 No man could sing a song more rollickingly. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Nov. 667 The jocose and rollicking chief is no more. His two successors hate jocosity and rollickingness.

Ro·llicksome, *a.* [f. ROLLICK *v.*] Rollicking. Hence **Ro·llicksomeness**.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* July 67/2 The loud rolicsome sports in which he had hitherto been a leader. 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* xxxiii, Jack is obliged..to bottle up his money, his rollicksomeness and sentimentality.

Ro·llicky, *a. rare.* Given to rollicking.

1889 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 106 We men are supposed to be a bold and rollicky lot.

† **Ro·lling,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. ROLL *v.*[1]] An enrolling, enrolment; an entering upon a roll.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9801 Syker ys, þat yn rolle ys·leyde, For þan may hyt neuer be wypseyde; þe rollyng fordoþe croppe and rote. 1465 *Mann. & Household Exp.* (Roxb.) 298 My mastyr paid for the rollenge [of his patent], iij.s. iiij.d. *a* 1550 *Vox populi* 43 in *Harl. E.P.P.* III. 269 By roulyng and by dating. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 32 That thair be Commissaris deput..to vesy the rolling of the futmen.

Rolling (rōu·lin), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. ROLL *v.*[2]] The sense is not clear in the following passage:

a 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 234 Do rappe on the renkis, þat we may rayse with oure rolyng.

I. 1. The action of turning something over and over, or of causing it to roll; † bowling.

1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E.E.T.S.) 93 þat þe onyment of vertue whech was with-inne him schuld be stered & rolled..þat aftyr þat rollyng it schuld haue þe mor odour. 1483–4 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 414 In 1 hoggeshede vini ..cum cariag. et rollyng. 1583 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1882) 265 Proclamatioun to be maid discharging..all catchpulling, rolling, playing, drinking and taverning. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 629 The Muscles of the Tongue are assistant vnto it in..his Functions of Speaking, Tasting and Rowling of the Meate. 1645 TOMBES *Anthropol.* 13 The rowling in sugar doth make the stomache swallow bitter pills. 1770 in J. Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 76 To put a total stop to the rolling of all sorts of Casks. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 635 The body is..then dipped and rolled in the hot liquor. ..This is technically called rolling off, or roughing. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. xi. 286 The only reason why all are not rounded is that the work of rolling and wearing is still going on upon recently fallen material.

† **2. a.** A bandaging, enswathing, or binding up. **b.** A ligature or bandage. *Obs.*

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 233 3yf þe skyn be broke.., [use] oþer medycynes, and 3yf hyt nede, as on þe leg, rollyngges. 1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L j b, Howe many maners of lygatures or rollynges ben there? 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 264 This ligature and rolling of the member must be continued..xxx dayes. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxxviii, Rouling but once at a time, and letting it dry a little before the second rouling. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* (J.), By this rolling, parts are kept from joining together.

3. The operation of compressing, smoothing, or levelling a surface by means of a cylinder or roller; an instance of this.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1684) 27 That which is sometimes also effected in Rowling of Corn. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 24/2 Of the severall parts of a Book...Rowling, the printing the edges of the couer. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 340 When land is laid down in grass for hay, rolling is of use in smoothing the surface. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 185 Give a good rolling after rain. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 129 After the..land has been effectually cleaned, by its harrowings, rollings, and pickings. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 503/1 Copper for the purpose of rolling leaves the smelting works in cakes. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 79 It is usually subjected to repeated hammerings and rollings at a low heat.

II. 4. The action (on the part of something) of turning over and over, revolving, etc., or of moving onwards in this way.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Rollynge, or turnynge a-bowte, *volucio.* 1548 ELYOT, *Petaurum*,..a kynde of game vsed in old tyme, wherin men by rollyng of wheles were cast vp alofte. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xiii. (1614) 182 Their rolling thorow the deepe and hidden vaults of the earth. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Divinity* I. 174 In an unconstant man there is..uncertain rollings of spirit. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 386 The swift changes of man's condition in the rolling-on of time. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 110 This motion is what we call rolling, or simple rolling, of the moveable body on the fixed.

b. Of the eyes: The action of moving or turning to and fro in the sockets.

? 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* Q iv b, He had reproued .. the mouing or rowling of their eyes. 1610 ATTERSOLL in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IV. 104 Many vse in their teaching,..hemming in the throat, rouling of the eyes [etc.]. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xli. (1739) 105 Not only the opening of the eye, but also the rowling of it about. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* VI. 49 Mark well the rollings of her flaming eye. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xviii, The peculiar rolling of his eyes which I had remarked. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxi, The Native..who alarms the ladies..by the rolling of his eyes.

c. Wandering, roaming. *rare.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* To Rdr. 14 Let him come..to the poynts controverted, without rowling, rambling, raving.

5. A curve or spiral; a turning or folding.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* A iv, Flames in rowlings rounde, to sweepe the starres, the mouth dooth cast. 1611 COTGR., *Roulement*, a rowling, turning, foulding vp or inwards. 1660 H. BLOOME *Archit.* E j, *Voluta* hath a Circle, or rowling about of one part. 1883 HUXLEY *Pract. Biol.* 96 The movements which occur in contraction; the coiling up of the stalk; the rolling in of the disc.

6. An oscillation or swinging from side to side in the nature of a partial revolution about the centre of gravity; *spec.* of ships (cf. ROLL *v.*[2] 21).

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 18 The rowling of the Cradle, put her in mind that she was newly enter'd into the tempest of this life. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 232 This is called (as a long continuance at sea.. taught me) the rowling of the ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rolling*, the motion by which a ship rocks from side to side like a cradle. 1836 MISS MAITLAND *Lett. Madras* (1843) 24 Nothing but rolling by day and by night: but we are all looking forward to a week at the Cape to set us right again. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 37/2 A grinding of the teeth, and a rolling about as if from extreme agony or colic. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. S. Amer.* 3 Forced to hold on with both hands during the rolling of the ship.

7. Of waves, etc.: The action of moving in a swelling or heaving manner.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 158 The motion and rowling of the sea. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 306 The wave of a Tide, which retired..and yet came farther upon the strand at the next rolling. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxiv, The rolling of the surf. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 729 When all this is brought into connexion with the rolling back of the stream, and the miraculous passage of the Israelites.

8. The sound produced by the motion of a wheeled vehicle, by the rapid, continuous beating of a drum, or by thunder.

1611 B. RICH *Honestie Age* (Percy Soc.) 18 Your eares againe shall be so incumbred with the rumbling and rowling of coaches. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v., *Rolling*, that rapid pulsation of the drum by which the sounds.. beat upon the ear with a rumbling continuity of effect. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. vi, The noise..began in the early morning with the rolling of the carts.

b. Of canaries: (see ROLL *v.*[2] 17 e).

c 1890 tr. *Russ's Canary Birds* 99 They either depart from the 'rolling', or they do not achieve the desired duration and roundness of the melodies.

III. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; as *rolling contact, friction, resistance*; **rolling-house,** *U.S.* an inspection warehouse to which tobacco was conveyed by rolling; † **rolling pear** (see quot. 1672); **rolling-road,** *U.S.* (see quot.); **rolling-room,** a room at the Mint in which the metal is rolled into strips; **rolling-table,** a table on which fleeces are rolled up.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 581 Trusting to the surface or *rolling contact, to produce the rotation and traverse of the cylinder. 1859 *Rolling friction [see *Rolling resistance*]. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 446/2 The commonest mode of moving tobacco was yet more naked; the cask was strongly hooped, and then rolled .. to the inspector's warehouse, known for this reason as a '*rolling-house'. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* September 74 Emperours-pear, Cluster-pear,..*Rowling-pear. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 15 Some Apples mend their Taste by Scoaping and Pears by Rowling, especially that called the Rowling Pear. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Eng.* 17 By the rolling of two surfaces over each other without sliding, a resistance is caused, which is called sometimes 'rolling friction', but more correctly *rolling resistance. 1696–1715 *Laws of Maryland* iv. (1723) 10 His Excellency.. hath caused Four *Rolling Roads to be made and cleared for the Rolling or Transporting Tobacco or Goods by Land. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 447/1 The road, which went round about to avoid hills, was called a 'rolling-road'. 1815 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 84 The silver or *rolling room. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 32, I was slipping past to the *rolling-tables, carrying three fleeces to save a journey.

† **b.** *Rolling hose* or *stockings*, stockings of which the tops could be rolled up or down on the leg. *Obs.* (Cf. ROLL-UP 1.)

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1834/4 A pair of new rowling Worsted Stockings. 1686 *Ibid.* No. 2155/4 A Parcel of Rouling Silk Hose..supposed to be stolen. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4067/7 A dark-coloured Coat, and rolling Stockings.

c. *Naut.* in **rolling-chock, -cleat, -rope, tackle,** applied to devices used to strengthen the yards against the strain produced by the rolling of the vessel.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck* II. 248 They furl the sail, and pointed to the wind The yard, by rolling tackles then confin'd. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rolling-tackle*, a pulley or purchase fastened to that part of a sail-yard which is to the windward of the mast, in order to confine the yard close down to..leeward when the sail is furled. 1840 R. H. DANA *Before Mast* XXV, We were hard at work..getting rolling-ropes on the yard,..and making other preparations for a storm. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Rolling-Chock*, or *Rolling-Cleat*, a piece of wood fastened to the middle of an upper yard, with a piece cut out of its centre so that it may half encircle the mast, to which it is secured by an iron pannel. *Ibid.*, *Rolling-Tackles*, tackles sometimes attached to a lower yard, to steady it in a heavy sea.

Rolling (rōu·lin), *ppl. a.* [f. ROLL *v.*[2]]

1. That turns over and over, esp. so as to move forward on a surface or down a slope.

c 1500 MORE *Fortune* in *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 78 The rollyng dise in whom your lukk doth stonde. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 31 That Goddesse [*sc.* Fortune] blind, that stands vpon the rolling restlesse Stone. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 5 His thoughts are like a rolling axeltree. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 66 Sisyphus that labours up the Hill The rowling Rock. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 29 What idle progeny succeed To chase the rolling circle's speed? 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 382 Nature will be reported...The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 71 The length of the arc..measured on the surface of the rolling body.

b. That moves or runs upon wheels.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Volucris*, *Plaustra voluentia*, rollynge wagons. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Rol-wagen*, a Rolling wagon, to carry wares or commodities upon. 1853–[see ROLLING STOCK]. 1891 *Daily News* 7 July 2/5, I have not thought it necessary to make rolling-load tests personally.

c. Of a person, his opinions: Changeable, shifting, variable, inconstant. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* III. 179 Faith is not contented with a doutfull and rowling opinion. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xix. (1614) 219 Of which you have heard their rolling opinion before. 1652 N. CULVERWEL *Treat.* I. ix. (1662) 58 Had I met with this in a fluctuating Academick, in a rowling Sceptick. 1731 *Rape of Helen* Pref. p. vi, A man that has a rolling fancy, and can adapt his conceptions with pompous words and sounding epithets, is sure to carry the prize.

d. Of time or seasons: Steadily moving onwards, elapsing; also, moving round, recurring.

1695 PRIOR *Ode pres. to King* ii, Oft as the rolling Years return. 1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Mother* I. i, Rolling Time, that gathers as it goes. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to blue-ey'd Ann* 19 When rolling seasons cease to change. 1835 WORDSW. *On Death J. Hogg* 13 Nor has the rolling year twice measured..its steadfast course, Since [etc.]. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* li, Ye watch..the rolling hours With larger other eyes than ours.

e. Progressive; increasing, accumulating.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 41 The 17 or 18 millions lost ..by the French Trade..would by a continued rolling Encrease, have added more than sufficient to double the 56 Millions. 1887 *Times* 22 Apr. 7/6 He established rolling annuities which do credit to the ingenuity of the right honourable gentleman.

2. Revolving, rotating; turning on, or as on, an axis; moving round a centre.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 387 Let them deny..End and beginning to th' Heav'ns rowling roundnes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. v. 2 Who so list..search the courses of the rowling spheares. 1670 MILTON *Brut* 2 Goddess of Shades .., who at will Walk'st on the rowling Sphear. 1678 R. CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 882 Vulgar Opinion..supposes the Fixed Stars..to be the Utmost Wall, or Arched Roof, and Rowling Circumference thereof. 1707 PRIOR *Simile* 6 Didst Thou never see..A Squirrel spend his little Rage In jumping round a rowling Cage? 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 814 The God Who..wheels his throne upon the rolling worlds. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxix, Aldermen and knights to boot: at whose sage nod..the rolling world stands still.

b. Of the eyes: Moving to and fro or up and down in the sockets.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 245 When I..cast my rolling eyes from corner to corner,..I see a liuely..image. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep.* iii. 29 Whilst I behold thy Globe-like rowling Eye. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv, Thy ..rowing eye that, smiling, tells the truth. 1895 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 195 Great rolling eyes. [1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 862 The ocular muscles have been implicated, causing rolling movements of the globes.]

Comb. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 305 The Trojans first drove back the rolling-eyed Greeks.

c. Turning round, turned over, in a coil or fold.

13..*E. E. Allit. P.* B. 790 Bolde burnez wer þay bobe with beirdles chynnez, Royl rollande fax to raw sylk lyke. 1611 COTGR., *Volute*, the rolling shell of a Snayle. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 657/1 To a white satin vest, fancy sprig, rolling collar, *id.* 155. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 496/2 To this old manner of forming shutters must be added the rolling shutters of Clark..and others. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 725 The rolling scrolls, borrowed from the Romans.

d. Of thoughts: Revolving. *rare* —[1].

1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl.* Wks. 1722 I. 165 Her rowling Thoughts on some dire Mischief bent.

e. Swinging, swaying.

1755 JOHNSON, *A Wallow*, a kind of rolling walk. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 580 Extreme vertigo, a rolling gait, and lateral nystagmus.

3. Heaving, surging, swelling, flowing strongly and steadily onwards.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 29 There came a great rowling Sea. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. cxxix. Wks. (Grosart) 31 Woods rent from hence, its rowling rage bestows In other places that were bare before. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 28 Herrings..like best to play..In rowan ocean, or the open bay. 1773 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 23 Mar., We had .. a

strong gale, and a rolling sea. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, Think of the pitch-dark nights, the roaring winds, and rolling seas. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxix, Thy voice is on the rolling air.

fig. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 31 Toss'd on the rowling Waves Of giddy Chance. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 557 Its head is guarded as its base is sure; Fix'd in the rolling flood of endless years.

† **b.** Of sands: Moving, shifting. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 293 A fiery faced plaine, scorch'd with burning heate, and deepe rolling Sand. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 32 Afrique, where the greatest part is rowling sands, which permit no foundation of Towns nor long stations.

c. Ascending or moving in curls or rolls.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 21 A tremulous Motion and Agitation of rowling fumes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 671 A Hill..whose griesly top Belch'd fire and rowling smoak. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 248 He..lights the structure..: The rolling smoke involves the sacrifice. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 191 Round its breast the rolling clouds are spread. 1906 *Temple Bar* Jan. 18 The old man looked..through the window at the rolling mist.

4. Producing a continuous swelling sound; reverberating, resounding. Also *fig.*

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* II. 37 Seeing.. the Rowling Thunder grumble, and the stormy clowds burst under his feet. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 154/2 The manner of which beatings [of a drum] is performed by..down right and rowling blows. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 499 Thy Druids.., while the victim..bled to death, Upon the rolling chords rung out his dying breath. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* vii, A rolling organ-harmony Swells up, and shakes and falls. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Span. Mil. Nun* II, Then came a rolling fire of thanks to St. Sebastian.

† **b.** Fluent, voluble. *Obs.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 71 The rowlinge tongue..of..ouer fine Cambridge barber. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 94/2 He was..in countenance amiable,..a rolling tongue and a rich utterance.

c. Continuously sounded or trilled.

1863 A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 191 There is a difficulty..to unaccustomed organs, in producing a rolling or vibrated R. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 151 Its rolling notes recall those of the Carolina wren, but are stronger.

5. Of prairie-land, etc.: Having a succession of gentle undulations; wavy, undulating. Also *transf.* of mountainous scenery. Orig. *U.S.*

1819 SCHOOLCRAFT *Lead Mines* 26 The lands lie rolling, like a body of water in gentle agitation. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xvi, The land was high and undulating, or 'rolling', as it is termed in the West. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 154 A rolling, rugged down, flecked with patches of..heath.

6. In special collocations: **a.** Denoting that the thing in question rolls or is rolled in some way, as *rolling barrel, book, bridge, chair, coulter, hitch, lamp, pendulum, plant, purchase,* † *trench* (cf. ROLLED *ppl. a.* 1 c), *weed, wheel* (see quots.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 238/1 *Barrel*, a cylindrical vessel moving on an axis, for..making gunpowder. In the latter case it is partially filled with bell-metal balls, and is called a *rolling-barrel. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 244 An expression proper unto the paginall books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or *rolling bookes in use among the Jews. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 36/1 The preparations of Waggons, *Rowling bridges and other Instruments of Warr. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 16/1 These rolling-bridges consist of a number of cylindrical rollers which turn easily on pivots. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 763/2 *Rolling Bridge*, one whose roadway traverses longitudinally on piers ..or on rails. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 339 By slow degrees he [*sc.* a child] gathers from the ground His legs, and to the *rolling chair is bound. 1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 275 This it was which sent me (dressed up in my rolling chair) to thank him on the eve of his departure. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 114 His Excellency,..entering his rolling-chair, was wheeled off to bed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Rolling-colter*, a sharp-edged wheel which is attached to the beam of a plow, and cuts downwardly through the grass and soil. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 40 A bend, sometimes called a *rolling hitch, is made by two round-turns round a spar and two half-hitches round the standing part. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 517/1 *Rolling Lamp:..though the whole machine be rolled along the ground,..the flame will always be uppermost. 1849 CRAIG s.v., **Rolling-pendulum*, a cylinder caused to oscillate in small spaces on a horizontal plane; it has been applied to no important practical purpose. 1864 WEBSTER, **Rolling-plant*, the locomotives and vehicles of a railway. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* viii. 141 Of these cross-bows.. there were three varieties, severally named—the hind's foot, the lever, and the *rolling purchase [*arbalète à tour*]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 797 The Turkes..with a *rowling trench drew neerer and neerer unto the castle. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Pref., As if he had the surety of some rouling trench, [he] creeps up by this meanes to his relinquish'd fortresse of divine authority. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 453/2 A 'tumble-weed' or '*rolling-weed'—one of those globular perennials of the plains that..goes rolling around over the prairies at the mercy of the blast. 1863 S. R. GRAVES *Yachting Cruise Baltic* 48 These rocks.. are ground together by a heavy *rolling-wheel worked by simple machinery.

b. Denoting that the thing causes rolling or flattening, as *rolling girth, machine, muscle, stroke.*

This sense approximates to the attributive use of the vbl. sb., and is not always distinguishable from it.

1612 S. STURTEVANT *Met.* (1854) 76 The brasse plate and the *rowling girth are necessarie..additions in the Engine of the Printing Presse. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* (1843) 83 The roller and his catcher stand on each side of the *rolling-machine. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 229 For modern work [in bookbinding], the rolling machine is..better than the hammer. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 629 There are three kinde of Muscles..which wee may call *Locutorij, Gustatorij* and *Cibi reuolutores*, the Speaking, the Tasting and the *Rowling Muscles. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 35 The *Rolling or Following Stroke. *Ibid.*, It is a mistake to suppose that a very great amount of force is required for rolling strokes.

Hence **Ro·llingly** *adv.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Volutatim*, with tumblynge and tossynge; rollingely. *Ibid.*, *Volubiliter*, rollingely; roundely. [Hence in later Latin and Italian Dicts.] *a* 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* VIII. (1840) 52 Waves on waves Rose rollingly. *a* 1842 MAGINN *Shaks. Papers* (1859) 152 Which may be rollingly Englished, Ladies [etc.].

Ro·lling-mill. [ROLLING *vbl. sb.*[2] or *ppl. a.*] A mill or powerful machine in or by which metal, etc., is rolled out or flattened.

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 286 The force.. which is applied to the rolling and slitting mills by means of vastly large and double water-wheels. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 27 July 4/3 The immense hammers, the wheels, the rolling-mills and the water-works. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 228 There are two rolling-mills at present working at Millwall, one for angles and bar iron, and the other for plates and heavy bars. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 763/2 The rolling mill for sole-leather has a small brass roller, driven by steam-power and passing a concave bed covered with brass.

Ro·lling-pin. [f. as prec.]

† **1.** A cylindrical piece of wood round which a banner may be rolled to prevent creasing. *Obs.*[—1]

1497 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 47 Paid for iij Baners...Item, for a cofyn & a rollyng pin for the same Baners, xx d.

2. A roller or cylinder of wood, glass, or other material, for rolling out dough or paste to the required thickness for pie-crusts, etc.

1589 RIDER *Bibloth. Schol.*, A roling pinne, *magis, artopta.* 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 14 A rolling pinne of the same scantling. 1602 — *Delightes for Ladies* xiii, Roule your paste vppon a sliked paper with a smooth and polished rowling-pin. *a* 1655 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 19 (1658) 14 As soon as the said Viands shall have bin beaten with the pestell or rowling pin. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* IV. i, You must take out the Bone, and beat the Flesh soundly with a rowling-pin. 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* xxi. 337 With a little rolling pin roll them out as thin as tiffany. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxix, She tripped downstairs..for the pie-board,..then for the rolling-pin. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 389 Flattening out a large flour cake..between her hands. There was a rolling-pin in the house, but she liked the old-fashioned way.

3. *Bookbinding.* An implement used for rolling leather.

1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* 89 Russia and calf require no setting up of the grain, but russia must be well rolled out with the rolling pin.

Ro·lling-press. [f. as prec.]

1. A copperplate-printers' press in which the plate passes in a bed under a revolving cylinder.

1625 NORDEN *Guide Eng. Trav.* To Rdr., The generall [tables] can hardly be enlarged, to be imprinted, but by cutting in copper, and to be printed in a Roling Presse. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 48 One of his servants to attend only M. Antonio's rolling-press, and to work off his plates. 1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1516 The evident marks of pressure by the Plate,..and other Circumstances concurring, I thought this must needs be wrought off at the Rolling-press. 1778 COLMAN *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) II. 171 The Rolling-Press, at a very considerable expence, has added its assistance. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 438/2 A somewhat complicated machine, called a rolling-press. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 619/1 The first copper-plate presses were simple pressure. The rolling-press was invented in 1545.

attrib. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, Rolling-Press-Printing, is employ'd in taking off Prints or Impressions from Copper-Plates engraven, or etch'd. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 87 This is the first English book embellished with rolling-press cuts. 1811 *Self Instructor* 552 Notice must be given to the rolling-press printer.

† **b.** A machine for printing designs on calico, etc. *Obs.*[—1]

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1028/4 A new Invention..for the Printing Brond Callicoes and Scotch Cloth, with a double-necked Rowling-Press.

c. A form of copying press. *rare* —[1].

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 269 Another great curiosity was a rolling press, for taking the copies of letters or any other writing.

2. A press which flattens, smooths, etc., by means of cylinders or rollers; a rolling-machine.

1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. in Metal* II. 236 The old wooden rolling press..is an exceedingly simple contrivance. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 858 After being thus annealed, the metal is passed through the rolling press. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 219/2 The 'rolling-press' has greatly improved the mode of proceeding [in bookbinding].

Ro·lling stock. [f. ROLLING *ppl. a.*] The locomotives, wagons, carriages, or other vehicles, used upon a railway. Also *attrib.*

1853 S. HUGHES *Gasworks* 335 Expenses necessary..for keeping in perfect order both the rolling stock and the permanent way. 1861 *Times* 22 Aug., The severity of the winter, which damaged their rolling stocks and seriously injured their roadways. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 127 In regard to the rolling stock..a deterioration of the value of the locomotives had taken place to the amount of £100,000. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 152 The North Western rolling-stock works.

fig. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxvi. 299 There is a regular rolling stock of bad farmers in every country.

Ro·lling stone. Also **rolling-stone.** [f. ROLLING *ppl. a.* or *vbl. sb.*[2]]

1. In the prov. *A rolling stone gathers no moss*, or variants of this: see MOSS *sb.*[1] 3 b.

The proverb, with the same or similar wording, is found in various languages from at least the 15th century.

1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 26 The rollyng stone neuer gatherth mosse. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 156 [They] reape as much learning, as the rowling stone doth gather mosse. 1618 BRETON *Courtier & Countryman* Wks. (Grosart) II. 8/2, I haue heard that roling stones gather no mosse. 1720 T. BOSTON *Fourfold State* (1797) 305 A rolling stone gathers no fog. 1853 TRENCH *Prov.* 45 The old Greek proverb, 'A rolling stone gathers no moss'. 1886 'SARAH TYTLER' *Buried Diamonds* XXII, The sudden turning up of Jack as a roving brother, who, like a rolling stone, gathered no moss.

2. A rambler, wanderer; a good-for-nothing.

1611 COTGR., *Rodeur*,..a rolling stone, one that does nought but runne here and there. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 212 Some men are ever restless...But thes rowling stones carry their curse with them; they seldom gather moss. 1887 H. SMART *Cleverly Won* I. 1 It was odd that he should have been so much of a rolling-stone. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 Dec. 6/5 He was a shiftless fellow,—a rolling stone.

attrib. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. ii. 41 One of the results of such a rolling-stone life as mine has been.

3. A cylindrical stone used for crushing, flattening, etc., esp. in the form of a heavy roller.

1611 COTGR., *Rollon*, a rowler, a rowling stone. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 26 Stubbed oak is the fittest timber for the case of a cider mill, and suchlike engines, as best enduring the unquietness of a ponderous rolling stone. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* V. (1734) 402 A Cylinder (or Solid, like a Rolling-stone in a Garden). 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 474 A rolling stone, a wheel-barrow,..are fitted for peculiar uses of mankind. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornw.*, etc. xv. 494 The granite annually raised in the district and employed for bridges, pavements, rolling-stones [etc.]. 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.* 353 It [the threshing-floor] was then made solid and level with rammers or a rolling-stone.

Rollock, var. ROLLICK *v.*; dial. f. ROWLOCK.

Rollster, erron. form of ROSTER.

Ro·ll-top. [f. ROLL *v.*[2]] *Roll-top desk*, a writing-desk having a roll-over top or cover.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 8/2 Ousting an old-fashioned table in favour of a roll-top desk.

Ro·ll-up. [f. ROLL *v.*[2]]

1. † **a.** = *Rolling-hose* (see ROLLING *vbl. sb.*[2] 9 b).

1755 MASON *Let. to Gray* 27 June, The altitude of his square-toed shoe heels, the breadth of his milk-and-watered rollups. 1824 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Mem.* I. 51 The exactitude with which his stockings preserved their place in the obsolete form of roll-ups.

b. = ROLY-POLY *sb.* 5.

1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* 172, I whipped out, and got a puff, and a lump of raspberry roll-up. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. vi, I know what the pudden's to be—apricot roll-up.

c. An article of luggage coiled or rolled up and secured by means of a strap.

1890 S. J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* 71 One portmanteau and a 'roll-up'.

2. *Austr.* An assembly, a general gathering or meeting. (Cf. ROLL *v.*[2] 12 b.)

1861 *Times* 9 Sept., No sooner was this fact known on the diggings than there was a 'roll-up' to demand their instant release. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* XXXV, Making as much noise as if you'd hired the bellman for a roll-up.

† **Ro·ll-wagon, -wain.** *Obs.* [f. ROLL *v.*[2]] A low-wheeled vehicle for conveying goods.

1502 *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 197 For a grete packe for the rolle wayne. .. Item for a lytill packe, the rolle wayne. 1647 HEXHAM I, A Role-waggon, *een rol-wagen.* 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* IV. iii, I cannot make china for you all, but I will have a rol-waggon for you too.

Ro·llway. *U.S.* Also roll-way. [f. ROLL *v.*[2]]

1. A natural slope on the bank of a river, or an inclined shoot, for expediting the descent of logs, etc., to the surface of the water or ice.

1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* Mar. 16 There has been so little ice..that the logs..have floated off as fast as they have been banked. This will avoid the usual delay of breaking rollways. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 392/1 The banks..were.. lined with roll-ways, piled high with thousands of logs.

2. *transf.* The pile or stack of logs on a river-bank awaiting transportation.

1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Dec. 655 The logs..are piled in great roll-ways, either on the ice or on a high bank. 1893 *Ibid.* June 714/2 This hook is driven firmly into a log at the foot of the rollway, and as it is pulled out the whole face of the rollway topples forward into the stream.

Rolly (rōu·li), *a.* [f. ROLL *v.*[2]] Somewhat rolling; inclined to roll or cause rolling.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 86 Tuesday and Wednesday were squally and 'rolly' days, and writing was a matter of extreme difficulty. 1887 — *Last Voy.* 6 Jan., Left Bombay harbour at 2 A.M. and proceeded to sea under steam. Rather rolly.

† **Ro·lment.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 roll-ment, 6 rolmond, 7 rowmont. [f. ROLL *v.*[1] + -MENT.] = ENROLMENT 2.

1474 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 36 To bring the Rolment of þe court autentikly vnder a balȝeis sele. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XI. 395 He sall put thaim in the rolment of his court. 1547–8 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Maitland) 60 Produsyt ane rowmont of court of þe balȝe of Kyll. 1562–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 229 Ane pretendit decrete and rolment of Court. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. viii. § vii, He was absolved by a Rolment of Court.

† **Roloway.** *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: perh. a misapplication of RILAWA, RILLOW.] An African monkey, either the Diana or Palatine Guenon.

1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* I. 185 M[onkey] with a

triangular black face, bordered all round with white hairs. ..Inhabits Guinea; is called there Roloway. 1792 KERR *Anim. Kingd.* 72 Palatine, or roloway... A gentle animal.

Rolp, obs. Sc. variant of ROUP.

Rolster, error. form of ROSTER.

Roly, abbrev. of ROLY-POLY *sb.* 5.

1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. 75 'He's like one of Aunt Hannah's suet rolies', she said.

Roly-poly (rōu·li,pōu·li), *sb.*, *a.*, and *adv.* Also rolypoly. Forms: 7 rowle-powle, 7–8 (9 *dial.*) rowly-powly (8 *Sc.* -powl), 8 (9 *dial.*) rowley-powley, 8 rouly-pouly, 9 *Sc.* rouliepoulie, 8–9 rolly-pooly, -polly, 9 rol(l)ey-pol(l)ey (-boley), roly-poley, 9 *dial.* rolli-powley, *Sc.* rollie-poly; 7– roly-poly, 9 rolypoly. [App. a fanciful formation on ROLL *v.*[2] In sense 1 the second element may be based on POLL *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A worthless fellow; a rascal. *Obs.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. ii, How now, good man slaue? what, rowle powle [1692 rowly powly]? all riualls, rascall? 1602 DEKKER *Satiromn.* Wks. 1873 I. 201 He have thee in league first with these two rowly powlies. 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 107 Sause box, rowly powly, am I not your master?

†**b.** ? *adv.* Pell-mell, without distinction. *Obs.*—[1]

1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's broke loose* (Huntcrian Club) 17 Wee'le ayme our thoughts on high, at Honors marke: All rowly, powly; Tayler, Smyth, and Clarke.

†**c.** *adj.* ? Trifling, worthless. *Obs.*—[1]

1679 *Sp. Miles Corbet* 5 That we have plotted and laboured long to turn this glorious Monarchy into a peddling roly poly, Independant Anarchy.

2. The name of various games, in most of which the rolling of a ball is the chief feature.

Johnson (1755), citing Arbuthnot, says 'A sort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins'. For later accounts of the various forms, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v.

1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. xv, If this be your Play.., let us begin some Diversion; what d'ye think of Roulypouly, or a Country Dance? 1730 in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 374 Lady Betty and herself play only at quadrille; but the Duchess of Marlborough takes to losing her money at roly-poly. 1745 *Act* 18 *Geo. II*, c. 34 § 1 A certain pernicious Game called Roulet, or Roly-poly is daily practised. 1759 *Brit. Chron.* 17 Aug. 163 As some men were playing at Rolly poley at the Bird-cage alehouse. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. (1810) 241 Half-bowl is practised to this day in Hertfordshire, where it is commonly called rolly-polly. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 76 To a luxurious supper succeeded wines,..fire and flames, and rolly-polly on the floor. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Nov. 302/1 Restore *roulette* and rowley-powley to the Surrey hills, and the Knaves-mire flats. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 655 [At Haddington Fair] there are .. travelling photographers, merry-go-rounds.., games of rolly-polly [etc.].

attrib. 1747 MRS. S. FIELDING *Lett. David Simple* I. 84, I did not go to the Roly-poly or Card-Tables.

b. *pl.* Billiard-balls. *nonce-use.*

1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* vii, Going to have a touch at the rolley-polleys, I suppose.

3. A game in which children roll over and over down a bank or grassy slope.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 128, I..often mark'd the place I play'd At 'roly poly' down the hill. 1894 HESLOP *Northumberld. Gloss.* 585.

4. A jocular name for a pea.

1784 *Cries of London* 32 Here's your large Rowley Powlies, no more than Six-pence a Peck. *Ibid.* 33 Rowley Powley, jolly Pease.

5. A kind of pudding, consisting of a sheet of paste covered with jam or preserves, formed into a roll and boiled or steamed.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* XXXV, As for the roly-poly, it was too good. 1866 *Times* 2 Oct., He..would have devoured a Charlotte Russe or a Nesselrode pudding as unthinkingly as a common rolly-pooly. 1894 ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* I. 247 Our *menu* not bad—carrot soup (potted), mutton pudding,..and marmalade roly-poly.

attrib. 1848 THACKERAY *Ct. Hoggarty Diamond* xii, You said I make the best roly-poly puddings in the world. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 197 It is sometimes made in the rounded form of the plum-pudding; but more frequently in the 'roly-poly' style.

6. A roll or coil of hair (see quot.).

1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/5 The German ladies are seen to be tremendous in back hair, front cascades, side bulbs, transverse roly-polies.

7. A kind of dance (see quots.).

1830–2 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 342 The usual variety of Irish dances—the reel, jig, fling, three-part-reel, four-part-reel, rowly-powly. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 145 When I danced, it was merely a comic dance—what we call a 'roley poley'.

8. *Austr.* A salsolaceous plant having characteristics similar to those of the Rose of Jericho.

1859 D. BUNCE *Trav. w. Leichhardt in Austr.* 168 These weeds grow in the form of a large ball...No sooner were a few of these balls (or, as we were in the habit of calling them, 'rolly-poleys') taken up with the current of air [etc.]. 1865 TENISON-WOODS *Discov. & Expl. Austr.* II. 468 In the dry season it withers, and is easily broken off and rolled about by the winds, whence it is called roley-poley by the settlers. 1896 B. SPENCER *Thro' Larapinta Land* 13 On the loamy flats..the most noticeable plant is *Salsola kali*, popularly known as the Rolly-polly.

b. *Roly-poly grass* (see quots.).

1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 100 *Panicum macractinum*, ..'Roly-poly Grass'. This species produces immense dry and spreading panicles. 1896 *Daily News* 11 June 3/1 The singular object labelled 'Roley-poley grass'..is made up of tufts of a particular kind of grass, which, forming..into a small ball, rolls away over the limitless prairie, gathering as it goes.

9. *adj.* Short and stout; podgy, dumpy, plump. Chiefly of children.

1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 85 The very reverse of the romping roly-poly thing, as round and blooming as a rose,..which is my beau-ideal of a child of that age. 1853 MISS MULOCK *Agatha's Husb.* II. i. 13 Cottages, in the doors of which a few rolypoly, open-eyed children stood. 1865 — *Christian's Mistake* 44 A little roly-poly woman, with a meek, round, fair-complexioned face. 1885 E. GARRETT *At Any Cost* vii, A beautiful beagle, watching ..over two roly-poly pups.

absol. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 216 One little girl, a fat brown roly-poly, of three years old, beat time on her father's knee.

Comb. 1874 COUES *Birds N.W.* 147 The plumage all.. puffy, making very pretty 'roly-poly' looking objects.

‖ **Rom** (rɒm). Also *pl.* **Roma**(s). [Gipsy (Romany) *rom* man, husband; pl. *romá.*] A (male) gipsy, a Romany.

1841 BORROW *Zincali* Introd. (1846) 20 He is to live in a tent, as is befitting a Rom and a wanderer. *Ibid.* III. 232 The..speech of the Roma, or Zincali, as they style themselves. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 141 The Israelites have a peculiar religion, to which they are fanatically attached; the Romas (gypseys) have none. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 909/1 She had known the chiefs of her people in the days..when the Rom was a leader in the prize-ring, or noted as a highwayman.

Rom., abbrev. of *Romans* ROMAN *sb.*[1] 2 b.

Romack, *v.*: see ROMMACK.

Romage, obs. form of RUMMAGE *sb.* and *v.*

Romaic (rōmē·ik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. Ῥωμαϊκός Roman (f. Ῥώμη *Rōma* ROME), used spec. of the Eastern empire.]

1. Forming, composed in, pertaining to, etc., the vernacular language of modern Greece.

1809 W. R. WRIGHT *Horæ Ionicæ* (1816) 61 The Romaic or modern Greek language. *Ibid.* 65 The Romaic dialect. 1811 BYRON (*title*), Translation of the Romaic Song. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 184 Throughout these parts we found the Romaic language still spoken. 1872 C. W. KING *Gems & Rings* I. 311 The Greek legends..perpetually exhibit the so-called Romaic pronunciation of the vowels.

b. *sb.* The vernacular language of modern Greece; a dialect of modern Greek.

1810 BYRON *Let. to H. Drury* 3 May, I speak the Romaic, or modern Greek. 1811 — *Ch. Har.* II. lxxiii. *note*, The Albanians speak a Romaic as notoriously corrupt as the Scotch of Aberdeenshire. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 43 The people of Nezero..speak Romaic.

2. *Romaic dance,* = ROMAIKA 2.

1830 H. G. KNIGHT *Eastern Sk.* (ed. 3) Pref. p. xxxi, The Romaic dance, said to have been the invention of Theseus.

Romaika (romī·kă.) Also 7 Romeica, 9 Romeka. [ad. mod.Gr. *ῥωμαϊκή*: see prec.]

†**1.** = ROMAIC 1. *Obs.*—[1]

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1340 Many..speake the vulgar Greeke, that is Romeica tongue.

2. A modern Greek dance.

1821 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxxviii. *note*, The stupid Romaika, the dull round-about of the Greeks. 1841 HAMPSON *Med. Ævi Cal.* I. 259 The Romeka, a dance among the modern Greeks which imitates the tortuous passages of a labyrinth. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 118, I never saw the Romaika worse danced.

‖ **Romal** (romā·l). Also 7–9 romall, 8 ro(e)-maal, 9 roomal(l, -maul, romel, rumal. [Urdū (Persian) رومال *rūmāl*, f. *rū* face + *māl* wiping.]

1. A silk or cotton square or handkerchief, sometimes used as a head-dress; a thin silk or cotton fabric with a handkerchief pattern.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1791/4 12 Pieces of Romals or Sea Hankerchiefs. 1696 J. F. *Merch. Wareho. laid open* 35 Romals, of which there are usually three sorts,..there is Silk Romals, there is Romals Garrub and Cotton Romals. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 6 Radnugur, famous for manufacturing Cotton Cloth, and Silk Romaals, or Handkerchiefs. 1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Trade* 54 Gold-dust, for which the Europeans give them goods, such as pieces of India chintz, basts, romals, guns. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 12/2 The imports consisted in that year [1839] of 503,182 pieces of bandannoes, romals, and silk handkerchiefs.

2. The handkerchief or bandage used by Indian Thugs to strangle their victims.

1836 SLEEMAN *Ramaseeana* 145 It was Fatima who invented the use of the roomal to strangle the great demon Rukut-beej-dana. 1841 *P. Parley's Ann.* II. 374 He then seized the romel, and dexterously twisted it round the neck of his brother.

Roman (rōu·măn), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1 *pl.* Romane, Romanan. β. 3–4 Romein, 4–6 Romayn(e, 4–7 Romain(e. γ. 4–6 *pl.* Romanys, -nis, 6–7 Romane. δ. 5– Roman. [ad. L. *Rōmān-us*, f. *Rōma* ROME: cf. It., Sp., Pg. *Romano.* The β-forms, however, are a. OF. *Romain* (12–13th c.; so mod.F.), whence also MDu. *Romein.*]

I. 1. An inhabitant or native of ancient Rome; a Roman citizen or soldier; one belonging to the Roman state or empire.

α. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* 2 Hu Romanum wearð an wundor ofiewed. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Dec., Romanan ȝesawon fyren cleowen ȝefeallan of heofonum. *Ibid.* 30 July, þa weop eall Romana duguð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xi. 48 Romane cumaþ & nimaþ ure land.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron.* (Rolls) 1201 Vor þe brutons woxe vaste, þe romeins binepe were. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3295 Romayns dredden hem for to deye. *Ibid.* 3558 Neuere dirst Romayn stire in his stour. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 328 þis alien was kyng bi þe graunt of Romayns. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. x. 1242 þe Romayn slew þe Frankis man. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 46 A knycht askit justyng of a Romayn. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXV. 16 It is nott the maner off the Romayns [etc.]. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 Romaines, Saxons, Danes. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iv. 47 The hazard..fall on me by The hands of the Romaines.

γ. 13.. *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 21470 Fordon ȝe haue me wid ȝur dome, þat ȝe romanis broght fra rome. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. ii. 150 He knyt hym to þe Tuskanys, And warrayide wipe þaim þe Romanys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xv. 68 Bot thow, Romane, remember..To rewle the pepill. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Arrow agst. Atheists* iv. I 2 b, Mahomet with his Arabians went, and first tooke part with the Romanes. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxii. 26 Take heede what thou doest, for this man is a Romane. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 15 Nor is it improbable that the Romanes early possessed this Countrey.

δ. *c* 1470 *Wyntown's Cron.* IV. x. 1231 A Roman saw a Frankkis man. *Ibid.* xxiv. 2157 Silla þan a Roman wes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 98 Cheiffis and captans of the armye of the romans. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Gradus*, The Romans hadde waye..by Sicilie to atteine the empire of Afiike. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 78 Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your eares. 1659 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor* Pref. (1676) p. xiii, Tribonianus the Lawyer, who out of the Laws of the old Romans collected some choice Rules. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 81 ¶ 7 When the Romans and Sabines were at War. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii. V. 511 In the lowest period of degeneracy and decay, the name of Romans adhered to the last fragments of the empire of Constantinople. 1811 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxiii. *note*, To give details of these nominal Romans and degenerate Greeks. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors* ii, The Romans did more, and said less, than any other nation that ever lived.

b. *King,* or *Emperor, of the Romans,* the sovereign head of the Holy Roman Empire.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 9 Philipp, þat was kyng of Romayns. 1492 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 200 To pass.. to get the letteris subscriuit to the King of Rowmanis. *c* 1536 in *Songs & Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 152 This yer [sc. 1503] cam a gret embasset from þe Kyng of Romayns. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 103 That meeting for the choosing a King of the Romans was of vast expense to every one of them. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., King of the Romans, in our Age, is a Prince elected, and design'd Successor to the German Empire. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* V. 151 They respectfully saluted the august Chalemagne with the acclamations of *basileus*, and emperor of the Romans. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XII. 39/2 Again was a compromise effected, in which the King of the Romans appeared as a mediator. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 180/1 The German sovereign..called himself merely 'King of the Romans'..until he had received the sacred crown in the sacred city.

c. An inhabitant or native of later (mediæval or modern) Rome.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xvii. (1870) 177 Naples is ioyned to Italy, wherfore they do vse the fashions..of Italyons and Romayns. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxix. VI. 552 The Romans were excluded from the election of their prince and bishop. 1808 SIOWLR *Printer's Gram.* 38 Aldus Manutius, by birth a Roman. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* v. vii, By birth a Frenchman, and full of the bitterest prejudices against the Romans.

†**d.** *Mil.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Roman*, a soldier in the foot guards, who gives up his pay to his captain for leave to work; serving, like an ancient Roman, for glory, and the love of his country. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., A certain number of men were allowed to work in the metropolis, on condition they left their pay in their officer's hands. These men were called Romans.

2. *pl.* Those inhabitants of ancient Rome who had accepted the Christian faith.

a 1390 WYCLIF *Rom.* Prol., Here bygynneth the prologe of Jerome in to the epistele of Poule to Romaynes. *a* 1420 *Ibid.*, Romayns ben thei, that of Jewis and of hethene men gaderid to gidere, bileeueden in Crist. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 139 The steppes thereof are set forthe in the tenth to the Romaynes. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* i, Paul commendeth his calling to the Romanes. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 21 The matter whereabout the eater and the not-eater differed in the case of the Romanes. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Par. & Notes Rom.* Synopsis, The Assurances he labours to give the Romans, that they are by Faith in Jesus Christ the People of God.

b. *ellipt.* St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. Freq. abbreviated as *Rom.*

c 1420 *Wycliffite Bible* IV. 207 Here..bigyneth a prologe on the Romayns. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor* The Table s.v., Romans 14.14 that nothing is unclean of it self. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Laconics* Wks. 1711 IV. 14 The Cavaliers..us'd to trump up the 12*th* of the *Romans* upon the Parliament. 1824 CHALMERS in *Mem.* (1851) III. 38, I have now finished the eighth chapter of the Romans. 1902 DENNEY *Death of Christ* 180 Romans sixth has nothing to do with Romans third.

3. The language of the ancient Romans. *rare.*

1656 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.* s.v. *Romance*, That tongue, which was corrupted out of the Latine or Roman; which we now call French. 1862 LATHAM *Compar. Philol.* 650 The only Roman which is known to us, i.e. the Latin of the classics.

b. Romanic, Romance. *rare.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 432/2 The German monarch [in 847] took the oath in Roman, and the French in Teutonic.

4. *Printing.* The style of letters distinguished by this name (see ROMAN *a.* 5); also *pl.* letters of a Roman fount.

1598 *Ord. Stationers' Co.* in *Hist. O.E. Lett. Foundries* (1887) 129 Those in pica Roman and Italic and in English. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, Did I not say

this *wherrit*, and this *bob*, Should be both Pica Roman? 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 3, 1..have elected them for a Patern in Romans and Italicks. 1683 — *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. ¶ 1 Each of these several Sizes in the Roman, ..for the Punches of Romans and Italicks..are not to be Forged to the same shape. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., *English Roman*, a sort of large Printing-letter. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 227 Roman is at present the most prevailing Letter used in printing. 1834–6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 771/2 No intermixture of Roman and Italic. 1848 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1867) 393 The notion that one is to gain strength by substituting italics for romans.

attrib. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab., Roman cases*, the cases for these founts as distinguished from italic cases.

5. A Roman nose. Cf. ROMAN *a.*[1] 4 c.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* v, Snubs and romans are plentiful enough.

II. 6. A member or adherent of the Roman Catholic Church; a Roman Catholic.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xx. (1870) 172, I am a Greke. ..Yet the Romayns with me be mervellous wood. 1607 *Ld. Coke's Sp. & Charge* D 2 b, The true harted Protestants.. did quickly Cut the Throats of our English Romaines. 1689 *Prot. Garland* 3 As long as the Romans in Brittain bore sway, Good Men was Degraded, and in Prison lay. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 449 You will allow it to consist with me, as a Roman, to distinguish far between a Protestant and a Pagan. 1750 WESLEY *Whs.* (1872) II. 197 The congregation was four times larger than usual, in which were abundance of Romans. *c* 1816 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* 81, I..attended mass, which is the name the Romans give to the Lord's Supper. 1899 *Expositor* Oct. 285 A Puritan is satisfied with the *Pilgrim's Progress* and a Roman with the *Imitation of Christ*.

Comb. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 76 Some do (Romainelike) Esteme their pall and habyte ouermuche.

7. The Roman rite or liturgy.

1882 G. H. FORBES *Anc. Irish Missal* 28 *marg.*, The Postcommon in the Roman is different. *Ibid.* 35 *marg.*, This Service is not in the Sarum nor the Roman.

Ro·man, *sb.*[2] = ROMANY 3.

1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lxxi, A daughter of mine, married out among certain Romans who walk about the eastern counties. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* I. ii. 94 We Romans have had Ashridge Common for our camps.

Roman (rōu·măn), *a.*[1] Forms: 4 Romein, -eyn, 6 -eyne; 4–6 Romayn, 6 -ayne; 4–7 Romain(e, 5–7 Romane, 6– Roman. [In early use a. OF. *Romain, -ayn*, subsequently ad. L. *Rōmān-us*: see ROMAN *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. Of persons: Inhabiting, belonging to, or originating from the ancient city of Rome or its territory; holding the position of a citizen or member of the ancient republic or empire of Rome.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22343 Bot at þe last the romain king Sal of his ost mak gret gadering. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3366 þey conseilled..þat Brenne scholde turne a-gayn To wyþstande þe host Romayn. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 220 Paulus the worthi kniht Romein. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* Prol. (S.T.S.) I. 3 The empire..Fra romane kingis vnto consullis went. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 33 Horace the most delicate of all the Romain Lyrickes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. ii. 4 Let's present him to the Duke like a Romane Conquerour. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor* III. iii. (1676) 574 The Roman Emperors residing in the East. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 502 ¶ 1 Some perusing Roman Writers, would find [etc.]. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 408 On the window-shutters are to be seen the heads of celebrated Roman ladies, as Martia, Julia, Aurelia. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 388 What the Roman lawyers called a *jus precarium*. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 80/2 Admixture of the northern people with the Roman population.

2. Of things: Of or pertaining to, connected with, ancient Rome, its inhabitants or dominion; practised or used by, current or usual among, the Romans, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22255 þat of þe romain sal Impire Hali lauerd be and sire. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 642 He often tymes wolde preche, And me of olde Romayn geestes teche. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. xviii. (S. T. S.) II. 115 Skairslie mycht þe romane tentis be þat day defendit. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* App., *Romulus*, as the Romayne stories affyrme, the son of Mars. 1613 DEKKER *Strange Horse Race* Wks. (Grosart) III. 317 A Race, ..with some triumphing in Chariots, after the Roman fashion. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 217 To rescue Israel from the Roman yoke. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 233/2 A Robe somewhat resembling the Roman Habit. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. (1904) I. 43 The northern nations who established themselves upon the ruins of the Roman Empire. 1819 S. PARKES *Chem. Catech.* (ed. 9) 574/1 Tin, used in the Roman coinage. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors* xxi, Just where the Roman galleys used to be moored.

b. Of language, etc. = LATIN *a.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12538 He spak wel þe speche Romayn, For he had longe wiþ hem ben. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 206 For Couste in Saxoun is to sein Constance upon the word Romein. *Ibid.* II. 90 The ferste lettres of Latin, Of which the tunge Romein cam. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 50 The Spaniards call their language Romance till this day, which yet we know to differ much from the right Roman tongue. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 8 Quhat was the right roman sound of them is hard to judge, seeing now we heer nae romanes. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 605 'Tis not enough that Greek or Roman page, At stated hours, his freakish thoughts engage. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 45 At a given epoch between the first and fifth centuries the language of Gaul was more Roman and less Celtic than that of Britain. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 590 The two great linguistic elements of Western civilization, the Roman and the Gothic.

c. *Roman Law*, the system or code of law developed by the ancient Romans, and still accepted in principle by many countries.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor* III. v. (1676) 715 The paternal power is defin'd by the measures of the Roman law. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* I. i. § 10. 7 Oft-times by the Common Law, we understand the Roman Law, which in some sort is common to many Nations. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. i. § i, The Roman law is always understood by way of excellency. 1804 RANKEN *Hist. France* III. III. iii. 292 By the consuetude of Roman and Gothic law in the south and west counties. 1842 T. ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* (1860) 41 Many countries have adopted the Roman law.

3. Of antiquities, etc.: Belonging to, surviving from, the time of the Romans.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 A pyller which was of auncient Romayne woorke. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 617 The face of an old Roman coine, scarce seene. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 310 Love in your heart as idly burns As Fire in antique Roman-Urns. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 287 Some of the backermost part of which is an Ancient Roman building. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Wks. 1721 II. 123 The workmanship of the old Roman pillars. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in 1772* 82 Ride by the side of the Roman road. 1842 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Italy* 251/2 A complete collection of all the Roman inscriptions found in the province of Brescia. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 23/1 As seen in ancient Egyptian, Greek, and Roman lamps.

4. Of a type or kind characteristic of, or exemplified by, the Romans; Roman-like, esp. in respect of honesty, strictness, courage, or frugality.

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 43 Longinus vnderstanding thereof, dranke poison...This Romaine straunge act of Longinus gaue great admiration. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 297 One in whom The ancient Romane honour more appeares Then any that drawes breath in Italie. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 87 He was dispos'd to mirth, but on the sodaine A Romane thought hath strooke him. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* Pref., It is not rigid nor Roman to say it, but a people had better be unhappy by their own fault, than by that of their government. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 168 A Roman meal;..a radish and an egg. 1798 in *Poet. Anti-Jacobin* (1854) 217 Burke, in whose breast a Roman ardour glow'd. 1898 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 3/1 Europe may..resolve to place a sufficient force in the island to make a Roman peace.

† **b.** *transf.* Of language: Lofty, stately. *Obs.*

1619 J. DYKE *Caveat Archippus* 23 Others..affect..such a Roman-English, as plaine Englishmen cannot understand. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 227 Plainly to the capacity of the Hearers,..not in a stately stile, or Roman English.

c. Of a nose: Having a prominent upper part or bridge. Also *transf.* of a horse's nose.

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* I. i, A third, An Austrian princess, by her Roman nose. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 84 We use to call such an high and eminent Nose, a Roman Nose. 1709 *Tatler* No. 75 ¶ 5 The Butler, who was noted for round Shoulders, and a Roman nose. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 396 Some Cæsar shows—Defective only in his Roman nose. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* viii. 117 In some horses, this arch is more than usually developed...These horses are said to have Roman noses. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 88 In man there is the Roman nose, the pug, the straight, the flat, the broken.

5. Of letters: Belonging to the modern type which most directly represents that used in ancient Roman inscriptions and manuscripts, esp. in contrast to *Gothic* (or *black letter*) and *Italic*.

1519 *Indent.* in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* (1867) 364 After thre dyverse letters, on for the englysh, an other for the laten, and the thyde of great romayne letter. 1588 *Procl. for Waightes* 16 Dec., To be printed and marked with EL crowned, and a Romaine T with R. 1665 *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (Swayne) 239 One large Bible in folio Buft and bost of a very faire Roman letter. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. ¶ 2 Bodies are commonly Cast with a Romain, Italica, and sometimes an English Face. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, Hitherto there had been nothing printed but in Latin, and the vulgar Tongues; first in Roman Characters, then in Gothic, and at last in Italic. 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 35 Even in those nations works are printed..with Roman letters. 1857 *Lowndes' Bibliogr. Man.* I. 186/2 The first quarto edition of the authorised version, printed in the Roman letter.

b. Of handwriting: Round and bold.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 32, I thinke we doe know the sweet Romane hand. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* v. 155 If he should have made a Text-hand as fair as a Roman-hand. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. xxvii. 89 Achmet Bey..can already write a good Roman hand. 1893 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 5/2 People who have to write great quantities of 'copy' for the Press .. find their hands, if Roman and fine at first, gradually disappearing in scrawl.

6. a. Of the alphabet or its characters: Employed by the Romans, and (with various modifications) by all the modern nations of Western Europe and their colonies.

1728 [see next]. 1744–5 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 285 The Letters in this Sculpture are mixed, being partly Roman, and partly Saxon. 1846 MONIER WILLIAMS *Skr. Grammar* 1 The following are the Devanāgarī letters, with their equivalents in the Roman character. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 631/2 Many new sounds had to be represented which were not provided for in the Roman alphabet.

b. Of numeral letters: (see quot. 1728). Opposed to *Arabic*.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Character*, Roman Characters consist of the Uncial or Majuscule Letters of the Roman alphabet...The Numeral Letters that compose the Roman Character are in Number seven, *viz.*, I, V, X, L, C, D, M. 1735 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 139 The Roman Numeral Ten, which was made in this Form, like an X. 1800 in *Archæologia* XIII. 124 All the sums are specified in Roman characters. *Ibid.* 125 The churchwardens accounts of Shorne..are entered in Roman numerals as late as the year 1621. 1847 *Brit. Mag.* XXXII. 364 His singular intermixture of Arabic and Roman numerals.

7. *Arch.* = COMPOSITE *a.* 2.

1624 [see ITALIAN *a.* 1 c]. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 27 Composite, Compound, or Roman. *Ibid.* 28 Scamozzi makes the Roman Base 30m. high. 1726 [see COMPOUND *a.* 2 c]. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Composite*, The Composite is also called the Roman and Italic Order. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 72/2 Roman architecture presents chiefly a corruption of the Doric and Ionic. 1842 *Murray's Handbk. N. Italy* 275/2 Neither the Roman Corinthian, nor the Roman Composite had any fixed type.

8. Used in combination with other adjs., as *Roman-Alexandrian, -British*, etc.

Cf. the combs. in which *Roman* forms the second element, e. g. *Brito-, Gallo-, Græco-Roman*.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) 720 The maxim of the Roman-Gallic law. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 855/1 The Roman Dutch law consists of the civil law and the ordinances and edicts issued by the supreme power in Holland. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. iii. (1864) II. 227 The gradual expulsion..of the British and Roman British inhabitants. 1901 E. NICHOLSON *Weights & Measures* 44 A weight two-thirds of the Roman-Alexandrian talent.

9. Engaged in the study of Roman law, antiquities, history, etc.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 748/1 To the Roman lawyer the study of Roman antiquities is essential. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 65/1 Though public games..must be studied by the Roman historian.., yet [etc.].

II. 10. Pertaining to Rome in its ecclesiastical aspect; belonging to, connected with, etc., the Church of Rome. Cf. ROMAN CATHOLIC *a.*

Roman collar, a special form of collar worn by Roman Catholic, and some Anglican, clerics.

1535 LYNDESDAY *Satyre* 237 First, at the Romane Kirk will 3e begin. 1578 J. NELSON in Allen *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 112 A voluntary departure from the unitie of the Catholike Roman faith. 1628 PRYNNE *Brief Survay* Ep., The very pillars, and foundation stones of the Roman and Arminian Faction. 1659 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor* Pref., The Casuists of the Roman Church take these things for resolution. 1706 E. WELLS *Answ. Dowley* 48 Those called by you Roman Missionaries might with more accuracy have been called Romish Missionaries. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 136 That name, with the addition of *saint*, is inserted in the Roman calendar. 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* I. 250 The present method of chaunting..is frequently called the Gregorian chaunt, as well as the Roman chaunt. 1845 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VII. 192 Probabilism is by no means the universal or compulsory doctrine of the Roman theologians. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* I. i, The younger clergyman wore a Roman collar.

fig. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* v. iii, Come, no equivocation, no Roman turns upon us.

11. (*Holy*) *Roman Empire*: the Romano-Germanic Empire which originated with Charlemagne in 800, and continued to exist down to 1806. So *Roman Emperor*, = EMPEROR 2.

1610 *Elem. Armories* 146 These the present Armories of the Romaine Empire. *Ibid.* 147 The sacred Romane Empire. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Empire*, The Empire of Germany, call'd also, in Juridical Acts and Laws, the Holy Roman Empire. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 167 In obedience to a secret treaty, the Roman emperor immediately withdrew. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* vii, These dignitaries, because they held their fiefs of the Holy Roman Empire, claimed as complete sovereignty [etc.]. *Ibid.* xx, A system handed down to us from the most Christian and holy Roman Emperor, Charlemagne. 1864 BRYCE (*title*), The Holy Roman Empire.

† **b.** *Roman months*, after G. *Römermonate*: (see quots.). *Obs.*

1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 525/2 The Contribution of the Empire, called the Roman Months, is not yet resolved. 1687 *Ibid.* No. 2284/1 This Grant of the Subsidy of 100 Roman Months hath met with another Perplexity. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Emperor*, He receives a Kind of Tribute from all the Princes and States of the Empire, call'd the Roman Month.

† **12.** = ROMANCE 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. xi. in *Anglia* VIII. 179 Alle þis she seyde in ryme and romayne tunge. *Ibid.*, þe louely songe of oure lady, þat is Magnificat, she rehercyd ful often..,expounynge hit in Romayne tunge. 1530 PALSGR. 44 Thoughe the olde Romayne tonge use many suche wordes, the trewe frenche tonge leaveth never the e..onwritten. 1612 [see ROMANCE *sb.* 1]. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II.) *Roman Language*, a mixture of Gaulish and Latin. 1804 [see ROMANESQUE *a.* 1].

III. 13. Of or pertaining to mediæval or modern Rome or its inhabitants; printed at Rome, etc.

1608 USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 22 We have long expected them from the Roman Press. 1647 YOUNG *Ibid.* 517 The Passage *Psal.* 142. 9. which I find in my Roman Edition. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Wks. 1721 II. 127 In several of the Roman Churches and Chappels. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 546 He staid several Years at Rome, where he became acquainted with a Roman Lady. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Italian*, The Tuscan is usually preferred to the other Dialects, and the Roman Pronunciation to that of the other cities. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 134/1 A collection of popular Roman songs was published by the Cavaliere Visconti. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* II. 514 This modern Roman series has generally the name of the pope on one side.

b. *Roman school*, the school of painting of which Raphael is the leading representative.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 599/2 The artists in the Florentine and Roman schools painted most commonly in water colours or in fresco. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 76/2 The works of Raphael exhibit this style in its full development ..and he is accordingly the head or representative of the Roman school.

c. *Roman fever*, a form of malarial fever prevalent at Rome.

c 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIV. 131/2 The Roman fever appears to differ in degree only from that of the West

Indies. 1896 W. North *Roman Fever* Pref. p. v, The nature and origin of the disease known as 'Roman Fever', a local form of a malady widely prevalent elsewhere.

IV. In special applications.

14. † **a.** *Roman herbs*: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 5 They do commonly call al such straunge herbes as be vnknowen of the common people, Romish or Romayne herbes, although the same be brought from Norweigh.

b. In names of species or varieties of plants, fruits, etc., as *Roman apricot, bean, beet*, etc. (see quots. and these words).

1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Apricock*, The green *Roman-Apricock, the largest of all kinds and excellent for Compotes. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Apricok tree* E 3/2 The Roman is the next ripe apricot. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 474 In Englishe of Turner it is called kidney beane.., it may be also named Garden Smilax, or *Romaine Beanes. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 143 The great red Beete, or *Romane Beete. 1896 Watts tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* X. 415 Fusing the oil of *Roman camomile with hydrate of potash. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 580 The flowers [of the *Anthemis nobilis*] constitute the Roman or True Chamomiles of the Materia Medica. 1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 391 Tall *Roman Catch-Fly. 1648 Hexham II, *Romaine Coriander, or black Cummine-seed. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Geranium*, *Roman Crane's-bill, with strip'd Flowers. 1822 *Hortus Angl.* II. 189 *E[rodium] Romanum*. Roman Crane's Bill. 1860 Watts tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XIV. 144 *Roman cumin oil is resinised by fuming nitric acid. *Ibid.*, Roman cumin seeds, distilled four times with water, yield 3·27 p.c. oil. 1665 Rea *Flora* 123 The *Roman Cyclamen hath rounder leaves than the last. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *R[oman] fennel, a variety of *Fœniculum vulgare*, grown in Rome, characterised by its large fruit. 1877 D. T. Fish *Bulbs* 49 There are also *Roman hyacinths, of which very little indeed seems to be known, excepting that they are early, sweet, and delicate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 663/2 *Roman laurel, *Laurus nobilis*. 1611 Cotgr., *Lavande Romaine*, *Roman Lauender. *Ibid.* s.v. *Romain, Laictuë Romaine*, *Roman Lectuce, the greatest kind of Cabbadge Lectuce. 1706 London & Wise *Retired Gard.* I. xv. 192 Now you may sow..the George Lettuce, the Roman, the Royal [etc.]. 1852 G. W. Johnson *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 531 *Lactuca*, Lettuce...Large Roman, Malta, for summer. 1796 C. Marshall *Gardening* xv. (1813) 243 The *Roman and Portugal [melons] are small but early. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 213 *Nectarines*,..Red *Roman, little Green Nectarine [etc.]. 1796 C. Marshall *Gardening* xvii. (1813) 284 The Newington, red Roman,..and murry [nectarine], are good sorts. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 129 The first kind is now called..in English Greek or *Romayne Nettel. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 35 Roman or Pill Nettle (*Urtica Romana*). 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 420/2 In the Roman nettle (*Urtica pilulifera*) they [the flowers] are collected into round heads. 1632 Sherwood s.v. *Nigellæ*, Ordinarie or *Romane Nigella. 1716 'H. S. Philokepos' *Young Gard. Director* 89 *Roman Peach. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Peach*, There are many other sorts of Peaches; as the Crown-Peach,..Isabella, Roman. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 1047 The great Pease is called..in English *Romane Pease, or the greater Pease. *Ibid.* 247 *Romane Rocket is cherished in Gardens. 1796 C. Marshall *Gardening* xvi. (1813) 275 The round leaved sort [of sorrel], commonly called the *Roman, is reckoned the more grateful acid. *Ibid.*, Common sorrel likes a cool moist soil, but the Roman a dry one. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 5 Wormwood *Romayne groweth plentifully in Hungarie. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1237/1 Roman Wormwood, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*; also *Artemisia pontica*.

c. In some names of animals or birds, as *Roman pigeon, runt, snail*; also *Roman-lamp shell*.

1854 L. A. Meall *Moubray's Poultry* 248 Roman Runt:.. mentioned by some writers as a separate subvariety. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* III. ii. 84 The Helix Pomatia (Linn.) or Roman Snail. The shell of this species is 1¾ inch in height. 1870 Gillmore tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* vii. (1892) 426 The Roman Pigeons, thus named because they are very common in Italy, are easily recognised from the circle of red which surrounds their eyes. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng., Roman-Lamp Shell*, name given in Tasmania to a brachiopod mollusc, *Waldheimia flavescens*.

15. a. *Roman balance, beam*, or *steelyard*, the ordinary form of steelyard.

1611 Cotgr., *Crochet*,..a Romane beame, or Stelleere. 1678 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. 9 They carry their weights always along with them, being like a Roman Beam, or a Stelleer. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Balance*, In the Roman Balance.., the Weight used for a Counterbalance is the same..; in the Common Balance, the Counterpoise is various. 1764 J. Ferguson *Lect.* iii. 32 The..Roman steelyard is a lever of this kind. 1858 Homans *Cycl. Commerce* 1758/2 The *Statera Romana*, or Roman steelyard, is mentioned in 315 B.C. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2370/1 A Roman balance found at Pompeii shows that they also had two centers of suspension for varying grades of weights.

b. With names of measures or weights, as *Roman foot, mile, ounce*.

1705 Arbuthnot *Coins*, etc. (1727) Pl. 17 The Roman Ounce is the English Avoirdupoise Ounce. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Measure*, The Roman Foot, on the Monument of Cossutius. 1760 Raper in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 774 An Enquiry into the Measure of the Roman Foot. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* ii. (1782) I. 62 *note*, The whole distance was 725 Roman, or 665 English miles. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 210/1 Taking the Roman foot at 11.62 English inches, the original Roman mile was therefore 1614 yards.

16. a. *Roman alum*, a reddish native alum found in Italy, or a manufactured imitation of this.

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Allom*, The Roman-Allom is dark red, transparent within, and of a sharp stiptick Taste. 1753 Chambers *Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Alum*, Roman Alum properly denotes a rock Alum, of a red colour, prepared in the country near Rome. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 38 It is probable that Roman alum is a sulphate of alumina and potash, with a slight excess of the earthy ingredient. 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 317 Roman alum, made from alum-stone.

b. *Roman vitriol*, blue vitriol, sulphate of copper.

1737 in Bracken *Farriery* (1749) 363 Vitriol, Roman, per Pound, [£]0 1 4. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physick* (1762) 42 A little Roman Vitriol dissolved in a Pint of Water. 1819 S. Parkes *Chem. Catech.* (ed. 9) 307 It [copper] is..combined with sulphuric acid to form Roman vitriol. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 337 The chemical preparations of copper which constitute distinct manufactures are, Blue or Roman vitriol.., Verditer and Verdigris.

c. *Roman cement*, a cement or hydraulic mortar made by the addition of calcareous or argillaceous matter to lime, sand, and water. Also as *vb*.

The original *Roman cement* was that made by J. Parker from Sheppey stone and patented in 1796; the name, however, does not appear in the specification of the patent.

c 1800 Parker & Co. (*heading of circular*), Roman Cement, artificial terras, and stucco. 1810 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 497 That the west Part [of Trinity Coll.]..be new fronted with Roman Cement. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 245/1 When used as stucco, this lime is certainly superior to Roman cement. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 62 The cutaneous stucco by which his own illote carcass is Roman cemented.

d. *Roman candle*, a cylindrical fire-work, which throws out a succession of stars.

1834 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 51 There were silver stars and golden stars, blue lights and Catherine-wheels,.. Grecian-fires and Roman-candles. 1849 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1861) 280 The signal rocket stars are also the best for Roman candles.

e. In names of colours, as *Roman lake*, etc.

1835 Field *Chrom.* 99 An observation which applies to various lakes under the names of Roman Lake, Venetian Lake [etc.]. *Ibid.* 80 Roman Ochre is rather deeper and more powerful in colour [etc.]. *Ibid.* 69 Roman White is of the purest white colour.

17. Misc. uses, as *Roman mosaic, punch, satin, strings, water*.

1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* 213 Recipe for a Gallon of Roman water. .. Take the outer .. peels of six Citrons; a gallon of Proof Spirit, and two quarts of water. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 79 Oh, William, can you tell us what Roman punch is? 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 677/2 The best [catgut] strings are used for musical instruments; and those which come from Italy, and are known as Roman strings, are the strongest. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 854/2 The modern so-called 'Roman mosaic' is formed of short and slender sticks of coloured glass. 1899 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 Roman satin is much used for ball and tea gowns, also dinner dresses.

Ro·man, *a.*[2] = Romany *a.*[3] 3.

1851 Borrow *Lavengro* lxxi, You were always fond of what was Roman. 1857 — *Romany Rye* vi, Mr. Petulengro was dressed in Roman fashion.

† **Romana·lity.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. Roman *a.*[1]] The Roman Catholic faith.

1637 Bastwick *Litany* III. 19 Amongst the which are all those that are spaniolized and any wayes affect Romanality.

Ro·man Ca·tholic, *sb.* and *a.* [Roman *a.* 10. The use of this composite term in place of the simple *Roman, Romanist*, or *Romish*, which had acquired an invidious sense, appears to have arisen in the early years of the 17th century. For conciliatory reasons it was employed in the negotiations connected with the Spanish Match (1618–24), and appears in formal documents relating to this, printed by Rushworth (1659), I. 85–89. After that date it was generally adopted as a non-controversial term, and has long been the recognized legal and official designation, though in ordinary use *Catholic* alone is very frequently employed.]

A. *sb.* A member or adherent of the Roman Church; = Catholic *sb.* 2.

1605 Sandys *Europæ Speculum* K 3 b, Some Roman-Catholiques will not say grace..when a Protestant is present. 1615 Day *Festivals* 159 Nor meant it Roman Catholiques, but good true Catholiques indeed. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. 146 There was a stiffe Roman Catholick (as they delight to term themselves) otherwise a man well accomplished. 1715 Addison *Freeholder* (1751) 12 Having been joined by a considerable Reinforcement of Roman-Catholicks. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1763, 5 Aug., In the afternoon the *gentlewoman talked violently against the Roman Catholicks. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 231 His brother and heir presumptive was known to be a bigoted Roman Catholic. 1872 Freeman *Sk. European Hist.* xvii. § 16 By the admission of the Roman Catholics to equal rights with Protestants.

transf. 1629 H. Burton *Truth's Triumph* 51 To reconcile this Catholicke word Imputation, to the Church of Rome, and to make it a Roman-Catholicke.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to the Church of Rome; = Catholic *a.* 7.

1614 T. Gentleman *England's Way to Wealth* 18 All those Romaine Catholicke and Papisticall countries. 1623 in Rushworth *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 86 That as well the most gratious Infanta as all her Servants and Family shall have free use and public Exercise of the Roman Catholick Religion. 1678 Evelyn *Diary* 15 Nov., Divers..were sent to the Towre, and all the Roman Catholic Lords were by a new act..excluded the Parliament. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 458 ¶ 5 English Gentlemen who travel into Roman-Catholick Countries. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 14 The largeness and opulence of the lands in the Roman catholic districts. 1791 *Act* 31 *Geo. III*, c. 32 § 11 Any Roman Catholick Ecclesiastick. *Ibid.* § 16 As a Roman Catholick School-master or School-mistress. 1829 *Act* 10 *Geo. IV*, c. 7 (*R. C. Emancipation*), Certain Restraints and Disabilities..imposed on the Roman Catholic Subjects of His Majesty. 1872 Freeman *Sk. European Hist.* xiii. § 10 This Council .. fixed the Roman Catholic doctrines and practices in a much more rigid shape.

Hence **Ro·man-Catho·lically,** **-Ca·tholicly** *adv.*; **Ro·man Catho·licism.**

1793 [see Catholicly *adv.* 2 b]. *a* 1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 88 Sigismund lost both his crowns by his bigoted attachment to Roman Catholicism. 1842 Mrs. Trollope *Visit Italy* I. iii. 43 Many among them [*sc.* churches in Genoa] must be accounted, Roman-catholically speaking, as very rich. 1870–76 [see Catholicism 1 c].

Romance (romæ·ns), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 4 romanz, romaunz, 4–6 (8–9) romans(e, 5–6 romauns, romayns; *Sc.* 5 romanys, 5–6 romanis. *β.* 4–5 romaunce (4 ra-), 5 romawnce, -ounce, 4– romance. [In ME., a. OF. *romanz, romans* (cf. Romaunt):—pop. L. **romanice* adv. f. L. *Rōmānicus*: see Romanic. Cf. Cat. *romans*, Sp. and Pg. *romance*, Prov. *roumanso*, It. *romanzo*, med.L. *romancia, -ium*. The spelling with *-aunce, -ance* was very early adopted in English, probably on the analogy of abstract sbs. In ME. verse the stress is commonly on the first syllable, except in rimes.]

I. 1. The vernacular language of France, as opposed to Latin. In later use also extended to related forms of speech, as Provençal and Spanish, and now commonly used as a generic or collective name for the whole group of languages descended from Latin.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16701 Frankysche speche ys cald Romaunce, So sey þis clerkes & men of Fraunce. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 205 þis þat I haf said it is Pers sawe, Als he in romance laid, þer after gan I drawe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2170 Til I..undo the signifiaunce Of this dreme into Romaunce. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 4883 Swich a book in Romaunce Was neuer yet y-made in Fraunce. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* lii. 1064 It is ful Syker,.. that he which In Romawnce this drow Owte, he knew ful lytel Of Seynt Graal.

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* 250 The Italian, French, and Spanish: all which in a barbarous word have been called Romanse, as you would say, Roman. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 44 In the Prouinciall languages or Romances (as the French and Spanish are called). 1708 Madox *Exchequer* Pref. Ep. p. xii, With them [Spaniards] Romance is used even at this day to signify the Castilian or genuine language of Spain. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 146 Authors, who deny that the Teutonic had any share in the composition of the Romance, since the Franks found it already established when they entered Gaul. 1823 Roscoe tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. vii. 188 The two languages of the people, the rustic Romance, and the Theotisque, or German. 1838 Gulst *Hist. Eng. Rhythm* I. 316 The Romance of Oc. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 81/2 The process of corruption of the Latin into Romance [in Spain] was the same as in France and Italy. 1891 *Athenæum* 18 July 90/1 The tables of approximate synonyms from Saxon, Romance, and Latin.

Comb. 1883 *Science* II. 115/1 The present Romance-speaking population of Roumania.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Derived from, or representing, the old Roman tongue; descended from Latin. Also, composed in, using, etc., a vernacular tongue of Latin origin.

Cf. older F. *langue romance*, mod. F. *langues romanes*.

1420 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) I. 65 Item lego Matildi filiæ Roberti de Hilton .. filiolæ meæ unum romance boke, is callyd ye gospelles.

1756–82 Warton *Ess. Pope* I. v. 290 The Latin language ..was succeeded by what was called the Romance-tongue. 1776 Burney *Hist. Music* (1789) II. iv. 248 The Normans made it their boast..that they spoke the Romance language with purity. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 81/1 That [12th] century was the brilliant age of Romance poetry. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 351 Some substantives which have come to us through the French, from the southern Romance languages, Provençal or Spanish.

c. = Romansh.

1862 Latham *Compar. Philol.* 647 Of the Romance proper, the two main dialects are—1. That of the valley of the Rhine. 2. That of the valley of the Inn. *Ibid.*, At the present time the Romance phonesis is largely Slavonic.

II. 2. A tale in verse, embodying the adventures of some hero of chivalry, esp. of those of the great cycles of mediæval legend, and belonging both in matter and form to the ages of knighthood; also, in later use, a prose tale of a similar character.

Orig. denoting a composition in the vernacular (French, etc.), as contrasted with works in Latin.

a. 13.. *Coer. de L.* 7 Fele romances men make newe Of good knyghtes, strong and trewe. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 440 The romanys now begynnys her Off men that war in gret distress. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3896 Was neuer red in no Romanse of Renke vpon erthe So well louyt with all ledys. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6417 Yf any man demaunde..What me shall call thys Romans souerain, hit name the Romans as of partenay. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 209 One to my wit It war so gret o charg For to translait the romans of that knycht. 1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Romaunce, *romant*.

β. c 1330 *Arth. & Merlin* 31 (Kölbing), Now ich 3ou telle þis romaunce: A king hiȝt while sir Costaunce. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 980 He..tok a lyght and fond his contenaunce, As for to loken vp-on an old romaunce. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 18640 And thus was Troye dystruyed doun.., As in this romaunce men may rede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Romawnce idem quod Ryme. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. [i]x. (Arb.) 97 Stories of old time, as the tale of Sir Topas, the reportes of Beuis of Southampton, Guy of Warwicke, Adam Bell, and Clymme of the Clough and such other old Romances or historicall rimes. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 199 The Grand Rustam..is also the only celebrated Heros of all their Romances. 1765 Percy *Essay* in *Reliques* III. p. x, Proof that the old metrical Romances throw light on our old writers in prose. 1778 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* IV, The romance of the Squire of Low Degree. 1802 Ritson *Anc. Met. Rom.* I. p. xxxiv, The first metrical romance..is the famous *chanson de Roland*. 1844 Halliwell *Thornton Rom.* p. vi, The

original of the English version of Perceval is an Anglo-Norman romance. 1881 HERRTAGE *Charles the Grete* (E.E.T.S.) Introd. v, A translation of the French prose romance of Fierabras.

b. Used without article.

In some cases perh. collectively or as a plural.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2 Man yhernes rimes for to here, And romans red on maneres sere, Of Alisaundur [etc.]. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric Poetry* ix. 34 Heo hath a mury mouht to mele,..Romaunz forte rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 437 The king..Red to thaim..Romanys off worthi Ferambrace. *a* 1400 *Emare* 215 To þe palys þey ȝede in fere, In romans as we ȝede. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 878 Oft in romanis I reid: Airly sporne, late speid. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol., They yᵗ loue bettir romayns of warres. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. Prol. 14 Sum plesance takis in romanis that he redis.

β. 13.. *K. Alis.* 9 Off hey dedys men rede romance,..Off Rowelond, and of Olyuer. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2521 As hit is breued in þe best boke of romaunce. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 13304 Iff he be ferd of any chaunce, Lete him sitte & rede romaunce!

3. A fictitious narrative in prose of which the scene and incidents are very remote from those of ordinary life; *esp.* one of the class prevalent in the 16th and 17th centuries, in which the story is often overlaid with long disquisitions and digressions. Also occas., a long poem of a similar type.

The immediate source of this use was app. F. *roman.*

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 30, I make some choice, and runne not after all Spanish Romances with equal passion. 1666 BOYLE *Occas. Reft., Disc.* III. ii, Those voluminous Romances that are too often the only Books which make up the Libraries of Gallants, and fill the Closets of Ladies. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. xiii, I find in the Romance you lent me none of the great Heroes were ever false in love. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 84 ¶ 2 In romances, when the wide field of possibility lies open to invention, the incidents may easily be made more numerous. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., In the seventeenth century Le Sage naturalised the Spanish romance in France. 1895 ARBER *Greene's Menaphon* Introd. xvi, In this Pastoral Romance..there is the least possible Plot.

b. A romantic novel or narrative.

1831 SCOTT *Pirate* Introd., The very moderate degree of local knowledge..which he has endeavoured to embody in the romance of the Pirate. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* li, He..made woful and savage onslaught on a poem and a romance which came before him for judgment. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 26 My addictiveness to the perusal of modern romances.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (perh. partly from 2).

1823 SCOTT *Let.* in *Westm. Gaz.* (1905) 22 Nov. 2/1 Abbotsford..is..a sort of romance in architecture. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. 267 In the hands of William of Malmesbury the story becomes a romance. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 823/1 English associations are to us utterly delightful, and London especially a huge romance. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 1 The last romance of Science..is the Story of the Ascent of Man.

4. A Spanish historical ballad or short poem of a certain form.

From Sp. *romance*, whence also F. *romance*. Attributive uses, as *romance-book, -verse*, etc., are common in works on Spanish literature.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* (1628) 200 The Spaniards calling to this day such Verses as they make in their language, by the name of Romances. 1706 STEVENS *Sp. Dict., Romancero*, one that Composes that sort of Verses, call'd Romances. 1756-82 WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. v. 290 Every piece of poetry was at that time denominated a romance. 1832 IRVING *Alhambra* I. 297 For some time a vague intercourse was kept up by popular songs and romances. 1847 tr. *Bouterwek's Hist. Span. Lit.* 87 Another publication.. appeared in 1604, and contains upwards of a thousand romances and songs. 1893 H. B. CLARKE *Spanish Lit.* 45 The earliest printed romances appear in the *Cancionero General* of 1511.

b. *Mus.* A short vocal or instrumental piece of a simple or informal character.

[1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 306 The term Romance, as used by foreign musicians, is not so familiar with us as to be universally understood.]

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 685/2 The concerto for pianoforte with accompaniment of the orchestra in E may be instanced. Here the adagio takes the form of a romance. 1881 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 147 *Romance*, a term of very vague signification, answering in music to the same term in poetry, where the characteristics are rather those of personal sentiment and expression than of precise form.

5. That class of literature which consists of romances; romantic fiction.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 580 And what resounds In Fable or Romance of Uthers Son. 1762 HURD *Lett. Chivalry & Romance* v. 39 The constant mixture..of pagan fable with the fairy tales of Romance. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Young Philos.* I. 110 A young lady..very deeply read in romance and novels. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xlix, O for the gentleness of old Romance, The simple plaining of a minstrel's song! *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* ix. (1878) 273 Scott was to establish his fame as the great writer of historical romance. 1891 H. E. WATTS *Cervantes* 62 The chorus of detractors was swelled by all those..whose taste in romance had been ridiculed.

personif. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Innocent Ill* iii, Though savage, and rock-hearted those Appear, that weep not ev'n Romances woes.

fig. 1800 WORDSW. *A narrow Girdle of rough Stones* 38 Lady of the Mere, Sole-sitting by the shores of old romance.

b. Romantic or imaginative character or quality; redolence or suggestion of, association with, the adventurous and chivalrous.

1801 MOORE *Morality*, In feeling's sweet romance. 1807-8 IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 163 Oh! my romance of youth is past—Dear airy dreams, too bright to last. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xviii, Charity must have its romance. 1873 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 392 Romance goes out of a man's head when the hair gets grey.

6. An extravagant fiction, invention, or story; a wild or wanton exaggeration; a picturesque falsehood. Also without article (cf. prec.).

1497 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 46 Recvyed..of Maister Chamb[er]leyne of London for a fyne lost by Robt. Wells for romaunce, ij d. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 241 A drink..not so much regarded for those good properties, as from a Romance that it was invented and brew'd by Gabriel. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* II. ii, This is romance—I'll not believe a word on't. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 108 It was but a Romance, tho a pernicious Romance, which the General of the Slaves had compos'd to set those two Lords together by the Ears. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* Pref. (1738) p. xli, The late Explications of Diseases are only Philosophical Romances. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. vii. 131 Such a view..of human life, appears to me no better than a romance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 439 This romance rests on no evidence, and..seems hardly to deserve confutation.

7. *Comb.* **a.** Objective and obj. gen., as *romance-maker, -monger, -writer*; *romance-making, -writing*; *romance-inspiring, -making* adjs.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2327 Romanz reding on þe bok. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Romawnce makare, *melopes*. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 139 ¶ 1 Your romance writers are likewise a set of men whose authority I shall build upon very little in this case. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodoric* 53 Conscious of romance-inspiring charms. 1829 SCOTT *Wav.* Gen. Pref., A work which formed a sort of essay piece, and gave me hope that I might in time become free of the craft of Romance-writing. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xi. 153 The favourite theme of praise with all our romance-mongers. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 97 We were none of us..naturally of a romance-making bent of mind.

b. Similative, as *romance-like* adv.; and instrumental, as *romance-empurpled, -hallowed* adjs.

1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 71 Romance-like hatched out of their own Brains. 1868 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* I. 232 Romance-empurpled Monte Cristo. 1888 SAXBY *Lads of Lunda* 127 The romance-hallowed regions of Robinson Crusoe and Mungo Park.

8. *attrib.*, as *romance-novel*; also passing into *adj.* with the sense: Having the character or attributes associated with romance; chivalrous; romantic.

1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 116 He is resolved to be a most romance squire, and go in quest of some enchanted damsel. 1654 *Ibid.* 223 Can there be a romancer story than ours would make, if the conclusion prove happy? 1693 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) II. 243, I wonder, that.. men should return again to the romance way of physic. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. lxxxv, The romance-novel..was a species of literary guilt, left for the invention of our own days. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xxvii. 89 The poetical or romance accounts of these last Gaulish invasions. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 113 An occasional romance gleam through the somewhat prosaic mist of his ordinary day-dreams.

Hence † **Roma·ncealist**, a writer of romances. **Roma·ncean** *a.*, pertaining to the period of old romances. **Roma·nceful** *a.*, full of romance; romantic. **Roma·nceishness**, tendency towards what is romantic. **Roma·nceless** *a.*, unromantic. **Roma·ncelet**, a short romance.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 256 Le Sieur de Balzak, who, by the quaintest *Romancealists of France,.. was.. esteemed in eloquence to have surpassed Ciceron. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 274 Is this only mere fiction; or had they in the *romancean days any 'second sight' of the diving bell. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* 108 The *romanceful tragedy of the poor bride, Ginevra of Modena. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 53 At length he could bear with my *romanceishness no longer. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 67/2 He had just reached the quay, and—*romanceless as he undoubtedly was—was gazing with some interest on the placid water. 1876 F. HARRISON *Ess.* (1886) 219 Jane Austen would write little *romancelets to her girl correspondents.

Romance (rɒmæ·ns), *v.* Also 4 **romauncen**. [f. the sb., or ad. F. *romancer* (OF. *romancier* to write, etc., in Romance), = Sp. and Pg. *romancear*, It. *romanzare*.]

† **1.** *intr.* To compose in verse. *Obs.*—[1]

13.. *St. Gregory* (Vernon MS.) 19 Nou wol ich ariht biginne Romauncen of þis ilke song.

2. To exaggerate or invent after the fashion of romances; to talk hyperbolically.

1671 J. GLANVILL *Further Disc. Stubbe* 6 I'le be bound to believe you, yea even when you Romance about Jamaica. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vii. 304 How strangely some vain people, when they are upon this bragging strain, will romance upon themselves and their families. 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) I. 264, I am apt to believe the fellow romanced a little, in order to render the adventure the more marvellous. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. i. 232 It is quite allowable, for the chroniclers of the middle ages to romance in this manner. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 216 Now, when, for the first time, they told the truth, they were supposed to be romancing. 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* I. ii, 'Gaston is romancing as usual,' said a beautiful brunette.

b. To have romantic ideas; to use romantic language.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* II. xii. 292 That I am a 'romancing chit of a girl' is a mere conjecture on your part: I never romanced to you. 1870 LOWELL *Stud. Wind., Condesc. Foreigners*, While I had been romancing with myself, the street lamps had been lighted.

3. *trans.* To say hyperbolically. *rare*—[1].

1729 FIELDING *Temple Beau* III. x, You may justly say of them, what a certain philosopher romanced of learning—'That you know nothing at all'.

b. To persuade *into* something by romancing.

1825 *Examiner* 609/2 The merits and conduct of a family which we are to be romanced into a legitimate regard for.

4. To translate into a Romance tongue.

1898 tr. *Lacroix's Sci. & Lit. Middle Ages* 365 Various popular songs which had already been *romanced*—that is to say, written in the vulgar or Romance tongue.

Romancer (rɒmæ·nsəɹ). Also 7 **romanzer**. [f. ROMANCE *v.* + -ER; in early use after OF. *romanceour*, later *romancier*, = Sp. *romancero*, It. *romanziere* (whence perh. the form in *-zer*).]

1. The author of a romance; a writer of romances or romantic fiction.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 157 Þe Romancer it sais, R[ichard] did mak a pele, On kastelle wise alle wais, wrouht of tre fulle welle.

1654 VILVAIN *Th. Theol.* 191 Fancies as fabulous Poets or Romanzers devise. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. Pref., He, as it may be said of other Romancers, hath made the fabulous rind so thick, that few can see through it into the useful sence. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Leg.* I. 19 These political Romancers from Plato to this Author. 1756-82 WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. VII. 355, I can find none of this age, but barren chroniclers, and harsh romancers in rhime. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 364 The tale might have made the fortune of a romancer. 1847 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. (1857) 80 Dragons as strange as were ever feigned by romancer of the middle ages. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2828. 20 In him has passed away the last of the historical romancers who received their impulse from Scott.

transf. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 14 Your fashionable architect is indeed a finished romancer.

2. One who deals in extravagant fictions; an inventor of false history; a fantastic liar.

1663 *Proposal to use no Conscience* 5 Those who are given to lying shall be called Romancers or Historians. 1671 J. GLANVILL *Further Disc. Stubbe* 7 So silly a Romancer are you. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph. Clouds* (1838) 65 See that romancer [*sc.* Philostratus] in his life of Apollonius. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 552 Rationalists, like other romancers, 'ought to have good memories'.

3. A romantic person. *rare*—[1].

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) V. 110, I..thought it to be a feigned or Love-name...Most of the fair Romancers have in their early womanhood chosen Love-names.

Hence **Roma·nceress**. *rare*—[1].

1841 THACKERAY *Men & Pictures* Wks. 1900 XIII. 378 The mild compositions of the French romanceresses pall on the palate.

† **Roma·ncial**, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. ROMANCE *sb.* + -IAL.] Romance-like, romantic.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* b 2 b, This subject is best seen in a homely and plain dress, and will not admit of a Romancial strain.

Roma·ncial, *a. rare.* [f. ROMANCE + -ICAL.]

1. Of the nature of romances; romantic.

1656 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Natures Pictures* c 2 b, Those Tales I call my Romancicall Tales. 1667 — *Life Dk. Newcastle* Pref. (1886) p. lvii, Telling romancical falsehoods for historical truths. 1825 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 138 That all Spain overflowed with romancical books (as Madge Newcastle calls them).

2. Composing or inventing romances.

1822 LAMB *Elia* I. *Compl. Decay of Beggars*, The poets and romancical writers (as dear Margaret Newcastle would call them). 1886 *Academy* 31 July 69/1 The author of *Grandmother's Money* is an old romancical hand. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 619/2 The representations of poets and romancical writers.

Roma·ncing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROMANCE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb.; use of extravagant fiction or invention; fictitious narration.

1695 D. TURNER *Apol. Chyrurg.* 53 Launching out into a further liberty of romancing. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Chr. Div.* 102 Writing of History by Invention, is really Romancing. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 90 But this, to be sure, is horrid romancing! 1849 EASTWICK *Day Leaves* 181 Commend me to a Persian for romancing. 1884 *Publishers' Circular* 1 Nov. 1106/1 The mischief done by historical romancings has been very considerable.

Roma·ncing, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That romances; indulging in fanciful inventions; romantic.

1710 *Medley* No. 12. 2 This grave, yet sometimes pleasant and romancing Author, writ several Discourses. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* II. iii. 246 The idle Story, picked up by Dr. Tassy out of that romancing Manuscript. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiii, A story, my child, told us by a grave, though sometimes a romancing historian. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* xxxi, If that had been my only reason for accepting my romancing husband. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 389 Marvels equal to the most romancing tales of ancient travellers.

Roma·ncist. [ad. Sp. (and Pg.) *romancista*, or f. ROMANCE *sb.* + -IST.] A writer or composer of romances; a romantic novelist.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Romancist (from the Spa. *Romancista*), one that composes such Romances. 1866 READE *G. Gaunt* I. 101 He told his story like an attorney, and not like a Romancist. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. 243 Much oftener than the romancist cares to fancy.

Roma·ncity. *nonce-wd.* [f. ROMANCE *sb.* + -ITY.] A romantic quality or characteristic.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 238, I scarcely know any groupe..in which there are more oddities, vanities, jealousies, romancities, fopperies and fancies.

Roma·ncize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. ROMANCE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To invest with a Romance or Latin character.

1883 H. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. Eng. Lit.* 127 When Lanfranc sat upon the archiepiscopal seat of Canterbury

and began energetically to romancise the English church and clergy.

Roma·ncy, *sb.* [Alteration of ROMANCE *sb.*; perh. after Sp. *romance* or It. *romanzo*.]

†**1.** A romance; = ROMANCE *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 504 Must..shee be named as if in a Romancy, that relates of Knights, and distressed Damosells, the sad Aduentures? 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 293 A new coined romancy, or strange history of love adventures. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 394 Our Star-gazing Arian..has..a great many Papers and Manuscripts to prove the Arian Romancies.

2. Romance language. *rare*—1.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 807 The 'clerk' who translated from the Latin into 'romancy' many a learned treatise.

† **Roma·ncy,** *a. Obs.* [f. ROMANCE *sb.* + -Y.] Associated with, or redolent of, romance; romantic.

1654 *Gayton's Pleas. Notes* Pref. Verses, Where others Lamps have burnt long Attick nights, With ranck Romancie oyle to grease their Knights. 1659 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 269 An old house situated in a romancey place. 1682 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witches* i, Canst thou think they are such romancy Knights, to take Ladies with nothing?

Ro·mandom. *rare*—1. The Roman world.

1887 T. W. ALLIES *Throne Fisherman* 193 Nor did they reverence Rome..as the capital of Romandom.

Romane (rōmē·n), *a. rare.* [a. F. *romane*, fem. of *roman* ROMAN *a.*1] = ROMANCE 1 b.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 401/1 They speak the Ladin, a dialect of the Romance or Romance language.

Romane·nsian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Romanens-is* (see quot.) + -IAN.

1571 *Thirty-nine Articles* xxii, Doctrina Romanensium de purgatorio, indulgentiis,..res est futilis.]

A. *adj.* Tending towards, taking the side of, the Church of Rome.

1885 DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 283 What is that but a Romanensian Antichristian adumbration of the Supper of the Lord? 1891 *Ibid.* IV. 233 The compliant princess..relieved her devotions of all trace of English, calling to her side a Romanensian chaplain. 1894 FOOTMAN *Hist. Par. Ch. Chipping Lambourn* 92 The internecine struggle..between the Romanensian (to adopt Canon Dixon's phraseology) and the Reforming parties in the Church of England.

B. *sb.* A favourer or adherent of the Roman Church; a Roman Catholic.

1885 DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 385 They were found in the writings of Romanensians. 1891 *Ibid.* IV. 237 To Mary..all were heretics who were not Romanensians.

†**Ro·maner.** *Obs.*—0 A Roman.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 84 Of Rome, Romaner, *Romanus*.

Ro·manes. [Gipsy *Romanes* adv., f. *Romano*: see ROMANY 3.] The gipsy tongue.

1863 SMART in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* App. 5 All our Gypsies in speaking Romanes mix it to a greater or less extent with English. 1875 SMART & CROFTON *Dial. Eng. Gypsies* p. ix, The grammatical forms..of the 'deepest' extant English Romanes. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* III. ix, She was one of the few Gypsies of either sex who could speak with equal fluency both the English and Welsh Romanes.

Romane·se[1]. *rare.* [f. ROMAN *sb.*1 or *a.*1 + -ESE, after the native designation.] = ROMANSH.

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 392 The precise relation of the Romanese with the other Transalpine Languages has yet to be determined. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 113/1 The Latin of the Engadine..and the Romanese differ greatly from Italian, but are far from being Latin.

Romane·se[2]. *rare.* [f. ROMAN-Y[3] + -ESE.] *pl.* Romany, gipsies.

1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* xii, That sign by which in their wanderings the Romanese gave..intimation as to the direction which they took.

Romanesh, obs. variant of ROMANSH.

Romanesque (rōumănē·sk), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 9 -esk. [f. ROMAN *sb.*1 or *a.*1 + -ESQUE. Cf. F. *romanesque* romantic.]

1. = ROMANCE *sb.* 1 b.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 304 The old Norman Dialect was compos'd of those, Theudisque and the provincial and vulgar Romanesque Dialects. 1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 237 Southern French, formerly distinguished from the northern by the name of the Roman, Romanesk, or Romance language. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 647 The German language has taken more kindly to this Romanesque ornament than English has.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* = ROMANCE *sb.* 1.

1802 RANKEN *Hist. France* II. VII. i. 336 The two languages approached one another and by their union generated the Romanesque or Romans, a new tongue.

2. *Arch.* Prevalent in, or distinctive of, the buildings erected in Romanized Europe between the close of the classical period and the rise of Gothic architecture.

1819 W. GUNN *Inq. Gothic Archit.* 82 Capitals of different orders and magnitudes, surmounted with Romanesque arches. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 286 Strongly marked with the distinguishing features of the Byzantine and Romanesque styles. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 15 In England..the same Romanesque architecture had grown up with the new civilisation.

b. Built in the Romanesque style.

1830 WHEWELL *Arch. Notes German Ch.* 48 In the three great Romanesque cathedrals we have a horizontal moulding. 1842 *Murray's Handbk. N. Italy* 133 The early Lombard Romanesque churches exhibit a very peculiar character. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 33 The prisons and clock tower are Romanesque.

c. Characterized by the use or prevalence of the Romanesque style.

1850 SIR G. SCOTT *Anc. Churches* 79 The architects of the later Romanesque period. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2139 The Romanesque period of Christian sculpture may be said to begin with the eleventh century.

d. *absol.* as *sb.* The Romanesque style of art or architecture.

1830 WHEWELL *Arch. Notes German Ch.* Pref. 13 Spires, Mentz and Worms, are spoken of..as three great examples of the Romanesque. 1850 SIR G. SCOTT *Anc. Churches* 79, I do not for a moment admit that Romanesque is other than a purely and truly Christian style. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 45 Roman art had died and was not yet fully revived in the Romanesque.

3. *Painting.* (See quot.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Romanesque*, in historical painting it consists in the choice of a fanciful subject, rather than one founded on fact. The romanesque is different from romantic; because the latter may be founded on truth, which the former never is.

Ro·manhood. [f. ROMAN *sb.*1] The quality of being a Roman.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* viii. 157 The red broad mark of Romanhood..has disappeared from the present.

Roma·nian, *a.*1 [f. ROMANY 3.] Belonging to the Romany or gipsies.

1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* v, An iron bar, sharp at the bottom, with a kind of arm projecting from the top for..supporting a kettle or cauldron over the fire, and..called in the Romanian language, 'Kekauviskoe saster'. *Ibid.* xii, The word for leaf in the Romanian language.

Roma·nian, *a.*2 [f. the name *Roman-us* (*c* 790) + -IAN.] *Romanian letters* (see quot.).

1894 W. H. FRERE *Winchester Troper* p. xl, The so-called Romanian letters which were devised at St. Gall (perhaps by Romanus himself) to give directions as to singing.

Romanic (rōume·nik), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *Rōmānic-us*, f. *Rōmānus* ROMAN *sb.*1]

1. Of languages: Descended from Latin; Romance. Also, composed, etc., in Romance; using a Romance language.

In quot. 1845 equivalent to ROMANSH.

1708 MADOX *Exchequer* Pref. Ep. p. xii, That signification in which they are used by the Romanick writers. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 133 The Swiss in their northern districts.., before the Romanic tongue offends the ear with its indefinite misty compromises. 1859 HADLEY *Ess.* x. (1873) 194 The universality of this formation in the Romanic languages. 1888 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* VI. I. vi. 18 Several synods in Gaul, in the thirteenth century, prohibited the reading of the Romanic translation.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* = ROMANCE *sb.* 1.

1708 MADOX *Exchequer* Pref. Ep. p. xii, These kind of words..were originally Latin: Then were transmuted into Romanick. *Ibid.* p. xiii, The Latin word *Senior*, elder, hath a new import in the Romanick.

2. Derived or descended from the Romans; belonging to the Romance peoples.

1847 BUNSEN *Church of Future* 25 He of Romanic origin, the Reformer Calvin. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 269 The neighbourhood of a large Romanic population. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. iii. 49 Shall the Romanic or the Teutonic race form the seed of its people?

†**Roma·nical,** *a.*1 *Obs.*—1 [f. ROMAN *a.*1] Belonging to the Roman Church.

1663 J. OWEN *Vind. Animadv.* Wks. 1852 XIV. 341 [If] great substantial parts of religion..be once rejected..as Romish or Romanical.

†**Roma·nical,** *a.*2 *Obs.*—1 [f. F. *roman* romance.], Romancing, romantic.

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 218 Tradition, which gives that Book all its Authority, and secures its strange Contents from being held Romanical.

Romanish (rōu·mănij), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Rōmān-us*, or in later use ROMAN *sb.*1 or *a.*1 + -ISH. Cf. G. *romanisch*, MDu. *romeinsch*.]

†**1.** = ROMAN *a.*1 1. Also *absol.* as pl. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* i, Þa..ysel þe se cyning Þeodric ..wiþ þam romaniscum witum dyde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lives Saints* ix. 142 He wæs ær gewreged..to romaniscre leode. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6902 Biforr þe Romanisshe king. *Ibid.* 6911 Onnʒænn þe Romanisshe leode. *c* 1205 LAY. 5289 Al þat Romanisce folc ferde bi heore ræde. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 7936 Lopliche hii fohte, and Romanisse fulden.

2. Belonging to, characteristic of, the Church of Rome; Romish; Roman Catholic.

Seo romanisce cyrice occurs in the OE. translation of Baeda's *Hist. Eccl.*, but the later use is independent of this.

1591 TURNBULL *Expos. St. Jas.* 212 Who are now hote, now cold in religion: now professours, now Romanish Catholikes. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* III. iii, I do not like The Romanish 'restitution'. 1688 (*title*), A brief but full Vindication of the Church of England, from the Romanish Charge of Schism. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ. Consid.* 361 Affording a formidable display of Romanish versatility. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 57 This city [Louvain] became the center whither all the Romanish emigrants from England gathered.

3. *absol.* as *sb.* = ROMANSH.

Perhaps to be stressed as *Roma·nish*.

1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 89 In one half of the Country they Preach in High Dutch, and in other half in a corrupt Italian, which they call Romanish. 1825 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVII. 768/2 The Romansche (or Romanish) has a better claim to be considered as a Dialect of the French than of the Italian.

†**Ro·manisk.** *Obs.*—1 (See quot.)

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 255 Also these hote wynes, as romanysk, romny, secke.

Romanism (rōu·mănizm). [f. ROMAN *a.*1]

1. The Roman Catholic religion or doctrines, Roman Catholicism.

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* i. 5 Thus Papists have the Common Faith,..and their own proper Romanism. 1837 WHATELY (*title*), Errors of Romanism. 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 59 Romanism under the Jesuits became a different thing from what it had been before. 1871 — *At Last* xiv, I am not likely..to be suspected of any leaning toward Romanism.

2. A feature of Roman architecture.

1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 606/1 This we think a Romanism, injurious to the simple dignity of a pediment. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. XVII. 392 Every stunted Grecism and stucco Romanism, into which they are now forced to shape their palsied thoughts.

3. a. Roman institutions; the prevailing spirit of the Roman world; Roman sway or influence.

1877 *Smith's Dict. Chr. Biogr.* I. 461/2 The coronation of Charles..symbolise[s] the recognition by Romanism of the victory of Teutonism. 1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 603 Hellenism and Romanism, how each began and ended, and the relation between the two.

b. Partiality for the Romans; tendency toward what is Roman; acceptance of Roman Law.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 354 A woman, whose Romanism is betrayed by the colors flying in her hair. 1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 152 A code of the common law, then, will buttress our ancient usages against the assaults of the modern Romanism.

Romanist (rōu·mănist), *sb.* (and *a.*). [ad. mod. L. *Romanista* (Luther, 1520): see ROMAN *a.*1 and -IST. So G. *Romanist* (Luther), F. *romaniste*.]

1. A member or adherent of the Church of Rome; a Roman Catholic.

1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) F iv, The Romanistes do saye euen what soeuer they lyst of theyr own priuileges. 1547 *Life Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. E j b, Idolatrous Archiflamines, the which were euery one..professed Dualites, and sworne Romanistes. 1620 USSHER *Serm.* 35 In vaine..doe the Romanists goe about to perswade vs, that their Images be no Idoles. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* v. 27 We..grosly contradict our selves, in most of our Disputes against the Romanists. 1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. iv. 77 The Christians in general, but more particularly the Romanists, they actually hate and abominate. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxv. 273 Southampton..stood at the head of the Romanists. 1832 PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* II. 254 Romanists may object that mission is lost by schism. 1869 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) I. 263 It is the Protestant cause that has most to hope from free discussion, in which I believe Romanists never engage willingly. 1879 HADDAN *Apost. Succession* Pref. p. viii, Romanists also, as a body, condemn our orders.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Belonging or adhering to the Church of Rome.

1635 LAUD in *Ussher's Lett.* (1680) 477 By which means the Romanist, which is too strong a Party already, would both have strengthened, and made a scorn of you. 1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 425 Mandamus's have been lately sent down to Magdalen colledge for 6 new Romanist fellowes. 1849 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 291 Only half of these are Romanist churches. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 191 A large portion of England was still Romanist. 1888 PATER *Ess. Fr. Guardian* (1896) 85 On the whole actors fared better in England than in Romanist France.

2. One who is versed in or practises Roman Law; a lawyer of the Roman school. Also *attrib.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xli. (1739) 68 The Saxons had not been long acquainted with the Romanists, but they had gotten that trick of theirs also of disheriting by last Will. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 148 The Romanists, and after them the English lawyers [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. 381 The ecclesiastical and other Romanist lawyers ..exhibit a perceptible distinction. 1893 MAITLAND *Township & Borough* 14 Foreign lawyers, Romanists and Germanists, are disputing strenuously.

3. A student of Roman antiquities.

1858 RAINE *Mem. J. Hodgson* II. 276 Horsley's *Britannia Romana* is the storehouse from which succeeding Romanists have drawn the most valuable information. 1889 *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLVI. 274 Archæology in England for a while went half mad upon the antiquity of man. The Romanists found themselves at a discount.

4. One who makes a special study of Romance languages or philology.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 658/2 *Romania*..contains articles of the most eminent Romanists. 1888 *Jrnl. Educ.* Jan. 32 Those who claim to call themselves 'Romanists'..must make a much more complete and careful study of Latin than that commonly made by school-boys.

Romani·stic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Inclining to, tending towards, Romanism; of a Roman Catholic character.

1829 NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 206, I am used to think the country has not much to dread from Romanistic opinions. 1854 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. S. Wilberforce *Life* (1882) III. 329 Evasion seems to me the very clinging curse of everything Roman and Romanistic. 1884 URWICK *Nonconformity in Herts.* 173 Those conformists who are as Protestant as he, yet are content to use these Romanistic expressions.

2. Pertaining to Roman Law.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 4 The German edition of Romanistic procedure is, on this head, more explicit than the Gallican.

3. = ROMANCE 1 b.

1882 MOZLEY *Remin.* II. lxxxiv. 103 In this he lets out rather than avows his preference for the Romanistic languages to the Greek.

So **Romani·stical** *a. rare*—1.

1684 H. MORE *Answ.* A iv, Whether this be to be deemed Romanistical or Anabaptistical.

Ro·manite. *rare*—1. = ROMANIST 1.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopraistian* II. § 2. 114 Oh foolish Romanites, who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth?

Romanity (rōmæ·nĭti). [f. ROMAN *a.*[1]]

1. A Latin form of expression. *rare* —[1].

1740 GRAY *Let.* in Mason *Mem.* (1807) I. 240 Quitting my Romanities.., let me tell you, in plain English, that we come from Albano.

2. = ROMANISM 3 a.

1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* I. 465 Not only was heathenism, but, excepting in the laws and municipal institutions, Romanity itself, absolutely extinct. 1877 MULLINGER *Schools Chas. Gt.* 52 Romanity, as a system, was at an end; and in its place monastic mediæval Christianity had arisen.

Romanium (rōmē·nĭəm). [f. the name of the inventor, R. I. *Roman.*] An alloy of aluminium.

1897 *Cyclist* 8 Dec. 1412 The machines are built of tubes made of 'Romanium'. 1899 *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 113 The Romanum cycle made of Romanium and Roman bronze.

Romaniza·tion. [f. ROMANIZE *v.*]

1. Assimilation to Roman customs or models.

1876 WHITNEY *Study Lang.*, etc. 167 Italy after its first Romanization. 1885 *Archaeol.* XLIX. 127 We are struck by the evidence they supply of its thoroughgoing Romanization.

2. Alteration under Romance influence.

1899 F. H. SYKES *Fr. Elem. in M.E.* 7 Middle English underwent a romanization of its phrasal power more extensive than..the romanization of its vocabulary.

3. Alteration towards Romanism.

1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 7 Dec., With a view to a state-and-church Romanization of our public school system.

4. Transliteration into Roman characters; adoption of the Roman alphabet.

1894 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 635/1 He [a Japanese] spends seven years in learning to read and write. Yet romanization, which would reduce the time to a year or so, is scouted by native and foreign scholars alike.

Romanize (rōu·mănəiz), *v.* [f. ROMAN *a.*[1] + -IZE, or ad. F. *romaniser*, Sp. *romanizar*, med.L. *romanizare.*]

1. *trans.* To render Roman in character; to bring under the influence or authority of Rome.

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 58 The more a French-man is Romanized or Italianized. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (Ker) I. 82 Perhaps too, he did a little too much Romanize our tongue, leaving the words which he translated almost as much Latin as he found them. 1762–86 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 264 His ideas were all romanized; consequently his partiality to his favorite people..made him conclude it a Roman Temple. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 9 Long before..it [London] was fully romanized. 1863 *Edin. Rev.* 66 The wide territory to the south of the wall of Severus..was thoroughly Romanized. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 8 Both Franks and Visigoths had become Romanised.

b. To transliterate into Roman characters.

1836 [see ROMANIZED *ppl. a.* 1 b]. 1858 J. M. MITCHELL *Mem. R. Nesbit* vii. 179 *note*, Mr. Nesbit uses the Marathi character, which we have Romanized. 1884 *Athenæum* 2 Feb. 148/1 The Arabic article rendered 'al'..is written in a manner which should be romanized as 'lá'.

c. To render Roman Catholic in character or procedure.

1851 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 254 To Romanize the Church is not to reform it. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 325 The sympathizer with Rome has Romanized the services of his Church by his hymns.

2. *intr.* To follow Roman custom or practice; to accept the principles of Roman Law.

1629 LIGHTFOOT *Misc.* 137 Doth the Iew Romanize or the Roman Iudaize, in his deuotions? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr. Romanize*,..to imitate the speech or fashion of Rome, or the Romans. 1901 MAITLAND *Rede Lect.* 85 The medieval chancery has often been accused of romanizing.

b. To follow, tend towards, go over to, the Church of Rome; to become Roman Catholic.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremn.* III. iii. 46 By the very same reasons prove we, that Formalists doe Romanize, by keeping the Popish Ceremonies. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 40 So apishly Romanizing, that the word of command still was set downe in Latine. 1848 NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 159 Any one who is inclined to Romanize should go abroad. 1855 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. 279 Miss — very unsettled in mind. Fear that she will ultimately Romanize.

Ro·manized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Drawn towards, affected by, Romanism.

1610 R. NICCOLS *England's Eliza* xxi, If your English Romanized hearts Gainst nature s custome swell with foule defame. 1628 PRYNNE *Brief Surv.* Ep., Some spurious and Romanized, if not Apostatized Sonnes, and Pastors of our Church. 1870 R. ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Ed.* IV. 78 The Syrian Catholic or Romanized Jacobite.

2. Assimilated to the Romans or to things Roman.

1695 EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 285 A battle against the Romans and Britains Romaniz'd. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 285 The barbarians must have found nothing in Gaul but a Roman or Romanized aristocracy. 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 169 Welsh and Armorican are partially Romanized languages. 1893 W. M. RAMSAY *Ch. in Roman Emp.* 287 *note*, That a Jew..should write so Romanized a letter is even more improbable.

b. Expressed in Roman characters.

1836 (*title*), A Romanized-Singhalese and English Vocabulary. 1859 (*title*), The Lady's Tamil Book, containing.. portions of the book of Common Prayer in Romanized Tamil. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 653/2 Text-books and dictionaries in Romanized Chinese.

Ro·manizer. [f. ROMANIZE *v.*]

1. One who favours the Church of Rome or the Roman usage.

1844 HOOK *Take Heed* Pref. ii, Romanists and Romanizers ..are as much opposed to primitive doctrine as ultra-protestants can be. 1847 — *Eccl. Biog.* III. 545 Wilfred, abbot of Ripon, was..appointed to the bishopric; he was a Romanizer. 1852 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. 149, I had opposed warmly the system of confession, and the whole system of the Romanizers.

2. One who advocates or accepts the principles of Roman Law.

1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 152 A code which..shall enlist the sympathies of at least one body of Romanisers, the students of the canon law.

Ro·manizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec.] The action of the vb, in various senses. Also *attrib.*

1775 in ASH *Suppl.* 1836 (*title*), The Romanizing System. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* 463 The Romanizing, so to speak, of Frank institutions. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 696/2 A Romanizing of all their institutions was resorted to.

Ro·manizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec.] That Romanizes, in various senses.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* vii. 54 To the great admiration of the stupid, gullifyed, Romanizing beholders 1710 tr. *Werenfels's Disc. Logom.* 204 Our Romanizing Authors shall discover all the Roman Magistrates [etc.]. 1850 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. ii. 68, I have been very generally blamed for encouraging Romanizing opinions. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 188 This lax rule especially favoured the views of the Romanizing party.

Ro·manly, *adv.*[1] [f. ROMAN *a.*[1]] a. After the Roman fashion. b. Towards the Roman Church.

1606 *True & Perfect Relat.* Ppij, In as many kingdomes as are Romanly Catholique. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 157/2 Severus..marched towards Persia with an army Romanly appointed. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 144 The peasant, in his ragged brown cloak,.. still strides Romanly. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. West* I. 75 [Bishop] Grandisson was a man very Romanly inclined.

Ro·manly, *adv.*[2] [f. ROMAN *a.*[2]] In the Romany or gipsy language.

1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lxxi, She has sung it Christianly, though perhaps you would like to hear it Romanly.

Ro·man-nosed, *a.* [See ROMAN *a.*[1] 4 c.] Having a Roman nose.

1832 LYTTON *E. Aram* II. v, Fate had resolved to bait his Roman-nosed horse and refresh himself. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* i, Biting her lips and throwing up her venerable and Roman-nosed head.

Romano- (rōmē·nō), used as combining form of ROMAN *a.*[1], as in *Romano-British*, *-Celtic*, etc.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 39 By inheriting the relics of the *Romano-British civilisation. 1881 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* 422 In the dissolute atmosphere of *Romano-Celtic life. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 202 In the English *Romano-ecclesiastical courts the evidence is on the same footing. *Ibid.* I. 343 The technical system of *Romano-Gallic procedure. *Ibid.* II. 424 In *Romano-German, as in Romano-Gallic law. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Roman Emp.* xx. (1866) 402 Though a simple revival of the old *Romano-Germanic Empire was out of the question. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 63 The amalgamation of the Byzantine style with the old native Longobardian, produced a new school, which is known as the *Romanesque or *Romano-Greek. 1796 *Archaeol.* (1800) XIII. 128 Ancient inscriptions .. in Roman, or *Romano-Lombardic characters.

Romans, obs. form of ROMANCE.

Romansa, variant of ROMANZA.

Roma·nsh, *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 8 Romaun(t)sh, 8–9 Romansh, -sch(e, 9 Romanesh, Romonsch, Romuntch. *β.* 8 Rumaunsch, 9 Roumansch, Rumansh, Rumonsh, -sch(e, -tsch. [a. the native name *Rum-, Roman(t)sch, -on(t)sch*, etc.:—pop. L. *Romanice* adv.: see ROMANCE *sb.*] The language, of Latin origin, spoken in the Grisons or eastern district of Switzerland.

Sometimes restricted to the dialects of the north-western part, those of the Engadine being called Ladin. Cf. RHÆTO-ROMANIC.

a. 1663 SKIPPON *Journ. Low C.* in *Churchill's Voy.* (1732) VI. 696/1 The Engadine, where all the inhabitants..speak an odd language, called Romauntsh. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 129 This language is called Romansh, and is now spoken in the most mountainous parts of the country of the Grisons. 1789 COXE *Trav. Switzerland* III. 307 Titles of Earliest Books, and of the Bibles printed in the Romansh. 1802 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* I. 573 Among the Grisons in Engadin, and in some other parts, is spoken what is called the Romansh. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 423/1 One-half of the population of the Grisons speak the Romuntch and Ladin. 1872 DIXON *Switzers* 58 In Graubunden..nearly nine thousand families speak Romonsch.

Comb. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 781/1 The Romansch-speaking Leagues of Rhætia.

β. 1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* III. 282 *note*, It is called by the natives Arumansh, Rumaunsch, Romansch, Lingua Romanscha. 1825 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVII. 769/1 It ..is subdivided into two branches; the Rumonsche, spoken near the sources of the Rhine, and the Ladinsche near those of the Inn. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 83/1 The Rumonsch is a written language, and books have been published in it. 1875 WHITNEY *Life of Lang.* x. 184 Certain dialects of southern Switzerland are enough unlike Italian to be ordinarily ranked as an independent tongue, under the name of Rhæto-Romanic, or Rumansh.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1663 SKIPPON *Journ. Low C.* in *Churchill's Voy.* (1732) VI. 696/1 The Lord's prayer in the Romauntsh language. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 129 An Account of the Romansh Language. 1828 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XIX. 756/2 The most complete account of the Romansh language is that from the pen of Mr. Planta.

Romanso, Romant: see ROMANZO, ROMAUNT.

Romantic (rōmæ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 romantique, 7–8 romantick. [ad. F. *romantique*, f. *romant*, older form of *roman* romance, novel.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of the nature of, having the qualities of, romance in respect of form or content.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. xi, I speak especially of that Imagination which is most free, such as we use in Romantick Inventions. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 351 Your Friend Mr. Boyle..was saying, that he had thoughts of making a short Romantic story. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 199 In the Bodl. Library is a Collection of old Romantick Pieces. 1749 *Power & Harm. Prosaic Numbers* 45 Romances and Novels are often writ in this mixt Language, between Poetry and Prose: and hence it is sometimes called the Romantick Stile. 1777 RICHARDSON *Arab. Dict.* Diss. p. xxix, Romantic Fiction has long been considered as of Eastern origin. 1829 SCOTT *Wav.* Gen. Pref., It was a step in my advance towards romantic composition. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. 38 Nothing can be more erroneous than the attempt to trace the origin of romantic literature to one particular source.

b. *Mus.* Characterized by the subordination of form to theme, and by imagination and passion.

1885 FILLMORE *Pianof. Music* 80 In romantic music content is first and form subordinate. 1887 *Grove's Dict. Music* IV. 414 There were in romantic opera four principal elements—the imaginative, the national, the comic, and the realistic.

2. Of a fabulous or fictitious character; having no foundation in fact.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar., These things are almost romantique, and yet true. 1673 *Vain Insolency Rome* 36, I marvel (though you read this, and much more as Romantick in the Popes Letters) that you can credit all this done by a person, about an hundred years since. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. 62 Nicephorus relates that..S. Peter preached the Gospel in Mauritania: But this is looked upon to be intirely romantick. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 672 The notion of an early-printed edition of the Canterbury Tales, by Wynkyn de Worde, is purely romantic.

†b. Having no real existence; imaginary; purely ideal. *Obs.*

1660 TATHAM *Charac. Rump* Dram. Wks. (1878) 290 Upon the onely security of Mr. Harrington's romantick Commonwealth. 1690 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* II. 171 We must not imagine that the prophets..feigned an idea of a romantick state, that never was nor ever will be. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I. 214 He must give them priests without human infirmities; if I may say it, romantic priests.

3. Of projects, etc.: Fantastic, extravagant, quixotic; going beyond what is customary or practical.

1671 SIR W. THOMPSON in Feret *Fulham* (1900) I. 50 The romantic and visionary scheme of building a bridge over the river at Putney. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 170 What is here represented, will be treated by some of our Planters, as Romantick. 1746 *Rep. Conduct Sir J. Cope* 50 Few crediting so 'romantick' an Enterprize. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 67 It is his intention equally to share his future inheritance with his brother. A most romantic idea. 1854 TRENCH *Synon.* (ed. 2) 66 A romantic scheme is one which is wild, impracticable, and yet contains something which captivates the fancy.

4. Having a bent or tendency towards romance; readily influenced by the imagination.

1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. i, How great a good by me sincerely offer'd Thy dull Romantick Honour has refus'd. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxii, I am not romantic; —I have not the least design of doing good to either of you. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 37 The Wood of Boulogne is the favourite resort of the Parisian when he wishes to be romantic. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 199 To unhappy allies..he extended his protection with a romantic disinterestedness.

b. Tending towards, characterized by, romance as a basis or principle of literature or art. (Opposed to *classical.*)

1819 [see CLASSICAL *a.* 6]. 1841 EMERSON *Ess., History* Wks. (Bohn) I. 22 The vaunted distinction between..Classic and Romantic schools, seems superficial and pedantic. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* II. 65 That new school of literature to which the vague denomination of Romantic had been generally applied. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 25 A leader of the Romantic movement.

5. Characterized or marked by, invested or environed with, romance or imaginative appeal.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 13 June, There happened this extraordinary case—one of the most romantique that ever I heard of in my life, and could not have believed [etc.]. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, The girl was..called Sophia; so that we had two romantic names in the family. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. xix, Yet e'en in that romantic age, Ne'er were such charms by mortal seen. 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit. & Paint.* ii. 65 You feel that armour is romantic, because it is a beautiful dress, and you are not used to it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 407 The romantic daring of Drake's voyage..roused a general enthusiasm throughout England.

b. Of places: Redolent or suggestive of romance; appealing to the imagination and feelings.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 2 It is so Romantic a Scene, that it has always probably given occasion to such Chimerical Relations. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 337 An Island, which ..may in all these views be truly stiled romantic. 1816 PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* iii, To put his romantic pleasure-grounds under a process of improvement. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 57 Still my heart no quiet knows; With him..Tow'rds romantic isles it goes.

Comb. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 224 The hunting events of the romantic-scened county. 1849 J. FORBES *Physician's Holiday* xiii. (1850) 123 It is a romantic-looking spot.

c. Similarly of persons, their character, etc.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvii. (1862) I. 395 The exploits of many of these romantic heroes. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) 328 The grandest and most romantic character that Israel ever produced, Elijah the Tishbite.

Comb. 1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* lxxviii, He was a sunburnt, romantic-looking European.

B. *sb.* **1.** A feature, characteristic, idea, etc., belonging to, or suggestive of, romance.

a 1628 F. Grevil *Life Sidney* (1652) 13 Doe not his Arcadian Romantics live after him? 1679 Alsop *Melius Inq.* II. vi. 324 Some legendary Fabler that has stuft a Farce with Romantics. *a* 1846 Rodger *Poems* (1897) 12 Quat your romantics, your airs, and your antics. 1887 Black *Sabina Zembra* 221 There you are with your romantics again.

2. A romantic person; *esp.* an adherent of romanticism in literature; a romanticist.

1865 *Reader* 3 June 619/1 This enthusiasm for enthusiasm ..was natural to the whole race of romantics of that day. 1882 Stevenson in *Longman's Mag.* I. 77 Walter Scott is out and away the king of the romantics. 1898 L. Stephen *Stud. Biogr.* II. iv. 142 The same view..made him dislike Carlyle and Froude as romantics, if not charlatans.

Roma·ntical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Having a romantic character or tendency.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 60 This Theology of Epicurus was but Romantical. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* IV. (1724) I. 762 He represented the matter as so easy, that this appeared too romantical to the Prince to build upon it. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xxi, Our knowledge physical, metaphysical, .. romantical. 1829 Mrs. S. C. Hall *Sk. Irish Char.* i. (1855) 29 It's mighty fine to be so romantical all for pure love. 1885 Lady Brassey *Trades* 206 The literature .. is written from a statistical, 'romantical', or 'missionarial' point of view. 1891 H. E. Watts *Cervantes* 97 They brought the romantical way of writing into discredit.

Romantica·lity. [f. prec.] Romantic quality; a romantic thing or characteristic.

c 1852 Thackeray *Let.* in *Esmond* (Biogr. ed.) p. xxxiii, Take care not to be juggled by romanticalities and sentimentalities. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 391/2 She liked the excitement,—the romanticality of it.

Roma·ntically, *adv.* [f. Romantical *a.*]

1. In a romantic manner; after a romantic fashion.

1687 Burnet *Cont. Reply Varillas* 98 After he had turned this as Romantically as he could, he makes her to dye. 1823 *Examiner* 12 Jan. 17/2 Romantically preferring his good conscience..to..a pension. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 4 Those who reject Revelation are the most romantically credulous on all other matters. 1865 E. C. Clayton *Cruel Fortune* I. 149, I should never have suspected you of being so romantically absurd.

2. In a romantic or picturesque way in respect of situation or scenery.

1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 140 Two fortified villages... The smallest was romantically situated upon a rock. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 517 A small cascade, where the water falls 15 or 20 feet, very romantically between two rocks. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 270 The situation altogether is as romantically lovely as can be imagined. 1884 Pennington *Wiclif* iv. 132 A place romantically situated on the bank of the Severn.

Roma·nticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Romantic quality or character.

1770 Baretti *Jrnl. Lond. to Genoa* II. 134 This village ..has nothing remarkable but the romanticalness of its situation. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 3/1 A world of subdued romanticalness.

Roma·nticism (-isiz'm). [f. Romantic *a.*]

1. A romantic fancy or idea.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 380 Public opinion heeds little the romanticisms of speculative philosophy.

2. Tendency towards romance or romantic views.

1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 43 The romanticism killed him. 1864 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 7, I do not believe that such imaginative exaltation of feeling..would beget..the very romanticism of chivalry. 1873 Black *Princ. of Thule* (1874) II. iv. 126 Although, doubtless, a girl's romanticism was a pretty thing, it would have to yield to the actual requirements of life.

3. The distinctive qualities or spirit of the romantic school in art, literature, and music.

1844 H. F. Chorley *Music & Manners* III. 36 M. Liszt illustrates in himself the criticism, the pianism, the romanticism of the new schools. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 248 Side by side with the advocates of faith and feeling in the religious province, appeared German Romanticism in the field of art and literature. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 437 Stein belonged to the class of society which naturally furnished recruits to Romanticism.

Roma·nticist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. An adherent of romanticism in literature or art.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 317 The much-disputed provinces of the Classicists and Romanticists. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 248 The Romanticists were the enthusiastic champions of the Ideal against Realism. 1885 Pater *Marius the Epicurean* I. 100 A mere love of novelty .., as with the Euphuism of the Elizabethan age and of the modern French romanticists.

2. In appositive use, passing into *adj.*

1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 6 A few years ago some Romanticist littérateurs of Germany woke him up. 1875 Dowden *Shaks.* 227 The German Romanticist critic Franz Horn. 1888 Pater *Ess. Guardian* (1896) 104 Writers as unlike Wordsworth as the French romanticist poets.

Hence **Roma·nticistic** *a.*

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 641/1 It was once for all accomplished by the romanticists of the romanticistic period. 1895 *Cent. Mag.* July 418, I had a visit from another romanticistic Englishman.

Roma·nticity. Now *rare.* [f. Romantic *a.*] Romantic quality or character; romanticism.

1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* III. 139 Gave an air of romanticity to the scene, which greatly pleased them. 1811 Moore *Mem.* (1853) I. 247 You must not be surprised if such a sweet and picturesque situation should inspire me with more than usual romanticity. 1832 J. P. Kennedy *Swallow B.* xxx. (1860) 298 There was a moral romanticity in it.

Roma·nticize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render romantic in character.

1818 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 690 A wood..which the old workman..has romanticised with..fifty seats and honeysuckle bowers. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 720 The endless succession of Giaours, Childe Harolds, Laras, Corsairs,.. which have romanticised French taste. 1900 *British Weekly* 10 May 70/4 Modern feeling has greatly romanticised, we do not say raised, the idea of love.

2. *intr.* To indulge in romance.

1868 *Daily News* 21 Dec., A gentleman..may be led on, like Pendennis with Fanny Bolton, to flirt and romanticise beneath him.

Hence **Roma·nticized, Roma·nticizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* XIV. vii. (1864) VI. 246 The free prolix Epopee of the Trouvère, in its romanticised classic form. 1867 *Spectator* 6 Apr. 387 We cannot but marvel exceedingly that the romanticizing critics have not made the discovery for us.

Roma·nticly, *adv.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Romantic *a.* + -LY 2.] In a romantic manner; romantically; † romancingly, falsely.

1681 H. More *Expos. Dan.* App. II. 289 The conceit looks almost as Romantickly or fabulously..as that of the Romanists. 1694 Strype *Cranmer* III. xxxviii. 465 He tells us Romantickly in the same Argument, That many Posts went [etc]. 1749 Bp. Newton *Milton's P. L.* I. 57 *note*, King Arthur, son of Uther Pendragon, whose exploits are romantickly extoll'd by Geoffry of Monmouth. 1775 Burnaby *Trav.* 55 A small cascade, which falls about fifteen or twenty feet, very romantickly, from between two rocks. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* III. 109 [She is] violently and romanticly in love with this young man.

Roma·nticness. *rare.* [-NESS.] Romantic quality or character.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. 40 Having heard me often praise the romanticness of the place. ? 1756 H. Walpole *Let. to Bentley* Aug., A whimsical mixture of devotion and romanticness.

Roma·ntico-, used as combining form of Romantic *a.*, as in *romantico-heroic* adj., *-history.*

1825 Carlyle *Schiller* II. (1845) 60 Hence..their subdivisions of 'romantic', and 'heroic', and 'romantico-heroic'. *a* 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 547 His romantico-histories have all the effervescence of his verse.

Roma·ntism. [a. F. *romantisme*, f. *romantique.*] Romanticism; romance-writing.

1885 *Athenæum* 30 May 696 Victor Hugo [was] not so much the most glorious survival of romantism as romantism itself. 1890 F. M. Crawford *With the Immortals* 73, I do not like the frantic side of this modern romantism.

Roma·ntist. *rare.* [f. after prec.; see -IST.] A romanticist; an idealist.

1887 *Macm. Mag.* June 143 Goethe was also a Romantist.

† **Ro·many** 1. *Obs.* Forms: 4 Romani(e, -ye, Romaine, 5 Romaynge, Romayne. [ad. OF. *Romanie*, ad. late L. *Rōmānia* (see Du Cange), f. *Rōmānus* Roman *a.*] The Roman Empire.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22319 He sal haue mikel lauerdhede Of romanie, and al þe impire. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 2093 (W.), In al Poile ne Romanye Ne is so mochel tresorie. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 559 Many man for crystes loue was martired in Romanye, Er any crystendome was knowe þere.

† **Ro·many** 2. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 Romynis. [a. OF. *romine, roumine, rommeine* (Godef.), of obscure origin: Palsgrave (200 and 559) gives it as *rommenis, -ys*, and equates it with *peaux de Lombardie.*] *Romany buge* (also *banes, skins*), some kind of small fur used for lining garments.

1495 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* I. 227 For Romany buge to lyne the saminyne gowne. 1498 Halliburton *Acc. Bk.* 74 Item a bred of Romany bowgh. *Ibid.* 171 Romynis bowgh. 1507–8 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* IV. 19 For 1 Romany skinnis to the samyn. 1513 *Ibid.* IV. 427 Half ane mantill of Romany banes. 1539 *Ibid.* VII. 27 Item,.. to lyne ane goun.., vj dosane ane skyn les romany buge.

Romany 3 (*rɒ·măni*), *sb.* and *a.* Also Rommany, -anee, Romeny, -ani. [Gipsy *Ro·mani*, fem. and pl. of *Ro·mano* adj., f. *Rom* gipsy: see Rom.]

1. A gipsy; also *collect.*, the gipsies.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Romany*, a gypsy. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* Introd. (1846) 3 Some account of the Rommany, as I have seen them in other countries. *Ibid.* 12 The peculiar habits of the Rommanees. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 6/5 The Romanies, or gipsies, are working in the last stage of poverty, and are very poorly fed.

2. The language of the gipsies.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s. v., To patter romany, is to talk the gypsy flash. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* Introd. (1846) 5 Welcomes and blessings were poured forth in floods of musical Rommany. 1891 M. Collins *Marq. & Merch.* I. vii. 221, I understand Romany pretty well.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Gipsy 4 and 5.

1841 Borrow *Zincali* Introd. (1846) 5 One of the principal attractions of a Rommany choir at Moscow. *Ibid.* 21 Their tricks and Rommany arts. 1891 M. Collins *Marq. & Merch.* I. i. 47 The gipsy language—the Romany speech. 1877 M. M. Grant *Sun-Maid* i, The Spanish remnant of the old Romany tribes.

Romanye, variant of Rumney.

Romanys, obs. form of Romance.

† **Roma·nza.** *Obs.* Also -ansa. [ad. It. *romanzo*: see next.] A romance; a romantic fancy.

1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 54 The supposal..smels of a Romansa and inchantment. 1656 — tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxviii. (1674) 105 The Paladins of Spanish Romansa's. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Surrey* III. (1662) 87 Conceiving it rather a Romanza or Fiction than a thing really performed. *Ibid., Yorks.*, It will sound Romanza-like to posterity.

† **Roma·nzo.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 romanso, romanço. [a. It. *romanzo*: see Romance *sb.*]

a. A romance. b. Romantic style.

1628–9 Digby *Voy. Medit.* Pref. (Camden) p. xxiii, Sweet boys and dear venturous knights, worthy to be put in a new romanso. 1647 Evelyn *Corr.* (1872) III. 5 (Stanf.), For I was expected all ribbon, feather, and romanço.

Roma·nzovite. *Min.* Also -owite, -ofite. [Named by N. Nordenskiöld (1820) after Count *Romanzoff.*] A variety of grossularite.

1823 W. Phillips *Min.* (ed. 3) 33 Romanzovite. It is of a brown, brownish black, and black colour; and is described as occurring either compact or in crystalline plates. 1830 H. J. Brooke in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 491/1 Garnet... *Reddish-brown*, Essonite, Cinnamon-stone, Romanzovite. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.*

Romaunce, obs. form of Romance.

Romaunt (*rɒmō·nt*), *sb.* and *a. arch.* Forms: 6 roma(u)nte, 6–8 romant, 7 romand, 7, 9 romaunt. [a. OF. *romant* (later *roman*), an analogical variant of *romanz, romans* Romance.]

1. A romance; a romantic tale or poem.

1530 Palsgr. 486/2 Though I fynde it moche used in the Romante of the Rose, it is..nowe lytle used. 1542 *Chaucer's Rom. Rose* 39 It is the Romaunte of the Rose, In whiche all the arte of loue I close. 1593 Drayton *Ecl.* vi. 37 Or else some Romant unto us areede. 1614 Selden *Titles Honor* 44 Take for it, this testimony out of an old Romaunt. 1682 Creech *Lucretius* (1683) 119 Ten thousand such Romants the Vulgar tell. 1765 Percy *Reliques* III. p. vi, As the Songs of Chivalry became the most popular compositions in that language, they were emphatically called Romans or Romants. 1812 Byron (*title*), Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, a Romaunt. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vi, Then there are the minstrels, with their romaunts and ballads. 1884 Ruskin *Art of England* i. 5 The habit of regarding the external and real World as a Singer of Romaunts would have regarded it.

2. A Romance form of speech; also *attrib.*, Romance, Romanic, in respect of language.

In quots. applied to older French and to Romansh.

1530 Palsgr. *Introd.* 41 *Mye* is an olde Romant worde. *Ibid.* 446/1 *Je ruse*,..and in olde Romant *je lobe*. *Ibid.* 486/2 It [*adherdre*] is an olde Romant worde and nowe lytle used.

1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. (1864) V. 396 *note*, But was the Romaunt version understood in Metz? *Ibid.* 405 The Romaunt among the peasants of the Alpine valleys.

Romawnce, obs. form of Romance.

Romayn(e, obs. ff. Roman; varr. Romany 1 *Obs.*

† **Romb,** *v.* (Origin and meaning obscure.)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8198 (Petyt MS.), Þe dragons..Wipped wyþ wenges, ouerwarpen & went, kracchid with clawes, tombed [*v. r.* rubbed] & rent.

Romb(e, obs. ff. Rhomb.

Rombel, -ble, obs. ff. Rumble *sb.* and *v.*

Rombelow(e, obs. ff. Rumbelow.

Rombowline. *Naut.* Also r(h)um-. [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)

1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 120 *Rombowline*, condemned canvas, rope, &c. 1862 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 2) 24 *Rhumbow-line*, soft rope for nippers, etc. 1864 Webster, *Rombowline*, old, condemned canvas, rope, &c., unfit for use except in chafing-gear. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 580 The refuse [is worked] into rumbowline for temporary purposes, not demanding strength.

† **Romboyle,** *sb.* and *v. Cant. Obs.* (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Romboyles*, Watch and Ward. *Ibid.*, *Romboyl'd*, sought after with a Warrant.

Rombustical, Rombustious, obs. forms of Rumbustical, -tious.

† **Ro·mby.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. It. *rombi*, pl. of *rombo* Rhomb.] A lozenge or rhomb.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 67 b, The mouth of the arches were stopped with rombyes of cleare glasse.

Rome (*rōum*), *sb.* Also 4 Rom, 5–6 Roome, 6 Room. [a. OF. *Rome*:—L. *Rōma.*

The pron. (*rūm*), indicated by the old spelling *Roomle* and by the rime with *doom*, etc., was retained by some educated speakers as late as the 19th cent.]

1. The city or state of Rome; the Roman empire. Freq. in personified use.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxvii. § 1 Se Catulus wæs heretoga on Rome. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 Ic wille gangan to Rome. *c* 1205 Lay. 5986 Brennes walde Rome fulle fiftene zere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22241 All kingrikes þat rome was vnder Fra lauerdhed o rome þam sundre. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3460 Pyse wer gon to Lumbardye To procure Rome more partye. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. xi. 3534 Þe Saxonys .. Agane Rome rasse wipe mekyl mycht. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* lxv. 166 The hystoryes of the romayns, and of theym that founded roome. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 248 b, One of the olde souldyours of Roome. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 82 These that Suruiue, let Rome reward with Loue. 1624 Quarles *Job Militant* x. xxix, Who, that did e're behold the ancient Rome, Would rashly give her Glorie such a doome? 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 80 All Nations now to Rome obedience pay. 1741–2 Gray *Agrippa* 17 The willing homage Of prostrate Rome. 1780 Cowper *Boadicea* 17 Rome..Tramples on a thousand states. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* v. i, A wife's dishonour unking'd Rome for ever. 1841 Arnold *Lect. Mod. Hist.* (1860) 29 Rome.. has been the source of law and government.

b. In proverbs.

(*a*) 1562 Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 168 Roome was not bylt on one day. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 214. 1776 Abigail Adams *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 202 But Rome was not built in a day.

(*b*) 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingdon* (Percy Soc.) 50 He do as company dooth; for when a man doth to Rome come, he must do as there is done. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Car-*

dinals I. i. 5 Whilst one is at Rome, one must live as they do there. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* ix, And you at Rome would do as Romans do, According to the proverb. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vii. 267, I always do in Rome as Rome does, eat (if I can) whatever is set before me.

(*c*) 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 194 It is hard to sit in Rome, and strive against the Pope.

c. Applied to Constantinople, the capital of the eastern Roman empire.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 13 Yet haue the Sarasins attempted both Romes: they haue besieged Constantinople, and haue wasted..the sea coasts of Italy.

2. The city of Rome as the original capital of Western Christendom, and the seat of the Pope; hence, the Roman Catholic Church, its influence or institutions, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 263 How falsely freris feyneþ ȝifte of þis tresore to ech pope of Rome. *Ibid.* 281 Dispensacion of þe Bischop of Rome. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 12 In þe court of Rome mai no man geyt no grace, but if it be bowt. *Ibid.*, þe kirk of Rome. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xiii. 1096 Þe auchtande Bennet tuk þe se Off Rome as pape. 1537 STARKEY *Let.* in *England* p. xlvii, The wych you perauenture wyl impute to thys defectyon from Rome. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 70 King Iohn hath reconcil'd Himselfe to Rome. 1654 BRAMHALL in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 612 Your selves have preached so much against Rome, and his Holiness, that Rome and her Romanists will be little the better for that Change. 1749 GRAY *Installat. Ode* 47 The majestic lord, That broke the bonds of Rome. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) II. 548 He argued in defence of some of the peculiar tenets of the Church of Rome. 1840 NEWMAN in *Apol.* iii. (1904) 70/1 Rome, though not deferring to the Fathers, recognizes them. 1892 J. M. STONE *Faithful unto Death* vi. 119 It was also thought that many clergymen hesitated to marry,..in case of a reconciliation with Rome.

transf. 1821–2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, I. 58 That is the Archbishop...Rather say the Pope: London will be soon his Rome. 1899 *Daily News* 26 June 7/2 An imposing demonstration, in honour of Calvin, has just been held in the City of Geneva, which he raised to the proud position of 'the Rome of Protestantism'.

3. *Comb.* † a. Appositive, etc., as *Rome-burgh, city, gate, land, -lede, riche, street, -thede, -ware.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iii. 68 Æfter þæm þe *Romeburg ȝetimbred wæs. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7010 þurrh þe king off Romeburrh. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 12665 Sow were wel bettere at Rome burgh, þan reyse baner a-geyn Arthurgh. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 31 Vpon which day, the foundation of *Rome Citie was laid. 1553 WILSON *Rhet.* 48 As farre as hence to *Rome gates. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. 715 Cesar Julius, which tho was king of *Rome lond. *c* 1205 LAY. 7187 Swa þat *Romleode comen to þissen þeoden. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8305 Fra þatt þatt he bigann to rixlenn I *Rome riche. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 1687 (W.), Thourgh *Rome stretes. *c* 1205 LAY. 9046 Kinbelin..weorede *Rome-þeode wiþ vncuðe leode. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 1 Hit wæs ða swiðe micel sido mid *Romwarum. *c* 1205 LAY. 7936 Laðliche heo feohten & Rom-ware feollen.

b. Objective, etc., as *Rome-believer, -bred*, etc.

1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 40 Pit [=put] sandals on, Or barefoot scud like Rome-believers. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 147 Such also has been the general practice under Rome-bred law on the continent of Europe. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Secess.* 68 He has told us, that..a real Papist lay concealed beneath an outwardly professing and Rome-vituperating Anglican.

† **Rome,** *v. Obs.*—[1] ? To stretch.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 252 *Homme apres dormer se esprueche*, Man aftur slepe romuth hym.

Rome, obs. form of ROAM, ROOM, RUM *a.*; see also ROMY *v.* **Romege(r,** obs. ff. RUMMAGE(R. **Romein(e,** obs. ff. ROMAN *sb.* and *a.*[1]

Ro·meine. *Min.* [Named by A. Damour (1841) after the crystallographer *Romé de L'Isle.*] A native antimoniate of calcium occurring in yellow crystals. Also **Romeite.**

1849 CRAIG, *Romeine*, a mineral occurring in small square octohedrons, in groups of minute crystals. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 681 Romeine..is found in the manganese mines of St. Marcel in Piedmont. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Romeine*, or *Romeite.*

Romekin, obs. form of RUMKIN.

Ro·meless, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. ROME *sb.* + -LESS.] Without Rome; destitute of Rome.

1885 FREEMAN *Chief Periods Europ. Hist.* 173 One of the most wonderful features of the age in which we live..is that *the* world is Romeless.

Romelynge, obs. form of RUMBLING.

Romenay, -ey, variants of RUMNEY.

Romeo·ing. *nonce-wd.* [f. the Shaksperean *Romeo.*] Conduct resembling that of Romeo.

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 133 This Romeoing is rendered more scenical by a tree.

Ro·me-penny. Now *Hist.* Forms: 1 Rompæni(ȝ, -peniȝ, -peneȝ, 2 -peni; 4–5 Rome peny (5 Roome, Rume), 9 Rome-penny (7 *dial.* Ream-). [f. ROME *sb.* 2 + PENNY.] = PETER('S)-PENNY.

a 1000 in Cockayne *The Shrine* 208 Siȝ ælc Rompeniȝ aȝifen be Petres mæsse dæge. *a* 1000 *Laws Northumbrian Priests* lvii. (Liebermann), We willaþ þæt ælc Rompæni beo ȝelæst be Petres mæssan to ðam bisceop stole. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 113 Sulhælmessan and rompenegas and cyricsceattas. *a* 1193 BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 226 Episcopus Dunelmensis jura ecclesiæ Eboraci, scilicet Le Rom-peni..detinuit. 1377 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 21/1 La charge de le Denier Seint Piere, appelle Rome-peny. *a* 1400 *Chron. J. Brompton* in Twysden *Decem Script.* (1652) 1235 Scilicet de Rumepeny, id est, de denario sancti Petri. *c* 1470 HARDYNG *Chron.* XCIX. viii, At his death he gaue to Roome eche yere The Roome pence, through Westsex all about. *Ibid.* CIII. vi, Offa [gave] through Mers the Rome peny Vnto the Churche of Rome. 1674 RAY *N.C. Words, Ream-penny*; q. *Rome-penny*...'He reckons up his ream-pennies', that is, tells all his faults. 1889 *Archaeol. Rev.* Aug. 43 It was called Rome-scot, Rome-penny, Hearth-penny.

Romer, obs. form of RUMMER.

† **Ro·me-raiker.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 Rome-raker (Roume-), -rakar, -raikar, Roome raiker. [f. ROME *sb.* 2 + RAIKER.] = ROME-RUNNER.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 276 Ane Rome-raiker that gane had mony gaittis. *c* 1550 LYNDESAY *Trag. Card.* 377 Off Rome rakaris, nor of rude Ruffianis, Off calsay Paikaris, nor of Publycanis. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* vi. D iv b, Not roumerakers, nor rente rackers nor staynde with vices mo. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 751 Gleyd glaiker roome raiker for releife.

Ro·me-runner. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 4 Romerenner. [f. ROME *sb.* 2 + RUNNER.] A person, esp. a cleric, who was constantly journeying to Rome to obtain benefices or other advantages.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 111, I schal a-signe..alle Rome Renners .. Bere no seluer ouer see. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 23 Þus þes rome renneris beren þe kyngys gold out of oure lond. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 88 Though so great hil of gold were in Ingelond, and no man outake siche Rome-renneris toke of it. 1577 in J. Morris *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* (1872) I. ii. 79 Masters, you that are sworn, this fellow here, Cuthbert Maine, is, as you see, a Rome-runner.

1895 *Short Hist. Cath. Ch. Eng.* 258 Abuses chiefly caused by so called Rome-runners—priests thronging to Rome and importuning the Holy See for benefices.

Ro·me-scot. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 Romgescot, 2, 6–7 Romscot, 7–8 Roomscot; 1 Rome scott, 1– Rome scot, 3– Romescot, 8– Romescot (also 5 -scote, 5–6 -scotte). [See ROME *sb.* 2 and SCOT *sb.* The OE. word was probably the source of MDa. *Romskud*, MSw. *Romskott, -skuth*, ON. *Rómaskattr.*] = ROME-PENNY.

c 1050 in Liebermann *Gesetze* 474 Romgescot sy aȝifen on sanctus Petrus mæssedæȝ ær undern æfter middesumera. *c* 1050 *Laws Edw. Confessor* c. 10 (Liebermann), De denario Santi Petri (qui Anglice dicitur Romescot). 1127 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127, Þurh þæt he wæs legat of ðone Rome scott. *c* 1130 HENRY OF HUNTINGDON *Hist. Angl.* VI. (Rolls) 188 Rex vero Knut Romam splendide perrexit; et eleemosynam, quæ vocatur 'Romscot',..perenniter assignavit. *c* 1237 ROGER OF WENDOVER *Flores Hist.* (1841) I. 258 Denarium beati Petri,..quod Anglice 'Romescot' appellatur. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 213 He..grauntede to seynt Peter of everiche hous of his kyngdom a peny, þat longe tyme of Englisshe men was i-cleped Rome scot. 1452 in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 148 Payd..for Romescot in Fest. Paschae, 11 *ob.* 1512 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hospital, Canterbury*, Payd for romscot to Cosmas Bleune cherche, j d.

1632 WEEVER *Anc. Mon.* 157 Of Pardons, Pilgrimages, and Romescot. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* 57 They..might produce..that Romescot, or Peter's penny, was by as good statute law paid to the Pope. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 188 Such a Badge of the Romish Supremacy, that no other Nation ever wore.., viz. Peter-Pence or Rome-Scot. 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Cal.* II. 206 The confirmation he gave to the payment of the ancient Rome Scot, or Peter's Pence. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 415 Even Peter's pence, the ancient Romescot,..was witheld for a time.

attrib. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 103 The Cardinal is pleased..to collect, that a judgement fell upon this Land, when first it fell off from Rome-scot pay.

¶ (See quot.)

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 663 This was the course which the Romains used in the conquest of England,..cutting upon everye portion of lande a reasonable rent, which they called Romescott.

So † **Rome-shot.** *Obs.*

c 1100 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 264 Relaxamus etiam eos qui intra villam ipsius procinctus commorantur a collecta denariorum quam *romeschot* appellant. *a* 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1095, Man syððan þæt Romzesceot he him sende. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. 43 b, Thys Inas..clogged the west Saxons with payment of the Rome shott. 1550 *Ibid.* II. Hiv, He also restrained the Rome shot. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 177/1 Through which deuotion of the said kinges first came in the Peterpence or Romschots in this realme. *a* 1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Life Alfred* (1709) 23 The same, it seems, was called Rome-shott or Peter Pence.

Romesome, obs. form of ROOMSOME.

Rometh(e, obs. forms of ROOMTH.

Romeward (rōu·mwŭɹd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. ROME *sb.* + -WARD.]

1. Towards, in the direction of, Rome.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6810 How longe þe Romayns scholde soiourne, & whan þey scholde to Romeward tourne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 200 Every lond, to Romeward which hadde be soubgit tofore. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1262 Seint Ambroses legende seith, how he Ones to Rome-ward took his viage.

1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* I. 26 What was the mighty occasion that Romeward called thee to go?

2. Towards the Roman Catholic Church or Roman Catholicism.

1864 NEWMAN *Apol.* iv. (1904) 135/1 As soon as I turned my face Romeward. 1871 E. HARRISON in *Life & Lett. Jowett* (1897) II. 27 Newman stirred the soul of Oxford and drew all Romeward.

Comb. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* I. 459 Such a system of Church discipline as Stillingfleet and the Romeward-tending Church of England advocated and enforced.

3. As *adj.* Directed to, tending towards, the Roman Catholic Church.

1851 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. 110 That Romeward tendency which, in many minds, is our present especial danger. 1887 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 360/2 His distinct repudiation of Romeward doctrine.

So **Ro·mewards** *adv.*

1849 M. ARNOLD *Resignation* 9 So warriors said, Scarf'd with the cross..: so [said]..The Goth, bound Rome-wards. 1866 T. HARPER *Peace thro' Truth* Ser. I. p. xcvii, Devout and earnest persons, casting a wistful glance Romewards.

Romeyn(e, obs. forms of ROMAN *a.*[1]

Romic (rōu·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ROM-AN *a.* + -IC.] The distinctive epithet of a system of phonetic notation devised by Dr. H. Sweet.

1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* 102 This system, which I call 'Romic' (because based on the original Roman values of the letters). *Ibid.* 202 Detailed comparison of Glossic and Romic.

† **Ro·mified,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [See ROME *sb.* 2 and -IFY.] That has gone over to Rome.

1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to T. H[iggons]* 6 My readines is alwaies prest to answere you, or any Fugitiue Romified Renegado whomsoeuer. 1613 — *Counter-Snarle* 66.

Romi·petal, *a.* [f. ROME *sb.*, after *centripetal.* Cf. med.L. *Romipeta.*] Tending towards Rome.

1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 628 The kind of jurisprudence which is the outcome of this judicial system is likely to be a centripetal, Romipetal kind.

Romish (rōu·miʃ), *a.* Also 6 Romishe, Rhomish, Romysh(e. [f. ROME *sb.* + -ISH. Cf. OFris. *Rumisk, -esk*, (M)Du. *Roomsch*, OHG. *Rômisc, Rûmisc* (MHG. *Rœmisch*, G. *Römisch*), MDa. *Romsk*, MSw. *Romsk, Römsk.*]

1. Belonging, pertaining, or adhering to Rome in respect of religion; Roman Catholic.

Chiefly in hostile or opprobrious use.

1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* iv, Examine the Romish bishop by this iule. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 92 The Emperor chooseth out certen of the Romysh Relygion to make a decree. 1585 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 1 Priests..made ..according to the Order and Rites of the Romish Church. 1628 PRYNNE *Brief Surv.* Ep., Iesuiticall Treatises, or Romish prayer-bookes, Portuasses, and Manuals. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Moscovia* iv. Wks. 1851 VIII. 491 Upon promise of the Duke to become Romish. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposal* Wks. 1871 III. 225 Our neighbours of the Romish communion. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) II. 642 The charity in which he lived with good men of the Romish Church. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 26 Aug. in *Lockhart*, Here, after 1745,..the priest of Egg used to perform the Romish service. 1850 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. 91 An assurance sufficient to convince me that there is no danger of your acting in fact as a Romish confessor in the orders of the English Church. 1862 FURNIVALL *R. Brunne's Handl. Synne* (Roxb. Club) p. xlviii, The Romish second (Mosaic third) Commandment.

† b. *absol.* as *pl.* Roman Catholics. *Obs.*

1605 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* Y 3, In other points they seeme to stand..between the Romish and the Protestants. 1625 PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 75 Against this the Romish contend, labouring to proue [etc.].

† **2.** *Romish Catholic,* = ROMAN CATHOLIC. *Obs.*

1606 *Proc. agst. Traitors* 28 In the names and for the behalfe of all the English Romish Catholiques. 1646 T. TEMPLE *Irish Reb.* (1746) 24 The Romish Catholics now privately enjoyed the free exercise of their Religion. 1689 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 468 We doe aduise that..no romish catholick be suffered to keep armes within your government or citty. 1826 [see HOLY CROSS].

† **3.** = ROMAN *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* D v b, I, the romishe musicion. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 55 The Romish Tityrus, I heare, Through his Mecænas left his Oaten reede. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* 18 Do this, and I will give thee..My cambricke apron, and my romish gloves. 1658 'OPTATUS DUCTOR' *Quest. of Quest.* 23 S. Peter and S. Paul..caused no part of the bible to be translated into the Romish language. 1797 T. HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* III. lxxi, A Romish squadron landed at Pompeii.

† **4.** *Romish alum*: see ROMAN *a.*[1] 16 a. *Obs.*

1620 *Observ. on Silkwormes* D b, Roach-Allum, called Romish Allum.

† **5.** *Romish herbs*: see ROMAN *a.*[1] 14 a. *Romish beans, peas*: see ROMAN *a.*[1] 14 b. *Obs.*

1648 HEXHAM II. s.v. *Roomsch*, Romish Pease, or Pease growing about poles. *Ibid.*, Romish beanes.

Hence **Ro·mishly** *adv.*, **Ro·mishness.**

1658 OSBORN *King Jas.* Wks. (1673) 484 Prayers and Fasts appointed to be used by those Romishly affected throughout this whole Realm. 1682 *Roxb. Ball.* (1884) V. 194 Lest they..be unto Newgate sent, There (Romishly) to keep a Lent. 1864 MRS. OLIPHANT *Perpetual Curate* I. iii. 51, I think he has a bad attack of Romishness coming on. 1886 *Lett. from Donegal* 40 This contempt for what they call 'Romishness'.

Ro·mist. ? *Obs.* [f. ROME *sb.* 2 + -IST.] A Roman Catholic, a Romanist.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlviii. (1602) 222 One selfesame Religion (such as Spanish Romistes haue). 1606 DEKKER *Double P. P.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 159 Since so strange Commotion..Puffes the Romist vp in Armes. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. x. 177 This..consists in Words and Deeds. Now Romists have a Marvellous Stroak at both. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. Diss. Drama 6 The Emblem of Geometry being apply'd to Presbytery, and the visionary Romists. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (1820) I. iv. 80 The Church of England's imitation of the Romists. 1822 *Fair Witch of Glasllyn* II. 349 The Dominicans were the ultra Romists.

† b. So *Romist Catholic. Obs.*—[1]

1662 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 96 As much a nose of wax as the Romist Catholics say we make the other.

Ro·mized, *ppl. a. rare*—[1]. [See ROME *sb.* 2 and -IZE.] Siding with Rome.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 52 The Romiz'd faction were zealous in his behalf.

Ro·mmack, *v. dial.* In 8 romack, 9 rommak, -mock. [Of obscure origin: the variant *rammack* has a wide range, and *rummack* is current in north-western dialects.]

1. *trans.* To rummage or fish *up*.

1770 *Boston Rec.* (1887) XVIII. 30 Were it possible to romack up any absurd obsolete notion, which might have seemed calculated to propagate slavish doctrines.

2. *intr.* To romp or gambol boisterously or rudely. Hence **Ro·mmacking** *ppl. a.*

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *a* 1837 CLARE in Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* (1854) s.v., She's a rommaking, slommaking thing. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*

Romme, obs. f. ROOM. **Rommidge,** obs. var. RUMMAGE *v.* **Rommy,** obs. var. ROOMY *adv.* **Romnay, -ney,** variants of RUMNEY.

† **Romongour.** *Obs.*—[1] [App. a comb. of *-monger*, but the first element is obscure. The French original has *maskignons*.] A (horse-) coper, corser, or dealer.

1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Þe zixte is: [to] hede þe zoþnesse of þe þinge þet me wyle zelle, ase doþ þe romongours of hors.

Romour, obs. form of RUMOUR.

Romp (rɒmp), *sb.* [Perh. a later form of RAMP *sb.*[1] with slight modification of sense.]

1. One who romps; *esp.* a play-loving, lively, merry girl (or woman).

1706 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* IV. iii, One that knows how to deal with such romps as you are. 1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. i, Your Romps that have no regard to the common Rules of Civility. 1783 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (Oxf. ed.) II. 512 She was a better romp than any I ever saw in nature. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. xv, The Matrons and Seniors of the Stage frisking and dashing through the parts of Romps and Rakes. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. III. 171 Such a girl.. you might call a romp; but not a hoyden, observe; no horse-play. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. xi. 257 Another variety of the fat school-girl is there in the romp.

2. A piece of lively, boisterous play; a merry frolic. Freq. in *pl.*

1734 FIELDING *Universal Gallant* III, What, are you at romps, good people? 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. iv. 248 A game of romps was never so well dignified before. 1797 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Dec, My little rogue soon engaged him in a romp. 1847 TICKNOR *Life, Lett. & Jrnls.* II. xi. 229 The most thorough game of romps I have come across for many a day. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. x, I have been having a romp with my godson.

Comb. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 528 Romp-loving Miss Is haul'd about, in gallantry robust.

Romp (rɒmp), *v.* [Perh. a modification of RAMP *v.*[1] Cf. ROMP *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To play, sport, or frolic in a very lively, merry, or boisterous manner.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 ₱ 2 This careless Jade was eternally romping with the Footman. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 143 How will you..prevent your sons from consorting with the blackguard, or your daughters from romping among the grooms? 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 83 Gentlemen..romped with the girls of the house. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 143 The young people will have been romping about the parlours. 1881 H. SMART *Race for Wife* ii, They had romped together as children.

transf. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* ix, The big mare.., after romping about the road for a minute or two, tore away up a steep hill.

2. Chiefly *racing slang*: **a.** To move, cover the ground, easily and rapidly.

1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* 120 To use the language of the turf, she romped clean away from them. 1893 H. M. DOUGHTY *Our Wherry* 70 In what was rough water to our little ship we romped along.

b. To get *in* (or *home*), to win a race or prize with the greatest ease.

1888 'THORMANBY' *Men of the Turf* 16 Eclipse..simply romped in, the easiest of winners. 1891 *Sporting Life* 20 Mar. (Farmer), I recall his recent half-mile at Oxford, when he romped home in the easiest possible manner.

3. *trans.* To drive or convey in a romping fashion.

1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 78 Baloo..would shamble alongside a wavering line and half frighten, half romp it clumsily back to the proper road. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 7/3 They were being romped back to Hanopoulo as fast as mules could take them.

Rompe, obs. form of RUMP.

† **Rompee.** *Her. Obs.* Also 7 rompe. [Alteration of F. *rompu* (pa. pple. of *rompre*), on the analogy of other heraldic terms in *-ee*.] Broken.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. v. 133 He beareth, Sable, a cheueron Rompee, betweene three Mullets, Or, by the Name of Sault. *Ibid.*, This cheueron in Blazon is called Rompe or rather Rompu. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rompee*, or *Rompu*, in Heraldry, is applied to Arms, or other Ordinaries, that are represented broken; and to Chevrons whose upper Points are cut. [1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 82 In this example..the Pales..are *rompu*, or broken by a Bend.]

Romper (rɒ·mpəɹ). [f. ROMP *v.* + -ER.] One who romps.

1842 A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 206 Boarding-school rompers, academic praters. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 104 To look wistfully at the sitters when romping and at the rompers when sitting.

† **Ro·mpering.** *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning obscure.)

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* v, I scorne sleepe. ..I scorne meate, I come for rompering, I come to waite upon my charge discreetely.

Ro·mping, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROMP *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb; boisterous play.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 ₱ 6 His Pleasantry consists in Romping. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* 56, I have torn my Petticoat with your odious Romping. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 27 She loved romping. 1828 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 135 The period that ushers in the carnival with rompings in the streets.

Ro·mping, *ppl. a.* [f. ROMP *v.* + -ING [2].]

1. Of persons: That romps; engaged in, or given to, romping.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 187 ₱ 3 The Air she gave herself was that of a Romping Girl. 1810 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinb.* Poet. Wks. (1871) 53 There, romping miss the rounded slate may drop, And kick it out with persevering hop. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. xlvii. (1878) 260 Simply a romping girl, hardly more than a year or two beyond her teens.

fig. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 253 Thine eyes are like two romping stars. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* vi, And so five tearing, romping years went by.

2. Of actions, etc.: Having the character of a romp or romps.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Fr. Governess* Wks. 1832 III. 180 Miss Fanshawe, in a romping manner, pulled the paper out of her hands. 1835 *Politeness & Gd.-breeding* 48 Avoid all romping tricks. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mademoiselle Lxe* iv, [She] listened respectfully to a denunciation of lawn tennis as a romping and unfeminine pastime.

Hence **Ro·mpingly** *adv.* (Webster, 1864).

Ro·mpish, *a.* [f. ROMP *sb.* + -ISH.] Inclined to romp; frolicsome.

1711 [implied in ROMPISHNESS]. 1775 ASH, *Rompish*, inclined to rough play. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Ramp*, A creature is ramp that is rompish inclined. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Feb. 195/1 A rompish young personage.

Hence **Ro·mpishly** *adv.*; **Ro·mpishness.**

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 187 ₱ 3 She would..run into some other unaccountable Rompishness. 1847 WEBSTER, *Rompishly.* 1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 220 Calculated to develope playful rompishness into boldness.

Rompney, variant of RUMNEY.

Ro·mpster. *rare*—[1]. =ROMPER.

1893 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Jan. 3/1 Unfamiliar to the Yuletide rompsters of England.

Rompt, obs. form of RUMP. **Rompth,** obs. var. ROOMTH. **Rompu,** *Her.*: see ROMPEE. **Rompus,** obs. f. RUMPUS.

Rompy (rɒ·mpi), *a.* [f. ROMP *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by romps or romping; full of frolic.

1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 134 Well, perhaps it is a little rompy. 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Brace of Boys* 282 Everybody was permitted to be young again, and romp with the rompiest. 1877 DIXON *Diana, Lady Lyle* II. VI. i. 91 Bessie is..plump, rompy, bursting with health.

† **Romsen,** obs. variant of RAMSON.

1647 HEXHAM *Eng.-Dutch Dict.* (Herbs), Romsens, *Knoploock, ofte wilde Looch.*

Romth(y, variants of ROOMTH(Y.

Romule·ian, *a.* =next (sense 2).

1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 309/1 In the Romuleian legend. *Ibid.*, The Romuleian myth.

Romulian (rɒmi·ūliăn), *a. rare.* Also 7 -ean. [ad. L. *Rōmuleus*, or f. *Rōmulus* the founder of Rome + -IAN.]

† **1.** Roman Catholic. *Obs.*—[1]

1624 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 3 What heresie is there in all times which that Romulean wolfe and her bawling clients are not wont to cast vpon vs?

2. Derived from, connected with, Romulus.

1842–3 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 604 Six ancient Romulian years of 304 days each. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 676/1 Exposure or killing of a child by its father contrary to the Romulian rules.

† **Ro·mulist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *Rōmul-us* + -IST.]

1. A descendant of Romulus; a Roman.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. ii. 57 Why from Molossus and false Hanibal Haue yee reseru'd the noble Romulists?

2. A Roman Catholic.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* II. xvii, That sowre milke wherewith the shee-wolfe of the Seven Hills feeds the faction of her Romulists and Rhemists.

† **Ro·my,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 rumy-, rumi-, romi-, 4–5 romy, 5 romee, rome. [Of obscure origin. The synonymous Sc. form RUMMIS(H) may indicate an OF. **rumir*, **romir*, with lengthened stem **rumiss-*.] *intr.* To roar, to cry.

a 1300 *E. E. Ps.* ciii. 22 Lyoun whelpes romiand þat þai reue swa. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxi. 12 Hij maden her sautes vp me as a lyon rauissand and rumiand. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1543 He..romyes as a rad ryth[er] þat lorez for drede. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1124 Thane he romyed and rared, and ruydly he strykez. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 300 þis lyon wakend & myssyd his felow, & soght here & þer romyand & couthe not fynde hit. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. iv. 165 He rored and romed soo hydously that it were merueill to here. [Copying the allit. *Morte Arth.* 784.]

Hence † **Ro·mying** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4774 Bot what þat romiyng sal signify, Na man may whit, bot God almyghty. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 301 With a grete romying he ran opon þaim.

† **Ron**[1]. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.

The word being app. southern, it is uncertain whether the original form is *ron* or *rɒn*:—**ran*; the latter would have a parallel in Ir. *rann* verse, poem, but any real connexion between the two is very doubtful. In *Cursor M.* 219 the form *ron* prob. stands for *roun*, *rūn*, but *riot ron* (riming with *don* done) in line 26938 may belong here.]

A short poem or song, *esp.* a love-song.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 108 Nalde ha nane ronnes ne nane luue runes leornin ne lustnen. *c* 1275 *Luue Ron* 2 in *O. E. Misc.* 93 A mayde Cristes me bit yorne, þat ich hire wurche a luue ron [*rimes* -mon, con]. 1327 in *Rel. Antiquæ* I. 119 Herkne to my ron As ich ou telle con. *c* 1370 *Clene Maydenhod* (Vernon MS.) 2 Of a trewe loue clene and derne Ichaue I-write þe A Ron [*rimes* -mon, con, vppon].

† **Ron**[2]. *Obs.*—[1] [var. of Ro *sb.* The *-n* is prob. not due merely to the rime-word *don*: cf. RONE *v.* and *mistrun* for MISTROW *sb.*] Rest.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24163 O[n] quam sal i nu cri and call, I redles vte o ron [*v.r.* 10]?

† **Ron**[3]. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Some kind of fish.

1525 in *Excerpta Lib. Dom. Jas. V* (Bann. Cl.) 7, ij ronis, lxxxiiij merlingis. *Ibid.* 8, j ron.

Ron, obs. form of RONE *sb.*[1], ROUN, RUN.

Ronagate, obs. form of RUNAGATE.

‖ **Roncador** (rɒŋkădō·ɹ). *U.S.* [Sp., agent-noun f. *roncar* to snore, snort.] One or other of several sciænoid fishes of the Pacific coast of North America (see quots.).

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synop. Fishes N. Amer.* 572 *Sciæna stearnsi*,..Roncador. *Sciæna saturna*,..Red Roncador. 1884 RATHBUN *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* III. 379 *Corvina Saturna.* This fish is known where found as the 'Red Roncador'; less commonly as the 'Black Roncador' or 'Croaker'. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 135 *Umbrina roncador*, generally known as the 'Yellow-tailed' or 'Yellow-finned Roncador'.

Ronceval, variant of ROUNCIVAL.

Ronchal, variant of RHONCHAL.

Rond (rɒnd), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* [var. of RAND *sb.*]

† **1.** =RAND *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 148 When he ys rysen [he] ɔomeþ out, and ryght wel aspieþ Whar he may ɔapest haue a repast oþer a ɔonde of bacon. 1466 *Manx. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 435 In ij. rondes of beffe, vj.d. 1572 J. JONES *Buckstones Baths Benefyte* 9 b, Some in forme of Cakes, as at weddings; some Rondes of Hogs, as at vpsittings. 1623 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1869) App. 46 For a sirloin, a rumpe, a buttocke, 2 necks, and a ɔond of beef.

2. In East Anglia, a marshy, reed-covered strip of land lying between the natural river-bank and the artificial embankment. Cf. RAND *sb.* 1.

1865 [see REED *sb.*[1] 14]. 1878 MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* I. 8 In most parts of our country the rivers have their sloping shores and ronds. 1887 RYE *Norfolk Broads* 94 You will be run on to the rond so firmly.., that you will be unable to get off till the tide rises.

attrib. 1882 C. DAVIES *Norf. Broads & Rivers* XV. (1884) 210 The rond islands go floating up and down until they find a haven in some dyke or bay.

† **Rond,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] A (dry) stick or rod.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Þe grene bowes beoð al uordruwede, & forwurðen to druie hwite rondes. *Ibid.* 150 Hwonne þe rinde is aweie,..adruied þe bowes, & iwurðet hwite rondes, to none þinge beteie þen to fures fode.

† **Rond,** *v. Obs. rare.* [? f. OE. *rynd* ROND *sb.*, RAND *sb.*] *trans.* To cut or tear into strips. (Also with *to-*.)

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Wið sweord scharpe ant wið eawles of irne hire leoflíche lich rondin ant rendin. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1074 Her..wes þis meiden iset, for to al toirenden & reowðfulliche torondin.

Rond, obs. form of ROUND.

‖ **Rondache** (rɒndæ·ʃ, ‖ rɒ̃ndaʃ). Also 7 ro(u)ndass. [F. *rondache*, † *rondace* (hence Du. *rondas*), f. *rond* ROUND *a.*]

1. A small circular shield or buckler.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xxvi. 487 For defensive armes they had little rondaches or targets. 1623 HEXHAM *Tongue-combat* 43 The Targets or Roundasses which some of these Gens-gallants did beare. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* II. i, Haunting her Street by Night, with Guittars, Dark-Lanthorns, and Rondaches. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VI. 351 This shield..being a round *rondache*, or highland target. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 6/2 A circular rondache of bright steel.

† **2.** *transf.* A foot-soldier. *Obs.*

1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 38 We..tooke in some Workes from the Enemie, and brought into the towne 2 Rondasses. 1646 HOWELL *Lewis XIII*, 122 He offer'd with his rondaches, and by an assault Seaward, to carry the Town.

‖ **Ronde** (rɒnd). *Typog.* [a. F. *ronde*, fem. of *rond* ROUND *a.*] A form of type imitating handwriting. Also *attrib.*

1838 THEMPERLEY *Printers' Man.* 63 Ronde Type, in imitation of secretary, has been very lately introduced to the notice of the profession. 1846 *Wood & Sharwoods' Spec. Bk. Type*, Great Primer Ronde. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 115 *Ronde*, a fancy character of type somewhat similar to a script.

Ronde, obs. form of ROUND.

Rondeal, obs. form of RONDEL.

‖ **Rondeau** (rɒ·ndo, ‖ rɒ̃do). Also 6 rund-, 8 roundeau. [F., later form of *rondel*: see next.]

1. A short poem, consisting of ten, or in stricter sense of thirteen, lines, having only two rimes throughout and with the opening words used twice as a refrain. (See also ROUNDO.)

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvi. 71 A boke..conteynynge all the songes, baladdes, rundeaux, and vyrelayes, which the gentyll duke had made in his tyme.

1691 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* IV. [*heading*], A rondeau. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusements* 132 Their most diversified Conversations are a sort of Roundeaus that end either in Artificial Slanders, or gross Flattery. 1710 POPE *Lett.* (1736) V. 87 This sort of writing call'd the *Rondeau* is what I never knew practis'd in our nation. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 13 They dealt much in the rondeau, a very

popular species of metre long afterwards. 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* III. vi. 46 She..used to sit up half the night writing ballads and rondeaux. 1889 A. Lang *Lett. on Lit.* ii. (ed. 2) 25 In his first volume Mr. Bridges offered a few rondeaux and triolets.

b. *transf.* A refrain.

1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* (1831) II. xxv. 178 This is the rondeau of your argument.

2. *Mus* (See quot. 1841 and Rondo 1.)

1773 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I. 186 Hetty.. began a rondeau in the overture to Sacchini's new opera. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. 1. 430 Rondeau. Sung by Mr. Weichsell and set by Mrs. Hook. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 142/1 *Rondeau* (Fr.) or *Rondo* (It.), a kind of air consisting of two or more strains, in which, after finishing the second strain, the first is repeated, and again after the third, etc., always returning to and concluding with the first.

Rondel (rɒ·ndĕl). Also 4 rondeal, 5 -delle, 6–7 rondell. [a. older F. *rondel* masc. (later *rondeau*: see prec.), or *rondelle* fem., f. *rond* Round *a.* Cf. Roundel and Rundle.]

1. A circle; a circular object. Now *arch.* †Also *spec.* a round shield; the midriff.

The precise sense in quot. 1630 is not clear.

c 1290 *St. Michael* 452 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312 A luyte rondel ase a sikel Men seoth þar-on liȝt. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e viij, In the mydref that callid is the rondell also. 1529 More *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 188/2 The ayre striken wt the breth of the spiker, & equally rolling forth in rondels to the eares of the hearers. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Mak reddy ȝour.. halbardis, rondellis, tua handit sourdis and tairgis. 1593 Q. Eliz. *Boeth.* 113 Hast thou not thus wrapt a rondell [L. *orbem*] of dyvine sinceritie? 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 654 They give a jirke, as if a twig bended into a rondle were sodainly let go. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. vi, Chalk, and renew the rondels, I am now Resolved to stay. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xvii. 26 As some mule [leaves] in a glutinous sludge her rondel of iron.

†b. *Fortif.* A round tower. *Obs.*

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2159/1 The Duke of Lorrain's Attack embraces three Rondels or Towers. 1687 B. Randolph *Archipelago* 2 The maine castle is..fortified with six very large towers or rondells. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rondel*, in Fortification, is a round Tower sometimes erected at the Foot of the Bastions. [Hence in later Dicts.]

†c. A round or rung of a ladder. *Obs.*

1723 *Briton* No. 6 And make their Vices the only Rondels whereby they mount the Ladder of tow'ring Preferment.

2. A rondeau, or a special form of this.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 133 He can carolles make, Rondeal, balade and virelai. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 1, Y made for her loue songges, balades, rondelles, virallayes, and diuerse nwe thinges. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xxviii. 492 They haue likewise put our compositions of musicke into their language, as Octaves, Songs, and Rondelis. 1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Roundelay*, Some writers speak of the Roundelay, or Rondel, as a kind of air appropriated to dancing. 1887 Gleeson White *Ball. & Rondeau* Introd. p. lviii, In its origin the rondel was a lyric of two verses...With Charles d'Orléans the rondel took the distinct shape..of fourteen lines on two rhymes. *Ibid.*, Nor are these rondel-triolets exceptions; they are quite common till the beginning of the fifteenth century.

Rondelai: see Roundelay.

†Ro·ndelet. *Obs. rare.* Also **rondlette.** [a. F. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel* Rondel 2.] A short rondeau. (Cf. Roundlet.)

1575 Gascoigne *Notes Instruction* Wks. U j b, Then haue you also a rondlette, the which doth alwayes end with one self same foote or repeticion, and was thereof (in my iudgement) called a rondelet.

Rondelet, obs. variant of Runlet 1.

‖ **Rondeletia** (rɒndĕlī·ʃĭă). Also -olecia. [mod.L., after the French naturalist *Rondelet* (1507–66).]

1. A tropical American genus of *Cinchonaceæ*; a plant or shrub of this genus.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. s.v. 1819 *Pantologia* X. s.v., The species chiefly cultivated is..American rondeletia, with a woody stalk ten or twelve feet high;..flowers sessile, white. 1882a *Garden* 8 Apr. 242/2 Rondeletias..may now be struck from cuttings made of the young shoots.

2. A perfume resembling that which is characteristic of this genus of plants.

1840 Hook *Fitzherbert* I. vii. 77 His yellow silk pocket-handkerchief scented .. with a vile mixture of musk and bergamot, yclept rondolecia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 989/1 The perfume sold as Rondeletia takes its name from this plant, but is not prepared from any part of it.

Rondell, obs. form of Rondel, Rundle.

‖ **Rondelle** (rɒnde·l). [F., f. *rond* Round *a.* Cf. Rondel.] A round; a circular piece.

In quot. 1839 the process described is a French one.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 328 The thick cake of congealed metal (*rondelle*) is lifted off with tongs. *Ibid.*, These *rondelles* are immediately immersed in cold water. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 288 A rondelle of firwood is fixed normally to the tube by its centre.

Rondelle, obs. form of Rondel.

Ro·ndelled, *a. rare*—1. [f. Rondel 1 b.] Furnished with small towers.

1858 H. Mayhew *Upper Rhine* (1860) 342 A belvidere built..at the cost of Herr Hofrath von Seyfried, whose rondelled residence is seen close by.

Rondle, variant of Rondelle.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1970/1 *Rondle* (Metal-working), ..the crust or scale which forms upon the surface of molten metal in cooling, and which is removed..as it congeals.

Rondlet, obs. f. Runlet. **Rondlette,** var. Rondelet *Obs.* **Rondnesse,** obs. f. Roundness.

‖ **Rondo** (rɒ·ndo). [It. *rondo*, a. F. *rondeau.*]

1. *Mus.* 'A piece of music having one principal subject, to which a return is always made after the introduction of other matter (Grove).

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 227 A cantabile movement.., the subject of which is highly graceful; and is succeeded by a very pleasing rondo. 1811 Busby *Dict. Music* (ed. 3) s.v., The Rondo..takes its name from the circumstance of the melody going round, after both the second and third strain, to the first strain, with which it finally closes. In the vocal Rondo considerable discernment is requisite in the choice of proper words. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 610 The King..thus cuts the Gordian knot, and brings down the curtain upon a rapturous rondo from the *prima donna.* 1887 H. C. Banister *Mus. Anal.* ix. 218 When..there is more than one Episode, and therefore at least two returns to the Subject, the Episodical Movement is termed a Rondo.

attrib. 1874 Ouseley *Mus. Form* 46 A tabular view of the Rondo Form..will sufficiently explain its structure. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII. 753/2 The white distrusts the Indian,..the Greaser hates the white; there is a perfect rondo movement of dislike and antagonism.

2. A game of chance played with balls on a table. In quot. *attrib.*

1859 J. W. Palmer *New & Old* 229 (Cent.), With card and dice, roulette wheels and rondo balls, he fooled himself to the top of his bent.

Rondure (rɒ·ndiŭr). [ad. F. *rondeur.*] A circle or round object; roundness. Cf. Roundure.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xxi, All things rare, That heauens ayre in this huge rondure hems.

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* I. 27 The rondure brave, the lilied loveliness. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 213 Cherubs clustered in the roundure of rose-windows.

Rone (rōun), *sb.*1 Now *dial.* Also 5–6 (9) **ron,** 6 *pl.* **ronnis, -ys,** 9 **roan.** [A northern word and prob. of Scand. origin, being phonetically equivalent to mod.Norw. dial. *rune*, var. of *runne, runn*, ON. *runnr* (mod.Icel. *runnur* and *runni*), in the same sense. The form *ranez* in the alliterative *Morte Arth.* 923 is no doubt an error.] A brake or thicket; thick bush or undergrowth. Also *attrib.*, as *rone-root.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1466 He rechated, & rode þurȝ ronez ful þyk. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 72 þe rose ragged on rys, richest on Rone. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* V. 357 The rone wes thik that Wallace slepyt in. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 69 Smal byrdis, flokand throw thik ronnis thrang. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 359 With mos and mure and mony wodis wyld, And ron and roche. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 288 The Weird Sisters..Saw reavens rugand at that ratton be a ron ruit.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 145 The foot-path..conducting us through a roan of stunted oak and hazel. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Rossens*, The hounds could not uncover him, so the ron was set in flames about his lugs. 1846 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Rone*, properly a thick plantation of bushes; but in the North usually applied to a thick cover of whins, which is called 'a rone of whins'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 83 'Hazely roans,' hazel brakes. 'Brackeny roans,' fern brakes.

†**Rone,** *sb.*2 Also 5 roone. Perh. early forms of *roan* Rowan (the berry).

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 612, Yschalle geve the a nobylle stede, Also redd as ony roone [*rimes* stone, slon, upon]. 15.. in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 192 My rubie cheiks, wes reid as rone, Ar leyn. *a* 1586 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xli. 12 Quhair lilies lyk lou is, Als rid as the rone [*rime* gone].

Rone, *sb.*3 *Sc. rare.* Also 7 ronn. [Of obscure origin.] A strip or patch of ice formed on the surface of the ground. Hence **Ro·ny** *a.* (see quot. 1639).

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1050 ȝe ar the lamps that sould schaw them the licht To leid them on this sliddrie rone of yce. 1639 Sir R. Gordon *Hist. Earls Sutherl.* (1813) 208 This wes called the Ronie rode, becaus it hapned in the wunter season, when as the ground wes full of ronns, or sheckles of yce. 1851 W. Anderson *Rhymes*, etc. (1867) 12 He slippit his foot on a rone i' the brae.

Rone (rōun), *sb.*4 *Sc.* Also ronn, rhone, roan. [Of obscure origin.] A pipe or gutter leading down from, or fixed under, the eaves of a roof to carry off the rain-water.

α. 1808 Jamieson, *Rone*, the spout affixed to the side of a house, for carrying down the rain-water from the roof. 1822 Galt *Provost* xxvii, There being then no ronns to the houses,..the rain came gushing in a spout. 1859 M. Findlater *Betty Musgrave* 111 The drip from a broken rone falling into the hollowed doorstone. 1876 W. P. Buchan *Plumbing* i. 3 Simple half-circle iron rhones—*i. e.*, half-round eaves gutters made of cast iron.

β. 1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* xxxiii, Getting..the window cheeks painted, with roans put up. 1831 J. Wilson *Noctes Amb.* Wks. 1856 III. 152 You couldna hae been watter had you stood..under a roan. Say spout, James, roan is vulgar —it is Scotch. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 175 Climbing up a convenient roan or water pipe.

†**Rone,** *v. Obs. rare.* [var. of Ro *v.*, the *n* of the inf. being taken as part of the stem. Cf. *mistrun* for Mistrow *v.*, and see Ron 2.] *trans.* To recreate; to comfort or console.

In the *E. E. Psalter* rendering L. *consolari.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3351 Ysaac him yode to rone [*v.r.* ro], Thoght on thing he had to done. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvi. 3, [I] Forsoke mi saule roned to be. *Ibid.* cxvii. 76 Be þi merci þat ite rone me.

Hence †**Ro·ning** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxii. 5 Mikel ronynge þai me do. *Ibid.* xciii. 19 Þine roninges fained mi saule in querte.

Rone, obs. f. Roan; obs. pa. t. Rain *v.* **Rong,** obs. f. Rank *a.*, Rung *sb.*; obs. pa. t. Reign *v.*, Ring *v.* **Ronge,** variant of Rounge *v. Obs.* **Rongue,** obs. f. Rung *sb.* **Ronk(e,** obs. ff. Rank *a.* **Ronk-,** var. Rank *v.*1 *Obs.* **Ronlet,** obs. f. Runlet. **Ronne,** obs. f. Run *v.* (and *pa. pple.*). **Ronneagate,** obs. f. Runagate.

†**Ronnelles,** obs. var. Rendles, rennet.

1530 Palsgr. 177 *Maisgue*, the ronnelles suche as chese is made with.

Ronnen, obs. pa. pple. of Run *v.* **Ronner,** obs. f. Runner. **Ronnet,** Sc. var. Runnet *sb.*1 **Ronning,** obs. f. Running. **Ronnogate,** obs. f. Runagate. **Ronnon, -yn,** obs. inf. Run *v.* **Ronnyng,** obs. f. Running. **Ronnysh,** var. of Runish *a.*2

Ronquil (rɒ·ŋkil). *U.S.* [ad. Sp. *ronquillo* slightly hoarse, f. *ronco* hoarse.] One or other of a group of fishes found in the North Pacific.

1882 Jordan & Gilbert *Synop. Fishes N. Amer.* 619 *Icosteidæ* (The Ronquils). *Ibid.* 623 *B[athymaster] signatus*,..Ronquil.

Ronsake, obs. form of Ransack *v.*

Ronsa·rdian. *rare*—1. [f. Pierre de *Ronsard* (1524–1585), the French poet.] =next.

1697 Dryden *Ded. Æneid* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 206 To this the Ronsardians reply,..what remained for him, but, without delay, to pursue his first adventure?

Ro·nsardist. [See prec. and -ist.] A follower of Ronsard; a poet who writes in the style of Ronsard.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 651/1 He wrote sonnets and odes as became a Ronsardist. 1894 Gosse *Jacobean Poets* 9 Barnaby Barnes, that isolated Ronsardist among our London poets, published no lyrics after 1595.

So **Ro·nsardizing** *ppl. a.*

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 651/1 Desportes..and Bertaut.. continue the Ronsardizing tradition.

Ronsee, -si, varr. Rouncy *Obs.* **Ronsoune,** obs. f. Ransom. **Ront(e,** obs. ff. Runt.

Röntgen (rö·ntyĕn), the name of a German scientist (Prof. Conrad W. Röntgen), used attrib. in *Röntgen rays* (see Ray *sb.*1 1 and quots.), *photograph.*

1896 Thomson in *Proc. Royal Soc.* LIX. 274 The Röntgen rays, when they fall upon electrified bodies, rapidly discharge the electrification. 1896 — in *Nature* 27 Feb. 391 The methods of producing Röntgen photographs. 1896 *M'Clure's Mag.* Apr. 405 The Röntgen rays are certain invisible rays resembling, in many respects, rays of light, which are set free when a high pressure electric current is discharged through a vacuum tube.

Hence **Rö·ntgenism; Rö·ntgenize** *v.*

1899 *Proc. Royal Soc.* LXV. 120 The analogy between the conductivity of salt vapours and that of Röntgenised gases. 1900 *Dunglison's Med. Dict.* App., *Roentgenism*, morbid condition induced by X-rays.

Rony *a.*: see Rone *sb.*3 **Ronyon:** see Runnion. **Ronyous,** variant of Roinous *a. Obs.*

†**Roo,** *sb. Obs.*—1 [ad. OF. *roe* (mod.F. *roue*):—L. *rota.* Cf. Row *sb.*3] A wheel.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3374, I salle redily rolle þe roo at þe gayneste. [Cf. 3388 Abowte scho whirles the whele.]

Roo, var. Ro, rest; obs. f. Roe, Row.

Roo (rū), *v. Orkn.* and *Shetl. dial.* Forms: 7–8 row, 8–9 rue, 9– roo. [Of Scand. origin, corresponding to Norw. dial. *rua*, Icel. *rýja* (pa. t. *rúði*, pa. pple. *rúinn*).] *trans.* To strip (sheep) of wool by hand; to pluck (wool) in this manner.

1612 [see *vbl. sb.* below]. 1615 *Acts Lawting Sheriff Orkney* (Maitland Cl.) 175 It is statut and ordanit that it sall nocht be lesum to no maner of persone nor persones to rowing [*sic*] ony scheip unto the tyme they be lawfullie warnit. 1629 *Ibid.* 205 That nane tak..nor row sheip on Sonday. *a* 1733 *Shetland Acts* 8 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scotl.* XXVI. (1892) 198 That none mark lambs or row sheep..but at the sight of sufficient witnesses. 1809 A. Edmonston *Zetland* II. 211 About the middle of May, when the fleece begins to loosen spontaneously, it is pulled off with the hand; this operation is called *rooing* the sheep. 1856 Eliza Edmondstone *Sk. & Tales Shetland* xiv. 175 The wool is never shorn, but *rooed*, that is, pulled with the fingers from the creature's back, lock by lock.

Hence **Roo·ing** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1612 *Acts Lawting Sheriff Orkney* (Maitland Cl.) 160 Act for Thift, Rowing and pulling of Scheip. 1807 J. Hall in *Bulwark* (1905) June 140/2 Nor does this operation, here called 'rooing', seem to give the animal the smallest pain, if performed at the proper season. 1822 Hibbert *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* 439 At the same time the general *rueing* begins. 1883 R. M. Fergusson *Rambles* xvi. 104 It is the rooing day, when sheep are shorn.

Roob, obs. form of Robe.

Rood (rūd), *sb.* Forms: α. 1–6 rod, 3–6 rode (6 roide, rodde), 4–7 roode, 5 roed, rowd, 6 roud, 6– rood. β. *Sc.* 5 rwd, 5–6 rud, 5– rude, 6– ruid (9 reed). [OE. *ród* fem. (obl. cases *róde*, pl. *róda*), corresponding in sense 1 to OFris. *rôde*, OS. *ruoda*, OIcel. *róðr* (also *róði* masc.); the latter is prob. from OE. In the sense of twig or Rod (also measuring-rod, measure of land), the cognate forms appear as Fris. *roede* (*roe*), MDu. *ro(o)de, roede, ruede* (Du. *roede*), OS. *ruoda* (MLG. *rôde, rôdhe*, LG. *rôde, rôe*), OHG. *ruoda, ruada, ruota* (MHG. *ruote, rûte*, G. *ruthe, rute*). In OE. the original application of this sense

appears only in the compound *seglród* sail-yard, which corresponds to OHG. *segalrôda*.]

I. †**1.** As a cross, as an instrument of execution; = Cross *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 30 Nov., On Patria þære ceastre he wæs ahangen on rode. 971 *Blickling Hom.* 191 Forþon þe he me of eorþan to heofenum laþaþ, þy sceal min rod onwended beon. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xl. 19 Æfter þam hæt Pharao þe ahon on rode [=22 on gealgan]. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, þe Iudeus of Noruuic bohton an cristen cild.., &..him on rode hengen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 Seint Andreu muhte iðolien þet te herde rode hef him touward heouene. *c* 1290 *Holy Rood* 75 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 3 Huy founden roden þreo :..þe rode þat god was on ido, and þat þe tweie þeoues weren on an-honge. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 96 Þaȝ I be nummen in Niniue & naked dispoyled, On rode rwly to-rent.

2. The cross upon which Christ suffered; the cross as the symbol of the Christian faith. Now only *arch.*

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Mar., Seo Cristes rod on þære he wæs ahongen. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 25 Ȝestodun ..æt ðære rode hælendes moder..& suoester. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* vi. 74 Mid haliȝ-dome of þæs hælendes rode. *c* 1205 Lay. 11165 Þa rode, þe Crist ure lauerd alisden on þes middelærd. *c* 1290 *Holy Rood* 24 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 1 He seide me..to buiie þe rode op on Caluarie hulle. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2669 Bi þat blisful barn þat bouȝt us on þe rode. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 427 Þe foure irene nayles þat Crist was i nayled with to þe rode. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 3 You for to saue He starf upon the roode. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* 12 Whan she sawe her sone on the rode, The swerde of sorowe gave that lady a wounde. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Devot. Poems* iii. 41 When he wes rent vpon the rude, He boght belevers with his blude. 1609 J. Davies (Heref.) *Holy Roode* Wks. (Grosart) I. 22/2 We must endure the Racke, as he the Rood.

1801 Wordsw. *Cuckoo & Night.* xix, God,..that died upon the rood, From thee and thy base throat, keep all that's good. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 336 Good hope I have Of help from Him that died upon the rood.

Ags. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 24 Ȝif hua wil æfter meh ȝe-cyme..ȝenimma rodа *vel* unhælo his & ȝefylȝeð me. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 He muneȝeð us an oðer rode to berene, þet is inemned..fleises lensing. *c* 1200 Ormin 5609 He take hiss rode, & bere itt rihht & follȝhe swa min bisne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Þu schalt acoilen þe rode, þet is, acorien his sunne.

† b. Used without article, esp. *on rood. Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xiii. 16 Megen ðorh rode deaðes fordrestende. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Mar., Æfter þrym monðum wæs Crist ahangen on rode. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 42 Ȝif [he] cynig israhela is, astiȝe nu of rode. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Efter ure laueid es pine, ant his passiun, ant his deð on rode. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 386 Ne sulen it neuere ben un-don, Til iheʒus beð on Rode don. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10393 Iesu crist was tan And don on rode for our wite. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 705 He on rode þat blody dyed. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxxxix, Be him that stall on rude. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ix. 151 'Mercy,' he said, 'for him that delt on rud'. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* ix. 103 Thow, quhois blude on rude ran for my deid. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 132 On Rude, thow sched thy blude.

1823 Roscoe tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Europe* (1846) II. 139 The curse of God who died on rood, was on that sinner's head.

† c. In adjurations, *for the rood!* etc. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1766 For cristes rode! What haue y don wouȝ? 13.. *Sir Beues* 461 'Beues!' a seide, 'for þe rode, What dostow her?' *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xiii, For the rode, On quat maner spendutte he his gud, That thusgate is a-way? *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 124 Schir Gawyne, graith ye that gait, for the gude rude!

d. In asseverations, *by the rood!* etc. Now only *arch.*

13.. *Sir Beues* 968 'Bi þelich,' a seide, 'be þe rod!' 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. iv. 134 'And ȝet,' quod reson, 'bi þe Rode I shal no reuthe haue'. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1459 Now, by the roode, fader, sothe sey ye. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 94 Be the rud, I am richt rad For to behald ȝour halyness. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 26 Yea, by the rood! even with the greatest. 1577–82 Breton *Floorish upon Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) I. 17/1 And of such Beds, she hath such stoare of choise (by roode). 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 14 *Qu.* Haue you forgot me? *Ham.* No by the Rood, not so.

1820 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxii, Now, by the rood,..Your courtesy has err'd. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 374 Yea, by God's rood, I trusted you too much. 1896 A. Austin *England's Darling* I. i, By the rood I they are wise enough.

3. A crucifix, *esp.* one stationed above the middle of a rood-screen; also *rarely*, a figure of the cross in wood or metal, as a religious object.

The roods at certain places are frequently mentioned as special objects of pilgrimage or worship. In some cases *rood* denotes especially the image of Christ as distinct from the cross itself.

c 1072 in Earle *Land Charters* 250 He hæfð þider ynn ȝedon..ii mycele ȝebonede roda butan oðrum litlum silfrenum swur-rodum. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083, On þære rode þe stod bufon þam weofode. *Ibid.* an. 1102, Þeofas..breokan þa mynstre of Burh, & þær inne naman..roden & calicen & candel-sticcan. *c* 1205 Lay. 22202 Þe king nom ane rode [*c* 1275 an halidom]. 1297 R. Glouc. *Chron.* (Rolls) 6594 He wende him uorþ to chiche & biuore þe rode com. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 145, I swere.. þat sunne wol I lete,..And bidde þe Rode of Bromholm bringe me out of dette. *Ibid.* vii. 93, I bar hom þat I borwede, ..by þe Rode of Chestre! *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. ix. 194 [To go] to the rode of the north dore at London rather than to ech other roode. 1496–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 224 Item, to the karvare..for mendyng the Roode, the Crosse, þe Mary & Iohn. 1503 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 179 That wold be the most joyfull tydings unto me..,as knoweth the blessed Rode of Rodeborne, who save you in His blessed keepinge. 1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 106 All Roodes, all Images of Saintes.., should..be defaced. 1594 Lyly *Mother Bombie* v. iii, Get you gone, or I sweare by the roodes bodie Ile lay you by the heeles. 1625 Pagitt *Christianogr.* (1635) 22 Vouchsafe to blesse this Rood of the Crosse, that [etc.]. 1702 Pope *Wife of Bath* 245 He..now lies buried underneath a Rood, Fair to be seen, and rear'd of honest wood. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Wheathamstead*, Here are the remains of the popish image called the Rood, which is turned into the clerk's desk. 1812 Brady *Clavis Cal.* II. 154 One of the most famous of these Crucifixes was found at Boxley Abbey in Kent, styled the Rood of Grace. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* II. iv. 70 The great rood that crosses the church before the altar, raised in bright blazonry against the shadow of the apse. 1873 W. H. Dixon *Two Queens* III. xvi. xi 243 Praying and going on a pilgrimage to shrine and rood.

b. A figure or representation of the cross.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 506 Bothe riche and religious þat Rode þei honoure, þat in grotes is ygraue and in golde nobles.

4. *ellipt.* Holy Rood day. *Sc.*

1814 J. Train *Mountain Muse* 30 [She told] How he, by lore obtain'd at School, Each month could count from Rood to Yule.

5. Holy Rood: a. = sense 2. Now *arch.*

a 1100 *Leg. Rood* 3 Þære halȝan rode ȝemetnes. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. F) an. 200, On þysum ȝeare was ȝefunden seo halige rod. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 33 Ac ðin lauerd hes ofearnede on ðare hali rode. *c* 1290 *Holy Rood* 1 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 1 Þe holie rode i-founde was, ase ich eov nouþe may telle. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 431 Haue he þe malisun ..of þe leue holi rode. *a* 1515 *Interlud of Droichis* 173 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1897) 320 God bliss thame, and the Haly Rude. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. ii. 78 But by the holy Rood, I doe not like these seuerall Councels, I. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Old Wives Prayer*, Holy-Rood come forth and shield Us i' th' citie, and the field.

1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* vi. xx, And, by the holy rood! A man all light, a seraph-man, On every corse there stood. 1839 Longf. *Celestial Pilot*, Then made he sign of holy rood upon them. 1842 Tennyson *Day-dream, Revival* iii, By holy rood, a royal beard!

b. = sense 3. Now *arch.*

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070, Hi..ȝeodon into þe mynstre, clumben upp to þe halȝe rode. 1583 Fulke *Def. Tr. Script.* iii. (1843) 187 Catholic Christians that reverently kneel in prayer before the cross, the holy rood, the images of our Saviour Christ and his saints.

1815 Scott *Ld. of Isles* II. xxiii, The Abbot on the threshold stood, And in his hand the holy rood. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* ii[i], Under the altar behind the holy rood. 1899 E. J. Chapman *Drama of Two Lives* 48 The Holy Rood With its crown'd Christ.

† c. = sense 4. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Aboute þe tyme of holy rode in Septembre. 1573 P. More *Alm. & Prognost.* A viij b, At holy Roode, and Gregorie, the nyght and day is equal.

d. *attrib.* (See also Rood day.)

1023 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 25 Ic Ælfric..ðas ilke kinges ðare rode oð ðane pyt. 961 *Ibid.* 292 Andlang þære rode innon syx æceras. 1058 in Earle *Land Charters* 248 Of ðære dune andlang þære rode oð hit cymð beneoðan stancrolle.

1139 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1655) I. 469/1 Una roda, ab aquilonari parte virgulti. 1231 *Ibid.* II. 40/2 Excepta una roda, quam retineo ad viam habendam juxta haiam meam. 1279 *Rot. Hundred.* (1818) II. 572/1 In mesuagio j rodam et xiiij acras terre. *a* 1377 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1655) II. 354/2 Unam virgatam lix. acras, tres rodas & xxxv. perticatas terræ. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 59/1 The feerde parte of a Rode of Londe. *c* 1450 *Coulstow Reg.* 287 The forsaid Rode of land, with all his pertynentis. 1538 tr. *Fitzherbert's Justyce Peace* 114 One rode, that is the 4 part of an acre of lande. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* II. xi. N ij, So manye perches you maye conclude the Area of that Figure, which..bringeth 10 Acres 3½ Roodes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 196 His other Parts besides Prone on the Flood,.. Lay floating many a rood. 1713 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. vi, Nic...calculated the Acres and Roods to a great nicety. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 58 A time there was..When every rood of ground maintained its man. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 43, I had an acre and three rood of carrots. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* ii. 95 His old family estates, not one rood of which remained to him.

b. A measure (of land, paving, digging, building, etc.) corresponding to a square pole or perch, but with local and other variations. (See quots.)

1464 *Charters Peebles* (1872) 153 John Thomsoun..sal pay for his fredom x s. at Beltan, or a rud of causay. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 826 Wallace..Romde him about a large rude and mar. 1532 *Extr. Rec. Edin.* (1871) 58 To the..calsay makaris for ilk scottis rude, that is to say vj elnis of lenth and vj elnis of breid, xxx schillingis Scottis. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Particata*, Sex elnes lang, and sex elnes broad, makis ane fail. To this fall the little ruid, or ruid of warke, or of buirdes, or of maisone, or sklait warke, is equal. 1609 — *Reg. Maj., Burrow Lawes* cxix, Ane Ruid of land within ane Baronie, sould be measured be sax elnes...Ane Ruid of land within burgh, conteines twentie fute. 1849 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 91 Slate is sold by the rood, or in sufficient quantity to roof in 44 square yards. 1849 Craig, *Rood*...In Building, 36 square yards. In Flooring, 100 square feet. 1856 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 1126 *Rood*, ..(Chesh.), .. of land, 8 yards square = 64 square yards; of marl, 63 cubic yards...(Durham), of wall-building, 7 yards ..(Berwicks.),..of masonry, 6 yards square, 2 feet thick [etc.].

† c. A measure of timber. *Obs.*

1391 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 106 In j rod meremii sarrand. eodem tempore, 3*s.* 4*d.* 1534–5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 111 Pro sarracione j di. Rude meremii. 1597 [see b]. 1632 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 122, I discharge him of the payment of xxij*s.* enenst one roud of boardes he bought of me.

† **9.** A measure of wine. [MDu. *roede.*] *Obs.*

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 190 The rood of reynysh wyne

of Dordreight is x. awmes...Item the rood of Andwarp is xiiij awmes.

10. *Comb*, as *rood-breadth*; †rood-fall (cf. 8 b, quot. 1597). Also ROOD LAND.

1396 *Chron. de Melsa* (Rolls) II. 88, 3 perticatas terræ cum 7 rodefallis [*v.r.* rudefallis] in Suttona. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* I. 23 The oak majestical, whose aged boughs Darken a rood breadth.

Rood, *v.* [var. of ROUD, *rudd*, etc.: see REDD *sb.*2] *intr.* To spawn.

1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* iv. 45 The heavier fish rood on the deeper runs.

Rood, obs. pa. t. of RIDE *v.*

Roo'd day. Now only *Hist.* [ROOD *sb.* 2.]

a. The Exaltation of the Cross (14 September).

b. The Invention of the Cross (3 May). The earlier use is *Holy Rood day* in both senses.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Þis winter schal biginnen ette holi rode dei ine heruest. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1932 Þe biginingge of may, As ȝe abbeþ ofte yhurd þe holi rode day. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 392 On Hooli roode Day. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v, Tyme of grece begynnyth at mydsomer day And tyll holi Roode day lastyth. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 134 At any tyme between Martilmas and holyrode-day. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 52 On Holy-roode day. 1613 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* D.[4] Wks. 1726 III. 1792 For the invention she is yet celebrated in holyrood day in May. 1641 *Art. Agreement* in *Harl. Misc.* (1811) VII. 216 That there shall be a league offensive and defensive, concluded and conformed by both parties, at or before Holyrood-day next. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* (1732) 402 Sept. 14. Being Holy Rood Day, the King's Huntsmen hunted their Free Buck in Richmond new Park.

1520 *Extr. Rec. Stirling* (1887) 4 To be pait on the morne eftir the Rud day. 1597 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. i 739 And a drye cowe shall be 7 years oulde at the nexte roode daye. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 187/2 The Dominican Monks.. Fast seven Months together from Rood Day in September to Easter. 1711 *Extr. Rec. Aberdeen* (1872) 344 The citizens to be advertised to enter ther children. at Roodday and Lambas. *a* 1779 D. GRAHAM *Hist. Buch-haven* in Writ. 1883 II. 235 Upon the Rood day..early in the morning. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v., The 14th of September is still called *Rude day* in Lanarkshire...In Roxb. *Rude-day* is the 25th September, which corresponds with the 14th old style. 1841 HAMPSON *Medii Ævi Cal.* I. 269 The day of the Invention of the Cross, and one of the Rode or Rood days.

Roode, obs. pa. t. of RIDE *v.*

Roodge, *v.* Also 9 *dial.* rooge, rouge, rudge. [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To push or lift; to move with effort.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 27 If as Demonologers say, a Devil..can act mans body, so as to move, carry, roodge, hurry, transport it as he pleaseth. 1849– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Rooge* and *Rudge*.

Rood goose. *Sc.* Also 8–9 rude goose. [Of obscure origin.] =ROAD-GOOSE.

The two earliest quots., which relate to Ross-shire, are the only real evidence for the name.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* I. 265 A species of geese called rood geese, which are esteemed good eating. 1794 *Ibid.* XII. 274 Rude geese and swans sometimes come there in the winter and spring. 1817 FORSTER *Nat. Hist. Swallow Tribe* (ed. 6) 94 Rat or Road goose, Clatter goose, Brand goose, Rood goose. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, Rood Goose, the Brent Goose.

†Rood land. *Obs.* [f. ROOD *sb.* 8 + LAND *sb.* 7.] A plot of land of one rood in extent.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 737 *Hec virgata*, a rodlande. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 556 The foisaid Rode lond. *c* 1510 *Reg. Burscough* lf. 4 (P.R.O.), On the Northe Syde of the sayd chapelle is viij acres and iij Rode londes and viij falle. 1594 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 118 Rent of a rode land, xvs. 1635 *MS. Indenture* (Lancs.), A parcel of land containing one roodland of land.

Roo'd-loft. Also roodloft, rood loft. [f. ROOD *sb.* 3 + LOFT *sb.* 4.] A loft or gallery forming the head of a rood-screen.

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 133 Pro j rodeloft de novo faciendo ex convencione, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*..Et in j porcione meremii..pro prædicto rudeloft, 4*s.* 1431 *E. E. Wills* 90 For the reparacion of the church, and specially þe rodelofte of Stoke, C*s.* 1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 80 For scowryng of the Standardis candilstikkis, & the Rode loft,..iij*s.* viij*d.* 1503 HAWES *Example Virtue* xiii. 242 The rood loft was yuely garnysshed with gold. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Agst. Dicing* (1843) 148 Whereſoeuer they reade this worde crosse, they aduance out of hande their roode and roodeloft. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 88 (1810) 86 It sheweth a fair church, with a rich..rood loft. 1719 ASHMOLE *Antiq. Berks.* I. 69 Under the King's Arms, placed over the Rood-Loft, is this Distich. 1797 NICHOLLS *Churchw. Acc.* 131 The rood-loft..was a gallery in popish times situate in every Church between the nave and the chancel. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 500 Near the third window there are some steps remaining, which probably led to the rood-loft. 1840 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 3) 329 Roodlofts do not appear to have been common in this country before..the fourteenth century. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* iv. 65 In some places there was a gable or turret over the Rood-loft to hold this sacring bell.

attrib. 1483–5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 117 A newe holowe key to the Roode loffte dore. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* II. 224 A barrel of this explosive which had been placed in the rood-loft staircase.

Roo'd-screen. [f. ROOD *sb.* 3.] A screen, usually of richly carved wood or stone and properly surmounted by a rood, crossing the nave of a church beneath the chancel-arch and separating the nave from the choir.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 256/1 The inclosure of the altar by a screen or railing, answering to the rood-screen. 1861 *Archæol. Æliana* V. XVII. 157 The seats..are the residue of those which .. occupied their appropriate place along the east front of the rood-screen. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 61 A carved oak rood-screen has been recently placed at the chancel arch.

attrib. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 5983, A pair of rood-screen gates in hammered iron and brass.

Rood-stake: see RUD-STAKE.

†Rood-tree. *Obs.* [f. ROOD *sb.* 2.] The cross on which Christ died. Also *fig.*

c 1200 ORMIN 348 To wurrþenn offredd her O rodetreowwess allterr. *Ibid.* 5602 Þiss dræddunng iss þatt rodetreo þatt Crist himm sellf spacc offe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16604 Apon þe mont of caluarie þai sett þis rode tre. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5260 Als he henged on þe rode tre,..When he deyhed for mans trespas. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 116, I lieve and triste in Cristes feith, Which deide upon the Rode tree. *a* 1450 MYRC 248 Hyt ys goddes body þat soffered ded Vp on the holy rode tre. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1939 That for vs dyyd on þe rode tre.

Roody, obs. form of RUDDY.

Roof (rūf), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 hrof, 3 rhof; 1–5 rof, 4–6 roff, rofe, 5 roffe; 4– roof, 4–7 roofe, 6 rooff(e; 5–6 rouf, 6 rouffe, roughe, rowff(e, 6–7 rowfe, roufe. *β.* 3–6 roue, 4–6 roue, *pl.* 4–5 roaues (5 -ys), 5 rooves, -is. *γ.* *Sc.* 5–6 ruf, rufe (*north.* ruffe), 6 *pl.* ruvis, 6, 8–9 ruif (7 ruiff), 9 reef. [OE. *hrōf*, = OFris. *rhoof* (Fris. *roef*), MDu. *roof, rouf, roef* (Du. *roef*, cabin, coffin-lid), MLG. and LG. *rōf*, OIcel. *hróf* boat-shed; the stem does not appear to be otherwise represented. English alone has retained the word in a general sense, for which the other languages use forms corresponding to OE. *þæc* thatch.]

1. The outside upper covering of a house or other building; also, the ceiling of a room or other covered part of a house, building, etc.

a. Beowulf 927 He to healle ȝeong..ȝeseah steapne hrof golde fahne. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 14 Nu ȝebiosnad is hus under hrofe. *Ibid.* 495 Cyning ure ȝewat þurh þæs temples hrof. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 3 Þætte in eare sprecend ȝie woeron in cottum, aboden bið on hrofum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 318 Entas woldon aræran..ænne stypel swa heahne þæt his hrof astige oð heofon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11351 Þe deofell ..sette himm heȝhe uppo þe rhof. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/99 Ȝwane is blod spreinde In þe rof an heiȝ. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2082 A rof shal hile us boþe o-niht. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 258 The Sparke fyred Up in the Rof;..whan the wyndes blowe, It blaseth out on every side. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Roof, of an howse, *tectum, doma.* 1471 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 347 And put a roffe of oke tymber therupon. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 297 She made it to touche..the rouf of the chambre that was ryght hye. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xxiii. 12 The altares vpon the rofe of Achabs perler, which the kynges of Iuda had made. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VII. 286 The walles of their houses are built of chalke, and the roofes are couered with straw. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 429 The Rowfe covered over with sheets of Lead. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 58 Thou may'st behold Outside and inside both, pillars and roofs Carv'd work. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. XXXVII. 142 The roof was painted with all sorts of flowers. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V, The shatter'd roofs Allow'd the dews of night free passage. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 254 Among the ancients, in those countries where it seldom rained, roofs were made quite flat. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 151 The introduction of columns ..for the purpose of strengthening the roof. 1872 YEATS *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 132 Most houses in mediæval times were built high and narrow, with steep pointed roofs.

fig. c 1250 *Death* 155 in *O.E. Misc.* 178 Þi bur is sone ibuld þat þu schald wunien inne. Þe rof..schal ligge o þine chinne. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* x, Seeking that beautious roofe to ruinate, Which to repaire should be thy chiefe desire. 1782 COWPER *Table-T.* 625 The mind..Flew to its first position with a spring That made the vaulted roofs of pleasure ring.

β. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Ȝet is ancre iefned her to sparuwe þet is one under roue. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1948 On the rove men may yet seen A thousand holes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 55 Constantinus..unheled chirches roves [*v.r.* rooves] and coppes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17845 Aboute the roue That scholde be set the temple aboue. 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 275 Vpon high bankys he makith new roovis. *a* 1500 *Nut Brown Maid* in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 200 And vs abowe, noon other roue, but a brake bussh or twayne. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr.* I. 87 in Skelton's Wks. (1843) II. 415 To runne in att the rove.

γ. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVII. (*Machor*) 60 He saw angelis..one þe ruf of þat house lycht. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 18 Þe walles are doune,..þe ruffe is rayned aboven oure hede. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 692 The rufe reulit about in reuall of Reid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 112 The nycht oule, Heich on the ruif. *Ibid.* xii. 47 Of gretting..The rufis did resound. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 183 Ye Ruffe of a house, *culmen.* 1633 *Extr. Rec. Stirling* (1887) 169 To repair thair grammer scoole..and putt on ane new ruiff thairon.

b. With *under, beneath,* †*within,* to denote entering, being or living in, a house.

Beowulf 403 Þa secȝ wisode under Heorotes hrof. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 8 Nam ic wyrðe þæt ðu inngae under rof min. 1382 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, That thou entre vndir my roof. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 31 Thay nevir thair heid sett vndir the ruffe of ony hous. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. iii. 25 Vnderneath that consecrated roofe, Plight me the full assurance of your faith. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 483 Beneath his low illustrious roof, Sweet Peace and happy Wisdom smooth'd his brow. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. i, That since you were now under my roof, I could not refuse to receive their proposals. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. ix. 317 They had both seen Scott frequently under their own roofs. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 302 For about two years they lived..under the roof of their father's youngest sister.

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xxi. 353 Some maintain that Princes are too high to come under the roof of any Laws.

c. Used by extension to denote a house or chamber. Chiefly *poet.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 56, I tell you Madame, were the whole Frame here,..Your Roofe were not sufficient to contayn't. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 17 Come not within these doores: within this roofe The enemie of all your graces liues. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* II. ii, My dwelling, sir? 'Tis a poor yeoman's roof scarce a league off. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 55 Shrieks of death thro' Berkley's roofs that ring. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 83 Whence come they,..approaching in ill hour The inhospitable roof of Polypheme?

fig. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 370 What is my heart, that Thou shouldest come within the roofe thereof?

†d. A story or floor in a house. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 18 The building..is all of free stone sive or seven roofes high. *Ibid.* 112 The houses of the City are foure roofes high.

2. *fig.* a. The highest point or summit of something; that which completes or covers in.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 2 Ic eow mæg..ȝereccan hwæt se hrof is ealra ȝesælða. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 749 Þæt we to þam hyhstan hrofe ȝestiȝan, halgum weorcum. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 27 From hrof *vel* heum eandes wið to..heannise heofnes. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Þe faste hope hafð hire stede up an heih, for ði hie is rof and wrikð alle ðe hire bieð beneðen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 324 Of al holywrit he made a rofe after, And called þat hous vnite. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 22 Blessed is he that maketh due proofe, For that is roote of cunning and roofe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 The rofe yt couereth all, is the theologicall vertue hope. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 80 Ye perfectione and ruif of yᵉ haill wark is Charitie. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 69 Why should we only toil, the roof and crown of things?

b. Applied to heaven, the upper air, etc., as covering the earth.

[*c* 700 CÆDMON *Hymn* 6 He aerist scop aelda barnum heben til hrofe.]

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 60 Þas sidan ȝesceaft, swylce rodores hrof. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22170 Na land þat man kan neuen, Under þe rof o crist heuen. 13.. *K. Alis.* 513 (W.), He schal beo kyng al above Bytwene this and heven rove. 1399 LANGH. *Rich. Redeles* III. 248 Iche rewme vndir roff of þe reyne-bowe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 313 This most excellent Canopy the Ayre,..this Maiesticall Roofe. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 96 The varying roof of heaven And the green earth. 1821 — *Epipsych.* 542 Under the roof of blue Ionian weather.

c. Something which in form or function is comparable to the covering of a house.

Cf. OE. *þæs helmes hrōf, beorges hrōf* (Beowulf).

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 326 The cruel steel afflicting all, the strongest did not dwell Unhurt within their iron roofs. 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 88 Under the shady roof Of branching Elm Star-proof. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 61 Nor Bees are lodg'd in Hives alone, but..Their vaulted Roofs are hung in Pumices. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 98 To prevent the earth from falling.. they make a sort of roof with their gluey substance. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VII. xi, In that roof of crags a space was riven. 1834 WORDSW. *Noonday Hymn* 20 A church in every grove that spreads Its living roof above our heads. 1840 GEN. MERCER in R. J. Macdonald *Hist. Dress R.A.* (1899) 54 This elegant coiffure was ornamented with.. a cockade in front of the roof.

d. *Mining.* The stratum lying immediately over a bed of coal; the top of a working or gallery.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 147 A roof of loose rotten stone without any certain beding or diping. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 30 Leave perhaps about a Foot thick of the Coal top for a Roof. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 79 When the Miners dig down or along in a large Lode, then the roof, i. e. the upper, the hanging wall, or incumbent wall of the Lode or Fissure, is..over their heads. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Nat. Hist. Min. Kingd.* I. 72 Lime-stone may be reckoned among the very hard roofs of coal. 1833–4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 590/2 This coal seam is covered by a 'roof' unlike that of any other coal bed above the mountain limestone in the British Islands. 1883 *Law. Rep.* 10 *Q. B. Div.* 553 Without leaving any pillars of coal or other support for the roof of the mine.

3. *The roof of the mouth,* the palate. Also *ellipt.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker I. 157 *Palatum, uel uranon,* goma, *uel* hrof ðæs muðes. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 30 *Iungyues et palet,* Gomes and the roof of the mouth. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 257 Men of myddel londes [sowneþ her woides] in þe roof of þe mouþ. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 78 Kutte a Swan in the rove of the mouthe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj b, Put som in the Roofe of her mowth. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxix. 9 When their tonges cleued to the rofe of their mouthes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXII. ix, My cleaving tongue close to my roofe doth bide. 1611 COTGR., *Aluette,* a little peece of flesh in the roofe of the mouth. 1644 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 9 The tongues of all, did cleave unto their roof. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 132 The Base of the Nostrils and Roof of the Mouth. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 56/1 The roof of the mouth and the tongue are black. 1868 *Daily News* 26 Aug., A gold roof for false teeth. 1890 [see PALATE 1 b].

b. Similarly of other parts of the body, etc.

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place in Nat.* § ii. 77 In the gorilla, ..the roofs of the orbits rise more obliquely into the cranial cavity. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 12 The removal of the roof of the cranium. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 29 The scale forms the floor instead of the roof of the nostrils. 1888 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 56 The thinning of the roof of an abscess which is about to point.

4. †a. *Sc.* A canopy or tester. *Obs.*

1505 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XII. 673 Tua bosteris, vj werdoris,

tua ruffis of carsay red and gren. 1533 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scot.* VI. 182 To lyn the rufe of the said curtingis, iij elnis bukrame.

b. The top of a carriage, coach, or other covered vehicle.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Roof*, the top of a..Coach. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VI. xiii, Seeing and hearing the roof of a crazy coach groan, crack, and bend, over your head. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 88 To form the roof, arching timbers are laid across from side to side. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 379 The passengers.. were all seated in the carriage. For..it would have been most perilous to mount the roof.

5. The back or ridge (of a bull). *rare*$^{-1}$.

The Fris. *roef* is similarly used.

1808 *Compl. Grazier* (ed. 3) 9 The roof [of a bull ought to be] wide, particularly over the chine and hips, or hooks.

6. *slang.* **a.** A hat. **b.** The head.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, Equipped in his go-to-meeting roof. 1897 MARSHALL *Pomes* 70 (Farmer), He.. was bald upon the roof.

7. *attrib.* **a.** In sense 1, with terms denoting some part, accessory, or feature of the roof, as *roof-beam, -coping, -cover, -crest*, etc.

1647 HEXHAM, The *roofe beame, *den dack balck*. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. vii. 258 My imagination..languishes and dies in a room and under roof beams. 1890 A. J. C. HARE *S.-E. France* 577 Yellow and orange houses, each with..ornamented *roof-coping. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1973/2 Horizontal slats, slightly raised above the *roof-cover. *Ibid.*, Other kinds of *roof-coverings. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2329, *Roof, cresting.. glazed, and enamelled. Ventilating *roof crest tiles. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 287 The tower is in four stages, the two highest of which rise above the *roof-line of the adjoining chambers. 1894 J. WATSON *Jedburgh Abbey* (ed. 2) 119 The date of the earliest of the *roof-markings. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 53 They could not, under the same *roof-plane, introduce the intersecting vaults. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 153 One of them.. is called the *roof plate. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 251 Placed in a side wall and under a level roof-plate. 1844 WHITTIER *Bridal of Pennacook* 259 And, adown the *roof-pole hung,..In the smoke his scalp-locks swung. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xii. 179 The roof-poles of the wigwam Were as glittering rods of silver. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 15 The ends of the *roof-rafters. 1881 RUSKIN *Our Fathers have told us* I. (1884) 22 The Cathedral is seen beneath us,..our gained hill-top being on a level with its *roof-ridge. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xii. 451/1 *Roofe Rooms. 1848 RICKMAN *Styles Archit.* p. liii, The pendants, or vaulting shafts,..would here be more correctly called *roof-shafts. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxiii. (1900) 55/2 Clinging to the roadside bank like pigeons on a *roof-slope. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 624 Between the *roof-space over the pot..a large passage is opened. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Kap-raven*, *Roofe-sparrs. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* 78 The rain was jerking in gushes out of the old *roof-spouts. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxv, The landlord..led the way up the stairs to the *roof-storey. 1828–43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 137 The third [stone]..shivered its strong *roof-timbers into a thousand pieces. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiv. § 1. 746 Those fires..taking hold of the *roof-tops of both the royall houses. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 185 When day comes, on the roof-top tall or the tower she alights. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 191/1 *Roof-trusses may be made entirely of cast-iron. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1975/1 *Roof-truss*, the framework of a roof, consisting of thrust and tie pieces. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 91 Two *roof-windows, at 6*s.* each.

b. In sense 2 d, as *roof-coal, -crag*, etc.

1821 MANDER *Derbysh. Miner's Gloss., Roof-work*, putting Slabs and other pieces of Timber to support the roof of Gabes and works in Mines. 1833–4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 704/1 An idea of the appearances of the Hutton roof crags. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 978 The roof-stratum begins to break by the sides of the pillars. *Ibid.* 979 When a coal has a following or roof-stone,..this facilitates the labour. 1883 *Science* I. 192/1 The exposure of the roof-shales is not sufficient to prove the absence of such detritus. 1887 P. MCNEILL *Blawearie* 134 The day on which I got my head crushed wi' the fa' o' roof-coal.

c. In sense 4 b, as *roof-irons, -seat*.

1894 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 8/4 Hansom cabs had got no roof irons to carry luggage. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 108/1 The scared old gent on the front roof-seat. 1900 F. ROGERS *Man. Coaching* iv. 73 In the present coach, the roof-seats are fastened on the roof, with their edges fair with the front.

8. *Comb.* **a.** Objective, as *roof-building, -haunting, -reaching* adjs.; *roof-draining, -raising*.

1803 HAN. MORE *Way to Plenty* (S. P. C. K.) 46 All the workmen were looking forward to the usual holiday of roof-raising. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 37 Roof-haunting martins warm their eggs. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 357 *note*, The metal-work required for roof-draining. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* clxx. III. 197 A provision..beneath the talents of the roof-building ape. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 8/1 Luxuriant shrubs, and roof-reaching roses.

b. Similative, as *roof-high, -shaped* adjs.; *roof-like, -wise* advs.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Haultmuré*, A dish of brewes, whose soppes are heaped roofewise one vpon another. 1792 WORDSW. *Descrip. Sketches* 211 Mists..Spread rooflike o'er the deep secluded vale. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, Those thick locks ..overlapping roof-wise the gravest face we ever in this world saw. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* ii. 27 It will take a life time for our clumps to grow roof-high. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geogr.* (Low) ii. 39 The Gulf Stream is..roof-shaped.

9. Special combs., as **roof-cat**, an Indian species of wild cat; **roof-garden**, a garden, or collection of plants in large pots, etc., on the (flat) roof of a house or other building; **roof-lorn** *a.*, roofless; **roof-mask** (see quot.); †**roof-nail**, nails used to secure roofing material; **roof-nucleus**, *Anat.*, a part of the brain (see quots.); †**roof-pincer**, a surgical instrument for raising the uvula; **roof-rat** (Sc. *-rotten*), a variety of the black rat; **roof-snake**, an Indian snake infesting roofs; **roof-slate**, a roofing slate; **roof-swell**, a variety of organ swell; †**roof-trough** (with allusion of Chaucer *Miller's T.* 437).

1895 MRS. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 52 He lay awake all night long, and listened to the wild *roof-cats stealing down the thatch. 1894 R. H. DAVIS *Eng. Cousins* 112 On the top of the barge is a *roof-garden of pretty girls. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 3/1 The New York theatres are rejoicing in the possession of..roof gardens. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* III. 127 To find himself conveyed to a *roof-lorn cottage. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. 209 The *roof-mask, which protects this lower roof from the weather. 1350 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 262, 2,600 de wyndounail,..23,000 de *rofnail. 1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 87 For sprigge, xij d, & for Rofe nayle, viij d. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 872/1 Two grey masses, named *roof nuclei. 1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* II. 329 The so-called roof-nucleus..of the cerebellum. 1690 BLANCARD *Lex. Med.* 591 *Staphyleparies*,..the *roof pincer. 1819 *Edin. Mag.* July 506 Black rotten, *Roof Rotten. 1884 *Chambers' Jrnl.* Apr. 215/2 There are few bungalows the thatched roof of which is not the occasional abode of.. the *saukor*, or *roof-snake. 1803 PLYMLEY *Agric. Shropsh.* 43 The *roof-slate, or schistus tegularis, which contains more silex than argill. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 27 The *roof or door swell,..when accurately constructed (of oak wood), is the best sort. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 23 Every one is to enter into their *Roof-trough or Kimelyn.

Roof (rūf), *v.* Forms: 5 rof(e, rove, 7 roofe, rooff(e, 6– roof. [f. the sb. Cf. older MG. *roeven, rueven* (Teutonista), Flem. *roeven*.]

1. *trans.* To provide or cover with a roof. Also with *in, over*.

c 1475 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1889) 61 She..new rofyd it, and leyde therupon a fodyr of led. 1482 *Paston Lett.* III. 281, I wulle that the seid ele..be newe rofed, leded, and glased. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (Bohn) I. 444 Ancient Roman buildings ..roofed with either vaults or arches. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXIII. 196 Around the tree I rais'd a nuptial bower, And roof'd defensive of the storm and shower. 1775 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1873) VII. 673, I think it would be much preferable to roofing them. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii. *note*, The builders had attained the art of using cement, and of roofing a building. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. xii, Next day, I had the passage at the entrance of the house repaired and roofed. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Flg Trees* 5 If you roof over the area, how on earth are they to get any light in the kitchen?

refl. and *fig.* 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. well lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 109 He has..many a stormy night Beene forc'd to roofe himselfe i'th open field. 1872 TYNDALL *Forms of Water* 133 The sea freezes, roofing itself with ice of enormous thickness.

b. To set as a roof *over* something.

1818 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 113 The temples..Of Man's ear and eye, Roofed over Sculpture and Poesy.

2. To be or form, to lie as, a roof over (something). Also *fig.* and with *in*.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 130 The stones so great, that eight floores it, eight roofes it. 1662 ROWLEY *Birth of Merlin* IV. i, Know'st thou what pendulous mischief roofs thy head? 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. 115 As the new flames gave Light to the rocks that roof'd them. 1833 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 99 As thunder-clouds that..Roof'd the world with doubt and fear. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii, Huge fir-trees roofed it in, and made a night of noon.

b. To shelter, house.

1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* I. 57 Flow'rets which..Fell into pavilions,..To roof the glow-worm from the evening dew. 1883 JEFFERIES *Story of my Heart* 156 That his children may..have sufficient to eat, drink, clothe, and roof them.

3. *intr.* To dwell under one roof. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1606 HEYWOOD *Challenge* v. i, Farewell world,..thou wilt not suffer Vertue And Beauty roofe together.

4. *trans.* To sit on the roof of (a coach).

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* xxxi. (1855) 250 The accustomed process of *roofing* a stage-coach.

Roof, obs. f. ROE *sb.*[2]; obs. pa. t. RIVE *v.*[1]

Roofage (rū·fĕdʒ). [f. ROOF *sb.* + -AGE.] The material of a roof; roofing of any kind.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 205 The gracefulness of its roofage, the delicacy of its carved work. 1867 G. MUSGRAVE *Nooks & Corners Old France* II. 149 The dark slates that form the universal roofage. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 237 A spacious raised wooden shed,.. roofed with thatch—your only *Shinto* wear for roofage.

transf. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 311 Branching limes, and elms with their..gnarled boles and sombre roofage.

Roof-cast, obs. variant of ROUGH-CAST.

Roofe, obs. variant of RUFF.

Roofed (rūft), *ppl. a.* [f. ROOF *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. Having a roof; covered with or as with a roof. Also with *in, over*.

? *a* 1500 *Chester Plays* III. 34 Three roofed chambers. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 116 Beinge roofed and paued with maruelous arte. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 40 Here had we now our Countries Honor, roof'd, Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 39 The first publick Building that we saw so roofe since we left England. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 466 Three detached parts of it, which are roofed, but very ruinous. 1792 WORDSW. *Descrip. Sketches* 184 She seeks a covert from the battering shower In the roofed bridge. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 274 The Gallery of Kaltwasser, which is roofed like a house. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxiii, A truncated tower roofed in with fluted tiles. 1896 W. BLACK *Briseis* xxiv, In the roofed-over portion of the Erectheum.

2. As the second element in combs. denoting a particular form or kind of roof.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 391 Their houses are flat-roofed. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 293 He..entr'd soon the shade High roofs. 1703 NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 271 All kind of flat Roof'd Buildings. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 60/2 The thatch-roof'd village, and the busy town. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 139 To lie shivering inside a grass-roofed church. 1871 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 245 Thorshaven, with its green-roofed little houses.

Roo·fer. [f. ROOF *sb.* or *v.*] One who constructs or repairs roofs.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 8/2 The metal workers show their processes, also roofers, plumbers, plasterers, leather-workers.

Roo·fing, (*vbl.*) *sb.* [f. ROOF *sb.* or *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The act of covering with a roof; material used or suitable for roofs; that which forms a roof or roofs.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 383 (Bodl. MS.), And lete hem drie er..rovyng [be] sette uppon, lest all be shent. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 180 Hee..gaue all the timber for the roofing of the two side Iles. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 163 Whiche forme of roofing is generally vsed in all those Italian cities that I saw. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abbey* 19 Lead, Stone, and Timber, all devoured in the roofing, flooring, and finishing of their Steeple. 1725 *Pom. Dict.* s.v. *Thatching*, A thousand handfuls of Reed..will..cover about three square of Roofing. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 112 The hovel was of mud-walls, without any roofing. 1828–43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 137 A huge machine was constructed, covered by a strong roofing of boards and hides. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 165 Thick and heavy slates..are used for building as well as for roofing. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* III. 166 Arnold went up to an old farmhouse..to settle a question of roofing and thatching.

transf. 1883 GRISLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 206 *Roofing*, the upper 5 or 6 feet of the rock-salt beds.

b. *attrib.* with *material, slate, tile*, etc.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 191 In Holland, they frequently glaze their roofing tiles. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 406/1 It is as hard as roofing slate. 1846 KIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.* 375 It is of good size, for roofing-timber..is cut out of it. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 6029 Galvanized corrugated iron roofing sheets. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 98 There are now so many light roofing materials,—such as the Willesden roofing paper.

c. *attrib.* in other uses.

1867 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 439/1 The various kinds [of tiles] used for roofing purposes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1973/2 *Roofing-machine*, one for preparing material for roofing purposes. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 3/5 Bridge and roofing firms have been busy.

2. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* R iij, *Roofing* is rising upwards in the Work, be it either directly or by degrees. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 78 *Roofing*, when the top of the loaded skip wedges against the top of the gate-road.

Roofless (rūf·flĕs), *a.* [f. ROOF *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Of buildings: Having no roof.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 402 At Luton I saw a faire church but the Quier then roofeleese. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, The wind made Glaud a roofless barn. 1793 COWPER *A Tale* 38 Within that cavity aloft Their roofless home they fixt. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. xii, He gazed around upon the roofless columns and shattered walls. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* xxviii. 436 But the great majority of the houses were still roofless.

2. Of persons: Not sheltered by a roof.

1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 13 The stolen feasts and the roofless nights of those careless vagabonds. 1839 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 7 Though the Irish peasant is starved, naked and roofless. 1863 W. B. JERROLD *Signals of Distress* 58 These roofless creatures.

Roo·flet. [f. ROOF *sb.* + -LET.] 'A small roof or covering' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

Roo·f-tile. ? *Obs.* Also 5 roff tyle, rofe-, rof tile; 6 roofe tyle. [f. ROOF *sb.*] A tile for covering the top ridge of a roof; a ridge-tile.

1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 65 Also paid for a quartern roff tyle,..xv d. 1477 *Act* 17 *Edw. IV*, c. 3 Whityng & anelyng de tewle appellez pleintile autrement nosmez thaktile, roftile ou crestile, cornertile & guttertile. 1546 *Acc. St. Dunstan's, Cant.* (1875) 68 For playne tylle, iiij s. viij d.; for rwffe tylle, xj d. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. French Tong, Enfestau*, or *festière*, a roofe tile. 1611 COTGR., *Faistiere*, a ridge-tyle, Creast-tile, Roofe-tile. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 Roof Tiles..are laid upon the..ridge of the Roof. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Tyle*, Ridge, Roof, or Crease Tyles, are those used to cover the Ridges of Houses.

Roo·f-tree. Also 5 ruff tree, roffetre, 6 (8) *Sc.* rufe, ruif tre, 7 roufe. [f. ROOF *sb.*]

1. The main beam or ridge-pole of a roof.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Roof tree (or ruff tree), *festum*. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 777 *Hoc festuum*, a roffetre. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 14 The ruif tre of all this haill Maissoun. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* V. 209 A gret rufe tre [*v.r.* raftre] he had in till his hand. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Roof*, Roof-trees..is also used for the upper Timbers of any Building; whence in the Northern Counties, it is common to signify a whole Family, by saying, all under such a one's Roof-Tree. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* viii, Ye have riven the thack off seven cottar houses—look if your ain roof-tree stand the faster. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 132 Instead of sleeping in the tent, he determined to seek shelter under a solid roof-tree. 1875–6 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav.* (1905) 146 Wood for the fire, or for a new roof-tree.

b. *Sc.* in allusive use (see quots.).

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1754) II. 41 As we say..—To your Fireside; he says much to the same Purpose—To your Roof Tree. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. vi. 191 Lord Melville proposed a bumper, with all the honours, to the Roof-tree. 1842 D. VEDDER *Poems* 141 We'll a' haud a ranting holiday, An' drink success to the laird's roof-tree.

2. *Naut.* (See quots. and cf. ROUGH-, RUFF-TREE.) It is doubtful, in view of the variant forms, whether the first element here is really ROOF *sb.* The spelling does not appear to have been in actual use after the 17th century.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 They make a Iury-mast..with yards, rouftrees, or what they can. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 The Roufe-trees..are..small Timbers to beare vp the Gratings from the halfe Decke to the fore-castle. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 37/1 The Roofe trees are light wood that goes ouer the decks and fore-castle to beare vp the gratings and ledges wherein the netting ly. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., That Peece of Timber which on Occasion is laid over the Half Deck to bear up Nettings, Sails, or Peeces of Canvas, is called a Roof-tree. [Also in Chambers (1728), Crabbe (1823), etc.]

Roo·fward, *adv.* [f. ROOF *sb.* + -WARD.] Toward, in the direction of, the roof.

1866 J. CONINGTON *Æneid* 55 Firebrands roofward dart. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* 2 A mighty tree, That reared its blessings roofward.

Roofy (rū·fi), *a.* [f. ROOF *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Furnished with a roof.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 634 Whether to roofy Houses they repair, Or sun themselves abroad in open air.

2. Abounding in roofs.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* 268/1 The roofy wilderness of the metropolis.

3. *transf.* High-pitched.

1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* I. ix, Capable of saying little humorous things in a thin 'roofy' voice.

Roofye, variant of RUFFY.

Roog, obs. form of ROGUE.

Rooge, var. of ROODGE *v.*, ROUGE *sb.*[2]

Rooing, *vbl. sb.* : see ROO *v.*

Rook (ruk), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1 hrooc, hroc, roc, 3 rok, 3–6 roke, 5–7 rooke, 5– rook. *β. Sc.* (and *north.*) 5–6 ruke, 6 reuk, rwik, 6–7 ruik(e. [OE. *hróc*, = MDu. *roec, roek-, rouc, rouk-* (Du. and Fris. *roek*), MLG. *rôk, rook* (LG. *rok, roke, rauk, rauke*), ON. *hrókr* (obs. Da. *rog*), OHG. *hruoh* (MHG. *ruoch*, G. *ruch*); cf. also MSw. *roka*, Sw. *råka*, Da. *raage*. The name may be of imitative origin.]

1. A black, raucous-voiced European and Asiatic bird (*Corvus frugilegus*), nesting in colonies; one of the commonest of the crow-tribe, and in the north of Britain usually called a *crow*.

The equation, in OE, and ME. glosses, with L. *graculus* (*graltus*), jackdaw, is probably inexact.

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* G. 154 *Grallus*, hrooc. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* I. 492 Dær fluzon sona to hrocas and hremmas. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1130 Golfinc, rok, ne crowe, ne dar þar neuer cumen i-hende. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 437/196 Blake foule huy seize, Ase it crowene and rokes weren, fleon bi þe Eyr wel heize. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 792 Roke, Rauen, and goldefynch. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 1516 The halle was al ful y-wys Of hem..As ben on trees rokes nestes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17214 The Gregais wol not hir bodi grauen, But let hit ligge to roke & rauen. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d ij, That hawke that will slee a Roke or a Crow or a Reuyn. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 462 The roke, with the ospraye That putteth fysshes to a fraye. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 915 When Turtles tread, and Rookes and Dawes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. xii. I. 276 The Crowes and Rookes have a cast by themselves. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 76 He'd prove..a Goose a Justice, And Rooks Committee-men, and Trustees. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 141 A blackening train Of clamorous rooks thick urge their weary flight. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 168 Rooks are sociable birds, living in vast flocks: crows go only in pairs. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v., The Rook is partial to cultivated parts, as well as to the habitation of man. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 148/2 Grain, and insects especially, form the food of the Rook. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 529 From hill to hill the wandering rook did sail, Lazily croaking.

β. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 32 þer commes rukes and crakes and oþer fewles. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 6 Rukes bigande in kirk 3ardis, orchardis or treis dois gret skaithe apone cornis. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 794 Sa come the Ruke with a rerd and a rane roch. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 117 Had he reveild bene to the rwlkis, Thay had him revin all with thair clwikis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 53 3e gleds and howlets, raunis and rukis.

2. Applied to persons as an abusive or disparaging term.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 57 Revin, raggit ruke, and full of rebaldrie. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (Shaks. Soc.) 13 Callinge his wittes together (of which he had no small neede, being mated with two such rookes). *Note.* They are rookes for their troubling tongs. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Year* Wks. (Grosart) I. 89 So many Rookes, catchpolls of poesy, That feed vpon the fallings of hye wit. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Worcestershire* III. (1662) 168 In plain English, this Scotish Demster is an arrant rook, depluming England, Ireland and Wales, of famous Writers, meerly to feather his own Country therewith. 1721 RAMSAY *Ode to the Ph—* xii, Ye'll worry me, you greedy rook. 1784 BURNS *Rob Mossgiel* 4 Such witching books are baited hooks, For rakish rooks like Rob Mossgiel.

b. A cheat, swindler, or sharper, *spec.* in gaming.

1577 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 173 For against thys Fayre evere noughte rooke wyll come. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* IV. § 2 (1669) 77/1 They meet with many Rooks and Cheaters in their dealing. 1693 *Humours Town* 25 To shake away an Estate to known Rooks that live by the Dice, is an unaccountable piece of folly. 1705 WYCHERLEY *Let. to Pope* 7 April, So I am (like an old Rook, who is ruined by Gaming) forced to live on the good Fortune of the pushing young Men. 1767 COLMAN *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) II. 82 They need not be guilty of burglary, turn Rooks and Sharpers, commit fraudulent bankruptcies [etc.]. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 50 We scarcely know whether yet to class him with the rooks or the pigeons. 1889 *Spectator* 18 May, To punish the rooks by positive fines and the pigeons by the public exposure of their folly.

appos. 1678 OLDHAM *Let. fr. Country* Wks. (1854) 74 Poets are cullies, whom rook fame draws in.

† **c.** A gull, a simpleton. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Every Man in Hum.* I. v, Hang him, rooke, he! why, he has no more iudgement then a maltthorse. 1601 — *Poetaster* I. ii, What? shall I haue my sonne a stager now? an enghle for players? a gull? a rooke? 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* III. ii, An arrant Rooke by this light; a capable cheating stocke; a man may carry him vp and downe by the eares like a pipkin. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 7 Such men as study by all means to serve God..are by these varlets called rooks.

d. *slang.* A 'black-coat'. Cf. ROOKSHIP.

1859 *Slang Dict.* 82 *Rook*, a clergyman.

3. *Cant.* and *dial.* (See quots.)

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rook*,..the cant name for a crow used in house-breaking. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Rook*, a small iron crow. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 355 *Rook*, the iron key used for winding up a kitchen-grate when it is too wide.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rook-catcher, -net, -shooting*; *rook-like*; *rook-haunted, -tenanted.*

1573–4 *Saffron-Walden Accs.* (MS.), For a rokenet, 8*s.* 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 8 The Church-wardens through the Kingdome are the Prelats rook-catchers. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Your friend and I..are going out rook-shooting before breakfast. 1870 — *E. Drood* ii, Divers venerable persons of rook-like aspect. 1872 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 280, I am writing among the grey gables and rook-haunted trees. 1874 LISLE CARR *J. Gwynne* I. i. 1 A cluster of old elms, rook-tenanted.

b. Special combs., as **rook-bolter** (see quot.); **rook-boy,** one employed in scaring rooks from corn; **rook-grove,** a clump of trees containing a rookery; **rook-hawk,** (*a*) a hawk trained to fly at rooks; (*b*) the hobby; **rook-hawking,** the sport of flying hawks at rooks; **rook-pie,** a pie made with (young) rooks; **rook-rattle,** a rattle used in scaring rooks; **rook-rifle,** a rifle of small bore for shooting rooks; **rook-starver,** *dial.,* a rook-scarer; **rook-starving,** *dial.,* rook-scaring; **rook-worm,** a worm eaten by rooks.

1840 SPURDENS *E. Anglian Wds., Quarrel,* a kind of bird-bolt,..now only used by *rook-bolters for beating down rooks' nests. 1885 *Census Instruct.* Index, *Rook Boy. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Norf. Birds* Wks. (Bohn) III. 321 By reason of the great quantity of corn-fields and *rook groves. 1855 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry* 63 One of William Barr's best *rook Hawks in 1852 was an eyess Tiercel. 1887 A. C. SMITH *Birds of Wiltshire* 72 The Hobby...I am told that its provincial name in Wiltshire is the 'Rook Hawk'. 1855 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry* 63 We now come to a somewhat similar sport, viz. *Rook hawking. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Dict. Housekpr.* (1778) 157 A *Rook Pye. Skin and draw six young rooks. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Indistinct visions of rook-pie floated through his imagination. 1892 'Q.' *I saw three Ships* 163 Scattered among these were ox-bells, *rook-rattles, a fog-horn or two. 1859 STONEHENGE *Shot-Gun* 104 In *rook rifle-shooting at birds just fledged. 1895 BURROUGHS *White's Selborne* I. 143 A '*rookstarver'. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Red-worm* 6 K 3/1 It is called a grub, by others the large maggot, and the *rook worm, because the rooks eat it. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 148/2 The larvæ of the cock-chaffer (*Melolontha vulgaris*)..are called Rook-worms in many places.

Rook (ruk), *sb.*[2] *Chess.* Forms: 4–5 rok, 5–6 roke (5 roche), 6–7 rook; 5– rook (7 -ke). [a. OF. *roc(k, rok, ro(c)q*, = Sp. and Pg. *roque*, It. *rocco*, med.L. *rocus, rochus*, also MLG. *roch* (G. *roch, roche*), ON. *hrókr* (Icel. *hrókur*), MSw. *rokk*, obs. Da. *rok, rocke*. The ultimate source is Pers. رخ *rukh*, the original sense of which is doubtful.] One of four pieces which at the beginning of the game are set in the corner squares, and have the power of moving in a right line forwards, backwards, or laterally over any number of unoccupied squares; a castle. Also in *fig.* contexts.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (1883) 426 Wip a roke he brac his heued þan. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11397 Somme ..Drowe forthe meyne for þe cheker Wyþ draughtes queinte of knight & rok. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6717 Hyr Rokys at eche corner oon Wer makyd of a ryche stoon. *c* 1450 *Treat. Chess* (MS. Ashm. 344), Draw thy knyght in a ande say chek, Sythen thy Roke in b and say chek. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 478 Yonnet..played wyth his roke that he sholde not be mated. 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Playe of Cheasts* A iv b, The Rooke is made lykest to the Kinge and the Queene, but that he is not so long. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 75, I had beene taken napping, if I had plaid that rooke. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* III. iv, Now play your best Sir, though I lose this Rook here, Yet I get libertie. 1656 BEALE *Chesse-play* 2 In the corner of the field the Rooke, Rock, or Duke, who is sometimes fashioned with a round head, sometimes like a Castle. 1735 BERTIN *Chess* 56 The bishop gives a check in his queen's rook's fourth square. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xi. 363 Nor good nor evil can you beings name, Who are but rooks and castles in the game. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Chess* 39 The Rook..may pass along the entire length of the board at one move.

Rook, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Var. of ROKE or ROUK: the difference in the vowel is unusual.] Mist, fog.

c 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 327 b, A *Rook*, a steam or vapour. 1786 *Har'st Rig* (1794) 27 Mair scouthry like it still does look, At length comes on in mochy rook. 1825 in BROCKETT. 1894 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.* 584 Yonder's a rook on the law.

Rook, *dial.*, a heap: see RUOK *sb.*

Rook, obs. form of ROCK *sb.*[1]

Rook (ruk), *v.*[1] [f. ROOK *sb.*[1] 2 b.]

1. *trans.* To cheat; to defraud by cheating, *esp.* in gaming; to clean of money by fraud, extortion, or other means; to charge extortionately.

Chiefly in slang or colloquial use.

c 1590 [? LODGE] *Sir T. More* I. ii, Let them gull me, widgeon me, rook me, fopp me. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, If he should prooue, *Rumarum plenus*, then s'blood I were Rookt. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xviii. 261 How easily doth a brother rooke a brother, I mean the craftie brother the weaker? 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 87 This may be a fair warning..to take heed he be not rookt by such polititians. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 302 The unsanctified crew of Gamesters..rook'd him sometimes of all he could wrap or get. 1710 PALMER *Prov.* 209 Drawn in by guinea-droppers, and rook'd of forty guineas and a watch. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl Harcourt* 10 June, Whether terrified.., or to rooke new legions..of Infernals, the Gordon is fled. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxi, It was this same Glenvarloch that rooked me, at the ordinary, of every penny I had. 1862 M. NAPIER *Life Visct. Dundee* II. 321 The Decreet of the Mint by which they had been so terribly rooked. 1897 ANSTEY *Trav. Comp.* ii, Not such a bad dinner! Expect they'll rook us a lot for it, though.

† **2.** To take by cheating, or by fraudulent means.

1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I*, 161 How they rooked to themselves all the Plate and Money. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 362 The Title of Gehazi..to those things which by abusing his Master's name he rook'd from Naaman. 1695 COTTON *Martial* I. lxvi. 59 Dost hope..For ten vile pence eternal glory rook?

† **3.** *intr.* To practise cheating. *Obs.*

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. i, In the gaming-house, where I found most of the town-wits; the prose-wits playing, and the verse-wits rooking. 1676 SHADWELL *Libertine* II, You women always rook in love, you'll never play upon the square with us. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 70 Learning to wrangle at Trap, or rook at Span-farthing.

† **4.** (Meaning uncertain.) *Obs.*

1632 SHIRLEY *Hyde Park* III. i, He rooke for once, my Lord, He hold you twenty more...Done with you too.

Rook, *v.*[2] [f. ROOK *sb.*[2]] 'To castle at chess' (Ogilvie, 1850).

† **Rook,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* (Exact meaning not clear.)

1616 in W. H. Wheeler *Hist. Fens* (1897) App. IV. 11 The Welland to be roaded, rooked, hooked, hafted, scowered, and cleansed.

Rook, to crouch, cower: see RUOK *v.*

Rooker [1], *rare*[−1]. [f. ROOK *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who rooks or cheats.

1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 78 There is a pernicious destructive sort of flattery, wherewith rookers and sharks work their several ends upon such as they make a prey of.

Roo·ker [2]. (See quot.)

1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) I. 179/2 The *rooker*, a tool resembling the letter L, fixed in a wooden handle, for the purpose of drawing out the ashes from the oven.

Roo·keried, *a.* [f. next.] Having a rookery.

1836 R. FURNESS *Astrologer* II Wks. (1858) 149 Descending by The rook'ried Holme, and to the town on Wye.

Rookery (ru·kəri). [f. ROOK *sb.*[1] + -ERY.]

1. A collection of rooks' nests in a clump of trees; a colony of rooks.

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., They are commonly Groves and tall Trees near Gentlemens Houses in the Country that make your Rookeries. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 21 Gentlemen keep rookeries for the sake of hearing a continual noise. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvi, Like crows upon a falcon that strays into their rookery. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 68 The many-winter'd crow that leads the clanging rookery home. 1883 *Congregational Year Book* 58 To many, Church questions seem as trivial as the politics of a rookery.

b. The realm of rooks. *rare*[−1].

1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 301/2 This seemed to be no Breach of the Laws of Rookery, and was, I saw, practised by every one of the Rest.

2. A breeding-place, common resort, or large colony: **a.** Of sea-birds, *esp.* penguins.

1838 POE *Narr. A. Gordon Pym* Wks. 1896 I. 441 Navigators have agreed in calling an assemblage of such encampments [of albatross] a rookery. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 410/2 The towns, camps, and rookeries, as they have been called, of these birds [penguins]. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 2/1 Further on..we found a rookery of many thousands of the superb red-tailed tropic bird (*Phaeton phœnicurus*).

b. Of seals or other marine mammals.

1847 SIR J. ROSS *Voy. Antarctic Reg.* I. 47 Some of their [*sc.* seals'] haunts, or as the sealers term them 'rookeries'. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 208 The sea-elephants..are gregarious, and..will often congregate in 'rookeries' of hundreds. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 205 The 'rookery' of the sea-bears still found in abundance on St. Paul's Island.

3. A cluster of mean tenements densely populated by people of the lowest class.

1829 *Farmer's Jrnl.* 14 Sept. 294 This court is known by the name of the 'Rookery', (from there being a humble family in each room). 1851 H. MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1862) II. 331 We visited Market Street,..a well known rookery of prostitutes. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* Introd. p. xiii, A dozen families are..in a rookery which grew up on the edge of a piece of waste.

attrib. 1883 *Good Words* Aug. 542/1 A 'rookery' district in the great metropolis.

b. (See quot.)

1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 201 *Rookery*, in Military slang, that part of the barracks occupied by subalterns, often by no means a pattern of good order.

c. *transf.* in various applications.

1824 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sci.* 34 Java itself I should observe is one rookery of volcanoes. 1892 *Nation* LV. 480/1 The Inns of Court and of Chancery..have been..an immemorial rookery for authors. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R. M.* 252 Dr. Fahy's basement storey, with the rookery of paying guests asleep above.

4. *dial.* or *slang.* A row, disturbance.

1824 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) 416 At this moment there was a terrible rookery and noise outside the court. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.* s.v., 'To make a rookery' is to make a great stir about anything.

Roo'king, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROOK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The act or practice of cheating or defrauding.

1652 BROME *Damoiselle* IV. i, Though cheating there, and Rooking be as free As there is squane play at the Ordinaries. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 266 They consider themselves as in the Enemies Country, and think that Rooking is a kind of Lawful Profession. 1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 235 Most passive pigeon that ever submitted to rooking.

attrib. 1659 *Invisible John made Visible* 4 The Tower, formerly a noble and unexpensive Prison, is..rendered a rooking Pinfold. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 287 This rooking Trick,..to dodge and shuffle with God.

Roo'king, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. ROOK *sb.*[1]] The driving away of rooks from fields.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* April 652 Other items are..weeding, and rooking, or employing a boy to drive away the rooks.

Roo'king, *ppl. a.* [f. ROOK *v.*[1]] Cheating, swindling, dishonest.

16.. *Robin Conscience* 16, I walkt into St. Georges Field, Where rooking Rascals I beheld. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. (1851) III. 14 A band of rooking Officials, with cloke bagges full of Citations. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 9 A Crown the Rooking-winner lent him..to bear his charges homewards.

Roo'kish, *a.* [f. ROOK *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Of or pertaining to rooks; resembling a rook.

1738 *Common Sense* II. 120 They seem now to be the Outcasts of the Rookish Race. 1869 *Daily News* 23 Jan., It gives a rookish look to a corpulent Frenchman, and makes a thin one spectral.

Roo'kle, *v.*, dial. var. of ROOTLE *v.* Hence **Roo'kler**; **Roo'kling** *ppl. a.*

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* viii, Such were then the pigs of Devon: not to be compared with the..game-flavoured little rooklers. 1857 — *Two Y. Ago* II. 70 Rookling in their drains, like an old sow. 1865 — *Poems, Martin Lightfoot's Song*, To the rookling sow took he.

Roo'klet, -ling. [f. ROOK *sb.*[1]] A young rook.

1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4325 An attack is regularly made upon the rooklings by the..gamekeeper. 1897 *Badminton Mag.* IV. 427 Each time the old birds approach, the 'rooklets' positively quiver with excitement.

Rookly, variant of ROKELAY.

Roo'kship. [Cf. ROOK *sb.*[1] 2 d.] A mock title applied to a clergyman.

1710 *Welchman's Tales* 7 He call'd him Knave in a Black Coat: which rais'd his Rookships Passion so.

†**Roo'kster.** *Obs.* [f. ROOK *v.*[1]] A cheat.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. XXV. (1715) 135 Beggars, Jack-puddings, Rooksters, and such like.

Roo'ky, *sb. slang.* A raw recruit.

1893 KIPLING *Many Invent.* 134 You can't drill, you can't walk, you can't shoot,..you awful rookies.

Roo'ky, *a.*[1] [f. ROOK *sb.*[1]] Full of, abounding in, consisting of, rooks; also *fig.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 51 Light thickens, And the Crow makes Wing to th' Rookie Wood. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 157 The rooky tribe attend, and perched at hand, Watch the moist furrow. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 201 *Rooky*, rascally, rakish, scampish. [1890 *Temple Bar* Aug. 474 At this latening season most of the English are winging home to their rooky woods.]

Roo'ky, *a.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. ROOK *sb.*[3]] Foggy, misty. Cf. ROKY *a.*

1691 RAY *N. C. Words, Rooky*, misty. *c* 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 327 b, *Rooky*, misty or dark with steam and vapour. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Rak*, We say it is *a rooky day*, when the air is thick and the light of consequence feeble. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*

Rool, *v. rare.* (See quots.)

1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Rool*, to ruffle, to rumple clothes, by throwing them negligently about. 1886 *Jrnl. Microsc. Soc.* VI. 23 Whenever the balsam begins to 'rool' or cause hitching of the specimen. *Ibid.* 24 The balsam catches to the stone and 'rools', carrying the preparation with it.

Rool(e, obs. forms of ROLL *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Room (rūm), *sb.*[1] Forms: (see below). [Common Teut.: OE. *rūm* neut., = MDu. *ruum*, *ruym*, *ruem* (Du. *ruim*), OS. *rūm* (LG. *rūm*), OHG. *rūm* (G. *raum*), ON. and Icel. *rúm* (Sw. and Da. *rum*, Norw. *rom*), Goth. *rūm*. The relationship to forms in *ru-* outside of Teutonic is uncertain.]

A. Illustration of forms.

α. 1–3 rum, 4 rume.

Beowulf 2690 Þa him rum ageald. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8489 Þe Laferrd haffde litell ium. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20856 For þis bok has na noþer rume.

β. 4–6, 9 *dial.* roum, 4–7 roume, 5–6 rovme.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6926 (Kölbing), On a swiþe grene roum. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9168 Þe roume and þe space..In þe cete of heven. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 475 With all the relykis raith, that in that rovme was. *c* 1495 *The Epitaffe*, etc. in Skelton's Wks. (1843) II. 389 Though the roume vnmete were for his pouer degre. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 7 Be cause there was no roume for them. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 13 These great rovmes that you see. 1639 SIR W. MURE *Ps.* civ. 9 The beames of all his high-raisd roumes. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* s.v., Ith ioum o comin to me, he went haam.

γ. 5–6 rowm, 5–7 rowme, 6 rowlm(e.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4920 He þat ristis in þat rowme. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rowm, space, ..*spacium*. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* vii. 4 It was large of rowme. 1562 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1891) II. 21 The said rowlme of alderman of this cittie. 1608 *Church-w. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 150 For a rowme to build a stall on. 1654 in Campbell *Balmerino* (1899) 403 Finding that rowme and place not proprint.

δ. 5–7 rome, 5 rom, rombe, 5–6 romme, 7 rum.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3230 Ther myght thei alle stonde In romme. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2044 In euery rome. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiii. 366 Dwelling ferther fro thens in rombe. 1530 PALSGR. 628/2 Make romme, maysters, here cometh a player. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) 119 As they in theire severall romes doo serve. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 255 Their rarietie might have claimed rome in this place. 1684 *Pennsylv. Arch.* I. 86 One in the rum of Ralph withers Deceased.

ε. 5–7 roome, 5– room.

1494 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 109 To bee discharged of their roomes. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* D iij b/2 His felowes in yᵗ room. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxxiv. 3 The sparowes fynde a roome to rest. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 211 Substances..take up roome. 1696 *Church-w. Acc. Pittington* 260 A new saxton to be chosen in his roome.

B. Signification.

I. 1. Space; dimensional extent.

a 1000 *Genesis* 1166 Þa his tiddæge under rodera rum rim wæs gefylled. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8489 Þe Laferrd haffde litell rum Inn all þatt miccle riche. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7896 (Kölbing), Her main þai kedde & large ioume about hem redde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 469 So fele battalis and so braid, That tuk so gret rowme as thai raid. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 50 What was þe greitest mervayle & fayrest þing þat evur God made in leste rowme? 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 26 Whan it is mowen, it..taketh more rowme in the barne than shorne corne dothe. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 114 To draw other mens workes for his owne memorie sake, into shorter rowme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. XXXVIII. A painted table, .. which tooke up no greate roume. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 414 Both Labour and Room was saved by their repeated Contractions. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* 91 It filling less room (by the breaking) is a proof of its specific gravity being increased. 1830 WORDSW. *Let. to Dyce*, In the edition of 1827 it was diligently revised, and the sense in several instances got into less room. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* xxiv, Mr. Rochester won't, though there is so much room in the new carriage. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 107 Cos lettuces will take up somewhat less room.

†b. *On* (or *by*) *room*, to or at a distance; apart. *Obs.* Cf. A-ROOM *adv.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4021 Ȝede eft balaam up on-rum. 13.. *Prov. Hendyng* in *Pass. Christ* (E.E.T.S.) 54 Fle þou most and flitte on roume With eie and eke with herte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2835 When the Grekes se the grete nauy, þai girdon o rowme. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1087 By rome some stode and hur behelde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. x. 14 Eneas ..gaif command About the court the peple on rowm to stand.

2. Sufficient space; accommodation. (Also with addition of *ample*, *enough*, etc.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 7 Hiȝ næfdon rum on cumena huse. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 599 (W.), The ympe had roum, and wexeth fast. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 88 To here hym wes sik prese, þat fawt of rowme gret þar wes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3230 To the hauen of Athenes..For ther myght thei alle stonde In romme. 14.. *Sir Beues* (O) 3078 Than began Beuys..to get hym rowme wyth gode Marglay. 1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xlix. 20 This place is to narow, syt nye together, yᵗ I maye haue rowme. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 147 For laik of rowme, that rubiature Bespewit vp the moderator. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 50 How many thousand times more there might be without wanting room. 1671 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 22 It was so hard to get room that wee were forced to goe by four a clocke. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 73 With hunger pinch'd, and pinch'd for room. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. iv, All the men who rule England have room in that palace.

b. Const. *for*, or *to* with infin.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1999 *Ariadne*, He..hath roume & ek space To welde an axe. 1417 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 12 That Hesyll may have rowme thar to lay hys sole. 1478 EARL RIVERS in Gairdner *Rich. III* (1878) App. 396 If ye may get rome for iij or iiij men of thys contre..for to be in the parlement hows. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii[i]. 36 Thou hast made rowme ynough vnder me for to go. 1587 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 391 For Roome for the office and masters lodging at Grenewiche. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. 23 Is there roome in thy fathers house for vs to lodge in? 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. iv. § 7 There would be room enough for them, and for provision for them. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 51 Give ample room, and verge enough The characters of hell to trace. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 542/2, I request you will spare room for one tribute more to his memory. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. i. 18 We must teach him..that there is room in the wide world for all. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 345/1 The plants..would then have room to grow out. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 460 There was not sufficient room for the furniture.

3. *To make room*: †a. To clear a space for oneself. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 234 He smertly raiss, And, strikand, rowm about him maid. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 876 Tho Roulande Durnedale oute-drowe And made Romme abowte. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 140 The Scottis on fute gret rowme about thaim maide With pontzeand speris. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xvii. 15 Make thy selfe rowme there in the londe of the Pheresites and Raphaim.

b. To make way, yield place, draw back or retire, so as to allow one to enter, pass, etc. Similarly *To give room*, and with imperative suppressed.

(*a*) *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 1 Make rome be-lyve, and late me gang. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. i. 213 There was made pees & rome, & ryght so they yede with hym vnto the hyghe deyse. 1530 PALSGR. 628/2 Make romme, maysters, here cometh a player. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. Ven.* IV. i. 16 Make roome, and let him stand before our face. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xx. (1614) 222 Make roome, I pray, for another Rabbi with his Bird. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 ₱ 6 Notwithstanding all the Justices had taken their Places upon the Bench, they made room for the old Knight. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* IV. 251 In churchyard on the Sabbath-day They all make room for her.

(*b*) *a* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 108) 481 ȝiueþ me roum, & lat me se þe body þat was boren of me. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiv. 9 Geve this man roume. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 28 A Hall, Hall, giue roome, and foote it Girles. 1601 — *All's Well* I. ii. 67, I..wish..I quickly were dissolued from my hiue To giue some Labourers roome.

(*c*) 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 703 Roome for the incensed Worthies. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 170 Roome for Antony, most Noble Antony. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xii, Room, lordings, room for Lord Marmion. 1827–35 N. P. WILLIS *The Leper* I Room for the leper! Room!..The cry pass'd on.

c. To provide or obtain space or place for something by the removal of other things.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Sept., Clearing out cellars, and breaking in pieces all my old lumber, to make room. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games* 27 Throwing out the best Cards in your Hand..in order to make Room for the whole suit. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 142 He explicitly said..that room must be made for them by dismissing more Protestants. 1895 *Law Times' Rep.* LXXII. 861/2, 750 tons of the coal had been sold to make room for cargo at a South American port.

4. *transf.* or *fig.* Opportunity or scope *to* do something. Also in OE. without infinitive.

In 18th cent. examples the sense sometimes appears to be 'occasion', 'reason', 'cause'.

Beowulf 2690 Frecne fyrdraca fæhða gemyndig ræsde on ðone rofan ða him rum ageald. *a* 1000 *Boethius Metr.* x. 30 Deað þæs ne scriseð, þonne him rum forlæt rodora waldend. *c* 1205 LAY. 1003 Þe riche haueð muchel rum, to ræsan biforen þan wrecchan.

1535 COVERDALE *Wisdom* xii. 19 Euen when thou iudgest, thou geuest rowme to amende from synnes. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 364 Pray that the Lord wᵗ he pleased to giue me room to speak to His people in His name. 1703 MARLBOROUGH *Lett. & Disp.* (1845) I. 170 To give no room to the King of Portugal to fall off again, I should [etc.]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 183 As soon as the season would give us room to suppose we were likely to have success. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 2 The trivial round, the common task Would furnish..Room to deny ourselves.

b. Opportunity, scope, or opening *for* something, by which it is rendered possible.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1714) 29 There's room yet for a Distinction..betwixt what's done Openly..and a Thing that's done in Hugger-mugger. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 ₱ 6 Cælia had no more Room for Doubt. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vii, Still there was Room for Mercy. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv, There is no room for pardon where offence must not be taken. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 100 As to most of the provisions there was little room for dispute. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 122 In such a commonwealth there would be less room for the development of individual character.

c. In uses similar to prec., but more directly *transf.* from the literal sense.

1577 *St. Augustine's Manuell* Q iiij, Hauyng thee in my hart..so as there may be no rowme in me for any counterfet or vncleane loue. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 174 There's no roome for Faith, Truth, nor Honesty, in this bosome of thine. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 285 Then there was amongst us such a tyde of tendernesses, there was not room for words. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 331 No room is left for Death, they mount the Sky. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 139 ₱ 1 Business and Ambition take up Men's Thoughts too much to leave Room for Philosophy. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 268 But while this softer art their bliss supplies, It gives their follies also room to rise. 1868 TENNYSON *Spiteful Letter* 14 What room is left for a hater?

†d. Leisure, time *to* do something. *Obs.*

1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* XXVI, Where you spent..some considerable time, and gave yourself good room to examine the natural curiosities.

II. 5. A particular portion of space; a certain space or area.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9168 Þe roume and þe space þat es contende In þe cete of heven has nane ende. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 50, And all þe wittes of a man is sett in þat litle rowm. *a* 1483 EARL RIVERS in Gairdner *Rich. III* (1878) App. 395 Ye will leve a rome..for a skochon of the armez of Wodevile and Scalis. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 304 It is so grosse, that it occupyeth a rowme..and letteth other bodyes to be presente in the same place. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1537/2 The roome within this close baie conteineth almost fortie acres. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 69 That the whole roome towards the streets may be reserved for shoppes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. ii. (1723) 178 Which [Earth] he fancies..to contract it self into a lesser Room. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 55 When he was at leeward, he was equally cautious of allowing a proper room, through fear of receiving a shot betwixt wind and water. 1779 JOHNSON *Wks.* (1787) IV. 478 A journal of the weather ..which exhibits in a little room, a great train of different observations. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 186 The squares, amounting to thirty-three, are not worth the room which their names would occupy. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* April 28 A Zephyr straying out of heaven's wide room Rush'd down.

†b. A (short) space of time. *Obs.*—[1]

14.. *Sir Beues* (C) 1007+19 Þe Sarsyns yn a rome At that tyme were ouercome.

†c. A space, compartment, or square on an abacus, chess-board, etc. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 120 When the summe to be abatyd, in any lyne appeareth greater then the other, then do they borowe one of the next hygher roume. 1562

ROWBOTHIUM *Playe of Cheasts* A vj b, The king..hath libertie to assault thre roumes or stepps as he listeth.

d. *Shipbuilding.* (See quots.)

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Timber-and-Room*, Room-and-Timber, Room-and-Space,..in shipbuilding, the distance from the moulding edge of one timber to the moulding edge of the timber next to it. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 66 'Room and space'..is the distance occupied by each set of timbers, called a 'frame'; measured along the keel it varies from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 9 in. in ships of war. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 86 These plates..are all in either three, four, or even six room and space lengths. *Ibid.* 92 Thus the intercostal portions are twice the room and space in length.

† 6. A particular place or spot, without reference to its area. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Mert.* 6926 (Kölbing), He fond cartes.. & loges & pauilouns Telt on a swipe grene roum. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2044 The Sowdon..rideth streyte to his pavilion, With lordes abought hym in euery rome. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxxviii. 474 Ye may kepe the rome of thys Castel this twelue moneth and a day. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. v. (S. T. S.) I. 145 This cocles, set be aventure in ane rovme maid for defence of þe said brig. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 94 For my rowme where I shalbe buried. 1611 BIBLE *Wisdom* xiii. 15 And when he had made a conuenient roume for it, set it in a wall. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 30 If the Soul..settles in some room whence it may best..sway the whole body.

† b. *Sc.* A place in a series, narration, or logical sequence. *Obs.*

1590 BRUCE *Serm. Sacram.* C 3 b, In the third roume, it coms in to be considered, how [etc.]. 1616 in Sprott *Scott. Liturgies Jas. VI* (1901) 19 We seeking Thy Kingdom and the righteousness of it in the first room. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1830) II. 239/2 Thus, in the first room, our religious and reformation-rights, and next our lives and civil liberties, are laid at the King's feet. 1724 — *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 4 In the last room I shall give account of his manuscripts.

c. *spec.* (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Room*, a fishing station in the British North American Provinces.

7. *Sc.* † a. *pl.* Domains, dominions, territories, bounds. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 270 Sa he begane with strenth and stalwart hand To chewyss agayne sum rowmys off Scotland. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. iii. (S. T. S.) I. 26 The romanis increscit Ilk day in new mvnitioun, bringand new rowmes vnder þare dominioun. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 1 Rome..Conquest grit realmes, lordschips and rowmes braid. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 39 Lat neuer þai Ruffians within 3our rowmis reill.

b. An estate in land; a piece of ground held or occupied by one; a farm. Now *rare.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxix. 6 For rekkyning of my rentis and roumes, 3e neid nocht for to tyre 3our thowmes. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 22 In thair personis, landes, rowmes, possessionis, and gudis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 30 Thair was sum that tuik thy rowmis in few. *c* 1657 SIR W. MURE *Hist. Ho. of Rowallane* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 242 Garnegep and Calder, rowmes now not knowne by these names. 1688 W. SCOT OF SATCHELL *Hist. Name Scot* (1776) 45 Ev'ry pensioner a room did gain, For service done and to be done. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., Room is still commonly used for a farm. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, Zealous professors,..to whom the preceding Duke of Argyle had given rooms in this corner of his estate. 1884 *Scotsman* 26 July 3/1 Three merks..of Land in the room of Gord, Keotha, and Bremer in the Parish of Cunningsburgh.

8. An interior portion of a building divided off by walls or partitions; *esp.* a chamber or apartment in a dwelling-house. † Formerly also, a compartment, bay, stall (of a barn, stable, etc.).

See also the combs. *bed-, dining-, drawing-room*, etc.

1457-8 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 637, j grangie de 5 rowmez...Pro factura j rowme in tenemento. 1556-7 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 460 None shall devyde the dwelling howses of this cittie into sondrie rowlms for their private gayn. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 61 Search Windsor Castle...Strew good lucke (Ouphes) on euery sacred roome. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 58 Under the fortification of the Castle round about, are stables for horses, and some roomes for like purposes. 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 132 'Tis a very fine seat, but..Sir Thomas Cheeke..told me there was never a good room in the house. 1703 NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 61 To distribute the whole Ground-plot..into Rooms of Office, or Entertainment. 1760 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 12, I was obliged once more to coop myself up in the Room. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, The room appeared to have been built in modern times upon a Gothic plan. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 Low seats which generally extend along three sides of the room. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 67 The rooms of the cottage were low.

transf. and *fig.* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 68 The honey Bee, Working her formall rowmes in wexen frame. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 643 The whole Combe containeth four orders of Cells; the first the Bees occupy... The last is appointed for the room of Honey-making. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifix* 30 Our harts for Him..A rowme should bee to rest in, and reside.

b. *pl.* Chambers or apartments occupied by a person or persons; lodgings.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, I trust I shall have the pleasure of seeing you and your friend at my rooms. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Cloven Foot* xxviii, Can I have his rooms for a few nights? I..don't want to go to a hotel. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xxii. (ed. 3) 213 The rooms of the Society of Arts..are in John Street.

c. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (See quots.)

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 339 The rent of a room and kitchen, or what in the language of the place is stiled a but and a ben. 1819 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* vi, The Room, which, in those days, meant the only sitting apartment of a house. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Room*,..the parlour or sitting-room.

d. The persons assembled in a room; the company.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ₱ 12 His venerable Figure drew upon us the Eyes of the whole Room. 1898 HEWLETT *Forest Lovers* vi, As for the..old soul by the fire, she kept her back resolutely on the room.

9. In various technical applications:

a. One of the passages or spaces for working left between the pillars of a coal-mine. Chiefly in phr. *pillar and room*, Sc. *stoop and room.* Cf. PILLAR *sb.* 7, POST *sb.*[1] 7 d.

1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 8 The boards or rooms in which the colliers are working. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 960 Each miner continues to advance his room or working-place, till [etc.]. *Ibid.* 975 [The system of] working with pillars and rooms, styled post and stall. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 206 *Room and Rance* (S.), a system of working coal somewhat similar to double stall. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v. *Stoop*, In the stoop and room the seam is divided into pillars called *stoops* by passages at right angles to each other called *rooms.*

b. A measure of coals (see quot. 1883).

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iii. 147 Coals are sometimes bought by what is called the Room. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* 90 Some merchants..will promise to give sixty-eight sacks to a room. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 206 *Room*,..a weight of 7 tons of coal, or 5¼ chaldrons by measure.

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1805 Mast-room [see MAST *sb.*[1] 4 b]. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 143 *Rooms*, the different vacancies between the timbers, and likewise those between the beams, as the mast-rooms, capstan-room, hatch-room, &c.

d. *local.* The space between the thwarts of a boat. (A Scandinavian sense.)

1855 *Norfolk Words* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 35 *Room*, the space between thwarts. 1896 *Good Wds.* Jan. 17/1 The seam is shot. It had lain a huge brown heap in its proper 'room' or compartment of the boat. 1899 SPENCE *Folk-Lore* 127 The boat was divided into six compartments, viz., fore-head, fore-room, mid-room [etc.]..The shott was double the size of a room.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 8), as *room-bell, -door, -grate*, etc.; *room-keeper.*

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* ii, One of our room-keepers says, he saw a couple of young rogues..hanging about there. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 291 Placing the glasses..in a room-window to the sun. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxviii, I'll bring word to your room-door..how she is. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* 53 The prices of the room-grate, the bachelor's oven, the cheese-toaster. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 12/2 The use of room-bells is universal. 1866 J. MACGREGOR *Rob Roy on Baltic* 192 The rioter is my English room-companion of the Norway inn. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 739 It pays room rent and lights.

b. *Room-bound, -ridden*, confined to one's room.

1855 DICKENS *Little Dorrit* I. xv, As the room-ridden invalid settled for the night. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table T.* II. 62, I was generally room-bound, and therefore unable to attend public worship.

III. † 11. A place in which one is stationed or seated; a particular place assigned or appropriated to a person or thing. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 330 With þat rysis vp þe renke & his rowme lefys. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxx. 113 Euery man cam forth for to doo his deuoyre, eche of hem in his rowme in defending the place. 1513 SIR T. MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 42/1 To whome the Duke of Buckingham saide, goe afore Gentlemenne and yomen, kepe youre rowmes. 1565 JEWEL *Reply Harding* (1611) 213 Eustathius..was the President, and the Bishop of Romes Legates..sate in the fourth roome beneath. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 108 Go thou and fill another roome in hell. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* IV. i, A blast..by chance may come, And blow some one thing to his proper room. 1672 DAVIES *Rites Durham* 33 Were placed, in their several Rooms, one above another, the most excellent Pictures. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 8 The Terms Mr. Lobb hath been contending for, are not hitherto allowed a room in the Confessions of Faith of the Reformed Churches. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1830) II. 140/2 The 11th act of this session..deserves a room in this collection.

transf. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 568 All the Greeks will honour thee, as of celestiall roome.

b. Contrasted with *company*, in phrases denoting that the absence of a person is preferred to his presence. Also *transf.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* 7/2 For such a scoffing prelate, hys rowme had bene better then his company. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 645 Better his roome, than company (quoth ech one). 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 283 Preferring his room, and declining his company, lest his sadness prove infectious to themselves. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 306, I must confess I had rather have their [*sc.* images] room than their Company. 1724 H. JONES *Virginia* 53 Felons..whose Room they had much rather have than their Company. 1770 *Placid Man* II. 219 You would as lief have my room as my company. 1880 *Adam & Eve* 328 I'd rather have his room than his company.

† c. A place or seat in the theatre. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, Yet he pours them [names] out as familiarly, as if he had..ta'en tobacco with them over the stage, in the lord's room. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incurable Fooles* Ep. Ded., I beg it with as forced a looke, as a Player that in speaking an Epilogue makes loue to the two pennie-roume for a plaudite. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 248 They sate on high alone by themselues in the best roome of all the Play-house. *a* 1619 [see *penny-room*, s.v. PENNY 12].

† d. *transf.* A settled place *in* a person's affection or regard. *Obs.*

1598-9 FORD *Parismus* I. (1636) 121 Let Pollipus..be the man that shall possess the second room in your good liking. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 211 Are these things strangers to thy thoughts, or doe they take vp a chiefe roome in thy affections? 1685 BAXTER *Par. N. T.* Phil. i. 7 You have a great room in my heart.

† 12. An office, function, appointment; a post, situation, employment. *Obs.*

Exceedingly common in the 16th century.

c 1483 BARADOUN in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 289 In the courte, is many noble Roome; But god knowith, I can noon soche cacche. 1485 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 357/2 Th' Office or Rowme of oon of the Yomen of oure Crowne. 1514 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 303 We have yeven and graunted unto hym th' office and rowme of baner berer befor S. Wilfride. 1589 *Hay any Work* 19 To haue the romes of the true and natural members of the body. 1598 R. GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* VI. iii. (1622) 125 One is appointed ouer the rest to exercise the roome of a Consull. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 249 He..forsooke a right worshipfull roome when it was offered him. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 146 That none should be admitted into roomes of divine calling, but such who are called and are fit.

† b. Without article: Office, position, authority.

1480 *Robt. Devyll* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 37 A Jue sate at the borde, that greate rowme longe In that house beare. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 13 If that thou be hye of rowme and name If thou offende the more shall be thy shame. 1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* iv. 5 To some desirous therof he behight roume and auctoritie. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* x. 1 *note*, Calvin, Luther,..and al that succede them in roome and doctrine.

† c. *To bear (the) room*, to be in office or authority; to have all the power. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 786 Beryst thou any rome, or cannyst thou do ought? *c* 1530 in Furniv. *Ballads Fr. MSS.* I. 317 Marchaunte Strayngers beryth the Rowme. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* II. (1540) 99 In that yere that I bare roume.

† 13. An office or post considered as pertaining to a particular person, *esp.* by right or by inheritance. *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 984 Bot thow reule the richtuiss, thi rovme sall orere. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge*, I. 2517 This noble abbesse..dylygently prepared to supple her rowme. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 151 He..procured them to be remoued, and their roomes to be supplied with..learned Englishmen. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 58 Then quick about thy purpos'd business come, That to the next I may resign my Roome. 1632 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. i. (1739) 7 The Dukes..forsake the Court, Favourites step into their rooms. 1699 T. C[OCKMAN] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 290 That Man..that outs the rightful Heirs..and procures himself to be put into their Rooms. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Bridge* 83 The Rooms of those removed or dead, being filled up with Persons fully as honest.

b. *In one's room*, in one's place, denoting substitution of one person or thing for another. (In early use with reference to offices or appointments.)

(*a*) 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. viii. 183 Takynge his leue he sayth to the captayne that he shall putte another for hym in his rowme. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 279 In whose roume afterward succeded George Selde a Civilan. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 53 b, That he may be put from his office, and some other placed in his roome. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 69 Detaining many of them in prison..that others of his owne followers might bee placed in their roomes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 285 Be thou in Adams room The Head of all mankind. 1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* II, A proposal..to take you (who then were just Camillo's age) and bring you up in his room. 1771 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 137 The names of the Earl of Granard..and Lord Sudley..to be added to the list in their room. 1800 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. x. 321, I refer you for particulars to Joseph, in whose room I am now assuming the pen. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Carthusians*, With grief he [St. Bruno] left his beloved companions, the most prudent..of whom, Landwin, he appointed prior in his room.

(*b*) 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 304 Warre-thoughts Haue left their places vacant: in their roomes Come thronging soft and delicate desires. 1673 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 148 As these are removed the husbandman plants others in their roomes. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 172 If several Elms should die successively in the same Place, you should put Lime-Trees..in their Rooms. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 354 The old long hair falling off, and a shorter coat of hair appearing in its room.

c. *In the room of*, in the place († or office) *of*, in lieu *of*, instead *of*, a person or thing. (Cf. prec.)

(*a*) 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* ii. 22 But when he herde that Archelaus did raynge in Iury, in ye rowme of his father Herode. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 60 So we placed other men in the roomes of those that we lost. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Sept., The Attorney-General is made Chief Justice in the room of my Lord Bridgeman. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 11 ₱ 9 Declared Alderman..in the Room of his Brother,.. deceased. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 41 A Spartan named Leon..had taken the command in the room of Pedaritus. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., He went in the room of another.

(*b*) 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 30 An eye or bud, taken..from one tree, and placed in the roome of another eye or bud. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgement* 4 It is much out of use, and new Expedients substituted in roome thereof. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v, To substitute judgment in the room of sensation. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. iv, You must let me have my old one again, and you may have this in the room on't. 1846 TRENCH *Huls. Lect. Ser.* II. i. 142 In the room of shifting cloud-palaces..stands for us a City which hath come down from heaven.

d. Used with vbl. sbs. Now *dial.*

1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* III. 144 In the room of loitering about Paris..I shall have the..pleasure of being.. a little useful. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* [see Forms β].

Room (rūm), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 rome, roome. [Of obscure origin.] Scurf on the head; dandruff.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 262 The same..doth cure..the scurffe or roome of the head. *Ibid.* 410 The lye..is very good to washe the scurffe of the head,..causing the rome and scales to fall off. 1847 Halliw., *Room*, dandruff. *Somerset.* 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Wd.-Bk.* s.v.

Room (rūm), *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1, 3 rum, 3 rume; 4–5 roume (4 roumm), 4–6 rowm(e, 5 rowmme; 4–5 rome, 5 romme, rombe; 6–9 room (7 roome). [Common Teut.: OE. *rūm*, = OFris. *rūm* (mod.Fris. *rûm*, *rom*), MDu. *ruum*, *ruym* (Du. *ruim*), MLG. *rûm*, *ruem* (LG. *rûm*), OHG. *rûmi*, ON. *rúmr* (Sw. and Da. *rum*, Norw. *rom*): cf. Room *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** Spacious, large, ample in dimensions; wide, extensive. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2462 Þuhte him eall to rum wongas & wic-stede. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxx. 9 Þu gesettes in stowe rumre foet mine. *Ibid.* ciii. 25 Dis sæ, micel & rum. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xix. § 1 Behealde he..hu neara þære eorðan stede is, þeah heo us rum þince. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 13 Se weg is swiðe rum, þe to forspilledneasse gelæt. *c* 1200 Ormin 3689 He wollde 3ifenn uss All heoffness rume riche. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 643 Mi nest is holeuh & rum amidde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3318 Fodder and hai þou sal find bun; Na roummer sted in al þe tun. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxvii. 15 In þe felde of thaneos, þat is, in þe rowme stede of meke comaundment. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 225 Ther was no rommer herberwe in the place. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3470 A renke in a rownde cloke, with righte rowmme clothes. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lxxvii, I was anon In broght Within a chamber, large, rowm, and faire. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vii. 986 A rowme passage to the wallis [thai] thaim dycht. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 379 He set his feild furth on ane rowmar plane. 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 13 Lat vs þair mak ane hous baith rowme & squair. *c* 1635 Capt. Boteler *Dial. Sea Serv.* (1685) 133 It causeth a Ship to be much Roomer (that is larger) within Board.

† **b.** *The room sea*, the open sea. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* ii. 1978 Tharfor in haist to þe rowme se Thai torned and held on þar way.

† **c.** Open to choice. *Obs.*—[1]

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 108 Whan reynard herde that it stode so rowme that he shold chese to knowleche hym ouercomen and yelde hym Or ellis to take the deth.

† **2. a.** Distant, remote. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* i. xiv. 79 Doom of resoun..as the next and best reule, and the power of resoun as for the romber and ferther reule. *Ibid.* ii. xx. 272 Into departing and disseuering and into rombe distaunt being.

† **b.** Of winds: = Large *a.* 14. *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ii. 45 This hauen wherein we lay, expecting roome windes. *Ibid.* 59 Having roome windes, and a fresh gale, in 24. houres we discovered the Ile.

3. *Sc.* Clear, unobstructed, empty.

Some cognate uses are found in OE. texts.

1641 Ferguson *Sc. Prov.* 4 b, A fair fire makes a roome flet. 1710 Ruddiman *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v. *Rowme*, We say, To make a room house, when one drives them out that are in it. 1810 J. Cock *Simple Strains* I. 142 (E.D.D.), When in their beds and snugly laid There's silence and a room fireside.

† **4.** *Comb.*: **room-handed, -hende** *adjs.*, liberal, generous; **room-house**, a privy (cf. *long-house* s.v. Long *a.* 18). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 3ef þu..best rum-handed to glewmen. *c* 1205 Lay. 6538 He wes..radful and rihtwis and a mete rum-hende. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 652 Men habbeþ among oþre iwende A rum-hus at heore bures ende.

Room, obs. variant of Rum *a.*

† **Room,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 rume, 4 romme, 4, 6–7 rome, 6–7 room(e. *Comp.* 6 rowmer, 6–7 romer, 7 roamer, rummore. [OE. *rúme*, f. *rúm* adj., = OS. and OHG. *rûmo.*]

1. Widely; far and wide; to or at a distance.

a 1000 *Genesis* 1456 Heo wide hire willan sohte & rume fleah. *Ibid.* 1895 Sceoldan..þa rincas þy rumor secan ellor eðelsetld. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 80 Whi farest þou so fihtinge, folk to distroie, & for to winne þe word wendest so romme? *Ibid.* 581 Of richesse & of renoun romme be 3e kidde. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. xiii. 553 Whilis thei stonden or sitten or knelen rombe fer ech from othir.

2. Amply; fully; to the full.

a 1000 *Genesis* 1372 Drihten..rume let willeburnan on worulð þringan. *c* 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* I. 282 Hyt rum þa wyrmas forð gelædeþ. 13.. *Sir Beues* 1860 þe geaunt was wonder-strong, Rome þretti fote long.

3. *Naut.* = Large *adv.* 7 a.

Very common from *c* 1580 to 1630.

1564 Sparke in *Hawkins' Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 10 He espied another Island,..and being not able..to fetch it by night, went roomer untill the morning. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 Leauing the coast..we bare roome to seawards. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 33 Hale bollinge to double the poynt, a luff from the rock, rowmer from the sand. 1622 *Relat. Eng. Plantation Plymouth* in Arber *Pilgr. Fathers* (1897) 435 We could not fetch the harbour, but were fain to put room again, towards Cape Cod. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 19 The Chase pays away more room. *Ibid.*, The Chase goes away room, her Sheets are both aft.

b. Const. *with* the land, etc.

1537 *Adm. Court Exemplifications* I. No. 174 Seeing a ship coming somewhat rome with theym. 1557 Jenkinson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 310 The wind vering more northerly, we were forced to put roomer with the coast of England againe. *Ibid.*, We were forced to beare roomer with Flamborow head.

Room (rūm), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 rumian, 3–4 rumen, 3–5 rume (5 ruym); 4–5 roume (5 reume), 5–6 rowm(e, 6 rovm; 5 rom(e, 9 room. [OE. *rúmian*, f. *rúm* Room *a.*; perh. formed anew in ME. Parallel forms are Fris. *rûmje*, *romje*, Da. *rumme*, Fær. *rúma*, Norw. *roma.* The usual OE. verb was *rýman*: see Rime *v.*[4]]

† **1. a.** *intr.* To become clear of obstructions.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* I. 76 Drince ðreo ful fulle on niht nistiȝ; þonne rumað him [*sc.* the man] sona se innað.

† **b.** *trans.* To clear (the throat). *Obs.*—[1]

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 372 b/1 Take a softe egge and bere hit to suster Andree of ferriere for to rume her throte.

2. *trans.* To clear (a space) from persons or things, esp. by superior force. Now *arch.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 597 Euer-more þe white kniht hem þe place roumede. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* ix. xxv. 3182 Quhen þe feld was rowmyt swa, The Duke of Burgone..On a syd enterit in þe place. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 245 Guycharde and I shall rowme the waye afore you. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3385 Neuer mycht be sen His suerd to rest, that in the gret rout He rowmyth all the compas hyme about. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. xii. 38 Quhen voydit weill and rowmyt was the feild.

1816 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 527 For them the monks had room'd their eating hall.

† **b.** To remove, shift. *Obs.*—[1]

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 2468 (W.), Th' emperour had wonder of this, And let reume his bed.

† **3. a.** *intr.* To give way; to depart. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13072 On alle sides he smot aboute, & made þeym roum [*text* rounn] þorow-out þe route. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 2 Whan þis weith at his wil weduring hadde, Ful raþe ronimede he rydinge þedirre.

† **b.** *trans.* To vacate, leave, abandon. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. i. 189 And yf he [a cat] wratthe, we mowe be war and hus way roume. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 31 Many of his lignage..token leue soroufully, and romed the court. *Ibid.* 61 On the morow erly he ruymed his castel and wente with grymbart. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. viii. 18 Seand Rutylianis Withdraw the feyld sa swyth, and rovm the planis. 1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* vi. D vj, I may rome my mastership, wheresoeuer lyketh me.

† **c.** *refl.* To betake (oneself) *off*; to give (oneself) free scope. *Obs.*

1598 W. Phillip tr. *Linschoten* i. xcii. 148 Comming with the ship,..he had almost laid her on ye same place, where the other was cast away: but day comming on, they romde themselues off, and so escaped. 1621 R. Bolton *Stat. Irel.* 313 He had a scope of a hundred and twentie miles long and a hundred and odd miles broade to runne and roome himself.

4. *trans.* To extend, enlarge. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14922 Es resun þat wee vr rime rume And set fra nu langer bastune. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 83 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 273 Fourti fet, roumede and griete, Into the see he made him lepe. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* vii. (Wemyss) 1936 Than Iohne bischop of Glasgw Rowmyt þe kirk of Sanct Mongw.

1894 Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Rooming-down*, extending the bottom of a bore hole. A term used by sinkers.

Room (rūm), *v.*[2] Also *Sc.* 6– roum, rowm. [f. Room *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *Sc.* **a.** *trans.* To install. *Obs. rare.*

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 533 To that effect that he may be inaugurat, placeit, and rowmit thairin. 1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Relig. Stoic* xii. (1685) 114 Nothing is roomed in our judgment and apprehension but what first entered.

† **b.** To assign (common pasturage) proportionally among the different 'rooms' or lands entitled to share in it.

Used only in connexion with Soum *v.*; for illustrations see that word.

2. *U.S.* **a.** *intr.* To occupy rooms as a lodger; to share a room or rooms *with* another; to live *together* in the same room(s).

1828 Mrs. Stowe *Let.* in *Life* (1889) ii. 41 She rooms with me, and is very interesting and agreeable. 1856—*Dred* ii, Clayton and Russel had..roomed together their four years in college. 1860 *Ann. Amherst College* 47 Many of the students who roomed in the College lost their all. 1888 Howells *A. Kilburn* iii, I didn't let him room in your part of the house; that is to say, not sleep there.

b. *trans.* To accommodate or lodge (guests).

1864 *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., The door's open, and if they couldn't room any more guests they'd pretty soon close up, I guess. 1892 *Rep. Amer. Mission. Assoc.* 101 We have to room them with the normal and college students in the college buildings.

† **Room,** *v.*3 *Obs.*—[1] ? To stretch out, aim *at.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2466 Roomes [*v.r.* rooues] noȝt at þe raynbowe þat reche 3e ne may.

Room, obs. form of Roam *v.*, Rome.

Roo·mage. *U.S. rare.* [f. Room *sb.*[1] + -age.] Space; internal capacity; accommodation.

1843 Whittier *Cassandra Southwick* 110 Pack with coins of Spanish gold..The roomage of her hold. 1865 Burritt *Walk Land's End* vi. 209 Mat and seat the rotunda of St. Paul's, and the nave of Westminster, to every foot of their magnificent roomage. *Ibid.* xii. 399 It entertained Charles II in its best guest and banquet room, and William Prynne with coarser roomage and fare.

Roomage, obs. variant of Rummage.

Roomal, variant of Romal.

† **Roome,** obs. variant of Rhomb.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xv. 73 For to learne to..know the tides, your Roomes, pricke your Card, say your Compasse.

Roome, obs. form of Rome.

Roomed (rūmd), *a.* [f. Room *sb.*[1] + -ed.] With defining word prefixed: Having rooms of a specified number or kind, as *one-*, *double-*, *many-roomed*; also *wide-roomed*, † spacious.

1548 Udall, etc. *Luke* xiii. 115 b, Thei that are of suche sortes, dooe choose the brode and the wyde roumed waie. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 566 The Arke had roomes below and roomes above, and therefore was called double roomed. 1840 Loudon *Cottager's Man.* (L.U.K.) 30 Transforming every two-roomed hut into such cottages. 1890 [see Four C. 1 b]. 1895 Scully *Kafir Stories* 57 A little one-roomed building, set apart for guests.

Roome(d)ge, obs. forms of Rummage.

Roo·mer. *U.S.* [f. Room *v.*[2] 2 a.] A lodger who occupies a room or rooms without board.

1887 *Ohio State Jrnl.* 2 Sept., Complaint had been made by some of the roomers in the Mithoff block. 1889 *N. Y. Evening Post* 29 Dec., On the third floor were a number of roomers.

† **Roo·mery.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. Sp. *romeria*, f. *Roma* Rome.] A pilgrimage.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 62 In his Roomery in the way to Medina..he was wounded to death.

Room-free, *a. Sc.* and *north.* Also 3–4 rum-, 4–5 roum-fre. [f. Room *sb.*[1] + Free *a.*]

† **1.** Entitled to free accommodation in a mill for the purpose of having one's corn ground. *Obs.*

1279 *Percy Chartulary* (Surtees) 233 Erunt rumfre et multurfre ad molendinum de Wllouer de omnibus bladis suis. *a* 1300 in Hodgson *Hist. Northumb.* (1832) II. 118 Liberi sint a multura..et sint Rumfre propinquius quod molant post me ipsum et post bladum inventum in trimodio. 1325–7 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 7 Quod ipsi sint rumfre in eodem molendino..quandocunque voluerint molere blada. 1484–5 *Extr. Rec. Peebles* (1872) 32 We find at the cornes of Corscunnyngfeld aucht to be rowme free in the myln of Pebbis to the fourti corne.

2. (See quot.)

1887 *Jamieson's Dict.* Suppl. s.v., To sit *room-free* in a dwelling-house means to sit *rent-free*; and to hold a property *room-free* is to hold it without paying the usual burghal duties.

Roo·mful, *sb.* [f. Room *sb.*[1] + -ful 2.] As much or as many as a room will hold.

1710 Swift *Exam.* No. 25 ¶ 8 Where it is a Man's Business to entertain a whole Room-full, it is unmannerly to apply himself to a particular Person. 1772 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 537 [Of books.] I brought none with me, and have now a roomful. 1841 Browning *Pippa Passes* ii, This room-full of rough block-work. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxv(i), One day he went to the Hall, and there was a roomful of visitors. 1884 'Edna Lyall' *We Two* xxvi, She..had to serve her roomful of enemies.

Roo·mful, *a. rare.* [f. Room *sb.*[1] + -ful 1.] Capacious, ample, roomy.

1602 Donne *Progr. Soul* xxxiv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 82 Now in a roomefull house this soule doth floate. 1892 Brooke *E. E. Lit.* II. xvi. 85 He reared aloft the Firmament and this roomful land stablished.

Room-handed, -house: see Room *a.* 4.

Roo·mily, *adv.* [f. Roomy *a.* + -ly[2].] With plenty of room; amply, spaciously.

1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 329 We roomily dwell in the heather-bell. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxi, Walls,.. some twelve feet high, between which the whole crew.. were housed roomily. 1884 Rider Haggard *Dawn* 25 Her figure was so finely proportioned and so roomily made.

Roo·miness. [f. Roomy *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being roomy or spacious; capaciousness.

1840 Moore *Mem.* (1856) VII. 275 Russell's berth was.. the chief object of our attention, and I was most agreeably surprised by its roominess. 1856 Stonehenge *Brit. Rural Sports* II. III. i. 392/1 A bolder and fuller head, with great width and general roominess of skull. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 198 We prefer our old friend's saloon, passages, and general roominess.

fig. 1889 Diggle *Life Bp. Fraser* i. 13 This complete unselfishness gave Bishop Fraser great intellectual roominess.

Roo·ming-house. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1893 *Spectator* 16 Sept. 366/1 We go to no hotel, but look for what Americans call a 'rooming house', i.e., a house which lets furnished apartments.

Roo·mless, *a. rare.* Also 6 roumles. [f. Room *sb.*[1]] Lacking room or space; strait, confined; also, without rooms.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iii. 28 The shyppe wherein Jesus preached is very narowe and roumles to vncleane and synfull persons.

Roo·mlet. *rare*—[1]. [-let.] A small room.

1880 Miss Bird *Japan* II. 242 Steep, narrow staircases, nefarious-looking roomlets, irregular balconies.

† **Roo·mliness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Roomly *a.*] Roominess.

1744 *Lond. Mag.* 557 The primary Enquiry is to the Roomliness and Strength of the Ship. *Ibid.* 558 Roomliness and Strength of Decks.

† **Roo·mly,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. Room *sb.*[1] + -ly[1]. Cf. OE. *rúmlic* abundant, plentiful, liberal.] Large.

1743 *Lond. & C. Brewer* III. (ed. 2) 191, I..boil it with two Pounds of Hops..in a roomly Canvas or such as they call Straining Cloth.

† **Roo·mly,** *adv.* [OE. *rúmlice* (see Room *a.* and -ly[2]), = MDu. *ruimelike*, *-lijc* (Du. *ruimelijk*), MLG. *rumelik*, *-en*, OHG. *rûmlihho*, MSw. *rumlika*, *-leka.*] Liberally, largely, abundantly.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. *Introd.* 18/14 [He] rumlice foretacnas [L. *clementer informat*]. 971 *Blickling Hom.* 49 And gif we þonne lustlice & rumlice þa welan dælaþ earmum monnum. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* I. 514 Bige us..rumlicor to dæg be hlafe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe sullere doð narewere þane he sholde, and te biggere rumluker þan he sholde. *c* 1205 Lay. 2452 Alle þa vicuðe

to hire comen..for seoluere & for golde, & heo rumliche hit 3ef. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxx. 30 And roum-like sal he yhelde in land To þas þat ere pride doand. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* IX. ix. 1136 (Royal MS.), Til lordis rowmly he landis gave; His swnnys he mad rych and mychty.

Roo·m-mate. *U.S.* [f. ROOM *sb.*1] One who lodges in or occupies the same room or rooms with another; a fellow-lodger.

1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Russ. & Turk. Emp.* I. 251 With a Frenchman and a Greek for my room-mates. 1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1850) 107 My interesting room-mates were so far recovered as to be able to take the air upon deck. 1899 WHITEING *5 John St.* 210 Little Nance, the chum and room-mate of Tilda.

† **Roo·msome,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **romesome,** 6–7 **roomesome,** 7 **rowmsome, roomsom.** [f. ROOM *a.*] Ample, capacious, roomy.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 22 b, I know by this your exposition of this worde (*Ciuile*) the field wee haue to enter into is verie wide and roomesome. 1598 FLORIO *Dict.* To Rdr., A more..vnweildie and more roomesome vessell then the biggest hulke on Thames. 1602 J DAVIES (Heref.) *Mirum in Modum* xxiii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 7 The Cells..Are made by right more rowmsome then the rest. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 357/1 She is Roomsom for her Men. 1671 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Oct., An old house..made..capable and roomesome.

Roo·mstead. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7 **roomesteade,** 8 **room stead.** [f. ROOM *sb.*1] A compartment or division; a certain space or length.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 47 The greate roomesteade in the northende of the rye-barne helde all our winter corne this yeare. *Ibid.*, As much as could possibly be layed in that roomsteade. 1691 J. GIBSON in *Archæologia* XII. 188 Dr. Uvedale of Enfield...His greens take up six or seven houses or roomsteads. 1718 in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Archæol. Soc.* (N.S.) III. 200 Benjamin Farish hath one firehouse containing two room steads..to lett. 1764 *Skeffling Inclosure Act* 9 The pieces, parts, or roomsteads of the earth-bank. 1800 TUKE *Agric.* 93 A roomstead (i. e. one post and two rails), being 1*s.* 7*d.* including carriage. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Arc. Arctic Reg.* II. 462 The carpenters had completely cleared the roomstead. *Note*, Roomstead is the space between any two ribs or frames of timber in a ship.

† **Roo·mster.** *Obs.*—1 An occupant of space.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 181, I being at no agreement with this same hideous Roomster.., I may..have my harmless mistake paid home by a vile mischance.

Roomth (rūmp). Now *dial.* Also 6 **rumeth, 6–7 rometh(e, roometh; 6 romth(e, rompth; 7 roumth, roomthe.** [f. ROOM *a.*+-TH: cf. Færöese *rúmd.* The earlier form is RIMTH.]

1. Space; *esp.* ample or unconfined space. † *To make roomth,* to make way.

1540 BIBLE (Cranmer) 2 *Sam.* xxii. 20 For he brought me out into roumth, he delyuered me, because he had a loue vnto me. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* E iv b, All histories and monumentes canne not be conteined in so lyttle rometh. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* II. iv, Make here a little romth. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vi. 122 But Rydoll,..Not finding fitting roomth upon the rising side, Alone unto the West directly takes her way. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xliii. 25 A mans gift makes roomth for him. 1881– in dial. glossaries (Leic, Warw., Sheff.).

†b. Space occupied by an object; extent, bulk.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xxviii, Whose romth but hinders others that would grow. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 40 Pease grinded weigh more than corne, the roundnesse giveth cause to have more roomth. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 54 Having seen what the Worlds lastingness and roomth is.

†c. Extent; jurisdiction. *Obs.*—1

1602 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 188 Lastly, that the Church haue roometh vniuersally extended.

†2. Sufficient space or scope *for* or *to* do something. *Obs.*

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 298 The false brethren..vnto whom S. Paule gaue no romthe as concernyng to bee brought into subiection. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 209 Where now my Spirit got roomth it selfe to show. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 10 So there be sufficient roomth left for walkes. 1639 H. AINSWORTH *Pentateuch* Gen. ix. 27 'Inlarging' also, is not only of roomth to dwell in.., but oftentimes of the heart.

†b. A sufficient occupation. *Obs.*—1

1585 DYER *Prayse of Nothing* C ij, It were a romth for some idle bodye, to looke into the accedents of euery state, which hath been diuersly afflicted for nothing.

†3. A defined or limited space. *Obs.*

1550 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 98 In the est end of the Spyces Chamber a romthe for a p[r]esse. 1579 TWYNE *Phis. agst. Fortune* I. 6 b, This narrowe roomth, and place of necessitie, is knowne without Astrologicall coniecture. 1596–7 S. FINCHE in *Hist. Croydon* (1783) 155 We..are now fillinge the voyde roomth therin with earth and rubbishe. 1639 H. AINSWORTH *Pentateuch* Num. ii. 27 So many thousand tents as Israel had could not be pitched in a little roomth.

†b. A chamber, apartment. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 415 A fire kindled..in their stoare house called the Arzenale, euen in the rometh where was their saltpeter. 1635 *Maldon Doc.* (Bundle 80, No. 2), vis. viiid. for dressing up the said moote-hall, counsell chamber, and other the Romethes there this yere.

†4. An office, function, or dignity. *Obs.*

1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imit.* IV. v. 267 By the puttynge to of the handes of the Bysshoppe thou arte admyttyd vnto that hye rometh. *a* 1530 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 153 Very gladde I wolde that he in that romethe myght doo your most excelent Grace service. 1586 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 439 The credytt, vocacion, rompth, promocion and callinge of Bayliefes. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 57 He preferred one Iohn his Deacon and disciple, to the roomth.

†b. A position or office pertaining to a person; one's place. *Obs.*

1544 A. COPE *Hannibal & Scipio* 40 They commanded to let the old Senatours go fiee, and use their romthes. 1573 TWYNE *Virgil* Life ¶ j b, When his voice failed him at eny time, Mecænas supplied his romth in readynge. 1600 S. FINCHE in *Hist. Croydon* (1783) 154 b, Margaret her daughter is in good hope to supplie her mothers romthe.

†c. *In the roomth of,* in the place *of,* instead *of.* Also with possessives. *Obs.*

1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 21 The Lorde William Howarde as deputie..in the romth of the Marshall of Englande. 1576 J. STOCKWOOD *Serm.* 24 Aug. 78 It were farre better that they were vtterly remoued, and able Pastors put in theyr roomths. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 6 Our old fathers can tell vs, how woods are decaied, and people in the roomth of trees multiplied. 1624–5 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 393 Another Counceller to be ellected in his roomthe.

† **Roo·mthily,** *adv. Obs.*—1 [f. ROOMTHY *a.*] In respect of space; spatially.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 103 God by making of a body and real space with it,..is thereby..no more roomthily there than he was before.

† **Roo·mthiness.** *Obs.* Also 7 **roomethinesse, roomthyness**(e. [f. ROOMTHY *a.*] Roominess.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 55 Likewise in a noble mannes howse..ther must be made a provision for roomethinesse. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* 60 Neither is there any thyng or place that is not enuironed and enclosed with the roomthinesse of heauen. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 8 Tents and Pauillions in the fields are pitcht, (E'r full wrought vp their Roomthynesse to try). 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 23 The everlasting time and boundless roomthiness. *Ibid.* 82 There is roomthiness between that and the other boundary or term.

† **Roo·mthsome,** *a. Obs.*—1 In 6 **romth-.** [f. ROOMTH.] Spacious, roomy.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 42 A cage or pigeon house, romthsome enough to comprehend her and..her nurse.

Roomthy (rūmpi), *a.* Now *dial.* Also 6 **romthie, romthy, room(e)thie, roomethy.** [f. ROOMTH+-Y.]

1. Spacious, ample, roomy.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 30 With a slacke or romthy kynde of knitting. *Ibid.* 33 These bones in women [are].. much more ample, and romthy. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 210 After whom, cleere Enian in doth make, In Tamer's roomthier bankes their rest that scarcely take. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 204 Because England was richer and roomthyer then their own Countrey. 1676 HUBBARD *Happiness People* 55 God will rather have his people..pent up in a corner, then roomthy, and swoln with pride. 1726 S. SEWALL *Lett.-bk.* (1886) II. 202 He has a situation roomthy and beautifull enough to build the New-Jerusalem in. 1854– in dial. glossaries (Northamp., Warw., Oxf.).

†2. Pertaining to space; occupying space. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 21 Time had not been if God had not made timesome beings, nor room if he had not made roomthy.

† **Roo·mward,** *adv. Naut. Obs.* Also 7 roome-. [f. ROOM *adv.*] = ROOM *adv.* 3.

1611 COTGR., *Bonter au vent,* to beare roomeward; or, to fill the sayles with wind. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* II. iii. 214 My Pilot was constrained to goe Roome-ward to Sea. *Ibid.* 226 This Fleet..put roome-ward to Sea, as soone as they had descried us. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 140 Having fallen much Roome-ward at the beginning of the fight,..they kept aloof from the great gallie.

So † **Roo·m-way** *adv. Obs.*—1

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 When she would not come neere the land, but goeth more Roome-way than her course, wee say she beares off.

Roomy (rū·mi), *a.* and *adv.* Also 7 **roumy, rommy.** [f. ROOM *sb.*1+-Y. Cf. MLG. *rumich, ruymich,* G. *räumig.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Of ample dimensions; capacious, large; wide.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 52 This makes a Ship more roomy. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 64 A place both more publick, roomy, and chargelesse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 388 Let thy Vines in Intervals be set, Indulge their Width, and add a roomy Space. 1743 BLAIR *Grave* 267 His roomy chest by far too scant To give the lungs full play. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 199 He agreed.. to accommodate us all on board his Ship, which was a very fine and roomy one. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. ii. 101 In this roomy currach, St. Cormac sailed into the north sea. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* viii. I. 77 A gentleman of bland aspect with a roomy forehead. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xxvii. 320 The outer garment of both sexes is a wide roomy coat which reaches down to the ground.

fig. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) p. lxxxii, This sort of Number is more roomy: The Thought can turn it self with greater ease in a larger compass. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* (1854) 280 A roomy life, a glowing relish high.

2. Of female animals: Of large proportions internally.

1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* II. 202 Some roomy good cows. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 430 A well-proportioned roomy cow. 1853 STONEHENGE *Greyhound* 174 A large roomy bitch..will most probably 'throw' a lot of undersized greyhounds. 1894 *Field* 9 June 846/1 [A mare,] a fine, roomy daughter of Lincolnshire Lad II.

†B. *adv. Naut.* = ROOM *adv.* 3. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 192 At last she bore up rommy for the Sea, and we heard of her no more. *Ibid.* 224 The next was a ship of Holland...She was put roomy. 1626 — *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 18 Beare vp the helme, goe roumy.

Roon (rön). *Sc.* Also **roen, roond,** and RUND. [Of obscure origin.] A piece of the list or selvage of cloth; a strip or shred. Also *roon-shoon* (see quot. 1824).

1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* Postscr. iii, They thought the Moon, Just like a sark, or pair o' shoon, Woor by degrees, till her last roon Gaed past their viewin. 1808 JAMIESON, *Roon,* a shred, a remnant,..also *roond.* 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Roon-shoon,* shoes made of the roons, or selvages of cloth. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 179 The best o' wabs are rough at the roons.

Roonde, obs. f. ROUND. **Roone,** obs. f. ROAN. **Roong,** obs. pa. pple. of RING *v.*1

Roop (rūp), *sb.*1 [var. of ROUP *sb.*3] Hoarseness; a hoarse sound.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 39 A *Roop,* a Hoarseness. 1788–in northern dial. glossaries (Yks., Northumb.). 1898 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 3/3 That touch of noble hoarseness..like the roop of the bow on the string of a violoncello.

Roop, *sb.*2, in northern and Sc. phrase *stoop and roop,* completely: see STOOP *sb.*

Roop, *v. rare.* [Cf. ROOP *sb.*1] *intr.* To utter a hoarse note or sound.

1894 CROCKETT *Love Idylls* (1901) 182 A sleepy hen rooped lazily in a hole under the hedge. 1894 — *Raiders* (ed. 3) 234, I only looped like a rough-legged fowl.

Roop(e, obs. ff. ROPE; variants of ROUP.

Rooped, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7 **roopt,** 9 **roopit, -et,** and ROUPED. [f. ROOP *sb.*1] Hoarse.

1677 NICOLSON in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 316 *Roopt,* hoarse with bawling. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xv, He had something of a catarrh, and spoke as hoarse as a roopit raven. 1881 J. L. ROBERTSON in Edwards *Mod. Sc. Poets* III. 35 The minister grew hearse and roopit.

Roopee, obs. form of RUPEE.

Roope-sicke: see ROPE-SICK *a.*

Roopy (rū·pi), *a.* Chiefly *dial.* See also ROUPY *a.*2 [f. ROOP *sb.*1] Hoarse.

1825– in dial. glossaries (Northumb., Durh., Yks., Berks, Hants). 1850 DICKENS *D. Copperfield* vii, He had observed I was sometimes hoarse—a little roopy was his exact expression. 1864 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont's Legacy* III. 179 The lonely hen set up a roopy cackle.

Roopy, variant of ROUPY *a.*1

Roor, obs. form of ROAR.

Roorback (rū·rbæk). *U.S.* Also **-bach.** [A fictitious personal name: the accounts of its origin differ widely from each other.] A false report or slander invented for political purposes.

1864 WEBSTER, *Roorbach,* a forgery or fictitious story published for purposes of political intrigue. [*Note.* The word originated in 1844, when such a forgery was published, purporting to be an extract from the 'Travels of Baron Roorbach.'] 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 Sept., The Herald and Globe abound in roorbacks which are designed to influence the vote in Maine.

Roore, obs. form of ROAR.

Roos, obs. form of ROUSE *sb.*

Roosa, rusa (rū·sä). Also **roussa, rusha.** [Hindī *rūsā.*] *Roosa grass,* an Indian grass (*Andropogon Schænanthus* or *Cymbopogon Martini*), from which *roosa oil* is distilled.

1853 T. C. ARCHER *Pop. Econ. Bot.* 279 Oil of Indian Grass, Roosa Oil, or *Roosa-ke-til,* is distilled from the leaves of *Andropogon Calamus aromaticus.* 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade,* Roosa-Grass Oil. 1885 WATT *Econ. Prod. India* 249 This is the roussa paper grass, abundant everywhere in the Deccan. *Ibid.* 250 Perhaps the name by which it is most generally known is rusa oil. *Ibid.,* Rusha oil.

Roose, *sb. ? Obs.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 **ros,** 4 **rose,** 4–5 **roos,** 5 **roys**(e. *β.* 4–6 **rous,** 7 **rowze.** *γ. Sc.* 4–6, 9 **ruse,** 5 **rus**(s, 6 **ruys, ruiss**(e. *δ.* 8– **roose.** [a. ON. *hrós* (Icel. *hrós,* Fær. *rós,* Norw., Sw., and Da. *ros*): cf. ROOSE *v.*]

1. Boasting, vainglory; an instance of this, a boast, brag, vaunt.

α. c 1200 ORMIN 4910 All idell 3ellp & idell 1os þu cwennkeast i þe sellfenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11948 Nu þat i do þou it for-dos, And þar-of sal þou mak na ros. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 505 Such þing as þou seyst and doos, þi Neizebor wol þerof make Roos. *c* 1400 *Sowdone of Roland* 650 Shall none of you mak your rose or ye go furþre. *c* 1450 *Cast. Perseverance* 1068 Perfore do as no man dos,..& of þi-self make gret ros. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e vj b, The master to his man makyth his Roys That he knowith be kynde what the hert doys Att huntyng.

β. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5158 Ne be nat proude þogh þou weyl dous, yn þyn herte to make a rous. 1463 G. ASHBY *Poems* 11 Goo forth, lytyll boke, mekely, without rous. 16.. *Sir Lambewell* 304 in *Percy's Folio MS., Ball. & Rom.* I. 154 Shee warned me be-forne, of all things that I did vse, of her I shold neuer make my rowze.

γ. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 98 Bot thow mend hym that mys.. Thow sall rew in thi ruse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 50 Sum makis a tume ruse. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 242 What thei receaved we can not tell; but few maid ruse at thare returnyng. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 242 Johne Moydert..maid meikle ruse that he him selfe was the cheif of Makdonelis kynd. 1808 JAMIESON, *To mak a tume ruse,* to boast where there is no ground for it, but the reverse.

δ. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. iv, Wha wins syn may make roose, Between you twa. 17.. *Maggie's Tocher* in Herd *Coll. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 78 We'll mak nae mair toom roose.

† **2.** Commendation, praise. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13896 Quen he his aun roos has soght, In his muth sothfast es noght. *a* 1350 *St. Nicholas* 87 in Horstm. *Altengl. Legend.* (1881) 12 Noght for no ruse of erthli thing Bot allone vnto goddes louyng. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 114 þe prefet began to spere.. quhat man it wes..þat agnes þe ruse of mad. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1241 All erdly riches and ruse is noght in thair garde.

Roose, obs. form of ROSE *sb.*

Roose (rūz, *Sc.* rōz), *v.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: *α.* 3 rosenn, 4 ros, 4–5 (9 *dial.*) rose, 5 roys. *β.* 4–9 ruse, 5–6 rus(s, 6 rws, ruis, 7–9 ruze; 6 reouse, 7 reouse, reuze; *Sc. dial.* 8 reeze, rease, 8–9 reese. *γ.* 6 rowse, 7–9 rouse. *δ.* 7– roose (*dial.* 8 rooyse, 9 rooze, roois). [a. ON. *hrósa* to boast of, praise (Icel. *hrósa*, Fær. *rósa*, Norw. and Sw. *rosa*, Da. *rose*): cf. ROOSE *sb.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To boast or be proud *of* something. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 4906 Þatt iss hæfedd sinne..To rosenn off þin hæhheirleȝȝc. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 481 Of that Ryall array that Rolland in raid, Rauf rusit in his hart of that Ryall thing.

†**2.** *refl.* a. To boast oneself; to vaunt. Const. *of, that* with clause, or infin. b. To praise or commend oneself. *Obs.*

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28102 Ic ha me rosed in my mode bath o my werkes wyc and gode. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxi. 3, I cried all þe day rosand me of rightwisnes.

β. 13.. *SS. Peter & Paul* 152 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 78 Simon..rusid him þan þat he might raise Dede men to lyue. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 12 Noghte ruysand hyme of his reghtwesnes. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 956 So mot I spede, He sall noghte ruysse hym of this dede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 492 He has hym rused of great prophes. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritil Wemen* 194 He.. makis repet with ryatus wordis, Ay rusing him of his radis. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 75 Mony spekis mekil and rwsis thayme of faith. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 21 Reuse nocht ȝour self, latt vþiris preiss ȝour rentis.

γ. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 271 Oure stiffe tempill,..This rebalde he rowses hym it rathely to rayse.

δ. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 476 Alledging that honest ministers that went to the Bishop roosed themselves little of it.

3. *trans.* To praise, extol, commend, flatter.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2417 Sua þai rosed hir to þe king þat he þam did befor him bring. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1371 To rose hym in his rialty rych men soȝten. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 95 What gifys god the to rose hym so? *Ibid.* xii. 234 Here is..the leg of a goys, With chekyns endorde, pork, paitryk, to roys. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Rose*, to praise, to flatter.

β. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 33 For if other men ruse hym, we shall accuse hym. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 80 Thank me not ouir airlie,..For I haue seruit the ȝit of lytill thing to ruse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ix. 84 This ilk Tewcer his enemyis of Troy Rusit and lovit. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 132 Be my saule, my self culd neuer ruse ȝow. 1603 *Philotus* xxxiv, Bot be it gude ȝe do not spair, As royallie to ruse it. 1677 NICOLSON in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 316 *Ruze*, to flatter. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 59 To *Reuze*, to extol or commend highly. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. viii, They rus'd him that had skill. *a* 1800 in Skinner *Misc. Poet.* 110 There's nane that reads them..But reezes Robie. *a* 1800 *Young Allan* ii. in Child *Ballads* IV. 378 Some there reasd their hawk, their hawk, And some there reasd their hound. 1879 JOHN WHITE *Jottings* 225 (E.D.D.), I've rus'd ye for yer head and heart.

γ. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 27 If such let passe nothing undone and unsuffered and all to be rowsed and commended of the lewde people. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. i, Prayse and rouse him well, and ye haue his heart wonne. 1766 A. NICOL *Poems* 104, I right fickle was and fain To be sae rous'd. 1842 CLARK *Rhymes* 23 Wi' flattery I'll no rouse thee.

δ. 1703 THORESBY *Yorkshire Wds.* (E. D. S.), *Rooyse*, to extol. 1723 RAMSAY *Fair Assembly* ix, These modest maids inspire the muse, In flowing strains to shaw Their beauties, which she likes to roose. 1785 BURNS *1st Ep. to J. Lapraik* 94 Friends an folk that wish me well, They sometimes roose me. 1786 — *Ded. to G. Hamilton* 3 A fleechan, fleth'ran Dedication, To roose you up, an' ca' you guid. 1834 A. SMART *Rambl. Rhymes* 162 Let poets in their idle lays Roose up auld Scotland's early days. 1865 WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 30 Aw roos't her, poor lass.

b. In various proverbs and sayings.

1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas Æneis* s.v., Every body ruses the ford as he finds it. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 210 If it be ill, it is as ill rused. *Ibid.* 282 Ruse the fair Day at Night. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii, Let ilka ane roose the ford as they find it.

Roo'ser. *Sc. rare.* Also **rusar, ruser.** [f. ROOSE *v.* Cf. ON. *hrósari.*] A boaster, braggart.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 440 [It] hapnis oft ane vanter to be liear,..And ane gude rusar [is] seindill ane gude rydar. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 36 A great ruser was never a good rider.

Rooser, variant of ROUSER, a sprinkler.

Roo'sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROOSE *v.*] a. Boasting, vaunting, vainglory. b. Commendation, praising.

c 1200 ORMIN 4564 Ȝæn rosinng, & ȝæn idell ȝellp. *Ibid.* 4902 Rosinng & all idell ȝellp..iss hæfedd sinne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28524 Þer-of haf i made rosyng. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7070 What avayld us pryde,..rosyng of ryches or of ryche array? *c* 1350 *St. John* 328 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 38 þe sext teches..To refuys riches for ruseing. *a* 1800 *Redesdale & Wise William* in Child *Ballads* IV. 383 There fell a roosing them amang.

Roosing, obs. form of ROUSING.

Roost (rūst), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **hrost**, 4 **rooste**, 5 **roist**, 6 **roust, rowst, ruste** (7 **roest**), 6– **roost.** [OE. *hróst*, = MDu. and Flem. *roest*, and prob. OS. *hrôst* the spars of a roof (cf. sense 3). The further relationship is uncertain.]

1. A perch for domestic fowls; also *gen.* a perching- or resting-place of a bird.

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 262 On odene cylne macian —ofn & aste & fela ðinga macian sceal to tune—ȝe eac henna hrost. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xvii. (Bodl. MS.), [The cock] setteþ nexte to hym one rooste þe henne þat is moste fatte and tendre. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Roost for capons or hennes, *jevssover.* 1565 HARDING *Confut. Apol.* 17 b, Gete ye now vp into your pulpettes, like bragging cockes on the rowst, flappe your winges, and crow out alowde. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* iii. 46 Since good Robin to his Roost is gone. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 151 In a Dogge [the power of smell] is that sence which searcheth out and descryeth the roustes, fourmes, and lodgings of Wilde Beasts. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 46 Sooner than the matin-bell was rung, He clapp'd his wings upon his roost, and sung. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 138 ¶ 12 When she is to see the hogs fed, or to count her poultry on the roost. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 359 The sudden rustling in the thicket of birds frightened from their roost. 1884 ALLEN *Amer. Farm Book* 491 Swabbed along the roosts and laying boxes..it has proved destructive to these vermin.

b. A hen-house, or that part of one in which the fowls perch at night.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Gelinier*, a hen house, a roust. 1589 *Hay any Work* 36 He sleepeth belike in the top of yᵉ roust. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1693 As an ev'ning Dragon came, Assailant on the perched roosts, And nests in order rang'd Of tame villatic Fowl. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 58 Now from the roost, or from the neighb'ring pale,..Come trooping..The feather'd tribes domestic. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 18 Sad deeds bewailing of the prowling fox; How in the roost the thief had knav'd his way. 1839 *Lincoln Gaz.* 12 Feb. 3/4 The rogues went to another roost adjoining the house. 1855 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yard* 83 The dormitory, or roost, should be well ventilated. *Ibid.*, To let air or light into the roost.

c. A collection or number *of* fowls, etc., such as may occupy a roost.

1827 Col. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 303, I killed a roost of small birds.

d. *fig.* A resting-place; a lodging, bed.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 122 The world has a million roosts for a man, but only one nest. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 110 The only roost was in the garret, which..contained eleven double beds, ranged along the walls. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 23, I selected what appeared to me to be about the best spot for a roost, and..made a fairly comfortable bed.

2. Without article, in various phrases:

a. *To go*, etc., *to roost.* Also *fig.* of persons: To retire to rest. (Cf. Flem. *te roest gaan.*)

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 191 The hennes ron in the mashfat; For they go to roust Streyght ouer the ale stoust. *a* 1632 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* 383 When the crowned cock ..Comes to roost by him. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Roesten*, to Jugge, or goe to Roest, as Hens, Patridges, &c. 1797–1808 VINCE *Astron.* xxi. 228 The birds went to roost. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* viii. 109 These birds go to roost long before night. 1867 'OUIDA' *Castlemaine's Gage* (1879) 20 The swallows were gone to roost amidst the ivy.

fig. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 314 So to roost upon a crust of bread and a glass of small beer, my usual supper. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, 'Tis time for me to go to roost. I will have my gruel a-bed. 1879 STEVENSON *Travels in Cevennes* (1886) 212 Half an hour later, and I must have gone supperless to roost.

b. *At roost*, roosting, perched. Also *to take roost*, to perch.

1692 SIR R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccliii, A Fox spy'd a Cock at Roost with his Hens about him. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VII. ii, The Breast, and its Bone, made like a Keel..to counterpoise the Body, and support and rest it upon at Roost. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. ii, Where the falcon took roost. 1864 BROWNING *Mr. Sludge*, While you cling by half a claw To the perch whereon you puff yourselves at roost.

c. *To come home to roost*, to come back upon the originator.

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* Motto, Curses are like young chickens: they always come home to roost. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 340 The curse has come home to roost. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 173 All our mistakes sooner or later surely come home to roost.

3. In various local applications (see quots.).

1790 MORISON *Poems* 105 (E. D. D.), Frae the roost a rung she drew. 1808 JAMIESON, *Roost*,..the inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars of wood reaching from the one wall to the other..It is also vulgarly used to denote a garret. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 725/2 *Roost*, (Lancas.), the upper part of a cow-house; loft over stable.

4. *attrib.*, as *roost-time, -tree*; *roost lay* (see quot.).

1780 G. WHITE *Selborne* xciv, They happened to be suddenly roused from their roost-trees. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T., Roost Lay*, stealing poultry. 1884 JEFFERIES *Life of Fields* (1908) 97 A loud..clamour of rooks and daws, who have restlessly moved in their roost-trees. 1889 — *Open Air* 216 The partridges may run through to join their friends before roost-time on the ground.

Roost (rūst), *sb.*[2] Also 7–9 **roust**, 8–9 **rost**, 9 **rust.** [a. ON. *rost* (Norw. *røst*), in the same sense.] A tumultuous tidal race formed by the meeting of conflicting currents off various parts of the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

1654 BLAEU *Atlas, Scotia* 150 Exiguis scaphulis quas facile maris æstus ac fluctus, quem *Roosts* appellant, absorbet. 1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 93 *Roust*, a very tempestuous tide. 1774 LOW *Orkney* (1879) 14 Where the water breaks on Stroma, it goes off in vast whirls, and forms a roust by the dancing of the stream. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* i, The current of a strong and furious tide, which..is called the Roost of Sumburgh. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 384/1 The majestic cliffs and towering headlands that frown over the dark and stormy seas and *rousts*. 1868 D. GORRIE *Summers & W. Orkneys* v. 161 The roosts are in their wildest state of agitation with ebb tides and westerly swells.

Roost, obs. form of ROAST *sb.* and *v.*

Roost (rūst), *v.* Forms: 6 **rust(e, roste**, 6–7 **roust(e, rowst**, 7– **roost.** [f. ROOST *sb.*[1] Cf. Flem. *roesten* (Kilian).]

1. Of birds: To settle on a perch or the like for sleep or rest; to settle for sleep, go to rest.

1530 PALSGR. 696/1 These capons ruste whan it draweth towardes nyght, they be wyser than men be. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 166 After the seuenth moneth, you may put them to roust in the house with the other Peacockes. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xv. 96 By hauing rousted vpon the trees in the open aire. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 29 Sitting, roosting, covering and resting in the boughs. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 400 The greatest part of the birds..were such as are known to roost on shore. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 52 Time hath made thee what thou art—a cave For owls to roost in. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* II. 432 On the cliff-side, the pigeons Roost deep in the rocks.

transf. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc. 36 No sooner stirres Auroras Starre,..But they that rousted were in rest..Do pack apace to labours left. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 206 Verres..never saw the sun either to rise or set, as roosted after or before.

b. Of persons: To seat oneself, to perch. *colloq.*

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii, Down to the flat shelf on which the sufferers had roosted. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi, About a dozen young imps were roosting, like so many crows, on the verandah railings. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 60 She is the woman who, when you call, roosts discreetly at the extreme end of a long sofa.

2. To lodge, harbour, make one's abode or quarters. In mod. use: To pass the night.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 95 Banisht he was, and longer in Ierusalem might hee not roust. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 366 A rabblement of Danes rousted heere one whole yeare. [1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 206 Camden finds him and his Danes roosting afterwards for one whole Year at Cirencester.] 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 161 It was hard to tell where to find Annawon, for he never roosted twice in a place. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1862) II. 486, I am most anxious to be on the wing, and again roosted. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXXIX, Stopped to roost at Terracina. 1883 J. A. SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* v. (1900) 166 These vagrants wandered up and down the country, roosting in hedge-rows.

b. *fig.* or in fig. contexts.

c 1554 COVERDALE *Hope of Faithful* Pref. A iij, It vnknowne, all vices swarm and roste in vs. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. 178 Modestie is rousted in the skyes. 1607 S. HIERON *Wks.* I. 262 Men haue euen determined with themselues, that, let the word of the kingdome roust where it will, sure with them it shall not harbour. 1660 BONDE *Scut. Reg.* 108 So great ignorance cannot roust in their pates, who are so worldly wise. 1730 YOUNG *1st Ep. to Pope* 10 Where speculation roosted near the sky. 1793 BURNS *Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle* 5 So [I] sought a Poet, roosted near the skies.

3. *trans.* To afford a resting-place to (one); to accommodate, harbour. Also *fig.*

1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* iii. Poet. Wks. 1875 II. 17 They defy the storms of heaven, and roost The weary-winged Ages. 1873 CARLETON *Farm Ball.* 43 You have often slept in pens; I've a mind to take you out there now, and roost you with the hens!

Roo'st-cock. Now *rare.* [f. ROOST *sb.*[1]] A domestic cock.

1606 H. PARROT *The Mous-Trap* (Halliw.), Gallus, that greatest roost-cock in the rout. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 88 The old Roost-cock in his Country-language. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 75 *Gallus Gallinaceus*,..the House, or Roost-Cock. 1736 AINSWORTH II, *Gallinaceus*,..a roost-cock, a cockerel. *c* 1750 [MRS. PALMER] *Devonsh. Dial.* (1837) 18 Their blowzy faces as rid as roost-cocks. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* cv, Roost-cocks, which had been silent, began to sound their clarions. 1858 POLSON *Law & Lawyers* 116 A beautiful roost-cock flew upon his head and crowed three times.

Rooste, obs. form of ROAST *sb.* and *v.*

Roo'sted, *a. rare.* [f. ROOST *v.* or *sb.*[1]] Perched on a roost. Also *fig.*

1748 THOMSON *Castle Indol.* II. xl, Yet oft his anxious eye Mark'd them, like wily fox who roosted cock doth spy. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Is't thus your new-fledged zeal And plumed valour moulds in roosted sloth?

Rooster (rū·stəɹ). Chiefly *U.S.* and *dial.* [f. ROOST *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. A cock.

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 284 Rooster, or he-bird.—Cock, the male of the hen. 1836 *Backwoods Canada* 308 The produce of two hens and a cock, or *rooster*, as the Yankees term that bird. 1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* lxvi, With a rooster's quill, therefore, a bit of soiled paper, and a stout heart, he set to work. 1882 *Garden* 20 May 348 At sunrise I was awakened by a sturdy old rooster.

b. *transf.* of persons.

1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* II. 214 Hang..your talk of a fine girl, like my Janet, as a piece of poultry, you young rooster! 1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3428. 2 It is not..in the nature of things that a rooster in the Legislature should quietly submit to be lectured by a rooster outside of the legislature. 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* II. 156 *Queer rooster* (American thieves), a man that lodges among thieves to pick up information for the police.

2. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1871 in De Vere *Americanisms* 262 Rooster..indicates a bill, or proposed law, which will benefit the legislators—and no one else.

Roo'sting, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROOST *v.*]

1. Perching for rest; places for perching.

1604 DRAYTON *Owle* Poems (1619) 423 By all signes..The Birds therein their nightly roosting made. 1723 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VII. i. § 5 The Legs all curved for their easy Perching, Roosting, and Rest. 1820 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. 376 A great deal of valuable fir planting, which you may remember; fine roosting for the black game.

2. *attrib.*, as *roosting-cage, -house, -time*, etc.

1621–3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* IV. i, At roosting time a little lodge can hold 'em. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 477/1 The first roosting-perch..should be placed lengthways. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 153 An opening..in the outer wall of the roosting-house. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* ix. 161 In the evening the ducks will be seen coming from the roosting-ponds. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* 281 They [*sc.* rooks] stretch from here to the roosting-trees.

b. Esp. *roosting-place*; also *fig.*

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Poultry*, Being wont in a Morning early, to go out of the Hen-House or Roosting-Place. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* cvi, The poultry dared not to stir out of their roosting-places. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. xiii. P 6, I..slunk to my roosting-place, where I fell asleep. 1844 ALD. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* iii, Jack quitted his roosting-place amongst the baggage. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* xxiv. 245 When their feeding-grounds and roosting-places are near together.

† **Roo'sting,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] In 6 roostynge. [Cf. ROOST *sb.*[2]] Turbulent flow or turmoil.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 382 We mette northerly wyndes and greate roostynge of tydes.

Roo'sting, *ppl. a.* [f. ROOST *v.*] That roosts or perches; going to roost.

1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* xlii, From each bough The roosting Pheasant's short but frequent crow Invites to rest. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. ii, Hoarse into middle air arose The vespers of the roosting crows. 1886 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 5/2 They..startle from its crumbling recesses the roosting doves.

Root (rūt), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1, 5 rot, 3–6 rote, 4 rotte, 5 roth, roytt, rowte, 6 rott, roite, rout(e, rowth, 9 *dial.* roit; 4–7 roote, 5– root. *β. Sc.* 5–6 rut, 6 ruite, rwit, 5– rute, 6– ruit, 9 reet, rit; *north.* 9 reut, rut, re(e)at. [Late OE. *rót*, a. ON. *rót* (Icel. and Fær. *rót*), Norw. and Sw. *rot* (MSw. *root*), Da. *rod* († *rood*), NFris. *rôt*, *rut* (prob. from ODa.), LG. *rut*. The original stem **wrōt-* is connected on the one hand with L. *rādix*, and on the other with OE. *wyrt*: see WORT. The usual OE. words for 'root' are *wyrttruma* and *wyrtwala*.]

I. 1. That part of a plant or tree which is normally below the earth's surface; in *Bot.*, the descending axis of a plant, tree, or shoot, developed from the radicle, and serving to attach the plant to and convey nourishment from the soil, with or without subsidiary rootlets or fibres; also applied to the corresponding organ of an epiphyte, and to the rootlets attaching an ivy to its support.

a 1150 in Napier *Contrib. O.E. Lex.* 54 Se Godes freond cwæð þæt he leofode be weode & be wyrtan roten & be wæteres drence. *Ibid.*, He leofede be wyrtan rotan. *a* 1175 in *Hist. Holy Rood-tree* 4 An fet..wæs ifylled of þæt ylce watere & þa 3yrdæ þeron asette, forþan ðe he nolde þæt ða roten fordruȝode wæren. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10064 Þatt axe shollde þa beon sett Rihht att te treowwess rote. *a* 1300 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 Þer nis..no tre in erþ so fast, mid al har rotis so fast iplȝt, þat [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1346 Þis tre was of a mikel heght.., And to þe rotte [*Gött.* rote] he kest his he. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 96 Mi plouh-pote schal be my pyk, and posshen atte Rootes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 7 Now stant the crop under the rote. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Rote, of a thynge growynge, *radix.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 314/2 A Rute, *radix, radicula.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 80 Als far his ruite doith spreid Deip ondir erth. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 98 Get..a parer..to pare away grasse and to raise vp the roote. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 97 Though we leaue it with a roote thus hackt, The Ayre will drinke the Sap. 1672–3 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 128 What the Mouth is to an Animal; that the Root is to a Plant. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 102 Yonder nodding beech, That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 108 When the roots have been loosened by the frost, they are..cut and dug out of the ground. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 531 Ancient pines Branchless and blasted, clenched with grasping roots The unwilling soil. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 383 In transplanting walnuts,..great care should be taken that their roots be as little injured as possible. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 438 In the growing-point of the stem, branches, and roots, and in young rudimentary leaves.

b. In phr. *by the root(s)*, denoting the complete pulling up of a plant or tree. (Cf. 9 c.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2613 *Hypermnestra*, The floure, the lefe, ys rent vp by the rote To maken garlandes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 So þat þai be taken vp by þe rutes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 131 Drawe vp by þe rote, *eradico.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 He..plucketh vp the breers, wedes and grasse by the rotes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 69 Yonder stands the thornie Wood, Which..Must by the Roots be hew'ne vp yet ere Night. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* LXXX. 54 The tusked Boar out of the wood Up turns it by the roots. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 544 As when Alcides..tore Through pain up by the roots Thessalian Pines. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 112 The weeds themselves must be pulled up by the root. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* ii. 26 They could pull up a tall tree by the roots.

c. Used without article; also in phrases as *to take root*, to settle properly in the ground, *to make root, strike root.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Squire's T.* 153 Euery gras that groweth vp on roote. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 265 For a tree may not take þer [L. *ibi*] roote for saltenes of the erthe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437 Rotyn, or take rote, as treys, *radico.* *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Trial Fox* XXX, Quer Ron and Rute thay ran togidder raith. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) XXXV. 9 He sall haif brute, as tre on rute Endlang the rever plantit. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 83 Thy garden plot..Well clensed and purged of roote and of stone. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* LXXX. 9 Thou..didst cause it to take deepe root, and it filled the land. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 7 This will cause it to strike fresh Root. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Root-grafting*, Which Piece of Root will draw in Sap, and nourish the Graft. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* LXXX. xi, Water'd with Blood, the Vine took Root. 1856 GLENNY *Everyday Bk.* 263 The object of this is to let them make root when inclined, but not to grow any until wanted. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 29 Fruit Others reap and garner, heedless how produced by stalk and root.

2. The permanent underground stock of a plant from which the stems or leaves are periodically produced; also, by extension, a plant, herb.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 [It] is cleped..wildernesse gef þare manie rotes onne wacseð. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 36 The herb gude to give the cattel against the rute that thay cal trifoly. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 39 As Gardeners doe with Ordure hide those Roots That shall first spring, and be most delicate. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* April (1671) 48 Transplant such Fibrous roots..as Violets, Hepatica, Primroses. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 81 The propagation of bulbous and tuberous roots for general supply. 1847 MRS. LOUDON *Amateur Gard. Monthly Cal.* 22/1 Others succeed pretty well by buying imported roots from the nurseryman every year. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems* 137 That roots, which parch in burning sand, May bud to flower and fruit again.

3. The underground part of a plant used for eating or in medicine; now *spec.* in *Agric.*, one of a fleshy nature, as the turnip or carrot, and by extension, any plant of this kind.

a 1150 [see sense 1]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3213 Hiss drinnch wass waterr..Hiss metewilde rotess. *c* 1205 LAY. 31885 Þat folc..lufeden bi wurten, bi moren and bi rote. 13.. *Cursor M.* 4711 (Gött.), Þe wrecched pore miht find na fode,..Þat soght þaim rotis als þe suyn. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 244 Bestes [live] by gras & by greyn and by grene rotes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 30 Þai liffe with dates and rutes and herbes. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXI. 70 He hath in his house a rote that..shal gyf me help. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XXI. 63, I haue eten none other thynge but rootes & frutes. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 21 It is euidently knowen that water wyll wexe thycke, if this roite be brused and put in it. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 84 Or haue we eaten on the insane Root, That takes the Reason Prisoner? 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 34 Corne fields set with cabbages and roots. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 339 We here Live on tough roots and stubs, to thirst inur'd More then the Camel. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 94 These Roots may be so manag'd by a good Hand as to eat as Food. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 332 This root would..fill them up with flashy fat. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 113 Very few turnips are with us this season; this root having generally failed. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Isl.* v. lvi. 5 Melons, and dates, and figs, and many a root Sweet and sustaining. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 237/1 Cattle require their 'roots' to be carted from the field to the homestead.

b. With defining words: (see quots.).

1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 963/1 The Mangel Wurtz..or Root of Scarcity. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 33 The cows fed on the Common Turnep gave most milk..and those on the Root of Scarcity the least. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 87 In the mean time, all, rich and poor, have the greatest abundance of the root of plenty, potatoes.

4. a. The imbedded or basal portion of the hair, tongue, teeth, fingers, nails, or other members or structures of the body.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2122 [To] þurhdriuen hire tittes wið irnene neiles, & renden ham up hetterliche wið þe breoste roten. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1485 His tong haþ he ton And schorn of þe rote. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Þese boones stonde of twey ordres in þe oone side with þe rootes of þe fingres. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 374 The ravyns sall ryve na thing bot thy tong rutis. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 91 If they be not kilde, they wyl..eate the rotes of the horse eares, and kil hym. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsem.* IV. CXVII. 54 A malander..hath long haires with stubborne roots. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 136 Each false [word] Be as a Cantherizing to the root o' th' Tongue. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. v. i. 85 Beneath, close by the Root of the Saw, are two oblique Nostrils. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4672/4 A.. Spanish Dog, with..one large Liver colour Spot at the Root of his Stern. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. xiii, Every tongue, through utter drought, Was withered at the root. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xix. (1818) II. 145 The rightful queen..seized her with her jaws near the root of the wings. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* 479/2 The root of the thumb should be brought close up to the ribs. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 151 Most frequently it starts from the root of the lung.

b. The more or less 'muddy' base of a crystal or gem, esp. of an emerald.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 192 Their Root, as the Jewellers call it; which is only the Abruptness at that End of the Body whereby it adhered to the Stone. 1867 BILLING *Sci. of Gems* 126 A large piece of veiny, cloudy root of amethyst, 2½ inches by 2 inches (not good enough to rank as a jewel).

c. That part of anything by or at which it is united to something else.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 22 The breadth of Italy at the roote and beginning thereof,..from the Adriaticke coast, to the riviera di Genoa. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 237/1 A wooden jetty has been run out from the root of the pier. 1869 SIR E. REED *Ship Build.* XX. 430 The angle iron..is liable to open at the root under very heavy blows. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 289 In watches the roots of all the wheels and pinions are left square except the roots of the barrel or great wheel teeth and the roots of the centre pinion leaves.

5. The bottom or base *of* something material; *esp.* the foot of a hill.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 58 At the West syde of Ytaille, Doun at the roote of Vesulus the colde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 59 b/2 Whan moyses had brouht them forth unto the rote of the hylle they stode there. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Mountaynes..at the rootes wherof are found Rubines, Hiacinthes. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 189 That na thing remane within the clois about the rute of the tour bot the dur thairof. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. Poems (1905) 261 Numbers which still encrease more high and wide From One, the root of their turn'd Pyramide. 1687 LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 74 A rock .., at the root whereof there is a little spring of Water. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 11/1 That Stream..continually undermining and eating away the Root of the Mountain. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Isl.* VII. xi. 3 A burst of waters driven As from the roots of the sea. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 85 Split the charnel earth To the roots of the grave. 1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Grt. Brit.* I. 12 There will thus be a constant pressure of the molten magma into the roots of volcanoes.

II. 6. The source or origin *of* some quality, condition, tendency, etc. Also occas. without const.

Freq. with fig. context directly referring to sense 1.

c 1200 ORMIN 4976 Forr niss nan mahht tatt bettre maȝȝ þe winnen eche blisse þann allre mahhte rote maȝȝ. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Biginnunge & rote of þis ilke reoude was a liht sihðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28744 Þou pain þe rotes as þou mai O þis man sin to do awai. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 197 Pite, men sein, is thilke roote Wherof the vertus springen alle. 1423 JAS. I *Good Counsel* 2 Wertew floure and rut is of noblay. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 622/2 It was shewed.. that Justice was grounde well and rote of all prosperite. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxviii. [clxxiv.] 535 This rote and foundacion of hatred multyplyed greatly after. 1589 *Pasquil's Return* C iij b, This is the roote of all the mischife. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 89 The Root of his Opinion, which is rotten, As euer Oake or Stone was sound. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 34 To cut up the roote of all these fooleries in her sonne. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 48 P 4, I have several Follies which I do not know the Root of. 1720 RAMSAY *Prosp. Plenty* 145 Malicious envy | root of a' debates. 1821–2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, I. i. 103 The root of all this ill is prelacy. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 513 The root of all these difficulties seems to be a confusion in our idea of..an acting force.

b. Predicated of persons or material things.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 98 Prestes, and prechoures.., That aren rote of þe riȝte faith. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T.* 516, I wol it verifie In this Chanoun, roote of alle trecherie. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 4015 Saff the Burgeysis of the town, of falshede þat were rote. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1671 O blyssyd womman, rote of ower savacyon. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 64 These flattering clawbackes are originall rotes of all mischyue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 12 All otherwise..I riches read, And deeme them roote of all disquietnesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 645 To the Tree Of prohibition, root of all our woe.

7. A source of some quality, etc.; *esp.* a virtue or vice giving rise to some condition or action.

c 1200 ORMIN 11658 Alle fule lusstess Biginnenn þære & springenn ut Off gluterrnessess rote. *a* 1310 in Wright *Spec. P.* xviii. 57 Suete Jhesu,..In myn huerte thou sete a rote Of thi love. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 173 This [covetousness] is a venymous rote þat makiþ here seruyce..not acceptable to god. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 91 Wene we not þe gospel to be..in þe leuis of wordis, but in rot of ieseun. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 291 Hir Majestie wald nocht that ony rute were left behind, quhilk mycht engender ony new displesour or grudge betuix thame. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 26 Considering those inconueniencies that rise out of the roote of abundance. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1032 Or was too much of self-love mixt, Of constancy no root infixt. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 111 Faith, the root whence only can arise The graces of a life that wins the skies. 1823 MOORE *Loves Angels, 3rd Angel's Story* x, Humility, that low, sweet root From which all heavenly virtues shoot. 1876 MELLOR *Priesth.* ii. 77 The root of bitterness out of which all this strife has grown is simple.

† **b.** *To take root*, to spring *from* something.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 43 Vr dedis fro vr hert tas rote, Quedur þai be worthi or bale or bote.

8. A person or family forming the source of a lineage, kindred, or line of descendants.

13.. *Seuyn Sages* 1072 (W.), I ne mai do thi sone no bot, But yif I wite the sothe rot, Of what man hit was biyete. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 10162 (Trin.), Ioachim bringere of bote, he was comen of dauid rote. 1388 WYCLIF *Isaiah* XI. 1 And a zerde schal go out of the roote of Jesse. 1555 HARPESFIELD in Bonner *Hom.* 6 For as much as they two were the very roote, where of all men must ryse. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17 Thence flitted thee Latin ofspring, Thee roote of old Alban. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 5 It was saide ..that my selfe should be the Roote, and Father Of many Kings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 383 To confound the race Of mankind in one root. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 217 This taking by representation is called a succession *in stirpes*, according to the roots; since all the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they represent, would have done. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 409 It was introduced with a view to discard the son; and that the father should become the *propositus* or *root*, to whom N° 10 is exactly in the same relation as N° 11 is to the son. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. i. I. 4 Among the deputies were many who had sprung from Oriental roots.

transf. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* vii, Shem was the root of the Church.

b. A scion, offshoot. (Chiefly Biblical.)

13.. *Guy Warw.* (1883) 442 Þei he be þe deuels rote, Y schal nouȝt fle him a fot. 1382 WYCLIF I *Macc.* i. 10 And there wente out of hem a roote of synne, Antiochus the noble. — *Rev.* XXII. 16. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* V. 5 A lion beinge off the tribe off Juda, the rott of David, hath obtayned to open the boke. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* XI. 10 In that day there shall bee a roote of Iesse, which shall stand for an ensigne of the people. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 435 The plants of their Parishes, being the rootes of meere Irish. 1745 W. ROBERTSON in *Trans. & Paraphl. Scot. Ch.* VI. 13 So in this cold and barren World That sacred Root arose.

9. That upon or by which a person or thing is

established or supported; the basis upon which anything rests.

In 19th cent. use common in the phr. *to have (its) root(s) in* (something).

1340 *Ayenb.* 116 [To] strengþi his roten ine þe erþe of libbende. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 53 Antecryst cam þanne and al þe croppe of treuthe Torned it vp so doune and ouertilte þe rote. 1523 Coverdale *Old God & New* (1534) D iv, By so moche the more the christen fayth waxed stronge and gathered fast rotes. 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 127 Sen it hes the grund and deip ruitis in the Scriptuir. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xvii. (1876) II. 250 Some have referred the utmost 1oot of the Lancastrian title to Edmund,..eldest son to Henry III. 1679 Ness *Antichrist* 180 Two..is the lowest number (for one is but the root of numbers). 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xi. 179 Cato..fell into Pompey's Hands, who to cut up the Root of the Civil War, put him to Death. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 353 Our love is principle, and has its root In reason. 1787 — *Stanzas Bills Mortality* 24 A worm is in the bud of youth, And at the 1oot of age. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. iii. 42 The nations echo round, Shaken to their roots, as do the mountains now. 1849–50 Alison *Hist. Europe* II. vi. § 63. 57 This prodigious change..laid the axe to the root of the aristocracy. 1874 Stevenson *Ess. Trav.* (1905) 245 A high wind under a cloudless sky.. seems to have no root in the constitution of things.

b. Of qualities, esp. with reference to their hold upon persons.

1340 *Ayenb.* 34 Of þe rote of auarice guoþ out manye smale roten. *c* 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 396 In þe which dame Auaryce Festned hyr rotes at dewyce. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & Fly* xxxix. 17 Where honestnes or vertusnes bearth rout. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* *iiij b, What rotes..vertue had fastened in his brest. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* iv. iii. 85 This Auarice .. growes with more pernicious roote Then Summer-seeming Lust. 1782 Cowper *Table Talk* 15 With a courage of unshaken root, In honour's field advancing his firm foot. 1841 Trench *Parables* xii. (1877) 241 Righteousness, both in its root of faith and its flower of charity.

c. In phrases denoting completeness or thoroughness, as *to the root(s)*, *by the root(s)*, etc. (Cf. 1 b.)

1388 Wyclif *Ps.* li[i]. 7 Therfor God schal distrie thee in to the ende, he schal drawe thee out bi the roote.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 93 b, Wherby these newe sprouge up sectes maye be plucked up by the rotes. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. v, That so she might, more strictly, and to root, Effect the Reformation she intende. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. i. 28 What's his name, and Birth? I cannot delue him to the roote. 1640–1 in Rushw. (1721) III. I. 187, I wonder not at all..that they would have them [Bishops] up by the Roots. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 574 Since the dear hour that..cut up all my follies by the root. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 12 This argument was quite cut up by the roots by the determination of the House of Lords in the case of Tong v. Robinson. 1860 Ruskin *Unto this last* I. § 22 He [the merchant] has to understand to their very root the qualities of the things he deals in. 1894 Fenn *Real Gold* 89 As if he were enjoying himself right down to the roots.

10. The bottom or real basis, the inner or essential part, of anything.

The root of the matter, a literal rendering of Heb. *shōresh dābār* in Job xix. 28.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. T.* 908 (Ellesm. MS.), Telle me the roote..Of that water, if it be youre wille. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 64 [He] þat þorw resoun wolde þe 1ote knowe Of god and of his grete myȝtes, his graces it letteth. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10033 Yiff the roote be wel out souht, Strengere than thow, that ys he nouht. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Stirps quæstionis*, the roote, and foundation of a question. 1611 Bible *Job* xix. 28 Seeing the root of the matter is found in me. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 168 That everlastingness which the soul has in the root.. is of the same kind. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 45 Until he advisedly looketh into the Roots of it and tries it by the Rule of Law. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. v. (1872) 61 In every such case it may be taken for granted that the root of the matter has not been reached. 1875 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* 274 His resolute desire to get at the roots of things, and deeper yet if deeper might be.

† b. The bottom *of* the heart, in various figurative uses. *Obs.*

For earlier examples see Heart-root 1. In latest examples perh. an alteration of *rote*.

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 11 In hym I haue putte the rote of myn entyere herte. 1508 Dunbar *Poems, Twa Maritit Wemen* 162, I sall a ragment reveil fra the rute of my hert. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xv. 1 Vp, helsum hairt! thy rutis rais, and lowp. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 202 A Curse begin at very root on's heart. 1607 Chapman *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 82 As illiterate men say Latine praiers By roote of heart, and daily iteration. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 11 That thou read therein to thy self, and to thy Children, until you have got it by root-of-Heart.

c. *At (the) root*, at bottom, essentially.

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* ii, He was, at root, a godly and kind-hearted pedant enough. 1857 Borrow *Rom. Rye* xvi, At the root mad.

11. a. *To take* (or *strike*) *root*, to obtain a permanent footing or hold; to settle down *in* a place, etc.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xix. 30 And the doughter Iuda ..shall from hence forth take rote beneth, and beare frute aboue. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 92 b, No suche sectes can take roote or remayne emonges them. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1623) 10 This warlike..Nation, after it had as it were taken roote here. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 568 Prejudice in men of stronger minds Takes deeper root, confirm'd by what they see. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. xi. P 5 As soon as I had taken root in my new soil. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlviii, The cause has taken a deep root, and has spread its branches far and wide. 1899 Gardiner *Cromwell* 36 The idea struck root.

† b. A hold upon a person's affections, confidence, or favour. *Obs.*

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 207 Such an attempt.. would give him a faster root with the King. 1756 Home *Douglas* II, Let not thy jealousy attempt to shake And loosen the good root he has in Randolph.

c. A strong link or attachment.

1854 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 432 The awful feeling of having the roots which connect one with the last generation seemingly torn up.

12. *Root-and-branch* : see Branch *sb.* 6 b.

For *root and crop*, *root and rind*, in similar uses, see Crop *sb.* 5 and Rind *sb.*[1] 2.

1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 94, I never gave my name in to take away both root and branch.

b. In adverbial use : Completely, utterly.

1640 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 66 Some do petition to reform them, others to abolish them root and branch. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Wars* v. 141 Constantly to endeavour the extirpation of it, Root and Branch. 1777 J. Adams *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 299 If our people do not turn out now and destroy Burgoyne's gang, root and branch. 1819 Scott *Rob Roy* Introd., Cutting off the tribe of MacGregor root and branch. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Sept. 17/3 You may look forward..to local government being dealt with by Parliament root and branch.

† c. *ellipt.* The policy of total abolition. *Obs.*

1679 Evelyn *Sylva* (ed. 3) 2 Professing themselves against Root and Branch.

d. In attributive use, of persons or things.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 499 These are Root and Branch Men, and strike at the Foundation of all our National Happiness. 1788 *Ann. Reg., Misc.* 143, I have hit upon a plan which will make root and branch work of it, and do the business effectually. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 167 We have seen that our root-and-branch Reformer went a great deal farther. 1858 J. Pavn *Foster Brothers* xv, The boy had become at heart a root-and-branch democrat. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 249/2 The so-called root-and-branch bill for the total extinction of episcopacy.

III. † **13.** *Astrol.* = Radix 2. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 314 Of viage is ther noon electiouu,..Noght whan a roote is of a burthe yknowe? *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* ii. § 54 Consider thy rote furst, the wyche is made the begynning of the tabelis. 1575 F. Wither tr. *Indagine's Chiromancy* III. N iv, They which haue Venus in the rote of their natiuity. 1603 [see Radix 2]. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clvii. 654, I oft am enforced to name the Root of the Nativity, it were more proper to say the Radix, for our English doth not well expresse the sense of the words.

14. *Math.* a. A number, quantity, or dimension, which, when multiplied by itself a requisite number of times, produces a given expression. *Cube* (or *third*) *root* : see Cube *sb.* 3. *Square* († *quadrate*) or *second root* : see Square *a.*

1557 Recorde *Whetstone* C iv, Thei onely haue rootes, whiche bee made by many multiplications of some one number by it self. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxv. H j b, The 1oote quadrat of the whole number, is the desired distance or line Hypothenusal. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* Expl. Signs, The Side or Root of a Square. 1679 Moxon *Math. Dict.* 38 *Cube Root*, the Root or Side of the third Power: So if 27 be the Cube, 3 is the Side or Root. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 47 The Root or First Power being taken as a Side, the Second Power will be a Square. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., The extraction of the roots of algebraic quantities. *Ibid.*, Impossible Root is not only the square root of a negative quantity, but any other root denominated by any even number. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1799) I. 80 Roots are sometimes denoted by writing the character $\surd$ before the power, with the index of the 1oot against it. 1859 B. Smith *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 199 The Square Root of any proposed quantity. 1898 G. Chrystal *Introd. Algebra* (1902) 5 Special cases are the second root written $\surd a$; the third root or cube root [etc.].

b. The value or values of an unknown quantity which will satisfy a given equation.

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. If the Value of x be Negative, e. gr. $x = -5$, the Root is said to be false. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1799) I. 249 To find the root of the cubic equation $x^3+x^2+x = 100$, or the value of x in it. 1826 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 544/2 Both members of an equation may be raised to the same power, or the same root of them may be extracted. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* 179 The three roots are always 1eal. The equation is the same as that [etc.].

15. *Philol.* One of those ultimate elements of a language, that cannot be further analysed, and form the base of its vocabulary ; † a primary word or form from which others are derived.

1530 Palsgr. *Introd.* 31 His thre chefe rotes, that is to say, his theme, his preterit participle, and his present infynityve. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 39 Recourse must be had to the Hebrew, euen to a false roote. 1615 Bedwell *Index Ass.* O iij, The theame or roote, as they call it, from whence it is deriued, is..*Kara'*, to reade. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* i. § xx. 15 The word..is derived from the same roote. 1740 Chesterf. *Lett.* lxiii. (1792) I. 177 The shortest and best way of learning a language is to know the roots of it; that is those original primitive words, of which many other words are made. 1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* iv. xxix, As it is a fault only in the declension, and the roots of the words continue untouch'd. 1837 G. Phillips *Syriac Gram.* 20 The simplest forms of nouns are those which consist only of the letters composing the root. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) 260 Sharon, a name of the same root as that used to designate the table-lands beyond the Jordan. 1883 Morfill *Slavonic Lit.* ii. 39 A Slavonic root, meaning dwelling.

b. With punning allusion to sense 1.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 59 Hebrew Roots, although th'are found To flourish most in barren ground, He had such plenty. 1812 Combe *Syntax, Picturesque* xxiii. 20 What though by toil and pain, I know Where ev'ry Hebrew root doth grow. 1831 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 328 No Greek Roots grew there.

16. *Mus.* (See quot. 1889.)

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Root*, a term applied by theorists to the fundamental note of any chord. 1818 — *Gram. Mus.* 314 The Triad may have its mediant either two whole tones, or a tone and a semitone, above its Root. 1867 MacFarren *Harmony* (1892) 51 The inversion of a chord is the placing one of its other notes, instead of the root, in the bass. 1889 Prout *Harmony* iii. § 58 Much trouble is sometimes caused to students from the word *Root* being used in two senses by theorists—as the lowest note of any combination of thirds, and also as the fundamental tone in the key from which the combination is harmonically derived.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

17. Attrib. in sense 1, with words denoting some part, appendage, or feature belonging to a root, as *root-bark*, *-bud*, *-cap*, *-fibre*, etc.

1832 *Planting* 7 in *Husb.* III. (L.U.K.), Should the soil be dry.., the bark in question is gradually converted into *root-bark. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 603 They are enabled to propagate their subterraneous wires or *1oot-buds. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* 71 Its lower end is covered by the *root-cap of the ultimate termination of the principal root. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 779 It is quite necessary that the sets have formed *root-fibres at the bottoms before they are removed. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 9 A stray fragment of a *root-fibril. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* vi. 41 Appendages, consisting of leaves, branches, *root-filaments, and reproductive organs. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 133/1 *Root fungus frequently attacks the Rose. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 513 *marg.*, *Root grafting. *c* 1820 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 196/1 Recourse is sometimes had to root-grafting. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commiss. Agric.* (1869) 249 The large amount of *root-growth in the deeper, central parts of the ridge. 1857 A. Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 31 The absorbing surface of roots is very much greater than it appears to be, on account of the *root-hairs. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 963 They [broomrapes] attach themselves to the roots of various plants, and are hence called *Root-parasites. 1883 *Science* I. 369/2 The cause of the *root-rot in grape-vines. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 550 Different new lateral stems or *root-scions are sent off. 1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 183 *Root secretions are now regarded as unimportant. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 620 The branching out of the stringy *root-shoots or wires. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* IV. (ed. 2) 258 The *Root-spire..will be so many Tails to increase the Measure. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* (1827) 82 When the wren..from the *root-sprig trills her ditty clear. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 751 The earth being well laid upon the hills round the *root-stems of the plants. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 608 The cut surface of the *root-stump remains at first quite dry. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 17 To clear away all *root-suckers. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 625 The continued propagation of potatoes by subterraneous buds, or *root-wires.

b. In the sense 'made of roots'.

1853 Lowell *Moosehead Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 9 Sometimes a root-fence stretched up its bleaching antlers. 1864 Atkinson *Stanton Grange* 7 On the garden side, a root-bench was constructed against the bole of the tree. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 389/2 The grass needs time to weave the deep, tough, root carpet so essential for sure footing.

c. Misc., as *root-beset*, *-built*, *-inwoven* ; *root-bitten*, *-bound*, *-stricken*, *-torn* ; *root-devouring*, *-digging*, *-eating*, *-feeding* ; *root-like*.

1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 554 A narrow, slippery, muddy, *root-beset bush-path. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 445 Wan-sallow as the plant that feels itself *Root-bitten by white lichen. 1634 Milton *Comus* 662 As Daphne was *Root-bound, that fled Apollo. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Economy* I. 167 Suffice the *root-built-cell, the simple fleece, ..the crystal stream. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xvi. II. 5 The males of another *root-devouring beetle. 1877 tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 17 Lowest in the scale stands the religion of the *root-digging Australians. 1882 *Garden* Mar. 147/2 The Cabbage fly is much of the same size as the *root-eating fly. 1892 Lubbock *Beaut. Nat.* 67 Others collect *root-feeding Aphides into their nests. 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* I. 79 Yon *root-inwoven seat. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* III. v. 357 Generally the root or *root-like bodies are to be excluded from all characters higher than those of species. 1860 Christina Rossetti *Poems* (1904) 191/1 Thou, *root-stricken, shalt not rebuild thy decay On my bosom for aye. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 288 Tall *root-torn beeches.

18. In sense 3, as *root-boat*, *-cellar*, *-crop*, *-culture*, etc. ; also *root-caler*, *-gatherer*, *-pedlar*, *-woman*.

For names and descriptions of various implements or machines, as *root-bruiser*, *-cutter*, *-digger*, etc., see Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875) and *Suppl.* (1884).

1636 *Maldon Borough Deeds* (Bundle 110, fol. 2), March 12. Re[ceived] for the groundage of a *Root boate at barrow hills, 4*d*. 1822 Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* 378 The *root-cellar may have a few divisions on the ground to keep the different roots apart. 1834 *Husb.* I. 382 (L. U. K.), Regarding *root crops, Mr. Cuthbert Johnson also mentions [etc.]. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 115/1 Of all these root-crops, it appears that the least exhausting to the land is that of the beet. 1840 Buel *Farmer's Comp.* 163 The advantages of *root culture to the soil. 1807 T. Young *Lect. Nat. Phil.* II. 208/2 Scythes, chaff cutter, *root cutter. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot *Misc. Wks.* (1751) I. 212 Any Daughter of a Waterdrinker and *Root-eater. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 56 b, Theyr *root gatherers digged not theyr rootes hole out of grounde. *Ibid.*, Ye Duche *roote pedlers of Antwerp. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* App. P 5 b, So have you a Composition for any *Root-Pudding. 1820 W. Tooke *Lucian* I. 306 You are nothing but a *rootscraper and a mountebank. 1851 Mayhew *London Lab.* I. 130/1 The "*root-sellers' (as the dealers in flowers in pots are mostly called). 1802 Willich *Dom. Encycl.* III. 503/2 *Root-Steamer, an useful machine..for steaming potatoes, carrots, and other roots, with the view of feeding cattle. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 80 A *root store, a small hay shed,..and a comfortable hut for the shepherd, are all requisites of the lambing fold. *Ibid.* 66 Corn boxes do not need to be so large as the *root troughs. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst.*

Med. V. 895 Raw fruits, *root vegetables, and bread must be avoided. 1801 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* V. 304 Nor will he despise the filth and rubbish of a *root-woman's cellar.

19. In sense 4, as *root-drawer, -forceps*; *root-affection, -centre, -sheath*, etc.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* b 4 b, The Roote-drawer, to drawe any roote of a toothe. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 497 The..inner rootsheath lies in immediate contact with the outer rootsheath. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* xii. 278 The superficial epidermic cells of the hair sac..become converted into root sheaths. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 509 The forcing of delicate beaks of a fine pair of root-forceps up between the root and the bone. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 46 The painful impressions upon the root centres. *Ibid.* 894 As a rule the root-affection is most severe.

20. In sense 9 or 10, as *root -conception, -evil, -fallacy, -idea*, etc.

1862 R. VAUGHAN *Eng. Nonconf.* 194 These were the *root conceptions of their faith. 1891 HIBBERT *Eng. Gilds* 143 That *root-evil of our present industrial system, irregularity of employment. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 236 Without seeking to expose the *root fallacy of idea. 1847 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* III. 34 The writer is convinced that the *root-ideas..are few in number. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* ii. 70 Force is the root-idea of Law in its scientific sense. 1681 FLAVEL *Method of Grace* xi. 233 Christ..the comprehensive *root-mercy, from whom are all other mercies. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xiv. (1878) 155 S. Paul and the other apostles trent this as a *root-principle of the gospel theology. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* viii, He found himself face to face with the *root-questions of all thought. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 213 You must find in yourselves the *root-thought of God. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* Ep. Ded., There are multitudes of books indeed, and of them many concern not themselves about *Root-truths. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 61 Strength is of the plain *root-virtue born. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 32 The great *root-wonder of a number of distinct individuals connected by a common life.

21. a. In sense 14, as *root-factor, -limitation, -point*.

1857 *Trans. Cambr. Phil. Soc.* (1864) X. I. 263 We then, in the common way, establish the existence of the root-factor. *Ibid.* 266 The curves P=0, Q=0, the intersection of which determines the root-points. 1874 *Ibid.* (1879) XII. II. 395 On the geometrical representation of Cauchy's theorems of Root-limitation.

b. In sense 15, as *root-character, -period, -syllable, -vowel, -word*.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 6 All agree not in the woord..which some supposing too bee derived of the rootewoord. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxviii. 444 Now the word Silo (saith Kimhi in his booke of Rootewordes) signifieth the *Sonne of him.* 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 50 Those syllables which are dignified by the name of root syllables. 1852 *Ibid.* V. 201 The root-vowel *a* of the Latin *fra-ter.* 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 61 Two divisions of the root-words of our Aryan language. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 14. 21 The last letter of a Root, as g in flag-, is the Root-character. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 227 The root-period is not inconsistent with a rudimentary inflection.

c. In sense 16, as *root-note, -position, -progression*.

1883 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 158/1 The group of harmonics generated by their fundamental or root note. 1891 PROUT *Counterpoint* (ed. 2) 192 This will give us a most unpleasant mediant chord in root position in the fourth bar. 1902 — *Harmony* v, We have several times made the bass fall a fifth, to impress upon the student the identity of the root-progression.

22. Special combs., as **root-alcohol** (see quot.); **root-beer**, *U.S.*, a beverage prepared from roots; **root-beetle**, a beetle infesting the roots of trees; **root-climber**, a plant which climbs by the aid of rootlets developed on the stem; **root coal** (?); † **root colour**, a dye-colour produced by certain roots; hence † *root-coloured* adj.; **root-devourer**, a beetle living upon roots (see quot.); **root-digger**, (*a*) a primitive implement for digging up edible roots; (*b*) one of a tribe of American Indians (cf. DIGGER 2 c); **root-footed** *a.*, rhizopodous; **root-form**, (*a*) a basal or primitive form (of something); (*b*) an insect form which infests the roots; **root-hold**, attachment by means of roots (freq. *fig.*); **root-prune** *v.*, to prune (a tree) by cutting its roots; so *root-pruning*; **root-run**, the space over which the roots of a plant extend; **root-stroke**, a decisive stroke, a fatal blow; **root-worm**, a worm attacking the roots of plants.

1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 11/2 **Root-alcohol.*—A number of roots and tubers..have been availed of for the manufacture of alcohol. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Seven Gables* iii, No less than five persons..enquired for ginger-beer or *root-beer or any drink of a similar brewage. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. xxix. 387, I will stay only long enough to complete my latest root-beer brewage. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. II. 372 In the morning..the *Hoplíæ*, *root-beetles before mentioned, have their dances in the air. 1897 J. C. WILLIS *Flowering Pl. & Ferns* I. 177 **Root-climber.* 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 71 The *root coal has a broken and wavy texture. 1777 *Dict. Chem.* I. U 8 *note*, The stuffs intended to receive a *root color. *Ibid.*, The nuts and roots employed in the *root-colored dye. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. II. 349 The *root-devourers or tree-chafers (*Melolontha, Hoplia*, &c.) support themselves..in the air and over the trees. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* 420 *Root-diggers are either made of horns, or of crooked sticks pointed and hardened by fire. 1866 *Proc. Philad. Acad.* 225 The Shoshoni, or Root-Digger skulls, three in number, vary in form. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. 242 The rhizopoda or *root-footed animals. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* 13 The *root-form of the verb.

1884 W. K. PARKER *Mammalian Desc.* (1885) iv. 72 The primordial root-form of all the nobler creatures, now existing... A still lower root-form than the Tadpole. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 239 A number of minute insects..; these are the root-forms (radicola) of *Phylloxera.* 1864 SPENCER *Illustr. Progr.* 372 It would become possible for plants of higher organization to find *roothold. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 123 Even maples had found roothold in their gigantic stems. 1851 *B'ham & Midl. Gardener's Mag.* Apr. 39 All plants that are breaking very strong should be *root-pruned. 1841 T. M. RIVERS (*title*), *Root Pruning of Pears and other Trees. 1882 *Garden* Jan. 35/3 Roses..cease to grow altogether if their *root-run remain saturated. *a* 1732 BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 110 Even when the *root-stroke is given in believers, the rod of pride buds again. *a* 1732 — *Mem.* xi. (1899) 367 The gospel-doctrine has got a root-stroke by the condemning of that book. 1883 *Science* II. 143/2 These observations refer chiefly to the crown-borer, the *root-worm, and the crown-miner.

Root, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [f. ROOT *v.*[2]] The action of the vb. ROOT[2]; chiefly in phr. *on the root.*

1846 in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. V. 326, I can give these old bones a root. 1892 J. A. OWEN *On Surrey Hills* 56 Fur, fish, and feather need all look alive when Toby was on the root. 1895 *Month* Oct. 248 One of our rustic friends had a sow, with a litter of pigs, out on the root, as he termed it.

Root (*rūt*), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–6 rote (5 rotyn), 4–7 roote, 7– root (6 wroot, rowt); 5–6, 9 *Sc.* rute, ruit, 9 *dial.* reut, reeat, reet, etc. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] Cf. MSw. *rota* to make rootfast, *rotas, rota sig*, obs. Da. *rode*, to take root.]

I. In pa. pple. *rooted.*

Perhaps to some extent directly f. ROOT *sb.*[1]

1. a. Filled or covered with roots.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Þat lond..bicam waste, and was roted oueral, and swo bicam wildernesse.

b. Furnished or provided with roots; established or fixed by having taken root. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 92 As we watteren plantis til þey han ben rotid, and þan we cessen to watter. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 20 Ther-for we willen withstond..þe yuel whil hit is comyn, ar hit be Iroted. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 321 b, Sence Luthers doctrine was depely roted & spred abrode. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 290 Quhen heresie deiper was ruted. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 143 Edward the first pursued the same course, especially in his first times, when he was but tenderly rooted. 1670 R. BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* III. v. Pref., The sin may be multiplyed and rooted past all hope of remedy. 1782 COWPER *Poet, Oyster & Sensit. Pl.* 16, I envy that unfeeling shrub, Fast rooted against ev'ry rub. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 584 The dissipation of prejudices, which are deeply rooted. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 105 Her affection for him seems to have been very deeply rooted. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. 339 Present arrangements were far too deeply rooted for..alteration.

c. Fixed or firmly attached by the root or roots. Const. *in, between, to*, etc. Also *transf.* or *fig.* (cf. 2).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), Suche postemes whanne þei beþ ibradde and iroted and ipiȝt in þe side. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 133 b, The more it groweth and spredeth his braunches, the more surely it is roted and fastned in the grounde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/1 Some vlcerations are rotede betweene vaynes and tendones. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. vii. ii. 165 His Horns rooted between the Eyes and the Snout. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 689 Hellebore, and Squills deep rooted in the Seas. 1717 ADDISON tr. *Ovid's Met.* II, Wks. 1721 I. 165 She found Her self with-held, and rooted to the ground. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 244 The Jesuits being thus firmly rooted on California,..have already extended their jurisdiction quite across the country. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. iii, The living flower that, rooted to the rock, ..Shrunk down within its purple stem to sleep. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* III. vii, He remained rooted to the ground. 1861 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 Another proof how entirely the German aliens were rooted in English soil.

2. *fig.* Firmly fixed or established, deeply implanted, *in* something: **a.** Of abstract things; esp. qualities, etc., in a person's nature.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 386 Alle Godes hesten..beoð ine luue iroted. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Þanne sseweþ hy þe kueades þet were y-hole and yroted ine þe herte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 401 It is hard to worche uppon þoughtes þat is i-roted in of longe tyme. *c* 1430 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1866) 43 That pasaunt Goodnes.. whiche Rotide is in youre femynete. 1530 PALSGR. 694/1 If a vyce be ones rooted in a man, it is harde to get it away. 1570 GOLDING *Justin* XXIX. 129 b, The naturall hatred that was knowen to bee rotted in him against the Romaynes euen from his very childhoode. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXX. 179 By what means so many Opinions.. have.. been so deeply rooted in them. 1736 BERKELEY *Discourse* Wks. 1871 III. 417 Obedience to all civil power is rooted in the religious fear of God. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 456 The principle ..was firmly rooted in the public mind. 1877 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. 74 If the passion of avarice be not wholly rooted in him.

b. Of persons in practices, opinions, etc.

c 1325 *Minor P. fr. Vernon MS.* 663 Corteis knihthod and clergye, þat wont were vices to forsake, Are nou.. Rooted in Rihaudye. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 131 þus þes possessioners..ben out of feiþ, hope & charite, & harde rotid in heresie. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* v. 305 In Crystys feyth rotyd so wel was he. 1452 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 45 Whan þei had be with him 3eres and were roted in religion. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 7 Children ..brought vp in idlenesse..be so rooted in it. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* iii. 17 That yee being rooted and grounded in loue, May be able to comprehend..the loue of Christ. 1661 A. WRIGHT *Expos. Ps.* xcii. 13 We cannot root firmly there, unless we are rooted in Jesus Christ. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 35 The Jews were so rooted in their notion of a Temporal Deliverer. 1823 GILLIES *Aristotle's Rhetoric* x. 210 The man rooted in villainy will be guilty of all sorts of enormity.

II. 3. *trans.* To furnish with roots; to fix or establish firmly; to implant deeply, attach strongly. Freq. *transf.* or *fig.*, and const. *in, into, to*, etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii, 3 He gaf me lastynge in his biddyngis, and rotid me, and made me perfite in charite. *a* 1500 *Bernardus De Cura Rei Fam.* (E. E. T. S.) 226 For it fosteris and rutis þam in þar vice. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 162 Lest the base earth Should..Disdaine to roote the Sommer-swelling flowre. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 210 To festne and to rute it into the hartes of wandireris by the way. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlii, Roote pittie in thy heart. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* vii. 137 This course being thus taken for the planting and rooting all good resolutions. 1691 DRYDEN *King Arthur* IV. i, Amazement roots me to the ground. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 189 The God arrests her with a sudden stroke, And roots her down an everlasting rock. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, All Jenny's efforts to remove him from the garden served only to root him in it. 1841 LYTTON *Night & Morning* I. i, Our poor Caleb had for years rooted his thoughts to his village.

refl. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* III. 55 Al þe riche retynaunce þat roteþ hem on fals lyuynge Were bede to þat brudale. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 27 And y haue rotid me in a worschipful puple. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxiv. 8 Let thy dwellinge be in Iacob,..& ȝote thy self amonge my chosen. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xix, Firmer he roots him the ruder it blow. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 10 One of many of the rising merchants who were now able to root themselves on the land. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 188 Forms which have rooted themselves in language.

4. *intr.* Of plants: To take or strike root.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Rotyn, or take rote, as treys and herbys, *radico*. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. xvii. in Ashm. (1652) 143 Then shall thy seeds both roote and spyre. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 30 The fyrst dooth roote all in length lyke the Radishe. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 46 Her fallow Leas, The Darnell, Hemlock, and ranke Femetary, Doth root vpon. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 28 A tender plant, that will scarce root in stiff or rocky ground. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 125 They root very deep, therefore plant your sets pretty deep. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 152 That no crop will thrive well.., unless the ground be trenched deeper than the thyme rooted. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 104 The potatoes continued to root well. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 315 There are several varieties of the Amaryllis that do not root so freely as others. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* cx. III. 31 They may not come to fruit now, but they will begin to root.

b. *fig.* To take root; to settle, establish oneself. Freq. with *in.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 2 Þai haf festid þaire hope in þe land of heuen, and rotid in luf. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 78 Dowel..saueþ þe soule, þat sunne haþ no miht..ne to Reste, ne to Rooten in þe herte. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxiv. 16 And I rootede in a puple wrshipid. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 132 So yᵗ the grace of god & his vertues may rote in our soules. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 22 That comon errour of theirs, wherein they rooted, is quite dasshed. *a* 1625 COPE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 121 True honour will ever root, where false glories fade like flowers. 1688 CROWNE *Darius* IV, Oh! thou art rooting deeper in my heart, Tear thyself from me. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I. 77 What Love can decay That roots so deep! 1753 FOOTE *Englishm. in Paris* II, Now I'll redeem my error, and root for ever here. 1869 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. vii. 113 The small continuous vices, which root under ground and honeycomb the soul.

c. To have a basis *in* something.

1882 *New Eng. Hist. Reg.* XXXVI. 181 These local divisions..root in the military institutions of the ancient Teutons.

III. 5. *trans.* To pull, tear, drag, or dig *up* by the roots; to uproot. Also *fig.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. xiii. (Bodl. MS.), Þondre ..destroieþ hiȝe treen & roteþ hem vp wiþ here blostringe oute of grounde. *Ibid.* XVII. cl, Whan þei [thorns] beþ ifalle oþer roted [1495 rotyd vpl þei beþ ibound..to fagettes & ibrende. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Extirpo, Extirpare & funditus tollere vitia*, to roote vp and take cleane away. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xiv. 15 The Lord..shall root vp Israel out of this good land, which hee gaue to their fathers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 414 Root up wild Olives from thy labour'd Lands. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 451 ¶ 3 It would..root up the Corn and Tares together. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 48/2 As if they intended..to root up all Order and Harmony of Government. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 37/2 The utility of rooting up as much as possible all noxious plants from pasture grounds, and the ditches around them, is palpable.

6. To pull, dig, or take *out* by the roots; hence *fig.*, to extirpate, exterminate, destroy.

Cf. OUTROOT *v.*, and the variant ROUT *v.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iii. 5 If men wolde yeue so gret diligence to rote oute vices. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xviii. 4 Whan Iesabel roted out yᵉ prophetes of yᵉ Lorde. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* v. ii, Thou..shall roote out the tongues to lyeing bent. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Britain* (1637) 163 Under a faire pretence and shew of rooting out superstition. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 23 So many Soldiers would be sent out against them, that they would be utterly rooted out. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 505 ¶ 5 It is the chief Business of this Paper to root out popular Errors. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. vi, Not all her unwillingness.. could now root out her suspicions. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxix, You may root out your own human natures if you will. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 288 The punishment fell on his tribe. The Eburones were completely rooted out.

b. Const. *of, from.*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xviii. 14 All his comforte and hope shal be roted out of his dwellynge. *Ibid., Amos* ii. 3, I will rote out the iudge from amonge them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 855 He meant Not to destroy, but root them out of

Heav'n. *c*1715 SWIFT *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1751 XIII. 26 This would root out Envy and Malice from the Heart of Man. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xi. (1732) 164 He that is endeavouring to..root out of his mind all those passions of pride.

c. *intr.* To die *out* completely.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 2 By supposing..that their descendants gradually rooted out or became blended with the aborigines.

d. To raise completely *out* of something.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 62 Root out thine eyes, Sweet, from the dreary ground.

7. a. To clear *away* (†*forth*) completely.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxx. (Bodl. MS.), He schal be porled & perissched & rased and roted awey. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 97 Quha..dois blaspheme the kynde and liberall, Sall rutit be furth of memoriall. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 21 Rutit furth clene out of memorie. 1871 TYNDALL *Frag. Sci.* (1879) I. ix. 296 A glacier is undoubtedly competent to root such masses bodily away.

b. To drag, tear, remove by force, *from* a place.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 104 Thay sall us rute from the ground. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71, I drew neere, mynding too roote fro cel earthye the thicket. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* iv. 21 To see thy brother's seede Ruin'd, and rent, and rooted from the earth. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. iii. 106 Since we never from the breast of fools Can root their passions. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xvi, Bear away These wretches!..And root them from the earth.

c. Without const. To uproot, outroot.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 Yf you father also Youre self too murther, too roote your progenye purpose. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 203 We cannot root them, we must restraine them. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Furioso* XXIV. 346 The trees, and cave he view'd; Those lopt and rooted, this in fragments hew'd.

8. To lop the roots or rootlets from.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 19 A field of 25 acres of excellent Swedes was pulled, rooted, and topped.

Root (rūt), *v.*[2] [Later form of WROOT *v.*, probably through association with prec. See also ROUT *v.* in this sense.]

1. *intr.* Of swine: To turn up the soil by grubbing with the snout; to dig with the snout in search of food.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) III. 19 If a Man do but cast corn wher Hogges have rotid, it wyl cum up. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 668 [Swine will] rise in flesh..the sooner if they be permitted to roote now and then in the mire. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 190 Wild Boars, that were rooting in the earth near to a pond. 1727 SWIFT *To Delany* Wks. 1751 VII. 235 A Sooterkin, Which.. in the Soil began to root, And litter'd at Parnassus' Foot. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 599 Store-pigs..may be allowed to root in fallows or on the dung-heap. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) ix. 212 The Alpine pig..roots contentedly round the châlets.

fig. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 745 Whilst others were thus rooting for preferment, Mr. Paley was engaged in the composition of an important work.

b. *transf.* of certain fishes, worms, etc.

1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 196 The Barbell..loves to live.. where it is gravelly, and in the gravel will root and dig with his nose like a Hog. *c*1730 SWIFT *Dick* Wks. 1751 XIII. 218 As when from rooting in a Bin,..A lively Maggot sallies out. 1883 *Science* II. 134/1 Many fishes..have the habit of rooting in the mud for their food. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Sept. 330/1 Disturbing the morning meal of the crows rooting in the litter-heaps.

c. *dial.* To poke about, rummage; to pry or poke *into* a thing; to lounge or idle about, etc.

1831 LOVER *Leg. Irel.* Ser. I. 189 She run rootin' into every corner o' the room, lookin' for it. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* IV. xi, She took him about with her, 'rootin', as she expressed it, after the hens and pigs. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* XXXVI, There I was rooting and exploring.

d. *U.S. slang.* To be active *for* another by giving support, encouragement, or applause.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.* 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 164 The fellows who had promised to vote for Wolcott..were beginning now to 'root' for him vigorously.

2. *trans.* a. To turn over, dig up, with the snout. Also *fig.*, to search *out*, hunt *up*.

1598 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 636 He..hauing thee at vantage ..Wold roote these beauties, as he root's the mead. 1607 — *Timon* v. i. 168 Alcibiades..,Who like a Bore too sauage, doth root vp His Countries peace. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1701) 155 He is provided with a long and strong Snout.., conveniently formed for the rooting and turning up the Ground. 1717 POPE *Iliad* XII. 166 On every side..they..root the shrubs and lay the forest bare. 1802 *Sport. Mag.* XX. 64 Lonely watch'd he the grunters all day, As they rooted the stubbles for shack. 1866 *Daily Telegr.* 12 Jan. 5/5 There is a reason for everything,..if we will only strive to root and think it out. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V. v, From underneath the sofa in the parlour he rooted up a brown paper parcel.

b. To form (holes) by rooting. *rare*—[1].

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1. 21 They enforced penalties for letting hogs root holes in embankments.

Root, obs. form of ROT, ROTE; dial. f. RUT.

Roota baga, obs. form of RUTA-BAGA.

Roo·table, *a.* [f. ROOT *v.*[1]] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Enracinable,* rootable, fit to take root.

Rootage (rū·tĕdg). [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

†1. The act of rooting *out*. *Obs.*—[1]

1587 HARRISON *England* III. ii. (1878) 16 The like order is taken with us for our vermines, as with them also for the rootage out of their wild beastes.

2. Root-hold; firm rooting.

1874 MURDOCH *Sandy M'Tartan* 22 The thistle-flow'r o' Scotland!—It finds fit rootage there. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. i. 101 Our seeds of total life Find rootage, and..Redeem this desolation. 1885 *Homiletic Rev.* Sept. 232 Being destitute of rootage in the soil of faith.

Roote, obs. form of ROT *v.*, ROTE, ROUT.

Rooted (rū·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. ROOT *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1]]

1. Having roots; furnished with roots.

Chiefly of plants, but also in transf. uses.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* G iij b, Now will we..intreate more of rooted nombers. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 160 The best way of planting Woods, is to do it with rooted Plants. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 78 Plant either in full plants, or rooted slips. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 509/2 Grinders simple or compound, rooted. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 4 The Squirrels..live on seeds and have, like most *Muridae*, rooted molars. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 848 We assume..that the..shoot is rooted.

b. With qualifying adj. or adv. prefixed.

See also *bulbous-, fibrous-, tuberous-rooted.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Fendu, Radis fendu,* the..many-rooted Raddish. 1699 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 293 The Radishes, both Garden and Spanish, (which is the large Black-rooted)..and the round and long Rooted Turnep. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 160 They shoot out during the Summer many well-rooted Suckers. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Adonis,* The Hellebore-rooted Pheasant's-eye. *a*1822 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1886) 58 The bare boughs of the marble-rooted fig-tree. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 158/2 To decide whether G or F or D is the root, or whether indeed it is even a double-rooted chord.

2. Planted in the ground; attached or fixed by roots; firmly implanted; having taken root.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 86 Ther was nevere rooted tre, That stod so faste in his degre. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 578 Full in his eye the weapon chanced to fall, And from the fibres scoop'd the rooted ball. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 100 The fixt and rooted earth, Tormented into billows, heaves and swells. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xlix, There's no more moving you than the rooted tree.

fig. 1878 CUYLER *Pointed Papers* 171 Nor will the drought affect a well-rooted Christian.

b. *transf.* Of habits, opinions, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 263 b, To be a conquerour of vyce, by holy roted loue & assured hope of yᵉ kyngdome of god. *a*1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV,* 29 b, Nor roted malice is not in hast plucked up. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 41 Can'st thou not..Plucke from the Memory a rooted Sorrow? 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 38 Single Acts may grow into rooted Habits. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 124 Ancient and rooted prejudices. 1777 BURKE *Addr. to the King* Wks. 1842 II. 396 This scheme being..set up in direct opposition to the rooted and confirmed sentiments and habits of thinking of an whole people. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 28 Nov., He..never moved from his rooted opinion, blow as it listed. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii, Have you a very strong and rooted dislike to the society of women?

c. Of maladies: Deep-seated, chronic.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 119 Though not a perfect recovery from my old and rooted illness. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 270 Her complaint every day gained ground, and appeared of a very rooted nature.

3. Torn *up* by the roots.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 252/2 These would have represented the river-gods as seated on ruins, brandishing rooted-up trees.

Roo·tedly, *adv.* [f. ROOTED *ppl. a.*] In a rooted or firmly grounded manner.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 103 They all do hate him As rootedly as I. 1653 HEMINGS *Fatal Contr.* I. ii, The Queen as rootedly does hate her sonnes As I her Ladyship. 1814 J. MURRAY in Smiles *Mem.* (1891) I. 230 Their praise is.. rootedly confirmed on a second perusal. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* xvi, At the age of forty, men that love love rootedly.

Roo·tedness. [f. ROOTED *ppl. a.*] Rooted or firmly grounded character or quality.

1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 14 Rootednesse, groundednesse in knowledge. 1676 W. ALLEN *Addr. Non-Conform.* 253 This diffidence proceeds..from the rootedness and strength of your prejudice. 1860 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* 142 The strength, earnestness, rootedness, of this recognition. *c*1880 PUSEY in Liddon *Life* (1893) I. xii. 281 Evidence..of the sincerity and rootedness of his own conviction.

†**Roo·ten,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] + -EN.] *trans.* To furnish with a root.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 165 Untill they be so rootened and stifned so strong that they will endure a beast rubbing upon them.

Root-end. [f. ROOT *sb.*] That end of a stem, hair, etc., which is next the root; the end of a seed from which the root is developed.

1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 54 A heart hardned with long custom of sinning..is like the knotty root-end of an old oak. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 343 When the Sprits come forth at the Root-end of the Corn. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 331 When you take out the Lint..set it up on the Root-end in Rows. 1832 *Planting* 29 in *Husb.* III. (L.U.K.), The leaves should be cut off half way up from the root-end of the cutting. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 403 Raising the first sheaf..; and passing it with the root-ends downwards to the ground. 1879 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 13 The root..originates in tissue just back of that which covers the root-end of the caulicle.

Rooter[1] (rū·tər). [f. ROOT *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1]]

1. An extirpator, eradicater, uprooter (*of* something). Usually const. *out, up.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 37 b, Whiche had alwayes ingendred the roters out of Heresyes. 1570 GOLDING *Justin* XVI. 85 b, Cassander the father of them, the rooter vp of the kynges house. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* I. i, The strongest champions of the Pagan gods, And rooter out of Christians. 1650 ARNWAY *Tablet* (1662) 154 The rooters up of religion and monarchy. *Ibid.* 184 Rooters of truth and order. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon., Chaldæa* vii. 164 The destroyer of crops, the rooter-up of trees.

2. *spec.* A 'root-and-branch' man. Now *Hist.*

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 16 The Rooters, the Antipreliaticke party declaim against me. 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 27 The Rooters and Through-Reformers made clean Work with the Church. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Church* xvii. I. 378 Vane and Cromwell, who now began to appear among the rooters as they were called. 1900 W. A. SHAW *Hist. Eng. Ch. 1640–60* I. 79 Its numbers included more than the mere Rooters.

3. *slang.* (See quots.)

It is not certain that these belong here.

1840 GEN. MERCER in R. J. Macdonald *Hist. Dress R.A.* (1899) 50 The remainder of the hair was gathered into a queue behind..and tied close to the head; this we called a rooter. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 201 *Rooter,* anything good, or of a prime quality; 'that *is* a Rooter', i. e., a first-rate one of the sort.

Roo·ter[2]. *rare.* [f. ROOT *v.*[2]]

1. A pig which roots. Also *transf.*

1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Wroeter,* a Rooter, or a Grubber. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 29 (1713) I. 191 If he be not a Hog,..he is always a Rooter, whining, and grunting. 1864 *Daily Telegr.* 27 Sept., He is a very ugly pig—a cross between the Irish 'greyhound' and the Yankee 'rooter'. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Teetotum Trees* 25 The pig may ..grow gaunt and fierce, a rooter among strange wild foods.

2. One who 'roots' for another. (ROOT *v.*[2] 1 d.)

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.* 1901 *Speaker* 19 Jan. 439 At the first class cricket matches for years he has been what in the States they call a rooter.

Roo·tery. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]] A pile formed of tree-roots with interspersed soil for the ornamental growing of garden-plants. Cf. ROCKERY.

1882 in *Imperial Dict.* (Annandale). 1898 *Gardener's Mag.* 3 Sept. 572/2 Rosa Luciæ—R. Wichuraiana of American gardens—is already becoming popular in this country for covering ground, for rooteries, &c.

Roo·t-fall, *sb. rare.* [ROOT *sb.*[1]]

1. A tree which has fallen owing to the roots giving way.

*a*1634 COKE *On Litt.* IV. lxxiii. (1648) 300 That no trees other then..meerly windefals and rootfals may be thrown down or taken away.

2. The condition of being root-fallen.

1886 *Times* 18 Aug. 10/6 The Hessian Fly confines its injury to the joints of the straw, causing a disorder analogous to that of root-fall and 'gout' in the stems.

Roo·t-fall, *v. rare*—[1]. [Cf. next.] *intr.* To become root-fallen.

1813 in W. Marshall *Review* V. 35 In loose land subject in any degree to cause wheat to root-fall.

Roo·t-fallen, *a.* [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]] Of grain-crops: (see quot. 1764).

1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 111 The wheat [is] on that account very much subject to be root-fallen. 1764 *Ibid.* III. 145 What I mean by root-fallen is, that when the plants become tall and weighty, the roots are apt to give way, and the plant come to the ground. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 9 It is horrid land...It runs, by frosts, from the roots of wheat, which becomes root-fallen. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 124 The crop..was much root-fallen.

Roo·tfast, *a.* Forms: 2 rotfest, 4–6 rotefast, 5 rote faste, *Sc.* rutfast. [a. ON. *rótfastr* (Norw. and Sw. *rotfast,* Da. *rodfast*): see ROOT *sb.*[1] and FAST *a.*] Firmly settled or held by the roots; securely established.

1127 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127, Þa bebohte he him þæt gif he mihte ben rotfest on Engle land þæt he mihte habben eal his wile. *c*1375 *Cursor M.* 11703 (Fairf.), Wiþ þis stert vp þis tree rotefast, and þer hit stode a welle oute-brast. *c*1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliv. (*Lucy*) 260 Scho mycht nocht steryt be mare þane ware a rutfast tre. *c*1440 *Jacob's Well* 289 Stedfastnesse, þat makyth a mannys herte styff as..a rotefast tre þat no storme may ouyrthrowe.

Hence **Roo·tfastness.** *rare*—[1].

1526 *State P. Hen. VIII,* VI. 534 Whanne He shall perceeyue that the oolde tre for lakk of vegeetyue sprytis may e nott opteeyne perfect rotefastnesse.

Roother, obs. form of RUDDER.

Roo·t-house. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]]

1. An ornamental building made principally of tree-roots, esp. in a garden.

1765 R. DODSLEY *Leasowes* in *Shenstone's Wks.* (1777) II. 289 Winding forward down the valley, you pass beside a small root-house, where on a tablet are these lines. *Ibid.* II. 294 Here, entering a gate, you are led through a thicket of many sorts of willows, into a large root-house, inscribed to..the Earl of Stamford. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* II. 243 Behind it was a root house, where the firewood was kept. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 440 They..had adjourned to the root-house, a pretty rustic building at the end of the garden.

2. A house or barn for storing roots.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 60 Root-Houses. Where a number of cows..are fed on winter roots and vegetables,..it is highly necessary to have houses of this sort. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 115/1 Where hay is scarce, carrots form a very economical substitute; they must be kept in dry root-houses or in trenches.

Roo·tiness. [f. ROOTY *a.*] The quality of being rooty.

1804 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXII. 351 Its extreme rootiness may perhaps be occasioned by the hemp growing too thin on the land.

Roo·ting, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROOT *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1]]

1. The action of taking or striking root; also *fig.*

*c*1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 201 And þat we falle not in-to dispeir of goddis mercy for olde rotynge & custome in synne. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Rotynge, or takyinge rote yn waxynge, *radicacio.* 1612 COTGR., *Enracinement,* a rooting, or taking root. *a*1620 DYKE *Right*

Receiving Christ (1640) 170 Plants and trees first roote before they growe, & then growth followes after their rooting. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Carnation*, Let him..put the Earth down upon it to facilitate its Rooting. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 223 Rooting generally takes place in six months, but with some species a year is required. 1849 *Beck's Florist* 297 That the plants which have been removed may get a chance of rooting before frosts set in.

b. *attrib.*, as *rooting-ground, -place.*

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 451 In this way, in good rooting-ground, he would have roots sixteen or seventeen feet long. 1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4445 If all the seed that fell should find no rooting-place.

2. A root; roots collectively; also, a firm hold or attachment by means of roots. Often *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9269 'Iesse,' he said, 'of his roting Sothfastle a wand suld spring'. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 6 Hitt cauth heet, and for lake off rotynge wyddred awaye. ? 1579 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XLVIII. 7 Quhais ruiting sure and toppis reaching he Mot brek the storme. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheomastix* I. x. § 5 A weake, and a flickring opinion,..hauing no rooting, nor footing. 1674 Z. CAWDREY *Catholicon* 17 This Parochial Combination would give the Royal interest the strongest rooting in the hearts of his subjects. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 25 Ashes..are best transplanted young because of their deep Rooting. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 349 That the grass may have time to get good rooting. 1858 *London Rev.* Oct. 28 The desire of gaining for oneself..a rooting, and a place of rest, on the soil of one's own land.

b. In phr. *to take rooting.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 32 Because it coulde not for stones take rootyng but lacked rootes. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 248 Thence th' Imperiall Eagle rooting tooke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vi. (1614) 31 Religion..taketh naturally such rooting, that all politicall Lawes and tortures cannot pluck it vp. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 62 The Linen Manufacture..will take deep rooting and get a good Foundation on a sudden. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. ii. 234 He determined to nip in the Bud this dangerous Rival, before he took too firm Rooting.

3. The action of implanting.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 225 He caused the croce of Christe to be placed in dorpes and in Tounis, to the ruiting of the Luife of Christe in the ground of the hartes of his awne.

4. The action of taking *out* or *up* by the roots.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Extirpatio*, a pluckynge vp by the rootes; a rootynge out. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* III. iii, Were it to save your worth, Or to redeem your name from rooting out,..I ought, and would dye for ye. 1632 SHERWOOD, A rooting vp, rooting out, or plucking vp by the roote, *desracinement.* 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. 334 The rooting up of an olive-tree in Attica was forbidden. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. 507 To attempt a deliberate rooting up of the speech of their island kingdom.

Roo·ting, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. ROOT *v.*[2]] The action of grubbing in the earth for food. Also *transf.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. XXVII. 853 The huntsman therefore shall know the fairenes of the bore..by his traces, rootings, soile, and dung. 1611 COTGR., *Fouge*, the rooting of wild Swyne among Fearne, &c. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 387 They have a pretty device here..to prevent their hogs from rooting. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 108 The jaws..are extended, and evidently formed for rooting in the ground. 1893 KIPLING *Many Invent.* 319 After two hours of rooting through this desolation at an average rate of five miles an hour.

attrib. 1898 *Gardener's Mag.* 3 Sept. 572/1 A good pig has been known to indicate 40 lbs. weight of truffles in a rooting day.

Roo·ting, *ppl. a.*[1] [ROOT *v.*[1]] That takes or strikes root. (See also quot. 1776.)

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Orchard*, You should observe never to sow too near the trees, nor suffer any great rooting weeds to grow about them. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 378 *Radicans*, rooting, striking Root laterally and fixing to other Bodies. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 373/2 They possess rooting and floating stems. 1877 HULME *Wild Fl.* p. vi, Silverweed.—Flowers solitary on slender axillary peduncles, springing from the rooting nodes.

b. *spec.* in plant-names.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 485/2 *Rhus radicans* (Rooting Poison-Oak). 1859 MISS PRATT *Brit. Grasses* 244 Rooting Bristle Fern. Fronds three or four times pinnatifid.

Roo·ting, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. ROOT *v.*[2]] That roots or grubs.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 228 Thou eluish mark'd, abortiue, rooting Hogge. 1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, Nor boorish hog-heard fed his rooting swine. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 95 Many others of your rooting Tribe. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 296 The rooting swine Beneath the..oak-trees grunt and whine.

Rootle (*rū* t'l), *v.* Also *dial.* routle. [f. ROOT *v.*[2] + -LE. See also ROOKLE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To root or grub; *transf.* to poke about.

1809 BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 141 *Rootle*, to dig up roots like swine. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* I. 181 How them children are rootling about! 1865 F. BOYLE *Dyaks of Borneo* 22 The backs of the pigs rootling among the débris almost brush the flooring. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 795 A pug, rootling about among the ivy, startled out a great fat rabbit.

2. *trans.* To root or grub *up*; to rout *out.*

1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* xxiii, A misdoubt me if there were a felly there as would ha' thought o' routling out yon wasps' nest. 1885 *Fishing* I. 415 Rootling up the sand and gravel for his livelihood. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* 242 The litter of pigs that were rootling up the beech-nuts in the woods.

Roo·t-leaf. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]] A radical leaf.

1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 385 The Root-leaves [of sciatica cresses] stand on long foot-stalks. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 198 The root-leaves..are never wing-cleft. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 47 Root-leaves ..long-stalked, divided into 3 deep. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 359 *Spiranthes autumnalis*,..flowering-stem sheathed distinct from the root-leaves.

Rootless (*rū*·tlés), *a.* Also 5–6 rooteles, 7 rootlesse. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] + -LESS: cf. ON. *rótlauss*, Norw. *rotlaus*, Da. *rodles.*]

1. Without roots; destitute of roots.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 770 Ful oft a by worde here I seye, That rooteles mot grene soone deye. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. XXXI, As Aarons rootless Rod, so didst thou fructifie! 1781 BURNS *First Psalm* iv, Like the rootless stubble tost, Before the sweeping blast. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 509/2 Grinders compound or rootless. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 492 Like a rootless stalk on a thin soil.

b. *fig.* or in fig. contexts.

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 387 All terrestriall treasures, and riches, are rootlesse. 1754 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 139 We are for rootless joys, joys beyond appetite; which is the sole root of sensual delight. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xi. (1870) 218 Separated from Him, man is an incomplete creature,..rootless, hungry, dry, and withered. 1890 *Spectator* 28 June, A rootless religion is no religion.

2. *Mus.* (See ROOT *sb.*[1] 16.)

1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* (1892) 167 The seemingly rootless harmony of the 3rd and 6th of the supertonic..has been satisfactorily traced to the dominant as its generator.

Hence **Roo·tlessness.**

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Mar. 2 Mr. Disraeli's rootlessness of character as we have called it, probably contributes to his wit.

Rootlet (*rū*·tlĕt). [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] + -LET.]

1. A branch of the root of a plant; a subsidiary root; also, one of the secondary roots thrown out laterally for support by ivy and a few other climbing plants.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v., Root-leaf and Rootlet are more proper in English than Radical leaf and Radicle. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 237 Every effort must be made to preserve the minutest fibres and capillary rootlets entire. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 57 He tears up the reluctant tree, and..exposes the juicy and tender rootlets. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 116 A fine old fig-tree, with numberless tendrils and rootlets hanging pendant.

fig. 1878 CUYLER *Pointed P.* 170 The soul thus reaches down through its every rootlet into Christ's deep, cool well.

b. Used *collect.* without article. *rare*—[1].

1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 23 To combine with their delicate lacings of rootlet to keep the soil in place.

2. *Malting.* The radicle of a steeped grain. Also *collect.*

1830 in M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 83 The moment the rootlet makes its appearance, the vegetation is stopped. 1860 E. S. WHITE *Maltster's Guide* 62 Floor charges occasionally arise from the rank growth of rootlet. *Ibid.* 92 It is necessary to separate the rootlets from the malt.

3. *Physiol.* A slender branch, fibre, etc., of some structure, such as a vein or nerve.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 903/1 The veins corresponding to them are rootlets of the inferior vena cava. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 659 Membranous pellicles..prolonged by rootlets into the Lieberkühnian follicles. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 768 The rootlets of the third nerve pass archwise through the tegmentum cruris.

Roo·tling. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]] = ROOTLET 1.

a 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 106 Laying bare the whole root and then dividing it into four parts, in form of a cross, to cut away the interjacent rootlings. 1787 MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* I. 236 Its rootlings being unable to make the proper progress in a compact or a cold soil. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* June 126 A pea is planted, and there spring from it a rootling and a plantling.

Roo·t-stock. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1]]

1. *Bot.* A rhizome; a stem that grows entirely underground; a creeping stem.

1832 *Planting* 132 in *Husb.* III. (L.U.K.), Fourteen large trees, growing from the same root-stock. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 43 The Large-flowered Hypericum, or St. John's Wort,..has a creeping, woody rootstock. 1877 F. G. HEATH *Fern World* 21 The lower leafy portion of the frond almost touches the crown of the root-stock.

2. A source from which offshoots have arisen; a primitive form.

1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xiii. 272 The Egyptians being .., if languages have one origin, likely to be near its root-stock. 1888 CLODD *Story of Creation* (1894) 128 Whether there was an ancestral form or rootstock from which both reptile and mammal branched off..is not clear.

Rootte, obs. form of ROT *v.*

Roo·t-walt, *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 6 rote walt, 6, 9 rootwalt, 9 *dial.* rootwelt, -wout, -waut, -wart. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] + WALT *v.*] *trans.* To overturn by the roots; to uproot.

1532 WHYTFORD *Werke for Househ.* E, The curse of the parentes dothe eradicate, rotewalt and utterly destroy the possessyars and the kynred of the chylder. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 353 Much hurt was doone by..the rootwalting of trees, as well in woods as orchards. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Root-welted*, torn up by the roots. 1862– in dial. glossaries (Yks., Lanc., Chesh., Shropsh.).

Roo·t-weed. [ROOT *sb.*] A weed which propagates itself chiefly by means of roots, as distinguished from weeds which originate from seed.

1765 A. DICKSON *Agric.* (ed. 2) II. 270 To increase the food of plants, and destroy root-weeds. 1790 MARSHALL *E. Midl.* II. 43 Extirpating the roots of twitch and other root weeds. 1837 *Flemish Husb.* 71 in *Husb.* III. (L.U.K.), The root-weeds are necessarily cleaned out in the spreading.

Roo·ty, *sb. Mil. slang.* [ad. Urdū (Hindī) *rōṭī.*] Bread.

1883 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 July 3/3 At least eight years ago I heard of a private soldier complaining.. that he had not had his 'proper section of rooty'.

Rooty (*rū*·ti), *a.* Also 5 ruty, 6 rutty, 7 rootie. [f. ROOT *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Abounding in roots; full of roots; consisting of roots.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 314/2 Ruty, *radicosus.* *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 654 As a syluane hill Thrusts backe a torrent... Nor can [it] with all the confluence breake through his rootie sides. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improver Impr.* (1653) 196 Lands above measure hard, rooty, rushy, twichy, or any way unfeacible. 1713 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* x, Such Vegetables as are weak [support themselves] by striking in their rooty Feet. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 793 There was..not a tree, beneath whose rooty shade He had not with his tamed leopards played. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 176 Some embers which smouldered dimly round a huge rooty log. 1884 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales* (1889) 180 He retired down the rooty slope.

Rooty, var. ROWTY *a. dial.* **Rooue,** obs. f. ROOF. **Roound,** obs. f. ROUND.

Roove (rōv), *sb. Sc.* In 6 **rufe,** *pl.* **ruvis,** 9 *dial.* **ruove, röv.** [var. of ROVE *sb.*[2]] A burr for a rivet. Cf. REW *sb.*[3]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iii. 49 [The ship] quhairin ancyant Alethes was, The storme ourset, raif ruvis and syde semis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 140 With..pleven plait with mony riall rufe, With courtlie cast of cot-armour abufe. *Ibid.* II. 167 Throw birneis bricht quhair all thair ruvis raue. 1892 GEORGE STEWART *Shetland Tales* (ed. 2) 70 Dey wir biggit wi' timmer pins, bit efter dey cam hame dey were clinkit wi' seam an' ruove.

Roove, variant of ROVE *sb.*[3] and *sb.*[5]

Roove (rōv), *v.*[1] *Sc.* Also 6 ruiff, 9 *dial.* riv. [f. ROOVE *sb.*] *trans.* To rivet, secure with a rivet.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 136 (1814) III. 522/1 Þat þer be a prik of Irne,..passing throw þe middis of þe said ovir corss bar, Ruiffit bayth onder and abone. 1646 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 403 If this naill be once rooved, we with our teeth will never gett it drawne. *a* 1678 A. WEDDERBURN *Serm. xxx.* 277 The Mediator..hath driven the nail, and rooved it so fast, that there were no possibility to draw it again. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v., My fellow went up and roov'd that nail on the other side. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* ix. 64 It was an airn ring rooved in a muckle stane.

fig. 1654 A. GRAY *Serm.* (1755) viii. 141 The great Voice of our Consciences and of all the Convictions which God rooves upon them. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, The Lord o' Heaven..Confirm your joys, and a' your blessings roove! 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 58 Guid is roovit to nae state: It comes to us an' lea'es the great.

Roove (rīv), *v.*[2] *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 206 *Roove*, to rub or knock against the roof.

Rooved, *a. rare.* [f. ROOVE *sb.* or *v.*[1]] Riveted; in combs. *silver-, brass-rooved.*

1661 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Com.* App. VII. 387 Seven silver-rooved daggers..; nine brass-rooved daggers.

Roozer, dial. form of ROUSER. **Ropalic,** var. ROPALIC. **Roparie,** obs. f. ROPERY.

Rope (rōup), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1–4 rap, 2–5, *Sc.* 7–9 rape; 4 rayp, 6–9 raip(e, 6 raipp; 8–9 raep, 9 *dial.* reap(e, reeap. *β.* 3–4 rop, 4–7 roop(e, 5–6 roppe, 6–7 roap(e; 3– rope. [Common Teut.: OE. *rāp* masc., = OFris. *rāp* (in *silrāp*; WFris. *reap*, EFris. *rôp*, but NFris. *riap* :—**rôp*), MDu. and Du. *reep*, MLG. *rêp*, *reep*, *reip* (LG. *rêp*), OHG. and G. *reif*, ON. *reip* neut. (Icel., Fær., Norw. *reip*, Sw. *rep*, † *reep*, Da. *reb*, † *reeb*, *reeff*, etc.), Goth. *raip* (in *skaudaraip* shoe-thong). In the Lex Salica (*c* 490) the Old Frankish form appears to be Latinized as *reipus* (only in a transferred sense), and from early Teutonic the word passed into Finnish as *raippa* rod, twig.]

I. 1. A length of strong and stout line or cordage, usually made of twisted strands of hemp, flax, or other fibrous material, but also of strips of hide, pliant twigs, metal wire, etc.

In technical use the name of *rope* is given to cordage above one inch in circumference, and the largest sizes are called *cables.* For the nautical names of special ropes, as *bolt-, breast-, bucket-, buoy-rope*, see the first element.

a. *c* 725, *c* 825 [see sense 2]. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiii, Ne mæg hit mon..mid rape gebindan. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 15 [He] geworhte..suuopa of rapum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 241 Hraðe hie sendon rap on his sweoran, and hie hine tuxon geond þære ceastre lanan. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1140, Me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Me nom rapes and caste in to him for to dragen hine ut of þisse putte. *c* 1205 LAY. 1099 Heo rihten heora rapes, heo rærden heora mastes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 691 Ankyrs, rapys, baith saile and ar, And all that nedyt to schipfar. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1520 He..sammes þaim on aithire side with silken rapis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 201 A bauk was knyt all full of rapys keyne. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 331, I wald haif ridden him to Rome, with ane raip in his heid. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 403 Thir ladies lighted fra their horse, And band them with raipes. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xii, His young wife..sneg'd the raips..We'er knife that day. 1783 BURNS *Mailie's Elegy* vii, Wae worth that man wha first did shape That vile, wanchancie thing—a raep!

β. *c* 1275 LAY. 20333 Hii worpen vt one rop and Baldolf hine igrop. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8055 Aboute þe body a rope þey wonde, And to þe bere fast þey bonde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 199 Meny yuy stalkes i-bounde in a schorp rope. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13020 Hir hondes bounden at hir backe bigly with ropes. 1489 CAX-

TON *Fayttes of A.* I. xvii. 49 Bounden togider and wel teyed with ropys. 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* xvi. 8 The prynces of the Philistynes broughte vp vnto her seuen new roapes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 218 b, Chayned with an Iron Roape, and lying under hys table amongest dogges. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 249 Their daggers, and a rope of leather thongs, wherewithall they entred the battail. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 The standing ropes are the shrouds and stayes. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 139 The Barque of any Tree, as of Willow (whereof are usually made a sort of Ropes). 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 139 With proper Instruments they take the Road, Axes to cut, and Ropes to sling the Load. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. (1787) II. 133 Tying their legs together with ropes, they dragged them through the streets. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 156/1 Ropes formed of iron wire have been..introduced to a considerable extent. 1872 YEATS *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 70 Ropes were used in the gymnasium by the ancient Greeks.

b. *fig.* or in fig. contexts.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 208 Anra ȝehwilc manna is ȝewriðen mid rapum his synna. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 45 For us te warnin þat ure ropes ne to-breken. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15818 Þeȝȝ wrohhtenn rap þurrh sinnfull lif To draȝhenn hem till helle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21920 Ded sal rug us til his rape. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6282 (Laud MS.), Now þe kyng haþ al þis in his rope, He shipped swiþe in to Ethiope. 1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 107 Abundance of Riches, flateryngs of wymmen, Fayrnes or bewte of ȝouthe; þis is þe threfold rope þat vnnethis may be brokyn. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 88 Gif ȝe may not eschaip, Than ar ȝe baith but dout tane in the raip. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* xi. 156, I haue met with sundry that pull this roape as strongly the other way.

c. Used without article, as a material.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Rope-bands*, Certain pieces of small rope or braided cordage. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1076 Two, three, or more strands of shroud or hawser-laid rope. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 352/1 The strength of Manilla rope is less than that of hemp rope.

2. In various special uses:

a. A stout line used for measuring; a sounding line; hence in later use, a certain measure of length, esp. for walling or hedging. Now *local.* Also *rope-length.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) B 178 *Bolides*, sundgerd in scipe *vel* metrap. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* civ. 11 Cweoðende ðe ic selle eorðan rap erfes eowres.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 15 What Wages every Workman ..shall take..for Ditching, Paving, Railing or Hedging, by the Rod, Pearch,..Rope or Foot. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Particata*, Ane rod, ane raip, ane lineal fall of measure, are all ane,..for ilk ane of them conteinis sex elnes in length. 1797 BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Somerset* 79 The expence of a list-wall may be thus calculated per rope of twenty feet running length. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 728 Dry walls, built 4 feet high at 1*d.* a foot (20*d.* per rope length). 1886 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., To the Agricultural Labourer who shall best dig and lay a Rope and Half of Hedge.

b. A line stretched between two points at some height above the ground, upon which an acrobat performs various feats. (See also *tight-rope.*)

1620 SIR S. D'EWES in *Coll. Life & T. Jas. I* (1851) 117 A pretty pastime called dancing upon the ropes. 1695 DRYDEN *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref. 49 Like a skilfull dancer on the Ropes (if you will pardon the meanness of the similitude). 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Whs.* (1709) 434 She.. exercis'd her self upon the Streight Rope. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I. 303 Thus on the slacken'd Rope The wingy-footed Artist..Stands tott'ring.

fig. 1618 WEBSTER *White Devil* v. ii, See, see Flamineo.. Is dancing on the ropes there, and he carries A money-bag in each hand, to keep him even.

c. *pl.* The cords marking off a prize-ring or other enclosed space.

1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* ii, He would..bore his opponent ..to the ropes, and fall upon him neatly. 1859 LEVER *D. Dunn* XXX, This unforeseen 'bolt over the ropes'.

d. A clothes-line.

1833 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 365 To-day white sheets hang triumphantly on the rope.

e. *U.S.* A lasso.

1888 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 506/1 The rope, whether leather lariat or made of grass, is the one essential feature of every cowboy's equipment.

3. A cord for hanging a person; a halter; the hangman's cord.

c 1290 *St. James* 117 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 37 Ane Rop he dude a-boute is necke, and ladde him toward is dome. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9212 An rop me dude aboute is nekke, he suor honge he ssolde. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16501 A rape he gatt al prieuli,..þer-wit him-self he hang. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10010 Þer ostages..he heng..wyþ rop & streng. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 178 Sho hangid hur selfe. And as sho did it þe rape braste, & sho was still on life. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 281, I promyse..to lende you a rope, yf ye have nede of it. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2450, I think to se thy craig gar ane raip crack. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 96 Goe ride in a raipe for this noble new ȝeir. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 112 Because they could not agree among themselves about those who should stretch the Ropes,..they escaped all the Danger. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. III. 127 An old man..told me this story,..being one of those set apart for the Rope. 1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iii, When these Wretches had the Rope about their Necks. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 584 All had long suppos'd him dead, By cold submersion, razor, rope, or lead. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* xli, He used to say, that they were fools, who did not always manage to keep the rope below their shoulders. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. ix, I feel..as if the rope was already round my neck.

†**b.** Used in angry exclamations. *Obs.*

1598 R. BERNARD *Terence, Andria* I. ii, What's the matter now with him? What a rope ailes hee? What a diuell would he haue? 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingdon* (Percy Soc.) 46 *Boy.* Hold fast by the bucket, Hodge. *Hod.* A rope on it! 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 19 What the Rope ails you? (cry'd the testy Lacquey).

†**c.** As an allusive or derisive cry. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 53 Winchester Goose, I cry, a Rope, a Rope. Now beat them hence. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 546 He understood..What Member 'tis of whom they talk when they cry Rope, and Walk Knave, walk.

4. In various figurative phrases:

a. *To give one rope* (*enough*, or *plenty of rope*), to allow one free scope or action, esp. in order that he may embarrass or commit himself. So *to have plenty of rope*, etc.

a 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. iii. 42 Give them rope, and scope enough, let them do their utmost. 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 28 The Papists swelling is the way to burst, Let them have Rope enough, and do their worst. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 67 Give our Commentator but Rope, and he hangs himself. 1855 [see HANG *v.* B. 3 b]. 1887 J. HAWTHORNE *Tragic Mystery* xiv, Evidently, the best way..was to give him plenty of rope wherewith to hang himself. 1892 'ANSTEY' *Voces Populi, Free Speech*, I appeal to you, give this man rope—he's doing our work splendidly.

b. *To come*, or *run, to the end of one's rope*, to be finally checked in wrong-doing. So *one's rope is out*, etc.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 106 Being run to the end of his Rope, as one that had no more Excuses to make. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* Prol. 7 His rope is certainly long out, so that he is kept from Tyburn Tree by some special favour. *Ibid.* II. xii, They have come to the end of their rope: their time is up.

c. *To know the ropes*, to understand the way to do something; to be acquainted with all the dodges. So *to learn, put one up to, the ropes.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix, The captain, who..'knew the ropes', took the steering oar. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 271 'To know the ropes,' is to be conversant with the minutiæ of metropolitan dodges, as regards both the streets and the sporting world. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xliii, You've sought me out, and gone about this city with me; you've put me up to ropes. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 98 The circle was composed entirely of men who thought they 'knew the ropes' as well as he did.

d. *On the high ropes*: see HIGH *a.* 17 h.

II. 5. A quantity of some material twisted together in the form of a rope; a rope-like structure; a thing having the elongated form of a rope or cord.

1394 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 158 Diuersis operariis facientibus ropez de dicto feno. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 25 For to knowe whanne it [hay] is wyddred ynoughe, make a lyttell rope of the same. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cx. 391 With a soft rope of hay. 1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* (1682) 187 By the Length..do run a pair of little Vascular Ropes. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 2 A Fog which sometimes casts it self into Shreds or Ropes, and..furls up into Gossamere. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Asplenium*, Seed-pods..furnish'd with a little round Rope. 1759 MILLS tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. (1762) 44 This would only raise a long unwieldy rope of turf. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 38/2 The effect of this..is to form a running rope of water in the pipe. 1892 T. HARDY *Tess* XXXIX, An immense rope of hair like a ship's cable.

b. *A rope of sand*, something having no coherence or binding power.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 152 Like ropes of sand (as wee are wont to say) doe these things hang together. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 583 Which destroys all possible security and confidence in this rope of sand, which Tradition is. 1780 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 222 Our union will become a mere rope of sand. 1800 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 87 Sweden and Denmark, Russia and Prussia, might form a rope of sand, but no dependence can be placed on such a maritime coalition. 1894 MRS. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* iv. 124 The alliance fell through of itself like a rope of sand.

6. A number *of* onions, etc., strung or plaited together. Also *ellipt.*

1469-70 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 93 Pro 14 Rapys del unyons. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 206 Wilt thou hang vp with ropes of ynions? 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* II. iii, Let us both be turned into a rope of onions if we do not! 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 66 Garlick. In 1 Hundred 15 Ropes. In 1 Rope 15 Heads. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1707) I. iv. 19 Be sure you never trust..The Value of a Rope of Onions With him that halts 'twixt two Opinions. 1794 STEDMAN *Surinam* (ed. 2) II. xix. 70 From the middle of the branches appears the seed, hanging down also in the form of a large rope of onions. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 7/2 'Ropes' of ova being washed ashore from the weeds along the banks.

b. A thick string *of* pearls. Also *ellipt.*

1630 DAVENANT *Just Italian* III. i, This orient Roap is yours and you must wear't. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. iii, Rubies, sapphires, And ropes of orient pearl. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 140 About his neck [was] a rope or carcanet of great Oriental Pearl. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* XXXIII, The Justinianis have ropes of pearls—Madame Justiniani..gives a rope to every one of her children when they marry.

†**c.** *fig.* A long series. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. iii. (1651) 673 A rope of Popes, that by their greatness and authority bear down all before them. 1632 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* (1635) 32 An aspersion..that not all the bloud of that rope of Popes, which constitute Antichrist, could ever be able to expiate.

7. A viscid or gelatinous stringy formation in beer or other liquid. Also *attrib.*

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xvii. 150 The best Thing for Rope Beer. 1846 TIZARD *Brewing* (ed. 2) 532 The viscid and oily effect termed 'the rope'. 1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 278 They will..form dense masses in the urine, hanging in ropes like the thickest puriform mucus. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii, I count him no more than the ropes in beer.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in senses 1–3).

8. a. Attrib. in sense 'made of rope', as *rope-basket, -breeching, -bridge, -buffer, -cable*, etc.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 415 The ploughman driving by means of rope reins. 1816 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 167 Rope-bridges were formerly much used in war. 1820 SCORESBY *Arc. Regions* II. 234 All the oars are fixed by rope-grommets to a single thole. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 260/1 If provided only with rope cables it is necessary to ride with a bower-anchor and a kedge. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. ix. 330 We saw only a few solitary men, with rope-baskets on their arms. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 79/1 The former size [of gun] may be used with a rope-breeching, which is attached to the bows of the punt. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 171 The pad or rope-buffer *b* is next placed over this. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. ii. 45 Its miserable horses straining at their rope harness.

b. Attrib. in misc. uses, as *rope-machinery, -manufacture, -pattern, -traction, -trade*, etc.

1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 320/2 On Huddart's Rope Machinery...The above communication on the improvements in rope manufacture [etc.]. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 260/2 Rope-traction..is attended with great expense from the wear of the ropes. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 845/1 A distinct branch of the rope trade. 1890 SAYCE *Hittites* vii. 116 The so-called rope-pattern occurs once or twice on Babylonian gems.

c. Objective with agent-nouns, as *rope-bearer, -hauler, -layer, -spinner*, etc. Also ROPE-MAKER.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 27 Not a slop of a ropehaler they send forth to the Queenes ships, but hee is first broken to the Sea in the Herring mans Skiffe. 1640-1 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Robert Adman [of Wye] rope-layer. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6186/10 William Buckland,.. Rope-spinner. *Ibid.* No. 6187/4 James Cleaver,..Rope-Weaver. 1801 SURR *Splendid Misery* I. 125 Her Ladyship is the best rope-skipper we have. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 154/2 Some of the principal rope-manufacturers of Great Britain. 1887 P. MCNEILL *Blawearie* 121 Straight to my companion went the rope-bearers.

d. Objective, with vbl. sbs. and pres. ppples., as *rope-breaking, -closing, -laying, -making*, etc.

1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. Postscr. 162 Any rope-making legislator, or any legislator's rope-making friend. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xiii. (1818) I. 406 A process more singular than that of rope-spinning. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 62 Rope-making and wire-working belong also to this head. 1847 HALLIW. s.v., The ancient custom of rope-pulling is always strictly observed in Ludlow on Shrove Tuesday. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 846/1 An American rope-laying machine is in use. *Ibid.*, They receive no fore-twist in the rope-closing apparatus.

e. With pa. ppples. or adjs., as *rope-fastened, -girt, -held, -muscled, -shaped*, etc.

1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 269 He would take Care that this Tribe of Half-shod, and Rope-girt People should never fail. 1780 FAWKES tr. *Apollonius Rhodius, Argonautics* I. 1235 Here the rope-fasten'd stone they heave on shore, Which serv'd as anchor to the ship before. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 450 *Rope-shaped*,.. formed of coarse fibres resembling cords. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 37 They have the advantage of rope-strapt leading blocks. 1876 M. COLLINS *Blacksm. & Scholar* II. 22 A huge brown rope-muscled hand. 1892 SLADEN *Japs at Home* XXVI, Pilgrims of every degree, from the rope-shod pauper, to the swaggering plutocrat.

9. Special combs., as **rope-bark**, *U.S.*, the shrub *Dirca palustris*, also called leather-wood and moose-wood; **rope-barrel**, = *rope-roll*; **rope-chain**, an ornamental chain (for a watch, etc.) of a rope-pattern; †**rope-craft**, rope-making; **rope-dance**, a performance on the tight-rope; **rope-drill**, a form of military drill in which a stretched rope is used to represent part of a company; **rope-end**, = ROPE'S-END; **rope-ferry**, a ferry worked by a rope; **rope-grass** (see quot. 1848); **rope-ground**, a rope-walk; †**rope-law**, hanging; †**rope-leap**, death by hanging; **rope-moulding**, a moulding of a rope-pattern; **rope-paper**, **-pump** (see quots.); **rope-quoit**, a quoit made of a ring of rope, used for playing on board ship; **rope-railway**, a railway on which rope-traction is employed; †**rope-rhetoric** (?); **rope-ring**, a ring for boxers marked off by a rope; **rope-roll**, a cylinder or drum on which drawing-ropes are wound; **rope-runner**, † one who has run from the rope; (see also quot. *a* 1886); **rope-sheaf** (see *rope-barrel*); **rope stitch** (see quot. 1882); †**rope-trick**, ? a punning or illiterate distortion of 'rhetoric'; **rope-twine**, ? thick twine, or rope-yarn; **rope-twister**, an implement for making hay or straw ropes; **rope-walker**, a rope-dancer; **rope-way**, = *rope-railway*; **rope-weed**, **-wind** (see quots.).

Various technical combs., such as *rope-clamp, -clutch, -elevator*, etc. are explained in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

1851 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Rope Bark, *Dirca palustris.* 1811 FAREY in W. H. Marshall *Review* (1817) IV. 110 A turn-tree, or *rope-barrel, for winding up the Ore in small tubs. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 982 Inclined-plane machines, which are moved either by vertical rope-barrels, or horizontal rope-sheaves. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 167 Le domum de *rope-crafft. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Chylde* 7 Life was a *rope-dance, a swing, a butterfly chase. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 295 Squad or Light Infantry Drill:..*Rope Drill, &c. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v, Hunting Will Maskery out of the village with *rope-ends and pitchforks. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 399 It

is a *rope-ferry. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 564/1 To cross the river by the old rope ferry. 1848 CRAIG, *Rope-grass*, the common name of the plants of the genus Restio, from the supple shoots of many of the species being used as withes at the Cape of Good Hope. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Dec. 1/1 To enter into partnership in a *Rope-Ground. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 154/1 Spinning rope-yarns..in the rope-ground, or rope-walk. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii, Both did fault in one same ill. Yeat *rope-law had the Youth, the Fryar liv'd Cleergie knaved still. 1611 COTGR., *Demisaut*, a halfe-leape; also, the *roape-leape, or some mens last-leape. 1836 H. G. KNIGHT *Archit. Tour Normandy* 199 The most common mouldings are the billet,..hatchet, nebule, star, *rope. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 103 Quaint pepper-box turrets, rope mouldings, crow-stepped gables. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 115 **Rope paper*, strong packing paper of various sizes made largely of old rope. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 146 A *rope pump, which consists of a rope rapidly revolving over two pulleys, one of which is at the top and the other in the water of the well. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* xii, He went amidships to where a game of *rope quoits was being played. *a* 1890 *Engineer* LXVIII. 454 (Cent.), *Rope railways, as they were called, or rope-ways for transmitting..goods. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded., Vtterly thou bewrayest thy non-proficencie in the Doctors Paracelsian *rope-retorique. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 40 A stand up fight in a twenty feet *rope-ring. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 45 The diameter of a *rope-roll should not be less than 8 feet. 1875 MARTIN *Winding Mach.* 64 We must give up using metallic ropes wound upon rope-rolls in working from great depths. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* II. iii, Stand further friend: I doe not like your *rope-runners. *a* 1886 *All Year Round* (Cent.), A rope-runner is pretty much the same as a break-man on a goods-train. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 192/2 *Rope Stitch..is similar to Crewel and Stem Stitch in appearance, and only differs from those stitches in being worked from the top of the material downwards. 1899 MISS MASTERS *Bk. Stitches* 81 Knotted rope stitch is effective for course outlines. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* I. ii. 112 That's nothing; and he begin once, hee'l raile in his *rope trickes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 55 Small Ropes and *Rope-twine. *Ibid.* II. (Globe) 395 One of the English Men, with a Piece of Rope-Twine..ty'd his two Feet fast together. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 969 A hay-rope, twisted on the spot..with a *rope-twister or thraw-crook. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 77 Grammarian, painter, *rope walker—All knowes The needy Greek—bid go to heaven, he goes. 1611 COTGR., *Voluble*, Withiwind, Bindweed, *Roapweed. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 17 Field Bindweed..has many country names, as *Ropewind, Withywind.

Rope (rōup), *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* Forms: 1 rop (hrop), 4–5 *pl.* roppes (5 roppis), 7 rop, 7, 9 rap, 9 rapp; 5– *pl.* ropes (5 ropys), 7– rope. [OE. *rop* (*hrop*), = MDu. *rop*, of uncertain relationship; in later use becoming identical in form with prec.] A gut, entrail, intestine. Freq. in *pl.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 230 On þære wambe & on þam roppe & smæl þearmum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 113 *Colum*, hrop. 1340 *Ayenb.* 62 He is ase þe gamelos þet leueþ by þe eyr and naȝt ne heþ ine his roppes bote wynd. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 270 He glydes in by þe giles,..Relande in by a rop, a rode þat hym þo3t. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxiv. (Bodl. MS.), He þat eteþ benes alwey contynualli haþe ache & gnawinge in guttes & in roppes. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Take þe Roppis with þe talour & parboyle hem. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 149 Fried mete þat stoppes and distemperethe alle þe body, bothe bak, bely, & roppes. 1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Ropes in the small guttes. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 59 In the South the Guts prepared and cut out for Black Puddings or Links are called Ropes. *c* 1700 KENNEIT in *MS. Lansd. 1033*, fol. 328 The guts of fowls are calld raps in Kent. 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* x. xi, A brace of ostriches roasted, at the upper end, with the ropes on a toast. *a* 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 275 The entrails..might have been dressed like the ropes of a woodcock. 1828– in many dial. glossaries.

† **Rope,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 1 hrop, 2 rop, 4 roupe. [OE. *hróp*, = Fris. *rop*, MDu. and Du. *roep*, OHG. *ruof* (G. *ruf*), ON. *hróp* (Norw. and Sw. *rop*, Da. *raab*), Goth. *hrôps*: cf. ROPE *v.*[2]] Outcry, clamour, cries of distress or lamentation.

The spelling *roupe* may be due to confusion with ROUP.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 185 Þær bið a wop & hrop & toþa gristbitung. *c* 1205 LAY. 15066 Þer wes wop, þer wes rop, & reuliche iberen. 13.. *Seuen Sag.* 1185 (W.), With lourand chere,..Hond wringging, and loud roupe, And here visage al biwope.

Rope (rōup), *v.*[1] Also 4 *north.* raip(e. [f. ROPE *sb.*[1] Cf. ON. *reipa* to fasten with a rope (whence early northern ME. *raipe*), MLG. *repen*, *reepen*, MDa. *rebe*, to measure with a rope.]

1. *trans.* To tie, bind, fasten, or secure with a rope. Also with *up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24023 Vn-ieufulli þai can him raipe, Ful snoberli him for to snaipe. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some roped yᵉ hoke, some yᵉ pompe, and some yᵉ launce. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cx. 391 Then rope his legs with a soft rope of hay. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* (1656) 373 Rope up all his legges to the body, not suffering him to lie down. 1787 MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) II. 387 *To Rope*, to tedder; as a horse. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 169 Every bag was, in sailor-phrase, roped and becketed; in ordinary parlance, well secured by cordage. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* XXV. 417 The slain deer roped on to the pony. 1889 J. ABERCROMBIE *Eastern Caucasus* 3 In less than half an hour the baggage was in, every thing roped tight and we were jolting at a rapid pace.

transf. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* xi. 90 We skirt a pile of moraine-like matter, which is roped compactly together by the roots of the pines.

b. In mountaineering, to attach (persons) to each other by means of a rope for greater safety.

1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* ii. 14 We accordingly rope ourselves, and advance along the edge of the fissure. 1872 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* II. iv. 312 Guides have sometimes objected to rope a party together.

absol. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 29 July 141/2 The question of roping or not roping is always a fertile source of discussion in the Alps. 1894 G. M. FENN *Alpine Valley* I. 133 Shall we rope together?

c. *To rope it*, to make use of the rope in order to proceed with greater safety.

1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* (1895) 163 An Alpine climber roping it over a peril.

d. To assist with ropes.

1890 HALLETT 1000 *Miles* 400 Just below the island..is a very long rapid, down which we were roped.

2. To inclose or mark off (a certain space) with a rope. Usually const. *in*, *off*, *out*, *round*.

1738 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 20 The ground will be roped round as usual. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 228 A thirty-feet ring, roped, was the field of blood. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvii, Traversing..as limited a space of ground as if it had been actually roped in for their pedestrian exercise. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* No. 450. 199/2 The ground is roped out.

3. *Naut.* (See quot. 1846.)

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v., To rope a sail, is to sew the bolt-rope round its edges. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 12 A square sail is roped on the after side. *Ibid.* 130 All fore-and-aft sails are roped on the port side.

4. a. *U.S.* and *Austr.* To catch with a rope; to lasso. Also *fig.* (see ROPEABLE *a.*).

1848 RUXTON *Life Far West* (1849) 20 Maybe you'll get 'roped' by a Rapaho afore mornin'. 1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* xxi. 150 You could 'rope'..any Clifton colt or filly, back them in three days, and within a week ride a journey.

b. *To rope in*, to draw into some enterprise; to ensnare, to lure or decoy. Orig. *U.S.*

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 278 *To rope in*, to take or sweep in collectively; an expression much used in colloquial language at the West. 1859 — (ed. 2) 370 *Rope in*, to decoy, viz., into a mock-auction establishment, a gambling-house, etc. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R. M.* 275, I won't be roped into this kind of business again.

5. *Racing.* To pull back or check (a horse) so as to prevent it from winning in a race.

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* ix, Where the bold yeomen, in full confidence that their favourite will not be 'roped', back their opinions manfully for crowns. 1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* 311 They declare he roped Redhampton at Liverpool.

b. *absol.* To lose a race intentionally by holding back.

1887 *Cyclist* 14 Sept. 1203/1 In athletics the only men who can make it really worth while to 'rope' are the back-mark men. 1894 A. MORRISON *M. Hewitt, Investigator* ii, He wouldn't dare to rope under my very eyes.

6. *intr.* To be drawn out into a filament or thread; to become viscid or ropy.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 4 Then Isikles hung roping downe. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xxi. (1886) 229 It will rope like birdlime, that you maie wind it about a Sticke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. xv, If a man touch it, rope it will and draw small slimie threds after it. 1644 PLAITES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 231 They put it into Coolers, and when it is well cooled it will rope like oyl. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 167 It causes..their Bread to rope as well as their Beer. 1797 F. BAILY *Trnl. Tour N. Amer.* (1856) 181 By trying whether it will rope betwixt the finger and thumb. 1854 *Pharmac. Trnl.* XIII. 366 His syrups thicken (technically called *roping*).

b. *trans.* To pull, draw out, or twist into the shape of a rope.

1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 363 They dabbed the treacle into each other's eyes, and roped it over each other's shoulders. 1887 MEREDITH *Ball. & Poems* 9 Old Kraken roped his white moustache.

† **Rope,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [OE. *hróþan* (pa. t. *hréop*), = OFris. (*h*)*rôpa*, MDu. and Du. *roepen*, OS. *hrôpan* (LG. *rôpen*), OHG. *hruofan*, etc. (G. *rufen*), ON. *hrópa* (Norw. and Sw. *ropa*, Da. *raabe*): cf. Goth. *hrôþjan*. Prob. of imitative origin.] *intr.* To utter a cry or shout; to cry out. Hence **Ro·ping** *vbl. sb.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 878 Þa wrohtsmiðas wop ahofun, hreopun hreðlease. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxlvi. 10 Se þe mete syleð..hrefnes briddum, þonne heo hropende him cigeað to. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Mid þus onwille halsunge [she] weopeð & gret [*T.* ropes; *C.* ropeð] efter sume helpe. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 242 Lions, beres, bath bul and bare, That rewfully gan rope and rare. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The ropeen of the rauynis gart the crans crope.

† **Rope,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [? Related to REPE *v.*[1]] *trans.* To lay hold of. Hence **Ro·ping** *vbl. sb.*, touching, probing (of a matter).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Þe uoxes..drawed al into hore holes, þet heo muwen arepen & arechen [*C.* ropin & rimen; *T.* repen & rinen]. *Ibid.* 314 Unneaðe, þauh a last, þuruh þen abbodes gropunge [*T.* ropinge; *C.* reping], he hit seide.

† **Rope,** *v.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* ? To fall in torrents. Hence **Ro·ping** *ppl. a.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4176 Þan fell þar fra þe firmament, as it ware fell sparkis, Ropand doun o rede fire, þan any rayn thikire. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3693 With a ropand rayne rugh was the se. *Ibid.* 4631, 9637.

Rope, obs. f. RAPE *sb.*[4]; obs. pa. t. of REAP *v.*

Ropeable (rōu·păb'l), *a. Austr. slang.* [f. ROPE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Requiring to be roped; intractable, wild; violently angry.

1892 *Melbourne Argus* 10 Oct. 13/4 The service has shown itself so 'ropeable' heretofore that one experiences..satisfaction in seeing it roped. 1898 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Romance of Canvass Town* 322 Your Aunt would be ropeable.

Ro·pe-band, etymologizing form of ROBAND.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rope-bands*,..pronounced roebins, certain pieces of small rope, or braided cordage, used to tie the upper edges of the great sails to their respective yards. 1792 *Falconer's Shipwr.* II. 324 *note*, They are passed..between the rope-band legs. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Rope-Bands*, or *Robands*, small pieces of two yarn foxes plaited, or of sennit or spun-yarn, sometimes used to confine the head of a sail to its yard or gaff. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 579.

Roped (rōupt), *ppl. a.* [f. ROPE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]]

1. a. Formed into viscous threads. *rare*[−1].

1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* 124 He..voided a great abundance of roped phlegme.

b. Twisted like a rope.

1880 *Archæol. Cant.* XIII. 115 An oval-shaped Sign, containing, within a roped wreath, the figure of Sir John Schorne. 1901 *Illustr. London News* 22 June 912 The helmet, with slightly roped comb, opens down the centre of the chin-piece.

2. Girdled with a rope; tied or fastened with a rope; marked off by a rope, etc.

1834 MOILEY *Corr.* I. 37 These are your true monks—none of your bare-footed, rosaried and roped friars. 1881 *Daily News* 13 April 2/8 The heats were decided in a roped ring of about 18 feet. 1894 *Persian Pict.* 17 Their donkeys laden with roped bundles of grass.

b. Performed by means of roping.

1893 *Athenæum* 30 Sept. 460/1 Our roped ascent..was probably the first ever made.

Ro·pe-da·ncer. [ROPE *sb.*[1] 2 b. Cf. Du. *reepdanser.*] One who 'dances' or balances on a rope suspended at some height above the ground; a funambulist. Also *fig.*

1648 WILKINS *Dædalus* II. vii, It [*petauninaria*] is probably derived from the Greek word πεταοθαι, which signifies to Fly, and may refer to such kind of Rope-Dancers. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 33 Those usually that have been rope-dancers in the schools, oft-times prove Jack puddings in the pulpit. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* iii. 35 The surprising..Feats of Activity, performed by..Rope-Dancers, and Tumblers. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 143 Posture-master, rope-dancer, and equilibrist. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. i. 18 To balance himself for any time in the same position the rope-dancer must strain every nerve. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 102 All who live by amusing the leisure of others, from the painter and the comic poet, down to the rope-dancer.

Ro·pe-da·ncing, *vbl. sb.* [ROPE *sb.*[1] 2 b.] The action of 'dancing' or balancing on a stretched rope; funambulism. Also *transf.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1709) III. iii. 142 As the Romans borrow'd their Comedy from the Græcians; so it is not improbable, that to them likewise they owe their Rope-Dancing. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 16 Oct., At the Boulevards saw nothing, yet was glad to be there.—Rope-dancing and farce. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiv, There was a spectral attempt at rope-dancing in the little open theatre. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v, The rope-dancing which goes on in the boughs of the Poui tree.

So **Ro·pe-da·ncing** *ppl. a.*

c 1825 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVII. 549 Rope Dancing Elephants were exhibited by Galba when Prætor. 1872 HOWELLS *Weird. Journ.* (1892) 276 Every swaggering statue of a saint, every rope-dancing angel.

Rope-end, variant of ROPE'S-END *v.*

1872 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sker* vi, The corners such as, in the navy, we should have been rope-ended for. 1877 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* (1892) 200 She was a precious bad lot as ought to be rope-ended.

† **Ro·pefull.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 rapfow, raipfull. [f. ROPE *sb.*[1]] A gallows-bird.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 1 Renigat rapfow! thocht þow rnif..Quhat sayis thow bot we knaw our sell? 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 401 To help that raipfull, scho hes reft him Whairfore, ye say, my ladie left him.

Ro·pe-house. [ROPE *sb.*[1]]

1. A building in which ropes are made and stored.

1571 A. JENKINSON *Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 284 He hath giuen them ground..to place a rope house ioyning to their owne house. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 30 June, They are fain to take the deals of the rope-house to supply other occasions. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2846/3 For Building a New Rope-House, and some Store-Houses, at Their Majesties Yard at Portsmouth. 1777 (*title*), Trial of John the Painter for wilfully and maliciously setting Fire to the Rope House in the King's Yard at Portsmouth. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82 The eastern rope-house of Plymouth dock-yard. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 132 A blacksmith-shop, a rope-house,..and one machine-shop.

2. A salt-house in which the brine is evaporated on suspended ropes.

a 1855 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* II. 554/1 The *Maison de Cordes*, or *rope-house*, was invented by an ingenious Savoyard, named Buttel.

Rope la·dder. [ROPE *sb.*[1]] A ladder made of two long pieces of rope connected at intervals by pieces of rope, wood, or metal. Also *transf.*

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4008/2 Others climbed over the Walls by the help of some Rope-Ladders. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lvi. V. 618 At the dead of night several rope-ladders were dropped from the walls. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 291 It consists of little silken threads, which it has spun in a zigzag direction, forming a rope-ladder. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1980/1 Rope ladders are employed for enabling persons to ascend and descend from the deck of a ship or from her booms into boats alongside.

Ro·pe-like, *adv.* and *a.* [ROPE *sb.*1] a. *adv.* After the manner of a rope. b. *adj.* Resembling a rope.

1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 144 The left tusk.. tapering gradually to a point, with a spiral twist (ropelike) throughout its whole extent. 1867 LATHAM *Bleach & White* 118 Parasitic plants and rope-like lianas begin to appear. 1883 W. S. KENT *Fisheries Bahamas* 37 The rope-like bundle of spicules, that in *Hyalonema* form a simple stalk.

Ro·pe-ma·ker. [ROPE *sb.*1 Cf. Du. *reepmaker.*] One who makes ropes; a roper.

1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xviii. 3 He dwellide with hem, and wrouȝte; and thei weren of roopmakeris craft. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 218 Circumferentia marisci XII brachia, ut relatum mihi per unum rope-maker. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 5 Nycke crokence the rope maker, And steuen mesyll-mouthe muskyll taker. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 259 Now sir this Ropemaker hunteth mee heere with his halters. 1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Englands Way to win Wealth* 31 Houses and worke-yards erected for Coopers, and Rope-makers. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* i. (1634) 15 A Gardiner, Ropemaker, or Aquavitæ-seller. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 116 ¶ 3 They begged Leave to read a Petition of the Rope-Makers. 1769 [see ROPER 1]. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 143/2 The men were employed as shoemakers, rope-makers,..and stonecutters. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 46 A representation is extant of a rope-maker at work with his assistants.

Ro·pemanship. [ROPE *sb.*1, after *horsemanship, seamanship.*] The art of walking along, or climbing up, a rope.

1869 *Daily News* 28 Sept., The cheering for both the performers in this daring act of ropemanship was tremendous. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 612/2 Seamanship and 'ropemanship' were far more important than they are now.

† Rope Monday. *Obs.* [f. ROPE *sb.*1; see note to HOCKTIDE.] = HOCK MONDAY.

Occurs freq. in the Maldon records, and is clearly the Monday following the second Sunday after Easter.

1403 *Maldon Court-Rolls* Bundle 1 No. 5, Die lune proximo ante festum apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi videlicet Ropemonedaye. 1463 — *Liber B.* fol. viii b, At the Courte holde at Maldon, with the lete, on the Monday callyd Ropemonday. 1468 — *Court-Rolls* Bundle 44 No. 4, Die lune vocata Ropemondaye secundo die Maii.

Roper (rōu·pəɹ). [f. ROPE *sb.*1 + -ER1. Cf. MDu. *reeper*, MLG. *reper.*]

1. One who makes ropes; a rope-maker.

1226 in J. T. Gilbert *Hist. & Munic. Doc. Irel.* (Rolls) 82 Philippus le ropere. 1321–2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 391/2 Pur les custages de VI Ropers alauntz de Brideport. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 166 A Ropere, a Redyng-kyng and Rose þe disschere. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 79 An ensaumple of a ropers wiff that was not trew in kepinge of her mariage. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 185 Payed .. Willyam Ellyott & Edmond White Ropers of Lynne for an hawser. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Smithes, ropers, shypwrightes ..and other..handy craftes men. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 21 Valentinian, the sonne of a roper, possessed the Romane Empire. 1622 *Relat. Plantation Plymouth, New Eng.* 8 Having a noose as artificially made, as any Roper in England can make. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 113/1 Yarn spun by the Roper. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Cordier*, a rope-maker, or roper. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 258 The.. ropers, riggers, and riggers' labourers. 1860 *Macm. Mag.* I. 226 To begin a..discourse with him, and then walk backwards, like a roper.

† b. *John Roper's window*, a rope-noose. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET s.v., *Restio* is he that loketh in at John ropers window, by translation, he that hangeth him selfe.

† c. One who deserves the rope. *Obs.*

1615 THOMAS *Dict.*, A Roper or an vngracious fellow, *nequam.*

2. One who secures bales, etc., with a rope.

1850 OGILVIE *Imperial Dict.*

3. *Racing.* A jockey who prevents a horse from winning by holding it in; one who intentionally loses any race by similar methods.

1870 *Daily News* 31 Jan., Stick to his post he must,..unless 'the ropers' are to have it all their own way in the Spring Handicaps. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxiii, He would go back to the old courses and become a Roper. 1887 *Cyclist* 14 Sept. 1203/2 The difficulty of establishing a case against a persistent 'roper' is very much greater in cycling.

4. *U.S.* One who uses a lasso.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 160 Taking the wild horses, in that manner, is scarcely ever attempted, even with the fleetest horses, and most expert ropers. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 506 A really first-class roper can command his own price.

5. A gambling-house decoy. Also *roper-in.*

1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 371 A young man at his hotel, who turned out to be a roper in of a gambling house. 1875 E. KING *Southern States* v. 61 The ropers for gambling-houses..haunt each conspicuous corner.

Ro·pe-ripe, *a.* and *sb.* [ROPE *sb.*1 3.]

A. *adj.* Ripe for the gallows; fit for being hanged. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1552 HULOET, Roperype, or vngracious waghalter, *nequam.* 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 206 Whether wilt thou hang vp with ropes of ynions? Or stifly stande vp, with roperipe minions? 1597 CHURCHYARD *Choice* Cciii, But gallows lucke, and rope ripe happe At length was guerdon for our paine. [1892 H. V. MILLS *Lake Country Romances* 147 Thou art a rope-ripe rascal thyself.]

† b. Applied to language. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 59 If we firste expresse our mynde in plaine wordes, and not seeke these roperype termes which betraie rather a foole, than commende a wyse man. 1574 RICH *Mercury & Soldier* M ij b, When it pleaseth you to bestow so many nice names and other rope rype terms upon such as be my subjectes. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 368 Lord how you roule in your rope ripe termes.

† B. *sb.* One who is ripe for the gallows. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 183 Giue hardnes to youth and to roperipe a twig. 1600 ? LYLY *Maids Metam.* II. ii, How the diuel stumbled this case of rope-ripes in—into my way? 1632 SHERWOOD, A rope-ripe, ripe for the rope, or deserving the rope, *grevolable, relasche de pendu, pendard.*

Ropery (rōu·pəri). Also 6 **roppery, roparie,** 6–7 **-erie.** [f. ROPE *sb.*1 + -ERY.]

1. A place where ropes are made; a rope-walk. In early quots. as a locality in London.

1363 *Lett. Bks. Lond.* G. fol. 133 De Grossers in Roperie, *c.s.* [1382 *Ibid.* H. fol. 138 b, In parochia Omnium Sanctorum in Roperia.] 1598 STOW *Surv. London* vii. (1603) 42 Wolfes gate in the roparie in the Parrish of Alhallowes.

1744 J. WILSON *Synop. Brit. Plants* 55 Musk Thistle,..on the ropery, by the sides of the road to the glass-houses. 1775 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* (1779) xvii. 123 The new ropery, and the forges where they put fresh touch-holes into old cannon. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1072 This rope is fixed at the head and foot of the ropery. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 4/5 He had a lease of a shipbuilding yard and ropery.

2. Trickery, knavery, roguery. Also *attrib.* (cf. ROPE-RIPE *a.* b). Now only *arch.*

c 1530 *Prodigal Son* 61, I praye you, good syr, holde me excused, For to such roppery termes I am not vsed. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 154 What sawcie Merchant was this that was so full of his roperie? 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* III. i, You'll leaue this roperie [*and fol.*, Roguery] when you come to my yeares. 1871 MEREDITH *H. Richmond* III. 187 You were born of ropery, and you go at it straight, like a webfoot to water.

Rope's end, *sb.* [ROPE *sb.*1]

1. The end of a rope; *esp.* a piece from the end of a rope used as an instrument of punishment.

c 1460–70 *The Good Wyfe* 91 in *Bk. Precedence* 41 Take not euery roppys-end Witt euery man þat hallis. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 16 To what end did I bid thee hie thee home? *E. Dro.* To a ropes end sir, and to that end am I return'd. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 23 June, I beat him, and then went up in to fetch my rope's end. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 196 With Ropes-ends laying one another over the Shoulders. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Bouts de corde*, a cat of nine tails, colt or rope's end for punishment. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 287, I allow them to carry ropes-ends in their pockets to touch up the lazy fellows. 1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* xi, Fastening a rope's end to each sleeper, he rove the lines through a number of blocks. 1887 BESANT *The World Went* xiv, If you anger me more, you shall taste the rope's-end.

2. A halter; a hangman's noose.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* v, I cannot see the pleasure men propose by dangling in a rope's-end betwixt earth and heaven. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 200 If we fell to be recognised..I should be kicking in a rope's end.

Hence **Rope's-end** *v.*, to flog with a rope's end; **Rope's-ending** *vbl. sb.*

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. II. 397 'To leather,' 'to strap,' 'to ropes-end,' &c., speak for themselves. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxxviii, I would..rope's-end those lubbers. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 75 He could not rope's-end the owner of the boat. 1887 BESANT *The World Went* iv, In such ships are floggings daily, and mutinous words, with rope's-ending and continual flogging.

† **Rope-sick,** *a. Obs.* Also roope-sicke. [ad. Du. dial. *ropziek* (Boekenoogen *Zaansche Volkstaal* 857).] Of herring: Having the back infested with parasitic worms.

The pamphlet of 1614 is the source of later quots.

1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Eng. Way to win Wealth* 15 The roopesicke Herrings that will not serue to make barreld Herrings. *Ibid.* 20 They [herrings]..do alwaies at that season become Roope-sicke and do spawne and become Shotten betwixt Wintertonness and Orfordness. *Ibid.* 29. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 243 All those Herrings..(which are ropesicke) they may not bring home into Holland. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* VI. (1704) 524/2 Betwixt Winterton and Orfordness they use to Spawn, and are called by the Hollanders the Rope-sick Herrings.

† **Rope-tide.** *Obs.*—1 [See ROPE MONDAY.] = HOCKTIDE.

1406 *Maldon Court-Rolls* Bundle 2, No. 2, Soluet ad Ropetyde prox. iiis. iiiid.

Ro·pe-walk. [ROPE *sb.*1] A stretch of ground appropriated to the making of ropes.

1692 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 312 The rope walke to be converted to no other use but a rope walke. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5488/9 A Rope-Walk, and other Freehold Lands. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 591 For the sake of peace, France will demolish the new works at Dunkirk,.. and destroy the rope-walks. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 8 A rope-walk shaded with limes and oaks. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxviii, Bridgeland Street.., which then was but a row of rope-walks and sailmakers' shops.

transf. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxxi, He is never chased; he would run away with rope-walks of line.

Ro·pe-work. [ROPE *sb.*1]

1. A place where ropes are made.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 493/2 The methods practised in different rope-works are .. exceedingly different. 1806 RENNIE in Smiles *Engineers* II. 239 Block-machinery and rope-works might likewise be worked by steam-engines. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xix, The three strands of the conversation, to speak the language of a rope-work.

2. An arrangement of ropes.

1816 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 176 The general rope-work to support the flooring of the bridge was made of hawsers.

Ro·pe-yard. [ROPE *sb.*1]

† 1. = ROBAND. *Obs.*—0 (? Error for *rope-yarn.*)

1611 COTGR., *Rabans*, rope-yards; the ropes, or treble cordes whereby the sayles of a ship are tied vnto the yardes.

2. A yard where ropes are made.

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 19 July, Down by water to Woolwich, where coming to the rope-yarde..we are told that Mr. Falconer..is just dead. 1724 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 420 This article alone would yield many a tedious holiday to the anchor-smiths and the rope-yards. 1864 SPENCER *Illustr. Progress* 188 There are the vessels in which cotton is imported, with the building-slips, the rope-yards.

Ro·pe-yarn. Chiefly *Naut.* [ROPE *sb.*1]

1. A single yarn forming part of a strand in a rope; a piece of yarn obtained by unpicking an old rope.

1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Hempseed* Wks. (1630) III. 66/2 Your mastlines, ropeyarnes, gaskets, and your stayes. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 Rope yarnes..serue to sarue small ropes, or make Sinnet, Mats, Plats, or Caburnes. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1906) 169 We..hauled home the topsail sheets, the rope-yarns that furled them giving way of themselves. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Rope-yarn*,..the smallest and simplest part of any rope, being one of the threads of which a strand is composed. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii, These 'rope yarns' are constantly used for various purposes. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 259 He could clear a ropeyarn held four feet ten above the deck.

b. Used to denote a small or trifling thing.

1801 NELSON 23 May in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 384 Not a Rope-yarn can be carried away or expended (except in Battle) between this period and September 1st. 1835 MARRYAT *J. Faithful* xiv, I can trust Tommy as far as keeping off the river sharks; he'll never let them take a rope-yarn off the deck. 1879 L. FARRAGUT *D. G. Farragut* v. 33 If you touch a rope-yarn of this ship, I shall board instantly.

2. Yarn obtained by untwisting an old rope, or such as is used for making ropes.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 Then, [cables serve] as the rest of the ouer-worne tackling, for rope yarne, caburne, sinnit, and okum. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 37 The bended Planks are sowed together with Rope-Yarn of the Cocoe. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 85, I had made me a long Line of some Rope Yarn. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Trellis* 7 M 2/1 The shoots of the trees are fastened to this frame with ozier twigs, rope yarn, or any other soft bandage. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 76 Bound with a thread of rope-yarn. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 15 Attached to the rigging by pieces of rope-yarn.

Ropia, obs. variant of RUPEE.

† **Ropier,** obs. variant of ROPER.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5908/9 Joseph Barnes, late of Killingworth, Ropier.

Ro·pily, *adv.* [f. ROPY *a.*] 'In a ropy manner; in a viscous or glutinous manner, so as to be drawn out like a rope' (Webster, 1864).

Ropiness (rōu·pinės). Also 7–8 **roapiness.** [f. ROPY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition or property of being ropy or viscous; stringiness.

1663 BOYLE *Useful Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xix. 285 Divers formidable diseases which seem to proceed from the coagulation, or ropinesse of the blood. 1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners* (1703) 15 The foulness and ropiness of Wines. 1733 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 700 The Fetor and Roapiness in her Urine abated. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 41 To prevent its running into Cohesions, Ropiness, and Sourness. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1304 The tannin by this time will have separated the azotized matter from the liquor, and removed the ropiness. 1850 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* Sections (1851) 60 Complaints respecting a disease in their bread termed ropiness. 1883 *Science* I. 367/2 The ropiness of milk..is caused by the action of a microscopic organism.

Roping (rōu·pin), *vbl. sb.* [f. ROPE *sb.*1 or *v.*1]

1. Ropes collectively; cordage, rope-work.

1566 *Southampton Crt. Leet Rec.* (1905) I. 38 The pyleing and ropeing of the weste caye ys to be also amended. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 80 Roping made of mats and flags. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 975 The roping when completed has the appearance of a net with square meshes. 1883 WALSH *Irish Fisheries* 10 Oftentimes good nets are lost by reason of those nearer on the roping giving way.

2. A ropy or rope-like formation.

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VIII. iv. 221 Aloes..beat together [with waters] until it turn to water, and swim about in ropings. 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 190 With the usual ropings and twistings in the surface.

† 3. The operation of rowelling. *Obs.*—0

1611 COTGR., *Seton*, a rowell; or the rowelling, or roping of a bruised or strained horse.

4. *U.S.* and *Austr.* The action of catching or securing with a rope. *Roping in*: (see ROPE *v.*1 4 b).

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 278 *Roping in*, cheating. A very common expression in the South-western States. 1849 in De Vere *Americanisms* (1872) 629 I'll lay bank, if you must have a game, but I'll make one condition: no roping in! 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 119 The drafting, the roping, the branding,..were novelties and excitements of a very high order.

5. The action of fitting with haulage ropes.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 5/3 The permanent roping of the rapids is also talked of.

6. *Racing.* The action of holding back or checking a horse to prevent it from winning; also *transf.* (see quot. 1874).

1864 *Daily Telegr.* 6 May, The Chester Cup contest was perfectly fair; there was no suspicion of 'roping'. 1868 E. YATES *Rocks Ahead* I. vi, It was understood that..there was to be no more 'pulling', or 'roping', or any other chicanery. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 271 When a pedestrian or other athlete loses where he should have won, according to his backer's calculations, he is accused of roping.

7. *attrib.*, as *roping-needle, -pole, -twine.*

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 53 The roping is sewn on to the sails with roping twine. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 580 *Roping-Needles*, those used for roping, being strong accordingly. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xii, A first-class stockman, and handy with the roping-pole.

Roping, variant of ROUPING *vbl. sb.*

Ro·ping, *ppl. a.* [f. ROPE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] Forming ropes or rope-like threads, *esp.* of a viscid or glutinous nature; turning ropy.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Ropynge, ale or oþer lycowre, *viscosus.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij b, If it be glaymous and roping she engendeiith an euel callid the Ciay. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 184 The best Hony ..is..fine, roping, if it be drawen in length. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* III. v. 23 Let vs not hang like roping Isyckles Vpon our Houses Thatch. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* I. 49 No water, but a roaping froth in it. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 169 We shall number Fifty Fogs, and some Roping *Fila,* besides thinner mistiness. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 223/2 Adding of liquid or roping Pitch-like Soot ʒiij. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 116 Let dust keep gathering on the ground, And roping cobwebs dangle round.

Ro·pish, *a.* [f. ROPE *sb.*[1] 7.] Somewhat ropy; tending to ropiness. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Ro·pishness. *rare*—[1]. [Cf. prec.] The quality or state of being ropish.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 27 The very saw dust is of use, as are the ashes and lie.., to cure the ropishness of wine.

Roploch, obs. form of RAPLOCH.

Roppe, obs. form of ROPE.

Ropy (rō·u pi), *a.* Also 6 **ropye,** 7 **roapie,** 7–8 **roapy.** [f. ROPE *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Forming or developing viscid, glutinous, or slimy threads; sticky and stringy.

1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* III. xx, Lentulus spat and þrewe ropy spotel in his face. *a* 1500 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Ropy as ale,..*viscosus.* *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 24 Her lewde lyppes..slauer, men sayne, Lyke a ropy rayne. 1547 BORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 123 There ale is starke nought, lokinge whyte & thycke,..smoky and ropye. 1651 J. CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 87 Like Snakes engendring were platted her Tresses, Or like to slimy streaks of Ropy Ale. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 759 Roapy Gore he from his Nostrils bleeds. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 122 All that roapy, viscid gluten, separated there by the Glands. 1772 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 337 The mucilaginous or ropy substance which grows copiously on it. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* viii. 150 A considerable discharge of ropy fluid from the mouth. 1850 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* Sections (1851) 60 Observations on Ropy Bread. 1877 BLACKMORE *Eremn* III. xliii. 45 With a swirl and a curl of ropy mud.

fig. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 534 If there be any thing of..selfishness, or other passion intermingled, it is ropy and imperfect. 1791 GIFFORD *Baviad & Mæviad* (1794) 44 The ropy drivil of rheumatic brains. 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) II. 187 The writers whose best pages seem but..ropy drivellings.

b. *transf.* of the air.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 64/1 You will find the Air..thick and heavy, and perfectly ropy; so that..you shall sometimes see a sort of strings..like cobwebs. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 106 My lungs..have been irritated for several days by the thick ropy air. 1789 *Ibid.* 125, I often find them [*sc.* beds] musty, and the air of the sleeping-rooms thick and ropy.

2. Having the form or tenacity of a rope; suggestive of a rope.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 5 There still are grass and weeds remaining, that will the next ploughing cause the furrows to be ropy. 1823 ROSCOE tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxxii. 346 The massy heap of ropy ringlets his vast hands divide. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxvi. 289 Spongy lavas, which the volcano blast drags hither and thither into ropy coils. 1882 JUDD *Volcanoes* iv. 98 Lavas which present this appearance are frequently called 'ropy lavas'.

fig. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Pogauuc P.* iii. 22 Zeph..is one o' them ropy, stringy fellers, jest like touch-wood.

Roque, obs. variant of ROC.

‖ **Roquefort** (rokəfor). [See def.] A kind of cheese made at Roquefort in the S.W. of France.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 15/2 In France the Roquefort cheese is compared to our Stilton, but is much inferior. 1882 *Bazaar* 15 Feb. 176 Roquefort is made with a mixture of goats' and ewes' milk, the manufacture being originally restricted to the plateau of Larsac.

Roquelaure (rɒ·kĕlōə). Now *Hist.* Also *a.* 8 **rocquelaure.** *β.* 8 **roccelo** (9 **roccillo**), **rocolo, roquelo** (9 **roquello**); 9 *dial.* **rockalow, -elow, rookilo.** γ. 9 **ro(c)quelaire** (cf. ROKELAY). [a. F. *roquelaure,* named after the Duke of Roquelaure (1656–1738). With the *β*-forms cf. Sp. *roclo.*] A cloak reaching to the knee worn by men during the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth.

a. 1716 GAY *Trivia* I. 51 Within the Roquelaure's Clasp thy Hands are pent. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. vi, I have a project .. of wrapping myself up warm in my roquelaure, and paying a visit to this poor gentleman. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) II. 212 Presently he saw a gentleman, wrapped up in a roquelaure, alight and enter the inn. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxx, I went out and purchased a roquelaure, which enveloped my whole person. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 18. 432 Owens..had constantly worn a large cloak, or roquelaure (as the article was called at that time), of a dark blue colour. 1901 GUY BOOTHBY *My Indian Queen* i, I donned my roquelaure, and descended to the street.

attrib. 1806 NOBLE *Contn. Granger* III. 490 The *roquelaure* cloak..displaced the surtout.

β. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 33. 136 Close by the parlour door there hung a pair of stag's horns, over which there was laid across a red Roccelo and an amber-headed cane. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IX. iii, She then saw..a figure wrapt round in a dark blue roquelo. 1812 — *Diary* (1846) VI. 353, I have often seen him..muffled up in a plain brown rocolo.

1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Roccillo,* a cloak. 1860 *Slang Dict.* 201 *Rock a Low,* an overcoat. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* I. 47 Some old gentlemen wore cloaks, too, in my youth [1836–47]..one kind..[being] known to the London public as a 'rockelow'.

γ. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1197 A sort of uniform coat and a plaid rocquelaire. *a* 1849 POE *Cask of Amontillado* 273 Drawing a *roquelaire* closely about my person.

Roquet (rōu·ke), *sb.* [App. an arbitrary variation of CROQUET, perh. by a misunderstanding of the phr. *to take croquet.*] In croquet, the act of hitting another player's ball with one's own.

1866 LE FANU *All in Dark* I. xii. 101 Trevor and William Maubray played rather acrimoniously, making savage roquets upon one another. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 609/1 When able to make a roquet at several yards with tolerable certainty, the learner should next practise rushing.

attrib. 1874 HEATH *Croquet-Player* 46 A ball can be sent off the ground in a roquet-stroke..without incurring any penalty.

Roquet (rōu·ke), *v.* [See prec.] *trans.* In croquet: † **a.** = CROQUET *v.*; also *absol.* **b.** Of a ball: To strike (another ball). **c.** To strike (another player's ball) with one's own; also *absol.*

1862 *Rules Croquet* 1 Miss Mallet shows the field how to Roquet. *Ibid.* § 3. Should a player strike a ball, he is entitled to Roquet it in any direction he pleases. 1874 HEATH *Croquet-Player* 12 If his ball .. hits or 'roquets' another ball, he places it in contact with that ball. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 609/1 Each ball can only be roqueted once during each turn. *Ibid.,* Roqueting with such force [etc.].

Hence **Roqueted** (rōu·ked) *ppl. a.*, **Roqueting** (rōu·keiŋ) *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1869 *Laws Croquet* 11 It is necessary that the roqueted ball should be perceptibly moved. 1869 BRADWOOD *The O. V. H.* (1870) 43 Far fetched differences between 'roqueting' and 'croqueting'. 1874 HEATH *Croquet-Player* 41 It is desirable that the touch of the roqueting ball should scarcely disturb it.

Roquet: see ROCKET and ROCQUET.

Roral (rōə·răl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rōr-,* stem of *rōs* dew.] Dewy, roscid.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 77 These see her..With roral wash redeem her face, And prove herself of Titan's race. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* xcvi, The round dewdrop on the flower Absorbeth by its roral power The treasures of the air.

† **Ro·rant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *rōrant-, rōrans,* pres. pple. of *rōrāre* to bedew.] Falling as dew.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiii. 337 Yet we must not necessarily infer, there is any Rorant Vapour descending.

Rora·tion [1], perversion of ORATION *sb.*

1595 MUNDAY *John a Kent* II. i, The Lordes were so pontifically pleased with your roration.

Rora·tion [2]. [ad. L. *rōrātio.*] 'A Falling of Dew' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

Rore, obs. form of ROAR.

† **Rore,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *rōr-, rōs.*] Dew.

c 1600 *Timon* III. v. (1842) 54 My words, neither aspersed nor insperged with the flore or rore of eloquence.

Rore (rōəɹ), *v. rare.* Also 5 **roryn, rooryn.** [a. MDu. *roeren* or MLG. *rören* to move, stir; but sense 2 may have some other origin.]

1. To turn over, to stir about or up, to trouble. Still E. Anglian in a special sense: see ROARER [2].

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rooryn, or ruffelyn, amonge dyuerse thyngys (*H. P.* rooryn or purlyn, amonge sundry thynges), *mannmitto.* 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. 597 [He] rores the water with the teares and sloubring that he made.

† **2.** To exchange, barter. Hence **Ro·ring** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 71/1 Chawngyn, or roryn, *supra in* Barteryn. *Ibid.* 437/1 Rooryn, or chaungyn on chaffare for a nother,..*cambio.* Rorynge,..*cambium.*

† **3.** To affect with some feeling. *Obs.*

1482 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 64, I am oftymes rored and prycked in my conscience as to loue god aboue all thynge.

† **Ro·rer.** *Obs. rare.* [a. MDu. *roerer* or LG. *rörer*: see prec.] A disturber of the peace.

1311 *Lett. Bk. Lond.* D. fol. 133 b, Simon Brahan [indicted]..quia ipse est noctivagus et Rorere. *Ibid.,* Thomas de Bery..quod ipse vivit de perquisitis de Rorers.

† **Ro·rid,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **roride.** [ad. L. *rōrid-us,* f. *rōr-, rōs* dew.] Dewy; of the nature of dew. Very common in 17th cent., esp. in *rorid cloud.*

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 228 Rorid cloudes being suckt into the Ayre. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 345 The Rainebow..caused by the rayes of the Sunne, falling upon a roride and opposite cloud. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Melons* 3 A little Rorid meazing out out of the Pulp, but by no means Watrish and Flashy. 1715 tr. *Pancirollius' Rerum Mem.* II. 306 It was known to the Greeks.., not under the Name of Manna, but of aerial or rorid Honey.

Rori·ferous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *rōrifer* + -OUS.] Bringing or bearing dew. Also *transf.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1672–3 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 67 The Succus or Sap they carry, seems to be a kind of Dewy Vapour, therefore, they may not improperly be called Roriferous or Vapour-Vessels. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Roriferous-Duct, q. d. Dew-dropping Pipe; a Name given the Thoracick Duct, from its slow Manner of conveying..the Chyle into the common Stream of Blood. 1851 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict., Roriferous,* an epithet given to vessels which pour exhaled fluids on the surface of organs.

So **Rori·fluent** *a.*, 'flowing with dew' (Johnson, 1755); **Rori·fluous** [ad. L. *rōriflŭus*], *a.*, 'flowing with dew' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727); **Rori·genous** *a.*, 'produced of dew' (*ibid.*).

Roring, obs. form of ROARING; see RORE *v.*

Rorito·rious, *a.* = RORY-TORY *a.* 2.

1821 EGAN *Real Life* I. 619 The Randallites were *roritorious,* and, flushed with good fortune, lined the publichouses on the road to *wet their whistles.*

Rorqual (rɔ̄·ɪkwɒl). [a. F. *rorqual* (Cuvier), ad. Norw. *reyrkval,* repr. ON. **reyðar-,* OIcel. *reyðar-hvalr,* f. *reyðr* the specific name + *hvalr* whale.] A whale of the genus *Balænoptera,* having a dorsal fin; the finner.

1827 E. GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* IV. 493 The Balænæ..are divided into three sub-genera: The Whales Proper..; the Fin Fish..; and the Rorquals, the throat of which is channelled with folds in longitudinal furrows. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 149 The Rorquals (*Balænoptera*) have a dorsal fin, and are subdivided according as the belly is smooth or wrinkled. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 115 The species was no doubt the great rorqual. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 61 Finbacks, a species of rorqual, were always pretty numerous.

† **Rorra.** *Obs.*—[1] Some kind of dish or seasoning.

a 1450 *Tourn. Tottenham* The Feest iv, Ther was pestels in poyra And laduls in rorra For potage.

Rorty (rɔ̄·ɪti), *a. Low slang.* Also **raughty.** [Of obscure origin.] Fine, splendid, jolly, etc.

c 1864 VANCE *Chicalerry Cove* 1 (Farmer), I have a rorty gal. 1885 *Punch* 22 Aug. 86/2 It's nice, if it's naughty! I'm regular rorty. 1886 — 28 Aug. 99/2 We'd a rorty old time...But Stonehenge, as I say, is a fizzle.

Hence **Ro·rtiness.**

1885 *Referee* 23 Aug. (Ware), She reminded me a little too much, in her rortyness, of the serio-comic lady [etc.].

Ro·rulent, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *rōrulent-us* dewy.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Rorulent,* covered with, or full of dew. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 275 *Rorulent,* covered like a plum with a bloom which may be rubbed off.

† **Ro·ry,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **roarie.** [f. L. *rōr-, rōs* dew.] Dewy.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xiv, On Libanon at first his foote he set, And shooke his wings with roarie May-dewes wet. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* III. Wks. (Grosart) III. 273/1 A Crowne of burnisht Gold, beshaded o'ie With Foggs and rory mist.

Rory (rɔ̄ə·ri), *a.*[2] *Sc.* = RORY-TORY 1.

1866 JAS. SMITH *Merry Bridal* 9 Wi' a' her falderals sae gay, An' rory ribbons fleein'. 1901 *Tailor & Cutter* 8 Aug., The time when large overcheck tweeds and designs distinctly 'rory' were the common style.

Ro·ry-to·ry, *a. dial.* Also **rory-cum-tory.** [Cf. TORY-RORY.]

1. Loud or gaudy in colour.

1874 S. P. FOX *Kingsbridge* 266 *Rory tory,* tawdry. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* vi. 89 Dressin' up in that rory-tory stuff.

2. Noisy, boisterous.

1893 'Q.' *Delect. Duchy* 226 A great, red, rory-cum-tory chap. 1896 BARING-GOULD *Dartmoor Idylls* 18 If he's fractious, you'll sing to him; but none of your Rory-Tory tunes.

Ros, obs. pa. t. RISE *v.*; obs. f. ROOSE, ROSE.

† **Rosabel.** *nonce-word.* [ad. L. *rosa bella.*] A beautiful rose.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 977 My mayden Isabell, Reflaring rosabell, The flagrant camamell.

Rosace (rōu·zeɪs, ‖ rozas). [a. F. *rosace* (1547 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *rose* ROSE *sb.*]

1. A rose-window. Also *attrib.*

1849 ALLIES *Jrnl. France* 101 A vast decorated window terminating in a great rosace above. 1871 *Standard* 17 June 5/4 The Church is lightsome with its frequent rosace windows. 1889 A. M. F. ROBINSON *End Mid. Ages* 289 The Gothic front with its deep porch and rosace.

2. An ornament or design resembling a rose; a rosette.

1873 FERGUSON in H. B. Tristram *Land of Moab* 384 The 'rosaces' between the triangles at Mashita. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 161/2 Under the head of Ruckers will be found illustrations of the rose or rosace as used by those great [violin-]makers.

‖ **Rosacea** (rozēɪ·ʃɪə). *Path.* [fem. of L. *rosāceus,* in the sense of 'rose-coloured'.] A hyperæmic form of acne; in full, *acne rosacea.*

[1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 30/2 The treatment of acne *rosacea* demands great perseverance.] 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 73 In rosacea of the nose, the skin has the appearance of being hot and inflamed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 613 Rosacea is commoner in women than in men.

Rosacean (rozēɪ·ʃăn). *Bot.* [Cf. next and -AN.] A plant of the order *Rosaceæ.*

1854 S. THOMSON *Wand. Wild Fl.* II. 105 In the strawberry,..a true rosacean, the carpels are borne on the receptacle. 1896 *Naturalist* 91 The main reason for investigating..the rosacean plants.

Rosaceous (rozēɪ·ʃəs), *a.* [ad. L. *rosāceus,* f. *rosa* ROSE *sb.*]

1. *Bot.* Belonging to, characteristic of, the natural order *Rosaceæ,* of which the rose is the type.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Chamænerion,* The Flowers are rosaceous, and consist of four Leaves. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* II. 734 The leaves..form, at the summits of the branches, barren rosaceous stars. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 82 No Rosaceous plants are unwholesome. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 232 Rosaceous [corolla]..is composed of five petals, without, or with very short claws, and spreading in a regular manner.

2. Resembling a rose in form; rose-like.

1783 BARBUT *Vermes* 93 *Echinus Rosaceus* Linn., the Rosaceous Sea Urchin. 1896 VIZETELLY tr. *Zola's Rome* 263 The spacious porch, whose lofty vaulted ceiling was adorned with panels displaying a rosaceous pattern.

3. *Path.* Of the nature of rosacea.

1900 *Archives of Surgery* XI. 209 The sting attaching to all acne of the rosaceous or tuberous types, is that a suspicion of intemperance is excited in all beholders.

† **Rosa·cic,** *a. Chem. Obs.* [Cf. prec. and -IC.] *Rosacic acid,* the name given by Proust to a supposed acid forming a constituent of lateritious urinary sediment.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 317 The other three [acids], namely, the uric, rosacic, and amniotic, are never employed as instruments of analysis. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 415 According to Proust,..this sediment contains, mixed with uric acid and phosphate of lime, a peculiar acid, which he terms the rosacic, from its resemblance in colour to the rose. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 161/2 If this opinion be correct, no such substance as the rosacic acid exists.

Rosacrucian, obs. f. ROSICRUCIAN.

† **Rosage,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *rosāce-us* or OF. *rosace.*] *Gum rosage,* = GOUT *sb.*[1] 2.

c 1450 in *Vicary's Anat.* 228 Vndir the nose lyes a wayne, There-wythe shall the frensi be sclayne, And the gome rosage [=gut roset, p. 229] alswa.

† **Rosagine.** *Obs.*—[o] [a. F. *rosagine.*] The oleander or rose-bay.

1545 ELYOT, *Nerium,* a tree or shrub whyche hath leaues lyke an almonde, which some doo call Oleander, some Rosagine.

Rosaie, variant of REZAI.

1820 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Orange Grove* 21 A warm cotton quilt or rosaie. 1825-9 — *Lady of Manor* V. 40 My women had stretched themselves on their rosaies.

† **Rosair.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *rosār-ium* ROSARY.] A rose-bed, rose-garden.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 344 Rosair in Feueryeer al though me make, Now make hit ther is warme.

† **Rosa·ker.** *Obs.* Also 6 **rosager,** 7 **rosacre.** [Alteration of ROSALGER.] Realgar.

1592 *Wills & Inv. Durh.* (Surtees) 212, iiij lbs. of arsnecke and rosager 8d. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v, A tabacco-pipe..will stifle them all in the end, as many as vse it; it's little better then rats bane, or rosaker. 1616 BACON in A. Wilson *Jas. I* (1653) 86 Poyson after poyson: First Rosaker, then Arsnick, then Mercury sublimate. 1643 *Five Yrs. K. Jas.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 378 He gets into his hands certain poisons, viz. rosacre, white arsnick [etc.].

Ro·sal, *a. rare.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + -AL. Cf. F. *rosal* rose (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), and ROSEAL.]

† **1.** Rosy, roseate, ruddy. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Jeremiah* iv, Rosall ruddish reade within, clare rede as preciouse stones. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vii, And at the Time, we Phoebus may devise Shine thro' the Rosal Gates of th' Orient bright. 1641 BEEDOME *Poems* E 6 Thus from forth her rosall gate she sent, Breath form'd in words.

2. *Bot.* Rosaceous. *rare.*

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 563 Rosal Exogens, with polypetalous flowers, and carpels both free from the calyx (etc.). 1858 — *Sch. Bot.* x. 160 The..Plane tree belongs to the Urtical, and the..Apple to the Rosal alliance.

† **Rosalger.** *Obs.* Also **rosealgar, -alger.** [var. of REALGAR (cf. Pg. *rosalgar*): see also ROSAKER.] Realgar, disulphide of arsenic.

14.. [see REALGAR]. 1545 *Bk. of Rates* C iij b, Rosealgar the C. pound. 1580 GREENE *Mamillia* I. Wks. (Grosart) II. 114 The mouse, if she feede vpon rose-alger for the glistering hue, deserueth to be poysoned. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 403 Rosalger, *vide* arsenick, the pound 4d.

† **Rosalia.** *Path. Obs.* Also **rossalia.** [mod. L., prob. of Italian origin: cf. It. *rosellia, rosolia* measles, and see *rosillia* in Du Cange.]

1. (See quot.)

1676 JAS. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* IV. I. ix. (ed. 3) 740 Rossalia, red fiery spots, which break out at the beginning of Diseases all over the Body as if it were a small Erysipelas.

2. Scarlatina; scarlet fever.

Good wished to revive the name *rosalia* in place of the 'barbarous and unclassical term' *scarlatina.*

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) III. 13 The disorder.. evinced all the common symptoms of a mild rosalia; and, like rosalia, it proved itself contagious.

Rosaniline (rōuzæ·nilēin). *Chem.* Also **-in.** [f. ROSE + ANILINE. Named by Hofmann.] A powerful organic base, derived from aniline by treatment with a reagent, yielding crystalline salts much used in dyeing; a dye-colour obtained from this. Also *attrib.*

1862 HOFMANN in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XII. 5, I..propose the term Rosaniline for the designation of the new substance. *Ibid.* 7 Both classes of rosaniline-salts crystallize readily. 1872 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 321 Rosaniline is a base like ammonia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 412 Here the rosaniline is the staining principle and not the hydrochloric acid.

† **Rosare,** obs. var. of ROSARY 3 b or ROSIER.

c 1500 KENNEDIE *Poems* (Schipper) iv. 58 Þocht we brek vowis..To þe, Rosare, and rute of our remeid.

Rosarian (rozē·riăn). [f. L. *rosāri-um* (see ROSARY) + -AN.]

1. One who is interested in the cultivation of roses; *esp.* an amateur rose-grower.

1864 HIBBERD *Rose Book* 12 To furnish the rosarian with an intelligible key to the catalogues [of roses]. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 132/3, I have no doubt many rosarians..have found swarms of the black ants on the top of Rose buds.

2. *R. C. Ch.* A member of a Confraternity of the Rosary.

1867 R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 40 *note,* The Confraternity of the Holy Rosary, called 'Rosarians'. 1871-2 *Rosarian* I. 378 A Rosarian asks prayers for the conversion of her three brothers.

Ro·saried, *ppl. a.* [f. ROSARY + -ED.] Provided with, or wearing, a rosary.

1834 MOTLEY *Corr.* I. 37 These are your true monks—none of your bare-footed, rosaried and roped friars, but jovial old gentlemen.

‖ **Rosa·rio.** *Obs.* [It., Sp., or Pg. *rosario.*] = ROSARY.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 118 It is a common practice amongst Theeves and Ruffians, to haue their *Rosario* still in their hand. 1652 HOWELL tr. *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 70 The Nunnes..made solemn processions, repeating the most holy *Rosario.* 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 186 She was deep laden with steel,..*rosarios,* European bale goods.

† **Ro·sarist.** *Obs. rare.* [See ROSARY and -IST.] One who uses the rosary.

1657 A. C. & T. V. (*title*), Jesus, Mary, Joseph, or the Devout Pilgrim of the Ever Blessed Virgin Mary,.. published for the benefit of the Pious Rosarists.

‖ **Rosarium** (rozē·riŭm). [L. *rosārium*: see ROSARY.] A rose-garden.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 158/2 They form an elegant section of flowers for the rosarium. 1869 S. R. HOLE *Bk. about Roses* 48 The Rosarium must be both exposed and sheltered; a place both of sunshine and of shade.

Rosarubie: see ROSE-A-RUBY.

Rosary (rōu·zări). [ad. L. *rosārium* rose-garden, f. *rosa* ROSE *sb.* Hence also It., Sp., and Pg. *rosario,* F. *rosaire* (1611) in sense 5.]

† **1.** The title of a treatise on alchemy (*Rosarium philosophorum*) by Arnaldus de Villa Nova. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T.* 876 Lo, thus seith Arnold of the new toun, As his Rosarie maketh mencioun.., Ther may no man Mercurie mortifie.

2. *Hist.* A base or counterfeit coin, of foreign origin, current in England during the thirteenth century at the value of a penny, and declared illegal by Edward I.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 289 Kyng Edward dampned sodeynliche fals money þat was slyliche i-brouȝt up: men cleped þe money pollardes, crocardes and rosaries [*rosarios*]. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 401. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 182. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 176 Afterward Crocards and Pollards were decried downe to an halfe penny, Rosaries, Stepings and Staldings forbidden. 1749 J. SIMON *Ess. Irish Coins* 15 *note,* These..foreign coins, called Mitres, Lionines, Rosaries,..&c. from the stamp or figures impressed on them, were privately brought from ..beyond the seas, and uttered here for pennies.

3. A piece of ground set apart for the cultivation of roses; a rose-garden, rosarium. Also, a rose-bed, rose-plot.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 526 This mone is eke rosaries to make With setes, or me may her sedes sowe. *Ibid.* IV. 126 Soone in this mone ek make vp thi rosary. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 105 A Rosarie, *rosarium.* 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Kt.* IV. i, What, is there a Hercules that dare to touch Or enter the Hesperian rosaries? 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 182 Alas, the Rosaries, how are they broken down! 1815 *Hist. Y. Decastro* IV. 37 Coming to the rosary,..I sat down upon the seat. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 6555 In rosaries commonly but one plant of a sort is introduced, and the varieties which most resemble each other are placed together. 1869 S. R. HOLE *Bk. about Roses* 44 Men of moderate means may make or maintain a Rosary at a very moderate expense.

fig. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 325/1 He was hedid & cristend in his awn blude, & broght vnto þe rosary of paradyce. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* 168 This is the key of all their secrets, and onely can open the door into the Philosophers Rosary. [Cf. sense 1.]

† **b.** A rose-bush or rose-tree. *Obs. rare.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laur.* 979 The ruddy rosary, The souerayne rosemary, The praty strawbery. 1606 *Proceed. agst. Garnet* D d 3 The sweetest and the fairest blossome that euer budded, either out of the white, or the red Rosary.

† **4.** Used as the title of a book of devotion. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 298 Here begynneth the Rosary of our Sauyour Jesu, gyuynge thankes and prayse to his holy name, by maner of meditacyon and prayer. 1533 (*title*), The Mystik sweet Rosary of the faythful soule: garnished rownde aboute..with fressh fragraunt flowers. 1583 STUBBES (*title*), The Rosarie of Christian Praiers and Meditations for diuers Purposes.

5. *R. C. Ch.* A form of prayer or set of devotions consisting in the recitation or chanting of fifteen decades of Aves, each decade being preceded by a Paternoster and followed by a Gloria; Our Lady's Psalter; a book containing this.

There are also other rosaries, as that of St. Bridget, of the Seven Dolours, etc.: see the *Catholic Dict.* s.v.

1547 *Homilies* I. in *Good Works* III. (1859) 61 Let us rehearse some other kinds of papistical superstitions and abuses, as of Beads, of Lady Psalters and Rosaries. 1570 GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iii. (1880) 36 b, Used commonly as most of weight, the Rosaries do flourish wondrously. 1605-6 *Act* 3 *Jas. I* c. 5 § 24 No person shall bring from beyond Seas .. any Popish Primers, Ladies Psalters, Manuels, Rosaries. 1679 J. SHARP *Serm. St. Margarets* 28 You may entertain yourselves with saying over your Rosary..and other Private Prayers. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* X. 371 Nothing but Massbooks and Rosaries,..dry Postills and fabulous Legends. 1792 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. thro' Spain* II. 17 We met twelve fine made fellows who came from Navarre singing the rosary. 1830-2 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 240, I..signalized myself frequently by taking the lead in a rosary. 1884 *Tablet* 11 Oct. 591/1 St. Dominic's Priory..seems to be more and more recognised as the centre of the devotion of the Rosary.

transf. 1616 B. JONSON *Entertainment at Althorpe* Wks. 875 As the rosarie of Kisses, With the oath that neuer misses. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 347 To throw contempt..upon this his Idoliz'd Book, and the whole rosarie of his Prayers.

b. In full *The Rosary of Our Lady,* etc.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 860 Among the which Friers there was one named Alanus de rupe, a Blacke Frier, whiche made the Rosarye of our Ladyes Psalter (so they terme it). 1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witchcr.* (1886) 445 An example taken out of the Rosarie of our Ladie, in which booke doo remaine ..ninetie and eight examples to this effect. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 235 The Sodalitie of the Rosary of this our blessed Lady. 1669 (*title*), The Method of Saying the Rosary of Our Blessed Lady.

6. *R. C. Ch.* A string of a hundred and sixty-five beads divided into fifteen sets (each having ten small and one large bead), carried on the person and used to assist the memory in the recital of the Rosary; also, a similar set of fifty-five beads (*the lesser rosary*). The small beads represent Aves and the large ones Paternosters and Glorias.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. ii, When at the Corner-crosse thou did'st him meet, Tumbling his Rosaries hanging at his belt. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodom.* (ed. 2) 175 A Death's Head at the End of a Gold or Diamond Rosary. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXXI, I leave it to cowards like thee. to carry rosaries. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 223 Information having been carried..of the crosses and rosaries, and other reliques contained in the bag. 1858 tr. *Life of Xavier* 13 Each one wore his rosary hanging round his neck. *fig.* 1820 KEATS *Isabella* XXIV, Come down,..ere the hot sun count His dewy rosary on the eglantine. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 46, I came against a rosary or a string of people miserable and unhappy.

b. A string of beads used by other religious sects in the recitation of their prayers.

1868 *Proc. Geogr. Soc.* 15 July 154-5 The Tibetans made use of the rosary and prayer-wheel... The rosary..ought to have 108 beads. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* XVII. 204 Buddhism puts into his hand a rosary.

c. *Path.* (See quots.)

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 115 The enlargement of the ends of the ribs at the junction with the costal cartilages—the 'beads' which collectively form what is called the 'rosary'—is the earliest of all the bone changes. 1901 *Dunglison's Med. Dict.* App., *Rosary, rachitic,* row of elevations like beads, on the cartilages of the ribs in rickets.

† **7.** A chaplet or coronet. (In quots. *fig.*) *Obs.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 1 Christ hath now knit them into Rosaries and Coronets. *a* 1667 — *Diary* 1 Every day propound to your selfe a Rosary or a Chaplet of good Works, to present to God at night.

† **8.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—[o]

1656 BLOUNT (copying Cotgrave), *Rosary,..*an ordinary Limbeck for distilling Rose water.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *rosary bead, chain, confraternity, devotion.* **Rosary-Sunday,** *R. C. Ch.,* the first Sunday in October, when the victory over the Turks at Lepanto (1571) is celebrated.

1748 *Earthquake at Lima* (ed. 2) 271 Rosary Devotion. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 78 Beads (Rosary Beads) are made of horn, ebony, ivory,..and other materials. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 206. 10/2 Sunset on Rosary-Sunday. 1871-2 (*title*), The Rosarian; a monthly organ of the Holy Rosary Confraternity. 1873 *Catal. Exhib. Jewellery* (S. Kensington Mus.) No. 770, Rosary-chain of pearls and diamonds with cross as pendant. 1884 *Tablet* 11 Oct. 591/1 Rosary Sunday has always been distinguished by a special observance.

b. *Rosary-palm, -pea, -shell*: (see quots.).

1684 tr. *Exquemeling's Bucaniers Amer.* I. 33 There be also in Hispaniola four other species of Palms, which are.. *Palma Espinosa* or Prickle-palm, *Palma a chapelet* or Rosary-palm [etc.]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 854/2 *Pea, Rosary,* the seed of *Abrus precatorius.* 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 394/2 *Rosary-shell.* In Europe, the name is applied to any marine gastropod shell of the genus *Monodonta.* In Australia, it is applied to the shell of *Nerita atrata.*

‖ **Rosa solis.** *Obs.* Also **rosa-solis.** [mod. L., lit. 'rose of the sun' (f. *rosa* rose, and *sōlis,* gen. of *sōl* sun), but the original form is ROS SOLIS. *Rosasolis* is also recorded as a Pg. form.]

1. The plant sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia.*

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 79 Rosa solis is a little small herbe that groweth in mossey groundes and in fennes. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* 228 Take a pottel of good *Aqua vitæ,* ..and put into it two good handfuls..of the herbe called *Rosa Solis.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1367 Let them lay the leaues of Rosa solis in the spirit of wine. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 495 The Herb called *Rosa-Solis* (wherof they make Strong Waters). 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 324 Round-leaved Sundew. *Rosa solis,* Redrot.

2. A cordial or liqueur originally made from or flavoured with the juice of the plant sundew, but subsequently composed of spirits (esp. brandy) with various essences or spices, sugar, etc.

In *Meeting of Gallants* (1604) 18 converted into *rose of solace.*

1563-4 *Will of Simon Smyth* (Somerset Ho.), A pottle of the best rosasolis. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* 226 These sundrie others are..rather vsed as medicines than with meates: such is *Aqua vitæ, Aqua composita, Rosa Solis.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1367 That liquor made thereof [*sc.* sundew] which the common people do call Rosa Solis. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master Constable* III. iii, He so smells of ale and onions, and rosa-solis, fie. 1641 G. H. *Witts Recreations* Y 6 b, Wee abandon all Ale, and beare that is stale, Rosa-solis and damnable hum. 1702 FARQUHAR *Twin Rivals* II. ii, I an't for your hot spirits, your rosa solis, your ratafias, your orange-waters. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 145 [They] were regaling themselves with a glass of rosa solis. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXVIII, You winna be the waur o' a glass of the right Rosa Solis.

fig. 1602 BRETON *Longing of a Blessed Heart* Wks. (Grosart) I. 13/2 The Rosa solis the sicke soule reuiueth. 1643

Merc. Brit. No. 10. 76 (Stanf.), This Rosa Solis of Intelligence to comfort them in their agony of ill news.

† **Rosat,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *rosat* or ad. L. *rosātus.*] = ROSET *a.* Also as *sb.*, oil of roses.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 539 Sugar rosat, dissolue sugar in Rose-water, and seeth it well, and cast it on a marble stone till it be cold. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 83 As touching the oile Rosat, made by way of infusion, it was in request before the destruction of Troy. 1674 J. MOLINS *Anat. Obs.* 14 Sept., [He] applyed his Calchanthum to it.., continually renewing his Stupes diped in Rosat.

Rosat, obs. form of RUSSET.

† **Rosate,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *rosātus*: cf. prec.] = ROSEATE *a.* 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV. i, In one place they [grapes] are of a fresh and bright purple, in another, of a glittering, incarnate, and rosate colour.

† **Rosated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [See prec. and -ED.]

1. Crowned with a chaplet of roses.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorkshire* III. (1662) 207 He appeareth there neither laureated nor hederated Poet,..but only rosated, having a Chaplet of four Roses about his head.

2. ? Treated with oil of roses.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 382 Rosated spirit of wine, quite limpid, and spirit of vitriol, almost so, produce a red.

Roscian (*rɒ*·*ʃiăn*), *a.* [f. the name of Quintus *Roscius* Gallus († 62 B. C.), a famous Roman actor.] Characteristic of Roscius as an actor; famous or eminent in respect of acting.

1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge for Beauty* Prol., Our (once applauded) Rosscian straine In acting such might be reviv'd againe. 1659 PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 180 That Ben, whose Head deserv'd the Roscian Bayes, Was the first gave the Name of Works, to Playes. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* XXX, The celebrated provincial amateur of Roscian renown.

Roscid (*rɒ*·*sid*), *a.* Now *rare.* Also **roscido.** [ad. L. *roscid-us* dewy, f. *rōs* dew: cf. RORID.] Dewy, moist, dank; resembling or falling like dew.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 55 The Spirits of the Wine, doe prey vpon the Roscide Iuyce of the Body. 1642 H. MORE *Immort. of Soul* I. iii. 18 In a roscid cloud I did espy A Lunar rainbow. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 713 Roscid vapours..are restored..by such things as breed an halituous Blood. 1730–4 WATERLAND *Script. Vind.* Wks. 1843 IV. 183 The falling drops of small roscid rain. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Art Pres. Health* (1807) 40 The fine and subtle spirits cost too much To be profus'd, too much the roscid balm. 1819 H. BUSK *Festriad* I. 312 No shout..Buoys him on tip-toe to their roscid heaven.

† **Ro·scidating,** *ppl. a. Obs.*[−1] [Cf. prec.] Having a dewy or cooling effect.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 64 Refrigeratours which passe not by the Stomach; Drinkes Roscidating, or engendring Oyly Juyces.

Rose (*rōz*), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 1- **rose,** 5 **roos,** 5 6 **roose, ross,** 5, 7 **rosse,** 6 **ros, roase**; *Sc.* 5 **roise,** 5-6 **rois, roys**(*e*; 9 *dial.* **roons**(*e, rwose.* [OE. *rose* or *róse,* ad. L. *rosa* (It., Sp., Pg. *rosa,* F. *rose*); in ME. prob. reinforced from French. Cf. MDu. *rose* (Du. *roos,* Fris. *roas*), LG. *rose,* OHG. *rôsa* (G. *rose*), ON. *rósa* (MSw. *rosa,* Da. *rose*; Icel. *rós,* Sw. *ros*). L. *rosa* is prob. an adoption of Gr. *ῥόδα* through intermediate Greek and Italian dialects (Brugmann, I. 684).]

A. *sb.* I. The flower or plant.

1. A well-known beautiful and fragrant flower which grows upon a shrub of the genus *Rosa,* usu. of a red, white, or yellow colour, and cultivated in most civilized countries.

The petals of the rose have been used for various economical purposes: cf. ATTAR, OTTO[1], ROSE-CAKE, ROSE-VINEGAR, ROSE-WATER, etc.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* ix, Se stearca wind..toweorpð.. þære rosan wlite. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 444 Rosena blostman & lilian hi ymtrymedon. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 299 Þær we onfungon þæne rosenan swæc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 And breres bereð roses, & berien, & blostmen? 13.. *Coer de L.* 3736 Ladyes strowe here boures With rede roses, and lylye flowres. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 173 As the Netle..The freisshe rede Roses brenneth And maketh hem fade. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 558 Veldyng therof yerely to hym..j. Rose atte fest of seynt John Baptist. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 So longe it is called the budde of a rose, as it is not a perfyte rose. 1595 BARNFIELD *Cynthia* (1841) 10 Euer as she went she strew'd the place, Red-roses mixt with Daffodillies fine. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 148 In the Red Roses, earthy parts are predominant. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 360 Roses..do not onely keep their Colour longer than Tulips, but when that decays, retain a perfum'd Odour. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 10 There bloom the vernal rose's earliest pride. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 724 Flow'rs by that name promiscuously we call, But one, the rose, the regent of them all. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 76 As soon Seek roses in December–ice in June. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* IV. v. xiv. § 25 A rose is rounded by its own soft ways of growth. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 93/1 A bunch of green Roses gathered from a bush in the open air.

b. *Oil of roses,* rose-oil (see sense 19 d).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 13 Aboute þe wounde leie a medicyn defensif,..oile of rosis, & a litil vynegre. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Oj b, Anoynte it with oyle of Roses or other oyntement to mytygate the smert. 1563 HYLL *Art Gardening* (1593) 88 The best making of the oile of Roses is on this wise, first clip off the rose leaues from the whites, and boiling the same in oyle Oliue, then sun the same in a glasse for fiftie daies. *c* 1623 LODGE *Poore Mans Talent* (Hunterian Cl.) 43 Mintts bruised and mixed wyth oyle of Roses, and applied to the stomacke, is good against..vomytt. 1662 [see OIL *sb.*[1] B. 2]. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wound,* Take..Pitch or Gum, Oil of Roses [etc.]. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Rose,* How to gain a larger quantity of the essential oil of roses. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 115 Oil of roses is often adulterated with oil of geranium.

c. *Cakes, honey, sugar, syrup, water of roses* (cf. 19 d, and ROSE-CAKE, etc.).

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 27 Take Quynces,..caste hem on a potte, & caste per-to water of Rosys. 1552 [see sense 19 d]. 1671 PHILLIPS, *Rhodomel,*..Honey of Roses. 1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 3) 785 Manna dissolv'd in Syrup of Roses. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* v. ii, Remnants of Pack-thread, and old Cakes of Roses. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Appetite,* With a little Syrup of Roses make a small Lump of it. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rose,* Sugar of Roses is made of Red-Rose Leaves, dried in an Oven.

d. Used without article.

c 1440 tr. *Palladius on Husb.* VI. 211 In euery pound of oil an vnce of rose Ypurged putte. *Ibid.* 216 In Iuce of rose. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 312/1 Oyle of Rose, *rodolium.* 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1149 Three ounces of essence of rose. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 63 The rocks should flow with honey, and the briars bloom with rose.

2. A rose-plant, rose-bush, or rose-tree.

In early quots. not clearly distinguishable from sense 1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 108 Þis smelle is Crist, clepid plantinge of rose in Jerico. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 67 Roses..are diversilie planted. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1080 We haue in our London gardens one of the red Roses, whose flowers are..of great estimation. 1664 EVELYN *Kalend. Hort.* 69 In mid June Inoculate Jasmine, Roses, and some other rare shrubs. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose-tree,* The Rose deserves as much care as any Shrub that grows in a Garden. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rosa,* The next Sort of Rose which flowers in the open Air, is the Cinnamon. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (1824) 892 Roses require some attention to pruning. 1845 *Beck's Florist* 137 The first prize for twenty Roses in pots. 1882 *Garden* 4 Mar. 149/2, I have a green Rose, evidently a climber.

b. *Austr.* A name given to the 'scrub-vine' (*Bauera rubioides*), and to a shrub (*Boronia serrulata*) of the order *Rutaceæ.*

1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl. s.v., Rose, Australian, *Boronia serrulata. Ibid.,* Rose, River (Tasm.), *Bauera rubioides.* 1891 W. TILLEY *Wild West Tasmania* 7 (Morris), The.. troublesome Bauera shrub; whose gnarled branches have earned for it the..expressive name of 'tangle-foot' or 'leg ropes'. [It] has been named by Spicer the 'Native Rose'.

3. With defining term prefixed (denoting either one of the numerous varieties of the common rose, or some other plant), as *Alpine, apple, Ayrshire, Banksian,* etc.

The more important of these, as *blush-, brier-, cabbage-, canker-, China-, Christmas-rose,* etc., are treated under the first element or as main words. Only a few of the many others in use are illustrated here.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 495/2 The..*Alpine inermous rose, grows five or six feet high. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose-tree,* There are two other sorts of Striped Roses,..one of which is call'd the York and Lancaster Rose, and the other, the *Apple Rose. 1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 42 The *Ayrshire Rose..is merely a seedling hybrid from our Rosa arvensis. *Ibid.* 52 The true *Banksian Roses are not adapted for pillar roses..; they require a wall. 1864 HIBBERD *Rose Bk.* 8 *R. Banksiæ* is the type of a restricted..section of climbing roses, natives of China; known in gardens as Banksian roses. 1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 20 Hybrid China roses..owe their origin to the China, Tea-scented Noisette and *Bourbon roses. *Ibid.* 50 The *Boursault Rose (Rosa Alpina)..This is a most distinct group of roses, with long, reddish flexible shoots. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 33/1 Indian or *Chinese rose. 1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 68 The common Chinese Rose, (Rosa indica), and the crimson Chinese Rose, or Rosa semperflorens. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose-tree,* The best Season in England to plant *Dutch Roses. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 33/2 *Eglantine rose, or sweet briar. 1647 HEXHAM I, An *Eglantire Rose. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 165 The *Ever-green Rose, that grows like wild Eglantine. 1844 KITTO *Phys. Hist. Palestine* vii. 284 The principal species in that country are..the hundred-leaved (or damask) rose, the yellow rose, and the evergreen rose. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose-tree,* The *hundred-leav'd Rose, without smell. 1864 HIBBERD *Rose Bk.* 6 *R. Damascena, R. Gallica,* and *R. centifolia,* constitute together the section of *Centifolium,* or hundred-leaved roses. 1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 87 The single *Macartney Rose was brought from China, in 1795, by Lord Macartney. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 32/2 *Marbled rose. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 495/1 Marbled rose.., having.., large, double, finely-marbled, red flowers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 499/1 The seeds having been carried by the French to their West India settlements, it hath thence obtained the name of *Martinico-rose. 1807 *Miller's Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rosa,* Double China Rose, commonly called in the West Indies, Martinico Rose. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose-tree,* The *Yellow Rose has broad Leaves of a yellow Lemon Colour, and has no smell.

b. With defining term (genitive phrase) added: **Rose of the Alps,** one of a small species of shrubs, *Rhododendron hirsutum* or *R. ferrugineum,* natives of the Alps; Alpine rose. **Rose of Cayenne:** (see quot. 1874). **Rose of heaven,** a beautiful garden-flower, *Lychnis* or *Viscaria Cœli-rosa.* **Rose of Jerusalem,** a species of Amomum (see quot. 1598). **Rose of May,** the common white narcissus; poets' narcissus (*N. poeticus*). **Rose of the mount,** a variety of peony. **Rose of the prime,** the primrose. **Rose of Sienna,** Indian mallow. **Rose of the Virgin,** the rose of Jericho. **Rose of the World,** (*a*) a variety of the common rose; (*b*) a handsome rose-coloured flower, *Camellia japonica Rosa-mundi.* Also ROSE OF JERICHO, ROSE OF SHARON.

1598 FLORIO, *Amomo,* a sweete-smelling shrub in Armenia with leaues like the vine, called our Ladies Rose, or the Rose of Ierusalem, or Garden Pepper. 1611 COTGR., *Rose de nostre Dame,* Rose of the mount, Knights Bloome, Peonie, Pionie. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 137 Here plucks the Cowslips, Roses of the Prime, There Lavander, sweet Marjoram and Thyme. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* ix. 121 There is a rose of Ierusalem, which is milk white, and called..Amomum. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rose (Wild),* The Indian and Japan Mallows;.. it's more known by the Name of the Rose of Sienna. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rosa,* The Rose of the World, or *Rosa Mundi.* 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 790/1 Rose of Heaven, *Lychnis Coeli-Rosa. Ibid.,* Rose of the World. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 337/1 Numerous superstitions are connected with this plant, which is called *Rosa Mariæ,* or *Rose of the Virgin.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 991/1 Rose of the Alps. *Ibid.,* Rose of May. 1874 — Suppl. s.v., Rose of Cayenne, *Licaria guianensis*; or, according to some authorities, *Dicypellium caryophyllatum.*

II. In allusive, emblematic, or figurative uses.

4. a. The flower as distinguished by its surpassing beauty, fragrance, or rich red colour.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Seo readnes þære rosan lixeþ on þe. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1423 Se rudie & se rende ilitet eauerench leor as lilie ileid to rose. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9927 It castes lem ouer al sa bright..Als ros þat es als in springing. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 613 *Cleopatra,* Sche was fayr as is the Rose in may. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 161, I was reddere in rode þan rose in þe rayne. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 854 The blude..As roise ragit on rise, Our ran thair riche vedis. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* II. iv. 28 Your Colour (I warrant you) is as red as any Rose. *a* 1732 GAY *New Song on New Similics* 55 Sweet as a rose her breath and lips. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. ix, Red as a rose is she. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race,* The old men are as red as roses, and still handsome.

b. With reference to the prickles (commonly called *thorns*) of the bush on which the flower grows. Also *fig.*

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 2 Sept., He wæs cristen hæce, and he eartlode in hæðenra middene swa swa rose sio wyrt hið on þornia midlynne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 444 Þe rose also myd hire rude þat cumeþ of þe þorne wode. *c* 1300 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6794 As þe rose springþ of þe brer þat ssarp & kene is. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 62 That was a Rose is thanne a thorn. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. ix, There is no rose..in garden, but there be sum thorne. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* ii. 1 As the rose amonge the thornes, so is my loue amonge the daughters. *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xl. 46 Sen peircing pyks ar kyndlie with the rose. 1611 COTGR. s.v., No Rose without a prickle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 256 Flours of all hue, and without Thorn the Rose. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xviii, To gather life's roses, unscathed by the briar. 1882 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Poems* (1904) 174/1 Herself a rose,..She bore the Rose and felt the thorn.

c. In miscellaneous uses.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 546 The king had said..That ane rose of his chaplet Wes faldyn. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* 186, I pray for all the hertis dull, That..has no curage at the rose to pull. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 21, I toke hir for a rose, but she breedth a burre. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 587 Of all vertewis, lufe is the crop and rois. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 24 None must pluck the Redrose of her prime, But he that gaynes her with a golden voyce. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 285 The passage from earth to heauen is not strowed with roses. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* III. 5, I saw that every morning..God made Himself an awful rose of dawn. 1877 — *Harold* III. i, The Saints are virgins; They love the white rose of virginity. 1899 W. E. NORRIS *G. Ingilby* vi, '[Entertaining] is not all roses, you see', the girl remarked.

d. *Bed of roses:* (cf. BED *sb.* 6 b).

[*a* 1593 MARLOWE *Pass. Shepherd* iii, There will I make thee a bed of Roses. 1648 HERRICK *Hesp., Upon Eliz. Herrick,* In thy bed of Roses, then,..Sleep, while we hide thee from the light. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* v. ii, Think'st thou I lie on beds of roses here.]

1806 *Cobbett's Parl. Deb.* VII. 1243 So that he..does not imagine the directors lay on a 'bed of roses'. 1895 *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* XLIV. 396/2 These border commands were no beds of roses.

5. *transf.* A peerless or matchless person; a paragon; *esp.* a woman of great beauty, excellence, or virtue. Also const. *of.*

Frequently used, *esp.* in early examples, to designate the Virgin Mary.

a 1400 *Minor Poems from Vernon MS.* xxviii. 41 Heil Rose hizest of hyde and hewe. 1412 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 2974, I 3ow beseche, O goodly fresche rose, Myn emprise to bringen to an ende. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6440 Of Religioun he was þe rose. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 253 O reuerend Chaucere, rose of rethoris all. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* I. iii. 175 To put downe Richard, that sweet louely Rose, And plant this Thorne. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. v. 157 Oh Rose of May, Deere Maid, kinde Sister, sweet Ophelia. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 The same Priest..began to sing aloud these words 'Virgin, you are a Rose'. 1683 *Whip for Devil* 118 By all the most blessed Names of the Virgin.., beautiful Soul, blessed Rose. 1720 T. M. tr. *Horstius' Parad. Soul* (1771) 453 Mystical Rose, Pray for us. 1732–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* i, *Miss.* Well; here's a Rose between two Nettles. *Neverout.* No, Madam; ..here's a Nettle between two Roses. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xiv, A Saxon heiress of large possessions.., a rose of loveliness, and a jewel of wealth. 1872 in Mrs. Somerville *Personal Recoll.* iv. (1874) 61 They called her the 'Rose of Jedwood'. 1882 [see 4 b].

6. *Eng. Hist.* The flower, white or red, which was respectively the badge, emblem, or symbol of the rival Houses of York and Lancaster. Also *transf.*, the parties thus symbolized.

Wars of the Roses, the civil wars in the fifteenth century between the Yorkists and Lancastrians.

For the reputed adoption of the emblem, see Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI,* II. iv. 27 ff.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 1 Grace shal him [Prince Henry] well enclose, Whiche by true right sprange

of the reed rose. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 37 Cryst saue Kyng Henry the viii., our royall kyng, The red rose in honour to florysh and spryng! 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 64 Whose marriages conioyn'd the White-rose and the Red. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. v. 378 The Red rose might become White, by losing so much bloud, and the White rose Red by shedding it. 1738 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 120 It proved a lucky Day to the White Rose of York and made the Red Rose of Lancaster look pale and wan. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* vii, The civil discords so dreadfully prosecuted in the wars of the White and Red Roses. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 274 Henry VII, combining the interests of the rival roses.

b. As the emblem of England. Cf. 12 c.

1629 B. JONSON *Underwoods, To E. Filmer*, Who did this Knot compose Again hath brought the Lily to the Rose. 1825 A. CUNNINGHAM *German Lairdie* ii, He's pu'd the rose o' the English loons,..But our thistle top will jag his thumbs.

7. *Under the rose*, privately, in secret, in strict confidence; SUB ROSA. Also *transf.* (quot. 1876).

So early mod.Du. *onder de roose* (Kilian), MLG. *under der rosen*, G. *unter der rose*: there is reason to believe that the phrase originated in Germany.

1546 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 200 The sayde questyons were asked with lysence, and that yt shulde remayn under the rosse, that is to say, to remayn under the bourde, and no more to be rehersyd. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars' Bush* II. iii, If this make us speak Bold words, anon, 'tis all under the Rose Forgotten. 1644 HOWELL *Parables Times* 147 Being all under the Rose they had privilege to speak all things with freedom. 1687 T. BROWN in *Dk. Buckingham's Wks.* (1705) II. 131 Where under the Pulpit, as under the Rose, we may say what we please against either State or Church. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 112. 3/1 But when we with caution a secret Disclose, We cry Be it spoken (Sir) under the Rose. 1775 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 61 In Congress we are bound to secrecy. But, under the rose, I believe that ten thousand men will be maintained in the Massachusetts. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, Why, ye are to understand,.. I speak amang friends, and under the rose. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxviii, This fine fellow, whom he believed to be his cousin under the rose.

b. In allusions to the above phrase.

1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* Wks. 1775 II. 51 The rose is ever understood over the drinking-room, and a glass is the surest turnkey to the lips. 1890 *Ch. Times* 21 Feb., If these persons are well informed (and some of them are very near the rose) the prospect of legislation is not too brilliant.

III. As a designation of colour.

8. A delicate red or light crimson colour.

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rose, colour. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Colour*, The same blue, with red half in grain, makes amaranth, tan-colour, and dry rose. 1761 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 234 Did they, no matter how, disturb their cloaths; Or, over lilied, add a little rose! 1834-6 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 463/1 Several different shades of enamel colours, rose, red, and brown. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 286 One great mountain that soaked up all the rose of sunset. 1882 *Garden* 23 Dec. 548/1 The flowers..bright magenta shaded with warm rose.

9. Chiefly *pl.* The fresh pink or ruddy hue of the complexion, esp. in young women.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 129 How now my loue? Why is your cheek so pale? How chance the Roses there do fade so fast? 1607 EARL STIRLING *J. Cæsar* III. ii, I see the Roses fading in thy face. 1622-1713 [see LILY 3]. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. i, Then the roses on those cheeks are shaded with a sort of velvet down, that gives a delicacy to the glow of health. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xvi. 266 In Anna's cheek revived the faded rose. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 172 The fresh country ladies had to be warned against spoiling their natural roses with paint.

10. *The rose*, a popular term for a local inflammatory cutaneous disease, frequently accompanied by fever, in which the skin assumes a deep red colour; erysipelas; St. Anthony's fire.

Perhaps originally from Dutch or German.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 286/1 If then anye man get the Rose or anye other inflammation. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxi. 134 There are other humours which fall into the Knee, even as the Rose or Anthonies Fire useth to fall. 1788 *Med. Comm.* II. 182 The Rose, or Erysipelas of the extremities, is commonly preceded by lowness. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 105/2 Erysipelas..is known in popular language by the name of *the Rose*, from the colour of the skin. 1900 *Hutchinson's Arch. Surg.* XI. 209 Local cyanosis, although less common than local roses, is often quite as definitely in association with the too liberal use of alcoholic beverages.

transf. 1799 W. BUTTER (*title*), On the Venereal Rose.

11. † **a.** A rose-coloured wine. *Obs.*—1

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 115 Perfore a pipe of coloure de rose þou kepe..; the reboyle to Rakke to þe lies of þe rose, þat shalle be his amendynge.

b. A rose-coloured or reddish variety of apple, pear, potato, etc.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 179 Alexandrian Roses I have not heard of. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 1434 Dessert Pears...Rose, Thorny Rose. 1860 R. HOGG *Fruit Manual* 214 (Pears) *Summer Rose* (Epine Rose; Ognonet; Rose; Thorny Rose).—Fruit medium sized, oblate. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/7 Potatoes...Early Roses are the freest from blight.

IV. A figure or representation of the flower.

12. a. *Her.* A conventional design or figure representing this flower, usu. consisting of five lobes or petals.

13.. *Sir Beues* 3786 Here armes were riale of si3t..; þe chaumpe of gold ful faire tolede, Portraid al wiþ rosen rede. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 469 My maister helmet in the myddes, with rede roses of my maisters armes. *a* 1550 in Baring-Gould & Twigge *W. Armory* (1898) 6 Boscowne: Ermyn a rose gul[es]. 1562 LEGH *Armory* 170 b, The fielde Geules, a Rose. Or. 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* III. ix, A rose gules Barbed and Seeded. 1675 [see CHEVRON *sb.*1 2]. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 57 The White Rose was the ancient bearing of the House of York, and the Red Rose that of Lancaster. 1722 A. NISBET *Syst. Her.* I. 379 Crest, an Hand issuing from a Cloud, and reaching down a Garland of Roses proper. 1864 [see BARBED *ppl. a.*1 3]. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 105.

b. A representation of the flower in needlework or painting.

1434 *E. E. Wills* 102 A whit couerkell with roses & flourdeluces. 1466 *Records* in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. i. 38 Item j vestment of blewe chamlet, enbraudet wt whyte Roses. 1542 *Ibid.* 46 Item a vestement blwe Chamlet wt rosis. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 b, All the Copes and Vestementes wer..poudered with redde Roses purled with fine golde.

c. As an emblem of the houses of York or Lancaster, or of England. Cf. 6.

[*a* 1475 G. CHASTELLAIN *Chron.* Œuvres 1864 IV. 155 Un chevalier..portant le nouvel collier du roy, la rose blanche et le soleil.] 15.. *Sir Andrew Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 67 When he saw the Lion of England out blaisse, The sterne [*read* streemers] and the roose about his eye. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* II. 463 The twopenny pieces [of Jas. I] have a rose on one side, and a thistle on the other, crowned.

†**13.** A kind of cup or bowl. *Obs. rare.*

1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 112, I wil yt William my sone haue..ij standing cuppis of a sute gilt, ij coveryd pecis callid rosis. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 469 Item, j. paire basyns, with gilt verges, and j. rose, with my maisters helmet enameled and gilt in the myddes.

14. A rose-shaped design of metal or other material; an imitation of a rose in metal-work, etc.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 469 Item, j. stondynge cuppe gilt, with j. kever, with j. rose in the toppe, weiyng xl unces. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 82 Item, ane vche of gold maid like ane ros of diamantis. *c* 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 206 Item pro ij rygges, roses, & key plattes, 16*d.* 1578 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 293 For xxxtie dozen of Roases mowlded & guylded. 1611 COTGR., *Rosette*,..the Rose at the end of the cheeke of a bitt, next to the reynes. 1655 MARQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 70 A Key with a Rose-turning pipe and two Roses, pierced through endwise through the Bitt thereof. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 173 In roses of diamonds, the Jewels oftentimes keep us from minding the flower and the enamel. 1706 STEVENS *Sp. Dict., Roséta*, a little Rose, such as is made upon curious Works in Silver, or the like to cover a rivet, or for such use. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* 54 Put on the upper crust with a hole in the middle, to be covered with a rose of the same paste. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 254/2 The fish..are..packed with the heads outwards in hogsheads, and a 'rose' of fish in the middle to keep the level.

b. *Golden rose*, an ornament of wrought gold, blessed by the pope on the fourth Sunday in Lent, and usually sent as a mark of favour to some notable Roman Catholic personage, city, or church. Also *ellipt.*

The ornament has been of various forms; the design finally adopted is a thorny branch with several leaves and flowers, surmounted by a principal rose—all of pure gold.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 50 The golden Rose, which the Pope had lately consecrated, he sendeth to Henry the eyghte. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 149 Vessels of gold and silver, Roses hallowed by the Pope (which these Princes hold for rich presents). 1696 PHILLIPS s.v. *Rose.* 1845 S. AUSTEN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 435 The legate.. was at length prevailed upon to deliver to the elector the golden rose which had been entrusted to him. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 413/1 Among the recipients of the rose have been..Napoleon III, and Isabella II of Spain.

c. The card of a mariner's compass (? *obs.*), or of a barometer.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 The roses of the windes or pointes of the compasse. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 111 The inuention of the Sea-mans compas, consisting of a Rose, and a needle of steele. 1795 C. HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 373/1 The 32 lines in the rose or card of the compass.

d. A knot or ornamental device inserted in the sound-hole or the table of certain stringed instruments of the guitar type.

1676 MACE *Mus. Monum.* 49 The Knot or Rose in the Lute Belly, would be little and smoothly cut. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Lute*, In the middle of the Table is a Rose or Passage for the Sound. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 161/1 In the harpsichord and spinet there was usually but one soundhole with its rose.

e. *Arch.* = ROSETTE 2.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Abacus*, Some Ornament, as a Rose, or other Flower,..in the middle of each Arch. *Ibid.* s.v. *Capital*, Twisting round towards the middle of the Face of the Capital, and terminating in the Rose. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* s.v., The centre of the face of the abacus in the Corinthian capital is decorated with what is called a rose.

15. An ornamental knot of ribbon or other material in the shape of a rose, worn upon a shoe-front. Cf. ROSETTE 1.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 288 Two Prouinciall Roses on my rac'd Shooes. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 39 Silk stockings with roses and Garters suitable. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 484 Undress...—Coloured Slippers, and small Roses. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 42 The heir, with roses in his shoes, That night might village partner choose.

transf. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Woman* II. i, All the yellow doublets, and great roses i' the towne will bee there.

b. A rosette worn on a cap or hat, *spec.* that of a clergyman. Also *Comb.*

1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 190 How long has the Rose been part of the clerical habit? *Ibid.* 349 The rose, I apprehend, is peculiar to the English Clergy. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 147 The Clergyman wears a rose in his hat. 1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. xxviii. 402 A rose of lace lay on the table, it had been taken from the cap of Theophilus. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 277/1 The Bishop of Winchester was a Curate; almost every rose-and-shovelman has been a Curate in his time.

16. † **a.** A kind of star-fish. *Obs.*—1

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 59 *Stellæ marinæ*,..Star-fishes, Roses.

b. (See quot. 1881.)

c 1879 L. WRIGHT *Pigeon Keeper* 166 We see even now occasionally an all but circular 'rose' instead of a frill in some Owls. *Ibid.*, The round,..simply developed 'rose-frill'. 1881 J. C. LYELL *Fancy Pigeons* 184 The rose is formed by the feathers on the crown of the head growing out from the centre in regular form.

c. A formation suggestive of a rose; the circular protuberance round an animal's horn at its rise from the forehead; a growth around the eyes of certain birds.

1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* iv. 88 This most remarkable antler, characterised by the absence of a burr or rose. 1890 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXX. 90 It [tetronerythrin] was first found in the so-called 'roses' around the eyes of certain birds by Dr. Wurm.

17. A perforated metal cap or nozzle attached to the spout of a watering-pot, etc., to distribute water in fine sprays; also, a perforated plate fitted on the orifice of a water-pipe, etc., to serve as a sprinkler or strainer.

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. 251 This Vessel imitates exactly the Rain.., by shedding the Water it contains out of a Thousand little Holes that are in the Rose of it. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 230 Pieces of tubes.. with a rose, like that of a gardener's watering pot. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Rose*, or *Strainer*, a plate of copper or lead perforated with small holes, sometimes placed upon the heel of a pump to prevent any thing being sucked in which might choke the pump. 1892 *Phot. Ann.* II. 48 Use a rose on the tap for washing plates.

fig. 1861 A. WYNTER *Social Foes* 276 His whole body became in a few minutes one rose, from which the water previously imbibed transuded.

18. *ellipt.* **a.** = ROSE DIAMOND.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1330/4 Four Roses, cut in India, weighing 3 carrets ¼, being good stones. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3930/4 One [Ring] with 13 Diamonds set in a Lozenge, Roses. 1786 H. WALPOLE in Leslie & Taylor *Sir J. Reynolds* (1865) II. 480, 4600 diamonds, all roses. 1851-3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) I. 307/2 The brilliant and the rose lose in cutting and polishing somewhat less than half their weight. 1898 WIGLEY & STANSBIE *Art Goldsm.* 132 Roses are often cut with fewer facets than are shown in the illustration.

b. A rose-window.

1823 PUGIN *Gothic Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Rose-window*, The gable-windows of many of the English churches may boldly claim a comparison with the finest roses. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iii. *Cathedral*, See, too, the Rose, above the western portal.., The perfect flower of Gothic loveliness! 1905 BOND *Gothic Archit.* 517 In France the rose was first put under a circular arch.

c. = ROSE-NAIL.

1851-3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 206 A thinner sort, called *fine rose*, are used in pine and other soft woods. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 165/2 Thus we have the names tacks, sprigs, and brads for very small nails; rose, clasp, and clout, according to the form of head.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

19. Attributive: **a.** In general uses, as *rose-amateur, -bloom, -flower, -form*, etc.

1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 19 Hybrid Provence roses are very robust and..useful to the *rose amateur. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxv, *Rose-bloom fell on her hands, together prest. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3061 (Kölbing), Violet & *rose flour Wonep þan in maidens bour. *a* 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 57 in *Anglia* XVIII. 296 Take an hand-full of rose-flowris. 1751 MEAD *Wks.* (1775) 372 To rub it often with vinegar, in which rose-flowers..have been infused. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 564 Perpendicular section of a Rose-flower. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Opulus*, The Flowers consist of one Leaf, which expands in a circular *Rose Form. 1864 HIBBERD *Rose Bk.* 95 The *rose grower must never confound together the idea of a climbing with that of a pillar rose. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 125 A *Rose-hip may be likened to a strawberry turned inside out. ?1803 COLERIDGE *Recoll. Love* iv, As when a mother doth explore The *rose-mark on her long-lost child. 1850 OGILVIE, *Rose-bug*, a winged insect..which feeds on *rose-petals. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* xxiv. 14, I was exalted..as a *rose-plant in Iericho. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (1824) 892 Rose-plants should be a year in pots.. when it is intended to force them. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 93 As for *Rose-rewes, the earth ought to be digged and opened about the roots. 1632 SHERWOOD, A *rose-still, *rosaire*. 1675 WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 150 Then put it in a Rose-Still, with slices of Lemon-peel. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 324 Þis man was passand ferd & compuncte, for als mekuil as it was not *rose tyme. 1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 82 It sold for a high price.., when first sent forth to the *rose world.

b. In the sense of 'used for cultivating roses', 'overgrown, overspread with roses', 'bordered with roses', as *rose-arbour, -bank, -bed, -garden, -walk*, † *-yard*, etc.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, I'n Rosier*, a *Rose arbour. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Rosal*, a *rosebanke. *a* 1849 BEDDOES *Wolfram's Dirge*, On a rose-bank to lie dreaming With folded eye. *a* 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* xxiii. 8 *Rosetis*, *rosbeddum. 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* III. vii, Knights..whose worth must be tried in the field, not vnder a Rose-bed or in garden-plot. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xiii. 418 Save where the pine..on the rose-beds threw a softening

shade. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* I. vi. 16 Winding walks along *rose-borders led. 1825 Scott *Talism.* xxiii, The song of the nightingale will sooner blight the *rose-bower she loves. 1535 Coverdale *Eccles.* xxxix. 13 Florish as the *rose garden, synge a songe of prayse. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxix, Poor Lady Crawley's rose-garden became the dreariest wilderness. 1856 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. II. 72/2 [He] has a perfectly green rose in flower in his new *rose-house. 1708 Kersey, *Rosere*, a *Rose-plat. *c* 1765 T. Floyd *Tartarian T.* (1785) 55/2 Gulpenhe has placed a large dyke at the end of the *rose-walk. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 311/2 A *Rose scede, *rosetum*. 1530 Palsgr. 264/1 Roseyarde where roses growe, *rosier*.

c. In sense 'made of roses', as *rose-crown, -crants, -garland, -wreath*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 708 With lely and rose-cronis in hand. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 135, I sawgh ..on hir hede..Hir Rose garlonde, white and rede. 1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 81 For Rose-garlondis and wodrove-garlondis on Saynt Barnebes day. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. vii. 8 For the victor a bull, and all his heid Of ..rois garlandis reid Buskit full weill. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 271 When thou hadst stoln her daintie rose Corance And pluck'd the flow'r of her virginitie. 1643 A. Ross *Mel Helic.* 106 A Rose-crown was more fit For thee, and Thorns for this of mine.

d. In sense 'made from roses', 'flavoured or scented with essence of roses', as *rose-camphor, -honey, -oil, -powder, -sugar*, etc.

1552 Turner *Herbal* II. a iij, Rose oyle conforteth the same partes that the stilled water of roses doth. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 129 The best way to eate them is with Rose-sugar. 1648 Hexham II, *Roosen-honigh*, rose-hony. 1657 T. Reeve *God's Plea for Nineveh* 123 Lawn, musks, civets, rosepowders, gessamy butter, complexion waters. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ointment*, To have Rose Ointment, Take..fresh red Roses pounded [etc.]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1149 The most fashionable toilet soaps are, the rose, the *bouquet* [etc.]. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 160/1 A dirty oil results, which on standing for some time forms several distinct layers, the upper one of which is sold as rose-oil. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, *Rose-camphor*, one of the two volatile oils composing attar of roses. 1883 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 771/2 Rose Brandy, for flavouring Cakes and Puddings. *Ibid.* 772/1 Rose tea in some complaints is a useful tonic.

e. In sense 'designed or made in the form of a rose', as *rose-band, -boss, -knot, -lashing*, etc.

1510 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 263 Also yt is ordeynd rose bandes and fillettes and other carrifying work. 1611 Florio, *Rosette*, little Roses; also Rose purles or worke in bone-lace. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Knot*, The principal of these are the diamond-knot, the rose-knot, the wall-knot. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 13 The foot-ropes..should be..seized to the boom by a rose-seizing through an eye-splice. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts & Sci.*, *Rose Ornament*, a common ornament in cornices, around apertures, and in other parts of Gothic architecture. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Rose-Lashing*, this lashing is middled, and passed opposite ways; when finished, the ends appear as if coiled round the crossings. 1873 Tristram *Moab* xi. 199 On the flat wall itself runs a large pattern like a continued W, with a large rose boss between each angle.

20. Attrib., in sense 'having the colour of a rose', passing into *adj.*, rosy, roseate, rose-coloured.

1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xcix, The snows above The very Glaciers have his colours caught, And sun-set into rose-hues sees them wrought. 1830 Tennyson *Adeline* 7 Thy rose-lips and full blue eyes Take the heart from out my breast. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxi[ii], She was ordinarily pale, with a faint rose tinge in her cheeks. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* June 48 The roselight of the morning sun.

b. Used predicatively.

1833 Tennyson *Pal. of Art* 169 The lights, rose, amber, emerald, blue. 1871 J. Hay *Pike County Ball.* (1880) 54 A sky as glad as the smile of Heaven Blushed rose o'er the minster-glades.

c. With names of colours: cf. Rose-pink, -red.

1812 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 434 Green Parrakeet, with rose-blue head. 1845 *Beck's Florist* 232 Among the best were Ivery's Prince Albert [petunia], rose-crimson. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 58/2 Flowers large, semi-double, delicate rose-lilac.

21. Parasynthetic: a. With reference to colour, as *rose-bellied, -enamelled, -faced, -fingered*, etc.

1809 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VII. 377 **Rose-bellied crow.* *a* 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. xcix, That sweete aire which is Morne's messenger, with *rose-enameld skies. 1826 Disraeli *Vivr. Grey* VI. ii, Rays of living fire flame over the rose-enamelled East. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 321 Golden-sandalled feet, that glow .. Like *rose-ensanguined ivory. 1847 Webster, **Rose-faced*. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* Prol., The rosefaced minion of the King. 1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 11 *Rose-fingred Dame no sooner had put out Nights twinckling fires. 1838 W. Maginn *Homeric Ball.* (1850) 25 Until the rose-fingered queen of day Sprang from the dawn. 1812 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VIII. II. 434 **Rose-headed parrakeet*... Green Parrakeet, with rose-blue head, black throat and collar. 1830 Tennyson *Arab. Nts.* 140 Flowing beneath her *rose-hued zone. 1875 M. Collins *Blacksmith & Sch.* I. 274 The eye is aroused by the beauty of her *rose-tinged cheek. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 247 She said, and, turning off, reflected sheen From her *rose-tinted neck.

b. With reference to form, as *rose-flowered, -headed, -leaved*, etc.

1703 in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 456 *Rose podded Rest-harrow*... Grows a Foot and half high. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Pæonia*, The dwarf rose-flowered winter piony. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 597 Preventing the beans from becoming what is termed rose-headed. 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* 189 By the bloom wherein thou dwellest, As in a rose-leaved nest. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 135 Boat-nails..are..generally rose-headed. 1887 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 495 The true German Geranium Oil or Oil of Rose-leaved Geranium.

22. a. Simulative, as *rose-bright, -carved, -cut, -fragrant, -fresh*, etc.

1609 J. Davies (Heref.) *Holy Roode* CXXV, Yet Rose-sweet is the ingresse to these Briers. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, When they serve them up, they range them handsomly upon a Dish Roseways. *Ibid.* s.v. *Rasberry-Bush*, Five Leaves rose-wise. 1773 Goldsm. *She Stoops to Conq.* III, A parcel of old-fashioned rose and table-cut things. 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* VI. xxiii, Blaz'd every rose-carved buttress fair. 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* XIV. 138, I could sit and set that rose-bright smile, Until it seem to grow immortal there. 1887 G. Meredith *Ball. & Poems* 155 This body stood rose-warm in the courts. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 336 Antonia, cool, glistening, delicately robed, and rose-fresh.

b. Instrumental, as *rose-clad, -covered*, etc.

1869 S. R. Hole *Bk. about Roses* 142 Now we have passed through the *Rose-clad walls—through the Rose-wreathed colonnades and courts of the outer palace. 1849–50 Alison *Hist. Europe* IV. xxvi. § 71. 615 The *rose-covered fields of Fayoum..were..visited. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. 542 May still raigns, and *rose-crown'd Zephyrus..makes the green trees to buss. 1849 M. Arnold *Mycerinus* 93 Here came the king, holding high feast, at morn Rose-crown'd. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 405 So far..That she a *rose-hedged garden could behold. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 1029 An extream Fever..wanly did displace The *Rose-mixt-Lillies in her lovely face. 1818 Shelley *Rosal. & Helen* 820 His cheek became..fair, As *rose-o'er-shadowed lilies are. 1869 *Rose-wreathed [see *rose-clad*].

c. With vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs., as *rose-bearing, -diffusing, -gathering*, etc.

1756 Dyer *Fleece* I. 470 A drear abode! from rose diffusing hours. 1863 S. R. Hole in *Gardeners' Ann.* 109 One of the chief charms of rose-growing is the frequent..arrival of New Roses. 1869 — *Bk. about Roses* 87 The teaching of those Rose-loving brothers over the Border. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* ii, He had never paused in his rose-gathering.

23. Special combs.: **rose-berry**, a hip; **rose-bit** (see quots.); **rose-box**, a box for holding roses; **rose-burner**, = Rosette 5c; **rose-catarrh**, *U.S.*, rose-cold or rose-fever; **rose-cistern**, one receiving the rose of a pump; **rose-clinch**, a kind of nail (see quot. 1875); also *attrib.*; **rose-cold**, *U.S.*, a kind of fever resembling hay-fever; † **rose-cross** [F. *rose-croix*], = Rosicrucian *a.*; † **rose-cup**, = sense 13; **rose-draught**, a drink made from or with the essence of roses; **rose-encrinite**, a rose-like fossil crinoid; **rose-eyed**, *a.* (see Pin-eyed *a.*); **rose-fever**, *U.S.*, the rose-cold; **rose-gall**, an excrescence produced on the dog-rose, etc., by certain insects; † **rose-garland**, a form of still; † **rose-gold** (?); **rose hatband**, a hatband decorated with a rosette; **rose-head**, (*a*) a kind of nail (see quot. 1835); (*b*) an instrument used in dentistry; **rose-hip**, = *rose-berry*; **rose-iron**, an iron-glance or hæmatite, occurring in rosette-like groups of tabular crystal found in Switzerland (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*); † **rose-key**, a key in which the end of the hollow stem is of a rose-shaped pattern; † **rose-knight**, ? a Rosicrucian; **rose-lathe**, a rose-engine; **rose-nozzle**, = sense 17; † **rose-parley**, pleasant conversation or discourse; **rose-pear** (see quot. 1708); † **rose-pence**, coin of low value, bearing the figure of a rose, issued for currency in Ireland; † **rose-pipe**, the shaft or stem of a rose-key; **rose-point**, point-lace exhibiting the raised pattern of a conventional rose; **rose-pump**, one having a rose at the shaft-end; **rose-ring** (see quot. and sense 18a); **rose-spot**, *Path.*, a red spot characteristic of certain fevers; **rose-sprinkler**, = sense 17; † **rose-stone** (see quot.); **rose-work**, work produced by or turned in a rose-engine; the process by which this work is produced; also *attrib.*

1856 Capern *Poems* 76, I track'd her where hawthorn and *roseberries burn To vie with the holly's rich glow. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 178 Among them [sc. small fruits] may be noted red and black currants,..and roseberries,..the fruit of the *Rosa cinnamomea*. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 565 The *rose-bit..is..very much used for light finishing cuts, in brass, iron, and steel; the extremity is cylindrical,..and the end is cut into teeth like a countersink. 1875 Sir T. Seaton *Fret Cutting* 70 A rose-bit is a conical piece of steel, cut into a coarse file, and used for sloping off the edges of the screw-holes, so that the screw-head may not project above the metal. There is another kind of rose-bit for wood-work. 1863 S. R. Hole in *Gardeners' Ann.* 5 *Rose-boxes and tubes are ordered from London. 1879 Webster *Suppl.* s.v. *Burner*, *Rose-burner. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Rose-catarrh. 1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 170 A pump, that conveys the water from the *rose cistern to the tye pump. 1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 206 *Rose-clench is a sort much used in ship and boat-building. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1506/1 Rose-clinch nail; rose head, square point, either clinched or riveted down on a washer or rove. 1879 Webster *Suppl.*, *Rose-cold. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VII. 377 Two forms [of hay-fever], one called the rose cold or June cold, corresponding to the affection known in England. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt*, etc. 216 The *Rose-crosse knowledge which is much like that, A Tarrying-iron for fooles to labour at. 1438 *Will of Matilda Lane* (Somerset Ho.), My salt saler and my ij *Rose cowppes be delyvered to William Kirketon and to John Kirketon. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 40 One might as well take a *rose-draught for the plague. 1882 Ogilvie, *Rhodocrinus*,.. the *rose-encrinites. 1884 J. E. Taylor *Sagacity & Mor. Plants* 79 Common people have long distinguished such Primroses under the names of 'pin-eyed' and '*Rose-eyed'. 1879 Webster *Suppl.*, *Hay-fever*..is also called..hay-cold, rose-cold, and *rose-fever. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 306 In America the affection is sometimes called 'rose fever'. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., **Rose galls*,..certain unnatural productions of the *rosa sylvestris*, or dog rose. 1822 Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* (1824) 893 Some..are attacked by the *Cynips rosæ*, which, by puncturing the bark, occasions the production of rose-galls. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* b iv, Ye shall dystylle in common stylliatoryes named *Rose-garlandys. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4408/4 Lost..a Gold Watch,..with a *Rose-Gold Chain. *Ibid.* No. 5464/3 A *Rose Hat-band about his Hat. 1835 *Partington's Brit. Cycl., Arts & Sci.* I. 862/2 To form the heads of horse-nails, called *rose heads. 1859 J. Tomes *Dental Surg.* 344 The rose-head is very serviceable in reducing to a cylindrical form the ragged opening of a small cavity. 1665 Marq. Worcester *Cent. Invent.* (1663) E 3 b, A *Rose Key. 1631 R. Bolton *Comf. Afft. Consc.* (1640) 266 Let..all the Physitians in the World, even the *Rose-Knights, as they call themselves, lay all their heads together for the cure. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, *Rose-lathe. 1879 Goode *Anim. Res. & Fisheries U. S.* 247 *Rose-nozzles (for washing eggs). 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62 Shee claspt my righthand, her sweet *rose parlye thus adding. 1611 Cotgr., *Poire d'eau rose*, the *Rose-Peare. 1708 Kersey, *Rose-pear*, a kind of Pear whose Pulp eats short, and is ripe in August and September. 1556 *Proclam.* 19 Sept. in *Tudor Proclam.* (1897), Their sayde Maiesties..do will and commaunde that all *rose pence shall..be no more receyued nor taken for lawefull..monye, within thys their realme of England, or any other their domynyons excepte..Irelande. 1655 Marq. Worcester *Cent. Invent.* § 44 To make a Key of a Chamber door, which to your sight hath its Wards and *Rose-pipe but Paper-thick. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1944. 132 *Rose-point and pillow lace. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 454/2 Spanish Point, or Spanish Guipure à Bride, or Rose Point, is a Needle Lace. 1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 170 Old fire engine *rose pumps. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 139/1 And the diameters of the tie and rose lift pumps were 11 inches. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4121/4 Lost,..a *Rose Ring, with a..Brilliant in the middle, set round with..small Diamonds. 1888 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 172 It is often impossible to say..whether they are really *rose-spots or..ordinary pimples. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* III. 22 The rubber tubing over the washing tank was removed, and a *rose sprinkler attached to the faucet. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 213 The Names of Rough Stones [*i.e.* diamonds]. A *Rose Stone, if round; if long, a Fossel. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xiv. 241 Of *Rose-work, &c. Rose-Work Turning, or Works of any other Figure, are performed..after the same manner as Oval Work is made. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 81 Watch-cases, snuff-boxes, and various sorts of trinkets, are sometimes formed by what is called rose-work.

b. In names of plants, flowers, etc.: **rose acacia**, a tree (*Robinia hispida*) having rose-coloured flowers; the American moss-locust; **rose box**, a plant of the genus *Cotoneaster* (*Cent. Dict.*); **rose briar**, a rose-bush or rose-tree; † **rose elder**, the Guelder rose; **rose geranium**, a rose-scented species of geranium, *Pelargonium capitatum*; **rose laurel**, the oleander; **rose lichen**, a kind of lichen, *Parmelia kamtschadalis*, used for giving a perfume and rosy hue to the fabric in calico-printing; **rose lily**, lupine (see quots.); **rose mallow**, (*a*) the hollyhock, *Althæa* (or *Malva*) *rosea*; (*b*) the genus *Hibiscus* of the N.O. *Malvaceæ*; a plant of this genus; **rose oak**, ? some Indian species of rhododendron; † **rose parsley**, a species of anemone, *A. hortensis*; † **rose pea**, a species of garden pea cultivated in the 18th century; **rose plantain**, the name of several species of plantain (see quots.); **rose poppy**, the corn rose; † **rose ribwort**, the rose plantain; **rose snowball tree, tangle, tulip** (see quots.); **rose vine**, *U.S.*, a climbing rose; **rose-willow**, one of several species of salicaceous trees or shrubs, as *Salix helix*, *S. rosea*, or *S. purpurea*; **rose-withy** (see quot.). Also **Rose-apple, -bay**, etc.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Robinia*, *Robinia hispida*, *rose acacia, or robinia. 1852 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 129 The acacias (rose acacias) under my window..are not yet leafless. 1598 Florio, *Rosaio, Rosaro*, a *rose bryer. 1840 Hor. Smith *Cromwell* I. 109 A coppice,..matted with wild rose-briars. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 1237 The *Rose Elder groweth in gardens, and..is called in Latine, *Sambucus rosea*, and *Sambucus aquatica*, being doubtlesse a kind of the..water Elder. 1867 Augusta Wilson *Vashti* xxxiii, A few violets, mignonette, and one very luxuriant *rose-geranium. 1885 Lady Brassey *In the Trades* 426 The rose-geranium is here [in the Bermudas] called the 'graveyard geranium', probably from the fact that it is grown in all the churchyards on the island. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 56 *Nerion*..maye be called in englishe Rose bay tree or *rose Laurel. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 110 The bright rose-laurels trembled in the air. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 30 If he stopped to pick *Rose-lichen, or molest the leeches quick. 1831 M. Russell *Egypt* (1832) 488 The *rose-lily of the Nile, or the Egyptian bean,..is the *nymphæa nelumbo* of Linnæus. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Lupinus*, The *Rose Lupine. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 229 *L[upinus] Pilosus*. Rose Lupine... Corolla pale flesh-colour, standard red. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.*, *Malvæ rosea*: *Rose Mallow, or Hollyhock. 1857 A. Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 115 A pollen-grain..of Hibiscus or Rose-Mallow, studded with prickly points. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* 43 Lower grew *rose-oaks and the great fir groves. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 13 Anemone groweth muche about Bon in Germany;..it is called of the common herbaries *Herba venti*, it may be called in english *rose persely. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 227 This Argemony aforesaid hath leaues like to Anemony, *i.* Rose Persly or Windfloure: jagged they be in maner of garden Parsly. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Pease*, Tufted or

*Rose Pease, of two Sorts. 1726 B. Townsend *Compl. Seedsman* 5 The Rose Pea, or Crown Pea, brings a Bunch of Peasecods on the Top of the Plant, and no where else. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi* 352 *Plantago Rosea*, *Rose Plantane. 1741 [see Plantain¹ 1 b]. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 120/2 The variety of Plantago media, called the Rose-plantain in gardens. 1648 Hexham II, *Koren-rose*, *Rose-poppie, that growes in Corne. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 342 *Rose Ribwoort hath many broade and long leaues. 1852 G. W. Johnson *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 790/2 *Rose Snowball Tree, *Viburnum Opulus roseum*. 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingdom* 23 *Ceraniaceæ*.—*Rosetangles...Seaweeds of a rose or purplish colour, seldom olive or violet. 1850 Ogilvie, **Rose-tulip*, a species of tulip, the *Tulipa rosea*. 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Errand* (1883) 36 A little verandah, over which clambers a *rose-vine still wreathed with buds and blossoms. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 1204 The *Rose Willow groweth vp likewise to the heighth and bignesse of a shrubbie tree;..the branches are many, whereupon do growe very many twigs of a reddish colour. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 1. 75 *note*, The scales of the ament in the *salix rosea*, rose-willow, grow into leaves. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 72 Rose Willow..owes its name..to certain rose-like expansions at the end of the branches. 1671 Skinner *Etym. Bot.*, *Rose-withy, *vel* Rose-bay; Willow-herb.

6. *Ent.* In the names of insects which frequent and feed upon the rose: **rose-aphis**, the plant-louse *Aphis* (or *Siphonophora*) *rosea*; **rose-beetle, bug**, the rose-chafer or rose-fly; **rose-cutter bee** (see quot.); **rose-fly**, the rose-chafer; **rose gall-fly**, an insect which produces galls on rose-leaves; **rose-grub, -maggot**, a grub or maggot of a rose-infesting insect; **rose-megachile**, a species of leaf-cutting insect (cf. *rose-cutter bee*); **rose plume**, a species of moth (see quot.); **rose sawfly**, a hymenopterous insect which lays its eggs in rose-leaves. Also Rose-chafer.

1806 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VI. 1. 171 *Aphis Rosæ* or *Rose Aphis is very frequent during the summer months on the young shoots and buds of roses. 1783 Latham *Gen. Syn. Birds* II. 1. 3 Buffon asserts their fondness for the *Rose Beetle [*scarabeus auratus*]. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 48/1 The most expensive beetles are the Cetonias, or Rose-beetles, of the Eastern Archipelago and Africa. *a* 1817 Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 398 An insect..not unlike a *rosebug in form, but in every respect handsomer. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 87 The much-dreaded rose-bug, *Macrodactylus subspinosus*. 1864–5 J. G. Wood *Homes without H.* viii. (1868) 177 These cells are made of rose-leaves, and are the work of the *Rose-cutter Bee (*Megachile Willoughbiella*). 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Rose-fly*, .. a peculiar species of fly found very frequently on rose bushes. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, Rose-fly. 1882 *Garden* 25 Nov. 469/1 Very nearly allied to the gall-flies of the Oak is the *Rose gall-fly. 1863 S. R. Hole in *Gardeners' Ann.* 17 When all looks green and healthful, he will be searching for that worm i' th' bud, the *rose grub. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 368 *Rose maggots are unusually plentiful. 1868 tr. *Figuier's Insect World* (1892) 366 *Rose Megachile (*Megachile centuncularis*). 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 231 The *Rose Plume (*Pterophorus rhododactylus*, Fabricius) appears in gardens, about roses. 1840 Hereman *Gardener's Libr.* II. 169 *Zaraca Fasciata*, Red-bodied *Rose Saw-Fly.

24. Special collocations in sense 20: **rose-aniline**, = Rosaniline; **rose breccia** (see quot. and Breccia); **rose-comb**, a flesh-coloured caruncle lying flat upon the head of certain fowls, as in the Sebright cock; also, a Sebright cock; hence *rose-combed* adj.; **rose copper** (see quot. 1706); **rose-ear**, a dog's ear so hanging as to expose the flesh-coloured inner side; **rose-fish**, a scorpænoid fish, *esp.* the Norway haddock, *Sebastes marinus*, or the red-fish; **rose-garnet**, *Min.*, a rose-red variety of garnet found in Mexico (*Encycl. Dict.*); **rose glass**, a rose-coloured kind of glass made in France (Knight); †**rose madrepore** (see quot.); **rose manganese**, *Min.*, rhodonite; **rose opal**, *Min.*, a rose-hued opal occurring with quincite (*Encycl. Dict.*); **rose pearl** (see quot.); **rose quartz**, *Min.*, a translucent variety of quartz, of a rose-red colour; **rose sparus**, a Mediterranean fish (see quot.); **rose wing**, (*a*) a species of moth with rosy wings; (*b*) a variety of pigeon.

1879 Webster *Suppl.*, *Rose-aniline. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 453/2 *Antigua *Rose Breccia*. Clear red ground with little spots of rose and black, others white. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Comb*, A *rose comb..is best illustrated in the Hamburg fowls. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1265 Black *rosecombed bantams, bred from noted prize winners. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvii. P 1 *Rose Copper is commonly accounted the softest. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Rose-Copper*, a Copper melted several times, and separated from its gross and earthy Parts. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 823 The reverberatory furnace generally employed..for refining rose copper. 1883 G. Stables *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 61 **Rose-ear*.—In this ear the tip turns downwards and backwards, and the inner side is exposed. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, *Rose-fish. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 257 The Rose-fish, *Sebastes marinus*, is conspicuous among cold-water fishes by its brilliant scarlet color. 1799 Shaw *Naturalist's Misc.* X. pl. 383 *Rose Madrepore...This is one of the most elegant of the ramified Madrepores, being, when recent, of a beautiful rose-color. 1856 Dana *Rudim. Treat. Min.* 72 Rhodonite (Manganese spar; *Rose manganese) is of a beautiful rose colour, inclining sometimes to violet. 1872 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* 233 '*Rose Pearl'. This romantic name is given to a base of comparatively recent introduction..intended as a substitute for continuous gum. 1819 Bakewell *Introd. Min.* II. 241 *Rose-quartz. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 77/2 Red granite, hornblende and rose quartz,..being exceedingly abundant. 1803 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 407 **Rose sparus*...Size and shape of a Perch: colour most beautiful rose-red. 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 46 The *Rose Wing (*Callimorpha rosea*, Latreille) appears [at] the end of June and beginning of July. *c* 1879 L. Wright *Pigeon Keeper* x. 127 In the neighbourhood of Birmingham many fanciers prefer the Mottle..with no other marking than the mottled shoulder: these are often called Rosewings.

b. In names of birds: **rose cockatoo**, the rose-breasted cockatoo; **rose fly-catcher**, an American rose-coloured fly-catching warbler, as *Cardellina rubra* or *C. rubrifrons* (*Cent. Dict.*); so **rose fly-catching warbler**; **rose linnet, lintie**, (*a*) the red-breasted linnet; (*b*) the redpole; **rose ouzel**, the rose-coloured ouzel; **rose parrakeet**, = Nonpareil 5 b (*Encycl. Dict.* 1886, s.v. *Parrakeet*); **rose pastor**, the rose ouzel; **rose pigeon** (see quot.); **rose starling**, the rose-coloured ouzel; **rose tanager, warbler** (see quots.).

1899 W. T. Greene *Cage-birds* 78 The *Rose, or Rosy-breasted Cockatoo is a common Australian species, that is often palmed off on the unwary as a 'Grey Parrot'. 1884 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 314 *Cardellina*,..*Rose Fly-Catching Warblers. 1825 Jamieson, **Rose-linlie*, the red-breasted linnet. 1827 Fleming *Brit. Anim.* 85 *Fringilla Linaria*, Rose Linnet. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Nat.* xiii. 260 The Reed Warbler, the Rose Linnet, the Twite..bred in suitable localities round the loch. 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 436 *Rose ouzel (*Pastor roseus*). 1887 A. C. Smith *Birds Wilts.* 214 In England it [the Rose-coloured Pastor] has been styled the 'Rose Ouzel'. 1841 Selby in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 253 *Rose-pastor, killed at Tweedmouth. 1819 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. 1. 42 *Rose pigeon (*Columba miniata*)..; the under parts of the body of a hoary red. 1857 *Zoologist* XV. 5669 A young *rose-starling flew..into the room. 1884 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 318 *P[yranga] æstiva*...*Rose Tanager. Summer Red-Bird. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Cardellina*, *C. rubra* is the *rose warbler, entirely red;..found in Texas and southward.

Rose (rōuz), *v.*¹ [f. Rose *sb.*; in sense 4 after F. *roser*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To blossom like a rose. *Obs.*—¹

The text has *ryseth*, but the rime requires *roseth*.

14.. Lydg. *Goodly Ballad in Thynne *Chaucer* (1532) 234 b, Myn herte welkeneth thus sone, anon it roseth; Now hotte, nowe colde, and efte in feruence.

2. *trans.* To colour like a rose; to make rosy. Usually in *pa. pple.*

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* I. xlvi, Ros'd all in lively crimsin ar thy cheeks. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 372 Her ruddy round Cheeks seem'd to be composed Of Roses Lillied, or of Lillies Rosed. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 512 When once set free again,..We can be ros'd and lilly'd in a minute. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* vi. 324 She turn'd; the very nape of her white neck Was rosed with indignation. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* xxxi, Picotee's face was rosed over with the brilliance of some excitement.

3. To perfume with rose-scent.

1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* III. v, It shall be all my study for one hour To rose and lavender my horsiness.

4. To treat (wool, etc.) with a chemical mixture in order to impart a rosy tint.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 791 The wool is then removed and washed. It must be rosed the following day.

Rose, *v.*² *dial.* (See quots. and Ruse *v.*)

1825 J. Jennings *Dial. W. Eng., To Rose*, to drop out from the pod, or other seed vessel, when the seeds are over-ripe. 1847 Halliw. s.v., When the upper part of a quarry or well falls in, it is said *to rose in*.

Rose, pa. t. Rise *v.*; obs. f. Roose.

†**Ro·seac**, *a. Obs.*—¹ In 7 **roseack**. [f. L. *rose-us* + -ac.] Rose-like, rosy.

1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* IV. (1818) 173 Lips I relish richly roseack, Purely nectar and ambroseack.

†**Roseager.** *Sc. Obs.* [? Misuse of *rosager*, var. of Rosaker.] (See quot.)

1684 Symson *Galloway* in *Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (S. H. S.) II. 103 Their Beir is commonly very oatie, and in some places mixt with darnel, which they call Roseager. *Ibid.*, This Roseager being narcotick occasions strangers to find fault with our ale.

Roseaker: see Rosaker.

Roseal (rōu·ziăl), *a.* Now *arch.* Also 6–7 **roseall, rosiall**, 7 **rosial**. [f. L. *rose-us* + -al, or from Rose *sb.* + -ial.]

1. = Roseate *a.* 1.

a. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. xii, Beholding the rosiall colour, which was wont to be in his visage, tourned in to sallowe. 1595 *Blanchardine* (1890) 220 Seazing vpon the rosiall lips of his royall Queene. 1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1880) 25 Then I must blame you, Ladie, you doe ill, To blast those Rosiall blossomes. 1636 Davenant *Wits* Wks. (1673) 187 The Stones are Rosial and Of the white Rock.

β. 1587 M. Grove *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 44 She whose roseall hue was staynde and hyd on euery cheeke. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, v. iii, The Roseall crosse is spred within thy field, A signe of peace. 1607 Dekker *Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 209 By that blest flowerVpon whose roseal stalke our peace does grow. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 164 Sibilla Agrippa is to be drawn in a Roseall garment, a woman in years. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 242 Far in the roseal east, Aurora's seat. 1893 F. Thompson *Poems* 69 Child-angels, from your wings Fall the roseal hoverings..On the cheeks of Viola.

2. = Roseate *a.* 2.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 92/1 Cast vpon his sacred toome the roseall garlands gaie. 1893 F. Thompson *Poems* 59 They took the roseal chaplet up.

3. = Roseate *a.* 3.

a 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 135, I did but softly sip The Roseall juice of your reuiuing breath. 1652 Crashaw *Carmen Deo Nostro, Prayer*, The rich & roseall spring of those rare sweets.

Rose-alger: see Rosalger.

Rose-apple. [f. Rose *sb.* + Apple.]

†**1.** A kind of apple having rose-coloured flesh.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 510 Few Fruits are coloured Red within: The Queen-apple is: and another apple, called the Rose-apple. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 126 The Rose-Apple extremely resembles the *Apis* in all its outside.

2. *a.* A small tree of the genus *Eugenia* (esp. *E. Jambos*, *E. malaccensis*, and *E. aquea*), extensively grown in the tropics for its beautiful foliage and fruit. **b.** The edible, sweet-scented fruit of this tree, used for making preserves, etc.

1812 [see Jambo *c*]. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 65 The balsamic odour of the eastern fruits called the Jamrosade and the Rose Apple. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xvi, That with leaves like a great myrtle, and bright flesh-coloured fruit, [is] a Malacca-apple, or perhaps a Rose-apple. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 323 The islands also produce custard-apples, bread-fruit, rose-apples.

3. *Austr.* The Queensland or sweet plum, *Owenia cerasifera*. 1889 Maiden *Useful Native Pl.* 49.

Rose-a-ruby. Also 7 **rosarubie**. [App. f. Rose *sb.* and Ruby *sb.*] The pheasant's-eye, *Adonis autumnalis*.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 310 Our London women do call it [Adonis flower] Rosearubie. 1629 Parkinson *Parad.* 293 Some of our English Gentlewomen call it Rosarubie: we vsually call it Adonis flower. 1671 Skinner *Etym. Bot.*, Rose a Ruby, *Flos Adonis Rubor*. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Adonis*, There are three varieties of this plant [*sc.* Adonis], commonly called, 1. The common red bird's eye, or rose a ruby [etc.]. 1864 Prior *Plant-n.* 192.

Roseate (rōu·zi̯ĕt), *a.* Also 6–7 **roseat**, 7 **rosiat**. [f. L. *rose-us* + -ate².]

1. Having the pink or light crimson hue of roses; rose-coloured, rose-red, rosy.

1589 Lodge *Scillaes Metam.* (Hunterian Cl.) 20 So maist thou..knit thy temples with a roseat twist. 1600 *Eng. Helicon* I 3, The rich adorned rayes of roseate rising morne. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 784 The morn reveals the roseate East. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxxv, The setting-rays tinged their snowy summits with a roseate hue. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 25 Through yon peaks of cloud-like snow The roseate sunlight quivers. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. 133 The roseate whiteness of ridged snow on Alps.

Comb. 1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXI. 305/2 Chest and belly roseate red. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornw.* xv. 502 Among the innumerable varieties of elvans..we may notice that which is roseate-tinted.

b. In names of birds, as *roseate spoonbill, tern, cockatoo*.

(*a*) 1785 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. 1. 16 Roseate Spoonbill, *Platalea Ajaja*...The plumage is a fine rose-colour. 1838 Audubon *Ornith. Biog.* IV. 188 The Roseate Spoonbill is found for the most part along the marshy and muddy borders of estuaries. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 264 Roseate Spoonbill. In full plumage rosy-red, whitening on neck.

(*b*) 1813 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl. s.v. *Tern*, The length of the Roseate Tern is only fifteen inches and a half. 1835 Audubon *Ornith. Biog.* III. 296 Beautiful, indeed, are Terns of every kind, but the Roseate excels the rest. 1862 C. A. Johns *Brit. Birds* 565 Roseate Terns have been discovered..in the mouth of the Clyde, Lancashire, and the Farn Islands.

(*c*) 1877 *Nature* 16 Aug. 336 A Roseate Cockatoo (*Cacatua roseicapilla*) from Australia.

2. Formed of, consisting of, roses. ? *Obs.*

1607 Heywood *Fayre Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 66 Devise sweet roseat coronets. 1630 Drayton *Muses' Elys.* Nymphal iii. 12 The most renown'd With curious Roseat Anadems are crown'd. 1742 Collins *Ode Mercy* 25 To thee we build a roseate bow'r. 1783 O'Keeffe *Birth-Day* 22 With roseate chaplets crown'd.

†**3.** Rose-scented. *Obs. rare.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* V. 643 Roseat Dews dispos'd All..to rest. 1720 Pope *Iliad* XXIII. 227 Celestial Venus hover'd o'er his Head, And roseate Unguents, heav'nly Fragrance! shed.

4. *fig.* Rosy; happy, smiling.

1873 W. Black *Pr. of Thule* v. 77 How bright, and roseate, and happy she looked. 1887 Stevenson *Misadv. J. Nicholson* v, At which meal the re-assembled family were to sit roseate.

b. Rose-coloured, optimistic.

1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 195 A very roseate account of the empire. 1881 Gold. Smith *Lect. & Ess.* 261 A persuasive person who could depict the merits of his scheme with roseate but delusive eloquence.

Hence **Ro·seately** *adv.*

1834 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 556 Hope is like the first blush of dawn, roseately beautiful. 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 128 The golden bars..Soon leave the earth, but linger roseately.

Ro·seate, *v. rare.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** *intr.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—⁰

1611 Florio, *Roseggiare*,..to roseate, to flower or bud as Roses.

2. *trans.* To render roseate or rosy.

1852 W. Jerdan *Autobiog.* II. ix. 100 He was a fine example of a rubicund Scotchman; fattened and roseated in London. 1898 Talmage in *Christian Her.* 20 Apr. 344/4 The millennial June which shall roseate all the earth.

Rose-bay. [f. Rose *sb.* + Bay *sb.*¹]

1. The oleander or rose-laurel, *Nerium Oleander*. Also *rose-bay tree*.

1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 56 Nerion, other-

wyse called Rhododendron.., maye be called in englishe Rose bay tree or rose Laurel. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1220 Rose-Baie is a small shrub of a gallant shewe like the Baie tree. *Ibid.*, This plant is named..Rose Tree, Rose Baie, Rose Baie tree. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 331 The Flowers seem to resemble the Oleander or Rose-Bay. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., Most hired Gardeners are apt to lay the Branches of Rose-Bays,..preferring their own Advantage to their Master's Pleasure, who would delight in seeing a Rose-Bay-Tree adorn'd with Branches at the Foot. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 458 *Nerium Oleander*, Rose Bay-tree...This splendid shrub is common in Palestine.

2. a. The rhododendron (and azalea). **b.** A tree or plant of this genus.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 306 Bay, Mountain Rose, *Rhododendrum*. *Ibid.* 325 Rose Bay, Dwarf, *Rhododendron*. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* II. 239 *Azalea procumbens*,..Trailing Rosebay. Highland mountains. 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 164 Rhododendron,..sometimes called mountain laurel or rose-bay. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 376 *Rhododendron maximum*, American Rose Bay. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 498 Purple rhododendron or mountain rose-bay (*R. Catawbiense*).

3. The willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*. Also *attrib.*

1671 SKINNER *Etym. Bot.*, Rose-withy, *vel* Rose-bay; Willow-herb. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rose Bay Willowherb, *Epilobium*. 1777 JACOB *Catal. Pl. Faversham* 66. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 262 *Epilobium angustifolium*...Willow Herb. Rose-bay. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 280 *Epilobium angustifolium* (Rose Bay, or Flowering Willow).

Rose-breasted, *a. Ornith.* [f. ROSE *sb.*] Having a breast of a rosy or carmine hue. In the names of various birds, as *rose-breasted cockatoo, finch, fly-catcher, grosbeak*, etc.

1801 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* Suppl. II. 223 Rose-breasted Fly Catcher...N.S. Wales. 1810 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 135 The Rose-breasted Grosbeak is..thirteen inches in extent. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* viii. 272 The rose-breasted cockatoo (*Cacatua eos*, Gould) visited the patches of fresh burnt grass. 1859–63 J. G. WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 192 The Rose-breasted Nyctiornis, or Red-faced Night-feeder. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 348 *Carpodacus frontalis rhodocolpus*,..Rose-Breasted Finch. *Ibid.* 389 *Zamelodia ludoviciana*,..Rose-Breasted Song Grosbeak.

Ro'sebud. Also **rose-bud.** [f. ROSE *sb.*]

1. The bud of a rose; the flower of a rose before it opens. Also *fig.*

1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* ii. 8 Let vs crowne our selues with Rose buds. 1647 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple, Teare* iv, Such a Pearle as this is..The Rose buds sweet lip kisses. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1587 The parted lip, Like the red-rose bud moist with morning-dew. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 129 The rose-tree..was covered with leaves and rose-buds. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 33 Her..mouth, like the wet rose-bud, was brimful of something like poetry. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 12 Rosebuds reddening where the calyx split.

attrib. 1798 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tales Hay* Wks. 1812 IV. 407 Her rosebud-lips expanded with a smile. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *M'selle Lxe* v, Her rosebud-like beauty.

2. *transf.* A pretty maiden; a girl in the first bloom of womanhood; also as a term of endearment. Cf. BUD *sb.*[1] 3 b.

c 1790 BURNS *To Miss Cruikshank* 1 Beauteous rose-bud, young and gay, Blooming on thy early May. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 162 Two sister nymphs,...Twin rose-buds bursting into bloom. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. vi, My fair rose-bud—A trifle over-blown, but not less sweet—I have been pining for you.

b. *U.S.* A débutante. In quots. *attrib.*

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 544/2 The girls have gone to a 'rose-bud' dinner. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 582 They flutter their brief hour in society...Some of them hold on like grim death to rosebud privileges.

3. *Rosebud-nail*: (see quot.).

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Rose-bud Nails*, are small round-headed nails, driven in the centre of the roses of the plates.

4. *Sc.* Some kind of small sea-shell.

1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* (1895) 242 The lady teachers wandered about and..explored with their classes the great shell-heaps for 'rosebuds' and 'legs of mutton'.

Ro'se-bush. [f. ROSE *sb.* + BUSH *sb.*[1]]

1. A bush of the rose kind. Also *attrib.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xix. (1592) 296 There is not here so faire and sweet a Rosebush, which hath not very sharpe pricks. 1611 COTGR., *Rosier*, a Rose-tree, Rose-bush, Rose-brier. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), This way of procuring autumnal roses will, in most rose bushes, fail. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 259 The Buds of Rose-bushes. *c* 1765 FLLOYD *Tartarian T.* (1785) 65/2 A spring..takes it's source from the foot of a rose-bush. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) III. 68 Here I am now planting garden-encloures, rose-bushes,..and resolute to become a mountaineer. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxviii, Her hands were guaranteed from the thorns of her favourite rose-bushes by a pair of gauntlets. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 244/2 A deep valley, where great trees were reduced to a rose-bush size.

2. *Austr.* A kind of timber-tree (see quot.).

1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 532 *Eupomatia laurina*, ..'Rose-bush', or 'Balwarra'. A small tree. The wood is soft, close, coarse-grained, and of a yellowish-brown colour.

Rose-cake. [f. ROSE *sb.*]

†**1.** A preparation of rose-petals in the form of a cake, used as a perfume, etc. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Rosata*, a rose cake. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* 91 Calves marrow with an equal quantity of whay, Oyl, Rose-cake and an Egge, do soften the hardness of the cheeks and eye-lids. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess., Country Bridegroom*, He must savour of gallantry a little; though he perfume the Table with Rose-cake. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iv. (1677) 271 The experience of the growing of Moths out of the Seeds of Lavender, and Worms in Rose-cakes. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rose-water*, The rose-leaves, remaining at the bottom of the still, are kept under the name of rose-cakes for a perfume.

2. (See quot. and ROSETTE 3.) ? *Obs.*

1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 4 When they are smelted and cast into a solid form, if Lead, they call them Pigs;..if Copper, Rose-cakes.

3. A kind of sweetmeat (see quot.).

1902 MRS. RATTRAY *Sweetmeat-Making* 114 Rose Cake. ..Flavour with oil of roses, and colour with cochineal.

Rose-ca'mpion. [f. ROSE *sb.* + CAMPION 2.] A pretty garden-plant of the genus *Lychnis* or *Agrostemma*, having rose-coloured flowers; esp. *L.* or *A. coronaria*; mullein-pink.

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rosecampyon a floure. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 79 The third is called Thryallis, and Rosecampi[on] in englishe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 560 Plants, that..have a Kinde of Downey or Velvet Rine, upon their Leaves; as Rose-Campion. 1688 [see CAMPION 2]. 1728 GARDINER *Rapin on Gardens* (ed. 3) I. 35 Æthiopis, Woolfbane, red Rose-campions rise. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 65 Rose campion (*agrostemma*). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 700/2 *Coronaria*, in which the calyx is thickened in fruit; the Rose Campion (*Lychnis coronaria*) is a good example. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tournament* 234 Glowing in all colours, the live grass, Rose-campion,..poppy, glanced About the revels.

Ro'se-cha:fer. *Ent.* Also 8 **chaffer.** [f. ROSE *sb.* + CHAFER 1.] A beetle of the genus *Cetonia* (esp. *C. aurata*), of a burnished green or copper colour, frequenting roses and in the grub-state very destructive to vegetation; the rose-fly.

1704 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* iii. § 23 *Scarabæus pectinarius viridis*,..the Rose Chaffer. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 321 Those enemies of vegetable beauty the rose-chafers (*Cetonia aurata*). 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 779 The *Cetonia aurata*, Green rosechafer, is found on the flowers of the turnip plant. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* 200 In Britain we have only four kinds of Cetoniides; they are called Rose-chafers.

Rose-cheeked, *a.* [f. ROSE *sb.*]

1. Having ruddy or rose-coloured cheeks; rosy-cheeked.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* i, Rose-cheek'd Adonis hied him to the chase. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 86 Bring downe Rose-cheekt youth to the Tubfast, and the Diet. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. App. xcix, Fair comely bodies, goodly beautifi'd, Snow-limb'd, rose-cheek'd. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Daughter* 133 Rosecheekt, roselipt, half-shy, half-shy, You would, and would not, little one.

2. *Ornith. Rose-cheeked kingfisher*, an Ethiopian species, *Ispidina picta*.

1868–71 R. B. SHARPE *Monograph Alcedinidae* 141.

Ro'se-co:lour, *sb.* Also rose colour. [f. ROSE *sb.* or *a.*]

1. The colour of a rose; rosy or crimson tint or hue. Also *attrib.*

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* xv. 8 She forsothe thurgshed the chere with rose colour [1388 colour of roosis]. 1526 TINDALE *Revelation* xvii. 4 And the woman was arayed in purple and rose color. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Amethistus*, The more rose colour the better. 1611 FLORIO, *Rodite*, a precious stone of a Rose-colour. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Anemone*, The Turkish or Bizantine [anemone], of a Rose-colour. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 318 [It is] called Rosiclar by mineralogists, from its rose-colour appearance. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus*, etc. 222 The blood contained in the left ventricle..was of a rose colour. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 452 Body shaded with rose-colour, and silvery. 1856 DANA *Rudim. Treat. Min.* 72 Rhodonite..is of a beautiful rose colour, inclining sometimes to violet.

transf. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol., Farming*, The farmer's office is..important, but you must not try to paint him in rose-colour. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 419/1 Lawson..was inclined to see things in rose-color.

2. *fig.* A pleasant or attractive experience or outlook. (So F. *couleur de rose*: see COULEUR.)

1883 LORD R. GOWER *My Reminisc.* I. 313 Even a fashionable painter's life is not all rose colour. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 222 A canoe trip cannot be warranted to be all rose-colour more than any other human undertaking.

So **Ro'se-co:lour** *v.* (see quot.). *rare* —[1].

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 11 As for this beast, he hathe allready rose coloured him self a great while with sayntes blood.

Ro'se-co:loured, *a.* [f. ROSE *sb.*]

1. Having the pink or light crimson colour of a rose; roseate, rosy.

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xvii. 3, I sawe a woman sytt apon a rose colored best. 1580 in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 578 Strengthen her hand..to double into the bosom of that rose-coloured whore that [etc.]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ii. (1614) 733 First coloured blacke, then ash-coloured, then rose-coloured, then red. 1727 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., The..drawers..are of a thin rose-coloured damask. 1789 PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 323 A dry, spongy, violet pulp, from which a rose-coloured pigment may be prepared. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 59 Several rose-coloured protuberances..beyond the dark limb of the moon. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 131 A second basin..has its bottom covered by..rose-coloured salt-crystals.

b. In specific names, as *rose-coloured algæ, cowbird, flounder, ousel, pastor, pelican, sea-anemone, spoonbill, starling, thrush, vervain*: see quots. and the sbs., and cf. ROSE *sb.* 23, 24, ROSEATE *a.* 1 b.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 717 *Rhodosporeæ, Floridex*, or *Rose-coloured Algæ.* 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 613 The *Rose-coloured Cow-bird (*Turdus roseus* Linn.) is about the size of the Spotted Starling. 1795 SHAW *Naturalist's Miscellany* VII. pl. 238 The *Rose-coloured Flounder. 1766–1832 [see OUZEL 2 b and PASTOR *sb.* 4]. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 52 The Rose-coloured Pastor is an accidental visiter to this country. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis of Birds* III. II. 579 *Rose-coloured Pelican, the plumage wholly of a rose-colour. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biogr.* (1813) III. 425 The *Rose-coloured Sea Anemone. On this species the Abbé Dicquemaire made several experiments, to ascertain its powers of production. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* (1892) 325 The *Rose-coloured spoonbill, a native of South America, the plumage of which possesses the most beautiful tints. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 51 *Turdus roseus*, *Rose-coloured Starling. 1792 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. Index, *Rose-colored Thrush. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 136 *V. Audletia*. *Rose-coloured Vervain...Flowers pink or crimson, numerous, in stalked heads.

†**2.** Clad in red or scarlet robes. *Obs.*—[1]

1546 *Gasser's Prognost.* D 5b, The rose coulered persons subject to Jupiter, as Patriarches, Cardinalles,..shalbe had in much estimation and honour.

3. *fig.* Characterized by cheerful optimism, or tendency to regard matters in a highly favourable or attractive light.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. 102 Oxford was a sort of Utopia to the Captain...He continued..to behold towers, and quadrangles, and chapels,..through rose-coloured spectacles. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 165 All the facts of the case that might chance to interfere with the rose-coloured view of the 'Company of Jesus' that is habitual to him. 1875 MRS. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. vii. 84 This rose-coloured condition of things did not last.

Hence **Rose-co'lourist,** one who takes a rose-coloured view of things. *nonce-word.*

1852 C. READE *Peg Woffington* (1853) 135 'This day, in particular, is a happy one,' added the rose colourist.

Rosecrucian, obs. form of ROSICRUCIAN.

Ro'se-cut, *a.* and *sb.* Also rose cut. [ROSE *sb.* 18.] Of diamonds: (see quots.).

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts.* 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1322 The rose cut consists of triangular facets arranged upon and around a central hexagon. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 536/1 Vertical and lateral appearance of rose-cut diamond. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 165/2 The rose cut.. is given to stones which have too little depth to be cut as brilliants; it has the whole upper curved surface covered with equilateral triangles.

Rosed (rōuzd), *a.* [f. ROSE *sb.* or *v.*[1]]

†**1. a.** Flavoured or compounded with rose-petals. **b.** Rose-scented. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) II. 7 If ye take it inwarde, you must take it wyth rosed honye or wyth rose leaues. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 234 A rosed breath, from lips more rosie proceeding. 1643 A. ROSS *Mel Helic.* 168 If Musk, Perfume, or rosed air, Or Balm could vaporate from thee. 1652 CADEMAN *Distiller of London* 147 The same quantity drunk with rosed Honey looseth the Belly.

2. Rendered red or rosy in colour; rose-coloured, rose-hued. (Cf. ROSE *v.*[1] 2.)

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. And.* II. iv. 24 Alas, a Crimson riuer of warme blood..Doth rise and fall betweene thy Rosed lips. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 134 He was a bridegroom, for whom the rosed Alps rolled out a panorama of illimitable felicity.

3. Adorned with representations of roses. Also *fig.*

1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 143 A settee..covered in faded rosed-over tapestry. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 70 The rosed and starred Revolving Twelves [*sc.* hours].

4. Of a watering-pot: Having or provided with a (specified kind of) rose. In quots. *fine-rosed.*

1850 *Beck's Florist* Mar. 67 They are watered with a little chilled water (using a fine-rosed pot). 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 95 Made damp at pleasure by watering from a very fine rosed watering pot.

Rose di'amond. [f. ROSE *sb.*] A nearly hemispherical flat-bottomed diamond, having the upper surface cut into many triangular facets or planes; a rose-cut diamond.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 214 A Rose Diamond that is very thick, it's good to set it close. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4154/3 A large pair of Rose Earings, with a large Diamond in each, set round with 12 small Rose Diamonds. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XCV. 437 Six dozen of buttons and six dozen of button-holes of rose diamonds. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1322 Diamonds that have defects are split by cleavage, and the pieces are cut into rose diamonds. 1898 WIGLEY & STANSBIE *Art Goldsm.* 132 Rose diamonds are frequently cut from rough chips.

attrib. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4300/3 A Pair of Rose Diamond Ear-Rings. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 142 A ring of silver, with false stones in it, like a rose-diamond ring.

Rose-drop. [f. ROSE *sb.* + DROP *sb.*]

†**1.** An ear-drop forming a rose-setting. *Obs.*—[1]

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4300/3 A Pair of Rose Diamond Ear-Rings, with Rose Drops, containing 36 Rose Diamonds.

2. *Med.* (See quot., and cf. *rosy-drop.*)

1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (1722) 188 *Gutta Rosacea*, Rose-Drop, is an Eruption upon the Skin, chiefly in the Face, which marks it with red Blotches or Wheals of a red Colour. 1851 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.*

3. A kind of lozenge or sweet (see quots.).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rose-drop*, ..a lozenge flavoured with rose essence. 1889 R. WELLS *Bread & Biscuit Baker's Assist.* 71 Rose Drops..are made as in the preceding case. Flavour with essence of rose and colour with cochineal.

†**Rosee.** Also rose, roseye. [ad. OF. *rosé*, f. *rose* ROSE *sb.*] A dish flavoured with rose-petals.

1381 in Pegge *Forme of Cury* (1780) 105 For to make Rosee. Tak the flowris of Rosys..and..bray hem wel in a

morter [etc.]. *Ibid.* 43. *c* 1390 *Forme of Cury* No. 52 Rosee. Take thyk mylke,..Cast þerto suger.., Dates ymynced [etc.],..seeth it, and alye it with flours of white Rosis. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Roseye.—Take..Red Rosys, an grynd fayre in a morter with Almaunde mylke.

Ro·se-e·ngine. [f. ROSE *sb.*] An appendage to a turning-lathe by means of which curvilinear or intricate patterns can be engraved.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1161 Coloured transparent glass is applied as enamel in silver and gold bijouterie, previously bright-cut in the metal with the graver or the rose-engine. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 424/2 Holding the headstock steady when the rose-engine is to be used as a common lathe. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 549/1 A straight-line chuck is used in a rose-engine when the patterns are to be made to follow a straight instead of a circular direction.

attrib. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 168/1 Rose-engine turning. 1851-3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 778/2 The rose-engine lathe differs from the common lathe in this [etc.].

Roseer(e, obs. ff. ROSER. **Rose-hill:** see ROSELLA[1]. **Rosei,** variant of REZAI.

Ro·seine. *Chem.* Also rosein. [f. L. *rosa-ceus* + -INE[5], -IN[1].] One of the red salts derived from rosaniline; *spec.* acetate of rosaniline.

1862 HOFMANN in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XII. 5 Mr. Nicholson designates the pure base of the red colouring matter by the name of Roseine. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 449 When treated with peroxide of lead and sulphuric acid, aniline furnishes a delicate rose colour, which Dr. D. Price has called *roseine*. 1883 *Science* II. 143/2 Indigo, carmine, and roseine, mixed so as to produce the same tint.

† **Rosel.** *Obs.*[−1] [a. OF. *rosel* (mod.F. *roseau*).] A reed.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 68 A .. feble feer, þat vnnethes may to-brenne rosels and smal chippys.

Ro·se-leaf. [f. ROSE *sb.* + LEAF *sb.*] The leaf of a rose; usually, a rose-petal.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 905 And many a rose-leef ful long Was entermedled ther-among. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 228 A garlond on his hed of rose leuys Stekid al with lylye flourys newe. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) II. 7 You must take it wyth rosed honye or wyth rose leaues. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv, Seest thou the Rose-leaues fall vngathered? 1721 YOUNG *Revenge* II. i, In ceaseless tears, and blushing with her love.., like a rose-leaf wet with morning dew. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 334 Take the distilled rose-leaves, from which all the spirit and oil is extracted. 1821 SHELLEY *Music, when soft voices die* 5 Rose leaves, when the rose is dead, Are heaped for the beloved's bed. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 294 That soft hand-pressure, like a pad of rose-leaves.

Comb. 1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 156 The Rose Leaf Roller (*Lozotænia Rosana*, Stephens) appears the middle of June, in gardens about rose-trees.

fig. 1851 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 132/2 A very little domestic roseleaf rumpled puts me off my work. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 63 The velvet rose leaf of her cheek. 1897 MISS KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 489 It is sad to think of this thorn being added to the rose-leaves of a West Coast chief's life.

Ro·seless, *a.* [f. ROSE *sb.*] Without or destitute of roses; pale, colourless.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 52 Her cheek was roseless and emaciated. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 28/3 In this Roseless season it is pleasant to be able to pick bunches of white Roses, or what looks like them.

Roselet[1] (rōu·zlĕt). Forms: 5 **roslett,** 6 **roselette,** 9 **roselet.** [f. ROSE *sb.* + -LET.] A little rose; a figure or representation of this; † spec. in *Her.* (see quot. 1562).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b iij b, The threde baage is roslettys. 1562 LEGH *Armory* (1597) 37 The third badge are Roselettes, that is to say single Roses, that haue but v. leaues a peece. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 1/3 She rapidly gathers the simple open-hearted roselets wherever she can spy them.

So **Ro·selette.** *rare*[−1].

1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* I. 196 To take these roselettes for the Tudor flower would be a great mistake.

‖ **Roselet**[2]. [Norman dial.] The sand-smelt. (Cf. ROSERET.)

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. 212 The roselet (*atherina presbyter*), a kind of smelt, is abundant and delicious.

Ro·se-like, *a.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + -LIKE 1.] Resembling a rose in colour, appearance, or fragrance.

1530 PALSGR. 322/2 Roselyke, of the coloure of a rose, *rosaicque.* 1601 MARKHAM *Mary Magd. Lament.* Pref. 74 Marie shewes to maids..How they should weepe, and decke their rose-like cheekes, With showers of greefe. 1662 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, As the Thrush,.. black-bird, saxatile,..double-coloured, roselike, brassilian and indian stare. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1869 The Rose-like parts were not near so large upon the little Leaves. 1705 GARDINER *Rapin on Gardens* (1728) I. 28 Drest in white Robes she spreads a Rose-like Bloom. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1010 The rose-like hues which flow From sunset o'er the Alpine snow. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 978/1 It [the genus *Rhodorrhiza*] derives its name from the rose-like smell peculiar to the rootstocks.

Rose-lipped, *a.* Also -lipt. [f. ROSE *sb.* + LIPPED *ppl. a.*] Having lips of a rosy hue.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 63 Turne thy complexion there: Patience, thou young and Rose-lip'd Cherubin. 1750 WARTON *Ode to Fancy* 56 Where Laughter rose-lipp'd Hebe leads. 1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 165 See, as the rose-lipt Almé weave the dance, To melting airs they move, in amorous play. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lxxxi, His pretty mouth ..Lay half way open like a rose-lipp'd shell. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* liv, For many a rose-lipt maiden And many a lightfoot lad.

Roselite (rōu·zĕlăit). *Min.* [f. Prof. G. *Rose*, a German mineralogist (1798–1873) + -LITE.] A rare hydrous arsenate of cobalt and calcium, of vitreous lustre, found in rose-red crystals at Schneeberg in Saxony.

1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 485/2 Roselite?..Occurs in attached crystals on greyish quartz. Primary form a Right rhombic prism. 1857 DANA *Man. Min.* (1862) 268 *Roselite*, a rose-red mineral, related to, if not identical with, cobalt bloom. 1875 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXVIII. 240 On the crystalline form of roselite.

Rose·lla[1]. [App. for *Rose-hiller*, f. *Rose-hill*, Paramatta near Sydney: see Morris *Austral Eng.*] The rose parakeet of Australia, *Platycercus eximius.*

1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* III. 80 The common white cockatoo, and the Moreton Bay Rosella parrot, were very numerous. 1881 *Chequered Career* 167 The bright-plumaged parraquets and rosellas that are so familiar to the Australian eye.

Rose·lla[2], **rose·lle.** Also rozelle. [Perh. a corruption of the French name *l'oseille* (sorrel) *de Guinée.*] The red or Indian sorrel, *Hibiscus sabdariffa.*

1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 164 (*India.*) Fields of the beautifully rosy-tinted roselle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Roselle*...Its calyxes..are much employed for making tarts, jellies, and refreshing drinks: a fibre, also known as gayal fibre, is obtained from the stem. 1887 MRS. DALY *Digging & Squatting* 122 Rosellas we grew most successfully...My mother managed to invent Rosella syrup, one of our most refreshing beverages. 1890 WATT *Dict. Econ. Prod. India* IV. 243 The seeds of the Rozelle are used medicinally.

Rose-malloes, variant of RASAMALA.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rose-malloes*, a name in Bombay for the liquid storax obtained from *Liquidambar orientale* of Miller. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 718/2 An American *Liquidambar* also produces a rose-malloes-like exudation.

Rosemary (rōu·zmări). Forms: 5 **rose mary,** 6 **rosmary,** 6–7 **rosemarie** (6 -ye), 7 **rose-mery;** 6– **rosemary.** [An alteration of ROSMARINE, ad. L. *rōs marīnus* or late L. *rōsmarīnum* (neut.), whence also It. *rosmarino*, F. *romarin* (OF. *romm-, roum-, rosmarin, rosamerine*), Prov. and Cat. *romaní(u)*, Pg. *rosmaninho* (Sp. *romero*), and in the Teut. languages, MDu. *rosemarine, -ijn* (Du. *ros-, rozemarijn*), MHG. *rôsenmarîn, rosmarin* (G. *rosmarin*), MSw. *rosemarin* (Sw. and Da. *rosmarin*).

The L. name, which also appears as *marīnus rōs, rōs maris*, and simply *rōs*, means 'sea-dew', which has been supposed to have reference to the plant growing near the sea. In English, as in some of the older Teut. forms, the first element has been assimilated to ROSE *sb.*, and the second may have been taken as the name of the Virgin.]

1. An evergreen shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), of the N.O. *Labiatæ*, native to the south of Europe, the leaves of which have an agreeable fragrance, and have been much used in perfumery, and to some extent in medicine.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rose mary, herbe (*K.* rose-maryne), *rosmarinus, rosa marina.* 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 980 The ruddy rosary, The soueravne rosemary, The praty strawbery. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 263 Rosemary floureth twise a yeare, once in the spring time of the yeare, and secondarily in August. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 114 Rosemary which had wont to be sold for 12. pence an armefull, went now for six shillings a handfull. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 17 Some Vegetables lose their Smell, as Roses; others, keep it, as Rosemary. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 211 Aromatick Herbs, as Thyme, Rosemary, Lavender, and the like. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. (1794) 125 If you compare the flowers of sage and rosemary together, you will find them agree in most..particulars. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 190 It has been long ago asserted that wax may easily be gathered from the leaves of Rosemary. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 992/1 Rosemary..is employed in the form of lotion and wash for the hair. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 115 Its sides were clothed with myrtle, aloe, and rosemary.

b. With pl. A plant or species of rosemary.

1866 *Cornhill Mag.* Nov. 537 A tangled growth of heaths and arbutus, and pines, and rosemaries.

2. In passages referring to the use of rosemary as an emblem, or on particular occasions (as funerals and weddings), or for decoration, etc.

(*a*) 1584 C. ROBINSON *Handefull Pleas. Delites* A ij b, Rosemarie is for remembrance, betweene vs daie and night. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 175 There's Rosemary, that's for Remembraunce. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* III. i, I dreamt last Night of Rosemary, that betokens Honour.

(*b*) 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iv. 79 Sticke your Rosemarie On this faire Coarse, and as the custome is, And in her best array beare her to Church. 1682 *Will of Tooker* (Somerset Ho.), My body to the earth without any ceremony then Rosemary and wine. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 22 There goes a Funeral with the Men of Rosemary after it. 1725 BOURNE in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) iii. 29 The carrying of Ivy, or Laurel, or Rosemary, or some of those Ever-Greens [at funerals], is an Emblem of the Soul's Immortality.

(*c*) 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Essays* II. 1. [xlix.] Nn 6 As trim as a Brides rosemary. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* v. i, They passe as to the Wedding with Rosemary. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedding* v. i, Go get you in then, and let your husband dip the Rosemary.

(*d*) 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Kt. Burning Pestle* v. i, We will have..a good piece of beef, stuck with Rose-mary. 17.. *Boy & the Mantle* xxxvi. in Percy *Reliques*, Where stood a boar's head garnished With bayes and rosemaryе. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 59 Then the grim boar's head frown'd on high, Crested with bays and rosemary. 1832 LYTTON *E. Aram* I. v, The ale, and the cider with rosemary in the bowl, were incomparable potations.

3. Applied to various other plants, usually with qualifying word prefixed, as *golden, poet's, Spanish, wild rosemary*: (see quots.).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. vi. 1110 The Poets Rosemarie or Gardrobe, *Casia Poetica L'Obelij.* 1611 COTGR., *Rosmarin sauvage*, (the red-branched) wild Rosemarie. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. *App.*, Spanish-Rosemary, a name sometimes given to the *Thymelæa* of botanists... Poet's-Rosemary, a name sometimes given to the *Cassia* of botanists. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rosemary, Wild, *Sedum. Ibid.*, Rosemary, Lesser Wild, *Andromeda.* 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 172 In Sweden the marsh sedum or wild rosemary takes the place of the hop. 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 426 A shrub (popularly known on the coast of Norfolk by the name of 'Rosemary'), the *Suæda fruticosa*, Shrubby Sea Blite, of botanists. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 396 *Cassinia levis*... Called 'Wild Rosemary' in parts of Queensland. A rather slender shrub. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 395/2 Rosemary, Golden, name given in Tasmania to the plant *Oxylobium ellipticum.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rosemary branch, camphor, flower, oil*, etc.

1551 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 187 Of a Rosemary braunche sente. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* B vj b, But as sone as she had gotten her desired pray, she gaue them a rosemarie wipe, dismissing them. 1611 FLORIO, *Rosmaro*,..also a Rosemary-tree. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 75 A foot square of a Rosemary-Field may be smelt one Perch or Rod. 1706 [see HUNGARY]. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Conserve of Rosemary Flowers, Essence of Rosemary, Rosemary-Water, &c. 1753 — Suppl. s.v. *Thymelæa*, Short rosemary-like leaves. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 170/2 It deposits a stearopten, or rosemary-camphor. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 807/2 *Oil, Rosemary*, the volatile oil distilled from the branches of *Rosmarinus officinalis.*

b. *Rosemary-leaved*, in plant-names.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Myrtus*, Rosemary-leav'd Myrtle. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Thymelæa*, The rosemary-leaved African *Thymelæa*, with long flowers. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 34 Santolina,..Rosemary leaved. *Ibid.* 41 Lavender cotton,..Rosemary leaved. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 88 Rosemary-leaved Willow.

† **Ro·sen,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **rosene, rosyno.** [f. ROSE *sb.* + -EN[4].]

1. Formed or consisting of roses; pertaining to roses; distilled from roses.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 302 Ȝenim þysse ylcan wyrte seaw aglaofotis mid rosenan ele gemencȝed. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 845 His leef a rosen chapelet Had maad. *c* 1374 — *Boeth.* II. metr. iii. (1868) 39 Whan þe wode wexeþ redy of rosene floures. 1446 LYDG. *Nightingale Poems* (1900) 20 Gadre on an hepe these rosen-floures fyve.

2. Rose-coloured, rosy, roseate.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 334 Þa betwux hancredle leȝ se halga wer ȝeedcucod, mid rose[n]um hiwe ofergoten. *a* 1100 *Anglo-Saxon Hymn.* (Surtees) 105 Mid ænlicum leohte & wlite rosenum. *a* 1100 *Gloss.* in Haupt *Zeitschrift* IX. 483 *In rosatum*, on rosenne [*altered to* ȝerosednе]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. metr. iii. (1868) 39 Whan phebus ..bygynneþ to spreden his clerenesse with rosene chariettes. *Ibid.* III. metr. i. 64 Þe day..ledeþ þe rosene horse of þe sonne. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 656 Er the sonne to-morwe be risen newe, And er he have ayein his rosen hewe. 1422-30 — *Troy-bk.* II. 3923 Allas! chaunged is hir rosen hewe!

Rosen, obs. form of ROSIN.

Rose-nail. [f. ROSE *sb.*] A wrought nail having a round head made with, or cut into, triangular facets.

1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 177 Chair nails, Copper nails, rose nails, and saddle nails. 1660 *Book of Rates* s.v. *Nailes*, Copper nailes, Rose nailes, and Sadlers nailes. 1703 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 212 Rose Nails..are drawn four-square in the Shank. 1851-3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 206/1 Rose nails are made from 1½ to 40 lbs. per thousand. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 12/1 'A tenpound rose' would signify a rose-nail, of which a thousand would weigh ten pounds.

Rosenante, var. of ROSINANTE.

† **Rosenet.** *Obs.*[−1] = CORNET *sb.*[1] 4.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* IV. 55 b, Open the rift with a Rosenet or drawer.

Rosennie, obs. form of ROSINY.

Rose noble. [f. ROSE *sb.* + NOBLE *sb.*[1] 2.]

1. A gold coin current in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, being a variety of the noble with the figure of a rose stamped upon it, and of varying value at different times and places. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 64 A Franche croune and half a ross noble. 1488 *Ibid.* 90 Takin..the saim tyme, viij royse nobillis. 1494 HALYBURTON *Ledger* 51 A fardyn of a ros nobyll, price 3*s.* 4½*d.* 1507 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 434 Thai prisit..the weicht of the Rose noble till tua merkis. 1553 *Extr. Rec. Edinb.* (1871) 274 Gevin to the provest for the wyld aventurs,..ane ross noble, iij[li] viij[s]. 1589 WOTTON *Lett.* (1907) I. 235 In receiving my money at Stoade I took rose nobles after 20*s.* 4*d.* 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* A 3, [The French] have thought to disgrace his whole storie, by calling him a Pensioner of England, and a man hired to write by the good Rose-nobles of England. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 29/1 The Rose Noble ..is also termed the Rose Royal, or the Royal of England. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4748/4 A Queen Elizabeth's Piece of 35*s.* 3 Rose Nobles. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 757 The double Rose-Noble, or Rose-Rial, which is a noble Medal. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, The knight cut short his argument, by throwing the landlord a rose-noble. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin Collector's Man.* II. 449 There was also the old noble, now called the 'rose noble', to distinguish it from the George noble which had been newly issued. 1888

RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xli, There were Rose Nobles of Edward IV.

transf. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, *Capt.* Philaster. Cry my Rose nobles, cry. *All.* Philaster.

attrib. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* Epil., You men with bright rose-noble hair. 1695 in J. W. *Drayton's Heroical Ep.* A iv, All is Standard, all Rose-noble Gold.

2. *dial.* or *local.* **a.** The hound's tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*). **b.** The figwort, *esp.* the knotted figwort (*Scrophularia nodosa*).

1876– in BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-names.* 1877 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* 46/1 *Scrophularia nodosa* is known by the name of 'rose-noble'. 1900 MCILROY *Craiglinnie Burn* ix, Salutary herbs, such as rosenoble, dandelion,..and hoarhound.

Roseny, obs. form of ROSINY.

Roseo-, combining form, repr. L. *rose-us* in the sense 'rose-coloured', in names of various salts, alkalis, etc., as *roseochrome, -chromic, -chromium, -cobalt, -cobaltia, -rhodium.*

1853 *Chem. Gaz.* XI. 208 Fixed bases decompose the salts of roseocobaltin. 1857 *Ibid.* XV. 147 The salts of roseocobalt have a purely saline..taste. 1859 *Ibid.* XVII. 84 A new ammoniaco-metallic base, which the author calls roseochrome. 1889 MORLEY & MUIR *Watt's Dict. Chem.* II. 160 Roseochromium chloride. 1894 *Ibid.* IV. 407 Roseorhodium compounds.

Rose of Jericho. [Cf. *Ecclus.* xxiv. 14.]

1. A small annual cruciferous plant (*Anastatica hierochuntina*), native to the arid deserts of South-west Asia and North-east Africa, the dried fronds of which unfold under the influence of moisture; the resurrection plant, Mary's flower, or rose of the Virgin.

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 90 In þis wey þat oure lady seynt Marie 3ede in to Egipt, and..þat sche come a3ene, growe drye roses þe wich be cleped þe roses of Ierico. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 12 For lacke of that, thys rose of hierico semeth to be amomis. 1597 [see HEATH *sb.* 5 b]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 258 Likewise the iuice of the herb Amomum [*marg.* Rose of Iericho]. 1687 LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 193 In the plain of Jericho, there are Roses of Jericho (as they call them).., they blow not unless they be put into water, and then they blow in all seasons. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 86 The Roses of Jericho were not to be found at this season. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rose of Jericho, *Anastatica.* 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 762 Rose of Jericho,..remarkable for the hygrometric property of the old withered annual stems. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vi. 257 Like the rose of Jericho, which..is carried by the wind to some moist place where its seed may be sown.

† **b.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare* −0.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. *App., Rose of Jericho,* a name by which some call the *Hesperis.*

† **2.** *transf.* The Virgin Mary. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 This rose of Jericho, ther grewh non suyche in May. *Ibid.* 96 This Rose of Jericho fresshest on lyve. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* I. 13 This glorious maiden..of Iericо the sole rose Floure.

Rose of Sharon ([ʃæ·rɒn). [Heb. *Shārōn,* the name of a fertile level tract along the coast of Palestine between Joppa and Mount Carmel.]

1. a. An Eastern flower variously identified with the crocus, polyanthus narcissus, and cistus.

The identity of the flower is quite uncertain. The Hebrew word is *ḥabaṣṣeleth,* which the translators of the Revised Version explain as 'the autumn crocus'.

1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* ii. 1, I am the rose of Sharon, and the lillie of the valleys. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* Poems 1767 II. 13 The Rose of Sharon which perfumes the Vale. *a* 1826 HEBER *'By cool Siloam's shady rill'* 4 How sweet the breath, beneath the hill, Of Sharon's dewy rose. 1835 V. MONRO *Ramble in Syria* I. 75 Unless the 'rose of Sharon' is the *Cistus roseus* of Linnæus, which grows abundantly, I know not what it may be. 1856 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. II. 437/2 Even less like a true rose than *Helianthemum roseum*.., which Monro and Wilde think the 'Rose of Sharon'.

b. *U.S.* The Syrian hibiscus, *H. syriacus* or *Althæa frutex.*

1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds & Usef. Pl.* (1860) 67 Syrian Hibiscus. Rose of Sharon. Shrubby Althæa.

c. *dial.* A species of St. John's wort, esp. *Hypericum calycinum.*

1882 *Garden* 15 July 41/2 The Olympic St. John's Wort is..nearly as large as the common Rose of Sharon. 1886 R. HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.* 291 Rose of Sharon, *Hypericum calycinum.*

2. Used figuratively. (See quots.)

1781 COWPER *Hope* 463 See Germany send forth Her sons to..plant successfully sweet Sharon's rose On icy plains. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xx[iv], I am not an outlaw, then, fair Rose of Sharon.

Roseola (rozī·ŏlă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. *rose-us* rosy + dimin. suffix *-ola*; cf. F. *roséole.*] A rash of rosy spots or eruptions occurring in measles and similar diseases; also, false or German measles.

1818 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosologia* (ed. 3) 326 Roseola; Rose Rash. A rose coloured efflorescence, without papulæ or wheals. 1880 *Flint's Princ. Med.* 1071 The eruptive fever called roseola or rose rash, sometimes called false measles, is an affection of very little importance. 1889 E. SMITH *Treat. Dis. Childr.* (ed. 2) 31 Epidemic roseola, often called..German Measles, is a mild infectious complaint.

Hence **Roseo·liform** *a.*

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 485 The term includes.. erythematous urticaria in sheets (roseoliform, rubeoliform, scarlatiniform).

Rose·olar, *a.* *Path.* [f. prec. + -AR.] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, roseola.

1877 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 110 Roseolar or erythematous eruptions have been observed in some instances, and in others certain bluish spots. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 820 The appearance of roseolar spots.

Rose·olous, *a.* *Path.* [-OUS.] = prec.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 747 In some cases,.. punctae of a deeper color are seen on the surface of the roseolous patches. 1873 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 1008 A roseolous rash. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 564 Roseolous and other eruptions.

Rose·seous, *a.* [f. L. *rose-us* + -OUS.] Rose-like.

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 58 Hollyhock (*alcea*), Roseous or rose-flowered.

Rose-pink, *sb.* and *a.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + PINK *sb.*5]

A. *sb.* **1.** A pigment of a pinkish hue, produced by colouring whiting or chalk with a decoction of Brazil-wood, etc.

1735 J. PERLE *Perspective* 29 Rose-pink finely ground and powdered. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. II. 741, I should suppose rose-pink no other than chalk or whiting tinged of a red colour. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xx, A dinner ..where clean faces appeared in lieu of black ones smeared with rose pink. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 100 Take of linseed oil one quart, alkenett root one ounce, and 1ose pink half an ounce.

2. A pink tint or hue like that of roses.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 *Garden* 1 April 223 Dense trusses of flowers of a lovely rose-pink. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* i, Rose-pink and dirty drab will..have passed away.

B. *adj.* **1.** Of a pinkish colour resembling that of the rose; rosy pink, roseate.

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 213 Arragonite is found..at Down Hill, of a rose pink shade. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 363 In the centre of the great hall is a beautiful rose-pink granite sarcophagus.

2. *fig.* = ROSE-COLOURED *a.* 3.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. iii, If we pierce through that rosepink vapour of Sentimentalism, Philanthropy, and Feasts of Morals. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiii, Hardy..would test his new idea..and ruthlessly strip off any tinsel or rose-pink sentiment. 1891 FARRAR in *Harper's Mag.* May 903 The people of our slums will never be won by a rose-pink religionism.

Hence **Ro·se-pink** *v.*, to colour with rose-pink.

1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiii. 117 'Where's the bleeding officer?'—'Here!' replies the officer, who has been rose-pinking for the character.

† **Ro·ser.** *Obs.* Also 5 roseer(e, 5–6 rosere. [a. AF. **roser,* = OF. *rosier* ROSIER.] A rose-bush.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2919 Þe heu is swilk in hire ler, So is þe rose in roser. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1651 In thilke mirour saw I tho..A roser charged ful of roses. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 35 Þase braunchez þat ware brynnand become reed roseres, and þase braunchez þat ware nozt kindled become whyte roseres. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xliii. 239 Vndir a Roser thou wentest there To schonen the hete In alle Manere. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 656 The bankis enturfid with singular solas, Enrailid with roseis. *a* 1568 *Tayis Bank* 114 Roseris raiss on raw.

attrib. *c* 1485 *R. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 67 The same maner throze anothere hole of a red rosere branche.

Rose-rash. *Path.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + RASH *sb.*3] = ROSEOLA.

1818 [see ROSEOLA]. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 420 *note,* For the annular rose-rash, the warm-bath, gentle laxatives, and the mineral acids are recommended. 1894 DUKES *Features Epid. Roseola* 15 To mistake roserash for measles causes infinite trouble.

Ro·se-red, *a.* and *sb.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + RED *a.* or *sb.* Cf. MDu. *rose(n)root* (Du. *roze-, rozenrood*), MHG. *rose(n)rôt* (G. *rosenrot*), MSw. *roseneröd* (Sw. *rosenröt*, Da. *-rød*), Icel. *rósrauðr.*]

A. *adj.* Red like a rose; rose-coloured.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 16 He was whit so þe flur, Rose red was his colur. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 254 Two corunes han we, Snow white and Rose reed, that shynen cleere. *a* 1400 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1538 Knyghtes .. That beth armed sure In rose-reed armure. *c* 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* vii. in *Anglia* X. 388 By þe vertue of þat rose-rede blode þat þou schaddest.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 328 Redstone..—Its colour, by reflected light, is rose red. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 474 Body beautiful rose red, silvery on the sides and abdomen. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 275 They..Swim in a rose-red glow.

B. *sb.* A red like that of a rose.

a 1400 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 271 Wrout is on þe bok with-oute, V. paraffys grete & stoute Bolyd in rose red.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 53 The *l*[ichen] *physodes* gave a yellowish-gray; the *pustulatus,* a rose red. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1061 Beyond a bridge of treble bow, All in a rose-red from the west. 1882 *Garden* 1 April 211 They are both of a uniform soft rose-red.

Roseret. *rare.* (See quot. and ROSELET 2.)

1843 RICHARDSON in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XI. 179 *Atherina presbyteroides* (Nob.), Tasmanian Roseret.

Rose ri·al. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + RIAL *sb.*1 3.] A gold coin of the value of thirty shillings, having the figure of a rose upon one side, coined by James I.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 283 Pieces of thirty shillings, called Rose Ryals...And the aforesaid Rose Ryall was nine penny-weight and five graines. 1695 LOWNDES *Ess. Amendmt. Silver Coins* 26 A Commission..To Coin Rose-Rialls..and Angels. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., In 3 James I rose rials of gold were coined at 30s a-piece and spur-rials at 15s. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* II. 465 The rose rial of 30 shillings was similar to those of the preceding reigns. *Ibid.,* The motto on the reverse of the rose rial.

Ro·se-root. *Bot.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + ROOT *sb.*]

1. One of certain related herbaceous plants, esp. *Sedum rhodiola* or *Rhodiola rosea,* growing in rocky districts or on cliffs, the root of which emits a rose-like fragrance when bruised or dried; = ROSEWORT 1.

1597 GERARDE *Herball* 416 Doubtlesse it tooke his name *Rhodia radix,* of the roote, which smelleth like a Rose: in English Rose roote, and Rose woort. 1611 COTGR., *Racine sentant la rose,* Rosewort, Roseroot; an hearb. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* 65 *Rhodiola rosea,* or rose root. 1806 [see ROSEWORT 1]. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 164 Sea-green rose-root, with its strange fleshy stems and leaves, which mark..the beginning of the Alpine world.

attrib. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 327 *Sedum Rhodiola,* Rose-root Stone crop.

† **2.** = ORPINE 2. (Cf. ROSEWORT 2.) *Obs.*

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Anacampseros, Telephium,* or *Rhodia Radix*; in English, Orpine, Live-ever, or Rose-root. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. *App., Rose-root,* a name by which some call the Anacampseros or Orpin.

Ro·sery. [f. ROSE *sb.* + -ERY.] A portion of a garden set apart for growing roses; a rosarium; a cluster or plantation of rose-bushes.

1864 HIBBERD *Rose Bk.* iv. 83 Those who form their roseries by planting small plants. 1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* xiii, With walled gardens, a huge rosery and.. a bowling-green. 1888 *Co-operative News* 4 Aug. 783 The hills are crowned..by art with..fairy-like roseries.

Rose-scented, *a.* [f. ROSE *sb.*] Having the perfume of a rose.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. (1794) 335 The Rose-scented [geranium] has also lobed leaves. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 249 The rose-scented capricorn (*Cerambyx moschatus,* L.) produced a similar effect. 1820 KEATS *'Bards of Passion and of Mirth'* 14 Where the daisies are rose-scented. 1852 G. W. JOHNSTON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 819/1 *Sedum Rhodiola* (Rose-scented).

Roset (roze·t), *sb.*1 Also 5 rosytt, 6 rosett, 6–8 rosset. [Based upon ROSE *sb.* Cf. ROSET *a.* and ROSETTE.

F. *rosette* occurs in sense 1, but is app. not recorded till much later than the first English examples. A med.L. *rosetus* 'rose-coloured' is given by Du Cange (1279).]

† **1.** A rose-coloured pigment, or the colour produced by this. (Cf. ROSET *a.* 2.) *Obs.*

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 72 To temper roset, grynd hit on a stone, with as myche gume and also myche water as of rosytt. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. v. 92 Than scrape the saied roset and kepe it, and whan you will write withall, stiepe it in gommed water. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 547 With the iuyce of this herbe (red Blite), one may write as faire a red, as with roset made of Brasill. 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. (1634) 80 Take Florey Blew, and grinde it with a little fine Roset, and it will made a deep Violet. 1674 LEYBOURN *Compl. Surv.* 309 Rosset, washed and tempered with Gum water, differs not much in Colour from Lake. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 149/1 Rosset..is a soft and fadeing colour which will not continue long.

† **2.** ? The rose-pear (cf. ROSE *sb.* 23). *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xlix. 537 Garden, tender and delicate peares, such as are the Eusebian and the Marie peare, the roset, hasting,..butter peare.

3. = ROSETTE. Also *Comb.*

1807 in Georgiana Hill *Hist. Eng. Dress* (1893) II. 222 My shoes [are] of white satin with silver rosets. 1830 *Mech. Mag.* XIV. 31 By..again subjecting it to the hammer, a beautiful roset-shaped Damascus is obtained. 1831 DAVIES *Nat. Med.* 47 A number of small whitish crystals, disposed in rosets or in a radical form.

Roset (rō·zĕt), *sb.*2 *Sc.* Also 6 ros(a)it, rosett, 6, 9 rosit, 8–9 roset, 9 rozit, rozzet. [Var. of ROSIN, perh. by a further alteration of ROSIL; cf. Sc. *groset, rangat*2, with F. *groseille, ringaille.*] Rosin, resin. Also *attrib.*

1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 24 For vij pund of rosait to mak the cloth thicht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iii. 45 Full of rosett doun bett is the fir tre. *Ibid.* 113 A huge heip..Of dry aik schidis and fat rosit treis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 136 With birnand flammis of pik, roset and brintstane. 1578 *Inventories R. wardrobe* (1815) 257 Ane barrell of auld rosett.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Election* Poems (1845) 40 The canty cobbler quats his sta', His roset and his lingans. 1786 BURNS *To a Louse* v, O for some rank, mercurial rozet, Or fell, red smeddum. 1818 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* vii. 64, I was visibly convinced by the smell of burnt roset. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg. North* 16 The flame..as fiercely as a rozet log On winter hearth did flare. 1894 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* iii, The rozet spread oot like a pancake i' his loof.

b. *Roset-end,* the rosined end of a shoemaker's thread.

1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* I. xx, Sae, here and there, a rozit-end Held on their locks! 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* xi, He had just cracked the roset-ends off his hands.

† **Roset,** *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 rosett, roseet, rosete (russet), 5–6 rosette, 6 rosset. [In sense 1 ultimately repr. late L. *rosāt-us* (in *oleum rosātum,* whence also OF. *huile rosat*). Sense 2 may be an attrib. use of ROSET *sb.*1]

1. (Placed after the sb.) Compounded with the essence of roses; distilled from roses:

a. *Sugar roset.* (Cf. OF. *sucre rosach.*)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVII. (Bodl. MS.), Wip sugere is ymade succura rosacia suger rosette that hab vertu to comforte and to binde. *c* 1450 BURGH *Secrees* 1712 Sugre Roseet with aloes mastyk Wel chawyd. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 31 Take sugir rosett with aloe, and mastyk and chewe alle harde. 1563 HYLL *Art of Garden.* (1593) 89 That which is called suger roset..helpeth the bloudy flixe. 1579 LANGHAM *Garden Health* (1633) 533 Sugar Roset is

good for the bloudy flux, the chollerick vomitings. 1587 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 82 Confections..which still retain with them the name of sugar, as Sugar Roset, Sugar Violet, &c.

b. *Oil, vinegar, honey roset.*

a 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 260 in *Anglia* XVIII. 314 3if it be lewkyd with oyle of [*sic*] roset. *c* 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 92 For to make olle roset [*v.rr.* rosete, rosette, russet; tr. *L. oleum rosaceum*]. 1541 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* 93 b, Use to take whyte wine good, white vyneger rosette, water of roses, in equall portions. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. I. 8 b, You must adde unto it a lytle grene waxe and a very lytle Honye roset.

2. Rose-coloured, roseate.

1548 ELYOT, *Rubriceta*, rosette colour, suche as women vse to peincte theim with. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* I. B iv b, His mother..with a roset youth his eyes and countenance overcheard. *Ibid.* VII. 144 The golden morning bright with roset wheles dyd mounting rise.

Ro·set, *v. Sc.* Also 6 **rosat.** [f. ROSET *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To smear or rub (*esp.* a violin bow) with rosin. Hence **Ro·seting** *vbl. sb.*

1513 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scot.* IV. 476 For a barrell of uley to the Margret for the rosatyn of hir, xlv s. *Ibid.* 477 For ane pot to the rosatyn of hir. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1845) 5 Fiddlers! your pins in temper fix, And rozet weel your fiddlesticks. 1820 HOGG *Shepherd's Cal.* vi, Such a forenoon of cutting, and sewing, and puffing, and roseting. 1865 TESTER *Poems* 161 Roset weel yer fiddle bow.

Roset, obs. form of RUSSET.

Ro·se-tree. Also **rose tree.** [f. ROSE *sb.* + TREE *sb.*] A rose-bush.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 667 *If roser et cenelere*, Hw, rosetre and hawetre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxxvii. (Bodl. MS.), Þe rose tree springeþ somtyme bi sowinge of sede. 1611 [see ROSE-BUSH]. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 195 It were profitable now also to top your Rose Trees. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 8 His Rose-trees, Wood-bines, and Jessamines, may flower together. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 305 They are to be met with..upon the leaves of the ash, the poplar, and the rose trees. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xx, The very rose trees, at which Adam stopped to pluck one, looked as if they grew wild. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 157 One [hut] look'd all rosetree, and another wore A close-set robe of jasmine set with stars.

Rose'tta-wood. (See quot.)

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 103 Rosetta-Wood, is a good sized East Indian wood..; the general colour is a lively red-orange..; the wood is close, hard, and very beautiful when first cut.

Rosette (roze·t). [a. F. *rosette*, dim. of *rose* ROSE *sb.*: see -ETTE.]

1. A decoration consisting of a bunch or knot of ribbons, leather strips, worsted or the like, concentrically disposed so as to resemble a rose, and worn as an ornament or badge.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Rosette*, an ornamental bunch of ribands, or cut leather, which is worn both by officers and soldiers in the British service, on the upper part of their cues. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* xxiv, A pair of white soiled satin shoes with large blue rosettes. 1848 LAYARD *Nineveh* (1850) 325 The ornaments on his robes consisted of rosettes and fringes. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xliii, The ladies were working rosettes for me.

transf. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 195 We have our drop of water moulded to a most beautiful rosette.

b. *spec.* as a decoration of harness.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Rosette*,..an ornament for a horse's head-stall. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1984/1 *Rosette*, ..a leather or metallic ornament placed on a bridle or halter at the point where the front joins the crown-piece.

c. *Naut.* A form of knot.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1240/2.

2. *Arch.* An ornament resembling a rose in form, painted, sculptured, or moulded upon, attached to, or incised in a wall or other surface.

1806 DALLAWAY *Obs. Eng. Archit.* 179 About the reign of Edward III..more ornament was introduced, and delicately carved orbs and rosettes were added. 1838 *Murray's Hdbk. N. Germ.* 493 The winding stair terminates, under a species of carved rosette. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* 215 A girdle of twelve oval medallions containing, in relief, busts of the twelve Apostles, each divided by elegant rosettes.

b. A rounded ornamental perforation; a rosace or rose-window.

1836 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 248 The two round windows or rosettes are exquisitely beautiful. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* (1874) I. xvii. 184 The arches in pairs, or in triple and quadruple groups,..with small rosettes pierced above them for light.

3. *Metallurgy.* One of the disk-like plates formed by successive sprinklings of water upon the molten copper in a crucible.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 467/1 By again sprinkling water on the mass of copper, it is all of it reduced into plates, which are called *rosettes*, and these plates are what is called *rosette-copper*. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 326 The *matt*..being sprinkled with water and taken off, leaves the black copper to be treated in a similar way, and converted into *rosettes*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1970/1 Copper thus treated is known as *rose copper*, from its red color, and the disks are known as *rosettes*.

4. a. *Biol.* A cluster of organs or parts, a marking or group of markings, resembling a rose in form or arrangement.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 312 In the third section of the sedentary rectigrade spiders, the *Orbitelæ*, the external fusi are almost conical, slightly salient, convergent, and form a rosette. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 105 In another great group the ambulacral areas ..simply form a kind of rosette upon the upper surface of the shell. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 723 'Ciliated rosettes,' or minute depressions into the mesoglaea.

b. A cluster of leaves naturally disposed like the petals of a rose.

1847 W. E. STERLE *Field Bot.* 42 Scions short, terminating in a rosette of leaves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 359 Leaves..in lateral rosettes.

c. *U. S.* A disease of peach-trees, causing the leaves and shoots to form compact tufts.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

5. a. A circular rose-like pattern; also, one of the pattern-disks of a rose-engine.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 424/2 Upon the mandril are mounted the pattern guides, or rosettes, circular plates of gun-metal or brass, each..having two patterns or waves upon its rim. 1867 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 594/2 A number of rosettes are generally strung at once on the mandrel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 963/2 The means by which the stars, rosettes, and ornamental tablets..are produced around the denominating figures, etc., of bank-notes.

b. = ROSE DIAMOND.

1865 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc., s.v. *Diamond*, They are cut chiefly into two forms, called brilliants, and rose-diamonds or rosettes.

c. Any object, or arrangement of parts, resembling a rose in form.

1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 507 The gas must be burnt under a platinum rosette. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1984/1 *Rosette*,..a form of gas-burner in which the gas issues at a circular series of holes.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rosette form, plate*; *rosette-like* adj.; **rosette copper** (see sense 3).

1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 23 The rosette-like off-shoots of House-leeks. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 235 Two cords..connect the rosette plates at one end with the corresponding plates at the other end. 1898 MANSON *Trop. Dis.* 25 In quartans and tertians..sporulating rosette-forms are seen occasionally.

Rosette, obs. form of ROSET *a.*

Rose·tted, *a.* [f. ROSETTE + -ED 2.] Having, furnished or ornamented with, rosettes; formed into rosettes.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* XXVIII, His laced cocked hat, with the rosetted corners. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* XX, Knee cords and tops superseded nankeen drawers and rosetted shoes. 1871 *Figure-Training* 75 Balancing herself on the very tips of her rosetted and high-heeled slippers.

Ro·sety, *a. Sc.* Also **-etty.** [f. ROSET *sb.*[2]] Rosined; resinous.

1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict., Rosetty*, tipped or smeared with rosin; as, *rosetty sticks*, fire lighters. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* iv. 94 'Rosetty (resiny) roots' for firewood. 1894 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* XXVI, The tooth cud be easily pu'd oot by means o' a rosety string.

Rose-vi·negar. [f. ROSE *sb.* + VINEGAR *sb.*] (See quot. 1866.)

1603 F. HERING *Cert. Rules* B 2 Let him wash his face.. with rose-water and rose-vinegar. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. ii, Purposing..Thaue burnt rose-vinegar, triackle, and tarre, And ha' made it sweet. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 138 Moistned with Rose-Vinegar. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Roast-Meats*, Then they may be eaten with green Sauce,.. or with Rose-Vinegar. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 335/2 Rose Vinegar, made by steeping rose petals in vinegar, is useful as an external application in headaches, for dissipating unpleasant smells in apartments.

Rose-water (rōu·zˌwɔ·tər). [f. ROSE *sb.* + WATER *sb.* Cf. MDu. *rose(n)-, rooswater* (Du. *rozenwater*), MLG. *rosenwater*, MHG. *rôs(en)-wazzer* (G. *rosenwasser*), MSw. *rosenvatn* (Sw. *-vatten*, Da. *-vand*).]

1. Water distilled from roses, or impregnated with essence of roses, and used as a perfume, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. v. (Bodl. MS.), Men temper þe wyne wiþ rose water. 1456 *Cov. Leet-bk.* 292 He payde for a glasse of Rose water that my lord Ryvers had ij s. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 17 Their Priestes washe the Image of the deuyll with rose water. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (GROSART) V. 37 Their nere bitten beardes must..be dewd euerie daie with rose water. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 95 Orenges sliced and sopped in Rose-water and Sugar, are very good to coole..the stomacke. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* XI. 215/1 The Rose-water is not the less sweet, because one writes Wormwood-water on the glass. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 111 It is of these Roses we make the best Rose-Water. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. xi, After dinner you shall bathe them in rose-water. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* li, He..could scent his pocket-handkerchief with rose-water. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Garden* (1861) 142 A well-known type is the medical rose, grown..for the preparation of rose-water by distillers.

b. With *a* and pl. *rare.*

1582 LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xiii. 33 So came they thether,..finding there..coralls, Rose waters, and all kinde of Conserues. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 246 Haue you euer seene a pure Rosewater kept in a crystall glasse? how fine it looks? how sweet it smels? 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 70 A fragrant rose water is distilled from the root [of yellow rose-wort]. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol.* vii. 133 We may yet find a rose-water that will wash the negro white.

c. *attrib.*, as *rose-water bottle, dish*, etc.; also **rose-water pear** (see quots. 1676, 1786); **rose-water still,** a still for making rose-water.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 79 Made by a bare distillation in a common rose-water still. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 214 The Rosewater-pear, the Shortneck, ..are..very good table fruit. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 248 Also Rose-Water Bottles, the best Water whereof is Distilled here. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arr.* p. xii, Pears,.. Principal Varieties..Summer Pears Ripe in August and September...Rose-water [etc.]. 1869 *Corporation & College Plate* 6 The fashion of ewers and rose-water dishes was introduced from the East to Europe. *Ibid.*, Rose-water Ewer. 1886 *Cakes & other Good Things* (ed. 2) 3 Rose-water Cake. 1898 JEANES *Mod. Confect.* 263 Rosewater Ice.

2. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 8 Wetting Cupids wings with rosewater, and tricking vp his quiver with sweete perfumes. 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skiad.* (1878) 65 But I must..haue A blessing of Rose-water, ere I goe. 1830 *Morn. Chron.* 4 Aug., But for the 1500 killed and wounded..this would almost have been what Mirabeau said was impossible: a revolution of rose-water. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Coudesc. Foreigners* Wks. 1890 III. 241 We do not ask to be sprinkled with rosewater.

3. *attrib.* in fig. uses:

a. Of language: Fair, flattering. *rare* —[1].

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skiad.* (1878) 37 Come to the Court, and Balthazer affords Fountaines of holy and rose-water words. ..Nothing but cossenage doth the world possesse.

b. Gentle, mild, sentimental.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. i, It is not a Revolt, it is a Revolution; and truly no rose-water one! 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* XV, 'They are that,' replied Mr. Thornton. 'Rose-water surgery won't do for them'. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 213 This is no pleasant power, no 'rose-water' authority.

c. Elegant, superfine.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* iii, To paint such thieves as they are: not dandy, poetical, rose-water thieves; but real downright scoundrels. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 738 Because you're not [rich], she will strike for one of them rose-water snobs on Algonquin Avenue.

d. Pleasant, comfortable. *rare.*

1889 GRETTON *Memory's Hark back* 21, I was to be cut adrift.., and sent to rough it among strangers in a new and anything but a rose-water life.

Hence **Ro·se-wa·ter** *v.*, **Ro·se-wa·tered** *a.*

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* iv. 63 Mellifluious, sweete Rose-watred elloquence. 1876 SIR R. F. BURTON in Lady Burton *Life* II. (1893) 72 My language is not rose-watered. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* July 59 Literary revolutionists have rosewatered Catiline.

Ro·se-wi·ndow. *Eccl. Arch.* [f. ROSE *sb.* + WINDOW *sb.*] A circular window, *esp.* one divided into compartments by mullions radiating from a centre, or filled with tracery suggestive of the form of a rose; a Catherine or marigold window.

1773 NOORTHOUCK *New Hist. London* 610 Those in the second stage are of the kind called rose windows. 1820 D. TURNER *Tour Normandy* I. 178 These large circular windows, sometimes known by the name of rose windows. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 373 Some of the aisle windows at *Oppenheim are little more than rose windows. a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 218 The general idea..may be said to be parallel to that of a circular or rose window.

Ro·sewood. [f. ROSE *sb.* + WOOD *sb.*]

1. One of several kinds of valuable, fragrant, close-grained cabinet-wood, chiefly that yielded by tropical leguminous trees of the genera *Dalbergia* (esp. *D. nigra*) and *Machærium*; also, a tree yielding this wood.

The true rosewood of commerce is that imported from S. America, esp. from Brazil, where the name *Jacaranda* is applied to *Dalbergia* and to several species of *Machærium*.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 26 Here is likewise the most exquisite Rose wood. 1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Rochefort's Caribby Isles* 40 The wood called Rose-wood is fit not only for the Carpenter, but also for the Joyner. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3917/4 The Loading of the Dorothy,..consisting of Canary Wines, Orchilla, Rosewood. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 252 There is also another particular Wood, which they call Rose-wood..Its colour is black, inclining to red. 1821 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 294 RoseWood is used principally by cabinet-makers for drawing-room furniture. The smell of real Rose Wood is very fragrant, resembling that of roses. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 104 The colours of rose-wood are from light hazel to deep purple, or nearly black. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 224 The best rosewood comes from Rio de Janeiro.

2. The fragrant wood of certain species of Convolvulus, as *C. floridus* and *C. scoparius*, and of the allied genus *Rhodorrhiza*, natives of the Canary Islands.

1671 SKINNER *Etym. Bot.*, Rose-wood, lignum Rhodium, Aspalathus, sic dictum quia odore omnino Rosam refert. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 85 Rosewood is accounted astringent and drying. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 396 1 The rose-wood, whence the oleum rhodii is obtained. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 978/1 *Rhodorrhiza*..derives its name from the rose-like smell peculiar to the rootstocks and lower part of the stems, which yield a kind of Rosewood (*lignum rhodii*). 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 116 Oil of Rosewood, a volatile oil obtained from rosewood (*Convolvulus scoparius*).

3. The West Indian candlewood, *Amyris balsamifera*; also *A. montana.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 208 White Candlewood, or Rose-wood...The wood..bears a fine polish, and has a fine smell. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 644/1 The [Amyris] balsamifera, or rose-wood, is found on gravelly hills in Jamaica and others of the West India islands. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 104 *Amyris montana* is called Yellow candle-wood, or rose-wood. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

4. Applied to several Australasian trees, as the myall, pencil cedar, and sandalwood (see quots.).

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 256 Here grows a kind of rose wood, called narra, many dammer trees. 1838 MITCHELL *Three Exped.* I. 203 One or two trees of a warmer green, of what they call 'rosewood',..gave a fine effect. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 992/1 Rosewood, New South Wales. The wood of *Trichilia glandulosa*. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 126 *Eremophila Mitchelli*,.. 'Rosewood', or 'Sandalwood'. *Ibid.* 212 *Acacia glaucescens*, a 'Rose-

wood'. *Ibid.* 419 *Dyso.xylon Fraserianum*,..called variously 'Rosewood', 'Pencil Cedar', and 'Bog-onion'.

attrib. 1844 Leichhardt in J. D. Lang *Cooksland* (1847) 91 The Rosewood Acacia, the wood of which has a very agreeable violet scent like the Myal Acacia.

5. With defining terms:

African rosewood, the West African tree *Pterocarpus erinaceus*; also, the wood of this. **Burmese rosewood**, =Lingo. **Dominica rosewood**, a West Indian tree, *Cordia Gerascanthus*; also, the wood of this. **(East) Indian rosewood**, the blackwood of the East Indies, *Dalbergia latifolia*. **Jamaica rosewood**, the sweet-smelling wood of *Amyris balsamifera*, or of *Linociera ligustrina*. **Moulmein rosewood**, a species of *Millettia*, native to Burma.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 380, 774, 991–2. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 852/1. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rosewood-coloured* adj.; *rosewood marble, oil, piano, shelf, tree.*

1842 Tennyson *Talking Oak* 118 She left the novel half-uncut Upon the rosewood shelf. 1852–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 123/1 Rosewood marble, so called from its marking resembling that of rosewood, is extremely hard and of close texture. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lv, She also left the fire-irons,..and the rosewood cottage-piano. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 116 Rosewood-oil is sometimes used for adulterating oil of roses. 1874 Stewart & Brandis *Flora N. W. & Central India* 148 *Dalbergia latifolia*.., the Blackwood or Rosewood tree of Southern India.

Hence **Ro'sewoodize** *v.*, to suffuse or stain with a colour like that of rosewood.

1853 C. Reade *Chr. Johnstone* v, A race of women that the northern sun peachifies instead of rosewoodizing.

Ro'sewort. *Bot.* [f. Rose *sb.* + Wort *sb.* In sense 1 prob. ad. G. *rosenwurz*, Du. *roosenwortel* (Kilian).]

1. =Roseroot 1. Now *rare.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 341 Rosewort or the roote savering like the Rose, groweth in Macedonia and Hungarie. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 416 Rosewoort hath manie small, thicke, and fat stems, growing from a thicke and knobby roote. 1611 [see Rose-root 1]. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 389 Yellow Rose-wort, Rose-root. Mountains of Westmoreland [etc.]. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 70 Yellow rose-wort. Rose-root. .. Leaves numerous, .. fleshy, sea-green, sometimes tinged with purple. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 992/1.

†2. =Orpine 2. (Cf. Roseroot 2.) *Obs.*

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v., They dry the Leaves of Rose-Wort, and..hang 'em up in some high Place that is expos'd to the.. Sun. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 233 Rose-wort, *Telephium roseum*, gathered ..among the rocks at the Land's End.

3. *pl.* Lindley's name for the *Rosaceæ.*

1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 58 Order XXIII. *Rosaceæ.* —Roseworts. 1846 — *Veget. Kingd.* 564 That Roseworts have some intimate relationship with Myrtleblooms is proved by Appleworts.

Rosial(l, -iar, -iat, obs. ff. Roseal, Rosier, Roseate.

†**Ro'siar.** *Obs.*–1 ? A rose-apple.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 109 Such are our Queene-Apples, and Russetings,..and next our Rosiars.

†**Rosical,** *a.*, ? misprint for *rosial* Roseal *a.*

1635 R. Johnson *Tom a Lincoln* i, Thy..Rosical cheeks surpassing Snow for whiteness.

Rosicle'r. *rare.* Also 7 **rosiclear, 8 rossicler.** [a. Sp. and Pg. *rosicler* bright red, etc.]

†1. Used as a fanciful title. *Obs.*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* v. iv, My Royal Rosiclear, We are thy Mirmidons, thy Guard, thy Rorers.

2. *Min.* Any of the varieties of ruby silver ore, as proustite and pyrargyrite.

The Spanish name; not now in English use.

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Silver*, The Rossicler is another black Mineral distinguished by whetting and rubbing it against Iron, which turns it red. 1780 J. T. Dillon *Trav. Spain* (1781) 318 One very curious specimen, like an incrustation of rubies, called Rosicler by mineralogists, from its rose-colour appearance.

‖3. (See quot.)

1883 Burton & Cameron *Gold Coast* I. 19 The Rosicler, or rosy dawn-light was that of a May morning.

Rosicrucian (rōːzikrūˑʃ'ăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **Roso-, Rose-, Rosie-, 8 Rosy-, 7–8 Rosacrucian** (7 **-ant**); 7 **Rose-, 8 Rosy-, 7–9 Rosicrusian;** 7 **Rosi-crutian.** [f. mod.L. *rosa crucis* (Du Cange) or *crux*, as a rendering of G. *Rosenkreuz* (see def.): cf. F. *rose-croix*, Sp. *rosacruz*, and *rosy cross* s.v. Rosy *a.* 5.]

A. *sb.* A member of a supposed society or order, reputedly founded by one Christian Rosenkreuz in 1484, but first mentioned in 1614, whose members were said to claim various forms of secret and magic knowledge, as the transmutation of metals, the prolongation of life, and power over the elements and elemental spirits.

1624 T. Scott *Vox Dei* 52 The bretheren of the invisible order of the Rosacru[ci]ants. 1653 Walton *Angler* xii. 227 A mysterious knack, which..lies locked up in the braine or brest of some chimical men, that like the Rosi-crutians, yet will not reveal it. 1663 Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 46 The Rosie-Crucians acted so hugely by imagination in Philosophy,..are so invincibly resolved upon their hypotheses, that [etc.]. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. i. (1695) 48 This some may suspect to be a step beyond the Rosecrucians. 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 574 ¶ 1, I was once engaged in Discourse with a Rosicrusian about *the great Secret*. *c* 1740 Bolingbroke *Ess. Pope* Wks. 1754 IV. 85 All the folly and knavery..of wizards, of witches, and of rosycrucians. 1820 Scott *Monast.* ix, 'I used to doubt the existence of Cabalists and Rosicrucians,' thought the Sub-Prior. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 98 The Rosicrucians pretended that they could prolong life indefinitely. 1891 *Myst. Rosie Cross* 5 It is commonly held..that there is a close..connection between the Alchymists and the Rosicrucians.

B. *adj.* Belonging or pertaining to, connected with, characteristic of, this society.

1662 Sparrow tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Apol. Perf.* 132 Not Tinctured, according to the Cabalisticall, Theophrasticall, Roso-Crucian kind. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 15 Rosi-crusian Virtuoso's Can see with Ears, and hear with Noses. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 243 ¶ 2 To speak in Rosycrucian Lore, I have entered into the Clefts of the Earth. 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* To Mrs. A. Fermor, These Machines I determined to raise on a very new and odd foundation, the Rosicrucian doctrine of Spirits. 1815 Miss Porden *The Veils* Introd., On the Rosicrusian mythology, a system of poetical machinery might be constructed of the highest character. 1864 W. Smith *Show's Hist. Eng. Lit.* xv. (1865) 294 The fantastic theories of Paracelsus and the Rosicrucian philosophers.

Hence **Rosicru'cianism, Rosicrucia'nity, Rosicru'cianize** *v.*

c 1740 Bolingbroke *Ess. Pope* Wks. 1754 IV. 44 Had Arnobius..lived in our days, you would have been..made the father of *rosycrucianism. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 528 The Rosicrucianism of so vigorously-minded a man as Samuel Johnson. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 639 A circumstance occurred..that by no means diminishes the *Rosicrucianity of my notions of the spiritual. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 136 A constant endeavour to *rosicrusianize every subject.

Ro'sied, *a. rare.* [f. Rosy *a.* + -ed.] Made rosy or rose-red; decked with roses.

1855 Ogilvie *Suppl., Rosied*, .. adorned with roses or their colour. 1889 *Universal Rev.* Nov. 437 The northern streamers upon rosied wings Shimmer and wheel and fade.

Ro'sier. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* Also 6 **roysyer, rosyer, rosyar, rosiere,** 6–7 **rosiar.** [a. F. *rosier*:—L. *rosārium*, f. *rosa* Rose *sb.*: cf. Rosary and Roseler.] A rose-tree, rose-bush.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 1178 Of Vertu also the soueraynе enterlude; The Boke of the Rosiar. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 61 Yᵉ first an Oliue tree,..yᵉ iii. a Roysyer with the armes of England [etc.]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 19 Ne other tire she on her head did weare, But crowned with a garland of sweete Rosiere. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 120 How many flowers the rosiers bring.

1829 Southey *All for Love* III. xii, The nightingale..Hath in the garden rosier trill'd A rich and rapturous song. *a* 1851 Moir *Tower of Ercildonne* vii, The rosiers twain that shed their bloom In autumn o'er the lover's tomb.

Ro'siery, irreg. variant of Rosery.

1791 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) III. 81 The rosiery will not, I trust, have exhausted all its bloom and fragrance.. before I reach you.

Rosignell, obs. Sc. f. Rossignol.

Rosil (rōˑzil, rōˑzˈl), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 5 **rosell, 6 rossall, 6, 8 rossell** (8 **rossel**); 5 **rosyle, 7, 9 rosil, 8–9 rossil**; 9 **rozzel, rozzle.** [Variant of Rosin *sb.*]

1. Rosin, resin.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 683 *Hec rosina*, rosyle. 1485–6 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 416 Pro 4ᵒʳ dd. de rosell, 3*s.* 4*d.* 1571 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XII. 447 For mixing white wax with rossall and turpentyne. 1579 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 117 For rossell to the plumber, 3*s.* 1691 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* s.v., I suppose from *rosin*, which here in Essex the Vulgar call *Rosill.* 1787–in many dialect glossaries.

2. A kind of soil (see Rosilly *a.*).

Hence **Ro'sil** *v. dial.*

1819 R. Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* (*c* 1850) 95 He rozzelt the strings.

Ro'silly, *a. dial.* Forms: 6 **rosellie,** 8 **rosselly**; 7– **rosilly.** [f. Rosil *sb.* + -y.] Of soil: (see quots. 1691 and *a* 1825). Cf. Rosiny *a.* 2.

1577 Harrison *Descr. Brit.* I. xiii. in *Holinshed* I. 38 The red or white sandy [mould], the lomye, roselly, grauelly, chalky or blacke. 1691 Ray *S. & E. C. Words, Rosil* or *Rosilly* soil; Land between Sand and Clay, neither light nor heavy. 1721 Mortimer *Husb.* (ed. 2) II. 42 That which I have observed to be the best is a rosselly top, and a brick earthy bottom. In general, a true Rossel or light Land, whether white or black, is what they are usually planted in. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Rosilly*, like rosin. It is applied to a soil both sandy and clayey.

Ro'sily, *adv.* [f. Rosy *a.* + -ly 2.] With a rosy hue; in a rosy manner.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* X. x. ¶ 22 They live like so many sons of the church, rosily, merrily, and fatly. 1852 M. Arnold *Empedocles* II. 81 The white Olympus-peaks Rosily brighten. 1893 E. H. Barker *Wand. S. Waters* 7 The after-light of sunset was lingering rosily upon the naked crags.

Rosin (rɒˑzin), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–6 **rosyn,** 5 **roosyn,** 6 **rosing,** 4, 6–**rosin,** 7–8 **rozin.** β. 4–6 **rosyne** (5 **ross-**), 4–7 **rosine,** 7 **rozine.** γ. 4 **roseyne,** 6 **-eyn**; 5 **ros(s)ene.** δ. 6 **rossen, rossen,** 6–8 **rosen, rozen,** 7 **rozzen.** ε. 6 **rosome,** 9 *dial.* **rosum.** [An alteration of Resin *sb.* Further alterations are Rosil and Roset. For the change of vowel, which appears also in Anglo-L. *rosina*, cf. OF. *roisin* (G. *rosine*, Du. *rozijn*, Da. *rosin*) as a variant of *raisin.*]

1. =Resin *sb.*; *spec.*, this substance in a solid state obtained as a residue after the distillation of oil of turpentine from crude turpentine.

The colour of the product (yellow, brown, or black) depends on the continuation of the heat employed.

α. *a* 1350 *St. Lucy* 183 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 19 Pik and rosyn he bad in cast, And oyle, to ger þe fire brin fast. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxvii. 17 Bawm, and hony, and oyle, and rosyn. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 132 An entreet maad of .ij. parties of whit rosyn, & oon partie of wex. 1496 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 174 Laying on of piche, Rosyn & talow uppon the seid ship. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal. Eng.* (1893) 246 Tarre, pitche, rosing whereof we haue none at all. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 134/15 Rosin, *resina*. 1611 Bible *Song Holy Children* 22 To make the ouen hote with rosin, pitch, towe, and small wood. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 11 A melted Cement, made of Pitch, Rosin, and Wood-ashes. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 204 A sort of Rozin, which is good for curing of Wounds. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 17 The powder of rosin will be attracted by those parts only of the electrophorus, which are electrified positively. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing*, etc. vii. 400 A solution of rosin or fine Burgundy pitch in pure spirit of wine. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* x, They wore coats stiffened with tar and rosin. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 346/2 Black Rosin is an important article in the composition of good [printing-] ink.

β. 1367–8 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 386 In sex libris de rosine, 20*d.* 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 200 Thei go be nyhte unto the Myne With pich, with soulphre and with rosine. 1454 *Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 283 No maner of man dwellynge in the said cite shulde..by salte, ire, pych, rosyne, collys. 1551 Turner *Herbal* (1568) 30 The small leues in the top broused or broken sauour lyke rosyne. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxviii. 285 Liquors, oiles, gummes, and rozines. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. xii. (1614) 803 All whiche they mingled together with..the fume of Rosine. 1681 Rosine [see Resin *sb.* 2].

γ. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 64 Pro melle, lynesede,..roseyne. 1465 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 302 Yren, pitche, rosene, nor tarre. 1485 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 181 Paid be hym for a qwartt of rossene, xjd. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 58 They be somtyme made with roseyn. 1548 — *Dict.* s.v. *Cedria*, The roseyn that renneth out of the great cedre tree.

δ. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 78 A vessel of bras.. Full of pyche, rosen oyle and smere. 1516 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 397 Pich, canvas, rosen. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 109 Vessels, calcked with rosen smearye. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv, My fiddlestick wants rozzen. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ¶ 126 Aloes by ablution looseth the juice, and there remaineth a meer rozen. 1742 Yarrow *Love at First Sight* 98 A piece of Rozen, and two Yards of Catgut. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 16 Some powder of rosen..is shaken upon the electrophorus.

ε. 1542–3 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 269 A Torche of Rosome weynge ix li. ij *s.* iij *d.* 1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 536 Rosum is a common corruption of rosin, which is almost universally pronounced ros'm by the mass of the people. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Rosum*, rosin.

b. With *a* and pl. A particular kind of rosin.

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxviii. 285 Liquors, oiles, gummes, and rozines, which come from divers plants and hearbes. 1672–3 Grew *Anat. Pl.* II. iii. (1682) 67 In the dryed Root of Angelica, &c. being split, the Milk..appeareth,..condensed to a hard and shining Rosin. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 7 The former is the case of chrystallized Salts, Rosins, and the like.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rosin boiler, candle, gas, size, soap*; *rosin-weeping* adj.; **rosin-end** (see quot.); †**rosin flower,** a pine tree; **rosin oil, plant, rose, tin** (see quots.); **rosin-tree,** a South African shrub (*Cineraria resinifera*), which exudes resin; **rosin-weed,** *U.S.*, the compass plant (*Silphium laciniatum*).

1880 J. Dunbar *Pract. Papermaker* 54 Cubic contents of small *rosin boiler. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Chandelle, Chandelles de Buchs*, *rosen candles, vsed by the poorer sort of people neere vnto Bourdeaux. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.*, *Rosin-end, a shoe-maker's waxed or rosinned thread. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XI. 434 As when a torrent .. beares blasted Oakes, and withers *rosine flowres,..into the Oceans force. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 562 *Rosin gas is cheaper than oil gas. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 807/2 *Oil*, **Rosin*, an oil obtained from the resin of the pine-tree, used by painters for lubricating machinery, and other purposes. 1856 A. Gray *Man. Bot.* (1860) 209 *Silphium*, *Rosin-Plant. Heads many-flowered, radiate. 1886 Britten & Holland, **Rosin Rose. Hypericum calycinum*, L., and *H. perforatum*, L., the smell of which is supposed to resemble that of rosin. *Yks.* 1880 J. Dunbar *Pract. Papermaker* 55 Take ..10 gallons of thick prepared *rosin size. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1144 Of Yellow or *Rosin Soap. 1867 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 310/2 **Rosin Tin*, a miner's name for pale-coloured translucent Tinstone with a resinous lustre. 1815 Anne Plumptre tr. *Lichtenstein's Trav. S. Africa* II. 176 A shrub, which grows from two feet to three feet and a half high, called by the colonists *harpuisboejes*, the *rosin tree. 1834 Schoolcraft *Exped.* 297 Among the flowers, the plant called *rosin-weed attracts attention by its gigantic stature. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 970 With a Pole of *rozen-weeping Fir.

Rosin (rɒˑzin), *v.* Forms: 5 **rossyen,** 6 **roson,** 7 **rosen, rosin, rozen,** 7–8 **rozin,** 9 *U.S.* **rosum.** [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To smear over, or seal up, with rosin; to rub (*esp.* a violin bow or string) with rosin.

1497 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 294, C weight Rosyn to Rossyen the seid Ship abouewater. 1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. iv. 461 Well sewed with threed well twisted, waxed and rosoned. 1624 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. liv, To the tinker for new rozening and mending 13 black jackes and 2 botles. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. i. 240 Those, who make musick with so harsh an instrument, need to have their bow well rosend before. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 128 ¶ 4 Not one of these people will open their mouths, or rosin a single string, without being very well paid for it. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 175 [Place layers,] till the jar is full, then bung and rosin it. 1896 Lumsden *Poems* 43 He screwed her up wi' conscious pride And rosin'd her.

absol. 1607 DEKKER & MARSTON *Westw. Hoe* D.'s Wks. 1873 II. 341 They are but rozining, sir, and theile scrape themselues into your company presently.
fig. 1650 B. *Discollim.* 34 My..heart-strings are grown so feeble, that if I should not rozen them now and then (with a little mirth) they would soone crack quite asunder.
2. *fig.* To supply with liquor; to make drunk; also *intr.*, to indulge in drink. Now *dial.*
1729 FIELDING *Pleasures Town* III. i, A fiddlestick is a drunkard: Why? Because it loves ros'ning. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Rosinned*, drunk. 'He war purely rosinn'd.' 1869– in dialect glossaries (Northumbld., Lanc., Linc.).

† **Rosina·ceous,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. ROSIN *sb.* + -ACEOUS.] Yielding resin; resinous.
1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 105 Roots of the Firs, Pines, or other Rosinaceous Trees.

Rosinante (rɒzinæ·nti). Also 8–9 **rozinante.** [ad. Sp. *Rocinante* (f. *rocin* horse, jade: see ROUNCY), the name of the horse ridden by Don Quixote.] A poor, worn-out, or ill-conditioned horse; a hack, a jade.
Usually with capital, as a quasi-proper name.
1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xvii, Ill-fated sermon!..trod deep into the dirt by the left hind-foot of his Rosinante. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 100, I felt queer enough mounted on my Rosinante, about thirteen hands high. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 233 The more humble donkey and spare Rosinante trotting and snorting along the road. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* 56 A wretched 'rosinante', such as would appear at a Spanish bull-fight.

† **Rosi·ne.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *ros-a*, after *rēgīna*, etc. Cf. REGINE.] A rose; in quot. as a title of the Virgin Mary.
1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 8 Our tern inferne for to dispern, Helpe rialest rosyne.

Rosined (rɒ·zind), *ppl. a.* [f. ROSIN *v.* + -ED[1].] Smeared or rubbed with rosin; resinous.
1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Germania* (1622) 271 Amber..will burn like unto wood pitched and rosened. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xii. (1614) 804 Foure women attending with Torches of Pine tree Rosenned. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* VI. 24 That Bowzybeus who could..with the rozin'd Bow torment the String. 1832 BREWSTER *Natural Magic* viii. 181 Its vibrations..may be kept up, by drawing a rosined fiddle-bow across it. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* v. 663 The God of the flames..Riots on bench, and on oar, and on rosined timbers of pine.

Ro·siness. Also 7 **rosyness.** [f. ROSY *a.*] Rosy colour or complexion.
1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. i. 36 Orna now..breaks through her blushes so As the fair Morn breaks through her rosyness. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 133 Such a complexion,..so healthily fair with such a sweet rosiness. 1879 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Seek & Find* 65 Snow ..on mountain heights, flushed with pure rosiness at the fall of day.

Ro·sing, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROSE *v.*[1] 4.] The action of treating with chemicals in order to redden.
1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 787 There next follows..the rosing by boiling in a bath of salt of tin. *Ibid.* 790 The rosing is given with solution of tin, mixed with soap water.

Ro·sing, *ppl. a. rare*—[1]. [f. ROSE *sb.* or *v.*] Rose-like, rosy.
c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 464 Nocht is 3our fairnes bot ane faiding Flour;..3our roising reid to rotting sall retour.

† **Ro·sinish,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [ROSIN *sb.*] Resinous.
1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xliv. 291 Take of the.. greenest, and most rosinish leaues of Nicotiana that can be chosen a pound.

Ro·sinous, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. ROSIN *sb.*] Resinous.
1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 50 The Countrey aboundeth much with Firs, and Pine-trees: which the Inhabitants usually cut, that the Gum, Rosinous, or Turpentine substance may sweat forth. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 93 There are Juices, 1. Aqueous,..5. Rosinous, 6. Bituminous. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Aloes*, Aloes Wood is Rosinous. 1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 388 The candles made of white lac also smoked and produced a rosinous smell.

Rosiny (rɒ·zini), *a.* Also 6 **rosinie,** 7 **roziny;** 6–7 **roseny,** 7 **ros-, rozenny, -ie.** [f. ROSIN *sb.*]
1. Full of rosin; resinous.
1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 89 A tede is a fat and roseny pece of a pyne or pich tre, which hewen of serueth for torches. 1576 G. BAKER *Jewell of Health* 80 The lyke doe they describe of the fattes and rosinie substances. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 62 Some whole trees are to be seene more sulphurus and roseny than other some. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 4 Trees Odorate,..and Trees Rozennie, last longer in their Woods, or Timber, than those abovesaid. 1669 [see RESINACEOUS]. 1904 E. NESBIT *Phœnix & Carpet* I. 4 The rosiny fire-lighters that smell so nice.
† **2.** Of soil: Resembling, having the colour of, rosin. *Obs.* (Cf. ROSILLY *a.*)
1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xi. (1614) 59 The soile is of a rosennie clay. 1685 TEMPLE *Ess. Gardening* Wks. 1720 I. 182 Of all sorts of Soil, the best is that upon a Sandy Gravel, or a Rosiny Sand.

Ro·sion. *rare*—[0]. (See quot.)
1656 BLOUNT, *Rosion*,..a gnawing, a griping, a biting.

Ro·sist. *rare.* [ROSE *sb.*] A grower or 'fancier' of roses.
1869 S. R. HOLE *Bk. about Roses* 24 Passing from the blue coat school of Rosists to the black.

Ro·sland. *dial.* [f. ROSS *sb.*[3]] (See first quot.)
1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726), *Rosland*, heathy Land, or full of Ling;..Waterish, or Moorish Land. 1889 *Universal Rev.* Nov. 435 On river plain And smothered rosland stirs the snow and dies.

† **Rosmarine**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: (1 **rosmarim,**) 4–8 **rosmarine** (4 **-yne**), 5 **ros maryn, rose-maryn**(e, 4, 6, 8 **rosemarine.** [A more original form of ROSEMARY.]
1. Rosemary.
[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 184 Đeos wyrt þe man rosmarim, & oðrum naman boþen nemneþ.]
13.. in *Relig. Antiq.* I. 195 The rote of rosmaryne Man may set welle and fyne Betwene Aprile and the May. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 132 His herbe propre is Rosmarine, Which schapen is for his covine. 14.. *Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XIX. 79 Rosmarine. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 182 Tak þe rote of..rosmaryn, lauender, prymmerole. 1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) f 5 Violettys, rose-marynes, maiorons, gylofres. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 200 Colde Lettuce, and refreshing Rosmarine. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 118 Byting on Annis-seede, and Rose-marine. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 200 Mr. Prynne and Mr. Burton were brought into London in great pomp and state, being conducted with many thousands of horse and foot, having sprigs of Rosmarine in their hands. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 109 Trim rosemarine, that whilom crown'd The daintiest garden of the proudest peer.
2. Sea-dew. *rare*—[1].
1616 B. JONSON *Queenes Masques* Wks. 902 You shall.. steep Your bodies in that purer brine, And wholsome dew call'd Ros-marine.

† **Rosmarine**[2]. *Obs.*—[1] [f. mod.L. *rosmar-us* (16th cent., ad. Da. *rosmar*), or It. and Sp. *rosmaro*, Pg. *rosmar*; the ending may have been suggested by *morse marine.*] The walrus.
1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 24 The horrible Sea-satyre,.. And greedy Rosmarines with visages deforme.

Rosminian (rɒzmi·niăn). [See def.] **a.** *sb.* A member of the Institute of Charity, a religious congregation founded in 1828 by Antonio Rosmini-Serbati (1797–1855). **b.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Rosmini, his Order, or his philosophy.
1874 tr. *Überweg's Hist. Phil.* II. 496 Manzoni..applied the Rosminian principles to the art of composition. 1882 W. LOCKHART in tr. *Rosmini's Sketch Mod. Phil.* Introd. p. ii, The preliminary difficulty in understanding the Rosminian philosophy. 1886 *W. Lockhart's Life Rosmini* xxxi. (ed. 2) I. 284 Here at present resides a small community of Rosminian Fathers. *Ibid.* II. 340 Notwithstanding all the accusations of *heterodoxy* against the Rosminians.
Hence **Rosmi·nianism,** the philosophical system or principles of Rosmini.
1874 tr. *Überweg's Hist. Phil.* II. 496 Pestalozza, whose *Elementi di Filosofia*, 1847, contain the best exposition of Rosminianism.

Rosoch: see ROSOTH.

Roso-crusian, obs. form of ROSICRUCIAN.

Rosoglio, variant of ROSOLIO.

Ro·solate. *Chem.* [f. ROSOL-IC + -ATE[4].] A salt of rosolic acid.
1835 *R. D. & T. Thomson's Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 50 The precipitation of the rosolate of lime.

Rosolic (rɒzɒ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *ros-a* + -OL + -IC.] *Rosolic acid* = AURIN.
1835 *R. D. & T. Thomson's Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 50 Rosolic acid is a resinous mass which may be reduced to powder, and assumes an orange yellow colour. 1857 *Manch. Mem.* XV. 2 On the Composition and Derivation of Rosolic Acid. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 520 The same holds good as regards corallin or pæonin, a red colour composed of rosolic acid.

Rosolio (rɒzō·lio). Also **ros(s)oglio.** [a. It. *rosolio*, var. of *rosoli*: see ROS SOLIS. Cf. mod.L. *rossolium.*] A sweet cordial made in Italy and Southern Europe from spirits, raisins, sugar, etc.
1819 T. HOPE *Anast.* I. iv. (1820) 82 To support the ardour of my affections with rosoglio and spice. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii, I walked to a posada (that's an inn), and drank seven bottles of rosolio to keep myself quiet. 1864 VISC'TESS STRANGFORD *Adriatic* 269 The best liqueurs in the world, maraschino, rosoglio of several sorts [etc.]. 1901 BESANT *Lady of Lynn* xi, The wine of Lisbon and Canary, the rosolio and the ratafia.

Rosoth, a spurious word due to printers' errors for *rother-soil*: see ROTHER 2.
1671 PHILLIPS s.v. *Rother-beasts*, Whence *Ro-soil* [1678–1706 *Rosoth*] is used in Herefordshire, for the soil..of those beasts. 1708 KERSEY, *Rother-soil* or *Rosoth.* 1721 BAILEY, *Rother-soil, Rosoch.*

† **Rosp,** *v.*[1] *Obs.*—[1] [? var. of RASP *v.*[1] Cf. Norw. dial. *rosp* a rasp.] *trans.* To waste.
c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2132 Al ðat ðise first .vii. maken, Sulen ðis oðere vii. rospen & raken.

† **Rosp,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[0] [Cf. RASP *v.*[2], and Flem. *ruispen, ruspen* (Kilian), MLG. *ruspen.*] *intr.* To belch. Hence † **Ro·sping** *vbl. sb.*
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rospynge, or bolkynge (*S.* balkynge), *eructacio.*

† **Rospeys, rospyse,** varr. RASPIS[1]. *Obs.*
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rospeys, wyne, *vinum rosatum.* 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 307 Item, for a botelle of rospyse, iiij.d.

Ross (rɒs), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **Ros,** 8 **Rosse.** The name of a county in the north of Scotland, used *attrib.* in *Ross herald*, one of the six Scottish heralds.
1475–6 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* VIII. 372 Diligens signifero, nunc Ross heraldo nuncupato. 1526 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 266 Delivrit to Ros herrold, lettre requiring my lordis of Arrane and Murray to restor the Kingis gunis. 1566 *Cal. Scottish Papers* (1900) II. 250 Lettre..caried by Wm. Steward *alias* Ros harald of armes to the Q. of Scottes. 1641 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. ii. I. 405 Befoir..Johne Malcome, Ross Herald. 1742 ALEX. NISBET *System of Heraldry* II. IV. xvi. 171 Rosse Herald, so named from the County of Ross, which was of old an Appendage of the Crown. 1863 G. SETON *Law & Pract. Heraldry in Scotl.* 37 The Heralds attached to the Lyon Court are six in number, viz., Islay, Rothesay, Marchmont, Albany, Ross, and Snowdon.

Ross (rɒs), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **rose,** 6–7 **rosse,** 9 *dial.* **rawse.** [App. of Scand. origin, corresponding to Norw. dial. *ros* (*rus*), small rubbish, scrapings.]
† **1.** Rubbish, refuse, dregs. *Obs.*
1577 HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 53 The heads of saffron..being scowred from their rose [1587 rosse or filth] ..are interred againe. 1587 *Ibid.* II. xx. (1877) I. 331 Either reserued in the house, or hauing the rosse pulled from their rootes, laid againe in the earth. 1630 LEVETT *Ordering of Bees* (1634) 51 Put the Combes and water together into a Canvas bagge,..and straine as much as you can.., casting away the rosse that remaineth in the bag.
2. The scaly outer portion of the bark of trees. Chiefly *U.S.*
The *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (1904) gives *rawse* or *ross* as a Sussex word, with the sense 'the scrapings of oak-bark, lichen, and moss'.
1778 J. CARVER *Trav. N. Amer.* 497 The ross or outside bark [of the ash] being near eight inches thick. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Ross*, the rough scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees. *New England.* *c* 1840 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 23 Get then some oak bark, cut off the ross, and chop..the inner rind. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1984/2 *Rossing-machine*, a machine for removing the ross, or rough scaly, exterior portion of bark, from the remainder.

Ross, *sb.*[3] *dial.* [a. Welsh *rhos.*] A marsh, morass. Cf. ROSLAND.
1839 LEWES *Gloss. Hereford.*

Ross, *v. U.S.* [f. ROSS *sb.*[1] 2.] (See quots.)
1864 WEBSTER, *Ross*, to divest of the ross, or rough, scaly surface; as, to ross bark. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* Mar. 16 Removing the bark from the top of the log, or 'rossing' it, as it is termed by loggers.
Hence **Ro·ssing** *vbl. sb.* In quots. *attrib.*
1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1984/1 Rossing-machine. *Ibid.* 1985/1 Rossing Attachment for Saw-Mill.

Ross, obs. form of ROSE *sb.*

† **Ro·ssals.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. mod.L. *rossalia*: see ROSALIA.] = ROSALIA 1.
1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 327 The measells..are cured as the small pocks; hereto belong the crystals, tubercles, rubeols, and rossals.

Rosse, obs. form of ROSE *sb.*

Rossel(l: see ROSIL and RUSSEL.

† **Ro·sseld,** *a. Obs.*—[1] (Meaning uncertain.)
?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2793 Thorowe a rownnde rede schelde he ruschede hym sone, That the rosselde spere to his herte rynnes!

Ro·sselled, *a. dial.* Also 8 **rostled,** 9 **ross-ill'd.** [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)
1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Rostled*, half rotten as apples sometimes are. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Rossell'd*, decayed,.. a rossell'd apple. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* Gloss. 395 'A rossill'd apple.' Said only of this species of fruit.

Rossellie, obs. form of ROSILLY.

Rossen, obs. form of ROSIN.

Ro·sser. *U.S.* [f. ROSS *v.* + -ER.] A rossing-machine.
1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1984/2 A common use of the rosser is in saw-mills,..to remove the bark from the log in advance of the path of the saw.

Rosset, obs. form of ROSET, RUSSET.

‖ **Rossignol.** Also 6 **rosignell.** [F. *rossignol*:—pop. L. **luscinīolus*, a masc. form of L. *luscinīola.*]
† **1.** The nightingale. *Obs.*—[1]
1590 BUREL *Passage Pilgr.* in *Watson's Collect. Sc. Poems* (1706) II. 28 The Osill and the Rosignell, The Phœnix and the Nichtingell.
2. *Canada.* The song-sparrow (*Melospiza*).
1879 A. B. STREET in *Poems of Places, Brit. Amer.* 11 The brown rossignol's shrill carol.

† **Rossin,** obs. Sc. pa. pple. of ROAST *v.*
1597 *Trials Witches.* in *Spald. Club Misc.* (1841) I. 85 The ane half of the day rossin in his bodye, as gif he hed bene rossin in ane vne.

Rossing-machine: see ROSS *v.*

Rosslynge, obs. form of RUSTLING.

‖ **Ros solis.** *Obs.* [L. *rōs* dew + *sōlis* gen. of *sōl* sun. The plant and liquor are also known in F. (and Pg.) as *rossoli(s*, whence Sp. and It. *rosoli* in sense 2 (cf. ROSOLIO).]
1. The plant sundew; = ROSA SOLIS 1.
1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 414 The Ros Solis and Woolfes clawe do growe in drie waterie Countries. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. iii. 440 Rosemary, Ros Solis, Betony, Saffron. 1652 CADEMAN *Distiller of London* 34 ℞.. Ros solis, gathered in due season, and clean picked. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rosolis*, It had its Name because antiently prepared wholly of the Juice of the Plant *Ros solis.* 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. 1, (1760) 215 The Ros-Solis or Sundew, from whence this Cordial Water has its name.
2. = ROSA SOLIS 2. *rare.*
1652 CADEMAN *Distiller of London* Table of Waters, *Aq. Roris Solis*, Ros solis proper.

† **Rossome.** *Obs.*—[1] [Obscure.] Redness.
1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Livb, The same water is good agaynste the impetigines, and the rossome [G. *die röte*] in the face.

Ro·ssy, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. ROSS *sb.*[1]] Rubbishy; of the nature of ross.
1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 68 The sap .. where-

with they temper the dry rossie dross, that they gnaw off from old decayed posts and pales.

Rossy, obs. f. ROSY *a.*

Rost(e, obs. ff. ROAST, ROOST, RUST.

Rostel (rɒ·stĕl). *Bot.* [Anglicized f. ROSTELLUM.] The radicle of a seed.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Rostellum*, The Rostel, or descending plane part of the Corcle or heart, in the first vegetation of the seed. 1832 *Planting* 13 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), The *rostel*, or first radicle, which descends into the soil, and becomes the root of the tree. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 266/2 The corcule (which includes the plumule or future stem and the rostel).

Roste·llar, *a. Bot.*, etc. [f. ROSTELL-UM + -AR.] Pertaining to, or constituting, a rostellum.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 212 The Diphyllidea have..two armed rostellar prominences. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Wand. E. Archipelago* 93 An insect, to secure the pollinia, would require to alight on the margin of the rostellar platform.

Roste·llate, *a. Bot.*, etc. [f. ROSTELL-UM + -ATE.] Having a rostellum.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 384 Mouth perfect, or rostellate. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 257 Characterised by having..a superior perianthium and rostellate seeds. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 992/2 *Rostellate*, ..terminating gradually in a hard long straight point—as the pod of radish.

Roste·lliform, *a. Bot.*, etc. [f. ROSTELL-UM.] Of the form or shape of a rostellum.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 292 Proboscis sheathed beneath a rostelliform process. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 257 Seeds with a..lateral rostelliform hilum.

‖ **Rostellum** (rɒste·lŏm). [a. L. *rostellum* a small beak or snout (Pliny), dim. of *rostrum*.]

1. *Bot.* **a.** A radicle: cf. ROSTEL. *? Obs.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. vii. (1765) 15 *Rostellum*, a plain Part of the Corculum; which descends. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 435/2 The Corculum..consists of two parts, viz. plumula and rostellum. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 250 The radicle..(*rhizoma* or *rostellum*); cotyledons..; and plumule.

b. (See quots.)

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 175/2 *Rostellum*..is applied to the short beak-shaped process found on the stigma of many violets, as *Viola hirta*, *V. odorata*, and *V. canina*, &c.; and Orchidaceæ, as *Orchis*, *Spiranthes*, *Listera*, &c. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 421 In Orchids, each of the pollen masses has a prolongation or stalk,..which often adheres to a prolongation at the base of the anther, called *rostellum*. 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* Introd. 6 The rostellum either includes or is formed of viscid matter.

2. *Zool.* **a.** The tubule and enclosed siphuncle of the various species of louse, replacing the usual mouth apparatus of insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 363.

b. The protruding fore-part of the head of tapeworms, armed with hooklets or spines.

1849 in CRAIG. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 180 *Tænia*,..Head with four suctorial oscules, and mostly with a rostellum median, imperforate, retractile. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 225 *Tænia elliptica*.. also possesses a peculiar round rostellum beset with four irregular rows of sixty small hooks.

Roster (rɒ·stəɹ). Also 9 **rolster, rollster.** [ad. Du. *rooster* table, list, a transferred use of *rooster* gridiron (f. *roosten* to roast), in allusion to the parallel lines drawn on the paper.]

1. *Mil.* A list or plan exhibiting the order of rotation, or turns of duties and service, of officers, men, and bodies of troops.

Also, esp. *U.S.*, a simple list or register of officers, divisions of a regiment, etc., with various particulars relating to them.

1727 H. BLAND *Mil. Disc.* xix. 207 As each Nation had a different Number of Battalions in Flanders, their Duty was regulated by a Roster. *Ibid.* 283 At the Opening of the Campaign, he [the Adjutant-General] is to settle with the Majors of Brigade the Rosters for the several Duties. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1834) I. 36 Major General Baird having desired to be relieved—Colonel Wellesley, being next on the roster, was ordered on the same night to command within the fort. 1824 — *Suppl. Desp.* (1867) II. 332 The officers throughout the service..perform the duty by what is called in the army a Roster, which is not kept by the commanding officer, but in the orderly room. 1857 SIR W. NAPIER *Life Sir C. Napier* I. 377 It was in strict accordance with the customs of the service, namely, to place some captains on to the field officers' rolster. 1884 LD. ROBERTS in *19th Cent.* June 1066 He becomes a duty man, and is on the roster for guards, &c.

2. *transf.* A list or table exhibiting the names of a set of persons, esp. as taking turns of duty with each other.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Roster*, a list showing the turn or rotation of service or duty, as in the case of police-magistrates..and others, who relieve or succeed each other. 1881 *Art Interchange* (N.Y.) 27 Oct. 89 On the feminine side of the [opera] company's roster there is more cause for apprehension. 1892 *Nation* 29 Dec. 493/1 The author's roster of the diplomatic body stationed at Berlin in 1837.

Roster, obs. form of ROASTER.

†Ro·stle, *sb. Obs.*—[0] [? ad. L. *rostellum*. Cf. ROSTEL.] (See quot.)

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 300/2 *Vectis rostratus*,.. a barre or leauer with an iron point or end: a rostle.

†Ro·stle, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **ro(o)styl**, etc. [? f. OE. *rostian* to roast: see -LE.] *trans.* To burn slightly; to parch.

Perh. represented by mod. northern dial. *rossel, rozzel*, etc.; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Rozzle*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rost[l]yd, sum what brennyd [*Winch.* rostylyd, sumwat brente], *ustillatus*. *Ibid.*, Roost-[l]one [*Winch.* rostolone, *K.* rostelyn, *P.* rostlyn], *ustulo*, *ustillo*. *Ibid.*, Rostlynge [*Winch.* roostyllynge], *ustyllacio*.

Rostral (rɒ·străl), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 5 **rostrale,** 6 **rostralle.** [ad. late L. *rostrāl-is*, f. L. *rostr-um* beak: see -AL.]

†**1.** *Rostral bone*, the coracoid process. Also *absol.* as sb. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 156 For to fastne þe schuldre, þis boon rostral is putt in maner of a wegge. *Ibid.* (Addit. MS.), Two smale bonys whiche beþ y-clepyde rostralis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Gj, [One branch] byndeth & closeth these two addycyons called Rostralles.

2. Of columns, pillars, etc.: Adorned with the beaks of galleys or with representations of these. Also *transf.*

Rostral crown, a golden crown, adorned with figures of ships' beaks, awarded to the person who first boarded an enemy's ship.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 161 P 7 The Other wore a rostral Crown upon her Head. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. 377 A rostral pillar was erected in his honour. *c* 1800 Miss E. C. KNIGHT *Autobiogr.* I. 118 At the extremity of the saloon..was a rostral column, on which were inscribed the names of the heroes of the Nile. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 258 The Genoese merchants had erected two rostral columns. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 78/2 Its fountains, obelisk, allegorical statues of chief French cities, rostral and other lamp-posts.

3. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to, situated in or upon, the rostrum.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 316 *Rostral*.., when seated on a rostrum. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 271 The compressed rostral teeth of the saw-fish are deeply implanted in sockets. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 335 The rostral cartilage is produced into an exceedingly long, flat lamina.

Rostrate (rɒ·strĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *rostrāt-us*, f. *rostrum* beak: see -ATE.]

†**1.** = ROSTRAL *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VI. iv. I. 456 Forasmuch as we are light vpon the mention of Naual or Rostrate coronets, this would be noted [etc.]. 1674 EVELYN *Navig.* Misc. Writ. (1825) 645 Their rostrate crowns, and that pretty insolence by act of senate allow'd to C. Duillius.

2. Having, or furnished with, a rostrum; terminating in a rostrum: **a.** *Bot.*

1819 *Pantologia*, *Rostrate fruit*, in botany, a beaked fruit. Having a process resembling the beak of a bird: as in geranium, scandix, pecten. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 61 The apex..rostrate, and elongated in various ways beyond the insertion of the filament. 1870 J. D. HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 13 *Nuphar luteum*...Berry ovoid rostrate.

b. *Ent.*, *Zool.*, etc.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 307 *Rostrate*.., when the anterior part of the head is elongated and attenuated into a cylindrical or many-sided rostrum or beak. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 305 Body ovate-oblong, narrowed and rostrate in front. 1884 *Geol. Mag.* 560 In other forms, the anterior extremity becomes nasute or rostrate.

Rostrated (rɒ·stre|tĕd), *a.* [See prec. and -ED.]

1. = ROSTRAL *a.* 2; also of a galley, having a beak.

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. (1727) 249 He brought to Italy an hundred and ten rostrated Galleys of the Fleet of Mithridates. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* II. 424 The rostrated column erected by Duillius. 1832 *Examiner* 324/2 With Roman temples and rostrated columns at the side scenes. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 104 The rostrated decorations of the pedestal..proclaim it at once to be a naval trophy.

2. = ROSTRATE *a.* 2.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 42/1 The antheræ are rostrated and barren. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entom. Compendium* 230 Front as if truncated, vertical, not rostrated. 1849 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 370 Head rostrated. 1866 R. TATE *Brit. Mollusks* IV. 71 The jaw of *Arion hortensis* contrasts strongly with the smooth rostrated jaw of *Limax*.

b. In specific names of fishes, etc.

1797 SHAW *Naturalist's Misc.* IX. pl. 304 The Rostrated whale.., Blackish sharp-snouted whale. *c* 1800 *Ibid.* XIV. pl. 586 The Rostrated Gymnotus:.. Long-snouted Gymnotus. 1803 — *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 337 Rostrated chætodon. *Ibid.* 401 Rostrated scarus.

Rostrato-, combining form of ROSTRATE *a.*, occas. used to form adjs., as *rostrato-nariform*.

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 432 In some instances the outer lip..is elongate, producing a rostrato-nariform shape.

Rostriferous, *a.* [f. *rostri-*, as combining form of L. *rostrum* + -FEROUS.] Having a rostrum (esp. as distinguished from a proboscis).

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 440 Ophthalmic ring not rostriferous. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 482 With mouth ..at the end of a non-introversible snout, i.e. rostriferous.

Ro·striform, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *rostriformis*: cf. prec. and -FORM.] Having the form or shape of a beak or a rostrum; beak-like.

1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 260 Its beginning, with a rostriform point. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 17 With a maxilliferous mouth seldom rostriform. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 415 Head with anterior process mostly rostriform.

Rostro-, used as combining form of ROSTRUM in some scientific terms, as *rostro-antennary*, *-branchial*, *-lateral*.

1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 151 The one nearest the rostrum 'rostro-lateral', 1888 *Huxley & Martin's Elem. Biol.* 225 A rostro-antennary branch;..distributed to the antennule and rostrum.

Ro·stroid, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. ROSTR-UM + -OID.] Beak-like, rostriform.

1867 *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* VII. 2 The head has the same long, rostroid appearance.

†**Ro·strous,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *rostr-um* beak + -OUS.] Having a beak or rostrum; beaked.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 284 Therefore rostrous animals, as birds, because they want teeth, have need of a double stomack.

Ro·strulate, *a. Ent.* [See next and -ATE.] Having a rostrulum.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 383 Mouth rostrulate.

‖ **Ro·strulum.** *Ent.* [mod.L., dimin. of L. *rostrum* beak.] The mouth-organ of the *Pulicidæ* or fleas (see quot.).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 362 *Rostrulum*,.. the oral instrument of *Aphaniptera*..in which the ordinary *Trophi* are replaced by a bivalve beak.

‖ **Rostrum** (rɒ·strŏm). Pl. **rostra,** *rarely* **rostrums.** [a. L. *rostrum* beak.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* The platform or stand for public speakers in the Forum of ancient Rome, adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antiates in 338 B.C.; also, that part of the Forum in which this was situated: **a.** In *pl.*

1579 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Cicero* (1896) V. 366 Antonius.. commaunded his head and his hands should straight be set up over the pulpit for Orations, in the place called Rostra. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xvii. 151 The Statues of these Embassadours which were at Fidene murdered, were set up openly at the charges of the citie in the Rostra. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 61 The city of Rome had four great forums or piazzas, 1. *Forum Romanum* or *vetus*, wherein was the *comitium* or hall of justice, the rostra or pulpits for orations [etc.]. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 393 Before they met, he called the people likewise to the Rostra. 1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) II. 128 Their rostra were generally adorned with the heads of some remarkable citizens. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 176/1 The rostra was between the Comitium, or place of assembly for the Curiæ, and the Forum, properly so called, or place of assembly for the Comitia Tributa. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 241 Pompey came forward on the Rostra to speak.

b. In *sing.*; also applied to the orators' stand in the Athenian assembly.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. ii, Myself will mount the Rostrum in his favour. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Rem. Swift* (1752) 185 What a glorious, what a consistent figure, must Swift have made in the rostrum at Rome. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 191 When he came down from the rostrum, the women paid their respects to him. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lvi. (1862) V. 92 Hyperbolus is named by Aristophanes as having succeeded Kleon in the mastership of the rostrum in the Pnyx.

2. *transf.* A platform, stage, stand, etc., adapted for public speaking.

The singular form, though strictly incorrect, is the one commonly employed in this sense.

1766 CLAP *Hist. Yale C.* 77 It is built of Brick,..with a Steeple and Galleries, in which are three Rostra for Orations, Disputations, &c. 1776 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 17 Dec., For want of Parliament General Burgoyne is..making an oration from the rostrum to the citizens of Westminster. 1813 *Examiner* 29 Mar. 198/2 From the old rostrum, he harangued the populace. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix, Mr. Tappertit mounted on an empty cask which stood by way of rostrum in the room. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxix, The auctioneer had an improvised rostrum put up for himself at the end of the long table.

fig. 1886 LOWELL *Democracy* (1887) 11 This age of publicity, where the newspapers offer a rostrum to whoever has a grievance, or fancies that he has.

b. *spec.* A pulpit. Also *fig.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 167 Humphry..owned that he had been encouraged to mount the rostrum by the example and success of a weaver, who was much followed as a powerful minister. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 409 The things that mount the rostrum with a skip, And then skip down again. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxi, As the worthy divine..was advancing towards the rostrum. 1873 M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (1876) 77 Mr. Banks glided into the Rostrum. *Ibid.* 100 Though mounted withal on the rostrum of Nonconformity.

c. The platform as an institution.

1883 WHITTIER *Our Country* 43 Free press and rostrum, church and school.

3. *Rom. Antiq.* A beak-like projection from the prow of a warship; = BEAK *sb.*[1] 7.

1674 EVELYN *Navigation & Commerce* Misc. Writ. (1825) 637 The Thasii added decks; Pisæus the rostrum, or beak-head. *a* 1700 — *Diary* June 1645, The beakes of these vessells are like the ancient Roman rostrums. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 14 An old Rostrum of a Roman Ship, that stands over the Door of their Arsenal. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 176/1 It pointed towards the Comitium, and the rostra were affixed to the front of it, just under the arches.

4. †**a.** The beak or nose of an alembic or still.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* viii. 64 The Rostrum or Nose of it..was Hermetically closed. 1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Rostrum*, the Pipe to conveigh the Liquor distilling into the Receiver. [Also in various later Dicts.]

†**b.** The nozzle of a pair of bellows. *Obs.*

1706 BAYNARD *Cold Bathing* II. 236 Bellows to draw the Aereal Niter in at the Valve or Clack..which closing by the Pressure of the Hand, squeezeth it out of the Rostrum or Nose.

†**c.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1728 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rostrum*, is used..also for a crooked Scissars which the Surgeons in some Cases make use of for the Dilatation of Wounds. [Hence in Johnson, and various later Dicts.]

†**d.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., Rostrum is also used to signify an instrument wherewith paper is ruled for musical compositions.

5. *Zool.*, etc. **a.** A beak or snout; an oral apparatus of an elongated form.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., The *rostrum* or snout in fishes varies very much in figure. 1803 P. RUSSELL *Indian Fishes* II. 69 The length from the rostrum to the caudal fin. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 303 A sucker or siphon,..in the form of an acute inarticulated rostrum,..fulfils the functions of a mouth. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. viii. 255 In some weevil-beetles there is a great difference between the male and female in the length of the rostrum or snout.

Comb. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 514 The Rhynchophorous or rostrum-bearing beetles.

b. A process or formation resembling a beak.

1815 BURROW *Conchol.* 33 *Cauda*, rostrum or beak; the elongated bases of the belly, lips and columella. 1831 KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 37 This aspect .. presents on the median line a ridge, called the rostrum or azygous process. 1878 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (ed. 2) 79 The rostrum of the sphenoid would fit into the gap between them. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 373 The apex of this phragmocone is enveloped in a second calcareous shell, the rostrum or guard.

6. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 170 The whole mass of the corona is the *orbiculus*..; certain horn-like processes are *cornua*, or horns; the upper end of these is the beak, or *rostrum*. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 176/2 *Rostrum*, a botanical term applied to any rigid prolongation of remarkable length, or to any additional process at the end of any of the parts of a plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Rostrum*, any beak-like extension; as in the stigma of some asclepiads.

Rosulate (*rɒ·zi*ulĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. late L. *rosula*, dim. of *rosa* rose + -ATE 2.] (See quots.)

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 418 *Rosulate*, when parts..lie packed closely over each other, like the petals of a double rose. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 44 Where these so-called 'radical' leaves are arranged with some regularity, and spread out horizontally, as in the House-leeks, they are said to be *rosulate*. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 221 A low perennial, with tufted woody stock, rosulate linear leaves, and pedunculate capitate flowers.

Rosum, U.S. and dial. variant of ROSIN *sb.*

Rosy (*rōu·zi*), *a.* Also 6 rossy, 6–8 rosie, 8 rosey. [f. ROSE *sb.* + -Y. Cf. MDu. *rosich* (Du. *rozig*), MHG. *rôsic* (G. *rosig*, *rösig*).

An OE. *rosig* has been inferred from the dat. sing. *roseum* in Thorpe's *Hom. Ælfric* II. 334. But this appears to be an error for *rosenum*, which is the reading in two Bodleian MSS.]

1. Having the crimson or pink colour of a rose; rose-coloured, rose-red.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1755 Elementes .. Holden a bond perpetuely durynge, That Phebus mot his rosy day forth brynge. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 108/35 Rossy, *roseus*. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 410 This spirit..blesseth all partes with ioy and lolitie and dies them with a Rosie colour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 175 For see the Morn.. begins Her rosie progress smiling. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 239 Alcinous gave the sign, And bade the herald pour the rosy wine. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 495 The lark is gay, That dries his feathers..Beneath the rosy cloud. 1823 CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 The western arc of the misty circle kindled, from a rosy to a deep reddening glow. 1845 *Beck's Florist* 198 The dark crimson feathered upper petals..contrast prettily with the white centre and rosy under petals. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 309 Wreaths sat on each hoar crown, Whose snows flush'd rosy beneath them.

b. Said of persons, their features, etc., especially as betokening good health.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 386 Her lily hand her rosy cheek lies under. 1611 — *Cymb.* V. v. 121 That sweet Rosie Lad. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 807 She held my hand,..Then from her rosy lips began to speak. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 454/1 Dear Doctor, answered the Dean; you look well and rosy, your Colour is fresh. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 165 The carriage he was often pleased to fill with tired and rosy vintagers. 1809–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 276 Whenever he went a sparking among the rosy country girls of the neighbouring farms. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xx, The honest Irish maid-servant..asked leave to kiss the face that had grown all of a sudden so rosy. 1875 H. G. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 408 It is an every-day occurrence to see pale anaemic patients become, whilst taking it, rosy and plethoric.

c. Blushing; accompanied with blushes.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. v. 11 She..pray'd me oft forbearance: did it with A pudencie so Rosie [etc.]. 1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* I. i, Thou know'st my rosy modesty cannot do it. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyph.* 87 She..turn'd her rosy cheek away. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 10 Due return of blushing 'Good Night', rosy as a borne-off bride's.

d. *spec.* (See quot.)

1847 HALLIW. s.v., Hens, when they commence laying, and their combs look red and healthy, are said to be rosy.

e. *ellipt.* as a slang term for 'wine'.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vii, Richard Swiveller finished the rosy and applied himself to the composition of another glassful.

2. Resembling a rose; *esp.* sweet-smelling or fragrant as a rose, rose-scented.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 247 b, Did not a rosed breath, from lips more rosie proceeding, say [etc.]. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 83 If thy delicious breath I chaunce to sip, Being the rosie verdure of thy lip. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xcvii, His clok with orient veluet quite lin'd through, His rosie tyes and garters so ore-blowne. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 168 That name indeed Becomes the rosy breath of love.

fig. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 82 Whereat the star of Lethe not delay'd His rosy eloquence.

3. Abounding in, decorated with, roses; composed of roses.

1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 40 The rosy garth depaynt and redolent .. Arayed was, by dame Flora the queene. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 37 A Rosy girlond was the victors meede. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 105 Braid your Locks with rosie Twine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 24 His rosie Wreath was dropt not long before. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Odes* I. v. 2 What youth, the rosy bower beneath, Now courts thee to be kind?

fig. 1637 MONRO *Pract. Obs.* iv. in *Exped.* II. 194 As this life is Rosie, so it hath flowers mixed with thornes.

4. Of times, circumstances, etc.: Bringing happiness; bright, gladsome; promising, hopeful.

1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. i, Her rosy slumbers shall not fly. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 199 As though in Cupid's college she had spent Sweet days..,And kept his rosy terms. 1874 L. MORRIS *To a Child of Fancy* ii, My little dove,..Who through the laughing summer day Spendest the rosy hours in play. 1887 H. SMART *Cleverly Won* ix, To be purposely knocked over when his chance of winning looked rosy, would be too provoking.

b. *transf.* Of temperament: Sanguine. *rare.*

1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* (1902) 80 My companion, in a rosier temper, listened with great satisfaction to my Jeremiads.

5. In special collocations, as **rosy cross**, the supposed emblem of the Rosicrucians (also *attrib.*); **rosy drop** (see quots. and ROSE-DROP 2); **rosy finch**, a bird of the genus *Leucosticte*, native to the northern parts of Asia and N.W. America; † **rosy gills** (see quot.); **rosy gull**, an American species of gull.

Also in various names of moths, as *rosy day*, *footman*, *minor*, *rustic*: see J. Rennie *Butterflies & Moths* (1832) 72, 86, etc.

1632 BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* (1640) 90 In this conflict ..no new devise of the Knights of the *Rosie-crosse..is able any whit, or at all, to revive, ease, or asswage. 1652 T. VAUGHAN (*title*), The Fame and Confession of the Fraternity of R. C. Commonly, of the Rosie Cross. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 651 As for the Rosie-cross Philosophers, Whom you will have to be but Sorcerers. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xviii, Thou hast gulled the whole brotherhood of the Rosy Cross. 1891 [see ROSICRUCIAN A]. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II. 359 Carbuncled-face. *Rosy drop. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prevent. & Cure Dis.* III. xiii. 1081 Red swelling on the face of hard drinkers and high livers, known as 'rosy drop'. 1801 LATHAM *Synop. Birds* Suppl. II. 207 *Rosy finch. *Fringilla rosea*..Inhabits among the willows ..in Sibiria. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 350 *Leucosticte*,..Rosy Finches. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Rosy-gills*, sanguine or fresh-colour'd. 1831 *Wilson's Amer. Ornith.* IV. 353 *Larus Franklinii*, Franklin's *Rosey Gull. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 316 Wedge-tailed, or Ross' Rosy Gull,..white, rosy-tinted.

b. In collocations used *attrib.* (see quots.).

1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 49 *C. rosacea.*—Rosy Feather Star. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 257 The cones of pellucid rosy lilac, the Rosy Crumb Sponge. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 9/2 Mandarin, Muscovy, and rosy-bill ducks.

6. With other adjs. (or sbs.) expressing colour, as *rosy crimson*, *rosy red*; also *rosy bright*.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 159 The Lillies of her breasts, the Rosie-red In either cheek. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 619 With a smile that glow'd Celestial rosie red. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 505 The racy wine,..By ten long years refin'd, and rosy bright. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 176 From the ground her foot Gleamed rosywhite. 1845 *Beck's Florist* 179 With large handsome foliage and..flowers of a pleasing rosy-crimson colour. 1882 *Garden* 22 Apr. 271 The glowing rosy purple hue.

7. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *rosy-bosomed*, *-cheeked*, *-coloured*, *-faced*, etc.; also *rosy-blushing*, *-dancing*, *-warm*.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columns* 449 Heav'n's *Rosie-blushing cheeks. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 986 The Graces, and the *rosie-bosom'd Howres. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 1007 The rosy-bosom'd Spring To weeping Fancy pines. 1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* I. iii, The beautifull lineaments of *rosie cheekt Ladies. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 114 Rosy-cheeked apples, plums with the bloom on them. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 610 Foxhunting squires and their rosycheeked daughters. 1669 H. MORE *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* 78 The Cardinals should go in their *Rosie-coloured Hats and Robes. 1716 ROWE *Ode for New Year* viii, On the balmy air sits rosy-colour'd health. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xx, All the rosy-coloured ideas..which flutter about the couch of a youth. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 28 The *rosy-crowned Loves are seen On Cytherea's day. 1796 T. TOWNSEND *Poems* 31 O'er the *rosy-dancing tide. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1848) 5 In the opinion of the *rosy-faced butler. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 634 O restore The *rosy-featur'd maid. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 488 While the *rosy-footed May Steals blushing on. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 236 The rosy-footed maidens. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. i. (Rtldg.) 276, I began to look like a *rosy-gilled son of the church. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1198 Therwith al *rosy hewed tho wex she. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XXV. 347, I view'd Her sparkling eyes, her features rosy-hu'd. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 588 The day-spring's daughter, *rosy palm'd. 1595 WEEVER *Epigr.* IV. xxii. E vj, Their *rosie-tainted features cloth'd in tissue. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep.* (1695) 21 A *Rosie-tincted Feature is Heav'ns Gold. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 60 In tufts of rosy-tinted snow. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 313 Let it mantle *rosy-warm With the tinge of love.

Rosy (*rōu·zi*), *v. rare.* [f. the adj.]

1. *trans.* To render rosy; to tinge with rose-colour.

1652 COLLIER in Benlowe *Theoph.* B iv b, Fond Sense, cry up a rosie Skin, Sacrata rosy'd is within. 1864 A. DE VERE *Infant Bridal* 195 At first a gentle fear Rosied her countenance. 1883 JEFFERIES *Story of my Heart* iii, The purple of sunset rosied the sward.

2. *intr.* To become rosy or rose-red. Hence **Ro·sying** *vbl. sb.*

1862 THORNBURY *Life Turner* I. 28 The rosying in twilight of the reaches of the Thames. 1881 *Argosy* XXXII. 223 The sea-pinks rosying in ocean cave.

Rosycrusian, obs. form of ROSICRUCIAN.

Rosy-fingered, *a.* Having rosy fingers. Chiefly *fig.*, after the Homeric *ῥοδοδάκτυλος* (*ἠώς*).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 7 The rosy fingred Morning faire. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. v, Take her by the Rosie-fingerd hand. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 9 Poets, that choose rather to say, rosie-fingered Aurora than red-fingered Aurora. 1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* II. i, The rosy-fingered morn appears. 1762 COWPER *To Miss Macartney* 97 So may the rosy-finger'd hours Lead on the various year. 1791 — *Odyss.* IX. 194 The rosy-fingered daughter of the dawn. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* IV. (1868) 45 Rosy-fingered Eos came blushing up the sky. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 83 Rosy-finger'd ye come, and golden-hair'd as the day.

Rosyn(e, obs. forms of ROSIN.

Rot (*rɒt*), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **rote**, 4–5 **rott**, 5–7 **rotte**, 5 **root**; 4– **rot**. [App. of Scand. origin: cf. Icel., Fær., Norw. *rot*, Sw. dial. *rät*, obs. Da. *rodt*, *rod*, *raad* (16th c.), LG. *röt*, related to ROT *v.*, ROTTEN *a.*]

1. The process of rotting, or the state of being rotten; decay, putrefaction; also, rotten or decayed matter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5921 For þe rotte þat þar-on fell..Ne was in hus na vessel fre. *Ibid.* 19001 In hell Ne suld noght crist be left to duell, Ne neuer o rote his flexs ha sight. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1079 Per was rose reflayr where rote has ben euer. 1382 WYCLIF *Micah* ii. 10 For the vnclennesse therof it shal be corrupt with the waist rott. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rot, or rotynge, *corrupcio*, *putrefaccio*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 312/1 A Rote, *caria*, *caries*, *liuor*. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 444 It was a hollow Bag, as he thought, filled with Rot and corruption. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* i, Your rot Glimmers in corse-lights on the shuddering dark.

fig. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 194 Who ys so blynd that seth not..the grete infamy and rote that remeynyth in vs? 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* 159 *marg.*, The main rot of the Romaine empire. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A vij, Many headed Rumour, Vices preseruer, vertues festred rot. 1859 WHITTIER *Preacher* 65 From the death of the old the new proceeds, And the life of truth from the rot of creeds.

2. A virulent disease affecting the liver of sheep which are fed on moist pasture-lands; inflammation of the liver caused by the fluke-worm, liver-rot. Usually with *the*.

See also *foot-*, *hunger-*, *liver-*, *pelt-*, *water-*, *winter-rot*.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1331–2 For thurgh a schep þat rote hase hent May many schep with rote be schent. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 26 All my shepe ar gone,..The rott has theym slone. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 98 When they [i. e. sheep] are closyd in ranke pasturys & butful ground, they are sone touchyd wyth the skabe and the rotte. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 85 When it hath pleased God to punish vs with the rot of our shepe. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* v. 12 As the rot overrunneth the whole flock. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 179 His cattel must of Rot and Murren die. 1721 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 69 Sometimes the Rot among Cattel is rather a Relief than a Damage. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Rabbit* 6 H 4/2 Rabbits are subject to..the rot, which is caused by the giving them too large a quantity of greens. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 93 The rot in sheep often prevails to an alarming degree, in the up-lands that skirt these fens. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 15 It is by summer flooding, where it is practised, that the fatal disease of rot is introduced. 1864 T. S. COBBOLD *Entozoa* 171 In the season of 1830–31, the estimated deaths of sheep from rot was between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000.

b. A particular form, instance, or epidemic, of this disease.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 98 Commynly they dye of skabe and rottys in grete nombur, wych cumyth..by-cause they are nuryschyd in so fat pasture. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 68 Many private men in England have in one yeere lost more cattel by a rot, then the Pale lost by this spoyling of the rebels. 1668 MORE *Div. Dial.* II. x. (1713) 116 Nor dare I adventure to propose to you the Murrain of Cattle or Rots of Sheep. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 416 A farmer who kept four hundred sheep tried this receipt in the last general rot (about five years ago). 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 535 The simple sheep licks up the autumnal dews hanging upon her pasture, which gives a rot to her flesh. 1864 J. FORSTER *Sir J. Eliot* I. 102 Was not the first rot or scab that came among English sheep brought by one out of Spain?

fig. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* Epil. 4 Among the muses there's a general rot. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1892) IV. 432 There seems to be a rot among princes: the Emperor Don Philip and the Duke are dead.

c. *Red rot*: see RED *a.* 19. *White rot*, the plant *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, belonging to the order *Umbelliferæ*; marsh pennywort, sheep-rot; also, rot-grass (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 424 Water Pennywoort is called.. in English Sheepes killing Pennygrasse, Pennyrot, and in the north countrie White rot. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 534 They call it [butterwort] *White rot*,..for the Country people doe thinke their sheepe will catch the rot, if for hunger they should eate thereof. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 21 *Hydrocotyle*, White-Rot. 1886 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.* 389 White Rot, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

3. A putrescent or wasting disease in persons. Also *fig.*

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xii. 4 Rot is in the boonys of that womman, that doith thingis worthi of confusioun. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 323 The painfull poplesie,..The rot, the roup, and the auld rest. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, IV. iii, Go, and the rot consume thee! 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 64, I will not kisse thee, then the rot returnes To thine owne lippes againe. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 87 We most justly abhorre the Nose that is sunk into this figure by the Venerian rot. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl.*

Alch. 69 Abusing himself in all blasphemies, riot and excess, in due time the Rot, or the Pox overtook them. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 520/2 The disease called grinder's rot, an incurable consumption. 1898 [see GRINDER 9].

† **b.** In the imprecation *Rot on* or *upon*. *Obs.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Rott on that villeyne! no. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* I, A rott upon you; you must still be humoured. *Ibid.* IV, Rot on your possibles.

4. Decay in timber or other vegetable products, stone, etc. See also DRY-ROT.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 217 The rock may with propriety be said to have *the rot*, for it crumbles to pieces in the hand. 1841 EMERSON *Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 240 Every species of property is preyed on by its own enemies, as iron by rust, timber by rot. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 214 Low, wet soils almost invariably produce rot in the berry. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 85 Enormous holes in the bamboo flooring occasioned by rot.

5. *slang.* Nonsensical rubbish; trash, bosh.

1848 SHILLETO in Whibley *In Cap & Gown* (1890) 228 Your Natural-rot, your Moral-bosh. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* vi, Let's stick to him and talk no more rot. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 13 You are just the sort of woman to believe in that kind of rot.

6. *Cricket.* A rapid break-down or fall of wickets during an innings. Also *transf.*

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 64 After this came the rot, and the total only reached 118. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 2/3 It is to be hoped that something can be done (as cricketers would say) to 'stop the rot'.

7. *Comb.*, as *rot-disease, epidemic, -proof, -proofed, -stricken*; † **rot-bean** (see quot.); **rot-grass**, one or other of several plants supposed to cause rot in sheep (see quots.); **rot-heap**, a rubbish-heap; **rot-steep** (see quot. 1838); **rot-stone**, = *rotten-stone*.

1716 *Petiveriana* I. 180 Barbadoes *Rot-bean,..Jetaiba Barbad. lobis minoribus.* 1864 T. S. COBBOLD *Entozoa* 173 The main facts relating to the origin..of the *rot-disease. *Ibid.* 172 The 'rot epidemic of 1824. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* ix. 69 They are as *rot grasse to sheepe. 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumb.* I. App. 39 *Pinguicula vulgaris*, Rot-grass, supposed highly injurious to sheep, on moist grounds. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 350 *Melica cærulea*,..fly-bent or rot-grass. 1863 PRIOR *Brit. Plants* 192 Rot-grass, from its being supposed to bane sheep, a grass in the sense of herbage, *Pinguicula vulgaris*. 1882 MISS ORMEROD *Man. Injurious Ins.* 43 Burning the infested old cabbage-stocks.., instead of throwing them into *rot-heaps. 1870 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 2 Blocks of wood on end, with gravel pounded between, the whole made permanently waterproof and *rotproof. 1884 *Health Exhib. Cat.* 90/1 Rotproof Non-poisonous Wall Linings. *Ibid.* 104/2 Hammock Awnings, comprising also *Rotproofed specimens. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 396 The cloth is steeped in a weak alkaline ley to remove the weaver's dressing. This is technically called the **rot steep*. 1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Cal.-printing* 45 The 'rot steep', so called because the flour or size with which the goods were impregnated was formerly allowed to ferment and putrefy. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* vi, The soldier, who was..burnishing his corslet with *rot-stone and shamois-leather. 1897 *Month* June 638 One who..had allowed human beings to perish like *rot-stricken sheep.

† **Rot**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. Du. *rot* neut., or G. *rotte* fem., a. OF. *rotte, rote, route*, ROUT *sb.*[1]] A file (of soldiers). Cf. RAT *sb.*[5] Also *attrib.*

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* CXX. (1643) 417 The other thirty two rots of Muskettiers belonging to the middle squadron. 1637 MONRO *Expedit.*, etc. II. *Abridgm. Exerc.* 183 There must be nine Rots of Pikemen, which have the Right hand, and twelve Rots of Musketiers on the left hand. *Ibid.*, Two are esteemed as Leaders, being a Corporall a Rot-master or Leader, and an under Rot-master.

† **Rot**, *a. Obs.* [f. ROT *v.* Cf. Du. *rot*, LG. *rôt, rot.*] Rotten; decayed.

1598 IR. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 118 Dyting on Annis-seede, and Rose-marine, Which might the Fume of his rot lungs refine. 1620 *Westward for Smelts* (Percy Soc.) 19 Her teeth were rot, Her tongue was not. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. 235 Those things..are as rot as our Irish bogs, or English Quagmires. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 189 A good quantity of..well-rot Dung and Earth mixt together.

Rot (rɒt), *v.* Forms: 1 rotian, 3 rotien, 3–4 rotie, 3–5 rotye, 5 rootye; 3–5 roten, 5 rotyn (rooton); 4 roote, 4–5 root, 5 royt; 4–6 rote, rotte, 4– rot. [Common Teut.: OE. *rotian*, = Fris. *rotsje*, MDu. *roten, rotten* (Du. *rotten*), OS. *rotôn* (MLG. *roten*, LG. *rötten*), OHG. *rozzên*; Icel. *rota* (trans.), obs. Da. *rodde, rode*: see ROTTEN *a.*, and cf. the etym. note to RET *v.*[2]]

1. *intr.* Of animal substances: To undergo natural decomposition; to decay, putrefy, through disease, mortification, or death.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 153 Swa se læce, ðonne he on untiman lacnað wunde, hio wyrmsað & rotað. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 264 Manegum men lungen rotað. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 299 Mid þam man smyrað riera manna lic þæt hiz rotian ne maxon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4773 He warrþ all..secnedd, Swa swiþe þatt hiss bodiȝ toc To rotenn bufenn eorþe. *c* 1275 *Sevenyz Christ* 72 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Hoþe him schal rotye þat body and þe bon. 13.. *Sir Beues* 2697 Her I legge al to-blowe, And roteþ me flesch fro þe bon. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 363 Þere is an ilond, þere no dede body may roty. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 125 Þanne fell on his fote a maladye, þat it rotyd. *c* 1520 L. ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* L ij, Than the fedders of the goshawke rote of y^e^ dounge of ardea as far as it toucheth. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* ii. 9 b, Although his bodye was laid in graue voyde of all lyfe, yet ther it did not rotte or putrify. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 179 How long will a man lie i' th' earth ere he rot? 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 117/2 The rest are stark dead, and may rot when they list. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 212 Where he left his brother's bones to rot. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* XII. 46 Dead men rotting to nothing.

b. Similarly of other substances liable to natural decay, as timber, fruit, vegetable matter, etc.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxii. 171 Of ðæm treowe sethim, ðæt næfre ne rotað. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xvi. 24 Hit [*sc.* the manna] ne rotode. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 91 Hier is igadered swilch timber ðe næure rotien ne mai. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3342 It [the manna] wirmede, bredde, and rotede ðor. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23893 þat þat besaunt rote noght in hord. 1382 WYCLIF *Isaiah* xl. 20 The stronge tree, and the vnable to roten, ches the wise craftes man. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Cedre may noȝt rote in erthe ne in water. 1470–85 MALORY *Morte Arth.* xvii. vi. 698 She lete make a..clothe of sylke that shold neuer rote for no maner of weder. 1530 PALSGR. 694/1 This peare wyll rotte if you eate it nat betyme. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 40 Like corne not reaped, but suffered to rotte by negligence of the owner. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 540 Yet..the Grasse groweth at least one yard high, and rotteth..upon the ground. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 136 Sycamore-Wood..that does not rot so soon as other Wood. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 34/1 There will be some small unconcocted Stones in it, which afterwards coming to rot, throw out little Pustules. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 219 Several of her casks had rotted. 1822 SHELLEY *When the Lamp* iv, From thy nest every rafter Will rot. 1858 GLENNY *Everyday Bk.* 203/2 Piled in a stack, till the grass and fibre all rot together. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* i, Still year after year the fruit has rotted and dropped.

c. In *pa. pple.* used predicatively.

c 1290 *St. James* 301 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 43 Þis ȝoungue Man sixe and þritti dawes heng up-on þe galu-treo Ate is fader a-ȝein to him come, þat i-roted he auste to beo. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4124 For many a day hade i be ded & to dust roted, nadde it be goddes grace. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 475 Whan here body was i-take up of þe erþe it was i-founde al i-roted and i-torned into powder. 1419 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 69 The Kele..is yrotyt and must be chaungyd. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 27 If the iaundis were rotted in a man. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 823 The branches of another roote are rotted. 1668 [see next]. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 7/1 Stones..in Buildings, if their Tops are..rotted, shew the Intemperature of the Air. 1872 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 369 They are humbled to a point so low by their idols, rotted into falsehood, buried in lust and shame.

d. With *away, off, out.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 64 Þer happend a surans for to fall in hys lynibe, þat his fute rotid off. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 28 Myles Forest, at sainct Martyns le graunde by pece meale miserably rotted awaye. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 63 Thy lips rot off. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 149 Some Scythians, whose earlets ar mortified and rotted of with cold. 1678 ILLINGSWORTH (*title*), A Just Narrative, or Account of the Man whose Hands and Legs rotted off in the Parish of Kingswinford. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 398 Say, you wish your tongue may rot off,..if you ever saw any such thing. 1849 LYELL *and Visit U. S.* II. 137 Some of the trunks must have rotted away to the level of the ground.

2. *fig.* in various contexts, chiefly denoting decay of a moral or abstract kind.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Þeo þet rotieð and stinkeð al ine fulðe of hore sunnen. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xiii. 9 Thus to roten Y shal make the pride of Juda. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* VI. 151 Ryght so religion roteþ and sterueth. 1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 377/2 Though right for a tyme rest and bee put to silence, yet it roteth not ner shall not perissh. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 272 If wee staye and as it were rotte in these base, brutish and supposed pleasures. 1707 M. HENRY *Serm.* Wks. 1853 II. 597/1 It is true of prayer, what we say of winter, that it never rots in the skies. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* VI. v, Take the history of any civilised state before she rotted back into second childhood. 1870 LOWELL *Study Windows* 25 If they are cheated, it is, at worst, only of a superfluous hour, which was rotting on their hands. 1891 *Spectator* 13 June, A kind of society..which always ends, sooner or later, by rotting down.

3. Of persons: To become affected with some putrescent or wasting disease, esp. as the result of confinement in jail.

1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Þe ilke anlikneþ þane ssrewe þet heþ leuere rotye in a prison [etc.]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIV. 22 Lo, how pacience..brouhte hem al aboue þat in bale rotede. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 Many rotte, and perishe to death for lacke of helpe of surgery. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvii. (1592) 437 If I in the meane whyle do rotte there [in prison]. 1692 *Covenant of Grace* 11, I might use extremity towards you, cast you into Prison, and there let you Rot. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 22 P 5 Some will confess their resolution that their debtors shall rot in gaol. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 805 He..Can dig, beg, rot, and perish. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* i. 6 The civil authorities took no account of them as long as they quietly rotted and died.

b. Of sheep: To become affected with the rot.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 66 If thou waine thy calues with hey,..the rather they wyll rotte whan they come to grasse. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 3 The poor sheep would eat him without salt (as they say); but if they do, they will soon after rot with it. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 127 The hungry Sheep..Rot inwardly, and foul contagion spread. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 88 Over-wet Weather will corrupt them, and cause them to Rot in moist low Grounds.

4. *trans.* To affect with decomposition, putrescence, or decay; to corrupt, make rotten.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 43 Wel bet is roten Appul out of hoord, Than þat it rotie al the remenaunt. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 442 Let an apple have never so little a broose, that broose is ynough to rotte him quickely. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 118 Her dung is poyson to the Hauke, and rotteth her fethers. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 504 He shewed His iustice in rotting it at the other time. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 132 A Dart, that where it does but draw blood, rots the person immediately to pieces. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 58/1 To keep the mortar from rotting the Timber. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* 68 It is long continual Rains that Rot or Chill the Blossoms. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 271 The salt in the sea.. destroys the tenacity of the bay-ice.., and, in the language of the whale-fisher, completely rots it. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 241 It is necessary to rot or sweat ink after it is ground from ten to twenty-four hours.

refl. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 47 This common bodie ..Goes too, and backe,..To rot itselfe with motion. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 113 Many of your Cold, Sowr, Rushy Pastures, Rot themselves though never plowed.

b. *fig.* Also const. with *off, out.*

1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 284 The Ruler of all rulers will..rot their remembrance off from the ground. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 116/2 We shall see these vermine that seeke nothing else but to rotte or venime the Church of God. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. ii, Why shouldn't I..snarl at the vices Which rot the land. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IX. ii, Better that we had rotted out our lives in exile. 1871 CARLYLE in *Daily News* 4 Jan., This I lay at the door of our spiritual teachers.., who thereby incalculably rot the world.

c. *spec.* To ret. Cf. ROTTING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1835–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 702/1 The operation of rotting, or as it is most commonly called, water-retting, flax and hemp.

5. To affect (sheep) with the rot. Also *absol.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 408 Þanne he lediþ his sheep wel in hool pasture þat wole not rote. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 54 It is necessary that a shepeherde shoulde knowe what thynge rotteth shepe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 93 More dangerous Then baites to fish, or hony stalkes to sheepe, When as the one is wounded with the baite, The other rotted with delicious foode. *a* 1656 VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 221 No shepherd would call his sheep into such pastures as will certainly rot them. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, Blashy thows..may rot your ews. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 235 Produce of the land..very rushy,..and always rotted sheep. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 234 Apparently sound pastures..have rotted sheep this Season.

6. Used *in imprecations against a person or thing*, sometimes merely an outburst of irritation or impatience.

1588 SHAKS. *Titus A.* V. i. 58 But vengeance rot you all. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iii. 136 The South-Fog rot him. 1664 COTTON *Scarronides* I. Wks. (1715) 37 Where once your what shall's call'ums—(rot em, It makes me mad I have forgot 'em), Liv'd a great while. 1682 DRYDEN *Prol. to Southerne's Loyal Brother* 5 Both pretend love, and both (plague rot 'em I) hate. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 73 P 2 Rot you, Sir, I have more Wit than you. 1756 FOOTE *Engl. fr. Paris* II, I'll be rot if we don't make them caper higher. 1767 S. PATERSON *Anoth. Trav.* II. 52 Rot the name of the first post! I have forgot it. 1817 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 74 For, rot it! I forgot to bring my mathematical case with me. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. v, 'She was the admiration of the whole Court!' 'Rot the admiration of the whole Court!'

7. *slang.* To chaff severely. Also *absol.*, to talk nonsense. (Cf. ROT *sb.*[1] 5.)

1890 LEHMANN *H. Fludyer at Cambridge* 106 Everybody here would have rotted me to death. 1899 PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 169 Freckles, who was an awfully sportsman-like chap really, said he was only rotting all the time.

Rota (rōu·tă). [a. L. *rota* wheel.]

1. A political club, founded in 1659 by J. Harrington, which advocated rotation in the offices of Government; also, a society of this type.

1660 HARRINGTON (*title*), The Censure of the Rota upon Mr. Milton's Book, entituled, The Ready and Easie way to Establish A Free Common-wealth. 1662 in J. Ogilby *King's Coronation* (1685) 3, I..With Common-wealths and *Rota's* fill their heads. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Characters, Politician*, A speculative Statesman,..that did all his Exercises in the late Times of cursed Memory at the *Rota*, but is not yet admitted to practise.

attrib. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1108 As full of tricks, As Rota-men of Politicks. 1673 *Character Coffee-House* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) VI. 429 A Coffee-House is..a Rota Room, that, like Noah's Ark, receives animals of every Sort. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 439 Dr. Will. Petty was a Rota-man and would sometimes trouble Ja. Harrington in his Club.

2. A rotation (of persons, etc.); a round or routine (of duties, etc.); † a rote.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 425 These [councillors] are taken out of the great Council, and go round in a *rota*. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 95 Such Formal Devotions that are nothing but a *Rota*. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 186 The..occurrences which happened during this period.. consisted chiefly of the old rota of fishing, watering [etc.]. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 631 Perambulating the River..agreeably to a rota which is laid down. 1844 in Ribton-Turner *Vagrants & Vagrancy* (1887) 254 The experience of those managers who have taken their rota of *duty in the office*. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (1876) 10 According to a rota to be agreed on between each other.

b. A list of persons acting in rotation; a roster.

1856 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii, The senior fag who kept the rota. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 419 Pleas of debt, which required the attendance of the parties to suits and the rota of qualified jurors. 1882 KEARY *Outl. Prim. Belief* ix. 437 They heard names called over and voices answering as if by rota.

3. *R. C. Ch.* The supreme court for ecclesiastical and secular causes. (Cf. ROTE *sb.*[6] 2).

1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 50 At that time Staphileus Dean of the Rota was there. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2081/1 The Republick of Venice have named four Persons for the Pope to chuse one, to fill the Place of Auditor of the

Rota. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *Rota* consists of twelve Doctors, chosen out of the four Nations of Italy, France, Spain, and Germany. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. 15 To tell the king's courts at Westminster, that their practice is..conformable to the decrees of the Rota or Imperial Chamber. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 149 He also claimed the holidays of the Roman rota for himself. 1877 D. LEWIS tr. *Sander's De Schism. Anglica* Introd. p. lxxiv, The next day was the day of the Conference with the Dean of the Rota. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 5/1 A special law for regulating the working of the ancient tribunals, the Rota, and the Segnatura.

Rotacism, -ize, variants of ROTACISM, -IZE.

Rotal (rōu·tăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *rotāl-is* wheeled, or f. *rota* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to a wheel or wheels. Also *fig.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rotal*, of or belonging to a wheel [ed. 1674 *adds*, also inconstant, now up, now down]. 1881 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Nov. 439/2 The Cannebière is in a chronic state of vocal and rotal tumult.

2. Pertaining to rotation or circular motion.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl., Rotal action of affinity*, a term applied to the inductive action of affinity, as exhibited in the voltaic circle, in which it assumes a circular direction or return upon itself.

3. *R. C. Ch.* Connected with the Rota.

1907 *Cath. Weekly* 8 Nov. 8/2 On November 12 the Sacred Congregation of Rites will hold a rotal meeting.

Rotalian (rotē·liăn), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Rotalia* (Lamarck, 1809), neut. pl. of late L. *rotālis* : see prec.]

A. *sb.* A foraminifer of the genus *Rotalia.*

1869 *Monthly Microsc. Jrnl.* 303 If one of the simple Rotalians were thickened and drawn out at the umbilici. 1879 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 380/2 The..spiral mode of growth differs entirely from that of ordinary Rotalians.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to the genus *Rotalia.*

1862 CARPENTER *Micros.* (ed. 3) 517 The two great series which may be designated (after the leading forms of each) as the Textularian and the Rotalian. 1879 — in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 380/1 This intermediate skeleton..completely envelops the original rotalian shell.

Rotalid (rōu·tălid), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [See prec. and -ID.]

a. *sb.* A foraminifer of the family *Rotalidea.*

b. *adj.* Belonging to this family.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 886 Exceptions to this rule however occur among the Rotalid *Tinoporinae*. *Ibid.* 892 There appear within the adult minute young with calcareous tests,..three-chambered in the Rotalid.

Rota·liform, *a. Zool.* [See prec. and -FORM.] Having the typical form of the genus *Rotalia.*

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 895 Typically spiral and 'Rotaliform', i. e. coiled so that the whole of the segments are visible on the superior surface.

Rotaline (rōu·tălsin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Rotalina* : see ROTALIAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Rotalina*, a sub-family of *Rotalidea.*

1862 CARPENTER, etc. *Introd. Foraminif.* 212 It is in the true *Rotaliæ*..that we meet with the highest development of the Rotaline type. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 889 Calcareous spicules..make up its Rotaline test.

B. *sb.* A member of the *Rotalina.*

1862 CARPENTER, etc. *Introd. Foraminif.* 200 Certain shells ranked by D'Orbigny under the genus *Valvulina* are true Rotalines. 1879 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palæont.* I. 116 One of the earliest representatives of the Rotalines.

†**Rotan.** *slang. Obs.*—[0] (See quot.)

1725 *New Cant. Dict., Rotan*, a Coach, or Waggon, any thing that runs upon Wheels; but principally a Cart.

Rotang (rotæ·ŋ). Also 7 **rottang.** [ad. Malay *rōtan* : see RATTAN. So F. and G. *rotang*, F. *rotin*, Du. *rotting*.] One of the rattan palms. Also *attrib.* with *cane, palm.*

[1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* I. xvi. 28 There is another sorte of the same reeds which they call Rota: these are thinne like twigges of Willow for baskets.]

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 134 From their Neighbours they fetch Timber to build withall, Rottang, that is, cordage of Cocoe. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 590 Anchors of Iron and Wood, Cables of Rotang Canes. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 8/1 There is but one species [of calamus], *viz.* the rotang, a native of India. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 135 The Calami, or Rotangs, and the siliceous secretions of their leaves, indicate an affinity with Grasses. 1884 *Longman's Mag.* June 191 Spindle-trees grew side by side with prickly Rotang palms.

Rotary (rōu·tări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *rotāri-us* (Quicherat), f. *rota* wheel : see -ARY.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of motion: Circular; taking place round a centre or axis.

1731 BAILEY, vol. II, *Rotary*, of or pertaining to a wheel; whirling or turning round, as a rotary motion.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 330 A rotary motion is very frequently transmitted by means of an endless strap. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xv. (1856) 113 During its rotary oscillations against the bottom of the sea. 1867 DENISON *Astron.* 10 But the rotary motion of the earth is of no use for measuring latitude.

Comb. 1883 *Wheel World* Mar. 185 The 'Orbi-cycle', a rotary-motioned front steerer.

2. Operating by means of rotation; rotative.

Used spec. to designate a large number of machines in which the action depends on the rotation of some part.

1799 *Repertory Arts* X. 303 Similar effects may be produced..by a rotary cutter. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 139/1 The expansive principle would not answer for rotary or double engines. 1844 GROVE *Contrib. Sci.* 351 Two sets of magnets are employed, the one set stationary, and the other rotary. 1884 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & Wild H.* 118 All our general storms are cyclonic in their character, that is, rotary and progressive.

3. Of persons: Acting in rotation.

1862 *Congregationalist* 30 May (Cent.), Several years since they..became an Independent Presbyterian church with a rotary board of elders.

B. *sb.* A rotary machine or apparatus.

1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* 115 *Rotary*, a short term for rotary printing machines. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 203 This machine gives twice the speed of the early rotaries.

Rotascope. [f. L. *rota* wheel : see -SCOPE.] A kind of gyroscope.

1832 W. R. JOHNSON in *Silliman's Jrnl.* XXI. 265 Description of an Apparatus called the Rotascope, for exhibiting several phenomena and illustrating certain laws of rotary motion. 1873 *Spon's Dict. Engin.* VII. 2440 The gyroscope or rotascope, an instrument illustrating the tendency of rotating bodies to preserve their plane of rotation.

Rotatable (rotē·tăb'l), *a.* [f. ROTATE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being rotated; admitting of rotation or rotatory movement.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1926/1 Sims's uterine repositor consists of a short metallic sounder, rotatable on a long shaft. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* LX. 306/3 The rotatable blade is designed to do the general work of the pressman in making forms ready.

Rotate (rōu·tēt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *rota* wheel + -ATE[2].] Wheel-shaped; *esp.* of a monopetalous corolla with a short tube and spreading limb.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. 129 This genus is easily known by the monopetalous, rotate or wheel-shaped corol. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 206 Corolla superior, monopetalous or polypetalous, rotate or tubular. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 211 A perennial herb, with..scorpioid cymes of rotate bright-blue flowers.

†**Rotate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *rotāt-us*, pa. pple. of *rotāre* : see next.] Revolved.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 137 Thynges into thyngs must therfore be rotate, Untyll dyversyte be brought to parfyt unyte.

Rotate (rotē·t), *v.* [f. L. *rotāt-*, ppl. stem of *rotāre* to turn or swing round, whirl about, roll round, revolve, f. *rota* wheel.]

1. *intr.* To move round a centre or axis; to perform one or more revolutions.

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 899 Permitting the corresponding part of the bone to rotate upon it. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xxxvii. (1856) 339 Our brig had..rotated considerably to the northward. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 104 The Sun, like the Earth or a top when spinning, turns round, or rotates, on an axis.

2. *trans.* To cause (a thing) to turn round or revolve on a centre or axis.

1831 KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 366 It brings the thigh toward that of the opposite side, bends it a little, and carries it outward by rotating it. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 38 The warper..rotates the vertical wheel or frame..by means of the wheel..and the rope. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 Sometimes the masses of lava are rotated in their flight.

3. To change, or take, in rotation.

1879 J. HAWTHORNE *S. Strome* I. iii. 36 She could mow a field, drain it, plough it, and rotate its crops. 1894 SPERRY *Talks w. Young Men* 159 It is wise to alternate, or rotate the various forms of life's duties so as to secure daily, restful change, both physical and mental.

4. To put *out* in turn.

1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIII. 265 Both, after a brief service, were rotated out of office.

Hence **Rota·ted** *ppl. a.*

1824 A. DODS (*title*), Pathological Observations on the rotated or contorted Spine,..called Lateral Curvature.

†**Rotated,** *a. Bot. Obs.* = ROTATE *a.*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. *App.* s.v. *Petal*, The second class is of the plants with..rotated, or wheel-like flowers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 442/2 The figure of Solids is either..Rotated, wheel-shaped, plain [etc.].

Rotating (rotē·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ROTATE *v.*]

1. a. Turning round on a centre or axis.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources*, Our Copernican globe is a great factory or shop of power with its rotating constellations. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 10 The edge of a swiftly rotating wheel. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 82 If the veering of the former, and the marked fall of the latter prove the gale to be rotating, or cyclonic.

b. Causing rotation; rotatory.

1883 J. MILLINGTON *Are we to read backwards?* 67 The rotating muscles have a much more numerous amount of contractions to effect.

2. Acting in rotation; rotative.

1884 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 82/3 Four rotating regents conducted the classes of philosophy or arts.

Rotation (rotē·ʃən). [ad. L. *rotātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *rotāre* : see ROTATE *v.* and -ATION. So F. *rotation*, Sp. *rotacion*, It. *rotazione.*]

1. The action of moving round a centre, or of turning round (and round) on an axis; also, the action of producing a motion of this kind.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 185 The rotation or impulsion of the heauens. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 37 A trew & philosophicall rotation whereby the inwarde fire of nature may be stirred vppe in euery vegetable. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. ii. 8 By the yearly and continual rotation and reuolution of the right heauen,..all thinges might be well gouerned. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 158 [A] puzled Candidate,..being ask'd what a circle was, describ'd it by the rotation of his hand. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 318 All Rotations and Wheelings cause a kind of Giddiness in the Brain. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 200, I see..all Things..as if they were whirl'd about by the Quick Rotation of a Wheel. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 160 Some.. tell us whence the stars?..what gave them first Rotation. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 559 His diurnal rotation is believed to be performed in 10 hours, 16 minutes, 2 seconds. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 64 Eyes fixed, incapable of rotation. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* xii. (ed. 2) 294 This property of rotation may be the basis of all that to our senses appeals as matter.

fig. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. i. 4 The perpetuall Rotation of fortune. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. iv, She has that everlasting rotation of tongue. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 245 A jest keeps an ill story alive and in countenance, and gives it a rotation.

2. The fact of coming round again in succession; return or recurrence; a recurring series or period.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* xxi. 17. 858 That rotation, and circumvolution of misery and blisse, which he [Origen] held, that all mankind should run in. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 150 That by a kind of circulation or rotation Arts have their successive invention and perfection. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 172 Medicines..suffer a rotation of fashions like our cloaths. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 47 It observes a constant rotation, and is conveyed regularly from the earth to the air, and from the air to the earth. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxix. 244 There is a constant rotation of society at Ferney. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 33/1 It is not.. until the close of the third [year] that the [teeth] next in rotation succeed. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 127 The Earl of Seafield's forest.., which is regularly planted and felled so as to cut a thousand acres annually on a rotation of sixty years.

b. Regular and recurring succession in office, duties, etc., of a number of persons. Freq. in phr. *by* or *in rotation.*

The recent adoption of this sense in general use is noticed in the *British Mag.* for April 1763 (IV. 542), and ascribed to 'advertisements from the Police relating to the justices sitting by rotation, the felony-rotation in Bow-street', etc.

1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 54 Equal Rotation is equal vicissitude in Government, or succession to Magistracy confer'd for such convenient terms..as take in the whole body by parts. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 439 A numerous Assembly of them all form'd and conven'd on purpose with the wariest Rotation. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 180 This is no small advantage in Republicks, where a sort of rotation is necessary, by which men are seen under several capacities. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 483 So the brave mariners their pumps attend, And help incessant by rotation lend. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xiii. 366 Five of the twenty-one Directors shall go out of office by rotation every year. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* 73 Three members.. sit daily,..viz., the treasurer, secretary, and one of the other members in rotation. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1890) II. 88 In America..the tendency is towards 'rotation' in office.

c. *Agric.* A change or succession of crops in a certain order on a given piece of ground, in order to avoid the exhaustion of the soil.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* Digest 76 A regular rotation of Crops and Fallow is, perhaps, more convenient than profitable. 1792 YOUNG *Trav. France* 346 The effects derived from the rotation of crops. *Ibid.*, The miserable rotations commonly practised in France. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 247 By narrowing the demand for barley, and obliging the farmers to adopt imperfect rotations. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 50 The proper rotation of crops and fallow might be observed.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rotation-movement, -tide*; † **rotation-office** (see sense 2 b, note); **rotation grasses,** grasses sown in a rotation of crops.

1768 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 57/2 The sitting Magistrates..at the Rotation-office in Whitechapel. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 283 At the Leeds Rotation-office this month, John Waddington, of Farnley.., was convicted..for shooting a hare. 1865 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* X. 165 Evidences of rotation-tides. 1886 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 6/3 As temporary pastures, that is to say, rotation grasses (including clover), are included in the arable area, one would naturally look for a proportional diminution in rotation grasses. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 883 The balancing, nodding, and rotation movements are more especially likely to preserve a definite rhythm.

Rotational (rotē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Acting in rotation; of or belonging to rotation.

1852 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Hamilton* (1889) III. 394 Members to go out by rotation each year...The rotational electors to be distributed through the year. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* V. 111 The energies indicated by mere velocity of motion, whether orbital or rotational, must be equally disregarded. 1886 BALL *Story Heavens* 534 In a similar manner we find the rotational moment of momentum for each of the other planets.

Rotative (rōu·tătiv), *a.* [f. L. *rotāt-*, ppl. stem of *rotāre* : see ROTATE *v.* So F. *rotatif, -ive.*]

1. Rotating, turning round like a wheel; acting or operating by circular motion.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 313 He completed both a reciprocating and a rotative or wheel engine. 1799 *Repertory Arts* X. 295 How, by means of a rotative saw, to shape a piece from the rough. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 267 By means of rotative machinery, connected with.. a steam-engine, or other rotative power. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 499/2 No rotative engine had yet been erected at Manchester.

b. Produced by rotation; producing, connected with, rotation.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 443 Mouldings, which may be generated by planes carried round their axis' in those planes, are called *rotative* mouldings. 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CIII. 193 He first advanced..the rotative doctrine. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 211 The rotative forces acting on A and B are as it were distributed.

c. Of the nature of rotation.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 522 The general practice ..is to give the tool a constant rotative shuffling motion. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 359 As the Earth's rotative movement is uniform.

2. Acting or coming in rotation; recurrent.

1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* II. v. Comm. p. xxv, By the rotative course of nature [the earth] is now enabled to bring forth some things which she did not yield at her beginning. 1864 R. A. Arnold *Cotton Famine* 372 Cotton was cultivated in India as a rotative and not as a special crop.

Rota·to-, used as combining form of mod.L. *rotātus* Rotate *a.* in *rotato-dentate*, *-plane*.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xiii. (1765) 34 *Rotato-dentate*, wheel-shaped and indented. *Ibid.* iii. 7 *Rotato-plane*, wheel-shaped and flat.

Rotator (rōtē·ˈtər). [a. L. *rotātor*, agent-n. from *rotāre* to Rotate. Cf. F. *rotateur*.]

1. *Anat.* A muscle by which a limb or part can be moved circularly.

1676 Wiseman *Surg. Treat.* VII. viii. 494 The Triceps, together with the Levidus, and the four little Rotators. 1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 254 There was no other Place where the Rotators of the Thigh could be fixed, which draw it partly outwards. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Mot.* 389 In rolling the arm, the rotators radind co-operate with the muscles called supinators; the rotators ulnad, with the pronators. 1893 A. S. Eccles *Sciatica* 74 The action will only be carried to the extent possible without using the external rotators of the thigh.

attrib. 1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 254 The Rotator Muscles insert their Tendons into the Protuberant Process. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 31 The spasmodic action shifted from one rotator muscle to another.

2. A thing, apparatus, part, etc., which has a rotatory motion or action.

1772 *Scots Mag.* XXXIV. 186/2 A..machine, which he [William Kenrick] says he has contrived and denominated a Rotator. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 191 The spring part..is fixed to a rotator, or revolving apparatus. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 161 The rotator [of a log] is a continuation of the part that holds the wheelwork. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* xi. 214 In the front end of the rotator are the slag-holes.

3. One of the *Rotatoria*; a rotifer.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 36 An animal..which is only an imperfectly described Rotator.

4. *Math.* (See quot.)

1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. § 345 The reciprocal of this time we shall call..the rapidity of the system, for convenience of comparison with the frequency of a vibrator or of a rotator, which is the name commonly given to the reciprocal of its period.

Rotatory (rōu·tătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [See Rotate *v.* and -ory.]

A. *adj.* 1. a. Of the nature of rotation; connected with rotation.

1755 Johnson, *To Wheel*,..to have a rotatory motion. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 266 A new Theory of the Rotatory Motion of Bodies affected by Forces disturbing such Motion. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* III. xxxii. 308 The obstacles in the rough road cause this rotatory motion in the wheel. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* vii. 234 By a sufficient rotatory velocity. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 145 A rotatory movement at the hip-joint. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinematics* 22 The theory of the rotatory polarisation of quartz.

b. Rotating; working by means of rotation.

1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* 89 Pure child of Chance, which still directs the ball, As rotatory atoms rise or fall. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 112 Trying if the magnetic needle would be dragged along by the rotatory plates. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 67 The track of five..rotatory storms. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* ii. 93 Urging their horses with cries..and cruel rotatory spurs.

c. Causing rotation.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 444 Rotatory organ quadrilobed. 1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 476 A small oval orifice situated near the sinuated disk formed by the rotatory organs. *Ibid.*, The rotatory apparatus.

2. Going round, or coming, in rotation.

1824 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* CIII. 193 This principle of frequent rotatory election. 1831 W. Godwin *Thoughts Man* 97, I become..wearied with the repetition of rotatory acts and every-day occurrences.

B. *sb.* A rotifer. (Cf. Rotator 3.)

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. iv. 154 The Rotatories, to which the wheel-animalcules belong.

† **Rotch.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 roche, rotche. [Of obscure origin. For later examples see Ratch *sb.*[1] 1.] A gun or gun-barrel.

1571 Bannatyne *Jrnl.* (1806) 147 There was in her..thre or foure last of powder, some crosletis, and roches of small ordinance. 1598 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* V. 438 Sic peceis as salbe of the lenth of ane elne in the rotche at the leist.

Rotch(e, variants of Roche *sb.*[1]

Rotche (rɒtʃ). *Ornith.* Also rotch, roach, and Rotchie. [A later form of Rotge, but the precise source is not clear.] The little auk.

a. 1809 Edmonston *Zetland Isl.* II. 274 *Alca Alle*, Rotche, Greenland Rotche. 1843 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* III. 358 The Little Auk, or Common Rotche,..is only a winter visiter to the British Islands. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 797 In Smith Sound the Rotche is said not to breed below lat. 68° or above 79°.

β. 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 536, I..have observed it in pursuit of the rotch. 1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 438 The Rotch has sometimes been found dead very remote from the sea. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 255 The *Mergulus alce*, rotch, a species that breeds in very high latitudes.

γ. 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 528 *Alca Alle*, the Little Auk, or Roach. 1823 — *Jrnl.* 142 An immense quantity of roaches..flew past the ship towards the west.

† **Rotchet**, obs. form of Ratchet.

1764 *Ann. Reg.* 2. 78/2 Barrel and main spring...Great wheel and rotchet.

Rotchet(te, obs. forms of Rochet.

Rotchie. *Ornith.* = Rotche.

1831 Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 438. 1859 Mac-Gillivray *Voy.* 'Fox' 139 The rotchie or little auk lays its single egg upon the bare rock.

Rote (rōut), *sb.*[1] Now only *Hist.* [a. OF. *rote* (*rothe*, *route*), = Prov. and med.L. *rota*, *rotta*; also MDu. *rote*, MLG. *rotte*, *rode*, MHG. *rote*, *rott(e*, OHG. *rota*, *rotta*. The original form was prob. **hrotta*, an early Teutonic adoption of the Celtic word recorded by Venantius Fortunatus (6th cent.) as *chrotta*, on which see Crowd *sb.*[1]] A mediæval musical instrument, probably of the violin class.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7408 Dauid cuth on sere-kin note, Bath he cuth on harpe and rote. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1082 Organes & pypes, & rial ryngande rotes & þe reken fyþel. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 303 He tawhte hir til sche was certein Of Harpe, of Citole and of Rote. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 2394 He kan..Touche be crafte, and nat be rote, Harpe and lute, fythel and Rote. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 759 The rote, and the recordour,..The trumpe, and the talburn. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 3 Argument worthy of Maeonian quill; Or rather worthy of great Phoebus rote. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. ix. 6 There did he find..The faire Pœana playing on a Rote.

1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xxiii, The lad can deftly touch the lute, And on the rote and viol play. 1823 Roscoe tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. v. 128 Psaltry, symphony, and rote, Help to charm the listening throng. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vii. 93 To converse, or sing ancient Breton lays to the rote. 1884 Heron-Allen *Violin Making* 62 The only difference between the earliest crwths..and the latest rotes..seems to be the addition of the bow and finger-board.

Rote (rōut), *sb.*[2] Also 4–5 roote, 5–6 root, 5 rot, 5–7 roat(e. [Of obscure origin; there is no evidence to confirm the suggestions that it is a. OF. *rote*, *route* route, way, or ad. L. *rota* wheel.]

† 1. a. Custom, habit, practice. *Obs.*

c 1315 Shoreham III. 210 Þy wykked rote, Wanne þou ne halst þy masseday, As god hyt haþ y-hote. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 45 Thilke art which Spatula is hote, And used is of comun rote Among Paiens. *Ibid.* 50 He..broght hem into such a rote, That upon him thei bothe assote. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Root, of vse and custome.

† b. Mechanical practice or performance; regular procedure; mere routine. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 2.)

1582 Mulcaster *Positions* xli. (1887) 242 By the meere shadow, and roat of these sciences. 1693 Evelyn *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 3 A presumptuous Prattling Ignorance, upheld by some wretched Rote. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 80 Experience, Tryal upon the Ground, and a certain Rote,..necessary to this End. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 81 His education had proceeded in the common rote through school and college. *Ibid.* II. 189 He took the rote of forms to be the very quintessence of affairs.

† c. A rigmarole. *Obs. rare.*

14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. S) 1191 Men seye..in olde roote þat wimmannes bolt is sone schote. 1681 *Peace & Truth* 14 The Church of Rome hath turned Prayer into a meer Rote or Charm of unintelligible Words.

2. *By rote*, in a mechanical manner, by routine, *esp.* by the mere exercise of memory without proper understanding of, or reflection upon, the matter in question; also, † with precision, by heart.

a. With *say*, *sing*, *play*, etc.

The meaning of the first quot. is not clear.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2207 þat gere as I trowe, Is ryched at þe reuerence, me renk to mete, bi rote. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 377 A ribaut..þat can nouȝt wel reden His rewle ne his respondes, but be pure rote. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 217 Suych labourerys synge may be roote, 'Alle goo we stille, the cok hath lowe shoon'. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 Yf it were, than I myght..saye my seruyce by rote and custome. 1577–82 Breton *Toyes Idle Head* Wks. (Grosart) I. 27/1, I did not sing one noate, except it were by roate. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.*, *Shop-keeper* (Arb.) 54 Hee tels you lyes by rote. 1662 Playford *Skill Mus.* II. (1674) 110 To learn to play by rote or ear without Book. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. vi. (1841) I. 112 We can all repeat the Commandments by rote. 1773 Han. More *Search after Happiness* ii. 141, I talk'd by rote the jargon of the schools. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* vii. 111 The young ladies..played their duet more by rote than con amore this night. 1856 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 160 This guide..did his business less by rote..than any guide I ever met. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 436 The college..where little boys learn to repeat by rote the Koran from end to end.

b. With *know*, *get*, *learn*, etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 329 Ther-to he koude endite, and make a thyng,..And euery statut koude he pleyn by rote. — *Prioress' T.* 1712 He..herkned ay the wordes and the noote, Til he the firste vers koude al by rote. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3215 The maner of spyces I know by rote. 1531 Tindale *Prol. Ep. Rom.* Wks. 39, I thinke it meete that euery christen man..know it, by roate and without the boke. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. ix. 6 Singing all her sorrow to the note, As she had learned readily by rote. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* VIII. 375 The Psalmes of David which shee had almost *ad unguem* and by roat. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 135 All which he understood by Rote, And as occasion serv'd, would quote. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 38 ₱ 12 He has by Rote, and at Second-hand, all that can be said of any Man of Figure, Wit, and Virtue in Town. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 7 Words learn'd by rote a parrot may rehearse. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 321 Their commonplace doctrines, which they have learned by logic, by rote, at secondhand. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iii. 102 In time we learn by rote the lessons which we had to spell out in our youth.

3. *attrib.*, as *rote knowledge*, *-learning*, *-lesson*, *-work*; *rote-learned* adj.; also, † *by-rote babble*, *lesson*.

1598 E. Guilpin *Skial.* (1878) 45 T' heare a Parrat cry Her by-roate lesson of like curtesie. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 201 To pray in his own words without being ..fescu'd to a formal injunction of his rote-lesson. 1669 Penn *No Cross* Wks. 1782 II. 197 A little by-rote-babble, with..an hour's talk in other men's words. 1848 Eliza Cook *To Charlotte Cushman* iii, No rote-learned sighing. 1862 G. P. Marsh *Orig. & Hist. Eng. Lang.* 25 A rote-knowledge of paradigms and definitions. 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 23 The dreary life of a day-school.., for the education was altogether rote-work. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. xiii. 401 The rote-learning of rules once so universal.

† **Rote,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.*—[1] [a. OF. *rote*, var. of *route* Rout *sb.*[1] Hence also MDu., MLG., MHG., MSw. *rote*, MDa. *rode*.] A company, squadron.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 311 [Creta] was þe firste lond þat..taugte horse men to ryde in rotes [L. *turmas*].

† **Rote,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *rota* (Du Cange).] A certain measure or weight.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* II. lxvii. 84 Take ..þe Ferthe party of a Rote, and put all in x Rotes of swete water. *Ibid.* 85.

Rote (rōut), *sb.*[5] Now *rare.* Also 6 root. [ad. L. *rota* Rota, or (in sense 2) a. F. *rote*.]

† 1. A wheel used as an instrument of torture or punishment. *Obs.*

1526 R. Whytford *Martiloge* (1893) 43 All theyr membres & hole body stretched vpon a rote or turnyng whele. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 250 James Cadder.., being..tane in Striueling in maner foirsaid, wes brokin on the root.

† 2. *R. C. Ch.* = Rota 3. *Obs.*

1528 Gardiner in Burnet *Hist. Ref., Rec.* (Pocock) I. 106 One Jacobus Symonet, dean of the rote. 1529 More *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 216/1 Sauyng the premunyre, we myghte haue it tryed in the rote at Rome. 1787 Charlotte Smith *Romance Real Life* II. 130 At the court of Rome, the department called the Rote, allowed the validity of her marriage.

3. Rotation; turn. *rare*—[1].

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 508 They at first resolved That each should govern in diurnal rote.

Rote (rōut), *sb.*[6] Now *U.S.* [See Rut *sb.*[3]] The roaring of the sea or surf.

1610 R. Niccols *England's Elisa* cclxx. 837 While the seas rote doth ring their dolefull knell. 1682 Flavel *Fear* 24 Such a noise as the rote of the sea. 1855 Haliburton *Nature & Human N.* 210 When..the rote is on the beach, it tells me it is the voice of the south wind giving notice of rain. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 193 X. walked away, rumbling inwardly like the rote of the sea heard afar. 1869 T. W. Higginson *Oldport Romance* xviii, She could only distinguish the rote on the distant beach.

† **Rote,** *a.*, obs. variant of Rotten *a.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* 17 (Cambr. MS.), ȝit seen men weel..That ydilnesse is rote slogardye. *Ibid.* 228 Neuere mo ne schal they rote be.

Rote (rōut), *v.*[1] Also 7 roat. [f. Rote *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To repeat, to run *over*, to rattle *off*, from memory. Also *absol.*

1593 Drayton *Ecl.* i. 16 Ravish'd to heare the warbling Birds to roat. 1630 — *Muses Eliz.* Nymphal ii. 121 If by chance a Tune you roate, 'Twill foote it finely to your note. 1681 Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* iv. 57 Did you think that your roteing over the name to them that deny the thing, would make a wise man change his Religion? 1816 J. Gilchrist *Philos. Etym.* 134 It is really to be wished that authors would think more and rote less. *Ibid.* 140 The usual violations of usage might be put into a sixpenny piece to be roted off by the grammatical disciple. 1838 Tupper *Proverb. Philos., Of Memory* iii, Memory is not wisdom: idiots can rote volumes.

† 2. To learn or fix by rote. *Obs. rare.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. ii. 55 Now it lyes you on to speake to th' people.. with such words That are but roated in your Tongue. 1775 T. Sheridan *Art Reading* 283 Not.. able to repeat even what is perfectly roted on the memory.

Hence **Ro·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1816 J. Gilchrist *Philos. Etym.* 186 Can our roting, repeating scholar make Latin as Cicero made it? 1817 — *Intell. Patrimony* 15 You will witness much reading, roting and repeating among those who pretend to learning.

Rote (rōut), *v.*[2] [ad. L. *rotāre*, f. *rota* wheel.]

† 1. *trans.* To rotate. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 27 When the cubit is at furthest extended, the posteriour and great Processe thereof, is roted and wheled.

2. *intr.* To go *out* or *in* by rotation or turn.

a 1697 Aubrey *Lives*, *Y. Harrington* (1898) I. 291 Now this modell upon rotation was:—that the third part of the Senate should rote out by ballot every yeare. 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 240 Of three County Members one might rote out yearly. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* clxxi. III. 199 Here the only way seems to be, that instead of roting out, as was the device of our ancestors, men should for once in a way rote in.

† **Rote,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [Cf. Rottle *v.*] ? To flutter.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3867 (Kölbing), Þer miȝt men se þe baners roten, þe stedes forþ wel ȝern schoten.

Rote, obs. f. Root, Rot, Rout, Rut.

† **Ro·ted,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. f. Rote *sb.*[2]] Skilled, practised, experienced.

1470–85 Malory *Morte Arth.* X. xxxvi. 472 This malgryne was an olde roted knyghte, and he was called one of the daungerous knyghtes of the world to doo bataille on foot.

Rotad, obs. f. Rooted, Rotted. **Rotel,** obs. f. Rottle *v.*

† Rote-master. *Obs.*—[1] [ad. Du. *rotmeester*, G. *rottmeister*: see ROT *sb.*[2]] One in command of a company of gunners.

1523 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, III. II. 1526.

Roten, obs. f. ROTTEN *a.*

† Ro·ter[1], *Obs.*—[1] [a. OF. *rotier*, variant of *routier*, ROUTER *sb.*[1]] A robber, highwayman.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6032 Aboute heruest þis deneis as roters [*v.r.* rotours, rotors] arnde Bi chilterne & to oxenford.

Roter[2] (rōu·tər). [f. ROTE *v.*[1]] One who repeats by rote.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 301 Such Roters as these, are the men that talk of Fathers amongst their Gossips and Proselytes. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 217 A canting, mystical, visionary race of roters, eternally saying after consecrated authorities. 1817 — *Intell. Patrimony* 102 The sole reason must have been, that he was less of a reader and roter.

Rotey-time: see RUTEY *sb.*

Rotge(e. *Ornith.* [Given by Martens (1675) as the name current among Dutch or Frisian sailors, with the statement that it is derived from the bird's cry *rottet tet*; but perh. a misunderstanding of Fris. *rotgies*, pl. of *rotgoes*, brent-goose.] The little auk. See also ROTCHE.

1694 *Martens' Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 76 The old Lumbs have a very tough and dry Flesh, not to disparage the Rotges, Kirmews and young Lumbs when boiled. *Ibid.* (1711) 91 The calling or crying of the Rotges amongst one another. 1859 *Cornhill Mag.* I. 109 Passing Cape Dudley Diggs, we landed at a breeding-place of rotges (little auks). 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 387 Many rotgees had their young among the basaltic columns.

Ro·t-gut, ro·tgut. [f. ROT *v.* + GUT *sb.*]

1. An adulterated or unwholesome liquor; *spec.* bad small beer, or (in *U.S.*) inferior whiskey.

1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 72 Let not a Teaster scape To be consum'd in rot-gut. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxviii. (1672) 76 They overwhelming their panch daily with a kind of flat *Scarbier*, or Rot-gut; we with a bitter dreggish small liquor. 1715 ADDISON *Drummer* v. Wks. 1830 II. 208 *Sir George.* Drink nothing but smallbeer for a fortnight——. *But.* Smallbeer! Rot-gut! 1831 LOVER *Leg.* 222 To the divil I pitch sitch rot-gut. 1867 P. FITZGERALD *75 Brooke St.* II. 67 What is it to me..if you fill your cellars with all the 'rotgut' in the kingdom? 1892 HENLEY & STEVENSON *Deacon Brodie* I. iv, What brings the man from stuff like this to rotgut and spittoons at Mother Clarke's.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of liquor: Unwholesome, deleterious, injurious to the system.

1706 T. BAKER *Tunbridge Walks* III. i, Damn rotgut Rhenish: we'll have Mrs. Motion's health in a bumper of Barcelona. 1767 S. PATERSON *Anoth. Trav.* II. 42 Their only drink was a cursed rot-gut stuff, which they called wine. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxxiv, The rotgut French wines had given him a pain in the bowels. 1871 *Daily News* 19 Jan., To take glass after glass of rotgut rum, schnapps, or arrack.

b. *spec.* (See quot.) *U.S.*

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 432 Its flesh spoils very quickly after the fish is taken from the water, hence the name 'Rot-gut Minnow', applied to it in Alabama.

Roth, obs. form of ROOT *sb.*[1]

† Rothe, *v.*[1] *Obs.*—[1] [ad. ON. *rōða*, = OE. *rēdan*: see REDE *v.*] *trans.* To counsel, advise.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2817 And siþen shal ich under-stonde Of you..Manrede, and holde oþes boþe, Yif ye it wilen, and ek rothe.

† Rothe, *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* ? To talk nonsense.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 122 Kyng! in þe deuyl way, dogges, Fy! Now I se wele ȝe roþe and raue.

† Ro·thel, *v. Obs. rare.* (Of obscure origin and doubtful meaning.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 59 Al is ioþeled & rosted ryȝt to þe sete, Comeȝ cof to my corte, er hit colde worþe. *Ibid.* 890 Þenne vch tolke tyȝt hem þat hade of tayt fayled, & vchon roþeled to þe rest þat he reche moȝt.

‖ Rötheln (rö·teln). [G. *rötheln, röteln* pl., f. *rot(h)* red.] German measles.

1873 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 179 Hybrid of Measles and Scarlatina—Röthelin. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) I. 147 Röthelin has been regarded either as a mild form of measles or scarlatina. 1889 E. SMITH *Pract. Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 2) II. 32 An attack of rötheln is then, as a rule, a very insignificant matter.

Rother (rɒ·ðəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 1 hriðer, hryþer, 1–2 hryðer, 4 riþer. β. 2–3 reðer, 4 reþer, 5–6 rether. γ. 2–3 reoðer, 3 roþer, 3– rother, 5 rodder, 6 rowder. δ. 1 hruðer, 3 ruðer, ruþer, 4, 6 ruther, 5 rudder. [OE. *hriðer, hryðer*, = OFris. (*h*)*rither, reder* (NFris. *ridder, redder* young ox, WFris. *rier* heifer), a derivative from the stem *hriþ-* (found in *hriþfald, -hiorde*), = OS. *hrīth*, for earlier **hrinþ-*, which is also represented by OHG. *hrind* (G. *rind*), MLG. and MDu. *rind-, rint* (Du. *rund*). The shortening of the vowel before the ending *-ther* (as in *mother, brother*) prob. took place in later OE., with subsequent variation due to the influence of *r*.

It is not clear whether OE. *hryðer* is a mere variation of *hriðer*, or represents an original ablaut variant **hrunþ-*.]

1. An ox; an animal of the ox kind; *pl.* oxen, cattle, neat.

α. 805–31 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 444 An hriðer duzunde. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 199 He.. ongan sceotan wiþ þæs þe he ȝeseah þæt hryþer stondan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 100 Ȝenim cealfes scearn oþþe ealdes hryþeres wearm & leȝe on. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 341 *Armenta*, hryðera heorde. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1012, Hi.. hine þa þær oftorfodon mid banum & mid hryðera heafdum. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) III. 205 Senewes of schepe and of reþeren [β. riþeren].

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Þet oref.. beð shep and reðeren and get and swin. *a* 1290 *Leben Jesu* (Horstm.) 853 Fond he þer inne.. Schep and reþren, and coluerene eke. *c* 1306 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 220 Upon a retheres hude forth he wes y-tuht. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 13 Þis ilond..bringeþ forþ..reþeren and oþer bestes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1239 Meliager with his men..Raschis with rethere & rydis bot a quyle [etc.]. 1509 *Will of Myll* (Somerset Ho.), Duos Retheres et viginti oues.

γ. *c* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 60 Þe riche reoðeren & schep.. brohten to lake. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 300/11 Garganes ieoþeren and oþure bestes I-nowe..to heore lesewe heom drowe. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4719 Men to heom threowe drit and donge, With foule ayren, with rotheres lunge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Bestes þat eteþ grete gras and herbes as roþeren. 1474 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 311 Rodders or ony othre marchaundise. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 12 It is the Pastour Lards the rothers [*errata for* Brothers] sides. 1875 PARISH *Dict. Sussex Dial., Rother*, ..a horned beast.

δ. *c* 1050 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 275 Þæron næs orfcynnes nan mare buton vii hruðeru. *c* 1205 LAY. 8106 Islaȝene weoren to þon mele twælf þusend ruðeren. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1209 King cassibel..sacrefize to hor godes ..Vourti þousend of ruþeren. 1485 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 319 The said bouchers bye the same rudders in thar names. 1518 in *Trans. Kilkenny Arch. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. 112 An Indentur.. vpon ij rudders to be payed..yerly to Gerald Erle of Kildare.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rother-cattle, -driver, -herd, -soil.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlv. 10 Eowre sceap and eower hryðerheorda. *c* 1000—*Hom.* I. 322 Amos hatte sum hryðer-hyrde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Amos het a reoðer heorde. 1396 *Chancery Warrants* file 560 Quatre boefs, pris de quarante soulds, [stolen] de Johan ap Jakke, retherdryver. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 752 The leaves of Elme are good fodder for rother cattell. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 23 Beastes seruing for meate onely, are Pigs, Goates, Sheepe, and Rother cattell. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3) s.v., Hence Rother-soyle, also used in Hereford shire, for the soyle or dung of those beasts.

Rother, obs. form of RUDDER.

† Rother-beast. *Obs.* = ROTHER 1.

α. 1483 in *Somerset Wills* (1901) 254 Also two oxen.. and all my rother bestes. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 61 Every child of myson Thos. a Rother beste. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. 89 b, The cruell Beare to fall Upon the herdes of Rother beastes had now no lust at all. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 78 You shall see Heards of Rother Beasts and Horses, and Flocks of Sheepe. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) 19 Lands which suffice for the breedinge of an horse beast or Rother beast. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Rother-beasts* (a word used both in our old Statutes, and still in the North of England).

β. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apoth.* 25 The mary of Hertes, Roes, or rudder beastes. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Prol. A viij, The ruther beastes that eate too greedily hereof wil swell til they burst. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 163 The Bull is the ringleader amongst ruther beasts. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 244 The Ruther Beasts with distended Bags grazing in the Meadows.

† Ro·theren, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 hryþeren, 4–5 reþeren (5 -erne), rotheren (roþerne), rutheren. [OE. *hryðeren*, f. *hryðer* ROTHER. Cf. OS. *hrîtherin*, MLG. *rinderin*.] Of or belonging to oxen or cattle. *Retheren tongue*, bugloss.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 186 Ȝenim hryþeren flæsc ȝesoden on ecede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 309 It was a grete abhomynacioun among þe Egipcians to sle reþeren or ete reþeren flesche. 1398—*Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Roþeren flesche and gote flesche is better sode þanne rosted. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VII. 504 The Danes ..slouȝ him with stones and with rutheren bones. 14.. *MS. Sloane* 5 lf. 5/2 Buglossa,.. lingua bouis. *gallice*, Lange de boef. *Anglice*, reþerne tounge.

Rotherham (rɒ·ðərăm). Also **Rotheram.** The name of a parish and township in Yorkshire, formerly used *attrib.* to designate an improved form of plough introduced (app. from Holland) about the middle of the 18th century.

1762 MILLS *Syst. Husb.* I. 255 The Rotheran [*sic*], or patent plough,..deserves the husbandman's particular attention. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 24 To stir the intervals,.. the Rotheram plow may be used. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 7 An intelligent farmer..assures us, that the rotheram-plough..goes very light, and is very useful. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 406 About the middle of the past century, the Rotherham plough appears to have been partially introduced into Scotland.

† Ro·therish, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. ROTHER + -ISH.] Resembling oxen.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Sume men..winned wiþ þe eorðe, and tiliȝet michel to oðre mannæs bihofþe, and þese men beð icleped ruðerihsse men. Of þese shepishse and ruðerishse men speco þe prophete.

Rothesay (rɒ·þsē). Also 5 **Roth(is)say,** 6 **Rothsey.** The name of an ancient castle in Scotland, used *attrib.* in *Rothesay herald*, one of the six Scottish heralds. Also *elliptical*.

1401–2 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* (1880) III. 552 In partem pensionis.., videlicet Rothesay heraldo. 1488 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) II. 214/1 The lettrez brocht fra him be Rothissay herrald. 1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 371 Item, to Blewmantill, now callit Rothsey, for to pas in France. 1581 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) III. 286/1 His said office of Rothesay herauld. 1642 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VII. 331 The other two [were charged] by John Spence, Rothesay Herald,..to render their houses. 1742 A. NISBET *Syst. Heraldry* II. IV. xvi. 171 Rothsay has his Name and Title from the Castle of Rothsay,..an antient Residence of our Scots Kings in the Isle of Bute. 1863 [see Ross *sb.*[1]].

† Rothly, *a. Obs.*—[1] (Meaning uncertain.)

a 1400 *Pistill Susan* 341 Þo þat roþly cherl ruydely ıored, And seide bi-fore þe prophete: 'þei pleied bi a prine'.

† Rothun. *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning uncertain.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1009 Suche a ıobun of a reche ros fro þe blake, Askez vpe in þe ayre & vsellez þer flowen.

Rotie, obs. form of ROT *v.*

Rotifer (rōu·tifəɹ). [mod.L. (Leeuwenhoek, 1702), f. L. *rota* wheel + *-fer* bearing.] An animalcule belonging to the class *Rotifera*.

1793 T. BEDDOES *On Calculus* 250 The phænomena displayed by the rotifer..appear inexplicable. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 608/2 Singular experiments on the apparent resuscitation of the Rotifer. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* ii. (1848) 11 Polyps are.. even less complex in structure than the minuter Rotifers. 1872 NICHOLSON *Biol.* 15 The Rotifers are minute mostly microscopic creatures which inhabit almost all our ponds and streams.

‖ Rotifera (roti·fĕră). [mod.L., neut. pl. of *rotifer(us)*: see prec.] A class of minute (usually microscopic) animalcules, having rotatory organs which are used in swimming.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 18 Other animals somewhat more compound, as the rotifera..and the polypi. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* ii. (1872) 112 The group of Rotifera or Wheel-Animalcules, which is one of great interest to the Microscopist. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 157 The Rotifera lay two different kinds of eggs.

Hence **Roti·feral** *a.*, **Roti·ferous** *a.*, of or belonging to the *Rotifera*.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 607 The..rotatory or wheel-like organs of the Rotiferous Infusoria. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 463 In the rotiferous animalcules. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 8/1 Possessing undoubtedly Rotiferal characters.

† Ro·tified, *ppl. a. Obs.*—[1] [f. ROTE *sb.*[2]] Repeated by rote.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 242 Let 'em tire all that pass with their rotified Cant, 'Will you buy any Shoes, pray see what you want'.

Ro·tiform, *a. rare*—[0]. [ad. mod.L. *rotiformis*, f. L. *rota* wheel.] (See quots.)

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl., Rotiform*, shaped like a wheel. 1864 WEBSTER, *Rotiform*,..having a very short tube, and spreading limbs;—said of a monopetalous corolla.

Rotine, obs. form of ROUTINE.

Roting, obs. form of ROOTING, ROTTING.

‖ Rotl (rɒ·tl). Forms: 7 rethel, rotte (?rotle), rotal, 9 rotol, rottle, rattle, rutl, rotl. [a. Arab. رطل, *raṭl*, which is supposed by some to be an alteration of Gr. λίτρα.] An eastern weight, varying in different places and for different commodities, but usually something between one and five pounds. Cf. RUTOLO.

1615 W. BEDWELL. *Arab. Trudgman* s.v., An hundred Rethels do make a Cantar. 1685 POCOCKE *Comm. Hosea* iii. 2 It contained the weight of seventy-two thousand drachms, that is, five hundred common rotals. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 262 The Quintal contains 150 Rottes, the Rotte 12 ounces. 1825 *Milburn's Oriental Commerce* I. 88 (At Judda) 15 Vakias make 1 Rattle; 2 Rattles 1 maund. 1826–7 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVIII. 438/2 The Greek *rotl* = 180 *dirhems* is used in weighing cotton thread; the common *rotl* = 144 *dirhems*. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. 8 The *rutl* is about 15¾ oz.

Rotle, obs. form of ROTTLE *v.*

† Ro·tness. *Obs.*—[1] [Cf. ROT *a.*] Rottenness.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 Seint Laurence, whos chirche dissolved and lowsed þoruȝ longe rotnes [L. *carie*] he reparailde.

† Roto·cracy. *Obs.* [f. *rot(ten)*: see ROTTEN *a.* 7 c and -OCRACY.] The body of persons who had the control of rotten boroughs.

1831 *Examiner* 81/2 Why have a constituency, if the constituency is passively to subserve to the Rotocracy?—(we thank *The Times* for the word). 1831 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 101 Lest the Rotocracy should imagine..that it has been the cause of the progress of society.

Rotograph (rōu·tŏgræf). [f. L. *rota* wheel + -GRAPH.] A photographic print (esp. of a page in a book or manuscript) made by exposing the object through a lens and prism, so that its reversed image is thrown upon part of a roll of sensitive paper. Also *attrib.*

1898 in *Trade Marks Jrnl.* No. 1098 (1899) 408. 1903 *H. S. Ward's Fig. Photogr.* (ed. 3) 95 'Rotograph' Papers. *Ibid.* 183 'Rotograph' formulæ. 1906 *Oxford Univ. Press Circular* (24 Nov.), Rotary Bromide Prints, or Rotographs.

‖ Rotolo (rɒ·tŏlo). Forms: 7 rottala, rotola, rotello, 8 rottel(l)o, 8–9 rotolo, 9 rottolo; also *pl.* 7 rottollies, 8–9 rotoli, 9 rottolis. [a. It. *rotolo* (pl. *rotoli*), ad. Arab. *raṭl*.] = ROTL.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. IV. 347 The weight..is two Rottalas, a Rottala is a pound of their weight. *Ibid.* II. VII. 1188 Three hundred and sixtie Rottollies of Moha. *Ibid.* IX. 1644 Eight and twentie Rotellos of this place. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 207, 1 Rotola is 16 Ounc. or 1 *l.* Averd. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 399 In Aleppo, some [commodities] are weighed by the Rotolo of 680 Drachms; some by that of 700, and others by that of 720 Drachms. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* I. 75 At Brundisi, a hundred rotoli (a weight of about 33 ounces English) of Roman silver denarii were lately discovered. 1853 W. B. BARKER *Lares & Penates* 75 From a rotolo of coffee, or a few rotolos of rice,

the whole town became at length compelled to furnish a stated contribution. 1867 BAKER *Nile Trib.* vi. 116 [He] has always consumed daily throughout his life two rottolis (pounds) of melted butter.

Rotombe, variant of ROTUMBE *Obs.*

‖ **Roto'nda.** Now *rare.* [It., fem. of *rotondo* round. Hence also F. *rotonde.*]

1. *spec.* The Pantheon. Cf. ROTUNDA 1 b.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Ital.* II. 235 From hence I went to the Rotonda otherwise called anciently, the Pantheon. *a* 1747 HOLDSWORTH *Remarks Virgil* (1748) 218 The doors to the Rotonda at Rome. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 464 Behind the Pantheon or Rotonda are to be seen the ruins of those [baths] of Marcus Agrippa.

2. A round or circular object.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ₱ 9 When I survey this new-fashioned *Rotonda* [the hoop-petticoat] in all its Parts.

3. = ROTUNDO 3.

1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. iv. (1878) 39 In the rotonda, a species of ante-room generally attached to the bed-carriages.

Rotor (rōʻtəɹ). [Irreg. for ROTATOR.]

1. *Math.* (See quot. 1873.)

1873 CLIFFORD in *Lond. Math. Soc. Proc.* IV. 381, I propose to use the name rotor (short for rotator) to mean a quantity having magnitude, direction, and position, of which the simplest type is a velocity of rotation about a certain axis. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 218 Such a displacement is the same as a rotation about the polar of the given line, and is hence called by Clifford a Rotor.

2. The rotating part of a dynamo or motor.

1903 *St. James's Gaz.* 7 Feb. 17/2 Both the rotor, and what is usually known as the stator of the motor, are constructed so as to be capable of rotation about a common axis.

† **Roto'und,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *rotondo* or L. *rotund-us* : see ROTUND *a.*] Round.

1433 LYDG. *S. Edmund* III. 1447 Out off a chapel, that callyd was rotounde They took the martir. *c* 1440 *Stacyons of Rome* 745 At seynt mary Rotounde [*v.r.* þe Roundel] there is a chyrche fayre I-founde. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 23 His circled panch, is barrell like, rotound Like earths vast concaves hollow and profound.

† **Rotour.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *roteor, rote(e)ur,* f. *rote* ROTE *sb.*1] A player on the rote.

In last quot. perhaps an error for *riotour.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1042 Syf þou euer with iogeloure, with hasadoure, or with rotoure, Hauntyst tauerne. 1394–5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 599 Uni Rotour de Scocia, 6*s.* 8*d.* *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 35 He is a person, she thynkethe, of fair figure,—A yong rotour, redy to hir pleasier.

Rotour: see ROUTER *sb.*1

† **Rotship.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ROT *a.*] Rottenness.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 If..þei han greet putride & rotschipe, panne þou nedist a ful drie medicyn. *Ibid.,* If þat he haue a litil putrede or rotschipe.

Rottack: see ROTTOCK.

Rottan (rɒʻtn). Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 6, 8–9 **rotten,** 6 **rotton.** [var. of RATTON. For the difference in vowel cf. Fris. *rôt, roat, rotte-,* MDu. and MLG. *rotte* (Du. *rot*), MSw., Norw., and Icel. *rotta* (Sw. *rutta,* Da. *rotte*).] A rat.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* III. 179 Here cattis maken it full crowse, here a rotten, here a mowse. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii, Thou skald, thou bald, thou rotten, thou glutton I I will no longer chide thee. 1673 WILDERBURN *Voc.* 15 (Jam.), *Glis,* a rotten. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 53 Even the poor dancer creept out of bed like a poisoned rottan. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, I had them a' regularly entered, first wi' rottens—then wi' stots or weasels. 1886 BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* 162 They looken as hungry as two rottans. 1894 LAIRD *Tam. Bodkin* vii, The squeekin' o' mice an' rottans.

b. *attrib.,* as *rottan-fall* (rat-trap), *-hole.*

1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 13 (Jam.), *Decipula,* a rotten fall. 1839 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (ed. 2) xxvii, Div ye keep rottenfa's aboot your premises? 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* ii, I hae been seekin' ye..i' the verra rottan-holes.

† **Rotte,** obs. form of RAT. (Cf. prec.)

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 624 *Rato,* rotte.

Rotte, obs. form of ROT, RUT; see also ROTL.

Rotted (rɒʻtĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 3 **roted,** 4–5 **rotid, -yd(e,** 5 **rooted, -yd.** [f. ROT *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. That has undergone, or passed into a state of, decay or putrefaction.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Yet wolde he teteren & pileken, mid his bile, roted stinkinde fleshs. 1340 *Ayenb.* 205 A roted eppel amang þe holen makeþ rotie þe yzounde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Febris putrida, roted feuer, haþ þat name of roted humoures of the whiche it is ibredde. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 Þou3 þat þou clense þe rotid boon wiþ schauynge. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 14 (1689) 45 The body of a rotted alder. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 130 These have always their Habitation in shady moist Places, chiefly in rotted Wood. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 282 The manure..was rotted dung, turned over and prepared for the purpose. 1855 CARLYLE in *E. FitzGerald's Lett.* (1889) I. 235 All the horrors of a half rotted ship. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 78 The dead and rotted roots of the rasamala-trees were allowed to remain.

2. *spec.* Of sheep: Affected by the rot.

1837 YOUATT *Sheep* xi. 450 The liver of a rotted sheep. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.,* etc. s.v. *Rot,* This difference ..occasions some rotted sheep to thrive well..to a certain stage, when they suddenly fall off.

Hence † **Ro'ttedness,** rottenness. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.), þey haue reste in here rotednes and in filþe. *Ibid.,* Slyme..of rotednes þat is vpon þe water. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 433/2 To scrape away the rottedness of the Cranium.

Rottel, obs. form of ROTTLE.

Rotten (rɒʻtn), *a.* Forms: 3 **rotin,** 4–6 **roten,** 4–5 **rotun,** 5 **rotyn,** 5–6 **roton,** 6 **rotne;** 4, 6 **rottyn,** 6 **rottin(e, rotton;** 5– **rotten.** [a. ON. *rotinn* (Icel. *rotinn,* Fær. *rotin,* Norw. *roten;* MSw. *rotin, rutin,* Sw. *rutten,* Da. *raaden,* † *rodden*), which has the form of a strong pa. pple. belonging to the ablaut-series *reut-, raut-, rut-*: cf. ROT *v.* and the forms cited under RET *v.*2]

I. 1. Of animal matter: In a state of decomposition or putrefaction; decomposed, putrid.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Roted [*T.* rotin] stinkinde fleshs. 13.. *Cursor M.* 22907 (Göttt.), Dede þar gun his carion li, And þat was rotin al to noght. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 73 (Kölbing), When ich am dede & roten in clay. 1388 WYCLIF *Numb.* v. 21 The Lord make thin hipe to wexe rotun, and thi wombe swelle, and be brokun. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 320 The bodyes of al men and women.., thoughe they be roten or brente. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 439, I am sory that ye be not deed rotyn wythin the pryson. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 81 The same body quhilk vesz giawit & rottine. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 666 The sweet War-man is dead and rotten. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 348 To give life again to a dead man, and renew his inanimate and rotten Carkasse. 1692 *Christ Exalted* 79 Which I am sure have a worse Savour than the rottenest Egg in the Town. 1701 STANHOPE *St. Bernard's Medit. St. Augustine,* etc. VIII. iii. 365 Its boasted Charms shall sink into a rotten Carcass. 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 437 The sclerotic after death was rotten and discoloured.

2. Of vegetable or other substances: In a state of thorough decay.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 3 Auerous men..þat gifes froit, bot when it is rotyn & out of tyme. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 314 Sheo that hem trustithe shall hem fynde als faste As in a tempeste is þe Roton maste. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Þai [*sc.* apples] will be roten within viii. dayes. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 259 Sayles olde & Rotyn, j;..Cokke Botes to the seid ship olde & Rotyn, j. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 111 Those shyppes beinge nowe rotten for age. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 131, I have but a few nuttes, and those are broken and rotten. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. v. (1651) 341 They start at the name of death, as a horse at a rotten post. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 62 In the rotten Trunks of hollow Trees. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Turner* II. 69 Rotten sawdust, or any other rotten wood. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 323 The true pedigree of property, and not rotten parchments and silly substitutions. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 378 There is one pontoon quite rotten. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 99 The interior was..full of rotten sittings of all sorts and sizes.

fig. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol. Reeve's T.* 21 We olde men.., Tíl we be roten, kan we nat be rype. 1546– [see RIPE *a.* 1 c]. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 118, I..follies nowe have gathered as too ripe, And cast hem out as rotten and unsoote. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 126 You'l be rotten ere you bee halfe ripe.

b. In fig. contexts.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 We that be in religyon sholde .. purge the rotten bowes by confessyon. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 186 O cankerit carionnis, and o 3e rottin stakis. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 46 O rotten props of the craz'd multitude. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 36 What rotten Tenements are our Bodies? 1781 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 288 Sin's rotten trunk, concealing its defects.

c. *absol.* The decayed part.

1629 CHAPMAN *Juv.* Poems (Globe) 259 To pick out, like the rotten out of apples.., a poor instance or two. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, My Lord, cut out the rotten from your apple.

3. Of air, water, etc.: Putrid, corrupted, tainted, foul. † *Rotten fever,* putrid or septic fever.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16435 A manqualm cam .. þorow roten eyr, þorow wykkede wyndes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lviii. 374 (Add. MS.), Be-fore hem all he caste oute the rotyn watyr. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Putor,* a rotten sauour. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 185 Stinkand pulis of euerie rottin synk. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 238 At which time Queene Anne his wife fell sicke of a rotten feuer. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 21 The rotten diseases of the South. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxxv. 737 The putrid or rotten Feaver. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 358 The room was on the ground floor, seemed very damp, and had a rotten smell.

4. Of ground, soil, etc.: Extremely soft, yielding, or friable by reason of decay.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 64 A roten swerd and welnygh blak,..And tough to glewe ayeyn [etc.]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij b, So they tooke their waye thorough the medowe, where were old cloddes all roten. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cariosa terra,* rotten earth quickly fallen to duste. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 113 They are taken in bogges, and such rotten grounds as cattle cannot feed upon. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 304 Sow Beans and Clover in a rotten Soil. 1806 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 87 The ice [was] very dangerous, being rotten. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 60 Scattering with my axe..the rotten ice of the sharper crests. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 118 That's rotten (boggy) that side, aint it?

b. Of rocks: Partly decomposed.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* III. 112 Besides the hard sort, much is to be found of what is commonly called rotten whin. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxvii. 341 The subsoil..consists of rotten shale with scarcely the vestige of a solid bed of stone. 1852 JOHNSTON *Elem. Chem. & Geol.* viii. 119 The decayed traps, under the local names of Rotten rock, Marl, etc. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 69 The sand marls of the rotten limestone group of this State.

5. Of sheep: Affected with the rot.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 221 Both befe, and moton Of an ewe that was roton. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 55 To knowe a rotten shepe. *Ibid.,* Take the shepe,..and yf the skynne..be pale-coloured, and watrye, thanne is he rotten. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 80 They dyed yet dayly as it were rotton sheepe. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 50 Many .., for want of being accustomed to such Hardships, died like rotten Sheep. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Sheep,* If they are rotten, the Eyes are pale and dark. 1810 PARKINSON *Live Stock* I. 422 The nineteen [sheep] all died rotten. 1844 C. W. JOHNSON in H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 45 Mr. Rusher ..purchased, for a mere trifle, 20 sheep, decidedly rotten.

transf. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Rot,* If he [the horse] be rotten, his Liver and Lights are so putrified, that they are not to be recovered.

b. Characterized by the occurrence or prevalence of sheep-rot.

1799 *Agric. Surv. Lincs.* 329 In rotten years, the sheep that feed on the salt marsh..sell very high. 1810 PARKINSON *Live Stock* I. 425 The farm..was deemed so rotten, that the oldest inhabitants advised my father..not to keep sheep.

6. Damp, wet, rainy.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. iii, Expectation Of rotten weather, and vnseason'd howers. 1828 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 347 A rotten pinching white frost. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 300 A raw rotten fog after frost. 1881 *Folk-Lore Rec.* IV. 131 A Saturday's rainbow is sure to be followed by a week of rotten (rainy) weather.

II. 7. Morally, socially, or politically corrupt.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 7 For þei ben diuydid fro þe comoun maner of lyvynge bi hir rotun rytys. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1778 Ye maisty Swyne, ye ydel wrechhes, Ful of roten slowe techches. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* (1809) 429 So perdurable..that they can never be clerely extirpate..out of their rotten hartes. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1824) III. App. xl. 111 And root up the rotten race of the ungodly. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 90 Something is rotten in the State of Denmarke. 1661 J. DAVIES *Civil Wars* 372 Purging his army by casting off such officers as he conceived rotten. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 14. 95 He is Rotten at the Core, and his Soul is dishonest. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xii. 103 This rotten morality will not abide.. examination. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 61 A scheme of nationality having for its head a rotten papacy. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 148 The whole rotten sham which calls itself a prosperous colony.

† **b.** Of language: Morally offensive; obscene.

c 1620 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 417 Blasphemous oathes and rotten talke are among their nationall vices. 1641 HINDE *S. Bruen* ii. 165 To be pure in lips and tongue, never suffering any rotten speech to fall from him.

c. *Rotten borough* : see BOROUGH 3 c.

8. Weak, unsound.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. x. 23 Nor sleepe, nor sanctuary,..shall lift vp Their rotten Priuiledge, and Custome 'gainst My hate to Martius. 1658 OSBORN *K. Jas.* Wks. (1673) 501 Upon a hope (though a rotten one) of a future preferment. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* I. xxvi. § 2 This fellow perceived the rotten parts of the family, and what quarrels the brothers had.

b. *slang.* In a very poor state, of a very bad quality, quite worthless; 'beastly'. Also as a mere expletive (quot. 1892).

1881 STEVENSON *Let.* 5 Dec., You may imagine how rotten I have been feeling, and feel now. 1892 HENLEY & STEVENSON *Deacon Brodie* IV. i, Just like you. Forgot the rotten centrebit. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 April 7/2 Outside the competition they were, comparatively speaking, a rotten team.

c. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 115 *Rotten,* term applied to unsound impression in printing.

† **9.** *fig.* More than ripe. *Obs. rare.*

1640 SHIRLEY *Constant Maid* III. ii, My part is rotten in my head, doubt not. — *Humorous Courtier* III. i, Pray let me have All these directions in manuscript. I'll not see her Till they be rotten in my head.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. Parasynthetic, as *rotten-fustianed, -planked, -throated, -timbered* adjs. Also ROTTEN-HEARTED.

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 55 You rotten-throated slaues, Engarlanded with coney-catching knaues. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 18 Many old rotten-timber'd boats there be. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. T.* (1893) 220 All the scowling, rotten-fustianed, baggy-pocketed scamps of the country. 1855 BROWNING *Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* xxix, At the foot of your rotten-planked, rat-riddled stairs.

b. With adjs., as *rotten-dry, -red, -rich, -ripe*; also *rotten-roasted.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 93 By this time imagin him rotten ripe for the Vniuersitie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 365 That they be not brittle, and rather ripe drie, than seie or rotten-dry. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* IV. i, [Ducks] all rotten roasted and stuffed with onions. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 731 Fruits like the figtree's, rathe-ripe, rotten-rich. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 319 Stumps of all..colors, from rotten-red and brown down to coal-black. 1869 LOWELL *Glance behind Curtain* vi, The time is ripe, and rotten-ripe, for change.

c. *Rotten-egg* vb., to pelt with rotten eggs.

1884 *B'ham Weekly Post* 25 Oct. 3/7 He was rotten-egged, stoned, and otherwise greatly abused.

Rotten, *v. rare.* [f. prec. Cf. Icel. and Norw. *rotna,* Sw. *rutlna,* Da. *raadne.*] *trans.* To rot.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 2/2 How the Romans found it, held it, and left it, as times ripened and rottened their successe.

† **Ro'ttenhead.** *Obs.*—1 [-HEAD.] Rottenness.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 697 It preserveth the flesh for a time from rottenhead and putrifaction.

Rotten-hearted, *a.* [f. ROTTEN *a.* + HEART *sb.*] Of a thoroughly corrupt nature or character.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* ₱ 689 Þis roten hertid synne of Accidie and of slouthe. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 136 A rotten-hearted hypocrite humbleth himself outwardly, but repenteth not truly. 1642–4 VICARS *God in Mount* (1844) 6 Perfidious and rotten-hearted Prelates. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 111 The People..affronted such Lords as

came near them,..calling them Rotten-hearted Lords. 1754 HUME *Hist. Gt. Brit., Jas. I & Chas. I*, I. 315 The cry continually resounded against bishops and rotten-hearted lords. 1788 BURNS *Let. to W. Cruikshank* Dec., That puritanic, rotten-hearted, hell-commissioned scoundrel. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvii, Abject things those rotten-hearted jails had made them.

Ro·ttenish, *a. rare.* [f. ROTTEN *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat rotten or decomposed.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 24 A layer of wet and rottenish dung. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 507 Most of the said sticks are rather rottenish.

†**Ro·ttenly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [-LY 1.] Rotten.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 81 Als þis rotynly body suffyrs. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 44 A rottenly mould is land woorth gould.

Ro·ttenly, *adv. rare*—0. [-LY 2.] In a rotten manner; unsoundly, etc. 1847 in WEBSTER.

Rottenness (rɒ·t'nɨnès). Forms: 4–5 roten-(n)esse; 5 rotynes(se; 6 rottennes, rottinnes, rottynnesse, 6–7 rotten(n)esse, 7, 9 rotteness; 7– rottenness. [f. ROTTEN *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The state of being rotten or decayed; unsoundness, corruptness; also *concr.*, decayed or putrid matter.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xix. 3 Rotennesse and wormes shuln eritagen hym. *c* 1400 *Lawfranc's Cirurg.* 82 þat þe rotynes & þe quytture myȝte þe bettere goon out. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 299 b/1 He clensyd hym from al rotynes. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rottynnesse of any thynge, *pourriture.* 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Faun. Love* Ep. Ded. *iij b, Their blossomes are as dust and their fruite as rottennesse. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 37 Distilled water of Oke leaves cureth Fluxes, and rottennesse of the Liver. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. i. § 9 For the sake of the apparent rottenness of the Superstructures to question the soundness of the foundations. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nature* ix. 181 The vitious life..usually ends ill; perhaps in rottenness and rags. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 90 He found, conceal'd beneath a fair outside, The filth of rottenness. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 8 Loading with loathsome rottenness the land. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 384/2 The scaffolding..gave way, owing to the rottenness of a putlog.

fig. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 174 b, He alone of all men was not corrupt with any rottennesse of vice or of inordinate desires. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church Porch* iii, Continence hath his joy: weigh both; and so, If rottennesse have more, let Heaven go. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 45 Mr. Froude shows..his deep sense of the rottenness of the Church. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 331 It was Rome at the epoch of her most gorgeous gluttonies and her most gilded rottenness.

†**2.** Ripeness (of an impostume). *Obs.*—1

1607 MARKHAM *Horsemanship* VII. 57 If by no meanes it will come to any head or rottennes, then you shall ouer night apply round about the wenne Bole-armonike and vineger mixt together.

3. The condition of sheep affected by rot.

1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Sheep,* It stirs up the natural Heat of the Sheep, that wasts the moisture, and prevents Rottenness. 1789 T. WRIGHT *Meth. Watering Meadows* (1790) 41 In six weeks afterwards the lambs were killed, and discovered strong symptoms of rottenness. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Rot,* The signs of rottenness are sufficiently familiar to persons about sheep.

Ro·tten Row. [App. f. ROTTEN *a.* + ROW *sb.*1] The name was formerly applied to various streets in different towns, the reason for the application being usually obscure.

In Scotland and the north of England the older form is usually *ratton raw* (see RATTON and ROTTAN), and thus app. of different origin.]

1. A road in Hyde Park, extending from Apsley Gate to Kensington Gardens, much used as a fashionable resort for horse or carriage exercise. Now usually called *the Row.*

1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* Prol., Anxious—yet timorous too! —his steed to show, The hack Bucephalus of Rotten-row. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxix [xl], He had cantered out of Rotten Row into the Park. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 102 The ride in Rotten Row, the dreary promenade by the banks of the unsavoury Serpentine. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 824/1 Its Rotten Row alive with equestrians.

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 580 *Rotten Row,* a line of old ships-in-ordinary in routine order. 1891 H. PATTERSON *Illustr. Naut. Dict.* 378 *Rotten Row,* a certain place in a navy yard in which worn-out vessels are moored.

Ro·tten-stone. Also rottenstone. [f. ROTTEN *a.* + STONE *sb.*] A decomposed siliceous limestone chiefly used as a powder for polishing metals.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 66 Nothing does brighten Copper so well, as a sort of stuff they call rotten stone. 1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* II. iv, Your bills for tutty and rotten-stone, when you used nothing but poor whiting. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 355 A sort of tripoly, which is called rotten-stone by some miners. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 50 Rottenstone..is dirty grey, or reddish brown, passing into black: it is dull, earthy, soft, meagre to the touch, and fetid when rubbed or scraped. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. vi. 127 The interstices of the rock are generally filled with a red friable stone, called rotten-stone. 1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 6. 73 When the calcareous part of such rocks has been dissolved out by the action of water a sort of siliceous skeleton is left called Rottenstone.

attrib. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 57 A decomposition of the shaley rotten-stone rock. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 159 The finest tripoli or rotten-stone powder.

Hence **Ro·tten-stone** *v.*, to polish with rotten-stone (*Cent. Dict.*).

Rotter (rɒ·tə1). [f. ROT *v.*]

1. A causer of rot. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Pourrisseur,* a rotter; and, particularly, the spotted,..short-tailed Serpent, *Seps.*

2. *slang.* In vaguely depreciative use: One who is objectionable on moral or other grounds.

1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* xl, A regular rotter; that man is about as bad as they make 'em. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 172 What d'you take any notice of these rotters for? 1900 'G. SWIFT' *Somerley* 155 He liked his mother and sisters..: all other women he clássed as 'rotters'.

3. Something which is rotten with age.

1901 HENLEY *Hawthorne & Lavender,* An old black rotter of a boat Lay stranded in mid-stream.

Ro·tting, *vbl. sb.* Also 1, 3 rotung, 4 roting, 4–5 rotyng(e, rooting, 5 *Sc.* rutting, etc. [f. ROT *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The process of decaying, decomposing, or putrefying; † also, decomposed or putrid matter.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) xxix. 8 Hu nyt is þe..min cwalu, oõõe min rotung on byrgenne? *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (Bodl.) 16 As þet swote smirles..wit þet deade licome þet is þer-wiõ ismiret, from rotunge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11505 For roting es na better rede. *Ibid.* 11859 þe roting þat him rennes vte,..Ne mai na liueand man it thole. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Yuel humours schuld esilich þerein be gadered to corrupcion and rooting. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 Presse out þo blode for anythyng, þat is cause for grete rotyng. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 464 Þour roising reid to rotting sall retour. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, That vile and stynkyng caryon ..lyeth in putrefaction or rottyng. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10 b/2 Least the ayre cause therine some corruptione and rottinge. 1611 COTGR., *Pourris,* a suppuration, a rotting. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 75/2 The rotting of the weeds raises unwholesome vapours. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 306 The ordinary process of decomposition in wood by what is technically termed 'rotting'. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 174 The ice now began to show signs of rotting.

2. The process of retting (flax).

1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 367/1 The operation is called rotting or retting, and requires to be managed with great care. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1993/2 *Rotting,* the steeping of flax-stalks to soften the gum and loosen the fiber from the woody portions.

Ro·tting, *ppl. a.* Also 4 rotand, 5 roting, 6 roating. [f. ROT *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. Undergoing decomposition or decay; suffering from rot.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28823 Be þis lede þou ta bisning þis heui rotand werlds thing. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 98 þe rotyng flesch suffyrs not owr mynde in god bisily to be borne. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* III, Goe, get you gone, looke to your rotting cattell. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* II. iii. 164 Of straw he made his bed, While moths upon his rotting carpet fed. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. v, I looked upon the rotting sea,..I looked upon the rotting deck. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxi, Each well Was choked with rotting corpses. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 40 He sketches for us the rotting and dying Church. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 21 Life's rotting root in sadness lingers late.

2. Productive of rot or decay; causing rottenness.

1563 PILKINGTON *Burning S. Paul's* B ij, The good shepeherde will not lette hys shepe feede in hurtful and roating pastures. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 2 The rotting moisture we have spoken of. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 928 The prisoners..in their rotting dungeons lay. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 275 An 'excess of fluid', which, in what are called 'rotting meadows', the sheep is obliged to take in with its necessary food. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 547 In a rotting climate like West Africa.

Hence **Ro·ttingness,** rottenness. *rare*—1.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxviii. 908 Rotyngnesse is corrupcion of substauncyall moysture.

†**Ro·ttle,** *sb. Obs.*—1 [ad. OF. *ratelle,* dim. of *rate*: see RATE *sb.*4] The spleen.

c 1450 BURGH *Secrees* 1744 Ache in the Rottle And ek in the haunches. [Cf. *Secreta Secret.* 31 Akyng of thyn haunchis and of thi mylte.]

Rottle (rɒ·t'l), *v.* Now *dial.* Also 4–6 rotle, 4–5 rotel, 5 rottill-. [=MDu. and MLG. *rotelen,* G. *rosseln* (also Du. *reutelen,* LG. *röteln,* G. *röscln*), prob. of imitative origin: cf. RATTLE *v.* and RUTTLE *v.*] *intr.* To rattle, in various senses.

13.. *K. Alis.* 930 Mony a baner, of gold and ynde, That day rotled with the wynde. *Ibid.* 1871 Mony scheld ther was y-founde, And mony baner was rotelande. 13.. *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 249 Whanne..þe þrote Rotelet3, And þe hew Falewet3. *a* 1400 *Rel. Antiq.* I. 65 His teth shulle ratelen; And his throte shal rotelen. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 132 b, It.. rotleth with much noise in the throte. 1608 TOURNEUR *Revenge. Trag.* IV. ii, He whurles and rotles in the throate. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* Wks. (1725) 278 Hearing Blood in Throats to rottle, Like Liquor from a strait-mouth'd Bottle. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/1 A Goat when he sendeth forth his Cry Rattleth or Rotteleth. 1719 HAMILTON *Ep.* I. viii. in Ramsay *Poems,* Tho' I should baith reel and rottle, .. At Ed'nburgh we sall ha'e a bottle. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant.* Gloss. 551 Rottling in his throat. 1861 R. YOUNG *Robin Hill's Visit Rhyy.* I. xvii, Dont'e hear The snarten creter rottlen on? 1898 RAYMOND *Men o' Mendip* vi, A.. note, so crisp that he'll rottle 'twixt your vinger an' thumb.

Hence **Ro·ttling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 943 Alexander..Sees slike a rottilling in þe rewme & ridis al þe faster. 14.. *Siege Jerusalem* 277 þan was rotlyng in Rome,.. Schewyng of scharpe stele and scheldes ydressed.

Ro·ttock. Now *Sc.* Forms: 4 rottok, 9 -ack, -ick. [? f. ROT *v.*] A decayed or musty thing.

13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 344 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 274 Alle þe blee of his body was blakke as þe moldes, As rotene as þe rottok þat rises in powdere.

1806 JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* I. 293 Now a' their gear and ald rottacks Had faun to young Hab o' the Heuch. [*Gloss.* 'Old musty corn. Literally, the grubs in a bee-hive.'] 1844 T. ANDERSON in Edwards *Mod. Sc. Poets* 14th Ser. 164 He'd sic routh o' auld rotticks was left by his daddy. 1867 GREGOR *Banffshire Gloss., Rottack,* anything stored up for a long time with the idea of mustiness.

Rotton, obs. form of ROTTAN, -EN.

‖ **Rotula** (rɒ·tiŭlă). Pl. usu. rotulæ (rɒ·tiŭlī). [L. *rotula,* dim. of *rota* wheel.]

1. *Anat.* a. The knee-cap, patella.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 177 A round boon..clepid rotula, & of summen it is clepid þe yȝe of þe knee. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* p. xlj b/1 That which is rotundelye elevatede, is called Rotula, or the shive of the knee. 1715 S. SEWALL *Diary* 2 July, I .. was grievously surpris'd to find Hannah fallen down the Stairs again, the Rotula of her Left Knee broken. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 291 The Substance of the *Rotula* is cellular. 1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 127 Those parts in the sacral extremities..are the *tibia, fibulæ, poples,* and *rotulæ.*

b. The point of the elbow.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 98 The ball..lodged on the rotula of my left arm. 1900 *Daily News* 3 July 3/4 The rotulæ of the elbows form big balls like knots on a crabtree stick.

2. a. One of five radial pieces forming part of the oral skeleton of sea-urchins.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 576 Superiorly, the epiphyses of each pair of alveoli are connected by long radial pieces—the *rotulæ,* articulated with their edges. *Ibid.,* The radii and rotulæ are ambulacral. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 560 This apparatus consists of an interradial portion..and of a radial portion—viz. the *rotula* and the *radii.*

b. A calcareous formation in the integument of some holothurians.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 550 The calcareous deposits of the body are as a rule represented only by scattered spicules..,by wheels (=rotulæ), e. g. in *Chirodota,* ..or variously shaped plates.

3. A genus of sea-urchins.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., The characters of the rotulæ are, that they are flat shells in form of a cake.

4. (See quot. 1760.)

1760 J. FERGUSON (*title*), The Description and Use of the Astronomical Rotula, shewing the Change and Age of the Moon, the Motions and Places of the Sun, Moon, and Nodes in the Ecliptic [etc.]. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 258 Rotulas, orreries, dials, everything he could think of, his patient hands elaborated.

Hence **Ro·tulad** *adv.* (See first quot.)

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 In the sacral extremities,..Rotulad will signify towards the rotular aspect. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 435 The vagina..is in passing the joint extended *rotulad* and *popliteal* of the centre of motion.

Rotular (rɒ·tiŭlăr), *a.* [See prec. and -AR.]

1. Of or pertaining to the rotula or knee-cap.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 Towards the rotular aspect. 1814 WISHART tr. *Scarpa's Treat. Hernia* Expl. Table p. xvi, The aspects and positions here are tibial, fibular, rotular, and popliteal.

2. Having the form of a roll.

1871 WRIGHT *Homes of Other Days* ix. 140 The number which remain lead us to believe that every gentleman's family possessed one of these rotular manuals of English history.

†**Rotule.** *Obs.*—1 [a. F. *rotule.*] =ROTULA 1.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 33 A common cauitie, wherein lyeth the hole, or rotule of the knee.

Rotulet (rɒ·tiŭlĕt). [f. L. *rotul-us* roll + -ET.] A small roll; one of the parts of a large roll.

1848 REEVES *Eccl. Antiq. Down* p. xii, The four rotulets which comprise the taxation of Armagh and Tuam are stitched together. 1887 WILLMORE *Hist. Walsall* 45 An error in the transcription from the original rotulet.

†**Rotumbe.** *Obs. rare.* Also rotombe. [ad. med.L. *rotumba* (Du Cange).] Some vessel used in alchemy.

c 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 10 þe which licour gadere togidere in a rotumbe. *Ibid.,* It nedit to be putrified in a rotombe.

Rotun, obs. form of ROTTEN *a.*

Rotund (rɒtə·nd), *sb.* Now *rare.* [Subst. use of next: cf. F. *rotonde,* It. *rotonda.*]

†**1.** A globe or ball. *Obs.*—1

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 64 The..kyng of Englande..is fygured holdynge in his left hand a ronde rotunde, representyng his Impery.

†**2.** A circular company of persons. *Obs.*

1636 R. GRIFFIN in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 53 Since that brave Heroe dy'd.., Arthur, with his rotund of Knights.

†**3.** A round building or space. *Obs.*

1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 402 And Phœbus' temple nodding with its woods Threatens huge ruin o'er the small rotund. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. ix, For in a rotund, whether it be a building or a plantation, you can nowhere fix a boundary. 1778 *England's Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Wells,* The chapter-house is a rotund, supported by a pillar in the middle.

†**4.** A round *of* occupation. *Obs.*—1

1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* I. 2 She retired from the bustle and monotony which a diurnal rotund of company produces.

5. A round expanse or extent; one who, or that which, has a rounded form.

1802 Mrs. J. West *Infidel Father* I. 16 The frown which gradually overcast the luminous rotund of Lady Fitz John's countenance. 1860 I. Taylor *Ult. Civiliz.* 183 The merry rotund of the front aspect. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 405 Not only do the worker-ants store the 'rotunds', but when they require food they go to the rotunds, which feed them.

Rotund (rōtə·nd), *a.* [ad. L. *rotund-us*, related to *rota* wheel: cf. Roτουnd *a.* and Round *a.*]

1. Round, circular, orbicular. Now *rare* except in scientific use.

1705 Addison *Italy* 177, I..can't forbear thinking the Cross Figure more proper for such spacious Buildings than the Rotund. 1796 W. H. Marshall *W. England* II. 75 The Town.., surrounded with inferior streets, caps a rotund hillock. 1843 S. C. Hall *Ireland* III. 200 All the Mithraic ..temples were rotund. 1856-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 153 Test rotund or cordate. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 993/1 *Rotund*, orbicular, a little inclining to be oblong. 1878 Anderson *Exp. Yun-nan* 210 The more rotund character of the parietals.

Comb. 1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 1270 Centre of posterior margin deeply rotund-excavate.

2. Of the mouth: Rounded in the act of utterance. Hence *transf.*, sonorous, full-toned.

After L. *ore rotundo* (Horace *Ars Poet.* 323).

1830 James *Darnley* xi, A long detail of grievances poured forth from the rotund mouth of Jekin Groby. 1831 De Quincey in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 765 The style of Latin they affect is..too florid, too rotund. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iv. xiii, A most rotund and glowing negative. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 5/6 He read out, in a fine, rotund, elocutionary style, the message.

3. Rounded, plump, podgy.

1834 James *J. Marston Hall* x, Various peculiar points in his rotund conformation. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 243 If they would bring to me their rotund little companion within three days. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxx, This pink-faced rotund specimen of prosperity.

Hence **Rotu·nd** *v. trans.*, to make round, cause to become round.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 20 He would have them by some device to have their Heads rotunded or rounded. 1822 *Examiner* 287/1 A tall gaunt Scot, somewhat rotunded by good fortune and ministerial dinners.

Rotunda (rotə·ndă). [var. of Rotonda, after L. *rotunda*, fem. of *rotundus*. See also Rotundo.]

1. A building round in shape both inside and outside, *esp.* one with a dome.

a 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Feb. 1645, Virgil's sepulchre erected on a steepe rock, in forme of a small rotunda or cupolated columne. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xliii. 199 These edifices are rotundas, of about thirty feet diameter. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 393 The Temple of Vesta.. is a pretty rotunda. 1814 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 116 A grand and fine-built rotunda for wheat and flour. 1863 Mary Howitt tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 103 We were conducted through a garden into a large rotunda, with an arched roof. *a* 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 232 The Pantheon is..a simple rotunda.

transf. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 116 ? 1 It..covered the whole Court of Judicature with a kind of Silken Rotunda, in its Form not unlike the Cupola of St. Paul's.

b. As the name of particular buildings of this form, such as the Pantheon at Rome.

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 187 The Dome.., which is much like the Dome of the Rotunda at Rome. 1705 Addison *Italy* 176 After having survey'd this Dome, I went to see the *Rotunda*, which is generally said to have been the Model of it. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* I. 217/1 A temporary octagon kind of building, erected about 20 yards below the rotunda [at Ranelagh]. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 186/2 The Rotunda or Church of Santa Maria Maggiore at Nocera. 1872 R. B. Smyth *Mining & Min. Statistics* 81 The gutter.. had been traced under the rotunda in the Botanical Gardens.

2. A circular hall or room within a building.

1828 J. F. Cooper *Notions of Amer.* II. 158 In the rotunda, or the great hall of the capitol. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 187/1 A better example of a rotunda may be seen in that of the Bank of England. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 18 Mar. 10/7 The Reading Room of the British Museum.., that immense rotunda.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rotunda form, -house*, etc.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 54 The rotunda form of stabling was originally recommended about seventeen years since. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 186/2 A rotunda-house, about 50 feet in diameter. *Ibid.* 187/1 The rotunda interior of St. Peter-le Poor's, London. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 117/2 The tholus, or concave dome,..renders the rotunda-shape ..the most complete for internal effect.

† **Rotu·ndal,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. Rotund *a.* + -al.] Round, circular.

1624 Darcie *Birth of Heresies* xx. 81 Who did not institute for you these rotundall hosts, or that they should bee rather round then square.

† **Rotu·ndant.** *Obs.*—1 [f. Rotund *a.*, after *quadrant.*] A round thing.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., College Butler* § 1 He measures not by the chaine nor the quadrant, no, by the retundant [*sic*] rather, i. e. the jugg.

Rotundate (rotə·ndĕt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *rotundāt-us*, pa. pple. of *rotundāre*, f. *rotundus* round.] Rounded off.

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* 383 *Rotundatum*, rotundate, rounded, or with Angles in a Circle. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 261 *Rotundate*.., rounded at the angles or sides. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 239 Ligula membranaceous, rotundate. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 149 A biennial herb, with simple alternate stipulate rotundate leaves.

Rotu·ndi-, combining form of L. *rotundus* round, used in a few words, as **rotundifo·liate** *a.*, **-fo·lious** *a.*, having round leaves; **rotu·ndiform** *a.*, rounded; **rotu·ndify** *v.*, to make rotund.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Rotundifolius*, having round leaves; round-leaved: *rotundifoliate. 1727 Bailey (vol. II), **Rotundifolious*, which has round leaves. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Engl. Char.* (1852) 140 Not a note or letter passing through the hands of these worthies but assumes a *rotundiform shape. 1876 M. B. Edwards *John & I* 363 Sausages ..oleaginous and *rotundifying.

† **Rotu·ndious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [See Rotund *a.* and -ious.] Rounded, spherical.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 70 So your rare wit.. Lyes in the caue of your rotundious skull. *Ibid.* 169/2 Till Tytans glory the rotundious Globe with splendor filles.

Rotundity (rotə·ndĭti). [ad. L. *rotunditas*, f. *rotund-us* round: see -ity. So F. *rotondité*, It. *rotondità*, Sp. *rotundidad.*]

1. The condition of being round or spherical; roundness, sphericity.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10 b/1 The heade .., the rotunditye and rowndnes therof. *Ibid.* 43/1 The hole as greate as the rotunditye of a bullet. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 465 Which in the beginning gave rotundity both to the Heavens and Sunne. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 85 Some bring in another rotundity of face. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 348 They believe the rotundity of the earth. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. ii. § 7 (1734) 131 Gold..having no innate Fluidity, nor natural Rotundity of Particles. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 52 Large tracts, which are probably concealed from view from the rotundity of the lake's surface. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xix. 318 One of the most convincing proofs of this rotundity.

b. *concr.* A round or spherical mass; a round building, etc.

1744 J. Armstrong *Preserv. Health* II. 544 This huge rotundity we tread grows old. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* II. 211 The shrine where motion first began,.. From whence each bright rotundity was hurl'd. 1819 W. Faux *Mem. Days Amer.* (1823) 95 Dr. Storton's chapel, an immense, elegant rotundity, like Rowland Hill's in the Surrey road. 1839 Hawthorne *Transformation* I, The..black rotundity of the Pantheon. *a* 1864 — *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 81 The..winter-squash..turns up its big rotundity to ripen in the autumn sun.

2. Rounded fullness, *esp.* of language.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 114 It must be slenderer in some part, and yet not without a rotunditie and smoothnesse to giue the rest an easie deliuerie. *a* 1661 Fuller (Annandale), For the mere rotundity of the number and grace of the matter it passeth for a full thousand. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 245 In order to give their narrative smoothness and rotundity. 1819 G. S. Faber *Dispensations* (1823) I. 108 In order to give due rotundity to his grand system. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 686 He began..with true legal rotundity of verbiage.

3. Roundness or plumpness of the body or its parts; fullness of habit.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 38 The cursed Indian, who still preserved his rotundity of figure. 1826 in *Sheridaniana* 88 The jolly rotundity of his Lordship. 1892 Hardy *Tess* xi, The faultless rotundities of a lusty country girl.

b. Used *concr.* (Cf. 1 b.)

1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 31 An ugly, old, fat, jolly Bacchus,..a tipsy rotundity of flesh. 1900 G. H. Kingsley *Sport & Trav.* 425 That this cumbrous rotundity may attack a wounded whale is likely enough.

Rotu·ndly, *adv.* [f. Rotund *a.* + -ly 2.]

† 1. In a round form. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* p. xij b/1 That which is rotundelye elevatede, is called Rotula.

2. Roundedly, fully.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Apr., The French..suppose that they are the most completely and rotundly civilized of all the nations of the world.

Rotu·ndness. *rare*—0. [-ness.] Roundness.

1727 Bailey (vol. II).

Rotu·ndo. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Alteration of Rotunda.]

† 1. A circular form or figure. *Obs. rare.*

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. x. 1832 Builded in a *rotundo*, and open at the top with a large round. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 428 The Iland lyeth almost in a Rotundo.

2. A circular building, chamber, or space.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* viii. 368 The chiefest Mosque..[has] many Iles, Quires, and circulary Rotundoes. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 338 A large Rotundo fenced about with a high wall of brick, opening..against the Front of the house. 1804 Eugenia de Acton *Tale without Title* III. 232 The open benches in this rural rotundo. 1845 Petrie *Round Towers Irel.* I. iii. 33 The Persians..may have worshipped fire in rotundos of above 30 feet diameter.

attrib. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* II. 218 There was a pavilion erected in this garden,..built in the rotundo form.

3. A rounded part of a coach. [F. *rotonde.*]

1867 Dixon *New Amer.* I. iii. 35 Cutting off the coupé of a French diligence, and bellying out the rotundo.

Rotu·ndo-, used as combining form of L. *rotundus*, in **rotundo-ovate** *a.*, **-tetragonal** *a.* (see quots.).

1775 J. Jenkinson tr. *Linnæus' Brit. Pl.* Gloss., *Rotundo-ovate*, oval, but rather roundish. *Rotundo-tetragonal*, having four angles rather roundish. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 57 Leafl. rotundo-ovate, abruptly cuspidate.

‖ **Roture** (rotūr). [F., app. :—L. *ruptūra* breaking, rupture: see Littré.]

1. Plebeian tenure.

1682 Warburton *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 89 This division is to be understood of estates that are in roture. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1868) 106 A nobleman might, and often did, hold estates in roture, as well as a roturier acquire a fief.

2. Plebeian rank.

1795 Helen M. Williams *Lett. France* I. 194 The period was still remembered when a round cap was the badge of roture. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 177/1 He himself always signed the name Delabruyère in one word, thus avowing his *roture.*

‖ **Roturier** (rotūrye), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **roturer**, and 8-9 *fem.* **-iere** (**-yēr**). [F., f. *roture*: see prec. and -ier.]

1. A plebeian; a person of low rank.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 12 Be he Marchaunt, Burgesse, Roturier, peysaunt or slaue. 1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 56 Although..it was not lawfull for any Roturier or common person, to possesse any fee simple. 1649 Howell *Pre-em. Parl.* 10 The poor Roturier and Vineyard man. 1660 — *Parly of Beasts* 18 My profession was both a Vineyard-man, and a Roturer, a poor Peasan I was. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* IV. 13 The third are the *Roturiers*, and comprehends their tradesmen, yeomen, and husbandmen, or peasants. 1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng. Philos.* I. 104 Sinking into the rank of plebeians, roturiers, fellows who live by digging. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* II. 125 The roturier and the noble were pretty nearly equal. 1833 Lytton *Godolphin* 38 She'll take in some rich roturier, I hope. 1868 Miss Braddon *Dead Sea Fr.* I. iv. 61 Palaces are common enough.., and the roturier may find one ready for his occupation.

b. *adj.* Plebeian.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 302 With the Roturier or base tenures, this place hath not to do. 1791 Charlotte Smith *Celestina* (ed. 2) IV. 227 Her mother was roturiere. 1792 — *Desmond* I. 243 You, Sir, have owned that your family is *roturier.* 1817 Lady Morgan *France* I. (1818) I. 73, I have heard Napoleon's *roturiere* origin quoted by the *royalistes purs.* 1835 H. Greville *Diary* 2 May, His manners, though courteous.., are *roturier* and vulgar.

2. In Canada, one who holds real estate subject to an annual rent.

1861 May *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xvii. 575 A representative assembly, to which freeholders or *roturiers* to the amount of £500 were eligible as members.

Roty: see Rutty. **Rotyd(e,** obs. ff. Rotted. **Rotye,** obs. f. Rot *v.* **Rotyn,** obs. f. Rot *v.*, Rotten *a.* **Rotyng(e,** obs. ff. Rooting, Rotting.

Rou, var. of Ro, rest; obs. Sc. f. Roll *v.*; var. of Row *a.*2 **Roub,** obs. form of Rub *v.*

Rouble (rū·b'l). Forms: *α.* 6 **rubbel**, 6-7 **rubbell, rubble, roble, robell.** *β.* 7-9 **ruble,** 8 **rubel.** *γ.* 7-9 **rouble** (8-9 **rooble**). [n. Russ. рубль *rubl'* (also рублевикъ *rublevik'* silver rouble), of doubtful origin. The current English spelling has been adopted from French.]

1. The Russian monetary unit, in early times a money of account equal in value to an English mark, or 13*s.* 4*d.*, subsequently a silver coin now (since 1897) worth 2*s.* 1½*d.*

Florio (1611) defines *Robbone* as 'a coine of gold in Muscouy called a rubble or roble', but see quot. 1617 here. Roubles of gold and platina have been coined in the 19th cent.

α. 1554 Hasse in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 293 There goeth..23 Altines, and two Dengaes to a Rubble. *Ibid.*, Three Rubbles of siluer. *a* 1584 S. Borough *Ibid.* (1599) I. 1. 280 They held one tooth of a Morse. at a roble. 1584 Sir J. Bowes in Tolstoy *Interc. Eng. & Russia* (1875) 227 None of theim had clothes on his back worth a robell. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 290 They make all contracts by a money called Rubble, which is altogether imaginarie, for they have no such coyne, and it is esteemed in England at thirteene shillings foure pence sterling. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* (1639) 17 Some of their Bishops have 2000, some 3000 Rubbles per annum.

β. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 154 They receive, some 1000, some 80 rubles a yeare. 1664 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 147 Is six thousand rubles yearly.. so necessary a summe to so great a Prince? 1710 Ld. Whitworth *Acc. Russia* (1758) 75 In 1703, great quantities of specie, Rubles, half Rubles, &c., were made, though the mass of the money is still in Copecks. 1716 J. Perry *State of Russia* 7 *note*, A Ruble is 100 Russ Copecks, which was then each Copeck full an English Penny Value; but since the Czar has recoined his money, it is little more than half the former Value. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. vi. lxxxi. 371 They keep accounts in rubles and copecks, one hundred copecks to a ruble. 1811 P. Kelly *Univ. Cambist* 371 This gives the value of the old Ruble 3*s.* 2*d.* sterling, and of the new, 3*s.* 2½*d.* 1823 Byron *Juan* IX. lxxix, Already they beheld the silver showers Of rubles rain, as fast as specie can, Upon his cabinet. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 37 He came to borrow a few rubles, which she kindly gave him.

γ. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 97 Though, in trading, the Muscovites use the words, Altin, Grif, and Rouble.., yet is there no Coins of that kind. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Money*, In Muscovy,..the Rouble [is] equal to 100 Copecs, or 2 Rixdollars, or 9 Shillings Sterling. 1833 R. Pinkerton *Russia* 8 The support of this naval establishment costs the crown 30 millions of roubles annually. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 8 Rye-flour now costs 1 rouble 20 kopecs (four shillings) the poud (thirty pounds). 1891 *Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov. 13/7 The yearly pay of a private [in the Russian army] is 2 roubles 70 copecks.

2. A paper money of less value than the silver rouble (see quots.).

1811 P. Kelly *Univ. Cambist* I. 375 In 1808,..1 Silver Ruble was worth 2 Rubles of Exchange, or 2 of Bank Paper. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* ix. (ed. 2) 317, 100 Copecks = 1 Silver Rouble = 3*s.* 2*d.* Paper money is the chief medium of payment. The paper Rouble is worth about 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

Roubt, obs. f. Rout. **Rouch(e,** obs. ff. Rough *a.* **Roucht,** obs. pa. t. Reach *v.*

† **Roucote.** *Obs.*—1 Some kind of fish.

c 1640 J. Smyth *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) 319 Sorts of sea fish [taken] in this river...An haddocke, a Roucote, the sea tad.

Roucou (rūkū·), *sb.* Also 7 **rocour**, 7-9 **rocou**, 8 **rocow, rocko**, 9 **rocu**; 8 **rowcow, roucau.** [a. F. *roucou, rocou*, ad. Brazilian (Tupi) *urucú.*]

1. A dye-yielding tree, *Bixa orellana*, of the West Indies and South America. Also *roucou-tree*.

a. 1666 J. Davies tr. *Rochefort's Caribby Isles* 43 The Roucou is the same tree which the Brasilians call Urucu. 1716 *Petiveriana* I. 176 Maucaw, or Roucou-tree. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 254 The Roucou or Arnotto Tree... All the seeds of this plant are covered with wax. 1871 C. Kingsley *At Last* viii, This was a famous plant—*Bixa Orellana*, Roucou; and that pulp was the well-known Arnotta dye of commerce.

β. 1681 Grew *Museum* II. i. i. 185 A Leaf of the Rocour-Tree. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 28 They painted all their bodies over with the juice of the rocou or arnotto, which gave them the appearance of a boiled lobster. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. iii. 128 Scattered groups of Magnolias, or *Rocu-trees*, in full flower.

2. The dye or dye-stuff obtained from this tree; also called *anatta* or *arnatto*.

a. 1666 J. Davies tr. *Rochefort's Caribby Isles* 255 A certain red composition they call *Roucou* from the name of the tree that produces it. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 223 The savage Americans cultivate the Shrubs that bear the Roucou with great Industry. 1794 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* 596 A red or yellow dye called Roucau, and some other trifles. 1825 Waterton *Wand. South Amer.* iii. 190 They paint themselves with the Roucou, sweetly perfumed. 1890 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Oct. 14/1 The peculiar tints..are said to be due to the saffron, roucou, cayenne, and other savories used in food.

β. 1698 Froger *Voy.* 126 The chief Commodity of the Country is Sugar and Rocou. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4269/3, 65 Casks of Rocko, and 4 Barrels of Indigo. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* I. xv. 400 All the Guiana Indians disfigure themselves more or less by the use of arnotta or rocow. 1887 Molonev *Forestry W. Afr.* 277 The well-known orange dye known as 'Arnatto' or 'Rocou' is prepared from the red pulp covering the seeds of this plant.

Hence **Roucou** *v.*, to stain with roucou.

1871 Kingsley *At Last* viii, The Indian..., when he has 'roucoued' himself from head to foot, considers himself in full dress.

Roud, obs. or dial. var. of Rudd (the fish).

Roud, *sb. dial.* [Cf. next and Rud *sb.*] The act of spawning.

1893 Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* 82 (E. D. D.), The broad-land fishes are said to be on the roud.

Roud (rud), *v. dial.* [Cf. Rodding *vbl. sb.*², Rood *v.* and Rud *sb.*] *intr.* To spawn.

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 101 The great time for bobbing is when the roach and bream are rouding or spawning. 1882 C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* xviii. (1884) 131 The 'rouding' or spawning time of the bream and the roach.

Roudes, variant of Rudas *Sc.*

† **Roudge.** *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] Some kind of coarse cloth.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* v. (1870) 139 Symple rayment doth serue us full well; Wyth dagswaynes and roudges we be content. *Ibid.* vi. 142 They do were wylde beastes skinnes and roudges.

Roue, obs. pa. t. Rive *v.*¹; obs. f. Roof, Rove.

‖ **Roué** (rūe). [F. *roué*, pa. pple. of *rouer* to break on the wheel. The name was first given to the profligate companions of the Duke of Orleans (*c* 1720), to suggest that they deserved this punishment.] One who is given to, or leads, a life of pleasure and sensuality; a debauchee, a rake.

1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mowtray Fam.* III. 60 Madame Duplin thought..it was much to be lamented, that so fine a young lady should fling herself away on a *roué*. 1831 *Society* I. 48 He associated with none but black-legs and roués of the worst description. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xv, I knew him for a young roué of a vicomte—a brainless and vicious youth. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 137 Anacreon died at the ripe age of eighty-five.., a hoary-headed *roué*.

attrib. 1837 J. F. Cooper *Europe* II. 79 There is a certain *roué* atmosphere about them.

Hence **Rouéism**, rakish life.

1847 Mrs. Gore *Castles in Air* xxxi. (1857) 303 In spite of his vocation of rouéism.

Rouen (rūˈañ). The name of a city in Northern France, used to designate various things in some way connected or associated with it, as *Rouen bushel, duck* (a common domestic variety), *lilac*. (See also Roan *sb.*³ and Rowan 3.)

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Measure*, That of Archangel is equal to three Rouen Bushels. 1854 Meall *Moubray's Poultry* 355 The Rouen ducks are good sitters. *c* 1877 L. Wright *Bk. Poultry* 539 The Rouen Duck..almost exactly resembles the Wild Duck, or Mallard, in its plumage. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 322/1 The Rouen Lilac..is an extremely pretty shrub.

b. *elliptic.* =Rouen duck.

1854 Meall *Moubray's Poultry* 309 The Rouen is of the largest size. *c* 1877 L. Wright *Bk. Poultry* 539 He beat all other ducks in weight with Rouens.

Rouen, var. of Rowen. **Rouer**, obs. Sc. var. Roller; obs. f. Rover. **Rouf**, obs. f. Roof *sb.*, Rough *a.* **Roufe**, obs. var. Rove *sb.* **Rouffe**, obs. f. Roof. **Rouffyn**, obs. f. Ruffin. **Rouful**, obs. f. Rueful.

Rouge (rūʒ), *a.* and *sb.*¹ Also 5 **rowdge**, *Sc.* **rouch, roche**, 6 **ruge**. [a. F. *rouge*:—L. *rubeum*, acc. of *rubeus*, related to *ruber* and *rūfus*, and ultimately to Red *a.*]

A. *adj.* 1. *Rouge Croix* (or † *Cross*), *Rouge Dragon*, the titles of two of the Pursuivants of the English College of Arms, so called from their badges.

1485 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 384/2 Richard Greenwood, otherwise called Rowdgecrosse. 1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 179 To Roche Dragon purcyfant of Ingland. 1511 *Ibid.* IV. 318 Ane pursevant of England callit Rugecorce. 1512 *Ibid.* 348 To Rugecroce, Inglis pursevant. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Rougecrosse*, the name of an office of one of the Purseuants at armes. *Rouge dragon.* 1656 [see Portcullis *sb.* 4]. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 349 He had been Rouge Croix and Windsore Herald. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6084/4 Rouge Croix, Pursuivant of Arms. Rouge Dragon, Pursuivant of Arms. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 27 The four pursuivants, who are, Rougecroix, Bluemantle, Rougedragon, and Portcullis, are also created by the earl-marshal. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson's Funeral* 29 Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms in close mourning, with his Tabard over his Cloak. *Ibid.* 30 Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, habited as Blue Mantle. 1869 Furnivall *Q. Eliz. Acad.* p. xxiv, To Mr. G. E. Adams, Rouge Dragon,..I tender hearty thanks.

2. *Rouge royal*, a Belgian marble of a reddish colour. (Cf. Littré, s.v. *Royal* 18.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Rouge Royal*, a kind of marble. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 2/1 Columns of rouge-royal marble stand as sentinels at the foot.

B. *sb.*¹ 1. A fine red powder prepared from safflower, and used as a cosmetic to give an artificial colour to the cheeks or lips.

1753 Ld. Chesterf. *World* No. 18 ₱ 12 To lay on a great deal of *rouge*, in English called paint. 1762 *Songs & Poems Costume* (Percy Soc.) 240 Let the world be the judge: Why you daub 'em all over with cold-cream and *rouge*. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 183 A custom..prevails here, of wearing..no rouge. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* v. xxv. 543 The Athenian women..applied to their faces a layer of ceruse or white lead, with deep tints of rouge. 1875 Mrs. Randolph *Wild Hyacinth* I. 19, I recollect I had rubbed rouge on my cheeks and white stuff on my nose.

fig. 1762–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 188 The glow of modesty is the only rouge that will be allowed to any fair face. 1812 Miss L. M. Hawkins *C'less & Gertr.* (ed. 2) I. 324 Illicit connections she seemed to consider as the *rouge* of modern character.

b. *transf.* A rouged person.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I, Miss Newcome rode away—back among the roses and the rouges.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rouge-pot*; *rouge-maker, -making*; *rouge-like* adj.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 130 A small circular, rouge-like appearance on each cheek. 1813 Moore *Post-bag* viii. 12 Thy roseate days, When the rich rouge-pot pours its blaze Full o'er thy face. 1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* II. 473/1 Dr. Ure's account of the process of rouge-making. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Rouge and Carmine Maker*, a preparer of those colours.

2. A red preparation of oxide of iron, used as a plate powder.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 309 The best sort of polishing powder called *jewellers' red rouge* or plate powder is..precipitated oxide of iron. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1062 The red and black oxides of iron..are prepared by manufacturing chemists..as polishing powders, commercially known as crocus, rouge, red stuff,..&c. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* 44 A bright red pulverulent powder, forming the 'rouge' or 'colcothar' of commerce.

attrib. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 50 Using a rouge leather to touch up highly polished surfaces.

3. =Red *sb.*¹ 6 b.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 285 So his men fac'd about and they fought, and gave all the rouges a good dusting. 1897 W. C. Hazlitt *Four Generations* II. 181 De Merger was in politics a Rouge, and belonged to a very advanced political club at Tours. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 339 Politically they [*sc.* Canadians] were divided into Conservatives, Liberals, Radicals, Clear-Grits and Rouges.

†4. *Rouge et Noir* (rūʒ e nwār), a game at cards, so called because the table at which it is played has two red and two black diamond-shaped marks, upon which the players place their stakes according to the colour they favour.

1791–8 [see c]. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 26 The foreign games of *Roulet* and *Rouge et Noir*. 1817 *Ibid.* L. 129 He ..allowed a game called *Rouge et Noir* to be played by various persons. 1823 Barnewall & Cresswell *Rep.* I. 272 A certain unlawful game of cards called 'Rouge et Noir'. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xliv, If we'd gone to Rouge et Noir, I must have won.

b. *elliptic.* A *rouge-et-noir* table.

1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xliv, You have been at the Rouge et Noir: you were there last night.

c. *attrib.* with *debt, game, table.*

1791 in A. C. Bower *Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 140 There is another new Table brought up, called the Rouge & Noir game. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 53 A *Rouge et Noir* table with its appendages. 1827 Lytton *Falkland* 23 The sons who had horses to sell and rouge-et-noir debts to pay. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* I. 55 The billiard-room and the rouge-et-noir table.

5. The red colour in the game of *rouge et noir*.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* xix, He set them all at one hazard on the *rouge*. 1850 *Bohn's Hdbk. Games* (1867) 343 The first parcel of cards played is usually for noir, the second for rouge.

Rouge (rūdʒ), *sb.*² *Football.* Also **rooge, ruge.** [Eton school-term, of obscure origin.]

1. A scrimmage. Also *transf.*

1863 Kinglake *Crimea* II. 412 He wedged his cob into the thick of the crowd—the 'rooge', he would call it in his old Eton idiom of speech. 1875 *Punch* 27 Feb. 88/2 Then followed a lively 'rouge', or 'scrimmage', in which most of the leading lawyers of the House took part. 1899 Sir H. West *Recoll.* II. xxi. 276 The Peers and under-the-Gallery people acting exactly as we used to in a 'rouge' at football at Eton.

2. (See quot. 1892.)

1864 [Hemyng] *Eton School Days* xxiii. 260 Next to a goal, a ruge is the best thing you can have. 1868 *Hurst Johnian Mag.* X. 349 The School gained three rouges, but each time the place-kick at the goal was unsuccessful. 1892 F. Marshall *Football* 34 (Eton), Should..the ball go behind from the charge and be touched by one of the attacking side, a 'rouge' will be scored. Now three rouges make a goal.

b. *Canada.* (See quot.)

1895 *Outing* XXVII. 249/2 A 'rouge' occurs when a man, in order to save his team from a 'try' being tallied against them, himself touches the ball down behind his own goal, and thereby gives one point to the opposing side.

Rouge (rūʒ), *v.*¹ [f. Rouge *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To colour with rouge.

1777 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 178 His face was very delicately rouged. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., G. Barnwell*, Her face was rouged up to the eyes. 1827 Lady Morgan *O'Briens & O'Flahertys* II. 28 Lady Knocklofty, dear, says I, I wish you would allow me to rouge you. 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 167 No sheep sent to shows are allowed to have their coats rouged.

b. *fig.* To cause to colour or blush.

1815 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* (1876) IV. 284 Madame.., though *rouged* the whole time with confusion, never ventured to address a word to me. 1867 A. J. E. Wilson *Vashti* xxx, Her thin but still lovely features, rouged by a hectic glow.

2. *intr.* To employ rouge on the face.

1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. iii, One of them asserting boldly that she *rouged* well, a debate ensued, which ended in a bet. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 120 Rouge high enough, and never mind the natural complexion. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiv, She *rouged* regularly now. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* III. 17 Vera would be a sublime wax doll, if she rouged.

b. *fig.* To colour, to blush.

1780 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* I. 321 They all stared, and to be sure I *rouged* pretty high.

Rouge, *v.*² *rare* —¹. (Perh. the same as Cornish dial. *rooge*, to handle roughly.)

1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* 21, I am so valerous that I dare rate And rouge ten Sergeants at the Counter-gate.

Rouged (rūʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. Rouge *v.*¹ 1 + -ed¹.] Coloured with rouge.

1813 *Sketches of Character* (ed. 2) I. 76 How lovely black hair looks on a rouged cheek! 1845 Mrs. S. C. Hall *Whiteboy* vi, The rouged, and ornamented, and perfumed remains dressed for the funeral as if for a feast! 1876 J. Saunders *Lion in Path* xvii, A bevy of rouged and powdered dowagers.

transf. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 102 The prevailing tone of rouged and smiling folly.

Rou'gedom. *rare* —¹. [f. Rouge *sb.*¹] The domain of the rouged; the demi-monde.

1861 A. Leighton *Storied Trad. Sc. Life* Ser. II. 33 She flew to him and hugged him with the art of one of the denizens of Rougedom.

Rouge et Noir: see Rouge *sb.*¹ 4.

Rougeing, variant of Rouging.

Rough (rʌf), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3 **ruhe**, 4 **roȝ**, 5, 7 **roughe**, 6– **rough**, 9 **ruff**; *Sc.* 6, 9 **rouch**, 9 **roch**. [f. Rough *a.*]

I. 1. The roughness or rough surface *of* something. *rare* —¹.

12.. *Ancr. R.* 184 (Titus MS.), He is þi file, þet lorimers habben, & fileð awei al..ti ruhe of sunne.

2. a. Rough or broken ground.

c 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab., Wolf & Wether* viii, He wald chace thame baith throw rouch & snod. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 948 So eagerly the fiend..through strait, rough, dense, or rare,..pursues his way. 1799 Wordsw. *Lucy Gray* xvi, O'er rough and smooth she trips along. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 646 To light us to the edge Through rough and smooth.

b. A stretch of rough ground; *esp.* a steep bank or slope covered with undergrowth or trees; a coppice. Now *local.*

1600 Holland *Livy* xxviii. ii. 668 A mountaine countrey it was, full of roughs and crags. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 13 These roughs are craggy: moderate thy haste. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 331 *Rough*, the rough Coppice. Wood, or Brushy-wood. 1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Rough*, a wood. *c* 1821 Jane Austen *Let.* in *Pearson's 81st Catal.* (1900) 6 We walked Frank last night to Crixhall ruff, and he appeared much edified. 1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss. 551 *Rough*, a wood or copse. 1878 Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* ii. 31 This mere boy at snap-shooting in the 'rough' will beat crack sportsmen hollow.

c. The rough ground at the edge of, or between the greens on, a golf-course.

1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 4/7 Thanks to Vardon having pulled into the rough, the Scotsman secured the sixteenth [hole].

3. A spike inserted in each heel of a horseshoe in 'roughing' horses to prevent slipping.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 770/1 If this steel rough be made to fit the hole exactly, it remains firm in its place.

4. *Comm.* A particular make of linen.

1890 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 2/5 Flax and Linen... Roughs and drills are going off steadily.

II. † 5. a. Roughness (of the sea). *Obs.* —¹

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 144 Fysches Durst nowhere for roȝ arest at þe bothem.

† b. A spell of stormy weather. *Obs.*

1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Eclog.* I. xviii, In calms, to pull the leaping fish to land—In roughs, to sing and dance along the golden sand. *Ibid.* VII. xxxii, In calms you fish; in roughs use songs and dances.

6. The rough, disagreeable part, side, or aspect of anything; that which is harsh or unpleasant; rough treatment, hardship.

1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 86 In the rough of their

fury the greatest execration they use to rap out, is [etc.]. 1725 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* IV. iii, *Justice*...Does he not use you well? *Sir John.* A little u on the rough sometimes. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Contrast* Wks. 1832 V. 134 His new foreman bore the rough well. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* clvii. III. 164 When he is brought into court, and trailed through all the rough of calling a spade a spade. 1893 C. G. LELAND *Memoirs* I. 31 When doing rough and tough in West Virginia.

b. Used in contrast to *smooth*. Also *pl.*

1612 *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 126, I truly delivered as well the rough as the smooth of all my speech. 1822 IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* (1890) 147 Through the rough and the smooth, the pleasant and the adverse. 1829 SIR T. LAWRENCE in D. E. Williams *Life* (1831) II. 519 The boys ..must encounter the rough and the smooth of weather, as of life. 1900 J. K. JEROME *Three Men on Bummel* 190 One must take a little rough with one's smooth.

pl. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 334/1 In this manner had Blair and his horse Pocket...travelled, and taken the roughs and the smooths of the world together. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* ix, You and I will take..the roughs and the smooths of this daily existence.

7. A man or lad belonging to the lower classes and inclined to commit acts of violence or disorder; a rowdy.

1837 BARHAM in *Life & Lett.* (1870) II. 39 There'll be lots of new policemen, To control the rogues and roughs. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Nov. 339/1 Will you let the jury know what 'Roughs' are? I believe it is an electioneering name for ruffians. 1853 *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 268 To be stoned by some of the thousand roughs with which the accesses to Parliament will be thronged. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *Reminisc.* II. 108 She is educating and civilising a little colony there of roughs and vagabonds.

8. *colloq.* Short for ROUGH-RIDER.

1899 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 6/2 The Roughs swore by Roosevelt. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 8/1 The 'Roughs' and the 'Sharps' of the 18th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry.

III. 9. Rough or refuse matter in the working of minerals. Cf. ROW *sb.*[5] 2.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 59 In the Forest of Deane ..iron is made at this day of Cinders, being the rough and offal thrown by in the Romans time. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 223 The rough that is carried back with the stream, by drawing it over again, may be rendered merchantable at a lower rate than the crop; and the rough of this rough, is thrown aside to make leavings. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1244 The ore, on issuing, deposits its rough in the first basin. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Met. Mining* 111 Material of a mixed nature, called 'dredge', or 'roughs', or 'rows'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Roughs*,..coarse, poor sands, resulting from tin-dressing. 1887 P. M'NEILL *Blawearie* 174 Then it was indeed difficult to detect the foul from the *roughs* of the main coal.

b. *Agric.* (See quot. 1853.)

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 267 A second woman is required to riddle the roughs from the foul spout into a heap by itself. 1853 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 282/2 The unthrashed ears and broken straw called *roughs* or *shorts*.

10. a. A rough draft. *rare*[−1].

1699 S. SEWALL *Diary* 23 Sept., Agree for 15*l.* and draw a rough of it and take his hand to it.

b. The rough state or material of anything; the rough outline of a spoon, etc.; hence *rough-maker*.

1799 *Repertory Arts* X. 295 How, by means of a rotative saw, to shape a piece from the rough. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 413/2 The 'rough-maker'..smooths off the burr left by the stamp, strikes up finally the under side, and bends down the little curve at the end of the handle.

c. Unhusked rice; paddy. (Cf. ROUGH *a.* 21.)

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 54 An Improved Mortar for Dressing Rough or Paddy, or Redressing.

11. *In the rough*: **a.** In a rough, imperfect, or unfinished state; in a preliminary sketch or design.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 159 Every kind of surface is first formed in the rough, and then finished by means of tools. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. xvi. § 4 (1876) 259 We must never forget that the truths of political economy are truths only in the rough. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 99 An unlettered minstrel, with great qualities in the rough.

b. In an untidy state; in disorder; in an everyday condition.

1825 MRS. CAMERON *Seeds of Greediness* 3 'We are all in the rough to-day, Sir,' answered the woman; 'for I am very busy with this job'. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXXIII, 'You'll have a party?' said Crimple. 'No, I won't,' I said; 'he shall take us in the rough'. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* II. i, I wish you'd come with me, and take her in the rough, and judge her for yourself.

c. Approximately, roughly.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 29 In the rough, it may be said that the cost of producing a pound Troy of gold [etc.].

† Rough, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 2 ruhha, roche (?), 3 rohje, 5 rowhe, rowe, rowghe, 6 roughe. [? late OE. *ruhha*, ME. type *roze*, =MDu, *roch*(*e*, *rochghe*, *roggbe* (Du. *rog*, Fris. *roch*), MLG. *roche*, *ruche* (hence Da. *rokke*, Sw. *rocka*), G. *roche*, † *roch*. Obscurely related to OE. *reohhe* REIGH.] The fish called the RAY.

c 1110 in Napier *Contrib. O.E. Lex.* 60 *Fannus*, suhha [? *read* ruhha]. *a* 1200 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 543 *Fannus*, ro(che). *c* 1275 LAY. 29557 Hii..nemen rohje tayl..and honge[de on hjis cope. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rowhe, or reyhe, fysche (*K.* rowe-fysshe, *P.* rowghe), *ragadies*. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Roughe fysshe.

Rough, obs. var. of RUFF (the fish); see also ROUGHY.

Rough (rʌf), *a.* Forms: (see below). [OE. *rúh*, *rúg-*, =Fris. *rûch* (pl. *rûge*), † *ruwg*, MDu. *ruuch* (*rugh-*), *ruych* (Du. *ruig*), MLG. *rûch*, *rûge* (LG. *rûg*; hence Da. † *rug*), OHG. *ruuh*, *rûh*, *rûch*, *ruoch* (G. *rauh*). Varying notation of the vowel and final guttural gives rise to a large number of spellings in ME. In OE. the stem *rúg-* also appears (by a normal change) as *réow-*, whence ME. and later ROW *a.*]

A. Forms.

α. 1–3 ruh (1 hruh, 3 ruhh), 3 ruhe, ruchȝe, 1, 4, 6, 8 *Sc.* ruch, 5 *Sc.* reucht, 6 *Sc.* rwch; 4 roh, rohu, rohw, 5–7 *Sc.* roche, 6 *Sc.* rocht, 5, 8–9 *Sc.* roch; 5 rouh, rowh, 5–9 *Sc.* rouch, 6 *Sc.* rouche, rowch; 6 routh, rowth.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechdoms* III. 170 Þæt he habbe ruh lic. *a* 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 3250 *Nodosi cippi*, ruches.. stocces. *Ibid.* 5189 *Hirsutas lanas*, hruhȝe wulla. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9663 Ruhh & harrd & sharrp. 12.. *Ancr. R.* 184 (MS. C.), Of þi ruchȝe sunnen. 13.. *Cursor M.* 21962 (Edin.), Þe toþir sal be ful ruch and reþe. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 616 The rouch Wodwyss wyld. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 186 Fixid so fast with hys prikks rowh. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 803 Florisshyng of flowris, With burris rowth. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 58 Quhair the gait is ruch. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 28 A rouch rock or craig. 17.. RAMSAY *Vision* ii, The air grew ruch. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., A rouch hass, or throat. 1872 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* viii, Your fader—the roch dyker.

β. 1 ruȝ, 3–5 ruȝ(e, 5 ruȝhe; 4 roȝ(e; 4–5 rouȝ, rowȝ(e, 5 rouȝe.

? *a* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 243 Ȝeþuf ficbeam, ..*uel* ruȝ. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1545 Þe honde..rasped on þe roȝ woȝe. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXV. 25 And al in maner of a skyn rowȝ. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), ȝif þey been rouȝe and..brode. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 21962 (Trin.), Þe toþer shal be wondir rowȝe.

γ. 4 rug(ȝ, 4–7 (9 *Sc.*) rugh (5 rughh, rught); 4–6 rughe (4 rughȝe, 6 ruyghe); 4–6 rogh(e, 5 roght; 4–5 rowgh, 5–6 rowghe; 5–7 roughe (5 rought), 4– rough.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3489 Þe first..was rogh as hare,..He þat was rugh was rede wit-als. 13.. *Ibid.* 24838 (Edin.), Þe wedir..bigan be rug and reþe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxviii. 14 Wiþ þe haire þat is rughe & sharpe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6632 With a rught batell. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxviii. (1839) 285 Thei beren gret Wolle and roughe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Rowghe, scharp or knotty. 1495 *Trevisa's De P. R.* IV. iii. 82 The thynge is rough. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 45 The bodye..beyng a rough stone.

δ. 6 rouf, roffe, 6–7 ruffe, 7–8 ruff.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 28 b, The blades of both kindes are ruffe. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 20 Winds and ruff Seas. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Minor* I. (1686) 9 It was ruffe and sharp. *a* 1738 SWIFT *To Dr. Sheridan* 12 Compar'd with which..A Smoothing-Ir'n itself is ruff. 1787 *Minor* 53 Saw away the ruff corners of your mind.

B. Signification.

I. 1. Having a surface diversified with small projections, points, bristles, etc., so as to be harsh or disagreeable to the touch; not even or smooth.

a 1000 *Riddles* XXVI. 5 Staþol min is steap,..neoþan ruh nathwær. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 254 Deos wyrt..hafaþ leaf neah swycle mistel; þa beoþ ruȝe & brade. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 Nis þet iren acursed þet iwurðeð þe swarture & þe ruhure so hit is ofture & more iviled? 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1724 Þe fyste..rasped renyschly þe woȝe with þe roȝ penne. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kt.* 745 Þe hasel & þe haȝborne..With roȝe raged mosse rayled ay-where. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3815 Þai..findis all þe strandis Full of Redis.. rughere þan thornes. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 1055 in *Macro Plays* 70 Tyll þi nakyde body were all rought, Ande evyn rent to þe bonys bare. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 453 Whan the noppe is rughe, it wolde be shorne. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Theyr skinne is very rowghe and full of chappes, and riftes like the barke of a tree. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 342 Fruit of all kindes, in coate, Rough, or smooth rin'd. 1670 in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 15 The silke.. will soone grow rough, gather dust and sullie. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 221 The tongue is rough, and beset with prickles. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 230 Rough elm, or smooth-grain'd ash, or glossy beech. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 21 The rough walls are clothed with long soft grass. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Operator's Hdbk.* 135 The lumber is guided by its rough surface before coming in contact with the cutters.

b. Of cloth: Coarse.

a 1000 *Ags. Hymn.* (Surtees) 103 Ruhne wæfels, *yrcum tegimen*. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 125 *Amphibalum*, ruhhrægel. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17168 Off rowh frese, she hadde..A garnement shape lyk a sak. 1530 PALSGR. 322/2 Roughe as course clothe is, *rude*. 1611 BIBLE *Zech.* xiii. 4 Neither shall they weare a rough garment to deceiue. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Rouw laken*, Rough, or Course cloth. 1886 C. D. WARNER *Their Pilgr.* 3 A gentleman clad in a perfectly-fitting rough travelling suit.

c. *A rough bone*, one with meat on it. *Sc.*

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XX, A hungry tyke ne'er minds a blaud with a rough bane.

2. Having the skin covered with hair; hairy, shaggy, hirsute. In later use *spec.* unclipped, unshorn; having a rough coat of hair.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXVII. 11 Esau min broður ys ruh and ic eom smeðe. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 [She] sette hire fot uppon his ruhe necke. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1013 Hi goþ bi-tiȝt mid ruȝe uelle. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5956 He was rughher than any ku. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* i. 8 A rowȝ man, and with an hery gyrdyl gyrd to the reenys. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXXII. 147 Þe folk er all full of feþers and rugh. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 83 Men and wymmen alle naked and also rowhe as beeres. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Horridus*, *Sus horridus*, a rough hogge with bristles standynge vp. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 250 Till newborne chinnes Be rough, and Razor-able. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 34 Rough Satyrs danc'd, and Fauns with clov'n heel. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4421/8 Both are Rough, having lain at Grass all the Winter. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 396/1 Few fat sheep are now sent to market *rough* after the 1st of April. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 9/4 Fat bulls and rough cows were a difficult sale.

† b. Of hides: Undressed, untanned. Also of shoes, etc.: Made of undressed hide. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 468 *Pero*, hemming *i.* ruh sco. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3677 Wit a rugh skin sco hidd his hals. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXVI. (*John Baptist*) 279 With a belte of reucht skine made. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 265 Hauenge clothes of the rusne skynnes of bestes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. XXXV. K j b, All rounde aboute are nayled rowhe hydes and all wete and fresshe. 1508– [see RILLING *sb.*]. 1588–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 365 Rouch hydis and barkit leddir. 1645 *Rec. Elgin* (1903) I. 179 Sex roche hyddes pertaining to the said Johne.

3. Of ground: Difficult to traverse; uneven, rugged, broken; uncultivated, wild.

c 1000 *Life St. Guthlac* (1848) 20 Ða ferdon beȝen þurh ða ruȝan fennas. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9211 Whærse iss all..sharrp, & ruhh, & gatelæs þurrh þorrness & þurrh breress. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kt.* 1898 Renaud com richchande þurȝ a roȝe greue. 1387 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXVII. (Bodl. MS.), Paliurus is a þistel..& growiþ in rowȝ londe and vntelied. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iii. 5 And the rought wayes shalbe made smoth. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 14 This region is rough with mountaynes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 4 These high wilde hilles, and rough vneuen waies, Drawes out our miles. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxi. 4 The Elders of that citie shall bring downe the heifer vnto a rough valley. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 386 The Road is somewhat crooked and rough. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 297 We had some rough Way to pass yet. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VII. 346 The shore presented only roughest rocks. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* II. 44 Into the rough woods far aloof. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 26 Most men's minds are indeed little better than rough heath wilderness. 1885 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 146/2 A small cottage and some 22 acres of rough land held therewith.

fig. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 478 Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrip.* 53 Gain the rough heights, and grasp the dangerous honour. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 72 She met me, Stranger, upon life's rough way.

II. 4. a. Of the sea or water: Running high, agitated, turbulent.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 147 Hit reled on round vpon þe roȝe yþes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3693 With a ropand rayne rugh was the se. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV. v. 648 He came to a rough water the whiche roryd. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 33 The sea was very rough. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 54 All the Water in the rough rude Sea. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 17 The winds grew contrary: and the seas..too rough to be brooked by so small a vessell. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 117 The sea is rough at all times, there is no Landing without danger. 1743 P. FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Odes* III. xii. 9 When he rises with vigor from Tiber's rough waves. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Heis*, One is said to get a *heisie* in a rough sea. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* x, She had always been..afraid of a rough sea.

fig. *a* 1596 *Sir T. More* II. iii. 27 A quiet ebb will follow this rough tide. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace Fortune* POEMS (1777) 23 And rough with tempests [is] his afflicted breast. 1887 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 16 Dec. 1/3 He will find rough waters very soon.

b. Of weather, wind, etc.: Stormy, tempestuous, violent; rigorous, severe.

13.. *Cursor M.* 24838 (Edin.), Þe wedir als in somer smeþe Son bigan be rug and reþe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 139 Roȝ rakkes þer ros with rudnyng an-vnder. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. i. 797 Wynter with his rouȝ wyndes and blastes. 1530 PALSGR. 669/2, I pull in the sayle of a shyppe, as marryners do in a roughe wether. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Dies turbidus*, a foule rough day. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iii. 147 Time, and the Houre, runs through the roughest Day. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 108 The roughest season of the sky. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 166 Turn we to survey Where rougher climes a nobler race display. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 441 That no rough blast may sweep His garlands from the boughs. 1818 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. iv. 123 Should the weather be rough,..do not think of riding. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* I. ii. 246 Nor is the wind less rough that blows a good man's barge.

c. Of a voyage or journey: Accompanied or attended with, performed in, rough weather.

1854 DOYLE *Brown, Jones & R.* 2 After a rough passage, ..landed at Ostend. 1877 [see PASSAGE *sb.* 4].

5. Of actions, etc.: Violent; marked by violence towards, or harsh treatment of, others.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21962 His first comme it was ful smeth, þe toþer sal be rugh and reth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10161 With a rumour full roide & a roght hate. *Ibid.* 13902 The ruerde wax ranke of þat rught fare. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 8 Rough deeds of Rage, and sterne Impatience. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. i. 22 Her Father..may (happily) be a little angry for my so rough vsage. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 83 Nor was their Lust less active or less bold, Amidst this rougher search of Blood and Gold. 1756 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 446 The elector..seemed highly provoked at this rough usage. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ix, There might be some reason for the rough handling he had got. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* (1903) 65 Those who have..not learnt the rough lessons that youth hands on to age.

b. Of places or times: Riotous, disorderly; attended with, or marked by, rowdiness.

1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* iv, The town was rough with a riot between the press-gang and the whaling-folk. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 2 June 3/1 In the language of the police the Derby Day was the 'roughest' which they had ever experienced.

c. Troublous, unpleasant.

1891 F. PAGET *Spirit of Discipline* 164 Things promised a rough time for the Church at Ephesus.

6. Of language or expression: Harsh, overbearing; uncivil, rude; angry, passionate.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2031 Antenor..rekont by row all þere rogh speche. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xii. 13 The kynge gaue the people an harde rough answere. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 14 b, Letters of a more rougher and hawter sort, not without minatorie termes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 313 Our Tongue is rough, Coze, and my Condition is not smooth. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 84 Austine Barbadici.., by faire and rough tearmes, kept the league unbroken. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 27 The Duke, by his rougher Dialect, in the end prevailed. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ¶ 2 [He] called him..Lyar, Dog, and other rough Appellatives. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 39 Towards Servants, never accustom yourself to rough and passionate language. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lix, The landlady reproached herself bitterly for ever having used a rough expression to her. 1891 BP. W. HOW *Lighter Moments* (1900) 22 He answered with a rough 'Yes'.

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 55 Thou'rt like to haue A lullabie too rough.

b. So of features or looks.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 104 The grapling vigor, and rough frowne of Warre. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* v, My friend,.. whose looks are rougher than his intentions.

7. Of persons, their disposition, etc.: Inclined to be violent, harsh, rude, or ungentle.

To cut up rough: see CUT *v.* 59 l.

1530 PALSGR. 322/2 Roughe, boystous in dealyng, *royde*. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisdom* xviii. 15 As a rough man of warre. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ix. 44 Be not to rough in termes, For he is fierce. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 23 Fearing more the Kings choler, by reason of his rough inclination. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 25 You haue bin too rough, something too rough: you must returne, and mend it. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* II. i. 384 The bards..Who dare not trust the rough, contemptuous stage. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvii. 142 So rough in my manner to him ..that he thinks I have no feeling. 1867 PRINCESS ALICE *Mem.* (1884) 170, I am so afraid they will be too rough with her. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 231 Nay,..do not be rough; good words, if you please.

transf. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1066 A rougher tongue Draws hitherward, I know him by his stride. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 38 Brush'd by the hand of rough Mischance. 1821 SHELLEY *Dirge for the Year* 9 So White Winter, that rough nurse, Rocks the death-cold Year to-day.

b. *The rougher sex*, the male sex.

1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 843 Divest the rougher sex of female airs. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* Introd. Epist., I must abide by the general opinion, that he is of the rougher sex.

c. Of horses: Not properly broken in; not easy to ride on. *rare.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 119 He hath rid his Prologue, like a rough Colt. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. xlviii, The Prince of Sulmona, riding a rough horse at Naples. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 666/1 The more he trots, and the more he rides rough horses, the better.

8. Of remedies, medicines, etc.: Violent in effect; strong, powerful.

a 1674 CLARENDON (J.), He..forced him to a quicker and rougher remedy. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. (1727) 284 His Purgative Medicines are generally very rough and strong.

9. *colloq.* **a.** Bearing or falling hardly *on* a person, etc.

1870 BRET HARTE *Luck Roaring Camp* 2 Sandy Tipton thought it was 'rough on Sal'. 1887 BESANT *Kath. Regina* iv, She is a governess somewhere, I believe. It's rough on her, isn't it?

b. Severe *on*, 'down' *on*, a person.

1870 BRET HARTE *Luck Roaring Camp* 15 They're mighty rough on strangers. 1895 HARDY in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 579 The management had..been rough on cousins ever since.

10. *dial.* Unwell, sick, ill.

a 1893 *Story of Dick* viii. 85 (Wilts. Gloss.), She was took rough as it might be uv a Monday.

III. 11. Of sounds: Discordant, harsh.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 197 Also her vois is rowȝ, ouþer sumtyme it is wondirly scharp. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 215 The Ravyne, rolpand rudly in a roche ran. 1580 SPENSER *Let. Harvey* in H.'s Wks. (Grosart) I. 35 Rough words must be subdued with Vse. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 88 The rough and woeful music that we have. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* (1709) 16 The delivery of Achilles was rough, harsh, and hesitant. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 92 ¶ 12 It requires very little skill to make our language rough. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 139 In general it will be found to have affected broad, rough sounds. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 505 The roughest and most grating murmurs.

b. *Gram.* Aspirated.

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II. s.v. *H*, The original softer ℵ and ה,..and the rougher ע and ח the parent of H. 1746 [see BREATHING *vbl. sb.* 9]. 1785 *Ess. Punctuation* 153 That the letters over which it [᾽] is placed, should be pronounced with a rough breathing. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 355/1 H still remained as the rough breathing.

12. Sharp, acid, or harsh to the taste, *esp.* of wine or cider.

1545 ELYOT, s.v. *Asper, Asperum vinum*, a rough wyne. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 25 Harshe, rough, stipticke, and hard wine. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 64 Thy pallat the[n] did daine The roughest Berry on the rudest Hedge. 1743 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Odes* I. xx. 6 'Twas rack'd into a Grecian cask, Its rougher juice to melt away. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 252 Six pounds and a half of syrup, which had rather an unpleasant rough taste. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 110 New and rough portwine, diluted with an equal quantity of cold water. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Oct. 435/2 That..attraction that West-country folk find in rough cider.

13. Of diction, style, etc.: Wanting grace or refinement; rude, unpolished, rugged.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 5 Thocht thi langage be bayth rouche and rude, ȝit neuirtheles the sentence is richt gude. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, Epil. 1 Thus farre with rough and all-vnable Pen, Our bending Author hath pursu'd the Story. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 27 The Art of Painting hath been about the time of her infancy..rough and poore. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 338 Most by Numbers judge a Poet's song; And smooth or rough, with them is right or wrong. 1751 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* I. 1 Your translation..is very close to the sense of the original.., the numbers not lame, or rough. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii[i], Gifted with a sort of rough eloquence which raised him above his companions. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. Introd. p. viii, The old version of Hobbes ..is very rough and inaccurate.

14. Of persons, their disposition, etc.: Lacking in culture or refinement; uncultivated; having rude manners or ways.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 306 Their shallow showes,..And their rough carriage so ridiculous. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instruction* (1897) 20, I was pleased to see the ruff boyish humour filed a little. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 108 ¶ 4 A plain, rough, honest Man, and wise, tho' not learned. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. (1787) II. 134 Who, under the semblance of a rough soldier, disguised the most artful insinuation. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 440 The mossy tracks.. (Which the rough shepherd treads but once a year). 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 249 A rougher earnestness than is at present fashionable. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. Prol., The man at his feet was a rough, heavy-looking fellow.

absol. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 341 Great schools suit best the sturdy and the rough.

b. *Rough and round* or *tough*: cf. ROUGH AND READY.

1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Dec., I love the virtues of rough and round men. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix, A blundering young rough-and-tough boy like me.

c. Unrefined (but kindly or friendly).

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxii, The generous..youth, whom he had loved, according to his rough manner. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 591 Being much befool'd..By the rough amity of the other. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 9 Mackenzie offered them a rough and hearty welcome.

15. Of occupations or exercises: Requiring or associated with rude energy or strength.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* ¶ 5 The softness and warmth of the climate forbid..all rough exercises. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 665/2 This rough work, all at once, is plainly.. detrimental at first. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 68 The man, in his rough work in open world, must encounter all peril and trial. 1906 *Temple Bar* Jan. 6 Living in a native hut and maintaining himself by the roughest labour.

IV. 16. Of materials: In a natural or crude state; undressed, unwrought; not brought by working into a finished condition or form.

1434 in Dugdale *Monast.* (1846) VI. 1414/1 All the inner side of rough stone, except the bench-table-stones. 1435 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 181 Here is a ston of rough-iron, the whiche must be tendurly cherysshet. 1485 *Nott. Rec.* III. 231, vj. lode of rugh plaster vnbrenned. 1545 *Bk. of Rates* d ij b, Blowynge hornes the dossen...Roughe hornes the M. 1582 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc.* (1903) IV. 93 For everie quintall of rough Copper he made (being cxij *li.*) he must have vij. Kebulls of Copper ure. 1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 2 Other Engine to stretche or straine any roughe and unwroughte Woollen Clothe. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 5 In these Veins..are often found Loadstones,..Rough pearl and Soft diamond. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Queen-bee*, The intestines of these bees are found at times to be more or less distended with honey, and with rough wax. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 227 A chair or pulpit of rough timber. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 704 The bloom or rough ball, from the puddle furnace. 1897 HENTY *On the Irrawaddy* 131 As they [*sc.* jewels] were in the rough state, he had no idea what size they would be when cut.

†**b.** *Sc.* Raw, uncooked. *Obs.*—1

1793 T. SCOTT *Poems* 351 Nae mair a rive o' gait, or fowl, Ha'f rough, ha'f roastet on a coal, But guid sirloin.

17. Made in a general way without detailed minuteness; having an approximate accuracy or adequacy; rudely sufficient; also, in a preliminary form, to be further improved or elaborated.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 43, I haue in this rough worke, shap'd out a man [etc.]. *a* 1766 G. COLMAN *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 336, I have drawn out the above rough sketch, merely to enable you to think in the same train with me. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 21 A subject susceptible only of a rough guess. 1819 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) IV. viii. 255, I add a rough drawing of the arms. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 601 The possible produce was in a rough way understood and attained. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 70 The inhabitants seemed capable of a rough division into three classes.

b. *Rough draft, draught* (cf. DRAUGHT *sb.* 32).

1699 TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Discontent* Wks. 1720 I. 263, I shall..trace upon this Paper the rough Draught of some such Notions as I have had long and often in my Head. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden Worlds Diss.* (1708) To Rdr. A vj b, This rough Draught of my untutor'd Pencil. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 272 ¶ 1 The rough Draught of the Marriage Settlement. 1831 [see DRAUGHT *sb.* 32]. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 173 His Agrarian law, the rough draft of which had been already discussed.

c. *Rough copy* (cf. COPY *sb.* 6).

1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 614 A rough copy of the Christian face Without the smile, the sweetness, or the grace. 1811 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *C'ters & Gertr.* (1812) I. 259 She could not always read his rough copy. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* xxii, The supposed deeds were only rough copies.

18. Not very good or perfect.

1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 563/2 Barley rather a rough sample. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 337 *Red liquor*, a rough acetate of alumina used by the calico-printer. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 22 The iron..run into rough moulds or channels made in sand.

b. *London slang.* Coarse or stale (food).

1851 MAYHEW *Loud. Labour* I. 53/1 The 'dropped' and 'rough' fish is bought chiefly for the poor. 1859 *Slang Dict.* 82 'Rough fish', bad fish.

c. Lacking in comfort or refinement.

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* I. 5 Who can put up with rough accommodation on an emergency. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & the Man* II. v, The rough fare of the ship's crew.

19. Comprising or requiring only the ruder degrees or processes of workmanship or skill.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xi. 211 We will not suppose that the Grooves are of equal depth with the Rough-working of the Gouge. 1704 FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref., We know..their Pharmacy was Rough and Barbarous. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. iii. 34 Here the rude chisel's rougher strokes I trac'd. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 90 To avail themselves of those methods, however rough and unsightly they may appear, which experience shews to possess great power. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 674/1 After the first or rough boring the interior is fine-bored. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* 2 Ser. *Cutlery* 61 The first, which is called rough buffing, is with Trent sand, and the second, gloss buffing.

b. Ignoring, or incapable of, fine distinctions; not entering into minutiæ or details.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii, The natural and rough sense of Robin Hood. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note B 43 Such a rough, indefinite mind as Luther's. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XI. ii. 405 In this rough justice of the world there is a natural distribution of rewards.

20. *Sc.* Having abundance or plenty, *esp.* of a homely or plain sort. Also *rough and round*, coarse but plentiful.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 145 He has a Hole under his Nose that will never let him be rough. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., *A gude rouch house*, a house where there is abundance of provisions. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlv[ii], Plenty of all the requisites for 'a rough and round dinner'.

V. 21. In special collocations, as **rough arch**, a discharging arch; **rough band**, *dial.*, a band playing 'rough music'; †**rough bear**, a Scottish variety of barley; **rough bine**, a prickly hop-bine (see quot.); **rough book**, *Naut.* (see quot.); **rough bounds**, (*a*) the Scottish Highlands; (*b*) part of western Inverness-shire; **rough coal** (see quots.); **rough coat**, the first coat of plaster on lath; **rough coating**, = ROUGH-CAST *sb.* 2; **rough Epsom** (see quot.); **rough file**, a file with a deep-cut face; **rough house**, *U.S.*, a disturbance, row; **rough-knots**, 'unsophisticated seamen' (Smyth); **rough-mast, mortar, plate, -rendering** (see quots.); **rough rice**, unhusked rice, paddy; **rough-scuff**, *U.S.* (see quots.); †**rough setter**, a rough-stone mason; **rough-skins**, *U.S.* (see quot.); **rough-slant**, *U.S.*, a lean-to, a rude shelter; **rough-stoning**, scouring with rubbing-stone; **rough strings** (see quots.); **rough stuff**, (*a*) the bottom stuff for boots and shoes; (*b*) coarse paint used before the final coat; **rough timber** (see quot. 1711); †**rough wall**, rubble work; **rough-waller**, a builder of rough-stone walls.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1075 All the doors, windows, etc., to be saved with *rough arches (to have discharging arches) over the same. 1854 *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* I. 88 The procession was in each instance headed by what is called a '*rough band'. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 61/1 The common barley,..the Highland barley, more commonly called **rough bear* [etc.]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 398 What is commonly called 'white bine', tolerably free from the rough barbs which are often found on the under part of the leaves, which constitute a '*rough bine'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 580 **Rough Books*, those in which the warrant officers make their immediate entries of expenditure. 1814 J. GRANT *Orig. Gael* 228 The people or Gael of the mountains, expressed in English by *rough bounds. 1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXI. 54/1 The most rugged district is that..between Argyleshire, Loch Lochy, and the sea, and generally called the *Rough-bounds*. 1862 SKENE *Introd. Dean of Lismore's Bk.* p. xv, The Garbh chriochan or rough bounds, consisting of Arisaig, Moydart, Moror and Knoydart. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 244 *Rough, roch, or rock coal,..is a free coal of various degrees of strength and hardness, commonly of a good black colour. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 962 The open-burning cubical coals are known by several local names; the rough coal or clod coal, from the large masses in which they may be had. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 204 The coal is partly 'splint', partly 'rough' or 'cheery'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1993/2, **Rough-coat*,..the first coat on lath. On brick it is termed *laying*..; on masonry, *rendering*. 1791 W. H. MARSHALL *H. Eng.* (1796) II. 297 Stucco is analogous to the materials of a dam,..*Rough Coating, to the puddle of Canal Makers. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 57 The alum mothers are boiled down to a crystallizing point, and afford a crop of '*Rough Epsom', which is a sulphate of magnesia and protoxide of iron. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 275/2 Files of the very coarsest sort are called *rubbers*, and the next in order to these are called **rough* files. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 540/2 They might be goin' to hev considerable *rough house—a fuss, I mean, sir. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Mast*, **Rough-mast*, or *rough-tree*, a spar fit for making a mast. 1775 ASH s.v. *Roughcasting*, The *rough mortar on the surface of a building. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Rough mortar*, a sort of sand which, when mixed with mortar, makes it look as red as blood. 1883 J. D. WEEKS *Rep. Manuf. Glass* 20 *Rough plate is the crude plate-glass as it comes from the annealing oven. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 373 *Rough-rendering .. means one coat rough. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* I. 92, 776 bushels of *rough rice. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 371 **Rough-Scuff*, the lowest people; the rabble. 1864 WEBSTER, *Rough-scuff*, a rough, coarse fellow.

1435 in Dugdale *Monast.* (1846) VI. 1415/1 Will. Horwode shall nether set mo nor fewer free masons, *rogh setters ne leyes thereupon. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 371 **Roughskins*, a gang of Baltimore bullies. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xii, There had been *rough-stoning done in the middle of the floor. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 189 The pieces of timber which are thus placed under the steps are called *rough strings. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* § 2026 The framed timbers which support the steps of a staircase..generally consist of two pieces inclined to the pitch of the stairs, called the *rough strings*. 1889 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Jan. 7 Clickers cut out the leather for the uppers, *rough-stuff cutters that for the soles and heels. 1607 *Nott. Rec.* IV. 284 The marketts of sawen and cloven tymber..exceptinge all *rough tymber. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 163 Rough Timber; that which is only cut down, and the Boughs lop'd off. 1398 *Hist. Dun. Script. Tres* (Surtees) p. clxxx, Exterius de puro lapide vocato *achiler*.., interius vero de fracto lapide vocato **rogh-wall.* 1864 C. W. King *Gnostics* 174 The common workman who ran up the body of the wall..was called the '*Rough-waller'. 1885 Westall *Old Factory* i, He was a first-rate hedger and ditcher and rough waller.

b. In names of animals, esp. fishes and reptiles, as **rough aphrodite, bullhead, dab,** etc. Also **rough-tail, -wing.**

1783 Barbut *Vermes* 43 *Aphroditæ Scabra*, the *Rough Aphrodite. 1803 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 259 *Rough bullhead, *Cottus Scaber*...Native of the Indian seas. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 323 *P[leuronectes] leminoides*, the Long, or *Rough Dab. 1843 R. T. Lowe *Fishes Madeira* I. 55 *Trachichthys pretiosus*, *Black-mouthed affonsin or *Rough-fish. 1883 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 342 Fuller's ray,..*Rough flapper, Edinburgh. 1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 229 *Rough lizard. *Lacerta Stellio*...This species is remarkable for the unusually rough..appearance of its whole upper surface. 1769 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1776) III. 75 *Rough Ray...The upper part of the body..entirely covered with small spines. 1883 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 346 The Homelyn ray: rough ray: sandy ray. 1781 Pennant *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 524 **Rough Seal*...Perhaps what the Newfoundland Seal-hunters call Square Phipper. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 585/1 The Rough .. Seal (*P. hispida*) frequents quiet bays on the coasts of Greenland. 1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. II. 494 *Rough snake, *Coluber Scaber*. 1803 *Ibid.* IV. II. 408 *Rough sparus, *Sparus Dentex*. 1861 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 234 *Rough-taile [= the horse mackarel]..is a dry fish and engendreth thick juyce. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 192/1 s.v. *Snakes*, Family 3. *Uropeltidæ* (Rough Tails). 1877 *Nature* 3 May 18/1 A *Rough Terrapin (*Clemmys punctularia*) from the Upper Amazons. 1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 55 *Rough tortoise, *Testudo scabra?* 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 408 *Tortrix rugosana*, the *Rough-wing. 1832 J. Rennie *Conusp. Butterfl. & M.* 184 The Rough-Wing..appears the beginning of June on hedges. *Ibid.* 180 The Grey Rough-Wing. 1648 Hexham II, *Een Steen-worm*, a *Rough-worme in a mans foote, or a Lope.

c. In names of plants, as **rough bindweed, bristle-grass, cadlock,** etc.

1601 *Rough-bindweed [see Bindweed 2]. 1611 Cotgr., *Liset picquant*, Rough Bindweed. 1823 Crabb *Techn. Dict.*, *Rough Bindweed*,..the *Smilax aspera* of Linnæus. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* 82 *Rough Bristle-grass. 1611 Cotgr., *Langue de bœuf*,.. Ox-tongue, *rough or small Buglosse. 1790 W. H. Marshall *Midl.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Cadlock*, **Rough*,..wild mustard. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* 73 Tufted Hair-grass..is also termed **Rough-caps*, from its long, narrow, rough, twisting leaves. *Ibid.* 63 *Rough Cat's-tail. 1849 Craig, **Rough-chevril*, the plant *Anthriscus vulgaris*. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 26 a, Lagopus maye be called in Englishe Haris foot or *rough clauer. 1611 Cotgr., *Treffle bas*, hares-foot, rough Clauer. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 304/1 *Dactylis..glomeratus*, or *rough cock's-foot grass. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 832 Rough Cock's-foot Grass.. is a coarse, rough grass, but very hardy and productive. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* 97 Rough Cock's-foot, 1889 Maiden *Useful Native Pl.* 143 *Trema aspera*,..'*Rough Fig'...This shrub is firmly believed by some to be poisonous. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, *Rough Grass, *Dactylis glomerata*. 1833 Sturt *S. Australia* I. iii. 118 The *rough-gum abounded near the creek. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* 180/1 Rough-barked or Rough Gum, *Eucalyptus botryoides*. 1784 Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* 4 *Rough Horse-tail, or Shave-grass (*Equisetum hyemale*) in woods. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 705 *Equisetum hyemale*, Rough Horse-tail, which is largely imported from Holland under the name of Dutch Rushes. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.* s.v. *Kex*, There are two sorts of kex—Shiny Kex, *Angelica sylvestris*; and *Rough Kex, *Heracleum spondylium*. 1877 E. Leigh *Cheshire Gloss.*, **Rough-nut*, the sweet or Spanish chestnut. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 76 It may be called in englishe Cow-persnepe or *rough Persnepe. 1797 Billingsley *Agric. Somerset* 116 The sorts [of potatoes] cultivated are the kidney,..*rough red, purple, and silver-skin. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 408 *Rough Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 46 It maye be named in englishe *rough Trifoly or harefote. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, *Rough Weed, *Stachys palustris*.

22. With sbs. used attrib., as *rough-board, -edge, -weather.*

1862 Burton *Book-hunter* I. 18 He was not a black-letter man,..or a rough-edge man. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xii, Rough-weather nautical clothes. 1893 *Outing* XXII. 122/1 Curiosities without number hide the rough-board walls.

23. *Comb.*, forming parasynthetic adjs., as *rough-backed, -bearded, -edged, -faced*, and sbs. derived from these, as *rough-handedness, -heartedness*; also *rough-looking.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 396 Any other *rough-barked plant. 1612 Webster *White Devil* v. i, No *rough-bearded comet Stares on thy mild departure. 1818 J. E. Smith *Engl. Flora* II. 49 Leaflets ovate, pinnatifid, *rough-edged. 1895 F. M. Crawford *Casa Braccio* xvii, The lower story was built of *rough-faced blocks of travertine stone. 1849 D. J. Browne *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 243 One short, squat, *rough-feathered, ill-marked goose. 1611 Cotgr., *Perche de mer*, the sea Perch; a wholesome, *rough-find, and tongue-lesse, rocke-fish. 1703 J. Phillips *Splendid Shilling* 128 Walnut in *rough-furrow'd Coat secure. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Oak*, The *rough-grain'd Body of a stubbed Oak. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xv, A gentle hand—rough-grained and hard though it was. 1548 Elyot, *Hispidus*, bristled, or *rough heared. 1648 Hexham II, *Ruydigheydt*, Scabbinesse, Scurvinesse, or Rough-haired. 1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, *Hirtus*, rough-haired. 1863 *Life Normandy* II. 224 A couple of big rough-haired deer-hounds. *a* 1680 Butler *Charact., A Bumpkin* (1908) 41 He is never without some *rough-handed Flatterer, that rubs him, like a Horse, with a Curry-Comb. 1870 J. B. Brown *Eccles. Truth* 269 The age of conquest and rough-handed violence. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkback* 22 One instance as well as a hundred will tell my babyism and their *rough-handedness. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 244 To rub shoulders with the coarse-minded, the *rough-hearted, and the vulgar. 1615 Byfield *Coloss.* iii. 12 The first is fear.., as it is opposed unto boldness, conceitedness, *rough-heartedness. 1860 Ruskin *Unto this Last* iv. § 79 These *rough-jacketed, rough-worded persons. 1806 Surr *Winter in London* III. 226 A *rough-looking sea-faring man, about four-and-thirty years old. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 279 More *rough mannerd than the Silesians and Bohemians. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 104 Boulstered out with *rough plumed siluer plush. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 83 The World is made for the bold and violent, the *rough-spirited and turbulent. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 248 Hee wil sende a *rougher stringed scourge amongst vs. 1533 *Rough-tasted [see Apple 1]. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wines*, Of the same Sort are certain austere or rough-tasted Substances. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 885 *Rough-thicketed were the banks and steep. 1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. ix. 217 Higher straines Then well beseemes a *rough-tongu'd Satyres part. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes, Argonauts* v. 165 They were rough-tongued. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *File*, Some cutting faster, as the *rough-tooth'd file. 1818 Keats *Endymn.* II. 864 No longer did he wage A *rough-voic'd war against the dooming stars. 1865 Morris *Jason* XVII. 79 The shout Of rough-voiced sea-folk endeth every song.

b. In specific names of animals, birds, etc.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The *rough-backed cayman, *Alligator* or *Caiman trigonatus*, of South America. 1785 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* VI. 586 *Rough-billed Pelican. 1803 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 191 *Rough-finned band-fish, *Cepola Trachyptera*. 1843 R. T. Lowe *Fishes Madeira* I. 155 *Mugil corrugatus*, Common or *Rough-lipped Grey Mullet of Madeira. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Rough-necked jacare..from Demarara. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 276 *Rough-ridged limpet. *c* 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl.* vi. 58 *Rough-scaled Cape Lizard. 1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* I. I. 134 *Rough-Tailed Bat. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xii. (1890) 332 The *rough-tailed stickleback (*G. trachurus*). 1838 Audubon *Ornith. Biog.* IV. 593 *Rough-winged Swallow, *Hirundo Serripennis*. *Ibid.* 595 In its general appearance ..the Rough-winged Swallow is extremely similar to the Bank Swallow. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 114 *Stelgidopteryx*, Rough-winged Swallow.

c. In specific names of plants.

1882 *Proc. Berwick Nat. Club* IX. 430 There is a fine cluster of *rough-barked Spanish chestnuts among the oaks. 1889 Maiden *Useful Native Pl.* 44 The former [was called] by the colonists 'Rough-barked Bloodwood'. *Ibid.* 85 *Echinopogon ovatus*,.. *Rough-bearded Grass. 1833 *Proc. Berwick Nat. Club* I. 29 *Hieracium prenanthoides*—*Rough-bordered Hawkweed. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Tithymalus*, The wart-Spurge, or *rough-fruited Spurge. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 7 *P. Argemone*, Long *Rough-headed Poppy. 1789 J. Pilkington *View Derbysh.* I. 443 *Lathyrus hirsutus*, *Rough podded Vetchling, or Pease-everlasting. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 640 *Ervum hirsutum*, Rough podded Tare. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 246 *L. Hirsutus*, Rough-podded Lathyrus. *Ibid.* 463 *T. Dactyloides*, *Rough-seeded Tripsacum. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 826 The Common or *Rough-stalked Meadow Grass. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 398 The characteristic vegetable is the *rough-stemmed tangle—*Laminaria digitata.*

Rough (rʌf), *adv.* Also 7–8 **ruff**; *Sr.* 6 (8) **ruch,** 9 **rouch, rooh.** [f. the adj. Cf. the earlier form Row *adv.*]

1. In a rough manner; roughly, rudely; without special care or accuracy, etc.

1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* Prol. iii, Scho..Meruellit at me how I durst..Aganis wemen to speik sa ruch and rude. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 759 The river Cam, which running rough upon stones, cutteth through it. 1680 Otway *Orphan* II. iv, Should you charge me rough I should but weep. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2289/7 A plain brown cropt Nag,..Walks and trots well, gallops rough. 1762 Mills *Syst. Husb.* I. 92 Before the land is plowed rough for a spring crop. 1780 *Mirror* No. 97 They should be taught..to speak their own language rough and round. 1858 Kingsley *Poems* 62 As we pledge the health of our general, Who fares as rough as we. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 481/2 In polo, a man rides rough all the time.

b. *To lie* (or *sleep*) *rough* (see quots.).

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 357 Rough upon the flinty Rock he lyes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *To lie Rough*, in one's Clothes all Night. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *To lie rough*,..to sleep on the bare deck of a ship. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xii, Job will take you to a place where you may sleep rough till he calls you. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, 'To sleep rough', or 'lay rough', to sleep about out of doors like a vagabond.

2. *Comb.* **a.** With verbs, as *rough-bore*, to bore roughly, *rough-enter, -hull, -lay*, etc.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Crustare parietes*,..to rough lay; to pariette walles. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 69 Now the raine wil rough-enter through the crannies of theyr wauering. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 155 They generally Rough-plain their Boards for Flooring. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 3 They..could not conveniently get the Ruins at that Time removed, therefore, they only just rough-levelled them. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 81, I immediately rough-turned a piece of wood. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 50 After kiln-drying the barley, it is put into the mill, and rough hulled. 1829 A. Cunningham *Lives Brit. Painters* I. 111 Having received an agreeable letter from Dr. Franklin he rough-wrote an answer. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asphodel* II. 66 [He] had rough-ploughed a thousand acres or so of his best land. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 18 At first it is rough bored, should it not have been cast hollow.

b. With pa. pples. used attributively or predicatively, as *rough-bedded, -clad, -cut*, etc.

1593 Shaks. *Lucrece* 1249 As in a rough-grown grove. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* I. 52 Thou Jernsey, bravely crown'd With rough-imbattl'd rocks. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. ¶ 3, I have Fil'd the Face..with a Rough-Cut-File. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1761 A savage.. with the unfashioned fur Rough-clad. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 148 The second step rough bedded. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xix, The crowd..forced its way up a steep and rough-paved street. 1864 Tennyson *Enoch Arden* 95 His face, Rough-redden'd with a thousand winter gales. 1877 R. J. More *Under the Balkans* 215 A small bit of woollen carpet laid on the red rough-plastered floor. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 400 Floors and partitions all of rough-sawn larch.

c. With pres. pples., as *rough-blustering, -clanking, -living, -rising.*

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lawe* 1003 Rough-blust'ring Boreas nurst with Riphean snow. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* II. 15 Rough-rising from you sculptur'd wall, Bold prophets nations to repentance call! *Ibid.* v. 460 His chains rough-clanking to discordant groans. 1743 Francis tr. *Hor., Odes* III. vii. 28 The rough-swelling tides. 1808 Jamieson s.v. *Rouch*, A profane swearer, a drunkard, &c. is called a rouch, or a rouch-living man.

d. With vbl. sbs., as *rough boring, -locking, -rolling.*

1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 509 Shingling..costs, in wages, 1*s.* 9*d.* per ton; and rough-rolling, 1*s.* 2*d.* 1859 Marcy *Prairie Trav.* iii. 93 Rough-locking is a very safe method of passing heavy artillery down abrupt declivities. 1890 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 939 The mild steel..is after forging and rough-boring subjected to the process of oil-hardening.

Rough (rʌf), *v.*[1] Also 8 **ruff.** [f. the adj.]

I. 1. *trans.* † **a.** To raise a nap on (cloth); = Row *v.*[1] *Obs.*

1483–4 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 13 Tayntours..for evenynge of cloth onely after it commeth from the Mille and before it be roughed [*A.F. texte* roughez].

b. To turn, pull, scrape or rub *up*, so as to make rough. Also *fig.*

1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* III. 125 The wheat..felt a little rough in the hand, because, not having been stirred for six years, the little hairs that are at the extremity of the grain, and the particles of the bran, were roughed up. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1121 The face of the polisher is roughed up, or thoroughly scraped with an old razor blade or knife. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life* 124 If the hurricane roughs up the straw on all the ricks in the parish. 1884 — *Life of Fields* (1891) 171 It roughs them up the wrong way.

c. To make rough; to ruffle.

1844 Mrs. Browning *Dead Pan* x, Thine eagle, blind and old, Roughs his feathers in the cold. 1875 R. Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 114 Go ask my rivals..how they roughed my fleece. 1887 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 3/1 The salt water caused it to blister and roughed her bottom.

d. *spec.* (See quots.)

1825 Jennings *Dial. W. Eng.* p. xviii, *To Rough*, to roughen; particularly a horse's shoes. 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., To rough*, to put long headed nails into a horse's shoes to make them rough, and so prevent the horse from slipping in frosty weather. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkback* 152 The ordinary remedy was to 'rough' your horse; that is, to turn up the heels of the shoes, and fasten them with great-headed nails.

2. a. To offend, grate upon (the ear).

1623 H. Sydenham *Serm.* (1637) 133 Those eares which have been stockt hitherto with the supple dialect of the Court..will not be rough't now with the course phrase of a reproofe.

b. To use rough language to (a person); to ruffle (one).

1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii, [He] lost no chance of roughing him in his replies. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 737, I didn't mean to rough you when I said that. I don't want to hurt your feelings.

c. To deal roughly with, ill-use (one).

1868 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 4 This year a band of these Hungarians..were considerably roughed and mishandled. 1869 T. B. Aldrich *Story Bad Boy* 191 How tenderly the years touched him..!—all the more tenderly..for having roughed him so cruelly in other days.

3. *intr.* **a.** To become rough or stormy. *rare*[−1].

1876 Capt. R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* I. 22 The cruel crawling sea began to rough, purr, and tumble.

b. To bristle or ruffle *up.*

1904 Sladen *Lovers Japan* xii, When a snake is drawn backwards, its scales rough up like cogs and hold it.

II. 4. *To rough it*, to face or submit to hardships, rough or casual accommodation, etc.; to do without ordinary conveniences or luxuries; to live in a rough way.

1768 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* 205 We were obliged to ruff it the whole passage. 1796 Washington *Writ.* (1892) XIII. 341 Never having been accustomed to shift or rough it. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 20 Nov., The expense of travelling has mounted high. *I am too old to rough it.* 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* ii. 37 Roughing it with them under difficulties.

b. *To rough* (*it*) *out*: (see Out *adv.* 7 b).

1821 Scott *Pirate* xxix, We have no other course for it but to..rough it out as well as we can. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 404, I determined, to use a nautical expres-

sion, to rough it out. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 41, I might..have roughed out a year or so.

5. *trans.* **a.** To break in (a horse).

1802 JAMES *Mil. Dict., To Rough Horses*, a word in familiar use among the dragoons to signify the act of breaking in horses, so as to adapt them to military purposes.

b. To expose (an animal) to rough weather and hard or scanty fare.

1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. I. 147 The idea..that 'roughing' calves (which means exposing them to cold and hunger) makes them hardy.

III. 6. With various advs. **a.** To trim or work *off* in a rough fashion.

1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 96 Timber..which being cut down at the back of the island and roughed off, they could easily manage to bring round.

b. To shape or cut *out* roughly; to plan or sketch *out* roughly.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 144 The two new steps..and all the dovetails were roughed out. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arc. Reg.* I. 232 In the formation of these lenses, I roughed them out with a small axe. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 168 The stone is first roughed out with a point and mallet. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 113 He will rough out these at his own saw pit with the usual felloe saw.

c. To fill or work *in*, to sketch *in*, roughly.

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* xxi, I had just roughed in my outline. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 129, I must rough 'em in with the pencil.

d. To work *down* (iron) into rods.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 707 A steam engine of thirty-horse power can rough down in a week 200 tons of coarse iron.

e. *Mus.* To tune *up* roughly.

1889 *Grove's Dict. Music* IV. 554 As much proficiency in tuning as enabled him to 'rough up', the technical term for the first tuning of a pianoforte.

f. To dig *out* in a rough manner.

1887 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 6/3 Miners rough out the clay in the first place with pick and shovel, and ..machinery finishes the circular cutting with mathematical accuracy.

7. To work or shape in a rough preliminary fashion.

1815 SCORESBY in *Mem. Wernerian Soc.* II. 270, I roughed them with a small axe 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 596 The piece of glass is now roughed into a circular form. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1034 The alabaster is roughed, or roughly ground on what the lapidary terms a roughing or lead mill. *a* 1890 E. L. WILSON *Quarter Cent. Photogr.* 35 (Cent.), In the grinding of a lens the first operation consists in roughing it, or bringing it approximately to the curvature it is ultimately to assume.

b. To clean (grain) roughly.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 412 He..'chaffs' or 'roughs' the corn once over with a roughing-machine.

c. To heckle (flax) roughly. See also RUFF *v.*

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 665/1 In the case of heckling by machinery, the flax is first roughed and arranged in strickes, as above described under hand heckling. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 31 May 1341 The process of roughing, sorting, and hackling the flax.

† **Rough,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4 rouwen, 5 row-(w)hyn, rewyn, 5–6 rough. [ME. type **rowen* (*rowen*), corresponding in form to OHG. and MHG. *rohen* (*ruhen*) to roar, and in meaning to (M)Du. *rochelen*, G. *röcheln.*] *intr.* To cough, to hawk, to clear the throat.

13.. *Old Age* in *Relig. Antiq.* II. 211, I rivele, I roxle, I rake, I rouwe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 249/1 Hostyn, or rowhyn, or cowghyn (*H.*, rowwhyn..), *tussio*. *a* 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) IV. iv. 164/1 He cought & roughed so, that his sone..myght haue no reste by hym in the chambre. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1223 Let hym cough, rough, or sneuyll.

Rough, obs. var. of ROE, ROOF; var. of RUFF *v.*

Rou·ghage. *dial.* and *U.S.* [f. ROUGH *a.* + -AGE.] The less useful or refuse part (of crops); rough grass or weeds.

1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I. 98 The 'roughage' of crops has been neglected, the entire straw and stalks being burned. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss., Roughage*, rubbish; the clearings off the land or out of ditches would be so called.

Rough-and-ready, *a.* Also unhyphened.

1. Of things: Not elaborately or carefully ordered, contrived, or finished; just good enough to serve the purpose.

1810 F. J. JACKSON in Sir G. Jackson *Diaries & Lett.* (1873) I. 120 A more rough and ready state of things..than we had before been accustomed to. 1858 R. S. SURTEES. *Ask Mamma* xlv, The hunting establishment was of the rough and ready order. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 222 The rough-and-ready compass so invaluable to the navigator. *Comb.* 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rur. Sports* 414/1 Sharp spurs are on the heels—rough and ready-looking prads these.

2. Of persons: Ready to take things as they come; not finical or particular; working in a rough but prompt and effective manner.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Exp. S. Afr.* I. 163 If you can catch a sober, rough-and-ready 'Totty', who is able to..put his hand to any thing. 1870 W. THORNBURY *Tour round Eng.* I. ii. 44 In a few days his rough and ready hand was on their collars. 1894 MRS. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* iv. 94 A sort of leer, as of a rough-and-ready cynic.

3. Of manner, etc.: Roughly efficient or effective, without entering into minutiæ or observing a regular procedure.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* ii. (1861) 39 The rough and ready style which belongs to a people of sailors, foresters, farmers, and mechanics. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 495 A rough and ready way of repaying themselves. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 880 Instead of all this rough-and-ready turbulence, relays of attendants should be..organized.

Rough-and-tumble, *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Also unhyphened. [Orig. boxing slang.]

A. *adj.* 1. Characterized by rough informality or disregard of usual rules; having the character of a scuffle or scramble; rude and disorderly.

1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* xv. (1860) 138 Rough-and-tumble fights in which they were often engaged. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 371 A rough and tumble fight is said to be one in which all the laws of the ring are discarded. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.-T.* x, That circle of rough-and-tumble political life where the fine-fibred men are at a discount. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. iv. 7 Their rough-and-tumble play they shared.

transf. 1899 CALLOW *Old Lond. Tav.* I. 3 There was always a more or less rough-and-tumble air about the place.

2. Of persons: Practising irregular or informal methods of boxing, etc.; inclined to be rough or violent.

1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 157 *note*, The victories of.. wrestlers, boxers, and rough-and-tumble gentlemen. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie Venner* (1887) 39 The rough-and-tumble fighters all *clinch*. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Family* 18 Rough-and-tumble lads, with no fine feelings.

3. *transf.* Riotous, disorderly, forming a confused mass or group.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 237 Dare-devil impudence of rough-and-tumble vegetation. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 49, I..found..another marish bottom among rough-and-tumble hills.

B. *sb.* 1. Haphazard or random fighting, struggling, or adventure; scuffle, scramble.

1810 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 447 When two persons fight, it is generally 'according to the rule of rough and tumble'. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 92 The old brig..in which I had spent nearly a year, and got the first rough and tumble of a sea-life. 1875 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* i, The Cornish hug, the Devonshire shoulder-grip, and the West Somerset rough-and-tumble.

2. With *a.* A random or free fight or set-to.

1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXIV. 494 The Coalheaver.. closed with him at once for a rough-and-tumble. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *A. Quatermain* viii, He had been successful in his rough and tumble with the Elmoran.

C. *adv.* In a rough, informal manner.

1818 J. PALMER *Jrnl. Trav.* 131, I understand the question is generally asked, will you fight fair, or take it rough and tumble? 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 270 A bit of clear tussle with a redhot Mohawk or so—rough an' tumble—would be a relief to me.

Hence **Rough-and-tumbling.** *nonce-wd.*

1808 ASHE *Trav.* I. 296 No fighting, no racing, no rough and tumbling, or anything to be observed but industry.

Rough-board, *v.* [ROUGH *a.* 21.] *trans.* To cover with rough boards.

1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 87 Rough-board it from the apex downward by the sills to the ground.

Rough-cast, roughcast (rʌ·fkast), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 7 ruff-cast. [f. ROUGH *adv.* and *a.* See CAST *v.* 57, 45, and *sb.* 25.]

I. 1. *ppl. a.* Of walls, etc.: Roughly coated with a mixture of lime and gravel.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 241 Some men wyll haue theyr wallys plastered, some pergetted.., some roughe caste. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 188 The building of the City is..of unpolished stone with the outside plastered, and rough cast. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 7 As white-limed houses exceed those which are only rough cast. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi, He rubbed..against a rough-cast Wall. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 259 A low, white, irregular, rough-cast building. 1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* 97 Arbors running along the top of rough-cast walls.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* Also const. *with.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 1266 Where Wals are rough-cast with the richest Stones. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. *Regeneration*, My walke a monstrous, mountain'd thing, Rough-cast with rocks and snow. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. iv. iv. 76 The Shell underneath or within is white: without, it is all over rough-cast.

2. *sb.* A composition of lime and gravel, used as a plastering for the outside of walls.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 72 Let him haue some Plaster, or some Lome, or some rough cast about him, to signifie wall. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 39 The face of her..looked like an old wall all to bedawbed with rough-cast. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 79 Rough-cast upon Lath being very well done, is worth eighteen pence the yard. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) 120 *note*, The plaster, parget or rough cast of a wall. 1810 WORDSW. *Prose Wks.* (1876) II. 277 The house must be covered with rough-cast, otherwise it cannot be kept dry. 1850 *Ecclesiol.* XI. 74 Both tower and spire are covered with rough-cast. 1883 MRS. BANKS *Forbidden to Marry* I. v. 85 Black beams intersecting..the weather-stained roughcast.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* Also with *a.*

1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Roode* D 2 b, A Rough-cast of thicke Gore his Body shrouds. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxii. cccxcix, Her scurfy Roughcast scaled off, and all Her Skin to fresh and tender smoothness left. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 922 [The wasp's nest is] well fenced above with a certain rough-cast to keep off all wind and weather.

c. *attrib.* Consisting of rough-cast. Also *fig.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 201 With light cost of rough cast rethoricke it may be tollerablely playstered ouer. *c* 1670 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 280 Two or three stones, and some rough-cast stuff were blown from off the tower. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 122 A decent-looking inn with a rough-cast coating.

II. † 3. *sb.* A rough sketch or outline. *Obs.*

Properly in two words, as in the earlier quots.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24 To show you that in a rough cast, which I see in a cloude. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii, If we look at his native towardlinesse in the rough cast without breeding. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* a iv b, A loose modell and roughcast of what I designe to do.

4. *ppl. a.* Roughly or rudely contrived, designed, or made; of a rough, imperfect type.

1591 NASHE *Prognostication* Wks. (Grosart) II. 151 Vttering in their furye such rough cast eloquence. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 811 He smooth'd the rough-cast Moons imperfect mold. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (Ker) II. 55 This rough-cast unhewn poetry was instead of stage-plays for the space of an hundred and twenty years together. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 367 This brightest jewel and ornament of human nature is so rough cast. 1880 STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teut. Myth.* I. 103, I can only look upon Cæsar's statements as a half-true and roughcast opinion. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 2) 159 The rough-cast 'goodness' of the *bonus homo* of Christianised heathenism.

Rough-cast (rʌ·fkast), *v.* Also 7 **rogh-, roof-.** [f. ROUGH *adv.* + CAST *v.* Cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To coat, cover, or fill in, with rough-cast.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Incrusto*, to parget, or to roughe cast. 1584 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 294 To Parkes seruant for roughcasting and filling the place behind the armes and Creast. 1639 [see PARGET *sb.* 1]. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* I. 199 The steeple is..roughcasted on the outside. 1797 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* July 27 Our cottage is now in the act of being rough cast. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 478 It is brought to an even surface by rough-casting it with a mixture of lime and fine gravel. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 31 Some of the houses have been carefully rough-cast and white-washed.

transf. and *fig.* 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 210 With blacke boyling Pitch, rough cast ouer her counterfeite red and white. 1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Hum. Heauen on Earth* Wks. (Grosart) I. 43/2 Rogh-cast the skin of smooth-fac'd glozing Guile With burning blisters to consume the same. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bishops* ii. C, Thus did they *incrustare vitia*, parget, or roughcast their vices.

2. To mould, fashion, or shape roughly; to prepare in a rough form.

The first quot. may belong to sense 1.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. Ep. Ded., This Platonical Academie & schoole of moral philosophy, which..was raised up & set togither in France, & is newly rough-cast (as you see) by an English workman. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Taylor*, Wks. (1856) 78 A Taylor is a creature made up out of threds, that were pared off from Adam, when he was rough-cast. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 58 Nor bodily, nor ghostly Negro could Roughcast thy Figure in a sadder mold. 1751 WARBURTON & HURD *Lett.* (1809) 85, I have so imperfect an idea of my subject, and rough-cast my composition so loosely, that my works, if they escape damning, are yet in a state of purgatory. 1835 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 72, I have commenced, and have rough-cast several of the chapters.

Hence **Rou·gh-caster,** a workman who puts on rough-cast.

1594 in *Antiquary* XVII. 211 Itm. to the roughcaster, xxvjs., viij*d.* 1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Rou·gh-casting, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROUGH-CAST *v.*]

1. The action of coating with rough-cast.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Tectorium*, the plaisterynge, pargettynge, or rough castyng of walles. 1611 CORGR., *Crespissement*, a pargetting, rough-casting. 1703 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 236 River-sand is very good for Rough-casting of Walls. 1795 W. H. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* II. 296 An admirable theory of the operation of roughcasting. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 529 *Roughcasting*, or *Harling* as it is called in Scotland, is a mode of outside finishing well calculated to protect walls from the weather.

2. *concr.* = ROUGH-CAST *sb.* 2.

1703 *Art's Improvement* i. 8 Of a Serviceable and useful Plaster.., the which they call Rough-casting. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 380 Rough-casting is an outside finishing cheaper than stucco. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 80 On the inside of the walls the plaster still clings here and there,—coarse, however, as modern rough-casting.

Rou·gh-coated, *a.* [ROUGH *a.*] Having a rough coat. Chiefly of animals.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2303/4 A large grey Gelding,..rough Coated. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 257 Rough-coated Fish, such as Rousses, Haus, &c. the coarsest of all. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 89 Lance-wood..is called one of the rough-coated woods. 1852 C. W. H[OSKINS] *Talpa* 133 His hot and rough-coated nag jumped with some alacrity.

Rou·gh-draft, *v.* [Cf. ROUGH *a.* 17 b.] *trans.* To draft in a rough form.

1879 MISS BRADDON *Clowen Foot* x. 101, I am ready to rough-draft any form of settlement you dictate.

Rou·gh-draw, *v.* ? *Obs.* [ROUGH *adv.*] *trans.* To draw, draft, or design roughly. Hence **Rou·gh-drawn** *ppl. a.*

1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. II. i, His Victories we scarce could keep in view, Or polish 'em so fast as he rough-drew. 1679 — *Troil. & Cress.* Prol., In this my rough-drawn Play, you shall behold Some Master-strokes. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 21 The Author of such Legal Formularies, tho' they had been rough-drawn by his Clerk or some Body else. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley*, 'The Guardian,' a comedy which Cowley says was neither written nor acted, but rough-drawn by him.

Rou·gh-dry, *v.* [ROUGH *adv.*] *trans.* To dry (clothes) without smoothing or ironing.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xvii, The process of being washed in the night-air, and rough-dried in a close closet.

So **Rou·gh-dry** *a.*

1890 *Cent. Dict., Rough-dry*, dry but not smoothed or ironed: as, rough-dry clothes.

Roughed (rʌft), *ppl. a.* [f. ROUGH *v.*]

1. *Plastering.* (See quot. 1823.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 393 Rendered, Floated,

and Set, for paper, should be termed roughed-in. 1829 ELMES *Dilapid.* App. p. lxvi, Repair the defective and damaged brick-work, roughed and guaged arches.

2. Rendered rough, in various senses.

1866 J. B. ROSE *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 30 Their foreheads fair were roughed with horn. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 83/1 A roughed woman who will eat our provender and bring us no profit.

Roughen (rʊ·f'n), *v.* [f. ROUGH *a.* + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To render or make rough; to bring into a rough state. Also with *up*.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 79 Whilst..seas, with north blast and wynter frostye, be roughned. 1720 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) I. 16 That no harsh technical terms should be introduc'd to roughen poetry with the dryness of philosophy. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 83 P 8 To roughen the verse and make it roar again with reiteration of the letter R. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 128 Its rude hair Roughens the wind that lifts it. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iii. 105 The nap of the cloth is roughened up by a brush. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 2/2 The surface of the paper is roughened by using the erasing knife.

refl. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xvi, There are times when that girl's whole nature seemed to roughen itself against seeing us so bound up in Pet.

b. To 'rough' (a horse).

1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 238, I had him roughened the first day of the frost.

c. *fig.* To irritate, ruffle.

1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. v, What has roughened your temper? 1896 MRS. H. WARD *Sir G. Tressady* 190 The creditor's temper had been roughened.

2. To grind *down* roughly.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 955 *Pointing*, is executed on two iron or steel grindstones, by two workmen, one of whom roughens down, and the other finishes.

3. *intr.* To become rough, in various senses.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 577 The cap, the whip, the masculine attire, In which they roughen to the sense. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 327 The wild scenery roughens at every step. 1823 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) I. viii. 309 The river roughening into a torrent. 1865 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) II. 37 The wind was rising and the sea roughening. *fig.* 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 282 Latmos, and Mycale, roughen With horrent arms.

b. To have a rough feel. *rare*—1.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Penn & Ld. Peterborough*, Something that roughens in the hand, like gold.

Hence **Rou·ghener**, one who or that which roughens; **Rou·ghening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Graunt to vs milde passadge, and tempest mollifye roughning. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 640 Far in the grassy dale, Or roughening waste. 1744 J. ARMSTRONG *Art Pres. Health* iii, The roughening deep expects the storm. 1825 L. HUNT *Bacchus in Tuscany* 82 This letter [*r*]..he had learnt..most probably in Tuscany, where it is in great request, as the roughener of a soft language. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 706 There is often some evidence of recent endocarditis about the stricture in the form of roughening or small vegetations.

Rou·ghened (rʊ·f'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. ROUGHEN *v.*] That has been made rough, in various senses.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. xxi, The voice..though strain'd and roughen'd, still Rung wildly sweet to dale and hill. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 161 Thus, roughened iron, especially if painted over or blackened, becomes dewed sooner than varnished paper. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 14 The hydrogen, being readily discharged from its roughened surface, rose in bubbles.

Comb. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-forming Min.* 36 The wrinkled or roughened-looking surfaces of sections of olivine crystals.

Rou·gher (rʊ·fəɹ). [f. ROUGH *v.* or *a.* + -ER.]

1. A workman who makes something in the rough; one who carries out the less finished operations of a work.

1885 *Census Instruct.* Index. *a* 1890 E. L. WILSON *Quarter Century in Photogr.* 35 (Cent.), When the glass [for a lens] is handed to the rougher, it is round in shape. 1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss., Roughers*, the workers in the iron industry employed at the 'rolls'.

2. *Weaving.* A piece of cloth taken from the loom and ready for perching.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 661/2 Woollen cloth from the loom, called 'roughers', has an irregular, slack aspect.

3. A board studded with steel spikes or teeth for heckling flax. Cf. RUFFER 2.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 665/1 The heckler..dashes the fibre into the teeth or needles of the rougher or 'ruffer' heckle. The rougher is a board plated with tin [etc.].

4. *colloq.* A rough-rider.

1901 *Daily Express* 28 Aug. 6/6 Lord Maitland..served at the Cape as adjutant of the prototype 'Roughers'.

Roughet (rʊ·fət). *dial.* Also 9 **roughit**, 6, 9 **ruffet**. [f. ROUGH *a.*] **a.** A field overgrown with bracken or bushes; a stretch of waste land; a copse. **b.** Coarse dried grass left on pasture-lands as winter fodder for cattle (cf. ROWET).

1616 LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* IV. 414 Right perfect in the skilles Of ridinge goiles, plaines, ruffetes, dales, and hills. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorks.* I. 236 The old well-timbered woods..have..got up fortuitously from seedling-plants, rising in neglected roughets. 1796 — *W. Eng.* II. 68 The produce—arable crops, grass, wood, and roughets of furze, and rubbish. 1847– in dial. glossaries (Heref., Glouc., Kent).

Rou·gh-foot, *a. rare.* [Cf. next.] **a.** = ROUGH-FOOTED 2. **b.** Having hairy feet.

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* ii. 19 Rughfute riueling, now kindels þi care. 1617 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Forth Feasting*, The rough-foot Hair safe in our Bushes shrouds.

Rou·gh-footed, *a.* Also 5 **rouh-**, **roghe-**, 6–7 **ruffe-**, and see ROW *a.*[1] 3. [ROUGH *a.*]

1. Having feathered feet. Chiefly in spec. names of birds, as *rough-footed dove, eagle*, etc.

1495 *Trevisa's De P. R.* XII. vii. 417 Therfore rouh foted [1398 rowe-fotid, 1535 roughfoted] douues brede well nyghe in euery month. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Roughe foted dove, *coulomb.* 1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* II. vii, Ile giue thee fine ruffe-footed Doues to keepe. 1611 COTGR., *Cheveche*,..th'ordinarie rough-footed, and short-taild Owle. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 63 *Morphno congener*,..the Rough-footed Eagle. *Ibid.* 75 *Alba, Lagopus*,..the white and rough-footed Partridge. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 156 A rough footed Cock and Hen. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, The tame Rough-footed ones differ not much from the wild [pigeons]. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* IV. 709 Rough-footed Cock. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* I. 74 The principal [fancy pigeons] are the Barbary, the Laced, the Norway, the Rough-footed [etc.].

2. Wearing shoes of undressed hide with the hair on. Now *Hist.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 170 Of the out yles the rought foted Scottes. 1542 ELDER *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Bannatyne Misc.* (1827) I. 13 They call ws in Scotland Reddshankes, and in your Graces dominion of England roghe footide Scottis. 1818 [see RED-SHANK 1]. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* xv, Though the rough-footed knaves be our enemies in Cumberland.

Rou·gh-grind, *v.* [ROUGH *adv.*] *trans.* To grind roughly or so as to leave an unsmoothed or uneven surface.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 120 Two rows of teeth to rough-grind the Meat. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1317 The stone is rough-ground to the rounded form. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Sp.* v. 83 Ordered to rough-grind their swords.

Hence **Rough-grinder**; **Rough-grinding** *vbl. sb.*

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* II. 155 This tool, or rough-grinder, should be of an elliptical form. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1298 The first process in glass-cutting, or the rough grinding, is performed with cast-iron wheels, called mills.

Rou·gh-head. *Sc.* and *US.* [ROUGH *a.*]

1. *Sc.* A grass-turf. *? Obs.*

1765 in W. Hunter *Biggar & Ho. of Fleming* (1862) ii. 14 [A complaint..was lodged against certain feuars for cutting Roughheads]. 1862 *Ibid.* xv. 183 Large supplies of peats and divots, or, as they are generally called, roughheads.

2. The red dace or red-fin.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

3. 'The iguanoid lizard of the Galapagos, *Trachycephalus subcristatus*' (Cent. Dict.).

Rough-hew (rʊ·f,hiū), *v.* [ROUGH *adv.* Cf. Fris. *rûchhouwen* rough-hewing.] *trans.* To hew (timber, etc.) roughly; to shape out roughly, give crude form to; to work or execute in the rough.

1530 PALSGR. 694/2, I rougheheawe a pece of tymber to make an ymage of, or to put to some byldyng, *je charpis.* 1598 FLORIO, *Scappezzare*, to rough hewe a peece of timber or stone. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. vii. 254 It appeares then, that Farell and Viret rough-hew'd this statue, which Calvin after polished. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 215 P 8 To return to our Statue in the Block of Marble, we see it sometimes only begun to be chipped, sometimes rough-hewn.

b. *transf.* or *fig.*

1565 COOPER *Thes.* s.v. *Exascio*, It is rough hewed, or squared out, or it is begunne. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 197 He..speakes not that sentence in the Pulpit, which before he rough-hewes not ouer with his penne. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 10 There's a Diuinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them how we will. 1652 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 284 And first he rough-hewed, and after polished and published, his exquisite tract. 1829 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxviii. Note T, The supernatural machinery with which his plan, when it was first rough-hewn, was connected. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* xiii. 340 Daily life being the quarry from which we..rough-hew the habits which form it.

absol. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 174 This proves that Wit does but rough-hew, Leaves Art to polish, and review.

Hence **Rough-hewer** [cf. Fris. *rûchhouwer*]; **Rough-hewing** *vbl. sb.*

1573 BARET *Alv.* s.v. *Hew*, A rough hewer, *lapicida.* 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1272/1 If things be not in perfection vpon this first rough hewing. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl., Rough-hewer*, one who rough-hews. 1868 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 188 Both were engaged in rough-hewing an empire...And though Miss Martineau regards some parts of the rough-hewing process as 'a national calamity' [etc.].

Rou·gh-hewed, *ppl. a.* *? Obs.* = next.

1591 LYLY *Wks.* (1902) I. 424, I mette I know not with what rough-hewed Ruffian. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal. Sat.* iii, Now grim Reprofe, swell in my rough-heu'd rime. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Graces*, Hee is a harsh, vnpleasant, rough-hewed, currish, or churlish, fellow. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* Prol. 13 Ancient Rough-hew'd Expressions.

Rough-hewn (rʊ·f,hiūn), *ppl. a.* [ROUGH *adv.* Cf. ROUGH-HEW *v.*]

1. Roughly hewn or shaped out, roughly wrought; lacking the finishing process.

1530 PALSGR. 694/2 It is rough hewen all redy, I wyll nowe fall a karvynge of it. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 35 Their heads, like rough hewen Gloabes, are fit for nothing but to be the blockhouses for sleepe. *a* 1632 DONNE *Elegy* viii, Thy head is like a rough-hewn statue of jeat. 1800 WORDSW. *Hart-Leap Well* I. xviii, Three several pillars, each a rough-hewn stone. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* ii. 16 The holes between the rough-hewn logs were stuffed with moss. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 179 A statue that had been perfectly polished in front, and left rough-hewn behind.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 300 Smooth voyces do well in most societies.., when rough-hewne words do but lay blockes in their own way. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 66 b, To polish and fashion out his then rough-hewen fortune, with the edge of his subduing sword. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* III i, Lord, what a Monster of a Man is there! With such a Workiday, rough-hewn Face too! 1718 POPE *Arachne* 172 In a strong satyr's rough-hewn form he came. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 41, I give these remarks just as I find them, brief and rough-hewn. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii, Envy and hatred, like all other vices in those rough-hewn times, were apt to take very startling..shapes.

2. Of persons: Lacking in refinement; uncultivated, plain, blunt; † rough-natured, cruel.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. lvi. 82 Being a rough hewen souldiour, and not used to make Orations. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* XXX. i. 380 A barbarous and rough hewen fellow,.. shaking a drawne sword in his hand. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Commerce* 149 But leaving the rough-hewn and cross-grain'd people to their own imaginations. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 356 The English Man reply'd like a true rough-hewn Tarpaulin. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodom.* 95 A brave, bold, rough-hewn Gentleman of Britany. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob.* iii, The rough-hewn native of the north. 1892 *Month* Nov. 310 Rough-hewn rustics without manners.

transf. 1604 F. HERING *Mod. Defence* 16 Medecines... The third and last are termed Violent, churlish or rough-hewen.

Rough-hound. [ROUGH *a.*] A dog-fish, *esp.* of the large and small spotted species. Cf. *row-hound*, s.v. ROW *a.*[1]

1602 R. CAREW *Surv. Cornw.* I. 32 Of flat [fish there are] Brets, Turbets, Dories,..Guilthead, Rough-hound, &c. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Fishes* 98 Rough Hounds, *Mustelus.* 1710 SIBBALD *Fife & Kinross* 117 *Catulus major vulgaris*, the Rough Hound. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* 191 Of the Bounce, Rough-Hound or Morgay. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1973 Small Spotted Dog, *Scyllium canicula.* Frequently called 'rough' or 'row-hound'. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 430 The dog-fish tribe.., whether the white, blue, or basking shark, the..rough-hound or Bounce, &c.

Roughing (rʊ·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ROUGH *v.*]

1. The action of making rough. Also *fig.*

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. i. 6 She would not even receive some Presents I offered her, but stood Proof against my Ruffing and Smoothing. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 353/1 The term *roughing* is applied to the action of a rasp on a fuze, to make it bite in the fuze-hole.

b. The process of treating horse-shoes in such a manner as to prevent slipping.

1865 *City Press* 25 Mar., In consequence of the late severe weather, and the evil results of roughing. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 153 His horse..being badly pricked in the roughing.

2. The action or operation of preparing roughly or treating in a preliminary manner. In various technical uses (see quots.).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 635 The body is now put into a coarse hair cloth, then dipped and rolled in the hot liquor, until the root ends of the beaver are thoroughly worked in. This is technically called rolling off, or *roughing*. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1314 For large stones, the roughing is generally commenced with grinding emery. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 378 The first separation of the chaff and pulse (usually called roughing). 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 665/1 The flax is, after roughing, broken or cut into three lengths.

b. With advs., as *down, in, up.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 617 The stucco..is rubbed over the wall with a flat brush of hogs' bristles. When this process, called *roughing in*, has been performed [etc.]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 591 The apartment in which the roughing-down..is performed, is furnished with a considerable number of stone tables. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 122/2 Bastard stucco is of three coats, the first is roughing in or rendering. 1881 *Mechanic* § 567. 263 It is used for 'roughing down' or taking off the bulk of the superfluous wood. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 9/1 The 'roughing-up' of the dog was finished, and he then went back to the studio.

c. *concr.* (See quots.)

1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 760/2 The nap, or, to use the technical word, the *roughing*, consists chiefly of beaver down [etc.]. *Ibid.* 762/1. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1993/2 The first coat..on masonry [is termed] *rendering* or *roughing*.

3. The fact of undergoing hardships, or living under hard conditions.

1841 B. HALL *Patchwork* I. 45 Abundant opportunities..to gratify the taste of the greatest lover of roughing. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 376 Pawling with the experience of seven years 'roughing' had expedients. 1893 A. H. S. LANDOR *Hairy Ainu* 2 A man who could stand any amount of hardships and roughing.

4. *Boxing.* ? Rough or foul handling.

1866 in *Encycl. Brit.* (1888) XXIV. 691/1 *Boxing*...That no wrestling, roughing, or hugging on the ropes be allowed.

5. *attrib.* (in sense 2), as *roughing-cylinder, -gouge, -lathe, -machine, -mill, -roll, -roller, -tool.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 705 These roughing cylinders are generally 7 feet long. *Ibid.* 706 The shingling mill..consists of two sets of grooved cylinders, the first being called *puddling rolls* or *roughing rolls.* 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 519 The gouge or roughing out tool for brass-work. 1850 *Ibid.* III. 1034 The alabaster is roughed, or roughly ground on what the lapidary terms a roughing or lead mill. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 412 He..'chaffs' or 'roughs' the corn once over with a roughing-machine. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Operator's Hdbk.* 163 A roughing gouge, to reduce the piece so that it will fit the rest. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 112 An interesting feature of this shop is the 'roughing lathe'.

Roughings (rʊ·fiŋz). *dial.* Also 8 **roughin**. [App. a var. of ROWEN, influenced by ROUGH *a.* through the variant ROW *a.*[1]] (See quots.)

1674 RAY *N. C. Words, Eddish*, Roughings. 1691 — *S. &*

E. C. Words, Roughings, latter grass, after-mathes. 1694 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Ernes*, Roughings and Aftermaths. 1736 J. LEWIS *Isle of Thanet Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Roughin*, the grass after mowing. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Ersh*,..the stubble after corn is cut. In Derbyshire they call it *eddige*, and restrain it to roughings or aftermaths. 1843 WAY in *Promp. Parv.* 424 *note*, In Hampshire and Sussex it is called rowings or roughings. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Rowens*, or *Roughings*. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, *Roughings*, winter dried grass.

Roughish (rʊ·fiʃ), *a.* [f. ROUGH *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat rough.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* III. 227 *note*, The nut [of the hiccory] whose shell is thick, hard, and roughish. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 93 Straw 3-cornered, angles acute, roughish. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 202 It is but roughish weather for any one in a tender state. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xv. 226 Mr. Wordsworth had a deep, roughish, but not unpleasing voice. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* i, He could..ride a roughish horse too. *Comb.* 1847 WM. DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. (1860) 297 Leaves..roughish-puberulent beneath. 1852 GRAY in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* V. VI. 77 Stems..2-3 feet high, roughish-hirsute. 1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 268 In steps a shrewd, roughish-looking man.

Rough leaf. [ROUGH *a.*]

1. The first true leaf of a (garden or field) plant, as distinguished from the cotyledons; a foliage leaf.

1754 JUSTICE *Scots Gard. Direct.* 95 In about three Weeks Time these Plants will begin to put out their rough Leaves. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Husb.* IV. 174 Soon after it has put out it's third, or what the gardeners call it's rough, leaf. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 413 As soon as they have put out the rough leaf, they should be transplanted. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 749 Its cotyledons then expand upwards into two rudimentary smooth leaves, and immediately thereafter two true or rough leaves appear.

2. The stage of growth when the true leaves have appeared.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* x. 95 They are so long in such dry poor Land before they get into Rough Leaf. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 239 The fly too frequently destroys the young [turnip] plants before they grow into rough leaf. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 660 After..the plants have formed considerable tops, and are in what is usually termed *rough leaf*. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 323 A healthy braird being produced, nearly in a state approaching to the 'rough leaf'.

Rough-leaved, *a.* [ROUGH *a.*] Having rough leaves. Often in plant-names, as *rough-leaved fig*.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 80 Herbs considered according to the Superficies of their Leaves,..may be distinguished into such as are Rough leaved. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Ulmus*, The common rough-leav'd Elm. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 421/2 Rough-leafed plants. 1834 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biogr.* II. 448 The Rough-leaved Cordia.., one of the most beautiful of the West Indian trees. 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* Prel. 54 Nightshade and rough-leaved burdock. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 30 *Ficus aspera*, ..'Rough-leaved Fig'.

Rough-legged, *a.* [ROUGH *a.*] Having hairy or feathered legs; *esp.* of birds: having the tarsi feathered.

1611 COTGR., *Coq de bois*, a blacke, and rough-legd Moore-cocke. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2647/4 A chesnut Gelding.., rough Legg'd, having all his Paces. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. App. 529 Roughleg'd Falcon. This species is a native of Denmark. 1811 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 60 The Rough-legged Hawk measures twenty-two inches in length. 1830 *Cumb. Farm Rep.* 57 *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), The farm horses in greatest repute in this district are the rough-legged Clydesdale or Lanarkshire breed. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 171 The Rough-legged Buzzard... One of the most widely diffused of Birds. 1896 LYDDEKER *Brit. Mammals* 42 The rough-legged bat, *vespertilio dasycneme*.

Roughling, obs. form of RUFFLING *a.*

† Rou·ghly, *a. Obs.*[−1] In 5 **roghlych.** [f. ROUGH *a.* + -LY 1.] Harsh-sounding.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 64 Goddes glam to hym glod,.. With a roghlych rurd rowned in his ere.

Roughly (rʊ·fli), *adv.* Forms: 4 **ruohli, rohly,** 6 *Sc.* **rouchly**; 4 **rughli,** 4, 6 **rughly,** 6 **rughtly,** 6– **roughly,** 7 **ruffly.** [f. ROUGH *a.*]

1. In a rough, ungentle, or violent manner; with roughness or violence.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22151 Þe wind to do rughli to rise. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 23 Kinric sal rohly rise Igain kinric. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1910, I rushe at them rughly, and make them ly full lowe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 365 He dealeth so sharply and roughly with him. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 124 The Fiend is rough, and will not be roughly vs'd. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1682) II. 213 God in His dispensations commonly.. dealeth roughliest with us at the first. 1680 *Hatton Corr.* (1878) I. 219 The K. received them but ruffly. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 427 P 1 One whose own Character has been very roughly treated. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxxxii, Shaking him roughly by the hand. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxiv. VIII. 305 When it appeared that the ambassadors had received no instructions on this head, they were roughly dismissed. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 87 Give me the calm of Tempe where no wind Blows on the vine-stocks roughly.

Comb. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ix. 95 There are emotions among rude, roughly-nurtured men which vent themselves in true poetry.

2. Without much care, skill, or finish; in a rude or imperfect manner.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 120 The Surueyor and his Clarke may enter them roughly in a booke, and afterward inroll them faire in a booke of Parchment for Continuance. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 10 The Miracles of S. Nicholas, painted according to the mode of the Country, very roughly; and without proportion. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, The walls were roughly painted with subjects..tending to inspire melancholy awe. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* II. viii, It was an Idol roughly hewn of wood. 1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* II. 169/1 The man then gets out a mass of rock and dresses it roughly into a cylinder. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 54 The smaller strips of parchment..have been roughly bound together in volumes. *Comb.* 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. l. 546, I placed under a wine-glass several of each along with roughly-powdered camphor. 1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret-Cutting* 67 The iron [is] run along the roughly-cut moulding.

3. Without strict accuracy or precision; only in an approximate or general way.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 287/2 The population of Servia is roughly reckoned at about half a million of inhabitants. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 420 *note*, King..roughly estimated the common people of England at 880,000 families. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 33 Now, £700 is to £50,000,000 roughly, as sevenpence to two thousand pounds. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 36 The Vedas.., which date back, roughly speaking, some 3000 years.

† Rough mason. *Obs.* [ROUGH *a.*] A mason building only with unhewn stone.

Common in 16th c., with various spellings.

1444 *Act* 23 *Hen. VI*, c. 12 Les gagez ascun frank mason ou maister Carpenter nexcede pas par le jour iiij *d.*...un rough mason & mesne Carpenter..iij *d.* par le jour. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 99 Herry Brown, rough mason. 1538 ELYOT, *Cementarii*, daubers, pargetters, rowghe masons, whiche do make onely walles. 1554–5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 470 Covenauntted with Scott the ruyghe mayson to make vpp the new wall and chimnays. 1602 *Burford Reg., Hist. MSS. Comm., Varr. Collect.* I. 165 For a maister free Mason, *vd.* For a maister rough Mason, *vd.*

Rough music: see MUSIC *sb.* 2 d. Hence **Rough-music** *v.*, to subject (a person) to this form of annoyance.

1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in the Air* I. xiii. 284 Poor Nixon ..had been more than once rough-musicked by his neighbours. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 250 The offender was rough-musicked.

Roughness (rʊ·fnés). Forms: 4 **rowȝnes,** 6 **rowghnes,** 5–7 **roughnesse,** 6–7 **-nes,** 6– **roughness**; 6 **rouf-, roff-, ruffenesse**; *Sc.* 6 **rowchnes,** 9 **ro(u)ghness.** [f. ROUGH *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being rough to the touch.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxvii. (Bodl. MS.), Þey be nought itaried and ilette, by meting and feling of rowȝnes. 1495 *Ibid.* IV. iii. 80 Roughnesse is not elles but an vneuynnesse in an harde thynge. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 61 A beaste so called for the roughnesse and sharpenesse of his prickes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 29 b, Cattell can not away with it, for the sharpenesse and ruffenesse of the eares. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xii, The roughnesse of Paper is pollished and smoothed either with some tooth, or els with a Porcellane shell. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Peace Ormond* Wks. 1851 IV. 571 For that hairy roughness assum'd won Jacob the Birthright both Temporal and Eternal. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 545 While yet the roughness of the stone remains. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) III. 649 Teeth..long, expanding, sharp, and giving the plant its roughness to the touch. 1846 GRENLR *Sci. Gunnery* 275 This roughness..answers the same as friction by relief. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 647 Roughness is hardness mingled with inequality.

b. Ruggedness, brokenness (of ground).

1565 COOPER, *Loci iniquæ asperitas*, vneuen roughnesse. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 16 By reason..of the roughnesse of the place being ful of rocks. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 341 By reason of the Roughness and Height of the Mountaines. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 699 They..From such communion..Feel less the journey's roughness and its length. 1811 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* (ed. 3) 82 The rich roughness of an English prospect, diversified with an abundance of wood. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 45 If Roughness of the long rock-clamber lead not to the last of cliff.

c. A rough part or place.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 151 Those thick roughnesses that sence beholds them with. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 209 To call these scabbed roughnesses scales .. is a great inaccuracy. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 192 The resined bow..being drawn along the string, its roughnesses catch the string at very small intervals. 1834–6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 664/2 The threads ..remove every roughness and inequality from the inside of the barrel. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 242 Trees and shrubbery..mantle a host of rocky roughnesses, and make all look smooth.

fig. 1885 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. cxxxi. 2 The Psalmist..had smoothed down the roughnesses of his self-will.

d. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 536 Roughness in South Carolina denotes shucks or cornhusks, on account, probably, of the roughness of the serrated blades.

2. Harshness, unpleasantness, crudeness (of sound, taste, colour); inelegance (of diction, etc.).

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. 134 Roughnesse of voyce comyth of dryenes of ayre. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, Now,..for al the compasse of the speach, it is round without roughnesse, and learned without hardnes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 338 Divers plants containe a gratefull sharpnesse.., or an austere and inconcocted roughnesse. 1675 A. BROWNE *Anat. Art of Limning* 10 Let not the Roughness of the Colour discourage you from proceeding. 1697 DRYDEN *Ded. Æneid* Ess. (Ker) II. 215 Wherever that [the cæsura] is used, it gives a roughness to the verse; of which we can have little need in a language which is overstocked with consonants. 1730 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wine*, The coarse Wines .. by reason of their great Austerity and Roughness. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 818 O dearth Of human words! roughness of mortal speech! 1884 R. W. CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 216 Their roughness gives a flavour which no elaboration could give. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 843 Roughness [of wines] is due to tannic acid.

pl. 1804 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 513 Ease usually results from polishing away roughnesses. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 111 The grammatical roughnesses..favour the idea. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* xi. 232 Its provincial roughnesses were smoothed and softened.

3. Storminess, inclemency (of weather, etc.).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 48 The..winter, for the roughnesse of it, is cleane taken away from shoting. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 28 Partly enforsed by roughnes of the sea. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 274 They made great reckoning of the roughnes of the sea. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 351 The roughnesse of the season..makes mee over apprehensive to stirre out of my Chamber. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 3 The roughness of the Sea..was occasioned by the violence of the Wind.

4. Harshness of tone or manner; severity.

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Roughnesse, *impetuosité, rudeur, rudesse*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 50 b, They that be not moued with austeritie and roughnes, be wonte to bee wonne by fayre speakyng and gentilnes. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 195 The hardis in Baptisme signifie the rowchnes of the law, and the oyle the softnes of Goddis mercy. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 156 Sec. Nicholas. should come againe unto the King as before, but with much more roughnes and sharpnes. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 92 Religion, notwithstanding its Severity and Roughness. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 55 Having been crying, at his Roughness in the Entry, I turn'd away my Face.

5. Rudeness or ruggedness of character or manners; lack of politeness or refinement.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 103 This is some Fellow, Who hauing beene prais'd for bluntnesse, doth affect A saucy roughnes. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* Pref., The Citizens of Edenborough have laid down the greatest part of their former Roughness. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 14 He was.. well qualified by these talents to polish the roughness of the people he was to govern. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 480 What were left of roughness in the grain Of British natures, wanting its excuse That it belongs to freemen, would disgust And shock me. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 253 With all the national roughness and honesty. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* iii, With something of the promised roughness of the farmer. 1886 *Tit Cat* XV. 200 None of them noticed the roughness of the serving up.

6. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Abundance or plenty in a rough kind of way.

1803 *Anderson's Cumb. Ball.* 55 We've roughness amang hands, we've kye i' the byre. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. II. 58 He said he was a lairdie, O' rigs and roughness plenty. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., 'There's a great roughness about his farm,' i. e. great plenty.

Rou·gh-ride, *v.* [Back-formation from ROUGH-RIDER.] *intr.* To ride an unbroken horse; also *fig.*, to domineer *over*.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 92, I can rough-ride a bit. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 32 She rough-rides over every one and everything.

Rough-rider (rʊ·fɹəidəɹ). Also *Sc.* rouch-rider. [ROUGH *a.*]

1. A horse-breaker.

1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 392 That every Subject ought to wear a Saddle O'er which those great Rough-Riders, Kings may straddle. 1804 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 288 Advised him to send the horse to be broke in by a rough-rider. 1857 BALFOUR *Biogr. Studies* 63 You might as fitly employ some delicate lady as a rough-rider. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* I. 11 There, too, is..the rough-rider, in a pair of old brown leather breeches.

b. *Mil.* (See quot. 1853.)

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, Rough Riders are the assistants of the riding master, and one should always be appointed to each troop. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxxvii, I've ridden colts that have thrown all the best rough-riders in the Blues. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 236/2 *Rough Rider*, a non-commissioned officer in the cavalry regiments, whose business it is to break in refractory horses, and assist the riding-master when required. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 353/1.

2. A horseman of a rough type; one engaged in rough work or who can ride an unbroken horse; also *Sc.*, a circus-rider.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, Thou shalt answer the challenge, as good right thou hast, having had injury from this rough-rider. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* ii. (1861) 40 These rough riders,—legislators in shirt-sleeves. 1888 ROOSEVELT in *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 505/2 The rough-rider of the plains, the hero of rope and revolver. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 94 A matchless rough-rider, and wellnigh impossible to be thrown.

b. *Mil.* An irregular cavalryman.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 5/5 The Cape roughriders will be more suitable for this employment than the regular troopers. 1891 MOULLIN *Surg.* I. v. 126 Cavalry soldiers and rough riders. 1899 ROOSEVELT in *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 7/1 When finally the Generals of Division and Brigade began to write in formal communications about our regiment as the 'Rough Riders', we adopted the term ourselves.

Rou·gh-riding, *vbl. sb.* [f. after ROUGH-RIDER.] The action of a rough-rider. Also *fig.*

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. iii, The Prince Colonna, who, since the steeple-chase, had imbibed a morbid predilection for such amusements, and indeed for every species of rough-riding. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. vi. 121 He did me..good in his rough-riding when I was learning my paces in this intellectual manège.

So **Rou·gh-riding** *ppl. a.*

1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* xiv. 426 With the rough-riding men on both sides of the frontier, to meet was to fight. 1898

Daily News 31 May 2/3 Qualifying themselves to become rough-riding sergeants and instructors of young recruits.

Roughshod (*rʌ·fʃɒd*), *a.* and *pa. pple.*

1. Of horses: Having shoes with the nail-heads projecting; chiefly *fig.* in phr. *to ride roughshod over*, to domineer or tyrannize over, to treat without any consideration.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 90/1 Rough shod,—when the nails are not yet worn that holds on the shoes. 1790 Burns *Ball. Dumfries Election* xxiii, Lord, send a rough-shod troop o' Hell O'er a' wad Scotland buy or sell, To grind them in the mire! 1813 Moore *Post-bag* i. 20 'Tis a scheme of the Romanists, so help me God! To ride over your most Royal Highness roughshod. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* Nov. 547 We remember that we have ridden roughshod over neutrals in our time. 1896 A. Dobson *18th C. Vignettes* Ser. III. v. 149 The Doctor rode rough-shod over him with an inaccurate illustration.

transf. 1891 Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* I. v. 92 The rough-shod way in which it [the Edinburgh Review] endeavoured to crush down rising authors.

2. As *pa. pple.* Provided with shoes which are roughed to prevent slipping.

1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 26 Nov., Horses..gone to the smithy to be roughshod in this snowy weather.

Rough-skinned, *a.* [Rough *a.*] Having a rough skin or bark. *Rough-skinned plum*, the grey plum (Plum *sb.* 3 b).

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Ark* 412 The proud Horse, the rough-skinn'd Elephant. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 292 The compressed, roundish, rough-skinned Ostracion.., the Sunfish. 1846 Lindley *Vegel. Kingd.* 543 The Rough-skinned, or Gray plum of the same colony [Sierra Leone] is the produce of Parinarium excelsum. 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 49 In the crevices of pines, oaks, elms, and other rough-skinned timber.

Rou·ghsome, *a. Sc.* [f. Rough *a.* + -some.] Somewhat rough; rough-mannered, unpolished.

c 1660 Livingstone in *Sel. Biogr. Wodrow Soc.* I. 265 The rubbish of a roughsome nature. 1713 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) I. 502 Satirical jesting, taunting or roughsome ways in conversation. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 433 That's a roughsome way o' ganging to work. 1884- in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Rough-spoken, *a.* [Rough *adv.*] Blunt or rough in speech.

1633 Ford *Broken H.* IV. i, A gallant man at arms is here; ..blunt and rough-spoken, Vouchsafing not the fustian of civility. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xlv, He was..the queerest rough-spoken deevil too that ever ye heard! 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. iv. 180 At last a voice cried out..(I think it was that roughspoken Carvel, the butcher).

Rough-spun, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Rough *adv.*] Of persons: Rough-mannered, unpolished.

1822 Hogg *Perils of Man* II. 228 A gay rough spun coat he was. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Rough-spun*, blunt, unpolished, clownish. [Also in later glossaries.].

Rought, obs. pa. t. of Reach, Reck, Work; obs. f. Rough, Rout, Ruth.

† **Rou·ghtless,** *a. Obs.*—1 In 5 roghtlesse. [App. f. *rought*, obs. pa. t. of Reck *v.*] Heedless.

c 1500 in Halliw. *Nug. Poet.* 69 Dreding ye were of my woos roghtlesse, That was to me a grevous hevinesse.

Rough-tree. *Naut.* [In earlier use a var. of Ruff-tree and Roof-tree 2; later also f. Rough *a.*] (See quot. 1769.)

1629 *Admiralty Court Exam.* 48 Took the rough trees of the shipp and nayled deales upon them and launched them overboard. 1671 Phillips, *Rough-trees*, in Navigation, are small timbers to bear up the gratings from the half-Deck to the forecastle. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rough-tree*, a name given in merchant-ships to any mast, yard, or boom, placed as a rail or fence above the ship's side, from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle. It is, however, with more propriety, applied to any mast, &c. which remains rough and unfinished. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict., Rough-Tree*, an unfinished spar. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 581 [copying Falconer and Young; hence also in later Dicts.].

b. *Comb.* **Rough-tree rail, timber** (see quots.).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 141 They are extended from the rough-tree-rail of the quarter-deck. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 70 What is meant by the rough-tree rail? It covers the heads of the timbers, and forms the bottom of the hammock netting. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 581 *Rough Tree Timber*, upright pieces of timber placed at intervals along the side of a vessel, to support the rough-tree.

Rough-up. *slang.* [f. Rough *v.*] a. An informal encounter or contest. b. A trial race.

1889 *Referee* 26 Jan. (Farmer), In a similar rough up with the gloves to that under notice. 1902 *Times* 26 Nov. 4/5 In his opinion there was no difference between a rough-up and a trial.

Rough-wrought, *pa. pple.* [Rough *adv.*] Roughly worked, shaped, or prepared.

1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xii. 211 Till you have rough-wrought all your Work from end to end. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 136 When the scantlings are large, I lay them, after they are rough-wrought, to soak in a pond of water. 1821 Shelley *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) II. 249 It is a sort of flattish dome, rough-wrought within by the chisel.

Roughy[1] (*rʌ·fi*). *Sc.* [Cf. Ruffy.] A withered bough; a dry stick or splinter, *esp.* one used as a light or torch.

1825 Scott *Guy M.* liv, Laying the roughies to keep the cauld wind frae you. 1829 *Ibid.* xxvi. *foot-note*, When dry splinters, or branches, are used as fuel to supply the light for burning the water, as it is called, they are termed, as in the text, Roughies.

Rou·ghy[2]. Also **ruffie, ruffy.** [? f. Rough *a.*] An Australian fish (*Arripis georgianus*) of the perch family.

1895 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 19 June 81/1 Common fish, such as trout, ruffies, mullet,..and others.

Rouging (*rū·ʒiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* Also rougeing. [f. Rouge *v.*] The action or practice of applying rouge to the face. Also *transf.*

1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 80 Gilding, like rougeing, suggests the very reverse. 1830 N. S. Wheaton *Jrnl.* 368 The practice of rouging..is confined to actresses and women of pleasure. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/4 Unless indeed this natural rougeing is as attractive to the opposite sex as the artificial kind is supposed to be in our species.

Rougy (*rū·ʒi*), *a.* [f. Rouge *sb.* + -y.] Full of, sprinkled with, rouge; resembling rouge.

1884 Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 50 Particles of dust, and even hard rouge,..may be removed by a clean rougy brush. 1886 Linskill *Haven under Hill* I. viii. 105 It was all dusty with red rougy dust.

Rouh, obs. form of Rough *a.*

Rouk (rauk, ruk), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* [Var. of Roke *sb.*, and of Rook *sb.*[3]] Mist, fog.

c 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 168 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scotl.* 215 Quhair thair is hunger, cald and thrist, Dirknes, mirknes, rouk and mist. *a* 1510 Douglas *K. Hart* I. 20 For wes he never 3it with schouris schot, Nor 3it ourrun with rouk, or ony rayne. 1659 Hay *Diary* (S. H. S.) 170 Thick rouk in the morning. 1808 in Jamieson. 1825 in Brockett. 1861 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* Pref. p. vii, Now, the rouk (mist born of early frosts) is lying white and chill. *a* 1870 H. S. Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 199 Yon rouke that's floating by sae grey.

† **Rouk,** *v. Obs. north.* and *Sc.* Also 5–6 rowk. [Perh. a special sense of *rouk* Ruck *v.*[1], but see also Runk *v.*] *intr.* Only in phrase *rouk and roun(d)*, to talk privately.

c 1440 *York Myst.* vii. 48 Me liste no3t nowe to rouk nor rowne. *a* 1500 in *Ratis Raving*, etc. 103 A woman suld ..with no 3onge men rouk [*v.r.* rowk] na roune. 1529 Lyndesay *Compl.* 185 Roundand and rowkand, ane tyll vther. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann. Cl.) 45 The Inglismen begouth to gif bakkis, and to rouk and round, sayand it was ane greit matter to brek the Scottis.

Hence † **Rou·ker,** a whisperer, tale-bearer.

1551 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* 71 A rowkar and rownar sall fyle his awin saule. *Ibid.*, Ane rowkar and doubil toungit.

Rouk(e, obs. or dial. ff. Ruck *sb.* and *v.*

Roukere: see Rucker.

Rou·ky, *a. Sc.* and *north.* [f. Rouk *sb.* + -y. Cf. Roky and Rooky.] Misty, foggy.

1808 Jamieson, *Rouky*, misty. 1813 Picken *Poems* II. 130 Blae was the mornin', an' rouky an' raw. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 249 *Rouky*, misty, damp, foggy.

‖ **Roulade** (*rula·d*). *Mus.* [F., f. *rouler* to roll.] A quick succession of notes, properly as sung to one syllable.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Roulade*, (Fr.) a Trill, Trilling, or Quavering. 1728 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1818 Busby *Gram. Mus.* 150 A *Roulade* is a smooth but rapid course of notes, interspersed in the course of an air without breaking the measure. 1839 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 166 Vercellini was..singing his roulades in the garden. 1894 *Times* 11 June 8/1 The roulades in which the soprano part of Donizetti's once popular opera abounds.

transf. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 36. 219 There are no rattling roulades of cabs, no rolling thunder waggons of omnibuses. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xliii, A few notes from a man's voice and then a piano bursting into *roulades*. 1895 Miss Mulholland *Striking Contrast* 313 The birds sang joyous roulades through the shady woods.

Hence **Roula·ded, Roula·ding** *ppl. adjs.*

1860 *All Year Round* No. 41. 342 A rouladed piano scale, fired off by the swiftest and most dexterous of Thalberg's hundred fingers. 1867 Miss Broughton *Cometh up as a Flower* vii, The trilling, roulading carpenter.

Roul(e, obs. ff. Roll *sb.* and *v.*, Rule.

‖ **Rouleau** (*rūlō*). Also 8–9 roleau. Pl. **rouleaus, -eaux.** [F., repr. OF. *rolel* (pl. *roleaux*), f. *rôle* roll.]

1. A number of gold coins made up into a cylindrical packet.

In 1694 (*Ladies' Dict.*) defined as 'a paper of Guineas, to the number of 39'; in 1796 (*Grose's Dict.*) the number is given as 'from twenty to fifty or more'.

1693 Southerne *Maid's Last Prayer* I. i, I must..send some *rouleaus* to the bank, to pay my damn'd debts. *a* 1694 Etheredge *Song of Basset* Wks. (1735), 'Tis only Cony can redress Her Grief with a *Rouleau*. 1716 Pope *Basset-Table* 81 In bright Confusion open Rouleaux lie, They strike the Soul, and glitter in the Eye. 1772 Foote *Nabob* II, Teach him the best method of making a rouleau. 1823 Byron *Juan* XII. xii, How beauteous are rouleaus! how charming chests Containing ingots, bags of dollars, coins. 1884 Mrs. C. Praed *Zéro* ii, She held towards him a rouleau of gold. *fig.* 1775 Sheridan *Duenna* III. vii, A walking rouleau—a body that seems to owe all its consequence to the dropsy!

b. *transf.*, esp. of blood-corpuscles. Also *attrib.*

1858 Birch *Anc. Pottery* II. 269 The moulds were then piled in rouleaux or stacks. 1877 F. T. Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 54 The red corpuscles show a marked tendency to run together, and under the microscope are seen to form 'rouleaux'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 750 Rouleaux formation may be absent altogether.

2. A roll; a coil.

1795 in W. Roberts *Mem. Han. More* (1835) I. 467 (Stanf.), The charming rouleau of Cheap Repository poetry which you bestowed upon me. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 351 Into the third, or upper place, they slide a roleau of wire, weighing 150 kilogrammes. 1861 *Times* 25 Sept., The great-coat is worn in a rouleau round the body. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxiv, Her yellow face with its darkly-marked eyebrows and framing rouleau of grey hair.

3. A trimming of a rolled form (see quot. 1882).

1827 *Souvenir* I. 13 (Stanford), Skirt trimmed with two flounces each,..with one satin rouleaux on the lower edge. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. vi, Dark brown velvet mantle lined with swansdown, a rouleau of which edges the collar, sleeves, and round of the cloak. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlewk.* 427/1 *Rouleau*, a French term denoting a large Piping, or rolled trimming, sometimes used as a decorative covering for the heading round a Flounce, or any such kind of Hem.

† **Roulekere.** *Obs.*—1 A name for the hare.

Perhaps for *rou-lokere*, but *lekere* occurs below.

13.. *MS. Digby 86* fol. 168 b, Þe westlokere, Þe waldeneie, Þe sid-lokere, And eke Þe roulekere.

Rouler, obs. or dial. var. Roller *sb.*

† **Roulet.** *Obs.*—1 [a. OF. *roulet, rolet*, dim. of *rôle* roll.] A small roll.

c 1540 *Practyse Cyrurg. Mountpyller* A j, Then he putteth and layeth betwene those partyes and the Skul roulettes [*printed* Ronlettes], stupes, or plagettes made of lynte.

‖ **Roulette** (*rule·t*). Also 8 **rowlet,** 8–9 **roulet.** [F., dim. of *rouelle* wheel.]

† **1.** A small wheel. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 North *Life Lord Keeper North* (1742) 137 The Manner of the Carriage [of coal] is by laying Rails of Timber from the Colliery, down to the River,..and bulky Carts are made with four Rowlets fitting these Rails. *Ibid.* 294 Wherever there was like to be a Friction, a Roulet was placed to receive it.

2. A game of chance played on a table with a revolving centre, on which a ball is set in motion, and finally drops into one of a set of numbered compartments.

1745 *Act* 18 *Geo. II*, c. 34 § 1 A certain pernicious game called roulet or roly-poly is daily practised. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 26 The foreign games of *Roulet* and *Rouge et Noir*. 1860 Ld. Lytton *Lucile* II. i, The duke..turn'd to roulette, And sat down, and play'd fast, and lost largely. 1882 Sergt. Ballantine *Exper.* iv, Roulette..was to be found at all the lower description of [gambling] houses.

b. *attrib.*, as *roulette box, table, -wheel.*

1827 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. vi, The Roulette table opens immediately. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 371 The raffler of the China ornaments produces a portable roulette box or table. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 59 Foreign noblemen..turning the crank instead of the roulette-wheel.

c. The centre part of a roulette table; a box used for a simple form of roulette. Also *Comb.*

1850 *Bohn's Hdbk. Games* (1867) 348 He throws an ivory ball into the concavity of the Roulette, in a direction opposite to the movement which he has given to the movable bottom. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 371 What may be called 'the board' of some of these 'roulettes' is numbered to thirty-two. *Ibid.* 189, I'm a roulette-maker now.

3. *Math.* A certain curve (see quots.).

1867 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 314/2 *Roulette*, the curve traced by any point in the plane of a given curve when the latter rolls, without sliding, over another fixed curve. 1879 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* vii. 284 Roulettes or curves generated by a point on a rolling curve.

4. A device to keep the hair in curl.

1860 Fairholt *Costume* (ed. 2) 571 To 'put a wig in pipes' was a phrase descriptive in the last century of a wig whose curls were kept in order by *roulettes*. 1874 *Temple Bar* XLI. 54 Their hair..is piled up in a wonderful pyramid of..rolls all so stiff that they stand alone without the aid of pads, roulets, puffs, or hair-pins.

5. *Engraving.* (See quots.)

1854 Fairholt *Dict. Terms Art* 376 *Roulette*, a small instrument..used by engravers to produce a series of dotted lines on a plate. It takes two forms, one like a spur-rowel.., and another which rolls at right angles with the shaft of the tool. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1994/1 Engravers' roulettes, principally used in mezzotinting to raise the burr when the original ground produced by the cradle has been too much scraped or burnished away.

6. A revolving toothed wheel used for perforating adhesive postage stamps.

1867 *Philatelist* I. 102 The next sort [of perforation]..is that not made by a fixed machine, but by what is called the *roulette*, or revolving wheel. *Ibid.* 103 A line..which acts as guidant to the roulette.

7. A light roller used in massage.

1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Pressions*, in massage, methods of pressing or compressing the muscles, by means of the whole hand, the tips of the fingers, or the roulet.

Hence **Roule·tter,** a player at roulette.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 6/1 We should have whole courts full of titled rouletters.

Roule·tted, *pa. pple.* [f. prec.] Of postage stamps: Perforated by means of a roulette.

1867 *Philatelist* I. 166 Some of the rouletted specimens are but an apology for it. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Feb. Suppl. 3 Not being rouletted, they may be considered proofs. 1891 Westoby *Post. Stamps Gt. Brit.* 3 Unused rouletted specimens exist.

So **Roule·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 604 Rouletting is done with a tool very much like those sold on the streets..to cut glass.

Rouliche, obs. form of Rully.

Roulie-poulie, Sc. variant of Roly-poly *sb.*

† **Roulk,** ? error for Rauk *a.*, hoarse.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 45 (Bann. MS.), [It] rowpit rewthfully roch in a roulk rud rane.

Roull, obs. f. Roll *sb.*[1] **Rouller,** obs. var. Roller *sb.* **Rouly-pouly,** obs. f. Roly-poly *sb.*

Roum, obs. or dial. f. Room *sb.* and *v.*

Rouman (*rū·măn*), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. F. *Roumain*, ad. the native name *Român* :—L. *Rōmān-us.*]

A. *sb.* **1.** = Roumanian *sb.* 1.

1856 H. Stanley *Rouman Anthol.* Pref. p. ix, The descent of the Roumans from the legionaries of Trajan and Aurel-

ian. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 269/2 These peculiarities are common to the Roumans north of the Danube.

2. = ROUMANIAN *sb.* 2.

1856 H. STANLEY *Rouman Anthol.* Pref. p. xi, The Latinity of Rouman is..sadly disguised under the Cyrillic alphabet.

B. *adj.* = ROUMANIAN *a.*

1856 H. STANLEY (*title*), Rouman Anthology; or, Selections of Rouman Poetry. *Ibid.* Pref. p. xi, The leading peculiarity of the Rouman language. 1883 *Science* II. 114/2 The Rouman language and Rouman institutions were examined in detail.

Hence **Rouma·nicize, Rou·manize** *v.*, to make Roumanian in character or form; **Rou·manish,** = ROUMANIAN *sb.* 2.

1876 WHITNEY *Lang. & Its Study* 296 Romance Languages:..(7) Roumanish, (8) Wallachian. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/3 Towns of purely German foundation and name, ..which it is impossible either to 'Magyarise' or to 'Roumanize'. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 242 The principle of Roumanicising the Jews in the schools succeeded.

Roumanian (rumē·niăn), *sb.* and *a.* [See prec. and -IAN.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A native of Roumania.

1868 *Morn. Star* 28 Mar., The excellent Roumanians are doing their little best to make religion and constitutional government ridiculous. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/3 Magyars and Roumanians alike have a right to call them by the names which they have borne..for generations.

2. The language of Roumania.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 701/1 Roumanian is not only the national language of the country of that name, but is used by a considerable population in Servia.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to Roumania or its inhabitants.

1881 MRS. E. B. MAWER (*title*), Roumanian Fairy Tales and Legends. 1883 *Science* II. 114/2 Roumanian ethnology. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* v, The Roumanian women are very beautiful.

Roumansh, var. of ROMANSH. **Roumbill,** obs. f. RUMBLE. **Roume,** obs. f. ROOM.

Roumeliote (rumē·liōut). Also **Rum-.** [ad. mod.Gr. Ῥουμελιώτης: see def. and -OTE.] A native of Roumelia, or that part of the Balkan peninsula lying immediately to the north of the Morea and Ægean. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 432/2 The Moreotes have not in general the frank boldness of the Roumeliotes. *Ibid.* 434/2 Dissensions between the Roumeliote chiefs. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* 217 The Rumeliotes and Bosniaks.

Roumm(e, obs. forms of ROOM.

† Roun. *Obs.* Forms: 1, 3–4 **run,** 2–4 **rune,** 3–5 **roune,** 4–5 **roun,** 5–6 **rowne.** [Common Teut.: OE. *rūn* str. fem., = MDu. *rune, ruun* (*ruen*), whisper, secret counsel, etc., OS. *rūna* (MLG. *rūne, rūn*), OHG. *rūna* (MHG. *rūne,* G. *raun,* dial. *rūn*), ON. *rún,* Goth. *rūna* (rendering Gr. *μυστήριον, συμβούλιον,* and *βουλή*). See also RUNE *sb.*[2]

The normal modern spelling both of the sb. and the related verb would have been *roun*; but the sb. barely survived beyond ME., and the verb by developing a final *d* assumed the form *round* (ROUND *v.*[2]).

The use of the word is largely poetic, and the precise sense intended is often very uncertain.]

1. A dark or mysterious saying; a secret or mystery.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John *Intr.* 4/4 Æt uaelle Iacobes miđ menigum dęalum runum [he] spræc. *a* 1000 *Elene* 333 (Gr.), Ðehyrađ, hizegleawe, halize rune, word & wisdom. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18786 Godess dærne rune Nass nohht tohhwhebþre whilwendlic, Acc a33 onn ane wise. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1333 Crist..schawde..suteliche þe deopschipe & te derne run of his deað on rode. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1529 Engrosid was the covenaunte be-twen hem bothe to, In presence of þe Emperour,—*in opyn,* & no roun.

2. A runic letter, a rune.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxii. (1890) 328 Se ġesiþ..hine ascode hwæđer he ða alysendlecan rune [L. *litteras salutorias*] cuđe. *a* 1000 *Proverbs* in Grein I. 349 Ræd sceal mon secġan, rune writan, leoþ ġesingan. *c* 1205 LAY. 3196 Þis writ com to Fraunce, to þan freo kinge. he hit lette raden, leof him weren þa runen [*v.r.* roune]. *Ibid.* 25340 Þan kaisere heo radden þat he write runen [*c* 1275 writes makede].

3. That which is written; writing; a writing, a book, an epistle.

a 1000 *Daniel* 542 (Gr.), Hæđen herizes wisa..bæd him areccan, hwæt seo run bude. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 134 Hæfdon hie on rune & on rimcræfte awriten..wera endestæf. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15230 Þan he tok þe bred and brack, Als it es redd in run. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2040 Bi water he sent adoun Liȝt linden spon. He wrot hem al wiþ roun.

4. Counsel, consultation, *esp.* of a private or secret nature.

Beowulf 172 Moniġ oft ġesæt rice to rune, ræd eahtedon. *a* 1000 *Wanderer* 111 (Gr.), Swa cwæđ snottor on mode, ġesæt him sundor æt rune. 1006 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 351 Ic Siward cinges þeġen æt ræde and æt runan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6397 Þeȝȝ þa comenn to þe king, & he þeȝȝm droh to rune. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3987 Thoru mi moder red and run, I stal him fra his benisun. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1218 (Kölbing), Yuel þe bifalle,..þou hast yseyd to loude þi roun!

5. A speech or discourse.

In early use with implication of secrecy (cf. sense 1). In the two latest quots. the meaning appears to be 'popular talk or rumour, report'.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 89 (Trin. Coll. MS.), Elche rune he hereð and he wot alle dade. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1170 Dahet euer suich budel in tune, þat euer bodeþ un-wreste rune, An euer bringeþ vuele tiþinge. 13.. *K. Alis.* 806 (W.), For he wolde, in schort roune, Alisaundre his sone croune. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 945 Þe ferþ ȝere, (a ferly roun!) Þre hundred barnes fre. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 244 A riall roune þou me redis, a reson of blis. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXVIII. (MS. Douce 354 fol. 80b), For whom þer was amonge the comonte A grete byworde, as fele on þe wondre and Roun As did vpon the Erle Edryke of Stractoun. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 76 By reauing breath and rowne in worldly stage..Of him that well deserude..For worship and renowne to haue his share.

b. A song; a cry or call.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* vi. 29 Geynest under gore, herkne to my roune. *Ibid.* xiii. 43 Lenten ys come with love to toune, With blosmen ant with briddes roune. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 510 Þai blewen þe riȝt kinde And radde þe riȝt roun. *a* 1400 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1029 Sir Giffroun..Was bore hom on his scheld Wiþ care and rufull roun.

6. A form of speech; a language.

c 1205 LAY. 32000 Þa nomen of þan tunen on Sexisce runen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13757 Egle ys ern on Englische roun.

Roun, obs. f. ROUND *v.*[2]; obs. pa. pple. of RUN *v.*

Rounce (rauns), *sb.*[1] *Typog.* [ad. Du. *ronds(e, ronse* in the same sense: it is not quite certain whether this is a derivative of *rond* round.]

1. The handle of the winch by which the spit and wheel are turned so as to run the carriage of a hand-press in and out.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* vi. 68 On the straight Shank of this Winch is fitted the Rounce. *Ibid.* xxi. 323 Having Pull'd the first Pull, and having the Rounce still in his Left Hand, He turns the Rounce about again. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing,* To the outside of the Spit is fix'd a Handle, or Rounce, by which the Press-man turns the Plank in or out at pleasure. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 248 By a gentle motion of the rounce.., fixed on the end of the spit. 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 323 On the square pin is fitted a winch, on which is placed the rounce, five inches long. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 294 The carriage is moved by the rounce or handle K, with a spit and leather girts very similar to the wooden press. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 115 *Rounce,* the handle by means of which the press carriage is run in and out.

2. The spit and wheel (or girth-barrel) of a printing-press.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 3 In winding the Girts off or on the Barrel of the Rounce. 1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 343 The girths should be nailed on the barrel of the rounce. 1838 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rounce,* a wooden cylinder, to which is attached a belt and handle, for rolling in and out the bed or coffin of a printing-press. 1892 OLDFIELD *Man. Typog.* xxi, The rounce should now be fixed and followed by the table, to which the girths of the rounce must be attached.

b. *attrib.*, as *rounce-barrel, -handle, -spindle.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 3 The Carriage-board, Frame of the Coffin, and the Rounce-barrel. *Ibid.* P 6 Both ends of the Rounce-Spindle. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon* 411 With a rounce handle on the end of this spindle.

Rounce, *sb.*[2] *U.S.* A card-game in which the winning is determined by subtracting from an initial score.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 R. F. FOSTER *Compl. Hoyle* 281.

Rounce, obs. form of ROUNGY.

Rounce, *v.*: see ROUNCING *ppl. a.*

† Rounce robble hobble. *Obs.* [Imitative.] Stanyhurst's attempt to represent the sound of thunder, copied allusively or derisively by some later writers.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 137 A clapping fyer-bolt (such as oft, with rownce robel hobble, Ioue toe the ground clattreth). 1589 NASH in Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 Then did he make heauens vault to rebounde, with rounce robble hobble Of ruffe raffe roaring, with thwick thwack thurlery bouncing. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II, Was't not rare sport at the sea-battle, whilst rounce robble hobble roared from the ship sides. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* IV. ii, I'll come upon her with rounce, robble-hobble, and thwick-thwack-thirlery bouncing. 1656 *Choyce Drollery* 7 Rounce, Robble, Hobble, he that writ so big.

Rouncing (rau·nsiŋ), *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* [? Imitative.] Roaring, noisy.

A verb *rounce* occurs in some dialects with the sense of 'to bounce', 'to flounce about'.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 69 Sir Andrew Flamocke.., at the very time the king drew his horn from his mouth, lets me fly a rouncing F. from his T—. 1851 STERNBERG *Folk-Lore & Dial. Northants* 87 'A rouncing fire'. 'A rouncing wind'. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-Bk.* s.v.

Rouncival (rau·nsivăl). Forms: *a.* 6 **rownseual, rounceuall, -vall,** 7 **rounse-,** 7–9 **rouncevale**; 6 **rounsefal,** 7 **rouncefall.** *β.* 6–7 **rounsiual** (7 **-val**), 7–8 **rouncival** (7 **-ual**(1, **-vall**); 7 **rownsifall, rouncifold.** *γ.* 6 **runciual**(1, 7 **-vale, runsivill.** *δ.* 8 **ronce-, roncival.** [Perhaps from the place-name *Roncesvalles* (*Roncevaux*), as stated by Blount (see quot. 1674 in sense 1), but there appears to be no outside confirmation of this, and the development of the later senses is obscure. In sense 4 there is prob. association with *rounce* (see prec.) and *fall* sb.]

1. Used *attrib.* as the specific designation of a large variety of garden or field pea.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 78 Set (as a daintie thy runciuall pease. *Ibid.* 95 Runciuall pease set in winter. 1654 in F. L. Hawks *Hist. N. Carolina* (1858) II. 19 There was one Indian had two beads of gold in his ears, big as rounceval peas. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Rounceval Peas,* a sort of great Peas, well known, and took name from Roncevall, a place at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains, from whence they first came to us. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *July* P 43 Ronceval Pease, Garden Beans, and French Beans. 1742 JARVIS *Don Quix.* II. III. vi, Each grain would have been the size of a good Ronceval-pea. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 575/2 Gray Rouncival, Giant, or Dutch Pea.—This is the latest of the field varieties.

b. *ellipt.* Also *pl.*, peas of this variety.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 51 But rather sowe otes, or else bullimong there, gray peason, or runciuals, fitches, or tere. *Ibid.* 87 Sowe runciuals timelie, and all that be gray. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XX. 46 The Rouncefall, great Beans, and early-ripening Peason. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 14 Rounsevals, if sowed never so early, will scarce come before the latter part of the month of June. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 138 In Staffordshire they sow Garden-Rouncivals in the Fields. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* Feb. 32 Also marrowfats to succeed the above, and rouncivals, or other larger kinds. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* 618 The egg, the moratto, the Prussian blue, and the rouncivals..are all very fine eating peas. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 577 White Rouncival..[with seeds] large, irregularly shaped, and white.

†c. *transf.* A wart. *Obs.*[-1]

1656 MENNIS & SMITH *Musarum Deliciæ* (ed. 2) 12 Cicero, (that wrote in Prose) So call'd, from Rouncival on's Nose.

† 2. a. *attrib.* Gigantic, huge; robustious. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 92 Then runs from mountayns and woods thee rownseual helwarme Of Cyclopan lurdens. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromm.* Wks. 1873 I. 243 Dost roare? th' ast a good rouncivall voice to cry Lanthorne and Candle-light. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. 33 Crassitude, gross, deep, incrassate, rouncival.

† b. A monster. *Obs.*[-1]

1641 A. SCOTT *Journ.* in *Misc. Sc. Hist. Soc.* (1904) 278 So for a curious glover straite he calls To flea the rownsifall, and stuffs his hyde.

† 3. A woman of large build and boisterous or loose manners. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 52 It was so fulsome a fat Bonarobe and terrible Rounceuall. 1611 HEYWOOD *Golden Age* II. i, I am not yet of that giant size but I may pass for a bona roba, a rounceval, a virago, or a good manly lass. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 72 The reaking, sweaty Rouncifolds of Py-Corner.

† 4. a. A heavy fall, a crash. *Obs.*[-1]

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 63 Then the tre deepe minced..At leingth with rounsefal, from stock vntruncked, yt harssheth.

† b. A form of alliterative verse. *Obs.*[-1]

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 68 For flyting, or Inuectiues, we this kynde of verse following, callit Rouncefallis, or Tumbling verse.

Rouncy[1] (rau·nsi). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: *α.* 4 **runci, runce, runcy,** 5–6 **runsy.** *β.* 4 **ronsi,** 5 **ronsy, rounsee.** *γ.* 4 **rouncyn, rounce, rounci,** 4–5 **rounsy,** 5 **rownsy, -se, -cy, rounsey,** 5, 6 **rounse,** 5 (9 *arch.*) **rouncy** (9 *arch.* **rouncey**). [a. OF. *ronci, roncin, runcin* (mod.F. *roussin*), = Prov. *roci, rossi, roncin,* Sp. *rocin,* Pg. *rocim, rossim,* It. *ronzino,* med.L. *roncinus, runcinus,* etc. (see Du Cange): the origin of these forms is unknown. The word also appears in MDu. *runsine, ronsside, rosside,* etc., and in Welsh *rhwnsi* (from English).] A horse, esp. a riding-horse.

α. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2569 For he him dredde swiþe sore, So runci spore. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 177, I salle do him hang hie, or drawe with runcys. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 791 Vpon ane rude Runsy he ruschit out of toun. *Ibid.* 870 The gentill Knicht..ruschit fra his Runsy. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 228 Quhill runsyis rynnis away with cairt and quheillis.

β. 13.. *Sir Beues* 757 Beues let sadlen is ronsi. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2887 Þis renke with his Ronsees he ridis ouire & leuys. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 479 He was the Ryallest of array, On Ronsy micht ryde.

γ. *c* 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 188 Hue nomen huere rouncyns out of the stalle. *Ibid.* 190 Ther hue loren huere stedes, ant mony rouncyn. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11422 Bowes, arewes, he gaf to archers, Rounsyes gode vnto squiers. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 303 Þe renk on his rounce hym ruched in his sadel. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 817 Þis renke & his rounsy þai reche vp a croune. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Graal* III. 585 Down he alyhte of his rowncy. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1314 Of Dyomedes stable He brought out a rable Of coursers and rounses.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 145 Race-horse sired, not rouncy born. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quixote* I. XXXVIII, It is the rouncy of Master Miguel de Cervantes.

† **Rouncy**[2]: see ROUNCE ROBBLE HOBBLE.

1616 B. JONSON *Masque of Queenes* Wks. 954 Rouncy is ouer, Robble is vnder, A flash of light and a clap of thunder.

† **Rouncy**[3]. *Obs.*[-0] = ROUNCIVAL 3.

1647 HEXHAM *Eng.-Du. Dict.*, Rouncie, or rouncevall, *een mannelick wijf.*

Round (raund), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4 **roonde,** 6 *Sc.* **ronde, runde,** 9 *Sc.* **roond**; 5 **rownde,** 5–7 **rownd**; 5–6 **rounde** (6 **rovnde**), 6– **round** (7 **rovnd**). *β.* 5–7 **rowne,** 5 **rown,** 8–9 *dial.* **roun', roon'.** [Partly a. F. *rond* masc. or *ronde* fem., and partly absolute uses of ROUND *a.* Cf. Du. *rond,* Da. and Sw. *rund,* G. *runde.*]

I. 1. A spherical or globular body; a sphere, globe, planet. Somewhat *rare.*

c 1330 *King of Tars* 544 Lymes hedde hit non; But as a roonde of flesche icore In chaumbre lay hire bifore. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Cræsus* V. i, She 'twixt her bosomes Rounds

entomb'd his head. 1614 — *Doomsday* III. i, Immortall Monarch, ruler of the rounds. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. xxx. Wks. (Grosart) 16 As those farre shining Rounds in open skies. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 253 To yon dim rounds first elevate thy view.

b. *This* (*earthly*, etc.) *round*, the earth.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXXII. ix, Lett all this round Thy honor sound. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* II. 347 The Monarchies, that couer all This earthly round with Maiestie. 1607 J. Davies (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21/2 The Delvge (that did rince this Rovnd). 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 267 Elemental Air, diffus'd In circuit to the uttermost convex Of this great Round. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iv, Some incarnate Mephistopheles, to whom this great terrestrial and celestial Round, after all, were but some huge foolish Whirligig.

c. The vault of heaven.

c 1590 Montgomerie *Sonn.* XXXI. 7 Behind the..tuinkling round of burning rubies rare, Quhair all the gods thy duelling do desyre. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativ.* X. 102 Nature that heard such sound Beneath the hollow round Of Cynthia's seat. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* III. 160 The round of Heav'n, which all contains. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. Introd. 50 The wild birds carol to the round. 1879 Burroughs *Locusts & Wild Honey* 99 Not a speck or film in all the round of the sky.

2. An object of a circular form. In early use in spec. senses, as a heraldic roundle, a round piece of metal, a round mark in archery, etc.

c 1500 *Sc. Poem on Her.* 107 in *Bk. Precedence* 97 In armis ar sertene rondis, as ball. 1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 121 To Will Raa, cultellar, for viij roundis to the Kingis swordis and grinding of thaim. 1531 in Butt *Ford's Archery* (1887) 141 Paied to Byrde Yeoman of the Kinges bowes for making the Roundes. *c* 1555 Edw. VI *Jrnl.* (Roxb.) 312, I lost the chaling of shoting at roundes, and wane at rovers. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 109 Ouer their shashes the men weare rounds of stiffned russet to defend their brains from the piercing feruour. 1688 Holme *Armoury* I. vi. 60/2, I shall in the first place speak of the Rounds, Roundles, or Roundlets. 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* II. 46 The Theban spear;.. Full to the center of the shield, it came; And, rising swiftly from the polish'd round, His throat transfix'd. 1810 Sir A. Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) 54 Those polish'd rounds which decorate the coat, And brilliant shine upon some youth of note.

† **b.** Some species of flat sea-fish. *Obs.*—1

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 32 Of flat [fish there are] Brets, Turbets, Dories, Round, [etc.].

c. A large round piece *of* beef, usually one cut from the haunch.

In Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 148, where one MS. gives *rounde of bacon*, the correct reading is clearly *ronde*: see Rond *sb.*[1] 1.

1821 Scott *Pirate* xvii, The board groaned with rounds of hung beef. 1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* liv. 309 A magnificent cold round of home-fed beef, red with saltpetre. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I. 16 A round of cold spiced beef.

transf. 1861 G. F. Berkeley *Eng. Sportsman* xv. 246 The quarters of the animal are indeed 'rounds of beef'.

d. *Brewing.* A large vessel or cask employed in the final process of fermenting beer.

1806 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Jan. 2/2. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 173 Cleansing is generally performed in a number of vessels like hogsheads, called the *rounds*, from which the drink, if porter, is, when sufficiently purged, pumped up into immense store vats. 1880 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* II. 406 It was at one time the practice amongst the Scotch brewers to employ fermenting rounds only, and to cleanse from these directly into the casks.

3. A rung or rundle of a ladder.

1548 Elyot, *Climacter*, the rounde or step of a ladder. 1579–80 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 410 Item, for the ladder rownes, vjd. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 40 A Ladder of eight or moe rounds. 1667 L. Stucley *Gospel Glass* XXVI. (1670) 253 They should be but as the rounds of a Ladder. 1709 *Tatler* No. 42 P 13 A Ladder of Ten Rounds. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., The common mode of describing the length of a ladder is to call it 'a ladder of so many rounds'. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1245/1 The collapsing-ladder..has rounds pivoted to the side-rails.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1577–82 Breton *Floorish upon Fancie* Pref., To make my Ladder of such stuffe As I may trust...But then the Rovndes must not be made of Rimes. *a* 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) I. 127 Let who will climbe ambitions glibbery rounds. 1661 J. Davies *Civil Warres* 152 They..pursue their ..intentions to the very vttermost round of the ladder. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 173, I should scorn to make myself a Round to any Man's Ladder of Preferment. 1786–7 *Microcosm* (ed. 2) 437 Having arrived at the 'topmost round' of that learning which this seminary was capable of bestowing. 1858 Longf. *Ladder St. Augustine* ii, Our pleasures and our discontents Are rounds by which we may ascend. 1875 Mrs. Trollope *Charming Fellow* I. xiii. 170, I may consider myself on the first round of the ladder.

† **c.** The rounce of a printing-press. *Obs.*—0

1648 Hexham II, *Roultse*, the Wheele or Round of a presse.

d. A tooth or stave of a trundle.

1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 6 To this is applied a Trundle, or Pinion,..of six Rounds, or Teeth. 1764 J. Ferguson *Lect.* iii. 35 A winch six inches long, fixt on the axis of a trundle of 8 staves or rounds. 1805 Brewster *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 *note*, The cylindrical bars of trundles..are called staves, or rounds. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2634/1 *Trundle-wheel*, a wheel acting as a pinion, in which the cogs consist of rounds or trundles fastened in disks which are secured to an axle.

e. A round cross-bar connecting the stilts of a plough, or legs of a chair; a stretcher.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1746/2, 1994/1, 2426/2. 1905 Mary E. Wilkins *Debtor* 266 Eddy sat down and swung his feet, kicking the round of the chair.

f. An iron bar of circular section.

1891 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/4 Engineers are sending in good orders for turning rounds, &c., and the demand for the general run of sizes in rounds, flats, squares, &c., is steadily increasing.

4. † **a.** A piece of sculpture or statuary executed in the round (see 5 a). *Obs.*

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xii. (1634) 110 Besides, Rounds (so Painters call Statues and their fragments) may be had when the life cannot. *Ibid.*, A Round is better to draw by ..than any flat or painting whatsoever. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 116 Rounds, Busts, Relievos and entire Figures. *a* 1700 — *Diary* 22 Oct. 1644, Over the door is a round of M. Angelo.

b. *Arch.* A rounded moulding. (Cf. *quarter-round*, s.v. Quarter *sb.* 30.)

1673 Moxon tr. *Barozzi's Arch.* 44 The Astragaloes, or Rounds. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Volute*, In others, the Round is parallel to the Abacus, and springs out from behind the Flower thereof. *a* 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 249 Its practical use being to strengthen the hollows rather than to enrich the rounds.

† **c.** A quantity of material made up in a roll.

1696 J. F. *Merch. Warehо. laid open* 5 The Cambricks are sold..in a Parcel, the Kentings are sold by Rounds, as four or five in a Round.

d. A plane with a convex bottom and iron, for working hollows or grooves.

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 488 Concave and convex planes, called hollows and rounds, include the fifth or sixth ..of the circle. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2113/1 The illustration shows the use of hollows and rounds, in the molding of a panel door.

5. *The round*: **a.** That form of sculpture in which the figure stands clear of any ground, as distinguished from *relief*.

1811 *Self Instructor* 512 The art of drawing, both from the round and from life. 1873 Fortnum *Maiolica* xv. 171 Many early pieces, modelled in high relief and in the round, are probably of this origin. 1900 A. S. Murray *Catal. Sculpt. Parthen.* 113 In slab xxxviii. the cow's right horn must have been carved in the round, only the tip being attached to the background of the relief.

b. A rounded or convex form.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 407/1 Lay the bend mould upon it, so as may best answer the round according to the grain of the wood. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/1 The back springs back into its rounded form, and thus the face presents the appearance of having been cut in the round.

c. The natural form of timber, without being squared in any way.

1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 251 Beech about the same, and sycamore 1*s.* 3*d.* all in the round, and where the trees were fallen.

II. 6. The circumference or outer bounds *of* some circular object; the complete circle *of* something (with or without implication of the included area).

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 600 *Paritonius*, the rownde of the erth. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 932 To..turn the giddy round of Fortune's wheel. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 32 On the left side stands the round of an ancient Chappell. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 357 The ring or round of the Wheel is more flat. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 211 That of Rome was built of Travertine Stone..in the Circuit or exterior Round. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 258 The moon.. Resplendent less, but of an ampler round. 1821 Scott *Pirate* XXV, The wide round of earth..holds nothing that I would call a recompense. 1833 Tennyson *Miller's Daughter* 102 The dark round of the dripping wheel. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* (1858) 476 The 'circles' or the 'round' of the oases of the Jordan.

fig. 1865 Neale *Hymns Paradise* 66 There the soul, in fullest tenour, Graspeth Wisdom's total round. 1870 Lowell *My Books* Ser. I. (1873) 170 Shakespeare, the vast round of whose balanced nature seems to have been equatorial.

7. A circle, ring, or coil; an annular enclosing line or device. † *In round*, in a circle.

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xix. 27 Ne 3e shulen in rownde [L. *in rotundum*] dodde heer, ne shaue beerde.

1589 Fleming *Virg. Georg.* I. 9 The serpent huge with winding bowts and rounds Slides downe..in maner of a riuer. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 88 What is this, that.. weares vpon his Baby-brow, the round And top of Soueraignty? 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 183 The Serpent..fast sleeping soon he found In Labyrinth of many a round self-rowld. 1742 tr. *Heister's Surg.* III. (1768) II. 386 Then the Roller ascends gradually by spiral Rounds towards the Inguen. 1817 J. Evans *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 169 At each end, in a round, is a knight on horseback, in the manner of ancient seals. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Dec. 7/1 Upon which was engraved in a round, an inscription of a star with six rays.

fig. 1868 Nettlship *Ess. Browning's Poetry* viii. 291 We cannot each finish our lives to a perfect round.

† **b.** ? A single turn of a chain. *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2838/4 Lost.., a Gold Chain with 7 Rounds. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 8. 4/2 A Gold Chain containing six Rounds with a Gold Locket.

c. A single turn of yarn, etc., when wound as on a reel.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* II. I. v. 18 A moss, which is about 60 inches in the round, can be most conveniently reeled off. 1880 *Plain Hints* 58 All materials in skeins are divided above into 'rounds' as they are comparatively easily counted.

8. A structure, or part of one, a building, enclosing wall, etc., having a circular form.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 336 Ane greit round as it had bene ane blokhouse. *Ibid.*, Farder thair was tua great roundis in ilk syde of the 3eit. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., If any spirit breathes within this round [*sc.* the theatre], Uncapable of waightie passion. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 16 A rotundo..open at the top with a large round. 1706 tr. *C'tess D'Anois Trav.* 127 The old Walls..are yet standing: There are of them four Rounds, built at divers times. 1725 J. Henley tr. *Montfaucon's Antiq. Italy* (ed. 2) 21 A Round of Walls fortified with Towers. 1820 Scott *Monast.* v, The small *round*, or turret closet,..was accessible by another door. 1865 Hunt *Pop. Rom. West Eng.* (1896) 275 Then it was that they constructed the rounds..to protect their tin ground. 1881 Freeman *Venice* 133 The arches of the round rest on heavy rectangular piers of truly Roman strength.

b. A circular part, form, or arrangement of natural origin.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 107 The Iland is square with foure rounds at the corners like Mount Edgecumb. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 397 High are thy rounds, steepe, circled, as I see. 1741 Lady Pomfret *Lett.* (1805) III. 269 A vast round of mountains, joined, and covered with fir-trees. 1784 Beckford *Vathek* (1868) 68 She passed the large round of honeysuckles, her favourite resort.

c. A curve or bend, as of a river, bay, etc.

1616 B. Jonson *Queenes Masques* Wks. II. 908 Those curious Squares and Rounds Wherewith thou flow'st betwixt the grounds Of fruitfull Kent. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 165 So Jove's bright bow displays its watry round. 1799 Nelson 30 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 343 Castel-a-Mare, which is opposite Naples, and, by the Round of the Bay, twelve miles distant. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 262 The yielding concave bends sublimer rounds. 1890 *Murray's Lincolnshire* 177 The Trent makes some eccentric windings, called 'rounds', in this parish.

† **d.** *In round*, round about. *Obs.*—1

1618 Bolton *Florus* III. x. (1636) 205 That most spacious city..was girt in round by Cæsar with workes, stakes, and a ditch.

9. A circular group, knot, or assemblage of persons. Freq. in phr. *in a round*, in a ring.

With quots. 1590, 1887 cf. sense 11.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 7 A troupe of Faunes and Satyres far away Within the wood were dauncing in a rownd. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 96 The Souldiers..gathered together, and stood in rounds. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 52 From midst of that learn'd Round come I. 1711 Addison *Spectator* No. 1 P 5 Sometimes I am seen thrusting my Head into a Round of Politicians at Will's. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 518 The peers encircling form an awful round. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 215 The dance of four sweet Pisan maids, in a round.

fig. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 385 Constant at routs, familiar with a round Of ladyships. 1826 Lamb *Pop. Fallacies* xiii, Cannot we..know Sulpicia without knowing all the round of her card-playing relations?

b. A circular group of things; a number of things set or arranged in a ring.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 50 (My daughter) and my little sonne, And three or foure more of their growth,..With rounds of waxen Tapers on their heads. 1620 J. Pyper tr. *Hist. Astrea* I. II. 7 He made a Round of dead bodies about Clidaman. 1663 Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 33 Encompassed only with a round of Columns. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 131 A Grave Assembly, but ill seated upon Low Stools set in a Round.

fig. 1767 Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 2 In a round of different professions, all must either immediately or relatively depend on each other. 1865 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* XXXVI, Repeating again and again the same small round of memories.

III. † 10. A swinging stroke or cut. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Fencing w. two handed Sword* in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 309 A gode rounde with an hauke and smyte ry3t doune. *Ibid.*, Gedyr up a doblet and spare not hys croune, With a rownde and a rake abyde at a bay. *a* 1627 Sir J. Beaumont *Bosworth F.* 547 Erects his weapon with a nimble round, And sends the Peasant's arm to kiss the ground.

11. A dance in which the performers move in a circle or ring, or around a room, etc.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 193 Sum sing sangis, dansis ledys, and rovndis. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 108 To tel you..what roundes were daunced in large and brode places..it were a long woorke. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 130 Ile Charme the Ayre to giue a sound, While you performe your Antique round. 1636 J. Stratford in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 49 Keeping their Revells now on Cotswold downes, In thy great honour, dancing Masques, and Rownes. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* I. 702 The Jocond Fairies dance their silent round. 1798 Wordsw. *Peter Bell* I. 223 Peter, by the mountain rills, Had danced his round with Highland lasses. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* XLIV, A good fellow and a merry, who will..draw a bow, and dance a Cheshire round, with e'er a man in Yorkshire. 1892 Symonds *M. Angelo* (1893) I. VII. 34 Ballats for women to chant as they danced their rounds on the piazza.

fig. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 45 There are other which haue a share with them in their Schooles, therefore ought they to daunce the same Rounde. *a* 1593 Marlowe *Edw. II*, IV. iii, With him is Edmund gone associate? And will Sir John of Hainault lead the round? 1799 Wordsw. *Three years she grew* 28 Where rivulets dance their wayward round.

b. The music for such a dance. *rare*—1.

1626 Breton *Pasquil's Madcappe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 7/2 A Fidler..Who..can but play a Round or Hey-de-gey, And that perhaps he onely hath by roate.

† **c.** *Sallinger's* (prob. = *St. Leger's*) *round. Obs.*

1607 Heywood *Wom. killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 98 Wee'l have Sellengers round. *c* 1645 Cleveland *Let.* Wks. (1677) 126, I look upon your Letter as a Spittle-Sermon; Salinger's Round, the same again. 1698 E. Ward *Lond. Spy* II. (1709) 30 'Twill make a Parson Dance Sallingers-round, a Puritan Lust after the Flesh.

12. Movement in a circle, or about an axis; motion round a certain course or track.

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xxviii. 415 The children with the old men made a certaine shew, with rounds and turnings. 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Love & Life* iv, [The sun] does three hundred Rounds enclose Within one yearly Circles space. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIV. 339 In giddy rounds the whirling ship is tost. 1738 Wesley

Hymns, Eternal Power i, Where Stars revolve their little Rounds. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atl.* 490 Those streams of upper air Which whirl the earth in its diurnal round. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* i, His kill-joy visage will never again stop the bottle in its round. 1877 R. J. MORE *Under the Balkans* xv. 216 At the end of the third round they all marched out of the house.

fig. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 108 The rounds of restless Love When high and low she searches. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. (1853) 115 In a constant round from the capital to the watering place, and from the watering place to the capital.

†b. *In (a) round*, in a circle. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 9 This Motion worketh in round at first..and then worketh in Progress. 1632 J. HAYWARD *Biondi's Eromena* 37 He ranne always in a round, going.. very little wide from the same place.

c. A roundabout way or course; one which turns round in a circle.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 109 Ile leade you about a Round..through bush, through brake, through bryer. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 269, I bad them..then, keeping out of Sight, take a round, always answering when the other hollow'd. 1722 — *Journ. Plague* (Rtldg.) 25, [He] fetch'd a Round farther into Buckinghamshire .. to a Retreat he had found out there. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v, You took them in a round, while they supposed themselves going forward. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxxviii, You have given yourself a long round, and forced me to take a long round in order to meet you.

13. A recurring or revolving course *of* time.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 181 P 1 We make it [the clock] strike the Round of all its Hours. 1710 CONGREVE *To Cynthia* 27 Thro' each returning Year, may that Hour be Distinguish'd in the Rounds of all Eternity. 1798 ROGERS *Epistle to Friend* 12 The gay months of Carnival resume Their annual round of glitter and perfume. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 983 What a calm round of hours shall make my days. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 4 Shall Error in the round of time Still father Truth?

b. A recurring or continuous succession or series *of* events, occupations, duties, etc.

1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Repentance* E 4, In all this Round of life and death. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 6 A Cave.., Where light and darkness in perpetual round Lodge and dislodge by turns. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 195 Care and sorrow and the repetition of vain delights which fill up the round of life. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 191 P 11 This is the round of my day; and when shall I..so change it as to want a book? 1813 F. J. JACKSON in *Sir G. Jackson's Diaries & Lett.* (1873) II. 191 The noisy round of the so-called pleasures of a London season. 1841 B. HALL *Patchwork* II. 209 The same causes bring a perpetual round of company to Malta. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream of Leicestersh.* 337 The Quorn had a round of sport from noon till dark.

14. *Mil.* The walk or circuit performed by the watch among the sentinels of a garrison, camp, etc., esp. during the night. Chiefly in phr. *to go* (†*make, take, tread*), *pace*, or *walk the round*.

After F. *ronde*, whence also Sp., Pg., and It. *ronda*.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* VI. iv. 244 The first [soldier] in the time of winter maketh his Rounds & counter Roundes for sixe houres. 1626 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* VIII. 434 So gettinge vp, he quicklie trode the rowne, ..and crie[d] revenge, which pleasd the soldiers tooth. 1646 H. P. *Medit. Seige* 92 He that hath the charge of the Guard in the night time is to walke the round at times. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In strict Garrison, the Rounds go every Quarter of an Hour. *a* 1792 LANGTON in *Boswell* (Oxf. ed.) II. 272 He accompanied the Major of the regiment in going what are styled the *Rounds*, where he might observe the forms of visiting the guards. 1813 SCOTT *Triern.* III. x, As when a guard Of some proud castle, holding ward, Pace forth their nightly round. 1868 *Regul. & Orders Army* § 859 Commanders of Guards are to go their rounds twice by day and twice by night.

fig. 1855 BROWNING *Master Hugues* iv, You may challenge them, not a response Get the church-saints on their rounds!

b. A watch under the command of an officer, which goes round a camp, the ramparts of a fortress, etc., to see that the sentinels are vigilant, or which parades the streets of a town to preserve good order; a military patrol.

1581 BLANDY *Castle of Policy* 18 b, Corporall, gentleman in a company or of the Rounde, Launce passado. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii. 107 The Round finding the Sentinell vigilant, needs not alwayes approch neare him. 1627 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1635) 152 Divers times meeting the Gentlemen of the round.., he would stop their passages and turne them backe againe. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 151 After which they kept their Rounds and Guards in the Citie, and sent Hors to the relief of Segovia. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* 193 Don Vincent fearing to be taken up by the Rounds, .left that Street with all possible speed. 1802 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* s.v., As soon as the sentry..perceives the round coming, he shall give notice to the guard. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 84 It was just the place to hear the round going by at night in the darkness, with the solid tramp of men marching.

15. A customary circuit, walk, or course; the beat or course traversed by a watchman, constable, vendor, etc.; also *transf.* Freq. in phr. *to walk, take, go*, etc., *one's round(s)*.

1607 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Summa Totalis* Wks. (Grosart) I. 10/2 Ere once the Sunne his Round perambulate. 1688 PENTON *Guard. Instr.* (1897) 43, I could willingly have heard him [a Proctor in Oxford] longer but that he was to go his Rounds. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 P 2 The watchful Bellman march'd his Round. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 74 In the Account she gave us of her benevolent Round, as Lady Davers calls it. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xvii, The regularity with which the keeper makes his rounds with a loaded fowling-piece. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxii, A potman was going his rounds with beer. 1878 J. MILLER *Songs of Italy* 36 If a dead man should be found By these same fishers in their round.

attrib. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xxv, These irregular and uncovenanted halts, not entered in the round book.

16. A turn, a walk or drive, round a place or to a series of places, for the purpose of recreation, sight-seeing, purchasing, etc.; esp. in phr. *to make, go, take a round*. Also *fig.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. iv, Come, Ladies, shall we talk a round? As men Do walk a mile, women should talk an hour After supper. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 100 Thence we took a Round..to the English Tombs. *Ibid.* 137 Liberty to take a Round about the Castle. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 P 1, I went into Lincoln-Inn-Walks; and having taken a Round or Two, I sate down. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I, Mercy upon me, what a round I have taken! ..don't you see I am tired to death? *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* II. 364 Yet I will take a round with you, and hope..To beat the poet and the devil together.

slang. c 1848 'JUDSON' *Myst. N. Y.* I. 113 Taking a cruise about town, or going on a spree, is called taking a round.

b. A series *of* visits or calls.

1772 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 30 Apr., We went yesterday to make a round of visits. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuzz.* xxvii, I had a round of visits to make. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi, I..made another round of visits.

c. *Golf.* A spell of play in which the player goes right round the course, or plays all the holes.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 766/2 A 'round', as it is termed, of the links [at St. Andrews] is very nearly four miles. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 473 *Medal play*, the method of playing a game of golf by counting the number of strokes taken to the round by each side.

17. The circuit *of* a place, etc. †Also in early use without const.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. ii, He walks the round up and down, through every room o' the house. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 11 The principal was by that time in the court and walked the round with a great lanthorn before him. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. x, You have danc'd the Round of all the Courts. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 27 Oct., I am glad that you made the round of Lichfield with so much success. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. II. ii. 189 In a short time we made the round of the Society. 1861 PEACOCK *Gryll G.* XXXI, Lord Curryfin.. —in his official capacity—taking the round of the rooms. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* XVIII. 211 You will find him.. going the rounds of the sacred place, prostrating himself at every shrine.

fig. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 582 *Rounds of the Galley*,..is figurative of a man incurring the expressed scorn of his shipmates.

†b. *To go the round*, of communications, news, etc., to be passed or handed on round a whole set of persons, etc. Also const. *of*.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 124 The rest..communicate it one to another, till it hath gone the round. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* V. 79 No light sayings of his upon the matter were going the round of his neighbourhood. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* I. 66 The following anecdote, that is now going the round of the papers. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 9 This celebrated epistle..created quite a sensation..as it went the round after tea.

c. *pl.* (See quots.; and cf. ROUNDSMAN 1.)

1795 SIR F. M. EDEN *State Poor* II. 29 Most labourers are, (as it is termed,) on the Rounds; that is, they go to work from one house to another round the parish. 1823 BATCHELOR *Agric.* 608 (E. D. D.), The increase of population has caused a deficiency of employment, which is so remarkable in some seasons, that a great proportion of the labourers 'go the rounds'. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Rounds-Men*, labouring poor, who are taken into employment by the farmers in rotation; when they are said to be 'on the rounds'.

IV. †18. *In round*, in turn or rotation. *rare.*

1527 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 32 At this accompte hath bene dismissed John Beke and chosen in round Richard Body.

19. *Mus.* †a. A kind of song sung by two or more persons, each taking up the strain in turn.

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rounde a songe, *rondeau, virelay.* 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 The sixt kinde, is called a round, beeing mutuallie sung betweene two: one singeth one verse, the other the next, eche rymeth with himselfe. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* x, He had beene.. the master setter of catches or roundes vsed to be sung by Tinkers, as they sit by the fire with a pot of good ale betweene theyr legges. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* IV. i, A Round, a Round, a Round, Boyes, a Round, Let Mirth fly aloft, and Sorrow be drown'd. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN *Boileau's Art Poet.* II. 366 Each poem his perfection has apart; The British round in plainness shows his art.

b. (See quot. 1872.)

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) III. 348 A round is no more than a song of as many strains or sections as parts. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Round*, a species of fugue in the unison, composed in imitation of a catch, and so called because the performers follow each other through the several parts in a circulatory motion. 1872 BANISTER *Music* (1885) XXXV. 188 A Round is a species of Canon, for three or more equal voices, in which one voice sings a short complete melody, which is then sung by a second voice, the first voice proceeding to another accompanying melody.

20. A quantity of liquor served round a company, or drunk off at one time by each person present. † *To keep the round*, to drink equally with the others.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* V, Drink not the third glasse... It is most just to throw that on the ground, Which would throw me there, if I keep the round. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* II. i, This is prize brandy... Let's have two rounds more. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 8 P 2 The Tories..can scarce find beauties enough of their own side, to supply a single round of October. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 71 A round or two of loyal toasts. 1799 GEO. IV in *Paget Papers* (1896) I. 150 Every Round was a Bumper to you in the very best Claret I had. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* IV, A round of cinnamon-water serving only like oil to the flame. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* XXI, Serve out a round of brandy to all hands.

b. A single piece *of* toast, etc.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* IV, A couple of rounds of buttered toast. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingold. Leg., Knt. & Lady*, A round and a half of hot buttered toast.

21. A quantity representing a single turn of work by a set of men; each man's contribution to this.

1708 J. C. *Compleat Collier* (1845) 37 Those Sticks immediately show him how many Rounds the Barrow-Men have put.

22. A single discharge of each piece of artillery or firearm; each of the shots fired by a single piece.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6378/4 The great Guns..fired several Rounds. 1794 NELSON 30 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 462 The Garrison fired one general round, when they nearly all left their guns. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXX, A round of artillery..was discharged from the battlements. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 58 The number of rounds that each gun fired averaged 1,249. 1878 *19th Cent.* Mar. 446 Of the men sent to Malta..a considerable proportion..had never even fired a round of ball cartridge.

b. A single charge of ammunition for a firearm.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 345 Wolfe's regiment carried into the field 24 rounds a man...Afterwards they had a supply of 8 rounds a man more. 1815 WELLINGTON 6 May in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) XII. 355, I have thought it expedient to lodge in the fortress..1,000,000 rounds of musket ammunition. 1868 *Regul. & Orders Army* § 630 For every trained soldier in the infantry 90 rounds of ball Cartridges, and 300 rounds per Battery for Artillery. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 66/1 The reduction in the weight of the arm with sixty rounds of ammunition was three pounds.

23. a. *Card-playing.* A single turn of play by all the players.

a 1735 GRANVILLE *Epigr. & Char., Women*, Women to cards may be compar'd; we play A round or two, when us'd we throw away. 1742 HOYLE *Whist* 22 You must play three Rounds of Trumps, otherwise you may have your strong Suit trumped. 1850 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* (1867) 137 At the fourth round of trumps, he revokes, and afterwards trumps your suit. 1885 R. A. PROCTOR *Whist* i. 27 The first round may show it to be unadvisable to continue the suit.

b. *Pugilism.* A single bout in a fight or a boxing-match. Also *transf.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 187 The round lasted three minutes. 1846 C. ST. JOHN *Wild Sports Highl.* 248 We heard the clash of horns as two rival stags met and fought a few rounds together. 1886 CAROLINE HAZARD *Mem. J. L. Diman* I. 16 This friendship, which dated from a round of fisticuffs and bloody noses on both sides.

c. *Archery.* The discharge of a certain number of arrows by each archer.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 373/2 The origin of 'The York round', on which all public competitions by archers are now conducted. *Ibid.*, Two days' shooting, or the result of a 'double round'. 1879 M. & W. H. THOMPSON *Archery* 12 The 'National Round'..consists of 48 arrows at 60 yards, and 24 arrows at 50 yards.

d. *Sport.* A spell of play forming a definite stage in a competition or match.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 425/2 All the clubs entered are drawn by lot, in pairs, to play together in the first round; the winners of these ties are then similarly drawn in pairs for the next round.

24. a. A separate or distinct outburst *of* applause, cheers, etc.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXVI, The gravity with which he accommodated himself to the humour of the moment.. procured him three rounds of applause. 1867 DICKENS *Lel. to Miss Hogarth* 29 March, The roars of welcome and the rounds of cheers. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 21 Oct. 8/1 Mr. Chamberlain, on rising to reply, was received with several rounds of hearty cheers.

b. A single stroke in succession from each bell of a set or peal. Also *transf.*

1826 LAMB *Pop. Fallacies* IX, Ringing a round of the most ingenious conceits. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* III. 35 The ringing 'rounds', and 'call changes' was a good deal cultivated. 1897 JANE *Lordship* XIII, A man well practised in all that pertained to bells, whether rounds, changes, eights, twelves.

Round (raund), *sb.*[2] [f. ROUND *v.*[1]] The act of rounding. Chiefly *Naut.* with *aft, down.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Architecture*, The horizontal curve, or round-aft, of the first transom. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Round-Aft*, in shipbuilding, the outward curve or convex form of the stern from the wing transom upwards. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* XII. 241 A stringer angle-iron is worked at the beginning of the round-down in order to form a finish to the deck planking. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 44/1 The pressure of the roller against the back gives the required 'round', which can be varied by raising or lowering the pitch of the roller.

Round (raund), *a.* Forms: *a.* 4 rund(e, 4–5 rond(e; 3– round, 4–6 rounde (5 rouned, rovnd), rownd(e, 5 rowndde, rowunde; 5 roende, 6 roound(e, 8–9 *Sc.* and *north.* roond. *β.* 4–5 roon, 5 roune, rowne, 8–9 *Sc.* and *north.* roon', roun'. [a. OF. *rund-, rond-, round-*, etc. (mod.F. *rond* masc., *ronde* fem.), representing earlier **redond*, **rodond*, = Prov. *redon, redun*, Sp. and Pg. *redondo*, It. *ritondo, rotondo* (and *tondo*) :—L. *rotundus*: see ROTUND *a.* The French word is also the source of MDu. *ront, rond-* (Du.

rond), MHG. *runt*, *rund-* (G. *rund*), (M)Sw., Da., Norw. *rund*, Fris. *roun*, †*ruwn*.]

I. 1. Having all parts of the surface equidistant from the centre; spherical, globular; resembling a ball.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 311/407 Ase an Appel þe eorþe is round. *Ibid.* 318/654 Þe eorþe a-middе þe griete se ase a luyte bal is round. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 993 In þe sune..Es a thing and thre thingys sere; A bodi rond, and hete, and light. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 500 This wyde world which that men seye is round. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 4 Þis ymage was wont to hald in his hand a rounde appel of gold. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 886 Armyt in rede gold, and rubeis sa round. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Globus*, The rounde earth appearyng aboue the sea. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 35 An huge round stone did resle Against an hill. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Philos.* 18 Hayle is rayne, made hard in the fall, the higher the fall, the rounder and lesser. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 114/2 Bulle of a Poppy is the round seed Pod. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Leaf*, A sage leaf appears like a rug, or shag,..embellished with fine round crystal heads. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 110 The motions whereby the round universe continues its course. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 238 By dissolving in this manner it becomes round, and acquires transparency. 1864 TENNYSON *Voyage* 7 We knew the merry world was round, And we might sail for evermore.

fig. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 10 To lawe go they, as round as a ball, till both, or at least the one, become a begga.n all daies of his life.

b. *Round shot*, spherical balls of cast-iron or steel for firing from smooth-bore cannon.

1626 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* v. 245 Powder, crosse barrs, round shott, pikes. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 67 Round Shot is a round Bullet for any Peece. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Shot*..are of several Sorts; as Round-shot, or Bullets fitted to the Bore of the Piece. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 227 The great guns loaded with two round-shot for the first broadside, and after that with one round-shot and one grape. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxiii, Duke Hamilton having his leg taken off by a round shot. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xvii, The round shot and the powder for the gun had been left behind.

Comb. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 175 But a mathematical formula, when right, is a terrible modification of truth, a round-shot-like method of conveyance, which ..tells dangerously on arriving at its destination.

elliptic. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/2 We gave him..our Broadside with Double and Round. 1736 [CIT RWOOD] *Voy. Vaughan* (1760) II. 214 We fir'd upon 'em with our Double and Round. 1804 MORSON in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 544 We..charged the enemy's advanced party under a most tremendous discharge of round, grape, and chain. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 13 When loading with round and grape.

2. Cylindrical; circular in respect of section.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1172 Stakes of ire monion,..Aboue swappe & kene inon, hinþe grete & rounde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 830 Pat..þe padok fand In a rownd tour still zelland. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 Per shul be founde v. tapres rounde,..for to ben ilizt on heye feste dayes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rownde, as a spere or a staffe,..*teres*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a vij, This hawke has..a flat leg, or a rownde legge. 1530 PALSGR. 261/1 Rounde tothe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 106 Such as are flawed, serving for Pillers of Churches, or other round woorkes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 484 Hollow Engins long and round Thick rammd. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xiii. 223 Turners work with a round String made of Gut. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *File*, Those in common use are the Square,..Half-round, Round, Thin File, &c. all which are made of different Sizes. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 16 That tower in the horizon..is blue, small and round. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 94 Rounder than one of your own sausages. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 36 A Round Broach is used for burnishing brass holes.

†b. *Sc.* Of cloth: Made of thick thread. *Obs.*

1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 139 For thre elne of rownde braide clayth, 1503 *Ibid.* II. 212 For x elne roundnir claith, to be tua sarkis. 1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 500 Twelf elne of rownd cleith to be schetis to the servandis. 1589 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXII. 72 Small lyning..., round lining..at 6*s.* 6*d.* the elu.

c. Having a convex surface. *rare*—1.

1523 FITZH. *Husb.* § 43 This shall cause the lande to lye rounde, and than shall it not drowne the corne.

d. Of the shoulders: Having a forward bend from the line of the back.

1709 *Tatler* No. 75 ¶ 5 The Butler..was noted for round Shoulders, and a Roman Nose. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 614 His awkward gait,..round shoulders, and dejected looks. *a* 1890 F. C. CRAWFORD *Eng. Life* 87 (Cent.), He is of medium height, with sloping, round shoulders.

3. Of persons (or animals): Plump, free from angularity; also, stout, corpulent.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 351/227 Þwane he com hom at eue, fair and round heu was. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8570 Þikke mon he was ynou, round & nozt wel long. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 40 Hou sche is softe, How sche is round, hou sche is small. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rownde, for fetnesse, *obesus*. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Cutus' Dogs* (1880) 8 Such a one..as is..smoothe, full, fatte, and round. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 155 Why you horson round man? what's the matter? 1748 THOMSON *Castle Indol.* I. lxix, A little, round, fat, oily man of God. 1828 TICKNOR in *Life*, etc. I. xix. 381 She is a nice round lively little girl. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race*, They are round, ruddy, and handsome,..and there is a tendency to stout and powerful frames.

b. Of limbs, or parts of the body: Plump, full, filled-out; well-shaped.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's Tale* 1278 Hire lymes grete,.. Hire shuldres brode, hire armes rounde and longe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 27 He seth hire necke round and clene, Therinne mai no bon be sene. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 25 And yet it irkes me the poore dapled fooles (*sc.* deer)..Should ..Haue their round hanches goard. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 372 Her ruddy round Cheeks seem'd to be composed Of Roses Lillied, or of Lillies Rosed. 1832 IRVING *Alhambra* I. 29 The play of a graceful form and round pliant limbs. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1177 Take..These jewels, and make me happy, making them An armlet for the roundest arm on earth.

c. Of garments: Made so as to envelope the body or limbs in a circular manner; cut circularly at the bottom, so as to have no train or skirts.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3470 A renke in a rownde cloke, with righte rowmme clothes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 239 A ryche goune of cloth of golde reised, made rounde without any trayne after the Dutche fassyon. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 95 The round hose bumbasted close to the breech..is now common to every cullion in the country. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 55 If you aske why I haue put him in round hose, that vsually weares Venetians? 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 91 [The vest] is cut very round before, so that the right side of it reaches over the Stomack. 1796 in A. C. Bower *Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 163, I have bought a spotted muslin round gown. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.*, Finale, When he wore a round jacket, and showed a marvellous nicety of aim in playing at marbles. 1882 L. CAMPBELL *Life Clerk Maxwell* iii. 48 A round cloth jacket for winter wear.

d. Of sails: Distended, bellied.

1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., Our old patched sails overhead were as round as the brig's bows.

4. Having all parts of the circumference equidistant from the centre; circular, formed like a circle; also, annular, spiral.

a 1300 *St. Edmund* 232 in *E. E. P.* 77 Þreo rounde cercles heo wrot in þe paume amidde. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 146 Of penyes rounde to Richard gan he bede Sexti þousand pounde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 357 Þe sacrid oost whiȝt & round þat men seen in þe preestis hondes. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42 Ian take fayre brede, & kytte it as trowndez rounde. 1466 in *Archæol. L.* I. (1887) 35 Item j Rowne hope for the curtyne of oure lady in the chapell. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rounde buckeler, *rodelle*. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 95 Sitting in my Dolphin-chamber at the round table, by a sea-cole fire. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 97 The low-roome was round and spacious. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 98 The Wizard makes a round hole in the ground. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1720 I. 387 He wou'd be glad to see..the Spanish Territories lie closer and rounder than they were then left. 1747 GRAY *Death favourite Cat* 8 The fair round face, the snowy beard, The velvet of her paws. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 55 The ears are like those of a rat, being short and round. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 76 Forming somewhat the shape of a round hat. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 A round cloth, spread in the middle of the floor. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 155 In both countries the round abacus was..used from an early period.

fig. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 402 Thus haue I runne about a round row of writers, and haue shewed wherein they are to be marked.

†b. Of vessels: Broad in the beam and with blunt stem and stern. *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 183 With threescore galleis, and some round vessels. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 11 He might then either leave the Galley..or send her backe againe, and there hire or buy a round vessell.

c. Exhibiting a curvilinear form or outline; curved; forming a segment of a circle.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 5 Some round cheezil or lathe perhaps it was. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 24 Figure A is contained under one Limit or Term, which is the round Line. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 70 There are several other Plains in use among Joyners, called Molding-plains; as, the Round, the Hollow [etc.]. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 397 Sometimes we find one [pointed arch]..inserted between several round ones. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Round chisel*, an engraver's tool having a rounded belly. *Ibid.*, *Round-plane*, a plane with a round sole for making rounded work.

d. Of measure: Circumferential.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 98 This Table of Round Measure shews how much in length makes a solid Foot of Timber in any round piece.

e. Of vowels: Produced by contracting the lips towards a circular form.

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 3. 160 Round or Labialised Vowels. 1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 20 The unrounding of back round vowels is rare.

5. Going round in, tracing out, a circle. *Round dance*, = RING-DANCE (see also quot. 1868).

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Rounde daunce. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vertigo cœli*, the rounde course of celestiall bodies. 1648 WINYARD *Midsummer-Morn* 2 His blood rides the round post, or dances the Morrice through him. 1683 PENN in R. Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* (1685) 117 The other part is their Cantico, performed by round-Dances. 1868 WHYTE MELVILLE *White Rose* I. I. 3 The lightest mover that ever turned a partner's head in a waltz (we did not call them round dances then). 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 287/1 Each vessel making a complete circuit of the world on the round voyage.

†b. Round-about; to the opposite quarter. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Reviraule*, a wheeling, or round turne; a backe iert. *Ibid.*, *Virevolte*, a veere, whirle, round gambol.

c. Of time: Recurrent. *rare*—1.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vii, The round year Will bring all fruits and virtues here.

6. *Boxing.* Of blows: Delivered with a swing of the arm. Also *transf.* of persons.

1808 *Sport. Mag.* XXX. 247 Giving a round blow. 1810 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 195 He is a slow round hitter. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* iii, [He] made a hit at me—it was a round weak blow that missed me and almost knocked himself down. 1901 EDGEWORTH-JOHNSTONE *Boxing* 42 The left elbow must be raised outwards until in a line with the shoulder... The blow is a round one.

II. 7. Of numbers: Full, complete, entire; esp. *round dozen*. Also *transf.* expressed roundly.

1340 *Ayenbite* 1 Blind, and dyaf, and alsuo domb. Of zeuenty yer al uol rond. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 40 Yitt have I haid the round desone; and sevin of thame ar menis wyffis. 1638 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 125 On Thursday..we had no scant of protestations; more than a round dozen were inacted. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. ii. 25, I will stint at Twelve...When the round Dozen is pay'd off,..I mean no more than bare Interest thereby. 1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curate* 4 This he pretends to make good by an enumeration of a round Dozen of our Reformers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 227 This Manila ship, whose wealth..we now estimated by round millions. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xvi. 249 A round half dozen of pretty girls. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 581 *Round Dozen*, a punishment term for thirteen lashes. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xxi, There was a round score of muskets for the seven of us.

b. *Round number*, a number which is only approximately correct, usually one expressed in tens, hundreds, etc., without precise enumeration of units.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i, Nor is it unreasonable to make some doubt whether..Moses doth not sometime account by full and round numbers. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 57 It's usuall in Scripture to put the round number, for the punctual number. 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* (1728) I. 64 Appion..tells in round numbers that Carthage stood seven hundred years. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 491/2 It is common for historians to make use of a round number, except in cases where great precision is required. 1824 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 389, I shall speak in round numbers, not absolutely accurate. 1858 DORAN *Walpole's Last Jrnls.* I. 485 It is now, in round numbers, fifty-five millions. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1880) § 456 An abstract substantive which..has a peculiar utility in expressing the more conventional quantities or Round numbers.

Comb. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 526 This, still pursuing the round-number system, would supply nearly five articles of refuse apparel to every man.

fig. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlv, Such may be stated, in round numbers, to be the result of the information which Major Pendennis got. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* x, Well, ma'am, in round numbers, she's run away with the soldiers.

c. Of computation, etc.: Approximately exact; roughly correct. *rare.*

In quot. 1746 perhaps = 'high', 'liberal'.

1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. § 2. 132 He would in a round reckoning have beene said to have raigned one and forty yeares. 1746 *Acc. French Settlements N. Amer.* 19 In the year 1700, it was computed, that there were about five thousand able, effective men in Canada;..some judicious people think it is a pretty round computation. 1832 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* vii, 'I may form a round guess,' answered the stranger, 'what I might have to fear'.

8. Of a sum of money: Large, considerable in amount.

1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 192 The londe lorde shall be bownde to..the towne in a good round somme of money. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 138 Their Annates and tenths doe still runne current..; and amount no doubt unto a good round summe. 1623 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 84 He lay ye all By th' heeles,..and on your heads Clap round Fines for neglect. 1673 T. L. *Remarques Humours Town* 45 A round summ of ready money. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 ¶ 5 At length he was forced to the last Refuge, a round Sum of Money to her Maid. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 218 It being usual in those courts to exchange their spiritual censures for a round compensation in money. 1817 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) IV. ii. 67 My sum is L.1700, payable in May- a round advance, by'r Lady. 1822 — *Pirate* xxxiv, The burgh will be laid under a round fine. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. 21, I came home from my ramble with a good round sum in my pocket.

†b. So of quantities. *Obs. rare.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 129 A Merchant in Spaine dealing for..America, will buy a round quantitie of Germanie commodities or manufactures made there. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Collect.* I. 464 To get in a good and round supply of Provision into the Citadel.

†c. Ample, generous. *Obs.*—1

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 64 If any Mecænas..extend some round liberalitie to mee worth the speaking of.

9. Brought to a perfect finish or completeness; neatly turned or finished off.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 112 All his sentences be rownd and trimlie framed. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xcviii, He that is round within himselfe. 1660 BP. FELL *Life Hammond* H.'s Wks. 1674 I. 23 His stile, though round and comprehensive, was incumbred sometimes by Parentheses. 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 517 If sentiment were sacrific'd to sound, And truth cut short to make a period round. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 332 Ere yet he could..foresee Life's round career accomplished in the skies. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 263 It is truly a lordly spectacle how this great soul (*sc.* Shakspere) takes-in all kinds of men and objects,..sets them forth to us in their round completeness.

†b. Thoroughly accomplished; carried out to a proper finish. *Obs. rare.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 37 Wee might haue made round worke, and gone thorough stitch. 1625 BACON *Ess., Simulation & Diss.* (Arb.) 510 Simulation and Dissimulation commonly carry with them a Shew of Fearfulnesse, which in any Businesse doth spoile the Feathers of round flying vp to the Mark. 1665 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* IV. 352 These instructions to make round work were backed with a commission to the justices to hear and punish.

c. Of the voice, sounds, etc.: Full and mellow; sonorous, full-sounding.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 201 The rounder murmur, fast and flush, Of the escaping gush. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxviii,

The merry old gentleman, in a good, round, sturdy voice, commenced [a song]. 1884 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* ix, His voice..was wonderfully smooth and round.

III. †**10.** Of blows, etc.: Heavy, hard, severe, swingeing. *Obs.*

Perh. originally='swinging': cf. sense 6.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 632 Helmes & hauberkes þay kutte a two, wiþ hure strokes rounde. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2069 in *Macro Plays* 139 To rounde rappys 3e rape, I rede! 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16228 Hys Strokys wern so Fel and Rounde. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 87/2 What a round fall he caught in his owne turne. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 58 Wee had franklie bestowed upon her verie rownde and sownde vollies of shott. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 20 She gave me a round cuff on the side of my head.

† b. Of fighting: Vigorous; general. *Obs.*

1601 Ld. Mountjoy in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 156 The enemy one day..began a round fight with us, close to our trenches. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. xiii. (1821) 368 Seeing them likely to draw on a round Skirmish. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 65 Lambert..is for having a perfect league with Spain and a round war with these Countries.

c. Of measures, etc.: Summary, vigorous; severe, harsh.

1617 *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 21 If it will not be fitt that order be given for a speedye and rownde proceeding. 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. 3 It is sharper and rounder dealing than all this, that must cure the Schismes in the Church. 1713 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. xiii, A good round Whipping. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1735) V. 147 The round proceeding of the Lord Godolphin reconciled many to him.

11. Of movement: Quick, brisk, smart. Chiefly in phr. *a* (*good*) *round pace.*

1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* F vj, We cam on spedily a both sydes.., but y^e^ Scots indede w^t^ a rounder pace. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Citum agmen,*..an armie marchyng a rownde pase. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* III. ii, But, when we are entered, We shall on, a good round pace. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4779/4 Trots all, and at a round Rate. 1771 Mackenzie *Man of Feeling* xiv, He walked a good round pace. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 135 The same effect will scarcely be produced by four hours round trotting. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 33 Round was their pace at first, but slacken'd soon. 1870 Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 214 He..proceeded on his way at a round trot.

† b. Of delivery: Fluent, easy. *Obs.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Volubilitas linguæ*, rounde or quicke speakyng, without impediment or staggerynge. 1573 Baret *Alv.* s.v., A man that hath a rounde and flowing vtterance. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., To have a round delivery, *expedite loqui.*

† c. Of the tongue: Ready, prompt. *Obs.*

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 115 Those that haue ye inuentiuest heades, for all purposes, and roundest tonges in all matters and places.

12. Plain, honest, straightforward.

1516 Bp. Fox *Rule of St. Benet* A ij b, We haue translated the sayde rule into oure moders tonge, commune, playne, rounde englisshe. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* § 2 The speach..is round without roughnesse. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 90, I will a round vn-varnish'd Tale deliuer. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 501 It will be acknowledged,.. that cleare and Round dealing, is the Honour of Mans Nature. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* (1647) 235 It is good to be just and plausible. A round heart will fasten friends, and linke men to thee in the chaines of love. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Round-dealing*, Plain, Honest Dealing. [Hence in later Dicts.] 1814 Chalmers *Evid.* iii. 96 They deliver what they have to say in a round and unvarnished manner.

13. Of persons: Plain-spoken, not mincing matters, uncompromising, severe in speech († or dealings) *with* another.

1524 *State Papers, Hen. VIII*, IV. 225 Onles ye see some likelihode that she woll falle to folowe the Kingis mynd, the sonner ye be round with her the better. 1539 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 277 The said bishop hath bene very playn and Rownde with Messieurs of the counseill there. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1612) 747 Upon land they [*sc.* pirates] found he [Cæsar] was very round with them, as also their iudge at Sea. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 8 He will not heare, till feele: I must be round with him. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 33 He is plaine and duly round with him; a plaine laying open of the fault of the offendor, is necessary to bring him to the sight of his fault. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. lvii. 135 Must he not be round with her, and give her to understand in plain words? 1869 — *He knew*, etc. ii, We all know what a husband means when he resolves to be round with his wife.

b. Similarly without const. Somewhat *rare.*

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 112* S. Augustin vehement and rounde as you see, after his maner. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 50 A man may be mannerly in the form, but must be round in the matter. *a* 1649 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1853) I. 99 The deputy began to be in passion, and told the governour that, if he were so round, he would be round too.

c. Of speech, esp. reproof or chiding.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xviii. 1763 The Erle maid ansuere rownd, He walde nocht for a thowsand pownd. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* XI. 1362 For all thi round reheirs Thow has na charge. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 216 Your reproofe is something too round. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 230 To deale by sweet..instructions, gentle admonitions, and sometimes rounder reproofs. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 234 Card[inal] Mazarine writ a round and peremptory lettre to Mons^r^ de Bourdeaux to conclude y^e^ peace or come away. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. iv, Gave her servants a round scold. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VII. ix. (1849) 428 A memorial addressed to the governor, remonstrating in good round terms on his conduct. 1864 M. Eyre *Lady's Walks S. France* v. (1865) 55 She tells you home truths in the roundest manner.

14. Of lies or oaths: Bold, arrant, downright; not toned down in any way.

1645 *Liberty of Conscience* 28 Yet Hushai made a round lie. *a* 1714 Sharp *Serm.* Wks. 1754 IV. 309 Either a round oath, or a curse, or the corruption of one. 1843 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xiii, To swear a few round oaths. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 272 *Round un*, an unblushingly given and well-proportioned lie.

† b. Gross, heinous. *Obs. rare.*

1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 311 If thou makest not thy mouth a glorious organ,..thou art a deep and a round offender.

c. Of assertions, etc.: Positive, unqualified.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 494/2 This B. J. is a round Asserter when he said [etc.]. *a* 1814 Burney in *Boswell's Johnson* (Globe) an. 1780 *note*, This assertion concerning Johnson's insensibility to the pathetic powers of Otway is too round. 1822 Scott *Peveril* xxi, Julian made no answer whatever to this round intimation.

IV. 15. In special collocations: **round-back**, a person having a rounded back; **round ball**, (*a*) a kind of musical instrument for beating; (*b*) a particular form of ball-game; **round bolt**, a forelock bolt; **round bone** (see quots.); **round cap**, one who wears a round cap; †an undergraduate of Cambridge; **round coal**, coal from which the small has been separated; large or 'lumpy' coal; **round corn** (see quot.); **round dropstone**, = **Dropstone**; **round frock** (see quot. 1875); hence *round-frocked* adj.; **round game**, any game, esp. at cards, in which each of a number of persons plays on his own account; **round haddock** (see quot.); †**round hale** (see quot. and Hale *sb.*[5] 1); **round iron**, a bulbous soldering iron; †**round-long** *a.*, oblong; **round meal**, coarse oatmeal; **round O**, (*a*) a 'round' lie; (*b*) a circle or number *of* persons; (*c*) *Cricket* (see quot.); †**round peal** (see quot.); **round-ridging**, ploughing in rounded ridges; †**round ringing** (see quot.) †**round salad** (?); **round seam, seizing, sewing, splice, stern** (see quots.); **round text**, large round-hand; **round tilth** (see quots.); †**round tire**, some part or form of woman's head-dress; **round tool** (see quot.); **round towel**, one which has the two ends sewed together; **round tower**, *Archæol.*, one of a number of high circular towers, somewhat tapering from the base to a conical roof-crowned top, which are found in certain countries, esp. Ireland; **round trade** (see quot.); **round trip**, a circular tour or trip, one which brings the traveller back to the starting-place; **round turn, work** (see quots.).

1605 Ben Jonson *Volpone* v. i, But your clarissimo, old *round-back, he will crump you like a hog-louse, with the touch. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 55/2 The third sort consists in striking, as Tabor, Timbrell,..Bell, Cymball, *Round Ball, Jews Harp. 1871 Cutting *Student Life Amherst* 112 'Wicket' and 'Round Ball' were quite common once, though of late years, 'Base Ball' has entirely superseded them. 1703 R. Neve *City & C. Purchaser* 33 *Round-bolts (or long Iron-pins) with a Head at one end, and a Key-hole at the other. 1831 Youatt *Horse* 262 The joint of the upper bone of the thigh with the haunch is commonly called the whirl or *round bone. 1856 Stonehenge *Brit. Rur. Sports* 673/2 Round-Bone Disease is not uncommon.., When the horse is lame behind,.. the farrier [often] fixes upon the round-bone as the seat of the mischief. 1729 *Freethinker* No. 153 Many a Damsel, who has marry'd a *Round-Cap, has dearly repented of her Bargain...An Undergraduate should no more be allowed to venture upon Wedlock, than an Apprentice. 1706 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 38 If the Coals be Hewed or Wrought pretty *Round and Large Coals. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xx. 84 The common custom, of calling large coals *round coals*. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-m.* 207 *Round Coal*, coal in large lumps, either hand-picked or after passing over screens to take out the small. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Corn*, **Round corn*, a trade-name for the grain of a class of yellow maize with small, round, very hard kernels. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 252 *Stalagmites*,.. *Round Dropstone. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 98 Members of the Agriculturean Club, or *Round-Frock Society. 1875 Parish *Sussex Dial., Round-frock*, a loose frock or upper garment of coarse material, generally worn by country-people over their other clothes. 1809 W. Stevenson *Agric. Survey* 88 The '*round-frocked farmers' (for they pride themselves on frequenting the markets in the dress of their forefathers). 1790 Scott in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vi. 169 At night [we] laugh, chat, and play *round games at cards. 1838 Dickens *Nickleby* i, Speculation is a round game; the players see little or nothing of their cards at first starting. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *Reminisc.* I. 122 What splendid round games we used to play in the evenings! 1883 *19th Cent.* July 162 The fish intended for the table are not eviscerated, hence they are called '*round' haddocks to distinguish them from the others which are called 'kit' haddocks. 1607 J. Carpenter *Pl. Maus Plough* 209 The *Round-Hale is the plaining and polishing of the carnall mans actions. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2242/1 Plumbing and Soldering Tools...*d*, *round iron. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xviii. 49 Their shape is *round-long and somwhat square. *a* 1843 Southey *Doctor* Interch. xxiv. (1847) VII. 79 It was *round Meal. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 365 There is no doubt that the round meal makes the best porridge when properly made. 1605 *London Prodigal* III. ii, My maisters mind is bloody, thats a *round O (*aside*), And therefore, syr, intreatie is but vaine. 1845 *Athenæum* Feb. 110 The playhouse additions and omissions were all very well for the round O of admirers who went to see and hear. 1863 C. Reade *Hard Cash* vii, Alfred told her 'the round O', which had yielded to 'the duck's-egg', and was becoming obsolete, meant the cipher set by the scorer against a player's name, who is out without making a run. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 462/2 A *Round Peale, is to ring the Bells what space of [time] the Ringers please. 1786 *Young's Ann. Agriculture* V. 107 We reject up-setting, which is here called *round-ridging..; and we plough the land flat. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 462/2 *Round Ringing, when the Bells are up at set, that is with their mouths upright, both in the Fore stroak and Back stroak. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 422 They do mingle it amongst other herbes, in *rounde salades, and Iunkettes with egges. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 Twyne, a munke seame, a *round seame, a suit of sayles. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 598 What is called round-seam sewing.., which permits the leather to expand but in one direction, when the needle is passed through it, namely, upwards. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 581 *Round-Seam*, the edges or selvedges sowed together, without lapping. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 8 Seizing the parts together with a *round seizing. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 581 *Round Seizing*, this is made by a series of turns, with the end passed through the riders, and made fast snugly. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 692 *Round sewing or ordinary glove stitch, piqué stitch, and prick seam. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Splice*, **Round-Splice*, is when a rope's end is so let into another, that they shall be as firm as if they were but one rope. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 582 *Round Splice*, one which hardly shows itself, from the neatness of the rope and the skill of the splicer. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 143 **Round stern*, the stern of a vessel whose bottom, wales, &c. are wrought quite aft, and unite in the stern-post. 1766 Serle *Art Writing* 6 The large *Round Text..cannot be considered as a distinct Hand. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* 22 Designed for the less ambitious purposes of round text and multiplication. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 112 They keep their lands constantly cropped without fallow, which they call sowing a *round-tilth. 1796 Boys *Agric. Kent* (1813) 73 The ..rich sandy loam..cultivated under the round tilth system of East Kent, viz. Beans, Wheat, Barley. 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 123 How much girdles, gorgets,..slippers, *roundtires, sweetballs, rings,..do cost in our daies, many a sinfull husband doth know by the years account. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Round-tool*, a round-nose chisel..for making concave moldings. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 452 A pulley is firmly fastened to the foot of the bed (an ordinary *round towel is a useful one). 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* Pref. p. xlvi, Throughout Scotland and Ireland there are scattered great numbers of *Round Towers. *a* 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 14 The Early Irish remains are mainly of three classes: the..domestic buildings of the monks; the oratories and churches; and the round towers. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Round-trade*, a term on the river Gaboon and neighbourhood for a description of barter, comprising a large assortment of miscellaneous articles. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 7/2 A stated fare will be charged for the *round trip. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 53 Haul well out, and take a *round-turn with the earing round the cringle. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* s.v., To take a round turn of a rope, means to pass it completely round any thing in order to hold on. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 582 *Round-Turn in the Hawse*, a term implying the situation of the two cables of a ship, which, when moored, has swung the wrong way three times successively; if after this she come round till her head is directed the same way as at first, this makes a round turn and elbow. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* I. 26 This we call *round work, because the ploughman begins in the middle of so much ground as he intends for one broad-land.

b. In names of plants, etc.: **round Adam's apple** (see Adam's apple 1); **round aristolochia, birthwort**, = *round heartwort*; **round dock**, †(*a*) monk's rhubarb; (*b*) *dial.*, the common mallow (by error for *round hock*); **round edder** (see Edder *sb.*); **round heartwort**, a variety of birthwort (*Aristolochia rotunda*), having round roots; **round radish**, the common radish; **round rape, round turnip**, the common turnip.

1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 444 *Round Adam's Apple. Its Flowers five leaved with Purple Veins; the Fruit round. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 15 Aristolochia is of three sortes. The fyrst..may be named in englishe *round ..astrolochia or round hertworte. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Aristolochia*, The round [aristolochia] is of a sub-acrid.. Taste. 1551 Turner *Herbal* (1568) 43 *Aristolochia rotunda* ..may be called in Englyshe .. *round byrthwurte. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wounds*, Aloes, Round Birthwort. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 27 The great, common *round Dock, which many People cultivate. 1825 Jennings *Dial. W. Eng.* 64 The round-dock leaves are used at this day as a remedy..for the sting of a nettle. 1729 Dampier *Voy.* III. 449 *Round Edder. Has a round cordated milky Leaf. 1548 *round hertworte [see *round aristolochia*]. 1580 Blundevil *Horsem.* v. 5 b, Take of..round Hartwood, one ounce. 1611 Cotgr., *Rave ronde*,..the *round Raddish. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 113 The great *round rape called commonly a turnepe. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 593 The round Rape or turnep at the beginning hath great rough brode leaues. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rapa*, *Round Garden Turnip, with a white Root.

c. In names of fishes, etc., as **round fish**, fish of a rounded (as opposed to flat) form; **round-fish**: (*a*) the pilot-fish, *Coregonus quadrilateralis*; (*b*) the common carp; **round herring, land-crab, -mouth, -oyster, tail** (see quots. and sbs.).

1630 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commonw.* 124 Upon the coast of Bretaigne, where it is muddy, store of *round fish, as Lamprey, Conger, Haddocke. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 5/3 The immature fishes caught by line are almost entirely round fishes, such as haddock and cod. 1836 Sir J. Richardson *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. 204 Our voyagers named it the *round-fish, and I have given it the specific appellation of *quadrilateralis*. 1882 Jordan & Gilbert *Synop. Fishes North America* 298 *C[oregonus] quadrilateralis*,..Pilot-fish;..Shad Waiter, Round-fish. *Ibid.* 263

Etrumeus,..*Round Herrings. 1729 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 419 The *Round Land-Crab. Runs Side-ways and Swiftly. 1886 *Athenæum* May 618/3 The *round-mouths, such as the lamprey, which differ from all other vertebrates in the constitution of their mouth. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. vi. ii. 144 The *Round-Oyster with similar sides produced from an oblique Navle. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 32 The posterior edge [of the tail] becomes convex;..which has caused this fish [bull-trout] to be designated in the Annan by the name of *Roundtail when old, and Sea-Trout when young. 1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 159 The *Round tip (*Ditula rotundana*..). Wings six lines, very bluntly rounded, smoke-coloured. *Ibid.* 114 The *Round Wing (*Cabera rotundaria*..);; wings one inch one-twelfth to one-fourth, snow-white, rounded.

16. Parasynthetic combs., as *round-backed, -barrelled, -bellied, -bottomed, -celled, -cornered, -edged, -eyed, -footed, -hoofed*, etc.; also *round-made, -shapen*; ROUND-ARCHED, -EARED, etc.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 403 If the field has a *round-backed form, the dunghill should be placed on the top of the height. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1768/4 A white grey Roan Gelding,..*round barrel'd, full gascoign'd. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, A strong black horse,..strong limbed, well-coupled, and round-barrelled. 1611 COTGR., *Mutrac*, a..wide, *round-bellied bottle. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Retort*, .. a round-bellied vessel, either of earth or glass. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 323 Large, round-bellied vessels of great burthen. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 93 The *round-bottomed phial sometimes used by chemists. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 120 A small *round-celled sarcoma of the liver. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Mallows*, Great white Roots, from whence arise *round-corner'd Leaves. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 228 A piece of flat iron..is thinned..by..a *round-edged fuller. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, Rob the *round-eyed..looked on and listened. 14.. in *Harrow. Hell* Introd. 25 After the asse, well-mouthid, well-wyndyd,..and *rownd-foted. 1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1, *Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long,..Look, what a horse should have, he did not lack. 1672 JOSSELYN *New. Eng. Rarities* 20 The *Maccarib*,..a kind of Deer, as big as a Stag, round hooved. 1898 R. BRIDGES *Prometh. Wks.* I. 50 Round-hoofed or such as tread with cloven foot? 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 19 The little *round-limbed creature that had been leaning against her knees. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xx, The falconer..mounted his stout, *round-made, trotting nag. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 222 Both the *round-mouthed [shells] and these. 1661 R. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 37 The byasse of all his wooden headed *roundnodled associates. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Ranunculus*, *Round-pointed Leaves, of a pale, yellow blush on the inside. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 330 Driving a round-pointed bar into a sort of loam. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 195 Many of these..were mounted on rough, *round-ribbed cart mares. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* v. 94 By well-bred I..mean..a long,..round-ribbed, and broad loined dog. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 100 þaire mouthes er *round schapen, lyke a hors scho. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 77 The .ix. propertyes of a foxe. The..thyrde, to be *rounde-syded. 1862 'VANDERDECKEN' *Yacht Sailor* 143 A beamy, round-sided vessel. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2579/4 A *round-skirted Saddle stitch'd with Silver. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 81 The person's boots..were neat, *round-toed Wellingtons. 1866 STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 305 Bone Combs,..more or less *roundtopt. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 12 The hills around Auckland..are nearly all round-topped. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1837/4 He is a *round trussed Man. 1677 *Ibid.* No. 1208/4 Of a low stature, *round visaged. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 14 She grew *round womb'd, and had..a Sonne for her Cradle.

b. In generic or specific names of animals, birds, etc., as *round-billed, -bodied, -crested, -furrowed, -horned, -lipped, -tailed, -toed*.

1688 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 990 These Birds more than any other *Round-bill'd Birds seem to grope for their Meat in Cow-dung. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 408 One species of round-billed water fowl. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 16 *Tænia teres*, the *round-bodied Tænia: it is common in the mud of ponds and ditches. 1748 CATESBY *Nat. Hist.* (1754) 94 The *round-crested Duck...The head is crowned with a very large circular crest. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. i. 362 Round-crested Flycatcher: the crown of the head is furnished with a remarkable rounded crest. 1681 GREW *Museum* 142 The *Round Furrow'd Escallop, with smooth Shells or Valves. 1782 JEFFERSON *Notes Virginia* (1787) 88 The flat-horned elk, or original. The *round-horned elk. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 52 **Roundlipped [whale]*. The character of this species is to have the lower lip broader than the upper, and of a semicircular form. 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. ii. 495 Underjawed Mysticete... Round-lipped Whale. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Insect* X. 3/2 Those *round-tailed worms, which are found in the intestines of men, horses, &c. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 540 Manati, Round-tailed. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. i. 228 Round-tailed Chub. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 112 The *round-toed Rana, with the body narrow behind.

c. In names of plants, etc., as *round-fruited, -podded, -rooted, -seeded*. Also ROUND-LEAVED.

1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 296 **Round-fruited Rush*. Stem erect,..capsule roundish. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Blowing*, The *Round-Podded of Carnations..will begin to crack their Husks on one side. 1611 COTGR., *Pied-poul*, the *round-rooted, or Onion-rooted Crowfoot. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Raphanus*, The small round-rooted Radish is not very common in England. *Ibid.* s.v. *Aristolochia*, The round-rooted Birthwort. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 442 The *Round seeded Sensible.

17. In comb. with nouns used *attrib.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 666 Where She..may rear Her round-Front Palace in a place secure. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 358/2 The fourth [sort of turner's tool] is termed a round edge Grooving Hook. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Nails, Round-head Nails*, proper to fasten in Hinges. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 111 One which is convex, is sometimes called a round-sole [plane]. 1851-3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts & Manuf.* (1866) I. 642/1 Round edge equalling file, and round-edge joint file. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1995/1 *Round-joint File*, a kind of clockmaker's file. *Ibid.*, Round-nose chisel, Round-nose plane. 1889 D. J. HAMILTON *Text-bk. Path.* I. 363 The large round-cell sarcoma. 1895 *Model Steam Eng.* 90 It is..'roughed down' with a round-end tool to the required form.

Round (raund), *adv.* and *prep.* [f. ROUND *a.* or *sb.*[1] In early use perh. for *around*, after F. *en rond, au rond*.]

In both adv. and prep. the strengthened forms *all round, right round, round and round*, are common.

A. *adv.* (For idiomatic uses with *bring, come, get, go*, see these verbs.)

I. 1. Of motion: With a circular course, so as to return again to the point of departure. Also *transf.* of time.

a 1290 *Beket* 2125 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 Al round it orn aboute is heued, ase it were a dyademe, And al-round bare-abonten it lay. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Orbis*, To go rounde or in a rynge. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 712 Loud it grones and grumbles, It rouls, and roars, and round-round-round it rumbles. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Circulation*, The vapour..seemes to goe round, or circle-wise. 1743 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Odes* IV. xi. 21 Mecænas counts a length of years To roll in bright succession round. 1746 — *Epist.* II. i. 289 As the year brought round the jovial day. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xvii, It ate the food.. And round and round it flew. 1863 WHITTIER *Mithridates at Chios* 32 Once more the slow dumb years Bring their avenging cycle round. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 253 Thus we go round and round in a circle and make no progress.

fig. 1704 SWIFT *Tale Tub* Pref., He may ring the Changes as far as it will go, and vary his Phrase 'till he has talk'd round.

b. To each in turn of an assembled company (orig. as seated at a table); hence, with (successive) inclusion of all those belonging to a company, body of persons, etc.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 97 A health Gentlemen, Let it goe round. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 350 She nam'd the ancient Heroes round, Explain'd for what they were renown'd. 1786 BURNS *Halloween* vii, The auld Guidwife's weel-hoordet nits Are round an' round divided. 1826 LAMB *Pop. Fallacies* ix, When a money subscription is going round. 1863 SPEKE *Disc. Nile* 36 One pig, enough to feed the whole camp round. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* (1886) 5 Sometimes he would call for glasses round.

† **c.** From all sides; all over. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SHIRLEY *Opportunity* v. ii, *Pis.* Looke better on me. *Lan.* We have seene you round, Sir. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, When he alighted, he surveyed me round with great Admiration. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv, After he had for a good while examined the horse round, finding him blind of one eye, he would have nothing to say to him.

† **d.** On all four feet. *Obs.*

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2290/4 A black..Colt..shoed round. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4875/4 Shod all round. 1768 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 31 Oct., I procured one to shoe my horse all round.

fig. 1731-8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* 95 This is his Fourth Wife; then he has been shod round.

e. Through, throughout; from beginning to end. Chiefly in phr. *all the year round* (also used *attrib.*). The use approaches that of the prep. following the sb.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Yellow*, The flowers of the acacia..may be kept all the year round. 1851 MAYHEW *London Lab.* II. 112 Some [buyers] collect the skins all the year round. 1872 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* Feb. 224 The San Franciscans now eat the best of grapes, cherries, and pears, almost the year round. 1893 K. SANBORN *S. California* 188 Pasadena is the greatest all-the-year-round health-resort in the world.

f. So as to include or visit in succession a number of places or persons.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 117 Seeking, hirpling round from time to time, Her harmless sticks from hedges hung with rime, 1861 [see Go *v.* 88 c]. 1884 DOWELL *Taxation & Taxes* (1888) III. 33 Employing a number of young men to go round with samples. 1897 ANSTEY *Trav. Comp.* ii, Mr. Podury, who's kindly volunteered to conduct us round.

g. = ABOUT *adv.* 9. (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xvi, Those unwholesome.. creatures, that look not fit to be round among live folks. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 111 There were no wild beasts, or robbers, likely to be 'round'. 1894 MRS. DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 25 That sickening old brute..has been fooling round making up to the General and Mrs. Yorke lately.

2. In a ring or circle; so as to encompass, encircle, or enclose something; on each wall or side (of a room, etc.).

a 1290 [see sense 1]. *a* 1539 *Cart. Rievalle* (Surtees) 341 The iii romys north therof seelyd round with waynscot. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Orbem facere*,..to stande rounde, that they may be ready for their enemies euery way. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 171 Vntill my mis-shap'd Trunke, that beares this Head, Be round impaled with a glorious Crowne. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 234 The..principall houses were stucke round on the outside with lampes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 90 How first began..the ambient Aire wide interfus'd Imbracing round this florid Earth. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* i. § 1 Fields planted round with planetrees. 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 7 So twice five miles of fertile ground With walls and towers were girdled round. 1817 KEATS *'I stood tip-toe'* 166 He had found A little space, with boughs all woven round. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 335 My followers ring him round. 1893 C. G. LELAND *Mem.* I. 36 A hall, hung round with many old family portraits.

b. So as to form a ring or circle; so as to have a circular form or section.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 589 His heer was by his eyys ful round yshorn. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Pinnes ..shal..haue..the point well and rounde filled canted and sharped. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsem.* v. 40 b, When the horse lieth down, he spreadeth himselfe abrode, not being able to lie round togither on his bellie.

3. In every direction from a centre; on all sides; all about.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 165 He will..rese vs þe remys þat are rounde. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 5 For I am kynge and well knowen in these realmes rounde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vi. 79 As this 3onkeir heiron tred and fut sett,..wenyng hym victour round. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 201 All Sounds move Round; That is to say; on all Sides. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i, Which will rise in flames At the least breath, and spread destruction round. 1781 MORISON in *Sc. Paraphr.* XXXV. 5 As dew upon the tender herb diffusing fragrance round. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. x, As Lord Marmion cross'd the court, He scatter'd angels round. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* 247 All round the forest sweeps off, black in shade. 1884 *Graphic* 18 Oct. 398/1 We have managed to annoy foreigners all round.

b. By measurement in all directions from a given centre.

1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 112 Within 20 miles round off London. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, Scarce a farmer's daughter within ten miles round but what had found him successful and faithless. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. vi. 93 They will wake up all the sheep in the pens for a mile round. 1842 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* II. 158 Hundreds of peasants..hurrying to mass from every village for leagues round.

c. In the neighbourhood or vicinity; round about.

1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* iv, Belyve the elder bairns come drappin in, At Service out, amang the Farmers roun'. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xli, Hardly a French knight or baron round but had a blood-feud against him.

4. By a circuitous, roundabout, or indirect way or course.

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 7 July, We are fain to go round by Newgate because of Fleet-bridge being under rebuilding. 1718 S. SEWALL *Diary* 2 July, Lt. Govt. came home round in Mr. Gore's Calash. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, The horse-way..was five miles round, though the foot-way was but two. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 396 For exporting cattle, too large for sending round by the heads of the Friths. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Romance Swan's Nest* xv, Ellie..rose up gaily,..And went homeward, round a mile.

b. Denoting arrival or presence at some point or place reached by an indirect route.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 175 The rest [of the seaports] are Possessed by the Malabar Raja's round to Porto Novo. 1755 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) I. 208 Doctor Craik is expected round to Alexandria in a vessel. 1822 SHELLEY *Prose Wks.* (1880) IV. 270, I suppose..that you will not be round here until the middle of summer. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 97 The carriage was ordered round. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 179 If I'd only known.., I could have asked some of the fellows round to meet you.

5. *Cricket.* **a.** In the direction lying behind the batsman; 'to leg'.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, A beautifully pitched ball for the outer stump, which the..unfeeling Jack..hits right round to leg for five. 1882 *Daily Telegr.* 20 May, Murdoch hit him round and drove him for a brace of 4's.

b. = ROUND-ARM 1.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 305 Southey bowled slow twisters at one end, and I bowled 'round' at the other.

II. 6. With a rotatory or whirling movement.

c 1500 *World & Child* 79 Lo, my toppe I dryve in same,— Se, it torneth rounde! 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Rota*, to tourne a thing rounde like a wheele. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 20 He that is giddie thinks the world turns round. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* II. (1818) 65 Who will drink till th' world run round-a. 1679 PRANCE *Add. Narrative* 26 The Compendiarist's head turns round. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 509 The whole World is in Motion, rouling round and round. 1782 COWPER *J. Gilpin* 41 Smack went the whip, round went the wheels. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 30, I struck my staff into the snow, and turned it round and round. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* I. § 39 Their [dolphins'] black backs roll round with exactly the slow motion of a water-wheel.

7. In a curve, spirally.

1611 COTGR., *Chantournè*, turned round, as the shell of a snayle.

8. In the opposite direction; to or towards the opposite quarter.

a 1765 *Sir Andrew Barton* I. iii. in Percy *Reliques* II. 177 King Henrye frowned, and turned him rounde. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 38 If his horse has stopt and turned round five thousand times with him. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* lviii, Round turned he, as not deigning Those craven ranks to see. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 464 Socrates looked round at us as his manner was.

b. To the opposite view; to a different opinion, frame of mind, etc.

1825- [see COME *v.* 67 c]. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xv, He submitted for the nonce, and Cary thought..that he had talked him pretty well round. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xxi, The only way to bring him round would be to show him what was for his own interest. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 461 England veered round again to Protestantism under Elizabeth. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1892) 318 It was no little matter to coax him round to unchain his vessel.

III. † **9.** Roundly; with a round or full utterance; in round terms. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* Prol. 3 In'chirche whan I preche, I peyne me to haue an hauten speche; I ryngе it oute as rounde as eny belle. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Clausulæ rotundæ*, full and perfitte clauses of sentenses fallyng rounde. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* IV. iii[i], Yet take hede, I say, I must tel you my tale round. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 73 Thus spoke our Lover whining, plain and round. 1780 *Mirror*

No. 97 They should be taught..to speak their own language rough and round.

b. *spec.* (See quot.)

1774 *Ann. Reg., Nat. Hist.* 65/2 When a bird is thus become perfect in his lesson, he is said to sing his song round, or in all its varieties of passages, which he connects together, and executes without a pause.

†10. With a free or easy motion; with celerity or freedom. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 175 His steede..gooth an Ambil in the way Ful softely and rounde. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 189 We are after meate merier, giue more pleasant aunsweres, and goe rounder away with anie matter, then when we are fasting. 1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 27 You must begin againe and sing..in haife tyme (that is, as rounde againe, as you did before).

†b. Copiously; without restraint. *Obs. rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 Round fel I too weeping,..with al eke thee sorroful houshold.

†c. Openly; in a straightforward manner. *rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 139, I went round to worke, And (my yong Mistris) thus I did bespeake. 1650 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 32, I question not the lawfullness of raising War..,for no Protestant Church but have don it round and maintain'd it lawful.

†d. *Round or rattle*, in any case. *Obs.*—1

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 206 In conjunction with them, or out of conjunction; round or rattle, if he were rich he must be a booty, or a compounder.

11. *Comb.* (in various senses), as *round-blazing, -burning, -rolling, -turning* adjs.; *round-stirring* sb.; *round-beset, -fenced* adjs.; **round-spun** *a.*, of strong stuff; sturdy.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvi, This exercise do I like best of any rounde stirring without the dores. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 130, I see not how, in those round-blazing beams [etc.]. 1598 *Ibid.* II. ii. i. 38 Though round-fenc't with guard of armed Knights. 1611 *Sec. Maidens Trag.* III. i, The house is round-beset with armed men. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* I. i. 60 Round-turning whirlwinds on Olympus steep. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 19 Yet reddening, yet round-burning up the air, From the white cliff, her feet slow-rising glare! 1783 COWPER *Epitaph on Hare* 29 Eight years and five round-rolling moons He thus saw steal away. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, He's weel kend for a round-spun Presbyterian, and a ruling elder to boot.

B. *prep.*

1. Of motion: So as to encircle, or make the complete circuit of; so as to go around.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 165 Full thirtie times hath Phœbus Cart gon round Neptunes salt Wash. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 661 Those have thir course to finish, round the Earth. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1495 A Drake, who..bore thy name in thunder round the world. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* vi. 125 Holding a Branch of Myrtle in their Hand, which was sent round the Table. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 43 The God, dove-footed, glided silently Round bush and tree. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi, Then he rode back to the ship, and round and round her. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* ii. 17 Her day is now equal to her periodic revolution round the earth.

Comb. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nevada* vii. 134 A weather-beaten round-the-worlder. 1889 *Advance* (Chicago) Jan. 24 As travelers come home from a round-the-world tour.

b. So as to include, traverse, visit, etc., in turn or successively; also, all about (a certain area).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 12 Anon wee'l drinke a Measure The Table round. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 77 All those offices go round the several Communities, who have the right of nomination in their turn. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 526 Round the Streets the reeling Actors ran. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 366 A Party next of glitt'ring Dames, From round the Purlieus of St. James. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 338 Three coaches..were sent every afternoon round the city to bring ladies to the festivities. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Round the Fleet*, a diabolical punishment, by which a man, lashed to a frame on a long-boat, was towed alongside of every ship in a fleet, to receive a certain number of lashes. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 16/2 Several gentlemen..who make a very good living by hawking these nightingales round the cafés.

c. Throughout, all through; from beginning to end of (a period of time).

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) I. 472 The King..was often weary of time and did not know how to get round the day. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 151 Verdant olives flourish round the year. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 317 Oh, thou wouldst promise me the clock round.

2. Around; about; on the circuit or outer bounds of; so as to surround or envelop.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcography* 32 Put it round the brims of your plate. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. ii. 3 On the Shoar, round this Port, there are several fair Palaces. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 475 The chief..binds the sacred cincture round his breast. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, Our family dined in the field, and we sate..round a temperate repast. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, Round one of those Book-packages..come..various waste printed-sheets. 1861 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Round the apartment,..on every projecting ledge.., was displayed..the silver and pewter plate. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* I. 649 The veil Woven with a border round it of yellow acanthus.

b. Having (some person or thing) as the central figure or subject.

1898 *Echo* 1 July 1/6 An American author..has written a novel round the author of the famous Persian 'Rubáiyát'.

3. In all (or various) directions from; on all sides of.

1729 J. ROGERS *12 Serm.* (1730) 347 When we come to look round us from the Ascent we have made. 1775 R. KING *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 18 The Sheep & Cattle belonged to Men in Chelsea and round the same. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 53 When round me silent Nature speaks of death. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 339 In the language of the gentry many miles round the Wrekin, to go to Shrewsbury was to go to town. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 445/2 She looked round her, and backed against some one coming up the street.

4. So as to revolve about (a centre or axis).

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Venus*, Her Motion round her own Axis [is performed] in 23 Hours. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 442 Jupiter turns round his axis in 9 hours 56 minutes. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 361/2 The pressure..will..cause the ship to revolve round the centre of gravity.

5. So as to make a turn or partial circuit about, or reach the other side of.

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 1 This Squadron was design'd round Cape Horn into the South Seas. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 34 In turning sharp round a post. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* i. 20 The effect of refraction, by which we are enabled to see..round the interposed segment. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* iii, We went round the corner. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 408 They brought up a carriage and drove him round the bay.

Comb. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 305 Round-the-corner sort of personal satire.

b. *To come* or *get round* (a person): see COME *v.* 44, GET *v.* 42 a.

Round (round), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 rown-, 5 rownd(e, 6 rounde, rond(e; 4– round. [f. ROUND *a.*, in early use perh. after OF. *rondir*. Cf. MDu. and Du. *ronden*, G. (late MHG.) *runden, ründen*, Da. *runde*, Sw. *runda*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To make round; to invest with a circular or spherical form. Also *refl.*, to contract into a circle or ball.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7531 (Fairf.), He toke v. stanes rowned wip gynne. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlvii. (1869) 133, I am pe..irchownes douhter, rownded to gideres wiche roundeth him for vertu with hise broches. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 697 This Serpent..climbeth up into trees where it roundeth it self round into a circle. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 41 The Moniers, who are some to sheer the Monie,..some to round it, and some to stamp or coin it. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* I. 5 Even now he sits,.. Half-hid, and warps the skep with willow rind, Or rounds the lid, still adding coil to coil. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 350 On the lecture slate The circle rounded under female hands With flawless demonstration. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. x. 211 What rounded the sun and planets?

b. To draw together, or expand, into a rounded form. Also *refl.*

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 3. 161 By more or less rounding the lips while the lingual position is held. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xx. 156 Amazement ..rounded her eyes. 1894 MRS. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* viii. 225 Her eyes rounded themselves in her head.

c. To labialize (a vowel).

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 3. 162 Hence we have this relation..that (u) is almost (ə) labialized or rounded. 1890 SWEET *Primer Phonetics* (1902) 17 Back and mixed vowels..are rounded by lateral compression of the corners of the mouth and, apparently, of the cheeks.

2. †a. To deface (coin) by cutting or paring. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Brut* clxiii, Kyng Edward..chaungede his mony, þat þo was foule cotte & rounded. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parallel* 89 Such as clip, wash, round, or file mony, are only to forfeit their lands during their life. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 222 To clip, wash, round, or file, any mony of this Realme.

†b. To cut (the hair) short round the head; to trim, crop (the head, a person) in this way. *Obs.* Common in 16th cent.; in later use only as an echo of Lev. xix. 27.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 183 Barbosus..was put from Yrlonde in that he did rownde the maydes after the consuetude of men. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 399, I sall degraid the,..Ger round the hede, transforme the till a fule. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 8 To shave their beards, to round their heare, and to frame themselves..after the Norman manner. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 27 Ye shall not round the corners of your heads. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iii. 38 The law..simply forbiddeth to round the head. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 69 The Levitical law forbids cutting the hair, or rounding the head.

fig. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 36 He was rounded shorter by the whole head without attaynder or judgement. *absol.* 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* III. xii. 80 b, Barbours to shaue and rounde were instituted by the Abantes.

†c. To cut or pare (the nails). *Obs.*—0

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 220/46 To Rond the nayls, *putare*.

d. To crop (the ears of dogs).

1781 P. BECKFORD *Th. Hunting* (1802) 70 *note*, It may be better..to round them [*sc.* a dog's ears] at their quarters, when about six months old...Dogs must not be rounded at the time they have the distemper upon them. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* ix. (1858) 258 Some sportsmen are accustomed to *round* the ears, that is to cut off the diseased part. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rur. Sports* 120/2 The Young Hounds will require to be Rounded,..an operation for the removal of a portion of their ears, so as to prevent their being torn by the briars and thorns.

3. To make convex or curving in outline; to raise to a relief; to form into a cylinder.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ii. 29 Hammer down the corners of..this shank,..and round it as near as you can with the hammer. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1766 III. 165 The figures on several of our modern Medals are raised and rounded to a very great perfection. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 144 Getting one [block of wood] as big as I had Strength to stir, I rounded it. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/1 When the glue is quite dry the back is rounded by beating with a hammer.

refl. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii, The sail..swelled and rounded itself like a white bosom that had burst its bodice.

b. To develop or fill out to a rounded form.

a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 23 Slender arms before my face Are rounded with a statue's grace. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 65/2 These cows..become full-fleshed and rounded. 1884 AUGUSTA J. E. WILSON *Vashti* i, Sixteen years had ripened and rounded the girlish form.

4. To finish off, bring to completeness or to a perfect form.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 158 We are such stuffe As dreames are made on; and our little life Is rounded with a sleepe. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 73 These hidden working laws that round the world. 1778 *Ann. Reg.* 35 They..took such measures..as strongly indicated a design of..entirely rounding his possession of Silesia. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* x. 127 We shall round our subject by finishing the circle where we began it. 1895 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers of Mod. Rome* I. vi. 97 The history of the first dedicated household..is thus rounded into a perfect record.

b. To frame or turn (a sentence, etc.) neatly or gracefully.

a 1732 SWIFT *Misc.* (J.), A quaint, terse, florid style, rounded into periods and cadencies, without propriety or meaning. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) I. 151 His periods, though not diligently rounded, are voluble and easy. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* V. ii. 23 The introduction..of serious and solemn words..to round, or to give dignity to, a sentence. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xii, In framing an English sentence or in rounding a paragraph.

c. To finish or end (a sentence, etc.) *with* something.

1780 *Mirror* No. 97 He rounded this pathetic period with one of his best oaths. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* xiv, Kenwigs was going to say 'house', but he rounded the sentence with 'apartments'. 1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 486/1 Rounding his challenge with a sweeping attack upon Archbishop Laud. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* xiii, Having rounded it [the conversation] neatly with a couple of anecdotes,..he rose to go.

5. *Round up*: a. To collect or gather up in a round mass or ball. Also *refl.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 71 Innumerable plagues of Hell are rounded up together in one. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xviii. 429 He rounded himself up in his own prickles. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 43 The milkie-circle throngeth together a world of little small stars crouded, (rounded) up close into one heap.

†b. To rebuke or reprove (a person). *Obs.*—1

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 99 Then Christian roundly answered, saying, Demas [etc.]. *marg.* Christian roundeth up Demas.

c. To make up, complete (a number).

1806 CUMBERLAND *Mem.* I. 262 [Johnson added] 'I want one of the dozen, and I must request Mrs. Cumberland to round up my number'.

d. *Naut.* (See quot. 1886.)

1846 [see sense 7 a]. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 604 *Round up*, to shorten up a tackle; to pull up a slack rope through a block.

e. To collect (cattle, etc.) by riding round the scattered herd and driving it together. Orig. *U.S.* and *Austr.* Cf. 7 c.

1847 CAPT. C. STURT *Narr. Exped. C. Australia* (1849) I. 228 We rounded up the cattle till the moon should rise. 1881 GRANT *Bush-Life Queensland* II. xxxiv. 198 As the eager stock-horse rounded up the panting mob. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 175 Before we turned in the horses were all rounded up.

transf. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 27 May 4/5 All the suspects will be rounded up for the coroner's inquest. 1903 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/5 The endless stretches of country..to be 'rounded up' by the cowboy at the end of the season.

f. Similarly without *up*.

1865 TUCKER *Austral. Story* 108 In the act of rounding some cattle for the purpose of yarding them. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* 54 A stockman and a brace of black boys rounded the mob.

6. *Round off*: a. To make round, convex, or curved by trimming off edges or angles; to cut off (points, etc.) so as to make round.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xii. 207 With the Draw-knife round off the Edges, to make it fit for the Lathe. 1683– *Printing* xi. ¶ 22 The two upper corners of these Rails are rounded off that they may not mark the Paper. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 8 Vitruvius orders the Plinth of the Tuscan Column to be rounded off. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6356/3 A Slit in her Right Ear, if not rounded off since lost. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 16th Aug. in *Lockhart*, The lower [stone]..is shorter, and rounded off, instead of being square at the corners. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Oper. Surg.* 217 An oval wound with the anterior angle rounded off. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 62 The not round off the upper edge of these.

transf. 1807 J. OPIE *Lect. Art* iii. (1848) 304 Classing his colours,..gently rounding off his light.

b. To finish off, complete (an estate, etc.) by addition of adjacent lands.

1820 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. xi. 376 It is £200 too dear, but..it rounds the property off very handsomely. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. 28 An unscrupulous grantee would sometimes round off his estates by seizing small parcels of land. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Mar., Those efforts at 'rounding off' dominion which so constantly result in disaster.

c. To finish or complete appropriately; to end neatly or elegantly.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* V. 135, I gave him..a frown ..as much as to say, Swear to it, Captain. But the varlet did not round it off as I would have had him. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i, He had picked up..a convenient expression, with which he rounded off every letter to his correspondent. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 62 Prefacing, and rounding it off by an epilogue. 1887 CREIGHTON *Hist. Ess.* xii. (1902) 334 Mr. Symonds has wished to round off his book too completely.

d. To cause to pass pleasantly.

1824 Byron *Juan* xv. xx, A conversational facility, Which may round off an hour upon a time.

7. *Round in*: **a.** *Naut.* To haul in. (See quots. 1627 and 1846.)

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 42 Let rise the maine tacke and fore tacke, and hale aft the fore sheat to the cats head, and the maine sheat to the cubbridge head, this is Rounding in, or rounding aft the saile. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., Round-in the weather-braces! 1825 H. B. Gascoigne *Path to Naval Fame* 53 While some to ease the Tacks and Sheets are found, The Weather Braces in again they Round. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 49 Sometimes, if the weather brace cannot be well rounded in,..the sail may be clewed up to leeward a little, first. *Ibid.*, Ease off the lee brace and round the yard in. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict., Round in*, to haul in on a rope; especially on a weather brace. To round in a Tackle, means to haul in the slack of it in a horizontal direction; the term round up is applied in a similar manner when the tackle is in a vertical or sloping direction.

b. To round off (=6 c).

1889 Stevenson *Edinburgh* 142 A martial swan-song,.. fitly rounding in the labours of the day.

c. To round up (=5 e).

1900 *Daily News* 15 May 3/3 Perhaps it would be difficult to find men better fitted to 'round in' Republican stragglers. 1907 *Month* July 65 The cattle must be rounded in before breakfast.

8. a. *Round out*, to finish or complete; to fill out, make plump.

1856 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 18 Her dream is half accomplished now, and..the remainder may soon be rounded out. 1867 Oliphant *Madonna Mary* II. 223 Your native air will soon round out your dear cheeks.

b. *Round down*, = Overhaul *v.* 1. *Naut.*

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 604/2 *Round down*, to overhaul, to slack by hand.

c. *Round over*, to turn over so as to close at the end.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 8/2 A new automatic machine, for rounding over, turning in, or closing cartridges.

II. 9. To make the complete circuit of, to pass or travel round (the world, a place, etc.).

1592 Greene *Conny Catch.* Pref. p. i, I haue seene the world, and rounded it, though not with trauell, yet with experience. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 84 A hundred Knights Circling the sad pile...Thrice it they round, Their weapons clash. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 684 While the low Sun To recompence his distance, in thir sight Had rounded still th' Horizon. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 232, I saw the Man round and round him, as a Dog does before he lies down. 1799 Southey *Eng. Ecl.* Poet. Wks. III. 169 With Cook he rounded the great globe. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxiii, The circuits of thine orbit round A higher height, a deeper deep.

fig. 1726-46 Thomson *Winter* 19 To thee...The Muse.. renews her song. Since has she rounded the revolving year.

b. To walk round, take a turn round, make the rounds of (a place, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 70 Taking the care vpon him to round the house three or foure times aday. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 58 With two servants he would round the City. 1668 Dryden *Sweet. Love* I. ii, Prythee, let's round the street a little; till Maskall watches for their women. *a* 1734 North *Examen* III. vii. § 93 (1740) 577 Before I settled in my Quarters, I rounded the Crowd, to observe, as well as I could, what was doing. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* I. 273 The vigilant governor..had caused all the watches to be twice or thrice rounded that night.

10. To pass round so as to get to the opposite side of (a place).

1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 60 Keeping along Shore, and rounding every Bay. 1803 Nelson 23 May in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 73 She rounded Ushant yesterday afternoon. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 201 The road.. penetrating from time to time into the mountain side to round a gorge. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 407 The daring adventurer..rounded the Cape of Good Hope.

b. *slang* or *dial.* To 'get round' a person; to obtain information about or from (one) by artifice, etc.

1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., I'll round her, and get the secret out before I've done with her.

11. To surround or encircle; to encompass *with* something.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 161 The hollow Crowne That rounds the mortall Temples of a King. 1599 T. M. *Silk wormes* 60 Rounding themselues ten thousand times and more Yet spinning stil behind and eke before. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 253 Protracting the time, till his whole army had rounded them. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 296 They rounding their Cook Rooms with small Furnaces. 1765 J. Byron *Voy.* in *Hawkesworth* (1773) I. 77 We cut it [*sc.* a cable] into junk and bent a new one, which we rounded with old rigging. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* 977 This is the zodiac of the earth, Which rounds us with a visionary dread. 1854 — *Virgin Mary to the Child Jesus* iv, How motionless Ye round me with your living statuary.

b. In pa. pple. *rounded.*

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lix. 26 Cuddy Rig the Drumfress fuill May him resave agane this 3uill, All roundit in-to 3allow and reid. 1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 117/1 Great Nineveh, Rounded with Lycus' silver-flowing streams. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 57 A white mantle of lawn or cambrick rounded with a broad lace. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 32 The town is large,..well rounded both with walls, and gardens and Arable land. 1871 G. Macdonald *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* I. 285 Soon was she.. rounded with dead glitter.

c. To hem or shut *in*. *rare* —[1].

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 196 To weaken and discredit our exposure, How ranke soeuer rounded in with danger.

12. To cause to turn round, or move in a circle; to bring round. Also with *off*.

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Hence, to round a Horse upon a Trot, Gallop, &c. is to make him carry his Shoulders and Haunches roundly or compactly upon a larger or smaller Circle, without traversing or bearing to a Side. 1833 Tennyson *Mariana in the South* 79 The day..slowly rounded to the east The one black shadow from the wall. 1852 Lever *M. Tiernay* xxxi, 'She's a stout boat to stand this,' said Tom, as he rounded her off, at a coming wave. 1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag.* III. xxxiv. 241 Rapidly averting his glance when she chanced to round her face towards him on a sudden.

III. *intr.* **13.** To walk or go about; *spec.* of a guard, to go the rounds.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 938 To ronde or go about, *arondir*. 1598 Barret *Theor. Wars* IV. iv. 115 The Gouernour..rounding extraordinarily is to giue the Word first vnto the Round. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 The wise mans eyes keepe watch in his head whereas the foole roundeth about in darknesse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 685 Oft in bands While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk.., thir songs Divide the night.

b. To take a circular or winding course; to make a turn, curve, or sweep; to turn round, in various senses.

1674 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 89 A high way..to runn.. betweene his other lands and soe roundinge about the side of the hill. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* IX. 153 These four Winding steps aforesaid, rounding one quarter about the Newel, turns your Face in your Ascent. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 36/1 Those flutings..must round clear round the Column. 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* I. 2 Time's oblivious gulf,..In whose wide vortex worlds themselves are lost, And rounding swift successively are lost. 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 392 We tore clear from her, and rounding to the wind shot a-head. 1859 Tennyson *Pelleas & Ettarre* 138 The men who met him rounded on their heels And wonder'd after him. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Lakes* (1879) 333 Rounding to the left, and attaining the top of Whiteside, the tourist [etc.].

fig. 1750 Fielding *Amelia* VIII. ii, Booth had a little mercy on the poor bailiff when he found him rounding in this manner, and told him he had made the matter very clear.

c. To curve *off*.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 5 The Heads of Pins that round off towards the edges. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 509 The back of it [*sc.* the discharging pallet] a little rounding off from the centre.

d. *Naut. Round to*, to come to the wind and heave to.

1830 Marryat *King's Own* xiii, The frigate..now prepared to round-to. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xviii, She rounded-to and let go her anchor. 1890 Clark Russell *Marriage at Sea* vi, As she rounded to, a whole green sea struck her full abeam.

e. *slang.* To become an informer; to peach. Usu. const. *on* (a person).

1859 *Slang Dict.* 82 *Round*, to tell tales, to 'split'..; 'to Round on a man', to swear to him as being the person, etc. 1869 *Times* 19 Jan. 11/6 He said 'I suppose Calvin has "rounded" on me, and I will "round" on him'. 1877 Besant & Rice *Harp & Cr.* xxiv, You know I would not be such a bad lot as to round on your cousin, whatever he's done.

14. To become round, circular, or spherical; to grow or develop to a full round form.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 16 The Queene..rounds apace: we shall Present our seruices to a fine new Prince One of these dayes. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 554 Here clothed and fed, no sooner he began To round and redden, than away he ran. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* I. i, Albeit no rolling stone,..Thou hast rounded since we met. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 19 Aug. 514/1 The little green apples grew and rounded and yellowed.

fig. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xlv, So rounds he to a separate mind From whence clear memory may begin.

b. To have or assume a curved or rounded form; to curve or inflect. Also with *away* or *up*.

1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 42 Over the Cliff the Hill rounds up to the top. *Ibid.* 62 The South part rounds away in a Foreland: The South-shore rounds away South-east from this Foreland. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 45 If the Beams are required to round equal and alike. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 411/1 In such a manner that the sheer rounds up, and the highest part is in the midships. 1832 L. Hunt *Poems* 196 That recess, Rounding from the main stream. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 The ledges..arch or round-up. *fig.* 1859 Whittier *My Psalm* 64 All the angles of its strife Slow rounding into calm.

c. Of a whale: To prepare or make ready to dive by arching the back.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.* s.v.

d. *To round up*, to collect in a body.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 239 They are off at full speed..until..they can halt and 'round' up in the beloved camp. *Ibid.* 241 The..cattle..being permitted to round up on the camp. 1896 Baden-Powell *Matabele Campaign* vii, I sounded my whistle and started along on the spoor, the scouts rounding up to me and taking up the trail.

Round (round), *v.*[2] Now *arch.* Forms: *α.* 1 runian, 2 runien, 3 runen, 3–4 rune, 4 run; 3 rouny, 3–7 roune (4 -en, rone, 5–6 rovne), 4–6, 8 *Sc.* roun. *β.* 5 rownen, -yn, 4–7 rown(e. *γ.* 5 ronde, 5–7, 9 round, 6–7 rounde; 6 rownd, *Sc.* rund. [OE. *rúnian* (f. *rún* Roun), = MDu. *rûnen*, *ruynen*, OS. *rûnôn* (MLG., LG. *rünen*), OHG. *rûnên*, MSw. *runa*, to whisper. The normal modern form would have been *rown*; for the excrescent *d* cf. Sound *sb.* and Bound *ppl. a.*[1]]

In senses 1–3 very common down to the 17th cent., freq. with the addition of *in the* (or *one's*) *ear*.

1. *intr.* To whisper, to speak in a whisper; to converse or talk privately; † also occas., to mutter or murmur.

α. c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxxvi. (Z.) 217 *Susurro*, ic runize. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) xl. 8 Togeanes me ðohtan [*Cambr. MS.* runedon] ealle fynd mine. *c* 1250 *Lutel suth Serm.* 59 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Þeos prude maidenes þat..runeþ togaderes and spekeþ of derne luue. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1188 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 140 He rounede in is wiues ere, and tolde hire al is þouȝt. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 169 Mekeliche he gan niele, Among his men to roun. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 161 Whan thei rounen in hire Ere. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 4583, I say yt out, me lyst nat rovne, Thus ye shuld hir name expovne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40 He turned towarde the peple, & sawe hem roune, iape, counsaile, and iangle, eche with other. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. V*, 22 b, The duke rouned with the Maire and sayed, this is a marueileous obstinate silence. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 220 To Roune, *in aurem loqui*.

β. 13.. *Coer de Lion* 2142 The steward on knees him set adown, With the emperour for to rown. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 64 Goddes glam to hym glod,..With a roghlych rurd rowned in his ere. 1415 Hoccleve *Sir J. Oldcastle* 93 Rowne in the preestes ere & the greuance Of thy soule meekly to him confesse. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* IV. 2096 Eche to other ful preuely thus dede rowne. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1664 Yf it lyke you that I myght rowne in your eyre.

γ. a 1450 *Mankind* 292 (Brandl), He wyll ronde in yowur ere. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 Preuy backbytynge ..is whan one whyspereth or roundeth with an other & secretely speketh..euyll of theyr neyghbour. 1592 Greene *Conny Catch.* III. Wks. (Grosart) X. 170 Then hearken in thy eare, saide the Nip, and so rounding with him, cut the poore mans purse. 1620-6 Quarles *Feast for Wormes* 517 My sacred Muse hath rounded in mine eare, And read the myst'ry of a twofold feare. 1822 Scott *Nigel* iii, So they let me go, and rode out, a' sniggering, laughing, and rounding in ilk ither's lugs.

† **b.** *transf.* Of the wind: To whistle. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 156 But ther the place is cloos is hem tenclude, And holde out wynde, although he rowne, or crie.

2. *trans.* To whisper (something); to utter or communicate in a whisper.

α. c 1000 in *Salomon & Saturn* (Kemble) 258 Þeah þe mon hwylces hlihze..ne rehst þu hwæt hy ræden, oððe runion. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 6930 A man.. Rouned yn seynt Ihons ere, þat he hadde broght..þyrty pounde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 209 The mannes herte anon is there, And rouneth tales in hire Ere. 1721 Ramsay *Lucky Spence* xiii, I..Roun'd in his lug, that there was a Poor country Kate [etc.].

β. c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* Prol. 241 (Ellesm.), What rowne ye with oure mayde? *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1273 Seint Ambrose..Anon right rowned to his compaignye, 'Sires, it is tyme þat we hennes hye'. *c* 1450 *Myrr. Our Lady* 47, I rowned to the in the quyer halfe wordes, & therfore I am hyden to satysfaccion. 1683 E. Hooker in Pordage *Mystic Div.* Pref. Ep. 81 When thei rown in their maids ears so frequently and fiercely, What slow haste make yee?

γ. a 1529 Skelton *Bouge of Court* 513, I haue an errande to rounde in your ere. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 292 Certeyne busie bodies..rounded into the eares of the preachers..their tender consideracion. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 217 They're here with me already; whisp'ring, rounding: Sicilia is so-forth. *c* 1688 Row *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* (Wodrow Soc.) 547 The Prelates did round and whisper among themselves what was spoken or done. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxxvi, Bringing out honest De la Marck's plan..; instead of rounding it in my ear. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IX. x. (1865) III. 173 Ill Margraf rounded things into the Crown-Prince's ear, in an unmannerly way.

3. To address (a person) in a whisper; in later use *esp.* to take (one) privately to task.

α. β. c 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 106 Sche wente ..to hir sone Jesu..and rowned hym in the ere and seyde. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxxiii. 15 In dreames and visions of the night season..he rowneth them in the eares. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 145 They shall euen feel themselues to be touched, and so closely rouned in the eare, as they cannot deny their offence. 1649 R. Hodge *Plain Direct.* 18 She went round about, and rowned him in his ear.

γ. 1530 Palsgr. 694/2 Go rounde hym in the eare and bydde him come and suppe with me. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1149/1 George Gilpin..came to him and rounded him in his eare. 1606 S. Gardiner *Bk. Angling* 85 Elias thought himself the only remainder of the Church of Israel ..: But God otherwise rounded him in the eare. *a* 1689 Mrs. Behn *Novels* II. 260 At first he thought to round him severely in the ear about it. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 82 The king of the country sent for him and rounded him in the ear on his purpos'd treachery. 1815 *Hist. John Decastro* I. 49 Old Crab did not let slip so favourable an opportunity to round his brother a little in the ear upon this subject. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xviii, He rounded his friend Mr. Brimblecombe in the ear, and told him he had better play the man a little more.

b. With double object: To whisper (something) to (a person).

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 74 His Pypers were ready too rounde him in the eare, what he should speake. 1604 Middleton *Black Bk.* Wks. 1885 VIII. 29 This rammish penny-father I rounded in the left ear..the place and hour. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 53 We have oft of late been rounded in the Ears, That the Priests Lips do keep Knowledge. 1823 Lamb *Elia* II. *New Year's Coming of Age*, He slily rounded the first lady in the ear, that an action might lie against the Crown. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IV. 600 Then round us in the ears from morn to night,..That you are robbed, starved, beaten and what not.

† **c.** To whisper into (the ear). *Obs. rare.*

1624 Quarles *Job Militant* VII. 13 Did Record ever round thine eare, That God forsooke the heart, that was sincere? 1646 — *Judgement & Mercy* Wks. (Grosart) I. 93 But, hark, my soule, there's something rounds mine eare.

†4. *intr.* To speak, talk, discourse (*of* something). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 His eȝen to sen, his earen to listen,..his muð to runien. 13.. *Sir Beues* 4 Lordinges, herknep to me tale!..Of a knist ich wile ȝow roune. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 14922 (Fairf.), For-þi in rime wille we roun.

†b. *trans.* To say, speak, tell (something). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28210 Oft ic ha roned soth or lese þat i wyst noiþer queþer it wese. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 124, I wol yow rowne How sir Thopas..Is comen agayn to towne.

†5. *intr.* To take counsel, deliberate, meditate.

c 1205 LAY. 5817 þer innen heo speken, þer inne heo runden ane lutle while. *Ibid.* 19340 Cnihtes gunnen runen, cnihtes gunnen ræden. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* v. vii. (1554) 127 Perseuerannce, who list muse and roun, Graunteth to them..The triumph.

†b. *trans.* To talk about (or *over*); to discuss.

c 1205 LAY. 9860 Al niht heo runden, Whæt heom weoren to ræde. *Ibid.* 24887 þer men gunnen rune..wulc andswere he ȝiuen wolde. 13.. *Cursor M.* 19713 (Gött.), þair redis þarfor gun þai rune wid all þe kepers of þat tune. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 401 Rapely ye renne your resonys to rowne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 629 Syne quietlie togidder tha did roun The fassoun how he wald gif ouir the toun. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 294 Oh how many black accounts have Christ and I rounded over together in the house of my pilgrimage!

†c. To take or give as counsel. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 13189 Heo redden, heo runden [*c* 1275 rouneden],..þat Ambrosie heo wolden habben. *Ibid.* 16997 He þe wolde runen selest ræden.

Round about, *adv.* and *prep.* [See ROUND *adv.* and ABOUT.]

In Gower *Confessio Amantis* and Spenser *F. Q.* the inverted form *about round* is also used.

A. *adv.* **1.** In a ring or circle; all round; on all sides or in all directions.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8783 Rounde aboute, þen ar þey [stones] set. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 54 A litel plein, All round aboute wel besein With buisshes. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 386 Thus was the table set rownde aboute With goddys & goddesses. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxi. 117 Euery chambre was walled and closed rounde aboute. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xv. 19 From Jerusalem and the costes rounde aboute, vnto Illiricum. 1581 BLANDY *Castle of Policy* 16 b, The souldiar standes readely furnisht to fight in the fielde, where he may looke round aboute. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 58 Under the fortification of the Castle round about, are stables for horses. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 86/2 Frequently looking back and round about, as greedy to be Revenged of the Enemy. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1707) 17 On the other side.. stood a great square Tower, and round about, the rubbish of many other Buildings. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Marchpane* P 2 The Paste must be carefully stirr'd to the Bottom, and also round about. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 66 When day was up, an' a' clear round about. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* x, They work at different things—some in the mill, and many in the mines, in the villages round about. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* i, Yon hollow, crusted roundabout With copper where the clamp was.

2. With a circular or encircling movement; so as to pass or turn right round.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvi. 14 Let anis the cop ga round about. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 824 Me think the warld rinnis round about. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 188 Euerie one beganne to drink round about. 1611 COTGR., *Virevoulter*, to..turne or wheele round about. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Rondt-om gaen*, to goe Round about.

3. To the opposite direction.

1582 ALLEN *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 115 Which [psalms] finished turning himself round about to all the people, [he] said unto them in this sort. *a* 1800 *Lady Maisry* xii, She's turnd her right an roun about. 1901 M. CARMICHAEL *Life Walshe* vi. 82 And do but turn round about and behold the gentle city of Lucca.

4. By a circuitous path or route.

1870 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. xxx. 2 He went at once to head-quarters, and not roundabout to fallible means. 1886 HOLLAND *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v. *Raind-abait*, To go reawnd-abeawt for th' next road.

B. *prep.* **1.** So as to move or pass round; so as to encircle by moving round.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. ix, I haue gone round aboute the countre and prouynce. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 8 b, The lord Scales roade round aboute hym. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 31 An old tale goes, that Herne the Hunter..Doth..Walke round about an Oake. 1605 — *Mach.* IV. i. 4 Round about the Caldron go: In the poysond Entrailes throw. *a* 1639 CAREW *Beautiful Mistress* 12 The darkness flies, and light is hurl'd Round about the silent world. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 186 He who now to sense, now nonsense leaning, Means not, but blunders round about a meaning. *a* 1833 *Battle of Otterburn* iv, He marchd up to Newcastle, And rode it round about. 1882 BLACKMORE *Christowell* ii, Tim went round about it,..and avoided the village.

2. In a ring or circle about; on all sides of; in all directions from.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* vii. 24 The Egipcians dygged rounde aboute yᵉ ryuer, for water to drinke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 25 Attonce he wards and strikes; he takes and paies;..Before, behind, and round about him laies. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 48 And hears the Muses in a ring, Ay round about Joves Altar sing. 1676 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 175 Sometimes they [*sc.* flowers] are placed round about the Branch, that is, Coronated 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Horse-Shoe*, Shoes with swelling Welts or Borders round about them. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* IV. i, Round about the prow she wrote 'The Lady of Shalott'. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1873) 8 Round about these, in a broken curve, are found the representatives of the Low Dutch family.

Roundabout (rau·ndăbaut), *sb.* and *a.* Also round-about. [f. prec.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A circle; a circular course or object; a circular encampment, a surrounding hedge, etc.

c 1535 in *Dugdale's Monast.* (1825) V. 184/2 There is in the seid close a motte called the round abowte. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 911 An Iron Fly flew out; Which having showne a perfect Round-about,..return'd unto her Master. 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 199 All the roundabout of earthly beings. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 84 There are a great many round-abouts in the parish, commonly called Picts Works. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, A Pict's camp, or Round-about. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Round-About*, the boundary-hedge of a coppice. 1894 *Murray's Handbk. Oxf.* 136 The Camp, locally the 'Round-about', is 140 yds. in diameter.

b. A plump, rounded figure. *rare*—¹.

1812 COMBE *Syntax, Picturesque* I, Her face was red, her form was fat, A round-about, and rather squat.

c. *Sc.* 'An oatcake of a circular form, pinched all round with the finger and thumb' (Jam.).

1824 *Tournay* 31 (Jam.), Nackets and round-abouts to your coffee. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* iii. (1849) 18 Round-abouts and snaps brown and white quality.

2. †**a.** A farthingale. *Obs.*—¹

1552 LATIMER *Serm.* XXXV. (1584) 281 In the old tyme women were content with honest and single garments. Now they haue found out these round-aboutes.

b. *U.S.* A short jacket.

1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xliv, To wear their light nankeen trousers and gingham round-abouts. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* i, She turned just in time to seize a small boy by the slack of his roundabout.

c. *U.S.* An armchair with a rounded back.

1864 in WEBSTER.

3. †**a.** A shifty person. *Obs.*—¹ Cf B, 1 a.

1605 BRETON *I pray you be not Angrie* Wks. (Grosart) II. 8/1 This rascal round-about, without good complexion or good condition.

b. A circuitous or indirect way; a detour.

1755 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) I. 152 A very fatiguing ride and long round about, brought me to the General..at Frederick-Town. 1786 COWPER *Let. Lady Hesketh* 17 Apr. (1904) III. 18 A door opening out of our garden..will save the roundabout by the town. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 10 July, I went to Cadell's by the Mound, a long roundabout. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 384 A bridge burnt down over the Trent, which occasioned a great roundabout. 1879 BROWNING *Martin Relph* 126 The floods were out, he was forced to take such a roundabout of ways!

fig. 1734 NORTH *Examen* III. vi. § 10 (1740) 430 We must be excused for walking the Author's Pace, in all his Roundabouts, though it be out of all known Track of Truth.

c. An indirect utterance; a circumlocution.

1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* (1673) 340/2 Wherefore, not to trouble our selves with these round-abouts, the old and ordinary exposition..seems to me most easie. 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. 77, I began with my roundabouts and my suppose's. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* CXXV. (1783) IV. 143 Unsettle by systems and long-laboured literary roundabouts, the very marrow in the hollow of your bones. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* III. 243 After several roundabouts leading to the subject. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 148 All my roundabout Ends at beginning, with my own defence.

4. †**a.** A kind of round dance. *Obs.*

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix, Though the Miss Flamboroughs ..understood the jig and round-about to perfection, yet they were totally unacquainted with country dances. 1825 P. ROBERTS *Cambrian Antiq.* 46 The Roundabout, or more precisely the Cheshire-round.., is danced by two only.

b. A merry-go-round.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 50 There was a round-about for children to ride in, and all sorts of toys sold as at other fairs. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 20 There were the usual swings, ups-and-downs and roundabouts. 1879 SALA *Paris Herself Again* (1880) II. 320 The great roundabouts, worked by steam, made a fearful clatter.

transf. 1780–2 COWPER *Jackdaw* 25 He sees, that this great roundabout—The world, with all its motley rout,..Is no concern at all of his.

c. A circular tour or excursion.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 7/2 The general manager.. personally conducted the party on a 'roundabout', which took in fifty..miles of the Cambrian Railway.

5. a. A burglar's tool: (see quot.).

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *Round About*, an instrument used in house-breaking...It will cut a round piece, about five inches in diameter, out of a shutter or door.

b. A rotatory vessel used in tanning.

1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 411 In some places the tanning process is slightly modified..by the use of a large barrel-churn, or *roundabout*, which receives both the skins and alum-bath.

6. *Sc.* (See quot. and B. 5.)

1825 JAMIESON, *Round-About*,..a fire-place,..in which the grate is detached from the walls, and so placed that persons may sit around it on all sides.

B. *adj.* **1.** Not following a straight course; not straightforward; circuitous, indirect.

a. Of persons. *rare.* Cf. A. 3 a.

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* II. i, You progressive roundabout rascal. 1823 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 4 Jan., A rogue is a roundabout fool.

b. Of a way or journey.

1702 J. NORRIS in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 43 We had a roundabout journey. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 234 P 7 To carry them a dark Round-about Way to let them in at a Back-Door. 1834 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* xi, I informed him that I enjoyed a roundabout more than a straightforward track. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 56 After a hard day's walk over a very roundabout road.

c. Of methods or procedure.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. i. 7, I need not argue this roundabout way. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxvi, She declared that she would have nothing to do with any round-about ways, but go openly and instantly to law. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 241 Why move towards your object in this round-about manner? 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 204 The logicians invented the awkward, roundabout, and operose process which they called Reduction per impossibile.

d. Of statements or utterances.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 193, I would not willingly disclose myself of a sudden, but prepare him by some round-about insinuation. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 114 A flimsy, round-about, unmeaning commencement. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* I. ix. 254 Before the old wax-chandler had got a quarter through his hints and round-about explanations. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. vi. 105 The savage..will use all sorts of roundabout phrases to avoid saying it.

e. Of a blow. *rare.*

1830 LYTTON *Paul Clifford* vi, That round-about sort of blow with the left fist is very unfavourable towards the preservation of a firm balance.

2. Taking a complete survey. *rare.*

a 1704 LOCKE *Wks.* (1724) III. 391 Those who readily and sincerely follow Reason, but for want of having that which one may call large, sound, round about Sense, have not a full view of all that relates to the Question. [1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. li. 467 Hamilton was excelled by Madison in wisdom, large, sound, roundabout sense and perception of what the country would grant.]

3. Of garments: Cut circularly round the bottom; without a train or tails; going right round.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 Six round-about Aprons with Pockets. 1837 HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 468, I hear the rustling of Mrs. Brandyball's roundabout silk gown. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 6, I took my seat in a roundabout jacket upon a chair exceedingly comfortable.

4. Of persons: Plump or stout in figure.

1806 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1891) I. ii. 35 We have..a little roundabout girl with large dark eyes. 1840 BREMNER *Excurs. Denmark*, etc. II. 406 The easy round-about men seen in Copenhagen, would excite a smile if seen side by side with these handsome fellows. 1892 TENNYSON *Foresters* I. i, Each of 'em..as sleek and as round-about as a mellow codlin.

5. Allowing persons to sit all round. (Cf. A. 6.)

1815 PENNECUIK *Descr. Tweeddale* 82 The round-about fireside..was universally in use in the kitchen.

6. That surrounds or encircles.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 49 The head of the sail is brought to the gaff by an earring and roundabout lacing.

Rou·ndabout, *v. rare.* [f. the adv.] *intr.* (with *it*). To wander about. Similarly (or from the adj.), **Roundabouta·tion,** circumlocution; **Roundabou·tedly** *adv.*, = *roundaboutly*; **Roundabou·tedness, Roundabouti·lity,** = *roundaboutness*; **Rou·ndabou·ting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of going round about; **Rou·ndabou·tly** *adv.*, in a roundabout manner; **Rou·ndabou·tness,** the quality of being roundabout.

1812 BYRON *Waltz* To Publ., Away they went, and 'round-abouted it till supper-time. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xix, To finish my tale without *roundaboutation. 1833 M. SCOTT *T. Cringle* xv, You had better say boldly that you do not without any roundaboutation. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ix, What..was euphuistically, not to say *round-aboutedly, denominated 'the apartment allotted to study'. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 346 The lengthiness and '*round-aboutedness' which distinguish the effusions of diplomatists. 1863 *Examiner* 5 Sept., A precious example of *round-aboutility worthy of note. *a* 1860 J. YOUNGER *Autobiog.* (1881) xviii. 212 Its friskings, wanderings and *round-aboutings. 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Jean* i, He said it..more lengthily and *roundaboutly. 1810 SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey *Life* (1850) III. 274 The vice of the *Friend* is its *roundabout-ness. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 479 Woody lanes, which wind along from farm to farm,..meandering with such a surprising round-about-ness. 1891 *Athenæum* 18 Apr. 505/2 Coleridge replies in a letter intensely characteristic in its roundaboutness.

Roundal, obs. form of ROUNDEL.

Round-all. (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 112 Doing..round-alls (that's throwing yourself backwards on to your hands and back again to your feet).

Roundar, variant of ROUNER *Obs.*

Round-arch. *Arch.* [ROUND *a.* 17.] *attrib.* Characterized by arches of a semicircular or rounded form, as in the Romanesque style.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 275/1 There is quite as much dissimilarity as resemblance between the Lombardic or round-arch style of Italy and that of this country. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* II. vi. 215 Romanesque: Round-arch Architecture. Never thoroughly developed until Christian times. *a* 1878 SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 18 The round-arch variety [was perfected] in the twelfth century.

Round-arched, *a.* [ROUND *a.* 16.] Having rounded arches; *spec.* = ROUND-ARCH.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 887 Then ..they come Into a stately, rich, round-arched Room.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 137 Consistent round-arched architecture took a leap from Etruria to Germany and England. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 197 Two of the churches representing the perfectest phase of round-arched building in Europe.

Round-arm, *a.* and *adv.* [ROUND *a.* 17.]

1. *Cricket.* Of bowling: Performed with an outward swing of the arm; also *elipt.* (Cf. BOWL *v.*¹ 4.)

1850 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 33 Upon the introduction of what was defined 'round arm' [bowling], the path of the

ball assumed a curvilineal form. *Ibid.* 34 Mr. J. Wills..devoted much time in maturing the round-arm system. 1889 in Lucas *Hambledon Men* (1907) 184 My opinion is..that with the present grounds round-arm must be depended upon.

2. Of blows: Dealt with a circular sweep of the arm. Also as *adv.*

1886 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/6 The blow was a round-arm one, and was done purposely. 1898 Doyle *Trag. Korosko* v, He hit like a girl, round arm, with an open palm.

So **Round-armed** *a.*

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 108/1 The clumsy round-armed hit .. is not esteemed so highly as a straight hit made correctly from the shoulder.

† **Round-bow**, *v. Obs.* [Round *adv.* 2 b.] *intr.* To curve convexly.

1592 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 436 If in every coast Seas' liquid Glass round-bow'd not every where, With sister Earth, to make a perfect Sphear.

† **Round-dealing**, *a. Obs.* [Round *adv.* 10 c.] Dealing plainly or honestly.

1642 Chas. I *Answ. to Printed Bk.* 1 Who..like Round-dealing men tell Us in plain English, That they have done Us no wrong. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 162 A round-dealing friendship, without deceit or circumvention. 1667 O. Heywood *Heart-Treas.* viii. Wks. 1827 II. 88 Such are the chastising words of a round-dealing ministry, bitter at present, but profitable afterwards.

Comb. 1674 Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 37 To this we answer round-dealing-wise.

Round-eared, *a.* [Round *a.*] Having round ears, or ear-like appendages.

a. In names of plants (see quots.).

1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Withy*, The round-ear'd shining Willow. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 359/2 *Salix aurita*, round-eared sallow;..stipules roundish, convex, toothed. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 98 Round-eared Sallow, or Trailing Sallow;..sometimes becomes a bushy tree, but is more commonly a shrub.

b. Of a cap.

1740 Richardson *Pamela* I. 50, I bought of a Pedlar, two pretty enough round-ear'd Caps, a little Straw Hat. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* iv. xvi, She wore one of her own short round-eared caps. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxvi, The mistress of the place, with her..hair straggling like that of Megæra from under a round-eared cap. 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Life* xiii. 232 A gentle, quiet, old-fashioned looking girl, in a white apron and round-eared cap.

Rou'nded, *ppl. a.* [f. Round *v.*1]

I. †**1. a.** Of persons or their heads: Tonsured; shorn, cropped. **b.** Of the hair: Closely cut or trimmed. *Obs.*

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* ix. xiv, Like a byshop rounded and yshorne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 263 The men of that londe be rowndede in the maner of a cercle, as moche as men be of moore nobilite, in so moche thei be rowndede more hye. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lix. 19 He wantis nocht bot a rowndit heid. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 120/1 For he was rounded or shaven after the maner of the East church. 1605 Camden *Rem., Epigr.* 10 Among whom long bushie haire was the signale mark of Maiestie,..when as all subiects were rounded, and the Kings only long haired.

2. Of a convex form; rising with an outward curve or swell on all sides.

1712 Parnell *Spect.* No. 460 ₱ 6 The Top of the Building being rounded, bore so far the Resemblance of a Bubble. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VII. 349 Where the buckler was beneath Rounded, the falchion struck. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 19 These tents were circular in form, and rounded towards the top. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xix. 337 The rounded surface of the earth.

b. Esp. of hills or rising ground.

1841 Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 30 The mountains..are rounded in shape. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exped.* xxviii. (1856) 229 At another time, you travel over rounded dunes of old seasoned hummock. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* i, A rounded hill some fifteen hundred feet high.

3. Of limbs, etc.: Having a full, swelling form; symmetrical, finely shaped.

1830 Tennyson *Sea-Fairies* 4 The weary mariners..saw.. Sweet faces, rounded arms, and bosoms prest To little harps of gold. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxiii, Her stature was taller, her limbs were fuller and more rounded. 1863 Miss Braddon *Eleanor's Victory* i, The ankle so revealed was rounded and slender.

4. Having a roundish or circular, globular or spherical, form.

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 351 The body is rounded and convex in some, oval or oblong..in others. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 184 All stages of gradation may be traced, between simple rounded cavities..and the lenticular lacuna. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 926 The individual lesions..may form large rounded patches.

b. *Geol.* Made round and smooth by attrition.

1802 Playfair *Huttonian Th.* 51 The fragments of the primary rock..are many of them rounded and worn. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 830 Portions of rounded gravel and organic remains. 1893 Sir H. H. Howorth *Glacial Nightmare* I. 36 While rounded boulders occur on the mountains, unrounded ones occur in the river beds.

c. Formed into a coil or round. *rare.*

1845 S. Judd *Margaret* I. xvii, Bull, the dog, lies rounded on the hearth, his nose between his paws, fast asleep.

d. Trimmed to a cylindrical form.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 225 The 'cap'..always of rounded and not of split timber like the lower bars.

5. Made round or curved, *esp.* at an extremity or end.

1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) IV. 106 Clefts differing in depth, generally three at the end, which is rounded. 1831 Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 137 At its fore part it is surmounted by a blunt and rounded edge. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 629 Those angular threads which are rounded at the top and bottom, and which are thence called rounded or round threads. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 133 The teeth on the under side of the wheel .. should be rounded.

b. Curved *off.*

1856 Stonehenge *Brit. Rural Sports* 476/2 The inside hand lays hold of the loom just where the rounded-off part joins the square. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1087 The members of which..are characterised by..a rounded-off head carrying a terminal mouth.

c. Of arches; also of architecture, = Round-arch(ed).

1859 Ruskin *Two Paths* i. § 33 The whole great French school of rounded architecture. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1879) 92 Remains of Roman architecture..induced them [*sc.* artists] to adopt the rounded rather than the pointed arch. 1885 E. Sanderson *Outl. World's Hist.* 365 The rounded arch of the Norman style..began to give place.. to the pointed arch of..the Gothic architecture.

II. 6. Brought to a full, complete, finished, or perfect state; showing no lack or defect.

1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Epist.* I. vi. 60 A thousand talents be the rounded sum You first design'd. 1808 Scott *Let.* 2 Nov. in *Lockhart*, They have begun in a truly manly and rounded manner. 1845 E. Holmes *Life Mozart* 258 Hummel was seated at Mozart's piano, and..made such progress as to delight every one with his smooth, brilliant, and rounded execution. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Good Men* II. xii. 421 His seemed a perfectly rounded life.

b. Of periods: Neatly finished; well turned.

1772 *Town & C. Mag.* 99 To introduce a rounded period or a smart antithesis. 1793 Burns *Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle* 13 Can you .. With .. solemn-rounded sentence, Rouse from his sluggish slumbers fell Repentance? 1898 G. W. E. Russell *Coll. & Recoll.* xii. 161 An inexhaustible supply of sonorous phrases and rounded periods.

7. Of sounds or the voice: Sonorous, mellow, harmonious.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 11 The sound was..sometimes broken into rounded explosions. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* (1900) 222 The voice was fuller and more rounded, because the man knew he was speaking of his best work.

8. Of vowels: Affected by labialization.

1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 3. 162 Applied to the rounded or labialised forms of these vowels. 1890 Sweet *Primer Phonetics* (1902) 17 Such a vowel..will still retain much of its distinctive rounded character. *Ibid.* 26 Pairs of rounded and unrounded vowels.

Hence **Rou'ndedly** *adv.*; **Rou'ndedness.**

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 266 The very roundedness of intellectual surface he presents..at first sight. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 190 Rosy knees and supple roundedness. 1878 T. Sinclair *Mount* 81 [It] made Milton's work indefinite and grandiose instead of simply freely roundedly grand.

Roundel (rau·ndĕl). Also 5 roundele, 5–6 -elle, 5–7 -ell, 7 -ill; 5 roundul, *Sc.* -all, 6–8 -al, 7 -ill; 5 rowndel, 6 -ale, 6–7 -ell. [ad. OF. *rondel* masc. or *rondelle* fem., f. *rond* Round *a.* Hence also med.L. *rondellus*, *-um* and *rondella*, It. *rondello*, *rondella*, MDu. and Du. *rondeel*, MLG. *rondel*, *rundel*, G. *rundel* (*rondel*), Sw. *rundel*, Da. *runddel*, † *rundel*. For varying adoptions of the word in English see Rondel, Roundle, and Rundle.]

I. 1. A circle drawn, marked out, or formed in any way. Now *dial.*

a 1290 *Beket* 2128 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 3wane men peyntiez an Anletnesse,..bere is depeint a Roundel al a-boute þe heued. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 791 Yf that thow Thorwe on water now a stoon,..hyt wol make anoon A litel roundell as a sercle. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. ix. 533 As men may be a roundall se Merkit to be delt in thre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rowndel, *rotundale*. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 121/1 Those nygromancers..that put theyr confydence in the roundell and cercle on the grounde. 1561 Eden tr. *Cortes' Art Navig.* I. xx. 22 The Epicicle, is a circle or little roundel. 1634 Wither *Embl.* 157 These roundells helpe to shew the mystery Of that immense and blest Eternitie. 1875 Parish *Dict. Sussex Dial.*, *Roundel*, a circle; anything round. 1876 F. K. Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'A witches roundel,' that within which she performs her rites.

b. Something forming a circle or ring; a number of things or persons disposed or grouped in a circle. Now *rare.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, All theys oder, crokes and Roundulis bene. *Ibid.*, The crokes and the Roundellis of the Nombles of þe dere. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 707/2 A mainy of leud mocking knaues, which.. woulde gette them into a roundell turnynge theym backe to backe. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 95 The roofe whereof consisteth..of wickers meeting aboue in one little roundell, out of which roundell ascendeth vpward a necke like vnto a chimney. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iii. 55 It was a Roundell seated on a plaine,—Enuiron'd round with Trees. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* l, The white Flowers grow in spoaky roundels. 1713 J. Warder *True Amazons* 49 Cut a notch in your Straw-hive, not through the Roundal as before, but somewhat less. 1893 Kipling *Many Invent.* 133 B Company..gathered itself into a thing like a decayed aloe-clump..; and in that clump, roundel, or mob, it stayed.

† **c.** The outer circuit or rim *of* anything. *Obs.*

1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1347/2 Into all the worlde is gone out the sowne of them, and into the endes of the roundel of the earth the wordes of them. 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts* 430 As for the outmost roundells of those wheels they were of a vast and dreadful height.

† **d.** A round hole or hollow. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 8 [The] Suture..creeping ..through the middest of ye eyes roundell. *Ibid.* 12. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* IV. vi, Come put in his legge in the middle roundell, and let him hule there.

2. † **a.** *Sc.* A small round table. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Priests of Peblis* 23 Befoir them was sone set a roundel bricht, And with ane clene claith finelie dicht, It was ouir-set. *Ibid.* 579 Ane Roundel with ane cleine claith. 1548 *Extr. Rec. Edinb.* (1871) 136 Ane buyrd and form, stule and rowndale, xlviii s.

† **b.** A round mat for vessels to stand on. *Obs.*

1548 Elyot, *Orbis*, a roundell to sette dysshes one for soylynge of the table clothe. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation*, D. I. is a Glass or earthern Vessel nam'd the *Recipient*; they place it upon a Roundel of Straw, that it may have the firmer Footing.

c. A circular wooden trencher.

1797 *Gentl. Mag.* LXVII. I. 281/1 The circular beechen plates, called roundels. 1827 *Ibid.* XCVII. II. 592 They are called roundels, are always twelve in a full set, and are made of beech-wood. 1851 *Archæologia* XXXIV. 225 Account of some 'Roundells' or Fruit Trenchers of the Time of James I.

3. A small round shield. Now *Hist.*

1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VII. 13 Gevin for four roundellis to speris, vj cronis. 1562 J. Shute tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 17 The Turkes covered their heades with roundels and targes. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. v. 116 [They] are armed with..bucklers, roundels and targets of steele. 1846 Fairholt *Costume in Eng.* 592 *Roundel*, the small circular shield of the fourteenth century.

b. (See quots.)

1846 Fairholt *Costume in Eng.* 163 He has *roundels* at the bend of the arm, and upon the shoulders, which are sometimes chased and ornamented. 1879 Planché *Cycl. Costume* 128 The plate-gorget, and circular gussets of plate to which English antiquarians have given the names of palettes and roundels, protect the arm-pits.

† **c.** *Anglo-Indian.* An umbrella; a sunshade.

Recorded earlier as *roundell* (1676), *rundell* (1680): see Yule & Burnell (1886) 850/2.

1716 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1861) II. 230 Cooks, water bearers, coolies, Palankeen boys, roundel men. 1773 Ives *Voy.* 21 To hire a Roundel-boy, whose business is to walk by his master, and defend him with his Roundel or Umbrella from the heat of the sun.

4. A small circular object; a little disk or rounded piece.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 29 A maiden..did with woondreous sleight..cast vp and receiue again one after another, twelf trendles or rowndelles. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* II. x. (1634) 150 Temper the whole masse into little roundels or trochisks, each waying a dram. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* 176 The first verses of that divine Gospell are singled out, printed, in a small roundell, and sold to the credulous ignorants. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Scorzonera*, The Flower..when it fades, leaves a Cottonny Roundel behind where the Seed is. 1821 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 46 The right hand or lesser handle, attached to the larger one by the iron rod F, and the wooden roundels G, H. 1863 Wynter *Subtle Brains* 15 Again rummaging, I come upon roundels formed from the bottoms of earthenware vessels. 1883 *Athenæum* 5 May 572/3 The prehistoric practice of trepanning the skull might have been performed..by removing a roundel.

b. *spec.* A perforated iron disk placed between the stock and cheeks of a gun.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1994/1.

5. † **a.** An ornamental circle sewn or embroidered on a garment. *Obs.*

1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 139 Three albes with parrettes of blak satten with roundelles. 1577 Harrison *England* II. v. (1877) 124 Those [mantles] of the chanons are of Murreie with a roundell of the arms of S. George. 1609 Dekker *Rauens Alm.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 180 Do not those Roundels hang about him, shew like so many pardons, tyed to the partes of his body with Labels?

b. *Her.* = Roundle 1 b.

1562 Legh *Armory* 149 Whether are Roundells of all suche coloures, as ye haue spoken of here before? or shall they be named Roundelles of those coloures? 1655 M. Carter *Honor Rediv.* (1660) 165 If these roundals are charged in counter-changes as before, then they are only called Roundals. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 697/2 The Roundel, if of metal, is a simple disk.

c. A decorative panel, plate, medallion, etc., of a round form.

1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 307 [The altar piece] has also gables and medallions or roundels. 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* iii. 26 Each roundel is a massive disc of terra-cotta, of a single piece. 1891 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Jan. 223 A copper roundel, once gilt, with a shield of the arms of England.

d. A circle of painted glass; a small round pane or window.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1974. 285/1 The allegorical figures in the roundels. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 4/2 Occasionally white roundels, or bottle ends on a ground of blue or green.

6. † **a.** A sphere or globe. *Obs.* (Cf. Roundle 2.)

c 1590 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 53 A general resemblance of the Roundel to God, the World and the Queene. *Ibid.*, The Roundell hath no bonch or angle Which may his course stay or entangle. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iv. 328 More or less their roundels wider are, As from the Center they be neer or far. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 288 Anacharsis the Scythian..inuented the cast of turning the roundell or globe.

b. A ball or bead-moulding.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* iv. 12 The two pilers with the roundels and knoppes aboue vpon both the pilers. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Kings* vi. 18 Al the house was covered within with ceder, having roundels. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 5), *Roundel*, the bead or astragal moulding.

† **c.** The ball of the elbow- or the knee-joint.

1541 Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G ij b, In suche maner that the sayde roundelles entre in to the holownesse of the sockettes. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 60 It is necessary that part which belongeth to the rowndell of the knee be made hollow.

†7. A cylinder (of wood); a rung of a ladder. *Obs.* (Cf. ROUNDLE 3.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiii. 156 Solon..made them to be written in boords or roundelles of wood (which roundels, according to Aristotle, were called Cyrbes). 1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 156 These men must needs (and so doo) dislike of all degrees; worthie themselues to proceede by no degrees, but roundels.

8. a. *Sc.* A round turret.

1738 *De Foe's Tour Grt. Brit.* III. 248 [The castle of Drumlanrig] is Four-square, with Roundels in the inner Angles of the Court. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxx, The window of the west roundel of the auld house.

b. *Fortification.* A circular bastion.

1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 237/1.

II. 9. A rondeau or rondel.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 423 Manye an ympne..That hightyn baladis, roundelys, & vyrelayes. *c* 1386 — *Kn.'s T.* 1529 Whan that Arcite had..songen al the roundel lustily. *c* 1407 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* 60 This rowndel shul we synge. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* a j, I made songes, layes, Roundels, balades..in the mooste best wyse I cowde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 67 The railȝear..ratlis furth ranis,..baith roundalis and ryme. 1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Roundell, *rondeau*. 1644 MILTON *Areopagitica* (Arb.) 37 A higher straine then their owne souldierly ballats and roundels could reach to. 17.. RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 26 A summer day I never thought it lang, To hear him make a roundel or a sang. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. i, I think one troubadour roundel worth all that Petrarch ever wrote. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. I. 209 He rode, scarce touched by care.., Humming a roundel with a smile. 1883 SWINBURNE (*title*), A Century of Roundels.

transf. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 111 The skrich howle..Her burial roundel..cruncketh in howling.

10. A round dance. Cf. ROUNDELAY 3.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 1 Come, now a Roundell, and a Fairy song. 1825 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVII. 548/2 The Roundel or Country Dance seems to be purely English. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 103 Rousing the mole-cricket with their midnight roundels upon the pearly grass.

Roundelay (raʊndĕlē). Also 6–7 -laye, 7 -laie; 6 **rundelaye**, **-ley**, **roundley**, 7 **roundel-lay**. [ad. F. *rondelet* ROUNDLET, f. *rondel* ROUNDEL, with the ending assimilated to LAY *sb.*[4]]

1. A short simple song with a refrain.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 105, I beseeche you marke my roundelaye. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 37 Menaphon..began, after some melodie, to carroll out this roundelay. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* To Rdr., Shepheards..singing roundelaies, to their gazing flockes. *a* 1664 KATH. PHILIPS *Poems* (1667) 189 At our Feast he gets the Praise, For his enchanting Roundelayes. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* 688 Who, listning, heard him while he search'd the Grove And loudly sung his roundelay of love. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xliii, The sister of the youth..sung alternately with her brother—'twas a Gascoigne roundelay. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. viii, Now must I venture, as I may, To sing his favourite roundelay. *c* 1860 LONGF. *Whither?* v, The water-nymphs that are singing Their roundelays under me. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* 449 The two crews met every evening to smoke, and dance, and sing their quaint roundelays together.

b. *transf.* A bird's song or carol.

1641 BEEDOME *Poems, Constant Maid* lix, The winged birds..Each one by turne did sing his rounde-lay. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 78 The Cuckoe and the Nightingale.. with their pleasant roundelayes bid welcome in the Spring. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xvi, While linnet, lark, and blackbird gay, Sing forth her nuptial roundelay. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *Poet's T.* xviii, The whirr Of meadow-lark, and her sweet roundelay.

†c. The competitive singing of such songs. *Obs.*

1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* (1858) 242 Here many garlands won at roundel-lays Old shepherds hung up in those happy days, From Daphnis.

2. The music of a song of this type.

1593–1600 BRETON *Daff. & Prim.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 16/1 The muses all haue chose a settinge-place To singe and play the shepherdes rundeley. 1604 — *Passionate Shepherd* ibid. 5 While yee tune your pipes to play But an idle Roundelay. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxxii, The breath of Winter..plays a roundelay Of death among the bushes and the leaves.

3. A kind of round dance.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. 135 When as they fel to Rowndelaies,..Not Satires, or the Naiades, were halfe so nimble. *a* 1633 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. xxxvi. (1642) 288 They fell a dancing, men and women mixtly together,.. a ridiculous roundelay. *c* 1800 H. K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 126 Dance, dance away, the jocund roundelay! 1867 LONGF. tr. *Dante, Inf.* vii. 24 So here the folk must dance their roundelay.

†b. A fairy circle or ring. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1648) 8 Those Rings and Roundelays Of theirs, which yet remain, Were footed..on many a grassy plain.

Roundelee·r. *nonce-wd.* [f. ROUNDEL 9.] A writer or composer of roundels.

1888 STEVENSON *Epit. to Inland Voy.*, Mr. Lang, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Henley, and all contemporary roundeleers.

Roundeles, rennet: see RUNDLES.

Roundelet(e, etc., obs. forms of ROUNDLET.

Rounder (raʊndəɹ). [f. ROUND *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]]

I. 1. One who goes round, in special senses:

†a. One who goes the round of a watch or sentinels; esp. *Mil.*, an officer or soldier of the round. *Obs.*

1624 T. LUSHINGTON *Serm.* x. 41 In our modern Wars.. sometime the Rounder will clap a musket-shot through a sleepy head 1650 R. ELTON *Art Mil.* (1659) 188 Severall Rounders..are..to admonish the Sentinels (in case of neglect). 1672 VENN *Mil. & Mar. Discipl.* 5 And upon his return there are four other Rounders to be sent twice in a night, to discover round the quarters. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 369 The boundary of the dockyard..visited once if not oftener in the night by the Rounders (those who have the immediate superintending of the watchmen).

b. A Methodist local preacher.

1820 POLWHELE *Introd. to Lavington's Enthus. Meth. & Papists* p. lxxxviii, Many..prefer..even the Rounder, whether male or female,..to the accredited and licensed Minister. 1893 'Q.' *Delect. Duchy* 116 On Sundays he.. became a Rounder, or Methodist local preacher.

c. = ROUNDSMAN 1.

1896 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

d. *U.S.* One who makes the round of prisons, workhouses, drinking saloons, etc.; a habitual criminal, loafer, or drunkard.

1884 [see REPEATER 5 b]. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 July 2/4 The regular rounders who are beginning to receive long sentences under the new drunkenness law. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 440/2 A gay young bravo, one of New York's many 'rounders', or all-nighters.

2. *pl.* A game played with bat and ball between two sides, in which each player endeavours to hit and send the ball as far away as he can, and to run to a base or right round the course without being struck by the fielded ball.

For a full description of the game see Gomme *Trad. Games* (1898) II. 145–6.

1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* 500/1 Rounders, besides an ordinary field, requires only a ball and a stick resembling a common rolling-pin. 1862 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 642 What schoolboy has not played rounders in his youth? 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* I. 7 Rounders and marbles were our principal amusements.

b. A complete run at the game of rounders.

1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* 501/1 When only one of the side is left in, the others being all put out, he may call for 'three fair hits for the rounder'. 1898 ALICE B. GOMME *Trad. Games* II. 146 When a complete rounder is obtained, the player has the privilege of..counting the rounder to the credit of his side.

3. A round of thanks, applause, etc.

1882 BLACKMORE *Christowell* II. xv. 299 Mrs. Cork..was off, amid a rounder of 'Thank'e, ma'am; thank'e'.

4. A round blow.

1883 READE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 132/1 The carter,.. while endeavoring a tremendous rounder,..received a dazzler with the left.

II. 5. A round tower. Cf. ROUNDEL 8 a.

1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chester to London* 11 A strong wall fortified with round towers..Some of the walls, and about six or seven rounders, still exist.

6. A round oath.

1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* I. vii. 120 Though we can all swear a rounder in the stockyard or on the drafting camp.

III. 7. *slang.* One who rounds on others.

1884 *Good Words* June 399/2 'Rounders'—that is, informers—..will quietly give 'the tip' to a detective.

8. One who rounds any kind of work; *esp.* in shoemaking (see quot. 1893).

1881 *Instructions Census Clerks* (1885) 40 Bookbinding:.. Rounder. *Ibid.* 45 Needle Maker:.. Rounder. *Ibid.* 76 Boot and Shoe Making:.. Rounder and all Rounder. 1889 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 2/6 The manufacturers determined ..to suspend clickers, machinists, and rough stuff cutters, and the rounders and finishers. 1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss., Rounders*, a country expression for the youths in the boot and shoe industry who cannot be trusted to cut the best materials, and who therefore cut such materials as common outsides, fittings, and linings. In London they are termed improvers.

9. a. A kind of boring-tool.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 966 The boring tools are represented in the following figures:—..10. The rounder. 1869 GREENWELL *Mine Engin.* 139 The rounder resembles a bêche externally, but it is solid and well steeled at the bottom. 1894 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss., Rounder*, a boring tool used for breaking or cutting off any projection which may have occurred in the hole.

b. A tool by which a rounded form is given to something.

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 642 A rod of wood.. reduced to a cylinder by a rounder or witchet. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1994/2 *Rounder*,..a plane used by wheelwrights for rounding off tenons.

10. *Phonetics.* A sign used to indicate the rounding of a vowel.

1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 2 When a mid vowel is formed with the rounding of a high vowel, it is said to be over-rounded, which is denoted by adding the 'rounder'.

Rounder: see ROUNDURE.

Round-faced, *a.* [ROUND *a.* 16.]

1. Having a round face.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. ii, He was pretty tall, round-faced, and one..I ne'er had seen before. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 713 The Roman Senate..Did cause their Clergy..The round-fac'd Prodigy [*sc.* an owl] t'avert. 1832 DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 530 A round-faced man, of rather low stature. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 228 The edges are..trimmed with a round-faced hammer. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* V. 517 On the island of Formosa also occurs an allied round-faced species.

2. *Round-faced macaque*, the Formosan rock-macaque (*Macaques cyclopis*), having a flat, round face, and resembling the Bengal macaque.

1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v.

Roundgar, obs. form of ROUNGER.

Rou·nd hand. [f. ROUND *a.* + HAND *sb.*]

1. A style of handwriting in which the letters are round, bold, and full.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1732/4 The Bastard Italians (commonly) called the new A-la-mode Round-hands, with Round-mixt Running-hands, and mixt Secretaries. 1686 W. ELDER (*title*) in Arber *Term Catal.* II. 158/1 A Book of Copies for Learners of Round-hand. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 302 The common Round-hand, various Law-hands, and various Short-hands. 1766 SERLE *Art Writing* 3 Round Hand..In writing this Hand, let the Slope be inclining to your Right Hand. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* i, The orphan, little Laura Martin (who was just in round-hand). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 436 A word written in the 'round hand' of the copy books.

attrib. and *transf.* 1766 SERLE *Art Writing* 61 The capital Round Hand Letters. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxiv, 'Time flies quickly,' as we learn from the roundhand copies. 1888 PATER *Appre.* (1890) 2 Something very tamely..confined to mainly practical ends—a kind of 'good round hand'.

2. *attrib.* Of bowling: Performed with a horizontal swing of the hand or arm; round-arm.

1851 LILLYWHITE *Guide Crick.* 14 Mr. Willes..first introduced round-hand bowling, and Lambart first practised it ..forty years ago. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/2 Oh, for ..the round-hand bowling of our fathers' day!

So **Rou·nd-hander,** a 'round-arm' blow.

1892 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* 169 He planted a round-hander on the Sergeant's left ear.

Roundhead, round-head (raʊndˌhed). Also 7–8 Round-head, -Head, Round head. [ROUND *a.*]

1. *Eng. Hist.* A member or adherent of the Parliamentary party in the Civil War of the 17th century, so called from their custom of wearing the hair close cut.

In this sense now usu. with capital and as one word.

The name appears to have arisen towards the end of the year 1641: see Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 121. Rushworth *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 463 attributes its origin to an officer named David Hide, who (app. on 27 Dec. of that year) threatened to 'cut the Throat of those Round-headed Dogs that bawled against Bishops'. Brathwait's use, if earlier than this, may be only an accidental anticipation of it.

1641 BRATHWAIT *Mercy. Brit.* IV, Sect. .how these notted and round heads with their prick eares doe listen and stare on their predicating Pinner. 1642 *Heads of all Fashions* 4 A Round-head is a man whose braine's compact, Whose Verities and Trulies are an Act Infallible. 1651 [see CAVALIER *sb.* 3]. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 115 Those of the army exceeded their commission in oppressing many honest people, whom, by way of reproach, they called Roundheads. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 53 The Whigs were not Roundheads, tho' the Measures They pursued..gave Occasion to the Suspicions I have mentioned. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, My cockade and my broadsword are my commission, and a better one than ever Old Noll gave to his roundheads. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 299 Far below the Roundhead rode, And hummʼd a surly hymn.

transf. 1643 in Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* (E. D. S.) 110 Her colour is most comely, And a Round-head is she [*sc.* a cuckoo], And yet no sect She doth respect.

attrib. 1845 JAMES *Arrah Neil* i, The roundhead rascals, I wish I had my sword in their stomach. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 520 They would have been pointed at in the street as Roundhead knaves.

†2. A kind of weapon: (see quot. 1643). *Obs.*

1643 *Mercurius Civicus* No. 11. 84 A thousand of those weapons which the Papists call Round-heads, for that with them they intended to bring the Round-heads into subjection. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 22 A new-invented mischievous Instrument..An head about a quarter of a yard long, a staffe of two yards long put into their head, twelve iron pikes round about, and one in the end to stop with; This fierce Weapon they called, *A Round-head.* 1644–5 *Rec. Nottingham* (1900) V. 232 Paid to Richard Smith for roundheads for the towne, VII. *Ibid.* 233.

3. a. A siluroid fish of S. America. b. The weakfish of N. America.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 17/1 It is said that the other species, the round-head (*Callichthys littoralis*, Hancock), has not been known to attempt such excursions. *Ibid.*, The round-head forms its nest of grass.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Round-headed.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 276/1 Columns..are employed as piers to support the arches (not round-head, but pointed). 1907 *Mem. Old Derbyshire* 55 The intrusion of a round-head people upon the Neolithic long-heads.

Round-headed, *a.* [ROUND *a.* 16.] Having a round head, in various senses.

In the following quot. the precise meaning is not quite clear:—1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* III. i, Marry who thou woot to make a shew to shrowd thee from the storme round headed opinion, that swayes all the world, may let fall on thee.

1. Of persons: Wearing the hair closely cut; *spec.* belonging to the Roundhead party.

1642 in *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. X. 357/2 That Mr. Seldon..had more learning than a thousand round-headed Pims. 1643 PRYNNE *Gag for Long-haired Rattle-Heads* L j b, The honour of our ancient Kings, who were Roundheaded, like to the Ceelestiall spheare. 1650 COWLEY *Guardian* v. iv, You have invited..the wildowns round-headed kindred? 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxv, I thought I had to do with the son of an old round-headed rebel. 1826 — *Woodst.* i, Those round-headed commonwealth knaves.

2. a. In specific names of animals.

1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 399 Roundheaded Armadillo. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) III. 56 Roundheaded cachalot: this species was taken on one of the Orkney Isles. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 410 The Round-headed Porpoise (*Phocæna melas*)..is distinguished by its very convex

rounded head. 1897 H. O. Forbes *Hand-bk. Primates* I. 89 The round-headed sportive-lemur.

b. In specific names of plants.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Mushroom*, The round-headed spring Mushroom. 1789 J. Pilkington *View Derbysh.* I. 380 *Juncus conglomeratus*, Round headed Rush. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 333 Round-headed Garlic. *Ibid.* III. 522 Round-headed Mint. *c* 1833 *Swanland Farm Rep.* 127 in *Husb.* III, *Dactylis glomerata*, Round-headed cock's-foot. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 345 Round-headed Rampion. 1859 — *Brit. Grasses* VI. 22 Round-headed Cotton-grass. *Ibid.* 40 Round Headed Sedge.

3. Of arches, windows, etc., or building characterized by these.

1758 Bp. Lowth *Life William of Wykeham* vi. 209 With round pillars..., round-headed arches and windows. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. ii. 497 This recess was originally illuminated by five narrow round-headed windows. 1881 Freeman *Sicily. Venice* 104 Above was a simple round-headed clerestory.

4. Of things which assume a rounded form towards the top or end.

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* v, The Cheviots rose before me;.. huge, round-headed, and clothed with a dark robe of russet. 1818 — *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. iv. 135 To plant birches, oaks, elms, and suchlike round-headed trees along the verges of the Kaeside plantations. 1866 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 227 These round-headed grave-stones can be traced back in England to the 11th or 12th century.

5. Of nails, etc., ending in a round disk or knob.

1802 James *Mil. Dict.* s.v. *Nail*, *Rose-bud Nails* are small round-headed nails, driven in the centre of the roses of the plates. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 256/1 The screws.. are round-headed and countersunk. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* vii. 139 A considerable number of the round-headed tentacles were inflected.

Roundheadism. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Roundhead.] A Roundhead fashion.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 258 The City-Flat-Cap imitates the Brasilean Flat-Head, and is no other then a Grecian or Gallo-Grecian Round-headnisme [*sic*].

Rou'nd-house, *sb.* [In sense 1 app. f. Round *sb.*^{1} 14 b (cf. Du. *roudhuis* guard-house); in other senses f. Round *a.*]

1. A lock-up; a place of detention for arrested persons. Now only *Hist.*

1589 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 373 [Rent of] the rounde house, iiij*d*. 1684 *She-Wedding* (title-p.), For which Fact the said Parties were both Committed, and one of them remains now in the Round House at Greenwich. 1697 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* iv. i, Out of respect to your calling, I shan't put you into the round-house. 1707 Cibber *Double Gallant* i, I sit up every night at the Tavern: and in the Morning lie rough in the Roundhouse. 1791 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* Wks. 1812 II. 455 Thence at the Round-house, in about an hour Renews his poor debilitated power Of comprehending. 1817 Miss Edgeworth *Harrington* (1832) 17 The beggars.. were led in captivity to round-houses. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxxiv, Mr. Dennis, having been made prisoner late in the evening, was removed to a neighbouring round-house for that night. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Babies* v, Put him in the round house till he gets sober.

attrib. 1747 Hoadly *Suspicious Husb.* II. iv, If this should prove a Round-House Affair.

2. *Naut.* A cabin or set of cabins on the after-part of the quarter-deck (cf. quot. 1769).

Now in use only on old sailing vessels (where it forms the quarters of the sailmakers, carpenters, and apprentices), and in connexion with Board of Trade tonnage measurements, when it generally includes all cabins built on deck.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 10 The Captaines Cabben or great Cabben, the stearage, the halfe Decke, the round house, the Forecastle. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* II. 6 The Masters Cabin called the round house..is the vtmost of all. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 126 The Guns in the Fore-castle and steerage clear the Deck, as those of the Round-house do the Quarter deck. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 28 We..secured the Steerage, as also the roundhouse, so that we could not possibly be surprised. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Round-house*, a name given, in East-Indiamen, and other large merchant-ships, to a cabin..built in the after part of the quarter-deck, and having the poop for it's roof. The apartment is usually called the coach in our ships of war. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 229 One of my cabin-windows (for I had half the round-house) was open. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv, The steersman at the wheel paused and smiled, as the picture-like head gleamed through the window of the round-house. 1906 *Temple Bar* Jan. 76 The reefers in the half-deck also start their sing-song, and the supernumeraries, in 'the round-house', make what melody they can.

attrib. 1846 Young *Naut. Dict.* s.v., The beams on which the poop rests are called the round-house beams.

b. (See quot.)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 143 *Round-house at the Head*, conveniences or seats of ease for the officers.

3. a. A round shed or building in which machinery is worked by circular movement.

1656 W. Du Gard tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 133 Hee that..turneth about a draw-beam with levers; or walking in the round-hous whirleth the crane. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Few farms are without a round-house in which the horses go round and round.

b. Part of a windmill (see quot.).

1876 Mrs. Ewing *Jan of the Windmill* iii, The projection is..an additional passage, encircling the bottom story of the windmill. It is the round-house. The round-house is commonly used as a kind of store-room.

4. *U.S.* A circular shed for locomotives, with a turn-table in the centre.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1994/2. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 833 The narrow-gauge of the N.P.C.R.R. crawls like a snake from the ferry on the bay to the roundhouse over and beyond the hills. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 225, I found a quiet corner to sleep in, in the round-house, as they call the engine-sheds.

Hence **Rou'nd-house** *v.*, to confine in a round-house.

1889 Conan Doyle *Micah Clarke* xiii. 117, I have been round-housed many a time by the watch.

Rou'nding, *vbl. sb.*^{1} [f. Round *v.*^{1} + -ing ^{1}.]

I. 1. The action of the vb. in trans. senses.

1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. xi. § 1 Clipping, washing, rounding, or filing..of any the proper Moneys or Coines of this Realme. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Arrondissement*, The pieces, or shreds that are cut off in the rounding of a garment. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 56 *Rounding* is giving the rope an additional turn after being closed. 1867 A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. § 3. 161 When the labial passage is large and unconstrained by rounding or narrowing of the labial orifice. 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 236/1 'Rounding' applies to the back of the book, and is preliminary to backing. 1886 T. Frost *Reminisc. Country Journalist* xi. (1888) 121 Canning..was so extremely fastidious about the rounding of his periods.

b. *Naut.* with *in*, *up* (see quots.).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rounding-in*, generally implies the act of pulling upon any rope which passes through one or more blocks, in a direction nearly horizontal. *Ibid.*, *Rounding-up*..is expressed of a tackle which hangs in a perpendicular position, without sustaining or hoisting any weighty body: it is then the operation of pulling the blocks closer to each other, by means of the rope which passes through them. 1890 Clark Russell *Marriage at Sea* xiii, The sailors fell to *rounding-in*, as it is called, upon the main and main-topsail braces.

2. The action of the vb. in intrans. senses. Also with *up*.

1674 Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 90 Suppose..the Planets still holding their rooms, and holding on their roundings as they did before. 1732 Whaley *Poems* 48 With happy Roundings swell'd the Breast. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 646 'Rounding' or treachery is always spoken of very indignantly, and often severely..punished. 1868 Verney *Stone Edge* x, Come, Roland, I'll none waste my time with such roundings. 1906 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 13 Jan. 70 A little rounding up of the abdomen.

3. *attrib.*, as *rounding-brass*, *-iron*, *-knife*, etc.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 383/1 *Rounding Knife*, a short broad Blade like a Turkish scimitar, a thick back and short handle. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 232 The top and bottom rounding tools..are made of all diameters for plain cylindrical works. 1845 Youatt *Dog* iii. 83 When the time comes, the ears of the dog should be rounded; the size of the ear and of the head guiding the rounding-iron. 1851 4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1866) I. 838/2 When quite dry, the proper width is given to the brim by means of a rounding-brass, or gauge. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 44/1 The backing-machine is worked by the hand, and its action is somewhat similar to that of the rounding-machine.

b. So *rounding-up machine*, *tool*.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 831/2 A rounding up machine can shape 100 pairs of soles per hour. 1884 Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 125 The fraises do not supersede the Rounding Up Tool.

II. 4. A rounded edge or surface; a curvature; a curved part or outline; † a tonsure.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 70 He shoulde be dyscryued by hys rounding and his eare marke. *a* 1583 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 38 That Glasse woulde make the face..narrowe accordinge vnto the roundinge of the glasse. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xiii. 226 A Tooth of Steel with such Roundings and Hollows in the bottom of it as I intended to have Hollows and Roundings upon my Work. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 149 Never did I behold such..symmetry, such roundings of angles. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 309 A mortise..from within an inch of the rounding to an inch and an half of the bottom. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 602 The rounding of the chimney breast. *a* 1842 Sir C. Bell *Anat. & Phil. Express.* (1872) 223 He makes roundings merely; he is incapable of representing the elegant curved outline of beauty. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 8/3 The cork disc is driven..down into the rounding outside the bottle top.

5. *Naut.* A service of small rope or cordage, wound round a cable, spar, etc., to prevent chafing.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 115 An iron chain, or good rounding,..to secure them [*sc.* cables] from being rubbed by the foulness of the ground. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Fourrer*, to serve the cables as with plat, rounding, keckling, &c. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* iii, This chafing gear consists of..roundings, battens, and service of all kinds. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Mat*, Rounding is now used instead of mats, it being neater and holding less water. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 229 Take a piece of..stout rounding to the topmast.

† 6. *pl.* Some part of a woman's head-dress. *Obs.*

1732 *Lond. Mag.* Oct. 351/1 The Head-Dresses, with the Peeks, Lappets, and Roundings.

7. *pl.* Clippings; parings.

1883 Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 300/2 'Wet' materials:..roundings of hides previously limed. 1889 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Jan. 9 [They] are forced..to sell the 'roundings' (inferior portions)..at a considerable loss.

Rou'nding, *vbl. sb.*^{2} [Later form of Rouning *vbl. sb.*: cf. Round *v.*^{2}] Whispering, private talk.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 85 Within the Churche the seruice to encomber With their lewde barking, rounding, din and cry. *Ibid.* (1570) 208 They flatter their lorde with wordes fayre and gay And vayne roundinges. 1609 Ld. Balmerinoch *Narr.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* II. 586 Then, be his Ma. countenance, and some rounding that past betuixt his Ma. and Sir A. Hay, I beganne to be in some suspicione.

Rou'nding, *ppl. a.* [f. Round *v.*^{1} + -ing ^{2}.]

1. Surrounding, encircling.

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metam.* lxvi, All with their poyson like a rounding ring; The good encombred Knight encompassing. 1830 Tennyson *Mariana* 44 For leagues no other tree did mark The level waste, the rounding gray.

2. Assuming or having a circular or convex form; tending towards roundness.

1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 24 Upon which rounding Point stand black Rocks. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/7 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun,.. with a clean Tail, a rounding Wale. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 94 Turning..the clean fresh gravel to the top, levelling it even in a rounding manner. 1869 Whittier *Norembega* 14 Unbroken over swamp and hill The rounding shadow lay.

b. In predicative and quasi-adv. use.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xv. ¶ 2 It hath two of its Fore-Angles..cut off either straight or rounding, according to the pleasure of the Work-man. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 155 You..fill them with Mold.., which you lay rounding in the Middle like an Ass's Back. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 80 In some degree rounding, like the Rockers of a cradle. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 499 If it [*sc.* a board] should be obviously higher..at the edges from being 'cast and rounding'. 1858 *Skyring's Builder's Prices* 4 Care should be taken to allow for the remedy of that defect, by laying the joist rounding.

3. Circular, circuitous; moving round.

1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4), *Caracol*, as Wheel by Caracol; used only among the Horse, and is a Serpentine or Rounding Motion of Wheeling. 1728 Mallet *Excursion* Wks. 1759 I. 101 Where these huge globes Sail undisturb'd, a rounding voyage each. 1883 Whittier *Our Country* 35 Alone, the rounding century finds Thy liberal soil by free hands tilled.

Rou'ndish, *a.* [f. Round *a.* + -ish.]

1. Somewhat round.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 25 The backe or outer syde therof roundysshe and smothe. *a* 1608 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 357 They..break up the rock..in roundish lumps as big as a twopeny loaf. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ¶ 15 The edges a little Bevil'd roundish away. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxiii. (Dubl.) 355 The Corner of the Plate..we make a little roundish. 1755 Mason *Let. to Gray* 27 June, Mynn Herr — is of a roundish, squab figure. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 600 An oblong and sometimes roundish spot. 1875 Buckland *Log-Book* 34 The mark of the foot is of a roundish form. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 80 Some osteophytes are flat and roundish.

2. *Comb.* a. Parasynthetic, as *roundish-faced*, *-featured*, *-leaved*, *-shaped*.

1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 64 These People are..roundish Faced, and well shaped. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Ranunculus*, The roundish leaved ranunculuses. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 485/2 When they are viewed in an aggregate form, the semblance of roundish-shaped granules is seen. 1881 Carlyle *Reminisc.* II. 35 She was roundish-featured.

b. With adjs., as *roundish deltoid*, *-obovate*, *-oval*, *-ovate*.

1828 J. E. Smith *Eng. Flora* II. 263 Leaves roundish-oval, always longer than they are broad. *Ibid.* 265 Leaves roundish-obovate, serrated. 1847 Steele *Field Bot.* 134 Leaves roundish-ovate, toothed, wrinkled. *Ibid.* 214 Rachis green, fronds linear; pinnæ roundish-deltoid.

Hence **Rou'ndishness,** 'the state of being roundish' (Webster, 1828–32).

Roundle (rau'nd'l). [var. of Roundel.]

1. A ring or circle; an object of circular form; a disk, round plate, etc. (Cf. Roundel.) Now *rare*.

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 206 Take the rout of Dragons made cleen and cut in to thin roundles. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 128 Good it is also to cut them into roundles. 1632 Sir S. D'Ewes *Autobiog.* (1845) II. 70, I caused them all [*sc.* coins] to be put into roundles of ivory, and placed them in drawers in a box. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 88/1 The flowers grow in roundles, towards the top of the stalk. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* p. xxix, Painted roundles or fruit trenchers. 1887 Parish & Shaw *Kent Gloss.*, *Roundle*,..the part of a hop-oast where the fires are made, which is generally circular.

b. *Her.* One of various circular charges distinguished by their tincture. (Cf. Roundel 5 b.)

1610 Guillim *Her.* IV. xix, Of the first sort are Roundles, of which Leigh giueth examples of nine sundry. 1688 Holme *Armoury* I. 60/2, I shall in the first place speak of the Rounds, Roundles, or Roundlets. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Pellets*, in Heraldry, a Name given those Roundles which are Black; call'd also *Ogresses* and *Gun-stones*. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 260 He charged this group upon a roundle. 1868 Cussans *Her.* (1893) 73 *Roundles* are small circular figures of frequent occurrence in Heraldry—forming a distinct group of Charges.

c. = Roundel 3 b.

1869 Boutell *Arms & Armour* x. 193 The roundles at the elbows and shoulders sometimes assumed the form of lions' faces. *Ibid.* 196.

† 2. A sphere or globe. *Obs.* (Cf. Roundel 6 a.)

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 30 We speake..[of] the round ball of the earth; and confesse that it is a globe..But yet the forme is not of a perfect and absolute roundle. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* xx. iii. 145 The Sunne..and the roundle of the Moone. 1674 Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 182 To find out a scantling beyond which the roundle or globe of the earth is not.

† 3. A round of a ladder. *Obs.* (Cf. Roundel 7.)

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 25 Things..which..serve ..to judicious beliefs as scales and roundles to mount the pinnacles..of Divinity. *a* 1663 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 310 When they are in the top of their Jollity and gotten to the uppermost Roundle of the ladder.

† 4. = Roundel 9. *Obs.*

1544 *Lydgate's Bochas* Prol. li, Complaintes, ballades, roundles [*Bodl. MS.* roundelis], virelaies. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 125 Sike a roundle never heard I none,

Round-leaved, *a. Bot.* Also 8 **round-leafed.** [ROUND *a.* 16 c.] Having round leaves. Chiefly in specific names of plants.

The number of varieties distinguished by this name is very large; only a few are given here.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Merc. Bot.* 19 Round leaved water Pimpernell. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallow*, The vulgar round Leav'd Sallow proves best in drier Banks. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Mentha*, The Great Round-leaf'd Water-Mint, with a variegated Leaf. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 64 Round leaved winter green. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. 146 The lumberers..meaning by *soft wood* all the evergreens; and by *hard wood* all deciduous or as they call them *round-leaved* trees. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 37/2 The great round-leaved willow (*salix caprea*). 1882 *Garden* 28 Oct. 375/2 Round-leaved Catchfly, with deep scarlet flowers.

Rou·ndlet. Forms: 4 **rownde-**, 4–8 **roundelet** (5 **-lett**, 5–6 **-lete**); 4 **rondlet**, 5 **rowndlet, rounlet**, 5, 7– **roundlet** (7 **-lett**). [ad. OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel* ROUNDEL. Cf. ROUNDELAY.]

†**1.** A short roundel. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 220 (Corpus MS.), Of such matiere made he many layes, Songes, compleigntes, roundeletis, virrelayes. 1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 136 So Terentia taking the Lute in hir hand beganne to warble out this roundelet.

2. A small circle or circular object; a little disk or round ornament; a circular clump, etc.

1380–1 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 389 In vj Roundeletys empt. pro magno altare, ix d. 1385 *Ibid.* 265 In tribus rondlettys emptis pro rasturis, iv d. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 367 Torches, mattes, uattes [? *read* nattes], and roundlettes for the chirche. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 196 Drawe hyt two & fro, as þou woldest tempre wax, & mak hyt in roundeletes. *Ibid.* 214 Tak a gret rote of radysche..& kytte hyt on fyfty Rounlettes. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. lx, The troubled Teares..Made them to seeme like Roundlets, that arise By a Stone cast into a standing Brooke. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 310 The little Circles or Roundlets dispersed here and there about the Hemispheres. 1892 BRIGHTON *Sir P. Wallis* 103 The figure-head of the *Shannon*, a colossal female bust, ornamented with a necklace of gilded roundlets. 1906 *Dollar Mag.* June 91 The roundlet of trees presents the appearance of a fortification.

† **b.** A part of a hood (see quots.). *Obs.*

1603 STOW *Surv.* 545 These hoodes were worn, the Roundelets vpon their heades, the skirtes to hang behind in their neckes. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Hist. Brit. Cost.* 191 The alteration of the chaperon..into a regularly-formed crown within a thick roll called the roundlet.

c. *Her.* = ROUNDLE 1 b.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* I. vi. 61/1 He beareth Party per Pale Vert and Argent, three Roundletts counterchanged. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Pellets*, in heraldry, a name given those roundlets which are black. 1766 [see OGRESS 2]. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 140/2 There are nine roundlets, or balls, also used in heraldry.

†**3.** A small cask; a runlet. *Obs.*

1388 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 48 In duo Rowndelet' de Sturgeown, 7*s.* 1435–6 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 418 The costis of x butts & vi roundeletts of resins of Corent. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 267 A roundlet of red wine of xv. gallonys. 1538 FITZHERB. *Justyce Peas* 109 The price of the But, Tone, Hoggeshede, Punchion, Tierce, Barel or Roundelet to be sold in grosse. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 70 Set your roundelet in the sunne. 1656 BLOUNT, *Roundlet*, a certain measure of Wine, Oyle, &c. containing eighteen Gallons and an half. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xviii. 83 Horses loaded with Roundlets of Usky.

Roundley, obs. form of ROUNDELAY.

Rou·ndliness. *rare*–1. [Cf. ROUNDLY *a.*] Rounded outline or contour.

1870 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sp. & Trav.* (1900) iv. 75 The 'roundliness' and development of the upper part of the back and arms are superb.

†**Rou·ndling.** *Obs.*–1 [f. ROUND *a.* + -LING.] A variety of apple.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 196 Roundlings are called *mala Sceptiana.*

Rou·ndly, *a. rare* –1. [f. ROUND *a.* + -LY 1.] Somewhat round.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, A Scyte, About the edges of whose roundly forme In order grew such trees as doe adorne The sable hearse.

Roundly (rau·ndli), *adv.* Also 5 **roundliche**, *Sc.* **rondely**, 6 **roundely, roundlye**, 6–7 **roundlie.** [f. ROUND *a.* + -LY 2. Cf. MDu. *rondelic* (Du. *-lijk*), G. *rundlich*, MSw. *rundeliga* (Sw. *rundligen*), Da. *rundelig(en.*]

†**1.** At a quiet but steady pace. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxxv. (1869) 71 Soonere is the mule ofte at seynt james that goth roundliche [F. *qui va rondement son train*] than is thilke smiteth and sporeth his hors, and maketh him go sharpliche.

2. To the full; completely, thoroughly; in a thoroughgoing manner.

c 1450 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 73 And to awnswere roundly there to every gallon, pottell, and pynte, by measure. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch. Lycurgus* (1612) 52 He that was taken with the maner, had his payment roundly, and was punished with fasting besides. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 21, I was call'd any thing: and I would haue done any thing indeede too, and roundly too. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* III. vii, And a man had come to London for nothing else but to be Cheated, hee could not bee more roundlier rid of his money. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) II. 287 Every hypocrite ..who never comes up roundly to the whole compass of his duty. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 606 God..Will reckon with us roundly for th' abuse Of what he deems no mean or trivial trust. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ix, The blame rests..with those with whom..I hope to reckon roundly. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 88 The result of our instruction is only that we are able to produce the most perfectly and roundly ill-done things that ever came from human hands.

3. Plainly, outspokenly, without mincing the matter, bluntly.

1528 GARDINER in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (Pocock) *Rec.* I. li. 127 On the morrow we returned unto the pope's holiness and spake roundly unto him. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 58 Pleusidippus..gaue him the lie roundly in this replie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 456 They told the Prophet roundly, that they would worship the Queene of Heaven. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* II. i, And, pr'ythee, tell him roundly of his faults. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 276 Our Commodore..roundly answer'd..that he would go when he saw it convenient. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, Let me beg you..to enforce this matter roundly to the girl. 1821 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 17 Aug. in *C. Papers* (1884), He renewed all his complaints..and said roundly that he would not go on any longer. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. 275 He told his father roundly that he would not go.

b. Frankly, openly, without concealment.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philadelphus* 19 Morgan began roundly to make open warre agaynst him. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little French Lawyer* III. ii, [He] has challeng'd me downright, defied me mortally...What a bold Man of War I he invites me roundly. 1642 *Compl. to Ho. Commons* 17 Wee must now deale roundly for the truth. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power*i. 39 The claim which he advanced somewhat roundly, and beyond his predecessors apparently.

4. Without circumlocution; straight.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1303/2 He went roundly to the matter, and sayd vnto them: what wyl ye gyue me and I shal delyuer hym to you. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 143 Then (to go to the matter roundly without circumstances) here be two parts. 1622 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) IV. 160 They go roundlier to the point than doth Suarez, or any of them have been blundering about this gear of late. 1625 PREKE *Three to One* A 4, Not to weary you with long Præambles,..I will come roundly to the matter.

b. Without qualification; absolutely.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. vi. 310 When cardinall Allen, in his notes vpon this place, auoucheth roundly that this text conuinceth praier for the dead. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Affliction* V, I scarce beleeved, Till grief did tell me roundly, that I lived. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* vii. 116 But we may as roundly say, that the *Lapis Lazuli* is the Marchasite of Gold. 1709 SWIFT *Vind. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1751 IV. 219 He very roundly asserts, That he is not only now alive, but was likewise alive upon that very 29th of March. 1773 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 418, I do not roundly affirm this of every sentence..in the fifty volumes. *a* 1827 DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 155 When I ventured to question the soundness of these assertions, he roundly replied that they were certain truths. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. 424 [He] prints..certain discreditable words which he roundly asserts that I wrote.

5. Sharply, severely; unsparingly

1570 GRINDAL *Let.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 324 The Vice-chancellor and heads of houses proceed not so roundly in this case as were requisite, in my judgment. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 27 The Queene shall..take them vp roundly, that they shall not dare to speake any more. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 233 He takes them vp very roughly and very roundly, calleth them a generation of vipers. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 2 They must also expect to be roundly fined, and some have been fined in above Ten thousand Livres. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* VII. ii, I took the young lady herself very roundly to task. 1810 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) II. 302 This said Kehama..will get it roundly in the Edinburgh Review. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Gr. N. Canada* 96, I..abused him roundly when I found he had come without it.

†**6.** Fluently, glibly; readily. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 222 They falsly, yea & wrongfully pretende the knowlege of Christ, although they can eloquently & roundely talke of the Gospell. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 122 This tongue that runs so roundly in thy head. *c* 1620 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 393 All the Polonians ..can speake the lattin tounge, and that roundly, but most falsly. 1696 S. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* iv. 11 Cannot I.. take away this Impediment.., and make thee to speak as roundly and gracefully as any Man living?

7. Rapidly, smartly, briskly, promptly.

1548 ELYOT, *Cursim legere*, to reade a pase, to reade roundely. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 46 He never made ani bones at it, but trudgd up roundely to work the feat. 1607 T. WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xiii. (1664) 138 He fell roundly to his victuals, having not eat any in a seven night before. 1639 LD. DUNGARVAN in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 45 Wee had neither foote nor artillery yet was it resolued wee shold charge them roundly. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 362 Lord Shaftesbury reckoned himself gone at Court, and acted more roundly. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 322 The main sheet [is] eased off roundly. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxi, I..enforced my commands with a blow, which he returned as roundly. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 209 Slack off the studding-sail sheets roundly.

8. In a circular manner; in a circle; rotundly.

1565 JEWEL *Reply Harding* (1611) 204 And thus M. Hardings reasons run roundly against himselfe. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ii. 15 Her golden lockes she roundly did uptye In breaded tramels. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 1024 But the Heav'ns course, not wandring up nor down Continually turns only roundly round. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Rondelik*, roundly, or in the forme of a round. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* III. 349 One third of the county [Dumbarton]..is yet open, or but roundly inclosed; that is, the farms are inclosed but not subdivided. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* II. xi. 161 Sometimes a lady passed, swelling roundly forth in an embroidered petticoat. 1865 *Reader* No. 139. 242/3 Round and roundly oval cells. 1873 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* iii. § 82 Its beak..is bent down so roundly that the angriest parrot cannot peck, but only bite.

b. In a finished or polished style.

1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 359 Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know What's roundly smooth or languishingly slow,

9. Generally; on a general estimate.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 74 That seems to be spoken roundly and in the gross, without taking notice of odd years.

Round-mouthed, *a.* [ROUND *a.* 16.] Having a round mouth.

1681 GREW *Museum* I. vi. i. 134 The Lesser Round-Mouth'd Snail, with a shorter knobed Turban. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 137 The deeply-sulcated, round mouthed Turbo. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 222 Gualtieri has arranged all the taper shells together, both the round-mouthed and these. 1830 *Cumb. Farm Rep.* 65 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), The round-mouthed spades used in forming canals, etc., called here navigation spades. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 12 The round-mouthed sea-snails are nearly all vegetarians. 1906 RAVEN *Bells* 36 The bells seem round-mouthed.

Roundness (rau·ndnés). Also 4 **rond(e)-**, 5 **rownde-**, 4–6 **rounde-**, 5–6 **rownd-**. [f. ROUND *a.*]

1. The quality of being round; rotundity.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. pr. iv. (1868) 164 Þe same roundenes of a body O, oþer weyes þe syȝt of þe eye knoweþ it, and oþer weyes þe touching. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 159 And righte as the Perl of his owne kynde takethe Roundnesse, righte so the Dyamand..takethe squarenesse. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) v. xiv. 107 In a round spere ne ben no mo partes of shap but only the roundenes. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 127 Roundnesse..is fittest shappe and forme..for fast moning. 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construction* 48 The depth, height, squarenes, roundnes, of a thing. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxii. 213 The diamond hinders the roundnesse of the ring. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 59 Roundness being comprehended in the idea of a circle. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 149 A figure which bears some resemblance to..the roundness of a kernel. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. 148 Distant objects concealed by the roundness of the earth.

fig. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 604/1 It is a set-off against this consideration, that roundness and completeness are the great characteristics of Aristotle.

b. Fullness, plumpness (of figure, etc.).

1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. ii, His figure..destitute of the roundness and elasticity of youth. 1838 — *Leila* I. iv, Leila was of the lightest shape consistent with the roundness of womanly beauty. 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells* II. iv. 64 Of late the little face had lost its roundness.

c. Of numbers: (see ROUND *a.* 7 a).

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 34. 352 A certain roundness of numbers..we may readily anticipate, when whole centuries are in question.

2. Compass; circumference. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* i. 7 The Spirit of the Lord fulfilde the rondnesse of londis. *Ibid., Dan.* iii. 45 Thou art the Lord God aloone, and glorious vpon the roundenesse of erthes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx. 90 We schuld hafe sene all þe roundeness of þe firmament, þat es to say hathe þe emisperies. *Ibid.* 93 So mykill hase þe erthe in roundeness all aboute. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakl. *Voy.* (1589) 253 Under the which is comprehended all the roundnesse of the earth. *a* 1596 SPENSER *Ruines of Rome* viii, One would weene that one sole Cities strength Both land and sea in roundnes had survew'd. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. ii. 6 These two elements, having their bounds and limits within their own roundnes and greatnes. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* vii. (1729) 72 Let the reserved Branches be divided at a convenient roundness.

3. † **a.** A circular course; an orbit; a spiral or ring. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. metr. vi. (1868) 144 3if þat he ne clepiþ nat ayein þe ryȝt goynge of þinges, and 3if þat he ne constreynede hem nat eftesones in to roundenesse enclined. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Ayde* II. 14 They framed brasen pypes, which they rouled into many roundnesses, so yᵉ pypes did resemble the Spyres of a Dragon.

b. A round object or formation; a rounded projection.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 35 In the cop forsothe of the foot was a maner roundnes, of a cubite and a half, so forgid, that the watir vessel myȝte be sette there aboue. 1542 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G ij b, Towarde the elbowe ben receyued ye roundnesses. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 55 Ane grit roundnes of lycht sal gyf lycht to mair nor the half of ane les roundnes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Condyle*, the roundenesse or knots in the knee, anckle, elbow, and knuckles. 1631 WITHOUPS *Nat. Philos.* 45 Lettise hath his leaves gathered into a curled roundnesse. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 112 'Twas all over cover'd with a great number of exceeding small rising roundnesses.

4. Fullness or careful finish of language or style.

1557 SIR J. CHEKE in Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* ad fin., The roundnes of your saienges and welspeakinges of the saam. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* § 1 The whole Period and compasse of speache so delightsome for the roundnesse. 1622 *Fotherby's Atheom.* Pref. p. xx, I haue..hindered not the context, and roundnesse of the speech. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II) s.v. *Stile*, The roundness of periods charms the ear, and affects the mind. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) III. xii. 321 That roundness of speaking, as the ancients called it, where there was nothing either redundant or deficient. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Literature*, A good writer, if he has indulged in a Roman roundness, makes haste to chasten and nerve his period by English monosyllables. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 110 Are you and I expected to praise..only the clearness and roundness of the language?

† **5.** Uprightness, straightforwardness, openness.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* Argt., Euery man to walke in roundnes of conscience in his vocation. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 400 Let all faining and dissimulation be banished from us, and all roundnes and integritie of hart and maners appeere in all our actions. 1628 LE GRYS *Barclay's Argenis* 126 Gelanorus knowing him to be of a most clear roundness, turned out of his way to him. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Scot.* (1655) 38 The roundness of his intentions and his honesty.

6. Plainness or severity (of speech).

1619 VISC. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germany* (Camden) 103

I returned this rough answere... For which roundnes, though I have sufficient warrant.., yet it may be I should have spared some part of the harshnes.

†7. Energy, activity; thoroughness. *Obs.*

1629 *Decl. Apprehension Bp. Chalcedon* 36 [That] they and every of them proceed with all diligence and roundness ..against the said Smith. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. iv. 83 Had it not been for Cecyl's Wisdom, Diligence, and Interest with the Queen, in all likelihood it had not proceeded with that Roundness it did.

Round-nosed, *a.* [Round *a.* 16.] Having a round nose. Chiefly of tools (cf. *round-nose*, s.v. Round *a.* 17).

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Teste*, A kind of blunt, and round-nosed Porpose. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* i. 5 Plyers are of two Sorts, Flat Nos'd, and Round Nos'd. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 G 1/2 Good iron-wire and curtain-rings to make it of, and a sharp-edged file, and round-nosed plyers to make it with. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1742/2 Pliers with peculiarly shaped or proportioned jaws are called long-nosed pliers, round-nosed pliers,..etc. 1898 *Archæol. Jrnl.* V. 270 Among the relics were a few stone hammers or polishers, a number of 'round-nosed' chisels of bone.

† **Rou·ndo.** *Obs.* Also 8 Round O. [Anglicized form of F. *rondeau*] = Rondeau.

1710 Pope *Lett.* (1735) I. 94 The vulgar spelling and pronouncing it Round O, is a manifest Corruption. 1752 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 55 On Roundos hereafter your fiddle-strings spend, Write verses in circles, they never shall end. 1765 Percy *Relig.* II. 11 The versification is of that species, which the French call Rondeau, very naturally englished by our honest countrymen Round O.

Round O : see Round *a.* 15.

Round-off, *a.* [f. Round *v.*[1] + Off *adv.*] *Round-off file*: (see quot.).

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 826 Nicking and piercing files..are called round-off files, and are used for rounding or pointing the teeth of wheels. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Round Ro·bin. Also round robin.

†1. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1546 Coverdale tr. *Calvin's Treat. Sacr.* Pref. A ij, Certayne fonde talkers..applye to this mooste holye sacramente, names of despitte and reproche, as to call it Jake in the boxe, and round robin, and suche other not onely fond but also blasphemouse names. 1555 Ridley in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) 1924/2 There were at Paules..fixed railing bils against the Sacrament, terming it Jacke of ye boxe, the sacrament of the halter, round Robin, with lyke unseemely termes.

†2. Applied to persons. *Obs.*

1592 Greene *Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 36 There in faith round Robin his deputie, would make them, like wretches, feel the waight of his heauiest fetters. 1636 R. N. in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 66 Thou art he in whom All the brave Robins meet to make vp one, Round-Robin. *a* 1671 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 177 These Wat Tylers and Round-Robins being driven or persuaded out of Whitehall.

3. A document (esp. one embodying a complaint, remonstrance, or request) having the names of the subscribers arranged in a circle so as to disguise the order in which they have signed.

Originally used by sailors, and frequently referred to as a nautical term.

(*a*) 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 238 The Method used by Sailors when they mutiny, by signing their names in an orbicular manner, which they call a round Robin. 1742 J. Campbell *Lives Admirals* (1750) II. 98 The sailors on board the fleet, signed, what is called by them, a round Robin, that is, a paper containing..their names subscribed in a circle, that it might not be discerned who signed first. 1828 *Lancet* 21 June 382/2 If thirteen physicians..had written what seamen call a round robin to an authority. 1847 H. Melville: *Omoo* xx, I proposed that a 'Round Robin' should be prepared and sent ashore to the consul. 1870 Thornbury *Tour rd. Eng.* I. 192 [He] so tormented his crew that they signed a round robin, and sent it to the Admiralty.

(*b*) 1755 Chesterf. in *World* No. 146 P 8 If I thought it could be of any use, I could easily present them with a round robin to that effect of above a thousand..names. 1791 Sir W. Forbes in *Boswell* (Oxf. ed.) II. 60, I enclose the Round Robin. This *jeu d'esprit* took its rise one day at dinner at our friend Sir Joshua Reynolds's. 1829 *Farmer's Jrnl.* Oct. 330 Last week the whole of the tenants..sent a round-robin to his lordship's steward. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Biog.* (1867) 217 He tried to induce a large number of the supporters of the government to sign a round robin desiring a change. 1896 J. D. Coleridge *Eton in the Forties* 133 The headmaster suggested our signing and sending a round robin of congratulation.

transf. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 349 Such a round robin of mere lies, that you knew not which to begin with.

†4. (See quot.) *Obs.*—[0]

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 97/2 *Round Robins*, narrow Ruffs only about the Doublet Collar.

5. *Mech.* (See quots.)

1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 195 The round Robin is a broad rim fixed to the end of the axletree bed, to prevent dirt falling in to injure the Arms of the Axletree. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 669/1 *Cuttoo-plate*,..otherwise called a dirt-board, or round robbin.

6. a. *U.S.* The fish *Decapterus punctatus*.

1876 Goode *Fishes Bermudas* 46 The Round Robin is seined in great numbers in Hamilton Harbor.

b. The angler-fish, *Lophius piscatorius*.

1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.* (E. D. S.).

7. *Devon dial.* a. A small pancake.

1847 Halliwell.

b. Herb Robert; Ragged Robin.

1882 *Devonsh. Plant Names.*

Round-shouldered, *a.* [Round *a.* 16.] Of persons: Having round shoulders; round-backed.

1586 Wynkfeilde in *Trial*, etc. *Mary Q. of Scots* (1889) 2 V° Q. of S. being of stature tall and bodie corpulent, round shouldered. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1737/4 A middle sized man, a little round shouldered. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. xvi. i. 437 *note*, The oriental people generally are round-shouldered, arising from their manner of sitting. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 191 He stood..regarding his vulgar ..round-shouldered brother opposite. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. v, A broad, round-shouldered, one-sided old fellow in mourning.

transf. 1895 Rider Haggard *Heart of the World* xiv, To the right and left of us the huge, round-shouldered mountains stretched in a majestic sweep.

Ro·undsman. [f. Round *sb.*[1]]

1. A labourer in need of parochial relief, who was sent round from one farmer to another for employment, partly at the expense of the farmer and partly at the cost of the parish.

1795 Eden *State of the Poor* (1797) II. 384 Persons working in this manner are called rounds-men, from their going round to village or township for employ. 1820 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 302/2 The system of roundsmen is much complained of. 1830 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 350 The labourers here who are in need of parochial relief, are formed into what are called roundsmen. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 262 The surplus labourers are employed in turns by the farmers..: these odd men were called 'rounds-men'.

attrib. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 37/2 At present the roundsman system is a wasteful and unequal tax.

2. One who makes rounds of inspection; esp. *U.S.* a police-officer in charge of a patrol.

1883 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/2 A roundsman and five patrolmen were present to preserve order. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 2/3 Shortly before the Emperor left the palace two roundsmen and two detectives patrolled the road.

3. A person employed by a tradesman to go the round of his customers for orders and the delivery of goods.

1884 *Weekly Notes* 29 Nov. 216/2 The defendant agreed to serve the plaintiff as 'roundsman' and assistant.

Round Table, *sb.* Also Table Round.

1. a. The table, celebrated in mediæval legend, round which Arthur and his chosen knights were supposed to have sat, and which was made round so that there might be no pre-eminence or rivalry.

The earliest mention of the table is that in Wace's *Roman de Brut* (1155). From at least the 15th century (see quot. 1485) the name has been given to a large circular table preserved at Winchester, bearing the names of Arthur and his most famous knights.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14 O kyng arthour þat was so rike,..O ferlys þat hys knythes fell, þat aunters sere I here of tell,.. For to were þe ronde tabell. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10525 For his barons þat were so bolde..Dide Arthur ordeyne þe round table [F. *la roonde table*] þat 3it men telle of many a fable. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* III. i. 101 For I shalle gyue hym the table round, the whiche Vtherpendragon gaue me. 1485 Caxton *Malory's Arthur* Pref., In dyuers places of Englond many remembraunces ben yet of hym...At wynchester the rounde table. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 14 The feyned no where acts of Arthur of the rounde table. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* iv. 299 Then sing they how he first ordain'd the Circled-board, The Knights whose martial deeds far fam'd that Table-round. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Table*, The Round Table..was an Invention of that Prince, to avoid Disputes about the upper and lower End. 1802 Ritson *Metr. Rom.* I. p. xlvi, Neither..does this impostour [Geoffrey of Monmouth] ever mention the round table.

b. In *Knight* (etc.) *of the Round Table.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6518 (Kölbing), Next hem, wiþ outen fable, Sat þe knistes of þe rounde table. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 17, I salle telle 3ow a tale..Off the ryealle renkys of the Rowunde Table. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. xxv. (1494) E ij, Arthure..Amonge his knightes of the round table. *Ibid.* E ij b, By othe and promyse bounde To brotherhede of the table rounde. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. iv. 124 By my hede said Arthur he is best worthy to be a knyght of the rounde table of ony that ye haue reherced. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xix. (Arb.) 57 Old aduentures and valiaunces..of king Arthur and his knights of the round table. 1672 Phillips, Knights of the Round-Table, or King Arthur's Knights. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Table*, Paulus Jovius says, 'twas under the Empire of Frederic Barberosa, that the Knights of the Round Table first began to be talk'd of. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxviii. (1787) III. 619 The gallantry and superstition of the British hero,..and the memorable institution of his Knights of the Round Table. 1802 Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 240 Queen Guinever, ..with certain knights of the round-table, clothe'd all in green. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint* 3 The brave Geraint,..one Of that great Order of the Table Round.

c. The body of knights of this order.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2196 (Kölbing), Afterward..Our king bigan þe rounde table..Of knistes, þat men wist best In þis warld. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 93 That thow bee redy at Rome with alle thi Rounde Table. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. i. 339 All your courte and alle your Round table is by sire launcelot worshipped..more than by ony knyghte now lyuynge.

1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arth.* 234 But now the whole Round Table is dissolved.., And I, the last, go forth companionless.

†d. A meeting or assembly of Arthur's knights and nobles. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. *Chron.* (Rolls) 3916 Per nas bituene þis & spayne no prince wiþoute al þis, þat nas at þis rounde table, & at is feste ywis. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 53 Whene he thys rewmes hade redyne.., Then rystede that ryalle and helde the Rounde Tabylle. *Ibid.* 74 Thus one ryalle araye he helde his Rounde Table. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxiii. 25 He [*sc.* Arthur] held his houshold, and the rounde table, Some time at Edenburgh, some tyme at Striueline.

e. *attrib.*, as *Round Table cycle, hero, knight, legend*, etc.

1700 Dryden *Wife of Bath's T.* 352 Is this the custom of King Arthur's court? Are all Round-Table Knights of such a sort? 1798 C'tess Purgstall *Let.* in Lockhart *Scott* (1837) I. ix. 288 Don't..give him a name out of your list of round-table knights. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 523/1 He [Walter Map] was..one of the principal creators of the Round Table legends. 1886 *Ibid.* XX. 646 Pedigree of the Round-Table Heroes. 1897 Amours *Scot. Allit. Poems* (S. T. S.) p. lxxii, One of the stock stories so common in the Round Table cycle.

2. An imitation of Arthur's Round Table as an institution; an assembly of knights for the purpose of holding a tournament and festival, esp. that instituted by King Edward III in 1345.

The statements in Dugdale, Warton, etc., in regard to the tournament held by Mortimer at Kenilworth in 1279 are based on misunderstandings of the older authorities (see Wykes in *Ann. Monast.* (Rolls) IV. 281–2 and Rishanger *Chron.* 94).

[1232 *Patent Rolls* (1903) 492 De rotunda tabula prohibenda.—Rex omnibus fidelibus suis qui conventuri sunt ad rotundam tabulam, salutem. *c* 1330 *Ann. Lond.* in *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 46 Tabula rotunda apud Waldene, ubi Ernulphus de Mounteneye a Rogero de Leyborne lancea interfectus est.] *c* 1400 *Brut* (1908) 296 When þe Iustes were don, King Edward made a grete soper, in þe wiche he ordeyned feest, and bygan þe Rounde Table, & ordeyned & stefastyd þe day of þe forsaide Rounde Table to be holde þer at Wyndissore in Whitesen-wike euermore after erly. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C ij, A good lady that gat a grete blame at a grete feste of a round table atte Joustes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. c. 120 The king of Englond toke pleasure to newe reedefy the Castell of Wyndsore,..and ther firste begonne the table rounde. 1552 in *Archæologia* (1863) XXXIX. 34 To the knights of the Round Table (if I do it not in my lifetyme) xxs. to be spent at Myle end. 1765 Percy *Relig.* I. 35 Any king was said to 'hold a round table' when he proclaimed a tournament attended with some peculiar solemnities. 1803 Godwin *Life Chaucer* I. 133 Edward III..purposing from the knights whose prowess on this occasion should be the most approved, to select the members of his new order, to be styled knights of the Round Table. 1846 *Archæologia* XXXI. 206 The feast of the Round Table..in March, 1345.

†b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

The quotation is a direct translation from Walsingham *Historia Brevis* (1574) 154.

1592 Stow *Ann.* (1595) 367 King Edward [III in 1345] caused to be called together a great many Artificers, to the Castell of Windsore, and beganne to builde an house, which was called the round Table.

3. A name applied locally to various natural or artificial antiquities, freq. reputed to have associations with King Arthur.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 379 Beneth the castell [of Stirling] went thai soyne, Richt by the Rownde Tabill thair way. 1530 Lindesay *Test. Papyngo* 634 Adew, fair Snawdoun, with thy touris hie, Thy Chapell royall, Park, and tabyll rounde! 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iv. 302 In Denbighshire..is a circular plain, cut out of a main rock, with some twenty-four seats unequal, which they call Arthur's Round Table. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I. vii, He pass'd red Penrith's Table Round, For feats of chivalry renown'd. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 106/2 A space of ground [at Caerleon], which it is believed was a Roman amphitheatre, is commonly called Arthur's Round Table. 1872 Hardwicke *Trad.*, etc. *Lancs.* 216 Several circular mounds in various parts of England..are..honoured with the name of 'King Arthur's Round Table'.

4. Used generally (alone or as *attrib.* phrase) to denote a number of persons seated round a circular table, or imagined as forming a gathering of this kind.

1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 342 For cards she had no genius. Even the noise and nonsense of a round-table could not reconcile her to those bits of painted pasteboard. 1852 *Life in Bombay* 33 The snug round-table dinner-party. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 656/2 Those four hundred poets who formed the famous 'Round Table' in the sultan's..palace. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 4/1 The 'New Round Table' is a symposium on Home Rule—a collection of remarks..from persons of various standpoints.

Hence **Round-table** *v.*, to take part in a round-table conference; **Round-tabler.** *nonce-uses.*

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 1 When Mr. Goschen goes over to the Tories on one side, Mr. Chamberlain round-tables on the other. 1889 *Ibid.* 6 Nov. 4/1 Other round-tablers are Mr. Andrew Reid.., Lord Monkswell.., and others.

Round-top. Also roundtop. [f. Round *a.*]

1. *Naut.* A platform (formerly circular) about a mast-head.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Top-Armours*, are a kind of Clothes, &c., set about the Round-tops of the Masts. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* xi, A man on the roundtop cried out, Au voile, a sail. 1769 R. Wood *Ess. Genius Homer* p. xxxi, As I looked from the round-top of the main mast, the fresh water appeared like an immense muddy pond. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxi, The fog was up to our round-tops at sunrise this morning. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. xl. 242 Jones could use only their nine-pounders and muskets from the round-tops.

2. *attrib.* Having a rounded top.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mech.* 644 [A railway] known ..by the denomination of the edge rail, round-top rail, fish-backed rail, &c.

Round-towner. [f. Round *prep.*] One who loafs about a town.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 10 Oct. 1775, I hope I shall never pay-off another 'Round Towner. *Ibid.*, Digest 36 The Roundtowners are wholly ineligible as in-door Servants.

Round-up. [See Round *sb.*[2] and *v.*[1]]

1. *Ship-building.* (See quot. 1846.)

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Transom*, The

former of these is called..the round-up, and the latter the round-aft. *Ibid.*, *Touture des baux*, the round-up, or convexity of a ship's beams. 1833 RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Arch.* 8 Short curved line for the round-up and round-aft of the wing transom. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Round-up* of the Transoms; the segment of a circle to which they are sided; of beams, that to which they are moulded. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuilding* xx. 431 While the frames and keel of the ship are in progress, beam moulds, with the round-up and lengths marked on them, are given out to the workmen to guide them in making beams.

2. *U.S.* (and *Austr.*). The driving of cattle, etc., together or into an enclosure, usually for the purpose of registering ownership, counting, etc.

1882a BAILLIE-GROHMAN *Camps Rockies* xii. 339 To collect these stragglers and to take a census,..the annual 'round-up' is held. 1887 T. R. *Ranche Life Montana* 160 When they have gone some miles, the captain of the round-up tells them to spread out into a wide half-circle, driving-in all the horses.

b. A meeting or social gathering of acquaintances or friends; a reunion.

1887 A. A. HAYES *Jesuit's Ring* 270 We'll have a round-up of your old friends. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 6/4 The good bishop had a family reunion or 'round up' on the lawn of one of his estates.

3. *U.S.* A settlement, clearance.

1886 *Philadelphia Times* 3 May (Cent.), That exception ..will probably be included in the general round-up tomorrow.

Roundure (rau·ndiŭr). Also 7 **rowndure.** [f. ROUND *a.* Cf. RONDURE.] Roundness; rounded form or space.

In Shaks. *K. John* II. i. 259 the reading of the first folio is *rounder*.

1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 90 Your cries to me are Musicke, And fill the sacred roundure of mine eares With tunes more sweete then moving of the Spheres. 1620 — *Dreame* Wks. (Grosart) III. 40 Were all the Rowndure betwixt Hell and Heauen One Clowd condens'd, and into blackness driuen. 1623 FAVINE *Theatr. Honour* I. ii. 12 The frightfull eye of the Gyant Polyphemus, great and wide as the roundure of the Sunne. 1818 KEATS *Wks.* (1889) III. p. cxxxix, You might suppose that the fair roundure of her fingers reached back to heaven.

Rou·ndward, *a.* and *adv.* *nonce-word.* [f. ROUND *adv.*] In a circular direction.

1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIII. 376/1 There was a bolt..rearward, roundward, upward, downward. *Ibid.* 376/2 There was the same rearward, roundward bolt.

Rou·ndway, *a.* *rare.* [f. ROUND *a.* 17.]

1. ? Having a round passage-way.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. Brit.* II. No. 2409 Improved extra strong round-way screw-down bib and stop cocks.

2. Moving round in the arena.

1875 MORRIS *Æneid* VIII. 636 From concourse of the hollow seats where roundway games were wrought.

Rou·ndways, *adv.* *rare.* =ROUNDWISE.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxvi. § 5. 236 The second, go crosse or roundwayes about the ventricles within the hart. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* 9 Skin and cut roundways in slices six large Spanish onions.

Round-winged, *a.* [f. ROUND *a.* 16.]

†1. *Arch.* =PERIPTERAL *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 8 This prospect is call'd *Peripteros*, that is, wing'd round.., the same round-wing'd prospect remaining..to every one that saw the Temple in flank.

2. *Ent.* In the names of moths, as **round-winged muslin,** (white-)**wave** (see quots.).

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 275/1 Round-Winged Wave [114, The Round Wing, *Cabera rotundaria*]. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 27 The Round-winged Muslin (*Nudaria Senex*). 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v., Round-winged white-wave, a British geometer moth, *Cabera exanthemaria*. 1907 R. SOUTH *Moths Brit. Isles* Ser. I. 175 The Round-winged Muslin (*Comacla senex*)..; the wings of this moth are rounder in outline than those of the Muslin.

3. Applied to certain hawks, as those of the genera *Accipiter* and *Astur*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Rou·ndwise, *adv.* and *a.* Now *rare.* [f. ROUND *a.* + -WISE.]

1. *adv.* In a circular form, disposition, or arrangement; circularly.

1577 HARRISON *Eng.* II. XXV. (1877) 364 King Edward the first..did first coine the penie and smallest peeces of siluer roundwise. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xix. 27 Neither shal you cut your heare roundwise; nor shave your beard. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlewoman's Comp.* 146 Take Apples sliced thin round-wise. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Larch-Tree*, It produces its Branches roundwise, at some equal Distance from each other.

2. *adj.* Circular, round. *rare*—1.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xxviii, The form (as when with breath our bagpipes rise, And swell) round-wise, and long, yet long-wise more.

Round-wood: see ROWAN 1.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 79 Mountain-ash, or round-wood, as the Maine people call it.

Round-worm. *Zool.* Also **round worm.** [f. ROUND *a.* + WORM *sb.* In early examples only descriptive, later a specific name.] A parasitic worm of a rounded form infesting the human intestines: a. A worm of the genus *Lumbricus* or *Ascaris*, esp. *A. lumbricoides*.

1565 COOPER, *Lumbricus*, a longe rounde woorme..in mans body. 1611 COTGR., *Ascaride*, a kind of small round worme, which breeds in the bowels. 1658 *Mouffet's Theat. Insects* II. xxxii, Round worms [breed] only in the small guts, Ascarides in the Longanum, the Gourd-worms..in all. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 154 The *Lumbricus teres*, that common Round Worm which Children usually are troubled with. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 343/1 The long round worms seem to be the most dangerous which infest the human body, as they often pierce through the stomach and intestines. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 345 The head of the long round worm is slightly incurved. 1829 COOPER *Ibid.* 344 It is calculated one-half of the total number of children have either the round, or thread-worm. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 160 The Common Round-worm (*Ascaris*), often of considerable size.

b. A nemathelminth, or a nematode worm.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 116/2 *Nematoidea*,.. Round-worms...Body elongated, rounded, elastic. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 704/1 The N[ematelmia] are sometimes termed *Round-worms*, just as the Platyelmia..are called *Flat-worms*. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 158 *Nemathelminthes* (Round-worms).

Rou·ndy, *a.* Now *dial.* [f. ROUND *a.*]

1. Rounded; of a round shape.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1891) 310 Her roundy sweetly swelling lippes a little trembling. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstrel* II. 55 Welcome, red and roundy sun, Dropping lowly in the west.

2. *dial.* Of coals: (see ROUND *a.* 15).

1868– in northern dial. glossaries.

Roune, var. of ROUN *sb.*, ROUND *v.*2; obs. f. RUNE *sb.*2

†**Rou·ner.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **runere,** 4–6 **rowner** (5 **-ere,** 6 *Sc.* **-ar**), 5 **rouner** (6 *Sc.* **-ar, roundar**). [OE. *rúnere*, f. *rúnian* to whisper, ROUND *v.*2 Cf. MDu. *runer* (*ruyner*, *runaer*, etc.), MLG. *runer*, OHG. *rûnari* (G. *raunер*).] A whisperer; a tatler, tale-bearer.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXXVI. (Z.) 217 *Hic susurro*, ðes runere oþþe wroht. 1388 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 271 Rowners and flatreres. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 687 Rowners, ungabounades, forgers of lesynges. *a* 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) IV. v. 199/2 A preuy rowner, that pryuely telleth false tales amonges the people. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 33 Be thow not ane roundar in the nwke. *Ibid.* xxvi. 52 With..rownaris of fals lesingis. 1551 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 71 Of thame that ar quysperaris, rowkaris and rounaris.

Roung, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of REIGN *v.*; obs. f. RUNG *sb.*

†**Rounge,** *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **runge, ronge, rownge.** [ad. OF. *roungier*, *rungier*, *rongier* (mod.F. *ronger*): of obscure formation.]

1. *intr.* To roar, cry out.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 361 He roungede an heiȝ, and rorede so harde, his eiȝen flowen out of his hed.

2. *intr.* and *trans.* To gnaw; to champ.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 177 For evere on hem I rounge and gknawe And hindre hem al that evere I mai. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xx. (1859) 20 Lyke a worm I am woned to bvte and to rounge them that wronge theym selue. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lv. (1869) 33 It wolde neuer stinte to rounge [*printed* raunge] so michel til it hadde slayn his mayster. *Ibid.* II. cxxxvi. 129 As the wolf that hath strangled the shepe..and hath rounged his chekes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 93 With ȝour chaftis to gnaw ȝe sall be fane, And runge ȝour tabillis all and burdis. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 11 Hir fers steid stude stamping,..Rungeand the fomy goldin bitt.

b. *intr.* To chew the cud.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, For euermore she [the hare] fumeth and croteth and roungeth and bereth talowe and grece. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e iij b, All [beasts] that here skyne and talow and Rounge..shall be flayne safe the hare.

3. *trans.* To clip (coin). *Sc.*

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 373 Þat na maner of man tak vpoun hand for to Ronge the croun of wecht. 1619 in C. Innes *Sk. E. Scot. Hist.* App. (1861) 522 Thair wes tuo of the xx mark peceis rounged and far les then the thrid wes.

Hence †**Rounged** *ppl. a.* *Obs.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 404 Thair clyppit and rowngeit Soussis..ar commandit to have course in this realme. 1622 W. SCOT *Course Conformitie* X. 43 To attaine thirteen rounged and dilapidate Bishoprickes.

†**Rou·nger.** *Obs.* Also 5 **roungere, roundgar.** [f. ROUNGE *v.* 3, or ad. AF. **roungere*, OF. *rongeur*.] A clipper of coins.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 238 Edward..wille wite certeyn, who schent has his mone. Of clippers, of roungers [F. *roygnurs*], of suilk takes he questis. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xvii. (1869) 144 This hand is an..vnhelere and brekere of cofres, and a roungere of floreyns. *a* 1600 in Drake *Eboracum* I. vi. (1736) 189 Roundgars of gold, washers of gold.

†**Rou·ning,** *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* Also 1 **runung,** 3 **runing, roning;** 4–6 **rounyng**(e, 5 **rounn-, rovn-**); 4–6 **rownyng**(e, 5 **rowyn-**), 5–6 **rowning**(e, 6 **rowening**). See also ROUNDING *vbl. sb.*2 [f. OE. *rúnian*, ME. *rounen*: see ROUND *v.*2] Whispering; private conversation or consultation, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (ed. Assmann) vi. 162 Hi..on synderlicum runungum þæt riht eall ræddon. *c* 1205 LAY. 14070 He wolde wiþ þan kinge holden runinge. *c* 1275 — 3249 Þe Scottene king and þe duk..mid hire stille rouning nemen heom to reade. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7604 (Laud MS.), After þis queynt rounyng Alisaunder spedde in þis doyng. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1960 And ouer alle the houses Angles Ys ful of rovnynges. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. i. 64 Blessid be þo eres þat receyueþ of goddys rounynge, & takiþ non hede of þe rounyng of þis worlde. *c* 1475 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 4 Withe-oute lowde lauhtere or langelynge, Rovnynge, Iapynge, or other Insolence. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 240 Castyng abrode a suspicyouse bablynge, of gatheryng, and assemblynge, and rownynge, and talkynge.

†**Rou·ning,** *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 1 **runiende,** 4 **rownande, rownende.** [Cf. prec.] Whispering, murmuring.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 441 *Musitantes*, þa runiendan. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 112 Swangeande swete þe water con swepe, Wyth a rownande rourde raykande aryȝt. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxi. 31 The rownende gruccheie shal defoule his soule.

Hence †**Rou·ningly** *adv.*, in a whisper. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 328 Sum confessioun is made to man, and þat may be on many maneres; outher opynly & generaly..or priuely & rownyngly. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 172 Cloos kepte I me; no man durste I depraue But rownyngly; I spak no thyng on highte.

Rounsefal, obs. form of ROUNCIVAL.

†**Rou·nsepike.** *Obs.* *rare.* In 5 **rounse-, rownsepyk.** [Of obscure origin: cf. RAMPIKE and RAMPICK.] A leafless branch.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xvi. 209 Ouer his hede he sawe a rownsepyk, a bygge bough leueles. *Ibid.*, Syr Launcelot putte aweye the stroke with the rounsepyk.

Rounseval, obs. form of ROUNCIVAL.

Rounsy, obs. form of ROUNCY.

†**Rount,** *a.* *Obs.*—0 Roan.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 155/1 Colours of Horses... Rount, is a kind of flesh colour, or a Bay intermixt with white and gray; a Roan-colour. *Ibid.*, Grissel, is a light Rount.

Rountree, obs. variant of ROWAN-TREE.

Roup (raup), *sb.*1 *Sc.* and *north.* Also 7 **roop,** 8 **roupe,** 9 *north.* **raup.** [f. ROUP *v.* 2.] An auction; the act of selling or letting by auction.

1693 STAIR *Instit.* I. xvi. (ed. 2) 135 A Roup at the half or major part of the Owners against the rest. 1698 A. FLETCHER *Two Disc. Aff. Scot.* 36 The letting of Farms.. by Roop or Auction. 1700 LAW *Council of Trade* (1751) 9 All other effects that shall be sold by public roupe in this kingdom. 1785 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mountains* (1813) II. 114 Every article of cattle and furniture was sold. The roup lasted a week. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 40 § 70 The said collector is..to sell by public roup..such part of the said goods and effects. 1878 C. GIBBON *For the King* I, Bauldy's chief business had been to announce roups.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1785 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mountains* (1813) II. 110 Roups, then, are a source of great amusement here and a very expensive one to the roup-makers. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* ii, This cow..is valued in my roup-roll at fifteen pounds. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* 5 Shall I reprint the roup bills o' my ryegrass parks?

Roup (rūp), *sb.*2 Forms: 6 **roupe,** 6–7 **roope,** 7 **rup, roupp,** 6– **roup,** 7– **roop.** [Of obscure origin.] A disease in poultry characterized by morbid swellings on the rump.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B v, Garlyke..is also good for the pype or roupe of hennes and cockes, as Pliny wryteth. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 638 They cure the pipe or roupe of Pultrie and Chickens with Garlyke. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 141 The roupp is a filthy bile or swelling on the rumpe of Poultrie, and will corrupt the whole body. 1765 *Trent. Dom. Pigeons* 34 The wet roop next falls under our consideration. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1210 The Roup is shown by the rump becoming swelled and enlarged. *c* 1858 ELIZ. WATTS *Poultry Yard* 167 Inflammation and Intumescence of the Rump Gland..To this affection the term 'roup'..is often applied.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VI. lxxvi. 324 Thou droopest like a pip or roup-cloaking chicken. *c* 1858 ELIZ. WATTS *Poultry Yard* 168 Baily's roup pills are almost universally known and appreciated.

Roup (rūp), *sb.*3 Also 8 **roupe,** and ROOP *sb.*1 [Prob. of imitative origin.]

1. *Sc.* and *north.* Hoarseness, huskiness; † some disease affecting the throat.

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 323 The rot, the roup, and the auld rest. 1674– [see ROOP *sb.*1]. *c* 1770 BEATTIE *To Alex. Ross* iii, O may the roupe ne'er roust thy weason. 1773 FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 77 To fleg frae a' your craigs the roup, Wi' reeking het an' creeshy soup. 1811– in northern dial. glossaries.

2. A form of purulent catarrh affecting domestic poultry.

1808 JAMIESON, *Roup*..also denotes a disease which affects hens in the mouth or throat. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 267 The symptom most prominent in the roup, is difficult and noisy breathing, beginning with what is termed the gapes, as in the pip. *c* 1877 L. WRIGHT *Bk. Poultry* 200 In very aggravated cases of roup the entire throat is sometimes filled with the diseased secretion.

Roup (raup), *v.* *Sc.* and *north.* Also 4 **roupe,** 5–6 **rolp,** 6 **rowp,** 9 *north.* **raup, rawp,** etc. [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. Icel. *raupa* (Fær. *reypa*) to boast, brag, MSw. *röpa* to shout, Da. *røbe* to disclose, reveal.]

1. *intr.* To cry, shout, roar; to croak. Now *arch.*

13.. *St. Alexius* 566 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 187 Scho beganne to roupe & rare. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 215 The Ravyne, rolpand rudly in a roche ran. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. viii. 44 Taikand..na maner schame, Sua amangis men to ryn, and roup or rame. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3075 Thir ruiks thay roupit wonder fast. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 89 Rowpand for riches..Sum benefice I bocht or euer it vaikit.

1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 111 There they were, romping and rouping in the garden, like a couple of gaol birds. 1892 MRS. STUART MENTEATH *Lays Kirk & Covenant* 24 Let heretics both rave and roup.

†b. *trans.* To proclaim or utter with a loud voice. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. i. 129 The lattir halsing syne

lowde [we] schowtit thrise, Rowpand at anis, adew! *Ibid.* IV. viii. 129 Or lyk Orestes,..Rowpit and sung quhow he his modir fled. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 96 These slaves of Sathan..rowped as thei had bein ravinis, yea, rather thei yelled and rored as devillis in hell, 'Heresy! heresy!'

† c. To invoke loudly. *Obs. rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ix. 75 Thre hundreth goddis with hir mouth rowpit sche. *Ibid.* xi. 51 Thow Proserpyne, quhilk, by our gentile lawis, Art rowpit hie, and 3ellit lowd by nycht.

2. To sell or let by auction.

1568 LAUDER *Minor P.* II. 37 Iustice is rowpit, as vtheris waris; This is most plane, and nocht obscure. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 391 To caus rowp the said croft and myre. 1590 *Ibid.* IV. 534 That the small custumes ..micht be yeirlie roupit and sett to the best availl. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxxviii. 225 If men and angels were rouped and sold at the dearest price. 1693 STAIR *Instit.* I. xvi. (ed. 2) 135 Either to take his part at such a rate,..or Roup his own part when he pleases. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 213 Those poor Fishermen..must pay it,..or have their Houshold-furniture distrained and roupt for the Payment of it. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 11 Apr., The parks were rouped for £100 a year more than they brought last year. 1879 *Scotsman* 22 Mar., The Linlithgow town and bridge customs were rouped yesterday. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 90 His effects were rouped before I knew him.

b. To sell up (a person).

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 61 He has since heard..that they had been rouped out at the door. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 342 Squire Kirtle..May roup his farmers. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* viii, It was not Angus's fault that he was rouped.

Hence **Rou'ping** *ppl. a.*

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1083 The rowpand Reuin said: sweit syster, lat se 3our holy intent.

Rouped, *a. Sc.* and *north.* Also 8–9 roupet, -it, and ROOPED. [f. ROUP *sb.*[3] + -ED.] Affected with hoarseness; hoarse.

1677– [see ROOPED *a.*]. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* ii, Alas! my roupet Muse is hoarse! 1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 29 Is your throat no dry an' roupit Whistlin a' day loud an' sweet? 1897 BEATTY *Secretar* xli, He had a voice like a roupet craw.

Roupee, obs. form of RUPEE.

Rouper (rau·pəɹ). *Sc.* Also 6 rowper. [f. ROUP *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. Icel. *raupari* braggart.]

1. One who cries or shouts.

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 757 Ragged rowper like a raven.

2. One who sells goods by auction.

1799 W. THOM *Wks.* 447 A rouper is pursuing his interest when he pays the bell-man to intimate his roup.

Roupie, obs. form of RUPEE.

Rouping (rau·piŋ), *vbl. sb. Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 rowp-, 7 roupeing, roping. [f. ROUP *v.*]

1. The action of selling or letting by auction; also, an auction, a roup.

1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 30 The commoun guid and patrimonie of all Burrowis within this Realme,..efter the 3eirlie rowping and setting thairof, as vse is. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 17 One..in a public roping did seem to use some couzenage in buying of a house. 1685 *Min. Bk. New Mills Cloth Manuf.* (1905) 85 Appoynts [that] a roupeing be called upon Monday. 1786 FRASER TYTLER *The Lounger* No. 79 P 4 Was you ever at a sale,—a rouping you call it in this country? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, After the rouping is ower, and the bills paid. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* ii, Then took place the rouping of seats in the parish church.

b. *Comb.*, as **rouping-clerk,** an auctioneer's clerk; †**rouping-wife, -woman,** a woman who holds auctions, or who buys at auctions for the purpose of selling again.

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 127 *Rouping-wife*, a female auctioneer. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. i. 201 The furniture of the house being previously sold to a rouping-woman, as she called it. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv, His neighbour the rouping-wife, or saleswoman. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 180 Would'st [thou] be degraded to a rouping clerk.

2. Crying, yelling.

c 1865 S. S. JONES *Northumb.* 115 Ilka bairnie spite o' its roupin' an' skirlin' had getten washed an' busked up.

Roupy (rū·pi), *a.*[1] Also 9 roopy. [f. ROUP *sb.*[2]] Of poultry: Affected with the roup (inflammation of the rump-gland).

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Bohn) 165 The breath of such a person would poison..even a cock or hen:..it would cause them to be roupy, as they call it. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 501 Fast he sat as roopy turkey-poult. 1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Poultry* (ed. 6) [73 Imposthume upon the rump is called roup. *Ibid.*] 74 Roupy hens seldom lay.

Roupy (rū·pi), *a.*[2] [f. ROUP *sb.*[3]]

1. Hoarse, husky.

1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Roup*, A peculiar sense,..denoting.. hoarseness of voice, as the adj. *roupy* is now used. 1872 F. W. ROBINSON *Bridge of Glass* II. i, The sheep grew wheezy and roupy and unnaturally dispirited. 1898 MUNRO *J. Splendid* iv. 48 The crows..complained in a rasping roupy chorus.

2. Of poultry: Affected with the roup (purulent catarrh). Also, pertaining to the roup.

1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Poultry* (ed. 6) 32 Cocks..are liable to become aguish,..perhaps, in the end, turning roopy or glandered. *Ibid.* 74 When the malady becomes confirmed, with running at the nostrils, swollen eyes, and other well-known symptoms, they are termed Roupy. *c* 1877 L. WRIGHT *Bk. Poultry* 199 The characteristic roupy discharge.

fig. 1863 QUINN *Heather Lintie* 64 Wi' dark, bedimmed, dull roupy e'en..We slowly staumer on.

Roupy, obs. form of RUPEE.

Rourde, variant of RERD(E *sb. Obs.*

†**Rous,** *sb. Sc. Obs.*[—1] [Of obscure origin: cf. next.] A heavy fall or crash.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 135 His hors hapnit to snapper and to fall, With sic ane rous quhill that him self flew wnder.

Rous (raus), *adv. rare.* Also 9 rouse. [Echoic.] With a bounce or bang.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. ii, 'Slife, Sir! you should have come out in choler, rous upon the Stage, just as the other went off. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Down come the roof, rouse.

Rous, variant of ROUSE *a.*, red. *Obs.*

Rousant (rau·zănt), *a. Her.* [f. ROUSE *v.*[1] + -ANT[1].] (See quot. 1780.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xix. 479/1 A Falcon rowsant to the Sinister, is the Crest of Falckenstein of Bavaria. 1780 EDMONDSON *Compl. Body Her.* II, *Rousant*, a term given by some Heralds to a bird rising, as if preparing to take wing. 1868 CUSSANS *Heraldry* (1893) 95 *Rising*, or *Rousant*. ..This term is usually employed in blazoning Swans.

Rousch, obs. form of RUSH *v.*

†**Rouse,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Mirth.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1669 The todir burgeyse rose hym vp, for to make Rouse, And axid of his felawe [etc.]. *Ibid.* 3610 Beryn & his feleshipp wer within the house, And speken of hir answer, & made but litill rouse.

Rouse (rauz), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 rowse. [f. ROUSE *v.*[1]]

†1. A shake (of the feathers, etc.). *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 272 These fowles in their moulting time, when their feathers be sick, and be so loose in the flesh that at any little rowse they can easilie shake them off. 1600 BRETON *Melanch. Humours* Wks. (Grosart) I. 14/1 But all in feare to make so farre a flight, Vntill his pennes were somewhat harder growne; He gaue a rowse. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 53 If her stomacke..be cold and dull, she will flie wilde and carelesly, and on plains and rowses. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Englands Rarities* 17 The Porcupine..., a very angry Creature and dangerous, shooting a whole shower of Quills with a rowse at their enemies.

2. *Mil.* The signal for arousing; the réveille.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Rouse*, one of the bugle-horn soundings for duty. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Wallace* xxxvii, No more again the rouse of war to hear. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 446 The first notes of the rouse are dismal,..but they are succeeded by a few others of an encouraging and lively character. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. 198 When the 'rouse' had sounded that morning.

3. A violent stir.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 61 He revolutionized the whole establishment, and gave it such a rouse that the very house reeled with it.

Rouse (rauz), *sb.*[3] Now *arch.* Also 7 rouce, rouze, 7, 9 rowse. [Prob. an aphetic form of *carouse*, due to the phrase *to drink carouse* having been apprehended as *to drink a rouse*.

It has been suggested that the word is ad. Da. (also Sw. and Norw.) *rus*,=Du. *roes*, LG. *rûse*, G. *rausch* intoxication, drunken fit; but both form and meaning are more easily accounted for by the above explanation. 'The Danish rowsa' in Dekker *Gull's Hornbook* may be simply due to the passages in Shaks. *Hamlet*.]

1. A full draught of liquor; a bumper.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 126 And the Kings Rouce, the Heauens shall bruite againe. 1626 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. (1630) III. 80/2 Because death should not terrifie him, they had giuen him many rowses and carowses of wine and beere. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* v. ii, My Lord, ..take me off This lusty rowse to your owne health.

1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Maria Gisborne* 65 Then all quaff Another rouse, and hold their sides and laugh.

2. A carousal or bout of drinking.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 58 There was he gaming, there o'retooke in's Rouse. 1619 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* I. ii. She has heard..The gambols that you plaid.., your several mischiefs, Your rowses and your wenches. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 217 After a good rouse, or good dose of *Nepenthe*, they are in a trance.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* viii, Amyas..invited..his old schoolfellows..to a merry supper and a 'rowse' thereon consequent. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 131 It was natural that a free, open-hearted soldier should welcome the arrival of his brother-officers with a rouse.

3. In the phrases *to take one's rouse, have a rouse, give a rouse.*

(*a*) 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 8 The King doth wake to night, and takes his rouse. 1616 *Marlowe's Faustus* (Rtldg.) 122/2 He took his rouse with stoops of Rhenish wine. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* I. i, Your lord, by his patent, Stands bound to take his rouse.

(*b*) 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. vi, We will haue a rouse in each of 'hem, anon, for bold Britons, yfaith. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* IV. iii, I long to have a rouse to her grace's health. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiv, Rambling up and down this d—d vault, and thinking about the merry rouses we have had in it. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* IV. ix, Fill the cup, and fill the can: Have a rouse before the morn. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. 181 Patrick's neighbour,..with whom..he has a merry rouse.

(*c*) 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 66 'Fore heauen, they haue giuen me a rowse already. 1609 HEALEY *Discov. New World* 84 Giue me one rouse, my freind, and get thee gone. 1842 BROWNING *Cavalier Tunes* II. i, Give a rouse: here's, in Hell's despite now, King Charles!

†**Rouse,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 rous, rowse. [a. OF. *rous* (mod.F. *roux*):—L. *russum*, acc. of *russus* red.] Red-haired. (Only in personal names.)

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1146 Pray to hir..That sho forgif the, in this stede, Of Salados the rouse ded. *c* 1400 *Brut* cxxxiv. 138 After þis William Bastard regnede his sone William [þe] Rous. *c* 1425 *in Maskell Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 345 For the soules of the kyngis William Rowse, Herry the firste [etc.]. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xii, William called Rouse.

Rouse (rauz), *v.*[1] Also 5–8 rowse, 6–8 rowze, 6–9 rouze (7 rouz), 7, 9 *Sc.* roose. [Orig. a technical term in hawking and hunting, and so presumably of AF. or OF. origin, but the precise source is obscure. In general use common after *c* 1585, and freq. strengthened by *up*. Cf. also AROUSE *v.*[1]]

I. †1. *refl.* a. Of a hawk: To shake the feathers. *Obs. rare.* Cf. sense 9.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vj, And whanne she hathe doone she will rowse hire myghtyly. [1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxiii, The .. vigour with which they pruned their plumes, and shook, or, as it was technically termed, roused themselves.]

†b. (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 694/2, I rowse, I stretche my selfe, as a man dothe whan he gothe to prove a maystrye, *je me coppie*. It was a sporte to se him rowse him selfe and stretche out his armes, or ever he began to wrestyll.

2. *trans.* To cause (game) to rise or issue from cover or lair. Cf. RAISE *v.*[1] 4 b.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xviii, If they wold use but a fewe nombre of houndes, onely to harborowe, or rouse, the game. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 106 The huntesman..shall then go before them and rowze the Deare. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 198 The blood more stirres To rowze a Lyon, then to start a Hare. 1627 TAYLOR (Water P.) *Armado* Wks. (1630) I. 93 So hath this Woodmanship diuers and sundry tearmes of Art..as you must say, Rowse a Bucke, Start a Hare, and vnkennel a Foxe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 624 Thou mayst..Rouze from their Desart Dens, the bristled Rage Of Boars. 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 397 To beat the woods, and rouse the bounding prey. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 121 The chief huntsman, entering with his hounds within the lines, rouzed the game with a full cry. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* vi, He proposes to go to rouse the wild cattle. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems* 160 They roused a hart,..A hart of ten.

fig. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 15 When they want certaine liquid sacrifice, to rouze her [the muse] foorth her denne. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 128 To rowze his Wrongs, and chase them to the bay.

†3. a. To raise or set up, to ruffle. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 9 An Eagle, seeing pray appeare, His nery plumes doth rouze. *Ibid.* II. iii. 35 He.., standing stoutly vp, his lofty crest Did fiercely shake, and rowze as comming late from rest. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 732 As he stands proudly rowzing up his Plumes.

†b. To raise or lift up. Also *fig. Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 118 Henry Bullingbrooke and hee Being mounted, and both rowsed in their Seates, 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. xxix, She strives..to.. rouze her fainting head, which down as oft would fall. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 310 When he heard the comfort of birds or the noyse of the waters he rowsed up his soul to his Creator.

refl. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 275, I will..shew my sayle of Greatnesse, When I do rowse me in my Throne of France.

4. To cause to start up from slumber or repose; to awaken from sleep, meditation, etc. Also with *up, out.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 134 Rouz'd vp with boystrous vntun'd drummes. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 60 Shall wee rowze the night-Owle in a Catch? 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 54 The Hounds and horn Cheerly rouse the slumbring morn. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 55 P 1 A young Fellow who was rouzed out of his Bed, in order to be sent upon a long Voyage. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* VII. 232 The stars descend; and soon the morning ray Shall rouse us to the labors of the day. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 18, I must rouse him from his sleep, Since none else dare. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXVIII, At last a low whistle roused her from her dream. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* iii, Here I roused out Pyke, the officer in command. *Ibid.* xvi, At 2.30 we were roused up.

absol. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xiv. (1862) 244 Christ rouses from the bier as easily as another would rouse from the bed.

b. To disturb, chase away (sleep). *rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 329 The cited dead Of all past Ages to the general Doom shall hast'n, such a peal shall rouse thir sleep.

5. *fig.* a. To awaken or startle (one) from a state of ease or security.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 577 Although some men..fall sometimes into this senslesnesse, yet..God afterwards rowseth them vp well enough. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 100 And in vpon Northumberland doth breake, Rowzing the Sluggish villages from sleepe. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 90 It rowsed him out of his security. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Serm.* xxxiii. Wks. 1823 IX. 412 His present fears, rather than any thing of true penitence, roused him up, and made him have recourse to God. 1770 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* (1810) II. xxxix. 194, I mean to rouse, to alarm the whole nation—to rouse the Ministry, if possible, who seem awake to nothing but the preservation of their places.

b. To stir up, excite to vigorous action or thought, to provoke to activity.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LV. iv, Purple morn,..and midday cleare, Shall see my praying voice to God enclin'd, Rowzing him up. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 16 When the holy Ghost would rowse vp the slothfull seruant, he threateneth him his portion with hypocrites. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 120 Philosophy..rouzes, us where we are faint and drouzy. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 P 2 The Emperor is rouzed by this Alarm. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIII. 173 The Spaniards, rouzed by the danger which threatened them,..made a bold and vigorous resistance. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 161 Emetics..I thought might rouse the liver from its state of torpor. 1860 TYNDALL

Glac. I. xxvii. 197 Vainly the postilion endeavoured to rouse them [*sc.* horses] by word and whip. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. 413 To excite the voters by..the sense of a common purpose, rousing them by speeches or literature.

c. Const. *to* or *into*.

1701 De Foe *Trueborn Eng.* 45 Till Pity rowz'd him from his soft Repose, His Life to unseen Hazards to expose. 1715 Pope *Iliad* II. 94 Unite, and rouze the sons of Greece to arms. 1743 R. Blair *Grave* 319 Enough to rouse a dead man into rage. 1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 181 They roused the population to action, and armed them. 1847 Martin *Ox* 130/2 The animal is roused to fury. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* vi, His pride was roused to double activity.

d. To provoke to anger.

1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 355 He felt a delight..in plaguing the nursemaid, and in rousing the cook.

6. *refl.* in senses 4 and 5.

1590 Lodge *Rosalynde* (Hunterian Cl.) 85 With that his Brother began to stirre, and the Lion to rowse himselfe. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 222 Sweete, rouse your selfe; and the weake wanton Cupid Shall from your necke vnloose his amorous fould. 1656 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 141 Rowzing up himself and his spirits with zeal as hot as fire. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV. ii, I roused myself, and looked about me in the Room where I was left alone. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* iv, He seemed by an effort to rouse himself. 1842 Tennyson *Ld. of Burleigh* 21 From deep thought himself he rouses.

b. Const. *to*.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* Pref. (1592) p. vi, That reason rowseth up her selfe to rest vpon trueth. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 287, I see him rowse himselfe To praise my Noble Act. 1693 Owen *Holy Spirit* 114 Let such Souls rouze up themselves to lay hold on him. 1746 P. Francis tr. *Horace, Epist.* I. ii. 48 Will you not rouse you to preserve yourself? 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxii, The Captain..roused himself to a sustained consciousness of that gentleman's presence. 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Roy & V.* I. 2 He too rouses himself to acknowledge the general homage.

7. To stir up, agitate, put into motion, bring into an active state.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Thee water is rowsed, they doe frisk with flownse to the shoare ward. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 287 The sound of blustring winds, which all night long Had rous'd the Sea. 1728 T. Sheridan tr. *Persius* vi. (1739) 84 In rouzing the Strings of the Lyre. 1785 Burns *Ep. to Rev. J. M'Math* 11 Lest they shou'd blame her, An' rouse their holy thunder on it. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 277 All the charges which they and the prosecutor had roused up against him. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 79 The landlady..led me to a blazing fire, which her damsels quickly roused up.

b. To stir up, excite, inflame (a feeling).

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 68 He began thus to rowze vp his furie. 1637 Heylin *Answ. Burton* 184 You call upon the nobles to rowze up their noble Christian zeale. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cxc, But sharp remembrance..And shame..Rouse conscious virtue up in every heart. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 12 The spirit of the people must frequently be rouzed. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* II. (1778) I. 116 Those unprovoked injuries rouzed their courage. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 605 This crime only roused the indignation of the Marattas, without weakening their power. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 156 The passions of religious parties have been roused to the utmost.

c. To stir (a liquid, *esp.* beer while brewing).

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 101 Having poured boiling water on the suspected sample, rouse it well. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 118 Rouse the beer as the hops are gradually introduced. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 275/2 This is done by 'rousing' the gyle every two hours with a utensil made for the purpose.

8. *Naut.* To haul *in*, *out*, or *up* with force.

*c*1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (MS.), *Rowse in* is a worde theie use particulerlie when as a Cabell or Hawser doth lie slack in the water and they would have him made tawght. *Ibid.*, To keepe it [the cable] stiff and tawght, they will hale in soe much as lies slack, and this they call Rowsing-in the Cabell or Rowse-in the Hawser. [Hence in various 17th cent. nautical works.] 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Recouvrer*, to rowse-in, or haul any rope into the ship. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* v, You and the boy, rouse the cable up.., and bend it. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* xv. 85 Rouse the cable out through the hawse-hole. 1886 J. M. Caulfeild *Seamanship Notes* 3 Rouse out reef pendant.

transf. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 193 You cut a straight sapling while we rouse out the saddle-straps for a splice.

II. *intr.* †9. Of hawks or other birds and animals: To shake the feathers or body. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij, She Rousith when she shakith all hir federis. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 149 Then suffer hir until she rowse or mewte, and when she hath done either of them unhoode hir. 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 216 You shall perceive him either to shake his head, or to winch with his tayle, to rouze, or shake. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 4 The Turtles..there, mute, prune, and oyl their feathers; rouse, and doe all their offices of nature. 1678 Phillips, *Rowse*, in Faulconry is when a Hawk lifteth up, and shaketh her self.

10. Of game: To rise from cover. *rare*.

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 106 All the horsemen must quickly cast abrode about the couert, to discouer y^e^ Harte when he rowzeth and goeth out of his hold. 1590 Sir T. Cockaine *Treat. Hunting* C iv b, This done, you may begin to tuft for a Bucke, and finding him single, especially if he rouse foorth of a great brake, put your hounds softly upon. 1826 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1031 A red buck roused, then crossed in view.

11. To move with violence; to rush. *rare*.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 A king he placed, throgh whose Maiestical Empyre Theese blasts rouze forward, or back by his regal apoinctment. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 279 The Paddington boy..tried again to rouse in upon Doly's victualling-office.

†12. To rise up, stand on end. *Obs.*—[1]

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. v. 12 My Fell of haire Would at a dismall Treatise rowze, and stirre As life were in't.

13. To get up from sleep or repose; to waken up.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. ii. 52 Good things of Day begin to droope, and drowse, Whiles Nights black Agents to their Prey's doe rowse. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 266 Up, and stirring..with the Bird that first rouses. 1682 Creech *Lucretius* (1683) 131 And softer Curs, that lie and sleep at home, Do often rouse, and walk about the Room. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 229 Day came, and we all rouz'd. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 488 Rouzing..from Sleep with the Noise, I caus'd the Boat to be thrust in. 1882 Flover *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 99, I gradually roused up on hearing this, and..put my head out of the tent door. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Dec. 746/1 When I roused, the yellow sun was pouring in at my lattice.

b. *fig.* To become active; to bestir oneself, take heart or courage, etc.

1589 L. Wright *Hunting of Antichrist* 13 Shortly after began to rowse our noble and valiant Lion of England, Henrie the eight of famous memorie. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxxvi. (1623) 386 Hubba that had harried the English, and now rouzed upon the newes of King Elfred's victory and life. 1624 Quarles *Job Militant* xix. 6 Rouse up, fond man, and answere my replies. 1740 *Johnson's Debates* (1787) I. 91 It is surely time for this nation to rouse from indolence, and to resolve to put an end to frauds that have been so long known. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* IV. 498 Be it ours to rouse at once To action. 1831 Scott *Cast. Dang.* xiii, In God's name, rouse up, sir; let it not be said that [etc.].

c. Of qualities or feelings.

1671 Milton *Samson* 1690 His fierie vertue rouz'd From under ashes into sudden flame. 1759 Adam Smith *Moral Sent.* (1804) I. 181 Our indignation rouses and we are eager to refute..such detestable principles. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxxi, Arthur..felt his anger rousing up within him.

Rouse (rauz), *v.*[2] Also *Sc.* and *north.* roose, rooze. [Aphetic form of Arrouse *v.*]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle (herring, etc.) with salt in the process of curing.

17.. in *Lauder's Suppl. Decis. Lds. Council* IV. 845 His charter not mentioning that it was for export, he was not bound to cure them with salt upon salt. 1800 *Chron. Ann. Reg.* 110/2 Herrings sprinkled (or as it is termed 'roused or corned') with a moderate quantity of salt will continue perfectly good at least two months. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 43 We could see..the curers going about rousing their fish with salt, to counteract the effects of the dog-day sun. 1894 R. Leighton *Wreck Golden Fleece* 57 While I go below and roose the fish.

2. To cause (water) to overflow (see quot.).

1794 Davis *Agric. Wilts* 38 In the catch-meadows..the great object is to keep the 'works of them' as dry as possible between the intervals of watering;..care is necessary to make the most of the water by catching and rousing it as often as possible.

†**Rouse,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] ? To rest, settle.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1393/2, I was caryed to my Lordes Colehouse agayne, where I with my syxe fellowes do rouse together in the straw, as cherefullye..as other doo in theyr beds of downe. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 153 The maister of the house began to rouse his shoulders in a rich chaire.

Rouseabout (rau·zăbaut). [f. Rouse *v.*[1]]

1. *dial.* (See quots. 1778 and 1886.)

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 30 A rubbacrock, rouze-about .. swashbucket. 1778 — *Gloss., A Rouzabout*, a restless Creature never easy at Home, but roaming from Place to Place. Also, a Sort of large Pease [etc.]. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 633 *Rouse-about*..implies coarseness, roughness, awkwardness, yet withal bustling activity.

2. *Austr.* A man or boy employed on a sheep station; an odd man on a farm. Cf. Roustabout.

1881 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Mar. 157 Rouseabouts are men and boys who pen the sheep, pick up the fleeces as they are shorn, sort and pack the wool [etc.]. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 20 Sept. 13/6 The shearers hold themselves as the aristocrats of the shed, and never associate with the 'rouse-abouts'. 1893 J. A. Barry *S. Brown's Bunyip* 280 The everlasting drudgery of the rouseabout.

3. *Rouse-about block*, a large snatch-block.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2230/1.

Roused (rauzd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Rouse *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Disturbed; aroused, awakened.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 62 The whole family..Rashly out of their rouzed couches sprong. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 510 So after Pyrrhus pause, A rowsed Vengeance sets him new a-worke. 1716 *Loyal Mourner* 10 And rouz'd Sea-Monsters in the Tempest play. 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* 1, The flagging wing Of the roused cormorant. 1856 Stonehenge *Brit. Rural Sports* 129/1 The fine fresh scent of a newly-roused fox. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* II. 245 He leant over her in his roused strength.

Roused, *ppl. a.*[2] (See Rouse *v.*[2] 1.)

1899 *Shetland News* 22 July (E. D. D.), Two small cargoes of 'roused' herrings were sent south from Lerwick.

†**Rousee.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *rousee, rosee* (mod.F. *rosée*), ultimately f. L. *rōs.*] Dew.

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* cxl. 208 How oure men reioysed them of a dew or rousee descendyng thenne fro heuen. *Ibid.*, Thenne began to falle a rayne or a dewe, so swete a rousee was neuer seen.

Rousement (rau·zmĕnt). *U.S.* [f. Rouse *v.*[1] + -ment.] A rousing up of religious excitement.

1883 *Congregationalist* 27 Sept. (Cent.), Deep strong feeling, but no excitement. They are not apt to indulge in any more rousements. 1885 *Home Missionary* Apr. 473 The 'rousement' as the religious excitement was called, was not long in coming.

Rouser (rau·zəɹ). [f. Rouse *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. One who, or that which, rouses or stirs up.

1611 Cotgr., *Esveilleur*,..a rowser, a raiser from sleepe. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. iii. vi, All this which I have depainted to thee, are inciters and rowsers of my mind. 1783 J. Young *Crit. Gray's Elegy* (1810) 44 The rousers to morning labour are also enumerated as four. 1801 Scott *Glenfinlas* xxxv, Within an hour return'd each hound; In rush'd the rousers of the deer. 1898 Monson *Trop. Dis.* xii. 212 A fine stream of iced water poured on the forehead from an elevation will act as a stimulant and rouser.

b. An implement or apparatus used for stirring (*esp.* beer in brewing).

1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 165 A vertical rod plunges down the copper...This rod terminates in a horizontal bar, carrying an extended chain, called, on account of its duty, a *rouser*. The rod and rouser are both kept in continual motion. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 585 The intermixture may be effected either by lading the glass out of one pot into another..or by stirring it up with a rouser. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 287 The contents can be constantly agitated by the rouser.

attrib. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 116 The rouser shaft may be lifted by means of the chain.

2. One who, or that which, is remarkable in some respect.

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 372 *Rouser*, something very exciting or very great. Thus an eloquent speech or sermon, a large mass-meeting, or a big prize-ox, is a rouser. 1868 *Putnam's Mag.* Jan. 70 He's a rouser to make punch, I assure you. 1895 Crockett in *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 578 For a' the leeis in the pairish—and there are some rousers—ye beat them clean.

b. An outrageous falsehood.

1825-9 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* s.v. *Ruze.* 1838 Holloway *Prov. Dict., Rouser*, or a Rousing Lie, is such a monstrous lie as rouses the wonder and astonishment of every one who hears it. 1873 Leland *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 176, I like a man to tell a rouser while he is about it.

3. A loud noise; a noisy person, song, etc.

1731 Swift *Strephon & Chloe*, He..Let fly a Rouzer in her Face. 1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 225 The rouser is ..a man who talks very loud and occasionally yells. 1893 Milliken *'Arry Ballads* 61 (Farmer), We made the whole place ring a rouser, till Jolter implored us to stop.

4. *Austr.* = Rouseabout 2.

1902 H. Lawson *Children of Bush* 241, I must get some more money for the rouser from some of those chaps.

Rousette, variant of Roussette.

Rousing (rau·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Rouse *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of the verb in various senses.

*c*1580 Jeffere *Bugbears* Epil., With sowcynges, with rowsynges, with bownsynges. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvii. (1617) 290 A rouzing of her feathers & a vaine flapping of her wings. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 Rousing is..pulling the slacknesse of any Cables with mens hands into the Ship. 1634 W. Burton (*title*), The Rowsing of the Sluggard. Deliuered in seuen Sermons. 1719 Baynard *Health* (1740) 19 Ferments in the body pent, which early rowzing may prevent. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 265 That without this rousing they would become languid and diseased. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 22 The addition of lime to the pyrolignous acid..is done in a large vessel by frequent rousings up. *c*1870 Stubbs *Lect. Europ. Hist.* II. x. (1904) 258 A sort of rousing appears to take place.

Rou·sing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Rouse *v.*[2]] The action of sprinkling, etc.

1706 A. Boyer *Ann. Q. Anne* IV. 51 The clause relating to the rousing of herrings with foreign salt. 1842 J. Wilson *Voy. Scotl.* II. 158 The necessities of gutting and rousing. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 127 It is recommended that new resins should be subject to a rough sifting and rousing in common soda-and-water.

Rousing (rau·zĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Rouse *v.*[1]] In the following quotation the precise sense is not clear.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* E ij, Ile..wrap me in a rousing Calueskin suite, and come like some Hob-goblin, or some Diuell Ascended from the grisly pit of Hell.

1. That rouses, awakens, or stirs up.

1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 230 Against negligence or obstinacy will be requir'd a rousing volie of Pastorly threatning. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* IV. ix. (1848) 222 The careless Sensualists, that fly a rowzing Sermon. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 92 ¶ 8 Justice Silence..has no sooner swallowed the rouzing cup, than he roars out a catch. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, He gave the fire a rousing stir. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 830 He was the most rousing of our poets.

transf. 1799 Robertson *Agric. Perth* 181 A rousing furrow should be given to it, and the rough stubble turned down.

2. a. Of a lie: Outrageous, gross.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* viii. 133 It were likewise a good roosing miracle, and bigger then belief, that a certain Holy House..should be carried out of Palestine into Italy. 1677 Coles *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A rousing lye, *mendacium magnificum*. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Rousing Lie*, a whisking great one. 1791 Burns *Death & Dr. Hornbook* i, Ev'n Ministers, they hae been kenn'd..A rousing whid, at times, to vend. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.*

b. Of a fire: Roaring, blazing strongly.

1682 Tate *Abs. & Achit.* II. 547 For our wise rabble ne'er took pains to inquire, What 'twas he burnt, so it made a rousing fire. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 151 The weather was very cold.., and I had a rousing fire. 1838 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 9 A rousing fire halfway up the chimney. 1887 R. N. Carey *Uncle Max* vi, Come into the parlor: there is a fine rousing fire that will soon warm you.

c. Of trade, etc.: Brisk, lively.

1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX. v, A Jew..had the ill luck to die of a strangury, and leave his widow in possession of a rousing trade. 1895- in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* in various contexts.

3. Of the nature of, connected with, awakening or rising.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1382, I begin to feel Some rouzing motions in me. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 15 Now lapdogs give themselves the rowsing shake.

4. That is awakening or rising.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 13 Meeting objects from the rousing farm.

Hence **Rou·singly** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 376 To act more rousingly. 1847 WEBSTER, *Rousingly*, violently, excitingly.

Rousseauan (*rusōu·ăn*), *a.* [f. the name of the French author Jean Jacques *Rousseau* (1712–78).] Pertaining to Rousseau or his views on religion, politics, education, etc. So **Rousseaue·sque, Rousseau·ian, Rousseau·ish** *adjs.*; **Rousseau·ism**, the principles or doctrines of Rousseau; **Rousseau·ist, Rousseau·ite**, one who follows Rousseau.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 10 It is mere Rousseauism which induces men .. to overlook the former while they reprobate the latter. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 132 Writing Rousseau-ite essays. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* 53 A creature overflowing with Rousseauish sensibility. 1881 *World* 28 Dec., His confessions..are not at all Rousseauian, save, perhaps, in style. 1889 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 545 This Rousseauan fiction of man's essential goodness.

Rousset, obs. form of RUSSET.

‖ **Roussette** (*ruse·t*). [F., a derivative of OF. *rous* (F. *roux*) red.]

1. The frugivorous bat, *Pteropus vulgaris*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 473 Of foreign bats, the largest we have any certain accounts of, is the Roussette, or the Great Bat of Madagascar. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 550 Many of the Roussettes are of an enormous size. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 184/1 The common roussette.., which inhabits Madagascar and the Isle of France. 1839 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* I. 70/2 Some of the Cheiroptera, such as the Roussette Bats. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXIII. 670/2 [The] Edible Roussette is the largest of the genus.

2. A shark of the family *Scylliidæ*.

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synop. Fishes N. Amer.* 58 *Scylliidæ* (The Roussettes).

‖ **Roussillon** (*rusi·lyŏn*). [See def.] A red wine made in the old province of Roussillon (now the department of Pyrénées-Orientales) in the south of France.

1768 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 287 The Malaga, Migraine, Roussillon, began to freeze. 1865 'OUIDA' *Strathmore* II. xxii. 281 Draughts of fierce Roussillon, or above-proof cognac.

‖ **Roussin.** *rare*—1. [F.] = ROUNCY 1.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii, He rode a Naples courser, a Dutch roussin, a Spanish gennet.

Roust (raust), *sb.* Now *Sc.* Forms: 3 rowwst, 5 rowste, 6, 9 roust. [a. ON. *raust* (Norw. *raust*, Fær. *reyst*, Sw. *röst*, Da. *røst*) voice.] Voice, cry; shout, roar.

c 1200 ORMIN 9197 Þe rowwst iss herrd off ænne mann Þatt epeþþ Þuss i wesste. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 488 Anectanabus ..drafe thurȝe Þe sale With slike a rowste & rerid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 67 The feildis all doith of thar roustis resound. 1808 JAMIESON, *Roust*, the act of roaring or bellowing. *c* 1820 G. BEATTIE *John of Arnha* (1882) 34 (E. D. D.), To ilk bellow, roust and roar.

Roust (raust), *v.*[1] *Sc.* [f. ROUST *sb.* Cf. Norw. *rausta*, *rousta*, in the same sense.] *intr.* To shout, bellow, roar, make a loud noise.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vi. 79 As Pharon cryis and dois rowst Wyth haltand wordis. *Ibid.* XII. xii. 69 Of thar rowsting all the large plane And woddis rank rowtis and lowis agane. 1823 W. BEATTIE *Poems* (1871) 34, I hear the stirkies roustin'. 1819 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 119 He had a trumpet braw, Whairwi' he 'gan to roust and blaw. *Mod.* Dinna roust an' roar like that.

Roust (raust), *v.*[2] *dial.* and *U.S.* [? Alteration of ROUSE *v.*[1]] *trans.* To rout *out*.

1658 D. LUPTON *Flanders* 9 Who will..ere long roust them out of this Hole, and make them look out another kennel. 1858 BEECHER *Life Thoughts* (1859) 115 To roust out all the vermin and the nibbling mice and turn up the yellow dirt to the sun. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* I. xiii. 333 They were thoroughly rousted out, and their camps were destroyed.

Roust, obs. form of ROOST, RUST.

Roustabout (rau·stăbaut.) [f. ROUST *v.*[2]]

1. *U.S.* A wharf labourer or deck hand.

1868 *Putnam's Mag.* Sept. 342 As the steamer was leaving the levée, about forty black deck-hands or 'roustabouts' gathered at the bows. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 225 The Western rough is frequently a roustabout. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 216 On all these river boats most of the men employed are what is termed roustabouts, and are just ordinary labourers who are picked up anywhere.

2. *Austr.* A handy man. Cf. ROUSEABOUT 2.

1883 *Longm. Mag.* June 178 This poor young man had been a 'roustabout' hand on a station. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 15 Aug. 11/1, I was working on a Queensland gold-field once, first as 'feeder' and general 'roustabout', then as engine-driver.

Rou·ster. *U.S.* = ROUSTABOUT 1.

1883 *American* VI. 40 Men..who used to be rousters, and are now broken down and played out.

Rousti, rousty, obs. forms of RUSTY.

Roustlynge, obs. form of RUSTLING.

Rout (raut), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 3–4 rute, 4 rut(te; 3– route, 4–7 rowte, 5 rouwte, 5–6 routte; 4– rout (6 routt), 4–7 rowt. β. 3 rouȝte, 5 roughte; 4 rouht, 5–6 rought; 5 rowght, 5–6 rowth. [a. AF. *rute*, OF. *route* (also *rote*, *rotte*, whence ROT *sb.*[2]):—L. *rupta*, fem. of *ruptus* broken, the original sense being 'division, detachment'.]

I. 1. A company, assemblage, band, or troop of persons. Now chiefly *poet.*

In later use usually with some tinge of sense 5.

12.. *Ancr. R.* 92 Uie Lefdi mid hire meidenes, & al Þe englene uerd [*C.* rute]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13503 Þis bred and fische was delt a-bute, Had nan defaut in al Þat rute. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1636 To the paleys rood ther many a route Of lordes, yp on steedes and palfreys. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 104 Beneth them sat clarkes a great rout, Which fast dyd wryte. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* (Roxb.) 149 Telle nowe of alle this rovte be prophie who stroke the. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 240 To se if Skelton wyll put hymselfe in prease Amonge the thickeste of all the hole rowte. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* Ff vij, The souldiours were not sturred to eny sedicion, but repayred by rowtes unto theyr capitaynes. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. ii, The helpe obtaine Of all the blessed of the heau'nly rout. 1616 B. JONSON *Forrest* iii, The rout of rurall folke come thronging in. 1710 J. PHILLIPS *Pastorals* i. 25 'Mong rustick Routs the chief for wanton Game. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xx, A blithesome rout, that morning tide, Had sought the chapel of St. Bride. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 39 And now, amid that female rout, What scandal doth he buzz about? 1866–7 J. THOMSON *Naked Goddess* 25 All the people swarming out, Young and old a joyous rout.

b. A number of animals going together; a pack, flock, herd, etc. Now *rare*.

c 1275 LAY. 2598 Þar he balu funde vppen one route of wolues awedde. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 909 Nyghtyngales a full grete Route, That flyen ouer his heed aboute. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 146 Wiþ þat ran þere a route of ratones at ones. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 851 Al the route [of snails, etc.] A tranyne of chalk or askis holdith oute. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e ij, My chylde, callith..a Rowte of Wolues where thay passin inne. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 100 Of fallow beasts the company is called an heard, and of blacke beasts it is called a rout, or a Sounder. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* iv. (1615) 45 Foresters and good woodmen do use to say..A rout of Wolfes. 1674 JOSSELYN *Two Voy.* 67 They commonly go in routs, a rout of wolves is 12 or more. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. ii, Around him throng the feather'd rout. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 365 Nothing can represent more happily..the rout of animals first bursting from their place of confinement. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 89 Noisy bark of shepherds' dogs, The restless routs of sheep to stop.

c. A large number or collection of things.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1667 To pulle a Rose of all that Route To bere in myn honde aboute. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 296 His Ape..hadde gadred al aboute Of stickes hiere and there a route. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. v. 53 The serpent of Lern..of heidis wyth hyr mekle rout. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 151 That which is of God scarcely glimmereth through at holes, among the rout of the inuentions of men. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 39 With an infernall rout of words and actions.

†2. Without article: Assemblage, gathering, array, etc. Chiefly in prepositional phrases. *Obs.*

c 1275 LAY. 25416 Sone a-ȝein come cnihtes to route, mid wepne wel idiht. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 101/14 Folk wende Þudere..bi manie scor to-gadere...Þo seinte lucie Þis i-saiȝ al dai so gret route [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7537 Quen dauid went him forth in route, He sagh Þe folk, Þai war in dute. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 516 In ilke syd Þai gadryt owt, to met Þat sancte, In-to gret rowt. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 84 At mydday y was dubbid knyȝt, In route y lerned for to ryde. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 149 Gars gadir in grete rowte Youre knyghtis kene be-lyue. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 136 Na man within burgh dwelland, salbe bound in man-rent, nor ryde in rout, in feir of weir, with any man.

† b. *In rout*, in succession, in order. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7047 (Fairf.), Esebon .. toke israel to lede and loke; he led ham vij ȝere in rowte. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 670 in *Babees Bk.*, Penne comes Þe pantere with loues thre,.. And saller y-couerȝd and sett in route; With Þo ouemast lofe hit shalle be sett.

3. *In* (or *on*) *a rout*, in a troop, body, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5155 Þai come all wit in a rutte [*Gött.* apon a route]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 409 They leueþ so esiliche in a rowte, Þat seelde þey bereþ purse aboute. *c* 1400 *Pol. Poems* 143, I fonde there byrdys with feders shene, Many oon sittyng apon a rowte. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cliii, Lytill fischis .. In a rout can swym So prattily. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2956 Furth by o syd assemblyng on a rout Whar that one hundereth knychtis was, & mo. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 57 The mekle hirdis followit in a rowt. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 362 There came an hepe Of mylstones in a route.

4. An attendant company; a suite, retinue, train.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5311 Iacob went Þan wit his rute, His tuelue him al abute. 13.. *K. Alis.* 181 (Laud MS.), Forþ she ferde, myd her route. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 116 In his route He broght .iii. M[l] knightes stoute. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 118 As Peleus and the gentill men of his route sawe the noble flees..they were all amerualled. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VI. 35 Willyam Tresham..was cruelly slayne by one Salisbyri and Glin of Wales with their Route. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 9/1 An Ile..Most meet where thou maist plant thy selfe with all thy rout. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 108 The accidental Adventure of Thespis and his Rout.

II. 5. A disorderly, tumultuous, or disreputable crowd of persons.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 211/392 Þare comen blaste op of Þe putte, deuelene a gret rouȝte. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1782 Þenne ran Þay in on a res, on rowtes ful grete. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 16 By rewthles routus Þat ryffled euere. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5265 Of men and women so grete a route, And childer, lay Þe kirke aboute, And made slyke noys and cry. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 77 Loke what an idul route our nobul men kepe and nurysch in theyr housys. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 119 Foulkes .. assemblyng together a great rowte of Ruffians and Robbers issued out of the Castell of Bedford. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 135 An honest man knows not in what sort..to carry himself with credit in so vile a rout. 1655 MILTON *Sec. Defence* 291 A hireling rout scraped together from the dregs of the people. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XIV. xi. § 5 Hyrcanus..alledged that a rout of strangers ought not to be admitted. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 48 ₱ 9 To the noisy route of bacchanalian rioters. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxiv, 'Ay—the trumpeter to the long-ear'd route, I suppose,' replied Claverhouse. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. (1864) III. 478 A great rout, at least 5000,..marched forth to Settimo. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. xiv. 450 Revelling with a luxurious and abandoned rout.

b. *Law.* An assemblage of three or more persons proceeding to commit an unlawful act.

[1379–80 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 81 Les routes & assembles venantz issint hors de Gales. *Ibid.*, Que en cest present Parlement les ditz Mesfesours, & les Route-leders, soient restreintz de lour grante malice.]

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 345/2 The saide trespassours come..with grettur rowtes and riotes thenne ever thay dede byfore. 1464 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 331 If any personnes..vexe thair neyghbours, oure subgittes, with-in oure seid Cite,..or make any Routes or conuenticles within the same. 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 All ryottes, rowtes, and vnlawfull assemblies committed and done aboue the nomber of twenty persones. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 185 A Route is a disordered assembly of three or moe persons, mooving forward to commit by force an unlawfull acte. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 465 All good and lawful ways and means for preventing of Tumults and Routs. 1682 *Sec. Plea Nonconformists* Ded. A 3 b, Punish not Religious Assemblies of peaceable Men, under the odious names of Routs and Riots. 1743 in Wesley *Jrnl.* (1749) 120 Several disorderly persons, stiling themselves Methodist-preachers, go about, raising routs and riots. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 140 Our laws, for the suppression and punishment of riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 17/1 Two minor offences of rout and unlawful assembly, which are similar to riot, are generally treated on under that head. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 564/2 A rout is an unlawful assembly which has made a motion towards the execution of its common purpose.

6. The whole number of persons constituting a certain (disreputable) class.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 398/532 Doute wel more wikked men, And come not in heore route. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 261 (W.), Thou chorle, withdrawe the smerlly,..Go stond in beggers rowght! *c* 1480 *Cokwolds Daunce* 227 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 47 Many schall dance in the cokwolds rowte, Both by nyght and day. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 65 The deuell and all the route of the wicked. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, I scorne and spue out the rakehellye route of our ragged rymers. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* (1871) 18 You shalbe cast Into that pitt, with the ungodlie rout. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Luther* (1867) I. 62 Whom the pope of Rome and the rout of the wicked persecute and dishonour. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xix, Now you will not swell the rout Of lads that wore their honours out.

†7. *The rout*, the common herd, the rabble. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 504 Renownit of so hye prowes, That he of vorschip passit the rout. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 61 Þu schal not folow Þe rowt to do iuel. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 402 It is God that appointeth Kings and rulers ouer the route. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 349 Did ever God or Mans Lawe preferre the feete before the head, the rowt before the ruler. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* 185 Thus trimmed forth they bring me to the rout, Who 'Crucifie him', crie. 1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 50 Such easie representations were then.. for the Rout and Plebeans. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* I. i, 'Tis a vast Addition to a Man's Fortune, according to the Rout of the World, to be seen in the Company of leading Men. 1730 SWIFT *Traulus* Wks. 1751 X. 148 Tho' perhaps among the Rout, He wildly flings his Filth about.

† b. With adjs., esp. *common* or *vulgar*. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 101 That [will be] supposed by the common rowt. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 103 The base rabble, and rascally route of the world. 1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 187 The vulgar rout breede such kinde of people by applauding them. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* 454 The multitude or common rout, like a drove of sheep. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra's Royal Politician* I. 112 To be Born, only to make One in the World, is for the Vulgar Rout.

† c. *To rule the rout*, to have full sway. *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 76 Sen double murther markis to reule the rout.

8. Riot, disturbance, stir, uproar.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 16/2 In manere of Werre, Riote, Route and Insurrection arraied. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 239 He in the midst of all this sturie and rout, Gan bend his browes, and moue him self about. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 558 Then made they revell route and goodly glee. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 210 Giue me to know How this foule Rout began: Who set it on. *c* 1690 *Ld. Delamere* iii. in Child *Ballads* IV. 113/1 Such a rout has been in the parliament, as I hear, Betwixt a Dutch lord and my lord Delamere. 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1751 VII. 195 Not School-boys at a Barring-out Rais'd ever such incessant Rout. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* V. 53 Are the Fiddlers come hither to make all this Rout? 1804 FESSENDEN *Democracy Unveiled* (1806) II. 84 Who and what are ye, Patriots stout, For Freedom, who make such a rout? 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 80 The winds without kept whistling rout.

b. Fuss, clamour, noise. Formerly common in phrase *to make a rout about* (something).

1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 300 'Twas strange any man should..make all this rout that was about it. *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Acts* xii. 6 Tradition makes a mighty rout about these chains. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 206 There used to be a great rout made about some very high piece of service the Captain was to do for him. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 326, I cannot..help feeling

nervous about my presentation, because they all make such a rout about it. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., 'What a rout she's making over it!' 'She needn't make such a rout about such a trifle.'

† c. Sway, influence. In phr. *to bear a* (or *the*) *rout*. *Obs.*

1550 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 383 The Scots bear a fell rout in this court, and be much made of. 1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* v. 40 The man at Fregiley bears all the rowt.

9. A fashionable gathering or assembly, a large evening party or reception, much in vogue in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. (Cf. Drum *sb.*[1] 10.)

1742 Fielding *Amelia* iv. vi, She went directly to a rout where she spent two hours. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 84 ¶ 11 Ladies of my age go to assemblies and routes without their mothers. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 31 May, She keeps a small rout at her own house, never exceeding ten or a dozen card-tables. 1810 Sir G. Jackson *Diaries & Lett.* (1873) I. 128 Last night I was at a really grand rout at Lady Rowley's. 1858 Kingsley *Poems* (1878) 236 As if the sum of joy to you Were hunt and pic-nic, rout and ball. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 390 One rarely heard..of her going to a theatre, or a rout, or a cricket-match.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rout biscuit, -chair, -china, day*, etc.

1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary, Lett.* Nov., He was obliged to go in..to Lady Harrington's before he came, it being her Rout Day. 1785 Trusler *Mod. Times* III. 202 All the rout-going men and women of rank. 1812 Miss L. M. Hawkins *C'tess & Gertrude* I. 265 She had not hired rout-chairs, rout-glasses, rout-china, to accommodate her guests. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 171/1 The usual lumber of a rout-party. 1858 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 52 He is transformed into a rout-furniture dealer of Rathbone Place. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 252/2 The dough for rout biscuits is placed in a strong metal box or chamber in which a piston is tightly fitted.

c. *Rout-cake*, a rich cake originally made for use at receptions.

1807 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* xv. § 6. 60 Such feminine bon-bons as sweet-meats, rout-cakes, and the choicer kinds of fruit. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* iii, He managed a couple of plates full of strawberries and cream, and twenty-four little rout cakes. 1873 Miss Braddon *Lucius Davoren* I. Prol. ii, Think of the macaroons and rout-cakes we have trampled under our heels.

d. *Rout-seat* (see quot. 1858).

1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales* iii, The furniture was taken out, and rout-seats were taken in. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Rout-seats*, slight cane-top benches let out to hire for dances and evening parties. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* II. iii, Some of them rolled upon the rout seats, and so fell fast asleep.

Hence Rou'ting *vbl. sb.*, the frequenting of routs; also *routing-day*, a day for holding a rout.

1750–1 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 2 The day is tomorrow; but that not being a proper routing day, I choose to have them on the eve. 1754 Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) II. 84 Lady Sapplin returned to the London Life of Visiting, Routing, Carding. 1767 Lady S. Lennox *Life & Lett.* (1901) I. 211, I own I am wore to death with routing.

Rout (raut), *sb.*[2] Also 7 rowt(e, 7–8 route. [ad. obs. F. *route* (cf. F. *déroute* Debout *sb.*): — L. *rupta*: see prec.]

1. Disorderly or precipitate retreat on the part of a defeated army, body of troops, etc.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. i. 4 Men once disordered.. commonly fall to rout. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 50 Manie of the Nobilitie,..seeing the armie in route, sought the King. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 770 Wherein remaind..to our Almighty Foe Cleer Victory, to our part loss and rout. 1764 Gray *Triumph of Owen* 34 Where he points his purple spear, Hasty, hasty Rout is there. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xxvii, Of rout and rally, war and truce,—As heroes think, so thought the Bruce. 1873 Longf. *Wayside Inn* III. *Sp. Jew's Second T.* 5 In rout before his path From the field of battle red Flee all. 1878 J. Miller *Songs of Italy* 64 There was rout Of ships like the breaking of regiments.

transf. 1743 P. Francis tr. *Horace, Epist.* II. i. 351 Chairs, coaches, carts, in rattling rout are roll'd. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* III. 261 Our scanty feast; Which, driven in hasty rout, our train supplied.

b. Esp. in phr. *to put to* (*the*) *rout*.

1612 *North's Plutarch* 1124 Men..who so plied the Athenians, that they brake them, and put them all to rout. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 3 The Dragon, put to second rout, Came furious down. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 683/2 Against him, Pompey sent Afranius, who put him to the route. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 36 The entrenchment was carried, and the Burmas were put to the rout. *c* 1850 Lane *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 477 They instantly put them in disorder, and very soon to rout.

fig. 1596 Sir J. Davies *Orchestra* xxxii, How doth Confusions Mother, headlong Chance, Put reasons noble squadron to the rout? 1843 Le Fevre *Life Trav. Phys.* III. iii. viii. 283 Napoleon put to rout all these things when he inhabited the palace. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 237 To baffle and put to rout their false dogmatic theology.

2. An instance of this; a complete overthrow and flight.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iii. 42 Then beganne..A Rowt, confusion thicke: forthwith they flye. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 86 The Retreat had been a Rout without an Enemy. 1704 Addison *Campaign* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 79 The rout begins, the Gallic squadrons run. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. (1776) 361 The other two Squadrons..were calm spectators of the rout of their comrades. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* III. 282 A body of Locrian cavalry, which came up as the rout began, aided the Bœotians in the slaughter of the flying enemy. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 580 The retreat soon became a rout. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § i. 162 The rout of an English detachment ..prolonged the contest into the winter.

fig. 1651 Culpepper *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 114 Nature gets strength over the disease, and will at last put him to a total rout. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 1 Sept., Sir H. Cholmly tells me there are hopes that the women also will have a rout.

3. A defeated and fleeing band or army.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 301 He disordered the ranck, and brake Antissius order, whereupon their men were in routs. 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* I. ii. (1854) 12 The lieutenant-general..pursued the enemy, lodged most of the remains of the rout in Blechingdon house. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ix, Therefore was he given to be a rout and a spoil to his enemies.

Rout, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* and *north.* ? *Obs.* [Related to Rout *v.*[6]]

†1. A violent movement. *Obs.*—[1]

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 457 With a vnisch rout þe raynez he tornez, Halled out at þe hal-dor, his hed in his hande.

2. A (heavy) blow or stroke.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 356 [They] plungyt in the stalwart stour, And rowtis ruyd about thaim dang. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. O) 3957 Sir Beues..gaue kynge Iour suche a rout, That he neuer rose. *c* 1480 Henryson *Fables, Wolf & Fox* xx, The cadgear wald haif raucht the foxe ane rout. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 148 Syne to me wyth his club he maid a braid, And twenty rowtis apoun my rigging laid. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 703 Ane porter..to the bischop his blissing gave, Betuixt the schoulders a royall 1oute, Turning him wodderschins about. 1728 Ramsay *Fables, Monk & Miller's Wife* 246 With a great rung..to lend him a sound rout. *a* 1779 Graham *Writ.* (1883) II. 98, I gave her such a rout over her long snout. 1824 Macfaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 414 *Rout*, a heavy blow with a stick.

† **Rout,** *sb.*[4] *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Origin and real meaning obscure.] In phrases *bone and rout, stout and rout*, completely.

Cf. the later form *stoop and roop*, s.v. Stoop *sb.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincent*) 353 Þane gert he his body bere..to bestis & foulis..til ete hyme bath stout & rout [*prime* doute]. *Ibid.* xlvii. (*Effame*) 92 For þane þe gret fir suld brek oute, & bryne þe madyne bane & route.

Rout (raut, *Sc.* rut), *sb.*[5] Chiefly *Sc.* Also 9 rowt. [f. Rout *v.*[2] Cf. Norw. *rut* in the same sense.] A loud noise or shout.

In some cases not clearly separable from next, owing to the similarity of the senses and the ambiguity of the spelling.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. iii. 52 In the mene quhile, with mony rout and roir The see thus trublit. 1515 *Scottish Field* 633 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856), For there was shott at a shotte, a thousand at once, That all rang with that rowte, roches and other. *a* 1774 Fergusson *King's Birthday* Poems (1845) 2 The hills in terror would cry out And echo to thy dinsome rout. 1813 Picken *Poems* I. 45 They mak' sic rout an' rair Soun' thro' ilk region o' the air. *a* 1878 Ainslie *Land of Burns* (1892) 218 Wi' eerie rair an' rowt Cried the wakrife spirit out. 1888 J. Walker *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 170 The limmer's [=cannon's] rout wad ding them maistly deaf.

Rout (raut), *sb.*[6] *Sc.* [f. Rout *v.*[3] Cf. Norw. *raut.*] A bellow or low (of an ox, etc.).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. ii. 136 Lyke as the bull..Gevis terribill rowtis and lowis monyfald. 1817 *Lintoun Green* 49 A crummie's rowt! The english call a low! 1866 J. Smith *Merry Bridal* 17 The Bull rins wild amang the nowte, An' funkin daft wi' merry rowt. 1880 J. E. Watt *Poet. Sk.* 64 (E. D. D.), Her voice it resembles the rowte o' a coo.

† **Rout,** *sb.*[7] *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 6 rute. [Of obscure origin: cf. Rood-goose, and Icel. *hrota, hrotgás*, Norw. *rotgaas*, Fris. *rotgoes*, Du. *rotgans*, the brent-goose.] A species of wild goose.

The misprint *youthurrok* in quot. 1578 is evidently the ultimate source of *routheroock-goose* in P. Neill *Tour Orkney & Shetland* (1806) 196.

1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 484 The wylde guse of the greit bind, ij *s.* The claik, quink, and rute, the price of the peece, xviij *d.* 1578 Leslie *De Orig. Scot.* 37 Alia sex Anserum genera apud nos inueniuntur. *marg.* Vulgus his uocibus distinguit Quinck, Skilling, Claik, Routhurrok [*read* Rout, Hurrok], Ridlaik. 1639 Sir R. Gordon *Hist. Earls of Sutherland* 3 In all this province ther is great store of..wildgouse, ringouse, routs, whaips,..and all other kinds of wildfowl.

† **Rout,** *sb.*[8] *Obs. rare.* Also rowt. [Of obscure origin.] A close or field.

1615 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 82, I bought the lease..of Drombegg rout, half a ploughland. 1635 *Ibid.* IV. 127 An enclosed rowt abowt 4 irishe acres of meddow.

† **Rout,** *sb.*[9] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin.] Some kind of horse.

1697 Vanbrugh *Æsop* I. iv. ii, Your Worship has six Coach-Horses,..besides Pads, Routs, and Dog-Horses.

Rout (rout), *sb.*[10] [f. Rout *v.*[8]] The act of searching, or of turning *out* something.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 32 There came the snail from his shell peeping out, As fearful and cautious as thieves on the rout. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* II. 138, I didn't count 'pon this rout-out comin' yet whiles, for..Eve.

Rout, obs. variant of Route.

Rout (raut), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 hrutan, 4–7 rowte (5 rowtyn), 4–6 route, 6–rout (9 *dial.* routy). Also *pa. t.* 4 rout, *pl.* rout(e)n. [OE. *hrútan*, = OFris. *hrūta, rhūta, rūta*, OS. *hrūtan*, MDu. *rūten*, OHG. *rūzan, rūzen* (G. *ruszen, rauszen*), prob. of imitative origin. An ablaut-variant appears in ON. and Icel. *hrjóta*, Norw. *rjota, ryta.*] *intr.* To snore.

In common literary use from *c* 1300 to 1600.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1923 *Stertens*, brutende. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 168 *Sterto*, ic hrute. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4229 They slepte faste and gun to route. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 186 He..Slypped vpon a sloumbe sclepe, & sloberande he routes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 111 He wot noght..hou the day is come aboute, Bot onli forto slepe & route Til hyh midday. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 81 The good man ..made semblaunt that he had slepte, and routted. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 97/2 Thenne he fylle a slepe and rowted so fast, that noman myght awake hym. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 595/1 Tyndal of likelyhode lay nere him and heard hym all the while snorte & rowte. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 50 b, Ye route so soundly in these drousie dreames, that you cannot bee awakened out of them: and therefore I will leave you snortyng in them. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 309 The Dolphins and Whales be heard to rout and snort again, they sleepe so soundly. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 73 A soulder, that..routeth and snorteth..in his sleep. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* i, Are ye lying routing there, and a young gentleman seeking the way to the Place? 1851 T. Sternberg *Dial. & Folk-Lore Northants* 88. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. *Routy.*

Hence Rou'ting *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 246 His wyf bar him a burdon a ful strong, Men myghte hir rowtyng heere two furlong. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Rowtynge, yn slepe, *sterturn.* 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 46 b, Thy routtynge awaked me. *Ibid.*, Thy routtynge is harde hither. 1601 Holland *Pliny* IX. x, They..keepe such a snorting and routing in their sleepe, that they bewray where they be. 1650 Venner *Via Recta* 304 Offensive rowtings and oftentimes untimely awakings do ensue.

Rout (raut, *Sc.* rut), *v.*[2] Now *rare.* Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.* Forms: 4 rute, 5 rut; 4 route, rowte, 6 rowt, 8 rout. [Prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. *ruta* in the same sense, an ablaut-variant of ON. *rjóta*, MSw. *riuta*, Sw. *ryta.*

MDu. *rūten*, MHG. *rūzen, russen* (G. *rauszen*) in related senses may be of distinct origin from the forms cited under Rout *v.*[1], which originally had initial *hr-*.]

intr. Of the sea, winds, thunder, etc.: To roar, make a loud noise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21869 Þe see sal rise and rute; Mani man sal dei for dute. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4304 That stone whanne it out fleygh,..'Allas!' they cryede..,'It routes as it wer a thondyr'. 13.. *St. Cristofer* 370 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1887) 459 Þe water bygane to bolne & rowte. And ofte-tyms hym turnede abowte. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 743 The sterne wind so loude gan to route That no wight other noyse mighte here. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. ii. 64 Dyrknes as nycht besett the seis abowt; The firmament gane rummeling rair and rowt. *a* 1796 *Lowlands of Holland* ii. in Child *Ballads* II. 318 The weary wind began to rise, and the sea began to rout [*prime* about].

Hence Rou'ting *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1384 Chaucer *Ho. Fame* III. 1933 Ryght so hyt ferde, As dooth the rowtynge of the stoon, That from thengyne ys leten gon. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. iv. 75 Passit eke haue ze The evir rowtand Caribdis rolkis fell. *Ibid.* VII. ii. 132 Ane cheif gret forest..namyt from a haly routand well. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 9 A Routing Well at Monktoun, that is said always to predict a storm. 1901 Savage-Armstrong *Ballads of Down* 371 Dangerous eddies.. named, from their loud and ominous roaring sound, 'the Routing Rocks.'

Rout (raut), *v.*[3] *north.* and *Sc.* Also 4–6, 8–9 rowt(e, 5, 9 rote, 7, 9 rawt, 9 raut. [a. ON. *rauta*, Norw. *rauta*, MSw. and Sw. dial. *röta*, in the same sense.]

1. *intr.* Of cattle: To bellow, roar, low.

c 1300– [implied in sense 2]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 To Rote (to Rowt, *sicut bos* A.); *boare, mugire.* 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 23 The ky..lowit [*v.r.* rowtit] agane on þe samyn maner. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 501 All the ky in the countrey..routed in a reane. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 66 The Swine grunteth, The Cow rowteth. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 39 To *Rowt* or *Rawt*, to lowe like an Ox or Cow. 1721 Ramsay *Richy & Sandy* 72 Nuckle kye stand rowting in the loans. 1786 Burns *Ordination* vi, Nae mair thou'lt rowte out-owre the dale, Because thy pasture's scanty. 1820 Scott *Monast.* iii, To see poor Grizzie and Crumbie..turning back their necks to the byre, and routing. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* iv, The animal 'routed' with extreme terror; and, plunging forward, soon headed the band. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 229 After him thundered the bull, routing in blood-curdling wrath.

b. Of other animals. *rare.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* IV. 406 Scho..findis it deid: than scho dois rout and rair.

2. *transf.* Of persons: To roar or cry loudly.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1911 He maden here backes al so bloute Als here wombes, and made hem rowte Als he weren kradel-barnes. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxvi. 1 He is all in silence bifor god, þof he rowt and rare all day. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* III. vii. 953 To rare Swa þat he lik was..to rowt In til his ded thraw til a nowte. 1787 Burns *The Calf* v, To hear you roar and rowte, Few men o' sense will doubt your claims To rank amang the Nowte. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xiv, The carle gae them a screed o' doctrine! ..he routed like a cow in a fremd loaning. 1868– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 323 It is quite needless to rowt at a gentleman in the same chamber with yourself.

b. To make a roaring noise.

1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 53 One or two of the demon-like Savages were routing on bullock's horns.

3. *trans.* To utter in roars; to shout *out.*

1807–10 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 83 Hearing a lively outfiel' sermon, Even though rowted by a stirk. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxix, 'I have no manner of inclination to rowt out my name to the countryside,' said Alan.

Hence Rou'ting *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 A Rowtynge, *boatus, boatus, mugitus.* 1570 Googe *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 8 They laugh and with a rowting noyse, their greefe they plaine discrye.

a 1609 ALEX. HUME *Day Estivall* 228 Of bleiting sheepe.., Of calues and rowting ky. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 117 That they may not hear the rowtinge and blaringe one of another, for feare that the kyne breake over to them. 1644 in Ritchie *Churches of St. Baldred* (1880) 263 The sikness among beastis, callit the routing evil. 1778 *Gentl. Mag.* XLVIII. 408 In Rutting time, bucks keep a continual routing, or bellowing. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, They cou'dna get a word o' sense out o' him, for downright fright at their growling and routing. 1867 CARLYLE *E. Irving* 303 Especially one [bridge] called 'Towting', i. e. bellowing or roaring 'Big', spanning a grand loud cataract.

† **Rout,** *v.*4 *Obs.* Forms: 4 *pa. t.* rutte, routte; 6 rought, rowte, rout(e. [a. OF. *router* (*roucter*, *roupter*), *ruter*, *roter* (mod.F. *roter*) :—L. *ructāre*: cf. ERUCTATE *v.*] *intr.* To belch, to bring up wind.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 398 He..roxed and rored, and rutte [*v.r.* routte] atte laste. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 800, I cough and rought, my body wyll brest, Age dothe folowe me so. 1530 PALSGR. 695/1, I rowte, I belche, as one dothe that voydeth wynde out of his stomacke, *je rouicte*. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4353 Scho riftit, routit, and maid sic stends. *c* 1550 H. ILOYD *Treas. Health* V vij, Whatsoeuer helthful man..losyth his voyce & routeth withall, he dyeth wythin seuen dayes.

† **Rout,** *v.*5 *Obs. rare.* Also 5 rou3te. [f. OF. (*a*) *route* (see ROUTE *sb.*), used as a cry to direct hunting-dogs: see Godefroy VII. 251/3.] Of a huntsman: a. *intr.* To shout to the dogs. b. *trans.* To direct (a dog) by shouting.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol., He shall se the hert passe byfore hym and shall halowe and route myghtlich. *Ibid.*, He shall route and blowe as lowde as he may. *Ibid.* xxxiv, As ofte as any hounde caccheth it, he shulde hue to hym by his name and route hym to his felawes.

† **Rout,** *v.*6 *Obs.* Forms: 1 hrutan, 3 ruten, 4 ruto, *pa. t.* rut; 4–5 route, 5 rowte. [OE. *hrūtan*, of obscure relationship. Cf. ATROUT *v.* and REAT *v.*]

1. *intr.* To rush, dash; to move with great force or violence.

a 1000 *Riddle* xxxvi. 7 Ne æt me hrutende hrisil scripeð. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2005 Hit bigon to clateriñ,..ba þe treo & te irn; & ruten forð wið swuch rune þe stucchen of baðe [etc.]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1343 To a wyndowe wente þes barouns fre & ther þay loked oute, þay seze þe wages of þe se harde to-gadre route. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6806 Cariolus..And Theseus kyng to-geder routed With speres scharpe, that men myȝt here. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 912 The dragon..rut out roidly with a rede hete. *Ibid.* 5699, 12691. *c* 1450 *Fencing w. two handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 309 Thy rakys, thy rowndis, thy quarters abowte, Thy stoppis, thy foynys, lete hem fast rowte.

2. *trans.* To throw, cast, hurl.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3662 Thei sette engynes al aboute, And grete stones thei did in route. *c* 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winchester) 388/2 Rowtyn or throwyn, *proicio*. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 701, I shalle..shake thys cake owt of thys clothe & to the ovyn I shall yt rowte.

b. To stir vigorously.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 299 Aftir dayes iij they goth therto, And myghtyly they route [L. *commovent*] hit to and fro.

3. To beat severely. (Cf. ROUT *sb.*3 2.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xv. (Tollem. MS.), He routeþ and beteþ him ofte..leste he drawe to euyl maneris and tacchis. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 155 þou bes lassched, lusschyd, and lapped. 3a, rowted, russhed, and rapped. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 44 Their task was mair nor they cud well mak out, An' as they promis'd, they their backs did rout.

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 354 I sende out..Such a rowtande ryge þat rayne schal swyþe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1986 With a routond rayn ruthe to beholde. *c* 1450 *Cast. Persev.* 1829 (Macro Plays), I schape þese schrewys to mekyl schame: iche rappyth on oþer with rowtynge rele.

† **Rout,** *v.*7 *Obs.* Forms: 4 rute, 4–6 route, 5–6 rowt(e, 5 rought, 6–7 rout. [In part at least a. OF. *router* (also *arrouter*), f. *route* ROUT *sb.*1 and ROUTE *sb.*; but sense 2 may have some other origin.]

1. *intr.* To assemble, to gather or herd *together*; also, to take part in a gathering.

Quot. *c* 1350 may belong to, or indicate the development of, sense 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11633 Quen maria sagh þaa bestes rute, First sco was gretli in dute. *Ibid.* 14618 Son wit þam he was vmsett; þar bigan þai for to rute And for to gadir him a-bute. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5478 Robboures ne reuowres miȝt route none, þat þei nere hastili hange. *c* 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 246 Where shuld he other route or ride Agayns the chief of chivalrie. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 50 At na man..ride nor rowt in feir of weir wt na man bot wt þe king or his officiaris. 1530 PALSGR. 695/1, I rowte, I assemble togyther in routes, or I styrre aboute, *je me arroute*. I lyke nat this geare that the commens begynneth to route on this facyon. 1562 LEIGH *Armory* 77 Where other beastes do herde and rowte together,..the Lyon wyll not so do. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 66 The meaner sort routed together, and suddenly assailing the earl in his house, slew him, and divers of his servants.

2. To stir, move; to make a movement.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 209 He pursueþ a preest..and somonib him and traveilib him, þat it is hard to him to rowte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 540 In al that lond no cristen dorste route; Alle cristen folk been fled fro that contree. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. C) 2626 No man durste yn þat cuntre rowte, Be hoole xx myle abowte. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 167 Gode see-menne..bete theme home, and made they myght not route. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 396 He is in euery dede doughty, For hym dare no man rowte. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* IV. vii, Nowe sirs, keepe your ray, and see your heartes be stoute, But where be these caitifes, me think they dare not 1oute.

3. To be riotous, behave riotously.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2766 This gardeyn is..ful of may flouris,.. The wich been so redolent, & sentyn so a-boute, That he must be ryȝte lewd, þat þerin shuld route. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 505 (Macro Plays), Yeue to yowur body þat ys nede, Ande euer be mery; let reuell rowte! 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 228/38 To Route, or royst, *grassari*. 1591 SPENSER *Ir. Bellay* xii. 166 When from nigh hills, with hideous outcrie, A troupe of Satyres in the place did rout.

4. *trans.* To scour, ride over, in a troop.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 92 Sklandir .. him aganis Assemblit ane semely sort full sone, And raiss and rowttit all the planis.

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1513 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (Dann. Cl.) I. 95 For riding furth of burgh in warlike manner in 'routing', and for thereby breaking the Acts of Parliament. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* iii. 16 When folke..keep rowtings in Tauerns or Alehouses. 1634 C. DOWNING *State Eccles.* 97 In that routing-rush of reformation, who could expect but the part corrected must needs be for the time neare to utter ruine. 1650 (*title*), The Routing of the Ranters, a true Relation, with some of their abominable..behaviour.

Rout (rɑut), *v.*8 Also 6–7 rowte, 9 *dial.* routy. [Irregular var. of ROOT *v.*2]

1. *intr.* Of swine: To turn up the soil with the snout in search of food. Now chiefly *dial.*

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 22 Swine had rather lie routing in durt & in mire, then in cleare & faire water. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 70 They did not rowte (like rude vnringed swine) To roote nobilitie from heritage. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* 21 To take us up into heaven,..while we think of no such matter, but are routing in the earth. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 135/2 Boar and Swine are said to Rout, or be Routing, or Worming, if they break into Gardens. 1854 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 287 If..you find pigs routing in your enclosure, you may kill one. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 633.

b. To poke about, rummage. (Cf. ROOT *v.*2 1 c.)

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Oct., I must rout among your letters, a needle in a bottle of hay. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 67 The company staid routing and searching the house below. 1836 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 170 Performed some of my home commissions, besides routing away for a couple of hours at the British Museum. 1897 BEATTY *Secretar* 37 We heard them routing about, and swearing, amongst the butts of ale.

2. *trans.* To turn over, or dig *up*, with the snout.

1571 TUSSER *100 Points Husb.* 9 For rowting thy pasture, ring Hogs thou hast nede. 1621 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 378 For soffering the medow to be routted vp. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 54/2 They used to raise something of a fence about it [*sc.* a dead body] to keep off the beasts from routing it up. 1787 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 269 Routing up the moss at their roots in search of acorns. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 282 When snouted wild-boars routing tender corn Anger our huntsmen.

fig. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxxii. 251 A lawyer ..busy..in routing and tearing up the soil to get at a grain of the subject.

b. *transf.* To tear *up*, scoop *out*.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 72/2 The water that rushes down precipitately, routs up the bottom, and.. carries away every thing that it can loosen. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 135 The elastic tool..is put in motion, and..routs or cuts out the shallow recess. 1884 JEFFERIES *Life of Fields* (1908) 117 Like the claws of some prehistoric monster, the shares [of the steam-plough] rout up the ground.

3. To fetch or turn (a person) out of bed; to cause to get up. Also with *out*.

1787 M. CUTLER *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 287 The people at the White House were gone to bed, but I soon routed them. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* xxx. 303, I took a notable turn this morning, and routed them up to an early breakfast. 1892 *New York Sun* 8 May 2/7 He ran to a neighbouring farmhouse, routed out the people.

b. To search out, bring to light.

1805 G. M'INDOE *Million of Potatoes* 149 Syne routed up a glass for John. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii, The soldiers will soon have our description and rout us out. We shall be pinned in a couple of days. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xvi, Have you more of them, sir; of a similar description? Rout them out!

c. To drive out *from* a place.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* v. (1873) 38 Who routed you from a rat-hole. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Rip van Winkle* § 12 From this strong hold the unlucky Rip was routed by his termagant wife.

4. To turn over; to toss or drive about.

1845 HOOD *Tale of a Trumpet* 121 After poking in pot and pan, And routing garments in want of stitches. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* 59/2 Let him be put on the scent of pheasants.., and let him rout them about well for a few minutes.

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1572 *Schole-ho. Women* 344 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 118 Plant them round with many a pin, Ringed for routing of pure golde. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Pari.* 124 Leauing..M. Heskins with his groyne serching in that swill, I will chase him from routing in the holy auntient garden of Irenæus. 1758 EDWARDS *Sonn.* xliv. (Todd), Do thou the monumental hillock guard From trampling cattle, and the routing swine. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life, Poet's Wish* 43 Curse upon that routing jade, My territories to invade. *a* 1852 MOORE *Moral Positions* iii, To guard the frail package from tousing and routing, There stood my Lord Eld-n, endorsing it 'Glass'. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* III. vi. 89, I would give a month's tithes for a good day's routing among that boy's accumulations.

attrib. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 737 The stringings ..are inlaid with the routing gage. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1995/2 Routing-machine. *Ibid.* 1996/1 Routing-tool.

Rout (rɑut), *v.*9 [App. an alteration of ROOT *v.*1, but cf. MDu. *rūten* (later *ruyten*, *ruiten*) in the same sense. In later use perh. associated with *v.*10] *trans.* To root *out*, to extirpate.

1591 NASHE *Prognostication* 12 If God or the king rout them not out with a sharpe ouerthrow. *c* 1605 ?ROWLEY *Birth of Merlin* IV. i, With an utter extirpation To rout the Brittains out and plant the English. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 52 The Jews were..routed out of Jerusalem. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra's Royal Politician* I. 199 The ill Seed be routed out before it take Root. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 89 Whole Families are entirely routed out of House and Home. 1800 J. MILNER *Lett. to Prebendary* (1815) 98 It was to repress and rout out these..that the crusade..and the Inquisition were set on foot. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xxi, Make the most of her before I rout thee out. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 758/2 One may see the agents of Shems-ed-Dulal..passing along to rout out Christianity from Nubia.

† b. With *out* omitted. *Obs. rare*—1.

1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 162 The magistrates there have quite routed the meeting houses in that citty, and severall of the hearers sent to prison.

Rout (rɑut), *v.*10 Also 7 root, route, rowt(e. [f. ROUT *sb.*2]

1. *trans.* To put (an army, body of troops, etc.) to rout; to compel to flee in disorder.

c 1600 [see the *vbl. sb.*]. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. ii. 12 Stand,.. The lane is guarded: Nothing rowts vs, but The villany of our feares. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 178 The Irish..were suddenly routed, and our men followed the execution. 1644 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 69 Col. Ludlowe with a regiment..of about 300 [horse] did charge and route 1400 of the King's forces. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Curse Ye Meroz* 14 The French-men who rooted his Army. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* iv. (1728) 299 They routed the army of Pharaoh. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xli. IV. 167 They were routed at the first onset. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlviii. VI. 127 The Egyptians..were routed and fled toward the fortress. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 6. 205 A small English force..sufficed to rout the disorderly levies.

b. *fig.* To discomfit, defeat utterly.

1676 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees) 159 A sound Archdeacon sure..will rowte him. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire upon French King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 But now I'm clearly routed by the treaty. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii. 179 This gravity and decorum routed and surprised the Colonel more than any other kind of behaviour probably would.

c. To disperse, dispel, scatter, drive away.

1648–9 *Eikon Bas.* 109 They think no Victories so effectuall to their designs as those that most rout and waste my Credit with my People. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 536 'Tis certain that such diseases..are not to be routed by all their Regiments [etc.]. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v, A few whispered words..routed these symptoms effectually. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vii, He..routed his mother's objections with infinite satisfaction to himself.

† 2. a. *intr.* To break into rout; to flee in disorder. *Obs.*

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 163 The souldiers..Euery way 1outing: as th' alarme were then Giuen to their army. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 6 The gallant Subvolvani..make a Sally Upon the stubborn Enemy, Who now begin to rout and fly.

† b. *refl.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 333 If the first front be broken,..they fall together into a confusion, and rout themselves. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 195 The whole Body Routed themselves, and fled.

Hence **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1600 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 80 The disorder or rowting of an enemie which is caused by the bow-men. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 85 So vain is it, for men to outvie Gods routings, with their recruitings.

Routable (rau·tăb'l), *a.* [f. ROUT *v.*10 + -ABLE.] Capable of being routed.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 5 The most formidable of French impossibilities are always routable by a charge of cavalry.

Routation. *nonce-word.* = ROUT *sb.*1 9.

1809 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* XIII. 178 Lady A..chooses a distant night which does not interfere with any then declared routations.

Route (rūt), *sb.* Forms: 3 rute, 4–6, 8– route (6 roote, 7 rote, routte); 6–9 rout (6 *Sc.* rowt). [a. F. *route* (OF. also *rute*) :—L. *rupta* (sc. *via*), fem. of *ruptus* broken: cf. ROUT *sb.*1 and *sb.*2 for other developments of meaning.

Found in ME., and in the end of the 16th cent., but not finally adopted until the beginning of the 18th; from that time down to *c* 1800 the usual spelling was *rout*. The pronunciation (rɑut), which appears in early 19th cent. rimes, is still retained in military use.]

1. A way, road, or course; a certain direction taken in travelling from one place to another; a regular line of travel or passage.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 350 Þe gode pilegrim..ne etstont nout ase foles doð, auh halt forð his rute. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1358 Wo-so lokeþ, ne geþ he nauȝt derk, Ac lyȝt ine lyues route. *c* 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxii, Hunters also beyonde þe see callen of an herte or of a boore þe routes and þe pans;..paas þei clepe þe vppasses where a beeste gooth, and þe routes where as he is ypassed.

?1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 52 Steir be the compas, and keip hir rowt. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ii. 5 b, The Captaine generall commaunded, that..they shuld every one make, and keepe, their roote or course to Cabo Verde. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* (1597) 204 The Mariners..to bee the better assured of their routes and courses on the sea, do deuide euery quarter of the Horizon into 8 seuerall windes. *Ibid.* 330.

a. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 880 The Routs, Courses and Distances of the principal Ports. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No.

4732/1 We were to take the Rout through the Sarfana. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 58 He is said to have persevered in his rout westward. 1808 Parsons *Trav. Asia*, etc. iv. 77 We still remained in camp, the ground being too swampy to continue our rout. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* I. iii. 28 It is impossible to conceive a rout of more grandeur than this famous road along the Mediterranean from Nice to Genoa.

β. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd., The chart of that northern Ocean, and the particulars of their route through it. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* clxiv. (1774) II. 469, I leave the choice of the route to you. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1800) 80 They parted from one another, and set forwards upon separate routes. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* lix. VII. 359 Antigonus..attempted to overtake him, by a different route, which traversed the plains north of the Sangarius. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. x. 113 They had gone by separate routes to separate ports.

b. In *transf.* or *fig.* uses.

1630 Lord *Banians* 88 As some report, the River Ganges was carried from her wonted Rote, to runne in a new chanell. 1673 O. Walker *Educ.* 6 The narrow, rough, and unbeaten routtes of Industry and labour. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. 377 This Emulation disposed him to take a different Rout to Fame. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 213 At ev'ry interview their route the same, The repetition makes attention lame. 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. li, It wearies out. So the end's gain'd, what signifies the route? 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 374 Nature seems..to reach many of her ends by long circuitous routes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 547 Micro-organisms may sometimes enter by this route and thus invade the meninges.

2. Routine, regular course. *rare.*

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Blood*, Those who use sick Persons only by a certain Rout, order them to be bled. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 293 It seems to me there was pretty much regularity in the rout of the disease. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* Concl., It is remarkable how..insensibly we fall into a particular route, and make a beaten track for ourselves.

3. *Mil.* The order to march.

1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 118, I was under the care of a surgeon, and our route came for a march. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rout*, an order from the Secretary at War, directing the march and quartering of soldiers. 1826 G. R. Gleig *Subaltern* iii, Nor was it till the evening of the 27th that the long-expected route arrived. 1878 Major Griffiths *Eng. Army* iii. 67 'Routes', or marching orders, are issued by the Quarter-master-General's people.

fig. 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scot.* xxxix. (1855) 306 Old Daly found his route had come.

b. In phr. *to get*, or *give*, *the route*, to receive, or issue, marching orders.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxiv, As transports were in plenty, they would get their route before the week was over. *Ibid.* xxxii, 'I don't move till O'Dowd gives me the route,' said she. 1886 Mrs. Riddell *For Dick's Sake* ii, We are expecting to be sent on active service immediately, and..I don't care how soon we get the route. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 120 A feeling of..satisfaction possessed him when he got the route for Warbrok.

c. *Column of route*, the formation assumed by troops when on the march.

1844 *Queen's Regul. & Ord. Army* 179 A Column of Route is to proceed with as extensive a front as the road will permit.

4. *attrib.*, as *route-form*, *-map*, *-marching*.

1868 *Queen's Regul. & Ord. Army* § 1118 The Troops on home Service are to be practised in route marching once a week. 1883 *Science* II. 86/1 A route-map of Russia in Europe. 1888 Pennell *Sent. Journ.* 99 The route-form was passed from one to the other.

‖ **5.** *En route* (ãn rut), on the way.

1779 in Jesse *Geo. Selwyn*, etc. (1844) IV. 112 On which day he would certainly be *en route* with Mie Mie. 1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 165 Bread, biscuits, jams, and other things not procurable *en route*. 1867 Latham *Black & White* 34 Informing a friend..that certain goods were *en route* to him from England in a certain ship. 1872 Shand *Shooting Rapids* I. vii. 119 They changed horses twice en route.

Hence **Route** *v.*, to mark as available, to send or forward, to direct to be sent, by a certain route. (Chiefly in railway use.) Also **Rou·ting** *vbl. sb.*, delineation of routes, etc.

1881 *National Baptist* XVII. 374 The coloring and routeing of the map..add greatly to its value. 1890 *Whitby Gaz.* 21 Nov. 3/5 Passenger tickets used on the Scarborough and Whitby Railway.., whether such tickets be routed or not. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 2/1 Goods routed this way are taken by rail to Duluth.

† **Route**, perh. an error for Rook *sb.*[1]

a 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 449 The churlysshe chowgh; The route and the kowgh.

Route, obs. form of Root.

Routed (rau·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Rout *v.*[10] + -ed [1].] Put to rout; compelled to flee in disorder.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 9 Spurre through Media.. and the shelters, whether The routed flie. 1678 Sir R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1696) 124 It fares with us in Humane Life, as in a Routed Army. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 200 The..remains of his routed regiments. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1851) I. 293/1 The poor remains of his father's routed forces. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 614 The routed army came pouring into the streets of Bridgewater. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 224 The routed soldiery turned into free companies of bandits.

† **Router**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4 roto(u)r, 5 *Sc.* rw-, rutowr, 6 rutour; 5 rowter, 6 rout(t)er. [a. AF. *routour*, OF. *routeur*, f. *route*, in the sense either of 'band, troop' (Rout *sb.*[1]) or 'road' (Route *sb.*): cf. Rutter.]

1. A lawless person; a robber, ruffian,

[1379 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 62/2 En grant confort & abaundissement des tielx malfeisours & routours.]

a 1400 [see Roter [1]]. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. xiii. 4648 Qwhar Bellyal barnys ar bulȝeande And rutowris raggit þar rulȝeande. 1482 Caxton *Godfrey* xx. 51 To venge vpon thyse false rowters, and theuys the oultrage that they had don. *Ibid.* xxxi. 67 They toke alle the maydens of the town lyke rowters & theues. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 32 Than sal thay corruppit rutouris his minions, be salut as kingis.

2. A swaggering soldier or bully.

1557 *Welth & Helth* 388 (1907), Who cummeth there? Hance here pot, Ascon router. 1576 Bp. Woolton *Chr. Man.* I v b, They set them out wyth sumpteous and gorgeous apparell of dyuers colors, some tyme lyke Routters, some tyme lyke Rouffyns.

Rou·ter, *sb.*[2] [f. Rout *v.*[1]] (See quot.)

1611 Cotgr. *Ronfleur*, a snorer, a snorter, a rowter.

Router (rau·təɹ), *sb.*[3] [f. Rout *sb.*[1] 5 or *v.*[7]] One who takes part in a rout; a riotous person.

1670 *Tryal of Rudyard, Moor*, etc. in *Phœnix* (1721) I. 369 They never had been guilty of being Rioters and Routers. 1788 W. Marshall *Prov. Yorksh., Rooter*, ..a person rushing into company abruptly, or rudely.

Rou·ter, *sb.*[4] *nonce-word.* [f. Rout *sb.*[1] 9.] One who gives a rout or reception.

1809 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* XIII. 179 Very considerable losses exalt the character of a rout prodigiously; and if a young heir is done over, it is a stamp of honour to the router.

Router (rau·təɹ), *sb.*[5] [f. Rout *v.*[8] 2 b.]

1. A kind of plane used in moulding.

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 488 The central plate of the plough is retained as a guide for the central positions of the router and cutter. 1875 Sir T. Seaton *Fret-Cutting* 111 To assist in smoothing the ground and getting it level in all parts, carvers frequently make use of a 'router', a species of plane.

attrib. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 488 The router-gage..has a tooth like a narrow chisel. *Ibid.* 487 A router plane..has a broad surface carrying in its center one of the cutters belonging to the plough.

2. One who routs *out* or draws forth.

a 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*, He is a fair scholar, well up in Herodotus, and a grand router-out of antiquities.

Hence **Rou·ter** *v.*, to cut away, hollow out, with a router. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Routh (rauþ), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Also **rowth.** [Of obscure origin.] Abundance, plenty.

1720 Ramsay *Edinb.'s Salut. to Ld. Carnarvon* iv, But routh for pleasure and for use..You's hae at will. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* III. iv, Nor does he want o' them a rowth at will. 1785 Burns *Scotch Drink* 123 Fortune! if thou'll but gie me..rowth o' rhyme to rave at will, Tak a' the rest. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xl, I trow there was routh o' company. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Economy* (1857) 144 An unfavourable impression..which requires more hospitality and routh to remove than should be gone into at a manse. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* (ed. 3) 215 He has a barren heritage and routh of heather.

Prov. 1737 Ramsay *Scot. Prov.* (1797) 14 A houndless hunter, and a gunless gunner, see aye rowth of game.

Routh (rauþ), *a. Sc.* Also **rowth, ruth.** [Cf. prec.] Abundant, plentiful; well supplied.

1791 Learmont *Poems* 28 [They] rue the day wi' wailin's rowth. 1822 Galt *Provost* xxxv, She..had aye a ruth and ready hand for the needful. 1863 Quinn *Heather Lintie* 225 Tae keep us rowth I've meal eneuch.

Routh, obs. f. Rough *a.*, var. of Rowth (rowing), obs. f. Ruth *sb.* **Routher,** obs. f. Rudder. **Routhero(o)ck**: see Rout *sb.*[7] **Routhless,** obs. f. Ruthless.

Rou·thy, *a. Sc.* [f. Routh *sb.*] Plentiful, abundant, possessed of plenty.

1792 Burns *Country Lassie* 12 Then wait a wee, and cannie wale, A routhie butt, a routhie ben. *a* 1880 in Edwards *Modern Sc. Poets* I. 291 O' Siller I've never been routhy.

Hence **Rou·thiness.**

1872 J. Paterson *Autobiogr. Remin.* iv. 87 This was not enough to account for her evident rowthiness.

‖ **Routier,** obs. variant of Ruttier.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 880 The Author hath, for the Sake of Merchants, annexed the Routier of the East and West-Indies.

Routina·rity. *nonce-word.* [Cf. next and -ity.] Tendency to routine.

1868 Visc. Strangford *Select.* (1869) I. 215 By their apathy, or their stupidity, or selfishness, or routinarity,..if I may use the terms.

Routi·nary, *a. rare.* [f. Routine + -ary.] According to routine or custom.

1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* vii, He retreats into his routinary existence, which is quite separate from his scientific.

Routine (rutī·n). Also 7 rotine, routin. [a. F. *routine* († *rotine*), f. *route* Route *sb.*]

1. A regular course of procedure; a more or less mechanical or unvarying performance of certain acts or duties.

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 29 The general Business of the World lies, for the most Part, in Rotines and Forms. 1752 Chesterf. *Lett.* cclx. (1792) III. 195 Haunt the Courts particularly in order to get that routine. 1777 J. Adams *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 247, I have got into the old routine of war office and Congress. 1808 Scott in *Lockhart* (1837) I. i. 31 Our class was, in the usual routine of the school, turned over to..the Rector. 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 126 More intimately acquainted with the routine of iron manufacturing than any other person. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* II. 393 His external career was..identified with all the dullest routine of commercial duties,

b. A set form (of speech); a regular set or series (of phrases, etc.). *rare.*

1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* I. i, To have a form, a fashion of wit, a rotine of speaking, which they get by imitation. 1681 R. L'Estrange *Casuist Uncas'd* Pref. p. vi, They have a certain Routin of Words, and Sayings, that have the tone of Magique in the very Sound of them. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 123 A routine of high flown phrases.

2. Without article: Regular, unvarying, or mechanical procedure, discharge of duties, etc.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 25 The laws of insipid and dull routine. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. iv. 39 He was an honest man, but the harness of routine had rusted on his back. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 5 (1876) 67 Any process which cannot be reduced almost to an affair of memory and routine. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. viii. 87 The succession to the English crown had not yet settled into fixed routine.

3. *attrib.* Of a mechanical or unvaried character; performed by rule.

1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 8 To quit for a time their natural track, and respite their routine tasks. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* xxxvii. (1857) II. 137 Somerset resolved..to place the Great Seal in the hands of some one who might do its routine duties. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 177 The routine life..would be unendurably dull.

Routineer (rutīnī·ɹ) [f. prec. + -eer, perh. after F. *routinier*.] One who acts by, or adheres to, routine.

1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 422 He has been a true mystic and not a mere routineer or wand-bearer. 1878 R. Willis *Life of Harvey* 166 The routineer, with an appropriate salve for every sore.

So **Routi·neer.** *rare* —[1].

1875 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* 400 Those good things of the mind which the old routiners reserved for Masters of Arts.

Routing, *vbl. sbs.* and *ppl. adjs.*, see Rout *sb.*[1], Rout *v.*[1], etc., and Route *v.*

Routinish (rutī·niʃ), *a.* [f. Routine + -ish.] Of the nature of routine. So **Routi·nism,** prevalence or domination of routine; **Routi·nist,** one who acts by routine.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 425 There was nothing routinish in his Pilgrimage. He did not stroll about with cicerones and guide-books. 1852 C. Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 163 The old routinists..give the hides a soaking of ten, twelve and even fifteen months. 1860 Smiles *Self-Help* viii. 218 The late Duke of Wellington was a great routinist. 1883 *Jrnl. Educ.* XVII. 151 Where 'stony routinism' prevails. 1889 *Lancet* 5 Oct. 703/1 He deprecated routinism, automatism, mechanical prescription in medicine.

† **Rou·tious,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. Rout *sb.*[1]] Disorderly, riotous.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. 320 Their most incestious, lecherous, and routious Drinke-mad Feasts.

† **Rou·tish,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. Rout *sb.*[1] 5 b.] Resembling a rout.

a 1734 North *Examen* I. ii. § 115 The Common Hall.. became a routish Assembly of sorry citizens.

Routous (rau·təs), *a. Law.* Now *arch.* [f. Rout *sb.*[1] 5 b.] Of the nature of, concerned in, constituting, a rout.

1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 139 Thomas Broughton, joyning..with divers others.., came in a riotous and routous manner armed to the said chappell. 1672 *Life & Death of J. Alleine* vi. (1838) 64 As for riotous, routous and seditious assemblies he did abhor them. 1846 De Quincey *Wellesley* Wks. 1858 VIII. 29 To be routous is nothing like so criminal in law as to be riotous. I never go beyond the routous point.

Routously (rau·təsli), *adv. Law.* Now *arch.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In a routous or disorderly manner.

1663 in *Life & Death J. Alleine* vi. (1838) 64 That he.. did riotously, routously and seditiously assemble. 1680 *New Jersey Archives* (1880) I. 304 Capt. Phillip Carteret.. hath persisted and riotously and routously with Force and Arms, endeavoured to assert and maintain the same. 1776 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 99 Many hard names..of which I believe the very gentlest and smoothest kind are riotously and routously. 1800 Addison *Fest.* 274 These men were indicted for having unlawfully, riotously and routously assembled together. 1880 *Times* 28 Oct. 11/3 'Unlawfully, riotously, and routously' assembling together.

Routy, form of Rowty *a. dial.*

Rouwe, obs. form of Rough *a.* and *v.*[2], Row *v.*

Rouwte, obs. form of Rout *sb.*[1]

‖ **Roux** (rū). [F. *roux* red, browned.] A mixture of melted butter and flour used for thickening soups and gravies.

1882 Mrs. H. Reeve *Cookery & Housek.* xxiii. 271 Sauces require to be bound together, and for this purpose either roux, arrowroot, potato flour, or eggs are used.

Rouz(e, obs. forms of Rouse *v.*[1]

† **Rouze,** *v.* ? *nonce-word.* (See quot.)

1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, To see a pretty Wench and a young Fellow touze and rouze and frouze and mouze.

† **Rouzie-bouzie,** *a. Obs.* ? Uproariously drunk.

1693 Southerne *Maid's last Prayer* III. i, I may return most rouzie-bouzie, and if I find you have injur'd me, I'll swinge you all, by Hercules.

† **Rouzle,** *v.* ? *nonce-word.* To rumple.

a 1722 Mrs. Centlivre *Platonick Lady* IV, Well, I protest you are a waggish Man; Lord how you have rouzl'd and touzl'd one!

Rovcaste, obs. variant of Row-cast *v.*

Rove (rōv), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 6 rofe, 7 roufe. [a. ON. *hrufa* (Norw. *ruva*, Sw. *rufva*,

Da. *roe*) or MDu. *rove* (Du. *roof*), MLG. *rove*, *roffe* (LG. *rove*, *rave*, etc.), MHG. (and G.) *rufe*, related to OHG. *riob*, ON. *hrjúfr*, OE. *hréof* scabby, leprous.]

1. † a. A scabby, scaly, or scurfy condition of the skin. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XVIII. 117 For hym þat hath skabbe or roue. 1425 26 *Pol. Poems* III From worldis worschipe y am shoue, And brouȝt abas from al astat; My skyn is cloþed al on roue.

b. A scab; the scaly crust of a healed or healing wound.

1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* II. iv. (1639) 76 The unskilfull..pull away the scab or rove, which they ought not to do before they see the rove lifted up. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 448 The gall likewise of the Sea-scorpion, taketh off the roufe of sores. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Wds.* 320. 1897 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XI. 67.

† 2. A rind, hard skin, or crust. *Obs. rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Rofe of baken or befe. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 377 The very pure and perfect Baulme.., when it hath gum mingled among,..will gather soon a brittle roufe or crust vpon it, which quickly cracks and breaks.

Rove (rōuv), *sb.*[2] Forms: *α.* 5 rewe, rowe. *β.* 5 rofe, roff(e, 6 rugh, 7 roue, rooue, 5–rove. See also Roove *sb.* [a. ON. *rá* (Norw. *ro*, Fær. *rógv*), in the same sense. On the excrescent *v* of the usual forms cf. the etym. note to Ro *sb.*]

1. A small metal plate or ring on which the point of a nail or rivet is clinched or beaten down in the building of boats or small ships; a burr.

α. c 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 109 Take here a revette, and bere a rewe [*rime* newe]. ? *a* 1500 *Newcastle Play* 26 All things I him fulfill, Pitch, tar, seam, and rowe [*rime* therto]. *β.* 1406 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 606 Item in exp. Ricardi Coulird..pro seme et Rufe. 1474–5 *Ibid.* 645 Cum seme, rove, clavis ferr. et lign. pice, et bitumine emp. pro eadem. 1486–95 [see 2]. *a* 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), The Rove is that little iron plate into which the clinch nails are clinched. 1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expos.* 137 *Roves*, are small square Pieces of Iron, with a Hole punched in the Middle of them, through which the Nail goes, where it is clenched, and fastens the Boards of Pinnaces, Yawles, or Wherries to one another. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 8 *Rove*, a small square piece of iron, with a hole in the middle, whereon is clenched the point of a nail, to prevent its drawing. 1860 Tomlinson *Arts & Manuf.* Ser. II. *Steel* 43 They are clenched either by hammering down the extremity, or by placing over it a little diamond-shaped plate of metal called a rove, and rivetting the end of the clench nail down upon it. 1889 [see Clinch *sb.*[1] 1]. 1894 Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Seam-nail*, a nail without a point,..on to which a rove is rivetted.

† 2. *Rove and clinch* (*nails*), nails provided with roves for clinching. *Obs.*

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 15, lxj lb di. of long Rofe & clenche. 1495 *Ibid.* 152 Roff & clynche nayles xliiij lb...In clynche worke Roff & nayle xij[l]. 1598 Stow *Surv.* (1603) 139 Nayled with rugh and clench. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 The Carpenter and his Mate is to haue the Nayles, Clinches, roue and clinch-nailes. *ellipt.* 1644 Manwaring *Seaman's Dict.* 86 The Planckes of Clincher-boates, are thus fastned together, which kind of work is called Rove and Clinch.

† Rove, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 7–8 roove. [ad. F. *arrove*, obs. var. *arrobe*, ad. Sp. and Pg. *arroba.*] = Arroba.

α. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 350 You shall haue foure roues of wine..for foure rials of plate,..foure roues of suger for five rials. 1596 Mellis *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 543 Forraine wools, to wit, French, Spanish, and Estrich, is also sold by the pound or C. weight, but most commonly by the Roue, 25 pounds to a Rove. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 482 Two Roves of Figges and Rasins. 1699 J. Dickenson *Frnl. Trav.* 69 We had five Roves of Ammunition-Bread..; twenty Roves of strung Beef; sixty Roves of Indian-Corn. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5911/1 A Rove ..is 32 Pounds.

β. 1656 Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 213 There are some other denominations of these weights in several places, as ..Rooves. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* (1718) 39 Our boat returned and brought a present, being a Roove of fine sugar. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5190/2 Fifty Rooves of Gold.

Rove (rōuv), *sb.*[1] [f. Rove *v.*[1]]

1. A ramble or wandering.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 673 In thy nocturnal rove, one moment halt. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 269 Sordello's paradise, his roves Among the hills and valleys, plains and groves. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 10, I have not set off on my day's rove without taking precautions.

fig. 1786 Burns *Ep. to Young Friend* vi, Never tempt th' illicit rove, Tho' naething should divulge it.

b. In phr. *on* or *upon the rove*; dial. *a rove.*

1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.* s.v., Cattle are..said to be all a rove when they are running about in hot weather. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* VIII. xii, He went upon the rove. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xx, Isaac went around on the rove.

2. *Sc.* A mental wandering or raving. *rare*—[1].

1789 J. Brown *Rem.* (1807) 274 In his roves he was often about that place.

3. *dial.* A method of light ploughing.

1702 *Farm Lease* (Essex), The Landlord is to allow the tennant 4/- an acre for every acre plowed to clean, and 2/- an acre for every Rove for what land is fallowed, the tennant not exceeding three earths and 1 Rove. 1740 in Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1784) 217 Three clean earths and a rove. 1784 *Ibid.*, A rove is half a ploughing: two furrows are made instead of four. 1808 *Young's Ann. Agric.* XLV. 342 Instead of an entire clean earth of four furrows, the plough goes over it, making only two, this slight kind of ploughing is sometimes..called a rove. 1823– in E. Anglian and Essex glossaries.

Rove (rōuv), *sb.*[5] Also 9 roove. [Related to Rove *v.*[3]]

1. A sliver of any fibrous material (esp. cotton or wool) drawn out and very slightly twisted.

1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* (1791) II. 58 With quicken'd pace successive rollers move, And these retain, and those extend the rove. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 518/1 Such is the state of the slab or roove of the first formation. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 357, 30 coils of the sliver or roove are laid in one length of the bobbin barrel. 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 54 The carringe..drawing out the rove which has been thus delivered.

2. *collect.* Textile material in this form.

1901 *Scotsman* 9 Oct. 11/3 Rove is quiet at £9. 10s. for 200 lb.

Rove (rōuv), *v.*[1] Forms: 5–7 roue, 6 roaue, 6–8 roave, 5– rove. [Of doubtful origin: possibly a Midland form of Rave *v.*[2] to stray (cf. note to Rover[1]). In senses 5 and 6 perhaps partly influenced by Rove *v.*[2]]

I. † 1. *intr.* To shoot with arrows *at* a mark selected at pleasure or at random, and not of any fixed distance. Also without const. *Obs.*

The object of roving was evidently to give practice in finding the range of the mark, while shooting at the butts and pricks taught accuracy of aim.

1474 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 389 þat no maner persone of þis Citie frohensfurth rove, but shote at stondyng prikkes & buttes. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. ix. 39, I see him roue at others marke, and I vnmarkt to be. 1622 Drayton *Polyolb.* xxvi. 122 At Markes full fortie score, they used to Prick and Rove. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 123 A certain man drew a bow without any aim or intention of any speciall marke but only roving in common at the army.

† b. *fig.* or in fig. context. *Obs.*

1565 Jewel *Reply Harding* (1611) 412 Which purpose if he neuer vouchsafe once to touch, but range abroad, as his manner is, & roaue idlely at matters impertinent, then must wee needes say he bewraieth his want. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 79 She rovde at me with glauncing eye. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parallel* 55, I would first that Anglonomoph. should shew..in what sort partition is made: otherwise I should but roue at an vncertaine marke. 1615 T. Adams *White Devil* 3 His hypocrisie that roaved at the poore, but levelled at his profit.

† c. *esp.* To form a conjecture, to guess (*at* a thing). *Obs.*

1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 17 The chardge may be roved at. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 46 Yet did he but rove at the Matter, or (at the least) gathered the knowledge of it by Conjectures only. 1627 Bp. Hall *Epist.* III. v. 324 Then I could tell how to take a direct aime, wherens now I must roue and coniecture. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 168 That Centaur and Meremaid, that never were but in the wildest thoughts of him that sometimes roved at them.

† d. With complement expressing distance. *Obs.*

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 46 b, Two or three scores off; and rouing sixe, seuuen, or eight scores. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 7 But Bacon roues a bow beyond his reach, And tels of more then Magicke can performe.

† 2. To shoot away *from* a mark; hence, to wander *from* the point; to diverge, or digress. *Obs.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 52 Thus you see how far and wide the adversaries rove from the mark and matter they should shoot at. 1581 W. Charke in *Conf.* IV. (1584) D d iiij, Roue not in generall discourses, that come not neere the marke. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 304 From which graces some having roved, and taken a wrong aime.., have turned aside into vain jangling. 1648 Milton *Sonn.* xii. 13 But from that mark how far they roave we see.

† 3. *trans.* **a.** To aim at (a mark). *Obs.*—[1]

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 30 Yet haue ye other markis to roue at hand.

† b. To shoot (an arrow, etc.) without fixed aim. Hence *fig.*, to utter at random. *Obs.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 161 If Osorius require this at our handes, that whatsoever his lavishe tounge shall rashly roave at large, be coyned for an unreproveable oracle. 1596 Harington *Apol. Ajax* (1814) 39 After they had roved three or four idle words to praise a man, straight they marr all at the buts. 1607 — in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II. 47 Manie bowlts were roved after him, and some spitefullie feather'd.

† c. To pierce *with* arrows, etc. *Obs.*

Perhaps by confusion with *rove*, pa. t. of Rive *v.*[1] 3.

a 1575 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 44 He roved the olde man throughe with his swerde. *Ibid.* 143 They roved him throughe with arrowse.

4. *intr. Angling.* To troll with live bait.

1661 Walton *Angler* (ed. 3) xii. 184 If you rove for a Pearch with a Minnow, then it is best to be alive. 1787 T. Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 49 If you rove for him, with a minnow or frog (which is a very pleasant way) then your line should be strong. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* ii. (1880) 71 Roving for barbel is not often resorted to.

II. 5. *intr.* To wander about with no fixed destination; to move hither and thither at random or in a leisurely fashion; to stray, roam, ramble.

1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 28 § 1 A greate multytude of the Relygyous persons in suche smale Houses doo rather chose to rove abrode in apostasy than to conforme them to the observacion of good Relygyon. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 156 The Souldiours that lay in Southwarke..roued ouer vnto Westminster, and spoyled there the kinges Palace. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 282 On Sea we rou'd three dayes as darke as night. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. v. 12 Such the store of ravenous beasts freely roaving up and down the countrey. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 3 One would think you..roved among the Walks of Paradise. 1798 Wordsw. *Peter Bell* I. 241 He roved among the vales and streams, In the green wood and hollow dell. *c* 1835 Willis *Florence Gray* 48, I have roved From wild America to Bosphor's waters. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* IX. 98 They roved over the wateis at their pleasure, attacking islands or commercial ports.

transf. a 1691 Boyle *Hist. of Air* (1692) 249 The numerous sorts of saline corpuscles that rove up and down in the air. 1850 W. Collins *Antonina* IV, The rich light roved over the waters.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 16 When Ouid had roaued long on the Seas of wantonnesse, hee became a good Pilot to all that followed. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. i. 32, I haue in generall roued ouer some part thereof alreadie. 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 37, I had rather that this House were laid aside by a question, than rove up and down thus, and do nought. 1667 Duchess of Newcastle *Life Dk. N.* (1886) IV. 253 For though my judgment roves at random, yet it can never miss of errors. 1738 Wesley *Hymns*, '*Infinite Power, Eternal Lord*' ix, Then shall my Feet no more depart, Nor my Affections rove. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 232 Roving as I rove, Where shall I find an end, or how proceed? 1812 Crabbe *Tales* II. 399 Then roved his spirit to the inland wood.

c. Of the eyes: To look in various directions; to wander. Also *transf.*

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 951 Durst we give our eyes leave to rove abroad in wanton glances? 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 697/1 Her eyes rove fast his wish'd approach to hail. 1838 James *Robber* I, The stranger's eye roved on to the landscape. 1902 'Linesman' *Words Eyewitness* 176 A Boer searchlight..which roved like an angry eye from end to end of our line of march.

d. To extend, stretch out. *rare*—[1].

1639 Fuller *Holy War* V. xviii. (1840) 273 North Eastward, it [the kingdom] roued ouer the principalities of Antioch and Edessa.

6. *trans.* To wander over, traverse.

1634 Milton *Comus* 60 Comus..Roaving the Celtick and Iberian fields, At last betakes him to this ominous Wood. 1667 — *P. L.* IX. 575 On a day roaving the field, I chanc'd A goodly Tree farr distant to behold. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* X. 335 O blind to fate! what led thy steps to rove The horrid mazes of this magic grove? 1783 W. Thomson *Watson's Philip III*, VI. (1793) II. 248 He had also ships of war under his command which roved the sea. 1807 Wordsw. *Misc. Sonn.* II. xviii, A labyrinth, Lady! which your feet shall rove. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 35 Roving the trackless realms of Lyonnesse.

† 7. *refl.* To betake oneself to wandering. *Obs.*—[1]

1653 Chisenhale *Cath. Hist.* 376 They quit the harbor adjoyning to that Rock, and rove themselves upon the billows of strange contests.

8. *dial.* To wander in mind or in speech, to rave; to be light-headed or delirious. Chiefly *Sc.*

1720 Pennecuik *Helicon* 15, I roave, all sense is gone, I'll fly away. 1766 Shirra *Deathbed Dial.* in *Rem.* (1850) 26 He roved much through this day. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 414 When one talks while sleeping, we are said to be roving in our sleep. 1897 J. Hammond *Cornish Parish* 339 If we are distracted with pain, we are 'roving'.

† Rove, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6–7 roue. [ad. MDu. or MLG. *roven* to rob (see Reave *v.*[1]), but perh. not clearly distinguished from prec.] *intr.* To practise piracy; to sail as pirates.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 222 The bastard..made sayle with all haste & Roued on the sea. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* B iiij, He became a Pirate, and roved on the sea, where he toke 170. shippes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VI. viii. (1614) 601 Tripolis,..a receptacle of the Pyrats, which roue and rob in those seas. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 42 With fourteen Sails of Ships they roved on the Coasts of Malabar.

Rove (rōuv), *v.*[3] [Of obscure origin: cf. Rove *sb.*[5]] *trans.* To form (slivers of wool or cotton) into roves or rovings.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 34 The Cotton is carded, roved and spun into threads. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 543 Machinery to sliver, rove, and spin flax and hemp. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 215 Although both [flax and wool] must be roved and spun upon similar principles, each requires peculiar modifications in its machinery. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 214/1 The cotton is..cleaned...After that it is roved, a process by which each ribbon is greatly attenuated.

† Rove, *v.*[4] *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning not clear.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1935 (Kölbing), A begger per com in, ..Wip his scholder he gan roue & bad gode, for godes loue.

Rove, *v.*[5] *dial.* Also 9 roove. [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)

1721 *Brit. Apollo* No. 143. 2/1 It is Bacon before it is roved or dry'd. 1847 Halliw., *Roove*, to dry meat in a chimney, or over a kiln. *Glouc.* 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Rove*, to smoke-dry meat.

Rove (rōuv), *v.*[6] [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To reduce (a grindstone) in diameter by means of a special tool. 1850– [see Roving *vbl. sb.*[4]]

Rove (rōuv), *ppl. a.* *rare*—[1]. [Irreg. pa. pple. of Rive *v.*[1]] *Rove-ash*, made of riven ash-wood.

1802 *Naval Chron.* IX. 293 A rove-ash oar that will dress clean and light, is too pliant.

Rove, pa. t. and pa. pple. of Reeve *v.*[1]; pa. t. of Rive *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]; Sc. var. of Ro, rest; obs. f. Roof *sb.*

Rove-beetle. [? f. Rove *v.*[1]] A beetle of the family *Staphylinidæ.*

1781 Barbut *Insects* 95 They are by some called Rove-Beetles. 1784 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* Suppl. 155. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 322 The anterior tarsi of many of the larger rove-beetles. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 307 Many of the rove beetles, *Staphylinidæ*,

are found in decaying animal and vegetable substances. 1883 *Good Words* Dec. 762/2 Many of the Rove or Cocktail Beetles found it out nearly as soon.

† **Roveison.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 roueiso(u)n, rouyson. [a. OF. *roveison*, etc. :—L. *rogātiōn-em* : see ROGATION.] *pl.* Rogations.

c 1300 *S. Eng. Leg., Litany* (MS. Harl.), Þe feste of Þe Roueisons Þe lasse Letanie is. *Ibid.* (MS. Ashm.), Wen me aboute feldes goþ wiþ baners as ȝe iseþ Þre dawes & uasteþ ek, Þat me clupeþ Þe rouysons. *Ibid., St. Edmund* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 80 In o tyme of Þe roueisouns Þis holi man also Prechede a dai at Oxenford.

Rovelling. *rare.* = ROVE *sb.*[5]

1805 LUCCOCK *Nature of Wool* 146 The object here is to break the wool completely;..and to form it into a thin roll, or 'rovelling', of the slightest texture imaginable. *Ibid.* 147 The particles..produce no rovelling, and cannot be spun in the same manner as a woollen thread.

Roven, var. pa. pple. REEVE *v.*[1]

Rover[1] (rōu·vəɹ). Also 6–7 rouer, 6 roauer; *Sc.* rever. [f. ROVE *v.*[1] The Sc. form *rever* may stand for **raver*, or be due to confusion with ROVER[2] and REAVER.]

1. *Archery.* A mark selected at will or at random, and not of any fixed distance from the archer. Also in later use, a mark for long-distance shooting (contrasted with *butt*). Most frequently in phr. (*to shoot*) *at rovers.*

a. 1468 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 338 Hit is ordeyned..þat noman within þis Citie frohensfurth shote at Rovers, but at buttis & standyng prikkis. 1532 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 82 At rovers or pryckes, it is at his plesure that shoteth, howe faste or softly he listeth to goe. 1541–2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9. § 2 Noe Man under thage of xxiiij yeres shall shoote at any standinge prick excepte it be at a Rover whereat he shall chaunge at every shoote his marke. 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* 108 The Roauer is a marke incertaine,..and.. must haue arrowes lighter or heauier, according to the distance. 1638 J. UNDERHILL *News fr. Amer.* in *Mass. Hist. Colls.* (1837) VI. 26 They..shot remote, and not point-blank, as we often do with our bullets, but at rovers. 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 77 The god nine days the Greeks at rovers kill'd. 1728 RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 1 The Rovers and the Butts you saw. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 214/1 All these prizes are shot for at what is termed rovers, the marks being placed at the distance of 185 yards. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xiv, The distance between that station and the mark allowing full distance for what was called a shot at rovers. 1856 FORD *Archery* 104 Concerning roving, or shooting at rovers, very few words will suffice.

β. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 44 To schute at buttis, at bankis and brais; Sum at the reveris, sum at the prikkis. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 340 The said Inglischemen sould schute aganis thame ether at prickis, reveris or at buttis.

b. *fig.*, chiefly in phr. *to shoot at rovers.*

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 63 Where you pretende to shoote at the butte, you shoote quite at the rouers, and cleane frome the marke. 1572 CHURCHYARD in J. Jones *Bathes of Bathes Ayde* To Rdr., At rovers they but shot their shafts. 1600 WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 67 Note this, that popularitie is the rover they ayme at, in all their proceedings. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 107 But Nature shoots not at Rovers. 1702 *Exam. Burnet's Expos. 39 Art.* 34 He will be found to shoot all the while at Rovers, and wide of the Mark.

† c. A kind of arrow used in roving. *Obs.*

1599 JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. x, Here be [arrows] of all sorts, flights, rouers, and butt-shafts. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* III. iv, His Bowe is bent, his forked Rouers flye.

d. *attrib.*, as *rover mark, -shooting, shot.*

1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 64 The rouer markes, *incerta.* 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 118 Here, if I list, or lov'd I rover-shooting,..I could derive the lineall Descents Of all our Sires. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 11 Such another rover shot as wide in the..extent of both the termes, as time it selfe Hath and Will. 1685 TEMPLE *Ess., Gardens* II. 11 Perhaps..these fine Schemes would prove like Rover Shots, some nearer and some further off.

† 2. *At rovers* (rarely *at rover*), without definite aim or object; at random, haphazard. Chiefly in phr. with *run, talk, live*, etc. *Obs.*

(*a*) 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 786/2 Either their dede and declaracion must nedes stande and be firme, or els all runne at rouers and nothing be certain or sure. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 56 Leat not your toung roon at rouer. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 288 Walk at random and at rovers in your by-paths, if you please. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 362 Which, let loose to fly at rovers, are too hard for their Reason Unestablish'd by Principles.

(*b*) 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 288 b, Thy dooynges o Cato dooen more nere approche vnto the spirite of prophecie..Menyng that Cato talked at rouers. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. (1592) 405 These particularities .. do euidently shew that Moyses speaketh not at rouers. 1606 *Sir Gyles Goosecappe* I. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.* III. 11 A good bustling Gallant, talkes well at Rovers. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 337 After several Discourses at Rovers, he told me, He was very much troubl'd for me. 1725 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 178 Unless I had then a fuller view of circumstances than I have, I can only talk at rovers in it.

(*c*) 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle of Facions* I. v. 55 The Kinges of Egipte..liued not at rouers as other kinges doe. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Rebel Scot* iii, Hence 'tis they live at Rovers and defie This, or that place, Rags of Geography. 1691 J. NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 3 A Man were better have no Mark before him, but live at Rovers.

(*d*) 1611 COTGR., *A veuë de païs*, at random, roaming, at rouers, at large. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* vii. 205 A giddy Ostrich..having laid hir first Eg at rovers on the sands. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. 489 We must necessarily think of God at Rovers without any certain aim or rule to..direct our apprehensions.

3. One who roves or wanders, *esp.* to a great distance; a roving person or animal.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 176 Next to thy selfe, and my young Rouer, he's Apparant to my heart. 1700 BLACKMORE *xxxiv Ch. Isaiah* 259 Vultures and all the rovers of the air To the red fields of slaughter shall repair. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1612 Yet why drown Fancy in such depths as these? Return, presumptious rover! 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 172 The Indian of the west is a rover of the plain. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 70 These young rovers the French hunters call bêtes de compagnie. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 542 Harper, and thou hast been a rover too.

transf. 1895 WORKMANS *Algerian Mem.* 29 We wheeled the rovers out, and mounted for our journey of over 1500 miles.

† b. An inconstant lover; a male flirt. *Obs.*

c 1690 STEPNEY *Spell* 4 Whene'er I wive,..Wit, beauty, wealth, and humour give, Or let me still a rover live. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 157 § 14 An old Friend of mine, who was formerly a Man of Gallantry and a Rover. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Song* xix, Phillis, give this Humour over,..I shall turn an errant Rover, If the favour's still refus'd.

4. *Croquet.* a. (See quot. 1869.)

1869 *Laws Croquet* 9 *Rover*, a ball that has gone through all its hoops and is ready to peg out. 1874 HEATH *Croquet Player* 81, I have seen many a game won, even when the adversary had both balls rovers, and the other side had scarcely started.

b. A player whose ball is a rover.

1874 HEATH *Croquet Player* 71 The adversary is supposed ..to be a good player, and likely, if he gets in, to make a long break, become a rover.

Rover[2] (rōu·vəɹ). Also 4 rovere, 5 rovare, rowar, 5–7 rouer. [a. MDu. or MLG. *rover*, f. *roven* to rob: see REAVER.]

1. A sea-robber, pirate.

In later use tending to coalesce with *sb.*[1] 3.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 359 It fell per chance upon a day A Rovere of the See was nome. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 164 Of this Bretayn..Are the grettest rovers and the grettest thevys that have bene in the see many oone yere. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 It shalbe nescessarie þat the kynge haue alway some flloute apon the see, ffor the repressynge off rovers. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 91 The kynges subiectes.. were greuously spoyled and robbed on the sea, by Frenchemen, Scottes and other rouers. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Ep.* 385 You are in peril of Pyrates and Rouers to spoyle you. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. ix. (1614) 609 Algier hauing beene of olde, and still continuing a receptacle of Turkish Rouers. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 81 This Rover, believing that we were Chineses, came and assailed us with two great Juncks. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 193 These Rovers had several Oars with them. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 552 The early Romans really exercised piracy,..and.., like the Sallee and Algerine rovers, were actually at war with most nations. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 378 The Danish rovers had also considerable establishments at Waterford. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XV. III. 547 To ransom a Christian captive from a Sallee rover was..a highly meritorious act. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. 295 There appears by his side another rover of the North.., the famous Olaf Tryggwesson.

† b. A pirate ship; a privateer. *Obs.*

1590 E. WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 19, I went againe into Russia ..: in which our voyage we met with v. Rovers or men of war, whom we set vppon, and burnt their Admirall. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 423 Algier, 12 March, All our rovers except 2 are laid up, and the men employed in the army. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* i. (1906) 3 Coming home again from the banks of Newfoundland, we were taken by an Algerine rover, or man-of-war. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 21 We found ourselves within half a Mile of a Rover of Barbary.

† 2. A marauder, robber. *Obs.*

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. H iiij, Anselmus..obstinately withstode him to the very face like a ruffelinge rouer. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2286/1 Thomas Horton iourneying.. between Mastrick and Cullen, chanced to be taken there by certayne Rouers. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* xiii. 20 The rovers of Moab came into the land the same yeare. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 99 As these privately conferred, A rover took them unprepared. *a* 1707 S. PATRICK *Autobiogr.* (1839) 7 They declared neither for King or parliament; intending only to stand upon their guard against rovers.

Rover[3] (rōu·vəɹ). [f. ROVE *v.*[3]]

1. One who makes cotton, etc., into roves; an attendant at a roving-frame.

1742 RICHARDSON *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 165 On the first Stage were the Teazer, Carder, Rover, Spinner, Reeler of the Cotton Wool. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 2/5 The rovers and slubbers got 8s. a week, and they are getting 14s. a week now. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Apr. 4/4 A carder and..a rover were remanded on a charge of setting fire to ..the mill.

2. A roving-frame.

1897 *Traill's Social England* VI. 73 In the preparing frames, known as slubbers or rovers, the bobbins were necessarily large and weighty.

† **Ro·very**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [a. MDu. or MLG. *roverie*: cf. REAVERY.] Piracy.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL. xlii. 1086 He laid the whole fault of all the roverie and pirracie at sea upon Gentius the king of the Illyrians. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* II. 205 These Norwegians who with their manifold roberies and roveries did most hurt.

Ro·very[2]. *rare*—[1]. [f. ROVE *v.*[1]] Roving.

a 1653 BINNING *Sinner's Sanct.* Wks. 1839 I. 304 How many impertinences and roveries and wanderings.

Roving (rōu·viŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROVE *v.*[1]]

1. *Archery.* The action or practice of shooting at a random mark.

1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 457 Þe people of þis Citie yerely breken the hegges & dykes of þe seid Priour in diuerse places in þeir shotyng cald Rovyng. *Ibid.* 458 Although such rovyng about the Citie of London & all oþer grete Cities is suffred. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 184 Of an archers rouyng. 1626 SHIRLEY *Maid's Revenge* I. ii, *Montenegro.* How now, are thy arrows feathered? *Velasco.* Well enough for roving. 1665 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S. H. S.) 150 Few or none could compeat or cop with him in arching, either at butts, bowmarks or roaving. 1856 [see ROVER[1] 1]. 1887 BUTT *Ford's Archery* 137 When there is sufficient space for golf links, roving might still be practised.

fig. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 76 Some low and underly rovings at..that height and depth of workmanship.

b. *attrib.*, as *roving arrow, shaft.*

1479 in Longman & Walrond *Archery* (1894) 119 Shoyting shaftes, rowying shaftes, childre shaftes, clense arrows unnykt. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 184 What a shafte shootes he with a rouyng arrowe? 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVI. 330 With Broad-arrow, or But, or Prick, or Roving shaft.

2. The action of wandering or roaming.

1611 COTGR., *Escumement*,..also, a raunging, rouing. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. xc. (1664) 184 Galloping after our own night-dreams, (such are the roving of our miscarrying hearts). 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 185 It doth answer to all the numberless Rovings of men's Fancies. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* XV. Wks. (1813) 103 If we indulge the frequent rise and roving of passions. 1789 BRITISHAM *Ess.* I. x. 191 The study of Mathematics contributes to ..check the rovings of fancy. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 296 Every year this animal's rovings are restricted.

b. *attrib.* (passing into the *ppl. a.*).

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 2 It has been either my good or evil lot to have my roving passion gratified. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Roving-Commission*, an authority granted by the Admiralty to the officer in command of a vessel to cruise wherever he may see fit. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 7/4 A new sort of roving power had been obtained by the War Office under the Ranges Act.

† **Ro·ving,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. ROVE *v.*[2]] The pursuit of, an act of, piracy or robbery.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 361 Natwithstandynge the great harmys they had done by rouing vpon the see. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 8 Most of them ..lyuing onely of rouings, spoyles, and pilling at the Seas. 1611 COTGR., *Piraterie*, pirracie, roving. 1660 P. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 17 They are there much vext with the continuall rovings and robberies of the Arabians.

Roving (rōu·viŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. ROVE *v.*[3]]

1. The process of converting cotton, wool, etc., into roves.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 390 Three such skeins being passed through another drawing-frame, and stretched in their progress, become fitted for roving, the last step in the preparatory processes. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 758 The first operation is called 'spreading',..the second and third 'drawings',.. and lastly the 'roving'. 1861 FAIRBAIRN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* p. lxi, Improvements in carding, roving, combing, spinning, and weaving.

2. *concr.* A rove.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* vii. (ed. 2) 96 He sees..the wool in rovings ready for spinning into threads. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 20 Drawing these out into slender spongy cords, called rovings, with the least possible twist. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 231 The spindles also begin to turn comparatively slowly, putting a little twist for the first time into the roving.

b. Roves collectively.

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 31 The 'tube-roving frame'..produces a much larger quantity of roving..; but the roving produced is inferior.

3. *attrib.* a. In names of machines (or parts of these), as *roving-billy, -bobbin, -box, -frame*, etc.

1795 *Edin. Advert.* 6 Jan. 15/1 Five..carding engines.., four roving billies. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 390 The loosely twisted thread from the roving bobbin. *Ibid.* 387 The spinning-frame..is more closely allied to the bobbin and flier roving-frame. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 111 The bobbin and fly frames, or roving-machines. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 120 The dandy roving boxes arranged in any number of spindles and boxes that are convenient.

b. Misc., as *roving-department, -room, -waste.*

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 414 There was no appearance of dirt or of impure air in the preparing or roving-rooms. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 264 In the so-called 'roving'..department of flax-factories. 1894 *Times* 17 Aug. 9/3 Slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste.

Ro·ving, *vbl. sb.*[4] [f. ROVE *v.*[2]] The action of reducing the diameter of a grindstone. Also *attrib.* as *roving-plate.*

1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1109 The roving plate.. jumps, and appears to fill the stone with minute furrows. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1023/2 Turning or roving is effected by reversing the motion of the stone and holding a hooked flat tool against its edge.

Roving, corruption of ROBAND.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 47 Take one of the robands next to the midship one.., and take the midship roving for a stop. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Rovers.*

Roving (rōu·viŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ROVE *v.*[1]]

† 1. Random; conjectural. *Obs.*

1635 *Court Min. E. India Co.* (1907) 64 A roving estimate. 1649 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* I. 57 By a roaving Accusation shot at randome at me. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 258 The occasion of this unexpected..resolution caused many roving guesses and opinations of the reasons of it.

2. That roves; wandering, roaming; nomadic.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 485 Som roaving Robber calling to his fellows. 1667 — *P. L.* III. 432 Imaus.., Whose snowie ridge the roving Tartar bounds. 1749 JOHNSON *Irene* I. ii, A roving soldier seiz'd..A virgin shining with distinguish'd charms. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 174 The same life is uniformly pursued by the roving tribes of the desert. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 29 Roving

bands of independent trappers. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xi. (1858) 395 Up this rich plain came the roving Danites from the south.

Comb. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* xxiii, There was a roving-looking person in a rough great-coat.

b. *Roving blade* : see BLADE *sb.* 11 b.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, I shall have the renown of some private quest, which may do me honour as a roving blade. 1886 'SARAH TYTLER' *Buried Diamonds* xxviii, Whatever you like to call my fine, roving blade of a brother-in-law.

c. *Roving sailor*, a local name of various plants, as the ivy-leaved toadflax, and the creeping saxifrage or loosestrife.

1882 *Devon. Plant-names* (E. D. S.). 1891 'MAXWELL GRAY' *Heart of Storm* I. 173 A low stone wall, over which the dainty little 'roving sailor' spread its shining trails.

3. *transf.* **a.** Of the eyes or sight.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 7 His roving eie did on the Lady glaunce. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 504 Nature,..undisguis'd by mimic Art,..spreads Unbounded beauty to the roving eye. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace of Fortune* Poems (1777) 24 Main..Cast on an emerald ring her roving sight. 1841 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Smuggler's Leap*, He has curling locks, and a roving eye.

b. Of the thoughts, affections, discourse, etc.

c 1630 MILTON *Passion* 22 These latter scenes confine my roving vers. 1660 GOUGE *Chr. Direct.* ii. (1831) 22 Though roving thoughts, as birds, will hover about thee.., yet suffer them not to lodge and nestle in thee. 1693 STEPNEY in Dryden *Juvenal* viii. (1697) 221 Such Frollicks with his Roving Genius suit. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 525 Their rules of life..prov'd too weak To bind the roving appetite. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xi. 401 Yet pride still lived, and struggled to sustain The drooping spirit and the roving brain. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 586/2 Such a general and roving interrogatory as this should not be allowed.

4. Characterized by, inclined to, wandering or roaming. (Cf. *vbl. sb.*[1] 2 b.)

1725 BERKELEY *Proposal* Wks. 1871 III. 227 The Americans, so long as they continue their wild and roving life. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxi, I hope a gentleman of the roving trade has as good a right to have an alias as a stroller. 1851 MAYHEW *Loud. Labour* I. 321 This passion for 'a roving life' (to use the common expression by which many of the street-people themselves designate it). 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* i. 2 Being of a roving turn of mind, I was placed in the large merchant's office of an ex-M.P., with a view of being fitted for going abroad.

Ro·vingly, *adv.* [f. ROVING *ppl. a.*]

†**1.** Without fixed mark or definite aim. *Obs.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darel* 189 Are you not ashamed thus rouingly to raunge with your penne? *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) V. 522 What, by reason,..he can either not at all, or but rovingly, guess at.

2. In a wandering fashion; towards roaming.

1701 WOLLEY *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 45 As to their way of living, it's very rudely and rovingly, shifting from place to place, according to their exigencies. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 706 We can assure all who are rovingly inclined.

Row (rōu), *sb.*[1] Forms: α, 1, 4–5 (6–9 *north.* and *Sc.*) raw (4 rau), 3–5 (6 *Sc.*) rawe. β. 4–7 rowe, 5– row, 5-6 roo, 7 roe. [? OE. *rāw* (see sense 8 b), var. of *rīew* REW *sb.*[1]; which may be related to MDu. *rīe* (Du. *rij*), MHG. *rīhe* (G. *reihe*).]

I. **1.** A number of persons or things set or arranged in a (straight) line. Freq. const. *of*.

When used without *of*, the context generally makes clear the composition of the 'row'; examples like quot. 13.. are rare.

α. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1930 Þæt al þe hweoles beon þurh-spitet mid keme pikes..rawe bi rawe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23043 Þe formast rau sal stan him nere, Als þaa þat er his dughti dere. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 105 Þe playn, þe plonttez, þe spyse, þe perez, & rawez & randez & rych reuerez. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cliv, On euery syde, a longe rawe Off treis saw I. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 Rawe, *series*. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Fables, Ram & Buck* 4 Leading his family in a raw. 1786 BURNS *Toothache* v, [Where] ranked plagues their numbers tell, In dreadfu' raw. 1800– in common Sc. and northern use.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rowe, or reenge, *series, linea*. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* vi. 40 They sate doune here a rowe and there a rowe, by houndredes and by fyfties. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxxi. 146 The Captaine.., returning to shoot the Saker againe, did carrie away another row of beams. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 429 A new Church..supported with sundry rowes of marble pillars. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 213 He knew to rank his Elms in even Rows. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 347 One which hath four Rows of Grain on the Ear,..and the other two Rows. 1779 COWPER *Pine-apple & Bee*, The pine-apples, in triple row, Were basking hot. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. 292 The lads who tow Some enter'd hoy, to fix her in her row. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XI. ii, Row by row, line by line, all the multitude shouted forth [etc.]. 1887 MORRIS *Odyssey* XII. 91 Threefold rows of teeth.

b. A number of persons or things arranged in a circle. *rare.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 402 Thus haue I runne about a round row of writers, and haue shewed wherein they are to be marked. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 137 Some sixe miles from Salisbury is a place in the fields where huge stones are erected..standing in three rowes after the forme of a crowne. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 129, I..surrounded myself with a Row of Stakes set upright in the Ground.

c. *transf.* A string or series *of* something.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 13/1 Thy prayer..rather interrupted and broken,..then drawen on length with a continuall rowe and noumber of woordes. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. XI. 36 Let them shew me their busshoppes; they are so far off, as to bringe a rowe in order unto St. Paul. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 106 By which kind of Mathematical parts..he does all his great feats in his whole row of Answers. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1774) IV. 75 There can be no ingredient assigned..that may not be derived either immediately, or by a row of decompositions, from the universal matter.

2. An array or set of persons (or things) of a certain kind; a class or category. † *The lower row*, the populace. Now *rare.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1086 (R.), Horn..sette him doun wel lowe In the beggeres rowe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 225 That I mai stonde in thilke rowe Amonges hem that Saundres use. *Ibid.* II. 76 The lord nomore hath..Than hath the povereste of the rowe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* k v b, To putte her self in the Rowe or companye of them that were renommed. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 24 The error of the world, which esteemeth them in the row of the tollerable. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 200 In the rowe of these potent princes inhabiting betweene Indus and Ganges dwelleth the King of Narsinga. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 128 To allow the use of lawful pastimes in the lower row upon that day. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 13 Democritus..was of the Italick Row, or Pythagorick Succession. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 71 Those whom you have now described, I think should stand in the Row of the Desirable and Commendable. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 225 She has an only daughter,..who is, at least, approaching the old-maid's row. 1821 W. LIDDLE *Poems* 31 If ye'd been o' the batch'lor row, It ne'er wad bred up sic a strow.

†**b.** Place, position, or rank. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* iv. 25 He byt us buen of hyse; Ant on ys ryht hond hente rowe.

†**c.** A company. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Arth. & Merl.* 1416 Mochel wers schal I sein aforn al this rowe! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 109 God looke ouer the raw, Full deffy ye stand.

†**3. a.** A ray or beam. *Obs.* (Cf. DAY-RAWE.)

a 1225 *Juliana* 21 Þe rawen rahten of luue þurh euch lið of his limes, & inwið bearnde of brune. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 1199 Whan þat þe larke..Gan to salue the lusty rowes rede Of Phebus char. 15.. *Tayis Bank* 26 The reid sone rais with rawis.

†**b.** A (written or printed) line. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 448 He most rede many a Rowe On Virgile or on Claudian. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2843 Quen he þis rawis had rede he rewfully wepid. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 6 Which who reads thrise,..And deep intendeth every doubtfull row, Scoring the margent.

†**c.** *Chess.* A file or rank. *Obs.*

a 1500 *MS. Ashmole 344* fol. 10 b, Then fayne a drawght in the same rowe w[t] þi Roke.

†**d.** The letters of the alphabet. Cf. (CHRIST-) CROSS-ROW. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 175/1 This Charles builded so manie monasteries as there be letters in y[e] row of A. B. C. 1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Sco. Folly, To C'tess Pembroke* Wks. (Grosart) II. 63/1 But I Am little i, the least of all the row.

4. A number of houses standing in a line; a street (esp. a narrow one) formed by two continuous lines of houses. (Cf. REW *sb.*[2])

Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*, being common in local names of particular streets in various towns (cf. next).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1881 Of þat towne on þe este rawe A house bren. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 558 Haist þow fast..Behynd thaim cum, and in the Northast raw. 1531 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 19 The third part of one Raw called Scherome Raw. 1564 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1875) 185 The hie passege quhilk ledys fra the West Port to the Commoun Mwre throuch the raw and streit callit *[blank]*. 1663 *Providence Rec.* (1894) V. 105 Being in the Towne of Providence afores[ai]d, and in the Rowe of the Towne. 1753 W. MAITLAND *Hist. Edin.* I. vi. 97 The Brewery in the Candlemaker Row. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 169 This infected row we term our street. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 50 When he got up to the raw, An open door and light he saw. 1900 GUTHRIE *Kitty Fagan* 43 Passing down the row, her passage was like a procession.

b. *The Row*, used *ellipt.* for Goldsmith's Row (?), Paternoster Row, and Rotten Row, in London.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* III. iv, Where grows this pleasant fruit? Says one citizen's wife in the Row. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* XXIII, 'Tis not confined..To vulgar tradesmen in the Row. 1822 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 27 Aug., The shipwreck..'took', as they say in the Row. 1884 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 25/2 There are bad riders in the Row.

c. In Yarmouth, one of a number of narrow lanes connecting the main streets.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 19 Yarmouth. Her sumptuous porches and garnisht buildings.., the spanbroad rowse running betwixt. 1742 RICHARDSON *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 61 The Streets [of Yarmouth] are all exactly strait .., with Lanes or Alleys, which they call Rows, crossing them in strait Lines also. 1865 *Daily Telegr.* 25 Aug., These 'rows' are simply alleys running from one main thoroughfare to another. They are almost inconceivably narrow.

d. In Chester, one of several raised and covered galleries running along the sides of the four main streets.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 605 Galleries or walking places, they call them Rowes having shops on both sides. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 132 There is a form of building peculiar to Chester, called the Rows, which are covered galleries that make a complete communication between most of the principal streets. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* Introd. (1879) 3 The wind came..brawling along the covered rows.

5. a. A line of seats in a theatre, etc.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 130 P 12 They shall have a Place kept for them in the first Row of the Middle Gallery. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 18 P 6 She [was]..among those that sat in the first row. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) II. 573 An appearance so improper in the front row of a front box. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 223/1 The chief priestesses..occupied marble thrones in the προεδρία or front row.

b. *U.S.* A story or flat in a building.

1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy Did* iii, 'Which row are you going to have a room in?' she went on.

6. A line of plants in a field or garden.

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* (Dubl.) 127 Servants are apt to Hoe too far from the Rows. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 328 Dig the ground between the plants, raising the earth ridge-ways along the rows on both sides. 1855 E. S. DELAMER *Kitchen Garden* (1861) 41 Set another row parallel to, and a foot apart from, the former; and then a couple more rows, which will complete the bed.

attrib. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 63 A comparative view of the Row and Random Cultures. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 466 Others accustomed to the row system. 1832 *Planting* 23 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), For these crops..the row and ridge system of culture should be adopted. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Row Marker*, an implement for marking out ground for planting in rows.

b. *U.S. To have a hard* (*long*, etc.) *row to hoe*, to have a difficult task to perform.

1835 D. CROCKETT *Tour Down East* 69, I never opposed Andrew Jackson for the sake of popularity. I knew it was a hard row to hoe. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Wks. (1884) 213 You've a darned long row to hoe. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* ix, I am afraid Harry Lawrence has a hard row to hoe.

c. *U.S. To hoe one's own row*, to do one's own work; to mind one's own business.

1871 in De Vere *Americanisms* 608 Now that I have hoed my own row.., they deluge me with congratulations.

7. a. (See quot.)

1807 SEWELL in Young *Agric. Essex* II. 60, 24 of the bunches [of teazle] are fixed on a small stick, and called a row, 240 of which make a load in bulk.

b. A hedgerow. Also *U.S.* a wall.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Row*, a hedge. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 686 A pair of brown-thrashers..were flitting from bush to bush along an old stone row in a remote field.

II. In prepositional phrases. (See also AROW.)

†**8.** *On row*: **a.** In a line. *Obs.*

a. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5408 Her names to tellen 3ou in sawe Hou þai wenten al on rawe. First wenten þre wiþ gret honour [etc.]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 431 Thai stude than rangit all on raw, Reddy for till byde battale. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 102 He mase þam to sitt on rawe and delez þam þis relefe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 430 In a dern woode he stellit thame on raw. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xi. 91 He drivis furth the stampand hors on raw Vnto the 3ok. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 643 Sum tyme in the I led ane lustye lyfe, The fallow deir, to see thame raik on rawe.

β. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 779 Lat mo men wiþ þe ride On rowe. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1900 When thai were semly set on rowe.

†**b.** In order, in succession. *Obs.*

[A doubtful example occurs in *Saxon Leechd.* II. 238 Sele þonne drincan on sume rawe (? *read* sume on rawe) nigon dagon.]

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 221 Þis are the maters redde on raw, Þat I thynk in þis bok to draw. *Ibid.* 5460 Quen he endid had his sau His sums blessed he on rau. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1193 Thus he dalt thame on rawe Tille the daye gunne dawe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 301/1 On Rawe, *gradatim, ordinatim, seriatim.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iii. 56 By cuttis than per ordour, all on raw, Thair place thai chesit.

β. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 504 Þe rauen he ȝaue his ȝiftes..On rowe. *a* 1450 MYNC 123 And say the wordes alle on rowe, As a-non I wole ȝow schowe. *c* 1470 HARDYNG *Chron.* CCXXXII. ii. 3 The Frenche assembled..And gate the lande ay by and by on rowe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. (Percy Soc.) 132 Full wofull was my herte, Whan all on rowe they toke me by the hande.

†**9.** *By row*, in order, one after another. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8632 (Kölbing), Þer he was of Arthour biknawe & of his feren al bi rawe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 970 Right as floures..spreden in hire kynde cours by rowe. 1442 *Cursor M.* 9712 (Bedford), To haue Recorde no dome owe, Or we assent all be Rowe. *c* 1460 *How the Goode Wif* 158 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 191 Take a smerte rodde, and bete hem alle by rowe. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1031/1 Thus haue I..now replied to euery chapyter of hys booke by rowe. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 78 Consider all these parts of the decalogue by rowe as diligently..as you may.

†**10.** *In row*, in line, in order. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Vrbanitatis* 37 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 14 Do hem no Reuerens, but sette alle in Rowe. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* Pref. **ij, The ordre of regions and kyngdomes as thei stand in rowe. *c* 1650 in *Percy's Folio MS., Ball. & Rom.* I. 277 To whom there did succeed in row 8 heyres of his successiuelye.

†**11.** *On a row*: **a.** = 8 a. *Obs.*

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 545 Set hem alle vpon a rawe, & gyf vchon in-lyche a peny. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2925 Thei sayled alle on a rawe, Til thei were come ther thei were knawe. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 292 Hym þoght þat he saw in a vision a grete multitude of virgyns goyng on a raw by hym. *a* 1500 *Gest of Robin Hood* 1222, I wolde not that..For all the golde in mery Englonde, Though it now lay on a rawe.

β. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 35 Hire gurdel of bete gold is al..; Al whith rubies on a rowe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1683 Coryneus..busched þem on a rowe. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxxi. (MS. Bodl. 263) fol. 433 That thei sholde be pleyn confessioun Requere mercy knelyng on a rowe. *a* 1500 *Gest of Robin Hood* 237 And nowe they renne away fro me, As bestis on a rowe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 22 b, Thei frapped together .xxiiij. greate Hulkes..and set them on a rowe. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 90 Their vertuous children..About their table all on a rowe. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* V. ii, Five Hundred Popular Figures on a Row.

†b. In order or succession; one after another; all together. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 390 That he myght the Romaynes kille, Playnly on a rowe. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* v, 1474 (Kölbing), For thinges, that ben past, I knowe, And thinges, that ben comeng vppon a rowe. *c* 1552 in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) II. 137 The child that is yet unborn Shal them curse al on a rowe. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 202 They slew their lawfull King, and set vp three other on a row. 1620 Willet *Daniel* 446 All the Popes vassals..so haue beene of late the kings of France on a rowe.

12. *In a row*, so as to form, or be in, a line.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 975 She wolde have be.. A cheef mirour of al the feste Thogh they had stonden in a rowe. 1557 Recorde *Whetst.* H ij, Men call a line of Brickes..when many bee laied in a rowe. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 252 They..chime their sounding Hammers in a Row. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 385 When the poor Women saw themselves set in a Row thus. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 237/2 [The shores] north of the island are beset with almost innumerable islets, which lie along it in a row. 1855 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 251 Near the sea..are three houses in a row.

13. †a. *By* or *on rows*, = 8 b, 9. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 50 Maistirs, takes to me intente, And rede youre resouns right on rawes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 60 In som mynde it may the bryng To here oure sawes red by rawes.

b. *In* (or †*on*) *rows*, in lines.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 244 Quhen thai war rangit on rawis. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Maryit Wemen* 35 Ane marbre tabile..With ryale cowpis apon rawys. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 126 Round about this Star are small black Spots, in rows. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I. 332 Planted in Rows at Five Inches Distance from each other. *a* 1822 Shelley *Faust* II. 254 An hundred bonfires burn in rows.

Row (rau), *sb.*2 [A slang or colloquial word, of obscure origin, in common use from *c* 1800. Noted by Todd (1818) as 'a very low expression'.]

1. A violent disturbance or commotion; a noisy dispute or quarrel. Freq. in phr. *to make*, or *kick up, a row.*

1787 in A. C. Bower *Diaries & Corr.* (1903) 76 The man makes a row and sayes he cannot get others without money. 1789 *Loiterer* No. 12. 12, I shall..now and then kick up a row in the street. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* III. 203 It was reserved for the present winter..to introduce in the pit of the opera a *row*, in the lowest sense of that vulgar word. 1820 Byron *Juan* IV. xcix, As boys love rows, my boyhood liked a squabble. 1857 Holland *Bay Path* xii, She was not prepared for so terrific a row as he said had taken place. 1885 Anstey *Tinted Venus* 25 You can do no good to yourself or any one else by making a row.

Comb. *c* 1840 Mitford *Lett. & Rem.* (1891) 130 It was a case like that of the row-loving Irishman.

b. In phr. *What's the row?* What is all the noise about? What is the matter? What is doing?

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, What's the row, Sam? 1838 — *O. Twist* viii, Hullo, my covey! What's the row? 1849 Thoreau *Week Concord Riv.* Friday 357 Come to see the sport and have a hand in what is going,—to know 'what's the row', if there is any.

2. Noise, din, clamour.

1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 23 The varied and never-ceasing din.., the dust, the row, which Spaniards, men as well as beasts, kick up. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* (1874) 34 Never was there heard..such a noise, row, hubbub, babel, shindy, hullabaloo. 1864 Hemyng *Eton School Days* ii, Chudleigh was going to speak.., when Chorley cried, 'Hold your row, will you?'

Row (rōu), *sb.*3 [f. Row *v.*1] A spell of rowing; a journey on the water in a rowing-boat.

[Hexham (1647) gives *rowe* in the sense of 'oar': there appears to be no other evidence for this.]

1847 in Webster. 1864 Louisa S. Costello *Tour Venice* 310 Re-entering the gondola [we] resumed our row. 1873 Helps *Anim. & Mast.* i. (1875) 3 He asked me to go out for a row with him.

† **Row**, *sb.*4 *Obs. rare.* [OE. *rów*, = ON. *rō*: see Ro *sb.*] Rest.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 184 Donne hy of waþum werge cwoman,.. rowe gefegon. *a* 1450 Myrc 447 In goddes body I be-leue nowe A-monge hys seyntes to ȝeue me rowe.

Row (rau), *sb.*5 [See Row *a.*1]

†**1.** Roughness. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 He is þi uile, & uileð awei al þi rust & al þi ruwe of þine sunnen. 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 215 Þou has frendis inowe.., If þou turne to þe rowe, þei salle drede þe chance.

2. *Cornish mining.* 'Coarse, undressed tin ore; refuse from the stamping mills.'

1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 21 *Row*, large stones, rough. *a* 1863 Tregellas *Cornish Tales* (1868) 94 Go athurt the floors over to a laarge pile of Row. 1875 J. H. Collins *Met. Mining* 111 Material of a mixed nature, called 'dredge', or 'roughs', or 'rows'.

† **Row**, *sb.*6 *Sc. Obs. rare.* In 6 roow. [a. F. *roue*:—L. *rota.*] A wheel.

1582-8 *Hist. & Life Jas. VI* (1804) 154 To be publickly punisht, brokin upoun the roow, and thus pynit to the death.

Row, *sb.*7 Also 6 rowe. [Cf. Row *v.*8] A rove of wool or cotton.

1673 Wedderburn *Voc.* (Jam.), *Filum*, a thread. *Naeta*, a rowe. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 385 The portions thus rolled are called rows, rolls, or rowans. *Ibid.* 391 The rows or rowans are taken to a roving-billy.

Row, obs. form of Roe *sb.*

Row (rau), *a.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: α. 1–3 ruw- (1 ru-), 3 ru. β. 1 row-, 3–5 rowe (4 rouwe), 4- row. [An inflectional variant of Rough *a.*: cf. MDu. and MLG. *ruw-*, *rū* (Du. *ruw*). See also Row *sb.*6]

1. Rough, in various senses. (Common from *c* 1300 to 1450.)

α. 931 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 364 To ðære ruwarn hecgan. 944 *Ibid.* 557 On ðone ruwan halvne Cockayne *Narrat.* (1861) 22 Wæron hie swa ruwe and swa gehære swa wildeor. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Genesis* xxvii. 23 Þæs ruwan handa wæron swilce þæs yldran broður. *c* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 Þet ruwe vel abute þe heorte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1544 Ysaac wende it were esau, for he grapte him an ful fond him ru.

β. 944 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 557 And langs þæs rowan linces. *a* 1300 *Owl & Night.* 1013 Hi gob bytuxn Ut my dl rowe felle. *c* 1350 *Iponnacion* 6147 Hys hed ys row wyt h feltred here. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 120 Þe rossh. Ouat of a ragged roote, and of rouwe breres springeþ. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 520 He axid his staff spitouslich with wordis skrap & rowe. *c* 1440 Capgr. *Life St. Kath.* I. 94 Candle Þe lyght, whech hatha see ful rowe. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 124 Thow a Sarsens hed ye bere, Row and full of lowsy here. 1746- in south-western dial. use (see *E. D. D.*).

2. In special collocations, as *row thever* (†), *dashle, dog, hound, smith* (†): (see Quots.).

1403-4 in Bickley *Little Red Bk. Bristol* II. xx 83 Nic Smyth yclepid a Rowsmyth of the towne of Bristow.. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Rowchere, *acrimonia.* 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1973 Small Spotted Dog, *Scyllium caniculæ*.. frequently called 'rough' or 'row-hound'. 1849 Cliopes *Hunt. land Gloss.* s.v. *Dashle*, The milk-thistle is called Milky-dashle, and the Scotch thistle Row-dashle. *Ibid.* s.v. *Row-dogs*.., Rough men (Clovelly).

3. *Comb.*, as row-foot(ed), = Rough-foot(ed). Now *arch.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. vi. (Tollem. MS.), Rowe-fotid dowues bredeþ euery monþe. *c* 1565-8 Bullein *Dial. agst. Pest* (1888) 6, I had better bee hanged in a withie or in a cowtaile, than be a rowfooted Scot. *c* 1800 *Auld Willie* xxv. in Scott *Border Min.* (1869) 269 'Why threpest ye on the English side? Row-footed outlawys, stand!' quoth he. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas* 118 What care I for you row-foot earls?

Row (rau), *a.*2 Now *north. dial.* Forms: 1 hreow, 5–6 rowe, 5–7, 9 *dial.* rowe, 9 *dial.* row. [OE. *hrēow*, app. an ablaut-variant of *hrēaw* Raw *a.*] Raw, uncooked, untanned, etc. Also *rowe-eyed*, *-nosed* adjs.

c 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xii. 9 Ne eton ȝe of þam naȝan hlyng hreowes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 312/1 Rowe, *crudus, inexcoctus*, *Ibid.*, To be Rowe, *crudere.* 1489 Caxton *Feyates of A.* II. xxxv. 152 Ayenst brenninge yron may haue no defence ne rowe leder nor also lamynes of yron. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. (1568) B v, Garlyke..swageth the olde cough, take it rawe or soden. 1562 *Ibid.* II. 72 The rowe iuice..doth soften eth the belly. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2150/4 A white crop t Gelding with a whisk Tail, Row-nosed and Rowweyed. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Raw*, cold, bleak and damp; especially as applied to a place, or to the weather. 1892 Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Ro, roe, row*, raw, as meat that is under-cooked.

† **Row**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4–5 rowe. [f. Row *a.*1] Roughly; angrily, fiercely. Chiefly in phr. *to look row.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 590 King Iotrin..dude al his wille, vor he lokede so rowe. 13.. *Coer de L.* 466 Kyng Richard ..on hym gan to look rowe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom.* T. 861, I haue yow toold ynowe To reyse a fe-end al lo-ke he neuer so rowe. *c* 1440 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 89 The kynge hearyd..was a man..row (*v.r.* roghly) lokynge, and redde ma wrath.. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xi. 168 He was grete and lonage, and blakke and rowe rympled. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* in C.'s Wks. (1598) 358/1 His heavy brow He shewed the Queene, & looked row.

Row (rōu), *v.*1 Forms: 1 rowan, 3 rowen, rouwen, rowen, reowe, 3–6 rowe (4 rouwe), 4– row, 6 roa; *Sc.* 5 rou-, roy, 6 roll. Also *pa. t.* 1 reow, 3 rue, 3–4 rewe; *pl.* 1 reowon, -un, hrowun, hreuun, reon, 2 reowun; *pa. pple.* 6 rowen. [OE. *rówan*, = O Fris. **rōia* (WFris. *roeije*, EFris. *rōi, roie*, NFris. *rūə, rō*), MDu. *royen, roeyen* (Du. *roeijen*), MLG. and LG. *rōjen, rojen*, MHG. *rüejen*, ON. and Icel. *róa* (Norw. *roa, ro*, Sw. and Da. *ro*). The root *rō-* is also the base of OE. *rōðor* Rudder, and various forms of it appear in the related languages, as OIr. *rámae* (Ir. *rámh*), L. *rēmus*, Gr. ἐρετμόν oar, ἐρέτης rower.]

I 1. *intr.* Of persons: To use oars, sweeps, or similar means, for the purpose of propelling a boat or other vessel.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 23 Hrowundum..ðæs on (*rel.* middy gehrowun) [he] slepde [*c* 1000 þa hig rowun, þa slep he]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 96 Ic astige min scyp..and rowe ofer sælice dælas. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1046, His sciperes..wurpon hine on þone hat ..& reowan to scipe. *c* 1205 Lay. 7813 Nu þohte Julius Cezar..rouwen swa longe, þat he come to Lorden. *c* 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 139 Heo roweden forth al þa ne dai. *c* 1330 *Sir Tristr.* 1636 So rewe þe knistes trewe; Tristrem, sore rewe he. 13.. *E. E. Allit P.* C. 216 þay ruyt hym to rowue & letten þe ryuk one. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4521 þus went þay to water,.. Sesit vp þere sailes, & in sound Rowet. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 38 They made redy their oores and rowed by the force of their armes. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 39 They were enforsed to gather vppe theyr sayles, and to rowe only with the maste. 1578 Timme *Conq. W. India* 38 Having rowen little more then halfe a league, they espied a greate Towne. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 Oure sayls are strucken, we roa further with speedines hastye. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 3 All Pass engers without difference of condition must help to rowe. 1700 Dryden *Ceyx & Alc.* 92 The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 57 They pray as they row, backwards. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xxii. 325 To row away with all my strength I try'd. 1865 J. Thomson *Sunday up River* v. i, Boating on our river. I to row and you to steer.

transf. 1655 Marq. Worc. *Cent. Inv.* § 15 The course.. according to which the Oars shall row.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context. (See also 2.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 411 We shulden be pilgrym, heere & rowe wisely in þis boot to heuene. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 52 To repenten and ryse, and rowen out of synne, To contricion. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cvii. xi, To wisshed port with joy they row. 1630 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Cast over Water* Wks. II. 161 To their iournies end all Creatures rowes. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 874 Whatsoe're we perpetrate We do but row, we are steer'd by Fate. 1728 Earl of Ailesbury *Mem.* (1890) 650 Certain it was that in her Court there were persons that looked one way and rowed another. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To row one's own course, or do as one pleaseth.

c. *To row dry*, to perform merely the action of rowing either in pretence or as an exercise; also, to row without splashing, or (jocularly) without getting wet. Also *fig.*

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxviii, 'He's rowing *dry*, your honour—only making bilave.' 'Do you call this rowing dry?' cried another, as a sea swept over the boat. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *Row Dry*, the order to those who row, not to splash water into the boat.

d. *Rowed of all!* (See quot. 1867.)

1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* ii, 'In bow—rowed of all.' The boat was laid alongside. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *Rowed of all*, the orders for the rowers to cease, and toss their oars into the boat simultaneously, in naval style.

e. With complement denoting the place of the rower in the boat.

1856 Stonehenge *Brit. Rural Sports* 476/2 A companion who will not mind a few splashes..should be put in to 'row stroke'. 1883 C. Reade in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 131/2 [He] rowed six in the college boat. 1889 J. K. Jerome *Three Men in Boat* vii, I gave it up at last; I said I'd row bow.

f. *To row over*, to go over the course without a competitor, thus winning a race or heat.

1888 Woodgate *Boating* (Badm.) 243 Winners of the Wingfield Sculls: 1834. A. A. Julius rowed over.

2. a. *To row against the flood, stream, wind and tide*, etc. Freq. in fig. use, to undertake a difficult or arduous task; to work in adverse circumstances or in the face of opposition.

a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 145 in *O. E. Misc.* 110 Strong hit is to reowe ayeyn þe see þat floweþ. 1311 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 254 Whoso roweth azein the flod, Off sorwe he shal drinke. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 61 Betre is to wayte upon the tyde Than rowe ayein the stremes stronge. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* x. xxviii. 458 They must be foughten with alle, or els we rowe ageynst the stieme. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 491 Ya, I wyll no more row ageyn the Flode, I wyll sett my soule on a mery pynne. 1677 Hornbeck *Cit. Law Consideration* v. (1704) 373 He that can row against the stream, may with great facility row with it. 1679 Plity in Ld. E. Fitzmaurice *Life* (1895) 244, I have been travailing in dark dirty crooked ways, and have been rowing against wind and tide. 1822 Scott *Nigel* Introd. Ep., No one shall find me rowing against the stream...I write for general amusement. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* iv, I am not going to be fool enough to row against wind and tide too.

†b. *To row past one's reach*, to attempt more than one can do. *Obs.*

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 129, I rowe not so farre past my reache. 1575 Gascoigne *Hearbes, Weedes, etc.* Wks. (1587) 131 Hold wyth the head, and row not past thy reach. *Ibid.* 150 Thus can I..adventure for to teach The falcon fly, and yet forwarne she row not past her reach.

c. *To row in the same* or *in one boat* (see quots.).

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 3), *To row in the same boat*, to be embarked in the same scheme. 1801 Col. Hanger *Life* II. 347 This society (pardon the vulgarity of the expression!) all rowed in one boat, passing bills from one to the other. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Row in the boat*, to go snacks or have a share in the benefit arising from any transaction to which you are privy. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *To Row in the same Boat*, to be of similar principles.

3. Of a boat or other vessel: To move along the surface of water by means of oars.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 33 As fysche wald he dwel in þe flud, & our-tyrwit batis, þat rowyt þare. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xii. (Bodl. MS.), [In the Dead Sea] maye no schip rowe noþer sayle. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxviii. 29 Where many a barge duth saile, and row with are. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 12 All the long boates..do rowe with all furie towards the land. 1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expos.* 14 Barge—Rows with twelve Oars. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 226 We therefore agreed that the light yawl should row the headmost...Each boat rowed with four oars. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xvi, Montoni's gondola rowed out upon the sea.

b. *To row guard, the rounds*, of a guard-boat: to go the rounds amongst warships in harbour.

1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 81/1 The boats from every ship in commission..attended, and rowed guard round the Royal Anne. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine, Guard-boat*, a boat appointed to row the rounds amongst the ships of war which are laid up in any harbour. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 258 The Terrible's cutter in Rowing Guard got among the breakers.

c. *trans.* To be fitted or rowed with, to carry (so many oars).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Boat*, Pinnaces..are somewhat smaller, and never row more than eight oars. 1799 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 11 The Spanish barge rowed twenty-six oars, besides Officers, thirty in the whole. 1806 A. Duncan *Life Nelson* 178 In a small boat

rowing six oars. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1855) 508, I purchased..a light little yawl..that rowed four oars.

4. Of waterfowl, fish, etc.: To swim, paddle.

Similarly used of persons in *Beowulf* 512, 539.

1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 65 Geese, Duckes, Swannes, have whole feete to rowe in the water. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1694) 119 When they [i. e. starfish] swim in the Water they hold their Legs together, and so they row along. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 777 In the pond The finely-checker'd duck before her train Rows garrulous. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* iv, Others [*sc.* fish] with fresh hues row'd forth to win My changeable regard. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Sept. 6 Down he dived, And rowing with his glistening wings arrived At Aphrodite's bower.

II. 5. *trans.* To propel (a boat or other vessel) by means of oars. (See also quot. 1788.)

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 316 *Homme nesf de veroun nage*, [Man] Schippe with ore rowith. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 223 The barge Envie stiereth .. Wher Falssemblant with Ore on honde It roweth. 1466 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 211 To the men of the Kervelle for rowenge the bote to Manytre. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1516) II. 205 Rowe the bote Norman, rowe to thy lemman. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 10 In this wide Inland sea,..my wandring ship I row. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Oar*,..an Instrument whereby a Boat, Barge, Galley, &c. is row'd, or advanc'd along the Water. 1788 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1888) X. 17 A large boat rowed by the force of steam is now exercised upon our river. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxii. 167 Alone he row'd his boat; alone he cast His nets beside. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 77 The arrangement was that Willy should row one boat and Eustace the other.

b. To make (a stroke), to use (an oar), in the course or exercise of rowing.

1866 WOODGATE *Rowing & Training* 55 He must impress upon all his crew the necessity of not rowing a single stroke carelessly. *Ibid.* 58 In these..two men row a pair of oars.

c. With *race*, *heat*, etc., as complement.

1888 WOODGATE *Boating* (Badm.) 252 This [1846] was the first race rowed in keelless boats. *Ibid.*, This [1877] is the only dead heat ever rowed in this race.

6. To convey (persons) on the water in a boat propelled by oars. Also *refl.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 425 Þe thrid wes ane þat rowyt þaim our deliuerly, and set þaim on þe land. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxv. 73 Go ye into yonder barge, and rowe your self to the sweard. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1516) II. 205 This Mayer .. was rowed thyther by water. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxx, Some o'er thy Thamis row the ribbon'd fair. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 392, I had to be rowed out a little from the shore. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 62 We rowed the doctor over to see some of his patients.

7. *transf.* To convey, transport, propel, move, in a manner or with a movement similar to rowing. Also, to take as payment for rowing (see quot. 1607).

1607 DEKKER *Knights Conjuring* F j, At Westminster-bridge .. ready to be torne in peeces to haue two pence rowed out of your purse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 439 The Swan..Rowes Her state with Oarie feet. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 24 'Tis a vast quantity of Water that their turning will row along upon a flat. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VII. i. § 5 [The legs] somewhat out of the Center of Gravity..for the better rowing their Bodies through waters. 1787 T. BEST *Art of Angling* 1 The tail an instrument of progressive motion which serves to row them forward. 1884 *Mil. Engin.* I. II. 78 With the lever it is *rowed* to the right or left as may be required.

8. *U.S. slang.* **a.** *To row* (one) *up Salt River*, to rout or defeat in politics; also = next.

1835 D. CROCKETT *Tour down East* 46 [Judge Clayton] made a speech that fairly made the tumblers hop. He rowed the Tories up and over Salt river. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 279 *To Row up Salt River*, is a common phrase, used generally to signify political defeat. The distance to which a party is *rowed up Salt river* depends entirely upon the magnitude of the majority against its candidates. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & H. Nature* I. 27 We rowed him to the very head waters of Salt River in no time.

b. *To row* (one) *up*, to treat (one) to a severe verbal castigation.

1845 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1848) 279 We should really like, of all things, to row up the majority of Congress as it deserves in regard to the practice. 1850 LOWELL in Scudder *Life* I. 303, I am tired of controversy, and, though I have cut out the oars with which to row up my friend Bowen, yet I have enough to do.

9. a. To make (one's way) by, or as by, rowing.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv, Joan.., with robust pace, and red sturdy arms, rowed her way onward, amongst those prim and pretty moppets.

b. To have, make use of, in a rowing-match.

1888 WOODGATE *Boating* (Badm.) 245 The winners only rowed seven oars in the final heat. 1900 SHERWOOD *Oxford Rowing* 160 Corpus..rowed an untrained man.

c. To row against (another person or crew).

1888 WOODGATE *Boating* 237 Beach..rowed Wallace Ross for the championship.

d. *To row down*, to overtake by rowing.

1869 in Sherwood *Oxford Rowing* 156 What is allowed to be the strongest crew upon the river..has been rowed down every day.

Row (rōu), *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4-5 rowe. [Related to, or formed on, Row *sb.*1]

†1. *intr.* ? To run in a straight line. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Maximon* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 120 Hunten herd y blowe, Hertes gonne rowe, Stunte me no ston.

†2. To send out rays; to shine; to dawn. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 The rybaudz a-ryseth Er þe day rewe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 123 Eyther axed other..Of the dyne and of the derknesse, and how þe daye rowed. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 315 Whan the dai began to rowe, Tho mihten thei the sothe knowe.

fig. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 2 Loo Venus rysen amonge yow rowes rede And floures fressh honouren thee this day.

3. *trans.* To arrange, put or place in a line or row. Now *dial.* Also in pa. pple., set *with* something in a row or rows.

For other purely dialect senses, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1657 THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 197 His mouth rowed with Elephant-pearl. 1703 R. NEVE *City & Country Purch.* 42 They Row them up, like a Wall.., with some small Intervals betwixt them. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 59 Bid her wear thy necklace rowed with pearl. 1824- in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

b. *intr.* To come up in rows; to form in a row or rows. *c* 1830- in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Row (rau), *v.*3 *slang* or *colloq.* [f. Row *sb.*2]

1. *trans.* To attack or assail (a person) in a rough manner; to rag (a man or his rooms). ? *Obs.*

1790 *Loiterer* No. 55. 11 'Let's row him, Racket,' exclaimed a third; upon which they unanimously turned their horses against me. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantab.* s.v., To row a room; to break the furniture. 1825 WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 158 Rowing a fellow—going with a party in the dead of night to a man's room, nailing or screwing his oak up [etc.]. 1863 E. HITCHCOCK *Rem. Amherst Coll.* 335 The smart stories told by collegians about 'rowing Freshmen'.

b. To rouse *up* by making a noise.

1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 86 Racket rowed me up at seven o'clock.

2. To rate or scold (a person) angrily or severely; to take sharply to task.

a 1809 J. PALMER *Like Master* (1811) I. xv. 212 Helen will row you well..if you are not as good as your word. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xix, I suppose you think I have no right to row you, but I do it to save you from worse. 1863 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* (1905) I. 738 She rowed me for writing to Lord Palmerston about her accident.

absol. 1843 SIR J. PAGET *Mem. & Lett.* vi. 150, I have succeeded I trust in reproof—rowing in good earnest, till a culprit even wept.

b. To criticize sharply or severely.

1826 FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 197, I..will try my best to set to rights the places you row.

3. *intr.* To make a row or disturbance; † to engage in a rag.

1797 LOUISA GURNEY in A. J. C. Hare *Gurneys of Earlham* (1895) I. 66 After scolding, rowing, bickering,..we all agreed to go. 1851 B. H. HALL *College Words* s.v., Flushed with the juice of the grape, all prime and ready for rowing. 1868 *Daily Telegr.* 31 July 5/6 The noisy, ill-bred herd of greedy Germans that stormed, rowed,..and upset benches. 1882 BRET HARTE *Flip* iv, You forget how you used to row..because tramps..came to the ranch.

†Row, *v.*4 *Obs.*—1 (Meaning doubtful.)

Phonetically it might belong to Row *v.*1, but the context rather suggests connexion with Row *a.*1

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10338 Þenne by-gynnes þe lough to flowe, & ouer þe bankes to renne & rowe.

†Row, *v.*5 *Obs.*—1 [Related to Row *sb.*4 Cf. Ro *v.*] *intr.* To rest.

c 1400 *Beryn* 284 Madam! wol ye stalk Pryuely in-to þe garden, to se the herbis growe? And aftir, with our hostis wyff, in hir parlour rowe.

Row, *v.*6 Now *dial.* [Of obscure etym.]

†1. *trans.* To thrust the fingers, to poke (*in* something). *Obs.*

? 14.. *Stasyons of Jerus.* 561 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 363 [Jesus] bad hym pute his hond in his ry3ht syde; When Thomas had rowyd in his wonde, He wepe full sore. 1600 CAWDRAY *Treas. Similies* 517 Hee that roweth in an eye for the getting out of a moate, when a beame is sticking, there is small hope that he shall cleare that eye.

b. *dial.* 'To make a vigorous investigation' *into* something. 1877 in *Holderness Gloss.*

2. To stir, to mix by stirring; to poke or rake about. Freq. with *up*.

1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 10 One Boy doth row and stirre them up and downe in the salt. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Brewing*, Afterwards it [liquor] is to be put into the Mashing-Tub to wet the Malt, as stiff as you can well row it up. *Ibid.*, The same rowed as before. 1765 *Compl. Maltster & Brewer* 7 When the first mash is quite done rowing up. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Prov. Yorksh., To row*, to rake or stir about, as ashes in an oven. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Row-up*, to stir up a sediment until it becomes equally diffused.

Row (rau), *v.*7 Now *dial.* Also 6-7 rowe; *pa. pple.* 5 rowen. [f. Row *a.*1] *trans.* To raise a nap on (cloth). Cf. NAP *v.*2 2.

In quot. 1604 confused with the shearing process.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 403/1 An Act that no Stranger or Denizen shall carry any Woollen Clothes out of this Realme, before they be Barbed, Rowed and Shorne. 1511-2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The Walker..shall not rowe nor werke any Clothe or Webbe with any Cardes. 1543 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 13 (Publ. Gen. Acts), Teyntours whiche hereafter shalbe vsed..for due stretchyng of cloth onely, after that it commeth fro the myll, and before it be rowen. 1557 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 298 Whether our set clothes..be rowed and shorne; because ofttimes they goe vndrest. 1604 *Maldon Borough Deeds* (Bundle 126, No. 1), Ad eskurand. et tondend. (*Anglice*, to thick and to rowe) apud molendinum suum. 1624 in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1720) I. 130 My twelve Cloth-workers, that usually row and sheere my Clothes. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-bk., Row*, to roughen cloth, *i. e.* to comb or teaze out a nap on it, as on a blanket.

Row, *v.*8 *Sc. rare.* [App. a var. of ROVE *v.*3 Cf. Row *sb.*7] *trans.* To make (wool) into roves.

17.. *Tarry Woo* in Herd *Scots Songs* (1776) II. 100 When 'tis carded, row'd, and spun Then the work is haflens done.

Row, Sc. var. ROLL *sb.*1 and *v.*; obs. f. ROLL *v.*, RUE *v.*

Rowable (rōu·ăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Row *v.*1] Capable of being rowed, or rowed upon.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 3 Rowable, *remigabilis*. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Horace, Art Poet.* 94 That long narrow fen Once rowable, but now doth nourish men. 1886 *Camb. Univ. Mag.* Nov. 108 The only piece of rowable water on the Cam.

Rowage (rōu·ĕdʒ). [f. Row *v.*1 + -AGE.]

†1. Rowing dues or charges. *Obs.*—1

c 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 414 Merchant of the said Towage, Rowage, Anchorage,..and other dues.

2. Provision or equipment for rowing. *rare*—1.

1859 LEWIN *Invas. Brit. by Cæsar* 76 The vessels could lie in shallow water.., and the rowage would make them independent of wind and tide.

Rowal, obs. form of ROWEL *sb.*

Rowan1 (rōu·ăn, *Sc.* rau·ăn). *north.* and *Sc.* Also roan, rown, etc. (see ROWAN-TREE). [Of Scand. origin, corresponding either to Norw. *rogn* (cf. ROWN), or more probably to *raun* (*roun*, *raon*, Sw. *rön*, Da. *ren*), of which Icel. *reynir*, MSw. *rönne*, MDa. *røne*, are derivative forms.]

1. The mountain ash; = ROWAN-TREE 1.

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 443 The sloe, or rowan's bitter bunch. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. iv, A heap of wither'd boughs was piled, Of juniper and rowan wild. 1861 D. H. HAIGH *Conq. Brit. by Saxons* 78 *note*, The tree of which he speaks is probably the mountain-ash, rown or witch. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* iii, The rowan or mountain-ash shook its scarlet berries and dipped its tasselled hair.

2. The berry of the mountain ash. Also *attrib.*

1880 H. TODD *Poet. Wks.* (1907) 213 Still shine the rowans red. 1897 SARAH GRAND *Beth Bk.* xxix, Hips and haws and rowans also rioted in red. 1899 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 7/6 Rowan jelly with game.

3. *Rowan-berry*, = prec.

1814 SCOTT *Diary* 23 Aug. in Lockhart (1836) III. vii. 227 A pennon of silk, with something like round red rowan-berries wrought upon it. 1845 *New Stat. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 191 The native fruits found in the parish are brambles,.. roanberries and hazelnuts. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* (1890) 6 Rowan berries in your black hair.

Rowan2 (rau·ăn). *Sc.* [For *rowin'*, ROWING *vbl. sb.*6] A roving (of wool or cotton).

c 1816 *Edin. Encycl.* VII. 286 Children are employed to lift the rolls or rowans from the carding engine. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 391 The rows or rowans are taken to a roving-billy. 1890 *Scott. N. & Q.* Aug. 53 The 'piecers' attended to the Billy and 'pieced' or mended the 'rowans' or rovings as they were drawn in by the slubber.

†Rowan3. *Sc. Obs.* In 5-6 Rowane (-nis). App. the place-name *Rouen* (cf. ROAN *sb.*3), used *attrib.* to designate various kinds of cloth.

1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 153 For ij elne j quartar of Rowane gray for a gowne to the Duke. 1494 *Ibid.* 231 To Robert Lundye and the 3ong Lard of Ardross, vij ellis of Rowane tanne. 1500 HALYBURTON *Ledger* (1867) 260, 5 ell of Rowanis cloth to be hym a gon. 1502 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *29 Unius togæ de Rowane-tanne.

Rowan, variant of ROWEN.

Rowan-tree. *north.* and *Sc.* Forms: *α.* 6-9 roun-; 6, 8 rown-; 8 rowen-; 8- rowan-. *β.* 7- roan-, 8 roane-, 9 royn(e-. *γ.* 7, 9 raun-tree; 9 rauntry; 8-9 rantree, rantry; 9 ranter, rantle. [See ROWAN1.]

1. The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*.

α. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 75 The seconde kynde [of sorbus] is called..in Englishe a rountree or a Quicken tree. 1597 JAS. I *Dæmonol.* I. iv. 12 Such kinde of Charmes as commonlie daft wiues vses, for healing of forspoken goodes;..by knitting roun-trees..to the haire or tailes of the goodes. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 13 Ashes, Rountrees, Burt-trees, and such like. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 59 *note*, Alluding to the vulgar opinion of rountree being efficacious against all sorts of charms. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, Amid extensive forests of oak-wood, hazel, rowan-tree, and larches. 1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. x. 7 The rowan-tree assumed a taller habit. 1895 CROCKETT *Love Idylls* (1901) 172 The rowan tree which used to grow from a cleft to the right.

β. 1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Bot.*, Roan-tree, *Sorbus sylvestris Alpina*. 1762 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 164 You can see Ash, Oak, Birch, Roan-tree. 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 37 The mountain-ash, often called the roan tree, should be mentioned. 1814 HUDDLESTON *Toland's Hist. Druids* 283 Roan tree and red thread, Put the witches to their speed. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* s.v., Pointing, it may be supposed, at the royn-tree in her hand. 1859 W. S COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 57 From very early times, the Roan Tree enjoyed a wide reputation..for the inherent magical powers attributed to it.

γ. *a* 1694 SIR A. BALFOUR *Lett.* (1700) 31 A kind of Fruit tree called Cormes, not much unlike our Raun-tree. 1801 HOGG *Scot. Pastorals* 26 Mark yon rauntree spreading wide. 1811 WILLAN *Yorks. W. Riding*, Rantry. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* II. 165 A branch of rauntry or mountain-ash. 1853 JAMIE *Emigrants Family* 40 (E. D. D.), Though they had used the rantree's branch.

2. *attrib.* with *berry*, *branch*, *cross*, etc.

α. 1722 NISBET *Heraldry* 372 Three Rowentree Branches sliped proper. *c* 1770 *Laidley Worm* in Evans *Old Ball.* (1784) III. 175 Crying, that witches have no power Where there is rown-tree wood. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvii, A rowan-tree switch for a whip. 1821 — *Kenilw.* i, The Eldorado, where..country-wenches thread rubies for necklaces, instead of rowan-tree berries. 1832 CARLYLE in *Froude* (1882) II. 278 The 'rowan-tree gate' and all gates but the outer one are removed.

β. 1825 MISS KENT *Sylvan Sk.* 251 A roan-tree cross, which he bears in the left hand.

γ. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 6 The jizzen-bed wi' rantree

leaves was sain'd. 1768 — *Rock & Wee Pickle Tow*, I'll gar my ain Tammie..cut me a rock..Of good rantry-tree for to carry my tow. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg. North* 103 A rantree stick Was quickly cut fae coppice thick.

Rowar, variant of ROLLER, ROWER.

Rowball. ? *Obs.* [ad. Pg. (also Sp.) *robalo*, the name of a fish resembling a bream, also applied to several American fishes.] (See quots.)

1803 P. RUSSELL *Indian Fishes* II. 68 Both fishes, especially the first, are esteemed for the table, and are known to the English under the name of Rowball. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. I. 155 Indian Polyneme, *Polynemus Indicus*...Rowball. *Ibid.* 156 Four-Fingered Polyneme, *Polynemus Tetradactylus*;..like the former, called Rowball by the English.

Row-barge. Now only *Hist.* [f. Row *v.*1] A barge propelled by oars or sweeps.

c 1513 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 155 The one was Coke the Qwenys servant in a row barge. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 23 The said Admirall put hymself in a small rowe barge, with three other small rowyng shippes and his awne ship boate. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 83 After these vessels followed a number of row-barges. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 288 The rest were of the nature of Row-barges. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5464 Going in the Chertsey Row-barge from London. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 370/1 No Tilt-Boat or Row-Barge to take at one Time more than 37 Passengers. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* xxvii. II. 128 He was followed by some row-barges and some crayers. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. v. 165 Teligny ventured forth in a row-barge.

Row-boat (rōu·bōut). [f. Row *v.*1 Cf. Du. *roeiboot* (Fris. *-boat*).] A boat propelled by oars; a rowing-boat.

1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 421 Item, to Johne Bertane for grathing of the Kingis row boit in tymmer werkmanschip. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Roey-schip, ofte schuyte*, a Rowe-boate. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3315/2, I lay there 3 days after, but could see nothing, except a Row-boat. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. i. 218 Well-known and often frequented creeks serve now to conceal their Brigantines and Row Boats. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvi. 70 These robbers .. go .. in row-boats which carry from twenty to thirty hands. 1801 COL. HANGER *Life* II. 394, I pressed a strong row-boat, with two men. 1867 CARLYLE *E. Irving* 107 Our vessel was a rowboat belonging to some neighbours. 1893 'Q.' *Delect. Duchy* 13 A fishing-boat with a small row-boat in tow.

Rowbour, variant of RUBBOUR *Obs.*

†**Row-bowls.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *rowe* ROLL *v.*2] The game of bowls.

1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 112 Giffin to the King himself that he playit at the row bowlis,..lvjs. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 134. 1507 *Ibid.* 392.

Row-cast, dial. variant of ROUGH-CAST.

a 1517 *Merton Coll. Doc.* (MS.), Shall Rovcaste and pargett all the Stone walls. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 46 More an zo, thee wut rowcast, nif et be thy own Vauther. 1778 — *Gloss., To Row-cast* (i. e. to rough-cast), to throw Dirt that will stick. 1881– in dial. glossaries (Glouc., Som., Devon, Isle of Wight).

Rowch, obs. f. ROUGH *a.* **Rowche,** var. of ROUCHE *sb.*1 3. **Rowchnes,** obs. Sc. form of ROUGHNESS. **Rowde,** obs. f. RUDD.

Row-de-dow (raudʒdau·). [Echoic: cf. Row *sb.*2 and Row-dow-dow.] Noise or din, uproar, disturbance. Also *attrib.*

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Poems 1890 II. 102 Let 'lone the rowdedow it saves To hev a wal-broke precedunt. 1887 *Scottish Leader* 19 Oct. 4 He seems to have braced himself for a superior effort in his favourite row-de-dow line.

So **Row-de-dow·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1832 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 130, I think there will be a great row-de-dowing amongst them all.

Rowdge, obs. form of ROUGE *a.*

Rowdiness (rau·dinės). [f. ROWDY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being rowdy; disorderliness.

1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 309 They have learned to dislike the rowdiness of their country's politics. 1895 BESANT *Westminster* ix. 229 For downright bludgeon rowdiness and riot, the rabble at Westminster..was equalled by few towns.

Row-dow-dow (rau·dau,dau). [Echoic.] An imitation of the sound produced by beating a drum.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxiv, As this was beyond the capacity of the drubber of sheep-skin, he was fain to have recourse to the inoffensive row-dow-dow. 1863 *Life in Normandy* I. 25 The band ceased to play, and the drums struck up a rŏw-dŏw, rŏw-dŏw-dŏw, all striking at the same moment.

Rowdy (rau·di), *sb.*1 and *a.* Also 9 **rowdey.** [Of American, but otherwise quite obscure, origin.]

A. *sb.*1 Originally, a backwoodsman of a rough and lawless type; hence, a rough, disorderly person; one addicted to quarrelling, fighting, or disturbing the peace:

a. In American use, or with ref. to America.

1819 W. FAUX *Mem. Days Amer.* (1823) 179 No legal inquiry took place, nor, indeed, ever takes place amongst the Rowdies, as the Back-woodsmen are called. *Ibid.* 277 The hunters, or Illinois Rowdies, as they are called, are rather troublesome. They come rudely with their hats on into the parlour, and, when drunk, threaten Mr. Flower's life. 1824 H. C. KNIGHT *Lett. fr. South* 93 The riotous roisters, or, as they are here [Kentucky] called, rowdies, will fight..from mere love of fighting. 1864 NICHOLS *40 Years Amer. Life* II. 89 A mob of Boston rowdies went over to Charlestown and plundered and burnt the Ursuline Convent of Mount Benedict. 1872 in De Vere *Americanisms* s.v., Roughs and rowdies are multiplying fearfully in our borders.

b. In general use.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 74/2 The organization of the rowdies was perfect, all Conservative rowdies being massed on one side of the hustings, and all Liberal rowdies on the other. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 280 When he assures us that these Belfast rowdies are the most intelligent of the Irish people, we take leave to exercise our own judgment a little. 1905 J. B. FIRTH *Highw. & B. Derbyshire* 390 A horde of callous rowdies.

B. *adj.* **1.** Belonging to the class, having the manners or conduct, of rowdies; of a rough and disorderly type.

1819 W. FAUX *Mem. Days Amer.* (1823) 316 When the English first came to Evansville settlement, these Rowdey labourers had nearly scared them out. *Ibid.* 332 He could not find a man to serve the warrant,..and means to impanel a Rowdey jury, and try the matter before himself. 1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Voy. Texas* II. 106 The rowdy fellow (*anglice* scamp) is held in check by the consciousness, that should he offend.., tarring and feathering would be his portion. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* I. 38 Transforming him ..from the most decorous of metropolitan clergymen into the rowdiest and dirtiest of disbanded officers. 1883 LORD R. GOWER *Reminis.* II. 53 A town of steep streets crowded with a rowdy mob.

b. *transf.* Of animals: Refractory; inclined to give trouble.

1872 C. H. EDEN *My Wife & I in Queensland* iii. 69 Branding or securing a troublesome or, colonially, a 'rowdy' bullock. 1895 A. B. PATERSON *Man fr. Snowy River* (1896) 125, I can ride a rowdy colt.

2. Characteristic of rowdies; *esp.* marked by disorderly roughness or noise.

1852 BRISTED *Upper Ten Thousand* 33 My red wheels are rather rowdy, I must own; not exactly the thing for a gentleman. *Ibid.* 239 Low, shabby, dirty men,..alike in their slang and rowdy aspect. 1863 E. DICEY *Federal St.* 251 A regular noisy, rowdy, glorious, Fourth of July. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* vi, I think I should go to-night to the most rowdy theatre in London.

Row·dy, *sb.*2 *slang.* ? *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Cash, coin.

1841 LEMAN REDE *Sixteen String Jack* I. iv, *Kit.* He's got the rowdy, hey? *Theo.* Rowdy! What's rowdy, I wonder? 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxvi, But he has got *the rowdy*, which is the thing. 1856 *Punch* 23 Aug. 79 The Queen of Oude May spend her Rowd-y, careless and *sans souci*.

Rowdy (rau·di), *v.* [f. ROWDY *sb.*1] *intr.* To play the rowdy; to act in a noisy, disorderly manner.

1896 A. MORRISON *Child Jago* 282 You came in drunk, and rowdied about the church with your hat on.

Row·dy-dow·dy, *a. slang.* [Cf. ROW-DE-DOW.] Characterized by noisy roughness.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1898 J. K. JEROME *Sec. Thoughts* 293 In Rook-land the rowdy-dowdy, randy-dandy, rollicky-ranky boys get up very early. 1901 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 9/3 They commenced a music hall song—'A Little Bit Off the Top', and other rowdy dowdy songs.

Rowdyish (rau·di,iʃ), *a.* [f. ROWDY *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat rowdy.

1850 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 389 A brandy-burnt and rowdyish sort of personage. 1874 W. R. GREG *Rocks Ahead* 201 The administration has fallen into the hands of men too rowdyish, too infamous, or too incapable to be endured.

Rowdyism (rau·di,iz'm). [f. ROWDY *sb.*1 + -ISM.] Conduct characteristic of rowdies.

1857 B. TAYLOR *N. Trav.* xx. 205 The purposed rowdyism of the man's style shows a little too plainly. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xxxi. 310 Door-knocker wrenching, street-fighting, and suchlike rowdyism. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 302 The degrading influences of this rowdyism.

Rowdyon (*Promp. Parv.* 437) : see RODION.

Rowe, variant of Ro (*obs.*); dial. and Sc. var. ROLL *v.*; obs. f. ROW *sb.*, *a.*, and *v.*; obs. f. RUFF (the fish); var. WRO (*obs.*).

Rowed (rōud), *a.* [f. Row *sb.*1]

1. Having stripes of a specified colour.

15.. in *Percy's Folio MS., Ball. & Rom.* I. 391 The red blood in her face did rise; it was red rowed for to see. 1552 *Invent. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 41 One suyt of vestmentes of whyt rowyd sarsnet.

2. Having (a specified number of) rows.

1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 419 Both the four rowed and the six rowed barley are generally sown in the autumn. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 360 The natural classification of barley by the ear is obviously..4-rowed, 6-rowed, and 2-rowed. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 393/2 *Rye-grass*.., a two-rowed, flatly-compressed spike.

Rowed, *ppl. a. rare*—1. [f. Row *v.*6] Of herrings: Stirred up and down (in salt).

1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 10 One boy takes the rowed Herring, and carries them in Baskets to the Packers.

Rowed, variant of ROWET *dial.*

Rowel (rau·ĕl), *sb.* Forms: 5 roile; 5 rewel-, 6 ruel; 5 rowelle, 5–8 rowell, 6 rowyll, 6–7 rowal, 5– rowel; 6 rowle, 7 roule. [ad. OF. *roel, rouel* masc., or *roele, rouele, ruele* (etc.) fem., dim. of *roe, roue* (see Row *sb.*6) :—L. *rota* wheel. Cf. med.L. *rotella.*]

I. 1. A small stellar wheel or disk with sharp radial points and capable of rotation, forming the extremity of a spur.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1258 He Richet his Reynes and his roile stroke. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xcviii. (1869) 111 A peyre spores she hadde on, with longe rewelles wel arayed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 312/2 A Rowelle of a spore, *perpetra, stimulus*. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 14 Lyke dyverse Rowles of Spurres betwyxte the barres of the Crosse. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 43 Lupine hath..a lefe with v. or seuen iaggers, which..haue the lykenes of a ruel of a spor. 1616 BRETON *Good & Bad* xv, When to maintaine valor his spurres haue no rowels nor his sword a point. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 304/1 A Scotch Spur..is an old way of making Spurs, Rowels not then being in fashion. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 527 With sounding whip, and rowels dyed in blood. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xiv, Lord Marmion turn'd, ..And dash'd the rowels in his steed. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 310 The rowel occurs for the first time in a sketch belonging to the latter end of the thirteenth century. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii, The rowels of his spurs were an inch and a half in diameter.

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 62 Your wits spurs have but walking rowels; dull, blunt, they will not drawe blood.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1562.)

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 185 He beareth Argent a Mollet of v. pointes, Azure. If the pointes be euen they be called Rowelles. 1603 STOW *Surv.* (1908) I. 52 A Crosse double to the ring, betwene fower rowals of sixe poyntes. [1610 GUILLIM *Her.* III. v.]

c. The rowel-head (see next).

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. xiv, The yeoman struck his spurs to the rowels. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* I. 155 Up to the rowel went every spur.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rowel-deep* adv., *-head, -maker, -spur.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 46 He..strooke his able heeles Against the panting sides of his poore Iade Vp to the Rowell head. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 377 The Rowell maker ..makes the 5, 6, 7, 8, or 10 pointed rowells, of iron or steel. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xviii, I will remain here, with bridle in hand, ready to strike the spurs up to the rowel-heads. 1870 LOWELL *Study Windows* 2 All the couriers in Europe spurring rowel-deep make no stir. 1880 in MRS. O'Donoghue *Ladies on Horseback* (1881) 232 A correspondent..advises ladies to use a rowel spur, with five prongs.

†**2. a.** The rim of a wheel. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3262 Abowte che whirlide a whele ..; The rowelle whas rede golde with ryalle stonys;..The spekes was splentide alle with speltis of silner.

†**b.** A small wheel or pinion. *Obs.*

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 35 Ingenious Germane, how didst thou convey Thy Springs, thy Scrues, thy rowells, and thy flie?

†**3.** *Eccl.* ? A wheel-shaped chandelier. *Obs.*

Occurs as *ruele* in Latin context in 1249–52 (*Camden Misc.* IX. 10); also in Latin form *rotella* (ibid. 23).

1451 in Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 140 For Wax agens Estern, and filling the Rowel. 1505 *Will of Joan Lonce* (Somerset Ho.), I bequeth to the makyng of a Rowell in the same church. 1565 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 159 Item one Pax, candellstickes, Rowelles, Mass bookes. *attrib.* 1542 *Masham Parish Acc.* (MS.), Resauyd and gathryde in the Church for the rowell Candell afore the rood, xx^{d}.

II. †**4. a.** The end of a pig's snout. **b.** The knee-pan. **c.** A vertebra. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) v, And whan alle þat faileth hem, þei wrote in þe grounde with þe rowell of hir snowte, þe whiche is reght herde. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 183 b, Of the dislocacion of the panne or rowell of the knee. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxvi. 149 The rowels of the neckbone with their snagges hinder that inclination.

†**5. a.** A small knob on a scourge. *Obs.*—1

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* xxxix. 98 Whipped throughoute the citie of Rome with whyppes full of ruelles called Scorpions. [Cf. Elyot (1538), *Scorpio*,..a whyppe hauing plummetts of leade at the endes of the cordes.]

†**b.** A knob on a horse's bit. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 37 The yron rowels into frothy fome he bitt. 1598 FLORIO, *Mellone*,..rowels in the mouth of a horses bit like melons. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 106 By the cruelty of their bytts, as by hie ports with Trenches, and rough roules or buttons.

6. *Farriery.* A circular piece of leather or other suitable material, with a hole in the centre, inserted between the flesh and skin of a horse or other animal to cause discharge of humours; also, any kind of insertion used for this purpose.

Properly distinct from a *seton*, but the two are sometimes confused.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* v. 51 Two round rowels made of the vpper leather of an old shoo,..and let such rowels be three inches broad. *Ibid.* 51 b, When he goeth vpright, pull out the rowell. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. (1617) 42 After the sore hath runne eight or tenne dayes, you shall heale it by taking away the rowell. 1610 — *Masterp.* II. clvii. 464 Tye the two ends of the tampins or rowels together. 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 48 Putting..a Rowel or Seton under the Chin, in the Dew-laps. 1761 EARL OF PEMBROKE *Mil. Equitation* (1778) 127 When horses are out of case,..a rowel, and two ounces of the following powder,..are of great service. 1802 WILLICH *Domest. Encycl.* III. s.v., Rowels are eminently useful in carrying off rheums or defluxions from the eyes. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 141 A seton or a rowel should be retained for three or four weeks. 1885 G. FLEMING *Vet. Surg.* I. 195 The rowel itself is simply a small piece of thin leather, felt, indiarubber, gutta-percha, or even lead.

attrib. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1295/4 A black Gelding,.. with a Rowel Mark on the farther Buttock. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4068/4 A grey Mare.., Ewe-Neck'd,..and hath six Rowel-Marks.

†**7.** ? A circular drain-cover. *Obs.*—1

1601 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 262 To carry away our meanor, to th'end rowells be nott stopped when the[y] sweepe downe ther channels.

†**8.** A round or rung of a ladder. *Obs.*—1

1652 STERRY *Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.* 46 A ladder joyning heaven and earth, in which ladder every Rowel is a spiritual, a living glory.

9. ? A radiating group of twigs.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xvii, To fill the tips of the spray-wood and the rowels all up the branches with a crowd

of eager blossom. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* II. vii, The rowels of the thin boughs overhead.

Rowel (rau·ĕl), *v.*[1] [f. ROWEL *sb.* I.]

1. *intr.* and with *it.* To use the spur-rowels.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 249 The dust that they raise in hot spurd rowelling it on to performe complements vnto him. 1890 KIPLING in *Forin. Rev.* XLVII. 681 He'll answer to the whip, and you can rowel enough for both.

2. *trans.* To spur (a horse) with the rowel.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 270 Carl.. rowelled his horse sharply. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 200, I nursed my nag to the best of my judgment, rowelling him well, but holding him fast by the head. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIII. 378/1 He rowelled the horse with his burnished spurs.

b. To prick with rowels.

1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 271 He was rummaging among his new campaign-kit, and rowelling his hands with the spurs.

Rowel (rau·ĕl), *v.*[2] Also 6–7 **rowell.** [f. ROWEL *sb.* 6.] *trans.* To insert a rowel in (a horse or other animal).

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* v. 51 Rowell the two slittes or cuttes with two round rowels. *Ibid.* 51 b, It shall be needefull to rowell him with a leather rowell vpon the shoulder point, and to keepe him rowelled the space of fiftoene daies. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ccii, The root serveth to rowell Cattle and to cure them of the Cough. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1049/4 Lost.., a small white hound Bitch, ..having been roweled in the Breast three dayes since. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4917/4, 2 spots on her farther Hip as if she had been Rowell'd. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 24 May, I can dress a horse.., and bleed and rowel him. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* vii, I could attain no information beyond what regarded worming dogs, rowelling horses, and following foxes. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Shropsh. Gloss.* 552.

Rowel-bone: see RUEL-BONE.

Row·elled, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. ROWEL *sb.* I.] Of a spur: Furnished with a rowel.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 99 The rowelled spur is first seen on the great seal of Henry III, but it is not common before the reign of Edward I.

Row·elled, *ppl. a. rare*[−1]. [f. ROWEL *v.*[2]] Having a rowel inserted.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* v. 56 b, So as the rowelled place may be in the verie middest thereof.

Row·elling, *vbl. sb.* [f. ROWEL *v.*[2]] The operation of inserting a rowel in a horse, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 218 Take a sliuing or slip of the root and draw it through the eare of sheep or horse in manner of rowelling. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 90/2 Rowelling of Horses is putting of Hair Rings through the Horse skin to draw out Corruption. *c* 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lvii. (1738) 216 Rowelling is an artificial vent made to discharge noxious humours. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 488 If this method is observed, with rowelling,..it probably will prevent the mortality. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 399 The manner of rowelling has been described at page 186.

attrib. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rowelling,* Take some Horse-hair,..put it into the Rowelling-Needle. 1834 PERCIVALL *Hippopath.* I. 136 With a pair of rowelling scissors, we first slit the skin sufficiently to admit of the finger. 1885 G. FLEMING *Vet. Surg.* I. 74 A special form of scissors named rowelling scissors, or rowelling bistoury.

Rowen (rau·ĕn). Now chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.* Forms: *α.* 4 **rewayn,** 5 **ryweyn,** 6 **rewen.** *β.* 5 **raweyne, rawen,** 8–9 **rawing** (9 **rawn**). *γ.* 5 **rowayne, roweyn,** 6– **rowen,** 9 **rouen, rowan;** 7 **rowin,** 7–9 **rowing.** [a. ONF. **rewain* (cf. mod.Picard *rouain,* Norman *revouin*), =OF. (and mod.F.) *regain*: for the etymology of the second element see GAIN *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] An Anglo-Latin *rewaynum* occurs in the 14th cent.]

1. The second growth or crop of grass or hay in a season; aftermath, eddish. Cf. ROUGHINGS.

The precise application of the term (esp. with regard to cutting the aftergrowth or leaving it for pasture) varies to some extent in different localities.

α. *a* 1345 in *Bp. Hatfield's Survey* (Surtees) 201 Et de 10*s.* rec. de rewayno omnium pratorum in parco post falcacionem. 1382 *Ibid.* 170 Pastura prati, post asportationem feni de Rewayn. *c* 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 7 The second croppe they carye home of ryweyn. 1577 [see γ].

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/2 Raweyne, hey (*P.* rawen), *fenum serotinum.* 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv.* xvi. 25 Ther is a Water-retting and a Dew retting, which last is done on a good Rawing, or aftermath of a Meadow Water. 1866 *Athenæum* 23 June 827/2 The 'rawing' of our East Anglian farmers. 1895 RYE *E. Angl. Gloss., Rawn,* a second growth of meadow grass.

γ. *c* 1440 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 140 The secunde crop, thei carie home Roweyn [*v.r.* Rowayne]. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Gyve to the bestes good rowen in pleynte. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 126 Which euer ye sowe, that first eat lowe. The other forbare for rowen [1577 rewen] to spare. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Edish,..* the rowen or aftermath. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric., Rowen,* rough Pasture full of Stubble or Weeds. 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv.* (J), *Rowen* is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. 1796 J. ADAMS *Diary* Wks. 1851 III. 417 A soft fine rain .. will .. lay the foundation of fine rowen and after feed. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 972 Cow-keepers find great advantage in keeping the animals constantly fed with..fresh cut grass, and soft green rouen. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. I. 61 Sainfoin..will yield a good crop of hay..; and the rowen is most valuable for lambs. 1880 HOWELLS *Undiscov. Country* xx. 309 The sunny glisten of meadows where the Shakers' hired men were cutting the rowan.

fig. 1875 *Galaxy* XIX. 560 The rowen of Democratic victory has been as plenteous as the harvest.

b. In *pl.* form.

1638 QUARLES *Hieroglyph.* XIV. iii. Wks. (Grosart) III. 196 By the low-shorn Rowins doth appear The fast-declining year. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lat. Unl.* XXXV. § 419 The lateward crop (eddish, rowings) shoots out afresh of grass springing up the second time. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 3) I. 233 For the Wintering of Cattle, about September you must turn them out..into your Rowens. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1030 In order to their being fattened out on the rouens. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Rawings,* after grass. 1880 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* xxxix, And across it from the rowans A brown partridge whirring near us, till we felt the air it bore. 1876 *Surrey Gloss.* s.v., To put the cattle into the *rowens* is to turn them out into the fields lately mown.

fig. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Virgin Widow* Wks. (Grosart) III. 292/2 When we had taken the first crop of his exuberous baggs, you might have then made bold to eate the Rowens.

†**2.** *a.* =*Rowen partridge.* Also *transf.* of a woman. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 219 As for the partridges, ..the old rowens full subtilly seeme to wait the comming of the said hunters [etc.]. 1603 *Philotus* xxxiii, The deuill cum lick that beird auld rowan; Now sie the trottibus and trowane, Sa busilie as sho is wowane.

†**b.** Rowen butter or cheese. *Obs.*

1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 215 When your Rowens come in,.. do not lavish away your Milk-butter or Cheese.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *rowen crop, grass, hay*; also †**rowen butter** (see quot. 1745); †**rowen (-tailed) partridge,** a partridge frequenting a field of rowen grass or hay: cf. RUIN-TAIL(ED).

With quot. 1882 cf. ROWET, quot. 1893.

1523 *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Cant.* (MS.), For the rowen grass of the appull garden. 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xxviii, The rowen grasse afterward commeth up..thicke and high for pasture and forrage. *Ibid.,* To the end there may be a second math of rowen hay in Autumne. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 570 The old rowen partridges teach their yoong ones how to runne awaie from before the fowler. 1626 BRETON *Fantastickes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/1 Bucks now are in season, and Partridges are Rowen-taild. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* iii. (1841) I. 23 You bargain for the right rowing butter, which is the butter that is made when the cows are turned into the grounds which have been mowed. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 275, I shut that up for a rowen (aftermass) crop of hay. 1801 HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 91 This I feared would fall heavy upon me, as my rowen hay keeps my cows. 1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Linc.* s.v. *Rowen,* The rowen hay season affords..an extra employment. 1882 JEFFERIES *Bevils* III. xvii. 268 Grey rowen grass at the verge of the ditch showed that frost had wandered thither.

Rowen (-cheese): see RUEN.

Rower[1] (rōu·əɹ). Also 5 **roware, -ere,** 6 *Sc.* **rollar.** [f. ROW *v.*[1] Cf. MDu. *royer, roeyer* (Du. *roeijer*), MLG. *royer, roier,* Norw. *roar.*]

1. One who rows; an oarsman.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. met. iii. (1868) 122 Þe rowers and þe maryners hadden by þis.. dronken þe wickede drynkes. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 6 Thei maden to thee thi seetis of rowers of yuer of Ynde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/2 Roware, yn a water, *remex.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. iv. 118 Furth held..Aulestes..with gret strenth of rowaris in that pres. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Remex,* To ease or healpe the rowers with settinge vp a sayle. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. x. 950 Polyxenidas..would neither have rowers nor other mariners in any number about his fleete. 1689 BURNET *Trav.* II. (1750) 102 Which runs with such a Force, that we went thirty Miles in three Hours, having but one Rower. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 140 Other accommodations..for the slaves, sailors, and rowers. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 497 Sir Allan victualled it for the day and provided able rowers. 1832 DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 113 We..embarked in a covered boat, after a battle with the rowers, who wanted to force us into a wet one. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xvii. 470 A crew of steady rowers can do thirty miles a day.

2. *pl.* =REMEX 2.

1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 115 Rudders, or true tail-feathers, like the remiges or rowers, are usually stiff, well-pronounced feathers.

†**Rower**[2]. *Obs.* [Origin obscure.] A dead or fallen tree.

1404 in *Wilts. Archæol. Mag.* (1879) XVIII. 164 Sept Kiesnes [=chênes] appellez 'rowers' pour foalle. 1413 *Patent Roll* 1 *Hen. V,* Arbores mortuas vocatas Rowers. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 306/1 Nor of the undrewode and Rowers in a woode..for theire perpetuell fuell.

†**Row·er**[3]. *Obs.* [f. ROW *v.*[7] + -ER [1].] One who puts a nap on cloth.

1598 DELONEY *Jacke Newb.* ii. 38 These were shearemen everie one,..And hard by them there did remaine Full foure score rowers taking paine.

Rower, Sc. variant of ROLLER *sb.*[1]

†**Rower-back.** *Obs.*[−1] [a. Du. *roerbak*: see RORE *v.*] A trough in which herrings are stirred among salt.

1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 9 One man takes the full Baskets, when they [*sc.* herrings] are gipt, and carries them to the rower backe, wherein is salt. [Hence in later Dicts. and Encycls.]

Rowet (rau·ĕt). *dial.* Also 7 **roet, ruet,** 9 **rou(e)t, rowett, rowed.** [App. f. ROW *a.*[1]; cf. ROUGHET.] Aftermath, winter-grass; also, coarse grass growing on waste land or in ditches, etc.

c 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd.* 1033 fol. 326 *Roet* or *Ruet,* pasture ground fed with cattle as distinguisht from hay-ground. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 251, I was afraid they would have been much pinched, their rowet being gone. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Rout,* coarse grass, which looks brown and sare in the meadows in spring. 1850 OGILVIE, *Aftermath..*is also called latter math, rowen, or rowett. 1893 MRS. KENNARD *Diogenes Sandals* ix, Gale walked..mile after mile, over 'rowett' and 'burnett'.

attrib. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Dairy,* The foddering season in the former holds so much longer, occasioned by the rowet-grass falling of a month sooner. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss., Rowet-grass,* the long rough grass in hedges, etc., which cattle refuse; rowan or coarse aftergrass.

Row·ety, *a. rare.* Also **rowetty.** [f. prec.]

†**1.** *Rowety grass,* rowen or rowet-grass. *Obs.*

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 19 They will not..encourage a rowety grass to arise.

2. =ROWTY *a. rare.*

1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 31 The body hidden by the tangled dead ferns and 'rowetty' stuff. 1879 — *Wild Life* ii. 26 A little of that rowetty grass seen in the damp furrows of the meadows.

Rowfe, Rowff(e, obs. forms of ROOF *sb.*

Row-footed: see ROW *a.*[1]

Row-galley. Now *Hist.* [f. ROW *v.*[1] + GALLEY *sb.*] A galley moved or propelled by oars.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 22 Three Galies of force, with diuerse Foystes & Rowgalies. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 28/1 Cesar..got together 80 saile of great ships and row gallies. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 326 A rowgaylay weil furnist. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 202 Two Row-gallies of thirty-six oars a-piece. 1795 NELSON 7 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 5 The Enemy would have had the Ports of this Island full of Row-galleys. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 215 It is a galley, sir—one of the row galleys—I can make out her bank of oars. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* V. x. 439 Two British ships..captured or destroyed the four American row-galleys in the river.

Rowgh(e, row3(e, obs. ff. ROUGH *a.*; var. ROUGH *sb.*[2] *Obs.* **Rowght,** obs. var. ROUT *sb.* **Rowh(e,** obs. ff. ROUGH *a.*, var. ROUGH *sb.*[2] *Obs.* **Rowhyn,** var. ROUGH *v.*[2] *Obs.*

Rowiness (rōu·inés). [f. ROWY *a.* + -NESS. Cf. ROE [3] and ROEY.] The state of being rowy or streaked; streakiness.

1875 LASLETT *Timber* 178 That [mahogany] cut in the province of Tabasco has generally some rowiness or figure to recommend it. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* 174 Lest any portions of lye should be accidentally entangled in the soap, producing want of homogeneity, called 'rowiness', seen when the soap is cut up.

Rowing (rōu·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. ROW *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action (or † occupation) of propelling a boat, etc., by means of oars.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 48 He..gesæh hia wynnennde in rowincg. *Ibid.* John xxi. 8 Oðri..ðegnas on scip *vel* on rouing cuomon. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vi. 48 He syȝ hem trauelinge in rowynge. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 151 Sum..died for weryness of rowyng and ower trauaillyng. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 197 Suche another rowynge.. Was not sene of princes many a day. 1555 *Act* 2 & 3 *Phil. & Mary* c. 16 § 1 Watermen exercising, using and occupying Rowing upon the River of Thames. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 46 With strength of rowing we coasted along. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii, Here what tugging, what towing, what rowing! 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 30 They gave over rowing, and ..asked us what we desired of them. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Vogue,* the rowing of a galley. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 55 The very best and most effectual posture in a man is that of rowing. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 438 Such rowing as that of Oxford is always worth going to see. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* i. 13 Sea-cloth polished on the bench of rowing.

fig. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 63 The continued Course of Nature, like a running River, requires a continuall rowing and sailing against the stream.

b. *fig.* (See ROW *v.*[1] 8 b.)

1856 in De Vere *Americanisms* (1871) s.v., We hope the President gave his Secretary a good rowing up; he certainly deserved it for his imbecility.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Denoting 'propelled by oars', as *rowing-barge, -boat, -ship.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 23 A small rowe barge, with three other small rowing shippes. 1647 HEXHAM I, A rowing berge, *een roey-jacht.* 1820 CROKER *Diary* II Mar., Went out in a rowing-boat to the breakwater. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 437 A severely-contested match between two well-manned rowing-boats. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 10/1 Two 40ft. steam pinnaces and one 30ft. rowing barge.

b. Denoting 'connected with, used in, rowing', as *rowing-gear, -seat, -wheel.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/1 Rowynge sete yn a schyppe, *transtrum.* 1613 in *Scot. Hist. Rev.* (1905) July 360 Ane gailley..with her sailling and rowing geir. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Riem-banck,..* the Seats, or Rowing-seats in a Galley or Boate. 1808 TREVITHICK & DICKINSON *Patent Spec.* No. 3148 In a ship..we place a rowing wheel shaped like an undershot water-wheel furnished with floats or pallets. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 770/2 *Rowing Gear,* outriggers and various devices to assist the oarsman.

c. Misc., as *rowing-club, -match, -room, -shirt, -supper.*

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 70 Rowing matches were substituted..upon the Thames during the summer season. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxx, Those ferocious dandies, in rowing shirts and astonishing pins and waistcoats. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 264 A stretch of the land-water wide enough to give us rowing-room. 1866 WOODGATE *Rowing & Training* 86 The private races of the numerous rowing clubs in the kingdom. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 67 As to these rowing suppers, he would set them down at once.

†**Row·ing,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.*[−1] [f. ROW *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2]] Becoming rowy or streaky.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. I. 136 (E. D. S.), [Others make a strong brine,] and therein put pounds of fresh butter, and it will preserve them from rowing.

Rowing (rau·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. Row *v.*[3] + -ing [1].] A rating, scolding, or severe talking to.

1836 Mrs. Sherwood *Henry Milner* III. v, That quizzing and rowing which he had experienced. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* lxxxiv, He gave him a devil of a rowing a few days ago. 1896 Guy Boothby *In Strange Company* II. vi, When I saw that my rowings proved useless, I ironed him for a couple of days.

† **Row·ing,** *vbl. sb.*[4] *Obs.*[—1] [Cf. Row *v.*[4]] ? Violent blowing.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXI. 112/93 þe Rouwyng in Contrariusnesse Of þeose wyndes more and lesse Bitokneþ diuers trauayle Of holi churche.

Row·ing, *vbl. sb.*[5] [f. Row *v.*[7] + -ing [1].] The process of putting a nap on cloth.

c 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 284 As myche for gardyng, spynnyng, and wevyng, Fullyng, rowyng, dyyng, and scheryng. 1582 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 162 The faults in Walking, Rowing and Burling, and in Racking the Clothes aboue measure vpon the Teintors. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 278 The Cloth worker what with rowing and setting in a fine nap, with powdering it and pressing it, with shering the wooll to the proofe of the thread, deale so cunningly [etc.].

[The entry in Phillips (ed. Kersey, 1706) '*Roving of Clothes*, is the smoothing of them with a Roller, &c.', is prob. an erroneous explanation of this.]

Row·ing, *vbl. sb.*[6] [f. Row *v.*[8]] Roving (of wool or cotton); also *concr.* a roving or rowan.

1748 Richardson *De Foe's Tour Brit.* (ed. 4) II. 335 The Number of Hands which it employs..in Spinning, Carding, Rowing,..is almost incredible. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl., Rowings*, wool made up in long rolls, with cards, before it is spun.

Rowing, dial. variant of Rowen.

Rowing (rōu·iŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Row *v.*[1]] Using, or accustomed to use, oars.

1716 Gay *Trivia* I. 163 The rowing crew, To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxx, There were rowing-men, whose discourse was of sculling matches. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 338/2 The undisturbed slumber of rowing-men.

Rowing (rau·iŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] *rare.* [f. Row *v.*[3]] Rowdy; disposed to make a row.

1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 719/2 The defendant..made a promise to send some *rowing* lads on the next Sunday.

Rowism (rau·iz'm). [See next and -ism.] The principles of the Rowites.

1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 297 Rowism in Scotland is somewhat akin to what is known as Irvingism in England.

Rowite (rau·ait). [See def.] A member of a religious sect which accepted the teachings of the Rev. J. M. Campbell, minister of Row in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, from 1825 to 1830.

1834 J. M. Campbell *Mem.* (1877) I. 113 They would say Rowites like Quakers dispensed with the ordinances altogether. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 297 The Rowites impute extraordinary influence to the Holy Spirit.

Rowith, obs. f. Ruth. **Rowk, Rowkar** (obs. Sc.): see Rouk *v.* **Rowke,** obs. var. Ruck *sb.* and *v.* **Rowl,** obs. f. Roll *sb.*[1] and *v.*

† **Rowland-hoe.** *Obs.*[—1] Some kind of game.

1622 Wither *Christmas Carol* xii, Some Yoythes will now a Mvmming goe, Some others play at Rowland-hoe.

Rowlar, obs. var. Roller *sb.*[1] **Rowle,** obs. var. Rôle, Roll, and Rowel. **Rowle-powle,** obs. var. Roly-poly *sb.* **Rowler,** obs. or dial. var. Roller *sb.*[1] **Rowlet,** obs. form of Roulette. **Rowley-powley,** obs. or dial. var. Roly-poly.

Rowley rag: see Rag *sb.*[2] 2.

Rowling, obs. f. Rolling. **Rowlm(e,** obs. ff. Room *sb.*[1]

Rowlock (rɔ·lɒk). Forms: α. 8 rowluck, 8– rowlock. β. 9 rollock, rullock. [Prob. an alteration (after Row *v.*[1]) of the earlier Oarlock.

The etymological pron. (rōu·lɒk) is recognized by many Dictionaries, in some cases without mention of the usual form.]

A contrivance or device, usually consisting of a notch, two thole-pins, or a rounded fork, on the gunwale of a boat, forming a fulcrum for the oar in rowing.

α. 1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expos.* 138 *Rowlucks*, are spaces left on the Gunwale, where two Thoals are let in at such a Distance from each other, as to admit the Oar, at the End of the Loom to lie on, for rowing the Boat. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Oar*, In large vessels, this station is usually called the *row-port*; but in lighters and boats it is always termed the *row-lock*. 1857 P. Colquhoun *Oarsman's Guide* 29 The *rowlock* is composed of 3 parts; the *thonel*, against which you row; the *stopper* which is opposite to it; and the *filling* on which the oar rests. 1878 Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* 107 The regular sound of oars against the tholepins or rowlocks of a boat.

β. 1821 Shelley *Let.* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 326 The rullock, or place for the oar,..ought to be nearer to the mast. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 355 We distinctly heard ..the rumble of the rollocks. 1864 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon. Assyria* vii. 177 Assyrian vessels had no rullocks.

b. *attrib.*, as *rowlock-filling, -leather, -pin, -plate.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 395 In those ribands are fixed rowlock pins. 1853 Hickie *Aristoph.* (Bohn) I. 6 A rowlock-leather you have..about your eye. 1857 P. Colquhoun *Oarsman's Guide* 12 Box-wood and brass have been tried for the rowlock filling. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 7 Ship the rowlock plates.

† **Row·ly,** *adv. Obs.*[—1] [f. Row *a.*[2] + -ly [2].] = Rawly *adv.* 2 or 3.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 70 He setteth out an other herbe, but by hys leue a lytle to rowly described, for Hormino.

Rowly-powly, dial. f. Roly-poly *sb.*

Rowm, obs. f. Room *sb.*[1], *a.*, and *adv.* **Row-man,** erron. var. of Roundsman 1.

1833 *Farm Rep.* 152 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), In the winter season some labourers are unable to meet with employment, and are sent about as 'row-men'.

Rowme, obs. f. Roam *v.*, Room *sb.*[1], *a.*, and *adv.* **Rowmer,** obs. f. Roamer. **Rowmont,** var. Rolment *Obs.* **Rown,** obs. f. Round.

Rown (raun). Now *dial.* Forms: *a.* 5 rowne, 6 *pl.* rounis, 8 roon, 9 rowan; 8– rown. *β.* 5, 9 rownd (9 round). [a. ON. *hrogn* (Icel. *hrognn*, Fær., Norw., and Da. *rogn*; MSw. *rughn, rompn*, Sw. *rom*), = OHG. *rogan* (G. *rogen*): cf. Roe [2], Roan *sb.*[4], and Rawn.]

1. The roe of a fish.

a. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Rowne, of a fysche, *ligumen*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 311/1 A Rowne of Fysche, *lactis*. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xliii, The hie fische spawnis his meltis, and the scho fische hir rounis, and incontinent coveris thaim ouir with sand. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 50 The hie Salmonte haueng castne the meltis, and the sche salmonte the Rounis. 1796 Lauderdale *Poems* 64 As lang's ye pay our annual fees in milts an' rowns. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Milts*, Herrings .. *with milts*, are said to be the male herring, the other with rowns, the female. 1894 Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss., Rowan, Rown*, the roe of a fish.

β. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 765 *Hoc laqnamen*, rownd. 1868– in dial. glossaries (Cleveland, Whitby, E. Anglia).

2. The turbot; = Rodden-fluke. ? *Obs.*

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IX. 337 Formerly there was a very plentiful fishing upon the coast here, consisting of cod, ling, haddock, rowan or turbot, skait, &c.., But..none are now caught but a few cod, rowan, and skait.

Hence **Row·ning-time,** the spawning season.

1893 Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norf.* 77.

Rownce, var. Rounce. **Rownd(e,** obs. ff. Round. **Rowne,** var. or obs. f. Roun, Round; see also Run *v.*

† **Row·ness** [1], *Obs.* [f. Row *a.*[1]] Roughness; also, hoarseness (*of* the voice).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxv. (Bodl. MS.), Diuers passiouns ibrad by diuers fleting of humours to þe principal of þe lungesas..cowȝe, hoosnes, rownes of þe voice. *c* 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 222 For scabnesse & rownesse of body & of skyn.

† **Row·ness** [2], *Obs.* [f. Row *a.*[2]] Rawness.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 312/2 A Rownes, *cruditas*.

† **Rownfol(d.** *Obs.* (Meaning obscure.)

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 463 My Lord.. paide hym for iij. rownfollis ij.s. iiij.d. the rownfolde.

† **Rown-wheel.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. (See quot.)

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 340/2 The Rowne Wheel..of a Wind-Mill..turns the upper Mill-stone.

Rowp, obs. form of Roup.

Rowpee, obs. form of Rupee.

Row-port. *Naut.* [f. Row *v.*[1] + Port *sb.*[3] 2. Cf. *rowlock* and *oar-port*.] (See quots.)

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Row-lock*, In the sides of the smallest vessels of war, a number of little square holes, called row-ports, are cut for this purpose, parallel to the surface of the water. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict., Row-port*, ports cut through the sides of any small vessel that may have occasion to use sweeps during calm weather. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 144 *Row-ports*, square scuttles cut through the sides of frigates, sloops, and small vessels, one between each port in midships.

Rowsant, obs. form of Rousant.

Rowse, obs. form of Roose, Rouse.

Rowser, variant of Rouser.

† **Row·sey,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] ? Disorderly, uncouth, frowsy.

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 19 The abhominable..and.. detestable behauior of all these rowsey, ragged rabblement of rakehelles. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 74 That Fryday face of his, whose rowsey whiskers and brischy turnpikes make him resemble..some borish Turk.

† **Rowsgray.** *Obs.* (Uncertain.)

Perhaps two words, the second being Grey *sb.* 6.

1619 Middleton *Love & Antiq.* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 331 The names of those beasts bearing fur, and now in use with the..Skinners. The ounce, rowsgray, ginnet.

Row-slave. *rare*—[1]. [f. Row *v.*[1]] A slave engaged in rowing.

a 1618 Sylvester *Mem. Mortality* xvi. Wks. (Grosart) II. 217 The World's a Sea, the Galley is the life,..And man the Row-Slave, to the Port of Death.

Rowst(e, obs. ff. Roost, Roust, Rust.

† **Rowsting.** *Obs.*[—1] (Obscure.)

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 1 [No person shall take] Fesauntes or Partridges with..Snares, Ginnes, Enginnes, Rowsting, Lowffing or other deuices whatsoeuer.

Rowsty, obs. form of Rusty *a.*

Rowt(e, obs. ff. Root, Rout, Route.

† **Rowte-weir.** *Obs.*[—1] (Obscure.)

1584 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Wears, Engines, Rowte Wears, Pight Wears, Foot Wears.

† **Rowth.** *Sc. Obs.* Also routh. [f. Row *v.*[1] + -th. Cf. OE. *rówet, réwet.*]

1. Rowing.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. 2114 (Wemyss), Toward þe north þe traid haldand, Ouþer with saill or routh passand. 1467 *Reg. Dunfermline* (Bann. Cl.) 359 þe man..passis vp and set owre þare nettis with routh with a tow of xxiiij fadome. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. iii. 24 The swifte Pristis with spedy routh..Furth steris the stern Mynestheus.

2. A stroke of the oar(s).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. v. 15 Swepand the fluide with lang rowthis belife. *Ibid.* v. iv. 76 Thai pinglit ayris wp to bend, and haill With sa strang rowthis..,The mychty kervell schudderit at euery straik.

Rowth, obs. f. Root *sb.*[1], Rough *a.*; var. Routh; obs. var. Wroth. **Rowthe,** obs. f. Ruth.

Rowty (rau·ti); *a.* Now *north. dial.* Forms: 6 rowtie, 7– rowty, 9 routy. [App. related to Rowet, but found earlier: cf. Rowetty *a.*] Of grass, etc.: Coarse, rough, rank.

1587 Harrison *Descr. Brit.* I. xviii, The haie of our low medowes is not onelie full of sandie cinder,..but also more rowtie, foggie, and full of flags. *Ibid.* III. i, The hinderance by rot is rather to be ascribed to..their licking in of mildewes, gossamire, rowtie fogs, and ranke grasse. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words, Rowty*, over-rank and strong: spoken of Corn or Grass. 1788 W. H. Marshall *Prov. Yorksh., Routy*, rank, overgrown, as beans or other corn. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., Thick rowty grass.

Rowwe, obs. form of Row.

Rowwhyn, variant of Rough *v.*[2] *Obs.*

Rowy (rōu·i), *a.* [f. Row *sb.*[1] + -y. Cf. Roey.]

1. Of cloth: (see later quots.).

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 40 If any Searcher..find any of the Clothes..cockely, pursy, bandy, squally or rowy. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Rowy*, of uneven texture, having some threads stouter than others. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Rowy*, of uneven texture; like linen cloth which has some threads coarser and thicker than others. 1883 in *Cent. Dict.* s.v., For which reason it is styled *rowey*, as the thin places extend across the piece [of cloth] similar to the lines on writing-paper.

2. Striped, streaky, streaked (*esp.* of bacon).

1750 Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iii. 78 (E. D. S.), If butter is made of clover..it is apt to be rowy. 1895 T. Pinnock *Black Co. Ann.* (E. D. D.), Haaf a pound o' bacon in rashers, an'..it must be rowy.

Rowze, obs. form of Rouse.

† **Rox,** *v.*[1] *Obs.*[—1] Also 4 rosk. (Origin and precise sense not clear: cf. Roxle *v.*)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 398 He bygan *benedicite* with a bolke,..And roxed [*v.r.* roskid, raxed] and roted and rutte atte laste.

Rox, *v.*[2] *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] a. *intr.* To decay, soften, slacken. b. *trans.* To make soft or slack. Hence **Roxed** *ppl. a.*, decayed, etc.

1847– in dial. glossaries (Northamp., Leic., Glouc.).

Roxburghe (rɒ·ksbŭrə). [Named after the 3rd Duke of Roxburghe (1740–1804).] A style of bookbinding consisting of plain leather backs with gilt lettering, cloth or paper sides, and leaves with untrimmed edges and bottoms.

1877 *Quaritch's Gen. Catal.* 569 Burton's (J. H.) Book-Hunter. .. 12mo. hf. Roxburghe, uncut. 1890 *Academy* 24 May p. ii, In limp covers, 10*s.* 6*d.* net; in roxburghe, 13*s.* 6*d.* net.

† **Roxle,** *v. Obs.*[—1] (See Rox *v.*[1])

13.. *Old Age* in *Relig. Antiq.* II. 211, I rivele, I roxle, I rake, I rouwe.

Roxy (rɒ·ksi), *a. dial.* [f. Rox *v.*[2]] (See quots.)

1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* 620 The fruit being what is called mosy, roxy, or sleepy, nearly synonymous terms, and all signifying fruit beginning to decay. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Roxy*, decaying, as fruit or rotten cheese. 1881–96 in Leic. and Warw. glossaries.

† **Roy,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5–6 roye. [a. OF. *roy*, F. *roi*, = ONF. *rei* (see Ray *sb.*[8]):—L. *rēg-em, rex* king.]

1. A prince; a sovereign, a royal person.

Common in Sc. poetry of the 16th century.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2372 The roy ryalle renownde, with his Rownde Table. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 1 Vndir þe ryallest roye of rente and renowne. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 301 The roy rial raid withoutin resting. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 34 Syne the Bruce,..Thow gart as roy cum rydand vnder croun. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* cxliv. 421 Let Syons youth and childer ioy In their most princely roy. 1584 Hudson *Judith* vi. 65 Alash not reader, though this reckless Roy.. Was thus beguilde. 1611 H. Broughton *Require of Agreement* 52 The Apostles..wrote in most roiall Greeke, to tell that the Roy of all wisedome ruled their penne.

2. *ellipt.* = Colour-de-roy.

1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 1 Clothe called Russettes, Musters, Marbles, Grayes, Royes and suchelyke colors.

† **Roy,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*[—1] (Meaning doubtful.)

Perh. a misuse of prec. (cf. Ray *sb.*[8] b); but the passage appears to be an echo of *York Myst.* xv. 69–71, in which *royse* belongs to Roy *v.*

14.. *Shrewsb. Fragm.* in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* (1909) 1 3e lye, bothe, by þis liȝt, And raues as recheles royes!

Roy, *v. north.* and † *Sc.* [Of obscure origin.]

† 1. *intr.* To talk nonsense. *Obs.*

a 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 69, I trowe þou royse, For what it was fayne witte walde I, That tille vs made þis noble noyse. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 54 Renunce, rebald, thy ryming, thow bot royis.

2. (See quots.)

1828 Carr *Craven Gloss., Roy*, to bluster, to domineer. 1847 Halliw., *Roy*,..to swagger; to boast; to indulge in convivial mirth. *North.* 1876– in northern glossaries.

Royal (roi·ăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–7 roial (5 -ale), 5–7 roiall (5 -alle); 5–6 royalle, 5–7 royall, -ale, 5– royal. [a. OF. *roial* (mod.F.

royal):—L. *rēgāl-em* REGAL *a.* In ME. the variants REAL (*a.*[1]) and RIAL were also in common use.

The French origin of many ME. and early modern uses is shown by the adj. being placed after the noun.]

A. *adj.*

In a number of Shaksperian passages (see Schmidt) the adj. has a purely contextual meaning, the precise force of which is not always clear.

I. 1. Of blood, etc.: Originating from, connected with, a king or line of kings.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 435 In hym ne deynede sparen blood royal The fyr of loue. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1018 As they that weren of the blood roial Of Thebes. 1413 [see BLOOD *sb.* 10]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 167 Haill, blosome breking out of the blud royall. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 5 She .. by descent from Royall lynage came Of ancient Kinges and Queenes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 321 One was sent to govern them that was of Royal Blood, and by Kinred allyed to the King. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 325 Of the Royal Stock Of David .. shall rise A Son. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 499/2 Endeavouring to alienate the Affections of the People from the Royal Family. 1749 GRAY *Installat. Ode* 37 High potentates, and dames of royal birth. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 271 His house, alone, of the Rájpút royal families, has rejected all matrimonial connections with the kings of Delhi. 1871 *Burke's Peerage* 836 This ducal house [of Norfolk] stands, next to the blood-royal, at the head of the peerage of England.

Comb. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. i, Royal-blood monster!

b. Of persons: Having the rank of king or queen; belonging to the royal family.

Royal Highness: see HIGHNESS *sb.* 2 b. *Royal Majesty*: see MAJESTY 2. *Princess Royal*: see PRINCESS *sb.* 3.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 767 Which Lordes were..appointed as the kinges nere friends to the tuition of his royall person. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 177, I am ane sportour and playfeir To that Royall 3oung King. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. ii. 4 Then march to Paris, Royall Charles of France. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 321 It is well done, and fitting for a Princesse Descended of so many Royall Kings. 1685 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 182 The first word that her highnesse Royale euer heard of it. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 225 The prince of Wales,..and also his royal consort, and the princess royal. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 146 The royal youth was commanded to take the crown from the altar. 1809 WORDSW. *Sonnet*, Call not the royal Swede unfortunate, Who never did to Fortune bend the knee. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i, The small grey eyes of the friar wandered over each of his royal companions with a..penetrating glance.

transf. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Peter* ii. 9 But ye are a chosen generacion, a royall presthod, an holy nacion, and a peculiar peple. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. xvii. 272 The royal dynasty of the Apostles is far older than all the kingly families which are now on the earth.

c. Of parts of the body.

1598 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 146 (Q.[1]), Deliuer this Paper Into the royall hand of the King. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 3 His Royall heart was not daunted. 1625 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 206 God in his mercy soon repair this breach by your Royal head. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 87 The power of the royal hand that heals in touching.

transf. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 176 [A tiger] Disrobed of its Royal Hide.

2. Of rank, etc.: Of or pertaining to a sovereign, or the dignity or office of a sovereign.

In quots. under (*a*) the adj. follows the sb.

(*a*) *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 435 Myn estat royal here I resigne In-to hire hond. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 25 Where is Pirrus, that was lord and sire Of Ynd, in his estate royall? 1514 BARCLAY *Cytizen & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 17 From cotes, & houses pastorall, They have ascended to dygnyte royall. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 193 The Empresse keepeth hir estate royall. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 250 In a manner exempte from the iurisdiction royall. 1683 CHAS. II in *Var. Collect., Hist. MSS. Comm.* IV. 194 By the authority of our Power Royall to be executed in such order..as We think most convenient.

(*b*) *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 Other suche nobell and grete costes, as bisitith is roiall mageste. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 7 Conquest or victorie by violence or by roialle power. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) G ij, Sechinge and goynge about to get royall & proude tytles. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 120 By my Seates right Royall Maiestie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1 On a Throne of Royal State, which far Outshon the wealth of Ormus and of Ind. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 202 By all which it is abundantly evident that Christ hath a royal Power delegated to him from the Father. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 551 His [God's] other gifts All bear the royal stamp that speaks them his. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 257 These divisions .. have fallen off from the royal authority, in a greater proportion than those under the Haukims.

b. So of insignia or emblems of royalty.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 200 Of this Came tythynges to the kynge of the Cite, and he anoone arose fro his roial Siege. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 42 When thei of the portes saugh the baners roiall of kynge Constance, thei hadden grete merveile. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 141 Thou art not worthy to sytt in a sete royall. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 40 This royall Throne of Kings, this sceptred Isle,..this England. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 52. 632/1 Before him in gold and glorious colours the Royall Standard was borne. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 63 The Gift of Miracles being to Teachers, what both Credential Letters and Roial Colors are to public Officers. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 56 The Royal Arms of Scotland. *Ibid.*, Her Majesty's Royal Motto. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5310/1 The Royal Standard was display'd. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* 20 As slow upon the labouring wind the royal blazon swells. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 36 Every ship and vessel of war meeting her shall fire a Royal Salute. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 6/6 Ermine is especially useful. The two sketches given here show modes of introducing the royal fur.

c. Of persons: In the service of the king or sovereign. Also *transf.* of pawns in chess.

1648 MILTON *Ps.* LXXXV. 13 Before him Righteousness shall go His Royal Harbinger. 1763 SIR W. JONES *Caissa* Wks. 1799 VI. 502 The chief art in the Tacticks of Chess consists in the nice conduct of the royal pawns. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 224 Two royal messengers were in attendance during the discussion.

3. Belonging to, occupied or used by, a king or kings; forming part of the possessions or property of a sovereign.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 5636 He was lord of eyr, of lond, & see, Hys royal kyngdam deuidyng into þre. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 25 [He] departed from his manour royall of grenewich the xv. daye of June. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iv. 45 We are inforc'd to farme our royall Realme. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Apology* 27 If you find it [*sc.* the mine] Royall,..then let the Serjeant Major repell them. *a* 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. vi. in *Hargrave's Law Tracts* (1787) I. 36 This great and solemn tryall for the right of a royall river. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* I. xii. 8 Are you with food, and warmth, and raiment blest? Not royal treasures are of more possesst. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 157 Nor wanted aught within, That royal residence might well befit, For grandeur or for use. 1820 SHELLEY *Ed. Tyr.* II. ii. 111, I am a famous hunter, And can leap.. Even the palings of the royal park. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vi. I. 169 Most of the great families seem to have resided in the same town which contained the royal mansion. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *Royal Yacht*, a vessel built and equipped expressly for the use of the sovereign.

transf. 1768 WILDMAN in *Encycl. Brit.* (1771) I. 335/1 If this is done..the operator should examine the royal cells. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 152/1 The royal cells are very different from those of the male or worker. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* 66 When the denizens of a hive are about to produce another queen, one or more royal cells are formed.

b. *Royal fish*: (see quots. and FISH *sb.*[1] 2).

Cf. Bracton II. v. 7 ('balena, sturgio, et aliii pisces regales'), Fleta I. xlv, and Britton I. xviii.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 257 Any fish (called a Craspeis, that is,..a great or roiall fishe, as whales, or suche other, which by the Lawe of Prerogative perteined to the King himselfe). 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 9 The Sea likewise all along that Coast, doe plentifully abound in other sorts of fish, as Whales,..Hogs, Porposes, Seales, and such like royall fish. *a* 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. vii. in *Hargrave's Law Tracts* (1787) I. 43 These royal fish extended to other than whale and sturgeon, viz. to porpoise, and *grampise*, or great fish. 1756, 1776 [see FISH *sb.*[1] 2]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* III. 270 Royal fish consist of whale and sturgeon, to which the King, or those entitled by grant from him, or by prescription, have a right, when either thrown on shore, or caught near the coast. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 290/2 The Dugong is considered by the Malays as a royal fish, and the king has a right to all that are taken. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 9 Nov., The term 'royal fish' includes the three varieties of sturgeon, whale, and porpoise.

4. Pertaining to the king (or queen) as civil or military head or representative of the state.

Common in special designations, as *Royal Artillery, Engineers, Marines, Naval Reserve, Navy*, etc.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 253 And thou Lord Bourbon, our High Admirall, Shall waft them ouer with our Royall Fleete. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vii. 226 Not reckoning the Silver..that hath been entred in other roiall custome houses. *c* 1648 MILTON *Sonnet* xviii, Cyriack, whose Grandsire on the Royal Bench Of Brittish Themis, with no mean applause Pronounc't. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 677 As when bands Of Pioners with..Pickaxe arm'd Forerun the Royal Camp, to trench a Field. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* I. 58 The Government of the Kingdom depends on that of the Royal Court. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 408 The method of ordering seamen in the royal fleet. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiv, I don't care a pinch of snuff for the whole Royal Artillery establishment. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. 525 The Royal Court in each of the two principal islands consists of the Bailiff, who presides, and the twelve Jurats. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 471/2 Woolwich..is also the head-quarters of the royal regiment of artillery.

5. *Royal Burgh*, a Scottish burgh which derives its charter directly from the Crown.

1648 *Sc. Acts* (1872) VI. II. 83 For erecting of þe samyne [burgh] in ane frie burgh royall. 1672 *Ibid.* (1820) VIII. 77/2 þat they..be freed in all tyme comeing from beiring burden with the royall burroues. 1693 STAIR *Institl.* IV. xlvii. § 19 (ed. 2) 726 Bailies of Regality, Bailies of Burghs-Royal, or of Burghs of Regality. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. ii. 505 These Royal Boroughs are not only several distinct Corporations, but they are also one entire Body, governed by..one general Court. 1734 *Treat. Orig. & Progr. Fees* 34 That Duty which Burghs-Royal, by their Charters of Erection, owe to the King. 1806 *Gaz. Scot.* Introd. p. xxxiii, The royal boroughs of Scotland also form, as it were, a commercial parliament, which meets once a year at Edinburgh. 1866 (*title*), Records of the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland.

6. Founded or established by, under the patronage of, a sovereign or royal person.

Royal Society, a Society incorporated by Charles II in 1662 for the pursuit and advancement of the physical sciences. *Royal Academy* (see ACADEMY 6).

1509 BP. FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 308 She that buylded a college royall to the honour of the name of crist Ihesu. 1671 GLANVILL *Further Disc. M. Stubbe* 11 A malevolent, envious humour against the Royal Society, and its Friends. 1769 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 106/2 The Royal Academicks gave an entertainment at their house in Pall-Mall. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 503 Shall royal institutions miss the bays, And small academies win all the praise? 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Academy*, We have in England two royal military academies, one at Woolwich, and one at Portsmouth. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 49, I hope it will not be long before royal or national libraries will be founded in every considerable city. 1886 PASCOE *London of To-day* xxv. (ed. 3) 233 One of the so-called royal hospitals of London.

7. Proceeding from, performed by, a (or the) sovereign.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* x. 13 Besides that which Solomon gaue her of his royall bountie. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 86 By all your good leaues Gentlemen; heere Ile make My royall choyce. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Royal Assent*, is that Assent which the King gives to a thing formerly done by others, to the Election of a Bishop by Dean and Chapter. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 54 When he shall please in his Royal Progresses to visit these parts. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 416 The royal letters are a thing of course—A king, that would, might recommend his horse. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 592 A building which had been honoured by several royal visits. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 229/1 In 1556..the Stationers' Company of London was constituted by royal charter. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 354/1 Royal warrants, where the army is concerned, relate to all matters touching the soldier.

b. Of the king or sovereign.

1821–2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, I. i. 117 You torch-bearers..attend the Marshal of the Masque Into the Royal presence. 1845 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 25 His innocence, however manifest, could not save him from the royal vengeance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 219 A proof that the dominion of the Jesuits over the royal mind was absolute.

II. 8. Befitting, appropriate to, a sovereign; *esp.* stately, magnificent, splendid.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Squire's T.* 59 This Cambynskan..In roial vestiment sit on his deys. *a* 1400 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 94 In her oryall there she was, Closed well with royall glas. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 2534 He wedded hir with grete solemnitie; A royaler fest did neuer man see. 1470–85 MALORY *Morte Arth.* VII. ii. 215 The kynge helde hit [the feast] att Carlyon in the moost royallest wyse. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1286/2 Thus say they,..God tooke from the posteritye of Adam, the roiall duchye, that is to wytte the ioyes of heauen. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 345 Some folkes.. esteme feastes whiche are drawen of a greate length..to bee royall deintie geare. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 187 Sport royall I warrant you. 1607 — *Timon* III. vi. 56 Royall Cheare, I warrant you. 1652 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 247 Rich, Royall food! Bountyfull Bread! 1702 N. ROWE *Tamerlane* IV. I. 1614 Is this the Royal Usage, thou didst boast?

b. Finely arrayed; resplendent; grand or imposing.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 332 All þat royalle rowte to þe qwene ryds. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 43 A sodayne sight was till vs sente, A royall sterne þat rose or day Before vs on the firmament. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXVII. 53 Thair lady..was convoyed with ane royall routt Off gryt barrounes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 37 A Royall Traine beleeue me. 1871 R. BROWNING *Pr. Hohenstiel* 1143 Those happy heights where many a cloud Combined to give you birth and bid you be The royalest of rivers. 1892 SLADEN *Japs at Home* XXVI, Nikko with its..awestruck pilgrims, and its shrines, royal of the royal.

c. Having rank comparable to that of a king. Also *fig.* (in quot. 1526 tr. Gr. *βασιλικός*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 136 And gestours for to telle tales .. Of Romances that been Roiales (*v.r.* reales]. 1526 TINDALE *Jas.* ii. 8 Yf ye fulfill the royall lawe accordynge to the scripture which sayth: Thou shalt love thyne neghbour as thy silfe, ye do wele. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 265 An immortall Memoriall as some noble and royall witts haue bestowed vpon the euer-renowned Lepanto. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 242 How doth that royal Merchant good Antonio? 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. iv, Like a Royal Marchant to returne Your great magnificence. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Sweet-Basil*, It worthily deserving to be term'd a Royal Plant, from its fragrant Smell and great Vertues.

d. *collog.* Noble, splendid, first-rate.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 703 Ane porter..to the bischop his blissing gave, Betuixt the schoulders a royall route.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* XXX. (1856) 261 The wind blowing a royal breeze, but gently. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* xix, And they cantered away in royal spirits. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 105 The soldiers..have given to woman's loyalty and ministrations a 'royal three times three'.

9. Of persons: Having the character proper to a king; noble, majestic; generous, munificent.

14.. LYDG. in *Pol., Rel., & Love P.* (1903) 52, I founde a likenesse depict vpon a wall, Armyd in vertues,.. The hede of thre, full solempne and roiall, Intellectus, memorye, and resoune. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 245 That braue Prince,..Yong, Valiant, Wise, and (no doubt) right Royall. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 127 Cæsar was Mighty, Bold, Royall, and Louing. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 54 Hee..can readily recount, what a royall house-keeper his great grandfather was in euery particular. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* I. i. (1863) 50 Louis the Great himself could not have been more royal:—he..felt himself every inch a king.

b. Said of animals or birds. (Cf. 13.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 The royall lyon lete call a parlement. *Ibid.* 151 The royalle egle with his fetherys dunne. 1562 LEGH *Armory* (1597) 60 Plinie writeth that the Cocke is the royallest birde that is, and of him selfe a king. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1404 A stag-hunt gives the royal creature law.

c. Of character, feelings, etc.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Animus regalis*, a royal harte. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 118 'Tis The royall disposition of that beast To prey on nothing, that doth seeme as dead. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* V. i. 325 It was the royallest bounty, to give presently. 1704 TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* III. i. 1060 Now you're indeed a Prince: 'Tis Royal Anger, But Threats do nothing. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 774 No womanish or wailing grief has part, No, not a moment, in his royal heart. 1843 LONGF. *Spanish Student* I. i, Her step was royal,—queen-like. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XVIII. iii. 71 Pitt's bearing, in this grand juncture and crisis, is royal.

10. In various military and related uses, denot-

ing something on a grand scale, or of great size or strength:

a. *Battle royal* (see BATTLE *sb.* 3); also †*joust, siege, voyage royal*; *royal war.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 396 To see where he myghte best pitche his tentes and his pavylions, for to kepe sege royall afore the castell of Mountalban. 1494 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 394 The justys roiaulx in the kyngis palaice of Westmester. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 538 Away towards Salsbury, while we reason here, A Royall battell might be wonne and lost. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* 141 They are able to raise or vndertake any voyage royall. 1602 LD. MOUNTJOY *Let.* in Morysson *Itin.* (1617) II. 214 Such necessaries as your Lordships were perswaded were onely fit for a more royall warre. 1672–1860 [see BATTLE *sb.* 3].

†b. *Army royal* or *royal army* (see quot. 1731). *Camp royal* (see CAMP *sb.*[2] 2 c). Also *battalion royal. Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 15 An armye royall appoyncted with all spede to inuade England. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 10 b, They do discouer that they haue very seldome or neuer seene an Armie royall march in the field. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 33 He who hath that hath a battalion Royal, armour of proofe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 69 The weakning of the royallest Army that ever went out of England. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A Governor who has the assurance to hold out a petty Place against a Royal Army. 1731 BAILEY (vol. II), *Royal Army*, is an army marching with heavy cannon, capable of besieging a strong, well-fortified city.

†c. *Royal bastion, fort* (see FORT-ROYAL), *parapet.* Also *lists royal. Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 8 The kyng..caused lystes royall for the champions..to be newly erected. 1642 HEXHAM *Art Mil.* (ed. 2) II. 54 A small Fort Royall, where the proportion of the Polygones are of 55, 50, or 45 rodd. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 89 It is as Royal a Fort as any in India. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Royal Parapet*, or, *Parapet of the Rampire*, in Fortification, is a Bank about three Fathoms brond, and six Foot high, placed upon the Brink of the Rampire. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 183 Seven royal bastions, with ravelins and outworks.

d. † *Cannon royal* (see CANNON *sb.*[1] 2). *Royal mortar* (see quot. 1867).

[*a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann.) 330 Ane cannone ryell.] 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 8 Upon this Bastion there is a fair Basilick, or Canon-Royal. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cannon*, Cannon royal;..Weight..8000 *lib.* Length ..12 Feet. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *Royal Mortar*, a brass one of 5¼ inches diameter of bore, and 150 lbs. weight, throwing a 24-pounder shell up to 600 yards.

11. *Royal paper*, †*paper royal*, paper of a size measuring 24 by 19 inches as used for writing and 25 by 20 for printing. (Cf. RIAL *a.* 4.)

(*a*) 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 128 A reame of paper roiall. 1529 in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 139 To a Stacyoner, for vj bokes of paper royall. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vj, Paper royall the reme. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) Wks. (N.), His shirt may be transform'd to paper-royall. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 63 Cartredges are usually made of Canvas and Paper-Royal.

(*b*) 1578 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 296, iiii quire of Royall paper. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xii, That kind which was called Macrocola, or large Roiall Paper. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 45 As a church in folio; as a fair book of royall paper. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 216 P 12, I bequeath my English Weeds pasted on Royal Paper. 1786 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 187 You will observe that they have all made the full payment, and all subscribe for royal paper.

ellipt. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 For all Paper called.. Royal fine.., fine Holland Royal.., Blue Royal.., Genoa Royal. 1855 R. HERRING *Paper & P. Making* 103 Middle Hand, 22 by 16;..Royal Hand, 20 by 25.

b. Hence *Royal folio, quarto, octavo*, †*sheet.*

1673 *Term Catal.* 7 Feb. (1902) I. 132 A new Map of England in a Royal Sheet. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 59 It will be comprized in three or more volumes, royal quarto. 1873 MORLEY *First Sk. Eng. Lit.* (1892) 508 In 1611 he published, in royal folio, his Chronicle. 1877 *Quaritch's Gen. Catal.* 907 Cureton (W.) Spicilegium Syriacum.., roy. 8vo. cloth.

12. *Naut.* a. *Royal sail*, a small sail hoisted above the topgallant sail.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* App. (1780), *Boulingue*, the royal-sail. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 135 *Royal Staysails*..are the same as a top-gallant-staysail, only with one or two cloths less, and are hoisted next above them. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 354 Royal and top-gallant sails in.

b. *Royal mast*: (see quot. 1867). Also *royal pole* (quot. 1899).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 16 *Royal Masts* line similar to the stump-head of topgallant masts...They are seldom used. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arct. Reg.* II. 197 It is usual to take down royal masts. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 471 *Royal-mast*, a yet smaller mast, elevated through irons at the head of the topgallant-mast; but more generally the two are formed of one spar. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Sea-waif* 192 Like all American-built ships, we carried very long 'royal poles', or bare tapering extensions of the masts above the highest part of the rigging.

attrib. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ii, I took my bucket of grease and climbed up to the royal-mast-head.

13. a. In names of birds, as *royal cuckoo, duck, eagle*, †*milan, tern, tody.*

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 41 The Eagle royall, which is the yellow and tawnie Eagle,..doth as muche differ from the yellowe Eagle, as the blacke Mylion doth from the Mylion Royall. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Eagle*, Eagle-Royal. 1787 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* Suppl. II. 349 Royal Duck. 1792 SHAW *Mus. Leverianum* 167 The Royal Cuckow (*Cuculus regius*). 1809 — *Gen. Zool.* VII. I. 36 Royal Eagle, *Falco regalis.* 1811 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* (ed. 3) 701 The brilliant plumes of the royal goose do not save it from destruction, the flesh being exquisite. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. I. 124 Royal Tody, *Todus regius.* 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 319 Royal Tern. Bill Orange, Mantle pearly grayish-blue.

b. In specific names of insects, reptiles, etc., as *royal leopard, mantle*; *royal boa, python*; *royal monkey, tiger* (see quots.).

For *cygnet* and *hart royal* see the sbs. *Royal stag*: see ROYAL *sb.* 3 c.

1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 344 Two varieties of very curious English Moths, which for their Beauty and Spots are call'd Royal Leopards. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadr.* 200 Royal [Monkey]. A variety of a ferruginous or reddish bay color, which the Indians call the king of the monkies. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. II. 344 The largest are those of India, and are termed Royal Tigers. 1802 *Ibid.* III. II. 347 Royal Boa, *Boa Regia.* 1815 BURROW *Conchol.* 196 *Ostreæ, Pallium*, Royal Mantle. 1832 RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & Al.* 122 The Royal Mantle..appears in July. 1876 *Nature* 14 Dec. 150/2 A Royal Python (*Python regius*)..from West Africa.

14. In plant-names, as *royal bay, bracken, catchfly, comfrey, fern, moonwort, palm*, † *satyrion*, †*standergrass, water-lily.* (See also OSMUND[2], PALMETTO b, PEACOCK *sb.* 5 b.)

1849 CRAIG, **Royal bay*, the plant Laurus Indicus, a native of Madeira. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* (1792) 653 Flowering Fern, or Osmund Royal. *Anglis.* *Royal Brachens. *Scotis.* 1882 *Garden* 28 Oct. 375/2 The *Royal Catchfly,..also with scarlet flowers. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plant*, In this Month [July] appear..*Royal Comfrey, Poppies. 1860 LOWE *Ferns* VIII. 7 The *Royal Fern, Osmund Royal, or Flowering Fern, is one of our handsomest British species. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) III. 763 Osmund Royal. Flowering Fern. *Royal Moonwort. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Palm*, *Royal palm, *Oreodoxa regia* of the West Indies and Florida. 1894 MAX O'RELL *J. Bull & Co.* 30 The well-named royal palm that raises its tall, straight trunk high into the air. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 226 The *royall Satyrions are found in certayne medowes and moyst woodes of England. *Ibid.* 225 *Royall Standergrasse or Palma Christi. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. (1870) 148 The gigantic leaf of the *royal water-lily of South America.

b. Applied to special varieties of fruit or vegetables.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 128 The great Royall Walnut doth for wholesomnesse in all respects far exceed the rest. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* 35 The Winter Royal Pear is of a new Date. *Ibid.* 38 The Royal Peach is of a middle Size. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 148 In June and July come on the Royal Bellgards, or Fair Looks..: Others are called Imperial Lettices from their size. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Apple Tree*, Royal Russetting. *Ibid.*, Devonshire Royal Wilding. *c* 1814 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 202/2 The Royal George is an excellent peach. *Ibid.* 209/2 The Royal russet, or leathercoat russet.

15. In various special collocations, as **royal antler** (see *sb.* 3 b); **royal arch**, one of the degrees of freemasonry; **royal bark**, a variety of cinchona bark; †**royal bob, gin**; **royal cocoon** (see quot.); **royal evil**, = KING'S EVIL; **royal flush, pendulum, poverty, preventive, scamp, stitch, suture, tine** (see quots.).

For *royal road* see ROAD *sb.* 6 c.

1849 CRAIG s.v., **Royal antler*, the third branch of the horn of a hart or buck, which shoots out from the rear. 1778 DERMOTT *Ahiman Rezon* 52 Having..mentioned that Part of Masonry commonly called the *Royal Arch, (which I firmly believe to be the Root, Heart, and Marrow of Free-Masonry). 1823 (*title*), Laws and Regulations, for the Order of Royal Arch Masons. 1869 *Findel's Hist. Freemasonry* (ed. 2) 182 The Royal Arch Degree, now the fourth degree in England, is in its essential elements decidedly French in its origin. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 782/1 The yellow, *royal, or Calisaya bark.., the produce of *Cinchona Calisaya.* 1729 A. BLUNT in Tovey *Brit. & For. Spirits* (1864) 68 Well from thee may it assume The glorious modern name of *Royal Bob. 1770 in Masson *Chatterton* II. iii. (1874) 163 A person..who had drunk so much royal-bob.. that she was now singing herself asleep. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 485/2 The cocoons which are kept for breeding are called *royal cocoons. 1836 R. FURNESS *Astrologer* II. Wks. (1858) 150 With the Confessor, touch'd the *royal evil. *c* 1895 THOMPSON *Poker Club* 6 A *Royal Flush—Ace, King, Queen, Jack (or Knave) and Ten Spot of the same suit. 1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Manuf. & Arts* s.v. *Horology*, The most important invention of this period was the anchor escapement.. The seconds pendulum with this escapement was called the **royal pendulum*. 1726 BAILEY, **Royal Poverty*, a modern Nick-name for the Liquor call'd Geneva or Genevre, because when Beggars are drunk they are as great as Kings. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Royal Preventive*,..Name of a quack lotion, being a solution of the acetate of lead. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.*, **Royal Scamps*, highwaymen who never rob any but rich persons, and that without ill-treating them. 1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 184 The *royal stitch was performed in this manner: the intestines being emptied,..an incision was made [etc.]. 1849 CRAIG s.v., *Royal stitch*, an old operation for the cure of inguinal hernia. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Oper. Surg.* 416 The **royal suture*. For this the sac was exposed entirely; it was then raised and sewn up by a suture. 1882 *Jrnl. R. Soc. Bengal* LI. II. 44 Further up the beam is a third snag..; this snag..I take to be analogous to the *royal tine. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 270 The royal tine is properly the same as the trez-tine.

b. Following the sb., as *cement, cider, purl royal*; †*metre royal* = *rhyme royal* (RHYME *sb.* 2 c).

1548 W. FORREST in *Starkey's England* p. lxxxiii, A notable warke..composed of late in meatre royall by..sir William forrest preeiste. 1684 HAINES (*title*), Aphorisms upon The New Way of Improving Cyder, or making Cyder-Royal. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 341 By adding Wormwood to Cyder-Royal..you may make it as good..as the best Purl-Royal. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 767 A cement..., composed of 4 parts of bricks powdered..; of one part of green vitriol..; and of one part of common salt. ..It is called the Cement Royal.

c. With names of colours, as *royal blue, purple, red.*

1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Ess., Plays, etc. (1906) 374 And seventy times in nearest blood he dy'd..his Royal Purple Pride. 1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 74 I'm an Officer, ..a sailor with old Jervis—A man of royal blue. 1835 FIELD *Chromatogr.* 111 Royal Blue is a deeper coloured and very beautiful smalt, and is also a vitreous pigment, principally used in painting on glass and enamel. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 4/1 Purple, blood-orange, royal red, and sun colour.

16. *Comb.*, as *royal-chartered, -hearted, -souled, -spirited, -towered*; *royal-rich.*

1600 BRETON *Strange Fortunes of Two Princes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 27/1 This roiall-spirited youth..fell thus to talke to himselfe. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 100 Whether thou be the Son Of..Medway smooth, or Royal Towred Thame. 1785 *Hist. York* II. 110 The Company of Linen-Weavers, which is a Royal-chartered Company. 1833 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* 191 In this great house so royal-rich, and wide. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 118 Royal-hearted Athanase, With Paul's own mantle blest. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 69 A great hearted, royal-souled man.

17. *Royal-cousin, -highness*, used as vbs., to address (one) by these titles.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* cxiii, De Ruyter bantered me about this Princess of Yug, and Royal Highnessed me unceasingly. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv, Their two Graces Do so dear-cousin and royal-cousin him.

B. *sb.*

1. †a. A king or prince. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 345 Scho rydes vp to þe heghe desse, by-fore þe royalle. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lv. 260 Alle the Royalles Comen hem vnto, and there to Iowe diden they homage. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* VII. viii, Hercules slough kynge Lamadone, And led awaye the royalles of the towne.

b. *colloq.* A member of the royal family; a royal personage.

1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* IV. iv. 169 We were too soon for company, except the Royals. 1807 T. CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem.* I. 80, I was conducted..to a room through which the royals pass in their way to the drawing-room. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 6/1 Any allusion to the indisposition of a 'Royal' appears to be considered at Court a species of treason.

†2. The name of various coins. *Obs.*

a. An English gold coin: = RIAL *sb.*[1] 3 a. *Rose royal*, = ROSE-NOBLE.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 655 This yere, was a newe coyne ordeyned by the Kynge, the whiche was namyd the royall, & was & yet is in value of x. shillynges, the halfe royall .v. s. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 197 A Royall containeth an Angell and a halfe, that is to say: x*s. jd.* 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* III. i, There's a brace of royals; prithee, help me to th' speech of her. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 392 As much as Crownes or Royalls outbid brasse farthings. 1688 [see ROSE-NOBLE 1].

b. = RIAL *sb.*[1] 3 b.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 471 To pay for euerych of ye sayd thre monethes..x. M. royalles of Fraunce, which at that tyme were in value after the rate of sterlynge money, euery royall .xxi. d. or .xiiii. sous Parys.

c. = REAL *sb.*[1] 1, RIAL *sb.*[1] 4.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1211/1 Good store of Spanish roials of plate. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 693 Arias Montanus valueth the shekel at foure Spanish royals. 1653 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 306 The Damages ..amounting to 298555 Royals ½ which is of our Money— 74638 *l.* 15 *s.* 00 *d.* 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 229, I found in this Seaman's Chest about fifty Pieces of Eight in Royals, but no Gold. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 43 We insure to you N upon Gold and Silver, Royals, and Pearls.

d. = REAL *sb.*[1] 2, RIAL *sb.*[1] 4 c.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 86 The Sultanies, and especially the Royals of eight,..is what they most seeke for. 1626 SIR R. COTTON *Sp. Alteration Coyn* in *Posthuma* (1651) 297 The said Royall of Eight runnes in account of Trade at 5.s. of his Majestie's now English money. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 A Royall of eight, or foure shillings and foure pence.

3. †a. The second branch or tine of a stag's horn, lying above the brow-antler. *Obs.*

[*c* 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv, þe reals, þe whiche be þe secunde tyndes, be nere þe aunteleres. 1486 (see RIAL *sb.*[1] 2).] 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* (1908) 238 The lowest Antliere is called The Brow Antliere,..the next Royall. 1621 COTGR., *Surentoillier*, the royall of a Stag, the Beancler of a Bucke; the second branch on either of their heads. 1623 COCKERAM I. s.v. *Pollard*, Royall is the next [start] growing aboue the Broach.

†b. (See quot. 1576.) *Obs.*

App. a mistake on the part of Turberville.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* (1908) 54 This first is called Antlier. The second Surantlier. All the rest which growe afterwardes, vntill you come to the crowne, palme, or croche, are called Royals and Surroyals. 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* III. xiv. 179 Skilfull Wood-men describing the head of a Hart, doe call the...*c.* Lowest antlier the Browantleliers, *d.* Next aboue thereunto the Bezanteliers, *e.* Next aboue that the Royall. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Navy of Landships*, Wks. I. 93 As a Hart hath..the Antliers, the Surantlers, the Royals, the Surroyals, and the Croches.

1883 *Science* I. 181 2 The fourth and fifth [tines] correspond somewhat closely to the 'royal' and 'sur-royal' of the Wapiti.

c. A stag having a head of twelve points or more.

1857 Q. VICTORIA *Jrnl. Highlands* 6 Oct., He had very fine horns, a royal on one side. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 74 A grand eleven-pointer, if not a 'Royal', standing out alone,

† 4. *ellipt.* A royal boat or vessel. *Obs.*—1

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 40 The Prince taking her for some Pirats ship..commanded the Galley-slaves of his Royall, to row amaine.

5. *Naut.* A royal sail.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Mar.* (1780), *Royal*, a name given to the highest sail..in any ship. It is spread..above the top-gallant-sail. 1798 CAPT. BERRY in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 50 It was necessary to take in the royals when we hauled upon a wind. 1834 CAPT. MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 340 We clapped on the royals to follow her. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv, We spread more canvas than she did, having royals and sky-sails fore and aft.

b. *attrib.* (also for *royal mast*).

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv, We were called up at night to send down the royal yards. 1841 — *Seaman's Man.* 11 The royal shrouds..are fitted like those of the top-gallant masts. *Ibid.* 18 The royal clewlines are single.

6. A kind of small mortar (see quot. 1802).

1790 BEATSON *Naval & Mil. Mem.* II. 78 The enemy, on their taking possession of Fort St. Phillip's, found..seventy mortars including royals and cohorns. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Royals*, in artillery, are a kind of small mortars, which carry a shell whose diameter is 5.5 inches.

7. *pl.* a. (See quot. 1802.)

1762 *Cal. Home Office Papers* (1878) 168 The King approves of the succession in the Royals on Col. Masterton's retiring. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The First Regiment of Foot..is likewise sometimes called *Royal Scotch* and *Royals*. 1840 GEN. MERCER in R. J. Macdonald *Hist. Dress R.A.* (1899) 53 The 1st Royals long retained their queues after every other regiment had discarded them.

b. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 583 *Royals*, a familiar appellation for the marines since the mutiny of 1797, when they were so distinguished for the loyalty and steadiness they displayed.

c. (See quot. 1893.)

1883 SIMS *How the Poor Live* xii, His big book with the list of the names of regular men, or 'Royals', open before him. 1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss., Royals*, men who get the first chance of dock work, and, like a casual labourer, can be paid or taken on at any time, but receive no week's notice as permanent men do.

Royalet (roi·ălet). Now *rare*. Forms: 7 royalett(e, royallet, royolet, 7, 9 royalet. [f. ROYAL *sb.* 1 + -ET, perh. after F. *roitelet*.] A petty king or chieftain; a kinglet, princelet.

Used by several writers in the 17th cent., and revived by Southey and Landor in the 19th.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. viii. 22 These royolets contented themselves, that their crowns..were as bright..as those of the mightiest monarchs. 1660 — *Mixt Contempl.* II. xli. 60 King Hen. the Seventh was much troubled..with Idols, Scenecal Royaletts, poor, petty, pittifull Persons, who pretended themselves Princes. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 460 b, Causing the Royalets to become Homagers to the Crown of England.

1808 SOUTHEY *Chron. Cid* 432 Royalets swarm in the barbarous ages of society. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 501/2 Defend me from being carried down the stream of time among a shoal of royalets. 1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* II. 63 At Kikuzu the caravan found a royalet,.. whose magical powers were greatly feared.

Royalism (roi·ăliz'm). [f. as next + -ISM, or ad. F. *royalisme*.] Attachment or adherence to the monarchy or to the principle of monarchical government.

1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 133 Suspected of royalism, or federalism, moderantism [etc.]. 1795 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 99 Accusing them of inclining to royalism. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 51 Like Hume, he inspires pity for royalty, rather than royalism. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* I. 260 Royalism in this district is sometimes real fanaticism. 1891 *Spectator* 11 July, That is the very essence, not of royalism,..new or old, but of modern democracy.

Royalist (roi·ălist). Also 7 royallist. [f. ROYAL *a.* + -IST, or ad. F. *royaliste* (1611 Cotgr.).]

1. A supporter or adherent of the sovereign or the sovereign's rights, esp. in times of civil war, rebellion, or secession; a king's man; a monarchist.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 12 His Majesty and all Royalists must necessarily yeeld, that the Ports, Forts, Navy,..are not his, but the Kingdomes in point of right. 1651 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 278 There are abundance of Royalists gone for England from these parts and many more are going. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 166/1 Notwithstanding what may be urg'd in his Favour as a Royalist. 1812 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 209 He appears to have made no effectual resistance to the progress of the royalists. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* v. I. 154 Of the royalists a single man was killed.

transf. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Th.* II. I. 295 He [i. e. the devil] will be..a zealous Royalist for Cæsar.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1817 LADY MORGAN *France* II. (1818) I. 237 In the course of the same evening; *assisting* at a *royalist* dinner, drinking *ultra* tea, and supping *en républicaine*. 1838 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 289 This conflict between a Royalist education, and the spirit of the modern world. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 293 Observing a royalist post, he advanced towards it alone. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. 228 Rheims was restored to the royalist Archbishop.

2. *nonce-use.* A Royal Academician.

1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 20/1 Such a squeeze of frames, as we invariably find in the Architectural Room of the Royalists.

Hence **Royali·stic, Royali·stical** *adjs.*

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 411 Effacements both of royalistical and pietistical inscriptions. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 43 We wonder at his royalistic zeal. 1891 J. K. CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* VII. ii. 339 The royalistic form of the Messianic Conception.

† **Royality.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 royallity. [f. ROYAL *a.* + -ITY, perh. after *regality*.] = ROYALTY.

1607 J. REYNOLDS *Haggai* viii. (1649) 94 Amidst his royallity, his goodly apparell, his golden chaines. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 51 The Royality in Lacedemonia hath predominated both in War and Sacrifices. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xi. § 3 It was found, that His Majesties Palaces..were in Law no part of the Regality, but off the Royality.

Royaliza·tion. *rare*—1. [f. next + -ATION.] Conversion to royalism.

1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 13 The complete royalization of nearly the whole people.

Royalize (roi·ălәiz), *v.* Also 6–7 roialize, royallize, 7, 9 royalise (9 *Sc.* -ese). [f. ROYAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render royal; to invest with a royal character or standing.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix, Rich Alexandria drugges.. Shall royallize the table of my king. 1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* II. (1640) 122 Our Saviour.., whose least alliance could have royalized the basest family. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 136 All the King's labour was to royalize Gaveston into as high a pitch as he could. 17.. *Winning of Isle of Man* in Evans *O. B.* (1784) I. 279 The princely garter..,An order..Which brave king Edward did devise, And with his person royalize. 1809 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XV. 102 We royalized the cause of Spain; we made it a contest between king Ferdinand and king Joseph. 1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1860) 34 When they shall be royalized and glorified in the Kingdom of their Father.

transf. 1861 *Medical Times* 20 Apr. 421/2 An antelope comes from the Queen, and Royalises the collection.

b. To render famous, celebrate.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. iii, For fates and oracles [of] Heaven have sworn To royalize the deeds of Tamburlaine. 1605 BRETON *Soule's Immort. Crowne* Ded., The Patrone of all vertue will so Royallize your praise in the Heauens. 1636 BALLARD in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 35 To Royalize thy glory: The world turnes Chronicle, and speakes a story.

2. *intr.* To bear rule as a monarch; to play the king. Also with *it*.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnificence* 79 Even hee..must be both Just and Wise, If long hee look to Rule and Royalize. 1652 E. BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. XXXV. 85 The glorious list Of heirs of God,..Who royalize it there by Grace's high acquist. 1829 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 24 In elbuck-chair He sat and royalees'd it there.

Hence **Roy·alized** *ppl. a.*, **Roy·alizing** *vbl. sb.*

1652 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. XXVI. 213 The Crown of England, for ever now made triple by the Royallizing of that of Ireland amongst the rest. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 445 The new royaliz'd Presbyterians.

Royally (roi·ăli), *adv.* Also 4 roialliche, 4–7 -ally, 5 -aly; 6 royallie, -aly. [f. ROYAL *a.*]

1. With the pomp or splendour appropriate to a king or sovereign; magnificently, splendidly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 378 It is ful fair to..haue a Mantel roialliche ybore. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1687 On huntyng be they riden roially. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1487 In a chayar, apparaylyd royally, There sate Dame Doctryne. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 211 The beautifull Queene was royally led to and from the Church..by two Kings. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 72, I suld at fairis be found.. To schaw my renoun, royaly. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 All the..quadrantes, bayes and edifices, were royally entrayled. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 603 It shall be so my care, To haue you royally appointed, as if The Scene you play, were mine. 1638 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (ed. 5) 52 Isaac.., royally mounted vpon one of the Emperors horses, .. was by them brought from the temple to the court. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 578/1 His children were not royally brought up. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 412 Around him he gazes, and ne'er can tire Of the pomp so royally bright. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* vii. 6 Where royally Battus old reposeth.

2. With the power or authority of a king; in a manner befitting a king.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 58 A-boue all kynges..Royally I reigne in welthe with-out woo. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 258 Kyng Henry ouercame the Frenshe Kynge royally in batayll. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1712 Greit King Humanitie, That in my Regioun Royally dois ring. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 21 The Castle royally is mann'd, my Lord, Against thy entrance. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 367 When Desolation royally careers Over thy wretched country. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvi, George pooh-poohed the wine and bullied the waiters royally. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 452/1 His grandparents had a good right to leave their mark on the town. They conquered it right royally.

b. *colloq.* Gloriously (*drunk*).

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* v, Getting royally drunk.

3. With royal munificence or liberality.

1601 LD. MOUNTJOY in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 134 If in those two kinds we be not royally supplied, men and money will serve us to little purpose. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* II. 3 The soldiers considering how this captain entreated them very royally [etc.]. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 118 Bestow'd on man..Royally, freely, for his bounty sake. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereew.* xxvi, Hereward is a man of his word, and pays his soldiers' wages royally.

† 4. In a monarchical manner; monarchically.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* i. (1885) 110 Wereby it may appere..that it was bettir to the peple to be ruled politekely and roialy, than to be ruled only roialy. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 250 They shoulde returne into Portugall more roially affected.

† **Royalme.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 4–7 roialme (5 -elme); 4–6 royalme (5–6 -aulme). β. 4 roiame, 5 -aume; 4–5 royam(m)e, 5 -aume. γ. 5 royme. [a. OF. *roialme, roiaume, roiame* (mod.F. *royaume*), var. of *reialme*, etc. REALM. Cf. also RIALM.] A kingdom, realm.

α. *c* 1350 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14321 Al þe roialme was in speyr. *Ibid.* 14763 Þe seueþe roialme. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 23 Þe Roialme and holy chirche and here owen soules..to reulen and kepen. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 135 That he be..obeyaunte to the laue of god, and al his roielme. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xix. 211 Noon ought to come within the roialme without a gode saufconduyte. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 Preamble, Henry the vijth late King of this Roialme of Englond. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (Arb.) 39 The whole royalme is fylled..with hiered souldiours. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 5 The Alexandrianes had driven their King out of his Roialme.

β. *c* 1350 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1954 Als þe þre royames lys. *Ibid.* 14325 Constantyn..tok hym þe roiame in kepyng. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 7 To destroie Roiaumes and countreis by roialle gret power. 1493 HEN. VII in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 9 To the subversion of this our ioyaume.

γ. 1474 in *Coventry Leet Bk.* 413 Concernyng the well of vs, oure Royme, and subgettes of the same. 1482 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1711) XII. 166/1 Gevyng to theym..Auctorite to go and adresse theymself unto the Royme of Scotlond.

b. The kingdom *of* heaven or paradise.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 192/2 The royame of heuen is nyghe to them that doo penaunce. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (1506) I. iii, The chirche of the royalme of paradyse.

Royal oak.

1. A sprig of oak worn to commemorate the restoration of Charles II in 1660. Hence *Royal Oak Day*, the 29th of May, Oak Apple Day. (Now only in local use.)

The name of 'the Royal Oak' was given to the tree at Boscobel in Shropshire, in which Charles II hid himself during his flight after the battle of Worcester in 1651.

17.. in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) 354 Royal Oak The Whigs to provoke. 1777 BRAND ibid. App. 353 Of Royal-Oak Day. 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 490 Each young loyalist is armed with a nettle..with which..are coerced those unfortunates who are unprovided with 'royal oak'. 1884 *Folk-Lore Jrnl.* II. 382 Those who did not conform to the usages of the 'Royal Oak day' were pelted with rotten eggs.

b. The constellation *Robur Carolinum*.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 487/1 The new Southern Constellations...*Robur Carolinum*, The Royal Oak.

2. The species *Quercus regia*.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 215/1 *Q. regia*, the Royal Oak. Leaves stalked,..heart-shaped, wavy... From Koordistan.

Royalty (roi·ălti). Forms: 4–6 royalte, 5–6 -tee, 6 -tye (5 royalltye), 6–7 -tie, 6– royalty; 5 ro(i)alte, 5–6 roialtie. [a. OF. *roialté*: see ROYAL *a.* Cf. also REALTY[1] and RIALTY.]

1. The office or position of a sovereign; royal dignity; royal power, sovereignty.

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 60 Whi sholdist thou my Roialte oppresse? 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 151 Of the roialte and riches of goode men comyth goodnys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 156 b, Though the kynge were before hym in his robes of golde, he wolde lytell regarde his royalte. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 130 Heare our English King, For thus his Royaltie doth speake in me. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 47 Vpon which name of Basilides, deriued from Basilius, signifying a King, he assured himselfe of royalty. 1704 TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* II. i, Exert your Royalty, and be your self. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 39 Tarquin..added also the ensigns of royalty, in imitation of the Lydian kings. 1813 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 16 He might live many years, though incapable of the functions of royalty. 1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* (1862) 79 All true royalty is ruling power.

transf. and *fig.* 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xvii, The Arab superbly stalking under his striped blanket that hung like royalty upon his stately form. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. ix. 382 The splendour of a recognized intellectual royalty.

† b. The personality of a sovereign; (his or her) majesty. *Obs.*

1581 DERRICKE *Image Irel.* D iij, Her Maiestie.., whose royaltie not only wisheth them good, but also doth them good. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix, I came to have your royalties to dine With Friar Bacon here in Brazen-nose. 1612 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 15, I haue stay'd To tyre your Royaltie.

† c. The sovereignty or sovereign rule *of* (a state).

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* C iv b, Which of you will perswade my Elidure To take vpon him Englands royaltie? 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. iv. 42 His Masters Child, as worshipfully he tearmes it, Shall lose the Royaltie of Englands Throne.

† d. Authority or warrant *to* do something. *Obs.*

1633 FORD *Broken Ht.* III. ii, Your fiery metal, or your springal blaze Of huge renown, is no sufficient royalty To print upon my forehead the scorn, cuckold.

2. Magnificence, pomp, splendour. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 54 He roode tho vppon a Foreste stronde With grete rowte and roialte. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. i. 101 And so they rode fresshly with grete royalte..tyl that they came nyghe vnto london. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 249 Salomon in all his royalte was neuer cladde with so fayre a colour and beaute. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 9 Nature, which dooth heere present hir selfe in all hir royaltie. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 465 Who is able to value the royalty of this marriage accordingly?

† b. *pl.* Royal qualities. *Obs.*—1

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 171 As manie as have written of the praises and roialties of that vertue.

3. Kinglike or majestic character or quality; greatness, lordliness; munificence, generosity.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 74 b, The Frenchemen made bokes, shewyng the triumphant doynges of the Car-

dinalles royaltie. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 50 In his Royaltie of Nature reignes that Which would be fear'd. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 178 'Tis wonder That an inuisible instinct should frame them To Royalty vnlearn'd. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 102 In a certaine royalty of Speech. 1769 GRAY *Ode Installat.* 81 Profane thy inborn royalty of mind. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 522 He ascribes her fears to the royalty of her spirit. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 51 A notorious spendthrift, without money of his own, but famous for his royalty to men at arms.

4. Royal persons collectively or individually.

1480 *Robt. Dewyll* 496 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 238 There lyeth the Duches of Normandye, With many a lorde of her counsell, Of all thys greate lande the royalltye. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 5 As a braunch and member of this Royalty, By whom this great assembly is contriu'd. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. iii. 155 To the succeeding Royalty he leaues The healing Benediction.

1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 133 Proud Royalty! how altered in thy looks! 1752 MASON *Elfrida* let. i, Affections rais'd rather from the impulse of common humanity, than the distresses of royalty and the fate of kingdoms. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. xi. P 4, I had to beat the hoof so long, that I began to suspect .. royalty had gone another way. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv, Treating him very much, in fact, as English royalty during the last generation treated another Irish bard.

b. *pl.* Royal persons; members of the royal family. Also *transf.*

1813 LADY BURGHERSH *Lett.* (1893) 51 They are just like the Windsor Royalties, for they literally know every thing. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 42 If less than this, they are.. dramatic royalties. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* xvi. 269 This long line of departed royalties (there were twenty-seven of them).

c. *pl.* Anecdotes about royal persons. *nonce-use.*

1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 221, I have told you royalties enough!

5. *pl.* Prerogatives, rights, or privileges pertaining to, or enjoyed by, the sovereign. Also rarely in *sing.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4005, I salle neuer..regnne in my royaltez, ne halde my Rownde Table. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* VII. (1520) 85 b, Other royaltees that perteyne unto the crowne. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xv. 260 Forgetting quite the losse of all other royalties whatsoeuer, he maketh mone for nothing, but onely this. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 176 Thou and thine vsurpe The Dominations, Royalties, and rights Of this oppressed boy. 1633 BURROUGHS *Sov. Brit. Seas* (1651) 6 It were strange to thinke that Princes..will relinquish the possession of those Royalties which they and their Ancestors have held beyond all memory. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 451 Wherefore do I assume These Royalties, and not refuse to Reign? *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1682) 75 The Wages heretofore shall stand, so as the Kings Royalty be saved. 1855 W. H. MILL *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 185 The heir to the deserted throne and lost royalties of David.

† b. *pl.* Emblems or insignia of sovereignty. *Obs.*

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 122 This iolly Iupiter clothed in his royalties. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 173 He told Capt. Church, these were Philips Royalties which he was wont to adorn himself with when he sat in State. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 39 He assumed a crown of gold..and robes of purple. It was, perhaps, the splendour of these royalties that first raised the envy of the late king's sons.

6. A royal prerogative or right, esp. in respect of jurisdiction, granted by the sovereign to an individual or corporation.

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 255/2 Seased of the Lordships and Mannours of Coverton, and the Roialtie of the Hundred of Penwith. 1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 383 The Maior and Burgesses of Oxon do stande so muche .. uppon theire right and royaltie of the Thames. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) I. 151 Sir Henry Wallope..hath a very brave command and royalty and revenue hereabout. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 333 Its Royalty was transmitted to Jedburgh, the Chief Royal Burgh of the Shire. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* I. 92 The bill for extending the royalty of the city of Edinburgh over certain adjoining lands. 1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms* 45 *Royalty*, the minerals, with the right of working them... Beneath copyhold land, the royalty is vested in the lord of the manor. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 433 The lordship of Man was accounted as a royalty and conveyed within the island itself certain sovereign rights.

b. *pl.* (In later use chiefly denoting rights over minerals.) Also *fig.*

1580 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 8, Sept. 10th Sir Humfry Gilbert graunted me my request to him made by letter, for the royalties of discovery all to the North above the parallell of the 50 degree of latitude. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* V. iii. 81 Buy out the remnant of his royalties. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 589 The Kings authority hath..abrogated all those royalties, prerogatives, and priviledges, which the Lords Marchers enjoyed. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 32 Mines of Gold and Silver, Treasure trove, Mulcts for offences, and other privileges, which being originally in the Kings, were by them granted, and made Royalties in the hands of Subjects. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 145 The sufferings of the Laity were become the royalties of the Clergy.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 647 With the property were inseparably connected extensive royalties. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 580 Landed proprietors here as elsewhere became anxious to lease their royalties.

c. A payment made to the landowner by the lessee of a mine in return for the privilege of working it.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 231/1 This payment, which is denominated 'dues' or 'royalty',..is..a matter of right, and claimed..whether the mine is profitable to the parties working it or not. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 1 Royalty or rent paid by the lessee for working and disposing of minerals.

attrib. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/1 The enormous royalty rents paid..for the right to get coal.

d. A sum paid to the proprietor of a patented invention for the use of it.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 103 For share of royalties given by a foreign patentee to his agent in England.

e. A payment made to an author, editor, or composer for each copy of a book, piece of music, etc., sold by the publisher, or for the representation of a play. Also *attrib.*

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* May 138 Houses which..paid no royalty to authors. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/3 If people could not sing these songs in private houses,..the publisher would lose his trade and the author his royalty. 1885 *Times* 3 April 4/4 Abt's compositions .. seldom rise above the level of what in England is called the 'royalty song'. 1894 *Daily News* 6 June 2/4 The royalties, that is to say the payments made during the year 1893 for permission to represent the play.

7. a. *Sc.* = RIALTY 2 c.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Schireff*, The indwellers within the schireff-dom and royaltie thereof. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. iv. § 7 Royal palaces, though locally situated in boroughs of regality, were adjudged to be no part of the regality, but of the royalty. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 209 There are within the city of Glasgow, properly so called, technically named 'the royalty', one hundred and two thousand inhabitants. 1860 CAIRNS *Mem. J. Brown* vi. 179 All beyond the bounds of what is called the royalty were exempted.

b. A domain, manor, etc., in possession of royal rights or privileges. ? *Obs.*

1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 94 For a man to bee forbidden to Fish before my Hous or Royaltie is the common custom, although grounded upon no Law. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 202 An ancient Custom of the Royalty of Ensham. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 169 P 5, I have bought that little Hovel which borders upon his Royalty.

c. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 120 The roads which should remain open as thoroughfares for the working of the distant parts of the 'royalty' or field of operations. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 207 *Royalty*, the mineral estate or area of a colliery, or a portion of such property. A field of mining operations.

8. A royal domain; a kingdom, realm; a monarchical state.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 88 In quondam times her royalties were more spacious, as soveranizing over many Townes of quality a great way removed. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 38 This petty royalty,..raised upon the foot of chance, rather than blood. *a* 1754 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* (1755) IV. 3 All republicks were formed upon the ruin of such little royalties. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 6 She raised herself ..to an electorate, and at last to a royalty, not only in name but in power. 1878 STUBBS *Lect. Mod. Hist.* (1886) 204 The titles of the several royalties which thus came to an end were claimed..by other competitors.

transf. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VII. 72 Each [raven] taking a particular district as their peculiar royalty.

b. Monarchical government.

1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. § 365 The politic royalty of England, distinguished from the government of absolute kingdoms by the fact that it is rooted in the desire and institution of the nation. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. III. i. 1 While the Chief of the Executive has..been called King or Emperor, there has been no royalty in France.

Royd, *Sc.*: see ROYET *a.*

Royd(e, obs. forms of ROID *a.*, RUDE *a.*

Royed, *a. Sc.* [f. Gael. *ruaidhe* 'a defect in fir timber'.] (See quot.)

1870 SMITH *New Hist. Aberdeenshire* I. 348 The old larch trees..are often found 'royed' or affected with heart rot.

† **Roy·et**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 royat, 7 roiot. [App. an irreg. var. of RIOT, but cf. also OF. *ruit* noise.] Riot, extravagance, dissipation.

1567 J. MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 85 b, To the intent that their youth should keepe good rule and not go at royat. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. (1592) 238 Now and then they passe their boundes, suffering their wits to runne royet. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI. xi. 925 The like roiot and loosenesse of life tooke hold of the rest of the Kings captaines.

Royet (roi·ət), *a. Sc.* Also 8–9 royit, 9 royat, roy't, royt. [Cf. prec. and RIOT *a.*]

†1. Extravagant, nonsensical. *Obs.*—1

1553 *Douglas' Æneis* VIII. Prol. 147 To rede I begane The royetest ane ragment with mony ratt rime.

2. Riotous, wild; *esp.* of children.

The synonymous *void*, *royd*, may be a variant of this, but cf. also ROID *a.*

1737 RAMSAY *Prov.* (1750) 83 Royet lads may make sober men. *a* 1773 FERGUSSON *Elegy J. Hogg* xvi. Poems (1789) II. 84 Ye royit louns! just do as he'd do. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 55 Wi' spraichs o' bairns, a royat pack, Loupin' and shoutin' at his back. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 12 Believing that at last the awful something or other had happened to the royt lassie.

Roy·et, *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 6 royot, 9 royat, etc. [Cf. prec. and RIOT *v.*] *intr.* To riot, be riotous, live riotously.

1591 LODGE *Catharos* (Hunterian Cl.) 20 Alcibiades may royot, Timon may curse, Diogenes may bite. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 414. 1866 GREGOR *Dial. Banff.*

Roy·etness. *Sc.* Also 6 royitnes. [f. ROYET *a.*] Wildness; romping.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 177 Neuer word in veritie, but all in waist went, Throu royitnes and raving that mayd myne ene reyll. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl., Royetness*, romping.

† **Roy·etous**, *a. Obs.* [f. ROYET *sb.*] Riotous. Hence † **Roy·etously** *adv. Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xv. 13 There he wasted his goodes with royetous livinge. 1536 LYNDESAY *Answ. King's Flyting* 48 Lyke ane boisteous Bull, 3e rin..Royatouslie lyke ane rude Rubeatour.

† **Roy·ishly**, *adv. Obs.*—0 (See quot.)

1598 FLORIO, *Alasgangheramente*, lauishly, at randon, royishly, out of frame.

Royl(e, obs. forms of ROIL *sb.* and *v.*

† **Roy·let.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ROY *sb.*[1] + -LET.] = ROYALET.

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* Wks. (1673) 215 Whether Inferiour Commonalties and small Roylets be not as great a Bar to an Universal Tranquility. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 519 Cæsar calls all the Lords of France, having free-franchise within their own demesnes, Roylets.

Royme, variant of ROYALME *Obs.*

Royn, *a. Sc. Obs.*—1 (Meaning uncertain.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 121 Gymp gerraflouris thar royn [*v.r.* thareon] levys vnschet.

Royne. *Sc.* [Cf. ROON.] A strip of cloth.

1821 GALT *Legatees* vii. 199 An oi thodox corn, or bunyan, that could as little bear a touch from the royne-slippers. 1823 — *Entail* XXVII, A mahogany cradle shod wi' roynes.

Royne, obs. f. RHINE[1], var. ROIN *sb.* and *v.* **Roynish**, **-ous**, varr. ROINISH, -OUS. **Roynows**, obs. f. RUINOUS. **Royolet**, obs. f. ROYALET. **Roys**, obs. f. ROOSE, ROSE. **Roysche**, obs. f. RUSH. **Royson**, obs. f. RAISIN. **Royst**, etc., obs. f. ROIST.

Royston crow (roi·stən). Also 7 Roiston. [f. the place-name *Royston* on the borders of Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire.] The hooded or grey crow (*Corvus cornix*).

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Corneille*, *Corneille cmmantelée*, the Roiston Crow, or winter Crow, whose backe, and bellie are of an ashie colour. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 160 Crowes of mingled colour, such as wee call Royston Crowes. 1734 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 22 The Royston Crow..; on the Heathes about Newmarket, Royston, and elsewhere in Cambridgeshire it is frequently seen in Winter Time. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlii, Royston, or grey crows, are winter birds that come much about the same time with the woodcock. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 253 The royston or grey-backed crow (*Cornus cornix*). 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* i, At all times they are haunted with sea mews and royston [*sic*] crows.

Royt, obs. var. ROIT *sb.* and *v.* **Roytelet**, obs. f. ROITELET. **Royter**, var. ROITER. **Royther**, obs. f. RUDDER.

Rozelle, var. of ROSELLE. **Rozen**, **Rozin**, obs. ff. ROSIN. **Rozet**, var. ROSET *sb.*[2] **Rozinante**, var. ROSINANTE. **Rozye**, var. of REZAI.

Ru, obs. form of ROW *a.*, RUE.

Rub (rʌb), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 rubbe, 7–8 rubb. [f. RUB *v.*[1]]

1. An act or spell of rubbing.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 23 That no tree..touch his fellowes...If they touch, the winde will cause a forcible rub. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 96 It costs him many a Rub with his Paws, before he can make his Top-Lights to shine clearly. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 13 It got a good rub of harrowing, so as to fill up the seams betwixt the furrows. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 597 For every six turns of circular motion, it must receive two or three rubs across the diameter. 1892 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 138 By doing this the feathers all came off with a rub.

b. *spec.* The act of rubbing down a horse.

1662 *Dk. Newcastle's Racing Rules* (MS. Wood 276 a, fol. 149), The reliefe is to be onely water, the Rub but halfe an houre, and then the Judge is to bid them mount.

c. The act of 'rubbing' *down*, or searching, a prisoner. (Cf. RUB *v.*[1] 8 c.)

1903 NEVILL *Penal Serv.* v. 43 The search parade and the 'rub down' four times a day constitute a sort of drill.

2. a. *Bowls.* An obstacle or impediment by which a bowl is hindered in, or diverted from, its proper course; also, the fact of a bowl meeting with such impediment.

In 16–17th cent. freq. in figurative contexts.

1586 HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 97/1 Whereby appeareth how dangerous it is to be a rub, when a king is disposed to sweepe an alleie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 4 *La.* Madame, wee'le play at Bowles. *Qu.* 'Twill make me thinke the World is full of Rubs, And that my fortune runnes against the Byas. *c* 1623 MIDDLETON *No Wit like Woman's* II. iii, There's three rubs gone, I've a clear way to the mistress. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xix. 440 He would not..lay the unexpected rubs in the allie to the bowlers fault, who took good aim though missing the mark. 1681 FLAVEL *Right. Man's Ref.* 196 It spoils their game by an unforeseen rub in the green. 1757 J. ABERCROMBIE in R. Rogers *Jrnl.* (1883) 73 It is impossible to play at bowls without meeting with rubs. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 180/2 A 'rub'..is when a jack or bowl, *in transitu*, comes in contact with any object on the green.

† b. In general use: Any physical obstacle or impediment to movement. Also *fig. Obs.*

1679 FRANCE *Add. Narrative* 16 A Bowl thrown from the Top of an Hill, leaps over all Rubs, Lets, and Impediments, till it comes to the bottom. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 59 Water..passes along..whilst it has no resistance before it; but if it meets with any rub, it spreads all round about. 1734 — *Exp. Phil.* I. 220 The Pole [of a carriage] that bends sends back the Wheel a little when there is a Rub to be overcome. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 61 The point of the pencil..would perpetually meet with stops and rubs. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 131 Men..who would be perpetually putting rubs before the wheels of good government. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi,

There will be rubs in the smoothest road, specially when it leads up hill.

c. *Rub of* (or *on*) *the green*, in golf, an accidental interference with the course or position of a ball.

1842 in R. Clark *Golf* (1875) 140 The green has its bunkers, its hazards, and *rubs*. *a* 1875 *Ibid.* 276 Whatever happens to a ball by accident..must be reckoned a rub of the green. 1881 Forgan *Golfer's Handbk.* 35 Rub on the Green.

3. An obstacle, impediment, hindrance, or difficulty, of a non-material nature: † a. With addition of *in* (or *on*) *one's way*, *course*, etc. *Obs.*

Very common from *c* 1590 to *c* 1775.

1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Wks. (Grosart) I. 214 Some small rubs, as I heare, haue been cast in my way to hinder my comming forth, but they shall not profit. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 188 We doubt not now, But euery Rubbe is smoothed on our way. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. v. (1651) 580 They are well inclined to marry, but one rub or other is ever in the way. 1641 Sir R. Baker *Apol.* 115 The Clergie man hath..many Imployments which are as rubs in his course of Learning. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 62 Some Rubs I have put in the way of this Pretence. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* II. i. 49 If it is not too far gone; at least it may be worth one's while to throw a Rub in his way. 1790 *Bystander* 25 If the sister throws any rub in my way, so much the worse for her.

b. In general use. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

Very common during the 17th and 18th centuries.

1607 Middleton *Michaelmas Term* IV. iii, I have no sense to sorrow for his death, whose life was the only rub to my affection. 1640 Sir K. Digby in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 135 Your father..is at euery rubb called vpon by the King, as yf nothing could be well done, that he did not dictate. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xviii. 116 We must look for some Rubs in pursuit of Natural Knowledge. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* IV. Wks. 1751 VIII. 354 Which is a great Smoother of Rubs in publick Proceedings. 1793 Smeaton *Eddystone L.* § 176 These unexpected rubs were not however insuperable. 1806 Scott 11 Feb. in *Lockhart* II. iii. 93 Notwithstanding some little rubs, I have been able to carry through the transaction. 1814 Lady Burghersh *Lett.* (1893) 179 We had then just heard of the rub which Sacken's corps, under Blücher, had received.

c. In phr. *There's* (or *Here lies*) *the rub.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 65 To sleepe, perchance to Dreame; I, there's the rub. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 533 P1 But her Relations are not Intimates with mine. Ah! there's the Rub. *c* 1769 Goldsm. *Epil. to 'The Sisters'* 11, I will. But how? ay, there's the rub! 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxxiv, Here lies the rub...When she hears of you she will be at you. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* i. 28 Oh, the labour market! there's the rub!

† 4. A roughness; an unevenness or inequality. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* III. i. 134 To leaue no Rubs nor Botches in the Worke. 1647 H. More *Cupid's Conf.* xxxii, Nor rub nor wrinkle would thy verses spoil, Thy rhymes should run as glib and smooth as oyl. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II. ix, Able to discover the inequalities, rubbs, and hairiness of the Skin. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 78 It may be drawn over a floor with such notches, or rubs.

5. a. An intentional wound or chafe given to the feelings of another; in later use *esp.* a slight reproof or teasing.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 89 Both the former rubs, and this affront..wrought a marvellous abasement in his soule. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 277 They many times give them such rubs and mortifications, that they are quickly taken down. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 182 You have always one dry rub or another to give us. 1780 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* May, He failed not to give me a rub for my old offence. 1841 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Auto-da-Fé*, Each felt the rub, And in Spain not a Sub Much less an Hidalgo, can stomach a snub. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 135 Then I'd give 'em a rub up on the smoking mania. 1887 Service *Life Dr. Duguid* xvi. 102 She seldom saw me but she gied me a bit rub aboot Leezie.

b. An encounter with something annoying or disagreeable; an unpleasant experience in one's relations with others.

1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* IX. 48 Then chear, my soul; Let not the rubs of earth Disturb thy peace, or interrupt thy mirth. 1733 Miss Kelly in Swift *Lett.* (1768) IV. 41 Your friendship..makes me bear the common rubs of life with patience. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* I, We sometimes had those little rubs which Providence sends to enhance the value of its favours. 1822 Earl Dudley *Lett.* 23 Aug. (1840) 352 A man of business should be quick, decisive, and callous against small rubs. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 336 The Téméraire had doubtless had its rubs as a French battle-ship. 1899 *Speaker* 29 July 106/2 His deanery palled on him..; its quasi-episcopal rubs and worries..were to him intolerable.

6. *pl.* = Rubbers. *rare*—1.

1799 *Young's Annals Agric.* XXXIII. 418 (E. D. S.), A complaint [in sheep]..called by the shepherds [in Suffolk] the rubs or rubbers, because of their seeming to rub themselves to death.

7. a. *dial.* A mower's whetstone.

1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words* 321 *Rub*, the gritty, silicious aggregate with which the lusty mower whets his sythe. 1892 P. H. Emerson *Son of Fens* xiv. 110 Ha' you got a good old rough rub? My cutter is rather thick.

b. A plater's tool used for smoothing the silver.

1870 *Eng. Mechanic* 25 Feb. 573/1 We now come to the 'rubbing', which is a sort of burnishing with a rough burnisher called a rub.

† **Rub**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* (See Rub *v.*[2])

1613 *Uncas. Machiav.* 9 At Ruffe and Trumpe note thou the dealers rubs. [1613 *Answ. Uncas. Machiav.* F 2 For deale or rub, whose hap so ere it be to haue, The knaue of Clubs will euer be a knaue.]

Rub (rʊb), *sb.*[3] Abbrev. of Rubber *sb.*[2] 2.

1830 H. Lee *Mem. Manager* II. vii. 28 Play an occasional rub or two at whist. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 9 The good players are playing high..—five gold mohurs on the rub. 1887 Ashby Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 139 We've heaps of friends, a quiet 'rub', A pleasant dinner at the Club.

Rub (rʊb), *v.*[1] Also 4–7 rubbe (4 robbe), 5–6 roub, 6 roub. [ME. *rubben*, = LG. *rubben* (whence prob. Da. *rubbe*, Sw., Norw., and Icel. *rubba*): the further etym. is obscure.]

I. *trans.* 1. To subject (a surface or substance) to the action of something (as the hand, a cloth, etc.) moving over it, or backwards and forwards upon it, with a certain amount of pressure and friction. Also with compl. (quots. 1377, 1697).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 99 Pus sone his doctour, As rody as a rose rubbed [*v.r.* robbed] his chekes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Rubbyn, or chafyn, *frico*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 To Rub, *fricare*. 1530 Palsgr. 695/1 Rubbe the chyldes heed, nouryce, to bring hym aslepe. 1553 Bale *Vocation* 35 b, A gentilman of the contraie..rubbed me on the elbowe and bad me..lete him alone. 1611 Bible *Tobit* xi. 12 And when his eyes beganne to smart, he rubbed them. 1678 Lady Chaworth in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. V. 48 A wolfe's tooth..to rub his teeth with for easier breeding them. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 542 Th' officious Nymphs..rub his Temples, with fine Towels, dry. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 244, I..caused Friday to rub his Ankles. 1826 F. Reynolds *Life & Times* I. 145 Sending our horses to the stables, and seeing them well rubbed, and fed. 1842 Tennyson *Day-Dream, Revival* 19 The king awoke,..And yawn'd, and rubb'd his face. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 432 Socrates, sitting up on the couch, began to bend and rub his leg.

Prov. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. i. 40 My selfe will for you fight, As ye have done for me; the left hand rubs the right. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IX. 196 In the Country, one hand rubb's the other as in Cities.

absol. 1662 *Dk. Newcastle's Racing Rules* (MS. Wood 276 a, fol. 149), There must be three heats, the first to Sparton-hill, there to rub halfe an hour.

b. To press (ears of corn) with friction between the hands, in order to extract the grain. (Cf. 11 b.)

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 117 Fane at evin for to bring hame a single, Syne rubb it at ane vthir auld wyfis ingle. 1526 Tindale *Luke* vi. 1 His disciples plucked the eares of corne, and ate them, and rubbed them in their hondes.

c. To make (one's hands) move over and press upon each other, as a sign of satisfaction.

1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* Lxxxii, [He] rubbed his hands, and was scarce able to contain the fullness of his glee. 1831 Scott *Ct. Rob.* vi, He sighed and rubbed his hands with pleasure, like a man newly restored to liberty. 1893 Forbes-Mitchell *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 220 Sir Colin.. jumped to his feet, rubbing his hands.

d. To press with friction against (a thing).

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 154 Idle cows rubbing the post.

e. *spec.* (See quot. 1861.)

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 647/1 These brasses are capable of being 'rubbed', that is, of having an impression taken of them.. by covering them with paper, and rubbing with some fitting substance upon the paper. A likeness of the brass is thus produced, the plain portions being dark, and the incisions remaining white. 1879 Westwood *Lapid. Wallie* 157 She placed the stone in the south porch of the church, where I carefully examined, drew, and rubbed it.

2. To subject to pressure and friction in order to clean, polish, make smooth, or sharpen. Also const. *with*.

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* vi. 28 If it were a brasun vessel, it shal be rubbid, and washe with water. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 561 Who rubbeth now, who froteth now his lippes With dust, with sond, with straw, with clooth, with chippes? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 The more it is polysshed or rubbed, the more perfytly it receyueth the lyght. 1530 Palsgr. 695/1, I rubbe thynges with a cloute to make them cleane, *je torche*. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 128 Goe sir, rub your Chaine with crums. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 75 That this sort of work to be Rubbed..is worth thirty four or thirty five shillings a Rod. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Handyworks* I. iv. 64 When you have occasion to take your Iron out of the Stock to rub it, that is to whet it. *a* 1756 Eliza Heywood *New Present* (1771) 252 To rub the stove and fire-irons. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* I. 491 They are kept very neat, being rubbed with a mop almost every day. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 426/1 The two faces of the tool must be rubbed to such an obtuse angle as to appear almost straight. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 172 The masses..have been rubbed as round as pebbles. 1861 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* (ed. 2) 61 The old-fashioned polished oak floor, which is wet-rubbed and dry-rubbed every morning to remove the dust.

fig. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* cxlv. (1774) I. 398 You will now, in the course of a few months, have been rubbed at three of the considerable Courts of Europe.

b. *fig.* To revive, stir up, in respect of memory or recollection. More freq. with *up*: see 13 a, b, c.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 248 If at our arriuall thou wilt renew thy tale, I will rub my memorie. 1622 Fletcher *Span. Cur.* II. i, The Mony rubbs 'em into strange remembrances. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Travels* 110 This would rub afresh his former iniustice..that all men might see apparantly his auarice. 1813 Scott 25 July in *Lockhart*, You should rub him often on this point, for his recollection becomes rusty.

† c. To examine closely. *Obs. rare.*

a 1614 D. Dyke *Myst. Self-deceiving* (1614) 340 To haue the conscience rubbed and ransacked. So that with Dauid it cryeth: Try mee, O Lord. 1653 Z. Bogan *Mirth Chr. Life* 21, I will not rub the questions whether these angells can contract themselves.

3. a. To affect painfully or disagreeably; to annoy, irritate. Chiefly in various phrases.

1523 [see Gall *sb.*[2] 1 c]. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 44 Is it the bitter, but wholsome Iambick, which rubs the galled minde? 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* V. i. 11, I haue rub'd this yong Quat almost to the sense, And he growes angry. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 138 You rub the sore, When you should bring the plaister. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 270, I have rubbed some sores which are not convenient to bee touched at this time.

1868 Whyte Melville *White Rose* II. v. 66 It is no unusual drawback to married life, this same knack of 'rubbing the hair' the wrong way. 1883 J. Hawthorne *Dust* XXVIII, Philip..was always rubbed the wrong way by Lady Flanders.

† b. To impede, hinder. *Obs.*—1 (Cf. Rub *sb.*[1] 3.)

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. ii. 161 'Tis the Duke['s] pleasure, Whose disposition all the world well knowes Will not be rub'd nor stopt.

c. To chafe, abrade, make rough or ragged.

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 331 She got a little rubbed. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 454 Where the vesicle from neglect has been much rubbed, or otherwise injured. 1880 J. Dunbar *Pract. Papermaker* 29 The continual vibration of the cover rubs the stuff.

4. To treat (a surface) *with* some substance (esp. in a soft or liquid form) applied by means of friction and pressure.

1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* XVI. 4 Thou wast nether rubbed with salt, ner swedled in cloutes. 1566 Drant *Weil. of Jeremiah* K iiij, Fayre Tsyons elders..sytte downe in silence deepe, Theyr heade yrubde with ashes pale. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. ii. 50 A rubs himselfe with Ciuit. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 774 The suburb of thir Straw-built Cittadel, New rub'd with Baume. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 25/1 Beams made of..Thorn rub'd over with Oyl. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 42 The practitioner..directed him to rub every evening, a certain part of his body with the oxygenated ointment. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 172/1 The affected quarter.. should be well rubbed with a weak camphorated mercurial ointment. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 191 He continued to rub his hands with snow and brandy.

fig. 1663 S. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* xx, There is none but either commends a vice, or impresses it on us, or secretly rubs us with it.

5. To bring into contact with another body or surface by means of friction accompanied with pressure. Const. *against*, *on*, *over*, and *together*.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 80 Rubbe it on þe saphir or on cristall. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 18 The sheepe wylle rubbe them on the stakes. 1530 Palsgr. 695/1, I rubbe.. one thynge agaynst an other, *je frotte*. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Frico*, To rubbe their sides againyst the tree. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 401 He rubs his Sides against a Tree. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 334 Others are of opinion the sound is produced by rubbing its hinder legs against each other. 1811 Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 547 Rub them together until the globules disappear. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 161/1 The tormented animal rubs itself against posts, palings, gates, or the boles of trees. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* XXVII, [He] closed his eyes and rubbed his hands over his face and hair.

b. To bring (a part of the body) into reciprocal contact; hence *to rub shoulders* (etc.) *with*, to come into contact, to associate, *with* others.

1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 4 We cannot but rub skins with corruption. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 38/2 Against how many hundreds a-day does not such a thing rub shoulders. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* XXV, She had rubbed shoulders with the great. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 April 437 The river is wide enough..to allow..steamboats to keep within view of the race without absolutely rubbing sides. 1891 *Guardian* 25 Feb. 312/2 Bringing the most different people to 'rub noses' with one another.

† c. *fig.* To fix (a charge, etc.) *on* one. *Obs.*

1618 Abp. Spottiswoode in *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844) I. 86, I feare it be the purpose of many to rubbe this waye vpon his Majesty the imputation of tyrannie. *c* 1690 J. Fraser *Mem.* in *Sel. Biog. Wodrow Soc.* (1847) II. 184 It offends God by rubbing a lie on him, and calling the work of his spirit a natural work.

6. Const. with various prepositions.

a. To remove, take or clear away, *from*, *off*, or *out of*, by rubbing.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 64 Wit and wisdome ane wisp fra the may rub. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 109 Some wyth holdynge in the nocke of theyr shafte too harde, rub the skyn of there fingers. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vii. (1677) 348 Mankind..never rubs the Corn out of the Ear. 1798 Joanna Baillie *Tryal* IV. iii, Hav'nt you rubbed the skin off your shins, Sir Loftus? 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xliii, Were he once rubbed out of the way, all, he thinks, will be his own. 1886 Mrs. Riddell *For Dick's Sake* I, Before London..has begun to rub the sleepy dust out of her great eyes.

b. To reduce *to* powder by rubbing.

1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. viii, Some of his best Bisket, which rubbed to Powder,..was their constant Food. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Copper*, This may be rubbed to powder. 1811 Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 698 Rub them together to a powder.

c. To force *into* or *through*, spread *over*, a surface by rubbing. Also *fig.* (cf. 9 c).

1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 2293/2 Covering it as thin as possible, and rubbing it into the paper with a leather-stump. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* XX. 231, I ordered the nitro-muriatic acid liniment to be rubbed over his chest. 1857 T. Moore *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 26 Rub the soil through a sieve with half-inch square meshes. 1869 Claridge *Cold Water Cure* 86 What pain will he not endure; what poisons swallow or rub into his flesh? 1879 H. James *Bundle Lett.* No. iv, The other one rubs it into me too; but in a different way. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 March 316/2 The following lesson..cannot be too thoroughly rubbed into the present as well as the rising generation.

II. With adverbs.

7. *Rub away*, to remove by rubbing.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 2275 Þat whils scho rubes a-way þe rust, þe vessel sal not al to dust. 1481 Caxton *Reynard*

(Arb.) 106 It smerted so sore that he muste rubbe and washe it a way. 1893 J. Ashby Sterry *Naughty Girl* vi, [She] tried to rub her tears away with the back of her hand.

8. *Rub down*: a. To clean (a horse) from dust and sweat by rubbing.

1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 101 Not that I would have him to do..so much as to rub down a bishops horses heels. 1693 Stepney tr. *Juvenal* VIII. 271 When his Fellow-Beasts are weary grown, He'll play the Groom, give Oats, and rub 'em down. 1779 *Mirror* No. 62, I just ordered my horse to be rubbed down. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 180 After the horses are rubbed down, the men proceed to the straw-barn.

b. To make smooth, to reduce, grind down, etc., by rubbing.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 88 *Rubber*, a small iron instrument..to rub down or flatten the seams. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxxix, Ground in yonder social mill We rub each other's angles down. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 175 He has rubbed it all down with pumice-stone. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 3 The colour should be rubbed down in a dish.

c. *colloq.* To search (a person) by passing the hand all over the body and limbs.

1887 *19th Cent.* XXII. 487 The custom of 'rubbing down' each labourer as he passes the dock gates. 1903 W. B. Nevill *Penal Serv.* v. 42 A man who had been in prison over a year, and who must therefore have been 'rubbed down' at least a thousand times.

9. *Rub in*: a. To apply (dry colours) by rubbing; to draw or sketch in this way.

1811 *Self Instructor* 556 Rub in your crayons according to their proper colours. 1857 J. H. Steggall *Hist. Suffolk Man* x. (1859) 166 To rub in the dead colour, and your own figure more particularly. *Ibid.*, And rapidly indeed did the facetious fellow rub me in, and make a good likeness of me. 1882 *Gd. Words* 604 Here again, while I am out-tackling, Crayon rubs in a few outlines.

b. To apply (an ointment, etc.) by means of continued rubbing.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 439/1 Having rubbed in the charcoal and oil. 1865 Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* III. 259 Geraldine rubbed it [the liniment] in for an hour. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 859 Chrysarobin is rubbed in for ten minutes.

c. *slang.* To emphasize or reiterate (*esp.* something disagreeable). (Cf. 6 c.)

1870 *Daily News* 26 May (Farmer), Rubbing it in well is a well-known phrase amongst the doubtful portion of the constabulary. 1897 Kipling *Capt. Cour.* ix, Ye needn't rub it in any more.

10. *Rub off*, to remove by rubbing.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. 71 His Enemy..Hastes to some Tree..whereon To..rub-off his detested Zone. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 37 When he puts a bud in any place where you would not haue him, rub it off with your finger. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. 4 His Rythmes, which we here set down, with all the rust thereof, without rubbing it off. 1779 *Mirror* No. 3 Without any danger of this colouring being rubbed off. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* x. 82 We to our neighbours and our equals come, And rub off pride that man contracts at home. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xiii, Modern languages have rubbed off this inferential and adversative form.

11. *Rub out*: a. To efface, erase, obliterate by rubbing. Also *fig.* (chiefly *U.S.*), to wipe out, kill.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 93 He rubbeth out the print of his bodie and steps. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 323 May we utterly rubbe out the old blemish. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 208 The pencil doth sometimes help the art, as well by rubbing out what was painted, as by painting. 1679 V. Alsop *Anti-sozzo* III. iv. 321 It's as possible..for the Leopard to rub out his Dapples, as for such an one to doe good. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 41 Why should a Man rub out good Things, without a solid Consideration for it. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell 3rd* VII. iii, Like one who rubs out an account. 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets* 179 There wasn't a figure in the landscape. She was rubbed out of the drawing.

fig. 1848 Ruxton *Life in Far West* i. 13 Five of our boys got rubbed out that time. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 303 You seem to have seen these poor fellows..just before they were rubbed out.

b. To extract (corn) from the ear by rubbing.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 146 My Corn, which I always rubb'd out as soon as it was dry.

c. *Printing.* (See quot. 1888.)

1683 [see Rubbed]. 1787 *Printer's Gram.* 350 Before the Pressman goes to work, he rubs out his Ink. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 115 *Rub out ink*, to rub by means of the brayer the ink on the ink table previous to distribution.

†d. (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1793 J. Pearson *Polit. Dict.* 50 *Rubbing-out*, a cursed hawking, and spitting, and shuffling of the feet, at any Member the House does not like to hear speak. Sir Joseph Mawbey was rubbed out the last Parliament.

12. *Rub over*, to go over (with the hand, a tool, etc.) in the process of rubbing.

1647 N. Ward *Simp. Cobler* 84, I come to rubbe over my work. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 2292/2 With some fine-pounded charcoal..rub over the pierced lines. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 18 Zinc may be amalgamated by being first cleaned.. and then rubbed over with mercury.

13. *Rub up*: a. To revive, recall to mind (some recollection, incident, etc.).

1572 Buchanan *Detection Mary Q. Scots* I j b, I had rathest rubbe vp the remembrance of that day quhen the Quene..came to the nobilitie. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 673 We spake of it before, but we must of necessitie often rub up the remembrance thereof. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 596 Rubbing up the slaughters at Caire, Eubœa, Methoni, and Constantinople. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 147 Then the Clergy rub up old sores, and exhibit their complaints to their holy Father. 1680 Sir C. Lyttelton in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) I. 232 If you have a mind to rubb up y^e^ memory of y^r^ old loves, I can help you a little in it. 1715 *Disc. on Death* 7 They.. began to rub up their Memories of their past. 1827 Scott *Diary* in *Lockhart* (1839) IX. 126 We rubbed up some recollections of twenty years ago. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 7 We rubbed up our old stories and old songs.

b. To refresh (one's memory, etc.); to make clearer or stronger.

1643 Lightfoot *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 11 Moses..rubbeth up his faith againe. 1663 S. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* 314 To rub up my memory and to fasten those things in my mind which hung loose before. 1778 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 26 Aug., There can be no better house for rubbing up the memory. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxix, An East Indian must rub up his faculties a little..before he enters this sort of society. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 126, I..have begun a course of history, ancient and modern, to rub up my memory before I touch on classic ground.

c. To brush up, revive or renew one's knowledge of (a subject).

1775 Sheridan *Rivals* III. iv, I must rub up my balancing, and chasing, and boring. 1799 Han. More *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 232 Some profession, which should oblige him, as we say, to rub up his Greek and Latin. 1813 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* (1880) I. 45, I shall have..to rub up my Mathematics. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiii, On the whole, I must rub up my history somehow. 1884 Rider Haggard *Dawn* xx, I shall be glad of the opportunity of rubbing up my classics a little.

absol. 1863 J. Coldstream in Balfour *Biogr.* (1865) v. 190, I was far behind and very much needed to 'rub up'.

d. To mix or prepare by rubbing.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) 2 We..rubb'd up 20 or 30 pound of Chocolate, with Sugar to sweeten it. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Med.* xi. 127 The camphor should be previously triturated..and the whole must be rubbed up into the form of an emulsion. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 3/1 No ink should be used except indian ink, rubbed up fresh every day upon a clean palette.

e. With *the wrong way*: (cf. 3 a).

1862 H. Aïdé *Carr of Carrlyon* III. 55 Don't rub her prejudices up the wrong way..if you can help it. 1897 *Catholic Mag.* Sept. 169, I did not answer, for I felt completely rubbed up the wrong way.

III. *intr.* **14.** To exert or employ friction accompanied by pressure; to move and at the same time press *upon* or *against* something

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8198 When þey hadde longe to-gyder smyten, Spatled, spouted, ..rubbed, & brent. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 81 To karde and to kembe ..To rubbe and to rely. *c* 1460 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 14 Byfore thy souerayne cracche ne rubbe nought. 1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship* Xviij, If you see that..he [*sc.* a horse] leaue not rubbing, then marke in what place he rubbeth. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 23 If boughs or armes touch and rub,..they make great galls. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 320 Where the fish lye so thick, the ship brushes, and rubbes upon them as 'twere sayling through a shelf of sand. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 132 This last allusion galled the Panther more, Because indeed it rubbed upon the sore. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 189 The left side of the sock rubs upon the firm land. 1830 R. Knox *Bélard's Anat.* 239 The fibro-cartilages which are met with wherever a tendon rubs against a bone. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 189 As the surface of the cylinder is prevented from rubbing or slipping on the surface on which it rests.

fig. 1887 O. W. Holmes *Hundred Days Eur.* v. 191 It always rubbed very hard on my feelings.

b. Of a bowl: To encounter some impediment which retards or diverts its course.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 39 When Iohn of London throwes his bowle, he will runne after it, and crie rub, rub, rub. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 52 So, so, rub on, and kisse the mistresse. 1611 Cotgr., *Saulter*,..to rub (at Bowles). *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rub-rub*, us'd on Greens when the Bowl Flees too fast, to have it forbear, if Words wou'd do it. 1770 J. Love *Cricket* 5 Where, much divided between Fear and Glee, The Youth cries Rub; O Flee, you Ling'rer, Flee! 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* (ed. 12) 684 Every bowl which shall rub or set after it has run two yards past the parallel [etc.].

fig. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, They rub at everie mole-hil.

†c. *fig.* To touch *upon* a thing or person closely or disadvantageously. *Obs.*

1528 Layton *Sion's Plea agst. Prelacy* (ed. 2) 27 This learning is not to be rub'd upon to boldly. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 165 No more nor the miscariages of a man byassed can rub justlie upon an honest man walking straightlie.

15. *fig.* To continue in a certain course with more or less difficulty or restraint; to contrive, or make shift, to get *on*, *through*, *along*, live or last *out*, pass or go *off*, etc.

(*a*) 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 392, I wyle rubbe on as long as I maye..tyll better pese be. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Passer*, He hath goods enow to rub on, or to serue his turne, with. 1679 V. Alsop *Melius Inq.* II. ix. 381 Whosoever shall teach us the Art to rub on with a doubting Conscience has paved a broad Causey for..his Holiness. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 241 Most People are supinely content..to rub on in a Sickly Condition. 1776 Foote *Capuchin* I. Wks. 1799 II. 389 We be contented, Sir Harry, to rub on in our rust. 1846 J. G. Lockhart 16 Dec. in *Croker Papers* (1884), [They] thought Government would rub on with this Parliament till August. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xvii, I hope we shall always manage to rub on somehow.

(*b*) 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1892/1 He thus in great care and vexation endured.., rubbyng out as well as hee could. 1587 Robt. Morton *Let.* 17 June in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 139 He is nott able to live havynge made harde shifte heare to rubbe owt this deare tyme. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. iv. 429 Let vs proue Conycatchers, Baudes, or any thing, so we may rub out. 1616 Hieron *Wks.* I. 586 A man makes a shift to rub out an houre, and to haue somewhat stil to say. 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 7 A poor widow of Rome..rub'd out poorly, but yet honestly.

(*c*) 1680 V. Alsop *Mischief Imposit.* 103 Thus have I at length rub'd through the Reverend Authors Discourse. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 16 There is not any one Country whose inhabitants..rub through the world with more ease and quiet. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 55 Having liv'd in various Regions, and rubb'd through many Callings. 1780 Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VIII. 6 We are entered deeply in a contest on which our all depends. We must endeavor to rub through it. 1815 Earl Dudley *Let.* 17 Jan. (1840) 85 Winter..he rubs through as well as he can by the help of patience and a cloak. 1849 M. Arnold *Resignation* 138 They rubb'd through yesterday In their hereditary way; And they will rub through, if they can, To-morrow on the self-same plan.

(*d*) 1818 W. Irving *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 396, I feel confident that I shall be able to rub along with my present means of support. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1865) II. 555 It's got very bad now. I used to manage to rub along at first. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xliv. 156 The reason..why the system..rubs along in the several States is, that the executive has little to do.

(*e*) 1784 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 17 Jan., The evening rubbed on and rubbed off till it began to break up. 1818 Scott 14 Jan. in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xiv. 4 The book is very well liked here, and has rub'd off in great stile.

b. Without const. *rare* $^{-1}$.

1706 Estcourt *Fair Example* v. i, Merrily is the word, and let the World rub.

16. To go, run, make *off*. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1540 Bansley *Pryde of Women* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 238 Rubbe forthe, olde trottes, to the devyl worde. 1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* v, Who held my sword while I danc'd? ..A curse on him! he's rubb'd off with it. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* viii. Wks. 1709 III. 82 He made a Dive into my Pocket, but encountering a Disappointment, Rub'd off, cursing the Vaccuum. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No. 91. 2/2 Your..Club With ready Cash to Tavern rub. 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scot.* xxiii. (1855) 192 The curate..left Æneas, and rubbed off in haste.

17. To bear rubbing; to admit of being rubbed (*off*, *out*, etc.).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. 389 When the Shank of a Letter has a proper Thickness, Founders say, It Rubs well. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 33/2 It is very soft, and will easily rub to pieces. 1765 *Compl. Maltster & Brewer* 51 Every maltster knows, that when the chive will rub off in his hand, it has been dried enough. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* 120 They [marks] will easily rub out. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind., Condesc. Foreigners*, When the plating of Anglicism rubs off..we are liable to very unpleasing conjectures about the quality of the metal underneath. 1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 492 Dirt will rub off when it is dry.

18. In comb. with sbs., as **rub-board**, a board fitted with teeth, between which linen is drawn; also *attrib.*; **rub-iron** (see quot. 1875).

1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 180 Thence into the rub boards; if coarse cloth one rub sufficient. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1998/2 *Rub-iron*, a plate on a carriage or wagon-bed against which the fore-wheel rubs when turning short. 1885 *Census Instruct.* Index, Rubboard Man (Bleach Works).

†**Rub**, *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Also 6 **roub**. [var. of Rob *v.* 6.] *intr.* In certain card-games: To take all the cards of one suit.

a 1597 *Groome-Porters Lawes at Mawe* in *Anc. Broadsides & Ball.* (1867) 124 If you roub (not hauing the ace) you lose fower and al the vied cardes. 1607 Heywood *Wom. killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 123 *Anne.* What's trumpes? *Wend.* Harts: Partner, I rub. 1611 Cotgr., *Piller*,..to rub, or rob, at cards. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vii. 386 Thus three aces chance often not to rub.

†**Rub**, *v.*^{3} *Cant. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To carry off (to prison).

1676 *Warn. Housekeepers* 5 They rub us to the whitt. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rubs us to the Whit*, sends us to Newgate. 1737 *Old Ballad* (Farmer), Toure you well; hark you well, see Where they are rubb'd.

Rub, obs. or Sc. form of Rob *v.*

Rubace, Rubacel, le: see Rubicel.

Rub-a-dub (*rʌbədʌb*), *sb.* [Imitative.] The sound of a drum being beaten; a drumming sound.

1787 Colman *Inkle & Yarico* II. i, Little Cupid's his drummer: he has been beating a round rub-a-dub on our hearts. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* i. 16 A rub-a-dub on the drum woke him up. 1891 Barrie *Little Minister* (1892) 53 The quick rub-a-dub of a drum was heard.

attrib. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* iii. 36 A 'rub-a-dub agitation', as ours is contemptuously styled.

Hence **Rub-a-dub** *v.*

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v, Sergeants rub-a-dubbing openly through all manner of German market-towns.

So **Rub-a-dub-dub**. Also *attrib.*

1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxiv, The drum advanced, beating no measured martial tune, but a kind of rub-a-dub-dub. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 16 Dec. 3/6 The rub-a-dub-dub sound of these grand instruments. 1887 W. S. Pratt in Gladden *Parish Prob.* 426 A player whose taste is limited to the rub-a-dub-dub class of music.

Rubage, obs. form of Rubbish.

†**Ruban.** *Obs.* Also 6 **rubande, rub(b)en, 7 rubin, 8 rubban.** [a. F. *ruban*: see Riband and Ribbon.] A ribbon.

1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 21 Item..v elne of rubanis. 1526 *Invent. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 26 Item, ane certane of rubenis & sewing silk. 1530 Palsgr. 264/1 Rubande of sylke, *rubant*. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 182 For rubanis to be latchatis to the samyn courtennis. 1651 [see Blue ribbon 1]. 1661 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 78

Across his Breast an azure Ruban went. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IX. 298 A flaming Ruban of Sydonian Dy. 1713 C'TESS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 350 To rise with new appearing Day, And..With various Rubans Nosegays tye. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 272 The rubbans, and other trifles I had brought, would have been insults to people in distress.

Rub-and-go. *rare*$^{-1}$. = TOUCH-AND-GO.

1825 W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 12 With present prices..it is rub-and-go with nineteen twentieths of the farmers.

Rubarb, obs. form of RHUBARB.

†**Ruba'rbative,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 -if, 7 rew-. [a. F. *reubarbatif* (Rabelais), obs. var. of *rébarbatif*, REBARBATIVE.] Crabbed, cross-grained.

The form may be due to association with *rhubarb*, to which quot. 1600 punningly alludes.

1600 O. E. (M. SUTCLIFFE) *Repl. Libel* III. i. 5 As appeereth by their Rubarbatif or as they call them expurgatorie indexes. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. 441 The same rewbarbative and severely-grave looke of theires. 1631 DEKKER *Match me in London* III. 32 A man were better to lye vnder the hands of a Hangman, than one of your rubarbatiue faces.

‖ **Rubato,** ellipt. for *tempo rubato* (lit. 'robbed time'): see TEMPO.

1887 BROWNING *Parl. w. Cert. People, Charles Avison* ix, Love once more Yearns through the Largo, Hatred as before Rages in the Rubato.

‖ **Rubb**[1]. *Obs.* Also **rubbe.** [LG. *rubbe*, = Du. *rob* (hence G. *robbe*).] A seal.

1694 *Marten's Voy.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 103 The Sea-Dogs, called Rubbs and Seales. 1725 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 27 Aug. 2 The Sea-Dog, or Dog-fish, commonly called a Seal, or Rubbe, which was lately brought from Greenland.

‖ **Rubb**[2]. *Obs.* [a. Piedmontese *rub, rubbo*, ad. Arab. *rubb*: see ARROBA.] (See quot.)

1756 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* I. 288 Many peasants in Piedmont sell annually four or five Rubbs of raw silk (each Rubb weighing twenty-five pounds).

Ru'bbacrock. *dial.* [app. f. RUB *v.*[1] + CROCK *sb.*[1] 2.] (See quot. 1778.)

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 30 A rubbacrock, rouze-about, platvooted, zidlemouth'd Swashbucket. 1778 *Ibid.* Gloss., *Rubbacrock*, a filthy Slattern that is as black as if she were continually rubbing herself against a Boiler or Kettle. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 634.

Rubbage, obs. or dial. form of RUBBISH.

Rubbed (rʌbd), *ppl. a.* [f. RUB *v.*[1]] Subjected to rubbing; smoothed or polished by rubbing, etc. Also with *out*.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 205 Now vpaland thow leivis on rubbit quheit. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel & Adv. Builders* 56 Good London Bricklayers will work the Rod for forty shillings, rubbed Bricks. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 19 He keeps the Rubb'd out Inck on the Inck-block of an equal Fatness. 1704 *Dict. Rusticum* s.v. *Hop*, The Root being dress'd, then the rub'd Mould is to be applied. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 101 Rub the Back of the Draught..with Charcoal; lay the rubbed Side on clean Paper. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 555 Rubbed and gauged work is set in putty or mortar. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* 519 When the surface of stone is required to be perfectly smooth, it is accomplished by rubbing with sand or grit-stone, and it is called rubbed work. 1892 C. R. B. BARRETT *Essex Highways*, etc. 64 The rubbed-brick mouldings would seem to be of the same date as the brick tower.

Rubbee[1] (rʌbī'). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. RUB *v.*[1]] One who is rubbed. In quot. *fig.*

1757 BYROM *Rem.* (1857) 592 The Enthusiasm epistle..I guess is the rubbing one that you mean; for the bishop, perhaps, if anybody, was the rubbee..in the other.

‖ **Rubbee**[2] (rʌ'bi), **rubbie,** varr. of RABI.

These spellings represent more correctly the real Urdū pronunciation.

1850 *Directions Rev. Off. N. W. Prov.* 211 When the attachment takes place before the rubbee crops are cut,..the collections must be credited to the coming rubbee kists. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 5/3 The 'rubbee' consists chiefly of pulse, and grains other than rice, and is harvested about March.

Rubbel(l, obs. forms of ROUBLE, RUBBLE.

Rubber (rʌ'bəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. RUB *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

I. 1. A hard brush, a cloth, or the like, used for rubbing in order to make clean. Now *rare.*

1536 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archaeol.* IX. 245 One dussen brushes, and one dussen and a halfe of rubbers delyvered to like use into oure saide warderobe of our roobis. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. v. 90 To die hogges brystels and other thinges, for to make rubbers and brusshes. 1598 FLORIO, *Sciuraccio*, a skouring cloth, a dish-clout, a skourer, a rubber. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. lxviii, For small cordes to bynde the rubbers for the parlour. 1730 BAILEY (fol.). 1793 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to the Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 206 Make a good Rubber of the Virgin's Wig. 1880– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

†**b.** A strigil. *Obs.*

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiv. (1887) 123 They disrobed themselues, and were chafed with a gentle kinde of rubber. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 170 Like as Theocritus served twaine who would seeme to borrow of him his rubber or currying combe in the very baine. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 4 Xenias the Arcadian solemnized the Playes, called *Lycæa*, and proposed games. The games were Golden rubbers.

c. A towel used for rubbing the body after a bath. (See also quot. 1875.)

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 103 Let vs forbid to bring napkins and rubbars to Jupiter. 1598 FLORIO, *Pannetto*, a little cloth,..a towell, a rubber, a kercher. 1637 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. v, I must not forget..The silver bathing-tub, the cambric rubbers, The embroider'd quilt. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* iii. (1697) 66 The..servants lay The Rubbers, and the Bathing-sheets display.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1997/1 *Rubber*,..a coarse, unbleached flax toweling for rubbing the body after bathing. *b.* A coarse towel used for drying horses.

†**2.** A tooth-powder or dentifrice. *Obs. rare.*

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* Table, Dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth, of great perfection for to make them cleane. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 74 Sweet and delicate dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth.

3. A whetstone, RUBSTONE. Now *dial.* †Also *rubber-stone.*

1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 19/2 A rubber stone to sharpe the sieth, hooke, or other instiumentes with, *cos acuaria.* 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 36 Rub it [the hive] well with a Rubber; which is a piece of rough grind-stone or sand-stone, as great as your hand can hold. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) 18 This..is used for whetting of Scithes, and..is call'd Sand-Stone, Coarse-Scithe-Stone, or Rubber. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Rubber*, a coarse sandstone whetstone, for a scythe. ..The name is also given to a shoemaker's whetstone. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. 122 [He] searches for the rubber or whetstone, stuck somewhere in the side of the rick.

4. An implement of metal or stone used for rubbing, esp. in order to smooth or flatten a surface.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxx. 102 Two or three days it will only require for cooling, which..they resist, by taking now off the outward covering with a Rabil or Rubber. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 88 *Rubber*, a small iron instrument, in a wooden handle, to rub down or flatten the seams. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1089 The Rubber used by Masons and Statuaries is frequently a slab of grit stone, to which a handle is attached by means of an iron strap. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning*, etc. (1853) 166 It is a bad practice to use the slate, or rubber.., which being rough, may scratch and damage the hide upon its grain side. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1997/1 In the moldings of stone, an iron rubber mounted on a wooden stock is employed for fillets, beads, and astragals.

b. A piece or quantity of some soft material made into a pad or roll and used for rubbing and polishing.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Engraving*, A *rubber* is a roll of cloth tied up tight, one end being kept in olive oil. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Marble*, The polishing rubbers are coarse linen cloths, or bagging, wedged tight into an iron planing tool. 1865 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Engraving*, Engravers use a roll of woollen or felt called a *rubber*, which is put in action with a little olive oil. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* s.v. *Pottery*, It is..rubbed..afterwards with a rubber formed of rolled flannel.

5. A large, coarse file. Also *rubber-file.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Handyworks* i. 14 The Rough or Course Tooth'd File (which if it be large is called a Rubber). 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 225 The very heavy files, such as smiths' 'rubbers', are made of the inferior marks of blistered steel. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 825 Rubbers..measure from 12 to 18 inches long,..and are made very convex. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1997/2 *Rubber-file*, a heavy, fish-bellied file, designated by weight, which varies from four to fifteen pounds.

6. A part of some apparatus which operates by rubbing; a machine which acts by rubbing.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 475/1 The best rubbers for globes are made of red basil skins. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 22 A part of the rubber..must serve to furnish the electric fluid to the glass. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIX. i. 351 Instead of a straight edge and levers for the adjustment of the ink, a leather rubber and screws have been adopted [in printing]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 160 Every article required to be broke or ground is exposed to the application of rubbers or crushers, resting on their fulcrums. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 328 The drum, or, as I would call it, the *rubber*,..does not..thrash by beating, but by rubbing the grain against a wire grating. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Rubber*, a gold-quartz amalgamator, in which the slime is rubbed against amalgamated copper surfaces.

attrib. 1834–6 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 704/1 The most essential part of this machine consists of the rubber-boards. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 425/1 The rubber-carriage T being moved along the bar B [etc.].

7. A brick which is rubbed smooth.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 535 The best kind are used as cutting bricks, and are called red rubbers. In old buildings they are very frequently to be seen ground to a fine smooth surface.

II. 8. One who applies friction or massage as a curative process; a masseur or masseuse.

1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* I. i, Yonder's Mistres Younglove, Brother, the grave rubber of your Mistresses toes. 1680–4 DINGLEY *Hist. from Marble* xliii, A masculine sort of Bona roba Women which attend you at your lodgings and are called Rubbers. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* III. 336 Long continued and daily friction by a skilful rubber. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *New Lett. & Mem.* (1903) II. 139 Mr. Erskine wrote me strong regrets about your going so far away from his rubber, who he thinks was certainly doing George good. 1887 C. BENNETT *Massage Case* II. 8 Many cases..had a nurse to wait on them, and a rubber and electrician besides.

b. An attendant who rubs the bathers at a Turkish bath.

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1556/4 Whereas the Proprietors of the Royal Bagno, are sensible that their Servants who attend Gentlemen, both Rubbers and Barbers, have been very troublesome. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 332 P 3 Some of those Fellows, who are employ'd as Rubbers to this new-fashioned Bagnio. 1881 *Daily News* 13 April 2/2 When he married the prisoner she was a rubber at some Turkish baths.

9. One who rubs in any way; a workman specially engaged in rubbing in order to smooth or polish something. Also *rubber-off.*

1611 COTGR., *Frotte-botte*,..boot-rubber, maker of boots cleane. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 144 Some rubber of Horses heels. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 P 4 Grooms, Farriers, Rubbers, &c. 1775 J. ADAMS *Diary* 25 Oct. in Wks. 1850 II. 430 Duane says that Jefferson is the greatest rubber off of dust that he has met with. 1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 74 He'll be no more a rubber Of wet sockets. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1261 The types are taken to the rubber, a man who sits in the centre of the workshop with a grit-stone slab on a table before him. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* II. 55 The welder and rubber; the rib forger. 1893 *Times* 14 Dec. 8/2 The adoption of the respirators..for mixers; the provision of gloves and aprons for rubbers.

b. One who takes rubbings of brasses, etc.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 July 647 A zealous 'rubber'..asking whether there were any 'brasses' in a church. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* II. ii, My sudden enthusiasm for the rubber's art astonished even my father.

10. *fig.* A rebuke or irritating remark; a source of annoyance.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 90 One or two Rubbers for such a horrid Negligence, makes him ever after look..sharp out to all Boats. 1786 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Bozzy & Piozzi* Wks. 1812 I. 348 This for the Rambler's temper was a rubber. 1884 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

III. Ellipt. for INDIA-RUBBER.

11. Caoutchouc.

Also *colloq.*, a piece of this for erasing pencil marks.

Rubber is the base of various recent trade-names denoting preparations of caoutchouc, or substitutes for it, as *rubberide, rubberine, rubberite, rubberoid.*

1788–9 HOWARD *New Royal Encycl.*, s.v. *Caoutchouc*, Very useful for erasing the strokes of black lead pencils, and is popularly called rubber, and lead-eater.

1855 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 356 The mouth-pieces..are elongated tubes of vulcanized rubber. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 22 The diaphragms are placed on opposite sides of a short cylindrical piece of hard rubber. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 295 The pure rubber, when it is made, looks like putty.

b. *pl.* Overshoes or galoshes made of India-rubber. *U.S.*

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 373. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 536. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 4 Jan. 5/2 In America 'rubbers' are worn almost universally in wet..weather.

c. A rubber tire for a wheel.

1882 *Bazaar, Exch. & M.* 15 Feb. 174 The wheels are of ordinary construction, red rubbers, crescent rims,..&c.

12. *attrib.* **a.** In sense 'made of India rubber', as *rubber bag, hose, nozzle, ring, tire*, etc.

In very common use from about 1875.

1866 *Robert Ware* (Harvard Mem. Biogr.) I. 240 With me and the horse came a rubber bag containing much Sanitary knowledge. 1872 *Carriage Builder's Gaz.* 1 Mar. 40/1 A wheel with a rubber tire upon it. 1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 63 Rubber rings are much used around the teeth. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 733/1 The rubber tubing..is a great convenience. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 115 *Rubber stamps*, hand stamps cast in vulcanized india-rubber. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 48 A length of rubber hose, about twelve inches, is a capital substitute. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 433 The mixing pipette is provided with a rubber nozzle.

b. In sense 'producing rubber', as *rubber plant, tree, vine.*

1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 420 Gum-trees are not unfrequently called Rubber-trees. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 461 The Ceará rubber-tree would thrive perfectly over a very wide area of the drier regions of British India. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 771/1 Unlike the juice of the American rubber tree this milky sap will not run into a vessel placed to receive it. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 233, I may single out as an example the rubber vine. 1888 H. DRUMMOND *Trop. Africa* iii. (1889) 62 The well-known rubber plant abounds on Lake Nyassa.

c. In miscellaneous uses.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1998/1 Rubber gage, knife, mould, saw. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 78, I.. furnish separately the Gambia rubber export. *Ibid.* 92 The rubber industry is in its infancy as regards Her Majesty's Possessions on the Gambia. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 7/1 An American syndicate has been formed to control the rubber trade.

13. *Comb.* **a.** Objective, with agent-nouns, as *rubber-collector, -gatherer, -hunter.*

1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 459 The tracks of the rubber collectors through the dense forests. 1882 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* (1887) 86 The wasteful custom..rubber-hunters have of cutting down..every tree from which they extract the rubber. 1894 *Outing* XXIII. 356/1, I proposed to accompany the rubber-gatherer on his rounds.

b. Objective, with ppl. adjs., as *rubber-cutting, -growing, -producing, -yielding.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Rubber-cutting Machine*, a machine for making threads of caoutchouc for shirrs. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 836 The rubber-yielding plants of South America. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 89 The juice of rubber-producing trees. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 May 8/1 The rubber-growing territory of Appaboomah.

c. Instrumental, as *rubber-covered, -soled, -tired.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 304/2 A pair of rubber-soled shoes. 1886 *Bicycling News* 17 Sept. 748/2 The popularity of our rubber-tyred steel wheels. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 370/1 Strapping my rubber-covered roll on the handle-bars, I was ready to start. 1898 *Cycling* 71 The flap and the rubber-lined inside of the jacket..are anointed with soft soap.

Rubber (rʌ'bəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 rubbers. [Of obscure origin: there is no evident connexion with prec. Hence Du. and G. *robber*, F. *robre.*

It is not quite clear whether the original form is that with or without *-s*, and except where *a* or *one* precedes, it is uncertain whether *rubbers* in the earlier quots. is to be taken as sing. or pl.]

In various games of skill or chance, a set of

(usually) three games, the last of which is played to decide between the parties when each has gained one; hence, two games out of three won by the same side. Sometimes, a set of five games, or the winning of three of these by one side.

1. In bowls. † Also, in early use, the additional decisive game.

a. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingdon* (Percy Soc.) 8 Weele to the greene to bowles... Phillip, come, a rubbers, and so leaue. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromi.* Wks. 1873 I. 263 *Min.* I, a match, since he hath hit the Mistris so often i'th fore-game, we'll eene play out a rubbers. *Sir Van.* Play out your rubbers in God's name.

β. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 33 Will you make one at bowles for a rubber or two? 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* III. ii, When your husband comes from his rubbers in a false alley.., his bowls run with a wrong bias. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 14 Presuming more upon his good bowling, then good manners, [he] continued the familiarity that should have ended with the rubbers. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 70/2 Bowl out the Rubber is to bowl a third game for the betts, when the players haue gotten one apeece. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxx, There, Vice-Admiral, you're beaten, and that's the rubber.

fig. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. x. Wks. (Grosart) III. 53/1 Who breathes that boules not;.. every sinner Has plaid his rubbers: Every soule's a winner. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 475 Here is a rubber playing in Christendom. Can you, by law or conscience, undertake to assist either party? 1666 D. LLOYD *State Worthies* (1670) 109 This Lord was the only Person I have read of, who thus in a manner played Rubbers, when his Head lay at stake; and having lost the fore, recovered the after-game.

b. *Prov.* (See quots.)

Rubbers here is app. a late alteration of *rubs*.

1797 NELSON Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 350 They who play at balls must expect rubbers. *a* 1842 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism in Relat. Lit.* Wks. 1857 VI. 163 They who play at bowls must look for rubbers. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) I. 384 Those who play at bowls must look out for rubbers. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 348 If you play at bowls, you must take rubbers.

2. At whist (also cribbage, backgammon).

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. iii, They were engaged in a rubber at whist. 1764 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 105, I played one rubber of crown cribbage. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 108 A lonely residence.. where a rubber was with difficulty made up. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xv, There was a party in Clavering ..who held him up to odium because he played a rubber at whist. *Ibid.*, A dreary rubber at backgammon with the widow. 1892 'F. ANSTEY' *Voces Pop.* Ser. II. 116 Well, I won't say 'no' to a quiet rubber.

fig. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* 2 Apr. (1852) 93 Play the Long Rubber of connubial life. 1847 S. R. HOLE *Hints to Freshmen*, etc. (ed. 2) 38 In the rubber of University life.. Clubs are no longer trumps.

3. In miscellaneous uses. (See also quot. 1807, which refers to the game of lacrosse.)

1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 100 When either party gains the first rubber, which is driving it quick round the post, the ball is again taken to the centre. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* I. vi, Harbottle and Harvey .. retired to the adjoining room, and began a rubber at billiards. 1874 HEATH *Croquet Player* 91 Each pair plays a rubber of three games, the side which wins two out of the three winning the rubber. 1882 *Standard* 11 Sept. 3/3 The Stow-in-the-Wold Club has beaten the Royal Forest of Dean Lawn-tennis Club by sixteen rubbers to five. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 June 9/3 As in the case of America Cup, a rubber of races has to be sailed.

†4. *fig.* or *transf.* a. *To hold out rubbers*, to hold one's own, keep one's ground. *Obs.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 76 Calumny and her coosen-german Impudency, wil not alwaies hould-out rubbers. 1597 *Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 396 How hast thou held out rubbers ere since thou wentest from Parnassus? *Ibid.* 400 As for my holdinge out rubbers [etc.].

†b. An additional turn or spell at something; also simply, a spell, round, turn. *Obs.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Chambermaid's Posset* xv. in Wks. (1651) 231 The Glass was Compell'd still Rubbers to run, And he counted the fift Evangelist. 1661 A. BROME *Songs & Poems* 189 So here's t' you (Charles) a Rubbers too't. Here's a Cast more; if that wont do't, Here's half a dozen more. 1691 MOUNTFORT *Greenwich Park* II. iii, Agreed, then we'll first to Supper, and for a Rubbers at scampring.

†c. *A rubber at cuffs*, a scuffle or fight in which only the hands are employed. *Obs.*

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 129 The Thief, after a great struggle, and a good lusty Rubber at Cuffs, has made a shift to save himself. 1691 SOUTHERNE *Sir Ant. Love* I. i, Never offer'd at..a quarrel above a rubber at Cuffs. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cclxxvi. (1694) 396 These Two Boobies try their Title to him by a Rubber at Cuffs. 1694 JER. COLLIER *Misc., Duelling* 37.

†d. A quarrel; a turn or bout of quarrelling or recrimination. *Obs.*

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i, This is the old fellow I had like to have had a rubbers with in the morning. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rubbers*,..a Rencounter with drawn Sword, and Reflections made upon any one. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* II, If you please to drop yourself in his way, six to four but he scolds one rubbers with you.

Rubber, obs. Sc. f. ROBBER; var. RUBBOUR *Obs.*

Rubber (rʌ·bəɹ), *v.* [f. RUBBER *sb.*[1] II. In sense 1 abbrev. for RUBBERNECK.]

1. *intr.* To turn the head round in order to look at something. *U.S. slang.*

1899 [see RUBBERNECK]. 1901 H. MCHUGH *John Henry* 10 Glancing out in the dining-room to see if mother was rubbering. *Ibid.* 92 She almost cracked her throat trying to rubber at him and play cards at the same time.

2. *trans.* To coat or cover with rubber.

1903 *Motor. Annual* 301 These tyres consist of a..canvas layer, very thickly rubbered on the edge. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 4/2 A series of layers, composed of rubbered cords.

Rubberie, obs. variant of ROBBERY.

Ru·bberless, *a.*[1] [f. RUBBER *sb.*[1] II.] Lacking rubber, or rubber tires.

1884 *Longman's Mag.* Mar. 486 The terrible jar which its rubberless wheels..communicated to the system of the rider. 1894 *Ibid.* Sept. 495 A rubberless world, a hideous reality.

Ru·bberless, *a.*[2] [f. RUBBER *sb.*[2]] Without playing a rubber (at whist).

1891 MISS C. MITFORD *Lett. & Rem. J. Mitford* 99 Mr. Mills..had not undertaken a journey of some half-dozen miles..in order to be sent rubberless away.

Ru·bberneck, *sb.* and *v. U.S. slang.* [f. RUBBER *sb.*[1] II.] (See quots. and RUBBER *v.* I.)

1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 195 'To rubberneck' or, more concisely, 'to rubber'..is to crane the neck in curiosity, to pry round the corner. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words* 255 Recent slang has coined the word 'rubber-neck' for a gaping fellow in the street, who turns his head this way and that.

Ru·bbers. *dial.* [f. RUB *v.*[1]] (See quots.)

1779 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincs.* 329 The rubbers, a sort of itch; they [*sc.* sheep] rub themselves to death; no cure. 1799 [see RUB *sb.*[1] 6].

Rubbidge, dial. variant of RUBBISH.

Rubbie, variant of RUBBEE[2].

Ru·bbing, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUB *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxi. (Bodl. MS.), Wib many brakingges, hechelinge, & rubbingge, hurden beþ deperted fro hempe. *Ibid.* XVIII. xliii, Þat oþer [tooth] is ispared leste he schulde waxe dulle wiþ contynnal smytinge and rubbinge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Rubbynge, *confricacio*. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* A iij, Rubbyng of the body, exercise, & digestion. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* Xviij, The signes be apparant by the itching & rubbing of the Horse. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 114 It was presently made yellow, and with no rubbing could be made white againe. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xix. P 4 Rubbing of Letters is also most commonly Boys-work. *Ibid.* xxiv. P 11 This Rubbing is only to spread the Inck pretty equally. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) III. xii. 286 The care that he employed upon his body, consisted chiefly in bathing and rubbing. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exempl.* 20 Turning, rubbing, washing, and cleaning, is more than one Man can easily perform. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvii, That sort of bloom wears off with the rubbing of the world. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 740 Rubbing of the limbs and passive exercises are of much importance.

b. With advs., as *down, off, out, over, up.*

1648 HEXHAM II, *Bestrijckinge*, a Stricking or a Rubbing over, or an Annointment. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 Vermin, bred up to..rubbing out of milk-scores, and bilking of their landladies. *a* 1704 — *Laconics* Wks. 1711 IV. 20 He ought to have preach'd against Swearing, Pilfering, rubbing out of Ale-house Scores. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 233 Whether it be well scraped, so as not to want rubbing down. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) IX. 369 He perhaps had been a good housemaid to Scotland and given the country a rubbing up. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 635/1 The rubbing off of arsenical particles in cleaning wall-papers.

2. *Bowls.* (See RUB *v.*[1] 14 b and *sb.*[1] 2.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 141 Sir challenge her to boule. *Boy.* I feare too much rubbing. 1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* II. i, Lets leave rubbing a while, since the byas runs so much the wrong way.

3. *techn.* The process of straightening the wires in needle-making.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 356 This operation, which is called rubbing, straightens the lengths perfectly. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* 2 Ser. *Needles* 6 The noise given out by this process of rubbing, as it is called, is very similar to that of filing.

4. An impression or copy made by rubbing. (See RUB *v.*[1] 1 e.)

1845 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. xi. 199 Taking rubbings of the different brasses in the churches round. 1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 369/1, I send you this copy from a rubbing of a quaint epitaph. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* ix. 320, I have a rubbing of a legend with the cross and stop.

5. *attrib.* a. In sense 'used for, or in connexion with, rubbing', as *rubbing-bed, -block, -board, -cloth*, etc. Also *rubbing-place, -stroke, -surface.*

1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1196 Slabs of marble.. that are required to have flat surfaces..are laid upon the *rubbing-bed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1392/2 A *rubbing-block is used for carrying the grit or powder for grinding.. the faces of marble slabs. 1788 *Abridgm. Patents, Bleaching* (1859) 46 *Rubbing boards used in bleaching. 1835-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 704/2 For the purpose of setting this machine to work .. the tops of all the rubbing boards are movable. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 135 Head-brushes and beard-brushes.., *rubbing cloathes of all kindes. 1611 COTGR., *Frottoir*,..a rubber, a rubbing cloth. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* lv, A cupboard to keep his comb and rubbing clothes. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3723/4 The Horses to be shewn and entred at the *Rubbing-house 9 days before. 1848 DARVILL *Treat. Race horse* 240 So necessary part of a racing establishment as a rubbing-house. 1565 COOPER *Thes.*, *Strigilecula*, a..*rubbynge instrument. 1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 227 From the doffers, the ends are taken in the regular way to the *rubbing leathers, and on to the bobbins. 1834-6 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 704 *Rubbing machine.—This is used immediately after the preceding breaking process. 1600 [DEKKER] *Shoemakers Holiday* IV. (1862) 15 A good *rubbing pin, a good stopper, a good dresser, your four sorts of awls. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xix. P 4 They pick up the Letter to be Rub'd, and lay it down in the *Rubbing place. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Rubbing-pole*, the pole with which the ashes are stirred and dispersed over an oven. 1782 W. H. MARSHALL *Minutes* in *Rur. Econ. Norf.* (1795) II. 115 It is an excellent custom of the Norfolk farmer to erect *rubbing posts in the different parts of the inclosure. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 16 Pigsty, with a rubbing-post in the open area or feeding-place. 1881 HARDY *Laodicean* I. v, At the rubbing-post was another groom. 1817 W. H. MARSHALL *Review* IV. 441, I have been..erecting *rubbing rails in various parts of the island. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 50 The *rubbing-sheet...The term 'rubbing' is used, because when the sheet is thrown on the body, great rubbing is used outside of it. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 289 The triall is made by the touch-stone onely, with an obseruation of the *rubbing-strokes vpon it to bee alike and of the same strength. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 2285 The taps are lined with the anti-corrosive alloy; and the density of their *rubbing-surfaces is so varied, that the friction is reduced to a minimum. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 207 *Rubbing Surface*,..the total area of a given length of airway, i.e. areas of sides, top, and bottom, all added together.

b. In sense 'exposed to rubbing', as *rubbing-paunch, -piece, -strake.*

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 13 The mast is ready for the piece of timber called a *rubbing paunch made of fir, to receive the chafe of the lower yard. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 122/1 A *rubbing piece of wrought iron or other metal may be introduced into the under side of the shoe. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xv. 282 The outer edges of the wings are fitted with rubbing-pieces, or fenders. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 247/2 The purse..has some protection provided by layers of old netting called 'rubbing pieces' laced to its under surface. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 227 A jackstay should be fitted round the boat, underneath the *rubbing strake for the rain awning to be laced down to.

Ru·bbing, *ppl. a.* [f. RUB *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That rubs; that exerts friction.

1739 C. LABELYE *Piers Westm. Bridge* 22 To have the Gudgeons or Pivots, and all the rubbing Parts made smooth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 79 The rubbing parts thus bear long on each other, with enormous pressures. 1900 HASLUCK *Mod. Eng. Handybk.* 74 The rubbing faces of guide-bars are..filed up as true as possible before the block is ground in.

b. Such as results from rubbing.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 279 Every now and then a harsh rubbing creak along her sides.

†2. *Rubbing shift*: (cf. RUB *v.*[1] 15). *Obs.*

1675 V. ALSOP *Anti-Sozzo* ii. 53 Though he can make a shift with him, he could have made a Rubbing shift without Him. 1679 — *Melius Inq.* II. viii. 371 Many sincere Christians make a rubbing shift to get them [i. e. the ceremonies] down, accounting them tollerable though not illigible.

Hence **Ru·bbingly** *adv.*

1891 DUNCAN *Amer. Girl in London* 277 [A cat] besought small favours rubbingly with purrs.

Ru·bbing-brush. [RUBBING *vbl. sb.* 5 a.] A hard brush, such as is used for rubbing with.

1559 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 103 To*e* rubbing brusshes. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 169 Some beards are made round like a rubbing brush. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 38 His haire of the color of a roane horse, and as hard as the stumpe of a Rubbing brush. 1645 in Carte *Ormonde* (1735) III. 423 *If he doe, he will* spoil the proverb, in making a rubbing-brush of a goat's taile. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *A Rubber*, one that rubs, or a Rubbing-Brush.

Ru·bbing-stone. [RUBBING *vbl. sb.* 5 a.] A stone used for rubbing, in order to sharpen or smooth something. Cf. RUBSTONE.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Wrijf-steen*, a Rubbing-stone. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 59 A peece of a rubbing stone, such as Mowers use to whet their sithes withall. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 Rubbing them on a rubbing Stone with sharp Sand. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 389 The headers and stretchers in returns, which are not axed, are likewise dressed upon the rubbing-stone. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 1890 After the bricks for the guaged work have been rough-shaped by the axe, they are rubbed smooth on the rubbing stone.

Rubbish (rʌ·biʃ), *sb.* (and *a.*). Forms: *a.* 4 rubbous, 5 rubus(s, robous(e, -ows, -eux. *β.* 5 robys, -iis, rubbes, 6 ruby(e)s, rubbis. *γ.* 5 robishe, -issh, robyshe; 5–6 rubbusshe, rubushe; 6 rubys(c)he, roobysche; 5–6 rubbysh, 6 rubbi(s)she, -eshe, 6– rubbish. *δ.* 5 rubrysche, 6 robrisshe, rubbrysshe. *ε.* 6 rubbyge, 6–7 rubbidge (9 *dial.* -idge, -ige, -itch). *ζ.* 6–8 (9 *dial.*) rubbage, 8 rubage. [Of obscure origin: app. related in some way to RUBBLE, but it is difficult to regard the early forms as AF. plurals of *robel, rubel*, esp. in the absence of any evidence that these are themselves of F. origin.]

1. Waste or refuse material, in early use esp. such as results from the decay or repair of buildings; debris, litter, refuse; rejected and useless matter of any kind. † Also, a heap of rubbish.

a. [1392–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 306/2 Qe nulle..gette ne mette..ascuns fymes, ordures, mukes, rubbouses, ou lastage, en la dite ewe.. entre les lieux sus ditz.] *c* 1400 *Brut* ccviii. 238 Þai toke stone, and made þerwiþ þe tour; and miche sande and morter, and olde robous þer was leste. 1429–30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 72 For cariage of ij lodys robous, viij d. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 435/2 Robows, or coldyr, *petrosa, petre.* 1480 *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV*

(1830) 121 A grete loode of robeux that was left in the strete after the reparacion.

β. 1429–30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 74 Also for ledyng awey of Robys in a lyghtere, xvj d. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 154 For euery ton Tyght of Rubbes & Stones iiij^{d}. 1531 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, V. 184 Cartes. .caryng of rubys out of the towne to the towne wharffis. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 252 He had no sooner begun to dig among the rubbis, but he found an exceeding number of pillers.

γ. 1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 85 For Caringe of v lood of Robishe from Forster lane and Estchepe, x d. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 171 Dyggyng of the clay and other Rubbysh bytwene the gates. 1528–30 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) 35 All chawkerys castyng thar rubysche in the kynges strem we do present. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 22 Iris groweth .. amongest olde rubbishe and remnantes of olde walles. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 6 Rude mis-gouern'd hands, from Windowes tops, Threw dust and rubbish on King Richards head. 1611 Bible *Neh.* iv. 10 There is much rubbish, so that we are not able to build the wall. 1687 B. Randolph *Archipelago* 2 A dry ditch which is almost filled up with rubbish. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 512 ¶ 6 A Tree that grew near an old Wall out of an Heap of Rubbish. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 58 It is surprising what great benefit conlashes and mortar rubbish are of to stiff lands. 1838 Dickens *Nickleby* ii, A few hampers, half a dozen broken bottles, and such-like rubbish, may be thrown there when the tenant first moves in, but nothing more. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisfarne* 61 The floor was covered with light rubbish.

δ. 1487–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 137 Makyng clene of the houssis, beryng owte & castyng oute the Rubrysche. 1519 W. Horman *Vulgaria* xxix. 240 b, Battz and great rubbrysshe serueth to fyl vp in the myddell of the wall. 1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Robrisshe of stones, *plastras, fourniture*.

ε. 1551–2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 469 For carrying rubbyge owt of ij chambers. 1595 J. Chardon *Fulfordo et Fulfordæ* 34 [She] hath caused the..rubbidge and whatsoeuer was noysome to be remooued. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1136 Not much better than rude heapes of rubbidge and stones. 1646 J. Hall *Poems* 1. 9 Ere since poore Cheapside Crosse in rubbidge lay. 1684 J. Peter *Siege Vienna* 49 We perceiving from the Walls several Arms and Legs in the Air, mingled with the Smoke and Rubbidge. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss., Rubbidge*, rubbish, any worthless articles. 1854 [see ζ].

ζ. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 25 Gold..mixt with other drossie rubbage, and refuse mettal. 1608 *Church-w. Acc. Pittington* (Surtees) 287 For careying the rubbage out of the double porche. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 309 On stone walls, old edifices, and rubbages. 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 122 The old round rubbage of brick which is here.., was anciently a fine Fountain. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 220 The Ground being raised round about it..by reason of Rubbage fallen down. 1791 T. Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 321 That the earth and rubbage should be disposed of in this manner. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. East Anglia, Rubbage*, rubbish. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Rubbage* or *Rubbidge*, rubbish.

b. Const. *of* (a thing or place).

a 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 429 There in the rubbusshe & sande of the same [tower] they buryed..these .iii. bodyes. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. vi. 118 b, Let this fylinge or rubbysh of yron become almoste redde. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* (Rtldg.) 111 So rich shall be the rubbish of our barks, Ta'en here for ballass to the ports of France. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 321 This terrace is formed by the rubbage of old houses. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 328 The rubbish of mortar from houses.

2. *fig.* Worthless stuff; trash.

γ. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 109 What trash is Rome? What Rubbish, and what Offall? 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccxxxiv, What the Landlord then shall Rubbish call, Will be throwne out; and you are Rubbish All. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 17 The body is but meer rubbish to the soul. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 254 The French builders, clearing away as mere rubbish whatever they found. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 266 Here is a character uncontaminated with that rubbish which we see in so many other men. 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 214 The consequence is that iron of the most inferior nature, the veriest rubbish is used. 1881 'Rita' *My Lady Coquette* I, I wonder how people can trouble to send such rubbish.

ε, ζ. *a* 1631 Donne *Progr. Soul*, 2nd Anniv. 82 What fragmentary rubbidge this world is Thou know'st. 1645 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 328 They wold make Gods House cleane.., but 'tis visibly found that they haue brought much more rubbage into it. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 Unless..a few such like rubbage can be made answerable for Primitive Christianity.

b. Worthless, ridiculous, nonsensical ideas, discourse, or writing.

γ. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The Romanists were ready inough to take it vp, and stil reserue it among the rest of their rubbish. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. People* M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 249 From hence to the end of your Book, I find nothing but Rubbish and Trifles. 1734 Waterland *Wks.* (1823) V. 102 Others might be named who have gradually..come to reject Christianity itself, as needless and useless, and all revealed religion as mere rubbish. 1799 Southey *St. Gualberto* xxiv Poet. Works VI. 201 Dost thou deem the legendary deeds Of saints like this but rubbish, a mere store Of trash, that he flings time away who reads? 1858 Lytton *What will He do* I. xvii, Vance talked such republican rubbish. 1899 *The Month* May 539 What is all this rubbish about a spirit-woman staying with the Duchess?

ε, ζ. 1624 Wotton *Elem. Archit.* I. 13 Such conceits as these seeme somewhat too fine among this Rubbage. 1711 *Medley* No. 32. 2 Every body must be persuaded, that all the Atheistical Rubbige..proceeded originally from the Revolution.

c. Const. *of*.

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 64 Staind and trampled on, As worthlesse rubbish of nobilitie. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. 75 Otherwise..certainly this Colledg had been swept away, as Rubbish of superstition. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) Preface, The removing of the Rubbish of a Vulgar Error. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 349 Embruted every faculty divine; Heart-buried in the rubbish of the world. 1859 Tennyson *Merlin & V.* 345 Ev'n in the jumbled rubbish of a dream. 1871 Burr *Ad Fidem* ix, The rubbish of exploded scientific theories.

d. *spec.* (See quot.)

1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 258 This robin afterwards sung three parts in four *nightingale*; and the rest of his song was what the bird-catchers call *rubbish*, or no particular note whatsoever.

e. In interjectional use.

1863 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Strange to Say*, One old boy..with..a murmur of 'Rubbish' slinks away. 1888 Rider Haggard *Col. Quaritch* xli, 'Oh, rubbish,' said the Colonel. 'How can a skeleton sit and air himself?'

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* † **a.** Appositive, passing into *adj.*: Of a refuse or worthless kind. *Obs.*

1594 Nashe *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 261 To stand all his whole life sifting and winnowing dry rubbish chaffe. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 161 The verie excrements of the rubbishest wits that are. 1675 Cocker *Morals* 37 They refine His Rubbish Nature to a Golden Mine. 1722 Hearne *Collections* (O. H. S.) VII. 338 Those [coins], too, poor, brass, rubbish Stuff.

b. Attrib., in sense 'composed of, given up to, rubbish', as *rubbish-ballast, -heap, -mound*, etc.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 852 Schist proper for the construction of the rubbish-terraces. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 286/2 Rubbish shoots. *Ibid.* 287/1 The rubbish-ballast.. was only 3*d.* to 6*d.* a ton. 1864 Skeat tr. *Uhland's Poems* 82 So many a right may prove our own, Long hid beneath some rubbish-mound. *c* 1887 Miss W. Jones *Games Patience* iii. 11 Lay out nine cards in three rows; then proceed to form a rubbish-heap. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 4/2 Not allowing this country to become the rubbish-bin of European labourers.

c. Objective, as *rubbish-cartage, -carter*, etc.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* II. 288/1 The summer..is the 'brisk season' of rubbish-cartage. *Ibid.* 289/1 The Rubbish-Shovellers, or 'gangers'. *Ibid.* 293/1 A brief description of the rubbish-carter, and the scene of his labours. 1885 *Census Instruct.* Index, Rubbish Clearer, Weigher, Unloader.

d. Special combs., as **rubbish-price**, a paltry price, such as might properly be paid for rubbish; **rubbish pulley, walling** (see quots.).

1805 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 107 Style which resembles what the masons call rubbish-walling, where fragments of anciently hewn and sculptured stone are built in with modern brick-bats and the pebbles of the soil. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 771/2 *Rubbish Pulley*, a simple form of tackle-block used with a rope in hoisting materials from a foundation or excavation. 1894 *Times* 19 Dec. 11/4 At the present time they thought sales undesirable, as it rarely paid to throw away stock at rubbish prices.

Hence **Ru·bbisher.** (See quot.)

1892 *Min. Evid. Labour Comm.* Group A. II. 2/2 A rubbisher, or labourer,..is the man who carries away all the material from the rock-men to the place where the slates are made.

Ru·bbishing, *a.* [f. Rubbish *sb.* + -ing 2.] Paltry, worthless, rubbishy.

1808 Eleanor Sleath *Bristol Heiress* I. 157 Young ladies of fortune used to keep themselves to themselves..and not flaunt about with such rubbishing sort of gentry as those. 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Legacy* (1854) 174 He..had some rubbishing woods, where people went to make a noise with guns. 1863 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Strange to Say* (1899) 437 I've seen literary fellows at Clubs writing their rubbishing articles. 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* xxix, What rubbishing music it is!

Hence **Ru·bbishingly** *adv.*

1837 *Athenæum* 236 They are childishly, rubbishingly, ridiculously otherwise.

Ru·bbishly, *a. rare.* Also *dial.* **rubbidgly.** [f. as prec. + -ly 1.] Rubbishy, worthless.

1796 W. H. Marshall *W. England* II. 47 Some rubbishly ill bred Cattle, on these Commons. 1819 Lamb *Letters* (1888) II. 29 Shakspeare has thrust such rubbishly feelings into a corner—the dark dusky heart of Don John. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.* s.v. *Rubbidgly*, A parcel o' rubbidgly stuff. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 449.

Rubbishy (*rʊ*·bĭʃi), *a.* Also 9 **rubbishey.** [f. Rubbish *sb.* + -y 1.]

1. Abounding in, covered with, rubbish or litter.

1795 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) IV. 143 The fruit-trees, to whose luxuriance the rocky, and..rubbishy soil, below the surface, has proved very inauspicious. 1842 Sir H. Taylor *Edwin the Fair* iv. i, To be reviled By shallow coxcombs whom I daily..snatch from a rubbishy tomb Amongst the ruins of their wits. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. Eastern Borders* I. 87 The true plant is common in hedges and rubbishy places. 1860 Sir H. Acland in J. B. Atlay *Mem.* (1903) x. 290 Washington..has a few palaces shied down upon a rubbishy heath.

2. Of the nature of rubbish; paltry, contemptible, worthless.

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xii, Like your rubbishy Birmingham pieces, that will..go off at half-cock. 1841 Marryat *Poacher* xxiii, Only look what a rubbishy affair this is. 1862 'Shirley' (J. Skelton) *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 487 A rubbishy conceit is more invaluable to them than a finished design. 1893 Leland *Mem.* I. 27 She spoke of the building as a rubbishy piece of architecture.

Rubble (*rʊ*·b'l), *sb.* Forms: 4 robyl, 5 -oyll, robill, -el(l, -elle; 5 rubel, 6 rubell, 7 ruble, rubbil, 6–7 rubbel(l, 6– rubble. [Of obscure origin; app. related in some way to Rubbish.]

1. Waste fragments of stone, esp. as constituting the rubbish of decayed or demolished buildings; † also, rubbish or refuse in general.

a 1400 *Little Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 31 Cum fimo et robyl quod admouere faciant infra tres dies. 1436–7 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 113 Pro roboyll extra domum cariando. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 340 On part of lyme and tweyne of rubel haue. *c* 1495 *The Epitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 390 In a graue in the grounde Deth depe hath [him] drounde Among robel and stonys. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 Whiche persons..conueied..grauell, stone, robell, earth, slime, and filthe in the said portes. 1593 Norden *Spec. Brit., Mase.r* II. 25 A hautie citie..smothered in the ashes of her owne rubble and ruynes. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 311 There are found ..goodly Marble pillars, with other hewne and carved stone in great aboundance among the Rubble. 1666 in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 182 One can see nothing..but old ruined Walls with Rubbel, Bricks and Stones.

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxx, A pop-gun fort, which a third class steamer would shell into rubble for an afternoon's amusement. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 260 Those are..the sand and rubble that overspread the land. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 363/1 Other kinds of ballast, such as rubble, are sometimes difficult to obtain.

fig. 1567 Jewel *Def. Apol.* To the Queen A iiij, To refourme his Churche from that..lothesome heape of filthe, and rubble. 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 249 Casting out the rubble of the Synagogue of Antichriste. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Panaretus* 621 Even while I raze, I raise; and, of the Rubble Of petty States, I build one hundred double.

† **b.** *Med.* Fragments of a calculus. *Obs.*

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 29 When it is broken,.. the grauel, rubbell, or peecis therof, descend from the raynes or kydnees in to the bladder. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 39 If the rubbel or shardes of the stone do put the to payn, then vse that bath.

2. Pieces of undressed stone used in the construction of walls, esp. as a filling-in.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Caementitius*,..made of rubbell or ragge stones. 1608 J. King *Serm.* Ps. xi. 2–4. 20 Peeces of timber, barres of iron, massy stones, togither with all.. the rubble and stones in the wals of that great and glorious pile. 1764 Smollett *Trav.* (1766) I. xxiii. 353 The houses are built of a ragged stone dug from the mountains, and the interstices are filled with rubble. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 114 The interior filling of the walls was with rough Rubble, and fragments of the quarries. 1839 Stonehouse: *Isle of Axholme* 265 In the walls, which are scarcely ten feet high and built chiefly of rubble, are great ashlar stones. *a* 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 20 They were equally at home in the use of brick, or flint, or rubble.

b. *ellipt.* Rubble-work.

1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 223 The best kind, or coursed rubble, admits of bond timbers without difficulty. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 97/1 In uncoursed rubble.., stones of any size..are used without any reference to their heights.

3. *Geol.* Loose angular stones or fragments of broken material forming the upper covering of some rocks, and found beneath alluvium or overlying soil; also, water-worn stones.

[*a* 1728 Woodward *Fossils* I. 12 Those call'd Rubble-Stones. *Note.* They owe their Name, Rubble, to their being thus rubb'd and worn.] 1796 W. H. Marshall *W. Engl.* II. 5 The subsoil is also similar:—namely, a slatey rock, and a kind of rusty rotten slate, or rubble. 1852 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) vii. 81 To this mass the provincial name of 'rubble' or 'brash' is given. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog.* I. 15 Treating the rocks less gently, it..rolls, and rubs them until they are fashioned into pebbles, rubble, or boulders. 1879 D. M. Wallace *Australasia* iv. 74 The few inches of surface soil and rubble overlying the Silurian rock on the slopes and spurs of the hills.

b. *local.* A hard chalk often used in making field-roads.

1879 Jefferies *Wild Life* ii. 20 The byroads and paths made with the chalk or 'rubble' glare in the sunlight.

c. *pl.* Small coal; slack.

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 207.

d. (See quots.)

1876 *Nature* 9 Nov. 31/1 The head of the bay..was filled with pack ice consisting of numerous small floe pieces..intermixed with 'rubble', or 'boulder' ice. 1886 A. W. Greely *3 Years Arctic Service* II. xxxiii. 45 Broken irregular piles of ice are known as rubble, which is the worst of all ice for travel.

4. (See quot. 1858.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Rubbles*, a miller's name in some counties for the whole of the bran or outside skin of the wheat, before being sorted into pollard, bran, sharps, etc. 1876 A. H. Hassall *Food* 361 The principal adulterations of oatmeal..are those with the refuse matter of oats, of barley, and even wheat, termed 'rubble' and 'sharps'.

5. *attrib.* **a.** 'Of the nature of, consisting of, rubble', as *rubble ballast, coal, granite*, etc. Also *rubble ice* (see 3 d).

1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 542 A dark, gray, hard Iron Oar, called the Rubble Iron-Stone. 1844 A. W. Pugin in Purcell *Life & Lett. A. P. de Lisle* (1900) I. iv. 82 From the nature of the material used—a sort of rubble granite. 1855 J. Phillips *Man. Geol.* 193 Heathen and rubble coals and partings. 1889 Welch *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* ii. 27 A ship having this characteristic may be rendered stable in the upright position by the introduction of rubble or water ballast low down in the ship.

b. 'Constructed of, making use of, rubble', as *rubble building, masonry, wall*, etc.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 537 A wall built of unhewn stone, whether it be built with mortar or otherwise, is called a rubble wall. 1835 Rickman *Styles Archit. Engl.* (ed. 4) 308 Rubble walling is generally of pieces more nearly approaching a cube. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 170 To test if rubble masonry is well built. 1856 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 386/1 Breaking joint over every small stone in the wall in rubble building. 1881 S. Walpole *Rep. Salmon Fish.* App. 77 A rubble weir..has recently been built across the Severn at Llanidloes.

Ru·bble, *v.* Now *dial.* [f. prec.]

†1. *trans.* ? To bring to ruin. *Obs.*—1

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1944 in *Macro Plays* 135 ȝone rappokis I ruble, & al to-rase; bobe with schot & with slynge I caste with a sleyt, with care to ȝone castel to crachen & to crase.

2. *intr.* To poke or crawl about among rubbish or refuse. Also *fig.*

1637 Bastwick *Litany* III. 22 By rubbling and grubbing in those old errors and heresies, you may perhaps get some infection. 1896 *Warwickshire Gloss.* 196 Don't let the child rubble among them 'ere dusty things.

3. (See quot.)

1863 J. R. Wise *New Forest* Gloss., *To Rubble*, to remove the gravel, which is deposited throughout the Forest in a thick layer over the beds of clay or marl.

Rubble, *obs.* form of Rouble.

Ru·bbler. [f. Rubble *sb.*] (See quots.)

1865 Bower *Slate Quarries* 19 Writing Slates are generally put into the hands of young boys, for the purpose of teaching them the art of slate-making. These youngsters are called rubblers. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Rubbler*, an irregular workman in a slate quarry. *Ibid.*, All boys and beginners are rubblers at first.

Ru·bble-stone. Also **ruble, rubble stone, rubblestone.** [f. Rubble *sb.*]

1. = Rubble *sb.* 2 and 3.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 71 In Oxfordshire, where they have a lean Earth and a small rubble Stone, or a sowre sort of Land mixed with it. 1787 G. White *Selborne* i, What is called a white malm, a sort of rotten or rubble stone, which, when turned up to the frost and rain, moulders to pieces. 1817 Keatinge *Trav.* I. 208 The whole country is covered..with rubble-stone—strongly hinting at a Neptunian process. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* 545 The walls may be of rubblestone, bricks, or clay lumps. 1888 Rider Haggard *Col. Quaritch* xli, A..vault..built of rubble stone. *attrib.* 1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxix. 178 An armless sign-post on one side, and a rubble-stone bridge ..on the other.

2. *pl.* Stones of the nature of rubble.

a 1728 Woodward *Fossils* I. 13 Neither the Bowlders, nor Rubble-Stones, are ever invested with an exterior stony Crust or Skin. 1789 J. Williams *Min. Kinged.* II. 7 Whinstone..is frequently too hard and strong to be commonly quarried for ruble-stones. 1822 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 38 The ruble stones would do much more than pay the labourers. 1849 James *Woodman* xxxv, [He] had to traverse a considerable number of round rubble stones.

Ru·bble-work. Also **rubblework, rubble work.** [f. Rubble *sb.*] Masonry composed of rubble or unwrought stones; also, fragments of stone mixed with mortar and used as a filling-in.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 309 The core of the rubble-work of the Grecian walls is impenetrable to a tool. 1849 Curzon *Vis. Monasteries Levant* 133 The roof..is supported by four square modern piers of plastered brick or rubble work. 1888 Rider Haggard *Col. Quaritch* xl, It appeared to be rubble work built in the form of an arch. *attrib.* 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* I. 41 A sort of rubble-work inner wall of volumes, with their edges outwards.

Rubbly (rʌ·bli), *a.* [f. Rubble *sb.*] Abounding in, consisting of, rubble or loose broken material; having the nature or form of rubble.

1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. 304 The Concavity of the Fin..must be greatest in a stony rubbly Soil. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 152 Where nature has been more sparing of her cement, the ore is found in a lax, arenaceous, and rubbly state. 1829 *Geol. Trans.* and Ser. II. 41 The next bed, called the Rubbly Bed, is remarkable for the quantity of casts of shells which it contains. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 209/1 The chalk in this district is of a rubbly description. 1894 *Ramsay's Phys. Geol.* 148 Near the surface, it assumes a rubbly character, and forms a fertile soil.

†**Rubbon,** variant of Ruban, ribbon.

1781 Pennant *Hist. Quad.* II. 523 Rubbon Seal..Marked ..with a stripe of a pale yellow color, exactly resembling a rubbon laid on it by art.

†**Ru·bbour.** *north.* and *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 **robbour** (?), 6 **rowbour,** 6–7 **rubber.** [Of obscure origin.] A cask or keg.

1362–3 *Durh. Acct. Rolls* 178 In uno pari de Rebbours [? *read* Robbours] de novo fact. cum ligatur. earundem. 1404 *Ibid.* 397 In..ij par' de rubbours, j par de costrell, j par de magnis flaketis.

1492 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 280, x merkis, for certane pansell crelis & Rubbouris. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 252 Item, for ane rubbour to the ter, xiiij *d.* 1502 *Ibid.* II. 44 For vj gallonis thre pointis Ryns wyne send to Ternway and for rubbouris to the samyn and carying of it,.. iij *li.* vij *s.* 1504 *Ibid.* 430 Item, for iiij rubbouris to put powder in..viij *s.* 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 2224 Sax gret Rowbouris [*v.r.* rubbouris] of wycht wyne. 1597 D. Weddderburn *Compt Buik* (S. H. S.) 87 The fynest wynes in rubberis or fyn Muskedallis. 1608 *Ibid.* 117 James Myln in Elgyn hes my flacon or rubber to fill with aquavitie.

Rube·dinous, *a. rare*—1. [f. late L. *rubēdo, -dinis.*] Reddish. 1864 Webster (citing M. Stuart).

So **Rube·dinousness,** redness. *rare*—1.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 48/1 A tryede water for inflammatione, and rubedinousnes of the Eyes.

†**Rubee.** *Obs.*—1 [med.L. gen. of *rubea*, var. of L. *rubia.*] Madder.

c 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 225 Take the Iuce of nightshade, the Iuce of plantaigne, the Iuce of Rubee.

Rubefa·cience. *Med. rare*—1. [See next and -ence.] The fact of making red.

1843 Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 240 Its effects are not limited to temporary rubefacience.

Rubefacient (rūbĭfē·ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *rubefacĕre*: see Rubify *v.*]

A. *adj.* Producing redness or slight inflammation; *spec.* of counter-irritants.

1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 16 By means which also excite some counter-irritation, as rubefacient plasters. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 147 To protect the skin from the rubefacient effect of the sun's rays, which is commonly called sun-burning. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 421 In whooping-cough the use of rubefacient embrocations is held in high esteem as a domestic remedy.

B. *sb.* An application producing redness of the skin; *esp.* a counter-irritant having this effect.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 45 The more durable stimulus of heated salt with millet seed and other rubefacients. 1843 Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 231 This liniment we are much in the habit of prescribing where a rubefacient is required. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 777 This may best be effected by rubefacients.

Rubefaction (rūbĭfæ·kʃən). [See Rubify and -faction. So F. *rubéfaction.*]

1. *Med.* The action of making (the skin) red; redness of the skin, esp. as produced by some application.

1658 Phillips, *Rubefaction*, a making red.

1831 J. Davies *Mat. Med.* 171 Applied to the skin it produces rubefaction, pain, and all the symptoms of inflammation. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 568 Capsicum and the stronger spices afford excellent materials for rubefaction.

2. The production of a red colour in water.

1860 Griffith & Henfrey *Microgr. Dict.* (ed. 2).

Rubel, obs. form of Rouble, Rubble *sb.*

†**Ru·belet.** *Obs.*—1 [irreg. f. Ruby *sb.* + -let.] A little ruby.

1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *To Closet-Gods*, In the midst, to grace it more, was set A blushing-pretty-peeping Rubelet.

†**Rubell.** *Obs.*—1 (Origin and meaning obscure.)

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. i, Scilla or Sea onion.. is an ordinary vomit,..mixt with rubell in a little white-wine.

‖**Rubella** (rūbe·lă). *Path.* [mod.L., neut. pl. of *rubellus* reddish.] German measles. Cf. Rubeola 3.

1883 Quain *Dict. Med.* 927 The rash of..*rubella* closely resembles the eruption of measles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 118 As a rule rubella runs its course without complications.

Rubellan (rūbĕlăn). *Min.* Also **rubellane.** [f. L. *rubell-us* reddish.] (See quot. 1868.)

c 1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 508/2 *Rubellan*, Red Mica? 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, *Rubellan*, an altered biotite..occurring in small hexagonal forms, of a red colour, in a kind of wacke. 1888 Rutley *Rock-forming Min.* 197 Some varieties, as rubellane, show dark reddish-yellow or orange tints.

Rubellite (rūbĕləit). *Min.* [f. L. *rubell-us* reddish + -ite[1] 2 b.] A variety of tourmaline.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 288 *Rubellite*, red shorl of Siberia. Its colour, crimson, blood, or peach red. 1823 W. Phillips *Min.* (ed. 3) 126 The Rubellite..is of various shades of red, from a slight tinge to a fine pink; it is sometimes of a violet colour. 1837 Dana *Min.* 323 Rubellite occurs in a species of lithomarge. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 345 The rubellite is..much worn in Russia.

†**Ru·bent,** *a. Obs.*—1 [ad. pres. pple. of L. *rubēre* to be red.] Reddening, red.

1562 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 4 Welcum, oure rubent roiss vpoun þe ryce!

‖**Rubeola** (rūbē·lă). *Path.* [mod.L., neut. pl. of **rubeolus*, dim. form of L. *rubeus* reddish. Cf. F. *rubéole.*]

†1. (See quots. and Rubeols.) *Obs.*

1676 Jas. Cooke *Marrow Chirurg.* IV. I. ix. 739 *Rubeola*, small red pimples among the Small-Pox and Measles, which sometimes happens to persons in health. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rubeola*, a sort of Small Pox, or Measles.

2. Measles. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 38 Neither were the symptoms of rubeola in the least lessened or retarded. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 625/1 By the term rubeola, or measles, in modern times, is understood a contagious inflammatory disease [etc.]. 1843 Sir T. Watson *Princ. & Pract. Physic* II. 748 Another of these blood diseases is the measles; called also by nosologists, *rubeola*, and *morbilli.*

3. German measles; rubella; rötheln.

1858 J. Copland *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. 1. 655 *Rubeola* holds a place between measles and scarlet fever, the name being derived from its deep red colour. 1863 Aitken *Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 340 The following table..shows that rubeola, rötheln, or the mixed disease has every right to be considered as a distinct affection. 1901 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Text Bk. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 185 It is often difficult to distinguish rubeola from 'ordinary rose-rash'.

Hence **Rube·olar** *a.*, of the nature of, characteristic of, pertaining to, rubeola. **Rubeo·liform** *a.*, having the form or appearance of rubeola. **Rube·oloid** *a.*, resembling, similar to, rubeola; *sb.*, a disease resembling rubeola. **Rube·olous** *a.*, rubeolar.

1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* xv. 249 An exanthem, erythematous on the face, *rubeolar on the trunk and limbs. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 485 Erythematous urticaria in sheets (roseoliform, *rubeoliform, scarlatiniform). 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* (rev. ed.) 806 s.v. *Roseolæ*, *Rubeoloid, a term which is applicable to any eruption resembling rubeola. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* ix. 168 Being attended with a well-marked rubeoloid eruption. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 464 The first group which they call Rubeoloids and Scarlatinoids. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 334 If..*rubeolous contagion should have been previously received into the system. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 1066 Occasionally vesicles are intermingled with the rubeolous papules.

†**Ru·beols.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. mod.L. *rubeola*: see prec.] The red spots of measles.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 327 The measells, which are little swellings,..hereto belong the crystals, tubercles, rubeols, and rossals.

Ruberythric (rūbĕri·prik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *rubia* madder + Erythric *a.*] *Ruberythric acid*, a yellow, crystalline compound contained in madder-root.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* viii. 521 Rochleder's Ruberythric Acid was obtained in crystals from an infusion of madder. 1879 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* xxxviii. 354 Alizarin, the colouring principle of madder, is contained in the root as a glucoside (called ruberythric acid).

Rube·scence. *rare*—1. [Cf. next and -ence.] The fact of becoming red.

1798 W. Yonge in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 299 Pain, heat and rubescence determine the degree of this excess.

Rubescent (rūbe·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. pres. pple. of L. *rubescĕre*, f. *ruber* red. So F. *rubescent.*] Tending to redness; reddening, blushing.

1731 in Bailey, vol. II. (ed. 2). 1803 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 290 Rubescent Band-Fish, *Cepola Rubescens*,..is said to have a pointed rather than a rounded head. 1876 Mrs Hay *Nora's Love Test* I. 177 His idea was at once confirmed by Will's rubescent face.

†**Ru·betude.** *Obs.*—1 [irreg. f. L. *ruber* or *rubēdo*: cf. *nigritude.*] Redness.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 302 This plant from its rubetude is..called Rubia.

Rubiaceous (rūbi,ē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Rubiaceæ* (Jussieu, 1789), f. *Rubia* (L. *rubia*) the genus madder.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, an order of plants of which madder (*Rubia*) is the typical genus.

c 1832 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 177* Rubiaceous shrubs. 1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 212 The trees of the rubiaceous family. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* vii. (1864) 203 Members of the Laurel, Myrtle, Bignoniaceous, and Rubiaceous orders.

Rubiacic (rūbi,æ·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. next: see -ic. So F. *rubiacique.*] *Rubiacic acid*, an acid obtained from rubiacin.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* 522 A brownish red liquid, which on the addition of an acid deposits flocculi of *rubiacic acid.* 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* s.v., *Rubiacic acid*, an acid produced..by boiling rubiacin..with ferric nitrate or chloride.

Rubiacin (rūbiăsin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. L. *rubia* + *-(c)in*: named by E. Schunck (*Ann. Chemie* LXVI. 176).] A yellow colouring matter obtained from madder-root.

1848 J. Higgin in *Phil. Mag.* XXXIII. 284 When heated, rubiacine fuses, blackens, and gives off orange vapours. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* s.v., Rubiacin is found partly in the precipitate produced by acids in the decoction of madder, partly in the residue left after exhausting the root with water.

Rubian (rūbiăn). *Chem.* [f. L. *rubia* + -an: named by E. Schunck (cf. prec.).] The bitter principle of madder-root.

1851 Schunck in *Phil. Trans.* CXLI. 436 The intensely bitter taste of madder and its extracts is due to a peculiar substance, to which I have given the name of *Rubian.* 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, Rubian is a hard, dry, brittle, perfectly amorphous mass, resembling dried varnish or gum-arabic.

Hence **Rubia·nic** *a.*; **Ru·bianin(e.** (See quots.)

1851 Schunck in *Phil. Trans.* CXLI. 445 The orange-coloured flocks..now consist of four different substances..: the fourth substance I shall denominate *Rubianine.* 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, *Rubianin*, a body obtained..by boiling aqueous rubian..with dilute sulphuric acid. *Ibid.*, *Rubianic acid*,..an acid, produced..by the oxidation of rubian in contact with alkalis.

Ru·biate. *rare.* [f. L. *rubia* madder + -ate[1].] (See quots.)

1835 Field *Chromatogr.* 97 Rubric, or Madder Lakes.., have obtained..the various names of rose rubiates, rose madder, pink madder, and Field's lakes. *Ibid.* 98 Liquid rubiate..is a concentrated tincture of madder.

†**Rubiator.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 **rube-, rubi-, rubyatour; rubiature.** [Of obscure origin.] An unprincipled person; a scoundrel or villain.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiv. 44 Sa mony tratouris, sa mony rubeatouris, Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4254 Tak me an rackles rubyatour, Ane theif, ane tyrane, or ane tratour, Of everie vyce the plant. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 147 For laik of rowme, that rubiature Bespewit vp the moderator.

Rubible, variant of Ribible *Obs.*

†**Ru·bican,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *rubican*, earlier *rabican.*] (See quot.)

1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Colours of a Horse*, *Rubican*, is when a Black or Sorrel-Horse has white Hairs here and there scatter'd over his Body, more especially upon his Flanks. [Also in various other dicts. of the 18th cent., but app. never in actual English use.]

Rubicelle (rū·bisel). Also 7 **rubacel,** 8 **-celle;** 8–9 **rubicel**(l. [a. F. *rubicelle, rubacelle*, app. a dim. of *rubis* ruby, or of *rubace* in the same sense.] A variety of spinel, of a yellow or orange-red colour.

1671 PHILLIPS, *Rubace,* and *Rubacel,* the name of a pretious stone that hath usually a kind of yellowish colour about the extremities of it. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 590 They also know two other Stones under the same general name of Rubies, calling them the Rock Ruby and the Rubacelle; but these are not of the Ruby kind. 1802 WILLICH *Dom. Encycl.* III. 512/1 The rubicell is of a reddish-yellow, and is..obtained from the Brazils. 1856 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 130 Jewellers..call the paler ones, balas ruby; and those which incline to an orange tint, they denominate rubicelle. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 342 Several other colours are distinguished, as for instance the rubicelle.

Rubicon (*rūˑbikɒn*), *sb.* [The ancient name of a small stream on the east coast of northern Italy, forming part of the southern boundary of Cisalpine Gaul; the crossing of it by Cæsar marked the beginning of the war with Pompey.]

1. *To cross* or *pass the Rubicon*, to take a decisive or final step, *esp.* at the outset of some undertaking or enterprise.

1626 J. MEAD in Birch *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 180 Queen Dido did never more importune Æneas's stay at Carthage, than his mother and sister do his continuance here at London...But now he is past the Rubicon. 1643 J. OWEN *Death of Death* Wks. 1852 X. 150 The die being cast and Rubicon crossed. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. III, This noyse may chill your Blood, but mine it warms; We have already past the Rubicon. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 214 Giving her to understand..that she had passed the Rubicon; that she had taken such a step of her own accord. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1788) 301 *note*, The very soliloquy of Lord Suffolk before he passed the Rubicon. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* IV. 21 [Bonaparte] would,..like Cæsar, have crossed the Rubicon at the head of the popular party. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* vii, A pause—in which I began to steady the palsy of my nerves, and to feel that the rubicon was passed.

b. *attrib.* in † *Rubicon die* (alluding to Cæsar's words *alea jacta est*).

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Life Sidney* (1907) 113 [He] rather thought good to venture upon the cast of a Rubicon Dy.

2. A boundary, bounding line, or limit, in *lit.* or *fig.* senses.

1590 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 101 I'll be hanged if this fellow got me. Some Cæsar pass'd my mother's Rubicon; wou'd I had his commentaries. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 132 The bancks of the Boyn.., the ould Rubicon of the Pale. 1738 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 19 Having thus passed the Rubicon (Trent) and set my Face Northward. 1829 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 29/2 The moment the punishment passes this Rubicon, it becomes less and less, instead of greater and greater. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxvi, He was behindhand in his education, and had not yet passed the intellectual Rubicon of words of two syllables. 1895 BOSCAWEN *Bible & Monuments* (1896) 112 The Deluge formed the rubicon between the mythic period and the heroic and polyarchal age.

3. *attrib.* Applied to a variety of bezique.

1887 'CAVENDISH' (*title*), The Laws of Rubicon Bezique. 1890 BERKELEY *Bezique & Cribbage* 4 The game came much into vogue in France, under the name of Japanese or Rubicon Bezique.

Hence **Ruˑbicon** *v.* (see quot. 1890).

1890 BERKELEY *Bezique & Cribbage* 10 If the loser's score, with his brisques, is less than 1,000, he is said to be rubiconed. 1897 R. F. FOSTER *Complete Hoyle* 623 Rubiconed, lurched, defeated before getting half way.

Rubicund (*rūˑbikənd*), *a.* Also 6 **rubicond**, -**cound**, **rubycund**. [a. F. *rubicond* (=It. *rubicondo*, Sp. and Pg. *rubicundo*), or ad. L. *rubicund-us*, f. *rubēre* to be red.]

† 1. Of things: Inclined to redness; tending towards a red colour; red. *Obs.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* III. xxxvii, Rubyes moost pure and rubicound. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. (Percy Soc.) 127 Broudred with perles and rubies rubicond. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xxxvii. (1596) 162 The inflammation waxeth worse, it [the urine] is more rubicund. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 65 The chyle..meeting with the blood is dasht with a rubicund colour. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* XXV. 309 Of pure Minium, or native Cinnober he had two sorts; one rubicund, like the crude Ore of red silver.

2. Of the face, etc.: Reddish, flushed, highly coloured, esp. as the result of good living.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Rubicund*, Blood-red. Said of a jolly red countenance coloured with Wine. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* ii. 12 A sleepy eye, a rubicund face, and carbuncled nose. 1798 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Tour Switzerland* I. 195 It was evident from their rubicund faces and sparkling looks. 1807 DOUCE *Illustr. Shaks.* I. 58 Falstaff alludes to Pistol's rubicund nose, which..carried fire in it. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. li. 100, I found that my rubicund complexion was something uncommon among these dark-skinned Orientals. 1867 MRS. CHILD *Miria* XXVI. 317 His face, usually rubicund .., became redder.

b. Of persons: Having a complexion of this kind; red-faced (with good living).

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* vii, The attics..were thronged with rubicund damsels. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* (1887) II. 60 One was a rather short, rubicund, serenely beaming person.

transf. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* XV, A room as portly, rubicund, and pompous as its owner.

Hence **Ruˑbicundly** *adv.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 187/1 Decocte it agayne till such time as it wexeth rubicundlye colouredе.

Rubicundity (*rūbikʌˑndĭti*). [f. prec. + -ITY, or ad. med.L. *rubicunditas*.] The state of being rubicund; redness (of face) from good living.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 48/1 It expelleth all rubicundity, and dolour of the Eyes. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 19 Feb. (1846) V. 1, I do not wish you to parade your rubicundity and grey hairs through the mobs and assemblies of London. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* I. 61 Her rotundity of figure and rubicundity of countenance. 1831 MACAULAY 7 June in Trevelyan *Life*, His rector-like amplitude and rubicundity. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool.* I. V, An extraordinary change had come over his countenance. Its rubicundity was gone.

transf. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 500 The stair carpet also added its contribution to the rubicundity of the scene.

† **Rubicuˑndous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *rubicundus*.] 'Very red or ruddy, blood red' (Blount, 1656).

Ruˑbid, *a.* [ad. L. *rubid-us*.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rubid*, reddish, somewhat red or ruddy. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Rubidus*, that which is reddish, or approaching a red colour: rubid.

Rubidine (*rūˑbidəin*). *Chem.* [f. L. *rubid-us* red + -INE.]

1. A compound belonging to the pyridine series. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v., Rubidine..is a colourless liquid, having a faint odour and oily consistence. 1875 *Ibid.* Suppl. 2 Rubidine..has been detected in tobacco-smoke.

2. 'A red crystalline compound forming the colouring-matter of melons, etc.'

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s.v.

‖ **Rubidium** (*rubiˑdiəm*). [f. L. *rubid-us* red, in allusion to the two red lines in its spectrum: named by Bunsen.] A soft silvery-coloured metal belonging to the group which includes cæsium, lithium, potassium, and sodium.

1862 TIMBS *Year-bk. of Facts* 188 Cæsium and Rubidium. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v., Rubidium is a white metal, with a tinge of yellow, and a silvery lustre. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 256 Cæsium and Rubidium have been detected by the spectroscope in minute amounts in many plants.

Rubied (*rūˑbid*), *a.* [f. RUBY *sb.* + -ED 2.] Coloured like a ruby; ruby-tinged.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. Prol. 8 Euen her art sisters the naturall Roses; Her Inckle, Silke, Twine with the rubied Cherrie. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 915 Thrice upon thy fingers tip, Thrice upon thy rubied lip. 1667 — *P. L.* v. 633 Tables are set,..and rubied Nectar flows. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cix. (1783) IV. 38 Complexions clear, eyes brilliant, lips rubied. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 231 The rubied west lost its dyes. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. App. iii, Take your vase of Venice glass.., and recover that to its clearness and rubied glory.

Rubiˑferous, *a. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *rubi-* (cf. next) + -FEROUS.] Rubicund.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 168 Mrs. Bibulus, the respectable and rubiferous landlady.

† **Rubiˑfic,** *a. Obs.*—1 [ad. L. type **rubific-us*: cf. next.] Causing redness.

1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* II. ii. § 14 The several Species of Rays, as the Rubifick, Cerulifick, and others.

† **Rubiˑficate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. pa. pple. of med.L. **rubificāre*: see RUBIFY *v.*] Heated to redness.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 149 To powder dry unprofytably Rubyfycate.

† **Rubificaˑtion.** *Obs.* [See prec. and -ATION.]

1. The process of heating to redness.

1592 LYLY *Gallathea* II. iii, It is a very secrete Science, for none almost can vnderstand the language of it. Sublimation, Alnigation,..Rubification [etc.]. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. 55 To pass all the degrees and effects of fire—as distillation,..dealbation, rubification, and fixation.

2. = RUBEFACTION 1.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 273 Soranus used them with alcyonium,..after shaving and rubification.

† **Rubificative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [See prec. and -ATIVE.] a. *adj.* Reddening, rubifying, rubefacient. b. *sb.* A rubefacient application.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIX. vi. II. 364 A sinapisme or rubificative made of mustard seed, untill the place look red. *Ibid.* II, *Rubified*,..when by application of mustard plastres, ..it recouereth a fresh colour againe, whereupon such plastres be called Rubificatiue.

Rubiform (Johnson, etc.), error for RUBRIFORM.

Rubify (*rūˑbifəi*), *v.* Also *a.* 5–6 **rubyfy**(e, 6 -fie. *β.* 5 **rubefy**, 5–6 -fie. [a. OF. *rubifier*, *rubefier* (mod.F. *rubéfier*), = Sp. and Pg. *rubificar*, It. and med.L. *rubificare*, a Romanic form replacing L. *rubefacĕre*, f. *rube-us* red: see -FY.] *trans.* To make red; to redden. Now *rare.*

a. c 1386 [see below]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *St. Thomas* 1 Blissed Thomas rubyfyed with blood. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 188 After thou rubify and into Glassys let hym be don. 1530 PALSGR. 695/1, I rubyfye, I make reed, *jeschaufe*, and *je rubifie*. This terme is nat yet admytted in comen spetche. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 215 Let all be calcined until the whole be come unto a rednesse, and being thus rubified, let all be brought into a fine powder. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 2 It maketh the colour yellow, because it corrupteth the bloud which rubifieth the colour. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 23 The Varnish..so Burns and Rubifies the Blacking, that it loses much of its brisk and vivid black complexion. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rubifying*, Red Arsenic is supposed to be no more than the common yellow Arsenick rubified by Fire. 1831 J. DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 159 This oil may be used likewise to rubify the skin.

β. c 1480 *St. Ursula* A viij, The bankes with blode were rubefyed all a longe. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 94 It is.. much the better for the stomacke.., if it be rubefied, by macerating the leaues of red Roses in it. 1658 A. FOX *Würtz' Surg.* IV. ii. 312 Calcine it to a red colour: being thus rubefied, then pulverise it.

Hence **Ruˑbified** *ppl. a.*; **Ruˑbifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* Preamble 797 Watres rubifying, and Boles galle, Arsenyk, sal Armonyak, and Brymstoon. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* II. i, The armado of pimpled, deep-scarleted, rubified, and carbuncled faces. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii, Their dung and intestinall excretions..Topically applyed become a Phænigmus or Rubifying medicine. 1658 FRANCK *Northern Memoirs* (1821) 242 Over whose rubified sands we must plough the ocean to those delectable flourishing ports. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Rubifying*, in Chymistry, etc. the act of turning a thing Red by Force of Fire.

Rubiginose (*rubiˑdʒinōs*), *a.* [See next and -OSE.] Rubiginous; *spec.* in *Bot.* (see quot. 1866).

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Rubiginose*, rusty. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 995 *Rubiginose*, brown-red; a term usually employed to denote a surface whose peculiar colour is owing to glandular hairs.

Rubiginous (*rubiˑdʒinəs*), *a.* [f. L. *rūbīgin-*, *rūbīgo* rust, blight + -OUS. The variant *robiginous* is given by Blount (1656).]

1. Rusty, rust-coloured, ferruginous.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xvii. 246 Here and there portions of rubiginous iron. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 293 Sweet-Briar has..the leaves rubiginous or rusty underneath. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 64 The hue rubiginous of fast decline. 1871 COOKE *Hdbk. Fungi* I. 318 Pileus effuso-reflexed,..velvety, rubiginous.

b. In specific names of birds, etc.

1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. I. 170 Rubiginous Falcon, *Falco rubiginosus*. *Ibid.* II. 313 Rubiginous Shrike, *Lanius rubiginosus*. 1881 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 818 A specimen of the Rubiginous Cat (*Felis rubiginosa*) from Ceylon.

† 2. Of plants: Affected by rust or blight. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rubiginous*, foule, musty, blasted.

† **Rubiˑginy.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *rūbīgin-*, *rūbīgo*: see prec.] Rustiness.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 224 It effects nigritude, mobility and rubiginy of them [sc. the teeth].

† **Ruˑbigo.** *Obs.*—1 [? Misuse of L. *rūbīgo*.] The virile member.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 404 Fra scho had sayned it tuyss or thrise, His rubigo began to ryiss.

Ruˑbinate. *Chem.* [f. RUBIN-IC + -ATE.] A salt formed by the action of rubinic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 118 Rubinate of potash thus obtained, throws down the earthy and metallic salts of a red colour. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Rubinic acid*, The rubinates are red and slightly soluble: their solutions blacken during evaporation.

† **Ruˑbine.** *Obs.* Also 6 rubin. [var. of RUBY, corresponding to OF. and Sp. *rubin* (Pg. *rubim*), It. *rubino*, med.L. *rubinus*; also MHG. *rubîn* (G. *rubin*), MSw. *robin* (Sw. and Da. *rubin*), MDu. *rubijn*, *robijn* (Du. *robijn*).] A ruby.

c 1511 *1st Engl. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 34/1 Precyous stones. As..Dyamant, Topasius, Carbonkel, Rubin. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 20 At the rootes wherof are found Rubines, Hincinthes,..and suche other precious stones. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 24 Twixt the perles and rubins softly brake A silver sound. 1652 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 186 It will be like to an orientall Rubine. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 81 The Carbuncle or Rubine shining with red, the Sapphire with blue.

attrib. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 142 The oyle will become of a Rubine colour. 1617 T. CAMPION *Wks.* (Bullen) 83 Her rubine lips, when they their pearl unlock [etc.]. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 169 Five or six graines thereof give ..a most incomparable rubine colour.

b. A ruby colour.

c 1700 in Dampier *Voy.* (1729) III. 405 The Head and Throat being of an admirable Rubine surpassing Description.

Hence **Rubiˑneous** *a. rare*—0.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 283 *Rubineous*, the red splendour of the ruby.

Rubinic (*rubiˑnik*), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *rubinique*, f. *rubine*, a red metallic preparation.] *Rubinic acid*, an acid formed by the action of alkalies upon catechin.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 118 The evaporation, when we wish to obtain rubinic acid, must be spontaneous. 1850 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 3) 468 Rubinic acid..is said to form red insoluble compounds with the earths and certain oxides of the metals. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 257 Catechin..is converted by the action of alkalies and their carbonates into Japonic and Rubinic acids.

Rubious (*rūˑbiəs*), *a.* [f. RUBY *sb.* + -OUS.] Ruby-coloured.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 32 Dianas lip Is not more smooth, and rubious. 1819 KEATS *Otho the Great* IV. ii, Pout her faint lips anew with rubious health. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 550 When the two Roses, in one blossom met, Twined with the Thistle's rubious coronet. 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* xiv, Romantic accessories of rubious vapour.

Comb. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 163 She was undrest Of all her sapphires, greens, and amethyst, And rubious-argent.

Ruble, variant of ROUBLE; obs. f. RUBBLE.

‖ **Rubor** (*rūˑbŏr*). Also 6 **rubour**. [L. *rubor*, related to *ruber* red.] Redness, ruddiness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rubor*, shamefac'dness, redness, blushing. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 202 The Sinapism..should be often looked at, to see if it have contracted rubour enough by its admotion. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* III. vii. § 78 (1740) 563 Mr. Justice Jones,..when much offended, often shewed his Heats in a Rubor of his Countenance. 1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 87 He is obliged to drink three bottles of claret a day in order to acquire a stationary rubor. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 995/1 *Rubor*, redness of any sort. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. 57 Hæmorrhages also play an important part in the production of rubor.

Rubric (*rūˑbrik*), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 **robryk**, 4–5 rubryke, 5, 7 **rubrike**, 7 rubrique; 6–7

rubricke, 7-9 rubrick, 7- rubric. See also RUBRISH *sb.* [ad. F. *rubrique* or L. *rubrica*, f. *ruber* red. Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *rubrica*; G., Da., Sw. *rubrik*, Du. *rubriek*. In senses 2 and 3 the usual form before the 16-17th cent. was RUBRISH.]

I. 1. Red earth, red ochre, ruddle. Now *arch.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 512 Aysel and askis tempred with rubrike Ykest on hem sleeth doun this auntis alle. 1558 WARDE *Alexis' Secr.* I. 118 Mingle it with..xiiii or xvi carattes at the most of Rubricke, or sparkes of copper. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 104 This marrow [of a hart], ..in sheeps milk, with rubrick and soft pitch, drunk every day,..helpeth the ptisick and obstructions. 1652 J. FRENCH *Yorkshire Spa* v. 53 Rubrick, or a certain red earth (for so sometimes it signifies). 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 56 As if it were now in the transmutation..first into Rubrick, or Ruddle, and thence at last into..black chalk. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 767 Once a dwelling's doorpost marked and crossed In rubric by the enemy on his rounds As eligible, as fit place of prey.

†b. A red preparation for heightening the complexion. *Obs.*—1

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 156 Now they have too little colour, then Spanish-paper, Red-Leather and other Cosmetical Rubriques must be had.

2. A heading of a chapter, section, or other division of a book, written or printed in red, or otherwise distinguished in lettering; a particular passage or sentence so marked.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1317 Of þis chapiter þe sext, In þe rubryke is þe text, How bosilus bare witnes [etc.].

1658 PHILLIPS, *Rubrick*,..a noted sentence of any book marked with red Letters. 1778 T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xix. II. 9 Then follows a rubric 'How Aristotile declareth to kynge Alysandre of the stonys'. *Ibid.* 22 He mentions Dante only, who in the rubric is called 'a certain poet of Italy named Dante'. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vii, The rubrick, with an emphatic *nota bene*. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Jan. 5/1 The event is so unusual that it deserves to be printed as a rubric in the official report.

transf. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* x. 30, I have indeavoured to make him abandon..those scattered Latin Rubricks, with which he always intermingles his discourse. *fig.* 1838 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 308 Autumn has written his rubric on the illuminated leaves.

b. *transf.* A descriptive heading or title; a designation, category. *rare.*

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iv, Many sections are of a debatable rubric, or even quite nondescript and unnameable. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* i, Colette's was not a hell; it could not come..under the rubric of a gilded saloon.

3. A direction for the conduct of divine service inserted in liturgical books, and properly written or printed in red.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 624 þo robryk [*v.r.* rubryke] is gode vm while to loke, þo praiers to con with-outen boke.

1583 FOXE *A. & M.* 1398 The whole Canon of the Masse, with the Rubricke thereof, as it standeth in the Masse-booke. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. v, Anselme also of Canturbury..acknowledges from the cleerenesse of the text, what Ierome and the Church Rubrick hath before acknowledg'd. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), They had their particular prayers according to the several days and months; and their tables or rubricks to instruct them. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ix. (1739) 585 Our holy Mother ..by her Rubricks and Canons..trains us up. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 37 As a Minister, I teach her Doctrines. I use her Offices. I conform to her Rubricks. 1795 MASON *Ch. Music* II. 157 These Chaunts, succeeding one another in the allotted portions of the Rubric for the day. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 289/1 His own most respectable Chaplain..will tell him that the prayers are strictly adhered to, according to the rubric. 1879 T. F. SIMMONS *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* p. lxvii, The rubrics are in a smaller character.., but are not written in red, being only underlined in red throughout.

attrib. 1685 D. GRANVILLE *Rem.* in *Surtees Misc.* (1861) 209 Meaning by that expression, that his lordship would in short while become a good rubrick man.

Comb. 1699 T. BAKER *Refl. upon Learning* 207 That it has been taken from such a Copy, appears from the.. Lessons markt in the Margin Rubrick-wise.

fig. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lawe* 1118 While ..th' Eternall..him (faithfull) did inform In a new Rubrick of the Rites Divine. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xiii. Wks. 1851 III. 441 Was it not he, who..with his Sword went about to engraue a bloody Rubric on thir backs? 1699 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* I. i, Who thought to find you out of the rubric so long? I thought thy hypocrisy had been wedded to a pulpit-cushion long ago. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 185 Let Comus rise archbishop of the land; Let him your rubric and your feasts prescribe.

b. The rule of a religious order. *rare*—1.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. viii. P 2 A Dominican friar, mounted, contrary to the rubric of those pious fathers, on a shabby mule.

4. A red-letter entry (of a saint's name) in the Church calendar; hence, a calendar of saints. Also *fig.* (quot. 1669) and *attrib.* ? *Obs.*

a 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Commend. Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 5/1 A Chappell and a Curate for the same..shall make thy Name In Rubricke of the Saints enrold to be. 1646-8 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 196 Wee may..place His, as the cheif State-Martir's Day, Of all our Rubricke. 1669 HOPKINS *Serm.*, 1 *Pet.* ii. 13 (1685) 11 St. Jerome assigns no less than the blood of five thousand martyrs to every day in the year: only excepting the first of January from so deep a rubrick. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 85, I don't know whether my father won't become a rubric martyr, for having been persecuted by him.

transf. 1621 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Sco. Folly* Wks. (Grosart) II. 53/1 Mars or Minerua..so do shine That they in thee are glorious for thy grace, Which in Fames rubrick thus I enterline. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 393 For no date prefixt Directs me in the Starry Rubric set. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 239 How oft has Bloodshed been a kind of Rubrick inscribed with Injuries? 1813 J. FORSYTH *Rem. Exc. Italy* 282 *note*, The obscure, queer, filthy, and obscene gods in the ancient rubric.

5. The title or heading of a statute or section of a legal code (originally written in red).

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Rubrike*,..a lawe, or title. 1634 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 378 When this Act came to be heard in open Parliament, his Majestie gave ordour to read onlie the rubricks of it. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 263 The law (whose titles were written in red letters, and thence called rubriques, as Persius speaks). 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 304 Then we should have no Occasion for particular Rubricks and Titles in Law to distinguish Proof made by Witnesses from such as is made by Instruments. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (1898) 22 Repenting as from a rubric the language of the preceding acts of Elizabeth and James. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd. P 24 It is neither mentioned in the title nor the rubric of the Act of Parliament. 1845 J. T. GRAVES in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 780/1 The section beginning with the words *fratris vero*, of that title in the *Institutes* which has the rubric *de Nuptiis*.

6. [After Sp. *rúbrica*.] (See quot.)

1881 B. HARTE *Story of Mine* vi, The Spanish 'rubric' is the complicated flourish attached to a signature, and is as individual and characteristic as the handwriting.

II. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

7. Written or printed in red.

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* (Add. MS.) 313/1 To make Rubrike, *rubricare*.

1636 W. DURHAM in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 9 That day which to posterity shall shine In Almanackes, writ, with a Rubricke-line. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIII. CCXXXVI, At least that Lesson of Compassion they..might have plainly read, Which in large Rubrick Letters open lay. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* 54 This happy day, to be inroll'd In Rubrick-letters and in Gold. 1735 POPE *Prol. Satires* 215 What tho' my Name stood rubric on the walls. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 188 Many an emendation show'd the age Look'd far beyond the rubric title-page. 1820 LAMB *Elia* I. *South-sea House*, Thy great dead tomes..with their.. decorative rubric interlacings.

fig. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 49 The Belvoir kennel.. now stands rubrick in the Sporting World.

†b. Inscribed with the titles of books. *Obs.*

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 38 Here springs each weekly Muse, the living boast Of Curl's chaste press, and Lintot's rubric post. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* I. iv. 92 No rubric pillar sets my works to sale. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 86 P 2, I was enabled to make out..the titles on rubric-posts.

8. Red, ruddy, rubicund. Now *arch.*

1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharronida* III. iv. (1820) II. 71 And now I see her blood's low water doth allow Me only time to launch my soul's black bark Into death's rubric sea. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* I. ii, He has the marks of a jolly rich priest, a rubrick nose, and a canonical belly. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 35 Father Titan marked the rubric sky. 1867 — tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 348 Him they invest With sword, and shield, and helm of rubric crest.

b. As an epithet of certain lake-colours.

App. by error for **rubic*, from *Rubia* madder.

1835 FIELD *Chromatography* 97 Rubric, or Madder Lakes. These pigments are of various colours. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 292 The colours extracted, called rubric or madder lakes,..vary in tint from the most delicate rose to the deepest purple.

Ru·bric, *v.* Now *rare*. Also 6-8 rubrick. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To rubricate. Chiefly *fig.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 221 William the Conquerour..fi·med and rubrickt the Kentishmens gauill kinde of the sonne to inherite at fifteene. 1629 T. ADAMS *Wks.* 941 He [the pope] is too sawcie.., Stretching his arme to heauen, in rubricking what Saints hee list. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 236 That Cavalier who Rubricks his Executions with the Bloud he hath drawn by the instrument of Extortion from the Poor.

1883 *Ch. Times* 20 April 283 Mediæval Mass Books, rubricked chiefly with respect to plain, unsung services.

Rubrical (rū·brikăl), *a.* Also 7 rubricall. [f. RUBRIC *sb.* + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to the colour red. *rare*—1.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 240 You thus persecute ingenuous men over all your booke, with this one over-tir'd rubricall conceit still of blushing.

2. Marked by red letters. *rare*—1.

1666 *Let.* in Harwood *Lichfield* 1806 442 The 17th Day of..January, (a day ever to be rubrical amongst our City Remembrances).

3. Of or pertaining to liturgical rubrics; conforming to, enjoined by, the rubrics.

a 1754 WARBURTON *Nature & End Lord's Supper* Wks. 1788 V. 552 A lifeless rubrical piety. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* XXVIII. III. 184 As the singing-psalms were never a part of our liturgy, no rubrical directions are any where given for the manner of performing them. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. xiii. 377 The want of evangelical, and the excess of rubrical, religion among the tutors. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* I. 85 The rubrical colour for episcopal mitres is white. 1881 R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life Bp. Wilberforce* II. xiii. 437 How far clergymen were bound to canonical as apart from rubrical obedience.

Hence **Rubrica·lity**, observance of rubrics.

1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* vi, Among high art and painted glass,..rubricalities, and sanitary reforms.

Ru·brically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In accordance with (liturgical) rubrics.

1696 COLLIER *Def. Absolution* 10, I hope a Form is better than no Form, Especially when it was a Form Rubrically appointed. 1844 *Ecclesiologist* III. 163 Morning and Evening Prayer ought rubrically to be said in the Chancel. 1883 *Times* 3 Jan. 6 In my judgment, it is rubrically illegal for a clergyman to make any addition of his own to the notice of Holy Communion required by the rubric.

Rubricate (rū·brikeit), *v.* [f. L. *rubrīcāt-*, ppl. stem of *rubricāre*, f. *rubrīca* RUBRIC *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To mark or colour with red; to write, print, or mark in red letters.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 693 The one he doth rubricate, onely with his read letters, the other hee doth rubricate with their owne bloud. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 90 Curroone rubricates this in the Kalendar of his greatest dangers and deliverances. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rubricate*,..to make, or colour red with Oaker. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 96 Nine crosses are rubricated..in the prayer '*Per Quem hæc omnia*'. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 69 Those days which are not rubricated in our Calendar. 1892 *Athenæum* 12 May 624/2 A singularly handsome volume, with all the stage directions and names of characters rubricated.

b. To place in the calendar as a red-letter saint.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 693 Dunstanus, who was rubricated with a *duplex festum*. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 33 St. Francis Shyvier the Navarrean Jesuit, who died *anno* 1552.., and rubricated by Pope Gregory 15.

c. To furnish with rubrics or red-letter headings; to regulate by rubrics. Also *transf.*

1846 J. C. HARE *Mission of Comforter* (1850) 212 A formal..religion, according to which the thoughts of men were to be clast and rubricated for ever after. 1892 STOPFORD BROOKE *Early Eng. Lit.* II. xiii. 3 The MS. of the Gospels in the Bodleian..is rubricated.

2. *intr.* To sign by mark instead of name.

After Sp. *rubricare*: cf. RUBRIC *sb.* 6.

1846 R. FORD *Gatherings from Spain* (1907) 222 Although he could barely write his name, he could rubricate as well as any other Spaniard in Command.

Hence **Ru·bricating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1842 *Wds. Churchwardens* (Cambr. Camd. Soc.) 1. 9 They should be painted in large black letters, with all those letters in red which are printed in capitals in the Prayer Book: this is called rubricating. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 April 542/1 Probably the real artist..of the Bayeux tapestry was one of the rubricating draughtsmen whose works on vellum greatly resemble it. 1897 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXIX. 131 The fancy is restricted to the form, the cover, the borders, and the rubricating.

†**Ru·bricate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *rubrīcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *rubrīcāre*: see prec.] = next.

1604 R. PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 180 The principall [martyrs] are there rubricate, sett forth in redd letters. *a* 1641 SPELMAN *Originat. Terms* v. ii. (1684) 63 Other Festivals I enquire not after, as of St. Dunstan and the rest that stand rubricate in old Kalendars.

Ru·bricated, *ppl. a.* [f. RUBRICATE *v.* + -ED 1.] Marked or signalized by red letters; written or printed in red; provided with rubrics.

1604 R. PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 403 This moneth also hath no rubricated Saint at all among Fox his Martyrs. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 55 Many rubricated and double feasted Saints, in the Romane Calendar. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Oxford* II. (1662) 332, I.. may term them a week of brethren, whereof this Rubricated Cardinal was the Dominical letter. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 591/1 Adorned with elaborate borders and a rubricated initial letter to each psalm. 1864 RAINE *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) I. Pref. p. lviii. *note*, In the rubricated title of a copy of this deed I have seen Hexham mentioned.

Rubrica·tion. [f. RUBRICATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action or result of rubricating.

[1658 PHILLIPS, *Rubrication*, a making red]. 1880 *Academy* 14 Aug. 110 An édition de luxe with all the charms of black-letter and rubrication. *c* 1900 J. E. HODGKIN *Rariora* II. 65 The rubricator has added in the space at the end of the second column of Fol. 6a his initials and the date of rubrication 1466.

Rubricative (Phillips, 1658): an error for RUBRIFICATIVE.

Ru·bricator. [Agent-noun, on L. types, f. RUBRICATE *v.* So F. *rubricateur*.] One charged with the execution of the rubrics in manuscripts or early printed books.

1847 MADDEN *Layamon* I. 386 *note*, The rubricator here and below has omitted to insert the capital letters, for which a space has been left. 1884 SKEAT *Gamelyn* Introd. p. xvi, The rubricator and the scribe were usually different people, and we constantly find..that the rubricator inserts a wrong capital letter.

Rubrice, -iche: see RUBRISH.

Rubrician (rubri·shăn). [f. RUBRIC *sb.* + -IAN.] One who studies, or adheres to, liturgical rubrics.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 97 The doubt, as to their exact number and right places felt by such scrupulous rubricians as St. Boniface. 1861 — in Manning *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. I. (1865) 8 The rubrician, too, will not overlook the fact [etc.]. 1866 *Clerical Jrnl.* 24 May 188/2 If Rubricians are allowed to do what is right in their own eyes, why should not all other parties do the same?

Rubricism (rū·brisiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Tendency to adhere too closely to liturgical rubrics.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* V. 203 Its congregational worship affected no revolutionary Rubricism.

Rubricist (rū·brisist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One (excessively) devoted to the observance of liturgical rubrics; one who adheres strictly to the letter of the rubric.

1857 J. HAMILTON *Less. from Gt. Biogr.* 195 The stinted and external compliance of the rubricist and rule-monger. 1902 *Pilot* 7 June 600/2 He was the despair of finicking rubricists.

2. *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1862 BURTON *Book Hunter* I. 59 Some collectors may be styled Rubricists, being influenced by a sacred rage for books having the contents and marginal references printed in red ink.

3. A rubricator.

1868 Hinde in *Symeon of Durham* (Surtees) I. Pref. p. xiv, It induced the rubricist to ascribe to Symeon the matter which follows.

Rubricity (*rubri·siti*). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. Assumption of a red colour.

1800 Geddes *Critical Remarks* I. 183 The periodical feculency and rubricity of the Nile happen in July and October.

2. Adherence to liturgical rubrics.

1876 W. A. Butler *Mrs. Limber's Ratfle* iv. (Cent.), Rubricity..is the sheet-anchor of the Church...The rubric is explicit here, and settles the case. 1885 *Ch. Times* 20 March 220/1 Nobody..ever questioned their regularity and (pardon the word) 'rubricity'.

Ru·bricated, *ppl. a. rare*—1. [f. Rubric *v.* + -ED 1.] Rubricated.

1834 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 370 What talk there has been about the book, as yet has been chiefly owing to the rubricked copies.

Rubrie, obs. Sc. form of Robbery.

† **Rubri·fic,** *a. Obs.* [See Rubrify and -fic.] Conferring a red colour.

1704 Newton *Optics* I. (1721) 108 The homogeneal Light and Rays which appear red, or rather make Objects appear so, I call Rubrific or Red-making.

† **Rubrifica·tion.** *Obs.*—1 In 6 **rubryfycacyon.** [ad. med.L. **rubrificātio*; see Rubrify *v.*] The action of making red; rubefaction.

1541 Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D j b, Thou vsest rubryfycacyon in all sores.

† **Rubrificative.** *Obs.*—0 (See quot.)

1611 Cotgr., *Rubrificatif,* a rubrificatiue; a plaister of so strong, or strongly-drawing simples, that it..makes red the place it is applied vnto.

† **Ru·briform,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. next and -form.] Of a red nature.

1704 Newton *Optics* (1721) 156 Of those Rays which pass close by the Snow, the Rubriform will be least refracted, and so come to the Eye in the directest Lines.

† **Ru·brify,** *v. Obs.* [f. *rubri-*, comb. stem of L. *ruber* red + -fy, prob. after a med.L. **rubrificāre.*] *trans.* To make red; to redden.

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xxxiii. (1678) 653 Vesicatories..which onely rubrifie, so that the part may onely become red, and not be burnt. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 203 The Sinapism..either ulcerates or at least rubrifies it. 1689 T. Plunket *Char. Good Commander* 55 Have they not resolv'd our blood to spill,..And Rubrifie the Streets in every Town?

Rubrique, obs. form of Rubric.

† **Ru·brish,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 **rubrich(e, roberych** (5 **ribrusch**); 5 **rub-**, 6 **robrisshe**; 5–6 **rubryssh(e.** *β.* 5 **rubryce,** 5–6 **rubrice**; 5 *pl.* **rubryis.** [a. OF. *rubriche, rubrice,* ad. L. *rubrīca* Rubric *sb.*] A rubric.

a. c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 346 After thy text, ne after thy Rubriche I wol nat wirche as muchel as a gnat. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Secrees* (1894) 7 This Rubryssh rehersith name of the philisoffre Callid philip, born in parys, which was translator of this book. 1451 Capgrave *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 5 The rubrich be-for þe bok is writyn þus: The book of Seynt Augustin, þe bischop, on-to his sistir, a widow. 1483 Caxton *Cato* V j b, Thus endeth the table and Rubrisshes of this present boke. 1509 Fisher *Sermon C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 292 Of latyn..she had a lytell perceyuynge, specyally of the rubrysshe of the ordynall. 1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Robrisshe of a boke, *rubriche.*

β. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 1 Into the quhilk buke thare salbe foure partis efter as the rubryis schawis. *Ibid.* 100 The chapitris of the ferde buke efter the quotacioune of the rubricis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 A Rubryce, *rubrica, rubricus.* 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. 88 Here begynneth the table of the Rubrycys of the seconde partye of thys boke. 1547 *Articles of Enquiry* (Grafton) A iv, Whether they haue put out of their churche bokes..prayers hauynge rubricies conteyning Pardons or indulgences.

Hence **Ru·brish** *v.*, to rubricate. *Obs.* Also **Ru·brisher,** a rubricator. *arch.*

? 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 335 Item, for Rubrissheyng of all the booke, iii *s.* iiij *d.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 To Rubryce, *rubricare.* 1863 Blades *Caxton* II. p. liii, The illuminator, the rubrisher, and the wood-engraver.

Rubrysche, obs. variant of Rubbish.

† **Ru·bster.** *Obs.*—1 [f. Rub *v.*1 + -ster.] A means of rubbing.

1697 *View Penal Laws* 69 No Clothworker shall use..any Rubster or Rubsters, Pumicestone, or any other device whatsoever.

Rubstone (*rʌ·bstōun*). Also 6 *north.* **reb-stone.** [f. Rub *v.*1 + Stone *sb.*] A stone used for rubbing with, in order to sharpen or make smooth; *esp.* a kind of whetstone.

14.. *Domesday Bk. Ipswich* in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 122 Quernstonys, gryndstonys, rubstonys. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 352 Item I gyue to John Stephen in money fyue markes..iij dosen knyff stones & iiij dosen rebstones. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 37 A brush sithe and grasse sithe, with rifle to stand, a cradle for barlie, with rubstone and sand. 1600 in Welford *Hist. Newcastle* (1887) III. 141 The loading and better disposing of sea-coals and pit-coals, grindstones, rubstones, and whetstones. 1697 in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 300 [The mayor of Newcastle granted a warrant to four persons to seize on coals, grind-stones, and rub-stones, sold by foreigners]. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 245 A Rub-stone, which is round, and is about fourteen Inches Diameter,..on which they rub the Bricks which they cut into several shapes. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1098 The rubstones employed [in rubbing slate], depend principally on their relative abundance in the respective districts. 1866 Brogden *Prov. Lincs.*, *Rub-stone*, a white stone for sharpening scythes. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1998/2 *Rub-stone*, the flat stone on which the currier's knife is ground to an edge.

Rubus, -ushe, obs. forms of Rubbish.

Ruby (*rū·bi*), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 4– **ruby,** 4–6 **rubye,** 5–7 **rubie, rubey**; 5 **ro(o)by, rube(e, rubu.** *β.* 4 **rybe,** 5 **rybee,** 6 **rybwe**; 4 **ribe,** 6 **ribie**; 5 **rebe, reby.** [a. OF. *rubi* (= Sp. and Pg. *rubi*, Prov. *robi*), more commonly *rubis*, repr. the Romanic stem *rubin-* (see Rubine), obscurely related to L. *rubeus, ruber* red.]

I. 1. A very rare and valuable precious stone (the *true* or *Oriental* ruby), of a colour varying from deep crimson or purple to pale rose-red; now classed as a variety of corundum. Also, a less valuable stone (an aluminate of magnesium), distinguished as the *spinel* ruby, or a rose-pink variety of this, the *balas* ruby.

a. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 Ase gernet in golde, ant ruby wel ryht. *c* 1380 Chaucer *To Rosemounde* 4 And lyke ruby ben your chekys rounde. 1530 Palsgr. 264/1 Ruby a precious stone, *ruby.* 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xxviii. 13 Thou art decte..with Ruby, Topas, Christall, Iacyncte. 1579 Lodge *Def. Poetry* F1 The Rubie is discerned by his pale rednes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 597 If stone, Carbuncle most or Chrysolite, Rubie or Topaz. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 147 At thee the Ruby lights its deep'ning glow. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 781/1 Pallets of ruby, driven by a hard steel swing wheel, need no oil. 1849 Campbell *Inorganic Chem.* 150 The sapphire and ruby are alumina with a little colouring oxide. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 48/1 By this test the true ruby may be distinguished from spinel and garnet.

β. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1007 Þe sexte þe rybe he con hit wale. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxi. (Douce MS.), His gloues, his gamesons glowed as a glede, With graynes of rebe þat grai[th]ed bene gay.

b. With *a* and pl.

a. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 35 Whith rubies on a rowe. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8904 Alle þe walles war made..of cristalle schene,..And þe garettes aboven of rubys and curalle. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 24 Rynges with Rubyes, and Richesses I-nouwe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Rox.) xxi. 97 He beres..a ruby, fyne and gude and orient. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 36 A doubyl ryng departyd of gold, with a ruby and a turkeys. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlviii. 132 A radius croun of rubeis scho him gaif. 1545 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 228 A flower of golde..with a rubie. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 101 Th' impression of keene whips, I'ld weare as Rubies. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* III. 54 His ample forehead bore a coronet, With sparkling diamonds and with rubies set. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 185 A large golden heart hanging at a gold chain set with rubies and diamonds. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. xxvi, Here are rubies blazing bright. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 633 An imitation of the finest oriental rubies.

fig. a 1649 Drummond of Hawth. *Wks.* (1711) 6 The Sun is fair, when he, with crimson Crown And flaming Rubies, leaves his Eastern Bed.

β. 13.. *Owain Miles* (1837) 37 Ribes and salidoines, Onicles and causteloines. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ii. (Douce MS.), With riche ribaynes reuelsset,..Rayled withe rybees of rialle aray. *a* 1500 in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 211 Thys ryche Reby, that ston of pryce. 1558 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 88 A ring of gold wt a broken ribie.

c. An artificial gem imitating the ruby.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 633 Frequently this mixture only yields an opaque mass..: in that case rubies may be made of it.

d. The jewel of a watch (in the finest work usually a variety of ruby).

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1998/2.

† **2.** *fig.* Applied, chiefly to women, as a term of high commendation. *Obs.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 53 Heo is rubie of ryhtfulnesse. *c* 1386 [see Gem *sb.* 2]. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 959 Now godamercy, berel brytest of bewte! godamercy, rubu rody as þe rose! 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxvi. 42 Haile, redolent ruby, riche and radyuss !..Haile, moder of God!

3. A red pimple on the face.

1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* II. 45 b, To take awaye red rubies that growe in the face by reason of the heate of the Liuer. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 138 Vpon her nose, all ore embellished with Rubies, Carbuncles, Saphires. 1611 Cotgr., *Couperose*,..extreame rednesse of the face, accompanied with many pimples, and rubies, especially about the nose. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. v. 46 May it not ..make their faces flourish with some orientall carbuncles and rubies? 1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 165 The rich Rubies on his Nose. 1770 Foote *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 82 The rubies with which his cheeks are enrich'd! 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Wom. in Grey*, Certain rubies That garnished the nose of the good Father Hilary.

4. The colour of the ruby; a glowing purple-tinged red. † Also *Her.* = Gules.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 67 b, The fielde is the Rubie, a Cheuron topaze, betwene iij Eaglettes displaide, with two heades, of the Pearle. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 148 Sir William Luzie did here a partie hold In rubie armd, three Lucie fishes. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. iv. 115 When now I thinke you can behold such sights, And keepe the naturall Rubie of your Cheekes. 1634 Rainbow *Labour* (1635) 27 If this be to labour,..to flush their complexions to the drunkards ruby. 1847 Emerson *Ode to Beauty* 28 The swinging spider's silver line, The ruby of the drop of wine.

5. *transf.* Applied to various things of a colour similar to the ruby: **a.** *pl.* The lips.

1592 Daniel *Compl. Rosamund* 124 Wks. (Grosart) I. 85 As the saddest tale..Makes silent listning vnto him that told it, So did my speech when Rubies did vnfold it. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. ii. 17 That I might..kisse, one kisse. Rubies vnparagon'd, How deerely they doo't: 'Tis her breathing that Perfumes the Chamber thus.

b. Red wine.

1671 Milton *Samson* 543 Nor did the dancing Rubie.. Allure thee from the cool Crystalline stream. 1859 Fitz Gerald tr. *Omar* v, Still the Vine her ancient Ruby yields.

c. *Pugilistic slang.* The blood.

1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIII. 348 The fluid of which Harvey demonstrated the circulation in the human body, he [the pugilist] speaks of as 'claret', or 'carmine', or 'ruby'. 1888 *Sporting Life* 11 Dec. (Farmer), Saunders stopped a flush right-hander with his organ of smell, the ruby duly making its appearance.

6. † **a.** *Alchemy.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—1

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. i. 48 He that has once the flower of the sunne, The perfect ruby, which we call elixir.

b. (See quots.)

1696 Phillips s.v. *Arsenic, Ruby of Arsenic*, is a Preparation of it with sulphur by means of several repeated sublimations. 1728 Chambers *Cycl., Ruby*, in Chymistry, is a Name given to several Preparations of natural Bodies, because of their red Colour; as, Ruby of Arsenick, &c. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., *Arsenical Ruby*,..a name given to a sublimation of a mixture of arsenic and common sulphur. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 544/1 What is called ruby of arsenic or of sulphur is the realgar; the ruby of zinc is the red blend; and the ruby of silver is the red silver ore.

c. *ellipt.* Ruby glass (see 11).

1839 Stonehouse *Isle of Axholme* 227 Even the ancient ruby is not lost to those artists who can and will patiently seek after it. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 6781 The group on the right is half-cased with ruby.

7. *Printing.* A size of type, intermediate between nonpareil and pearl. (Cf. Agate *sb.* 4.)

This line is printed in Ruby type.

There is no evidence to support the two earliest quots., which place ruby between pearl and diamond.

1778 Mores *Dissert. Eng. Typog. Founders* 26 So we exclude Minion, Nonpareil, Pearl, Ruby and Diamond, so named from their smallness and fancied prettiness. 1824 J. Johnson *Typographia* II. 76 Independent of the above sizes, we have just been informed, that Mr. Miller, of Edinburgh, has introduced another, which he designates by the name of Ruby; it is a size between Pearl and Diamond. 1839 Hansard *Print. & Type-founding* (1841) 228 Ruby.., used for pocket dictionaries, prayer-books, &c.; but it is too small for any but the strongest sight. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 116 *Ruby*, a size of type..equal to half a Small Pica in body.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. Attributive, as *ruby chain, cylinder, hole, mine, ring, rock, roller, spark, stone.*

1508 Dunbar *Golden Targe* 24 With hevinly beriall droppis, Throu bemes rede, birnyng as ruby sperkis. 1508 —*Tua Mariit Wemen* 367 In ringis ryally set with riche ruby stonis. *a* 1700 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 150 Seven polish'd Ruby Rocks the columns were, Into bright Seraphs carv'd. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2691/4 A Ruby Ring with three Brilliant Diamonds on each side. 1829 Crawfurd *Jrnl. Emb. to Crt. of Ava* (1834) II. 203 The sapphire and ruby mines are considered the property of the King. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 173 Ruby holes are also employed for rounding the leads of even-pointed pencils. 1872 Tennyson *Last Tourn.* 409 He..show'd them both the ruby-chain. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 97 The ..teeth..lock the wheel by pressing on a hollow ruby cylinder or roller...There is a notch in the ruby roller.

b. Similative, as *ruby-like, -wise.*

1694 Salmon *Bate's Disp.* (1715) 560/1 So will you have a Ruby-like Tincture. 1832 Tennyson *Dream of Fair Women* ii, All faces turn'd to where Glows rubylike the far-up crimson globe. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* vii. 11 Not merely..a colour on the outside, but going through and through, ruby-wise.

c. Instrumental, as *ruby-circled, -headed, -studded.*

1872 Tennyson *Last Tourn.* 364 Before him fled the face of Queen Isolt With ruby-circled neck. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pkt. Bk.* i. (ed. 2) 38 The two ruby-headed pivots are made exclusively for the heavier card J. 1895 Swetenham *Malay Sketches* 180 Her hair fastened in a knot with four ruby-studded hairpins.

9. As *adj.* Having the colour of the ruby; of a dark glowing red, usually tinged with purple.

1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 38 The ruby skyes of the orient. 1515 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 9 Ane vnce of rubey silk to thair quaiffs. 1592 Greene *Quip for Upstart Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 242 His face somthing Ruby blush, Cherry cheeked, like a shreed of scarlet. 1602 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. i. 260 Thy wounds,..Which like dumbe mouthes do ope their Ruby lips. 1644 Prynne & Walker *Fiennes's Trial* 115 Though he might haply view his ruby Nose without a Mirrour. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* VIII. cclv, Their whiter Names Being dyed deep in ruby Martyrdom. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 108 It will give the transparent Red, a Ruby Colour. 1764 Gray *Triumph Owen* 22 High he rears his ruby crest. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* VI. xxiv, Vessels of wine, alternate placed, Ruby and amber. 1864 Tennyson *Islet* 13 With a satin sail of a ruby glow. 1887 *The Lady* 20 Jan. 37/2 One lady had a ruby velvet, trimmed with costly lace.

10. In parasynthetic adjs., as *ruby-berried, -budded, -coloured, -faced, -hued, -lipped,* etc.

1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 2 The purple-blossomed *ruby-berried nightshade. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. iv. 1 A million emeralds break from the *ruby-budded lime. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 451 Once more the *rubi-colourd portall opend. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 223 The inequalities of its ruby-coloured surface. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4813/4 He is..*Ruby Faced. 1741 *Chinese Lett.* I. 7 A jolly ruby-fac'd Prelate, lolling at Ease in his Coach, hinders his Progress. 1896 Mary Beaumont *Joan Seaton* 50 A great water-butt, its sides deep in *ruby-hued nasturtiums. 1642 H. More *Song Soul, Infin. Worlds* xcix, Fair comely bodies,..rose-cheek'd, *ruby-lip'd. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*,

Short Hymn to Venus, I do love a Girle Rubie-lipt, and tooth'd with Pearl. 1878 LONGF. *Kéramos* 143 Little towns..*ruby-lustered with the light Of blazing furnaces by night. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 88 The elder Year, Pomona, pleas'd, shall deck With *ruby-tinctur'd Births. 1740 SOMERVILE *Hobbinol* III. 45 The ruby-tinctur'd Corinth clust'ring hangs, And emulates the Grape. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 63 Raised or cut *ruby-toned velvet of a rich soft pile. 1827 T. HAMILTON *Youth & Manhood C. Thornton* (1845) 76, I..gladly consigned the remains of the dish to the care of my *ruby-visaged neighbour.

b. In specific names of birds, as *ruby-crested, -crowned, -headed, -necked*. Also RUBY-THROATED.

1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 780 *Ruby-crested Humming Bird. 1758 G. EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* I. 95 The *Ruby-crowned Wren. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 413 Ruby-crowned Warbler. 1834 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* II. 547 The Ruby-crowned Wren is found in Louisiana and other Southern States, from November until March. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 78 Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Crown with a rich scarlet patch. 1811 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. I. 329 *Ruby-headed Humming-bird...This is one of the most beautiful of the straight-billed Humming-Birds. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 779 *Ruby-necked Humming Bird.

II. In special collocations, as **ruby blende, copper** (see quots.); **ruby coral**, ? red coral; **ruby glass**, glass coloured by the oxides of copper, iron, lead, tin, etc.; **ruby silver**, proustite; **ruby spar** (see quot.); **ruby spinel**, = *spinel ruby*; **ruby sulphur, topaz, wood, zinc** (see quots.).

1855 *Orr's Cir. Sci., Geol.*, etc. 501 *Proustite*.—Red Silver, *Ruby-blende. 1815 A. AIKIN *Mineralogy* (ed. 2) 88 Red Copper. *Ruby Copper. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 503/1 This oxide..occurs in Cornwall in the form of beautiful transparent crystals of a fine red colour, and is hence frequently called *ruby copper*. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 393 The Marine here [Trapani, Sicily] excelleth in *Ruby Corall. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* I. 205 In 1684 Orschall..wrote..of the manner of making *ruby-glass. 1860 LONGF. *Tales Wayside Inn, Falcon of Ser Federigo* 186 The ruby glass, the silver, and the gold. 1885 A. J. BUTLER tr. *Dante's Paradise* 268 *note*, Until the fifteenth century only 'ruby' glass was 'coated'. 1815 A. AIKIN *Mineralogy* (ed. 2) 79 Red or *Ruby Silver..occurs crystallized, dendritic, membranous, massive, and disseminated. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 177 The vein..contains black sulphurets and ruby silver. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 254 The stone imported from Ceylon, called *ruby spar,..is an iridescent sort of spinell ruby. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 570 The purchaser must ascertain if it be not a Siberian tourmaline, or *ruby spinel. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 400 Precious spinel is distinguished by several names, according to its colour, the deep red variety being called ruby spinel. 1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* VI. 434 Realgar, ..Red Orpiment or *Ruby Sulphur...Red Sulphuret of Arsenic. 1885 HORNADAY 2 *Yrs. in Jungle* XXIV. 287 The island produces..garnets, 'Ceylon ruby' (*ruby topaz), star stones. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 103 Red Sanders, or *Ruby Wood, an East Indian wood, the produce of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.* 237 **Ruby-zinc*, a popular name for..sphalerite of a deep-red color, and also for zincite with the same characteristics.

b. (See quots.)

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 28 The Ruby Fly Hawk..Very rare. *Ibid.* 43 The Ruby Tiger..appears the beginning of July. 1868 J. G. WOOD *Homes without Hands* XIII. 238 A specimen of the Ruby and Topaz Humming Bird (*Chrysolampis moschitis*).

Ruby (rū·bi), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To dye or tinge with the colour of the ruby.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 426 With sanguine drops the walls are rubied round. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 10 Her cheeks were rubied with the rose's hue. 1844 CORNISH *Select. fr. Serm.*, etc. (1850) 374 So intense a gleam Rubied the oaken copse.

Ruby-red, *a.* [RUBY *sb.*] As red as a ruby; having the red colour of a ruby.

1591 GREENE *Farewell to Follie* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 266 A lip sweete rubie red, graced with delight. 1611 FLORIO, *Rosseggiante*, ruby-red. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 229 Gills ruby red, 4 in a set. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xi, The ornaments..were of sparkling Bohemian glass, ruby red. 1899 tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* (ed. 4) V. 186 An oily substance forms, from which ruby-red needles..slowly separate.

b. quasi-*sb.* A ruby-red colour or tint.

1899 tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* (ed. 4) VIII. 410 The fungus threads are stained a ruby-red.

Ruby-tail. [RUBY *a.*] **a.** *attrib.* = next. **b.** (See quots. and next.)

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 136/2 The Chrysididæ are most of them, if not all, of parasitic habits...Some of these species are called ruby-tail flies. 1863 J. G. WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 497 The beautiful Ruby-tail Flies, or Cuckoo Flies, so plentiful in summer about old walls and similar localities. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 384 This insect, the Common Gold Wasp, or Ruby-tail,..is of a deep metallic bluish green colour, except the upper surface of the abdomen, which is bright red.

Ruby-tailed, *a.* [RUBY *a.*] Having a ruby-red hinder part; applied to hymenopterous insects of the genus *Chrysis*, esp. the golden wasp.

1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 23/1 They sometimes receive the English names of Golden-tailed and Ruby-tailed Flies. 1868 J. G. WOOD *Homes without Hands* XXV. 481 Those splendid insects which are popularly called Ruby-tailed Flies, or Firetails, and scientifically termed Chrysididæ.

Ruby-throat. [RUBY *a.*] A ruby-throated humming-bird or warbler. Also *attrib.* = next.

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. I. 463 Ruby-Throat, *Motacilla calliope*. 1817 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. II. 644 Ruby-throat warbler (*Sylvia Calliope*). 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 201/1 What was our surprise to see the ruby-throat..remain with the young ones.

Ruby-throated, *a.* [RUBY *a.*] Having a ruby-red gorget. In names of birds (see quots.).

1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 769 Ruby-throated Humming-bird, *Trochilus rubineus*. Inhabits Brasil and Guiana. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 184 Ruby-throated Hummingbird,..metallic gorget reflecting ruby-red. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 10/2 Two specimens of the *Calliope Camtschatkensis*, or ruby-throated warbler.

Ruc, obs. form of ROC.

Rucervine (rūsə·rvəin), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Rucervus*: see RUSA and CERVINE *a.*] Of or belonging to a genus (*Rucervus*) of East Indian deer.

1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 60 Its antlers are large, and of the intermediate rucervine type. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mamm.* 321 The Rucervine group..is represented by the Swamp Deer.

Ruch, obs. f. ROUGH *a.* and *adv.*

‖ **Ruche** (rūʃ, F. *rüʃ*), *sb.* Also rouche. [F. *ruche* († *rouche, rusche*), bee-hive, and (in allusion to the plaits of a straw hive) frill, etc.] A frill or quilling of some light material, as ribbon, gauze, or lace, used to ornament some part of a garment or head-dress. Also *attrib.*

a. 1827 *Souvenir* I. 127/3 (Stanf.), A bonnet..with a blue and white ruche of gauze at the edge. 1862 *Engl. Wom. Dom. Mag.* IV. 236/1 The front of the body..was trimmed with white satin ruches laid over white blonde. 1881 *Truth* 31 March 446/1 The inevitable ruche of Mechlin lace makes the dress becoming to the neck. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 427/2 For silk the Ruche flutings should measure from half inch, to 1 inch.

transf. 1865 MRS. BEETON *Dict. Cookery* 210 Place a paper ruche on the bone.

β. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rouche*,..a goffered quilling of net, ribbon, blonde, or any other material. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 March, Her Royal Highness..wore a white satin dress with rouches of tulle.

Hence **Ruche** *v.*[1], to trim with a ruche. Also **Ruched** (rūʃt) *ppl. a.*

1892 *Daily News* 8 March 2/1 A black moiré silk was ruched with pink round the border of the skirt. 1896 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 5/2 It had ruched sleeves.

† **Ruche** (ruchche), *v.*[2] *Obs.* Var. of RICH *v.*[2]

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 101 þay her tramme tuchen, Cachen vp þe crossayl, cables þay fasten. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 303 Þe renk on his rounce hym ruched in his sadel. *Ibid.* 367 He ful radly vp ros, & ruchched hym fayre.

Ruchet, obs. variant of ROUCHET[2].

Ruching (rū·ʃiŋ). [f. RUCHE *sb.* + -ING[1].] A trimming consisting of ruches.

1862 *Engl. Wom. Dom. Mag.* IV. 236/1 A blue tulle skirt, trimmed with blue silk ruchings. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 50 Her marvellous drab poplin, adorned with fresh pink ruchings. 1894 H. GAMLIN *G. Romney* 200 The cuffs edged with narrow white ruching.

Ruchli, obs. form of ROUGHLY *adv.*

Ruchy (rū·ʃi), *a. rare.* [f. RUCHE *sb.*] Of the nature of a ruche.

1884 *Bazaar, Exch. & M.* 19 Dec. 658/1 Sleeves are sometimes..one puff, with a soft ruchy trimming at the end.

Ruck (rʊk), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 3 ruke, 5 roke, 6 *Sc.* rouk, 6–7 rooke, 7 rowke, 9 *dial.* rook, rouk. *β.* 6 ruk, 6–7 rucke, 7 rukk(e, 6– ruck. [App. of Scand. origin, corresponding to Norw. *ruka* (Aasen) with the same meanings, perh. repr. ON. **hrúka* and so related to *hraukr* RICK *sb.*[1]]

1. A heap or stack of fuel or combustible material of any kind.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Þe ziscare..fareð abuten asken & bisiliche sturեð him uorte rukelen muchele & monie ruken togedere, & blowեð þerinne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7149 All the Remnond and Roke radly þai broght, And brent vp the bodies vnto bare askis. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. St. James* II. 34 Like as a litel fyre is mingled with a greate rooke of fewell, so that by lytel and litell it setteth al the whole rooke on fyre. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 177 The hole beast..is cast in to the burnyng streame or burnyng rooke of fyre. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) IV. 628 That they nor nane of thame..keip any stakis, or Rukkes of haither, broome, Quhynnes, or vther fewall, within anye of the Closses. 1879 E. WAUGH *Chimney Corner* 251 I've made fourpence, to-day, wi' gettin' a rook (a lot) o' coals in. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 207 *Ruck*, the stock of coals on the bank.

† **b.** A particular measure or quantity of coals (see quot. 1611). *Obs.*

1483 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 421, 10 wain-loads of coals called 'pytte coles', every wain-load containing a whole 'roke' of coals. 1486 *Ibid.* III. 257 For half a roke of colys to brenne þe seid plaster with. 1611 *Rutland MSS.* IV. 484 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1905), A rooke of colles ought to bee ij yeardes high and a yeard and quarter square by measure. 1651 *Publ. Gen. Acts* 1326 Such..of the said Coals as have been, or usually are sold by the Stack, Ruck, Fathom, or other uncertain Denomination.

2. A rick or stack of hay, corn, etc.; † a shock or stook. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1546 in *Cal. Laing Charters* (1899) 135 Onto the tyme the said medow be mawyn and put into rouk. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 341 In wheat in the staggarth ij ruckes by estymac'on Fiftye thraves. 1611 COTGR., *Treseau*, a shocke, stowke, halfe-thraue, rowke, or heape of sheaues in a corne-field. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Shepherd* I. ii. 125 The spate may bear away Frae aff the howms your dainty rucks of hay. 1773 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1807) 229 Our rucks, fu' thick, are stackit i' the yard. 1804 R. COUPER *Poetry* I. 152 Strong on the ruck-head [I've] heard your voice Whan mid-night's tempests blew. 1871 ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* vi, Twa' or three aul' rucks to thrash oot.

3. A heap or pile of any material. Freq. in phr. *in a ruck.* Now *dial.*

a 1602 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 117 So huge a Ruck Of heap'd vp fortunes. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 9 There in another Rucke Princes and Peasants lay together mixt. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 312/1 They can neither Stand, Sit, Kneel, nor lie down, but be all in a ruck, or knit together. 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl.* Gloss., *Ruck*, a rough bundle or heap of any thing. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Ruck*, a great quantity; a heap of stones. 1851– in many dial. glossaries (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 130 He doesn't care two pence about the bit of a rouk o' cobble stones and sand.

b. *transf.* A large number or quantity; a multitude, crowd, throng.

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 47, I shall not neede to name the parties, all in one ruk, as of set purpose. *a* 1602 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 327 Rucks of rich Pearle, and sparkling Diamonds Shall fringe thy garments with Imbroadrie. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 26 Sheep and Goats,..some ran on rucks, and hurried down to the Sea-shore. 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss., Ruck*, a multitude, as applied to people; a great assemblage, as applied to anything else. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* ii. (1879) 29 Finishing with a ruck of figures all at once. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 377/1 When judgment is wanted in getting through a ruck of horses. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 4/2 There is a ruck of ambitious Gambettists in the prime of life.

4. *The ruck*: **a.** *Racing.* Those horses which are left behind in a body by the fastest goers. Also *fig.*

1846 *Punch* XI. 15 Who headed the Ruck? 'I,' said Lord George. 1852 BRISTED 5 *Years Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 85 The ruck falls off rapidly, and the good men settle down to their pace. 1862 WILVIE MELVILLE *Inside the Bar* I. 224 'What one horse can do another can.' Self-esteem implores us not to fall back into the 'ruck' behind. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* 180 Summers came panting in with the ruck, after all was over.

b. The undistinguished crowd or general run (of persons or things).

1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Legacy* (1854) 324 The uneducated and socially-unplaced ruck. 1859 M. NAPIER *Life Visc. Dundee* I. p. x, Far more honest, and..more right-minded than the ruck of their sect. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVI. 291, I write simply as one of that common ruck of ordinary practical working men. 1894 MRS. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* xii. 290 A great name, rising out of the feeble ruck of modern Italian sculpture.

5. *U.S. colloq.* Nonsense, rubbish.

1890 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 159 He..wears gloves, and takes his meals private in his room and all that sort of ruck.

Ruck (rʊk), *sb.*[2] [a. ON. *hrukka* (Norw. *rukka*), for earlier **hrunka*; see RUNKLE *sb.*] A crease, fold, or wrinkle; a ridge.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Ruck*, a wrinkle or plait. *Ibid.*, Your gown fits all in a ruck. 1811 WILLAN *West Riding Yorksh., Ruck*, a fold, or plait, made in cloth by crushing it. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 76/1 The vessel..was found to be..without even a single strain or so much as a ruck in her copper. 1863 *Q. Rev.* July 97 He observed there also a number of large transverse ridges or rucks of the glacier. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 35 Careful attention should be paid to keep the bed smooth, and the sheets free from rucks.

Ruck (rʊk), *sb.*[3] *dial.* A rut.

1823 [see *cart-ruck*, s.v. CART *sb.* 6]. 1839 LEWIS *Hereford Gloss., Ruck*, a rut of a road. 1858 *Zoologist* XVI. 5941 Deep, dirty ditches or rucks. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* s.v.

† **Ruck,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.*—[0] (See quot.)

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 345 In addition to his subscription, the notary was formerly in use to add his *signum*, which was a flourish of penmanship, called a *paraph* or a *ruck*.

Ruck (rʊk), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* Forms: *a.* 3 ruken, 4–6 rouke, 5–6 rowke, 7–9 rook. *β.* 4 rucken, 5 ruckyn (rukkun), 6–7 rucke, 6– ruck. *γ. dial.* 8 ruckee, 9 ruckey, rucky. [Perh. of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. dial. *ruka* to crouch (Ross).] *intr.* To squat, crouch, cower, huddle together. Also *refl.* and in *pa. pple.*

a. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 266 Vor þeo hwule þet heo stont upriht ne mei he [the fiend] nouðer on hire ne ruken ne riden. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6897 Þe horribel vermyn venemus Þe whilk sal on þe synful rouke, And ever-mare þam gnaw and souke. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 450 What is mankynde moore vn to you holde Than is the sheepe, þat rouketh in the folde? *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xl. (1869) 156 In the kichene thei wolden rouken, an hol day gladliche, for to roste a smal hastelet. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Horse, Shepe & G.* 439 This sheepe rowkyng in his fold, Set hitill stoor of swerd or Arwis keene. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 51 In the easemente of vrine, the men rowked doune, the women stoode vpright. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, v. vi. 47 The Rauen rook'd her on the Chimnies top, And chatt'ring Pies in dismall Discords sung. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 35 Night's foul bird, Rook'd in the spire, screams loud.

β. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 7 As I can not deuine vpon such bookes, that happlye rouke in studentes mewes.

β. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 57 Bot now thei rucken in hert nest And resten as hem liketh best. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 118 The wulfe in fieldis the sheepe dothe grete duresse, Rukking in foldis for fere dar nat arise. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Rukkun, or cowre down, *incurvo*. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 141 On the house did rucke A cursed owle the messenger of ill successe and lucke. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 118 Here ruckes my mistrisse makinge cleene the pan. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxiii. 136 Now their wit styeth not high but rather rucketh beneath vpon the ground. 1619 BERI *Hawkes* 56 Sometimes he..will..stop of his forefeet, without either rucking behinde, or aduancing before. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 59 To *Ruck*, to squat or shrink down. 1820 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Wds. Chesh.*, *Ruck*, to get close or

huddle together as fowls do. 1823– in dial. glossaries (E. Anglia, Northampton, Cheshire).

γ. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 40 But thee, thee wut ruckee..in the Chimley Coander. 1842 PULMAN *Rustic Sketches* 41 Ee'd grasp th' rod..An' ruckey down quite low. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 635 *Rucky-down*, to stoop low by bending the knees;..to crouch low in any posture.

Hence **Ru·cker**; **Ru·cking** *vbl. sb.*

13.. *Names of Hare* in *MS. Digby 86* fol. 168 b, þe wint swifft, þe sculkere, þe hare serd, þe heg roukere [=hedge-rucker]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Rukkynge (*Harl. MS.* rukklyng), *incurvacio.*

Ruck (rʊk), *v.*2 [f. RUCK *sb.*2 Cf. Norw. *rukka* in the same sense.]

1. *intr.* To slip *up* or work into creases or ridges; to become creased or wrinkled.

1812 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 234 The motion of walking soon occasioned it to slip from its place, to ruck. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Ruck*, to have a folded, creased, ridgy, or uneven surface. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 544 The sleeves ruck up and present his white, soft, and dimpled arms. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 116 A sheet is said to 'ruck' when it gets creased or doubled in laying on.

2. *trans.* To crease; to wrinkle or cause to work *up* into ridges.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Ruck*,..to wrinkle; as, to ruck up cloth or a garment. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* iii, Mr. Sawyer..lost his flat shooting-hat, and rucked his plaid trousers up to his knees. 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* I. i, An arm-chair..not at all rucked up or disarranged.

b. To draw or gather into small folds.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 9/1 The sleeves rucked and puffed in yet another new way. 1901 *Illustr. Lond. News* CXVIII. 910 The sleeves are of chiffon rucked with a band of the gold worked down the centre.

Ruck (rʊk), *v.*3 *dial.* [f. RUCK *sb.*1 Cf. Norw. *ruka* in the same sense.] *trans.* To stack, to heap or pile up.

1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 95 When autumn's stores are ruck'd up in the yard. 1841– in dial. glossaries (Leic., Shropsh., Warw., Banff).

† **Ruck**, *v.*4 *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ruct-āre*: cf. ERUCT *v.*] To belch.

15.. LYNDESAY *Play* 1435 (Bann. MS.), Sche riftit, ruckit, and maid sic stendis. 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* xix. 47 Wks. (Grosart) II. 96/1 His Belching rucks forth flames, his mouing Eye Shines like the glory of the morning Skie.

Ruck, obs. form of ROO.

Rucked (rʊkt), *ppl. a.* [f. RUCK *sb.*2 or *v.*2] Having rucks or small folds.

1600 *Newe Metamorphosis* (MS.) in Nares (1859) s.v., A rucked barke ore grewe their bodye and face.

1895 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 124/2 The freedom with which he swings his leg, the 'rucked' trousers and easy shoes. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 3/2 Rucked satin, quite objectionable for millinery, makes a charming evening cloak.

Rucker, Rucking: see RUCK *v.*1

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *sb.*1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [dim. of RUCK *sb.*1 Cf. Norw. dial. *rukle* a small heap of twigs on a hearth.] A pile or heap; a bundle of sheaves; a stack of peats or the like.

1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Ruckle*, a great quantity; a heap of stones. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 507 A piece of rye-grass is pulled out of the top and tied round the head of the 'ruckle', as it is called. *Ibid.* 508 In a dry time it is carted directly from the 'ruckles' to the stack. 1867 LIVINGSTONE in *Proc. R. Geogr. Soc.* (1868) 180, I am a mere ruckle of bones. *c* 1882 J. LUCAS *Studies in Nidderdale* 119 After a time..they pile them [*sc.* peats] into stacks, which are called 'ruckles'.

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *sb.*2 [dim. of RUCK *sb.*2 Cf. Norw. dial. *rukla* wrinkle, ridge.] A small ruck or ridge.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 37 There is a ruckle in the bed-clothes over his breast as if his arms were crossed.

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *sb.*3 [Cf. RUCKLE *v.*3, and Norw. dial. *rukl* in the same sense (Aasen).] A rattling or gurgling noise, *esp.* in the throat of a dying person; the death-rattle.

1815 [see DEATH *sb.* 19]. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Ruckle*, a noise in the throat seeming to indicate suffocation. 1905 F. W. BAIN *Draught of the Blue* Introd. p. xiii, In the silence, broken only by the ruckle of the rushing water.

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *v.*1 Now *dial.* Also 3 **rukelen**. [freq. of RUCK *v.*3] *trans.* To pile up, heap together; *spec.* to form (clover) into a sheaf.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Al þet he rukeleð & gedereð togedere..; al schal ine helle iwurðen to him tadden & neddren. *Ibid.* 406 Weop for his sunnen. Þus þu schalt..rukelen on his heaued bearninde gleden.

1800 TUKE *Agric. North Riding* 156 When the crop is large.., a small armful is taken up by the top, which is united by a twist; three of these are placed together...This operation is termed 'ruckling'. 1833 *Ridgemont Farm Rep.* 143 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), When the season is precarious for drying the clover hay, the excellent..plan..of 'ruckling' is adopted. 1892– in *E. D. D.* (Yks., Som.).

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *v.*2 [f. RUCK *v.*2 + -LE 3.]

1. *intr.* To work (*up*) into folds or wrinkles.

1839 LEWIS *Hereford Gloss.*, *To Ruckle*, to rumple, to crease. 1853 CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 4, I..buttoned the straps of my trousers to prevent them ruckling up. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., The bandage ruckles up so, it must come off.

2. *trans.* To form, draw together, into folds.

1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 295 His face is shiny and is ruckled with high ridges and low furrows. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 23 May 8/4 The lace is arranged upon a frame of chiffon ruckled by hand.

Ruckle (rʊ·k'l), *v.*3 Also 6 **ruele**. [Of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. dial. *rukla* in the same sense.] *intr.* To make a rattling or gurgling sound; to rattle in the throat. Hence **Ru·ckling** *ppl. a.*

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 668, I am ane blak Monk, said the ruclande reuin; So said the gled, I am ane holy freir. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wind*, If Water ruckles much, and frequent Bubbles arise, the Storm is but of a short Continuance. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxviii, The deep ruckling groans of the patient satisfied every one that she was breathing her last. 1859 *Out of the Depths* 162 Her glassy eyes, her ruckling breath,..told me plainly that she was dying fast. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Ruckle*, to breathe with difficulty, like one dying.

† **Ru·ckle**, *v.*4 [f. RUCK *v.*1] To crouch.

a 1500 [see *rucking* vbl. sb., under RUCK *v.*1]

Ruckling, dial. variant of RECKLING.

‖ **Ru·cksack.** [ad. G. *rucksack*, f. *rucken*, dial. var. of *rücken* back + *sack* SACK *sb.*1] A kind of knapsack worn by tourists.

1895 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 199 We divided our loads into two rucksacks. 1904 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 175/1 One does not usually carry a bulky volume in one s rucksack.

Rucky (rʊ·ki), *a. rare.* [f. RUCK *sb.*2] Full of rucks or creases.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Rucky*, full of rucks. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish of Hilby* vii. 85 A big young man in a dress-coat and large rucky white gloves.

† **Ruct**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. Sp. *ructar*, L. *ructāre*: cf. next.] *intr.* To belch, bring up wind. Hence † **Ru·cter**, and † **Ru·cting** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xliii. 279.

† **Ructa·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *ructātio*, f. *ructāre.*] = ERUCTATION.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ructation*, belching. 1651 BIGGS *New Dispens.* 206 Salutes the nose with an acid ructation. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vi, Senates and great Councils are often troubled with..peccant Humours,..with sour frothy Ructations. 1771–2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* I. 112 Troubled with sower, frothy, ructations, which proceed from a foul stomach.

Ruction (rʊ·kʃən). *dial.* or *colloq.* Also 9 **'ruction**. [Of obscure origin: in quot. 1831 associated with *insurrection.*] A disturbance, riot, or tumult; a disorderly dispute or quarrel; a row.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Ruction*, a quarrel; *to raise a ruction*, to be the cause of a quarrel. 1831 LOVER *Leg. Irel.* 148 It was in the time of the 'ruction [1798]. 1852 *Election Song* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Four hundred dirty vagabonds All ready for a ruction. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 22 May 695/1 The ruction has been hardly in the fearless old Hibernian manner. 1890 *Spectator* 27 Dec. 933/1 Whisky which produces motiveless ructions at fairs and social gatherings.

† **Ructua·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *ructuāre* for *ructāre.*] = RUCTATION.

1539 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 94 b, Let them..abstein from meates that ingender..fumous ructuacions or vapours.

† **Ructuo·sity.** *Obs.*—0 [f. L. *ructuōsus.*] 'A belching much' (Bailey, 1721).

† **Ru·cture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ruct-āre* + -URE.] = RUCTATION.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 620 It solves all inflations of the stomack and belly into ructures. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 97 With a sudden noise of a ructure or belch.

Rucul (Palladius): see RUKEL.

Rud (rʊd), *sb.*1 Now *dial.* and *arch.* Forms: *α.* 1 rudu (*obl.* rude), 3, 6, 8–9 *Sc.* rude. *β.* 4–5 (9 *dial.*) rode, 4 rod. *γ.* 5–6 rudde, 5–7, 9 rud, 6–7, 9 rudd. [OE. *rudu* fem., related by ablaut to OE. *rēod* REED *a.* and *rēad* RED *a.* The same grade of the stem is represented by ON. *rauðr* masc. (Norw. *rode*), redness.]

1. Red or ruddy colour; redness, ruddiness.

α. c 1000 *Apollonius of Tyre* (1834) 22 Đa geseah se cynge ðæt apollonius mid rosan rude wæs eal oferbræded. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Þe rude of monnes nebbe þet seið ariht his sunnen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 443 Þe rose also mid hire rude þat cume þ ut of þe þorne wode. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ii. 29 Lavinia.. Hir moderis wordis felt deip in hir hert, So that the rude dyd hyr vissage glow.

β. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 18841 (Fairf.), His visage sumdel wip rode was blende. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 27 He seth hire rode upon the cheke. *c* 1420 *St. Etheldred* 843 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 301 Hurre lures weron white as ony lely floure Ymeynde with rod.

γ. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* VII. 3048 Hir chekes [were] full choise;..As the rose, was the rud þat raiked hom in. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 32 Farwele the rudde that was upon thi lippes. 1541 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ix. 23 b, The one counterfaiteth the rudde of precious stones in the lyppes, the other whitenesse of face and necke. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 13 The dye of crymson, whose rudd will be appalled nether with heate of sonne nether with wette of wether. 1898 MEREDITH *Poems* I. 94 When mantles a tender rud In maids that of youths have sight.

2. Complexion (of those parts of the face which are naturally reddish or ruddy).

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 156 *Uultus*, andwlita, *uel* rudu. 12.. *Prayer to Our Lady* 20 in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Mi brune her is hwit bicume..and mi tohte rude iturnd al in-to ore dehe. 15.. *Christ's Kirk* 21 in *Bann. MS.* 283 As ony ross hir rude wes reid. 1836 WILSON *Tales of Borders* IV. 34 Yon bloomin hizzy wi' the rose rude.

β. a 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 Hire rode is ase rose that red is on rys. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 178 Rose red was hur rode, full riall of schape. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 132 His rode was reed, hise eyen greye as goos. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xiii, Reddere in rode þan rose in þe rayne,

γ. 14.. 26 *Pol. Poems* 145 My rudde was rede, my colour clere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 145 Youre rud that was so red, youre lyre the lylly lyke. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 169 They whyte theyr face..with cerusse: and theyr lyppis and ruddis with purpurisse. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Ballad* Wks. 1843 I. 25 Your ruddys wyth ruddy rubys may compare. 1867 L. JEWITT *Derb. Ballads* 23 That lady so fair and free With rudd as red as rose in May.

3. Chiefly *dial.* Ruddle; † a red cosmetic.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* I. 404 Gezabel..ȝehiwode hire eagan and hire neb mid rude.

1651 R. CHILD in Hartlib *Legacy* (1655) 73 Here is found..white and yellow Marle, Plaister, Oker, Rudd [etc.]. 1691 RAY *Coll. N.C. Words* (ed. 2) 136 *Rud*, a sort of Bloodstone used in marking Sheep; from the red colour. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Prov. Yorksh., Rud*, red ochre; used in giving a temporary mark to sheep. 1797 BRYDGES *Hom. Træ.* II. 290 Jove..mix'd a shower of rain with rud, To make 'em think it rain'd sheer blood. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Reddle*,..called also rud and ruddle. 1895 T. ELLWOOD *Lakel. & Iceland* 79 The smit marked upon the sheep with this Rud or Ruddle is generally the initial letter or letters of the owner's name.

Comb. a 1794 *Marriage of Sir Gawaine* lxv. in Percy *Reliques*, Sweet blushes stayn'd her rud-red cheeke.

Rud, *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **rode(s**, 6 **ruddis**, 6–7 **rudde**s, 7, 9 *arch.* **ruds**. [Of obscure origin.] The marigold (*Calendula officinalis*). Chiefly in *pl.* form. (Cf. RODE-WORT.)

14.. *MS. Sloane* 5, lf. 9 b/1 *Oculus Christi, calendula, solsequium*,..Scynte Marie rode. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 88 *Kalendula, sponsa solis*,..golduurt *vel* rodes. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 786 *Hoc solsequium*, a rode. 1526 *Grete Herball* CXXXII. (1529) H v, Calendula is an herbe called ruddes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 163 They be now called..in English Marygoldes, and Ruddes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 20 Some take it [*Heliotropium*] for Ruds or Weit-wort: others for Turnsol, or the Marygold. 1647 HEXHAM I. (Herbs), Ruddes, or Marigolds, *Goudt-bloemen*. 1863 in *Isle of Wight Gloss.* (1881) 52 Among greens, small fruits, and ruds.

Rud, *sb.*3 *dial.* Also 6 **rod**, **roid**, **rude**, 8–9 **rudd**. [Obscurely related to REDD *sb.*2, RID *sb.*2, ROUD *sb.*] **1.** The spawn of frogs or toads. Usu. in combs. *paddock-, toad-rud.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 342 Thou come..till a pule, and drank the paddok rod [*v.r.* rude, roid]. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (1805) 82 Auld Grizzy the witch.. Meks paddoc-rud ointment for sair een. 1850 BAMFORD *Dial. S. Lancs.* 215 *Twod-rudd*, the spawn of toads. 1887 *Cheshire Gloss., Rud*,..spawn of toads or frogs.

2. The act of spawning.

Cf. RODDING *vbl. sb.*, ROOD *v.*, ROUD *v.*

1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumb.* I. 459 They [*sc.* salmon] will take a bait of roe, or small fish, while upon the rudd, or laying their spawn.

Rud, *sb.*4 *rare.* [var. of READ *sb.*1: cf. RODDIKIN.] (See quot.)

1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 2/1 The rud, or abomasum, which is the true digestive stomach...The huge paunch, for instance, is, at this early period, far less capacious than the fourth stomach, or rud.

Rud, *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8 **rudd**; *pa. pple.* 3 **irud(d)ed**, 4 **roded**. [Related to RUD *sb.*1 and RUDDY *a.* In sense 2 from RUD *sb.*1 3.]

† **1.** *trans.* To make red or ruddy. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Þeo þet beoð, uor Godes luue, mid hore blodshedunge irudded & ireaded, ase þe martirs weren. *Ibid.* 332 Þe soule þet was bloc, & nefde bute dead heou, hauеð ikeiht cwic heou, & is iruded feire. *a* 1400 *Langland's P. Pl.* C. xvi. 108 (Laud MS.), As rody as a rose roded were hus chekes.

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 173 Her cheekes lyke apples which the sun hath rudded. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* III. lvi, Many an anticke flake With rich Inamell azure green and Rudded. ? *a* 1700 in Child *Ballads* IV. 28/1 It's little matter what they do now, My life-blood rudds the heather brown.

2. *dial.* To colour or mark with ruddle.

1680 in Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 156 *note*, Put to the fell and rudded 55 weathers. 1876– in dial. glossaries.

† **Rud**, *v.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **rodden**, 4–5 **rudden** (5 **ruddon**). [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To rub.

Halliwell gives '*Rud*, to rub, to polish. *Devon*', but there appears to be no confirmation of this.

c 1290 *St. George* 41 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 295 Sethþe with a clout of here [they] roddeden þe woundes faste...Þo men selten so is quike flesch and roddeden so with here! *c* 1305 *St. Edmund* 172 in *E. E. P.* 75 Fet & honde..He ruddede [*Laud MS.* roddede] a niȝt wiþ his here. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 108 Thus sone þis doctour, As rody as a rose roddede [*v.r.* ruddede] hus chekes, Kowede and carpede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Ruddon, *idem quod* rubbyn. 1495 *Trevisa's De P. R.* XVII. xcvii, Flexe is..rodded [*Bodl. MS.* irudded] and gnodded, ribbyd and herkelyd, and at the laste sponne.

Rud, obs. form of RUDD, RUDE.

Rudas (rū·dăs), *sb.* (and *a.*). *Sc.* Forms: 8 **roudes**, 9 **rudous**, **roudas**, **rudas**. [Of obscure origin.] A coarse, unmannerly (old) woman; a termagant, virago, hag.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, Ye leed, auld roudes! 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xx, I followed the auld rudas through twa Courts. 1844 W. CROSS *Disruption* xxiii. (E. D. D.), What can the auld roudas want wi' me?

b. As *adj.* Hag-like; coarse, unmannerly.

a 1802 *Prince Robert* iv, in Scott *Minstrelsy*, She has put it to her roudes lip, And to her roudes chin. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, The auld carlin (a rudas wife she was). 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxix, That auld rudas jaud of a gudewife. 1856

G. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes Berwick* 57 Rudous wives, grim, gaunt, and stark.

Rudd (*rvd*). Forms: α. 7 rowde, 7, 9 *dial.* roud. β. 7–9 rud. γ. 7 rudde, 7– rudd. [app. related to RUD *sb.*[1]] A freshwater cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*) somewhat resembling the roach; the red-eye.

α. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 131 The Roche, Dace, Breame, Rowde doe but pingle, to the Pearche, and Pike. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* IV. vii. 252 Rutilus latior vel Rubellio fluviatilis,..Nostratibus a Rudd vel Roud; quibusdam locis Angliæ a Finscale. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 362 It is abundant in the broads of Norfolk, where it is called Roud. 1882 C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* iii, The rudd, or roud as it is generally called in Norfolk, is very abundant.

β. 1661 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 3) xvi. 218 There is a kind of bastard small Roch..with a very forked tail..; knowing-men know their difference, call them Ruds. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. xix. 54 The Rud or Finscale..is broader than a Carp, and thicker than a Bream. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 310 The Rud...This fish is found in the Charwell, near Oxford, and in the Witham in Lincolnshire. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. i. 198 [The roach is] Much allied to the Rud, but of a shape somewhat less deep. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 251 Rud require rather a larger hook.

γ. *a* 1672 [see α above]. 1685 RAY *Corresp.* 29 April (1718) 180 The Rudde is the Rotele of Baltner. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Rubellus*,..a name given by some authors to the common roach, and by others to the rudd or finscale. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 361 The Rudd, or Red-eye, is a very common fish in Europe. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 104 Glass Case containing Stuffed Specimen of a Rudd.

† **Ru·dden,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 3–4 rudnen. [f. the stem of RUD *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] Cf. OIcel. *rǫðna*, MSw. *rudhna*, Sw. *rodna*.] *intr.* To become red. Hence † **Ru·ddening,** redness (in the sky).

a 1225 *Juliana* 26 þe reue rudnede [*Bodl. MS.* feng to rudnin], ant ogrome grede [etc.]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 139 Ro3 rakkes þer ros with rudnyng an-vnder, þe see souȝed ful sore.

Rudder (*rv·dəɹ*), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 rothor, roðor, roðr, 2 roðer, roþur, 3–5 roþer, 4–7 rother; 5 rothere, rothir, -yr, roythor. β. 4 roothur, 6–7 roother, 7 routher. γ. 5 *Sc.* ruthire, ruthyr, 6 *Sc.* ruthir, 6–7 (9 *Sc.* and *north.*) ruther; 6 rither. δ. 5 rodyr, rod(d)er; 5 rudyr, 6 -ir, 5–7 ruder, 6– rudder. [OE. *rōðer*, = OFris. *roder* (WFris. *roer*), MDu. *roder*, *roeder* (Du. *roer*), MLG. *roder*, *rôr* (LG. *rôr*), OHG. *ruodar*, *ruodar* (MHG. *ruoder*, G. *ruder*) :—Teut. **rōþra-*, from the stem of ROW *v.* MSw. *rodher*, Fær. *róður*, Da. and Norw. *ror* in this sense are from LG.; the ON. *róðr* (Icel. *róður*, Norw. *ror*) denotes the act of rowing.]

† 1. A paddle or oar used for steering or propelling a vessel. *Obs.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* P. 178 *Palmula*, steorroðor. *Ibid.* T. 206 *Tonsa*, roðr. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* lviii. 445 Ne mæg hit [*sc.* a ship] no stille ȝestondan, buton hit ankor ȝehæbbe, oððe mon mid roðrum onȝean tio. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 167 *Palmula*, roðres blæd. *a* 1100 *Voc.* ibid. 321 *Remus*, roðer. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 202 Dai hit is igon and oþer, Wiþute sail and roþer. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/1 A Ruder (Rudyr, *A.*), *vbi* a are. 1602 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep.* 82 b, The Swans with musick that the Roothers make..come gliding on the lake.

2. A broad, flat piece or framework of wood or metal, attached vertically to the sternpost of a boat or ship in such a way that it can be employed in steering it. Also in fig. contexts.

Also, in recent use, applied to the analogous part of the steering apparatus in air-ships.

α. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4624 A shyppe þat ys turned with þe roþer. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 419 Hurrok, oþer hande-helme hasped on roþer. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xii. (Bodl. MS.), In swymmynge he vseþ þat one foote in stede of an ore and þe oþer in stede of a roþer. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 135/1 They toke..the Rother of the Ship, the Saile, and all the Bonnettis. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 14 Tymbre..in makyng of a newe Rother. *Ibid.* 15 A pyntell & a gogeon for the Rother. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. James* 33 Whither so ever the shippe maisters mynde that governeth the rother will set it. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 188 His boate fitted with sayle, oares,..windles and rother. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 37 The Barke abandoned of her Rother, ranne whither the wind carried her. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1720/7 While our Rother held, we bore away W. and upon every lift of the Sea, went off.

fig. 1340 *Ayenb.* 160 þe roþer of þe ssipe of þe zaule. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 243 The Schip of love hath lost his Rother.

β. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 716 Into þat schip þer longed a Roobur. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* XXVI. 158 The Roother or Sterne of the Ship.

transf. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 269 The bright starre in the foote of the roother of Argus.

γ. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1067 A hundreth schippys, that ruthyr bur and ayr. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 8 Eneas..sat in propyr persoun..To steir hys carvell and to rewill the ruther. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XVII. 122 Vagabounds we wander in miserie & wo, As ship but Ruther. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 The oars are cleene splintred, the helme is from ruther vnhafted. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 16 As a ship upon the water is directed even forward by the sterne and ruther. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 860 They burned the owners themselves in a fire made of the ruthers, oares, and plankes, of the ships. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 38 And sieg'd his boat frae stem to ruther.

δ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Rodyr, of a schyppe,.. *amplustre*. *c* 1450 *Castle Persev.* 1741 (Macro Plays), I go ..swyfter þanne schyp with rodyr! 1457 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 366 To mak a rodder of. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xxvii, They toke vp the ankers..and leused withall the joyntes of the sterne and the rudder. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 108 She broke the rudder of the shyppe in peeces. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 52 To bring his Sailes and the Rudder of the Shippes a lande. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 The helm consists of rudder, tiller, and whipstaff, and except the ship move and make way the rudder is of no use. 1668 HOPKINS *Serm., Vanity* (1685) 118 Overflowing estates are but like huge enormous rudders, that rather serve to sink the ship, than steer it. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 51 The pilot should direct the vessel by the use of the rudder he has fitted to it. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 12 The tail, which is composed of quill feathers,..guides the animal's flight like a rudder. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 297 The oars and rudders of vessels are levers of the second kind. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 307 He shaped a rudder next, To guide the raft along her course.

transf. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 277 The natatorial limb becomes a rudder as well as an oar.

b. *fig.* One who or that which guides, directs, or controls.

α. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 212, I shuld be a rothir To set ȝewe in governaunce. 1509 HAWES *Pastime of Pleasure* XXIX. (1555) Riij, Let not thy lady of thy harte be rother. 1509 — *Joyful Méd.* 29 God omnypotent Whiche is aboue, of all the worlde the rother. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* VI. 159 Yet so as wisdome holdinge our loves rother, Wee lovinglie and iustelie yeeld t' each other. 1637 H. SYDENHAM *Serm.* 20 Speech is the..sterne and rother of the soule.

β. 1613 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muses Teares* Wks. (Grosart) I. 8/2 Eloquence (the Routher of our Minde, Swaying th' Affects thereof, which way it lists). 1658 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. cliii. (1670) 523 It [*sc.* eloquence] is.. the stern or roother of our souls, which disposeth the heart and affections.

δ. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 8 Ane new courteour that inullit so the ruddar and causit the king to discord with his broder. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 3 The Rudder wherwith the Arke of Gods Church is guided, is the word of God. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 457 Rhime the Rudder is of Verses, With which like Ships they stear their courses. 1685 BARROW *Works.* 1830 I. 363 Speech is indeed the rudder that steereth human affairs. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 79 The elevated Sailors..had lost the Rudder of their Reason. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 506/1 The Tail is the director, or rudder, of birds in their flight. 1868 H. LAW *Beacons of Bible* (1869) 119 It [*sc.* vainglory] is the common rudder of man's life.

c. The representation of a rudder.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VII. 87 The Windowes be full of Rudders. Peradventure it was his Badge or Token of the Amiraltye.

3. *Brewing.* A kind of paddle used in stirring malt in the mash-tub. Also *transf.* (quot. 1847).

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 328/1 Maschel, or rothyr, or maschscherel, *remulus, palmula, mixtorium*. 1566 WITHALS *Dict.* 43 A rudder or instrument to stire the mashe fat with, *rutabulum*. 1615 G. MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ix. (1668) 187 Let..another with a mash rudder stirre some of the flower with it. 1648 *Inventory* in *Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844) I. 372 Ane maskeine fatt, ane taptrie and ane maskine rudder. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 322 You must press it down with your Hands or Rudder, with which you use to stir your Malt or Moaks. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 202 This is to be well mashed, and stirred about with the rudder for near half an hour. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 329 The stirrer, or 'rudder', is similar to those used by brewers.

4. A mining implement: (see quot.).

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Rudder*, an Instrument of Iron, or at least the end of it; 'tis much like the Head of a Lance,..but made somewhat broader..; the handle about two Foot long; this we use to let in the ends of Sliders or Head-trees.

5. *Ornith.* = RECTRIX 2. (Cf. 6 b.)

1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 115 *Rectrices*, Rudders, or true tail-feathers,..are usually stiff, well-pronounced feathers, pennaceous to the very base of the vexilla.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Attrib. with words denoting some part of the rudder or apparatus connected with it, as *rudder-band, -case, -chain*, etc.

For enumerations and descriptions of these see A. Young *Naut. Dict.* (1846 and 1863), Smyth *Sailor's Word-book* (1867), Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875 and 1884).

1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXVII. 40 They..lowsed the rudder bondes and hoysed vppe the mayne sayle to the wynde. 1598 W. PHILIP tr. *Linschoten* 167 So that our Ruther-staffe brake, and two more..broke likewise..on being put into it. *a* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 10 The force of seas hath broke the Rudder-band. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 12 The Rudder..is..hung at the sterne vpon hookes and hinges, they call Pintels and Gudgions, or Rudder-irons. *Ibid.* vi. 28 The Rudder rope is reeued thorow the stern post, and goeth thorow the head of the Rudder. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 82 To sheath the Rudder-Post. 1703 R. NEVE *City & C. Purch.* [212] 235 *Rother-nails*..are principally to fasten Rother Irons to Ships, and require a full Head. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Boite du gouvernail*, the rudder-case, or the box placed above the rudder-head,..through which the tiller passes. 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. xxxix, The ship.. shipped a deal of water, which blew up the rudder coat. 1805 CAPT. CRUMBY *Let.* in *19th Cent.* No. 273. 722 Captain Cooke joined us in partaking of some cold meat, &c. on the rudder head. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog Fiend* x, He makes his appearance at the rudder-chains. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, The man, with the rudder-lines slack in his hands,..kept an eager look out. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 67 Rudder-pendants, which secure the rudder to the vessel. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xiii. 137 The rudder framing tapers in thickness from the front edge.

b. Attrib., etc., in other uses, as *rudder-man, -part, -quill, -tail*; *rudder-making*; *rudder-like* adj.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 41 Than the master cryit on the rudir man. 1611 COTGR., *Heaulmiere*, the Rudder-part of a ship. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. iv. i. 61 His [*sc.* a humming-bird's] Tail an inch and ¼. In which there are ten black Rudder-Quills ¼ of an inch broad. 1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 14 Mast and rudder making at the root of the tiees. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 163 The rudder-tail here described is that of the male bull-finch. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* v. § 2. 421 The rudder-like, or heterocercal tail, is shown in many of the Ichthyolites.

c. In specific names of birds or fishes: **rudder-bird, -duck, -perch** (see quots.).

1828–32 WEBSTER (citing Latham), *Rudder-perch*, a small fish..[which] is said to follow the rudders of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 715 *Erismatura*,..Rudder Ducks. Remarkably distinguished from other *Fuliguline*..by the stiffened, linear-lanceolate tail-feathers. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 797 *Rudder-bird* or *-duck*, a name for *Erismatura rubida*, one of the Spiny-tailed Ducks.

Hence **Ru·dder** *v.*, to steer. *rare.*

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth*, Steam..already..is ruddering the balloon, and the next war will be fought in the air. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* II. VIII. i. (ed. 12) 613 In sailing to windward, a vessel not only requires her sails to be very carefully trimmed, but she must be 'ruddered' with equal care.

Rudder, variant of RIDDER *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]; obs. form of ROTHER.

Ruddered (*rv·dəd*), *a.* [f. RUDDER *sb.*] Provided with a rudder.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate*, The secrets of water and steam,..the chariot of the air, the ruddered balloon are awaiting you. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 254 That little ruddered ark.

Ru·dder-fish. [RUDDER *sb.*] The name of several species of fish which follow or accompany vessels; *esp.* (*a*) the rudder-perch, a West Indian sea-fish; (*b*) the pilot-fish, *Naucrates ductor*; (*c*) the log- or barrel-fish (*Lirus* or *Palinurus perciformis*) of America; (*d*) a bluish fish (*Seriola zonata*), native to the Western Atlantic.

1734 in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 316 *Perca marina, Sectatrix*, the Rudder-Fish, so called because they are always seen following Ships, or sticking to the Rudders. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 69 The hog-fish, the pilot or rudder-fish, whiting, bream. 1859 P. H. GOSSE *Lett. fr. Alabama* 11 The spotted rudder-fish and the purple-banded pilot were often seen beneath the stern. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 221 The Rudder-Fish family, *Stromateidæ*, is represented on the coast by three species. *Ibid.* 234 The Banded Rudder-fish, *Seriola zonata*, has been observed as far north as Salem and Beverly.

Ru·dderless, *a.* [f. RUDDER *sb.* + -LESS. Cf. MDu. *roeder-*, Du. *roerloos*, MLG. *ro(d)erlos*, G. *ruderlos*.] Having no rudder; without a rudder.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Lawe* 168 Though Rudder-lesse, not Pilot-lesse this Boat Among the Reeds by the Floud's side did float. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 68 Vessels rudderless and courseless range. 1880 J. R. MACDUFF *In Christo* 1 Vessels tossed, unpiloted and rudderless, in the thick darkness.

b. *fig.* Without guidance or control.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xl, The countess, whose thoughts wandered..in the most rudderless manner. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xi, I felt myself in a most distracted rudderless state. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 384 That same rudderless and purposeless crowd of primeval atoms.

Rudders: see RUDERS.

Ruddick, dial. form of RUDDOCK.

Ru·ddied, *ppl. a.* [f. RUDDY *v.*] Rendered ruddy; reddened.

1847 WEBSTER, *Ruddied*, made ruddy or red. 1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems, Morning* i, The wind shakes up the sleepy clouds, To kiss the ruddied morn.

Ru·ddily, *adv.* [f. RUDDY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a ruddy manner; with a ruddy hue.

1816 BYRON *Siege of Corinth* xxvi, Many a hand's on a richer hilt, But none on a steel more ruddily gilt. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 106 The fire was gleaming ruddily. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 336 Deep, narrow water-courses, ruddily stained by the ironstone beds whence they spring.

Ru·ddiness. [f. RUDDY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being ruddy; ruddy hue; ruddy or healthy complexion.

1541 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ix. 23 b, They taught to peynt the blacke of eies, and ruddynes of chekes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Purpureus*, Purple colour; blacke mixed with a certaine ruddinesse. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 160 That ruddines onelie liked her, which shamefastnes and bashfullnes produced. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 317 A face whose ruddiness argued a perfect recovery. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 363 He that increases in bulk, commonly increases with ruddiness. 1836 J. GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* ix. 197 His complexion is fair, mingled with a good deal of ruddiness. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 146 As the sun sank lower the ruddiness of his light augmented.

† **Ru·ddish,** *a. Obs.* [f. RUDDY *a.*] Somewhat red or ruddy; reddish.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1060/2 Hee was neuer knowen to loke with so chereful & ruddish a countenaunce as he did at that present. 1573 P. MORE *Almanack & Prognostication* D vj b, The Sunne darting out his ruddishe rayes in the morning. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 207 The one of them was a white man, the other was ruddish. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2415/4 John Dobbins a Shoemaker,..full fac'd, with ruddish Complexion.

Ruddle (*rv·d'l*), *sb.*[1] Also 6 ruddell, 6–7, 9 *dial.* rudle. [Related to RUD *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] See also RADDLE and REDDLE.] A red variety of

ochre used for marking sheep and for colouring; red ochre, reddle.

1538 Elyot, *Rubrica*,..ruddle wherwith shepe are marked. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Sinopis*, a redde stone commonly called Sinoper, or Ruddle. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 42 The redde chalke (that we name Ruddell). 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 147 They colour and paint their bodies with a kind of red chalk or rudle called Rubrica. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 329 The mixture of the white of an Egg and Carpenters ruddle. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 499 Tho' the ruddle, if the sheep be much rudled, weighs to our loss, yet that washes out. 1777 Forster *Voy. round World* I. 138 Their hair was black, and curling, and smeared with oil and ruddle. 1848 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph.* II *note*, To sweep the market-place with a rope covered with vermilion or ruddle. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap Country* II. 477 The florist bedded thick His primrose-root in ruddle.

fig. 1697 D. Baker *Poems* 11 His Skin..All over Ruddle is, and from HIis flaming Eyes quick glances come.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1647 Hexham I. (Precious stones), A Ruddle stone, *een Vermilioen steen*. 1837 Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* II. 106 Fly to avoid the ruddle-colour'd rope.

Ru·ddle, *sb.*[2], var. of Riddle *sb.*[2] 1. Now *dial.*

1582 in Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 172 In þe ketchenge 2 wynder cloes, 9 seckes, 3 ruddles, and a seife. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 86 They will not passe thorough the holes of the sieve, ruddle or trie, if they be narrow. 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray, Rudle*, a ridle. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Ruddle*, a sieve; a riddle.

Ru·ddle, *sb.*[3], variant of Raddle *sb.*[1] 2.

1736 Lewis *Hist. Thanet* Gloss., *Ruddle-wattle*, a hurl made of small hazle-rods, interwoven. 1868 [see Raddle *sb.*[1] 2].

Ru·ddle, *sb.*[4] [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)

1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Wds.* 323 *Rudle*, a beverage composed of warm beer and gin with sugar, and a slice of lemon peel. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Nov. 519/1 Dog's-nose, egg-hot, ruddle, and the like are agreeable stimulants on a frosty night.

Ruddle (rʊ·d'l), *v.* [f. Ruddle *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To mark, smear, or paint with ruddle.

1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* II. 81, I am apt to believe, that they took the first hint of their dress from a fair sheep newly ruddled. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 43, I learned to make such letters as are ruddled into packs. 1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 280 A severer criticism construes the epithet to mean ruddled, or painted red. 1859 W. White *Northumbld. & Border* xxviii. 440 A woman ..was ruddling her doorstep. 1876 R. F. Burton *Gorilla L.* I. 206 A fan of palm frond redolent of grease and ruddled with ochre.

fig. 1860 H. Mayhew *Upp. Rhine* iv. 178 [A] red ribbon on his coat to ruddle him with the mark of a superior breed.

Hence **Ru·ddled** *ppl. a.*

1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* i. (1862) 53 Kielmansegge and Schulenberg with their ruddled cheeks. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* I. i. 28 One of the deeply ruddled sheep that spent their lives on those precipitous slopes.

Ru·ddleman. [f. Ruddle *sb.*[1]] A digger of, or dealer in, ruddle; a raddleman.

1623 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. ii. (ed. 4) 471 Besmeared like a ruddleman, a gypsy, or a chimny-sweeper. 1832 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 411 He joined a troop of ruddle-men.

Ruddock (rʊ·dək). Forms: α. 1 rudduc, 5 (9 *dial.*) -uck; 4 ruddoc, 4–5 -ok (5 rod(d)ok), 5–6 -oke, 5–7 -ocke, 6– ruddock (7 rudock); 8–9 *dial.* ruddick. β. 6 ridduck, -ocke, 8 *dial.* ryddick, 9 *dial.* hirdick; 7 reddocke (9 *dial.* -ock, -ick), raddocke. [OE. *rudduc*, related to Rud *sb.*[1], Ruddy *a.*: see -ock.]

1. The redbreast or robin, *Erithacus rubecula*. Now chiefly *dial.*

α. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 131 *Rubisca*, rudduc. *a* 1100 *Voc.* ibid. 286 *Rubisca*, salthaza, *uel* rudduc. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 784 *Musscherom, verder et lalowe*, Sparwe, ruddoc and larke. *c* 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 349 The tame rodok & the coward kyte. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 685 Herke eek the fowles syngyng,..The ruddok & the Goldfynch. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Ruddok, reed breest, *viridarius, rubellus, frigella*. 1528 Paynell *Salerne's Regim.* N ij, The .xj. is a ruddocke, called robyn red brest. 1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 82 The Ouzell shrills; the Ruddock warbles soft. 1654 Vilvain *Theorem. Theol.* Suppl. 230 Men may catch Ruddicks or Thrushes in Pitfals. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 245/2 The Robin Red Breast, or Ruddock, is a small Bird generally pricking up his Tail. 1750 Heath *Isles of Scilly & Cornwall* 299 (E. D. D.), They have linnets, gold-finches, ruddocks,..and many other common birds. 1806 E. Rushton *Poems* 106 From his grounds may the lark never soar, On his boughs may the Ruddock be mute. 1827 Hood *Plea Mids. Fairies* lv, The sweet And shrilly ruddock, with its bleeding breast. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 424/1 The wood robin..takes the place with us of the red-breasted ruddock.

β. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 224 The Raddocke would With Charitable bill..bring thee all this. 1639, 1825 [see Robin ruddock]. 1877 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VIII. 45 *Reddick*, the robin-redbreast. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-Bk.* 341 *Hirdick*, ruddock, the robin; generally called Rabin hirdick.

† 2. *Cant.* A gold coin; hence *pl.*, gold, money.

1567 Turberv. *Of two Desperate Men* Poems 134 b, The greedie Carle..saw the Pot..Where Ruddocks lay, and in the Ruddocks place A knottie Cord, but Ruddocks could not find. 1580 *Bugbears* I. i. 17 in *Archiv Neu. Spr.* XCVIII. 304 You have store of pence & riddockes in great plentie. 1592 Lyly *Midas* II. i, If..he haue golden ruddocks in his bagges, he must be wise and honourable. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 147 Three thousand crownes, in good, dainty braue ruddocks, all good double pistolets. 1628 R. Hobart *Life & Death Edw. II*, lv, The solace of the wayning yeares To view their ruddocks and their heapes of treasure.

† 3. A variety of cider apple. *Obs.*

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III. xlix. 535 These kindes of cyders are made principally of the apples called small ruddocke. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Rouveau*, *Pomme de rou*[veau], the Ruddocke, Redding, Summer Goulding.

† 4. A species of toad. *Obs.*

Cf. Cotgrave, '*Rubette*, a greene earth-Frog, or red Toad; very full of poyson, and of great vse among witches'.

1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 24 *Ranunculus viridis, Calamites*,..the Green Frog, or Ruddock. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 51/1 We are told, that the Land-toad, or Ruddock, if..burned in a Field, will drive away the Birds from devouring the Seeds. 1749 G. West *Odes Pindar* (1753) I. 253 The pois'nous Ruddock some, and Shrew-Mouse boil.

† **Ru·ddon.** *Obs.*[−1] [App. related to next; cf. also Rudden *v.*] Redness.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 893 Ruddon of þe day-rawe ros vpon vȝten, When merk of þe mydnyȝt mo3t no more last.

Ruddy (rʊ·di), *a.* (*sb.*). Forms: α. 1, 3 rudi, 3 rudie, 5 rudy; 4–5 rodi, rody, 5 rodye, roddy, roody, 6 roudy. β. 6 ruddye, 6–7 ruddie, 5– ruddy. [OE. *rudig*, f. the same stem as Rud *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]]

1. Of the face, complexion, etc.: Naturally suffused with a fresh or healthy redness.

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* i. 2932 *Vultus purpureus, i. rubicundus*, nebb rudi. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 20 As he biheold ..hire leofliche leor lilies liliche & rudi as þe rose. *c* 1230 *Halt Meid.* 35 þi rudie neb schal leanen, & as gres grenen. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7821 (Laud MS.), þe leuedyes shene als þe glas And þise maidens wiþ rody faas. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 339 The descoloured pale hewe Is now become a rody cheke. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 806 Roody as a roose ay he kept hys chere. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxix. 112 [Dido had] a lytell mouthe with roddy lyppes. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xlix. 12 His eyes are roudier then wyne, and his teth whyter then mylck. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 251 The cheekes become ruddy, and the lippes gather in themselues. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* III. 75 Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 425 P 3 His Complexion was sanguine and ruddy. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 241, I found.. the visage white and ruddy and the lips of a proper redness. 1848 Lytton *Harold* I. i, His complexion was extremely fair and his cheeks ruddy. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. i, He was a youth of a ruddy and a cheerful countenance.

b. Of persons: Having a fresh red complexion.

c 1250 *Hymn* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 255 *Nis* non maide of þine heowe, swo fair, so sschene, so rudi, swo bricht. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 905 Thus moche I dare sayn, that she Was..rody, fresshe, and lyvefely hewed. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 14 Sche was rody on the cheke And red on bothe hire lippes eke. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7360 þe tothir stode on his ryght syde, Rudy bathe of hewe and hyde. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C ij b, I was wonte to be whyte, Rody, fatte, and the world preysed my beaute. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 195/2 He was of person comelie,..of face ruddie. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 539 The Inhabitants comely and tall, rather ruddie then blacke. 1711 Addison *Spect* No. 123 P 1 We were met by a fresh-coloured ruddy young Man. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 18 Where all the ruddy family around Laugh at the jests. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xxxvi, The driver..now came forward—a large ruddy man, with a sack over his shoulders.

c. Red with blushing. *rare* −[1].

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Þet we moten þuruh rudi scheome passen to þe heouene.

d. Characterized by, or associated with, healthy redness of feature.

1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 40 Love, and pleasure, and the ruddy strife Of hearts and lips! 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* v. 98 The ruddy health attendant on a country life. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* II. I. 45 A figure..instinct with ruddy vigorous life.

2. In general use: Red or reddish.

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 33 Right as sche can peynte a lili white And rody a rose. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3629, I saw the rose,..Fresh, rody, and fair of hewe. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 25 Yf hit be ripe, is forto se If al the lond attonys rody grete, Enclyne, and thonke. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 41 A subtill Earth, browne, roddy, and not bright. *a* 1549 Skelton *Knowledge, Aquayntance*, etc. 16 Your ruddys wyth ruddy rubys may compare. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 32 b, The leaues thereof ruddy, the seede white. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 289 You are..As deere to me, as are the ruddy droppes That visit my sad heart. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* III. 107 Ten ruddy Wildings in the Wood I found. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* II. 382 Here ruddy brass and gold refulgent blaz'd. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 573 The ruddier orange, and the paler lime. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 85/2 All the feathers surrounded by a ruddy border. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* 37 The snow peaks that rose above certain ruddy châlets. 1889 Buchanan *Heir of Linne* xii, Large earrings of ruddy gold hung in his ears.

transf. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 75 Now in the ruddy autumn Together already we stand.

b. As an epithet of light or fire, of the heavenly bodies, the sky or clouds, etc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Squire's T.* 394 The vapour..Maketh the sonne seme rody and brood. 1388 Wyclif *Matt.* xvi. 2 3e seien, It schal be clere, for heuene is rodi. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. 3082 Atwen þe tweyliȝt and þe rody morwe þei toke her leue. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* I The rody steires twynklyng as the fyre. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. v. 24 Whanne heuen is rody in the euentid, a cleer dai schal be the morewe. 1554 F. van Brunswike tr. *Montulmo's Facies Cæli* B j, Faire and whitish ruddie cloudes sparkeling aboute the skie. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 As bright as siluer Phœbe mounted on the high top of the ruddie element. 1613 Chapman *Maske Inns Court*, Ouer this..the ruddy Sunne was seen ready to be set. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 889 So wide they stood, and like a Furnace mouth Cast forth redounding smoak and ruddy flame. 1761 Gray *Fatal Sisters* 21 Ere the ruddy sun be set. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, Till a ruddy glow, which fired all that part of the heavens, announced the rising sun. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* i, Shading his eyes that his sight might not be affected by the ruddy glow of the fire. 1858 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* vi. (1878) 88 The rays of the setting sun overflowed with a ruddy splendour the open place.

transf. 1646 Buck *Rich. III*, I. 11 By this provident truce, that ruddy storme..was diverted.

c. Qualifying other names of colours.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Candico*, Beyng a ruddy white. 1611 Cotgr., *Roux*,..a ruddie or sad yellow.

† d. Causing redness in vegetation. *Obs.*

1693 Evelyn *De La Quint. Compt. Gard.* II. 157 If the Ruddy or Dry Winds Reign, as they generally do this Month, we must..water every thing in our Kitchen-Garden. 1729 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 270 'Tis the Moon of this Month that is vulgarly call'd, the Ruddy-Moon, it being very subject to be windy, cold and dry.

3. *spec.* In names of birds and animals, as *ruddy bunting, duck, goose, plover, sheldrake, shoveler, squirrel* (see quots. and the sbs.).

1816 Stephens in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. II. 381 The *Ruddy Bunting is found among willows on the borders of the Onon in Siberia. 1814 A. Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* VIII. 128 The *Ruddy Duck is fifteen inches and a half in length, and twenty two inches in extent. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 295 Ruddy Duck..with the neck all round and the upper parts brownish-red. 1785 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. II. 456 *Ruddy Goose...This is larger than a Mallard. 1843 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* III. 140 It [ruddy sheldrake] has also been called the Ruddy Goose. 1785 Pennant *Arct. Zool.* II. 486 *Ruddy Plover. 1813 A. Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 129 The Ruddy Plover is eight inches long, and fifteen in extent. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 257 Ruddy Plover..; head, neck and upper parts varied with black, ashy and bright reddish. 1824 Stephens in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XII. II. 71 *Ruddy shieldrake (*Rhynchaspis rubida*). 1781 Pennant *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 409 *Ruddy Squirrel. 1801 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* II. I. 132 Ruddy squirrel, *Sciurus Erythræus*...It is said to be a native of India.

4. *absol.* or as *sb.* Ruddy colour.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 15 Margery perles of alle manere colour and hewe, of rody and rede, of purpur and of blew. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Church-rents & Schismes* i, Calamities Turned your ruddie into pale and bleak. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 67 Steatites.. veined with green, ruddy, and purple. 1823 Galt *R. Gilhaize* xii, The ruddy of youth had fled his cheek.

5. *Comb.* a. Parasynthetic, as *ruddy-cheeked, -coloured, -complexioned, -faced, -haired*, etc.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 270, I feare not these ruddie coloured & fatte bealyed feloes. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 376 He was ruddie coloured, much like the damaske rose. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 31, I was a yong Lad, ruddy-cheek't, full-fac't, and plumpe withall. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 276 The white ruddy-spotted snail with a circular mouth. 1816 in *Cent. Mag.* (1900) LIX. 629/1, I said she looked like a German, being fair and ruddy complexioned. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* liii, The ruddy headed youth brought him..a fine silver dressing-case. 1888 H. Morten *Sk. Hospital Life* 17 An elderly woman, grey-haired, stout, and ruddy-cheeked.

b. With adjs., as *ruddy-bright, -brown*, etc.

1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. viii. 39 Apples are more ruddy bright If gather'd by fair Luna's waning light. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 109 A stone..of a ruddy-purple ground. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 191/2 Wings ruddy-brown; bill lead-colour. 1897 Sarah Grand *Beth Bk.* xxi, The wonderful ruddy-gold tones that shone on its trunk as the day declined.

Ruddy (rʊ·di), *v.* [f. Ruddy *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render ruddy in hue; to redden.

1689 Hickeringill *Ceremony-Monger* Wks. 1716 II. 468 Others..whose Vertues and true Learning, must necessarily (if set near him) ruddy his Cheeks, and make him blush for shame. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* VI. xxiii, A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam;..It ruddied all the copse-wood glen. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. iv, As the coming Sun ruddies the East. 1889 *Universal Rev.* Nov. 432 A breath Of sundown ruddying the maple seeds.

2. *intr.* To turn red; to blush. *rare.*

1845 Jane Robinson *Whitehall* xix, Mrs. Chaloner, smiling and ruddying all over.

Ru·ddyish, *a. rare.* [f. Ruddy *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat ruddy.

1880 *Trnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XV. 90 Colour,—a ruddyish white, with dark purple spirals above.

† **Ru·ddyless.** *a. Obs.*[−1] In 5 rodylese. [f. Ruddy *sb.* + -less.] Pale.

c 1400 *Beryn* 951 When Fawnus was I-come, and sawe so rodylese His wyfe þat was so dere.

Rude (rūd), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 4 ruide, 4–5 ruyde (5 *Sc.* royde), 5 ruyd, 6 *Sc.* ruid; 5 reude, 5–6 rewde; 4– rude. [a. OF. *ruide*, *rude* (F. *rude*), or ad. L. *rudis* unwrought, unformed, inexperienced, etc. Cf. MDu. *ruud-*, *ruut.*

In some ME. and early Sc. texts there appears to be a certain amount of confusion between *rude* and Roid *a.*]

A. *adj.* **I. 1.** Uneducated, unlearned; ignorant; lacking in knowledge or book-learning.

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 752 She was nought rude ne vnmete, But couthe ynow of sich doyng As longeth vnto karolyng. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 33, I am so rude in my degree And ek mi wittes ben so dulle. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 81 To voyde al errour fro folkis that ben rude. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 368 Hely raise

my renovne amang the rude peple. 1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 27 They shall leave their cure not to a rude and unlerned person but to a good, lerned & experte curate. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xvi. *Comm.*, Some obey whilest they are rude or in a low state, but having got a little knowledge or advancement disdaine their advancers. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 141 The rude people taking pleasure in singing, or reciting them. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 12 The Country people being a Clownish rude people. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 107 The London clergy..set an example which was bravely followed by their ruder brethren all over the country. 1865 MOZLEY *Miracles* 209 The new religion was first promulgated by rude men unacquainted with learning and rhetoric.

b. *absol.* as *pl.* The unlearned or ignorant.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2268 Loke..that they sitte so fetisly, That these ruyde may vtirly Merveyle. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 534 He muste abstene from Rude & Unkunnyng, And al suche vnthrifty folkys despise. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vj b, His sight infourneth the rude & ignorant. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 53 Unto the weake shee was a strength,..Unto the rude, a lamp of light. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 121/2 Whatsoever they have, to the good seems sufficient, to the rude too little. [1892 PATER *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 228 Fritillaries.., Snake's heads, the rude call them, for their shape.]

c. Of the mind, understanding, times, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 41 He knew nat Catoun, for his wit was rude. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. Prol. 39 Ruyde is my witt, And semple to put all in wryte. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 372 The vnderstanding of humayne Creature is to rude to vnderstande the spyce espirytuel. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 218 In the rude age when knowledge was not rife. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 8 Young children..follow the tender imaginations of their rude and unexercised conceits in making of.. images out of clay. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. iii. 168 So much were all these kind of inventions admired in those ruder and darker times. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. xxvi. 204 The fifteenth century was one of the most rude and illiterate ages. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 22 His first rude and ignorant prejudice. 1867 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* vii. (1871) 376 The stage of rude ignorance which led to the breaking of machinery.

† **d.** *transf.* Of animals: Irrational. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 453 As in wilde wildernesse wexeth wilde bestes, Rude and vnresonable rennenge with-out croperes. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 124 To se the bestes that so humble bee.., The rude asse and the ox also. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16779 As wel thes Rude beestes, as Men that were Resounable.

2. Unexperienced, inexpert, unskilled. Now *arch.* and *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xiii. 7 Bot Roboam was rude, and with ferde herte, and myȝt not aȝeinstonden to hem. 1489 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumbld.* 142 What nedeth me for to extoll his fame With my rude pen? 1529 WOLSEY in *Cecil P.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 7 At the Loge with the rude hand and hevy hert of hym that ys assurydly yours with herte and prayer. 1533 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 276 Scribled yn hast..with the rewde honde of your owne.., John Tregonwell. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 544 Imperfect shapes, in marble such are seen, When the rude chisel does the man begin. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. iii, Here the rude chisel's rougher strokes I traced. 1831 DIGBY *Mores Cath.* (1845) I. II. i. 107/1 The blessed Pasuntius..fled to..far-distant monasteries, dissembling his name, that there, as if a rude and new monk, he might discharge the lowest offices.

b. Lacking experience or skill *in*, without proper knowledge † *of*, unaccustomed *to*, something. Now *arch.* and *rare.*

a 1400 in Horstmann *Hampole* (1895) I. 165 A fleshle saule þe wilk is ȝitte rude in gastele studys. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* xi. 6 Though I be rude in speakynge, yet I am not so in knowledge. 1534 WHITTINTON *Vulgus Offices* I. (1540) 1 Suche as be rude of the greke tongue. 1561 WINȜET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 9 Albeit we be ruid of letteris and iugement. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Dk. Buckingham* 20 We must consider him ..yet but rude in the profession of Arms. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Leigh Hunt* (1897) 592 He was altogether rude in the art of controversy. 1844 — *Misc. Wks.* (1889) 295 It [the National Assembly] was no longer, as on the day when it met, altogether rude to political functions.

c. Inexact, superficial.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 94 He confesses he has been but a rude observer of them.

3. Devoid of, or deficient in, culture or refinement; uncultured, unrefined.

In some cases not clearly distinguishable from (and partly implying) sense 4 or 5.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 316 Al were it that myn auncetres wer rude, Yit may the highe God .. Graunte me grace to lyve vertuously. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8691, I am be-kome an Erde man,..A rud shepperde, thorgh my folye, And ha for-sake chyualrye. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 935, I rek nocht of thy riches,..Said the rude Saragine. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 My wytte is grosse, my selfe rude, and my tonge very barbarouse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 38 The rude Porter that no manners had Did shut the gate against him in his face. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 81 Rude am I, in my speech, And little bless'd with the soft phrase of Peace. 1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (ed. 2) 9, I am..a loose, plaine, rude writer.., I call a spade a spade. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 16 Beneath those rugged elms.. The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxx, 'Twere strange in ruder rank to find Such looks, such manners, and such mind. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 424 When he is a rude and thoughtless schoolboy and when he is a refined and accomplished man. 1864 TENNYSON *The Islet* 10 A crew that is neither rude nor rash, But a bevy of Eroses apple-cheeked.

b. Uncivilized, barbarous.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 146/1 He coude not conuerte the euyll, rude and wylde peple. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 355 They..spake shamefully..of them, like to rude people without all humanitie. 1586 HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 141/2 The rude people he framed to a civilitie, & their maners he reformed and brought to the English order. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 588 Skins of Beasts, the rude Barbarians wear. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VIII. § 15 If we suppose rude mankind without the use of language. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 158 It was the design of Otho the third to abandon the ruder countries of the north. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 135 Their dress, food, and manners are like those of the rudest Dooraunees. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iii. 60 We must now revert to still earlier times and ruder races of men.

c. Of things, feelings, actions, practices, etc.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1049 Thare ware rostez fulle ruyde, and rewfulle bredez. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1017 Grose folke of rude affection, dronkerdes, banysshed of trewe felyng [etc.]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 37 Not content with hys grosse rudenesse, and rude dissimulacion. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* V. 240 The citizens are valiant, though they bee of rude behauior. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 15 The Women are Apparelled in a fashion that seems to be rude and clownish. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art Poet.* 319 The tragic bard,..Though rude his mirth, yet labour'd to maintain The solemn grandeur of the tragic scene. *Ibid.* 552 A rude genius of uncultur'd strain. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iii, The other appointments of the mansion partook of the rude simplicity of the Saxon period. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxviii, With kind force and words of rude consolation, they almost lifted Denys on to the mule.

d. Of life, conditions, or times.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 9 [City vice] wych al in the cuntrey and rude lyfe of them ys avoyded, by the reson that they lyfe not togydur aftur your cyuylyte. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Rusticus*, Rude and vplandish life in the countrey.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, Wks. 1813 V. 462 Most of the American Tribes..are in a ruder and more simple state than the ancient Germans. 1777 — *Hist. Amer.* IV. (1778) I. 257 In the New World, the state of mankind was ruder, and the aspect of Nature extremely different. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* iv. (1876) I. 191 A disorderly state of the church, arising from..the rude state of manners and general ignorance of the clergy. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. ii, Parliamentary representation was the happy device of a ruder age. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 695 Englishmen have ceased to watch over their local interests with the jealous vigilance of ruder times.

4. Unmannerly, uncivil, impolite; offensively or deliberately discourteous: **a.** Of speech or actions.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol. Nun Priest's T.* 42 Then spak our Ost, with rude speche and bold,..' Com neer, thou preest', ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1332 Thou sulde repent fulle rathe of thi ruyde wordez. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 225 Gerarde began to fall at rude wordes with Huon. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 431 Teach vs sweete Madame, for our rude transgression, some faire excuse. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 36 Neither their murmuring nor rude speeches could make me yield the place to them. 1652 MILTON *Sonn.* xvi. 2 Through a cloud Not of warr onely, but detractions rude. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 P 5 He..never said a rude thing in his Life. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. (1787) II. 235 The profound respect..was insensibly changed into rude familiarity. 1847 MRS. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 330 The haughty insolence of the Ottomans displayed itself in the rudest and most offensive conduct.

transf. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 258 That no rude savour maritime invade The nose of nice nobility.

b. Of persons.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 262 Why are you growne so rude? 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 197 He..did..call me backe, and surely would have been rude with me, had I not gone up faster than he could follow me. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 277 These Slaves have power to beat the Turks if they are rude and insolent in their Taverns. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 57. 121, I hope you will not think me rude in what follows. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (Oxf. ed.) II. 206 We have done with civility. We are to be as rude as we please. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 228 The crowd of rustics who had been rude to James when he was stopped at Sheerness. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* xii, 'We haven't found Blackwood rude at all,' said Vere.

5. Ungentle, violent, harsh, rugged; marked by unkind or severe treatment of persons, etc.

a. Of personal qualities, the hands, etc.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 165 This Geant with his ruide myht Part of the banke he schof doun riht. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1057 He..Raykez to-warde the renke reghte with a ruyde wille. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1054 The rude low rais full heych abown that hauld. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 60 Ruffian: let goe that rude vnciuill touch. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 41 The Noble Mortimer..Was by the rude hands of that Welshman taken. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 136 Where the rude Ax with heaved stroke Was never heard. 1637 — *Lycidas* 4, I com to pluck your Berries.., And with forc'd fingers rude, Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 8 A sort of religious dread,..such as hushed every ruder passion. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xxviii, Hands more rude than wintry sky. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* i. Poet. Wks. (1875) 12 Like the shy Scared bird, to which the serpent's jaws are better Than his rude eyes. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 94 The rude determination of this man made him master of every successive exigency.

b. Of acts, esp. blows, assaults, etc.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 356 [They] plungyt in the stalwart stour, And rowtis ruyd about thaim dang. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 850 Rude reknyng raise thair renkis betuene. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 198 The strokes was so rude that both knyghtes & horses fel to y^e erth. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 106 How now? what meanes Death in this rude assault? 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 326 The chief Bachir unbinds him, gives him three rude lashes with a whip. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1567 Lest evil tidings with too rude irruption Hitting thy aged ear should pierce too deep. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Odes* I. xvii. 24 Nor here shall Mars intemperate wage Rude war with him who rules the jovial vine. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 105 'Twas his to mourn misfortune's rudest shock. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 46 If he attempted to subdue the Protestant feeling of England by rude means. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* vii. 329 We have lately had some rude reminders..that something is wrong, somewhere.

c. Involving hardships or discomfort.

a 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 107 The rude fatigues they had suffered during the storm. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxv, For, to ourselves, the deck's rude plank Is easy as the mossy bank. 1820 SHELLEY *Death* iv. 3 Such is our rude mortal lot. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxix, Rude travel is enticing to us English.

d. Of persons: Acting in a rough or harsh manner; violent in action.

a 1800 *Lads of Wamphray* 65 in Child *Ballads* III. 460/2 O but these lads were wondrous rude, When the Biddesburn ran three days blood! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. vii, With fire-words the exasperated rude Titan rives and smites these Girondins. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vi. 162 The old classical soil was trampled underfoot of the rude conqueror.

6. Turbulent, violent, boisterous, rough. Chiefly of the sea, winds, etc.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5595 Þan ridis he to a Reuere, a ruyde & a hoge. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxv. 135 b, These men of armes..came to the ryuer of Marke, the whiche is rude and depe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 20 In Cradle of the rude imperious Surge. 1605 — *Lear* IV. ii. 30 You are not worth the dust which the rude winde Blowes in your face. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1074 The Clouds..pusht with Winds rude in thir shock. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 37 How the rude surge its sandy Bounds control. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, If the wind be keen, some rude blast may have affected her. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 275 Rude thunders rake the crags. 1851 CARLYLE *J. Sterling* III. ii. (1872) 182 Again, before long, the rude weather has driven him Southward. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 179 A rough rude space of flowing water.

† **b.** *Rude air*, the open air. *Obs.*

1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 57, [I] had rarely been out but in a coach or a chair, so that I was almost a stranger to rude air.

c. Of health: Robust, vigorous.

1792 in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 461, I flatter myself you are restored to rude health. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiii, The majority seemed under-sized, under-fed, utterly wanting in..what the penny-a-liners call 'rude health'. 1871 — *At Last* ii, Health, 'rude' in every sense of the word, is the mark of the Negro woman.

7. Of sounds: Discordant, harsh, unmusical.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1851 þe werwolf ful wiȝtli went to him euene, wiþ a rude roring as he him rende wold. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 45 Rolpit reuthfully roth in a rude rane. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 180 So hard thai blaw rude hornys wpon hycht. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 56 So rude ane reird Wes nenir hard with no man in this erd. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 92 Peace you vngracious Clamors, peace rude sounds. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* I. i, There's not a Slave..But should have..shook his Chains in Transport and rude Harmony. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art Poet.* 484 We laugh at him who constant brings The same rude discord from the jarring strings. 1757 WILKIE *Epigoniad* IV. 91 His rude voice like thunder shakes the shore. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* v, This man's rude and clamorous grief. 1843 WHITTIER *To J. P.* 15 Even thy song Hath a rude martial tone, a blow in every thought.

II. 8. Of language, composition, etc.: Lacking in elegance or polish; deficient in literary merit.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 9585, I rek noght, þogh þe ryme be rude, If þe maters þar-of be gude. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 383 Y have do my trewe peyne With rude wordis and with pleyne..This bok to write. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 3090 After þe maner of my rude stile. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 120 My copye whiche was in dutche, and by me william Caxton translated in to this rude and symple englyssh. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* Ep. Transl., Rude and vnlearned speche defaceth and disgraceth a very good matter. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* Ep., To commende this my simple and rude woorke vnto your Lordship. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 15 Only from this rude tradition. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* § 5. 50 The oldest Compositions among the Arabs are in Rythm or rude Verse. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 225 His rude oratory roused and melted hearers who listened without interest to the laboured discourses of great logicians and Hebraists. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* viii. (1869) 271 The Apostles used freely a rude version of the Old Testament.

b. Of drawings, etc.: Rough, imperfect; not very accurate or finished.

1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 282 A long letter, which the reader will find in the Collection, copied from the rude draught of it. 1681 GLANVIL *Sadducismus* 35 Those seemingly rude Lines and Scrawls, which he intends for the Rudiments of a Picture. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. vii. 110 Some rude design In crayons or in charcoal. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 140 The memorandums and rude sketches of the Master and Surgeon, who were not..the ablest draughts-men. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 176 People would often recognize the whereabouts of her rough rude sketches. 1890 DOYLE *White Company* XXV, He held a pen..with which he had been scribbling in a rude school-boy hand.

c. Roughly accurate or correct.

1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. i. 53 A rude metaphorical or analogical approximation to exact expression. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 601/1 Fig. 27 shows in a rude way the absorption by cobalt glass cut in wedge form, and corrected by an equal prism of clear glass.

9. Coarse, inelegant, rough. *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 956 Right nought was she abaissht of hir clothing, Though it were ruyde and som del eek to-rent. *Ibid.* 1060 These ladys..strippen hir out of hir rude arraye. *a* 1500 *Bernardus De Cura rei fam.* (E. E. T. S.) 83 Geffe þame enwcht of drynk and metis rude Quhilk may suffice to seruandis and þer fude. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 74 Rude work well suited with a rustic mind. 1832 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* I, Their wants, with a very few exceptions, were completely supplied..by the rude

and scanty produce of their..mountains and holms. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 332 The other section was destined to ruder and humbler service.

10. Of natural scenery or objects: Rugged, rough; uncultivated, wild.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 66 (Ellesm.), Yet hath this brid..Leuere in a Forest, that is rude and coold, Goon ete wormes and swich wrecchednesse. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 14 That Ryall raid ouir the rude mure. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 127 The first kinde of Verauyne groweth in rude places, about hedges, walles, wayes, streates and diches. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 64 Thy pallat the[n] did daine The roughest Berry, on the rudest Hedge. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 352 Where may she wander now, whether betake her From the chill dew, amongst rude burrs and thistles? 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 95 In the middle of an open, rude common..stands a spring. 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 234, I arrived at the termination of this ruder scene, and reached that part of the county which is inclosed and cultivated. 1816 SHELLEY *Mt. Blanc* 70 How hideously Its shapes are heaped around! rude, bare, and high, Ghastly, and scarred, and riven. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 79 The rude rock remains uncovered.

11. Imperfect, unfinished; not reduced to shape, order, or regularity. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ii. 21 No man seweth a pacche of rude, or newe, clothe to an old clothe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 411 For þe staat of holy chirche in Engelond, þat was sit ruyde and boistous, shulde nouȝt flecche. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 27 You are borne To set a forme vpon that indigest Which he hath left so shapelesse, and so rude. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 57 Spirits having roote in the heart, be either absolute or rude, and to be finished in other parts. 1692 RAY *Disc.* i. (1732) 3 A rude and inordinate Heap. 1704 ROWE *Ulysses* III. i, So Jove look'd down upon the War of Atoms And rude tumultuous Chaos.

b. Of natural products: Unwrought; unmanufactured, raw.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 72, I my selfe sawe a masse of rude goulde (that is to say, such as was neuer molten). 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xl. 4 Even to him, that is covered with rude linen [L. *lino crudo*]. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 50 Let him..suffer no rude matter vnwrought as Tinne, Iron,..To bee transported out of his country. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. v. (1904) I. 401 Either the rude or manufactured produce. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 58 The production of metals from rude ores. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. ii, The cotton..in its rude state. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prch. Times* (1878) iii. 66 Iron in a 'rude' state.

c. Left in a natural rough state; undressed.

1800 WORDSW. *Hart-Leap Well* I. 83 Three pillars of rude stone Sir Walter reared. 1882 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iii. 50 There were rude stones at Delphi..anterior to any temple. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 3 Conscious of such a spell upon our spirits at the sight of the rudest stone, the simplest mound.

12. Of a rough, inelegant, or rugged form; in early use, big and coarse; strong but ill-shaped.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1096 Brade in the scholders,..Ruyd armes as an ake with rusclede sydes. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 794 Vpon ane rude Runsy he ruschit out of toun. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xciii. 300 Huons spere was bygge & rude. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 262 Tis not..your old-fac'd walles Can hide you.., Though all these English..Were harbour'd in their rude circumference. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* i, The Heav'n-born-childe, All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 26 How rude so e'er th' exterior Form we find. 1768 SIR W. JONES *Laura* Poems (1777) 79 Steep arching rocks..Form her rude diadem, and native throne. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) I. 233 Petals 4, rude, upright, blunt. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XIII. 228 How oft high service is performed within, When all the external man is rude in show. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 141 Who is this that comes with mantle rude? 1899 O. SEAMAN *In Cap & Bells* (1900) 87 Not that I wear, like Bergerac, A nose of rather rude dimensions.

b. Roughly made or formed; imperfect in design or execution.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 40 Rude-ware are such sort of Press-ware which after they are pressed and moulded require no further ornament: as Prest-pipes, Prest-tiles, Prest-brickes, Prest-stones. 1711 POPE *Temple Fame* 125 There on rude iron columns..The horrid forms of Scythian heroes stood. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 415 The masts, sails, and rigging of these vessels are ruder than their built. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 10 Aug. in *Lockhart*, It is easy to descend into it by a rude path. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxiv, We saw others in the fields handling their rude ploughs. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 155 It is an error to suppose that the rudest flint implements are necessarily the oldest.

13. Of an imperfect, undeveloped, or primitive character.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 146 Other games there are also, but very rude. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 391 With such Gardning Tools as Art yet rude, Guiltless of fire had formd. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. ix, Ghiberto ..brought Architecture from that rude Gothick manner. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 203 In the rude idolatry of the Arabs. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 983 This very rude and dangerous mode of exploding the inflammable gas, is still practised in a few mines. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 386 A rude and imperfect establishment of posts for the conveyance of letters had been set up by Charles the First. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 29 He has traced the growth of states from their rude beginning in a philosophical spirit.

†**14.** Large in amount. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1506 Thai lugyt thar At rud costis, to spend thai wald nocht spar.

15. *Comb.*, as *rude-featured, -tongued*; *rude-like, -looking, -spoken* adjs.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 226 The Carauan presented his rude like maiesty with water, bread, [and] hearbes. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 62 He arose with an heart of gladness; and..pursued the rude fanged boar. 1797 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII, On his head A black plume shadow'd the rude-featured helm. 1803 J. RENNY *Society* 22 Stern as he was, rude-thoughted and untamed. 1876 *Nature* XIV. 176/1 It is a rude-looking machine. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XXVII, The rude-spoken German ex-lieutenant.

B. *adv.* In a rude manner; rudely. *rare.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 3257 Then to the abbot, which that balled was, hath Gaffray spokyn rude and bustesly. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 483 The hair of Men grew rude, and in length like Womens. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* III. ii. 336 In this case you shall by no meanes bestow them into the earth thus rude and carelesly. *c* 1788 BURNS *When Guilford good our Pilot stood* ix, Caledon.. swoor fu' rude..To mak it guid in law, man.

b. *Comb.*, as *rude-carved, -fashioned, -made, -spun, rude-growing* adjs.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 199 What subtile Hole is this, Whose mouth is couered with Rude growing Briers. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* II. i. 16 The couetous hunger..for a rude-spun cloke. 1796 TOWNSHEND *Poems* 23 Down the foaming rude-wash'd hills. 1797 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV, A massy stone And rude-ensculptured effigy. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxi, Mark many rude-carved crosses near the path. 1840 MRS. NORTON *The Dream* 196 Lift some poor wounded wretch..Forth in some rude-made litter. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Skew*,..a rude-fashioned boat.

Rude, obs. form of ROOD, RUD *sb.*[1]

†**Ru·deful**, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. RUDE *a.*] Full of rudeness.

1587 R. ROBINSON *Golden Mirrour* (Chetham Soc.) 33 Of all my wandring wilfull dayes, And rechlesse rudefull toyes.

Rudel, obs. form of RIDEL.

Rudely (rūˑdli), *adv.* Forms: 5 ruydlyche, -(e)ly; 4 rudli, 5–6 *Sc.* -ly, 6 -lie, 7 -lye; 5 rewdly; 5 rudeli(che, 6 -lie, 7– rudely. [f. RUDE *a.* + -LY[2]. Cf. MDu. *rudelike, -lijc, -lic.*]

1. With great force or violence; violently, roughly.

13.. *Cursor M.* 22151 (Gött.), þe wind to do rudli to rise, And stormes do men sare to grise. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 349 Thai..swa ruydly gan samyn ryd, That speris all to-fruschyt war. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 794 He rawmpyde so ruydly that alle the erthe ryfez. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 247 Rudely fra him he reft it. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 242 He rose vp then sodeynly so rudely that he ouerthrewe cuppes and dysshes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 25 Soone as their Parent deare They saw so rudely falling to the ground. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 148 Whether to knocke against the Gates of Rome, Or rudely visit them in parts remote. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 325 They use them but rudely, and beat them till they cry like children. 1723 DART *Westmonasterium* I. 86 Chaucer.. would never have fallen so rudely foul on the whole Order. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 92 Oft in the saddle rudely rocked to sleep. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IX. 185 And wilt thou rudely tear them from thy breast? 1864 NEWMAN *Apol.* i. (1904) 9/1, I was rudely awakened from my dream.. by two great blows—illness and bereavement.

2. With harsh or discordant sound. ? *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3270 þe cry rudli a-ros þat reuþe it was to hure. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 341 þo þat roþly cherl ruydely rored. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 215 The Ravyne rolpand rudly in a roche ran. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4128 My sone .. for me will rudelie rair, Fra tyme he se me hangit. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXVI. v, Swelling streames did rudely roare.

3. In an uncultured, uncivil, discourteous, or unmannerly fashion.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 734 He most reherce..Every word,.. Al speke he never so rudely ne large. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxxix. (1869) 24 For toward grace dieu she wente, and rudeliche spak to hire. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* IX. 750 Sen þow spekys sa rudly, It is gret skill men chasty Thy proud words. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Wemen* 481 Sum raiffis furght rudly with riatus speche. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 332 These people came to her Chayre, and dealt rudely with her, whereof the good Lady was in great doubt. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 228 *Vio.* My words are as full of peace as matter. *Ol.* Yet you began rudely. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 451, I never saw anything in my life done so rudely and so uncivilly. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Decl. Advs.* Wks. 1730 I. 42 It seems you had never very good breeding thus to laugh at my ingenuity, and sport so rudely with my wit. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 158 To win no praise when well-wrought plans prevail, But to be rudely censur'd when they fail. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 240, I imagined he stared very rudely at lady Beauchamp. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 198 There is no reason why we should rudely quarrel with one another.

4. In an unskilful or imperfect manner; roughly, clumsily.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 80 Of his modire syne sad I sume thing, þo It be rudly. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 This litel schort dyte, Rudely compyled, lat it be noon offence. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* (Roxb.) 3 The matere wych I wyl of wryte, Althow but rudely I kun endyte. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. x. 23 The Stomach Nerves embracing this Orifice, rudely expressed. 1695 DRYDEN *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* Ess. (Ker) II. 122 In this manner, as I have rudely and briefly shewn you, painters and sculptors..perfectionate the idea. *a* 1711 KEN *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 215 The love of God is a grace rather to be felt than defined, so that I can do no more than rudely describe it. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* I. 336 You will see [them] rudely delineated in the *relievo* that time has yet spared. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xvii. 144 We heard the sound of a fiddle rudely played. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 57/1 In former times, when agriculture was practised rudely. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 83 The place which they can only fill very partially and rudely.

b. With rough or unskilful workmanship.

14.. *Leg. Holy Rood* 86 Thre nayles war made ful tite..; þai war full grete and rudely wroght. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 16, I, that am Rudely stampt, and want loues Maiesty. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 312 A fort compassed about with a banke rudely cast up. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. xvii. (1614) 434 They haue..many idols rudely carved. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* I. xxvi, Their hoar trunks bared, And by the hatchet rudely squared. 1835 MARRYAT *J. Faithful* xxxiii, There was a bridge, rudely constructed of old ship plank. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* v. (1876) 80 The insignia consisted of a coronet rudely formed of dark polished stones, and feathers.

c. With rough or approximate accuracy.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 202 The total amount..can only be rudely guessed at. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xliii. (1856) 401 A hummock hill..gave me the opportunity of measuring rudely the height of the swell. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 3 Means of estimating, however rudely, the lapse of years.

†**5.** Without refinement or elegance; coarsely, rustically. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. vi, Better is to lyue surely and rudely in sewrte than swetely in peryll & daunger. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 10 We may not therfor..dryue man to the woodys agayne and wyld forestys, wherin he lyuyd at the fyrst begynnyng rudely. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 117 If yow be borne or brought vp in a rude contrie, ye shall not chose but speake rudelie. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 178 These Citizens [of Bergamo] speake the Italian tongue, but more rudely then any other of Italy. 1701 WOLLEY *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 45 As to their way of living, it's very rudely and rovingly.

6. In a rugged or irregular manner or form.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* V. Wks. 1856 I. 60 When men .. forsake taking of tobacco, and cease to weare their beardes so rudely long. 1694 *Marten's Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 23 The other Rocks look rudely. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 4 The proper study of Mankind is Man... A Being darkly wise, and rudely great. 1793 HODGES *Trav. in India* 85 This is the last of a long range of mountains, which, at this place, rudely decline to the plain. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 511 The beds still retain, though rudely, their lamination.

b. Without definite order; irregularly.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Phil.* (1701) 186/2 When matter was put into those Figures by God, first it was moved rudely without order. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* I. 68, I cannot as yet perswade my self, that all things are done rudely and mechanically in the Body.

7. *Comb.*, as *rudely-blustering, -carved, -chiselled, -molten* adjs.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XX. CCCVI, She saw her rudely-blustering servants, who Disturb'd her Region, in one Calm united. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 339/1 The rudely-chiselled forms of several colossal figures. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* VI, With overhanging gables and balconies of rudely-carved oak. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 441 Then the son of Peleus deposited a rudely-molten mass of iron.

Ru·den, *v. rare*—[1]. [f. RUDE *a.* + -EN[5].] *trans.* To render rude.

1897 NUTT in *Voy. of Bran* II. 120 The design was gradually rudened and simplified.

Rudeness (rūˑdnės). Forms: 4–7 rudenesse, 5–7 -nes, 6– rudeness; 5 rudines, rewd-, rudnesse, 6 rud-, *Sc.* ruidnes. [f. RUDE *a.* + -NESS.]

†**1.** Lack of knowledge or education; want of learning; ignorance. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 291 Vnderstond, ȝe kyngis; and schaak of ȝou rudenesse, ȝe þat jugen londis. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 90 My wyttis be so dull with rudeness, And in the cheynes of ignorawnce gyved. 1447 BOKENHAM *Lyvys of Seyntys* (Roxb.) 43 Nor of ye sugird welle In elicona my rudeness to leche I nevere dede taste. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Prol., Though it [Scripture] be not worthely ministred vnto the in this translacyon (by reason of my rudnes). 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* Ep. Transl., Through my rudenes and ignorawnce in our english tonge. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *96 Serm.* (1661) 414 Whom they should have received, Him they had not heard of. This was a great rudeness. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 11 It is a piece of Rudeness and Unskilfulness in the nature of things to conceit that [etc.].

2. Want of culture or refinement; roughness of life or habits; uncouthness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 397 It ne semyde not by liklynesse That sche was born and fed in rudenesse, As in a cote or in an oxe-stalle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 218 A cherl of nature wil brayde on rewdnesse. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 18 We ar so beistlie, dull, and ignorant, Our rudnes may nocht lichtlie be correctit. 1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* P 2, Thinking them fittest for such rusticall rudenesse of shepheards. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 534 So unspeakable is the rudenesse of either, that through all their Cities you shall not finde a Schoole to instruct their youth. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 119 The Negligence and Rudeness of the People who mind nothing that is Curious. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 236 That state of rudeness and barbarism. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. Pref. p. i, We are pleased to mark the steps by which we have been raised from rudeness to elegance. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. x. 458 Those similarities, which the same state of rudeness, or civility, will ever produce. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1890) III. 290 The rudeness of the times, in which physical force counted for so much.

†**b.** Absence of virtue or goodness. *Obs.*

1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 74 þerw his wordis and his dedes þe rudenesse of many a soule was reformed. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* I. xxii. (1811) 17 This also is vnmynded of wryters outher for restfulnesse of tyme, or ellys for rudenesse of his dedes. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* II, I knowe thy mercye is farre above hys rudenesse.

3. Roughness, harshness, or violence in action or in the treatment of others.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 24 A woman may..make hym do welle, withe fairnesse rather thanne with rudenesse. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 207 The Ranime that batters downe the wall, For the great swing and rudenesse of his poize, They place before his hand that made the Engine.

1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 40 There are even beastes of so generous a disposition, that it would be rudenesse to carry a hard hand over them. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 70 Not to doe it with violence and rudeness, but to follow the truth with mildness. 1704 *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 318 A difference arose, that ended with some rudeness.

† b. Austerity, severity, rigour, violence. *Obs.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Disc. iv. 120 John the Baptist..did violence to himself,..the rudenesses of Camels hair and the lowest nutriment of Flyes, were instances of that violence. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 224 The not observing of this, destroys more Plants than all the rudenesses of the season. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 59 The Gardener do's..secure the Tree from being blown down, or torn, by the rudeness of boisterous Winds.

c. A rough or violent act. *rare.*

1691–2 Wood *Life* 14 Jan., Many rudenesses and rogueries committed by them. 1790 G. Walker *Serm.* II. 99 Many an impotent encounter with the rudenesses and selfishness and cruelty of undisciplined passion.

4. Lack of civility or courtesy; bad manners.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1035 The rudenesse that I yvel manerd have used toward your hyghnesse. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* (1569) I. 445 He prayed him not to take it in ill parte the rudinesse of his servauntes. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 230 The rudenesse that hath appear'd in mee, haue I learn'd from my entertainment. 1634 Milton *Comus* 178, I should be loath To meet the rudenesse, and swill'd insolence Of such late Wassailers. *a* 1691 Boyle *Christian Virtuoso* Wks. 1774 V. 509 The seeming rudeness of the angel to St. Peter, when he struck him on the side, and hastily rouzed him. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* (1801) 101 It is a piece of rudeness to interrupt another in his speech. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* lxxxi, The rudeness of his manner..springs from the same cause. 1822 Lamb *Elia* I. *Modern Gallantry*, A pattern of true politeness to a wife—of cold contempt, or rudeness, to a sister. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 290, I hope..that I am not betrayed into rudeness by my love of conversation.

b. An instance of this.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. p. lxxviii, There's one Rudeness, that I ought not to omit; because it falls upon others, as much as my self. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 61. 39 Contradiction of every Kind is a Rudeness. 1754 *World* No. 95 III. 223 This particular way of thinking very frequently subjects me to little rudenesses and affronts.

5. Roughness of style or workmanship.

c 1555 *Sloane MS.* 261 fol. 3, I doubtede whether the rudenes of the worke weare not a..sclaunder to the authour. 1612 Monniepennie *Abr. Chron.* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 3 The plainnesse and rudenesse of my stile. 1636 *Recorde's Gr. Arts* Pref. A 3, I had rather..vtter the rudenesse of my translation, then to defraud them the benefit of so good a lesson. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 44 The rudeness of the work increases this cause of grandeur, as it excludes the idea of art and contrivance. 1783 Blair *Lect.* xliii. (1812) III. 225 It has certainly softened some of his rudenesses. 1838 Thackeray *Strictures on Pictures* Wks. 1900 XIII. 264 This picture is executed with the utmost simplicity, and almost rudeness. 1872 R. F. Burton *Zanzibar* I. 97 The windows are loop-holes, and the doors are miracles of rudeness.

6. Unfinished, imperfect, or primitive state; roughness, ruggedness.

1645 Ussher *Body Div.* (1647) 99 It seemeth that the rudenesse was in the earth onely; containing the water and the dry land. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 179 ¶ 10 Two Grotto's, set off with all the pleasing Rudeness of Shells and Moss. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 24 Nature sports in primæval rudeness. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 12 So much land may be truly said to have been made for ever, out of a mass of rudeness, which yielded no profit to its owner.

Rudent, *a. Arch.* =next.

1697 Evelyn *Acc. Archit.* Misc. Writ. (1825) 408 This column is fluted..to about a third part downward, where they are convexly staved, and thence nam'd *radiant*, by some *rudent*, tho' of old we find them fluted the whole length.

Rudented, *pa. pple. Arch.* [ad. F. *rudenté*, f. L. *rudent-*, *rudens* rope.] (See quots.)

1723 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Arch.* I. 73 Their Flutings must be rudented, or cabled..as far as one third of their height; that is they must be filled up in part to that height, with..Rudentures. 1728 — *Cycl.* s.v. *Column*, Cabled, or Rudented Column, is a Column having Projectures in form of Cables, or Canes, in the Naked of the Shaft [etc.].

Rudenture. *Arch.* [a. F. *rudenture* (16th c.): cf. prec.] (See quots.)

There is no evidence that this or the two prec. words have ever been in actual English use.

1723 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Arch.* I. 73 By a Rudenture we mean the Figure of a Rope or Staff cut, on some occasions, in the Flutings, to strengthen their sides. 1728 — *Cycl.*, *Rudenture*,..the Figure of a Rope or Staff, sometimes plain sometimes carv'd, wherewith a third Part of the Flutings of Columns are frequently filled up. [Hence in various later Dicts.]

‖ **Ru·dera.** *Obs.* [a. L. *rūdera*, pl. of *rūdus* broken stone.] Fragments or ruins of a building.

1662 Ray *Three Itin.* (1738) III. 181 By the testimony of an ancient people thereabouts who have seen the vestigia and rudera of the walls. 1737 G. Smith *Curious Relat.* I. iii. 402 None can equal the Rudera's of that once most magnificent Bridge which the Emperor Trajan caused to be built over the Danube. 1798 *Brit. Critic* XI. 226 The author's reasons for asserting.., though it does not appear in the rudera, that chimneys were common in the Roman houses.

Hence **Ru·deral** *a.* [mod.L. *rūderālis*], *Bot.*, growing on or among stone-rubbish; peculiar to rubbish-heaps. **Ru·derary** *a.* [late L. *rūderārius*], pertaining to rubbish. **Ru·derate** *v.* [L. *rūderāre*], **Rudera·tion** [L. *rūderātio*], (see quots.). † **Ru·derous** *a.*, abounding in rubbish.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* s.v., *Ruderalis*,..which grows in rubbish and by walls..: *ruderal. 1878 Hooker & Ball *Morocco* 144 What may be termed the ruderal vegetation throughout the Mediterranean region. 1727 Bailey (vol. II), **Ruderary*, belonging to Rubbish. [Hence in later Dicts.] 1623 Cockeram, **Ruderate*, to cast on rubble. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 592 Ruderated; in paving, &c. laid with pebbles or little stones. 1730 Bailey (folio), **Ruderation*, the laying of a Pavement with Pebbles or little Stones. 1813 Forsyth *Rem. Italy* 142 Their successors..in some parts omitted the ruderation, in others the statumen, in others both. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* Gloss., *Ruderation*,..a method of laying pavements, mentioned by Vitruvius, and according to some, of building walls with rough pebbles and mortar. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 318 All Horehound delights in *ruderous places.

† **Ru·ders** (also rudders), Anglicized form of Rudera.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 638 These..keep their trade of Honey-making in old trees, caves, holes, and in the ruders, and rubbish of old walls and houses. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* iii. 8 A..watch-tower, the ruines or rudders whereof still appear in a plat of Meadow ground.

Rudesby (rūˑdzbi). Now *arch.* Also 7 -bey. [f. Rude *a.*: see -by 2.] An insolent, unmannerly, or disorderly fellow.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* II. i. F ij, A rudesbie, and vnruly ..man. 1567 — *Ep.* II. i, Gvj, To bearebaytinges or pricke playings our Rudesbies must awaye. 1581 G. Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 77 b, As he which is ceremonious may be thought to be a dissembler, so he which is not so, may be taken to be a clowne, a rudesby, or a contemner of others. 1602 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 89 Those jangling rudesbies, titular Doctors in S. Paules time.

1820 Scott *Monast.* xv, Commoved by the speech of this rudesby. 1882 G. Macdonald *Castle Warlock* I. xviii. 289 The rudesby was too old to be served as he had served the schoolmaster!

Rudesheimer (rūˑdĕshəiːmə). Also *erron.* Ruders-, Rhudes-. [ad. G. *Rüdesheimer* (sc. *wein*), f. *Rüdesheim*: see def.] A fine white wine produced at Rüdesheim on the Rhine.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 548/1, I should prefer the worst Burgundy..to any Rudesheimer I met with. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* xxiii, I drink..in a cup of Rudersheimer, to the continuance of her sagacity. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 456/2 The differences between the Johannisberger and Rudesheimer wines. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xxxix, Pleasant little dinners, that were washed down with sparkling Moselle and Rhudesheimer.

† **Ru·deship.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Rude *a.* + -ship.] Roughness, ungentleness.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xv. (1869) 10 Of to gret rudeshipe mys befalleth,..rudeshipe mihte hurte more than the oynement shulde helpe.

Rudesmas, -mess: see Rood *sb.* 6.

† **Rudesse.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *rudesse*, f. *rude* Rude *a.*] =Rudeness, in various senses.

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 188 En entencion to auenge hym..of that rudesse. 1490 — *Eneydos* xlvii. 139 They that were without, assailled strongly, & by grete rudesse. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 28 Hit commeth to you of grette pryde or of grette rudesse for to passe byfore ony ladyes without spekyng or somme salutacion.

Rudge, dial. var. Ridge *sb.*, Roodge *v.*

Rudget, dial. var. *ridge-with*, Ridge *sb.*[1] 8.

† **Rudge-wash(ed):** see quots. and Ridge *sb.*[1]

1593 *Act* 35 *Eliz.* c. 10 A Rudge Wash Kersie, that is to say, being made of Fleece Wooll washed only on the Sheeps back. [1607 Cowell *Interpreter*, *Rudge-washed Kersey*, i. made of fleece-wool washed onely on the sheepes backe. Hence in later Dicts.]

Rudi, obs. form of Ruddy.

† **Ru·dicle.** *Obs.*[1] [ad. L. *rudicula*.] A wooden spoon, a spatula.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 531 They expose the pot to the Sun.., agitating the mixture with a rudicle.

Rudiment (rūˑdimĕnt), *sb.* [ad. L. *rudimentum* beginning, first principle, etc., f. *rudis* imperfect, Rude *a.* So F. *rudiment* (16th c.).]

1. *pl.* The first principles or elements of a subject; those points which are first taught to, or acquired by, one commencing the study or practice of a branch of knowledge, art, etc.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vii. 50 They shoulde by suche maner (as a manne would say) of shadowes and rudimentes, be by litle and litle enstructed to those thinges that belonge vnto true godlynes. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* i, First I'll instruct thee in the rudiments, And then wilt thou be perfecter than I. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 2 When they had received their first rudiments from you as Apprentices. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 150 From these first Rudiments he grew To nobler Feats. 1727 Swift *Hist. Vanbrugh's House*, From such deep Rudiments as these, V.. is become by due degrees For Building fam'd. 1824–8 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 469 We should at least be taught our rudiments before a hard lesson is put into our hands.

b. Const. *of* (the thing to be learned).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 34 b, Chyldren whyche bee there..taughte the rudimentes and rules of Grammer. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* ii. 13 Teache them that muste be christened the rudimentes and first beginninges of the gospell. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 31 This Boy..hath bin tutor'd in the rudiments Of many desperate studies. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 22 Necessity has taught them some parts of the rudiments of Arithmetick. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. vi, At which Time they are supposed to have some Rudiments of Docility. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 143 Here we acquire..rudiments of knowledge. 1841 Young *Math. Diss.* Pref. p. xii, This class of equations will hereafter be admitted even among the rudiments of algebraic science. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* i. 4 He picked up some rudiments of learning from the family priest.

transf. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 114 ¶ 14 If those.. had been detected in their rudiments of robbery.

c. *sing.* A first principle; an initial step or stage, etc. Somewhat *rare.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* ix. 95 This was the first rudimente and entreaunce of the Apostles preachyng. 1579 W. Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 9 The law..of leauing the old bird..was a good rudiment to teach them to abhor.. couetousnes. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 31 The Veynes of the Mesentary giue the blood a kinde of rudiment or initiation. 1811 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 160 The political rudiment of the young, and manual of our older citizens.

2. *pl.* The imperfect beginnings of some (material or immaterial) thing; those parts which are the foundation of later growth or development.

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 78 The same bloude..is readie to nourish the rudimentes of lyfe and lighte. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 219 Certeine raw and unperfect rudiments ..of good and kinde fruits. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 4 To raise Trees for Timber..from their Seeds and first Rudiments. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 189 ¶ 1 The first Rudiments of Thought which they shew in their Letters. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 9 It was calculated merely for the rudiments of civil society. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xxii. 282 Brutes have the rudiments of all our faculties. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxvii. 349 This fault has produced only the rudiments, if I may so speak, of a transverse valley. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. i. 18 Rudiments, however, may occur in one sex, of parts normally present in the other sex.

b. *sing.* A beginning; an initial or imperfect form or stage.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 316 This [maturation of fruits] is effected..by a Rudiment of putrefaction. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xx. 135 Care must be had, that these warres against Lycogenes, be..a rudiment against Radirobanes. 1778 [W. H. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 120, I found a Copper Tunnel,..which I was told was the Rudiment of a Rain-Gage. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) I. 146 The rudiment of a third floret standing upon a little fruit-stalk betwixt the other two florets. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. (1860) 148 The whole anterior part of the head is reduced to the merest rudiment. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geogr.* vi. 282 Several species have been found..with a rudiment of a thumb.

3. *Rudiments of the world*, in renderings or echoes of Biblical passages.

The Gr. original has τὰ στοιχεῖα τοῦ κόσμου, the Vulgate *elementa mundi.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Gal.* iv. 3 We, as longe as we were children, were in bondage vnder the rudiments of the worlde. 1577 Vautroullier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 180 Paule..speaketh here euen of the law of God, which he calleth the elements or rudiments of the world. [1628 Prynne *Love-lockes* 35 God commands us..not to subiect our selues to the Rudiments, Lusts, and Ordinances of Carnall, or Worldly men.] 1665 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 176 Not every babbling fellow, nor those that look for their abilities from the rudiments of the world. 1881 Bible *Gal.* iv. 3.

Hence **Ru·diment** *v.*, to initiate. *rare*—[1].

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 37 It is the right discipline of Knight-Errantry, to be rudimented in losses at first.

Rudimental (rūdimeˑntăl), *a.* [f. Rudiment *sb.* + -al.] = next.

1597 Morley *Introd. Music* Annot. ¶ 1 b, Musicke is diuided into two parts, the first may be called Elementarie or rudimental, teaching to know the quality and quantity of notes. 1647 Cotton *Singing of Psalms* v. 23 It appeareth ..that there was something typicall or rudimentall in the manner of singing some of the Psalmes. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 If you take Nature at the rise and critically observe her in her rudimental and obscure beginning. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 296/1 He that would discern the Rudimental stroak of a Plant..may behold it [etc.]. 1711–4 *Spectator* (J.), Your first rudimental essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours. 1833 Chalmers *Const. of Man* (1835) I. ii. 140 In this rudimental and incipient stage of human existence. 1847 J. Wilson *Lands of Bible* I. i. 24 In some of the animals.. we noticed a rudimental tendency to a dewlap. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xii. (1890) 354 The throat pouch..is present in the female, though in a rudimental condition.

Rudimentary (rūdimeˑntări), *a.* [f. Rudiment *sb.* + -ary[1]. Cf. F. *rudimentaire.*]

1. Pertaining to, connected with, the rudiments of knowledge.

1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. i. 35 They..put the rudimentary study of the languages on a better footing. 1865 Maffei *Brigand Life* II. 47 To declare publicly that it was not necessary to provide rudimentary instruction.

2. Of the nature of a rudiment; undeveloped, immature, imperfect; esp. a. Of organic structures.

1840 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 9 At its middle is a rudimentary spinous process. 1852 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 217 The digestive organs have an intestine and rudimentary gland. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* vi. 216 The 'perforated' transverse processes of man's cervical vertebræ consist, in part, of rudimentary ribs.

b. Of immaterial things.

1846 Grote *Greece* I. xx. II. 107 A scene in harmony with the rudimentary political fabric just described. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 75 A rudimentary form of word language. 1884 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* ii. (1885) 59 To live by duty is in itself rudimentary religion.

c. Of states or conditions.

1851 Woodward *Mollusca* I. 25 In the attached bivalves it..exists only in a rudimentary state. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 417 The embryo..contains within itself in a rudimentary condition all the essential organs of a plant. 1880 *19th Cent.* Apr. 617 Reducing to a rudimentary condition the eyes of..fish and crustacea.

Hence **Rudimentariness.**

1899 W. James *Talks to Teachers* (1904) 233 No modern person ought to be willing to live a day in such a state of rudimentariness and denudation.

Rudish (rū·diʃ), *a.* [f. Rude *a.* + -ish¹.] Somewhat rude.

1774 Foote *Cozeners* III. ii, For man and wife to quarrel before folks is rather rudish, I own. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 163 For most are but rudish. 1881 Carlyle *Remin.* II. 158 Nothing but rudish hands, rude though kind enough, being about.

† **Ru·dity.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *rudité* or late L. *ruditas*: see Rude *a.* and -ity.] Rudeness.

1592 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 236 Yea, rather than faile, Maister Bird shall..meeter it mischieuously in maintenance of their scurrilitishp and ruditie. 1609 T. Bell *Dial. Theoph. & Remigius* 51 Such things as he had reserued by reason of their rudity and imperfection in conceiuing heauenly doctrine.

Rudle, obs. and dial. f. Ruddle *sb.*

Rudli(che, etc., obs. forms of Ruidely.

Rudnin, -nyng: see Rudden *v.*

Rudock, obs. form of Ruddock.

Rudolphine (rudǫ·lfoin), *a.* [f. the name *Rudolph* (see def.) + -ine¹.] *Rudolphine tables* (*numbers*), a series of astronomical calculations published by Kepler in 1627 and named after his patron the Emperor Rudolph II.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 292 The strait line.. is found..to be somewhat greater than that which is exhibited by the Rudolphine numbers. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Table*, And Kepler, likewise,..in 1627, publish'd the Rudolphine Tables, which are now much esteem'd. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 192 The imperfect state of the Rudolphine tables was the cause that the transit was expected in 1631. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 201/1. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 47/2.

† **Ru·dstay.** *Obs.*—¹ [? for *rudge-stay*, f. *rudge* Ridge *sb.*¹] (See quot.)

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 139/1 The thill hookes, to this is fastned the rudstay which goes ouer the horse back.

Rudyr, obs. form of Rudder *sb.*

Rue (rū), *sb.*¹ Now *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 **hreow,** 3 **roowe,** 4–6 **rewe,** 5–6 *Sc.* **rew,** 7– **rue.** [OE. *hréow,* = Fris. *rou,* MDu. *rou(w),* *rouwe, rauwe* (Du. *rouw*), MLG. *rouwe, ruwe* (LG. *rou, rau, ro,* etc.), OHG. (*h*)*riuwa* (MHG. *riuwe,* G. *reue*), related to OE. *hréowan* Rue *v.*¹]

1. Sorrow, distress; repentance; regret.

Beowulf 2130 Þæt wæs Hroðgare hreowa tornost. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* liii. 415 Dæt beswicene mod ..wyrð..amierred from ðære incundan hreowe. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 1674 Eart nu tidfara to þam halgan ham þær næfre hreow cymeð. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Don we urum Drihtne soþe hreowe & bote. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 555 He may walk homward with hert-rew. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3052** Alias he thought I nat but rewe To hur that is my soverayne lady. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 211 Of rasche decreitis cums rew and may not mend it. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* II. 1142 His Physicke must be Rue (ev'n Rue for Sinne). 1848 Longstreet *Georgia Scenes* 29 I'm a man that, when he makes a bad trade, makes the most of it...I'm for no rues and after-claps. 1893 Leslie Keith *Lisbeth* xxii, The heart's rue for that which it had scarce possessed, and yet had lost. 1896 Housman *Shropshire Lad* liv, With rue my heart is laden For golden friends I had.

b. *Sc.* In phr. *To take the rue,* to repent.

1789 *Shepherd's Wedding* 10 (E. D. D.), I own, indeed, I've ta'en the rue, My mind is fairly alter'd. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxviii, Tam Halliday took the rue, and tauld me a' about it. 18.. in Nimmo *Songs Clydesdale* (1882) 145 She wanted him to break the marriage, for she had ta'en the rue.

2. Pity, compassion.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1445 Ne mai ich for reowe lete,.. Þat ich of murþe him ne singe. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1051 Nou God beo this holi manes help, for he hadde ther lute Rewe. 1867 Jean Ingelow *Story of Doom* v. 102, I was goad— Had rue on thee a tender sucking child. 1900 Ellis *Rom. Rose* I. 12 Till every eye that saw her grew Bedewed with tears of pitying rue.

Rue (rū), *sb.*² Forms: 4–5 ruwe, 5–6 rewe, 5–7 rew, 6 *Sc.* reu; 4– rue (5 rwe). [a. F. *rue,* for earlier *rude* (cf. OE. *rúde*), = Prov., Sp., Pg. *ruda,* It. *ruta*:—L. *rūta,* ad. Gr. *ῥυτή,* orig. a Peloponnesian word.]

1. A perennial evergreen shrub of the genus *Ruta,* esp. *Ruta graveolens,* having bitter, strong-scented leaves which were formerly much used for medicinal purposes.

α. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xi. 42 Woo to 3ou, Pharisees, that tythen mynte, and rewe. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 112 With Ruwe and Rubarbe, Ragget ariht. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Ruwe, herbe, *ruta.*

β. *a* 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* ii. 846 in *Anglia* XVIII. 328 Rewe bitter, a worthy gres, Mekyl of myth & vertu is. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 198 Tak & grynde fenel & rewe, & boyle hem in water. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 21 Two drye nuttes, as many fygges, and .xx. leaues of Rewe. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 25 Cum, Nettillis, thornie breiris, & rew, With all foull filthie weid. 1617 *Salerne's Regiment* 46 From Garlicke, Nuttes, Hearb-grace, or Rew.

γ. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 104 Anoynte his nolle & his necke wiþ..oile of rue. *c* 1450 Metham *Wks.* 49 Modywort, rwe, red malwys. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 123 The iuice of Rue..is good for the ake of the eares. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 260 There be two sortes of Rue, that is garden Rue, and wilde Rue. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 425 As one same ground indifferently doth breed..The fragrant Rose, and the strong-senting Rue. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 414 Then purg'd with Euphrasie and Rue The visual Nerve, for he had much to see. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 189 A Shrub whose Leaves have a great resemblance to those of Rue. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 417, I perceived all the company..stop their noses with rue. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* V. xiii, When villagers my shroud bestrew With pansies, rosemary, and rue. 1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd.* 470 Common Rue, and another species, are said to be emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and sudorific. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 537 The influence of rue upon the system is similar to, but less decided than that of savine.

fig. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* vi. 186 Persons who, upon this subject, purged their eyes with rue and euphrasie. 1862 Whittier *Waiting* v, For one shall..drink life's rue, and one its wine.

b. With punning allusion to Rue *sb.*¹

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiv. 10 Leif nor flour fynd could I nane of rew. 1583 Greene *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 297 Least time and triall make thee account Rue a most bitter hearbe. 1606 J. Davies (Heref.) *Select Sec. Husband* Wks. (Grosart) II. 8/1 So shalt thou But beare thine own Harts-ease, and neuer Rue. 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 284 Rue in Thyme should be a Maiden's Posie. 1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* III. 238 They did all in their power to procure balm for me instead of rue. But it would not answer.

2. a. With qualifying word prefixed, applied to various plants:

Aleppo rue, a species of *Ruta.* **Black rue** (see quot.). **Dog's rue,** figwort, *Scrophularia.* **Goat's rue** (see Goat 4 c). **Meadow rue** (see Meadow *sb.* 4 c). **Syrian rue** (see Syrian *a.*). Also Wall-rue.

1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Ruta,* The two Aleppo Rues and the Wild Rue are somewhat tenderer than the common Sort. *Ibid.* s.v. *Scrophularia,* Figwort, commonly called Dogs Rue. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl. s.v., Rue, Black (N. Zeal.), *Podocarpus spicata.*

b. With *pl.* A species of rue.

1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Thalictrum,* Some Botanists have classed this Plant with Rues. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Ruta,* The rues would seem to belong properly to the plants, with cruciform not rosaceous flowers. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 278/1 Herbs which have..a fetid smell like rue, and hence are called meadow rues.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *rue-juice, -leaf, -oil, -water*; *rue-like* adj.

1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 37 Rue water, Rose water. 1617 *Salerne's Regiment* 133 Rew-water sprinckled in the house, kils all the fleas. 1681 Grew *Museum* II. v. ii. 248 Of a russet colour, and as it were all over pounced, somewhat after the manner of a Rue-Leaf. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ranunculus,* The Yellow Ranunculus, with Rue-like Flowers. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 449 Put into very strong vinegar, verdigrise, rue-juice. 1863 Prior *Brit. Pl.* 193 Its rue-like much divided leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 807/2, *Rue oil,* a volatile stimulant oil obtained from the shoots of *Ruta graveolens.*

b. In plant-names, as **rue anemone,** an American species of *Thalictrum*; † **rue maiden-hair,** wall-rue; **rue-weed** (see quot. 1796).

1611 Cotgr., *Rue de muraille,* wall rue, Rue Maiden haire. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 501 *Thalictrum alpinum,* Mountain Rue-weed. *T. flavum,* Meadow Rue-weed. *T. minus,* Lesser Rue-weed. 1802 Willich *Domest. Encycl.* s.v., Common Meadow-rue, Spurious Rhubarb, or Rue-weed. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 148 *Thalictrum anamonoides,*..Rue Anemone. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 934/2 Burt now appeared with a handful of rue-anemones.

c. *Rue family, order, -worts,* the natural order *Rutaceæ.*

1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd.* 470 The Cneoreæ..seem to be a form of this Order of Rueworts. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 827 *Rutaceæ,* the Rue Family. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* 266 *Rutaceæ,* the Rue order. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 111/1 A sub-order of the Rutaceæ or rue family.

† **Rue,** var. of (or error for) Ree *sb.*², Reeve *sb.*² 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 349 We have Ruff and Rue, the former being the Cock, the other the Hen.

Rue, dial. variant of Rew *sb.*¹

Rue (rū), *v.*¹ Forms: *Inf.* 1 **hreowan,** 3 **reouwen, reuwe, rowe,** 2–4 **reowe;** 2–4 **rewen,** 3–6 **rewe** (4 **riewe**), 4–7 **rew** (6 **reew**); 3–4 **ruwe** (5 **ruwyn**), 4 **rywe**; 4–5 **reue,** 4 **reu, ru, rwe,** 4– **rue**; also 3 *sing. pres.* 1 **hriwð,** 2 **reouð, riewð.** *Pret.* 1 **hreaw,** 2–3 **ræw, reu,** 3 **rew, rev,** 4 **rewe**; 4 **reud**(**e, reued, rwed,** 4–6 **rewed**; 5–6 *Sc.* **rewit,** 5 **ruet, ruit, rwyt,** *etc.* [OE. *hréowan* (a strong vb. with pa. t. *hréaw*), = Olfris. *riowa* (Fris. *rouwe, routje*), MDu. and Du. *rouwen* († *rauwen, ruwen*), OS. *hrewan,* pa. t. *hrau* (MLG. *rouwen, ruwen, ruen,* LG. *rouen, rauen, roen,* etc.), OHG. (*h*)*riuwan,* pa. t. *hrau, rou,* pl. *ruwun* (MHG. *riuwen, ruwen,* G. *reuen*), related to OE. *hréow* Rue *sb.*¹ and to the adj. OE. *hréowe,* OS. *hriwi* sad, sorrowful. There are also slight traces of an OE. weak vb. *hréowian,* = OS. *hriwôn, hreuuôn,* OHG. (*h*)*riuwôn.* Related forms in ON. are *hryggr* (stem *hryggv-,* for earlier **hriwv-*) adj., *hryggva, hryggja* weak vb., *hryggð* fem., sorrow.]

† **I.** *trans.* With dat. (or acc.) of the person, and usually with impersonal subject. *Obs.*

The various constructions illustrated under sense 2 occur also with senses 1, 3, and 4.

1. To affect (a person) with penitence or contrition (for sins or offences committed).

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 7 Ne bið se cwuca ðonne nyttra ðe se deada, ȝif him his yfel ne hreowð. *c* 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 260 ȝif þu onȝite þæt him his synna hreowen. *c* 1200 Ormin 3976 ȝiff..þatt he missdoþ Onn anij kinne wise, Itt reowebþ himm. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28676 þis man sais..þat him reuys his sinnes sare. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-Bk.* (MS. B) 359 Gyue me grace for to etchewe to do þat þing þat me shulde rewe.

2. To affect with regret (for some act); to make (one) wish one had acted otherwise.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxix. 286 Ne do ðu nan wuht butan ȝeðeahte, ðonne ne hriwð hit ðe, ðonne hit ȝeðon bið. *c* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* A. 111 Þe þat nule one youhþe yeorne leorny,..þat him schal on elde sore rewe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16465 Þan him reued of his res, and went him-self [to] wrei. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 237 Þe Walssh wer alle day slayn, now rewes þam þer res. *c* 1440 *Awow. Arth.* xxii, ȝette Menealfe, or the mydnyȝte, Him ruet alle his rees. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xiii. 36 Þe bargayne I made þare, þat rewes me nowe full sare.

b. With clause as subject, usually *me* (or *him*) *rues that,* etc.

a 1000 *Genesis* 1276 Hreaw hine swiðe, þæt he folcmæcþa fruman awealite. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1602 Me reus þat euer made i man. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Epil. Merch. T.* 14 Me rewith sore I am unto hir teyd. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 8 Þerfore me rewis þat I þe worlde began.

c. With *it* as subject (also followed by *that*).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 354 Þe ðe blisse for ðos for-lat, it him mai reuwe sore. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 290 Sore hit me rwez þat euer I made hem my self. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* vii. 8 If I made 3ou sori in a pistle, now it rewith me not. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 754 It rewiþ me if I yow haue diseyd.

3. To affect with sorrow; to distress, grieve.

In some cases with approximation to sense 2 or 4.

a 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 1414 Da mec ongon hreowan þæt min hondȝeweorc on feonda ȝewealdferan sceolde. *a* 1000 *Genesis* 819 Me nu hreowan mæȝ sefte to aldre, þæt ic þe minum eaȝum ȝeseah. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 If he ne mei..his neode ihete, þet him sare roweþ. *c* 1200 Ormin 5576 Himm reoweþþ þatt he dwelleþþ her Swa swiþe lange onn eorþe. 13.. *Sir Beues* 1220 Wel sore me reweþ þat tiding. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1029 Me Rewith the deth of hyr for his sake. 1548 Patten *Exped. Scott.* D v b, It would haue rued any good huswiues heart, to haue beholden ye..murder.

4. To affect with pity or compassion.

c 1200 Ormin 5592 Himm reoweþþ ec of alle þa þatt follȝhenn deofless lare. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 540–1 Ful sore þe prisun reweþ me: For-þi he reweþ me wel þe more, For Merci euere clepeþ þin ore. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3367 Alas, me rewes of Priamus. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 136 It pitieth and rueth every good man..to remember the same. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 21 Deare dame, your suddein overthrow Much rueth me.

II. *trans.* With personal subject.

5. To repent of (wrongdoing); to feel penitence, remorse, or contrition for (sin, etc.).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Armheorted is þe man þe swiðere reoweð his sinne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7965 In takening sare he reud his sake, An orisun sun can he make. *a* 1450 Myrc 2016 ȝef þow hyt fynde no wey myȝte, Pryuy dayes þow rewe hyt ryȝte. 1596 Drayton *Legends* ii. 549 Ruing the spoile done by his fatall hand. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* 240 Nor shall I liue to view Thy sorrows ended, if thou do not rue Thy sins with speed. 1771 Beattie *Minstr.* II. xiv, But now, with pangs of keen remorse, I rue Those years of trouble and debasement vile. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. ii, Conscience, anticipating time, Already rues the enacted crime. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 139 Lest thou in sevenfold guilt thy heart's backsliding rue.

6. To repent of (some act or course of action); to regret and wish undone or altered, on account of the consequences.

Frequently with implication of suffering or punishment following upon the act.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4138 Þat Baret rede i noght yee bru, Þat yow mai euer after ru. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 972 Bot he in þame ruit his teching, For..þai na tyme for to scorne hym fane. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* viii. 857 The layff raturnyt..And rwyt full sar that euyr thai furth coud found. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV,* 201 b, Whiche vnmercifull acte, the Welshemen sore ruied the next daie or night. 1611 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* ii. 51 Too lait, I feir, thow rew thou did espy him. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xix. 371 Whoe'er neglects to pay distinction due, The breach of hospitable right may rue. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ii, Well, my princess.., I will teach you to rue this. 1874 Deutsch *Rem.* 248 Rome has had to rue many a too hasty step. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* May xxviii, And yet..no sooner was alone, Than she for loneliness her promise rued.

b. Freq. in phr. *to rue it.*

a 1300 *Sermun* xxxvii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 Bot þou nelt þench her apan,..þou salt bit rew bitter and sore. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* (Dubl.) 1075 Remefe agayn to þi realm or þow sall it rewe. 1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI,* I. i. 94, I remember it to my griefe, And by his Soule, thou and thy House shall rue it. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 160 Examine thy selfe about this now, one day thou wilt else rue it. 1795 Burke *Corr.* Wks. 1842 II. 459 Admitting..the enormous and unpardonable magnitude of this their crime, they rued it in their persons. 1841 James *Brigand* xiii, If they hurt a hair of his head they shall rue it. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xxv. 210 If longer here thou stayest, We shall be made to dearly rue it.

c. In phr. *to rue the day, hour,* etc.

Differing from 7 b only by referring to some act committed by the party rueing.

1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 325 France, thou shalt rue this houre within this houre. 1708 *Bickerstaff detected* in *Swift's Wks.* (1751) IV. 205, I am alive..to make him rue the hour he ever affronted a man of Science and Resentment. 1782 Eliz. Blower *G. Bateman* II. 170 Ye shall rue the day ye took it. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* ii, You'll rue

the day that clogs me with this answer. 1881 'Rita' *My Lady Coquette* II, It will go hard with me if I don't make you rue the day you wrote or said it.

7. To regard or think of (an event, fact, etc.) with sorrow or regret; to wish that (something) had never taken place or existed.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10127 So þat hii ne com nammore To þe croune of engelond, and þat was to rewe sore. 1390 Gower *Conf.* Prol. 164 To make of thilke werre an ende, Which every day now groweth newe, And that is gretly to rue rewe. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 47 Oonys he bad me 'go, foule sathan!' Euere-more þat repreef y rewe. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 230 It was the day on which the sunne..To rew Christ's death amid his course gaue place vnto ye night. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* XII. cxlviii, Both Sence and Reason rue that tyranny. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 223 The world will have cause to rue this iniquitous measure. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* IV. xiv, Redmond now alone must rue The love he never can subdue. 1826 Hood *Last Man* xii, I promis'd myself an hour should come To make him rue his birth.

b. In phr. *to rue the day, hour*, etc. (Cf. 6 c.)

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 43 Orphans, for their Parents timeles death, Shall rue the houre that euer thou was't borne. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* Thursday 5, I rue the day, a rueful day I trow,..When Lubberkin to Town his cattle drove. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* IV. 389 Nor think the native tribes shall rue the day That leads our heroes o'er the watery way. 1887 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* III. vi, Take him away, before I rue the day I saw him.

† **8.** To regard with pity or compassion; to feel sorry for (a person, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Mildheorted beð þe man þe reouð his nehgebures unselðe. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVI. 280, I trow thar is na man That he ne will rew a woman than. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) IV. xx. 68 That ye ne reweth hym myn herte it sleeth. 1555 Phaer *Æneid* II. 43 Mine own hand shall my deth obteyn, my foo will rue my plight. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 51 Die is my dew; yet rew my wretched state. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XXI. 72, I kiss thy knees, divine Æacides! Respect me, and my fortunes rue.

III. *intr.* **9.** To be penitent or contrite; to feel repentance or remorse. Also const. *for*.

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark i. 15 Hreowigas & gelefes to godspell.]

13.. *Cursor M.* 19014 (Gött.), Þair hert gan tru, And als for þair misdedis þai ru. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 69, I wole bipiuke me on my werkis biforn, Do almes dede, praie, & rewe. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxiii. 5 O wreche, be war!..Remeid in tyme, and rew nocht all to lait. 1580 Gifford *Poems* (1870) 75 Ah! Jesus! how then my heart did rue Because I had folowed them, as true! 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 219, I shall find perpetual cause, if not to repent, at least to rue sufficiently for my misconduct. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* XXX. 12 Hereafter again honour awakes, causeth a wretch to rue.

10. To be repentant, or full of regret and dissatisfaction, in respect of some act (in mod. Sc. use *esp.* of a bargain or promise, and freq. with implication of consequent withdrawing from it).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* V. 1070 (Harl.), Syn I se..þat to late is now for me to rewe To dyomede algate I wol be trewe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 334 Men sen alday that rape reweth. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 42 After here werkus worche ȝe never a dele, Ellus schul ȝe reue. *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps.* XVIII. xii, They do faile, and in their mazed corners rue. 1603 J. Davies (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 41/1 Thus when our Teares doe testifie our ruth, We neede not rue, or of them be asham'd. *c* 1706 in Calderwood *Dying Testimonies* (1806) 186 That none may think...I am rueing. 1790 Shirrefs *Poems* 87 Aft has he promis'd, that he wad be true; But, now, I find my lad begins to rue. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 235 The caution of the nurse is, 'Avoid green gooseberries, or you will have cause to rue'. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 655/1 B— issued a license for the marriage of John Murphy and Mary Manning...But the intended bride 'rued'.

† **b.** Const. *of* (the act). *Obs. rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* (Dubl. MS.) 871 Then rewys hym þe riche kyng of hys vnrode werker. *Ibid.* (Ashm. MS.) 1975 Remowe agayne to þi rewme, & rew of þi werkis. 1631 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. xix. 79 Do ye believe that our Lord will..rue of the bargain and change His mind?

11. To feel sorrow or grief, *esp.* by reason of suffering from some fact or event; to lament.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3944 (Laud MS.), Þer miȝth man in herte rewe, Hou noble knyȝttes ouer þrewe. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 197 Bot þe peris take a concelle newe That made alle fraunce ful sore to rewe. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, 9 b, I remembred an olde prouerbe..., that often ruithe the realme, where chyldren rule, and woman gouerne. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* ix. 22 The whole race of Religious persons must rue for it. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 252 Like Sampson's Heart-breakers, it grew In time to make a Nation rue.

† **b.** To be sorry, feel reluctant, *to* do something.

1583 Babington *Commandm.* To Gentl., I rew to thinke it, there are witnesses moe, than I would there were, that know it. 1607 in *Haringtons Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II. 138 This church, the ruins whereof I rue to behold even in wryting theis lynes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commew.* 559 How long every particular Prince reigned..I rue to record, and meane not to relate.

12. To have, take, or feel pity or compassion:

† **a.** With *of*.

c 1200 Ormin 14782 Moysæs ræw off þatt folc þatt swa wass haldenn harrde. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6747 Louerd, wiþ draw þin hond,..and reu of engelond. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 287 God so wissely of my soule ruwe As verrayly ye slen me with þe peyne. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 54 (1868) 3 Off myn vnkunnynge, swete lady, now Rewe. 1578 Whetstone *Promos & Cass.* II. v. iii, Rue of my teares from true intent which flowe.

b. With *on* or *upon*. Now *arch.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9229 He wep & cride on is men, þat hii ssolde on him rewe. 13.. *Cursor M.* 4738 (Gött.), To ioseph went þai criand þan, 'þu reu on vs, þu blisful man'. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* ci, Haue pitee now..Off ȝour pure man, and rew on his distresse. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. 470 Rue on this realme, whoes ruine is at hand. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* 53 b, As many as rue upon the state of the poore seduced soules. 1632 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. xxi. 85 Till your Dear Lord come and loose the pawn, and rue upon you. 1788 Burns *Turn again* i, Rue on thy despairing lover! Canst thou break his faithfu' heart? 1865 Swinburne *Queen & Ball., Masque of Q. Bersabe* 365 Lord, thou rue on me.

† **c.** Without const. Also with *inf.*, to spare.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6784 Qua þat anurs godds neu, Him to sla sal naman reu. *a* 1300 *E. E. Ps.* XXXVI. 27 Alle daie he rewes, and lenes his þinge. *c* 1430 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 177 Þouȝ he me wrabþe in diuerse wise,..ȝit muste y rue til þat he rise. 1530 Palsgr. 690/2, I rewe, I pytie or have compassion of one. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) ix. 30 It is ane haitt..set in to sabill, Ane wofull hairt, bot gif ȝe rew.

† **Rue,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 6 rewe. [ad. L. *ruĕre*.] *intr.* To fall, decline. Hence Rueing *ppl. a.*

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 256 Of lofty ruing towers the fals the feller be. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 54 This is the cause (beleve me now, my Lorde) That Realmes do rewe from high prosperity. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 477 So, lowly rest; so, lofty rues.

Rue, to sift: see Ree *v.*

Rue-bargain. Chiefly *dial.* [Rue *v.*[1]] A bargain one repents of or breaks; also, the forfeit paid for withdrawing from a bargain.

1649 G. Daniell *Triarch., Hen. IV*, cclxxii, The King.. could haue beene well-pleas'd To quitt, if a Rue bargaine may be put In state. 1824– in northern dial. glossaries. 1828 Scott *Rob Roy* XXVII, He said it would cost him a guinea of rue-bargain to the man who had bought his pony, before he could get it back again. 1844 Bamford *Traveller* 150 (E. D. D.), Give him a shilling or two for a rue-bargain.

Rued, obs. form of Reed.

Rueful (rūˑfŭl), *a.* Forms: 3 reowful, 3–5 rewful(l, 4–5 reweful; 3–4 reufol, 4–5 -ful(l, 5 roufulˑ; 4–8 rufulˑ(l, 5 rufol, 6 ruifull, 7– rueful. [f. Rue *sb.*[1] + -ful.]

1. Exciting sorrow or compassion; pitiable, lamentable; doleful, dismal.

In the contexts illustrated under b, c, d, the sense passes into 'expressive of sorrow or dejection'.

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 187 Bitweone þine rewfulle earmes on þe rode. 1297 R. Glouc. *Chron.* (Rolls) 6703 Þe eil godwine..let smite of hor alre heued, & made a reuful dom. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6232 (Kölbing), Þe knistes of þe rounde table..Com to þis reweful bataile. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1838 *Lucrece*, She hem tolde This rewful cause. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvi. 86 In this wise.. bifille the rewful and wepeable destruccioun of the worthi citee and vniuersite of Prage. 1470–85 Malory *Morte Arth.* X. viii. 425 Hit is an honderd parte more reufullyr than my herte can vtter. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* XXI, All men reioicing at the rufull sight. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 Euery house, eech temple with rufull slaughter aboundeth. 1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* (1614) 546 Grinding the face of their poore tenants in ruefull manner. 1687 *Death's Vision* ix, The Rufull Ills and World from whence I Came! 1742 Blair *Grave* 12 How dark Thy long-extended realms, and rueful wastes! 1797 Mme. D'Arblay *Let.* 8 Jan., Our adventures in coming back..were rather rueful. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* II. 90 Not even one rueful plank is seen, To tell that a vessel hath ever been. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* 20 June 5/5 The Conservative Opposition..was in a rueful plight, crushed by a great defeat.

b. Of cries or utterance.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 162 Þeotinde unþuldeliche wiþ reowfule reames. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20129 Til him scho cald wit reufull steuen. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 317 In þat place beeþ..i-herd reweful voys and gronynge. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) III. iii. 52 Myn Aungell speke to these spirites that maden this reuful crye. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 56 b, [The cat] maketh a rufull noyse, and a gastefull, when one profereth to fighte with another. 1593 Breton *Daff. & Prim., Asp.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21/1 But yow that rede this rufull verse, consider of his care. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* VIII. cclı, In vain the skies And stones they rent with rufull Exclamations. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1553 The accident was loud, & here before thee With rueful cry. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. xliv, Alarm'd, the inferior demons of the place Rais'd rueful shrieks and hideous yells around.

c. Of looks, features, or actions.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14301 Lazar freindes..cried and mad a reuful chere. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3525 He stode al abasshid,.. And lokid oppon the Steward with a rewful cher. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. B ij, Before mine eies, me thought, With rufull chere I sawe where Hector stood. 1636 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Disc., Livy* II. 492 They usd to accompany them in a rufull manner, clad in blacke, and all sorrowfull. 1684 Otway *Atheist* II, That face..o'er grown with rueful beard. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 142 Piteous of his case, Yet smiling at his ruful length of face. 1781 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 2 June, He suddenly called out, and with a most rueful face,—'Oh, certainly' [etc.]. 1806 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* V. i, As you had augured from the rueful bow of the speaker. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 136, I looked after him with a rueful eye as he limped off. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xliii, With a rueful smile.

d. Of persons.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2028 Of wepyng Emelye, The rewfullest of al the companye. 14.. *Pistill of Susan* 341 (I.), Þen þat rewful charle began for to rore. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Rufulle, and fulle of peyne and desese, *Anglice*, a caytyf,..*dolorosus, penosus*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 306 b, Now may I take and drawe out of thy moost rewfull brest the paynfull drynke of sorowe. 1650 Milton *Eikon.* (ed. 2) 14 Those ruefull Preists whom Eliah mock'd. 1692 Walker tr. *Epictetus* lv, Joy in a nimble moment ends its Race And rueful, pale Repentance takes its Place. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 144 And all mankind,.. Rueful, aghast! cry out at his career. 1759 Goldsm. *Bee* No. 8 ₱ 16 This rueful figure frightens a child into the palpitation of the heart. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* II. 23 Full soon to be uplifted high, And float in rueful company. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* V. v. (1866) 752 'Take them away; take them home again' said the rueful burgomaster. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* v, Very rueful they looked.

transf. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) 475 The Sky looked very black and rueful.

Comb. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* iii, Some rueful-looking fellows came rapidly shambling down the steps.

† **2.** Full of pity or compassion. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxli[i].4 [God is] Mildeherte and rewfulle and rightwis. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxl[i].8 Our Lord is rewful and merciable. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 148 Cristе .. shal .. rewarde alle dowble riechesse, þat reuful hertes habbeth. *a* 1400 *Cast. Love* 378 (H.), Mercies he teo so rufull is. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Rufol, or ful of ruthe and pyte, *pietieus, compassivus*.

Hence † **Ruefulhead,** compassion. *Obs.*—[1]

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 263 Þorgh pite mykelle he les, & reufulhed of herte.

Ruefully (rūˑfŭli), *adv.* Forms: 3 reufulike; 4 rew-, reu-, rufullich(e, -yoh); 4 rew-, reufully, 4–5 reufulli, 5–7 rufully (6 -lie), 6– ruefully. [f. Rueful *a.* + -ly [2].]

1. In a doleful or dismal manner; sorrowfully, dejectedly, regretfully.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 652 [The elephant] remeð reufulike on his wise. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1180 Rewfully þenne I con to reme. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 235 So wole þe fader forȝif folke..þat reufulliche [*v.r.* rufulliche] repenten. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3083 With þat reufully [*v.r.* rewfully] he rusе & renkis out he sendis. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3423 To the kynge spake he full styll, Rewfully as he myght than Rowne. 1509 Hawis *Past. Pleas.* XIV. (Percy Soc.) 54 Of the fall of prynces..He did endyte..,Folowynge his auctoure Bocas rufully. 1582 Mulcaster *Positions* iii. (1887) 14 She would oftimes be brought into a miserable plighte, and looke rufully vpon it. 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 4 Would it not grieve thee..that they should cry rufully in a sad desolation, which have cryed mightily unto their God? 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 105 It was a piteous sight to behold the late valiant burgomasters..peeping ruefully out of their hiding-places. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* i, He..ruefully wrote off refusals to..all his entertainers. 1888 Fergus Hume *Madame Midas* I. ii, Slivers looked ruefully at the bottle.

† **2.** In a pitiable or lamentable fashion. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1825 Noe..praid to godd for þam alsua ..Sin þai ware ded sua reufulli, þe saulus he wald haf of merci. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 48 Resamounde riȝt so reufully bysette, þe bewte of hir body in badnesse she dispended. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4692 Þou ert reufully fra vs reft. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 71 How rewfully he linges here, That set you first in celle! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 Se there the sone of god so rewfully and piteously deformed and arayed for thy saluacion. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. viii. 30 Those pittifull outcries he heard Through all the seas so ruefully resownd. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 199 All the wounded body..rots and consumes most rufully.

Ruefulness (rūˑfŭlnĕs). Also 3 reou-, reow-, 5 rew-, 7 rufulnesse. [f. Rueful *a.* + -ness.]

† **1.** Compassionateness, pitifulness. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Þet oðer þing is heorte þeauwes, deuociun, reoufulnesse, merci, pite of heorte. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Polemodnesse & reowfulnesse of euch monnes sorhe. *c* 1440 *Rel. Pieces Thornton MS.* (1867) 52 Rewfulnes sall make the fermorye. *c* 1557 Abp. Parker *Ps.* CXXX. 383 Let Jacob wayt the Lord so gent, Because with God is ruefulnes.

2. Dismalness, dolefulness, dejection.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 25 He..well could daunce; and sing with ruefulnesse. 1595 Hubbocke *Apol. Infants Unbaptized* 26 Haue we so learned Christ? are his lawes so ful of ruefulnes? 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IV. xv. (1614) 420 The rufulnesse of this sight was seconded with a more dismall euent. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* lvi. (1779) II. 152 He could not..vanquish the ruefulness of his countenance. 1842 Dicklns *Amer. Notes* (1868) 132 Some, growing bold in ruefulness, predicted that we should land about the middle of July. 1894 Mrs. Dyan *Man's Keeping* (1899) 299 'Not exactly,' said Lanyon, with hesitating ruefulness.

Rueing (rūˑiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Rue *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] Repentance, sorrow, regret.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27341 Wit suet and luueli sermoning, He lede penant to half-rening. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Ruynge, for a thynge, *penitudo, penitencia*. 1559 Aschам in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 361 Cause of greife and sorrowe to your selfe, of chideing and rueing to your lord. 1612 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* I. 106 Þe poysonous potioune of late rewing. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Woodman's Bear* xii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 308 Who the eager game pursuing, Lost her Ladies in the chase, Till shee heard the wretche's ruing. 1730 T. Boston *Mem.* App. 35 Stand to the bargain and check yourselves for any semblance of rueing. 1844 *Cath. Weekly Instructor* 42 Weep, sire, with shame and ruing! Weep for thy child's undoing! 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lost Bower* XXXII, Did she pause in tender rueing Here of all her sylvan scorn? 1892 T. Hardy *Tess* XXVIII, A step which might afterwards cause bitter rueing to her husband

Rue·ing, *ppl. a. rare.* [-ing [2].] **a.** Penitent. **b.** Compassionate, pitying.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke *Intr.* 9/4 Deæm hræwende broðer..heht þætte were forgefen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27153 Preist agh be skilwis, soft, and meke, Reuand, right-wis, luuelli speke. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* ccvii. (1675) 387 Christ's love..must be a ruing, a pitiful, a melting-hearted love. *a* 1814 *Witness* II. i, in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 26 Like the ruing prodigal reclaim'd.

† **Ruel,** *sb. Obs. rare.* In 4 ruwal. [a. AF. *roal*, Norman *rohal, rochal* (Godef.), Latinized as *rohallum, rohaulum* (Du Cange), in all probability

a Scandinavian word of which the second element is *hval* whale.] = RUEL-BONE.

[*a* 1250 *Vie St. Auban* 3 De peres preciuses, de ivoire ne roal.] *c* 1314 *Reinbrun* lxxix. in *Guy Warw.* (1891) 657 Þe walles were of cristal, Þe heling was of fin ruwal Þat schon swiþe briȝte.

† **Ruel,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [perh. a. OF. *rueler, roeler, rouler* to roll.] *intr.* To fall.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 953 Þe rayn rueled adoun, ridlande þikke, Of felle flaunkes of fyr.

Ruel, obs. form of ROWEL *sb.*, RUELLE.

† **Ruelberd.** *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning doubtful.)

Perh. f. OF. *ruelle* wheel: cf. BEARD *sb.* and BRED.

1414 *Court Roll Grt. Waltham* 18 Dec., Rota dicti molendini indiget *ruelberd* et molendinum vocatum *Champeneys mell* indiget quoddam instrumentum vocatum *le Nedele.*

† **Ruel-bone.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 rouwel, rowel, roelle, ruel(l, rewel(l, reuyll bone (boon). [f. RUEL *sb.* + BONE *sb.*] Ivory (possibly that of the narwhal).

13.. *Leg. Pope Gregory* (Schulz) 994 Briȝter þan þe rouwel-boon. *c* 1350 *Ipomadon* 6456 A sadull all off sylke, The sege off rewell bone. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 167 His sadel was of rowel [*warr.* rewel, ruel] boon. *a* 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 1429 [The chamber] was buskyd above With besauntus ful bryȝth All off ruel bon. *a* 1400 *Tourn. Tottenham* 83 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 86 A garland on hir hed full of ruell bones. *c* 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* (Thornton) 49 Hir selle it was of roelle bone [*Camb.* reuyll bone].

Ruele, obs. form of RULE *sb.*

Rue-leaved, *a.* [f. RUE *sb.*[2]] Having leaves similar to, or resembling, those of the common rue.

1744 T. BIRCH *Life of Boyle* B.'s Wks. 1772 I. p. cxlvii, Rue-leaved whitlow grass. 1777 JACQ. *Catal. Plants* 102 *Saxifraga tridactylites*.., Rue-leaved Saxifrage, or Whitlow-grass. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 46, *I. Thalictroides.* Meadow Rue-leaved Isopyrum. *Ibid.* 52 *A. Thalictroides.* Meadow Rue-leaved Anemone. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. 183 The rue-leaved spleen-wort (*A. ruta muraria*), grows abundantly in both islands on walls and churches.

Ruell(e, obs. forms of ROWEL, RULE.

‖ **Ruelle** (*rüe*ˌel). Also 4, 7–8 ruel. [F. *ruelle,* dim. of *rue* street, passage.]

1. The space between a bed and the wall; the part of a bed next the wall.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 79 Wo in winter-tyme, with wakynge a nyghtes To ryse to þe ruel to rocke þe cradel. 1688 *Engl. Prot. Mem. to Prince & Pcess of Orange* 21 There was a private door within the ruel of the bed into a room. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 173 Miss Flora had thrown herself on a carpet by the bedside, her head leaning on the ruëlle. 1824 tr. *Duchesse d'Orleans' Mem. Crt. Louis XIV* 273 A number of plates were found in the ruelle of his bed.

2. A bedroom, where ladies of fashion in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, especially in France, held a morning reception of persons of distinction; hence, a reception of this kind.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. ii, I have his own fault, a weak voice, and care not to sing out of a ruelle. 1697 DRYDEN *Ded. Æneid* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 161 The poet who flourished in the scene is damned in the ruelle. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ii, No approaching the Ladies Ruelles without the Quota of Shoulder-Knots. 1749 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. on Patriotism* 221 The forms of a drawing room, the regulation of a ruelle, the decoration of a hall. 1763 C. JOHNSTONE *Reverie* II. 16 How can you intrude so rudely into a lady's ruelle? You see I have set out my toilet. 1812 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. xii. 390 Acquainted with all the intrigues and tracasseries of the cabinets and *ruelles* of foreign courts.

‖ **Rue'llia.** *Bot.* [mod.Latin: named after the French botanist Jean *Ruel* (1479–1539).] A genus of acanthaceous plants, chiefly tropical, natives of Asia and America.

1753 in *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 679 Plants of great beauty, especially the species of Justicia, Aphelandra, and Ruellia. 1848 *Chambers' Inform.* I. 106/2 A valuable deep blue dye is said to be obtained from one of the East Indian Ruellias.

† **Ruen.** *Obs.* Also 6 rewene, rowen, 7 ruin. [Of obscure origin: cf. RUENING.]

1. = RENNET *sb.*[1] 1.

1558 WARDE *Alexis' Secr.* I. 1. (1568) 28 b, Take the ruen of a Hare, and having frayed and consumed it in hote water, give it the woman to drinke. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Coagulum,* a curde or creame: the ruen of a beast that turneth milke. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxvii. comm., Ruen turneth liquide milke into curde, and so into cheese.

2. *Ruen cheese,* a soft kind of cheese.

1539 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 67 b, Mylke hot from the udder,..ruen chese, sweete almondes. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 266 Yet besyde these .iiii. natures of chese, there is a chese called a rewene chese. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Caseus mustens,* greene cheese, or softe & rowen cheese. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 131 We may feed liberally of ruin Cheese.

† **Rue'ness.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 hreo(w)nis, -nys, hreu(w)nis, hreawnis, 3–4 reunes(se. [f. OE. *hréowe* adj. (see RUE *v.*[1]).]

1. Repentance.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 11 Ic fulwa iuih in wætre in hreonisse [*Rushw.* hreunisse]. *Ibid.* xxi. 29 Æfter ðon..mid hreawnise ȝecerred [he] ȝe-eade. *c* 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 170 Æfter his dædbote hreownysse.

2. Pity, compassion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3134 Moght na reunes do him reu, þat he ne wald leuer his child cole þan of his lauerd wrath to thole. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2227 God him wolde wel haue saue, He hauede reunesse of þe knaue.

† **Ru'ening.** *Obs. rare.* = RUEN 1.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lviii. (Bodl. MS.), His ruennynge is cheife medicine in venyms. *Ibid.* XVIII. lxvii, In no beeste wiþ teeþ in aiþer iowe is ruennynge ifounde but in þe hare.

Ru'er. *rare.* Also 4 rewer(e, reewer. [f. RUE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who pities or feels compassion.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxv. 14 Þou, laverd, rewer and milde-herted. 1382 WYCLIF *Isaiah* xlix. 10 The rewere of them shal gouerne them. *Ibid.* liv. 10 The bond of my pes shal not be moued, seide the Lord, thi reewer.

2. One who repents.

1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 284 Reavers should not be Ruers.

Rue-raddy, *sb.* [Of obscure origin.]

1. A belt or rope passed over the shoulder in order to drag something by it.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. 112 Each man had his own shoulder-belt or rue-raddy as we used to call it, and his own track line. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 One section of the men are armed..with long knives and a 'rue raddy', or drag rope, slung across the shoulders.

2. *transf.* One who drags by means of a belt or rope passing over the shoulder.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xix. 190 An additional burden, but a necessary one, for our weary rue-raddies.

Hence **Rue-raddy** *v.*, to attach by means of a shoulder rope.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 181 Five men were then rue-raddied to the track-lines.

† **Rue'someness.** *Obs.*—[1] In 2 reowsum-. [f. RUE *sb.*[1] Cf. mod. Yorks. dial. *ruesome* 'sorrowful, pitiable'.] Repentance.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Bute he hine driue a-wei mid sorðe dedbote his sunne bi reowsumnesse.

† **Ruet.** *Obs.* Also 5 ruett; 4 ruwet, rewet, ryuet, 6 rivette. [Of obscure origin.] A small horn or trumpet. Also *fig.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1638 (Laud MS.), A-rovme he drouȝ quyk iwys And sett a Ruet to his mouþe. *Ibid.* 3699 A litel ruet [*v.r.* ruwet] a loude he blewe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 193 Gloten..bleuh the ronde ruwet [*varr.* rewet, ryuet] atte rugge-bones ende. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5987 Ector bar a litel ruet, Vnto his mouth his horn he set. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxi, Ther beth dyueres maneres of hornes, þat is to say: buglys,..ruetes, smale forsters hornes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 313/2 A Ruett, *lituus.* *c* 1580 JEFFERIES *Bugbears* I. ii, Stope downe a low & kisse my round rivette.

Ruet, obs. variant of ROWET *dial.*

Rueth, obs. form of RUTH.

Ruf, obs. form of ROOF, ROUGH, RUFF.

Ruf(e, Sc. variants of RO, rest. *Obs.*

† **Rufe,** *sb. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *rūfus.*] Rufous.

1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 56 Theis two Colours Rufe and Citrine, Be meane Colours betweene White and Red.

† **Rufe,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 6 ruf. (Of doubtful origin and meaning; identity with OE. *rúf* valiant, stout, strong, is phonetically possible.)

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 109 Ane Ryall rufe het fyre war my desyre. 15.. *Peebles to Play* vi. in Sibbald *Chron. Sc. Poet.* (1802) I. 131 He cleikit up ane hie ruf sang.

Rufe, obs. or dial. form of ROOF.

Rufe'scence. *rare*—[1]. [See next and -ENCE.] Tendency to rufous or reddish colour.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 478 A slight rufescence of the under plumage, may frequently be observed until October.

Rufescent (rūfe'sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *rūfescent-, rūfescens,* pres. pple. of *rūfescĕre,* f. *rūfus* reddish.] Of a colour tending to reddish; somewhat rufous.

1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 77 The rufescent ants do not leave their nests to go upon these expeditions..till [etc.]. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 417 Back grey,.. lower parts rufescent. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 304 The same rufescent phase occurs in other species of Owls.

b. *elipt.* as *sb.* An ant of this colour.

1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 81 When the rufescents, laden with pillage, retire, they do it in close order.

Ruff (rʊf), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 rowe, roffe, ruf, 5–9 ruffe, 7– ruff; 7 rough. [Possibly f. ROUGH *a.* Cf. the mod.L. name *aspredo* given to the freshwater fish by Dr. Caius, who drew attention to it about the middle of the 16th cent.]

† **1.** A sea-bream or other sparoid fish. *Obs.* (Cf. RUFFLE *sb.*[3])

14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 612 *Sparrus,* a rowe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 438/2 Ruffe, fysche, *sparrus.* 1647 HEXHAM I. (Fishes), A Ruffe or a Sea Breame, *een Zeebraessem.* 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 140 *Synodon*.. Ruff, with dogs Teeth.

2. A small freshwater fish (*Acerina cernua*) of the perch family, of olive-brown colour with brown and black spots, and having rough prickly scales.

a 1450 *Pysshynge w. Angle* (E. D. S.) 15 The bleke and the gogyn & þe Roffe. 1496 *Ibid.* 29 The ruf is ryght an holsome fysshe: And ye shall angle to him..in the same wise as I haue tolde you of the perche. 1538 ELYOT *Additions, Melanurus,* a kynde of perches, callydde Ruffes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 173 b, Some sorts..delighting onely in Grauellie, Stonie, and Sandie Waters, as ..Gudgins, Bulheads, Ruffes, Trowtes. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Schisme* 1010 Like as a Roach, or Ruff, or Gudgeon, born By some swift stream into a Weer..Frisks to and fro. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 204 There is also another fish called a Pope, and by some a Ruffe;..it is much like the Pearch for his shape, but will not grow to be bigger than a Gudgion. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. xv. 44 The Ruff or Pope..is found in most of the large Rivers in England. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 102/1 The Yare has a fish peculiar to it called the ruffe. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 18 The Ruffe is common to almost all the canals and rivers of England, particularly the Thames, the Isis, and the Cam. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 105 Great quantities of ruffs are caught at times, and the men's fingers get pricked with their sharp spines.

† **3.** A sea-urchin. *Obs.*—[0]

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Erizo,* an hedgehog,..also a fish called a Ruffe. 1706 STEVENS *Span. Dict., Erizo de mar,* a deform'd Shell-fish call'd a Ruff.

Ruff (rʊf), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 ruffe; 6 rouffe, *Sc.* ruiff, 7 rooffe. [? f. ROUGH *a.* Cf. RUFFLE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]]

† **1.** A circular outstanding frill on the sleeve of a garment; a ruffle. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 151 They haue suche pleytes vpon theyr brestes & ruffes vppon theyr sleues, aboue theyr elbowes. 1591 [see HAND-RUFF 1]. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* F j, Ruffes for your hands, wast-cotes wrought with silke. 1647 HEXHAM I, Full of ruffes and foldes, *vol rimpelen, ployen ofte vouwen.*

2. An article of neck-wear, usually consisting of starched linen or muslin arranged in horizontal flutings and standing out all round the neck, worn especially in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 320 The collars and ruffes bysette with lyttle roundе baules lyke beades. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 35 They not only continue their great ruffes still, but also vse them bigger than euer they did. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. 418 They desyre to haue..falling bands rather then Rooffes, Caps of taffety rather then hatts. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* VIII. 47 That heath'nish Ruffe of thine, that perks Upon thy stiffe-neckt coller. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* IV. 122 He shews on holidays a sacred pin, That touch'd the ruff, that touch'd queen Bess's chin. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 263 Must we throw aside the pictures of our ancestors, because of their ruffs and fardingales? 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* x, My grey beard falls on a cambric ruff, and a silken doublet. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 275 She wore black velvet with a high ruff of old Flemish lace.

transf. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XXX, As a virgin Rose..Whom too hot scorching beams quite disarayes Down flags her double ruffe.

b. (See quot.)

1858 J. PURCHAS *Direct. Anglic.* 21/1 Under this 'tippet' is worn what is called by University robe-makers 'the Ruff'. *Note.* This ruff is simply a breadth of silk of about two yards long... It is *gathered* round the neck.

3. A collar of projecting or distinctively coloured feathers or hair round the neck of various birds and animals.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 56 Monkeys with white Ruffs, and black shagged Bodies. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 58 A little above the beginning of the crop, they haue a ruff of white feathers. 1781 [see 6 below]. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biogr.* (1805) II. 475 The male bird does not acquire his ruff till the second season. 1856 BRYANT *Old Man's Counsel* 49 The grouse that wears A sable ruff around his mottled neck. 1871 DARWIN *Descr. Man* II. xvii. 267 The broad ruff round the throat and chin of the Canadian lynx is much longer in the male than in the female. 1887 *Standard* 28 May 1/2 Lost, a black and Tan Colley Dog, with white ruff.

b. An artificial variety of the domestic pigeon resembling the jacobin.

1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 49 The Strain of Jacobines has been much vitiated..in Order to improve their Chain by the Length of the Ruff's Feathers. 1765 *Treat. Domest. Pigeons* 119 The ruff, if attentively examined, will be found larger than the jack, with a longer beak, and a larger head. 1854 MEALL *Moubray's Poultry* 285 The similarity between the Ruff and the Jacobine obviates the necessity for describing it. 1881 J. C. LYELL *Fancy Pigeons* 199 Moore describes a pigeon known as a ruff.

† **4.** *The wooden ruff,* the pillory. *Cant. Obs.*

1685 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 605 The Tories to spight us,.. With a damn'd Wooden-Ruff will bedeck our Friend Titus. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Wooden, He wore the Wooden-ruff,* he stood in the Pillory.

5. A circular object resembling a ruff.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 107 You must raise small Shavings out of the Wood of the Branch.. and make them hang like a kind of Ruff on the Extremity of that Bark. 1742 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 407 Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread. 1864 WEBSTER, *Ruff*...an annular ridge formed on a shaft, or other piece, to prevent it from moving endwise. Ruffs are also sometimes loose rings.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *ruff band, sleeve; ruff-like, -necked* adjs.

1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 28 Imployed whoolye in to twoo greate gounes with Ruff Sleves. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 9 Eight ruffe bands with their hand cuffs wrought with silke. 1639 *Knavesb. Wills* (Surtees) II 167 To Sibbill Hudsonne one ruffe band. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. 1. 269 Ruff-necked Parrot...When it erects the neck feathers, it makes the appearance of a ruff round the head. 1782 *Ibid.* II. 785 Ruff-necked Humming Bird. 1838 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* IV. 555 Ruff-Necked Humming Bird. *Trochilus Rufus.* 1854 MEALL *Moubray's Poultry* 286 A compact mass of ruff-like feathers.

Ruff (rʊf), *sb.*[3] Also 6–7 ruffe. [ad. OF. *roffle, ronffle,* earlier *romfle, ronfle* (1414), = It. *ronfa* (Florio), a certain card-game, perh. a popular corruption of F. *triomphe,* It. *trionfo*: see TRUMP.

Godefroy also cites a F. dial. *roufe* as meaning 'the highest of two cards which one returns along with the trump-card in the game of quarante'. Pg. *rufa* and *rifa* denote a set of cards of one suit.]

† **1.** A former card-game. Also *ruff and honours.* Literary allusions occur chiefly between 1590 and 1630.

1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 161 Leauing the auncient game of England (Trumpe) where euerie coate and sute are sorted in their degree, [they] are running to their Ruffe where the greatest sorte of the sute carrieth away the game. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* iv. 64 At Ticktacke, Irish, Noddie, Maw, and Ruffe. 1611 DAVIS *Panegyrick Verses in Coryat's Crudities*, Of that tongue he so hath got the Body That he sports with it at Ruffe, Gleeke, or Noddy. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 81 Ruff and Honours (alias Slamm) and Whist, are Games..commonly known in England in all parts thereof. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 72/1 Ruffe and Honors and Whisk, which are generally among the Vulgar termed Trump.

†**2.** (See later quots.) *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Triomphe*, the Card-game called Ruffe, or Trump; also, the Ruffe, or trump at it. 1651 *Royal Game of Picquet* 11 After they have done discarding,..they then begin to look after the Ruffe, and to see how much each of them can make of a suit. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 66 Next you speak for the Ruff, and he that hath most of a suit in his hand wins it, unless some of the Gamesters have four Aces, and then he gains the Ruff.

3. [f. RUFF *v.*2 2.] The act of trumping at cards, esp. in whist, when one cannot follow suit.

1856 *Handbk. Games* (Bohn) 176 You may suspect the lead was from a single card, and with a view to a ruff. 1856 LT.-COL. B. *Whist-player* (1858) 31 You obtain the desired ruff to a certainty.

Ruff (rʌf), *sb.*4 [Perh. from RUFF *sb.*2 3, but this leaves the similarity to REEVE *sb.*2 unexplained.] The male of a bird of the sandpiper family (*Tringa* or *Machetes pugnax*), distinguished during the breeding-season by a ruff and ear-tufts.

1634, 1648 [see REEVE *sb.*2]. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. iii, I have a delicate dish of ruffs to dinner. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 475 We call the male the ruff and the female the reeve. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 363 The males or Ruffs assume such variety of colors in several parts of their plumage, that it is scarce possible to see two alike. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Isle of Axholme* 66 Those very curious and beautiful birds, the ruffs, are now seldom to be met with. 1843 VARRELL *Brit. Birds* II. 574 The Ruff..may be considered only as a summer visiter to this country. 1853 *Sat. Rev.* 284 The extension of drainage has banished the avoset, and the ruff, and the godwit from our eastern marshes.

Ruff (rʌf), *sb.*5 Also 7 roofe. [? Imitative.]

1. = RUFFLE *sb.*4 (Hence perh. Pg. *rufo*.)

1688 [see ROLL *sb.*2 2]. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* v. ii, The drum beats a ruff, and so to bed. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 137 At the turning of every glass during the night we beat 3 ruffs on the drum. 1811 BOSWELL *Sir Albon* Poet. Wks. (1871) 102 Quicker than the drum-boy's ruff His horse hoofs clatter'd hard and tough.

2. *Sc.* An expression of applause by making a noise with the feet. 18oz- in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

†**Ruff**, *sb.*6 *Obs.* Also 6–7 ruffe. [Of obscure origin. Cf. Sw. *ruff* spirit, go.] *Obs.*

1. The highest pitch or fullest degree *of* some exalted or excited condition. Usu. *in the ruff of.*

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 49 Wher is all thy ruffe of thy gloriousnes become? 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 199 He, which in the ruffe of his freshest iollity, was faine to cry [etc.]. 1622 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. § 1. 261 When they view themselues in the ruffe of their greatnes, they are vtterly ashamed, to thinke of their first littlenesse. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1694) 39 How many Emperours and Princes..in the Ruff of all their glory have been taken down.

2. An exalted or elated state; elation, pride, vainglory: a. With possessive pronouns, esp. in phr. *in his* (or *their*) *ruff.* (Very common from *c* 1570 to 1675).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 30 The duke of Burgoyn beyng now in his ruffe..toke upon him the hole rule and governance of the realme. 1568 V. SKINNER tr. *Montanus' Inquisit.* 46 b, Such is their ruffe in that triumph. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 319 Which would undertake so weerysome a course for his Rhetoricall ruffe. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 51 What came ye out to see? a mere mortall man in the huffe of his ruffe? 1653 J. CARTER *Tombstone* 107 They think in their ruffe and gallantry that none can pluck them down; they vaunt, who shall us controule? *a* 1679 GOODWIN *Creatures* II. x. Wks. 1683 II. 96 When the Saints shall be in their ruff and glory.

b. Without article, esp. in phr. *in* (*great, jolly, rash*, etc.) *ruff.*

1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Rebellion* 30 Where thei.. displaied their Ensignes brauelie: seeming to be in great ruffe. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* lvii, Who that (in rash roofe) beginneth to contende, He repenth beginning, ere he cum to ende. 1567 GOLDING tr. *Ovid's Met.* XII. 328 In jolly ruffe he passed straight. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 68 Against all..with whom all vertues be voluntarie, when reason is in ruffe. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 34 He tooke vpon him the defence of the Sea Apostolike in managing with huffe and ruffe this foisted in authoritie. [1624 J. GEE *Hold fast* 50 A vigorous Iesuite.. attired like a Gallant of none of the lowest ruffe.]

c. In phr. *in the* (*high*) *ruff.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. xxviii. 690 Being in the ruffe and jolitie upon their fresh and late victorie. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 352 Whilest the folly of the former abuses was in the ruffe. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 64 Methods that must be taken to unite England, ..and subdue France, (now in the high Ruff).

3. *Her.* Of a ship: *In her ruff*, in full course.

1562 LEGH *Armory* 178 b, He beareth Or, a Shippe vnder Saile in her ruffe Sable. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 38 You haue heard of two thinges, a ship in her ruffe and a fayre lady..most worthye of sight. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxii, The Dolphin..outstrippeth a Ship under sayle, in her greatest ruffe and merriest winde, in swiftness of course.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 33/1 He beareth Argent, a Ship in her Ruffe, vnder full Saile and Streamers flying, all proper.

4. Excitement, passion, fury. Freq. *in a ruff.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1593) 296 In the mids of all His bloodie ruffe I coupt with him. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 112 All ignorant Craftesmen of Kent, but yet sett in such a ruffe with the heate of new opinions. 1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Scourge Folly* Wks. (Grosart) II. 76 Such Stuffe (As might put plainest Pacience in a Ruffe). 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* iii. 173 There was a Gentleman, who..in his heat and ruffe sent his man to this Gentleman with this message, &c.

†**Ruff**, *sb.*7 *Obs.*—0 [Of obscure origin.] A candle or candle-wick.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Ruffe candel, *hirsepa, funale.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 183 Ye Ruffe of a candle, *finale.*

†**Ruff**, *sb.*8 *Obs.*—1 (See quot.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 243 Moreover in the river Donow, there is taken the Mario, a fish much like to a Ruffe or Porpuis [L. *porculo marino simillimus*].

†**Ruff**, *sb.*9 *Obs. rare.* A blockhead.

1606 *Choice, Chance & Change* (1881) 66 The next was on a fool, on a swaggering ruffe. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., Though it may seem but a wooden come off, and like that of the sorry numb-skull'd Ruffes.

Ruff, var. ROUGH *sb.*1; Sc. var. RO, rest. *Obs.*

†**Ruff**, *a. Obs. rare.* (Meaning not clear, but perh. only a variant spelling of ROUGH *a.*)

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 15 When your grid-iron is hot you must coole it with ruff suet. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 161 Let your murc or chaff..abide in the must..more or less ruff or tinctured.

Ruff, obs. f. ROUGH *a.* and *adv.*

Ruff (rʌf), *v.*1 Now *rare.* Forms: 6–7 ruf, ruffe, 6– ruff. [? f. RUFF *sb.*2 Cf. RUFFLE *v.*1]

1. *trans.* To form into a ruff or ruffs; to provide with a ruff or ruffs. Also with *up.*

Chiefly in pa. pple.; cf. RUFFED *ppl. a.*1 3.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII.* 134 b, His base and bard wer cloth of siluer, and blacke veluet ruffed and not plain. 1571 A. JENKINSON *Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 39 The sleeues thereof very long, which he weareth on his arme ruffed up. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 95 The round hose bumbasted close to the breech, and ruft aboue the necke with a curle. 1647 HEXHAM I, To ruffle, or gather into a ruffe, *rimpelen ofte fronsen vergaderen.* 1834 PLANCHÉ *Hist. Brit. Cost.* 238 The sleeves were also ruffed or ruffled at the hand.

2. †**a.** Of a bird: To ruffle (the feathers). *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 27 Thenceforth the fether in her lofty crest, Ruffed of love, gan lowly to availe. *Ibid.* xi. 32 The proud Bird, ruffing his fethers wyde. 1597 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep.* 67 b, The siluer swannes..Ruffling theyr plumes, come glyding on the lake.

b. To make rough; to disorder. *rare.*

1817–8 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 338 To return to the thatching: Straw.., in very high winds,..is liable, if not reeded, to be ruffed a good deal.

†**3.** *Falconry.* Of a hawk: To strike (the quarry) without securing it. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Falconry* 122 Your Falcon wyll stowpe hir and ruffe hir, vntyll the dogges maye take hir. 1620–6 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* 103 If in her downy Soreage, she but ruffe So strong a Doue, may it be thought enough. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 97 Give her way to kill The Harpie She has ruff't; for I dare say She has earn'd her Bells, to bring downe such a prey.

Ruff (rʌf), *v.*2 Forms: 6- ruff, 7 ruffe, 8–9 rough. [Related to RUFF *sb.*3]

†**1.** *intr.* (See quot. 1674.) *Obs. rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Rouffare*,..also to ruff or trump at cards. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 82 He that hath the Ace of that [i.e. trumps], Ruffs; that is, he takes in those four Cards, and lays out four others in their lieu.

2. *trans.* To trump (a card, etc.) when unable to follow suit. Freq. *absol.*

1760 MURPHY *Way to Keep Him* III. i, Sir George, why did not you rough the spade? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXV, Why Mr. Pickwick had not..roughed the spade, or finessed the heart. 1856 LT.-COL. B. *Whist-player* (1858) 36 A suit being so frequently ruffed third round. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* 49 The state of the score might render it advisable to take the trick lest second round should be ruffed.

absol. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 95 *Rough*, to renounce at cards. 1865 LOWELL *Thoreau* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 372 He wishes always to trump your suit and to ruff when you least expect it. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* 71 Ruff at every opportunity if so weak in trumps that you cannot hope to disarm the enemy.

Ruff (rʌf), *v.*3 *Sc.* [f. RUFF *sb.*5 Cf. Pg. *rufar.*]

1. *trans.* To beat a ruff or ruffle upon (a drum). Also *intr.* of a drum: To be thus beaten.

1827 W. TAYLOR *Poems* 65 (E. D. D.), He..ruff'd the drum at ilka door. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xiv. 206 The drum ruffed, and off set four of them.

2. *trans.* and *intr.* To applaud by making a noise with the feet.

1826 WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 243 A' the crowd ruffin the exploit. 1842 VEDDER *Poems* 104 They ruffed, and for the ditty clamoured. 1877 in J. A. Chalmers *Tiyo Soga* 419 He was..heartily *ruffed* by his fellow-students.

†**Ruff**, *v.*4 *Obs.* Also 7 ruffe, ruf. [f. RUFF *sb.*6]

1. *intr.* To swagger, bluster, domineer. Also with *it* and *out.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 65 This foundation thus laid, then to huffe and ruffe it out, a Councell of women must be called to set cocke ahoope. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downefall* 65 He is now become that learned counseller, that must rule, ruffe, and range through every estate. 1683 *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 77 Rufing thus, They gave him words opprobrious,

2. To brag or boast *of* a thing.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 107 [A letter] to be huffed, ruffed and vanted of.

Ruff (rʌf), *v.*5 [var. of ROUGH *v.*1]

1. *trans.* To heckle (flax) with a ruffer.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 741 He seizes the ruffed part of the strick.., and proceeds by similar treatment to 'ruff' the top end.

2. To work the beaver felt into (a hat-body).

1845 [see RUFFING *vbl. sb.*2]. 1868 J. THOMSON *Hat-making & Felting* 37 The known impossibility of napping or ruffing a hat by any means with machinery.

Ru·ff-coat. ? *Obs.* [prob. f. *ruff* ROUGH *a.*] The caddis-worm.

1653 WALTON *Angler* xii. 232 There is also another Cadis called by some a Straw-worm, and by some a Ruffe-coate. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 20 Another sort..is found..in rushes, water-weeds, straw, &c. called ruff Coats, or straw worms. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 34 The grubs which are known by the name of caddis-worms, case-worms, cad or cod bait and ruff coats.

Ruffe, obs. form of ROOF, ROUGH, RUFF.

Ruffed (rʌft), *ppl. a.*1 Also 6 ruft. [f. RUFF *sb.*2 or *v.*1]

1. Wrinkled, curled. *rare.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. vi. 553 Ruffed, or curled Colewurtes, *Ibid.* 554 The fourth kind of red Cole, is called..in Englishe Wrinckled or ruffed Cole.

2. Ruffled. *rare*—1.

1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 402 Thy gay Sonne, that winged God of Love, May now goe prune his plumes like ruffed Dove.

3. Wearing a ruff; provided with ruffs.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 207 What would he have said of our Courtiers, so finely curled, ruft, and perfumed? 1810 CRABBE *Borough* ii. 98 That marble arch, our sexton's favourite show, With all those ruff'd and painted pairs below. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 134 If we met such a ruffed and ruffled worthy as used to swagger by hundreds up and down Paul's Walk.

b. In names of birds and animals: Having a ruff-like collar or markings, as *ruffed bustard, grouse, heathcock, pigeon*; *ruffed lemur, macaco.*

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. ii. 805 *Ruffed Bustard. 1819 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. 448 Ruffed bustard..inhabits Arabia and the northern parts of Africa. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 397 *Ruffed Grous, *T. Umbellus.* 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 302 *Ruffed Grous*, Grous with a great ruff on the hind part of the neck. 1812 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 45 The Pinnated Grous was seen in great numbers, but none of the Ruffed. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 235 *Ruffed Grouse...Sides of the neck with a tuft of numerous..broad, soft, glossy-black feathers. 1752 EDWARDS *Gleam. Nat. Hist.* I. 79 The *Ruffed Heath-cock, or Grous. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 63 One beautiful species, the *Ruffed Lemur (*L. macaco*, Lin.), is varied with large patches of black on a pure white ground. 1897 H. O. FORBES *Hand-bk. Primates* I. 69 The Ruffed or Variable Lemur [*Lemur Varius*]. 1771 PENNANT *Syn. Quadrup.* 138 *Ruffed maucauco. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 785/2 The..ruffed maucauco, (the *Vari* of Buffon), is also an inhabitant of Madagascar. 1611 COTGR., *Pigeon chaperonné*, a *ruffed, or copped, Pigeon.

Ruffed (rʌft), *ppl. a.*2 [f. RUFF *v.*5] **a.** Covered with beaver felt. **b.** Heckled with a ruffer.

1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 763 Few beaver or ruffed hats meet the English manufacturer in the markets referred to. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 741 When this is finished the 'ruffed' work is taken to the tool called a 'common 8'. *Ibid.* [see RUFFER *v.*2 1].

Ru·ffer 1. *rare*—0. [f. RUFF *v.*5] (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Ronfatore*,..a ruffer or trumper at cardes.

Ru·ffer 2. [f. RUFF *v.*5] = ROUGHER 3.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 741 The pins..are much closer placed than those of the ruffer. 1882 [see ROUGHER 3].

Ruffet, variant of ROUGHET.

Ruffian (rʌ·fiăn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 6 rufian, ruffyan(e, ruffiane, -ion, 6– ruffian. *β.* 6 rouffyn, ruffyne, 6–7 ruffin, ruffen, 7 ruffon. [a. OF. *rufyen, -ien, ruffien, ruffian* (mod.F. *rufien, rufian*), = Prov. *rufian, rofian*, Catal. *rufia*, Sp. *rufian*, Pg. *rufião* (*rufião*), It. *ruffiano*, med.L. *ruffianus*: the ultimate origin of these forms is obscure, there being no evidence to support any of the conjectures which have been offered. French is also the source of MDu. *roff-, ruffiaen* (Du. *roffiaan*), MLG., MHG., and mod.G. *ruffian.*]

1. A man of a low and brutal character; one habitually given to acts of violence or crime; a cut-throat villain.

a. 1532 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii. (1880) II. 156 A commune and notable rufian or thefe, whiche had robbed and slayne a man. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 119 Assemblyng together a greate rowte of Ruffians and Robbers. 1633 G. HERBERT *Church Militant* 163 The old debauched ruffian would turn writer. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 413 Their beginnings being helped on by a rabble of Ruffians and Robbers. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 274 Near the dire cell the dreadless wanderer oft Passes, as oft the ruffian shows his front. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, Stab me yourself, nor give me to the knife Of midnight ruffians. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii, With common ruffians leagued to ruin states! 1848 MRS. JAMIESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 64 It is not a fiend, but a degraded prosaic human ruffian. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 68 The courts of ruffians like Harold and Harthacnut.

β. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 99 Not a common ruffin, but a most cruell cut throte. 1576 BP. WOOLTON *Chr. Man.* I vb, Some tyme lyke Routters, some tyme lyke Rouffyns, but

seldome like honest folckes. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 1077 The louzie Couch Of some base Ruffon, or some beastly Slouch. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 48 Taurus, that ruffen, in his drunken fit, An execrable murder did committe. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 291 Inticed hither in a dismall stormy night by a bloody Ruffin. 1716 T. WARD *Eng. Reform.* 365 A Red-Nos'd Ruffin, called Noll.

† **b.** *Ruffian's hall*: (see quot. 1674). *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 53 As if men will needs carouse, conspire, and quarrell, that they may make Ruffians hall of Hell. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* I. i, Heyday, Ruffins hal. Sword, pumps, heers a Racket indeed. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii, Beat down their weapons! My gate Ruffian's Hall! What insolence is this? 1674 BLOUNT, *Ruffians Hall*, so that part of Smithfield was antiently called, which is now the Horse-market, where Trials of Skill were plaid by ordinary Ruffianly people, with Sword and Buckler.

c. *Pugilism.* (See quot. 1823.)

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 125 Ballards is a game little ruffian, and has won by strength. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T., Ruffian*, in the pugilistic cant, is a fellow regardless of a knowledge of the science; one who hits away right or wrong, so that he can only obtain conquest.

† **d.** A rowdy coxcomb. *Obs.*

1820 Capt. F. MACDONOGH *Hermit in London* V. 36 We have also a new genus of males ycleped *ruffians*, far differing from our bucks or sporting gentlemen of old. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxiii, It was in the reign of the 'bloods' and the 'ruffians', more ferocious species of coxcombs than our dandies.

† **2.** One distinguished as a swaggering bully or dissolute person by his dress or appearance (esp. by wearing the hair long). *Obs.*

1560 PILKINGTON *Aggeus* H ij b, A Ruffin wil haue more in a ruffe and hys hose, than he should spend in a yeare. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 39 All in their apparel, as Roisters or Ruffins. 1603 in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 232 [Apprentices shall not] weare their haire longe nor locks at their ears like ruffians. 1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian* 54 A feast in sicknesse when worldlings hopes.. lag like a Ruffians starcht Ruffe in a storme of raine. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 298, I can remember since among the Religious stricter party, it was abominable to wear long hair, even to cover the ears, and now these twenty years *they many of them exceed those that then were* accounted Ruffians.

† **3.** A protector or confederate of courtesans. *Obs.* Cf. BULLY *sb.*[1] 4.

A common sense in the Romance languages.

c 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. 412 The Common sorte lodge with Baudes called Ruffians, to whome in Venice they pay of their gayne the fifth parte. 1632 *Holland's Leaguer* D 2, The first, a stout Ruffian to guard her. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een hoereu-woerder*, a Ruffin, or a keeper of Whores.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* **a.** Characteristic of, appropriate to, ruffians.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 75 b, To eschue all folishe talke & ruffin maners. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 34 His ruffin raiment all was staind with blood. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 49 Was't thou ordain'd..thus To die in Ruffian battell? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 977 Experienc'd age May timely intercept the ruffian rage. 1746 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xv, Guile and ruffian force were all their trade. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxvi, Some fought from ruffian thirst of blood. *c* 1840 DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. 1862 IV. 273 A predatory and ruffian war.

b. Having the manners, behaviour, or appearance of ruffians. Also *fig.* of things.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 22 The Windes, Who take the Ruffian Billowes by the top. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* III. ii, As sithmen trim the long haird Ruffian fields. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 2 Ruffian Pandors, by hopefull youth and prodigall gallants, are now..richly rewarded. 1694 MOTTRUX *Rabelais* V. (1737) 217 Rovers, Ruffian-Rogues, and Hedge-Creepers; Female Chamberlains. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 12 See where surly Winter..calls his ruffian blasts. 1821 SOUTHEY *Exped. Orsua* 212 *note*, A hero of the ruffian breed. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vi, The ruffian army, which is the usual curse of a Spanish American republic.

c. Relating to ruffians.

1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xii, One..whose name will live for many a year in the ruffian histories of Madrid.

5. *Comb.*, as *ruffian-faced, -looking.*

1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, Followed by a number of ruffian-faced fellows. 1824 *John Bull Mag.* I. 133 One debauched ruffian-looking scarecrow.

Ruffian, the devil: see RUFFIN[1].

Ruffian (*rʌ*·fiăn), *v.* Also 6 **ruffin.** [f. the sb. Cf. Sp. *rufianar*, It. *ruffianare.*]

1. *intr.* To play the ruffian; *esp.* of wind, etc., to rage, bluster. Also const. *it* and *out.*

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 12 b, What would haue serued their turnes fiue yeares at home,..must be spent in one yeare on proud ragges, to ruffin it out in the companie of their betters. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 7 Me thinks, the wind hath spoke aloud at Land,..If it hath ruffian'd so vpon the Sea [etc.]. 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* i. 9 Their foam-becrested heads that rowl and ruffian on!

2. *Pugilism.* **a.** *trans.* To strike (one) without regard to the rules of sport; to maul, hammer.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 77 Gully..kept him from falling until he had ruffianed him into an apparent senseless state. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 728 [He] ruffian'd the reeling youngster round the Ring.

b. *intr.* (Cf. RUFFIAN *sb.* 1 c.) Also *fig.*

1820 *Blackwood's Mag.* VII. 190 Even I,..who never 'ruffian'd' in the ring, Nor know of 'challenge', 1828 *Ibid.* XXIII. 843 [Brougham] is not particularly conscientious about a foul blow..and he is too much given to ruffianing it.

Ruffianage (*rʌ*·fiănėdg). [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] Ruffianism; ruffians collectively.

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 278 So long as the ruffianage of our great towns exists, so long must war continue. 1874 E. PEACOCK *Y. Markenfield* III. 25 He was well known to nearly every unit of the ruffianage that was gathered together.

Ru·ffiandom. [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] The domain of ruffians; ruffians collectively; ruffianism.

1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 160 Some of the most amazing ruffians that the whole world of ruffiandom probably could furnish. 1886 G. GISSING *Isabel Clarendon* II. v. 109 He never sank to sheer ruffiandom.

Ru·ffianhood. *rare.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] The quality of a ruffian; ruffians collectively.

1856 *Titan Mag.* July 53/1 Nothing thick-lipped or wolf-eyed: no defiant ruffianhood about the men. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ii. 29 The peaceful fled shudderingly before this wave of fierce stalwart ruffianhood.

Ru·ffianing, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*]

1. Dissolute or riotous conduct. ? *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* 1 That the vnlearned might..repent of light ruffianyng and blasphemous carnal Gospelling. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 94 Their intemperaunce, ruffionyng, glotonie.

2. Brutal unscientific boxing.

1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 131 The sparring was not long..; the main hits and guards, with much rushing and ruffianing.

Ru·ffianish, *a. rare.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] Characteristic of a ruffian; ruffianly.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 221 They that affect such ruffianish braueryes..may bestow the reading. 1611 FLORIO, *Ruffianesco*, ruffianish. 1824 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) 511 The complaining coachman—a stout.., large-lipped, young, ruffianish sort of a subject.

Ruffianism (*rʌ*·fiăniz'm). [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] Conduct or manners befitting a ruffian; violence, brutality; ruffianly character; ruffians collectively.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 218 The stately Tragedie scorneth the trifling Comedie: and the trifling Comedie flowteth the new Ruffianisme. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 111 Betwixt a kinde of carelesse rude ruffianisme, and curious finicall complement. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ribaudry*, Roguery, Ruffianism, Whoredom.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1854 IV. 87 He was aware of..the ruffianism of this whole neighbourhood. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxv. 20 At the end of the Thirty Year's War..there was much turbulence and ruffianism. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 289 This vast concourse of people, containing presumably the ruffianism of all lands under the sun.

Ru·ffianize, *v.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To play the ruffian or pander. *Obs.*—[0]

1611 COTGR., *Ruffiener*, to Ruffianize, to pandarize it; make or set leacherous matches.

2. *trans.* To render ruffianly in character.

1833 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) VI. 220 The portrait prefixed to this book seems intentionally to have radicalised, or rather ruffianised, a countenance which had no cut-throat expression at that time. 1872 W. MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. i. 55 He objected to the Reform Bill of 1832, that it had ruffianised Parliament.

Ru·ffian-like, *a.* and *adv.* Also 6–7 ruffin-. [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*]

A. *adj.* Befitting, appropriate to, a ruffian; resembling, having the qualities or manners of, a ruffian.

a. 1598 FLORIO, *Roffianamenti*, bawdries or ruffianlike tricks, ruflings. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 142 His bold answeres termed rude and ruffianlike..only caused or much furthered his condemnation. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xviii. 38 The late Witch of Salisbury, who sent her Ruffian-like spirits to gather Vervein and Dill. 1767 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 104 A good deal of humanity, and some share of timidity, prevented the execution of such ruffian-like commands. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 242 The despots, bold and ruffian-like as they are, dare not go to war against the Patriots of Spanish America.

β. 1580 FULKE *Answ. P. Frarine* 54 To omit his ruffin-like railing, and whorish scoulding. 1582 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 51 No souldier shall be suffered to be of a ruffin-like behaulour, either to prouoke or to giue anie blow or thrust. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 18 Which Ruffin-like custom of long hair now used by the Normans, was here justly restrained.

B. *adv.* In the manner of a ruffian. *rare.*

1600 BRETON *Pasquils Fooles-cappe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21/2 Shee that is giuen to Pride and Brauery, And Ruffin-like, will sweare, and swash it out. 1657 BUNYAN *Vind. Gosp. Truths* Wks. 1853 II. 193 Ruffian-like they will wear long hair, which nature itself forbiddeth.

Ruffianly (*rʌ*·fiănli), *a.* Also 6 **ruffianlie,** 7 **rufeaniely**; 6 **ruffyn-, ruffin-, ruffenly.** [f. RUFFIAN *sb.* + -LY[1].]

1. Having the character, appearance, or demeanour of a ruffian.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1359/1 A certeine seruyng man of the lyke ruffynly order. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 224 No Smithfield ruffianly Swash-buckler will come of with such harshe hell-raking othes as they. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 3 Many ruffianly Protestants, who strengthen themselues in their sinnes. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriom.* 210 Love-lockes, growne now too much in fashion with comly Pages, Youthes, and lewd effeminate ruffianly persons. 1674 BLOUNT, s.v. *Ruffians Hall*, Where Trials of Skill were plaid by ordinary Ruffianly people. 1835 JAMES *Gipsy* xiii, I found him consorting with a gang of as ruffianly fellows as ever I beheld. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. viii. 266 He sits himself down to table with a ruffianly set of drovers and traders.

Comb. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiii, Two ruffianly-looking men, apparently his guards, had hold of his doublet.

2. Characteristic of, appropriate to, ruffians.

a. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 168 By the worde (dauncing) there is not ment euery maner of wanton or ruffianly leaping and frisking. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Letters* Wks. (Grosart) I. 168 With ruffianly haire, vnseemely apparell, and more vnseemelye Company. 1603 *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 44 He marvauled that he would.. breake owt into such passion in that rufeanniely sorte. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cx, He..had from him instead of thanks a ruffianly Answer. 1750 in Dodsley *Fug. Pieces* (1761) I. 147 For daring to aspërse her Daughter's Reputation in that wicked ruffianly Manner. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* i, The mercer there..affects a ruffianly vapouring humour. 1874 MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* II. xxi. 386 Two common soldiers of ruffianly aspect.

β. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 221 b, In so ruffenly and unseemlie a sort. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 244 A new and ruffinly course.

‖ **Ruffiano.** *Obs.* Also pl. **ruffiani.** [a. It. *ruffiano.*] = RUFFIAN *sb.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 268 Shee will either cause thy throate to be cut by her Ruffiano,..or procure thee to be arrested. 1618 *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* 15 So the Zaffi, or other desperate Ruffiani obtaine many preies and booties. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 3/1 And Ruffiano thou by Nature art. 1819 'RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 317 Reader! hast seen a ruffiano! Stealing towards ye near the Arno?

Ruffiano·sity. *nonce-wd.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] Ruffianism (in boxing).

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 72 No ruffianosity can ever beat science.

† **Ru·ffianous,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **ruffinous.** [f. RUFFIAN *sb.*] Ruffianly.

1555 *Instr. Gentleman* C iij, Hortentius Corbio, a man of most noughty and Ruffianous life. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 457 To shelter the sad Monument from all the ruffinous pride Of stormes and tempests.

Ru·ffianry. *rare.* [f. RUFFIAN *sb.* Cf. obs. F. *ruffiennerie*, Sp. *ruf-*, It. *ruffianeria.*] Ruffianism; ruffians collectively.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cii. 632 Though a man cast himselfe into all manner of leawdnes and ruffianry. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 80 Shetanpara begins to pour forth all its ruffianry.

Ru·ffianship. *rare* —[0]. (See quot.)

1648 HEXHAM II, *Roffiaenschap*, Ruffianship, or Bawdienesse.

Ruffie, variant of RUFFY[1] *Obs.*

† **Ru·ffin**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 3, 6–7 **ruffin,** 4–6 **ruffyn(e,** 5 **rofyn;** 6–7 **ruffian.** [Of obscure origin; perh. related to RUFFIAN *sb.*, but recorded much earlier than that word. See also RUFFY[1].]

1. The name of a fiend.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Þou..art mi broðeres bone, ruffines of helle. *c* 1250 *Meid. Mayrgrete* l, Ruffin was my broþer, þat tou here sclowe. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 77 So hard Rofyn rogud his roll, That he smot with his choule, Ayayns the marbystone. *a* 1500 *Chester Plays* V. 166, I have godis wonder fell; both ruffin and ragnell will work right as I them tell.

2. *Cant.* The Devil.

It is doubtful whether this is a continuation of the old name, or a new application of RUFFIAN *sb.* In the Chester Plays I. 239 the Harl. MS. has *Ruffian* in place of *Ruffin* of the other copies.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *To the ruffian*, to the deuell. *The ruffian cly the*, the deuyll take thee. 1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* C iij b, The Ruffin cly the nab of the Harman beck. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. iii, And let the Quire Cuffin, And Hermanbecks trine, and trine to the Ruffin. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 389, I sweare by the Ruffin, That we are assaulted by a quire Cuffin.

† **Ru·ffin**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [f. RUFF *sb.*[1] 2, with obscure ending.] The ruff, *Acerina cernua.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 33 Yar..brought a present joyfully Of his owne fish..Whose like none else could shew, the which they Ruffins call. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Survey* IV. iii. 83 Dace, Roach, Ruffin, Eeles.

Ru·ffing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RUFF *v.*[2]] The action of making a ruff at cards.

1611 FLORIO, *Ronfamenti*,..also ruffings at cardes. 1850 *Handbk. of Games* (Bohn) 162 *Ruffing*, playing a trump to any other suit. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* 76 A trump lead may be purely defensive, made simply to prevent ruffing.

Ru·ffing, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Sc.* [f. RUFF *v.*[3]] The action of applauding with the feet.

1836 *Dundee Advertiser* 25 Nov., On reading the minutes, there was some ruffing. 1843 CARLYLE in Froude *1st 40 Yrs.* (1882) I. 313 Ruffing of applausive barristers over table oratory heard at a distance. 1869 A. MACDONALD *Settlement* (1877) 87 (E. D. D.), Great ruffing in the gallery.

Ru·ffing, *vbl. sb.*[3] [See RUFF *v.*[5] 2, and ROUGHING *vbl. sb.* 2.] The process of working beaver felt into a hat-body. Also *concr.* the felt used for this purpose.

1845 G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* V. 165 This layer, which is called a 'ruffing', or 'roughing', is a little larger than the cap body. *Ibid.* 166 In the process of 'ruffing', each fibre of fur..enters the substance of the felt cap. 1886 HOLLAND *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v.

Ru·ffing, *ppl. a.* [f. RUFF *v.*[4]] Blustering.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* V. i, Like ruffing winds lock'd up in caves.

Ruffle (*rʌ*·f'l), *sb.*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* **ruffill.** [f. RUFFLE *v.*[1] Cf. Kilian's '*ruyffel*, ruga' (not otherwise known), and LG. *ruffel* goffering-iron.]

I. † **1.** Impairment *of* one's reputation. *Obs.*—[1]

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritl Wemen* 332, I wald haif ridden him to Rome, with ane raip in his heid, Wer not ruffill of my renovne, & rumour of pepill.

† **2.** Disorder, confusion. *Obs.*

It is possible that these quots. may belong to *sb.*[2]

1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1087/2 When ye see the thynges in suche wyse before you withoute interlacinge, ruffle, and confusion. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* 252 The elements distinct might keep their seat, Elude the ruffle, and your scheme defeat.

3. A disturbed state (of the mind); disturbance, perturbation, excitement.

1704 M. Henry *Commun. Comp.* Wks. 1853 I. 340/2 Free from the disorders and ruffles of passion. 1748 J. Norton *Redeemed Captive* (1870) 21 This put them into a considerable ruffle, fearing that there might be an army after them. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* II. iii. 221 An administration..calm and without ruffle. 1878 Elwin in *Life & Lett. Pennefather* xxi. 515 To carry out innumerable details without ruffle or excitement.

b. A disturbing or annoying experience or encounter; annoyance, vexation.

1718 *Entertainer* No. 21. 138 To keep the Soul steady under the severest Pressures and Ruffles of Fortune, is a Magnanimity few Hero's can arrive at. 1735 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 757 Taking a secret pleasure in all the little ruffles you meet with in the country. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. 332 As this unexpected opposition gave some little ruffle to the Triumvirate. 1878 Hare *Walks Lond.* I. iv. 136 In his after work he met with so many rubs and ruffles.

4. A break or alteration in the evenness or placidity of some surface: **a.** Of the features.

1713 *Guardian* No. 29, She..is never seen..to disorder her Countenance with the Ruffle of a Smile. 1895 Meredith *Amazing Marriage* xv, A ruffle of sourness shot over the features of the earl.

b. Of water, the sky, etc.

1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 47 The frowns and ruffles of a lowering sky. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* 197 The water is generally so clear as to see the bottom; and in case of any ruffle by the wind [etc.]. 1855 Guthrie *Gospel in Ezekiel* (1856) 317 The cripple..sat uncured by Bethesda's pool, nor took his anxious eye off the water as he waited for its first stir and ruffle. 1894 Jessopp *Rand. Roam.* i. 37 In that delicious..sunshine, with never..a ruffle on the gently heaving water.

5. The act of ruffling cards.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 435/1 The ruffle is a mere flourish.

II. †**6.** The loose turned-over portion or flap of a top-boot. *Obs.*—1

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. vi, One of the Rowels catcht hold of the Ruffle of my Boot, and being Spanish leather, and subject to tear, overthrows me.

7. A strip of lace or other fine material, gathered on one edge and used as an ornamental frill on a garment, esp. at the wrist, breast, or neck.

Ruffles at the wrists were formerly an ordinary appendage of male costume.

1707 Ld. Raby in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 43 He wears no Ruffles. 1747 *Gent. Mag.* 541/2 He has desired the officers of the army to leave off ruffles, and sets the example himself. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* lxxii, He was very soon engaged .. in looking at lace ruffles. 1850 D. G. Mitchell *Rev. Bachelor* 87 A little bit of lace ruffle is gathered about the neck by a blue ribbon. 1882 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 142 He would go with waistcoat unbuttoned,..neck-cloth loose, and ruffles limp.

Comb. **a** 1864 Hawthorne *Dr. Grimshawe* v, A decorous, powdered, ruffle-shirted dignitary.

transf. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* 176 A haunch of mutton,..decorated with a paper ruffle,.. to look..like venison.

†**b.** *slang.* Handcuffs. *Obs.*

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3).

c. An object resembling a ruffle; *esp.* the ruff of a bird.

1862 Agassiz *Contrib. Nat. Hist. U.S.* IV. 88 Adorned.. with waving ruffles projecting in large clusters, which are alternately pressed forward and withdrawn. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 18 The condor has a singular ruffle all around the neck, of close, downy feathers.

Ru·ffle, *sb.*[2] Forms: 5–6 **ruffull, ruffill,** 6 **ruffell,** 6– **ruffle.** [f. Ruffle *v.*[2], but in later use perh. not clearly distinguished from Ruffle *sb.*[1] 3 (see also *sb.*[1] 2).]

1. A riotous disturbance or tumult; a hostile encounter or skirmish; a contention, dispute.

1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1292/1 They sayde therfore.., Not on the holy day, lest there aryse some sedicious ruffle among the people. 1559 Baldwin in *Mirr. Magistr.* To Rdr. A ij, Omytting the ruffle made by Jacke Strawe and his meyny. 1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* II. i. G vj, Such rule and ruffle make the rowte that cum to see our geare.

1700 Strype *Life Aylmer* (1821) 97 In April 1588, he happened to have a ruffle with a mad blade named Maddocks. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 329 In the ruffle between two pretenders, the right owner often finds the possession. 1779 Johnson *Wks.* (1787) IV. 504 Calamy only says he had a ruffle with bishop Laud, while at his height. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* viii, That last ruffle which we had with him at Worcester. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. 34 When the ruffle of the Reformation arose in England, James inclined to the Papacy. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 82/1, I wouldn't mind a ruffle with some of your volunteers.

†**b.** Without article. *Obs.*

a 1557 Mrs. M. Bassett tr. *More's Treat. Passion* M.'s Wks. 1357/1 Wherby raised they many yeares together, muche busines & ruffle in the church. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 106 Causes of much ruffle and unquietnes in the Realme.

†**2. a.** *Sc.* A check or defeat. *Obs*

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 201 That was the grettest ruffell that evir the thives of liddisdaill sufferit. 1679 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. 169 Should I have hazarded these few forces that were there and got the least ruffle, the consequences of it might have been of too great Importance to Scotland. 1721 Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1828) III. 70 They knew well their persecutor's rage would be sharpened by this ruffle [*viz.* the defeat at Drumclog].

†**b.** A disturbing cause or event; a disturbance of peace or tranquillity; a commotion. *Obs.*

1667 Waterhouse *Fire of London* 169 Turned out of their callings, and unstocked by the loss of that ruffle. 1672 Owen *Disc. Christian Love* v. Wks. 1852 XV. 155 This rule of church communion furnished Christians with peace and amity for many ages, setting aside the ruffle given them in the rashness of Victor before mentioned. 1716 Bp. Kennett in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 302 The Princess is in a very safe condition; the long depending labour, and the loss of a fine Prince upon it, made a great ruffle at Court.

†**3.** Ostentatious bustle or display. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* ix, A reuerend man..Sometime a blusterer that the ruffle knew Of Court, of Cittie. **a** 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* clxxv. Wks. 1743 IX. 409 Wickedness is many times exalted to high places and makes a great noise and ruffle in the world.

†**4.** = Ruff *sb.*[6] *Obs.*

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvii. 279 Though the Clergy were now in their ruffle, and felt themselves in their full strength. 1688 Holme *Armoury* IV. (Roxb.) 403/1 Barry wavey of 6, A. and B. an English ship, O. in full ruffle with sailes A. garnished with red crosses. *Ibid.*, A ship in his full ruffle vnder full saile.

Ru·ffle, *sb.*[3] *rare.* [Cf. Ruff *sb.*[1] I.] The sea-bream.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 429 The blacke-tailed ruffles or sea-breames, which the Greekes name Melanuri. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 352 Oil extracted from Livor of the Ruffle, Canary Islands.

Ru·ffle, *sb.*[4] *Mil.* [Cf. Ruff *sb.*[5] and Pg. *rufla* in the same sense.] (See quot. 1802.)

1802 James *Milit. Dict., Ruffle,* a term used among the drummers of a British regiment, to signify a sort of vibrating sound, which is made upon a drum, and is less loud than the roll. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 29 A Lieutenant-General is to be received,—By Infantry, with three Ruffles. 1868 *Ibid.* § 74 The trumpets sounding and the drums beating a ruffle. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 570/1 The very drums and fifes that played the ruffles as each battalion passed the President.

Ru·ffle, *v.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **ruffel** (5 **-lyn, -lone**), 6 **ruffill, -yll, rofel,** 7 **ruffell**; 6–7 **rufle,** 5– **ruffle.** [Of doubtful origin. Similar forms in the related languages are LG. *ruffelen, riiffelen* to crumple, curl, goffer (cf. Kilian's '*ruyffelen,* rugare, striare') and ON. *hrufla* to scratch. Sense 9 is also similar to that of Du. *roffelen,* LG. *ruffelen,* to work roughly.]

I. 1. *trans.* To destroy the smoothness or evenness of, to spoil the regular or neat arrangement of (cloth, the skin, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26391 þai leue þe grettes plight be-hind, Bileues þe heui, and sceues þe light þat ruffeld es for to ma slight. 1530 Palsgr. 695/1, I ruffle clothe or sylkes, I bring them out of their playne foldynge, *je plionne.* Se howe this lawne is ruffylled. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. ii, Ruffle your brow like a new boot. 1607 Dekker & Marston *Westw. Hoe* I. i, Pray thee looke the gowne be not rufled. 1657 in Thurloe *State P.* VI. 317 The paper being loose and ruffled up, the titles of the said books were very visible. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 49 There sits a Beau..that dares not stir his Head nor move his Body, for fear of..ruffling his Cravat. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 42 ₱ 1 A little Boy taking care all the while that they do not ruffle the Tail of her Gown. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Three Ages* I. 6 The elder dame smoothed a brow which was evidently too apt to be ruffled.

b. To roughen, raise, or abrade (the skin, etc.) as by rubbing or grazing upon.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 67 They be women of elegant beauties,..smooth as the polished iuory; being neuer ruffled by the weather. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 327 Ruffling her incomparable Beauty with Hardships of Weather. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xi, I could give many Instances.., but am loth to ruffle the skin of old sores. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 341 The Sword had slanted..along the *Omentum,* grazing slightly upon it, which was superficially ruffled, but so as to be hardly perceivable. 1883 S. C. Hall. *Retrospect* I. 123 A ball from the pistol of Maginn ruffled the coat-collar of Berkeley.

c. To draw together in a ruffle or ruffles; to trim with ruffles. (Usu. in pa. pple.)

1653 Greaves *Seraglio* 62 A pair of Chackshirs, or breeches, after their fashion down to the heels, and ruffled in the small of the leg, as our boots are. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 15 Oct., The legs ruffled with black riband like a pigeon's leg. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 129 ₱ 9 That he had a clean Shirt on, which was ruffled down to his middle. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 543 Her elbows ruffled, and her tott'ring form Ill propp'd upon French heels. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxi, He was..tasselled and ruffled with a mint of bravery. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 With fichu and sash ruffled with quantities of lace.

2. To disorder, disarrange (hair or feathers); to cause to stick up or out irregularly.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* ii. 15 Hir heyr..hangynge indyfferently and alle ruffyld on alle partyes. 1538 Leland *Itin.* (1768) II. 65 Then I saw to antique Heddes with Heere as rofelid yn Lokkes. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 65 Heer with al in trembling with speede wee ruffled his heare-bush. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 32 A bird cannot enter without the rufling and pulling off her feathers. 1634 Milton *Comus* 380 She..lets grow her wings That in the various bussle of resort Were all to ruffl'd. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 660 Not a hair Ruffled upon the scarfskin. 1887 Bowen *Æneid* III. 241 Not one feather is ruffled, the spears from their bodies glance. 1897 W. H. Thornton *Rem. West-Co. Clergyman* 250 She..went after the other bird and brought it to me without ruffling a feather.

transf. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i, Enthusiastick Passion swell'd her Breast, Enlarg'd her Voice, and ruffled all her Form.

b. Of a bird: To set *up,* stiffen (the feathers), esp. as a sign of anger. Also in fig. context.

a 1643 W. Cartwright *Lesbia on her Sparrow* Comedies, etc. (1651) 225 He would..now ruffle all His Feathers o'er, now let 'em fall. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, No dunghill cock..would ruffle his feathers at such a craven as thee! 1859 Farrar *J. Home* xxviii, The Dean ruffled his plumage, and said with asperity. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* I. 232 A swan ruffling up its feathers at the presence of an eagle.

3. In general use: To disorder, to render uneven or irregular, in some manner. Also *refl.*

1528 *Lett. & P. Hen. VIII,* IV. II. 2233 [The jury] have viewed both the east and west jetty, and find..parts of the same greatly frusshid and ruffild, so that part must be made new. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Affliction* iv, While blustring windes destroy the wanton bowres, And ruffle all their curious knots and store. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iv. (1693) 117 Shocks that would ruffle and break all the little Stamina of the Embryon. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 37 The Shingles on the Roof adjoyning thereto..were raised or ruffled. 1784 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 3 Nov., Not a particle of our whole frames seems ruffled or discomposed. 1803 Wordsw. *Airey-Force Valley* 2 Not a breath of air Ruffles the bosom of this leafy glen. 1841 Capt. B. Hall *Patchwork* III. 17 The cool sea-breeze..ruffling the surface of the water. 1883 Symonds *Ital. Byways* i. 3 A hurricane blew upward from the pass.., ruffling the lake. 1889 Pater *G. de Latour* 75 The plain of La Beance had ruffled itself into low green hills and gently winding valleys.

transf. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* 105 We had an indifferent good Voyage, till we came just upon the Coast of England,..but were then ruffled with two or three Storms.

b. In fig. contexts.

1834 Greville *Mem.* 13 Nov. (1875) III. 130 Several disagreeable occurrences have ruffled the stream of my life. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* I, To think that she..ruffled, by a breath, the harmless current of his life.

c. To blot *out* by ruffling. *rare*—1.

a 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 441 Levity of spirit..scatters our thoughts..; whatsoever we hear is like words written in sand ruffled out in the next gale.

4. a. To stir *up* to indignation. *rare*—1.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 232 But were I Brutus, And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony Would ruffle vp your Spirits.

b. To annoy, irritate, vex, discompose (a person, the mind, etc.).

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 222 The member that ruffled Sir Arthur Haslerigge thus, was of no great quality. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 26 Those murmurings and discontents which ruffle and imbroil the soul. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 176 ₱ 6 He is sensible of every Passion, but ruffled by none. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. i, At last, ..and evidently much ruffled in his temper, he came. 1839 Adm. Pasley *Autobiog.* (1896) ii. 55, I could not resist asking the unlucky man whether this did not ruffle his temper. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. xii. 413 Always equable in his temper,..nothing ever seemed to ruffle him.

c. To trouble, disturb (a state of mind, etc.).

1701 Stanhope *S. Augustine's Medit.* 78 The love of the World and the Flesh is ruffled with anxious Fears. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V,* IX. Wks. 1813 III. 143 The insult..did not even ruffle the wonted tranquillity and composure of his mind. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 227 The concord was slightly ruffled by an accidental quarrel. 1815 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* (1876) IV. 286 This serenity was somewhat ruffled by the arrival of the commander of the forces. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 499 From that moment no..violent words or actions ruffled his relations with England. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 368 Her good humour was never ruffled by the charges.

5. To turn over (the leaves of a book) hurriedly; to slip (cards) rapidly through the fingers.

1621 Donne *Serm.* cxvii. Wks. 1839 V. 65 It is not to be able to repeat any history of the Bible without book, it is not to Ruffle a Bible, and upon any word to turn to the chapter and to the Verse. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* iii, It is a mercy our good knight did not see him ruffle the book at that rate. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 435/1 He ostentatiously ruffles the cards.

6. *intr.* To rise unevenly or irregularly; to form small folds or bends; to flutter in this manner.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 158 The necke feathers of colour diuers,..which must hang ruffling from his necke, to his shoulders. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 255 About your necke you shall weare..no Ruffe whose depth or thicknes may either with the winde, or motions of your Horse, ruffell about your face. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cliii, Her flag aloft, spread ruffling to the wind, And sanguine streamers seem the flood to fire. 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 718 Her pinions ruffle, and, low-drooping, scarce Can bear the mourner to the poplar shade. 1887 J. Ker *Serm.* Ser. II. IV. 57 It [the sea] ruffles to the breeze and swells into the storm.

b. To stir with anger or impatience.

1719 Young *Busiris* I. i, Ruffles your temper at offences past? 1891 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* June 662 Whose phlegmatic calm did not ruffle for one instant under his conductor's impatient temper.

II. †**7.** *trans.* To put into disarray or confusion; to tangle, ravel. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Ruffelyn, or snarlyn,..*innodo. Ibid.*, Rufflyd, or snarlyd, *innodatus, illaqueatus.* 1529 More *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 274/2 The world once rufled and fallen in a wildenes, how long would it be..ere the waye were founden to set the worlde in order and peace againe. 1580 Baret *Alv.* C, After the rude vandals..had by tumult of warre, ruffled all learning out of order. 1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 8 Things which by that, are not onely wrinkled, but ruffled and plighted, and as it were rowled together,

†b. To involve in obscurity or perplexity; to confuse or bewilder (a person). *Obs.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Poems* (S. T. S.) III. 150 3e wald deir me, I trow, becaus I am dottit, To ruffill me with a ryme. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* xi. Wks. (1573) 330 But I will declare in light that which M. More ruffeleth vp in darkenesse. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 503/2 The Schoolmen..ruffled and ensnarled the plainest Truths of the Gospel with their harsh terms. 1679 C. NESS *Antichrist* 178 This prophecy..hath been so ruffled with variety of interpretations.

†8. To fold, wrap, heap, rattle *up*, in a rough or careless manner. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1088/2 He ruffleth vp all the matter shortelye in a fewe words. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1348/2 Five webs of lead were ruffled up together, like as they had beene clouts of linnen cloth. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VII. 396, I ruffld vp false leaues in heape. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magick* III. i. 60, I have neither time nor leisure.., seeing this work is ruffled up in haste.

†b. To furl (a sail). *Obs. rare.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 191 Inforced to let fall their maine sayle, which when they had ruffled [etc.]. *Ibid.* 355 It was put to my account to tye vp the Yards, to ruffle the Sayle.

†9. To make a stir or search; to poke *up*. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 437/1 Rooryn, or ruffelyn amonge dyuerse thyngys, *manumitto*. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* 114 Being faine to ransacke, and ruffle vp euery darke corner.

Ruffle (rʊ·f'l), *v.*[2] Forms: 5 **ruffelyn**, **ruffule**, 5–7 **rufle** (6 **rofle**), 6 **ruffil**(l, **ruffel**, 6– **ruffle** (7 **roughle**). [Of obscure origin. In senses 1 and 2 app. obsolete from before 1700 until revived by Scott.]

1. *intr.* To contend or struggle *with*, to do battle *for*, a person or thing. Now *arch.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Ruffelyn, or debatyn (*K.P.* or discordyn), *discordo*. 1527 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 471, I haue ruffelde with the Warden, and also with the Cardinall, and truste to pluk him by the noose. 1606 G. W[OODCOCK] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Iustine* 1Ih iv, Hee ouerthrew Iouius Maximus, and Sebastianus, ruffling for the succession in Gallia. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 284 If they be displeased, they are strong enough *to ruffle with him*. *c* 1660 PEITY in Ld. E. Fitzmaurice *Life* (1895) 50 Men of activity that could..ruffle with the several rude persons in the country. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXVI, She had lords and lairds that would ruffle for her.

2. To make a great stir or display; to hector, swagger, bear oneself proudly or arrogantly. Now *arch.* (very common *c* 1540–1650).

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* XXI, The evylle, cursyd & rebelles, whiche doo no thynge but playe with dees and cardes and to ruffule. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 570/2 The Lutheranes & Zwinglianes haue begunne to ryse & ruffle in rebellion in soondry partes of Almayne. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 They are so troubeled wyth Lordelye lyuynge,..ruffelynge in theyr rentes,..that they canne not attende it. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 248 There was a Noble man..that hauing lately sold a Mannor of an hundred tenements, came ruffling into the Court, in a new sute. 1640 BP. HALL *Epist.* II. xvii. 109 Pampering his Appetite,..or ruffling in proud and costly attyres. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* (1733) 679 All his Companions.. came ruffling up to him with clamorous Invectives. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix, [He] gets drunk, ruffles, and roysters. 1894 MRS. OLIPHANT *Q. Anne* vii. 354 A man about town ruffling at the coffee-houses.

b. Const. with *it* and *out*.

(*a*) 1560 BP. PILKINGTON *Aggeus* (1562) 268 It becometh a gentleman, to make merye and ruffle it. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 13 His proud wife..That ruffles it with such a troupe of Ladies. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlvi. 32 Chusing rather a poor shepherds life in Gods service, then to ruffle it, as Courtiers. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) II. x. 122 Themselves ruffled it in mirth and jollity. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv, He must ruffle it in another sort that would walk to court in a nobleman's train. 1895 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Mod. Rome* II. i. 105 He must no doubt have ruffled it with the best among the officials.

(*b*) 1574 GOLDING *Calvin on Job* 364 True it is that the wicked ruffle it out in this worlde. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 106 Gabriell..came ruffling it out, huffty tuffty, in his suite of velues. *a* 1646 J. BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* vii. (1652) 132 The men of the world.. have their day in which they ruffle it out. 1673 *Lady's Calling* II. ii. § 52 But however they may ruffle it out with men, it will one day arraign them before God. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXVII, I..would willingly ruffle it out once more in the King's cause.

†c. *trans.* To brazen or face *out*. *Obs.*[1]

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 24 The poore harlot must be stript & whipt for the crime that the Courtly-wanton and ye Citie-sinner ruffle out,..and glory in.

3. Of winds, etc.: To be turbulent, rage, bluster. The latest quot. perhaps belongs to *v.*[1]

1579 TWYNE *Phis. agst. Fortune* II. XXV. 200 b, Whyle the windes ruffle rounde about thee, returne thou into the Hauen. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 20 The east west contrarie doe struggle And southwind ruffling. *Ibid.* III. 88 Fierce the waters ruffle, thee sands with wroght flud ar hoysed. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V. 181 Such an extreme gust of wind and weather so ruffled in the trees and Church. 1790 A. WILSON *Th. Churchyard* Poet. Wks. 13 The chilly breeze bleak ruffles o'er the lawn.

†4. *trans.* To handle roughly; to set upon with violence; to bully. *Obs.*

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* IV. 145 Thai within..Sa gret defence and worthy mad, That thai full oft thair fayis ruflyt. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 324 They were mishandled, ruffled and delayed here the Space of..Months. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 I. 17 But now..a true Bishop of his fold shall be revil'd, and ruffl'd by an insulting.. Prelate. 1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 129 You will be strangely ruffled if you are found ignorant in the nicest points. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 102 He was not to be ruffled out of his care for the City by any subject whatsoever.

†b. To handle (a woman) with rude familiarity; to touzle. *Obs.*

1607 *Barley-Breakes* (1877) 8, I tell thee, Chuck, thy Father doth disdaine To see his child so ruffled by a knaue. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* I. i, You must not suffer him to ruffle you, or steal a kiss. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 35 If an honest gentleman is a little too much heated with the fumes of wine and..ruffles the women. 1720 MRS. MANLEY tr. *Power Love* (1741) 323 He..came, without any Forms, to ruffle and kiss the lovely Rustic.

†5. To take or snatch rudely. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 47, I am your Host, With Robbers hands my hospitable fauours You should not ruffle thus. 1715 *Town-Talk No. 9* (1790) 109, I have..given imagination so much liberty as to fancy I ruffled a kiss from you when a country girl.

†6. To brandish vigorously. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1537 *Thersytes* 300, I wyll ruffle this clubbe aboute my hedde.

Ruffle, *v.*[3] *Sc.* [Cf. RUFFLE *sb.*[4]] *intr.* Of a drum: To beat a ruffle. Also **Ruffling** *vbl. sb.*

1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1830) III. 409 Two drums were ready on each hand to ruffle as major White should order them. *Ibid.* 415 He was interrupted by the ruffling of the drums.

Ruffled (rʊ·f'ld), *a.* [f. RUFFLE *sb.*[1]] Having a ruffle or ruffles; adorned with ruffles.

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* Prosem. 2 A thousand lame Heteroclites..that cozen the world with a guilt spurre and a ruffled boote. *a* 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. ii, Now it looks just like A ruffled boot. 17.. RAMSAY *Tartaue* 190 Between the ruff'd lawn and envious glove. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 595 The French carpenter cannot saw his boards without a long pig-tail and ruffled shirt. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. Art* (1848) 393 A mob of shepherds and shepherdesses in flowing wigs and dressed curls, ruffled Endymions, humble Junos. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 932 Powdered peruke on nose, and bag at back And cane dependent from the ruffled wrist. 1894 BANKS *Camp. Curiosity* 191 Five pence for the doing up of a ruffled blouse.

b. *transf.* in names of plants and birds. *Ruffled grouse*, the ruffed grouse (GROUSE *sb.* 1).

1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* II. 1025 *Agaricus annulatus*, Ruffled Agaric. 1878 N. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 134 The Ruffled Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), so abundant in New Jersey, is not a resident of the peninsula.

Ruffled (rʊ·f'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. RUFFLE *v.*[1]]

1. Disordered, disarranged; rendered uneven or irregular; crumpled.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. XXIII. (1877) 351 Sundrie antike heads, with ruffeled haire. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 9 The wyld woodgods..find the virgin..With ruffled rayments, and fayre blubbred face. 1638 QUARLES *Elegy upon Dr. Wilson* Wks. (Grosart) III. 19 No farre-fetch'd Metaphor shall smooth or slick My ruffled straine. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1138 Bristles..like those that ridge the back Of chaf't wild Boars, or ruffl'd Porcupines. 1755 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 22 With ruffled plumes and flagging wing. 1793 COWPER *Bean's Reply* 19, I only kiss'd his ruffled wing.

2. Of the sea, etc.: Agitated, disturbed.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 156 In a black Storm, when .. Boreas chas'd the ruffled clouds. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 6 While black with Storms the ruffled Ocean rolls. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 319 Along the dark and ruffled waters. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 205 With that dreadful motion..the ruffled Ocean shook.

3. Of the mind, etc.: Discomposed, irritated.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 344 In this ruffled and querulous state of his mind. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* XVI. 550 Gentler movements soothed his ruffled mind. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* vi, All-powerful in soothing her most ruffled moods. 1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troubadour Land* ii, He..endeavoured by every means to allay her ruffled temper.

Ruffleless, *a. rare*—[0]. [f. RUFFLE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] 'Having no ruffles.'

1860 in WORCESTER (citing Mellen).

Rufflement. *rare*—[0]. The act of ruffling.

1850 in OGILVIE.

Ruffler[1] (rʊ·flə1). [f. RUFFLE *v.*[1]] An attachment to a sewing-machine, for making ruffles.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1999 In the Johnston ruffler, a sliding-plate is secured to the bed-plate of the machine [etc.].

Ruffler[2] (rʊ·flə1). Now *arch.* Also 6 **ruffeler**, **-ar**; **rufflar**, **-leer**; **rufler**. [f. RUFFLE *v.*[2]]

†1. One of a class of vagabonds prevalent in the 16th century. *Obs.*

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 25 Idell..persons, ruffelers, callynge them selues sayuing men. *c* 1540 COPLAND *Hye Way to Spyttel Ho.* 675 Ruffelers and masteries men, that cannot werke, And slepeth by day, and walketh in the derke. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 3 A Ruffeler goeth wyth a weapon to seeke seruice, saying he hath bene a Seruitor in the wars, and beggeth for his reliefe. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 29. [1608 DEKKER *Belman of London* Wks. (Grosart) III. 94 The *next in degree to him* is cald a Ruffler. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 65 A Ruffler..goes under the pretence of a maimed Soldier. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rufflers*, the first rank of canters; also notorious rogues pretending to be maimed soldiers or sailors. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXV, A..fellow that has been but a twelvemonth on the lay, be he ruffler or padder.]

2. One who makes much stir or display; a proud swaggering or arrogant fellow.

1536 *Rem. Sedition* 14 The mayster gyuen to ryot, the servant must nedes thynke, that there is no thriuing for him, excepte he shewe himselfe a ruffler. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 127 In the whole, a notable ruffler, and in euery part a dowty braggard. 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 186 He was commanded in all his visitation to make knowen to all ministers that they bee more carefull in their habits not to goe like rufflers. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 36 The Parlament demanded justice for those assaults don at his own dores, by that crew of Rufflers. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* i, Is he, too, such a would-be ruffler as the rest of them? 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fl.* I. x, There came in an old ruffler of fifty, who..tugged out his purse.

†**Ru·fflered**, *a. Obs.*—[1] [irreg. f. RUFFLE *v.*[2], perh. after prec.] Boisterous.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 137 Three wheru's fyerd glystring, with Sout[h]wynds ruffiered huffling.

†**Ru·fflery**. *Obs.*—[1] [f. RUFFLE *v.*[2]] Uproar.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 But neere ioynctlye brayeth with ruffleryе rumboled Ætna.

Ru·fflesome, *a.* [f. RUFFLE *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]] Somewhat ruffled or disordered.

1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* v, Her hair..had a ruffle-some look.

Ru·ffling, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. RUFFLE *v.*[1]]

1. The action (or result) of making uneven, irregular, disordered, † or entangled; also, slight agitation, † rustling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Ruffylynge, or snarlynge, *illaqueacio, innodacio*. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 250 Then must ye draw & reyse þe vpper parte of þe towelle, Ley it with-out ruffelynge streiȝt to þat oþer side. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 Not so great a ruffling the riuer strong flasshye reteyneth. 1611 COTGR., *Grippets*,.. the rufflings, or snarles of ouer-twisted thread. 1652 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* 162 The ruffling of silks, as of a woman walking. 1733 SWIFT *Apology* Wks. 1751 X. 232 She,..Tho' seeming pleas'd at all she sees, Starts at the Ruffling of the Trees. *a* 1754 FIELDING *J. Wild* II. x, The storm was now entirely ceased, and nothing remained but the usual ruffling of the sea after it. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Borders* I. 10 The little ruffling scarcely dims the beauty that ever waits upon her course. 1877 T. A. TROLLOPE *Life Pius IX*, I. 132 A small ruffling of the flowing stream of popularity.

b. The action of making ruffles; also, material forming, or in the form of, a ruffle.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 25 There is not a bit of all this lace and ruffling, that is not full of rank poisons. *Ibid.* 26 The lady had covered his coat, all over, with laces, and with ruffings. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv, These ruffings, and pinkings, and patchings will only make us hated by all the wives of our neighbours. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* ii, A great..toilet-cushion..edged with magic ruffling. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 20 Feb. 8/7 Machinists wanted at once, used to ruffling.

2. The action of disturbing, troubling, annoying, or irritating.

1647 HEXHAM I, A Ruffling or stirring on a suddaine. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. iv. (1734) 354 Vomits were the first Evacuations that.., without infinite Ruffling, I could bear. 1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 320 As a cathartic, the Caroline waters operate without ruffling. 1862 MRS. FRASHFIELD *Tour Grisons* ix. 149 His temper would not bear ruffling. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 151 Such ruffling of the peace and quiet of conventual life was..not uncommon.

Ru·ffling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. RUFFLE *v.*[2]]

†1. Dissension, disturbance, tumult. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Ruffylynge, or debate, *discencio, discordia*. 1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* XXV. 45 By the reason that Fraunce should be in an vprore and rufflelng. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 55 b, Capitaynes and prouokers of trayterous rufflinges. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 842/1 Whilest the hottest of this ruffling lasted, the cardinall was aduertised thereof by sir Thomas Parre. 1611 COTGR., *Mutinerie*,..a stirre, trouble, businesse, ruffling, hurlyburly.

†b. The action of contending *with* some one or *against* something. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 247/1 Vppon this ruffelyng of Anselme with maryed priests, were riming verses made. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 74 For recompence of the good service that hee had done, in ruffling against Priests wiues.

2. Proud or haughty carriage; swaggering conduct or actions.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) IV. 53 Sum say that it longgid ons to Payne caullid for his Rufflyng there *Diable*. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 180 Like a Banner of his pride, which sheweth him in his ruffling.., before he knew God or himselfe. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* vi. 46 O Swain, me thinks these ruffiings ill befit A Shepheard's cloth. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* I. i, His lordship then will find the prologue of his trouble, doubting I have told you of his ruffling.

Ru·ffling, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. RUFFLE *v.*[1]]

1. Forming, or rising in, ruffles.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 60 The Tailor staies thy leasure, To decke thy bodie with his ruffling treasure. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 613 His ruffling mane is discouraged by the extolled head of the Serpent. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 86 Out flies the broad-fac'd Chorister of the Night, And with her ruffling wings strikes out the Light. *a* 1718 PARNELL *Hermit* 17 If a Stone the gentle Scene divide, Swift ruffling Circles curl on ev'ry side.

2. Producing or raising ruffles; making disordered, irregular, or uneven. Also *fig.*

1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 98 The water of a spacious and deepe Lake .. by ruffling windes is moued and disquieted. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VI. CCXXIII, The rival Winds..rais'd a ruffling tempest of Delight. 1702 ROWE *Tamerlane* V. i, Thus Stars shine bright,..Tho' ruffling Winds deform this lower World. 1782 G. WHITE *Selborne* xciv, Those insects which love to haunt a spot so secure from ruffling winds. 1817 SHELLEY *Pr. Athan.* II. 87 O'er the visage wan Of Athanase, a ruffling atmosphere Of dark

emotion..ran. 1858 Kingsley *Misc.* (1859) I. 200 A ruffling south-west breeze.

3. Causing irritation or annoyance.

1708 *Bickerstaff Detected* in *Swift's Wks.* (1752) IV. 209, I..prepared for bed, in hopes of a little Repose after so many ruffling adventures. 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 271 Soon a ruffling accident intervenes and turns our composure into a fretful disquietude.

Hence **Ru·ffling·ly** *adv.*[1] *rare* —[1].

1611 Cotgr., *Frezé*,..set rufflingly, after the manner of the (thicke) French ruffe.

Ru·ffling, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Ruffle *v.*[2]]

1. Of conduct, etc.: Characterized by ruffling.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 414/2 The fashion is more ruffeling and in lesse moderacion and sobernesse, then were conuenient for mouing men to deuocion. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 281 Laie downe thy pride, and forsake thy ruffling riot. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The ruffling, and roysting life of a number of our gallants, and lustie bloods. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 59 He therefore with big and ruffling words demanded of the Trumpeter who he was? 1826 Scott *Woodst.* viii, That ruffling look of thine. 1870 Thornbury *Tour rd. Eng.* II. xx. 52 There are still traces of the ruffling days of the brave Sir John.

2. Of persons: Given to ruffling.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Ephes.* Prol. C iij, Yf a man..marke the maners of this roiall rufflynge worlde. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 230 With any of these swaggering captaines .., or hufti-tuftie youthfull ruffling comrades. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* 46 Temporall power claymed and violently carried by this ruffling Prelate. 1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I*, 103 The Marquesse..came to the Court in a full career, with a ruffling Retinue at his heels. 1704 Rowe *Ulysses* I. i, The ruffling Train of Suiters are at hand. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xvi, For the rest, he is one of the ruffling gallants of the time. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* viii, Sim Tappertit laid aside his cautious manner,.. assuming in its stead that of a ruffling swaggering, roving blade. 1881 Larwood *Lond. Parks* xiii. 272 The company ..were a wild ruffling set.

Hence **Ru·ffling·ly** *adv.*2 *rare* —[1].

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 258 What glorious Thraso..could ever have handled hys part uppon a stage more rufflingly.

Ru·ffly, *a. rare.* [f. Ruffle *v.*[1]] Slightly ruffled or curled; characterized by ruffles.

1883 K. S. Macquoid *Her Sailor Love* II. iii. iii. 6 Her soft, shining, light brown hair..grew ruffly about her temples.

Ruffly, obs. form of Roughly *adv.*

†**Ru·ffmans.** *Cant. Obs.* [prob. f. Rough *a.* Cf. Darkmans.] (See quots.)

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 84 *The ruffmans*, the wodes or bushes. 1622 Fletcher *Beggar's Bush* III. iii, To Mill from the Ruffmans, commission and slates...[i.e.] To steal from the hedge, both the shirt and the sheets.

†**Ruff-peck.** *Cant. Obs.* [? f. Rough *a.* See Peck *sb.*[3] 3.] Bacon.

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 83 *Ruff pek*, baken. 1609 Dekker *Lanth. & Candle Ld.* C iij b, If we mawn'd Pannam lap or Ruff-peck. 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Ruffpeck and Casson and all of the best. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rum-ruff pech*, Westphalia-Ham.

†**Ruff-raff.** *Obs.* [Imitative.] *attrib.* Noisy.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 138 Now doe they rayse gastly lyghtnings, now grisiye reboundings Of ruffe raffe roaring. 1589 Nashe in Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 Then did he make heauens vault to rebounde, with rounce robble hobble Of ruffe raffe roaring.

†**Ruff-tree:** see Roof-tree 2 and Rough-tree.

c 1635 Capt. Boteler *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 132 Roof-trees, or as they are vulgarly called, Ruff-trees, are those Timbers which go from the Half-deck to the Fore-castle, and serve to bear up the Gratings, and Ledges where the Nettings are fastned. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 217 In a merchant-man, her ruff-tree.

†**Ru·ffy**[1]. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 **ruffie, roofye,** *pl* **ruffeis.** [var. of Ruffin[1], and of *ruffin* Ruffian *sb.*]

1. A devil or fiend. Cf. Ruffin[1] 1.

? *a* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 133 Ruffy Tasker with his flaill Sall beit thame all fra top to taill. [See also Ragman[1] 1.] 1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 285 Sum repentit neuer in thare lyue: Quhairfor, but reuth tha ruffeis did thame ryue. 1599 Harsnet *Discoverie* 308 One of them saying his name was Roofye—'Thou lyest,' quoth M. Darrell, 'that name is common to all spirits'.

b. One impersonating a fiend.

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 350 Item, be the Kingis command, to Sanct Nicholais beschop, iij Franch crounis...Item, to the deblatis and ruffyis, vij *s.* 1507 *Ibid.* IV. 87 To Sanct Nicholais..xxviij *s.* To his ruffyis, ix *s.*

2. A ruffian.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lx. 42 Bot quhow is he content, or nocht,..Wpone this ruffie to remord? 1570 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xxi. 23 Thay Ruffyis, be thay neuer sa ryfe, Thay get ra helpe of France. 1572 *Ibid.* xxxii. 81 Thay reuthles Ruffeis but reuth with crueltie Did slay my husband.

Ru·ffy[2]. *Sc. rare.* [Cf. Ruff *sb.*[7] and Roughy[1].] (See quots. 1808 and 1825.)

1793 *Stat. Acc. Scotl.* IX. 328 When the goodman of the house made family worship, they lighted a ruffy, to enable him to read the psalm..before he prayed. 1808 Jamieson, *Ruffy*, a wick clogged with tallow, instead of being dipped. 1825 — *Suppl., Ruffy*,..the blaze or torch used in fishing by night with the Lister.

Ruffy, variant of Roughy 2.

Ruffy-tuffy, *a.* ? *nonce-wd.* Dishevelled.

a 1821 Keats *Cap & Bells* lxxxvi, Powder'd bag-wigs and ruffy-tuffy heads Of cinder wenches meet and soil each other.

Rufi- (*rū·fi*), comb. form of L. *rūfus* red, used in some terms of *Bot.*, *Ent.*, *Ornith.*, etc., as *rufi-carpous* having red fruit, *rufi-caudate* red-tailed, *rufi-cornate*, *-gastrate*, *-labrate*, etc. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858), and *Chem.*, as *rufi-carmin*, *-coccin*, *-gallic*, *-moric*, etc. (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1868–1875).

Rufo- (*rū·fo*), comb. form (on Greek types) of L. *rūfus* red, in some adjs. denoting colour, with sense 'rufous', as *rufo-fulvous*, *-piceous*, *-testaceous*; also *rufo-catechuic acid*, rubinic acid.

1809 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VII. II. 303 The wing-feathers are brown, but rufo-testaceous at their base. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Introd. Entom.* (1818) II. xix. 126 The..scales that defend the base of the wings are rufo-piceous. *Ibid.*, The *tarsi* and the apex of the *tibiæ* are rufo-fulvous. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 53/1 Shell..painted with small, rufo-fuscous, ..subfasciculated lines. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 244 Legs, mouth, and palpi rufo-ferruginous. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, *Rubinic Acid*, also called Rufocatechuic acid.

Rufous (*rū·fəs*), *a.* [f. L. *rūfus*: see -ous.]

1. Of a brownish-red colour; reddish; ferruginous.

1782 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 594 The whole bird is of a rufous colour on the upper parts. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 151 Colours are expressed in the French term, as *gris-de-lin* and *rufous*, p. 200, when it would seem *greyish* and *reddish* were English words competent to convey the same idea. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 236 Elytra and legs rufous. 1872 R. F. Burton *Zanzibar* II. 69 Beyond it are detached hills of gneiss and grey and rufous granite. 1897 Mrs. Rayner *Type-Writer Girl* vi, He had rufous hair, a nose without a bridge.

b. In names of birds, as *rufous fly-catcher, goatsucker, heron, swallow*, etc.

1782 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 594 Rufous Woodpecker. 1783 *Ibid.* II. I. 362 Rufous Fly Catcher. 1784 *Ibid.* II. II. 597 Rufous Goatsucker. 1785 *Ibid.* III. I. 99 Rufous Heron. 1815 Stephens in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. I. 44 Rufous Coucal. (*Polophilus rufus.*) This very rare species of Coucal was discovered by Le Vaillant. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 363/1 The Rufous Swallow (*Hirundo rufula*, Temm.). 1862 Johns *Brit. Birds* 128 The Rufous Sedge warbler, *Curruca Galactodes*. 1874 *Ibis* July 236 A Rufous Warbler..was taken alive on the 23rd May 1873.

c. In names of moths, as *rufous arch, carpet*, etc., or of animals, as *rufous lemur*.

1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 117 The Rufous Carpet (*Cidaria munitata*, Stephens) appears the end of June. *Ibid.* 169 The Rufous Arch (*Semasia rufana*, Stephens). 1897 H. O. Forbes *Hand-bk. Primates* I. 73 The Rufous Lemur..has a yellowish-white frontal band.

2. *Comb.* with other names of colours, as *rufous-brown, -buff, -white*.

1782 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 517 The upper parts of the body..spotted with rufous yellow. 1813 Bingley *Anim. Biogr.* (ed. 4) II. 165 Its colour is rufous-brown above, and beneath yellowish. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 287/2 Under tail-coverts plain rufous-white. 1896 *Lloyd's Nat. Hist.* 73 The fore-neck and breast..tinged with rufous-buff.

3. *Comb.* with adjs. or pa. pples., as *rufous-coloured, -edged, -tinged*.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 661/2 It lays 10 or 12 rufous-coloured eggs. 1866 Newall *Eastern Hunters* 30 Norman's quick eye lighted for a single second on a rufous coloured mass. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 171 The quills and tail feathers are more extensively rufous-edged. *Ibid.* 215 Upper tail coverts white, rufous-tinged.

b. In specific names of birds, etc. (see quots.).

1784 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 371 *Rufous-backed Lark. 1843 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* II. 462 *Ardea russata*, Rufous-backed Egret. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 185 Rufous-backed Hummingbird..chiefly cinnamon-rufous above. 1803 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 416 *Rufous-banded sparus, *Sparus Hurta*. 1782 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 760 *Rufous-bellied Humming Bird...Inhabits Brasil. 1784 *Ibid.* II. II. 566 Rufous-bellied Swallow. 1877 *Nature* 15 Mar. 441/2 Two Rufous-bellied Bulbuls (*Hypsipetes Mclellandi*). 1784 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 771 *Rufous-breasted Partridge. 1783 *Ibid.* II. I. 267 *Rufous-chinned Finch, *Fringilla noctis*. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 140 *Rufous-crowned Finch..; crown uniform chestnut. 1784 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 571 *Rufous-headed Swallow. 1823 — *Gen. Hist. Birds* VI. 297 Rufous-headed Lark. This is the smallest of African Larks. 1898 Morris *Austral English* 56/2 Rufous-headed Bristle-bird, *Sphenura broadbentii*. 1823 Latham *Gen. Hist. Birds* VI. 297 *Rufous-hooded Lark. 1783 — *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. I. 85 *Rufous-naped thrush. 1885 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 362/1 The *Rufous-necked Pelican (*P. fuscus*) abounds in the West Indies and in many parts of America. 1784 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 582 *Rufous-rumped Swallow. 1782 *Ibid.* I. II. 517 *Rufous-spotted cuckow, *Cuculus punctatus*. 1783 *Ibid.* II. I. 30 *Rufous-tailed Thrush. 1809 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VII. II. 311 Rufous-tailed Shrike, *Lanius phœnicurus*. 1884 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 434 *Myiarchus*, ..Rufous-Tailed Flycatchers. 1783 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. I. 334 *Rufous-vented flycatcher. 1877 *Nature* 15 Mar. 441/2 A Rufous-vented Guan (*Penelope cristata*) from Central America. 1783 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. I. 55 *Rufous-winged Thrush.

4. *elliptical*, as *sb.* **a.** A brownish-red colour.

1783 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. 362 The under parts wholly white, with a tinge of rufous. 1817 Stephens in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. I. 265 The rest of it..blackish, variegated with grey blue and rufous. 1860 Russell *Diary India* I. 66 Peaked mountains of rich rufous and Vandyck brown. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 171 Wing coverts..as well as the primaries edged with rufous.

b. A rufous-coloured moth.

1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 143 The Slender Striped Rufous (*M. subrufata*, Stephens).

Ru·fter-hood. *Hawking.* [Of obscure origin.] A form of hood used for a newly-taken hawk.

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 141 Having a greate and easie rufterhood you muste hoode and unhoode hir oftentymes. 1614 Latham *Falconry* I. iii. 9 Let her sit where she may rest quietly for the first night, either seeled, or in a rufter hood. [1678 in Phillips, and in later Dicts.] 1828 Sir J. S. Sebright *Obs. Hawking* 35 A rufter hood is put upon the hawk the moment he is taken. It is lighter than the common one. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 220 The Rufter-Hood..is made in two pieces, having a neat seam down the centre, and, like the hood-proper, has a hole for the beak, and also a slit at the back with a brace.

†**Rufty-tufty,** *a.* and *int. Obs.* [A fanciful formation. See also Ripty-tufty.] **a.** *adj.* Rude, rough. **b.** *int.* Hey-day, hoity-toity.

1606 Chapman *Gentl. Usher* v. i, Were I as Vince is, I would handle you In ruftie tuftie wise, in your right kinde. 1606 *Wily Beguild* (1623) B ij, *Lelia*. Ile pranke my selfe with flowers of the prime, And thus ile spend away my Primerose time. *Nurse*. Rufty, tufty, are you so frolike?

Ru·fulous, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *rūfulus*: cf. Rufous *a.*] Slightly rufous.

1883 *Jrnl. of Botany* XXI. 214 One or two of the younger plants (which had not acquired a rufulous tinge).

‖ **Ru·fus,** *a.* [L. *rūfus.*] = Rufous *a.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 622/1 The red-tailed hawk, so named from the deep rufus color of its tail feathers. 1887 Phillips *Brit. Discomyc.* 261 Cups..externally rufus-brown ..; hymenium concave, pale rufus.

Rug (*rŭg*), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Also 5 **ruge.** [f. Rug *v.*[1]]

1. A pull, a tug.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* III. ii. 367 Wipe a ruge be rapis al He crakkyt in to pecis smalle. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 60 The claith that claif to his clere hyde, Thai raif away with ruggis rude. 1719 Ramsay *To Arbuckle* 23, I ga'e the muse a rug, Then bate my nails and claw'd my lug. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 228 The least rug will bring down the squash. 1861 G. H. Kingsley *Sp. & Trav.* (1900) 253 When one caught the ither by the pow, and gied him a rug. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* July 67 An unexpected..'rug' by a brace of pounders.

2. A torn-off portion, a 'haul', *of* something; a catch or acquisition.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 797 Raike hir a rug of the rost, or scho sall ryiue the. *c* 1480 Henryson *Poems* (S.T.S.) III. 151 Recipe, thre ruggis of the reid ruke.

1808 Jamieson s.v., When one purchases any thing under its common price, it is said that he has got *a rug of it*. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. xi, Sir John..voted for the Union, having gotten, it was thought, a rug of the compensations. 1875 W. Alexander *Ain Folk* iii, They agreed that the farrow cow was a great 'rug'.

Rug (*rŭg*), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **rugge,** 7–8 **rugg.** [perh. of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. dial. *rugga, rogga* coarse coverlet (also *skinnrugga* skin-rug; *ruggefeld* shaggy cloak), Sw. *rugg* ruffled or coarse hair, frizz, *rugge* tuft, etc. These are app. related to ON. *roggr*: see Rag *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A rough woollen material, a sort of coarse frieze, in common use in the 16–17th cent. *Obs.*

1558 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 114 Unto the poore people xij peces of gray rugge. 1592 Chettle *Kind Harts Dr.* (1841) 45 In a gown of rugge, rent on the left shoulder. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 46. 794 A man bare-headed, and bare-legged, attired in a coat of white rugge. 1622 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* II. vii. (1634) 126 December must be..clad in Irish rugge, or coorse freeze. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 50 A Sage Leaf looks like a white Rugge, or Shagge, full of knots, tassel'd all with white silver Thrums. 1721 *Country Man's Let. to Curate* 95 He goes Generally in Winter in good thick Rug, and in Summer most part in a Highland Plaid.

†**b.** With *pl.* A kind or make of frieze; also, a frieze cloak or mantle. *Obs.*

1552–3 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 All Clothes called Manchester Rugges, otherwise named Frices. *Ibid.* § 24 Any of the Clothes, Karseys, Frices, Rugges or Cottons aforesaide. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. II. 87 The townes built of stone, the people rude in conditions, apparelled in diuers coloured rugs. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit., Ireland* 93 Which [sheep] they sheare twice a yeere, and make of their course wool rugges or shagge mantles. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 109 Forty pound I think fit to bestow on Irish Ruggs such as are made at Kilkennie, and Irish stockings. 1680 Morden *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 39 Several Manufactures as Freezes, Ruggs, Mantles, &c.

†**c.** ? One who wears a frieze cloak. *Obs.*—[1]

1638 Shirley *Mart. Soldier* II. iii, I am..Lord over these Larroones, Regent of these Rugs, Viceroy over these Vagabonds.

2. A large piece of thick woollen stuff (freq. of various colours) used as a coverlet or as a wrap in driving, railway-travelling, etc.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Alcatifa*, a rug for a bed. 1625 Fletcher & Shirley *Nt. Walker* v. i, I wished 'em then get him to bed, they did so, And almost smothr'd him with rugges and pillowes. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 23 July, Mighty hot weather; I lying this night..with only a rugg and a sheet upon me. 1687 B. Randolph *Archipelago* 101 We were not free from fears least the seas should wash away those ruggs which we had stopped in between the timbers. 1731 Swift *Cassinus & Peter* Wks. 1751 I. 191 A Rug was o'er his Shoulders thrown; A Rug; for Night-gown he had none. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Wigan*, Lancaster, famous for the manufacture of coverlets, rugs, blankets, and other sorts of bedding. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* June 123 The child can scarcely be too soon accustomed to be laid on its back on a mattress or rug on the floor. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 247 We had to wrap our invalid in quite a heap of rugs and shawls. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1999/2 A railway-rug is a coarse shawl for wrapping the legs or for use as a blanket.

fig. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* 817 In that Green bed whose covering is but a Varde and a half of Turf and a Rugge of Grass. *phr.* 1769 *Stratford Jubilee* II. i, If she has the mopus's, I'll have her, as snug as a bug in a rug. 1798 W. HUTTON *Life* (1816) 137 The doctor..said, 'You are as safe as a bug in a rug'.

3. A square or oblong mat for the floor, usually of thick or shaggy stuff. Cf. HEARTH-RUG.

1810 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 5 You shall have a sofa in your bed-chamber.., and a little rug for your hearthstone. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xix, I stood on the rug and warmed my hands. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by the Threshold* 287 The fire-lit hall, with its rugs and little tables.

†**4.** ? A shaggy breed of dog (see WATER-RUG).

5. *U.S.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 129 There is a natural tough sward commonly called a rug, which must either rot or be burned before any cultivation can be made.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In sense 1, as *rug-cloak, -doublet*, etc.; *rug-like* adj. See also RUG-GOWN.

1592 NASHE *P. Pennilesse* A iv b, Dame Niggardize his wife, in a sedge rugge kirtle. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 138/2 Over their side garments the shagge rugge mantles. 1634-5 BREERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 156 Much more comely than the rug short cloaks used by the women. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2152/4 An Apprentice,..in a gray Coat, and white rug Doublet. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 276 Colchester baize, a coarse rug-like manufacture. 1786 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 339, I who only go out..when the sun shines, in a rugg great coat and boot-stockings. 1796 *Plain Sense* (ed. 2) III. 190 A rug-cloak..covered her warmly over at night. 1800 COLERIDGE *Let. to Wedgewood* Jan., I am sitting by a fire in a rug greatcoat.

b. In senses 2 and 3.

1822 MISS EDGEWORTH in *Life & Letters* (1894) II. 70 We went through the female wards.., and saw the women at various works,—knitting, rug-making, &c. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 180/1 Another kind of weaving..is that which relates to rug-work and tapestry. 1891 *Anthony's Phot. Bulletin* IV. 159 The only unattached part being the rug strap for camera.

Rug, *sb.*[3] *dial. rare.* [Of Scand. origin: cf. Swed. dial. *rugg* in the same sense (Rietz). Prob. related to *rag* mist, rime, common in northern Eng. dialects.] Drizzling rain.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9652 Thurgh the rug, & the rayn, þat raiked aboue, All wery for wete. 1866 EDMONDSTON *Gloss. Shetl. & Orkney, Rug*, small rain.

†**Rug,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* Some kind of strong liquor.

1653 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Cert. Trav. Uncert. Journey* 16 Of all the drinks potable Rug is most puisant, potent, notable. Rug was the Capitall Commander there.

Rug, obs. f. RIDGE *sb.*; see also RUGBEIAN.

†**Rug,** *a. Obs.* [Gaming slang, of unknown origin.] Safe, secure: **a.** In gambling.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *It's all Rug*, the Game is secured. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ₱ 36 If one has it all Rug, as the Gamesters say, when they have a Trick to make the Game secure. 1714 T. LUCAS *Mem. Gamesters* (ed. 2) 104 His great Dexterity of making all Rugg at Dice, as the Cant is for securing a Die between two Fingers.

b. *transf.* In general use.

1705 ROWE *Biter* I. i, Fear nothing, Sir; Rug's the Word, all's safe. 1721 CIBBER *Refusal* I, And does this Contract secure the Lady's Fortune to you too?..O! Pox! I knew that was all Rug before. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 134 Who got his Pension rug, Or quicken'd a Reversion by a drug? 1797 BRYDGES *Hom. Trav.* II. 251 We'll here lie snug, Let him but pass, we have him rug.

c. With adverbial force.

1714 *Wentworth Papers* (1883) 394 The changes at Court does not go so rug as some people expected.

Rug, obs. form of ROUGH *a.*

Rug (rʊg), *v.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4–8 **rugge,** 5–6 **ruge** (5 **ruk**); 4–5 **rogg**(e. [prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Icel., Fær., and Norw. *rugga*, obs. Da. *rugge*, to rock (a cradle), to swing backwards and forwards, to sway. The original sense was prob. 'to pull'.]

1. *trans.* To pull forcibly, violently, or roughly; to tear, tug.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15825 For[þ] þai his maister drogh, And rugged him vn-rekenli bath ouer hill and [h]ogh. *Ibid.* 21920 Ded sal rug us til his rape. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1230 Lyons, libardes and wolwes kene, þat wald worow men bylyve, And rogg þam in sonder and ryve. *a* 1400 in *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* II. 501 Wiþ his teeþ he gon hit togge, And so radli he gon hit Rogge, þat al þe Rolle gon race. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 446 Oft tymys sho was enforcid to be drawen oute, bod it was in vayn bod if þai wuld hafe rugid hur in sonder. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 822 In come twa flyrand fulis,..Ruschit baith to the bard, and ruggit his hair. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 106 Than rudelie come Rememberance Ay rugging me, withoutin rest. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 51 God nor ye gleddis 3e get, Or Rauinnis the rug with bludie beik in bittis. 1572 *Ibid.* xxxii. 67 We commounis all,..now, allace! ar rugit, reuin, and rent. 17.. RAMSAY *To Starrat* 21 Rug frae its roots the craig of Edinburgh castle. 1795 MACNEILL *Scotland's Skaith* lvi, Jean..Flyt's, and storms, and rug's Will's hair. 1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 358 The Hunter he rugged his old grey hair. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 20 I'se rug yer lugs t'ye gin ye dinna gue this minit.

b. Const. *down,* †*forth, off, out* (*of*), *up.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 689 He hynt þe prioure be þe hare, & rukyt hyme of his bed in hy. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (ROXB.) 83 The whilk festnyng his fete thai ruggid out semblably. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 162 The evill herbis may nocht be gudely ruggit up be the rutis, bot..gude herbis that ar nere thaim..be ruggit up with thame. *c* 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 83 The pyot furth his pennis did rug. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 125 Ruging and raifand vp kirk rentis lyke ruikis. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 12 In taking away bells, and rugging doun..ornaments. 1738 *Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence* 43 The Devil rugg their Hearts out of their Sides. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Plainstanes & Causey* Poems (1845) 46 Owre me the muckle horses gallop, Eneugh to rug my very saul up. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 9 Can an idea..rug out a handfu' o' hair out of the head o' him?

2. *intr.* To pull, tear, or tug (*at* something).

In mod. dial. use freq. combined with *rive.*

c 1350 *St. Andrew* 225 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 7 þai rugget at him with ful grete bir. ? *c* 1400 *Tourn. Tot-tenham* 199 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 91 Thus thai tuggut and thei ruggut til hit was ny nyȝt. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. ii. 472 Abowt twa pillaris..He kest his armys hastely, And ruggit at þaim doggitly. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1148 The Rauin began rudely to ruge and ryue. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 288 The Weird Sisters..Saw reavens rugand at that ratton. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* III. 29 Jouk three times rugged at his [brother's] shoulder. 1724 — *Tea T. Misc.* (1871) II. 129 Hunger rugg'd at Watty's breast. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* IV, Each..A good Crail's capon holds, at which he rugs and gnaws. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* xvii, You'll wring my arm out o' the socket if you keep rugging at it that way. 1901 R. ANDERSON *Hist. of Kilsyth* xiii. 111 That night the razor was bad. It rugged and he had to stop.

†**b.** *Rug and reave,* to practise robbery. *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 404 It cumis of kyndc to the to be a traytoure, To ryde on nycht, to rug, to reue, and stele. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. x. 53 Best likis ws all tyme to rug and reyf, To drive away the spreith, and tharon leyf. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 323 Thay began to rug and reiue, stryk and stick ilk vther.

†**Rug,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To fish with a rug-net. Hence †**Ru·gging** *vbl. sb.*

1630 in Binnell *Thames* (1758) 65 No Fisherman or other shall be suffered to rug for Flounders..between London Bridge..and Westminster. *Ibid.* 79 That no Peter-man do rug from London Bridge to Blackwall. 1758 BINNELL *ibid.*, Rules to be observed in Rugging.

‖ **Ruga** (rū·gă). Pl. **rugæ** (rū·dʒī). *Bot., Zool.*, etc. [L. *rūga.*] A wrinkle, fold, or ridge.

1775 J. JENKINSON tr. *Linnæus' Brit. Pl.* Gloss. 256 *Rugosæ*, full of *rugæ* or wrinkles. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 387/2 The vermicularis, with faint annular rugæ. 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 125 An oblong or barrel-shaped bulb, marked by circular lines or rugæ. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 435 Its mucous membrane was drawn up into thick dark-brown rugæ.

Rugate (rū·gĕt), *a. Zool.* [ad. pa. pple. of L. *rūgāre*, f. *rūga.*] Having rugæ; wrinkled.

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 196 Disk brown,..rugate. 1852 — *Crust.* I. 425 Either part is rugate or pseudo-squamate. Hence **Ru·gately** *adv.*

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 200 Corallum..rugately striate and denticulate.

Rugbeian (rʊgbī·ăn). Also 9 **Rugbæan.** [f. RUGBY (see next), on Latin types.] A former or present pupil of Rugby school. (Sometimes abbreviated to *Rug.*)

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 2 A Rugbæan is a Rugbæan all the world over. 1845 *Rules Footb. Rugby School* 6 That Old Rugbæans shall be allowed to play at the matches of Football. 1869 *Daily News* 10 Dec., A meeting of old Rugbeians was held yesterday.

Rugby (rʊ·gbi). The name of the public school at Rugby in Warwickshire, used *attrib.* or *absol.* to designate one of the two leading forms of the game of football. (Cf. RUGGER 2.)

1864 *Field* 446/2 The Rugby Game. Will a good Rugby authority settle the following points in their game? 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 367/2 The tumbles and scrimmages incidental to the Rugby code. 1897 MRS. RAYNER *Type-writer Girl* iii. 31 Their discourse..circled chiefly round the noble quadruped, with divergences on Rugby and Association football.

†**Ruge,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *rūga* RUGA.] A wrinkle or fold.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 724 A ferdful face, his necke in many a ruge Yfretted grete. *Ibid.* XII. 569 Olyues that me fyndeth lying crispe, With rugis drawe.

†**Ruge,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*[—1] [f. L. *rugīre* to roar.] Roaring.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 19 As lyonis with awfull ruge, In yre thai hurlit him heir and thair.

†**Ruge,** *v. Obs.*[—1] [ad. L. *rūgāre*, f. *rūga* RUGA.] *trans.* To wrinkle.

1681 GREW *Museum* I. v. iii. 115 On his Forehead and Chaps before, where his Skin is only ruged as you draw your Finger downward.

Ruge, obs. f. RUG. **Rugement**: see RUGINE *v.* **Ruget,** obs. f. ROCHET *sb.*[2] **Rugg,** var. RUG *a. Obs.* **Rugge,** obs. f. RIDGE, RUG.

Rugged (rʊ·gĕd), *a.*[1] (and *adv.*). Also 5–6 **rogged, roggyd,** 7 **rugg'd,** 7–8 **ruggid.** [prob. of Scand. origin: cf. the forms cited under RUG *sb.*[2], and Sw. *rugga* to roughen, put a nap on, *ruggig* rough, shaggy. The precise relationship to *ragged* is not quite clear, but the stem is no doubt ultimately the same.]

†**1.** Rough with hair; hirsute, shaggy; also of horses, rough-coated. *Obs.* Cf. RAGGED *a.*[1] 1.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1501 (Kölbing), Clowes he hadde qued,..A rugged taile so a fende. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2025 (Ellesm. MS.), This woful Theban Palamon With flotery berd and rugged asshy heeres. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/1 Roggyd, or rowghe, .. *hispidus, hirsutus.* 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (ROXB.) 46 It signifyeth that oure lord jhesu Supplanted the deuyl oure ruggyd enmy. 1530 PALSGR. 322/2 Rogged with heare, *poillu.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 9 Experience teacheth, that of a rugged colte, commeth a good horse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 27 The Lyon whelpes she saw how he did beare, And lull in rugged armes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 100 Approach thou like the rugged Russian Beare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 751 Parch'd is his Hide, and rugged are his Hairs. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 96/1 If horses see the fire, they are prodigiously frightened and will grow rugged.

†**b.** Of cloth or garments: Hairy, coarse, rough.

1558 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 126, ij turfill hatts, ij ruggid hatts. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vii. (1614) 136 Prophetes..whose ordinarie habite seemes to be a rugged hairie garment. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 307 His Breeches were of rugged Woollen. 1687 TAUBMAN *London's Triumph* 8 The rest of the Mariners in Indian stripes and ruggid Yarn Caps. 1826 HOOD *Irish Schoolm.* xx, Like tears dried up with rugged huckaback.

†**c.** Of leaves: Covered with hairs. *Obs.*

1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 630 The leaves are rugg'd like to a Borage leaf.

2. Having small rough projections; broken into irregular prominences; rough, uneven.

1548 ELYOT, *Scabratus*, made rough or rugged, as it were a thyng that is scalde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 104 The blacke hath the ruggedder bark. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 393 If the nailes be ragged and rugged, it is not amisse to apply [etc.]. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. iii. 1 He much perplexed is..Where to make choice to enter his rugg'd saw. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. vi. ii. 146 The Rugged-Oyster..is of a dull ash-colour. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 13 Beneath those rugged elms. *a* 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* iv, This rag is rugged and stubborn, and will not hew to a smooth face. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliii, The little bare feet which caught..hold of the rugged side of the oak. 1839 KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 18 The rice-fields, all clothed in their rugged stubble.

fig. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. iii. 66 Smooths everything that would otherwise be rugged in domestic life.

b. Of ground: Broken, uneven; full of stones, rocks, abrupt rises or declivities, etc.

1656 COWLEY *Anacreontiques* ix, The Wheel of Life no less will stay In a smooth then Rugged way. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 14 Hills that were so high and rugged..that our hands were as well employed as our feet. 1717 BERKELEY *Journ. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 543 The road very rugged with stones. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, x. III. 243 Clambering up the rugged track with infinite fatigue as well as danger. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 176 At the foot of those wild hills, The rugged founts of the Peræan rills. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 181 The Bahmani kings..had suffered severe losses in that rugged and woody country. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 30 Our island home is rugged, and does not admit of cavalry.

fig. 1673 *Humours Town* A 3 b, Men generally arrive at Wisdom by such rugged steps of self-experience. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 71 Is this the rugged path, the steep ascent, That virtue points to?

3. Of features: Wrinkled, furrowed; irregular; strongly marked.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. Prol. 1 The rugged forhead, that with grave foresight Wields kingdomes causes and affaires of state. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* III. ii, You have a good face now, but 'twill grow rugged. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 561 Her soft corall lips will be pale, her skin rugged. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 146 Like their Prince appears his gloomy Race: Grim, ghastly, rugged. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* X. viii, Tears running quick down his rugged cheeks. *a* 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* iii, His face the colour of mahogany, rough and rugged to the last degree, all lines and wrinkles. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. vii, There seemed the very opposite testimony in the rugged face. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* XXXV, A dry-wood fire had been lit,..the glare beating upon their rugged faces.

b. Wrinkled with care or displeasure; frowning.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 27 Sleeke o're your rugged Lookes, Be bright and louiall. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 164 Such object hath the power to soft'n and tame Severest temper, smooth the rugged'st brow. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xv, His eyebrows..smoothed their rugged bristling aspect, and became serene.

4. Of weather, etc.: Rough, stormy, tempestuous. Now *rare.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* Ded., There is none so rugged a wynter, but some profyte aryseth of the feldes. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 231 Serue them in hard and rugged weather, whereby they are hindred to be abroad. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 93 He..question'd every gust of rugged wings That blows from off each beaked Promontory. 1773 *Life N. Prowde* 25 He was..of the most inviting Carriage that ever I observed upon the rugged Element he was employed in. 1850 W. SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* iv. (1858) 58 The Commodore Preble lost.. seven whales by sinking after they were 'turned up', and three from alongside in rugged weather. 1874 SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* 311 A rough sea, accompanied with blowing weather, is termed by whalers 'rugged weather'.

b. Involving hardships or severe toil.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 289 Then throw that shameful pittance from thy hand, But ill apply'd to such a rugged task. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xli, Thinking on rugged hours and fruitless toil. 1838 EMERSON *Wks.* (Bohn) II. 203 So it is in rugged crises, in unweariable endurance..that the angel is shown. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* vi. 295 It must have been hard for the weak and sickly..to stand that rugged old Cambridge life.

5. Rough to the ear; harsh; unpolished.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 3 But ah! my rymes too rude and rugged arre. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 309 Declaming in rugged and miscellaneous geare blown together by the foure winds. *c* 1645 — *Sonn.* xi, Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek. 1697 DRYDEN

Ded. Æneis Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 227 It seldom happens but a monosyllable line turns verse to prose; and even that prose is rugged and unharmonious. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* iv. 21 So sweet a Scene ill Suits my ruggid Lay. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 111 Eschylus is uneven, concise, abrupt, and rugged. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 427 Most of the hymns composing the Védas are in a language so rugged as to prove [etc.].

6. Austere, harsh, severe, ungentle.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxv. § 6 Take Cato, or if he be too harsh and rugged, choose some other of a softer metal. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. i, Signior Alphonso, ye are too rugged to her, Believe, too full of harshness. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 279 My Lord Mayor said, That the answer did not look with a rugged face. 1773 *Life N. Prowde* 25, I began to be reconciled both to him and his looks, Which at first seem'd so rugged and unsociable. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 21 The first breach of contract with the rugged advocate was in the beginning of 1721. 1817 BONAR *Serm.* II. xix. 423 We..dislike those rugged pastors who will make no allowance for the follies of the age. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 267 Characters like that of Aristides, even when there is nothing rugged and forbidding in their exterior, are seldom loved.

7. Lacking in culture and refinement; rude, uncultivated; also, rough and hardy (cf. next).

a 1625 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* v. i, Though he be stubborn, And of a rugged nature, yet he is honest. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 301 They are very humane and noble in their natures; differing..very much from the Turks, who are rugged and barbarous. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 96 Force is a rugged Way of making Love. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 11 The rugged manners of northern boors. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 284 Its inhabitants are a luxurious and effeminate race,..incapable..of giving any opposition to this rugged enemy. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 149 It drives the gentle spirit to artifice, and the rugged to despair. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, We have still about us some rugged foresters of the old Woodstock breed. 1849 M. ARNOLD *World & Quietist* 21 The rugged Labourer Caught not till then a sense..Of his omnipotence.

Comb. 1888 FENN *Dick o' the Fens* II A tall rugged-looking man..came slouching up.

8. Of a rough but strong or sturdy character.

1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 11 He has an intellect vehement, rugged, irresistible. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 184 Whose life was work, whose language rife With rugged maxims hewn from life. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* xxvi. 397 There is a fine rugged grandeur about the great copper pieces of this latter epoch. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 150 In his style Simonides has none of Pindar's rugged majesty.

9. *U.S.* Strong, robust, vigorous.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 280 *Rugged*, hardy; robust; healthy. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 271 Dirty little imps,..rugged and healthy enough, nevertheless, and sufficiently intelligent. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* xii. 358 I'm getting along in life, and I ain't quite so rugged as I used to be.

10. As *adv.* Ruggedly.

1661 J. DAVIES *Civil Warres* 344 Finding how rugged they moved as to his interest. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 374 For those that doe his business best, In Hell are us'd the ruggedest.

Hence **Ru·ggedish** *a.*, somewhat rugged.

1787 *Linnæus' Families of Plants* I. 78 Seed..ruggedish.

Rugged (rʊ·gd), *a.*[2] [f. RUG *sb.*[2]] Provided or covered with a rug or rugs.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Jan. 5/1 The snugly-cushioned, hot-bottled, rugged, and scented votaries of fashion. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R. M.* 275 Two horses, carefully rugged, were in it.

† **Rugged,** *v. Obs.*[−1] [f. RUGGED *a.*[1]] *trans.* To make rugged.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxix. 91 'Tis the World, that choaking vp the way, does rugged that which is naturally smoother.

Ruggedly (rʊ·gĕdlĭ), *adv.* [f. RUGGED *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] In a rugged or rough manner.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xviii. 23 With obsecraciouns speketh the pore man; and a riche man shal speke out ruggidli.

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* v. iii, Nay, look not ruggedly upon me, I am made up too strong to fear such looks. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 156 The nettle.. stings when its gently touched, but doth not hurt when its ruggedly handled. 1668 HOPKINS *Serm.* (1685) 78 Moving upon these four sides, it must of necessity move very ruggedly, by jolts and jerks. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726), Alexander the grammarian taught me not to be ruggedly critical about Words. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 82 He play'd his Horse-play too ruggedly. *a* 1851 ROBERTSON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 565, I have spoken ruggedly but not rudely. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 718 The new land is described as ruggedly barren.

Ruggedness (rʊ·gĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or character of being rugged; roughness, unevenness.

1530 PALSGR. 264/1 Ruggydnesse, *pelleure.* 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B v, These thinges are good for Tetters, and other ruggednesse of the skinne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 321 As for the ruggednesse of any blade, it will take it away more effectually..than the very file. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 86 The utmost smoothness we can come at.. is full of..little ruggednesses. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 585 You know not a Man from a Woman, neither by the Ruggedness of their Countenances or their Clothes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 P 11 Our language, of which the chief defect is ruggedness and asperity. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, It was merely a ruggedness in the stones ..that had excited his curiosity. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 127 Features by keen mountain air Moulded to solemn ruggedness.

b. Of roads, mountains, etc.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. ii. 161 Every little ruggednesse or unevennes of the ground. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* A 4 b, Where the Ruggedness of the Ways interpose. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 149 The ruggedness of the road,..leading up the mountain, is not easily described. 1824 SCOTT *Diary* 30 Aug., The grounds around have been dressed, so as to smooth their ruggedness. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 215 All the discouraging accounts of the ruggedness of the mountains lower down the river. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 277 The country.., owing to the ruggedness of the soil, not providing anything in great abundance.

fig. 1825 LAMB *Elia* II. *The Superannuated Man*, The faithful partners of my toils..that smoothed for me..the ruggedness of my professional road. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. i. (1873) 253 Crosses, ruggednesses, unpleasant collisions in one day's walk.

2. Harshness or roughness of character, etc.

1647 J. MAYNE *Answ. Cheynell* 27 All they of that soft Sex, with whom I have converst, have accused me of too great severity, and ruggedness, towards them. 1676 HALE *Contempl., Medit. Lord's Prayer* 145 The Pardon that I give, is mingled with ruggedness, with revenge. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 115 P 7 A wife who had the ruggedness of a man without his force. 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 19 It was in vain that Mr. Tyrrel endeavoured to restrain the ruggedness of his character. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Painters* II. 203 The habitual ruggedness of his personal manners.

Ru·gger [1]. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. RUG *v.*[1] 2 b.] A plunderer, depredator, robber.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxi. 3 Ruggars, Reifars, Romeraikars. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 130 Manifest ruggers and reiuers on the Sey. 1860 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 99 *note*, The lawless propensities of the ruggers and rievers of that wild district.

Ru·gger [2], slang or colloquial alteration of RUGBY (in the sense of 'Rugby football').

1893 *Westm. Gas.* 17 Oct. 5/3 W. Neilson was elected captain of 'rugger' and T. N. Perkins of 'socker'. 1895 *19th Cent.* Nov. 865 He would find that a 'Rugger' blue commanded vastly more admiration.

Ru·gging, *sb.* [f. RUG *sb.*[2]] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rugging*, a coarse wrapping or blanket cloth.

Ru·gging, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUG *v.*[1]] Pulling, tugging; seizing for oneself.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 273 Thair was nathing bot rwgging and raveing of the puir laubouraris. 1581 N. BURNE in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 167 Be rugging doun of kirkis, be spuleying of Abbayis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 187 Trubling the west seyes in thift, ruging, and reiueng. 1644 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 232 We have strange rugging with the Independents. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii, The gude auld times of rugging and riving..are come back again. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tract. Secession* 51 In the midst of this awful *rugging and riving* [etc.].

attrib. 1836 W. ARNOT *Autobiog.* (1877) 107, I do feel a tearing, rugging process going on.

b. *fig.* (See quot.)

1824 *Saxon & Gael* I. 153 The craving or rugging at the heart, i. e., hunger, is a disease but too frequent among the Highlanders.

† **Ru·ggish,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. RUGGY *a.*] Rough, stubborn. So † **Ru·ggishness,** roughness.

1542 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* R j, The .ix. [sign of leprosy] is ruggyshnes of the skynne in maner of a goos. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instruction* (1897) 31 If he found a Boy ruggish and untractable.

† **Ru·ggle.** *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.]

1. A plaything, toy.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 146 Humane power and riches, which may be likened to the ruggles and toyes which children use to play with. *Ibid.* (1631) 503 Honour, and glory,..he esteemeth as the frumps of fortune, and ruggles for children to play with.

2. A species of shell.

c 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* vi. § 52 Small Gibraltar Ruggle ..are also found on the Adriatick and French Mediterranean Shores.

† **Rug gown.** *Obs.* [f. RUG *sb.*[2]]

1. A gown made of rug.

1558 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 114 That six poor men..shall have every of theme a black rugge gowne. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 7 A night gowne of chamlet, a rugge gown. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. v, The Gentleman tooke the dog in shagge-haire to be some Watch-man in a rugge gowne. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlvii. § 517 Cloakes, rug-gownes, and the like outermost garments, we put on uppermost. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 44 Rug Gowns, such as poor people wear in Hospitals.

2. One wearing a rug gown; *spec.* a watchman.

1619 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* IV. ii, Down comes a Constable, and the Sow...A whole stand of rug gowns rowted manly And the Kings peace put to flight. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 9 What a grand ornament our Gentry would Soon loose, if every rug-gown might be bold To rail at such Heroick feats?

Hence † **Ru·g-gowned** *a. Obs.*

1622 FLETCHER *Prophetess* II. ii, I had rather meet An enemy in the field, than stand thus nodding Like to a rug-gown'd Watch-man. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* v. ii, With as much ease..As ever gallants..Have set upon a drunken constable, And bore him from a sleepy rug-gown'd watch.

transf. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 259/2 The Peare, the Apple, and the rug-gown'd Peache.

Ruggy (rʊ·gi), *a.* Now *dial.* Also 5 **rogi, roggy,** 6 **ruggie.** [Related to RUGGED *a.*[1] Cf. Sw. *ruggig* in similar senses.]

1. Rugged, in various senses; rough; † shaggy; † wild, stormy.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2025 Tho cam this woful Theban Palamon, With flotry berd, and ruggy [*v.r.* rogi] asshy heerys. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 188 The ruggy lordis Of broun colour be slayn for this discordis. *Ibid.* XI. 86 Thieste in a braunche of roggy wilde olyue. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 61 A sole, ruggie, and tempestuous day, with wind, snow, and sleet. 1598 YONG *Diana* 171 There was seene the deadly Cypresse,.. the blacke and ruggie Elme. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 319 Leaue off to wash those cliues and ruggy caues, and now repaire to monumentall graues. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 155 This ruggy fringe is joined to a garment which..reacheth to the very ground. 1849 in De Vere *Americanisms* (1872) 536 It's a mighty ruggy trail..up the Shasta Mountain.

2. (See quots. Perhaps a different word.)

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 733 The sainfoin becomes 'ruggy', as it is called, in about 4 years, and then it is changed to another piece of land. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 203 *Ruggy*, fusty, frowsy.

Rugh, obs. variant of ROVE (nail).

Rugh(e, obs. forms of ROUGH *a.*

Rug-headed, *a. rare* −[1]. [f. RUG *sb.*[2]] Shock-headed.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 156 We must supplant those rough rug-headed Kernes.

Rughh, Rught, obs. forms of ROUGH *a.*

† **Ru·gible,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *rugire* to roar.] Capable of roaring. Hence † **Rugibi·lity.** *Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 108 Risibilitie, Rugibilitie, &c. Powers of the forme, immediatly issuing therefrom. *Ibid.* 218 A Lion is a fore-footed Beast rugible.

† **Rugine,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *rugine*, ad. med.L. *rugina*, prob. an alteration of L. *runcina* plane.] A surgeon's rasp.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* v. ix. 392, I open'd the Fissure with my Rugines, scraping away its edges that no Sanies or Matter might be detain'd. 1739 S. SHARP *Surg. Introd.* p. xlvii, In these cases it is proper to scrape the Bone with a Rugine.

† **Rugine,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *ruginer*, or med.L. *ruginare*: see prec.] *trans.* To rasp or scrape with a rugine. Hence † **Rugining** *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 132 (Add. MS.), penne y remeffe hym aweye wib rugenynge [*v.r.* rugement] from pe partye pat halt. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* II. v. ix. 130 (R.), The next day, where you shall find it moist, there you are to rugine it.

† **Ru·gling,** *adv. Obs.* [f. *rug* RIDGE *sb.*[1] Cf. Du. *ruggelings*, G. *rücklings*(*s*).] Backwards.

c 1100 in *Wrmgn. Ælfric's Grammar* 6 Þu scalt nu ruglunge ridæn to bære eorþe. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 He rarinde rad ruglinge into helle. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 48 Ha.. hef him up ant dushe him adun uuglunge.

† **Rug-net.** *Obs.* [Cf. RUG *v.*[2]] Some kind of fishing-net formerly used on the Thames.

1630 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 Any Iley-Net, Rug-Net, or Smelt-Net. *Ibid.* 79 Every Rug-Net is to contain two Inches three Quarters in the Meish wet and dry.

Rugorosyte: see RIGOROSITY.

Rugose (rʊgō·s), *a.* [ad. L. *rugos-us*, f. *rūga* wrinkle, RUGA.] Marked by rugæ or wrinkles; wrinkled, corrugated, ridgy: **a.** *Bot.* Also in combs., as *rugose-leaved.*

1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1424 The Fruit grows in clusters, each husk rugose. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf, Rugose Leaf*, that whose veins are sunk deep, and between which the membranous and fleshy part of the leaf rises in irregular forms, so as to give upon the whole a wrinkled surface. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 92 A rugose-leaved branchy shrub of the easiest culture. 1831 DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 97 This bark is generally..covered with a rugose epidermis with irregular fissures. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 307 Leaves radical, tufted,..rugose.

b. *Anat., Zool.*, etc.

1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 144 The rugose Murex, with an expanded lip. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 383 The voice becomes hoarse, and the nails rugose and scabrous. 1805 WEAVER tr. *Werner's Fossils* 151 A rugose surface is that which consists of several very slight linear elevations, forming different irregular curves. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 387 The sides of the thorax are sometimes tuberculous or rugose and sometimes spinous. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 46 The plates become elevated into little tubercles, roughened or not. Such a leg is said to be granulated or rugose.

Hence **Rugo·sely** *adv.*

1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* (1860) 260 Seeds rugosely pitted, under a lens.

Rugosity (rʊgo·sĭtĭ). [ad. L. *rugositas* or F. *rugosité* (16th c.): see RUGOSE *a.* and -ITY.]

1. The state of being rugose or wrinkled.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 265 This pomado maketh soft and whyte handes, and driueth away all rugositye therof. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1670) 63 Weaknesses..whether they be outward, as stiffness, contraction, rugosity; or inward. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 170 Having upon it both the rugosity, and suture of the Scrotum. *a* 1788 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 236 If the quantity of water be not large, nor the distension great, the skin preserves some degree of rugosity. 1866 R. TATE *British Mollusks* iv. 194 The degree of rugosity or smoothness. 1876 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 126 Exactly like in colour and rugosity to a piece of the bark.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A corrugation or wrinkle; a slight roughness or inequality.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 5 Little clea's or tallons..by which she [the fly] layes hold on the rugo-ities and asperities of all bodies she walks over. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 10 Viewed in a Microscope, they appeared very polished, and without any rugosities. 1709 *Ibid.* XXVII. 131 At the lower part of this rugosity the Bone is 13½ Inches in Circumference. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 155 The folia exceedingly thin, discovering rugosities. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 127 The fibres of wool..are covered with little rugosities, like pig's skin. 1887 FERGUSON *Ogham Inscriptions* 122 The surface, with its natural pittings and rugosities.

fig. 1830 LYTTON *Paul Clifford* xiv, There is something so graceful..in her manner of smoothing down the little rugosities of Warlock House. 1900 MORLEY *O. Cromwell* v. ix. 457 History is apt to smooth out these rugosities.

†**Rugo·sous,** *a. Obs.*—⁰ =next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Rugosous*,..full of wrinckles, crumples, or plaits, rough, riveled, withered.

Rugous (*rū*·gəs), *a.* [ad. L. *rūgōsus*: see RUGOSE and -OUS, and cf. F. *rugueux*, *-euse.*] =RUGOSE *a.*

1615 CROOKE *Body Man* 374 When they are contracted then they appeare..rugous and wrinkled. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* III. ii. 219 The internall rugous Coat of the Intestine. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 130 'Tis very rugous and convex before. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifery* 38 Wears smooth by Labours, tho' rugous at first. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 140 Skin rugous, covered with thinly scattered brown hairs. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 208 The horny covering takes the form of scutella, or reticulations, or rugous granulations.

†**Rug-saw.** *Obs.*—¹ *Sc.* [? f. RUG *v.*¹] 'Said to be a wide-toothed saw' (Jamieson).

1797 *Stat. Acc. Scott.* XIX. 135 The spears were of such a size that a *rugg* saw was made out of each.

Rugulose (*rū*·gi*l*ōus), *a. Ent.*, *Bot.*, etc. [f. **rūgula*, dim. of L. *rūga* + -OSE.] Having small wrinkles; slightly rugose.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 145. 1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* II. xxi. 255 *note*, The front is not rugulose, the vertex is channeled. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 418 The carapax is slightly granulous or rugulose near the lateral margin. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 19 Pileus campanulate, finger-shaped, rugulose.

Hence **Rugulo·sity.**

1874 MOGGRIDGE *Suppl. Harvesting Ants* 255 The surface of the thorax..appeared under a lens to be covered with fine rugulosities.

Ru·gulous, *a. rare*—¹. =RUGULOSE *a.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 235 It agrees with the *inornatus* in.. rugulous carpus, and in the posterior legs.

†**Rugwort.** Perh. an error for RAGWORT.

1592 GREENE *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 126 Such as are poisoned with rugwort count it fatal; yet such as haue the plurisie drinke it in potions.

Ruh(e, Ruhh, obs. forms of ROUGH.

Ruid, Ruif, etc., Sc. ff. ROOD, RUDE, ROOF, etc.

Ruin (*rū*·in), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 ruyne (6 *Sc.* royne, rewyne), 4–8 ruine (6 *Sc.* rewvine, 7 rwine), 6 ruwyn, rwyn, 7– ruin. [a. OF. *ruyne*, *ruine* (mod.F. *ruine*), = Prov. *roina*, *ruina*, Sp. and Pg. *ruina*, It. *rovina*, *ruina*, repr. L. *ruina*, f. *ruĕre* to fall: see RUE *v.*²]

I. 1. The act of giving way and falling down, on the part of some fabric or structure, *esp.* a building. Now *rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xv. (*Barnabas*) 163 A part of it fel done,..& þai þat chapit þat ruyne, fled to þe tempil apolyne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1605 Myn is the ruen of the hihe halles, The fallyng of the toures and of the walles. 1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xxiv. 19 The earth shal geue a greate crack, it shal haue a sore ruyne, and take an horrible fall. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 255 b, Partly by the ruine and fall of houses. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 28 An huge cave..From whose rough vaut the ragged breaches hong.. That heavy ruine they did seeme to threatt. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* II. 246 The death of the Duke of Britaine, slaine by the ruine of a wall. 1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. i, My devoted fabrick May in the universal ruine burn. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* II. viii. 72 The canopy, that o'er us spreads, Tumbled, in hideous ruin, on our heads. 1793 WORDSW. *Descr. Sketches among Alps* 580 From age to age, throughout his lonely bounds The crash of ruin fitfully resounds.

b. The act of (a person) falling to the ground or from a height. *rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68 b/2, I thenne stondyng on hym slewe hym, knowyng wel that he myght not lyue after the ruyne. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* xxiii, She, from the noble Precipices thrown, Comes rushing with uncommon Ruin down.

2. The state consequent upon giving way and falling down; a ruinous condition.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 32 The wall and al the Cit withinne Stant in ruine and in decas. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 62 The temple..in thy soule wyll soone decay, and fall to moost depe ruyne. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 The old towne fals to ruin. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 98 The enemie shott much vpon the towne, and battered it in ruine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 377 Thrice his Lightning..their demolish'd Works in Ruin laid. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xlviii. 49 In a few years they all fall to ruin. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* iii. 49 The leafless network of parasite bowers Massed into ruin.

b. That which remains after decay and fall; ruins (see 3). *rare.*

1460 CAPGR. *Chron.* (Rolls) 28 In Seynt Ierom tyme men mith se be ruyne of the wall, who grete a lord he was. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 16 This Jaffe was somtyme a grete Cytie, as apperyth by the ruyne of the same. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 48 Honor Pickt from the chaffe and ruine of the times. 1607 — *Cor.* III. i. 207 That is the way to lay the Citie flat,..And burie all..In heapes, and piles of Ruine. 1704 ADDISON *Campaign* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 71 Whilst here the Vine o'er hills of ruine climbs.

†**c.** In predicative use: Ruinous. *Obs.*—¹

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 397 So that it may be remedyed and holpen when that it ys ruyn.

3. *pl.* The remains of a decayed and fallen building, town, etc.

1454 *Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 282 The wych mese ys olde ruynes and waste. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 Certaine ruines.., snid too be of the sayde temple. *Ibid.* xi. 45 b, The promontory is ful of ruines vnhabited. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IV. 231 Now there are a few ruines onely of this towne to be seene. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 40 There are still to be seen the ruins of a fair Monastery. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 421 ¶ 6 Babylon in Ruins is not so melancholy a Spectacle. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 68/2 Those walls ..may..so be kept from filling up the ditch with their ruines. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 183 Palestine is a land of ruins..; Jerusalem is a city of ruins. 1886 PASCOE *Lond. of To-day* xxxiv. (ed. 3) 307 The Lycian cities, some most valuable ruins of which were removed to London..between 1842 and 1846.

b. *fig.* Of persons, features, etc.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 96 What ruines are in me.. By him not ruin'd? Then is he the ground Of my defeatures. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 256 Thou art the Ruines of the Noblest man That euer liued in the Tide of Times. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, A fellow beauty of the last King's time, though by the Ruines you would hardly guess it. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 355 So Helen wept, when her too faithful glass Reflected to her eyes the ruins of her face. 1781 COWPER *Ep. Protestant Lady in France* 24 In pity to the sinners he design'd To rescue from the ruins of mankind. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. *Conf. Drunkard*, Trample not on the ruins of a man. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 12 Shall..he..year by year alone Sit brooding in the ruins of a life?

c. *fig.* Of institutions, states, etc.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 114 [He] restor'd me to my Honours: and out of ruines Made my Name once more Noble. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth. Pref.* 5 Arts and Civility were buried in their own Ruines. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 156 Amidst the ruins of Italy, the famous Marozia invited one of the usurpers to assume the character of her third husband. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 888 Islam must fall but we will reign together Over its ruins. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 5 The continental kingdoms which had risen on the ruins of the Western Empire. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (1875) 34 Of the new monarchies that had risen on the ruins of Rome, that of the Franks was far the greatest.

d. *transf.* Of material things.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 27 God knows, whether those that bawl out the ruins of thy linen shall inherit his kingdom. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 479 Christ forbid, that euery Shippe which coasteth the rockey shoare, should leaue her ruines there. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 226, I shew'd him the Ruins of our Boat. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays, Arms & Man* I. 8 His belt..keeping together the ruins of the blue tunic.

4. A ruined or ruinous building, town, etc. Also *fig.* of a person.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 19 The Noble ruine of her Magicke, Anthony,..Leauing the Fight in heighth [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* xxv. 2 Thou hast made of a citie, an heape; of a defenced city, a ruine. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 286 As creeping ivy clings to wood or stone, And hides the ruin that it feeds upon. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 34 There it stands, like a majestic ruin Mouldering in a desert. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 256 One of these ruins has recently been restored as far as possible to its original condition. 1884 R. PATON *Scott. Church* vii. 70 He fixed his residence in an old ruin on the top of a hill.

5. *pl.* Damage, injury, done to anything.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. iv, Till thy father hath made good The ruins done to Malta and to us. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* To Rdr., This worthy repairer of eating-times ruines. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 216 Designing how to repair those remarkable ruines, which had happened to the Monastery in the civill wars. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 191 The Earth.. ought to be firm and stable and solid and..secured from all Ruins and Concussions. 1727 SWIFT *To a Young Lady* Wks. 1751 V. 70 Vain endeavours to repair by Art and Dress the Ruins of time. 1731 — *Nymph going to Bed* ibid. X. 176 Corinna wakes. A dreadful Sight! Behold the Ruins of the Night!

II. 6. The downfall or decay of a person or society; utter loss of means, position, or rank.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 387 There is no creature.. that evere saugh ruyne Straunger than this, thorowgh cas or aventure. *c* 1420 HOCCLEVE *Minor Poems* xviii. 73 Lady, wardeyn of peple fro ruyne, þat sauedest Theoffe and many mo! *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 910 He bad tham rebaldis orere, With a ruyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vii. 10 O thou Anchises, that..twise eschapit of Troy the sair rewyne. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 51 Wirkand all to thair confutioun and wtter rewvine. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 10 To the fatall ruine of his subiects. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 235 To perfect their Ruine, there hapned another fatal Mischance to them. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 62 Threats of pain and ruin to despise. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 128 Irene more seriously undertook the ruin of the Iconoclasts. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 110 In the long run, only 170 out of 421 such banks would avoid ruin. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 500 The ruin that James had wrought was suddenly averted.

pl. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. vii. (1651) 101 Nothing fats him but other mens ruines.

b. Dishonour of a woman; degradation resulting from this.

1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* VIII. vi, Shield my simple Love, From those that seeke her ruine. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. iv, Every charm, and every grace, That to thy ruin made their way. 1780 MADAN (*title*), Thelyphthora, or a Treatise on Female Ruin. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* liii, Wretched marriages don't come of that, in our degree; only wretchedness and ruin.

c. Complete destruction *of* anything.

1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 64 The ruine of those excellent principles which so many Ages have honoured and revered. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iv. 96, I ..escaped with no further injury than the ruin of my shirt.

1871 MACDUFF *Mem. of Patmos* ix. 113 Mourning over the apparent ruin and frustration of her fondest hopes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 359 Laceration, amounting to ruin and all but complete detachment of the heart.

7. The condition of being ruined, of having been reduced to an abject or hopeless state.

For examples of *rack and ruin*, see RACK *sb.*⁵

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 184 And for that he..wolde noght to trouthe encline, He fell for evere into ruine. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxviii, Quhat was the cause that he me moie comprisit Than othir folk to lyve in suich ruyne? 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 177 That relygyous persone that lyueth without discyplyne is redye to fall to ruyne. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. (1811) 204 By which vngracious meane, he brought this lande in such ruyne. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 142 Repaire thy wit, good youth, or it will fall To endlesse ruine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 305 Princely counsel in his face yet shon, Majestick though in ruin. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 311 The great Monarch's Death dissolves the Government. All goes to Ruin. 1778 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* (1810) II. 338 A cloud, that may crush this nation,..is ready to burst and overwhelm us in ruin. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 159, I am shocked with the idea, that many..should have perhaps..been reduced to beggary and ruin. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 285 It was the Conservative..party which brought this Bill to ruin.

8. That which causes destruction or downfall; a ruining influence or agent.

c 1425 *Engl. Conq. Irel.* 90 He graunted the kynge that he shold ynto Irland wend..for to wythstond & lete the ruyne of syn. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (S. T. S.) I. 205 Civil seditioun is þe onelie poisson and rewyne of all riche cieteis. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxviii. 23 They were the ruine of him, and of all Israel. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 74 He has..caused many to stumble and fall; and will be, if God prevent not, the ruine of many more. 1781 COWPER *Heroism* 76 The sad lesson..That wealth within is ruin at the door. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv, By a quarrel you would become the ruin of me your informer. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 87 Drink is the ruin, body and soul, of the people of this country. 1889 M. ARNOLD *Disc. Amer.* i. 56 The unsoundness of the majority, if it is not withstood and remedied, must be their ruin.

9. In general use: Destruction, complete overthrow or devastation. Freq. personified.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1605) 225 This still should be my case, Ruines relique, cares web, and sorrowes food. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 102 Cry Woe, Destruction, Ruine, Losse, Decay. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* I. ix. 65 Nor poison fell, with ruin stored, Nor horrid point of hostile sword. 1757 GRAY *Bard* I Ruin seize thee, ruthless King! 1816 SHELLEY *Mt. Blanc* 73 Is this the scene Where the old Earthquake-daemon taught her young Ruin? 1818 — *Prometh. Unb.* I. 780 Though Ruin now Love's shadow be, Following him, destroyingly. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 423 The children born of thee are sword and fire, Red ruin, and the breaking up of laws.

10. *slang.* Gin of a poor quality. Usually *blue ruin* (see BLUE *a.* 13).

c 1817 KEATS in Rossetti *Life* i, He sipped no olden Tom or ruin blue. 1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 23 The ruin you've drawn down upon your lips Has made it rather foggy. *c* 1845 HOOD *Drop of Gin* 71 Happy the wretch that it does not win To change the black hue Of his ruin to blue.

III. 11. a. *Comb.*, as *ruin-breathing*, *-loving*; *ruin-crowned*, *-heaped*, *-hurled*; *ruin-like*, *-proof* adjs.; *ruin-mark* vb.

1811 MARIANA STARKE *Beauties of Carlo-Maria Maggi* 16 The *ruin-breathing tempest seems to burst. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 354 The hill, now, alas! *ruin-crowned. *a* 1878 W. CARLETON *Farm Ballads* (1893) 112 The ragged and *ruin-heaped city. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 232 With a fleet *ruin-hurl'd, They took rank in the world. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory of E.* I. 142 There are some regions of it strangely rude and *ruine-like. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Journ.* 499 The ruins..almost covered with wild briars and the *ruin-loving ivy. 1876 LOWELL *Ode 4th July* II. i, She also hath her monuments; Not such as stand decrepitly resigned To *ruin-mark the path of dead events. 1593 NASHE *Christ's Teares* (1613) 39 Had you rested them on the true Rock they had been *ruine-proof.

b. *attrib.*, as **ruin agate, jasper, marble** (so called from the markings they exhibit).

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 20 Ruin-Jasper..is commonly known by the name of Ruin Agate, but its opacity.. evinces that it ought to be classed with jaspers. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 397/2 Ruin Marble shows irregular markings like ruins.

Ruin (*rū*·in), *v.* Also 6–8 ruine. [ad. F. *ruiner* (14th c., = Sp. and Pg. *ruinar*, It. *rovinare*, *ruinare*), or med.L. *ruīnāre*, f. *ruīna* RUIN *sb.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To reduce (a place, etc.) to ruins.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xii. 47 b, [They] ruined and cast down to the ground the wals of the city. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 114 From thence alongst the shore lieth Cæsaria, now ruined by them of Gallipoli. 1685 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 410 An Inundation of Waters ruin'd a thousand Houses. 1830 *Examiner* 455/1 Our batteries continued to ruin the works. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. xlix. § 87. 92 The wall, which was of tough mud, was imperfectly ruined.

fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 97 What ruines are in me ..By him not ruin'd? 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 51 This mortall house Ile ruine, Do Cæsar what he can.

b. *fig.* To overthrow, destroy (a kingdom, etc.).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 49 After hee hadde ruined the Empyre of Constantinople. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 363 In them is plainest taught..What ruins Kingdoms, and lays Cities flat. 1743 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* (1810) I. 107 France had a mind to have the power of that House reduced, but not to be absolutely ruined. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 146 Charles..was not ruining the papacy, and had no intention of ruining it.

†**2.** To destroy, extirpate, eradicate; to do away with, get rid of, by a destructive process. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 Some of whom did seeke to ruine all memory of learning from among them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. (1651) 356 He fell down dead upon the Dragon, and killed him with the fall, so both were ruin'd. 1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 163 Cromwell's horse and dragoons ruined some of our horse that quartered about Islip. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 255 You shall every year renew some of your beds, ruining such as are about four, or five years old. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 175 Dip it into Water and drown them;..and by doing thus, you entirely ruin them. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 314 Our men were not ruined, as they certainly would have been, if the mountaineers had taken the alarm.

3. To inflict or bring great and irretrievable disaster upon (a person or community).

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 439 Marke but my Fall, and that that Ruin'd me. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 264 At this time it ruins him, which otherwhile was of much advantage to him. 1702 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i, The shallow Fraud Will ruine him for ever with my Enemies. 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 60 The diadem, with mighty projects lin'd, To catch renown by ruining mankind. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv. 311 In the judgment-day I will stand up before God, a witness against those that have ruined me and my children. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 309 An obdurate lady, who is charged with ruining her lover.

absol. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 40 He was neuer (But where he meant to Ruine) pittifull.

b. To bring to financial ruin; to reduce to a state of poverty.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 366 Having consum'd all he had gotten, besides what his sister had, and other friends whom he quite ruined. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 2 Many gentlemen and ladies are ruined by play. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. i. (1900) II. 13 Though a particular merchant..may sometimes be ruined by not being able to sell them in time. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XI. v, A London daily paper might ruin a man in a few weeks. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 575 The freeman is not to be amerced in a way that will ruin him.

absol. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* vii. 72 But now our quacks are gamesters, and they play With craft and skill to ruin and betray.

c. *refl.* To bring (oneself) to ruin.

c 1588 in J. Morris *Troubles Cath. Foref.* Ser. II. (1875) 311 When the one [Judas] would fall and ruin himself wilfully. 1653 HOLCROFT tr. *Procopius* II. 44 Do not you by contending with us ruin your selves. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 278 ¶ 1, I am afraid I shall be obliged to ruin my self to procure her a Settlement. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. v, The Mother-Society, so far as natural reason can predict, seems ruining herself. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* I. § 32 You never call any one a horse-maniac, though men ruin themselves every day by their horses.

d. To dishonour (a woman).

c 1679 C. DAVENANT *Love's Conquest*, At last, come, ruine me! she said, And then there fell a tear. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I, Tell me, hussy, are you ruin'd or no? 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 164 She replied, 'Please sir, I don't live anywhere now; I've been ruined'.

e. To demoralize completely.

1832 DISRAELI *Contarini Fleming* I. viii, It was universally agreed that college had ruined me.

4. To spoil, damage, injure, in a complete or destructive manner.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. XII. (1674) 15 They break them, and quite ruine the Lutes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 469 Root up my Trees,..My Vineyards ruin, and my Sheepfolds burn. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 152 These destructive practices of ruining young trees. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 332 Their learning was greatly impaired, and their ancient theology ruined. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 8, I have ruined the way through my estate by the carriage of supplementary loads. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* ix. 245 The contents of his pack, though recovered, were irretrievably ruined. 1889 A. LANG *Lett. on Lit.* vii. 87 He rides..till the thorns have ruined his silken surcoat.

b. To involve in disaster or failure; to make entirely abortive.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 37 The hope and expectation of thy time Is ruin'd. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 208 Scholars by preposterous over-doing, And under-judging, all their Projects ruin. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 285 This *Assiento* Contract..may be of the most dangerous Consequence to it, by ruining its Trade. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 211 People ruin their fortunes by extravagance. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 368 Our self importance ruins its own scheme. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlv, The reflection that you had injured her position and ruined her future hopes. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 23 Many times a good cause has been ruined by the over-zeal of its friends. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi. 357 He pretty nearly ruined his prospects in life.

c. To overturn, invalidate completely.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 68 Whatever else he could invent to ruin Mr. Jones his Opinion. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 314 It ruines his hypothesis.

II. 5. *intr.* To fall into ruins; to fall headlong; to go down with a crash. Also with *in*.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 202 They..suffered it to burne and ruine. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* xxvii, Though he his House of polisht Marble build,..Yet shall it ruine like the Moth's fraile cell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 868 Hell saw Heav'n ruining from Heav'n. 1793 WORDSW. *Sketches Among the Alps* 203 (ed. 1), Ruining from the cliffs, the deafening load Tumbles. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision of Sea* 6 She sees the black trunks of the waterspouts spin And bend, as if Heaven was ruining in. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 320 Let not your prudence, dearest, drowse,..for fear This whole foundation ruin. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedding Journ.* (1892) 177 The road..is unguarded by any sort of parapet.., and carriages go ruining over the brink from time to time.

6. To come to ruin; to be brought to poverty; to be overwhelmed by failure.

1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. (1602) 303 Religion, Realmes, and all haue ruin'd then. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1686) 151, I yield, and will sit still and ruine. 1659 MILTON *Rsnt. of Commonw.* Wks. 1851 V. 404 Unless these things..be once settl'd, in my fear, which God avert, we instantly ruin. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 11 We may Trade,..and grow poor by it..; if to this we are idle,..we shall ruin the faster.

Ru·inable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be ruined; perishable.

1706 I. WATTS *Horæ Lyricæ* I. 31 Above these ruinable skies They make their last retreat. 1707 — *Hymn*, '*Praise, everlasting praise be paid*' viii, Our everlasting hopes arise Above the ruinable skies.

Ruinate (rū·ineĭt), *ppl. a.* [ad. med.L. *ruīnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ruīnāre*: see RUIN *v.*]

1. Of buildings, etc.: Ruined, ruinous. (Common *c* 1550–1680; now somewhat rare.)

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 70 Our cytes, castellys, and townys, of late days ruynate and fallen downe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 188 They found there the foundations of certeyne owlde towres ruinate. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. x. 26 That same citie, so now ruinate, Had bene the keye of all that kingdomes crowne. 1627 SPED *England* XXV. § 9 Castles for defence built in this County, ruinate or in strength. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Wks. 1851 VIII. 475 They who travail from Mosco to the Caspian, go..by certain Castles to Rezan, a famous Citie now ruinate. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 60/2 Those sacred Structures are now ruinate. 1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 324 The place is all ruinate now; the memory of St. Godric gone. 1901 'LUCAS MALET' *Sir Richard Calmady* V. i, The house..had become rather dilapidated and ruinate.

b. Used attributively.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 85, I would not doubt, of a ruinate church to make a reverent church. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 128 He came to a certain ruinate cottage, where he desired bread and water. 1649 J. ELLISTONE *Behmen's Epist.* iv. § 3 The time is at hand..that the ruinate Jerusalem shall againe be built up. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simple Story* III. vi. 68 The dreary, ruinate place where her deceased mother had chosen her residence.

2. Involved in ruin or disaster. Now *rare.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1040 Government of state Will without wisedome soone be ruinate. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. vii. 285 The militarie discipline which this day by thy default is fallen down and ruinate. 1603 HARSNET *Popish Impost.* 12 One Edward Peckham.., one of a very Ruinate estate. 1637 SIR C. GARDINER in T. Morton *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 112 Plotting mischeife gainst the innocent, Burning their houses, as if ordained by fate, In spight of Lawe, to be made ruinate. 1868 KINGSLEY in *Good Words* Dec. 732 The whole character [had] been warped and ruinate from childhood. 1871 — *At Last* II. xvi. 287 A system which..was ruinate before emancipation.

3. Used transitively as *pa. pple. rare*—[1].

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 319 This furious debate, Even in the birth, this Ball had ruinate.

Ruinate (rū·ineĭt), *v.* Also 6 **ruynate.** [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *ruīnāre*: see prec. In very common use from *c* 1550 to 1700; now rare.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to ruins; = RUIN *v.* 1.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 258 It was determined ..vtterly to ruinate and destroy the saied toune with fire. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1214/2 The armie marched toward a faire proper house,..which was blowne up with powder and vtterlie ruinated. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 148 There are foure meanes to ruinate a fortresse, Ordinance, mining, fire and digging. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* viii. (1707) 223 High Buildings, which by this would quickly be ruinated. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* Pref. 4 Cities which..have fallen..into the Power of new Masters, who..ruinated them. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 164 The professed iconoclast Xerxes.. ruinated, or rather defaced, the edifice itself.

absol. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 27/2 The Hart, the Lunges,..In region of the Brest, doe hold their States, Whose Bulke them Bulwarkes from what ruynates. 1616 J. HAYWARD *Sanct. Troub. Soul* II. ix. (1620) 227 Experience teacheth vs, that it is more easie to ruinate, then to repaire.

b. In fig. contexts.

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, V. i. 83, I will not ruinate my Fathers House, Who gaue his blood to lyme the stones together. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* x, Seeking that beautious roofe to ruinate, Which to repaire should be thy chiefe desire. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 264 The Deuil ruinates every tenement in which he dwells. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 549 You ruinate the whole tower of Faith, and demolish it to nothing.

2. To bring destruction or ruin upon, to overthrow, destroy (a kingdom, state, etc.).

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 243 There is to be found a M. Hagbuts within youre house to ruinate this Realme. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. iii. 204 Then afterwards, to Order well the State, That like Euents may ne're it Ruinate. 1610 WILLET *Daniel* 64 Alexander the great, who ruinated the Persian monarchie. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* V. vii. 244 For the safety of your poore Country, which..you take paines to ruinate.

3. To ruin or impoverish (a person). Cf. RUIN *v.* 3.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 17 The rest conspiring together would soone be Maisters of them, and ruinate them wholly. 1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 76 You shall scarce find a man that..feeleth not the smart thereof: being either impoverished, beggered, or ruinated thereby. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV*, 118 To desire the Commonaltie to contribute with their purses that many of his best friends might not be ruinated. 1674 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1857) VII. 189 The said Barker hath said and threatened that hee would ruinate them. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 211 Mastur said he wud be ruinated, so left him at boarding school hard by. 1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 172 She was indeed thus ruinated. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iii, It wasn't their faults..if I warn't made bad and ruinated.

refl. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* h ij, What folye, or rather what fury is this, thus to ruynate your selfes. *a* 1647 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* (WORCS. Hist. Soc.) III. 395 He deposed Kinges and disposed the kingdome till hee ruinated himselfe.

†**4.** To demolish or destroy; to lay waste. *Obs.*

1564–78 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 139 So for synne the bodie is ruinated and shalbe in dust until the resurrection. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix, [I have] Rais'd Hercules to ruinate that tree That Bungay mounted by his magic spells. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 404 A strange and unknowne kind of people.., readie to ruinate and destroy all before them. 1693 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (ed. 3) 129 This Countrey (before those unhappy Wars .. whereby it was much ruinated) was accounted the most fruitful and plensant of all Germany. 1740 *New Hist. Jamaica* 221 Any Person may ruinate and destroy any Plantation deserted for the Space of 2 Months.

†**b.** With *life, health*, etc. as object. *Obs.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIII. iv, Such as seeke my life to ruinate. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 25 Men alwaies ruinating thereby the health of their bodies. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 28 Preserving our lives, which bloody men would soon ruinate.

†**5.** To overthrow, overturn, subvert utterly: a. an institution, practice, etc. *Obs.*

1585–7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* Pref. 18 They ruinate, and at one blow beat down all times and days, by just authority destined to religious and holy uses. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 27 Without whose ministery christianity would quickly be ruinated and subuerted. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 576 Truth they haue sought to propagate, And heresies to ruinate. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 180 These Churches not ruinating anie fundamentall Article of saving truth.

†**b.** a project, design, hope, etc. *Obs.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* V. xxx, Now at this Point t' attempt to ruinate So glorious a Design. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Caussi' Admir. Events* 339 It had been the way wholy to ruinate his project if hee had vexed this man. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 178 The great Hopes and subtle Machinations of ill Men are by a sudden and unforeseen End ruinated and destroyed.

6. *intr.* To go or fall to ruin. Cf. RUIN *v.* 5.

1560 WHITEHORNE tr. *Machiavelli's Arte Warre* (1588) 9 If a king take not order in such wise,..it will follow of necessitie, that he ruinate. *Ibid.* 65 Infinite tymes there growe thynges, where by an armie ruinateth. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 186 Neither stormes, nor tempests, nor any assaults shall ever cause thy building to ruinate. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 48/1 The Wall.., is more apt to ruinate in this part than in any other. 1853 S. H. COX *Interviews Mem. & Usef.* 115 (Cent.), We see others ruinating for want of our incomparable system of constitutional government.

†**7.** To fall with a crash. *Obs.*—[1]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 7 On thother side they saw that perilous Rocke, Threatning it selfe on them to ruinate.

Ruinated (rū·ineĭtèd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Ruined, ruinous, in ruins. (Common *c* 1580–1780, now somewhat rare.)

attrib. 1555 SPURGE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xl. 111 Build up again the decayed walls of thy ruinated Jerusalem. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps. cxlii.* i, The Lord againe to forme doth bring Jerusalems long ruinated walls. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 943 To fortifie both with wals and ditches that ruinated citie. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. p. lxiii, These ruinated Temples were generally turn'd into Churches. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 51 The Houses are in a ruinated Condition. 1792 S. IRELAND *Views Thames* I. 150 The castle probably remained in a ruinated state. 1812 COMBE *Syntax, Picturesque* IX, But this fine building long has been A sad and ruinated scene. 1894 *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* XXVI. 302 The original character of this much ruinated monument.

pred. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 107 The authoritie of a common wealth is impayred, when the buildings be ruinated. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 76 Most of the Castells are ruinated and remayne vncovered. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* XXXV. 14 He repairs the pillar now ruinated, and new consecrates it. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 23 That of Avignon..is ruinated, and has nothing left but some Arches. 1779 R. GRAVES *Columella* I. 48 On the brow of one hill appeared the Sibyl's temple, ruinated like that at Tivoli. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* viii. (1857) 136 They are all ruinated now.

†**2.** Brought to ruin or decay. *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 57 The means to provide for decayed or ruinated prouinces. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 71 Content..to die in the revenge of their ruinated country. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 227 A sad presage of a ruinated and expiring Empire.

Ru·inator. *rare*—[1]. = RUINATOR.

1608 CRAKANTHORPE *Serm. 24 Mar.* C iij, That blessing and happinesse, which God hath promised..to the ruinators and destroyers thereof.

Ru·inating, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUINATE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of ruining.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 4 The principall meanes of the ruinating of all mortall bodies. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* 199 The sodaine ruinating of Townes by the Saxons. 1642 in J. B. Williams *Eng. Journalism* (1908) 34 This was the first step to the ruinating of the tribe of clerks.

Ru·inating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That ruins; destructive, destroying.

1608 DEKKER *Dead Tearme* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 46 Free from the mallice..of ruinating Time and the enuious blasts of Fortune. 1688 S. SEWALL *Diary* 10 Jan., Not abiding in, or apostatizing from Christ, is a ruinating evil. 1720 T. BOSTON *Fourfold State* IV. ii, It is not the venomed ruinating thing wrapt up in the sanction of the first covenant. 1799 J. SCOTT *Bahar-Danush* II. xxvi. 307 The ruinating hailstones beat upon the garden.

2. Falling to ruin; decaying.

1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 173 Small parcels of the walls..continue, surviving monuments of that ruinating, large, and stately fabric.

Ruination (rūĭnēi·ʃən). [f. Ruinate *v.*: see -ation.] The action of ruining; the fact or state of being ruined.

1664 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 34 To ye terrour, damage, and ruination of the complaynants. 1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* III. 142 It may be the ruination of you, besides costing a power of money. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* II. 232, I began to feel a few very conscientious qualms, for having abetted and countenanced such ruination. 1852 Reade *Peg Woff.* (1889) 82 Strong versatility is a very doubtful good, and weak versatility ruination. 1885 Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 417 It was left for posterity..to meet public necessity by private ruination.

attrib. 1850 Smedley *F. Fairleigh* xlvii, You'll have a *wife to keep soon, and that isn't done for nothing*..—pin-money, ruination-shops [etc.]. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* II. xiv. 302 He said it was ruination work.

Ruina·tious, *a. U.S.* [Cf. prec. and -ous.] Ruinous.

1845 S. Judd *Margaret* 210 (Bartlett), The war was very ruinatious to our profession. 1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 629 *Ruinatious*, an enlarged and intensified form of ruinous, frequently used in the West and South.

Ru·inator, *rare.* [Agent-noun, on L. types, f. Ruinate *v.*] One who ruins.

1658 Bromhall *Treat. Specters* I. 156 [It] was much feared, lest that they should..break all the necks of the ruinators. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 171 He threatened his ruinator with the High Court of Justiciary.

Ruined (rū·ind), *ppl. a.* [f. Ruin *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Reduced to ruins; fallen into ruin.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xii. 14 An old ruined Church. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 46 The ruin'd walls he did reædifye Of Troynovant. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 382 The King has..from these shoulders These ruin'd Pillers out of pitty, taken A load. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 121 There is nothing to be seen in it but ruined Houses. 1738 De Foe *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 62 Doncaster (so called from the River on which it stands, and the Castle which is now ruined). 1743 Francis tr. *Hor., Odes* IV. xv. 23 The rage, That..ruin'd cities fills with hostile woes. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* I. vii. 195 Exploring..every ruined peel from foundation to battlement. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 35 Some ruined towns, now half under water.

absol. 1873 Leland *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 295 Sometimes the unfinished looks like the ruined.

†b. *transf.* Almost obliterated or erased. *Obs.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxi. 26 b, About the edge were written diuers romaine letters, but were so ruined, that scarce they were too be known.

2. Brought to financial, social, or moral ruin.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. iv. 34 Wend with me, that ye may see and know How Fortune will your ruin'd name repaire. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 46 Selymus..conquered all Syria and Ægypt from the ruined Mamalucks. 1746 Francis tr. *Hor., Sat.* II. iii. 420 So may better bargains raise Your ruin'd fortune. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 153 The ruined spendthrift, now no longer proud, Claimed kindred there. 1803 H. K. White *Contemplation* Wks. (1856) 134 We'll hold communion with the shade Of some deep wailing, ruin'd maid. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xl, A countess living at an inn is a ruined woman. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 384 The bigots..refused to the ruined and expatriated Protestant Lord the means of subsistence.

3. Destroyed; entirely spoiled.

1608 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 137 O ruin'd peece of Nature. 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* VII. 206, I never will forsake thee, but remain While struggling life these ruin'd limbs retain. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xix. 273 The strong yearnings of a ruin'd mind. 1822 Lamb *Elia* I. *Compl. Decay of Beggars*, Blind Tobits..casting up their ruined orbs to catch a ray of pity. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* liii, The fire shining on her ruined beauty and her wild black hair.

4. Devastated, laid waste.

1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 151 The ruined country..clamoured. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 136 Alaric disdained to trample any longer on the prostrate and ruined countries of Thrace and Dacia. 1800 Campbell *Poems, Ode to Winter* 42 Sullen Winter, hear my prayer, And gently rule the ruined year. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* x, Lost Angel of a ruined Paradise!

Ruiner (rū·inəɹ). [f. Ruin *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which ruins.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xliv. (1887) 286 Great hinderers to good schooling: nay extreame ruiners in cases aboue schooling. 1595 B. Barnes *Cent. Spir. Sonn.* li. (1815) 26 The bodie's ruiner and soule's disease. 1620 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* 116, I had thought you had held vs all ruiners, not builders. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xvi. (1700) 98 Absence and Rivals, those frequent Ruiners of other Lovers happiness. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 156 ₱ 3 But commend me above all others to those who are known for your Ruiners of Ladies. 1773 Goldsm. *Song* Wks. (Globe) 688 But I will rally, and combat the ruiner; Not a look nor a smile shall my passion discover. 1814 Shelley *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) I. 163 His path..marked with the blood of the oppressor and the ruiner. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 489 A protest against the rule of the ruiners is the dictate of prudence.

Ruini·ferous, *a. nonce-word.* Rich in ruins.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 531 An antiquarian rummage in ancient and ruiniferous Cashel.

Rui·niform, *a. Min. rare.* [? ad. F. *ruiniforme.*] Presenting the appearance of ruins.

1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* 77 *Ruiniform.* Resembles ruins of buildings. It occurs in Florentine marble, which is from this circumstance called Landscape marble.

Ru·ining, *vbl. sb.* [f. Ruin *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of bringing to ruin; the result of this.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* I. liv, The Marchers..now perceiue their dilatory stay To be the causer of their ruining. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 71 They must..dispose their own subjects to the ruining and destroying of one another. 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* lxx, She Restored the embalmers' ruining. 1892 Scrivener *Fields & Cities* 133 Large holdings have been the ruining of Italy and her provinces.

Ru·ining, *ppl. a.* [f. Ruin *v.* + -ing 2.]

1. Productive of ruin; destructive.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 103 When Pandarus..beheld his ruining hand..make lanes through every band. 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 36 God will preserve your souls from the ruining power of temptation. 1693 R. Fleming *Disc. of Earthq.* 100 An Adversary who..hath had such prevailing Successes, to carry on a ruining and judicial work. *a* 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 124, I fear a ruining design of providence against me therein. 1733 E. Erskine *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 162 Ruining judgments are deferred or removed. 189 . L. Johnson *In Falmouth Harbour* 24 Far From this pure rest, the Land's drear End, And ruining waters, are.

2. Falling into ruin.

1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* 1939 The avalanches of the ruining worlds. 1896 Swinburne *Tale of Balen* IV. vii, Like jarring steel on ruining walls, So rang their meeting then.

Ruino·sity, *rare* —1. [ad. med.L. *ruīnōsitas.*] A ruinous condition or part.

1908 J. T. Fowler *Memorials of Ripon* (Surtees) IV. p. xxxiv, He..finds terrible ruinosities.

Ruinous (rū·inəs), *a.* Forms: 4–6 ruynouse (5 ruynowse), 5–6 ruynous (5 roynows, 6 *Sc.* rwynus); 5 ruynose, 5–6 ruinose; 6 ruinus, 6–7 -ouse, 6– ruinous; *Sc.* 6 rewyn-, rewinus (-is). [ad. F. *ruineux, -euse* (OF. also *ruyneux*, = Sp. and Pg. *ruinoso*, It. *rovinoso, ruinoso*), or L. *ruīnōs-us*: see Ruin *sb.* and -ous.]

1. Falling or fallen into ruin; decayed, dilapidated, broken down.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxvi. 33, Y..shal make citees for to be enhabitid, and shal repareyle ruynouse thingis. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 217 Whiche towne was ruinose and nye to Athenes. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 591/2 Two ruynouse Tenementes, sette in the parissh of Seint Benett. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 The chiefe lorde..of whom suche..decayed and ruinous houses be holden. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 9 b, Some part of it, being ruinous, I built after my fancie. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 154 The much raine enforced us to flie for shelter vnto a ruinous chappell. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 5 The Town..is very ruinous, nothing left entire, save the Market, and exchange. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. i. 214 The same authority proves Cesaria to have been erected on the ruinous Foundations of the most ancient Jol. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geogr.* II. 686 The palace of the Thuilleries, an old and ruinous place. 1859 Tennyson *Marr. Geraint* 462 [He] Built that new fort..And keeps me in this ruinous castle here. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. iii. 27 The weather had broken up the mountains into ruinous heaps.

fig. c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 252, I feele myn herte brotel and ruynous. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 138 As long as we continue in these ruinous cottages of clay.

Comb. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon* xi. 403 Cold, naked, ruinous-looking rocks.

†b. Almost obliterated. *Obs.*—1

1624 Quarles *Sion's Elegies* To Reader, Some ruinous Accents, here and there discoured, makes them imagin, they writ some things in verse.

2. Brought to, sunk into, ruin or decay. *rare.*

1587 Collingwood in *Border Papers* (1894) I. 259 The pitefull complaynt..of this ruinose and waysted cuntre. 1605 Camden *Rem., Epitaphs* 31 The valerous vpholder of the ruinous state of Britaine against the Saxons. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 465 Is yon'd despis'd and ruinous man my Lord? 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. v. 32 The Roman Empire now grown Ruinous, could not repair it's out-Rooms.

3. Bringing or tending to bring ruin; disastrous, destructive, pernicious.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 b, All y^e worlde (as saynt Austyn sayth) is ruynous and bytter falsenes. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. ii. 123 Machinations, hollownesse, treacherie, and all ruinous disorders follow vs disquietly to our Graues. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 216 So..together rush'd Both Battels maine, with ruinous assault And inextinguishable rage. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 209 Provision might be made..for preventing those ruinous consequences. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 460 'Tis quenchless thirst Of ruinous ebriety that prompts His ev'ry action. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (1819) 59 It was the ruinous imposts levied by these Sovereigns that did the most harm to the Flemish cities. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 251 Any attempts to raise its price by artificial means..would be ruinous to the wool trade. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 2. 275 The ruinous issue of the great struggle with France roused England to a burst of fury.

4. Pertaining to a fall or crash. *rare* —1.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 921 Nor was his eare less peal'd With noises loud and ruinous..then when Bellona storms.

Ru·inously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a ruinous manner or degree; in a way, or to an extent, which leads to ruin.

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* II. b v, Egipte is ruynously decayed. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 852 Gods Temples being ruinously old. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 17 You cast away Estate..and..imploy yourselves the most ruinously, rather than endure to be Idle. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 34 Nothing..is easier..than to ruinously confound a true good with a false one. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxiv. (ed. 3) 234 Whilst the manufacturers are complaining of the ruinously low price of their produce. 1864 *Englishm. in India* 24 Table ornaments are ruinously dear out here. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 542 A curse or evil disease, curable only by ruinously expensive process.

Ru·inousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.]

1. The quality of bringing ruin.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 43 The ruinousness of a perverse will is so generally understood. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 407 The ruinousness of a Chancery suit. 1879 M. Arnold *Mixed Ess.* 309 The ruinousness, to a poet, of symbols, hieroglyphics, mystifications.

2. The condition of being in ruins.

1665 Manley *Grotius' Lou C. Wars* 78 The Ruinousness of their Walls, which to other Cities is a great Evil, was an Advantag to this. 1843 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. vii. § 26. 104 When the artist suffers the mere love of ruinousness to interfere with his perception of the art of the building,..he has lost the end of his own art.

† **Ruin-tail, -tailed:** see Rowen 3.

1678 Dryden *Kind Keeper* IV. i, Whores of all sorts; forkers and ruintailed. 1686 Blome *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 37/1 There are several names or distinctions of Partridges;..the fourth [are called] Ruintayles, and then they are full summed and hard set.

Ruisse, obs. form of Roose *sb.*

† **Ruissel.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 ruys(s)el, ruiss(h)eaul. [a. OF. *ruisel, ruisseaul*, etc. (mod.F. *ruisseau*), a dim. of L. *rīvus* stream.] A rivulet, brook. (In Caxton only.)

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 119 Two ruisseauls or two springes of a fountayne. 1481 — *Godf.* 273 The canellys and ruisseauls ronne alle of blood. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 422/1 As they came to a ruysel or chanel and wold haue passyd it.

† **Ruit.** *Obs.*—1 [a. OF. *ruit, ruyt*, in the same sense.] Noise, disorder.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* II. 613 Wiþ þeues þat loueden ryot and ruit, Whi schal my sone be nayled?

† **Ruiter.** *Obs.* Also 6, 8 ruyter, 7 ruytter. [a. Du. *ruiter.*] = Rutter.

In quot. 1702 used to render med.L. *ruttarii.*

1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 111 Sometimes also the Ruyters vse to wheele about with their whole Troupe. 1591 *W. Garrard's Art Warre* 242 To euerie 12 Ruiters commonly there is allowed a wagon with 4 horses. 1604 Digges *Foure Paradoxes* II. 63 Ruytters with their Pistolles, and Argoletires with their Pettronels. 1702 *Vind. Magna Charta* 8 The Flanders Ruyters, or Cavaliers, who now by Magna Charta were expressly..order'd to be expelled the Kingdom.

Ruk(e, obs. forms of Rook, Ruck.

† **Ru·kel.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 rukul, rucul. [ad. med.L. *rucula*, for **eruncula*, dim. of L. *ērūca*: see Eruca and Eruke.] a. The rocket (*Eruca sativa*). b. The cankerworm.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 853–5 Thy seed with Iuce of rukel or syngrene To wete, vp sleeth the rukel, as men wene. Eek figtre askis oon on rukul throwith.

Rukelen, obs. f. Ruckle *v.*1 **Rukh,** variant of Roc. **Rukk(e,** obs. ff. Ruck *sb.*1

Rulable (rū·lăb'l), *a.* Also 5 reule-, 7 ruleable. [f. Rule *v.* and *sb.* + -able.]

1. Capable of being ruled; governable. ? *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xvi. 242 Therfore thei helden.. that the bodili heuen and hise seid parties reuliden al that was reuleable here bynethe. 1596 Bacon *Let. to Essex* Oct. (1671) 89 For the removing the Impression of your Nature to be Opiniastre and not Rulable. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 251 They make the Horses..tractable, and rulable, to be turned, restrained, or put forward. 1680 H. Dopwell *Two Lett.* i. Contents, Some general Rules in managing a Parochial Cure for bringing the People to a Ruleable temper.

2. Admissible as a rule. *rare* —1.

1624 Br. Mountagu *Gagg* 201 But..I will take no such exception: I admit it ruleable every way.

3. *U.S. colloq.* Allowable by rule; permissible.

1888–9 in *Century Dict.* s.v., It shall be rulable to reject any ..packages varying widely in color or quality from the bulk of the lot. 1890 L. C. D'Oyle *Notches* 170 He would take a cigar—not considered exactly fair, perhaps, but 'rulable' (occasionally) according to the standard of the country.

Rule (rūl), *sb.* Forms: 3 riwle, 3–4 riule; 3 revle, 4–6 reule; 4–5 reul, 6–7 reull; 4 reuel(e, 5 reuyl, 6 reuyll; 4 rewel, 4–5 rewele, 4–6 rewil (5 rewile, rewyll(e, 5–6 rewill), 4–7 rewle (5 rewlle, 5–6 rewl, 6 rewll); 3 ruyle, 4 ruiele, ruyl; 4 ruele, 6 ruell(e; 4– rule, 5 rwle, rull, 6 rulle; 6 roule. [a. OF. *riule, reule, ruile, rule*, etc. (see Littré and Godefroy):—L. *rēgula* straight stick, bar, ruler, pattern, etc. (cf. Regula), which is also represented by OF. *regle* (F. *règle*) Regle *sb.*

The development of the leading senses took place in Latin, and does not correspond to the order of their appearance in English.]

I. 1. A principle, regulation, or maxim governing individual conduct.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Þeos riwle is euere wiðinnen & rihteð þe heorte..Þeos riwle is cherite. 1340 *Ayenb.* 97 Þise byeþ þe zeue ruieles of holy lyf þet þe zoþe salomon tekþ to his children. 1382 Wyclif *Gal.* vi. 16 And who euere schulen suwe this rewle, pees vpon hem. 1451 Capgr. *Life St. Aug.* Prol., A grete reule to all lerned men was sette be Seint Paule in þe first capitle Ad Romanos. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 237 The Jewes of a great conscience & of a rewle dooen abstain from eatyng of allmaner swynes fleashe. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 26 It is a rule here to shun all sadnes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 528 If thou well observe The rule of not too much, by temperance taught. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 45 Tho' he guide others to Heaven by the plain-sailing Rules of the Gospel. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 523 Their rules of life Defective and unsanction'd, prov'd too weak To bind the roving appetite. 1809 Wordsw. *Sonnets Indep. & Liberty* II. xii, A few strong

instincts and a few plain rules. 1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* i. § 7 All endeavour to deduce rules of action from balance of expediency is in vain.

b. Const. *of* some quality or principle.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17454 Quen giftes has for-don þe sight, Qua mai þan folu þe reul o right. 1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xxxii. 1 The kinge shal gouerne after yᵉ rule of rightuousnes. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1131 No care of justice, nor no rule of reason,..Did thenceforth ever enter in his minde. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i, I could not forbear shewing my Impatience (perhaps against the strict Rules of Decency) by putting my Finger frequently to my Mouth. 1780 *Mirror* No. 79, A scrupulous observance of certain rules of decorum. 1840 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 49, I had no rule of morality, felt and believed. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xx, Mrs. Poyser was strict in adherence to her own rules of propriety.

c. *transf.* Applied to a person or thing.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptist*) 614 Sancte Iohnne þe scole of uertuise wes,..& reule of rychtwisnes but wen. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 22 If they but cast their eyes on her who should be the rule of all their sex, as shee is the ornament. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. xxviii. 9 They leave All hope, or love, or truth, or liberty,.. To be a rule and law to ages that survive.

2. The code of discipline or body of regulations observed by a religious order or congregation; hence *occas.*, the order or congregation itself.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Nu aski ȝe hwat riwle ȝe ancren schullen holden? *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 59/196 Þat he scholde is ordre preouen, and is Revle al-so, þoruȝ þe godspel of godes word. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 32 That was the reuel of sain Benet. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 246 Haueth none envye To lered ne to lewed, but lyueth after ȝowre rewle. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 193 Seint benet ordeyned the monken rull, and Seinte Austeyn chanoun Rull in erth. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 74/2 Professid yn the rule of Seint Austyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 b, As our holy father Saynt Austyn sayth in his rule. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 168 A begging Friar of the Order of Saint Francis..gave me to eat, but would receive no money for it; saying, it was against their rule to handle any money. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 130 There are foure rules, or religious Orders. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Carthusians*, Their rule..obliges them to..a total abstinence from flesh. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 630/1 The rule of the Franciscans.. is briefly this. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. x, It was indeed but ten years..since the severest of modern rules had been introduced into England. 1890 MEYNELL *Newman* iv. 55 Next month Father Newman, with Stanton and St. John,..formally received Faber..into the rule of St. Philip Neri.

transf. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 507 Sire emperour alixandre, þis arn oure lawes, Boþe oure reule & oure riht þat we þe rede holde. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. vii. (1614) 276 An excellent Doctor, named Boni, framed their [Cabalists] rule and prayers. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 7 Angels with us rehearse their own majestic rule.

attrib. c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 262 Sche schal put from her her..cowle, mantel, crown, and veyle, and remayne in her rewle cote. *Ibid.* 264 The abbes schal ȝeue her holy water and a rewle cote.

3. A principle regulating practice or procedure; a fixed and dominating custom or habit.

Rule of the road: see ROAD *sb.* 5 e. Similarly *Rule(s) of the sea* (Smyth, 1867).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 451 þe pope..forsook þe reule of þe olde tyme, and sacrede Thurstyn and ȝaf hym the pal. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lv. 505 Is þ' the rule of yow arraunt knyghtes for to make a knyght to Iuste will he or nyll? 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiv. 60 In Scotland had not bene sic tuill, Gif this had bene þe common reull. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 178 Of a strange nature is the sute you follow, Yet in such rule, that the Venetian Law Cannot impugne you. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Case of Conscience*, 'Twas against the rules of his house. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 432 It had long been the rule at Rome that no officer of justice or finance could enter the dwelling inhabited by the minister who represented a Catholic state. 1893 GEE *Auscultation & Percussion* (ed. 4) 92 Let mediate auscultation ever be considered the rule of practice.

b. A regulation determining the methods or course of a game or the like.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 183 The Lapithæ..taught the Steed..the Rules of War to know. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 189 The game of billiards, with the rules and odds. 1831 SCOTT *Cf. Robt.* xxxii, The rules of fair battle will be punctually observed. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 158/1 The rules [of cricket] are at once too well known and too complicated to be here explained. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 250/2 The off-side rule should be clearly understood.

c. Without article: Rigid system or routine. *Out of rule*, contrary to custom.

1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I. 141 Lady Dacres either did not or would not see how very much the conduct of her visitor was out of rule. 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 219 No being acts more rigidly from rule than the Indian.

4. *Law.* a. An order made by a judge or court, the application of which is limited to the case in connexion with which it is granted. Also called a *particular rule* or *rule of court*.

Rule absolute, an order following a rule nisi and changing a conditional direction into a peremptory command. *Rule nisi*: see NISI.

1447–8 J. SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camden) 41 That matier, whiche longe tyme hath abiden yn travers bitwixte yow,.. was commytted..to the rule of the two chief Justises and me. 1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 118/2 Like Processe, Rule, Jugement and Execution be had therȳn, as usuelly is used in Writtes of Dette. 1612 BACON *Ess., Of Judicature*, The partes of a Iudge are..to giue the rule or sentence. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 203 Upon this condition, that he enter into a rule of court to confess, at the trial of the cause, three of the four requisites for the maintenance of the plaintiff's action. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 342 The rule against him was made absolute. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 220/2 Rules not general are such as are confined to the particular case in reference to which they have been granted.

transf. 1853 MISS MULOCK *Agatha's Husb.* II. 38 She thought the rule absolute was painfully prevalent in the Harper family.

b. A formal order or regulation governing the procedure or decisions of a court of law; an enunciation or doctrine forming part of the common law, or having the force of law. Also called a *(standing) rule of court*.

1530 PALSGR. 264/2 Rule of cannon lawe, *canon.* 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 100 Many profitable principals, and rewles of the lawes of this Realme, worthie to be remembred. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 541 Mr. Pugh, clerk of the rules in the kings bench court. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 64 The temporal courts adhering to the former, and the spiritual adopting the latter as their rule of proceeding. 1779 *Mirror* No. 6, He felt no great inclination to load his memory with the rules of our municipal law. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 523 Lord Thurlow said, that..the rule was such, and so many estates stood upon it, that it could not be shaken. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 379/2 Either according to the rules of the common law, or by the operation of the Statute of Uses. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 358/1 The rule that every will must be in writing is a mere fragment—only the limb of a law.

5. A regulation framed or adopted by a corporate body, public or private, for governing its conduct and that of its members.

Joint rule, one observed by both branches of a legislature of two houses. *Standing rule*, a permanent regulation of a corporate body governing its ordinary procedure.

1558 Q. MARY *Will* in J. M. Stone *Life* (1901) 510 To keep and observe the ancient rewles and statuts of the said hows [Savoy Hospital]. 1659 HEYLIN *Certamen Epist.* 89 Their Decretals were made by them intentionally to serve for a rule and a reiglement of the Church in general. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 90 To walk the Quarter-Deck in Quirpo is to walk against the Rules of the Navy. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Rules and Articles.* Under this term may be considered the military code of the British army. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 176 Averring it was clear against the rules For any man to go. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 356/1 The rules set by a club or society, and enforced upon its members by exclusion from the society,..are laws, but not positive laws.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1857 [see RUBRICIST 1]. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 9/3 The rule book of the Old English Sheep-dog Club. 1898 *Ibid.* 19 Oct. 6/1 The compounding parties bring themselves under the charge of rule-breaking.

6. *The rules*, a defined area in the neighbourhood of certain prisons, *esp.* those of the Fleet and King's Bench, within which certain prisoners, esp. debtors, were permitted to live on giving proper security. (Cf. LIBERTY *sb.* 7 c.) † See also quot. 1662.

1662 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) II. 77 If the sherriffe shall permitt any person dwelling within the rules of a prison..to walke abroad out of prison though with a keeper, and to have the benefitt of the rules or to lodge in his own house; the said sherriffe..shalbe ordered to pay the debt. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* V. 42 They live every bit as grand, and keep a mort of company in the rules. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 639/2 He was permitted to live in the Rules—consequently his punishment was merely nominal. 1847 MRS. GORE *Cast. in Air* XXXV. (1857) 349, I took him out of the Rules of the Bench, and brought him home to my poor chimney-corner. 1883 ASHTON *Soc. Life Q. Anne* II. 247 To aid these, the prisoners took it in turns to perambulate the rules, and solicit help in money or kind.

b. The freedom of these bounds or 'rules'. *On rule*, allowed to live in the rules.

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 265 Any prisoner for debt may ..enjoy the rules [of the Fleet], or liberty to walk abroad, and to keep a house within the liberties of this prison, provided he can give security to the warden for his forthcoming. 1790 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 97 This bill therefore had contained clauses..abolishing an indulgence at present existing, commonly called rules, by which a prisoner is permitted to go out of his confinement to a certain distance. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* viii, Her lodgers used commonly to be prisoners on rule from that place [*sc.* the Fleet]. 1888 SIR W. BESANT *50 Yrs. Ago* 77 Both at the King's Bench and the Fleet debtors were allowed to purchase what were called the Rules, which enabled them to live within a certain area outside the prison, and practically left them free.

II. 7. A principle regulating the procedure or method necessary to be observed in the pursuit or study of some art or science. (See also RULE OF THUMB.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 251 Plato afterward made þat art [*sc.* Logic] more, and fonde þerynne meny principles and rules. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 113 Now y stable to þe reules of þis science of Phisonomy & constituciouns suffyceantz abbreggyd, þat shal be greet profyt to þe. 1573 *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 14 Schir Iohne Knox hes nocht weill considderit the rewlis of Dialectik. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 258 The consequence, formall consecution or sequell agreeable to the rules of a Syllogisme. 1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poet. & Paint.* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 115 One who perfectly understood the rules of painting. 1725 WATTS *Logic* (1736) 105 These two Rules being observed will always render a Definition reciprocal with the Thing defined. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 869 [This] May prove, though much beside the rules of art, Best for the public. 1828 WHATELY *Rhetoric* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 263 Hence arises another Rule,..that in order effectually to excite feelings of any kind, it is necessary to employ some copiousness of detail. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 365/2 *Rule of the Octave*, a well-known formula..which shews the method of accompanying or harmonising the ascending and descending scale.

b. Coupled with the name of the discoverer or expounder.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* 6 Ornate Rhetorick taught out of the rule of Plato, Aristotle [etc.]. 1780 *Mirror* No. 80, This.., if examined by the rules of Aristotle, will be found to contain all the requisites of the best dramatic composition. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxx, I have a high sense Of Aristotle and the Rules. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 93 We now build in our villages, by the rules of the Academy of London.

c. *Grammar.* A principle regulating or determining the form or position of words in a sentence.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. iii. 604 Holy wrytte wol not al way be subget to yᵉ rules of Gramer. 1530 PALSGR. 304 Here endeth the rules of the nowne adjectyve. 1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 97 An Emperor.. being reproued for that he spake contrarie to the rules of Grammer. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* xiv, We say not *children*, which, according to the rule given before, is the right formation, but *childrен*. 1693 C. DRYDEN *Juvenal* vii. (1726) 104 Be sure he knows exactly Grammar-Rules. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 320 The Translators had more regard to St. Stephen's Words,..than to any Grammar Rule. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 397/1 Confusion and loss of old inflexions, and their replacement by prepositions, auxiliary verbs, and rules of position.

8. *Math.* A prescribed method or process for finding unknown numbers or values, or solving particular problems.

Rule of alligation, coss, fellowship, practice, proportion: see those words. *Rule of (false) position, falsehood*, etc.: see POSITION *sb.* 3.

1542 [see PROPORTION *sb.* 9 b]. 1561 [see FELLOWSHIP 9]. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xi. (1636) 32 You must worke the first or second Question sometimes by the Rule Reverse. 1652 *News Lowe-Co.* 8 The Rules of Fellowship, of Three, And more to him familiar be. 1695 [see ALLIGATION 2]. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 89 He can compose a Bowl of Punch by the Rules of Trigonometry. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. *App.* s.v., Rule of five, or, Compound Rule of Three. *Ibid.* s.v. *Whist*, By Mr. de Moivre's rules it will be found, that the total of the chances for the dealer— 927707238oo. 1826 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 456/1 There are different methods of solving questions included under the rule of five or more terms. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 320/2 The rule known in the theory of equations as Descartes' Rule of Signs.

Comb. 1847 DE MORGAN *Arith. Bks.* Introd. p. xxii, I speak to the teacher, not the rule-driller.

b. *Rule of three*, a method of finding a fourth number from three given numbers, of which the first is in the same proportion to the second as the third is to the unknown fourth. Also called *the golden rule* (see GOLDEN *a.* 5 b), *rule of proportion*.

The ordinary form, called the *common* or *direct rule of three*, is distinguished from the *indirect, inverse, reverse, †back* or *backward*: see INVERSE *a.* 3 a.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. vi. (1636) 20 And this is the common kind of working by the Rule of three, whereof it is called the common Rule of Three. 1650 RUDD *Geom. Quest.* 23 This is your first number in the Rule of Three. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. iv. 62 This must be done by the back Rule of Three. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. ii. 91 The Rule of Three (or Golden Rule) both Direct and Reverse. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 140 When the Rule of Three Direct has 1 for the 1st Term, 'tis usually called the Rule of Practice. 1828 MOORE *Pract. Navig.* p. xv, Rule of Three in Decimals is worked in the same manner as common Arithmetic. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xx, Working it by the rule of three direct and inversed.

attrib. 1892 MRS. RIDDELL *Mad Tour* 213 Doing a rapid rule-of-three sum.

9. Without article in preceding senses, esp. in phr. *by rule*.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 22 Heore nomes beþ neodful and nempnen I þenke, Bi rule and bi resun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10316 How be reason, or right, or rewle, may þou preue To deme hym so doghty in dedis of armys? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 297 Nature here Wantond as in her prime,.. Wilde above rule or art. *c* 1718 PRIOR *P. Purganti* 16 The picture wrought exact to rule, exempt from fault. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 189 Rufillus, exquisitely form'd by rule,..Wonders at Clodio's follies. 1832 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xxviii, More modern taste.., by mixing the various orders, had produced such as were either composite, or totally out of rule. 1859 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iii. (1865) 19 A certain skill in quarrelling by rule. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 279 They speak by rule and by book, though they judge and determine by common-sense.

III. 10. A standard of discrimination or estimation; a criterion, test, canon.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* x. 13 Sothli we schulden not glorie into ful moche, but vp the mesure of reule, bi which God mesuride to vs. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/1 Rewle, of techynge, *regula, norma*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 279 b, It discerneth or iudgeth, not onely..temporall thynges, but also yᵉ eternall,..and that by the rules of grace, ferre aboue all naturall reason. 1580 G. HARVEY *Three Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 103 We are..authorised by the..Maiestie of our speach: which I accounte the only infallible and souueraine Rule of all Rules. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 11 To finde out a Rule touching Length and Shortnesse of Life in Living Creatures is very difficult. 1682 FLAVEL *Method of Grace* XXVIII. 498 If the workman's hand were the rule of his work, it were impossible he should ever err in working. 1710 J. CLARKE tr. *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 253 Having often observed, that an Object appears more confused the further it is distant from us, we make this a Rule of determining the Distances of Bodies. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 566 A knave, when tried on honesty's plain rule. 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* I. 265 A determination to allow no other rule of faith or practice than the Scriptures. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Difficulties Anglicans* I. v. (1891) I. 138 By what rule will you determine what divines are authoritative, and what are

not? 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 196/2 There can be no hard and fast rule by which to construe..commercial agreements.
Comb. 1577 FULKE *Two Treat. agst. Papists* 413 You are a rule giuer.

11. A fact (or the statement of one) which holds generally good; that which is normally the case.
On (*the*) *exception proves the rule* see EXCEPTION 1 P.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29177 Als for a reule þis sal þou take, þat for spusbreking and manath,..þat sal haue scrifte of seuen yere. *c* 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 56 Wikke appetyt comth ay before sykenesse; In general this rewle may nat fayle. *c* 1460 METHAM *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 92 And this ys a general rwle, that yff a lyne be ryght depe and wele colouryd yt sygnyfyith gode dysposycion off that membyr to the qwyche yt ys corespondent. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* Wks. (1876) 202 Truly it is a generall rule whan a synne ones purposed by consent in our mynde is deedly, what soeuer we do for the accomplysshement of the same is also deedly synne. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 333 They place this as a generall Rule, that all rites and ceremonies ..be no longer meane thynges. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxiv. (1840) 162 Egypt was an exception from the rules of all other Countries. 1780 *Mirror* No. 82, They consider ..that their virtues and good qualities are only exceptions from the general rule. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 410 Some degree of hesitation,..whether the rule is so general as has been supposed. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 366 The possession of the gift throughout the Christian community was the rule and not the exception. 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* i. 15 As we might expect, from the rule that the dialects of a language are truer to its spirit than the literary form.
Comb. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Mid. Ages* II. 622 The earliest exceptions are of the rule-proving order.

b. *As a* (or *the*) *rule*, normally, generally.
1842 CHRISTIE in *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 137 *note*, The Oblation was, as the rule, made in the morning. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 818/2 Where two decisions [are] of equal value,..as a rule, the second usually prevails. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiography* 5 As a rule, hail falls in summer.

IV. †**12.** *Good* (or *right*) *rule*, good order and discipline; a settled, well-regulated state or condition. *Obs.*
c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 46 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 35 Of þe hous of Glastnebure a gret ordeynour he was, And makede moche of gode reule, þat neuer er among hem nas. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 162 Prelates and prestes [shall yield account] of ilka suggette, þat þai wald noght in right rewel sette. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4958 But Elde can..set men, by hir ordinaunce, In good reule and in governaunce. 1458 *Paston Lett.* I. 422 If he wyll take up on hym to brynge hym in to good rewyll and lernyng. 1513 T. MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 761 Wales..was begonne to be farre out of good rule and waxen wylde. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 19 To keip gude reule he raid, and tuke na rest.

† b. So without adjective, esp. in phr. *to set* (or *put*) *in rule, to set a rule in. Obs.*
c 1450 *Brut* ccxlv. (1908) 391 þe King..restyd hym yn the Castell tylle þe toun was sette yn rewle and gouernawnce. 1467 *Paston Lett.* II. 308, I have ben abought my liffelode to set a rewle ther in. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 44 Folke without Rule and without mesure. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 21 Abbotis by rewll, and Lorde but ressone. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. ii. 16 He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause Within the belt of Rule.

† c. *Out of rule*, in an irregular or disordered state. *Obs.*
1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 191 þanne he torned to þe citee þat hatte ciuitas Crotoniorum, þat was al out of rule. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 30 Thei hemself divide And stonden out of reule unevene. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 39 So long as out of Limit, and true Rule, You stand against anoynted Maiestie.

†**13.** Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. *Obs.*
c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 34 þer is a ranke swayne Whos rule is noȝt right. 1472 *Presentmts. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 24 It is necessary to charge hym to be of gode reule. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 381 Sic reule gerris the be seruit wyth cald rost. 1535 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) VI. 2 It is not meet for a child of her age to keep such rule yet. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 132 If you priz'd my Ladies fauour.., you would not giue meanes for this vncluill rule.

† b. Breeding, upbringing. *Obs.*—[1]
1469 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 307 There sholde be no gentleman [h]is child of Irishe ruele..fusterid nor kepte in sojorne within the saide citie.

† c. Misrule, disorder, stir, riot. *Obs.*
1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* II. i. G vj, Such rule and ruffle make the rowte that cum to see our geare. 1581 RICH *Farewell to Mil. Prof.* Dd j, I doubte not, but to take suche order, as there shall no more any suche rule happen betweene you. 1593 *Passionate Morrice* (1876) 79 No less rule than is in a taverne of great resort. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvii. 251 Was never seen such rule In any place but here, at Boon-fire, or at Yule. 1677 COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., Now I will go see what rule they keep, *nunc in tumultum ibo.* 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 381 'What a rule is there?' *Quid turbæ est?* 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray*, 'What a reul's here! You make a nise reul'; i.e. work, mad work.

14. Control, government, sway, dominion.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 217 Iob seith that in helle is noon ordre of rule. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 73 Law canoun is callid law ordeynid of prelats of þe kirk,..to constreyn rebell bi holy rewl. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 968 Fra rule, ressoun and richt redless I ran. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xx. 58, I pray and commaund that ye take in rule all my affayres. 1557 *Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 466 In all places of cyvile rule and regiment. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 47/1 Enough has been said to deter any Man of sound Judgment from Rule. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 301 His fair large Front and Eye sublime declar'd Absolute rule. 1727 DYER *Grongar Hill* 89 A little rule, a little sway,..Is all the proud and mighty have Between the cradle and the grave. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 40 Power laid his rod of rule aside. 1832 TENNYSON *Love thou thy land* xv, Phantoms of other forms of rule, New Majesties of mighty States. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 68 The woman's power is for rule, not for battle.
Comb. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 175 b, Their ambicion and desire of rule bearing.

b. With *a*, *the*, *that*, etc.
c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1275 A rewle haue I must Withyn Macrocosme. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 83 Suche extorsyon..as hathe be do by suche as hathe had the rewyll. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 778 He trusted by his death to obtayne much of the rule which the Lorde Hastinges bare in his countrie. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 1 Brimstone beareth the chefe rule. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 99 A Cutpurse of the Empire and the Rule. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 116 To exercise and execute that rule or regiment, whereunto they have assigned them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 581 Though..thou..all the riches of this World enjoydst, And all the rule, one Empire.

15. The control or government *of* (= exercised by) a person or thing.
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 4 What is he til whas rewle & conuersacioun we sall be vndirloute? 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 7 The people stod in obeissance Under the reule of governance. 1444 *Coventry Leet Bk.* I. 205 The for-namyd felauship .. compromytted hem to abyde the Rule and ordynaunce of þe meire and his councell. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 53 Some pepul ther be to whome the rule of a prynce more agreth then a commyn counseyl. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 150 Greter matters than shotynge are vnder the rule and wyll of the wether. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 333 If David's rule Jerusalem displease, The dog-star heats their brains to this disease. 1700 PRIOR *Carm. Sec.* XXV, Lead forth the Years for Peace and Plenty fam'd, From Saturn's Rule, and better Metal nam'd. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 104 All Fishers, &c., ..coming to the City of London, shall be in the Rule of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind* 934 Their jailors rule, they thought, Grew merciful. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 272 Ill-disposed and intriguing individuals, inimical to British rule. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* v. 46 The rule of an organised force was becoming the only possible protection against the rule of mobs.

† b. *To have one's own rule*, to be one's own master, to have one's way. *Obs.*
1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 318 If that he mote His oghne rewle have upon honde, Ther schal no witt ben understonde. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 11 He wolde not be governyd by the bargemen, but to have hys owne rewle.

16. The control, management, government, etc. *of* (= exercised over or in) something.
1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 161 The londes reule upon him stod. 1432 *Paston Lett.* I. 31 For the goode reule, demesnyng and seuretee of the Kynges persone. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxix. 460, I praye yow gyue me leue to haue the rule of the bataill. 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 27 § 11 Havyng wythin the seid Towne of Calays the rule & guydyng of his maisters goodes and marchaundyse. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 59 The report goes, she has all the rule of her husbands Purse. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 21 Neptune..Took in by lot .. Imperial rule of all the Sea-girt Iles. 1667 — *P. L.* x. 582 The Serpent, whom they calld Ophion with Eurynome, ..had first the rule Of high Olympus. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 106 In the Year 1448, an Act..was made, whereby the Mayor of London was to have the Rule of the River of Thames. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 70 They aimed at the rule, not at the destruction of their country. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. 69 The rule of the conquered land was entrusted to William Fitz-Osbern.

V. 17. A graduated strip of metal or wood (marked with feet, inches, etc.) used for measuring length, esp. by carpenters and masons.
1340 *Ayenb.* 150 Þes yefþe is þe maister of workes,..uor he deþ al to wylle and to þe line and to þe reule and to þe leade and to þe leuele. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 13 Thanne hastow a brod Rewle, þat hath on either ende a Square plate perced with a certein holes. 1412 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 351/1 Pro levells, Squares, et reules, 20*d*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/1 Rewle, ynstrument, *regula*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xv. 9 Sum bene mair crafty..With rewlis and with mesouris..For til excers the art of geometry. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 83 b, The carpenter hath his squyre, his rule, and his plummet. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 7 Where is thy Leather Apron, and thy Rule? 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 50 Such a Workman will afford to do his work cheaper, than others who walk with their Rules by their sides. 1708 SWIFT *Proc. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1751 IV. 207, I..was surprized to find my Gentleman..with a two-foot Rule in his hand, mensuring my Walls. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 191 A small Brass Rule..divided into quarters of an inch. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* ii. 25 You see that short man smoking with the rule in his hand. 1896 WOOLCOMBE *Pract. Work Physics* III. 69 Attach ..a strip of cardboard so that we may rest a rule upon them.
fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. iii. 7, I haue not kept my square, but that to come Shall all be done by th' Rule. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 133 Stubborne Criticks, apt..to square the generall sex By Cressids rule. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 59 Moneys were inuented and made by common consent to be the rule and square to set a price vnto all things.

b. Without article, freq. coupled with *line* or *measure*. Chiefly *fig.*
1611 COTGR., *Reigleure*,..a proceeding by rule and line. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 21 A Sharke..nine Foot long and a halfe by rule. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 72 With those that are deare to me, I neither observe Rule nor Measure. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 72 He..professes to do every Thing by Rule and Measure. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 248/1 Whether we take this method, or begin upon the naked floor, all must be laid with the most exact truth by rule and line. 1864 NEWMAN *Apol.* i. (1904) 17/2 The process of change had been slow; it had been done not rashly, but by rule and measure.
attrib. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Elizab. Lit.* xi. (1890) 409 He showed..a tendency towards a severe rule-and-line form both of tragic scheme and of tragic versification.

c. *To run the rule over* (one): see quot. *Cant.*
1874 *Slang Dict.* 273 'To run the rule over,' is, among thieves, to try all a person's pockets quietly, as done by themselves, or to search any one thoroughly, as at the police-station.

18. †a. A bar (of gold). *Obs.*
1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* vii. 21 Among the spuylis..two hundreth siclis of siluer, and a goldun rewle [L. *regula*] of fifti siclis. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. xii. 1082 Achor als þe mantil stal, þe siluir and þe rewel wiþe all.

† b. *Arch.* = REGLET 2. *Obs.*
1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D j, Astragalus & his rule occupieth .1. part, the which rule is half the height of Astragalus.

c. *poet.* A shaft or beam *of* light.
1634 MILTON *Comus* 340 Som gentle taper..visit us With thy long levell'd rule of streaming light. 1745 WARTON in *Dodsley's Collect. Poems* (1782) IV. 225 The pale moon Pours her long-levell'd rule of streaming light.

d. *Plastering.* = SCREED.
1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 176/1 The second coat ..is laid on..with the floting trowel, and floted to a straight, level surface, with rules of various lengths.

†**19.** Array, marshalled order or line. *Obs.*
1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 120 Cancer after the reule and space Of Signes halt the ferthe place. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5678 Out of rule or aray raungit on lenght. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. xii. 818 Thus they came in ordre & rule as ful noble knyghtes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 176 Thai leifis remainis onsterit of thair place, Ne partis nocht furth of reule.

† b. A line or row of figures, etc. *Obs.*
c 1425 *Crafte of Nombryng* 4 Euery of þese figuris betokens hym selfe & no more, yf he stonde in þe first place of þe rewele...If it stonde in the secunde place of þe rewle, he betokens tene tymes hym selfe. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 526 Suspence in rewle, hem kepe with pusk condite Ypuld in myddis of a day serene.

†**20.** A straight line drawn on paper, *esp.* for the writing of music. *Obs.*
1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 A Clefe is a charecter set on a rule at the beginning of a verse. *Ibid.*, Assigning to euerie space and rule a seuerall Keye. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 33 Cause them to haue each his ruling pen,..that they may rule their rules meete of the same compasse with their copies. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. i. (1674) 2 Seven Letters of the Alphabet, which are set in the first Column, at the beginning of each Rule and Space.

21. = RULER *sb.*[1] 3 b.
1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 281 Keeping one end of the Rule close to the Centre.., lay the other end of the Rule close to the Prick that you made on the line CD. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 150 St. Fursey..happened to have in his hand a writer's rule, which he cast into the sea. 1860 J. SHERMAN in *Mem.* (1863) 23 The birch, the rule, the cane, were unsparingly used.

22. *Typog.* A thin slip of metal (usually brass) used for separating headings, columns of type, articles, etc., and in ornamental work; also a dash short or long in type-metal, thus – (en rule) or thus — (em rule), used in punctuation, etc.
1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 18 He also provides Brass Rules of about Sixteen Inches long, that the Compositor may cut them into such Lengths as his Work requires. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 268 Full-points serve instead of Rules, in work of Accounts, to..connect the posted Article with its contingent valuation. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 67 Rules are of three descriptions, viz. brass, metal, or space rules. 1855 A. WYNTER *Curios. Civiliz.* 48 The partition of a thin rule suffices to separate a call for the loan of millions from the..cry of the destitute gentlewoman. 1892 A. OLDFIELD *Man. Typogr.* i, If rules are kept in standard sizes,..very little rule-cutting need be done.

b. Without article (*brass rule*), as a material.
1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 282 They may be counted valuable Sorts.., considering that they..save Brass rule. 1880 *Paper & Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 32. 40 The groundwork of the design is a fan, made up in brass rule to the correct shape. 1892 A. OLDFIELD *Man. Typogr.* i, The cases of brass rule,..&c., are best kept mounted.

c. A composing- or setting-rule.
1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 214 This Rule is very commodious to Work with, because the Letter slides easier. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, Taking the Rule from behind the last Line, he places it before it. 1892 A. OLDFIELD *Man. Typogr.* i, The notch at the back part of the rule allows of its being drawn out without so much being cut away at the fore edge of the rule.

23. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In sense 17, as *rule-framer, -staff, -stone, -trade.*
14.. *Deb. Carpenter's Tools* 171 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* I. 85 Than seyd the rewle-stone, Mayster hath many fone. 1846 A. YOUNG *Nant. Dict., Rule-staff*, a lath about four inches in breadth; used, in ship-building, for measuring the curve of a plank's edge in order to fay another plank to it. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 28 July 3/4 Rule-framer .. used to jointed, folding, and slipping work. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 7/2 He..applied himself with..zeal to the rule trade.

b. In sense 22, as *rule-border, -cutter, -cutting, -ornament, -work.*
1808 STOWER *Printer's Grammar* 94 Space rules..are, in intricate rule work, .. neater than brass rule [etc.]. 1818 *Brathwait's Barnabees Jrnl.* Notes 85 All the capitals and rule ornaments used in the first edition. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rule-cutter*, a printers'-smith who prepares brass column and page-rules for printers. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 772/1 *Rule cutter*, a machine for cutting to lengths rules and leads. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 116 *Rule borders*, a frame, usually of brass rule, fitted round a page. 1892 [see sense 22].

Rule (rūl), *v.* Forms: 3 riwlen; 4–6 rewle (5 rewlen, -yn), 6 rewl(l); 4–5 rewele (4 -ely, reuw-, ruwele), 6 rewill, rewall; 4–5 reulen, 4–7 reule, 5–7 reull (5 reuyll); 4 ruelie, 4, 6

ruele, 7 ruil; 4 rulen, rulye, 5 rulyn, roul(e, 6 *Sc.* rull, 4- rule. [ad. OF. *riuler, rieuler, reuler, ruler*, etc. (see Godefroy) :—L. *regulāre* to regulate, of which OF. *regler* (mod.F. *régler*) is a more learned adoption.]

I. 1. *trans.* To control, guide, direct, exercise sway or influence over (a person, his actions, life, etc.). † Also with inf.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Moni cunne riwle beoð...þe on riwleð þe heorte. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 16 He takis me to norysch and to rewle, as fadire & modire. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 393 He was al i-ruled and i-ladde by ledynge and counsaille of mynstralles. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 136 Al this he didde for wrethe that this nobyll lordis hym roulide...in his tendyr age. 1447–8 J. SHILLINGFORD *Letters* (Camden) 47 That my lord of Exceter were avysed and ruled so to come. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 7 Trubill nevir thy self..Vthiris to rewill, that will not rewlit be. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 123 Your wisedome must so moderate and rule you. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 205 Now by Heauen, My blood begins my safer Guides to rule. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 166 Mercury..was esteemed to rule both our sleepe and our dreames. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* I. i. 35 But meaner precepts now my life must rule. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* ii. 406 Thus the frenzy ruled him. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* i. 7 The very same spirit of kindness which should rule us in the performance of a task such as the one now in hand. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xlv. 15 So may he that is in this hour ascendant Rule us ever.

b. *To be ruled*, to submit to counsel, guidance, or authority; to listen to reason. Also const. *by*.

c 1400 *Brut* lxxxii. 83 And when þe Emperour..saw þat Arthure wolde nought bene rewelede by him, he lete assemble..an huge hoste. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. iv. 187 And ye wylle be reulyd by me, I shal help you out of this distresse. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xli. 7 Be rewlit rycht and keip this doctring. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little French Lawyer* III. ii, 'Pray be rul'd Sir, This is the maddest thing. 1680 C. NESS *Church Hist.* 263 Be ruled, or you will rue it. 1732 SWIFT *On his Death* Wks. 1751 VII. 248 He would never take Advice: Had he been rul'd,..He might have liv'd these twenty Years. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1472 But listen to me, and by me be ruled.

2. To moderate, restrain, curb (one's appetites, etc.) by the exercise of self-control.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 107 þat alle þyne fyve wyttes scholde be yreuled after him. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 70 In þy etynge þow shalt reule þy hond. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 63 Though my selfe haue learned to rule mine owne talke, I can not snaffle the tounge of a Carper. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xvi. 32 He that ruleth his spirit [is better] then he that taketh a citie. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xix, The good Abbot..commanded Halbert to rule his temper.

refl. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvi. 32 He that can rule him selfe, is more worth then he y^t^ wynneth a cite. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & South* I. x. 126 Every one who rules himself to decency and sobriety of conduct. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 225, I wanted chiefly to set forth the men that could rule themselves.

† **b.** *refl.* To conduct oneself, behave, act, in a certain way. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 294 Penne in worlde was a wyȝe.. Ful redy & ful ryȝtwys, & rewled hym fayre. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 758 Who so wold..rewelyn hym by euery wightes wit shal he neuere þryue. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxvii. 254 Now auyse me..what shalle I saye and in what manere I shal rule me. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 1 How sowld I rewill me,..I wald sum wyisman wald dewyiss.

† **c.** *intr.* in the same sense. *Obs.*—1

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 272 To put hem in preson, a peere þoug he were; And not to rewle as reremys, and rest on þe daies.

† **d.** *dial.* To be unruly. *Obs.*—0

1691 RAY *N. C. Words, Reul*, to be rude, to behave ones self unmannerly, to rig.

3. †**a.** To exercise, administer, wield (some power or authority). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 12 But whil the lawe is reuled so,.. I not how that thei scholde amende The woful world. *a* 1450 *Cursor M.* 9549 (Laud), Wyth-out thise þe kyng had no myȝt For to rule his kynghed. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1973 His ministeris that shuld the Iustice reull. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 34 Think ȝe with ressoun thay suld reule the rod.

b. To direct, guide, manage (a thing); to have under one's control.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. ii. (Tollemache MS.), In swymmynge he [the swan] useþ þat on foot in stede of an ore, and þe oþer in stede of a roþer, and reuleþ him selfe þerwith. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5542 [He] rayt to þaim þire rekenthis to rewle & to hald. 1447–8 J. SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camden) 36 Y most doe as y se the mater woll be ruled. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1460, I shall of Fortune rule the reyne. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 8 Ane new courteour that rullit so the ruddar. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 13 Being not able to rule his horse and defend himselfe, he was throwne to the ground. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xxxi, I..dared not look upon the shape Of him who ruled the helm.

† **c.** *Sc.* To have charge or supervision of; to make (good) use of; to regulate (a clock). *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lii. 11 ȝour Hienes can nocht gett ane meter..To rule ȝour robbis, and dress the sam. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2189 Sir, will ȝe reull this relict weill, All the wyfis will baith kis and kneill. 1595 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 114 To cause mend and rewll the knok within the said Gray Freiris Kirk.

4. To govern, to exercise sovereign power over, to control with authority.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 9 He schal reule my Reame and Rede me þe beste. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 175 Oon of þe seuene wise men þat rulede þe kyngdom of Perses. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 13 These god reulith both angel and man. 1486 *Henry VII at York* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 54, I was regent and rewlid this rigion. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* ii. 27 He shal rule them with a rodde of yron. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 95 Thou art..Not fit to gouerne and rule multitudes. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 720 Christ was assumed into heaven, and by him is the Church ruled. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 8 Ye Deities..Who rule the Seasons, and the Year direct. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 261 She, who ne'er answers till a Husband cools, Or, if she rules him, never shews she rules. 1764 GOLDSM. *Traveller* 386 Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxvi, Them that guide the purse rule the house. 1826 DISRAELI *V. Grey* I. viii, To rule men, we must be men. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* vi, The belief in the power of certain persons to 'rule the planets' is profound.

b. *transf.* of things.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xvi. 242 These men aspieden weel .. that the seid parties of heuen reuliden ful myche the worchingis of bodies here binethe in the louger world. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* i. 16 God made two greate lightes: one greater light to rule the daye, and a lesse light to rule the night. *c* 1640 SIR W. MURE *Ps.* cxxxvi. 8 The sunne to reull the day..Who did apoynt. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 530 Where Po first issues..And, awful in his Cradle, rules the Floods. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 1 See, Winter comes, to rule the varied year. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 80 Suspends th' inferior laws that rule our clay. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph of Life* 256 The star that ruled his doom was far too fair. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi, 79, I now found that mechanical laws rule man in the long run.

c. *Eccl.* To lead (a choir) in singing.

1898 FRERE *Use of Sarum* I. 306 The rules for the days when the choir was ruled.

d. To dominate, prevail in.

1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1879) 59 Soft undulating lines rule the composition.

5. *absol.* To exercise sovereignty, to govern; to hold supreme command or sway.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 7 The head must rule, it cannot be denied. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 142 Better rule, then be rulde. 1616 JONSON *Epigr.* I. xxxv, T' obey A prince that rules by example, more than sway. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 226 There they shall..thir great Senate choose Through the twelve Tribes, to rule by Laws ordaind. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 197 Such a man, too fond to rule alone. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 195 There, in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule, The village master taught his little school. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 12 Godiva, wife to that grim Earl, who ruled In Coventry. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 52 Substituting their own will for the law of justice and love by which all true kings rule.

b. Const. *over*, † *upon*.

1530 PALSGR. 695/2 This emperour ruleth upon mo regyons than any one man hath done in our tyme. 1611 BIBLE *Judges* viii. 23, I will not rule ouer you, neither shall my sonne rule ouer you: the Lord shall rule ouer you. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 152 One..which by their help is enabled to rule over and subdue all inferiour Creatures. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. vii. 24 What time o'er Asia with pretorial sway Great Brutus ruled. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xviii. 90 Better a woman o'er her house to rule, Than a poor child. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 2 Each of them ruling over his subjects with justice.

c. *transf.* of things.

a 1529 SKELTON *Speke, Parrot* 415 Frantiknes dothe rule, and all thyng commaunde. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 111 What madnesse rules in braine-sicke men. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 120 Although the Graft be predominant and rule in bringing forth good fruits. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 848 One Spirit in them rul'd, and every eye Glar'd lightning. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. III. 106 Yet while Reason rules, Let it hold forth its scales with equal hand. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* vii. 128 This love of life, which in our nature rules, To vile imposture makes us dupes and tools. 1865 MOZLEY *Miracles* vii. 290 In matters of ordinary life common sense of itself rules.

6. *Comm.* Of prices: To be at a certain rate; to be current or prevalent.

1629 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scotl.* Ser. II. III. 11 Till they be trewlie informed how the pryces of the said victuall rules in suche parts of the countrie. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxv, The shepherds courteously intreated them to give them some for their money, as the price then ruled in the market. 1822–36 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. 1862 I. 138 Which same prices..ruled..among the same kind of scenery. 1889 *Daily News* 28 May 2/8 Sales dragged somewhat, prices ruling about the same as on Monday last.

b. Of commodities or trade: To bear a (specified) current price or value; to maintain a (given) average or quality.

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 381 How rule swine here? 1859 READE *Love me little* I. xii. 312 The Greek stock ruled from 56¾–59. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/4 Trade ruled dull at barely late rates. 1887 W. RYE *Norf. Broads* 77 Things rule at starvation prices here.

c. To go in a certain way; to have a certain character, place, or quality.

a 1676 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 28 The Commissioners.. sent privately to him his Neighbour my Lord Cranston, to bring them intelligence how Matters ruled above. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 222/3 If these opinions..rule uppermost in the minds of the other eleven members of the Committee. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 4/6 Fields ruled good, and some interesting racing was witnessed.

II. 7. To bring *into* a certain state by laying down a rule; also *to rule into*, to confine within (school bounds).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. iv. 297 Therfore it [*sc.* the text] reulith no more prelatis into pouerte than ech lay persoon into pouerte. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 91 Freedom from bad marks, and being ruled into bounds, and sent to bed at early hours.

8. To lay down judicially or authoritatively; to decide, determine, declare formally. In later use const. *that*, or with *out of*.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 267 Howe þat courte had ruled his presence to been absent. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 26 The..Remembrancer is not to rule any such petition for an absolute *exon.* [etc.]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 356 This case was heard before the Privy Council in 1730, when it was ruled that Lucretia took an estate tail. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Difficulties of Anglicans* (1891) I. i. i. 15 Public opinion..rules that every conclusion is absurd..except such as it recognizes itself. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 6/1 Mr. O'Brien..was ruled out of order on an attempt to discuss the political bearings of the recent visit to Ireland.

ellipt. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 Chanc. Div. 650 The sheriff was ruled for not returning an attachment against Briggs.

† **b.** To appoint or order (a person) *to* receive or do something. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 And though William rewle hym to haue it and his yssew male, for defawte of hem I wille y^e^ seid John meryte next. 1473–5 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 58 Which John Saunder, by auctorite of this court, is ruled to enteplede with the seide Johan.

c. To decide, settle; to decree.

1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Eccl. Miracles* 105 Without ruling open questions this way or that. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liv, This most complaisant of men would have seen no harm, ..if Pendennis the elder had so ruled it. 1873 MRS. H. KING *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* vii. (1877) 252 An order came To set us free; the statesmen having ruled Our ransom.

d. To shut or put *out* by formal decision.

1890 *Spectator* 7 May, Resolved not to see expressions ruled out of the language merely because they are new. 1893 *Times* 6 May 13/4 Four instructions were ruled out..as capable of being dealt with in Committee.

III. † **9.** To arrange or set in order. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 466 Dyamountis and Saphcir, Riche Rubeis in feir, Reulit full richt. *Ibid.* 670 The rufe reulit about in reuall of Reid, Rose reulit ryally [etc.].

10. To mark (paper, etc.) with parallel straight lines drawn with a ruler or by a machine.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/1 Rewlyn, wythe instrument, *regulo*. 1530 PALSGR. 695/2 This paper is nat well ruled, I can nat pricke upon it. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Linea*, To rule a booke. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Rosette*, Red Inke to rule bookes with. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. iv. 16 You must rule your Paper or Parchment with..Merid. Lines, and Parallel Lines. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 54 Some sort of a field-book must be used...This book every one contrives and rules as he thinks fittest for himself. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, He finished ruling the work he had in hand in a very neat and methodical manner. 1872 HARDY *Under Greenw. Tree* Pref., *Just enough..to* pay for their fiddle-strings, rosin, and music-paper (which they mostly ruled themselves).

11. To form or mark out (a line) with or as with a ruler.

1599 DRAYTON *Idea* xliii, Age rules my lines with wrinkles *in my face*. 1819 *Pantologia, Ruled-paper*, paper on which the staves are ruled for receiving the written notes of any musical composition. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2001/1 The round form [of ruler] is very convenient for ruling parallel lines by one accustomed to its use.

fig. 1634 FORD *Perk. Warbeck* III. ii, What our destinies Have ruled out in their books, we must not search, But kneel to. 1820 LAMB *Elia* I. *South-sea House*, His actions seemed ruled with a ruler. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 206 The sunbeams..ruled a beam of light across the glacier.

Ruled (rūld), *ppl. a.* [f. RULE *v.*]

1. † **a.** Subjected to control, guidance, or discipline. Also *well-ruled*, well-conducted. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 163 Pitee..mad mercy passen ryght Thurgh Innocence and ruled curtesye. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 70 Why wilt thow nat enclyne, And vn-to reuled reform bowe thee? 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 267/2 Diverse and many well ruled persones. 1526 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 692 Euery aldemman.. shall elect & chose onest & well ruled persones within his warde to be constables. 1556 (see RULELESS *a.* 1). 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., A well-ruled city, *civitas bene morata*.

b. Governed; subject. In quots. *absol.*

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 53 God bless the narrow sea which..keeps our Britain, whole within herself, A nation yet, the rulers and the ruled. 1875 HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* x. 32 He may become a hero, and, though punished by the rulers, may be rewarded by the ruled.

† **2.** According to rule; regular. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Cinkangles, whose sydes partlye are all equall..., and those are counted ruled cinkeangles, and partlye unequall.., and they are called unruled.

3. Judicially or authoritatively determined. *Ruled case*, an established decision or ruling.

1567–9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 453 This Decree in old times stood as a ruled case. 1621 SPELD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 20. 544/1 When the will of a Ruler, is a rule, or ruled-case to his Iudges. 1682 FLAVEL *Meth. of Grace* xxviii. 498 The wisest and holiest among men may pretend no higher than a ruled rule. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 6 We have both precept, Col. 2. 18, and what amounts in effect to a ruled case to the contrary, Rev. 22. 9. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Arg. a Priori* Wks. 1823 IV. 407 This author looked upon it as a ruled point, a thing universally agreed to.

4. Marked with parallel straight lines.

1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 756 Desiring the use of Ink and rul'd paper (such as we call Musical Paper). 1758 I. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 34 He writes but like a School-boy, who keeps in the Line only with the Help of ruled Paper. 1817 MRS. SHELLEY in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1887) II. 148 Remember..to bring me a good thick book to write extracts in, ruled. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 700 The neatly ruled pages of the subscription book..were still blank. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 178 A good ruled screen is obtained on development.

5. Formed with, or as with, a ruler.

1843 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* (1897) I. II. i. § 7. 118 A violent, black, sharp, ruled penmanlike line. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 446 The number of red corpuscles in it will be.. crowded over the surface of the ruled squares.

b. *Geom. Ruled surface* (see quot.).

1862 Salmon *Anal. Geom. Three Dim.* 75 A surface generated by the motion of a right line is called a ruled surface.

6. Measured with the rule.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 345 The fine red cutting bricks are used for ruled and gauged work.

†**Ru'ledom.** *Obs.* [f. Rule *sb.* + -dom.] Rule, sovereignty, sway.

1581 Derricke *Image Irel.* II. E iv, The hautie hartes of Woodkarne desire ruledome, but they shall haue a rope. 1612 R. Carpenter *Soule's Sent.* 13 Where is that..happy estate of ruledome and renowne, which..time hath not ruinated? 1690 C. Nesse *Hist. O. & N. Test.* I. 218 The priviledge of primogeniture..gave him a ruledom over his younger brother.

†**Ru'lefully,** *adv. Obs.*—[1] [f. Rule *sb.*] According to rule; regularly.

a 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 65 Þe side of þe quadrat bitwene A and B mote be persede reulefully.

Rule-joint. [Rule *sb.* 17.] A movable joint such as is used for measuring-rules.

1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 385 In this arm..is a kind of rule joint at *d*, that the arm may give way easily if wanted. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 592 To make a rule joint for a window-shutter, or other folding flap. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 84 To put inch clamped..folding shutters, with rule joints (joints like those of the common foot rule). 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1927/1 A bit having a rule joint.

Ruleless (rū'lləs), *a.* Forms: 5 rewleless, 6 rew-, rulesse, 7 rulelesse, rule-less, 7, 9 ruleless. [f. Rule *sb.* + -less.]

1. Ungoverned; lawless, unruly, unrestrained; not subject to rule or order.

1443 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 212 [The] Queene of hevene lay in a symple hous, A poore stable, mong beestys rewleless. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & Fly* xcii. 115 Let rewld lords rewle rewlesse losels, when they crake. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Morindus* x, Three yeares I ruled had this Ile Without all rule, as was my rulesse life. 1642 Fuller *Answ. Ferne* 13 How injurious doth he..labour to make the King to his posterity, as well as rulelesse in himselfe? 1689 E. Howard *Carolaides* 273 Some Man, By drink made ruleless.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. I. i, Man indeed..lives in this world to make rule out of the ruleless. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* III. i. (1872) I. 138 He came as the representative of law and rule; and there had been many helping themselves by a ruleless life, of late.

2. Devoid of rules, irregular.

1867 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 521/2 This [i. e. English] seemed an altogether ruleless and unruly language.

Hence **Ru'lelessness.**

1879 *Academy* July 43/3 Its rulelessness, or want of rules that can be comprehended, is curiously illustrated here.

†**Ru'lely,** *adv. Obs.*—[1] In 4 rewelelicheˇ. [irreg. f. Rule *sb.* + -ly 2.] Regularly.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 317 Þei maken hem a rewele to ryse rewelelicheˇ at mydnyȝt.

Ru'le-maker. [Rule *sb.*]

1. One who frames a rule or rules; a maker of regulations.

1680 V. Alsop *Mischief Impos.* iv. 21 There are very crooked rules in the world; and who must be the Rule-maker, for there are many pretenders? 1879 P. Brooks *Influence of Jesus* 121 A mere rule-maker can have no personal considerations. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 1/3 It behoves the rule-makers to be..scrupulously particular as to fairness and equity.

2. A maker of measuring-rules.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6170/8 James Watson,..Rulemaker. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 198/1 Ring makers and turners, 40; rule-makers, 174.

Rule of thumb. Also hyphened. [Rule *sb.*]

1. A method or procedure derived entirely from practice or experience, without any basis in scientific knowledge; a roughly practical method.

1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing-Master* 157 What he doth, he doth by rule of Thumb, and not by Art. 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 257 No Rule so good as Rule of Thumb, if it hit. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T., Thumb,* by rule of thumb, to do a thing by dint of practice. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 17 Too often did she apportion the drugs by the rule of thumb. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* v. 159 The English..have in all their changes proceeded, to use a familiar expression, by the rule of thumb. 1887 Besant *World Went* xxv, [He] knew nothing save by rule of thumb of navigation.

transf. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conquer* III, Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs. I procured them by the rule of thumb.

2. *attrib.* a. Of methods, etc.: Based merely upon practice or experience.

1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) VIII. 92 Beyond this rule of thumb calculation, no experience could bring him to penetrate his mystery. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxi. (1889) 196 We never learnt anything..except a little rule-of-thumb mathematics. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* Pref., Though rapid advance has been made of late years in rule of thumb photography.

b. Of persons: Working only by methods derived from practice.

1841 B. Hall *Pathwork* III. 83 Unlooked-for results often occur to distract the mere rule-of-thumb navigator. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1890) 10 A great difficulty to the beginner or to the rule-of-thumb photographer.

Ruler (rū'lɔɪ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 rewler, 5–6 rewlar; 4 reulor, 4–6 reuler, 5 reulure, 6 reular; 6 rueler, -ar; 4–5 rulere, 5–7 rular, 5– ruler. [f. Rule *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who, or that which, exercises rule, command, or authority, *esp.* of a supreme or sovereign kind: a. Const. *of, over,* † *upon.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 4643 (Fairf.), He sal be rewler of al my lande. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xviii. 21 Ordeyne of hem rewlers vpon thowsaundes, and rewlers vpon hundrethes, and rewlers vpon fifti. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 995 The Lord of Macrocosme and rewler of that fee. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xxi. i. 839 As syr Mordred was rular of alle englond. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224 b, Labourynge to..withdrawe ye people..from the dominyon of kynges, lordes, and rulers of the temporalty. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI,* III. ii. 11 We be Lords and Rulers ouer Roan. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xli. 43 He made him ruler ouer all the land of Egypt. 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* II. 49 Stern ruler of the sky! Whose sport is man, and human misery. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 120 Winter, ruler of th' inverted year. 1845 S. Austen *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 233 The Roman emperor..was in future to be the sole protector and ruler of the country. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 22 Men of old, who affirmed mind to be the ruler of the universe.

b. Without const.

1526 Tindale *Acts* vii. 27 Who made the a ruelar and a iudge amonge vs? 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI,* v. i. 105 By heauen thou shalt rule no more O're him, whom heauen created for thy Ruler. 1641 Thorndike *Govt. Churches* 92 Rulers or Helps in the government, Elders of the people. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reff.* IV. xi. (1848) 231 Whereas..other Artificers work upon inanimate Materials, a Ruler must manage free Agents. 1717 Pope *Iliad* x. 473 Other Rulers those proud Steeds demand. 1782 Cowper *Retirem.* 104 Compar'd with this sublimest life below, Ye kings and rulers, what have courts to show? 1821 Byron *Sardanap.* II. i, 'Tis thy natal ruler—thy birth planet. 1878 Gladstone *Primer Homer* 113 The absurd idea that the nation exists for the rulers, and not the rulers for the nation.

2. One who has control, management, or headship within some limited sphere. Now *Obs.* or *arch.* except with suggestion of sense 1.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 242 Lordis..maken summe prestis stiwardis of here housholde..& summe conseilleris & reuleris of here worldly plees. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 259 Þe popes legat þat was rulere of pilgremages in þe Holy Lond. 1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. I. 50 We beyng Rewlers and gouernerse of the parissch of seynt Stephan in Colmanstrete. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 65 The maister, precedent, or othir reuler of the colage of preestes. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII,* c. 3 § 1 The father, governours and rulers of such as be of tendre age. 1526 Tindale *Mark* v. 22 There cam vnto hym won of the rulers of the sinagogge. 1555 *Act* 2 & 3 *Phil. & Mary* c. 7 § 2 The said Ruler or Keeper of the said Fair or Market. 1766 *Ann. Reg.* 134 The Rulers of the Watermens company attended. 1864 *Reader* 21 May 652/1 The rulers of the British Museum are an irresponsible corporation.

transf. 1562 Turner *Baths* 13 Savonarola..telleth that the chefe ruler is alume.

b. *Ruler of the choir,* a cantor. Now only *arch.*

1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 21 Thoffice of the masse..shalbe begon of the rulers of the quere with the *Kyrie* [etc.]. *a* 1538 *Acc. St. Michael Cornhill* (1871) 208 One discrete preste shalbe chosen by the Parson..to be a Ruler or Deane of the quyre in executing and seying the dyvyne servyce. 1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 136 The rulers of the choir, or..chanters, were arrayed in silken copes. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Divine Worship* 146 Let this be sung by Rulers, Clerk, Choir, and people together.

3. † a. = Rule *sb.* 17. *Obs.* b. A straight-edged strip or cylinder, usually of wood or ivory, used for guiding a pen, pencil, or marking-instrument in forming straight lines upon paper, etc.

Parallel ruler(s): see Parallel *a.* 1 b.

a 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 68 Biholde þe ende of þat oþer side þe ryver by a reulure vpon þe table.. And drawe a lyne by þe reulure on þe table. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 682 *Hoc regulare,* a rewler. 1530 Palsgr. 264/2 Ruler for a carpentar, *niueau.* 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. 24 More easyly..may you fynde and make any suche line with a true ruler, layinge the edge of the ruler to the edge of the circle. 1634 Withier *Embl.* 164 A Ruler or a square Or such like instruments, as usefull are In forming other things. 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 142 Divide your ruler first into Inches, and then each inch into 10 or 100 parts. 1709 Berkeley *Ess. Vision* § 61 Take an inch marked upon a ruler. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Arts* II. 17 Their use is first to measure (by help of a scale of equal parts upon the edge of your ruler) your proportions. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 663/1 Hammering out a bar of the best iron into the form of a flat ruler. 1893 Vizetelly *Glances Back* I. ii. 33 Pounding away at their knuckles with an ebony ruler.

c. (See quots.)

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Glass,* To form the Thickness of a Glass, there are two iron Rulers, or Rims, placed around the edge of the Table. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* II. 737/2 The holes of each row [of organ pipes] are opened and shut by a register or ruler pierced with holes equal in number to the keys.

4. A workman who rules straight lines in account-books, etc. Also in comb. *paper-ruler.*

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Paper-ruler,* a workman who lines paper by hand.

† 5. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1820 F. MacDonogh *Hermit in London* IV. 122 Another class of men is what we call 'rulers'. These are men who bear a dollar's worth of liberty in their pocket, namely a four and sixpenny day rule, under pretence of settling with their creditors, or of attending to their affairs.

† **Ru'ler,** *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* In 4 ruleer, reuleer, reweler. [ad. OF. *reuler, riuler,* etc. :—L. *rēgulāris* regular.]

1. = Regular A. 1 and D. 2.

a 1380 *St. Bernard* 466 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 49 A chanoun ruleer to him com. 1399 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 424/1 Abbotes and Priours, and all other men of holy Chirche Seculers and Rewelers.

2. = Canonical *a.* 2.

a 1390 *Wycliffite Bible, Prol. Prov.,* Redeth hem..the chirche, but among the reuleer scripturis resceyueth not.

Ru'ler, *v. colloq.* [f. Ruler *sb.*[1] 3 b.] *trans.* To beat or rap with a ruler.

1850 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* vii, I think he was caned every day that half-year, except on holiday Monday, when he was only ruler'd on both hands. 1894 N. Brooks *Tales Maine Coast* 22 Girls were not 'rulered' in that school.

Ru'leress. *rare*—[0]. A female ruler.

1648 Hexham II, s.v. *Regeerster.*

Rule-right, *a.* and *adv.* [f. Rule *sb.*]

† 1. *Sc.* As straight or exact as a rule; exactly, precisely. *Obs. rare.*

1587 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) III. 522/1 To be maid inwith plane and iust rewll richt. *Ibid.,* A plane syde Q[uhi]lk sall gang rewll richt wt the edge of þe firlot.

2. According to rule; regular. *rare.*

1882 Rhŷs *Celtic Britain* 292 [This] would be the rule-right equivalent of the Latin genitive *lateris.*

Ru'lership. [f. Ruler *sb.*[1] + -ship.]

1. The position, office, or quality of a ruler; sovereignty, rule.

1648 Hexham II, *Drossaertschap,* Rulership, Presidencie over a Country, Jurisdiction, or Shriefship.

1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 37 They were.. wholly destitute of..law or rulership of any description. 1889 H. Drummond *Trop. Africa* iv. 74 One of their own number was elevated to the rulership.

b. The reign *of* a person.

1890 Talmage *From Manger to Throne* 116 The disputes and bloody events which had distinguished the rulership of Herod.

2. A province; a government.

1893 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 370 There were some minor rulerships over which China exercised a disputable jurisdiction. 1894 Sir A. C. Lyall *Brit. Domin. India* x. 170 Fragmentary states..trampled under the feet of hardier rulerships.

† **Ru'leship.** *Obs. rare.* [Rule *sb.*] = prec. 1.

1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* II. xxiii, Romulus for ruleship did Remus slay. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* II. 192 A man would think by this, that Scriptures and Traditions.. equally shared the Ruleship in the Popish World betwixt them.

Rulesse, obs. form of Ruleless.

Ruling (rū'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Rule *v.*]

1. The action of governing; exercise of authority, government, rule.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Þeos riwleð þe horte, & of hire riwlunge is al mest þet ich riwle. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 127 So leute þe louye, And for þi rigtful rewlyng be rewarded in heuene! 1408 *E. E. Wills* 15 My wyll ys, that..hys Executours..haue gouernans & rewlyng of my obytis. *c* 1450 *Myrr. Our Lady* 115 Knowynge of mouthe, and ryghte rewlynge of the wylle, maye not be, but in a restfull soulle. 1561 Winget *Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 4 Tyme and..deth.. manassing alrady destruction of your reuling. 1590 Stockwood *Rules Constr.* 1 The concord and agreeing of words togither; and the gouerning or ruling one word of another. 1611 Bible 1 *Macc.* vi. 56 Hee sought to take vnto him the ruling of the affaires. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* i. § 43 The true kings..hate ruling. 1894 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 856/3 He was the last English Churchman who played a decisive part in the political ruling of our nation.

2. A judicial decision; also *gen.* an authoritative pronouncement.

c 1560 Stoddard in Hall *Elizab. Age* (1886) 179 Three rulings with extras, 15*l.* 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* ii. 45 Some extremely sensible rulings on the difficult subject of the Measure of Damages. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. D. 595, I.. think the ruling of the learned judge at the trial was correct.

3. The action of using a ruler; the action of drawing, marking, or printing parallel straight lines on paper or on textile fabrics. Also *attrib.,* as *ruling-machine, -pen, -work.*

1611 Cotgr., *Reigleure,*..a ruling, or drawing by lines. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 33 Cause them to haue each his ruling pen, made of a quill. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 2 Mar., Setting my wife..to worke upon the ruling of some paper for the making of books. *Ibid.* 28 Apr., My wife to her father's, to carry him some ruling work. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Ruling and Dotting Pens,* a kind of metal pen for writing music. 1865 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.,* etc. s.v. *Engraving,* An ingenious machine..invented by the late Mr. Wilson Lowry, called a ruling machine. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 178 He describes a kind of optical ruling on the sensitive plate itself, a system for which [etc.].

b. *concr.* A ruled line, or lines.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 111 The way in which certain of the lines are grouped in pairs, somewhat suggesting the rulings of a copy-book.

Ruling (rū'liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Rule *v.*]

1. Exercising rule or authority; governing, reigning.

1648 *Canterburie March* B iij b, This unity is held by none That have more Ruling-Heads than one. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 203 The interests of the ruling party have a great connexion with Cromwell. 1704 Trapp *Abra-Mule* II. i, The ruling part of the Divan. 1786 Burke *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 140 This plan, which appears to be most connected with the rights of the ruling family. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 133 He belonged half to the ruling and half to the subject caste. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 152 The act of the ruling body was not confirmed by the general feeling of the citizens.

transf. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xlvii[i], She has been the ruling belle.., the universal toast of the winter.

b. *Ruling Elder*: see ELDER *sb.*3 4. So *Ruling Eldership*.

1593 [BANCROFT] *Survey Pret. Holy Disc.* 158 That ruling elders are not comprehended vnder the name of Bischop. 1641 (*title*), An Assertion of the Government of the Church of Scotland in the Points of Ruling-Elders, and of the Authority of Presbyteries and Synods. 1641 BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 370 In the voyceing.. some borrowes two ruleing-elders getts voyce. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 342/1 A few ignorant Artificers in Market-Towns, or Farmers in Country-Parishes, .. under the Character of Ruling Elders. 1784 BURNS (*title*), On a celebrated ruling Elder. 1808 JAMIESON *Addit.*, [The] *Session*.. consists of the minister, .. of the Ruling Elders; and of Deacons. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 142 Thrice-great as a ruling-elder (indeed, a very long-headed, strictly orthodox man). 1891 *Presbyterian Forms of Service* (1894) 145 The Sermon.. may have for its subject the scriptural warrant for the Ruling Eldership.

†**c.** *dial.* Disorderly. *Obs.*—° (Cf. RULE *v.* 2 d.)

1691 RAY *N. C. Words* s.v. *Reul*, 'A reuling lad,' a rigsby.

2. Predominating, dominant, prevalent: **a.** Of passions.

1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 154 The ruling Passion conquers Reason still. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 174 The two ruling passions of this parliament were, zeal for liberty, and an aversion to the church. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 75 A worldly ambition was the ruling passion of this man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 230 That hatred had become one of the ruling passions of the community.

b. Of opinions, ideas, etc.

1780 *Mirror* No. 77, Mr. Addison..justifies, against the ruling opinion at that time, the practice of those writers of tragedy. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. vi, [This was] the ruling subject of her thoughts and meditation. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 92 The security..of every son of Abraham was the ruling intention of every enactment. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 190 Not Fate, but Nemesis, was the ruling notion in Greek tragedy.

3. Of prices, etc.: Current, general; average.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 120 There was an indication of demand for bills on England, as a means of placing capital here, to take advantage of the ruling rate. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 267 The ruling prices..were not too high to leave a small margin of profit. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 683 The best road the Spaniards built.. has a ruling grade of 7 per cent.

Hence **Ru'lingly** *adv.* (Webster, 1847).

Ruller (*rv*'ləɹ). *Mining.* [f. dial. *rull* to wheel, prob. a var. of ROLL *v.*2] (See quot.)

1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 21 *Rullers*, the persons who work the wheelbarrows underground.

Rulley (*rv*'li). *local.* Also **rully.** [Of doubtful origin: cf. ROLLEY 2.] A flat four-wheeled wagon, used for conveyance of goods; a lorry.

1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Lincs., Rully*, a low kind of goods wagon. 1886 *Leeds Mercury* 1 May, The North-Eastern Railway Company will collect and deliver goods..by Rulleys of their own. 1887 MRS. STANNARD *Siege Baby* 62 Before the baker's cart had disgorged itself, a rully appeared upon the scene.

Comb. 1857 *P.O. Directory Yorksh.* 1292/3 (Hull), Rulley-man & carrier. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/1 The sudden removal of seven 'rulleymen' or checkers at the Forth goods station.

Rullion[1] (*rv*'liən). *Sc.* [var. of RILLING *sb.*, RIVELING[1].] A shoe made of undressed hide.

Also applied in various senses to persons or animals: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1644 D. HUME *Hist. House Douglas* 45 Highland showes called rullions, made of raw and untand leather. 1768 ROSS *Helenore, The Rock and the wee pickle Tow*, With a pair of rough rullions to scuff thro' the dew. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, He had..deer-skin rullions or sandals. 1890 LOWSON *Guidfollow* 70 A pleasant recreation to the fashioners of 'brogues' and 'rullions' in their hours of relaxation.

†**Ru'llion**[2]. *Sc. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Some form of ornament in metal-work.

1707 *Invent. R. Wardr.* App. (1815) 339 Antique Medusa's heads and rullion foliages. *Ibid.*, Betwixt each statue arises a rullion in forme of a dolphine, very distinct.

Rullock, variant of ROWLOCK.

†**Rully,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 hreow- (hryw-), 1–2 reow-, 3 reolic; 3 reo(u)-, reu-, rou-, 4 rewelich(e; 4 ru-, 4–5 rewlyche. *β.* 3–4 reu-, 5 rew-, 5–6 ruli; 4 rewe-, 4–5 rew-, reu-, ruly. [OE. *hréowlic* (f. *hréow* RUE *sb.*[1]), = MDu. *rouwelijc*.] Rueful, pitiable, pitiful, woful.

a. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cviii. 9 His wif wyrðe wydewe hreowlic. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1057, Þæt wæs hreowlic sið & hearmlic eallre þissere þeode. *a* 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086, Reowlic þing he dyde, & reowlicor him gelamp. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 147 Swiche teares shedden hie on þis reuliche wei..of reuðe of here agene sinnes. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 730 So rulyche makyst þou hym to be. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. ii. (1868) 35 þis rewlyche Cresus was cauȝt of Cirus and lad to þe fijr to be brent.

β. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1162 Abraham up on morgen stod, Wiþ reuli lote and frigti mod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4930 þai fel don þan at ioseph fete And merci soght, wit reuli grette. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6485 (Laud MS.), þan hij maken a reuly cry. *a* 1400 *Sowdone* 1624 What be ye, That make here this ruly moone? *c* 1460 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 234 Wrappid in a selure as a ful rewli wrecche. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 18, I douht not but I shal finde your wurship.. favorable and gud unto me in this ruli and miserable case.

Rully (*rv*'li), *a.*[2] Also 5 rewly, reulie, reuly. [orig. f. RULE *sb.* + -Y; but in mod. use prob. a back-formation from UNRULY.]

1. Observing or amenable to rule or good order; law-abiding, disciplined, orderly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3888 Ruly & rightwise,..He spake neuer dispituosly, ne spiset no man. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 38 Bees rewly, and ray fourth your reasoune. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Fox & Wolf* iv, The oxin waxit mair reulie at the last. 1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1602) 216 It was objected, though untruely, That they were ydle, Hell lacked Guests, and men on earth waxt ruly.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xv, 'Soldiers ruly?'..'Yes, your worship; quite ruly.' 1892 *Black & White* 6 Aug. 155/1 Students are an important element, and not always a ruly one, in Edinburgh life.

†**2.** = REGULAR *a.* I. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4606 Some of þaim sone were boune, Reuly men of religioune, for the with þaim to fare.

†**Ru'ly,** *adv.* Forms: *a.* 1 hreowlice; 2–3 reow-, 3 reo(u)-; rou-, 3–4 reu-, rew-, 4 rewe-liche; 4 rewlik. *β.* 4 reuli; 3 rev-, 3–5 reu-, 5 rew(e)ly; 4 rwly, 5–6 rulye, ruly. [OE. *hréowlice* (see RULY *a.*[1] and -LY 2), = OS. (*h*)*riuliko*, MDu. *rouwelike*.]

1. Ruefully, pitifully, wretchedly.

a. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. vii. 120 Maxon hie swa hreowlice wepan swa ge maxon þara oþra blibeliche hlihhan. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1036, Sume hi man wið feo sealde, sume hreowlice acwealde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Summe þer reowliche gneȝeð his aȝene tunge. *c* 1205 LAY. 27497 Þer weoren Romleoden reouliche [*c* 1275 rouliche] iladde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 788 (Kolbing), Hir moder was ded acurssedliche, & hir fader starf reuliche.

β. c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 102 in *O. E. Misc.* 152 Four deofle heom stondeþ bi þat pyneþ heom ful revly. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12530 For he was hurt ful selli sare, Reuli can he cri and rare. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 96 Þaȝ I be..On rode rwly to-rent, with rybaudes mony. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* 236 Alexius þus his leue tooke; Rewely his wijf gan on hym loke. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 116 Sion is in sadnes, Rachell ruly doth loke. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 122 No tempest, good Julie, Least corne lookes rulie.

2. With pity or compassion.

13.. *Cursor M.* 24115 (Edin.), Mi son þat hang apon þat croice Rewlik on me biheld.

Rulzeande: see note to ROIL *v.*[1]

Rum (*rvm*), *sb.*[1] Also 7 rumme, 7–8 rhum. [Of obscure origin: perhaps an abbreviation of the longer forms RUMBULLION or RUMBUSTION, which are found a little earlier. English is the source of Du. and G. *rum*, Da. and Sw. *rum*, *rom*, Russ. *rum*', *rom*'; F. *rhum*, *rum*, Sp. and Pg. *ron*, etc.]

1. A spirit distilled from various products of the sugar-cane (esp. molasses and dunder), and prepared chiefly in the West Indies and Guiana.

The name has also been improperly applied to spirits made in imitation of this from beet-roots or other materials.

1654 [see KILL-DEVIL *sb.* 2]. 1661 *Cal. State Papers* Col. Ser. (1661–8) 42 That the former orders concerning rum, sugar, and hammocks be still in force. 1667 WARREN *Descr. Suriuam* vi. 17 Rum is a Spirit extracted from the Juice of Sugar-Canes, commonly, twice as strong as Brandy. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum*, .. a West-Indian Drink stronger than Brandy, drawn from Dregs of Sugar for the most part, yet sometimes from Fruits, and Rows of Fish. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 56, I found..three large Runlets of Rum or Spirits. 1776 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 220 Our New England rum is four shillings per gallon. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xxxiv, There's nought, no doubt, so much the spirit calms As rum and true religion. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xlv. 585 We had sold them no rum. 1890 *Standard* 21 Apr. 3/6 The stuff he calls Rum is not Rum at all. It consists of raw spirit expressed from the beetroot and other roots..mixed with a small quantity of genuine Rum.

b. *Rum-and-water*, a drink prepared from these ingredients. Also *Comb.*

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xvi, A stout man, who had a glass of rum-and-water, warm,..at every place where we changed horses. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiii, Sir Pitt.. drank rum-and-water with the farmers at Mudbury. 1850— *Pendennis* viii, Rum-and-water-drinking gentlemen-farmers.

c. *U.S.* Used generically as a hostile name for intoxicating liquors.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* viii. (1859) 184 Rum I take to be the name which unwashed moralists apply alike to the product distilled from molasses and the noblest juices of the vineyard.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Attrib., as *rum-bottle*, *-flavour*, *-puncheon*, *-works*.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vi. 36 Wo to him that gives his Neighbour drink; that puttest thy Bottle (thy Rhum-Bottle) to him, and makest him drunken also. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 214 The furnaces of the sugar and rum works. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 201 She'd sooner have you than that old rum-puncheon Heale. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 58/2 The spirit..has only a faint rum flavour.

b. Objective, as *rum-distiller*, *-drinker*, *-seller*; *rum-producing* adj.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 181 Guarding against its sliding quietly..into the possession of the rum-seller. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 412/2 Dr. Lang anticipates a moral regeneration from the rum-drinkers being converted into wine-bibbers. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 397 So sensible are the rum distillers of the advantage of such a plan. 1876 HAM *Rev. & Mercantile Vade-M.* 569 Australia is recognized as a rum-producing country.

c. Instrumental, as *rum-bred*, *-crazed*, *-smelling*.

1866 *Evening Star* 19 Mar., He had better have been a dead man than have emitted from his mouth..such a rum-bred pestilence of breath. 1893 *Arena* April 637 The uneducated, rum-crazed negro. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 30 Danny..finally collapsed into a shapeless rum-smelling heap and slept once more.

3. Special combs.: rum-bud, essence, -hole, -nose (see quots.); rum punch, shrub, toddy, beverages in which rum is the principal ingredient; rum-sucker, *U.S.*, a hard drinker.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Rum-bud*, a redness occasioned by the detestable practice of excessive drinking. Rum-buds usually appear first on the nose, and..extend over the face. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sk. Bk.* 120 All European travellers accuse Cophts of being rare old toss-pots, steady drinkers, regular rum-buds. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 58/2 A fictitious rum, the flavour of which is due to "rum essence" —a mixture of artificial ether, birch bark oil, and other substances. 1859 BARTLEIT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 181 A place where spirituous liquors are sold and drank; a grog-shop. In the West, often called a Doggery or Dog-hole, and in New York a *Rum-hole. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 216 The State of New York alone, we believe, uses the term rum-holes for its smaller grog-shops. 1891 SAJOUR *Ann. Univ. Med. Sci.* 59 An aggravated case of acne rosacea (*rum-nose). 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 36/1 Plenty of small *Rum-Punch, well soured with Juice of Limon or Orange. 1824 *John Bull* I. 132 We understand that rum punch has lately become so great a favourite in high quarters. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 99, 38 gallons of *rum shrub. 1864 TOVEY *Brit. & For. Spirits* 283 Rum Shrub should be made with the freshest lemon juice, and a portion of Seville orange juice, the finest Jamaica Rum, and sweets from good loaf sugar. 1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 9 July, An acquired appetite as strong as that of a *rum-sucker. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd. Ep., To keep company with any bit English rider, that sups on toasted cheese, and a cheerer of *rum-toddy.

†**Rum,** *sb.*[2] *slang. Obs.* [In senses 2 and 3 from RUM *a.*[2]]

1. A poor country clergyman in Ireland.

1720 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 751/2 As if..it were fit..to give the civility of the hat or wall to any rusty rum in the street. 1729 — *Grand Question Deb.* Wks. 1751 X. 124 No Company comes, But a Rabble of Tenants, and rusty dull Rums.

2. Ellipt. for *rum customer*.

c 1803 C. K. SHARPE *New Oxford Guide* in *Mem.* (1838) I. 18 They were angry with rum; they were troubl'd with boies. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Cousin Nicholas* xxiii, Von [=one] of the hold boy's country rums.

3. An old or unsaleable book.

1812 in Nichols *Lit. Anec. 18th C.* V. 471 *note*, The books, which booksellers call rums, appear to be very numerous... The French have *bouquins* for rums, and *bouquiniste* for the seller.

†**Rum,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning obscure.)

1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick for Ireland* IV. i, There's to show I am a linguist, with a rum in the rhyme, consisting of two several languages.

Rum (*rvm*), *a.*[1] *Cant.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 6, 8 rome, 7 room(e, 7–9 rum. [One of the canting terms originating in the 16th cent.]

1. Good, fine, excellent; great.

The exact sense varies with the *sb.*; for a list of the commonest phrases, as *rum bek*, *bob*, *cull*, etc. see the *Dict. Cant. Crew* (*a* 1700).

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *Rome ryde*, London. *Ibid.*, *Rome mort*, the Quene. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* (Rtldg.) 619/2 For the roome-morts, I know by their ports ..They are of the sorts That love the true sports. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum*, gallant, Fine, Rich, best or excellent. *Ibid.*, *Bub*, Drink. *Rum-bub*, very good Tip. *Ibid.* s.v. *Joseph*, *A Rum Joseph*, a good Cloak or Coat. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Chaunt*, To throw off a rum chaunt, is to sing a good song. 1847 *Simmond's Colonial Mag.* July 409 Bricks..out here [Ceylon] signifies slap-up chaps, fast goers, trumps, rum spirits, crack hands. 1859 *Slang Dict.* 83 *Rum Mizzlers*, persons who are clever in making their escape, or getting out of a difficulty. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Rum-Gagger*, a cheat who tells wonderful stories of his sufferings at sea to obtain money.

2. *Rum bouse*, *booze*, etc., good liquor, wine.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 83 *Rome bouse*, wyne. *Ibid.* 86 This bouse is as benshyp as rome bouse. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 391 This Bowse is better then Rum-bowse. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. ix. 233 A goodly Rumbouze of Canary. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 224 The Duchess loves Nantz,..Tom Campbell rumbooze.

b. Hence *Rum-boozing* (see quot.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum-boozing-Wells*, bunches of Grapes.

3. *Rum duke* (see first quot.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum-duke*, a jolly handsom Man. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* II. iii, You are a justice of peace, and you are a king, and I am a duke; and a rum duke, an't I? 1763 [see DUKE *sb.* 3 b].

4. *Rum-pad*, the highway; also *erron.*, a highwayman.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum-pad*, the Highway. 1707 J. SHIRLEY *Triumph of Wit* (1724) 164 By the Rum-Pad Maundeth none, Like my Clapperdogeon. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 76 The brandy and tea, rather thinnish, That Knights of the Rumpad so rurally sip.

b. Hence *Rum-padder* (see quot.'; also *rum-pad* vb., to attack or rob on the highway.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Rum-paddlers*, the better sort of Highway-men well Mounted and Armed. 1895 H. WATSON in *Chap-Book* III. 484 To be rumpadded, there, almost within the precincts of London,..could not have been greatly to his taste.

Rum (*rvm*), *a.*[2] *slang.* [perh. due to some special application of prec., such as *rum cove*, 'a great rogue'. In common use from *c* 1800.] Odd, strange, queer.

1774 H. KELLY *School for Wives* III. ix, Its a little rum tongue, that we understand among von another. 1777 *Monthly Rev.* LVI. 137 We have sometimes amused ourselves by dipping into honest Isaac Walton's Complete Angler, merely as a rum book. 1800 LD. MELBOURNE *Papers* 7, I hope you will contrive..to rub off a few rum ideas which he contracted in these philosophical colleges. 1837 DICKENS

Pickw. xiv, There's rummer things than women in this world though, mind you. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxviii, This was the rummest go he ever saw. 1887 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* iv, Rum thing I should drift into being the Major's servant, isn't it?

Comb. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 245 Like a charity school of a Sunday, led by a rum-looking beadle.

† **Rum,** *v. slang. Obs.* [? from prec.] *trans.* To cheat.

1811 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* XV. 326 When I found out how he had rummed me, I thought it was but fair to dash him.

Ru·macin. [irreg. f. L. *rumex* sorrel, dock: cf. RUMICIN.] (See quot.)

1863 *Lancet* I. 337/2 Rumacin. This is another of the concentrated American remedies... It purports to be the active principle of the root of a species of Dock.

Rumage, obs. f. RUMMAGE. **Rumal,** var. ROMAL. **Rumance,** obs. form of ROMANCE. **Rumans(e)h,** varr. ROMANSH. **Rumatise,** obs. f. RHEUMATIZE. **Rumb(e,** obs. ff. RHUMB.

Rumbelow (*rʌ*·mbĕlō). Now *rare.* Forms: 4–5 **romby-, rumbylogh**; 5 **romelowe, -ylawe**; 5 **rom-,** 6 **rumbelowe,** 5 **rumbeloo** (6 **-belo, -bolo**); 6 **rom-** (*Sc.* **rohum-**), 7 **room-,** 6, 9 **rumbelow**; 7 **rumbillow.** [See sense 1; in some later uses associated with RUMBLE *v.*¹]

1. A meaningless combination of syllables serving as a refrain, orig. sung by sailors when rowing. (Cf. HEAVE HO and HEY-HO.)

13.. *Coer de L.* 2522 They rowede hard, and sungge ther too, With heuelow and rumbeloo. *c* 1315 in *Brut* (1906) clxxxviii. 208 [Forlsemiche as he louede forto go by watere, ..maidenes made a songe þerof,..] What wende þe Kyng of Engeland haue ygete Scotlande wiþ Rombylogh. *a* 1400 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 824 Your maryners shall synge rowe Hey how and rumby lowe. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* C j, Some songe heue and howe rombelowe. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 252 Heue and how rombelow, row the bote, Norman, rowe! 1579 LOUTH in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 29 At one pulle all the golden godes came downe with heyho Rombelo. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 95 Haue at him..with heaue and hoe rumbelow.

1790 *Gentl. Mag.* LX. II. 1100, I have recollected the first verse of the song used on that day [*i. e.* Flora Day at Helston, Cornwall]... Hel-an-tow, Rum-be-low.

† **2.** A blow, a stroke. *Obs.* Cf. RUMBLE *sb.* 3.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14005 He 3aff him suche a romelowe, That he went ouer his sadil-bowe.

† **3.** Used as a place-name. *Obs.*

1530 *Hickscorner* (E. E. D. S.) 137, I have ben in Gene and in Cowe, Also in the londe of Rumbelowe, Thre myle out of hell. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi, 65 Sal i go vitht 3ou to rumbelo fayr.

† **4.** *attrib.* Rumbling, resounding. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Through Sicil his raging wyld frets and rumbolo rustling On peeres you sayled. *Ibid.* IV. 101 Thee whilst in the skye seat great bouncing rumbelo thundring Ratleth.

† **5.** A woman of light behaviour. *Obs.*

1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Commend. Poems* 67 Wks. (Grosart) II. 13 Then yee descend, where he sits in a Gondolow With Egs throwne at him by a wanton Room-be-low. 16.. *Roxb. Ball.* II. 257 In wine we call for bawdy jiggs, Catzoes, rumbillows, whirligigs.

6. A kind of carriage.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1891) 183 Let the other flys, and rumbelows, come down first.

Rumber, obs. form of RUMOUR.

Rumbla·nte. *nonce-word.* [f. RUMBLE *v.*, after *andante*, etc.] Rumbling notes.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, Such a mistress of flat and sharp, squallante, rumblante, and quiverante!

Rumble (*rʌ*·mb'l), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **rombel,** 4–6 **romble,** 5 **rombul, rowmble**; 5 **rumbil,** 6 **-byll,** 5– **rumble.** *β. Sc.* 6 **rummill, -yll,** 9 **rummel, rummle.** [f. RUMBLE *v.*¹ Cf. G. and Da. *rummel,* Norw. dial. *rumi,* Du. *gerommel.*]

1. A low, continuous, murmuring, grumbling, or growling sound, as that of thunder, distant cannon, heavy vehicles, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2121 A foreste,..In which ther ran a rumbel and a swough. As though a storm sholde bresten euery bough. 1412–20 LYDG. *Troy Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 638 With rowmble and swowe resownyng vnto dethe— Swiche a noise Grekis made þere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xii. 54 Hillis and valis trymblit of thondir rummyll. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 921/2 Which [guns] made such a rumble in the aire, that it was like thunder. 1728 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 126 These..Rumbles and Tremblings, were louder and greater at Newbury..than with us. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 122 It was the rumble of cannon. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 57/1 The deep rumble of carts and waggons. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar Khayyám* xiii, The rumble of a distant Drum. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 43 The development of a true presystolic rumble.

b. Applied to language or utterance.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 110 You wisely scorn your Stile to humble, Or for the Sense's Sake to wave the Rumble. 1711 tr. *Werenfels' Meteors of Stile* 218 Admirable Words to fill the Mouth, and make a graceful Rumble. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 164 The rumble gave place to a strange pleading. 1902 'LINESMAN' *Words Eyewitness* 217 As he talks in his jerky rumble.

† **2.** Commotion, bustle, tumult, uproar. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 941 A stormy peple,..Delityng euere in rumbul that is newe. 1513 MORE *Chron.* Wks. 43 Aboute whome he found muche heauinesse, rumble, haste and businesse. 1533 — *Apol.* xxii. ibid. 885/1 In the time of..Henry the fourth, aboute the time of a great rumble that the heretiques made. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 425 The fighte and slaughter was so great, and the confusion, rumble, and crie of people so extreeme. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 101 And no more such a rumble keep. 1682 W. ROGERS *7th Pt. Christian-Quaker* 36 We see no real Cause..for the great noise and rumble he makes about Outward Laws.

† **3.** *Sc.* A severe blow. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 557 Thar mycht men se..mony a teale romble [*v.r.* rymmyll] rid Be roucht, thar apon aythir sid. 1434 *Bk. Alexander Cl.* 57 Mony ruid rummill thay gaif.

4. The hind part of a carriage when so arranged as to provide sitting accommodation (usually assigned to servants or attendants), or to carry luggage. Cf. RUMBLER 2, and RUMBLE-TUMBLE 1.

1808 MRS. GRANT *Mem. & Corr.* (1844) I. 162 Miss D. and Isabella go in the rumble, as it is called, behind. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 128 Alterations and extras.. were made, among others, a rumble, with trunks. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxvii, Carriages which .. from interior, box, and rumble discharge a dozen English people at hotel gates. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 281, I got into a hired..open landau (on the rumble of which Brown sat, as in crowds it is much safer to have a person close behind you).

5. A rotating box or cask in which iron articles are shaken and cleaned by friction.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 346 Small works are additionally cleaned in a rumble, or revolving cask, where they soon scrub each other clean.

Rumble (*rʌ*·mb'l), *v.*¹ Forms: *α.* 4 **romblen,** 5–7 **romble,** 6 **rombel-, roomble, roumble**; 4 **rumbelyn,** 5–6 **rumbel-,** 6 **rumbil(l, -byl, rumbol,** 4– **rumble.** *β.* (Chiefly *Sc.*) 5 **romel-, rummelon(e, rum(me)lyn,** 6 **rumil, -yl, rummel, -ill, -yl(l,** 9 **rummle.** [ME. *romblen, rumblen,* = MDu. *rommelen, rummelen* (Du. *rommelen,* Fris. *rommelje*), G. *rummeln,* † *rumeln* (15th c.), MSw. *rumbla,* Da. *rumle,* Norw. *rumla,* of onomatopœic origin, and perhaps properly a LG. word.]

1. *intr.* To make a low, heavy, continuous sound: **a.** Of thunder or other natural causes.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1218 *Dido,* Among al this to rumbelyn [*v.r.* romblen] gan the heuene. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 42 All the grounde of the noyse rombled. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 63 In the meyn quhile, the heivinnis all about With fellon noyis, gan to rummyll and rowt. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 65 A thundring In the skye dyd rumble. 1602 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 82 Romble, romble goe the waters. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 198 The Thunder And Lightning loud did rumble. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 7 The mountains rumbled, cracked, and opened in several places. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. viii, A sound was heard. Under the water it rumbled on. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 235 A large stone..rebounded from side to side, rumbling and tumbling, with a noise like thunder. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image,* etc. (1879) 80 An earthquake rumbled through the town. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 148 The waves are distinctly heard.., rumbling in a narrow and distant part.

fig. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvii. (1739) 77 The Canon-Law, that ever since Austin's coming, like Thunder, rumbled in the Clouds. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. xii. 34 That thunder which long before rumbled in his threatnings, now gave the crack.

b. Of the bowels, or the air in them.

1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xvi. 11 Wherfore my bely rombled (as it had bene a lute) for Moabs sake. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 92 My bowells Rumbills as thay wald vther eit. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 16 His bowels rumbling with winde passion. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 311 When the Belly rumbles without any swelling. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 3) I. 236 And when behind he will be very stiff, and his Guts rumble. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 72 The wind rumbleth in its bowels.

c. In miscellaneous uses.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 367/2 His thye beganne romble and made soo grete a noyse that it semed that the bone brake. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ii. 50 His timbered bones all broken rudely rumbled. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 41 When the wind-shaken ropes rumble and rustle. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ¶ 15 Irregularities will both Mount and Sink the Cramp-Irons, and make them Run rumbling upon the Ribs. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lvi, The organ rumbled and rolled as if the church had got the colic. 1874 LISLE CARR *Y. Gwynne* I. i. 20 Those words of comfortable wisdom, which rumbled sonorously overhead.

fig. a 1652 BROME *Queenes Exch.* II. i, A wild confusion rumbles in my brain. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 178 The counsel rumbled till it found a vent.

2. To move or travel with a continuous murmuring, or low, rolling sound. Const. *up, down, round, back, by,* etc.

c 1384 CHAUCER *Ho. Fame* II. 1026 The grete soun..that rumbleth vp and doun In fames house. ? 1569 SPENSER *Vis. Petrarch* 44 A Spring of water mildely romblyng downe. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 712 It rouls, and roars, and round-round-round it rumbles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 69 Stones..rumbling along the sides of the descent for some time. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, Some straggling carts and coaches rumbling by. 1893 H. VIZETELLY *Glances back* II. xxiv. 47 The cab rumbled back to town.

fig. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* Nov. 539 The story would rumble on in all its dreary integrity. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 89 The war that was rumbling past them was no business of theirs.

b. *transf.* Of persons: To be conveyed in a rumbling vehicle.

1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 182 He ordered out his carriage of state, and..rumbled down the avenue of the Alhambra. 1864 G. MUSGRAVE *Ten Days in Fr. Parsonage* I. iv. 120 We rumbled over the stones. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 395/1 We rumbled away in a sort of mourning-coach.

3. Of persons: † **a.** To make a noise, disturbance, or tumult. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 555 The peple cride, and rombled vp and doun, That with his erys herde he how they seyde. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2754 þe peple gan to rumble, & clappe & crye. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lv, And they went ro[m]bling up the said towne & downe; they said openly [etc.].

† **b.** To mutter or murmur. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Rummelon or prively mystron, *mussito.*

c. To utter rumbling sounds or tones.

1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Conway* 15 Nov., Nugent roared, and Sir Thomas rumbled.

4. a. To produce a rumbling noise by agitating or moving something. *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 769 He..in the water rombled to and fro. And wonder priuely took vp also The coper teyne. 1530 PALSGR. 693/1, I romble, I make noyse in a house with remevyng of heavy thynges, *je charpente.* 17.. RAMSAY *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* xi, Quhen he had rumblit a full lang hour, The sorrow crap of butter he gat.

† **b.** To toss about in bed or on the ground. *Obs.*

15.. *How a Serjeaunt woide be a Frere* 247 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 128 They roule and romble, they turne and tumble, as pygges do in a poke. 1520 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 66 Crito..I think lay nat easily, and began to rumble. 1582 RICH *Farew.* N j b, Lucilla rumblyng from one side of the bedde vnto the other, had rolled of all the clothes.

† **c.** To move boisterously or noisily. *Obs.*

1553 *Respublica* I. iii. 263, I wolde fayne be shouldering & rumboling emonge them. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 175 Sum ruscht, sum rummyld, and sum reild.

5. *trans.* **a.** To cause to move or travel (also *dial.* to stir about, agitate) with a rumbling sound. † Also *fig.* to revolve.

1519 HORMAN *Vulgaria* 196 b, Whan they had longe rombled this treson in theyr mynde. 1614 RICH *Honestie of Age* (1844) 8 Diogenes beganne to rolle and rumble his Tubb. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 467 So caused he euery morning..his Coach to be rumbled at his gate. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, To *Rummle,* to stir about; as, 'to rummle potatoes', when mixed with any liquid. 1867– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

b. To utter, run *over,* drone *out,* give *forth,* send *down,* with a rumbling sound.

15.. *Parl. Byrdes* 63 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 170 Than rombled the Doue for her lot, Folke may be mery and syng not. 1601 DENT *Pathway to Heaven* (1603) 196 Then will they rumble over their praies, or be pattering some pater nosters. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 23 Sometimes having tane a flesh-cup, He'll rumble you out, 'down drops the Bishop'. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 18 The organ was rumbling forth a deep, lugubrious bass. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* xii. I. 255 They rumbled and roared and chorused prayers with a zeal that shook the window-panes. 1898 KIPLING *Fleet in Being* 3 The Officer of the Bridge rumbled requests down the speaking-tube to the engine-room.

† **c.** ? To shake or furbish *up. Obs.*—1

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 476 Those that were of the age before, who hauing young minds rumbled vp their old carcases, and rubd ouer their wrinckling faces.

d. *slang.* To put *out,* rule *out,* unceremoniously; to handle roughly.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 128 Mr. Jekyll..was afraid that his client must consent to be rumbled out of Court. 1815 *Ibid.* XLVI. 65 Croxey rumbled his antagonist in the first five rounds of the combat.

† **Ru·mble,** *v.*² *Obs.* [ME. *romble,* app. f. *rome* ROAM *v.*] *intr.* To ramble.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 11 Romynge [*v.r.* romblynge] in remembraunce thus reson me aratede. 1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 This Science thei never founde, ..But rumbled foorth, and evermore they sought. 1677 *Compl. Servant-Maid* 62 A rouling stone never getteth moss,..so if you rumble up and down you will gain but little credit. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* 85 (1877) II. 380 [She would] Rumble to lilka market-town.

Ru·mbled, *ppl. a.* [f. RUMBLE *v.*¹]

1. Emitted as, given with, a rumbling sound.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 But neere ioynctlye brayeth with ruffleryе rumbled Ætna. 1898 KIPLING *Fleet in Being* 75 Try now to..find a meaning in the rumbled signals from the bridge.

2. Mumbled, scrambled; mashed.

1879 *B'ham Weekly Post* 24 May 1/4 Rumbled eggs we had particularly nice. 1879 *Cumb. Gloss.* Suppl., *Rummel't 'taties,* boiled potatoes mashed and mixed with milk and butter.

Ru·mbleful. [f. RUMBLE *sb.* 4.] The contents of a rumble.

1859 *Chamb. Journ.* XI. 349 Pa is kept in agitated action between his quiverful of arrows and his rumbleful of baggage.

Rumblega·rie, *a. Sc.* Also **-gairie.** [prob. based on RUMBLE *v.*¹] 'Disorderly, having a forward and confused manner' (Jam.).

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* IV, Jouk and his rumblegarie wife Drive on a drunken gaming life. 1795 BURNS *Let. to G. Thompson* May, The little one..is the most striking likeness of an ill-deedie,..rumblegairie urchin of mine.

Rumblegu·mption. *Sc.* Also **rum(m)el-, rum(m)le-.** [Cf. RUMGUMPTION and GUMPTION.] Common sense.

1787 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, Onie ane o' them had as muckle sneddum and rumblegumtion as the half o' some presbytries that you and I baith ken. 1791 LEARMONT

Poems 147 Without ae spark o' rumelgumphtion. 1868 *Academia* Apr. 377 Who, devoid of rummelgumption, Courts dyspepsy and consumption. 1890 BARRIE *Little Minister* (1892) 79 That's just what I am telling you, only you hinna the rumelgumption to see it.

Ru·mble-ju·mble, *adv.* [Cf. RUMBLE-TUMBLE and JUMBLE *v.*] In a rumbling, jumbling manner.

1887 JEFFERIES *Amaryllis* ix, So our lives go on, rumble-jumble, like a carrier's cart over ruts and stones.

Ru·mblement. *rare.* =RUMBLING *vbl. sb.*

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 2 Her Master heard a Rumblement.

1844 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 282, I slept much better..in spite of..a considerable rumblement of carts.

Rumbler (rʊ·mblǝr). [f. RUMBLE *v.* + -ER1.]

1. One who, or that which, rumbles or makes a rumbling noise; *spec.* a resounding line of poetry; a cart or carriage.

1611 FLORIO, *Romoreggiatore*, a noiser, a rumbler. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 6 Being bound to get..two or three hundred rumblers out of Homer. 1706 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. 425, I only trull 'em a couple of Rumblers. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 206 The trisyllables, and the rumblers of syllables more than three. 1836 MAHONY *Relig. Father Prout* ix. *Songs France* 269 The rumbler jugged off from his feet. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 273 *Rumbler*, a four-wheeled cab.

† 2. =RUMBLE *sb.* 4. *Obs.*—1

1801 [see RUMBLE-TUMBLE 1].

Ru·mble-tu·mble. [f. RUMBLE *v.* + TUMBLE *v.*]

1. =RUMBLE *sb.* 4. ? *Obs.*

1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* II. App. 40 The rumbler, or rumble-tumble is a convenience fixed to the hind end of the carriage, and made to carry luggage. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 159 The important point whether the dicky or the rumble-tumble were the more honourable place. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. xv, From the dusty height of a rumble-tumble..Vance caught sight of Lionel and Sophy.

2. A rumbling coach, carriage, or cart.

1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VI. (ed. 3) I. 118 A name for a stage-coach which beats rumble-tumble, caterpillar, and every other English nick-name, out of the field. 1829 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 406, I leave Granada this afternoon at five o'clock in a kind of rumble tumble, called a Tartana, on two wheels. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Rumble-Tumble*, a large, old-fashioned, unwieldy carriage.

3. A rough or tumbling motion.

1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xxii, Suiting, to rumble-tumble of the seas, The songs forbidden a serener clime.

4. Scrambled eggs.

1879 [see MUMBLED 2]. 1882 *Indian Outfits*, etc. 77 Buttered eggs, commonly called by the natives 'rumble-tumble'.

Rumblifica·tion. *nonce-word.* Rumbling.

1835 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xiv, He treated us with an extra rumblification in his gizzard.

Ru·mbling, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUMBLE *v.*1 Cf. MDu. *rommelinge*.]

1. The action of making a rumble; an instance of this; a rumbling noise.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 525 The rumblynge [*v.r.* romblyng] of a fart, and euery soun, Nis but of Eir ieuerbercioun. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xii. (S.T.S.) I. 69 þan was herd þe huge rummylling and sound of brokin housis & wallis in all partis þareof. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xxii. (1886) 365 To find out the cause of noise and spirituall rumbling in houses. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 243 A continuall winde that keepeth a horrible rumbling. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* III. i, I can act..any thing, I can act the rumbling of a wheelbarrow. *c* 1738 SWIFT *On his Deafness* Wks. 1751 XIV. 252 At Thunder now no more I start, Than at the Rumbling of a Cart. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 28 In the city of Naples were heard subterraneous rumblings. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXVIII. 291 His heart throbbing to the tumbling of his coach wheels. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* IV. xxii. 202 Rumblings are heard like the mutterings of distant thunder.

b. With reference to the bowels.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) G vj b, Colica passio..is knowen also by the rumblyng, which is a noise in the bowels. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iii. 1298 Tell the meridian howre by rumbling of his panch. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 311 If the rumbling be caused by Bile..it may be good to give Milk. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. ix. § 6 (1734) 213 Inflation of the Bowels with Rumbling and Noise. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 171 Borborygmus. With frequent rumbling of the bowels. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 734 As shewn by the guiggling and rumbling in the bowels.

† 2. Disturbance, tumult, stir. *Obs.*

c 1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 276 Ther was rennyng for the sovereynte, There was rorynge and rumbelynge, pete to here. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 15/1, I maie..be tossed in the flode & rombeling of your worldly businesse. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1537/1 The time of queene Marie; in the beginning of whose reigne..there was some rumbling thereabout.

† 3. Muttering, murmuring. *Obs.*—0

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Romelynge, or privy mysteryngе, *ruminacio, mussitacio.*

Ru·mbling, *ppl. a.* [f. RUMBLE *v.*1]

1. That rumbles, in senses of the verb.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Certayne Notes Instruct.* Wks. I iv, Rather searche the bottome of your braynes for apte wordes, than chaunge good reason for rumbling rime. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, Now, thunder, sirrah, you, the rumbling plaier. 1631 P. FLETCHER *Piscr. Eclog.* ii. 3 His songs more please my ravisht eare, Then rumbling brooks that with the pebles play. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 P 4 A few rumbling Words and Consonants clapped together, without any Sense. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 27 Of no more value..than sounding brass or a rumbling cymbal. 1813 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 47 We..walked up and down the road listening to every rumbling cart. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Church* x. 104 A style at once rumbling, rough, and fierce. 1873 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 87 He had driven down..in a rumbling old trap.

b. Of a road: Causing carriages to rumble.

? 1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Bentley* Aug., The great road as far as Stamford is superb...It is continued much farther, but is more rumbling.

c. Of a drain: Formed of loose stones.

App. in allusion to the noise made by the water; but cf. RUMMEL 2.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 270 In the upland where round stones are at hand, rumbling drains are most in use. 1894 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss., Rummlin-cundy*, a drain..filled up to the surface with loose stones.

2. Of the nature of a rumble.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 116 The rumbling noise which we call Thunder. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 679 The hollow rumbling Noise, which is usually heard in Earthquakes. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 124 A variety of rumbling, humming and whistling sounds. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. i, The low rumbling tones of his voice ceased altogether. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 794 A kind of rumbling presystolic murmur is sometimes heard at the apex.

3. *slang.* Rough-and-tumble.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 129 A sort of rumbling rally followed.

Hence **Ru·mblingly** *adv.* (Webster, 1847).

Rumbly (rʊ·mbli), *a.* [f. RUMBLE *sb.* + -Y.] Of a rumbling character.

1881 MRS. MOLESWORTH *Adv. Herr Baby* 73 Baby was very pleased to get.. out of the rumbly, rattly noise. 1894 KIPLING *1st Jungle Bk.* 199 A gurgly rumbly voice, called out of the darkness to the right.

Rumbo1 (rʊ·mbo). Now *arch.* [? f. RUM *sb.*1] A kind of strong punch, made chiefly of rum.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* ix, He had provided vast quantities of strong beer, flip, rumbo, and burnt brandy. 1767 *Cries of Blood* 68 Having called for some rumbo,..was stirring it with a spoon. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxix, Hawkins.. and Derrick..were regaling themselves with a can of rumbo. 1824—*Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, Will you have..a jorum of hot rumbo? 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 106 He found a hogshead of rumbo which was thrown up from a wreck.

attrib. 1798 O'KEEFFE *Wild Oats* II. iii, You know that her ladyship, no more than myself, has set eyes upon you since you was the bigness of a rumbo canakin.

† **Rumbo**2. *Cant. Obs.* (See quot.)

1725 *New Cant. Dict., Rumbo*, a Prison or Gaol.

Rumbo3. *Naut. slang.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 585 *Rumbo*, rope stolen from a royal dockyard.

† **Rumbo-ken.** *Cant. Obs.* A pawn-shop.

c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd, Rumbo ken*, Pawnbrokers. 1724 J. THURMOND in *Bacchus & Venus* (1737) Njb, Filling of a Rumbo-Ken, My Bowman is snabbled again.

Rum booze, bouse: see RUM *a.*1 2.

Rumbostan, obs. form of RAMBUTAN.

Rumbow·ling. *slang.* [? var. of ROMBOWLINE.] (See quots.)

1874 *Slang Dict.* 273 *Rumbowling*, anything inferior or adulterated. 1885 N. D. DAVIS in *Academy* 5 Sept. 155 Our word rum, and the longer name rumbowling, which sailors give to their grog.

† **Rumbu·llion**1. *Obs.* Also **rombullion, rumbullian.** [Of obscure origin: cf. RUMBUSTION. In mod. Devon dial. *rumbullion* is used in the sense of 'tumult, uproar', but evidence of connexion is wanting.] Rum.

c 1651 in N. D. Davis *Cavaliers & Roundheads Barbados* (1887) 112 The chiefe fudling they make in the Island is Rumbullion, alias Kill-Devill, and this is made of suggar canes distilled, a hott, hellish and terrible liquor. 1660 LEFROY *Mem. of Bermudas* (1879) II. 139 An Irishman haueing..vndertaken to deliuer a caske of Rumbullian to the Gouernors Negroe woman. 1672 HUGHES *Amer. Physitian* 34 They..make a sort of Strong-Water, they call Rum or Rumbullion, stronger than Spirit of Wine.

Rumbu·llion2. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 8 **rumbillion, rombullion.** [Alteration of F. *Rambouillet*, the name of a town about midway between Paris and Chartres.]

1. A variety of peach.

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Peach-tree*, The Rumbillion is the noblest and fairest of all the yellow Peaches. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Persica*, The Rumbullion is a middle-siz'd Fruit. 1802 FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* 25 The Rambouillet (commonly called the Rumbullion) is pretty large. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* 714 Rambouillet, Rumbullion.

2. A variety of gooseberry.

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 16 Gooseberries:.. Rombullion. 1835 *Trans. Hortic. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 231 Rumbullion..is a great favourite in the gardens round London, where it has been grown upwards of forty years. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Man.* 87 Gooseberries. Rumbullion..much grown for bottling.

Rumbu·stical, *a. dial.* and *colloq.* Also **rombustical.** [prob. an alteration of ROBUSTIC *a.* + -AL.] =RUMBUSTIOUS.

1795 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* IV. 221 If she's rumbustical By Jove we must invade her. 1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 248 *note*, A rumbustical green one. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 319 Frederic the Great and his rumbustical father. 1881 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 253/2 The whole performance is robust and, if the use of such a term may be pardoned, a trifle 'rumbustical'.

† **Rumbu·stion.** *Obs.*—1 In 7 **rombostion.** [Cf. RUMBULLION 1.] Rum.

1652 *Mercurius Politicus* No. 90. 1435 Partly [through] the Brandewin wherewith we have furnisht him, the spirits of Rombostion, which our men there make him, and other good hopes we give him, he becomes very valiant.

Rumbustious (rʊmbʊ·stiəs), *a. colloq.* Also **rombustious.** [prob. an alteration of ROBUSTIOUS *a.* Cf. RUMBUSTICAL.] Boisterous, turbulent, unruly, uproarious.

1778 FOOTE *Trip to Calais* I, The sea has been rather rumbustious, I own. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 156 Miss Elinor is in one of her rumbustious fits; I must fetch the doctor. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 40 The only rumbustious individual in the whole crowd was an itinerant tooth-drawer. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* vii, The sperm whales are such raging, ramping, roaring, rumbustious fellows. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* III. 105 Do you think I want to look as rumbustious as you?

Rumbylow, obs. form of RUMBELOW.

Rume, obs. form of ROOM.

Rumege, obs. form of RUMMAGE.

Rumen (rū·men). [a. L. *rūmen* the throat, gullet.] The first stomach of a ruminant animal.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the *Rumen*, or first Ventricle of Camels, are found divers Sacculi, which contain a considerable Quantity of Water. 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* 427 (L.U.K.), There are two openings into the rumen. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 143 All seems to go into the rumen, and has for awhile no power on the cuticular coat of that stomach. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxi. I. 236 He punctured the skin and rumen with the lance.

Rumeth, obs. form of ROOMTH.

‖ **Rumex** (rū·meks). *Bot.* [L. *rumex* sorrel.] A genus of plants which includes the sorrel and dock; a plant of this genus.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 557/2 *Rumex*, in botany, a genus of the hexandria trigynia class. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 65 Tuberous rooted rumex. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 584 Opium comes to this country from the Levant in rounded masses. Its surface is covered with the seeds of a species of rumex. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 190 Smyrna opium occurs in masses.. covered externally with the capsules of a species of rumex.

Rumfle, *v.* App. a var. of RUMPLE *v.*

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 181 It's no frolick for me to be rumffled, or slobbered. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

† **Ru·mfordize,** *v. Obs.* [f. the name of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count (von) *Rumford* (1753–1814), who invented a system for curing smoky chimneys.] *trans.* To improve (a chimney) on Count Rumford's system.

1796 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 209, I should think we might Rumfordize one of the chimneys. 1798—in *Biog. Lit.* (1872) II. 742 The landlord..has promised me to Rumfordize the chimneys. 1809 *European Mag.* LV. 21 Persons may have..their kitchen fire places..Rumfordized.

fig. 1801 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* V. 353 It is only now wanted that we should..Rumfordize our feelings in such a manner as to be able to vie with our wooden-fuelled neighbours in sensibility.

Rumfu·stian. (See quots.)

1829 HONE *Year Bk.* 62 Rum fustian is a 'night cap', made precisely in the same way [as egg-flip]. 1862 JERRY THOMAS *How to mix Drinks* (New York) 72 *Rumfustian*, ..a drink very much in vogue with English sportsmen, after their return from a day's shooting. 1900 A. M. EARLE *Stage-Coach & Tavern Days* v. 101 Rumfustian was made of a quart of strong beer, a bottle of wine or sherry, half a pint of gin, the yolk of twelve eggs, orange peel, nutmeg, spices, and sugar.

Rumfu·stianish, *a.* (See quot.)

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 706 The round-about, hubble-bubble, rumfustianish, .. roly-poly growlery of [Carlyle's] style, so Germanically set forth.

Rumgumption (rʊmgʊ·mʃǝn). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* [Cf. GUMPTION and RUMBLEGUMPTION.] Common sense.

c 1770 BEATTIE *To Alex. Ross* xv, They need nae try thy jokes to fathom; They want rumgumption. 1785 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 321 But sure it wad be gryte presumption, In ane wha has sae sma' rumgumption. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 203 *Rumgumption*, or gumption, knowledge, capacity, capability. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 484 There is no excuse, as there is no need, for the corruption rumgumption, common in England.

Rumgu·mptious. *dial.* Also 8 **-gumshaws.** [Cf. prec.] (See quots.)

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 63 *Rumgumshaws*, violent, bold, and rash. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Rumgumptious*, sturdy in opinion; rough and surly in asserting it. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Rum-Gumptions*, forward and queer.

Ru·micin. *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. L. *rumic*, *rumex* sorrel + -IN.] (See quots.)

1864 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Hand-Bk. Chem.* XVI. 172 The lapathin obtained from the root of *Rumex Hydrolapathum* ..which was prepared by Geiger..and Riegel..in a state of greater purity as rumicin. 1887 T. L. BRUNTON *Pharmacology* (ed. 3) 1011 It [the yellow dock] contains tannic acid and rumicine, which is identical with chrysophanic acid.

Rumidge, obs. form of RUMMAGE.

Ru·minal, *a.* 'Ruminant' (Webster, 1864).

Ruminant (rū·minǝnt), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *rūminant-*, pr. pple. of *rūminārī* or *rūmināre* to RUMINATE. Cf. F. *ruminant*, Pg. and It. *ruminante*, Sp. *rumiante*.]

A. *sb.* An animal that chews the cud; one of the *Ruminantia*.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge a 3 b, Four-footed beasts which..are either cornigerous ruminants..or ruminants without hornes, as the Camel, dromedary. 1714 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. (1739) 635 The Description these give of the muscular Part of the Gullet..is very exact in Ruminants. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 370 The ruminants with horns..have two preparatory stomachs for the food

previous to rumination. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 31/1 Peculiarities which distinguish between the ruminants and all other herbivorous quadrupeds. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 32 No one will expect to find..buffaloes, stags, and other Ruminants in Australia.

Comb. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 417 The complex ruminant-like organ of the Lemming.

B. *adj.* 1. Chewing the cud, ruminating.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 125 They [*sc.* camels] are Ruminant Creatures, and have four Stomacks. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 337 Of all ruminant animals, those of the Cow kind deserve the first rank. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 4 In the ruminant animals..the alimentary canal is twenty-seven times the length of the body. 1882 *Knowledge* Aug. 159 A curious mixture of the characters of Pigs and Ruminant animals.

†b. *Astr.* Represented by ruminant animals.

1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 133 *Ruminant Signs*, are those Signs of the Zodiack represented by Creatures that use that Quality, viz. Aries, Taurus, and Capricorn.

2. Contemplative, meditative.

1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Monday 131 Arabia, Persia, and Hindostan, the lands of contemplation and dwelling places of the ruminant nations. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. v. § 10 He enjoys a quiet misty afternoon in a ruminant sort of way. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 746 One of the long-haired ruminant men stood up.

Hence **Ru·minantly** *adv.*

1847 WEBSTER, *Ruminantly*, by chewing. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 787/1 'You are an angel, Fred,' she repeated, ruminantly.

‖ **Ruminantia** (rūminæ·nʃiă). [L., neut. pl. of the pres. pple. of *rūminārī* or *rūmināre* to RUMINATE.] The class of ruminant animals.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 325 In the carnivora, the ruminantia,..the hemispheres..cover a part of the cerebellum. 1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mamm.* (1876) 77 In the *Ruminantia* there are usually seven segments altogether in the sternum.

Ru·minate, *a. Bot. rare.* [ad. L. *rūminātus*, pa. pple. of *rūmināre*: see next.] = RUMINATED *ppl. a.* 2.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 280 Albumen..either ruminate, or furnished with a central or ventral cavity. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 466 *Ruminate*, when a hard body is pierced in various directions by narrow cavities filled with dry cellular matter.

Ruminate (*rū·mine*ıt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *rūmināri* or *rūmināre*, f. *rūmen* RUMEN.]

1. *trans.* To revolve, turn over and over in the mind; to meditate deeply upon.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. xi. 65 Let him..accustome him selfe to behold, and marke well them that be angry, with the successe of that anger, and ruminate it in his mynde a good space after. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. v. 101 Conduct me, where from company, I may reuolue and ruminate my greefe. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 151 In this circulatory motion, wee shuld ruminate Pauls wheele of fourteen spokes. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. III. viii, While I in sullen rage did ruminate The Creatures vanity and wofull state. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 240, I had a damp upon my spirits, when I ruminated within myself the certain and unavoidable difficulty. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member of Nat. Assembly* Wks. 1842 I. 481 When the guilty themselves do not choose..by ruminating their offences, [to] nourish themselves..to the perpetration of future crimes.

b. To meditate, consider (a design, etc.) with a view to subsequent action.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. ii. 6 To ruminate strange plots of dire Reuenge. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (Rtldg.) 93 Thou that ruminatest to thyself a catalogue of privy conspiracies. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 101 Shee ruminates a thousand severall sorts of revenge. 1655 MILTON *2nd Def. Eng. People* Wks. 1851 VIII. 251 When Salmasius was anxiously ruminating how he might reestablish his ruined character. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 8 Ruminating wrath, he scorns repose. 1740-1 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xii. 23, I went in, and began to ruminate with myself what I had best to do.

†c. With personal object. *Obs.*—1

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 198 The proud Lord, That.. neuer suffers matter of the world Enter his thoughts: saue such as doe reuolue And ruminate himselfe.

2. To chew, turn over in the mouth, again.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Song Sol.* vii. 9 Like the best wine worthy for my beloved to drink, and for his lips and his teeth to ruminate. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 364 That liquor, which does not require to be ruminated, is conveyed directly to the fourth stomach.

b. In fig. contexts, approximating to sense 1.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. of Ely* II. x. 529 Thus does he ruminate and re-ruminate his cud againe. *a* 1635 CORBETT *Iter Boreale* 43 Because he neede but ruminate that ore Which he had chew'd the Sabbath-day before. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 393 Literature which could be carried by the post bag..formed the greater part of the intellectual nutriment ruminated by the country divines and country justices. 1884 R. PATON *Scott. Church* xiv. 148 Like a clean animal, ruminating it, he turned it into most sweet verse.

3. *intr.* To chew the cud. Also *fig.*

1547 *Homilies* I. *Holy Script.*, Let vs ruminat, and (as it were) chewe the cudde, that we may haue the swete Joyse, ..taste,..and consolacion of them. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 21 The beasts feeding there, were wont to come under the same [tree]..,and there did ruminate. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. of Anim. & Min.* Isagoge a 3 b, Cornigerous ruminants..,or not ruminating; as the Hogge. 1676 GREW *Museum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* vi. 26 Of divers Beasts which Ruminate, thus much is true. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471 P 2 Those Repositories in several Animals, that are filled with Stores of their former Food, on which they may ruminate. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 498 He made various sounds with his mouth; sometimes as if ruminating, or what is called chewing the cud. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 370 It is stated by authors that hares, rabbits, and even some men ruminate. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 453 An animal which had two complete toes on each foot, and ruminated.

transf. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 41 That the Spirits of the Wine may have whereupon to ruminate and feed.

4. To muse, meditate, ponder.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 43 If I dyd but ruminate [for] the dayz I haue spoken of, I shall bring oout yet sumwhat more. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 252 He..ruminates like an hostesse, that hath no Arithmatique but her braine to set downe her reckoning. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 217, I shall not ruminate, but look forward. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 P 8 After having taken a Pipe of Tobacco, and ruminated for some time. 1785 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 17 Dec., The blossom of an idea..came out into full blow as I ruminated upon my pillow. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. v. 112 The news startled the Cardinal, and he ruminated. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. (ed. 2) 137 The glorified saint of Scripture is especially a beholder;..he does not merely ruminate within.

b. Const. *about, of, on, upon, over.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Epist.* (1577) 108 That text of the Psalmist, about the whiche..my soule may alwayes ruminate. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* I. i. 102 For my head But ruminates on necromantic skill. Philosophy is odious and obscure. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 317 To ruminate of the things that most conduced to the mischief. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 105 To ruminate upon evils..is to add unto our own tortures. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 30, I ruminated very much about it. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* LXXV, Ruminating very unpleasantly upon my future prospects. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 11 Those noble lines in which Byron makes the dying gladiator ruminate over the coming vengeance for his fate. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xvi. 348 He ruminated on his melancholy.

†5. *refl.* To take counsel. *Obs.*

? *c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* V. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.*, Let us withdrawe and in pryvate rumynat our selves together.

Hence **Ru·minating** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Ruminamento*, a ruminating, a chewing of the cudde. 1668 STERLE *Husbandm. Calling* V. (1672) 113 The reading and ruminating of it, might be as much worth as heaven to them. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 336 His ruminating after a full meal generally lasted about an hour and a half.

Ru·minated, *ppl. a.* [f. RUMINATE *v.*]

1. Meditated, considered, digested.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 12 Which kind of Ruminated History I thinke .. fit to place amongst Bookes of policie. *c* 1630 DONNE *Serm.* ix. 83 It is a second, a Ruminated, a reflected Knowledge.

2. *Bot.* Presenting a chewed appearance; permeated by striæ; striated, marbled.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) I. ii. 249 It is perforated in every direction by dry cellular tissue..: in this state it is said to be ruminated. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 281 The albumen may.. present a mottled appearance, as in the Nutmeg,..and some Palms..,where it is called *ruminated*. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 387 When split open, the albumen is seen to be ruminated; the cut surface resembling that of a nutmeg.

3. Subjected to rumination or re-chewing.

1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 303/1 A muscular fold forms a direct pathway for the ruminated food.

Ru·minating, *ppl. a.* [f. RUMINATE *v.*]

1. Chewing the cud; ruminant.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 141 Some have foure stomacks, as horned and ruminating animals. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes* IV. 191 Oxen and sheep, and many other ruminating beasts. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. (1739) 638 The curious Contrivance and Fabrick of the several Ventricles of ruminating Creatures. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 3 The bowels of a ruminating animal may be considered as an elaboratory. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 370 The following gradation of ruminating stomachs is established. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* ii. 42 Various ruminating quadrupeds, as Deer and Goats.

2. Contemplative, meditative.

a 1704 LOCKE *Conduct of the Understanding* XX, We are of the ruminating kind. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 24 From thoughtless youth to ruminating age. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* ii, He then took a ruminating walk. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlix, A ruminating tone of sympathy. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 11 The peculiarity of Tocqueville's intellect was its ruminating character.

Hence **Ru·minatingly** *adv.*

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* IV. 260 She did not answer at once, but after looking down ruminatingly she said [etc.]. 1886 *Temple Bar Mag.* LXXVI. 550 He gazed ruminatingly at the view.

Rumination (*rūmine·ʃən*). [ad. L. *rūminātio*: see RUMINATE *v.* and -ATION. So F. *rumination*, It. *ruminazione.*]

1. Contemplation, meditation.

1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* IV. i. 19 In which my often rumination wraps me in a most humorous sadnesse. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* iii. 26 If at any times..we sin, by rumination on the foregoing signs, we may draw fresh solace. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 267 Like the ideas of a delightful spring in a winter's rumination. 1744 THOMSON *Autumn* 574 From his bury'd Flock Retiring, full of Rumination sad. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* liii. VII. 15 To throw away life..in frivolous amusements, or useless austerities, or indolent rumination. 1864 G. MUSGRAVE *Ten Days in Fr. Parsonage* II. ii. 42 The mind wanders into endless rumination.

b. *pl.* Meditations, thoughts, reflections.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 33 Ruminations of joy in the Memory .. are good. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 540 In my lonely ruminations I called to mind a coffer. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, Each being wrapped in his own unpleasant ruminations. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* ix, If the Arrowpoints had such ruminations.

2. The action of chewing the cud.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1676 GREW *Museum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* vi. 25 The Voluntary Motion of the Stomach, is that only which accompanies Rumination. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. (1739) 638 The very Act itself of Rumination is an excellent Provision for the compleat Mastication of the Food. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. i. Pref. p. vi, They [the *Pecora*] possess the remarkable power of rumination. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 151 When rumination ceases..this is a most serious business. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 473 Regurgitation and even rumination of the upcast food are curious features of some cases of nervously irritable stomach.

Ruminative (*rū·minə·tiv*), *a.* [f. RUMINATE *v.* + -IVE.] Contemplative, meditative.

1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. xi. 305 Our minds becoming ruminative, we find a calm delight in chewing the cud of memory. 1855 A. MANNING *O. Chelsea Bun-ho.* xii. 207 [She] was a ruminative woman of few words. 1881 *Harper's Monthly* LXIII. 353 The flabby judge sat awhile ruminative.

Hence **Ru·minatively** *adv.*

1888 FARJEON *Miser Farebrother* II. xix. 253 'A long way off,' said Jeremiah ruminatively. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 173 Nubar reposes ruminatively on the shelf.

Ruminator (*rū·minə·tər*). [a. L. *rūminātor*, agent-noun f. *rūminārī* to RUMINATE. Cf. It. *ruminatore.*] One who ruminates.

1598 FLORIO, *Ruminatore*, a ruminator, a chewer of the cud. 1611 COTGR., *Remascheur*, a ruminator.

1813 SIR E. BRYDGES (*title*), The Ruminator, containing a Series of Moral, Critical, and Sentimental Essays. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 440 At all hours of the day, some idlers or ruminators were seen on the marble benches. 1849 QUINTON *Heaven's Antidote* 44 The dominant mood of the ruminator.

†**Rumine,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *ruminer* or L. *rūminārī.*] To ruminate.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 44 As studious Scholar he self-rumineth His lessons given. *a* 1618 — *Maiden's Blush* 421 Inlie reioycing, deepely rumining, All in his minde maturely pondering.

Rumis(h, variants of RUMMISH *v. Obs.*

Ru·mkin [1]. Now *arch.* Also 7 romekin, **rumken.** [app. of LG. origin.] Some kind of drinking-vessel.

a. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* IV. H iv b, Wine, ever flowing in large Saxon Romekins About my board. 1668 — *News from Plimouth* III. i, I'll come, e're you can pledge Two Romekins of Wine!

β. 1656 in *Festive Songs* (Percy Soc.) 68 Ale in Saxon rumken then, Such as will make grim Malkin prate. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 108 With that she set it to her nose And off at once the Rumkin goes. 1801 LAMB *John Woodvil* II, Ale in a Saxon rumkin then, makes valour burgeon in tall men. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 521 Put it not into bottle or jug, Cannikin, rumkin, flagon, or mug.

Ru·mkin [2]. [app. f. RUMP *sb.*[1] + -KIN.] The Persian rumpless or tailless cock or hen.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* II. x. (1676) 110 Gallum Persicum..Hoc genus etiam à nostratibus alitur, & nonnullis Rumkins dicitur. *Ibid.* Pl. 26 Gallus ex Persia, a Rumkin. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 251/2 The Persian Cock..wants a rump and tail;..with us they are generally called Rumkines. 1776 A. RUSSELL *Aleppo* 63 The rumkin, or cock and hen without rumps. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 65/1 The Rumpless or Persian Cock, or 'Rumkin', as it was formerly termed, is tailless. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1865) 282 The feathers of the variety of fowls called 'rumkins'..are as much proof against rain as those of other fowls.

Ru·mlar. *rare*—[1]. [app. f. RUMMEL, after *ashlar.*] Rough stone.

1829 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 161 Layers of basaltic rumlar work between each flatting of the mortar.

Ru·mless, *a.* [f. RUM *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Destitute of rum.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 4 The men not unreasonably refused point blank to navigate the Kara Sea in a rumless *Ibis*.

Ru·mly, *adv. slang.* [f. RUM *a.*[1] and *a.*[2] + -LY [2].] a. Bravely, finely. b. Oddly, strangely.

1673 R. HEAD *Cant. Acad.* 29 We concluded to booz it rumly. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rumly*, bravely, cleaverly, delicately, &c. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 727 Touch'd with grief to see His pal..Thus rumly floor'd.

Rummadan, obs. form of RAMADAN.

Rummage (*rʊ·mėdʒ*), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 romage, roomage, 7 rommage, rumidg, 8, 9 rumage. [Orig. an aphetic adoption of older F. (also Sp.) *arrumage* (mod. *arrimage*), f. *arrumer* (mod. *arrimer*), = Sp. and Pg. *arrumar*, of doubtful origin. In later use f. the verb.]

1. †a. *Naut.* The arranging of casks, etc., in the hold of a vessel. *Obs.*

1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 195 Cellaridge, Cranage, Sponage, Romage, and Carridge of Wine, £100 *or. od.* 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 40/2 The Quarter Maister hath the charg of the hould for stowage, rommage, and trimming the ship.

b. Miscellaneous articles, lumber; rubbish.

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* 151 Among other romage that stood vpon the hatches, there were certaine hennes cages. *Ibid.* 168 All chestes, pottes, fattes, and other roomage that are not stowed vnder hatches, being throwne ouer borde into the sea. 1847 HALLIW., *Rummage*, lumber, rubbish. *West.* 1880 *Cornwall Gloss.*, *Rummage*, rubbish. 'A good riddance to bad rummage.'

†c. Place of stowage or storage; storage capacity. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* 164 They likewise haue a

Chest in the roomage, free of fraight. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ.* in *Relig.* (1672) 81 In the Oeconomical Providence of Nature, (as I may term it,) there is good store of roomage and receipt where those powers are stowed.

2. Bustle, commotion, turmoil. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1575 *Durh. Deposit.* (Surtees) 304 Ther was such a dyn and rom[a]ge in the streit emangest neighbours. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 107 This (I take it) Is..the cheefe head Of this post-hast, and Romage in the Land. 1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* IV. 77/1 *Rummage*, an obstreperous din.

3. An overhauling search.

1753 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 476 A general rummage and reform in the office of matrimony. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 29 July, My rummages and business sometimes occupy me uninterruptedly to those hours. 1813 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) I. 364, I took the opportunity of a lift to come on here for a last rummage of the library before the bad weather sets in. 1833 T. HOOK *Love & Pride, Snowdon* v, Which were now, after the general rummage, returned to their lawful owner. 1873 C. KEENE *Let.* in *Life* vii. (1892) 148, I shall have a rummage for it among the old music-book shops.

b. *spec.* A thorough search of a vessel by a Customs examining officer. Also *attrib.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 585. 1876 G. D. HAM *Rev. & Mercantile Vade-M.* 274 The Examining Officer and the waterman is to ..make a strict rummage in all parts of the vessel. *Ibid.* 635 To make a memorandum to that effect at the foot of the rummage account.

4. Special combs.: **rummage goods** (see quot. 1871); **rummage sale** (*a*) (see quot. 1858); (*b*) a kind of charity bazaar.

1871 *Echo* 25 Jan., Seizures made for smuggling and *rummage goods—that is, goods out of date in warehouse. 1893 *Daily News* 24 June 8/1 Sale of Rummage Goods from Red Lion and other wharves, and Salvage ex-Hispania s.s. (*a*) 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Rummage-sale*, a clearance sale of unclaimed goods at the docks, or of odds and ends left in a warehouse. 1887 *Times* 30 Nov. 1 Rummage Sale, by order of the proprietors of Wilson's Wharf. (*b*) 1890 *Stratford on Avon Herald* 19 Dec. 3/1 A novel but most successful experiment was tried by way of what was termed a 'rummage sale'. 1895 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VIII. 308 It is almost impossible to dispose of gentlemen's hats at rummage sales.

Rummage (rʊ·mėdʒ), *v.* Forms: 6 roomage, 7 roome(d)ge; 6–7 romege, 6–9 romage, 7 rommage, -idge; 6–7 rummidge, 7 -ige, rumidg(e, 7–8 rumage, 7– rummage. [f. the sb.]

I. *trans.* †1. *Naut.* a. To arrange, or rearrange (goods) in the hold of a ship. Also generally, to arrange, put in order. *Obs.*

1544 *Admiralty Court Libels* No. 55, The romeger whiche they appoynted..to romege caske wares in the said shipp did romege at the same tyme the said annyse sed. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 300 To give the master..a good reward for his labour to see the goods well romaged. 1622 MARKHAM *Decades Warre* III. vi. 103 Hee is continually to haue attending on him..Porters and luggage Carriers, to rummage and order things according to his directions. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 103 We careened our ships,..rummaged our gold, and repacked some of our provisions.

†b. To set in order, put straight (a ship, the hold) by rearranging the cargo. *Obs.*

1577 TOWRSON in *Hakluyt* (1599) II. II. 46 The 14 day we sent in our boats to take water, and romaged our shippes. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 86 The most of those which had health, occupied themselves in romeging our ship. 1625 in J. S. Corbett *Fighting Instr.* (1905) 69 The hold in every ship should be rummaged and made predy, especially by the ship's sides.

2. *Naut.* a. To search thoroughly, ransack (the hold of a vessel, etc.).

1628–9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 4 An other English man of warre that had detained him all night and rummiged his hold and opened his letters. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 174 We rummaged our Prize, and found a few Boxes of Marmalade. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 64 Tho' I thought I had rumag'd the Cabin so effectually, as that nothing more could be found, yet I discover'd a Locker with Drawers in it. 1739 LABELYE *Piers Westm. Bridge* 19 By means of these Booms we could inclose the..Boats and Vessels from being damaged or rumaged, either by Day or Night. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 561 A set of pirates who, under pretence of searching for arms or delinquents, rummaged every boat that passed. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* v. (ed. 4) 82 They are about to rummage the ship from stem to stern for runaways.

b. *spec.* of Customs officers in discharge of their duty.

1763 *Ann. Reg.* 112 The powers of the officers of the customs to rummage ships with lights. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* I The Tide-surveyor is to rummage the Ship, in order to detect the concealment of any small packages of Goods, which are liable to Duty, or are prohibited to be imported. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v., When rummaging a ship, they have a long steel spear to pierce any soft articles. 1876 G. D. HAM *Rev. & Mercantile Vade-M.* 267 When the import cargo is discharged the Examining Officer finally rummages the vessel.

3. To make a search in or among; to overhaul in order to find something. Also in fig. context.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* II. i, Why does she not go romage all the prisons? 1677 R. CARY *Palæol. Chron.* II. I. ix. 118 Ransacking and rummaging those obscure Cells and Vaults of Antiquity. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Protestant* (1895) I. 110 Before we entered this Prison, the Gaoler rummaged us from Head to Foot. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 550 They saw that everything had been rummaged, and all the chests and lockers were wide open. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 57 We rummaged our pockets in vain for the required passport. 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells* 136, I rummaged the house from top to bottom..; but in vain.

fig. 1621 MOLLE *Camerarius' Liv. Libr.* III. v. 162 She roomedging her past evils. 1657 W. RUMSEY *Organ. Sal.* Ep. Ded. (1659) 16 Your Instrument serves to take away the grounds of these distempers, by rummaging and scouring the stomach.

b. With *over*, *out*, *up*.

1623 G. HERBERT *Let.*, Rummage out your book-shelves. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 38 Pray rummage up your memory for the new volumes. 1826 LAMB *The Months* Misc. Wks. (1871) 395 Rummaging over the contents of an old stall. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 112/2, I only grieve for the trouble I have taken in rummaging over my musty shelves.

4. To scrutinize, examine minutely, investigate.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ii. 68 Upon this, they fell again to romage the Will. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 185, I yet never met with the least mention of any thing like it, in all the multitude of authors I have rummaged. 1843 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 755/1 They have rummaged the oldest monuments. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 305, I am inclined to concur in Pasquier's silence, having rummaged his 'Recherches de la France'.

b. Const. *over*.

1725 WATTS *Logic* 304 To direct their disciples..to rummage over the definitions, divisions, and canons that belong to each topic. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* XXXVIII. 287, I have rumaged over all the Authors of the Library of our Friends the Missionaries. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 6 With the help..of Rushworth, whom we rummaged over for the revolutionary precedents.

5. To disarrange or disorder; to knock, stir, or drive about; to force or rout out by searching or making a stir. Somewhat *rare*.

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Revenge* 18 Our Ships being all pestered and romaging euerie thing out of order. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 422 Even as the matter..Is rommidged with motions slowe or quick In feeble bodies of the Ague-sick. 1736 N. BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 242 Add about two drams of crude alum..; rummage this well in it. 1840 MRS. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* v, I shall find all the things rummaged about. 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* I. ii. 49 The wild rabbits..hunted and rummaged from their burrows.

b. To bring *out* by searching; to fish *out* or *up*.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 45 The Benedictin Monks..set themselves to rummage up old Manuscripts for Printing. 1786 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 12 June, She has also rummaged up a coop that will hold six chickens. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 755, I had the good fortune to rummage out another copy. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 108 The writer..has rummaged out many state secrets, which he turns to his own purpose. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* vii. (1879) 71 An ancient spangled jacket..was rummaged out of the property box.

c. To collect by searching.

1820 BYRON *Morg. Maggiore* lxxxiv, Morgante rummaged piecemeal from the dust The whole.

6. To employ in searching or ransacking.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 257 A man might rummage his hands among his pockets with comfort.

II. *intr.* 7. *Naut.* To make search († arrange or rearrange cargo, etc.) in a vessel.

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 59 They weare not idle,.. but still rummidginge, as it seemeth, provided well for theire defence. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 300 The master or Boatswaine, or him that will take vpon him to romage. 1607 B. BARNES *Divils Charter* v. ii. K4, Now *Signor curragantino* will I romage in the worme eaten keele of your rotten hulke. *a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 117 They..have been actually on Board the said Ship, and have begun to rummage there, pretending to remove the Goods in order to their Inspection and Appraisment. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Quartermaster*, Their Business is to rummage in the Hold on all Occasions.

8. To engage in a search, make an investigation, of any kind.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. of Formes & Qual.* To Rdr. A 7 b, I rumag'd among my Loose papers. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. XXXII, As a Fox was Rumidging among a great many Carv'd Figures. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 89 They have been ashore at some Indian houses, and have rummaged and taken several things of small value. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Feb., He pulled out a pocket-book, and rummaged some time, but to no purpose. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 365 *note*, I should rummage to see whether a case could be found in which [etc.]. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lix, This gentleman, when he comes into the property, naturally begins to rummage. 1875 MRS. TROLLOPE *A Charming Fellow* III. xvii. 220 She..began to rummage among its contents.

b. Const. *about*.

1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xlii. 367 In preparing a defence we have to rummage about and get up what we can. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/2 He took the keys and began to rummage about for spoil.

c. Said of mice or rats.

1842 TENNYSON *Walk to Mail* 30 A jolly ghost, that..tapt at doors, And rummaged like a rat. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Student's Sec. T.*, So silent you can hear the mouse Run and rummage along the beams.

9. To turn or move restlessly. *rare*—1.

1755 CROKER tr. *Ord. Fur.* XXIII. CXXII, He..wheels round to and fro, This side and that, rummaging o'er his bed.

Hence **Ru·mmaging** *ppl. a.*

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* VII, They..had been conducting a rummaging scrutiny of the rooms upstairs. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 161 What display, both of quantity and quality, These rummaging *douaniers* oft bring to light.

Rummager (rʊ·mėdʒəɹ). Also 6 romeger. [f. RUMMAGE *v.* + -ER 1.]

†1. One who arranges cargo in a ship. *Obs.*

1544 *Admiralty Court Libels* No. 55, The romeger whiche they appointed..to romege caske wares in the said shipp. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 862 The Master must prouide a perfect mariner called a Romager, to romege and bestow all marchandize in such place as is conuenient.

2. One who makes a search or overhaul.

1769 BARETTI *Manm. & Customs Italy* II. XXXIX. 328 Many amongst our rummagers of libraries have occasionally quoted passages [etc.]. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 58 There was no likelihood that the caches would escape the search of such keen eyes, and experienced rummagers.

Rummaging (rʊ·mėdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec.]

†1. The arranging or rearranging of cargo. *Obs.*

1553 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 267 In charging, discharging, loding againe, and roomaging of the same shippe. 1560 *Ibid.* (1903) II. 409 The masters of the ships..might bring away a great deal more than they doe if they would take paine in the romaging. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 44 The other [days] for roomeging, making of sayles [etc.]. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 5 The quarter Maisters hath the charge of the hold for stowage, rommageing, and trimming the shippe.

2. The action of searching or overhauling.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1086 This said in haste, in haste he fell To romaging of Sidrophel. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 231 The sloop's men took her, and had the rummaging of her, before we came up. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 26 This rummaging of the shore was now becoming extremely irksome. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* viii, A vast deal of searching and rummaging ensued, and it proving fruitless [etc.]. 1859 W. COLLINS *Queen of Hearts* (1875) 32, I would rather have the rummaging of your memory than the rummaging of this box.

attrib. 1876 G. D. HAM *Rev. & Mercantile Vade-M.* 635 Stores to be reported and an account to be taken by the Rummaging Officers. 1891 MAYSON *Customs Gen. Orders* 206 Extramen not to be employed on rummaging duty.

Rummagy (rʊ·mėdʒi), *a. colloq.* [f. RUMMAGE *sb.* + -Y.] Such as may be got by rummaging about among old rubbish.

1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* I. 18 The 'rummagy' faces, with no defined shape. 1901 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 522/2 He had gone and fetched the rummagy old thing, which..wasn't no good to nobody.

Ru·mmel. *dial.* Also rummle. [variant of RAMMEL *sb.*1]

1. (See quot. and RAMMEL *sb.*1 4.)

c 1850 J. GIBBS in Ure *Dict. Arts* (1853) I. 393 The materials which I extract from the lias formation, locally called 'rummell'..at Barrow-on-Soar, in Leicestershire, is an especial bed of marly limestone, found above and separated from all the lias beds of limestone in that district.

2. *Rummel-cundy, -drain* (see quots.).

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 314 [He] drained at first with stones, these drains being what are termed *Scottice* rummle drains. 1894 *Hetton-le-hole* (Durh.) *Gloss.*, *Rummle cundy*, a ditch filled up with loose stones, for water to drain through.

Rummer (rʊ·mɔɹ). Also 7–8 romer, 7 rummar. [Of Continental origin, and representing WFlem. *rummer*, *rommer*, or Du. *romer*, *roemer*, Fris. *romer*, LG. *römer* (hence Da. *romer*, † *rømmer*), G. *römer* († *roemer*, 1589); the original meaning is perh. 'Roman glass'.]

1. A kind of large drinking-glass. Also const. *of* (the contained liquor).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. 234 Dispatching a lusty Rummer of Rhenish to little Periwig. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* I. i, Then give him but a rummer,..and he will drink so kindly, as if he had the heart of a whale. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* I. i, Whilst in full Romers we our Friendship Crown. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 103 A large Rummer of Rhenish and Sugar. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. v. xii. 199 A real cup in the form of a common drinking glass or rummer. 1821 SIR A. FERGUSSON in Lockhart *Scott* (1869) III. 325 Many a nice slice of ham, and rummer of hot punch. 1864 C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. vi. 246 The bottle circulates briskly or the rummers are replenished. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* v, A row of ancient rummers with ground figures on their sides.

2. *attrib.*, as *rummer-cup, -glass*.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Music*, A Dutch man, who could break Rummer-Glasses with the Tone of his Voice. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voyage* 49 The mate took with him some rummer glasses. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii, Dorothy appeared bearing three large rummer cups. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls, Clive* 16, I slap the table till no rummer-glass but shakes.

† **Ru·mmery**1. *Obs.*—1 = ROOMERY.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 58 In the habit of Kalenders or Friers, as if they were upon a Rummery or pilgrimage.

Ru·mmery2. *U.S.* A rum-store, liquor-shop.

1898 *Advance* (Chicago) 12 Nov., His re-election does not prove that the people of the state are going to sell out to the rummeries.

Rummi(d)ge, -mill, obs. ff. RUMMAGE, RUMBLE.

Rummily, -ness: see RUMMY *a.*1

† **Ru·mming,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Used in allusion to Skelton's 'Elynour Rummynge'.

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* 643 The Poet is bribde ..to hold him halfe the night with riffe, raffe, of the rumming of Elanor.

Ru·mmish, *a. slang.* [f. RUM *a.*2] Somewhat odd or peculiar; rather rummy.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 285 Galloping them round a corner, with a rummish team. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv, 'That's a rummish cut of a toggery,' said Jack. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs, Mlitl. Snobs*, His little box near Epsom... where..many 'rummish plants' are concocted.

† **Ru·mmish,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 rumb-, **rummisch, rum(m)is, -ys, -e(i)s, 7 rumish.** [See ROMY *v.* Perhaps partly represented by later Sc. *rumish*, *reemish* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).]

1. *intr.* To roar, bellow.

15.. *Clariodus* i. 970 He rumbischit whill rared eveiie roch. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. x. 17 The hird Poliphemus ..Grassilland his teth, and rummesand full hie. *Ibid.* 36 How cavernis or furnys of Ethna round Rummist and lowit. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5468 Gret Quhalis sall rummeis, rowte, and rair.

2. To protest loudly, make uproar.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. xiii. (S.T.S.) I. 299 þan þe small pepill began to rummys. *Ibid.* IV. xviii. II. 118 Incontinent þe hale senate began to rummys.

Hence † **Ru·mmishing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*

c 1480 Henryson *Fables, Lion & Mouse* XXX, [The lion] Welterand about with hiddious rummissing. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* IV. xix. (S.T.S.) II. 121 Incontinent rais ane huge rummyssing throw all the tentis. 1653 Chisenhale *Cath. Hist.* 144 The battering shot of the Rummishing Canon.

Rummle, Sc. variant of Rumble.

Ru·mmy, *sb. U.S.* [f. Rum *sb.*[1] + -y.] (See quot. 1890.)

1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power*, He led the 'rummies' and radicals in town-meeting with a speech. 1890 C. L. Norton *Political Amer.* 96 *Rummies*, a local name for the political opponents of the temperance party in Maine.

Rummy (rʌ·mi), *a.*[1] *slang* or *colloq.* [f. Rum *a.*[2] + -y.] Odd, queer, singular. Also *Comb.*

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 19 A neat, but rather rummy looking blue pony. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. 355 They're a rummy couple if what I hear is true. 1892 *Spectator* 13 Feb. 223/2 The 'rummy' names people give their houses in the suburbs.

Hence **Ru·mmily** *adv.*; **Ru·mminess.**

1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 5 Apr., I know..it has been a rummily written work. 1899 E. Phillpotts *Human Boy* 172 This story shows the rumminess of Nubby Tomkins.

Ru·mmy, *a.*[2] [f. Rum *sb.*[1] + -y.] Of or pertaining to, suggestive of, rum.

1864 Webster s.v., A rummy flavour.

Rummyll, obs. form of Rumble.

Ru·mness. [f. Rum *a.*[2] + -ness.] Singularity, oddness, oddity.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. iii, The Fates ordered him into it again. Which is rumness: ain't it? 1892 Stevenson & Osbourne *Wrecker* (ed. 2) 220 You see something of the rumness of this job, but not the whole.

† **Ru·mney.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4 romon(e)ye, romanye, 6 -ny; 5 romenay, 5-6 -ney, 6 -nei; 5 rommenei. *β.* 5 rompney, romnay, 6 -neye, -nie, -ny, 5-7 romney. *γ.* 4 rumnay, 5 -neye, 4, 6 rumney, 7 -ny. [a. OF. *rom(m)enie*, = obs. It. and med.L. *romania*, from the proper name *Romania*, used to designate Greece. OF. is also the source of MDu. *romanie, romenie*, MLG. *romenie, rumenie*, MDa. *rommenie, rumenei.*]

1. A sweet wine of Greek origin, much used in England during the 15th and 16th centuries. Also *attrib.*

α. 1393 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 209 Item pro j paruo cade de Romoneye, vj *li* di. 1421 *Coventry Leet Bk.* I. 24 And that thei sell..maluesey & romeney for xvj d. a galon and no derre. 1469 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 101 Item, in tyre malvesie, romenay, osey,..and other sweete wynes, by the yere..£20. 1532–3 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 No Malmeseis, Romeneis, Sakkes nor other swete Wynes..shal be retailed aboue xij. d. the galon. 1546–7 *Extr. Rec. Stirling* (1887) 47 That na claret..be sald of derrer price nor xiiij d., nor Romany derrer nor xviij d. the point.

β. *a* 1460 *Play Sacrament* 340 Syr, here ys a drawte of Romney Red. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 103, I sent to them a pottell of white romnay and thai toke it thankefully. 1508 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 267 Also yf your swete wyne pale, drawe it in to a romney vessell for lessynge. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* x. Fij, These hote wynes as malmesye, wyne course, wyne greke, romanysk, romny. 1612 in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 335 Canareis, Malagas, Maderais, Romneyis.

γ. *a* 1400 *Sqr. Lowe Degre* 753 Ye shall have rumney and malmesyne. 1414 *Maldon Court-Rolls* (Bundle 9, No. 6), ii pipas vini albi et ii botys [=butts] de Rumneye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Rumneye, wyne. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* (Percy Soc.) 22 Ye shall have Spayneshe wyne and Gascoyn, Sak, raspyce, alycaunt, rumney. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* 210 Spaine bringeth foorth wines of white colour.., as Sacke, Rumney and Bastard. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. ii. i. 93 All black Wines..: Malmesie, Allegant,..Rumny, Browne bastard, Methegien.

b. *Rumney (of) Modon*, rumney made at Modon (the ancient Methone) in the Morea.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 96 in *Babees Bk.*, þerfore ete hard chese aftir..and drynk romney modoun. *Ibid.* 119 The namys of swete wynes y wold þat ye them knewe: ..Rompney of modon.

2. A rumney cask or vessel. (Cf. 1 *β*, quot. 1508.)

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 116 in *Babees Bk.*, 3iff swete wyne be seeke or pallid put in a Rompney for lesynge.

Rumorous (rĭū·mŏrəs), *a.* Also 6 rumerous, rumorus, -ouse. [f. Rumour *sb.* + -ous.]

1. Making a loud confused sound; resounding. Now *arch.*

1550 Sir T. Hoby *Trav.* (Camden) 38 A river..makethe a great rumerous noise untill he cumethe into the middes of the vale. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & Fly* lx. 4 Take peace with flies they cride. At which rumorus rore [etc.]. 1604 Drayton *Moses Map Miracles* 62 b, The rumorous sound Of the sterne billowes.

1869 Lowell *Cathedral* 208 Bygone grandeurs, faintly rumorous now Upon the mind's horizon, as of storm Brooding its dreamy thunders far aloof. 1897 F. Thompson *New Poems* 52 In days whose feet are rumorous on the air.

2. Of the nature of rumour; rumoured. *rare.*

1605 Stow *Ann.* 1401 The Lorde Keeper, and other Lordes of the Counsell,..perswaded against rumorous talke of the Earle of Essex. *a* 1639 Wotton *Reliq.* (1672) 377 This Bearer will tell you what we hear of certain rumorous Surmises.

3. Full of rumours or reports. *rare*—[1].

1641 T. Jordan *Walks of Islington* v. i, Your husband.. Shall..to the bold ears of the rumorous world, Declare his errour, and your innocence.

Rumour (rĭū·mər), *sb.* Also *a.* 5 rumur, rom-, revmour, rwmor, rumore, 5-6 rumoure (6 -ure), 5-8, 9 (chiefly *U.S.*) rumor. *β.* 5 rumber, romber. *γ.* 5 rymour. [a. OF. *rumur, rumour, rumor* (mod.F. *rumeur*), and *rimer*, = Prov. *rumor, rimor*, Sp. and Pg. *rumor*, It. *rumore, romore, rimore*:—L. *rūmōr-em*, acc. of *rūmor* noise, din, etc. From OF. are also MDu. and Du. *rumoer*, MLG., MHG., and G. *rumor.*]

1. † **a.** A (wide-spread) report of a favourable or laudatory nature. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* II. pr. vii. (1868) 59 3e men certys ne konne don no þing aryȝt, but ȝif it be for þe audience of poeple, and for ydel rumours. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 37 Þere God for hym wrouȝte meny myracles and grete... By þat rumour sche þat slouȝ him was i-meoved.

b. Talk or report *of* a person or thing in some way noted or distinguished. Now *arch.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 34 Thurgh his romour in þis reme Hath raysede mekill reke. 1526 Tindale *Luke* vii. 17 Thys rumor off hym went forthe throughout all Jewry. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* iii. 26 All the Heithen..were afrayed for Iudas and his brethren: so yᵗ the rumoure of him came vnto the kynges eares. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 7 Great is the rumour of this dreadfull Knight, And his atchieuements of no lesse account.

1853 M. Arnold *Sohrab & Rustum* 60 Dim is the rumour of a common fight, Where host meets host, and many names are sunk: But of a single combat Fame speaks clear.

† **c.** The fact of being generally talked about; reputation, renown. *Obs.*

1637 Milton *Lycidas* 80 Fame..Nor in the glistering foil Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies.

2. General talk, report, or hearsay, not based upon definite knowledge.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* v. 5 When fals rumour, or tithing, wente out, as Antiochus hadde gon out of lijf, Jason sodeynly assailide the citee. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 94 Thus brought he common rumor to taber on his head. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, Ind. 15 Rumour is a Pipe Blowne by Surmises, Ielousies, Coniectures. 1610 Heywood *Gold. Age* I. i, To stop all rumour that may fil the world. *c* 1640 Rowley *Birth of Merlin* I. i, The court 's all filled with rumour, the city with news, and the country with wonder. 1750 Gray *Long Story* 73 So Rumor says. (Who will, believe.) 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 357 His stamm'ring tongue With doleful rumour and sad presage hung. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. iii. 16 You seem..Too sprightly and companionable a man, To act the deeds that rumour pins on you. 1852 Tennyson *Ode Wellington* 181 Who let the turbid streams of rumour flow Thro' either babbling world of high and low. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. 160 The mysterious power of rumour which seems to travel faster than any post.

b. Personified.

1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 123 This from Rumors tongue I idely heard. 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 154 'Gainst me swolne Rumor hoisted euery saile. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 965 Rumor next and Chance, And Tumult and Confusion all imbroild. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 613/1 If the gossip, Rumour, truth declares. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. II. i, It is thus everywhere that foolish Rumour babbles not of what was done, but of what was misdone or undone.

c. Const. *of* (the thing spoken about).

1622 Withers *Philarete* (1633) 592 Where never came Report of Pan,..Nor rumor of the Muses, till of late. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 3 Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness,.. Where rumour of oppression and deceit..Might never reach me more. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* V. 108 Inward raced the scouts With rumour of Prince Arac hard at hand. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, II. xii. I. 280 The preparations..had not been conducted so secretly but that some rumor of them had taken wind.

3. A statement or report circulating in a community, of the truth of which there is no clear evidence.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 52 Alle the comoun rymour and speche is of alle the peple there,..that thei ben the Garneres of Joseph. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 167 He is a foole that yevithe also credence To newe rumours and every foltisshe fable. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* ii. Wks. 936/1 So a rumour ones begonne and spread abrode, is not after soone remoued. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Ep.* 18 Why you ought not to haue beleeued such rumors, I wil say something. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* V. i. 4 Does the Rumor hold for true, That hee's so full of Gold? 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind.* 285 This not by uncertain rumours, but by the Acts and Instruments themselves. 1705 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camden) 197 A rumour hath been here for some time that you have of late been under some trouble. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* IV. I. 303 The authors of these rumours did not confine their attention to Bothwell alone. 1832 Lytton *E. Aram* I. ix, False rumours often beget truths. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. xi. 129 Rumours flew abroad that miracles had already begun.

Comb. 1647 Hexham I, A rumour spreader. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A rumour-bearer. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 731/2 The rumourmongers have seen what Mr. Gladstone had not seen.

b. Const. *of.*

1525 Aep. Warham in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 374 The first rumor and brute of this matier. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xxiv. 6 Ye shal heare of warres, & of the rumors of warres. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 281 The Citie..upon the least rumour of building them, armeth their Gallies to burne the same. 1665 Temple *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1720 II. 6 Twenty Rumours more we have of his Successes, but I will not yet credit them. 1769 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 217 Many rumours of war here; but I know not well how they are founded. 1840 Thirlwall *Hist. Greece* lvi. VII. 253 It is probable that the rumour of his approach reached Athens at least some days before him. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xxxviii, Rumours of wars there had been, if not wars themselves.

† **4.** Loud expression or manifestation of disapproval or protest. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2668 þe pepull made noise, Myche Rumur & rud speche at his red sonne. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1377 To eschew the Rumber and the crye, his purpose..he chaungyd. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* v. (1811) 87 Amonge yᵉ Knyghtys of Sygebert was sponge a great rumoure, saying that they were not contente. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 430, I may not staye him for the rumour of the people.

5. Clamour, outcry; noise, din. Now *arch.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 65 With a grete rumor & a cry he come vnto the pope, & bad hym gif hym his xij d agayn. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 15 [He] made suche a noyse and rumour, that lantfert cam out hastely. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froissart* II. xxvii. 32 He wolde make suche a noyse and rumoure, as though all the deuylles of helle had ben in his chambre. 1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* II. 134 It is sometimes requisite that thy battailes goe forwardes with rumours and showtings. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xix. 79 From whose vast beechy banks a rumor straight resounds. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 208/2 A very particular quality is observable in this creature, of listening to any noise or rumour in the street. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 82 The rumour every instant increased. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg., Nativity* v, Heie a great rumour of trumpets and horses. 1885 R. L. & F. Stevenson *Dynamiter* 97 The rumour of the wind among the garden trees.

† **6.** Uproar, tumult, disturbance. *Obs.*

1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 82 Swyche talkynge comyth of false schrewys that wold mak a rwmor in this contre. 1483 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 132 Therys grett romber in the reme. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 Great Rumour and Variance daily increaseth among his Subjects for taking and refusing of the same [coin]. 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 219/2 Wee must geue ouer this matter for the uniuersitie is in a rumour. 1582 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 184 Assemblies agaynst the law..are therfore also somtimes called Rumors. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 130 The bawling woman began to raise a rumour about her gate by the complaints which she made unto her neighbours.

Rumour (rĭū·mər), *v.* Also 6, 9 *U.S.* rumor. [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* † **a.** To resound with disapproval. *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 136 Than regnyde avoutry and lechurie in hym and his howse-maynage, that al the roialme thanne rumourt and lothit for that rousty Synne.

b. To invent or circulate rumours.

1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XI. ix. (1862) IV. 146 Diplomatic shadows fencing, Gazetteer shadows rumouring.

2. *trans.* To circulate by way of rumour.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 51 Come hither Catesby, rumor it abroad, That Anne my Wife is very grieuous sicke. 1597—2 *Hen. IV*, Ind. 33 This haue I rumour'd through the peasant-Townes. 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* 86 Unskilful men may rumour what they will. 1649 Robert's *Clavis Bibl.* 556 By the chiefe Author thereof, the Lord, rumouring it. 1735 Bolingbroke *Study Hist.* iv. (1777) 96 Those wretched Christians who returned from those wars.. rumoured these stories about the West. 1773–83 Hoole *Orl. Fur.* XXIX. 40 Various tales are rumour'd of his fate.

b. In passive with dependent clause.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. ii. 11 It is rumour'd..These three leade on this Preparation Whether 'tis bent. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1600 All abroad was rumour'd that this day Samson should be brought forth. 1831 Mackintosh *Hist. Eng.* II. 73 It had been industriously rumoured..that Richard duke of York had escaped from the assassins. 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn* I. Prol. 203 It was rumoured he could say The Parables of Sandabar.

c. With personal object and complement.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i, See you streight rumour me dead. 1833–6 H. Coleridge *Northern Worthies* (1852) I. 64 He [Blood] was rumoured..to be a creature of Buckingham. 1849 M. Arnold *Strayed Reveller* 109 Art thou not he, whom fame This long time rumours The favour'd guest of Circe?

3. a. To transmit with a murmuring sound.

1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxxix, Hearing voices of men or the sound of laughter rumoured over the quiet waters.

b. *intr.* To make a murmuring noise.

1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 474/2 The lullaby aid of the sea that rumoured light and soothingly round the rock of Doom.

Hence **Ru·mouring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1563 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 128 Yea, dost thou make a rumouring yet again? 1824 Symmons *Agamemnon* 4 Swifter than noisy fame of rumouring tongues. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. vi. (1872) I. 444 Such a marching and rumouring going on all round him. 1895 W. Watson *Father of Forest* 4 Mourned not the rumouring winds?

Rumoured (rĭū·mərd), *ppl. a.* [f. Rumour *v.*] Announced by rumour; commonly reported.

1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 817 Som Magazin to store Against a rumord Warr. 1751 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 27 As rumour'd robberies endear our gold. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* III. 50 From far The rumor'd leagues proclaim approaching war. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xii. 231 He discusses both the probability of the rumoured invasion, and the best means of defending the coasts.

Ru·mourer. *rare.* Also 7 rumorer. [f. Rumour *v.* + -er [1].] One who disseminates rumours.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. vi. 47 Go see this Rumorer whipt. 1886 T. Hardy *Mayor Casterbr.* xliii, When all had been said about busy rumourers.

So **Ru·mourist.** *rare*—[1].

1887 *L'pool Mercury* 19 Oct. 5 The Cabinet council which the rumourists with one accord had fixed for Thursday.

Rump (rʌmp), *sb.*[1] Also 5–7 rumpe, 6 rompe, 7 rumpt, rompt. [ME. *rumpe, rompe*, prob. of

Scand. origin: cf. MDa. *rumpe, rompe* (Da. *rumpe*), MSw. *rumpa, rompa* (Sw. *rumpa*), tail, posteriors, Norw. *rumpa* tail, *rump* posteriors, Icel. *rumpr*. The corresponding MDu. *romp(e)*, *rump* (Du. and Fris. *romp*), MLG. and LG. *rump*, OHG. and G. *rumpf* mean 'trunk' of the body.]

1. That part of the body (of an animal or bird) from which the tail springs; † the tail; hence by extension, the hind-quarters, posteriors, buttocks.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Rumpe, tayle, *cauda*. 1530 PALSGR. 263/2 Rompe of a beest, *poitrou, croupe*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 158 Their Tailes dubled and flagging, their rumpes and thyes full of feathers. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 48 At her rompe she growing had behind A foxes taile. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 56 The diuell Luxury with his fat rumpe and potato finger. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 214 They fasten them..to the tayles of theire horses and to the Rompts when the tayles be puld off. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE tr. *Barthol. Anat.* IV. xv. 351 That Danish Boy, who had a Tail growing out at his Rump. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I. 307 He on his Hams, or on his brawny Rump Sliding secure, derides their vain Distress. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 108 The marks of the gooseare, a bigger body,..a white ring about the rump. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 2 Nov., I saw the scoundrels jumping the windows, with the bayonets at their rumps. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 261 Sheep..high on the loins, down on the rumps. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 94 In general, we should call the anterior two-thirds or three-fourths of notæum 'back', and the rest 'rump'.

†**b.** That part *of* a tail which is next to the body; the stump. Also *transf. Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 674 The length of it from the tip of the nose to the rump of the tail is seven or eight fingers. 1676 MOXON *Print Letters* 34 Q hath its Body made like O. The Rump of the Tail is made by drawing a straight line from Parallel 12ȝ. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 40 Two [fins]..with a small Rump of a Tail between them.

c. A part resembling a rump. *rare* —1.

1852 BADGER *Nestorians* I. 254 We left Amedia at 7 a.m., and..made the western rump of Jebel Gara about noon.

2. This part of an animal or fowl as cut off and used for food.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij, She tyrith vppon Rumppys, she fedith on all maner of flesh. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc. 111 When my back is turnde and gon, Another giues thee rumpes to tyre vpon. 1611 COTGR., *Cimier*, the vpper part of a rumpe of Beefe, &c., next, or neere, vnto the chine. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* (1897) 47 Treated at an Ale-house with a Rump of Beef. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 P 1 The Maids of Honour in Queen Elizabeth's Time were allowed Three Rumps of Beef for their Breakfast. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 63 The poor ox..is divided into rumps, and sirloins, and briskets, and into all sorts of pieces. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 237, I caused a rump of beef ..to be immersed in..cold water for three hours. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 122 To present the rump and tail was the highest honour that a host could offer a guest at a feast.

Comb. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rump-and-Kidney Men*, Fidlers that Play at Feasts, Fairs,..&c. And Live chiefly on the Remnants of Victuals.

†**b.** Used with allusion to sense 3 b. *Obs.*

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Feb., In King-street seven or eight [bonfires]; and all along burning, and roasting, and drinking for rumps. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1838) 116/1 When the youths were gathering together to make bonfiues to burn the Rump, as the custom of those mad days [1660] was. 1680 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1497/4 Several Apprentices ..had formed a design..to come together in a considerable number on the Kings Birth-day, as they pretended, To Burn the Rump.

†**c.** *Rump and dozen*: (see quot. 1796). *Obs.*

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rump and dozen*, a rump of beef and a dozen of claret. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 112 A bet of a rump and dozen was laid of this important point. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.* 296 I'll lay you a rump and a dozen..on the matter.

3. *fig.* A small, unimportant, or contemptible remnant or remainder of a body of persons (esp. of a Parliament: cf. next).

1649 WALKER *Hist. Independency* II. 32 This fagge end, this Rump of a Parliament with corrupt Maggots in it. 1659 *Engl. Conf.* 22 This Rumpe of a casheered House of Commons. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* (1899) 286 The people running away into it, so that the rump of the meeting seemed only to remain. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 318 My business with the House of Lords is over for the present; for they have, or a rump of them, done their own business pretty handsomely. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 8 What remains of it, is the Rump of the old Committee. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 131 The few members who made up what was contemptuously called the Rump of the House of Commons. 1877 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 349 The Tory Rump that we fools chose at the last election to represent us.

transf. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 83. 2/1 You are..the Rump of the Athenian Oracle.

b. *Hist.* The remnant of the Long Parliament (restored in May, 1659) which was dissolved by Monk in Feb. 1660; also (esp. in later use) the earlier remnant of the same Parliament from the time of Pride's Purge (Dec. 1648) to its dissolution by Cromwell in April, 1653.

[As to the origin of the name, cf. the following statements:—1662 *Rump Songs* To Rdr., Now if you ask who nam'd it Rump, know 'twas so stil'd in an honest Sheet of Paper (call'd The Bloody Rump) written before the Tryal of our late Soveraign of Glorious Memory: but the Word obtain'd not universal notice till it flew from the mouth of Major General Brown at a Publick Assembly in the daies of Richard Cromwell. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 329 Which word *Rump* had it's name first from Mr. Clem. Walker in his History of Independency printed in 1648 and was given to those ..members that strenuously oppos'd the King.]

1659 C. HATTON *Let. to Hyde* 23 Dec. in *Clarendon MSS.*, The Rump, as we now call them. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Feb., Major General Brown, who had a long time been banished by the Rump. 1660 in Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 363 *note*, The oath..taken by every member of both houses of Parliament, Rumpt and all. 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 117 It was the Garbage of that Parliament I am sure, that is the Rump, but they called themselves the Parliament of England. 1725 B. HIGGONS *Rem. Burnet* I. Wks. 1736 II. 64 His Quarrel to Cromwell, was his having depos'd the Rump, and usurp'd the Power in a single Person. 1757 HUME *Hist. Eng., Commw.* iii. IV. 97 It was agreed, that, laying aside former enmities, all efforts should be used for the overthrow of the Rump; For so they called the Parliament. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 147 The Rump and the soldiers were still hostile to the House of Stuart. But the Rump was universally detested and despised. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 538 This office he [Milton] held during the Rump, under five successive councils of state.

c. So *Rump Parliament*.

1670 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 208 Upon the recalling ..of Harry Cromwell to the rump Parliament as soon as his brother Richard was deposed. 1671 GLANVILL *Further Disc. Stubbe* 31 Styling me Chaplain to M. Rous, a Member of the Rump-Parliament. 1725 B. HIGGONS *Rem. Burnet* I. Wks. 1736 II. 48 Is it possible to conceive that the Rump Parliament, and afterward Cromwell, would have let my Lord Antrim have sat quiet for twelve Years? *Ibid.* 69 His [Monk's] Address..in perswading the Rump Parliament to dislodge the disaffected Troops at London. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) III. 196 Such was the destructive wrath of my Lord General Cromwell against the Nominal Rump Parliament of England.

4. In phrases *rump and rig, rump and stump*, through and through; completely, entirely. *dial.* or *colloq.* (See also STUMP *sb.*)

Cf. G. *mit rumpf und stumpf* in the same sense.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 499 Up rump and stump did Auchen burn. 18.. *Sk. Broad Yks.* 54 (E.D.D.), They say they're Britons rump an' rig. 1892 J. E. MUDDOCK *Detective's Triumphs* 55 My man .. bought the place. Bought it! Yes. Rump and stump.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In sense 1 or 2, as *rump-beef, -end, -feather, -gland, -steak*; also *rump-fed, -galled, -spotted* adjs.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iii. 6 Aloynt thee, Witch, the rumpe-fed Ronyon cryes. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* II. ii, You'll neuer thinke of any thing, till your dame be rumpgall'd. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 114 Then take the rump-end of the Backbone. 1689 *Muses Farew. to Popery* 18 A lazy Mass of damn'd Rump Beef. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxi, The gardener..led out the two old mules, to clip the hair from the rump-ends of their tails. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* vi. Wks. (Globe) 302/2 Bad as it was, it seemed a rump-steak to me. 1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1842) I. 20 The rump feathers and upper tail coverts. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 282 The rump gland frequently becomes obstructed. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* ii. (ed. 3) 40 A mutton-chop or rump-steak may be readily got from the nearest butcher's. 1897 FORBES *Hand-bk. Primates* II. 72 Rump-spotted Guenon, *cercopithecus opisthostictus*.

b. In sense 3 or 3 b, as *rump-general, -groat, -man, -member, -senate, -time*.

1659–60 *Hist. 2nd Death Rump* 1/2 Some Packs he inveagles, O'th' blood-coated Beagles, To's partie; the Rumpmen did so too. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. i, When the keys of the Exchequer were lost in the Rump-time. 1670 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 144 They made no doubt but the rump members would again resume the government. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 296 Of whose being sequestred in the Rump-Time I have heard much. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 537 A Silver pair of Breeches neatly wrought, (Such as you see upon an old Rump Groat). 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Mart.* II. 27 A rump-general, namely, John Lambert. 1861 J. E. B. MAYOR *Introd. Cicero, Philipp. ii.* (1881) p. xvii, The rump senate, thus brought together, was convened by Antonius and Cassius.

6. Special combs., as **rump-band**, a leather band passing over the rump of a horse to support the trace-chains; † **rump-evil**, a disease affecting the rump; † **rump-jewel** (?); **rump-poke** (see quot.); **rump-post**, the pygostyle of a bird; † **rump-roll**, = BUSTLE *sb.*[2]; **rump-rope** (see quot.); **rump-strap**, a strap serving the same purpose as a rump-band.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1192 The *rump-band is hooked on to the trace-chains. 1611 COTGR., *Mal de coʒon*, the *rumpe-euill; a disease wherewith all birds..are sometimes troubled. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 A Crochet of 122 Diamonds,..with a *Rump Jewel after the same Fashion. 1821 A. WELBY *Visit N. Amer.* 8 We also saw yesterday a large brown bird pursuing a Gull, and understood its name to be *Rump-poke. An appropriate appellation, as it pursues other birds for their droppings. 1890 COUES *Ornith.* II. iv. 210 That extraordinary affair called the *rump-post or pygostyle. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 403 A vast Fardel of Rags .. composed a *Rump-rowl. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 296 The rump then, supported by a tackle, is drawn forward by means of a stout rope, called the *rump-rope. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1192 The trace-horse is harnessed with back-strap, *rump-strap, and crupper.

† **Rump**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [=Du. *romp* 'pieces of cloves and nutmeg', in Kilian *rompe* 'nux myristica vilior, cassa, inanis', MLG. *rumpe*.] Refuse of nutmegs.

1602 in Sir G. Birdwood & W. Foster *Reg. Lett. E. India Co.* (1893) 41 To clense them & free them..from dust & the nutmegges from Rumps. 1610 *Rates of Marchandizes* F vij, Garble and Rumpes of Nutmegs the pound, xij.d.

Rump (rʌmp), *v.* Chiefly *slang*. [f. RUMP *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To turn one's back upon (a person), esp. as a mode of snubbing. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1737 *Common Sense* I. 52 Whoever envies me, or whoever is not on my Side, let him be Rumped. 1790 LADY S. LENNOX *Life & Lett.* (1901) II. 76 Mr. Conolly was at Court in London, and H. M. rump'd him,..so that he did not go to the Queen's drawing-room. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IX. ii. P 5 Other people who attempted to speak to him, were rumped in exact proportion with the blandishments of his face towards me. 1841 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Woman in Grey*, His Holiness not only gets the 'cold shoulder' But Nick rumps him completely. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 375 We believe it is an established rule, not to turn your back on —or in playhouse phrase—not to rump your audience.

2. *absol.* Of pigeons: To set up the tail feathers.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 106 It was apt to make them rump.

3. *trans.* To flog or scourge. *rare* —0.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Rump'd*, flogged or scourged.

4. *Sc.* To plunder completely; to clean (one) of money. (Cf. RUMP *sb.*[1] 4.)

1815 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) III. xi. 366 Most of the châteaux, where the Prussians are quartered, are what is technically called *rumped*, that is to say, plundered out and out. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v., A phrase often applied to a losing gamester; as, 'I'm quite rumpit'.

Hence **Ru·mping** *vbl. sb.*

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 96 Setting the feathers upon the rump, (which is called rumping).

Rum-pad, -padder: see RUM *a.*[1] 4.

† **Ru·mpant**, *ppl. a. Obs.* —1 [a. AF. *rumpant*, = F. *rompant*, pres. pple. of *rompre* to break.] Breaking the law, offending.

1621 *Irish Act* 5 *Edw. IV* in R. Bolton *Stat. Irel.* 38 Persons..that finde or impeach any of the said vessels Rumpants or forfeits against this Act.

Ru·mp-bone. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [RUMP *sb.*[1]] The bone of the rump; the coccyx.

1615 [see COCCYX]. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 149 An extraordinary excrescency of bones below the os *coccygis*, the rump bone. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1626 Then what can better represent, Than this Rump-bone, the Parliament? 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 198 Os Coccygis, or Rump-bone. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 278 So, we have the terms, sacred bone, rump bone, nameless bones, boot-like bones, &c.

Rumped (rʌmpt), *a.* [f. RUMP *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** Having a bustle or false rump. *Obs.*

1707 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Platonick Love* Epil. 190 Then a West-country damsel trots to Town, And talks of paint, false hair, and rumpt-up gown. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 31 May, She, to be sure, was so particular with her rumpt gown and petticoat,..that every body looked at her with surprise.

2. Having a rump of a specified form, colour, etc. Chiefly *Zool.*

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5972/3 A .. Mare,..square Rumpt. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. i. 74 Ash-rumped Thrush. 1876 *Nature* 23 Nov. 90/1 A Hairy-rumped Agouti. 1899 W. T. GREENE *Cage-birds* 20 The Twite, or Red-Rumped Linnet. *Ibid.* 49 Yellow-rumped Finch.

† **Ru·mpent.** *Obs.* —1 [ad. pres. pple. of L. *rumpĕre* to break.] An application for breaking a swelling.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 363 Inflammation..; it's cured by..emollients, maturants, rumpents, sternutation [etc.].

Rumper (rʌ·mpəɹ). *Hist.* [f. RUMP *sb.*[1] 3 b.] A member or supporter of the Rump Parliament.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 7 March, There was all the Rumpers almost come to the House to-day. 1665 WINSTANLEY *Lives Martyrology* 152 A great Rumper, and Enemy to Royal Government. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Redivo.* (1707) II. xii. 8 'Cause the Rumpers were about, Thro' Jealousy, to turn him out. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* Introd. 34 Blasphemy, or Free-Thinking..[was] after the Restoration, carried to Whitehall by the converted Rumpers. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXVI, The possession of such a prize..might obtain from the Rumpers..a reward. 1887 J. WESTBY-GIBSON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 460 Chaloner, being elected..for Scarborough, became a zealous 'rumper'.

So † **Ru·mpier.** *Obs.*—1

1665 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S. H. S.) 349 Alderman Hoyle of York, a great Rumpier.

Ru·mpish, *a. rare.* [f. RUMP *sb.*[1] 3 b.] Of or belonging to the Rump Parliament.

1660 [T. WIDDOWES] *title*, The just Devil of Woodstock; or..the Frights and Punishments inflicted upon the Rumpish Commissioners sent thither..in the Year 1649 1904 LANG *Hist. Scot.* III. iv. 278 The Covenants were revived by the Rumpi-h Parliament restored by Monk.

Rumple (rʌ·mp'l), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* (and *north.*). [f. RUMP *sb.*[1] + -LE [1].]

1. A tail or rump.

? *a* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 117 Sum with rumpillis lyk a shait. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 125 He that dang sanct Augustine with ane rumple, Thy fowll front had. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S) II. 148 Thocht I had rycht nocht bot a rok To gar 30ur rumpill reik Behynd. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 365 You ride so near the Rumple, you'll let none get on behind. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 130 He shook his tail, an' rumple blue. *a* 1878 AINSLIE *Land of Burns* (1892) 310 Your rumples to the sun, Your digits diggin' in the dirt. 1898 *Shetland News* 30 April (E. D. D.), Black wi' a white bit apo' da rumple.

Comb. 1776 HERD *Collect. Sc. Songs* II. 229 She's fa'n o'er the buffet-stool And brake her rumple-bane. 1824 CHAMBERS *Traditions of Edinb.* (1847) 195 The rumple-knot was a large bunch of ribbons worn at the peak of the waist behind.

†**2.** The Rump Parliament. *Obs.*—1

1725 RAMSAY *Genil. Sheph.* II. i, Monk..plaid the Rumple a right slee begunk.

Rumple (rʌ·mp'l), *sb.*[2] Now *rare*. Also 6 *Sc.* **rumpil**. [ad. MDu. (also Du.) *rompel* or MLG. *rumpel(e*, derivatives of MDu. *rompe*, MLG. *rumpe* (G. dial. *rümpf*) wrinkle. Cf. RIMPLE *sb.*] A wrinkle, fold, crease. (See also quot. 1778.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 20 Round abowt him..Hang all in rumpillis to the heill His kethat [? *read* rechat] for the nanis. 1611 COTGR., *Grippets*, the rumples of an ouer-long, or ill-made garment. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) 268 Fair Virginia wou'd .. change her Faultless Make For the foul Rumple of her Camel-back. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, How..could you two contrive to make a bed as mine was last night? a wrinkle on one side, and a rumple on t'other. 1778 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss. (E. D. S.) 151 Rumple in Devon means..a Thing ruffled and drawn up together. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 183 It..lay flat on the table as if unused to the rumples and creases.

†**Ru·mple,** *sb.*[3] *dial. Obs.* (See quot. 1778.)

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 288 Go pey tha Score... There's a Rumple. 1778 *Ibid.* Gloss., *A Rumple*, a large Debt contracted by little and little.

†**Ru·mple,** *sb.*[4] *dial. Obs.* (See quot.)

1778 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss. (E. D. S.) 151 Somerset, 'T will come to a Rumple, or breaking, at last.

Rumple (rʊ·mp'l), *v.* [f. RUMPLE *sb.*[2], or ad. MDu. *rompelen*, MLG. *rumpelen* (G. dial. *rümpfeln*), f. MLG. *rumpen* (MHG. *rümphen*, G. *rümpfen*) to wrinkle, etc. Cf. RIMPLE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To wrinkle, crease, draw into wrinkles or small folds, render uneven or irregular.

In early use only in pa. pple. *rumpled.*

1603 *Mirr. Worldly Fame* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 521 Thy cheeks and fair forehead shall be full of wrinkles;..thy throat shall be rumpled. 1694 *Martens' Voy.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 63 The Leaves are not quite plain, but somewhat rumpled at the brims. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 589 They are wrinkled or rumpled over one another. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 81 Nature employs several species of white..by dotting, rumpling, radiating, varnishing it. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poets* ccix, One, his smooth Pink cheeks, did rumple passionate, Like Aeschylus. 1893 H. M. DOUGHTY *Our Wherry in Wendish Lands* 18 Beds of bogbean foliage, rumpling the green floating carpet of lily leaves.

b. *refl.* or *intr.* To form into folds. *rare*[−1].

1631 MABBE *Celestina* v. (1894) 101 A pocks upon these long and large playtings in my Petticoates; Fie how they rumple and fold themselves about my legges.

2. To touzle, disorder, crumple. Also with *up.*

16.. *Collier of Croydon* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 389 He will not rumple Peg, nor Joan, nor Nan. 1672 DAVENANT *To Dk. Richmond* Wks. (1673) 294 Strait I beheld..The Sheets all rumpled and the Cordage slack. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 72, I..rumpled petticoats, or tumbled beds. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer* v, Though girls like to be play'd with, and rumpled a little too sometimes. 1798 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 28 Aug., He seized the letter..and rumpling it up in his little hands, poked it under the cushions. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXVIII, Taking off his hat and rumpling up his hair. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xix, I know I'm rumpling your collar, but I can't help it.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 191 To unpinne your spruce fastidious oratory, to rumple her laces. 1713 C'TESS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 262 By Age too, rumpl'd and undrest, We gladly sinking down to rest, Leave following Clouds behind. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. 28 Though my wife assailed me loudly, Rumpled me through thick and thin.

†3. To squeeze together, distort. *Obs.*

1636 DAVENANT *Wits* Wks. (1673) 204 A fine young Gentleman; Only a little rumpl'd in the Womb. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton.* II. (1662) 282 He was somewhat rumpled in his Mothers womb, (which caused his crooked back). 1687 *Renowned Hist. Sir T. Hawkwood* iv. 6 Nature had been unkind, in rumpling and distorting his Body in a disorderly Form.

Hence **Ru·mpling** *vbl. sb.*

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A rumpling, *corrugatio.* 1839 W. IRVING *Chronicles of Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 11 The heroine of the Roost escaped with a mere rumpling of the feathers. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 30/2 Such surfaces.. are developable, or can be unrolled without any overlapping, rumpling, or tearing. 1843 *Ibid.* XXVII. 477/1 These rods were further reduced in thickness..by a coarse kind of drawing, called ripping or rumpling.

Ru·mpled, *ppl. a.* [f. RUMPLE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Wrinkled, crumpled, creased; touzled.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 282 Each vital speck, in which remains Th'entire, but rumpled, animal. 1743 FIELDING *Y. Wild* I. ix, A thin covering of a rumpled muslin handkerchief. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 170 Little rumpled bits of paper, in which the fossils had.. been contained. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxiii, Smoothing the bird's rumpled feathers with his hand. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 35 The dreadful rumpled brown holland.

2. Of eggs: = RUMBLED *ppl. a.* 2.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 3/1 The adjutant prepared some rumpled eggs in a manner he had learnt on service.

Rumpless (rʊ·mplĕs), *a.* [f. RUMP *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no rump or tail; tailless.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 79 *Indicus Sine Uropygio.* Rumpless. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* II. viii. 114 Then saw we blackbirds with o'er-roasted breast, Laid on the board, and ringdoves rumpless dress'd! 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. ii. 705 Rumpless Cock. This odd variety..wants even the rudiment of a tail. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 656 Those who delight in oddities know how to secure a breed of rumpless fowls and tailless cats. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 646/1 Rumpless fowls are those in which the coccygeal vertebræ are absent; there is consequently no tail.

Ru·mply, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. RUMPLE *sb.*[2] Cf. Du. *rompelig.*] Full of rumples, uneven.

1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Cagliostro*, They spin out, better or worse, their rumply, infirm thread of Existence.

†**Rumpship.** *Obs.* [f. RUMP *sb.*[1] 3 b.] A contemptuous title applied to members, or to the rule, of the Rump Parliament.

1659 R. WILD *Poems* (1870) 12 Well, let it be; Your Rumpship wants a scouring too, thinks he. 1660 *No Blind Guides* 3 And thus I'll Instance: Kingship, is your old Bondage; Rumpship, ours. 1663 J. H. *Hist. Cromwell* ix, Cromwell ..sent Major General Harrison on the 20th of April, 1653, to out their Rump-ships.

Rump-te, -ti, -ty : see RUMTI-.

Ru·mption. *colloq.* or *dial.* = RUMPUS *sb.*

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 312 We had like to have had another rumption. 1825 in JAMIESON *Suppl.* 1842- in northern dial. gloss. (Northumb., Lanc., Linc.).

Ru·mpty. *Stock Exchange.* (See quot.)

1887 ATKIN *House Scraps* 12, A Rumpty or a Tooth, a ½ part of £1.

Rum-punch : see RUM *sb.*[1]

†**Rumpure.** *Obs.*[−1] [a. OF. *rumpure, rompure*, f. *rompre* to break.] Rupture.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 94/2 By the moyen of the sayde rumpure and brekynge..He sawe the sonne clerely shyne.

Rumpus (rʊ·mpŭs), *sb. colloq.* [prob. a fanciful formation.] A riot, uproar, disturbance, row.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. i, Oh, Major! such a riot and rumpus! 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 188 'So! Miss Clarendon,' said he, 'you have made a fine rumpus in the family!' 1824 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 281 You incur my serious displeasure if you move one inch in this contemptible rumpus. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 186 Don't make such a rumpus, or No. 7 will be at you. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* ix. 153 The mock quarrel..seems almost to have ended in a real rumpus.

b. Used without article.

1768 *Boston Gaz.* 21 Mar. 3/1 The Evening concluded without Riot, or Rumpus. 1800 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* IV. 115 Musical rumpus; or more than was promised in the bills. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 82/2 The unlucky one ..which caused at the time such ire and so much rumpus. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 171 It is of no use to quarrel with him. He lives on rumpus.

Hence **Ru·mpus** *v.*, to make a disturbance.

1839 HOOD *Smithfield Market* ix, We don't want oxen at our doors to *rump-us*! 1850 LOWELL *Mr. Knott* I. 286 All night, as wide awake as gnats, The terriers rumpused after rats. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv. 232 Marie.. rumpussed and scolded with more energy than ever all day, on the strength of this new misery.

Rumpy (rʊ·mpi). Also rumpee. [f. RUMP *sb.*[1] + -Y.] A Manx cat. Also *attrib.*

c 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1892) I. 199 The only animal peculiar to the island is the tailless cat, called in Manks 'stubbin', in English 'rumpy'. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* LXVI. 642 The Isle of Man,..the native seat of fresh herrings and rumpy cats.

Rum-shrub : see RUM *sb.*[1]

Rum-strum, variant of RAM-STAM *adv.*

1827 C. G. in *Friendships of Miss Mitford* (1882) I. 180, I have gone on rum-strum, and find myself at the bottom.

Rum-swizzle. *rare*[−0]. (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Rum-swizzle*, the name given to a fabric made in Dublin from undyed foreign wool, which, while preserving its natural property of resisting wet, possesses the qualities of common cloth.

Rumti- (also rum-ti-, rumty-; rumpti-, rumpty-, rump-te-), a meaningless combination of syllables used in refrains or imitations of sounds.

(*a*) 1820 SCOTT *Let.* 30 Nov. in *Lockhart* (1845) 442/1 The *Rumti-iddity* chorus in Tom Thumb. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 738/1 Luckily, Old Sparks hadn't christened him with any of his ridiculous rumfoozles, or rumptyiddities. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey & Son* ii, The..unmeaning and unfeeling remark of rump-te-iddity, bow-wow-wow.

(*b*) 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xviii, The tabor was fiercely beaten, rumpti, tumpti. 1897 *Star* 20 Apr. 3/4 The music..is of the commonplace rum-ti-tum order. 1901 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 265 If you were to put in a little less rumty-tumty language, I'm not sure that I shouldn't agree with you.

Rum-tum. [A fanciful formation.]

1. *dial.* A jovial diversion or prank.

1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* liv, The Lord only knows what a fool I be, to carry on with such rum-tums now.

2. *Boating.* A form of light racing-boat for one sculler, with outriggers and sliding seat, used on the lower Thames. Also *attrib.*

First built and named at Putney about 1888. The rum-tum is shorter and broader than the gig, and was originally an open boat, but is now canvassed in fore and aft.

1891 *Lock-to-Lock Times* 24 Oct. 6/2 May I ask why a new class of boat has sprung up, bearing the inelegant name of 'Rum-Tum'? Why 'Rum-Tum'? 1898 ANSTED *Dict. Sea Terms, Rum-tum race*, a race among Thames rowing men in boats supplied to them by the clubs to which they belong. .. The practice of rum-tum racing has only been instituted within the last few years.

Ru·mule. *Ent. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *rumula*, dim. of *rumia* (var. of *rumis* teat.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 353 *Rumules* (*Rumulæ*), teat-like fleshy protuberances observable on the bodies of various larvæ.

Rumy, variant of ROMY *v. Obs.*

Rumyll, obs. form of RUMBLE.

Run (rʌn), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 5 **rune, 7 runne,** 6- run. *β. north.* and *Sc.* 6-7 **ryn,** 6- **rin.** See also REN *sb.* [f. RUN *v.* The verbal stem is similarly employed in Fris. *rin*, Du. *ren*, G. *rennt.*]

I. 1. A single act or spell of running. †*A near run*, a narrow escape, a close shave.

c 1450 *Mankind* 603 (Brandl), I was twychyde by þe neke; .. þe halter brast a sondre;.. The halff ys a bowte my neke; we hade a nere rune. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 207 They who leape for strife use to go backe a great way, and fetch a runne. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. CCCXCVI, The Ass ..fetches a Run at them Open Mouth. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 89 Ralph, mean time, to the door comes wi' a rin. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXX, Mr. Pickwick .. took two or three short runs..and went slowly and gravely down the slide. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 152 A deep wide channel..; with the aid of a run I cleared it and went on. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 87 The fish appear very fastidious in choosing their time for a big 'run'.

fig. 1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. vi, I wish you would talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it makes me mad; our family must have their run. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXX, I think of giving her a run in London for a change. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XXX, My eye would take a glad bit of a run over the prospect.

b. A distance covered, or taking a certain time to cover, by running.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* IV. i. 16 *Curtis.* Who is that calls so coldly? *Gru.* A piece of Ice:..if thou doubt it, thou maist slide from my shoulder to my heele, with no greater a run but my head and my necke. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 226 The run seldom exceeds three or four miles. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 114/2 Within a few seconds' run of the station.

c. A running away, a bolt.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, If I didn't know he was too fond of me to make a run of it, and..enter himself aboard ship.

d. *To have a run for one's money*, to have some kind of return or satisfaction for one's expenditure or exertions. (Orig. racing slang.)

1874 *Slang Dict.* 274 To have a run for one's money is also to have a good determined struggle for anything. 1883 *Daily Telegr.* 28 Aug. 5/1 It does not always follow that the silly backers get a run for their money. The horse may..be scratched a few hours before the race. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 1/1 So far the Macmillans have had what is called in some circles a good run for their money.

2. a. *Cricket.* An act of running successfully from one popping-crease to the other by both batsmen, counting as an addition of one to the score.

1746 in 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* (1850) 80 Runs..40. 1772 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* 87 Last Thursday Dartford headed Chatham just the same number of runs...Bell and Twinkler made many runs. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 172 In spite of Hanmer's steady bowling, they got runs pretty fast. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 We had made our 80 runs in less than two hours.

Comb. 1881 *Standard* 14 June 3/8 Such a breakdown on a run-getting wicket was without excuse. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 25 Neither of them quite as reliable run-getters. *Ibid.* 65 A match evenly drawn, after some heavy run-getting.

b. *Baseball.* (See quots.)

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 407/1 A run is scored when any base-runner reaches the home base again, after touching all the other bases in proper succession, and provided three players are not put out. 1886 MRS. BURNETT *Ld. Fauntleroy* vi, Once round the field is a home run and counts one.

3. a. A spell of riding after hounds or in a race.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 56 A real Lincolnshire run at a good hunting pace. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* II. ii. 383/2 To guard against this, the owner of the colt should always be ready to sacrifice his own place in the run [steeplechase]. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 2 You could never show me your horse's heels in a run yet.

b. A round of running at hare-and-hounds. Also, the course taken by the harriers.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii, Which run is it?..The Barby run,..nine miles at least, and hard ground. 1897 *Academy* 30 Oct. 348/1, I cut football,..and said I had a sore heel so as not to be run in for Tuesday's run.

4. a. A spell of sailing, esp. between two ports.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. round World* Introd. (1718) 10 The general Distemper in such long Runs is the Scurvy. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 26 We made pretty good Runs under an easy Sail. 1851 MELVILLE *Whale* xiv. 69 After a fine run we safely arrived in Nantucket. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 171 After a first-class run, poor Grant made the light, sometime after nightfall.

b. In phr. *by the run* (see quots.).

1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 44 It is customary in the West-Indies..to hire mariners by the run-home. *Ibid.* 46 It is proposed that all contracts and bargains by the run be made illegal. 1808 T. CLARKSON *Abol. Slave Trade* I. xv. 327 The seamen belonging to them were to be permitted to come home by what is usually called the run. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v., Seamen are said to be engaged by the run, when they ship with the intention of leaving the vessel at a certain port of destination.

c. An excursion, trip; a rapid journey accompanied by a short stay at a place.

1854 GREENWOOD *Haps & Mishaps* 89 After a short run on the rail we took a stage-coach. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* vii. (ed. 3) 86 Other garrisons generally manage during those weeks to get a day or two's leave for 'a run up to town'.

d. A single journey made by a locomotive engine; the distance thus traversed.

1870 in De Vere *Americanisms* 360 Engineers and firemen often arrive at the end of their run somewhere among the small hours of night. 1872 *Ibid.*, The railway officials..state that the run will be made in so many hours. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., The Great Northern can claim..the fastest run.

5. †a. The total amount of the cargo carried by a vessel on a single voyage. *Obs.*

1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 132/1 His Lordship's enquiry into the monopolizing arts of buying bread-corn out of coasting vessels, by what is called the run.

b. A landing of smuggled goods.

1832 *Times* 30 Oct. 2/6 A run of illicit goods having been effected near Bexhill on Monday night. 1895 STOKER *Watter's Mou'* 4 Keep careful watch to-night; run expected.

6. A rapid course; esp. *with a run*, rapidly, with a rapid fall. (Cf. 29 d.)

1822 J. Flint *Lett. fr. Amer.* 86 On the 11th we went down Letart's rapids, a very violent run. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* i, The lanyard of the cot gave way, and she came down with a run by the head. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Daughters* xxi, I shall go down in your opinion with a run.., like the hall clock..when the spring broke. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 2/6 Cheese fell slowly last year, but this year values have come down with a run.

b. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Run*, certain accidents to the winding apparatus. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining, Run*,..a breakaway upon an inclined-plane.

7. a. *Skating.* (See quot.)

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 523/1 This is the most simple form of skating, and is called the ordinary run, or inside edge forward.

b. *Golf.* A stroke in which the ball is made to run along the ground.

1901 *Scotsman* 5 Sept. 7/3 He followed up by a fine run to within a yard of the pin.

8. With advs., as run-in, an act of running in; *spec.* in Rugby football, an act of running over the touch-line of the opposite side with the ball; also, the home stretch in a run at hare-and-hounds, or in a race; run-out, an instance of a batsman being put out while trying to make a run; run-over, an act of running over, esp. with the eyes; a hasty perusal.

a 1814 *Intrigues of Day* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 97 The newspapers are probably arrived, and I'll just give them a run-over. 1857 G. A. Lawrence *Guy Liv.* ix, The down-hill run-in favours his vast stride. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vii, I know we're close to the run in. 1864 *Field* 403/2 After several severe scrimmages..a run-in was obtained. 1895 J. G. Millais *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 220 [He] had got first run-in at the big herd of buffaloes..and killed nine. 1891 Run out [see Return *sb.* 12 e]. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Aug. 440 Oxford began with a duck and a run out.

II. 9. A small stream, brook, rivulet, or water-course; a channel or overflow. Chiefly *U.S.* and *north. dial.*

β. 1581 *Rec. Burgh Edinb.* (1882) 557 Edward Galbrayth having oft tymes desyrit ane tak of the commodity of the rin of the said loch. 1643 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Cl.) I. 276 The counsell appoyntis theis that castis the ryn of Lossie to haue for ilk ruid thairof that thai cast 26*s.* 8*d.* 1808 Jamieson, *Rin*,..a stream. *Ibid.*, *A rin of watter*, a waterfall.

α. 1605 Rosier *Waymouth's Voy.* (Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.) 146 Searching up in the island, we saw it [a pond] fed with a strong run. 1652 *Virginia St. Papers* (1875) I. 1 On the Eastward side of a Runne, which falles into ye head of Ware River. 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. i. 31 There is..a Run of Water in the bottom, which empties it self into a fine small Cove or sandy Bay. 1768 Boswell *Corsica* 36; I remember on the road between Rome and Naples, a run from a sulphureous spring. 1808 Pike *Sources of Mississ.* (1810) II. 191 We struck on a brook which led west,..and shortly came to a small run, running west. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* 132 He swam to the shore and met the light as it stopped over a shallow run at the edge of a low rock. 1877 Marcus Clarke *Australia & Tasm.* 24 This interesting exploration discovered several 'runs' of fresh water around the bays.

b. A flow or current of water; a strong rush or sweep of the tide, etc.

1814 Scott *Diary* 2 Sept. in *Lockhart*, In the passage or sound between Scarba and the extremity of Jura, is a terrible run of tide. 1856 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 404 This will only happen where there is a summer run of water. 1887 Stevenson *Merry Men* iii, Already along the curve of Sandag Bay there was a splashing run of sea.

c. A flow of sand; a slip, slide, sudden fall of earth. Chiefly *Mining.*

1854 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 426 [He] stopped the mischief with thin parings of turf placed over the joints where the run of sand was found. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 294 The working..has opened up enormous excavations; whence disastrous 'runs' have taken place in the mines. 1897 *Archæol. Trnl.* Dec. 375 There are conditions where the flints are buried in the 'head' or 'rain wash', or 'run o' th' hill'.

†10. A running sore. *Obs.*—°

1648 Hexham II, *Een loopende gat, ofte Fistel*, a Fistula or a Run.

11. †a. A rhythmical flow *of* verse. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. 29 b.)

1693 Dryden *Examn. Poet.* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 10 To give my poetry a kind of cadence, and, as we call it, a run of verse. — *Disc. Satire* ibid. 85 Lucilius..minded neither his style, nor his numbers, nor his purity of words, nor his run of verse.

b. (After Gael. *ruith.*) A rapidly recited passage of measured and alliterative prose, characteristic of Gaelic folk-tales.

1891 Macdougall *Folk & Hero Tales* 260 Both terms convey the same meaning, and either..preserves the alliteration and rhythm of the run well enough.

12. *Mus.* a. A roulade.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 527/1 Purcell,..in a wretched endeavour to express descent, writes for the base a run of notes from D above to D below the staff. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., Except for the purpose of training the voice, runs may be said to be out of fashion. 1878 Mrs. Hungerford *Molly Bawn* xiii, I like something I can understand, and I hate your runs and trills.

b. (See quot.)

1895 *Funk's Standard Dict., Run*,..the sound of an organ-pipe caused by leakage of air into the pipe.

III. 13. A continuous stretch *of* something.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, Shewing there would be no run of unmade time between two worlds, nor formerness nor afterness. 1719 W. Wood *Survey Trade* 139 Some of our Colonies..suffer particular Planters to keep great Runs of Land in their Possession uncultivated, on purpose to prevent New Settlements. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 555 All angles within the building, if oblique,..are allowed for, under the head of *run of cut splay.* 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 24/2 During last winter I made use of this boiler; it heated 448 feet run of 3 and 4 inch iron-pipe. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* i. (1880) 50, I was fishing a very promising run of trout and grayling water.

b. A continued spell or course *of* some condition or state of things.

1714 R. Fiddes *Pract. Disc.* II. 195 Men of the slowest parts..have very often..a smooth run of business. *Ibid.* 280 Wicked men have..a continu'd run of success. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 111 A run of the small-pox through the town in 1725, and an epidemical disease in..1727 and 1728. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) IV. 284 They had a fine run of custom. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* vii. 269 We have had a long-continued run of the loveliest weather that ever poor mortal was blessed with. 1884 McCarthy *Four Georges* I. xiv. 294 Hardly ever since Walpole's time, has a minister had so long a run of power.

c. A course or spell of (good or ill) fortune, *esp.* in games of chance.

1697 Vanbrugh *Æsop* IV. ii, Forced to cut down his Timber, which he would willingly preserve against an ill run at dice. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. v, As the dice took a run against him. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IV. iii, He had had the preceding night an uncommon run of luck. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* x, I believe in luck myself—in a good or bad run of luck at cards. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 517 The smallest gain was welcome to those whom a long run of evil fortune had discouraged. 1884 Ruskin *Wks.* (1908) XXXIV. 654 They have had a run of ill-luck since.

d. *Mining* and *Geol.* A continuous vein of rock or ore; (see also quot. 1747).

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* s.v., A *Run*..is always a Branch that flies out of a Vein or Pipe, or lies near to it on one side. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. iii. 88 Taking general lines of lamination and runs of greenstone as guides. 1865 J. T. F. Turner *Slate Quarries* 18 The various 'runs' have each their characteristics, and an observant quarrier will tell immediately whence a given slate came; naming the run [etc.]. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 636 Between walls of true country rock, termed the 'runs'. *Comb.* 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 93 This run washing was chiefly up Hilder Ravine, where bank had very little of top or poorest gravel.

14. A continuous series or succession. Also *spec.* (see quot. 1870).

1709 *Tatler* No. 86 ¶ 4 When we came to Temple-bar, Sir Harry and Sir Giles got over; but a Run of the Coaches kept the rest of us on this Side the Street. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 310, I could never hear that upon an ill run of audiences they had ever returned or brought in a single shilling. 1774 G. White *Selborne* lviii, Such a run of wet seasons, a century or two ago, would, I am persuaded, have occasioned a famine. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle, Cribbage* 78 Sequences or 'Runs' consist of three or more cards following in consecutive order. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 26 The cases are apt to occur, as it were, in runs.

b. A shoal of fish in motion, *esp.* ascending a river from the sea for spawning.

1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 214 A large tribe passing from one place to another..is denominated a 'run of fish'. 1873–86 S. F. Baird in Goode *Amer. Fishes* (1888) 94 [The scuppaug] arrives in successive detachments or 'runs' differing in size, the smallest fish coming last.

c. A set or series of consecutive numbers of a periodical publication.

1889 *J. Parker & Co.'s List of Books wanted*, Mind, A Set, or Runs. 1898 *Author's Circular* 10 Mar. 2/3 Wanted, a run of the *Field* Newspaper from 1885.

d. *U.S.* Of millstones: (see quot. 1848).

1828–32 in Webster. 1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 281 A pair of mill-stones is called a *run of stones* when in operation or placed in a mill. The Rochester flouring mills have ten or twenty run of stones. 1885 U. S. Grant *Mem.* I. 493 Every plantation..had a run of stone, propelled by mule power, to grind corn for the owners and their slaves.

e. *Mining.* A train or set of trams in a pit.

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal-Mining.*

15. A series or rush of sudden and pressing demands made upon a bank or treasury for immediate payment.

a 1692 Pollexfen *Disc. Trade* (1697) 73 Any jealousie or suspicion that they shall not have Money for such Bills on Demand, will occasion a general run. 1727 Pope & Gay *What passed in London* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 265 The Tories and Jacobites, to whom he imputed that sudden Run upon the Bank, which happened on this occasion. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. v. (1904) I. 49 When a run comes upon them, they sometimes endeavour to gain time by paying in sixpences. 1802 *Edinb. Rev.* I. 193 A more permanent cause of a run upon the Bank of England for specie. 1834 Gilbert *Hist. Banking* 24 In the year 1667 occurred the first run of which we have any account in the history of banking. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 679 If a run set in, no bank in the world could escape stoppage, no reserve could face it.

transf. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* I. ii. (1876) 26 Causing a sudden run upon his resources, which the circumstances of time and place do not allow him to meet.

b. An extensive or well-sustained demand for something. Const. *on.*

1828 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii [xxix], Some accidental circumstances had occasioned what is called a run upon the road, and the landlord could not accommodate her with a guide and horses. 1846 Dickens *Cricket* i. 32 'Busy just now, Caleb?' asked the Carrier. 'Why, pretty well, John... There's rather a run on Noah's Arks at present.' 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab., Run on sorts*, an extraordinary demand for any particular letter or letters in composing.

c. *Gaming.* A continued spell of chance falling *on* a particular colour, etc.

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. vi, There has been a run on the red. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxviii, A confounded run on the red had finished him, he said, at Baden Baden.

d. A concourse or resort of customers, etc.

1844 W. Cross *Disruption* xviii. (E.D.D.), The meal ye sent me wasna according to sample;..it has done my run mair ill than it was worth. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxiii, There was such a run to see the new folks, that the Low Church was deserted.

†16. A persistent set *against*, or attack *upon*, some thing or person. *Obs.*

1719 Swift *Lett. to Young Clergyman* Wks. 1751 V. 26 You cannot but have..observed, what a violent Run there is among too many weak People against University Education. *a* 1763 Earl Waldegrave *Mem.* (1821) 121 At the late change of administration, when there was a violent run against him. *a* 1779 Warburton *Notes on Pope* (Todd), He bade him not be discouraged at this run upon him; for ..mere wit and raillery could not hold it out long against a work of so much learning.

17. A success with the public, so as to be extensively bought or run after.

a 1719 Addison (J.), It is impossible for detached papers to have a general run or long continuance, if not diversified with humour. 1749 Chetwood *Gen. Hist. Stage* 19 This double Play was performed on two succeeding Nights, and had a very great Run (a Theatrical Term). 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 227 Among the Irregular Bodied sorts of Letter, none has taken so great a run as Small Pica. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXX. 9 If you were to go to London,..and become a seller of glass, do you not think that your glass would have a run? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 351 A History of the Bloody Assizes..was expected to have as great a run as the Pilgrim's Progress. 1885 'F. Anstey' *Tinted Venus* 67 I've been thinking out a machine..that ought to have an extensive run.

† b. Amount of export *from* a place. *Obs.*

1789 J. Williams *Min. Kingd.* I. 167 The run of coals from Newcastle and Sunderland has been..very great for above fifty years.

18. A continuous period of being represented on the stage. (Cf. 26 b.)

1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 592 ¶ 2 Several of them lay it down as a Maxim, That whatever Dramatick Performance has a long Run, must of Necessity be good for nothing. 1756 C. Smart tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. x. (1826) II. 83 These satires, which can neither be recited in the temple of Apollo.., nor can have a run over and over again represented in the theatre. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* IV. vii. 228 The *Rob Roy* had a continued run of forty-one nights. 1857 Mrs. Mathews *Tea-Table T.* I. 38 This comedy..had a lengthened run. 1896 Mary Anderson *Few Mem.* vi. (ed. 2) 89 Each week brought..a round of new plays to these companies (long runs were almost unheard-of then).

b. *transf.* A period of continuing in favour with, or remaining open to, the public.

1884 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept. 5/4 The International Textile Exhibition..closed yesterday..after a run of something like six weeks. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 3/2 A work which after a few weeks' run at the circulating libraries is ignored and forgotten.

19. A spell of making or allowing something liquid to run; the amount run off at one time.

1710 Whitworth *Acc. Russia* (1758) 77 And being seldom tryed when melted, their coins are of different value, as the run happens to be good or bad, Plate, Dollars, and old Copeeks, being all melted together. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 8 Sometimes they speak in Raptures of a Run of Ale in King Charles's Reign. 1838 Morewood *Hist. Inebriating Liquors* 283 The second run of the still..is of a strength from 23° to 26°. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 212 A run of this ore made in November yielded at the rate of $80 per ton. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 332/2 He shuts off the flow, measures what remains in the tank, and makes out a triplicate certificate, showing depth of oil at the beginning and at the end of the run.

b. A measure of yarn for spinning: (see quots.).

1734 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1873) VII. 512 For every yard that is well spun, wove and whitned, and is a yard wide and made of yarn that is eight runs to the pound, two shillings per yard. 1875 Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 161 Spinning was commonly done by the run. A run of yarn consisted of twenty knots, a knot was composed of forty threads, and a thread was seventy-four inches in length, or once round the reel. 1878 A. Barlow *Weaving* 330 Woollen yarns are weighed in lengths or 'runs' of 1600 yards.

c. A spell of making or allowing machinery to run or continue to work.

1875 Martin *Winding Mach.* 49 Its wear..is reduced as much as possible—as, also, are the number of turns of the engine in each run. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 319 The Sukey Mill made a short run in the summer, but was unsuccessful. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Met.* 473 Only one experimental run to test the machinery..has been made.

20. *Common, general*, or *ordinary run*, the usual, ordinary, average type or class; the generality or great majority. Also without adj.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 287 ¶ 6 In the common Run of Mankind, for one that is Wise and Good you find ten of a contrary Character. 1747 Gray *Lett.* (Bohn) I. 165 The ordinary run of Readers. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 101 The general run of laws, enacted by the superior state, are supposed to be calculated for it's own internal government. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. viii. ¶ 7 To lead such a life would be.. penance to the common run of ladies. 1875 Helps *Soc. Press.* vii. 92 They furnish very bad examples for dealing with the ordinary run of human beings.

elipt. 1838 J. H. Newman *Let. to Faussett* 25 Would it not offend the run of religious men? 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* 320 A man of mind, above the run of men.

b. A number of animals born or reared at the same time; a batch or drove.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 10 It is not uncommon to suckle the next run of lambs upon the ewes that have had their lambs taken off. 1848 *Ibid.* IX. i. 3 After the first run of oxen have been sent to market, .. these pastures are cleaned up.

c. A line or class of goods.

1883 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 2/7 Makers of the ordinary runs of cloth being fully employed. 1886 *Ibid.* 20 Oct. 2/5 The best runs of English and foreign [wheat] sell at full prices.

IV. 21. A regular track made by certain animals; the 'bower' of a bower-bird, etc.

1821 LIDDLE *Poems* 116 (E. D. D.), I'll gar her keep the run, If deils waur on't. 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 430/2 The burrows which the Mole forms..are divided into several parts, its *lodge* and *runs*. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 1083 The 'run', as it is termed, of a tench is different to that of a bream or rud. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 287/2 Their habit of making bower-like erections, called *runs* by the colonists of New South Wales. 1878 JEFFERIES *Game-keeper at H.* 149 Hares have their regular highways or 'runs'.

b. An enclosure for domestic animals or fowls to range or take exercise in.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* II. i. vii. 339/1 Dividing off the field into the four separate runs for the mares and foals. *c* 1858 ELIZ. WATTS *Poultry Yard* 3 It is very advantageous that those who intend to rear fowls should have a large run,..perfectly sheltered..and supplied with gravel. 1884 E. P. ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ii, Fowls are restricted to a narrow yard or run.

22. A large open stretch of land occupied by a settler for pasturage; an extensive range of pasture- or grazing-land. Chiefly *Austr.*

1826 GOLDIE in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 157 It is, generally speaking, a good sheep run. 1840 G. ARDEN *Aust. Felix* 109 The squatter is protected in the exclusive use of the run. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* i. (1890) 2 The..steers have never done anything but ramble off the run now and again.

Comb. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 83/1 Your New Zealand run-holder only thinks .. of what sort of sheep country he is riding so gaily through. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Squatter's Dream* xix. 238 What do you say if I go run-hunting with you?

23. a. An inclined slope on a tramway or railway, down which a wagon runs by impetus. ? *Obs.*

1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 240/1 On these rails a single horse could readily draw three tons of coal from the pits to the river. Where any steep declivity occurred on the road, this was termed a *run*, or an inclined plane. 1838 WOOD *Pract. Treat. Railroads* (ed. 3) 229 In wet weather, boys and men were employed, strewing ashes upon the rails down the steep declivities, or, as they were termed, 'runs', to cause the brake to take effect.

b. A track or support along or on which something may run or move.

1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Run...*, a plank laid down to support rollers in moving buildings and other heavy objects; also as a track for wheelbarrows. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 7/2 When the stableman discovered the fire, he endeavoured to induce the horses to descend the slanting run into safety. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 47 To paint the runs of the sash.

24. a. A pipe or trough along or down which water may run.

1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 114 The water from the roofs..shall be conveyed by..proper pipes or runs, to be brought down the walls of such houses. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 199 Rain-water spouts, or *runs* as they are technically termed. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Run...*, a long deep Trough in which slimes settle. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Run...*, a trough for water that is caught by a coaming, built across the forecastle of a steamer.

b. *Mining.* An airway.

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coalmining* 218 But the balancing of these splits requires nice management, or the air would tend to desert the longer for the shorter runs.

V. 25. *Naut.* **a.** That part of a ship's bottom which rises from the keel and bilge, and narrows toward the stern (†or bows).

a 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 10 To make her sayle well is to give a long run forward. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 The run of the ship..is that part of the ship vnder water which comes narrower by degrees from the floore timbers along to the sterne post, called the ships way aftward. 1711 SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 29 Three or four Strakes of Elm to raise up the Run of the Ship. 1781 NELSON 24 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 43 The Albemarle is in Dock...She has a bold entrance, and clean run. 1831 *Examiner* 740/2 A rakish..craft,..with a deep keel and sharp run. 1900 SIR W. KENNEDY *Life of a Sailor* 241 Having a coarse run, she carried a huge body of water in her wake, in which the rudder was useless.

†b. The course of a ship. *Obs.*

1688 MIÈGE *Grt. Fr. Dict., Sillage,..* Course, the Rake or Run of a Ship, her Way forward on. 1712 DESAGULIERS tr. *Ozanam's Curs. Math.* V. 114 The Line describ'd by a Ship, which is call'd the Run, or Rake of a Ship,..still cuts all the Meridians at Right-Angles.

26. †**a.** The vogue *of* a practice. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 3 The prevalent Practice, Not totally pursued in the highest Run of Cremation.

b. The time during which a dramatic work holds the stage continuously. (Cf. 18.)

1705 FARQUHAR *Twin Rivals* Pref., One reason that the galleries were so thin during the run of this play. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Philips*, [The epilogue] continued to be demanded through the run, as it is termed, of the play. 1810 SCOTT *Pam. Lett.* (1894) I. 175 As for the prologue and epilogue,..it is the rule of the stage not to resume them after the first run of the play is over. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 269 It was as dull as a lesson, and the run would have been short. 1885 *Bath Herald* 17 Jan. 3/2 The usage was to engage stars for the run of the piece.

c. The progress or prevalence *of* a disease.

1727 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 18 During the run of that distemper now for two years thro' our town. 1828-32 WEBSTER s.v., A disease has its run.

†**27.** *In the run*, in the long run (see LONG RUN). *Obs.*

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 245 Which we shall find in the run, slighted and scorned by them, made meerly a foot-stool upon which their spirit shall raise it self into her Throne. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 105, I trust that, in the run, I shall not be a loser.

28. The act of running, esp. in rapid retreat or flight. Chiefly in phr. *to* or *on the run*.

1660-1 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Jan., These Fanatiques that have ..put the King's Life-Guards to the run. 1680 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 133 He had bereaved himself..by putting Abiathar to the run. 1830 tr. *Aristoph., Birds* 227 Here comes some one on the run. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv, The captains came hurrying down, on the run. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 5/1 It was impossible to get in with the bayonet or to start the enemy on the run again.

fig. 1885 *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1 But 'Arry, for once in the way, 's a stone-broker and not in the run. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Nov. 10/3 Every Irish member 'on the run' who gathers a dozen people together..commits [an] offence against the law.

b. A running pace.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvi, We returned to the village, going nearly all the way on a full run. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* I. xii. 128 We started at a run, men and dogs, for the solid ice. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 721/2, I put the horse to his run.

c. Capacity for, or power of, running.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii. 166 They have too little run left in themselves to pull up for their own brothers. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 4/2 Another golf ball is shortly to be placed on the market;..it is claimed for this latest production that it flies far and truly, [and] has more 'run' than other golf balls.

d. *To get the run upon*: (see quots.). *U.S. colloq.*

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., 'To get the run upon one, is to make a butt of him; turn him into ridicule. 1859 *Slang Dict.* s.v., 'To get the run upon any person,' to have the upper hand, or be able to laugh at them.

29. The rush, flow, or onward movement *of* water, air, etc.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 344 Want of Motion, or Stoppings, (whereby the Runne of Humours or the Motion of Perspiration, is stayed,) furthers Putrefaction. *a* 1692 FLAVEL *Sea-Deliver. ances* (1754) 163 Keeping our bont's head to the windward, which was then at the North, as well as we could guess by the run of the sea. 1836 MARRYAT *Pirate* iv, The sea,..which at the change of wind had been cross, appeared to have recovered its regular run. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 17 By shortening the run of the air,..a larger quantity is brought into the mine. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 360 The run of the waves and their sweeping leaps are beautifully given in these sketches. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 847 An important factor in the blood-pressure, and in the run of the circulation.

b. The flow or melody *of* verse. (Cf. 11 a.)

1725 BROOME *Notes Pope's Odyssey* VI. xvi, This verse in particular has something horrible in the very run of it. 1749 *Power of Numbers in Port. Composit.* 83 An Iambic..having a direct contrary Movement, interrupts the Run of the Verse very disagreeably. 1884 *Athenæum* 20 Dec. 802/1 The metre is neither quantitative nor strictly accentual, nor, when the reader has got the run of it, is it very melodious.

c. Rapid movement *of* the eye.

1879 DOWDEN *Southey* ii. 20 A mediæval Latin chronicle he could follow with the run of the eye.

d. *By the run*, = with a run (see 6).

1800 *Gymnastics for Youth* 277 Sailors .. will descend from considerable heights in this way [sliding down by the hands], which they call coming down by the run. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 309 See all clear to let go everything by the run. 1843 *Ibid.* LIII. 81 The night cab comes down by the run, the night cabman tumbles off. 1886 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiii, If I risk another order, the whole ship'll come about our ears by the run.

30. The course, direction, or tendency *of* something immaterial.

1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* xi. (1899) 348 This run of affairs quickly issued in the General Assembly's condemning of 'The Marrow of Modern Divinity'. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. v. 193 In the run of her discourse [she might] hurt them all. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 31 There is no such thing as selling, without complying with the general run of the market. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. P 20 The run of luck is against us. 1864 NEWMAN *Apol.* v. (1904) 166/2 We shall find, I think, the general run of things to be such as I have represented it. 1880 EARLE *Engl. Plant N.* p. xlviii, The place of these lists in the run of that history.

b. *To keep the run of*, to keep in touch with, to keep oneself informed about. *U.S.*

1862 MAURY in Corbin *Life* (1888) 212, I shall..very much wish to keep the run of public sentiment. *a* 1890 J. W. PALMER *New & Old* 62 (Cent.), Even if I had time to follow his fortunes, it was not possible to keep the run of him.

31. a. The direction, line, or lie *of* anything.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 340 Her small breadth, and the straight run of her leeward-side. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 127 A valley may happen to lie at the feet of three several hills...This is also termed the Run of the country. 1848 RUXTON *Far West* v. 155 From the 'run' of the hills, there must be plenty of water. 1851 STERNBERG *Dial. & Flk. Lore Northants* 88 *Run*, the 'grain' of stone, the direction in which it most easily cleaves. 1873 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 73/2 Pay..attention to the run of the grain of the wood.

b. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Run*, the horizontal distance to which a drift may be carried.

32. The freedom or range *of* a house, etc.; the privilege of free resort, access, or use.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 76 P 4 The curate..and the town apothecary, whom he indulges with the run of his table. 1763-5 CHURCHILL *Independence* Poems (1767) II. 21 He may obtain a patent for the run Of his Lords Kitchen. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. vii. P 5, I have the run of two good houses. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. xii. 308 She had the wholesome run of her good uncle's books. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 104 Then I have the run of the place entirely to myself.

transf. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xli[i], It was as good as most books of the kind that had the run of circulating libraries and the career of the season.

b. *The run of one's teeth*, free board, usually in return for work done; maintenance, support.

1841 HARTSHORNE *Shropshire Gloss.* 552. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Cloven Foot* xxviii, It was an understood thing that he was to have the run of his teeth at Hazelhurst. 1889 R. S. FERGUSON *Carlisle* 181 The subscribers frequently in turn provided the curate with..' the run of his teeth'.

c. The pasture of an animal for a certain period.

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 418 The summer run of a beast should pay the grazier 1*l.* a-month. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* viii, She ought to be in great condition now, with a summer's run.

33. (See quot.)

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 718/1 The value of a division of the scale [on a level], in seconds of arc, is usually called the 'run'.

†**Run**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.*—[o] [Cf. RIN.] Brine.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Run, or bryyn.

Run, obs. form of ROUN.

Run (*rŏn*), *v.* Forms: (see below). Pa. t. **ran**. Pa. pple. **run**. [A verb of complicated history in Eng., representing two forms originally distinct (a strong intransitive and a weak transitive), each of which was subject to metathesis; the forms are thus to some extent parallel to those of BURN *v.*[1] The strong intr. verb is represented by OE. *rinnan* (*ran*, **runnon*, [*gerunnen*]), = OFris. *rinna*, *renna*, *runna* (*ran*, pa. pple. *runnen*, *ronnen*), mod.WFris. *rinne*, *ronne* (*roan*, pa. pple. *roun*), NFris. *ren* (*ruan*, *ronen*), *ran*, etc.; MDu. *rinnen* (*ran*, *geronnen*); OS. *rinnan* (*ran*, *runnun*, —), MLG. *rinnen* (*ran*); OHG. *rinnan* (*ran*, *runnun*, *girunnan*), G. *rinnen* (*rann*, *rannen*, *geronnen*); ON. *rinna*, later (also mod.Icel., Faer., Norw.) *renna* (*rann*, *runnu*, *runninn*), MSw. *rinna* (also mod.Sw.), *rynna* (*ran*, *runno*, *runnin*), MDa. *rinde* (*rand*, *runde*, *runden*), Da. *rinde* (*randt*); Goth. *rinnan* (*rann*, *runnun*, *runnans*). Of this type, however, very few examples occur in OE. texts (four or five in all of the simple verb, chiefly in verse, and a similar number of the pa. pple. from the compound **gerinnan*). The prevailing form in all dialects appears to have been that with metathesis, *irnan*, *iernan*, *yrnan* (*arn* or *orn*, *urnon*, *urnen*): for the later history of this see the forms below. The weak causative verb, of which the original form was **rannjan*, is represented in the cognate languages by OFris. *renna* (p. p. *rent*), MDu. *rennen* (*rende*, *rande*, *gerent*, *gerant*; Du. *rennen*), OS. *rennian*, MLG. *rennen* (*rende*, *rande*, etc.), OHG. *renman*, (*ranta*, *girant*), MHG. and G. *rennen* (*rannte*, *geramt* and *rennte*, *gerennt*), ON. (also Icel., Faer., Norw.) *renna* (*reindi*, *renndr*), MSw. and Sw. *ränna* (*rände*, *ränt*), MDa. and Da. *rende* (*rende*, *rendt*). In OE. it appears only in the metathetic form *ærnan*, *earnan* (usually in the sense of 'to ride').

The extreme rarity of OE. *rinnan*, and the entire absence of an OE. **rennan*, render it probable that ME. *rinne(n* and *renne(n* are mainly, if not entirely, due to the influence of ON. *rinna* and *renna*. To a great extent they first appear in texts where Scand. influence is prominent.

The different OE. and ME. types, partly by natural development of the vowels and partly by interaction of the various tenses of the strong verb, gave rise to a large number of variations, for which see the forms below. The weak conjugation, properly belonging to the causative but soon extended to the intransitive verb, remained fairly common until *c* 1400, and still survives to some extent in dialects.

In the sense 'to curdle' the causative form exists in mod. dialects as EARN *v.*[2] For the ME. forms representing the OE. compound *ge-yrnan*, see YERN *v.*]

A. Inflexional forms.

I. Forms with metathesis.

1. *Infinitive.* **a.** **irnan**, **iernan**, 1-2 **yrnan**, 2 **yrnen**, 3 **irne(n)**, 9 *dial.* **hirn**.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 7 Wildu dior ðær woldon to irnan. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* xvi. 103 Dæt hi mægen iernan & fleon. *c* 900 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 118 Se hræfn..ongan yrnan ymb þone ylcan hlaf. *c* 1205 LAY. 19750 He..hahte hine..irne to þere welle. *Ibid.* 21229 His hors he lette irnen. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 180 I'll hirn auver an zee where I can't help 'em.

β. 1 **iornan**, [**eornan**], 3 **eornen(n)**, 3-4 **eorne** (3 **heorne**).

a 900 in *O. E. Texts* 178 Dæt ða wildan hors scealden iornan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1336 He..let itt eornenn forþwiþþ. *c* 1275 LAY. 19750 [He] hehte him..heorne to þare wille. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 61 Swyn were i-seie.. renne [*v.r.* eorne] up and doun.

γ. 3 **urnen, 3–4 urne, vrne,** 9 *dial.* **(h)urn.**

c 1205 LAY. 24696 Summe heo gunnen urnen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 638 þat node makeþ old wif urne. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 936 Hi gunne awei vrne. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-bk.* 635, I zeed the stoat urn 'long the wheel-ruck. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 257 Zippy..hath orders to hurn for her life.

δ. 1 **ærnan** (*dat.* **ærnenne, earnenne**), 3 **ærne(n), eærne, earn(n)e, earnee, hearn,** 4 (9 *dial.*) **arn**; 3–4 **ernen, ernyn, erne,** 3 **ernne,** 5 **eerne.**

These are properly forms of the causative verb.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xviii. 6 He..ȝefaeh swe swe ȝigent to earnenne on weȝ. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. vi. 400 Þæt hio ærnan moste. *Ibid.*, To ærnenne & to flitenne. *c* 1205 LAY. 1638 ȝeond þat lond he gon ernen. *Ibid.* 8542 Þa com an gume ærnen. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 21229 His hors he makede earnee. *a* 1300 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 9 As bestis þat wer wode a-ȝe oþir to erne her and þare. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1228 (Kölbing), He oȝaines hem fast gan erne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142/2 Ernyn, as horse (*P.* eerne), *cursito.* 1876 *Mid. Yorks. Gloss.* 163 *Arn,* to run, or walk hastily.

2. *Present Participle.* α. 1 **irn-, i–2 yrnende.**

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 8 Seo is irnende of norþdæle. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 234 Æfre heo byð yrnende ymbe ðas eorðan. *a* 1100 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* 5/2 *Uagans,* i. *circumiens,* yrnende.

β. 1 **eorn-, iornende, 4 eornynge.**

a 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lvii. 8 Swe swe weter eornende. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 48 Hræðe iornende an of hiora ȝenom spync. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 728 A welle þat euere is eornynge.

γ. 2 **ernende, 4 erninde, ernyng(e.**

a 1100 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* 12/2 *Labentibus,*..ernendum. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 719 Riche stedes..erninde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 376 Water..ernynge out of mennes eyen.

δ. 4 **arnand, arnyng,** 5 **arnende.**

13.. *K. Alis.* 2098 (Laud MS.), Ac a kniȝth þer comeþ arnyng. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8404 (Kölbing), Arnand wiþ al his miȝt. 14.. *Sir Beues* (E) 1679 He prekyd hys hors al arnende.

3. *Present Indicative: 3rd pers. sing. and pl.* α. 1 **irn(e)ð, yrn(e)ð,** *pl.* **irnað, yrnað,** 3 **irneð.**

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 6 Ða dyseȝan..irnað hidres ðidres. *c* 893 — *Oros.* I. i. 8 Seo ea..irnð þonan suðryhte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 10 Eow agen yrnð an man. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxlviii. 4 His word yrneð wundrum sniome. *c* 1205 LAY. 29664 Þe ueȝereste welles stæem þe irneð on uolden.

β. 1 **iorn(e)ð,** 2 **eornð,** 1, 3 **eorneð,** 3 *Orm.* **eornepp,** 4 **eornep, -eth.**

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxlvii. 15 Hreðlice eorneð word his. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 10 To-sæȝne iorneð iuh monn. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 378 *Cursat,* iornð. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke xxii. 10 Eow an-ȝen eornð an man. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8832 All þiss weorrldess ald Bi seoffne daȝhess eornepþ. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 74 As weter þat eorneð. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) I. 115 Þe brook..eorneth in to þe valey of Iosephat.

pl. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Heo eorneð boðe togederes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* (J.) 375 If hundes eorneþ to him ward. *a* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) I. 59 Þe strong stremes þat renneþ [*v.r.* eorneþ] þat course.

γ. 3 *pl.* **urneþ,** 4 **urn-, vrneþ,** 9 *dial.* **urnth,** *pl.* **hurneth.**

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* (C.) 375 ȝif hundes urneþ to him ward. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 225 He vrneþ in o pipe of bras. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) V. 329 þat ryver renneþ [*v.r.* urneþ] under..Wygan. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* ii, They little holes hurneth all round 'em. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 50 The water..urnth down his ditch.

δ. *pl.* 1 **ærnað,** 3 **ærneð, erneþ,** 4 **erniþ**; *sing.* 3 **erneþ** (*Orm.* **-epp**), 4 **ernnes.** Also *2nd sing.* 3 **ernst.**

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 20 Þonne ærnað hy ealle toweard þæm feo. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13183 Ure wukedaȝȝ Bi twellfe timess erneþþ. *c* 1205 LAY. 13999 Þurh þi lond heo ærneð [*c* 1275 erneþ]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6570 þat lond vp wan þou ernst. *a* 1300 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 20 Be-hold.. how þe stremis erniþ of is swet blode. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A) 6730 He ouer-ernnes dounes & cuntre. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) V. 329 þat ryver renneþ [*v.r.* erneþ] under þe citee of Wygan.

4. *Present Subjunctive.* 1 **irne** (*pl.* **irnen**), **yrne, ierne,** 3 **vrne.**

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 1 Þæt he irne [*v.r.* ierne] on his willan. *Ibid.* xxxiv. § 1 Swa swa..irnen mæneȝe brocas & riða of. *a* 1000 in Grein *Bibl. Ags. P.* I. 352 Nefne he under segle yrne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 ȝif a wode liun vrne ȝeont þe strete.

5. *Imperative. sing.* 1 **yrn, irnn, eorn,** 9 *dial.* **(h)urn**; *pl.* 3 **ierneð, ærneð, herneþ, eærne.**

c 850 *Kentish Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 59 *Discurre,* irnn. *c* 900 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 115 Broðor Maurus! yrn hraðe. *Ibid.* 325 Eorn la, Maxime, eorn, & onfoh me! *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 51 Alle ȝe Adames children,..ierneð to ðe trewe. *c* 1205 LAY. 6138 Eorneð and ærne [*c* 1275 herneþ]. *Ibid.* 16441 Ærneð ȝeuere vorð & vorð. 1867 ROCK *Jim an' Nell* ii. (E.D.S.), Well, Jim, how be? Urn in, man, urn! 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 359 Hurn cheel! and vetch the tay-run.

6. *Past Indicative: 1st and 3rd pers.* α. *sing.* 1–2 **arn** (1 **arun**), 3 **earn, ærne,** 4 **ernne, arne.** Also *2nd pers.* 1 **urne.**

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xlix, 18 ðif ðu ȝeseȝe ðeof, somud ðu urne mid hine. *c* 850 *O. E. Martyrol.* 26 Dec., An plegende cild arn under wænes hweowol. *c* 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* cxviii. 32 Weȝ beboda þinra ic arn. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke xv. 20 [He] aȝen hine earn..& cyste hine. *c* 1205 LAY. 4536 Scip ærne to-ȝen scip. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM II. 84 Hys bare flesche..arne alle a blode. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5984 (Kölbing), His hors.. ernne forþ.

β. *sing.* 1–4 **orn,** 3 **eorn,** 4 **orne,** 5 **ourne,** 9 *dial.* **uurn.**

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxviii. 32 On weȝ biboda ðinra ic orn. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xvi. 103 Ðonne orn he eft innto ðæm temple. *c* 1205 LAY. 18806 He orn him to-ȝænes. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 43/312 To toune he orn with Ioye i-nou3. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xviii. 58 Out of thin huerte orn the flod. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3893 Quiklich in-to a tour he orn. *a* 1400 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIII. 13 Til ich ..ȝorn [*v.r.* ourne] in-to elde. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 74 Aay uurn [=I ran].

γ. *pl.* 1–2 **urnon** (1 **wurnon**), 1–3 **urnen,** 3 **hurnen**; 3 **vrne, yrne,** 4 **urne, hurne, vrn.**

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 7 Him urnon ealle hellwaran ongean. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083, Sume urnon in to cyrcean. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Alle hire stremes urnen fur berninde. *c* 1275 LAY. 1349 Þe sipes hurnen swiþe. *c* 1300 *St. Margaret* 28/137 Olibrius.. bihuld, hou hure lymes yrne ablode. *a* 1320 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 243 In fif steden..Stremes hurne of blode. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6797 Man & woman vrn so dere.

δ. *pl.* 3 **arne,** 3–4 **orne, ourne.**

c 1275 LAY. 11977 Waȝes þar arne, streme þar vrne. *Ibid.* 27720 Ourne grete stremes of Romanisse blodes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8371 Wepinde hii armed hom, þe teres orne [*v.r.* ourne] adoun.

7. *Past Participle.* 1 (ȝe)**urnen,** 1, 4 **vrnen,** 4 **y-orne, i-orne.**

a 1000 *Phœnix* 364 Oþþæt wintra bið þusend urnen. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 278 Ær þan he to dropam ȝeurnen sy. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (C.) 1146 Feor ihc am iorne [*v.r.* yorne]. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii. 32 Ichaue vrnen þe wai of þy comaundementz.

8. *Weak conj.* α. *Past Indicative* (and *Subj.*). 3 **ærnde,** 3–4 **arnde** 3 **h(e)arnde,** 4 **arnede**; 3 **hern(e)de,** 4 **ernde**; 5 **ornd,** 9 *dial.* **urned, (h)urn'd, hirn'd.** Also *pl.* 3–4 **arnden,** 3 **hernde.**

c 1205 LAY. 9296 Hamun arnde [*c* 1275 hernede] upward. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 9934 Þorh þat lond he hearnde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 48/52 His Men..Arnden bi þe weie. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6202 He arnde [*v.r.* hairnde] vpe a lute hul. *c* 1300 *K. Horn.* (L.) 1239 Efter horn he [Aþulf] ernde. 13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2021 þe hors .. arnede awai wiþ þe king. *c* 1390–1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) 11228 Hii caste awei þe dosils þat win ornd abrod so. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 45 *Hirnd,* pret[erite]. 1842 PULMAN *Rustic Sketches* 73 Then all th' cows hurn'd back agen. 1847 H. BAIRD *Nathan Hogg's Lett.* 37 A yung huinman urn'd by. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.* 169 *Urned,* ran.

b. *Past Participle.* 4 **y-eornd, y-arned, arnd,** 9 *dial.* **(u-)urned, a-urn'd, hirn'd.**

13.. *K. Alis.* 896 (Laud MS.), Quyk away he is yarned. *Ibid.* 4357 þe gregeys..beþ..away arnd [W. y-eornd]. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 45 *Hirnd,*..part[iciple]. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 793 They cowcumber vines be proper a-urn'd out.

II. Forms without metathesis.

9. *Infinitive.* α. (Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 1 **rinnan,** 4 **rinn(e,** 4–6 **rynne,** 5 **rynn**; 4 **rinin, rine,** 6 **ryne**; 4–7 **ryn** (5 **reyn**), 4, 6– **rin.**

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1114 Þær blod & wæter..ut bicwoman..rinnan fore rincum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23729 All sal we rin into his rape. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 471 A best when it es born, may..ryn to and fra. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 103 That thai..Suld ryn on fute. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6217 He streynd his hors to rynn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/1 To Rynne as water dos. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 795 He that hath nede, man, let hym rynne. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) I. 186 He wold nott ryne whare God had nott called him. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 29/1 Through those passages it first doth rin. 1794 BURNS *Philly & W.* ix, Let fortune's wheel at random rin. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 83 Let never an auld man..Rin post to the diel for wyne.

β. 3–4 **rennen** (5 **rennyn**), 4–6 **renne,** 6 **rene(n**); 3–7 **ren.**

c 1220 *Bestiary* 340 Bihoueð us to rennen to cristes quike welle. *a* 1300 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 4 Is fete sul ren of blode. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1161 Or þou shal to þe galwes renne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 220, I haue seyne charite..rennen in ragged wedes. 14.. in Wr.-Wülcker 589 *Incurro,* to ren yn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Rennyn, or lepyn, *curro. a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 142 Honowre..wyll ren on that syde. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 563 To play tenise..or to rene base. 1565 COOPER *Thes.* s.v. *Cursus,* To renne to a place.

γ. 4 **run-,** 6– **run** (7 **runn**); 6–7 **runne, rune.**

c 1325 [see the pres. pple.]. 1525 in Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 55, 21..to rune..to thuse of the reparacon. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 25 Lest your boke shoulde runne awaye with you. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdias* 67 To run under some greate mans winge. 1658–9 in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 18 Mrs. Crue is like to rune quite mad. 1674 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 89 A high way..to runn..betweene his other lands. 1683 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees Soc.) 163, I did..runne of halfe a sermon.

δ. 5–6 **ronne,** 5–7 **ron**; 6 **rowne, roon(e.**

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 122 Lette hym [a horse] ron in a parke. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXV. 137 They..began to ron togyder thre heedes in one hood. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 233, I thinke that sigh doth roon From me to you. 1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 271 Intendinge he shall first ronne fortune. 1667 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* III. 64 To make him ron through fier and water.

10. *Present Participle.* α. 4–6 **rynnand** (4 **-ande, rynand**), 5–6 **ryn(n)yng**; 4, 6 **rinnand** (4 **-ande, rinand**), 8– **rinnan, -in, -in', -ing.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5793 A land rinnand bath honi and milk. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 648 His boy com fast rynand. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. 1026 A wattyr gret on hewide rynnande.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 370 Vsuell money rynnyng in Inglond. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2952 The stedis Rynyng with the sadillis bare. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 174 O fulis,..Rinnand fra Christ. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* XX, Young an' auld come rinnan out. 1867 *Goodwife at Home* xlix. (E. D. D.), The road's rinnin noo.

β. 4 **rennand(e,** 5 **-ende, -onde**; 4 **rennenge, 4–6 rennyng** (5 **-ying**), 5–6 **rennynge**; 4 **renand, -yng.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14283 Rennand [*v.r.* renand] fo ith als sco war wod. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 839 Faste þeye houndes come rennyng ryue. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 453 Wilde bestes..rennenge with-out croperes. 1412–20 LYDG. *Troy Bk.* II. 656 Vynnettis rennynge in þe casementis. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Flumen,* Cocytus rennyng with a slow course.

γ. 4 **runnande**; 6 **runnyng(e, 6–7 runninge, 6– running** (7 **runing**).

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 114 He..fled fra him ful fast runnande. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vi. 38 Good measure,..shaken to gedder, and runnynge over. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. XXIX. 151 b, A promontorie..running along by the sea side. *c* 1610 SPEED in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 108 My thoughts runnyng upon..this worke. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Reliq.* (1651) 9 Runing..as smoothly as a numerous verse.

δ. 6 **ronnyng, ronning.**

1530 PALSGR. 693/1 It is fayre ronnyng here by this waters syde. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lvii. 2 If wee come not ronning a pace. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 23 Trompart ronning hastily, him did stay.

11. *Present Indicative.* α. 1*st pers. sing.* 1 **rinne,** 4 **ryn,** 6 **rin**; 2*nd pers.* 6 **rynis**; 3*rd pers.* 3 **rinneð,** 5 **rynnyth, -ethe,** 6 **-eth, rinneth,** 9 *dial.* **rin'th, rinth**; 4–6 **rynnis,** 5 **rynnys, ryn(n)es,** 6 **rinnis,** 7 **rinnes,** 8– **rins.** *Pl.* 4, 6 **rinne,** 5–6 **rynne** (5 **-en**), 5, 7 **ryn,** 4, 6– **rin**; 4, 6 **rinnis, -es,** 4 **rynnys, -es,** 5 **rynes,** 6 **ryn(n)is.**

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxviii. 32 Ic on wisne weȝ worda þinra reðne rinne. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2477 þat ter rinneð aa mare eoile iliche riue. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 26642 (Fairf.), [A] wound þat..rynnis, & rutis ay. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 60 *Prol.,* Quhen þat it is eue, I ryn belyfe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 4 It rynnes thurgh Hungary. 1422 *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 151 His gladnys rynnyth al-way into worse. 1462 in *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 95 A burn that rynes betwx the said lewod [etc.]. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 225 Than rynis thow doun the gait. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 3 The..mater that thys water rynneth thorow. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 127 Efter the I rin. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 62 Prescription rinnes not..againis him quha is absent. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Fable, Miser & Minos* 48 To fill the tub that ay rins out. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.,* It rins i' my head. 1867 ROCK *Jim an' Nell* XXXVII. (E.D.S.), Away Dick i in'th.

pl. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lvii. 7 Als watres rinnes ai. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 2 As flodes rynnys in till þe see. *c* 1400 *Secreta Secret.* 73 Wateis rynnen among hilles. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 277 Thise nayles so thay ryn. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 196 They ryde and rinne. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) XXX. 11 Thay rin lyk wyld..horss. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXI. 50 Thay and ye Papists rynis togidder. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 32 Lakes that never ryn. *a* 1886 A. BURGESS *Poute* 67 [Two streams] rin below..Richt throo the Floor.

β. 1*st pers. sing.* 5–6 **renne**; 2*nd pers.* 5 **rennest**; 3*rd pers.* 2–3 **renneð** (2 **reonneð**), 4–5 **renneþ,** 4–6 **renneth,** 4–5 **-yth,** 5 **-ethe**; 4–5 **rennes,** 4 **rennez, ren(n)is, renes.** *Pl.* 4 **renis, rennys**; 5–6 **renneth** (5 **renneþ**); 4–5 **rennen** (5 **-yn, -un**), 4–6 **renne,** 5 **ren.**

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656, Swa swa þæt wæter reonneð to..Norðburh. *Ibid.* an. 963, Swa swa þæt wæter reonneð to Crulande. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 240 In ðe heruest [the ant]..renneð rapelike. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlvii. 15 Swiftli rennes saghe hisse. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 731 Fro þe crest þe colde borne rennez. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 491 *Cleopatra,* Pete rennyth [*v.r.* renneth] sone in gentil herte. 1400–20 *Pol. Poems* 43 Wiþ theues..þou delest and rennest. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 439/1, I renne in grete indignation of my Lordes. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 399, I renne ay on the losse. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Exeo,* The riuer..renneth into the sea.

pl. 13.. *Cursor M.* 9937 (Gött.), Þar-fra rennys [*Trin.* renneþ] four stremes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II. 157 Faytours þat on Fote rennen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 359 Ofte grehoundes renneþ after hem. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 75 Þei ren in þe curse of God. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 90 Without him..prechingis rennen arere. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1241 Some..rennen strayght to the stuse. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lix. 140 From place to place they renne.

γ. 1 *pers. sing.* 6–7 **runne** (7 **rune**), 7– **run**; 2*nd pers.* 6– **runnest, run'st**; 3*rd pers.* 6 **runth,** 6– **runneth**; 6–7 **runnes** (6 *Sc.* **runis**), 6– **runs.** *Pl.* 6 **runnes,** 6–7 **runne,** 6– **run** (6 **runn**).

1530 PALSGR. 695/2, I runne upon one. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* IV. 12 When thou runnest. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 28 He runneth farre, that neuer commeth agayne. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. ci, [It] runs vp and downe. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 72 Where run'st thou so fast? 1625 GILL *Serr. Philos.* i. 46, I runne not with that opinion. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Ch. of Ephesus* 22 The Phrase runnes in the plurall number. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* V. i, This unhappy Tongue..That still run'st on. *pl.* 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 284 They runne in verye great infamy. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 21 Curst sores..run the longer without healing. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVII. iv, How fleshly fancies runn. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 22 Whose branches runne ouer the wall.

δ. 1*st pers. sing.* 6 **ronne**; 2*nd pers.* 6 **ronnes**; 3*rd pers.* 6 **ronneth,** 7 **rons.** *Pl.* 4, 6–7 **ronne.**

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 5 As þey ronne ȝoure rewme þoru-oute. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswich's Surg.* B j b/2 Circles yt ronne about the iye. 1530 PALSGR. 693/2, I ronne

hastely to a..place. *Ibid.*, The potte ronneth over. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1892) 193 That tyme of the yeare.. when all the neighbours cattle ronne together. 1669 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* III. 73 A vertuous youth rons great hazard [etc.].

12. *Present Subjunctive.* α. 4 ronne. β. 4–6 renne. γ. *Sc.* 6 ryn, 6–rin. δ. 6 runne, 6–run.

α. *a* 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 Whose ryht redeth ronne to Johon.

β. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 231 God..helpe þat Goddis word renne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 32 Þauh thei renne at ones. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 11 Let renne..though, tyl it renne clere. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxiii. 71 It is fayrer..that we tweyne renne more to gyders. 1544 TI. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 91 If escuage renne by auctoritie of parliament [etc.].

γ. 1546 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) II. 465 That þis present parliament Ryn still our. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1508 Quhyle that this bend of craigs rin out. 1721 RAMSAY *Prosp. Plenty* 152 If ye rin on, heav'n kens [etc.].

δ. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 162 If the houndes runne him. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 146 b, If the drop runne abroade. 1611 BIBLE *Levit.* XV. 3 Whether his flesh run with his issue. ?1630 MILTON *Time* 1 Fly envious Time, till thou run out thy race.

13. *Imperative.* α. 4–6 renne, 5 ren. β. *north.* or *Sc.* rynne, 6–rin. γ. 6–7 runne, 6–run.

α. 1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* ii. 4 Renne thou, spek to this chijld. — 1 *Cor.* ix. 24 So renne ȝe, that ȝe catche. 14.. *Pol, Rel, & L. Poems* (1903) 142 Ren to scole. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Curriculo*, Renne ouer quickly to our house.

β. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1813 Rynne, gude sonn, and se sone thing. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) XXX. 54 Rin not reklesly to rew. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vii, Rin for it,..the road's clear.

γ. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* Iv. 26 Runne now & mete her. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. i, Run for Aeneas, or I'll fly to him. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Impost.* I. § 28 Run not out..into speeches. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* XXX, By no means runne in debt.

14. *Past Indicative.* α. 1, 3–ran, 3 *Orm.* rann, 4–7 ranne, 4, 5–6 *Sc.*, rane, 5 raane. *Pl.* 4 rannen, 5–7 ranne, 4–5, 7 rane, 4– ran.

α 1000 *Saturn* (Thorpe) 712 Satan seolua ran and on susle feoll. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1364 An bucc rann þær awæȝȝ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1009 Abraham hem ran wel swiðe agon. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lviii. 4 With-outen wiknes I ran. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. 19 Ȝif þou sest a þef, þou ran wyþ hym. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 3322 (Fairf.), Þe maydyn ranne hame. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 153 He rane to a stake. *c* 1489 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumbld.* 124 Vpon this erle thou ran. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 58 At thair croce abound-antlie rane wyne. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3061, I ran to the Consistorie. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xl. (1647) 97 Now it ranne dregs.

pl. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13756 All on bak þai ran. 13.. *K. Alis.* 565 (W.), They rannen thoroughout the contray. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 81 Thay rane faste to the roches. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxiii. 21, I haue not sent these prophetes, ..and yet they ranne. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xviii. 46 V° streets ran full therof. 1635 HEYLIN *Sabbath* II. (1636) 149 They..ranne upon the spurre to their recreations.

β. 3–7 ron, 4, 6 ronne. *Pl.* 4 ronnen, -on, 5 ronen; 3–6 ronne, 4–6 ron.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 207 Euch waried weoned..ron o. þat balefule blod. 13.. *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. G. 1 Blod þer ron &..muche folc þer deiede. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 5, I ronne til my hiler. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3755 Towarde þat bioke..he ron. 1577–82 BRETON *Floorish upon Fancies* Wks. (Grosart) I. 8/1 Out of dores I ronne. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 38 The horse..ron The same way other flyers fled.

pl. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 800** Þe terus ronne doun. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1252 (W.), The stedes ronnon with slak bridel. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 163 A few wellys..ronnen doun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9209 Terys on his chekes Ronen full rifely. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 197 Thanne thei..ronne to armes thourgh the town.

γ. 4 (*2nd pers.*), 6–7 runne, 6– run. *Pl.* 3–5 runnen (5 runnun), 4 runne, 7 (9 *dial.*) run.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xlix. 18 If thou seȝe a thef, thou runne with hym. 1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* 44 b, I saw euery man run & I runne for company. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. v, You run swifter when you threw [etc.]. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II. 87 He runne so hard away. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 86/4 Theramenes run to the Altar. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 316 He immediately run away. 1831 LOVER *Leg. Irel.* Ser. I. 189 She run rootin' into every corner. 1869 TENNYSON *North. Farmer, N. S.* xiv, Feythur run oop to the farm.

pl. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18952 þai runnen til þe apostel hus. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2438 Þan runne þai away & saide alas. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxv, So runnun thay to-gedur. 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 7 [They] snatch'd some of our mens Hats off, and run away.

δ. 5 renne, ren.

14.. *R. Gloucester's Chron.* 573 (MS. Digby 205), He name his douȝty ax..& toward him renne. 1491 *Cal. Rec. Dubl.* (1889) I. 373 Part thereof ren out of his cowyres.

15. *Past Participle.* α. (1 ȝerunnen,) 4 runnen, -yn, -on, 5 *Sc.* -yne; 4–7 runne, 4–5, 7 rune; 6– run (6 *Sc.* rvn, 7 runn).

[*c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* C 862 *Concretum*, ȝerunnen. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxviii. 70 Swa meoluc..ȝerunnen.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22224 þat es bot-if discord and strijf Ouer al þis werld be runnun rijf. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Egypt*) 1314 A place, quhare a burne had runnyn. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 332 He telth..hou his houndes have wel runne. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 25 Quhill that hir glas be run and past. 1514 *Aberd. Reg.* (1848) I. 88 And the said yeir be runnyne and compleit. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 233 Well runne dice. 1646 H. HAMMOND in Ld. Falkland *Infallibility* 116 When our Queene had runne so many dangers. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* II. 53 When five and thirty dayes are runn out.

β. 4 y-ronnen, 4–5 ronnen (-yn, -on), 5 *Sc.* ronnyne, ronnyng, rownyn.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 82 He..is Ronnen in-to Religiun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1835 So was the blood yronnen in his face. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 364 The stedes colt is ronnon away. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1548 (Trin.), Þe mychel spire is ronnen aboute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 436/2 Ronnon, as mylke (*K. P.* ronnyn as mylke..), *coagulatus.* *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1779 Mony hors, at ronnyng had so lang. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 273/4 The voyses haue ronnen in myn eres.

γ. 4 i-, 4–5 y-ronne, 4–6 ronne (*Sc.* 5 roune, 6 rone), 6 ronn (*Sc.* roun), 5–6, 9 *dial.* ron.

13.. *K. Alis.* 896 (W.), Quyk away he is ronne. *Ibid.* 2704 Foith he is with that y-roine in age. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1644 Whan fire is in the poudre ronne. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Resun & Sens.* 336 Ful fer y-roinne in age. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xx. 368 She wold haue ronne vpon the sword. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. viii. 61 Hir slydry body in hankis round all roun. 1562 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 231 Wee have rone on pillgrimage. *a* 1596 *Sir T. More* III. ii. 75 It was broacht and half ronn out. 1869 A. C. GIBSON *Folk-Sp. Cumberld.* 12 I'd ron me-sel' varra nar oot o' winnd.

δ. 4–6 renne, 5 *arch.* i-ren.

c 1350 *Ipomadon* 4141 My houndes hath renne right wele. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 132 Henry the sext, of age ny fyve yere renne. 14.. *Sir Beues* 3544 For he hadde so wel ligo [*M.* iren]. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 44 Yf they be attaynted be the said peyne renne and leuyd of a M marc.

ε. 5 i-ranne, 7 ranne; 6–9 ran.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i, The progenitours, Of all mankynd farre I-ranne in age. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 31 She had rather her husband had ran out. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. lxi, Those mischiefs into which we are ran. 1669 *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 231 Swinbourne is ranne away 5 or 6000 *li.* in the King's debt. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 36 He always thinks..his Race not ran. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 116 He had been..ran over by a..tiger. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* III. 258 As though she had ran a match.

16. *Weak conj.* a. *Past Indicative.* α. 4 rende, 4–5 rennede, 5 rennyd, 8 *dial.* renn'd. β. 3 *pl.* runden, 6, 9 *dial.* runned. γ. 9 *dial.* rinn'd.

c 1205 LAY. 1349 His scipen runden swiðe. *c* 1300 *K. Horn* (O.) 1319 Faste after horn he rende. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 20 She..rennede aȝen to the pit. 1388 — *Isaiah* i. 23 *marg.*, If thou suest a theef, thou rennedist with him. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) M 3, The one runned to one place, the other to another. 1795 PINDAR *Royal Visit* II. ix, Now to the tavern renn'd Squire Rolle. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* 102 Two tears rinn'd down Ant's face. 1859 HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* vi. 140, I..runned and hollered all I knowed. 1873 SPILLING *Molly Miggs*, etc. (1903) 22, I turned round and runned away.

b. *Past Participle.* 5 renned, ronned, 6–9 (now *dial.*) runned, 8 runn'd.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xviii. 6 He ful out gladide..to be runne [*v.r.* renned, ronned] the weie. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 485 He had euen runned on to his owne destruction. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* (1816) II. 187 He..would have runned through sir Tristram. 1752 C. LABELYE *Piers Westm. Bridge* 20 Iron Cramps, let into the Stones, and runn'd in with melted Lead. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* 322 I'm welly runned off my legs.

B. Signification.

I. Intransitive senses.

The conjugation of the perfect and pluperfect tenses with *he* instead of *have* (as *is run, was run*, etc.) is occasionally found in literary use down to the end of the 18th century.

**Of persons and animals, in literal or fig. senses.*

1. To move the legs quickly (the one foot being lifted before the other is set down) so as to go at a faster pace than walking; to cover the ground, make one's way, rapidly in this manner.

Run may be construed with a large number of preps. and advs., as *about, after, against, at*, etc. Some idiomatic uses arising from such phrases are treated under III and IV, and others will be found under some other distinctive word in the phrase (as RANDOM *sb.* 3).

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXVII. § 2 Færð ðonne micel folc to, & yrnað ealle endemes. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. XXVIII. 8 [Hia] eodun hreconlice from byrgenne..iornende. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) xviii. 6 Swa swa ȝigant yrnð on his weȝ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo urnen on-ȝein him al þa hebreisce men. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Þe swin urnen alse deulen hem driuen into þe sæ. *c* 1290 *Beket* 692 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 126 He orn and tolde his maister fore. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7002 (Kölbing), Segremor hem asked, whi þai vrn & made swiche cri. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 83, I soiourned nouȝte, but shope me to renne, And suwed þat samaritan. 1400–20 CLANVOWE *Cuckoo & Night.* 217 To the broke I ran, and gat a stoon. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 628 Full law thai crap, quhill thai war out off sicht; Eftir the ost syne rane in all thair mycht. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 632 Masid as a marche hare, he ran lyke a scut. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 116 Many were drowned in the Ryver of Neccar, wher into they ran headlong. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 871 As she runs, the bushes in the way Some catch her by the neck. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 184 It is unlawfull [on the Sabbath]..to Runne, Leape, or tell Tales. 1659 PELL *Impr. Sea* 300 As soon as hee saw the ship, hee ran down to the Sea side unto her. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xvi, She is run upstairs, answered Obadiah, this very instant. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 197 The young ones run about as soon as they are out of the shell. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Daur.* I. iii, Here, boy .., run and ask Jenkinson for the key of the coach-house. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. 21 A hundred..men, ready to run..with the boats all the way. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* x, The Coolie butler's child..ran in and out with the dogs.

b. In various fig. contexts.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 2 Þa þe..æfter hiora lichoman luste irnað. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Þe vuere stou bitocneð hope þat eorneð & stureð hire euer ine gode werkes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17251 Fra blis to blis mai þou noght rin.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 195 Þese beeþ my synnes þat renneþ after me. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3383 Out of þe rake of riȝtwysnes ren suld he neuire. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 25 All that will in trowth ren shall he saue. 1530 PALSGR. 696/1 He ronneth aheed as his fantasye leadeth hym. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 75, I beseech them to looke to their footing, that run ouershooes in al these vanities. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* 19 They..that follow their owne fancie, that run on their owne head. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* XXX. 517 We must not run so far from an error, as to love a precious truth. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* (1834) 830/1 He appears to have been so affected ..as to run, as it were, in a sort of a middle way. 1821 *Examiner* 42/1 We must not..run too swiftly to our conclusions. 1868 [see HARNESS *sb.* 4 b].

c. *Sc.* Contrasted with *ride*. (Cf. GO *v.* I.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 103 That thai, that war off hey parage, Suld ryn on fute, as rebaldaill. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 647 Robyn Redbrest nocht ran, Bot raid as a hens-man. *a* 1700 *Gaberlunzie-Man* vii, O fy gar ride, and fy gar rin, And haste ye [etc.]. *a* 1802 *Jamie Telfer* XXVIII, The Scotts they rade, the Scotts they ran.

d. Used to denote (hurried) travelling or going about, esp. to distant places.

a 1300 *K. Horn* (C.) 1146 Drink to horn of horne, Feor ihe am iorne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 22 Opere prestis rennen out of oure lond ouer grete sees. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2862 For ane vnworthie Vickarage Ane Preist will rin to Rome, in Pilgramage. 1555 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 196 My charges in runnyng from Duresme to Yorke. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Advt., I have sometimes been obliged to run half over London, in order to fix a date correctly. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Condesc. Foreigners*, I remembered people who..must run to Italy before [etc.].

e. In proverbs and proverbial phrases.

That he who runs may read is an alteration of *Habakkuk* ii. 2, 'That he may run that readeth it'.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1434 Nedes must he rin that the deuyll dryuith. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 28 He runneth farre, that neuer commeth agayne. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 47 He runth far, that neuer turnth againe. *Ibid.* 77 Men saie he maie yll renne, that can not go. *Ibid.* 137 Holde with the hare and run with the hounde. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 6 That what euer Rules are made,..maybe soe Plainly..worded, That he that Runs may Read & understand them. 1687 T. BROWN in *Dk. Buckingham's Wks.* (1705) II. 149 If you don't like me rough, as I run, fare you well, Madam. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 80 But truths..Shine..With such a lustre, he that runs may read. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xviii, Which..extends a lesson so clear, that he who runs may read.

f. Used allusively, with reference to the legs (in contrast to the wings) of game or poultry.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 57 Shall I give you some of this capon?..Will you flie or run? 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xiv, It's the fashion now, when you help game or poultry, to ask—Pray do you run or fly?

2. To go about freely, without being restrained or checked in any way. Freq. with *about*; also const. *with*, and with adjs. as *wild*.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlix. 18 Ȝif ðu ȝeseȝe ðeof, somud ðu urne mid hine. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXVI. § 6 Ða dyseȝan..innað hidres ðidres dwoliȝende under þæm hrofe ealra ȝeceafta. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 220, I haue seyne charite..Ryden and rennen in ragged wedes. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 79, I trowe thou menys the pardonystres ..that rennen so fast aboute. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xx. 369 This meane whyle ranne sir Tristram naked in the forest. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Tim.* V. 13 They are ydell, and lerne to runne aboute from house to house. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 64 b, He did..cast of, and leat renne at all auentures his soonne. 1611 COTGR., *Rodeur*, a vagabond, ..highway-beater; a rolling stone, one that does nought but runne here and there. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 265 People..run all together promiscuously, sick and well. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. iv, Run about and divert your-self, 'tis all you have for it. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxix, She runs about all day long after Mrs. Leigh. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 79 We are resolved..not to let them run about as they like.

b. Of animals.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 453 As in wilde wildernesse, wexeth wilde bestes,..rennenge with-out croperes. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 122 Lette hym ron in a parke. *a* 1549 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 190 The hennes ron in the mashfat. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* I, Neat and kyne, that runne wylde in the hils. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 25 They let their Colts runne with their Mares, till they couer their Dammes. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 176 Worms..running betwixt the Bark and the Stem. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 343 In those boundless tracts, ..where he [*sc.* the horse] runs at liberty. 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 1421/1 Large quantities of black cattle run wild among the hills. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 485 The flock runs, through the summer, on the seeds and grass. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 263 The station..where the cattle were running.

3. To hasten *to* some end or object, or *to* do something; to make haste, be active.

Sometimes with implication of the literal sense.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xvi. 103 Dæt hi mæȝen iernan & fleon to ðæs lareowes mode him to ondettunge. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14115 Þe waterr tacneþþ uss mannkinn þat erneþþ till hiss ende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21563 þe Iuus to be baptim ran, Ful fain þai war bai þider wan. 13.. *K. Alis.* 849 (W.), Theo stronge knytis of the halle, Anon ronnon to heore armes alle. 1408–9 *26 Pol. Poems* 32 So fele as shulde renne hedlyng to helle. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2070 By robbynge they rynne to *in manus tuas* quecke. 1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 161 Leauing the auncient game of England (Trumpe),..[they] are running to their Ruffe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 363 What need a man..run to meet what he would most avoid? 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 89 The people..run almost from all places to assist his cause. 1702 STEELE *Grief A-la-Mode* Pref., 'Tis Habitual to 'em to run to the Succour of those they see in Danger. 1852 MRS.

Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xi. 91 'Boys,' says I, '*run* now! dig! put! jest when ye want to!'

† b. To have recourse *to* a practice. *Obs.*

a 1352 Minot *Poems* viii. 6 Whilum war 3e wight in wede To robbing rathly for to ren. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 612/24 For grete Iewes, galwes weire greiþed, þat euer to Robbyng Ronne ryf.

c. To go or resort *to* a person, etc., *esp.* for help or guidance.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvi. 5 Bot my hert shal not drede, for I ronne til my hiler, not to þo kastels, to seke help. 1509 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 69 Let vs therfore renne to..Marye the moder of god. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Pref., Then was I forced to runne to the workes of manie. 1603 Parsons *Let. in Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1906) II. 217 In such case..the English Cath. shalbe forced to runne to the K[ing] of France for assistance. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* lv, That day first I did seem to glimpse why folk in trouble run to drink so. 1864 Lowell *Study Wind., Gt. Public Char.*, Even Mommsen himself ..cannot get or give a lively notion of ancient Rome, without running to the comic poets.

4. To retire or retreat rapidly; to take to flight; to abscond or desert. Also const. *from* a place, person, etc.

c 1205 Lay. 29298 Bruttes for-burnen; Bruttes gunnen irnen. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 31 They shall not knowe whither to fle ne ren from them. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 174 O fulis, quhairfoir tak 3e flycht, Rinnand fra Christ? 1673 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 111 The souldiers in very considerable numbers dayly run from their colours. 1758 J. Blake *Mar. Syst.* 20 The time and place when, and where he entered, died, run, or was discharged. 1781 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 306 They broke twice and run like sheep. 1845 *Narr. U.S. Explor. Exped.* I. Introd. 38 Robert Boyle, Seaman, Joined in the United States; run at Sydney. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxii, He did not care to face Mrs. O'Dowd and Amelia, and own to them that he was about to run. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 July 414/1 He..had been forced to cut and run.

b. So *to run for it.*

1642 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 306 My Lord of Stamford..made them run for it, and took their arms away. 1692 Hickeringill *Good Old Cause* Wks. 1716 II. 537 We hear the good News, that the Idolaters are run for it, the Syrians before Joab. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 119 Once or twice they were ready to lay down all their loads, and run for it. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xviii, He fairly clapped his hands to his ears and ran for it. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* xxx, We'll run for it like antelopes.

† c. To deviate or diverge *from* a standard.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 57 Rejecting those that ran from the feather, and judiciously matching the good coloured ones together.

d. To draw back *from* a pledge, etc.

1824 *Examiner* 57/2 Mr. D...ran from his wager. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. i. 124 The contracting party may be inclined to run from his word.

5. To rush *at*, *on*, or *upon* a person with hostile intention; to make an attack *on*. Also *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15786 þai him vmsett on ilk side,.. Wit maces and wit neues smert vnrekenli on him þai ran. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* ix. xli. 407 The knyght was..in wille sodenly to haue ronne vpon syr Tristram with a swerd. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxxviii. 123 All the sarasins at ones ran vpon Huon, & tooke hym. *Ibid.* lix. 205 Huon ranne at hym.., & strake him with his spere. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. v, They run all at Piero with their Rapiers. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 95 He run upon him and cut off his head. 1781 D. Williams tr. *Voltaire* II. 301 He pierced the furious boar who was running at him. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* i. 17 The..popery that was furiously run upon by the sceptics of the last age. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxiii. 232 He ran at me and kicked me.

† b. To move rapidly *through* or *over* a country with hostile intent. (Cf. Overrun *v.* 4.) *Obs.*

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 1 Þorgh out Chestreschire werre gan thei dryue. Had þei no styntyng, bot þorgh alle þei ran. 1648 Hexham II, *Rotteynen*, to Roade, or Run through a Countrie. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* I. 42 Having gain'd the Fort, they could safely run over all the Peninsula that lies between the Mure and the Drave.

† 6. To ride on horseback at a quick pace; *spec.* to ride in a tournament, to tilt or joust. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11078 In a foul plodde..me him slong, & orne on him mid hor hors. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* v. 2 Then were there sene..horsmen runninge to and fro in the ayre. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 6 The kyng ranne neuer openly before, and there were broken many staues. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 377 The sprightly..Dowglas, that runnes a Horse-backe vp a Hill perpendicular. 1652 Cotterell tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* I. 3 There appeared ten or twelve fresh well mounted Knights, running towards them at full speed.

b. In tilting, to charge with a lance or spear *at* a mark or object.

Now usually in phrase *to run* (*full*) *tilt at* or *against*: see Tilt *sb.*, and cf. A-tilt *adv.*

c 1530 [see Quintain *a*]. 1550 *Rutland MSS.* IV. 359 (Hist. MSS. Comm.), For a spere wyche he lent to runne at the glove with, and was broken, iij *s.* 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* iv. 156 To run at the Gloue in a open place before all the people. 1686 [see Ring *sb.*1 4].

7. To compete, or take part, in a race (*for* a prize). Occas. with compl. denoting final position in the race. Also in fig. context.

c 1205 Lay. 24696 Summe heo gunnen urnen, summe heo gunnen lepen,..summe heo wræstleden. *c* 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 48/52 His Men pleiden and Arnden bi þe weie. 1382 Wyclif *Gal.* ii. 2 Lest perauenturē I schulde renne in veyn, or hadde runne. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 103 Yf the game be onse wonne, no man wyl set forth hys foote to ronne. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Celes*, a horse runnyng for a price or game. 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 156 Think it strange that thou runnest so slowly, when so great a prize is to be obtained. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5151/4 A Plate of 40 *l.* Value was to be run for. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse-racing*, We will only here suppose a Horse set to run for a Plate. *a* 1837 [Apperley] *Turf* (1851) 127 He runs in front, it is true, for he can run to win. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 189 Before running this week for the Brighton Stakes, he was led..with a chain attached to his bit. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 11/2 Ironclad ran a good horse considering that he was evidently very short of work. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Sept. 358/2 Gossoon..had run second to her for the Champagne Stakes.

fig. 1881 Mrs. Lynn Linton *My Love* III. xii. 214 She tried it on with Val, who hated her...But Val said that didn't run!

b. To compete, stand as a candidate, *for* a position, seat, etc. Orig. *U.S.*

1861 *Temple Bar* II. 353 [He] might..stand a chance of running for Congress. 1870 *Standard* 12 Nov., If he naturalised himself in the United States and ran for President.

c. *To run for luck*, to take one's chance. *U.S.*

1841 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 391, I have to run for luck as to horses, which is not so agreeable.

d. *U.S.* To tout *for* a boarding-house, etc.

1891 C. Roberts *Adrift America* 228, I went with him to the house he was running for.

8. *transf.* Of fish: To swim rapidly.

c 1520 L. Andrew *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Book* (1868) 236 Percus is of diuers colours, & swift in ronnynge in the water. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 104/1 When Fish run away with the Bait in his Mouth. 1726 *Gentleman Angler* 155 *To Run*, this is properly applied to a Jack or Pike in Trowling, who, when he has seized the Bait, runs to his Harbour to pouch it; after which he runs again. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arc. Reg.* I. 465 Whales..blow strongest, densest, and loudest, when 'running'. 1867 Francis *Angling* IV. (1880) 103 The pike made a splendid fight, often running to weed. 1891 *Field* 19 Dec. 948/1 This salmon showed no desire to run up stream.

b. *spec.* To pass to or from the sea; to migrate.

1887 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 406 Immense numbers of salmon 'run' early in the year. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 88 The season when the eels are 'running'.

***Of inanimate things in rapid motion.*

9. Of things, esp. the heavenly bodies: To move rapidly through space.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 6 [The sun] gefæh swe swe gigent to earnenne on weg. *a* 1000 *Genesis* 138 Him arn on last þrang þystre genip. *c* 1000 *Saxon Leechdoms* III. 234 Æfre heo [the sun] byð yrnende ymbe ðas eorðan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22695 Þe cludes to þe se sal rin For to hid þam þarin. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 23590 (Trin.), Sonne, mone, watir, & stern, þat now renneþ in cours 3ern. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 118 Sterres..Rennynge in the ayre dredfull to beholde. 1530 Rastell *Bk. Purgat.* III. ix. 1 Where the sonne and the other sterres renne in theyr speres. 1692 Dryden *Eleonora* 150 Though 'tis a train of stars that, rolling on, Rise in their turn and in the Zodiac run. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 22 Instruct the planets in what orbs to run. 1754 Gray *Progr. Poesy* 118 Oft before his infant eyes would run Such forms as glitter in the Muse's ray. 1864 Tennyson *Voyage* iv, Far ran the naked moon across The houseless ocean's heaving field.

b. Of vehicles, etc.: To move easily or rapidly by reason of being set on wheels. Also *fig.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 609 Ane cren thai haf gert dres vp hey Rynand on quhelis. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 The world runth on wheeles. 1611 Bible *Nahum* ii. 4 The charets shall rage in the streets,..they shall seeme like torches, they shall runne like the lightnings. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 213 Sit quietly And eat..; your tongue so runs on wheels. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 267 A machine..that run upon wheels. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 551/2 A moveable carriage.. running on lower side-rails. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* ix. 432 The wagon runs heavily.

10. Of a vessel (or those on board): To sail swiftly or easily. Also in fig. context.

Used with many advs. and preps., as *adrift*, *at large*, *free*, *in*, *out*, etc.; *before* (the wind), *down* (a coast), *into* (a haven), *up* (an inlet), etc. *To cut and run* (see Cut *v.* 40).

a 1000 *Ags. Proverbs* 186 (Gr.), Seldan in sidum ceole, nefne he under segle yrne, werig scealc wiþ winde roweþ. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1046, Hi..tugon þa up heora segel, & urnon west to Axamuðan. *c* 1205 Lay. 11981 Þa scipen þa urnen bi-uoren. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxvii. 16 We rennynge into sum yle..vnnethe myȝte gete a litil boot. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 160 The Schip which on the wawes renneth. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 307 Hauen of the see, to whyche the gylty renne with truste. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 6 The next day,..runninge to make the lande, wee founde it to be the Groyne. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* Pref., As in a full sea, I hoyse up sayles, and run at large. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 12 The Currents of the Gulf of Venice made us run a head a pace. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* xi, We were obliged to run away afore the wind as the seamen call it. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 121 We kept running along-shore, with an easy Sail. 1827 Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 34 We..got under weigh and ran down the inner passage. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 334/2 With a fair wind we ran past the Bird rocks. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 411 On that day she deviated from the course of the voyage and ran for Mauritius.

b. To sail or be driven *on* or *upon* the shore, rocks, etc.; to come *aground* or *ashore*. Also *fig.*

c 1205 Lay. 11710 Þa scipen urnen a ðen lond. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 118 They be..by contrarie wyndes constreigned to renne on quicke sandes or rockes. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24 Least I chaunce to..runne a grounde in those Coasts. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 436 The ship..returned to the coast, where it ran on ground. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxix. (1674) 33 My inordinate desire..which hath made me run upon the Rock which you see. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 32/2 The *Samuel*..ran ashore on the Coast of New England. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 349/1 A West Indiaman had run on the rocks. 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. III. xv. 133 They had no escape but to run aground.

c. *Run foul of*, † *on*, to collide or become entangled with (another vessel, etc.); to foul.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 13 As long as we spooned before the Sea, and kept from running foul of one the other. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 15 Two of the transports,..in tacking, ran foul of each other. 1767 J. Byron *Voy. r. World* 177 We were alarmed by the ship's running foul of a whale. 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 477 The *John*, running foul of a piece of ice. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 319 'A ship ran foul of us,' that is, entangled herself among our rigging.

transf. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xvi. 101 Yet at no hand do we run foul..on uncertainties. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 103 Plunging, kicking, and running foul of each other in the most ludicious manner. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 215 The Frenchman can't drive..; he'd as nearly as possible run foul of my pigs.

d. *Run aboard, on board* (*of*): (see Aboard *prep.* and Board *sb.* 12 c).

1725 Hearne *R. Brunne's Chron.* Gloss. s.v. *Berd*, Readily ran aboard him. 1796 Nelson 16 Apr. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 154 Royal Sovereign put back much damaged; a Transport run on board her. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* iii, A large..frigate ran on board of us.

11. a. To take a (hurried) journey for the purpose of making a short stay at or visit to a place. Chiefly with *down*, *over*, *up*.

1798 Pitt in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 216, I have a scheme of running down..to Somersetshire. 1831 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) II. 115, I wish you could have run over for a week. 1841 Cdl. Wiseman in Purcell *Life & Lett. A. P. de Lisle* (1900) I. xi. 255 But I foresee that it will be necessary for me during the vacation to run to Rome. 1860 Trollope *Framley P.* xxxviii, No poor lad that ever ran up from Oxford for a spree in town got so lectured.

b. Of a conveyance, vessel, etc.: To ply between (two) places.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 20 Steam-boats will run from Toulouse..in 32 hours. 1830 Fr. Ignatius in Purcell *Life & Lett. A. P. de Lisle* (1900) I. iv. 82, I cannot just now tell how the coaches run between Northampton and Loughborough. 1886 Pascoe *Lond. of To-day* xliii. (ed. 3) 378 Steamboats run between London Bridge and Chelsea on week-days every ten minutes.

12. a. To spread, pass, or move quickly from point to point. Usu. const. with preps.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvii. 15 [=4] Se utsendeð gesprec his eorðan; hreðlice eorneð word his. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22224 Bot-if discord and strijf Ouer al þis werld be runnun rijf. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxlvii. 4 Þe which sendeþ his worde to þe erþe; hys worde erneþ swiftlich. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 1644 As swift as pelet..Whan fire is in the poudre ronne. *Ibid.* 1651 A smoke gan out wende;..the ferther that hit ran, The gretter wexen hit began. 1451 Capgrave *Life St. Aug.* xxxi. 41 This ensaumple ran oute þorw þe lond of Affrik, þat þo prestes..had leue to preche. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 37 That cruell word her tender hart so thrild, That suddein cold did runne through euery vaine. 1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* I. xi. 38 We say that the understanding doth run from one thing to another. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 404 [The fire] was running along a wooden cornish, which would soon communicate it to a great distance. 1789 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 6 The new doctrine ran like wild-fire through the nation. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxx. 416 Numbness..followed by tingling pains running along the course of the nerves. 1855 M. Arnold *Balder Dead* iii. 183 Squalls Ran black o'er the sea's face. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 302 The temperature of Chicago has been known to run through a range of 80 degrees in twenty-four hours.

b. Of sounds: To spread or pass rapidly (*along*, *down*, *through* a place, company, etc.); to be caught up or repeated in quick succession.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 1683 As lowde as any thunder That euery wight hath of hit wonder So brode hyt ran. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativ.* xix, No voice or hideous humm Runs through the arched roof in words deceiving. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 491 Soft Whispers run along the leafy Woods. *a* 1744 Pope (J.), And a low murmur runs along the field. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 103 There was a shout which ran down the long file of horsemen. 1868 Miss Yonge *Pupils of St. John* xvi, A whisper ran through the congregation. 1888 Mrs Notley *Power of Hand* I. vi. 67 A general assent ran from lip to lip.

c. Of statements, reports, etc.: To spread abroad rapidly; to pass quickly from mouth to mouth; to be or become widely current.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 310 'Is þis Arþures hous,' quod þe haþel..., 'þat al þe rous rennes of, þur3 ryalmes so mony?' *c* 1450 *Merlin* xv. 236 The tidinges ran so thourgh the contrey that the kynge aguysanx it herde. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxxviii. 127 Durynge that these wordes ranne, Eneas and his people wroughte stylle to make vp theyr fortresse. *a* 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 330 There runneth a greate voyce of mee, that I haue maried a wife. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* iv. iii. 182 There ran a Rumour Of many worthy Fellowes, that were out. *c* 1676 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 33 The niewse runs as if the Dolphin should marry the Ellector of Bavaria's daughter. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 261 This Notion run like Lightening thro' the City. 1779 Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 578 In haste I snatch up my pen..to give you the news as it runs. 1853 M. Arnold *Scholar Gipsy* xiv, Two hundred years are flown Since first thy story ran through Oxford halls. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. vii. (1872) V. 224 There run reports that make me shudder.

d. Of plants: To creep or climb.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Salicastrum*, a kynde of wylde vyne runnyng vpon willow trees. 1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 2 The herbe groweth about ditches..and rinneth after the maner of a vyne alonge. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xlix. 22 A fruit-

full bough by a well, whose branches runne ouer the wall. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *July*, Vines..that run high, and bear chiefly out of the Knots of the old Wood. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 96/1 There is a kind [of ivy] which never runs or creeps upon other plants.

13. a. Of thoughts: To come suddenly *into* (or †*in*), to course or pass *through*, the mind.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8536 Hyt ran hym weyl yn þoȝt þat þe abbot had inspyracyun. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10308 In my mynde a-noon yt ran, To calle memoyre vn-to me. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 297 Par aventure this ranne in Phocions hedde, yᵗ menne ought not to..put assured truste..in luckie chaunces. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 181 Upon the first sight thereof, it run into our imagination, that they were the Cosaques. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* vi. 47 The extravagant analogies which then ran through my brain.

b. *Mus.* To sing quickly. Also with *down*.

1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. v, When she should run, she rests; rests, when should run. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 590/2 She ran down her notes with..correctness.

c. Of the eye: To glance, look quickly. Also of persons, to give a rapid glance (*with* the eye).

1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xvi. 9 The eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 66 Run with your Eye along the Parallel Lines. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 800/2 She ran down the first page of her letter. 1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag.* II. 248 His eye swiftly ran from line to line.

d. To go *back* in retrospect.

1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* Ded., I hardly have patience to run back to his having saved his own Country. 1702 Steele *Funeral* IV. (1723) 53 How many Thousand things does my Head run back to? 1889 Philips & Wills *Fatal Phryne* II. 49 She ran back over the pages of her memory.

14. Of a weapon, etc.: To pass easily and quickly *through* something, *to* a certain point, etc.

13.. *Cursor M.* 16838 (Gött.), A spere..Thoru his side vnrekenli apon his herte it rane. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3459 (Kölbing), A dint he ȝaf him so hard, þe launce ran þe brini þurch. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2793 The rosselde spere to his herte rynnes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 277 Thise nayles so thay ryn Thoro..Thise bordis ichon. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* viii. 21 [He] strake hym..with such force that the spere ran throw parte of hys body. 1561 *Burning S. Paul's* in Arber *Garner* VIII. 111 They saw a long and spearpointed flame of fire, as it were, run through the top of.. Paul's Steeple. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 178 Looke, in this place ran Cassius Dagger through.

b. *fig.* Of qualities, impressions, etc.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 26 þer such ryches to rot is runnen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 158 No likerous lust was thurgh hire herte yronne. — *Merch. T.* 742 Lo pitee renneth soone in gentil herte. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 91 Straight her beauty to my sense shall runne.

15. To slide, slip, or move easily or freely. Freq. with preps. or advs., as *in*, *off*, *on*, *through*.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 857 Rudelez rennande on ropez. 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 2 This ring rennyth in a Maner turet, fast to the Moder of thyn Astrelabie. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxxiii. (Arb.) 96 Where the two bokettys henge by one corde rennyng thurgh one polley. 1552 Huloet s.v. *Knot*, Knotte whiche runneth to, called a rydynge knotte, *capulum*. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 605 To shoot the boords together..that one might runne within another. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 170 A Basket which they let down by a Rope that runs in a Pully. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 415 The sails are made of matt..; they run upon the mast with hoops. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 666/1 These variations will be more frequent.. when the ball runs very loose in the piece. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. iv. (1872) III. 23 Actual neck-halter, but it seems to have been tarry, and did not run. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1819/1 Having no cheeks, the line may get out of its groove and cease to *run*.

fig. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 262 Such composition makes the meetre runne away smoother. 1594, 1627 [see Glib *adv.* 1]. *a* 1639 Wotton *Reliquiæ* (1651) 9 Runing..as smoothly as a numerous verse. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 405 ₱ 3 The Hebrew Idioms run into the English Tongue with a particular Grace and Beauty. 1754 Cowper *Ep. to R. Lloyd* 67 That Matthew's numbers run with ease Each man of common-sense agrees. 1879 'Annie Thomas' *London Season* II. 79 [The verses] 'go' easily enough,..but that sort of thing runs off by the yard. 1889 Mrs. Alexander *Crooked Path* II. x. 280 Life ran smoothly in its ordinary grooves.

b. Of the tongue: To wag freely.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. iii, Though your teeth be gone, ..Yet your tongue can renne on patins as well as mine. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 122 This tongue that runs so roundly in thy head. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* II. 223 Else 'gainst the king thy tongue would not so run. *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) II. xi. 217 Vanity sets the tongue running faster then is decent. 1849 James *Woodman* viii, 'How your little tongue runs,' said her cousin. 1860 [see Nineteen 2 b]. 1891 Meredith *One of our Conquerors* II. ix. 225 Her father let his tongue run.

c. Of plants: To shoot up or grow quickly, so as to produce their seed. Cf. 81 a.

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *July*, For if the first [cauliflowers] run, they will not be quite unfit for Use. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. Add. 17 As soon as the turnips or ruta baga begin to run or shoot in spring. 1894 *Times* 23 April 12/2 Too large a proportion of the plants show a tendency to 'run'.

d. Of bark: To peel off easily from a tree.

1784 G. White *Selborne* ix, These trees..were winter-cut ..before the bark would run. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 1096 Where the wood is to be barked,..the beginning of May may be the most proper, as it will then generally run the best.

e. To unravel, come undone.

1878 A. Barlow *Weaving* 360 Lace made without this traversing motion would, in case a thread was broken, 'run' or become undone.

f. To slip, diverge, go awry.

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 549 The single chamfered drill..is also more disposed of the two, to swerve or run from its intended position. 1885 Farrow *Mil. Encycl.* III. 524 A common drill may run, as it is usually termed, and produce a hole which is anything but straight.

16. Of a ball, etc.: To roll forward on a surface. Said also of dice when thrown.

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawe's T.* Prol. 27 Youre bagges been nat fild with ambes as But with sys cynk, that renneth for youre chaunce. 1412–20 Lydg. *Troy Bk.* II. 838 ȝif on haue Ioye, anoþer sufferep wo, Liche as þe bonys renne to and fro. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 295 The dyse oft renneth upon the chaunce of thre. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, 56 b, When Kyng Henry perceiued that the dice ranne not to his purpose, he abstained from the assault. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 233 Nay then two treyes..; well runne dice! 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* III. ii, His bowls run with a wrong bias. *a* 1680 Butler *Characters* (1908) 199 He uses all manner of conjurations, to make his bowl rub or run. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxvi, I will fancy the dice have run wrong. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* (1867) 564 He who blows upon a ball when running makes the stroke foul. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 675/2 When the player's ball runs into a pocket without striking a ball.

fig. 1693 Dryden *Prof. Ovid's Met.*, Andromache..runs off her bias, to tell him a story of her pedigree.

b. *transf.* Of a player at billiards: To make the ball roll. Cf. *run-through* in 82.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 676/1 When balls touch, the player may either run into a pocket, or play on to a third ball. 1885 *Billiards Simplified* (1889) 122 The proper way to play the stroke is to run through the red.

17. To revolve or turn round on or as on an axis.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1548 Quen sa fele yeier ar wroken oute, þe mikel spere es rune aboute. *c* 1425 Audelay *XI Pains of Hell* 49 in *O. E. Misc.* 212 þer is a brenyng wel, A þosand tymys an our about doþ ren. *c* 1500 *World & Child* 93 A newe game haue I founde! Se this gynne, it renneth rounde. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 824 Me think the warld rinnis round about. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VII. xxxii. 206 There is made a rundle, with a Latin-navel upon a point,..that it may run round freely. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 935/2 The balance-wheel G, whose pivot runs in the pieces A. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 509 In which case the wheel will have liberty to run. 1851–4 Tomlinson *Cycl. Arts* (1867) I. 485/1 Hollow centres for the spindle to run in.

b. Of machinery or mechanical devices: To go; to continue operating. Also with compl.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 112 It might ren ..and strike er the time. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geogr. Del.* I. xi. (1635) 242 You must get you a watch or clocke, apt to runne (if you can) 24 houres. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 184 A Stop-watch which runs Seconds. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 332 A 15-stamp water-power mill, which was running last summer. 1879 *Paper & Printing Trades Jrnl.* XXVI. 25 One of these little engines recently ran forty-seven days and nights without stoppage.

18. Of thoughts, etc.: To revolve *in* the mind, to occur or return persistently to the memory.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* II. i, These courtiers runne in my minde still. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 74 A point that was alwayes running in my head. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 102 This Thought run long in my Head. 1810 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* II. ix. 326, I have not the least doubt that several of the passages must have been running in my head. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 288 The annoyance of having a tune, a line of poetry, or a phrase 'running in the head'.

b. To form, be present as, an impression or indistinct recollection.

1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 356 Another says, 'it runs in his head that he also saw the prisoner there'. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v. *To run in one's head*, It runs in my head that I've heard something about it.

****Of liquids, sand, etc.* (*or vessels containing these*).

19. Of milk, etc.: To coagulate, curdle, form a curd. Now *dial.*

[*c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* C 862 *Concretum*, ȝerunnen. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxviii. 70 ȝerunnen is swe swe milc heorte heara. *c* 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* II. 230 Swa lange seoð on cetele & wylle oþ þæt hio sie eal tosoden & þicge ȝeurnen.] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxiii. (MS. Bodl.), Talowȝ renneþ anon whanne hit is take oute of þe bodye and isette in cold ayer. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 15 Take thykke mylke of almondes clere,..Do hit soþenne in a canvas þenne, In soþun gar hit on hepe to renne. 1674 Ray *N. C. Wds.* 16 To *Earn*, to run as cheese doth. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 177 It will run into Lumps and curdle like Yolks of Eggs. 1808 Jamieson s.v. *Yyrne*, Milk is still said to *rin*..when it breaks and forms into knots, in making of pottage, puddings, &c. 1861 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. I. 49 The temperature at which the milk is 'set', or 'run', as it is called in Gloucestershire. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., This pudding's all run; it's all gone to whey and cruds.

b. To unite, combine (*into one*), esp. in a moist or melted state.

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 373 The Church party and the Dissenters were now run into one. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 558 It is the nature of these soils.. to run like lime with the first little shower. 1850 *Ibid.* XI. I. 146 Its liability to run and cake together after heavy rains. 1868 Herschel in *People's Mag.* 63 By this the wax on both runs into one.

20. Of liquids: To flow.

Freq. with advs. or preps., as *down*, *in*, *into*, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lvii. 8 To nowihte [hie] bicumaþ swe swe weter eornende. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. 8 Seo [ea] is irnende of norþdæle. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v. 15 Swa oft æspringe ut awealleð of clife harum..& ȝereclice..fleweð, irneð wiþ his eardes [etc.]. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 963, Swa swa þæt wæter reonneð to Crulande. *c* 1205 Lay. 5075 Vrnen [h]ire teares ouer hires leores. *Ibid.* 23973 þat blod orn a-dun ouer al his breoste. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11228 Iiii caste awei þe dosils, þat win orn abrod so. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 207 A candlestikke i-made ..so þat þe oyle schulde renne in to þe crislere. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 70 þanne..þe blood for gladnesse rynnys yn þe veynys. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 54 All maner of grasse, that the lande-floudde renneth ouer, is verye ylle for shepe. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Disc. E. Ind.* xvii. 40 b, Part of the water..did runne downe uppon theyr breasts. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 258 The rivers that runne into the Ocean. 1639 T. de Gray *Compleat Horseman & Ferrier* 90 It begetteth a fluxible humour, which..falleth to running. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 197 The flesh began to heal, and matter to run. 1779 *Mirror* No. 37, The brook which runs through my garden retires into a hollow dell. 1833 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* i. 12 Little breezes dusk and shiver Thro' the wave that runs for ever. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 402 He thrashed his naked back, until the blood ran. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 518 The pulp is sometimes so diffluent as to run away.

b. *fig.* (See also Blood *sb.* 10 c.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 874 A hue fro heuen I herde þoo, Lyk flodez fele laden, runnen on resse. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Fluens*, A style runnyng copiously. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 52 As long as moneye runneth, they will applye gentle and easie potions. 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* xxiv. (Arb.) 45 His Verses run like the Tap. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 30 It seemeth to run in the blood of an Englishman..to be as brave under a single Queen, as under the most valiant King. *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) III. i. 7 When the thoughts have been long used to run in another course. 1868 J. H. Newman *Verses Var. Occas.* 145 Who lets his feelings run In soft luxurious flow. 1881 Gardiner & Mullinger *Study Eng. Hist.* I. iii. 49 Thought still ran in very definite channels.

c. With various complements.

c 1205 Lay. 30411 Urnen þa brockes of reden blodes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxx. 137 Ane of þir wellez ran of wyne, anoþer of mylke. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 26 Lat it renne þorw þe clothe so ofte tylle it renne clere. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 19 Reveris ran reid on spait with watteit broune. 1623 Massinger *Dk. Milan* v. ii, I'll make her veins run high too, As if they had true motion. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 102 b, It is not all Waters..that are good..; some running partly clear, and partly foul. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. x, The blood runs cold at my heart with the very thought of it. 1818 Keats *Endymion* II. 544 Who Look full upon it feel anon the blue Of his fair eyes run liquid through their souls. 1893 Liddon *Life Pusey* I. xiii. 299 Time had allowed the lecturer's thoughts to run clear, or at least comparatively clear.

†**d.** To come or descend *of* (some one). *Obs.*—[1]

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 420 Erector cam of kynge Dardan, Dardanus of Iubiter ran.

†**e.** Of a flood: To subside, go down. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1430 *Freemasonry* (ed. Halliw.) 537 Mony ȝeres after.. That Noees flod wes alle y-ronne, The tower of Babylowne was begonne.

21. Of the sea, tides, etc.: To course or flow, esp. in an impetuous manner. Also with compl., esp. *to run high* (see High *adv.* 9) or *mountain(s) high* (see Mountain 1 f).

c 1205 Lay. 11977 Vðen þer urnen, tunes swulche þer bunnen [*c* 1275 Wᾱȝes þar arne, streme þar vrne]. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 6269 (Fairf.), þe king..sagh þe see ranne in twyn. 1458 in *Archæol.* XXIX. 327 Wawes boþe wild and wode, That rynnethe on euery syde. 1694 *Martens' Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Several Late Voy.* II. 32 Here the Waves of the Sea run longer. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xxi. (1737) 92 What a devilish Sea there runs? 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 259 The tides ran so remarkably short at this time, that our buss did not float at high water. 1814 Scott *Diary* 28 Aug., The surf running heavy up between the island and the adjacent rock. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 5 A pretty heavy sea running outside. 1884 E. P. Roe *Nat. Ser. Story* vi, Don't go out again when the ice is running.

b. *fig.* With complements, as *cross*, *strong*. (See also High *adv.* 9.)

1636 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 50 Nor did his Will run cross to his Judgment but was led by it. 1657–61 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* II. i. 53 It..seemeth also to run cross to the holy Scriptures. 1785 Crabbe *Newspaper* 3 Unheard we sing, when party-rage runs strong. 1887 Stevenson *Merry Men* III. 131 Evil and good run strong in me.

22. a. To flow as the result of melting; to melt and flow. Also *fig.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. xxi. 1896 All the metall moltynnyd than In tyll a qwerne togydder ran. 1670 Dryden *Cong. Granada* IV. i, 'Twas long before my stubborn Mind was won; But, melting once, I on the sudden run. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 10 When your two ends are throughout of a good Heat, and that the inside of the Iron be almost ready to run. 1729 Swift *Direct. Serv., Footman*, You ought also to snuff them close to the Tallow, which will make them run. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 62 If Sulphur be applied to Copper made perfectly red-hot, the metal immediately runs. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 284 It forms a varnish..not liable to run in hot seasons. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 206/2 The enamel melts; or, to speak technically, it 'runs'.

b. To spread on being applied to, or poured upon, a surface. † Also with *abroad*.

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* iv. 29 The like care must be, that their inke..wil not run abroad, nor blot. 1633 Br. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 40 Thou art runne abroad like water that is spilt. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, You may know.. by the drops of Syrup you shall put on a Plate, if they do not run. 1764 Eliz. Moxon *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 88 This is a paste that seldom runs if it be even roll'd. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 937 Outlying spots..may be observed where the fluid has 'run' during its application.

c. Of colours: To spread in a fabric when immersed in water or exposed to moisture.

1771 Mrs. Haywood *New Present for Maid* 268 When the colours, with bad former washings, are run into the white ground. 1782 Lady Llanover in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 97 Pieces of paper in which the colours had run and produced extraordinary and unusual tints. 1867 Lowell *Lett.* I. 427 Beg her not to wash them too hard, or they may run. 1889 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Thro' the Long Night* I. xvii, Here and there, when the colours were not quite fast, there were blotches as if the thread had 'run' and stained the cloth.

23. a. Of the sands of an hour-glass: To pass from one compartment into the other. Chiefly *fig.*

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 138, I saw, my tyme how it did runne, as sand out of the glasse. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* v. ii. 1 Now our sands are almost run. *a* 1796 Burns *Red, Red Rose* iii, While the sands o' life shall run. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xl, The hour-glass is turned for us,..our sand is running fast. 1891 F. W. Robinson *Her Love & His Life* vii. v, The sands of life had run very low in the glass.

b. Of loose earth: To slip or fall in.

1799 W. Nicol *Pract. Planter* 164 The mold adheres not to the spade, nor does it run in. 1802 Mawe *Min.* Gloss. s.v., When the earth falls, and fills up shafts or works, it is said to *run*. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 21 *Run*—When excavations fall together.

24. To flow, stream, be wet, *with* († *a, o, on, of*) a liquid. Also with adjs., as *run red.*

c 1205 Lay. 26703 Vrnen þa streten, mid blode stræmen. *c* 1290 *St. Edmund* 382 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 442 þat al þe stret a-watere orn, ase it were a gret flod. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9018 (Kölbing), Mouþe & nose him ran a blod. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 38 His bodi ran al on blode. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lix. 206 þe place ran lyke a ryuer of blode. 1611 Bible *Lam.* i. 16 Mine eye runneth downe with water. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 425 Those fat and fair Objects that make their mouths run a-water so. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Foundering*, [The horse] has a dry Cough..; his Nose runs with white phlegmatic Matter. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 74/2 The body of the patient, which is running with sweat. 1834 T. Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 77 The mud walls ran down with damp. 1884 Mrs. F. E. Pirkis *Y. Wynne* II. xviii. 225 Her veins run with water, not blood. 1889 Randolph *New Eve* I. iii. 107 The glass of the great conservatory is running with dew.

25. a. To discharge (or carry off) a liquid. Also in fig. context.

c 1205 Lay. 12774 Him gunnen glide teores, & urnen his æȝene. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 781 His haire moutes, his eghen rynnes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* Prol. 36 Syn that my tappe of lif bigan to renne. *c* 1450 *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 67 The Coundite rennyth not as I wene. 1530 Palsgr. 696/1, I lyke hym nat, his eyes be ever rornning. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 70 Launce the sore frendly and let it runne. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv, I have taken a murre, which makes my nose run most patheticallie. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* 94 One of her leggs grew as big as three leggs, and did also break and run. 1683-4 Wood *Life* 24 Jan., Very cold, the quil would not run. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4777/4 The other a black Mare.., runs at the near Nostril. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 262 [It] causes the Nose to run like a Tap. *a* 1744 Lucas in *Trans. Cumb. & West. Archæol. Soc.* VIII. 38 When the Furnace is fit to run..they make a long Furrow through..a level Bed of Sand. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 573 The drains..were running very fast yesterday morning, and have continued running ever since. 1854 *Ibid.* XV. II. 267 Some land has been thus drained more than twenty years ago, and still runs well.

b. Of a vessel: To overflow; to leak.

Usually with *out* or *over*: see 77 b (*b*) and 78 a.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 þe croh eorneð i þe fur, & te cheorl chideð. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 20 A Tonne, whanne his lye arist, Tobrekth and renneth al aboute. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 502 [He] carries it to the river..to see if it would hold water, and finding it to runne, came backe. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 816/1 The risk of the still boiling over, or *running foul*, as the distillers term it. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1464/1 *Run*; said of a mold if the metal insinuates itself along the parting or otherwise leaks out.

c. Of an hour-glass: To allow the sand to pass from one compartment to the other. Freq. *fig.*

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxix. 25 And lat Fortoun wirke furthe hir rage,..Quhill that hir glas be run and past. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 25, I should not see the sandie houre-glasse runne, But I should thinke of shallows, and of flats. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* IV. v. (1654) 132 Look on thy glass, see how it runs. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 196 They are rendered..decrepid and old before half their glass is run. 1779 [see Sand-glass]. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Ch.* 179 The sand-glass..has only one fixed time to run.

*****Of time, money, practices, or other things having course, continuance, or extension.*

26. Of a period of time: To come to an end, be complete, expire. Only in pa. pple.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 364 Oþ þæt wintra bið þusend urnen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10927 Fiue thusand yeir was runnun Efter þis werld it was bigunnen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Matthew*) 497 Of his elde quhene rownyn war be reknyne fyfe & thretty ȝere. *c* 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* I. 150 Sene he has this debate bygounyne, Per awenture, or it all be ronnyne, Als gret defoule may fall hyme till. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 7 After that the said xv daies be past & ronne. 1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. II. 105 The somme of v li, for ij quarters fully ronne at the natiuitie of saint Iohn Baptiste. 1610 Willet *Daniel* 283 From Daniels time vntill now there are not aboue 2200 yeares runne. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 320 The night was almost run. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 530 Delay is no bar to our enforcing it, as the Statute of Limitations has not run.

transf. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 37 A bed were we er the clocke had nine runne.

† b. Of persons: To become advanced *in* years.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4495 A rympled vekke, fer ronne in age, Frownyng and yelowe in hir visage. 1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* I. i, The progenitours, Of all mankynd farre I-ranne in age. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. ix. (S.T.S.) I. 161 Howbeit he was waik, and fer ryn in ȝeris. *c* 1550 H. Lloyd *Treas. Health* G ij, Youre grace beyng nowe sumwhat runne in yeares.

27. Of time: To pass or go by; to elapse; also, to be passing or current.

c 1200 Ormin 11251 All þiss middell ærdess ald Eorneþþ a33 forþ wiþþ ȝeress. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11178 þe tide þat bringes al to fine, Ran wit þis to monet nine. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxxi, Thy tyme, Ane houre and more It rynnis ouer prime. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* viii. 1318 Long tyme aftyr, whan þe yere of grace On seuen hundryd ran & fourty & nyne. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 40 Because the tyme doth so faste ronne, and I have also other matters to intreate on. 1582 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 148 The time to preuent it, is almost runne to farre. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. ii. 435 Noting by those figures the yeare that did runne. 1634 Ford *Perk. Warbeck* III. i, How runs the time of day? Past ten, my lord. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 154 The Time of Instance shall not commence or run until after Contestation of Suit.

b. To continue, go on, last; to remain existent or operative.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24897 For to halu þis ilk fest dai,..In hali kirc rinnand bi yer. 1384 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1943 *Ariadne*, This wekede custome is so longe I-ronne. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Of Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 143 In the arrerages off such livelod..wich shall renne aftir þat resumpcion. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 24 b, If..the disease bee olde or hath runne longe, giue the pacient.. this glister. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 226 And swa hes ordanit the said Parliament to ryn and be continewit quhill the last day of August. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 20 Their way of Dealing I knew, and what Security they took, which was impossible should run long. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 299 Leases run in general for nineteen years. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 4/1 Must his exclusion run only during the currency of other parts of his sentence? 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 217/1 Her contract.. had *two* years more to run.

c. Of a play: To keep the stage or be played continuously (for a specified time).

1808 Mrs. Inchbald *Brit. Theatre* 4 Having, on its first appearance, run, in the theatrical term, near thirty nights. 1828 *Examiner* 85/2 The piece..will run the season. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 574/2 The play now running at the Lyceum.

28. a. Of money: To have currency; to be in circulation; to go, pass current.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14038 þis riche man lent to þat tan An hundreth penis, suilk als ran. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxii. 239 Whan that Money hathe ronne so longe, that it begynnethe to waste. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 109 That Half penyes and Ferthinges renne..in paiement in grete sommes amonge the peple. 1626 Sir R. Cotton in *Posthuma* (1651) 297 The said Royall of Eight runnes in account of Trade at 5.s. of..English money. 1662 in J. Simon *Ess. Irish Coins* (1749) 130 All sorts of small silver moneys of the denominations of or running for groates..or under. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 338 Are not these the Spanish 'pillar dollars'; and did they not run current in England as crown pieces?

b. Of a writ, proclamation, etc.: To issue; to have legal course or effect; to operate.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 7 þat..silk indulgencis rennun not forþ aȝen þe ordinaunce of God. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 497/2 Countrees where the Kynges Writt renneth noght. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 589 That Writs out of the Kings Courts, should in certain cases have no place nor runne among them. 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 51 The Process and Decrees of the Court ran in the Emperor's name. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 78 In all these..the king's ordinary writs..do not run; that is, they are of no force. 1852 Lever *Daltons* xiii, Not knowing that they were in another land where the King's writ never ran. 1890 Lane-Poole *Barbary Corsairs* I. viii. 86 It may be doubted whether the Sultan's writ would have run in either of his new provinces.

c. Of payments, practices, etc.: To be current or generally prevalent.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 352/1 At alle tymes when poundage hath ronne. *c* 1460 *Reg. Oseney Abbey* 126 Whenne scutage renneth generally thorowgh all Inglonde. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 138 Their Annates and tenths doe stille runne current. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 241 Some Names deriued from the Hebrew..doe now run generally in common vse among al. 1656 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 214 Parliam^t hath setled upon the Minist^r of this place all the tythes running within the Liberties. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Sept. 340/1 A standard authority in every country where the English language runs.

29. To have course or continuance, to go on, to go, proceed, etc., in various fig. uses.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 42 Alle þeos vreisuns eorneð bi ðeos fiue [letters]. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1754 Ryght now renneth my sort Fully to dye or han a-noon comfort. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 232 God bringe doun þis fendis pryde, and helpe þat Goddis word renne. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6282 If god nyl done it socour, But lat renne in this colour. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 2 Whan the tyme of Crist is come, than renne to noumberes togidir. 1525 in Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 55 [Money] to rune and to be ymployde to thuse of the reparacon of the said myllys. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 274 The worlde runneth at al auentures. 1587 Turberv. *Tvag. Tales* (1837) 160 A Sonne, Gerbino namde, of whom this tale Especially doth runne. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 242 Much vpon this riddle runs the wisedome of the world. 1628 Pemble *Worthy Rec. Lord's Supper* 43 Like desperate Bankrouts to let all things runne at adventure. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 31 After this all our Affairs run at random. *Ibid.* 420 Thus far runs our above-mentioned Relation. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 116/2 The covenant will not run, that is, it will not bind the assignee, nor pass to him. 1840 G. Darley *Beaune. & Fl. Wks.* I. Introd. p. xvi, To complete a parallel which runs so far of itself. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 178/1 Those whose feelings run furthest in one direction.

b. Of qualities, etc.: To be persistent or common *in* a family.

1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, Learning that had run in the family like an heir-loom! 1832 L. Hunt *Gentle Armour* Poems 125 Talk of tricks that run in families. 1866 Simpson *Life Campion* ix. (1907) 261 The way in which fidelity and faithlessness ran in families.

30. To extend or stretch; to form a continuous line or boundary.

Usually const. with advs. or preps. of direction.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 3 The degree of the sonne rennyth so longe consentrik vpon the almykanteras, þat sothly thow shalt erre [etc.]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvi. 266 That See of Caspye..rennethe be the Desert. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* B j b/2 There be iij, materyall circles y^t ronne about the iye. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Two peers loftye run vpward From stoans lyke turrets. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 494 Tartaria..runneth along without controll by the high looking walls of China. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wirtz' Surg.* II. xi. 88 Those Wounds, which deeply run into the body, are very dangerous. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 142 A very deep rupture in the side of Libanus, running at least seven hours travel. 1790 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* Aug., A band of musicians were stationed in a long bower running across the garden. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 86 A balustrade runs round the building. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 On the..northern side..ran a lofty, massive front. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/2 The high road..runs at right-angles to..the lane.

b. In fig. contexts.

1682 in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 407 The privilege ran as well to the printing it in Italian as French. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* 389 A vein of Superstition ran through all his Actions. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* (ed. 2) I. 98 Though certain of the king's writs..do not usually run into Berwick. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 90 The vein of illnature that ran thro' your tale. 1879 Huxley *Hume* i. 2 The paternal line running back to Lord Home of Douglas. 1890 *Temple Bar* Sept. 64 His patriotism very often runs far..into the region of prejudice.

c. *Law.* Of recollection, memory, etc.: To extend or go back in time.

1447 Shillingford *Lett.* (Camden) 76 *note*, The Maier and Citeseyns..have ben seised of all maner jurisdiccion.. of tyme that no mynde renneth. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. viii. 16 The limitacion of a prescription generally taken, is from the tyme that no mannes mind renneth to the contrarye. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. 76 That it [a custom] have been used so long, that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 299 The memory of Puffin ran not to the contrary.

******Of things passing into, assuming, or maintaining a certain condition or quality.*

31. To pass into or out of a certain state. Const. with various preps.

? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 320 So depe was hir wo bigonnen, And eek hir herte in angre ronnen. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Esdras* iv. 26 Many one there be, that renne out of their wyttes..for their wyues sakes. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 58 þai suld all rin by þair mynd. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 420 Like as these cursed monsters ran too much out of frame in their vnbridled lusts. 1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xvii. § 188 A bitch useth to runne a salt (goe proud). 1680 W. Allen *Persuasive Peace* Pref. p. xxvi, What..should have been done to have kept things from running to so great an extream. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 438 Having bad Luck [she] lost all her ready Money, and run 200 *l.* on Tick.

b. With adj. or other complement: To become, end in being, turn, grow, fall, etc.

See also Amuck 2, Mad *a.* 1 b, and Riot *sb.* 3 and 3 b.

1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvi. 90 For without him..prechingis rennen arere. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster Doyster* III. ii. (Arb.) 41 Lest ye for lesing of him perchaunce might runne mad. *a* 1586 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xl. 57 Let Weirds rin wod; let furious Faits be fearce. 1589- [see Mad *a.* 1 b.] 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* II. iv, I am not mad—I run not frantic. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 306 They will run behind with me two or three Quarters, and then they will seek some occasion to take away their children. 1764 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 129/1 Great expectations from lord Shelburn's colt, but he ran rusty. 1794 [see Resty *a.*^1 1 b]. 1803 *Censor* I. Feb. 24 Is it any wonder..that this gentleman and many others are running behind hand? 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 192 The boats..are built of thin planks, running very fine fore and aft. 1890 *Longman's Mag.* Oct. 659 The fortresses were destroyed; the roads ran wild.

c. *Run dry*, to cease to yield water or milk; hence *fig.*, to become exhausted or spent.

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* I. clxxiii. (1664) 337, I am run dry of loving..that greatest and most admirable one! 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 390 The stream of living waters ..will never run dry. 1827 *Examiner* 152/2 The Waverley novels ran dry at last. 1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. II. 302 Most cows run dry in about ten months. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ii. 28 In 1797 the bullion in the Bank of England had almost run dry.

d. *Run low*, to be nearly exhausted, to become scanty.

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. xv, I am afraid our Credit will run low. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 110, I was.. anxious about my money running low. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 22 Recollection tires, and chat runs low. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 101 The stock of provisions within Limerick was already running low. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 21 Mar. 189/2 Funds began to run very low.

e. *Run short*: see Short *a.*

32. a. To have a given tenor or purport; to be worded or expressed in a specified manner.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cv. iii, I give in fee (for soe the graunt did runne), Thee and thine heirs the Cananean ground. 1624 *Doc. Illustr. Impeachment Dk. Buckingham* (Camden) 136 It was thought fitt the acquittance runnes in these wordes. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* 72 The sense

may run thus, An Host shall be given [etc.]. *a* 1744 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. vi. 157 Once on a time (so runs the Fable) A Country Mouse [etc.]. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 250 Surely it brought a message to surviving mortals, and thus the tidings ran, [etc.]. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* II, Thus the prohibition ran,..in terms of plainest truth. 1862 *Temple Bar* V. 164, I know not how his proper official title ran.

b. To be constituted or conditioned.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1751 XII. 75 As Politicks run, I do not know a Person of more exceptionable Principles than yourself. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. i, We must take things rough and smooth as they run. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* ii. (1904) 47/1 However judgments might run as to the prudence of publishing it. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 106 Then the numbers run 14, 30.

33. To have a specified character, quality, arrangement, form, etc. Const. with preps. and adjs.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 22 Nor onely these concealed peeces, but the open magnificence of Antiquity, ran much in the Artifice of Clay. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* I. 229 Wheat and barley that is then to fill must run thin. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 283 The apartments..run in suits like Wanstead house. 1821 *Examiner* 473/1 His hair was brown, with a tendency to run in ringlets. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 228 They are apt to run hairy in the wool, big in the bone. 1890 *Graphic* 20 Sept. 314/1 German traditions of obedience run on different lines entirely.

b. To be of a specified (average or maximum) size, price, etc.

1762 LD. RADNOR in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 85 There are very few of them, consequently they run very dear. 1836 F. SYKES *Scraps fr. Jrnl.* 71 Large Wenner trout, running as large as twenty-six pounds. 1890 CRAWFURD *Round Calendar in Portugal* 26 The trout run to a good size in Portugal where the river-pools are deep.

c. To be in the (average) proportion of.

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. II. 425 It ran eleven and a half fleeces to the tod all the way through. 1892 *Field* 2 Apr. 469/3 His ants run 44 lb. to the bushel.

II. Transitive senses.

**To traverse, accomplish, aim at or avoid, etc., by running.*

34. To pursue or follow (a certain way or course) in running, sailing, etc. †*To run one's way*, to run away, make off hurriedly.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxi, Þæt hie ne moton toslupan, ac beoð ġehwerfde eft to þam ilcan ryne þe hie ær urnon. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 6 He gladeli als yhoten to renne his wai. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 558 At mydday to turne agane The sone, that rynnis his cours all playn. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 488 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 238 Yt was no hede to bydde hym begone. He ranne hys waye. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* i. 14, I only ranne my waye, to tell the. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 72 Wher-of Richard Pierson was so ashamid, that he wold have runne his way. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 138 How briefe the Life of man runs his erring pilgrimage. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. iii. 148 You are more Easterly or Westerly, by running or sailing that Course and Distance. 1775 BURKE *On Conciliation with America* Sel. Wks. 1897 I. 176 Others run the longitude, and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil. 1824 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 87 Being headed on the Ipswich road, he again ran the same cover, on his way to Somes-Wood. 1892 *Field* 20 Feb. 245/3 Our fox..did not run the chain of woodlands, but held on southwards.

(*b*) In figurative contexts.

c 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* cxviii. 32 Weȝ beboda þinra ic arn. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 32 Wai ose þi bodes ran i. 1572 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 23 Erle of Lenox..wes persuadit..to rin a cours with England, attempting mony things innaturallie againis his native realme. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 330 Wee were fellowes and Companions in one Prison, and.. had runne both of vs one and the same Carreere. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. vii. 148 The members encouraged one another in running the Christian course.

b. *Hunting.* To pursue, follow up (a scent). Also † *to run one's country* (see quots. 1611).

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 10 Then laying on fresh dogges,..make your Horse run the traine with good courage and liuelinesse. 1611 COTGR., *Fendre le vent*, to runne his countrey. *Ibid.*, *Tirer pais*, (in hunting) to runne his countrey; or, to flye directly forward. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iv, Hunting counter, or running a false scent. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 548/1 Hounds are running a high scent through a stiff country.

fig. 1857 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 411 The dynamical-heat men are running their scent very eagerly.

c. *transf.* Of immaterial things.

1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 11 It is not associated with any special form of ill health, is non-contagious,..runs a definite course [etc.]. 1881 (GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. v. 97 Lollardism, too, ran much the same course. 1889 TRAILL *Strafford* xiii. 169 Affairs ran their fated course.

35. To traverse or cover by running, sailing, etc.: a. a specified distance.

c 1200 ORMIN 6969 Þatt folle rideþþ onn a der..Þatt onn a dazz..Erneþþ an hunndredd mile. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1831 He was ded on lesse hwile, Þan men mouthe renne a mile. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 30 Prelatis schulden not..make a pore man to renne two or þre þousand myles [etc.]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 379 Runnynge southwest in the sea, [we] dydde runne .xii. leagues. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. ii. 146 So many Knots as the Ship runs in half a Minute, so many Miles she saileth in an Hour. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Courier*, Pliny,..and Cæsar, mention some of these, who would run 20, 30, 36..Leagues per Day. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 345 We had a..gale blowing right upon our stern: So that we generally run from forty to fifty leagues a day. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 53 Flying Childers..once run four miles in six minutes and forty seconds. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, With reference to the ship's progress..we say she has run so many knots in an hour and so forth. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 345 The engine had run more than 10,000 miles.

b. a defined stretch or space.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 110 Well, well, but for mine owne part,..I will not rest till I haue run some ground. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 183 Hauing run all the coast of Algarues. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 98 Mr. Peregrine Bertie,..upon a wager, run the mall in St. James Park 11 times in lesse then an hour. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 97 The Spaces run by a heavy Body, in its fall, are as the Squares of the Times. 1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 2 The same horse has also run the round course at Newmarket..in six minutes and forty seconds. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* xxii. 312 While they were running short tacks, a false manœuvre.. exposed them..to imminent danger. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. x. 178 Our companion, who had run the round of the great world.

fig. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Oct. 507/2 [His] perfect elocutionary style held flexibility enough to enable him to run the whole gamut with ease.

c. To scour, run about in (a place).

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 32 The next day in the morning Cortez went forth to run the fields. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv, I will not see a proper lad so misleard as to run the country with an old knave, like Simmie and his brother. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 334 Many..would sooner let their children run the streets than pay a penny.

d. To slip or shoot down (a rope, river, etc.).

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 209 Running the tow is a common practice in shallow mines. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* May 532 Two bits of rapid are run in a flash. 1892 *Field* 28 May 783 We have run most parts of the Wye in a coracle.

36. To perform or accomplish by running or riding: a. a course (on horseback or foot), career, etc. Freq. in fig. contexts.

To run the gauntlope or *gauntlet*: see GANTLOPE, GAUNTLET *sb.*[2] b.

1494 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 394 Thenne therll of Suffolke and Sir Edward A Borough ran the vi. furst courses. 1551–2 EDW. VI in Halliw. *Lett. Kings Eng.* (1846) II. 53 Afterward there was run a match at tilt, six to six, which was very well run. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 292 Eyther of them set hys speare in the rest to haue runne the first course. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 88 By thy reasoning this I guess, Who..supposest That..Heav'n such journies [should not] run, Earth sitting still. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse-racing*, There being but a single Course to be run, you must push for all at that one Time. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Odes* IV. xiv. 38 When thrice five times the circling sun His annual course of light had run. *a* 1827 WORDSW. *Sonnambulist* 116 When a circuit has been run Of valour, truth, and love. 1854 DOBELL *Balder* Wks. (1887) 204 The doom has run its course, the hour is here! 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 347/2 Johnny Moor practically ran a single-handed course, as Brave Briton was unable to raise a gallop.

b. a race, chase, etc. Freq. in fig. contexts (cf. RACE *sb.*[1] I c).

a 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 153 The restlesse race that he full oft hath runne. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 75 If our wits run the Wild-Goose chase, I am done. 1610 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scotl.* IX. 91 Upoun occasioun of ane horse race whiche wes then run at Cunnoke. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xvii. (Arb.) 39 Commonly his race is quickely runne. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 36 He always thinks.. his Race not ran; But Death, tho long delay'd, confutes the Man. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. 534 The comparative speed of two coursers is best known by their running a trial. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 803/2 She flew along the green sward and ran races with Harry. 1873 SPENCER *Sociology* ii. 39 The Derby has been run in a snowstorm.

c. *Cricket.* To score (a run or bye).

1849 in 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* (1850) 56 The striker shall have all [the runs] which have been run. 1881 *Standard* 28 June 3/1 Three byes were now run.

d. *To run* (a thing) *fine*, to leave a very slight margin (*esp.* of time). *colloq.*

1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* II. ii. 18 On consulting his watch, he found he had run things rather fine. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 800 One cart-load was run so fine that partner and superintendent were constrained to lend a hand to finish the packing.

37. a. To go upon (an errand or message).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 44 His errandis for to ryne and red. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, The Prince's grandfather..ran errands for gentlemen, and lent money. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xviii. 300 Idle hangers-on, who subsist upon the casual profits of..carrying luggage, or running messages.

b. *Run descant, division(s)*: see DESCANT *sb.* 6, 7, and DIVISION *sb.* 7. Now only *arch.*

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. of Love* 26 b, He might runne descant at will. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 Beautie and youth run descant on loves ground. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 148 Vpon this instrument Her fingers haue run quicke diuision. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 274, I might yet run several Divisions upon this Topic. 1821 *Examiner* 300/1 The gentle lady [may] run divisions on roses and myrtle-bowers.

c. *Billiards.* (See COUP *sb.*[3] 3.)

1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* (1867) 608 The player may lose a life..by running a coup. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 98/2 The points of the game are..1 for a miss,..and 3 for 'running a coo'.

d. *Croquet.* To play through (a hoop) or up to (a peg).

1874 HEATH *Croquet Player* 63 It is true that every foot nearer to the hoop makes it easier to get into position and run it. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 608/2 In match play the hoops and pegs are set and run as in the diagram.

38. To flee or escape from (a place, country, etc.); to desert from (a ship).

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Consp.* Plays 1873 II. 235 A lusty courser..when (his headstall broken) Hee runnes his prison. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Saut*, *Faire le saut*, to breake, fall bankrupt, runne his countrey for debt. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. x. 113 Some..were lawfully murdered, or obliged to run their Country. 1888 *Roots* 62 He had come out to New Zealand, as a sailor boy, had run his ship [etc.]. 1889 W. WESTALL *Birch Dene* III. ii. 38, I should have to run the country if he wor to dee.

b. *U.S.* To depart surreptitiously without paying for (one's board).

1898 HOWELLS *Open-eyed Conspiracy* 73 If they run their board I shall have to pay it.

39. †a. *To run . . fortune(s)*, in various phrases denoting voluntary sharing of another's lot. *Obs.*

(*a*) 1567 THROGMORTON in Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* (1759) II. App. 38 The queen will leave them in the bryers if they run her fortoun. 1670 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 20 The King desired that he might command this Army, at least run the fortune of it. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 19 ₱ 8 My Fellow-soldiers, said he, as you run my Fortune, so do I yours.

(*b*) 1610 J. MORE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 87, I presume you will be content to run the same fortune with him. 1676 WOOD *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Pay.* 1. (1694) 191 Some holding Consultation to stave the Boat, and all to run the like Fortune.

(*c*) *a* 1674 CLARENDON (J.), He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and run his fortune with them. *a* 1723 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 376 If he thought it could do him any service, he would come in, and run fortunes with him.

b. To expose oneself, or be exposed, to (a chance, danger, etc.).

See also RISCO, RISGO(E, and RISK *sb.* 1 b.

1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 271 He comandeth Monsr. de Maine to take the vantgard, intendinge he shall first ronne fortune. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 89, I was resolved ..to runne all the hazards of envy. 1675 TEMPLE *Wks.* (1720) II. 333 He who goes to Sea, or to War, runs a Venture. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 143, I had run so much Hazard.., nor had I any Mind to run any more Ventures. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xvii, We run a chance of being busy enough now. 1860 JOWETT in *Ess. & Rev.* 392 We run a danger..of wasting time.

c. To incur, meet with, encounter.

1624 BARGRAVE *Serm.* 23 S. Paul himselfe hath runne the censure of being too much a Lutheran. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 4 The most remarkable Stone-Heng hath sadly run the same Fate. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exer., Printing* XXII. ₱ 4 The Compositer..runs different fortunes, either of good or bad Copy, viz. well or ill writ. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *With Guitar, to Jane* 31 Many changes have been run Since Ferdinand and you begun Your course of love.

40. a. *Run it*, or *a voyage* (see quot. 1838).

1787 *Minor* II. x, We resolved to run it, even without convoy. 1804 NELSON 20 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 469 The only merchant-ship bound to England..is so well armed as to be able to run it. 1826 G. J. BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 620 It is important to know whether a ship is to wait for convoy, or to *run* the voyage. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 871 A vessel which in time of war does not sail with convoy, is technically said to *run* the voyage.

b. *Run the* (or *a*) *blockade*: (see BLOCKADE *sb.* 1 b).

1869 *Overland Monthly* 47 How we ran the blockade. 1893 PEEL *Spen Valley* 331 If they were only lucky enough to run the blockades.

c. *Run the cutter*: (see quot. 1882).

1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* IV. 33 *To rin the cutter*, i. e., to evade the revenue cutter, hence, to smuggle. 1892 H. NISBET *Bushranger's Sweetheart* iii. 22 Sailors, as a rule, are not friends of bailiffs or custom house officers, and thus appreciate 'running the cutter'.

41. To sew slightly and quickly, usually by taking a number of stitches on the needle at a time. Also const. *with*.

1708 *Mrs. Centlivre's Busie Body* Prol. 29 The Fleet-street Sempstress.., That runs spruce Neckcloths for Attorney's Clerks. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 46 (1726) 257 Long muslin neckcloths run with red at the bottom. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* (1818) I. xiv. 461 They..*run* (as a sempstress would call it) loosely together..the two membranes on that side. 1875 *Plain Hints Needlework* 22 Take a needle and cotton and run it once round.

42. To pursue, chase, hunt (game, etc.).

Partaking, to some extent, of the causal sense.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. vii, Dogges..haue grete luste to renne and take the wyld beestes. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 35 The first is that he neuer accustome his houndes to runne a Hinde. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recr.* (1677) 17 When Deer, after being hard run, turn head against the Hounds, we say, they Bay. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 185 A fox was run on Saturday..by Sir W. W. Wynne's hounds, for upwards of one hour. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 878 Pointers are very apt to run sheep when hunting. 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 693/1 Hounds won't leave the fox they are running.

fig. 1764 *Low Life* 70 Tallow-Chandlers who do Business privately in Back Cellars..to evade the King's Duty.. make Mould Candles, known by the Name of *Running the Buck*. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* x, The various modes of 'running a buck' (Anglicè substituting a vote). 1876 A. S. PALMER *Leaves fr. Notebk.* Pref. p. viii, I have run it [a word] to earth in a Sanscrit root.

b. To contend with (a person, etc.) in a race.

1786 BURNS *Farmer's New Year Salutation* vii, An' ran them till they a' did wauble, Far, far behin'. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii, Perhaps you will like to..leap a flea—run a snail. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 125 If..he beats me there, then I'll run him a mile. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 25 July 107/1 Desdemona..gave her 5 lbs. and ran her to a neck.

c. To press (one) *hard* or *close*, so as to inconvenience in some way. Also without adv.

1790 *Bystander* 159 My associates have run me so hard this week, as to room, that I cannot go on. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 96 He never was so hard run for

money. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxii, Bryce..now saw himself run so close, that pleading to the charge became inevitable. 1824 — *St. Ronan's* xi, I shall be hard run unless I can get a certain sum of money. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *To run hard*, to press with jokes, sarcasm or ridicule. 1892 *Temple Bar* Sept. 53 Both author and artist were notoriously always run for time.

d. To press (a person or thing) *close* or *hard*, in competition or rivalry.

1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries of Human Life* II. 40 Your quagmire-scene runs it very close. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xx[i]x, Warrington and Paley had been competitors, ..and had run each other hard. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 830 The *Gloriana* would run her very close on the score of beauty.

e. *Run* (a thing) *into the ground*, to carry to excess, to overdo. *U.S.*

a 1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 374 The advocates of temperance have run it into the ground by their extreme measures. 1884 GRONLUND *Co-oper. Commw.* iii. 74 After having run this Social 'Order' into the ground, it will be supplanted by a new principle.

** *To cause to run, move rapidly, or extend.*

43. To cause or force (a horse or other animal) to go rapidly, esp. when riding it. †Also *absol.* to ride.

In early use only with the transitive form of the vb., and usually without object.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 20 þonne ærnað hy ealle toweard þæm feo; ðonne cymeð se man se þæt swiftoste hors hafað [etc.]. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. vi. (1890) 400 Þæt hio ærnan moste & ȝecunnian, hwelc heora swiftost hors hæfde. *c* 1205 LAY. 6752 þe king..lette enne cniht eærne after an oðer eorle. *c* 1275 *Ibid* 24696 Somme gon hors earne, somme afote eorne. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1319 After horn he arnde anon, Also þat hors miȝte gon. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8404 (Kölbing), So þai wenten, þai metten a knist Arnand wiþ al his miȝt.

1504 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 428 Item,..and to the boy ran the Kingis hors, xxviij.s. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 169 Alexander.., as he was runnyng his horse, fell horse and man to the grounde. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* xiii. 11 As they that run their horses for a wager, spur hardest at the races end. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse-racing*, Start him off roundly, and run him to the very Top of what he can do, during the whole Course or Heat. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 659/1 The place where they ran or breathed their coursers was called *hippodromus*. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlvi, Men running horses up and down the street for sale. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 147/1, I forged on, fairly running the dogs. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Mar. 372 The horses were run rapidly forward to the skirmish-line.

b. *Racing.* To enter (a horse, etc.) for a race; also *fig.* to pit (lives) against each other.

1750 F. COVENTRY *Hist. Pompey* I. xiv. (1785) 35/2 Nothing is esteemed a more laudable topick of wagering than the lives of eminent men; which, in the language of Newmarket, is called running lives. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 499/2 For this reason, no gre-hound of any value should be run at this course. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 287 Who, to use the jockey phrase, run the lives of their respective fathers against each other. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 364 No Person can Run More than one horse for any plate. 1892 *Pictorial World* 16 Apr. 695/1 An owner runs his horse ostensibly to win.

c. To allow to run or feed at large, to graze (cattle, sheep, etc.).

1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 343 A few farmers..still think it beneficial to run their horses in an inclosed field through the night. 1880 *Victorian Rev.* I. 630 If one man can only make a living by running his sheep in large flocks. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 384 A large number of milch-cows were run in the woods.

d. To send (a ferret) *through* a hole.

1892 *Black & White* 5 Nov. 518/2 The common way..has hitherto been for the keeper to run a ferret through the burrows at night.

44. To bring into a certain state, affect in a certain way, by running. Chiefly *refl.* and in phrases (see quots.).

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Iv, Sum also [were] seen in this race all breathles to fal flat doun, and haue run themselues to death. 1648 WINYARD *Midsummer-Moon* 3 He runs himselfe off his legs the first daies journey. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 600 To use the ordinary phrase used by farmers, 'they run all the flesh off their bones'. 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 693/1 It's hot till we are close to Garthorpe where our fox runs us out of scent. 1892 *Ibid.* 19 Nov. 786/1 He had almost run himself to a standstill.

fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 57 Fie, now you run this humor out of breath. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamester* III, His lordship's bones are not well set;..they will run him quite out of all. 1679 DRYDEN *Pref. Troil. & Cress.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 221 His inborn vehemence and force of spirit will only run him out of breath the sooner. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 111 To foresee that Warwick by running so a-Head, would at last run himself out of Breath.

b. To bring, lead, drag, or force (one) *into* (†*upon*, †*to*) some state, action, etc.; † to drive or make (one) *mad.*

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III. iii, These wild woods, and the fancies I have in me, Will run me mad. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, New Test.* 50 When he hath omitted his good services and runne himself into judgement. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. iii. § 7 For whatever is required as a duty, is such as the neglect of it runs men upon damnation. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 91 Attempted to run the town into acts of Rebellion against our Prince. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 356 He run me into a long discourse about the authority of the Church. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. cxxxii. 355, I should have avoided many follies and inconveniencies, which undirected youth run me into. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XXV, What need to run myself into trouble for a fool's word? 1828 *Examiner* 701/1 She had been running him into debt. 1889 W. WESTALL *Birch Dene* II. iii. 32 It might have run us into a loss of four or five pounds.

c. To force, drive (a person or thing) *out of*, or *off*, some place.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvii. 169 Who.. had rioted away a great Part of his Masters Goods and Money, and had run his own Credit out of Doors. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 309 Arresting a free negro, with a view to run him out of the State. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Mar. 312 He ran two men out of the regiment. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 216/1 The railways had been running the travelling carriages..off the roads.

d. To describe, put down (a person), as having deserted. Cf. RUN *ppl. a.* 2.

1797 NELSON 29 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 7 Five or six men absent without leave, who can not be 'Run' on the Ship's books, not having been absent three musters. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 291, I told him I had run him on the books; he said that I ought to have discharged him to Sombrero.

45. To cause (a boat or ship) to move rapidly or easily forwards, esp. towards or against the land.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 94 The Scottes ran their shippes on land, and the Englishmen folowed wyth boates and landed. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 41 Falling into a place where two seas met, they ranne the shippe a ground. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 127 [They] cut their Cables, and runne the Galley a shoare. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 7 The stream will run you out in such a manner [etc.]. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 168 Our Palinurus now ran us ashore. 1855 [J. D. BURN] *Autobiog. Beggar boy* 92 Our jolly old captain ran the *Fame* foul of a brig. 1873 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxii. 356 The boat was run in to her moorings. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxiv. 246 The lugger had been run into a narrow creek.

refl. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 4 Speake to th' Mariners: fall too't yarely, or we run our selues a ground.

fig. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. lv, [They] some vnknowne Harbor suddenly must sound, Or runne their Fortunes desp'rately on ground.

b. To bring, convey, transport, in a vessel, down a stream, along rails, etc.

1700 LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 255 As much as we are obliged to pay to them for running the real species, when it is found necessary to carry it out. 1864 *Laws of Michigan* 23 The logs, timber, or other floatables, driven, boomed, rafted, or run. 1884 *Graphic* 20 Nov. 534/2 The engine runs trucks to and from the piers on the island. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 562 The steam-trawler has replaced the sailing-smack, and the former runs home her own cargo.

c. To land, smuggle (contraband goods).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Smuggle Goods*, to run them ashore, or bring them in by stealth, without paying the Custom. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4737/3 Goods run from on Board one of the East-India Company's Ships. 1837 R. ELLIS *Laws & Reg. Customs* I. 199 The vessel or boat, adapted for the purpose of running goods. 1887 G. M. FENN *Devon Boys* xxxi. 269 It was a smuggler running a cargo.

d. To sail (a vessel) in time of war without a convoy.

1813 in G. J. BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (1826) I. 621 *note*, We have determined on running the Nancy.

†**e.** *Run..out of sight*, to outsail (a vessel) quickly and lose sight of it. *Obs.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 177 The Centurion so much outsailed the two prizes, that we soon ran them out of sight. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 217 The Hound then ran us out of sight in the space of four glasses.

f. To get (something) hastily carried through.

1891 *Daily News* 15 July 3/1 He said that was the time when the Tories took the opportunity of running their jobs.

46. a. To throw (oneself) *upon* or *among* something.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7770 þan drogh saul self his suord And ran him-self a-pon þe ord. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 23 Like a furious Tigres, who runnes herselfe amongst the weapons of the hunters.

b. To drive or cause (one's head, etc.) to strike forcibly *against* (a person or thing).

1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w. Hatchet* D iij b, All the desperate & discontented persons were readie to runne their heads against their head. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Heurter*, To runne his head against the doore. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 P 6, I..chanced to run my Nose directly against a Post. 1887 MISS SERGEANT *Jacobi's Wife* I. i. 66 If we run our heads against walls we're safe to hurt ourselves.

c. To thrust, esp. to dash or force, (one's head, etc.) *into* or *through* something.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxv. 137 They began to murmure, and began to ron togyder thre heedes in one hood. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Sept., The glass was so clear that she thought it had been open, and so ran her head through the glass! *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), Some English speakers run their hands into their pockets. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Random* xlvii, I would not have you..run your head precipitately into a noose. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, Many an honest fellow has run his head into the noose that way.

47. a. To drive by violent impact. *rare*—1.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cix. 372 It ranne vnder the water..iii. or .iiii. of the other old shippes.

b. To drive (a vehicle, etc.) *into*, *against*, or *through* something. Also *fig.* (see COACH *sb.* 4).

1663 *Aron-binn.* 93 Aspiring Novices will run it into bogs and precipices. 1793 *Regal Rambler* 64 [He] ran one of the wheels foul of a garden wall. 1849 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* I. v. 53 The mob..running the chariot against a wall, they all got out and walked. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iv. 46 He once or twice..pretty nearly ran us into a cart. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Mar. 7/4 To show..how very easily they could run a coach and four through their proclamations whenever they chose to do it.

fig. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. cclix. 189 Another point is,..not to run your own present humour and disposition indiscriminately against every body.

c. To dash (a thing) forcibly *upon* one.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 21 There a Fat Greasie Porter runs a Trunk full Butt upon you.

d. *Run..aboard*, to collide with.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xl, They miss stays, and the frigate runs them aboard!

48. To thrust or force (a weapon or the like) *through* or *into* (†*in*) a person, etc.

1480 *Robt. Devyll* 463 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 237 So throughe one of theyr bodyes hys swoorde [he] dyd runne. 1674 J. WRIGHT *Mock-Thyestes* 99 Faith I'le run this Pin i' your bum. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) II. 335 He drew out his dagger and run it into the thigh of the beast. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry* xvii, She'll..rin her whittle to the hilt, I' th' first she meets! 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxvii, If you had run a poniard into him. 1892 A. OLDFIELD *Man. Typogr.* xxi, To do this, run four pins from the back of the tympan right through.

b. To pierce or stab (a person). Usually with *through* or †*into* (a specified part).

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 205 He ranne hym clene throw the body with his spere. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 68 Ile run vp to the hilts, as I am a soldier. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* II. i, I was run twice through the body, and shot i' th' head with a cross-arrow. *c* 1670 WOOD *Life* (1848) 27 Col. Greaves escaped very narrowly, being run into the body. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 475 P 1 The next Morning he received a Challenge..and before Twelve a Clock was run through the Body. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 94 One of the ruffians.. came behind, and run me through the back. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 114 With as great propriety you might run him through the body before he is on the position of the guard. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Aug. 227/1 Ormonde..ran two of the cowards through the body.

49. a. To cause to roll quickly; spec. in *Bowling*, to drive away (the jack).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 123 This tongue that runs so roundly in thy head, Should run' thy head from thy vnreuerent shoulders. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 289/1 The last player frequently endeavours to *run* the jack [etc.].

b. To cast or pass (the eye, hand, etc.) rapidly *along*, *down*, *over* (etc.) something.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, By running his Eye along both, he easily spies where Corrections are to be made. 1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 253 Having ran his eye over the letter, he desired my friend to stay there. 1828 *Examiner* 37/1 The reader runs his eye down a couple of columns. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Tragedy* I. iii. 53, I..caught myself running my glance round. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Nov. 694/2 Running the fingers along the keys of a piano.

c. *Sc. Law.* (See LETTER *sb.*[1] 4 c.)

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, They'll run their letters, and be adrift again, before ye ken where ye are. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 224 A prisoner.. may protect himself from undue delay of trial by the remedy called 'running his letters'; a process in force since 1701.

d. To allow (bills or accounts) to accumulate for a certain time before paying.

1861 *Temple Bar* I. 277 A lady-customer who ran such heavy bills. 1874 J. S. BLACKIE *Self-Culture* 87 It is found a great safeguard against debt..not to run long accounts. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 25 At Oxford I ran what accounts with the tradesmen I liked.

50. To cause to move, slide, pass, etc., in a quick or easy manner. Usually with advs. or preps. denoting direction.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 7 He Runs the Carriage under the Plattin..: Then he Runs in the Carriage again...Then he Runs out the Carriage. 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 236 Run a red-hot fire-shovel over it, to brown it. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 242 The poles thus prepared, the handfuls of teazels must be put on them, by running the small end through the handful. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 272 The smaller cord to be run through a noose at the free end. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 254 To fill the cylinder with oil, run the carriage up to the stops. 1891 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 69 Studding sails were run aloft.

transf. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 388 It is not improper to use a Comma..where figures are put after the matter, instead of running them to the end of a line. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 475 It was not possible..to stifle thought, or run it in governmental grooves. 1892 *Idler* Sept. 162 Mr. Chatto .. ran *Philistia* through the pages of *The Gentleman's.*

b. To carry, pass, or suspend (a line or rope) between two points.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Running-out a warp*, the act of carrying the end of a rope out from the ship, in a boat. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 85 In all directions athwart-ships, tricing-lines were run, and strung with hides. 1890 S. L. POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* II. xx. 286 Some of the Intrepid's crew leisurely ran a fast to the frigate's fore-chains.

c. *Run the stage, a ship* (see quots.).

1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 444 Before the scene can be set it is necessary to 'run the stage', that is, to get everything in the line of properties..ready to be put in place. 1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss., Running a ship on end*, placing a ship's masts, yards, and rigging in their proper positions ready for sea again, after such ships have been stripped or dismantled.

51. To cause (a conveyance, vessel, etc.) to ply from place to place, or between two places.

1764 *Jackson's Oxf. Jrnl.* 31 Mar., Samuel Borton..Runs Neat Four-Wheeled Post-Chaises..at Seven-Pence a Mile. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. II. 314 Cheap trains had been run. 1892 *Murray's Mag.* Mar. 401 They no longer run steamers there.

b. To keep (a mechanical contrivance, etc.) moving or working.

1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* ii, The hands we can't employ, the mills we can't run. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 203/2 Such wheels are not capable of being run at the high rate of speed which is a first essential to their efficiency. 1892 *Standard* 7 Nov. 4/7 The owners of cotton mills..have.. been running their spindles unprofitably.

c. To direct, conduct, carry on (a business, etc.). Orig. *U.S.*

1864 G. A. Sala in *Daily Telegr.* 23 Dec. 5/5 'To run' is a term which is so purely a modern American locution, that I cannot let it pass without brief comment...You may 'run' anything—a railroad, a bank, a school, a newspaper, ..or an administration. 1884 J. Quincy *Figures of Past* 370 A world which is run by steam, electricity, and newspaper extras. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 788/2 He made a contract..to run the catering department at so much per head.

transf. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. I. ix. 115 It is often said of the President that he is ruled, or as the Americans express it, 'run,' by his secretary.

d. To introduce or push (a person) in society.

1897 'Ouida' *Massarenes* ix. 98 'Everybody does [know them] through you, or rather through your wife.'..'Oh, we run 'em, yes.' 1900 Elinor Glyn *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 101, I asked her why she had invited her, then. And she said her sister-in-law..made a point of it, as she was running them.

52. a. *Run one's face for*, to get (an article) on credit. *U.S.*

a 1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 281 Any one who can run his face for a card of pens, a quire of paper, and a pair of scissors, may set up for an editor.

b. To put or set up as a candidate. Orig. *U.S.*

1862 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xxxvii, He..might have been run for M. L. C., or possibly for Congress in a year or two. 1879 T. P. O'Connor *Beaconsfield* 46 The Reformers ran a candidate of their own colour.

c. *U.S.* and *Austr.* To tease, nag, or vex. Characterized by Webster (1879) as 'Colloq. or low'.

1879 Webster *Suppl.* s.v. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xix, He thought I wanted to have my own way, and he made it up to take it out of me, and run me every way he could.

d. To prosecute (a person); to bring (one) in *for* damages.

1891 'Annie Thomas' *That Affair* II. viii. 138, I shall run that woman for infringement of literary rights. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Oct. 481/2 Such a proceeding would ruin him ..and 'run' him 'for hideous damages'.

53. †a. To prolong (a note) in singing. *Obs.*[1]

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 49 The Boy runnes a note, Antonio breakes it.

b. *Run the line(s*, to determine, fix, or mark off a boundary-line. *U.S.*

1641 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1856) I. 114 It is ordered, that Mr. Porter..and Mr. Jeoffreys shall runn the line between the Touns. 1708 S. Sewall *Diary* 28 Mar., I agreed with Major Thaxter to run the Line of my 300 Acres of Land. 1764 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* i. (1765) 208 The lines between..the governments..have been run. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. ii. 15 The boundaries are usually determined, or in the technical phrase, the lines run, by a land-surveyor. 1892 Gunter *Miss Dividends* (1893) 63 Ever since he ran the lines in Nebraska when that State was a howling wilderness.

c. To cut (a mark), draw or trace (a line), on a surface.

1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xii. 214 The quick coming about of the Work may draw the edge of the Chissel into it inwards, and run a dawk on the Cilinder, like the Groove of a Screw. 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 301/1 It is requisite to..determine the position of the ship before running a new base. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 144 The running or drawing of a line on the ship, or mould-loft floor; as 'to *run* the wale line', or deck line, &c. 1895 E. Rowe *Chip-Carving* 27 This is best obtained by running lines and bevelling edges on a waste bit of wood before commencing to carve.

d. To trace or pursue (a parallel, resemblance, etc.); to draw (a distinction).

a 1716 South (J.), To run the world back to its first original..is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *a* 1768 Sterne *Serm.* (1773) I. 180 One might run the parallel much farther. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. iii. (1817) 96 The lawyer's subtilty in running a distinction upon the word neighbour. 1824 *Examiner* 8/1 It has been..the fashion to run comparisons between this cathedral church and that of St. Peter's. *Ibid.* 194/1, I am running my..simile too far. 1866 *Ecclesiologist* XXVII. 234 There is the danger of mistaking it by running the resemblance too far.

e. To lead, take, extend, carry (a thing) in a certain direction, or to a certain length.

1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 100, A slip of fine Linnen, run in a small kind of Ruffle round the uppermost Verge of Women's Stays. 1736 T. Lediard *Marlborough* III. 82 A Trench of Fascines and Earth being run thro' the Morass. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. liii. 887 A road or canal is run by authority of parliament through the lands of private persons. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* vi. 100 An intermediate frame..is run down from the upper deck to the third longitudinal. 1891 *Cosmopolitan* XII. 88/2 Lines of stake are run in various directions.

transf. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 196/1 The narrative is run into three volumes, when it should have been one only. 1890 W. C. Russell *Ocean Tragedy* III. xxx. 137 The work ran us deep into the afternoon.

f. *Plastering.* To form (a cornice, etc.); also, to cover (a space) with plaster.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mech.* 616 In running cornices which are to be enriched, the plasterer takes care to have proper projections in the running-mould. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 238 A chamfered skirting..to be run in cement round the living rooms. *Ibid.*, The floors of the chamber story to be run with plaster on laths.

*** *To cause to flow or come together.*

54. To give forth, to flow with (a specified kind of liquid).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5793 A land rinnand bath honi and milk. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 278 So that [of] the 3 Welles ..on scholde renne Milk, another Wyn, and another Hony. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 4, I..command, that of the Cities cost The..Conduit run nothing but Clarret Wine. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 193 At the Base of Pompeyes Statue (Which all the while ran blood). 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xiii. (1647) 252 They ranne dregs when first they were broched in Syria. 1684 Wood *Life* 2 Oct., At the same time the conduit ran clarret. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 97 To make the Nose run a thin Lymph or watery Humour. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Purging*, Horses..subject to swelled legs, that run a sharp briny ichor. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 81 His lips, his fangs, ran blood. 1835 S. Smith *Mem.* (1855) II. 381 Rivers are said to run blood after an engagement. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* xlii, All the brooks ran gold.

transf. 1858 Kingsley *Sappho* 17 Till all her veins ran fever.

b. To discharge; to convey (water) *out of* land.

1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 286 When it hath almost run its last, they kindle a fire at bottom. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 154 A drain, 4 feet deep, ran 8 pints of water in the same time that another 3 feet deep ran 5 pints. 1845 *Ibid.* VI. II. 574 The drains..will run the water out of the land.

c. With *out*: To exhaust (oneself) *of* something.

1889 A. E. Barr *Feet of Clay* iii. 45 You have run yourself out of threats, you have not one left that I fear.

55. a. To cause to coagulate, or to unite in a viscid mass. Also const. *to.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Suche humoure is strongeliche ifastened & ronne bi vertu and myȝt of hete. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* i, She turned her smocke ouer her lilly armes, And diued them into milke to run her cheese. 1736 Pegge *Kentickisms* (E. D. S.) 44 Runnet, the herb *gallium*,..runs the milk together, i.e. makes it curdle. 1778 [W. H. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 29 Nov. 1774, Now, the frost, snow, and rains, having run the soil to mortar, it slides. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 548 They are filled up with fine soil from the surface which has been run with the frost.

b. To unite or combine. Const. *into, together.*

1781 H. Downman tr. *Voltaire* I. 215 Our verses cannot be run into one another. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 202/2 The parties named have run their contributions together to form one small volume. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 648 The events of two days have been run into one.

c. To convert *into* a certain form.

1700 Dryden *Pref. Fables* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 249 To run them into verse, or to give them the other harmony of prose. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), Others..run natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. 1884 W. E. Henley in Ward *Eng. Poets* III. 230 Some of whose discourse he was at the pains of running into English verse.

56. a. To smelt (metal); to form into sheets, bars, etc., by allowing to flow into moulds.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 87 Lead run thin, to serve for gutters. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) II. I. 70 The Tonquinese understand how to run Metals. 1727 in *6th Rep. Deputy Kpr.* App. II. 118 A new way of Calcining, Melting, and Running Copper Ores. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 12/2 It should be first run into ingots, then melted. 1884 C. G. W. Lock *Ibid.* Ser. III. 356/1 Until the crystals..are fit to be melted, and run into pigs for market.

b. = Cast *v.* 51. Also *refl.* and *transf.*

1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 384 He run himself in brass. *a* 1744 Lucas in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Archæol. Soc.* VIII. 35 The Fire will be so intense that they can run a Sow and Pigs once in about twelve hours. 1778 *England's Gaz.* (ed. 2), *Buckstead*, .. where were run the first pieces of cast iron that were ever made in England. 1868 *U.S. Rep. Munitions War* 119 The quantum necessary for running a cannon of certain dimensions. 1886 Caroline Hazard *Mem. J. L. Diman* ii. 40 He seems, least of all men, run in the mould of any particular school.

c. To cause (a liquid) to flow *into* a vessel, *through* a strainer, etc.

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Copper*, The melted Matter [is] run into a kind of Molds. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 386/1 Instead of melting and running the metal at once from a large furnace, earthen crucibles are used. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* ii. § 3 (1862) 101 A small portion of water, run through a fine sieve, to keep back any portions of sand. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 254 Repeat the operation until the quantity [of oil] required is run in.

fig. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Wine of Cyprus* xx, Yet that shadow..ran Both our spirits to one level.

d. *Sc.* To draw (liquor). *rare*—[1].

1717 Ramsay *Elegy on L. Wood* vi, She ne'er ran sour jute.

e. To spread by allowing to flow.

1855 Brewster *Newton* I. vii. 158 If we take any glutinous substance, and run it exceedingly thin upon the surface of a smooth glass.

f. To wash (colour) *from* (something).

1850 Mrs. Browning *Sonn. fr. Portuguese* viii, Frequent tears have run The colours from my life.

57. †a. To overflow *with* tears, etc. *Obs.*

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lv, Quhen thy brestis wete Were with the teres of thyne eyen clere, All bludy ronne.

b. To fill up or fasten *together* with molten metal, etc.

1657–8 In Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 97 New running and repairing the leads in the new building. 1696 De la Pryme *Diary* (Surtees) 100 It [a glass coffin] was excellently well soldered or run together. 1735 J. Price *Stone-Br. Thames* 5 The Stones well cramp'd..together, run with Lead. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 274 It is.. impracticable..that the whole of the circle could be run at once. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 12/2 [They] are to be connected by spigot and faucet joints run with lead. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* ii. 34 The stone being set and run together by a liquid mortar.

58. To let water escape through or from (a sluice, pool, etc.); esp. *run dry* (also *refl.* and *fig.*).

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 76/2 The sluices have been run to night. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 782/1 The only thing to be done is to..run the pool dry and clean it. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* July 166/2 My artistic vein had run itself dry. 1892 *Argosy* Apr. 287 The old gentleman had run his subject dry.

III. With prepositions, in specialized uses.

In all of these the verb is intransitive; for prepositions following the transitive verb, see senses 43 to 56.

59. Run across —, to meet or fall in with.

1887 J. Hawthorne *Tragic Myst.* viii, The young man who happens to run across one of them and to make a good impression on her, may be accounted lucky.

60. Run after —.

a. To endeavour to gain the companionship or society of; to pursue with admiration or attentions.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2172, I am so lusty to loke on,.. That nonnes wyll leue theyr holynes and ryn after me. 1603 Parsons *Let.* 6 July in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1906) II. 214 All this courte rane after him. 1781 D. Williams tr. *Voltaire* II. 32 Many fine women have run after me. 1802 Mary Charlton tr. *La Fontaine's Reprobate* II. 156 When she found that her daughter was being run after by all our idle young men, she..went away. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 164 Every one runs after him—men, women, and children.

b. To follow, take up with, eagerly.

1611 Bible *Jude* 11 Wo vnto them, for they..ranne greedily after the errour of Balaam for reward, and perished. 1656 F. Hawkins *Youth's Behaviour* (1663) 54 That English itch of running after fashions. 1751 F. Coventry *Pompey the Little* 154 [Her] thoughts ran wholly after.. operas, Masquerades, Ridottas, and the like. 1823 Keble *Serm.* iii. (1848) 44 To prevent their running blindly after any doctrine, which might please their ear. 1890 Tour *Hist. Eng. fr. 1689* 109 Frederick and the whole nobility ran after the poorer operas of the fashionable favourite.

61. Run against —.

a. To act, operate, take effect, be directed, against (one).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 434 Sen it is swa That vre ynnys agane ws her. *c* 1489 Skelton *Death Earl Northumbld.* 140 Tyll the chaunce ran agayne hym of Fortunes duble dyse. 1538 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (Selden Soc.) II. 66 The xxiiij houres beyng paste the sayed assurauns dothe rone ageynst me..and my goodes. 1624 Lushington *Resurrection* (1659) 30 Things running as they did against our Saviour. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 104 If conjugal disputes arise,..the public voice is sure to run against the husband. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 153 Where twenty years have elapsed..and the time has begun to run against the ancestor. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 693/2 The statute began to run when the lease was wrongfully deposited..and has never since ceased to run against the plaintiff.

b. To dash rapidly and forcibly against (a person or thing); to encounter suddenly or casually.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. T.* 404 He is as bold to renne agayn a stoon, As for to go bysides in the wey. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 85, I shal rather renne wyth my hede ayenst the walle. 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 359 His companye..did ronne against and break downe the dore. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 182 How can he tell that he will not run bolt against his own divorced wife? 1886 Beatrice Butt *Lesterre Durant* I. xv. 222 The very man I have been hoping I'd run up against one of these days.

62. Run before —, to keep ahead of, to anticipate (a time, subject, etc.).

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 4 It is meruaile he outdwels his houre, For louers euer run before the clocke. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. iii, Let your matter runne before your words. 1732 Swift *Let.* 20 Mar., Wks. 1778 XVI. 366, I mean, that my heart runs before my pen. 1822 *Examiner* 762/1 Imagination will run before any power of fulfilment. 1859 Hawthorne *Marble Faun* xv, An impulse ran before his thoughts.

63. Run in —.

†a. To incur, involve oneself in (blame, penalties, loss, danger, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 352 Ful oft he renneth in a blame. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 75 Men..schuld tak hed how in þis same þei ren in þe curse of God. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 113/1 That the yevers of excessyff Salaryes..renne in the same payne. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 71 Hee forbiddeth the one too runne in daunger of the wolfe. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 110, I am sorry, that the Duke of Buckingham Is run in your displeasure. 1637 Earl Monm. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 297 He goes himselfe in person, and runs in danger of those who stay behinde.

b. To lapse or fall into arrears of (payment, debt, etc.).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 124 He may renne in arrerage and rowme so fro home. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 158 Þus þei rennen in dette, and wasten hor godes. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 439/1 Yhe yeerly moste renne in muche gretter Dette. 1555–6 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 453 Whereas the cittie..dyd ronne in entrest due to the said Mr. Umfrey. 1605 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* II. § 4, I haue seene many prodigall wasters runne so farre in bookes that they cannot abide to heare of reckoning. 1749 Swift *Direct. Servants, Waiting-Maid*, Therefore, I fear you must be forced, like the rest of your Sisters, to run in Trust, and pay for it out of your wages. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVIII. xiii, She spends three times the income of her fortune, without running in debt. 1765–8 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 44 (1773) 270 The tenant running two full years rent in arrear. 1862 *Temple Bar* III. 449 He had allowed the Goldthorpe family to run in his debt. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 508/2 [They] drew usurious bills on the wages that ran for five weeks in arrear.

†c. To go astray in error, etc. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xli. in Ashm. (1652) 158 Rennying in errors more and more, For lac of trew understandyng. 1497 Bp. ALCOK *Mons Perfect.* B iij, He caused them to renne in apostacye.

64. Run into —.

For trans. uses, see various senses from 44 b to 56 c.

a. To incur (blame, displeasure, loss, etc.); to involve oneself in (debt, expenses, etc.).

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 42 And so many wyse to renne in to þe wrat of God. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 104 Leste that the same Rauf or his heires shold rynne into harme thereof afterwarde. 1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 108/2 Wherby he ranne into the payne conteigned in the same Acte. 1530 PALSGR. 696/1, I runne in to a daunger, or to an inconvenyence, or in the displeasure of a person, *je encours*. 1624 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* C j b, When the harlotries Doe pine and runne into diseases. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 128, I have by my sins run a great way into God's Book. 1736 LEDIARD *Marlborough* III. 300 The Tradesmen were let run into an Arrear of 30,000 *l.* *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) II. xvii. 342 To run into expenses they cannot afford.

b. To rush headlong, fall, into (some practice).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 120 Bi ypocrisie þei rennen into pride. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Alderman*, Hee is one that will not hastily runne into error. 1692 JAS. II in T. Longueville *Adv. Jas. II* (1904) xxviii. 478, I..would have you avoyd those faults I have run into. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 64 ¶ 2 The general Affectation..makes the whole World run into the Habit of the Court. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 5 These are the absurdities which even men of capacity run into.

c. To go on, advance, into (something); to mount up or amount to.

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* VII. 134, I shall run no further into this Argument. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Ded., I have run into a preface, while I profeired to write a dedication. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iii. 13, I find my letter has run into some length. 1890 *Leisure Hour* Dec. 92/2 Railway takings run into large sums. 1893 *National Obs.* 1 July 168/1 A thesis which ran into five editions.

d. To pass by change or transformation, to develop, into (something).

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 151 His gladnys rynnyth al-way into worse.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 382 A piece of flat Stone two Inches thick, will run perhaps into twenty Slates. 1792 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 10 Anarchy, according to the nature of extremes, ran into despotism. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 30 That profound reverence for law and prescription which..runs sometimes into pedantry. 1890 *Longman's Mag.* Dec. 181 Every sermon..ran into a scathing denunciation of the new Poor Law.

e. To merge into; to blend or coalesce with. (Cf. also *run into one* under 19 b.)

1699 T. BAKER *Refl. Learning* 206 The rest of that MS. is writ in long Lines, and the Words run into one another. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 65/1 The Hills that lie beneath them all running one into another with..little Vallies between. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. II. 606 These patches quickly increase in size so as to run into each other. 1879 *How to teach History* ii. 29 History proper is continuous. One year runs into another.

f. To fall into; to tend towards; to be displayed in.

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 175 Being Subject ..to have the Benefit run only into a few Hands. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Plastering*, The modern taste runs greatly into plastering. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xii, I run into rhyme when I so much as think upon them. 1890 H. S. MERRIMAN *Suspense* II. xiii. 300 [Their] talents ran more into words than into action.

g. To dash into or collide with, esp. by accident. Also of dogs, to close with (an animal).

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 232 The hounds ran into him [a fox] a few fields distance from the wood. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 84 One of my greyhounds..at once ran into him and pulled him down. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 Probate Div. 101 A large steamer..ran into her, doing considerable damage. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 623/1 To try and prevent the train from running into the children.

65. Run on —.

a. To discourse on; to refer or relate to.

1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 57 My modyr hathe herd of that mater by the reporte of old Wayte, whyche rennyth on it with opyn mowthe in hys werst wyse. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* N iij, Admitte theyr theme renne on charitee. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 5 The whole Story runs on Chastity and Courage. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xx, The talk ran endlessly on the great house.

b. Of the mind: To be engrossed or occupied with (a subject). † Also with *of*.

[1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 179 Theyr myndes renne moost of the ende of theyr iourney.] *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 399, I haue no coyne nor crosse! I am not happy, I renne ay on the losse. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii, Still his mind runs on his minion. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 187 Your heads may runne on crotchett.. to know what manner wight..I am. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 ¶ 6 My Head ran all that Day and Night on the exemplary Carriage of this Woman. 1819 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. vii. 219 His mind running entirely on mathematics and fortification. 1889 M. E. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* III. III. iii. 100 Her thoughts had run on illness and death.

c. To show a marked demand or preference for (some particular thing).

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 389 When Matter runs much on some few Sorts of Letters, they say, it Runs on Sorts. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 1/2 Colour seemed chiefly to run on that blending of purple and geranium.

d. *U.S.* (See quot. and cf. *run upon.*)

1847 WEBSTER, *Run on*,..to press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms; to bear hard on.

66. Run out of —.

†a. To run through or squander (property). *Obs.*

1710 *Tatler* No. 221 ¶ 2 Having excused himself for running out of his Estate. 1747 MRS. S. FIELDING *Lett. David Simple* I. 137 This Gentleman had run out of a good Fortune when young.

b. To come to the end of, to exhaust, one's supply of (something).

1713 *Guardian* No. 141 ¶ 6 When we had run out of Money, we had no living Soul to befriend us. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. ix. (1872) VIII. 271 In the end, he must run-out of men. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 259/2 The British ran out of ammunition.

67. Run over —.

a. To take a mental review of; to think over.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, s.v. *Cogitatio*, To runne ouer many thynges in mynde and cogitacion. 1727 SWIFT *On Dreams* Wks. 1755 II. 234 The busy head..runs o'er The scenes and actions of the day before. 1742 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i. § 9 The Pythagoreans..every evening thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day.

b. To glance or look over; to survey, scan, peruse or read, rapidly.

1573 G. HARVEY *Lett.-bk.* (Camden) 51 If he wuld but.. take the pains to run over the title concerning the Proctor's office. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 139 You..beare the Inuentory Of your best Graces, in your minde: the which You were now running o're. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 91 ¶ 4 He ran over, with a laughing Eye, Crastin's thin Legs, meagre Looks, and spare Body. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Sept., I was finishing a charming sermon of Blair, while she was running over some old newspapers. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xxi, 'Look at it yourself...' Fairford ran over the affidavit and the warrant. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii, As he now ran over his early performance, he was pleased to find..passages exhibiting both fancy and vigour.

c. To repeat or recite quickly; to tell over again; to recapitulate.

1563 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 536 Quhen thay haue run ouir with ane reill Thair sairles Sermone. 1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 368 Not to give any Answer till he had run over the Letters of the whole Alphabet. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 88 As we are always running over old Stories, when we are alone. 1793 *Trial of Ryshe Palmer* 83 Mr. Burnet next proceeded to run over the evidence. 1833 HOWITT *Hist. Priestcraft* 59 Let us now briefly run over the great features of priestcraft in Greece.

d. To treat, perform, enjoy, etc., in a slight or hasty manner.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 512 If I have omitted ought.., or lightly runne over any matter. 1611 BIBLE Pref. ¶ 14 Neither did we run ouer the worke with that posting haste that the Septuagint did. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. iv. 65 When a pleasure is great and multitudinous, one is apt to run it all over hastily in the first instance.

e. To go over *again* with some process, in a slight or rapid manner.

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* II. i, The pictures are all new run over again. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. I. 70 If ..the turnips have been well hoed once, it is of comparatively little importance whether they are 'run over' again.

f. To go over with the hand; to execute (music) rapidly. Also in fig. context.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 209 Varietie..erects and rouses an Auditory, like the maisterfull running over many Cords and divisions. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Dec., That they do run over their beads with one hand and..make signs with the other. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 314 He hastily ran over the beads of a rosary. *Ibid.* XVI. 409 He amuses himself in his solitude, by running over the keys of a piano. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. vi. 109 The whole gamut of human passion and feeling was run over.

g. Of vehicles: To pass over (a person, etc., knocked down or lying in the way).

1811 *Ora & Julia* III. 30 The alarm of Mr. Belford's being ran over the night before. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 516/2 He has been thrown down, and run over. 1872 *Punch* 2 Mar. 88/2 Omnibuses which..are pleasing objects to behold, except when they are going to run over you.

68. Run through —.

See also senses 12–15, and cf. 43 d, 46 c, 47 b, 48, 56 c.

a. To examine, inspect, peruse, treat of or deal with, rapidly.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. viii. 41 Lete a man renne thorus alle the .. pointis. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 196, I meane briefly to runne through this title of nobilitie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 132 Her Father..Still question'd me the storie of my life..; I ran it through. 1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poet. & Paint.* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 149, I have not leisure to run through the whole comparison of lights and shadows with tropes and figures. 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Feb., He laughed, but told me they were then running through the charges. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 273, I had run through the lions of the place. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 32 She..ran through her collection of salmon flies. 1888 FLOR. WARDEN *Woman's Face* I. viii. 196 It is only a pamphlet, and will not take you long to run through.

b. To pass or go through, in the way of trial or experience.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. 2132 We haue run through many trades, yet thriue by none. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 121 Never had any man run through so many strange adventures. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 148 The distresses and dangers they had already run through. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 607 We have run Through ev'ry change that fancy..has had genius to supply.

c. To wear out, consume, spend, waste, in a rapid or reckless manner.

?*c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* I. i, Full twoe and twentye severall liverye coatts..Have I runne throughe in your most faythfull service. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 25 The stoat..will run through a whole brood of chickens in a little time. 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire* II. 308 He ran through all he had, and left nothing for you. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. ix, It might have been worse; you might have run through your money. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* i. 24 Oceans of milk, most of which the Kaffirs and dogs ran through. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vi. 139 He managed to run through a splendid fortune.

d. To be or continue present in; to pervade.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 124 ¶ 2, I have received several Letters upon this Subject, but find one common Error running through them all. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* x, If anything of this kind runs through the course of our whole life. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 20 One unvarying predeliction for the wonderful runs through the whole series of his poems. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 47 The law of gravitation runs through all Astronomy. 1890 TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr. 1689* 178 The royal influence continued to run through every branch of the State.

e. To pass or go through, in various senses.

1709 BAGFORD in *MS. Rawl. Lett.* 21, fol. 8 All of them from ye Bookes themselues which haue run throw my handes. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 142 The novels..would have run through half a dozen editions in a year. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 623/2 A paragraph which ran through all the newspapers.

69. Run to —. (See also 3 and 30 c.)

†a. Of loss, etc.: To fall upon (a person). *Obs.*

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1533) 155 b, The losse ran to theym of the castell. 1555 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. (1907) 283 Also the leke paines and penalties shall ronne and be unto all those free Burgesses.

b. To come, amount in numbers, extend in size or depth, to (a specified quantity, etc.).

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 21 If escuage renne by auctoritie of parliament to anye summe of moneye. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 31 Fashion it thus; that what he is, augmented, Would runne to these, and these extremities. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* i, Our wells, at an average, run to about sixty-three feet. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 143 The average number..will run to about a sheep to an acre. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 645/1 The morality [play] might run to at least 1000 verses. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 7 May 554/1 The Supplement will run to eight or nine numbers.

(*b*) To be able for (*esp.* capable of purchasing).

1859 *Slang Dict.* 84 'I don't run to it,' i. e. I can't do it, ..or I have not money enough. 1892 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Feb. 5/2 On week-days workmen..do not run to more than fourpenny ale.

(*c*) To cover the expense of, be sufficient for.

1888 MCCARTHY & PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* I. vi. 145 The Unknown's cheque wouldn't have run to that landau and pair. 1891 *Longman's Mag.* June 155 My money wouldn't run to it any further: so I had to go back.

c. To lapse or fall to (waste, ruin, etc.).

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 127 The Common-wealth hath dayly run to wrack, The Dolphin hath preuayl'd. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 153 It were to be feared, least..the other part opposite would run to ruine and decaie. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 177 The school..is running to ruin apace. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V, 419/2 The estate had run to ruin by neglect. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* XXXIII. 346 His academicals..run to..utter rack and ruin.

d. Of land: To produce naturally. Also *fig.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Of Nature in Men* (Arb.) 365 A Mans Nature runnes either to Herbes, or Weeds. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 97 When any land runs to fearn, heath, or anthills. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 152 They..sow it with rye and hay-seed the first year; after which they let it run to grass. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* II. 317 A birth-place Where the richness ran to flowers. 1892 *Chaml. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 604/2 He preferred to let everything run to grass.

e. Of plants: To tend to the development of (seed, straw, etc.).

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July, Let such olitory-herbs run to seed as you would save. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 157 If they are sown late,..they will be apt to run all to straw. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 215 They seldom bear at all, but run entirely to leaf. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 215 [Beet,] when transplanted, run much to top. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 29 Lemons run to leaves and rind.

transf. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* VI. xviii, Now Peter ran to seed in soul Into a walking paradox. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 506 A race notoriously said like cucumbers to run more to belly than head. 1873 SPENCER *Study of Sociology* viii. 189 The vital energies of this nation run mainly to teeth and claws.

f. To pass or develop into (some excess).

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 747/1 His historical sketches have a tendency to run to some exaggeration. 1881 W. BLACK *Beautiful Wretch* I. 226 Her kindness..ran to extravagance. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 6 Dec. 783/2 This last fashion ran so much to the opposite extreme as to impede walking.

70. Run upon —. (See also 5 and 10 b.)

†a. To come or fall upon (a person). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3556 Sir Ysaac þat dughti man, Vnfere and eld apon him ran. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 255 Arrons was so wo besein With thoghtes whiche upon him runne. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257 The grete disavauntage that shulde renne upon hym. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, vi. § 3 The same forfeiture to renne upon the Seller or lener therof.

b. To have a tendency to, or a favour or fancy for, to seek much after (something).

1550 CROWLEY *Langland's Pierce Plowman* To Rdr., The firste two verses of the book renne vpon .S.. The next [line] runneth vpon .H. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Daniel* 110 This sense generally Interpreters run upon, and it is most congruous and coherent. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Improved* (1757) II. 104 Mankind run upon Horses with great Appetites. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 39 A great

deal of the marle in the north country runs much upon the loam; but that in Sussex is more like fuller's earth. 1878 *Graphic* 28 Sept. 315/3 The Agricultural Gazette..thinks that the Oxfords are run upon too much.

c. To dwell upon, be occupied with (a subject) in thought or discourse.

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 104/1 A late chronographer running upon this matter..saith that [etc.]. *c* 1610 Speed in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 108 My thoughts runnyng upon the well performance of this worke. 1698 Kiall *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 203 [He] asserts, that my arguments run upon impossibilities. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 362 His Mind run upon Men fighting and killing of one another. 1775 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 June, Write to me something every post, for on the stated day my head runs upon a letter. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 542/2 The conversation never ceased running upon the healing art. 1889 Adeline Sergeant *Devereil's Diamond* III. vii. 128 It does not do to let one's mind run too much upon these things.

d. To engage in, enter upon (some action, etc.).

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 29 b, For..we naturallie runne upon things which are forbidden us. 1676 Towerson *Decalogue* 525 They may tempt unwary Men to ..run upon any Falsity. 1696 De la Pryme *Diary* (Surtees) 110 Every one now runs upon tick. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 508 That I might not be said to run rashly upon any Thing, I stay'd here above nine Months.

e. To incur, bring on oneself, fall into.

1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 298 They..have runne very deep upon the displeasure of God. 1656 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden Soc.) III. 258 To make there peace, least otherwise they should runne vppon there owne future ruine. 1754 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* vi. 40 The inconveniences, dangers, and evils, which they themselves have run upon.

f. To make a sudden demand upon (a bank) for the purpose of withdrawing deposits, etc.

1828 *Examiner* 842/1 The house was..very severely run upon. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/2 These persons..were infected by panic...They 'ran' upon the bank.

g. To come upon, encounter, suddenly.

1857 T. Hughes *Tom Brown* I. ix, [They] run plump upon one of the masters as they emerge into the High Street.

h. *U.S.* To quiz, make a butt of (one). Cf. 65 d.

a 1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 374 He is a quiet, good-natured..chap, and will stand running upon as long as most men.

71. Run with —.

a. To go along with; to accompany, keep pace with; to march with.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 100 But goddis curs renneþ many þousand tyme wiþ al þis. 1609 Daniel *Civil Wars* v. cxii, With such as with the time did run, In most vpright opinion he doth stand. 1678 H. Vaughan *Thalia Rediv.* in *Silex Scint.* (1900) 233 A fatal sadness, such as..runs along with public plagues and woes, Lies heavy on us. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 117/1 It has been contended that a covenant by the owner of land respecting the land should always run with the land; but this doctrine has not been established. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Apr. 203/1 [He] offered to buy the Fairfield Farm..which ran with his own little estate.

b. To concur, accord, or agree with.

1625 Gill *Sacr. Philos.* i. 46, I runne not with that opinion. 1662 Ld. Orrery *State Lett.* (1743) II. 429 Nor does this instruction run with the introductive words of the former. 1866 R. Simpson *Life Campion* xiv. (1907) 382 Public opinion did not altogether run with the statute.

IV. With adverbs, in specialized uses.

In most of these both intransitive and transitive uses are very fully represented.

72. Run away.

a. To make off, retreat hurriedly, flee, in the face of danger or opposition.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2438 Þan runne þai away & saide alas. 1530 Palsgr. 695/2, I runne awaye from myne enemye, or any daunger. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 335 b, That same manne, that renneth awaye, May again fight, an other day. 1642-4 Vicars *God in Mount* 164 The present was the season, else the enemy would bee run away. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* I. 94 The King..rated them for running away, as he called it, though they really retreated in good Order. 1804-5 Nelson in *Sotheby's Catal.* 15 June (1897) 17 That gentleman has thought proper to write a letter stating that the fleet under my command ran away. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxii, This..Belgian hussar.. was too good a soldier to disobey his Colonel's orders to run away.

b. To abscond; to depart surreptitiously *from* or *to* a person; to elope *with* some one.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 227 'Where is he,'..will she spyr; If I tell her, 'ron away', hir answere bese..'nay, sir!' 1530 Palsgr. 695/2 He was aboute to ronne awaye, and he had done it in dede if I had nat taken the better hede. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* Pref. (Arb.) 18 Scholers..be runne awaie from the Schole. 1614 J. Cooke *Greene's Tu Quoque* C ij b, Doe not I know that thou wilt run away with the Gentleman? 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 127 There were foure-score Christian slaues, who hauing cut their Captaines throat..., runne away from Constantinople. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* IV. xiv. 105 The next girl that run away to a dancing master, or an ensign. 1793 'A. Pasquin' *Life Earl of Barrymore* (ed. 3) 13 Mr. Stone had a tenant run away. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/6 It was true that the land could not run away, but they knew that rent could run away.

c. *Run away with*: (*a*) To depart surreptitiously with, to carry off (something).

1624 *Capt. Smith's Virginia* Wks. II. 401 The strongest preparing once more to run away with the Pinnace. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 12 The rest of the Jewes gave their seeming assistance..whilst he run away with coat and doublet. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 507 That they would..set Sail, and run away with the Ship. 1807-8 W. Irving *Salmag.* xiv. (1860) 331 At that time ladies were not quite so easily run away with as Columbine.

(*b*) To take up with, accept, believe (an idea, etc.), hurriedly, without due reflection.

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 186 It is great wonder that Iosephus, and Philo,..runne away with the common acceptation. 1727 Bover *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., To run away with (to fancy, or imagine) a thing. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* x, Don't run away with that opinion, sir! 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Nov. 610/1 To let Dr. Barnardo run away with the notion that [etc.].

(*c*) To carry off, gain; † to carry (a point).

1698 in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) III. 343 The marshals du camp ran away with it clearly to raise the siege. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., To run away with the praise of a thing. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 303 Any prescribed medicine..will seem to have effected the cure, and will run away with the credit of having done so.

(*d*) To consume or exhaust.

1687 Miège *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., The Collectors run away with a good Part of the Revenue. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 221 The cost of gathering runs away with much of the saving effected in cutting. 1890 Mrs. H. Wood *House of Halliwell* II. vii. 175 Caroline's illness.. had run away with all the ready money.

(*e*) *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 585 *Run away with it!* the order to men on a tackle fall, when light goods are being hoisted in, or in hoisting..sails.

d. Of a horse, etc.: To rush off ungovernably, to bolt (*with* a person). Also *transf.*

13.. *Sir Beues* 2021 Þe hors..arnede awai wiþ þe king þourz felde & wode, .. And in a mure don him cast. 1677 Miège *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., That horse will run away with you. 1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsem.* 41 It is far from improbable, that he may run away with you. 1791 — *Ann. Horsem.* iii. (1809) 81 When a horse has run away. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 451 The horse ran away with him. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 585 *Run away with her Anchor*, said of a ship when she drags or 'shoulders' her anchor. 1885 *Standard* 9 Mar. 3/3 The winding engine 'ran away', owing to the sudden loss of weight upon the drum. 1891 G. D. Galton *La Fenton* I. xi. 255 Your dog-cart ran away and you were thrown out.

fig. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 25, I thought to come and holde you.., lest your boke shoulde runne awaye with you. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 27 ¶ 2 His desires run away with him. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. ix, Don't let your passion run away with your senses. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-talk* II. vii. 152 Our anger runs away with our reason. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 560 Annoyed at having allowed his imagination to run away with him. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 812 The accelerating nerves often..run away with the heart.

e. To get away *from*, to outdistance completely, in running or racing.

1825 W. Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 52 When the dog, or dogs, never get near enough to the hare to induce her to turn, she is said, and very justly, to 'run away' from them. 1890 *Cent. Mag.* June 208/2 Our men..have run away from all their Champions in actual races.

f. To grow rank or luxuriant.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. i. 11 While other parts of the field may be found to have 'run away' in abundant seasons, these parts are always found fed down to the very roots. 1906 Woodruffe-Peacock *Ideal Thoroughbred Stud* 15 Under no circumstances should the grass be allowed to run away from the animals, and get into flower and seed.

73. Run down. (See also 11 a.)

**intr.* a. Of a clock, etc.: To become completely unwound; to cease to go.

1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 203 During my illness, my clock was run down, and stopt. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 934/2 When the cord..is entirely run down from off the barrel, it is wound up again by means of a key. 1846 Dickens *Cricket on Hearth* ii, The toys that had been set in motion for the Baby, had all stopped and run down long ago. 1891 F. W. Robinson *Her Love & His Life* III. iv, The clock-work had got out of order and run down.

fig. 1869 Martineau *Ess.* II. 40 They..run down with the time-piece that measures mortal things. 1889 Philips & Wills *Fatal Phryne* I. iii. 73 Madame burst into a flood of compliments. The doctor allowed her to run down.

b. To decline, fall off, in vigour or health: (*a*) of the system, etc.; (*b*) of persons.

(*a*) 1828 *Examiner* 678/1 The extraordinary elasticity of his spirit is somewhat weakened;—the wonder is, that long ago it did not snap and run down. 1883 Holme Lee *Loving & Serving* III. xi. 240 His strength ran down. 1890 *Sunday Mag.* Dec. 802/2 His system seems to have run down.

(*b*) 1846 D. Webster *Letters* (1902) 325, I am really 'rundown' with calls and visits. 1881 Mrs. Lynn Linton *My Love* II. x. 186 Was it to be wondered at if Stella looked worn-out and run down? 1888 Lady Duffus Hardy *Dangerous Experiment* II. viii. 156 She had run down.. both mentally and physically, and was in a generally unstrung condition.

c. To diminish or decrease.

1889 C. D. Warner *Little Journ.* x, Then they absorb its surplus; they let it run down so that it pays no dividends. 1893 *National Obs.* 5 Aug. 293/1 The value of their live stock has been steadily running down. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 7/5 The attendance of the Nationalists is already running down.

d. To deteriorate; to fall into disuse or decay.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 113 It [a farm] had been allowed to run down a few years before I entered upon it. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 439/2 [She] had let everything run down. She had, in truth, no money for repairs.

e. Of a river: To settle down or subside after a flood; to diminish in volume.

1882 *Daily Telegr.* 28 Oct. 2/4 Both rivers are running down nicely. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 13 Aug. 210/2 We realise..how very low the river has run down during the drought.

f. Of pneumatic tires: To become deflated.

1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII. 142 The tyres have a tendency to run down, owing to innumerable small thorn-pricks.

***trans.* g. To knock down or overthrow (a person); to dash into, collide with, and sink (a vessel).

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 39 Quhene they iunit witht the Inglischemen they had thame all run doune ore ever the Inglische speirs might tuiche thame. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 137 There is great care taken on both sides who should run down one another by the board first. 1779 *Ann. Reg.* 222 Capt. Drew, from London to Quebec, was run down by the Russell man of war. 1823 *Examiner* 754/2 The Captain..attempted to run the boat down. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 531/2 We stand a good chance of being run down by a tram. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 60/2 The *Chusan* ran down a smack on the morning of the 24th Dec.

h. To pursue (game) until caught or killed; to hunt down. Also *transf.*

1669 Hacke *Collect. Voy.* III. (1699) 69 We should have made a better hand of them, had we had but Dogs to run them down. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 309 The fowls..were likewise run down with little trouble; for they could scarce fly further than an hundred yards. 1806 J. Beresford *Mis. Hum. Life* xx. xlii. 259 After dropping a wash-ball,..bestirring yourself to run it down, by following its doublings, as it rapidly rolls about the room. 1876 A. S. Palmer *Leaves fr. Notebk.* Pref. p. viii, I have been successful in running down my quarry. 1891 *Cornhill Mag.* Mar. 300 A weasel will occasionally run down the strongest hare.

i. To put down, overcome, overwhelm (a person, etc.) by superior force, argument, talk, etc.

1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 233 That he may not be run down by a Vote of y^e^ House of Commons. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. H. Script.* 367 This good man..in..his.. calamities was never quite run down by them. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 222, I was run down again by him to the last Degree. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* vi, Here comes our good friend..that run you down fairly in the argument. 1779 *Mirror* No. 5, Talk of painting, he runs you down with a description of the gallery at Florence.

j. To disparage, defame, or vilify.

1668 Dryden *Even. Love* I. i, I am revenged on you, for running down my poor old master. 1689 N. Lee *Princ. Cleve* II. iii, After all this they'll run you down, and say your Grace is no Scholar. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 226 ¶ 4 He found himself run down as a superficial prating Quack. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) II. 342 A gentleman present..had been running down Ode-writing in general, as a bad species of poetry. 1844 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 337, I do not mean by this, unjustly and cowardly to run down O'Connell. 1889 F. C. Philips *Anslie's Courtship* I. xii. 161 You need not run down the education we received.

k. To melt (plate, etc.).

1684 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 104 The People might.. be unwilling to let the Plate be run down, if a War made it necessary to pay their Souldiers with it. 1895 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 7/2 The parcel was one of scrap silver, which he wanted 'run down'.

l. To bring to a stop.

1697 Vanbrugh *Æsop* III. Wks. 1893 I. 200 Has thy eternal tongue run down its larum yet?

m. To cause to sink or fall.

1866 *Shareholders' Guardian* 16 May 385/1 They began by 'bearing' its shares until they run them down to a discount.

74. Run in.

**intr.* a. To concur, agree, fall in, *with* a person, opinion, etc.

1699 Baker *Refl. Learning* 58 Tho' Ramus run in with them..in his opposition to Aristotle, yet he has out-done them in this, that [etc.]. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 154 He need not..run in with the vulgar Notion. 1892 Abp. Benson in *Life* (1899) II. 430 Unless convocation 'runs in' with a Canon in this way, the whole liberty of the Church of England is at an end.

b. To rush in, close with, in attacking or assailing.

1815 Scott *Guy M.* liii, Then rin in on him, take his arms, and bind him. 1847 Marryat *Childr. New Forest* xi, Edward..ordered Smoker [the dog] to run in to the bull. 1890 W. Morris in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Sept. 889 He lept aside nimbly and ran in on Hallblithe and caught his sword-arm.

c. *Rugby football.* (See quot. 1867.)

1867 *Routledge's Hdbk. Football* 31 Any player who catches the ball..may run with it..till he gets behind his adversary's line of goal, where he will touch it down... This feat is called 'running in'. 1889 *Field* 19 Jan. 89/3 Within ten minutes of time E. Hancock succeeded in running in, and S. Escott kicked a goal.

d. To pay a short or passing visit *to* a person.

1892 Mrs. Oliphant *Marriage of Elinor* II. xvii. 37 It might be a relief to her to run in to me whenever she pleased.

e. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 117 Matter is said to 'run in' when it 'gets in', or makes less than an anticipated quantity.

***trans.* f. To fix, fill in, *with* (melted lead, etc.).

1751 C. Labelye *Piers Westm. Bridge* 20 Iron Cramps, let into the Stones, and runn'd in with melted Lead. 1865 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc. I. 782/1 Designs..engraved with the burin, and run in, while hot, with a composition called *niello*. 1900 *Yorks. Arch. Jrnl.* XV. 322 An iron pin run in with lead.

g. To arrest and convey (a person) to prison.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 376/2 I'll run you in. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 274 The police are very fond of threatening to run-in any person to whom they may take exception.

h. *Austr.* To drive (cattle or horses) into a place where they may be captured or handled.

1885 Mrs. Campbell-Praed *Head Station* 45, I have had no end of sport..in shooting wild horses and running in scrubbers. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1892) 315 Their time was spent in running in these..mustangs.

i. To insert, slip in.

1883 *Standard* 26 June 3/3 A finer thread, not drawn in with the tambour, but run in with a point needle. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 75 Many different methods of procedure are adopted for running in a cylinder.

j. To enter and secure the election of (a person).

1892 *Black & White* 6 Feb. 168/1 A compact and consistent body .. tried to run Mr. Swan in for each of the three events.

75. Run off.

**intr.* a. To take to flight; to abscond or elope (*with* a person or thing).

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 93 They cast their arms to the ground, and run off..as fast as they could. 1781 *Mirror* No. 81, Hardships from which, at last, she freed herself, by running off with a recruiting serjeant. 1805 *Miniature* No. 32 (1806) II. 151 My first observation ..was, that Paris forgot to say 'What next' when he run off with Helen. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 57 The servant was taught how he might, without sin, run off with his master's plate.

b. Of water, etc.: To flow off or away.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 322 Let it stand half an Hour undisturbed, that it may run off clear. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 512/1 The water will run off and leave the yellow matter behind. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. I. 66 When put to press the white whey runs off freely. 1869 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. II. iv. 58 Allowing the rain-water to run off on an incline.

c. To become smaller, diminish.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 94 It should have an hollow back, running off taper from the shoulders. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov. 557/1 Those who held upon borrowed money, finding margins running off and differences increasing against them, have been obliged to sell.

d. To go off, digress, in talk.

1861 *Temple Bar* III. 552 Then my lady ran off to tell us how dull Fernwood was. 1889 Philips & Wills *Fatal Phryne* II. ii. 33 The sick man ran off into unintelligible mutterings.

e. To diverge, alter.

1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 142 It [*whole*] has since run off from sense of *hale, sound*.., into that of *complete*.

***trans.* f. To dash or rattle off; to write or recite rapidly.

1683 D. Granville *Letters* (Surtees Soc.) 163, [I] did.. on a new text..runne of halfe a sermon at leisure hours. 1809 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. vi. 232 You can so easily run off an article.., that it would be inexcusable not to afford us your assistance. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 123 [He] ran off glibly..a list of all that was entertaining and interesting in the neighbourhood. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* xxi. 296 A curious specimen of beadledom who ran off long unintelligible histories in atrocious Viennese patois.

g. To allow to flow out; to draw or drain off (a liquid).

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 92 A Supply will be wanted in the Vessel, which is running off its Contents. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 601/2 Until the former water be run off, and the canal cleaned. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 25/2 They derived a profit proportionable to the quantity of spirits they could run off in a given time. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. I. 140 Three days will now run off the highest floods. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 30 Aug. 557/1 The clear portion ..is run off into another vessel.

transf. 1820 in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 13 The stocks of woollen goods in the United States of America were then run off, and they must require fresh supplies.

h. To cart off, remove.

1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 528 We generally preserve a portion of mangold on the land...But we always run off sufficient to secure us in the long spring.

i. *U.S.* To steal.

1864 G. A. Sala in *Daily Telegr.* 23 Aug., The negroes his agents have bought in North Carolina, or 'run off', i.e. stolen, in Kentucky. 1882 B. Harte *Flip* ii, He's down on tramps ever since they ran off his chickens.

j. *Sport.* To decide (a race) finally.

1881 *Eagle Mag.* XI. 353 The remaining two events being run off on the following Tuesday. 1892 *Field* 17 Sept. 446/3 It was a big order to have to run off eighty courses in the day.

absol. 1892 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 23 Apr. 209/3 In running off for second place in the sprint hurdles he succeeded in running the distance in 16 sec.

76. Run on.

**intr.* a. To continue running or going on, in various lit. and fig. senses.

1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 67 Euen so must I run on, and euen so stop. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 138 The multitude of those that haue runne on amayne vnto this Sinne. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 144 A new comedy of Mr. Congreve's..which ran on with..extraordinary success. 1779 *Mirror* No. 67, Having run on in the usual career, I became tired with the sameness..of the scenes. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 384/2 What are called the cursive letters, which run on in continuous succession. 1866 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. I. 54 The pen learning to run on and to print each idea as it occurs.

b. To continue in operation, effect, etc. Also const. *to* (a certain point).

(*a*) 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 240, I was willing to let the bond runne on, till the time it was due. 1736 Lediard *Marlborough* III. 120 It was judg'd more convenient, and conducive to the Publick Good, to let the Navy-Debt run on. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 366 A case of this kind, which has been allowed to run on unchecked. 1892 *Black & White* Xmas No. 33/1 You have..let the engagement run on without a word of protest.

(*b*) 1847 W. C. L. Martin *The Ox* 128/1 This disease may run on to a horrible extent before it destroys life. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 538 Wounds..often run on to suppuration.

c. Of time: To pass or elapse.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. v. 59 But my Time Runs poasting on. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 128 Since she is liuing, let the time run on, To good, or bad. 1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., The time runneth on. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* III. iii, As..months ran on and rumour of battle grew. 1869 Hughes *Alfred the Gt.* iv. 45 New shapes, and ever more vile, as the years run on.

d. To continue speaking; to speak volubly; also in recent use, to chatter.

1704 Steele *Lying Lover* v. i, This unhappy Tongue.. That still run'st on. 1713 — *Englishman* No. 1. 4 He ran on in a Way which he could never learn at any Place but one. 1762 *Ann. Reg., Acct. of Books* 232/2 Let him talk, ask questions, and run on at pleasure. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxvii, But I must not run on in a manner which..cannot be very pleasant to you. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Nov. 444/2 Thus did the little fellow run on, nor did I care to interrupt him. 1891 F. W. Robinson *Her Love & His Life* VII. v, 'I m a fool—I always was,' he ran on, hurriedly.

e. To expand or develop *into*.

1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 395 The proposed six lessons ran on into perhaps eight or nine.

f. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1892 A. Oldfield *Man. Typogr.* iii, When two paragraphs are required to be made into one, or, in technical language, 'to run on'.

***trans.* g. To continue to narrate (a story).

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVI. iv, He ran on a long, unintelligible story about his wife.

h. *Printing.* (See quots.)

1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 116 *Run on chapters*, an intimation that the commencement of chapters in a work are not necessarily to begin on a fresh page. 1892 A. Oldfield *Man. Typogr.* iv, The Synopsis of Chapters should be 'set out and run on'; that is, the first line full out at both ends, and the rest indented an em.

i. *Cutlery.* (See quot.)

1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss.*, *Run on*, the process of placing imitation or spelter bolsters on common table knife blades.

77. Run out.

**intr.* a. Of a period of time, etc.: To expire, terminate, come to an end.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15177 Þe thre dais was runnen vte, And þe ferth on hand. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* vii. 10 Beholde,.. the daye is come, the houre is runne out. 1601 J. Wheeler *Treat. Comm.* 99 When the ten yeares were almost complete and run out. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Relig.* III. v. 389 Two thousand years pass'd before the Law,..and two thousand more shall run out under the reign of the Messias. 1826 *Examiner* 585/1 The time allowed by law..was fast running out. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* XX. 337 He was to remain with his troops till his term had run out. 1894 *Cornhill Mag.* Feb. 168 The lease of the inn was running out.

b. Of water, etc.: To escape from the containing vessel, part, etc. Also *fig.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* civ. 39 God brake þe stone, and waters ran out. *c* 1400 Love *Bonaventt. Mirror* (1908) 20 [Grace] abideþ nouȝt in þe soule bot renneþ out as water. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Transfluo*, to leake or renne out. 1611 Bible *Matt.* ix. 17 The bottels breake, and the wine runneth out. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Honey*, Scrape them a little, that so the Honey may the more freely run out. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 564 It may be opened with a lancet or a needle, when the fluid will run out. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 563 A retired London physician whose sands of life had nearly run out. 1890 W. F. Rae *Maygrove* II. i. 2 An aged parent whose sands are running out.

(*b*) Of vessels, etc.: To allow the contained liquid to escape; to leak.

1530 Palsgr. 693/2 This tubbe runneth out, let it be had to the coupers. 1625 Massinger *New Way* III. ii, The baked meats are run out, the roast turned powder. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 52 The runlet..being unstopped, ran all out. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 645 Whenever we find the glass run out, we may rest contented [etc.]. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* IX. I. 322 The tub runs out.

c. (*a*) To come to the end of one's resources or stock; to spend all one's means.

1692 *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. II. 21 'Tis supposed he ran out by liveing above his fortune. 1720 Swift *Stella's Birthday* Wks. 1751 VII. 219 Had her Stock been less, no doubt, She must have long ago run out. 1781 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 23 Oct., I sincerely applaud your resolution not to run out, and wish you always to save something. *a* 1809 Mrs. Cowley *Who's the Dupe?* I. i, I was obliged to listen to some very wise dissertation about running out, as he calls it.

(*b*) To become expended or exhausted; to come to an end.

a 1700 Dryden (J.), Th' estate runs out, and mortgages are made. 1836 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 192 The land gets run out in his hands, and is no good for ever after. 1864 Lowell *Study Wind., Gt. Public Char.*, The New England breed is running out, we are told! 1889 J. Masterman *Scotts of Bestminster* II. xi. 217 The stock of ready-made clothing had run out.

† d. (*a*) To launch out into bold or profuse speech; to expatiate. *Obs.*

1554 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1824) III. App. xx. 56 Then he ran out against the late government. 1615 Bedwell *Mohamm. Imposturæ* I. § 28 Run not out..into speeches to say, That God cannot do all things. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. viii, Upon all Occasions she run out extravagantly on the praise of Hocus. 1728 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 358 Then he run out on the iniquity of the late times. 1779 *Mirror* No. 4, They ran out in praise of French cookery.

(*b*) To break out, find vent.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 346 To see how the next Day his Passion run out another way.

(*c*) *Cricket.* To move out rapidly from the block to hit the ball.

1882 *Daily Telegr.* 27 May, Bannerman only made one hit before running out to hit Barratt and getting disposed of. 1883 *Ibid.* 15 May 2/7 Hill ran out to the..bowler, and was..stumped.

e. (*a*) To continue running.

1589 Puttenham *Arte Eng. Poesie* II. iv. (Arb.) 89 Our auncient rymers..let their rymes runne out at length, and neuer stayd till they came to the end.

(*b*) Of a rope: To pass out in continuous length; to be paid out.

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 349 Nor did they run out in the same way that the small Cords did. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Stopper*, It serves, when they are hoising the main-yard, to stop it, that it don't run out too fast. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk.* 103 A ship is 'brought up to a bitter' when the cable is allowed to run out to that stop. 1890 *Cornhill Mag.* Sept. 271 The object of these breaks is to prevent the cable running out too quickly.

f. To extend or project; to protrude, jut out.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Peninsula excurrit*, the countrey lieth, or renneth out in length. 1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xx. 67 Many hold, that above Florida, the Land runnes out very large towards the North. 1705 Addison *Italy* 8 The chief of 'em is situate on a Rock that runs out into the Sea. 1780 W. Coxe *Russ. Disc.* 166 It is divided..into three promontories, one of which runs out in a Westerly direction. 1816 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. i. 30, I have now several hundred acres thereof, running out as far as beyond the lake. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 166 A projection, running out at an angle to the main chain. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 82/1 At right angles to the façade a row of buildings ran out to Whitehall Gate.

g. To shoot out (*into* excrescences, etc.); to go on *to* something.

1646 Hammond *Tracts* 119 The want of blood was the cause that they ran out into so many legs. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* III. iv. 256 The zeal of love which runs out into excresences and suckers, like a fruitful and pleasant tree. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iv. 26 Others run out to an imaginary Scheme of Guardian Angels. 1790 W. H. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Midl. Co.* Gloss., *To run out*; to grow or sprout as corn in harvest.

h. To emerge from or come out of (a contest) in a specified manner or position.

1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 436/3 Roberts..eventually ran out a winner by 92 points. 1897 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 3/5 Dundee ..ran out winners with 392 points.

***trans.* i. To finish or complete (a race, or period of time). Freq. in fig. contexts.

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 167 When Audley had runne out his race and ended wer his days. 1571 N. Bowman in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 555 Houres, dayes, and yeeres, runne out their course at last. ?1630 Milton *Time* 1 Fly envious Time, till thou run out thy race. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 154 ₱ 5 Not having run out the whole Thread of their Days. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* CV. vii, Run out your measured arcs, and lead The closing cycle rich in good. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 242 Ere its sands of life had run out the boiling of an egg. 1892 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 23 July 69/3 He didn't run his race out gamely and do his very best.

† (*b*) To fulfil (an engagement). *Obs.*

a 1837 [Apperley] *Turf* (1851) 11 [He] continued it [horse-racing] for a short time after his brother's death to run out his engagements.

(*c*) *Sport.* To bring (a race, etc.) to a conclusive result; to determine or decide.

1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 711/3 The Tenant Farmers' Cup was, of course, run out, and was won by..Lavender Green. *Ibid.* 712/1 Had the stake been run out he would have taken a deal of beating.

j. (*a*) To go through, spend, squander (money or property). ? *Obs.*

1632 Massinger *City Madam* v. ii, Your bonds lie For your sons' truth; and they shall answer all They have run out. 1693 S. Harvey in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 241 A Fop in Rome, that had run out his Estate. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 264 ₱ 2 At which Age he ran out a small Patrimony. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* III. iv. ₱ 7 He..taught them ..to squander their substance: he had no qualms as to running out his own, for the deed was done.

(*b*) *Agric.* To impoverish, exhaust (land).

1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 139 By this management however, it is impossible they can run out the land. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 443 The law, as it now stands, encourages the Irish farmer to run out his farm.

(*c*) Of expenses: To amount to, equal, or be as much as (the profit).

1740 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* (ed. 2) 269 The Expence doth not run out the Profit of them.

k. (*a*) To advance (a gun) so that the muzzle projects from the port-hole (or embrasure).

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 19 That we may be ready to run out our Guns when the Word is given. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 378 Men..were constantly moving about the decks, to run out and fire such guns as were loaded. 1805 Berry in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 118, I ordered the quarter-boat to be cut away, and ran out the stern chasers. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix, Our bow gun had been loaded and run out. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 148 Cannon were run out; matches kept lighted.

(*b*) To expand, extend, or fill out; spec. in *Printing* (see quots.).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiii. 375 When a Compositor Sets Wide, he is said to Drive out or Run out. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 30 ₱ 10 Having already run my paper out to its usual length. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 117 To fill up or 'run out' a line with quadrats or full points.

(*c*) To drive out (horses or cattle), *esp.* to pasture.

1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xviii. 130 We ran our animals out on their trail-ropes to feed. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 241 First, Jack..ran out half a dozen quiet cattle. 1893 (see 81 i (*d*)).

(*d*) To allow or cause (a line) to be drawn or carried out.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. ii. 162 The Prince declared that he had run out the whole line of his moderation. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 April 455/2 The salmon..runs out some yards of line.

1. (*a*) *U.S.* To mark off, define. Cf. 53 b.

1719 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 726 The above boundaries when so run out..is the bounds of said Parish. 1763 CROGHAN in *Gist's Jrnls.* (1893) 194, I am sorry the Col. John Armstrong has not returned y^e four Tracts run out for you last fall.

(*b*) To enumerate, detail.

1878 CAYLER *Pointed Papers* 253 It would be easy to run out the points of resemblance.

(*c*) To turn out, produce.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Min.* 19 The Sunderland, with a furnace of 15 tons of daily capacity, ran out 1,500 flasks last year.

m. *Cricket.* To put out (a batsman) while running between the popping-creases. Also *refl.*

1803 *Laws of Cricket* 8 When a striker is run out, the notch they were running for is not to be reckoned. 1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 89 Bacelli run him out. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 81/2 In attempting an ill-judged run, Crabtree..was run out at 122. 1892 *Ibid.* 16 July 71/1 With the score at 5, Studd foolishly ran himself out.

n. *refl.* To exhaust (oneself) by running; to come to an end, exhaust one's means, etc.

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tales* x, He ran himself out.. as regularly as an eight-day clock. 1845–6 TRENCH *Hulsean Lectures* Ser. i. i. 10 Controversies which..have not yet run themselves out. 1891 *Black & White* 24 Oct. 569/1 The Beaufort line..would on the morrow run itself miserably out in muddy lees upon the scaffold. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 451 It is not an uncommon thing to see the two last men running themselves out in order to beat each other.

78. Run over. (See also 11 a.)

**intr.* a. Of a vessel, etc.: To overflow. (Cf. OVERRUN *v.* 7.) Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1530 PALSGR. 693 The potte ronneth over, *le pot sen fuyt.* 1539 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1541) 59 The stinkynge Canelles of vice, whiche beyng ones brimme full, sodeinly renneth ouer through the Citee. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 56 Boy, keele your mouth, it runnes over. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 131 Now was my heart full of joy,.. and mine affections running over with love. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 160, I shall not look for the Ladle till the Pot runs over. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 13 When the heart is full of affection, the eyes easily run over. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 23/2 His coffers were running over with gold. 1879 TROLLOPE *Thackeray* ii. 76 His mind was running over with the idea.

b. Of liquid (or grain): To flow over the side of a vessel. Also *fig.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* vi. 38 Good measure, pressed doune, shaken to gedder, and runnynge over, shall men geve. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *s'Enfuir*, The wine spils, or runnes ouer, at the top of. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Footman*, Carry up your Coffee boldly, and when your Lady..examines you whether it has not run over, deny the Fact absolutely. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 247 Its contents swell, and might run over without this precaution. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Venice* 17 As though the wealth within them had run o'er.

c. = GO *v.* 87 d.

1642 NEWCOMEN *Craft & Cruelty of Church's Advers.* (1643) 8 The Iesuites have a practice of running over to the Lutheran Church, pretending to be converts. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 227 Running over from the Christians to some Heathenish King.

**(*passing into*) *trans.* d. To recount, relate, or repeat rapidly or succinctly.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 471, I will..runne over briefly those which are more memorable. 1695 ADDISON *To the King* 117 But who can run the British Triumphs o'er, And count the Flames disperst on ev'ry Shore? 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 260 The particulars of his life have been often written, and therefore I shall run them over very briefly. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxii, Will you run over, once again, what the boy said?

e. To review rapidly. Usu. *in* the mind, etc.

1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 157 ¶ 3, I ran over in my Thoughts the several Characters. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* IV. 336 Running over in his mind all the distress that at once awaited his Medora. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* IV. 226/1 A man who knew..a great many regular scavagers,..'ran them over', and came to the conclusion [etc.]. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 371 Hilton had already run over in his own mind the probable consequences.

f. To glance over, read hurriedly.

1677 MIÉGE *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To run over a writing. 1710 SWIFT *Let. to Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1751 V. 16 On Sunday Morning [he] took care to run it [his sermon] over five or six times. 1796 NELSON 1 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 307, I send you some papers of Troubridge. You will like to run them over.

g. To retouch slightly or quickly.

1677 MIÉGE *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To run over his work again.

h. *Sc.* To rub (a horse) over *with* something.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* lv, Just to rin the beast ower wi' a dry wisp o' strae.

79. Run through.

a. To pierce or stab through the body with a weapon, etc.

[*c* 1400 *Sowd. of Roland* 936 He..with a scherp sper rann throughe his hert. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 82 Ilk ane of paim thurgh othir rann; þai were sone deed ilk a mann.] 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XII. ii. 595 He gat a spere..& wold haue ronne syr launcelot thurgh. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 130 A souldiour encountred with him & ran him through. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXX. i. 380 In menacing wise readie to run the young prince through. 1663 R. BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. i. 22 Flying insects may have their colour and shape preserved..by running them through in some convenient part with pins. 1727 SWIFT *City Shower* Wks. 1751 VII. 39 Those Bully Greeks, who, as the Moderns do, Instead of paying Chair-men, run them thro'. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 233 Rushing at him, [he] ran him through with his spear. 1890 G. M. FENN *Double Knot* I. ii. 102, I shall shoot that fellow, or run him through.

fig. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 14 He is already dead .., runne through the eare with a Loue song.

b. To read over rapidly. †*Run the chapter through*, to go over an old quarrel again. *Obs.*

1673 WOOD *Life* 17 Mar., I told him I..would not come, or run the chapter through, as uncivil people. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., To run through a Book (*or* to read it over).

c. To strike out, draw a line through (words).

1817 *Statutes Realm* II. 2 *note*, Which latter Words are run through with a Pen.

d. *Founding.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2004/2 A mold is said to be *run through* when a quantity of metal is made to enter at one gate and out at another, to remove sullage, air, etc.

80. Run together. (See also 55 b, 57 b.)

†a. To fall together; to coincide. *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Of silence & of speche nis bute a lore, & forði, ine writunge, heo eorneð boðe togederes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. i. (1868) 151 It bytidde and ran to-gidre þat he dalf þere as þat oþer hadde hidd þe golde.

b. To combine, coalesce, unite, *esp.* in a moist or melted state.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. i. (1868) 151 þilke ordre.. makeþ þat þe causes rennen and assembleñ to-gidre. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Lat þin bature renne dowun,..& whan it is ronne to-gedere on þe chafere [etc.]. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* II. v, The Aqueitie, Terreitie, and Sulphureitie Shall runne together againe. *a* 1713 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) II. 229 They had time enough to run together and form themselves. 1818–20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosologia* (ed. 3) 207 They are whitish, sometimes distinct, often running together. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 344 Burrs or Clinkers are such as are so much over-burnt as to vitrify, and run two or three together. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 357 This land, though apt to run together, breaks again with comparative ease.

†c. To join in combat, engage in fight; *esp.* to tilt or joust. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 103 þerfore þese kynges rennynge to gidres in myddes of þe ile [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 238 Thei rennen to gidre a gret randoum;..and they breken here speres so rudely. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxiii. 71 Therwith they ranne to gyders that Arthurs spere al to sheuered. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Acies incurrunt*, the armies incounter or runne together. *Ibid., Decurrere dicuntur milites*, to iust or renne together with speares.

81. Run up. (See also 11 a.)

**intr.* a. To shoot up; to grow rapidly.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 173 As the Netle which up renneth The freisshe rede Roses brenneth. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Aug., If plants run up to seed over-hastily..pull their roots a little out of the ground. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *June*, Which will cause them [*sc.* lettuce] to run up, and not cabbage. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth* iii, But these [hedges], having been untrimmed for many years, had run up into great bushes. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 577 The grass is again running up for a second crop of seed. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* I. ix. 126 Silvester was a tall fellow for his age; had run up a little too fast.

(*b*) To grow up *to*, arrive at, manhood.

17.. RAMSAY *Birth of Drumlanrig* vii, Your Prince, who late Up to the state of manhood run.

(*c*) To increase, mount up.

1677 MIÉGE *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., Why did you let your score run up thus? 1828–32 WEBSTER s.v., Accounts of goods credited run up very fast.

†b. To land; to arrive on shore. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 802 With Cuthbert and his moder þen Rane vp þar bot thre men. *Ibid.* 4732 þa rane vp at þe hauen agayne.

c. To go back in time or memory.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. i. § 12 If it had no beginning, it could be no tradition; for that must run up to some persons from whom it first came. 1698 J. COLLIER *Short View* vi. (1730) 166 He exhorts them to refresh their Memories, to run up to their Baptism. 1851 NEWMAN *Lect. Pres. Posit. Cath.* ii. (1904) 5 A general belief or impression ..running up beyond the memory of man.

d. To rise *to* a high price or value.

1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 482 Money being so flush, the six per cents run up to twenty-one and twenty-two shillings.

(*b*) To amount *to* a large sum.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Mar. 5/1 They anticipate that the costs..will run up to something like £100,000. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 26 Sept. 622/2 Its price ran up to a fabulous amount.

(*c*) To attain *to* a certain weight, size, etc.

1892 *Field* 2 Apr. 490/2 The trout run up to about 3 lb.

e. Of cloth, etc.: To shorten, shrink, or contract after wetting.

1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. i. 242 They do not 'shrink' or 'run up' in the washing. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 12 The fibre becomes thicker and shorter, and the cloth 'runs up' to an indefinite extent.

f. *Sporting.* To be runner-up in a race, etc.

1842 THACKER *Courser's Ann.* 10 The winner to receive £220..; the dog running up, a bonus of £50. 1890 *Field* 8 Nov. 709/3 Mr. Chambers, who ran up, also played an excellent game [of golf].

***trans.* g. (*a*) To make up (a sum or number); to increase or augment (one's fortune).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 32 Promising them.. that they shall pay no more rent yeerelie, till the same be runne vp. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To Push on one's Fortune*, to advance, or run it up. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 332/2 What was surprising was to see them..run up 117 for the loss of a wicket.

(*b*) To accumulate (a bill, debt, etc.) against oneself or another.

1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., To run up a score. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on Two Sticks* II, *Julep.* Dr. Linctus.. run me up a bill of thirty odd pounds. 1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., He would be rather pleased than surprised if I should run him up a new bill. 1824 *Examiner* 541/1 An account to a large amount had been run up. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & Widows* vi, I was running up fresh bills with my tradesmen. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* July 13 A public debt, very heavy in proportion to..the wealth of the country, has been rapidly run up.

(*c*) To bid against (a person) at an auction in order to compel him to pay more.

1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 419, I..suffered myself to be induced to bid.., and then to be 'run up' by the..wealthy broker. 1881 A. LANG *Library* i. 19 By bidding for a book.., and by then leaving in the lurch the professionals who combine to 'run him up'.

(*d*) To cause (prices) to rise; to force (a thing) up to a higher price.

1885 *Money Market Rev.* 29 Aug. (Cassell), Engaged in running up the prices of the Southern Lines. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Oct. 451/1 Mexican Railway stocks..were run up partly because of the rise in silver.

h. To trace or follow up in some way.

1657 OWEN *Commun. w. Father, Son & H. Ghost* III. iii, I cannot intend to run this expression up into its rise and original. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. ii. § 9 In Moses his time it was a very easie matter to run up their lineall descent as far as the flood. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 166, I might..run this analogy up to all the Qualities and Attributes [etc.]. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii, He would run the scent up like a blood-hound, and surprise us. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 201 We can run up nearly all faults of conduct into two classes.

i. (*a*) To cause to ascend or rise, to lead, bring, or force up, *to* some point.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* To T. Le Gros, And so run up your thoughts upon the ancient of dayes. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 188 There is nothing which runs a man sooner up to holyness than a perfect patience in affliction. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* (Colburn) 130 Sheriff's officers, I mean; who sometimes are left in possession, when any man in a hurry runs us up to execution.

(*b*) To build, erect, set up (a wall, etc.).

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 68 From the bottom of the ditch a wall shou'd be run up, thick and strong. 1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 97 If the middle of the pier be run up to its full height. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *To run up*,..to thrust up, as any thing long and slender.

(*c*) To bring (a gun) up to the firing position.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 180 Number 1 [detachment]..assists to run the gun up; 2, sponges, runs up, and elevates. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 317 Under the muzzle of the gun when run up.

(*d*) *Austr.* To fetch or bring (a horse) from pasture, etc.

1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 350 Run up the horses..; they're in the little horse paddock. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 78, I used to run up the horses at five o'clock in the morning, and run 'em out again..at night.

j. (*a*) To build or construct rapidly or hurriedly (and unsubstantially).

1687 MIÉGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To run up..a Wall. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 95 To run up any thing that is immediately necessary for any particular purpose. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xliv. 412 Valladolid has the appearance of having been run up in a hurry to receive the court. 1820 *Examiner* 474/2 He ran them up a fine new opera-house. 1890 TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr. 1689* 108 Many hideous and formless brick buildings were run up.

transf. 1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* (1862) 85 You have a genius for friendship, that is, for running up intimacies which you call such. 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *My Relations*, Nature never ran up in her haste a more restless piece of workmanship.

(*b*) To add up (a column of figures, etc.) rapidly.

1830 *Examiner* 436/2 The worthy Member has characteristically amused himself with running up a calculation. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 512, I never acquired the facility, in running up columns of summations, of the early-taught accountant.

transf. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* I. 4 The quick eye of the trader, well used to run up at a glance the points of a fine female article.

(*c*) To sew quickly (and loosely).

1859 READE *Love Me Little* xiv. I. 47, I want you to run up a tear in my flounce. 1883 MRS. BANKS *Forbidden to Marry* II. i. 9 To keep the raw apprentice for a whole year running up the seams of gown-skirts.

k. To cut up (a tree) as sound wood.

1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 116 The pine lies prostrate. Then comes the question, how far can it be 'run up' into the branches? A cut is made in it, and if the wood is not sound a lower cut is made.

l. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 117 *Run up colour*, to distribute ink and to prepare for printing.

V. 82. In various collocations used attributively or as sbs., as **run-and-read**, given to hasty reading (see 1 e); **run-out** (see quots.); **run-over**, due to being run over by a vehicle; **run-the-hedge**, a vagabond; **runther(e)out** (only in Sc. form *rin-*), a vagabond, roving person; also *attrib.*; **run-through**, applied to a particular stroke in billiards.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 2/3 The ordinary 'run-and-

read public. 1895 J. HOLLINGSHEAD *My Lifetime* I. 142 In the hands of every run-and-read book-buyer. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 334 Releasing the pig-iron of its carbon..by placing it in an open furnace, termed a refinery, and by some a *run-out furnace. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Run-out fire*, a forge in which cast-iron is refined. 1899 CHEYNE & BURGHARD *Man. Surg. Treat.* I. ix. 189 Contused wounds are caused by crushes, *run-over accidents, bites, gun-shot injuries, and the like. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 108 Perhaps you think I don't know a gentleman when I see one, from a common *run-the-hedge like you? 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* lviii, The ne'er be in me, sir, if I think you're safe amang thae Highland *rinthereouts. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* v, Ye little rin-there-out deil that ye are. 1863 H. KINGSLEY *Austin Elliott* I. 193 The daft rintherout callant. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 231 A winning hazard or possibly a *run-through stroke will be left for the adversary.

Run (rʌn), *ppl. a.* [f. RUN *v.*]

I. 1. Of liquor: That has run out or leaked.

1669–70 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 306 Also the clauses subsequent of abatement to the merchant for leakage, run, and decayed wines.

2. *Naut.* That has deserted. *Run man*, a deserter. Hence *run-money* (see quot. 1867).

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3874/4 Otherwise they will either be made Run, or stay for the Recals of the said Ships, before they receive their Wages. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 45 It is proposed that every deserter from a merchant ship be marked *Run* upon the muster-roll. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Run-man* (Mar.), a runaway or deserter from a ship of war. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 660 If a man be absent from his duty without leave, but not absent long enough to be logged as *run*. *Ibid.* 586 *Run-money*, the money paid for apprehending a deserter, and charged against his wages.

3. *Sc.* Thorough-going, complete.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 222 But hear their absent thoughts o' ither They're a' run deils an' jads thegither.

4. Of a fish: That has made a migration up a freshwater stream from the sea (also *dial.* from a stream to the sea).

1828 DAVY *Salmonia* (1840) 50 *Salmo fario*, which in colour and appearance is like a fresh run salmon. 1863 [see FRESH *adv.* 2]. 1881 *Daily Telegr.* 17 Oct., It was..impossible to tell the cutlets or..'head and shoulders' thus obtained from [those of] the freshest and cleanest run fish.

5. *Sc.* Of a knot: (see quot.).

1887 *Jamieson's Scot. Dict.* Suppl., A *run*-knot, a complete knot, one that is tightly drawn.

6. *Hort.* (See quot. 1852.)

1851 *Beck's Florist* 75 In some summers the complaint of an unusual number of run flowers will be pretty general in a particular district. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 794/1 When the dark colouring of a carnation, or other flower, becomes confused or clouded with its lighter ground colour, they say it is *a run flower*.

7. a. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1730 DALE *Taylor's Hist. Harwich & Dovercourt* 454 Whence the Miners call them Run-Lime-Stone; they supposing these Figures to be produced by a more than ordinary Heat. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 246 One variety of this coal [stone or splent coal] is by Scots colliers very properly called run splent. 1864 W. W. SMYTH *Cat. Min. Coll.* 11 (E. D. D.), Copper pyrites, botryoidal ('run' or 'blister ore' of the miners). 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 208 *Run Coal*, soft bituminous coal.

b. *dial.* Of milk: Coagulated, clotted.

Cf. '*Viscum*, ȝerunnen blod' in Ælfric's Gloss.

1866 T. EDMONSTON *Shetl. & Orkney Gloss., Run-milk*, milk coagulated by the heat of the weather. 1888 EDMONDSTON & SAXBY *Home Naturalist* 100 Delicate people who dare not for their lives drink a cupful of sweet cream, can devour that quantity of 'run' cream with impunity.

II. 8. Of goods: Illicitly landed or imported; smuggled.

1714 *French Book of Rates* 123 All the said Silk Stockings and Stirrups which..shall by them be exposed to Sale, not having the said Mark, shall be reputed as run and concealed. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 227 Buying great quantities of run Claret and Coniac Brandy whenever he could. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. vii. 199 In quest of a supply of run brandy from the Solway Frith. 1853 HAWKER *Prose Wks.* (1893) 126 It was a very guilty practice in the authorities to demand taxes for what he called run goods.

transf. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 151 The reason why run glass (that is, glass made without paying the duty) is very apt to crack.

9. Poured in or out in a melted state; caused to flow out. *Run butter*: see BUTTER *sb.*[1] 1 d.

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 430 A wall..cemented with lime after the manner of what is commonly called run-lime. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 735/1 Pure white honeycomb, free from bee-bread or brood, and worth from four to five times the value of ordinary run honey, obtained on the single hive system. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* 188 This kind, technically known as 'run soap', was at one time largely made in America.

b. *Run metal, steel*, a form of cast iron.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 39 Run, or virgin steel.., in the proper sense of the term, is no steel at all, but rather good cast metal. 1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) I. 483/2 The best description of iron scissors are falsely named *run* or *virgin steel*. 1887 *Jamieson's Scot. Dict.* Suppl., *Run-metal*, cast-iron; metal that has been run into a mould, as opposed to that which has been forged.

10. Of a race, etc.: That has been run or raced. Usually with prefixed adverb.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 337/2 Nothing differs more from a true-run race than the ordinary careful gallop used in training. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 180 The scars which testify to their prowess on more than one hard-run day of battle.

11. Hunted, chased.

1892 *Field* 2 Apr. 472 They left their run fox for dead beat.

12. Carried on, continuous; running.

1811 *Agric. Surv. Aberdeen* (Jam.), 129 Strong spars, called run joists, were laid along side of the roof. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1103 The back posts of the trivesses to be..mortised into a run-tree (a rail fixed along the tie-joists) at top. *Ibid.* § 1214 The mangers..to have a run-beam (front rail) rounded on the top,..fixed along the top of the racks. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 219 Plain cornices, runbeads, and arises, 12-inch girth and under. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 366/2 The measurements..are taken by the lineal inch, foot, or yard, and are then said to be 'run'.

b. *Run line*: (see quots.). *Sc.*

1873 MACKELVIE *Ann. & Stat. U. P. Church* 16 'The run-line,' as it was popularly called, (that is, singing continuously, instead of singing and reading alternately) was then introduced. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* iii, The old, reverent custom in the kirk was for the precentor to read out the psalm a line at a time...Where run line holds, however, the psalm is read out first, and forthwith sung.

13. a. *Run lace*: (see quots.).

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 428/2 *Run Lace.* During the eighteenth century this description of lace was made in Northamptonshire...The lace ground..was made upon the Pillow, and the design embroidered or run upon it afterwards with the needle. 1883 *Standard* 26 June 3/3 The well-known Limerick production is of four kinds: Tambour, the simplest and commonest; 'Run,' finer and lighter, the pattern formed in the net with a finer thread, not drawn in with the tambour, but run in with a point needle.

b. *Run stitch*, a running stitch. Also as *vb.*

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 23 The run-stitch should be placed under the tuck or fold. *Ibid.*, Where the material has been joined by run-stitching the breadths. *Ibid.* 107 Run-stitch..is the only term which can with any propriety be used for the actual stitch as used in plain-work.

14. With adverbs, as *run-in*, inserted; *run-off*, = sense 6; *run-on*, continued into the next line, couplet, etc.; *run-out*, exhausted.

1810 CRABBE *Borough* viii. 102 This is no shaded, run-off, pin-eyed thing, A king of flowers. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Primer* vi. 82 The proportion of the run-on lines in Lucrece is 1 in 10·82. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 801 A field of run-out inferior pasture. 1897 MISS KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 110 These garments have a band that consists of a run-in string.

Ru·n-about. Also runabout.

1. One who runs about from place to place; a roving or strolling person; *dial.* a pedlar.

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 150 Robert renne-aboute shal nowȝte haue of myne.] 1549 in Tytler *Edw. VI* (1839) I. 187 Let one of those Runabouts come,..straight they call up their neighbours. 1607 MARSTON *What you Will* iii. i, A runne-about, a skipping French-man. 1685 R. DUNNING *Plain Method* 11 Not..of the better sort of Workmen, but equal with the Scotchmen, the most genteel sort of Run-abouts. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* May 163 Some handy rin-about had emptied our laird's hen-bawks. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., A hawker or pedlar is often called a run-about.

b. *attrib.* Given to wandering or roving.

1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 210 Begging that he would please to 'take a course to stop these run-about Preachers'. 1884 *Folk Lore Jrnl.* II. 6, I am not one of those runabout doctors. 1899 RAYMOND *No Soul above Money* II. ii, You fortune-telling, thieving, runabout rogue!

2. A plant inclined to straggle or stray.

1882 *Garden* 15 July 52/1 The plant is not quite such a run-about.

3. *Austr.* (See quot. 1898.)

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xviii. 218 'Open that gate, Piambook,' said Ernest.., pointing to the one which led into the 'run-about' yard. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 397/2 Runabouts are cattle left to graze at will, and the runabout-yard is the enclosure for homing them.

4. A small light horse-vehicle or motor-car. Also *attrib.* with *car*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 835/1 The horses high of action,..the runabout rolling dreamily on its cushion tires. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 5/1 The battery..propelled a 'runabout' car sixty-two miles over roads of varying quality.

†**Ru·nagade.** *Obs. rare.* Also runn-. [var. of RENEGADE *sb.* Cf. next.] = RUNAGATE *sb.*

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 338 By their runnagades they summoned..all the Chieftaines of Irish birth to a parlee. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* II. 146 The Turks having only some Runagades for Engineers.

†**Runaga·do.** *Obs.* Also 7 runna-, runnegado. [Alteration of RENEGADO, after next.]

1. = RENEGADE *sb.* I.

1614 W. DAVIES *Trav.* B iij b, He is Circumcised..denying his Christian name, so that euer after he is called a Runagado. 1629 *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) II. 915 Many an accursed runnagado or Christian turned Turke.

2. = RENEGADE *sb.* 2.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 143 A few of the Westerly Runnagados had conspired against the.. King. 1652 A. Ross *Hist. World* I. ii. 8 One Cleon of Cilicia gathered together 70000 runnegadoes; these overthrew the Roman Pretors. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. I. 138 On what Score the two English Runagadoes turn'd here, I know not.

attrib. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 40 That which euery Runnagado, Light-footed, or False-handed Irish-boy weares. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 407/2 Used in the hand of a Runagado Rogue.

Runagate (rʊ·năge't), *sb.* (and *a.*). Now *arch.* Forms: 6 ron(ne)agate, 7 ronnagat; 6 runne-, 6–9 runn-, 6– runagate; 6–8 runne-, 7 runni-, 8 runegate. [Alteration of *renna-, rennegate*, RENEGATE, by association with *ren(ne* RUN *v.* and AGATE *adv.* In common use from *c* 1550 to 1700, sometimes as a vague term of abuse.]

†1. An apostate. *Obs.* = RENEGADE *sb.* I.

c 1530 *Exam. W. Thorpe* (Tindale) G iij, The lustie lyuyng and the slyding fro the treuth of these runagates shall be to me .. an example [etc.]. 1554 *Lydgate's Bochas* VIII. xiii. 185 An Idolater and runneagate in dede. 1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 156 Lucian the Atheist, was neuer so irreligious; nor euer Iulian the runnagate so blasphemous. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 90 There arriued from Tunnis in Barbary, an English Runagate. 1692 WASHINGTON *Milton's Def. People* M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 31 Meddle with your own matters, you Runagate, and be asham'd of your actions, since the Church is asham'd of you.

2. A deserter, fugitive, runaway.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 54 b, A compaigne of traytors, thefes, outlawes and ronnegates. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 128 It is reported to me, that your clearke or Secretarie, hath plaide the fugitiue or runnagate. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. 480 If he went to Rome,..he should bee sooner lodged there in prison like a fugitive runnagate, than intertained..for a friend. 1674 MILTON *Hist. Moscovia* Wks. 1851 VIII. 498 Many Letters and Messengers thereupon were sent from Boris into Poland..to acquaint them who the Runnagate was. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* II. xxi. § 7 John.., together with his two thousand Syrian runagates. 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1799 II. 345 What news from the runagate? have you seen her? 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 241 Crews of these desperadoes,.. the runagates of every country and every clime. 1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Lincs., Runnagate*, a runnaway. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xxxiv, I shall leave my Winchester runagates to the care of the provost-marshal.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 55 Commit securely to true wisdome the vanquishing and uncasing of craft and suttletie, which are but her two runnagates. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 17 Our Moments slip away silently and insensibly—and will the Runagates never stop?

Comb. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 3 Whosoever..runagate-like shall return, may be constrained to return again to the India's.

3. A vagabond, wanderer; a run-about.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 6 b, Let al men beware of vagabundes and ronagates that wyl smatter with phisicke. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 141 The first traueller was Cayn, and hee was called a vagabond runnagate on the face of the earth. 1634 FORD *Perk. Warbeck* v. iii, You are known For Osbeck's son of Tournay a loose runagate, A Land-loper. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. 201 A crew of wild thieves and runnagates. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* xii, Get twa shillings frae that flea-luggit rinnagate Charlie Pierston. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet* I. 181 We have been kept in scarceness among runnagates and spendthrifts.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 985/2 A runnagate Scot clyd take away the adoration..of Christe in that sacrament. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 10 Lyke a runnagate Apostata..ye betray his Saints to Sathan. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 9 Paul hauing conuerted Onesimus a runnagate seruant.., sent him to Philemon againe. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn., Moles* 25 He is a runnagate fugitive, and wanders out of his native country. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XII. vii. § 3 There came also to them..many of the runagate Jews. 1810 *Q. Rev.* Nov. 458 We have seen ..how much harm has been done by the runagate sailors in Polynesia. 1851 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sp. & Trav.* (1900) 335 The beach-comber, a runagate rogue without property, position, or influence.

So **Ru·nagates.** *rare*[−1].

1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 366 Much as a well-trained schoolboy does a runagates street urchin.

Run-around. *U.S. colloq.* [f. RUN *v.*] A felon or whitlow. Also called *run-round*.

1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 224 Some hypochondriac with a 'run-around' or a 'hang-nail'.

Ru·naway, *sb.* (and *a.*). Also 6 renawaye, 6–7 runne away, run(n)awaie (7 -waye). [f. RUN *v.* + AWAY *adv.*]

I. 1. One who runs away; a fugitive, a deserter.

[*c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 5 Her husbonde dwelleth..Nexte house to Robyn renawaye.] 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 2 The same Iustices..shall adiudge the loyterer and run away to be the said masters slaue for euer. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 57 What are you, sir,..that deale thus with me by interrogatories, as if I were some runne away? 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 78 Private Captaines gaue pasportes to run awaies. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Wars* 614 Many Runaways from them affirmed, They had not tasted a bit of Bread in five days. 1712 *Perquisite Monger* 17 A general Defection ensu'd upon this Run-aways Example. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 22 Half the gross wages of such run-aways from the ship, shall be deposited..in the Pay-office. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* ii. 29 This lad is a notorious runaway: he has escaped three times. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 344 One of those miscreant boys was a runaway from a Fan village.

fig. 1612 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 50/2 Riches, but Runnawayes; Fauours, but lyes. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Queen of Corinth* v. ii, A Slave To beastly passions, a Fugitive, And run away from virtue.

†b. An apostate, a renegade. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 5 He compteth him for a traiterous runne away and forsaker of Religion. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 103 An heretike hee is, a runne-away from the church. 1606 DEKKER *Double P.P.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 175 A Papist Volant, or The Run-away. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Cor.* i. 13 Those then that will needs be called Franciscans, Lutherans, &c...become run awaies from Christ.

c. A horse which runs away or bolts while being ridden or driven.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 67 For run awaies and mad Iades, I haue known him haue seauen or eight in his charge at an instant. 1619 BERT *Hawkes* (1891) 56 If a horse prooue hard-mouthed, a run-away, carry an vnsteady head [etc.]. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 536/1 In such a case it is better to do anything than to persevere in

the course which the runaway is taking. 1870 *Field* 2 Apr. 200/3, I have not had an opportunity of seeing one tried on a regular runaway, such animals being luckily not very common.

2. An act of running away; *spec.* an elopement, a runaway match (see 3 b).

1724 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* 278 We..forced them at last to a down right Run-away, on Foot. 1830–2 Carleton *Traits* (1843) I. 349 Many of the young people made, on these occasions, what is called 'a runaway'. 1845 Jane Robinson *Whitehall* v, He would have made another run-away of it. 1872 *Court Jrnl.* 2 Mar. 244/1 It is not generally the young lady who takes the lead in an elopement,..but when she does, the runaway is pretty sure to prove a success.

II. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

3. Of persons: Having run away; given to running away; fugitive. Also *fig.*

1548 Patten *Exped. Scotl.* M iiij, A Syllogisim thus formed of such a theuing maior, a runaway minor, and a trayterous consequent. 1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 111 One of them is an Irish runne away footman. 1676 *Life Father Sarpi* in *Brent's Counc. Trent* 34, I have seen many of that run-away Race, who..would give a leap into such a compendious way of life. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* I. 135 They were driven upon their own Friends, who..were trodden down by their own run-away Brethren. 1824 Caroline Bowles in *Corr. w. Southey* (1881) 48 The magistrates..have secured the runaway ringleader of the gang that robbed me. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1879) 188 A population, of which rather more than half were runaway rebels and murderers. 1876 Black *Madcap Violet* vii. 59 If she was a runaway school-girl, there was little fear about her.

b. Pertaining to, connected with, accompanied by, running away or elopement. In later use esp. *runaway match* or *marriage*.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 173 That I might not make such a giddy and runaway appearance to any of his relations. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patrick's Day* II. iv, But I always knew Lauretta was a runaway name. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* III. ii. P 6, I will not say a word about the run-away trick. 1842 Lever *J. Hinton* xi, All the dinners and duels of the capital, all its rows and run-away matches, were there discussed. 1871 Miss Braddon *R. Godwin* I, No one knew the real story of that runaway marriage.

c. *Runaway knock, ring*, one given at a door as a trick or joke, and followed by the rapid flight of the giver.

1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Lady Rohesia*, St. Peter ..went back to his lodge, grumbling at being hoaxed by a runaway ring. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* ii, 'I see you,' cried Miss Pecksniff, to the ideal inflictor of a runaway knock.

4. Of horses, etc.: Escaped, or given to escaping, from the control of the rider or driver.

1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 103 This manner of reclaiming a runne away horse. 1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing-Master* 130 Your Horse, if he be not a Runn-away-jade. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 151 It carries us like a runaway horse, so much wider out of our way. 1775 J. Jekyll *Corr.* (1894) 2 We had a runaway mare in the shafts from Croydon. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Tale of Tyne* ii. 31 Mr. Milford was..anxious about his runaway pony. 1865 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 295 My black mare..got her foot hurt by a run-away cart.

fig. 1822 Byron *Vis. Judgem.* ii, To wind up the sun and moon, Or curb a runaway young star or two. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* III. xxix, Others have..a runaway hobby that there's no stopping. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 160 The cardiac pulsations become extremely rapid; and a condition is produced which may be termed a 'runaway heart'.

5. Of a chin: Receding.

1891 Consr. MacEwen *Three Women One Boat* 100 He has cut off his beard! Heavens! he's got a runaway chin! 1894 A. Morrison *Mean Streets* 256 He was a small shabby man with a runaway chin.

6. *Sporting.* Easily won; one-sided.

1895 *Daily News* 29 May 3/5 Mr. J. Best's representative, who scored a run-away victory from Sancho Panza. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 9/3 The game was a thoroughly good one from start to finish, there was nothing of a runaway character about it.

†Runca·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *runcātio*, f. *runcāre* to weed.] The action of weeding.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 10 For the more commodious runcation, hawing, and dressing the trees. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 80 They pulled up by hand the weeds..; this they termed runcation. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* 93 After a few Days when it began to spring, they repeated their Runcation.

Runch (rʌnʃ). *Sc.* and *north.* [Orig. obscure.]

a. Charlock or wild mustard, *Brassica Sinapistrum*. **b.** Wild radish, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*.

a 1585 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 181 On ruites and runches in the fielde, With nolt thou nurisbde was a geir. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* 59 *Runches* and *Runchballs*, carlock when it is dry and withered. 1743 Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* 80 This Ground, if it is much dunged, runs excessively to Runches, Skellochs, etc. 1788 W. H. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* Gloss., Runsh, *sinapis arvensis*; wild mustard; catlock. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 235 He sows his barley early, and it is choked by runches and skelloch. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club.* II. 318 *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, (the Runch or Jointed Charlock). 1896 P. A. Graham *Red Scaur* iii. 35 The wheat-field where they have been pulling runches or charlock.

attrib. 1552 Huloet, Runchball herbe or wylde rapes, *Campestre rapistrum*. 1691 [see above]. 1891 Atkinson *Moorland Parish* 346 Two tablespoonfuls of 'runch' seed.

Ru·nchie. *Sc.* (See quots. and compare prec.)

1715 A. Pennecuik *Tweeddale* 6 There are amongst them, that will not suffer the Wrack to be taken of their Land.. till the first Week of May be over, which they call Runchie Week. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* II. 936 The word runchies, for weeds, is generally known to rurigenous people.

Runcinate (rʌ·nsinēt), *a. Bot.* (and *Ent.*). [f. L. *runcīna* a plane (formerly taken to mean a saw).] Irregularly saw-toothed, with the lobes or teeth curved toward the base.

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* 383 *Runcinatum*, runcinate, like the Teeth of a great Saw whose Serratures are bent downwards. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 382 Wild Succory has runcinate leaves. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 261 The runcinate blade of Taraxacum. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 161 When the terminal lobe is triangular ..it is said to be runcinate. 1877–85 Hulme *Wild Flowers* p. viii, Leaves obovate,..deeply pinnatifid, runcinate.

Comb. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 170 *Brassica Erucastrum*. Runcinate-leaved Cabbage. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 11 Leaves runcinate-pinnatifid, with unequal teeth. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 27 Leaves runcinate-toothed.

So **Ru·ncinated** *a.* Also **Ru·ncinato-**, used as comb. form of Runcinate.

(*a*) 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 442/2 *Runcinated*, pinnatifid.., in such sort that the segments are convex on the fore-side and transverse behind. 1853 G. Macdonald & J. Allen *Botanist's Word-bk.* 28/2 *Runcinated*, a term applied to leaves, the margin of which is cut into very large teeth.

(*b*) 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 671 Leaves glab[rous] runcinato-dentate. 1887 *Encycl. Dict.* s.v., Runcinato-laciniate.

Runcival, obs. form of Rouncival.

†Ru·ncle. *Obs. rare.* [ad. G. *runkel*, also *runkel-ribe*, of obscure origin.] A variety of beet.

1784–1815 in Britten *Old Country Wds.* (1880) 108.

Runcle, -cul: see Runkle *sb.* and *a.*

Rund (rönd). *Sc.* and *north.* Also ruind, rind, etc. [Of obscure origin.] = Roon.

1661 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VII. 253/2 Runds of cloath, ilk three thousand ells. 1808 in Jamieson. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxiv, That's no lists or tailor's runds and selvedges o' claith. 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* xx, Asking me as a favour for a yard or two of spare runds, or selvages. 1846 *Brockett's N. C. Gloss., Run* or *Rund*, the selvage of woollen cloth, list.

Rundale (rʌ·ndēl). Also 6 **ryndale, rindaill,** 8 **rendal, rennal,** -**el.** [f. Run *v.* + Dale[2] 1.]

1. A form of joint occupation of land, characterized by dividing it into small strips or patches, a number of which, not contiguous to each other, are occupied and cultivated by each of the joint holders. Freq. in phrase *in rundale*.

Used esp. to designate this mode of occupation as practised in Ireland; in Scotland, to which the earliest quots. refer (with the word used adverbially), the current term is Runrig.

a. 1545 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* II. 747 Et lie Fieldland jacentem ryndale in territorio de Cottis. 1593 *Burgh Rec. Lanark* (1893) 110 The balleis and cunsall hes vottet that the toun muir be delt amang the..indueller is in this brught..rindaill amang thaim. 1793 *Stat. Acc. Scott.* VII. 398 (Shetland), The small farms..are parcelled out in discontiguous plots and run-rigg, termed here *rigg* and *rendal*. 1794 *Ibid.* X. 26 (Caithness), Possessing land in what is called *rig and rennal*, or run-rig.

β. 1780 Young *Tour Irel.* I. 213 There is a custom here called rundale, which is a division of their farms into spaces by balks, without fences, which they take here and there exactly like the common fields of England. 1816 Mason *Survey Ireland* II. 163 The custom of holding farms in rundale, is alone sufficient to impede agricultural improvement. 1848 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXVII. 240 In Mayo and other western counties the old barbarous Irish tenure called *Rundale* (Scotch *runrigg*) still prevails. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 3/1 The third improvement was the squaring of the holdings; they had formerly been held in rundale.

b. *attrib.*, as *rundale holdings, lands*, etc.

1780 Young *Tour Irel.* I. 215 There is some land yet in the rundale way. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 525 A large extent of land is leased to several persons jointly, according to the village or run-dale system. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* iv. 101 The extensive prevalence of rundale holdings in parts of the country. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 5/2 When he sub-divided the rundale lands in lots distributed round the dwellings.

2. Land occupied in this manner, or a share in such land.

1819 Mason *Survey Ireland* III. 17 Each tenant takes a share of those divisions, commonly called a rundale. 1843 S. C. Hall *Ireland* III. 261 The tenants had divided and subdivided the small portions of arable land into Rundale. 1895 *Times* 21 Sept. 8/4 Scattered scraps of rundale ranged over by the cattle and sheep.

Hence **Ru·ndaled** *ppl. a.*, divided out on the rundale system.

1884 Mary Hickson *Irel. in 17th C.* I. 32 Owners of rundaled scraps of pasturage. *Ibid.* 34 Mere shreds, or scraps of land, rundaled through different farms.

Rundeau, Rundelaye, Rundelet, obs. ff. Rondeau, Roundelay, Runlet.

Rundelis, rennet: see Rundle 3.

Rundle[1] (rʌ·ndl). Also 4–7 (9 *dial.*) **rundel,** 6–7 **rundell,** 9 *dial.* **-all.** [var. of Roundle. In senses 1 and 2 very common in the 17th cent.]

†1. A circle; a circular or annular form, appearance, or arrangement; a round. *Obs.*

In some cases approximating to sense 2.

c 1305 *Pop. Treat. Sci.* (Camden) 133 As me mai the mone iseo while heo is nue rist, A lute rundel, as a sikel, me sith therof that list. 1523 [Coverdale] *Old God* (1534) O j b, Your hedde is well nere altogether shaven & smothe, a lytell garlonde & rundell onely beynge left. 1597 Lyly *Wom. in Moon* I. i, Lastly the rundle of this Massiue earth, From vtmost face vnto the Centers point. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 210 Which forced them..to gather themselues close into a rundell, their best and greatest Ships standing without. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 450 b, Saturn [is]..at other times represented with two Rundles adhering to each side. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 322 At the root of her horn she will put forth a rundle like a curled ring. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 474 The flat side [of the lute], where we use to carve a rose, or a rundle, to let the sound go inward.

Comb. 1581 T. Nuce *Seneca's Octavia* 175 The cyrcled world in rundel wyse ydight.

†b. A circular orbit. *Obs.*—[1]

1574 Eden tr. *Taisner's De Nat. Magnetis* Ded., Euery of the Planettes are carried in their rundels or circles by course.

†c. A coil, curve, spiral. *Obs.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Turbo*, The rundell or windinge of a serpent. 1631 Widdowes *Nat. Philos.* 63 The Jejunum beginneth where the Duodenum beginneth to turne into rundells.

†2. An object of a circular (or spherical) form.

1388 Wyclif *Exod.* xxv. 33 Thre cuppis at the licnesse of a note..and litle rundelis togidere. 1611 Cotgr., *Tournet*, a small turning rundle, or ring, in the mouth of a Bit, &c. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. vi. 67 This Instrument contains two Parts or Rundles..moving one upon the other. 1680 Mackenzie *Her.* 99 The Collar..having thereunto pendent on a blew Rundle, the image of St. Andrew.

†b. = Roundel 2 b. *Obs.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Orbis*, a rundel to set dishes on for soilyng the table cloathe. 1611 Cotgr., *Esclisse*, the Rundle, or Circlet put vnder a dish at Table.

†c. A round slice or paring; a small round cake. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 326 Take a good great duck-root clean scraped, and cut thereof five little rundles or cakes to be used as followeth. 1611 Cotgr., *Trochisque*, a little rundle, or cake, whereinto diuers medicinable things be reduced. *c* 1700 Kennett in *MS. Lansd.* 1033 fol. 331 *Rundels*, round pieces or parings, as the *rundels* of an apple or an onion, &c.

d. A circular enclosure or field. Now *dial.*

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 22/1 The maior bestoweth a costlie dinner within a mote or a rundell, and both the shiriffs within another. 1895 Rye *E. Angl. Gloss., Rundle, Rundall*, or *Roundle*, a round field or marsh, or a field that lies round..a person's property or house.

3. = Roundel 3.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 210 Carrying light Venetian rundels and targets on their backes.

4. *Her.* = Roundel 5 b.

1562 Legh *Armory* (1597) 86 Whether are Rundels of all such colours, as ye haue spoken of here before? or shal they be named Rundels of those colours? 1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chaudos* 86 Those rundels in the loftie chiefe do stand In sable bordure deepely ingreled. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* I. ii. 17 As the Ring hath no end, no more hath the Ball or Rundle. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Rundles*,.. a Word used in Heraldry.

†5. *Bot.* A whorl, verticil, umbel. *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 269 The floures..do grow in spokie tuffets or rundels at the top of the stalkes. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 914 There stande at the top tufts or spoked rundles. 1676 Ray *Flora* 41 The Verginian Martagon..hath stalks set with small sharp-pointed whitish-green leaves in rundles. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* VI. 452 The Branches also grow at small distances in rundles, round the Body, like the Fir-Trees. *c* 1700 *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 438 Its Burs grow in Rundles. 1784 Twamley *Dairying Exemp.* 116 Water-hemlock—with rundles or flower branches opposite the leaves. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 236 An Umbel, for which some authors retain the obsolete..name of Rundle.

attrib. *c* 1700 *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 455 Rundle Plantain. Because it bears its Flowers in Whorles.

6. a. A rung of a ladder. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Scala*, To beare a ladder on his shoulders and put out his heade betweene the rundels. 1686 W. de Britaine *Hunt. Prud.* 200 Confidence..is the Scale and Rundle by which many climb up to the Pinnacle. 1856 Boker *Anne Boleyn* III. ii, You and I..Had climbed the rundles of a slippery ladder.

b. A cylinder or roller of wood; *spec.* one of the bars in a lantern-wheel.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Magis*, a kneadinge trough; also a rundell that they vse to kneade with. 1611 Florio, *Rotoloni*, rundles or rowlers of wood. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2634 *Trundle*, a pair of round disks united by round bars or rundles which act as teeth. *Ibid.* 1252.

c. A solid wheel or barrel.

1611 Florio, *Raggij*, the shiuers or rundles of a pullie. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 64 He had a wit at will: Running like the rundell of a blind horse-mill. 1648 Wilkins *Math. Magic* I. vi. 37 It consists of an axis or cylinder, having a rundle about it, wherein there are fastned divers spokes. 1728 Chambers *Cycl., Pulley*,..a little Wheel, or Rundle, having a Channel around it, and turning on an Axis. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 586 *Rundle*, that part of a capstan round which the messenger is wound, including the drum-head.

†7. An umbrella; = Roundel 3 c. *Obs.*

1677–8 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras* III. 438 Rundells shall not be worne by any men in this Towne, without the Governours permission. 1680 in Yule & Burnell *Hobson-Jobson* (1886) 850 A Rundell to be carried over him, in respect to the memory of Verona.

8. *dial.* A pollard tree.

Possibly an alteration of Runnel[2].

a 1697 Aubrey *Wilts.* (Halliw.), The little rundels in shrowdes, which are come to their full growth (which will be about eighteen yeares). 1839 Sir G. C. Lewis *Gloss. Herefordsh. Rundle*, a hollow pollard tree. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., These pollards are usually spoken of as 'old rundels', because for many years oaks have not been polled.

Ru·ndle [2]. Now *dial.* Also 6–7 rundel. [var. RUNNEL [1]. For the intrusive *d* cf. RINDLE *sb.*] A small stream or rivulet.

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* xi. in *Holinshed* 45 An infinit sort of small streames, brookes, beckes, waters, and rundels. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. lxi. 403 Let their place of abode be neere some small brooke.., and this rundle must haue by the edges stones or boughes of trees for the bees to light vpon. 1650 in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* (N.S.) XIV. 32 A great dike..with a little rundle of water running in the middle of it. 1651 tr. *De-las-Ceveras' Don Fenise* 58 There was a little rundle betwixt them which stayed the course of Marcell. 1877–86 in Cheshire glossaries.

†**Ru·ndle** [3]. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **roundeles, rundelis,** 6 **ronnelles,** 7 **runnell.** [var. of RENDLES.] Rennet. Also *attrib.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 21 Riȝt as þe roundeles of chese haþ bi him-silf wei of worchinge.., & riȝt as þe rundelis & þe mylk maken a chese. 1530 PALSGR. 177 The ronnelles suche as chese is made with. 1611 COTGR., *Gallion*,..also, the hearbe Cheese-runnell. 1758 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 474 The plant you call Runnet or Rundle grass. ..She thinks it is the jagged spear wort.

†**Ru·ndled,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—[1] [f. RUNDLE [1].] Rounded, circular.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 239 The round stone broke within His rundled target.

Ru·ndlet, *rare.* [dim. of RUNDLE [1], or var. of ROUNDLET.]

†**1.** *Her.* = ROUNDLET 2 c. *Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* I. vi. 60/2 It is not requisite in Blason, to name the colloars of these nine Rundlets, except they be counter changed.

2. *Bot.* An umbellule. Cf. RUNDLE [1] 5.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

3. *dial.* A small circle.

1875 W. D. PARISH *Sussex Dialect.*

Rundlet, var. RUNLET [1].

Run-down, *ppl. a.* [RUN *v.*]

1. Downtrodden, oppressed. *rare*—[1].

1683 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1883) III. 340 That lost opportunity of clearing..the run-down truth.

2. Of watch-plates: Faced with only one coat of enamel.

1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 490 The coarser description of watch plates are made rather differently, and are termed run-down plates, and run-down one coats.

3. Completely unwound.

1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 9 Bill..put his finger on the dead man's pulse, and placed his hand over the heart. They were both still as a run-down clock.

4. Tumble-down, dilapidated.

1896 *Boston* (Mass.) *Youth's Comp.* 10 Dec. 659/4 He lived in a little old run-down place.

5. In a low state of health.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 1/2 Tasmania has, for many years past, been the happy holiday-ground of run-down Indian officers and officials.

Hence **Run-dow·nable** *a.*; **Run-dow·nness.**

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 373 Of all things huntable, chaseable, rundownable, I doubt if there be one that can equal a Fire. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 923 If consumption is nothing more than 'an aggravated attack of run-downness' how is it that an elaborate training is required for its treatment?

†**Rune** [1]. *Obs.* Forms: 1, 4 **ryne, rene,** 2 **rine,** 3 **rune.** [OE. *ryne, rene,* = OFris. *rene,* f. *run-* the weak grade of the stem *rin-* RUN *v.*]

1. Course, onward movement, *esp.* of the heavenly bodies; running (of persons).

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xi. 13 Dezred ryne forðwezeð [L. *Aurora cursus provehit*]. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxi, Hie.. bioð ȝehwerfde eft to þam ilcan ryne þe hie ær urnon. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* iv. 352 Þæt ic moste þone ryne mines lifes werlice ȝeendian. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 305 Æfter sunnan ryne & æfter þæs monan ryne. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Þe sunne recched hire rune euch buten reste. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 74 Þer is mest neod hold hwon þe tunge is o rune, & ivollen on to eornen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1156 Oþer þu bodest huses brune Oþer ferde of manne oþer þeues rune. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8386 On Arundels wal þai gun lene, A knit com arnand wiþ gret rene.

2. A flow *of* blood.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke viii. 44 Ða æt-stod sona þæs blodes ryne [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* þas blodes rine]. *c* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1398 Ȝe schulen..beten alle þe bruchen þet ȝe ibroken habbeð in ower blodes rune. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 207 Ich bide þe..bi his blodi Rune þet ron inne monie studen.

3. A watercourse. Cf. REEN and RHINE [1].

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 307 Thilke that beth maidenes clene Thai mai hem wassche of the rene. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Rune,* a Water-course, so call'd in the Marshes of Somerset-shire.

Rune [2] (rūn). [In origin the same word as ROUN, mystery, etc., but in sense 1 adopted in the 17th cent. (through Danish writers on Northern antiquities) from ON. and Icel. *rún,* pl. *rúnar,* later *rúnir* (Da. *rune,* pl. *runer*; Sw. *runa,* pl. *runor*). Hence also G. and Du. *rune,* pl. *runen,* F. *rune,* pl. *runes,* etc. In sense 2 the immediate source is the Finnish *runo,* itself an adoption of the ON. word.]

1. A letter or character of the earliest Teutonic alphabet, which was most extensively used (in various forms) by the Scandinavians and Anglo-Saxons. Also, a similar character or mark having mysterious or magical powers attributed to it.

The original runic alphabet dates from at least the second or third century, and was formed by modifying the letters of the Roman or Greek alphabet so as to facilitate cutting them upon wood or stone.

[1685 W. NICOLSON in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1293 We are sufficiently assured, that the Heathen Saxons did also make use of these Runæ. 1686 [see RIMESTOCK].] 1690 TEMPLE *Ess., Poetry* 37 Runes, was properly the Name of the antient Gothick Letters or Characters. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2058 He thinks it remarkable, that Magog is there mention'd Inventer of the Runes. 1770 PERCY *Mallet's Northern Antiq.* I. 375 The noxious, or as they called them, the bitter runes, were employed to bring various evils on their enemies. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, Her pale hand seemed tracing letters, like runes, in the air. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 4 Intelligible inscriptions engraven in Anglo Saxon Runes. 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* i. 23 The view that the Slavs had runes is based upon a passage in the writings of the Monk Khrabr.

transf. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. ii. 238 The inscriptions on the sculptured or Memorial Stones.. include..the Ogham or Celtic Runes.

2. †**a.** An incantation or charm denoted by magic signs. *Obs.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* II. 35 [The Laplanders] have neither writing or letters,..but a number of hieroglyphics which they make use of in their Rounes.

b. A Finnish poem, or division of a poem, *esp.* one of the separate songs of the Kalevala. Also incorrectly applied to old Scandinavian poems.

1854 LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 73 There is Heathenism, and plenty of it, in the Fin poems—the Runes, as they are called. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. Interlude iv, Fragments of old Norwegian tunes That bound in one the separate runes. *Ibid., K. Olaf* IV. vii, One was singing the ancient rune Of Brynhilda's love. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 220/1 He [Lönnrot] was successful in collecting 12,000 lines. These he arranged as methodically as he could into thirty-two runes or cantos.

c. *transf.* Any song, poem, or verse.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Woodnotes* II But the runes that I rehearse Understand the universe. 1860 SANGSTER *Hesperus* 128 My heart would sit and sing Shrillest runes of wintry cold. 1889 FRANON A. KNIGHT *By Leafy Ways* 9 The light-hearted and irrepressible starling..crooning his own quaint runes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Objective, as *rune-bearer, -carver, -rister* (= cutter), *-writer*; *rune-bearing* adj.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iv. 294 The Rune Stones of the Norse fatherland. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* iv, I have, what some people would dread much more, an Armenian rune-stick. 1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. ix, Rune-clogs of all sorts of material and of every size.

c. Misc., as *rune-craft, -folk, -magic, -smith, -word*; *rune-inscribed, -less, -like* adjs.

1871 G. STEPHENS in *Archæologia* XLIII. 98 Modern Swedish *runecraft largely depends upon his many and valuable publications. 1866 — *Runic Mon.* I. p. xi, There is therefore neither time nor place for a certain *Runefolk to carry its letters from land to land. 1872 *Archaeol. Cant.* VIII. 266 The *rune-inscribed horn was found in 1734. 1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. x, The *runeless bronze-wielding populations they found in Scandinavia. 1877 *Rep. Brit. Assoc., Trans.* 117 Some *Rune-like Characters on Chalk. 1877 SKEAT *Will. Palerne* Pref. p. xxix, This might be classed amongst the instances of *Rune-magic. 1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. vi, The later or Scandinavian Runic Monuments, which..are now being gradually collected and publisht by competent *runesmiths. 1883 — *Bugge's Stud. North. Mythol.* 67 The principal *runewords on this Bewcastle Cross are plain enough.

Hence **Runed** (rūnd) *a.*, inscribed with runes.

1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 50 A leaden *bulla* of Archdeacon Boniface and a runed ivory comb.

Rune, obs. form of ROUN.

†**Ru·ner.** *Obs.* [An erroneous use (due to Olaus Wormius) of Da. *runer,* pl. of *rune* RUNE [2].] A writer of runes.

1690 TEMPLE *Ess., Poetry* 37 The Writers or Composers of them were called Runers or Rymers. *Ibid.* 40 This made the Runers among the Goths, as much..admired as any of the antient and most celebrated Poets.

Rune-staff. Also 8 **runstaff.** [a. Sw. *runstaf,* f. *run* RUNE [2] + *staf* STAFF.] **a.** A magic wand inscribed with runes. **b.** A runic calendar or clog-almanac.

1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2029 He tells us of wonderful performances, said to have been wrought by the means of their *Scipio Runicus*, or Runstaff. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Almanac*, Almanacs of this kind are known by various names.., as rimstocks,..runstaffs,..clogs, &c. 1851 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. III. 53/1 The ancient Clog or Rune-staff.. has been extirpated by the printed calendar. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year Sweden* II. 359 *n.*, Then the victor gave a rune-staff to the shepherd.

Rune-stave. Now only *arch.* [OE. *rún-stæf,* f. *rún* ROUN (RUNE [2]) + *stæf* STAFF, STAVE; cf. OHG. *rûnstab,* OIcel. *rúnastafr.*] A runic letter or symbol.

Beowulf 1695 Swa wæs..þurh run-stafas rihte ȝemearcod. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Homilies* (Thorpe) II. 358 Ðurh drycræft oððe ðurh runstafum. *c* 1205 LAY. 9961 He lette þer on grauen sælcuðe run-stauen. 1884 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 271 In a chapter upon runes he [Stephens] gives it as his opinion that rune-staves were an independent offshoot from the old Greek alphabet in Scythia.

Rung (rʊŋ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **hrung,** 5– **rung** (7 **rungge, wrung**); 3 **roungue,** 4, 6 **roung,** 6 **rounge**; 4–7 **ronge,** 7 **rongue, rong, roonge.** [OE. *hrung,* = Fris. *rounge,* MDu. *roug(h)e* (Du. *rong*), MLG. *runge* (LG. *runge, rung*), OHG. *runga* (MHG. and G. *runge*), Goth. *hrugga* (rendering Gr. *ῥάβδος*), not traceable outside of Teutonic.]

1. A stout stick of a rounded form, *esp.* one used as a rail (in a cart, etc.), cross-bar, or spoke.

The precise sense in the first quot. is not clear.

a 1000 *Riddles* xxiii. 10 Ongunnon stiȝan þa on wæxn weras & hyra wicg somod hlodan under hrunge. 13.. W. DE BIBBESWORTH in Wright *Vocab.* (1857) I. 168 [Checune charette ke meyne blés Deyt aver redeles, *glossed*] rayes, ronges [au coustés]. 1481–2 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 322 Pro prostracione del rongez in Acleywod. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 311/2 A Ronge of a carte, *epiridium, limo.* 1591 *Mem. St. Giles's Durh.* (Surtees) 16 Paid..for a burthen of rounges to the Yeate, 7*d.* 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 107 These rammers are made of.. such like thinges as have holes; they putte into the holes two rungs to hold by. 1656 TUCKER in *Misc. Sc. Burgh Rec. Soc.* 26 Whence [Ireland] they bring hoopes, ronges, barrell staves, meale, oates, and butter. 1762 *Information for Anne Inch agst. J. Bruce* 2 He, the said Bruce,..beat her with the Rungs of a broken Sledge. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 192 Fig. 9. represents the two handles fixed together by the two rungs. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 990 The hay-racks to be made 2 feet and a half wide; the rungs (spokes) of 1 inch and a half deal. 1864 *Morn. Star* 7 Dec., The chair had no rung on which to rest them. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 20 Algernon has thrust his head far out between the rungs of his chair-back.

†**b.** *Cogs and rungs*: (see COG *sb.*[2] 1). Also as the name of a dance-tune (quot. 1621). *Obs.*

1477 in *24th Rep. Deputy Kpr. Irel.* 107 The miller to provide cogges and ronges for the mill wheels. 1483–4 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 249 Pro adquisicione de le cogges et ronges pro molendino de Milburne, viij *d.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 134 To sell..the crabbe-trees to myllers, to make cogges and ronges. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie*, etc. (1877) 259, I am sure thou there shalt find, Measures store to please thy mind; Roundelayes, Irish-hayes, Cogs and rongs and Peggie Ramsie.

2. A round or stave of a ladder.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 287/332 Ase he sat on his laddre lowe on þe nepemeste roungue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 439 His owne honde than made he laddres thre, To clymben by the ronges and the stalkes Unto the tubbes. 1439 *Tintinhull Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 180 Pro j scala xiij rongarum empta pro le belfray, xx *d.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 311/2 A Ronge of a stee, *scalare.* 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 488 A ladder which containe[s] seuen and twenty steps or rungs as we call them in Somersetshire. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 71 Three Ladders differently Runged, that is, the Rungs or steps placed at several distances. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 95 *Rungs*, the steps in a ladder. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral Tales* (1816) I. vi. 38 Henry saw his friend reach the last rung of the ladder. 1860 WYNTER *Curios. Civilia.* II. 402 Will the nimble figure gain the topmost rung ere nature fails? 1887 BESANT *World Went* XV. 122 A young man got upon a ladder..and sat upon the topmost rung.

b. *fig.*, or in fig. context.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 44 And [the fiend] leith a laddre þere-to, of lesynges aren þe ronges. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 379 þus þe ladder þat men shulden come to heven by, eiþer wantiþ roungis, or ellis it is not rerid. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 21 The religious Founder thereof hath fashioned out the rongues of a ladder to heaven. 1670 CLARENDON *Tracts* (1727) 176 It is a vow of obedience.., as the upper and highest wrung of the ladder, to the pope. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Dec. 766 On the lowest rung of the Christmas ladder stand the Infant Books. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 1 One of the lowest rungs of Memory's ladder.

3. *Sc.* and *north.* A cudgel; a stout staff or walking-stick.

1540 *Rec. of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 49 For the manessing of the saidis Kateine with ane rung. 1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 270 The said Robert Lekky..maliciouslie straik and dang thame with rungis and treis. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. (1699) 235 With a great Batton, or Rung in his hand, and with Knives and other invasive Weapons. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 306 I'll take a Rung, and rizle your Rigging with it. 1795 BURNS *Dumfries Volunteers* ii, Till slap I—come in an unco loon, And wi' a rung decide it. 1838 J. GRANT *Sketches London* 296 The Scotchman threw his 'rung', as he called it, and sure enough he hit the stick. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 195 The sound of the watchman's oak 'rung' had been too much for them.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1721 RAMSAY *On Maggy Johnstoun* vii, Death wi' his rung rax'd her a yowff, And sae she died. 1805–6 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 120 (Jam.), An' as for Poortith,..Aft hae I..felt her rung. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 32 Yet there ye sang, though neth the dred O' poortith's rung.

4. *Shipbuilding.* A floor-timber. Now *rare.*

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), Rungs are the Timbers which doe give the flower of ye Shipp, and theise are bolted to the Keele. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 2 They lay the Rungs, called floore timbers, or ground timbers, thwart the keele. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 37/1 The Runges or Rung heads, the same to hooks and futtocks. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2003/1 The spaces between the rungs are spirkets.

5. *attrib.*, as *rung-cart,* †*-staff,* †*-stower, -wheel.*

13.. W. DE BIBBESWORTH in Wright *Vocab.* (1857) I. 168 [En les reideles vount les rolous, *glossed*] ronge-staſs. 1389–90

Durh. Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 596 Pro lucracione xx. gang de rungstoures pro carectis, xviij *d.* **1612** Sturtevant *Metallica* (1854) 106 The Water Plegnick which moueth either invisibly and secretly under the water and by the water with one rong wheel. **1825** Jamieson *Suppl.* s.v. *Rung-wheel*, In a corn-mill..the one which has cogs drives the other, and is called the cog-wheel; the other, from its having spokes or rungs, is called the rung-wheel. **1854** H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 122, I was..so greatly recruited..as to be fit.. to be removed, in the old man's rung-cart. **1882** *Jamieson's Sc. Dict., Rung-Cairt*, a cart with open sides, i. e., made with rungs or spars of wood.

Hence **Runged** *ppl. a.*; **Ru·nging** *vbl. sb.* Also **Ru·ngless** *a.*

1523 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 220 Item, for sawing of ane tre to be an leddir, and for rungging and making of the samyn, ij *s.* **1554** *Extr. Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) 350 Item for runging of the kirk ledder, xxx^{d}. **1694** *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 71 Three Ladders differently Runged. **1875** *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 563 Four rungless chairs are solemnly watching the operation. **1886** Macleod *Clyde District Dumbarton.* 160 The ladder by which he climbed to fame and fortune was runged by indomitable perseverance.

Rung, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Ring *v.*[1]] **a.** Having a ring inserted in the nose. **b.** Ring-barked.

a. *c* **1630** B. Jonson *Underwoods* lxxvi, Like those, That hang their richest jewels in their nose: Like a rung bear or swine. **1778** [W. H. Marshall.] *Minutes Agric.* 7 Feb. 1775, The rung ox is as passive as a spaniel.

b. 1901 *Sword & Trowel* Jan. 24 The white skeletons of the rung trees.

Rung, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Ring *v.*[2]] Made to ring or resound.

1860 Dobell in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 327 Tho'..the encountered shock Of your clashing battles jar The rung heav'ns.

Rung, obs. pa. pple. Reign *v.*, Ring *v.*[1]

Runge (rʌndʒ), *sb. dial.* Also 9 **runze.** [Of obscure origin.] A kind of tub (cf. Ringe *sb.*[2] and Flasket 1 d).

1574 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 161 Item, for a runge of lyme, v *d.* **1674** Ray *N.C. Words*, A *Runge*, a flasket. **1688** Holme *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 11/2 A Runge or Soe: which is a kind of vessell that Tanners, Glouers, and Beere-brewers use to carry water in. **1814** Pegge *Suppl. Grose, Runze*, a long tub. **1886** Holland *Cheshire Gloss.* 295 *Runge*, salt-mining term, a large tub or bucket used for drawing water or brine out of a rock-salt mine.

† **Runge,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To rise *up.*

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 22 3e schulen..euer et Gloria Patri arisen up [*C.* rungen vp] & buwen. *Ibid.* 290 Þet is to siggen, rung up & sture Þe; hef up on heie eien & honden touward heouene.

† **Rung-head.** *Shipbuilding. Obs.* [f. Rung *sb.* 4 + Head *sb.*] (See quots.)

a **1625** *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), Rungheads are the heads or endes of the Rungs...Also more generally, the outward ends of Hooks which are in the same manner compassing are called Rungheads; for the Sleeper which is boulted into the other Rungheads is also boulted into theise, and they saie it is bolted fore and aft to the Rungheads. **1691** T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 48 The reaching of the Ship crackt every seam of her from the rung-heads upwards. **1769** Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rung-heads*, a name sometimes given by shipwrights to the upper ends of the floor-timbers, which are otherwise more properly called floor-heads. **1863** A. Young *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rung-heads*,..a name formerly given to the floor-heads.

† **Ru·nging,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—[0] [? f. Rung *sb.* or Runge *sb.*] *Runging adze*, a cooper's tool.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 318/2 The Runging Addice: This is in all respects like an Hatchet, save the edge part stands cross to that of the Hatchet.

† **Ru·nian.** *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 86 From these [Runæ] the Characters called Runick took Name, and the Cimbrians, Dacians and Goths are stiled Runians.

Runic (rū·nik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7, 8 **runick.** [ad. mod.L. *runicus*, f. ON. *rún* Rune[2]. So F. *runique.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Consisting of runes.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* iii, Lyons, bears,..&c. wrought on the hardest rocks, together with Runic characters. **1686** Plot *Staffordsh.* 432 [A stone] with Runic characters still remaining upon it. **1763** Percy *Five Pieces Runic Poet.* Pref., The Characters in which this language was originally written, were called Runic. **1789** Sir W. Jones *Wks.* (1799) I. 86 Many of the Runick letters appear to have been formed of similar elements. **1851** D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iv. 273 The Manx Runic alphabet. **1870** Farrar *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 74 Instead of the old linear runic characters, he introduced an alphabet founded on the Greek.

b. Carved or written in runes; expressed by means of runes.

1685 W. Nicolson in *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1287 Giving you a more perfect Account of our two Runic Inscriptions at Beau-Castle and Bridekirk. **1775** Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. 25 Modern travellers report, that there are Runic inscriptions now existing in the deserts of Tartary. **1840** Carlyle *Heroes* i. (1904) 28 Snorro tells us..that Odin invented Poetry; the music of human speech, as well as that miraculous runic marking of it. **1865** Lubbock *Preh. Times* i. (1878) 11 A short Runic inscription. **1890** *Murray's Lincolnshire* 195 A scarcely decipherable Runic legend.

c. Inscribed with runes.

1728 Chambers *Cyclopædia* s.v., There are some Runic Medals in the Closets of the Curious. **1756–7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 284 The ridiculous superstitions with which the Runic calendars abound beyond all others. **1825** Fosbrooke *Encycl. Antig.* 87 To this period [16th cent.] we may assign the first Runic Obelisks. **1851** D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iv. 267 The most remarkable relic..is the beautiful Runic-brooch. **1855** M. Arnold *Stanzas fr. Grande Chartreuse* 83 As..a Greek In pity and mournful awe might stand Before some fallen Runic stone.

2. Of poetry, etc.: Such as might be written in runes; belonging to the peoples or the age which made use of runes; *esp.* ancient Scandinavian or Icelandic. Now *rare.*

This use of the word (cf. B. 1) is mainly due to Olaus Wormius, who used *Literatura Runica* as a name for ancient Scandinavian literature, and in 1650 published an Icelandic dictionary (compiled by Magnús Ólafsson) under the title of *Specimen Lexici Runici.*

1690 Temple *Ess., Poetry* 25 Among the antient Western Goths..the Runick Poetry seems to have been as old as their Letters. **1699** Garth *Dispens.* IV. (1730) 123 Up these Walls much Gothick Lumber climbs, With Swiss Philosophy and Runick Rhymes. **1726** Bolingbroke *Study Hist.* ii. (1752) 12 The triumphs of Odin were celebrated in runic Songs. **1763** Percy (*title*), Five Pieces of Runic Poetry, translated from the Islandic Language. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* vi, I told him that his runic rhymes were no proof against the weapons which fought at Loncarty. **1851** D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. i. 330 In Iceland where the language of their runic literature is still a living tongue.

b. *transf.* Applied to ancient Scottish poetry or poets.

a **1759** Collins *Ode Superst. Highl. Scot.* 41 At every pause before the mind possest Old Runick bards shall seem to rise around. **1762** Foote *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 205 Gentlemen who have..rummaged the Highlands of Scotland and Ireland for the remains of Runic poetry. **1813** Hogg *Queen's Wake* 12 She heard the Caledonian lyre Pour forth its notes of runic fire.

3. Belonging to ancient Scandinavia or the ancient North.

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 192 These Places of Election..have been from all Antiquity proper to the old Runick Kingdoms. **1762** Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 814 The hardy offspring of some Runic dame. **1786** Polwhele tr. *Theocritus*, etc. (1792) II. 52 We recollect the Scythian or Runic mythology. **1813** Scott *Rokeby* IV. i, [They] Fix'd on each vale a Runic name. **1822** Byron *Juan* VIII. xxiii, Time, Which settles all things, Roman, Greek, or Runic.

b. Of ornament: Of the interlacing type (originally Celtic) which is characteristic of rune-bearing monuments, metal-work, etc.

1838 Britton *Dict. Archit. & Archæol.* 404 Runic-Knot, Danish Knot, a twisted ornament common on buildings of the Anglo-Saxon, or Danish era. **1848** Rickman *Archit.* 73 Amongst these ornaments the interlaced figures called Runic are of frequent occurrence. **1872** Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* vii. 360 The upper part is.. beautifully inlaid with interlaced ribbon patterns, or runic knots of gold, silver, [etc.].

B. *sb.*† **1.** The ancient Scandinavian tongue. *Obs.*

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 85 The Teutonick and Runick were one and the same Language. *a* **1682** Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1683) 146 The Danes can continue such a series of sense out of their present language and the old Runick. **1690** Temple *Ess., Poetry* 44 *Mara* in old Runick was a Goblin that seized upon Men asleep.

2. A runic inscription.

1866 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. p. xxvii, We have this formula also in Scandinavian-runics.

3. *Ent.* A name given to certain moths.

1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 81 The Runic (*Diphthera runica*..) appears the beginning of June. *Ibid.* 221 The Small Runic (*Psoloplus sequellus*..) appears in August, on hedges.

4. *Typog.* A style of display lettering (in the Roman alphabet) having a thickened face and often of a condensed form.

1873 *Specimen of Printing Types* (Reed & Fox), Eight lines Pica Runic,..Two lines Double Pica Runic. **1900** De Vinne *Typog.* 327 Another style of runic is made with all lower-case characters, but of slightly expanded form.

Hence **Runic-like** *a.*

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 69 That Runick-like nothing might in it chance, Art's self, and all her Strength consulted was.

Runish (rū·niʃ), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. Rune[2] + -ish.] Cf. G. *runisch*, Sw. *runisk.*] Runic.

1883 *Yorks. Arch. & Topogr. Jrnl.* VIII. 55 The lithograph in Sjöborg is useless for minute runish purposes. **1884** G. Stephens *Old-North. Runic Mon.* III. 15 A 'new' O.N. runish risting.

† **Ru·nish,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [var. Renish *a.*] Fierce, violent, rough.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 457 With a runisch rout Þe raynez he tornez. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1545 Ay biholdand Þe honde til hit hade al grauen, & rasped on Þe ro3 wo3e runisch sauez.

Hence † **Ru·nishly** *adv.*, fiercely, roughly. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 304 Runischly his iede y3en he reled aboute. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 191 He.. Arayned hym ful runyschly what raysoun he hade In such slaztes of sorge to slepe so faste.

† **Runk,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [Cf. Flem. *ronken* to mutter, speak covertly about one.] *intr.* To whisper, murmur. Hence † **Ru·nker,** a whisperer.

The more usual phrase is *rouk and rown*: see Rouk *v.*

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* ix. 118 If I here any runk or rowne, I shall fownd to crak thare crowne; Ouer all, in ylk a stede. *Ibid.* xxx. 298 Here ar a menee..Of runkers and rowners, God castys thaym out, trulee, From his temple.

Runkle (rʊ·ŋk'l), *sb. Sc.* and † *north.* Forms: 4 **runkel,** 4, 6 **-il,** 5 **-ylle,** 6 **-ill**; 4 **roncle,** 6, 9 **runcle,** 8– **runkle.** [prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. dial. *rukla* (for **rukkla*), dim. of *rukka*, ON. *hrukka* (see Ruck *sb.*[2]), related to MSw. *rynkia*, Sw. *rynka*, Da. *rynke.*] A wrinkle, crease.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 18840 His for-hed [was] fair, wemless to sight, Wit-vten ani runkel slight. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 313/2 A Runkylle, *ruga.* **1513** Douglas *Æneis* VII. viii. 26 Hir forryt scoryt wyth runclys and mony rat. **1581** J. Hamilton in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 99 Not haifing ony spot, runkill or ony vthir sic blot. **1721** Ramsay *Prospect of Plenty* 201 'Till age and runkles shaw Their canker'd spirit's good for nought at a'. **1737** — *Sc. Poet.* (1750) 107 We may ken your eild by the runkles of your horn. **1808** in Jamieson.

† **Ru·nkle,** *a. Obs.*—[1] In 5 **runcul, runcle.** [Cf. prec.] Wrinkled.

c **1440** *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 699 Compact a runcul [*v.r.* runcle] nek, dewlapped side Vnto the kne.

Ru·nkle, *v. Sc.* and † *north.* Also 4 **rouncle,** 5 **runkylle.** [Related to Runkle *sb.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To wrinkle, rumple.

c **1340** Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 773 Þan waxes his gaste seke and sare, And his face rouncles, ay mare and mare. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 313/2 To Runkylle, *rugare, corrugare.* **1721** Ramsay *Elegy on Patie Birnie* xii, He catch'd a crishy webster loun At runkling o' his deary's gown. **1808** Jamieson, *Runkle*,..to crease, to crumple. **1827** J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 307 Ilka ane by itsel in far awa spats, whare the grass runkled only to the shepherd's foot.

Runkled (rʊ·ŋk'ld), *ppl. a. Sc.* and † *north.* Also 4 **ronkled,** 5 **rounceled, runkillit, runklet,** 8 **runckled.** [f. prec. + -ed[1].] Wrinkled, rumpled.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 953 Riche red on Þat on rayled ay quere, Rugh ronkled chekez Þat oþer on rolled. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* in *Cath. Angl.* 313 When I am elded and by-comen rouncled and frounced and discolowred. *c* **1480** Henryson *Fables, Frog & Mouse* vii, The mous beheld vnto hir fronsit face, Hir runkillit cheikis. **1596** Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scott.* I. 287 His hyd al contracted and runklet. **1718** Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. v, A moupin runkled granny. **1785** Burns *Holy Fair* v, Gin ye'll go there, yon runkl'd pair, We will get famous laughin At them this day. **1810** R. Tannahill *Harp of Renfrewshire* (1819) 240 Runkled hags and warlock men. **1894** Laing *Tam. Bodkin* iv, Thae runkled bits o' paper.

Ru·nkly, *a. Sc.* Also 8 **runkley.** [f. Runkle *sb.* + -y.] Full of wrinkles; wrinkled.

1790 A. Wilson *Poet. Wks.* (*c* 1846) 179 Auld, runkley-faced, and brown. **1807–10** R. Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 99 Wealthy pride but ill can hide Your runkly measled shins.

Runlet[1] (rʌ·nlĕt). Now only *arch.* or *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **roundelet,** 6–7 **rondlet.** *β.* 6 **rundelet,** 6–7 **rundlett,** 6–9 **rundlet.** *γ.* 5 **ronlett,** 6 **ronelete, runlett,** 7 **ronlet,** 7–9 **runlet.** *δ.* 7 **renlet(t.** [a. OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondelle*, f. *ronde* Round *a.* Cf. Roundlet.] A cask or vessel of varying capacity; the quantity of liquor contained in this.

Large runlets appear usually to have varied between 12 and 18½ gallons, small ones between a pint or quart and 3 or 4 gallons.

α. **1394** in Wylie *Hist. Hen. IV*, IV. 179 A Rondelet of Rumney. **1483** *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 13 § 1 Every Rondelet to holde xviij galons and an half. **1531–2** *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 4 The prices of..the butt, tonne, pype,..teers, barrell, or rondlett. **1593** G. Harvey *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 280 Her beginning [is] like the purest Oyle in the crowne of the rondelet. **1605** H. Plat *Delightes for Ladies* II. xiv, I haue knowne Roseleaues kept well in Rundlets. **1618** Dalton *Countr. Just.* lxv. (1630) 144 Sixteene gallons maketh the Rondlet. **1674** S. Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 72, 1 Rundlet or Rondlet = 18½ Gallons.

β. **1542** *Rutland MSS.* IV. 324 (Hist. MSS. Comm.), For the carege off a rwndlett off Mus[c]adene, viij d. **1588** Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. iv. 457 Any kilderkins, tertian, firkins or rundlets. **1600** Nashe *Summer's Last Will* 486 Wks. (Grosart) VI. 105 Actors, bring now a black Jack, and a rundlet of Renish wine. **1674** S. Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 72 Rundlet is now grown a general name to any small Cask not gage. **1703** Dampier *Voy.* III. I. 150 My Men came aboard and brought a Rundlet of brackish Water. **1725** De Foe *Voy. r. World* (1840) 6 One hundred and twenty two small ankers or rundlets of brandy. **1814** Cary *Dante, Inf.* XXVIII. 21 A rundlet, that hath lost Its middle or side stave, gapes not so wide. **1822** Scott *Nigel* xvii, I will presently order you a rundlet of Rhenish. **1873** *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. 48 He set out for the wreck, bringing back a boat which was given to them, with butter, sugar, a rundlet of wine, and chocolate.

fig. **1594** Lyly *Mother Bombie* III. ii, My bodie being the rundlet, and my mouth the vent. **1607** Middleton *Family of Love* II. iii, Lets pierce the rundlets of our running heads. **1651** Cleveland *Poems* 11 When we have fil'd the Rundlets of our eyes, We'll issue't forth.

attrib. **1837** Whitlock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 161 (*Cooper*), The 'Rundlet-cooper' works principally for distillers and makers of various cordials.

γ. **1491–2** *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 179 For a ronlett of malvinseyn gevyn vnto master plomere. **1530** *Nottingham Rec.* III. 184 Quatuor roneletes vini dulcis vocati Malvesy. **1579** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 401 Bluers measures, as barells,..firkins, runletts, ladlemeales. **1612** T. Taylor *Titus* i. 7 They make their bodies like runlets or wine caskes. **1667** Davenant & Dryden *Tempest* II. i, The runlet of brandy was a loving runlet, and floated after us out of pure pity. **1727** *Philip Quarll* (1816) 50 At the bottom of the chest lay a runlet of brandy. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. v. 274 Then strain it out, and put it in a Runlet. **1814** Southey *Carmina Aulica* Poet. Wks. III. 314 Many a runlet of right Nantes, I ween, Hath suffer'd percolation through that trunk. **1851** Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. iii. 124 Æneas [Sylvius] had received at a certain monastery a few loaves and a runlet of red wine. **1882** *Good Words* 606 Who brought him venison pasties and apple turnovers and runlets of ale.

δ. **1616** *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) I. 112, I sent my lord Careie a Renlett of choice aquavite. **1641** Brome *Jovial Crew* V. Wks. 1873 III. 437 And perhaps save me the expence of a Renlet of sack the while.

Runlet[2] (rʌ·nlĕt). [f. Run *sb.*[1] + -let.] A little run or stream; a runnel; † a channel.

1755 in *Rutland Gloss.* (1891) s.v., Paid..for. two days Work at scowring Wire Lane Runlett, 20 June,..1*s.* 6*d.* 1801 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 69 The runlet that murmurs away [seems] To wind with a murmur of woe. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Borders* I. 18 It receives many little livelier runlets that brattle down the green hills on each side. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. v. 84 We found a well,..a runlet flowing from it down the rocky steps.

†**Runlong.** *nonce-word.* Course.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 26 The understanding cannot take it, how one now should hold on with the whole runlong of all ages.

Ru'nnable, *a.* [f. RUN *v.* + -ABLE.] Of deer: Proper for the chase; warrantable.

1884 FORTESCUE in *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 491 Two tines on the top of one horn..was in itself judged sufficient to make a warrantable or runable deer. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ii. 33 His coat was in perfect condition,..and he was a runnable deer, that is, of age and size sufficient for the chase.

Runnable, -ably, dial. ff. RENABLE, -ABLY.

Runnagado, -gate, varr. RUNAGADO, -GATE.

Ru'nnage. *rare* —1. [f. RUN *v.* + -AGE.] Flow or quantity of water in a river.

1864 *Standard* 15 Jan., During the late frost the water in the Ettrick and Yarrow had gradually lessened, until the runnage became insufficient to admit of the large numbers of spawning fish leaving the pools.

Runnawaie, -waye, obs. ff. RUNAWAY.

†**Runned,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—1 In 6 **ronned.** [obs. pa. pple. RUN *v.*] Coagulated, curdled.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* M j, [It] causeth the ronned and congeled mylke to be..dyssolved frome the ronnynge togyder.

Runnegade, -gate: see RUNAGADE, -GATE.

Runnel[1] (rʌ'nl). Also 6–7, 9 *dial.* runnell, 7 runnil(l. [Later form (after RUN *v.*) of *rinel* RINDLE *sb.* See also RUNDLE [2].]

1. A small stream of water; a brooklet, rivulet, rill, or trickle.

1577 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1904) VII. 229 The water..sinketh into the earth and so vanisheth away, without any runnell above the earth. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. lxvii, With murmur lowd downe from the mountaines side A little runnell tumbled neere the place. 1656 *Rec. Braintree, Mass.* (1886) 7 This way..formerly going up the rockes straight from the runnill of water in the country highway. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 63 Dashing soft from rocks around, Bubbling runnels join'd the sound. 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 51 Vathek applied his ear with the hope of catching the sound of some latent runnel. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* VI. xvii, He placed her on a bank of moss, A silver runnel bubbled by. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 110 The groves of the orchard, watered by crossing runnels from the river. 1883 C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxvi. 198 Herons stand in the little runnels which trickle over the flats.

fig. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 322 The wickedness of mankind..confused the pure stream of the fountain with its muddy runnels. 1865 A. SMITH *Summer in Skye* I. 243 Ossian drew into himself every lyrical runnel.

2. A small watercourse or channel; a gutter.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 296 The rain..is carryed away by runnels. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 102 A clear stream of water flowed..into a stone runnel along the floor. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* July 144 Small runnels are generally chiselled for the purpose of conducting the water into the cistern.

3. *dial.* A funnel.

1868– in Yorkshire glossaries.

Hence **Ru'nnelling** *a.*, forming a runnel.

1849 SYMINGTON *Harebell Chimes* 140 A little mountain girl..Sings to the runneling brook, alone.

Ru'nnel[2]. *dial.* Also 8–9 **runnell.** [Of doubtful origin: cf. RUNDLE [1] 8.] Pollard wood, or a shoot of this; a pollard or stunted tree.

1674 RAY *N.C. Words, Runnel,* pollard wood, from running up apace. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 252 *Runnel,* pollard wood. 1861 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 127 If an ash-tree is polled, there grow out of its head..young runnells. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-Bk., Runnel,* an old stunted tree, usually a pollard, and hollow.

Runner (rʌ'nəɹ). Forms: 1 -iornere, -irnere; 4 urnare; 4 rener, 4–5 rennere (5 -are), 4–6, 9 *dial.* renner (5 -ar); 5 rynner, 5–7 rynnar, 6, 9 *Sc.* and *dial.* rinner; 6 ronner, rouner, runnor, 7 runer, 6– runner. [f. RUN *v.* + -ER [1]. Cf. Fris. *rinner, rinder,* MDu. *renner, runner* (Du. *renner*), MLG. *renner, ronner,* G. *renner,* MSw. *rennare, rinnare,* ON. *rennari.* In OE. recorded only in *fore-iornere* fore-runner.]

I. 1. One who runs; a racer.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 900 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 307 He wes cleped Harefot, For he wes urnare god. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* ii. 18 Ceertis Asahel was a moost swift renner. *c* 1400 *Poem on ix Commandm.* (MS. Laud 416 fol. 3), Fle farre from besy tungges as bytter as gall, And rynnars to howsis where good ale is. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 297/1 Lepare, or rennare, *cursor.* 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* II. iii. 1 Forespent with Toile, as Runners with a Race. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1324 Have they not..ev'ry sort Of Gymnic Artists, Wrestlers, Riders, Runners? 1792 BROOK *Precious Remedies* 165 God loves the runner, not the questioner. 1833 NYREN *Cricketer's Tutor* 80 He was a fine batter, a fine field, and the swiftest runner I ever remember. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 110 And there two runners did the sign abide Foot set to foot.

b. With advs., as *runner-about, -away.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 199 None renneris aboute, Ne no leperis ouer lond. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* Prol. 19 A sompnour is a renner up and doun With maundementz for fornicacioun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 297/1 Lepare, or rennar a-wey, *fugax, fugitivus.* 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 38 3e be renners a-boute be cyte; and bei fle be sith of men. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI,* 83 b, The Frenchmen knowyng by these good runners away of ye erles approchyng. 1574 G. BAKER *Compos. Oleum Magistrale* fol. 43 Among the common Runners about (which use to cut for the stone and Ruptures) is used a great abuse. 1647 HEXHAM I, A runner after, *een na-looper.* 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.,* A runner forth, *excursor.* 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxii, You conspirators, and hiders, and runners-away, should know better than that.

†**c.** A wandering person; a vagabond. *Obs.*

1574 G. BAKER *Compos. Oleum Magistrale* fol. 44 Such is the covetouse desire of these Runners. 1575-6 *Durh. Deposit.* (Surtees) 270 As for Lawson he is but a runner, of no honestie or credit, being a maker of strawe hatts, seves, and riddles, goinge frome town to town.

†**2.** A fugitive; a deserter. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Rennare, or vnstable a-bydare, *fugitivus, fugitiva.* 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. vii. 14 Let vs score their backes,..'Tis sport to maul a Runner. *c* 1624 in *Capt. Smith's Whs.* (Arb.) II. 473 If I finde any more runners for Newfoundland with the Pinnace, let him assuredly looke to arriue at the Gallowes.

3. One who carries messages on foot or horseback; a messenger, courier, errand-bearer; a scout.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7679 Son to þe king tald was it sua, And his reners he þeder send For to rauis dauid he wend. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* vii. 22 Foule men, or renners [L. *emissarii*], shulen entre in to it, and shulen defoule it. 1511-2 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 262 To Finlay, rynnar, to by him sarkis ..xiiij *s.* 1517 *Lowe's Bonavent. Mirr.* (W. de W.) x, The space of xiiij or xv dayes iourney of a comyn renner. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xiv. 27 Rehoboam..committed them vnto the hands of the chiefe of the guard [*margin* runners]. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 258 They generally send a Runner along with 'em to bring the Horses back. 1727 SWIFT *Whs.* (1841) II. 609 It would have been wiser to direct it to Tonson or Lintot, to whom I believe his lodgings are better known than to the runners of the post-office. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 105, I have..ordered Colonel Torfrey, fourthly, to post runners from his camp to Oustara. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxii, The same little runner who had brought Shandon's note. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* viii. 214 The Egyptian and Nubian mails are carried by runners stationed at distances of four miles all along the route.

†**b.** One employed as spy to a gambling-den, band of thieves, etc. *Obs.*

1726 BAILEY, *Runner* (of a Gaming House), one who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings of the Justices, and when the Constables are out. 1762 FOOTE *Liar* I, Runner to a gaming-table and bully to a bawdy-house. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 178 The runner to a set of sharpers..was convicted.. at Westminster...The rest of the gang were lucky enough to escape.

c. One employed or acting as a collector, agent, or intelligencer for a bank, broker, †government, †newspaper, bookmaker, etc. (Cf. quots.)

(*a*) 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 621 The directors of the bank above have constant intelligence from all parts of the universe, and their runners traversing to and fro among their customers. 1834 *Laws of Alabama* 46 The following salaries shall be paid to the officers in the bank of the State of Alabama and its several branches, to wit:..to the runner of the branch at Mobile, six hundred dollars per annum. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 5/1 Bill-brokers complain that their runners are unable to obtain bills from the merchants as freely as usual. 1894 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 7/7 A 'runner' was a person who, not being himself upon the Stock Exchange, introduced business into the office of a member of that body for the sake of himself getting a share in the commission earned.

(*b*) 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 205 One of the runners of government in the city,—a tool of Harley. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 3 In spite of all the runners and dependents of administration, that general would be always revered. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Whs.* (1859) II. 52 The pitiful propensity which exists among Government runners to vent their small spite.

(*c*) 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 291 For this their runners ramble day and night, To drag each lurking deed to open light. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 471 In one man we recognise a sub-editor of the *Globe,*..in another the runner of one of the *Times* reporters.

(*d*) 1902 *Scotsman* 21 Jan. 8/3 Stiles..was in the employment of..a bookmaker...Stiles acted as his 'runner'. That was to say, he went about to find out what the betting was.

d. A police officer. Also *Bow-street runner* (see BOW-STREET) and *police-runner* (see POLICE *sb.* 6). Now only *Hist.*

1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 230 Peter Murphy and Silas Goddard were tried for the wilful murder of John Atwood, one of the Runners of Clerkenwell Bridewell. 1838 [see BOW-STREET]. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* iii, I'd sooner be a sheriff's runner, or a negro slave. 1877 E. LEIGH *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., The runners want him.

e. One whose business it is to solicit custom for a hotel, tradesman, etc.; a tout. Orig. *U.S.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxvi, The landlords, runners, and sharks in Ann Street learned that there was a rich prize for them down in the bay. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 814/1 The runners for several livery-stables offered to provide special transportation. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 337 The enterprising boatman was the runner for a Falmouth tailor.

4. A horse capable of running well; a good roadster or racer; a horse taking part in a race.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxiii. 129 b, Alonso de Alburquerque, and Antonio del Campo,..presented him with..two horses out of Persia, the which were great runners. 1655 L. THETFORD *Perfect Horseman* 24 Every horse for the wars may be train'd for a Runner or Hunter at pleasure. 1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* I. iv. ii, Your worship has six coach-horses (cut and long tail), two runners, half-a-dozen hunters. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 118, I knew in their day, runners of fair repute, and as well bred as any horses upon earth. 1887 *Daily News* 8 July 6/2 Half a dozen runners only contested the Chesterfield Stakes.

5. †**a.** A domestic fowl allowed to range freely.

c 1540 *Househ. Ordin.* (1790) 221 Prices of all kindes of Poultry-stuff—Ronners, the piece, 2d. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 297 That no man should haue his table serued with any foule, vnlesse it were one hen, and no more, and the same a runner only, and not fed vp and crammed fat.

b. The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*; also *dial.* the land-rail; † (see also quots. 1668 and 1774).

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 97 *Trochilus,*..the Trochilus, or fin-footed Runner. *Ibid.* 107 *Erythropus, Rallus Aquatica,* the Runner. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 315 The Velvet Runner, *Gallinula Serica.* Perchance the same with the precedent [i.e. the water-rail]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 375 To this bird of the crane kind so little known, I will add another still less known—the Corrira, or Runner of Aldrovandus. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* Index, *Runner,* the Water Rail. 1893 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norf.* 46 *Runners,* Land and Water Rails.

c. A bird belonging to the order *Cursores.*

1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* lxviii. (1875) 530 The third order of Birds is that of the *Cursores,* or Runners.

d. *Ent.* A member of the sub-order *Cursoria* of orthopterous insects.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 43/2 Latreille divides the order *Orthoptera* into two sections, to which he applies the names *Cursoria* and *Saltatoria,* or runners and jumpers. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 121 These true Orthoptera may be readily divided into three tribes..., namely, the Leapers, or Saltatoria; the Runners, or Cursoria; and the Earwigs, or Euplexoptera.

e. *U.S.* A name given to several fishes.

1876 GOODE *Fishes of Bermudas* 15 Subjoined is a list of names in use among the fishermen, to the application of which I can give no clew:—..Runner. 1888—*Amer. Fishes* 234 The Runner, *Elagatis pinnulatus,* known at Key West as 'Skipjack' or 'Runner', and at Pensacola as 'Yellow-tail' or 'Shoemaker'.

6. A fast-sailing ship; †*esp.* one for the carrying of dispatches without convoy in war time.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Runner,*..a Galley, or nimble Vessel, to make quick Voyages, as also to escape Privateers, Pirates, &c. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4164/3 By the Opportunity of a Runner, called the Neptune Galley,.. we have..received Letters from the..Fleet. 1799 NELSON 20 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 454 The St. Vincent Cutter shall be a runner between us, as she sails very fast. 1804 *Ibid.* 17 Apr. V. 501 Three French Privateers..have taken their Station off Tunis for the purpose of intercepting stragglers from Convoys or Runners. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Runner,*..a market-vessel for the transportation of fish, oysters, etc.

7. a. One engaged in running contraband goods; a smuggler; also, a smuggling vessel. Now *dial.*

(*a*) 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5978/1 A Gang of Runners of Goods from France..were..met. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1742) I. 254 The unfair Traders and Runners, and such as come in before the Duties are recharged, will undersell us. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 148 Tha've ta'en five and twenty hogsheads of gin and shot three o' th' runners.

(*b*) 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 78 Lately a small runner put into Marazion in Cornwal, which had on board about 3 or 4 score anchors of brandy, some tobacco and soap.

b. A blockade-runner. (See BLOCKADE *sb.* 4.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 586 *Runners,* ships which risk every impediment as to privateers or blockade, to get a profitable market. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 2/1 From a blockader's point of view, this precaution is absolutely necessary, as no 'runner' worthy of the name would attempt a venture during the day-time.

c. A sailor engaged for a short single voyage.

1878 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/3 One of the two men at the wheel on Tuesday was an A.B.,..and the other was a 'runner' engaged to take the ship down to Newcastle.

8. †**a.** *Sc.* A tapster. *Obs.*—1

1610 *Rec. Privy Council Scot.* (1893) 286 The ventennar & rynnar of the said beir micht accordinglie sell the same.

b. *Shoemaking.* One who inserts a piece of leather between the sole and uppers.

1866 *Loud. Rev.* 27 Oct. 459/2 There are welters, repairers, clobberers, clickers, blockers, runners, closers, and cleaners.

c. One who manages or 'runs' a machine, institution, etc.; *spec.* an engine-driver. Chiefly *U.S.*

a 1890 *Engineer* LXVIII. 349 (Cent.), There are two classes of runners, and a second-class man must run an engine two years before he can be promoted to first-class. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 699/1 A new express..glided up to the platform under the hand of..one of the most experienced runners on the road.

d. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 208 *Runner On,*..the person who loads the cages at the pit bottom, and gives the signals to bank.

II. 9. †**a.** A strainer. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 127 To iij. basouns ye must haue iij bagges renners, so clepe ham we, & hange þem on a perche. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 269 Loke ye haue fyue or syxe bagges for your ypocras to renne in, & a perche that your renners may ren on. 1516 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 418/2 A irne brander, twa rynnars, a irne chimney.

b. *north.* A small stream; a brooklet, runnel.

1789 BRAND *Newcastle* II. 684 A little runner or feeder to supply the reservoir with water, is necessary. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 59 To prevent a runner of water overflowing several acres of flat land. 1893 J. WATSON *Confess. Poacher* 91 A sea-salmon is in the domain of the whole world one day; in a trickling runner among the hills the next.

c. *Founding.* A channel along which molten metal runs from the furnace to the mould.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 295 In casting large masses

of gun-metal, it frequently happens that little hard lumps.. work up to the surface of the runners or pouring places. *Ibid.* 350 The flasks require to be poured through a hole in the upper half.., which is formed by placing a wooden runner stick in the top part. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 361/2 Holding the ladle at least 1 ft. above the runner so as to give weight and force to the burning metal.

10. a. A horizontal millstone capable of revolution, being usually the upper one of a pair.

1533 J. Heywood *Weather* 743 (Brandl), Fere not the lydger, be ware your romer. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 648 Somtimes whirling..The round-flat Runner in a roaring Mill. 1611 Cotgr., *Courant*,..also, an vpper Mill-stone, called (also) by our Millers) the runner. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 337 Two wheels, whereof one was fastened to the runner of the first Mill, and the second to the runner of the grinding-Mill. 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1287 This being heavier,..I suppose might be the Runner. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. 24 An iron pin or pivot, which runs through the centre of the bed-stone, into a socket in the bridge of the upper stone or runner. 1853 Glynn *Treat. Power Water* 143 Nether stone (runner) of the lower pair...Hollow spindle on which the runners or revolving millstones are hung. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2003/1 Sometimes both stones..are driven, and thus become the upper and lower runner, respectively.

b. A vertical millstone, or a disk of stone, metal, etc., employed in the same manner.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 387 A Mill may probably be so contriv'd, that the Grinding-stone or Runner may be vertical. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 168 In a mill..applied to the crushing of rape seed, by means of two runners upon the edge. 1824 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVI. 672/1 The Cider-mill consists of a stone wheel, provincially a 'runner', somewhat in the shape of a corn-mill-stone, running on its edge in a circular stone trough, provincially 'the chase'. 1875 *Popular Sci. Rev.* 46 Each mill consists of a pair of runners coupled together by a strong axle.

attrib. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 451 The first part of the process is bruising the seed under the runner-stones. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2004/1 *Runner-ball*, (Gunpowder) a wooden disk which crushes the mill-cake through the meshes of the sieves in granulating gunpowder.

c. A slab of stone or (rarely) iron, used in polishing stone surfaces.

1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1196 The size of the grinder or, as it is called, the runner, depends upon the size and condition of the work to be ground. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2003 *Runner*..(Stone-working), the upper, moving slab..in the process of grinding and polishing stone.

d. A cast-iron support to which lenses are cemented while being ground or polished.

1850 Holtzapffel *Turning* III. 1263 For common glasses, that are ground several together, a convex tool of cast iron, called a runner, of about half an inch less radius than the templates, is also required.

11. *Naut.* A stout rope rove through a single block, with one end passed round a tackle-block and the other having a hook attached to it. Often coupled with *tackle*.

(*a*) *a* 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), Runner is a roape .. that doth belonge to the Garnett and the two boate Tackles...It is reeued in a single block [etc.]. 1644 Manwaring *Seaman's Dict.* 87 Over-hale the Runner, that is, pull down that end which hath the hook in it, to hitch it into the slings, or the like. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 50/1 The Runner is generally taken for any rope, running through a block which is called a running rope. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Runner*, a thick rope used to increase the mechanical powers of a tackle. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 29 Rack the runner to the topmast backstay or after shroud. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. 214 Haul the runners hand taut before hoisting.

(*b*) 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Ship* Pl., 39. Runners & Tackles. 1789 G. Keate *Pelew Isl.* 231 They..carried out an anchor and hawser a-head, and got a runner and tackle purchase upon it. 1805 *Log Victory* 21 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* VII. 153 Got up runners and tackles to secure lower masts. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 36 Runners and tackles, for staying the masts and for securing them, in the event of the standing rigging having been shot or carried away.

b. *attrib.*, as *runner-block, -purchase, -tackle.*

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* 198 The runner block K will only rise..through half that space. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 46 A Runner-Tackle is a luff applied to a runner. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 586 *Runner-purchase*, the addition of a tackle to a single rope, then termed a pendant, passing through a block applied to the object to be moved.

c. A single movable block in a system of pulleys.

1829 *Hand-bk. Nat. Philos., Mechanics* II. viii. 33 (U.K.S.), The single moveable pulley, sometimes called a runner.

12. A naked creeping stem thrown out from the base of the main stem of the strawberry and certain other plants, and itself taking root.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Aug., Pluck up strawberry runners, extirpate the tall stalks [etc.]. 1763 Mills *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 180 Their runners cannot supply the fruit with due nourishment, if they themselves have not proper strength. 1786 Abercrombie *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 84 Propagate by runner young plants produced in summer. 1837 *Trans. Hortic. Soc.* (1842) II. 176 The runners..having taken root, the old plants must be destroyed. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 205/1 The single sorts..are best grown from runners every year.

attrib. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 80 Plant strawberries..by young runner-plants of last year.

† b. A plant which sends out creeping stems or runners. *Obs.*

1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Acetosa*, It is a great Runner at the Root, by which Means it is easily propagated. *Ibid.* s.v. *Circea*, They are both great Runners in a Garden.

c. One of several cultivated varieties of beans which twine round stakes for support, esp. the scarlet runner (see Scarlet *a.* 4 c). Also *attrib.* with (*kidney*) *bean.*

1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 203 Runner kidney beans —may also be sowed now. *c* 1820 *Edin. Encycl.* (1830) XI. 252/2 There are many varieties, both of what are called dwarfs, and of runners. *Ibid.*, Runners..have long climbing stems, and..require stakes. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 164/3 Early Peas..might be cleared off in time for a crop of dwarf French or Runner Beans.

d. *dial.* (See quot.)

1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 630 *Runner*, a turnip or mangel-wurzel which, in autumn, instead of forming a fleshy root shoots up a flowering stalk.

13. † a. Some kind of firework running mechanically upon a line. *Obs.*—1

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2362/3 Rockets, Runers on the Line, Wheels, Reporters, Hercules Club, and great Guns, with all manner of other Fire-works were discharged.

b. A ring or other device capable of slipping or sliding along a strap, rod, etc., or through which something may readily be passed or drawn. Also *attrib.*, as *runner-ring, -staple.*

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 325/2 Two other Kinds of Barnacles..hath a Runner or Ring to make it wider or closer together, as the Runner is drawn up it. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) 126/1 Parts and appurtenances belonging to a sword and belt...The Buckle, The Runner. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 259 They had secured the sweep rope by letting drop a Runner-Ring. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1176 It consists of the runner-staple, *b*, which is from 8 to 10 inches in length. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 934/2 *Gag-rein*, a rein which passes over runners attached to the throat-latch, so as to draw the bit up into the corners of the horse's mouth when pulled upon. *Ibid.* 2003 *Runner*,..the slider of an umbrella to which the spreaders are pivoted.

c. *Mining.* A device by which the loose end of the pulley-rope is connected with the boring-rods.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 966 The runner, for taking hold of the topit. 1869 Greenwell *Mine Engin.* 137 A runner attached to the rope from the jack-roll is passed over the top of the rods.

d. *dial.* A jack-towel, round towel.

1882 Jago *Dial. Cornw., Runner*, a round towel on a roller. 1891 J. H. Pearce *Esther Pentreath* I. v, The stalwart great miller..was busily drying his hands on the *runner* that hung against the wall.

14. A long piece of wood or metal, curved at the ends, supporting the body of a sledge, toboggan, or the like, esp. for travel over snow or ice.

1765 *Boston Gaz.* 22 July 4/1 To be sold, a light fashionable four wheeler Carriage, with Runners to the same. 1789 Anburey *Trav.* I. 142 Those [cariules] of their superiors are raised upon what are called runners, which elevate them about two feet. 1837 Macdougall tr. *Graah's E. Coast Greenl.* 118 Its very bones serve to tip his darts, and shoe the runners of his sledge. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 63 The recoil may be..lessened by placing a small chain round each of the runners. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 535/2 [The ice-yacht] is then backed farther, till the runners are also raised on the farther edge of the ice.

attrib. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 341/1 The runner-board of a careening, unruly ice-boat.

b. The blade of a skate; a skate with a blade curving up at the toe.

1860 Worcester, *Skate*, a sort of shoe..furnished with an iron runner, used to slide or travel on the ice. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2192/2 In an in-door sport suggested by skating, the sole has rollers instead of a runner. 1893 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 7/1 The beautifully-made modern runner, the narrow blade of which is prolonged a prodigious distance beyond the toe, and finished with a curious up-turned boss.

15. A support or groove along, on, or in which anything slides; a roller.

1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 1585 Proper framed legs, rails, and runners (pieces of wood for the drawers to slide on, and to guide them). 1871 *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 46 The barn or house was pried up, and great runners, cut in the woods, placed under it, and under the runners were placed skids. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 57 Taking a fish-plate he uses it as a lever to shift the door from its runners, and crawls in.

16. *Bookbinding.* (See quot. 1818.)

1818 *Art Book-binding* 2 *Runner*, a smooth-faced board placed on the right hand of the book when cutting. 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 240/2 The book being lowered into the press, the runner is put flush with the cheek of the press.

17. A wagon or trolley: (see quots.).

1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 224 When every skip arrives at the top of the shaft, a carriage, boarded over, called the 'runner', is wheeled over the mouth of the pit whilst the coal is landed. 1893 *Labour Comm. Gloss., Runner*, a small iron trolley used in the printing industry for shifting stones about. 1898 *Standard* 20 Oct., The timber in each load came within the compass of the three waggons and..no 'runner' was necessary. The 'runner'..was an extra waggon coupled on to cover the projecting ends of the timber.

18. *Sc.* (See quot. 1825).

1825 Jamieson *Suppl., Runner*, in cutting up of beeves, the slice which extends across the fore-part of the carcase under the breast. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 98 For boiling-pieces of beef, the runner, the nineholes and the breast are the best.

19. In various technical and specific senses: (see quots.).

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 274/2 Instruments belonging to the Cook. The first is termed a Runner with Twichers...The second is called a Runner with an Halfe Round...These are to cut through past, or make veriaty of marks and indents. 1788 W. H. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* I. 269 A simple improvement of the Wheel-washer—provincially 'Runner'. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* I. 3 A Perch of eight pounds taken..by a runner, or night-line, baited with a roach. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 348 [In a cotton-card] *k* is the small runner or urchin, and *r* the large runner. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 324 The breaks, or the runners, of the types are first broken off [etc.]. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1275/1 Green-salted hides and skins.. if thin and poor are called runners or murrains, and are sold at two thirds the price of good kip. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 32/2 (*Clocks*), The points of the driven wheel or *runner* (as it may be called, more appropriately than the usual term *follower*). 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 428/2 *Runners*, the name by which the Bobbins that work across a pattern in Pillow Lace making are known. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 230 An idle wheel is also sometimes called a runner. 1892 Jacobi *Some Notes on Books* 47 *Runners*, figures or letters placed down the length of a page to indicate the particular number or position of any given line.

Hence **Ru'nnered** *a.*, furnished with runners.

1887 *Cornh. Mag.* March 270 The small, runnered sleigh is used.

Runner-up.

1. *Coursing.* A dog that takes the second prize, losing only the final course to the winner.

1842 Thacker *Courser's Ann.* 210 Dividers or runners up for stakes of only four dogs. 1853 'Stonehenge' *Greyhound* xi, The Ages of..the Winners and Runners up. 1856 — *Brit. Rural Sports* II. III. viii. 207/1 The dog beaten by the runner-up in the last tie but one. 1890 A. R. Starr in *Upland Shooting* 471 The dog last running with the winner is called the runner up, because he ran through the races up to the last race without being defeated once.

b. *gen.* A competitor or competing team that comes in second or takes the second place, *esp.* one defeated only in the final heat or tie of a series of matches or races.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 3/2 Now Bird is nowhere, while Brown is the runner-up for the first place. 1887 Irvine *Football* 113 In 1873 the Wanderers again won the cup, the runners-up being Oxford University.

2. One who 'runs up' bids at an auction.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 9 Aug. 6/4 Some of the functions of a professional 'runner up' of bids.

Ru'nnet[1]. Now *dial.* Also 5–6 **runnett**, 9 **urnet**, *Sc.* **ronnet**. [var. of Rennet *sb.*[1], with the vowel of Run *v.*]

1. = Rennet *sb.*[1] 1. ? *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* II. ix. in Ashm. (1652) 137 So doth our Runnett by kynde curd our Mylke. 1563 T. Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 80 The mints put into milke, will not suffer the milke to curd, although the runnet bee put into it. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* I. xiv. 91 The way to curdle it [milk], is to mingle therewith of the runnet, of a lambe, kidde, or hare. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 388 The Runnet of Ranton..made of the innermost membran of a Calves Stomack or Mawe. 1741 *Comp. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 124 Cool it till 'tis but Blood-warm, and then put in a Spoonful of Runnet. 1784 Twamley *Dairying Exemp.* 15 Many a Dairy-maid..has no consistent idea how the Runnet operates, or perhaps of the different states of the Curd. 1808 Mitchill & Miller *Med. Repository* V. 140 The runnet, or gastric ferment taken from the stomach of a calf,..will assist in restoring it. 1867 Rock *Fine an' Nell* xi, Laist Zinday wi' a drap o' runnet I jist a junket made.

fig. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Somerset* III. (1662) 17 The Unity and Amity of those Female Neighbours..giveth the better Runnet and Relish to their handiwork.

2. = Rennet *sb.*[1] 2. ? *Obs.*

1678 Salmon *Pharm. Lond.* 59 Gallium..is used for Rennet or Runnet to make cheese with. 1736 Pegge *Kentcisms* (E. D. S.) 44 *Runnet*, the herb *gallium*; called in Derb. 'erning'; anglicè cheese-runnet. 1758 Mrs. Delany *Life & Lett.* (1861) III. 474 The plant you call Runnet or Rundle grass,..she thinks it is the jagged spearwort.

3. *attrib.*, as *runnet-bag, -plant, -pot.*

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 95 The Women also put it in their Runnet pots, it maketh (as they say) the best Cheese. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 248 Give her to eat some Oats..or the small End of the Runnet-Bag. 1784 Twamley *Dairying Exemp.* 104, I have heard of a Plant called the Runnet-plant;..I am informed the Jews make all their Cheese with it. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl., Runnet Bags*, the rennets for coagulating milk.

† **Ru'nnet**[2]. *Obs. rare.* Also **-ett.** [f. Run *v.*] A stream or small river; a runnel.

1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* I. ii, This crawling runnet, hony-bubbling fountaine.., Descending from the Diamond-rockie mountaine. 1646 *Providence Rec.* (1892) I. 80 The Runnett called Papaquinapauge River. 1704 *Ibid.* (1894) V. 184 A small Walnut tree neare a small Runnett comeing downe the hill.

Runnet, obs. variant of Rennet *sb.*[2]

Running (rʌ·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Run *v.* + -ing[1].]

I. 1. The action of the vb. Run (in sense 1); rapid motion on foot; racing; an instance of this.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 2 Farð ðonne micel folc to, & yrnað ealle endemes, ða ðe hiora æerninge trewað. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 551 Ther nas no dore þat he nolde heue of harre, Or breke it, at a rennyng, with his heed. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 167 Þere ofte he travayled wylde bestes, and took hem wiþ swifte rennynge. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xx. 120 That men..schulden pleie..by rennyng or leping or schuting. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* II. (Percy Soc.) 38 The gentyll beast they wyll regarde nothyng, But to the swyne take course of rennyng. 1591 Cokaine *Treat. Hunting* B 3, Their hardie fighting and swift running. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 30 Jan., I home..and, in great fear, to bed, thinking every running of a mouse really a thiefe. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Gymnic*, Gymnic Games..are those wherein the Body is exercised; such are Wrestling, Running, Dancing. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 70 There is no

kind of exercise that has more uniformly met the approbation of authors in general than Running. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 310 In order to be less impeded in running and jumping.

transf. 1633 P. Fletcher *Poet. Misc.* 91 Jerusalem, thy burning If I forget; Forget thy running My hand, and all thy cunning To th' harp to set. 1672 Eachard *Lett.* 1 A friend had promised me the running of two or three letters. *a* 1761 Law *Consf. Weary Pilgr.* (1869) 39 That vanity and emptiness, burden and deceit must follow us in every course we take, till we have done with all our own running.

† b. The action of moving rapidly with hostile intent; raiding; a raid or inroad. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11060 In þis manere þe baronsbigonne hor vrning. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 13 þe province was swiþe destourbed by rennynge [*v.r.* 3urnyng, ernyng] of reses of straungers. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* XII. 754 Thai Suld hald thair fayis all that day Doand..With thair rounnyngis that thai suld ma. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 165 Tha war the only authoris of thift, rubrie, and rinning of forrayis.

c. *local.* Rapid skating in a direct line.

1878 Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* vi. 163 Here some of the fastest 'running' in the world might be seen. 1893 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 303/1 Fen skating, or, as it is locally called, 'running', is distinct from figure skating.

d. Rapid surface-swimming on the part of a harpooned whale. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. The action, on the part of a horse, of going at (great) speed, *esp.* in a race; racing; † a race.

c 900 Wærferth tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 38 On dægred com ærendraca..mid swiðe geswenctan horse for ærninge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2365, I..Beheld to my horse, þat hote was of Rennyng. 1509 Fisher 7 *Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 58 By his boldnes & rennynge to moche vpon his owne brydell. 1577 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 119 There was a running of horses..for a silver bell. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4000/4, Galloways..to be entred at the White-Horse Inn..14 days before the day of Running. *a* 1837 [Apperley] *Turf* (1851) 128 Many of them [*sc.* colts] die before the day of running. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 656 Lord Clifden, on the strength of his good two-year-old running,..had been made first favourite for more than twelve months.

† b. The action of riding or racing upon horseback, esp. *at the* ring; an instance of this. *Obs.*

c 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 13 Lordes came fro many a farre lande And Ladyes also that runnynge to see. 1563 in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 14 We..pass our time in feasts, banquetting, masking, and running at the ring, and such like. *c* 1628 Morvson *Itin.* IV. v. i. 465 They haue Tiltings, Runnings with lances against a Post Armed like a man at all peeces. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. v. 211 The Duke..had invited all the Nobility and Gentry of the Country to Bordeaux to a publick running at the Ring.

c. In phrases with *make*, as *to make* (*strong*, etc.) *running*, *to make the running*.

Chiefly denoting good or successful racing, and often used *fig.* In (*d*) the meaning is 'to set the pace'.

(*a*) *a* 1837 [Apperley] *Turf* (1851) 33 He is averse to making running, sometimes even to a fault. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 50 We fancy we've been making running, and suddenly we find ourselves nowhere.

(*b*) 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 371 The world had esteemed him when he first made good his running with the Lady Fanny. 1902 Annie F. Hector *Stronger than Love* vi, Hubert Denham was making no end of running. He was ..everything to the forsaken lady.

(*c*) 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xiii, He may make the running and come in first. 1886 D. C. Murray *First Person Singular* xxi, He had not made the running so fast as he might have done.

(*d*) 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 429 Ben Caunt was to make the running for Haphazard. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Nov. 522/1 The owner whose horse is employed 'to make the running'.

d. *To take up the running*, to take the lead. Often *fig.*

1858 Trollope *Dr. Thorne* v, But silence was not dear to the heart of the Honourable John, and so he took up the running. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 484 Sir John will be very much obliged to me if I take up the running in his stead. 1894 *Times* 25 May 11/1 Totley waited on his field until nearing the distance, when he took up the running and eventually won by two lengths.

e. *Out of the running*, having no place among the leading competitors in a race. Usually *fig.*

1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* 31 Which quite put her out of the running, so that she came in nowhere and is consequently not placed. 1885 W. E. Norris *A. Vidal* xxi, Heriot doesn't count, does he? He is something like me, out of the running?

3. a. With prepositional complements, as *about* (a place), *against* (a person), etc. Also *fig.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 31 Siþ prechynge of þe gospel is betere þan bodely rennynge so to ferre placis. *c* 1500 *God Spede the Plough* 69 (Skeat), With ronnyng in reragis it doth vs sorowe inough. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Occursus*, a runnyng agaynst one: a meetyng: an incountrynge. 1566 in *Harington's Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 89 The lief of man ..is called a ronninge for the best game. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg.) 209 This running of distemper'd People about the Streets was very dismal. 1735 Sir J. Chardin in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 386 Your running towards me.

b. With adverbial complements, as *abroad*, *amuck*, *astray*, *away*, etc.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 310 For almost seven Years she prevented my *running Abroad. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Nov. 438/1 The furious unpatriotic *running-a-muck on all our institutions. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2458 Cyrcumspeccyon inhateth all *rennynge astray. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 36 Lest they should call his journey a *runnynge awaye. 1618 Bolton tr. *Florus* (1636) 275 Runnings away of Beasts ordained for sacrifice. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 535/2 *Running Away* is only an extreme form of pulling in the gallop. 1675 T. Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 572 A willing, wilful, presumptuous *running cross to divine commands. 1591 Percival *Sp. Dict., Aventamiento*, the *running headlong. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 125 To..stop thenglishmen to make sodain *runnynges in or rodes into the countrey of Beauvoys. 1845 *Rules Footb. Rugby School* § 8 Running in is allowed to any player on his side, provided he does not take the ball off the ground, or take it through touch. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Procursus*,..a course or *runnyng oute of souldiours to skyrmyshe with their enemies. 1681 H. More *Exp. Daniel* 226 As it is usual with the Prophets, there is a running out from the Temporal deliverance of the Jews to the Spiritual deliverance. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xix. 40 No man is gilty, of whom we mown ȝelde reasoun of this *rennyng to gidere. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v. *Accourement*, A running togither, or assemblie of men.

4. Capacity for, or power of, running or racing.

1842 Lever *J. Hinton* xxv, Although the ground was trying, his breeding began to tell, and I could feel that he had plenty of running still in him. 1891 Nat. Gould *Double Event* 205 He glanced at Caloola, and saw the horse seemed full of running.

5. a. Ranging or pasturage of animals. ? *Obs.*

Cf. also *running-season*, *-time* in 17 below.

1695 Kennett *Paroch. Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. *Porcus*, To grant pannage or free running of hogs in such a wood. 1725 Berkeley in Fraser *Life* iv. (1871) 117 You will also inform yourself whether Coll. Macensland demands any thing for the running of my horse. 1754 Bartlet *Gentl. Farriery* (ed. 2) 4 A summer's grass is often necessary; more particularly to horses..who use little exercise, but a month or two's running is proper for most.

b. The action of forming a 'run' or burrow.

1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 44 To hinder the running of Moles.

6. Of a ship or other vessel: The action of sailing, *esp.* of sailing close-hauled before the wind; also, speed of sailing.

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 118 We reckoned our running to be ten miles an hour, though we carried only our Mainsail. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 295 A few days after our running off the coast of Mexico. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. 215 Running dead before the wind in a gig is very dangerous. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 784/1 In running a cutter has, so far as sails go, a very obvious advantage over the two-masted vessel.

b. Movement from place to place of wheeled vehicles; performance of a journey.

1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 41 Notwithstanding the almost constant running of Carriages,..there did not fall one Handful of it. 1884 *G. W. R. Time Tables* July 90 The running of these Trains is dependent upon the arrival of the Boats.

c. With *on*. (Cf. Run *v.* 10 b.)

1832 J. Hall *Leg. of West* 153 More than once he lost both boat and cargo by runnings on the snags and the sawyers of the Mississippi.

7. The action of rapid moving or sliding, *esp.* by mechanical propulsion or by gravitation. Also with advs., as *about*, *amain*, *down*, and in fig. use.

1530 Palsgr. 264/2 Runnyng of a whele, *peau.* 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* x. 187 The springing up of the Pole makes an intermission in the running about of the Work. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* (1867) 564 If, after the striker has played, the adversary should obstruct or accelerate the running of the balls [etc.]. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 208 *Running Amain*, the breaking and running of a winding rope down into the pit-shaft. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 620 The running down, if I may so call it, of the powers of the body.

b. Shooting up of a plant into stalk.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 15 The feeding qualities of the root are thereby preserved, the land is not drawn by running up [etc.].

c. Slipping of a thread in a woven fabric.

1878 A. Barlow *Weaving* 360 On the breaking of a thread the 'running' would be stopped by the repeated twistings in a diagonal direction.

II. 8. The flowing or discharge of blood or humours from the body; a sore which discharges matter. † *Running of the reins*, gonorrhœa.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 20 [An] wif ðiu blodes flouing *vel* iorning ȝeðolade..tuelf ger ȝeneolecde. 1388 Wyclif *Lev.* xv. 2 A man that suffrith the rennyng out of seed, schal be vncleene. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxix. (Bodl. MS.), Also by-passing rennyng oute of blood..comeþ of openyng of veynes þat springen oute of þe lyuour. 1569 R. Ambrose tr. *Secrets of Alexis* IV. II. 32 To remedie the running of the reynes occasioned by a sharpe cause. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 55 Barley..stoppeth the running of the belly. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 346 A very good and effectual remedy against ..the running of the reins. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 110 The Wound gangrenes, and at best turns to a running, which continues the whole Life. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 165 A running came on from the urethra. 1898 *J. Hutchinson's Arch. Surgery* IX. 121 Until lately I have always had a slight thin running from the nose.

fig. 1704 Swift *Tale of Tub* x, Since my Vein is once opened, I am content to exhaust it all at a Running. 1839 (*title*), Hood's Own, or Laughter from Year to Year, being former *runnings of his comic vein.*

9. a. A channel or watercourse; a stream or rivulet. Somewhat *rare.*

a 1325 *Prose Ps.* i. 3 He schal be as þe tre, þat hijs sett by þe ernynges [1388 Wyclif rennyngis] of waters. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11042 (Trin.), Wiþ erþe & wiþ euel witt þe watir rennyng gon he dit þat watir to þe lakes brouȝt. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 172 We presently met with a deep Barranca, or bottome, where was a running. 1650 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 101 The Bounds betwixt both is the naturall Passage of the Water in a small Running. 1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag.* I. viii. 160 Each broad soft brow was alive with runnings of flaming oil.

b. The action or condition of flowing on the part of water, sand, etc.; an instance of this.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. iii. (Bodl. MS.), A ryuer is euerlastinge rennynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 429/2 Rennynge, of water, or oþer lycure, *manucio.* 1656 Harrington *Oceana* (1658) 179 An hour-glasse,..such an one as is to be of an houre and an halfe's running. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 168 To facilitate the Running of the Water. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 150 If carried in the left hand, it stops the running of tears of aged people. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amuseum.* 151 Flour, being ..exposed to the constant running of water, until it comes off colourless, the gluten will remain. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* xxiv, The difficulty of the shore, and the high running of the surf.

10. Rhythmical flow of verse. *rare*—1.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. iii. (Arb.) 83 Take this away from them, I meane the running of their feete, there is nothing of curiositie among them more then with vs.

11. a. The flow of liquor during the process of wine-making, brewing, or distillation; the liquor obtained at a specified stage of the process.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 411 The right keeping of grapes, is in a small thinne wine of the second running. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* v. xxiii. 589 The second running of this beere (for it will beare but one besides the best). 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 338, I should propose ..to take only the first running of your Spirits to mix with your Cyder. 1770 *New Dispens.* 473/1 It is not necessary to.. throw away the first runnings in the distillation. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 363 The juice that exudes last will be of a lively acid sweet; the first portion, a heavy sweet without acidity; and the middle runnings will be intermediate. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. Dyers* XVI. 2 The 'first runnings' is washed firstly with conc. sulphuric acid.

fig. 1676 Dryden *Aureng-zebe* IV. i, From the Dregs of Life, think to receive What the first sprightly running could not give. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 282 This, Jack, is my scheme, at the first running.

b. The result of smelting metals; the process of melting and flowing.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 376 The first running of the Stone is Sulphur. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 122, I had..two other Earthen Pots, as hard burnt as cou'd be desir'd; and one of them..glaz'd with the Running of the Sand. *a* 1744 Lucas in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Archæol. Soc.* VIII. 38 The Hearth [of a blast furnace] grows wider by using, so that their Runnings are much larger at the latter End than at the Beginning. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 307 To give much trouble by the running of the candles.

c. Exudation of sap from a tree.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Resin*, Theophrastus.. observes, that a good pine might be made to yield resin every year,..and that three runnings were as much as a tree could bear.

d. The spreading of ink or colour in a porous material; clouding in a flower.

1782 Cowper *Wks.* (1837) XV. 71 My paper is so intolerably bad, as you may perceive by the running of the ink, that it has quite worn out my patience. 1851 *Beck's Florist* Apr. 75 The propensity to spott observable in the Carnation, which we term 'running'. [Cf. Run *ppl. a.* 6.]

12. Leakage of air: (see quots.).

1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 264 A very easy and effectual remedy for that defect so long complained of in all kinds of brass ordnance, the running of the vent. 1855 Hopkins *Organ* 34 Sometimes a little air will escape through a groove-hole, and make its way up to some pipe, and cause it to produce a low, disagreeable, and continuous humming. This is called a 'running'. 1881 Dickson *Pract. Organ-build.* iv. 50 The gluing on of these latter must..be very sound..in every part, or a running of wind might ensue.

III. 13. a. Rennet. Now *dial.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 128 *Coagulum*, rynning. 1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Ronnyng of chese, *maisgre.* 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 2 As runnynge or chese lope maketh mylke runne together into cruddes. 1635 J. Swan *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 249 Mints put into milk will not suffer the milk to curd, although the runnet or running (as they call it) be put into it. 1789 W. H. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Glouc.* I. 331 *Running*, rennet; the coagulum in chees-making. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 561 Rennet, or running, as it is..called [at Penzance]. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* 189o *Glouc. Gloss.*

† b. With *together*: Coagulation. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxi. (Tollemache MS.), The milke of þe ſige tre haþ vertu of rennynge to geder to make chese. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* M j, [It] causeth the ronned and congeled mylke to be well and dyssolved frome the rommynge togyder.

IV. 14. † a. *At long running*, in the long run.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1630 At longe rennyng, loue beste schal preue. 1528–1670 [see Long-running].

1674 *Govt. Tongue* 141 Wisdom is commonly at long running justified even of her despisers.

b. Course; direction; career (of life). *rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 263/2 Ronnyng or course of any thynge, *decours.* *a* 1618 Raleigh *Hist. World* Pref. (1634) B 6, All the Rivers in the world, though they have divers risings, and divers runnings,..doe at last find, and fall into the great Ocean. 1870 *Nation* XI. 1 He has never failed in getting such offices as he wanted, the record of his 'running' being about as good as that of any man in the country.

c. Constant succession; continuance. *rare.*

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 7 What ever is moved, must bee moved by something else, and consequently there must bee a running in Infinitum. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 42 God does as truly abide, after the way of his everlasting nowness, as other things do after the guise of their timesom running on and on, without being himself timesom, like them.

d. The fact of being current. *rare*—1.

1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* III. xvi. 137 Which value (by the running of guineas as they now do for twenty one shillings each) is yet further advanced.

V. 15. The action of the vb. RUN in various transitive senses. Chiefly with advs., as *in, off, together, up*.

(*a*) 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 7 The too short or too far Running in of the Carriage. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 33 He lays far more Stress upon the running up of Yards and Top-masts well after a Storm. 1774 *Ann. Reg., Projects* 105/2 We are at a great remove from the Greeks and Romans, with respect to the running up of buildings with the degree of rapidity they used to do. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VI. v. (1849) 342 The Van Winkles,..noted for running of horses, and running up of scores at taverns. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 243 Slurrings-over and runnings-together of syllables.

(*b*) 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 225 This working round of the outline is called 'running', while the filling-up of the interior parts is termed either 'fining' or 'open-working'. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 144 This term is ..used to signify the running or drawing of a line on the ship. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegr.* 217 The poles having been properly fitted up, stayed or strutted,..and raised, the running of the wire is then proceeded with.

b. A line of running stitches.

1845 MRS. M. J. HOWELL *Hand-bk. Dressmaking* 46 As many runnings as you choose to introduce will each form a distinct puffing. 1900 *Daily News* 28 July 6/6 Then come the gathers which have to be done with three runnings and very neatly finished off.

16. a. Illegal landing *of* goods; smuggling.

1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 518 One Stapleton and Basse, sea captains, were tryed..for smugling and running of prize goods in time of war. 1718-9 *Act* 5 *Geo. I*, c. 11 Title, An Act against clandestine running of uncustomed Goods. 1766 *Museum Rusticum* VI. 420 The clothiers attributed it to the running of wool. 1884 DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* IV. 216 Heavy penalties..were now imposed upon customhouse officers for neglect of duty in preventing the running of brandy.

b. Conveyance or carriage *of* anything.

1880 *Michigan Rep.* XXXVIII. 603 [He] was to manage the logging in the woods and running of the logs to the mill.

VI. 17. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *running contest, game, ground, path, place, track*, etc.; also **running board**, *U.S.*, a footboard along the side of a locomotive or the roof of a freight-car; **running business**, smuggling; **running powers**, permission granted to a railway company to run trains over the lines of another company; **running road** (see quot.); †**running-saddle**, a small saddle with round skirts; **running season, time**, *U.S.*, the season at which certain animals move from one district to another; †**running woodness**, a kind of madness in dogs, characterized by aimless wandering.

1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. 296 On the Province Point..I was taught to expect to find a store, inhabited, and in the bustle of the *running business. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 61/1 Nearly all *running contests now take place on prepared cinder paths. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 430/1 *Rennynge game, *bravium*. 1876 MORRIS *Æneid* XII. 765 There they strive in running-game for Turnus' life and blood. 1787 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) p. xii, When the ball is struck up in the *running-ground between the wickets. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 656 A few hours' dry weather would have brought the running-ground into first-rate order. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 14 Sept. 794/3 All the records are held by one man,..the amateur who turned professional in his last years on the *running path. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* I. 39 If I ran in a *runnynge place for the mastrye. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., A fine running place. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. II. 533 Within the running place at home I played. 1865 *Railw. News* Dec., The agreement with the Erie and Niagara Railway Company for *running powers over that company's line. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 8 When the distance is great, by an admirable system of '*running roads', which fall one foot per 100 feet, the wagons are impelled by their own weight. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 345/1 *Running Saddle. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxii. 13 It was in the midst of the *running season, and we had heard the roaring of the herd. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 60 The loud, shrill, snorting whistle peculiar to the buck in '*running' time. *c* 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Þis wodenesse is ycleped *rennynge wodenesse.

b. With advs., as *back, down, out* (see quots.).

1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 254 The *running-back gear consists of part of the traversing gear. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 586 **Running-Down Clause*, a special admission into policies of marine insurance, to include the risk of..the collision of the ship insured with other vessels. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 699 The finery furnace, or *running out fire.., is a smelting hearth, in which..gray cast iron..is converted into white cast iron. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 326 He.. gives 'run up', when the handspikes are applied under the *running up bolts.

Running (*rʌ*nin), *ppl. a.* [f. RUN *v.* + -ING 2.]

I. 1. Of water, streams, etc.: Flowing.

[*c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lvii. 8 To nowihte bicumað swe swe weter eorriende. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Ac alle woreld þing ben fletende, alse water erninde.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1796 Ac ladde him to londone & is men ychon To an vrninde water. 1382 WYCLIF *Bible, Prof. Ep. St. Jerome* vii, Bi alle cytees, villagis, hillis, and flodis, rennynge watres, and the nyȝ coostis. 14.. *Siege Jerus.* 226 (E. E. T. S.), He..Receyued hit wyd reuerence & rennande teris. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 26 b, As a runnyng ryuer by goyng more & more augmenteth. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 527 Then wash it clean in a running stream. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 115 It was no more than a little Brook of running Water. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 55 The Spaniards allow their horses, when on a journey, to drink very freely at all running streams. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 135 To understand how running water usually effects denudation.

b. *Running water*, water taken straight from a running stream; river-water.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 44 Than sethe them in a pan of .xx. gallons with rennynge water. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 116 Take of the same sede brused fyrst: and then sethe it in fayre runnyn water. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 57 Of sea water, foure pound: of Rynnand water, foure pound: and of standand water in stankis foure pound. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 13 Boil all together..in three pints of running water.

2. a. Fluid, liquid; melting readily.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxiv. (Bodl. MS.), Þe wose and juse þerof is rennynge and somtyme clensinge and druyinge. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 So þat it be renneng & not to styf. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 88 Called the runinge Coale; for that when it first kindleth it melteth and runeth as wax, and groweth into one Clod. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Forms & Qual.* 210, I obtain'd a considerable quantity of good running Mercury. 1829 R. CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* xiii. (1832) 380 The blue ointment, which is made with running quicksilver, will act as a mercurial when rubbed upon the skin. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 31 Where an easily running metal adds to the sharpness of the casting.

b. Of sand, soil, etc.: Having no coherence, so as readily to slip or fall.

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 453 The common hour-glass of running sand is..of the same principle. 1882 JAGO *Dial. Cornw., Running ground*, loose, sandy, or soft ground which falls in just as fast as it is excavated. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 2/7 The bed of the river consisted of running sand instead of boulder clay as anticipated.

3. †**a.** Of a vessel: Leaking. *Obs.*—[9]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/2 Rynnynge as a wesselle, *futilis*.

†**b.** *Running glass*, a sand-glass, hour-glass. *Obs.*

1485 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Rennyng glasses.. j, leede lynes..j. 1497 *Ibid.* 241 Compasses & Rynnyng glasses for the seid ship. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 45 Their men..tooke out their compasses, and running glasses. 1632 J. *Woodbury Churchw. Accts.* (E.D.D.), Paied for a Runninge Glasse, 00. 00. 08.

c. Allowing water to pass through.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 749 The apparatus subservient to the first objects are sieves, running buddles, and gratings. *Ibid.*, The running buddle serves at once to sort and cleanse the ore. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 772/2 *Running Trap*, a depressed bow-shaped section in a pipe..through which water passes freely.

4. Of sores, etc.: Discharging matter; suppurating.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* iii. 29 In the house of Ioab there ceasse not one to haue a renninge yssue and a leprosy. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 39 Ne can my running sore find remedie. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xv. 2 When any man hath a running issue out of his flesh. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* 297 Of the Running Thrush. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 368 Few are exempted from the misfortune of a running eruption or the like. 1882 JAGO *Dial. Cornw., Running-wound*, a wound discharging matter.

†**5.** Coagulating. *Obs.*—[1]

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxvi, Rennynge mylke is made thycke in the mawes of certen beestes.

II. 6. Passing rapidly from place to place.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* ix. 23 And the Lord ȝaf thundres, and hawle, and dyuersly rennynge leytis vpon the erthe.

b. Of diseases, etc.: Passing from one part of the body to another; *esp.* spreading over the skin.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 12 If forsothe out flow[r]e the rennynge lepre in the skynne, and couer al the flesh. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 616 (Brandl), I haue a lytyll dyshes [=disease]..Wyth a runnynge rynge-worme. 1562 TURNER *Baths* List of Authors, etc., The rinnyng gout which rynneth from one ioynte to an other. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 441 *Herpes*, Some call it the shingles, some y^e running worme, some wild fire. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xiv. 33 Running pains in all the Extream parts of the Body. 1697 HEADRICH *Arcana Philos.* 40 In Wounds, in the Wolfe, in the Cruent, and running Herpes. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosologia* 329 *Impetigo*, Running Tetter.

7. †**a.** *Running hound*, a hunting dog employed to run down game. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, In Englond þei be not slayne, but with houndes, or with shote, or with strength of rennynge houndes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* III. v. 104, xxx couple of black rennyng houndes cam after with a greete cryc. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 46 The ryning hundis of cuplis sone thai kest.

†**b.** *Running-horse, -nag*, a race-horse. *Obs.*

1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 284 A race of fiue myles by a couple of Running-Horses. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. III. 935 Some calculate the hidden fates Of..Running-Nags, and Fighting-Cocks. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* III. i, A running horse does require more attendance than a coach-horse. *a* 1837 [APPERLEY] *Turf* (1851) 6 In John's reign, running-horses are frequently mentioned in the register of royal expenditure. *Ibid.* 117 In the United States, breeding and running-horses are advancing with rapid strides.

c. In names of animals or classes of animals.

1766 tr. *Hasselquist's Voy. & Trav. Levant* 238 *Cancer cursor*, the Running Crab. This lives in the sea, and on the coasts about Egypt and Syria. 1868 *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 172/3 A New-Zealand species, seen by Cook, obtained from that navigator's companions the appellation of the 'running-fish'. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 104 Tribe *Geocores*, or Land Bugs. The term 'Running Bugs' would, perhaps, better express the habits of the insects of this tribe, as some of them frequent the water and even run briskly over its surface. 1895 P. H. EMERSON *Birds*, etc. *Norf. Broads* 392 The Running Toad..has a yellow stripe down his back.

d. *Running dog*: (see quot.). *local.*

1628 *Orkney & Shetland Acts* in *Misc. Maitland Cl.* 203 That no man sall keip running doggis that rinnes fra hous to hous or throw the cuntrie slaeing thair nychtbouris sheip.

8. a. Of persons: Cursory, hasty. *rare*—[1].

1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xiv. 553 Howsoeuer the booke ..or the Statute..may seeme (to a running Reader).

†**b.** *Mil.* = FLYING *ppl. a.* 4 d. *Obs.*

1591 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 255, I respecte not the dangers soe much as I doe the discommodities of a runinge campe, wherin we have neither lodginge nor good victualls. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 152 That they should be as a running Army till this were effected. ? 1630 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earldom Sutherland* (1813) 198 Earle Alexander, to prevent such suddent incursions thereefter, did alwayes manteyn a cursarie and runing guard. 1652-66 in Gilbert *Contemp. Hist. Ireland* I. 41 A runinge armie consisting of 4,000 foote and 400 horse.

c. Employed to run as a messenger, etc.

1604 in Peacock *Rom. Cath. Works.* (1872) 23 Running Recusant or Messanger among [them]. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2446/4 One George Tough, a Scotch Running Footman, of short Stature. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 276 No broken China-bowls disturb the joy Of waiting handmaid, or the running-boy. 1791-1856 [see FOOTMAN 3].

transf. 1825 DANNELEY *Dict. Music, Laufer*, or Running Footman, groups of ascending or descending notes.

d. Moving rapidly about, esp. in the course of one's business or profession. Also *transf.*

1611 COTGR., *Courreur*,..also, a roamer, or wanderer abroad; one whose shooes are made of running leather; one that neuer keepes at home, or where he should be. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Running-stationers*, Hawkers, or those that cry News and Books about the Streets. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. i. 93 He might be a 'Running Lecturer', not tied to one locality. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 214 That order or species of the pattering genus known as 'running patterers', or 'flying stationers'.

e. Taking to flight.

1897 SIR G. T. GOLDIE in *Times* 23 Jan. 13/1 It is more humane to shoot down promptly a few running carriers than to sacrifice the lives of some 2,000 men of a column.

9. Of plants: Creeping, climbing, or spreading rapidly; sending out many runners. Also in specific names, as *running thyme, twitch*, etc.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 35 Elatine.. groweth amonge the corne and in hedges; it maye be named in englishe running Buckwheate or bynde corne. *Ibid.* 72 Serpyllum..is of .ij. sortes. The one is called..in englishe running tyme. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 16 There is another way..to get not onely Plants for grafting, but Sets to remaine for Trees, which I call a Running Plant. 1634 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* I. i, He's but a running weed, At pleasure to be pluck'd up by the roots. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 72 Beds of close running plants, as mint, &c. 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Midland* I. 211 Running Twitch, *agrostis alba*, creeping bentgrass. 1855 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. I. 111 Running weeds..being spudded up. 1876 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Dict. Eng. Plant-n.*, Running Moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*.

†**10.** Volatile, flighty, giddy. *Obs.*

1571 in S. H. Sole *Jean's Psalter* (1888) 90 The mocyons of my renninge mind. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 70 Newe cuttes are the paternes of running heads. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 920 Of Maximillian the emperour, or of the duke of Muscovie, both men of running wits. 1653 R. SANDLES *Physiogn.* 104 A Vagabond, one of an unsetled Running head.

Comb. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 17 A paradoxicall expositor,..a forlorne Phaiisee, a running-headed fugitive.

11. Of metre, music, etc.: Of a smooth, easy, or rapid character.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. v. (Arb.) 26 It appeareth, that our vulgar running Poesie was common to all the nations of the world besides. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 209 The younge men in their merry-running Madrigals..for thee, should haue honoured mee. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 231 So should church musike..be ..not with diuisions and running catches. 1673 *True Notion Worship of God* 56 Without this all other Sermons are but empty sounds..; they are running divisions upon Religion to them that have not yet perceived the grounds. 1743-4 MRS. DELANY *Life & Lett.* (1861) II. 262 Her notes are more distinct, and there is something in her running-divisions that is quite surprising. 1789 TWINING tr. *Aristotle's Poet.* 72 *note*, The Trochaic or running metre here spoken of.

†**b.** Of persons: Fluent. *Obs.*—[1]

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lix, The running Montaigne speaks of such another.

12. Of a ship: Sailing in time of war without a convoy.

1816 G. J. BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (1826) I. 621 *note*, 1. That this was a prize; 2. That it was a running ship: both of which facts, though material, were concealed. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lx, I was sent home..in a running vessel.

13. *Med.* Of the pulse: (see quot. 1901).

1898 P. MANSON *Tropical Diseases* xviii. 291 The pulse becomes small and running. 1901 W. OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* I. (ed. 4) 19 In the extreme prostration of severe cases it may reach 150 or more and is a mere undulation—the so-called running pulse.

III. 14. Performed with, or accompanied by, a run; hence, rapid, hasty.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26732 Qua will yeild a-cuntes right He agh it for-wit to dight, Ne tell noght ouer wit renand ras. *c* 1450 *Feucingve. two-handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 308 Smyte a rennyng quarter sory owte of thy honde. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 910 Twa rynnyng renkis raith the riolyse has tane, Ilk freik to his feir. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. viii. (1840) 128 Though the French king thought with a running pull to bear the city away. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. 72 The fourth Summer..he spent in settling and confirming what the year before he had travail'd over with a running Conquest. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1907) 115 He had taken a running leap, I suppose, and with

all his might had thrown himself clear over our palisades. 1775 ADAIR *Hist. Amer. Ind.* 396 He was obliged to support nature with such herbs, roots, and nuts, as his sharp eyes, with a running glance, directed him to snatch up in his course. 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 301/1 Nautical surveys are sometimes conducted under canvass when a landing cannot be effected, which is termed a *running survey*. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 84 A Flying Moor, sometimes called a Running Moor. 1892 *Daily News* 12 July 2/7 A clever running catch by Newham at third man got rid of the Yorkshiremen.

† **b.** Of a banquet, collation, etc.: Taken hurriedly; slight. Also *fig.* of a whipping. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 12 Some of these Should finde a running Banket, ere they rested, I thinke would better please 'em. *Ibid.* V. iv. 69 Besides the running Banquet of two Beadles, that is to come. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 2136 A running collation to stay his stomach—no set meal to satisfy his hunger. *c* 1728 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (Roxb.) 575 The evening of the birthday I gave a great ball and a running collation. [1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* 49 When persons, each for themselves, took a slight repast, in a running manner.]

c. *Running fire*, a rapid successive discharge of firearms by each of the men forming a rank or ranks; a rapid and continuous fire. Also *transf.*

1629 *Descr. S'hertogenbosh* 27 They followed Eastward the one after the other, round about the Leager, as a running Fire. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3838/1 Her Majesty's Companies of Foot, with the Militia.., in two Lines, made as many running Fires. 1822 *Creevey Papers* (1904) II. 36, I kept up a kind of running fire upon Coke. 1854 R. MONCKTON MILNES in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 497 The Duke and Sir Robert keep up a running fire of banter, accusing one another reciprocally. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 22 The crowd kept up a running fire of vivas to pass the time.

d. *Running fight*, a naval engagement carried on during a retreat or flight. Also *fig.*

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2595/3 The *Grafton* Sloop has brought into Dartmouth a French Privateer.., which she took the 18th instant, after a running fight of 3 hours. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4386/2, 3 French Privateers..attack'd a Dutch Ship.., who maintain'd a running Fight. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 83 They crouded away.., maintaining a running fight with their stern-chace. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xxi, We'll make no running fight, for that were base. 1846 DICKENS *Battle of Life* II, It could hardly be said of these conflicts that they were running fights.

15. *Running hand*, a cursive form of script.

1648 HEXHAM II. s.v. *Loopen*, To write with a Running hand. 1685 J. MATLOCK *Fax Novæ Artis Scribendi* 22 The Running-Hand begets a great freeness and readiness in those Letters, in which it is composed. 1763 MASSEY *Orig. & Progr. Lett.* ii. 26 A neat and expeditious running-hand, so necessary in every business. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xx, He entered them in the catalogue in his best running hand. 1900 SAYCE *Babylonians & Assyrians* x. 209 In Egypt the.. running-hand of the scribe developed out of the primitive pictographs.

attrib. 1784 ASTLE *Orig. & Progr. Writing* 106 The running hand Saxon letters are more like the pure or elegant Saxon which succeeded them.

IV. 16. Carried on or extending continuously. Used *esp.* of architectural or decorative ornament. Also with advs., as *running-around.*

1390–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 391 Freyns, tays, et rynnyng orfrays. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 139 The first Course of the Grating is to be let in by a running Mortice. 1849 GREENWELL *Coal-Trade Terms*, *Running Balk*, a balk set in the direction of a drift, at its side, instead of across it, to form a support for the cross balks. 1861 SIR C. BARRY in *Life* (1867) vi. 186 The ground..of a warm yellowish tint, covered with a running foliage. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 136 A running pattern composed of peonies and sun-flowers. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 3/2 A running-around insertion of either guipure or Valenciennes.

b. *Running title, head(line)*, a short title or headline placed at the top of the page, sometimes restricted to one which is continued throughout the whole of a book.

1668 WALLIS in *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 492 The running title on the several heads is easily added, being the same with that of each chapter. 1692 MIÈGE *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) 130 Besides this general Title, there is commonly at the head of every Page a Title expressed in few Words, called the Running Title. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 60 The running titule over every following page is De Uso Aquæ Marinæ. 1816 *and Rep. Comm. Public Rec.* App. P II, The Collection now technically called The Fœdera, from the First Word of its Running-title. 1839 HANSARD *Treat. Printing* (1841) 85 He..places at the top..the running head, or line which indicates the title of the work or the subject of the page or chapter. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 117 *Running headline*, the fixed or general title of the volume as distinct from the chapter or section headline.

c. Of measurements: Linear.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 48 Work rated on running measure. 1703 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 121 Some Cornishes.. are measur'd, and rated by the Foot Running-measure, i.e. by the number of Feet in length only. 1797 BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Somerset* 79 The expence of a list-wall may be thus calculated per rope of twenty feet running length. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 14 Linens particularly.. are generally measured by running measure, being no more than taking the length of the piece from one end to the other. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* iv. 73 It is usual to state the weight per square foot of material in the former case, and per running foot in the latter.

17. Continuous, sustained; going on, carried on, right through or continuously.

1492 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 300 That..there be in the churche of the seid priory euery day whiles the wordle standeth a rennyng masse ther seyd. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 207 There are two manner of Lotaries, namely Standing Lotaries, and Running Lotaries:..the latter to bee drawne daily and at all conuenient houres. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 352 If it bee but a running lottery, wherein the whole countrey is coosened. 1707 HEARNE *Coll.* (O. H. S.) II. 68 He has put out short running Notes upon Ovid's Epistles. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 159 There is a perpetual running allusion to events and actions, as well as new laws and customs. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. ix. (1869) 183 His face is the running comment on his acting. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 36 With a running accompaniment of grunts. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. 603 The apparent coldness of the audience, which..refuses him the running encouragement of cheers.

b. Of accounts, etc.: Allowed to run on for a certain (specified or indefinite) time.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 250 Makes up his running Accounts to Mr. Longman. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. ix, The Squire..gave him a running lease of seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, at a rent merely nominal. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 40, I had a running order on the store.

c. *Running days*: (see quots.).

1816 G. J. BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (1826) I. 577 In settling the lay-days, or the days of demurrage, the contract generally specifies 'working days', or 'running days'...Under the latter, the days are reckoned like the days in a bill of exchange. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 41 'Lay-days'.. are either running-days, or working-days, as may be agreed upon; the former including Sundays and holidays, the latter excluding them.

d. (See quot.)

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 28 By a running ewe stock is understood the practice of buying-in ewe lambs to maintain the flock, and selling all the produce.

18. (Placed after the sb.) Following each other; successive, in succession.

1719 RAMSAY *To Arbuckle* 76 To be a dummie ten years' running. 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 34 It does not require a very exquisite Ear to write two smooth or even harmonious Lines running. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* IV. viii, He can speak seven hours running without fatigue. 1881 MRS. CRAIK *Sydney* I. viii. 201 This is the third Sunday running that I have [etc.].

V. 19. Current, prevalent, general.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xi. 346 Bi his natural condicion and bi the rennyng condicioun of the world. 1530–1 *Durh. Housek. Bk.* (Surtees) 5, 2 qu. frumenti, rynnynge measour ad 9d. bus. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1050/1 To stoppe the running brutes of their holy assemblies, they should write Apologies. 1627 *Rep. Parishes Scotl.* (Bann. Cl.) 3 We walow it to be worth sex bollis..off rining wictuall. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* (1861) III. 145, I generally get my 25*s.*, that's my running price, though I try for my 30*s.* 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* (1883) 166 Hence the confession of inferiority when this running supernaturalism was confronted by real miracles.

20. That is in progress, going on, or existing, at the present time.

1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 666 This present rynnand Parliament. 1688 DRYDEN *Britannia Rediv.* 49 That James this running century may view, And give his son an auspice to the new. 1726 BERKELEY *Wks.* (1871) IV. 134 They might have been paid the subsequent years out of the running income. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *E. Lynne* I. xv. 222 To make me forfeit my running quarter's salary.

† **b.** Of cash: Available for use. *Obs.*

1679 DRYDEN *Limberham* IV. ii, I have at present, no running cash to throw away. 1727 SWIFT *State Irel.* Wks. 1751 IX. 139 The running Cash of the Nation, which was about Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, is now less than Two, and must daily diminish.

† **c.** Of trade: Giving a certain turnover. *Obs.*

1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* I. i, I have a good running trade. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 458/2 There are Multitudes of People in this Kingdom, who..just make a Shift to rub on, from Year to Year, upon Credit and a running Trade.

21. Temporary; † transitory. *rare.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 49 To prefix and give himselfe a law for his life, founded upon a running griefe, imagining it to be everlasting. 1851 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 365 Occasionally..there is sown a 'running' crop of beans or seeds.

VI. 22. Moving easily or rapidly by mechanical means or as a piece of mechanism; easily moved, slid along, shifted, etc.

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1076 in *Macro Plays*, Whyl I reste on my rennynge whel, I schal not suffre, if þat I may. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 482 Item, j. rynnyng bedde with a materas. *c* 1535 in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* (1886) IV. 323 W^t^ ij ronnyng dores and a shittynge dore. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 163, ij fether bedds, a trussinge bed, a ronnyng bedd. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 62 But use for the most part a runinge fold of hurdels of cloven oake about foure foote heighe. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Looperken*, a Running Pullie or Windlase. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 48 When the furrows become blunt and shallow by wearing, the running stone must be taken up. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 19 The decorations that are usually fixed to these running rockets. 1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) II. 461/2 In the manufacture of plate glass..a thick cylinder of cast brass, called a running roll, is used for spreading the glass over the casting table. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 704/2 There is no wood on the Pacific coast from which any part of the running-gear of a good waggon can be made.

23. Of ropes, etc.: Capable of moving when pulled or hauled; *esp.* moving or passing through a block, ring, etc. Chiefly *Naut.*

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), Running Roapes..are taken generally for all roapes that doth not stand fast to the Masts without veering or haveing [etc.]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 153 They drawe in his middle together so small with running cords, that they strike his body a two with one blow. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 50/1 The Runner is generally taken for any rope running through a block which is called the running rope. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvi. 72 Our boat had no keel, nor any running tackle. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 669/1 For horses..who poke out their noses, a running snaffle is of excellent use. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 45 The parts of all tackles between the fasts and a sheave, are called the standing parts; the parts between sheaves are called running parts. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 67 A running bow-line [was] passed around the fish's tail.

Comb. 1740 BROOKES *Art of Angling* 17 Running-Line-Angling is with one or two small Pellets of Lead to your Line without a Float.

b. *Running rigging*: (see RIGGING *sb.*[2] 2).

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 159/4 We likewise Anchoring within a mile of them, to repair our running Rigging, and main shrowds. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 235 To unlay a cable to work into running rigging. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii, He had got rid of all the useless blocks and running rigging. 1890 *All Year Round* 29 Mar. 304 The guide-ropes, the halliards, the running-rigging of the scenic show beneath [*sc.* in a theatre].

24. Of knots, etc.: Slipping or sliding easily, esp. so as to catch something tightly.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Gestrickt*, Laced, or Tyed in a running knot. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 41 They use a certain Slip with a running-noose, which they can cast.. about a Mans Neck, when they are within reach of him. 1726 [see KNOT *sb.*[1] 1 b]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 65 A thong of several fathoms in length,..with a running noose at one end of it. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxi, In your..profession [piracy]..every man speaks under correction of the yard-arm and a running noose. 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Organ. Nat.* III. 306 In the middle of the chamber a small upright stick is placed supporting two running loops of horse-hair. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 24 A running eye is then spliced in the end.

25. a. *Running stitch*, a loose, open stitch.

1850 *Mech. Mag.* Feb. 99 A Machine for Sewing Cloth of all kinds with a Running Stitch. 1899 MISS MASTERS *Bk. Stitches* 5 A successful outlining, and one that is not so often used as it might be, is obtained by running stitch.

b. *Running string*, a drawing string.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 428/2 *Running String*..denotes the ribbon, tape, braid, or Bobbin which is passed through a Hem, or double Running, by means of a bodkin.

26. Of a machine: In operation; working.

1896 *Law Times* C. 360/1, Sect. 9 does not prevent the cleaning of a fixed part of a running machine.

Hence **Ru'nningly** *adv.* † **a.** Concurrently *with* something. *Obs.* **b.** Rapidly, readily.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. iii. 499 The sect of Ebionytis.. helden the ritis and obseruauncis of the Iewis rennyngli with lawe of kinde. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Couranment*,..runningly, swiftly, redily. 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Runningly, *cursim*. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Women*, *Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* vii, Played I not off-hand and runningly, Just now, your masterpiece?

† **Ru'nnion.** *Obs.* Also 7 **ronyon, runnyon.** [Of obscure origin.]

1. An abusive term applied to a woman.

The usual explanation 'a mangy creature' (after F. *rogne*) is due to Johnson s.v. *Runnion*, but under *Ronion* he defines it as 'a fat bulky woman'.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 195 Out of my doore, you Witch, you Ragge, you Baggage, you Poulcat, you Runnion, out, out. 1605 — *Macb.* I. iii. 6 Aroynt thee, Witch, the rumpe-fed Ronyon cryes.

2. The male organ.

The piece is written in imitation of Chaucer.

1655 MENNIS & SMITH *Mus. Delicæ* 86 He faire could gloze among the Country Wives, A lusty Runnyon ware he in his hose.

Runo-, comb. form of mod.L. *runa* RUNE[2], used in a few forms, as **Runogra'phic** *a.*, pertaining to runic writing; **Runo'logist**, one who studies or is skilled in runes; **Runo'logy**, the study or science of runes.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* II. 630 This, united to certain unusual *Runographic forms and to an archaism in the last word, has hitherto prevented its being correctly read. 1866 *Ibid.* I. 178 John Bure was a good *runologist. 1894 *Academy* Oct. 258/3 The veteran runologist has here given a..catalogue of the more important runic inscriptions. 1871 G. STEPHENS in *Archæologia* XLIII. 98 Of late..great progress has been made in *runology. 1887 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 368/3 By this work the science of runology has been placed on a sound scientific basis.

Run-off. [f. RUN *v.*]

1. *U.S.* (See first quot.) Also *attrib.*

1892–3 *14th Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv.* 149 The run-off, that is, the quantity of water flowing from the land. *Ibid.* 150 For comparison with this run-off map a similar map showing the mean annual precipitation is introduced. 1895 J. W. POWELL in *Nat. Geogr. Monogr.* I. 6 The mean run-off by streams is more than half the run-off.

2. A final deciding race held after a dead heat.

1893 *Outing* XXII. 155/1 In the run-off Harding had the best of the start. 1894 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/2 The former easily defeated his opponent in the run-off.

Run-ridge, anglicized form of next.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 404 When the lands were generally cultivated in the open field, or run-ridge state. 1826 MORISON *Dict. Dec.* XVIII. 1365 Lands lying mixed in larger parcels are not divisible as run-ridge.

Runrig (*rv*nrig). *Sc.* Also 5 **rynryg, -rig,** 6 **rinrig,** 8–9 **runrigg.** [f. RUN *v.* + RIG *sb.*[1] 3. Cf. RUNDALE.]

1. A ridge of land lying among others held by joint tenure. *rare.*

1437 in *Reg. Dunfermline* (Bann. Cl.) 285 Ten fute of þe rynryg of þe Abbot..& tuenti fute of þe rynrig of þe said Dauid. 1585 in *Liber Eccl. Scone* (Bann. Cl.) 230 The

landis callit the fourt rinrig of the Sandy hill. 1875 *Sc. Acts* XII. Index s.v., The heritors may apply..for division of the run-rigs according to their respective interests.

2. A form of land-tenure, = RUNDALE 1.

a 1583 Sir J. Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 536 Landis lyand togidder in rin-rig, and swa pertenand and occupyit be divers and sindrie persounis. 1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 47 The arable Land or Grounds for Tillage are divided by Runrig equally amongst them. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 239 Every tenant should have his farm, not in the way of runrigg, but by itself. 1845 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 287 Several of the landlords..having.. divided the lands held in common, or in run-rig, into separate possessions. 1880 Carmichael in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. 379 In Uist and Barra the arable land is divided, in part into crofts, and in part worked in runrig.

3. As *adv.* In separate ridges cultivated by different occupiers.

1695 *Sc. Acts* IX. 421/1 Act anent Lands lying Run-rig. 1751 McDouall *Inst. Laws Scot.* I. 220 The possession of lands lying run-rig..is most prejudicial to the policy of the nation. 1824 Scott *Diary* 4 Aug., There are several obstacles to improvement, chiefly the undivided state of the properties, which lie run-rig.

4. *attrib.* Held or characterized by this mode of tenure.

1751 McDouall *Inst. Laws Scot.* I. 220 Lands are run-rig, where one heritor has one ridge or rig, and another the second, and so on interchangeably over the whole parcel of land. 1765–8 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* III. iii. § 59 The division competent to landholders..is not in practice confined to runrig lands in a strict sense of the word. 1792 *Stat. Acc. Scot.* III. 217 This runrig disposition of lands in Scotland. 1805 Barry *Orkney* (1808) 356 Unless these commons be divided, and runrig possessions abolished, agricultural improvements are impracticable. 1874 *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 94 § 35 A decree of division of commonty or of common property or runrig lands. 1880 Carmichael in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. 38 A wet or a dry season affects ..the tenant of the combined system more than the tenant of the runrig system.

Hence **Ru'nrigged** *ppl. a.*, portioned out on the runrig system.

1683 M. Mackail *Orkney* in MacFarlane *Geogr. Collect.* (S.H.S.) III. 1 The Earles and Bishops lands were runrig'd through Orkney and Shetland. 1765 *Forfeited Est. Papers* (S. H. S.) 71 To measuring the runrigged lands on the Lovat estate. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 443 [The land] was often run-rigged or mixed property.

Runsh, obs. variant of Runch.

† **Runsik,** obs. form of Ransack *v.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 120 My witt vnabill is To runsik [*v.r.* ransik] sic, for dreid I say off myss.

Runsy, obs. form of Rouncy.

Runt (rʌnt), *sb.* Also 6 **ront(e,** 7 **runto.** [Of obscure origin. It seems unlikely that sense 2 is at all connected with MDu. *runt* (Du. *rund*) ox.]

1. An old or decayed stump of a tree. Also *attrib.*, as *runt-tree*, *-wood*, and *fig.* (quot. *a* 1585). Now *dial.*

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. iii, Not throw the soyl bot muskane treis sprouttis,..Auld rottin runtis quhairin na sap was leifit. *a* 1585 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 769 Iock Blunt, deid runt! I sall dunt whill I slay thee. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xvi. xxxix. I. 480 Neither yong poles nor old runts are fit for durable building. 1603 — *Plutarch* 399 Like unto old runt-trees or dodils, which repining as it were at others, do manifestly hinder and take away the spring and growth of yoong poles and plants which come up under them, or grow neere about them. 1710 *Tusser Redivivus* in *Tusser's Husb.* (1878) 78 Few Pollards perish for want of it [lopping], but Runt-wood will. 1841 Hartshorne *Shropsh. Gloss.* 552 *Runts*, decayed stumps of trees.

b. *Sc.* and *north.* A hardened stem or stalk of a plant, *esp.* of a cabbage (cf. *kale-runt*, Kale 3).

1785 Burns *Halloween* iv, Poor hav'rel Will..pow't, for want o' better shift, A runt was like a sow-tail Sae bow't that night. 1786 — *Ordination* vi, Lapfu's large o' gospel kail..An' runts o' grace. 1807–10 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 117 They got naething for crowdy, but runts boiled to sowdie. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*

2. An ox or cow of a small breed or size, esp. one belonging to the small breeds characteristic of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland.

1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 19 § 1 Any manner of Oxen, Steres, Rontes, Kyen, Heighfers or Calves. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 5 My ragged rontes all shiver and shake, As doen high Towers in an earthquake. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* iv. i, She's full of cattle, some two thousand runts. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 184 That year may put up three midling Runts upon an Acre and feed them up. 1700 J. Brome *Trav.* i. (1707) 23 Multitudes of Oxen, which they call Runts. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* I. 18 The Welsh runts are much larger: the black cattle of Cornwall are of the same size with the last. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 253 The cattle here are chiefly Welsh, black and called runts. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 100/1 From the midland and western counties, 230 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/5 Welsh Runts were in good force, and maintained a prominent rank in the exhibition.

attrib. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., 25 Scotch Cows and Heifers, 16 Runt Steers. 1886 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 2/4 Prime sides of English runt beef.

b. An old cow or ox. Now *dial.*

1638 Laud *Wks.* (1857) VI. 538 Your hung beef..was..as hard as the very horn the old runt wore when she lived. 1808 Jamieson. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Wds.* 1877 *Cumb. Gloss.*

c. A small or inferior horse.

1725 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 90 We met a parcel of Scots horses...I should let them pass unremembered but for the extravagant value I thought they set upon one of their runts. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/1 He ..drove a little ole runt that couldn't go seven mile a hour.

d. A small pig, esp. the smallest in a litter. *dial.* and *U.S.*

1841 Hartshorne *Shropsh. Gloss.* 552 *Runt*, *Runtling*, the smallest in a litter of pigs. 1886 *Cent. Mag.* XXXII. 107 While the runt is the weakest and most forlorn of pigs [etc.]. 1887 in *Kent. Gloss.*

3. *transf.* **a.** An ignorant, uncouth, or uncultivated person.

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* IV. vi, Sir, you are a welsh Cuckold, and a prating Runt, and no Constable. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Sir J. Presbyter* 24 Reforming Tweed Hath sent us Runts even of her Churches breed. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 77 Shone a Welch Runt, and Hans a Dutch Boor. 1723 Mrs. Centlivre *Artifice* III. i, This City spoils all Servants. I took a Welsh Runt last Spring. 1830 Gleig *Country Curate* II. iii. 62 Things have come to a pretty pass, when a set of beggarly Welsh runts use threats to their betters.

b. An old woman, esp. an ill-favoured or ill-conditioned one; a hag. Now *Sc.* or *dial.*

a 1652 Brome *Eng. Moor* III. iii, Sure some old runt with a splay-foot hath crost him. 1676 Coles *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, An old runt, *vetula*. 1769 *Herd's Songs* (1904) 159, I think the auld runt be gone mad. 1787 W. Taylor *Scot. Poems* 26 At last brave Jess..Did had Dad's hands, till the auld runt, Wi' boilin broe, John Ploughman brunt. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Wds.*, *Runt*,..an ill-conditioned woman. *a* 1856 G. Outram *Annuity* in *Lyrics* (1874), Catch the doited runt forget 'To ca' for her annuity. 1899 S. R. Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 40 The auld runt Babby is fell fond o' ye.

c. A person of low but thick-set build; a stunted or undersized person; a dwarf.

a 1700 *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Runt*, a little, short, truss Man. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.*, *Runt*, a person of a strong though low stature. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Runt* or *Runty*, a dwarfish person; particularly a child stunted in its growth by short food or over work. 1890 L. C. D. D'Oyle *Notches* 65 My brother Bill..was a fine, tall fellow —not a little bit of a 'runt' like me.

d. A dwarfish or diminutive object.

1845 *Punch* VIII. 224 You work in that little runt of a garden of yours for half-an-hour or so before breakfast. 1873 Carleton *Farm Ball.* 43 Takin' all the biggest apples, leavin' all the littlest runts. 1900 R. Barr *Unchanging East* 258 This insignificant runt of a Turkish steamer.

attrib. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 36 In a large number examined, little 'runt' eggs are sometimes found.

4. a. A domestic pigeon of a breed characterized by size and stoutness of build, of which there are a number of varieties.

1662 Walton *Angler* (ed. 3) iv. 73 Of the tame [pigeons] there be Cropers, Carryers, Runts. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 77 *Columbæ Russicæ*, Runts. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pigeon*, Of Runts are different Sorts, one called Spanish Runts, generally of a Blood Red, or Mottled Colour. 1735 Moore *Columb.* 44 There are other Sorts of Runts, as the Roman Runt..., and the Smyrna Runt. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* i, The wheeling and circling flights of runts, fantails, tumblers, and pouters, were perhaps not quite consistent with the grave and sober character of the building. 1881 J. C. Lyell *Fancy Pigeons* 104 In appearance runts are like huge common pigeons.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 244/1 The Runt Pigeon, or Russian Dove,..are large Pigeons as big as young Hens. 1854 Meall *Monbray's Poultry* 249 In the head and bill the Archangel is very Runt-like. *Ibid.* 252 In size it would seem to be the smallest of the Runt family.

† **b.** A canary-bird over three years old. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Canary-birds*, The several Names of these Birds at different Times and Ages; Such as are above 3 years old are called Runts.

† **Runt,** *v. Obs.*—1 In 5 **runte, ront.** [Cf. Arunt *v.*] *trans.* To remove, rate.

c 1440 Capgr. *Life St. Kath.* III. 96 Euyr hys body wold he chyde & runte [*v.r.* ront]: 'What eylyth þe now?'

Ru'nted, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Runt *sb.* + -ed 2.] Stunted in growth, undersized, dwarfish.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1651/4 The other is a middle aged Runted Ox, all Black, his Horns turn a little round. 1783 Burns *Mailie's Elegy* vi. (orig. text), She was nae get o' runted rams. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Wd.-Bk.*

Ru'ntish, *a.* [f. Runt *sb.* + -ish.]

1. Of animals: Stunted; dwarfish.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 These usually that fall to grasse over soone, proove short runtish sheepe. 1738 *Briton Described* 60 The Cattle, we saw most legible on their Mountains, were Goats and Heifers, a runtish Sort of Animals. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 1124 This same kind of runtish coarse breed continues all the way to the Frith of Forth.

† **2.** Like a runt (pigeon).

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 137 It is of a runtish make, and has a gravel eye.

Hence † **Ru'ntishly** *adv. Obs.*

1735 J. Moore *Columb.* 45 The Trumpeter is a bird much about the size of a Laugher, and very runtishly made.

Ru'nty, *a. U.S.* and *dial.* [f. Runt *sb.*]

1. Dwarfish, undersized; small and ill-made; of low, thick-set build.

1807 W. Irving *Salmagundi* (1824) 86 A trio of as odd, runty, mummy-looking originals as ever Hogarth fancied in his most happy moments. 1834 Bergon in Goulburn *Life* (1892) I. 81 These runty little thick-set Yorkshire men seem to consider me as a wild beast escaped from some show. 1891 T. N. Page *Ole Virginia* 42 Sometimes you see a weevly runty pig in a right good litter.

2. *dial.* Surly, ill-tempered, obstinate.

a 1825–66 in dial. glossaries (E. Anglia, Linc., Northampt.).

Run-up. [f. Run *v.*]

1. The act of running up to a certain point; esp.

a. *Coursing.* The race between two greyhounds up to the first turn or wrench of the hare.

1834 Thacker *Courser's Comp.* I. 134 One dog is sometimes behind the other in the first run up to the hare. 1853 'Stonehenge' *Greyhound* 358 The first cote constitutes what is sometimes called the run up, or speed to the hare. 1884 *Field* 6 Dec. (Cassell's), Pious Fraud scored the run-up from Alone.

b. The act of taking or sending a ball up to the goal or into a position for final play.

1897 *Outing* XXX. 484/1 Foster.., after a clean run from 'way down the field, puts the ball through the uprights... The excitement of the run-up has been intense. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 4/7 Vardon, after being short in his run up, missed the hole for a 3.

2. *Bookbinding.* (See quot. 1875.) Also *attrib.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2004/2 *Run-up*, a fillet-mark which runs from head to tail on the back, without mitering with the horizontal cross fillets on the panels. 1880 Zaehnsdorf *Bookbinding* 131 With a 'run-up' back, the edge of the leather round the end papers is to..have a roll run round it in gold.

Runway (rʌnwē). Chiefly *U.S.* [f. Run *v.*]

1. a. The customary track or run of an animal (*esp.* of deer) or a fish.

1873 *Forest & Stream* I. 178/2 We crossed the runway where the deer and pack had passed. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 186/2 Sometimes we followed a 'runway' or deer's path for a distance, and then it was mostly easy going. *Ibid.* 453/1 After a minute's rest, to let him settle in his runway, I made a cast.

b. A place for fowls to run in.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 14/1 The incubators, hatching houses, brooding houses and runways have a capacity to keep 5,000 eggs in process of hatching all the time.

c. A running-path.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 7/1 The field [in baseball] consists of a continuous runway of clay-covered paths.

2. Any artificial (sloping or horizontal) track or gangway made for convenience of passage or carriage.

1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 444 If there is a 'runway', which is an elevation like the rocky ascent in the second act of Die Walküre..., it is 'built' by the stage-carpenters.

3. A groove in which anything slides, *esp.* one of the grooves in the casing of a sash-window.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1900 R. Barr *Unchanging East* 309 Its runway was so smooth..that a man of ordinary strength could roll it backward and forward.

4. The bed or channel in which a stream runs.

1879 in Webster *Suppl.*

† **Runy,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Of doubtful origin: cf. Runish *a.*2] Fierce, furious.

c 1205 Lay. 1545 Coinneus heom tasde to, swa þe runie [*c* 1275 wilde] wulf. *Ibid.* 20123 Arður..gon to rusien swa þe runie [*c* 1275 wode] wulf.

† **Ruoken,** *v. Obs.*—1 [Cf. note to Rock *v.*1 5 b.] *trans.* ? To clean by rubbing.

c 1205 Lay. 22287 Heo ruokeden burnen [*c* 1275 hii rollede wepne]; bonneden helmes.

Rupee (rūpī). Forms: **a.** 7 **rupia,** 7–8 **ropia,** 8 **roupia**; 7 (9) **rupeia.** **β.** 7 **roopee, rowpee, roupy,** 7–8 **roupie**; 7 **rupeye, rupie,** 7– **rupee.** [ad. Urdū روپیہ, *rūpiyah*, f. Skr. *rūpya* wrought silver.] The monetary unit of India, represented by a silver coin now valued at 1*s.* 4*d.*

The silver rupee was introduced by Shir Shah in 1542, and varied in weight at different times and places between 170 and 192 grains; from 1836 the weight in British India has been 180 grains, but the value has diminished considerably since 1875. A slightly heavier rupee was in use in Bengal: see Sicca. The gold rupee mentioned in quot. 1678 is properly called a Mohur.

a. 1612 N. Withington *Trav.* (1735) 289 Givinge mee 200 Rupeias, everye Rupie containinge 2*s.* 6*d.* 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 544 The Kings reuenue of his Crown-land is fiftie Crou of Rupias. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 104 They now sell us a Maon of 6 pounds for two Rupias. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 578/2, 1000 of them weigh not above 20 Ropins, and cost about 60 Ropias. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Money*, A Lacre of Roupias is a hundred thousand Roupias. [1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 245 Shir Shah changed the name of tankha to that of rupeia, or rupee, which was adopted by Akber.]

β. 1615 Sir T. Roe *Jrnl.* (Hakl Soc.) I. 95 *note*, A rupee is 2*s.* 3*d.* starling. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 62 Thirty, sometime twenty tack make one roupee; a roopee is two shillings three pence. 1678 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. 2 The Roupy of Gold weighs 2 Drams and a half, and 11 Grains, and is valued..at 14 Roupies of Silver. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 164 Forty Roupies to be allow'd James Stretton in India, as Smart-Money. 1761 *Ann. Reg.*, *Hist.* 55 Sixteen roupies (half-crowns) had been paid for the flesh of a dog. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 312 The usual price demanded for such a pair of shawls is 3000 rupees. 1893 Sir W. Hunter *Ind. Empire* (ed. 3) 506 The rupee, which formerly was nearly equal to two shillings, has fallen to nearly fourteen pence.

attrib. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 42 Rupee Silver, which has no Alloy in it, will bear twenty eight per Cent. of Copper-alloy. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 May 7/2 There was a sharp rise yesterday in rupee paper. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 11/1 The rupee prices in India of commodities exported to..England.

Rupelian (rupī·liăn), *a. Geol.* [a. F. *Rupelien*, f. *Rupel*, the name of a small tributary of the river Scheldt.] A division of the oligocene of Belgium, lying above the tongrian.

1852 *Trnl. Geol. Soc.* VIII. 296 They [shells] are referred by M. Dumont to part of his Rupelian system. 1883 *Science* II. 161 The oligocene system shows two principal divisions

(tongrian, rupelian), which stretch across the lower part of the river Escaut.

† **Rupellary,** *a. Obs.*—¹ [irreg. f. L. *rūpes* rock.] Rocky.

a 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Feb. 1644, In this rupellary nidary do the fowle lay eggs and breede.

Rupert's drop, metal: see Drop *sb.* 10 h, and Prince *sb.* 12.

Rupestral (*r*ūpe·străl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *rupestris*, f. L. *rūpes* rock + -al.] Growing on rocks.

1847 H. C. Watson *Cybele Brit.* I. 340 Native. Rupestral and Pascual. Frequent on the Highland mountains. 1854 J. H. Balfour *Outl. Bot.* 527 Rupestral and mural plants are those found on rocks and walls, such as species of Saxifrage, Sedum, Draba,..Lichens and Mosses.

So **Rupe·strean, Rupe·strine,** *adjs.*

1786 Abercrombie *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 66 Rupestrean or rock stone-crop sedum. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Rupestrine,* rock-inhabiting; living or growing on or among rocks.

‖ **Rupia** (*r*ī·piă). *Path.* [mod.L. (Bateman), f. Gr. *ῥῠ́πος* dirt, filth.] A skin disease characterized by an eruption of broad, flattish, scattered vesicles, succeeded by thick ulcerating scabs.

Good *Study Med.* (1822) points out that the spelling *rhypia* would have been more in accordance with analogy.

1815 Bateman *Delin. Cutaneous Dis.* Pref. p. v, With the exception of the representations of Impetigo, Porrigo,.. Rupia [etc.]. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 632 Rupia may be considered as altogether a constitutional affection, being only seen in the aged, or..debilitated. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 27 Constitutional sores..originating in some ulcerating skin eruption, such as ecthyma or rupia.

Hence **Ru·pial** *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, affected with, rupia.

1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 541 The small rupial eruption begins either about the face or on the inner and outer surface of the forearms. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 608 On the left shin he had a rupial sore.

‖ **Rupica·pra.** *Zool.* [L., f. *rūpes* rock + *capra* she-goat.] The chamois (*Rupicapra tragus*).

1693 Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 385 Some beasts and birds we find live upon the highest tops of the Alps,..as the Ibex, and Rupicapra, or Chamois. 1728 Chambers *Cycl., Chamois Leather*..is prepar'd from the Skin of the Chamois, a kind of Rupi-Capra, or wild Goat.

Hence **Rupica·prine** *a.*

1827 Griffith tr. *Cuvier* IV. 281 The Rupicaprine Group. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 384/1 The only Antelope found in Western Europe, and..the type of the Rupicaprine or goat-like group of that family. 1891 Flower & Lydekker *Mamm.* 349 Rupicaprine section [of the Bovidæ].

Rupi·coline, -colous, *adjs.* (See quots.)

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Rupicolus,* living in or among rocks..: rupicolous. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Rupicoline,*..rock-inhabiting; growing on rocks; living among rocks.

Rupi·ctic, *a. Path. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. Rupia.] Pertaining to, characterized by, rupia.

1878 Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 38 There were three rupitic phlegma on the head, each of which contained a little pus.

Rupo·graphy. *rare.* [f. G. *ῥῠ́πος* sealing-wax: see -graphy.] The art of taking an impression of a coin or medal upon sealing-wax. Hence **Rupogra·phical** *a.*

1838 *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* VII. 415 As a first specimen, then, of the capabilities of this art of rupography I select a coin, or rather medal [etc.]. *Ibid.,* The rupographical process may be safely confined to the first stage, or simple impression on sealing-wax.

Rupontike, obs. form of Rhapontic.

Rupt, obs. form of Rut *sb.*²

† **Rupt,** *v. Obs.*—¹ [f. L. *rupt-*, ppl. stem of *rumpĕre* to break.] *trans.* To break, nullify.

1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 32 When the Will which he has made is rupted and made void by the Birth of a Posthumous Issue.

† **Ru·ptic,** *a. Obs.*—¹ [f. as prec. + -ic.] Breaking; causing (a sore) to break.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* O iij b, Whose operacions..appereth afterward as they that be made with brenning or ruptycke medecines.

Ru·ptile, *a.* Now *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *ruptilis* or F. *ruptile*: cf. prec. and -ile.] (See quots.)

1721 Bailey, *Ruptile,* easy to be broken. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Ruptilis,* applied to an organ that..opens in an irregular manner by the enlargement of the parts it contains..: ruptile. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 999/1 *Ruptile,* bursting irregularly, not in the line of union of parts in cohesion.

Ruption (*r*ʌ·pʃən. Now *rare.* Also 5 rupcioun, 6 -cyon, -tioun. [ad. obs. F. *ruption,* or late L. *ruptio,* noun of action f. *rumpĕre* to break.]

1. Breach of the peace; disturbance. *rare.*

1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 51 How beit that oft tyme afore certain rupcioun, breke and distrublaunce, has been betwixt the realmes of Ingland and Scotland. 1893 Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. *Ruction, Ruption,* a turmoil, as in cleaning; a disturbance, a row.

2. Breaking or rupture of some membrane or tissue of the animal body.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* a A ij b, The solution of contynuyte..commeth most often with concussyon and ruption. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 80 Membrans, and Fibers, toughe..and able, not in prompt to euery ruption. 1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* II. v. 74 The Tunicle..is obnoxious to divers diseases, and especially to Ruption, Distortion, Dilatation, and Constriction. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 607, I found..I could easily enough unravel that cluster to a considerable length,..before ruption. 1855 Haliburton *Nature & Human Nat.* (1902) 218 You can't cure it, for it's a ruption of an air vessel, and you can't get at it to sew it up, *fig.* 1650 Elderfield *Civ. Right Tythes* 343 When mens greedy affections are also checked, their lusts crossed, and their tender ruptions touched to danger of offence.

Ru·ptive, *a. rare.* [f. L. *rupt-* (cf. next) + -ive.] Causing, or tending to cause, breaking.

c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Surgery* (E.E.T.S.) 83 Witte þou þat auripigment is desiccatyue,..ruptyue and cauteriatyue.

a 1890 *Engineer* LXIX. 492 (Cent.), The action of a torsional ruptive force on rounding curves.

† **Ru·ptor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *ruptor,* agent-noun f. *rumpĕre* to break.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Ruptor,* a breaker or tearer in peeces, a destroyer, he that violates.

† **Ru·ptory,** *sb. Med. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *ruptōrium*: cf. prec. and -ory. So obs. F. *ruptoire,* Sp. and Pg. *ruptorio,* It. *rottorio.*] An application which causes a swelling to come to a head and break.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 292 Manye lewid lechis haue I seen þat coude on ruptorie, & þei supposide..bi þis maner ruptorie for to surmounte Galien in worchinge. *c* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Surgery* (E. E. T. S.) 14 þer shewed ane bolnyng vndernethe,..whiche I opned wiþ a ruptorie. 1544 Phaer *Pestilence* (1553) Pj, Some..breake the forsaid botche with a strong ruptorie. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 42/1 To prævent that the *Escara* of the cauteryes or ruptoryes be not to harde. 1603 Lodge *Treat. Plague* (Hunterian Cl.) 68 Insteed of the actuall cautery.. you must proceede with familiar ruptories, of which the best is that which is made of ashes and quicke lime boyled together. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XII. 388 Then apply the Ruptory..till all the superfluous flesh be consumed. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. (1738) 121 The same author also recommends the use of *Retoires* or Ruptories.

So † **Ru·ptory** *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. obs. F. *oingnement ruptoire.*]

c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Surgery* (E.E.T.S.) 14, I putte on his testiculez oon oyntement ruptorye. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Dispens.* II. (1734) 91 It has the effect of a..Ruptory plaister without any considerable swelling.

Ru·pturable, *a.* [f. Rupture *v.* + -able.] Capable of being ruptured or broken.

1898 W. James *Human Immortality* 35 The veil of nature can grow thin and rupturable enough for such effects to occur.

Rupture (*r*ʌ·ptiŭr), *sb.* Also 5 ruptur, 6 *Sc.* ruptor. [a. F. *rupture,* or ad. L. *ruptūra,* f. *rupt-*, ppl. stem of *rumpĕre* to break: see -ure.]

1. † **a.** Breach *of* a covenant, intercourse, or the peace. *Obs.*

1481 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 475 Wherby the seid trewes & other conuencions..myght fall in vyolacion or Ruptur in any wyse. 1496 *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 13 His requeste for to have..entrecours of merchandise..is gretly to our honour seing that the ruptur and discontinuaunce therof hathe not stand by us. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII* c. 5 § 1 Manifolde robberies,..ruptures of his peace & many other malfaites. 1551 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 118 Provyding alwayis that the said Lord do, nor procure to be done,..that may tend to the ruptor of the peace. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. iv. xxvii, Which was promis'd upon the rupture of the Treaties with Spain.

b. A breach of harmony or friendly relations between two persons or parties.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 115 Making schismes, ruptures, breaches, and factions in the church of God. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. iii. xxvii, For we that have business to negotiate here are like to suffer much by this rupture. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 286 Who have declared a war..by open Acts of Hostilitie; and also those of Algier, Tripoly, and Tunis have offered faire for a Rupture. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* VI. Wks. 1813 I. 461 This rupture contributed..to render the Duke still more odious to the nation. 1788 H. Walpole *Reminis.* vii. (1818) 50 She was safe while under the royal roof, even after the rupture between the king and prince. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xviii. 164 He at first threw out hints of an immediate rupture. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civilis.* (1869) III. ii. 93 The rupture between Church and State was now complete.

Comb. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* VI. 90 The litigious rupture-stirring race; Who to contention as to trade are led.

† c. Breach of continuity; interruption. *Obs.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. xxiii, Some eminent particulars ..which constant tradition without rupture hath entailed on Posteritie. 1640 Ld. Digby in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. iii. 147 A truer cause than the Ruptures and Intermission of Parliaments.

† d. The act of breaking out *into* arms. *Obs.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* v. § 91 [He] believed..that the preserving that Magazine..would likewise prevent any possible rupture into Armes.

2. *Path.* Abdominal hernia; a case of this.

1539 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* 49 b, Than shal ensue to hym that exerciseth, no peryll of obstruction or rupture. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xv. (1887) 69 The holding of ones breath vnadvisedly and with to much straynyng causeth ruptures. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 79 Which inward membrane if it be broken, and the externall dilated,.. causeth the one kinde of rupture or the other. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* 126 Who said, that he had been troubled with a Rupture for ten or eleven years. 1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* I. i, She cures rheumatisms, ruptures, and broken shins in men. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) II. xviii. 63 Two fine young officers arrived, unfit for service by ruptures. 1818 Canning *Sp. Indemnity Bill* Speeches (1838) VI. 33 That he had been cured of a rupture at the public expense. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 752/2 Rupture is either congenital or acquired. *Ibid.,* Ruptures are most frequent at the extremes of life.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *rupture-cutter, -doctor, -quack, -surgeon.*

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 436 A rare Oculist, Operator, Stone, or Broke, or Rupture-cutter, &c. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* 57 Another trial..wherein a rupture surgeon was plaintiff. 1783 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 48 That positive assertion which all rupture-quacks make use of. *Ibid.* 65 *note,* Some of these rupture-doctors have been largely rewarded. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 589 There were itinerant rupture-surgeons.

3. † **a.** A break in a surface or substance, such as the skin, flesh, etc. *Obs.*

c 1550 H. Lloyd *Treas. Health* R iij, Agaynst the chopping or ruptures. The Causes. Muche goynge in cold wyndes and drynesse. 1607 Rowlands *Eart of Warwick* (Hunterian Cl.) 78 He lent him such a powerful stroke It made wide ruptures in the Giant's flesh. 1673–4 Grew *Anat. Pl., Trunks* I. iii. 120 The Pith,..as the Plant grows up,..hath divers openings or Ruptures made in it.

b. A break in the surface of the earth, etc.; a ravine, chasm, gorge, rift.

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 212 In the riuers or ruptures or breaches of water. 1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Gl.* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 132 What..malevolent Conspiring power..Hath made the concave of the earth inclose, And shut in ruptures lovely Radagon? 1609 Bible (Douay) *Zech.* xiv. 4 The mount of olives shal be cloven..with a stiepe rupture exceding great. 1684 T. Burnet *Theory Earth* II. 50 At this chasm or rupture we suppose the fire wou'd gush out. 1703 Maundrell. *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 142 There is a very great rupture in the side of Libanus. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 344 The sea has dwindled to a narrow lane, flanked by the heavy hummocks, whose rupture formed the sides.

4. The act of breaking or bursting; the fact of being broken or burst.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xxxvi. 215 It's probable..your Water-course will be subject to ruptures or breaking downe of the Banks. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 419 The Egg that soon Bursting with kindly rupture forth disclos'd Thir callow young. 1731 Arbuthnot *Nat. of Aliments* (1735) 157 A Lute-string will bear a hundred Weight without Rupture. 1739 S. Sharpe *Surg.* 137 The Rupture of the Vessels of the Brain. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 97 The rupture of the isthmus that joined Calais and Dover was probably effected by an earthquake at a later period. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 276 A rapid succession of powerful currents being at each rupture of contact sent through the long coil. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vi. 44 The rupture of the ice by the expansion of the air-bubbles. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 607 Rupture of the diaphragm is an accident that occurs in practice, but difficult to diagnose.

fig. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. i. 153 If with feasting him thou breakest thyself, he will not cure thy rupture. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xi. (1700) 63 The glad Heart..to make room for such Guests, would stretch unto a Rupture. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) I. vii. 46 Nor can a man be supposed, in the rupture of his affairs, to receive any comfort.

Rupture (*r*ʌ·ptiŭr), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To break, burst (a vessel, membrane, etc.).

1739 S. Sharpe *Surg.* 136 [If] the Vessels of the Brain and Membranes..are ruptur'd, they absorb the extravasated Blood again. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 446 The vessels of the brain under such circumstances of disease, are much more liable to be ruptured than in a healthy state. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 143 We observe..that some of the cells are simply dilated, while others are ruptured. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* iii. 57 Here and there a few cells both in the glands and in the pedicels had escaped being ruptured.

b. To cause a breach of; to sever.

1854 Mrs. Jameson *Comm. Pl. Book* 256 The first [marriage], though perhaps unhappy or early ruptured. 1869 Goulbourn *Purs. Holiness* vi. 53 My filial relationship to Him cannot be ruptured by my sin.

c. To affect (a person) with hernia.

1818 [see Ruptured *ppl. a.* 2]. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 3/2 A printer..stated that he had been put in irons and had been thereby ruptured.

2. *intr.* To suffer a break or rupture.

1863 Spencer *Ess.* II. 25 *note,* Instead of a nebulous ring rupturing at one point and collapsing into a single mass. 1876 Bristowe *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 556 Aneurysms ..are very apt to rupture at an early period into the pericardial cavity.

Ru·ptured, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed¹.]

1. Broken, burst.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 292 The heat may be so great, as to..form a scab or crust on these ruptured pustules. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 209 Fractured, torn, or ruptured surfaces. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* v. I. 163 The patriots.. now erected a sconce..upon the ruptured dyke of Borght. 1887 D. Maguire *Art Massage* iii. (ed. 4) 44, I will treat of ruptured tumours while on therapeutics.

2. Affected with rupture or hernia.

1818 Canning *Sp. Indemnity Bill* Speeches (1838) VI. 32 With all the pomp of eloquence..was introduced, the revered and ruptured Ogden.

Ru·pturewort. *Bot.* [f. Rupture *sb.* 2.]

1. A plant of the genus *Herniaria,* esp. *Herniaria glabra,* formerly supposed to be efficacious in curing rupture or hernia.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. clxxii. 569 A kind of knot grasse called Rupture Woorte. 1611 Cotgr., *Boutonnet,* Rupture-wort, Burstwort. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 403 *Herniaria Millegrana,* Rupture-wort,.. cures Ruptures, the Jaundies, Fluxes. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 35 This seems to differ from the common hairy Rupture-wort, in having more twiggy Branches. 1775 J. Jenkinson tr. *Linnæus' Brit. Pl.* 38 Smooth Rupturewort. Found in gravelly places. *Ibid.,* Rough or hairy Rupturewort. In gravelly places, but not common. 1828 Sir J. E. Smith *Eng. Flora* II. 8–9. 1848 Johns *Week at Lizard* 304 *Herniaria glabra,* variety *subciliata,* Fringed Rupture-wort,..is a plant peculiar to the district. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

2. (See quots.)

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rupture-wort, Least,

Linum. 1777 JACOB *Catal. Plants* 92 *Linum Radiola*... The least Rupture-wort, or All-seed.

3. A West Indian plant (see quot.).

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora Brit. W. Ind.*, Colonial Names 787/1 Rupture-wort, *Alternanthera polygonoides*.

Ru·pturing, *vbl. sb. Bot.* [f. RUPTURE *v.* + -ING 1.] (See quot. 1839.)

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 226 Rupturing consists in a spontaneous contraction of a portion of the pericarp, by which its texture is broken through. 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* i. 12, I will not affirm that the rupturing of the exterior membrane of the rostellum takes place spontaneously.

Rural (rū·răl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **rurale,** 5–7 **rurall,** 6 **-ell.** [a. F. *rural, -ale* (14th cent.), or ad. L. *rūrāl-is*, f. *rūr-, rūs* country: cf. RUSTIC *a.*]

In early examples there is usually little or no difference between the meanings of *rural* and *rustic*, but in later use the tendency is to employ *rural* when the idea of locality (country scenes, etc.) is prominent, and *rustic* when there is a suggestion of the more primitive qualities or manners naturally attaching to country life.

A. *adj.* **1.** Of persons: Living in the country; having the standing, qualities, or manners of peasants or country-folk; engaged in country occupations; agricultural or pastoral.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* (E. E. T. S.) 618 Ful likly is hat al þe gentil blood Porug-out þe world shal distroied be; And rural folke..Shal han lordshipe & holy gouernaunce. 1430-40 — *Bochas* IV. xv. (MS. Bodl. 263), Agathodus of berthe ful rurall Promooted was vnto estat roiall. *c* 1480 *St. Ursula* (Roxb.) A vij, The rurall rebelles aspyed her with her spouse. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 152 A rurall man, rude and of simplicitie. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* v. (1870) 140 They do dyffer..as well in theyr apparel as in theyr maners, for they be rurall and rusticall. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 231 Heere is a rurall Fellow, That will not be deny'de your Highnesse presence. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 11 Ye Fawns, propitious to the rural Swains,..Join in my Work. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 281 Not all its pride secures The grand retreat from injuries impress'd By rural carvers. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. ii. 76 It was a system which bound together the various classes of the rural population in bonds of mutual love and confidence. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 16 Perhaps to keep company—odious phrase—with some rural swain.

absol. 1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. (1632) 931 Hee lulled the rural to thinke that his like had neuer raigned in England.

b. Presiding over, haunting, the country. *rare*—1.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71 Thee sweete Nymphs rural I woorshipt.

c. Applied to a moth (see quot.).

1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 53 The Rural Dart.. appears in August...Huntingdonshire and Kent.

2. a. *Rural dean, deanery*: (see DEAN 1 5).

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 849 The dene rurale, the Ravyn, reprovit him than. 1534 *Const. Provinc.* 2, 3 deanes rurall. *c* 1628 in Foley *Rec. Eng. Prov. S. J.* I. i. 137 Vicaires Generalls,..deanes, archdeacons, rurall deanes. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 91 The rurall Deanery. 1697-1765 [see DEAN 1 5]. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* xlvii, Such a preliminary inquiry..need not be done by the rural dean at all. *Ibid.*, You will select two [clergymen] yourself out of your rural deanery.

b. Employed or stationed in country districts.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Bagman's Dog*, It's your uncle, or one of the 'Rural Policemen'. 1870 R. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 142 There were no rural messengers in those days.

3. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, peasants or country-folk; rustic.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 316 And 3it persaif I wele, be my consait, The king of poetis ganis nocht for rurale estait. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 100 The inhabitants [of Jutland] keeping their enemies out, long preserved a rude or rurall liberty. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 952 All the Swains that there abide, With Jiggs, and rural dance resort. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 398, I see the rural virtues leave the land. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 557 Scenes rarely grac'd with rural manners now! 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.-P.* 368 In a sleek and rural apathy.

†**b.** = RUSTIC *a.* 1 c. *Obs.*—1

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 99 The state of christendom was troublesome..for the late sedition and rurall warre, and for disobedience within the Empyre.

4. Of poetry, music, etc.: Natural or appropriate to the country or to country-people; unpolished, plain, simple.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1431 All worthi men at redys this rurall dyt, Blaym nocht the buk. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6315 All gentyll Redaris hertlye I Implore For tyll excuse my rurall rude Indyte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 64 Shee deignes not my good will, but doth reprove, And of my rurall musicke holdeth scorne. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 547, I..began..To meditate my rural minstrelsie. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 152/1 The Stile [of Comus], as it is rural, is more simple and plain than that of his Paradise Lost.

b. Similarly of musical instruments.

1610 WILLET *Daniel* 96 It was a kind of rurall harpe [sackbut]. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 1 Apr., I have often seen them..playing on a rural instrument, perfectly answering the description of the ancient fistula, being composed of unequal reeds. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, They were amusing themselves by playing upon these rural instruments.

5. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the country or country life as opposed to the town.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 15 In the countrey she abroad him sought, And in the rurall cottages inquired. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 449 If euer henceforth, thou These rurall Latches to his entrance open. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 129, I see..that our rural pleasures are not worthy so much as to amuse so great a spirit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 451 Each rural sight, each rural sound. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* I. xvii. 12 By my advice retreat To the calm raptures of a rural seat. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 625 So manifold,..All healthful, are th' employs of rural life. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 267 Innocent country amusements called Rural Sports. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 32 Where a rural lane strikes off from the Appian Way towards the Grotto of Egeria. 1884 *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/4 The smaller tradesmen scattered throughout our rural towns.

b. Of occupations, labour, etc.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 11 They wrought..in all manner of rurall workes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 211 On to thir mornings rural work they haste Among sweet dewes and flours. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 28 Of four assistants who his labour share, Three now were absent on the rural care. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 405 To force a part of the population to quit the capital, and seek subsistence in rural occupations. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lviii, They can work ..better than their labourers at all rural labour.

transf. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 87 How they are treated..belongs rather to the rural œconomist, than the natural historian.

6. Of a rustic form or make. *rare.*

1624 WOTTON *Architecture* in *Reliq.* (1672) 23 The Tuscan is a plain, massie, rural Pillar, resembling some sturdy well-limb'd Labourer, homely clad. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2094/2 *Rural Lock*, a cheap kind of lock with a wooden case. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* xi, She came to the rural bridge above Annan Water.

B. *sb.* **1.** An inhabitant of the country; a countryman, rustic. Now *rare.*

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 497 Sir Thomas punyssched the sayd vyllages and rurallis by greuous fynes. *a* 1575 tr. *Pol. Vergil's Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 41 The rurals and common people bie the entercourse..are made verie civill. 1602 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Mirum in Modum* cexlii, The Citizens the outward Sences bee, The Ruralls be the Bodies rare. 1657 C. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 47 Every rural began to be busie in the fields. 1832 *John Bull* Aug. 250 This delightful place continues the resort of the *élite* of the town; nor are the 'rurals' less liberal in their patronage.

b. A rural policeman.

1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 May 506/2 Sir Richard Mayne's picked A's, and the ever-meddling Surrey 'rurals'.

†**2.** *pl.* = GEORGIC B. 2 b. *Obs.*

1589 A. FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* 3 First beginning with his Bucoliks or Pastorals,..then his Georgiks or ruralls went in hand, as he fell in loue with good husbandrie.

Ru·ralism. [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Rural quality or character; country life.

1864 WEBSTER, *Ruralism*, the state of being rural; ruralness. 1879 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Airy Fairy Lilian* II. 208 Addicted to City pursuits and holding country life and ruralism generally in abhorrence. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 51 The agricultural world as it is,—no stage ruralism, but the bare fact.

2. A country idiom or expression; a rusticism.

1888 *Ogilvie's Imp. Dict.* (Annandale).

Ru·ralist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A countryman, peasant.

1739 H. COVENTRY *Philemon to Hydaspes* III. 66 An Image, which must have pleaded so strongly with our Egyptian Ruralists for a direct and unqualified Adoration of the solar Orb. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 172 The Egyptian ruralists, without a creed and without a philosophy. 1822 LAMB *Elia* I, *Distant Correspondents*, Four poor elms, from whose smoke-dyed barks, the theme of jesting ruralists, I picked my first lady-birds. 1892 *Temple Bar* June 176 His childish faith..and absence of all hypocrisy make him [the Russian peasant] one of the most interesting ruralists in Europe.

2. An advocate of country as opposed to town life; one who leaves the town for the country.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 326 The London season is over. Spite of the showery weather, the ruralists carry the day. 1889 WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* II. 248 The mere dilettante and the amateur ruralist may as well keep their hands off.

Rurality (ruræ·liti). [f. RURAL *a.* + -ITY, perh. after F. *ruralité* (med.L. *ruralitas*).]

1. Rural quality or character, rusticity; country life, manners, or scenery.

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Rurality*, Ruralness, Country-likeness, Clownishness. 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* I A few years acquaintance with the World had convinced him, that Nature, Rurality, Contemplation and Happiness, are nearly allied. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 236 It has..an animation, an air of cleanness and rurality which seldom belong to a populous city. 1853 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 11 The full rurality of grass country, sprinkled with fallows and turnip-fields. 1883 W. BESANT *All in Garden Fair* I. ii, The rurality of the place, to one fresh from town, seems overdone.

2. With *a* and pl. A rural characteristic, feature, or topic; a rural object, locality, landscape, etc.

1823 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xix. 171 The 12th of July dismisses me to my ruralities for four months. 1844 R. P. WARD *Chatsworth* I. 17 The Regent's Park ruralities of Marienbad; the Primrose-hill prettiness of Kissingen. 1893 *Athenæum* 9 Dec. 813/2 Spottiness and..slight opacity ..have long beset his pleasant ruralities.

Ruraliza·tion. [f. next + -ATION.] Going into, transference to, the country.

1859 SALA *Two. round Clock* (1861) 198 Turnham Green and Kew were places where citizens took their wives to enjoy the perfection of ruralisation. 1892 *Standard* 10 June 5/2 This ruralisation of the great Metropolitan schools.

Ruralize (rū·răliz), *v.* [f. RURAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render rural or rustic in character.

1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* I. 89 Casting then A backward glance upon the curling cloud Of city smoke, by distance ruralised.

1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 29 This tardy favourite of fortune..—thoroughly ruralized from head to foot.

2. *intr.* To go into the country; to sojourn in the country, to rusticate.

1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* I. 15 A large party, whom he intended bringing from London to ruralize during the autumn. 1843 F. E. PAGET *Warden of Berkingholt* 139 It will be found that they have been ruralizing with Dr. Wiseman at Oscott. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 23 June 607/2 In these days a man won't ruralize without publishing.

Hence **Ru·ralizing** *vbl. sb.*

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 341 A few days' ruralizing in the forest on such primitive fare. 1895 *Daily News* 4 June 3/5 The ruralising of parts of the metropolis through opening new grounds.

Rurally (rū·răli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a rural or country-like manner.

1792 WAKEFIELD *Mem.* (1804) I. 80 Jesus College is rurally situated at some distance from the body of the town. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 476 In a situation warmly sheltered and rurally picturesque. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. Pacific* xvii. 267 The houses are all so rurally concealed, that [etc.]. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii. (Chandos) 299 Rurally quiet [do thou] Brighten the plain.

Ru·ralness. *rare*—0. [-NESS.] 'Country-likeness, clownishness' (Bailey, 1730).

†**Ru·ralty.** *Obs.*—1 [-TY.] Agricultural or country population.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 287 None other guests but the gentlemen and ruralty of the County.

†**Ru·rate.** *Obs.*—1 (Apparently f. *rur-al*, after *curate*; but perh. an error for *jurate*.)

c 1560 *Phylogamus* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. cxvi, O poet rare and recent.., Spurging no priest or rurate, Cyuylyan or rurate.

Rurd(e, obs. variants of RERD(E.

†**Rure.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hryre,** 2 **rore,** 3 **rure.** [OE. *hryre*, f. *hrūr-, hrūs-*, weak grade of *hrēosan* REOSE *v.*] Fall; ruin.

Beowulf 1681 Hit on æht gehweorf after deoda hryre. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 4 We witon..hwilc hyrne ..se unrihtwisa kasere Neron weonlite. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 144 Þis cild is gesett manegum mannum to hyre. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark v. 14 On myclen reteue heand warð on sæ bescofen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1154 Þa singst agen eiste lure, Oþer of sumne frondes rure.

†**Ru·ric,** *a. Obs.*—1 In 5 **ruryk.** [Cf. med.L. *ruricus* (Du Cange).] Rustic.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 198 Thocht ruryk folk thatoff haff litill feill, Na deyme na lord, bot landis be thair part.

Ruri·colist. *rare*—0. [f. L. *rūricola.*] A husbandman (Bailey, 1730). So **Ruri·colous** *a.*, 'living in the country or fields' (Mayne, 1858).

Ruridecanal (rūˌride·kănăl, -dĭkē·năl), *a.* [f. L. *rūri-*, combining form of *rūs* country, + DECANAL.] Of or pertaining to a rural dean or deanery.

1861 J. A. PHILIPPS *Missionary Pupils* 10 Members of each Ruri decanal chapter should find a Missionary-candidate and raise funds for his education. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. x. 280 A revival of Ruridecanal action throughout the diocese had preceded.

†**Ru·rify,** *v. Obs.*—1 [See prec. and -FY.] *trans.* To countrify.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 77 His grace is lost, his majestie diminished, and hee euen rurified like a priuate subiect.

†**Ru·rigene.** *Obs.*—0 (See quot. and next.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Rurigene*, born in, dwelling or abiding in the Country; country people. [Hence in Phillips, Bailey, etc.]

Ruri·genous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *rūrigen-a* + -OUS.] Born or dwelling in the country; rustic.

1730 in BAILEY (folio). 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* II. 119 Rurigenous cook-maids, and automatical bankers' clerks may take care of their autography. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* II. 936 The word runchies, for weeds, is generally known to rurigenous people.

Rus, abbrev. of RUSTICATION 3.

a 1890 SIR R. F. BURTON in Lady Burton *Life* (1893) I. 90 I was singled out..by an especial recommendation not to return to Oxford from a Rus.

Rusa (rū·să). [mod.L. (C. Hamilton Smith, 1827), a. Malay رسا *rūsa*: cf. BABIROUSSA.] a. A genus of large East Indian deer, including the sambur and rusa proper. b. A deer belonging to this genus, esp. the Javanese *Rusa hippelaphus*. Also *attrib.*

1827 C. H. SMITH in Griffith tr. *Cuvier* IV. 104 The Rusa Group. This group consisting of Stags entirely Asiatic, is distinguished from all other Deer, by having round horns with a brow antler, but no median or bezantler. *Ibid.* 105 The Great Rusa (*Cervus Hippelaphus*). *Ibid.* 116 Although the true Axines have horns of similar form with the Rusas, their structure is more slender. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. Introd. 11 The Saumer, or black rusa of Bengal. *Ibid.*, The great rusa stag, nearly as large as a horse. 1877 *Nature* 26 Apr. 562/1 The additions..during the past week include a Rusa Deer (*Cervus rusa*) from Java.

Rusa, variant of ROOSA.

†**Rusband.** *Obs.*—1 [Perhaps a misprint for *Rusland* Russia.] Some kind of hemp.

1642 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 13 The best Rine and Rusband are these, Hempe brought in by the Eastland Merchants from the parts of Leiffeland and Prusia.

Ruscan, variant of RUSKIN 2 *Obs.*

Rusche, obs. form of RUSH *sb.* and *v.*

Ruschew, variant of RISHEW *Obs.*

†Ru·scled, *a. Obs.*[-1] [Of obscure origin.] ? Wrinkled, rugged.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2096 Bullenekkyde was þat bierne, and brade in the scholders,..Ruyd armes as an ake with rusclede sydes.

‖ **Ruscus** (rʌ·skŭs). [med.L., for class. L. *ruscum.*] The plant butcher's broom or knee-holly.

1578 [see BUTCHER'S BROOM]. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Bonifacia*, The broad-leaved ruscus, or butcher's-broom, commonly called the Alexandrian bay. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 250 Where the tombs of the Tyrrhenes were hidden away behind the fence of thorny ruscus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 517 Birch tar (often sold as oleum rusci, but not made from the ruscus).

Ruse (rūz), *sb.* [a. F. *ruse* (14th c.), vbl. sb. from *ruser*: see next.]

†**1.** *Hunting.* A detour; a doubling or turning of a hunted animal to elude the dogs. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Somtyme he goth away with hem and þen he maketh a ruse in some side. *Ibid.* xxx, Alle his blenches and his ruses beforeseyde.

2. A trick, stratagem, artifice, 'dodge'.

1625 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 261 The ruse of the bill of plague will start men to come up that are in the country. 1670 *Ibid.* 473 This might have been a ruse of the French. 1692 RAY *Creation* (ed. 2) 128 The wiles and ruses, which these timid creatures [hares] make use of to save themselves. 1746 G. TURNBULL tr. *Justin* XXI. iii, When there was no more opportunity for rapine, he outreached the whole city by this cunning ruse. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Domestic Amusem.* 33 The double ruse of decyphering the despatches, and then forwarding them by another hand. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 14 They.. endeavoured by some clumsy expedient, or grotesque ruse, to evade it. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 173 The asserted conversion might be only a ruse to enable Saul to learn their secrets.

b. Without article.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 120 Ruse ever ranks with the Cloth as Fair Game. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 447 Seizing by ruse the game that evaded other snares.

†Ruse, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 ruyse, 5 *Sc.* rus. [a. OF. *ruser, ruiser* (mod.F. *ruser*): see RUSH *v.*[2]]

1. a. *trans.* To drive back in battle.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 4658 Þeyr egre comyng þe Romayns a-boden,..& ruysed þe Brutons abak in feld. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 527 The Scottis men fast can thame payne Thair fais mekill mycht to rus. I trow thai sall no payne refus [etc.].

b. *intr.* To give way, retreat.

c 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 288 As soone as Gawein was come he be-gan to do so well that the saisnes rused and lefte place.

2. Of a hunted animal: To make a detour or other movement in order to escape from the dogs.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 381 So at þe last This hert rused & stale away Fro al þe houndis a prive way. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Þenne he begynneth to shewe his wiles and ruseith to and fro. *Ibid.*, Þen he shall ruse oute of þe wey for to stalle or qwatte to rest hym.

Hence **†Ru·sing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiii, He seeth þat betynge vppe þe ryueres and brokes,..nor rusyng to and froo vpon hymselfe..., ne may not helpe.

Ruse, *v.*[2] *dial.* Variant of ROSE *v.*[2]

1847 HALLIW., *Ruse*, to slide down a declivity with a rustling noise. *Devon.* 1874 MRS. WHITCOMBE *Bygone Days Devon & Cornw.* 91 Hold up your mare, for just here the cliff roozed down last week. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v. *Ruse* and *Rusement.*

Ruse, obs. form of ROOSE *sb.* and *v.*

Ruset-offal: see RUSSET *sb.* 5.

Rusewale, variant of RUSSWALE *Obs.*

Rush (rʌʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1 risc (hrisc), risce, 3 riges (?), 4–5 rische (5 rissche), 4–6 risshe, 4–7 rishe (5 riche), 4–7 (9 *dial.*) rish; 4–5 rysche (5 rysch, ryche), 5–6 rys(s)he, rysse (5 ryse), 6 ryessh, rysh; also 1 (8–9 *dial.*) rix, 1 rixe. β. 1 (h)rysc-, 2 rysse-, russe-, 4 rusche, ruyssh, 4–6 russhe (5 russh), 6 rushe, 5– rush; 5 roysche, rossh, 6 roche. γ. 1 resce, 4 ress(e, resshe, reisshe, reysshe, 5 resch(e, ressch, 5–6 (9 *dial.*) resh (6 reshe), 9 *dial.* reish; also 8–9 *dial.* rex (rexen). δ. 6 *north.* and *Sc.* rasch, rashe, raiche, 8–rash. [The remarkable variations in the vowel of this word make its precise history far from clear. The OE. *risc* (*rix*) and *risce* (*rixe*) correspond to MDu. *risch*, MLG. *risch(e, rysse*, and *risk, rysk*, LG. *risch(e, risk(e*, WFris. *risk*, and it is no doubt these forms, rather than *rysc*, which are represented by ME. *risch(e*. The evidence for OE. *rysc* is very slight, but is strengthened by the existence of continental forms with *u*, as Du. *rusch* (16th cent.), MLG. *rusch*, MHG. *rusch(e*, G. *rusch*, LG. and WFris. *rusk* (LG. also *rüsschen, rüsken*, etc.); whether ME. *rusch(e* is merely a dialectal representative of OE. *rysc*, or is due to foreign influence, is not clear. The continental forms, however, are prob. the source of OF. *rusche, rousche, rouche* (mod.F. dial. *rouche, rouce*), rush, reed, or sedge, which may have had some effect in ME. The OE. *resce* (found only once) appears to have no parallel in the cognate languages; the northern and Scottish *rash* is probably a variant of this, as in the case of *nash* for NESH *a.*

All the forms might have arisen as natural variants from an ablaut series **resc-, rasc-, rusc-*, but the disturbing effect of both *r* and *sh* on adjacent vowels makes it uncertain how far this is really the case. The German adj. *rasch* has an almost parallel series of variants, and some ultimate connexion between this and the sb. is not impossible. The suggestion that the Teutonic word is an early adoption, with complete change of meaning, of L. *ruscum*, butcher's broom, is in the highest degree improbable.]

1. A plant of the order *Juncaceæ*, having straight naked stems or stalks (properly leaves) and growing in marshy ground, or on the borders of rivers or ponds; a single stem or stalk of this, either as growing, or as cut and used for some purpose.

Down to the 17th century green rushes were commonly employed for strewing on the floors of apartments.

α. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* I 530 *Juncus*, risc. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xxiii, In þæm ceosum..wære upyimende growenes hreodes & rixa. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 402 Spyrte bið..of risum gebroden. *Ibid.*, Rixe weaxst gewunelice on wæterigum stowum. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2595 In an fetles, of rigesses wrogt,..ðis child wunden ghe wulde don. 13.. *Cœur de L.* 6038 Kyng Richard garte al the Ynglys Schere rysches in the marys. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1701 The stalke was as risshe right, And theron stood the knoppe upright. *c* 1400 *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 335 Vppon a bed of risschen.. his body he gan reste. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. viii. § 4 The seid Diers..upon the lystes of the same Clothes festen and sowe great Risshes called Bull Risshes. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 286/1, I haue laid you the places ready with ryshes betwene the leaues. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 104 It hath leues lyke succory and stalkes lyke ryssches. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. ii, The Greekes in old time emploied their rishes in drawing of ropes. 1778 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Rex* or rather *Rix*, a Rush; *Rixen*, Rushes. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Rish*, rush. 1832 LOVER *Leg.* 182, I..was peepin' out iv a turf o' rishes.

β. ? *c* 1000, *a* 1200 [see 5 a]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 81 To rubbe and to rely, russhes to pilie. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14673 And placys ful off old ordure, I kan strowhe with Rosshys grene, That ther ys no Felthe sene. *c* 1475 in Wr.-Wülcker 786 *Hic cirpus*, a royscche. 1513 T. MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 The Queene..sate alone alowe on the rushes all desolate. 1561 in *Record of Caernarvon* (1838) 298 Permitting the rushes..and the roots of the same to stand and growe. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 696 The Scholars far below upon the Ground, On fresh-strew'd Rushes place themselves around. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* I. 66 Tho' Rushes overspread the Neighb'ring Plains. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 379 A wretched country, all overgrown with heath and rushes. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 416 It was lighted by a window shut by a texture of rushes. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 836 The miner requires a powder-horn, rushes to be filled with gunpowder. 1848 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 556 The rush should at all times be tied only in a slip knot. 1869 RUSKIN *Queen of Air* § 79 The rushes differ wholly from the sedge and grass in their blossom structure.

γ. *a* 1100 in Wr.-Wülcker 324 *Juncus, uel scyrpus*, resce. *a* 1300 [see 2 a]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Þet byeþ ylich þan þet zekþ þe crammeles ine þe russoles..oþer þane knotte ine þe resse. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* viii. 11 Whether a resshe may liuen withoute humour? *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4126 Þare fand þai bernys & bridis..resild as a resch & roghe as a bere. 1489 *Accs. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* I. 118 For resschis to the Haw off Lythqow the tyme of the Imbassatouris. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 91 A Resh, *iuncus*. 1778 [see a]. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss., Reshes*, the wire rush, the seaves of the moors and wastes. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wd.-Bk., Rexen*, rushes. One of the very few words which retain the *en* plural.

δ. ?15.. *Song* in *Compl. Scot.* (1872) vi. 64 Cou thou me the raschis grene. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 71 Scirpus..is called..in english a rishe or a rashe. 1554 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) 283 For beireing of burds and trestis to the Queenis luging..and for flouris and raichis. ? *a* 1700 *Bessy Bell & Mary Gray* i. in Child *Ballads* IV. 76/2 They bigget a bower..And theekit it oer wi rashes. 1795 MACNEILL *Scotland's Skaith* I. viii, Light he bare her,..Plac'd her on the new-mawn rashes. 1827 *Peril & Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 133 See these hurdles of reeds.., this bed of rashes.

b. Used for burning; also *elliptical*, a rush-light.

14.. in Wr.-Wülcker 722 *Hic tichinus*, a weke. .. *Hec secula*, a rysch. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 456/2 Synke, of a lampe (*P.* holdinge the iisshe), *mergultes*. 1572 BARET *Alv.*, The rushe, weeke, or match, that maintenyeth the light in the lampe. 1775 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxviii, A good rush, which measured in length two feet four inches and a half, being minuted, burnt only three minutes short of an hour. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 206 Without the glimmer of a farthing rush! 1884 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 79/2 A long tallowed rush, which preserved an economical flame.

†**c.** Used for making a finger-ring: cf. RUSH-RING. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. v. 166 It is weel allowid..that he make a ring of a rische and putte it on his fynger. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 88 Twas a good world..when a ring of a rush woulde tye as much Loue together as a Gimmon of golde. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 24 As fit..as Tibs rush for Toms fore-finger.

†**d.** In reference or with allusion to the practice of strewing fresh rushes for visitors. *Obs.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 48 Greene rushes for this straunger, strawe here. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 85 When you come you shall haue greene rushes, you are such a straunger. 1602 BRETON *Wonders worth Hearing* Wks. (Grosart) II. 5 Greene rushes, M. Francisco, it is a wonder to see you heere in this Country. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* II. iv, Rushes, Ladys, rushes, Rushes as green as Summer for this stranger. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* 7 If we had known of your Coming, we would have strown Rushes for you.

e. Without article, as a material or species of plant.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Shuttle*, A little Tube of Paper, Rush, or other Matter. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* XXVIII, It showed no variation but of tint: green, where rush and moss overgrew the marshes. 1879 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* IV. 141 A flat malarian world of reed and rush! 1907 *Athenæum* 14 Dec. 772/2 The body should be wrapped in rush, or bast, or grass, or hemp, and placed in a cage.

2. a. Used as a type of something of no value or importance, esp. in negative phrases as *not to care a rush, not worth a rush.*

(*a*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21441 O ranscun namar þan a ress Wald he of her [= hear] bot of his flesche. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1161 He seide,..Not I not what, al dere ynow a rische. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 284 Only the value of a reysshe Of good in helpinge of an other. *a* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6077 Nost harmed þe valu of a resch. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 54 To be able to raise taulke, and make discourse of euerie rishe. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 423 It forceth not of a rush what you do there. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconformist* I. 17 It matters not a rush. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 11 July 8/1 It does not signify a rush whether they can find..a precedent for what they ask.

(*b*) 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 137 Heo þat ben cunnet in consторie conteþ hit not at a russche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 97 For til I se the daies spring, I sette slep noght at a risshe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1680 Of all his payne he wold not sett a rissh. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 533 He should then bee hable to matche with theim well ynough, and not to cure a rushe for theim. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* VI. iii. (1886) 93 Night-walking sprites..Esteeme them not two rushes. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* II. iii, I weigh thee not a rush. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* viii. 194 Whose unjust Iudgement we doe not value a rush. 1712–3 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Mar., People will grumble; but Lord Treasurer cares not a rush. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xvi, He did not mind it a rush. 1848 J. GRANT *Aide-de-C.* xxiv, He would not value his ducats..a rush. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vii, Claudius did not care a rush whether the night were beautiful or otherwise.

(*c*) *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* xxiv. 193 They can nat keepe conseil worth a risshe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 14 Without whiche, he is not woorth a rushe. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 296 They esteem not worth a rush any of our actions or manners. 1674 W. POPE in *Flatman's Poems* 2 Friends Applauses are not worth a Rush. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV, My master's bill upon the city is not worth a rush. 1858 LINCOLN in Herndon *Life* (1892) II. 116 Not one of them is worth a rush if you deny it.

(*d*) 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1367/2 Tush! a rushe for holy bread! *c* 1610 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* (Hunterian Cl.) 38 A figge for the whole world. A rush for thee. 1632 VICARS *Virgil* XI. 335 Brave sirs, our main work done,..A rush for what remains.

b. In various fig. or allusive phrases.

With quot. 1649 cf. the phrase *to seek a knot in a rush*, s.v. KNOT *sb.*[1] 14 b.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lviii. 198 They..were redy for waggyng of a rysshe to make debate and stryfe. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 289 It hangeth on a rush that M. Hes. concludeth. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* ix. 14 The Lord will cut off from Israel head and taile, branch and rush in one day. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 103 They are all head and taile, branch and rush, one intire Papall faction. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* iii. § 14 The Lawyer being captious made a scruple in a smooth rush, asking what is meant by Neighbour. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 191 The larch.. shoots up, as straight as a rush, to a great height. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xiii, She was always as straight as a rush.

3. † **a.** One of the branchlets springing from the stem of Equisetum. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 100 The stemmes..do bringe forth rounde about every knot or joynt divers little, small, slender, and knottie rushes.

b. *U.S.* The horsetail. (Cf. DUTCH *a.* 3 c.)

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav.* 15 On the islands which we passed there is abundance of *Equisetum hyemale*, called by the settlers *rushes.*

4. With specific epithets:

a. Denoting various species of *Juncus.*

See also *moss-* (Moss *sb.*[1] 6 b), *sea-, toad-*, and *wood-rush.*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Juncus*, The species of rush, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these: The sharp or pointed Rush..The smooth or soft Rush [etc.]. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 345 Trifid Rush.. Round-headed Rush..Soft Rush. Common Rush [etc.]. 1855 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 295 Lesser Bog Rush, or Little Bulbous Rush. *Ibid.* 296 Clustered Alpine Rush, or Black-spiked Rush.

b. *Flowering rush*: (see quots.).

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Butomus*,..the Flowering Rush or Water Gladiole. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rush, Lesser flowering, *Scheuchzeria*. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci., Butomus umbellatus*, the flowering rush, is considered the handsomest herbaceous plant of the British flora.

c. Applied to many plants of different genera more or less resembling the rush, as *bog-, club-, Dutch, hare's-tail-, nut-, paper-, scouring, shave-, sweet, twig-, wood-rush* (see these words).

5. *attrib.* **a.** Denoting the growth or prevalence of rushes, as *rush-bed, -drain, -land, -plat, -tuft.*

The second element in *rush-aisle* and *-hylle* appears to be the Lanc. dial. *hile* a cluster.

956 in Earle *Land Charters* 192 Of ðam broce..on þæt riscbed; of ðam riscbedde on ðone weg. *c* 1000 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I. 283 Of þam streame on ryschealas middewearde. *a* 1200 *Ibid.* III. 189 Fram gryndeles sylle to russemere, fram ryssemere to hælgenham. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 309/2 A Rysche hylle, *cirpetum*. 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A rush bed, *juncetum*. 1800 BEWICK *Hist. Quad.* 354 A Hound bitch..pupped four whelps during a hard chase, which she carefully covered in a rush aisle. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 58 The rush-tuft gone that hid

the skylark's nest. *Ibid.* 105 Swamps of wild rush-beds. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 15 You skulked Behind the rush-plats. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* I. xvi. 425 River-like marshes or broad rush-drains, choked with spear-grass. 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 36 Rush-land letting at four pounds an acre.

b. In sense 'made of rushes', as *rush-bag, -basket, -boat, -cap, -mat, -mill, -rope, -work*, etc.

1395 in *East Anglian* (1871) IV. 86 For ij bunches of Russherope, iij*d.* 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 166 At length she layes it forth; in Rush-boat weaves it. 1681 Grew *Museum* IV. § iii. 372 A Rush-Basket.. very prettily woven together. 1687 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 38 If Tears in Rush-work may decipher'd be. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV. x, The Sides and Floors..I..covered with Rush-matts of my own contriving. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 638/1 A parcel of miserable rush huts. 1804 Tarras *Poems* 1 We see..Him near the burn..Dammin the gush, to gar his rash-mill rin. 1842 *Dumfries Herald* Oct., The rush-cap on his head nodding like a mandarin's. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 337 Rooms..furnished..with the usual rush mats. 1896 A. Morrison *Child Jago* 185 Dicky, zealous at rush-bag-making.

c. In sense 'made of, consisting of, a rush', as *rush-dip, -lance, -tube, -wick.*

1673 Dryden *Epil. Univ. Oxford* 15 Stout Scaramoucha with rush lance rode in. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Candle*, Put..in a small Rush-wick. 1780 Coxe *Russ. Disc.* 150 Hollowing out a stone, into which they put a rush-wick, and burn train oil. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 836 A paper smift..is then fixed to the top of the rush-tube. 1861 Reade *Cloister & H.* lvii, I'll not give him a rush dip.

d. In sense 'of or belonging to a rush', as *rush-bent, -pith, -root.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 553 No more for þe faire fole þenne for a risshe rote. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. I. 574/1 A rush-pith electrometer. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 137 Quick the rush-bent fann'd away, As they danc'd and bounded through. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 419 A better light than the rush-pith burnt by English peasants twenty or thirty years since.

6. *Comb.* **a.** Objective, as *rush-bearer, -cutter, -cutting, -dealer, -peeler, -reaper, -worker.*

c 1552 in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) II. 137 A rope is a fytt reward for such ryshe repers As have strowed this church ageinst the Kings prechers. 1595 in Hanshall *Hist. Cheshire* (1817) 58 For wine to the Rushbearers. 1607 *Ibid.*, To the Rushbearers, wine, ale [etc.]. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/3 Rush-manufacture, dealer. 1885 *Census Instructions* Index, Rush Peeler (for Rushlights). 1888 *Carlisle Patriot* 17 Aug. (E. D. D.), Service over, each rushbearer received the customary present. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Aug. 3/1 Fishing in the river, chatting with the rush-cutters. *Ibid.*, Rush cutting.

b. Instrumental, as *rush-bordered, -bottomed, -floored, -fringed, -girt, -seated, -strewn, -wove.*

1741 Richardson *Pamela* III. 118 We went to bed,..I to my Loft, and they to their Rush-floor'd cleanly Bedroom. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 287 Several rush-bottomed chairs were burnt. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 38 With rush-wove crowns in sad procession move. 1836–48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph., Acharnians* II. vi, In the rush-girt flask..Mix the greasy Thasian soy. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Winter is here* v, The rush-bordered rills. 1861 W. F. Collier *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 106 The gallants, who paid sixpence apiece for stools upon the rush-strewn stage. 1868 *Lessons of Middle Age* 273 The congregation sit on rush-seated chairs in the nave. 1881 Taunt *Map Thames* 60/2 The picturesque farm with its rush-fringed river's bank.

c. Similative, as *rush-leaved, -stemmed; rush-looking.* Also Rush-like.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Narcissus*, The..rush-leaved narcissus. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 269 Chive Garlic, or Rush-leaved Onion. 1871 M. C. Cooke *Hdbk. Fungi* 102 Rush-stemmed Nolanea. 1889 Westgarth *Austral. Progr.* 273 It has no grass, but in its stead some green rush-looking tufts, pleasant to our eyes.

7. Special combs., as **rush-broom**, (*a*) Spanish broom; (*b*) a yellow-flowered Australian shrub, *Viminaria denudata* (Morris, 1898); **rush-cart**, a cart piled with rushes at a rush-bearing; **† rush chicory**, = *rush succory*; **† rush cress**(?); **rush family**, the natural order *Juncaceæ*; **† rush garlic**, chives (cf. *rush leek, rush onion*); **rush-grass**, a species of grass having a rush-like appearance; **rush-holder**, a device for holding a rushlight; **† rush leek**, = *rush garlic*; **rush-man**, one who supplies or deals in rushes; **rush-nut** (see quot. 1819); **† rush onion**, = *rush garlic*; **† rush-pin** (?); **rush-sad** (?); **† rush succory**, the plant *Chondrilla juncea*; **† rush-tail**, a bird having a long slender tail; **rush-toad**, the natterjack; **rush veneer**, a species of moth; **rush wheat**, a species of wild wheat (*Triticum junceum*) growing on sandy shores.

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 219 Common Spanish *Rush-Broom. 1848 Ainsworth *Lancs. Witches* I. 148 In the rear of the performers in the pageant came the *rush-cart drawn by a team of eight stout horses. 1860 Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* I. 202 To assemble at its rushbearing..at least eight, and sometimes a dozen, rush-carts. 1611 Cotgr., *Letiron*, Gumme Cichorie, *rush Cichorie. *c* 1710 Petiver *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herbal* xlviii, Irish *Rush Cress. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 1084 *Juncaceæ*, the *Rush Family. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 643 This kinde is called in French, *des Oignoncettes*.., that is to say, *Rushe Garlike. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Plantago*, The *gramen junceum* or *rush-grass. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 76 Small Plymouth Rush-grass. 1820 Shelley *Hymn Merc.* xvii, With rushgrass tall, Lotus, and all sweet herbage. 1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 36 Cutting the native grass—rush-grass and meadow-clover, as he called it. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 643 In Latine [it is called] *Scænoprasum*, which may be Englished, *Rushe Leekes. 1606 Chapman *Gentleman Usher* II. i, Here is one That was a *Rush-mans jerkin, Wer't not absurd a Broome-man should weare it? 1819 *Pantologia* X, **Rush nut*, the root of the cyperus esculentus.., a native of Italy, where it is collected and eaten. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 445 Chefa, Chufa or Earth Almond, Tiger or Rush Nut (*Cyperus esculentus*, L.)... The tubers, which are about the size of an ordinary bean, may be eaten either raw or cooked. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 642 Cyues or *Rushe Onyons, in the steede of leaues haue litle, smal, holowe..blades, lyke to smal Rushes. 1673 *Maldon Borough Deeds* (Bundle 98, fol. 1), [Innkeepers fined] *vis. viiid.* a peece,..for using *rushpinns in their severall yards. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 34 The flag-sads cut too much, *rush-sads too little. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 26 Chondrilla..maye be named in englishe *Ryshe Succory or gum Succory. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. II. 100 The Portugals haue named them all according to some propriety which they haue; some they call *rushtailes, because their tailes be..long and small like a rush. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 360 The Natter-Jack, or *Rush Toad, is not common. 1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 425 *Botys hybridalis*, the *rush Veneer. 1832 J. Rennie *Butterfl. & M.* 151 The Rush Veneer (*Nymphula hybridalis*, Schrank) appears in July. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* II. 173 *Triticum junceum*. Sea Wheat-grass. *Rush Wheat.

Rush (rʌʃ), *sb.*[2] Also 4 russche, 5–6 rusche, 6 russhe, rushe. [f. Rush *v.*2]

1. The act, or an act, of rushing; a sudden violent or tumultuous movement; a charge, an onslaught: **a.** Of persons or animals.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2888 Þan schullaþ our men..be-trappe hem þar & take hem at one russche. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 450 At the fyrst rusche feill Inglismen war slayne. *a* 1639 Wotton *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 111 A Gentleman of his train..spurred up his Horse, and with a violent rush severed him from the Duke. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* IV. 44 The ceaseless clangour, and the rush of men Inebriate with rage. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 235/2 Preparing their young horses for the wild rush of the hunting-field.

b. Of material things. Also, a rushing sound.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. vii. 724 Þar men mycht here bot dusche for dusche, Rappis ruyde withe mony a rusche. *Ibid.* IV. xxv. 2384 Þat al þe wyndois in a rusche Off his chawmyr qwhar he laye Brak wp. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* xiii. 11 The blast of fyre..fell with a russhe vpon y^e^ people. 1541 Paynell *Catiline* xiv. 20 b, Whatsoeuer noise or rushe they hard, they fered it was Catiline and Manlius. 1648 Crashaw *Delights of the Muses* Poems (1904) 143 The rush of Death's unruly wave, Swept him off into his Grave. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 126 ¶ 2 Overset by..the rush of a larger vessel. 1789 J. Williams *Min. Kingd.* II. 148 Some mighty current, rush, or eddy of the tide. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* v. xxix, Like the rush of showers Of hail in spring, pattering along the ground. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxvi, There was a sudden rush of blood to Mr. Dombey's face. 1873 'Ouida' *Pascarèl* I. 220 My eyes grew wet with a rush of tears.

c. *fig.* Of immaterial things.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 336 In a ferment with the sudden rush of business from all corners of the kingdom. 1868 Dickens *Let. to M. de Cerjat* 26 Aug., To this hour I have sudden vague rushes of terror. 1883 F. M. Peard *Contrad.* xi, She..gave the girl time to recover from her first rush of shyness.

2. † **a.** *slang.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. I. 485 Patroles have been productive of a new species of robbery called the *Rush*; that is, a number of villains assemble at the door of a house, and as soon as opened rush in, bind the family, and plunder the house. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s. v., A rush may signify a forcible entry by several men into a detached dwelling house for the purpose of robbing its owners.

b. *dial.* (See quots.)

1788 W. H. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* Gloss., *Rush*, a feast; a merry-making; a rout. 1855 [Robinson] *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., A merry-making is often spoken of as 'the grand rush' that is going to be held.

3. a. *Football.* An attempt by one or more players, *esp.* the forwards, to force the ball through the opponents' line and towards their goal. Also, a player who is skilled in this.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, Then follows rush upon rush, and scrummage upon scrummage. *Ibid.*, Don't give the rush a chance of reaching you! 1897 *Sportsman* 16 Dec., The Dark Blues broke away, but the rush was well saved by Black. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Jan. 5/2 He..had the reputation of being the best centre rush that the university [of Harvard] ever had.

b. *Croquet.* (See quot. 1874.)

1874 Heath *Croquet Player* 14 *Rush*, a shot or roquet played so hard as to send the object ball to some spot where the striker desires to place it. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 609/1 The learner should next practise..*cutting*, which is a rush played fine instead of full.

c. *Amer.* A scrimmage or struggle between first and second year students.

1871 G. R. Cutting *Stud. Life Amherst Coll.* 128 Participants will, however, readily recall the..'rush' of '67 and '68, in Athenæ Hall;..and..the 'rushes' of '71 with '72. 1905 *Dundee Advt.* 5 Dec. 4 What is known in Canadian academic life as 'rush', that is, a trial of strength between the freshmen and the second year students.

4. A sudden migration of numbers of people to a certain place, *esp.* to a new goldfield.

1850 R. Monckton Milnes in *Life* (1891) I. x. 444 The rush of English to those parts is so great that there is hardly a bed to be had. 1861 T. M'Combie *Austral. Sk.* 86 We had a long conversation on the 'rush', as it was termed. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 289 A large proportion had been lured to Turonia by the golden possibilities of the great rush.

b. *transf.* The scene of such a migration; *spec.* a new goldfield.

1855 W. Howitt *Land, Lab., & Gold* I. 172 It is a common practice for them to mark out one or more claims in each new rush. 1885 Forbes *Souvenirs* (1894) 272 When he migrates to a new rush, he takes live belongings with him.

5. a. An eager demand *for*, a strong run *on*, something.

1856 R. Monckton Milnes in *Life* (1891) II. xii. 10 There is such a rush for places I shall probably not see it. 1884 *19th Cent.* Nov. (1889) 854 There was a slight boom in the mining market, and a bit of a rush on American rails.

b. *With a rush*, with a sudden onset; in a sweeping or rapid manner.

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) s.v., 'To go it with a rush, or with a perfect rush,' is to do a thing energetically, with spirit. 1861 *Times* 6 June, Already the Confederate States perceive that they cannot carry all before them with a rush.

6. a. A (migratory) flock or flight of birds.

1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rur. Sports* I. ix. 118 A 'flight' or 'rush' of dunbirds. 1901 *Scotsman* 10 Sept. 7/1 The greater number of birds in the autumn rushes.

b. *Austr.* A stampede of horses or cattle.

1881 A. C. Grant *Bush Life* (1882) 298 A confused whirl of dark forms swept before him...It was 'a rush', a stampede.

7. Dysentery in cattle.

1799 *Price Ess. Highland Soc.* III. 407 Purging or Rush. 1838 in W. C. L. Martin *Ox* (1847) 18/2 They are bad breeders, and much subject to the rush, a complaint common to animals bred in and in.

8. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 209 *Rush*, the sudden weighting of the roof when robbing the pillars begins, and the roof is a strong one.

9. *Comb.*, as **rush hours**, those hours when passenger traffic is at its height; **rush line** (see sense 3 a); **rush order**, an order for goods required in a hurry.

1891 *Harper's Weekly* 19 Sept. 715/3 Princeton's rush line is where she needs material and plenty of it. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/7 Makers..have so much work on hand that they are neglecting rush orders. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 8/3 Trailer cars can be put on during the 'rush hours', mornings and evenings.

Rush, *sb.*[3] *north. dial.* [Of obscure origin.] A thick growth of plants or shrubs; a brake.

1796 W. H. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* (ed. 2) II. 340 *Rush* (of grass or corn); a tuft, knot, cluster, or crowd of plants. 1822 Bewick *Mem.* 39 In the midst of a 'whin rush'—that is, a great extent of old whins. 1844 M. A. Richardson *Historian's Table-bk., Lit. Div.* II. 43 Through a rush of briars and nettles. 1892 M. C. F. Morris *Yorks. Folk-Talk* 155 A field..has a 'rush' or narrow strip of wood or rough ground at one end of it.

Rush, obs. form of Russ *sb.*

Rush (rʌʃ), *v.*[1] Also 5 russhe, 6 ryssho. [f. Rush *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* **a.** To strew with rushes.

1422 *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 242 Noght vpon haide erthe ne Pament, but vpon erthe nesshly y-strawet or russhet. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxvi. (1869) 142, I can wel russhe a dungy place. *a* 1851 [see Rushed *ppl. a.*]. 1895 Ellwood *Lakeland Gloss.* 78 In some parishes, rushing the church in this way was paid for.

b. To tie up, work or make, with rushes.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 556 Keep them [i. e. hop-bines] well rushed around at the bottom. 1885 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 47/1 Women and children..caning or rushing the 'bottoms' [of chairs].

2. *intr.* To gather rushes. *rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 692/2, I ryysshe, I gather russhes, *je cueils des joncs. Ibid.*, Go no more a rysshynge Malyn. 1896 Baring-Gould *Dartmoor Idylls* 234 Don't y' go a-rushing, maids, in May.

Rush (rʌʃ), *v.*[2] Forms: 4 russchen, 4–6 rusche (5 russch-, ruyssch-, *Sc.* rousch-); 4–6 russhe (5 rosshe, 6 russh-); 4–6 rushe, 6– rush. [a. AF. *russher*, var. of *russer*, = OF. *re(h)usser, re(h)user, ruser*, etc. (mod.F. *ruser*: see Ruse *v.*[1]). The forms with *s* would normally represent a pop.L. **refūsāre*, f. ppl. stem of L. *refundĕre* to cause to flow back, but it is difficult to regard those in *ss* and *ssh* as having this origin.

The development of some of the senses may have been helped by a feeling of phonetic appropriateness: cf. the similar uses of MHG. *rüschen, rüuschen* (G. *rauschen*), which is quite unconnected in origin.]

I. *trans.* † **1.** To force out of place or position by violent impact; to drive back, down, etc. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 404 In the stour sa hardyly He ruschyt with hys chewalry, That he ruschyt his fayis ilkane. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* iv, He betus on the busshes; Alle he riues and he russhes, That the rote is vnryȝte.

† **b.** Const. *down, up*; *to* (the ground), *under* (foot), etc. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 527 Þe hound..schot on symeon..and to þe ȝerde hym vndirnethe Ruschit. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1339 Of alle his ryche castelles [I will] rusche doune the walles. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* III. ii. 333 Conȝhe and rabit bathe he brak, And ruschit wp þe ȝhettis þar. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 193 Hors..rouschede frekis wndir feit. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 192 A tempest of winde..rusht downe standerdes, and tare downe lodgynges. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 39 They ruschit thame rouchlie to the earth. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 225 Many hills and buildings have been rushed down by this kind of earth-quake. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. (1699) 235 He thereupon ran and rushed the said Main..to the ground under his Feet.

fig. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 26 The kind Prince Taking thy part, hath rusht aside the Law.

†c. To smash, shatter. *Obs.*—1

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x. 176 He smote thurgh shelde..and al to russhed and brake the precious stones.

2. To cause to move with great speed and force; to send or impel violently. Chiefly with preps.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iii. 25 He with feersnesse..rushide the former feet to Heleodore. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8931 He armed him, and russhed his stede, And forto Ioust fast he yede. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. ii. 185 He russhed his hors on syre Ector and..bare hym clene out of the sadel. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xii. 18 A most mighty tempest that he rushed upon the whole world. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 18 Then rush'd he out a lance at him. 1654 I. AMBROSE *Ultima* 18 Into what a sea of misery have I now rushed saile! 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* vii. (1899) 153 There was a spit sticking in the wall of the house...I rushed inadvertently my face on it. 1858 *Times* 30 Nov., How skilfully these young creatures managed their frail tiny barks! They rush them through the fiercest rapids.

†b. To pull *out* hastily, drag *off* violently. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2550 Redely theis rathe mene rusches owtte swerdes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. x. 132 Syr Arthur..pulled hym to the erthe, and thenne russhed of his helme. *a* 1600 *Sir Lancelot du Lake* 120 in Percy *Reliques* (1765) I. 186 He pull'd him downe upon his knee, And rushing off his helm [etc.].

3. *a. refl.* To move with speed and force (*obs.*); to impel (oneself) heedlessly, violently, or hurriedly *upon* or *on* something. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 *Song Roland* 589 'Lordingis,' said Roulond, 'rusche you be-dene'. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 819 Rudly till ray thai ruschit thaim agayne. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 47 To have made him desperate, and to have rusht himselfe upon vile courses. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* 448 Men, that can thus knowingly and consideringly rush themselves upon such unspeakable mischiefs.

b. *trans.* To drag, force, or carry rapidly and violently. Chiefly const. *into, to, out of.*

1577 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 627 The said Thesaurare ..put violent handis on the said complenar, ruschit him to the Tolbuith. 1632 J. FEATLY *Hon. Chast.* 15 His will rushes him headlong to the whirlepoole of destruction. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vi. § 21 Consideration..we owe to our Souls. For without it, we shall..rush them into infinite perils. 1721 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, O, how like innocence she looks! what, stab her, And rush her into blood? 1740–1 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 30 Tell me you forgive me for rushing you into so much Danger and Distress. 1897 *Sportsman* 16 Dec., From a line out here the leather was finely rushed up. 1898 G. B. SHAW *You never can tell* Plays II. 294 They rush him out of the room between them.

c. *transf.* To get or bring *out*, carry *through*, push on, etc., in an unusually rapid manner.

1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 106 Cadell rather wished to rush it out by employing these different presses. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 21 Sept., When his name was proposed they rushed it through with a will. 1890 *Standard* 20 Feb., All we desire is that the measure shall not be rushed through the House. 1893 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 2/6 There is no disposition to rush business, and caution is being manifested by dealers.

d. To make (one's way) with a rush.

1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xii, This morning by dawn we were rushing our way along the Uvunkwe.

4. To force at an unusual or excessive pace or speed. Also with *on, up.*

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 39/1 This Bushboy..would never rush his horse to overtake any antelope if the ground were at all rough. 1887 SMILES *Life & Labour* 355 While the country boy is allowed to grow up, the city boy is rushed up. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 184 There is no doubt that Cucumbers can be rushed on with heat and moisture. 1894 [GODLEY] *Aspects Mod. Oxford* 43 Nor will he..allow himself to be 'rushed' through the various objects of interest.

b. *spec.* (See quot.)

a 1890 *Elect. Rev.* XV. xiv. 10 (Cent.), Nearly all [telegraph operators] are ambitious to send faster than the operator at the receiving station can write it down, or in other words to rush him.

c. *colloq.* To defraud or cheat, to 'do', *out of.*

1891 *L'pool Mercury* 26 May 5/4 With an added 2d it is equivalent in value to the dollar, and..much good sport is to be obtained in America in trying to rush the natives out of that 2d.

5. *a. Austr.* (See quot.)

1852 G. C. MUNDY *Our Antipodes* I. 313 Sometimes at night this animal will leap into the fold amongst the timid animals and so 'rush' them—that is, cause them to break out and disperse through the bush.

b. *Mil.* To overcome, take, capture, carry, by means of a sudden rush.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 498 They break from our Christianity and 'rush' our pickets. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 1/2 The Arabs 'rushed' the town, putting every man to the sword. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* ii, The town was to be rushed in the night, and the whites to be slaughtered without quarter to any.

transf. 1888 BESANT *50 Yrs. Ago* 137 Peeresses..occupied every seat, and even 'rushed' the reporters' gallery. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiii, A single bushranger was rushed by a couple of determined men.

c. To cross, penetrate, traverse, negotiate (or endeavour to do so) with a rush.

1884 *Graphic* 29 Nov. 566/2 In 'rushing' the hurdles, men are stationed..to prevent the horses swerving. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 298 The next one [snow-drift] we came to, the driver thought he could 'rush' it. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 280, I rushed it, and reached the other side in safety.

fig. 1888 BESANT *Eulogy of R. Jefferies* vii. 188 Most readers like to rush a volume. You cannot rush Jefferies.

d. To occupy by a rush (of gold-miners).

1879 ATCHERLEY *Trip to Boerland* 171 The locality was 'rushed' for gold. 1887 HAYTER *Xmas Adv.* 3 The Bald Hill had just been rushed, and therefore I decided..a claim to take up.

e. *Croquet.* To roquet (a ball) with considerable force. Also *absol.*

1874 HEATH *Croquet Player* 14 It is rushed at an angle, instead of in a direct line. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 609/2 When able to rush, the strokes made in taking croquet..should be practised.

II. *intr.* **6.** Of persons or animals: To run, dash, or charge with violence or impetuous rapidity. Usually const. with advs. or preps.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 380 In the stour sa hardyly He ruschyt, that all the semble schuk. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 783 The hunters..hereth hym come russhyng in the greues. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2880 So raythely thay rusche with roselde speris, That the raskaille was rade. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1049 The worthi Scottis ruschyt on thaim, in gret ire. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1910, I rushe at them roughly, and make them ly full lowe. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 143 Doing displeasure to the Citizens, By rushing in their houses. 1627 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 151 The wilde Boare rushed upon one of these frames wheeling towards him. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. ii, The desperate savage rusht within my Force. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 93 To brave the savage rushing from the wood. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 198 Strangely departing from all the civilities of life..[he] would rush from the room. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* I. 110 Then the colt rushed by them..hard held. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 79 A few minutes later Madame de Férias rushed into her husband's room.

b. *fig.* To press, make an attack or descent, *on* or *upon* one.

1535 COVERDALE *Bel & Dragon* 30 Now whan yᵉ kynge sawe, that they russhed in so sore vpon him,..he deliuered Daniel vnto them. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 274 For with none but clownish and roynish ieasts dost thou rush vppon vs. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvii, All his creditors would have come rushing on him in a body.

c. *fig.*, denoting precipitate, rash, or unconsidered action. Freq. const. *into.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 62 You rushe forth headlong unadvisedly. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 13 Rinnand and ruscheand without knaulege quhat thai othir do or say. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 159 Restraine and keepe backe men from rushing presumptuously..in their sinnes. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 7 One man rushes upon certain ruin for the gratification of a present desire. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 185 To rush into a fixt eternal state Out of the very flames of rage and hate. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 252 The inquiring reader..rushes blindly to the experiment, indifferent to the nature of his soil. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.-t.* vi, So many foolish persons are rushing into print. 1873 MRS BROOKFIELD *Not a Heroine* II. 268 He always rushes into extremes.

d. To go *on* hurriedly in speaking.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvi[i], 'My means,' rushed on Smirke, 'are at present limited, I own'.

e. To pass or travel rapidly.

1852 M. ARNOLD *Human Life* 17 We rush by coasts where we had lief remain. 1897 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 250/2 It might be done by leaving the ship at Plymouth, and rushing up to London by the first train.

f. With *it* and *out. rare.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 856 Properly drest..To russhe it oute In euery route. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), *To Rush it*, to do a thing with spirit; as, 'The old negro is rushing it with his fiddle'.

7. Of things: To move, flow, fall, etc., with great speed or impetuosity.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 368 Mony clustered clowde clef alle in clowtez, To-rent vch a rayn-ryfte & rusched to þe vrþe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 497 He..lokede on þe knigte, & saw þe red blod russchen out. 1460 in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1866) 206 The elementes gonne to rusche & rappe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 553 The noyis rouschit throuch straikis that thai dang. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. i. 125 Of our wondis the red blude ruschis owt. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 20 Rush do the winds forward...They skud too the seaward. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 730 Swale rusheth rather than runneth..with foaming waters. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 414 Nor slept the winds Within thir stony caves, but rush'd abroad. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* II. 46 Beyond the hostile ranks the weapon drove; The warriors stooping as it rush'd above. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii, The blood rushed in anger to the countenance of Richard. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 13 A dozen avalanches rushed downwards from its summit. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 45 When you..hear the water rushing Around you, and beneath.

b. *fig.* Of immaterial things.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 222 Many an error by the same example, Will rush into the state. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 21 Restless thoughts, that..rush upon me thronging, and present Times past. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xl, Almost instantly the whole truth of the transaction seemed to rush upon her mind. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* x[i]x, A dreadful rumour rushed through the University. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvi, His mind rushed over all the circumstances of his departure from Florence.

c. To come suddenly into view.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* III. xiii, The Sun's rim dips; the stars rush out. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 65 In India that luminary does not 'peep up', he rushes up.

d. To grow or shoot *up* rapidly.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xl, The weeds have rushed up, and conspired to choke the fair and wholesome blossom.

†**8.** To fall quickly or violently. *Obs.*

Now only contextually, as in sense 7.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 139 He rouschit doun off blud all rede. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 120 The Romaynes for radnesse ruschte to the erthe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xviii. 142 Therwith syre Gawayne and his hors russhed doune to the erthe. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xxi. (S.T.S.) I. 121 Brutus..ruschit (as it had bene aganis his will) to þe ground and kissit þe erde.

Ru·sh-bea·ring. [RUSH *sb.*1] An annual ceremony in northern districts of carrying rushes and garlands to the church and strewing the floor or decorating the walls with them; usually made the occasion of a general holiday.

1617 ASSHETON *Jrnl.* (Chetham Soc.) 29 At Whalley: ther a rushbearing, but much less solemnitie then formerlie. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 20 May-games, Whitsun-Ales, Morrice-dances, Rush-bearings, and other sports. *c* 1700 KENNETT in *MS. Lansd. 1033* fol. 331 b, The wake or day of a Churches dedication in West Riding of Yorksh. is calld the rush-bearing of such a Parish. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (ed. 2) 95 *Rush-bearing*, a ceremony of carrying garlands or rushes to the church. 1810 *Ann. Reg., Antiq.* 672/1 Rush bearing..was a custom which formerly prevailed generally in Cheshire. 1841 HAMPSON *Medii Ævi Cal.* I. 341 The festival of Rush-bearing does not always coincide with the feast of the dedication. 1894 *Times* 21 Aug. 11/3 Rochdale, Aug. 20.—Rushbearing, the local holidays, commenced to-day.

attrib. 1649 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VII. 294/1 Ringinge on the Rushbering Day. 1889 *Graphic* 22 June 682/2 On rush-bearing evening the churchyard wall is crowded with childish figures.

†**Rush-buckler.** *Obs.*—1 [? f. RUSH *v.*2] A swashbuckler.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 146 Take into this numbre also their seruauntes; I meane, all that flocke of stout bragging russhe buckleis [L. *cetratorum uebulonum*].

Rush-bush. Also 5 **reschebusk**, 6 **reschebush**, 8–9 *dial.* **rex-bush**; *Sc.* 6 **rysche-, rasch(e)-bus(s)**, 8–9 **rash-buss, -bush.** [f. RUSH *sb.*1 Cf. G. *ruschbusch.*] A tuft of rushes.

In early Scottish use common in a proverbial expression denoting the strict suppression of cattle-lifting.

c 1425 in Wr.-Wülcker 645 *Hec papiria*, reschebusk. 1529 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 408, Ihone Upeland bene full blyith, I trow, Because the rysche bus kepis his kow. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 77 This prouerb of him [James II] in the cuntrie was commoun: He garis the rasche bus keip the kow. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 114 The Poor Man loved him, the Great feared him: He made the Rush-Bushes keep the Herds of Cattel. 1746 *Eannoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 38 Rex-bush!—Fath! tell me o' tha Rexbush. 1785 BURNS *Address to Deil* vii, Ye, like a rash-buss, stood in sight. 1833 CARLYLE in *Froude* (1882) II. 387 Remember always what you said of the rush-bush here at Puttock on the wayside. 1898 J. MACMANUS *Bend of Road* 149 All who are..on the Ocean with no rush-bush to hould by when the storms come up.

Rush-candle. [RUSH *sb.*1] A candle of feeble power made by dipping the pith of a rush in tallow or other grease; a rushlight.

1591 NASHE *Pref. to Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, Put out your rush candles, you Poets and Rymers. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 338 A rush Candle from the wicker hole Of some clay habitation. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* vi. (1704) 321 What is all the light our eyes behold, but a rush-candle to him that is the father of lights? 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Candle*, Rush Candles, used in divers parts of England, are made of the pith of a sort of rushes, peeled, or stripped of the skin, except in one side, and dipt in melted grease. 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 165 There being only the usual light in the ward, a common rush-candle. 1895 'G. MORTIMER' *Tales Western Moors* 119 He pictured her knitting placidly by the light of a rush candle.

Rushed, *ppl. a.* [f. RUSH *sb.*1 or *v.*1] Overgrown or strewn with rushes.

1753 T. WARTON *Ode Approach of Summer*, As slow he winds in museful mood, Near the rush'd marge of Cherwell's flood. *a* 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (Cent.), Rushed floors, whereon our children play'd.

Rushen (rʌ·ʃn), *a.* Also 1 **riscen**, 4 **russchen**, 8–9 *Sc.* **rashen.** [OE. *riscen*, f. *risc* RUSH *sb.*1 Cf. LG. *rüskern.*] Made of rushes, or of a rush.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* ii. 3 Þa nam heo anne riscenne windel on scipwisan zesceapenne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Of russches beþ russchen vessels made. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 39 Tom Thumb with his Rushen Spear. *Ibid.*, Can a Crismer..bind Behemoth with a rushen cord? 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bridge*, Rushen Bridge, *pont de jonc*, is made of large sheaves of rushes growing in marshy grounds. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* IV. 395 The straw brechem is now supplanted by the leather collar, the rashen cheets by the iron traces. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 87 Allowed to pull rushen seats to pieces. 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 215 He..held out to him two fair rushen wands.

†**Ru·sher**1. *Obs.*—1 [f. RUSH *sb.*1] One who strews rushes on a floor.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. i, Pipers, fidlers, rushers, puppet-masters, Jugglers, and gipsies.

Rusher2 (rʌ·ʃəɹ). [f. RUSH *v.*2 + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which rushes; one who acts precipitately or without deliberation.

With quot. 1796 cf. RUSH *sb.*2 2 a.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 148 Remit such Rushers not into the Church onely, but Pulpit, to the Philosophy Schoole to be shamed. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Rushers*, thieves who knock at the doors of great houses in London,..and on the door being opened by a woman, rush in and rob the house; also housebreakers who enter lone houses by force. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* III. 148 We always thought a rusher [in a fight] no good at school. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 82 He ..was a rusher across country. 1887 *Cyclist* 11 May 739/1 This irrepressible writer and rusher to conclusions,

2. *U.S.* One who takes part in a rush to a new gold-field or to new territory.

1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 629 *Rushers*, in California and all the gold-bearing districts of the West, is the comprehensive name of persons going to the mines. 1892 *Current History* I. 433 As many of the 'rushers' are very poor, there is sure to be great suffering in the territory.

3. *U.S. Football.* A forward.

1883 *Atlantic Monthly* May 682/1 An attempt to break through the line of rushers, in a scrimmage. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 215/2 Putting the goalkeepers..in the front and placing the tired rushers at the goals.

4. *colloq.* A 'go-ahead' person.

1889 *Century Mag.* Oct. 875/1 The pretty girl from the East is hardly enough of a 'rusher' to please the young Western masculine taste.

Rushet, obs. or erron. form of Russet.

Rush-grown, *a.* [Rush *sb.*1]

1. Having the slender tapering form of a rush.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 126 Those [shafts] that be lytle brested and big toward the hede called by theyr lykenesse taperfashion, reshe growne, and of some mentye fellowes bobtayles. 1615 Markham *Country Contentm.* I. i, His tail long, and rush grown, that is big at the setting on, and small downward. *Ibid.* I. x, An excellent streight and well grown Ground Hazel, being from the bottome to the top finely Rush-grown. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 27 With an Annular body like a Wasp,..and conical or rush-grown towards the tayl. 1735 Somervile *Chase* I. 247 His Rush-grown Tail O'er his broad Back bends in an ample Arch. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss., Rush-grown*, tapering like a rush.

2. Overgrown with rushes.

1777 T. Warton *Suicide* ii, By the brook, that ling'ring laves Yon rush-grown moor with sable waves. 1777 Mason *Eng. Garden* II. 342 Oft too the coward hare, then only bold .., Will quit her rush-grown form. 1886 W. J. Tuckle *E. Europe* 213 The vast rush-grown swamps and verdant pastures of the lordly Theiss.

Ru·shiness. *rare*—0. [f. Rushy *a.*] 'A being full of or having Rushes' (Bailey, 1730).

Ru·shing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Rush *v.*2] The action of running or moving with great speed or force; the noise produced by some rapid or violent movement. Also in fig. uses.

c 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7350 Pare salle be swilk rareyng and ruschyng And raumpyng of devels. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxiv. (Bodl. MS.), [A lion] dredeþ noise and russchinge of wheles. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 5921 The hors he held for al his russhing. 1535 Coverdale *Judith* xiv. 13 They..made a greate russchinge to wake him vp, because they thought with the noyse to haue raised him. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 79 b, The two kynges had their speres ready, then began the rushyng of speres. 1611 Bible *Isaiah* xvii. 12 The rushing of nations, that make a rushing, like the rushing of mighty waters. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 682 Our..careless rushings into his presence in worship. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Sea*, The rushing up continually of such a body of water makes a roundish cavity. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* I. iii, Hark! 'tis the rushing of a wind that sweeps Earth and the ocean. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 429 We buried those whom the.. brute had slain in his rushings.

b. *spec.* in croquet, football, etc. (see quots.).

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 609/1 The learner should next practise *rushing*, *i. e.*, roqueting with such force as to move the ball aimed at some distance. 1883 *Atlantic Monthly* May 681/2 Avoirdupois and strength are at a premium for rushing, blocking and tackling.

c. *U.S. Univ. slang.* (See quot. 1888.)

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 236 'Hazing,' 'rushing,' secret societies.., are unknown at Oxford and Cambridge. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xli. III. 454 *n.*, Sophomores and freshmen have a whimsical habit of meeting one another in dense masses and trying which can push the other aside on the stairs or path. This is called 'rushing'.

Ru·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. Rush *v.*2] That rushes; moving or acting with rapidity or impetuosity.

1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Acts* ii. 2 And sodenly there came a sounde from heauen, as it had bene of a rushing and mighty winde. 1605 Daniel *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 177 Here by the Murmurs of this rushing Spring, She sweetly lay. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 97 Rushing sound Of onset ended soon each milder thought. 1743 Francis tr. *Horace, Odes* I. xiv. 8 Nor without ropes thy keel can longer brave The rushing fury of th' impetuous wave. 1805 Southey *Madoc* II. xxv, Around the rushing keel The waters sing. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xx, Tortured by these thoughts he carried monotony with him, through the rushing landscape. 1897 Vovnich *Gadfly* (1901) 24/2 The blackness seemed to fall away from him in pieces with a rushing noise.

Ru·shingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a rushing manner; rapidly or impetuously.

1388 Wyclif *Job* vi. 15 My britheren passiden me, as a stronde doith, that passith ruschyngli [*L. rapidum*] in grete valeis. 1598 Florio, *Precipitoso*,..lept or gone out rushinglie or running swiftlie. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 168, I beheld a dark shadow come rushingly forth. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* lxvii, All his life during the last year passed rushingly across his mind.

Ru·shingness. *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The fact of making a rushing sound.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 436 Aloft, with its peculiar rushingness of wing, you heard the flight of the scarce-seen ring-dove.

†**Ru·shle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [perh. f. Rush *v.*2 + -le, but cf. Rustle *v.* 2.] *intr.* To rush. Hence †**Ru·shling** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1553 Bale *Vocacyon* 39 b, Than was all the rable of the shippe..called to the reckeninge, rushelinge together as they had bene the cookes of helle. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 262 As I was placing his feete in the holes, distempred feare brought him downe upon me with a rushling hurle.

Rushle, obs. variant of Rustle *v.*

Ru·shlight. Also rush-light. [Rush *sb.*1]

1. = Rush-candle.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4673/2 Small Rush Lights once dipped or drawn through Grease, or Kitchin Stuff. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Tale* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 78 As rushlights in a spacious room, Just burn enough to form a gloom. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxv. (1818) II. 409 A single candle, not more vivid than the rush-light which glimmers in the peasant's cottage. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 451 The rushlights that are sold in London vary from ten to eighteen in the pound. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 89 Why should he burn a rushlight when there was nothing to look at?

b. Without article: The light of a rush-candle.

1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* vi, The next day commenced as before, getting up and dressing by rushlight.

c. *fig.*, denoting something insignificant or of little account; a glimmer.

1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 1 A lamp or rushlight of understanding. *Ibid.* 112 A dwelling in the rush-light of 'closet-logic'. 1893 F. F. Moore *I Forbid Banns* xxxiv, You have spoken according to your lights, I daresay; but such lights as yours are rush-lights, Mr. Hardy.

2. *attrib.*, as *rushlight candle, life, shade.*

1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 13 (1726) 64 The late bishop of Bristol..found him in his lodgings by a little starving fire, with a rush-light candle before him. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xii, The little circles of light, which the reflection of the rushlight-shade threw upon the ceiling. 1863 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 104 It was a great day in my rushlight life.

Hence **Ru·shlighted** *a.*

1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* § 154 As many candles ..as would comfort the old eyes..of a whole rushlighted country village.

Ru·sh-like, *a.* [f. Rush *sb.*1] Resembling a rush or rushes.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 642 Amongst the Rushlyke leaues growe smal roundle stemmes. 1620 Nicot's *Englands Eliza* xxvi, Ne yet did seeke their glorie to advance, By only tilting with a rush-like lance. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 55/2 The Spanish Silver-cupped Moly hath a Stalk proceeding from 2 or 3 rush like leaves. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Equisetum*, The rush-like naked, or not branched Horsetail. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 187/1 The plains are permanently clothed with patches of a rush-like plant called *Restio*. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 105 Their profuse herbage of reeds and rush-like grass.

Ru·sh-ring. [Rush *sb.*1] A ring made of a rush or rushes.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 116 The knotted rush-ringes, and gilte Rosemarie. 1593 B. Barnes *Parthenophil* viii, The meanwhile The Shepherd sate, but did compile Green-knotted rush-rings. 1617 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 35 Ned Wymarke, for all the ancient acquaintance between them, hath not so much as a rush-ring for remembrance. 1646 Quarles *Sheph. Oracles* vi, The Love-sick Swains Compose Rush-rings and Myrtleberry Chains.

b. Used as a wedding-ring.

1668 Davenant *Rivals* v, I'll Crown thee with a Garland of straw then, and I'le Marry thee with a Rush ring. 1813 Ellis *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* II. 39 A custom..appears antiently to have prevailed,..of marrying with a Rush Ring; chiefly practised, however, by designing men. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring lore* 284 The abuse of the rush ring led to the practice being strictly prohibited.

Rushy (rʌ·ʃi), *a.* Also 4 resshi, 5–6 russhy, 8– *Sc.* rashy. [f. Rush *sb.*1 + -y1.]

1. Made or consisting of rushes; rushen.

1382 Wyclif *Isaiah* xviii. 2 Wo to the lond..that sendeth in the se messageres, and in resshi vesseles vp on watris. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 494 A multitude of reysouns puld they take, And into rus-hy frayels rare hem gete. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. i, His spring should [not]..drive the rushy-mils, that in his way The shepheard's made. 1728 Swift *Pastoral Dial.* Wks. 1751 VII. 204 Sharp are the Stones, take thou this rushy Matt. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* viii, Then turn to-night, and freely share..My rushy couch and frugal fare. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 131, I..bound my posies up with rushy ties. 1842 F. E. Paget *M. Malvoisin* 94 She laid her head on her rushy pillow.

fig. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 191 Beside this rushie cheine of M. Heskins necessitie you shall heare matter of congruitie. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 362 Surely this rushie religion..will but help to make more fuell for those eternal flames. 1659 C. Noble *Mod. Anim. Immod. Querics* To Rdr., These rushy and sedgy expressions that are set down in this Paper.

2. Producing, full of, covered with, rushes.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxxxvi. vii, [God] cutt in two the russhy sea,..And made the middest Jacobs way. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 84 By paued fountaine, or by rushie brooke. 1610 Fletcher *Faithf. Sheph.* I. i, Sit Down on this rushy Bank. *a* 1683 Scrogs *Courts-Leet* (1714) 210 Whereby the Land is overflowed, so that it becomes rushy and unprofitable. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Ode to Sir R. Lyttleton* 20 Where coots in rushy dingles hide. 1794 Cowper *Needless Alarm* 9 A narrow brook, by rushy banks conceal'd. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II. 952 Coarse rushy lands may..be converted into good pastures. 1899 Baring-Gould *Bk. of West* II. 141 All the land except the combes was a great furzy and rushy waste.

3. Resembling a rush or rushes; rush-like.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 3 Many sower, rushie leaues. *Ibid.* 11 Rushie Water grasse hath his rootes..with many fibres or strings hanging at them. 1617 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36/1 The snaky Dun, the Ore with rushy Hair. 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect. Script.* 170 The former was of that rushy plant. 1821 Welby *Visit N. Amer.* 151 The effect upon the long rushy grass as the fire reaches it, is frightfully grand. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 262/2 *Triticum junceum*, Sea Rushy Wheat-grass. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* p. xix, *Juncæ*,..Rushy herbs.

4. *Comb.*, as *rushy-fringed, -leaved, -margined.*

1634 Milton *Comus* 890 By the rushy-fringed bank, Where grows the Willow and the Osier dank. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Narcissus*, The smallest, white, mountain, rushy-leaved narcissus. 1786 Abercrombie *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 26 Broom,..Rushy twigged, or Spanish. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June, A particular roadside, along which there was a rushy-margined pool.

Rushy, variant of Russie *Obs.*

Rusien, obs. form of Rese *v.*2

Ru·siform, *a.* [f. Rusa.] (See quot.)

1877 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 7 When it [the Spigelian lobe] is pedunculate, as is generally the case in the genus *Rusa*, it may be termed *rusiform*.

Rusine (rɪ·sain), *a. Zool.* [See Rusa and -ine1.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the cervine genus *Rusa*.

1852 J. E. Gray *Catal. Mamm. Brit. Mus.* III. 186 The Rusine Deer have a distinct, anterior basal snag to the horns, the muffle very high and not separate from the edge of the lips. 1882 *Jrnl. R. Soc. Bengal* LI. II. 45 The Rusine type of antler prevailed in Pliocene times.

†**Rusk,** *sb.*1 *Obs.*—1 [Related to Rusk *v.*1 Cf. Icel., Norw., and MSw. *rusk.*] A blow.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. v. 206 To þat boy he gef a rusk, ..He dang him with his bow to deid.

Rusk (rʌsk), *sb.*2 Also 6–7 ruske. [a. Sp. or Pg. *rosca* a twist, turn, coil, screw, and spec. a twisted roll of bread (Sp. *rosca de mar* sea-rusk).]

1. Bread in the form of small pieces which have been re-fired so as to render them hard and crisp; formerly much used on board ships.

1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 15 The provision..was seven or eight cakes of bisked or rusk for a man. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* II. 192 His new men grew weake with feeding onely upon ruske. 1639 Lichford *Note-Bk* (1885) 113 You must..haue some refreshments besides the ships provisions, . that is, some sugar and fine ruske or bisket. 1719 De Fo. *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 20 A large Basket of Rusk or Bisket of their kind. 1789 G. Klatt. *Pelew Isl.* 31 A canister of tea, a canister of sugar-candy, and a jar of rusk. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxx, Naething to eat but a mouthful of Norway rusk.

attrib. 1794 Sildman *Surinam* (1813) I. x. 254 This rusk biscuit is made of a coarse rye loaf cut in two and baked as hard as a stone.

b. *U.S.* 'Bread or cake dried and browned in the oven, and reduced to crumbs by pounding.'

1890 in *Century Dict.*

2. A piece of bread hardened or browned by re-firing and sometimes sweetened.

1759 W. Verral *Cookery* 25 Putting on it some rusks or toasts of French bread. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* I. 454 Some of the best rusks I ever eat in my life. 1799 Underwood *Dis. Child.* (ed. 4) I. 135 Rusks and biscuit-powder are more suitable than bread. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 144/2 Breakfast..consists of warm *café-au-lait* and a rusk. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xviii. 217 Crows perch themselves on the top of loaded camels, and deliberately steal Chinamen's rusks and Mongols' mutton.

Rusk, *sb.*3 (See quot.)

1883 Greslly *Gloss. Coal-mining* 209 *Rusks*, small slack, or that next larger than dust or dead small.

Rusk, *v.*1 *rare.* [Of Scand. origin: cf. Icel., Faer., Norw., MSw. *ruska*, Da. *ruske*, in the same or related senses.]

†1. *trans.* To disturb violently; to shake; to tear or tug *up. Obs.*

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 71 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Ne geyneþ vs ..þe ronke raccches þat ruskit þe ron [= roe-deer]. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 727 (E. E. T. S.), Foules fallen to fote & her fethes rusken. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xii, He ruskes vppe mony a rote, With tusshes of iij. fote.

2. *intr.* To pluck roughly; to scratch, claw. *Sc.*

1880 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* s. v., When a horse tears hay from a stack, he is said to be *ruskin' at* it.

Rusk, *v.*2 *rare*—0. [f. Rusk *sb.*2] *trans.* To convert (bread or cake) into rusk (*Cent. Dict.*).

Ruskie, variant of Rusky *sb.*1

†**Ru·skin**1. *Obs.* In 5–6 ruskyn. Some kind of fur. Also *attrib.*

[1287 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) I. xvii. 583 In the year 1287 the fur is called 'squirrel and ruskin'.] 1427 *Will M. Colbroke, Comm. Ct. London* (MS.), Unam togam de blod furratam cum Ruskyn wombes. *a* 1550 *Treat. Galaunt* (1860) 17 Thou ruskyn galaunt, that pouerte doth menace For all thy warrocked hoode, and thy proude araye.

†**Ru·skin**2. *Obs.* Also 8 ruscan, rouskin. [a. Ir. *rusgán*, f. *rusg* bark: cf. Rusky *sb.*1] a. A vessel made of bark or roots. b. Butter preserved in a vessel of this kind.

1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 80 A Tub of Butter, in Ireland still called a Ruskin [*printed* Rushin] of Butter. 1710 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 305 They at several Feet deep cut thro' what the Irish call a Ruskin of Butter (which was a Firkin, or Vessel, made of the Barks of Trees..). 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 325, I have..Ruscan and Cream joy, Wherewith you may slabber you. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 344/1 Butter, called *rouskin*, hath been found in hollowed trunks of trees..; that the length of time it had been buried was very great, we learn from the depth of the bog..that had grown over it.

†**Ru·skin**3. *Obs.*—1 ? A rusk.

c 1803 C. K. Sharpe *New Oxford Guide* ii. in *Mem.* (1888) I. 15 Cakes, ruskins, prunelloes, and sweet damson cheese.

Ruskin4 (rʌ·skin). The surname of John Ruskin (1819–1900), distinguished as a writer on art and social subjects, used *attrib.* in *Ruskin linen*, a kind of hand-woven linen produced near

Keswick in Cumberland; *Ruskin ware*, a kind of pottery with leadless glaze produced at Birmingham. Also the base of various nouns, adjs., etc., as **Ru·skinade**, a discourse in Ruskin's manner; **Ruskine·se** *sb.*, the language or style of Ruskin; *a.*, =next; **Ruskine·sque** *a.*, characteristic of Ruskin; *sb.*, the style of art or architecture favoured by Ruskin; **Ruski·nian** *a.*, =prec. *a.*; *sb.*, a follower of Ruskin; **Ru·skinish** *a.*, suggestive of Ruskin; **Ru·skinism**, the principles of Ruskin; **Ru·skinize** *v.*, *trans.* to bring to views like those of Ruskin; *intr.* to advocate or adopt Ruskinian principles.

1892 *Pall Mall G* 12 Oct. 5/2 It is made of home-spun '*Ruskin' flax linen. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Dec. 820 For the purpose of delivering hortatory *Ruskinades, in the fashion of the nineteenth century. 1869 *Times* 11 June 4/2 Some ..will be formally incorporated into the language.., while others may remain emblems of *Ruskinese and Carlylism. 1884 *Spectator* 23 Aug. 1093/2 Almost with a Ruskinese eloquence and discrimination. 1853 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* (1862) 339 The true *Ruskinesque style of criticism. 1873 Freeman in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 76 One would welcome a bit of Ruskinesque in the dull modern streets of Rome. 1876 Grosart *Wks. A. Wilson* II. Pref. p. xxv, A *Ruskinian denunciation of falsehood and sham. 1876 Ruskin *St. Mark's Rest* xi. § 209 So that no true disciple of mine will ever be a 'Ruskinian'! 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1187/2 There is a *Ruskinish colouring about her style. 1853 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* (1862) 336 If he be not previously inoculated with *Ruskinism. 1880 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 808/1 If we are so minded we may *Ruskinize ourselves in all seriousness. 1882 *Ibid.* 1 Apr. 82 Mr. Ruskin has not Ruskinized in vain.

†**Ru·skle**, *v.* *Obs.*—⁰ (Cf. Raskle *v.*)

1570 Levins *Manip.* 194 To Ruskle, *pandiculari*.

Ru·sky, *sb.*¹ *Sc.* Also **ruskie**, **-key**. [ad. Gael. *rusgan*: see Ruskin ².] A basket for holding meal or seed-corn, made of twigs and straw; a bee-hive of straw or rushes; a coarse straw-hat.

1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 395 You are as small as the Twitter of a twin'd Rusky, a Taunt to a Maid, that would gladly be esteem'd neat, and small. 1810 Thomson *Poems* 143 (E. D. D.), A rusky fu' o' seed. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 374 Bee-hives and ruskies..are beautifully and lightly made of rye-straw.

Ru·sky, *a.* and *sb.*² *rare.* [ad. Russ. Русский *Russkiy*.] =Russian *a.* and *sb.*

1859 *All Year Round* No. 36. 220 The rough warrior, whose keen shaska had lopped off Rusky heads like radishes. 1894 Astley *50 Yrs. Life* I. 212 As they advanced, the Ruskies let drive with their big guns.

Rusle, obs. form of Rustle.

Rusma (*rʊ*·zmä). Also 9 **rhusma**. [app. ad. Turk. رسمة *khirisma*, ad. Gr. χρῖσμα ointment (see Chrism).] A depilatory composed of lime and orpiment, now chiefly used in tanning.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* (1637) 69 [They] take away the haire with a composition of rusma (a minerall of Cyprus) and unsleakt lime. 1681 Grew *Museum* III. § ii. ii. 332 A Piece of Rusma or crude Zernick. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 75/1 It is composed of a mineral called *rusma*, which is of a deep brown. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 387 The rusma should never be applied but to a small surface at a time. 1872 Crookes tr. *Wagner's Handbk. Chem. Technol.* 87 Orpiment is used..to prepare what is called rusma, a paste applied in dressing skins in order to remove the hair.

†**Ru·spicer.** *Obs.*—¹ [f. L. (*h*)*aruspic-*, stem of (*h*)*aruspex* + -er ¹.] A diviner.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 95 Rusp̃iceris are þoo þat loken to horis or tymis,..or wen þat þei may bowe God to do þing in on houre, þat he wil not do in an oþer.

Russ (*rʊs*), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6 **Rows(s)e**, **Rousse**, 6–8 **Russe**, 7 **Rush**, 7– **Russ**. [ad. Russ. Русь *Rusʹ*, native name of the people and country. Cf. Sw. *Ryss*, Du. *Rus*, G. and F. *Russe*.]

A. *sb.* 1. A Russian. Now *rare*.

1567 Jenkinson in Tolstoy *40 Yrs. Intercourse Eng. & Russia* (1875) 38 To assist and ayde such Russes as be my freinds. 1574 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 1. 396 They..slew divers of the Russes that were of the ship. 1600 G. Abbot *Jonah* 450 In our age there is not the Russe but hath his solemne Senate. 1655 J. Cotgrave *Wits Interpr.* (1662) 270 The Rush, Turk,..and Grecian. *Ibid.*, The Rush with sable furrs his cap. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 8 Sept., Here were some Russes come to see the King at dinner. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 303 A Party of the Goths and wild Russes came down to seek for Booty. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 129 Imperial mistress of the fur-clad Russ! 1822 Byron *Juan* VIII. cxx, Some twenty times he made the Russ retire. 1897 'Ouida' *Massarenes* xxxix, There are [at Cannes] no end of Germans and Russes to play with. *Comb.* 1882 *Times* 10 Apr. 7/1 [Bismarck] annihilated the old Conventional, Russ-ridden Bund.

†b. An adherent of the Russian Church. *Obs.*

1607 T. Rogers *39 Art.* (1853) 278 We also condemn the opinion of the Russes, that there is such necessity of baptism. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* 66 The Russes and the Greeks do not elevate the consecrated Bread to be worshipped at the Altar.

2. The Russian language.

1571 A. Jenkinson *Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 285 When the said lettre shalbe translated into rowse. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxii. 144 With the assistance of the tartar boy, who spoke turkish and russ, I found my way to the sea-coast. 1851 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* V. 27 The Ruthenian dialect..partakes of the character both of the Polish and Russ. 1882 Sala *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 31, I tried my hardest..to learn a little Russ.

B. *adj.* Russian.

1574 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 1. 396 Certaine Russe Cassaks, which are outlawes or banished men. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1661) 7 As in the Russe and Turkish Government. 1716 J. Perry *State of Russia* 7 *note*, A Ruble is 100 Russ Copecks. 1745 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1846) II. 12 The Russ tongue. 1822 Byron *Juan* VII. xxix, The Russ flotilla getting under way.

Russed, obs. form of Russet.

†**Ru·ssel** ¹. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **russall**. [a. OF. *russel*, *roussel* (mod.F. *rousseau*) reddish, red-haired, also used as sb.] A reddish thing or animal.

a 1450 *Tourn. Tottenham, Feest* vii. in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 93 Ther come in iordans in iussall Als red as any russall. *c* 1480 Henryson *Fables, Fox, Wolf, & Cadger* ii, Swa happinnit him..To meit ane Foxe...'Welcum to me', quod he, 'thow Russell gray'.

†**Ru·ssel** ². *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 5–6 *Sc.* **ryssil(l)is**, **rissillis**, **ristlis**; 6 **ryssel**, *Sc.* **ryssill**. *β.* 6 **russelles**, 6–7 **russells**, **-els**; 6 **ross-**, **russell**, 7 **rustell**, 7–8 **russel**. [Of obscure origin; possibly from *Rijssel*, the Flemish name of Lille. The early forms, and the fact that black and other colours occur earlier and more frequently than red, are against connexion with prec.]

1. A kind of woollen fabric formerly used for articles of attire, esp. in the 16th century.

α. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 159 For ij elne and j quartar of grene Ryssillis for a gowne and a coyt. *Ibid.*, For v quartaris of browne Ryssillis for a gowne til him. *β.* 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 Straungers..doe make and weave sayes, russelles, worstedes, and diverse..other clothes. 1545 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 136 For a zerde and a quarter of red russell, 2s. 6d. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1290/1 Over the first loome was written, the weaving of worsted; over the second, the weaving of russels.

2. *attrib.* **a.** In names of stuffs, as *russel(s) black, cloth, satin, silk, worsted.*

α. 1493 Halyburton *Ledger* (1867) 30, 3 stekis of ryssillis clath, an blak, an bron, and an grey. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 224, ij ellis of Rissillis blak, to be a coit aboune his Jak. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 86 Item, ane coit of rissillis blak. 1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 212 Sayes, tapisterie, ryssel worstedes, cloth, carpettes. *β.* 1552 in J. C. Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec.* I. (1886) 8 A womans kertyll of Russell worsted. 1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary*, c. 14 § 1 Russels called Russelles Sattens and Satten Reverses. 1606 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 110, iij dosson of rustell silkes & silver longe buttens. 1653 *Acts of Parlt.* (1658) 270 The Wardens and Fellowship of the Mystery of Russel-Sattins, Sattins-Reverses, and Fustian of Norwich making.

b. Denoting 'made of russel(s)'.

1567 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 149 My sarcenet typpet, my best russelles typpet, and my best cappe. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3915/4 Stolen.., a black Russel Petticoat flower'd.

†**Ru·sselet.** *Obs.* Also 8 **russelette**. [ad. F. *rousselet*, f. OF. *roussel*: see Russel ¹. The French form of the name is still in use.] One of several varieties of pear, distinguished by their reddish-brown colour or by russet specks.

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 91 This Russelet-pear..is a Pear of a midling bigness,..of a grey Colour, reddish on one side, and of a dark red on the other, with some greenish Parts interlac'd. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I. vii. 29 The Russelet of Reims is esteem'd one of the best Pears that grows. *Ibid.*, There is another Sort of Russelet, which is smaller than that last mention'd. 1786 Abercrombie *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* p. xii, Pears... Principal Varieties,..Great russelette. *c* 1820 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 212/1 The Great Russelet..is a large oblong fruit, of a brownish colour, becoming dark red next the sun.

Russell (*rʊ*·sĕl). A ribbed or corded fabric, usually made with a cotton warp and woollen weft. Commonly called *Russell cord*.

1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 268/1 Some Coburgs, Orleans, Russells, and Damasks are likewise made with silk warps. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlewk.* 429/1 *Russell Cord*, a kind of corded Rep, employed for making summer coats, scholastic gowns, lawyers' bags, etc. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 662/1 The variety of worsted cloths is still greater, embracing says, serges,..Russell cords, coburgs,.. and Orleans cloth.

†**Russerine.** *Obs.*—¹ Some kind of fabric.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4706/4 For Sale.., black Prenels [=prunellas] and Russerines.

Russet (*rʊ*·sĕt), *sb.* and *a.* Also 4–6, 9 **russett** (6 **-ette**), 5–6 **russat**, 7 **russed**, **rushet**; 5 **rousset**, **-at**, 6 **-ett**; 5 **rosset(e**, **roset(t)e**, 5–6 **roset**, 6 **rosat**. [a. OF. *rousset*, *rosset*, *roset*, etc., dim. of *rous* (mod.F. *roux*) red: see Rouse *a.* Cf. also F. *roussette* sb. fem.]

A. *sb.* 1. A coarse homespun woollen cloth of a reddish-brown, grey or neutral colour, formerly used for the dress of peasants and country-folk; also with *a* and pl., a kind or make of this.

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 70 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Ne geyneþ vs ..þe robes of russet ne of rencyan. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 1 Thus i-robed in russet, romed I a-boute. 1377 *Ibid.* B. XV. 162 Charite..is as gladde of a goune of a graye russet As of a tunicle of tarse or of tyre scarlet. 1417 *E. E. Wills* 27, xiij. poure men clothed in Russett ylyned witt white. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* XXVI. 571 Thenne reynaude ..toke a cote of sory russet vpon his flesshe. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 A certayne kinde and sorte of walshe clothes called whytes, russettes, and kenettes. 1561 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. VI. 190 My gowne of london russet, furred with black. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 109 Ouer their shashes the men weare rounds of stiffened russet; to defend their braines from the piercing feruor. 1685 Dryden *Pref. to Sylvæ* Ess. (Ker) I. 265 Like a fair shepherdess in her country russet, talking in a Yorkshire tone. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 353 Be mindful of those limbs in russet clad. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Elegies* x. 52 Yet sure on Delia seems the russet fair. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* XXVI, I wore russet before I wore motley. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 576 Russet was the dress affected by the Lollards. *fig.* *c* 1430 Lyde. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 Constreynt of colde makith floures dare With winter frostes,..All clad in russet, the soil of grene is bare. 1762 Churchill *Prophecy of Famine* Wks. 1767 I. 89 Far as the eye could reach, no tree was seen, Earth, clad in russet, scorn'd the lively green.

†b. *pl.* Garments of such cloth. *Obs.*

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IV. xx. (1602) 95 He borrowed on the working daies his holy russets oft. 1627 S. Ward *Life of Faith* 112 See whether hee will cry when you bid him lay off his russets? *a* 1645 Heywood *Fortune by Land & Sea* II. i, And so you were..forc'd to put on these russets and sheepskins.

2. A reddish-brown colour; a shade of this.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Veluette, satten, and damaske, being of the colours of blacke, tawny, or russet. 1573 *Art of Limming* p. viii, If you will mingle a litle portion of white with a good quantitie of redde, you may make thereof a Russet, or a sadde Browne, at your discretion. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* II. i, Take these papers, Scorch me 'em soundly, burn 'em to French russet, And put 'em in again. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 344/2 With ..an Hand Brush..Plasterers..lay Whiting and Russet within their own compass or reaching. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 90 'Tis Gray, over-cast with something of a Russet, coming near the Colour of the Belly of a Doe. 1834 Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 172 There is russet in the spots of the starling. 1875 Stevenson *Ess. Trav., Autumn Effect* (1905) 119 The sky was an opal-gray, touched here and there..with certain faint russets that looked as if they were reflections of the colour of the autumnal woods below.

3. **a.** A variety of eating apple, of a reddish or yellowish brown colour, or marked with brownish spots, and having a rough skin; an apple of this kind. (Cf. the earlier Russeting 3.)

1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 30 Of pimpled Coat The Russet, or the Cats-Head's weighty Orb. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 352 Apples...Winter Pearmain, Aromatick Russet, Pear Russet. 1843 J. Smith *Forest Trees* 156 Golden russet will do ordinarily well as a standard. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 59 Golden pippins, Golden russet. *a* 1898 Mrs. Lynn Linton in Layard *Life* (1901) ii. 26 He filled my pockets with golden russets.

attrib. 1887 Jefferies *Amaryllis* xii, Iden junior sent in the best apples for sauce from his favourite russet trees.

†b. A variety of pear. [F. *roussette*.] *Obs.*

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, Skinless Pear, is a Russet in Shape and Taste.

4. A species of noctuid moth.

1832 J. Rennie *Butterfl. & M.* 72 The Russet..appears in August.

5. (See quots. and cf. B. 5.) Also *attrib.*

1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) II. 35/2 At this part of the process, the currier stores his skins, because they are brought to that state (technically called *finished russet*) in which they can be best preserved. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Rus[s]et-offal*,..kip or calf curried leather.

B. *adj.* 1. Of a reddish-brown colour.

In the 15th and 16th cent. usually of cloth.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 237 Maluesye and muskadelle, þase meruelyous drynkes, Raykede fulle rathely in rossete cowpes. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 325 The rewde god Pan,..Clad in russet frese. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 232, ij peyir hose, j peyir blak and an othyr payir roset. 1562 Legh *Armorie* (1597) 116 Some part of them of colour Russet, which is somewhat lighter then blacke. 1594 *Warres of Cyrus* 226 The woods Where first the hounds put vp a russet beare. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 71 Russet Lawns, and Fallows Gray, Where the nibling flocks do stray. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 127 Either that of a russet colour,..or that of a shining green. 1704 Pope *Windsor Forest* 1. 23 In full light the russet plains extend. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 273 Sir Simon..beheld one blue stocking peeping above the boot, the other russet. 1820 Scott *Monast.* viii, The oak-trees only retained that pallid green that precedes their russet hue. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* lix, Objects began to take a bleared and russet colour in his eyes. 1877 W. Black *Green Past.* xxxiv, We saw an eagle slowly sailing over the russet woods.

b. Applied to varieties of apples († or pears).

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Oct., *Pears.*—The caw-pear.., clove-pear, roussel-pear,..russet-pear. *Ibid.* (1729) 191 *Apples*, Kentish Pippin, Russet Pippin, Golden Pippin [etc.]. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Leaves*, On the sixth of August, he cut off a large Russet-Pippin. 1887 Besant *World Went In.* 3 Creased and lined like a russet apple.

c. In names of birds, as *russet kingfisher*, *starling*, *wheatear*; or plants, as *russet sedge*.

c 1700 in Dampier *Voyages* (1729) III. 403 Russet King's Fisher. Is known by a white Ring about his neck. 1783 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 468 Russet Wheat Ear. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* VI. 34 Russet Sedge. Fertile spikelets ovate, obtuse, the lower one stalked. 1883 *19th Cent.* Aug. 302 The russet-starling seems possessed with an insatiable desire to kill insects.

d. Qualifying adjs. and sbs. denoting colour.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 585 Some kinds of those black and russet-tawny Plums may be dried in a kind of Solar stove. 1732 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pyrus*, The Skin is..of a Russet-green Colour. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II. xxxiii, In russet brown bedight,..He crept along. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 92 A russet red the hazels gain. 1873 Longf. *Wayside Inn* III. *Emma & Eginhard* 87 The leaves fell, russet-golden and blood-red.

e. *Comb.*, as *russet-backed*, *-bearded*, *-coloured*, *-pated*, *-roofed*. Also Russet-coated.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 21 As Wilde-geese, that the creeping Fowler eye, Or russet-pated choughes. 1704 *Dict. Rust., Pear-skinless* .. is longish shaped, and Russet-colour'd. 1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 31 The Red or Russet-colour d Wheat-Ear. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* i, Those gaunt, grim, russet-bearded giants that made the despot of the Lower Empire quake upon his throne. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 247 *T[urdus] ustulatus*... Russet-Backed Thrush. 1898 *The Month* Nov. 487 Its clustering, russet-roofed hamlets.

2. Of garments, etc.: Made of russet cloth.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 830 Eek as for hail a russet weede is To kest vpon the querne. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 476 Item, iij. quarters of a russet gowne withought slevys. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXV. (Percy Soc.) 180 In a russet banner on the sixt heade There was wrytten this worde, Detraction. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 21 And we poore herdes in russet cloke and hode, It is not clothynge can make a man be good. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 166 But looke, the Morne in Russet mantle clad, Walkes o're the dew of yon high Easterne Hill. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii. 116 He weares russet clothes, but makes golden payment. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 64 A russet stole was o'er her shoulders thrown. 1788 BURNS *Written in Friars-Carse Hermitage* 2 Be thou clad in russet weed, Be thou deckt in silken stole. 1826 HOOD *A Fairy Tale* viii, Weary of sitting on her russet clothing. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1851) I. 8 His muse had no objection to a russet attire. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 133 One Pair 'Russett' Woollen Trousers, undyed, handspun, and woven.

†**b.** *Russet gown*, a country girl. *Obs.*—1

1703 in Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* II. 222 Squires come to Court to some fine Town Lady, and Town Sparks to pick up a Russet Gown.

3. Clad in russet or homespun cloth.

c 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* IV. ii, I've given welcome To forty russet yeomen at a time. 1635 TAYLOR *Parr in Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 209 From the emp'ror to the russet clown, All states, each sex, from cottage to the crown. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. xlii, He pincht his hat, and from his horses side Stretcht forth his russet legs.

4. Rustic, homely, simple.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 413 Henceforth my woing minde shall be exprest In russet yeas, and honest kersie noes. 1603 DEKKER & CHETTLE *Grissil* 935 This is thy russet gentrie, coate and crest: Thy earthen honors I will neuer hide. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. ii, Ill suits it with a Russet Life, to write Court-Tissue. 1882 PEABODY *Eng. Journalism* xii. 88 That terse and epigrammatic style..which, with its russet Saxon, has since given him one of the highest positions in the Parliamentary arena.

5. Of boots or shoes: Made of leather which has not been blackened; tan, brown.

1667 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 102 To Rich for blacking my russet shoes. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* vi, With russet boots on his feet. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 274 The minstrel's garb..was not always the short laced tunic, tight trousers, and russet boots. 1893 ASHBY STERRY *Naughty Girl* vi, Their print frocks, their pinafores, their russet shoes were gone.

Russet (*rv*·sĕt), *v.* [f. the adj.]

1. *trans.* To render russet in colour; †to scorch or parch to a russet colour.

a 1592 GREENE *Vision* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 224 His doublet was of leather, russeted after the best fashion. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xviii, If the Land be russeted with a bloudlesse Famine, are not the poore the first that sacrifice their liues to Hunger? 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 396/1 Plasterers..may..Whitten, Russet, or Black any Posts, or parts of an House. 1730 THOMSON *Hymn Seasons* 96 The Summer ray Russets the plain, inspiring Autumn gleams. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 28 May 7/3 The whole surface [of a sword] russeted, and encrusted with cherubs' heads.

2. *intr.* To become russet in colour.

1678 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* III. *Thalia Rediv.* 245 Our grass straight russets, and each scorching day Drinks up our brooks. 1891 [see the *ppl. a.*].

Hence **Ru·sseted** *ppl. a.*; **Ru·sseting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1576–7 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 262 For xij sheepe skynnes vj*s*. For paring and russeting of them ij*s*. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. viii, Entering 'neath the shade Of cedar old and russeted tall pine. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/1 Under the russeting boughs of the trees.

Russet, obs. form of ROSET *a.*

Russet coat. [RUSSET *a.*]

1. A coat of russet cloth or colour, typical of a humble or rustic condition.

1552 LATIMER *Serm.* (1584) 231 Though we bee very poore, and haue but a Russet conte. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 279 Yet bow your knees to their leathern bagges and russet coates, that they may blesse you from the ambition of Tiburne.

attrib. 1553 M. WOOD tr. *Gardiner's True Obedience* 59 b, His first wife, olde plaine russet cote Ione of the countri, good wife truth.

†**2.** A peasant, rustic; a homely person. *Obs.*

1568 SKINNER tr. *Montanus' Sp. Inquisit.* 86 Being but a plaine fellow and as a man would say a very Russet-cote. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 443 Disdaine not those that are base, thinke with your selues that russet coates haue their Christendome. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* III. 277 Each earth-creepinge peasant russet-coate Is in request for his well-lined pouche.

3. A russet apple. Also *attrib.*

1602 LYLY *Wks.* (1902) I. 492 Wee haue jenitings, paremayns, russet coates, pippines, able-johns. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Manual* 21 Pitmaston Nonpareil (Russet Coat Nonpareil)...Skin dull green, covered with a thin yellow russet.

Russet-coated, *a.* [RUSSET *a.* 1 e. Cf. also prec.] Wearing a russet coat; rustic, homely.

1596 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 69 With this, hee seekes a russet-coated Tree, and straight disclothes him of his long-worne weed. 1643 CROMWELL *Let.* Sept. in *Carlyle*, A plain russet-coated Captain who knows what he fights for. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 394 As great content and satisfaction with his poor Russet-Coated Wife, as the greatest Prince with his Gayest Bride. 1867 CARLYLE *Reminis.* (1881) II. 31 It looks to me now like a kind of humble russet-coated epic.

Russeting (*rv*·sĕtiŋ). Also 6–7 russetting, 7 rousset(t)ing; 7 russeten, 7–9 russetin, 8–9 russetine. [f. RUSSET *sb.* or *a.* + -ING 3.]

†**1. a.** Russet clothing. *Obs.*—1

a 1588 TARLTON in *T.'s Jests* (Shaks. Soc.) p. xxv, He must chaunge his russetting For satin and silke.

†**b.** A boot of russet leather. *Obs.*—1

c 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy-Knaves* (Hunterian Cl.) 16 Yet still in Russettings he will appeare, Although with Shoomaker he neuer cleere.

†**2.** A peasant, rustic; a simple fellow. *Obs.*

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iii, A goodly hoch-poch, when vile Russettings Ate match't with monarchs, and with mighty kings. 1605 *Tryall Chevalr.* IV. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.*, Away, ye russeting. 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* II. i, Farewell, russeting; Thou art not worth my spleen.

3. A russet apple. Cf. RUSSET *sb.* 3.

1607 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid Exch.* G iv, *Fid.* You are a pippinmonger to call me Russetting or apple John. *Bow.* Sirra Russetting, ile pare your head off. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Dec., *Apples.* Roussetting, Leather-coat, Winter Reed, Chess-nut apple. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 286 The Aromatick or Golden-Russeting hath no compare. 1745 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 525, I have sent you some Russettings changed by the Farina of a next-door Neighbour. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1866) 47 The brown rough fruitage of the golden-rennet's next neighbour the russeting.

b. *attrib.* with *apple, face.*

1605 *Tryall Chevalr.* II. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.*, Leere not, Lobster, lest I thump that russeting face of yours with my sword hilt. 1611 COTGR., *Roussette*, a russetin Apple. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 197 A fruit..as big as a large Russeting apple. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* vi, The tears in his eyes and the passionate utterances of his voice, contrasted strangely with a round russetin face.

Ru·ssetish, *a. rare.* [f. RUSSET *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat of a russet colour.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xxiii. 230 White ones [onions] are a great deale better then those of a russettish or reddish colour. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 247 Of a pale russettish colour.

Russety (*rv*·sĕti), *a.* [f. RUSSET *a.* + -Y.] Inclining to, approaching, a russet colour.

1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 167 Hedges look russetty in June. 1822 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* vii. (1873) 62 And Yamen's cheek is a russety brown. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Manual* 190 Skin..thickly covered with grey russety dots. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* I. xi. 250 Rich russety circles of leaves.

Russewale, variant of RUSSWALE *Obs.*

Russia (*rv*·shă). [med.L., f. *Russi* the Russians: see RUSS. The Russian form Россія *Rossiya* appears to have been adopted from Byzantine Gr. Ῥωσία.] The name of the country in the east of Europe, used attributively.

1. *Russia leather*, a very durable leather made of skins impregnated with oil distilled from birch-bark, extensively used in bookbinding.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 147 The like Reticulate grain is observable in some Russia Leather. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 76 Their boots..are made of Russia leather, or Goats skin. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 365 He hath bound it in Russia Leather. 1740 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvii. 74 Casan..has several manufactures of red russia leather. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 372 Russia leather consists of calf, sheep, and goat skins, dyed generally of a red color. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* II. viii. 227 Russia leather odorous with the aroma of silver birch-rind.

attrib. 1656 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 383 For 2 dozen of Russ. Leather chayres at 7*s.* 6*d.* 1676 *Ibid.*, 18 Russia leather Chayres for the Parlor. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4027/4 With a new Russia Leather Saddle and Bridle.

b. *ellipt.* in this sense.

1818 *Art Bk.-binding* 45 Mark the paper into squares from point to point each way, and then lay it exactly on the russia. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 27 No one likes sheep's clothing for his literature, even if he should not aspire to russia or morocco. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* XXXVI, The scent of russia from the books.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1817 DIBDIN *Bibliogr. Decam.* II. 510 Specimens of his own russia-bindings. 1818 *Art Bk.-binding* 45 When the lacing is complete, put a piece of paper on the russia bands. 1846 G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* VI. 103 An elegant morocco or russia-bound book.

2. In the specific names of various articles, chiefly made in, or imported from, Russia, as *Russia ashes, braid, crash, drab, duck*, etc. (see quots.).

1819 *Pantologia*, **Russia ashes*, the impure potash, as imported from Russia. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 429/1 **Russia Braids.* These are made respectively in two materials—Mohair and Silk. *Ibid.*, **Russia Crash*, a coarse linen, or hempen textile, derived from Russia, or made of Russian hemp. 1780 J. HOWARD *Prisons* 299 The men have a *Russia-drab coat and breeches. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Russia-duck*, a white linen fine canvas. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 429/2 *Russia Duck*, this is a description of strong coarse linen Jean, made for trouserings, and having its origin in Russia. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 6 June, To see the orders about the *Russia hemp that is to be fetched from Archangel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2005/2 **Russia-matting*, matting manufactured in Russia from the inner bark of the linden. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 429/2 *Russia Musquash (*Fiber zibethicus*), this animal is also known as the Perewiaska. 1773 *Russia oil [see RUSSIAN B. 2 c]. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 5 The uppermost fillets..were woven something after the manner of *Russia-sheeting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2005/2 **Russia Sheet-iron*, sheet-iron made in Russia, and having a smooth, glossy surface of a purplish color, sometimes mottled.

b. *ellipt.* for *Russia iron, linen.*

1798 *Monthly Mag.* June 481 Irish linens are becoming exceedingly scarce...Russias are also very scarce at present. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 772/2 s. v. *Russian Iron*, The American product, or 'imitation Russia'.

Russian (*rv*·shăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 9 *colloq.* Roos(h)ian. [ad. med.L. *Russiān-us*, f. *Russia*: see prec. So F. *Russien*, Sp. *Rusiano*. The pron. (*rŭ*·shăn) is still current in dialect and among uneducated speakers.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A native of Russia. Also with distinguishing adjs., as *Great, Little, White Russians* (see quot. 1886).

1538 ELYOT s. v. *Scytæ*, They be nowe called Russyans, Moscouites, and Tartariens. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 443 What did the Russian whisper in your eare? 1606 DEKKER *Seuen Deadly Sinnes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 28 The Russians haue an excellent custome; they beate them on the shinnes, that haue mony, and will not pay their debts. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* xlv[i]. II. 28 My grooms are Arabs;..my housemaids Russians. 1831 SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 248 The Russians are so fond of a country life..that almost all of them who have estates, quit the army and navy as soon as they can. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 79/1 Three different branches..can be distinguished among the Russians since the dawn of their history:—the Great Russians, the Little Russians..., and the White Russians.

b. A member of the Russian church. *rare*—1.

1585–7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1607) 74 Which hold and affirm that..the Holy Ghost proceedeth from the Father, but not from the Son; as at this day..the Russians..maintain.

c. *Austr.* An unruly animal.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 222 The head stockman..had been sent off to..give the Rainbar folks a turn, and draft their 'Roosians' for them.

2. The language of Russia; also (with distinguishing adjs.), a form or dialect of this.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* xlv[i]. II. 28 In Pera they speak Turkish, Greek, Hebrew, Armenian, Arabic, Persian, Russian. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 106/2 There have been several translations of it into the present Russian. 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* i. 6 The Little Russian is spoken in all the southern governments of Russia.

3. *ellipt.* for *Russian hemp, iron, leather, wheat.*

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* I. 42 The plebeian sheepskin and the aristocratic russian. 1893 *Daily News* 5 June 2/8 Italian hemps are very scarce...Russians are also advancing. 1897 *Ibid.* 9 Dec. 11/4 The cargo market for wheat is still very quiet...Russians are still held far above the market value.

B. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Russia or its people; inhabiting, native to, characteristic of, Russia.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 401, I will wish thee neuer more to dance, Nor neuer more in Russian habit waite. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 155 Horsemen with all necessaries meete for the warre after the Russian manner. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXVII. 104 There we happened to meet with a Russian prisoner, that received us very charitably. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 113 If, brush'd from Russian wilds, a cutting gale Rise not. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 659/2 The great goose..., weighing near 25 or 30 Russian pounds. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 436/1 The Russian church, which now constitutes the most important branch of the Greek church. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 198 The Russian peasantry have often light-brown, or flaxen, or red hair. 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* iii. 49 Kiev..was the first seat of the Russian nationality.

Comb. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commiss. Agric.* (1869) 175 The Russian-born inhabitants were..almost without exception convicts from Siberia or elsewhere. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 11/1 In future only Russian-made goods are to be used in the department.

b. Trading with Russia or in Russian goods.

1885 *Census Instruct.* Index, Russian Merchant.

2. In specific names or designations: **a.** Of animals, etc., as *Russian bear, dove, eagle, gadus.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 154 Foolish Curres, that runne winking into the mouth of a Russian Beare. 1605 — *Macb.* III. iv. 100 Approach thou like the rugged Russian Beare. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 244/1 The Runt Pigeon or Russian Dove..are large Pigeons as big as young Hens. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. i. 43 Russian Eagle. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. i. 158 *Russian Gadus*, a third variety of the Weesle Gadus, under the above title is described by Mr. Walbaum. 1842 YOUATT *Dog* 144 The Russian pointer is a rough, ill-tempered animal.

b. Of fruits or plants, as *Russian apple, birch, cabbage, fenugreek, maple, rhubarb.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 520/2 The Russian cabbage was formerly in much greater esteem than at present. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 285 *Trigonella Ruthenica.* Small or Russian Fenugreek. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 74 Some of the Russian birch (called Russian maple) is very beautiful and of a full yellow colour. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 621 The principal kinds of Rhubarb are Russian or Turkey, Chinese or East Indian, Himalayan, and English. 1882 *Garden* 9 Dec. 507/2 The name Russian is broadly applied to all apples developed from the Russian or Astrachan Crab wherever they may have originated.

c. Of economic products, as *Russian deal, iron, leather* (cf. RUSSIA 1), *mat, rope.*

1773 tr. *De La Lande's Art of Tanning* 198 The Russian leather being thus printed, is smeared with Russia oil. 1839 Russian iron [see SABLE *sb.*[1] 3]. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 372 The Russian mats of commerce are manufactured from the Tilia. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 659 *Pinus sylves-*

tris, the Scotch Fir, which yields the timber known as Dantzic or Riga Fir, and Russian Deal. 1874 in Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xlvi. IV. 242 On the relative strength of hand-spun yarn rope..and Russian yarn rope.

d. Miscellaneous uses, as *Russian blouse, chess, embroidery, stitch.*

1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 181 Who's for a game at Russian chess? 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework.* 429/2 Russian Embroidery..is worked either upon hollands and washing materials..or upon cloth. *Ibid.* 125/1 Ribbed Stitch..is also called Russian stitch. It is much used for babies' socks and muffatees. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 3/2 A hope..that the days of the Russian blouse are numbered.

3. Of or pertaining to, concerned with, the Russian language or literature.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 567/1 The Russian letters. *Ibid.* 567/2 The Russian grammar above-mentioned. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 127 Some works..printed in the Russian character. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 117 *Russian cases*, cases of special lay for type used in composing that language.

Hence **Ru·ssian** *v.*, to force by Russian influence or pressure. *nonce-word.*

1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 25 Jan., The King of Prussia has been Russianed out of their [the French] alliance.

Russianism (rʊ·ʃăniz'm). [f. RUSSIAN *a.*]

1. Tendency to favour Russia.

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 240 Lord John Russell, who will hardly be suspected of Russianism, distinctly disclaimed any such view.

2. Prevalence of Russian ideas or spirit.

1864 *Daily Telegr.* 26 May, If you walk through the streets of Warsaw with a hat, which is considered a symbol of Russianism. 1878 SELLEY *Stein* III. 15 'If only,' he writes, 'there were common sense in Kutusoff's army instead of Russianism.'

3. Adoption of Russian idioms.

1886 *American* XII. 219 The translation..is free from.. excessive Russianism.

Ru·ssianiza·tion. [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of Russianizing.

1891 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 5/6 With the object of encouraging Russians to settle in Poland, and of thus contributing to the more rapid Russianisation of that country.

Russianize (rʊ·ʃănəiz), *v.* [f. RUSSIAN *a.* + -IZE. Cf. F. *russianiser.*] *trans.* To render Russian in character; to Russify.

1832 PALGRAVE *Hist. Anglo-Saxons* i. 11 A 'Diet', formed, in part, out of the original legislature possessed by the country when independent—but Russianized, re-modelled, ..and re-formed. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 634/1 The most severe and arbitrary measures [were] taken to Russianise the people [of Poland]. 1873 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 98 A Kabardian prince whose name was Russianised into Bekewitch Tcherkasky.

absol. 1883 *Athenæum* 8 Dec. 734 The aim of the former is only to Russianize.

Hence **Ru·ssianized** *ppl. a.*, **Ru·ssianizing** *vbl. sb.*

1849 *Athenæum* Aug. 857/2 His most intimate friend,.. a Russianized Englishman in the service of the Empress. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 8/1 The Russianizing of Bulgaria and Servia.

†**Ru·ssic,** *a. Obs.*[−1] In 7 **Russick.** [f. RUSS *sb.* + -IC.] Russian.

1670 RAY *Prov.* 57 It is a Russick Proverb and of frequent use in that nation.

†**Ru·ssie.** *Obs.* Also 7 **Rushy.** [var. of RUSS *sb.* or RUSSIA, perh. after F. *Russie.*]

1. *attrib.* = RUSSIAN *a.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 142 The residue with a greate parte of Siberia,..though they speak not the Russie language, yet obey they the Emperour. 1696 J. F. *Merch. Wareho. laid open* 35 Rushy cloth,..although it is a coarse cloth, is of much use with us;..of this there is two sorts, Hempen and Flaxen.

2. = RUSSIAN *sb.* 1 b.

1607 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1853) 240 Causes, which indeed are none, to debar men from the ecclesiastical function; as if men have been twice married (an error of the Russies).

Ru·ssifica·tion. [See -FICATION.] The action or process of Russifying or of being Russified.

1842 J. G. KOHL *Russia* 333 The good old German city is undoubtedly undergoing a rapid Russification. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* x. 151 During my wanderings in these northern provinces I have found villages in every stage of Russification.

Ru·ssificator. [Cf. prec.] = next.

1895 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 5/6 The lower Russian officials in Poland..for a time gave up the part of zealous Russificators, but now..go on with the same malpractices.

Ru·ssifier. [f. next.] One who Russifies.

1895 *19th Cent.* May 833 The best and most enlightened people..view with disgust the lawless and capricious behaviour of the Russifiers.

Russify (rʊ·sifəi), *v.* [f. RUSS *a.* + -IFY. Cf. F. *russifier.*] *trans.* To Russianize.

1868 G. DUFF *Glance over Eur.* 41 The attempts of the ultra-Muscovite party to Russify the Baltic provinces. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* x. 153 In the districts not completely Russified.

Ru·ssism. [f. RUSS *a.* + -ISM.]

1. = RUSSIANISM 2.

1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 41 The wreck of the empire would throw them headlong into the gulf of Russism.

2. A Russian idiom.

1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* 16 From the thirteenth to the sixteenth century is the middle age of the Slavonic language, as altered gradually by Russian copyists, and full of Russisms.

Russle, obs. form of RUSTLE.

Ru·ssniak, *sb.* and *a.* Also **Russniac, Rousniak.** [a. the native name *Rusnyák, Rusnák.* So Hung. *Rusznyák,* G. *Russniak.*] **a.** *sb.* A member of the Little Russian or Ruthenian race inhabiting Galicia; also, the language of this people. **b.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to this people.

c 1829 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XX. 397 In the North-Eastern Carpathians the Russniacs, or Red Russians, extend to the County of Marmaros. *Ibid.*, Wherever they settle, the Russniac and Servian population is sure to become extinct. 1883 *19th Cent.* Nov. 754 Two-thirds of its population..belonging to the Reformed Church, the remaining third being mainly Russniaks or Ruthenes.

Russo- (rʊ·so), combining form (on Greek analogies) of RUSS: **a.** Used parasynthetically with terms denoting other peoples or countries, as *Russo-Caucasian, -Greek, -Polish, -Turkish,* etc.

1775 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 135/1 The exercise of the Russo-Greek religion. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 436/1 In Polish and in Russo-Polish. *Ibid.*, In the same Russo-Polish dialect. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 222 In Asia it is found in the Russo-Caucasian provinces. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 393 [Disraeli's] policy would have..prevented the Russo-Turkish War.

b. Objective, in adjs. or sbs. denoting tendency to admire or favour Russia, Russian methods, policy, etc., as **Russo·latrous, Russoma·niac(al, Ru·ssophil(e, Russo·philism;** or morbid dread of these, as **Ru·ssophobe, -pho·bia, -pho·bian, -pho·bism, -pho·bist.**

1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 195 Anti-Gallican and *Russolatrous insanities of perverse and morbid eloquence. 1882 MORLEY *Cobden* iv. (1902) 121 The *Russo-maniac ideas of Russian power are demonstrably absurd. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 1/2 Since all things Russian are fashionable, the Russo-maniacs should take care [etc.]. 1891 *Times* 15 Aug. 5/3 The Russophil or *Russomaniacal demonstrations in France. 1882 MARVIN *Russian Adv. towards India* i. 6, I am both a *Russophil and a Russophobe. 1885 — *The Russians at Gates of Herat* viii. 167 The offer..cannot be accepted, even by the most willing Russophile. 1887 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1235 The Russophil party in Sofia. 1893 *Current Hist.* III. 385 The tendency ..to rash legislation and unreflecting *Russophilism. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 67 A *Russophobe preaching an aggressive movement in the north-west. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 1/2 India, they say, is 'Russophobe'. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. ix, Materials for a 'slashing' article against the *Russophobia. 1885 *Daily News* 22 June 5/5 A *Russophobian Opposition speaker is not necessarily a Russophobian Minister. 1881 *Times* 3 Jan. 5/5 The *Russophobism of many Englishmen. 1877 WALLACE *Russia* xxxiv. 596 'Where, then,' asks the alarmed *Russophobist, 'is the aggression of Russia to stop'? 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 3/2 Last week the Russophobist watch-dogs began to bay as is their wont.

†**Russwale.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **russhewale,** 4–5 **russe-,** 5 **rusewale.** [Ultimately ad. Icel. *hrosshvalr* 'horse-whale': see WALRUS.] Walrus hide.

1336 in Nicolas *Hist. Royal Navy* (1847) II. 471 Cords of russhewale [with] schivis and trussis. *Ibid.*, Russewale, shives [and] polives. 1485 *Naval Accs. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Stroppes of Russewale, ij. 1486 *Ibid.* 45 Stroppes of Rusewale, ij.

Rust (rʊst), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1– **rust,** 4–6 **ruste,** 6 **rost.** *β.* 4, 6 **roust,** 5–6 **rouste;** 5 **rowste,** 6 **rowst.** [OE. *rúst* (? and *rust*), = Fris. *rûst, rust, roast,* MDu. and Du. *roest,* OS. *rost* (MLG. *rost, rust,* LG. *rust, rüst*), OHG. and G. *rost*; also (from MLG.) MDa. *rost, røst,* MSw. and Sw. *rost,* Da., Norw., and Fær. *rust.* The pre-Teutonic **rudhs-to-* is based upon the stem **rudh-* (see RUD *sb.*[1] and RED *a.*), whence ON. *ryð* (and *ryðr*) rust; a different grade of this is represented by L. *rōbigo, rūbīgo.*

The length of the vowel in OE., in whatever way it may have originated, is proved by the mod. dial. forms *roust, roust* (*rāst, raist*) and Sc. *roost,* but the form with short *u* may also have existed at an early date. The vowel of Du. *roest* has not been satisfactorily accounted for.]

1. A red, orange, or tawny coating formed upon the surface of iron or steel by oxidation, esp. through the action of air or moisture; also, by extension, a similar coating formed upon any other metal by oxidation or corrosion.

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* E 297 *Errugo,* rust. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 19 In eorðo ðer..rust & moðða..gespilled bið [*sic*]. 7 *a* 1030 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman, 1888) 108 Þæt he na to swiðe ne gewilnige upawyrtlian rust oððe om. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Ne beo neuer so briht..iren, ne stel þet hit ne schal drawen rust. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 105 It clenses man of sinful lust, Als fire clenses iren of rust. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 6 Woo..to the pot whos rust is in it, and the rust therof wente not out of it. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) IV. xxxiv. 83 Bras draweth soone ruste yf it be not clensid. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. iv. 44 Like as yren put in þe fire leseþ his rust, & shal be made brigt. 1530 PALSGR. 264/2 Rust of yron or any other metall, *enrouilleure.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* III. iii. 126 His glittering Armes he will commend to Rust, His baibed Steedes to Stables. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 302 *Coeruleum,* the Blew Rust of Silver. 1676 D'URFEY *Mme. Fickle* III. i, We..can by the Rust on a Sword tell how long it has been durable. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 297 The iron begins to separate, and falls like rust to the bottom. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 224 The tomb of Antenor.. venerable with rust. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. 70 When the rust Of heavy chains has gangrened his sweet limbs. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 380 Some of the iron wires..had become corroded by rust.

β. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2018 Þe rynges rokked of þe roust, of his riche bruny. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 445 Roust destroyeþ iren. 14.. *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 257 Ase þe worm on þe treo,..and roust on þe knife. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 The glaspis var fast lokkyt vitht rouste. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etym.* (E. D. S.), *Rubigo,* rowst.

b. In fig. uses or contexts.

1600 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* I. ii. 246, I were better to be eaten to death with a rust, than to be scoured to nothing with perpetuall motion. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 36 A niser loues not him that craues his due:..such men..loue their Conscience rest lesse then their rust. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 36 Authors, like coins, grow dear as they grow old; It is the rust we value, not the gold. 1752 HUME *Polit. Disc.* xii. 204 Perhaps rust may grow to the springs of the most accurate political machine, and disorder its motions. 1812 *Examiner* 9 Nov. 716/1 His voice would perhaps have been a..good one, had it not been prematurely exerted:—as it is, there is a general rust about it. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 55 Carbon acid may be regarded as the rust of the body, which is continually cleared away by the lungs.

c. *elliptical.* Rust-cement (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

d. *slang.* Money.

1858 MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* III. v, There's no chance of nabbing any rust (taking any money).

e. A period of rusting. *rare*[−1].

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiii, As if his money had turned bright again, after a long long rust in the dark.

2. Moral corrosion or canker; corruption.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XXXVII. 268 Ne menhte mon him of animan ðone miclan rust. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 99 þe sawle þat it takis with blyst fyre is purgyd, & in it bidys no rust ne fylþ. *c* 1440 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 218 Thowȝe I have been oniust,..I hope to Rube A-waye the Ruste, with penaunce, frome my goostly syhte. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* E ij b, From cankered rust Christ shall make iust. 1621 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 172 How he glisters Through my Rust? and how his Pietie Do's my deeds make the blacker?

b. With defining word or phrase.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XXXVII. 268 He wolde from us adon ðone rust urra unðeawa, ac we..nyllað alætan from us ðæt rust ðara unnyttra weorca. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 274 He..enflawmeth her hertes goostly, consumynge al the rouste of myshyleue. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 234 Do oute þe ruste of ydell thowȝtys fro 3oure herte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 166 Out on the, ald trat,..Eschamis na thing in roust of syn to ly! 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) II. 117 Their mindes ..are thereby..eaten as it were with the rust of idlenesse. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 126 Worse to the state then rust of flatterie. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art Poet.* 369 When the rust of wealth pollutes the soul.

†**3.** *Sc.* Cankered malice; rancour. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 163, I sall a ragment reveil fra the rute of my hert, A roust that is sa rankild quhill risis my stomok. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xii. (S.T.S.) I. 71 All wayis þe sabinis persuadit mony of þe said pepill with small labouure to assist to þare opiniouu, throw roust and auld haterent of weris.

†**4.** The effacing effects *of* time. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. ix. (S.T.S.) I. 52 At last þe memorye þareof perist be roust of 3eris. *Ibid.* II. ii. 134 Þair names be roust of 3eris Is perist. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 157/1 Which lawes with diuers other of like antiquitie are forgot and blotted out by rust of time.

5. Any deteriorating or impairing effect or influence upon character, abilities, etc., especially as the result of inactivity.

c 1000 *Ags. Hom.* (Assmann) xviii. 135 Ærest ic wille beon gefremed in littlum weorce, þæt ic mæge sum rust on weg adrifan of minre tungan.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 3 A Man hath this advantage by the exercise of this Faculty about it, that it keeps it from Rust and torpidness. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 P 1 Sunday cleans away the Rust of the whole Week. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 11 In rubbing off the rust and pedantry of a college education. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* II. 142 The rust of prejudice may not yet be sufficiently worn away. 1855 C. BRONTË *Villette* vi, The eating rust of obscurity. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 54 Just so much work as keeps the brain from rust.

fig. 1836–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 251 It took the rust off of him pretty slick, you may depend.

b. *In rust*: (see quot.).

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 5/1 If you are bent on looking out for actors 'in rust'—namely, out of engagements.

6. A disease in plants marked by ferruginous spots and caused by uredinous fungi; also loosely, any plant-disease presenting a similar appearance.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 51 And he gaf til rust þe fruitis of þaim, and þaire trauails til þe locust. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 28 When rust is falling on the hearbes, then Beritius in his husbandry instructions, willeth .. to make a great smoake forthwith round about the garden. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Añublo de trigo,* rust of wheate, *rubigo.* 1759 MILLS tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xvi. 79 If rust attacks the corn whilst young.., the hurt is less. *Ibid.*, If the infected wheat is washed by a plentiful rain, the rust disappears almost entirely. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 156 The early wheats..are generally found free from the rust. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 341 A rust (as it is commonly called), of a brown hue, and an offensive smell. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 794/1 *Rust,* a disease of the berries of the grape. It appears in the form of a rough, rusty appearance of their skins. 1876 *Nature* 28 Dec. 189/1 The disease known as 'rust' which has been causing great havoc among the sugar-canes in Queensland.

b. One or other of the uredinous fungi producing 'rust' in plants.

Also used with adjs., as *black, brown, red, white rust.*

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 267 The propagation of mildew, funguses, rust, and the small parasitical

vegetables. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 460 Species of *Uredo*, constituting the 'blights', 'rusts', &c., of corn and other cultivated plants. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 58 There are special forms of these fungi, known as rust or brand.

7. A coating or stain resembling rust.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 130 This stupifying of its force proceeds..rather from some fine Rust, or hoariness, as it were, contracted by the Amber, from the Salt. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 73 The rust of murder on the walls.

8. The colour of rust.

1716 GAY *Trivia* III. 379 When the sun veil'd in rust his mourning head. 1893 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 6/1 The sky had turned from grey to a deep, malignant rust.

9. *Comb.* **a.** Instrumental, objective, etc., as *rust-cankered, -eaten,* † *-fretten, -stained, -worn*; *rust-preventing, -proof*; *rust-complexioned.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 121 Pore men..þat myȝte haue be releuyd wyth þi rust-fretyn money. 1601 R. CHESTER *Love's Martyr* CXVI, Time that rust-cankard wretch. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Inuent.* 21 Being so Rust-proof in themselves. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. i, A suit of armour, which ..being mouldy and rust-eaten, had lain by, many long years, forgotten in a corner. 1744 J. ARMSTRONG *Art Pres. Health* I. 180 The rust-complexion'd man..whose blood is dry. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 21 The blossoming pen, That climbs the rust-worn bars. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 124 There are still some rust-preventing substances which cannot well be included amongst the coatings. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xix, The dark hard-faced cavalier in the rust-stained jupon.

b. With other names of colours, as *rust-brown, -red, -yellow.*

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 105 It is a very beautiful animal,..of a rust-brown colour on the upper part of the body. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 84 Wings one inch one-fourth,..first pair yellowish, with rust-red bands. 1875 W. MORRIS in Macknil *Life* (1899) I. 313 A shade or two of rust-yellows or buffs.

10. *attrib.*, as *rust-colour, -ground, -test, -tint*; **rust-ball** (see quot.); **rust-cement**, a composition for joints which oxidizes on exposure to the air; **rust-finish**, a process in lacquering (see quot.); **rust-fungus**, = sense 6 b; **rust-joint**, a joint made with rust-cement; **rust-mite**, a gall-mite producing rust-like excrescences on plants.

1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* iv, Among the blue rags turn up.. every now and then balls of a friable substance, like rust of iron, called *rust balls. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 552 Cast-iron plates bolted together, and made tight with *rust-cement. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., Their stalks..seem burnt up, and appear of a sort of *rust colour. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Rev. Crit.* iii. 88 It looks desolate just now that all is bare and the woods are rust-colour. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 326/2 '*Rust finish' is the name given to the operation which produces the relief work for the figures. 1883 *Science* I. 369/2 The relations between the *rust-fungi and certain insects which visit their spermogonia. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 345 [Calico] Goods padded in iron liquor, dried, and then padded in a solution of chlorine containing a little free-lime, acquire a good *rust ground. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 436/1 The joints made with the basement plate in the usual way, either with a *rust joint, or lead, or other jointing. 1865 GESNER *Treat. Coal, Petroleum*, etc. (ed. 2) 173 In making rust-joints, as the iron cementing is called. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 5/1 These guns were all exposed to the sand and *rust tests which in no way affected their efficiency. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 254 Elevated nodules of a salmon or *rust tint.

Rust, *sb.*[2] *rare*$^{-1}$. [Back-formation from RUSTY *a.*[2]] Rusty or reasty bacon.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 129 There's a very nice flitch hanging up in the engine-room; the men wanted some rust for the machinery.

Rust, *sb.*[3] *colloq.* [Back-formation from RUSTY *a.*[3]] *To take* (or *nab*) *the rust*, of a horse: To become restive.

1775 COLMAN *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) I. 201 On the second day his brown horse, Orator, took rust, ran out of the course, and was distanced. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 101 To nab the rust; a jockey term for a horse that is restive. 1837 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 127 My horse..shied at a road waggon, and then 'took the rust', which I fetched out of him instanter. 1895 RYE *E. Angl. Gloss.* s.v. *Reast*, Some talk of a horse 'taking reast or' rust'..meaning that he becomes restive.

transf. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 204 'To nab the rust,' to take offence.

Rust (rʌst), *v.*[1] Forms: *a.* 3 rusten, 5 ruston, 5–6 ruste, 4– rust; 5–6 rost(e. *β.* 3–6 rouste; *Sc.* 6 rowst, 8 roust. [ME. *rusten, rouste(n)*, f. RUST *sb.*[1]: cf. Fris. *rûst-, rust-, roastsje*, MDu. and Du. *roesten*, MLG. *rusten* (LG. *rüsten*), OHG. *rostên* (G. *rosten*); also (from G.), MDa. and Da. *ruste*, Norw. *rusta*, MSw. and Sw. *rosta*.]

I. *intr.* **1.** Of iron or other metals: To contract rust, grow rusty; to undergo oxidation.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 [To] leten þinges muwlen oðer rusten, oðer uoirotien. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 370/120 Ake þat tresor þat ich of telle, þat is heouene riche, þat ne roustez ne a-peirez nouȝt. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* v. 3 Youre gold and siluer hath rustid. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8182, I trowe that roste schal oure knyues, When we haue no bred for to kerue. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11427 What ys the cause..That a sword burnysshed cler, Somwhyle rusteth? 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 28 Were not proude clothing and also fleshely lust, All the fetters and gives of England should rust. 1530 PALSGR. 696/1 Your knyfe wyll ruste, and you wyppe it nat after salte meates. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 373 Rust sword, coole blushes, and Parrolles liue Safest in shame. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 35 In these places gold is actually found to rust. 1793 COWPER *To Mary* II Thy needles..Now rust disus'd, and shine no more. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* III. vi. 26 No more shall..the cannon-bullet rust on a slothful shore. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 Although they do not rust at ordinary temperatures, they may be caused to rust more or less rapidly.

b. To form a rust. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 49 And this thy Sonnes blood cleauing to my Blade Shall rust vpon my Weapon.

2. To deteriorate, degenerate, spoil, *esp.* through inactivity or want of use. Also with *out.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1568 Al þair luf þai gaue to lust, þai did þair sauls all to rust. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* 502 If a preest be foul, on whom we truste, No wonder is a lewed man to ruste. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 527 Who-so wyl drawe to Lykynge & Luste, & as a fole, in foly ruste. 1557 EDGEWORTH *Serm.* Repert., Better it is to shine with labowre, then to rouste for idlenes. 1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* I. i, Let now the knotty Laborer rust with ease. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* I. i, Then must I rust in Ægypt, never more Appear in Arms? 1768–74 A. TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 303 When people come into a situation of perfect ease and security, with nothing ever to vex or ruffle them, they quickly rust in idleness. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 546 Neglected talents rust into decay. 1840 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 Apr. 88/1 Better to 'wear out' than to 'rust out' has been truly said. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 518 Most men would, in such a situation, have allowed their faculties to rust. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 68/2 His fine abilities rusting from disuse.

3. To become rust-coloured.

1541 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instruct. Chr. Wom.* 22 b, All the fauour of the face waxeth olde, and the breth stynketh, and the tethe rusten. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* xc. iv, The hearb that early groweth,..Eu'ning change with ruine moweth, And laies to rost in withering aire. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 100 When the bracken rusted on their crags. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* viii. I. 191 The gold of the sunflower wanes and rusts.

4. Of wheat, etc.: To become affected with rust or blight.

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commiss. Agric.* (1869) 415 The wheat rusted badly on the blade and slightly on the stalk.

II. *trans.* **5.** To affect with rust; to oxidize.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 30 But at her feet her sword was likewise layde, Whose long rest rusted the bright steely brand. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 59 Keepe vp your bright Swords, for the dew will rust them. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xv. (1658) 170 Brass and iron..are easily rusted by salts dissolving upon them. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Air apparently rusts Bodies, but 'tis only in Virtue of the Water it contains. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 350 This gas..is evolved in every instance in which metals are tarnished or rusted by moisture. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sci.* xv. 348 Its power of oxidizing or rusting metals..is much greater than that which oxygen possesses.

b. *fig.* To render antiquated or obsolete.

1694 ADDISON *Acc. Greatest Eng. Poets* 13 Age has rusted what the Poet writ, Worn out his language, and obscured his wit.

6. To corrupt or corrode morally or physically.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 190 The Sire of Gods and Men..Himself did Handy-Crafts and Arts ordain, Nor suffer'd Sloath to rust his active Reign. *c* 1770 BEATTIE *To Alex. Ross* iii, Oh may the roupe ne'er roust thy weason. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* IV. xxii. 374 The breath of the world has a peculiar power in..rusting the soul.

7. To affect (corn, etc.) with rust or blight.

1759 MILLS tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. 85 Bad effects from feeding cattle with fodder which has been rusted. 1763 — *Syst. Pract. Husb.* II. 409 When a hot sun has succeeded such dry hazy weather, the corn was rusted within a few days after. 1862 *Times* 24 Sept., Three-fourths of the crop [of hops] will be of the best quality; the remainder was rusted by spiders towards the end of last month.

8. To make rust-coloured.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. ii, The sun, and the wind, and the rain, Had rusted his raven locks.

9. To waste *away* by idling. Also *refl.*

1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. vi. 67 [He] appeared..to be rusting away a life which might be serviceable to his country. 1887 Miss BRADDON *Like & Unl.* xii, We must not rust away our lives here. 1894 G. M. FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 36 I'm not going to rust myself away.

† **Rust,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [ME. *rüsten*, repr. OE. *hyrstan*, var. of *hyrstan*.] *trans.* To ornament.

c 1205 LAY. 25812 He bar..ienne sceld on his rugge iust al mid golde.

† **Rust-cock,** obs. variant of ROOST-COCK.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. 404 The Carians had Rust-cocks for their crests.

Rust-coloured, *a.* [RUST *sb.* 9 a.] Having the reddish colour of rust.

1692 BOYLE *Hist. of Air* 227 These stones, which when the ground was newly turned up, were rust-coloured. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Passer*, The..field sparrow of Aldrovand..is of a dusky rust-coloured brown. 1826 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 408 Beside another streamlet, whose deep rust-coloured scum gives token of a chalybeate spring. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 128 Intervals in the rust-coloured line on the dorsal.

Ruste, obs. or dial. var. REST *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Rusted (rʌ·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. RUST *v.*[1]] Affected or covered with rust; made rusty in colour. Also in *transf.* and *fig.* uses, and with *in.*

pred. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Þet hit..schal drawen rust of on þet is irusted, uor hwon þet heo longe liggen togederes. *c* 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 1072 O rancour rustid of inpacience! 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 33 That rancour is so rowstit in thair hart..That force it is it man out at the last. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 69 Ane vthir part of the schieldis & harnes var brokyn ande roustit. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ix. 144, I haue seene grates of yron..so rusted and consumed, that pressing it betwixt your fingers, it dissolved into powder. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 45 The Salt-pond, which is rusted all over like a Pavement, with very white and good Salt. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, Rousted with eild, a wee piece gate seems lang. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 483 What numbers, sheath'd in erudition, lie Plung'd to the hilts in venerable tomes, And rusted in. 1816 BYRON *Chillon* i, My limbs are..rusted with a vile repose, For they have been a dungeon's spoil. 1859 W. COLLINS *Queen of Hearts* (1875) 18 My wits had become sadly rusted by long seclusion from society.

attrib. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 575 Old Dolius too his rusted arms put on. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* II. 413 The straw of smutty, mildewed or rusted corn. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI xii, Then, from a rusted iron hook, A bunch of ponderous keys he took. 1865 SWINBURNE *Ballad of Death* 102 Many rusted sheaves Rain-rotten in rank lands. 1873 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiii. 376 The hills are red and brown with rusted bracken and heather.

† **Ru·stful,** *a. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. RUST *sb.*[1]] Rusty.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. vii. 29 Why dost thou suffer rustful sloth to creep into thy wanton brows?

Rustic (rʌ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 **rustyk**, 6 **rustike**, 6–7 **rusticke, rustique**, 6–8 **rustick**, 7– **rustic.** [ad. L. *rūstic-us*, f. *rūs* country. So F. *rustique* (14th c.).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the country (as opposed to the town); found in the country.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1027 Aftir hem is best Of rosemary, and saueiy; thenne is noon So good as they but rustyk swete vchoon. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 127 The whole life rustike is hurtless, simple, and most of all framed to the true order of Nature. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 84 Of that kind Our rusticke Garden's barren. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 104, I think it is of vast consequence both to the farmer and the public to extend the use of oxen for all rustic business. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, A rustic hall and two excellent sitting-rooms. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxx, The spot where his bold train Held rustic camp upon the plain. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* iv, Something like this..must be the prevalent notion of Snow Hill in those remote and rustic parts. 1877 TALMAGE *Serm.* 370 So we all understand rustic allusions.

b. In names of plants, animals, insects, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 85 Bacchar is named by some Rustick-Nard. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 63 Woodcocks, ..Some iudge them to approch somewhat neere vnto the nature of the Partridge, and therefore is of them called the rusticke Partridge. 1781 BARBUT *Insects* Index, Orrd. II. Gen. 8, *Cimex Campestris*, the rustic-cimex. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 448 Rustic Rat, *Mus Agrarius*. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 71 The Rustic Shoulder Knot.. appears the beginning of June. *Ibid.* 72 The Rustic Mourner ..appears in August.

† **c.** *Rustic war*, the peasant war of 1525 in Germany. *Obs.*$^{-1}$ (Cf. RUSTICAL A. 3 b.)

1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 48 Among others that fled out of Germany into England, from the Rustic war, there were some that went by the name of Anabaptists.

2. Of persons: Living in the country as opposed to the town; following country occupations; of peasant or agricultural stock or condition.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 16 The abundance of people and plenty of vittailes are the strongest sinewes of all kingdomes, and therefore the Romaines highly prized the rusticke diuision for their numbers and prouision. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* I. 19 It is most meete for rusticke labourers. 1681 H. NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 61 The Rustick Tribes being twenty seven, and the vrbane Tribes nine. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* XXI, And many a holy text around she strews, That teach the rustic moralist to die. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 708 Assembling..The rustic throng beneath his fav'rite beech. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 485 A lone dwelling, built by whom or how None of the rustic island-people know. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 596 If Beaufort and his rustic followers could be overpowered before the regular troops arrived. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 295 We are only rustic people.

† **b.** = RUSTICAL *a.* 2 b. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1643 tr. *Hildanus' Exper. Chyrurg.* ii. 4 Those of a hard and rustique flesh, and which are strong men, require more stronger Remedies.

3. Of persons: Having the appearance or manners of country people; lacking in elegance, refinement, or education; sometimes, devoid of good-breeding, clownish, boorish.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ii. 71 After they haue put the..prettiest of them into the Sarail of the great Turke, send the other being the most rustique..to labour and till the ground. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. Introd. v, But let that same delitious Poet lend A little leaue vnto a rusticke Muse To sing his mistresse prayse. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 306, I am not altogether so rustick, and nothing so irreligious. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 72/1 A Rustick Fellow, one without City or School breeding, without cleanliness, and of a slovenly Speech. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. VII. 53 G. Croese, who writ the pretended history of the Quakers, calls him a rustick fellow. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. xcii. 322 You see how rustic I am grown again. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Church.* IV. 173, I Patrick a sinner, the most rustic, and the least of all the faithful.

absol. 1841 EMERSON *Ess., Love*, It [love] is the dawn of civility and grace in the coarse and rustic.

4. Characteristic or typical of countryfolk or peasants; *esp.* unmannerly, unrefined; rough.

1589 GREENE *Tullies Loue* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 215 Fabius ..as famous for his rusticke and vnciuile life, as now he is woondred at for his braue and courtly behauiour. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. viii. 20 Sores are not to bee anguish't with a rusticke pressure. 1637 R. HUMFREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 126, I doe not approue..of unmannerly and rusticke

behaviour. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liii. 82 That rustic contempt for the fair sex, which James affected. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 457 This is fulsome; and offends me more Than..rustic coarseness would. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 133 The rustic customs of the Afghauns are also in a great measure laid aside. 1873 HALE *In His Name* viii. 71 That dialect of rustic Latin.

b. Plain and simple; unsophisticated; having the charm of the country.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 183 Meane time, forget this new-falne diguitie, And fall into our Rusticke Reuelrie. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 849 For which the Shepherds at their festivals Carrol her goodnes lowd in rustick layes. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Art of Love* I. 685 Lay bashfulness, that rustic virtue, by. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 79 [My] rustick tongue Ne'er knew to puzzle right, or varnish wrong. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 48 The rustic grace and sweetness of the *May Queen*. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. I. i. 4 Another use of words may be forced upon us by a new aspect of facts, so that we may find ourselves saying: 'Such and such a person is very gentle and kind—he is quite rustic'.

5. Of rude or country workmanship; of a plain or simple form or structure; *spec.* constructed of undressed branches or roots of trees.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 19 He rose and put his rustic ring on my finger. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 433 Ith' midst an Altar as the Land-mark stood Rustic, of grassie sord. 1752 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 89 Three rustick arches, set off with ivy, moss, icicles, and all the rocky appurtenances. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 267 Descending now..upon a rustic bridge We pass a gulph. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, The gentleman and lady continued to advance, directing their course to a rustic seat. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 73 The court..paved in rustic mosaic, is precious in the eyes of antiquaries. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 30 Two rustic bridges span the chasm.

b. Of letters: Having a free or negligent form; applied *spec.* to one of the styles employed in early Latin manuscripts (in contrast to *square*).

1784 T. ASTLE *Orig. & Progr. Writing* 79 The Rustic capitals were bold, negligent, unequal, composed of strokes, generally oblique, sometimes extravagant, and always inelegant. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 4/2 Vaguely formed 'rustic' or other free-hand letters are in bad taste on such drawings. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* II. 163 The earliest codices..are usually written in Capitals. There are two types, 'Square' and 'Rustic'.

6. *Arch.* Characterized by a surface artificially roughened or left rough-hewn, or by having the joints (esp. the horizontal ones) deeply sunk or chamfered; also, † of or pertaining to the Tuscan order.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E iiij b, Rusticke or Rughe hewed stone. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 29 The Tuscan Column, or Rustick, Base and Capital. 1697 EVELYN *Architects & Archit.* Misc. Wks. (1825) 405 Tuscan, Rustic, or by whatever name dignified, or disgrac'd. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 400 The Work is rustic, made with Knobs or Protuberances..without being smoothed. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 11 The present structure [is made] of brick, strengthened by rustic quoins of stone at the corners. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 272/1 Some tasteful specimens of rustic quoining. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* 1027 *Rustic Order*, a species of building wherein the faces of the stones are hatched or picked with the point of a hammer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2007/2.

b. *Rustic work*, masonry of this type.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 33 Rustick-work.. does not look well, unless..in a very large Building. 1811 *Self Instructor* 140 Bricklayers' work,..piers, pilasters, rustic work. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 272 Of this kind is the rustic work of the Königsbau at Munich. 1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. II. 391 The front to the courtyard is faced with that peculiar kind of masonry called rustic-work.

7. *Comb.*, as *rustic-like* adj. and adv.

1558 PHAER *Virgil, Life* (1584) A vj b, This Poet..seemeth to doubt least that Ecloge which is intituled Pollio, will not appeare rusticklike enough. 1683 D. A. *Art of Converse* 19 Telling you more rustick-like yet to be silent, and let them speak.

B. *sb.* 1. A countryman, a peasant.

c 1580 in Duncumb *Hereford* (1804) I. 339 There are other markett-townes..wherein are both natives and rusticks of auncient tyme. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ii. 71 b, The figure following..is of the Azamoglan Rustique. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 735 How now (Rustiques); whither are you bound? 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 173 Your Rustics and Handicraft-men never pare their Nails. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 178 In how many countrey affairs must the scholar take the rustic for his master? 1782 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 7 Dec., For instance, here are two rustics and your humble servant in company. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 196 Strange and half unwarrantable that he should do such honour to a rustic. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Aurora Floyd* i, The Kentish rustics know very little of this City banking-house.

b. A boorish or rude person. *rare.*

1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. iii, Thou art a rustick to call me so; I'm not ugly nor old. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 766/2 He who finds fault with any rusticity, is himself a rustic.

c. One of several species of noctuid moths, as the *garden*, *grey*, *mottled* (etc.) *Rustic.*

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entom. Comp.* 420. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 50, etc.

2. *Arch.* Rustic work. (Cf. A. 6.)

1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 34 Then clap four slices of Pilaster on't, That, lac'd with bits of rustic, makes a Front. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 489 The lower part is of a light rustic. 1817 D. HUGHSON *Walks thro' London* 216 Rock-work, or rustic, can never be better introduced than in buildings by the side of water. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 2669 We now return to the subject of the rock-worked rustic, whereof, above, some notice was promised.

Comb. 1762–71 WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 96 His arched windows, his rustic-laced windows,..are striking proofs of his want of taste.

b. A stone († or joint) of the kind employed in rustic work. Usually in *pl.*

1728 R. MORRIS *Anc. Archit.* 76 An uniform Disposition of equidistant Cavities, term'd Rusticks. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 242 The rustics may either be plain, hatched, or vermiculated. 1823 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. I. 37/2 A sort of rock-work, giving birth to that species of masonry termed 'Rough Rustics'. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 357/1 The principal front is faced with red kiln-burnt bricks, with bath-stone rustics to the quoins. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 2666 When square joints are used, they should not be wider than one eighth part of the height of the rustic itself.

3. Country dialect.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 84/1 Sardinian Rustic.

Rustical (rʌ'stikăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 rusticalle, 6–7 -all; 6 rustycall. [ad. OF. *rustical*, or med.L. *rusticāl-is*: see prec. and -AL.]

A. *adj.* 1. = RUSTIC *a.* 2. Now *arch.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 345 He was trowede to haue bene a godde of the rusticalle peple. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii. (1880) II. 340 The Lacedemones somtyme purposely caused their rusticall seruauntes to be made very dronke. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 170 Stirring vp the rusticall people to sedition. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xxiv. 97 The ordinary matters .. much ruminated among the very rusticall and Countrey people. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 549 God purposely raised up Amos of Judah, and a poor rusticall Herdman of Tekoa. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Proeme, The manners also meetly copied from the rustical folk therein.

2. = RUSTIC *a.* 3.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 218 To bridle and rule the rude rusticall and blustering bold people of that region. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 167 Feloes of no fyne witte.., but alltogether grosse, clubbyshe, and rusticall. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xxi. *comm.*, The spiritual never persecuteth the carnal; but spareth him as his rustical brother. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Oxf.* II. 327 Whose inhabitants..were so rustical *in their behaviour*, that boarish and clownish people are said born at Hogs-Norton. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 38 Theodemus is .. rustical and unpolite. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xv, This rustical and mistaught juvenal. 1844 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 46 A rustical boy, hired at twopence per week. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Golden Butterfly* vii, He thought she must be some shy maiden from the country—a little 'rustical' perhaps.

† b. Physically strong; robust. *Obs.*

1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg.* (1585) I. 43 That you wisely make choyse of your medicynes,..knowing that the rusticall body maye endure fittest, the stronger sorte. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 76 They may in want of better meat, serue for Mariners, and rusticall bodies. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 168 More tender and less able to resist the Frost..than the others which are more rustical and hardy.

3. Pertaining to, connected with, the country or life in the country; rural. = RUSTIC *a.* 1.

1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* III. i. 64 b, Without doubt ye Hebrues dyd fyrst finde out the way of tilling corne, grinding, with other rusticall instrumentes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 In ald tymis pastoral and rustical occupatione vas of ane excellent reputatione. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 320 There is a kind of rusticall and wild Bee. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. iv. 193 Such plaine and easie proverbs learned in his rusticall life. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 420 He makes a digression to Romulus the first King of Rome, who had a Rustical Education. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 121 Such as are capable of so rustical an Occupation.

† b. = RUSTIC *a.* 1 c. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 93 b, Their preachers were a great occasion of the commotion and rusticall warre. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 329/2 An other [prescription for gunshot wounds] which in the Rusticalle warres hath oftentimes binne tryed.

4. = RUSTIC *a.* 4.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 102 The rustycall and myserable estate of the French courte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Ded., Thinking them fittest for such rusticall rudenesse of shepheards,..for that theyr rough sounde would make his rymes more ragged and rustical. 1615 BRIGHTMAN *Revelation* 790 Neither will we be inueigled any more with her rustical roundelayes. 1695 MOTTEUX tr. *St. Olon's Morocco* 37 Their native rustical Temper, and wilful Ignorance. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & a Bottle* II, O fie, Mr. Mockmode! what a rustical Expression that is! 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xi. 55 An extraordinary mixture..of rustical, mechanical tastes..; with the most exalted ideas of authority. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* I. ix. 164, I..was awakened by sounds of rustical music.

† b. Roughly approximate; unscientific, rude.

1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 108 Let us measure these things in a rusticall sense.

5. Of a kind, make, or fashion appropriate to the country; *esp.* plain or simple.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428/2 His breed was rustical broun, made of barleye or ootes. 1591 FRAUNCE *C'tess of Pembroke's Yuychurch* IV. Prol., Leaving Christall throanes for bowres and rustical harbors. 1610 WILLET *Daniel* 96 Such rusticall oaten pipes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 43 Compassed about with a rude and rusticall rampire. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 89 They wrought only the..Cornices, and left the rest rude or rustical. 1864 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Poems* (1904) 365/2 [She] sang a country ditty.., Pathetically rustical, Too pointless for the city. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* III. xiii. 301 A jolly rough honeymoon,..with everything simple and rustical.

B. *sb.* A countryman, peasant, rustic. Now *arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 81 The inhabitantes of these mountaynes differ no lesse..then among vs the rusticalles of the countrey from gentylmen of the courte. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 165 If thou doe not kiss hir.., then thou shalt be taken for a rustical. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, II. ii, Falconbridge, what are these rusticals? 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xix, Let me entreat you not to be wroth with this rustical. 1861 C. READE *Cloister & H.* lv. (1896) 163, I to be rid of roaring rusticalls, and mindless jests,..drew on the table a great watery circle; whereat the rusticalls did look askant.

Hence **Rustica'lity**, rusticity. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 372 Ignoraunce is suche an impediment in man,..it ingendreth in him rusticalitie or clownishnesse.

Rustically (rʌ'stikăli), *adv.* [f. RUSTICAL *a.*]

1. In a rude or uncultured style (of speech or diction).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 48 b, The Scottes..answered theim proudly & rustically with many disdeinfull woordes. 1583 FULKE *Def. Tr. Script.* i. 46 You haue no skill.., that speake so barbarously and rustically of Greeke elegancies. 1634 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 135/2 Dr. Osberne..did very licentiously and rustically reproache me in very base and opprobrious termes. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 74 Lest they should speak too rudely and rustically of it by calling it matter. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 904 The pulpit style has been always either rustically negligent, or bristling with pedantry.

b. In a country dialect; dialectally. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Mortau*, as *Mortel* (rustically).

2. After the manner of country-folk or peasants; in a countrified condition or fashion.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soul* I. xxvi. 50 That the infant be neyther too delicately brought vp, nor too rustically. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 7 For my part, he keepes me rustically at home, or (to speak more properly) staies me heere at home vnkept. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 412 Returning home, And Rustically Joy'd, as Chief of Rome. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, I am but a rude man, and rustically brought up to arms and hunting. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Squatters* 2 Life in its shadow goes rustically forward. *Ibid.* 129 Rustically ignorant, but with a touch of wood-lore.

† **Ru'sticalness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Rusticity.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) Pref. p. xv, Auoiding as well barbarousnesse and rusticalnesse of the one side, as curiositie and affectation of the other. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hertfordshire* II. 18 Some will wonder how this Shire, lying so near to London,..should be guiltie of so much Rusticalness.

† **Ru'stican.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *rusticān-us.*] A countryman, rustic.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 19/27 A Rusticane, *rusticus*. 1579 TWYNE *Phis. agst. Fortune* II. v. 167 b, Marius was also a rusticane of the countrey.

Rusticate (rʌ'stikeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *rusticāt-*, ppl. stem of *rusticārī* to live in the country, etc., f. *rustic-us* RUSTIC *a.* Cf. F. *rustiquer.*]

1. *intr.* To go or retire into the country; to stay or sojourn in the country; to assume rural manners, to live a country life.

1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 159 To rusticate (as Elisha sometimes did) among plain people that follow the Plough. 1698 FRYER *E. India & Persia* 259 In the Afternoon..we went to Miige,..to an old lonely Inn, where was the last place we rusticated. 1789 *Triumphs Fortitude* I. 22 Wherever those of the fashionable world assemble, in spite of all they can do to rusticate, Art will generally appear to prevail over Nature. 1804 *Something Odd* II. 163 Sir Christopher..thought it his duty to attend the House for the present rather than rusticate. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. ix, Lady Elizabeth is not going there this year; so I am compelled to rusticate. 1886 C. KEENE in *Life* (1892) 358, I..heard..that you were going to rusticate on some riverside.

transf. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii, Murphy was dismissed in disgrace, and ordered to rusticate on board till his eye was bright.

2. *trans.* a. To dismiss or 'send down' from a university for a specified time, as a punishment.

1714 *Spect.* No. 596 ₱ 3, I was sent away, or in the University Phrase, Rusticated for ever. 1734 in Peirce *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1833) App. 140 If..it be denied him, such Undergraduate shall be degraded, rusticated, or expelled. 1766 CLAP *Hist. Yale College* 86 If they do persist, and are guilty of some greater Crime, they are publickly admonished or rusticated, for some Months. 1825 C. WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I. 171 Rattle was rusticated for a term. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* ii, This son had been first rusticated from Oxford and then expelled. 1868 H. LEE *E. Godfrey* xxxi, I was rusticated for..painting the college pump scarlet.

b. To remove or send (one) into, settle (one) in, the country. Also *refl.*

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. vi. § 6 Seldom any lasting ..Cure is perform'd till the Diseased be rusticated and purified. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. x, From which time he had entirely rusticated himself.

3. To imbue with rural manners; to countrify.

a 1766 MRS. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 157 The poor creatures are absolutely rusticated. 1794 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Hist. View Fr. Rev.* I. 503 They did not inhabit the homely recesses of indigence, rusticating their manners as they cultivated their understandings. 1824 *Examiner* 170/2 Our thoughts, environed by the rural objects of the picture, are happily rusticated in the mimic country.

4. To mark masonry by sunk joints or roughened surfaces. Also rarely *absol.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 10 Brick-walls ought not to be rusticated. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 319/1 A ground story, rusticated and terminated by an enriched lace band or string course. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxvi. § 6 Do not think that Nature rusticates her foundations... She does rusticate sometimes. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build.* 56 The concrete forming the steps is rusticated with shells and pebbles, &c., on the fronts, and clean coarse gravel on the top faces or treads.

Hence **Ru·sticating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Ru·sticater**, one who is rusticating.

1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 579 A rustic and rusticating fashion for farmery. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 311 Rusticating, in architecture and masonry, consists in forming horizontal sinkings, or grooves. 1834 De Quincey *Autobiogr. Sk.* Wks. 1853 I. 101 At these rusticating seasons, he had often much further to come than ourselves. 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 112 A 'rusticater' (please excuse the noun) Exploring leisurely a spot in Surrey.

Ru·sticated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Relegated to the country; temporarily dismissed from a university.

1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 80 ¶ 2 The time is now come when the town is again beginning to be full, and the rusticated beauty sees an end of her banishment. 1873 W. S. Tyler *Hist. Amherst College* 49 Rev. Timothy M. Cooley.., afterwards so famous as a teacher of rusticated students.

2. *a.* Rendered rustic in manners; countrified.

1754 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) III. 48 Are you such a rusticated animal as to suppose that the Duke is dismissed for inability? 1798 *Geraldina* I. 30 You see how rusticated I am, by writing on such uninteresting subjects. 1822 W. Irving *Bracebr. Hall* (1823) I. 14 The squire is..rusticated a little by living almost entirely on his estate.

b. Settled in the country; leading a country life.

1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 238 Extracts from approved modern authors, of which many of the rusticated readers of this work would have remained ignorant. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. i, Scipio..would have liked better to see me once more blazing at court, than either cloistered or rusticated. 1826 R. Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* II. ix. 605 In the last age some of the rusticated clergy used to favour the popular superstition.

3. Of masonry, parts of buildings, etc.: Rendered rustic in appearance.

1743 Pococke *Descr. East* I. 23 To the south of the west entrance..I saw a rusticated wall three feet..thick. 1775 Washington *Let.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 315, I wish you had done the end of the New Kitchen next the Garden as also the Old Kitchen with rusticated Boards. 1783 W. F. Martyn *Geogr. Mag.* II. 129 The lower story is of rusticated architecture. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 270/2 Rusticated Doric and Corinthian, some of the columns of the latter fluted spirally. 1872 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xxi, An immense mass of merely squared or rusticated stones.

Rustication (rʌstikē·ʃən). [ad. L. *rusticātio*, noun of action f. *rusticārī*: see Rusticate *v.*]

1. The action of retiring to, or living in, the country; a spell of residence in the country; †a rural pursuit or occupation.

1623 Cockeram, *Rustication*, a dwelling in the Countrey. 1696 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 366, I confess I am foolishly fond of these and other rustications. 1783 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 23 July, Whether this short rustication has done me any good I cannot tell. 1805 Lamb *Let. to Wordsw.* in *Final Mem.* iv. 228 We have been two tiny excursions this summer for three or four days each..; and this is the total history of our rustications this year. 1823 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 29/1 How absurd it would be to offer to the higher orders the exclusive use of peaches, nectarines, and apricots, as the premium of rustication. 1890 J. Dickie *Words of Faith*, etc. (1893) 342, I hope that your rustications, at this time, may set up your bodily vigour a little.

b. The condition naturally attaching to life in the country.

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 18 Apr., I am here in a state of absolute rustication. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. iv. ¶ 12 A young person brought up in a state of rustication, and.. unacquainted with the manners of a court.

2. Temporary dismissal from a university; an instance or period of this.

1734 in Peirce *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1833) App. 142 All public admonitions, rustications, and degradations,..shall be by the President and Tutors. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Milton*, It seems plain from his own verses to Diodati, that he had incurred *rustication*, a temporary dismission into the country, with perhaps the loss of a term. 1825 C. Westmacott *English Spy* I. 129 A severe imposition and sometimes rustication. 1854 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. vi, A humorous series of plucks, rustications, and heavy debts. 1887 Dowden *Life Shelley* I. iii. 122 A sentence of rustication might have sufficed for an offence against discipline.

3. The action of banishing, or the state of being banished, into the country.

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 195 ¶ 12 His father, after some threats of rustication.., reduced the allowance of his pocket. 1806 *Col. Hutchinson's Mem.* 56 *note*, From the moment of Cardinal Richlieu's coming into power under Louis the XIIIth to Neckar's return to power after his rustication under Louis XVIth. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* ii, I persuaded myself, that all I had to apprehend was some temporary alienation of affection—perhaps a rustication of a few weeks. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 62 Athos..is used as a place of rustication for refractory prelates.

4. *Arch.* The action or practice of rusticating masonry; the style of masonry produced by this.

1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 174 An ornament ..of large square blocks as parts of the shaft, which are called rustication, and are sometimes roughened. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 272/1 Rustication..is now almost entirely banished from architectural design. 1895 *Times* 14 Jan. 14/2 A good building..spoilt by an abuse of 'rustication', which deprives it of all dignity.

b. A rustic feature or part.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 381/1 The destruction of the form of the columns, rustications, &c. 1848 Rickman *Archit.* 17 Many architects have given to this order..large square blocks, as parts of the shaft, which are called rustications.

Rustica·tory, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Rusticate *v.* + -ory 2.] Pertaining to rustication.

1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* 523 St. George's Day does not interfere with the rusticatory arrangements of the fashionable hemisphere folks.

Rusti·cial, *a. pseudo-arch.* = Rustical *a.* 4.

1820 Scott *Monast.* xiv, Our English courtiers of the hodiernal strain..have infinitely refined upon the plain and rusticial discourse of our fathers.

Ru·sticism. *rare* —1. [f. Rustic *a.* + -ism.] A rustic idiom or expression.

1882 Gosse in *Grosart's Spenser* III. p. xvi, Extravagant and almost laughable rusticisms.

Rusticity (rʌsti·siti). Also 6 rustycyte, 6–7 rusticitie. [ad. F. *rusticité* (1460) or L. *rusticitas*: see Rustic *a.* and -ity.]

1. Lack of breeding, culture, or refinement; clownishness, awkwardness.

1531 Elyot *Governor* III. xvii. (1880) II. 309 Which in them was neyther folisshenes nor yet rusticitie, but of a prudent consideracion. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vi. 1 Seemeth that such wilde woodes should far expell All civile usage and gentility, And gentle spirite deforme with rude rusticity. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 13 The wisedome of God receives small honour from those vulgar heads that rudely stare about, and with a grosse rusticity admire his workes. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 185 Rusticity..is nothing but a stupid Sullenness, that makes men appear Ill-bred, and unfit for Company. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 68 The awkward rusticity of a stranger, introduced the first time to your presence. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxiv, Yet these high accomplishments were mixed with an air of rusticity and harebrained vivacity. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* II. 253 Ischl has a little rusticity still in her elegant manners.

b. An instance of this.

1803 Mar. Edgeworth *Manufacturer* Wks. 1832 I. 62 You must not think ill of my cousin, notwithstanding his little rusticities. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* ii, The little rusticities and awkwardnesses..necessarily wore away.

2. Lack of intellectual culture; ignorance.

1583 Fulke *Def. Tr. Script.* i. 51 To condemne all men,.. out of your readers chaire at Rhemes, of ignorance,..barbarousnes, rusticity. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. 95 An universal Rusticity presently took place..Those first Ages of the new World were simple, and illiterate to Admiration. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. xiii, He began laughing at my rusticity. Well,..replied he,..this sonnet would confuse clearer heads than thine.

3. Of language, composition, etc.: Lack of polish or refinement; uncouthness, inelegance.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Sal*, Pleasant sayinges without rusticitie. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxi. (Arb.) 256 Some manner of speaches are alwayes intollerable,.. namely barbarousnesse, incongruitie,..rusticitie, and all extreme darknesse. 1697 Dryden *Virgil, Ded. to Ld. Chudleigh*, There is a kind of Rusticity in all those pompous Verses. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* (1742) III. xii. 318 It was in Cicero's time, that the old rusticity of the Latin muse first began to be polished. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. v. § 61 Praises which we cannot bestow on the uncouth provincial rusticity of Spenser. 1858 Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 303 A taste formed from the Study of Plato and Seneca may be offended by the rusticity of Mark.

b. A rustic expression.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 3 Obsolete Words and Phrases, unusual Barbarisms and Rusticities. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* XXXVI. 19 But ye verses,..Rank rusticities, empty vapid annals Of Volusius.

4. Rustic or rural life, quality, or character.

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 183 He was a man that might seeme to be more given to rusticitie than to such kinde of delicacies. 1713 *Guardian* No. 30 ¶ 10, I may be allowed, for the Honour of our Language, to suppose it more capable of that pretty Rusticity than the Latin. 1785 Walpole *Let. to J. Pinkerton* 26 June, He..could captivate a lord of Augustus's bed-chamber, and tempt him to listen to themes of rusticity. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 276 The town..had an air of rusticity and recluseness which might have delighted a romantic imagination. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 165/1 There is little left of the sweet rusticity of Dulwich.

b. A rural feature or characteristic; a rural thing or object.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 68 What they graved after Mich. de Vos, and others whose Rusticities they set forth. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* Pref., These Rusticities..supply us for our Necessities and advantages; for without this Art none in City or Country could subsist. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 114 Nought you missed Of one and all the sweet rusticities!

†5. Rusticated style (of masonry). *Obs.*—1

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 212 The Rusticity of the Work.. seems to contribute towards Grandeur and Strength.

6. *collect.* Country persons.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iii. (1902) 16 A thousand carriages, and wains, and cars, come tumbling-in with Food, with young Rusticity, and other Raw Produce.

Rusticize (rʌ·stisəiz), *v.* [f. Rustic *a.* + -ize.]

1. *intr.* To speak in a country dialect.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 244 Our farmers neither wear cowskin waistcoats, nor rusticise like Hobbinol and Diggon Davy.

2. *trans.* To relegate to the country.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 488 What can interest you or me, Eusebius, rusticized in this odious February?

3. To render rustic in appearance.

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* viii. 1309 We changed our garb And rusticized ourselves with uncouth hat [etc.].

Ru·sticly, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. Rustic *a.* + -ly 2.] In a rustic manner; rustically.

*c*1621 Chapman *Iliad* XXIII. 416 'To you it seems so,' rusticly Ajax Oileus said. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 168 If..the appetite be..yeelded unto, and the body not rusticly strong. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 1646 (Switzerland), The people very clownish and rustickly clad, after a very odd fashion. 1813 J. C. Hobhouse *Journ.* App. Albanian Lang. (ed. 2) 1142 *Katundsisct*, rusticly.

Ru·sticness. *rare.* [f. Rustic *a.* + -ness.] Rustic quality; rusticity.

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* iii. 20 Lucilius is damn'd for the rustickness of his hobling Verse. 1838 Carlyle *Lect. Hist. Lit.* (1892) 145 There is in him [Knox] a genuine, natural rusticness—a decided earnestness of purpose.

Rusticoat: see Rusty *a.*1 10 c.

Rustily (rʌ·stili), *adv.* [f. Rusty *a.*1 + -ly 2.] In a rusty manner.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1622) 21 Their armour they should as well as might be, couer, or at least make them looke so rustilie, and ill fauouredly as might well become such wearers. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* D 3 b, His spurres haue scaped a scouring, they looke so rustily. 1663 Cowley *Cutter Coleman St.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 200/2 Nay, if thou do'st begin but to look rustily—I'l ha' thee Paint thy self. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xvi, Other joints working rustily in the morning.

Comb. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxx, In conversation with a rustily-clad, miserable-looking man.

Rustiness (rʌ·stinės). [f. Rusty *a.*1 and *a.*3]

1. The state of being rusty; rusty condition or quality; rust. Freq. *fig.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. ii. (Bodl. MS.), [Gravel] haþ vertu to clense metal and to waste þe rustynes of metal bi frotinge..þereof. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 47 Rustynes of synne is cawse of these wawys. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 205/1 Yf thou be harde as is the yron thou shalt lese thy Rustynes by fyre. 1547–64 Baldwin *Mor. Phil.* (Palfr.) 333 Idlenesse..is a thing like a cankering rustinesse both to the body and to the soule. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 357 Let us rub off the rustinesse of our tongues. 1601 Lyly *Love's Metam.* II. i, Her teeth hollow and red with rustinesse. 1679 C. Ness *Antichrist* Pref., If the rustiness of gold witness against men at the last day. 1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Sev. Gables* i, The rustiness and infirmity of age gathered over the venerable house itself. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 389/1 This rustiness [in strawberries] is caused by the sun.

2. *slang.* Irritableness, bad temper.

1860 White Melville *Mkt. Harb.* 104 Old Isaac,.. subject to occasional 'rustiness', and imbued with a strong aversion to what he called being 'put upon'.

Ru·sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Rust *v.*1 + -ing 1.] The fact or process of developing rust or of becoming rusty: a. Of metals.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxii. (Bodl. MS.), Clene oile kepiþ briȝt yren fro rustinge. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 210 Great diffrence betweene rubbyng and rustyng. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* VIII. xxiv, In an iron grave Himself protects his god [gold] from noysome rusting. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 494 The rusting of Iron, in such houses as front the Sea. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, They rub it over with Oil of Olives, to prevent its rusting. 1792 W. H. Marshall *W. England* (1796) II. 320 These fractures are occasioned by the rusting of the iron. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 182 These parts are all made of copper, to withstand rusting from the water. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 75 The air must be..connected with the phenomenon of rusting.

fig. 1597 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 41, I have been enforced this day to scour up my old Latin that hath lain long in rusting. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unl.* vii, 'Do you call this rusting,' he asked tenderly.

b. Of grain.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxv. (Bodl. MS.), Barlich..is rige & igadered ere corupcionne oþer rostinge falle vpon whete. 1674 Flavel *Husbandry Sp.* xiii. 118 Sad relapses like blasts and rustings do often fade it, when it's even ready for the harvest.

Ru·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. Rust *v.*1 + -ing 2.]

1. Causing rust. In quot. *fig.*

1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. 167 Scottish drinking,.. rusting sports, such as fox-chases, horse-races, &c.

2. Becoming rusty, developing rust.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 754/2 The long grass..hides their rusting forms. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 5/2 The degenerate cattle-lifters..still nurse their rusting swords in their arms.

Rustique, obs. form of Rustic.

Rustle (rʌ·s'l), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. A continuous succession of light crisp sounds produced by some kind of movement.

1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 44 ¶ 4 When the noise of a torrent, the rustle of a wood, the song of birds, or the play of lambs, had power to fill the attention. 1820 Keats *Fancy* 41 Thou shalt hear..Rustle of the reaped corn. 1841 B. Hall *Patchwork* III. x. 196 The rustle of bank-notes could also just be heard. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* xii. 300 For half an hour there was silence, except from the rustle of the multitude which knelt around.

2. *U.S. colloq.* Bustle, hustle.

1899 'R. Connor' *Sky Pilot* xxi, It's about time for me to get a rustle on.

Rustle (rʌ·s'l), *v.* Forms: 4 rouschel-, 6–7 rushle; 5 rousle, rossle, 6–7 russel (6 *Sc.* russil), 7 russle; 5 roustle, rustel (-ely), 5–rustle. [Imitative: cf. older Flem. *ruysselen*, *rijsselen*, Fris. *risselje*, *russelje*, Du. *ridselen*, *ritselen* in the same sense.]

1. *intr.* Of things: To give forth a continuous succession of light, rapid, crisp sounds, as the result of some kind of movement.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. i. (Tollemache MS.), Yf it were þruste and brosid to gederes in a mannis honde, hit schulde rustel [*v.r.* rustely] and make noyse for drynesse

and hardnesse. *c* 1400 *Siege of Troy* 136 (MS. Harl. 525) in *Archiv neu. Spr.* LXXII. 15 There were..baners rustland with þe wynde. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Strepito*, to make noyse often: to make a great noyse: to rustle. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 38 He is comming Sir,..I heare his Straw russle. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 41 When the wind-shaken ropes rumble and rustle. 1791 BURNS *Tam O' Shanter* 51 The storm without might rair and rustle, Tam did na mind the storm a whistle. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 104 The dry leaf rustles in the brake. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* (1858) 146 Scotland itself still rustled shaggy and leafy. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Rem. W.-Co. Clergyman* vi. 177 A person had been terrified by hearing the curtains of the bed rustle.

b. Of persons or animals: To cause sounds of this nature to be produced.

1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 54 The Falcon this behalding ..With hir wingis scho russillit & rang hir bellis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 114 b, Beynge charged to make a signe,..he rustleth and maketh a noyse agayne. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1158 Which caused them..to russle with their armes, to keepe a stir with their souldiours. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 110 To russle boysterously, or grumbling murmur some unsavoury Prayers. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* II. 183 So stands the Thracian herdsman..and hopes the hunted bear, And hears him rustling in the wood. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 421 Thro' reedy Pools Rustling they work their Way. 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* 382 The otter rustling in the sedgy mere. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* xi, She rustled at an old cabinet, which she unlocked and locked, as if placing the papers therein. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bd.* 18 Woman rustles, and bustles, and creaks, and fusses.

2. With advs. or preps.: **a.** To come, go, move, etc., with a rustling sound.

In the earliest quots. the prominent idea appears to be that of rapid motion, and this may be the origin of the special development in sense 4.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1605) 63 As he let his sword fall vpon it, another knight all in blacke came rustling in. 1594 LYLY *Mother Bombie* V. iii, These minstrelles..rustle into euery place. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 372 Four strong men, armed with shields,..rustle in upon the lion lying in his den. He..with such celerity rustleth upon them as if it were some storm or tempest. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 93 Where the deer rustle through the twining brake. 1840 CARLYLE *Lect. Heroes* i. P 27 All Life is figured by them as a Tree...It grows there, the breath of Human Passion rustling through it. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xli, In the woodland brown I heard the beechnut rustle down.

b. To go about, be finely dressed, *in* some material which rustles.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 68 All Muske, and so rushling, I warrant you, in silke and golde. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. iii. 24 This life Is..Prouder, then rustling in unpayd-for Silke. 1691 *The Weestls* ii. 7 His Wife too, in..richest Silks, can rustle with the best. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* vi, A brace of Warriors, not in buff, But rustling in their silks and tissues. 1788 [see BUSTLE *sb.*2]. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* vi, The elderly lady rustled in silks and satins. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* i. 200 He..holp To lace us up, till, each, in maiden plumes We rustled.

3. *trans.* **a.** To cause to move in some way with a rustling sound. Const. with advs. and preps.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIV. ccx, And many sleeping Saints by it awaked, Russled their Dust together and gat up. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* iii, Air-swept lindens ..rustle down their perfum'd showers Of bloom on the bent grass. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Gd. Word Winter*, Euroclydon..rustles snowflakes against the pane. *refl.* 1892 *Cornhill Mag.* May 547 Mrs. Aylmer rose horrified, and rustled herself out of the room.

b. To shake or stir with a rustling sound.

a 1821 [see RUSTLED]. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. iii, Nor was the stillness broken, save as an occasional breeze..rustled the fragrant leaves of the citron and pomegranate. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion*, They who come to the old shrines find apes and players rustling the old garments. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. II. 619 From off the sea a little west-wind blew, Rustling the garden leaves like sudden rain.

4. *U.S. colloq.* **a.** *intr.* To bestir oneself or move about vigorously; to work with strenuous energy; to hustle, push one's way.

1872 R. B. JOHNSON *Very Far West* xiv. 195 I've rustled upwards from a picayune printin' office down to New Orleens. 1883 *Advance* (Chicago) 31 May, A man who earns his livelihood by exposure and hard riding is said to 'rustle'. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 52, I rustled round but could not get a job, as things were very slack.

b. *trans.* To shift, deal with, rapidly; to pick up, acquire, or get together by one's own exertions.

1882 *Cent. Mag.* XXIV. 508/2 'Rustle the things off that table,' means clear the table in a hurry. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 45, I was out one day after antelope (I 'rustled' all my meat, except a ham now and then as a luxury). 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299. I'll sure buy Pedro back off him just as soon as ever I rustle some cash.

Hence **Ru·stled** *ppl. a.*

a 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 2 Hyperion slid into the rustled air. 1876 BROWNING *Forgiveness* 208 And turning, saw whose rustled gown Had told me my wife followed.

Rustler (rʊ·sləɹ). [f. RUSTLE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which rustles; a rustling leaf, bird, etc.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii, The fairy hopes of my youth I have trodden under foot like those neglected rustlers [leaves]. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 559 Not a rustler in the thicket moved, But he could name it.

2. *U.S.* **a.** An energetic or bustling man.

1872 R. B. JOHNSON *Very Far West* xiv. 191 There is the middle-class rustler, who starts a store..upon credit. 1885 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 24 Apr. 2/6 One of the Lisbon rustlers lately sold one of his farms..for $18 an acre. 1887 M. ROBERTS *Western Avernus* 183 He does not know much about saw-mills, but I just tell you he is a rustler.

b. A cattle-thief.

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 273 A gang of 'rustlers'—as the lawless desperadoes who abound in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas are called. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 826/1 We could hear the stealthy tread of rustlers and Indians and murderous Mexicans.

Rustless (rʊ·stlĕs), *a.* [f. RUST *sb.*1 + -LESS.]

1. Free from rust; characterized by the absence of rust. Also *fig.*

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 786 Mistaking the dry rustless climate of Castile for her own..damp land. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* viii, When once a bloodless and rustless instrument was found, she was careful of the prize. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* xxvi, The married life of some is smooth and shining and rustless like the gold.

2. Not liable to be rusted.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvi. § 17 A strength as of imperishable iron, rustless by the air. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 57/2 Soil Pipe Traps in rustless iron and stoneware.

Rustling (rʊ·slin), *vbl. sb.* [f. RUSTLE *v.*]

1. The action of the vb., in literal senses; an instance of this; a rustling sound.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 93 Wiþ som manere rouschelynge þat he made..his felowe awook. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Crepitus*, The rustlyng or noyse of feete goyng. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 72, I..then heard no more rustling. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 437 The great rustling and clattering that harneis and armor made. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 I. 67 They would request us to indure still the russling of their Silken Cassocks. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* IV. iii, I hear the rustling of silks. Fly, sir! tis madam Melinda. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, They heard a sudden rustling of the branches. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, His meditations..were soon interrupted..by the rustling of garments on the staircase. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 64 Containing a rustling or friction of the breath through a narrowed aperture.

2. *U.S. colloq.* Energetic, bustling activity.

1872 R. B. JOHNSON *Very far West* 191 'Rustling' is an Americanism, denoting the process of fighting against odds for a living. 1886 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 2 July 4/1 It may be expected that some tall rustling will be indulged in during the next few weeks.

Rustling (rʊ·slin), *ppl. a.* [f. RUSTLE *v.*]

1. Producing or giving out a series of light crisp sounds.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Squamæ crepitantes*, rustlyng scales. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 60 They danced at the sound of the rustling waves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 768 The spacious Hall..Thick swarm'd,..Brusht with the hiss of russling wings. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 257 The rustling Stubbles bend Beneath the driving Storm. 1778 J. SCOTT *Mor. Ecl.* iii. 9 The bending osier, and the rustling reed. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. iv, Hoarse o'er her side the rustling cable rings. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvi, Under the dark arcades of the rustling limes. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 96 The rustling pine-tree-tops.

2. Of the nature of a rustle.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Strepitus arboris*, the rustlinge noyse of a tree. 1611 COTGR., *Vacarme*, .. the rustling noyse made by armor, or armed men, in a battaile. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 22 Warts..so stiff and elastic, that, when the hand is drawn over them, they make a rust[l]ing noise. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Lib.) 252 A rustling sound accompanies its flight. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 383 And thereiwithal a rustling noise he heard.

3. *U.S. colloq.* Bustling, energetic, active.

1882 *Cent. Mag.* XXIV. 508/2 To do a rustling business is to carry on an active trade. 1884 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 17 Oct. 8/1 A rustling real estate dealer of Forman..was in the city most of the week.

Hence **Ru·stlingly** *adv.*, with a rustling noise; so as to rustle.

1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 67 Do not put Hay into Stack before it be rustlingly dry. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 243 The blasts..howled rustlingly over the dry heather and withered grass. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* III. ii, Rustlingly she rose, and majestically advanced with outstretched hands.

Rustly (rʊ·sli), *a. rare.* [f. RUSTLE *sb.* + -Y.] Given to rustling.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. i. 75 Russly reidis dekis weill hys haris. 1886 RANDOLPH *Mostly Fools* II. xi. 295 She was very red, very rustly, very strainy in the seams.

‖ **Ru·strre.** Also 8 roustrie. [F. *rustre*, † *ruste* (? *rute*), of obscure history.]

1. *Her.* A charge having the form of a lozenge, with a round hole in the middle through which the field appears.

[1680 MACKENZIE *Heraldry* 48 The English call their Figures Macles..: but if they be pierc'd round, the French call them *rustres*.] 1722 A. NISBET *Syst. Her.* I. 171 The Sub-Ordinaries...Fusils, Lozenge, Mascle, Roustrie, Frett [etc.]. *Ibid.* 211 Of the Rustre. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geogr.* V. 480 A lion crowned Or in a field sable, and below it eight black rustres in a field Or. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 141/2 The subordinate ordinaries,..the Lozenge, the Fusil, the Mascle, and the Rustre. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 71 Some Armorists blazon a Rustre as a Mascle pierced round. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 697/1 The lozenge, the mascle, and the rustre are all derived from the fret or fretty.

¶ **2.** (See quot. 1824.)

This is due to a mere inference by Meyrick as to the origin of the heraldic charge. Cf. MASCLE *sb.*1 4.

1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* III. Glossary, *Rustre*, a ring, or rather open scale, of a number of which hauberks were formed in the twelfth century. 1847 PARKER *Gloss. Her.* 270 Some ancient armour was composed of rustres sewn upon cloth.

Hence **Ru·strred** *ppl. a.*, furnished with rustres.

1818 MEYRICK in *Archaeol.* (1821) XIX. 126 Such an expression, seems more suitable to the rustred [mail]. 1824 — *Anc. Armour* I. 27 The form of the rustred armour seems ..to have grown out of the ringed. 1877 DEMMIN *Arms & Armour* 310 The 'rustred' hauberk..was protected by oval flattened rings, overlapping each other half way.

Rusty (rʊ·sti), *a.*1 Forms: *α.* 1 rustiġ, 4–6 rustye, 6–7 rustie, 4– rusty. *β.* (Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 4 rousti, 5–6 roustie, 5–6, 8–9 rousty; 7 rowstie, 7–8 rowsty; 9 roosty. [OE. *rústig* (f. *rúst* RUST *sb.*1), = Fris. *rúst-*, *roastich*, MDu. *roestich* (*rostich*; Du. *roestig*), OHG. *rostag* (MHG. *rostic*, G. *rostig*); also MDa. *rustich*, later *rustig*, *rostig*.]

In the 16th and 17th centuries frequently used as a term of general disparagement.

I. 1. Covered or affected with rust or red oxide of iron; rusted.

α. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* V. xv. 250 Þa wurdon Ianes dura fæste betyned, & his loca rustegra. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 618 By his syde he bar a rusty blade. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 321 He out breide A rusti sweid. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 233 Þou..seruyst, & worschepyst..þe world, þi rusty monye, þi rotyn muk. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* CXXVII. 191 Their swerdes rusty, their gownes..were old and roten. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 182 He..toke out of his cofer an olde rusty swerde .. & spere with a rusty hed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 20 Coleblacke steedes..That on their rustie bits did champ, as they were wood. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 167 The rustie Axe or other Instrument of a Carpenter or Carver. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 358 The trenchant blade, Toledo trusty, For want of fighting was grown rusty. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 330 The Money.. had lain by me so long useless, that it was grown rusty, or tarnish'd, and could hardly pass for Silver. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 746 Bars and bolts Grew rusty by disuse. 1824 W. IRVING *Tales Trav.* I. 48 The steward had a rusty blunderbuss; the coachman a loaded whip. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Crown* XXXIV. 328 A rusty spur, and one or two fragments of pottery.

β. a 1400 *Octavian* (Percy Soc.) 32 Rousty were the naylys. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 117 Theyr harneys was all rousty, and theyr sadylles and brydelles all roten. 1639 in *Glouc. Gloss.* (1890) 197 For dust, wee say, doust; rowsty, for rusty. 1789 ROSS *Helenore* (ed. 3) 64 To air his rousty coin. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Rousty*, rusty.

† **2.** Morally foul or corrupt. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 66, I schal fynden hem heore fode..Saue..Robert þe Ribaudour, for his rousti wordes. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1428 He rekkeþ neuer how rusty ben his schepe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 136 Al the roialme thanne..lothit for that rousty Synne. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 208/1 He.. sheweth that his soule is very roustie, & full of filthe. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXL. i, Men..Whose rusty lipps enclose A pois'nous sword.

3. Of persons: Presenting an appearance suggestive of something old and rusted.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 159 Ful hidous was she for to sene, Ful foul and rusty was she. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 345 Wyth that came Ryotte,..A rusty gallande, to-ragged and to-rente. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1592/2 Cranmer..was brought to them with a great number of rusty bilmen. 1688 EARL CLARENDON *Diary* 11 Dec., There was a gunrd by St. Giles's of rusty ruffians, kept by Lord Lovelace's order. 1721 N. AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 46 (1726) 247 A great many of these transitory foplings, who came to the university with their fathers, rusty old country farmers. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyr. on the Dean* Wks. 1751 X. 165 What can my Lady mean, Conversing with that rusty D..n! 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. viii. 86 A little rusty, musty old fellow, always groping among ruins. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxii, You never saw such a rusty Prince. 1882 F. MONTGOMERY *Misunderstood* v, He looked like a being of another sphere, among the rusty old gentlemen congregated in the room.

4. a. Lacking polish or refinement; rough, rude, or rugged in manner or behaviour; surly, morose, churlish.

a 1500 in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem.* (1658) 208 Therefor make no Man of thy Councell rude nor rustie. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Magnyfycence* 768 Cankard Jacke Hare, loke thou be not rusty. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 54 Diogenes was one of the first and formost of the ring-leaders of this rustie morositie. 1652 FIRMIN *Serious Quest.* 36 There are companies of rusty, rugged, rich fellowes in our Parishes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rusty-gutts*, an old blunt Fellow. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Daphne & Apollo* 12 Nor ill bred swain, nor rusty clown, am I. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 180 But hostile Rage Inquisitive found out the rusty Swain. 1833 F. & A. TENNYSON *Poems* 153 You did mingle blame with praise, Rusty Christopher.

† **b.** *Sc.* Of a rime or verse: Rough, rugged, unpolished. *Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Concl. 8 Ressaue this roustie rurall rebaldrie, Laikand cunning, fra thy pure leige vnleird. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* To Rdr., Ye may persaue that be this roustie ryme. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting* 146 Roustie ratrimes.

c. Hoarse, raucous, harsh, grating. Now *rare.*

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 50 b, Straight the Priest with rustie throte, alowde begins to cry. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 18 A smal and rusty [*margin* Or hoarse] voice though he had. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* (1709) I. 243 If any of the Council or Witnesses happen to have a Rusty Voice, or a Fantastical Face. 1728 SWIFT *Mullinix & Timothy* Wks. 1751 VII. 211 When they hear his rusty Voice, With what Impatience they rejoice. 1787 TAYLOR *Sc. Poems* 4 (E. D. D.), Upo' that hint I scour'd my rusty throat. 1868 ALEX. SMITH *Last Leaves* 72 The rusty caw of the homeward-sliding rook.

5. Stiff, lacking in alertness or activity (of body or mind), through want of exercise or old age.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 141, I haue conditioun of..A ring with a ryall stane, or other riche iowell, Or rest of his rousty raid. 1537 *Thersytes* in Pollard *Miracle Plays* 129 My body so lusty, Whiche for lacke of exercise is nowe almost rustye. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 263 A Prince called Hector..Who in this dull and long-continew'd Truce Is rusty growne. 1673 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1720 II. 294, I went to the King, and said..that I would serve Him, as well as I could, though I doubted I was grown a little rusty, by lying still so long. 1768 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1889 II. 258, I presume, he has grown a little rusty in both [Latin and Greek], having had no benefit of his tutor since Christmas. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Immortality* Wks. (Bohn) III. 283 It is a perception that comes by the activity of the intellect; never to the lazy or rusty mind. 1861 *Times* 25 Sept., An artillery driver..would, unless in constant exercise, get rusty. 1890 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xvi. 269, I am getting rusty in science—from disuse.

b. Of knowledge, accomplishments, etc.: Impaired by neglect; requiring to be revived or polished up.

1796 PORSON in Watson *Life* 134 For the benefit of those whose Greek is rather rusty with disuse, I have added a Latin version. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. ii. 82 Neglected pursuits become rusty. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. of Mirbridge* x, To have to admit that her French was a little rusty.

6. That has fallen out of use or lost its freshness; old, antiquated, obsolete.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* To P. Giles (1895) 10 Some there be that haue pleasure onely in olde rustie antiquities. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* I. vii, Come then, put away your rustie tradition all you that think not thus. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1900) 185 That Prayer..has lain by till 'tis almost rusty. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Auth. O. & N. Test.* 315 The rusty and antique fragments of the primitive times. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 7 Rusty declaimers upon the necessity and usefulness of the great points of Faith. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xiii, 'Lord Bacon's sayings—' 'Pon my conscience,' said Murphy, 'both himself and his sayings are very *rusty* by this time'.

II. 7. Of plants: Affected with rust or mildew.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxv. (Bodl. MS.), Corupt dew þat comeþ..in corne & makeþ as it were rede oþer rustye.] 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 165 Yf an appyl tree begynne to roten or yf the aplys begynne to wex rusty, than yᵉ barke of hym is syke. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Aflublado*, rustie whente, *Rubiginosus*. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 301/2 The parsnip..is apt to become *rusty*, if allowed to remain too long in the ground. 1880 DISRAELI *Endymn.* 291 The spring corn had never grown, and the wheat was rusty.

8. Having the colour of rust; of a (disagreeable) light reddish brown; rubiginous, ferruginous; *spec.* in *Path.*, of sputa.

Frequently implying some impairment of the proper or original colour of the thing.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerno's Regim.* b iiij b, The other is called rusty coler, lyke to rusty iron. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, s.v. Dens*, Rough and rustie teeth. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 66 And send foorth Winter in hir rustie weede. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 205 His feet and nails be most sharp, his skin rusty, the hair very sharp. 1646 BP. HALL *Poems* 22 Here maist thou shame The rusty Violets, with the Crimson flame Of either cheek. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* II. 411 That thick substance which is red on garden-beans, [and] of a rusty colour on all kinds of corn. 1817 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i, His own thick hair,.. scorched by the influence of the sun into a rusty dark-red colour. 1849 MURCHISON *Silveria* iii. 42 Associated above and below with black and rusty slates. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb. 111/3 A cool dusky green, with rusty shadows.

absol. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 172 Very young birds have some feathers skirted with rusty.

b. Of (dark) clothes: Showing signs of age or use; shabby, worn, or faded.

1709 *Tatler* No. 68 ᵖ 7 A Poor Fellow..with a rusty Coat. 1776 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary, Let.* 5 Apr., Her cloak which was rusty and powdered, was flung half on and half off. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 76 It was driven by a little dumpy conchman, in a livery..old and rusty. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iii, They began to think their mourning was wearing rusty too. 1892 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* 117 His rusty old suit of clothes was the cast-off of a waiter.

c. Of colours: Inclining towards, modified by, the colour of rust. (Cf. 10.)

1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. i. ii. 31 The processes employed for dyeing wool would only give a rusty black to silk. 1817 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. II. 472 The breast, belly, and vent, rusty red. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 526 In this case the hair is directly hoary or of a yellowish or rusty white. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 218/3 The Carrots..turn a rusty yellow colour.

9. In special applications:

a. With names of birds, fishes, etc., as *rusty bunting, flycatcher, grackle, oriole*; *rusty dab, flat-fish, flounder*, etc.

Also in names of moths or butterflies, as *rusty button, dot, mitre*, etc.; see Rennie *Butterfl. & M.* (1832).

1784 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 364 **Rusty Bunting* with head, neck, breast, and sides, rust-colored. 1839 STORER *Fishes Massach.* 141 The *Rusty Dab..is occasionally brought to our market in the winter season only. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 375 *Rusty Dab...*, the popular name of the Rusty Flat-fish, a fish found on the coast of Massachusetts and New York in deep water. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 326 The Sand Dab, or rough Dab, *Hippoglossoides platessoides*, also sometimes known as the *Rusty Flounder. 1811 WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* III. Pref. p. xiii, *Rusty Flycatcher, wings and tail black; plumage above brown; inhabits the southern states. *Ibid.* III. 41 *Rusty Grakle, *Gracula Ferruginea*. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 159 Rusty Grackle,..nearly all the feathers skirted with warm brown above, and brownish-yellow below. *c* 1700 in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 428 The *Rusty Mantiss. Resembles a dead Leaf. 1787 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* Suppl. I. 89 *Rusty Oriole...The edges of the feathers are rust-coloured.

b. With names of plants, as *rusty fern, fig, gum, tinga*.

c 1721 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* viii. 73 Small, round wing'd, Smyrna *Rusty Fern. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 538 *Ficus rubiginosa,..*Rusty Fig. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* II. 48 The range was openly timbered with white-gum, spotted-gum, Ironbark, *rusty-gum and the cypress-pine. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl.* 236 *Angophora lanceolata*, ..Rusty Gum. *c* 1700 in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 434 *Rusty Inga. The Pods of this are flat and covered with a rusty coloured Hair.

c. *Rusty coal, crown bark, gold, gravel* (see quots.).

1830 *Cumbld. Farm Rep.* 49 in *Husb.* III. (L. U. K.), Gravelly soil, on an open bottom of gravel, technically called a rusty gravel. 1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 62 *Rusty coals*, coals discoloured by water or exposure to air. 1880 MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 40 The *C[hinchona] Chahuarguera* is the rusty crown bark of commerce...With this rusty crown bark are mixed larger quills particularly rich in the alkaloid called chinchonidine. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Rusty gold*,..free gold, which does not easily amalgamate, the particles being coated, as is supposed, with oxide of iron.

10. *Comb.* Qualifying adjs. and sbs. of colour, as *rusty-brown, -brownish, -red*. (Cf. 8 c.)

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xii. 14 On his head a steele cap he did weare Of colour rustie browne, but sure and strong. 1758 G. EDWARDS *Gleau. Nat. Hist.* II. 209 The whole bird ..is covered with feathers of a rusty-brownish or black colour. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 48 A tall meagre varlet, whose rusty-brown cloak [etc.]. 1863 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 375 A disease called rust,..from the rusty-red or yellowish patches which it forms. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 206 Upper parts ranging from the color of *gnoma* to a rusty-red.

b. *Rusty-dusty, rusty-fusty*, characterized by rust and dust or fustiness. Also *fig.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Superer.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 246 All the rusty-dusty iestes in a country. *Ibid.* 289 To how many rusty-dusty Waines was braue Liuy beholding? 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 24 Our cottage, that for want of use was musty, And most extremely rusty-fusty-dusty. 1849 in D. J. Browne *American Poultry Yd.* (1855) 47 None but the brave..are likely to enjoy any favor from the present class of rusty-fusty colored beauties. 1864 *Daily Telegr.* 13 Oct., All your rusty-fusty British notions about comfort, civility, privacy, and the like.

c. With sbs., as **rusty-back** (see quots.), *rusty-coat* (attrib.), *rusty-stove*.

1782 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 404 But how much more luxurious it would be to me to dine..upon rusticoat potatoes with Portia! 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 96/2 *Acrosticum*, Rustyback, Wall rue, or Fork-fern. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 118 There were many other shades besides anthracite, ranging from rusty-stove to sole-leather,..old or new ivory, and so on. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl., *Rusty-Back*, a provincial name for *Blechnum Spicant*, and, according to other authorities, also for *Ceterach officinarum*.

11. Parasynthetic and other combs., as *rusty-coated, -coloured, -rested; rusty-looking*, etc.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXII. 223 A broad and ancient rusty-rested shield. 1700 in *Dampier's Voy.* (1729) III. 434 The Pods..are flat and covered with a rusty coloured Hair. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, This rugged and decayed dungeon of rusty-coloured stone. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 312 A number of rusty-looking spots or patches dispersed over the surface of the leaf. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 415 Marked with six rusty-coloured longitudinal stripes. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 925/2 The snipe is certainly much better able to take care of himself than his rusty-coated cousin.

b. In the specific names of birds, plants, etc.

(*a*) 1784 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* (1792) II. 153 Rusty-crowned Heron. Crest and hind part of the neck of a deep ferruginous color. 1787 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* Suppl. I. 170 Rusty-Collared Finch..inhabits Terra del Fuego. 1817 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. II. 392 Rusty-throated Flycatcher (*Muscicapa gularis*). 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 214 Rusty-crowned Falcon...Crown ashy-blue, with a chestnut patch. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 57 The Rusty-spotted Cat,..*Felis rubiginosa*.

(*b*) 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 89 Don's Willow, or Rusty branched Willow. 1889 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 553 *Olea ferruginea*, the rusty-leaved olive of the country between the upper Indus and the Suleiman mountains.

Rusty (rʌ·sti), *a.*[2] [var. of RESTY *a.*[2], perhaps by association with prec.] Reasty, rancid.

Very common in the 17th and 18th centuries, and still wide-spread in dialect use.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Civ b/2 Such rusty meates inblindeth so our brayne, That of our fauour the muses haue disdayne. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 152 b, The Bacon..; if you hang it in greate smoke at the first, it will be rustie. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 93 Though it were but to help him scrape rusty gammons of bacon. 1690 STRUTTON *Relat. Cruelties French* 15 An Ounce of rusty Pork with Bread and Beverage. 1745 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Adv.* (1757) 8 The Wind and Sun more forcibly convey themselves into the Flesh, which dries up its Juices, and makes it rusty. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 345 Preserving salted provisions from becoming rancid or rusty. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* v, Indifferent potatoes and strange shreds of rusty meat, mixed and cooked together. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xxvi, The beef may have been tough and the pork rusty.

Rusty (rʌ·sti), *a.*[3] Also 9 *dial.* rousty. [var. of RESTY *a.*[1], perhaps influenced by RUSTY *a.*[1]]

1. Of horses: Restive.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 142 This rude rustie, bolde blinde bayerd of mine..chopt foorth. 1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 213 Thinks he to stop my mouth with gold or pearle? Or rustie iades fet from Barbaria? 1787 T. GAMBADO *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 38 It is extremely wrong to put a gentleman on a restive horse. [*Foot-note.* A strange epithet this, and I wonder who coined it; tell me of a rusty horse, and I shall know what it means.] 1828– in dial. glossaries (Cumb., Yks., Northampt., Heref.).

b. In phr. *to ride*, or *run, rusty*. Freq. of persons: To become intractable or obstinate; to be angry or annoyed; to take offence (cf. 3).

(*a*) 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 32. 3/2 How is't Apollo rides so rusty, Why so Grum, and why so Crusty? 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Rusty*, To ride rusty, to be sullen. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxix, How the devil am I to get the crew to obey me? Why, even Dick Fletcher rides rusty on me now and then. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xli, 'Rides rather rusty,' said Mr. Roker, with a smile.

(*b*) 1764 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 129/1 Great expectations from lord Shelburn's colt, but he ran rusty. 1855 LAWRENCE in Bosw. Smith *Life* (1883) I. 469 To add to my misery Neville Chamberlain has again run rusty. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* III. 199 They..watched the yard till dusk, when its proprietor ran rusty and turned them out.

† **2.** *transf.* Of things. (Cf. RESTY *a.*[1] 2.)

1625 in Birch *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1846) I. 36 There is much urging and spurring the parliament for supply and expedition, in both which they will prove somewhat rusty. 1656 OWEN *Mortif. Sin* vi, Indwelling distempers grow rusty and stubborn by continuance in ease and quiet.

3. *colloq.* Ill-tempered, cross, nasty. Chiefly in phr. *to turn rusty* (cf. 1 b).

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii, The people got rusty about it. 1843 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Frank Berry* ii, You..turn rusty because he forgets your last message. 1876 FARJEON *Love's Victory* xi, He never said a word to make the governor turn rusty. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Dangerous Cats-paw* 186 He was a bit rusty at first.

† **Ru·sty,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. RUSTY *a.*[1]] *intr.* and *trans.* To become or make rusty.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 20 b, It..rustieth; but being newe rubbed ouer with Sande and Salte, commeth to his olde colour againe. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iii. *Schisme* 186 God so rustled every joynt, that there..it could not stir. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1661) 156 As the bonds of Reason and Love are immortal, so do all other chains.. both rustie and rot Noble parts.

Ru·styish, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. RUSTY *a.*[1]] Somewhat rusty.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistr.* IV. 22 If they gets ever so rustyish in the country, they always brightens up in Lunnon!

Rut (rʌt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5–6 rutte (5 ruthe), 5, 7 rutt, 7 rute; 6– rut. [a. OF. *rut*, var. of *ruit* :—pop. L. **rugīt-us* for L. *rugītum*, acc. of *rugītus*, f. *rugīre* to roar.]

1. The annually recurring sexual excitement of male deer; also, by extension, periodic sexual excitement in other animals, as goats, sheep, etc.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Þei [*sc.* harts] be in hir loue, þe whiche men calleth Rutte, aboute þe tyme of holy rode in Septembre. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* xvii. 45 During the time of their Rut, they [*sc.* harts] lyue with small sustenance. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xxiv. 845 Thus also they passe and spende both day and night, being so enraged and feruently caried away with the rut.. (alwaies following the steps and footings of the Hinde). 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 127 This part in Deere.., about the end of their Rutt,..sometimes becomes..relaxed and pendulous. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 379 A short time after they [*sc.* stags] have furnished their horns, they begin to feel the impressions of the rut. *Ibid.* 381 In the time of rut it [the stag's voice] is even terrible. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* 49 During the rut or heat of animals. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Eng. Sportsman* iii. 41 They kill the bucks too late or when the 'rut' is coming on.

b. In phr. *at* or † *in* (*the*) *rut, to go to* (*the*) *rut*.

(*a*) *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, They sle ..eyther oþer, whann þei be in Rutte, þat is to say in þer loue. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 225 Of suche lokynge bene bestis in ruthe. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 31 Az ramz at their rut. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* xliv. 141 When a Hart hath bene .xiiii. dayes at Rut, then the Bucke doth but scarcely beginne. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 88 Antler'd and Palmed now,..he goares them out Stand in his way, now rageing at the Rutt. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Proeme, He [Theocritus] rightly, throughout his fifth Idyll, maketh his Louts..behold their Goats at Rut in all Simplicity. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 7 The Ewes are now at rut.

(*b*) *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iii, þe herte goth raþer to þe Rutte [than the buck]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 37 Than the bucke goth to the rut, and so wolde the ramme. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 144 b, The time when you shall suffer them to go to rutte, is in Autume. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 758 We finde, that the Time of Going to Rut of Deere is in September.

transf. 1648 WINYARD *Midsummer-Moon* 1 He was begot ith' Dog-dayes, or at Michaelmas when his Dam went to Rut.

† **2.** The company of deer among which a stag goes to rut. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Communlich the grettest hert..holdeth þe rutte and is maistre þerof. *Ibid.*, Also þer is diueres ruttes in þe forest. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. i. i. (1651) 436 Lions and Harts, which.. many times kill each other, or compell them to abandon the rut, that they may remain masters in their places. 1640 EARL OF CORK in *Lismore Papers* 1st Ser. (1886) V. 162 One live Buck, to beat the Rutt withall.

3. *attrib.*, as *rut-time*.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 15, I am heere a Windsor Stagge, and the fattest (I thinke) i'th Forrest. Send me a

coole rut-time (Ioue). 1611 Cotgr., *Ruitè*, thats killed, or gotten, *in rut-time*. 1889 Westermarck *Orig. Marriage* 36 Dr. Mohnike..mentions the occurrence of a rut-time with the Orang-utan.

Rut (rʌt), *sb.*[2] Forms: *α.* 6- rut, 6 rupt, 7 rutt. *β.* 6 rotte, 7–8 rote, 7 -root(e. [Of obscure origin.

Usually regarded as a variant of Route *sb.*, but the difference in vowel, and the rarity of *route* in the 16th cent., make this improbable. The spelling *rupt* suggests possible connexion with OF. *rupt*, *rut* stream, but the English sense is app. unknown in French. The question is also complicated by the variants *rote*, *roote*, *ritt*, occurring chiefly in the combs. *cart-rote*, *-roote*, and *cart-ritt* (1649): cf. also Ruck *sb.*[3]

1. A (deep) furrow or track made in the ground, esp. in a soft road, by the passage of a wheeled vehicle or vehicles.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vne Ornière*, the rut or tracke of a wheele. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* v. vii. 668 The furrowes and rupts of carts. 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 5, I desired them, as the course is, to put on, or to let me have one of the ruts. 1794 Gibbon in *Misc. Wks.* (1796) I. 296, I was almost killed..by hard, frozen, long, and cross ruts, that would disgrace the approach of an Indian wig wam. 1806 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* II. v, When you have trusted your foot on a frozen rut. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 34 A sleepy land, where under the same wheel The same old rut would deepen year by year. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 304 We had to leave the car..while peasants helped it over the ruts.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 624 A long-tail'd squib, a flaming ridge, for rut Seems seen a while, where the bright Coach hath cut. 1705 *Pennsylvania Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 32 He might prove such a rut in his way as might render his journey very fruitless. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 455 The goddess..drives so eagerly as not to heed the ruts in her way. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 213 It had worn a rut in the commerce of Great Britain.

c. *fig.* A settled or established habit or mode of procedure; a narrow, undeviating course of life or action; a groove.

1839 Carlyle *Chartism* 112 Parliaments, lumbering along in their deep ruts of commonplace. 1865 Skelton *Campaigner at Home* iv. 71 On his return to civilised life, he will settle at once into the rut. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours Libr.* (1892) II. iii. 95 A man whose conversation runs in ruts.

2. A track or passage hollowed out, cut, or excavated in the ground. *rare.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IV. 479 As from hils, raine waters headlong fall, That all waies eate huge Ruts, which, met in one bed [etc.]. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 326 The soil lying hollow with the mole's ruts. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 405 It is of course worked by the hand alone, and makes simply a rut in the ground. 1884 T. Speedy *Sport Highl.* xix. 374 As daylight began to close, the ravens appeared and settled in the 'rut' [a gully].

3. *transf.* A deep mark or depression on the skin, some part of the body, etc.

1623 Webster *Duchess Malfi* II. i, From your scuruy face-physicke, To behold thee not painted enclines somewhat neere A miracle: These in thy face here, were deepe rutts. *a* 1635 Randolph *Hey for Honesty* IV. iii, These many ruts and furrows in thy cheeks Proves thy old face to be but champion-ground, Till'd with the plough of age. 1863 tr. *Waitz' Introd. Anthrop.* 95 The negro has no inter-maxillary bone, but only..a rut which marks it. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 897 The groove [of ainhum] always begins as a shallow transverse crack or rut, at the inner angle of the digito-plantar fold.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *rut-gulled*, *-rifted*, *-way*; **rut scraper**, *U.S.*, a machine for filling up cart-ruts by scraping in the displaced material.

1611 Cotgr., *Charrau*, a Cart-way; Rutt-way. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 111 When thy rut-gull'd lanes Run little brooks with hasty rains. *Ibid.* II. 33 We turned up the rut-rifted lane. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 361 Prevention [of mud-holes] can be effected..by the use of the rut scraper.

Rut (rʌt), *sb.*[3] Now *U.S.* and *dial.* Also 7 rutt(e. [Of doubtful origin: cf. the variant Rote *sb.*[6] There is connexion of sense with Rout *sb.*[5] and *v.*[2], and with ON. *rót* (whence Gael. *rot*) breaking of waves, but the vowels of these do not agree with either *rut* or *rote*.] The roaring of the sea, *esp.* in breaking on the shore. Freq. *rut of the sea.*

1633 T. James *Voy.* 8 We heard the rutt of the shoare, as we thought: but it proooued to be the rutt against a banke of Ice. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xviii, The Rut of the Sea was great, the Waves breaking upon our Ships Quarter. 1820 Wilbraham *Cheshire Gloss.* 55 The rut of the sea is the dashing of the waves against any thing. 1847 D. Webster *Priv. Corr.* (1857) II. 262, I hear the sea very strong and loud at the north...They call this the rote or rut of the sea. *a* 1862 Thoreau *Cape Cod* v. (1894) 115 The old man said that this was what they called the 'rut', a peculiar roar of the sea before the wind changes.

†**Rut,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [Of doubtful origin: cf. prec. and Rout *sb.*[1] 8.] Noise, disturbance.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* ii. Argt., To see the rutte the Seagods keepe: There swaggering in the Solent deepe. *Ibid.* ii. 446 There arose such rut th' unrulie rout among That soone the noyse thereof through all the ocean rong. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 62 One with the Grasshopper doth keepe a rut, Another rimes vpon a Hazell nut. *c* 1700 Kennett in *MS. Lansd. 1033* s.v. To keep a rut; i. e. to be meddling and doing mischief. *Kent.*

Rut, *sb.*[5] *Sc. rare.* [f. Rut *v.*[2] Cf. Rit *sb.*] A cut or incision.

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. xxix, A long rut ..is made with the spade along each side,..so as to form the cut of the turf slanting outward.

Rut: see Root *sb.*[1]

†**Rut,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [app. related to Rout *v.*[6]]

1. *trans.* To fling, cast, or throw.

1375 *Creation* 301 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 128 Whanne we were þus fro blesse rut, And þow in þat blisse put, Þo hadde y to þe enuye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3695 The wyndes..Rut vp the rughe se on rokkes aboute. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 439/2 Rutton, or throwyn (*K.* rwtyn,..*P.* ruttyn..), *projicio.*

2. *intr.* To dash, move with violence.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5699 His shippes..Gird on the ground ..Till þai rut on a Rocke, & rent all to peses. *Ibid.* 12691 Barges & othir..Rut euyn to þe rokkis with a rank will.

Rut, *v.*[2] Now *Sc.* [var. of Rit *v.*[1]]

†1. To cut, pierce, thrust, with a weapon. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6977 þen Paris,..with a pile sharp, Rut hym in thurgh þe rybbis. *Ibid.* 10704 He pairet his armur, Rut þurgh his rybbes, rent hym with in.

2. *spec.* To cut or make a furrow through (turf) with a spade, etc. Cf. Rit *v.*[1] 1 b.

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. xxix, The work is to proceed in this manner, always rutting the through band rows of turf in both ends. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 374 With the common spade then cut, or, as it is technically termed, *rut* the line of hedge-bed behind the cord. *Ibid.* 503 The upper 10ugh turf is rutted in a perpendicular direction.

b. To cut *off* (earth) with a spade; to take *off* or remove by rutting.

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 507 The principal workman is rutting off the second side of the top of the drain with the common spade.

Rut (rʌt), *v.*[3] [f. Rut *sb.*[1], or ad. obs. F. *rutter*, *ruter* (Godef.).]

1. *intr.* To be under the influence of (periodic) sexual excitement.

a 1625 Fletcher *Elder Brother* v. ii, That is your penance, you know for what, and see you rut no more; you understand me. 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* II. ii, I am just in the condition of an out-lying deer, that's beaten from his walk for offering to rut. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 4/1 As for stags.., they are rutting in October. 1889 Westermarck *Orig. Marriage* 49 The buck and the ass in southern countries..rut throughout the whole year.

2. *trans.* To mount or cover (the female). *rare*—[1].

1700 Dryden tr. *Ovid's Cinyras & Myrrha* 46 What piety forbids the lusty ram, Or more salacious goat, to rut their dam?

Rut (rʌt), *v.*[4] [f. Rut *sb.*[2]]

In quots. 1822 and 1647 (sense 2) there may be some connexion with Root *v.*[2] and Rout *v.*[8]

1. *trans.* To mark (a road or the ground) with ruts; to furrow. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1607 Markham *Caval.* IV. (1617) 54 Some high way which in the winter time hauing been rutted [etc.]. 1815 Scott *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 152 The ground was..strangely broken up and rutted by the wheels of the artillery. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. fr. Amer.* 205 The adjoining grounds perhaps..overgrown with rank weeds, or rutted by hogs. 1884 Sala *Journ. South* I. xxiv. (1887) 313 One street [in Pompeii] with..its pavement rutted by chariot-wheels.

fig. 1819 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* xlvi. (1837) IV. 336, I certainly studied..to get out of the old beaten track, leaving those who like to keep the road, which I have rutted pretty well. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* xvi, I saw how deeply it was rutted with the ruts of age and misery.

†2. *intr.* Of a stag: (see quot.). *Obs.*—[1]

1647 Hexham I. *Hunting-terms*, The Stagg ruts with his hornes in the earth.

†**Rut,** *v.*[5] *Obs.*—[1] [app. for *route*: see Route *sb.* I, quots. 1568–1594.] *intr.* To keep a course.

1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 305 From whence vnto the..Canarias is two hundred and thirtie leagues, and [the ships] alwayes doo Rut to the southwest.

Ruta-baga (rū·tă,bē·gă). Now *rare.* Also 9 roota, ruta baga, rutabaga. [ad. Swed. dial. (W. Götland) *rotabagge*. So G. *ruta-*, *rota-baga*, F. *rutabaga*.] The Swedish turnip, *Brassica campestris*, var. *rutabaga.*

1800 Tuke *Agric. N. Riding* 157 The ruta-baga has been sown in small quantities by a few individuals, most of whom approve of it. 1820 Shelley *Œd. Tyr.* I. 47 Hog-wash or grains, or ruta-baga, none Has yet been ours since your reign begun. 1865 E. Burritt *Walk to Land's End* 376 The great landlake..rimmed with the green and purple verdure of the turnip and ruta-baga.

Rutaceous (rūtē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Rutaceæ* the rue family, f. L. *rūta* rue. Cf. L. *rūtāceus* made from rue.] Of or belonging to the order *Rutaceæ*; resembling rue; rue-like.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 132 Thus far the structure of Diosmeæ is little different from that of other Rutaceous plants. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1015/1 A rutaceous shrub from Western Australia. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 289/2 *Ruta graveolens.*—A hardy evergreen rutaceous undershrub.

†**Rutar.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. med.L. *rutar-ius*, ad. OF. *routier*: see Router[1] and Ruiter.] = Rutter.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 812 Which King Iohn and his Rutars set on fire. *Ibid.*, That age called forraine and willing Souldiours, Rutars.

Ru·tate. *Chem. rare.* [f. Rut-ic + -ate.] A salt due to the action of rutic acid.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 689 The metallic rutates are mostly sparingly soluble in water.

†**Rute,** *sb. Obs.*—[0] (See quot.)

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* R iv, A small thread of Ore, and those that are of the least Size of all, such are called *Rutes* when they are under a finger thick, even to the smallest Size.

Rute, *v. dial. rare*—[0]. (See quot.)

1674 Ray *N. C. Gloss.* 39 He Rutes it: *Chesh.* spoken of a Child, he cries fiercely.

Rute, obs. f. Root *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]; obs. f. Rout and Route *sb.* **Ruter,** var. Rutter, Ruttier.

†**Ru·tey,** *sb. Obs.*—[1] In 5 rotey. [f. next.] = Rut *sb.*[1] 1. *Rutey-time*, rutting-time.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 329 After course of concepcioun, none toke kepe of other. As whan þei hadde ryde in rotey tyme, anon rigte þer-after, Males diowen hem to males.

†**Ru·tey,** *v. Obs.*—[1] Also 5 rotey, rot(e)i-. [? ad. AF. **rutei-er*, f. *rut* Rut *sb.*[1] Cf. *ruteison* Rutson.] *intr.* = Rut *v.*[3] 1.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 146 After cours of concepcioun, non tok kepe of oþer; As when þei hadde ruteyed, anon þei resten after.

†**Rut-goose.** *Obs.*—[1] (Cf. Rout *sb.*[7])

1531 *Durh. Household Bk.* (Surtees) 327, 1 rutgoys, 3*d.*—1 mawlert, 2*d.*—6 dunlyngs, 2*d.*

Ruth[1] (rūþ). Now *arch.* Forms: *α.* 2–5 reuþe, 3 reu(h)ðe, reuðe, 4–5 reuthe (5 -þthe, -thþe), reuþ (4 reut), 4–6 reuth (5 reutht); 3 rewðe, -de, 3, 5 rewepe, 4–5 rewþe, 4–6 rewthe, 4–7 rewth (5 -eth). *β.* 3 reo(w)ðe, reoþe; 3 reouþe, -ðe, -de, 4–5 reouþ, -th. *γ.* 2–5 rouþe, 4–5 routhe, 5, 7 routh (5 rought); 2 rowðe, 4–5 rowthe, 5 rowith; 4 rau-, rawþe, 4–5 raw-, 5 rauthe, roth. *δ.* 4–5 rupe, 4–6 ruthe; 4 ruþ, 5– ruth, 6–7 rueth. [Early ME. *reuðe*, *rewðe*, etc., f. *rewen* Rue *v.*[1] Cf. OE. *hreow* Rue *sb.*[1], and for the ending, ON. *hryggð.*]

1. The quality of being compassionate; pitifulness; the feeling of sorrow for another; compassion, pity.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 Heorte sar for þe monnes ansene sunne, and rowðe for his emcristenes wawe. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 63 Pietas hatte on of ðese hali milites, þat is, reuhðe on engelisc. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2339 Đo cam iosep swilc rewðe up-on, he dede halle ut ðe todere gon. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 858 Al-þaȝ..ȝe remen for rauþe wyth-outen reste. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 349 If therewith-al in you ther be no routhe, Than is it harm ye liven. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 310 ȝyue þe poore ruthe & compassioun of þin herte. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 966 Knichtis ramyt for reuth, schir Gawyne thai rew. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 316 For neuer bot in a gentill hert is generit ony ruth. 1576 Turberv. *Venerie* lxii. 177 And yet can man.. Vse wracke for rewth? can murder like him best? *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* III. 413 With dying groanes ..For rewth would rent a flinty heart a sunder. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 163 Look homeward Angel now, and melt with ruth. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. lii, Oft they snatch the pen, As if inspir'd,..Then write, and blot, as would your ruth engage. 1774 Blattie *Minstr.* II. xxx, If my desultory strain with ruth And indignation makes thine eyes o'erflow. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. xix, Upon whose wrinkled brow alone, Nor ruth, nor mercy's trace, is shown. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xvi, He..was filled with ruth for the poor wrong-headed youngster. 1878 S. Cox *Salv. Mundi* I. (ed. 3) 6 Another slight but significant indication of this mood of ruth and pity.

Comb. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. iv. (1632) 467 All with an eager continuall ruth mooving motion.

b. Frequent in phr. *to have ruth*, usually const. †*of*, *on*, or *upon*. Now *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Þa com þer an helendis Mon, and heuede rouþe of him. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Halhed ȝeouþe of þeo þet beoð ine stronge temptaciuns. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 322 in *O. E. Misc.* 46 He is wrþe to beo ded... Of þe kynge of heuene none ȝeuþe hi nedde. *c* 1300 *Beket* 808 Somme gode men that ther stode hadde of him Ruthe ynouȝ. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 972 þer-of clatered þe cloudes þat kiyst myȝt haf rawþe. *c* 1384 Chaucer *Ho. Fame* I. 332 Allas that euer had routhe Any woman on any man. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8511 He hade no ruthe of hor remyng. *a* 1450 Myrc 1361 Hast þou in herte rowþe I-had, Of hem þat were nede be-stad? 1509 Fisher *Serm.* Wks. (1876) 281 These two persones had so grete ruthe and compassyon of theyr maysters. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 170 O Lord,..Haif reuth on me thy Creature. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, Have ruth on me, and let me go! 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 191 She has no one to raise her up; none to have ruth upon her. 1890 Conan Doyle *White Company* xiv, Methinks that I should have ruth upon you.

c. So *to take ruth.*

1540–54 J. Croke *13 Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 8 Vppon me then thou wolt take ruthe. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1220/1 Taking ruth of their miserable estates. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXXVII. v, Will God no more take ruth?

2. Contrition, repentance; remorse. Now *rare.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Vte we..habben on ure heorte sorinesse and reuðe of ure synnes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25749 [To] mak to preist his costes cuth, Wit reuth of hert and scrifte o mouth. *a* 1603 Eliz. Grymeston *Misc.* (1604) F 4 b, Thou pardon promisest, where hearts true ruth is showne. 1603 J. Davies (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 41/1 Thus when our Teares doe testifie our ruth, We needs not..of them be asham'd. 1855 M. Arnold *Stanzas Grande Chartreuse* 77, I seek these Anchorites, not in ruth, To curse and to deny your truth.

3. Sorrow, grief, distress; †lamentation.

c 1205 Lay. 12970 þat word com to herede, hu þe king iuaren hafde; þa wes muchel reoðe. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2340 Nalde ȝe neauer..makien reowðe for me, þe fare to eche reste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24054 Moder, traistnes of vr trewþe, Don vs to rewen wit þi rewþe. *c* 1384 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 669 *Cleopatra*, This woful Cleopatrie hath made swich routhe That ther nys tonge noon that may yt telle. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2813, I may noȝt ryde ȝow to reschow,

my reuthe is þe mare. 1562 LEIGH *Armory* 209 Wherefore, leaue of this rewthe, and seke to liue by Hope. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Petrarch* 25 O, how great ruth, and sorrowfull assay, Doth vex my spirite with perplexitie. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. xxii, Here lies, to each her Parents ruth, Mary, the Daughter of their youth. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-w. Provid.* 116 The supreame judge of all the World..stood not as an idle spectator beholding his peoples Ruth. *c* 1800 H. K. WHITE *Childhood* II. 4 That every age and rank is born to ruth. 1841–6 LONGF. *Maidenhood* xiv, Bear through sorrow, wrong, and ruth, In thy heart the dew of youth. 1868 KIRK *Chas. the Bold* V. iii. III. 441 Flanders and Hainault had their share of ruth for gallant sons and stalwart sires.

†**4. a.** Matter or occasion of sorrow or regret. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Acke nu is rewebe, for nu is euerihc man ifo þare he solde fren be. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2258 Þe brutons..bigonne vaste to fle, Some in roches, some in wodes, þat reuþe it was to se. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 94 (Kolbing), Sone þat traitour..brak his treuþe & dede hem wrong, & þat was reuþe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 501 Now is routhe to rede, how þe red noble Is reuerenced. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 330 The more routhe is, allas! *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1129 The ioy ramand ful raith, that reuth wes to se. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 91 Gret reuth it wer that so suld be. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 6 That is great woe, And wondrous ruth to all, that shall it heare. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *96 Serm.* (1661) 223 If he were not a man, but some other unreasonable creature, it were great ruth to see him so handled.

†**b.** Mischief; calamity; ruin. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 20169 Hundes in þam reode mid reouðe hine imeteð. *Ibid.* 21764 Þenne is þat folc buten wene þat reouðe heom is to cumene of summes cunnes leoden. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7693 (Kölbing), He dede ribaudes ten þousinde Bren þat þai migten finde; So he dede michel rewþe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4010 It is better for to bate & on þe bent faile, þan se þis rewthe on 3our renkis. 1584–7 (GREENE) *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 22 Thou shalt finde..lusting Loue the load-stone to ruth and ruine. 1594 NASHE & MARLOWE *Dido* III, Yet now I doe repent me of his ruth, And wish that I had neuer wronged him so. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 48 See here the fall of youth, Begun in pleasure, but wouen vp in rueth. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors* in *Comm. Ep.* 670 Cholerike kings and persons of great note..hereby have wrought their own ruth and ruine.

†**5.** With *a* and pl. in senses 3 and 4. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 25506 Þis lond heo for-radden mid ræuðen uniuo3en. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Bigimnunge & rote of þis ilke reouðe was a liht sihðe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 562, I trowe that to a norice in this cas It had ben hard this rewthe for to se. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 333 And thanne I scholde in such a wise In rewardinge of my servise Be ded; me thenkth it were a rowthe. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 1450 For sothfastly it is to gret a routhe To recorde how 3e haue hir vsed. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iv. 20 After the rewthes and lamentacions of the kynge. *Ibid.* xlv. 174 She lened vpon a wyndowe that loked vpon the see, makyng full pyteouse rewthes for her loue that she sawe. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 227 They say it is a ruth to see thy louer neede.

Ruth[2] (rʊt). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **rut, rutt.** [a. Hindī *rath* (rʊtʰ), a car, carriage, coach, etc.] A native vehicle or carriage.

a. 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxv. (1847) 422 When these girls travel, they generally go hidden by crimson curtains in a rutt or car drawn by bullocks. 1829 JOHN SHIPP *Mem.* II. 183, I took the liberty of taking the rut and horse to camp as prize property.

β. 1834 [A. PRINSEP] *Baboo* II. ix. 176 The driver of the ruth had been found. 1866 SIR T. SEATON *Cadet to Colonel* xvii. 364 Hodson stopped the ruth.., and made the three prisoners descend. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* iv, Kim marked down a gaily ornamented ruth or family bullock-cart.

Ruth, variant of ROUTH *a. Sc.*

Ruthe, obs. variant of RUE *sb.*[1]

†**Ruthe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To awaken, rouse.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 895 Ful erly þose aungelez þis haþel þay ruþen & glopnedly on godez halue gart hym vpryse. *Ibid.* 1208 Ryche, ruþed of her rest, ran to here wedes.

Ruthenate (rū·þĕnēt). *Chem.* [f. RUTHENIUM + -ATE[1] 1 c.] A salt formed by the action of ruthenic acid.

1879 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II. II. 452 The blackish-green solution..giving rise to potassium ruthenate. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v. *Ruthenium,* The former [is] converted into ruthenate of potassium by fusion with potash. 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 417/2 Ruthenates in solution are easily reduced.

Ruthene (rūþēn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 Ruthen, Rutene. [ad. med.L. *Rut(h)eni* (pl.), related to *Ruzi, Russi* Russians, as *Prut(h)eni* to *Pruzi, Prussi*: see note to PRUSSIAN.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A member of the Little Russian race (also called *Malo-Russian*), inhabiting the south of Russia and portions of the north-west of Austria; freq. in restricted sense = RUSSNIAK.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* cij b, Neyther the Grekes, the Ruthens nor many nations in theast partes besides. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* v. Wks. 1564 I. 416 The churches of the Grekes, of the Ethiopes, of the Rutenes, of the Bohems, &c. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 42/2 Of the inhabitants..1,900,000 are Ruthenes or Russniaks,.. who have spread into the centre of Russia, and are also numerous on the Hungarian side of the Carpathians. 1883 *19th Cent.* Nov. 754 Two-thirds of its population..belonging to the Reformed Church, the remaining third being mainly Russniaks or Ruthenes.

2. The language of the Ruthenes.

1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 195, I am inclined to think that..the language..is by no means pure Ruthene.

B. *adj.* = RUTHENIAN *a.*

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* May 627/2 The revolt of the Ruthene peasants..in 1846. 1891 [see RUTHENIAN B.].

Ruthenian (rʊþē·niăn), *sb.* and *a.* [See prec.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A Ruthene; a member of the Ruthenian church.

1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 88/1 The union of the Galician Greeks or Ruthenians is of much later date. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 631/1 The Ruthenians attribute their conversion to Christianity to St. Methodius.

2. The language of the Ruthenes.

1862 LATHAM *Elem. Compar. Philol.* 627 With the exception..of the Malo-Russian, Ruthenian, Russinian, Russniak, or Little Russian,..none of the dialects of Russia have commanded much attention. 1902 MERRIMAN *Vultures* xxiv, Galician, Ruthenian, Polish,..would be required.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Ruthenes, their liturgy, language, etc.

1850 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* V. 27 The Ukraine..is the land of the Kosaks; they speak the Ruthenian dialect. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 803 There were in 1865 about 250,000 Catholics of the Ruthenian rite in Russian Poland. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 195 Throughout this book the Ruthenian spelling has been given when the word has been traced to be Ruthene.

Rutheniate (rʊþē·niĕt). *Chem.* [f. RUTHENIUM + -ATE[1] 1 c.] = RUTHENATE.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 255 The mass dissolved affords a solution of rutheniate of potash with an excess of potash. 1877 *Nature* 28 June 167/1 Saturating the rutheniate of potash with chlorine.

Ruthenic (rʊþe·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. RUTHENIUM + -IC 1 b.] Pertaining to or derived from ruthenium; containing ruthenium.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 255 When an excess of an acid is added to this alkaline solution, an oxide of ruthenium is said to precipitate along with ruthenic acid. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 440 The tetrachloride or Ruthenic chloride, $RuCl_4$, is known only in its double salts. *Ibid.*, Ruthenic oxide, RuO_4. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. II. 1768 Ruthenic anhydride being perhaps temporarily formed.

Ruthe·nio-, combining form of RUTHENIUM, as in *ruthenio-chloride, -cyanide.*

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* x. § 1. 692 Ruthenio-cyanides may..be obtained, corresponding in composition to the ferrocyanides. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 537/2 The chlorides of ruthenium and osmium form numerous double salts, but the most important are the ruthenio- and osmio-chlorides.

Ruthe·nious, *a. Chem.* [f. RUTHENI-UM.] (See RUTHENIC *a.* and -OUS c.)

1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 440 The trichloride or Ruthenious chloride, Ru_2Cl_6, ..is a yellow-brown, crystalline, very deliquescent mass. *Ibid.*, The sesquioxide, or Ruthenious oxide, Ru_2O_3.

Ruthenite (rū·þĕnəit). *Chem.* [f. RUTHENIUM + -ITE[1] 4.] (See quot.)

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 413 Ruthenites,..salts of oxyacids of Ruthenium.

Ruthenium (rʊþē·niŭm). [f. med.L. *Ruthenia* Russia (having been first noticed in platinum ores from the Ural Mountains) + -IUM.] A metal of the platinum group, discovered and named by Osann in 1828, but first isolated by Claus in 1845. Chem. symbol Ru.

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 343 Ruthenium. M. Claus has described under this name a new metal contained in the residue from crude platinum. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 516 Ruthenium very much resembles iridium. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 222 The compounds which are called sesquichloride of osmium and ruthenium. *attrib.* 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 252 The residue contains the ruthenium compound. *Ibid.* 257 While the ruthenium salt is in the retort. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 537/1 Ruthenium tetroxide, RuO_4, is a golden-yellow crystalline substance, sparingly soluble in water.

Ruther, variant of RIDDER *sb.*[1], RUDDER *sb.*

Ruthful (rū·þful), *a.* Now *arch.* [f. RUTH *sb.*[1]] **1.** Full of compassion or pity; compassionate.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 222 He bihalt on oðre þet he ne mei nones weis makien vuele iðoncked, so lusful & so reouðful is hire heorte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 198 Þe rewþeuolle, and þo þet doþ ham to þe poure and to þe workes of merci,..ssolle by do in-to sayzine of þe riche of heuene. 14.. *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* 254 Bihult, þou man wiþ routhful herte, þe sharpe scourge wiþ knottes smerte. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvii. 74 Ane lufe..So riche, so rewthfull and discreit,..Nevir moir sallue nor 3it hes bene. 1595 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* (1841) 31 It mou'd compassion in this ruthfull Dame. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iv. 1029 Who on me cast A ruthfull eye. 1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* xxvi, Let ruthful dolphins rest him on their back.

Comb. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T. S.) xxxiv. 52 3e rame as 3e wer rent, And thay ar rewthfull hairtit.

2. That excites compassion or pity; lamentable, piteous, rueful.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 Þet oðer þing is þe muchele & þe reouðfule lure þet he uorleoseð. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 253 Swa is þe sihðe grislich ant reowðful to bihalden. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 197 Þus Adam þorw reupful rage Was cast out of his heritage. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 9 In Aust ek, yf the vyneyerd be lene And she, thy vyne, a ruthful thing to se. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 71 The reuthfull smert and lamentable cace .. of Leander 3ing. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 66 Complots of Mischiefe, Treason, Villanies Ruthfull to heare. 1607 MILWARDE *Jacobs Gt. Day* (1620) I 3 b, Jeremy..makes a description of a sad and ruthfull day..; a day of sorrow. 1655 J. OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Wks. 1853 XII. 460 Astonishment arising from the contemplation of some ruthful spectacle. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* III. i, It is a heavy and a ruthful Tale. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xvi, When last this ruthful month was come. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 687 Or say a ruthful chance broke woof and warp.

b. Of sounds, actions, etc. (passing into the sense 'expressive of grief or sorrow').

13.. *K. Alis.* 6501 (W.), And thanne they maken a reouthful crye. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 267 Merci heo criyede.. With a reuthful stevene. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 14301 (Trin.), Lazares frendes..Cryed & made reuþeful chere. 1495 *Trevisa's De P. R.* XVIII. lxxvi. 830 He [the cat] makyth a ruthefull noyse and gastfull whan one profryth to fyghte wyth a nother. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 150 And tune your pypes as ruthful as ye may. 1598 YONG *Diana* 400 My ruthfull song and verse shall not intreate..Of any flames. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 181 The voyce ought sometimes to bee interrupted with wofull exclamations and ruthfull repetitions. 1663 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (ed. 3) 218 Wheresoever is this man of sorrows, there is likewise the same Ruthfull Ecce! Behold the man! 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 67 To do this desperate wrong in sight of all The ruthful faces of the Saints in Heaven.

c. Of persons or feelings (passing into the sense 'sad, dejected, doleful').

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 209 Thir sa gret dolouris mycht I end in hy, And with my reuthfull brother go. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 37 Most greedy gripes with plunging paines, do pierce my ruthfull hart. 1584–7 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 168 She who of late was a royall Princesse, was now a ruthfull prisoner. 1831 PALGRAVE *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* 352 Sad and ruthful were the forebodings of the English.

Ruthfully, *adv.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [-LY 2.] **1.** In a pitiable or lamentable fashion; piteously, dolefully, dismally, ruefully.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Leuestu ant luuest him the reowfulliche deide ant dreorliche on rode? *c* 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 1067 (Kolbing), Reouþfully heo gan to grete. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 397/4 Thenne Judas thanked sanct Brandon soo ruthefully that it was pyte to see. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. xii. (S.T.S.) I. 296 The small pepill, opprest with mony harmes, beheld reuthfully þe visage of þe faderis. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 175 Helpe me..my deadly cryes Most ruthfully to tune. 1622 COTGR., *Miserablement,..* ruthfully, distressefully. 1662 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 118 The Sisters Groan so ruthfully, you'd swear Five hundred Women were in Labour.

2. Compassionately.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 83 He may ruthfully observe how that Countrey..is now one whelm'd with barbarisme and ignorance. 1668 HOPKINS *Serm.* (1685) 62 All things will stare ruthfully upon thee, and..confess their impotency to rescue thee from the gripe of death.

Ruthfulness. *rare.* [-NESS.]

1. Sorrowfulness, grief. = RUEFULNESS 2.

1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 118 Neither Fawniaes words, nor the hope she had to revisit her beloved, could rid her of ruthfulnesse.

2. Compassionateness. = RUEFULNESS 1.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 191 Boundless good will and ruthfulness in sparing some from everlasting burnings. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Ruthfulness,* compassionateness.

Ruthle, variant of RUTTLE *v.*

Ruthless (rū·þlĕs), *a.* [f. RUTH *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Devoid of pity or compassion; pitiless, unsparing, merciless.

c 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 255 For wel is wo, the lond is reutheles. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arv.* 230 Of my woo he is so rewthelesse. *c* 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 765 Sche loketh bak-ward to the lond, And seyde, 'Farwel, housbond rewtheles!' 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 8593 Achilles ..Routheles in his malencolye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 145 Thus thou prayis, 'Haif mercy, lady, haif reuth and sum piete!' And scho, reuthles, agane reiwis on the. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI,* II. iv. 34 The ruthlesse Flint doth cut my tender feet. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. II. 482 Till ruth-less Death..Thy dust-born body turn to dust again. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 121 Why, what a ruthlesse thing is this..., to take away the life of a man? 1727 POPE *Iliad* IX. 585 The vengeful Fiends below, And ruthless Proserpine, confirm'd his Vow. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 345 Ye who, unmov'd, can brave the ruthless storm. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XVIII. 105 He shall despoil thee with his ruthless steel. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* III. xii. 264 Ruthless and inexorable, when his theological empire was in peril. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xii. 219 He was..defended against a ten years siege from ruthless facts. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 217 The unsparing use of the ruthless stockwhip.

Ruthlessly, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a ruthless or remorseless manner; pitilessly.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, And let not Conquest, ruthlessly pursu'd, Be equally against his life incens'd. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 107 It came ruthlessly home to those sweet affections that grow close around the heart. 1849 J. H. PARKER *Introd. Gothic Archit.* i. 8 These buildings..were ruthlessly destroyed by the barbarians who succeeded them. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvi. 261 In this case the limits had been ruthlessly exceeded.

Ruthlessness. [-NESS.] Ruthless quality or character; pitilessness.

1777 POTTER *Æschylus, Prometheus Chain'd* 10 Yet upbraid not My ruder and unpitying ruthlessness. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 150 A crabbed eld And toil, and ruthlessness of rigorous death. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 175 He had inherited the fierce ruthlessness of the Angevins.

†**Ruthly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. RUTH *sb.*[1]] *a. adj.* Sorrowful, piteous. *b. adv.* Sorrowfully.

c 1275 LAY. 13638 Ich 3ou telle roubliche spelles of mochele sorinesse. 14.. *Sir Beues* 1578 (S.), To Iesu Crist..& to his moder, mylde Marie, Wel rewthelych he gan crie.

†**Ruthness.** *Obs.* [f. RUTH *sb.*[1]] Compassion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9680 All was right in sothfastnes, Witvten merci and reuthnes. *Ibid.* 14299 Iesus biheild þan hir a-stert, And had gret reuthnes in his hert.

Ruthyr, obs. Sc. variant of RUDDER *sb.*

Rutic (rūˈtik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *rūta* rue + -IC.] *Rutic acid*, a colouring matter discovered by Weiss in the common rue; capric acid.

1857 SCHUNCK in *Manch. Mem.* Ser. II. XV. (1860) 128 A comparison of the properties and composition of this substance with those of Rutine or Rutic Acid..leads to the conclusion that they are identical. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 680 Rutic acid crystallises in colourless needles.

Ruticilline (rūtisiˈlɪn), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *ruticilla*.] Pertaining to, or forming, the genus *Ruticilla* (the Redstarts).

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 277 These [genera] are adopted by Mr. Oates, who..refers all to the Ruticilline group (Redstart) of *Turdidæ*. 1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* 516 As regards the Saxicoline and Ruticilline forms attention should be drawn to the jerky, flitting flight.

Rutilant (rūˈtɪlănt), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 5 rutilaunt, 6 *Sc.* rutuland. [ad. L. *rutilant-*, *rutilans*, pres. pple. of *rutilāre*: see next.] Glowing, shining, gleaming, glittering, with either a ruddy or golden light.

In quot. 1863 used participially with object.

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perf.* E ii/2 Lykned to the rose rutilaunt and the whyte lely. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3456 This rutilant gemme and specious floure. 1542 BECON *Christm. Banq.* iii, O repentance, more rutilant & shining than gold. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 36 The lordly sonne the most rutilant planet of the seuen. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 808 The florid and rutilant part in the coagulated Blood. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 385 This cheerful green and Rutilant berries. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 359 The Abate's guardian eye—Scintillant, rutilant, fraternal fire. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1892) 285 Show-rooms..rutilant with gas and electric light.

† **Ruˈtilate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *rutilāre*, f. *rutilus* reddish, golden, shining, etc.] (See quots. and cf. prec.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Rutilate*, to shine, to make to glister. 1656 BLOUNT, *Rutilate*, .. to shine or glare, to make to shine or glister like Gold, to make bright, yellow. 1669 *Addr. Vig. Gentry Eng.* 77 Our painter may fear to begin a face so full of life, as all his skill and oyl will be too little to rarifie and air, to brisk and rutilate.

So **Ruˈtilated** *ppl. a.*; † **Rutilaˈtion**.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Rutilation*, a shining, glistring, or glaring. 1889 in *Rep. Min. Ind. U.S.* (1892) 675 Smoky quartz, Gold quartz, Rutilated quartz.

Rutile (rūˈtil). *Min.* [a. F. *rutile* or G. *rutil* (Werner, 1803), f. L. *rutilus* red.] An ore of titanium (a form of titanium dioxide).

1803 in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* (1806) X. 14 Rutile is generally of cotemporaneous formation with its associated fossils. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* xx. 295 The formation..contained cyanite, rutile, and garnets. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 136 The crystals of rutile met with in rocks are usually of exceedingly small dimensions.

attrib. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* xi. 142 Veins of quartz, containing rutile titanite. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 136 This grouping of rutile crystals may sometimes be found forming intergrowths with specular iron.

Rutilite (rūˈtilәit). *Min.* [f. RUTILE + -ITE 1 2 b. Cf. F. *rutilite*.] = RUTILE.

1803 in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* (1806) X. 17 Rutilite. Calcareo-siliceous titan ore of Kirwan. *Ibid.* 20 [The] very compounded nature of hornblende and rutilite. 1825 AIKIN *Man. Min.* (ed. 2) 137 Rutilite... Colour redish, yellowish, greyish, and blackish brown.

Rutilous (rūˈtilәs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *rutilus* red.] a. Shining with a ruddy hue. b. Reddish.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 630 The Female [viper] should be..with a fiery aspect, rutilous and red eyes. 1829 T. PRICE *Physiogn. & Physiol.* 113 In Burgundy, the light brown hair, and gray eye, have succeeded to the asserted rutilous character of its ancient conquerors. *Ibid.* 120 The German states, the real seats of the ancient rutilous fiery Goths of Cæsar and Tacitus.

Ruˈtin. *Chem.* Also rutine. [a. G. *rutin* (F. *rutine*), f. L. *rūta* RUE *sb.*2: see -IN 1.] Rutic acid, capric acid. Also *attrib.*

1857 [see RUTIC *a.*]. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 139 According to Stein, safflower yellow is uncrystallisable rutin. 1895 *Naturalist* 24 The leaves contain a considerable quantity of a tannin which..seems associated with rutin.

attrib. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 141 Rutin sugar.. isomeric with glucose..is not fermentable.

Rutl, variant of ROTL.

Rutland (rvˈtlănd). [Trade-name, first used in 1889.] A superior roan leather used in bookbinding. (Orig. called *Rutland morocco*.)

1894-5 *Oxf.* (*Clar. Press*) *Trade Catal.*, etc. 18 Rutland Morocco, limp,..gilt roll. 1903 *Ibid.* 36 Also in straight grain roan, rutland, half-calf,..and turkey morocco.

Rutle, obs. form of RUTTLE *v.*

Rutour, -owr, Sc. variants of ROUTER *sb.*1 *Obs.*

† **Ruˈtsel**, *v. Obs.*—1 [ad. MDu. *rutselen*, freq. of *rutsen*, *rotsen* to slide.] *intr.* To slide.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 18 He satte vpon his hammes, and began to rutsele ouer his tayl.

† **Ruˈtson.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 rot-, rutsonn, rutteson. [ad. AF. *ruteison* (Bozon): cf RUTEY *v.* and RUT *sb.*1] Rutting. Chiefly *attrib.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Alle þe tyme fro þe Rutteson into whitsonday into Rutteson tyme men shall fynde but fewe gret dere, saue vpon þe hilles. *Ibid.* xiii, None of alle þise iii. manere of houndes hunteth not at þe herte in rotsonn tyme.

Rutt, obs. f. RUT *sb.*; var. RUTH 2.

Rutte: see ROUT *v.*4 *Obs.*

Rutted (rvˈtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. RUT *v.*4 or *sb.*2 + -ED 1.] Of roads, etc.: Broken, cut up, or marked, with ruts.

1823 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 647 Over the rutted road the empty wane Homewards is driven. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* I. II. I. vii. § 22 The painter is evidently embarassed without his rutted road..and his boggy pool. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* iii, Raveloe lay low among the bushy trees and the rutted lanes.

‖ **Ruttee** (rvˈti). Also 7 rotti, 7, 9 rati. [ad. Hindī *ratī*, the seed of a leguminous creeper, *Abrus precatorius*.] A small Indian weight (about 1·75 grs. Troy) used for weighing gems.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. III. 223 Yet could he find neuer any one [diamond] for his purpose, but one of fiue Rotties, which was not very foule neither. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* II. 140 At the Mine of Soumelpour in Bengala, they weigh by Rati's, and the Rati is seven eighths of a Carat, or three Grains and a half. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 206, 8 Ruttees is 7 Carracks. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Caract*, Eighty eight caracts make an hundred ruttees. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Abrus*, These seeds ..are employed in India as a standard of weight under the name of Rati. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* ix, There is one ruby of Burma, of two ruttees without a flaw.

Rutter (rvˈtәr). Also 6 ruter, 9 ruttier. [a. MDu. *rutter*, var. of *ruter*, *ruyter* (Du. *ruiter* RUITER, whence G. *reuter*), ad. OF. *routier*, *routeur*: see ROUTER *sb.*1 Cf. med.L. *rut(t)arius* RUTAR, and (M)Sw. *ryttare*, Da. *rytter*.]

1. A cavalry soldier (*esp.* a German one), of the kind employed in the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries. Now *arch.*

1506 *Paston Lett.* III. 405 Thyse to the rutters of the spers. 1523 LD. BERNERS tr. *Froiss.* I. cccxlvii. 551 There he assembled a grent nombre of such rutters, englisshe, gascons, bretons, almayns. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. iii, You are a Rutter borne in Germanie. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 148 An Army..amounting all to ten thousand horse. To which he might adde three or foure thousand German Rutters. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 206 Musteing a considernble strength of Foot..together with a good number of Rutters. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi, He and his troop of Angevine ruttiers had fought like tigers by William's side at Hastings.

†b. Used with allusion to the dress or manners of such persons; hence, a gay cavalier, a dashing gallant. Cf. ROUTER *sb.*1 2. *Obs.*

a 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) I. 1078 Whan he is in suche aray, There goth a rutter, men wyll say, a rutter huf a galand. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 762 Howe sayst thou, man? am not I a ioly rutter? 1567-9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 360 Zuinglius was a godly Preacher, and no Rutter.

Comb. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 832 The high Dutch attired in blacke, with..long breeches little lesse than Rutter wise.

† **2.** One of a party of swindlers (see quot.). *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* To Rdr., Four persons were required to perfourm their coosning commodity. The takervp, the Verser, the Barnard and the Rutter. *Ibid.*, Then standeth the Rutter at the doore.

Rutter, obs. form of RUTTIER.

† **Ruˈtterkin.** *Obs.* Also 6 -kyn(e, -kine, -king. [f. RUTTER + -KIN.] A swaggering gallant or bully.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 757 Rutty bully, ioly rutterkyn. 1530 *Songs* in *Anglia* XII. 593 When all is done this mynyon ys A rutterkyn. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 82 Those noble rutterkines of the churche, dyd more cruell feates than these. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 397 The Romish Rutterkyne must call us backe to his filthy Cesternes.

attrib. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 2 b, The Rutterking Tailors of the old stampe.

† **Ruˈttery.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [f. RUT *sb.*1 + -ERY.] Lust, lechery.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 117 Bothwell..the Quene syne rauyssit to him sell, In fylthie lust..; Thocht sho, bewitcheit, wald in ruttery ring [etc.].

Rutteson, variant of RUTSON *Obs.*

Ruˈttier. Now *arch.* Also 5-7 rutter, 6 ruter. [ad. F. *routier*, f. *route* ROUTE *sb.*] A set of instructions for finding one's course at sea; a marine guide to the routes, tides, etc.

a. a 1500 (*title*), The Booke of the Sea Carte called the Rutter, which sheweth ye tydes, courses, kennynges,.. aboute the whole Ile of Brytanye. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref. ff i, Without any Rutter or Carde of Nauigation. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc., Art Navig.* lv. (1597) 353 Whose Tables touching the tydes are called Rutters. *Ibid.*, I would wish such general Rutter to be made in maner of an Alphabet.

β. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 719 A ruttier or course to be kept for him that will sayle from Cabo Verde to the coast of Brasil. 1611 COTGR., *Routier*, ..a Ruttier; a directorie for the knowledge, or finding out of courses, whether by sea or land. 1802 in JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* i, See if he don't tell you over the ruttier as well as Drake himself.

Ruttier: see RUTTER.

Ruˈtting, *vbl. sb.* [f. RUT *v.*3] The fact of being in, or passing into, a state of (periodic) sexual excitement. Also *fig.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 101 At the time of their lust or rutting, they are above measure fierce. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. v. 9, I'll do any thing now that is virtuous; but I am out of the road of rutting for ever. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 37 (1713) I. 244 Have you heard how the Whigs go a Rutting in the Country, as well as a Bulling in the City? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. xi, Rutting (an uncouth phrase, by which the vulgar denote that gentle dalliance which..passes between lovers of the ferine kind). 1772 *Ann. Reg.* II. 100 Several people..make use of them for hunting wild deer, or for decoying them home, especially in the time of their rutting. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 473/2 The period of rutting among most animals.. is associated with the commencement of the warmer season. 1861 BONER *Forest Creatures* 42 This..was merely a preparation for a later rutting, which took place in December.

b. *attrib.*, as *rutting-part*, *-season*, *-sport*, *-state*, *-time*; **rutting-angles** (see quot. 1834).

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 147 Then you may hunte them [*sc.* goats] vntill theyr Rutting time come. 1600 BRETON *Pasquils Fooles-cappe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 21/1 And cares not how, nor where she leaue the Ramme, When she hath gotten once the rutting parte. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 61 With some Goddess hee would be at the Rutting sport. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* v. iii, Ha! the very timorous stag will kill in rutting time. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 383 Its excessive viciousness during the rutting season. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v. *Ruttery*, As brute animals, in the rutting state, run from place to place. 1834 JESSE *Glean. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. 25 During a particular season the male mole makes what mole catchers call the rutting-angles. These are much larger than the usual runs. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 463 During the rutting season, the bulls often wage fierce battles.

Ruˈtting, *ppl. a.* [f. RUT *v.*3] Given to rutting; in a state of rut.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. of Love* IV. v, Fie! you shame yourself, And the profession of your rutting gallants. 1891 *Athenæum* 7 Feb. 186/3 A man pursued by a rutting elephant. 1896 NEIL MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 11 The rutting deer bellowed with loud throats.

† **Ruˈttingly**, *adv. Obs.*—1 [irreg. f. RUTTER 1 b.] Dashingly; so as to make a gallant show.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 847 My robe russheth So ruttyngly, Me seme I flye.

† **Ruˈttish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. RUT *v.*3 + -ISH.] Lewd, lustful, lascivious.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 243 A foolish idle boy: but for all that very ruttish. 1602 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* I. ii, He was too ruttish himself to let me thrive under him.

Hence **Ruˈttishness.** *rare*—0. (Webster, 1847.)

Ruttle (rvˈtl), *sb.*1 Now *dial.* [f. RUTTLE *v.*] A rattling noise in the throat.

1713 BURNET *Serm.* 175 The last Agonies, the fixed Eyes, and the dismal Ruttle,..tell all those about the Dying-Bed, that he..is now going to his Home. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, *Ruttles*, a noise, occasioned by a difficulty of breathing. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* Gloss. 396 Persons are said to have the 'death-rattle' or 'ruttle' in their dying moments.

Ruˈttle, *sb.*2 (See quot. 1876.)

1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ix. 363 Cracks roughly parallel to the plane of the fault, which are sometimes called 'Ruttles' by quarrymen. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 209.

Ruttle (rvˈtl), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 4 rutele, 5 ruthle, 5-6 rutill, rutle, 7, 9 ruttle. [=MLG. *rutelen*, prob. of imitative origin: cf. ROTTLE *v.* and RATTLE *v.*] *intr.* To rattle; to make a rattling noise in the throat.

a 1400 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* 250 þin teth ratilet.., and þi þrote ruteletȝ. 14.. in *Relig. Antig.* I. 54 If he rutills: this er the takenynges of dethe. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 16 With wepne ryngynge, speres and sparthes ruthlynge [*v.r.* rutlynge] to-geddre. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. v. Hv, If one of thy coopatteners gin to rutle in the throte. 1651 R. WATKINS *Newes fr. Dead* 2 The Coffin being opened, she was observed to breath, and in breathing..obscurely to ruttle. *Ibid.* 3 Shee ruttled more than before, and seemed obscurely to cough. 1828- in dial. glossaries (E. Anglia, Linc., Craven, Leeds).

Hence **Ruˈttling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1400 *MS. Cott. Calig. A ii.* fol. 113 Then was rutlynge in Rome, and rubbynge of helmes. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 668, I am ane blak Monk, said the rutlande [1592 rutilland] Ravin. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* xl, Little or no ruttling having been heard in the tube. 1862— *Wales* III. viii. 75 The ruttling of the smoker's pipe in the chimney-corner.

† **Ruˈttock.** *Obs. rare.* A stick or staff.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 154 Laie me a litle ruttocke hard beside me, wher with to beate theim awaye. *Ibid.* 214 b, He putte abrode the louvres of the tente with a ruttocke that he had in his hande.

Rutty (rvˈti), *a.* [f. RUT *sb.*2 + -Y.]

1. Marked by, full of, abounding in, ruts.

1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 12 Themmes, Whose rutty Bancke..Was paynted all with variable flowers. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Triumph* ii, That heav'nly voice I more delight to heare, Then..whistling reeds, that rutty Jordan laves. 1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 14 Some long and rutty lane. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 156 A dirty narrow rutty green. 1865 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* II. xiii. 264 No sound of wheels was heard but that of the cart labouring through the rutty ways. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 7 We dashed down the rutty road.

transf. 1892 *Temple Bar* Nov. 374 There is too much rutty conventionality about.

2. Of a drive: Performed on a rutted road.

1883 LD. R. GOWER *Rent.* II. xxi. 61 After a rough and rutty drive, Bolsover Castle..was reached.

3. Deeply sunk or furrowed.

1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 108 Mud is muddier now than heretofore; and ruts are ruttier.

† **Ruˈtty** (also **roty**), used in refrains. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 757 Rutty bully, ioly rutterkyn, heyda! *a* 1529— *Agst. comely Coystrowne* 29 He lumbryth on a lewde lewte, Roty bully joyse,..hey go, now, now!

Rutyl (rūˈtil). *Chem.* [f. as RUTIC *a.* + -YL.] (See quots.)

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 141 *Rutyl*, syn. with Capryl, $C_{10}H_{19}O$, the radicle of rutic or capric acid. 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 419/2 *Rutyl*, a name sometimes used for decoyl $C_{10}H_{19}O$ or decyl $C_{10}H_{21}$.

Rutylene. *Chem.* [f. prec. + -ENE.] (See quots.)

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 141 *Rutylene*, .. a hydrocarbon polymeric with acetylene... Rutylene is a colourless liquid, lighter than water, and having an agreeable odour, somewhat like that of turpentine-oil. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 561 Decine, or Rutylene, is obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on dianylene dibromide.

Ruve, Sc. variant of Ro, rest. *Obs.*

† Ruvell. *Sc. Obs.*[-1] (Meaning obscure.)

1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VII. 87 For nyne quhyngeanis ouregilt, and twa of thame with schethis of welvot, all furnist chaip and ruvell with silver werk.

Ruvid (rū·vid), *a. rare.* [ad. It. *ruvido*, app. repr. L. *ruidus* (Pliny).]

† 1. Rude, barbarous. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 291 The ruvid Cittizens, being Turkes, Moores, Iewes, .. and Nostranes. *Ibid.* 296 Their food also [is] semblable, to their ruvid condition.

2. Rough, rugged. *rare*—[-1].

1837 A. B. GRANVILLE *Spas of Germany* I. 322 On passing my hand all over the body..it felt ruvid, and the two surfaces seemed to meet with resistance.

So **† Ru·vidous** *a. Obs.*—[-1]

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 421 Polland is..charged with a proud Nobility, a familiar and manly Gentry, and a ruvidous vulgarity.

Ruwe, obs. form of ROW *a.*[1], RUE *sb.*[2]

Ruwet, variant of RUET *Obs.*

Ruwyn, obs. form of RUIN *sb.*

† Rux, *sb. Obs.*[-1] (See quot.)

1739 TONKIN *Carew's Cornwall* (1811) 23 *note*, An account of a gentleman that..took up out of the heap of tin certain glorious corns (which they call rux), which he affirmed to be pure gold.

Rux, *v. slang.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To take severely to task; to row.

1899 T. M. ELLIS *Cats'-eye Rings* 93 Your dress is so slovenly that you would be ruxed by the examining officer.

Ruyd(e, Ruyd(e)ly(che, obs. ff. RUDE *a.*, RUDELY *adv.* **Ruyghe,** obs. f. ROUGH *a.* **Ruyl,** obs. f. RULE *sb.* **Ruynat(e, Ruyne, Ruynose,** etc.: see RUINATE, RUIN (and RYNE[1]), RUINOUS.

Ruȝ(e, ruȝhe, obs. forms of ROUGH *a.*

Rwoh, Rwd, Rwik, Rwine, obs. Sc. ff. ROUGH *a.*, ROOD *sb.*, ROOK *sb.*[1], RUIN *sb.* **Rwly, Rwmor,** obs. ff. RULY *adv.*, RUMOUR. **Rwtowr,** Sc. var. ROUTER *sb.*[1] *Obs.* **Rwyn, Rwynus,** obs. ff. RUIN, RUINOUS.

Ry-, a common ME. spelling in all words beginning with RI-, as *ryal* RIAL *a.*, *ryb* RIB *sb.*, *rybald* RIBALD, *rybaud* RIBAND, etc. For variants not entered below, see the corresponding forms with RI-.

-ry, *suffix*, a reduced form of -ERY, occurring chiefly after an unstressed syllable ending in *d, t, l, n,* or *sh* (the usual type being words of three syllables with the stress on the first), but also in a few cases after stressed vowels or diphthongs. The older examples sometimes represent OF. forms in *-rie*, with variants in *-erie*, but the great majority are comparatively late English formations. Examples of the various types are *heraldry, husbandry, ribaldry, wizardry; casuistry, dentistry, harlotry, infantry, papistry, peasantry, tenantry; chivalry, devilry, rivalry; blazonry, yeomanry; Englishry, Irishry; avowry, Jewry.* In some cases both *-ery* and *-ry* are in use, as *baptist(e)ry, command(e)ry, jewel(le)ry.*

Ryacolite, Ryakolite, varr. RHYACOLITE.

Ryakonite, erroneous f. RHYACOLITE.

1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 293 Feldspar. *Spatum orthotomum*. ..Ice spar. Ryakonite.

Rya(u)t, obs. ff. RIOT. **Rybadous,** var. RIBALDOUS *a.* **Ryban(n)e,** obs. ff. RIBAND.

Rybat (rəi·băt). *Sc.* Forms: 6 **rebatt,** 9 **ribet, rybet, rybat**; 8–9 **ribbet,** 9 **ribbit, rebbit.** [prob. a variant of RABBET *sb.*, REBATE *sb.*[2], but used in the same sense as REVEAL *sb.*[2]] A polished stone reveal (side-piece) for windows, doors, etc. Also *attrib.*

a. 1554 *Extr. Rec. Burgh Edinb.* (1871) 302 Item, for twa greit rebatt stanis and leidin of thame fra the said querrell to the abbay, iij^{s} iiij^{d}. Item, to ane masoun to hew the saids rebatts and lintale and to reforme the said yett, xviij^{s}. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Nat. Hist. Mineral Kingd.* I. 76 Some of the thickest of them produce good cutting stones for ribbets. 1808 JAMIESON, *Rebbits*, polished stones for windows. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1170 The corners, ribbits (reveals), arches, and skews are supposed to be of hewn stone. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 118, *d* is the giblet-check in the lintel, and *e* that in the ribbets, into which the door shuts flush.

β. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 911 The whole of the window rybets (reveals), sills, and lintels..are to be of neatly polished freestonework. 1844 J. BALLANTINE *Deanhaugh* iv. 77 The door-piece, the window rybats, were all kept..clean and bright. 1885 BLACKLAW *Quarry Price List*, Rybats 2 ft. by 12 in. by 6 in. to 8 in. on head 9*d.* each.

Ryb(b)aud-, Rybawd-: see RIBALD-. **Rybben,** obs. f. RIBBON. **Rybe,** obs. f. RIB, RUBY. **Rybeck.** *slang.* (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 120 This the old Jew agrees to do upon the understanding that he is to have 'half Rybeck', that is, a moiety of the profit. *Ibid.* 121.

Rybee, Rybwe, obs. varr. RUBY. **Rybende,** obs. f. RIBAND. **Rybod(r)y,** obs. ff. RIBALD(R)Y.

Rych(e, obs. forms of RUSH *sb.*[1] **Rychellys, Rychels,** varr. *rechels* REKELS, incense.

Rydal, Ryddel, Rydelle, etc., obs. ff. RIDEL, RIDDLE. **Ryddylled, Rydelid,** etc., varr. RIDELED *Obs.* **Rydelles, Rydlesse,** obs. varr. REDELESS *a.* **Rydels,** obs. f. RIDDLE *sb.*[1] **Rydilich,** var. REDILY *adv. Obs.* **Rydoun:** see RIDDER *sb.*[1] **Rydowre,** var. REDDOUR *Obs.* **Rydy,** obs. f. READY *a.*

Rye (rəi), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 ryxi, ryxe, 4 ruȝe, reye, 4–6 **ry,** 5–8 **rie,** 5– **rye** (7 **rey, rhie**). [OE. *ryge*, = ON. *rug-r* (Far. *rugv-ir*, Norw. *rug*; MSw. *rugh, rogh, rygh*, Sw. *råg*; MDa. *rugh, roug, roff*, Da. *rug*):—original **rugiz*. (The long vowel of mod.Icel. *rúgur*, Norw. dial. *rug*, is of later origin.) Forms corresponding to **rugiz* are found in the Balto-Slavic languages, as OPruss. *rugis*, Lith. *rugỹs* (a single grain; pl. *rugiaĩ* rye), Lett. *rudzis* (pl. *rudzi*), Russ. ROKH *rozhĭ*; also Esthonian *rukis, ru'is*, Finnish *ru'is* (gen. *rukiin*); it is probable that the original home of the word was in eastern Europe. Outside of OE. and ON., the Teutonic languages exhibit derivative forms which represent an earlier **ruggn-* (with normal doubling of *g* before *n*), as OS. *roggo* (MLG. *rogge*, MDu. *rogge, rugge*, etc.; LG., Du., WFris. *rogge*, NFris. *rog, rög, rug*, etc.), OHG. *roggo* (MHG. *rogge*, G. *roggen*) and *rocco, rocko* (MHG. *rocke*, G. *rocken*, now rare).]

1. A food-grain obtained from the plant *Secale cereale*, extensively used in northern Europe.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* S 339 *Sicalia*, ryȝe [*Epinal* ryxi]. *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 152 Rub [*sic*] ys oure ruȝe ant roted in the stre. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) i. 20 Þai sent baire schippes on ilka side With flesch and wine and whete & rye. 1430–1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 369/1 Whete and Rye, and Floure. *a* 1470 *Brut* (ed. 1908) 507 Stephen Brown, .. Mair of London, .. brought to London certeyn shippes laden with Rye. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For euerye last of wheat and rie, xxvi.*s.* viii. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 153 Wheate and rie will be no graine for poore men to feed on. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 26 The seed is not much vnlike to Rie, though much smaller. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 761 The Company gave order to make bread both of this Rey alone, and of the same Rey mingled in different proportions with good Rey. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 125 They sow it..in the driest time they can, according to the old Saying of Sowing, Rye in the Dust, and Wheat in the Dirt. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 266, I have generally, at Michaelmas, sown a few acres of rye for feed in the following spring. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 149 The power..would grind one bull of good rye in one hour. 1864 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* 214 A scant handful..of wheat, Or rye, or barley, or some other grain.

2. The plant *Secale cereale*, which has some resemblance to wheat, but flourishes in poorer soils; the principal cereal of northern Europe, but in Great Britain now chiefly cultivated as a forage crop. Also *collect.*, a number of growing plants of this kind (in a field).

c 1440 tr. *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 165 Thy whete..In lond to faat wol turne into other corn, And rie of whete ysowen wul vp growe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 17 Lyk a stirk stackarand in the ry. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 107 [He] was ware also of John Leigh ronnynge further into the Ry, belike to hide hym-self. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 61 Thy rich Leas Of Wheate, Rye, Barley, Fetches, Oates and Pease. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 758 A strange sort of Rey, growing sometimes in certain parts of France. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 373 Both wheat and rye may be cut somewhat before they are thoroughly ripe. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 143 In Rie, the exterior valve or chaff of the corolla ends in a long beard or awn. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* i. 2 Long fields of barley and of rye. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 276 The spikelets in Rye..are arranged singly upon the rachis, as in Wheat.

b. *pl.* Rye-crops.

1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 273/1 The Ryes are in general healthy and vigorous.

c. *Wild rye*: (see quots.).

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 787 *Hec silago*, wyld rye. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rye, Wild, *Hordeum*. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 171 *Hordeum murinum*. Wall Barley, Way Bennet, Wild Rye. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-Bk. Bot.* 620 *Elymus Virginicus*. Lime Grass. Wild Rye.

3. *ellipt.* Rye-whisky. *U.S. colloq.*

1894 *Outing* XXIV. 60/1, I knew better than to put straight rye on top of it [cider].

4. *attrib.* **a.** In sense 'made, prepared, or derived from rye', as *rye-beer, -cake, -dough, -loaf, -mush, -paste, -whisky.*

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 699 Quass or *Rye Beer is a favourite drink in Russia. 1549 *Compl. of Scot.* vi. 43 Thai hed na breyd bot *ry caikis. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 250/2 In the country part of Sweden no bread is made but rye-cakes. 1600 BRETON *Pasquils Fooles-cappe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 20/2 As though she were an Image of *Rie Dowe. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 192 þe aungelys seyden to him, 'Perys, make þis *rye-loof heuyere in almes-dede, ellys þe feendys schal haue þis soule'. *a* 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* IV. iv, He keeps this Rie-loaf for his own white tooth. 1897 VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 91/1 Cutting off a chunk from the rye-loaf on the table. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 41 In some parts of the West, another mush is frequently used, but as it is made of rye after the manner of a Hasty Pudding, it is called *Rye Mush. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 74 *Rye-paste would be kneaded only with hot water, and a little butter. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 328, I think I should like a little, a very little, *rye whiskey and water.

b. Miscellaneous, as *rye-crop, -ear, -field, -grain, -ground, -grower, -harvest, -hay, -seed, -seedtime, -sheaf, -stalk, -stubble.*

1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 223 We depend much on our *rye-crops, which are very valuable. 1855 *Househ. Words* XI. 129/1 Ophthalmoxystic as a name for a little *rye-ear brush used to smooth the eyebrows. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 373 It certainly is extremely wrong ever to turn cattle of any kind into a *rye-field, to feed there. *c* 1841 LONGF. *Frithiof's Saga* Poems (1855) 223 Man-high was waving the rye-field. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. II. 1768 A. Muntz..has found in unripe *rye-grain a peculiar substance called synanthrose. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 18 To set out the shepefolde..vppon the *rye-grounde, if he haue any. 1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 348, I own the rye-ground more advantageous to the farmer. *Ibid.* 350 Any balance..would fall considerably on the side of the *rye-growers. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 41 *Rye and Wheate harueast. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 312 The whole to be laid off in *rye hay, (not rye grass hay, but hay made from rye cut green). 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 878 The grey-coloured substance..was separated into..gluten, starch, and the coats of the *rye-seeds. 1611 COTGR., *Semailles de seigles*, *rye-seed-time. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* 188 Some giue a *Rie-sheafe. 1859 MISS CARY *Country Life* (1876) 127 She leaped fences and divided hedges and underbrush as lightly as *rye-stalks. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 135 'Tis good to plow the Wheat or *Rye-stubble up in November.

5. Special combs., as **rye-asthma** (see quot.); **rye-brome grass,** a variety of brome with rye-like seeds, occurring as a weed in wheat-fields; **rye-crake,** *Sc.*, the corn-crake; **rye-land,** land, usually of a light or inferior quality, suitable for the cultivation of rye; **rye-moth, rye-worm** (see quots. 1856).

1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* II. 540 In England it is called Hay Fever, or Hay Asthma. It is also called June cold, *Rye asthma. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 942 Smooth *rye-brome grass, *Bromus secalinus*. 1807–10 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 128 The *rye-craik rispt his clamorous throat. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 797 The..Improvement of the greatest part of Worcester, Gloucester,.. Stafford and Shropshire, in all their *Ryelands. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 125 A little sprinkling of Dung or Mud upon Rye-Land will mightily advance a Crop. 1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 349 Rye-land is lighter..than wheat-land. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 779/2 The caterpillars..of the *rye-moth (*Pyralis Secalis*) live within the spathe. *Ibid.*, The *rye-worms..are the larvæ of little flies called *Oscinis pumilionis*. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 5/2 The appearance of the rye-worm is notified over several hundreds of acres.

† Rye, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **ree, rey, ry,** 7 **rie.** [prob. of AF. origin.] A disease in hawks.

c 1450 in *Retlg. Antiq.* I. 295 The Ree cometh in faute of hote mete, of colde, other of smoke, other els of grete fervent hete in the neste. *a* 1450 *Treat. Fishing w. Angle* (1883) 3 Þen schall sche haue the frounce, þe Rey [1496 Rye], þe Cray, and mony oþer seknes. 1485 *Bk. S. Albans* a iiij, For defawte of hoote meete this sekenese the Ry commyth. *c* 1575 *Bk. Sparhawkes* (1886) 27 Rye is a Stuffinge or Swellinge of the head growinge by colde or euell dyet. 1618 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 129 Of all the diseases that belongs to these Hawkes, there bee onely three that they bee most subiect vnto, which is the Rye, the Crampe, and the Craye. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Rye*, The Cold or Rye in her Head, being apt, in time, to fall into her Eyes.

transf. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 78 [It] will preserve them [hens] from the rye and other diseases in the head.

† Rye, *v. Obs.*[-1] [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To fish in some special manner.

1496 *Treat. Fishing w. Angle* (1883) 11 Lynes for the dubbyd hoke to fysshe for the trought and graylynge: and ..smalle lynes for to rye for the roche and the darse.

Rye: see REE *v.* and RIE.

Ryeall, variant of RIAL *a. Obs.*

Rye-bread. [RYE *sb.*[1] Cf. MSw. *roghbröd*, Sw. *rågbröd*, Da. *rugbrød*, Icel. *rúgbrauð*; WFris. *roggenbrea*, MDu. *ruggv(e)-, ruggenbroot*, Du. *roggebrood*, G. (*rocken-,*) *roggenbrot.*] Bread made from rye-flour.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 528 Rye bread is heauy and hard to digest. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Du pain de seigle*, Rie bread. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 40 Rye bread, or Barly bread, are more solid than Wheat Bread. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 761 If this gangren seiseth only on those that eat Rey-bread [etc.]. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Rye*, Nor can this be practised where the people are not accustomed to eat rye-bread. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 11 Aug., I got and cut a crust of it; it was rye-bread. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 251/1 Rye bread..is largely consumed by the inhabitants of the northern parts of Europe.

Ryede, obs. form of RIDE *v.*

Rye-flour. [RYE *sb.*[1]] Flour made from rye.

a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* i. 237 in *Anglia* XVIII. 301 Of cler hony & rye-flour late bake a kake. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1516) 171 The prouycyon of Marchauntes that brought Rye and Rye floure out of Spruce. 1620 VENNER

Via Recta i. 18 If a quantity of Rie flower be added to it, there will be made of them both an yeoman-bread. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* (1754) 297 A handful of linseed powdered; or oatmeal and rye flower. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 141 Ergot may be detected in rye-flour by first boiling the flour twice with alcohol [etc.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 590 In two of his clinical cases rye-flour had been used for a time in the diet.

Rye-grass (rəi·grɑs). Also 8 rie-. [In sense 1 an alteration of RAY-GRASS. In sense 2 perh. directly f. RYE *sb.*[1]]

1. One or other of several species of *Lolium*, esp. *L. perenne* (common rye-grass) and *L. italicum* (Italian rye-grass), extensively cultivated as forage and fodder grasses.

A large number of varieties of the common species are described by Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 279–281.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. *App.*, Rye-Grass, in botany, the same with what is otherwise called Rey-grass. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 196 The Red Darnel-grass, which has been so much cultivated, under the name of Ray-grass, or vulgarly Rie-grass. 1795 BURKE *Thoughts Scarcity* Wks. VII. 406 The rye-grass, or coarse bent, suffered more than the clover. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* III. i, The rye-grass shakes not on the sod-built fold. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* (L. U. K.) I. 515 Another species of this plant..has been lately introduced from the continent under the name of Italian rye-grass. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v, The ground on the opposite slope..is covered with a grass like tall rye-grass, but growing in tufts.

attrib. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 II. 81, I sowed an acre more with two bushels of rye-grass seed. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 312 Not rye grass hay, but hay made from rye cut green. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* 5 Shall I reprint the roup bills o' my ryegrass parks?

2. = *Wild rye* (see quots. and RYE *sb.*[1] 2 c).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 325 Rye-grass, *Hordeum.* 1794 MARTYN *Fl. Rustica* III. 108 Rie-grass [*Hordeum pratense*] is not uncommon in good meadows. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 171 *Hordeum murinum*... Wild Rye. Rye-grass. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-Bk. Bot.* 621 *Elymus villosus.* Rye Grass.

Ryell, variant of RIAL *a. Obs.*

Rye-meal. [RYE *sb.*[1] Cf. MSw. *roghmiöl*, Sw. *rågmjöl*, Icel. *rúgmjöl*, Norw. *rugmjøl*, Da. *rugmel*, Du. *roggemeel*, G. (*rocken-*,) *roggenmehl.*] Meal made from rye.

a 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 245 in *Anglia* XVIII. 301 A porcyoun of rye-mele. 1662 CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriatrike* xxxii. 247 Suppose though Rie meal doth not become a Stone. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* I. 126 The free importation ..of..rye or rye-meal..is permitted. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Col. Corn* 71 Many of these numerous sorts can..be afforded much cheaper than..rye meal. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 367 The grains of the fecula of rye-meal are peculiarly shaped.

Ryemele, variant of RIMEL *Obs.*

Rye-mouse, dial. variant of REARMOUSE.

† **Ry·en**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 1 rizen, 5 ryene, reone. [f. RYE *sb.*[1] + -EN [4]. Cf. MDu. *rogghen, ruggheu*, Du. *roggen*; MHG. *ruggîn, ruckîn, rockîn*, obs. G. *rocken, roggen.*] Made from rye.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* (Rolls) II. 236 Sume of rizenum melwe wyrceað briwas. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 140 Medle hem wyþ hony & ryen mele and flowre of whete. *Ibid.* 201 þe croste of reone bred. *Ibid.* 216 Mak pappe of ryene flour.

Ryepeck (rəi·pek). Also **rypeck, ripeck.** [Of obscure origin.] An iron-shod pole used for mooring a punt, or serving as a mark for competitors in aquatic sports.

a. 1857 F. T. BUCKLAND *Curios. Nat. Hist.* (1859) 227 The boat is pushed out into the middle of the river, the two rypecks are fixed firmly into the ground at the bottom, and the boat is fastened to them across the stream. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* lxiv, He ordered the fisherman to take up the rypecks, and he floated away down stream. 1881 LESLIE *Our River* 230 A couple of ripecks are also necessary for mooring the punt.

β. 1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 1 Aug. 979 He being the first to get round the ryepeck. 1898 GRENFELL *Rowing* ix. 74 In amateur races it is usual..to have a separate turning rye-peck for each competitor.

Ryese, obs. form of RISE *sb.*

Ryessh, obs. form of RUSH *sb.*[1]

Rye-straw. [RYE *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu. *roggheslro*, Du. *roggestroo*, G. *rock(en)-, rogg(en)stroh*, WFris. *rog(ge)strie.*] **a.** The dried haulm of rye. **b.** A single straw of this; also *fig.* a weak insignificant person.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 122 Than to make a couerynge of wheate-strawe or rye-strawe, to couer and house the hyue aboute. 1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prent.* I. F j, Think'st thou this rye-strew can ore-rule my arme? 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 156 A firm pebble..having a smooth hole through it about the bigness of a Rye-straw. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 187, I gave my oxen hay mixed with an equal quantity of rye-straw. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 799 When this cannot be had in sufficient quantity, rye-straw may be substituted. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* xiii. § 1 (1862) 833 One ton of..rye straw contains 60 lb. of ash.

attrib. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 136 You Sun-burn'd Sicklemen.., Make holly day: your Rye-straw hats put on.

Ryet, obs. form of RIOT, RYOT.

† **Ryfant**, *a. Obs.*[−1] [Origin obscure.]

The glossary explains *ryfant gablet* as 'a small gable, the outline of which is an ogee arch'.

1512–3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 610 Fynyalles, ryfant gablettes, Batelmentes,..and euery other thyng belongyng to the same.

Ryff, Ryffe, obs. ff. RIFE, RIVE. **Ryfel, Ryffle, Ryffyl**, etc., obs. ff. RIFLE. **Ryffen**, obs. f. RIVEN *ppl. a.* **Ryfly**, obs. f. RIFELY. **Ryft(e**, obs. ff. REEF *sb.*[1], RIFT.

Rygalte, Rygolte, obs. ff. REGALTY. **Ryg(g)e**, obs. ff. RIDGE, RIG *sb.*[2]

† **Ryghtmathy.** *Obs.*[−1] [ad. med.L. *rithmachia*, for *arithmomachia*, ad. Gr. **ἀριθμομαχία.*] The philosophers' game (see PHILOSOPHER 5 b).

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2414 The play he kan of Ryghtmathye, Which dulle wittis doth encombre, For thys play stant al by novmbre.

Ryhchesse, variant of RICHESSE *Obs.*

Ryiche, Ryif, Ryim, obs. ff. RICH, RIFE, RIME. **Rying-sieve**: see REEING *vbl. sb.* **Ryip, Ryis, Ryiue**, obs. ff. RIPE, RISE, RIVE.

Ryke, Sc. var. REACH *v.*[1]

Rym, obs. f. REAM, RIM, RIME. **Rymare**, obs. f. RIMER. **Ryme** (of the water): see RIM *sb.*[1]

Rymer[1] (rəi·məɹ). Also **rimer.** [Of obscure origin.] A post in a weir or lock, in or on which a paddle works up and down.

α. 1794 VANDERSTEGEN *Pres. St. Thames* 16 Weirs.., made open at pleasure, by taking up the rimers. 1805 ALLNUTT *Navig. Thames* 22 When the moveable Gates, Overfalls and Rimers are taken away. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 19 Into these notches, timbers termed rimers are fitted.

β. 1823 *Examiner* 384/2 The musicians saved themselves by clinging to the rymers of the lock. 1872 TAUNT *Map Thames* 7 Weirs..are generally composed of three different parts, viz. the bridge, the rymers, and the paddles.

Ry·mer[2]. A variety of apple. Also *attrib.*

1820 J. TURNER in *Hortic. Trans.* III. 314 The most remarkable of which [sorts] was the Rymer apple. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 59 Ribston pippin, Rymer,..Salopian pippin. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Manual* 24 *Rymer*...Large, roundish, regularly formed, and angular. Skin pale yellow, tinged all over with delicate rose.

Rymer, var. RIMER. **Rymour**, var. RIMER *sb.*[1], RUMOUR. **Ry-mouse**, dial. var. REARMOUSE.

Ryn, obs. f. RUN *v.* **Rynde**, obs. variant of RINE *v.*[1]

† **Ry·ndle**, variant of RENDLES, rennet.

1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) T vj, The ryndle mawe of a younge sucking kydde.

† **Ryne**[1] (also ruyne), obs. f. RHINE [3], used *absol.* for 'Rhenish wine'.

a 1400 *Sir Degrevant* 1414 (Linc. MS.), Ever scho drewe thame the wyne, Bathe the Roche and the Ryne. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 280 For spycys & eke wyne Went round aboute, þe gascoyn, & eke the ruyne.

† **Ryne**[2]. *Obs.*[−1] (Meaning obscure.)

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 225 The roy with his Round Tabill, richest of ryne.

Ryne, obs. f. REIGN *v.*, RIND, RINE, RUN *v.* **Rynesh**, obs. f. RINSE. **Ryng(e**, obs. Sc. ff. REIGN.

† **Rynmart.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. MART *sb.*[2], with obscure first element.] An ox or cow paid as part of a rent in kind. (Cf. RHIND-MART.)

1433 *Liber S. Thome de Aberbrothoc* (1856) II. 62 Reddendo.. quadraginta solidos..ad duos anni terminos cum rynmart et vethyr et oneribus husbandalibus debitis et consuetis. 1458 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VI. 481 Pro octo martis qui dicuntur rynmartis. 1483 *Liber S. Thome de Aberbrothoc* (1856) II. 190 Vna cum rynmart wethir et aliis husbandorum oneribus. 1496 *Ibid.* 301 Cum rynmartis, vethiris, caponibus, [et] aliis husbandorum oneribus.

So † **Ryn-mutton.** *Obs. rare* [−1].

1473 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VIII. 149 Idem onerat se de xiiij rynmartis xiiij rynmutone vicecomitatuum de Elgin et Foies de anno computi.

Rynn(e, obs. forms of RUN *v.*

Rynnet, rennet: see RINNET.

Rynt (rəint), *v. north.* Also 8 rynd-, 9 rhint, roint, roynt. [Of unknown origin: cf. AROINT.] *refl.* To make way, give place, stand aside.

1674 RAY *N.C. Words* 39 *Rynt ye*: By your leave, stand handsomly. As Rynt you witch, quoth Besse Locket to her Mother; Proverb. Chesh. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray*, *Ryndta*, used to cows to make them give way, and stand in their stalls or booyses. 1820 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., *Rynt thee*, is an expression used by milk-maids to a cow when she has been milked, to bid her get out of the way. 1845 THORNBER *Penny Stone* (1886) 13 Rhint ye, Bess, a place for the gentle on the lang-settle.

Ryot (rəi·ət). Forms: 7 riat, 8 reiot, 9 riot; 8–9 ryott, 8– ryot, 9 ryat(t, ryet. [Urdū رعیت *raʿīyat, raiyat*, ultimately of Arabic origin: see RAYAT and RAYAH.] An Indian peasant, husbandman, or cultivating tenant.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. III. 223 His poore Riats or Clownes. 1776 *Trial J. Fowke, Deposit.* 28/1 Such oppressions as produced complaints..against him from great numbers of the Reiots. 1788 GLADWIN tr. *Mem. Khojeh Abdulkurreem* 150 An army of these free-booters [Mahrattas], who distressed the ryotts. 1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 192 A systematic settlement..for promoting the security and ease of the ryots. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 488 To make advances to the Ryots, in order to restore to them the means of cultivating the lands which had fallen into neglect. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* II. ii. (1881) 106 The actual slavery to which the ryots are reduced.

attrib. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Ryot Lands*, lands farmed out and cultivated by the tenant.

‖ **Ryotti**, *a.* Also 8 ryotty. [Urdū (Bengālī) *raiyati*, adj. f. *raiyat* RYOT.] Of land in Bengal: Held on a permanent tenure in return for the payment of a certain rent.

1772 H. VERELST *View Eng. Gov. Bengal* 69 Those [lands] called ryotty are possessed by tenants resident on the spot, who by their grants ought to be continued as long as they paid their rents. 1883 *19th Cent.* Sept. 425 Persons holding ryotti lands.., the immediate cultivators of the soil.

‖ **Ryotwar** (rəi·ətwɑr), *a.* Also **rayetwar.** [Urdū *raiyatwār*, f. *raiyat* RYOT + *-wār* pertaining to, etc.] = RYOTWARY *a.* (Chiefly in *ryotwar system.*)

a 1827 SIR T. MUNRO in Gleig *Life* (1830) III. 353 Our revenue system..cannot, consistently with usage, be other than Rayetwar. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. Ind.* I. 445 The Government of Madras was induced to entertain a doubt whether it was not desirable to relinquish the Ryotwar system. 1858 in J. B. Norton *Topics* 163 Meet a ryotwar Collector in his own house,..he will admit [etc.]. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 546 Under Sir Thomas Munro, the ryotwar system was introduced. *Ibid.*, Ryotwar Settlements.

‖ **Ryotwary** (rəi·ətwɑri), *a.* and *sb.* Also **ryotwarree, -warry, -wari (rayatwari).** [Urdū *raiyatwārī*, f. *raiyatwār*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Of land-tenure in India: Characterized by direct settlement between the government and the cultivators, without the intervention of a zemindar or landlord.

1834 [A. PRINSEP] *Baboo* I. v. 71 By your ryotwary system, you would elevate the peasant and the labourer. 1861 *All Year Round* 13 July 376 There are two ways of raising indigo: one by 'neez' or private cultivation; the other by the ryotwarree system. 1902 S. SMITH *My Life Work* xxii. 211 Two great systems of land tenure divide the soil of India—the Zemindary or landlord type and the Ryotwary or peasant type.

B. *sb.* The ryotwary system.

1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 189 The tendency of all village systems is to crumble to pieces, and revert to ryotwarry. 1867 R. A. DALYELL *Mem. Madras Famine* 67 The 'annual settlements' under ryotwary are often misunderstood.

Ryparographer, var. of RHYPAROGRAPHER.

‖ **Rype** (rəi·pə). Pl. **ryper.** [a. Norw. *rype*, var. of *rjupe, rjupa*, ON. and Icel. *rjúpa.* See also RIPA [1].] The ptarmigan. Also *Comb.*

The sing. and pl. forms are often confused by English writers.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 611 Their Birds are the Ryper, or Wood-Partridge, Ravens,..Goldfinches, &c. 1881 *Three in Norway* 194 The skipper put up a large brood of ryper. 1894 *Fortn. Rev.* June 749 All Englishmen may be credited with the knowledge that the rype is a grouse. *Ibid.*, Rype-shooting in Norway without dogs. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* July 87 The reindeer-stalker and the ryper-shooter..exchange ideas.

Rypereue: see REAPREEVE. **Rypophagy**, var. RHYPOPHAGY.

† **Ryptage.** *Obs.*[−1] A Portuguese wine.

c 1451 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 554 Owte of the Kynges londe of Portyngale & Algarbe cummythe...4 Osseye, 5 Ryptage, 6 Bascarde.

Rys, obs. form of RICE, RISE *v.* **Rysagon**, var. RISAGON. **Rysimeter**, var. RHYSIMETER. **Ryssavour**, obs. f. RECEIVER. **Rysschew**: see RISHEW. **Rysse**, obs. f. RICE[2], RISE *v.*, RUSH *sb.*[1]

Rythful, obs. f. RIGHTFUL. **Rytina**, variant of RHYTINA. **Rytt(e**, obs. ff. RIT *v.*[1]

Ryuaye, var. REVAY *v. Obs.* **Ryue(ly**, obs. forms of RIFE(LY. **Ryuet(te**, obs. ff. RIVET. **Ryuilde, Ryuyled**, obs. ff. RIVELLED. **Ryuir, Ryuyre**, obs. ff. RIVER.

Ryvaille, -aylle, obs. ff. RIVAL. **Ryvaye**, var. REVAY *v. Obs.*

† **Ryveling**, app. a var. of RIFLING *vbl. sb.*[1]

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 236 Thei of Portingale were eke wery of hem for ryveling and oppression.

Ryvilde, Ryvill, obs. ff. RIVELLED, RIVEL.

† **Ryving.** *Obs.*[−1] [Cf. *rye* REE *v.* and REEVE *v.*[2]] *pl.* Siftings.

c 1600 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 283 The Yeoman Garnetor hath..for his fee the ryvinges and outcast of the corne when it is cleansed.

Ryvullyng, Ryvyled, obs. ff. RIVELING, RIVELLED. **Ryvyn**, obs. f. RIVE *v.*[1] and *v.*[2] **Rywe**, obs. Sc. f. RIVE *v.*[1], *v.*[2]; obs. f. RUE *v.*[1] **Rywen, Rywine**, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of RIVE *v.*[1] **Rywere, Rywir**, obs. Sc. ff. RIVER *sb.*[1] **Ryyf, Ryynse, Ryyt**, obs. ff. RIFE, RINSE, RITE.

Ryze, dial. form of RICE[1].

S-SH

By HENRY BRADLEY.

PREFACE TO S—SH.

THIS half-volume, containing the words from the beginning of S to the end of Sh, includes 9,431 Main words, 3,470 Combinations explained under these, and 4,192 Subordinate entries; in all 17,093. The obvious combinations, illustrated by quotations but not requiring explanation, number 3,551 more, making a total of 20,644. Of the Main words, 1,671 are marked † as obsolete, and 477 are marked ‖ as alien or not fully naturalized.*

The half-volume may be divided naturally into two portions, which differ markedly with regard to the etymological character of the words included. The words from *S* to *Sgraffito* form a fairly typical specimen of the composition of the English vocabulary; all its linguistic sources are copiously represented, and probably in something like their average proportions. The words of classical and French origin, taken together, outnumber all the rest, and (notwithstanding the greater average length of the articles on native words) occupy at least as much space. When we turn to the words with initial SH (which is practically a distinct letter from S) we find that classical and French derivatives are all but entirely wanting (the few instances being due to exceptional circumstances), and adoptions from Scandinavian are also absent. Although there are a considerable number of words adopted from various other languages, or of obscure origin, the *Sh* division of the vocabulary is essentially of Old English etymology. It would not be possible to find elsewhere in the Dictionary an equal number of consecutive pages in which the proportion of native words is at all nearly so high.

The article on the verb *set* is, it will be observed, by far the longest in the Dictionary. This is due in part to the multitude of senses and idiomatic uses of the simple verb, and in part to the abundance of its fixed combinations with adverbs (as *set in*, *set out*, *set up*), which in languages of more synthetic structure are represented by compound verbs. There are twenty-two of these combinations, each of them virtually a separate word, which has undergone an extensive sense-development of its own; *set up* (to quote the extreme case) has forty-four distinct senses, several of which have subdivisions. The other articles are not of extraordinary length, but many of them (e. g. *shape* sb. and vb., *sheet* sb.[1] and sb.[2], *shoot* vb., *show* sb. and vb.) exhibit very noteworthy changes and ramifications of the meaning of words. The quotations for words like *science*, *scientific*, and the many derivatives of the Latin *sentire* (from *sensate* to *sentimentally*) contain much illustration of the history of English and European thought. The article on the verb *shall* has cost a great deal of labour, as the collected material was very inadequate, and had to be largely supplemented by special research. Imperfect as the article must necessarily be, it is hoped that it will be of service not only in throwing light on the process by which the modern use of the auxiliary has been developed, but also as a guide to the precise interpretation of many passages in earlier writers.

The whole of the S material collected up to that time was sub-edited in 1881–2 by the late Mr. P. W. Jacob. The portion down to *Sancy* was re-subedited, and the new material incorporated, by Mr. J. Brown, M.A., Kendal, in 1902-5, and that from *Sand* to *Sky* was similarly re-subedited by the late Mr. J. Bartlett, B.A., in 1902–6.

The proofs have been regularly read, and many valuable additions and corrections suggested, by the Rev. Canon Fowler, D.C.L., Durham, the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson, B.A., Dollar, and latterly by Mr. W. W. Jenkinson (who has also rendered much help in the verification of quotations at the British Museum), and Mr. Logan Pearsall Smith, M.A.

Of the many friends who rendered valuable assistance and advice in the treatment of the earlier words in S, several are no longer living. Dr. Furnivall and Professor Skeat, whose constant help has been acknowledged in the preface to every volume of the Dictionary, lived to see the publication of some of the sections of this half-volume. Other helpers who have been removed by death since the issue of S began are Mr. A. Caland, Wageningen, Holland; Mr. J. Platt, Jr.; and Professors Morfill and Robinson Ellis, Oxford. Among those still living to whom thanks are due for information on particular points are: Professors Bullock, Clifton, Elliott, Firth, Goudy, Love, Margoliouth, Napier, and Sir Walter Parratt, D.Mus., Oxford; Dr. Ingram Bywater; Mr. J. E. Bridges, Lecturer in Burmese, and Lieut.-Col. Ranking, Lecturer in Persian, Oxford; Bodley's Librarian; Dr. A. E. Cowley, Bodleian Library; Don M. de Z. Wickremasinghe, M.A., Indian Institute,

* The following figures show the comparative scale of this work and some other Dictionaries —

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic' and Suppl.	'Century' Dict. and Suppl.	Funk's 'Standard' (ed. 1895).	Here.
S–Sh. Words recorded	1589	9034	10,500	10,429	20,644
Words illustrated by quotations	1228	2708	3260	814	15,760
Number of quotations	4910	4111	8935	1180	94,497

In the corresponding portion of Richardson the number of quotations is 3932.

Oxford; Dr. R. L. Poole, Keeper of the Archives, Oxford; the Secretary and the Controller of the Clarendon Press; the Rev. A. H. Johnson, M.A., All Souls College; Mr. C. Burrage, B.Litt.; Captain C. S. Harris, Oxford; Dr. R. F. A. Hoernlé, Oxford; Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.; the Right Hon. Viscount Dillon; Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, F.S.A.; Mr. Edward Greenly; Sir Thomas Hunter, Edinburgh; Mr. J. Maitland Anderson, M.A., University Library, St. Andrews; Professor Silvanus P. Thompson, London; Mr. John Hodgkin; Professor T. N. Toller, Manchester; Mr. Albert Matthews and Mr. C. W. Ernst, of Boston, U.S.A. Frequent help has been rendered, in the treatment of military terms, by Major J. H. Leslie; in that of nautical terms, by Sir J. K. Laughton and Mr. L. G. Carr Laughton; and in the illustration of legal and historical terms, by Mr. R. J. Whitwell, B.Litt.

The assistants engaged on this half-volume have been Mr. Walter Worrall, B.A., Mr. W. J. Lewis, Mr. H. J. Bayliss, Mr. G. R. Carline, Mr. Charlton Walker, B.A., Miss E. S. Bradley, and (in the early part) Mr. James Dallas. Several extensive portions of the work were specially prepared by Mr. C. T. Onions, M.A., who has now been placed in editorial charge of a separate part of the Dictionary, beginning with *Su.*

HENRY BRADLEY.

OXFORD, *February* 1914.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

Sabbatical *a.* 2. Earlier example:—1599 PONT *Right Reckoning of Years* 2 These Sabbaticall yeares.

Sabbatine *a.* Earlier example:—1674 BREVINT *Saul & Sam.* xiii. 281 Sabbatine bull.

Sagamite. Earlier example:—1698 *Hennepin's Contn. New Discov. Amer.* xxviii. 106 Sagamite, or Pap made of Indian Corn.

Salient *a.* 3. The source of this use is Aristotle, *Hist. Anim.* VI. iii, Τοῦτο δὲ τὸ σημεῖον πηδᾷ καὶ κινεῖται ὥσπερ ἔμψυχον, 'this point [representing the heart in the egg] leaps and moves as alive.'

Saliva. Earlier instance (in anglicized form):—*c* 1400 *Pety Job* 40 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 122 Thow woldest suffer neuer more Me to swolowe my salyne?

Salsitude. Earlier occurrence:—1623 COCKERAM I, *Salcitude*, brine liquor that is salt. *Ibid.* II, *Brine*, salsitude.

Saltation. Earlier occurrence:—1623 COCKERAM I, *Saltation*, dancing.

Samcloth. Earlier occurrence:—*a* 1450 *Glossary* (*MS. Harl.* 1002), *Hoc peroma*, a samcloth.

Sanable *a.* Earlier occurrence:—1623 COCKERAM I, *Sanable*, which may be healed.

Sanguine *a.* 5. Earlier instance of *sanguine stone*:—1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* a iii, The .v. stone is calde a Loys, a sanquine stone or sinamer hit is calde in armys. Also ellipt. as sb.:—*Ibid.*, Aloys is calde sinamer or sanquine in armys.

Sarrasin. Earlier example:—1621 LODGE *Summary Du Bartas* I. 135 That graine, which we call Sarazin Wheate, or Turky Wheate.

Saucer 4. Earlier example:—13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2784 With eghen that war ful bright and clere, And brade, ilkone, als a sawsere.

Sauciate *v.* Earlier example:—1644 HAMMOND *Of Conscience* 27 Any such act of willfull sinne . . is a naturall meanes . . of sanciating and wounding the soule.

Scævity. Earlier occurrence:—1623 COCKERAM, *Scæuitie*, vnluckinesse.

Scale *sb.*[2] 3. Earlier example:—*c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 208 Þe scales of notes ant ryndes.

Scarlet *sb.* 4 a. For quot. *a* 1683 substitute the following:—*c* 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* V. i. (1622) 70 Doe the Lords bow, and the regarded scarlets, Kisse their gumd gols, and crv we are your seruants?

Scarlet *a.* 4. Earlier example of *scarlet whore*:—1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 29 Forthwith he gaue in charge vnto his Squire That scarlot whore to keepen carefully.

Scart *sb.*[1] In list of Forms dele '9 scrath (? error)' and read 'See also SCRATH'.

Schiller. The Ger. word has been used by English entomologists in the literal sense: 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* 87 The elegant tribe of *Cetonidæ* . . are generally of a fine green, often accompanied with a delicate schiller or play of colour.

Scholiastic. Pronunciation: For 'skŏu·liæstik' read 'skōuliæ·stik'.

School *sb.*[1] 19. Additional example of *school-butter*:—1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* v. iv, *Anc.* He was whipt like a top, I never saw a whore so lac'd: Court schoole-butter? Is this their diet?

Screaling. Earlier example:—1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exercises* IV. (1597) 270, *Descr. of P. Plancius his Map*, This Countrey is inhabited of Dwarfes called in Latine *Pigmei*, being in height 4 foote as those be of Groynland, which are called Scrælings [*printed* Serelings, *edd.* 1622, 1637 Sercelings].

Scuddle *v.*[2] Earlier example:—1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* G iv, The Goddesses..skuddelyng and sekyng to defende themselues.

Sea-swallow 3. Delete quot. 1902 (where the word denotes a kind of swallow or swift).

Seed *sb.* 5 a. Earlier example:—1620 *Observ. Making Fit Rooms Silkworms* 5 The Silk-wormes comming of ten ounces of seed. must [etc.].

Seeker 1 b. The date and authorship of the first quotation seem to be highly questionable. The passage quoted from Pagitt 1645 appears to contain the earliest known example of the use of the word as the designation of a sect, though the opinion there described was held by the three brothers Legate (*c* 1600), whose followers were called Legatine-Arians. (See C. Burrage, *The Early English Dissenters*, 1912, I. 214–6, 259–61, and App. A.)

Sentimentalize *v.* 1. Earlier example:—1764 *Let. to W. C.* 5 Aug., Orig. Lett. (1788) 14. In the mean time we will philosophize and sentimentalize; the last word is a bright invention of the moment in which it was written, for yours or Dr. Johnson's service.

Sepal. The etymology should be as follows:—[ad. F. *sépale*, mod.L. *sepalum* (N. J. de Necker, *Phytologie philosophique*, 1790, p. 55, and *Corollarium ad Philosophiam botanicam Linnæi*, 1790, p. 18). Necker derives the word from Gr. σκέπη covering; as he refused to acknowledge the distinction between the calyx and the corolla (using the term *perigynanda* to comprise both), *sépale* (*sepalum*) in his use denotes the petals as well as what are now called 'sepals'.]

Servetist. Earlier example:—1621 LODGE *Summary Du Bartas* I. 9 The ancient and moderne Diuines, who haue disputed against the Arians, and Servetists.

Shiner 1 b. The word in the quotation is perhaps a misprint for *shiver* (pulley).

-ship. At end of first paragraph delete 'and perhaps . . . region'. The alleged OE. *landsceap* is due to a misreading: see Napier *Contrib. OE. Lexicogr.* (1906) 41.

Shirley. For '*Obs.* or *spurious*' read '*Obs.*' The bird, a South American tanager, was named by G. Edwards (*Gleau. Nat. Hist.*, 1764, III. 276) from *Shirley*, the family name of Earl Ferrers, to whom the specimen described belonged.

Shittle *a.* The form *shuttle* survives *dial.*; see SHUTTLE *a.*, where additional quotations are given.

Shoe *sb.* 6 c. The following examples of *shoe-thong* should have been given:—*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 27 Ne eom ic wyrðe þæt ic unbinde his sceo-þwang. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10387 Þatt he ne wass nohht god inoh Cristess shoþwang tunnbindenn. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Ac ich nam noht ne forðen wurðe þat ich un-cnutte his sho þuong.

S.

S (es), the nineteenth letter of the English and other modern alphabets, and the eighteenth of the ancient Roman alphabet, derives its form (through the ⊰ and Ϛ, Ⴝ of early Latin and Greek inscriptions) from the Phœnician W (Hebrew *w shīn*), which represented a voiceless sibilant: in some of the Semitic langs. (s), in others (ʃ). (Each of these phonetic symbols is intended to represent a class of sounds the articulatory positions of which vary considerably; the difference between the two classes is acoustically very recognizable, but the nature of the essential difference in formation is still obscure.) In ancient Greek and Latin the value of the letter is believed to have been always (s). In late L. *s* between vowels was in most instances pronounced (z), a sound which was not separately represented in the Latin alphabet. Hence when the Roman letters were adopted in OE., the letter S was used to represent both the unaltered Germanic (s), and the (z) which had been developed from that sound in certain positions.

In OE. *s* was pronounced (s) initially and finally, and medially when it was either contiguous with a voiceless consonant or began the second element of a compound; medially between voiced sounds it was pronounced (z). The southern dialect had in ME., and possibly in late OE., the peculiarity of voicing the initial *s* (in native words) as well as the initial *f* and *þ*. This phonetic habit extended to Kent as late as 1340, as is shown by spellings like *zenne* (OE. *synn*, sin) in the *Ayenbite of Inwyt*; it is now confined to the south-western dialects.

In mod. English the general rule is that *s* is pronounced (s) at the beginning of a word or of the second element of a compound, and when doubled or in contact with a voiceless consonant. Between vowels, and when phonetically final, a single *s* is mostly (z). But there are many anomalies and uncertainties, especially in classical derivatives: cf., e.g., *absurd* (ăbsɜ̄·ɹd), *observe* (ə̆bz-); with regard to some words usage is divided, as in *absolve* (ăbs-, ăbz-), and the words in *-ive*, e.g. *effusive*, *evasive*. Even *ss* is in some words sounded (z), as in *dissolve* (against *dissent*, *dissect*, etc.), *dessert*, *possess*.

The phonetic combinations (sy), (zy), when rapidly pronounced, are very similar in acoustic effect to the simple consonants (ʃ), (ʒ), the position of the tongue for these being intermediate between the positions for (s) or (z) and (y). Hence in some words where earlier Eng. had (sy) or (zy), written either as *s* (before diphthongal *u*) or as *si*, the modern language has (ʃ) or (ʒ), so that the letter has acquired these two new values. Examples are *sure*, *sugar*, *censure*, *mission* (mi·ʃən), *Asia* (ēi·ʃă), *treasure* (-ʒĭɹ, -ʒəɹ), *evasion* (-ʒən). In some varieties of vulgar speech this tendency is carried much further, as in the pronunciations (ʃū), (prɹʒī·m) for *sue*, *presume*.

S is silent in a few words adopted from Old French, as in *aisle*, *isle* (hence also pseudo-etymologically in *island*); in the Law French *mesne*, *demesne*, a silent *s* was inserted by false analogy.

1. The letter and its sound.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ii. (Z.) 6 *Semivocales* syndon seofan: *f, l, m, n, r, s, x.* *c* 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 2 An S. for Salisbery, without any avision. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶ 1 Some [lispers] never uttered the letter H; and others had as mortal an Aversion for S. 1842 *Gentl. Mag.* May 480/2 The letter S was the device of Henry of Lancaster.

2. The shape of the letter; an object having this shape.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17952 Every .s. y-crokyd is, lyche a crose highe in the top. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, I doe water the ground in knots, as I goe like a great Garden-pot, you may follow me by the S. S.[s] I make. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 58/1 The seuerall parts of a Viol...The S'es of the belly or round holes. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 407/1 Make an S of wire, sharpened at one end. 1898 HAWEIS *Old Violins* 77 One 'f' is a shade lower than the other, a practice so common with Strad.. that it must have been intentional. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* 331/2 Round the great S the river made She battled her blind way.

b. *Collar of S, S's, SS.*, or *Esses*: see COLLAR *sb.* 3 c.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *S-necked, -shaped* adjs.; *S-curve, -hook, -perforation, -piece.*

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 139/1 He is compelled to connect by a *S curve. 1844 *Ibid.* VII. 152/1 An *S hook of iron must be fitted into the eye of the valve. 1896 *Royal Nat. Hist.* V. 89 The foregoing assemblage of *S-necked or Cryptodiran tortoises. 1851 D. WILSON *Prehist. Ann.* (1863) I. II. iv. 391 Produce the appearance of an *S or Ogee perforation. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* viii, Uncouth brick and zinc mysteries supported by iron stanchions and clamped by *S-pieces. 1837 KIRBY *Richardson's Fauna Bor.-Amer.* IV. 8 The third becoming a broken or *S-shaped band.

3. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order; applied e.g. to the nineteenth (or more usually the eighteenth, either I or J being omitted) group or section in classification, to the eighteenth sheet of a book or quire of a MS., etc.

4. Abbreviations. **a.** S. = various proper names, as Samuel, Sarah, etc.; = Saint; so SS. = Saints; † = Sir (prefixed to the name of a knight or a priest); = Society (L. *societas*), as in F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society, F.S.A., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, etc.; *Mus.* = Solo; *Chem.* = Sulphur; *Anat.* and *Zool.* = sacral (vertebra); *Her.* (also *l.c.*) = Sable; = snow (in ship's log-book). S. B. = smooth bore (gun). S. M. = Silver Medallist (in shooting competition). S.S. = Steam ship.

a 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 690 S. Lucie virgyn. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 4 His felowe called Hijpinus pastour of .s. nicholas paiysshe in Hamburgo. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 166, I am goynge to S. Tomas of Acres to the sermon. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur., Apol. Poetrie* ¶ vij b, If S. Philip Sidney had counted this a fault. 1628 SIR J. CAMPBELL in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Cl.) 271, I rest, your loueing father S. J. Campbell of Calder. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* 172 (*title*), To his Valentine, on S. Valentines day. 1724 *Explic. Foreign Words Mus.* 66 The letter *S* is used as an Abbreviation of the Word Solo. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *S.* This letter..signifies sable, or black. 1885 *Daily News* 12 May 5/1 The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, familiarly known as the S. P. G. 1899 *Ibid.* 21 July 11/1 Who..was to have the honour of figuring in future records, with the letters 'S. M.' attached to his name. 1903 SIR M. G. GERARD *Leaves fr. Diaries* iv. 104 In 1870 our armament was still the old 12-pr. S. B. gun and 24-pr. howitzer.

b. S. = South; also S.E., SE., South-east, etc. Also † S.S. = South Sea (Company).

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4418/3 The Wind was, this Morning ..at 10, at S. and S. S. E. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 273 After that it blew..S. W. by S. then S. W. by W. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 178 Transferring 50*l.* new S. S. annuities,..at the S. S. house, as if it had been his own. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* III. 10 [The wind] is S. W. and by W. ½ W. 1884 H. A. MORIARTY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 277/1 A point of destination bore W. S. W. 10 miles; a current ran S. E. by S. 4 miles an hour.

c. s. = L. *solidus* and so used for shilling(s; † = SCILICET; = second (of time).

1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 1 Also y be-quethe genet my dowter xl. s. *a* 1450 MYRC *Festial* lxxiv. 300 Ther was a man on a time þat lant to anothur man iiii s of money to an certeyn day. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Prol. B iij b, Suche as opteyne vyctory (.s. in some great enterpryse). *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 241 b, A Subsedy, of twoo .s. of landes. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* July 33 Lurdanes s. Lord Danes. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 4 July, My wife..have lain out 25*s.* upon a pair of pendantes for her eares. 1702 DE FOE *Shortest Way w. Dissenters* 21 To talk of 5*s.* a Month for not coming to the Sacrament, and 1*s.* per Week for not coming to Church, this is such a way of converting People as never was known. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxviii, The best coals at — *s.* per chaldron. 1884 H. A. MORIARTY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 274/1 The chronometer showed 9[h] 43[m] 15[s].5 as a mean. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 24 It [*sc.* a watch] is found to have lost 8 *s.*

'S, a euphemistic shortening of *God's* in certain oaths (now *Obs.* or *arch.*); written continuously with the following word, as in 'SBLOOD, 'SDEATH, 'SFAX, 'SLIFE, etc.

s', a colloquial shortening of *sal*, northern dialect form of SHALL *v.* when occurring in unstressed positions. Written continuously with the preceding noun or pronoun, usually in the incorrect form 's.

's, representing a shortened pronunciation of various monosyllables when unstressed. (Written continuously with the preceding word.)

1. = *is*: see BE *v.* Now only *colloq.* and *poet.*

1584 LYLY *Sappho* III. ii. 75 Whats he so swaggers in the Van? *O! thats a roring Englishman.* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* I. i, But I'le suppress him, he's a factious spirit. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. I. 19 In some Places there's very strong Clay. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 356 The Devil's in't if we are not agreed in so clear a case. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* III. i. 401 Again the love-fit's on him.

2. = *has*: see HAVE *v. colloq.*

a 1845 HOOD *Parental Ode* 38 He's got a knife!

3. = US *pron.* Now *dial.* exc. in *let's* = let us (*colloq.*).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 228 If you desire to dance, let's hold more chat. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 599 But com let's on. 1662 COKAINE *Trag. Ovid* v. v, Let us go home, send for a Priest of Hymens, And presently each Couple on's be married. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 300 But come, I must love him! Let's find him out. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 100 What'll ye gie's?

4. = HIS *poss. pron.*, q.v. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

5. = AS. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* III. 49 I've done my best..As well's I may. 1786 BURNS *To a Haggis* i, A grace As lang's my arm. 1861 QUINN *Heather Lintie* (1863) 85 Let us crack the news As soon's we greet.

-s, *suffix*, forming adverbs, was originally *-es*, identical with the suffix of the genitive singular of many neuter and masculine sbs. and adjs. Several of the adverbs in *-es* that existed in OE. are genitives either of sbs. (neut. or masc.) as *dæges* by day, *nédes* NEEDS, *þances* voluntarily, or of neuter adjs., as *sóðes* (truly; on the analogy of these, *-es* was added, with adv.-forming function, to feminine nouns, as in *níhtes* by night, *endelyrdes* in order. OE. had also advs. compounded of *tó* prep. and a genitive governed by it, as *tó-gegnes* (see TO-GAINS), *tó-middes* (see TO-MIDS); side by side with these there existed parallel and synonymous advs. like *on-gegn* AGAIN, *on-middan* AMID, in which the dat. or accus. was governed by a prep. Hence there arose in early ME. mixed forms such as *ajeines*, *amiddes*; and the frequent coexistence of the two forms of the same adv., one with and the other without *s*, led to the addition of *s* to many advs. as a sign of their function. In some instances the extended form prevailed, as in *eftsoons*; in others it survived only in dialects, as in *oftens*, *gaylies* (Sc.). See also the articles -LING[2], -LI(N)GS, -WARD, -WARDS, -WAY, -WAYS.

In *once*, *twice*, *thrice*, *hence*, *since*, etc., the suffix is written differently. In AGAINST, ALONGST, AMONGST, AMIDST, and the dialectal *ounst* (see ONCE), the original *-es*, *-s* has become *-st*.

Sa, obs. f. SEE *v.*, SOE *sb.*; obs. or dial. f. SO.

Sa', obs. var. of SAVE *v.* in *God sa' me* and similar phrases.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* A 4, Yet so god sa mee shees mine owne sister. *Ibid.* G 3 b, Thats all so god sa me, I thinke after. 1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* IV. 61 As Gad shall sa'me, she is a very ingenious Woman. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXIV, Friend Isaac, will you pleasure us in this matter, and our day shall be truly kept, so God sa' me?

Sa. *Her.* Abbreviation of SABLE *sb.*[2]

1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* I. *Arms Abbies* etc., Augustine's [St.] Monastery, Canterbury. Sa. a cross ar. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* II, *Abberbury*.. or, a fesse embattled sa. 1871 BURKE *Peerage*, etc. 195/2 Sa., a naked man, ppr.

Saa(e, Saac(ke, obs. ff. SOE, SAKE.

Saad(e, obs. forms of SAD; pa. t. of SAY *v.*, q.v.

Saaf(e, saaff, obs. ff. SAFE and SAVE *prep.*

Saage, Saake, obs. f. SAGE *a.*, SACK *sb.*

Saald, obs. pa. t. of SELL *v.*

Saale, Saand, obs. ff. SALE *sb.*, SAND *sb.*

Saap(pe, obs. forms of SAP *sb.*

Saar, Saara, obs. forms of SORE *adv.*, SAHARA.

Saarce, -cyn, obs. forms of SEARCE, -CING.

Saat(e, obs. forms of pa. t. of SIT *v.*

† Sab. *Her. Obs.* Abbreviation of SABLE *sb.*[2]

1660 M. CARTER *Honor rediv.* 249 Bernards Inne Beareth party per pale indented Ermin and Sab. a Cheveron Gul. fretty.

Sab, obs. form of SAHIB.

Sabadilla (sæbădi·lă). [a. Sp. *cebadilla*, dim. of *cebada* barley.] = CEVADILLA. Also *attrib.*

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 208 Sabadilla seed, Indian Caustic Barley, very useful in Medicine. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 72 Boil the seeds of the sabadilla with alcohol. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 596 Powdered sabadilla..may be sprinkled throughout the hair with good result.

Hence **Sabadi·llia, Sabadi·lline,** *Chem.*, an alkaloid obtained from sabadilla seeds.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 70 M. Couerbe ..has severally named them [*i. e.* the principles in sabadilla] sabadilline, veratrin [etc.]. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1892) III. 503 Three other poisonous bases, sabadillia, colchinia, and jervia, are found, along with veratria, in the *Veratrum album*. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 29 Anemonine, pelitierine, sabadilline.

Sabæan, Sabean (sæbī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Sabæ-us*, Gr. Σαβαῖ-os (f. *Saba*, Σάβα, Arabic سبأ *Saba'* = Heb. שְׁבָא *Shᵉbā*, the ancient name of the

people of Yemen; by Gr. and Roman writers imagined to be the name of the capital city) + -AN.

In one passage (Isa. xlv. 14) the Eng. Bible, following the LXX and the Vulgate, uses *Sabeans* for the quite different tribal name סְבָאִים *Sᵉbāīm*. Another instance of this is in Ezek. xxiii. 42, but the marginal reading in 1611 is *drunkards*, which the Revised Version (1884) adopts in the text.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the ancient population of Yemen in Arabia. In poetic use, often with allusion to the ancient renown of the spices brought from Yemen.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLV. iv, The fragrant riches of Sabean grove, Mirrh, Aloes, Cassia. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* IV. iii, Whole Hecatombes or Sabæan Gums. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 115 Two skins of Sabæan Asses. 1700 DRYDEN *Cinyras & Myrrha* 323 Sabæan Fields afford her needful Rest. 1830 TENNYSON *Adeline* v, Dripping with Sabæan spice On thy pillow. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 345 The Himyaritic or Sabean Alphabet.

B. *sb.* One of the ancient inhabitants of Yemen.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 239 The Sabeans by reason of continual vse of Mirrhe and Frankinsens, grow to a loathing of that sauour. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* iii. 8 They shall sell them to the Sabeans, to a people farre off.

Sabæan, erroneous form of SABIAN.

Sabahdaur, variant of SUBADAR.

Sabaism (sā·bē,iz'm). Also 8–9 **Zabaism,** 9 **Sabeism, Sabiism, Sabism, Tsabaism, Sabæism.** [f. Heb. צָבָא *çābā* host (after the presumed etymology of SABIAN) + -ISM. Cf. F. *sabéisme, sabaïsme, sabisme.*] The worship of 'the host of heaven'; star-worship. Also sometimes used for SABIANISM in its various historical applications.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Sabaism* consisted in the worship and adoration of the stars. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. xliv. 281 The first variation from the purer zabaism consisted in the ophilatreia, or worship of the serpent. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xiii. (1847) 148 The worship of the celestial bodies, or Sabæism, as it is termed. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 295/2 The religious books of Tsabaism were written in Syriac. 1859 J. M. ARNOLD *Ishmael* 36 The more corrupt form of superstition, which in a measure co-existed with Sabeism. 1878 A. FORNANDER *Polynesian Race* I. 36 Glimpses of Cushite Zabaism.

Sabalo (sæ·bălo). *U.S.* [a. Sp. *sábalo* shad.] The tarpon, *Megalops atlanticus.*

In recent U. S. Dicts.

‖ **Sabaoth** (sæ·bē,ōuþ). Also 6 **sabbaoth.** [L. *Sabaōth* (Vulg.), a. Gr. Σαβαώθ (LXX. and New Testament), a. Heb. צְבָאוֹת *çᵉbāōth* pl. of צָבָא *çābā* army.] A Hebrew word (lit. 'armies', 'hosts'), retained untranslated in the English New Testament (as in the original Greek and in the Vulgate) and the *Te Deum*, in the designation *The Lord of Sabaoth*, for which in the original Old Testament passages the English versions have the rendering 'The Lord of Hosts'.

The Gr. and L. forms being indeclinable, and therefore not easily recognizable as genitives, a frequent early form in Eng. was *The Lord Sabaoth.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter, Te Deum* 6 Holy! holy! holy! Lord God Sabaoth. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxviii. (1495) 364 On the saterdaye in Albis..in the gospell we ben taughte to trauevlle in the vyneyerde of our lorde Sabaoth. 1525 COVERDALE *Rom.* ix. 29 The Lorde of Sabbaoth [1611 Sabaoth]. — *Jas.* v. 4 The cryes of them which haue reped, are entred in to the eares of the Lorde Sabaoth [1611 the Lord of Sabaoth].

¶ Confused with *sabbath.* (See also SABBATH *β.*)

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. viii. 2 But thence-forth all shall rest eternally With Him that is the God of Sabaoth hight: O! that great Saboath God, grant me that Sabaoths sight.

Sabarcane, variant of SARBACANE.

Sabat(e, -tille, obs. ff. SABBATH; SAPODILLA.

†**Sa·batine.** *Obs.* In quots. sab(b)atyne. [a. Pr. *sabatina,* dim. of *sabata* : see SABATON and -INE.] A kind of buskin.

c 1460 in *Archæologia* XVII. 295 First ye must set on sabatynes and tye them upon the shoo. *c* 1538 *Ibid.* XLIII. 248 A payr of sabbatynes; and a payre of syndalls.

Sabatine, obs. variant of SABBATINE.

†**Sabaton.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 **sabatoun,** 5 **sabatton,** 9 **sabbaton.** [a. Pr. *sabató* (mod. Pr. *sabatoun* shoe), augmentative of *sabata* = F. *savate,* Sp. *zapata* boot (also *zapato* shoe), Pg. *sapata,* It. *ciabatta* shoe. Cf. med.L. *sabbatum.*

The ultimate origin of the Rom. word is obscure. It exists in Arabic (*sabbāt, çabbāt,* etc., Dozy II. 625), in Berber (*saββāt,* ibid.), and in Basque (*zapata*), but is prob. in all these a loan-word from Spanish.]

A broad-toed armed foot-covering worn by warriors in armour.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10026 Hym self was armed fynly wel Wyþ sabatons [Wace *cauces de fer*], & spores, & iaumbers of stel. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 574 Penne set þay þe sabatounz vpon þe segge fotez. *c* 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 346 Gauntlettes on hyr handys, & sabatouns on hyr fete. *c* 1450 J. METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 36 This forsayd knyght Blak sabatouns weryd. 1485 *Materials Reign Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 21 For making of a paire of sabatons of clothe of golde IIII s. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 594 The hernayes..was all ouer gylte frome the heade peece to the sabatons. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. (1874) 206 At the commencement of the 16th century, the pointed sollerets were succeeded by broad sabbatons, cut off square or rounded at the toes,

‖ **Sabbat** (saba). In 7–8 sabat. [Fr.; a special application of *sabbat* SABBATH.] A 'witches' sabbath'; see SABBATH 3. Also *attrib.,* and *fig.*

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VII. 153 In this Desart corner, which..seemeth onely fit for a Sabat or Assembly of Sorcerers. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xiii. 54 As to the sabat-voyages, this is my beliefe; they noint themselves with some somniferous oyles, and as while they wake they easily fancy to be carried astride upon a broome through the chimny, into a Hall, where is feasting, dancing, and where they kisse the Goate's buich. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Montagu* 15 Aug., My youthfullity, which beais me out even at a sabat. I dined last week at Lady Blandford's, with her, the old Denbigh, the old Litchfield, and Methuselah knows who. 1861 LYTTON *Str. Story* XXVI, I could have fancied myself at a witch's sabbat. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 75 The book was a perfect Sabbat of deviltry and dramatic horrors.

Sabbatarian (sæbătē·ə·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *sabbatāri-us* (Sp. *sabatario,* Pg. *sabbatario*), f. *sabbatum* SABBATH : see -ARIAN.] **A.** *adj.* †**a.** Of or pertaining to the Sabbath or its observance. *Obs.*

b. Having relation to the tenets of the Sabbatarians.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 105 A sabbatarian righteousness is no righteousness. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 129 The rigour and strictnesse of Sabbatarian Ministers, in denying People recreations on the Sunday. 1668 WELLS (*title*) The Practical Sabbatarian or Sabbath Holiness crowned with Superlative Happiness. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 250 These Divines, instead of softening some excesses in Bradbourne's Sabbatarian strictness, ran into the contrary extreme. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 436 These are called Sabbatarian, or Seventh day Baptists. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 224 With references to Jewish Sabbatarian notions. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 161 Another important example of illegitimate interference with the rightful liberty of the individual..is sabbatarian legislation. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* I. vi. 154 He entertained rather strict, or what would now be called 'Sabbatarian' notions.

B. *sb.*

1. A Jewish observer of the (Saturday) Sabbath.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 149 The word *Masbothæi,* Scaliger saith, signifieth Sabbatists or Sabbatarians, because they professed to haue learned the obseruation of the Sabbath from Christ, and therein differed from the other Iewes. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 454 These Esseni were yet further, more, and most rigid Sabbatarians, beyond all other sects and schismes amongst the Jewes. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* III. xv. 330 Sabbatarians, became a term of reproach for the Jews with the Polytheists.

2. A Christian who regards the Lord's Day as a Sabbath, deducing its obligation from the Fourth Commandment. Also, and more commonly, one whose opinion and practice with regard to Sunday observance are unusually strict.

1620 J. DYKE *Counter-poyson* 15 He is none of your precise Sabbatarians. 1656 HEYLIN *Extraneus Vapulans* 110 We are now come unto the business of the Lords day, in which our Author sheweth himself a stiffe Sabbatarian. 1728 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. xxiv. 237, I don't know whether you are a Strict Sabbatarian. 1864 EASTWICK *3 Years in Persia* I. 4, I am not a Sabbatarian, I showed it by travelling on Sunday.

3. A member of a Christian sect founded towards the close of the sixteenth century, the members of which maintained that the Sabbath should be observed on the seventh and not on the first day of the week; a Seventh-day Baptist. Cf. SABBATARY *sb.,* SABBATHARIAN.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) Bj, The Sabbatarians affirme the old Jewish Sabbath to be kept, and not the Lords day. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 257 ₱ 12 Præ-Adamites, Sabbatarians, Cameronians, Muggletonians..and the like. 1820 *Trav. Cosmo III* 445 Robert Dogs, a coal-man in London, was the first founder of the sect of Sabbatarians.

Sabbatarianism (sæbătē·ə·riăniz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] Sabbatarian principles or practice.

1673-4 BP. WARD *Case of Joram* 34 [Laws] against Prophanation of the Lord's Day (I do not mean tending to Judaism or Sabbatarianism). 1876 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) II. 360 The rather judaical Sabbatarianism of Scotland.. was simply a form of Protestant tradition. 1894 MAX O'RELL *J. Bull & Co.* 54 Narrow Sabbatarianism is neither Protestant nor Christian: it is a Jewish institution.

†**Sa·bbatary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6–7 **sabbatharie.** [ad. L. *sabbatārius,* f. *sabbatum* SABBATH : see -ARY. Cf. F. *sabbataire.*]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the Sabbath.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 204 They are of opinion, that themselues haue a superfluous Sabbatharie soule, which on that day is plentifully sent in to them, to inlarge their heart. 1635 HEYLIN *Sabbath* II. (1636) To Rdr., This sabbatarie soule, may be a Pythagoricall μετεμψύχωσις. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* Pref., Had they left us no other demonstrations of their excellency that way then their Sabbatary Tracts, they should never have attained so high a repute amongst us. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 663 Seven..is sometime called the Sacred and Quiet, or Sabbatory [*sic*] Number.

B. *sb.* A Christian who observes the Jewish (seventh-day) Sabbath.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. III. v. 112 The sabbatharies contend with tothe and nail. 1621 *Three Quest. Answ. conc. 4th Commandm.* 3 The Sabbatharies, which heretofore would haue vs Christians obserue the Iewes Sabbath.

Sabbath (sæ·băþ). Forms: *α.* 1, 3–5 **sabat,** (3 *pl.* **sabaz**), 3 **sabadt,** 4 **sabath, -aat,** 4–5 **sabate,** 4–6 **sab(b)ot,** 4–7 **saboth,** 5 **sabott(e, sabbate, -atte, -ott,** 5–6 **sabote,** 5–7 **sabboth,** 6 **sabett, -att, -otte, othe,** *Sc.* **sabbuth,** 6– **sabbath**; *β.* (*erron.,* by confusion with SABAOTH) 4–8 **sabaoth,** 6 **sabaothe, sabbaoth.** See also SABBAT. [ad. L. *sabbatum* (partly through OF. *sabbat, sabat,* mod.F. *sabbat* = Pr. *sabbat,* Sp. *sábado,* Pg. *sabado,* It. *sabbato*), Gr. σάββατον, ad. Heb. שַׁבָּת *shabbāth,* f. root שָׁבַת *shābath* to rest. Cf. Goth. *sabbatus, -o,* MDu. *sabaet, sabbet, sabbat,* Du. and G. *sabbat.*

The Sp., Pg., and It. forms are the ordinary names in those langs. for Saturday; but Pr. used *dis-sapte* (=L. *diēs sabbati*) in that sense. A popular Latin nasalized form **sambatum* (of oriental origin) appears in F. *samedi* (=**sambatī diēs*), OHG. *sambaztac* (mod. G. *samstag*) Saturday.

The confusion with SABAOTH was not peculiar to England; it occurs in MHG. and in med.Latin.

The word is now very often written (like the names of the days of the week and of festivals) with initial capital.]

1. a. In the original use: The seventh day of the week (Saturday) considered as the day of religious rest enjoined on the Israelites by the fourth (or in mediæval reckoning the third) commandment of the Decalogue. Phrases, *to keep, break the Sabbath.*

The word was never in England, as in some continental countries, a vernacular synonym for Saturday, though English writers of med.Latin used *dies Sabbati* as frequently as *dies Saturni.*

α. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Capitula Lectionum § 87 From efernes sabates [L. *a vespere sabbati*]. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Low, godd him seolf seið þuh þe prophete: 'þeo þe halheð from ham forcoruen flesches lustes, & halded mine sabaz'. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11987 (Cott.) And o lame o þan lakes selue Wit handes made he sparus tuelue, Apon pair sabadt þus he did. 1340 *Hyenh.* 7 Þe þridde heste is bellich: 'Loke þet þou halȝi þane day of þe sabat (Zeterday)'...þis word, zeterday, þet þe iurie clepeþ sabat, is ase moche worþ ase reste...And ine þe stede of þe sabat..zet holi cherche þane sonday to loky ine þe newe lage. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 41 And Jesus spake to wyse men of þe lawe, and to Pharisees where it were leveful to hele in þe Sabot. 1382 — *Acts* i. 12 Thanne thei turneden aȝen to Jerusalem, fro the hil that is clepid Olyuete, the which is bisydis Jerusalem, hauynge the iurney of a saboth. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 269 Oure Sauiour Criste was borne ..in the nyȝhte of the holy Sabotte [orig. *sancti Sabbati*]. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 36 By our holy Sabbath haue I sworne To haue the due and forfeit of my bond. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. 119 The Primitive Church kept both the Sabbath and the Lords day. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Week,* The Days of the Week were denominated by the Jews, from the order of their succession from the sabbath. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* iv. 106 The Christian Sunday and the Jewish Sabbath are absolutely different institutions.

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11987 (Gött.) Apon þar sabaoth þus he did. *c* 1520 NISBET *N. Test. in Scots* (S.T.S.) I. 11 [Jesus] Healith the ydropysie vponn the sabaothe. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 171 Of the Iewes, hating Circumcision, yet with them keeping their Sabaoth. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Sabaoth,*..a celebration of the seventh day of the week.

b. Since the Reformation, often applied to 'the Lord's day', i. e. the first day of the week (Sunday) observed by Christians in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ. This use was originally connected with the opinion that the sabbatic law of the Decalogue remains in force under the Christian dispensation, the date of the 'Sabbath' having by Divine appointment been changed from Saturday to Sunday; but it occasionally appears in writers who did not hold this view. In Scotland it is still very common. (Phrases as in 1 a.)

The notion that the Lord's day is a 'Christian Sabbath', or, more commonly (as in quot. 1340 under *a*) a substitute for the Sabbath, occurs in theological writings from the 4th c. onwards, but was not popularly current before the Reformation. In English, *Sabbath* as a synonym for 'Sunday' did not become common till the 17th century.

[*c* 1440 : see SABBATH-DAY.]

a. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 175 Amonge the whiche preceptis this was one The sabbot to Worshyp and sanctyfy alway The seuenth day of the weke called the sonday. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* III. ii. 113 *Hast*...Come the next Sabboth, and I will content you. *Priest.* He wait vpon your Lordship. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 151 Thou art laboured with from sabboth to sabboth..that thou maist be prepared for Christ. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xxiv. Introd., The first day of the week..which is now the Christian Sabboth. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 237 Mr. John Adamson, Sabbath was forthright, intruded on the ministry. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* I. 74 Prayer should be offered up eminently, and emphatically..on the Sabbath. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* II. 100 Severe and sunless remembrances of the Sabbaths of childhood. 1888 *Ch. Times* 9 Nov. 977/2 The British Sabbath is now-a-days always on its trial. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 66 The term Sabbath as applied to the Lord's Day is unknown to the Articles, the Canons, and the Prayer-book of the Church of England.

β. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. Pref. (1879) 11 To the prophanation of the Lord his sabaoth. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 940 Common Blaspheming of God's Name in Oaths: Usuall profaning of his Sabbaths. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 3 The Bill for Sabaoth.

c. *gen.* Applied occas. to the day of the week set apart for rest or worship by any religious body, e. g. to the Friday as observed by Mohammedans.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) Table, Sabath..of Saracens on Friday..; of Peguans on Monday. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohaunmetans* 42 Friday is their Sabbath, or Gemahgune.

d. Applied to the sabbatical year of the Israelites.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* XXV. 4 The seuenthe forsothe ȝeer of the loond shal be the saboth of the restynge of the Lord. [So in later versions.]

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A time or period of rest; a cessation from labour, trouble, pain and the like.

a. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 446 He would, this Sabbath should a figure be Of the blest Sabbath of Eternity. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* iv. 9 There remaineth therefore a rest [*marg.* keeping of a Sabbath] to the people of God. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 913 He..safe enjoys the Sabbath of his Toils. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* I. i. 3 Why will you break the Sabbath of my days? 1795 SOUTHEY *Pauper's Funeral* 8 Yes, I will weep; but not that thou art come To the cold sabbath of the silent tomb. 1854 NEALE *Hymn, 'Oh, what the joy'*, Those endless Sabbaths the blessed ones see. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 20 It was Sunday, and the scene was itself a Sabbath, with no sound to disturb its perfect rest.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxviii. (1495) 364 Whan we come to the Sabaoth of endles rest thenne we shall haue joye. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 132 Th'eternall sacred Sabbaoth. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. vi, To keep an everlasting Sabbaoths rest.

3. A midnight meeting of demons, sorcerers and witches, presided over by the Devil, supposed in mediæval times to have been held annually as an orgy or festival. Often more explicitly *witches' sabbath.* Also SABBAT.

a. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 312 Divers Sorcerers ..have confessed that in their Sabbaths,..they feed on such fare. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 239 As Hags hold Sabbaths, less for joy than spite, So these their merry, miserable Night. 1860 J. A. HESSEY *Bampton Lect.* 399 Here malignant spirits have held their sabbath or hellish revelries. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 831/2 It might have been ..a veritable Witches' Sabbath.

β. 1857 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* xi. 115 It would be far more picturesque to describe a sabaoth of Lapland witches than a prayer-meeting of shouting converts.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *Sabbath devotion, dress, evening, morning, music, rite, season, service, sound, work*; *Sabbath-like* adj.; objective and objective genitive, as *Sabbath-breach* (rare—[1]), *-breaker, -breaking* sb. and adj., *-keeper, -keeping* sb. and adj. Also † **Sabbath-ceased** *a.*, discontinued during the Sabbath; **Sabbath-school**, (*a*) = SUNDAY-SCHOOL; (*b*) a Jewish school held on the Saturday for giving religious instruction to children.

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 653 To show at home By lewdness, idleness, and *sabbath-breach, The great proficiency he made abroad. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 234 It cutteth the *sabboth-breaker, to heare his prophanenesse still cried out vpon. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 658/2 The excellent Laws against Tippling Houses, Tipplers, Sabbath-Breakers, &c. 1853 CARD. WISEMAN *Ess.* I. 636 They tax Papists..with being habitual Sabbath-breakers. 1651 *Petition* in *Proc. Parl.* No. 85. 1304 Acts past against Blasphemies, prophan cursing and swearing, *Sabbath breaking, &c. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 92 In the commission of the peace,..he becomes..the..constant plague to sabbath-breaking butchers. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 63 Profanation of the lord's day, or sabbath-breaking. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 30 Theyr vnrespited, and not so much as *Saboth-ceased blood-shed. 1613 ZOUCH *Dove* To Rdr. E 6 b, Poetry..in which diuers haue shewed their thoughts not vnfit for solemne, yea *Sabaoth deuotions. 1825 J. WILSON *Poems* II. 94 Smiling in their *Sabbath-dress. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 87 Having ..spent a *sabbath evening at an inn. 1854 NEALE *Hymn, 'Oh, what the joy'*, There dawns no Sabbath,—no Sabbath is o'er; These *Sabbath-keepers have one, and no more. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 403 His rigid *Sabbath-keeping. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 28 A *sabbath-like pause of work and play, rare on a work-day. 1878 B. HARTE *Man on Beach* 74 An almost Sabbath-like stillness prevailed. 1863 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1885) II. 355 Your letter was a welcome addition to our sunshine this *Sabbath morning. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII. 1761 When the bells of Rylstone played Their *sabbath music—*'God us ayde'*. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 746 Till *sabbath-rites Have dwindled into unrespected forms. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. (ed. 2) 133 The *Sabbath school generally supplies the sanctuary with its most intelligent hearers. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 14 Nature's *Sabbath-season reigns. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 365 John..neglected not the spirituall part of the *sabbath-seruice, though hee was restrained from the outward. 1855 LONGF. *My Lost Youth* 49 The early loves Come back with a *sabbath sound. 1625 BACON *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 500 His *Sabbath Worke, euer since, is the Illumination of his Spirit.

Sabbathaism (sæbăpʰē·iz'm). [f. *Sabbathai* + -ISM.] The doctrines of Sabbathai Zebi (Heb. *Shabbᵉthai Çᵉbī*), a false Messiah born at Smyrna A. D. 1626.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1129 Two Polish rabbis, who travelled extensively to propagate Sabbathaism.

Sabbatharian (sæ·băpʰē·riăn). *Hist.* [f. SABBATH + -ARIAN. Cf. SABBATARIAN.] **a.** = SABBATARIAN *sb.* 3. **b.** A member of the religious sect founded by Joanna Southcott in 1801-14.

1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Mem. & Observ.* 235 These Sabbatharians are so call'd because they will not remove the Day of Rest from Saturday to Sunday. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2089 Sabbatharians or New Israelites,..a religious sect founded by Joanna Southcott.

Sabbatharie, -y, variant forms of SABBATARY.

Sa·bbath-day. Forms: (see SABBATH).

1. = SABBATH 1 a.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 17355 (Laud) After that sabot-day was gon Thedir come they euery-chon. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 58 He helid a sik man vpon þe sabaat day. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 327 Whiche peple keped theire Sabbatte day [orig. *Sabbatum*], and hade hyt in so grete veneracion, that thei wolde not ordeyne meyte þat day. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1308/1 So do..their sabbot dayes begynne in the euenyng, and endure to the euenynge folowynge. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Def. Truth* ix. 75 By necessitie of their enemies constreined they [*sc.* the Jews] ..fought on the Sabboth day. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 156 He..with the Iewes kept the Saboth day,..yet refused Circumcision. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 104 Christians must not Judaize and rest on the Sabbath-day; but work on that very day; and give the preference to the Lord's day. 1726 J. HENLEY *Prim. Liturgy* 10 Feasts, are all Lords-days, all Sabbath-days, or Saturdays [etc.].

b. *Sabbath day's journey*: the distance (2,000 *ammōth* or 'ells' = 1225 yards) which (according to Rabbinical prescription in the time of Christ) was the utmost limit of permitted travel on the Sabbath.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* i. 12 Mount olivete which is neye to Jerusalem..conteynynge a saboth dayes iorney. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Shee Precise Hypocr.* (Arb.) 63 Her oftest Gossipings are Sabaoth-dayes iourneyes.

2. = SABBATH 1 b.

The first two quots. may perhaps not be rightly placed here, as it was the common view that the commandment 'to keep holy the Sabbath-day', in its Christian interpretation, related to the festivals of the Church in general, and not to Sunday only or eminently.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* x. 30 (Harl. MS.) Hope we hit is our lord Ihesu crist, þe which hath ordeyned for lawe, þat ech man shold kepe þe saboth day. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 870 A woman which brake the commaundement Of god and holy churche hye sabbot-day dyd violate Vnlaufully wurkynge. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 12 On sunday: the forenoon occupied (az for the Sabot day) in quiet and vacation from woork, & in diuine seruis. 1605 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 284 There shall be no meetinge as concerning any business about upon the Sabbath day. 1652 *St. Andrewes, Newcastle-on-Tyne Par. Reg.* in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. I. 223 Robard Fenwick..which was drowned in the Bares myll dam wher he went to swim on the Saboth day. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. (1841) I. 63 As soon as they come home next Sabbath-day from the sermon. 1810 WORDSW. *Prose Wks.* (1876) II. 33 The sensations of pious cheerfulness, which attend the celebration of the sabbath-day in rural places. 1830-2 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1860) I. 146 (*Priest*) On the Sabbath day too, without my leave!

3. = SABBATH 1 c.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammetans* 42 The *Hattech*, i. e. a Priest which is above the *Emaum*, officiates on their Sabbath-day.

4. *gen.* A Sabbath, day of sacred rest.

1755 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 12 No place is sacred, not the Church is free; Ev'n Sunday shines no Sabbath-day to me.

Sabbathine (sæ·băpʰəin), *a.* [f. SABBATH + -INE[1].] Affecting or pertaining to the Sabbath.

1850 T. M'CRIE *Mem. Sir A. Agnew* viii. (1852) 194 The Sabbathine rules enjoin the Sons of Abraham to prepare for the Feast, by laying in a stock of provisions the day before.

Sabbathize (sæ·băpʰəiz), *v.* [Altered form of SABBATIZE after SABBATH.] *intr.* To observe or keep a Sabbath or period of rest.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Esdras* i. 58 The land quietly kept her sabbathes, al the time of her desolation she sabbathized in the application of seventie yeares. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Gen. ii. 2 Rested: or Sabbathised, that is, kept Sabbath. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 75 This dwelling in God is our spiritual sabbathizing, the type of the eternall. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. Wks. 1716 III. 52 The Solemn League and Covenant..Mr. Knox did..bring into Scotland, where it is rampant to this day, and more rigid than the Inquisition in Spain, with the additional Bigotism of Sabbathising.

Sabbathless (sæ·băpʰlĕs), *a.* [f. SABBATH + -LESS.] Observing no Sabbath.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 46 This incessant and Sabbathlesse pursute of a mans fortune leaueth not tribute which we owe to God of our time. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 178 Prayer itself is Sabbathless, and admits no rest, no intermission at all. 1820 LAMB *Sonn., 'Who first invented work'*, Sabbathless Satan! he who his ungiad Task ever plies. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 2/2 In 1885 Austria-Hungary in response to the bitter cry of Sabbathless toilers enacted a stringent Sunday law.

Sabbathly (sæ·băpʰli), *a.* [f. SABBATH + -LY[1].] Recurring every Sabbath.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* III. xvii. 139 It was a Sabbathly theme of regret.

Sa·bbathly, *adv.* [f. SABBATH + -LY[2].]

1. Every Sabbath; Sabbath by Sabbath. *Sc.*

1627 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 34 Their absenceis fra the Kirk Sabbothlie at the direction of the bailyies and elderis. 1671 *Rec. Presbyt. Inverness* 29 Mar. (S. H. S. 1896) 9 They were refreshed very much by him Sabbathly. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 467 As the Rev. Mr. F——..Sabbathly says, in the peroration of his sermons.

2. In a manner befitting the Sabbath.

1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 110 The Squire was Sabbathly solemn and imposing.

Sabbatian (sæbē·ʃiăn), *sb.*[1] [f. *Sabbati-us* (see below) + -AN.] A member of a sect founded by Sabbatius (originally a convert from Judaism), who seceded from the Novatianists before 380, having adopted Quartodeciman views.

1708-22 BINGHAM *Orig. Eccles.* XX. iii. § 5 The Marcianists ..kept the Sabbath also a fast. So did also the Sabbatians, Lampetians [etc.]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Sabbatians are recorded by ecclesiastical historians, as having a great abhorrence of the left-hand. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2090 By his followers, the Sabbatians, he was honored as a martyr.

Sabbatian (sæbē·ʃiăn), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [f. **Sabbatius* (mod.L. form of *Shabbethai*: see SABBATHAISM) + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to Sabbathaism.

1892 tr. *Grätz's Hist. Jews* V. 151 The Sabbatian mystics.

B. *sb.* A believer in Sabbathaism.

1892 tr. *Grätz's Hist. Jews* V. 159 At Venice..a quarrel broke out between the Sabbatians and their opponents.

Hence **Sabba·tianism** = SABBATHAISM.

1892 tr. *Grätz's Hist. Jews* V. Index, Sabbatianism, revival of, v. 219. 1898 ZANGWILL *Dreamers Ghetto* vi. 205 Sabbatianism did not play much part in my early life.

Sabbatic (sæbæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *sabbatique* (= Sp. *sabático*, Pg., It. *sabbatico*), ad. med.L. **sabbaticus*, a. Gr. *σαββατικός*, f. *σάββατ-ον* SABBATH: see -IC.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Sabbath; resembling or appropriate to the Sabbath. *Sabbatic year* = *sabbatical year* (SABBATICAL *a.* 2 a).

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. 119 Strict and necessary rest..was one great part of the Sabbatick rites. 1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* § 16. 6 The servant..is to be set free from that servitude..in the seventh, or sabbatick year. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule vi. § 46 They kept their first Sabbatick rest upon the very day in which their redemption was completed. *a* 1721 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 30 Sabbatick Dawn, a Priest of old, By sound of Trumpet told. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, War* VII. v. § 1 They call it the sabbatick river. 1861 LEWIN *Jerusalem* 87 Provisions in the little garrison from the effect of the sabbatic year, began to run short. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 99 Grant Sabbatic peace to every soul.

† **B.** *sb.* A sabbatic year. *Obs.*

1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* § 16. 6 The Jubilee, which is the great Sabbatick (made up of seven times seven).

Sabbatical (sæbæ·tikăl), *a.* Also 8 sabbathical. [f. mod.L. **sabbatic-us* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to or appropriate to the Sabbath.

1645 *City Alarum* 20 The formerly mentioned are but our working dayes abuses, now followes our seventh and Sabbaticall errour, wherein we seeme to rest. 1799 CORRY *Sat. Lond.* (1803) 94 The Curate is so far from being prepared for his sabbatical avocation, that he is engaged during the week in some worldly pursuit. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xv. (1874) 295 It seems, besides, to throw light on the prominence of the Sabbatical command. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Carita* II. xxxi. 291 This, too, was a kind of solemn sabbatical exercise. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judic.* ii. 38 A sabbatical calm results from the contemplation of his labours.

b. *Sabbatical river*: an imaginary river celebrated in Jewish legend, which was said to observe the Sabbath. Similarly *Sabbatical pool*: see quot. 1649.

The legend of the 'sabbatical river' existed in two discrepant forms: cf. quots. 1671 (after Josephus) and 1849.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 519 This was the issue of their Pilgrimage to the Sabbaticall streame, which they supposed to finde in this Persian Gulfe. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv. 52 The sabbaticall pool in Judea, which was dry six dayes, but gushed out in a full stream upon the sabbath. 1671 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* viii. (1673) 151 The famous Sabbatical River..which for 6. days bear's all before it..: the admirable nature of that River is, that it keeps the Sabbath and rests all that day. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* XI. (1857) 221 And must my life, then, be always like the Sabbatical river of the Jews, flowing in full stream only on the seventh day?

c. Of the nature of a Sabbath or period of rest.

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xi. 79 It were to be wished that he should set apart from business, not only a sabbatical day in each week, but if it be possible a sabbatical hour in each day!

2. a. *Sabbatical year*: the seventh year, prescribed by the Mosaic law to be observed as a 'Sabbath' in which the land was to remain untilled and all debtors and Israelitish slaves were to be released. Also *allusively.*

1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. Note 8 From hence contracts, and the account of Sabbatical years and Jubilees bare date. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. Wks. 1716 III. 24 Neither Seventh Days..nor Sabbath Days, nor Sabbatical Years..is now any more obligatory to us. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* p. viii, May it prove unto us as a sabbatical year of rest!

b. *Sabbatical millenary, millennium*: the last of the seven thousands of years which (on the analogy of the seven days of the creation) were supposed to form the destined term of the world's existance.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 278 He conceaveth the Elementall frame shall end in the seventh or Sabbaticall millenary. 1814 J. CHRISTIE *Ess. Early Idol.* II The supposed continuance of this earth as many thousand years, the last thousand of which, it was reported, would be a Sabbatical Millenium.

Hence **Sabba·tically** *adv.*, **Sabba·ticalness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II., *Sabbaticalness*, the Being of the Nature or Quality of a Sabbath. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xv, He sabbatically abstains from the debate or the rubber.

Sabbatine (sæ·bătəin), *a. Hist.* [ad. med.L. *sabbatin-us* (and Sp. *sabatino*), f. *sabbat-um* SABBATH, Saturday.] **a.** *Sabbatine preacher*: one appointed to preach on Saturdays. **b.** *Sabbatine bull*: a bull of Pope John XXII, proclaiming, as a reward for the wearing of the scapular, a plenary indulgence available on the first Saturday after the death of him who gains it. So *Sabbatine indulgence.*

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 437 Friar Gerund appeared a Priest *in facie ecclesiæ*, and Sabatine Preacher in full form. 1826 T. COLEMAN *Indulgences*, etc., *Order Mt. Carmel* 15 That the so celebrated name of the Sabbatine Bull might not be forgotten. 1886 *Month* Dec. 473 The second of these privileges..is..the Sabbatine Indulgence. It is a plenary..Indulgence..available on the first Saturday after the death of him who gains it, releasing him then and there from Purgatory and admitting him straightway to the joys of Heaven.

Sabbatism (sæ·bătiz'm). *rare.* [ad. late L. *sabbatismus*, Gr. *σαββατισμός*, n. of action f. *σαβ-*

βαπίζειν to keep the Sabbath, f. *σάββατ-ον* SABBATH: see -ISM.]

1. A sabbatical rest: in allusions to Heb. iv. 9.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* iv. 9 Therefore there is left a sabbatisme [Vulg. *sabbatismus*, Gr. *σαββατισμός*; *Wycl.* 1382 a saboth halowynge; 1611 a rest; 1881 *Revised* a sabbath rest] for the people of God. 1647 J. COTTON *Sing. Ps.* iii. 11 There is now remaining to us another Sabbatisme, or day of rest, now in the dayes of the Gospel, different from the seventh day of rest. 1886 S. Cox *Expositions* II. xxvii. 376 This Divine sabbatism, this pure eternal rest.

2. The formal observance of the Sabbath.

1611 BROUGHTON *Require of Agreement* 13 In the Iubilee the Maiestie of God will be a remission, and redemption, and ending of Sabbatisme to Israell. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 29 Sabbatism. To a Seventh Day God Jews restrain'd, For Joy, Rest, Praise ordain'd. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 117 Sabbatism had been elevated above faith and purity.

Hence **Sabbati·smal** *a.*, characterized by holy rest.

1881 J. C. BURNS in *I. Bruce's Serm.* Biog. 102 Very peaceful, Sabbatismal, these years were.

Sabbatist (sæ·bătist). [f. L. *sabbat-um* SABBATH + -IST.] = SABBATARIAN.

1857 BADEN POWELL *Chr. without Judaism* 161 Some Sabbatists..keep holy the seventh day of the week. 1865 J. GILL tr. *Bovet's Banished Count* XXI. 222 The Sabbatists observed the Seventh day of the week instead of the first.

Sabbatization (sæbătaizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of sabbatizing: **a.** Observance of the Sabbath, Sabbath-keeping. **b.** The conversion (of Sunday) into a Sabbath.

1644 LAUD *Troub. & Tryal* XXXV. (1695) 345 Those Men who stand so strictly upon the Morality of the Sabbath, do by a gross and carnal Sabbatization, three times out-go the Superstition of the Jew. 1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Expiat. Sacr.* 202 He actually mentions the non-sabbatisation of the patriarchal religionists as a circumstance quite indisputable. 1882 *Ch. Times* 11 Aug. 544 The Sabbatization of Sunday came in comparatively late.

Sabbatize (sæ·bătaiz), *v.* Also SABBATHIZE. [ad. L. *sabbatīz-āre*, ad. Gr. *σαββατίζειν*, f. *σάββατον* SABBATH: see -IZE. Cf. F. *sabbatiser*.]

1. *intr.* To keep the Sabbath; to observe a specified day as a day of rest.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 247 They are also commanded to keepe the Sabbaths rest, to Sabbatize. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 214 We do not so Sabbatise as we should do, if we give only one Day of the Week to God, and the other six Days to the Devil. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* ii. 105 A Samaritan..made it a point..in whatever attitude the first moment of the day had found him, in that position to remain..: if sitting, then to Sabbatise in the sitting attitude.

b. *fig.* To enjoy or undergo a period of rest analogous to a Sabbath.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* i. 58 Al the time of ther forsaking he [*i.e.* the land] sabatisede, in the apliyng of seuenti 3er. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. III. v. 109 Although the mind regenerate do sabbatize in the Lord. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* II. 140 But if there were no incarnation..neither our understanding, nor our sences could have any object wherein to rest and sabbatize. *a* 1711 KEN *Ednmnd* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 89 It was the Day which Jesus canoniz'd, When he from all his Dolours sabbatiz'd.

2. *trans.* To observe or keep as a Sabbath; to assimilate to a Sabbath.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* XXV. 2 Thou shalt sabbatize the sabbath to the Lord. 1880 *W. Smith's Dict. Chr. Antig.* II. 1052/2 The tendency to sabbatize the Lord's day is due chiefly to the necessities of legal enforcement. 1906 H. BEGBIE *Priest* xvi. 256 Silvia is inclined to Sabbatize the week-days.

†**3.** To give sabbatical rest to. *Obs. rare*—1.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 8 For the Type is Sacrifice Honourably Sabbatiz'd, and at Rest in the Antitype, Our Lord Jesus Christ, our great Sacrifice Sabbatizing All Sacrifice by the sacrifice of Himself.

Hence **Sa·bbatizing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Sa·bbatizer**, in quot. one who observes the Jewish Sabbath.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 122 The Jewes on their Sabbaths..did vse..to drink somwhat more largely (a Sabbatising too much, by too many Christians imitated). 1683 HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 61 Let the Adversaries of Infant-Baptism consider..Whether rejecting of it..they do not teach others, especially Atheists, pure Deists, and Sabbatizers..a way to deny all the rest. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 20 Wear Jesus Yoke,..Twill prove a Sabbatising to your Mind. 1742 J. GLAS *Lord's Supper* ii. (1883) 76 Our sabbatizing, or resting from our own works on the first day of the week is a sign of the truth of the promise of entering into his rest. 1855 *People's Sunday* 5, I shall, therefore, further show the complete absence of scripture authority for the doctrines of our Sabbatizing brethren.

Sabbaton, -tyne: see SABATON, SABATINE.

‖ **Sabbe·ka.** *Antiq. rare*—1. [Biblical Aramaic סַבְּכָא OR סַבְּכָה *sabb°kā*.] An ancient musical instrument mentioned in the Book of Daniel; in the English Bible erroneously called SACKBUT, q. v.

1844 WHITTIER *Ezekiel* ix, They listen, as in Babel's throng The Chaldeans to the dancer's song, Or wild sabbeka's nightly play.

‖ **Sabdariffa** (sæbdări·fă). [mod.L.; in Lobel *Plantarum Hist.* (1576) 375; of obscure origin.] An East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Sabdariffa* (Linnæus 1759), cultivated for its acidulous calyxes.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1002/2 Sabdariffa. *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*, called Red Sorrel in the West and Rozelle in the East Indies, where it is used in tarts, jellies and salads, and to form a cooling drink.

Sabe: see SAVEY.

Sabean, Sabeism: see SABÆAN, SABAISM.

Sabel, obs. form of SABLE.

†**Sabeline,** *sb. Obs.* Also 3 **sablyne**, 7 **sabelline**. [a. OF. *sabeline* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *sabelina* (*pellis*), sable (fur), f. *sabellum* SABLE *sb.*[1] Cf. ZIBELINE.] The fur of the sable.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 364 (Egerton MS.) Ne scal þer beo fou ne grei ne cunig ne ermine ne ocquerne ne martres cheole ne beuer ne sabeline [*c* 1275 *Jesus MS.* sablyne]. ? 1700 *Cruel Mother* in Child *Ballads* (1882) I. 221/2 We neither wore the silks nor the sabelline. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 439 *Sable, sabelline*, the skin of an animal of the weasel or marten kind.

Sabeline: see SABELLINE *a.*[1]

‖ **Sabella** (săbe·lă). *Zool.* [mod.L. (Gmelin *Linnæus Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12, 1788), perh. f. *sabulum* sand.] A tubicolous annelid of the family *Sabellidæ*.

a 1851 DALYELL *Powers Creator* (1853) II. 175 Different species or varieties of the Sabella are found on the shores and in the seas of Scotland. *Ibid., Sabella alveolaria.*—The Honeycomb Sabella. 1851 MEDLOCK tr. *Schoedler's Bk. Nature* II. 530 There are besides, the Sabellas, or *pencil, fan*, and *comb-worms* (Sabella). 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 699 We now come to another pretty tube-inhabiting annelid, which is called Sabella, because it lives in the sand and forms its tube of that substance. Several species of Sabella are found on the British coasts, the most common of which is the Shore Sabella (*Sabella alveolaria*).

Sabellian (săbe·liăn), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] *Theol.* [ad. eccl. L. *Sabelliān-us*, f. *Sabelli-us* (see B): see -AN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the Sabellians (see B) or their doctrine.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* VII. v. 126 Of the Sabellian heresie..The Sabellian hereticks. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 4 Under the Sabellian Interpretation I include all that belongs to Men of Sabellian Principles. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* ix. 259 The Sabellian theory is, that there exists no real diversity of Persons in the Ever-Blessed Trinity.

B. *sb.* One who accepts the view of Sabellius (an African heresiarch of the third century) that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are merely different aspects or modes of manifestation of one Divine person. Cf. MODALIST.

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 92 He is callid an heretike that heresies sowith, as Arrians, Wyclyfanes, Sabellyanes, and other. 1556 CLEMENT in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. lxi. 214 From all Arians, Eutichians, Manichians, Sabellians..and all other heretikes. 1685 RYCAUT tr. *Platina's Lives Popes* 52 The Sabellians..asserted that the Father, Son, and holy Ghost were but one Person. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1720) 619 Tho' those who then held this opinion were call'd Sabellians, yet the heresie itself was more ancient than Sabellius. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 45 Sabellians, or worshippers of one person under three different manifestations.

Sabellian (săbe·liăn), *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] *Hist.* [f. L. *Sabell-us* + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to a group of related peoples who inhabited certain parts of ancient Italy, comprising the Sabines, Samnites, Campanians, and others. **b.** *sb.* A person belonging to any of these peoples.

In Latin poetry *Sabellī* is commonly used as a synonym of *Sabīnī*. The use of *Sabellian* by modern writers is somewhat arbitrary.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 64 Of Samnites, whom the Greekes called Sabellians and Saunites, The Colonie Bouianum, the old. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 277 The territory of those Sabellian tribes [*sc.* the Sabines, Marsians, Peligninans, Vestinians, and Samnites], which are here classed together, includes the central heights and valleys of the Apennines. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 445/2 Oscan is..a useful term to designate the nation or group of tribes composed of the Samnites, together with their descendants or offshoots, the Campanians, Lucanians, and Bruttians. The name Sabellians, used by the Roman poets, has been employed by some modern writers in much the same signification.

Sabellianism (săbe·liăniz'm). [f. SABELLIAN *a.*[1] and *sb.*[1] + -ISM.] The doctrinal conception of the Trinity as held by the followers of Sabellius; belief in the Sabellian doctrine of the Trinity.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 549 Sabellianism, which allows the Consubstantiality or Coequality in the Trinity. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xi. (1876) 104 A heresy known by the name of Sabellianism or Modal Trinity. 1907 ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trin.* vii. 127 To avoid Tritheism on the one hand,..and Sabellianism on the other.

Sabellianize (săbe·liănəiz), *v.* [f. SABELLIAN + -IZE.] *intr.* To adopt Sabellian views.

1833-40 J. H. NEWMAN *Church of Fathers* (1842) 171 We have bid farewell to contentious deviations of doctrine,.. neither Sabellianizing nor Arianising. 1833 — *Arians* v. i. (1876) 356 Not only did he [Athanasius] reluctantly abandon his associate, the unfortunate Marcellus, on his Sabellianizing but [etc.].

Sabellic (săbe·lik), *a.* [f. L. *Sabellus* SABELLIAN *a.*[2] + -IC.] Pertaining to the language or the nationality of the Sabellians.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 126/1 The Sabellic inscriptions. 1902 GILES in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 898/2 The Sabellic alphabet,..found in a few inscriptions.

Sabellid (săbe·lid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. SABELLA + -ID.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to or connected with the family *Sabellidæ*, of which the genus *Sabella* is the type.

1900 *Nature* 6 Dec. 140/1 A paper..on the sabellid worms collectively designated as Polychætes.

B. *sb.* An individual of the family *Sabellidæ*.

1893 *Jrnl. Mar. Zool.* Nov. 13 On the method of dispersion and fertilization of ova in some sabellids. 1896 BENHAM in *Camb. Nat. Hist.* II. 286 The beautiful branchial crowns of various Sabellids.

Sabelline (săbe·ləin), *a.*[1] Also (in Dicts.) **sabeline**. [ad. med.L. *sabellīnus*, f. *sabellum* SABLE *sb.*[1]] Of the colour of sable fur.

1888 *Longm. Mag.* July 297 Bird and beast must assume alike the uniform grey sabelline tint of external nature.

Sabelline (săbe·ləin), *a.*[2] *Zool.* [f. SABELLA + -INE[1].] Pertaining to the genus *Sabella* or to the family *Sabellidæ* (Cent. Dict. 1891).

Sabelline, variant of SABELINE *Obs.*

Sabellite (sæbe·ləit). *Zool.* [f. SABELLA + -ITE[1].] A fossil sabella, or some similar worm (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Sabelloid (săbe·loid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. SABELLA + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Of or resembling the annelidan *Sabellidæ* (Cent. Dict. 1891). **b.** *sb.* One of the *Sabellidæ* (ibid.).

Saber, obs. or U.S. form of SABRE.

Sabian (sē·biăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7–8 **Zabian**, 7–8 **Sabean**, 8 **Zabæan, Tsabæan**, 8–9 **Sabæan, Tsabian.** [f. Arab. صابئ *ṣābiʾ* + -AN.

According to Nöldeke, the word represents the pr. pple. of the Aramaic צבא *ṣ'baʿ* to baptize (the ע being changed into א as is usual in the Mandæan and cognate dialects). In the actual form in which the word occurs in Arabic, it has the appearance of being derived from the same root as the Hebrew צבא *ṣābāʾ* host (see SABAOTH); hence, as certain sects claiming the name of Sabians were alleged to be worshippers of the stars, the name was (already by Maimonides in the 12th c.) interpreted as referring to 'the host of heaven'.]

A. *sb.*

1. An adherent of a religious sect mentioned in three passages of the Koran (ii. 40, v. 73, xxii. 17), and by later Arabian writers.

In the Koran the Sabians are classed with Moslems, Jews, and Christians, as believers in the true God. On account of the toleration extended by Moslems to them, the name of Sabians was, some centuries after Mohammed, assumed not only by the Gnostic half-Christian Mandæans (whose religion is perhaps akin to that of the true Sabians), but also by certain actual polytheists. The statement of some Arabic writers is that the Sabians were professedly Christian, but secretly worshippers of the stars. (Cf. SABAISM.)

1662 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 35 For want of knowing the Religion of the antient Zabians,..Of those Zabiists..I find a deep and general silence in Classick Authors. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 462 1 The fourth [*sc.* apartment of hell] named *al Saïr*, [Mohammedans assign] to the Sabians. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 295/2 That the unity of the Deity was however still acknowledged in the religious system of the Tsabians is manifest from the way in which this religion is spoken of in the Korán.

b. Used for MANDÆAN (see quot. 1883).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 458/2 The Sabians have several books which they attribute to some of the antediluvian prophets. 1883 K. KESSLER *in id.* (ed. 9) XV. 467/2 *note*, In their dealings with members of other communions the designation they (*i.e.* the Mandæans) take is Sabians.

2. In erroneous use: A worshipper of 'the host of heaven'; a star-worshipper.

1716 PRIDEAUX *O. & N. Test. Connected* I. III. (1718) I. 140 The remainder of this sect still subsists in the east under the same name of Sabians..That which hath given them the greatest credit among the people of the east is, that the best of their astronomers have been of this sect..For the stars being the gods they worshipped, they made them the chief subject of their studies. 1864 COL. GREENWOOD in *Athenæum* 23 July 115/3 Bishop Cumberland and Bishop Warburton..agree that Cain..and his descendants were Sabæans. Abraham and Moses were Sabæans till Jehovah revealed himself to them.

B. *adj.* Pertaining to the Sabians (in the various applications of the name: see A).

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 571 The Sabean Christians have, in their religion, a mixture of Judaism and Mahometanism. 1859 J. M. ARNOLD *Ishmael* 35 In a Sabian Almanac ..it is stated: 'They fast in it seven days..in honour of the great Lord, the Sun, the Lord of all Good.' 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 128/1 It is quite inappropriate to call star-worshippers in general Sabians or Zabians or to speak of a distinct Sabian religion, as older writers do.

Sabianism (sē·biăniz'm). Also 9 **sabæanism.** [f. prec. + -ISM.] The religion of the Sabians; chiefly in erroneous use, worship of 'the host of heaven', star-worship. Cf. SABAISM.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* V. l. 194 Sabianism was diffused over Asia by the science of the Chaldæans and the arms of the Assyrians. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 31 Astrolatry or Sabianism; that is to say, the worship of the Sun, the Moon, and the Host of Heaven. 1872 PROCTOR *Light Sci.* 333 Sabæanism, or star-worship.

Sabicu (sæbik*ū*·). A timber tree, *Lysiloma Sabicu*, native of Cuba, the wood of which is greatly valued for its hardness and durability; the wood of this tree. Also *attrib.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 704/1 The valuable hard timber known as Sabicú, Savaca or Savicú wood. *Ibid.*, Sabicu timber is imported..from Cuba. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 68/2 *Acacia formosa* supplies the valuable Cuba timber called sabicu. 1879 *Man. Artillery Exerc.* 588 A number of 5-in. sabicu shifting rollers.

Sablism: see SABAISM.

Sabill, obs. f. SABLE. **Sabin(e,** var. ff. SAVIN.

Sabine (sæ·bain), *a.* and *sb. Hist.* [ad. L. *Sabīn-us* adj. and sb.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Sabines: see B.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 842 Sabine dames. 1756 C. SMART tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. ix. (1826) II. 75 An old Sabine sorceress. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 220 The .. valley of the Hernici .. separates the Sabine heights from the group of mountains anciently inhabited by the Volscians. 1908 O. CRAWFORD in *19th Cent.* Jan. 69 Liquor that Horace drank and sang of on his Sabine farm.

B. *sb.* One of a race of ancient Italy who inhabited the central region of the Apennines.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 61 Tacius kyng of Sabyns was i-slawe by assent of Romulus. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. iv. (S.T.S.) I. 29 Ane huge nowmer of Sabinis with bare wyffis, barnis, & servandis. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 65 The Sabines..dwell hard by the Veline lakes. 1783 W. GORDON tr. *Livy's Rom. Hist.* (1823) I. xxxviii. 70 The Sabines fled to the Mountains. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 46 The Sabines, as it is..conjectured, had a settlement covering the Capitoline and Quirinal Hills.

b. *transf.* in allusion to the proverb *Sabini quod volunt somniant*, 'the Sabines dream what they will' (Festus).

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 542 Grimsby, which our Sabins, or conceited persons dreaming what they list, and following their owne fansies, will have to be so called of one Grime a merchant.

Sabino (sābī·no). [app. altered form of Sp. *sabina* SAVIN.] a. The bald or deciduous cypress, *Taxodium distichum* (Treas. Bot., Suppl., 1874). b. The Mexican swamp cypress, *Taxodium mucronatum* (Webster Suppl., 1902). c. The wood of a species of *Talauma* (Encycl. Brit. XIX. 532/2, 1885).

Sabir: see SAMBUR.

Sable (sē·b'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 4 sabylle, 5 sabulle, 5–6 sabill, 5–7 sabel, 6 sabil(le, 7 sabell, 4– sable. β. 7 cobal. [a. OF. *sable, saible* sable fur, also quasi-*adj.* in *martre sable* ('sable marten') as the name of the animal and its fur, med.L. *sabelum, sabellum* sable fur, Icel. *safal, safali* sable (the animal), sable-fur, Du. *sabel* sable-fur. The OF. word was prob. adopted from Slavonic: cf. Russian соболь, Polish, Czech *sobol* (whence G. *zobel*, Da., Sw. *sobel*), Lith. *sabalas*, Hung. *czobolу*, the sable. See also ZIBELLINE, which represents a Romanic derivative from the same Slavonic word.

The rare 17th c. form *cebal* is of obscure origin; it may possibly be a shortening of one of the Rom. forms cited s.v. ZIBELLINE.]

1. A small carnivorous quadruped, *Mustela zibellina*, nearly allied to the martens, and native of the arctic and sub-arctic regions of Europe and Asia. Also *Russian, Siberian sable.* In ME. the animal and its fur are called also *martrix sable, martryn sable*, after OF. *martre sable.*

The American sable, *Mustela Americana*, native of the arctic and sub-arctic regions of North America, is now regarded as a geographical variety of the Old World species. The *red* or *Tatar sable* is the Siberian mink, *Putorius sibiricus.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clvii, The bugill, draware by his hornis grete; The martrik sable, the foynzee, and mony mo. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 504/2 That noo Knyght..nor noo Wyf of eny such Knyght..were eny manere Cloth of Gold ..or eny Furre of Sables. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxiii. 62 Furres of martirs, Zebelins, Sables,..and other fine skins. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 19 *Mustela Zibellina*,..the Cebal, or Sable. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xvi. 326 They..catch sables and foxes. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* iii. 95 The Sable is principally trapped during the colder months.

b. *Painting.* A pencil made of the sable's hair (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

2. The skin or fur of the sable.

14.. LYDG. *Life Our Lady* (MS. Bodl. 75, *fol. 72 b*) Ne martres sable [*Caxton and other texts* Ne martyrn ne sabyl]..Was noon founde in her garment. 1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 20 Item, put in the samyn [goun] sevin score of mertrikis of the Kingis and pairt of sabilles. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 20 The riche furres called *Zibellini*, which we call Sables. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 180 Raw silks, exchang'd for sables. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 30 Jan., This lady was in a gown..lined and faced with sables. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. vi/2 When we say furs, we should rather say fur, for sable is the only one adopted by ladies of high fashion. 1893 F. F. MOORE *Gray Eye or So* III. 211 Mrs. Mowbray's set of sables had cost..seven hundred guineas.

3. A superior quality of Russian iron, so called from being originally stamped with a sable.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 12 That kind [of iron] called old sable. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 462 Those [files] made from the Russian iron, known by the name of old sable, called from its mark CCND, are excellent.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *sable-skin*; (made of the hairs of the sable) *sable-brush, -pencil*; (used for taking the sable) *sable-trap*; (made of the fur of sable) *sable-coat, muff, tippet.* Also objective, as *sable-hunter.*

1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 2/1 Chinese white ..may be applied with a fine *sable-brush. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. I. 228 It is common to see a great man sit in his *sable-coat in the height of summer. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xvi. 335 They were the *sable-hunters of Siberia. 1784 KING *Cook's 3rd Voy.* VI. ii. III. 220, I had a present..of a handsome *sable muff. 1811 *Self Instructor* 518 The latter kind are called *sable pencils. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xv. 316, I was curious to see the *sable-skins. 1882 H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* I. 208 A good sable skin fetches from 50*s.* to £10. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2202/4 Lost.., a *Sable Typpet. 1784 J. BELKNAP in *B. Papers* (1877) II. 188 We saw..abundance of *sable-traps, and one bear-trap.

b. **Sable-mouse** [= Ger. *zobelmaus*] = LEMMING.

1699 SIR P. RYCAUT in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 110 In the Year 1697, these Sable-Mice were first observ'd. 1700 W. KING *Transactioner* 81 Sable-Mice..are so fierce and angry that if a stick be held out at them, they will bite it.

Sable (sē·b'l), *sb.*[2] and *a.* Also 4–5 sabyll(e, 5–6 sabill. [a. F. *sable* sable (as heraldic term: in Godef. cited only from 15th c.), whence Sp., Pg. *sable*, MDu., Du. *sabel.* The identity of the word with SABLE *sb.*[1] is commonly assumed, though some difficulty is presented by the fact that the fur of the sable, as now known, is not black but brown.

Some have conjectured that it may have been customary to dye sable-fur black (as is now often done with sealskin), perh. in order to heighten its contrast with ermine, with which it was often worn.

The development by which the heraldic term has become a general (poetical or rhetorical) synonym for 'black' is peculiar to English.]

A. *sb.*

1. *Her.* Black, as one of the heraldic colours; in engraving represented by horizontal and vertical lines crossing each other. Abbreviated *S, Sa.*, † *Sab.*

1352 *Wynnere & Wastoure* 157 The thirde banere one beet as of blee whitte With sexe galeys I see of sable with inn. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 771 His hede and hys hals ware.. Oundyde of azure,..Hys feete ware floreschede alle in fyne sabylle. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XII. vi. 601 A shelde alle of Sabel. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 280 That other colour is blak that men calle in armoyrie sable. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 87 b, These [Ogresses] are Pellets of guns, and are neuer of other colour, then Sable. 1611 COTGR., *Sable*,..the colour sables, or blacke, in Blason. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XV. 175 Changing the tincture of the field of his shield from sable to azure.

2. The colour black; black clothing, also, esp. as a symbol of mourning. *poet.* and *rhetorical.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 284 Now haue ye cause to clothe yow in sable. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 372 A Peire of Bedes blak as Sable Sche tok and heng my necke aboute. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 20 Thair baneris schane with the sone, of siluer and sabill. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 126 Thare was Pluto..In cloke of grene, his court usit no sable. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 242 *Ham.* His Beard was grisly? No. *Hor.* It was, as I haue seene it in his life, A Sable Siluer'd. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 262 The King of dykes! than whom no sluice of mud With deeper sable blots the silver flood. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* VIII. 38 Painted was he with his war-paints,..Spots of brown and spots of sable.

† b. Blackness, darkness. *Obs.*

1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 56 The purpour sone,..Doing all sable fro the hevynnis chace. 1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nature* II. 336 The sable of death was spread upon his face. 1782 COWPER *Conversat.* 872 Let no man charge me that I mean To clothe in sable every social scene.

3. *pl.* Mourning garments; a suit of black worn as an emblem of grief. *poet.* or *rhetorical.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 138 Nay then let the Diuel weare blacke, for Ile haue a suite of Sables. 1676 OTWAY *Don Carlos* V. i, You'll find her all in rueful Sables clad. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 164 Her gloomy sables change to pink and gold. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii, Her little boy sate by her side in pompous new sables. 1867 'OUIDA' *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 18 The sables she wore were not solely for the dead Earl.

b. *fig.*

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* I. 1 Already had the Night worn out neare half her Sables. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. 201 This Hatred..puts on the mournful Sables of Grief and Sorrow. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 162 Then the earth, disrobed of all her gay attire, must sit in sables, like a disconsolate widow. 1882 MRS. OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* I. 58 Thus Cowper kept on his sables, his melancholy countenance [etc.].

4. A book-name of several species of pyralid moths, esp. of the genera *Botys* and *Ennychia.*

1832 RENNIE *Conspect. Butterfl. & M.* 149 The Wavy-barred Sable (*Ennychia anguinalis*). *Ibid.* The Silver-barred Sable (*E. cingulata*).

5. In full *sable antelope.* A large stout-horned antelope, *Hippotragus* (*Ægocerus*) *niger*, native of South and East Africa, the male of which is of a deep black colour.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 95/1 An old buck of the sable antelope, the rarest and most beautiful animal in South Africa. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 294, I saw the head and horns of a grand sable, looking straight at me. 1900 GROGAN & SHARP *Cape to Cairo* v. 49, I saw two grand bull sable browsing.

6. *Comb.*, parasynthetic and instrumental, as *sable-bordered, -cinctured, -coloured, -hooded, -lettered, -robed, -spotted, -stoled, -suited, -vested, visaged* adjs.

a 1758 RAMSAY *Death R. Alexander* i, Thou *sable-border'd sheet begone! 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III. 97 Learning's garb, With formal band, and *sable-cinctur'd gown. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 233 It is besieged with *sable coloured melancholie. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 75 Night puts on her mistie sable-coloured vayle. 1770 W. HODSON *Ded. Temple Solomon* 13 The dreary Realms Of *sable-hooded Night. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vi, In vain, the learning of the age Unclasp'd the *sable-letter'd page. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 54 Like *sable-robed Ants. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 104 Walled towers..*sable-spotted with cannon-courses. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* xxiv, The *sable-stoled Sorcerers bear his worshipt Ark. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) G 3 b, Phœbus, put out thy *sable suted wieathe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 962 With him Enthron'd Sat *Sable-vested Night. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* Prol. 24 The silent *sable visagde night.

B. *adj.* In 6–7 also **sables.**

1. *Her.* Of a black colour; black.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V. ix. 176 The knyght bare in his sheld thre gryffons of gold in sable charbuncle. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 193 In a shield sables, they beare for their armes six Swallowes argent. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* ix. 79 Paly gules and or, on a fess argent a dog in the act of bounding sable.

2. *gen.* Black. Chiefly *poet.* and *rhetorical.* a. Of material objects, persons, animals, etc. Now, as applied to negroes, slightly *jocular.*

1485–1509 in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 408 The margent sylver and the notis sabill. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maried Wemen* 447 According to my sable weid I mon haif sad maneris. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb. 81) He apparailed himselfe in armour, colour sables, as mourning for his Mistres. 1595 R. JOHNSON 7 *Champions* (1608) 72 The walles [were] beluug with sable mourning cloth. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 29 This Year the English have cause to write with Sable letters in their Almanack,..that [etc.]. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & Honoria* 272 Last came the Fellon on the Sable Steed. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 22 His few gray locks a sable fillet bound. 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 63 The ceremonies were performed by a sable archbishop. 1822 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgm.* VIII. Poet. Wks. 1838 X. 232 He of the sable mail, the hero of Cressy. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 56/1 When the middle passage is safely passed and the death-scared sable crowd 'sold and delivered'.

b. Of sky, sea, land, night, and the like.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 2 Aurora did vpspring, With cristall ene chasing the cluddis sable. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXIX. vi, Doe thou thy best, O secret night, In sable vaile to cover me. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 15 Whose storie, Shall..shew it selfe..more bright, Then chast Latona on the sablest night. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. xxxii, So when the South (dipping his sablest wings In humid Ocean) sweeps..Th' aire, earth, and seas. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 221 Was I deceiv'd, or did a sable cloud Turn forth her silver lining on the night? 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 415 The Night Wrapt in her sable Veil forbids the Chace. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, As flashes flame through sable smoke. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* vi, Down the sable flood we glided.

c. Of agencies personified.

1726 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 308 Your future thought let sable Fate employ. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* IV. ii, Ha! Did'st thou say, revenge? Hail, sable pow'r.

d. Of dark-coloured liquids. *rare.*

1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 58 Quick flowed a sable current from the wound. *Ibid.* XXI. 200 The other as it flew Grazed his right elbow: sprang the sable blood. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 13 They..Caroused in seas of sable beer.

† 3. Mournful. *Obs.*

1603 CHETTLE *Eng. Mourn. Garm.* D 3, Nor doth the siluer tonged Melicert, Drop from his honied muse one sable teare. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Sable*,.. mournefull. 1708 *Repl. to Swift's Bickerstaff detected* S.'s Wks. 1755 II. I. 167 A long sable elegy. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 6 Apr., Such a sable state of mind as I labour under.

† **Sa·ble,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 7 zable, 7–8 sabel; and see SHABLE. [Prob. a. Du. or early mod.Ger. *sabel* (later Ger. *säbel*): see SABRE *sb.*] = SABRE *sb.*

1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fight at Sea* Wks. (1630) III. 34/1 Some with Sabels, which we call Fauchions..and some with Half pikes. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* III. 50 Stanislas..came with his Sable in his Hand. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 184 They use Musquets, Bows and Arrows, Zables, Javelins; and for their Trumpets they employ great Elefants-teeth. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1765/1 The Moneys.. has on one side a Hand with a naked Sable in it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sable*, or *Sabre.*

Sable (sē·b'l), *sb.*[4] [ad. Pg. *savel.*] An Indian fish; = HILSA. Usually *sable-fish.*

1810 T. WILLIAMSON *East India Vade M.* II. 154 The *hilsah*, (or sable fish,) which seems to be mid-way between a mackarel and a salmon,..is, perhaps, the richest fish with which any cook is acquainted. 1846 J. T. THOMPSON *Hindu Dict., Ikesh*..the Hilsa or Sable. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 34 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) An anadromous shad termed 'Pulla' in the Indus,..'Sable-fish' by the Madrassees,.. [and] 'Hilsa' or 'ilisha' in Bengal.

Sable (sē·b'l), *v.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. SABLE *a.*] *trans.* To blacken or darken. Also, to clothe in 'sables'. Now *rare.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I. XXXVI, And sabled all in blacke the shadie skie. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat, David's Sin* XXXII. (1867) 213 Sepian juice did sink Into his spongy paper, sabling o'er The same. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 103 Airy terrors sable ev'ry dream. 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* lix, Sabled by the solar beam, Now the fiery clusters teem. 1890 *Temple Bar* Sept. 14 She is probably no longer sobbing and sabled.

Hence **Sa·bled** *ppl. a.*, clad in black.

1804 *Something Odd* II. 88 The sabled gentleman fancies himself struck with the sublimities of Miss Gervaise.

† **Sableize** (sē·b'l,əiz), *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SABLE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make black.

1611 DAVIES *Sco. Folly*, etc. 237 Some Chroniclers that write of Kingdomes States Do so absurdly sableize my White With Maskes and Enterludes by Day and Night.

Sableness (sē·b'lnės). [f. SABLE *a.* + -NESS.] Blackness; † mournfulness, gloom.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 128 This was a signe of some sablenes, of some saddnes. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 63 The funereal sableness of the far-stretching forests. 1884 G. P. LATHROP *True* xi. 117 The sable driver subsided completely into the depths of his sableness.

†Sabliere[1]. *Arch. Obs.* [a. F. *sablière*, of obscure origin.] 'A piece of wood as long as a beam but not so thick' (Phillips 1696).

†Sabliere[2]. *Obs.* [a. F. *sablière* sand-pit, f. *sable* sand :—L. *sabulum*.] A sand-pit or gravel-pit.
1706 in PHILLIPS.

Sably (sē·bli), *adv.* [f. SABLE *a.* + -LY 2.] Darkly, blackly.
1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 336 The sably snowy swan. 1887 MRS. C. READE *Maid o' Mill* II. xxxviii. 285 A funeral train streams sably down Ewshot Hill.

Sablyne, variant of SABELINE *Obs.*

‖ **Sabot** (sabo). [F. *sabot* (OF. in 13th c. *çabot*, mod.Picard *chabot*) prob. related in some way to *savate* shoe, Pr. *sabata* : see SABATON.]

1. A wooden shoe made of a single piece of wood shaped and hollowed out to fit the foot.
1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 299 Woodden shoes properly called sabots. 1673 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) 118 A sabot having a great bracelet of beades passed through y^e^ heel. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Y. Chute* 3 Oct., Two fellows were sweeping it [*sc.* the Dauphin's bedchamber] and dancing about in sabots to rub the floor. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 18 The ploughmen.. have neither sabots nor feet to their stockings. 1846 CHURCH *Misc. Writ.* (1891) I. 92 Captains in the imperial armies.. resumed their sabots and baggy breeches. 1888 Miss BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. iv, Two boys in blouses and sabots.
attrib. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* viii. (1877) 62 The Sabot or wooden shoed nation, the French.

b. A kind of shoe having a thick wooden sole and 'uppers' of coarse leather.
1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Bagman's Dog*, He'd a 'dreadnought' coat, and heavy *sabots* With thick wooden soles turn'd up at the toes. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* iii. 43 [He] would now and then wear a pair of sabots made with the skin of the hind legs of the guanacho.

2. *Mil.* **a.** A wooden disc attached to a spherical projectile by means of a copper rivet for the purpose of keeping it evenly in place in the bore of the piece when discharged. **b.** A metal cup fixed by means of metal straps to a conical projectile, to cause it to 'take' the rifling of the gun.
1855 NORTON in *Mech. Mag.* LXII. 88 Expanding self-cleansing sabot for rifle-shot. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 8) 86 The 'bottoms' or 'sabots' of all naval shells are hollowed out. *Ibid.* 97 Wooden Bottoms, or Sabots. 1860 TENNENT *Story Guns* (1864) 209 The shot, unprotected by a sabot, may have shifted its place. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 355 An egg-shaped bullet, its base embedded in a *papier mâché* sabot. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions of War* 63 The fulminate which is put in a card-board *sabot* next the charge.

3. *Mech.* The iron shoe or point of a pile (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., 1884); an iron shoe used to protect the end of a file for working metal (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); a cutting armature at the end of a tubular boring-rod.
1884 *Public Opinion* 3 Oct. 432 The system of sinking shafts..by means of hollow iron tubes with cutting sabots.

4. A brace connected with the pedal of a harp and used for shortening the string.
1891 in *Century Dict.*
Hence **Sa·boted** *ppl. a.*, shod with sabots.
1862 SIMEON in *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 421 The bloused and saboted driver. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 11/2 Colonies of greasy, sabotted Frenchmen. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 27 Mar. 4/5 His blue-bloused and sabotted gardeners.

†Sabras. *Obs.* Also 3 **sabraz**, 5 **saberas**, **saberace**. [? a. Pr. *saboraiz*, pa. pple. of *saborar* to season.] A decoction or infusion.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 364 Þe on uorgeð al þet he luued of motes & of drunches, & drinkeð bitter sabraz uorto akoueren his heale. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 440/1 Sabrace, *sabracia*. *c* 1480 *Sloane MS.* 73, lf. 211 Tak thi lether and basche it wel in this sabras. *Ibid.*, That that saberas be wel drunken up in to the lether. *Ibid.*, Poure thi sabrace al aboven the lether.

Sabre (sē·bəɹ), *sb.* Also 8 **sabir**, 9– *U. S.* **saber**. [a. F. *sabre* (17th c.), an unexplained alteration of *sable* (Oudin 1640 : cf. Sp. *sable*) a. G. *sabel* (now *säbel*), whence SABLE *sb.*[2] The ultimate source is prob. to be sought in some Oriental language; forms with initial (ʃ) are found in Hungarian *száblya* (whence perh. It. *sciabla*, SHABLE) and Polish *szabla*; the Russian САБЛЯ may be from German.]

1. A cavalry sword having a curved blade specially adapted for cutting.
1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iii. 514 With my good Sabir drawn ..I..clove the Rebel to the Chine. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3291/1 The Chief Officers..came with their Sabres in their Hands. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xii, He received himself the stroke of a sabre on his head. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 41 My companions were well armed with pistols and sabres. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* x, Several pairs of foils, and sabers.

b. Put for: Military force.
1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 91 The Milanese were long since under the rule of the sabre.

2. A cavalry 'unit'; a soldier armed with a sabre.
1829 NAPIER *Penins. War* (1878) II. 484 General total,.. 56,239 sabres and bayonets in the field. 1895 SIR E. WOOD *Cavalry in Waterloo Camp.* v. 120 Somerset's Heavy Brigade :—..Total paper strength 1,220 sabres.

3. An implement used for removing scum from the surface of molten glass,
1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 202 Removing with a broad copper sabre any scum that may have formed on the surface of the glass. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 590 The bucket is skimmed by means of a copper tool called a sabre.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sabre-cut*, *-shaped* adjs.; **sabre-bayonet**, a weapon which can be used either as a sabre or a bayonet; **sabre-bill**, a South American dendrocolaptine bird of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*; **sabre-cut**, (*a*) a blow with a sabre; (*b*) a cut or scar left by the stroke of a sabre; **sabre-fish**, *U.S.*, the cutlass-fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*; **sabre-wing**, a humming-bird of the genus *Campylopterus* (and related genera).
1863 T. E. C. *Battlefields of the South* I. 252 Many more were destroyed with the *sabre-bayonet when our men closed in upon them. 1859–62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mms. Nat. Hist.* 319 The Brazilian *Sabre-bill (*Xiphorhynchus procurvus*). *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 216 On his wan cheek a *sabre-cut. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 49 Against Justice and Constable, treadmill and stocks, the sabre-cut was a protection. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* II. vii, The captain..with his..sabre-cut cheek. 1863 *Chamb. Encycl.* V. 192/2 The Silvery Hair-tail..is called *Sabre-fish in Cuba. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 255 The Cutlass-fish.. is known..on the coast of Texas as 'Sabre-fish'. 1796 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 442/2 [Of a part of a plant.] *Sabre-shaped. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 423/1 The rostrum [of *Rhynchocinetes*]..is very large, sabre-shaped, and dentilated on both edges. 1895 A. H. COOKE *Molluscs* (Camb. Nat. Hist. III.) 236 Laterals simple, sabre-shaped, and dentilated on both edges. 1861 GOULD *Humming-B.* II. pl. 43 *Campylopterus pampa*, Wedge-tailed *Sabre-wing. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 446 The group known as 'Sabre-wings'.

b. Sabre-toothed lion or **tiger**, a large extinct feline mammal of the genus MACHAIRODUS, with long sabre-shaped upper canines. Also **sabre-tooth** *a.* and *sb.*
1849 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 909/2 The great extinct sabre-toothed tiger. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man Britain* iii. 57 The great sabre-toothed lion, *Machairodus*. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Ung* iii, He..pictured the sabre-tooth tiger dragging a man to his lair. *Ibid.* v, Hath he..followed the Sabre-tooth home?

Sabre (sē·bəɹ), *v.* [f. SABRE *sb.* Cf. F. *sabrer*.] *trans.* To strike, cut, or wound with a sabre.
1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 399 And now you send troops to sabre and to bayonet us into a submission to fear and force. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* VI. xii, The people were fired on and sabred. 1875 CLERY *Min. Tact.* x. (1877) 123 Ponsonby's cavalry..sabred the gunners and stabbed the horses.
absol. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. xiii. (1872) VIII. 50 The Seidlitz cavalry went sabring till, for very fatigue, they gave it up.
Hence **Sa·brer** [cf. F. *sabreur*], one who cuts down with a sabre.
1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 416 When men and women were massacred at Manchester..did they dream it was love for the sabrers, that produced an after compliance with their mandates?

Sabre, obs. f. SAMBUR, Indian elk.

Sabred (sē·bəɹd), *a.* [f. SABRE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Furnished or armed with a sabre.
1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1792) IV. 162 An arrangement of sabred Hussars with their fierce-looking mustachoes. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/4 There were the Guardsmen, whiskered, mustachio'd, padded, epauletted, sabred. 1883 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise Falcon* (1887) 61 A gentleman most gorgeously uniformed and sabred.

Sabretache (sæ·bəɹtaʃ). Also **sabretasch(e**, **-tash**. [a. F. *sabretache*, ad. G. *säbeltasche*, f. *säbel* sabre, SABLE *sb.*[2] + *tasche* pocket.] A leather satchel suspended on the left side by long straps from the sword-belt of a cavalry officer.
A MS. letter of 1812 has the word in the corrupt form *zappadash*. The Dicts. incorrectly give (sē·bəɹtaʃ).
1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 167 A pouch belt and a sabre-tache. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xv, As strapping a fellow as ever carried a sabretasch. 1858 SIR E. CUST *Ann. Wars* p. viii, The Volume has been so managed that it may not be too much for the pocket, or the sabretash. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. i. (1872) II. 237 He is withal a kind of soldier..a man of many sabre-tashes. 1901 *Scotsman* 7 Nov. 5/8 The King has been graciously pleased to approve the abolition of the sabre tache.

‖ **Sabreur** (sabrör). [Fr.; agent-n., f. *sabrer* to SABRE.] One who fights with a sabre; usually applied to a cavalry soldier distinguished rather for bravery than for skill in war.
1845 W. H. MAXWELL *Hints to Soldier* 77 The humbler but no less gallant sabreur of New Ross. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 418 Our expert sabreur rushes to the conflict, and, carefully avoiding the sweep of his opponent's tremendous tail, soon effects his purpose, by stabbing the luckless leviathan at all points.

Sabuline (sæ·biuləin), *a.* [f. L. *sabul-um* sand: see -INE 2.] = SABULOUS. In recent Dicts.

Sabull, obs. form of SABLE.

Sabulose (sæ·biulōs), *a.* [ad. L. *sabulōsus*: see SABULOUS and -OSE.]

1. *Bot.* (See quot.)
1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1003/1 *Sabulose*, growing in sandy places.

2. = SABULOUS. In mod. Dicts.

†Sabulo·sity. *Obs.* [ad. L. type **sabulōsitāt-em* : see next and -ITY.] Sandiness.
1721 in BAILEY; and in later Dicts.

Sabulous (sæ·biuləs), *a.* [ad. L. *sabulōs-us*, f. *sabul-um* sand : see -OUS.] Sandy; consisting of or abounding in sand; arenaceous.
1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1906) 226 The austiere conspicuosity of the sabulous and stony Desarts. 1670 R. WITTIE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1076 Water..strained from all sabulous mixture. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 193 The quantity and species of sabulous matter that entered into the texture of the limestone. 1822 G. WOODLEY *Scilly Isl.* II. iii. 289 This part of the Island..appears rather to have gained from the sea by these sabulous accumulations. 1881 *Academy* 1 Oct. 252 The author [E. W. White] is terribly fond of long words. To him..plains are sabulous..parrots are psittacs.

b. *Med.* Applied to a granular secretion, esp. in the urinary organs.
1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 137 The one Water layes a stony Foundation for a Fabrick of Sabulous diseases. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 170/2 It..dissolves any tartarous or sabulous Coagulation in the Reinsor Ureters. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1389 Sabulous depositions in the urine are of various characters. 1881 *Trans. Obstetric Soc. Lond.* XXVII. 39 Sabulous matter, mixed with mucus.

c. *Anat.*, applied to the acervulus cerebri, or gritty substance of the pineal body of the brain (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).
Hence **Sa·bulousness**, the state or quality of being sabulous. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

‖ **Saburra** (săbu·ră). *Med.* [L. *saburra* sand, cogn. w. *sabulum* : see prec.] Foul granular matter deposited in the body, esp. in the stomach.
1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 316 This Medicament.. extirpates the Saburra..out of the whole Body. 1772 D. MACBRIDE *Physic* II. 93 The terms Cacochylia and Saburra are used to denote the general accumulation of offensive matters in the alimentary canal. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 644 The slaty or purplish and granular saburra thrown up from the stomach.
Hence **Sabu·rral** *a.* [cf. L. *saburrālis* consisting of sand], of or belonging to saburra.
1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 714 An inflammatory fever passing into a saburral fever. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 150 The saburral state of the mucous membrane.

†Sabu·rrate, *v. Obs. rare*[–0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *saburrāre*, f. *saburra* : see SABURRA.] To ballast a ship. 1623 in COCKERAM. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Saburration (sæbŭrē·ʃən). *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *saburrātiōn-em* (16th c.), n. of action f. L. *saburrāre* (in mod.L. sense to treat with sand) : see prec.] The application of heated sand to the body; sand-bathing, arenation.
1763 A. SUTHERLAND *Attempts Anc. Med. Doctr.* I. 48 Saburration was a species of Bathing in antient use. The body was buried in sand and exposed to the sun. 1849 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 16. 1860 R. FOWLER *Med. Vocab., Saburration*, the application of hot sand enclosed in a bag or bladder to a part of the body.

Sabylle, obs. form of SABLE.

Sac[1]. *Old Eng. Law.* Forms: 1 **saca**, 3 **sacha**, **sache**, 3, 6 **sak**, 2, 4, 7 **sake**, 5, 7 **sack**, (5 **saca**, **sacke**), 7– **sac**. [repr. OE. *saca*, accus. and genit. pl. of *sacu* str. fem., dispute, case at law, litigation, crime (see SAKE), as occurring in the 11th c. phrases *saca and sōcne habban* (*gifan*) 'to have (give) sac and soke', *saca and sōcne wyrðe*, 'worthy of sac and soke'.
As both words occur in Scandinavian (Icel. *spk*, *sókn*), it is not unlikely that the alliterative formula may be of Danish origin, though it has not actually been found in Scandinavian law-books.]
Properly only in *sac and soc* (or *soke*), a modernized form of the expression (see above) used in charters from the reign of Cnut onward to denote certain rights of jurisdiction which by custom belonged to the lord of a manor, and which were specified (along with others) as included in the grant of a manor by the crown.
1020–12.. [see INFANGTHIEF]. 1086 *Domesday-bk.* 280 b/1 Si tainus habens sacam et socam forisfecerit terram suam. [*Ibid.* in many other passages.] 1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 15/1 Teneant predictas villas.., cum Sacha & Socha, Thol & Them [etc.]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Sake : (a Frensche, court justice forfet ou achesoun). *c* 1460 *Oseney Regr.* 9 [tr. charter of Hen. I *c* 1130] Sake and soc, tol and teme, and infangenethefe. *Ibid.* 10 [explanation of terms] Sacke ys pleys and amendys of mysdoynges of your men in your courte, for *sacke* in Englysh is *cheson* in frensh,..and sacke also is a forfete. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 244 The priviledge called Sake is for a man to have the amerciaments of his tenants in his owne Court. *a* 1657 [see INFANGTHIEF]. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. § 47 There existed..side by side with the hundreds and wapentakes, large franchises or liberties in which the jurisdiction..was vested in private hands. The particular rights thus exercised were termed sac and soc.

Sac[2] (sæk). [a. F. *sac* or ad. L. *saccus* (see SACK *sb.*[1]) in mod.L. applications.]

1. *Biol.* Any natural bag-like cavity with its membranous covering in an animal or vegetable organism. **a.** in animal bodies. *Laryngeal sacs* [mod.L. *sacculi laryngis*], membranous pouches connected with the larynx, for the reception of air.
1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 77 The Lacteal Sac..is contracted into a slender..Pipe. 1780 Lachrymal sac [see LACHRYMAL *a.* 2]. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 205 The castor used in medicine is found in sacs formed behind the kidneys [in the beaver]. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 725 A small spot is discernible upon the yolk, composed of a membraneous sac containing fluid matter in which the embryo of the future chick swims. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 224 In the sea-star, the stomach is a capacious sac. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 143 In the monkeys of the old continent there are also laryngeal sacs. 1875 HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Ins.* 140 The female beetle makes

a pear-shaped flexible bag of silk, in which she encloses her eggs; the sac is attached to some water weed. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 55 The air-sacs appended to certain bronchi are nine in number. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., *Fœtal, gestation sac*,..the sac in which an embryo is enclosed in cases of extra-uterine pregnancy.

b. in plants.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 173 The embryo has no kind of vascular connexion with the sac that contains it. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* i. 5 Utricularia, an aquatic species [of Venus's Fly-trap *Dionæa Muscipula*], bears a number of utricles or sacs.

2. *Path.* A pouch formed by the morbid dilatation of a part, the membranous envelope of a hernia, cyst, tumour, etc.

[Cf. *hernial bag* 1736 *s.v.* Hernial *a.*]

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 40 In consequence of the distension ..a sac or pouch is usually formed, in which the food lodges. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 210 It [the blood] could be entirely expressed from the aneurismal sac. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 243 The same change follows the repeated tappings of the sacs.

¶ **3.** Used *occas.* for: A bag.

1869 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* xi. 339 [Among the Hottentots] milk is kept in leathern sacs.

4. *Comb.*, as *sac-bearing*, *-like* adjs.

1888 *Cath. Household.* 30 June 13 Sac-bearing spiders. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 186 The hood or sac-like appendage of the head.

Sac: see Sack.

Sac-à-lait. *U. S.* Also **sacalai, sacola** (*Cent. Dict.*). [Fr.: lit. 'milk bag'; perh. an etymologizing perversion of some Indian word.] A name locally applied to certain fishes of the genera *Pomoxys* and *Fundulus*.

1884 Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 407 The Crappie—*Pomoxys annularis*..is commonly called..'Sac-à-lait'..in the Lower Mississippi. *Ibid.* 466 *Fundulus grandis*, is known at Pensacola by the name of 'Sac-à-lait'.

Sacande, obs. pres. pple. of Shake *v.*

Sacar, -ing, obs. ff. Saker [2], Sacring.

Sacatra (sæ·kătrā). *local U. S.* [Of obscure origin; given in Littré as French.] (See quot.)

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Sacatra*, the name given in Louisiana to the offspring of a griffe and a negress. 1894 Gould *Dict. Med., Sacatra*, a person of seven-eighths black and one-eighth white blood.

Sacbut, obs. form of Sackbut.

‖ **Saccade** (sakad). [Fr.] A jerk or jerky movement (in various specific applications).

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Saccade*, in the manage, a jerk or violent check which the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms, Saccade* (Fr.), strong pressure of a violin bow against the strings, which by forcing them to a level enables the player to produce three or four notes simultaneously. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Saccade*, the involuntary jerking movement in the act of swallowing.

Saccage, Saccaring: see Sackage, Sacring.

Saccate (sæ·kĕit), *a.* [ad. med.L. *saccātus*, f. *saccus* Sac [2]: see -ate [2].]

1. *Bot.* Dilated into the form of a sac.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 19 The constant tendency of the outer series to become saccate at the base, which is not uncommon in the calyx of Cruciferæ. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 237 In the Snapdragon..the lower part of the tube of the corolla becomes dilated on one side, and forms a little bag or sac, it is then termed *saccate* or *gibbous*. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 76 In Perisporiaceï..the asci are saccate.

2. = Enoysted. So also **Sa·ccated** *a.*

1846 Smart Suppl., *Saccated*, having the water (from dropsy) encysted. 1860 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Saccatus*. 1889 Wagistaffe *Mayne's Med. Voc., Saccate*, encysted, or contained in a membranous bag: saccated.

Saccawinkee: see Sakawinki.

†Sacchara·ceous, *a. Obs. rare*—[1], [f. med.L. *sacchar-um* sugar + -aceous.] Containing sugar.

1689 G. Harvey *Curing Dis. by Expect.* vi. 42 In the Stomach the Rheum..converts..any such Saccharaceous Medicine, into a corroding Acid.

Saccharate (sæ·kărĕt), *sb. Chem.* [f. Saccharic + -ate [1].] A salt of saccharic acid.

1815 *Ann. Philos.* V. 265 The objection that the saccharate analyzed might contain some other body besides sugar. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 948 Schobert recommended saccharate of lime as an antidote to phenol poisoning.

Sa·ccharate, *a. rare*—[0]. [f. med. L. *sacchar-um* sugar + -ate [2].] = next.

1860 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Saccharated (sæ·kărē·tĕd), *a.* [f. med.L. *sacchar-um* sugar + -ate [3] + -ed [1].] Containing or made with sugar; sweetened.

1784 Cullen tr. *Bergman's Phys. & Chem. Ess.* I. 319 Saccharated Magnesia. 1791 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 323 The saccharated soda immediately occasioned a slight precipitation. 1866 Aitken *Pract. Med.* II. 61 For ..children the saccharated carbonate of iron is a most valuable preparation.

Saccharic (săkæ·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. med. L. *sacchar-um* sugar + -ic. Cf. F. *saccharique*.] *Saccharic acid*: (*a*) a dibasic acid formed by the action of nitric acid on dextrose; oxalhydric acid; (*b*) a monobasic acid forming crystalline salts prepared by the action of bases on glucoses. *Saccharic ether*, an ether obtained from saccharic acid.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 185 By a chemical analysis, those crystals were found to consist of saccharic acid. 1838 R. D. Thomson in *Brit. Ann.* for 1839. 347 Saccharic Acid..was first noticed by Scheele as being obtained from the action of acids upon mucous bodies, or sugar. 1866 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 305 Lactose, when oxidized, yields mucic, saccharic, tartaric, and oxalic acids. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 143 Saccharic ethers.

Saccharide (sæ·kărəid, -id). *Chem.* [f. med. L. *sacchar-um* sugar + -ide.] **a.** 'An ether formed by the combination of saccharose with an acid radical' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). **b.** A compound of sugar with a base.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 78 A peculiar body to which he [Gélis] gives the name of saccharide. 1862 Watts tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 316 By heating dextro-glucose with (organic) acids, compounds are formed ..which belong to the class of *Saccharides*.

Sacchariferous (sækări·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. med. L. *sacchar-um* sugar + *-fer* bearing + -ous.] Yielding or containing sugar.

1757 T. Birch *Hist. R. Soc.* IV. 380 Mr. Hooke said, that there were several sacchariferous trees mentioned by Piso and some other writers. 1799 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* III. 337 The Russian bear's-breech from Kamtschatka..has long been known among the sacchariferous plants. 1906 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 4/1 Fermentation will set in after a time in almost any sacchariferous liquid.

Saccharification (sækărifikē·ʃən). [Noun of action f. next.] The natural process by which starch and gum become converted into sugar.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 456 The vinous fermentation precedes the saccharification. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 12/2 Three principal methods of effecting the saccharification were in use.

Saccharify (săkæ·rifəi, sæ·kărifəi), *v.* [f. med. L. *sacchar-um* sugar + -(i)fy.] *trans.* To convert (starch) into sugar.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 400 The best heat for saccharifying starch. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 273 The fluid may.. saccharify starch and digest albumin and fibrin.

Hence **Saccharifying** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*). Also **Saccharifier** (see quot.).

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 456 This saccharifying process advances much quicker. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Saccharifier*, an apparatus for treating grain and potatoes by steam under high pressure, for converting the starch into sugar previous to the alcoholic fermentation.

Saccharimeter (sækări·mĭtəi). [a. F. *saccharimètre*, f. Gr. *σάκχαρι* (= *σάκχαρον*) sugar + *μέτρον* measure: see -meter.

This form, taken from Fr., has been generally retained by English writers because the name Saccharometer had been appropriated to a different instrument.]

A form of polariscope, an instrument for testing sugars by polarized light.

1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 349 The Saccharimeter of Soleil has the previously described double plate between the two Nicol's prisms. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 316/2 A polarising saccharimeter.

Saccharimetry (sækări·mĕtri). [ad. F. *saccharimétrie*: cf. prec. and -metry.] = Saccharometry.

1851 *F. Knapp's Chem. Technol.* III. 434. 1858 Watts in *Graham's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) II. 469. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 357 Prof. Landolt's experience in saccharimetry.

Hence **Saccharime·tric, -me·trical** *a.*, pertaining to saccharimetry.

1851 *F. Knapp's Chem. Technol.* III. 435 The first saccharimetrical test was proposed by Barreswill, in the year 1844. 1876 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* II. 215 Influence of the Asparagine contained in the Sugar Liquors from Beets and Canes on the Saccharimetric Determination.

Saccharin (sæ·kărin). *Chem.* [f. med. L. *sacchar-um* or Gr. *σάκχαρον*, *σάκχαρ(ι)* sugar + -in.]

1. The anhydride of saccharic acid. (Discovered and named by Péligot 1880.)

1880 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* Abstr. 232 Saccharin is not a sugar; it does not ferment; it has not a sweet taste.

2. An intensely sweet substance obtained from coal tar, used in minute quantities for sweetening the food or drink of persons to whom sugar is injurious. Innon-technical use commonly **saccharine** (sæ·kărīn).

1885 *Jrnl. Soc. Chem. Ind.* 608/1 The inventors [*sc.* Fahlberg and List] name the new substance 'Saccharine', although it is not related to the class of sugars, but is a derivative of benzoic acid. The scientific name of the substance is benzoylsulphimide. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 8 Jan. 93/2 Saccharine is not at present procurable.

Saccharine (sæ·kărəin, -in), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed as prec. + -ine. Cf. F. *saccharin.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to or of the nature of sugar; characteristic of sugar; sugary.

1674 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Saccharine*, belonging to Sugar, sweet like Sugar. 1685 Boyle *Effects of Mot.* iv. 32 The lump [of sugar] consisted of very numerous saccharine corpuscles. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* iii. (1735) 53 Manna, which is an essential saccharine Salt, sweating from the Leaves of most Plants. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* I. i. (1760) 6 The..Saccharine Sweetness of the Malt. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 132, I am gladdened by seeing the predominance of the saccharine principle throughout vegetable nature. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* xiii, Bovis had never said inwardly that he would take a large allowance of sugar, and..he was naturally disgusted at the saccharine excesses of Avis. 1880 Baring-Gould *Mehalah* viii, She precipitated herself against a treacle barrel and upset it. A gush of black saccharine matter spread over the floor.

b. *Saccharine fermentation* = Saccharification.

1801 W. Nicholson tr. *Fourcroy's Syn. Tables Chem.* xi, The saccharine fermentation. I first described under this name the spontaneous formation of sugar in vegetable matters left to themselves. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 456 The saccharine fermentation, in which starch and gum are changed into sugar.

2. Composed chiefly of sugar; of a plant, containing a large proportion of sugar; also, of urine, containing sugar in excess of what is normal.

Saccharine diabetes, diabetes characterized by excess of saccharine matter in the urine.

1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 109 A Saccharine Draught. *a* 1793 G. White *Selborne, Observ. Veget.* (1875) 359 All the maples have saccharine juices. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 257 Albuminous urine and saccharine urine. 1874 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* (1880) 27 This salt has considerable power in checking the formation of sugar in saccharine diabetes. 1889 Barnard *Noted Breweries* I. 16 In the mashing process the starch of the malt is converted into a saccharine liquid, called wort.

†**3.** *Chem. Saccharine acid*: oxalic acid. *Obs.*

1784 Cullen tr. *Bergman's Phys. & Chem. Ess.* I. 311 The residuum consisted of crystallized saccharine acid. 1802 T. Thomson *Chem.* II. 103 At first, however, it was called the acid of sugar, or the saccharine acid.

4. Resembling sugar. **a.** *Geol.* Of rocks: Granular in texture = Saccharoid *a.*

1833 [see Saccharoid]. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. xvii. 406 Beds of saccharine quartz. 1858 Geikie *Hist. Boulder* xii. 242 Where they pass through limestone, they sometimes convert it into a white saccharine marble.

b. *Bot.* Covered with shining grains like those of sugar (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

5. *fig.* Chiefly in playful or sarcastic use: Sweet.

1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 95 The abundant flow of this saccharine element of pleasure in every suburb. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.t.* (1865) 31 You will be saccharine enough in a few years. 1863 Ld. W. P. Lennox *Biog. Remin.* I. 179 A saccharine smile beamed upon the royal countenances. 1872 M. Collins *Two Plunges* I. v. 98 Those sweet, soft, saccharine sylphs. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Feb. 169/2 Too saccharine, is our short judgment on these poems.

B. *sb.* Saccharine matter, sugar.

1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 226 They live.. without saccharine and without salt. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 670 Chemical analysis proves that a large amount of saccharine is still wasted.

Hence **Sa·ccharineish** *a.*, somewhat saccharine. **Saccharinity,** sweetness.

1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 6/2 Swedish turnips..being of a saccharineish and sugarish taste. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xii. (1876) 313 The polite stranger assiduously presents the fallacious palliative of the consequential saccharinity. 1888 *Nature* XXXVIII. 573/1 A streaky distribution of brine and water or of syrup and water, in which portions of greatest and least salinity or saccharinity are within half a millimetre of one another.

Saccharine: see Saccharin 2.

Saccharinic (sækări·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. Saccharin + -ic.] = Saccharic.

1881 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* Abstr. 149 Saccharin..is the anhydride, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, of a new acid, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, which the author [*sc.* Scheibler] calls saccharinic acid. 1894 Muir & Morley *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 420/2 *Saccharinic acid.*

Saccharite (sæ·kărəit). *Min.* [Named by E. F. Glocker in 1845 (G. *saccharit*), from its resemblance to sugar: f. Gr. *σάκχαρ(ι, σάκχαρ-ον* sugar + -ite.] A granular, massive mineral, at first referred to andesite, but now considered a mixture.

1859 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Saccharite*..is found in veins in serpentine, in the chrysoprase mines, near Frankenstein in Silesia. 1862 Dana *Min.* 175 Saccharite resembles a granular feldspar, of a white or greenish-white color.

Sa·ccharize, *v. rare*—[1]. [Formed as pres. + -ize.] *intr.* To undergo saccharine fermentation.

1764 Grainger *Sugar Cane* I. 179 Ploy tastes the liquor; coction long demands, And highest temper 'ere it saccharize. *Note*, It is hoped the reader will pardon the introduction of the verb saccharize.

Hence **Saccharization,** the conversion (of starch) into sugar. 1902 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* Suppl.

Saccharo- (sæ·kăro), comb. form of Gr. *σάκχαρ-ον* sugar, forming compounds (usually written with hyphen) with the sense 'partly saccharine and partly (something else)'; 'containing sugar and (something else)'.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 97 Mashing is the operation by which the wort is extracted..from the malt, and whereby a saccharo-mucilaginous extract is made from it. *Ibid.* 402 The saccharo-starchy matter. 1842 R. Kane *Elem. Chem.* (1849) 818 Saccharo-humine and saccharo-humic acid. 1889 *Nature* XXXIX. 433 Saccharocolloids. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 407 Saccharo-farinaceous elements.

Saccharoid (sæ·kăroid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *σάκχαρ-ον* sugar + -oid.]

A. *adj. Geol.* Having a granular texture resembling that of loaf-sugar.

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 11 Saccharoid gypsum. *Ibid.* 79 Saccharoid, Saccharine. When a stone has a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar. 1833–4 J. Phillips in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 560/1 Its frequent high state of granular or saccharoid crystallization. 1865 Bristow tr. *Figuier's World bef. Deluge* ii. 72 Limestone becomes granular and saccharoid—it is changed into marble.

B. *sb. Chem.* **a.** (See quot. 1868.) **b.** A saccharine substance.

1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, *Saccharoid*, a name given by Kane to a sweetish substance, probably identical with orcin, produced by the decomposition of Heeren's pseudo-erythrin

(ethylic orsellinate). 1882 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 738/2 Non-nitrogenous food (stearoids and saccharoids).

Saccharoidal (sækărŏi·dăl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = SACCHAROID *a.*

1838 W. F. AINSWORTH *Res. Assyria*, etc. 26 The chalk is indurated, compact, granular, or saccharoidal, at the foot of Taurus. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xi. 391 We find also saccharoidal limestone in gneiss of the most ancient formation. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 383 'Ferruginous' brown and red, coarse, friable sandstone, in some parts white and 'saccharoidal'.

Saccharometer (sækărŏ·mĭ·tər). [f. Gr. *σάκχαρο-ν* sugar + -METER. Cf. SACCHARIMETER.]

1. A form of hydrometer for estimating the amount of sugar in a solution by specific gravity; used esp. in brewing to ascertain the amount of saccharine or fermentable matter in wort.

1784 J. RICHARDSON (*title*) Statistical Estimates of the Materials of Brewing, showing the use of the Saccharometer. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1257 An instrument not quite correctly called a saccharometer, since it is influenced by all the contents of the wort, and not by the sugar only. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 21 The gravity of the wort or wash..can be ascertained by the prescribed saccharometer.

2. Used for SACCHARIMETER. *rare.*

1866 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sci.* (1871) 392 An elegant instrument called the saccharometer, by which the quantity of sugar contained in a given solution is ascertained by simple inspection of the tint.

Saccharometry (sækărŏ·mĕtri). [Formed as prec. + -METRY.] The process of determining the quantity of sugar in a solution.

1871 *Jrnl. Bot.* IX. 253 A paper on Saccharometry, giving the results of the determination of sugar in..sugar-beet.

‖ **Saccharomyces** (sæ·kărōməi·sēz). Also anglicized -myce. [mod.L., f. Gr. *σάκχαρο-ν* sugar + *μύκης* mushroom.] A genus of ascomycetous fungi, including the yeast-fungi; a fungus of this genus, esp. the yeast-plant. Also *attrib.*

1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* vii. 185 The..yeast-plant (saccharomyce). 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 96/1 We then place the flask in a chamber kept at the particular temperature which is most favourable to the development of 'saccharomyces'. The saccharomyces-cells..will multiply at a greater rate than the foreign cells. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 249 The genus *Saccharomyces*, which causes the alcoholic fermentation in saccharine fluids, consists of separate cells of an ellipsoidal form with smooth and thin walls.

Saccharon (sæ·kărŏn). Also -one. *Chem.* [f. Gr. *σάκχαρ-ον* sugar: see -ON.]

1. A white crystalline substance obtained by the oxidation of saccharin; the lactone of saccharonic acid. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. An oily liquid obtained by the reduction of saccharin. In recent Dicts.

Saccharonic (sækărŏ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. SACCHARON + -IC.] Of, pertaining to or derived from saccharon. *Saccharonic acid*, an acid formed by oxidation of saccharin by means of nitric acid.

1894 in MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 421/1.

Saccharose (sæ·kărōs). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *σάκχαρ-ον* sugar + -OSE.] Any one of the group of sugars having the common formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.

1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferments.* 32 Saccharose or cane sugar is changed, when hydrated, into two isomeric molecules. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 623/1 'Sugar' is now a collective term for two chemical genera named saccharoses (all $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) and glucoses (all $C_6H_{12}O_6$).

Saccharous (sæ·kărəs), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *sacchar-um* sugar + -OUS.] Saccharine, sugary.

1896 *Lancet* 21 Mar. 787/2 The crisp and saccharous tartlet. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Saccharum (sæ·kărŏm). [a. med.L. *saccharum* SUGAR.] An invert sugar prepared from cane sugar, used chiefly in brewing.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 397 In which mixture there is about one twelfth part of solid saccharum. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 51 § 7 Saccharum, glucose, or other saccharine substance.

Saccharumic (sækărū·mik), *a. Chem.* [app. f. med.L. *sacchar-um* sugar + HUMIC *a.*, a synonym of *ulmic.*] Derived from or containing sugar and ulmic acid. *Saccharumic acid*, an acid formed by the action of baryta on dextrose.

[1842: see SACCHARO-*humic.*] 1875 in *Watts' Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl.

Sacche, obs. form of SACK.

† **Saccholactate.** *Chem. Obs.* Also sacco-, and SACLACTATE. [f. SACCHOLACT-IC + -ATE 4.] A salt of saccholactic acid.

1807 J. MURRAY *Syst. Chem.* IV. 755 Index, Saccho-lactates. 1815 *Ann. Philos.* V. 268 Saccolactate of lead. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 417 A genus of salts which are called *saccholactates* or *saclactates.*

† **Saccholactic**, *a. Chem. Obs.* Also SACLACTIC. [a. F. *saccholactique*, f. *saccho-* contracted for SACCHARO- + L. *lact-*, *lac* milk: see LACTIC *a.*] *Saccholactic acid*, mucic acid (prepared from sugar of milk).

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 281 The saccholactic acid discovered by Scheele. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 191 Saccholactic or mucic acid.

† **Saccholate.** *Chem. Obs.* Also saccholat, *erron.* saccolate. [a. F. *saccholat*, f. *saccho*[*actique*): see -ATE 1.] = SACCHOLACTATE.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 280 Saccholat of lime. 1802 PYE *New Chem. Nomencl.* 32 Saccholates. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 302 The compounds which it forms with earths, alkalies, and metallic oxides, are denominated *saccolates.* 1815 *Ann. Philos.* V. 270 Saccolate of ammonia. 1819 BRANDE *Chem.* 438 Saccholates.

Sacchulmic (sækv·lmik), *a. Chem.* [f. med.L. *sacch*(*arum*) sugar + ULM(IN) + -IC.] *Sacchulmic acid*: an acid obtained by treating sacchulmin with alkaline solutions.

1842 [see SACCHULMIN]. 1858 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 7) 354 Ulmic acid, the sacchulmic acid of Liebig, dissolves freely. 1894 in MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.*

Sacchulmin (sækv·lmin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. med.L. *sacch*(*arum*) sugar + ULMIN.] A brown substance obtained in the decomposition of sugar by dilute acids.

1842 R. KANE *Elem. Chem.* (1849) 817 When sugar is acted upon by a very dilute acid..two brown substances are formed..For these bodies the names *sacchulmine* and *sacchulmic acid* may be retained. 1858 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 7) 354 By long-continued boiling with water, sacchulmic acid is converted into sacchulmin.

Sacciferous (sæksi·fĕrəs), *a. Anat., Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. L. *sacc-us* SAC 2 + *fer* bearing + -OUS.] Bearing a sac.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* [Bot.].

Sacciform (sæ·ksifōm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *sacciform-is*, f. *sacc-us* SAC 2: see -FORM.] Having the form of a sac or pouch; sac-shaped.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 311/1 The sacciform branchiæ of the Ascidiæ. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. ix. 372 Another animal becomes developed, which has the form of a locomotive sac. These young sacciform larvæ..continue to live for a certain time. 1890 HUMPHRY *Old Age* 149 The calibre of the ducts..becomes increased and their terminal parts, or acini, become dilated and sacciform.

Saccine (sæ·ksin), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *sacc-us* sac + -INE 2.] Composed of sacs or air-cells.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 366 The saccine vegetation of the confervas.

‖ **Saccolabium** (sækŏlē·bĭŏm). [mod.L., f. *sacco-* (assumed combining form of *sacc-us* SAC 2) + L. *labium* lip.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Orchidaceæ*); also a plant of this genus.

1850 in OGILVIE. 1882 *Garden* 30 Dec. 584/1 The Saccolabiums are also there in great numbers.

Saccoon (săkū·n). *Fencing.* ? *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 8 segoon. [Oral adoption of F. *seconde* (sə*g*ōnd).] = SECONDE.

1708 in Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* I. 135 [There were the lively Gauls..] ready to wound every Pillar with their Canes, as they pass'd by, either in Tabs, Cart, or Saccoon. 1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* IV, We'll go through the whole exercise: carte, tierce, and segoon, Captain! 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 72 In quarte, tierce, or saccoon, the same holds good.

Saccular (sæ·kiŭlăr), *a.* [f. SACCUL-US + -AR.] Of the nature of or resembling a sac.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 48 The generative products are lodged in saccular processes. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 34 A heart of saccular shape. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 346 The ducts may show uniform or saccular dilatations.

† **Saccula·rian.** *Obs.* [f. late L. *sacculāri-us* (f. *saccul-us* dim. of *saccus* bag) + -AN.] One of a class of jugglers mentioned in the Digest.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 362 They were also called Saccularians; because..they would charm and convey the money out of others purses into their owne.

Sacculate (sæ·kiŭlē·t), *a.* [f. SACCUL-US + -ATE 2.] = next.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 138 The sacculate character of the digestive tract.

Sacculated (sæ·kiŭlē·tĕd), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ED 1.] Composed of or divided into saccules.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 220/2 The circumference of each of these vessels is distended into three sacculated pouches. 1853 MARKHAM tr. *Skoda's Auscult.* 70 Patients in whom the pleuritic fluid existed in a sacculated form. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 30 In the kangaroos the whole extent of the stomach is sacculated. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 435 In some cases [of pyonephrosis] the kidney becomes completely sacculated.

Sacculation (sækiŭlē·ʃən). [f. SACCUL-US + -ATION.] The formation of or division into saccules; an instance of this.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 509 Distention and sacculation of the colon. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 70 A sacculation of a small bronchus is fatally exposed to an accumulation of secretion during periods of catarrh.

Saccule (sæ·kiŭl). [Anglicized form of SACCULUS.] A small sac, cyst, or bag; esp. the smaller of the two vesicles or sacs in the membranous vestibule of the internal ear.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 537/1 The component parts of the membranous labyrinth [of the ear] are:—1. The common sinus. 2. The membraneous ampullæ...3. The saccule. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* iv. 76 In close relation with the pedal ganglia or ganglion, there are two minute saccules to which an auditory function is usually ascribed. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 464 It developes within a sac, which then bursts, disclosing a large arm with peculiar suckers, and a terminal saccule.

† **Sa·cculet.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *saccul-us* + -ET.] = SACCULUS 1.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 4 Dry Almond-Cakes.. are used by some Barbers..in Sweet-waters,..Sacculets and Beautifying Medicines.

‖ **Sacculina** (sækiŭlə·ină). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. *saccul-us*: see SACCULUS.] A genus of degenerate cirripeds parasitic on crabs; an animal of this genus.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 59 The most singular.. of all these cirrhipedes, are the Gallæ, which appear under the tail of crabs or the abdomen of paguri, and which zoologists designate under the names Peltogaster or Sacculina. *Ibid.* 60 A curious opinion..is that the Peltogaster of the Pagurus has become a Sacculina on the crab; the host having been transformed, its acolyte has done the same thing under the same influence. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. IV.* (1884) 341 This simple organism is known to the naturalist as a Sacculina.

Sacculine (sæ·kiŭlain), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *sacculīnus*, f. *saccul-us* little bag: see SACCULUS and -INE.] Of or belonging to the genus SACCULINA.

1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. IV.* 344 But instead of rising to its opportunities, the sacculine Nauplius, having reached a certain point turned back.

‖ **Sacculus** (sæ·kiŭlŭs). Pl. **sacculi** (sæ·kiŭlai). [L.; dim. of *saccus* SAC 2.]

† 1. A small bag containing medicaments (see quot. 1693). *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. v, Sacculi or little bagges of hearbs,..and the like applied to the head. 1662 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 163 Applied with mints and southernwood in a sacculus it helps..paines. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sacculi Medicinales*, several Simples, according to the Nature of the Disease, compounded and beaten together, and tied up in little Bags, to be applied to the part affected.

2. *Anat., Biol.* A small sac; a pouch-like dilatation of an organ.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 528 A large Sacculus, formed out of the very Coats of the Intestines. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 514 The oils appear to exist ready formed in the plant, being enclosed in little sacculi. 1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 70 Sacculi without involucra, and ending in a single filament. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 141 In the *Calycophoridæ*..complex organs..terminate each lateral branch of a tentacle. Each consists of an elongated sacculus, terminated by two filamentous appendages. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 972 Often a thin layer of muscle is spread over the whole surface of a sacculus.

Sace, obs. Sc. form of CEASE *v.*

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 207 God will haue his will, but mair, Fulfillit or he sace.

Sace, obs. form of SAUCE, SEARCE.

‖ **Sacellum** (săsē·lŭm). Pl. **sacella** (săsē·lă) [L., dim. of *sacr-um* shrine, neut. of *sacer* holy.]

1. *Eccl. Arch.* (See quot. 1842.)

1806 J. DALLAWAY *Obs. Eng. Archit.* 119 In that church [Winchester Cathedral] is an unrivalled series of sepulchral sacella. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Sacellum*...In old church architecture, the term signifies a monumental chapel within a church, also a small chapel in a village. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Ld. Thoulouse*, The sounds that were heard To proceed now and then from the father's *sacellum.* 1881 W. STEPHENS *Diocese Chichester* 167 *note*, A very beautiful sacellum, with an altar in it, on the south side of the nave.

2. *Roman Antiq.* A small, roofless temple consecrated to some deity. Also, see quot. 1842.

1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. iv. 49 The Pantheon..may be.. considered as a place of feasting..under the protection of some deity, who, from his more elevated sacellum, was supposed to..patronize the banquet. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., s. v. *Sacellum*, Small sacella, too, were used among the Egyptians, attached frequently to the larger temples. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, A small sacellum, or fane to Bacchus.

Sa·cerdoce. *rare*—1. [a. F. *sacerdoce*, ad. L. *sacerdōtium*: see SACERDOCY.] = SACERDOCY.

1829 [J. R. BEST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 378 In this connection, or alliance..of the sacerdoce and empire, the Church..becomes itself secularized.

Sacerdocy (sæ·səɹdōsi). [ad. L. *sacerdōtium* priestly office, f. *sacerdōt-*, *sacerdōs* priest: see SACERDOTAL *a.*] **a.** The sacerdotal character, spirit, or system. **b.** A priestly function or office.

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 21 And so it continued till the Levitical sacerdocy was fixed and confined to Aaron and his posterity. 1843 C. WORDSWORTH *Theoph. Angl.* (1850) 167 Let him [*sc.* the Bishop] make restitution ..lest under pretext of sacerdocy the pride of power should creep in. 1844 R. M. BEVERLEY *Ch. Eng. Exam.* (ed. 2) 101 He held true and real Levitical sacerdocy to be a constituent part of the clerical character. 1851 *Ecclesiologist* XII. 274 The sacerdocy of the whole machine being an emanation from the vagaries of a Presbyterian preacher. 1877 MRS. CHAPMAN *Ht. Martineau's Autobiog.* III. 78 Literature remained ever to her a Sacerdocy.

‖ **Sace·rdos.** *Obs.* [See SACERDOTAL.] The Latin word for 'priest'; in quot. used as a plural.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vii. 121 No, no, out with your blades, and hamper these Iades,..And teach these Sacerdos, that the Bocardos..are meet for themselues.

Sacerdo·tage. *jocular.* [f. L. *sacerdōt-* (see next) with allusion to *dotage.* Cf. *anecdotage.*] **a.** Derisively used for: The sacerdotal order, or the partisans of sacerdotalism. **b.** Sacerdotalism as characteristic of a religion in its 'dotage'.

1859 LONGSTAFFE in *Archæol. Æliana* IV. xi (*art.*) The Hereditary Sacerdotage of Hexham. 1875 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 382 Your representatives will have a sharper strife with the Sacerdotage. 1884 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* (1885) 27 A people fallen early into its sacerdotage and priestly second childhood.

Sacerdotal (sæsəɹdō·tăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *erron.* -ial. [a. F. *sacerdotal*, ad. L. *sacerdōtāl-is*,

sacerdōt-, *sacerdōs*, f. *sacri-*, *sacer* holy, sacred (neut. pl. *sacra* sacrifices) + *dō-* ablaut-var. of *da-* in *dare* to give. The etymological sense of the sb. is thus 'one who offers sacrifices'.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the priests or priesthood; of or pertaining to a priest; befitting or characteristic of a priest; priestly.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 66 That Cytee [*sc.* Ebron] was also Sacerdotalle, that is to seyne, seyntuarie, of the Tribe of Juda. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1181 Encense is oblacionne ȝe wote is sacerdotale. 1547 *Bk. Marchaundes* c vj b, The .C vi. byshop was a woman. ..I would wit than if shee were chosen *Vita Spiritus sancti*...Item whereby cam the sacerdotall Carecte, & many other thynges whyche for this tyme I let pas [etc.]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 24 Perugia, a Sacerdotall Vniuersity. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 179 A consular, sacerdotal, and triumphall familie. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* xx. 288 The Priestess..having on her the Sacerdotial ornaments. 1737 WATERLAND *Rev. Doctr. Eucharist* v. Wks. 1823 VII. 93 The ancient Fathers are still more particular in expounding the sacerdotal consecration, and the Divine sanctification consequent thereupon. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 110 A cholerick sacerdotal insolence. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i, That's a sacerdotal thought, And not a soldier's. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. Introd. 10 Priests..arrayed in their sacerdotal robes, not unfrequently led the armies to battle. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 326 Thus the sacerdotal office lost its attraction for the higher classes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 488 They had none of the sacerdotal independence which Rome had at any rate preserved.

Comb. 1845 S. AUSTEN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 7 The destructive forces..which this sacerdotal-military state had certainly not been able to neutralise or destroy.

b. Holding the office of a priest.

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 223 He is a Sacerdotal King, *i. e.* a King that holds his Regal Power in the right and vertue of his Priestly intercession. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlvi, His Lordship was a sacerdotal orator of repute.

2. Now often used as the epithet of doctrines that assert the existence in the Christian church of an order of priests charged with sacrificial functions and invested with supernatural powers transmitted to them in ordination.

1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* (1878) 173 It led to the sacramental and sacerdotal developments of Anglicanism. *a* 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 166 High sacerdotal doctrines were openly proclaimed.

†**B.** *sb.* [Cf. med.L. *sacerdōtāle*.] Priestly function.

a 1640 J. BALL *Answ. Canne* I. (1642) 133 Since they made their new office or sacerdotall, thus they make their catechumine.

Hence **Sacerdo·tally** *adv.*, †**Sacerdo·talness.** Also † **Sacerdota·lity,** priestly character.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xi. (1713) 447 *Philoth.*..That is also a farther Intimation of their Sacerdotality. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Sacerdotalness*, Priestliness, or Likeness to a Priest. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* ii, He has most sacerdotally put down all the jollity. 1864 *Reader* III. 671/3 Why does not some scientific man, clothing himself for the moment sacerdotally.., heave back the charges.

Sacerdotalism (sæsəɹdōu·tăliz'm). [f. SACERDOTAL *a.* + -ISM.]

1. The sacerdotal spirit or system; the principles or practice of the priesthood. Chiefly in unfavourable sense: Pursuit of the interests of the priestly order in opposition to those of the laity; undue assumption of authority on the part of the priesthood.

1847–54 WEBSTER, *Sacerdotalism*, the spirit of the priesthood. 1860 H. B. WILSON in *Ess. & Rev.* 150 A self-satisfied sacerdotalism..might succeed in keeping peace within the walls of emptied churches. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 4 A people so imbued with detestation of sacerdotalism or priestly assumption of powers as are the English. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. xi. 128 In the eyes of Europe, the cause in which Becket fell was the cause of sacerdotalism. 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Gilead* xvii. 494 The influence for evil of the rival sacerdotalisms as they exist in Turkey.

2. The assertion of the existence in the Christian church of a sacerdotal order or priesthood having sacrificial functions and invested with supernatural powers.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 237 These sermons of Tauler assert so audaciously against sacerdotalism, the true priesthood of every Christian man. 1881 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XII. 434 Sacerdotalism, i. e. the belief in certain individuals ordained in a certain way being the exclusive instrument, in the Divine covenant, of sacramental graces. 1905 *Ch. Times* 22 Sept. 337/3 True sacerdotalism is all one with true Churchmanship.

Sacerdotalist (sæsəɹdōu·tălist). [f. SACERDOTAL *a.* + -IST.] One who advocates or defends sacerdotalism.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 10/2 The sacerdotalists are grievously mistaken if they take all this for the proof of a latent belief in sacramental theories. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § I. 298 The awful emphasis laid by the sacerdotalist on the efficacy of that ordinance [*sc.* baptism]. 1896 BP. STUBBS *Visit. Charges* (1904) 304 The advocate of religious education, the opponent of divorce and simony, the maintainer of the sanctity of Sunday, are all alike sacerdotalists.

Sacerdotalize (sæsəɹdōu·tăləiz), *v.* [f. SACERDOTAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make subservient to sacerdotalism. Hence **Sacerdo·talized** *ppl. a.*, **Sacerdo·talizing** *vbl. sb.*

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 10/2 As to the sacerdotalizing of the English poor by any such means as these [etc.]. 1883 MAINE *Early Law* ii. 26 The existing very imperfectly sacerdotalised customary law of the Hindus in the Punjab. 1899 *Sp.* in *Times* 11 May 15/1 The policy of the Bishops seemed to be to sacerdotalize the Church and substitute their own authority for that of the law.

† **Sacerdote.** *nonce-wd.* In 7 **sacerdott.** [ad. L. *sacerdōt-em.*] A priest.

1685 in Maidment *Bk. Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 285, I swear on word of Sacerdott.

† **Sacerdotical,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *sacerdōt-em* + -ICAL.] = SACERDOTAL.

1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 69 As in the New, the Gospels are regall..the Epistles more Sacerdoticall.

Sacha, obs. form of SAC^{1}.

‖ **Sachamaker.** *Obs.* Also 8 **sacka-maker.** [app. a derivative or a corruption of *sachama* SACHEM.] = SACHEM, SAGAMORE.

1682 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 47 Indyan Sachamakers. 1683 PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 311 Another made a speech to the Indians, in the name of all the Sachamakers or kings. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 54 They have the greatest Sachim or Sacka-maker, i. e. King.

Sache, obs. form of SAC^{1}, SACK *sb.*^{1}

Sachel, -ell, -elle, obs. forms of SATCHEL.

Sachem (sē·tʃĕm, sæ·tʃĕm). Also 7 **sachama, sachema, sachim,** 9 **saquem.** [a. Narragansett *sachem* = Delaware *sakima*, Micmac *sakumow*, Penobscot *sagamo* (whence SAGAMORE).]

1. The supreme head or chief of some American Indian tribes.

The alleged distinction between *sachem* and *sagamore* (quot. *a* 1817) appears to be erroneous.

1622 *Relat. Plantation Plymouth, New Eng.* 49 They brought vs to their Sachim or Gouernour. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 5 Miantonimoh the chief Sachem or Lord of the Narhagansets. 1683 PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 310 Their government is by kings, which they call sachama. 1685 R. BURTON *Relig. Emp. America* 117 Sachema. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 571 Four Indian sachems, or kings of the 5 Indian nations, lately arrived here. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 119 Their principal chiefs were called Sachems; their subordinate ones, Sagamores. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* I. 52 Let them come, if they like, be it sagamore, sachem, or pow-wow. 1865 LEVER *Luttrell of Arran* xiii, He was a great Saquem, delivering the laws of his tribe.

2. *jocularly* applied to a prominent member of a society, etc.; a 'chief'.

1773 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 335 It is whispered that the Sachem has it in contemplation to go home soon. [*Note.* Adams refers to some one prominent in Mass. politics.]

3. *U. S. Politics.* One of a body of twelve high officials in the Tammany Society of New York. *Grand sachem*, the head of this body.

1890 *Nation* 20 Mar. 236/1 The tribulations of Tammany's former Grand Sachem, the Sheriff. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 23 Apr. 2/3 Among the Sachems unanimously re-elected by Tammany Hall are [etc.].

Hence **Sa·chemdom, Sa·chemship,** the position or 'realm' of a sachem; **Sa·chemic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a sachem.

1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. v. 459 Two cantons or sachemdoms of the cape Indians. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 Oct., A little traffic he drove in peltry during his sachemship among the Miamis. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 18 Alexander, the eldest son of Massasoit, died..and left the Sachemdom to Philip. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxvi. 395 The forests beyond the Sace, New Hampshire, and the country as far as Salem, constituted the sachemship of Penacook. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) VI. 163 The sachemic office was hereditary.

Sachemore, obs. form of SAGAMORE.

‖ **Sachet** (saʃe). [Fr. *sachet* (from 12th c.; in ONF. *saquet*: see SACKET), dim. of *sac* :—L. *saccus* bag, SACK *sb.*^{1} Cf. It. *sacchetto*.]

† **1.** A small bag, a wallet. *Obs. rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 224/2 He..ete..twyes a day of the same loof and alwaye on the morn he fond it hool in his sachet. 1487 — *Bk. Gd. Manners* I. xvii. (W. de W. *c* 1515) E v b, In stede of a celyer he [*sc.* Diogenes] had but a lytell sachet.

2. A small perfumed bag or satchel.

1838 *Times* 3 July 5/6 The 'letter of felicitation' forwarded by the Sultan to her Majesty on the occasion of her coronation..was put in an envelope..and the whole enclosed in a crimson cloth sachet or bag, somewhat resembling a lady's small reticule. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xxi, You will not perhaps be able to find your pocket-handkerchiefs at first. They are in this sachet.

3. A dry perfume made up into a packet for placing among articles of clothing, etc. (see quot. 1892).

1855 PIESSE *Perfumery* vii. 145 Besides the sachets mentioned there are many other substances applied as dry perfumes, such as scented wadding. 1856 *Athenæum* 18 Oct. 1268 He is scented like a sachet. 1892 G. W. ASKINSON *Perfumes* xvi. 208 Expensive sachets are sold in silk bags. ..Cheap sachets are sold in envelopes or in round boxes.

attrib. 1855 PIESSE *Perfumery* vii. 137 Sachet Powders.

Sacheverell (sătʃe·vĕrĕl). ?*Obs.* or *U. S.* Also **-el.** [Said to have been named by the inventor on account of the popularity of Dr. Sacheverell: see next.] (See quots.)

1769 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 325 This is seen in narrow stove chimneys, when a sacheverell or blower is used. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Sacheverel*, the iron door, or blower to the mouth of a stove, from a divine of that name, who made himself famous for blowing the coals of dissention, the latter end of the reign of Queen Ann.

Sacheverellite (sătʃe·vĕrĕləit). [f. *Sacheverell* (see below) + -ITE.] One who adopted the extreme High Church and Tory views of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, an English clergyman whose condemnation for 'seditious libel' in 1709 excited great popular indignation. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1710 *Chuse which you Please* 4 A Sacheverellite swears to Her Majesty only as Queen de Facto. *Ibid.* 7 The Sacheverellite Clergy have long groan'd under this their Subjection to the State.

Saciate, Sacietie, -ty, obs. ff. SATIATE, SATIETY.

Sack (sæk), *sb.*^{1} Forms: 1 sacc, sæcc, 3–4 sac, seck(e, (3 sec, 6 *north.* seik), 3–6 sakke, 3–7 sacke, 4–5 sak, sekke, 4–6 sek, (5 sac, cek, sache, sake, saccke, *Sc.* secke, 7 *Sc.* seck), 5– sack. [OE. *sacc* masc., ad. L. *sacc-us* bag, sack, sackcloth (F. *sac*, from 11–12th c., Pr. *sac*, Sp., Pg. *saco*, It. *sacco*), a. Gr. *σάκκος*, ad. Heb. (? Phœnician) שׂק *saq* = Jewish Aramaic סַק *saq*, סַקּוֹ *saqqō*, Syriac ܣܩ *saq*, ܣܩܘ *saqō*, Assyrian *saqqu*. The word appears in most of the Teut. langs.: Goth. *sakkus* sackcloth is prob. from Greek, but in the other langs. the proximate source is Latin: MDu. *sak* (Du. *zak*), OHG. *sac, sach*, acc. pl. *secchi* (MHG. *sac*, mod.G. *sack* bag), ON. *sekk-r* sack (Sw. *säkk*, Da. *sæk*). The ON. and some of the OHG. forms, and perh. the OE. *sæcc* (confined to the sense 'sackcloth') indicate a prehistoric type **sakki-z*: cf. med.L. '*saccia, σάκκος*' in a Lat.-Gr. glossary.

The word is found also as Irish and Gael. *sac*, Welsh *sach*, Hungarian *zsak*, Russian (САКЪ) *sak'*, Polish, Czech, Serbian, Albanian *sak*, which are all directly or indirectly from the Latin or Greek.]

I. 1. A large bag oblong in shape and open at one end, usually made of coarse flax or hemp, used for the storing and conveyance of corn, flour, fruit, potatoes, wood, coal, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlii. 25 He..bead his þeġnum þæt hiġ fyldon hira saccas mid hwæte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2223 Quan men ðo seckes ðor un-bond, And in ðe coren ðo agtes fond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5090 Your seckes sal i fil o gift. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 195 (*Dido*) Sakkes ful of gold. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 64/1 Cek, or Cekclothe, or poke, *saccus*. 14.. *Treatyce* in *W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 50 To kepe þe corne þat falithe when it is put into þe sekkis. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Foles* Wks. 1843 I. 200 Pecunyous fooles, that..weddeth these olde wyddred women, whych hath sackes full of nobles. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 176 Good huswifes be mending and peecing their sackes. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 421/2 Five men in sacks run for a guinea. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 222 What do you think, Margaret, of having your head caught in a baker's sack, hot from the oven [as a cure for a 'blight in the eyes']. 1864 TENNYSON *Enr. Ard.* 63 The younger people.., With bag and sack and basket.., Went nutting.

b. With reference to the punishment of drowning in a sack. *The sack*: the punishment (awarded in ancient Rome to a parricide) of being sewn in a sack and drowned.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 211 þe Iuge..gert bynd þe ȝounge man rath, and put hym in a sek to mere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 956 And if I do that lakke Do stepe me and put me in a sakke And in the nexte ryuer do me drenche. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 87 Gud Fame wes drownit in a sek. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Add. s. v. *Culeus.* 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor., Clemency* (1696) 441 Caligula, in five years condemn'd more People to the Sack, then ever were before him. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* x, Didst thou think me fool enough to wait till thou hadst betrayed me to the sack and the fork!

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Sarmun* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 þi felle wiþ-oute nis bot a sakke. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12791 Ther Sak, ther wombe, (I vndertake,) Off hem ther goddys they do make. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Edw. IV*, vi, A man is but a sacke of stercory. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 45 Although perchance the sack of his owne faults, lye so behinde hys back. [Cf. SACKET, quot. 1549.]

† **d.** (See quots.) Cf. WOOLSACK. *Obs.*

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 8 Suche of them as shall happen to be under the saide degree of a Baron, shall sitt.. at the uppermost parte of the sakkes in the middes of the saide Parliament Chamber. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. viii. (1877) I. 174 In the middest [of the House of Lords].. lie certeine sackes stuffed with wooll or haire, whereon the judges of the realme, the master of the rols, and secretaries of estate doo sit.

† **e.** *Sack and seam*: pack-horse traffic. *Obs.*

1631 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) III. II. 312 [Two yeomen presented for stopping up the King's highway for] sacke and seame. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *Sack-and-seam-road*, a horse road—properly a pack-horse road over moors.

2. A sack with its contents; also the amount usually contained in a sack; hence taken as a unit of measure or weight for corn, flour, fruit, wool, coal, etc.

1314–15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 313/1, LI saks & x peres de leine. 1427–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 69 For iij sak lyme to þe same mason..vj d. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 That they bryng their sakkes of juste mesure. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 § 2 Be it also enacted that ther be but only ..xiiij lb. to the stone of Wolle and xxj stone to the sakke. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 334 The conservatour sall haif..of euer ilk sek of gudis twa sturis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Dav. II* 44 There salbe ane maister of the Trone, quha sall receaue fra the King, ane pennie for ilk seck of woll (quhilk conteines twentie foure stanes). 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 229 Having taken out of her ten sacks of Carobs, they..let her go. 1704 *Lond. Post* 14–17 Apr.

2/1 Last Week 6 Sacks of Cocoa-Nuts were seiz'd by a Custom-house Officer, being brought up to Town for so many sacks of Beans. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 443 Of corresponding Prices per Load, Quarter, Sack, and Bushel. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 263 An ancient churl,..Went sweating underneath a sack of corn. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 143, 90 pounds is the weight taken per sack of interior ores.

3. Proverbs and proverbial phrases. † *To buy a cat in the sack* [cf. F. *acheter chat en sac* Cotgr.]: to buy an article without first inspecting it. *To bring, carry (more) sacks to the mill*: see MILL *sb.*[1] 1 b. † *To cover oneself with a wet sack* [= F. *se couvrir d'un sac mouillé*, 16th c.]: to make vain excuses.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 422 To bye a catte in þo sakke is bot litel charge. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 47, I promise you an olde sacke axeth much patchyng. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 340/2 Therefore the Papists couer them selues with a wet sack, when they say [etc.]. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 404 Where they alledge we sould have beene occasioun to caus our sonne follow his father hastilie, they cover themselves theranent with a wett seck.

b. in various similative phrases.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5127 Swych wer foul & blake of syht Lych to a colyers sak. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 263 þou faryst as a saccke wyth-oute botome, þere may no-thyng abyde þer-in. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xv. 437 Kyng Marke,..tombled adoune out of his sadel to the erthe as a sak. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xvi, Tom was drawn wet as a sack to the opposite bank.

4. slang. *To give* (a person) *the sack*: to dismiss from employment or office; *transf.* to discard, turn off (a lover). So *To get the sack*: to receive one's dismissal.

The phrase has been current in Fr. from the 17th c.: cf. '*On luy a donné son sac*, hee hath his pasport giuen him (said of a seruant whom his master hath put away)' (Cotgr.). Cf. Du. *iemand den zak geven*, to give one the sack (already in MDu.), *den zak krijgen*, to get the sack.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 178 You munna split on me, or I shall get the zack for telling on ye. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, I wonder what old Fogg 'ud say, if he knew it. I should get the sack, I s'pose—eh? 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* v, The short way would have been..to have requested him immediately to quit the house; or, as Mr. Gann said, 'to give him the sack at once'. 1902 BESANT *Five Yrs.* 'Tryst 12 Frivolity and even lightness of conversation were sure to be followed by the sack.

†**II. 5.** Sackcloth, esp. as the material of penitential or mourning garments. Also, a piece or a garment of sackcloth. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* I. 538 He aras þa of pære flora and of þam wacan sæcce þe he lange on-uppan dreorig wæs sittende. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 [John the Baptist chose] stiue here to shurte and gret sac to curtle. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 457 She [*sc.* Poverty] nadde on but a streit old sak. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ix. 3 To preye and byseche in fastyngis, sac, and ashe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 198 This kynge Ezechie..hym clothid in a sake, he Put hym-Selfe to Penaunce. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 231 b/2 His bedde was alle enuyronned with asshes and hayre and with a sacke. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* xvi. 2 Gyrde youre selues with clothes of sack & hayre. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Mind* H 1, Away with silke, for I will mourne in sack, Martin is dead. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking-gl.* (1598) H 3 b, Lords,..see it straight proclaim'd, That man and beast..For fortie daies in sacke and ashes fast. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 35 For Silks I will with rugged Sack be clad,

†**6.** Some kind of material for ladies' dresses: = SACKING *sb.*[3] 2. *Obs.*

1593 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 317, j pece stro coler seck, xxvis.; and viij yeardes checker seckynge, vjs. viij*d*...Ite' j pece ashe coler seckynge, xxjs.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

7. a. simple attrib., as *sack-band, -barrow, -hoist, -weight*; **b.** objective, as *sack-bearer, -maker, -making*; in names of mechanical contrivances, as *sack-emptier, -holder, -lifter*; **c.** similative, as *sack-formed, -shaped* adjs.; *sack-like* adj. and adv.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 167 Hold ye my mare..Whylst I..lawse the *sek band. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* H j, For Salt, Yeast, Candle, and Sack-bands *2d.* 1850 OGILVIE, *Sack barrow. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Saccarius*, a *sackebearer. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 693/2 It is by a *sack-formed process of the mantle filled with this yellowish matter that the peduncle is first formed. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Sack Emptier*. 1875 *Ibid.*, **Sack-hoist*, an adaptation of the wheel and axle to form a continuous hoist for sacks. 1880 J. W. HILL *Guide Agric. Implements* 468 Combined *Sack Holder and Barrow. *Ibid.* 469 This Machine is an efficient *Sack Lifter, Loader, Unloader, and Shooter. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxi. 257 The *sack-like cases in which the larva resides. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 71 Sack-like droop bronze pears. 1780 *Westm. Mag.* VIII. Suppl. 730/2 *Sack and sacking-maker. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/1 A young woman named Mary Dawson, sackmaker..was found guilty of a robbery from the person. 1839 SOWERBY *Conchol. Man.* 21 The head..is placed above a *sack-shaped body. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 359/2 The *sak weyght is sold for XII Marc.

8. Special comb.: **sack-bag** (see quot.); **sack coal**, screened coal for delivery in sacks; †**sack custom**, a toll on sacks of wool; **sack-doodling** *ppl. a.*, quasi-*arch.* [cf. G. *dudelsack* bagpipe], that plays on the bagpipes; **sack-filter**, a form of filter used in sugar-refining (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); †**sack gown** *Sc.*, a sackcloth garment worn by an offender when doing public penance; **sack-pants** *U.S.*, loosely fitting trousers; **sack pipe** ? *U.S.* [after G. *sackpfeife*], a bagpipe (*Cent. Dict.*); **sack race**, a race in which each competitor is enveloped in a sack, the mouth of which is secured round his neck; so *sack racing, running*; also *sack-racer*; **sack-sailed** *a.* (nonce-word), having sails made of sackcloth; **sack-shoot**, an inclined plane or trough for delivering sacks to a lower level; **sack-tackle**, tackle for hoisting sacks; **sack tree** (see quot. 1866).

1885 WARREN & CLEVERLY *Wand. 'Beetle'* 10 The *sack-bag, a sort of canvas bolster, an ever-ready receptacle for items forgotten in packing. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 June 1/3 *Sack coal..has..been kept up to *1s. 2d.* a cwt. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 595 Yᵗ al straungers yᵗ caryed any wolles out of this londe, shuld pay xliii. s. iiii. d. for a *sakke custome. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, Stop though, thou *sack-doudling son of a whore! 1693 in G. Lorimer *Leaves fr. Bk. West Kirke* vi. (1885) 51 [In September 1693 Wm. MacMorran, a cobbler, confessed to a grave breach of morals. He was appointed to] buy ane *sack goun to stand in at the kirk door..on Sabbath next. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 98 An extra jumper and *sack-pants for sleeping. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 303/1 The champion *sack-racer of the world. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iii. 277 *Sack Running, that is, men tied up in sacks, every part of them being enclosed except their heads. 1882 CHR. ROSSETTI *Ballad of Boding* Poems (1904) 56/2 The *sack-sailed boat. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 7/3 A *sack-shoot at the north side of the warehouse. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 140 A granary..with..bins..to contain the different sorts of grain which is raised up by the *sack-tackle. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* Index, *Sack-tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lepturandra*, the Sack-tree of Western India, a tree..now..called *Antiaris saccidora*...It is a gigantic tree..having a strong tough fibrous inner bark..of which the natives..make capital sacks.

Sack (sæk), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 sak, 6–7 sac, sacke, 6– sack. [a. F. *sac* (in phr. *mettre à sac*), ad. It. *sacco* (= Sp. *saco*, Pg. *saque*), of doubtful origin.

By some scholars it is regarded as identical with *sacco* bag, SACK *sb.*[1], or as a verbal noun from the derivative verb *saccare* to put in a bag, with reference to the putting up of plunder into bags or sacks. This is possible, but evidence is wanting.]

The action of SACK *v.*[2]; sackage, plundering; esp. in phr. *to put to sack*, †*to put to* or *unto the sack* (*obs.*).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 114 Thai gat entres vithi in the toune, and pat it to sac. 1567 TURBERV. *Disprayse of Women* in *Epitaphes*, etc. 61 b, Helen that to vtter sack, both Greece and Troie brought. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 246/1 The said earle of March..comming to the said towne, tooke it, slue all the Englishmen found within it, put their goods to the sacke, and after set the towne on fire. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 141 Graunt not license to thy souldiers to put all to sacke. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 11 Licence graunted to fall vnto the sacke and spoile. 1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xxviii. 147 Many also of the noblest citties and townes were put vnto the sacke. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* vi. 75 Before the Sac of Troy, 'twas said and sung up and down the streets. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIII. 136 He despaired to reduce so strong a place by sack and storm. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xxxii, Or...call The burghers forth to watch and ward, 'Gainst southern sack and fires to guard. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 614 Those inhabitants who had favoured the insurrection expected sack and massacre. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 191 The storm..was a punishment for their impiety and pride during a sack of Troy. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 40 But Memphis was gone, having suffered a hundred sacks and dilapidations.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 353 Alas sorrow, now thou hast the full sacke of my conquered spirits. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 105 Hast thou had the spoile of my virginitie, and now wouldest thou haue the sacke of my substaunce?

c. Plundered goods. *rare.*

1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 694 He found the sack and plunder of our house All scatter'd thro' the houses of the town.

Sack (sæk), *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 6 *north.* wyn seake, *Sc.* wyne seck, vyne sekk; *β.* 6 seck(e; *γ.* 6 sakke, 6–7 sacke, 6– sack. [Early 16th c. *wyne seck*, ad. F. *vin sec*, 'dry wine'. Cf. G. *sekt*, earlier (17th c.) *sek*, Du. *sek*.

Vin sec is given by Sherwood 1632 (but not by Cotgrave 1611–32) as the Fr. equivalent of 'sacke'. According to Littré, *vin sec* meant only 'dry wine' in the current Eng. sense, i. e. wine 'free from sweetness and fruity flavour'; there appears to be no ground for the assumption made in Grimm's *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, s.v. *Sekt* (and in earlier German dictionaries from the 17th c. onwards), that it at some time meant 'wine from *dried* or partially dried grapes'. Some difficulty therefore arises from the fact that *sack* in English, as well as *sekt* in German, was often described as a sweet wine (so already in our earliest quot.), though Shakspere's mention of 'sack and sugar' shows that it was not always such even in the 16th c. It is possible that before the recorded history of the name begins it had already been extended from the 'dry' wines of a certain class to the whole class, and had afterwards come to be applied esp. to those wines of the class which were originally excluded. But evidence is wanting. The Sp. **vino seco*, It. **vino secco*, usually cited by etymologists, appear not to be recognized by the lexicographers of the respective langs.

The form *sack* is not a normal development from the original *seck*. It may perhaps be explained by the fact that in the 16th c. *seck* was a provincial form of SACK *sb.*[1]; persons who were accustomed to regard 'seck' as a mispronunciation of *sack* may have applied the supposed correction to the name of the wine. It is not, in the present state of the evidence, probable that there was ever any confusion with the OF. *vin de sac* ('*Saccatum*, vin de buffet, vin de sac', in a gloss quoted by Godefr.), OHG. *sacwin* (written *saĭcwin*), MDu. *sacwijn*, which according to early explanations meant a beverage made by steeping the lees of wine in water, and then straining through a bag.]

1. A general name for a class of white wines formerly imported from Spain and the Canaries.

α. 1536–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 691 Et in vino Clareto et le Wyn seake. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, Seck win, *secke*. 1558 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 311 Ane bot of wyne seck. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 320 Burdeous vyne gave v schilling the pynt and vyne sekk vij schilling.

β, γ. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, *c.* 7 § 3 It is further enacted ..that no Malmeseis Romeneis Sakkes nor other swete Wynes ..shalbe rateiled aboue .xij. d. the galon. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 255 Also these hote wynes, as malmesye, wyne course, wyne greke, romanysk, romny, seck [etc.]..be not good to drynke with meate. 1555–6 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 403 Item, payde in Claret wyne, sacke and sugar.. iij s. xj d. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 93 Haue with you for a pottle of burnt Secke. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV* (Qo. 1598) II. iv. 516 *If* sacke and sugar be a fault, God helpe the wicked. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 206 He go burne some Sacke. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I. B 1, Come weele ha some mild Sack. 1620 [see *canary wine*: CANARY *sb.* 7]. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xliii. 103 Since the Spanish Sacks haue beene common in our Tauernes..our Nation complaineth of Calenturas [etc.]. 1623 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. 149 Your best Sacks are of Seres in Spaine, your smaller of Galicia and Portugall; your strong Sacks are of the Ilands of the Canaries, and of Malligo. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i, My Business is to drink my Morning's-draught in sack with you. 1686 [see MALAGA]. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 165 Grate sugar round your dish, and serve them up with sack for sauce. 1771 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* 227 The racy taste of Canary, now commonly called Sack.

b. With qualifying word, chiefly with words indicating the place of production or exportation, as *Canary, Malaga, Palm* [= Palma], *Sherris* or *Sherry* [= Xeres: see SHERRY] *sack*.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV* (Qo. 1600) IV. iii. 104 A good sherris sacke hath a two fold operation in it. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. v. 45 A cup of good sherry Sacke, Malago, or Canary. 1632 Canary sack [see CANARY *sb.* 7]. *c* 1660 *New Mad Tom* 52 in *Roxb. Ballads* II. 261 A cup of old Malaga Sack. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Spain* (1685) 176 Hence come our Sherry-Sacks. 1735–7 BURN *Justice* § 151 Men of nice palates have been imposed on,..by mead for palm sack. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Canary islands*, Palma..is remarkable for its produce of wine, called palm-sack, or Canary.

c. The following passage is often alluded to as a proverbial type of flagrant disproportion, esp. where there is an absurd excess of what is unsubstantial or unimportant over what is solid.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV* (Qo. 1598) II. iv. 502 O monstrous! but one halfepeniworth of bread to this intolerable deale of sack?

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attrib., as *sack-pot*; **b.** objective, as *sack-guzzler*; **c.** instrumental, as *sack-sopped* adj.; **d.** spec. in the names of beverages, etc., made with sack, as **sack-cream, -mead, -posset, -whey**. Also SACK-BUTT.

1665 R. MAY *Accomplisht Cook* (ed. 2) 283 To make a *Sack Cream. 1767 *Mrs. Glasse's Cookery* 361 Sack cream like butter. 1823 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 546 Then came..the ultra-servile *sack-guzzler, Southey. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 331 To make *Sack Mead. To every gallon of water pour four pounds of honey, boil it.., then put it in your cask, and to thirteen gallons of the above liquor, add a quart of brandy or sack. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iv, Shee composes a *sack posset well. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 80 To make an Excellent Sack-Posset. Beat fifteen Eggs..; then put three quarters of a Pound of White Sugar into a Pint of Canary [etc.]. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v, His genius had been nursed on sack posset, and not on dishes of tea. 1857 J. MARRYAT *Pottery & Porcelain* (ed. 2) 143 Of the *sack-pots one at Strawberry Hill was dated 1647. 1593 G. HARVEY *Lett. & Sonn.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 345 Thy Clarret spirite, And *sack-sopt miseries of thy Consultations. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 619/2 Drink plentifully of small, warm *Sack-Whey.

Sack (sæk), *sb.*[4] Also 7, 9 sac, 8– sacque. [Cf. G. *französischer sack* (Grimm), Du. *zak*, both applied in the 18th c. to a French fashion of gown then worn by ladies. This, with Pepys' spelling (quot. 1668–9), would seem to indicate adoption from F. *sac*, but the Fr. lexicographers do not recognize the word in this sense.

It is possible that both the senses below, or sense 2 only, may have originated as transferred uses of SACK *sb.*[1] To place them under that word would however be inconvenient, on account of the marked divergence of application, and the fact that the pseudo-Fr. spelling *sacque* is still frequent in both senses.

Sense 2 is given by M. Heyne (in *Grimm*) as a modern tailors' use of G. *sack* (also *sackpaletot* 'sack' overcoat); but this may possibly be from English.

In the following quot. *sackes* may denote some article of clothing, but its sense is obscure, and it is not certain that it is English:—

1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 112 Et eiusdem pipours et thrumpours pro vj. sackes de fostyon ex precepto domini, lx s.]

1. A loose kind of gown worn by ladies. ? *Obs.* Also, from the 18th c., an appendage of silk attached to the shoulders of such a dress, and forming a train (see quot. 1882).

1599 PEELE *Sir Clyomon* xv, But there's Frumpton's wench in the frieze sack [*orig. ed.* scake], it will do thee good to see What canvosing is at the milking-time between her and me. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. i, This straight-bodied city attire (I can tell you) will stirre a Courtiers blood, more, then the finest loose Sackes the Ladies vse to be put in. 1634 SIR T.

HERBERT *Trav.* 199 The women [of Macassar, or the Celebes]..weare a large long cawle or sack, like net-worke, which as a garment hides them wholy. 1668–9 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Mar., My wife this day put on first her French gown, called a Sac. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Conway* 27 June, The Prince himself..leading Madame l'Ambassadrice de Venise in a green sack with a straw hat. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxvii, I can assure you, my Lady Traill has had a sacque from this piece this very morning. 1775 *Lond. Mag.* July 343/1 Flowing loosely down her back Draw with art the graceful sack. 1782 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Dec., I can't bear a sacque. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Wedding Day*, The flowered silk sacques, which they wore on their backs. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xv, How am I to go trapesing to Kensington in my yellow satin sack before all the fine company? 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Sac* (*Sack* or *Sacque*), an old term, still in use, denoting a superfluous, but decorative, piece of a dress material fastened to the shoulders at the back of the gown in wide, loose plaits, and descending to the ground, of such a length as to form a train. The gown itself is always complete without this appendage.

attrib. 1770 CHATTERTON *Let.* 8 July, Wks. 1803 III. 444 Direct for me at Mrs. Angel's, Sack-maker, Brooke Street, Holborn. 1896 *Daily News* 25 June 6/6 The last two, being children, were attired in pretty old-fashioned sacque frocks.

2. A loose-fitting coat the back of which is not shaped to the figure, but hangs more or less straight from the shoulders. Also *attrib.*

1847 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 90 In fair weather he wears a brown linen sack. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. 33 He wore a velvet sacque to paint in. 1883 C. F. WOOLSON *For the Major* v, Miss Honoria disapproved of the rector because he occasionally wore a sack-coat. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* II. xxi. 204 The two women laughed together, and began to pull up their sacks, which had dropped from their shoulders into their chairs behind them. 1892 *Daily News* 3 May 2/4 The sack-back coat is now rapidly finding its way to the lower social strata. 1896 *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 6/5 Sacque jackets divide the honours with capes. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 June 4/2 The sac bolero..gives size to the slender and veils that of the stout.

Sack (sæk), *v.*[1] [f. SACK *sb.*[1]; cf. L. *saccāre* to strain through a bag (med.L. also to put into a bag), MDu. *sacken* (Du *zakken*), G. *sacken* to put into a bag.]

1. *trans.* To put into a sack; to pack or store (goods) in sacks. Also with *up*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 150 Whan the Mele is sakked and ybounde. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xl. (1869) 156, I sakke as michel sum time as tweyne or thre poore men mihten wel fille here sakkes with. 1510–20 *Everyman* (Greg) 396 In chestes I am locked so fast, Also sacked in bagges. *a* 1710 BETTERTON (J.), Now..The grist is sack'd, and every sack well bound. 1772 R. GRAVES *Spir. Quixote* (1783) I. 206 The Tinker, however, sacked up his budget, and his companion her bundle. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 505 The pickled wheat is then sacked up and carried to the field in carts. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 321 It threshes, cleans, and finally sacks the grain. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 341 The ore..is being sacked for shipment. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 65 The corn would be threshed, dressed, and sacked, nobody knew how.

b. To put (a person) in a sack to be drowned.

1425 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 298/2 Ye said Erle lete sakke hym forthwith, and drounyd him in Thamyse. 1530 PALSGR. 696/2 He shall nat be hanged, but he shall be sacked and thrown in to Seyne. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VI. civ, A foolish or imprudent act Would..have..ended in his being..sack'd, And thrown into the sea. 1836 WILLIS *Summer Cruise in Medit.* xliii. (1852) 257 A Turkish woman was sacked and thrown into the Bosphorus this morning.

c. *Sporting.* To 'bag' (game).

1838 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 140 Shot 29 geese and sacked every bird.

†**2.** To heap up in or as in a sack. *Obs.*

1599 PEELE *Sir Clyom.* xv, He, whose heart more hard than flint Hath sack'd on me such hugy heaps of ceaseless sorrows here. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downf.* 22 It was an old state principle of Machiavell, to packe and sack vp sackes of money to..binde mens tongues therewith.

3. *colloq.* To 'pocket'.

1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 59 All complained that he sacked the receipts, without letting them touch one farthing. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. ii. (1849) 47 To sack a reasonable profit. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 213 The money advanced had already been sacked and spent. 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 210 We sold the oil to one of the merchants, and sacked the dollars.

4. To put into a case or sack-like covering. *rare.*

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV. xiii. 253 At the corners they placed pillows..sacked in cloth blue and crimson.

5. *slang.* **a.** To 'give the sack' to; to dismiss or discharge (a person) from his employment or office. Chiefly *passive.*

1841 in *Cath. News* 3 June (1899) 15/5 He said he had just come from Glasgow, and had been 'sacked'. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov. 2/1 If..the solicitor by whom he was employed, had made up his books, he (the plaintiff) would have been 'sacked six months ago'. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 363 The committee ought to be sacked.

b. To beat in a contest. (Cf. SACK *v.*[2])

1820–3 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1864) I. 275 The terms of defeat or victory..were called sacking and bogging..'Twas young Brady that didn't sack him clane.. and went nigh to bog the priest himself in Greek. 1841 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 72 F. Tennyson says that he and a party of Englishmen fought a cricket match with the crew of the Belleruphen..and sacked the sailors by 90 runs. 1846 in *Brasenose Ale* 80 The pluckiest crew on Isis stream..Is the one that has sacked the Christ Church Boat, And distanced all the rest.

6. *Lumber-trade.* See quot. 1860 s. v. SACKING *vbl. sb.*[1]

1860 [see SACKING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1]. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 715/1 And thus, wading and 'sacking' logs, the rear crew works..from daylight to dark.

7. *intr.* To bulge or 'bag'.

1799 [implied in SACKING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1].

Sack (sæk), *v.*[2] Also 6 *Sc.* sact. [f. SACK *sb.*[2] Cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. *saquear*, It. *saccheggiare.*]

1. *trans.* To give over (a city, town, etc.) to plunder by the soldiery of a victorious army; to strip (a person or place) of possessions or goods; to plunder, despoil.

a 1547 SURREY *Ecclesiastes* v. Wks. 1815 I. 76 The plenteous houses sackt; the owners end with shame Their sparkled goods. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 45 The toune was sacked to the greate gayne of the Englishemen. 1563 WINJET *Vincent. Lirin.* To Marie Q. Scottis, Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 5 That al the enimeis thairof..suld nocht mak thame be force and plane violente to sact it, or onyways subdew it. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 52 Spair not to gif thame all ane syse, Quhome ze beleif the King did sact. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 44 He wil be sacked of all his goods or be throwen into prison. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. Lost* I. Wks. 1874 I. 111 We sack't the Citty after nine Moneths siege. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 13 They sack the temples, the gay fields deface. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxi, People..are flying from the town which is sacked from end to end. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 295 From Bow to Hyde Park..there was no parish in which some quiet dwelling had not been sacked by burglars. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xvii. 83 The monastery was sacked by the Danes.

b. said of an inanimate agent.

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXV. 119 Gif fyre may bair buildings sacke, Or bullat beat baim downe. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VII. XXXVIII, When I woke, the flood Whose banded waves that crystal cave had sacked Was ebbing round me.

†**2.** To take as plunder or spoil. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1590 tr. *P. Ubaldino's Disc. conc. Span. Invas.* 21 The Englishmen departed,..having sacked 22000. duckets of gold,..and 14. coffers of mooueables.

Fig. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* II. Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 155 Thou seekest not only to sacke mine honour, but to suck my bloud.

Sack, obs. form of SACK[1].

Sackage (sæ·kĕdʒ), *sb.* Now *rare.* Also 6–7 **saccage.** [a. F. *saccage*, according to Hatz.-Darm. a verbal noun f. *saccager*: see SACKAGE *v.*]

1. The action, or an act, of sacking (a city, etc.).

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1097/1 For the defense and safegard of this citie from spoile and saccage. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 226 In sackages of Cities. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. xv. xviii. 443 Howbeit Cato survived not the rasing and saccage of Carthage, for he died the yeare immediatly following this resolution. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 190 The sackage endured from the 24. of November till the 5. of December. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Ort. Fur.* XXXIII. xli, Ravenna is in sackage laid. 1808 SOUTHEY *Chron. Cid* 386 Some among us, says he, in this city, count from the sackage of the Jews. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, To guard and keep you whole and safe from all The spoil and sackage aim'd at by these rebels.

†**2.** Booty, plunder. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIV. viii. 251 When the saccage therefore was divided and dealt,..himselfe tooke for his share a dumbe boy.

†**Sa·ckage, sa·ccage,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *saccager*, prob. ad. It. *sa cheggiare*, f. *sacco* SACK *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To put to sack; to plunder.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii. 5 b, Their intent was to..haue good means to saccage vs. *Ibid.* xii. 13 b, The houses..hauing been twise saccaged [orig. *deux fois saccagees*] and spoyled by the Spaniardes. 1628 *Priv. Mem. Sir K. Digby* (1828) 28 Before they went out of it they saccaged the town. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 94 They..set upon the barch [? *read* bank] where the money was, and sackaged all. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 6 It..having been..saccaged and ruined by a Roman Army.

Hence †**Sa·ccaging** *vbl. sb.*, †**Sa·ccagement.**

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 b, The saccaging..continued 3. daies. *Ibid.* IV. XXXVI. 160 The ruine, saccagement, & desolation of their countrey. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 90 After the saccaging and burning of so many Provinces.

Sackalever (sækălĭ·vă). Also sacoleva. [ad. It. *saccaleva.* Cf. F. *sacolève.*] A small lateen-rigged sailing vessel used in the Levant.

1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) I. xii. 223 Meaning myself to go by land as far as Gallipoli, where the sacoleva was to ballast. 1878 TRELAWNY *Shelley* (1887) 83 A Turkish sackalever.

Sackbut (sæ·kbʌt). Forms: 6–7 **sagbut, -bot, 6 sagbout, saggebut, 7 sagbutt,** 6–7 **shagbot(e, (6 shakbott, shagbush, 7 -but),** 6 **sackbot,** 7 **-butt, sacke-but,** 7 **sacbutt,** 8–9 **sacbut,** 7– **sackbut.** [a. F. *saquebute*, earlier *saqueboute, -botte*, etc.; not found as the name of a musical instrument earlier than the latter half of the 15th c., but presumably identical with ONF. *saquebotte*, explained in the 14th c. as a lance furnished with 'an iron hook for pulling men off their horses' ('un grau de fer pour les garchons *saquier* jus de leurs quevaulz'). In the modern Norman dialect the word means a squirt. The first element is clearly ONF. *saquier* (= Sp., Pg. *sacar*) to pull, draw (which accounts for all the senses of the compound); the etymology of the second element is obscure; some scholars connect it with *bouter* to push.

The Sp. *sacabuche* (cf. the 16th c. Eng. form *shagbushe*), sackbut, also tube used as a pump, and the Pg. *sacabuxa, -buxa*, with the same meanings, appear to be corrupt adoptions of the Fr. word. The Pg. word is identical in form with a word meaning a hook for drawing the wad from a gun, regularly f. *saca-r* to draw + *bucha, buxa*, wad. Possibly the Fr. word may, when adopted into Pg., have undergone assimilation to the native word and then passed in the altered form into Sp.; but evidence is wanting.]

1. An obsolete musical instrument; a bass trumpet with a slide like that of a trombone for altering the pitch.

The word is to most readers known only from its occurrence in Dan. iii, where it is a mistranslation of Aramaic *sabbĕkā*, which the LXX and Vulgate render (doubtless correctly) by Gr. σαμβύκη, L. *sambūca*, the name of a stringed instrument (see SAMBUCA). Coverdale 1535 (for what reason is not clear) renders the word by *shawmes*, thus taking it to denote a wind instrument; the Geneva translators, accepting this view, seem to have chosen the rendering 'sackbut' on account of its resemblance in sound to the Aramaic word. In this they have been followed by the 'Authorized' (1611) and 'Revised' (1885) Versions.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 51 The entrayles..be exercised by blowyng, eyther by constraint, or playeng on shaulmes, or sackbottes. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 44 And shalmes, sagbuttes, and dromeslawes playing also in barges going before him. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Dan.* iii. 5 The cornet, trumpet, harpe, sackebut, psalteries, dulcimer, and all instruments of musicke. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 930/2 In which barge were shalmes, shagbushes, and diverse other instruments. 1638 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (ed. 5) 249 As he that playes upon a Sagbut by pulling it up and downe alters his tones and tunes. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 3 The sound of a Sackbut or Trumpet, should skip from Concord to Concord. 1675 SHADWELL *Psyche* I. Wks. 1720 II. 16 Voices, Flagellets, Violins, Cornets, Sackbuts, Hautboys; all joyn in Chorus. 1797 SOUTHEY *Tri. Woman* 108 And shrill were heard the flute, The cornet, sackbut, dulcimer, and lute. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. XXXI, And sackbut deep, and psaltery. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 213 In vision or in trance He heard the solemn sackbut play.

†**b.** A player on the sackbut. *Obs.*

1539 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 293 To Doctre Lee's shawmes and shagboshes that playt before my Lorde of Solfolke, iiijs. iiijd. 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 241 Item, for Pilligrine, sagbut, wages, xls. 1647 HAWARD *Cymon Rev.* 25 Six Sackbuts: Fee *le pelce*, 24. 6. 8.

¶ **2.** *Roman Antiq.* Used to render L. *sambuca*: see SAMBUCA 2. *rare*—[1].

1756 HAMPTON *Polybius* (1773) III. 131 These vessels.., carried to the walls certain machines called Sackbuts.

Hence †**Sa·ckbuter,** a player on the sackbut.

1503 in *Cal. Doc. rel. Scott.* (1888) 347 [Warrant..to deliver ..a banner..to..the K.'s five trumpetters, and also to Johannes and Edward], shakbotteris.

†**Sa·ck-butt.** *Obs.* [f. SACK *sb.*[3] + BUTT *sb.*[2]] A butt of sack.

1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 93 Will no man thrust the staue into a sack-but? 1623 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. 149 The depth of euery Sack-Butt is the foure pricks next to the puncheon. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* ix. 6 But he is past grace that is past shame, and can blush no more then a sackbut.

punningly. 1623–4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* II. i, *Al.*..You must not look to have your Dinner serv'd in with Trumpets. *Cor.* No, no, Sackbuts shall serve us. 1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* v. v, I' th' celler..He will make dainty musick among the sack-butts.

Sackcloth (sæ·kklɒ̱θ). Forms: 4 **sekk-clathe, sekklath,** 5 **sekclath, -cloth, cekclothe, sak clothe,** 6 **sack(e)cloth(e, sacclothe, sack-cloath,** 6– **sackcloth.** [f. SACK *sb.*[1] + CLOTH.]

1. A coarse textile fabric (now of flax or hemp) used chiefly in the making of bags or sacks and for the wrapping up of bales, etc.; sacking.

1373–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 578 In Sekklath empt. in villa et in patria, xxvjs. iiijd. *c* 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 290 Ceres, the goddesse, in a garment Of sak clothe..Embrowderyd with sheues & sykelys hent. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cix, Als like ze bene, as..sek-cloth is vnto fyne cremesye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 64/1 Cek, or cekclothe, or poke, *saccus.* 1484–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 415 Sol. pro ix uln. de Sekclath pro altaribus ecclesiæ, ijs. iijd. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Canauaccio*, canuasse or sackeclothe. 1623 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. iv. (ed. 3) 50 Cloath him temperately, as with a single cloth, of canuase or sacke-cloth. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 6/4 The latest novelty in dress materials is sackcloth...It is common hemp sacking,..but let no one imagine for a single moment that it is cheap. The open canvas ground is intended to be lined with the richest..silks and satins, and itself forms a groundwork for elaborate embroideries.

b. As the material of mourning or penitential garb; also (in contrast with 'purple' or 'gold') as the coarsest possible clothing, indicative of extreme poverty or humility. *In sackcloth and ashes* (Biblical): clothed in sackcloth and having ashes sprinkled on the head as a sign of lamentation or abject penitence. †Also with *a* (cf. SACK *sb.*[1] 5).

The penitential 'sackcloth' of the Bible (Heb. *saq*, Gr. σάκκος) was a dark-coloured fabric of goats' or camels' hair.

13.. *St. Alexius* 191 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 178 All hir bodi scho made bare & did apon hir a sekk-clathe. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 21 They had repented longe agon in sack cloth and asshes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiv. 13 When they were sick, I put on a sack cloth. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 He whiche cloteth [*sic*] an ape in purple, & a king in sacke-cloth. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 51, I was in sack-cloth I, now am I clad in gold, And weare such robes, as I my selfe take pleasure to behold. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 14 And to augment her painefull penaunce more, ..shee..next her wrinkled skin rough sacke-

cloth wore. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Disc. iv. 128 S. Lewis King of France wore sack-cloth every day unless sicknesse hindred. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 47 And being clad in Sackcloth, he was to lie on the Ground, and..implore God's Mercy. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. V. 55 While he groaned and prayed in sackcloth and ashes, his brother.. smiled at his remorse. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. v, I should have gone into a convent and worn sackcloth. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 356 The low and great, Who in their sackcloth or their purple, creep Beneath the summit of the viewless steep. 1885 'H. CONWAY' *Fam. Affair* xxvi, He knew that for all that had befallen she was mourning in mental sackcloth and ashes.

† c. *pl.* [See CLOTHES.] Garments of sackcloth.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking-gl.* (1598) H 4, He sits him down in sack-cloathes, his hands and eyes reared to heauen.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sackcloth-bag*, *-garb*, *-mourner*, *-prophecy*, etc.; *sackcloth-clad* adj.

1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 127 The sackcloth-prophecy of the witnesses. *Ibid.* 221 A sackcloth-mourner. *Ibid.* 229 Italy it self had several sackcloth-witnesses. *Ibid.* 232 That famous sackcloth-prophet John Wickliffe. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxviii, Ere his sackcloth garb Repentance wear. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iii, It's ill-leaping now-a-days in a sackcloth-bag. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. viii. (1864) IX. 287 The sackcloth-clad bare-foot friar.

† 2. A material for ladies' dresses. Cf. SACK *sb.*[1] 6.

1571 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 136 Sackclothe stripte with sylver. [1896: see I.]

Hence **Sa·ckclothed** *a. rare*, clad in sackcloth.

1641 BP. HALL *Mischief Faction* Rem. Wks. (1660) 69 To be joviall when God calls to mourning,..to glitter when he would have us sackcloth'd and squalid, he hates it to the death. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 250 A healthy force of mind utterly incompatible with..the petty solicitudes of sackclothed abstinence.

Sacked (sækt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. SACK *sb.*[4] + -ED[2].] Wearing a sack.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xiv, Gentlemen in wigs, and ladies powdered, patched and sacked.

Sacked (sækt), *ppl. a.* [f. SACK *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] That has been given up to sack; plundered, ravaged.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1740 Who like a late sack't Iland vastlie stood Bare and vnpeopled. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 200 Semblable to that sacked Lacedemon in Sparta. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 350 Two large Goblets..which, when old Priam reign'd, My conqu'ring Sire at sack'd Arisba gain'd. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 239 An old woman..who looked as sacked and ruinous as everything around her.

Sacked Friar: see SACK-FRIAR.

† **Sa·cken,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. SACK *sb.*[1] + -EN[4].] Made of sackcloth. *Sacken gown, sark, weed* = *sack gown*: see SACK *sb.*[1] 8.

13.. *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 334/47 Þat was a sakken curtil & a pilche also & a blak frocke þer-vppon. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 20. 2/2 Sacken bottom'd Beds. 1779 D. GRAHAM *Jocky & Maggy's Courtship* Writ. 1883 II. 20 And wha can bide the shame, whan every body looks to them, wi' their sacken sarks or gowns on them. 1780 W. FORBES *Dominie* 6 In case they wear the sacken-weed For fornication. *Ibid.* 13 He'll get the dud an' sacken gown.

Sacker (sæ·kəɹ). [f. SACK *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who sacks or plunders.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A sacker, *populator, direptor.* 1824 J. SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus' Agam.* 71 O sacker of Troy town divine! 1907 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* IV. xiv. 360 He made no effort to discourage the sackers of Shawfield's house.

Sacker, variant of SAKER.

Sacket (sæ·kėt). Also 5 sakett, 6 sakket, 9 sackit. [a. OF. *saquet*, dim. of *sac* SACK *sb.*[1]; cf. SACHET.]

1. A bag. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 307 A grete sakett full of mony in his hand. 1520 M. NISBET *N. T. Scots* Luke x. 4 Tharfor will ye nocht bere a sacket [*Wycl.* sachel], nouthir scrippe, nouthir schonne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvi. 138 Euerye man of this varld baris tua sakkettis vitht hym [viz., one before him containing his neighbour's faults, the other behind containing his own; see Phædrus *Fab.* IV. x]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 449 My Linnen, Letters, and Sacket was lying in my hostery. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 34 Fill with this Powder a little square Bag or Sacket of Sarsenet. 1834 SMART *Rhymes* 102 (E. D. D.) It was a weel-filled weighty sacket.

2. *dial.* as a term of reproach or abuse: see E. D. D. (Cf. G. *sack* in similar use.)

1868 R. M. FERGUSSON *Village Poet* (1897) 155 Ye needna craw, ye sneerin' sackit. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xxi, 'If he ever comes back, the sacket (rascal)', T'nowhead said to Jess, 'we'll show 'im the door gey quick'.

Sa·ck-friar. Also **Sacked Friar.** [SACK *sb.*[1] 5. Cf. MDu. *sacbroeder*, G. *sackbruder*, OF. *frere au sac.*] A member of a mendicant order of the 13th and early 14th c., called 'Fratres de Pœnitentia Jesu Christi' or 'de Saccis' (also *Saccati*, *Sacciтæ*, *Saccini*, *Sacci*), who were clothed in sackcloth.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7462 So been Augustins and Cordileres, ..and eek Sakked Freres. 1553 in *Archæologia* (1775) III. 131 It. rēc^d. of theyrs of Christopher Cornwall, for ferme of a parcell of grounde..sometyme parcell of the sakfryers by yere xvi^s. 1772 PEGGE *ibid.* 125 Memoir concerning the Sac-Friars, or Fratres de Poenitentia Jesu Christi, as settled here in England. 1867 C. F. R. PALMER *Life P. T. Howard* 53 The Order of Sacked Friars was put down in 1307.

Sackful (sæ·kful), *sb.* [f. SACK *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] As much as would fill a sack; hence, hyperbolically, a great quantity, large amount.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. v, I haue a sak ful of scyences and wyles. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. *viii.* § 4 (1622) 287 Not..by the sackfull, but by the whole Barnefull.

1623-4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* I. v, This little ape gets money by the sack-full. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* IV. 127 The Enemy fortified the breach with sack-fuls of Sand. 1718 R. FRAMPTON in T. Evans *Life* (1876) 149 A sackfull of canting books. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 150 Wood..goes about with his sack-fulls of dross, odiously misrepresenting his prince's countenance. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* July 200 They had there found a number of broken mummies and a large heap of papyri. Of these last they offered him a sackful.

† **Sa·ckful,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SACK *sb.*[2] + -FUL.] Given to plundering.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 601 Now will I sing the sackfull troopes Pelasgian Argos held.

Sacking (sæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. SACK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of SACK *v.*[1], in various senses.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 362 The businesse that there was in chargyng and ladyng of shippes with haye, sackyng of Bisket [etc.]. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 6 To prevent the sacking of the paper. 1860 *Harper's Mag.* XX. 452 Another frequent and laborious part of the drive is sacking... When the logs have been lodged upon the shore..three or four men seize each log with their cant-dogs and absolutely lift or drag it along the mud and sand a considerable distance. 1887 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 98 Sacking, 41 sacks per ton, 20 days' labor, at $3.

† 2. *cant.* The occupation of a prostitute. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) C 1 b, Sacking law, lecherie. *Ibid.* C 2, In sacking Law The Bawd if it be a woman [is called] a Pandar. 1592 — *Disput.* Ded. A 2, The sacking and crosbyting lawes, which strumpets vse. *Ibid.* A 4 b, Why Nan, are you growne so stiffe, to thincke..that your sacking can gaine as much as our foysting?

Sacking (sæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. SACK *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of plundering (a city, etc.).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 74 Whan newes were brought into Spayn of the sacking of Rome. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 177 At the sacking of Jericho the spoils were devoted to the Lord. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 192 Yet for all that he could not keep the cabbins from sacking. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* IV. 184 The sacking of Panama in 1670 by John Morgan the English pirate. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 223 Sackings, burnings, plunderings, scalpings.

Sacking (sæ·kiŋ), *sb.*[3] Also 6 seckynge. [f. SACK *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].

OE. had *sæcing* of equivalent formation, occurring with the sense 'bed' (Vulg. *grabatum*) in Mark vi. 55.]

1. A closely woven material of flax, jute, hemp, or similar material, used chiefly in the making of sacks, bags, etc. Also, a piece of such material.

1707 LD. RABY in Hearne *Collect.* 14 Sept. (O.H.S.) II. 42 His Horses stand with..Sackings instead of Cloaths. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. lxxxviii. 406 Sacking of different qualities for bags..is..exported. 1810 *Hull Improv. Act* 62 Such sack shall be made of linen called Sacking. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* V, If his dress has always been sacking, his ignorant choice will be of sacking still. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* v. 168 The flax fabrics woven in Ireland are chiefly fine and coarse linens, canvas, sacking, and damask. *a* 1849 POE *Murders in Rue Morgue* Wks. 1895 III. 70 They were both then lying on the sacking of the bedstead. 1881 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 3/6 There is less doing in ropes..and sackings.

† 2. A material for ladies' dresses. (Cf. SACK *sb.*[1] 6, SACKCLOTH 2.) *Obs. rare.*

1589 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 79, iii yeards & a d. striped seckynge, iis. xjd. 1595 [see SACK *sb.*[1] 6].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sacking-cloth, goods, -maker*; parasynthetic, as *sacking-bottomed* adj.

1707 *Rec. Baron Court of Stitchill* (S.H.S.) 158 To pay ..10sh. 8d...for 8 ells of sacking-cloth. *c* 1710 in Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* I. v. 75 New sacking bottom'd Bedsteads at 11s. a piece. 1780 *Westm. Mag.* Suppl. 730/1 James Allen,..Wantage, Berks, sacking-maker. 1797 *Indenture Doncaster* (MS.), George Needham, sacking-manufacturer. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 61 The hops are picked into bins, long, light, wooden frames, with sacking bottoms. 1886 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 2/4 Canvas, and sacking goods meet with a fair sale at firm prices. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 185 He was..put in leg-irons, and a convict sacking-coat.

Sackit, variant of SACKET *dial.*

Sackless (sæ·klės), *a.* Forms: 1–2 sacléas, 2 sacclæs, saclese, 3 sac(c)les, sakelease, 4–6 sa(c)kles, 4–5 sa(c)keles, (4 saklas, 5 saklaɔe), 6 saikles(s(e, sackelesse, 6–7 sakelesse, sacklesse, 8 saickless, 7– sakeless, 8– sackless. [Late OE. *sacléas* (see SAC[1] and -LESS); perh. after ON. *saklauss* (Sw. *saklös*, Da. *sagløs*). Cf. MDu. *sakeloos.*

OE. *sacléas* occurs as adv. in the sense 'without cause' (*gratis*, Vulg.) in the Lindisfarne Gospels, John xv. 25. Cf. ON. *saklaust* adv. in the same sense.]

† 1. Secure from accusation or from dispute; unchallenged, unmolested. *Obs.*

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 14 And gif ðis ȝehered bið from ðen groefa we ȝe trewað him & sac-leaso iwih we ȝedoeð [Vulg. *et securos vos faciemus*]. *a* 1067 *Charter of Eadweard* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 199 Ich kęðe eu ðat Ælfred hauet yseld Gise biscop his land at Hlytton sacleas and clæne. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1106, Eadgar æþeling þe litle ær..was ȝe faren..þone let se cyng syððan sacleas faran. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 916 Oc al ðat euere fel him to, Sac-les he let hin welden it so. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. x. 13 Turnus..behaldis the cite, Sakles of batale, fre of all sic striffe. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, Theow and Esne art thou no longer,..Folkfree and Sacless art thou in town and from town, in the forest as in the field.

2. Not guilty, innocent. Const. *of.* Now *arch.*

a 1000 *Laws Ethelred* III. c. 3 (Schmid), Swerian..þæt hiȝ nellan nænne sacleasan man forsecgan ne nænne sacne forhelan. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 202 He ȝaff hiss aȝhenn lif..To þolenn dæþþ o rodetre sacclæs wiþþutenn wrihhte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2440 And sco vnsoght saccles o sin. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (Hall) ii. 3 Þare slogh ȝe many sakles, als it was sene. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1286 And marye son be thaym slayne saklest yᵗ eure was manne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 73 Saikles he wes, tha wist weill, of sic thing. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 35 There was..a deale of whinyards drawne about him, and many sacklesse wights..run through the tender weambs. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 122 Curst be the hands, that sakelesse Troianes slay. 1670 *Deposit. York Castle* (Surtees) 177 As for the bewitchinge of any of his children, shee is sacklesse. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, They'd smoor the sakeless orphan in her bed. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 386 That you are sackless of this murder who shall testify? 1882 MISS YONGE *Unknown to Hist.* I. II Poor Lady she is, in all sooth, if sackless: poorer still if guilty. 1897 W. BEATTY *Secretar* viii. 62 My father would be sackless of all intent to make his market out of the misfortunes of his queen.

absol. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 Þe treowe is misleued, & te sakelease ofte bilowen, uor wone of witnesse. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 716 Schal synful & saklez suffer al on payne. 14.. *Gosp. Nicod.* (Galba) 950 ȝe childer of Irrael, listens me, þat has þis sakles slayne. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxvi. 46 Thay sklander saikles, & thay suspectit.

b. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Innocent of wrong intent, guileless, simple; also, of a thing, harmless. Hence, in dispar. aging sense, feeble-minded; lacking energy, dispirited. (Cf. INNOCENT *a.* 3, 3 b.)

a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* li, ȝit thoght thou [the nightingale] sees not, sillie, saikles thing! The piercing pykis brods at thy bony breist. 1804 R. COUPER *Poetry* I. 228 Ill fated Du[n]..December's snaw, Fell saickless at thy side. 1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xxii, 'It looks melancholy, does it not, Ellen?' 'Yes,' I observed, 'about as starved and sackless as you—your cheeks are bloodless.' 1862 [C. C. ROBINSON] *Leeds Dial.* Gloss. s.v., A poor sackless feal [= fool]. 1872 J. HARTLEY *Yorksh. Ditties* Ser. I. 81 Shoo'll..ax him if he knows who's writing that is? An' he'll luk at it as sackless as if he didn't know it wor his own.

† 3. Of an accusation or penalty: Having no just cause; brought against or inflicted on an innocent person. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4625 Þi saccles scam wel it is kyd. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 215 The saklace slauchter off hir, blith and brycht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vii. 14 Wrangusly put to deid for cryme saikles. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 418, I denunce..all..the committaris of the said saikles murthuris. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXII. 2 Quhat murther & oppressioun, Quhat saikless slauchter.

Hence † **Sa·cklessly** *adv.*, innocently, without just cause.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11563 And vtewit mani barntem Did he sacclesli o lijf. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 316 2 Saklesly, *inculpabiliter.* 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 417 How our Soverane Lordis trew liegis..ar saikleslie part murdrist, part slane. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 201 Wallace..Quhilk saikli-lie of ony gilt or cryme,..sufferit hes the deid. *a* 1578 LINDSAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 211 He was bruited behind his back sacklislie. *c* 1626-7 in *Sel. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc.) I. 352 Because of my carriage towards her, who suffered sakelessly for his cause.

Sacklet (sæ·klėt). *rare.* [f. SACK *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A little sack.

1844 TUPPER *Crock of G.* xxvi, Bridget..had made one of its [sc. a glove's] fingers into a very tidy little leather sacklet. 1847 R. HILL in Gosse *Nat. Jamaica* (1851) 406 The cutting just disclosed the uppermost of the blood-cells, but nothing of the sacklets that contained the honey.

Sacky (sæ·ki), *a.* [f. SACK *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Of a garment: Hanging more or less loosely from the shoulders; not fitted to the waist.

1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 51 A sacky frock-coat. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 25 Apr. 8/4 In the..dust coat the straighter and more sacky cuts will still predominate.

† **Saclactic** (sæklæ·ktik), *a. Chem. Obs.* Also sac(c)hlactic. = SACCHOLACTIC. So † **Sacla·ctate** = SACCHOLACTATE.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. (Amer. ed.) 542 The saclactic and the lactic acids. 1802 PYE *New Chem. Nomencl.* 32 Sach-lactic radical. 1826 Saclactate [see SACCHOLACTATE]. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Saclactate*, *Saclactic acid.*

Sacola, variant form of SAC-À-LAIT. *U. S.*

Sacoleva: see SACKALEVER.

Sacque: see SACK *sb.*[4] **Sacra,** pl. of SACRUM.

Sacrad (sē·krăd), *adv.* [f. SACR-UM + -AD: see DEXTRAD.] Term proposed by Barclay for: Towards the sacrum, or the lower part of the body.

1803 BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 Sacrad will signify towards the sacral aspect. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 315 If rotatory motions were to be admitted immediately sacrad and atlantad of the atlas. 1814 WISHART tr. *Scarpa's Treat. Hernia* i. 25 A little lower than [*note* Sacrad of] the ring it is attached to the spine.

Sacrafice, -ies, -ise, obs. forms of SACRIFICE.

Sacraire, variant of SACRARY *Obs.*

Sacrait, obs. form of SECRET.

Sacral (sē·krăl), *a.*[1] *Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *sacrālis*, f. SACR-UM: see -AL.] Pertaining to the sacrum.

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 423 Pain in the groins, *pubes* and sacral region. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 111 Disease had taken place in the bone..and had affected the sacral nerves. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 27 Five or six sacral vertebræ coalesce to form the sacrum.

b. Used by Barclay for: Belonging to the lower part of the body. (Cf. SACRAD.)

1803 BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 120 Instead of the words *Superior* and *Inferior*, I would therefore propose *Atlantal* and *Sacral.* 1808 — *Muscular Motions* p. xx, An aspect..towards the region where the sacrum is situated [is] *sacral.* 1814 WISHART tr. *Scarpa's Treat. Hernia* i. 20

The superior one [i.e. portion of the external oblique] is larger than the inferior [*note* Sacral] portion.

c. quasi-*sb.* = *sacral vertebra.*

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 200 In the..iguana the pleurapophyses of the first caudal incline backwards as much as those of the second sacral do forwards. 1890 COUES *Ornith.* II. iv. 208 These sacrals proper are at or near the middle of the whole sacral mass.

Sacral (sē'krăl), *a.*[2] *Anthropology.* [f. L. *sacr-um* sacred thing, rite, etc. (neut. sing. of *sacer* sacred) + -AL. Cf. G. *sacral.*] Of or pertaining to sacred rites and observances.

1882 A. J. EVANS in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 77 A sacrificial knife, the use of which was possibly not unconnected with the sacral functions of these Naronese Seviri. 1899 J. S. REID in *Classical Rev.* July 312/1 They found it, not in the living language,..but in sacral or legal formulæ alone. 1901 A. J. EVANS in *Jrnl. Hellen. Stud.* XXI. 181 Sacral Gateways or Portal Shrines. 1901 F. W. MAITLAND in *Soc. Eng.* (illustr. ed.) I. 415 The arms..possibly..have been in use for this sacral purpose [*sc.* trial by battle].

Sacralege, obs. form of SACRILEGE.

‖ **Sacralgia** (sækræ·ldʒiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. SACR-UM + Gr. ἄλγ-ος pain.] Pain in the sacrum.

1891 in *Century Dict.*

Sacrament (sæ·krămĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **sacrement,** (*pl.* 2 **sacramens,** 3 **sacra-, sacremenz,** 4 **sacremens**), 4 **sakermente,** 5 **sacramen, sacriment, sakyr-, sacurment,** 5–6 **sacramente,** 2– **sacrament.** [a. F. *sacrement* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *sacrāmentum* (whence the Fr. popular form *serment* oath), f. *sacrāre* to consecrate, set apart religiously, to secure by a religious sanction, f. *sacr-, sacer* holy, dedicated, set apart: see SACRED *a.*

In accordance with the functions of the suffix *-mentum* (see -MENT), the etymological sense of L. *sacrāmentum* would be either (1) a result of consecration, or (2) a means of consecrating, dedicating, or securing by a religious sanction. The latter of these notions is that which seems to be present in the classical uses of the word: (1) the military oath, oath or solemn engagement in general; (2) the caution-money deposited by the parties to a lawsuit; hence (3) a civil suit or process. In Christian Latin from the 3rd century the word was the accepted rendering of Gr. *μυστήριον* MYSTERY[1]. This use is evidently not based on either of the specific applications above mentioned, but is the result of a recourse to the etymological meaning. In early Christian language *sacramentum* and the synonymous *μυστήριον* were applied indiscriminately to any ritual observance of the Church, or to any spiritually symbolic act or object; but they were also often applied in an eminent sense to the two most important observances, baptism and the Lord's Supper or Eucharist. For the later history of the use, see below in sense 1.]

1. *Eccl.* Used as the common name for certain solemn ceremonies or religious acts belonging to the institutions of the Christian church.

The English use before the Reformation adopts the enumeration of seven sacraments (believed to have been first formulated by Peter Lombard in the 12th c.; the same list is recognized in the Eastern Church): viz., Baptism, Confirmation, the Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Order, Matrimony. As late as the 14th c., however, there were still traces in English of the wider application of the word formerly current; while the seven sacraments were viewed as eminently entitled to the name, it could be applied in a more general sense to certain other rites (see quot. *c* 1315). From the 16th c., Protestants generally have recognized two sacraments only, viz. baptism and the Lord's Supper.

The formal definition of *sacrament* depends on the answer to the question what is the distinctive feature common to the seven or to the two 'sacraments', on account of which they form a separate class from all other observances. Those who accept the number seven, and many of those who admit only two sacraments, say that the sacraments differ from other rites in being channels by which supernatural grace is imparted. By those Protestants who deny that baptism and the Lord's Supper in themselves convey supernatural grace, the specific difference of the 'sacraments' from other observances is regarded as consisting in their paramount obligation as having been expressly commanded by Christ Himself, and in the special spiritual benefits obtainable by their faithful use.

By some of the English Puritans and Nonconformists, the word was avoided as being associated with opinions regarded by them as superstitious; the usual term applied by them to baptism and the Lord's Supper was *ordinance.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þe halie sacramens þe me sacreð in alesnesse of alla sunfulle. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Al þet holi chirche redeð ant singeð, ant alle hire sacramenz strencðeð ou gostliche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12894 A! Ion..nan was worthier þan þou Hand to lai on suete Iesu, To giue him þat hali sacrament. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM i. 183 Al hit beþ cherche sacremens Þet tokeneþ holi þynges, As hali water, and haly bred, Liȝt, and belryngynges To leste; And of alle oþer sacremens Þes seuene beþ þe greste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Þe zeve sacremens þet byeþ ine holy cherche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *IWisdom* 1115 in *Macro Plays* 72 Ande now ye be reformyde by þe sakyrment of penaunce. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 186 He tuke his sacramentis of holy kurk and dyed. 1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 375/2 By the sacrament of matrymonie. *c* 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 491 A pestilence ..folowede soone after at Cantebrigge, causynge moche peple to dye as sodenly as madde men withowte the sacramentes of the churche. 1509 FISHER *Hen. VII,* Wks. (1876) 273 The true byleue that he had in god, in his chirche & in the sacramentes therof, whiche he receyued all with meruaylous deuocion, namely in the sacrament of penaunce, the sacrament of the auter, & the sacrament of anelynge. 1604 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism, Q.* What meanest thou by this word *Sacrament*? *A.* I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us [etc.].

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 198 [They suffered] the Sacraments themselves to be administered where the people had most mind to receive them. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* iv. 49 The Sacrament of Penance will supply all other defects. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 416 The fact of a parishioner dying without the Sacraments through his fault is terrible to him.

b. *In sacrament*: sacramentally. *rare.*

1628 *R. Field, Of the Church* III. App. 205 The crucified body of Christ thy sonne, which is here present in mystery, and sacrament.

2. *spec.* (with *the*). The Lord's Supper, Eucharist or Holy Communion. Often called *the sacrament of the altar, the Blessed Sacrament,* and (esp. formerly) *the Holy Sacrament.* Phr. *To receive, take the sacrament,* to communicate.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Al þe deofles strencðe melteð þuruh þe grace of þe holi sacrament,..þet ȝe iseoð ase ofte ase þe preost messeð & sacreð þet meidenes bearn, Iesu. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10198 Þe folk þat to þe preste went For to receyue þe sacrament. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 1 Comunynge of sacrament of þe autere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Þe sacrement of þe wyefde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 231 He ordeynede..þat þe grayel and þe offertorie schulde be i-seide to fore þe sacrement [orig. *ante sacrificium*]. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 339 He had a gude frend, a preste, þat said a mes for hym and offred þe sacrament for hym. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 86 Anis in the ȝeir to tak the sacrament. 1509 FISHER *Hen. VII,* Wks. (1876) 273 The sacrament of the auter he receyued at myd-lent, & agayne vpon eester day. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1337/2 Onelye this blessed sacrament is called and knowne by the name of sacrament alone. 1610 R. FIELD *Of the Church* App. to 4 bks. I. 34 The true presence of Christs body & bloud in the blessed Sacrament. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 199 The obliging all persons to come up to those rails to receive the Sacrament. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. viii, They never had a quiet night's rest, for getting up in the morning to early sacraments. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 202 They received the sacrament weekly. 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) IV. 136 A courageous priest.. at the hazard of his life, often administered to her the Sacrament.

b. The consecrated elements, esp. the bread or Host.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 Ut of chirche þurle ne holde ȝe none tale mid none monne, auh bereð wurðschipe þerto, uor þe holi sacrament þet ȝe iseoð þer þurh. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 40 The sacrament of the auteer, which is whight and round, visible and palpable. 1419 in S. Bentley *Excerpt. Hist.* (1831) 30 The box or vessell in the whiche the precious sacrement is in. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion,* Without any eleuacion, or shewing the Sacrament to the people. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 26 Mar., The Sacrament being this day expos'd, and the reliques of the Holy Crosse. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 216 The people never behold the blessed Sacrament, but they bow their face to the ground.

c. *To take* or *receive the sacrament* (*to do* something, or *upon* a matter): to receive Holy Communion as a confirmation of one's word.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* IV. ii. 28 Ten thousand French haue tane the Sacrament, To ryue their dangerous Artillerie Vpon no Christian soule but English Talbot. 1594 — *Rich. III,* I. iv. 208. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. iii. 156 He take the Sacrament on't. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 65 *Mr. Lun.* I will take the Sacrament upon it, what I say is true. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 191 The Irish under col. Clifford had took the sacrament to fight it out to the last man. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. vi, Notwithstanding the positiveness of Mrs Partridge, who would have taken the sacrament upon the matter, there is a possibility that the schoolmaster was entirely innocent. *Ibid.* XVII. iv. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* IV. i, *Harold.* Morcar and Edwin, will ye upon oath, Help us against the Norman? *Morcar.* With good will; Yea, take the Sacrament upon it, king.

†**d.** used in oaths. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 41 Ane fleschour swoir be the sacrament, And be Chrystis blud maist innocent, Nevir fatter flesch saw man with E. 1573 *New Custom* I. ii, Sacrament of God, who hath heardе suche a knaue? 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. iii. 27 Gogs sacrament, I would she had lost tharte out of her bellie!

3. In widened application: **a.** Something likened to the recognized sacraments, as having a sacred character or function; a sacred seal set upon some part of man's life; the pledge of a covenant between God and man.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 1 Þis psalme contens þe sacrament of all chosen men. 1399 GOWER *Praise of Peace* 30 The pes is as it were a sacrament Tofore the god. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Common Prayer & Sacram.* 146 b, And so was circumcision a sacrament, whiche preached vnto the outwarde senses the inwarde cuttyng away of the foreskyn of the harte, and sealed and made sure in the hartes of the circumcised, the promise of god. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 42 Hereunto the Lord addeth the Rainbow, a new Sacrament, to seale his mercifull Couenant with the earth, not to drowne the same any more. 1679 CROWNE *Ambit. Statesman* IV. 65 Nature gives man a Sacrament In his own blood, never to hurt a woman. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 243 Economy is a high, humane office, a sacrament, when its aim is grand. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Myst.* vii. 258 To the true mystic, life itself is a sacrament.

b. A type, token, sign, or symbol. Const. *of.*

Derived from the accepted definition of a sacrament as a 'sign of grace'. Quot. 1660 exhibits an attempt to assign to the word a general sense in which the specific applications are included.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1331/1 For they make theym wene, that..it is none other but a bare sacrament onelye, that is to wytte a token, a figure, a sygne or memoriall of his bodye and hys bloude crucified and shed. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repair. Ch.* 85 The Temple..was a figure, a Sacrament, or a signification of Christe. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communicant* i. § 3. 61 When Jonathan shot his arrows beyond the boys, he then by a sacrament sent salvation unto David. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. xxvii. (1876) 486 This second death is never set forth as a sacrament of immortality. 1904 A. R. WHITHAM *Epist. Consolations* vii. 87 Doubtless also those mysterious contents of the inner sanctuary..were copies of heavenly realities..; signs and sacraments they must have been of God's mercy and justice.

c. A mystery; something secret or having a secret meaning. [After L. *sacramentum,* used by Tertullian and in the Old Latin and Vulgate Bibles as a rendering of *μυστήριον.*]

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 30 This sacrament, or hid trewthe [Vulg. *sacramentum hoc*]. — 1 *Tim.* iii. 16 And opynly it is a greet sacrament of pite. 1388 — *Rev.* i. 20 The sacrament [1382 mysterie, or priuytee] of the seuene sterris. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 51 God..make cleer ȝoure vnderstondynge to persayue þe sacrament of þis science. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Frag. on Sacraments* in *Eccl. Pol.* (1888) II. 550 In a word Sacraments are God's secrets, discovered to none but his own people. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Ded. A 4 b, Seeing God hath vsed them as Sacraments or Mysteries to containe his will. 1867 MANNING in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* II. 362 All the words of Scripture are so many sacraments (or mysteries).

4. An oath or solemn engagement, esp. one which is ratified by a rite. (Chiefly as a Latinism.)

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) I. 165 This..haue I saide for no harme, ne malyce of tho persones, but onely for trouth of my sacrement in my leigeaunce. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 703 Here I aske you hertely þat ye may het here, With a solemne sacrement on þis sure gode, All þe forward to fulfille, þat ye first made. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xv[i]. (1494) Div, He dyd varye From his promyse made by sacremente. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 483/1 And tofore theym make ooth and Sacrament convenient, to be true and lowly Subgettes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. i. 25 This doubtfull causes right Can hardly but by Sacrament be tride, Or else by ordele, or by blooddy fight. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. i, Wks. (1616) 693 Nothing wants, then, But that we take a solemne sacrament, To strengthen our designe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 25 Nor are the deepest sacraments or desperate imprecations of any force to perswade where reason only, and necessary mediums must induce. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* II. i, Those whom I swore, before they parted hence, In dreadful sacraments of wine and blood, To bring back such reports, as shou'd destroy him. 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* (1819) I. 78 An infant at whose baptism she [as sponsor] had taken a sacrament to sustain and instruct in the best manner she was able. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 609 Bound by no sacrament of military obedience to the state. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* I. 7 Have not the young flowers been content, Plucked ere their buds could blow, To seal our sacrament?

5. *Roman Law.* The *sacramentum* or pledge which each of the parties deposited or became bound for before beginning a suit.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 12 The procedure in those *legis actiones* was in one or other of five modes,—by sacrament, by petition for a judge [etc.]. 1886 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 68/1 He required sureties from the parties for the eventual payment by him who was unsuccessful of the sacrament he had offered to stake.

6. *attrib.* (sense 2), as *sacrament-wine*; †**sacrament-box,** a pyx; †**sacrament-cloth,** a cloth or veil for covering the pyx; †**sacrament-house,** a tabernacle; **sacrament-money,** the alms collected at Holy Communion, formerly used as a fund for poor-relief; **Sacrament Sunday,** the Sunday on which the Lord's Supper is celebrated (in Scotland formerly only once or twice a year).

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 112 On þe morn sho went vnto þe preste, and askid of hym how many hostis war in þe *sacrament-box in þe kurk. 1535–6 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 369 Item, ffor dressyng of ij *sacrament Clothes. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 206 Over the cup itself was cast the Sacrament cloth, or piece of thin, cloud-like muslin,—*pannus nebulatus.* 1551 *Inscr. in Deskford Old Ch., Banffs.,* This present louseable vark of *sacrament hous maid..the yeir of god 1551. 1716 *Rules Disposal Sacrament-Money* 3 In the appropriating all *Sacrament Money to the Poor only..they have the concurrent Sense of the whole Church of England ..for above an 100 Years after the Reformation. 1860 MRS. W. P. BYRNE *Undercurrents* II. 77 *note,* That fund known as the 'Sacrament money' is a relic of this venerable custom. 1796 C. SIMEON in Carus *Life* vi. (1847) 121 Sunday, 26th.—*Sacrament Sunday at Moulin. 1897 'IAN MACLAREN' *Dr. of Old School* i. 37 Black he wore once a year, on Sacrament Sunday, and, if possible, at a funeral. 1698 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 141 Theres a discovery of a designe to have poysoned his Majesty in the *sacrament wine on Christmas day.

Sacrament (sæ·krămĕnt), *v. rare.* [ad. med.L. *sacrāment-āre* to bind by an oath, f. *sacrāmentum* SACRAMENT *sb.* Cf. Sp., Pg. *sacramentar.*]

1. *trans.* To bind by an oath or solemn engagement. Const. *to* or †*to do,* also *against.*

Frequent in Sydney Smith.

1621–31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 55 When desperate men have sacramented themselves to destroy, God can prevent and deliver. 1804 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* II. 218 A nation of free men, sacramented together. 1834 EMERSON in *Corr. Carlyle & E.* (1883) I. iii. 34 A friend of mine and of yours remarked, ..'that people were not here as in England sacramented to organized schools of opinion, but were a far more convertible audience'. 1860 — *Cond. Life* vii. 160 All those who are..by many an oath of the heart, sacramented to you.

2. To make sacred, consecrate.

1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 212 The prince was assured, also,..that..his name was sacramented in the hearts of the people. [Literal rendering from Pg.] 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I. 128 Chivalry might well be engaged in the service of religion, for religion sacramented profession.

Sacramental (sækrămē·ntăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a.

F. *sacramental* (now *sacramentel*) or ad. late L. *sacrāmentāl-is*, f. *sacrāment-um*: see SACRAMENT and -AL.] **A** *adj.*

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a sacrament of the Church.

c 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 302 In this goostly mete and sacramentale commemoracioun of oure lord Jesu. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 25 In þe time of baptising, whan þe principal sacramental wordes wer said. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 Penaunce, bothe sacramentall, whiche is secrete, and also solemne or open penaunce. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 384/1 What meaneth he other then that..we bee borne againe by the sacramentall water and the sacramentall worde? 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lviii. § 2 To make complete the outward substance of a sacrament, there is required an outward forme, which forme sacramentall elements receiue from sacramentall words. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref., Wks. 1851 IV. 16 Afterwards it was brought so Sacramentall, that no adultery or desertion could dissolve it. 1737 WATERLAND *Rev. Doctr. Eucharist* v. 136 But as there is a Sacramental Feeding and a Spiritual Feeding; and as the Spiritual is the nobler of the two [etc.]. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Myst.* vii. 255 There are three requisites..for the validity of a sacramental act.

b. *transf.* with reference to non-Christian religions rites.

1851 D. WILSON *Archæol. Scot.* I. v. 102 The petty persecutions with which the natives sought to revenge the destruction of their sacramental stone. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 137/2 Mystic sacrifices of this sacramental type prevailed also among the heathen Semites.

c. *fig.*

1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 582 The sacramental rites of fellowship In common woe. 1877 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* (1890) 246 The little action of laying her head upon her father's knee was endowed with sacramental efficacy.

d. *spec.* Pertaining to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Sacramentall bread or wyne. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. x. (1718) 285 Daily fed With sacred wine, and sacramental bread. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* iii. II. (1739) 472 It was their Office to deliver the Sacramental Elements..to the People. 1827 in *Haggard's Eccl. Rep.* II. 32 Any the smallest portion of the sacramental alms collected at Queen Square Chapel within my parish. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 181 The laws which instituted the Sacramental Test were passed without the smallest difficulty. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 274 Sacramental safe of Götland marble. 1863 *Chambers' Bk. Days* I. 732/1 A person came to my father (a clergyman) and asked him for a 'sacramental shilling'—i. e. one out of the alms collected at the Holy Communion, to be made into a ring and worn as a cure for epilepsy.

e. Of religious doctrine and the like: Based upon the sacraments; characterized by insistence upon the importance of the sacraments.

1871 [see SACERDOTAL *a.* 2]. 1879 R. T. SMITH *Basil Ct.* x. 116 There is no doubt that he held sacramental doctrine. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* vi. 142 The religion of the Incarnation..was essentially and fundamentally sacramental.

f. Applied, in Scotland, to communicants.

1818 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem.* (1850) II. 198, I cannot leave Glasgow till Tuesday..owing to my having to meet a few more sacramental people on Monday.

2. Of the nature of, relating to, or expressed by an outward sign or symbol (see SACRAMENT 3 b).

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1334/2 The verye naturall bodye and bloude of Christ in the forme of breade and wyne, be bothe sacramentall sygnes, because they sygnifye and also sacramental thinges because they be sygnified. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 3 That Ceremonies, Characters, and Charmes doe worke, not by any Tacite or Sacramentall contract with euill spirits, but [etc.]. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year, Winter* xii. 155 Though I cannot think that Nature was so sacramentall, as to point out the holy and mysterious Trinity by the triangle of the heart. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 221 Their whole Cump was but one living and moving Sacramental Image of Christ and his Body. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 307 Eck explained the sacrifice as merely a sacramental sign, in remembrance of that which was offered up on the cross. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 167 In a further stage the land becomes the sacramental tie of all public relations.

3. Of an oath, obligation, etc.: Peculiarly sacred; ratified by a religious sanction.

In quots. 1460 and 1644 the reference may be to an oath confirmed by the taking of the sacrament (see SACRAMENT 2 c).

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 250 In this Parlement the lordes desired of the Kyng to make his sacramental oth byfore the puple. 1644 K. CHAS. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 753 That holy Religion which, when We receiv'd the Crown and Scepter of this Kingdom, We took a most solemn Sacramental Oath to profess and protect. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* iii. 78 Contrary to the most Sacramental Obligations. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxvii, The fulfilment of her father's lifelong ambition about this library was a sacramental obligation for Romola.

†b. 'Sworn'; pledged as if by an oath. *Obs.*

1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 79 Depriving themselves ..of their Liberty in Philosophy by a sacramental adherence to an Heathen Authority.

c. ? Bound by a soldier's oath (with secondary allusion to sense 1). *poet. nonce-use.*

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 349 He..trains, by ev'ry rule Of holy discipline, to glorious war, The sacramental host of God's elect!

4. *Roman Law.* Belonging to an action in which a *sacramentum* or pledge was deposited by each of the parties beforehand.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* iii. 48 The alien..could not sue by the Sacramental Action. 1886 MUIRHEAD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 683/1 Forfeiture of the sacramental cattle, sheep or money that would follow a verdict that an oath had been unjust.

5. *jocular.* Of a form of speech: Sacred to the occasion, 'consecrated'.

1896 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 3/3 With regard to the wager of a guinea the right hon. gentleman had not the presence of mind at the time to utter the sacramental word 'done'. 1898 *Times* 29 Oct. 11/4 As Lord Rosebery remarked last night in coyly introducing the sacramental quotation, many things besides Waterloo have been won in the playing-fields of Eton.

B. *sb.*

1. *Eccl.* A rite, ceremony, or observance analogous to a sacrament, but not reckoned among the sacraments; e.g. the use of holy water and of holy oil, the sign of the cross.

1529 *Petition of Commons* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1856) I. 194 To exact and take of your humble servants divers sums of money for the sacraments and sacramentals of Holy Church. 1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 27 That the sacramentes and sacramentalles be duely and reuerently ministred in their parishes. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 77 The Eucharist it self was in the external and ritual part, an imitation of a custome and a sacramental already in use among the Jews. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* Introd. (1668) 10 Marriage, Ordeis, Confirmation, and the Visitation (though not the Extream Unction) of the Sick being retained under the name of Sacramentals. 1850 S. WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1886) II. ii. 65 Craving after confession and absolution, &c. as sacramentals. 1892 *Month* Nov. 440 Sacramentals are certain outward signs and usages instituted by the Church, which are the occasion of grace and blessing to those who piously use them.

†2. Occas. used for: Something which pertains to a sacrament; a constituent part of a sacrament.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* i. 6 (1630) 52 Comes it [*sc.* sitting at Holy Communion] vnder the Mandate, *Hoc facite*? then is it amongst the Sacramentals of the Supper. For (*hoc facite*) comprizeth not Circumstantials, but Sacramentals. 1633 T. MORTON *Discharge* 80, 81 That which wee are taught of him here, is, that these words Cup, and Testament, although they be Sacramentalls, yet are they not to be called The Sacramentals.

Sacramentalism (sækrămĕ·ntăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] = SACRAMENTARIANISM.

1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. Mod. Hist.* Pref. 4 Sacerdotalism, sacramentalism [etc.]. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. 186 The revival of sacramentalism..found a voice in Keble.

Sacramentalist (sækrămĕ·ntălist). *rare.* [f. SACRAMENTAL + -IST.]

1. = SACRAMENTARIAN B. 1.

1840 tr. *Löwenberg's Persecut. Lutheran Ch. in Prussia*, In this sense I am..a Lutheran, and herein I separate myself from all sects, whether Papists, Sacramentalists, Anabaptists, or others.

2. One who holds 'high' doctrine in regard to the sacraments.

1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* v, [Hobbes *loq.*] We, doubtless, and not they, are the true sacramentalists, that is, the seekers for the hidden and the Divine truth. It is for this reason that I take the Sacrament in the English Church.

Sacramentality (sæ:krămentæ·lĭti). [-ITY.] Sacramental character.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. Rule 9 § 31 He therefore that takes this [the wine] away, takes away the very Sacramentality of the mystery. 1843 NEALE & WEBB *Symbolism Ch.* Introd. Ess. 26 Sacramentality is that characteristic which so strikingly distinguishes ancient ecclesiastical architecture from our own. 1887 C. W. WOOD *Marriage* 31 The sacramentality of the contract depends solely on two facts.

Sacramentally (sæ:krămĕ·ntălĭ), *adv.* [f. SACRAMENTAL + -LY 2.]

1. In a sacramental manner; after the manner of a sacrament.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 170 þis oost is breed in his kynde, as ben oþer oostes unsacrid, and sacramentaliche Goddis bodi. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to die* 25 How a man sacramentally Receyue me shal wel and worthyly. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1065/2 Thys is ment..of theym that receyue the sacrament, not onelye sacramentallye, but also effectually. 1609 DOWNAM *Chr. Liberty* 15 You haue been..by baptisme sacramentally vnited to the body of Christ. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 191 The Counsellor must absolve him sacramentally. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* viii. 253 When it has come to be sacramentally the body of Christ, it is still bread substantially.

†2. By way of oath or solemn obligation. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 34 In generous reguerdonment whereof he sacramentally obliged himselfe, that [etc.]. 1654 'PALAEMON' *Friendship* 26 Did not the satisfying of Curius his Lust cost him the lives of his dearest and Sacramentally-combined Partners?

Sacramentalness. *rare.* [-NESS.] The quality of being sacramental (see the adj.).

1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacram.* I. 66 Pollute not..the Sacramentalnesse and Symbolicalnesse of the things of God by your unsutablenesse. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 222 The Sacramentalness of the Jewish Church in reference to the Christian.

Sacramentarian (sækrămĕntē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *sacrāmentāri-us* SACRAMENTARY + -AN.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Hist.* Relating to the views held by the 'Sacramentarians' in regard to the Eucharist (see B. 1).

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* II. viii. 53 As for the Sacramentarian quarrels, Lord, how bitter have they beene. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 50 The Sacramentarian Controversie. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. i. § 24 He boasts that Luther predicted the deaths of Zwingle, Carlostadt, and Œcolampadius as the punishment of their sacramentarian hypothesis. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 287 Ernesti seems to consider the [Syrian] school, in modern language, Sacramentarian.

2. *gen.* Relating to the sacraments (or to 'high' doctrine in regard to them).

1865 LECKY *Ration.* I. 287 Among the Protestants the same tendency is displayed with equal force in the rapid destruction of what is termed the sacramentarian principle. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iii. 85 He [Laud] does not seem to have gone much upon sacramentarian symbolism.

B. *sb.*

1. *Hist.* A name given by Luther to those Protestant theologians (esp. Zwingli and Œcolampadius) who maintained that it is merely in a 'sacramental' or metaphorical sense ('sacramentaliter sive μετωνυμικῶς', Zwingli) that the bread and wine of the Eucharist are called the body and blood of Christ. Hence used in the 16th c. (by opponents) as a general name for all deniers of the doctrine of the Real Presence.

1535 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1856) II. ix. 403 The anabaptists and sacramentarians. 1537 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 128 That the Kyng his Highines and Cownsell to be become Sacramentarians. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* ii. 47 The vehement speeches of Luther and some of his followers against those whom they call the Sacramentarians. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 194 Cranmer, whilst he was a Lutheran, consented to the burning of John Lambert and Ann Askew..; and when he was a sacramentarian he was the cause of the death of Joan Bocher, an Arian. 1903 *Cambr. Mod. Hist.* II. x. 333 Zwingli..made this Sacrament purely symbolical...In this he was followed by the later Sacramentarians.

2. *Hist.* A nickname given to the early Methodists at Oxford. (See quot. 1733.)

1733 *Oxf. Methodists* 7 The young Gentlemen..thought it requisite to Communicate as often as they had Opportunity; which at Oxford is once a Week; and hence their Ill-willers gave them the Name of Sacramentarians. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 62/2 To the name of *Methodists* two others were quickly added, viz. those of *Sacramentarians* and the *Godly club*.

3. One who holds 'high' doctrine as to the sacraments.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 214 The transubstantial migration of the grapy juice of the papall Sacramentarians. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. l. 10 Ye Ritualists, ye Sacramentarians.

Sacramentarianism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] 'High' doctrine in regard to the sacraments (cf. prec. B. 3).

1882 *Athenæum* 9 Sept. 335/1 The advance of sacerdotalism and sacramentarianism. 1903 *St. George* VI. 191 The Broad-Church Sacramentarianism of Mr. Shorthouse.

Sacramentarist. *rare*—1. = SACRAMENTARIAN B. 1.

1828 PRYNNE *Hist. Eng.* I. 16 An edict of 1534..which directed the immediate expulsion of Anabaptists and Sacramentarists from Bremen.

Sacramentary (sækrămĕ·ntări, *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* Also 6 -arie, *Sc.* -airo. [ad. med. and mod.L. *sacrāmentāri-us* (= F. *sacramentaire*; as sb. = G. *sacramentirer, sacramenter*, both used by Luther), f. L. *sacrāmentum*: see SACRAMENT and -ARY.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the sacraments of the Church: a. *Hist.* = SACRAMENTARIAN A. 1. Of a person: Holding sacramentarian views.

1563 HARDING *Answ. to Jewel* v. vi. (1564) 98 Berengarius first beganne openly to sowe the wicked sede of the sacramentarie heresie. 1600 J. HAMILTON *Facile Traict.* 327 Thir sacramentaire Ministers, to hyde this trew worschepīng of God be sacrifice..hes mutilat this passage. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 20 May, Arnauld, and the other learned Romanists, are irresistible against the low Sacramentary doctrine.

b. Relating to 'high' doctrine in regard to the sacraments.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 149 These Sacramentarie doctors [orig. *les Papistes, quant à leur nombre de sept Sacremens*]. 1884 G. SMITH *Short Hist. Chr. Missions* II. vi. 74 All missionary effort which did not proceed on sacerdotal and sacramentary lines.

c. *gen.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* I. 118 hire them that make their wafers or sacramentary gods, to mince them after the same sort. 1641 T. EDWARDS *Reas. agst. Independ.* Ep. Ded. 2 The controversie of that age was concerning the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, I ing generally stiled *Bellum Sacramentarium*, and the Sacramentary Controversie. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Gal.* v. 26 It was this vice [i. e. vainglory] that..bred the Sacramentary war that is not yet ended. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 156/2 The question as to the sacramentary efficacy which has been sometimes attributed to the rite [of circumcision].

B. *sb.*

1. *Hist.* = SACRAMENTARIAN B. 1.

1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 143 Certain persones denyeng the holy sacrament of Christes blessed body and blud of suche opinion as commonly they calle Sacramentaries. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 86 The Divisions that are between old and new Sacramentaries. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 29 The king began to discover his zeal against the Sacramentaries (as those were called who denied the corporal presence of Christ in the Eucharist). 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 329 A few years later, a sacramentary had ceased to be a criminal.

†2. One who holds 'high' doctrine as to the sacraments. *Obs. rare*—1.

1595 HUSBOCKE *Apol. Infants Unbapt.* 30 Zwinglius.. calleth them sacramentaries who attribute so much grace to the sacrament, so much vertue to Baptisme of it selfe.

3. [med.L. *sacrāmentārium*.] An early form of office-book in the Western Church, containing the rites and prayers belonging to the several sacraments.
1624 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit Irel.* 200 Such is the prayer.. in Grimoldus his Sacramentarie. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 230 The Sacramentary of Gregory. 1832 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* I. 308 The Sacramentary comprised the collects and the canon or prayers that never varied. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 293 *note*, The blessing..may be found in most sacramentaries.

† **Sacramentated**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. med.L. *sacrāmentāt-us* (f. *sacrāmentum* SACRAMENT) + -ED.] Made into a sacrament, received in the sacrament.
1651 HOWELL *Venice* 183 Impious Priests..who ev'ry day receave the Sacramentated Redeemer, peradventure more unworthily then Judas.

Sacramenter. *rare.* Also 6 **-our.** [f. SACRAMENT *sb.* + -ER¹. In sense 2 after G. *sacramenter* (Luther).]
† 1. ? One who is frequent in attendance at the sacrament. *Obs.*
1536 in W. A. J. Archbold *Somerset Relig. Ho.* (1894) 63 Doctour Tregonwell sertefying concyshemen to be very good subjectes and sacramentours.
2. = SACRAMENTARIAN B. 1.
1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 187 They too exhorted the council to have nothing to do with the 'Sacramenters'.

† **Sacramenting**, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [-ING².] ? That celebrates the Mass.
1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* I. 15 The short-English of the Device, was, to make as Arrant, a Jugling, sacramenting Rascal of me, (saving the Then Kings Evidences) as ever Renounc'd God upon the Holy Altar.

Sa·cramentism. *rare*⁻¹. [f. SACRAMENT *sb.* + -ISM.] = SACRAMENTARIANISM.
1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 187 It is not any blind sacramentism..that she would inculcate.

† **Sa·cramentize**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. SACRAMENT *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To administer the sacraments. Hence **Sacramentizing** *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*
1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. v. § 65 Ministers..lawfully ordained..both to Preach and Sacramentize. *Ibid.* vii. § 19 That the Governing part should be in the hands of the Bishops; the Teaching and Sacramentizing in the Presbyters.

† **Sacramently**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. SACRAMENT *sb.* + -LY².] Sacramentally.
In quot 1624 perh. a misprint for *sacramentally*.
c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* vi. in *Anglia* X. 369/8 He is..after þe manhede sacramently to me presente. *Ibid.* 377/28 Þere beþ summe þatte in this horde rereyue me sacramently. 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xxi. 86 All sacred signes ordained by God in the Israelitish Church, though they really and sacramently represented that which was by them figured..yet did [etc.].

Sacrarial (säkrē·riăl), *a. Ornith.* [f. SACRARIUM² + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the sacrarium of birds. 1890 COUES *Ornith.* II. iv. 211.

‖ **Sacrarium**¹ (säkrē·riŏm). Pl. **sacraria** (-riă). [L. *sacrārium*, f. *sacr-*, *sacer* sacred, holy; see -ARIUM.]
1. *Roman Antiq.* Any place in which sacred objects were deposited and kept; the adytum of a temple; also, a small apartment in a house where the images of the penates were kept.
'In the time of the emperors, the name sacrarium was sometimes applied to a place in which a statue of an emperor was erected' (*Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.*, 1842, s.v.).
a 1746 HOLDSWORTH *Rem. Virgil* (1768) 291 The Lituus and Trabea of Romulus and the Ancilia were kept in the Sacrarium of the Salii. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 253 In more magnificent houses there were the sacrarium, the venereum, the sphæristerium [etc.].
b. *gen.* A repository for what is sacred. In quot. *fig.*
1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Author. Relig.* III. ii. 300 If either Church or Scripture could be constituted a *sacrarium* for secluding all that is simply divine.
2. *Eccl.* a. That part of a church immediately surrounding the altar or communion table; also called the sanctuary.
[1708-22 J. BINGHAM *Orig. Eccles.* VIII. vi. § 2 The Latins called it [*sc.* the chancel] *sacrarium*, 'the sanctuary': as in the first Council of Bracara, which forbids laymen to come into the sanctuary to communicate.] 1727 *Acc. Ceremonies Coronations* 31 In the midst of the Area or Sacrarium before the Altar. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* Apr. 134 By the sacrarium we mean the part of the church immediately set apart for the celebration of the highest mysteries, into which ..none but the clergy would ever, under ordinary circumstances, be allowed to enter; the part, in short, which in a common English church is within the altar-rails. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 5/4 The tablet..instead of being within the sacrarium, will be at the entrance to the chancel. *attrib.* 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 173 There are sacrarium-rails, no screen.
b. In Roman Catholic use = PISCINA 2.
1848 *Ecclesiologist* Dec. 157 *note*, Sacrarium in the present Roman ritual means exclusively the piscina. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 167 The piscina, or sacrarium.

‖ **Sacra·rium**². *Ornith.* [mod.L., f. SACR-UM + -ARIUM.] (See quot.)
1890 COUES *Ornith.* II. iv. 209 Such is the general character of a bird's complex sacrarium, as I name the whole mass of bones that are ankylosed together.

† **Sacrary.** *Obs.* Also 4-7 **sacrarie**, 5 **sacraire**, **-ayre**, **sacrear**, **sacrarye**. [a. OF. *sacraire*, *-eire*, *sacrarie*, ad. L. *sacrārium* (see SACRARIUM¹); cf. Sp. *sagrário*, It. *sacrario*.]
1. *gen.* A place where sacred objects are kept; a sacred building or apartment; a temple, shrine, sanctuary.
1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* ix. 13 Thei that wirchen in the sacrarie, that is, a place where hooly thingis ben kept, eten tho thingis that ben of the sacrarie. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 3823 Þei token al þat cam to her honde,..Reliques sacrid, þe holy eke vessels,..oute of þe sacrarie. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 59 This Yarbas..had..made an hondred temples wythin his royalme, wyth an hondred othre sacrayres, in whiche he had consecrated the fyre brennyng without cesse. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxxviii. 226 Hys sacrary, which once in Sylo stoode. 1620 J. KING *Serm.* 24 *Mar.* 27 The dilapidation of any of Gods Oratories and Sacraries, his Heauens vpon earth, goeth to his heart like swords. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 256 The sacrary of Serapis, in Alexandria, was burnt.
b. *fig.*
13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiii. 425 Heil þou holy sacrarie, Vr askynges euer herynge [*Ave sacrarium evandi ionis*]. 14.. LYDG. *Life Our Lady* lxxvii. (1484) 1 v b, God chase thy wombe for his tabernacle And halowed it so clene in euery coost To make hit sacrarye for his owen ghoost. 1625 T. ADAMS *Myst. Bedlam* i. (1634) 12 The purified heart is Gods Sacrary, his Sanctuary, his House, his Heauen. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 135 A more venerable..man..who would open all sacraries and fountains of Truth, should appear upon earth. 1676 NEEDHAM *Pacquet Adv.* 50 That draws a Reverence to the Throne itself; which should be religiously fenced about, not only as the Sacrary of Royalty, but as the Sanctuary also of other Princes.
2. *spec.* In a Christian church: = SACRARIUM 2 a.
1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 155 By schewynge of God he fonge [*read* fonde] a greet deel of þe cros in Seynt Peter his sacrarie. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 727/1 *Hoc sacrarium*, a sacrear. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* xiii. (Arb.) 35 Alowte the sacrarye of the same auter y knowe wele y left my selfe. 1560 BECON *Catech.* v. Wks. I. 455 b, The ashes to be reposed in the sacrary among the other reliques. 1727 *Acc. Ceremonies in Coronations* 22 The Bishops to their Seats on the North side of the Area or Sacrary.

† **Sacrate**, *a.* (*ppl. a.*) *Obs.* Also 6 **sacrat.** [ad. L. *sacrāt-us*, pa. pple. of L. *sacrā-re*: see next.] Consecrated, dedicated to God or a divinity; hallowed, sacred.
1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 401 Seynte Edburga, a virgyn sacrate to God. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 298 She..cast her sacrat vayle..to fle from the traytour. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 264 Hauyng no reuerence to that moost blessed eyes, nor to yᵉ heuenly visage & sacrate mouth. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Gij, Thou doest complayne..of the sacrate senate. 1544 *Exhort. Praier* A iij b, The holy and sacrate cuppe of the precious and blessed blood, which was shedde for vs vppon the crosse. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 301 Becaus we wold attempt nothing without the knowledge of the sacrate authoritie,..it was concluded, that..we should attempt the favouris..of the Quein then Regent, to a godly Reformatioun.

† **Sacrate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *sacrāt-*, ppl. stem of *sacrāre*: see SACRE *v.*] *trans.* To consecrate, dedicate.
1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 51 His mind..called on him to write his memorial on the Marble of some Monument sacrated to Learning. 1660 — *Arms & Arm.* 82 Some are allowed what others are not, because they are of more conspicuity then others are, and therefore sacrated and separate from vulgar familiarities. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 72 By the most dreadful prophanation, she [*sc.* Rome] sacrates her temples to Satan.

† **Sacra·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *sacrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *sacrāre*: see prec.] Consecration.
1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxvi. 253 Why then should it not as well from this, be anoided as from the other find a Sacration? 1628 W. SCLATER *Three Serm.* (1629) 18 The worst mens speeches and actions receiue a kinde of sacration by their recording in holy writ.

[**Sacratyle, -til**, erron. form of SERRATILE.
1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D ij b, And other [bones] ben sacratyles [1579 G. BAKER *Guydo's Quest.* 11 b, sacratils] or sawe wyse, as the skull of the heade.]

Sacrayre, variant of SACRARY *Obs.*

† **Sa·cre**, *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *sacre*, of twofold formation: (1) in sense 1, ad. L. *sacrum*, orig. neut. of *sacer* adj., sacred; (2) in sense 2, a verbal noun from *sacre-r* to consecrate (see SACRE *v.*).]
1. A religious observance or festival; *pl.* rites of worship.
a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 2135 Which tent was church perochiall Ordaint was in especiall For the feast and for the sacre Where archbishop, and archdiacre Song ful out the seruise. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 50 b, She customably resorted to all places, where any solemnitee of sacres or martes was. *Ibid.* 340 b, The sacres of Ceres. 1548 — *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 17 The ministring of the sacres and holy rites in the temple.
2. Consecration. a. The coronation of a sovereign.
b. The festival of Corpus Christi. *rare.*
1584 [CARD. ALLEN] *Def. Eng. Cath.* 51 They [*sc.* the bishops] doubted also lest she [*sc.* Elizabeth] would refuse in the verie time of her sacre, the solemne diuine ceremonie of vnction (accustomed in the consecration of al Christian princes). 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxii, The next day was the great festival of Corpus Christi called the Sacre.

† **Sa·cre**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *sacr-*, *sacer.*] Sacred.
1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 60 The sacre magesty of a prince. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 199 There dyd swere that they woulde obey the sacre & holy counsels, & woulde follow the Decrees of the Fathers. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 524/2 The..decrees and constitutions of the sacre and holie church.

† **Sa·cre**, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 3-7 **sacre**, (3 **sacri**, 5 **sacryn**, **sakyre**, **sakor**). *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 3-4 **sacrede**, 3-5 **sacrid**, 4 **sakred**, (*Sc.*) **sacryt**, 4-5 (*Sc.*) **sacrite**, 5 **sacride**, **sakird**, **sakyrd**(e, **sakeret**, **sacryed**, (*Sc.*) **sacrit**, 5-6 **sacryd**, 6 (*Sc.*) **sacreit**, 3-7 **sacred**: also *pa. pple.* 3 **i-sacret**, 3-5 **i-sacred**, 4 **y-sacred**(e, 5 **y-**, **i-sacryd.** [a. F. *sacre-r* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), = Pr., Pg. *sagrar*, It. *sacrare*, *sagrare*, ad. L. *sacrāre*, f. *sacr-*, *sacer* sacred.]
1. *trans.* a. To consecrate (the elements, or the body and blood of Christ) in the Mass.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Ase ofte ase þe preost messeð & sacreð þet meldenes bearn, Jesu. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7209 Vor prustes mid vnclene honden..sacrieþ godes fless & is blod. 1340 *Ayenb.* 235 Þet bodi of our lorde Iesu crist þet þe prestes sacreþ and underuongeþ and betakeþ oþren. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 9 Anon þey brouȝte an obley þat was i-sacred. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 2068, I sakor þe body of ower lord Iesu cryst.
absol. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 34 Efter þe messecos, hwon þe preost sacreð, þer uorȝiteð al þene world, & þer beoð al vt of bodi. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 30 It semiþ hem to preche, it is profit to hles, it is congrew to sacre. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 363 He hath oftyn sacred as yt yis skylle.
b. To celebrate (the Eucharist).
a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Þe holi sacrement..þet ðe preost sacreð. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7038 To sacre þe haly sacrement. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 424 King Druskene with his lordis ilkone Into the tempill present at the mes, Solempnitlie quhen it sacreit thair wes.
c. To sacrifice. *rare*⁻¹.
c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 612 Wið-uten ile seuend clene der ðe he sacrede on an aucter. *Ibid.* 948 Dre der he toc, ile ðre ȝer hold, And sacrede god on an wold.
d. ? To worship. *rare*⁻¹.
1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 213 Hire god Moloch that with encense He sacreth, and doth reverence In such a wise as sche him bad.
2. To consecrate (a king, bishop, etc.) to office. Const. with compl. object (in *pass.*, subject); also *to* (an office), *to*, *into* (bishop).
c 1290 *Beket* 301 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 115 þat dai of þe Trinite bischop i-sacret he was And under-feng his dignete. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10719, & maister Richard Þe grant in is stede was ido & wende uorþ to rome to sacri him þer to. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 300 Ihesu..sacrede him to Bisschop wiþ boto his hondes. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1586 To sacre hurre abbas of þe abbay of Wynchestre. *a* 1450 MYNC *Festiual* 12 And sakeret hym byschoppe. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6101 Affir warde, at ȝorke cite, Sakird solemply was he Of archebischop thcodere. 1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. v. 267 Beholde nowe thou arte made a preste and sacreyd to doo his holye mysteryes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 9 b, Henry Plantagenet..was at Westminster with great solemnitee and royal pompe, sacred, enoynted and crouned King by the name of Kyng Henry the fourth. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Justin, Epit. Emp.* Ld 5 b, Rodolph the second, eldest son of Maximilian, was sacred Emperour in the yeare 1577. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 251 Petronius was sacred to this Ecclesiasticall dignitie by Archbishop Honorius. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 53 This Prince was Sacred (to use the French term) at Reymes 25 of January, 1515.
b. Said of the vessel used in anointing. *rare*⁻¹.
1644 EVELYN *Diary* 6 June, The Holy Ampoule, the same with that which sacres their Kings at Rhemes, this being the one which anoynted Hen. IV.
c. To unite in the sacrament of marriage; to celebrate (a marriage).
c 1425 *Brut* 365 And þere the Bischop of Worcestre wedded & sacred ham to-gedir, as holy churche it wolde. *Ibid.* 368 Þere was this lady weddid and sacryd to be King of Denmark with moche solempnite. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 53 And ȝif it [an unlawful marriage] be sacryd, per owyth he lawe to be made a deuorce. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 198 And the bysshop sacred and blessed them.
3. To hallow, bless, sanctify, make holy.
c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 480 ȝif freris founden wordis to sacre þe armes of a prest. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 186 Seyntes y-sacred opon erþe. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 253/1 The bishop sacreth the one [oyle] as well as the other. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. C j, To sacre, halow, yea and with theyr holye poeticall spiryte to breath ouer this booke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. vi. I. 274 They vsually lay three egs, whereof they take one of them to sacre and blesse (as it were) the other eggs and the nest, and then soon after they cast it away. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 251 To thinke, that God had sacred that Number [ten] above all other. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lix. 283 Prayer does sacre all our Actions.
4. To dedicate (a person) *to* a deity; chiefly *passive.*
13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1130 For when a sawele is saȝtled & sakred to dryȝtyn, He holly haldes hit his. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 49 With hys two dowhters there I-sacryd to god. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 514 A yeerely Feast was there kept in honour of Diana, whereat all the young maides in the Countrey aboue fiue yeeres old, and vnder ten, were sacred, and dedicated vnto Diana. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 204 He promiseth forgiveneesse of sins by washings, and in this sort, as yet he sacreth men to Wittnes, where he signeth his soldiers in the forehead.
b. To dedicate (something) *to* (a particular person, a deity, or some special purpose).
c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 84 b, Whan Jason..had sacred hisshyp unto the Goddesse Pallas and to the goddesse of the see. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. i. 160 And, O thow blissit woman, onto the Wise walit men [I] sall dedicat and sacre. 1587 A. DAY *Daphnis & Chloe* (1890) 9 Diuers flutes..which the auncient

Shepheards had often tofore-time sacred vnto the Nimphes for their greatest offrings. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 558 Here with solemn vowes I sacre Unto thy glory..My Heart and Art, my Voyse, Hand, Harp, and all. 1608 *Ibid.* II. iv. *Schisme* Ded. 12 This Tract I sacre unto Sackvil's Name. 1620 CAPT. SMITH *New Eng. Trials* Ep. Ded., How euer you please to dispose of him, that humbly sacreth himselfe and best abilities to his Countries good.

c. To make (a class of thing, as a tribe of animals, etc.) sacred *to* a deity.

1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 65 The ancients have sacred this Bird [the owl] to wisdome.

5. To take a solemn oath. *rare*—[1].

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1405 'Ze', said he, 'þat wil y do, do say me now þy wille'. 'Þat wil y nozt', quaþ sche þo, 'til þou me han sakied tille'. Þan Olyuer huld vp his hant; trewely for to holde By his power þat couenant.

6. *nonce-use.* To cremate as a religious act.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 46 Their Funerals are of the old stamp..sacring the Corps to Ashes in a holy fire.

Sacre: see SACRY, SAKER, SAKRE.

Sacré (sakre), *v.* [f. F. *sacré*, lit. 'sacred', used *elliptically* as an oath.] *intr.* To utter the French exclamation 'sacré'.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. iv. 248 Vengeful Gardes Françaises, *sacreing*, with knit brows, start out on him. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xxiii, The Frenchman *sacréed*, and fumed, and stormed.

Sacrear, variant of SACRARY *Obs.*

Sacred (sē'krĕd), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: see SACRE *v.* [f. SACRE *v.* + -ED[1].

The original ppl. notion has (as the pronunciation indicates) disappeared from the use of the word, which is now nearly synonymous with the L. *sacer*. A similar change of meaning has taken place in the corresponding Romanic forms, F. *sacré* (which prob. influenced the English use), Sp., Pg. *sagrado*.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Of the Eucharistic elements: Consecrated.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 465 But nou in þe reume of englond stryuen manye of þe sacrid oost. *c* 1430 *Mankind* 383 in *Macro Plays* 15 By cokkys body sakyrde, I haue such a peyn in my arme. *Ibid.* 605 For Cokkes body sakyrde, make space!

2. (Followed by *to*.) a. Consecrated *to*; esteemed especially dear or acceptable *to* a deity.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6777 That on [tree] to the sonne..That othir ..Is sakret [*MS. Laud* sacrified] in the mone vertue. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 4408 Two tren..The ton y-sacryd to the mone, The tother halwed to Phebus. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 214 This fowle is sacred unto Jupiter. 1719 *Free-thinker* No. 116 P 1 The First of May has been, and will be Sacred to Love in all polite Nations. 1788 LEMPRIÈRE *Classical Dict.* (1792) s.v. *Jupiter*, The oak is sacred to him because he first taught mankind to live upon acorns. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 439 The dove sacred to Venus.

b. Dedicated, set apart, exclusively appropriated *to* some person or some special purpose.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 208 To destruction sacred and devote. *Ibid.* IX. 924 Had it bin onely coveting to Eye That sacred Fruit, sacred to abstinence. 1721 in *Collect. Epitaphs* (1802) 10 Sacred to the memory of Samuel Butler. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 79 The sacrifice being over, he retires alone to a solitude sacred to these occasions. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 571 Scenes Sacred to neatness and repose. 1811 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog., Egypt* (abr. ed. 3) 756 The papyrus, sacred to literature. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 492 A pleasure-house Made sacred to his sister and his spouse. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 245 The parts [of a Roman house] which were sacred to the use of the family were the peristyle [etc.].

3. Of things, places, of persons and their offices, etc.: Set apart for or dedicated to some religious purpose, and hence entitled to veneration or religious respect; made holy by association with a god or other object of worship; consecrated, hallowed.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 3822 Reliques sacrid, þe holy eke vessels. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 37 Said then the Palmer; 'Lo! where does appeare The sacred soile where all our perills grow'. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 183, I haue dispatch'd..To sacred Delphos, to Appollo's Temple, Cleomenes and Dion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 510 Some pools have been made sacred for their immense profundity and opacity. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Lond. & Lacedem. Oracles* Wks. 1709 III. III. 147 Their [the Jewish Priests'] sacred Garments were of Linnen. 1744 AKENSIDE *Ode, On Leaving Holland* 36, I trace the village and the sacred spire. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXIV, Thou art..one of those disorderly men, who, taking on them the sacred character without due cause, profane the holy rites. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* LXXXVIII, By sacred Styx a mighty oath to swear. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 77 A circular building, called the Philippeum,..within the sacred precincts in which the Olympic games were celebrated. 1857 WILKINSON *Egypt Time of Pharaohs* 9 The sacred boats of the dead. 1883 H. YULE in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 330/2 Thus the Bo-tree (or pippal), so sacred among the Buddhists of Ceylon, is still cherished near mosques. 1885 J. H. MIDDLETON *ibid.* XIX. 607/2 The other [vase], from Cyprus, has the Assyrian sacred tree, with similar guardian animals.

b. *Sacred book, writing*, etc.: one of those in which the laws and teachings of a religion are embodied. *Sacred history*: the history contained in the Bible. *Sacred number*: a number (esp. seven) to which is attributed a peculiar depth of significance in religious symbolism. *Sacred poetry*: poetry concerned with religious themes. *Sacred music*: music which accompanies sacred words or which has a certain solemn character of its own. *Sacred concert*: a concert of sacred music.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 61 His Weapons [are] holy Sawes of sacred Writ. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 59 Who for the space of certaine yeeres, brought him up in sacred letters. 1629 MILTON *Christs Nativ.* iii, Say Heav'nly Muse, shall not thy sacred vein Afford a present to the Infant God? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Bucol.* IV. 5 The last great age, foretold by sacred rhymes, Renews its finish'd course. 1709–29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 8 Seven is a Sacred Number, chiefly used in Holy Scripture. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 449 The sacred book no longer suffers wrong, Bound in the fetters of an unknown tongue. 1784 — *Task* VI. 634 Ten thousand sit Patiently present at a sacred song. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* IX. Sub-introd. 73 Sacred History is that narrative of events, commencing from the creation of the world, which is recorded in the Bible, and is so called, because it is assumed to be written under divine superintendence, and is evidently associated with the being, perfections, and plans of Deity. 1853 (*title*) Catalogue of the Library of the Sacred Harmonic Society. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vi. (1878) 211 The relation in which sacred poetry stands to revealed teaching and Holy Writ. 1877 MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* i. 13 India..has only one sacred language and only one sacred literature, accepted and revered by all adherents of Hinduism alike.

c. *rarely* of a deity: Venerable, holy.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 461 Now, sacred Pales, in a lofty Strain I sing the Rural Honours of thy Reign.

d. Applied as a specific defining adj. to various animals and plants that are or have been considered sacred to certain deities.

1783 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* I. II. 526 Sacred Cuckow..Inhabits Malabar, where the natives hold it sacred. 1790 J. WHITE *Jrnl. Voy. N. S. Wales* 193 We this day shot the Sacred Kings-Fisher. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 243 The Sacred Ibis (*I. religiosa*). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 120/2 Bamboo, sacred, of the Chinese, *Nandina domestica*. *Ibid.* 781/2 *Nelumbium speciosum*, the Sacred Lotus. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* LXXXIII. (1875) 657 The Sacred Monkey of the Hindoos (*Semnopithecus entellus*). 1877 J. GIBSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 131/2 The Sacred Beetle of Egypt, *Ateuchus sacer*. 1879 C. P. JOHNSON *ibid.* IX. 154/2 The Sacred Fig, Pippul, or Bo, *Ficus religiosa*.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* Regarded with or entitled to respect or reverence similar to that which attaches to holy things.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 247 In so sacred a senate [*sc.* the Council of Trent; orig. *in tam augusto conventu*]. 1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 40 He..Doth but vsurpe the Sacred name of Knight, Prophaning this most Honourable Order. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 181 Sacred and sweet was all I saw in her. *a* 1645 WALLER *At Pens-hurst* II. 26 Goe boye and carve this passion on the barke Of yonder tree, which stands the sacred marke Of noble Sidneys birth. 1656 COWLEY *Misc., On Death of Crashaw* 2 Poet and Saint! to thee alone are giv'n The two most sacred Names of Earth and Heav'n. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 456 P 3 There is something sacred in Misery to great and good Minds. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 94 Ope the sacred source of sympathetic Tears. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 108 Ere he can lisp his mother's sacred name. 1842 BROWNING *K. Vict. & K. Chas.* 1st Yr. II, Ay, call this parting—death! The sacreder your memory becomes. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XXI, To a feather-brained school-girl nothing is sacred. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* II. 114 But the most sacred objects of all [at Greenwich Hospital] are two of Nelson's coats, under separate glass cases. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* IX. 292 To you America must be sacred as well as Judea.

b. *esp.* as an epithet of royalty. Now chiefly *Hist.* or *arch.*; formerly often in the phrase *His* (*her, your*) *most Sacred Majesty*.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 133 Iustice most sacred Duke against the Abbesse. 1599 — *Hen. V*, I. ii. 7 God and his Angels guard your sacred Throne, And make you long become it. 1634 FORD *Perk. Warbeck* III. iv, Sacred King, Be deafe to his knowne malice! 1639 MRQ. OF HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) I. 76 Most sacred Souuraigne. *a* 1645 WALLER *Danger His Majesty Escaped* 54 Yet the bold Britans still securely row'd, Charles and his vertue was their sacred load. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vii, That his sacred Majesty, and the Council, who are your Judges, were [etc.]. 1757 *Acts Gen. Assembly Georgia* (1881) 197 We therefore pray your most Sacred Majesty that it may be Enacted.

c. in sarcastic use.

1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. 5 And these most sacred nether promontories Lie satisfied with layers of fat. *Ibid.* II. i. 107 That her most sacred Majesty should be Invited to attend the feast of Famine. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 17 To obtain from Mr. Bentham's executors a sacred bone of his great, dissected Master.

5. Secured by religious sentiment, reverence, sense of justice, or the like, against violation, infringement, or encroachment.

1530 PALSGR. 696/2 Touch it not, it is sacred. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V* 8 b, Syth that tyme, was neuer so vndeuoute a kynge that euer enterprised that sacred priuilege to violate. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 149, I am combined by a sacred Vow. 1667 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. 29 The sacredest Bonds which the Conscience of Man can be bound with. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 19 Let thy Oaths be sacred. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 28 The rights of man were sacred in his view. 1793 HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 187 Maintaining what in the new vocabulary of modern democracy is named the sacred right of insurrection. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 139 He assured them that their property would be held sacred. 1855 *Ibid.* xii. III. 210 Strong desires and resentments which he mistook for sacred duties.

transf. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 280 No buzzing Sounds disturb their Golden Sleep, 'Tis sacred Silence all.

b. Of a person (hence of his office): Having a religiously secured immunity from violence or attachment; sacrosanct, inviolable.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Sacrosancta potestas*, the sacred and inuiolable power of the Tribunes. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. v. (1636) 14 The Augurship became sacred among the Romans. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* v. 48 The persons of Saturninus and Glaucia were doubly sacred, for one was tribune and the other prætor.

c. With *from*: Protected by some sanction *from* injury or incursion.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xl. IV. 63 No place was safe or sacred from their depredations. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 479 He is himself sacred from punishment of every description. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 152 Apt In the arms of leisure, sacred from the blight Of ancient influence and scorn.

d. *fig.* Devoted to some purpose, not to be lightly intruded upon or handled.

1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* I. 13 Thus I had a supply when every water-skin was empty, and on the last day I divided my sacred stock amongst the men.

6. Accursed. [After L. *sacer*; freq. translating or in allusion to Virgil's *auri sacra fames* (*Æn.* III. 57).] Now *rare*.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 120 Our Empresse with her sacred wit To villainie and vengeance consecrate. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xii. 1 O sacred hunger of ambitious minds. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 65 If through golds sacred hunger thou dost pine. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 122 Hither the sacred thirst of gaine..alureth the aduenturous merchant. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 754 For sacred hunger of my Gold I die. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 124 A feeble race! yet oft The sacred sons of vengeance; on whose course Corrosive famine waits, and kills the year. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 62 Smitten with a sacred rage for topography.

7. Special collocations. †**Sacred artery** (see quot.). **Sacred axe**, a mark on Chinese porcelain, supposed to designate warriors. **Sacred band**, *Gr. Hist.*, a body consisting of 300 young nobles, who formed part of the permanent military force of Thebes from B. C. 379. **Sacred bark** [Sp. *cáscara sagrada*], the bark of *Rhamnus Purshianus* of California, used as a tonic aperient. **Sacred college** (see COLLEGE *sb.* 1). †**Sacred elixir** *sacred tincture*. †**Sacred Empire**, the Holy Roman Empire. **Sacred fire** [L. *sacer ignis*, see HOLY FIRE], erysipelas. **Sacred malady** [L. *sacer morbus*], epilepsy (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). **Sacred month, place** (see quots.). †**Sacred tincture** [= mod.L. *tinctura sacra*: see Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* (1753) s.v. *Aloes*], a preparation of rhubarb and aloes. †**Sacred vein** [L. *vena sacra*] (see quot.). **Sacred War** (see WAR).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Artery*, "*Sacred Artery*, a branch of the great Arteries descendent from it, goes to the Marrow which is in the *Os Sacrum*. 1866 C. HAYDEN *Marks Pottery & Porcelain* (ed. 2) 389 The "sacred axe"; a [Chinese] mark found on green porcelain. 1868 J. MARRYAT *Pottery & Porcelain* ix. (ed. 3) 274 The sacred axe is assigned to warriors. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives, Pelopidas* II. 335 Gorgidas as some say, first formed the "*sacred band*. 1891 *Century Dict.*, "*Sacred bark*. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 591/1 "*Sacred Elixir*. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1828) 660 Tincture of Rhubarb and Aloes; formerly, Sacred Elixir. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 284 It was decreed..that hereafter in the "sacred Empire the under written pieces of money should be coyned. 1693 *Emiliaune's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xiv. 127 In the year 1089 ..the "Sacred Fire..having spread it self into several parts of Europe. 1872 W. N. MOLESWORTH *Hist. Eng.* II. 361 Among the other expedients that had been suggested in this convention [of Chartist delegates, 1848] was that of observing what was called a "'sacred month', during which the working classes throughout the whole kingdom were to abstain from every kind of labour, in the hope of compelling the governing classes to concede the charter. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the civil law, "*sacred* place chiefly denotes that, where a person deceased has been interred. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 308/1 Absetic wine, or "sacred tincture. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, "*Sacred vein* (*vena sacra*) the second branch of the flank veine running to the *Os sacrum*, and thence getting this name.

†**B.** *sb. pl.* [after L. *sacra* neut. pl.] *Obs.*

1. Sacred rites or solemnities.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* 16 Her Sacreds and Festivalls were called Angeronalia. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 60 They might..also behold whatever *Sacreds* were solemnized within the Court of their great Jupiter Capitolinus. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iii. 35 These Sacreds were first celebrated in the East by these She-priests of Bacchus. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iii. § 3 By his manuscripts we are more acquainted in this last century with the Turkish sacreds than any one had ever informed us. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 216 The Romans became extremely fond of the Mithriac Sacreds.

2. Things consecrated or offered in sacrifice to the gods.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 24 This snake the holy dishes.. Did hast to touch, like as it would the sacreds taste. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 47 The sacreds that were made to these, were by such as having escaped any dangerous desease, or pestilent sickenesse, had bin spared by the fates.

3. Sacred utensils or vessels.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 219 The Heads of Bulls ..have been found in and about our Antiquity, together with other Sacreds peculiarly appertaining to the Ministration of Their Idolatrous Rites. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. x. 56 Hieroglyphic Leters, i. e. Leters engraven in sacreds.

Sacredly (sē'krĕdli), *adv.* [-LY[2].]

1. With religious or strict care; inviolably; with rigid attention to the truth.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. viii. (1634) 26 The originall booke [of the Law] itselfe was appointed to be sacredly kept in the Temple. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. i. 130 Authors..kept sacredly and inviolably in certain Archives. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 14 Jan. (O.H.S.) I.

163 Observing these Oaths..sacredly. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* ix. 112 The sealing further implied that its contents were sacredly locked and concealed from public gaze.

2. In a sacred or religious manner.

1694 POMFRET *On Death Q. Mary* 137 Next mighty Pan, was her illustrious Lord, His high Vicegerent, sacredly ador'd. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 20 Mar. 535/2 [Paul's] only offering was the sum total of his Gentile converts, whom he sacredly and joyfully offered unto God.

Sacredness (sē'krédnés). [-NESS.] The condition or quality of being sacred (see the adj.).

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. vii. Wks. 1698 I. 416 When we consider how he is secluded by the infinite sacredness of his own Majesty from all immediate converse and intercourse with us. 1689 *Consid. Success. & Allег.* 33 The Sacredness of an Oath makes it a strong Tie to bind us. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, Ellena immediately admitted the sacredness of the promise which she had formerly given. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 349 Such was the mystical sacredness which clung about the ordained clergy. 1868 J. S. MILL in *Morn. Star* 13 Mar., The sacredness of property is connected, in my mind, with feelings of the greatest respect. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 111/1 When the rule was first invented there was a sort of reason for it, as a certain sacredness attached to real estate.

Sacrefice, -fis(e, -fy, obs. ff. SACRIFICE, -FY.

Sacreit: see SACRE *v.* and SECRET *a.*

Sacrelage, -leger, -legie, obs. ff. SACRILEGE, SACRILEGER, SACRILEGY.

Sacreng, Sacret, obs. ff. SACRING, SAKERET.

Sacri, sacrid: see SACRE *v.*

† **Sacri·colist.** *Obs.* —[0] [f. L. *sacricol-a* sacrificer (formed as next + *col-ĕre* to tend, worship) + -IST.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Sacricolist*, a devout Worshipper.

† **Sacri·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *sacrifer*, f. *sacri-*, *sacer* sacred (*sacra* neut. pl., sacrifices) + *-fer*: see -FEROUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sacriferous*, that bears holy things.

† **Sacrifi·able,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *sacrifiable*, f. *sacrifier*: see SACRIFY *v.*] = SACRIFICABLE.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxix, For these wretched sacrifiable people..all ful of glee, singing, and dancing with the rest, they present themselves to the slaughter.

† **Sacri·fic,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *sacrificus*, f. *sacri-*, *sacer* sacred (*sacra* neut. pl., sacrifices) + *-ficus*: see -FIC.] = SACRIFICAL.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Sacrifick*, used in Sacrifices.

Sacri·fic, *a.*[2] *Anat. rare.* [f. mod.L. SACR-UM + -FIC.] 'Entering into the composition of the sacrum: as, a sacrific vertebra' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

† **Sacri·ficable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *sacrificāre* to sacrifice, f. *sacrific-us* SACRIFIC *a.*: see -ABLE.] Capable of being offered as a sacrifice.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xiv. (1658) 310 Yet might it [Jephthah's vow] be restrained in the sence, for whatsoever was sacrificable, and justly subject to lawfull immolation.

† **Sacri·fical,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *sacrificālis*, f. *sacrific-us* SACRIFIC: see -AL.] Pertaining to or employed in sacrifice.

1608 PANKE *Fal of Babel* 28 The blessed chalice of the aultar..hath the verie sacrifical blood in it that was shed vpon the Crosse. 1686 WAKE *Expos. Doctr. Ch. Eng.* 65 When we examine the first Institution of this holy Communion, we cannot perceive either in the words or action of our Blessed Saviour, any Sacrifical Act or Expression. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 502 A priestess of Bacchus, which in one hand holds the sacrifical knife. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. 1802 IV. 510 The sacrifical ministers (who were a sort of intruders in the worship of the new divinity).

Sacrificant (săkri·fikănt). *rare.* [ad. L. *sacrificant-em*, pr. pple. of *sacrificāre*: see SACRIFY *v.*] One who offers up as a sacrifice.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 103 The Sacrificants might..behold both the Altar and Signum. 1885 J. FITZGERALD tr. *Schultze's Fetichism* vi. § 7 The sacrificant takes away the flesh of the victim.

Sacrifica·tion. *rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *sacrificātion-em*, n. of action of *sacrificāre*: see SACRIFY *v.*] The action of making a sacrificial offering.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 232 And to kind Nature make Sacrification.

Sacrificator (sæ·krifikē·ităɹ). *rare.* [a. L. *sacrificātor*, agent-n. f. *sacrificāre*: see SACRIFY *v.* Cf. F. *sacrificateur*.] One who sacrifices. Also *fig.*

?1548 tr. *Viret's Expos. XII Art. Chr. Faith* E j b, He is called Christe bycause of the same oyntment, by the whyche he hathe ordeyned hym prophete, kynge, and sacrificatour. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xiv. 255 It is not probable the Priests..would have permitted it, and that not onely in regard of the subject or sacrifice it selfe, but also the sacrificator. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.*, *Ch. Eng. Catech. Exam.* 361 The Noble Reformer, in the character of Arch-Sacrificator. 1869 *All Year Round* No. 28. 30 Here was evidently a grand Sacrificator, and an unexceptionable Altar.

So † **Sa·crificatory** *a.*, sacrificing, belonging to sacrifice. † **Sa·crificature,** the office or function of sacrificing.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 344 He seeth no market of pardons,..no sacrificatory masses. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 22 The sky-perfuming prayers, & profuse sacrificatory expences of ful-hand oblationers. 1612 W. SCLATER *Minister's Portion* 9 A second sort [of tithes] which wee may call sacrificatory. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* vii. (1700) 99 Those Sacrificatory Phrases that they use in speaking of the Messiah. 1779 HORNE *Disc.* (1799) I. 107 Such were the ritual observances regarding sacrificature. *a* 1812 MCLEAN *Comm. Heb.* x. (1847) II. 80 The sacrifice of Christ's body once offered has for ever abrogated the whole of the Mosaic sacrificature. 1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Expiat. Sacr.* 64 This grossly-corrupt mode of sacrificature is alluded to and justly castigated by Solomon.

Sacrifice (sæ·krifəis), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **sacrifise, sacrefice, -fise,** 4 **sacrifijs, -fies, -fys(e, sacrefis, -fyse, saker-, sacerfyse, sacrafies, -fyse,** 4–5 **sacrafice,** 4–6 **sacrifis,** 5 **sacrafise, sacryfyce, sacurfyce,** 5–6 **sacrifyce,** 6 **sacryfice,** 4– **sacrifice.** [a. F. *sacrifice* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *sacrifici*, Sp., Pg. *sacrificio*, It. *sagrifizio*, ad. L. *sacrificium*, f. *sacrific-us* SACRIFIC *a.*]

1. Primarily, the slaughter of an animal (often including the subsequent consumption of it by fire) as an offering to God or a deity. Hence, in wider sense, the surrender to God or a deity, for the purpose of propitiation or homage, of some object of possession. Also applied *fig.* to the offering of prayer, thanksgiving, penilence, submission, or the like. Phrases, † *to do, make sacrifice*; also, † *to put in sacrifice*, to devote as a sacrificial victim.

In the primary use, a 'sacrifice' implies an 'altar' on which the victim is placed. Hence the figurative uses are often associated with references to a metaphorical altar.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1064 And for his offrand was Rightwys, Godd tok to quen [*read* queme] his sacrifijs. *Ibid.* 3142 Bot now es he asked,..Til godd til make of sacrifise. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 92 And wende to his false godes, to do sacrifise. 1340 *Ayenb.* 187 Þer byeþ manie men..makeþ sacrefices nazt to god. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 250 He let do make a riche feste With a sollempne Sacrifise In Phebus temple. *a* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 205 Then sawe Maudelen mony pepyll comyng towart þe tempyll and þe lorde of þat contre, forto haue don ofryng and sacrefise to hor mawmetys. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 304 By this edicte.. many estrangers nobles and other were putte in sacrefice and had their blood shedde in egipte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 195 Yᵉ sayd women called & entyced the iewes to theyr sacrifices. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 42 Wee did dailie aborde make sacrifice to God, in great devotion calling upon Him in hartie prayer for them. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 65 Their Sacrifices are never bloody. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Divines divide Sacrifices into bloody, such as those of the old law; and bloodless, such as those of the new law. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 181 An altar for sacrifices to the immortal gods. 1876 J. P. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* II. i. 147 Sin cannot be undone without Suffering; and we find Sacrifice instituted to give continual expression to it.

† **b.** A slaying as for a sacrifice. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxi. 27 b, A cruel sacryfice vppon the person of Iohn Chabas.

2. That which is offered in sacrifice; a victim immolated on the altar; anything (material or immaterial) offered to God or a deity as an act of propitiation or homage.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 Stor þet me offrede wylem be þo ialde laghe to here godes sacrefise. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* l. 18 [li. 17] Trubled gost is sacrifice to God. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 507 Noe..heuened vp an auter & halzed hit fayre, & sette a sakerfyse þer-on of vch a ser kynde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 517 Þere sacrifises shulden not be ȝoven to him, but taken fro him,..and anoþer trewe man..shulde be ordeyned to resceyve siche sacrifices. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12137 My maydynhed I merk to myghtifull goddis: Accepte hit as sacrifise, & my saule to! 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 32 Tribulacioun is worthy sacrifice. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. ii, Come seruants, come bring forth the Sacrifize, That I may pacifie that gloomy Ioue, Whose emptie Altars haue enlarg'd our illes. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XI. 46 Before any saile departed from the shore, he slue sacrifices, making his prayer for victory by battell. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 77 Make of your Prayers one sweet Sacrifice. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* I. i, Does the mute sacrifice upbraid the priest? 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 81 The Skins of the Sacrifices..were to be given to the Priests. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. IV. 213 Only the larger sacrifices, as oxen, were thus adorned. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 556/1 Those daily sacrifices which each man brought to the door of the tabernacle.

3. *Theol.* The offering by Christ of Himself to the Father as a propitiatory victim in his voluntary immolation upon the cross; the Crucifixion in its sacrificial character.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Marcus*) 72 Þe sacrifice þat he mad for man one þe rud-tre. *a* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 261 For a calfe þat was offerd yn sacurfyce yn þe old law for synne, yn tokenyng þat Cryst schuld come, þat schuld be offurt yn sacryfyce for synne of þe pepull yn þe auter of þe crosse. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 313 b, Ther be in al ii sacrifices of christ, the one, blody upon the crosse, thother, wherin..he himself offred up unto his father, his body and blud. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 463 In consideration of Christ's Death and Sacrifice, he would freely forgive all penitent and believing Sinners their personal Obligation to eternal Punishment. *a* 1769 RICCALTOUN *Notes Galat.* Wks. 1772 III. 127 A Sacrifice there was, and still is, the way God in his wisdom chose to condemn and put away sin and by which the pardon of sin was conveyed. 1825 J. MONTGOMERY *Hymn*, '*Go to dark Gethsemane*', Mark that miracle of Time,—God's own sacrifice complete. 1861 W. THOMSON in *Aids to Faith* viii. 337 The sacrifice of the death of Christ is a proof of Divine love, and of Divine justice.

b. Applied to the Eucharistic celebration: (*a*) in accordance with the view that regards it as a propitiatory offering of the body and blood of Christ, in perpetuation of the sacrifice offered by Him in His crucifixion; (*b*) in Protestant use, with reference to its character as an offering of thanksgiving (cf. sense 1).

1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. i. 262 For if the sacryfyce of this holy sacrament were done onely but in one place and but of one preest in all the worlde, with howe great desyre wene ye the people wolde go to that plase and to that preest to here the godly mysteryes done of hym. 1548 RIDLEY *Answ. Queries touching Mass* iii, The Representation and Commemoration of Christ's Death and Passion, said and done in the Mass, is called the Sacrifice, Oblation or Immolation of Christ. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 44 He exhorteth the people to flee from the accustomed sacrifices of the masse. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* II. ix. (1739) 579 The Christian Sacrifice wherein Bread and Wine are offered. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 814/1 In the sacrifice of the Mass, 'the immutatio', as the Fathers technically call the sacrificial act, is not the destruction but the production of the victim. 1899 B. J. KIDD 39 *Art.* (1900) II. II. xxxi. 245 Nor does it (Art. xxxi. § 2) condemn the sacrifice of the Mass but the sacrifices of Masses. 1901 GORE *Body of Christ* iii. 201 Only by communion can we in any effective sense share the eucharistic sacrifice.

4. The destruction or surrender of something valued or desired for the sake of something having, or regarded as having, a higher or a more pressing claim; the loss entailed by devotion to some other interest; also, the thing so devoted or surrendered. Cf. SELF-SACRIFICE.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 304 As rich shall Romeo by his Lady ly, Poore sacrifices to our enmity. 1601 in *Moryson Itin.* II. (1617) 151 The lively affections you beare to her person (for which you desire to bee made a Sacrifice). 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 166 The benefit which a Soveraign bestoweth on a Subject, for fear of some power.. are not properly Rewards..but are rather Sacrifices, which the Soveraign..makes. 1742 GRAY *Eton* viii, To bitter Scorn a sacrifice. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 86 An eager sacrifice of means to an end. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 647 Clarendon saw that he was not likely to gain anything by the sacrifice of his principles. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. x. 474 One more ecclesiastical appointment must, at some slight sacrifice of chronological order, be recorded.

b. A victim; one sacrificed to the will of another; also, a person or thing that falls into the power of an enemy or a destructive agency. Now *rare.*

1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 60 They are caused to make Vows, when 'tis often the Father or Mother, or some near Relation, who pronounce them for them, whilst the little Sacrifice disports herself with Sugar-plums, and lets them dress her how they will. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 25 The two greatest sacrifices were John Fisher bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More. 1779 *Mirror* No. 1 (1787) I. 5, I was prevented from falling a sacrifice to that languid inactivity which a depression of spirits never fails to produce. 1821 *John Bull* 15 Apr. 143/3 The organ fell a sacrifice to the devouring element. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 95 On one occasion an acquaintance had.. nearly fallen a sacrifice to one of these animals.

5. A loss incurred in selling something below its value for the sake of getting rid of it. Hence (*nonce-use*), an article sold 'at a sacrifice'.

1844 DICKENS *Chimes* ii. (1845) 53 Its patterns were Last Year's and going at a sacrifice. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxi, He bought a green shawl for Mrs. Bolton, and a yellow one for Fanny: the most brilliant 'sacrifices' of a Regent Street haberdasher's window.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sacrifice-maker*; **sacrifice allowance** (see quot.); **sacrifice hit** *Baseball* (see quot.); **sacrifice market,** a market in which goods are sold below cost price, a 'dumping ground'; **sacrifice-offerer,** one who immolates himself (said of Christ); **sacrifice price,** a price entailing loss on the seller.

1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Sacrifice Allowance*, a weekly sum paid by workmen's unions to those men who are discharged from work because they take an active part in their organisation or are too weak to make the average. These latter are called *sacrificed men.* 1896 KNOWLES & MORTON *Baseball* Gloss., **Sacrifice-hit.*—When the batsman purposely makes a hit upon which he is retired, but which advances a base-runner. ?1548 tr. *Viret's Expos. xii Art. Chr. Faith* E iv, He is the true..prophete and the Soueraygne *sacrifice maker, whyche was figured by the kynges, and prophetes of Israell. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 2/1 Americans..would make this a *sacrifice-market at first, simply to kill all our manufacturers. *a* 1560 BECON *Chr. Knt.* Wks. II. 153 Our mediatour, our satissfyer or *sacrifyce offecer [? *read* offerer]. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 11/2 A 'clearance sale', in fact, at '*sacrifice prices'.

Sacrifice (sæ·krifəis), *v.* Forms: see the sb.; also 3 **sacrefize,** 7 **sacrifize.** [f. SACRIFICE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To offer as a sacrifice; to make an offering or sacrifice of. Const. *to.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3262 For quas luue he wild not warn To sacrifise his auen barn. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 3201 (Trin.) Þe sheep he sacrifised & brent. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 308 The egypciens cryed vnto hercules sacrefice sacrefice hym, whan hercules cam in to the temple he sacrefised hym. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 158 When hee had fyrst sacrifyced them to his Zemes. *a* 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 68 Though he sacrifize Hecatombs. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. viii. 246 The Picture of .. Abraham sacrificing his son. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 485 If they Sacrifice their Enemies it is not necessary they should Eat them too. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 94 There are nations in which mankind still sacrifice their fellow men.

† **b.** *nonce-uses.* To slay or burn in the manner of a sacrifice; to burn in a sacrifice.

1602 in *Moryson Itin.* II. (1617) 258, I..tooke Ocanes brother prisoner..(whom I sacrificed in the place) and so

passed by. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 39 They sacrifice him [a dead man] to ashes, in costly perfumes.

2. *intr.* To offer up a sacrifice.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 69/43 Anoure ore godes, ich rede, a-non and heom sacrefise. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 118 Saul, for he sacrifised, sorwe hym be-tydde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1082 Pare lengis him lefe þe kynge & logis all a neuen, And sacrifyce þar efsones to many sere godis. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. x, I..toke on me for to sacryfyce and to synge before the goddes. 1628 J. Hume *Jewes Deliv.* i. 10 They were wont to immolate and sacrifice vnto their heathenish Gods. 1784 Cowper *Task* i. 411 An idol, at whose shrine Who oft'nest sacrifice are favour'd least. 1818 Shelley *Homer's Castor & P.* 13 The sailors..sacrifice with snow-white lambs.

b. *Eccl.* To celebrate the Eucharist.

1661 tr. *Erasm. Life Colet* in *C.'s Serm.* 74 Whereas it is the custome in England for Priests to consecrate the host, and receive it almost every day, he was content to sacrifice on Sundays and Holi-days, or some few days beside.

3. *trans.* To surrender or give up (something) for the attainment of some higher advantage or dearer object. Const. *to.*

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To Sacrifice*,..to quit or leave a Thing upon some Consideration. 1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Sept., Deuce take Lady S——; and if I know D——y, he is a rawboned-faced fellow..; she sacrifices two thousand pounds a year, and keeps only six hundred. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. v. 298 The first Obligation which a Roman lay under..was to sacrifice his Life in Defence of the Public Liberty. 1837 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 Henry [VIII]..was never known to sacrifice an inclination to the interest or happiness of another. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 126 Everything seems to have been sacrificed to a false notion of equality. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* vii. 97 Generally, the only men who can be persuaded to wear protecting glasses are those who have already sacrificed one eye to their objections.

b. To permit injury or ruin to the interests of (a person) for the sake of some desired object. Also *refl.* Const. *to.*

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 145 ¶ 13 Instead of sacrificing each other to malice and contempt. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xviii. III. 49 Pericles..was charged with sacrificing the Samians to private feelings. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 222 Could it then be doubted that, if the Churchmen would even now comply with his wishes, he would willingly sacrifice the Puritans? 1870 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1876) 88 How will persons sacrifice themselves to their objects! 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xviii, He is too much an artist to sacrifice himself to his clothes. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* vii, It isn't got at by sacrificing other people,..you must sacrifice yourself.

†Sacrificeable, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **sacrefysable.** [f. Sacrifice *v.* + -able. Cf. Sacrifiable, Sacrificable.] Proper to be sacrificed.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 333/2 The oxe is a moralle beest ..and it is a best sacrefysable. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1299 If they [*sc.* kine and oxen] have but one haire blacke or white, they be not sacrificeable.

Sacrificed (sæ·krifəist), *ppl. a.* [f. Sacrifice *v.* + -ed 1.]

†1. Made sacred; sanctified. *Obs.*

1504 Lady Margaret tr. *De Imitatione* iv. i. 261 All cristen people..kysses the sacryfyced bones [orig. *sacra ossa*] of sayntes, wrapped in clothes of Sylke and Golde.

2. Offered as a sacrifice.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 7 What merit force or vertue soeuer there is in his sacrificed body & bloud. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 400 It is reported by one of the Ancients, of credit, that a Sacrificed Beast hath lowed, after the Heart hath been severed. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 184 This Address is performed by the presenting his sacrificed Body to the Father in Heaven. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 77 The Entrails of sacrificed Beasts. ¶ 1768 S. Bentley *River Dove* 14 Still yearly, to popular Rage, A sacrific'd Bull is the Sport.

3. Given up or abandoned for the sake of others.

1884 M. Arnold in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 6/2 Those classes which, in comparison with the great possessing and trading classes—who may be called the fortunate classes—may be called the sacrificed classes. 1891 [see Sacrifice *sb.* 6].

Sacrificer (sæ·krifəisəɹ). [f. Sacrifice *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who offers up a sacrifice.

1563 Winjet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 25 Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 90 Quhy teche ze..that the wordis of sanctificatioun of the sacrament of our Lordis body and bluid ar nocht to be pronounceit to the end, that thair suld be ony transubstantiatioun thairby, or be the intent of the sacrificear [*Edinb. MS.* sacrifiar]? 1597 *Cert. Prayers* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 672 We..live and die the sacrificers of our souls for such obtained favour. 1643 Milton *Divorce* Pref. (1644) 2 A famous man in Israel could not but oblige his conscience to be the sacrificer..of his innocent and only daughter. 1742 Blair *Grave* 140 Like..victim..That throbs beneath the sacrificer's knife. 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Doctr. Incarnation* xii. (1852) 305 The earthly sacrificer truly exhibits to the Father that body of Christ which is the one only Sacrifice for sins. 1884 Whiton in *Chr. World* 4 Sept. 663/2 Paul boldly intimates, that if Christ is the only sacrificer and sufferer for humanity, then something is lacking in the saving work of the Saviour.

2. *spec.* A sacrificial priest.

1547 *Bk. of Marchaunt*es e v b, It is much better to here ..Helie alone than all the sacryficers of Baal. ? 1548 tr. *Viret's Expos. xii Art. Chr. Faith* E iv, Whyche was figured by the kynges and prophetes of Israell, and by the sacrificers of the Leuites. 1605 Willet *Hexapla Gen.* 168 The great sacrificer and high priest Melchisedech. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 385 He being a Jewish priest, a legal sacrificer. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iii. (1840) 24 The patriarchal heads of families, who..were the only sacrificers at that time, as Abraham and as Job were. 1865 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 518 The chief sacrificer advanced, leading a Hebrew boy,..whom he laid on the altar.

Hence **†Sa·crificership,** the office of a sacrificer.

1562 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* Table of Matters s.v. *Orders*, Of Priesthode or sacrificership.

Sacrificial (sækrifi·fəl), *a.* [f. L. *sacrifici-um* + -al. Cf. the older Sacrifical; also 16th c. F. *sacrificial.*]

1. Pertaining to or connected with sacrifice.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. i. 81 Raine Sacrificiall whisperings in his eare. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Sacrificial* (*sacrificialis*) of or belonging to a Sacrifice, Offering, or Oblation. 1737 Waterland *Rev. Doctr. Eucharist* I. 53 This Observation will be of use, when we come to consider the Eucharist in its Sacrificial View. 1799 Gilpin *Serm. Country Congregat.*, etc. III. xxxviii. (R.), The law may be explained as an institution..threatening judgment on every transgression; at the same time, accepting, in mercy, certain sacrificial atonements. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 123 The *sacrificial stone*, as it is called, is the only one in all these blocks, that can resist the action of fire. 1864 Max Müller *Chips* (1867) I. 104 Innumerable sacrificial utensils. *Ibid.* 110 All this would be embodied in the sacrificial formulas known in later times principally by the name of Yagush.

b. *Sacrificial mound*: a prehistoric mound built by the natives of certain parts of America and containing a hearth or altar, on which are found relics exhibiting traces of the action of fire.

1862 D. Wilson *Preh. Man* I. xii. 370 The name of sacrificial mounds has been conferred on a class of ancient monuments..peculiar to the New World.

2. Self-sacrificing. *nonce-use.*

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 160 'That's all very well', said the sacrificial parent, 'but five or six hours are not so easy to dispose of at sixty odd'.

3. *Comm.* Involving 'sacrifice' or loss to the vendor.

1895 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 6/2 Jewelled trimmings..will be sold at much reduced prices during next week's sacrificial sales. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 June 7/2 The first Monday in July, the traditional date for the opening of the summer sales, when ladies demand sacrificial prices.

Hence **Sacrifi·cialness.** *rare*—0.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Sacrificialness*, the being of the Nature of a Sacrifice.

Sacrificing (sæ·krifəisiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Sacrifice *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Sacrifice.

1601 in Moryson *Itin.* II. (1617) 152 The uttermost of our endeuours and seruices, euen to the sacrificing of our liues. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* I. iv. (1640) 32 Sacrificing was a profession of their owne guiltinesse. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Sacrifice*, The manner of sacrificing among the ancient Hebrews, is amply described in the books of Moses. 1742 J. Glas *Treat. Lord's Supp.* III. iv. (1883) 114 The apostle sets forth Christ's death as the truth of the sacrificing of the passover.

b. *attrib.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxv. i, Thou my sinns..Dost turne to smoake of sacrificing flame. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxx. 426 They presently tooke the sacrificing rasors, the which they washed and clensed from the blood of men. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 618 Two sacrificing dishes of smooth and pollished red earth. 1672 R. Veel *New Court-Songs* 35 My winged Feet, each Sacrificing day, Lead me to gaze upon her, more than pray. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* 2 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 319 Roman sacrificing Axes.

Sacrificing (sæ·krifəisiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Sacrifice *v.* + -ing 2.] That offers sacrifice; that makes sacrifices.

1826 T. Coleman *Indulgences*, etc. *Order Mt. Carmel* 61 He..for another Memento of the sacrificing priest, grants, to the souls in Purgatory, rest and peace in the kingdom of glory. 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Doctr. Incarnation* xii. (1852) 293 He [the High Priest] was the type of Him who stretched out His sacrificing arms upon the Cross.

Hence **Sa·crificingly** *adv.*

1602 Chester *Love's Mart., Dialogue* (New Shaks. Soc.) 128 And in a manner sacrificingly, Burne both our bodies to reuiue one name.

†Sacrificul(e. *Obs. humorously pedantic.* [a. F. *sacrificule* (Rabelais), ad. L. *sacriculus* an extension of *sacrificus* Sacrific *a.*] A priest.

The misapprehension in quot. 1604 is found also in a Fr. glossary to Rabelais.

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Sacrificule*, a little offering. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. vi, I mumble off little parcels of some missick precation of our sacrificuls.

†Sacrifi·culist. *Obs.* [f. L. *sacrificul-us* (see prec.) + -ist.] A sacrificing priest.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 309 This, said the soothsaying sacrificulists, presaged victory to the Bœotians. *Ibid.* 352, 365.

†Sacrificy. *Obs. rare.* In 6 **sacrificie.** [ad. L. *sacrificium.*] = Sacrifice *sb.*

c 1521 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 36/1, I [am] preste after the outshewyng of sacrificie of the auters.

†Sa·crifier. *Obs.* [f. Sacrify *v.* + -er 1.] A sacrificing priest.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xix. 3 Thei shul aske..ther deuel cleperes and ther deuel sacrifieres [Vulg. *ariolos*]. 1547 *Bk. of Marchaunt*es e v b, The Pharisiens, sacrifiers, Scribes, and docters. 1553 Bale *Vocacyon* 7 Baals..sorcerouse sacrifiers. 1563 [see Sacrificer 1].

†Sa·crify, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *sacrifi-er* (12th c.), ad. L. *sacrificāre*, f. *sacrific-us* : see Sacrific.]

1. *trans.* To offer as a sacrifice.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10389 Þam hale þan sacrified he, And delt þam siþen al thre. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 336 And forth unto the temple he com.., Hise yiftes forto sacrifie. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Avian* xxvii, Thow shalt be take.. and shalt be sacryfyed to theyre goddes. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* in *Cath. Treatates* (S. T. S.) 181 Melchizedec sacrifeit breid and wyne in figure of the bodie and bloud of our lord. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 49 A mightie mazer bowle of wine was set As if it had to him been sacrifide.

refl. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxiv. 87 Alwayes she doubted her self in noo wyse, that her suster wolde..sacryfye hir self with funerailles mortalle, by fyre horrible.

2. *intr.* To offer sacrifice.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* liii[i]. 6 Y shal sacrifye to þe wyþ gode wylle. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 295 Þa.. to þe tempil of dyane drew hym rudly, ore þai fane, for to strenge hym to sacrify. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* x. 11 Go ȝe oonly men, and sacryfye to the Lord. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* III. i. 120 He sulde..Deuotly to God sacryfy. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. v. 52 That there might be none occasion of filthinesse, when they shold ministre or sacrifie.

3. *trans.* To offer sacrifice to.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. v. (1883) 124 As he sacrefyed his goddes he receyuyd lettres from the senate of Iome. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. lv. 111 [He] was broughte..in to a temple of ydolatrye..for to adoure and sacrefye the ydolles.

4. *nonce-use.* To consecrate.

1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 167 Whan the great Kirk was sacrify'd.

Hence **†Sa·crifying** *vbl. sb.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 270 (Bodl. MS.) To goddes I made sacrifyeynge. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. met. vii. 114 (Camb. MS.) The sory preest yeuith in sacryfyinge the wrecheched kuttynge of throte of the douhter.

Sacrilege (sæ·krilēdʒ), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–4 **sacrilage,** 4 **sacre-, sacrylage, sacrilegge,** 4–6 **sacrylege,** 5 **sacrilag,** 6 **sacrileage,** *Sc.* **sacralege,** 6–7 **sacriledge, -lidge,** 7 **sacrileg,** 3– **sacrilege.** [a. OF. *sacrilege* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.; mod. F. *sacrilège*) = Sp., Pg., It *sacrilegio*, ad. L. *sacrilegium*, f. *sacrilēg-us* one who steals sacred things or commits sacrilege, f. *sacri-*, *sacer* sacred + *-leg-*, *legĕre* to gather, after the phrase *sacrum* or *sacra legere* to purloin sacred objects, to commit sacrilege.]

1. The crime or sin of stealing or misappropriating what is consecrated to God's service. In ecclesiastical use, extended to include any kind of outrage on consecrated persons or things, and the violation of any obligation having a sacramental character, or recognized as under the special protection of the Church. Also, an instance of this offence.

In mediæval writings the classification of 'sacrilege' as a branch of avarice, which is based on the primary meaning of the term, is somewhat inconsistently combined with an enumeration of the varieties of sacrilege implying the wider sense explained above. Cf., e. g. *Ayenbite* pp. 40–41 Chaucer's *Parson's Tale* ¶ 727–9.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27840 O couaitise..cums..sacrilege, to reue or stele Of halud thing. *Ibid.* 27946. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8608 Þey þat haue cherches broke, And stole þo þynges þat were þer-ynne, 'Sacrylage' men calle þat synne. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* iv. 39 Many sacrilegis don in the temple. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 160 An-oþer is sacrilege, þat is, brekyng of þe sacrament of holy cherche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 Some..for theyr pryde and sacrilege, god suffreth oftentymes to make an ende lyke as a beest. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 381 The stinke of their divelish sacriledge in robbing the Church. 1649 Howell *Pre-em. Parl.* 9 Rufus (who came to such a disastrous end, as to be shot to death in lieu of a Buck for his sacriledges). 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* XIX. (1827) VIII. 326 After this adding sacrilege to profanation he carried away the altar of incense. 1827 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* II. 239 In consideration of the sacrileges which the enemy committed.. they were enlisting the peasantry. 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xxi. 457 An unscrupulous sacrilege, which appropriated the very offerings to the Gods, so made, to his own individual uses. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 235 The very books that are used in the worship of God are Sacred. The man who steals them is guilty of sacrilege.

b. *spec.* in popular use as a name for robbery from a church or other place of worship.

The term is not technically used in Eng. Law, though formerly special penalties were imposed for the offence. From the 17th c. a robbery from a church has been regarded legally as a 'larceny' or a 'burglary' according to the circumstances.

1820 *John Bull* 17 Dec. 8/2 Norwich.—Sacrilege is now very common, the churches of Carbrook and Eaton were broken into; out of the former the thieves stole all the plate, communion cloth and surplice. *Mod. newspaper*, Sacrilege at Middleton.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The profanation of anything held sacred.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 371 The cause why that he so doth Is forto stele an herte or tuo,..And as I seide it hier above, Al is that Sacrilege of love. 1529 More *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 267/1 That it is as Luther sayth, great sinne and sacrilege to go about to please god by good woorkes, and not by onely fayth. ? 1548 tr. *Viret's Expos. XII Art. Chr. Faith* B j b, That were a greate blasphemie & sacrilege to haue suche an opinion of God as to think that [etc.]. 1623 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* v. i, 'Tis sacrilege to violate a wedlock, You rob two Temples. *a* 1678 Marvell *Upon Appleton House*, 'T were Sacrilege a man to admit To holy things, for heaven fit. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 193 To kill a herald was, by the law of arms, sacrilege. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 204 Almost every stone..is a historical monument, which it would be sacrilege to remove or destroy.

†Sacrilege, *sb.*2 *Obs.* [ad. L. *sacrileg-us*: see Sacrilege *sb.*1] One who is guilty of sacrilege.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xl. 61 b/2 Yf

ony defaylled there that hadde not ben atte theyr laste seruyce, They were reputed and holden as Sacryleges. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 74 They bewray themselues..to be theues and sacrileges. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiii. 155 He was aswel condemned to death, as if he had bin a murtherer, or sacriledge.

Sacrilege (sæ·krilēdʒ), *v. rare.* [f. Sacrilege *sb.*] *trans.* To commit sacrilege upon. Hence †**Sa·crileging** *ppl. a.*

1554 Latimer in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) III. II. 293 Wherfor stande from the aulter you sacrileginge (I shulde have said you sacrificinge) preistes. 1578 Florio *1st Fruites* 73 The ende of warre is this,..churches are profanizated and sacrileged. 1778 *Hist. Eliza Warwick* I. 10 Lord Huntley will not be tempted to sacrilege the temple—to storm a convent. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* 92 Thou didst rend Pentheus, and him thy rites who sacrileged Lycurgus.

Sacrileger (sæ·krilēdʒəɹ). *arch.* Also 4 **sacrelegir, sacrileger,** 5 **sacrilegier,** 6 **sacre-, sacryleger, sacriledger, -leager.** [f. Sacrilege *sb.*1 or *v.* + -er 1.] One who commits sacrilege.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 273 Curseden [*read* curseder] sacrelegires þan bodily þeves þat breken chirchis and stelen chalicis, vestementis, or nevere so moche gold out of hem. 1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 49 A sacrilegeer, that is, a theef of holi thingis. ? *a* 1500 in Becon *Relig. Rome* (1563) 253 Al sacrilegiers, y^t is to say, al y^t wrongfulliche doen away any thing halowed. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 175 All sacrelegers whiche goodes of chirchis perteyning.. aweye taken. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* IV. I. § 4 II. 162 [They] for refusall were exposed as Sacrilegers, and accursed to all their Neighbour-Nations. 1642 Bp. Morton *Presentm. of Schismatic* 25 Thou Sacrileger art as ill as the Idolater is. 1838 G. S. Faber *Inquiry* 444 These impostors, sacrilegers, and idolaters, ought..to be removed from their degree. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 453 The adulterer and the sacrileger.

Sacrilegious (sækrilē·dʒəs), *a.* [f. L. *sacrilegi-um* Sacrilege *sb.*1 + -ous.]

1. Committing sacrilege; guilty of sacrilege.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xix. 37 These men being neither sacrilegious nor blaspheming your Goddess. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxiv. iii, Lord,..This sacrilegious seed Roote quickly out. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 102 He might without processe of condemnation be killed as a sacrilegious person. 1696 De la Pryme *Diary* (Surtees) 319 The wicked sacrilegous, non-conformists. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, Reproving the sacrilegious mortal who thus dared to disturb their holy precincts. 1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IV. viii. (1864) II. 422 His conduct..contrasted..with that of the sacrilegious Iconoclast Leo. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (1875) 341 Leave the church lands in the grasp of sacrilegious spoilers.

absol. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 8 The Offerings which they hang up in the Temple, serve only to enrich the Sacrilegious.

2. Involving sacrilege.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. i. (1624) 35 The like happened to Brennus..vpon such a sacrilegious occasion. 1673-4 Bp. Ward *Case of Joram* 1 The Sacrilegious and Bloody Martyrdom of our late most Excellent Sovereign. 1736 Bolingbroke *Patriot.* (1749) 11 A most sacrilegious breach of trust. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. lxiv. 275 He ..repented his sacrilegious devastations in the sanctuary of Apollo. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) V. xxiv. 380 The practices introduced by Flambard..were deemed to be sacrilegious.

Hence **Sacrile·giously** *adv.*, **Sacrile·giousness.**

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 355 Then is he Sacrilegiously false. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 66 Those villians had most sacrilegiously rifled and ransacked his habitation. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Sacrilegiousness.* 1848 Lytton *Harold* I. i, In the center of which had been sacrilegiously placed an altar to Thor.

Sacrilegist (sækrilē·dʒist). [f. Sacrilege *sb.*1 + -ist.] One addicted to or guilty of sacrilege.

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 102 To the third Generation, neuer yet did prosper, nor euer shall, the Sacrilegist. 1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. no Conventicles* 6 He doth..charge us.. with being Sacrilegists, worse than the worst of Conventiclers. 1866 Annie Harwood tr. *E. de Pressensé's Jesus Christ* I. iii. 98 A sacrilegist never hesitating to elevate his creatures to the priesthood. 1898 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* (1900) 109/1 Secrecy is the first thing for us sacrilegists to consider.

†**Sacrilegy.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **sacri-, sacry-, sacrelegi(e, -legy(e,** 6 **sacralagie.** [ad. L. *sacrilegium.*] = Sacrilege *sb.*1

13.. *Ipotis* 251 (Vernon MS.) in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 344 In sacrilegye he sungede sore. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 132 What eucre þou haldest to þe..ouer symple liflode & streit cloþing..is þefte, raueyne & sacrelegie. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 463 3if ȝe despiseþ God wytyngly, þanne ȝe beeþ i-holde in þe synne of sacrelegy. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xix. 409 It is raueyn, it is sacrilegi [*sacrilegium est*], that is to seie thefte of holi good. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme, Hist. Pap.* (1811) 40 Banished for sacralagie.

Sacring (sē·krin), *vbl. sb.* Now only *literary.* Also 3–6 **sacringe,** 4 **sakryng, -ring,** 4–6 **sacryng(e, sakeryng(e,** 5 **sacryn, sacreng, sakering(e, sayerying, sac(e)aring,** *Sc.* **sacryne.** [f. Sacre *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The consecration of the eucharistic elements in the service of the mass. Sometimes more fully, the *sacring of (the) mass.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6818 Rist atte sacringe he stod as be lowe In þe churche at westmunstre. 13.. *Coer de L.* 222 And whene the belle began to ryng The preest scholde make the sakeryng, Out of the kyrke sche wolde away. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 400 þen tyme is nere of sakring, A litel belle men oyse to ryng. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 137 Bitwene þe sacringe of þe masse and þe þridde Agnus Dei. *c* 1451 Agnes Paston in *P. Lett.* I. 217 And on Friday after sakeryng, one come fro cherch warde, and schoffe doune all that was thereon. 1482 Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* IV. xxxii. 222 b, The grayel and the offretory sholde be sayde to fore the sacrynge [*MSS.* sacrement; L. *sacrificium*]. 1550 Cranmer *Defence* 101 What made the people to runne..from altar to altar, and from sakeryng (as they called it) to sakeryng? *a* 1572 Jewel *On Thess.* iii. 5–10 (1594) 90 It is a small matter to looke vp and holde vp thy handes at the sacring. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XV. xxvii. (1886) 376 Words..written in the canon, or rather in the saccaring of masse. 1626 *Scogin's Jests* (? 1680) 12 By and by the Bells were tolled for sacring, and Scogin hied him to Church lustily and merry. 1871 Rossetti *Poems,* tr. *Villon's Mother's Service to our Lady* ii, Oh help me, lest in vain for me should pass..The blessed Host and sacring of the Mass.

†**b.** *concr.* Used for: The consecrated elements.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 358/105 Muche folk þare was in Rome þat in guode bi-leue nere Ne bi-lieueden nouȝt þat þe sacringe ore louerdes licame were. 1448 M. Paston in *P. Lett.* I. 72 [The Parson of Oxened] being at messe in one Parossh Chirche, evyn at levacion of the sakeryng.

2. The ordination and consecration of persons to certain offices, as those of bishop, king, queen, etc.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2318 Ac him sulf him crounede & made him king so His sacringe was lute worþ & naþeles it was ydo. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 393 þe clerkis han many grete & smale perquisitiuys,..as..for halowynge of chapels..& for sacrynge of ordres, & fulle many mo. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vi. 105 We wolde that his sacringe and coronacion be respite to Penticoste. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xviii. 305/1 Yf the offycer of y^e bysshop axe of custome ony gyft..in sacrynge of bysshopes..yf they y^t sholde be.. sacred gyue theym suche gyftes..is it symonye. 1672 Temple *Ess., Govt.* Wks. 1731 I. 98 The Sacring of the Kings of France (as Loysel says) is the Sign of their Soveraign Priesthood, as well as Kingdom. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XVIII. 107 For acclamation and for sacring now One form must serve. 1902 *Q. Rev.* July 356 The fullest development of the service for the sacring of the French Kings is contained in the Coronation Book of Charles V.

†**3.** *gen.* The action of consecrating. *Obs.*

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* Ep. Ded. 2, I will screw-vp this Key with the prostrate sacring of my selfe ..at the Shrine of your gracious Clemencie. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II. viii. 136 Elias Leuita describeth the forme of sacring or hallowing their Teraphim in this sort.

4. *Comb.* as *sacring time,* Sacring-bell.

1482 Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* VIII. xix. 414 The lyeu-tenaunt..forth with commanded that euery man shold kepe his wepen in his hond sacryng tyme and other. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 946/2 Those that..held not vp their hands at the sacring time. 1594 T. Bedingfield tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 198 The time of the execution should be at the sacring time of Masse.

†**Sa·cring,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* **sacrand.** [f. Sacre *v.* + -ing 2.] In senses of the vb.

In quot. 1508 used for the vbl. sb. attrib.: see next.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 160 And quhen thow heiris ane guse cry in the glennis, Thow thinkis it swetar than sacrand bell of sound. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 138 Because it hath a sacring and sanctifying signe.

Sacring-bell. [Sacring *vbl. sb.*]

1. A small bell rung at the elevation of the host.

1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 5, I bequethe a chales and a paxbred,..and a sacrynge belle. 1449 *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 90 For a rop for the sacryng bell, iiii^d. 1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1900) II. 343 Item, for tua small sacryne bellis, tane at ane cremar. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* v. iii. (1886) 76 He heard a little saccaring bell ring to the elevation of a morrowe masse. 1846 R. Hart *Eccl. Rec.* 225 The sacring bell, which was rung at the elevation of the host. 1884 *Sunday at Home* Feb. 102/2 No latticed confessional—no sacring bell.

¶ **2.** In post-Reformation times, sometimes applied to a small bell rung to summon parishioners to morning prayers, or to mark the point in the Communion Service at which the people should go up to communicate.

1598 Drayton *Heroic Ep.* iii. 72 Who would not rise to ring the Mornings Knell, When thy sweet Lips might be the sacring Bell? 1641 I. H. *Petit. agst. Pocklington* 2 He hath caused a Bell to be hung up in his Chancell, called a Sacring Bell, which the Clarke always rings at the going up to second Service. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 75 A lantern, which..incloses the sacring-bell, to call the parishioners to prayers.

Sa·cripant. *rare.* [a. F. *Sacripant,* ad. It. *Sacripante,* a character in Boiardo's *Orlando innamorato.*] A boastful pretender to valour.

1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 320 He is surprised by a nymph..who is at length seized by the supervening Itifal, a Sacripant of knighthood.

Sacrist (sē·krist). Also 7 **sachriste.** [a. OF. *sacriste* (= It. *sacrista*), ad. L. *sacrista,* f. *sacer* sacred (*sacra* neut. pl. sacred objects) + *-ista*: see -ist.] An official charged with the custody of the sacred vessels, relics, vestments, etc., of a religious house or a church.

In English cathedrals the 'sacrist' (sometimes called 'sacristan') is always in orders, often a minor canon.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1241/2 Frier Combe, a sacrist of that house of Westminster. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 103 Two Sacrists, carrying two silver Lanthorns. 1656–61 [See Sacristan 1]. 1665 S. Bing in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 23 It is said the Sacrist [of St. Paul's] is out of town, and there will be no Communion as customarily. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Cl.) I. 111 To the which committee..was summoned..the principall of the King's Colledge of Old Aberdein, the four regents, canonist, doctor of medicine, civilist, sacrist, and cantor. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 216 A Sacrist or Treasurer which are not Dignitaries in the Church of Common Right, but only by Custom. 1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 1/1 [Died.] Mr. W. Sanders, for many years Sacrist and Librarian of Westminster Abbey.

Sacristan (sæ·kristăn). Also 4–5 **-ane,** 7 **-on.** See also Sexton. [ad. med.L. *sacristānus* (whence mod.F. *sacristain*), f. *sacrista* Sacrist: see *-an.*

OF. had the semi-popular forms *segrestain,* etc., whence Eng. Sexton.]

1. a. The Sexton of a parish church. *Obs.* or *arch.* **b.** = Sacrist.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 245 Quhene I mad me bowne þat holy body to lay done, & to þe sacristane to kepe gafe, quhene ȝe raysit me fra slepe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 315/1 A Sacristane, *sacrista, edilis.* 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 246 And als the Sacristanis, beand Vicaris of the said parroche kirk, wer in use..to mak and uphald the glassin windoes of the said kirk. 1608 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 213 Item: that the Sacriston shall not presume to breake anye grave in the church without the consent of the Churchwardins. 1656–61 Blount *Glossogr., Sacrist* or *Sacristan,* a Sexten or Vestry-Keeper in a Church, or Religious house. 1763 Del Pino *Span. Dict., Escolano,* the sacristan..that has charge of the vestments and holy vessels of the church. 1800 Coleridge *Christabel* II. 8 The sacristan, Who duly pulls the heavy bell, Five and forty beads must tell Between each stroke. 1854 J. D. H. Dale *Sacristan's Man.* Pref. 10 The Pope's Sacristan is a Bishop. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* i, The Sacristan locks the iron-barred gates that divide the sanctuary from the chancel.

2. In a nunnery, a sister charged with a function corresponding to that of sacrist. Cf. Sacristine.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 319 Sho was sacristan of þe kurk and sho had grete deuocion vnto our Ladie. 1896 tr. *Huysman's En Route* vii. 92 A sacristan-sister, tall and pale and rather bent, entered like a shadow.

Hence **Sa·cristaness** *nonce-wd.* = Sacristine.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* XIV. 440 The sacristaness was going through the corridor..on her way to ring the bell for matins.

†**Sacristanry.** *Obs.* [f. Sacristan + -ry. Cf. OF. *segrestainerie* Sextonry.] = Sacristy.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 315/1 A Sacristanry, *sacristarium.*

‖ **Sacristine** (sæ·kristēn). [F. *sacristine,* altered form of *sacristaine* fem. of *sacristain* Sacristan.] A female sacristan.

1832 Moore in *Mem.* (1854) VI. 286 Rogers..told a story of a young girl who had been sacristine..in a convent.

Sacristy (sæ·kristi). [a. F. *sacristie,* a. med.L. *sacristia,* f. *sacrista* Sacrist.] The repository in a church in which are kept the vestments, the sacred vessels and other valuable property.

1630 Wadsworth *Further Observ. Pilgr.* 6 Betweene this house and the high Altar stands the Sacristia, within which is the Custodia of the holy Eucharist (as they call it). 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Nov., Through this we went into the Sacristia, where..one of the Order preach'd. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* *a* 1668 Lassels *Voy. Italy* (1698) II. 93 In the Sacristy of this church I saw the chains in which St. Peter was fettered. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 630 The Lübekers took the confiscated church treasures out of the sacristies. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* Jan. 5 Sacristies, or, as they are more usually called now, Vestries. *Ibid.* 6 The proper situation of a Sacristy is on the north side of the chancel, towards its eastern part.

Sacrit(e, obs. Sc. pa. t. and pple. of Sacre *v.*

Sacro-[1] (sæ·kro, sē·kro), assumed as combining form of L. *sacer* sacred, in various nonce-words, as **sacro-pictorial** *a.*, relating to sacred portraiture; **sacro-secular** *a.*, partly sacred and partly secular; **sacro-seric** *a.* (*jocular*), sacred and silken.

1849 [K. H. Digby] *Compitum* II. 357 All which form a code of *sacropictorial law. 16.. Dorothy Osborne *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 18 The Priory is a low-built *sacro-secular edifice. 1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 372 The *sacro-seric vestments which adorn the priest in the celebration of the sacrifice of the mass.

Sacro-[2] (sē·kro), *Anat.,* used as combining form of L. (*os*) *sacrum* Sacrum, prefixed (usually with hyphen) to various adjs., forming compounds with the sense 'pertaining jointly to the sacrum and (some other part indicated by the second element)', as in *sacro-caudal, -coccygeal, -coccygean, -costal, -cotyloid, -cotyloidean, -femoral, -iliac, -inguinal, -ischiac, -ischiadic, -ischiatic, -lumbal, -lumbar, -pectineal, perineal, -pubic, -rectal, -sciatic, -spinal, -vertebral* adjs. Also **sacro-me·dian** *a.*, the epithet of the artery running along the median line of the sacrum (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 193 *Sacro-coccygeal Articulation. *Ibid.*, Anterior Sacro-coccygeal Ligament. 1875 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 822/1 At the time of birth the sacro-coccygeal part of the spine is concave forwards. 1840 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 110 The posterior *sacro-coccygean ligament. 1890 Coues *Ornith.* II. iv. 211 These 'sacral ribs' or *sacrocostals are furthermore distinguished by being devoid of the epipleural or uncinate processes, with which other true ribs are furnished. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 865 *Sacro-femoral or 1st lumbar area. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 193 Irregular fibres placed before the *sacro-iliac articulation. 1886 J. M. Duncan *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 438 Rheum of a sacro-iliac joint. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 865 *Sacro-inguinal or 12th dorsal area. 1790 R. Bland in *Med. Commun.* II. 437 Where the *sacro-ischiatic ligaments cross. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 18 The sacroischiatic notch of anthropotomy. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 207/1 The bones composing the *sacro-lumbar articulations. 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder* 20 The pain shoots along..to the sacrolumbar region. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 454 The *sacro-perineal region. 1841 Ramsbotham *Obstet. Med.* 23 The antero-posterior, *sacro-pubic, or conjugate [diameter]. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Sacro-sciatic ligaments..The small *sacro-sciatic, or internal sciatic ligament. 1782 A. Monro *Anat. Bones, Nerves,* etc. 146 Two strong ligaments which are extended to the *os ischium*; and are therefore called

sacro-sciatic. 1893 A. S. Eccles *Sciatica* 55 The cause of obstinate sacro-sciatic tenderness. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 193 *Sacro-vertebral Ligament. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 57 The sacro-vertebral angle is generally replaced by almost a straight line.

Sacrosanct (sæ·krosæŋkt, sē·kro-). Also 7 -sainct, -sant, sackersaint. [ad. L. *sacrōsanctus*, properly two words, *sacrō* abl. of *sacrum* sacred rite (neut. of *sacer* sacred) and *sanctus* pa. pple. of *sancīre* to render holy or inviolable. Cf. F. *sacro-saint*, earlier *-sainct* (whence some 17th c. Eng. forms), Sp., Pg. *sacrosanto*, It. *sacro-, sagrosanto*.] Of persons and things, esp. obligations, laws, etc.: Secured by a religious sanction from violation, infringement, or encroachment; inviolable, sacred.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 178 Armed as he was with his sacrosanct and inuiolable authoritie. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1332 Which [Isles] he found to have very few inhabitants, and those all were by the Britaines, held for sacrosainct and inviolable. 1637 Heylin *Answ. Burton* 80 Perhaps you thinke, because Mass. Prinne is of a factious Tribunitian spirit, he must be Sacrosanct and uncontrolable. 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 291 What confederacy can be imagined more noble, more sacrosant, than that between Man and Wife? 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 331 Let them establish your fundamental rights by a sacrosanct declaration. 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 270 Truth, which alone of words is essentially divine and sacrosanct. 1891 C. E. Norton *Dante's Purgat.* xxix. 184 O Virgins sacrosanct. 1895 Sala *Life & Adv.* II. lvi. 327 Beyond this sacrosanct city the railway was only available for about fifty miles.

transf. 1880 *World* 16 June, When the persons of hares and rabbits have ceased to be sacrosanct, what guarantee of inviolability is there for the grouse?

Hence † **Sacrosanctified**, † **Sacrosanctious** *adjs.* = Sacrosanct; **Sacrosanctness** = next.

1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 57 Where plighted faith, and Sacro-sanctious vow Hath given possession, dispossess not thou. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. ii. 28 The Sacro sanctified Domicile of your Celestial Brain. 1876 Cartwright *Jesuits* 206 The Pontifical utterances of which the dogmatic sacrosanctness is open to no doubt.

Sacrosanctity (sæ:krɔ-, sē:krɔsæ·ŋktĭti). [f. Sacrosanct *a.*, after *sanctity*.] The condition of being sacrosanct; inviolability; sacredness.

1650 H. More *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 94 His bold entitling of his own writings to the Sacrosanctity of Mysteries. 1831 H. Coleridge in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 521 Protected by the sacro-sanctity of an Ambassador. 1900 E. Lummis *Speaker's Chair* 34 All they did was to wrap themselves in their sacrosanctity, and 'curse for their tithes'.

Sacrosant, obs. form of Sacrosanct.

Sacrum (sē·krŏm). *Anat.* Pl. **sacrums, sacra.** [Subst. use of neut. sing. of L. *sacer* sacred: see *os sacrum* s.v. Os.] A composite, symmetrical, triangular bone which articulates laterally with the ilia, forming the dorsal wall of the pelvis and resulting from the ankylosis of two or more vertebræ between the lumbar and coccygeal regions of the spinal column.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Sacro-sciatic*, The false transverse apophyses of the sacrum. 1797 Abernethy *Surg. & Physiol. Ess.* III. 137 The medulla spinalis, or a substance of an apparently similar nature, was continued into the sacrum. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 140 The spinal column, in man,..rests upon the sacrum. 1881 *Trans. Obstet. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 74 There are [in a double-headed human monster] two well-developed sacra, placed side by side. 1886 J. M. Duncan *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 438 A clergyman's wife was thrown out of a little pony phaeton, and fell on her sacrum. 1890 Coues *Ornith.* II. iii. 138 The numerous anchylosed..vertebræ compose the *sacrum*.

† **Sa·cry.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 sacre, sakare, sacry. [ME. *sacre*, app. due to a confusion of Secree (the 'secret of the Mass') with F. *sacré* pa. pple. of *sacrer*: see Sacre *v.*] The consecration of the Mass; = Sacring *vbl. sb.* 1.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7297 Heie 3yt a messe, Al holy, and no lesse, And nat symple, a sakare, For hyt ys nat y-now for þe. *Ibid.* 7949 For euery prest, aftyr þe sacré, He parteþ þere Goddys body yn þre. 13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 282 [He said] Ihesu was not þat oble þat was raised atte sacie. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 29 To do the chymes goo at y^e^ sacry of the messe of Jhu.

b. *attrib.* Sacry bell = Sacring-bell.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 255 Than gon to chirche or heare the sacry belle. *c* 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch.) 388 Sacrybelle, *tintinabulum*.

Sacryt, obs. Sc. pa. t. and pple. of Sacre *v.*

Sact, obs. Sc. form of Sack *v.*[2]

Sad (sæd), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 1–3 sæd, 3 saȝd, sead, sed, 5–7 sade, 4 saad, zed, 4–5 said, 4–6 sadd(e, 3– sad. [Com. Teut.; OE. *sæd* = OS. *sad*, MDu. *sat* (Du. *zat*), OHG., MHG. *sat* (mod.G. *satt*), ON. *saðr* (rare: superseded by *sadd-r*, pa. pple. of the derived verb *sēðja* to satiate), Goth. *saþ-s* (pl. *sadai*):—OTeut. **saðo-* full, satiated;—WIndogermanic **sətó-* in **g-sətó-s*, Gr. *ἄ-ατος* insatiate (cf. L. *sat*, *satis* enough, *satur* satisfied, full, OIrish *sathech* satiated); the word is a pa. pple. with suffix *-tó-* from the root **sā-* to satisfy; cf. Gr. *ἄδην* (:—**sȝ-dām*), enough. A parallel form from the strong grade of the root (with unaccented suffix) is Goth. *sōþ* (:—pre-Teut. **sāto-m*) satisfaction, whence *gasōþjan* to satisfy.]

A. *adj.*

I. Of persons and immaterial things.

† **1.** Having had one's fill; satisfied; sated, weary or tired (of something). Const. *of* (in OE. *genitive*) or *infinitive.*

a 1000 *Riddles* vi. (Gr.), Ic eom anhaga iserne wund,.. beadoweorca sæd, ecgum werig. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvii. 29 Swiðe ætan, and sade wurdan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 Ich nam noht ȝiet sad of mine sinnes, and forþi ne mai ich hie noht forlete. *c* 1205 Lay. 9345 Claudien þe kæisere Sað wes of þon compe. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 30 in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Vor heo neuer ne beoð sead þi ueir to iseonne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 452 (Jesus MS.) Ich..skente hi nyd myne songe Ac nopeles nouht ouer longe; Hwenne ich iseo þat men beoþ glade, Ich nelle þat hi beon to sade. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23436 Þof þat þou euer apon him se, Of him sadd [*Edinb.* said] sal þou neuer be. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* vii. 29 For seiden y am sad that semly forte se. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 324 Yet of that Art they kan nat wexen sadde ffor vn-to hem it is a bitter sweete. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 Now men beþ al sad [orig. *modernorum saturitatem*]. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 1265 Al our lyf..Ys but a maner exile here, Of which he ought[e] to be sad. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 716 To serve hym was there no man sad.

† **2.** Settled, firmly established in purpose or condition; steadfast, firm, constant. *Obs.*

c 1315 Shoreham VII. 298 So þat hyt was god and sad, Al þys world, þat was ymad Of hym þat can. 1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Non ne is aryȝt preus..þet ne ys..zed and stable uor to uolyȝ. *c* 1350 *St. John* 349 in Horstm. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 38 When saynt John herd..how sad trowth in þam was set [etc.]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1371 Al saxoyne was set wiþ wel sadde lawes. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. x. 70 (Camb. MS.) Ther may no man dowte that ther nis som blysfulnesse þat is sad [L. *solidam*] stydefast and parfyt. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 36 As quincyane persawing had þat scho wes of wil sa sad. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Pet.* i. 19 We han a sadder [Vulg. *firmiorem*] word of the prophet. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4784 Ther may no prince in his estate endure, Ne ther-yn any while stande sad, But he be loued. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 234 Sho sall be to þe a sadde fiende. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 64 þat her graunt shold be sure & sad, she strengthid hit with her seele. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 75 b, Be ye stable & sadde in the fayth. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 175 b, All christen people that will be saued, must haue sad beliefe in the holy Sacrament. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xi. 45 More eath to number with how many eyes High heven beholdes sad lovers nightly theeveryes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 541 Settl'd in his face I see Sad resolution and secure.

† **3.** Strong; capable of resisting; valiant. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Rom.* xv. 1 Forsothe we saddere [Vulg. *nos firmiores*] owen for to susteyne..the feblenesse of syke men. 1388 — *Ezek.* xxxiv. 16 Y schal make sad that that was sijk. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3289 The secunde sir..Was sekerare to my sighte, and saddare in armes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiv. 159 And it [the diamond] maketh a man more strong and more sad ayenst his Enemyes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1277 Þan pollux full pertly aprochet in hast With seuyn hundrithe sad men assemblit hym with, ffrochit into þe frount & a fray made. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4876 Noble knightes ten, Stronge, hable, and light, men sad and myghty.

† **4.** Orderly and regular in life; of trustworthy character and judgement; grave, serious. Often coupled with *wise* or *discreet*. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 175 In thewis sad-dare þane wes he ere. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawe's T.* 37 In Surrye whilom dwelte a compaignye Of chapmen riche and therto sadde and trewe. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 338/2 Ye Kyng shall..come to sadder yeres of discretion. 1440 in Glew *Hist. Walsall* (1856) 106 One of the sadest and weldesposed Prest of Saynt John's Gylde. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 98 He shold behote, afore good men and sadde in Wycombe, openly. 1486 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 Twelve sad and discreet Persons, of the Cheque Roll of the King's honourable Houshold. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxix. 113 Sadde of behauoure, and of symple contenaunce. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. vii. (1895) 225 A sad and an honest matrone [orig. *grauis et honesta matrona*]. 1562 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 292 The..wyseste Baylliffs and other sadd and discreate cytezens. 1579 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 167 What woman nowe-a-dayes (that is sadde and wyse) will be knowne to haue skill of dauncing, &c.? 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 5 Of this wisedome it seemeth some of the auncient Romanes in the saddest and wisest times were professors. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 71 The solid, and sad man, is not troubled with the floods and ebbes of Fortune. 1665 Powell in Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 48 An old donation of the College to a sad priest that preaches on that day.

† **b.** Of looks, appearance: Dignified, grave, serious. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 228 Of lere ne of lykame lik him nas none, ne of so sad a semblant þat euer he say wiþ eiȝyen. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 887, & þe alder-men so sadde of chere, Her songe þay songen neuer þe les. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 860 And whiche eyen my lady had, Debonayre, good, glad, and sad. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4627 She, demurely sad of chere.

† **c.** Profoundly or solidly learned (*in*). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1485 A philosoffer,..In þe Syense full sad of þe seuyn Artes. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Those persons that be profounde, sad, & discrete, groundly lerned, and depely studied in Phisicke.

d. Of thought, consideration: Mature, serious. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* in the phrase *in sad earnest*, which as now used belongs rather to sense 5.

1485 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 43 The said Maire, after sad and mature examinacion of the said recordes..decreed [etc.]. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 24 And so, aftir sad deliberacion, he answerd the messengere yn this maner. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 The said Maistres or Governours..aftre their sadd discretions,..shall [etc.]. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. xcix. 253, I wᵈ. I cᵈ. begin to be a Christian in sad earnest. 1643 J. M. *Soveraigne Salve* 38 At least they may deigne this last motive the honour of a deep and sad thought or two. 1649 Br. Hall *Confirm.* (1651) 73 They are exceeding weighty and worthy of sad consideration. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 5 May, An attack that made me shed tears in sad earnest.

5. Of persons, their feelings or dispositions: Sorrowful, mournful.

? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 211 She was cleped Avarice. ..Ful sad and caytif [orig. *megre et chetive*] was she. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 187 Ay sorowfull and sad at evin song and houris. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 188 Malancoly he was of complexioun,..Soroufull, sadde, ay dreidfull but plesance. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 87 Consyderyng some persones to be iocunde and mery, some sadde and heuy. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 56 This Ambassade was sent..to visite & comforte the kyng, beyng sorowful & sad for the death of so good a quene & spouse. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 43 But why speake ye so faintly, or why are ye so sad? *R. Royster.* Thou knowest the prouerbe, bycause I can not be had. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xl. 6 And Ioseph came in vnto them in the morning, and looked vpon them, and behold, they were sad. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 18 Th' Angelic Guards ascended, mute and sad For Man. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 196, I was very sad, I think sader than at any one time in my life. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 72 With sails outspread we fly th'unequal strife, Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life. 1754 Gray *Poesy* 77 The sad Nine in Greece's evil hour. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xii. 88, I felt a little sad at the thought. *a* 1878 P'cess Alice *Mem.* (1884) 63, I ought not to make you sadder, when you are sad enough already.

absol. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech., Cert. Devout Prayers* 39 The hop and comforter of all sad, haue mercie on me. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 665 Behold that figure, neat, though plainly clad; His sprightly mingled with a shade of sad.

b. *Phrase.* (Possibly suggested by the older association of *sad* and *wise*: see 4.)

1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* VII. *ad fin.*, A sadder and a wiser man He rose the morrow morn. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxiii, 'A sadder and a wiser man', he felt [etc.]. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 175 When he takes his way homewards, he is a sadder and a wiser man.

c. Of looks, tones, gestures, costume, etc.: Expressive of sorrow.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2127 With a sad visage he siked stille. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5052 With sare sighingis & sadd for sake of his wirdis. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 447 According to my sable weid I mon haif sad maneris, Or thai will se all the suth. 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* vi. 16 When ye fast, be not sad [1611 of a sad countenance] as y^e^ ypocrytes are. 1634 Milton *Comus* 235 Where the love-lorn Nightingale Nightly to thee her sad Song mourneth well. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 221 A sad pale countenance. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 43 Them amidst With looks agast and sad he thus bespake. 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* I. 320 His sad inquiring eye. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxvi, Two halberdiers, clad in black,..and others, in the same sad livery. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xii, Poor little Amelia, with rather a sad wistful face.

d. Of times, places, actions, etc.: Characterized by sorrow, sorrowful.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 525 Ne þe swetnesse of somer, ne þe sadde wynter. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 243 We passed a sad night in this place, and never had more need of Job his patience then heere. 1662 J. Davils tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 252 This was the saddest night we had in all our Voyage. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 478 Immediately a place Before his eyes appeard, sad, noysom, dark, A Lazar-house it seemd. 1722 De Foe *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 10 'Tis a sad life, for a woman to have no help from her husband in things that are good. 1881 Lady Herbert *Edith* 201 His was one of the saddest lots I have ever known in life. 1888 Lowell *Heartsease & Rue* 149 It gives me a sad pleasure to remember that I was encouraged in this project by my friend the late Arthur Hugh Clough.

† **e.** Morose, dismal-looking. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. v. 70 And how com'st thou hither? Where no man euer comes, but that sad dogge That brings me food, to make misfortune liue?

f. Causing sorrow; distressing, calamitous, lamentable. In early use partly fig. of sense 7, 'heavy'.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 189, & [of] þat sad ded þe 1anowne Sowne rane throw al þe towne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 33 Him will he scurge with plagues sad and sair. 1637 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, A sadder chance hath given allay Both to the Mirth and Music of this day. 1654 Fuller *Two Serm.* 8 It is not improbable that this Psalm [xi] might be composed on the sad murther of the Priests by Saul. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 135 With sad overthrow and foul defeat. 1688 Penton *Guard. Instruct.* (1897) 22 It quickly appear'd how sad is the condition of a Gentleman without Learning. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 536 ₱ 2 'Tis sad so considerable a part of the Kingdom..should be of no manner of use. 1793 Cowper *To Mary* 33 Partakers of thy sad decline, Thy hands their little force resign. 1823 Byron *Juan* XIII. ix, Of all tales 'tis the saddest—and more sad Because it makes us smile. 1859 Tennyson *Guinev.* 492 How sad it were for Arthur, should he live To sit once more within his lonely hall!

6. Deplorably bad; chiefly as an intensive qualifying terms of depreciation or censure. Often *jocular*. *Sad dog*: cf. Dog *sb.* 3 b, and 5 e above.

1694 Echard *Plautus* 60, I am the saddest shiftless creature upon earth. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1697) 30 His French Sea-men were the saddest creatures that I was ever among; for tho we had bad weather that required many hands aloft, yet the biggest part of them never stirr'd out of their Hammocks, but to eat or ease themselves. 1706 Farquhar *Recruit. Officer* III. ii, *Sil.* You are an ignorant, pretending, impudent Coxcomb. *Bras.* Ay, ay, a sad Dog. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 71 A sad poore thatch'd place. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. viii, Our Polly is a sad slut. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xvi, I suppose you think me a sad dog,..and I do confess that appearances are against me. 1771 Mrs. Haywood *New Present* 252 Red brick should not

be used [for scouring fire-irons] for it makes sad work. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* VI. xii, All Peter did on this occasion Was, writing some sad stuff in prose. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxvii, Heaven knows what cash he got or blood he spilt, A sad old fellow was he, if you please. 1835 J. MACDONALD in Tweedie *Life* iii. (1849) 249, I am a sad coward. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Charact.* vii, The sad-dog sort of feeling came strongly upon John Dounce. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/3 Unpolished granite..is a sad harbourer of soot and dust.

II. In various physical senses.

7. Of material objects. † **a.** Solid, dense, compact; massive, heavy. *Obs.* [So early mod.G. *satt.*]

13.. *K. Alis.* 5587 Two grete ymages..of golde sad. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 198 With iren nayles sad..his fete was schod. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3189 Þe mast veniel syns sal þar bryn langly, Als wodde brinnes, þat es sadde and hevy. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1072 No strengþe him wiþstod of sad stonen walles. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxviii. 7 Forsothe thilke auter was not sad [Vulg. *solidum*], but holowe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 440/1 Sad, or hard, *solidus*. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxiv. (Shaks. Soc.) 236 In feyth it is an holy ston, Ryth sad of weyth and hevy of peys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xi. 47 The schaft was sad and sound, and weill ybaik. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. i. (1878) II. 2 The flesh of buls..is of sadder substance and therefore much heauier as it lieth in the scale. 1611 COTGR., *Fourmage de taulpe*, heauie or sad cheese. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 29 This kind of timber..growes so sad and hard that it cannot rot. *c* 1638 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1891) 219 To those that..tell you..I am but as a feather, I shall be found sadder than lead. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 147 Short barley-strawe..is the best for stoppinge of holes ..because it is sadder, and not soe subjeckt to blowe out with everie blast of winde, as other light and dry strawe is. *fig. c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6907 For sadde burdens that men taken Make folkes shuldres aken. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 45 Wo worþ 3ow þat tiȝen mynt, aneis, & comyn, & ilke herbe, & leuen þe sadder þings of þe lawe, dome, feiþ, & mercy. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1328 The wordes of Andrewe beyn sadd & ponderose. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* IV. *i*, Damsel right faire, I am on many sad adventures bound, That call me forth into the wildernesse.

† **b.** Solid as opposed to liquid. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 259 þer mete was þer bileve þat þei hadden of sadde þingis, and þer drynke was þer bileve þat þei hadden of moist þingis. 1382 — *Heb.* v. 13 To whom is nede of mylk, and not sad mete [Vulg. *solido cibo*].

† **c.** Firmly fixed. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 305 St[r]length suld non haf had, to perte þam þorgh oute, So wer þei set sad with poyntes rounde aboute. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 258 Þenne he seos Ihesu crist in a sad Roode. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* ii. 19 But the sad foundement [Vulg. *firmum fundamentum*] of God stondith. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 137 Beo a staf stondeþ sad, Whon ȝe fongen flesch in godes hous, þat staf is Cristes Crouche.

d. Of soil: Stiff, heavy. ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 912 For to sowe & to sette in þe sad erthe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 173 Vynes preueth best yf they Be sette anoon aftir the spade or plough, Er then the lond be woxen sadde or tough. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* V. xviii. 702 Naucts and turneps delight in a light and fine mould, and not in a churlish and sad ground. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 66 Chalky Lands are naturally cold and sad. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 44 The Clay-land..is the toughest, or most tenacious, and the most dense of all our Soils; upon this Account, on the Thrapston Side, they call it Sad-land. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Land is *sad* when the frosts of winter have not mellowed it.

e. Of bread, pastry, etc.: That has not 'risen' properly; heavy. Now *dial.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 317/1 Bakers Terms in their Art... Sad, heavy, close Bread. 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiii. 191 It makes the crust sad, and is a great hazard of the pie running. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 82 Let him place the accessaries on the table lest what is insipid and clammy, and (as housewives with great propriety call it) sad, grow into duller accretion and inerter viscidity the more I masticate it. 1889 SKEINE *Mem. E. Thring* 51 Of what meagre straw and doughy brick was our weekly batch! It was what bakers call 'sad'.

† **f.** Of a number of persons or things: Forming a compact body. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2614 Þe multitude ware to me meruaile to reken, þat sammed was on aiþir side many sadd thousand. *Ibid.* 5559 Þai sett in a sadd sowme & sailid his kniȝtis. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 119 Of sadde leues of þe wode wrowȝte he hem wedes.

8. Of colour: Dark, deep. In later use, influenced by sense 5: Not cheerful-looking; neutral-tinted, dull, sober.

The Ger. *satt* and MDu. *sat* (Du. *zat*) have the sense 'dark' or 'deep' as applied to colours, as a direct development from the primary sense 'full' (see sense 1 above).

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 695 And where be my gounes of scarlet, Sanguyn, murreye, & blewes sadde & lighte. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* (Stage direction) in *Macro Plays* 76 Þe iiij dowteris schul be clad in mentelys;..Trewthe in sad grene, & Pes al in blake. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 14/38 Yelow, reed, Sad blew [Fr. *entreperś*], morreey. *a* 1539 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 53 Noo more to use rede stomachers but other sadder colers in the same. 1578 HUNNIS *Hyvef. Hunnye* XXXVII 92 Colours lyght and sad. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* VI. xxii. 802 Russet wines: In the number wherof, are contained the red wines, or sad, and light red. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 105 The second Summer, this light yellow is changed to a sad. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 936 Long and slender shanks of a very sad black colour. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 201 First of a dark greenish colour, growing sadder by degrees as the plant decays, till it approaches a black. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 311 Dubbing, of the down of a sad grey cat. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 241 The leaves are of a sad green, sharply notched, and divided in three lobes. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 99 Sad greys and browns. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* iii, She had always..been dressed in sad colors. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xiii, The general colouring was uniform and sad.

† **b.** Dark-coloured, sober-coloured. *Obs.*

1560 BECON *Catech.* VI. Wks. I. 536 If they be olde women and maryed: not lyght apparell, but sad raiment pleaseth a godly husband. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 5 Arayd in antique robes downe to the grownd, And sad habiliments. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Aug., My wife is upon hanging the long chamber..with the sad stuff that was in the best chamber. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4919/4 A Man..between 20 and 30 years of Age, pale Visage and sad Hair.

† **9.** Of sleep: Sound, deep. *Obs.*

a 1350 *St. Nicholas* 329 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 15 Sodanly he fell on full sad slepe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 4 Panne waked I of my wynkynge and wo was with-alle, þat I ne hadde sleped sadder and yseiȝen more. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 679 Medea..Persauyt..þat all sad were on slepe. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 585 in *Macro Plays* 22 ȝe may here hym snore; he ys sade a-slepe. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 20, I couerd my hede and fylle in to a sadde slepe.

† **10.** Of blows: Heavy, delivered with vigour. [So early mod.G. *satt.*]

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2775 He..set hire a sad strok so sore in þe necke, þat sche top ouer tail tombled ouer þe hacches. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1263 One caupet with hym kenely,.. And set hym a sad dynt. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. iv. 576 And there they dasshed to gyders many sadde strokes. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* XI. xix, But I my swerd in my hand had Strykynge at hym with strokes sad. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 222 The strampe of Mr Patrickis was so sade wpoun his brotheris foote.

† **b.** Of a fire: Violent. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1911 Hurre thouȝt þat hurre chaufere ..Was set ouer a feure bothe gret & sadde.

† **c.** Of rain: Heavy. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 30 Heaven it self at that instant weeping so abundantly, that I never saw a sadder raine and of lesse continuance. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 184 In a sad shower of rain.

III. 11. *Comb.* in many adjs., chiefly parasynthetic, as *sad-avised* (quasi-*arch.* after BLACK-A-VISED), *-coloured, -eyed, -faced, -hearted, -natured, -paced, -seeming, -tuned, -voiced*; **sad-cake** *dial.* and *U.S.*, an unleavened cake.

1878 BESANT & RICE *Monks Thelema* III. 124 She did not writhe as she walked; she was not *sad-avised. 1889 J. NICHOLSON *Folk Sp. E. Yorksh.* 79 *Sad keeaks and dip form a favourite breakfast. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* II. (1680) 27 His Majesty..cloathed in a short Juppa of *sad coloured cloath. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv, A decent suit of sad-coloured clothes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 202 The *sad-ey'd Iustice with his surly humme. 1588 — *Tit. A.* v. iii. 67 You *sad facde men, people and sons of Rome. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 123 *Sad-hearted-men, much ouergone with Care. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 36 This *sadde natured, and hard witted child. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* I. Proem., Stay his quick iocund skips, and force him runne A *sad pas't course. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 131 So all is ioy againe; till this *Sad-seeming Tydings come. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 4 And downe I laid to list the *sad tun'd tale. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vine of Cyprus* vi, I am *sad-voiced as the turtle Which Anacreon used to feed.

B. *adv. Obs.* exc. *poet.*

† **1.** Firmly, strongly, fixedly. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 353 Loke þat þou be armed sad & hele þy bare scolle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2078 He þat set is full sad on a soile euyn,..Hym þar not hede to be hurt with no hegh falle. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 59 Nowe potage ware in askes mynge, & kepe In oil barelles or salt tubbis done; Saad cleyed wel, they saaf beth leyd to slepe. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3859 Adieu, my suete loue prented in hert sad!

† **2.** Heavily, with force. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 605 þey fowȝt euer sore & sadde; Men nyst ho þe betere hadde. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* XXV, He stroke him sadde and sore. 1629 Z. BOYD *Balme of Gilead* 41 (Jam.) The longer the stroake be in comming it commeth down the sadder. *a* 1743 RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 4 Up flew her hand to souse the cowren lad, But ah, I thought it fell not down owr sad.

† **3.** Steadfastly. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 1863 These covenauntis to holde surely and sadde. *a* 1450 MYRC *Instr. Par. Priests* 260 Teche hem alle to leue sadde, þat hyt þat ys in þe awter made, Hyt ys verre goddes blode.

† **4.** Seriously, soberly, discreetly. *Obs.*

14.. *How Gd. Wyfe taught Dau.* 198 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 50 And þus thi frendes wylle be glade þat thou dispos þe wyslye and sade.

† **5.** Thoroughly, truly, certainly. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 56 Maister, þei seiden, we witen wel þat þou art sad trewe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3605 In sorow may be sene who is sad wise. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 874 Ful wel thay sad knew it the fayry was. *Ibid.* 950 Merueles,..I se ful sad; Neuer humain ey saw to it egal!

6. Sorrowfully.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 28 Sometimes towards Eden..his grievd look he fixes sad. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* II. 49 Why will you plead yourself so sad forlorn?

b. *Comb.* = *sadly-*.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1590 Which when her sad beholding husband saw. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, Their sad-sweet glance.

Sad (sæd), *v.* Forms: see the adj. [f. SAD *a.* Cf. SADE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make solid, firm, or stiff; to compress. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. SADDEN *v.* 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 7 And anoon the groundis and plauntis of him ben saddid to gidere [Vulg. *consolidatæ sunt*]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lviii. (1495) 272 The matere is thycked and sadded and not obedyente to dygestyon. 14.. *Tretyce* in *Walter of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 47 Sowe your wyntur corne tymely so þt your lande may be sadid & your corne rotyd afore þt grete wyntur com. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 440/1 Saddyn, or make sadde, *solido, consolido.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. xxi. 268/2 The fende by suffraunce of god may sadde the ayer and make hym a bodye of the ayer. 1807 HOGG *Mtn. Bard, Saudy Tod* III Sandy..Then the hay, sae rowed an' saddit, Towzled up that nane might ken.

† **2.** To make steadfast, establish, confirm (*in*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 242 Austyn þe olde here-of he made bokes, And hym-self ordeyned to sadde vs in bileue. *c* 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* i. in *Anglia* X. 333/2 Þe sowle þat is not ȝit fullye saddete and stablete in þe moste parfyte degre of loue. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. l. 120 My mynde is saddid [orig. *solidata est*] in god, & groundid in crist.

† **3.** To darken (a colour). *Obs.*

1573 *Art of Limning* 4 Two parts azure and one of cereuse and sadded with the same azure or with blacke incke. 1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 124 You may alay your Orpment with chalke, and sadde it with browne of Spain [etc.].

† **4.** To make sorrowful; to sadden. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, May it not sad your thoughts. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 24 The Lords hearing of these proceedings were much sadded. 1692 *Covt. Grace Conditional* 73 The Hearts of your Friends [are] exceedingly sadded. 1810 *The Age: A Poem* 3 When nature's visage sads the sight.

† **b.** To make dull or gloomy. *Obs.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. ix, As when a vapour ..sads the smiling orient of the springing day.

† **c.** *intr. To sad it*: to talk in a sad manner.

1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* II. v. 95 While you sad it thus to one.

Sad, obs. form of SAID, SHED.

Sadaiceus, obs. pl. of SADDUCEE.

† **Sa·dded,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. SAD *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb: **a.** Solidified; compacted. **b.** Confirmed, strengthened. **c.** Saddened, made sorrowful.

c 1520 NISBET *N. T. in Scots, Rom.* XV. 1 Bot we saddit men aw to sustene the febilnes of seek men, and nocht pleise to our self. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I. XXXVIII, The sadded aire hung all in cheerlesse blacke. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 693 The sadded Soldiers marched in the first Ranks. 1680 LACY *Prol. to 'Love Lost in the Dark'*, Which keeps our sadded Hearts in deep suspence.

Saddeli, -ly, obs. forms of SADLY.

Sadden (sæ·d'n), *v.* [f. SAD *a.* + -EN.]

1. *trans.* To make solid, firm, or stiff; to compress, render cohesive; to press or beat *down* into a compact mass. Now *dial.*

1600 G. PLAT in Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1669) 44 Also the roots of the Corn will spread better..if the ground be saddned a little in the bottom of every hole. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 77 Hee woulde have the water sattle away, and the grownd somewhat saddened. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* xvii. 102 For your Lime after it is once Slacked, and Melted, it is of a very cold Nature; for it will sadden your Land exceedingly. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 73/1 Treading it [*sc.* Hay] is to sadden it down either in the Mow or Rick, &c. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 94 If Marle sadden Land, or make it stiff or binding, you must dung it well. 1813 T. BATCHELOR *Gen. View Agric. Bedf.* 342 (E. D. D.), The soil below will, instead of being brought up, be trampled and saddened.

† **b.** *intr.* To become stiff or solid. *Obs.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 77 If there bee any winds aloft without raine, the grownd will sadden and the fields waxe dry. 1764 *Museum Rust.* I. xcii. 407 After which the ground began to sadden. 1764 ELIZA MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 117 Then take them off the fire and let them stand a little to sadden.

2. *trans.* To render sad or sorrowful; to depress in spirits. Also, to give a sad appearance to.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [1.] lviii. 166 He smarts, and pines, and sadneth his incumbred soule. 1717 POPE *Eloisa to Abelard* 167 Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, With a heart saddened by disappointment. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 28 Its beauty was saddened by care and anxiety. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XX, Her round face much paled and saddened since he had parted from it. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 358/2 It saddens me to enter a Government bureau at the present day.

b. *intr.* To become sad or gloomy.

1718 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 558 Troy sadden'd at the View. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 979 And Mecca saddens at the long delay. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xviii, Her countenance saddened in a moment. 1818 KEATS *What the Thrush said* 12 He who saddens At thought of idleness cannot be idle. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* XXXIX, Better be merry with the fruitful Grape Than sadden after none, or bitter, Fruit. *fig.* 1795 COLERIDGE *Æolian Harp* 7 And watch the clouds, that late were rich with light, Slow saddening round.

3. *Dyeing* and *Calico-printing.* To tone down (colours) by the application of certain chemicals.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. v. 196 These substances however saddened the crimson colour and gave it less lustre than alum. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 414/2 *Saddening*, a peculiar method of applying certain mordants in dyeing and printing cloths, so as to give duller shades to the colours employed. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 30/2 Winch 30 minutes, and lift for saddening. 1874 SIR W. CROOKES *Handbk. Dyeing & Calico-print.* 53 For saddening olives, drabs, clarets, &c.,..it [*sc.* copperas] has been generally discarded in favour of a nitrate of iron.

Saddened (sæ·d'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. SADDEN *v.* + -ED[1].] Made sad.

1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 768 The Limping Smith observ'd the sadden'd Feast. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* xi. (1848) I. 146 There is something peculiarly touching in the saddened tone of these few words. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Guynne* I. ii. 47 A bright flush swept over her..rather saddened face. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 58 The Resurrection of Christ had scattered every cloud from their saddened souls.

Saddening (sæ'd'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

†1. That saddens or renders stiff. *Obs.*

1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* 135 In..working it [lime] into the Land..it seems & appeares to be Coldest, and most sadning of Land of any Soyl whatsoever.

2. Causing sadness.

1742 COLLINS *Oriental Ecl.* IV. 24 And shrieks and sorrows load the saddening wind. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 705 He never longs to read the saddening tale Of endless wars. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 190 The circumstances under which this session opened were..grave and saddening. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 23 Oct. 21/3 It is saddening to hear that the Sunderland engineers have been on strike for 60 weeks.

Saddil, obs. form of SADDLE.

†**Sa'dding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. SAD *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of making sad.

1643 W. GREENHILL *Axe at Root* 35 Those Nations are remisse in Justice: besides the sadding of those are innocent, they abound in Delinquents and dangers. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xxiv. 277 There is a sadding of the spirit,..which is forbidden.

†**Sa'dding,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. SAD *v.* + -ING 2.] a. That makes sad. b. Becoming sad.

1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* IV. vi. § 7 (1654) 154 Are these such sadding and madding thoughts? *a* 1839 GALT *Demon Destiny* v. (1840) 34 Alas! my son, the sadding matron cried.

Saddish (sæ'diʃ), *a.* [f. SAD *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat sad (see the adj.). Also *Comb.*

1647 W. BROWNE *Polax.* II. 265 Our Heroe..put off aswell all his saddish Ornaments, as his triumphant. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2192/4 A saddish coloured stuff Sute. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 336 His companion..in a hesitating, saddish voice, said that he was an Englishman.

Saddle (sæ·d'l), *sb.* Forms: 1 **sadol,** 3–6 **sadel,** 4–6 **sadill,** 5–6 **sadell, sadil,** 5 **sadille, sadille, -yl, -yll(e, -elle, -ul,** 5, 9 *Sc.* **saidle,** 5–7 **sadle,** 6– **saddle.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *sadol, -ul* masc. = MDu. *sadel* (mod.Du. *sadel, zaal*), OHG. *satal, -ul* (MHG. *satel*, mod.G. *sattel*), ON. *sþull* (Sw., Da. *sadel*) :—OTeut. **saþulo-z.*

Possibly adopted in OTeut. from some other Indogermanic language, and if o perh. a derivative of the root **sod-*, ablaut-var. of **sed-* (see SIT *v.*), whence the synonymous L. *sella* (:—**sedlā*), OSl. *sedlo* (Russian сѣдло *sedlo*, Pol. *siodło*). No known language, however, has a corresponding derivative from the *o* grade of the root.]

I. 1. A seat for a rider to be used on the back of a horse or other animal; esp., a concave seat of leather having side flaps and fitted with girths and stirrups. Also an analogous kind of seat for use on a cycle.

For the saddle, for riding purposes. *In the saddle,* on horseback. *To lose one's saddle,* to become unhorsed.

Beowulf 1038 (Gr.) Eahta mearas..þara anum stod sadol ..þæt wæs hildesetl heahcyninges. *c* 1205 LAY. 6473 Æt his sadele an sex. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3949 Vp-on hise asse his sadel he dede. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3871 (Kölbing) Mani in sadles held hem stille, & mani al so of hors felle. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1199 Vpon a thikke palfrey paper white With sadel rede..Sitte Dido. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 65 Lyke as by the sadyl a knyght is sure upon his hors. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* II. i. 6, I prethee Tom, beate Cuts Saddle, put a few Flockes in the point. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. 182 [They] let fly..with such a force, that they had almost lost their saddles. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. § 31. 91 Yea, such was his persevering beauty (fair in the Cradle and Saddle too)—that it lasted unto his old-age. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 56 The 16,000 Families have for the Coach and Saddle near 40 M. Horses. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Groom,* Contrive that the Saddle may pinch the Beast in his Withers. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 113 Taking a couple of horses, one for the saddle, and the other as a pack-horse. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 96 Sir King, mine ancient wound is hardly whole, And lets me from the saddle. 1887 BURY & HILLIER *Cycling* (Badm. Libr.) 340 A suitable saddle is a necessity for the comfort of the cyclist.

fig. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 42 Nothing awes a great River so much as a bridge;..a bridge is the saddle to ride the Sea-horse.

b. With qualifying word indicating a particular kind of saddle; esp. *great saddle,* a saddle for the 'great horse' (see HORSE *sb.* 21).

For *hunting, pad, portmanteau, running, war saddle,* etc. see the first element. Also PACKSADDLE, SIDE-SADDLE.

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* IV. 119 Item, for v French sadilles to giff away; ilk sadill xxviij *s.* 1581 *Will of Wylteshire* (Somerset Ho.), Scottissh sadell. 1598 FLORIO, *Scrignuto naso,* a camoset, a flat-nose, a nose like a scotch-saddle. 1607 MARKHAM *Cavelarice* VI. ix. 49 [*margin*] The great horse saddle. *Ibid.* 50 Next vnto this saddle is the Morocco saddle.., and these two Saddles for seruice in the warres, are..sufficient. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Apr., The designe is admirable, some keeping neere an hundred brave horses, all managed to y^e greate saddle. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 314 Saddles..high and close, like our great Saddle. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 345/1 A Burford Saddle, hath the Seat plain, and the Skirts plain and streight. 1701 P. WARWICK *Mem. Chas. I,* 66 He rid the great horse very well; and on the little saddle he was ..a laborious hunter, or field-man.

†c. *Saddle curule* [nonce-use, tr. L. *sella curulis*], the curule chair.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 47 He cled him with riche & riall abilzementis, þat he was wourthy to sett in þe sadill curall. *Ibid.* 25, 181.

2. Figurative phrases. a. *In the saddle,* in a position of active management and guidance of affairs, in office; also, in readiness for work. Similarly *to get into the saddle. To cast out of saddle,* to deprive of office or position.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Mar., He told me he feared there was new design hatching, as if Monk had a mind to get into the saddle. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* vii. (Rtldg. 1883) 52 Such as by the favour of fortune..have got into the saddle. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 225 The Presbyterians being now again in the saddle. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXV, I have known when my bare word would have cast the best man-at-arms among ye out of saddle and out of service. 1879 *19th Cent.* 668 All the states of Italy accepted the new Pope; and Rodrigo Borgia, once in the saddle, was not a man to be easily dislodged. 1881 R. G. WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* xiv. 323 The phrase 'in the saddle'—as an expression of readiness for work, is a peculiarly English phrase. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 28 Otherwise the happy-go-lucky..system of production could not keep itself in the saddle to any durable extent.

b. † *To be beside the saddle*: to be beside the mark. (Cf. CUSHION *sb.* 10 b.) † *To put* or *set beside the saddle*: to put 'out of the running', to defeat the plans or ruin the career of. (Cf. CUSHION *sb.* 10 c.) † *To sit beside the saddle*: ? to abandon oneself to despair.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 873 The French king..fearing least when he had almost runne his race, King Henry would put him beside hys sadell, whome he did halfe suspect to be a back friend of hys. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Tiberius & Caius* (1656) 693 If he could obtain it [*sc.* the Consulship], he was fully bent to set Caius beside the saddle. *a* 1590 GREENE *Metamorph.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 81 Well, howsoeuer it be, Lucidor shall be mine, hee shall haue my heart, and I his, or else I will sit beside the saddle. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* (1844) 19 As that no power either of Prince or Parliament, shall ever be able to set us, hereafter, beside the saddle. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 36 This Doctor is besides the Saddle, what is now in Use is not our Enquiry.

c. (*I will*) *either win the saddle or lose the horse* (or vice versa): said by one engaging in an adventure of which the issue will be either highly profitable or ruinous. Hence in various similar phrases.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 62 b, He hath both ieoperded the horse, and lost the saddle. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883–4 V. 131 Whatsoeuer two resolute men will goe to dice for it, and win the bridle or lose the saddle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 22 But Blandamour.. lide prays'd his labours evill speed, That for to winne the saddle lost the steed. 1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* 7 But my state being so downe the winde..I wil..thrust my selfe into some place of seruice in the warres, where I will either winne the Horse, or lose the Saddle. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. § 42. 894 They..resolve either to 'win the saddle or loose the Horse'.

d. *To lay* or *set the saddle upon the right horse* (and similar phrases): to lay the blame on the right person.

1635 in Sainsbury *Cal. of Court Min. E. I. Co.* (1907) 15 [Resolving how they might] sett the saddle upon the right horse. 1652 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* (1653) ii. C 2, You have laid the saddle upon the wrong Horse. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* xi. 37 To remove this scandal, the apostle setteth the saddle on the right Horse, and sheweth, that [etc.]. 1690 WOOD *Life* 25 July (O.H.S.) III. 336 E. G. with child, layd on the tapster, who said that 'set the saddle on the right horse'. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 83 But let us bring things to a right understanding, do Satan justice, and set the saddle upon the right devil. 1752 MRS. C. LENNOX *Female Quixote* (1820) II. VII. XII. 154 I'll clear myself, and put the saddle upon the right horse! 1839 HOOD *Tale of a Trumpet* xlviii, And the cat at last escapes from the bag—And the saddle is placed on the proper nag.

e. *To put* (one) *to every corner of* or *to all the seats of* (one's) *saddle*: to compel to try every expedient. *Sc.*

1825 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1837) VI. 24, I have the dregs of Abbotsford House to pay for..so I must look for some months to be put to every corner of my saddle. 1825 JAMIESON *Dict.* s.v., *To put one to a' the seats o' the Saddle,* to nonplus, to gravel one, S.

f. In proverbial similative phrases.

1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 242 Als seimlye a sight..as to putt a sadill upoun the back of ane unrewly kow. 1663 *Aron-binn.* 88 But for this pretence of pulling down Antichrist, it is a saddle that will fit any back. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. xii. 215 That becometh him as handsomely (according to our Proverb) as A saddle doth a Cowes back.

3. That part of the harness of a shaft-horse which takes the bearing of the shafts (see quot. 1851); a cart- or gig-saddle.

[1377: see *cartsaddle* vb., CART *sb.* 6. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wright-Wülcker 665/33 *Hoc dorsilolium,* cartsadylle.] 1794 [see HOUSING *sb.*² 2 b]. 1837 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* XXXVI, The shaft horse neither felt his saddle nor his belly-band. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of the Farm* (ed. 2) I. 430 The shaft-horse requires bridle, collar, haims, saddle, and breeching, to be fully equipped..The saddle—as saddle and breeching together are commonly called—is placed on the horse's back immediately behind the shoulder. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* III. III. iv. 543/1 The supporting and backing part [of gig harness] consists of the Pad or Saddle..This has two rings for the reins, called the Terrets, and a Hook for the bearing rein. 1875 [see PAD *sb.*² 2 b]. 1882 J. PHILIPSON *Harness* 25 The pad is sometimes used instead of a saddle for single harness.

II. Something resembling a saddle in shape or position.

4. *Physical Geogr., Mining,* etc. a. A depression in a hill or line of hills. [So G. *sattel.*] b. A long elevation of land with sloping sides; a ridge, esp. one connecting two hills; also, a similar formation of ice or snow.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 350 A lowe longe lande, and a longe poynt, with a saddle throwgh the myddeste of it. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 267 A very high Hill..with a Saddle or bending on the top. 1779 FORREST *Voy. New Guinea* 159 [We] discerned other land, bearing from N. W. to W. N. W. forming in saddles and hummocs. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xix, There was a long narrow saddle or ridge of limestone about five hundred feet high. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. 134 The carboniferous strata are thrown into partial saddles and curvatures. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 108 The..glacier..being terminated by a saddle which stretches across from mountain to mountain. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xl. 23 The Palatine is connected with the Esquiline by the low ridge or saddle of the Velia. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) 130 We stepped at last on to the little saddle of snow. 1876 GREEN *Phys. Geol.* IX. § 3. 347 When the beds have been bent into the form of arches these are called Anticlinals or Saddles.

5. In mechanical uses. a. *Naut.* A block of wood, hollowed out above and below, fastened to a spar to take the bearing of another spar attached to it.

1512–13 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 463 Item..for viij greit treis to mak the sadillis to the greit schip and Margret..xlviij *s.* 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Saddle,* a small..wooden block,..nailed on the lower yard-arms, to retain the studding-sail booms in a firm and steady position. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 178 To get the heel of the boom..down in the saddle.

b. *Bridge-construction.* (*a*) A block on the top of a pier to carry the suspension cables. (*b*) A frame used in the construction of a pontoon-bridge (see quot. 1853).

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 108 On the extreme height of the suspension piers are placed the cast iron blocks or saddles. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 30 The Saddle [of a pontoon bridge] is a frame of fir timber, which is placed centrally over the axis of a pontoon..and serves to receive the ends of the balks. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr., A fresh pontoon was brought alongside, fresh saddles were lashed to it, another length of balks..was dropped into the saddle. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 301/2 Suspension Bridges.—The chains where they pass over the piers rest on saddles.

c. A 'seat' or support on which a gun is placed for bouching.

1862 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 190 Saddle [for Armstrong gun], with Tightening Screws. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

d. (See quot. 1888.)

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* s.v., The seatings or supports which carry horizontal cylindrical boilers..are called saddles. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 5/3 The saddles that held the six thirty-ton boilers in place broke.

e. *Telegraphy.* A bracket to support the wire on the top of a pole or ridge.

1867 R. S. CULLEY *Pract. Telegr.* (ed. 2) 122 The saddle or bracket must be fixed with screws. 1885 *Ibid.* (ed. 8) 148 At the top of the pole a galvanised iron roof is fixed, and over it a cast-iron saddle, into which the insulator bolt fits. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 161/2 The attachments to buildings were made..by means of standards or ridge saddles attached to the roofs.

f. *Railways.* (? *U.S.*) (*a*) The bearing resting on the journal of an axle in the axle-box. (*b*) A chair for a rail. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 459, 2011.

g. In various machines: The base of a slide rest, drilling head, etc., which slides along its support.

1869 W. J. M. RANKINE *Cycl. Mach. & Hand-Tools* Plate H 8 The self-acting motion for the saddles is arranged as follows. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 355/1 The saddle (which carries the wood) is drawn to the hand-wheel end of the machine. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 264/2 The lower part of the slide-rest is termed the 'saddle'. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Saddle,* the base of a slide rest. ..Similarly, the sliding plate which carries the drill spindle and gear wheels of a radial drill.

h. (*a*) A saddle-shaped electrical conductor. (*b*) A concave pad to be applied to a limb that is to be electrified.

1838 FARADAY *Exper. Researches* (1844) II. 5 A plate of copper..was bent into a saddle shape,..a jacket of sheet caoutchouc was put over the saddle. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 492 If, then, we wish to administer *direct* shocks to a paralytic limb, say the leg, we apply a sponge director or saddle..to the hip.

i. In various applications: see quots.

1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expositor, Saddles* are used by the Smiths to turn Thimbles hollow on. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Arch.* 492 To pebble-pave the byres..with proper cribstone and saddle (the former partitions off the crib; and the latter the gutter behind). 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric., Provincialisms, Saddle,* (Fife), that part of stall between manger and grip. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 61/2 [Varnish making.] A saddle, which is a sheet of plate-iron, or tin, 12 in. broad, and turned up 1½ in. at each side..to prevent the spilling of the varnish during the time of taking..out. 1875 T. SLATON *Fret Cutting* 76 There are two very efficient aids to the saw...The first is the bench saddle...It is a piece of wood with reverse shoulders; the under shoulder hooks against the side of the bench,..the upper shoulder catches any piece of wood laid against it for sawing. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* 230 *Saddles,* the steel bars in a gill box on which the fallers travel. 1887 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Saddle,* a term used in Suffolk for a thin piece of wood fixed on the floor between the jambs of a door and under it.

6. *Cookery.* In full *saddle of mutton.* A 'joint' of mutton, venison, etc., consisting of the two loins and conjoining vertebræ.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 4 The Saddle of Mutton (which is the two Loins). *Ibid.* 24 To French a Hind Saddle of Mutton. It is the two Rumps. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 338 A saddle of mutton, or more properly a chine. 1806 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 75 Hams and saddles of venison. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of the Farm* II. 99 When cut double, forming the chine or saddle. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 57 Nowhere can the equal of a

Sussex haunch or saddle be obtained. 1890 L. C. D'Oyle *Notches* p. ix, They took merely the skins and 'saddle' of the antelope they killed.

7. Applied to certain parts of animals. **a.** A natural saddle-like marking on the back of the Harp Seal. Cf. Saddle-back *sb.* 4 c.

1784 Pennant *Arctic Zool.* I. 165 The Newfoundland Seal-hunters call it the Harp, or Heart Seal, and name the marks on the sides the saddle. 1884 Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 62.

b. *Conchol.* † (*a*) A saddle-oyster (see 10); (*b*) see quot. 1851.

1815 S. Brookes *Introd. Conchol.* 156 Saddle, *Anomia Sella.* 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* 78 The shell..is an extremely elongated cone,..divided into cells or chambers by a series of partitions (*septa*)...When they are folded, the elevations are called 'saddles'. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 436 Shell (cast) discoidal, with somewhat inflated whorls;..outer saddle only partly known.

c. (See quot.)

1872 L. Wright *Poultry* xvii. 205 *Saddle*, the posterior part of the back, reaching to the tail, in a cock, answering to the cushion in a hen; often, however, applied to both sexes, cushion being more restricted to a great development, as in Cochins, while 'saddle' may be applied to any breed.

8. *Bot.* A ridge separating the fovea and foveola in the leaves of *Isoetes*.

1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 475 Above the fovea and separated from it by the 'saddle', lies a smaller depression.

III. attrib. and Comb.

9. Simple attrib., as *saddle-flap, -girt, -girth, -horn* (Horn *sb.*[2] 21 b), *-lap, -lashing, -nail,* †*-panel* (Panel *sb.*[1] 1), *-place, -pommel, -soap, -spring, -strap, -stuffing, -tack, -withers*; *saddle-like* adj.; with the sense 'used for riding', as *saddle-ass, -colt, -horse, mare, -ox, pony*; with the meaning 'saddle-shaped', as *saddle flange, key*; in the names of affections incident to the use of the saddle, as *saddle-bruise, raw, soreness*; also appositive, as (sense 5 a) *saddle-crutch*, (sense 4) *-glacier*, (sense 5 g) *-piece*; objective, as *saddle-maker, -making*.

1657 J. Watts *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 112 God once opened the mouth of Balaams *Saddle-asse. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4523/4 He had..a white Spot on his Back, that came by a *Saddle-bruise. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 208 The first Year *Saddle-Colts should only be walked. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Saddles*, We have a *saddle-crutch for the main or driver boom on the taffarel. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Saddle Flange*, a curved flange hollowed out to fit a boiler, a pipe, or other cylindrical vessel. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. of the Farm* II. 219 The *saddle-flaps should be sponged clean of mud. 1813 J. C. Hobhouse *Journey* (ed. 2) 712 We..found the stream as high as the *saddle-girts. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* vi. xxxiii, And, bursting in the headlong sway, The faithless *saddle-girths gave way. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 11/1 The summit of the [Kangla] pass..is crowned by a noble *saddle glacier. 1890 L. C. D'Oyle *Notches* 73, I..threw the rein of his horse up over the *saddle-horn. 1662 Gerbier *Principles* 32 To accustome the Neapolitan great *Saddle-Horse to raise their Neck. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xxvii. 238 He hired a saddle-horse..and started after breakfast. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Saddle Key*, a key whose inner face is hollowed to fit its shaft. 1803 *Scott's Minstrelsy* III. 266 He louted owr his *saddle lap, To kiss her ere they part. 1822 A. Cunningham *Tradit. Tales, Last Ld. of Helvellyn* (1887) 217 My fathers have fought to the saddle-laps in English blood for the men of the house of Maxwell. *c*1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 1 The muzzle and *saddle lashings of guns. 1784 J. King *Cook's Voy.* III. vi. iii. 238 On each side of this break the land is quite low; beyond the opening rises a remarkable *saddle-like hill. *c*1500 *Melusine* 43 Raymondyn sent for a *Sadlemaker, to whom he said: 'My frend..ye muste cutte this hyde in fourme of a thonge'. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 142/1 The saddle-maker has to consider the ease and comfort of both horse and rider. *Ibid.*, *Saddle-making and the cutting and sewing of bridles. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4312/3 Lost.., a bay *Saddle Mare. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Saddle-nail*, a short nail having a large, smooth head, used in making saddles. 1824 W. J. Burchell *Trav. S. Africa* Index, s.v. *Oxen*, *Saddle Oxen: their rate of travelling. 1465-6 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 90 Pro ij *Sadillpanell empt. pro le ffissheman, ij s. iiij d. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Saddle*, Some stuff their Saddle-Pannels with well dry'd Moss. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 322 When the screw is turned round, the *saddle-piece will slide uniformly along the triangular bar. 1890 Slingo & Brooker *Electr. Engin.* xvii. 600 The channelling [for underground cables] consists of blocks of bituminous concrete made in six-foot lengths and jointed by a saddle-piece of the same material. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 209 Whoever..takes not off his [horse's] Saddle 'till he is cold, and then rubs the *Saddle-place well. 1593 Markham *Horsemanship* B 3 b, Casting the raynes thereof ouer the *Saddle pomell. 1900 H. Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* xxiv. (1905) 308 His return blow..grazing the Lean Man's saddle-pummel as it fell. 1887 Anstey in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 261/2 My riding was interrupted for a while. Brutus was discovered..to have a *saddle-raw. 1889 *Field* 7 Dec. LXXIV. 793/2 The *saddle soap made by Messrs. B——. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 1 Mar. 7/5 *Saddle soreness is provoked if every stroke of the pedals extends the leg to the utmost. 1887 Bury & Hillier *Cycling* (Badm. Libr.) 340 The combined *saddle-springs recently introduced. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, **Saddle-straps* ..are used to hold the girths fast to the saddle. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 193 Cut a straight sapling while we rouse out the saddle-straps for a splice. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xiii, We saw the husk carded out ..for..*saddle-stuffing. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 132 Hogg should purchase a pennyworth of *saddle-tacks, and..nail the ears of the Gude Grey Catte to his stable-door. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Saddle*, The *Saddle-Withers should be low.

10. Special comb., as **saddle-band** *Sc.*, ? the band of a pedlar's pack; **saddle-bar,** (*a*) *Glazing*, each of the small horizontal iron bars (fitting over the upright stanchions) to which the lead panels are secured; (*b*) *Saddlery* (see quot. 1875); **saddle-billed** *a.*, an epithet applied to the stork *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*, from the recurved shape of its bill; †**saddle bitten** *a.*, galled with a saddle; **saddle-blanket** *U.S.*, a small blanket used, folded, as a saddle-cloth; **saddle boiler,** a boiler of concave form for use with heating apparatus; **saddle-bracket,** (*a*) a receptacle for a saddle when not in use; (*b*) *Telegr.* = 5 e above; **saddle carp** (see quot.); **saddle-carpenter,** one who makes the frames or trees of saddles; **saddle-case,** † (*a*) the housing of a saddle (*obs.*); (*b*) a travelling case for a saddle; †**saddle-charge,** ? a saddle load; **saddle clip** (see quot.); †**saddle drum,** ? a small drum carried on the saddle; **saddle-eaves** *pl.*, jocularly used for the side of a saddle; **saddle-fast** *a.*, firmly seated in the saddle; **saddle-gall,** a sore produced on the back of a horse by the chafing of the saddle; **saddle-galled** *a.*, chafed with the saddle; affected with saddle-gall; **saddle-grafting** (see quot.); †**saddle-hill,** a saddle-back hill; **saddle-house,** † (*a*) a saddle-cloth (*obs.*); (*b*) a building in which saddlery is kept; **saddle-iron** *Sc.*, a stirrup; **saddle-joint,** (*a*) *Mech.* (see quot. 1875); (*b*) *Building* (see quot. 1901); (*c*) *Anat.* (see quot. 1897); **saddle leaf** *U.S.*, the saddle-tree, or American tulip-tree (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **saddle-leather,** the leather composing a saddle; also, leather specially prepared for saddle-making; **saddle-mat,** a mat used in the Western U. S. as a saddle-cloth; **saddle-nose,** (*a*) a flat or snub-nose; (*b*) see quot. 1897; **saddle-nosed** *a.*, having a saddle-nose; also, of a bird 'having a soft nasal membrane saddled on the bill' (*Cent. Dict.*); **saddle-oyster,** a name given to certain anomioid bivalves, the shape of which resembles that of a saddle; **saddle-pin,** the pin of a cycle saddle which fits into a socket on the cycle frame; **saddle pistol,** a holster pistol; **saddle-plate,** the bent plate which forms the arch of the furnace in steam boilers of the locomotive type (*Cent. Dict.*); **saddle-quern** (see quot.); **saddle-rack** = *saddle-bracket* (a); **saddle-rail, -reed** (see quots.); †**saddle-rings,** circular marks on the back of a horse caused by the abrasion of the saddle; **saddle-roof,** a saddleback roof; **saddle-room,** a room in which saddlery is kept when not in use; **saddle-rug,** a saddle-cloth made of carpeting (*Cent. Dict.*); **saddle sealing,** hunting and catching the saddleback seal; **saddle seat** *dial.*, a horse for riding purposes; **saddle-shaped** *a.*, resembling a saddle in shape; *Geol.*, anticlinal; **saddle-shell** = *saddle-oyster*; **saddle-sick** *a.*, *Sc.*, indisposed through riding; †**saddle side,** the concave lower side (of the liver); **saddle-skirts** *pl.*, the lowermost parts of a saddle; also, the part of a horse's flanks covered by these; **saddle-sore** *a.*, chafed with the saddle; †**saddle-speck,** a mark caused by the abrasion of the saddle; **saddle spot** = prec.; hence **saddle-spotted** *a.*; **saddle-stead** *poet.*, the place of the saddle; **saddle-stone,** (*a*) *Arch.*, the stone forming the angle at the summit of the coping of a gable; (*b*) 'an old name for a variety of stone containing saddle-shaped depressions' (*Cent. Dict.*); **saddle-stool** = *saddle-bracket* (a); **saddle-tank** (see quot. 1871); also *attrib.* as **saddle-tank engine** (see quot. 1888); †**saddle tore** (see quot.); **saddle wire** *Telegr.*, the wire running along the tops of telegraph posts. Also Saddle back, -bag, -bow, -cloth, -tree.

a 1604 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 463 It [*sc.* the ministrie] will die in thy hand Therefor the backe shall beare the *saddle-band. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 638 Frames [in lead-work] intended to receive these lights are made with bars across, to which the lights are fastened.. called *saddle-bars. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 293 It is now most common to place the saddle-bars outside the glass. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Saddle-bar*, the side-bar, side-plate, or spring-bar of a saddle-tree, one on each side connecting the pommel and cantle. 1877 *Nature* 17 May 54/1 The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens..include..a *Saddle-billed Stork. 1592 Greene *Conny Catch.* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 80 He..made him spotted in the backe, as if he had been *saddle bitten. 1885 B. Harte *Maruja* vi, His quick eye was attracted by a *saddle-blanket. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 228/2 The *saddle boiler is very efficient in form, steady and sure in its working. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1254/2 Wanted, saddle boiler ..to heat small greenhouse. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. of the Farm* I. 190 The riding-horse-stable should have *saddle-brackets. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 210 If a wire is to be run along the top of the pole, brackets.. named saddle-brackets, or simply saddles, are..used, 1888 G. B. Goode *Amer. Fishes* 416 When there is a row of large scales down the back it [*sc.* the King Carp] is called the '*Saddle Carp'. *a* 1720 W. Gibson *Diet of Horses* viii. (ed. 3) 125 A Country where there is perhaps the most expert *Saddle-Carpenters and Saddlers in the World. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, **Saddle-case.* See the article *Housing*. 1895 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* 497 Tin-lined Saddle Cases for Ladies' Saddles. *a* 1500 *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 609/35 *Sauma*, a *Sadyl-charge. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Saddle Clip*, a clip which straddles the spring and axle. 1617 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (ed. 3) 593 *Saddle drummes of gold set with stones, vsed in Hawking. 1663 Butler *Hudibras* I. i. 412 But after many strains and heaves, He got up to the *saddle-eaves. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* III. vi, Still sate the warrior *saddle-fast. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), **Saddle-gall.* 1831 Youatt *Horse* 169 For saddle galls there is no better application than [etc.]. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1555/4 One brown bay Nag..having been lately *Saddle-galled. 1898 Doyle *Trag. Korosko* i, The saddle-galled donkeys. 1824 Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* § 2032 *Saddle-grafting is performed by first cutting the top of the stock into a wedge-like form, and then splitting up the end of the scion..; it is then placed on the wedge, embracing it on each side. 1773 *Cook's 1st Voy.* II. vii. in *Hawkesworth's Voy.* III. 419 There is,..very near the shore, a remarkable *saddle-hill. 1431-2 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 231 Et in j nova hakney-sadyll et j nova *Sadyllehouse. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 12 Oct. 1/1 A very excellent Mansion House with coach house, saddle house and stabling. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 101 The Squire sought out Bob in the saddle-house. 1822 Galt *Gilhaize* i. 3 His father having a profitable traffic in *saddle-irons and bridle-rings among the gallants of the court. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Saddle-joint*, a form of joint for sheet-metal...One portion overlaps and straddles the vertical edge of the next. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Saddle-joint*, a joint in which the articulating bony surfaces are convex in one direction and concave in the other. 1901 R. Sturgis *Dict. Archit.* s. v. *Joint, Saddle Joint.* In a weathered course of masonry,..a joint formed between two adjoining stones whose ends are cut higher than the surface of the weathering between. These projections at the ends are usually sloped or rounded away from the joint ..so as to shed water from the mortar. 1832 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* III. iii, Thick-jewell'd shone the *saddle-leather. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 523/1 Mats, called 'cocas',..are much sought after by California ranchmen as *saddle-mats. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 27 The Raising gently of the Bridge of the Nose [of an infant], doth preuent the Deformity of a *Saddle Nose. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Saddle-nose*, a nose the bridge of which has sunk, in consequence of necrosis of the nasal bones. 1598-9 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 101 His wife..had cut and pared her nose betweene the eyes, that she might seeme to be more flat and *saddle-nosed. 1742 C. Jarvis *Quix.* I. III. ii. 86 An Asturian wench, broad-faced, flat-headed, and saddle-nosed. 1856 Woodward *Mollusca* 256 *P[lacuna] sella*, called, from its shape, the '*saddle-oyster', is remarkably striated. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 5/2 He carried the despatches in the *saddle-pin of his bicycle. 1881 Greener *Gun* 376 The Double-grip *Saddle Pistol. Side-lever action Saddle Pistol. 1872 J. Evans *Anc. Stone Impl.* x. 226 The name of *saddle-quern has been given to this form of grinding apparatus [*sc.* a bed-stone slightly hollowed on its upper surface and a large oval pebble for a muller]. 1890 A. T. Fisher *Through the Stable* xii. 93 *Saddle-racks are usually fixed to the walls of a saddle-room. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Saddle-rail*, a railway rail which has flanges straddling a longitudinal and continuous sleeper. *Ibid.*, **Saddle-reed*, small reeds used in the place of cord to form the edges of gig-saddle sides. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3017/4 Stolen..a brown bay Mare with a bald Face, *Saddle-rings [etc.]. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Saddle-roof*, a double gabled roof. 1883 *B'ham Weekly Post* 18 Aug. 8/6 He procured a loaded gun from the *saddle-room. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 527/1 The majority of the vessels, after prosecuting the '*saddle' sealing at Newfoundland or Greenland, proceed direct to Disco. 1895 'Hugh Haliburton' *Dunbar* 70 Farmers that hed a *saddle seat,..Keep nae beast noo but cats an' mice. 1833-4 J. Phillips *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 594/2 The limestone is uplifted into a *saddle-shaped or anticlinal ridge. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 17 Being concave from side to side and therefore saddle-shaped. 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Saddle-shaped*, applied to such valves of Diatoms as those of *Coscinodiscus*. 1863 J. G. Wood *Nat. Hist.* III. 419 *Saddle-shell, *Anomia ephippium*. 1823 Galt *Entail* vii, Weel do I ken what it is to be *saddle-sick mysel'. 1844 Mrs. Carlyle *Let.* 7 July, New Lett. & Mem. 1903 I. 140 The girls were dreadfully saddle-sick. For me, my old habit of riding, I suppose, had saved me. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 1 The inward face of the Liuer which is the lower, is..hollow, vnequall, and is called the *Sinus* or *saddle side, that it may giue way to the stomacke strutting..with plenty of meat. 1610 Markham *Maister-p.* II. xliv. 286 Of Wennes or Knobs growing about the *saddle skirts. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 153 Pharnabazus..rid his horse into the very sea, up to his saddle-skirts. *a* 1725 Thoresby *Diary* (1830) I. 295 We missed the deepest of the Wash..though we rode to the saddle-skirts for a considerable way. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 22 Oct. 8/4 Nicholas *saddle-sore by this time, and the mare too weary to shy. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2062/4 Lost a black Coach Mare.., hath a small *Saddle-speck. 1668 *Ibid.* No. 272/4 A Baye Mare, no white, save some *Saddle spots. 1676 *Ibid.* No. 1098/4 Stolen.., a large brown bay Coach Gelding,..*saddle-spotted. 1876 Morris *Sigurd* II. 133 And his war-gear clanged and tinkled as he leapt to the *saddle-stead. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 320/1 Modern gables too are generally awkwardly terminated at the eaves by..*saddle-stones. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* 583/2 Hooks and *saddle-stools, or brackets, for the saddles or harness. 1871 *Young Gentleman's Ann.* Dec. 28 Other engines of this class [*sc.* tank-engines], however, carry their water in a tank (called a *saddle-tank) which rests on the top of the boiler. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Saddle Tank Engine*, a locomotive engine in which the water tank envelops the top and sides of the boiler. 1681 Colvil *Whigs' Supplic.* (1741) 13 A Pistol..at either *Saddle tore. *Note.* Saddle tore, *Saddle Bow.* 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 253 The most important circuit is generally worked upon the *saddle wire.

Saddle (sæ·d'l), *v.* Forms: 1 sadolian, sadelian, 3–6 sadel, (6 -ell), 4–5 sadyl(l, (5 -ylle), 4–7 sadle, (5 sadulle, sadil, 6 -ill), 6– saddle. [OE. *sadolian*, f. *sadol* SADDLE *sb.*; cf. MLG. *sadeln*, MDu. *sadelen*, Du. *zadelen*, OHG. *satalôn* (MHG. *satelen*, mod.G. *satteln*), ON. *sǫðla* (Sw. *sadla*, Da. *sadle*).]

1. *trans.* To put a riding-saddle upon (a horse or other animal); also *to saddle up.* Also *absol.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 165 *Sterno*..ic sadelize hors. *c* 1205 LAY. 13512 Fortiger hæhte his sweines sadeli his blonken. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 763 (Cambr. MS.) Horn sadelede his stede. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 757 (MS. A.) Beues let sadlen is ronsi. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xiii. 13 And he seide to hise sones, Sadle ȝe an asse to me. And whanne thei hadden sadlid, he stiede, and ȝede after the man of God. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxviii, Quen Sir Amadace hade etun, To sadulle his horse was noȝte forȝetun. 1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 4 A spare coursar lad in hand.. sadlet with a saddell of estate. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* iv. 69 b, He sadled vp his horse, and roade in post away. 1637 J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 206 What needs the Writer saddle up his Horse. 1762 GRAY *Odin* 2 Uprose the king.. And saddled strait his coal-black steed. 1839–55 W. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* 47, I almost determined..to..saddle my horse, and ride off. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Aug. 5/3, I then asked him to saddle-up my horse while I was dressing.

†**b.** *intr.* or *absol.* To inure a colt to the saddle. 1656 *Markham's Perfect Horseman* 19 When to Saddle.

c. *To saddle and bridle* fig., to subject to control. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 133 The cover [of the kettle] was chattering with the escaping steam, which had thus vainly begged of all men to be saddled and bridled, till James Watt one day happened to overhear it.

†**2.** *trans.* To ride, bestride (an animal). Also *transf. Obs.*

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 18 b, Take that benefyce to you (sayth he to the priest) but saddle nomore the nonne. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 68 Vpon Alhallow ene, Quhen our gude nichtbois rydis..Some sadland a sho ape, ..Some hotcheand on a hemp stalk. 1598 R. DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* X 2 b, No maruell then, the bridle being left in their owne [French wives'] hands, though sometimes they be saddled, and their husbands know not. 1713 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 184 Its lower Leaves are like the Garden Poppy, which higher saddle or ride the Stalk.

3. *intr.* To get into the saddle. In Colonial use *to saddle up.*

1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) II. 198 We dressed ourselves..and saddled at three P. M. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 12 Another term of Colonial import is that of 'saddling-up', and 'off-saddling'. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ii. 33 We saddled and went in pursuit. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. i. 61 Ay, every churl who owns a manor, must needs arm and saddle and levy war. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 206 Bothwell, myself, and the six troopers, saddled up and departed.

4. *trans.* To charge or load *with* (a burden); now only *fig.* to load *with* (something) as a burden.

1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v. 207 The Slaves thy Baggage pack, Each saddled with his Burden on his Back. 1728 VANBRUGH & CIBBER *Prov. Husb.* I, His Estate..was left him saddled with two Joyntures, and two weighty Mortgages upon it. 1731 BAILEY vol. II. s.v., To saddle,..to embarrass, as to saddle a Cause. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 162 But Mr. Justice..saddles the parish with whatever burthen he thinks proper. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iv, I'll saddle him with this scrape. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) III. ix. 293 The earnest wish of Scott and Ballantyne to saddle the publisher of the new poem with part of their old 'quire stock'. 1858 SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xliv. 196 The chances then, are, that he is saddled with a sort of old man of the sea. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv. 157 We are perhaps inclined to saddle Scott unconsciously with the sins of a later generation. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 691/1 Otherwise a testator would be able to saddle people with duties of an onerous description.

b. ? To secure *for* (a burdensome task). *rare*—1.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 25 Oct., Sotheby..endeavoured to saddle me for a review of his polyglot Virgil.

5. To put (a burden) *upon* (another's back).

1808 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIV. 547 The men..who, if they serve us but for a few years, are saddled upon our devoted ass-like backs for life. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 153, I should not wonder if that Bully Mitchell saddles this poisoning upon me. 1820 L. J. JENNINGS in *Croker Papers* I. vi. 158 The whole of the Bergami family had .. been saddled upon the Princess. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* III. 248, I found her only too eager to marry anyone upon whom she could saddle her debts.

6. a. *Masonry.* To work (a joint) so as to form a 'saddle' projecting above the horizontal surface of the stones joined. **b.** *Carpentry.* To join or fit together by HALVING.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 321 A process by workmen called saddling the joints. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 2/1 These consist of one log laid upon another, saddled in at the corners.

7. To bend downwards in the middle.

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 327 Saddling the cards..is bending the sixes, sevens, eights, and nines, in the middle longways. 1880 *Standard* 20 Dec., Walls are cracked and roofs 'saddled' in every direction.

8. (See quot.)

1731 BAILEY vol. II. s.v., To saddle,..to furnish, as to saddle a spit.

†**9.** Comb.: **saddle-goose**, a nickname for a fool; **saddle-nag**, a stable-boy, groom. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1834 Sym Sadylgose was my syer, and Dawcocke my dame. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 7 Who would employ his Sadle-nagg to come And hold a trencher in the Dining-roome?

Saddleback (sæ·d'lbæk), *sb.* and *a.* [f. SADDLE *sb.* + BACK *sb.*] **A.** *sb.*

1. †a. *Archery.* A saddle-backed feather. *Obs.* **b.** A saddle-backed hill. (Cf. SADDLE-BACKED *a.* 1.)

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 133 The swyne backed fashion..gatherith more ayer than the saddle backed, and therefore the saddle backe is surer for daunger of wether. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 289 A saddleback is usually healthy..so are positions near the top of a slope. 1907 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 247 A regular saddleback of grey Silurian blocks the wayfarers path.

†**2.** A back (of an animal) having a depression in the middle of it. *Obs.*

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1694 Certaine beasts..much like' unto a Deere, hauing a Saddle-backe like unto a Camell.

3. *Arch.* A roof of a tower, having a gable at two opposite sides connected by a ridge-roof; a packsaddle roof.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 238 The gabled tower..does not seem to occur; but we meet with the form usually called a saddle-back. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th *C.* 243 The due and moderate use of the gabled tower of the German style..may be adopted,..so too may the saddle-back. 1893 C. HODGES in *Reliquary* Jan. 15 The finish of the tower was what is generally known as a saddle-back, a form common in Normandy, but rare in England.

4. A name of various birds and fishes. **a.** The Grey or Hooded Crow, *Corvus cornix*; also called *saddleback crow.* **b.** The adult of either of the Black-backed Gulls, *Larus marinus* and *L. fuscus*; also *saddleback gull.* **c.** The male of the Greenland or Harp Seal (*Phoca græenlandica*) when three years old; in full *saddleback seal.* **d.** The *Creadion carunculatus*, a bird of New Zealand. **e.** A variety of the goose (see quot. 1885). **f.** A kind of oyster (see quot. 1876).

1847 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 275 A huge saddle-back gull. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. ii. 22 The valued furs of the saddle-back seal. 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, Saddleback Crow..Hooded Crow. *Corvus cornix. Ibid.*, Saddle-back, Snddleback Gull..Great Blackbacked Gull. *Larus marinus.* 1868 W. BULLER *Ess. Ornithol.* in *Trans. N. Z. Inst.* I. 5 (Morris) The Saddle-back (*Creadion carunculatus*) of the North is represented in the South by *C. Cinereus*, a closely allied species. 1872 *Daily News* 23 Aug., The decrease of the gulls would be attended with certain loss to fishermen who were often directed and piloted to the shoals by the keen-eyed saddle-back. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 312 Great Black-backed Gull. Saddle-back. 1876 *Weale's Dict. Terms, Saddle-backs*, in fishery, a name given to a bastard kind of oyster by the fishers; they are considered unfit for human food. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 647/1 The common variety [of the goose] frequently marked with dark feathers on the back, and hence termed 'saddlebacks'. 1895 P. H. EMERSON *Birds* etc. *of Norf. Broadland* xlix. 140 A useful bird is the handsome but sluggish 'saddle-back' (*i. e.* the grey crow). 1896 LYDEKKER *Brit. Mammals* 156 It is not till the third year that the males (then called 'Saddle-backs') assume the characteristic dark harp-shaped markings.

5. a. *Coal-mining* (see quot.). **b.** *Geol.* An anticlinal (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1887).

1883 GRESLEY *Coal-mining Terms, Saddleback*, a depression or valley in strata.

B. *adj.*

1. = SADDLE-BACKED *a.*, in various senses.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1257/4 Stolen or strayed.., one dapple gray Gelding..a little saddle-back. 1696 *Ibid.* No. 3202/4 A brown Mare,..Saddle Back, well risen on the Crest. 1862 *Ecclesiologist* XXIII. 252 Gabled or saddle-back towers. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 472/1 [Coping] sloping to both sides from the middle..is technically termed saddle-back coping. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 7/3 The Greek troops occupied..a saddleback hill. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 4/1 A high saddle-back peak. 1906 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 114 A plain..building.. with two low gable or 'saddle-back' roofs.

2. *Saddleback crow, gull, seal*: see A. 4.

3. *Mech.* (See quot.)

1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 236/2 At the bottom of the hopper there is a number of angular or 'saddle back bars', placed transversely ..; the 'saddle back bars' will have the effect of dividing the ores. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Saddle Back Rail*, or *Barlow Rail*, a rail whose sides curve rapidly outwards and downwards.

4. *Geol.* (See quot.)

1854 PAGE *Introd. Textbk. Geol.* § 31 When strata dip in opposite directions from a ridge or line of elevation..the axis is termed anticlinal or saddleback.

5. *Path.* (Cf. *saddle-nose*, SADDLE *sb.* 10.)

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 686 As a result of cicatricial contraction of the connective-tissue..the so-called 'saddle-back' nose may be formed.

6. Put for 'horse-back'. Also *advb.*

1899 'ZACK' *On Trial* xiv. 124 If 'twon't that I can trust 'ee saddle-back..I shuld hold you had done the mare a mischief. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Feb. 1/3 His love of saddle-back exercise.

Saddle-backed (sæ·d'lbækt), *a.*

1. Having the back, upper surface, or edge curved like a saddle; having a concavely curved outline; *spec.* in *Archery* (see quot. 1545).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 129 Fourthly in couling or sheryng [the feather of a shaft],..whether somewhat swyne backed (I must vse shoters wordes) or sadle backed, whether rounde, or square shorne? 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 126 It is a hill sadlebacked..: and..we saw a row of hils sadlebacked also. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 238 They [dolphins] are saddle-backed. *Ibid.* 492 The Walnut tree wood soone bendeth, and is saddle-backt as it lieth. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 235 A saddle-backed hill.

2. Of a horse: see quot. 1831.

1675 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 967/4 Strayed or stolen.., a bright Bay Gelding,..a little Saddle-back'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 166 Some horses have a very considerable hollow behind the withers. They are said to be saddle-backed. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 July 2/3 A thoroughbred Arab..should be..very slightly saddle-backed. To be 'saddle-backed' is to have a depression where the saddle would naturally come.

3. *Arch.* **a.** Of coping: see quot. 1842. **b.** Of a tower: Having a SADDLEBACK.

1842 GWILT *Archit.* s.v. *Coping*, Coping thicker in the middle than at the edges is called saddle-backed coping. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 23 A small straight saddle-backed tower.

4. An epithet applied to birds having saddle-like markings on the back, as *saddle-backed crow*, the Grey Crow, *Corvus cornix.*

1838 HOLLOWAY *Provinc.*, *Saddle-backed crow*, the Royston, or sea-crow, so called from its mixture of black and grey feathers. *Sussex.* 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 12 The Hooded, or Saddle-backed Crows. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath from Veldt* vii. 142 Here also are a big flock of saddle-backed Jabiru storks (*Mycteria senegalensis*).

Sa·ddle-bag.

1. A bag carried at the saddle; esp. one of a pair laid across the back of a horse, behind the saddle.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 542 Manufactures of leather ..holsters, saddle-bags [etc.]. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 43 He..put his hand into his saddle-bag, and ent a morsel of bread and a date which were among his provisions. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 67 The great saddle bags act like sails to the camels. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, A visit..which the Squire made on his horse with a pair of saddle-bags containing his wardrobe.

2. *attrib.* Used to designate a fine quality of carpeting, made in sizes and designs imitating the saddle-bags carried in the East by camels; now chiefly employed as a covering for cheap classes of dining-room furniture.

1882 *Daily News* 30 May 5/7 Settees and easy-chairs upholstered in what is known as the Persian saddle-bag pattern. 1900 FLO. WARDEN *Plain Miss Cray* 80 There was ..a saddle-bag couch and two big easy-chairs. 1903 MCNEILL *Egregious English* 125 A saddle-bag suite.

Sa·ddle-bow. Now *arch.* or *poet.* [BOW *sb.*1 Cf. OHG. *satilbogo* (MHG. *satelboge*, mod.G. *sattelbogen*).] The arched front part of a saddle-tree or of a saddle.

c 725 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 11/17 *Carpella*, sadulboza. *a* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 229 in *O. E. Misc.* 116 If þu hauest seorewe, ne seye þu hit nouht þan arewe, seye hit þine sadelbowe [*a* 1275 seit þin sadilbowe] and ryd þe singinde forþ. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8148 (Kölbing) Wawain him ȝaue a dent of howe & cleued him to þe sadel bowe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xvi, And the lady of the lake took vp her heed and henge it vp by the heyre of her sadel bowe. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 14 Vouchsafe, thou wonder, to alight thy steed, And rein his proud head to the saddle-bow. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magick* XIV. 314 We use to hang up Turkies alive by the bills, at the sadle-bow, when we ride. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 411 The beast ..plunged, and threw his rider violently on the saddle-bow. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. v, Steeds..Barb'd with frontlet of steel, I trow, And with Jedwood-axe at saddlebow. 1879 'OUIDA' *Cecil Castlemaine's Gage* 7 He lifted his hat, and bowed down to his saddle-bow as he passed her.

Saddle-cloth. Forms: see SADDLE and CLOTH; also 5 **sadylclow**. A cloth placed on a horse's back beneath the saddle; †in early use = foot-cloth, housing-cloth.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 222 Item,..paied.. for ij. yerdes and di. and. di. qrter of blak cloth, for a sadylclow for my Lord. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 142 Spere, male, hode, halter, sadelclothe, spores. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1786/4 A bay Mare, with..a black Saddle, and a green Saddle-Cloth. 1776 BOSWELL *Johnson* II. 349, I observed them [at Lichfield] making some saddle-cloths. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, The Laird..has had his running footman here..to see when the broidered saddle-cloth for his sorrel horse will be ready. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 31 There is no bed like the saddle-cloth. 1867 S. W. BAKER *Nile Trib. Abyssinia* v. 111 We were requested to mount two superb white hygeens, with saddle-cloths of blue Persian sheep-skins.

Saddled (sæ·d'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. SADDLE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Furnished with a saddle.

1002 in Kemble *Cod. Diplom.* VI. 147 Ic ȝeann minum hlaforde..feower hors twa ȝesadelode and twa ungesadelode. 1890 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 2/5 A saddled horse was seen in a field without a rider.

2. As the epithet of fishes, insects, etc., having saddle-like markings.

1803 SHAW *Zool.* IV. 467 Saddled Sparus. Sparus Ephippium. *Ibid.* 596 Saddled Mackrel. Scomber Equula. 1880 SWINTON *Insect Variety* 162 The common Saddled Leaf-cricket of the Vine (*Ephippigera vitium*) has especially thick cup-shaped elytra.

Saddleless (sæ·d'lləs), *a.* [f. SADDLE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a saddle; esp. of a horse, not furnished with a saddle. Also *rarely* of a rider: †(thrown) out of the saddle.

14.. *Sir Beues* 253–8 (MS. C.) The erle, amonge them all To the grounde he ys falle And ys sadulles. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 268 But he had no sadel upon his horse. ..Whan Reynawd sawe brayforde sadeles, he called to oger, & sayd [etc.]. *a* 1500 *Prophecy* in *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* (E. E. T. S.) 18 The Egyll and þe antelope..And Sadilles horse. 1886 G. GISSING *Isabel Clarendon* I. ii. 33 She had learned her riding on a saddleless colt.

Saddler (sæ·dlər). Forms: 4–5 **sadelere**, 5 **sadel(l)er**, 5–8 **sadler**, (5 **sedler**, **sadlare**), 5

sadyllar, -yl(l)er, 5–6 *Sc.* **sadillar,** 6 **sadiller,** *Sc.* **saiddlair, saidlar,** 7– **saddler.** [f. SADDLE *sb.* + -ER[1]. Cf. MLG. *sadeler, sedeler,* MDu. *sadelare, saellaer,* OHG. *satilari* (MHG. *sateler,* mod.G. *sattler*).]

1. One who makes or deals in saddles or saddlery.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 42 Yese ordenaunce of fraternyte of Sadeleres and Sporyeres. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1585 Sadlers, souters, Semsteris fyn. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 43 Raymondyn sent for a Sadlemaker, to whom he said: '..ye muste cutte this hyde in fourme of a thonge.'..The Sedler dide cutte it. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 5 Here is saunder sadeler of froge strete corner. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 56 Oh sixe pence that I had..To pay the Sadler for my Mistris crupper. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xliii. 315 One Power may be subordinate to another, as the art of a Sadler, to the art of a Rider. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Groom,* Come home by the Street Door with the same Bridle..dangling in your Hand, as if you came from the Sadler's. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene Aram* II. vi. 98 'How long have you had this whip?' said Walter to the saddler. 1887 BURY & HILLIER *Cycling* (Badm. Libr.) 166 Some of the cycling saddlers do not see that their iron-workers cut the threads far enough up the screw. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 7 Oct. 9/7 Sit[uation] wanted by first-class brown saddler.

2. *Mil.* An official who has charge of the saddlery in a cavalry regiment. Also *saddler corporal, sergeant.*

1865 H. M. HOZIER *Equipm. Cavalry* 30 Organisation.. of the Household Cavalry...Composition of a Regiment of Life Guards or Horse Guards...Non-commissioned Officers and Privates...Armourer Corporal, Saddler Corporal [etc.]. *Ibid.* 51 Cavalry of the Line...Composition of a Regiment of Cavalry...Second Class Staff Serjeants:—Armourer-serjeant, Saddler-serjeant [etc.]. *Ibid.* 152 Promotion to the superior grade of saddler-serjeant will be open to saddlers.

3. A saddle-horse. *colloq. U. S.*

1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 16 June 1/1 Another auction sale of choice family horses (including matched pairs and saddlers). 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* Apr. 9 A thoroughbred filly, which..bids fair to make a fine saddler.

4. The Saddleback Seal: see SADDLEBACK 4 c.

1873 M. CARROLL *Seal & Herring Fish. Newfoundl.* in Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* (1884) 62 The reason why they are called Harp Seals, or 'Saddlers', is, [etc.].

5. *attrib.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. x. 49 Whanne that a point or a treuthe..of sadeler craft is affermed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 325 A Sadyller schoppe, *sellarium.* 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 584 Ane craftisman of the saidlar craft.

Saddlery (sæ·dlәri). [f. prec. + -Y: see -ERY.]

1. The art or occupation of a saddler.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. x. 49 Euen as sadelarie and talarie been ij. dyuerse facultees and kunnyngis. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 296 A new impulse was given to saddlery by the introduction of coaches.

2. *collect.* Articles made or sold by a saddler; saddles and other articles pertaining to the equipment of a horse, esp. of one used for riding.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 258 Harness and saddlery of all kinds. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 77 The saddlery should be..examined. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 156 Modern boots and saddlery are utterly intractable in a picture. 1887 BURY & HILLIER *Cycling* (Badm. Libr.) 340 A great many firms have made a speciality of cycling saddlery.

3. A place where saddles and other equipment for riding-horses are made or kept when not in use.

1841 ORDERSON *Creoleana* vi. 60 Premises..occupied as.. a saddlery. 1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 430/1 A room for drying, saddlery, &c.

Sa·ddle-tree.

1. The framework which forms the foundation of a saddle.

1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. sadeltre. 1483 *Act* 1 *Ric. III,* c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger.. shall bring into this Realm..Saddles, Saddle-trees, Horse-harness [etc.]. 1536–7 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 697 Cum frenis, stirropleders, sadletreys, et ceteris illis pertinentibus. 1607 MARKHAM *Cavalarice* VI. ix. 54 The greatest goodness in saddles consisteth in the saddle tree. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 81 Saddle-Trees per 100 Weight, 00 10. 1782 COWPER *John Gilpin* 49 For saddle-tree scarce reached had he, His journey to begin. 1877 W. MATTHEWS *Ethn. & Phil. Hidatsa Ind.* 19 They now make saddle-trees in somewhat the same way as we do.

Comb. 1619 *MS. Canterb. Marr. Licenses,* John Worsiter of Challocke, saddle tree maker. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/1 Joshua Tipping.., Saddletree-maker. 1865 H. M. HOZIER *Equipm. Cavalry* 152 Saddlers' and saddletree makers' tools.

2. = *Saddle-rack*: see SADDLE *sb.* 10.

1864 R. KERR *Gentlem. House* 294 A row of saddle-trees from 6 to 8 feet from the floor, with hooks and brackets for the bridles, girths, and stirrups under them.

3. The North American tulip tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 688/1 The leaves [of Liriodendron] large, ..four-lobed and somewhat like a saddle in shape; hence the tree is sometimes spoken of as the Saddle-tree.

Saddling (sæ·dlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. SADDLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. SADDLE.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 315/2 A Sadyllinge, *sellatura.*

b. *esp.* The action of putting on the saddle and other equipment of a racehorse preparatory to a race; also *attrib.* as *saddling bell, paddock.*

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxi, That is the saddling-bell. 1890 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 3/4 No horse could possibly have looked better..in the saddling paddock.

†**Sa·ddling,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SADDLE *sb.* + -ING.] = SADDLE *sb.* 4.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 112 The Land is low, making a saddling between 2 small Hills.

Sadducaic (sædiŭkē·ik), *a.* [f. Gr. Σαδδουκαῖος (see SADDUCEE), after PHARISAIC.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sadducees.

1840 MILMAN *Hist. Christianity* I. vii. I. 293 The Sadducaic party. 1883 J. M. WILSON *Theory of Inspir.* 30 It is as wrong..to have the Sadducaic pride of scepticism as the Pharisaic pride of religion.

†**Sadduca·ical,** *a. Obs. rare*[−2]. Also 7 **Sadusaicall.** [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.] = prec.

1602 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 11, I alowe not your pestiferous opinions, iumping so pat with the Parepateticall and Sadusaicall sort. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 121 Herod's guilty conscience, notwithstanding his Sadducaical principles, made him..suspect that it was John himself risen from the dead.

Sadducean, Sadducæan (sædiŭsē·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **Saducian, Saducæan,** 6–7 **Saducean.** [f. late L. *Sadducæ-us* SADDUCEE + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or resembling the Sadducees.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 58 What are these Atheists but Saducæan sectaries that deny the resurrection? 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* ii. 26 This dull Sadducean Age. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 455 There is a latent Atheism at the root of the Saducean Principle. 1840 MILMAN *Hist. Christianity* II. i. I. 392 The unpopular Sadducean party. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 61 It is not surprising to find Pharisaical fanaticism..linked with Sadducean depravity and worldliness. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 425/1 The Saducæan aristocracy.

†**B.** *sb.* = SADDUCEE (in both senses). *Obs.*

1547 *Bk. of Marchaundes* eiij, Full simply faining a lowting countenance selling them selfe as the Essians, Saducians, or Pharisians dyd. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 8 Saduceans of this age. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 6 The Sadduceans, among the Jews, have been noted for the same.

Sadducee (sæ·diŭsī). Forms: *pl.* 1 sad(d)ucéas, 3–4 **Saduceus,** 3–5 **Saduceis,** 4 **Sadaiceus,** 4–5 **Saducees,** 4–7 **Saduces,** 6–8 **Sadduces;** (also 4 **Saducey** repr. L. *Sadducæi*); *sing.* 6– **Sadducee.** [ad. late L. *Sadducæus,* a. late Gr. Σαδδουκαῖος, f. late Heb. צְדוֹקִי *Çaddūqī,* app. f. the personal name *Çaddūq* (LXX Σαδδούκ, Ezek. xl. 46), in Masoretic vocalization *Çādōq* (LXX Σαδώκ, 2 Sam. viii. 17, etc.; English Bible Zadok).

The prevailing modern view is that the Zadok referred to is the high-priest of David's time, from whom the priesthood of the Captivity and later periods claimed to be descended. The late Jewish notion of a post-exilian Zadok (*Çaddūq*), the founder of the sect, is now regarded as baseless; the hypothesis that the word is directly derived from *çaddīq,* righteous, is philologically untenable.]

1. A member of one of the three 'sects' (the others being the Pharisees and Essenes) into which the Jews were divided in the time of Christ. According to the New Testament and Josephus, they denied the resurrection of the dead, the existence of angels and spirits, and the obligation of the unwritten law alleged by the Pharisees to have been handed down by tradition from Moses.

In origin the Sadducees seem to have been not so much a theological or philosophical sect or school, as a political party composed of the nobility, i. e. the members and connexions of the high-priestly family.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 1, & eodun to him fariseas & sadduceas. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19123 Þa saduceis [*Fairf.* sadaiceus, *Gött.* saduceus, *Trin.* saduces]..For þe vprising ner wald wede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 36 Þer weren in Cristis tyme, Essey, Saducey, and Pharisey. 1382 — *Acts* xxiii. 8 Saducees [1388 Saduceis, 1534 TINDALE Saduces, 1557 (Geneva) Sadduces, 1582 (Rheims) Sadducees]. 1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* II. xxxiv, In foremost rank, heer goe the Sadduces, That doe deny Angels and Resurrection. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* I. 3 The Atheist, Sadduce, and Mahumetan. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Sadducees,* or *Saducees.* 1879 FARRAR *Christ* (1881) 471 This wretched, dissolute Idumæan Sadducee.

2. A person of Sadducean disposition; a materialist, a denier of the resurrection. Also as *adj.*

1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* xxxiv. 58 Hobbists, Infidels, Atheists, Sadduces. 1857 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) II. 282 The world is Sadducee itself; it cannot be anything else ..without ceasing to be the world.

Sadducee·ic, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. SADDUCEE + -IC.] = SADDUCEAN *a.*

1875 LE FANU *Willing to Die* xxxi, That smiling Sadduceeic world without a home..that..accepts..satire and pleasure in lieu of the affections.

Sadduceeism (sæ·diŭsīiz'm). Also 7 **Sadduceisme, 9 Sadducæism.** Also SADDUCISM. [f. SADDUCEE + -ISM. Cf. F. *Sadducéisme.*]

1. The doctrine or tenets of the Sadducees.

1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s. v. *Sadducee,* Sadduceeism. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 142/1 The common view that Sadducæism was essentially a philosophico-religious school is due partly to Josephus. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 446 An absence of national feeling and religious enthusiasm, in which the author [of Ecclesiastes] seems to be a forerunner of the later Sadduceeism.

2. The character and spirit of the Sadducees; materialistic unbelief; denial of immortality.

1662 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* I. xvii. 4 When they incline to Brutishness or Sadduceisme. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxiii[i], And on this and on other matters he thought he would compromise with his conscience, and that Sadduceeism was a very convenient and good-humoured profession of faith. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* II. viii. 126 The subtle melancholy Sadduceeism of the 'Saturday Review' is not in the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount.

So **Sa·ddduceeist** [-IST], in quot. *adj.*, sceptical, indifferentist.

1888 BLACK *In Far Lochaber* viii, Your friends..are not so tolerant and Sadduceeist as some of us up here.

†**Sadducism** (sæ·diŭsiz'm). *Obs.* Also 7 **Sadducisme, Saducism.** [ad. mod.L. *Sadducismus,* either irreg. f. late L. *Sadducæus,* or f. the personal name *Sadduc*: see SADDUCEE and -ISM.] = SADDUCEEISM 1 and 2.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* I. 3 Atheisme and Sadducisme disputed; Their Tenents argued, and refuted. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 6/2 The best Antidotes against that earthly and cold disease of Sadducisme and Atheisme. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 309 The Discourse may prove as useful for reclaiming men from Saducism. 1778 T. HARTLEY *Pref. Swedenborg's Heaven & H.* (1851) 21 A general disbelief of all things supernatural has..introduced Sadducism amongst us, to the denying of all spiritual visions and apparitions of angels as things incredible.

Sadducize (sæ·diŭsəiz), *v. rare.* [Formed as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To hold the doctrines of the Sadducees. Hence **Sadducizing** *ppl. a.*

1707 ATTERBURY *Vind. Doctr. Bennet's Funeral Serm.* 31 Sadducizing Christians, I suppose they were, who said there was no Resurrection, neither Angel or Spirit, Acts 23. 8. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. viii. (1864) II. 402 His whole conduct seemed tinged with a kind of Sadducising Judaism.

Sade (sēd), *v.* Forms: 1 **sadian,** 5 **sadde,** (9 **seed**), 4– **sade.** [OE. *sadian* = MLG., MDu. *saden,* Du. (*ver*)*zaden,* OHG. *satôn* (MHG. *saten*):—WGer. **sadôjan,* f. **sado-* SAD *a.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To become satiated or weary. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 4 Me þincð eac þæt þu sadize hwæthwugununges, & þe ðyncen to ælenge þas langan spell. *c* 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 4 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 133 Whon men beoþ muriest at heor mele With mete and drink to maken hem glade With woischipe and with worldliche wele Þei bene so sette þei conne not sade. 14.. *Pety Job* 179 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 126 Although I can of synne nat sade, Yet *Parce michi, domine. c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* xxiv. 175 Of the lake of good he felte no greef, Al whyles þat the ryng he with him hadde; But faylynge it his frendshipe gan sadde.

2. *trans.* To glut, satiate; to make weary (*of*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see E. D. D.).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxlvii. 3 He..þe gesadade, mid þy selestan hwæte cynnes holde lynde. 1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II. 455 He was so sadded of the werre. 1611 COTGR., *Assouvir,..*to cloy, glut, sade. *Ibid., Ressasier,* to fill, glut, sade, satiate, satisfie. 1764 *Coles' Lat. Dict.* (ed. 17), To sade (cloy), *satio.*

Sade, obs. form of SAD *a.* and SAID *ppl. a.*

Sadel(l, Sadely, obs. ff. SADDLE, SADLY.

†**Sa·dful,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SAD *a.* + -FUL.] Sorrowful.

1658 MERITON *Love & War* IV. ii. H iv b, The service of a sadfull humour.

Sa·d-iron. [f. SAD *a.* or *v.*] A smoothing iron, properly a solid flat-iron, in contradistinction to a 'box-iron'.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xvii. (ed. 3) 153 Sad-irons and other castings. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 253 Dealers commonly distinguish these useful implements by the terms 'sad-iron', 'box-iron' and 'Italian-iron'. 1899 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 2/7 Sadirons 10s. per ton [dearer].

Sadism (sā·dizm). [ad. F. *sadisme,* f. the name of the Count (usually called 'Marquis') de *Sade* (1740–1814; infamous for his crimes and the character of his writings): see -ISM.] A form of sexual perversion marked by a love of cruelty.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 4/2. 1897 *Lancet* 13 Nov. 1263/2 Crimes committed by people afflicted with what is technically known as 'sadism'.

So **Sa·dist,** 'an individual affected with sadism' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897); **Sadis·tic** *a.,* 'related to sadism' (Dunglison *Dict. Med. Sci.* 1893).

1897 *Lancet* 13 Nov. 1263/2 Several recent tragedies having probably had their origin in sadistic impulses.

Sadler, obs. form of SADDLER.

Sadly (sæ·dli), *adv.* Forms: 4 **sadd(e)li, sadlyk, saydly,** 4–5 **saddely, sadli, sadliche, -lyche,** 4, 6 **sadely,** 6 **sadlich, sadlie, -ye,** 4 **sadly.** Also 4 *compar.* **sadloker.** [f. SAD *a.* + -LY[2].]

†**1.** Heavily. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22478 Þe sterns wit þair leman leuen Ful saddli fall sal þai dun fra heuen. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1313 So sadly one his scholdire it [the blow] felle, The knyghte by-gane to knele. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1625 Glad pluckys there he toke, Set sadly and sare. *a* 1568 *Knt. Curtesy* 77 In swoune [she] fell downe hym upon, So sadly that the Knyght awoke. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 222 Mr. Patrick Lindsay..strampit sadlie on his brotheris foott to gar him wnderstand that [etc.]. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* cxxxvi. 335 An empty cart runs lightly away: but if it be soundly laden, it goes sadly.

†**2.** Firmly, tightly, closely. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1135 Þere his burnus he bad bulden of marbre A piler sadliche i-picht or he passe wolde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 374 Knyt 3ow als sadly as 3he may. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1744 In goon the speres ful sadly in arrest. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (1495) 597 In smale trees is more hete and drynesse that byndeth the partyes therof faste and sadly togyder. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 102 Þus sall I iune it with a gynn, And sadly sette it with symonde fyne. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xxiii. 768 And whan we haue delyuerd hem, lete vs thre hold vs sadly to gyders.

†**3.** Solidly, fully; (to drink) deeply; (to sleep) soundly, heavily. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 442, & þer he swowed & slept sadly

al nyȝt. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 4 þenne Wakede I of my wink me was wo with alle þat I nedde sadloker I-slept and I-seȝe more. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 11 þis fillyng is not voide but sadly replenchid. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawe's T.* 645 This Messager drank sadly ale and wyn.

†**4.** Resolutely, vigorously, hardily. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2751 Whan þe ludes where neiȝ lond he leped ouer borde, sadli in al here siȝt for þei him sew schold. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 494 In Cambuskynneth the kyngis vittale He tuk, and sadly gert assaile Schir Wilȝame of Herth, and him slew. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 763 They went to sadly, And set ther dyntis. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 84 The Perseys stwart sadly till him socht. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 269 The two champions approchid eche other and smote to gyder so sadly and sore that the place redounded of her strokes. *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 646 The stewarde at hym full sadly fought.

†**5.** Steadfastly, firmly, fixedly, unchangingly.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 14 Whene þe mynde es stablede sadely with-owttene changynge and vagacyone in Godd. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 199 þat alle brennynge charite ..be so sadly rotyd in vs. *c* 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 957 Loke þou withstande sadly þe furst begynnynge of þe temptacoun of þe fend. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 124 Fro that tyme that he loueth sadly oure lord Ihesu crist [etc.]. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 48 Sadly beleue the fader is full god almyghty. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 877 Emprent my speche in your memorial Sadly. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 133 But the King finding that he did sadly, and constantly (without hesitation or varying,..) stand to that that hee had said.

†**6.** Steadily, quietly, without excitement. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13544 þe batailles neyghed ney & ney, Sadly passing, and softely. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 29 Tak thanne thyn Astrolabie with bothe handes sadly & slely. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cvi. (1869) 56 Wel j telle thee that sureliche and sadliche thou miht go.

†**7.** Seriously; in earnest; gravely, soberly. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 557 What ȝif I saide him sadly þat i sek were, & told him al treuly þe entecches of myn euele? *c* 1357 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (*Jacobus*) 176 Til hym þan sancte Iames prechit, and crystis law sa sadly techit. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 76 This Marchant vp ariseth, And on hise nedes sadly hym auyseth. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXII. 62 Saie me sadly þe soth. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. XV. 40 Mesurably and sadly demened. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, I. 69 Thei daunsed with Ladies sadly, and communed not with the ladies after the fashion of Maskers, but behaved themselves sadly. 1570 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* II. (1571) 161 This booke..was readde sadly vnto the people, and had in reuerence. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 229 This can be no tricke, the conference was sadly borne. 1611 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* III. i. (1612) F 4 b, But doe you brother sadly intend the pursuite of this triall? 1634 MILTON *Comus* 509 To tell thee sadly Shepherd, without blame, Or our neglect, we lost her as we came. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epise.* § XXXI, But this to them that consider things sadly, is true or false according as any man list. 1777 M. MORGANN *Ess. Dram. Char. Falstaff* 122 As a caution to the audience not to take too sadly what was intended only..'as an argument for a week'.

8. Sorrowfully, mournfully.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 539 Sadly sikand & sore for sorwe atte here herte. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 42, I herd ane petuoss appele, with ane pur mane, Solpit in sorowe, that sadly couth say [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xl. 7 Why loke ye so sadly to daye? [So 1611.] 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* viii. 1 Musick to heare, why hear'st thou musick sadly? 1627 MAY *Lucan* I. 583 Sadlyer barke Scyllaes doggs then they were wont. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 13 He died in the month of May, 1630, sadly bewailed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 505 Near his Paternal Stream he sadly stands, With down-cast Eyes, wet Cheeks, and folded Hands. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 107 He speaks sadly..of the fortunes of the winter. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 There at the head of a late filled grave Sadly a youth and a maiden stood.

Comb. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 1167 A sadly pleasing Thought. 1826 WORDSW. *Ode* 1815, 44 To..utter England's name with sadly-plausive voice.

†**b.** With regret; reluctantly. *Obs.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. v, I must request of you One fauour, and will sadly be denyed.

9. In a manner to cause sadness; lamentably, grievously, deplorably, badly.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* Sund. iii. § 7. 29 That have provoked so great a Majesty, who is able so sadly to revenge himself upon you. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 202 Mr. Neverout we wanted you sadly. 1753 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 27 Mar., Drawings..which I am sure will charm you, though none of them are quite well engraved, and some sadly. 1782 COWPER *Friendsh.* 87 Authors..Are sadly prone to quarrel. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. viii, O, he is so ill! indeed I am sadly, sadly afraid he will never be well again! 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. lxxx, Who had already perish'd, suffering madly For having used their appetites so sadly. 1857 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 47, I have written you a sadly long letter, but I could not manage to get it shorter. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* viii. 340 The flies torment us sadly. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 391 The poor girl was sadly buffeted by the indignant saint. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* x. 196 Metaphysicians, as a rule, are sadly deficient in the sense of humour.

†**10.** Sombrely, in dark colours. *Obs.*

1607 B. JONSON *Entertainm. Theobalds* Wks. 1616 I. 887 A gloomie obscure place, hung all with black silkes, and in it only one light, which the Genius of the house held, sadly attir'd.

11. Used *predicatively*: In bad health, ill, 'poorly'. Now *dial.*

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 May, I look better already, for faith I looked sadly. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* XXVII, Lyddy had said, 'Miss, you look sadly; if you can't take a walk, go and lie down'. 1898 MRS. H. WARD *Helbeck of B.* v. ii. 395 Mrs. Fountain's nobbut sadly, I unnerstan.

Sadness (sæ·dnés). [-NESS.] The condition or quality of being sad.

†**1.** Firmness, hardness, solidity. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii, The fyfbe is sadnesse and þiknesse of þe þinge þat is sen [L. *soliditas sive densitas rei visæ*]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 90 þou schalt knowe by reednes & sadnesse of fleisch þat is wibinne þe festre al aboute. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 152 When hit [cheese] is wel confourmed to sadnesse. *c* 1485 *Cath. Angl.* 315/1 A Sadnes, *solidamen, soliditas.* 1577-87 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. 212/2 If you respect the sadnes therof, it doth proue in the end to be verie hollow & not able to hold out water. *Ibid.* 214/1 Which moulds wanting their due sadnesse are now turned into moorie plots.

†**2.** Seriousness, soberness, staidness; gravity of mind or demeanour. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 7 *Sacram.* 1428 For ȝeres Ne makeþ so nauȝt þane prest ald, Ac sadnesse of maneres. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 347 Another stant so in the peples grace ffor hire sadnesse, and hire benygnytee. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 20 A boȝ on whech þei vsed to pleye certeyn games to refresch with þe sadnesse of her study. 1495 *N. Riding Rec.* (N. S.) I. 127 We trustyng in youre pollicie, sadness, wisdome, and discrecion. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 13 They banysshed prayer, peas, and sadnesse; And toke with them myrthe, sporte, and gladnes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 77 But mightie Lord, this merry inclination Accords not with the sadnesse of my suit. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. (1632) 928 Other persons of approued sadnesse, prudence, pollicy and experience.

†**b.** Phr. *In sadness, in good* or *sober sadness*: in earnest, not joking. *Obs.*

1544 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 102 But in good sadnesse Toxophile thus you se. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* IV. iii. (Arb.) 61, I haue nought to them, nor they to me in sadnesse. 1593 NASHE *Strange Newes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 245 Thou hast borrowed aboue twenty phrases and epithites from mee, which in sober sadnesse thou makst vse of as thy owne. *c* 1620 MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* V. i. 228 Pray, in sadness, say, what is the gentleman? 1696 S. SEWALL *Diary* 13 Oct. (1878) I. 435 Seem'd to be in good sober sadness. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* III. ii, In serious sadness. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busy Body* I. i, In sober sadness she cannot abide 'em.

†**3.** Dignity, importance. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clix. 149 The sayd Lewys.. causyd them to vse and were browne, and sad colours, accordynge to theyr honours and sadnes.

†**4.** Steadfastness, constancy; firmness of faith.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 150 Catoun and canonistres conseilleth vs to leue To sette sadnesse in songewarie, for *somnia ne cures*. 1382 WYCLIF *Coloss.* ii. 5 The sadnesse of þat ȝoure bileue that is in Crist. — 2 *Pet.* iii. 17 Lest ȝe..falle awey fro ȝoure owne sadnesse [Vulg. *a proprio firmitate*]. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11177 But yiff he hadde fleet off led, In gret sadnesse to endure. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Dyners Balettys* iii. 17 Saphyre of sadnes, enuayned wyth indy blew.

5. Sorrowfulness, mournfulness.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiii. 13 Seik to solace quhen sadnes the assailis. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 7 How canst thou part sadnesse and melancholy my tender Iuuenall? 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* vii. 3 By the sadnesse of the countenance the heart is made better. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 23 Dim sadness did not spare That time Celestial visages. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 409 In a malignant Fever from Heat, there is a Delirium, Fluxes, Sadness. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 464 Thy clime..disposes much All hearts to sadness. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 14 Sadness on the soul of Ida fell.

b. A condition of sorrowfulness.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 147 [He] Fell into a Sadnesse. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xlv. 450 To blow away and scatter these sadnesses with a false, an illusory, and a sinfull comfort. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. v. 96 After this he thunders out woes and sadnesses against their impieties. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. lxxii, She look'd a sadness sweeter than her smile.

c. Gloomy appearance.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § xii. 76 The architect not being able to secure always the same depth or decision of shadow, nor to add to its sadness by colour.

†**Sa·dore.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1681 GREW *Museum* App. 386 Sadore, or Bitter Wood. It hath a brownish Barque.

Sa·d-tree. [f. SAD *a.* (sense 5); transl. of mod.L. *arbor tristis.*] The Night Jasmine of India, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis.* (Earlier called MELANCHOLY *tree.*)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Nyctanthes*, During the day it loses its brightness, whence its specific name *Arbor tristis* or Sad-tree. [In recent Dicts.]

Saduce(e, -ean, etc.: see SADDUCEE, -EAN, etc.

Sadue, obs. form of SHADOW.

Sadusaicall: see SADDUCAICAL.

Sae: see SAW, SAVE, SAY, SEA, SEE, SO, SOE.

Sæcular: see SECULAR.

Saefte, Sael, obs. ff. SAFETY, SEAL *v.*

Saer, obs. form of SAWYER, SEAR.

Saf, obs. form of SAFE, SAVE.

Safare, obs. Sc. form of SAVIOUR.

Safe (seif), *sb.* Also 5, 7 **save.** [Originally *save*, f. SAVE *v.*; later assimilated to SAFE *a.*]

1. A receptacle for the safe storage of articles: esp. **a.** A ventilated chest or cupboard for protecting provisions from insects and other noxious animals; a meat-safe (see MEAT *sb.* 6).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 10/1 Almery of mete kepynge, or a saue for mete, *cibutum.* 1611 COTGR., *Chasiere*,..the great, or grated Saue hung by a pulley, to the top of a Dayrie-house, or Store-house; and seruing to keepe cheese, white-meates, and other belly-timber in. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 17/2 The Arke or Safe, is a kind of little house made of wood and covered with haire cloth, and so by two rings hung in the midle of a Rome, thereby to secure all things put therein from the cruelty of devouring Rats, mice [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Safe*, a sort of Cup-board to keep Victuals, contrived with Holes to let in the Air. 1881 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Gd. Words* XXII. 51/2 It is good practice, whenever the air of the safe is close and tainted, to have it fumigated with antiseptic gas.

b. A fire-proof and burglar-proof receptacle for plate, money, deeds, and other valuables. Usually made of steel and iron, with one or more doors secured by elaborate locks.

1838 BETHUNE *Sc. Peasant's Fireside* 70 A penknife..and a letter..were found lying near the safe, as if they had been lost by the robber. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 17 The bank may be entered, the misnamed safe, or strong room, be entered. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 164 An iron fire-proof safe must be built into the wall.

2. *Saddlery.* 'A piece of leather placed under a buckle, to prevent it from chafing' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Hence **Safed** *ppl. a.*, provided with a safe.

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 176 A solidly furnished though dismal apartment, duly safed and grated.

Safe (sēf), *a.* Forms: 3-6 **sauf,** (3-4 **sauve**), 4-6 **saufe,** 5 **saauf,** 5-6 **sauff(e;** 3-5 **saf,** 4-5 **saff(e,** 4-6 **saaf,** (5 **saafe, saaff**); 4-6 **saulf, salve,** 5-7 **salf(e,** 6-7 **salffe, saulfe;** 5-7 *Sc.* **saiff,** 6 **saif, saiv, sayfe, sailf,** 6-7 **saife,** 7 **saiffe;** 3-5 (6-7 *Sc.*) **save,** 4- **safe.** [ME. *sauf, sāf*, a. F. *sauf* (fem. *sauve*) = Pr. *salv-s, sal-s*, Sp., Pg., It. *salvo* :—L. *salvus* uninjured, entire, healthy (whence *salūt-, salūs* health, *salvē* imperative, 'hail').

The L. word corresponds in root and suffix, though prob. not in ablaut-grade, to Gr. ὅλος (Ionic οὖλος) whole, Skr. *sarva* all, whole :—Indogermanic **solvo-*. The root occurs also in Irish *slán* healthy, and in OIr. *sollus* whole, Welsh *holl* all, whole :—**solno-*.

With regard to the phonology in Eng. cf. *sage* (the plant) from F. *sauge*, and *gage* (*gauge*) from ONF. *gauge*.

The forms with *v* in ME. usually represent either the plural or the definite inflexion of the adj. From the 15th to the 17th c. *save* sometimes occurs (latterly only Sc.), in most instances prob. as a mere graphical alteration of *safe*.]

I. Free from hurt or damage; unharmed.

1. Unhurt, uninjured, unharmed; having been preserved from or escaped some real or apprehended danger. Chiefly (now only) with quasi-advb. force after verbs of coming, going, bringing, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6895 ȝif hire vet beþ þanne sauf wiþoute wemminge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11546 Þai feird al sauf in to þair kyth. 1340 *Ayenb.* 36 Þet hi habbe, huet cas yualle, hire catel sauf. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T.* 397 Somtyme his good is drenched in the see, And somtyme comth it sauf un-to the londe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXVII. 550 That ye sholde yeve hym trewys saf to come and saf to go ..be-twene this and yole. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 217 Ye shall returne sauff fro this entreprise. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. i. 104 Suffyr that ȝyng Ascanyus mot be Saif [*v.r.* sauff] fra all wappynis [L. *ab armis incolumem*], and of perrell fre. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 67 As gud maryneryes..bryng theyr schype saue out of tempestys into the sure port. 1600 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 458 To retowrn saulfe without any molestacion. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 57 As if the principal art requisite in the captain of a ship had been to be sure to come home safe again. 1737 C. PITT in J. Duncombe *Lett.* 177 I. 98 The papers came safe to hand. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 83 As the Moors are excellent swimmers, I suppose most of them got safe. 1785 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* Wks. 1836 V. 198 My desk..is safe arrived. 1799 T. HOLCROFT *Mem.* (1816) III. 229 [In a stiff breeze a sailor swore that] he could not keep his hair safe on his head. 1831 *Society* I. 209 He always insists on seeing us safe across the Downs. 1902 WISTER *Virginian* xix, Your..man brought us out..safe and dry.

b. Often in phr. *safe and sound.* Occas. †*sound and safe*; also *safe and sure*, †*safe and sicker*, †*quit and safe.* [F. *sain et sauf*; L. *sanus et salvus, salvus sanus, salvus et sospes*, etc.] Also †*safe and soon*, †*soon and safe.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7567 Sauf and sond ai mot þou be To all þe folk es vnder þe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2816 Þei were gretli glad..þat he sauf was & sound fro þe men a-chaped. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 233 So that thei mihten sauf and sone The water passe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cii. (1495) 667 Deed bodyes ben kepte sauf and sounde whan they ben bawmyd wyth confeccyons of mirra. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 440/2 Saaf, and sekyr, *salvus.* *c* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 17 And soo he ȝede sounde and saf hys way. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 29, I shall lete you goo quyte & sauf. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Trav.* II. ix. 42 b, [He] was by a Dolphin brought safe and sound to the porte. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 635 *Gobannium*..., keeping the ancient name, as it were, safe and sound is tearmed Aber-Geveony. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 43 And soone, and safe, [she] arriued where I was. 1819-24 BYRON *Juan* IV. liv, I leave Don Juan for the present, safe—Not sound, poor fellow, but severely wounded. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. I. (1862) IV. 353 He would again replace him 'safe and sound' in the fortification.

c. *To be, arrive*, etc., *safe* (or *safe and sound*): often merely a colloq. or epistolary formula for 'to be duly arrived', 'to be at one's destination', etc.

1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Sept., I send this only to tell that I am safe in London. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* II. (1885) 25, I was safe and sound in the Brevoort coach. 1887 *Century Mag.* Dec. 197/2, I promised to bring you both to lunch, safe and sound.

†**d.** (*To come*) *to safe hand*: confusedly used for 'to come safe to hand'. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) III. xviii. 27 Your last of the fourth current came to safe hand.

†2 In sound health, well, 'whole'; *usually* healed, cured, restored to health. Also *safe and sound*; also const. *of*. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 458/51 Þe Quen a-non þorugh is bone deliuered was of childe, In guod lif, and hire child al-so.. Þo the king i-say þe Quene sauf, and þat child al-so. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8170 Thoru þe, he said, sal þis mesele Be sauf and sund of al vn-hele. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 868 He was al sauf & sound of alle his sor greues. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xviii. 42 Thi feith hath maad thee sauf [Vulg. *te salvum fecit*]. *c* 1400 *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 92 He þat drynkeys it, with þe sauour þeroff he shall sele hele, and he shal be sauf of catarre, of Malencoly..and of many oþer syknes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3661 Þe seke man with his hand he blisse; Fra he him touched safe he was. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c vj b, Put som in the Roofe of her mowth and she shall be saafe. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* viii. 48 Thy fayth hath made the safe.

†3. *Theol.* [After L. *salvus* in the Vulgate.] Delivered from sin or condemnation, saved; in a state of salvation, spiritually 'whole'. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19967 All to be sauf o sin and scam, þat wald tru in his hali nam. *a* 1300–1400 *Ibid.* 10867 (Göt.) His folk all saf [*Cott.* saued] þan sal he make, And bring þaim vte of sinne and wrake. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2959 Bot yhit has the saul mare drede þan, Til þe dome be gyven and it may se Whether it sal dampned or saufe be. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 31 Bileue thou in to the Lord Jhesu and thou schalt be saf [Vulg. *salvus eris*; Gr. σωθήσῃ]. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 81 As my soule be saff ffrom synne at myn ende. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xli, Some by sorowe..some by prechyng & techyng..shal be saaf & come to blisse. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 81 God makis ws sauff be the lawar of regeneratioun [*Tit.* iii. 5].

†4. Mentally or morally sound or sane. *Obs.*

The phr. *with* (*a*) *safe conscience* was suggested by L. *salva conscientiâ* (cf. 5 below).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 32, I mai wel with sauf conscience Excuse me of necgligence Towardes love in alle wise. 1492 In god mynde and saf memorye [see MEMORY 2 b]. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* D j, The which treasure, if it be not sufficiente, he maye lawfully and wyth a salue conscience, take taxis of hys subiectes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 b, To revoke his sentence already taught and defended, he cannot with a safe conscience [orig. *cum bona conscientia*]. 1567 in F. J. Baigent *Crondal Rec.* (1891) 172 Any personne..beinge of the full age of twenty and one yeares, of saulf memorie. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 91 Fewe men or women come from playes, and resortes of men, with safe and chaste mindes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 14 A Trade Sir, that I hope I may vse with a safe Conscience. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 280 Are his wits safe? Is he not light of Braine? 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 131 No single soule Can we set eye on: but in all safe reason He must haue some Attendants.

†5. Used in a construction corresponding to the L. ablative absolute (e. g. *salvâ fide, salvo jure*; so F. *sauf votre respect*) with the sense: Keeping .. safe or intact, without hurt or prejudice to .., without loss of .., making reservation of .., with due respect to .... *Obs.* (See also *safe*, SAVE *prep.*)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 120/488 Trewenesse we þe sworen ase riȝt was, and eorþelich honour al-so, Sauue ore ordre and ore riȝte, bote þat was out i-do. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1242, & þat he vor is neueu wolde, vorto abatie strif, Do hey amendement, sauue lume & lif. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 480 But elles wol I fonde, Myn honour sauf, plese him fro day to day. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxliii, Hir worschip sauf. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1208 Tharfor till him is no comparisoun, As off a man, sauff reuerence off the croun. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 17 *Non feray, sauue le vostre grace*, I shall not, sauf your grace. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 3 Saaf theire juggement.

II. Free from danger; secure.

6. Not exposed to danger; not liable to be harmed or lost; secure.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 227 Þey bulde hem smale cootes and cabans..þat hire lyf myȝte be þe more saaf. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 18201 Off no-thing were thei a-dredde; Thei wende thei hadde ben saue & sure. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 363 And wrie hem that noon ayer vppon hem shyne, So beth they sauf. 1447–8 *Shillingford's Lett.* (Camden) 88 To bryng yn stuf for the werre.. ther to be kept stronge saf and sure. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 105, I greatly feare my monie is not safe. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* V. ii. 151 Whil'st thou ly'st warme at home, secure and safe. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* XX, Safe then and safest were my sillie sheepe, Ne fear'd the Wolfe. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 662 No second witness could be found...Cornish thought himself safe. *Ibid.* VII. II. 190 Apprehensions that the interests of the Anglican Church might not be safe under the rule of a man bred among Dutch Presbyterians. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 43 No, no, Harry darling! mother can't eat till you are safe!

quasi-*adv.* 1860 *Robin's Handbk. Games, Billiards* 572 Either decline the chance altogether, and lay the balls safe, or make that stroke which seems most sure and easy.

b. Const. *from*, †*of* (= secure against).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 153 That he mesure in his expence So kepe, that of indigence He mai be sauf. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 973 Al the lond that thou hast goon aboute ffro cloudis wicke is saaf [*Bodl. MS.* saue]. *Ibid.* 982 Thy seedis with cucumber rotis grounde Let stepe, and saaf of euery mys they are. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxi. 9 Their houses are safe from all feare. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 33 Yf they be steeped in Capons blood, they wyll be safe from all hurtful weedes. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 1065 Where then he liv'd obscure, but safe from Jove. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 403 That a person once infected with the small-pox is safe from having it a second time. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* v. (1878) 66, I did not feel safe from him till I was once more in my study. 1891 HELEN B. HARRIS *Apol. Aristides* ii. 14 The hermits..petitioned him to build them a house where they might be safe from the incursions of the Arabs.

7. Of a place or thing: Affording security or immunity; not exposing to danger; not likely to cause harm or injury.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 165 Neptunus..kept hire in so sauf a place Fro Polipheme and his manace, That he..Ne mihte atteigne hir compaignie. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 78 Answer me, In what safe place you haue bestow'd my monie. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 111 A good and safe roade for shippinge. 1666 *Act* 18 *& 19 Chas. II*, c. 8 § 5 The building with Bricke is not onely more comely and durable but alsoe more safe against future perills of Fire. 1680 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* I. iii. 11 The Iesuits' Powder is..held most safe to be taken by the best doctors. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 608 A Station safe for Ships, when Tempests roar. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 129 All kinds of linen and bedding, when not frequently used, become damp. How then is it possible that beds, which are not slept in above two or three times a year, should be safe? 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 14 The safest atmosphere of all for a patient is a good fire and an open window. 1866 YOUNG *Fires* 59 Staircases, to be fireproof, or at least safe under the ordinary circumstances of fire. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, That part of the world is at a safe distance.

8. Used *transf.* in the compounds SAFE-CONDUCT, SAFEGUARD, q.v.; hence with sbs. of similar meaning, as *safe convoy, custody* (cf. L. *tuta custodia*), †*stowage*; also SAFE KEEPING, SAFE WARD.

1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 9 To kepe the same Offeley in your salve custodye. 1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. i. 129 Which lettres were forwyth Delyuered ouer to the sauffe Custody of Master Chamberleyn. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlix. 22 Than grant thou vs..Thy saiv sure conduct [cf. OF. *seür et seur conduit*]. 1621 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 192 And I am something curious, being strange, To haue them in safe stowage. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 81, I shoot from Heav'n to give him safe convoy. 1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 24 Nov. in Carlyle App. C. No. 14, I have by this Bearer returned a Safe-convoy, as you desire, for what Commissioners you think fit to send out to me. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. XXVIII. 164 The safe custody of a man accused. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 505 His only business being to keep the goods in his safe custody.

†b. *Safe pledge* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1684 *Cowel's Interpr.* (ed. Manley), Safe pledge, *Salvus plegius*, is a Surety given for a Man's Appearance against a day assigned, *Bracton lib.* 4. *cap.* 2. *num.* 2. where it is also called *certus plegius*.

9. Of an action, procedure, undertaking, plan, etc.: Free from risk, not involving danger or mishap, guaranteed against failure. Sometimes = free from risk of error, as in *it is safe to say* ...

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 23 Therefore, Sir knight, Arend what course of you is safest dempt. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 148 Our safest way Is to auoid the ayme. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* II. i. 21 What haue you there? *Bl. Bs.* A Note (Sir) of State-Policie, And one exceeding safe one. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxvii. 151 It is safer to erre on that hand, than on the other. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 43 'Tis never safe to despise an enemy. 1728 SWIFT *Charac. Mrs. Johnson* Wks. 1824 IX. 286 Perhaps she was sometimes too severe, which is a safe and pardonable error. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 173 ₱ 11 It is always safer to err in favour of others than of ourselves. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* XXIII. 150 To me the safest counsel and the best. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXXVI, Far up the lake 'twere safest land. 1854 J. B. LANGLEY *Life-Agent's Vademecum* 53 If an assurance company has obtained 1000 policies, it is statistically safe. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Sp.* xi. 254 This is Choate, who made it safe to murder. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 454/1 It is safe to say that propositions of this kind will not figure upon the Statute-book yet awhile.

†b. In stronger sense: Conducive to safety. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Seditions* (Arb.) 407 An Embleme, no doubt, to shew, how safe it is for Monarchs, to make sure of the good Will of Common People.

c. Phr. *On the safe side* = with a margin of security against error.

1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xi, Be on the safe side, and do not trust him too far. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 84 They should rather err on the safe side. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 307 For the sake of being on the safe side, I have taken the lowest value.

d. applied *transf.* to the agent.

1874 HEATH *Croquet-Player* 53 Remember that the dead ball is not so safe a helper as your partner. 1884 *Liverpool Merc.* 18 Feb. 5/2 One is perfectly safe in saying that the position of the defendants has relatively improved.

10. Secured, kept in custody; unable to escape. Hence, not likely to come out, intervene, or do hurt; placed beyond the power of doing harm, not at present dangerous.

? *c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* I. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 200 What, madam? is he salve asleepe? Most soundlye, Sir. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 25 But Banquo's safe? *Mur.* I, my good Lord: safe in a ditch he bides. 1610 — *Temp.* III. i. 21 My Father Is hard at study; pray now rest your selfe, Hee's safe for these three houres. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, V. iii. 97 Receiue him, And see him safe i' th' Tower. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. x. (1636) 204 Cæsar was at this time absent out of Gallia;..and so the wayes cloyed up, they presumed hee was fast and safe enough. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 815 And other care perhaps May haue diverted from continual watch Our great Forbidder, safe with all his Spies About him. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor., Epist.* v. (1696) 490 When the Snake is Frozen, 'tis safe. 18.. *Nursery Rhyme*, *'Three children sliding on the ice,'* Ye parents that have children dear,..If you would have them safe abroad, Pray keep them safe at home.

Prov. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 173 Drie sunne, drie winde, Safe binde, safe finde. [Cf. FAST *adv.* 2, quot. 1596.]

11. a. Sure in procedure; not liable to fail, mislead, or disappoint expectation; trustworthy. b. Cautious, keeping to 'the safe side'.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 205 My blood begins my safer Guides to rule. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 372 Ascend, I follow thee, safe Guide, the path Thou lead'st me. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 24 (1820) I. 367 That safe and sure-footed interpreter, Alex. Aphrodisius. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 46 As a master of style and diction, Milton is as safe as Virgil. 1894 *Daily News* 3 May 5/3 The first [hymnal] is described by Canon Twells as being generally acceptable to high churches, the second to low churches, and the third to intermediate, 'sometimes called safe churches'.

12. a. With *of*: Sure to obtain. ? *Obs.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Aug., I find most people pleased with their being at ease, and safe of a peace. 1802 SOUTHEY *La Cabe* 3 Here I stand, Safe of my purpose now! 1846 THACKERAY *Let.* 9 Feb. (MS.), What I meant by 'Safe' is the best word to be applied to a play I think—safe of a real agreeable—of course I don't know how permanent—success.

b. *To be safe*, followed by inf. or †const. *for*, is predicated of a person or thing to express the certainty of the fact or event involved in the predication.

Hence used *attrib.* in colloquial phrases like 'He is a safe first' = he is safe to take a first class.

1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., 'He is safe enough for being hanged.' Cumb. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* XXVII. 204 Society had better shut up shop at once, for it's safe to be 'uprooted from its very foundations'. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 107 He'll win it, as safe as safe! 1865 F. OAKELEY *Hist. Notes* 46 If..you had happened to enter any common-room in Oxford..you would have been safe to hear some ten or twenty voices eloquent on the subject of Tract 90. 1874 WHYTE MELVILLE *Uncle John* VIII. I. 225 The foreign horse was safe to win the Two Thousand. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. VII. 137, 'I am sure a man never sent it,' said Helen. 'I'm sorry to say it of my own sex, but it's safe to be a woman'. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red Coats* 50 You know the Colonel is as safe as houses to come round after church parade.

†c. ? Certain, established as fact, not to be called in question.

1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* I. i. 14 For want of acquaintance with history, we are apt to pronounce *a priori* many things to be impossible, which in fact really exist, and are very safe.

†13. quasi-*sb. In safe* (OF. *en sauf*): in a safe place, in safety. *With safe*: with safety, safely. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xvii. (1869) 13 Þe official turned him, and bar with him þe oweremes, and putte hem in saaf. 1569 PRESTON *Cambises* E 3 b, If I with safe may graunt this deed, I will it not refuse.

14. Special collocations. **Safe deposit** (orig. *U. S.*), a place in which valuables are stored; also *attrib.* **Safe edge**, (*a*) a smooth edge of a file; hence **safe-edge, -edged** *adjs.*; (*b*) *Photogr.* (see quot. 1891). †**Safe lamp, lantern, light**, a safety-lamp. **Safe load**, a load which leaves a required margin of security against causing breakage or injury to a structure (cf. SAFETY 6).

1783 J. HUNTINGTON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 27 West Point..may be made a *safe deposit where every military article may be kept in good order and repair. 1880 W. NEWTON *Serm. Boys & Girls* (1881) 338, I went down into the vaults of one of our great safe-deposit buildings. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 145/1 The public safes or safe-deposits erected in most of the great cities of America and in London. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* etc. II. 821 Some files have one or more edges that are left uncut, and these are known as *safe-edges, because such edges are not liable to act upon those parts of the work against which they are allowed to rub,..The safe-edge file is principally required in making a set-off, or shoulder [etc.]. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 230 *Safe Edged File. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 66 The negative to be printed from, should have an opaque border, called a safe edge, about a quarter of an inch wide made around it. 1825 DAVY *Let.* 30 Oct. in *Paris Life* (1832) II. 82, I trust the *Safe lamp will answer all the objects of the collier. 1815 — in *Phil. Trans.* CVI. 12 The first *safe lantern that I had constructed, was made of tin-plate, and the light emitted through four glass plates in the sides. 1816 — *Ibid.* 23, I have already had the honour of communicating to the Royal Society an account of a *safe light. 1868 HUMBER *Strains in Girders* 67 Breaking and *Safe Loads for Bridges, Girders, etc. 1908 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan. 15/4 This particular chain was certified ..as being capable of standing a strain of three tons, so that its 'safe' load was 1¼ ton.

15. Comb., as †*safe-bestowing*, †*-maker*, †*-making* (where 'safe' is objective); *safe-borne, -marching, -moored, -sequestered* ppl. adjs. (where 'safe' is quasi-adv.).

1575 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 254 Putting in order and *safebestowinge of the garmentes. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 38 Average fifteen hunder souls *safe-borne fra' port to port. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlix. 10 Others render *Shiloh, Tranquillator, Salvator*. The *Safe-maker, The Pence-maker. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 13 Their ministration is the *safemaking ministration. 1755 J. N. SCOTT *Ess. Transl. Homer's Wks.* 3 *Safe-marching through the Camp. 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xii, *Safe-moored in some stillest obscurity. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 561 Some smooth ascent, or *safe-sequester'd bay.

†b. In verbal phrase used subst.: see quot. *Obs.*

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 96 He hath letters of safe come, safe goe, and safe staye for five dayes.

¶ *Vouch . . safe, safe vouch*: see VOUCHSAFE.

†**Safe**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. SAFE *a.*] *trans.* To render safe or secure. Also, to conduct safely *out of*.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. H j b, Deare Lord, what means this rage, when lacking vse: Scarce safes your life, will you in armour rise? 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 55 My more particular, And that which most with you should

safe my going, Is Fuluias death. *Ibid.* IV. vi. 26 Best you saf't the bringer Out of the hoast. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* V. 112 Thus he brau'd, and yet his violent shaft Strooke short with all his violence, Tydides life was saft. *Ibid.* VII. 285 At which we will erect Wals, and a rauveling, that may safe, our fleet and vs protect.

Safe-conduct (sēˑfkɒndŭkt), *sb.* Forms: see SAFE *a.* and CONDUCT *sb.*[1] [a. F. *sauf-conduit* (13th c.), f. *sauf* SAFE *a.* + *conduit* CONDUCT *sb.* Cf. Sp., Pg. *salvoconduto*, It. *salvocondotto*, med.L. *salvus conductus*.]

1. The privilege, granted by a sovereign or other competent authority, of being protected from arrest or molestation while making a particular journey or travelling within a certain region. Phrases, *in* or *with safe-conduct*, *under* or *upon* (*a*) *safe-conduct*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10226 To vinde him gode borewes, & sauf condut al so. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 3617 Ye schole gon in saff coundyte; No man schal do ye despyte. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 260 In stede of messengeres, saue condite vs gyue, Þorgh þi lond to go in þin auowrie, Þat non vs robbe ne slo, for þi curteysie. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 160 For he anon hem wolde assaile..His sauf conduit bot if thei hadden. 1412–20 LYDG. *Troy Bk.* I. 935 For þei of pryde, with-outen any leue Or safcondyte, han þe stronde y-take. 1433 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 475/1 Letters of save condut. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 82 Thei hadde saf condite to returne to Tintagel. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 93 Gif a man be tane presonare apon ane otheris sauf condyt. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxii. 322 Theune the Barons sente for syr Tristram vnder a sauf conduyte. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 34 Then the capitayne sent woorde that with saufeconduyte he would come and speke with the kynges counsayll. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 107 Nor scottis men til entir on inglis grond vithit out the kyng of ingland saue conduct. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 254 Graunting to all commers out of every Countrie safe conduyte to come and go. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 53 To be short, upon safe-conduct, the bishop commeth to the king's presence. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 83 The Earle gat saif cundit to come throw Inglaud. 1607 *Gout. Venice* 238 Sixtus V, and Clement VIII, granted Safe-conduct to the Maranes, to remain, and traffick in the Town of Ancona, without being molested or disturbed by the Inquisitors. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxi, The task of conveying one female in safety through such scenes as we must encounter..is enough...If you accept the service I tender..she shall be instantly placed in safe conduct. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iv. 35 He had come over under a safe conduct, and he was not detained. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xxi, A pass..giving you and Miss Jess Croft a safe conduct to Moiſontein.

2. A document by which this privilege is conveyed.

[1392 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camd.) 179/32 Pro scriptura et sigillacione vnius saueconducti Ducis de Stulpez.] ?1404 SKYDMORE *Let.* 5 July in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 20 And ther y was and spake with hym [Owen Glendower] upon truys, and prayed of a saufconduyt under his seal to send home my wif and hir moder and thaire mayne. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 67 Traistand at the said Inglisman had na saulf conduct, and thareftir he schew a conduct. 1523 SKELTON *Gerl. Laurel* 503 Some shewid his salfecundight, some shewid his charter. 1620 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 115 And humbly praies his Majesties signature to this safe conduct here inclosed. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 401 Such goods as are brought into this country by an alien enemy..without a safe-conduct or passport. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 576 Feversham was asked for his safe conduct. He had none. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 122 The safe conduct granted them on their departure is dated on the 27th of July.

3. The action of conducting or conveying in safety; safe convoy.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 80 He praied þam of alle þing..To haf saf condite, vnto þe New Kastelle. & Hugh did as he hight, led þam sauely welle. 1529 *Household Bk. Hen. VIII* in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 152 For the costes of him and such other with him, as attended upon the salve conduct of the said moneye. 1577 E. HOGAN in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 156 For my safe conduite to the Court he had sent foure captaines. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 481 And give them such safe Conduct and Convoie, as they shall reasonably require.

4. *fig.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 112 Vn-to synnerys, that deye repentaunt, To yive pardon off hys benynge graunt, [The] Wych ys to hem, vn-to ther refut, Proteccyon and true sauff-conduit, Hem to save, that thay be nat lorn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, In heuynesse, feblenes, and trouble of ennemyes, it is our comforte, our strengthe, saueconducte and peace. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) A 3 b, This worke maie not at the first enteraunce, haue the saufe conducte and protection of your most noble roiall Maiestie. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 267 Being as we are fallen into the most grievous sinnes, we do live, and go so contented, as though we had received of God a safeconduit to be saved. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 146 God vnder his mighty protection, and by his owne safe-conduct, brought that holy burthen thither. 1872 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) IV. 102 A great controlling reason in whose safe-conduct we trust implicitly.

† **Safe-conduct,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To lead, convoy, or conduct safely.

In verse stressed *safe-cónduct* as well as *safe-cónduct*.

1564 JENKINSON in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 346 That he would..giue me..men to safeconduct me vnto the sayd Sophy. 1567 DRANT *Hor. Ep.* I. vii. D iij, If he maye be safeconducted and welcum to thy grace. 1590 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, Bearing his priuie signet and his hand To safe conduct vs thorow Africa. *a* 1600 (?) HOOKER *Serm. Jude* ii. § 22 He indeed was able to Safe-Conduct a Theefe from the Crosse to Paradise. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. xiii. 96 This Sword (I trust) shall well safeconduct mee. 1639 AINSWORTH *Pentateuch* Contents 2 This Second Booke of Moses sheweth..the bringing out of Israel..the safe-conducting of them in the Wildernesse.

Safe-guard (sēˑfgaːd), *sb.* For forms see SAFE *a.* and GUARD *sb.* See also SAGGAR, SAGGARD. [ME. *savegarde* (*sauf-*, *safe-*, etc.), a. F. *sauvegarde* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *sauve* fem. of *sauf* SAFE + *garde* GUARD *sb.* Cf. It., Sp. *salvaguardia*, Pg. *salvaguarda*, med.L. *salvagardia*.]

1. Protection, safety. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (see b).

1421 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 159/2 The pore Soudeors..have truly served the sauf garde of the forsaid Town. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 652 Saiffgarde he gat wndir a bowand tre. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 450 King Richard, as the fame went, might have escaped and gotten safegard by flying. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 8 b, Besechyng the Duke to grant to him the safegarde of his lyfe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 6 To the which they flye for safegarde if any man resorte vnto them. 1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 132 That na men..tak upoun thame the saulfgaird and protectioun of ony knawin inymeis or convoy..to thame.. ony gudis. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* II. (1603) 89 Preferring the savegard of his people before his owne life. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 83 A place of safeguard, called commonly the Monastery of refuge. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 200 The women [of Sumatra] are for courage, Amazonian, and of such account with their tyrannique Lords, that the safeguard of their bodies are committed sometimes to their care. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s. v. *Attribute*, He attributeth to me the safe guard of the whole empire.

b. *For* (*the*) *safeguard of* (now *arch.*), † *to* (*the*) *safeguard of*, † *in safeguard of*: for the defence or protection of, in order to the safety of. Formerly freq. in phr. *for safeguard of one's life.*

[1347 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 194/1 Pur salve garde de la pees.] 1433 *Ibid.* IV. 445/1 To walle,..and fortefie, youre seid Towne and Havyn, sufficiently..for the saufgarde of alle Marchaundises and other Goodes thedir comynge. 1440 in Slew *Hist. Walsall* (1856) 107 For the more suertye and saufgard of the tresour and euydence of that Gylde. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 398 For savegarde of the kynges cite. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 17 And there the lady Pressyne stablysshed a strong geaunt to the sauegarde of the tresoure. 1519 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 315 For savegard of my lyf and for savegard of my body. 1536 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 139 For safeguard of his life he was fayne to leape from ye bridge. 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 2039 To sauegarde of the iust & synners ponnyshment. 1571–2 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 285 Boxes for the belles ropes to run in for savegard of the ropes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. x. 43 b, The streit of Hellespont, for the safegard wherof there are 2. strong castles. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 259 If you do fight in safegard of your wiues. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 13 A. flyeth as much as he can for safeguard of his life. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 39 To rase ones house on fire, in safegard of the neighbours houses. 1669 MRS. ALICE THORNTON *Autobiog.* (Surtees) 18 But the king, being constrained for the saveguard of his owne life, passed that fatall bill. 1727 THRELKELD *Stirpes Hibernicæ* Pref. 23 He was for the Safeguard of his Life compelled in his Age, to fly into High Germany. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* I. viii. I. 197 [Form of policy], To make every exertion in their power 'for the defence, safeguard, and recovery' of the property.

† c. *In safeguard*, in safety or security. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 468 Forto kepe the towne in saufgarde from oure enemys. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 5/2 The seid sonmes of money..to be put in sauf gard. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 30 Fortresses where his men might lye in safegarde. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxii. 23 With me thou shalt bee in safegard. 1642 J. M[ARSH] *Argt. conc. Militia* 4 The King ought to provide that his Subjects have their passage throughout the Realme by all high wayes in safeguard.

† d. Custody or safe-keeping. *Obs.*

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 112 They put men in soche savegarde That with in a whyle afterwarde They be sure to go no forther. 1827 SIR F. BURDETT in *Parl. Debates* 1693 The safeguard of the prisoners had originally belonged to the sheriff.

2. Protection or security afforded by a specified person (or thing). Phr. *in* or *under* (*the*) *safeguard of.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 238 Thay ar all in the protectioun and salvegarde of the pape. 1484 CAXTON *Æsop* II. ii. (1889) 34 Who that..submytteth hym self vnder the saue gard or protection of the euylle. *c* 1490 *Paston Lett.* III. 366 Our Lord..have you in His blissid saufegard. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 136 Whome he..had receiued into his sauegard, custodie, and protection. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXI. XXVIII. 789 To commit themselves vnder the protection and savegard of the Romanes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 84, I detained my selfe vnder safeguard of the Cloyster. 1657 *Whole Duty of Man* V. § 14 (1660) 117 [We] therefore should tremble to venture on the perils either of day or night without his safeguard. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 125 Under the safeguard of the colony of their nation.

† b. *To stand upon one's safeguard*: to stand on the defensive, to defend one's self. *Obs.*

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 236 If any Prince were euer forced to stand vpon his safe-guard, and fence himselfe with Lawes.

† **3.** Guarantee of safety or safe passage given by a person in authority; safe-conduct. *On safeguard*, on the strength of such guarantee. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 111 (139) And whan Priam his saue garde sente Thembassadours to troie streught wente. *c* 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 118 For where as I my sauegard grauntyd, Ay in that cost he comonly hauntyd. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 475/2 Letters of save conduct and save gard. 1526 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 402 If anny man..will convey him oute of the town under any Irishman [h]is salfe garde or winges. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 154 He tooke his penne and wrote his warrant of sauegard with these most goodlie wordes, *Vivat Varro vir doctissimus.* 1594 WIST *and Pt. Symbol.* § 45 For the ease, savegard, and passage of the inhabitants of the said townes, villages [etc.]. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 81 Crassus..was slaine as he parlied on safeguard. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 9 On safegard he came to me.

† b. *Law.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Safe-guard.* See *Salva-guardia. Salva Guardia*, is a Protection given by the King to a stranger, fearing the violence of some of his Subjects, for seeking His Right by course of Law.

4. A permit for safe passage: = SAFE-CONDUCT 2. Also, a guard or escort granted for the same purpose.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xi. 72 Whereupon second Letters together with a safe guard were dispatched unto him. 1642 *Laws of War Army Earl Essex* A 4 b, Whosoever shall presume to violate a Save-guard, shall die without mercy. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 109 So a trumpet was sent to the earl of Essex for a safe guard or pass to those two lords. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 79 Without a farthing of money in your pockets, guides to conduct you or safeguards to protect you. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2380/3 They..have need, for themselves and 100 Persons, of Passports and Safeguards to be sent from your Army. 1860 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* § 147 (1875) 183 Passports and safeguards, or safe-conducts, are letters of protection, with or without an escort, by which the person of an enemy is rendered inviolable. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 6 June, I am obliged to see all that can be seen of the South at once, and then, armed with such safeguards as I can procure, to make an effort to recover my communications.

5. A warrant granted by a military commander to protect a place from pillage. Also, a guard or detachment of soldiers sent to protect the place.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Safe-Guard*, In Military Affairs, a Protection given by a Prince or his General, to some of the Enemy's Country, to be secur'd from being ravag'd by his Men or quartering them; also Soldiers left in such Places for that Purpose. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4377/2 The Princess was there, and had..Safe-guards granted her for the Protection of the Place.

† **6.** A picket or outpost of soldiers. *Obs.*

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1238/4 The Mareschal d'Humieres has called in all his Safe-guards, and caused the Bridges on the Canal to be taken up. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 195 Vendosm has called in all the safeguards round his camp.

7. *gen.* Something that offers security from danger; a defence, protection. Now chiefly in immaterial applications: e. g. a legal proviso or a stipulation serving to prevent some encroachment; a course of action, a habit or sentiment, tending to protect the subject against some temptation; or the like. (The chief current sense.)

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch., Ep. to Edw. IV* in Ashm. (1652) 109 O Honorable Lord,..The savegard of England, & maynteyner of right. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 47 That sacred Sainctuary, that hath bene the safegarde of so many a good mannes life. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 18 This maner of foldynge..shall be a greate saueguarde to the shepe for rottynge. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 32 Whitch saiing I..do now recount a soverain save gard against all incumbrancis. 1584 R. NORMAN (*title*) The safegard of Sailers, or great Rutter. 1610 HOLLAND (*Camden's Brit.* (1637) 701 [York] a singular safeguard and ornament both, to all the North parts. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 88 His owne valour was his safeguard. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. (1782) I. 393 Their poverty indeed became an additional safeguard to their innocence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 43 No new safeguards for public liberty were devised. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. ix. 425 There was a still further reason for placing some special safeguard on that border. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 251 Admirable skill of expression is..no real safeguard against logical blunders. 1892 *Law Times* XC. 419/2 The old reticence of the Bench was a grand safeguard of its dignity.

† **8.** An outer skirt or petticoat worn by women to protect their dress when riding. (See also quot. 1706.) Also SAGGARD 1. *Obs.*

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 167 *Limus*,..a kind of aray or attire reaching from the nauill downe to the feete, by this description like a womans safegard, or a bakers. 1588 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 3 A safeguard with a jhup or gaskyn coate of faire cullored satten. 1590 *Lane. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 23 My cloake and savegarde. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* I. i. (Stage Direct.), The gentlewomen in cloakes and safeguardes. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. i. D1, Enter Mol in a freese Ierkin and a blacke saueguard. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., There is also a kind of Dust-gown, or upper Garment worn by Women, commonly called a *Safe-Guard*; also a coloured Stuff-Apron, and a sort of Swathing-Band for a young Child. 1789 *Append. Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 264 Habited in loose white gowns, with nankeen safeguards.

b. Similarly *attrib.* (see quot.).

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 69 With a safe-guard handkerchief, enveloping her turban.

† **9.** Alleged term for a 'company' of porters.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vij, A Safegarde of Porteris.

10. A name for various technical contrivances for ensuring safety.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* III. 83 Purdey's Patent Safeguard, to prevent the accidental discharge of guns. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Safeguard* 1. *a.* A *rail-guard* at a switch or crossing. *b.* A contrivance attached to a locomotive for throwing stones and other obstructions off the track.

11. A name for the monitor lizards of America.

[After F. *sauvegarde*; for the origin of the appellation cf. MONITOR *sb.* 5. Shaw *Zool.* III. 215 (1802) gives the equivalent Sp. *salvaguarda* as the South American name.]

1831 CRAIGIE *Anat.* 160 The American safeguard. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 469–70. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 288/1 Safe-guards (*Tejus*).

Safeguard (sē·fgārd), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *sauvegarder*, which Littré and Hatz.-Darm. call a 'néologisme'.] *trans.* To keep secure from danger or attack; to guard, protect, defend. Now chiefly with immaterial obj. (e.g. interests, rights).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxix. 21 Brenne..was fayne to Sauegard hymselfe by flyght. 1502 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 51 Suche thyng as may safegard hym yᵗ is born in England that he shall not be suspect for a Skott. 1561 *Godly Q. Hester* (1873) 17 The Quene muste sauegarde all the hole prouince. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 111 b, Building in their countries fortresses thereby to safegard the trafícke of the East. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 64 Heat doth safegard and thicken the Milke. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 393 The walls of Jericho could not savegard it from the invasion of Joshua. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 551 By auoiding ill shewes, we safegard our fame. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 169 The coast is safeguarded from sand and stealth by a defensive wall. 1675 BROOKE *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 489 This angel secured and safeguarded them all the way through the wilderness. 1865 *Times* 23 Jan. 9/5, I am very thankful that their [my decisions'] correctness is safeguarded. 1887 *Standard* 13 May 5/3 A compromise calculated to safeguard French interests. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 329 Nor could the troops be safeguarded against a surprise.

† **b.** To send or conduct in safety. *Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justine* xv. 63 b, Demetrius ..safegarded home into Egipt, Leuticke Ptolomies son, and Menelaus his brother ransomelesse. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 31 With his Army to safegard him to the Kings Metropolis.

Hence **Sa·feguarding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Sa·feguarder.**

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 429 Wherfore in safe-gardynge of hym selfe, he fled with a small companye to warde Walys. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. x. (1553) G v b, My strength and my prayse is our Lorde, he hathe bene my safegarder. 1621 USSHER *Serm.* 5 The Watchmen ..who were appoynted for the safegarding of the Church. 1658 OWEN *Temptation* viii. 152 We are arrived then to the summe of this safeguarding Duty. 1862 J. SEVERN in *Atlantic Monthly* LXIX. 636 The French troops..have been ordered to concentrate here at once, for the safeguarding of the Eternal City.

Safe-hold. [f. HOLD *sb.*¹: cf. *stronghold.*] A place of safety from attack.

1793 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 332 That misleading enthusiasm which led her..far from the safe-holds of her native country. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 304 The chamberlain..commenced the war by..securing the strong tower of Blacatter...To this safehold the queen..now resolved to retire. 1843 BROWNING *Ret. Druses* III. Poems (1905) 238/1 From this safehold of mine Where but ten thousand Druses seek my life.

Safe-keeper. *rare*⁻¹. [cf. next.] A protector.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. Pref. 2 b, She assuredly trusteth that he is her safekeper and defender.

Safe-keeping, *vbl. sb.* The action of keeping safe; protection, preservation; custody.

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 390/1 For the safe kepyng of the See. 1587 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 378 The Arringes, brushinges & salffe kepinge of the robes. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. xiii. 123 A number of people were in boats to see her..heavy for her trouble, seeing her go under safe-keeping. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 5/1 He was willing to pay for the safe-keeping of his wife in Dr. W.'s asylum.

Safely (sē·fli), *adv.* Forms: 3–4 sauveli, 3–5 saveliche, 4–5 -lich, -lych(e, -like, (*compar.* saveloker, -lokr), 4–5 salvely, 4–6 savely, (5–6 -lye, 6 -lie); 3–5 saufli, 4–5 saufliche, -lych(e, -like, sauffly, sawf(f)ly, 4–6 saufly, 6 saulfly(e, saulfely; 3–6 safly, 4–5 safliche, saff(e)ly, salfly, 6 saf(f)eli, *Sc.* saifly, 5– safely. [f. SAFE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a safe manner.

1. Without harm or injury occasioned or received. Often with verbs of *coming, going, keeping,* and the like, where the adj. might be used (see SAFE *a.* 1).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4944 Lede þam sauueli [*Gött.* sasly, *Fairf.* sauely] to pair land. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6622 Sauelike held þey þer castels & touns. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 359 The queyn..sawffly come to the castell. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 44 And also that it be put in a bagge, & asselid, and safly kepid. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6456 Ye shall savely come and savely goo. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 178 How suld thai be callit sauf conductis, bot gif thai condyte thair maisteris saufly and surely? 1529 CROMWELL *Will* in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 58 All the which parcelles of plate and houseold stuf I will shalbe savelye kept to thuse of my saide Soonne Gregorye. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 58 They aryuyd sauely at the port of Jaffe. 1623 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* v. i. 70 God safely quit her of her Burthen. 1635 HAKEWILL *Apol.* v–vi. 116 The earth being safely delivered from that inundation. 1765 WARBURTON in *W. & Hurd's Lett.* (1809) 365, I hope this will find you safely returned. 1853 MISS YONGE *Heir of Redclyffe* xliii, They were safely at home again the same evening. 1859 CLOUGH *Poems,* etc. (1869) I. 239 Your article..came safely to hand. 1868 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) II. 169, I send the Contemporary Review by this post. Pray let me know that it has reached you safely. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 461/2 She was in the train, lawfully.., and therefore a duty was cast upon the company of carrying her safely.

2. In a manner free from danger or hazard; securely, without risk.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) I. 347 (Harl. MS.) Ȝe mowe sauflyche bet holy þyng as he dude auonge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 686 Be-tuix þe wolues lai þe schepe, Sauueli [*Gött.* saufli, *Fairf.* sauely] moght þai samen slepe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 248 And thanne he may saufliche ynowh His Oxen yoke into the plowh. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1362 Ther myghte no wapen his medys ryfe, So Savely was he dighte. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 12 Are we not hereby..admonished which wee may safeliest cleaue vnto? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 837 Nor safely cou'd they shear the fleecy Store. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 162 ₱ 4 No man can safely do that by others, which might be done by himself. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 205 He could not safely venture to outrage all his Protestant subjects at once. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 May 4/7 The demand for advances will exceed..the sum which the State can safely or conveniently lend.

b. Without risk of error.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3051 But saufly þis may [i] seye & þe soþe proue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 33 For o thinge, sires, saufly dar I seie. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 308 Bot I dar saufly make an oth, Mi ladi was me nevere loth. 1573 T. CARTWRIGHT *Reply to Whitgift's Answ.* 17 Howe can we doe safelyer then to follow the Apostles customes? 1647 GREAVES *Roman Foot* 103 Therefore wee may the safelier give credit to them. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 250 ₱ 1, I can safely say, I acted according to the best of my Understanding. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 26 Such a one (safeliest spoken of by the neuter pronoun). 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* xxxii. 328 We can safely assume something more than this.

† **3.** In safe confinement or custody. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Brut* 429 All his prisoneris weren..brought into the Toure of London, to kepe hem there-ynne saufly. 1505 *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 268 That he shuld resayve and savely kepe the said rebell. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 104 Ile keepe him darke and safely lockt. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvi. 23 Charging the Iaylour to keepe them safely.

† **4.** With confidence or assurance. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* xvi. Comm., King David was here abused by false information: to which he ought not so safely to have geven credite. 1674 CAMPION *Art of Descant* 38 Doing that safely and resolutely which others attempt timorously and uncertainly.

Safeness (sē·fnės). [-NESS.] The quality or state of being safe (in various senses).

a 1375 *Cursor M.* 18742 (Fairf.) Þe toþer [man] vs come fra heyuen toure þat brȝt us sauenes & socoure. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 440/2 Snafnesse, or salvacyon, *salvacio.* 1530 PALSGR. 265/2 Safenesse, *sauetè.* 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 69 Besides the safenesse and no danger in the cure. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 651 Neither is this Haven famous for the secure safeness thereof. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xiii. (1640) 130 The nearnesse of the way is to be measured not by the shortnesse but the safenesse of it. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 2 Tim. ii. 3 The Life of a Minister or Bishop is not a Life of Ease, and Idleness, and Safeness. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* xii. (1697) I. 546 If a Man should forbear his Food,..till he had Science and Certainty of the Safeness of what he was going about, he must starve, and die Disputing. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Dec., He must be, first of all, a man of sure judgment, or the public will not trust him long, they discerning the quality we call 'safeness' clearly enough.

Safer, obs. form of SAVIOUR, SAVOUR.

Safer *Sc.* = *so far* adv.: see So.

Safer(e, Saferay, obs. ff. SAPPHIRE, SAVORY.

Saferen, -erne, -ero(u)n, obs. ff. SAFFRON.

Safety (sē·fti). Forms: 3–4 sauvete, savte, 4–5 savetee, sawete, savite, -yte, 4–6 savete, 5 salvetee, 6 savity, salvetie; 4–5 safte(e, sawfte, (5 saefte), 4–6 saufte, 5 *Sc.* saifte, 6 saftie, safetye, saulftie, saulfty(e, saufftye, sauftie, salf(e)ty, *Sc.* saiftie, 6–7 safetie, saftie, 7 safty, 6– safety. [a. F. *sauveté* (11th c. *salvetet*), ad. med.L. *salvitāt-em,* f. *salv-us* SAFE. Cf. Pr. *salvetat, saubetat,* Sp. *salvedad.*]

Scanned by Spenser (and in Shaks. *Ham.* I. iii. 21 Qq.) as a trisyllable.

1. The state of being safe; exemption from hurt or injury; freedom from danger. Phr. *in safety.*

Committee of Safety: a body of 23 members appointed in Oct. 1659 by the parliamentary army to conduct the government of England during the interregnum following the practical deposition of Richard Cromwell.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 489 Þat was þe syngne of sauyte þat sende hem oure lorde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 183 And he eftyr his mengze raid; And in-till saufte thaim led. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3410 Þay bub in sauete. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xvii. 272 The lorde of palerne..shall lede the pray to saftee. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* iv. 8 For it is thou Lorde onely, that makest me dwell in safetye. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 17 Here now behoueth vs well to auyse, And of our safetie good heede to take. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xi. 14 In the multitude of counsellers there is safetie. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 243 Merchants, passengers and drivers of loaded Camels, keeping together for safety against theeves. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xvii. 87 In those things which concerne the Common Peace and Safetie. 1659 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 367. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 697 All Dangers past, at length the lovely Bride In safety goes, with her Melodious Guide. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxii. (1820) 322 It is..his duty..not to hazard the safety of the Community. 1856 C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* 9, I arrived late in the evening at our hotel, where they had begun to entertain some doubt of my safety. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 48 The least presence of mind would be sufficient to place him in safety.

Proverb. There is safety in numbers.

† **b.** Salvation (of the soul). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13093 Yee ask him if he be þat gom þat for man sauuete suld com. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 376 Lord Ihesu, þat dengnit þe fore oure sawfte to mane be. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6869 For her soules savetee. 1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason* 32 Those whose Ignorance in these matters has been invincible, they left to the hands of God, without declaring a definitive Opinion either of their safety or perdition.

† **c.** *With* (*the*) *safety of*: without damage to, preserving .. unhurt. *Obs.*

1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 10 The King my master professeth he could neither with the saftie of his honor or conscience leave them to be consumed by the sword. 1633 MARMION *Antiquary* III. i. (1641) E 4 b, I am. a kinde of lawlesse Justicer,..that will kill any man with my safety. 1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick* III. ii, That I with safetie of thy sence, Emeria, Might visit thee.

† **d.** Sometimes *pl.* = the safety of more than one person. (In quot. 1605 ? = occasions of safety.)

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 30 Let not my Iealousies be your Dishonors, But mine owne Safeties. 16.. (*Ivny Chase* i. (Percy MS.), God prosper long our noble king, our liffes and saftyes all! 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 439 To attend his or their own safeties, every one at his perill. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Rom.* (1775) II. 55 But still a more predominant regard to their safeties, obliged him to spend all his time in spurring..his own and his mistress's beast. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxviii, To Allan's eyes was harder task, The weary watch their safeties ask.

† **e.** Phr. *To be safety* = to be safe (*for*). *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/1 The Irish were not ameanable to lawe, soe as it was not safetye for the townesmen to goe to them foorth to demaund theyr dett.

† **f.** A deliverance or rescue from peril. *Obs. rare.*

1657 HEYLIN *Eccl. Vind.* II. i. § 10. 111 Noah..offered unto God the sacrifice of thanksgiving..for so miraculous a safety.

g. *Billiards.* See quot. 1884. Also *attrib.*

1873 BENNETT *Billiards* 386 It is, of course, a matter of judgment, when to play for a score, and when to play for safety. 1884 W. COOK *Billiards* 12 When a player, instead of playing to score, plays to leave some position in which his opponent will be unable to score in his next stroke, he is said to play for safety. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 9/1 By some judicious safety play [he] succeeded in reaching his points without allowing his opponent to improve his position.

† **2.** Close custody or confinement. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 236 Þe mayden Edward toke, als he was fulle curteys, In saufte did hir loke. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 183 Hold him in safety, till the Prince come hither. 1595 — *John* IV. ii. 158 Away with him! imprison him;..Deliuer him to safety.

† **3.** A means or instrument of safety; a protection, safeguard. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 362 For þis payne þat done is to me þe saufte of my saule sal be. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 451/2 Syche Juggement..os myght be savete and seurtee..to the Kynges hegh Estate. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. viii, 623 He that suffred vpon the crosse..he be vnto yow good conduyte and saufte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 12 Beside, the pargetting or seeling, is a good safetie against fyre. ?*c* 1580 in Rye *Cromer* p. lxii, The said Peere..will..in tyme be made a very competent harborough or safetie to the Coast men.. and a sound safetie to the Towne. 1689–90 TEMPLE *Pol. Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 260 The first Safety of Princes and States, lies in avoiding all Councils or Designs of Innovation in Ancient and Establish'd Forms and Laws. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 52. 334 Political Fear and Aversion ..is generally the Safety of a People. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 332 Two lights..not only of great benefit, but an absolute safety to all navigators on that coast.

† **4.** Used in active sense: The action of saving.

a. *Sc.* Protection. *Under safety of,* under protection of. *For the safety of,* in order to save or avert. *Obs.*

1465 in *Exch. Rolls Scott.* VII. 321 *note,* For saufte of his lyffe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 938 To saiff his lyff thre ȝer he duelt in But;..Wndir saifte off Jamys than lord Stewart. 1504 in *Charters,* etc. *Edinb.* (1871) 188 For recoverand, saufte, and getting of thar merchandice. *Ibid.,* Returning fra the saufte and getting of thair saidis merchandice. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 587 My Lord Regent for the saufftie of the inconvenient and danger quhilk..wes lyke to follow, enterit ane servand of his awin in Ingland.

† **b.** Saving (of money). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI,* D iij, But I feare one thynge, and it is: lest for a saifety of a lytle money, you wyll put in chauntrye Pryestes, to saue theyr pentions.

5. The quality of being unlikely to cause or occasion hurt or injury; freedom from dangerousness; safeness. *With safety,* without occasioning danger or risk.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss S. Chiswell* 1 Apr., I am very well satisfied of the safety of the experiment. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 386 If these incisions into the abdomen can be made with safety. 1816 BUDDLE *Let.* 1 June in Davy *Mem. Sir H. Davy* (1836) II. 12 The safety of the lamps is..easily proved by taking them into any part of a mine charged with fire-damp. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 18 Sept. 4/3, I have found it necessary never to go out shooting with a miscellaneous lot of 'young men from town', until I have had a report..as to their safety in the field.

b. Sureness, steadiness. ? *nonce-use.*

1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. viii. 119, I am, and always have been, a very active person..with great fearlessness and safety of foot and limb.

6. Engineering. *Factor* or *coefficient of safety*: see quots. (Cf. *safe load,* SAFE *a.* 14.)

1858 RANKINE *Man. Appl. Mechanics* § 247. 274 Factors of Safety are of three kinds. 1868 HUMBER *Strains in Girders* 56 Coefficients of Safety are numbers representing the proportions of the ultimate strength of materials to the strains that can safely be brought upon them. 1891 ANGLIN *Design Structures* 17 The ratio of the ultimate strength to the working strength is termed the *factor of safety* of the material.

7. *Patent Safety* (*Cab*): the original HANSOM CAB, which was furnished with a contrivance to prevent an upset if the cab tilted up or down.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 308/2 Hansom's Patent Safety. 1864 F. W. ROBINSON *Mattie* II. 25 Dodging the policeman behind a Patent Safety. 1882 *Builder* 8 July 44/1 The 'Patent Safety Cab'.

8. In full *safety-bolt*. A contrivance for locking the trigger of a gun, so as to prevent accidental discharge. Also, a gun fitted with this contrivance.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 332 The safety is fixed upon strap of break-off. *Ibid.* 344 A safety bolt is fixed to this gun, which bolts the scears to the triggers. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Aug. 6/2 The old safety-bolts..were never very general favourites. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 36 A safety,..which bolts the triggers effectually.

9. In full *safety bicycle*. The type of bicycle now in use, differing from the old 'Ordinary' in the lower position of the saddle, whereby greater safety is afforded to the rider.

Some of the earlier 'safeties' had a geared front driving-wheel still much larger than the trailing-wheel. In the present form the driving wheel is behind, and the two wheels are equal in diameter.

1877 *Bicycle Jrnl.* 4 May 16 Advt., The 'Challenge' Bicycle, and the 'Safety' Bicycle. 1884 GRIFFIN *Bicycles of Yr.* 82 The Devon Safety Roadster...One of the oldest and simplest of safety bicycles. 1885 *Field* 31 Jan. 121/3 Advt., The Club Safety has been constructed so as to contain all the merits of existing 'Safeties'.

10. *attrib.* Used very freely since *c* 1800 as a specific designation for contrivances for ensuring safety, or for implements, machines, etc., constructed with a view to safety in use; as *safety arch, bell, belt, buoy, car, cartridge, gun, hook, keel, lintel, lock, plug, rail, rein*, etc.; **safety bicycle** (see sense 9); †**safety boat**, a life-boat; **safety bolt** (see sense 8); **safety cab** (see sense 7); **safety cage**, (*a*) the wire guard of a safety lamp; (*b*) a miner's cage fitted with apparatus to prevent its falling if the rope breaks; **safety car** (see quots.); **safety distance**, the distance which suffices to ensure safety; **safety fuse**, a fuse which can be ignited at a safe distance from the charge; **safety lamp**, a miner's lamp the flame of which is so protected that it will not ignite fire-damp (the kind best known is that invented by Sir H. Davy); also called † *safe lamp* (see SAFE *a.* 14) and † **safety lantern**; **safety match**, one which ignites only when rubbed on a prepared surface; **safety tube**, a tube specially contrived to furnish outlet or inlet for gases, etc. Also SAFETY-PIN, SAFETY-VALVE.

1850 OGILVIE, **Safety-arch*, a discharging arch. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2015–18 **Safety-beam*, etc. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 539/2 *Safety bell on swinging coil (fastened to shutters or doors). 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Safety-belt*, **Safety-buoy*, a swimming belt or buoy, intended as a protection from drowning. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. IV. xiv. 155 Lionel Lukin, the inventor of the *safety-boat. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1079 This lamp gives so little light as to tempt rash men to remove its *safety-cage. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 172 A number of inventions, to which the name of safety-cage, in French *parachute*, has been applied. 1840 TANNER *Canals & Rail Roads U. S.* 238 **Safety car*, a machine which follows or precedes rail-road cars in their passage of inclined planes, and prevents their descent in case of accident to the machinery, or otherwise. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Safety-car*. See *Barney*. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 505 *Safety cartridges. 1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Fl., House-Sparrow* iv, He knows the *safety-distance to an inch. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 3/1 Two motor-omnibuses require 46 ft. of street with a safety distance of 18 ft. between each of the two omnibuses. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 575 Accidents, however, are frequent..notwithstanding the invention of the *safety-fuse. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Aug. 6/2 *Safety-guns..have now been brought to a high pitch of perfection. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Haeres' Winding Mach.* 95 Good *safety hooks will hold up the cage, but they allow the rope to be hurt. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 53 The late Mr. Lang introduced what were termed *'safety keels' and are now known as 'thick garboards'. 1826 WALDIE *Let.* 25 Mar. in Paris *Life Davy* (1831) II. 110 The great and important discovery of your *Safety-lamp for exploring mines charged with inflammable gas. 1815 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* CVI. 14 The second *safety lantern that I have had made is upon the same principle as the first. 1850 OGILVIE, **Safety-lintel*, a name given to the wooden lintel which is placed behind a stone lintel, in the aperture of a door or window. 1863 ABEL in *Lond.* etc. *Philos. Mag.* Nov. 357 Varieties..of so called '*safety matches'. 1865 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v. *Lucifers*, Such matches, as not being affected by accidental friction, and as being free from poison, are called safety matches. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 103 The front [of the pigeon-holes in the theatre-gallery] is provided with a *safety-rail. 1815 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* CVI. 12, I had another chimney fitted to this lantern, furnished with a number of *safety tin-plate tubes. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 480 The escape of any uncondensed gas [should be] provided for by a *safety-tube.

Sa·fety-pin.

1. A pin for fastening clothing, bent back on itself so as to form a spring, and with a guard or sheath to cover the point and prevent its accidental unfastening. In *Archæology*, a *fibula* or brooch made on the same principle.

1857 *Prov. Patent Specif.* No. 134 Imp'ts in safety pins. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 388 The peculiar brooch made of twisted wire, of the 'safety pin' kind, so abundant in the Etruskan tombs of Bologna. 1882 A. J. EVANS in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 100 As an example of a Roman safety-pin this *fibula*, so far as I am aware, is altogether unique.

2. A pin used for fastening, locking, or securing some part of a machine.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 387 Some say that the Russians had neglected to take out the safety-pins, thus leaving the torpedoes as it were on half-cock. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 143 The object of the safety-pin is to prevent the wheel being unlocked except when the impulse pin is in the notch of the lever. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Safety Pin*, a temporary pin in a percussion fuse, to prevent the plunger from striking accidentally against the percussion powder. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 June 4/4 Lifting the cotter, or safety pin, which locked the bolt.

Sa·fety-valve.

1. A valve in a steam-boiler which automatically opens to permit steam to escape when the pressure is becoming dangerous. Also, a similar valve opening inwards, to admit air when a partial vacuum has been formed.

1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 134 The safety-valve..is loaded so that the steam escapes when it is stronger than the engine requires. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* ii. (ed. 3) 26 The boiler of a steam engine sometimes bursts even during the escape of steam through the safety-valve.

transf. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 371 The volcanos in different parts of this island are observed..to be in activity by turns, one vent often serving for a time as a safety-valve to the rest. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Winter. Nile* i. 22 The volcanic islands which serve as chimneys and safety-valves to this part of the world.

2. *fig.* An opening or channel for 'letting off steam', giving vent to excitement, getting rid of a dangerous excess of energy, or the like.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 172 Our hereditary nobility have safety-valves in their rank, and in the offices of which they are the inheritors in church and state. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1344 As a sort of 'safety valve',.. recourse is had..to the flinging about of..cabbage stalks. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xix, I am convinced that they [*sc.* public lotteries] were beneficial, acting as safety-valves to the gambling spirit of the nation. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 183 What a safety-valve to the high pressure of a compulsory system is here! 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 276 Commercial activity..was..a safety-valve for energies shut out of their proper sphere.

†**Safe ward.** *Obs.* [WARD *sb.*] Safe-guard, safe-keeping.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. viii. (Tollem. MS.), The ye liddes..realen and hilen and gouerne þe yen in saue warde [L. *tuta custodia*]. 1414 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) II. 142 That..the sauf warde of alle youre [? realm] be wel and suffissantly purveied. *c* 1420 *Anturs. Arth.* xxx, Inne saue-ward that byurde bryȝte To Carlele to bringe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi. (1883) 129 To putte hyt in seure and sauf warde and kepynge.

Safewr, obs. form of SAPPHIRE.

Saff(e, obs. forms of SAFE, SAVE.

Saffage, obs. form of SAVAGE *a.*

Saffer(e, obs. forms of SAPPHIRE, ZAFFRE.

Saffern, -eron, obs. and dial. forms of SAFFRON.

Saffi, variant of SAPHIE, amulet.

Saffian (sæ·fiăn). Forms: 6 **saphian, -ion,** 8– **saffian.** [a. Russ. сафьянъ, corruptly a. Roumanian *saftian*, a. Turkish (Persian) سختیان *saχtiyān*. Cf. Ger. *saffian*.] A leather made from goatskins or sheepskins tanned with sumach and dyed in bright colours. Also *saffian leather*.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* xix. 74 Whither the Russe marchants trade for raw silks, syndon, saphion, skins, and other commodities. *Ibid.* xxviii. 114 His buskins..are made of a Persian leather called Saphian. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 460 The skins of these sheep, and skins of goats, are used in making Saffian and Morocco leather. 1834–6 P. BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 551/2 A valuable Saffian or dyed Maroquin leather, almost equal to that of Turkey, is prepared at Astracan and in other parts of Asiatic Russia. 1882 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 388/1 The Germans distinguish between saffian and morocco, including under the former term leather tanned with sumach, and dyed bright colours without previous stuffing with fats...Saffians are, according to this classification, the leathers principally used for bindings and fancy purposes.

Safflor(e, obs. forms of SAFFLOWER.

Safflorite (sæ·flōrəit). *Min.* [a. G. *safflorit* (1835), f. *safflor* SAFFLOWER: see -ITE¹.] An orthorhombic arsenide of cobalt and iron.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Introd. Min.* 146. 1862 DANA *Min.* 263.

Safflower (sæ·flauəɹ). Forms: α. 6 *corruptly* samfleure, -floure; β. 7 saf(f)lore, (erron. salfore), 8 saf(f)lor; γ. 7 safflowr, saflower, 8 saff-flower, 8– safflower; δ. 8–9 safflow. [a. Du. *safflor* (= G. *saflor*, a. OF. *safleur, safour*, a. early It. *safflore*, also *asflore, asfrole, saffrole*, etc. (Yule). The ultimate source is obscure: the Arabic عصفر *ʿuṣfur* is prob. a foreign word assimilated to اصفر *aṣfar* yellow.

The form has been influenced by association with the words *saffron* (F. *safran*) and *flower* (It. *fiore*, F. *fleur*); although safflower is a wholly different plant from saffron, the former was often used as a substitute for the latter in medicine, whence the name *bastard saffron*.]

1. The dried petals of the *Carthamus tinctorius* (see 2), also the (red) dye produced from these petals. Used in the preparation of rouge.

α. 1583 L. M[ASCALL] tr. *Bk. Dyeing* 20 Yee shall take one pound of samfleure and let it soke halfe a day [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Samfloure.

β. 1642 *Rates Merchandizes* 47 Safflore the pound 00. 01. 00. 1662 *Stat. Ireland* (1678) 658 Safflore. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 588 Safflor, which the Portuguese employ to colour their eatables yellow.

γ. 1666. PETTY *Hist. Dyeing* in Sprat *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1667) 298 This Mather..dyeth on Cloth a colour the neerest to our Bow-dye,..the like whereof Safflowr doth in Silk. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 385 Then take the safflower out of the bag. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1113 Safflower contains two colouring matters, a yellow and a red. 1877 O'NEILL in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 571/2 Specimens of mummy cloth of a reddish colour appeared to have been dyed with safflower.

2. The thistle-like plant *Carthamus tinctorius*, extensively cultivated in Southern Europe, Egypt, India, and China for the dye obtained from its flowers (see 1); the seeds yield an oil used for lamps.

β. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 536 Woad, saflor, or wild-saffron, and garden-fruits.

γ. 1682 S. WILSON *Acc. Carolina* 18 Sumack growes in great abundance naturally, so undoubtedly would Woad, Madder and Sa-Flower, if planted. 1756 *Compl. Body Husb.* 535 Saff-flower, or Carthamus, is cultivated for the sake of its flower, as the Saffron is. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. Dyers* XVI. 6 Other Philippine dye plants..are the sibucao, or sapan wood, the heri, or safflower [etc.].

δ. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 131 In Oxfordshire, about Norton and Ashton, grows a sort of herb that they call Safflow or Bastard Saffron, which the Dyers use for the dying of Scarlet. 1885 STALLYBRASS tr. *Ilehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 201 The Safflow or Zaffer..a kind of thistle native to the East Indies.

3. *attrib.*

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 291 The Seeds of the Safflower Plant. 1857 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India* 1631 Safflower Oil. *Ibid.*, Safflower Seed.

‖ **Saffo.** *rare*⁻¹. Pl. **saffi.** [It. 'a catchpole, a sergeant' (Florio, 1598).] A bailiff.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. viii. (1617) II 4 *Volp.* Hearke, who's there? I heare some footing, Officers, the Saffi, Come to apprehend vs!

†**Saffora.** *Obs. rare.* Also **saphora.** [Of unknown origin.] = BARILLA 2.

a 1618 *Rates Marchandizes* D2, Barilla or Saphora, to make glasse. *Ibid.* K3, Saffora to make Glasse.

Safforn(e, obs. forms of SAFFRON.

Saffranon (sæ·frănŏn). Also 8 **saffranoune.** [App. a var. of F. *safranum* with the same meaning, a. med.L. *safranum* SAFFRON.] = SAFFLOWER 1.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 451 As the *Jacob*,..bound from Alexandria with Hides, Coffee, Saffranon, &c. to Leghorn lay off Monte Christo, the Saffranon smothering in the Hold, on opening the Hatches the Flames burst out. 1743 R. POCOCKE *Egypt* I. iv. 39 An export of coffee, senna, saffranounes for dying, flax [etc.]. 1834 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 1001 The flowers..are sometimes sold under the name of *saffranon*.

Saffre, variant of ZAFFRE.

†**Sa·ffred,** *a.* ? *Anglo-Irish. Obs.* In 5 saffyrred, 6 saufred. [f. SAFFR(ON) + -ED².] = SAFFRONED.

1466 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 346 Ne woman..use to werre saffyrred smokes ne saffyrred kewryches. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 38 The roabe pretiouse colored lyke saufred Achantus [*recte Acanthe*]. *Ibid.* 40 With roabs of saffrod [? *read* saffred] Acanthus.

Saffrene, variant of SAFFRENE.

Saffron (sæ·frŏn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: α. 3 **saffran,** 4–5 **saffroun,** saf(f)run, 4–6 **safron,** 5 **saffronn, safroun, -ryn,** 6 **saphron, saffrane, -rone, saffroune,** 7 **safran,** 5– **saffron**; β. 5 **safforn,** 6 saf(f)orne, -erne; γ. 5 **saferen, saferoun, saipheron, sapheron(e, saferon, saffyron,** 5 6 **safferon.** [a. F. *safran* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), whence also MLG. *safferân*, MDu. *saffraen* (Du. *saffraan*), MHG. *saffrân* (mod.G. *safran*). The ultimate source is Arab. زعفران *zaʿfarān* (adopted unchanged in Turkish, Persian, and Hindustāni; also Jewish Aramaic זעפרנא *zaʿfrānā*). The Arabic word with prefixed definite article, *al-zaʿfarān*, is represented by Sp. *azafran*, Pg. *açafrão*; the word without this prefix gives rise to It. *zafferano, zaffrone*, Pr. *safran, safrá*, Cat. *safrá*, F. *safran*, med.L. *safranum*, med.Gr. ζαφράς, mod.Gr. σαφράνι, Russian шафранъ.

The origin of Arab. *zaʿfarān* is unknown; it is not connected with *ṣafrā'* fem. of *aṣfar* yellow. The Turkish synonym *ṣafrān* (Zenker; given in Redh.-Wells only as an incorrect pronunciation) may however be derived from this adj., and may be the source of some of the European forms.]

A. *sb.*

1. An orange-red product consisting of the dried stigmas of *Crocus sativus* (see 2). Now used chiefly for colouring confectionery, liquors, etc., and for flavouring; formerly extensively used in medicine as a cordial and sudorific.

Hay saffron, cake saffron: see quot. 1841.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Hire winpel wit oðer maked ȝeleu mid saffran. *a* 1350 *St. Stephen* 318 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 32 The ferth [panier]..ful of saffron semyd it right. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 19 His heer, his berd was lyk saffroun. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 70 Cast thereto Sapheron and salt. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 127 Peper and saffyron and spycis smale. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 176 Cloves and safferne. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 91 A lason of silver to wash his hands in, full of Saforne. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 48, I must haue Saffron to colour the Warden Pies. 1685 TEMPLE *Ess., Health* Wks. 1731 I. 284 Saffron is of all others the safest and most simple Cordial. 1718 PRIOR *Pleasure* 460 Saffron and myrrh are on his garments shed. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 118 Syrup of saffron, a sufficient

quantity to form an electuary. 1840 Pereira *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 674, 4,320 flowers are required to yield one ounce of saffron. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 1068 These stigmata are either dried in the loose state, forming Hay Saffron, or compressed into masses, constituting Cake Saffron. 1860 Tristram *Gt. Sahara* vii. 119 Saffron..is a grateful addition to fried, boiled, or stewed.

Prov. phrase. 1778 T. Hutchinson *Diary* 11 Jan., Called on Bliss, who is as yellow as saffron with the jaundice.

b. *Indian saffron*: turmeric.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Turmeric*, The Indians use it to dye their rice, and other foods, of a yellow colour; whence some call it Indian saffron. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl., *Saffron, Indian*, the roots of various species of *Curcuma*.

2. The Autumnal Crocus, *Crocus sativus*, which produces saffron.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645/18 [*Nomina herbarum*] *Hic crocus*, safurroun. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. L iij b, Colchicon..bryngeth furthe a whytishe floure lyke vnto safforne in the ende of autumne. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lv. 216 Saffron..groweth plentifully also in some places of England and Irelande. 1669 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.*, Aug. (ed. 3) 23 Note, that English Saffron may be suffered to stand for increase to the third or fourth year. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 68 *Crocus officinalis sativus*...Common or autumnal Saffron. 1782 J. Scott *Poet. Wks.* 113 Cantabrian hills the purple saffron show.

b. Bastard Saffron = Safflower 2; called also American, Dyer's, †Mock Saffron. Meadow or Wild Saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*. Spring Saffron, †Saffron of the Spring, *Crocus vernus*. African or † Cape Saffron, *Lyperia crocea*.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 29 Cnecus..is called..in englishe Bastarde saffron or mocke-saffron. *Ibid.*, Cholchicum...It maye be called in englishe, wylde saffron. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxii. 34 The seede of Bastarde Saffron.. is hoate. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lxxxi. 126 In English spring time Saffrons, and vernall Saffrons. 1599 — *Catalogus* B 2 *Crocus vernus*..Saffron of the spring. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 178 Colchis' banefull Lilly, (With us Wilde-Saffron). 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Nov. 79 Flowers in Prime...Anemonies, Meadow Saffron [etc.]. *c* 1721 Petiver *Gazophyl.* VI. lviii, Cape Saffron with a knotty stalk. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 69 Spring Saffron, or Crocus. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 1004/2 Saffron, African, *Lyperia crocea*.

3. The orange-yellow colour of saffron (sense 1).

1382 Wyclif *Lam.* iv. 5 That weren nurshid in faire clois of saffroun [Vulg. *qui nutriebantur in croceis*]. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. v. 2 Your soune was misled with a snipt taffata fellow there, whose villanous saffron wold haue made all the vnbak'd and dowy youth of a nation in his colour. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 9 Aurora..is robed in Saffron. 1798 Landor *Gebir* II. 212 Go early, ere the gladsome Hours Strew saffron in the path of rising Morn. 1895 Yeats *Wand. Usheen* Poems 35 When the sun once more in saffron steep.

4. *Old Chem.* = Crocus 3.

1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Introd. 54 Draw off the Menstruum, till the Saffron of the Gold remain almost dry. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Saffron of Steel*, or *Mars*. See *Crocus Martis*. *Ibid.*, *Crocus Martis Astringens*, *Binding Saffron of Steel*. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Saffron is also a name given to several chymical preparations, from the resemblance of their colour to that of the vegetable Saffron, but more usually called *Croci*. Such are Saffron of Venus...Saffron of Mars...Saffron of Gold. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 368 Saffron of Mars. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts, Saffron of Antimony*. Sesquisulphuret of antimony.

5. Short for *saffron butterfly, moth*: see B. b.

1829 J. F. Stephens *Catal. Brit. Insects* II. 171 *Lozotænia croceana*..the Saffron. 1832 J. Rennie *Conspect. Butterfl. & M.* 2 The Clouded Saffron (*Colias Edusa*, Fabricius).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *saffron bulb, colour, head, -kiln, ointment, yellow* (adj.).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xli. (1495) 626 Crocomagma is callyd the superfluyte of spycery: of the whyche saffron oynement is made. *Ibid.* xix. xvi. 873 Saffron colour dieth and colloureth humours and lycours more thanne cytryne. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 545 Now saffron bulbes beth to sette or sowe. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v., *Saffron-kiln*, a Kiln to dry Saffron with. 1728 Douglas in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 572 To take up the Saffron Heads. 1832 J. Rennie *Conspect. Butterfl. & M.* 2 Wings..above deep saffron yellow.

b. objective, as *saffron-gatherer*; parasynthetic, as *saffron-coloured, -hued* adjs.

1548 Elyot *Dict.*, *Crocotularius*, a dyer of *saffron coloured garmentes. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1622) 207 But (as the Poets say) Hymen had not there his saffron coloured coat. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 51 Aperture white, and throat saffron-coloured. 1856 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 42 The *saffron-gatherers in the field. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. iii. 97 With *saffron hewit frute.

c. Special combinations: †**saffron-bag**, ?a bag in which saffron is kept; cf. 5; **saffron cake**, (*a*) a cake flavoured with saffron; (*b*) (see quot. 1867, cf. *cake saffron* in sense 1); **saffron cordial**, a cordial made with marigold-flowers, nutmeg and saffron; **saffron crocus**, the *Crocus sativus* (see 2); †**saffron out** *a.*, the designation of a kind of tobacco; †**saffron noble**, ?a saffron-cake made in imitation of the coin; †**saffron sauce**, ?sauce flavoured with saffron; **saffron-tea**, 'an infusion of the flowers of *Carthamus tinctoria* [Safflower 2], used as a diuretic in febrile disorders' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897); **saffron-thistle** = Safflower 2 (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); †**saffron-tree**, the American hackberry, *Celtis crassifolia*; **saffron wood** (see quot.).

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 171 Thy skolderit skin, hewd lyk ane *saffrone bag. 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) Life 6, I haue beene slaundered to preache that our lady was but a Saffron bagge. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* 139 To make a fine Seed or *Saffron Cake. 1867 Tristram *Nat. Hist. Bible* 479 These [stigmas of the saffron crocus] are pressed into small tablets before drying, when they form the saffron cake of the bazaars of the East. 1892 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Three Ships* v. 87 A slice o' saffern-cake, crowder, to stay ye. Don't say no. 1728 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* 229 The *Saffron Cordial. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 588 The *Saffron Crocus, *C. sativus*. 1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 324, 10 hhds *saffron cut tobacco. 1593 Dee *Diary* (Camden) 45, I gave him a *saffron noble in ernest for a drinkpeny. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cress.* 421 The swete meitis servit in plaittis clene, With *saipheron sals of an gude sessoun. 1716 *Petiveriana* I. 276 *Saffron-tree, Celtis Amer. fol. Citri subtus aureo fructu rubro. 1862 *Chamb. Encycl.* III. 801/1 The timber of *Elæodendron croceum*, called *Saffron-wood at the Cape of Good Hope, is much used there in building and cabinet-making.

B. *adj.* Resembling saffron in colour. In early use also, † Coloured with saffron.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 35 Cammomill..there is three kindes hereof. One which hath a Saffron flower. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 64 Did this Companion with the saffron face Reuell and feast it at my house to day. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 622/1 [The law] which putteth away saffron shirtes and smockes. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 126 There let Hymen oft appear In Saffron robe. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* IV. 840 Aurora now had left her Saffron Bed. 1716 Gay *Trivia* II. 384 Nor lazy Jaundice dulls your Saffron Eye. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxviii. 136 Array'd in bright broidery, saffron of hue. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxvii, The clear saffron glory of the western sky.

b. Special collocations: **saffron butterfly, moth**, collectors' names for certain lepidoptera having yellow wings; †**saffron pear**, a variety of winter pear; **saffron plum**, a West Indian and mainland sapotaceous tree (*Bumelia cuneata*) having a yellow fruit.

1704 Petiver *Gazophyl.* II. xiv, *Papilio croceus, apicibus nigricantibus*...The 'Saffron Butterfly. 1829 J. F. Stephens *Catal. Brit. Insects* II. 3 *Colias Edusa*...Clouded yellow or Saffron B. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Oct. 76 Lombart-pear, Russet-pear, *Saffron-pear. 1884 Sargent *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (10th Census IX.) 103 *Bumelia cuneata*...Ants' Wood. Downward Plum. *Saffron Plum.

c. *Comb.*, as *saffron-fruited, -mantled, robed* adjs.

1558 Phaer *Æneid* VI. P iv b, But saffronfrutid [*orig.* 207 *crocco fetu*] bows the stubbes therof doth ouerspreede. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* VIII. 1 The saffron-mantled morning [Ἠὼς κροκόπεπλος]. 1842-63 I. Williams *Baptistery* II. xxviii. (1874) 141 Saffron-rob'd descending Charity.

Saffron (sæ·frən), *v. rare.* Also 5 **saferon, safroun**. [f. Saffron *sb.* Cf. F. *säfraner*, med.L. *saffranāre*, It. *zafferanare*, Sp. *azafranar*.] *trans.* **a.** To season with saffron. †Also *fig.* **b.** To dye with saffron; also, to give a saffron-yellow colour to.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 17 And in Latyn I speke a wordes fewe, To saffron [*MS. Bodl.* 686 saferon] with my predicacion. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 Safroun it wel. *Ibid.* 49 Safroun þin cofynn a-boue. 1593 Drayton *Idea, Eglog* ii. (1870) 6 The lothlie morpheu saffroned the place. 1622 T. Stoughton *Chr. Sacrif.* xii. 166 In Ireland..they saffron all their wearing linnen. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 540 She saffrons the hills, and azures the mountains, to delight him.

Saffroned (sæ·frənd), *a.* Forms: 4 **saffrunde**, 5 **saffrond**, 6 **saferned**, 6–7 **safrond**, 6– **saffroned**. [f. Saffron *sb.* or *v.* + -ed. Cf. F. *safrané*.] Coloured with saffron, or having the colour of saffron; also, flavoured with saffron.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3445 Wymples, kerchyues, saffrunde betyde [orig. *Les gympeus aussi safronez*]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4600 3our women has..no gay gere to glysse in 3our e3en, Silke of Sipris, ne say ne saffrond kellis. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 173 Their shirtes, and smokes are saffroned. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxix. 149 b, On their head is a yelow Tulbant safrond. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 199 The yellow sheepe be in Asia, the which they call red Saferned sheepe. 1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metam.* (1641) 51 Give us..Ribands, bells, and Safrond lynnen. 1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 516, I saw seven hundred dishes served...Everything in them was saffroned and peppered. 1903 Kipling *Nations* 22 In the saffroned bridesails scenting all the seas.

†**Sa·ffronish**, *a. Obs.* [+ -ish1.] = next.

1530 Palsgr. 323/1 Safronnysshe of the coloure of safrone, *saffronneux*. 1562 Turner *Baths* 7 Thre colours one saffronish, another rede, and the thyrde grene. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 44 Underneath of a pale saffronish hue.

Saffrony (sæ·frəni), *a. rare.* [f. Saffron *sb.* + -y.] Of a colour somewhat resembling saffron.

1630 Lord *Banians* 9 This woman was of complexion yealowish or Saffrony. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 39/2 The Agate is of a Saffrony or pale yellow colour. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Jaundice*, The Yellow Jaundice is of a Saffrony, or Lemon Colour. 1838 Granville *Spas Germ.* 378 The cheeks, formerly tallowish and saffrony, became ruddy.

Saffyr, Saffyron, obs. ff. Sapphire, Saffron.

Safir, Safitie, obs. forms of Sapphire, Safety.

Saflor, Sa-flower, obs. forms of Safflower.

Safour, obs. form of Sapphire.

Safranin (sæ·frănin). *Chem.* Also **-ine**. [f. F. *safran* Saffron *sb.* + -in1.] **a.** The yellow colouring matter of saffron. **b.** A coal-tar colour which dyes yellowish-red.

1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 145 *Safranin* or *Saffron-yellow*..a colouring matter obtained, though not in the pure state, from saffron. 1875 *Ibid.* and Suppl. 1063 *Safranine*..a red dye prepared commercially..by treating aniline with nitrous acid [etc.]. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* 380 An alcoholic solution of safranin. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 215 Solution of safranine.

Safranophile (sæ·frănofil), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -phile.] 'Having an affinity for, or staining readily with, safranin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1890 in Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*

Safrene (sæ·frīn). *Chem.* Also **saffrene**. [ad. G. *safren* (Grimaux and Ruotte 1869), f. (*sas*)*saf*·(*as*): see Sassafras and -ene.] (See quot. 1897.)

1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. 1014 The hydrocarbon, safrene, has the composition $C^{10}H^{16}$. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Safrene*...A volatile compound obtained by the fractional distillation of sassafras oil.

Safrol (sæ·frɒl). *Chem.* [See prec. and -ol.] (See quot. 1897.)

1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. 1014 Safrol is insoluble in water. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Safrol*..The stearoptene of sassafras-oil...It is used therapeutically in neuralgic affections; and is used also as a perfume for soaps.

Safron, -oun, -un, -yn, obs. ff. Saffron.

Saft, obs. f. *saved* (see Save *v.*), Shaft; Sc. var. Soft. **Safur, -yr(e**, obs. forms of Sapphire.

Sag (sæg), *sb.*1 Now *dial.* Also 6–7 **sagge**. [var. of Seg, Sedge.] = Sedge.

1531 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, V. 284 Payment to James Hole for sagge. *Ibid.* 286 Paide to James Hole, of Collam, for saggde for the brykmakrs..for savyng of the brykkes. Paide to Mychell Bynde for reede for the saide brykmakers. 1598 Florio, *Sermenti*..flags, sags, or reeds growing by the water side. 1651 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 9 Leave about a yard, either to tye a bunch of sags or a bladder to boy up the Fish. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* IV. iv. (Roxb.) 299/1 A Pond or pitt of water surrounded with Reeds and Sagges Vert. 1893 P. H. Emerson *Eng. Lagoons* 118 They say eels are hid up this weather..but these weren't...I think they must have worked out of the sags (hovers).

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sag-bed, -bottomed, -seated*; †**sag-spear**, ?a 'spear' or stalk of sedge.

1672 W. Hughes *Amer. Phys.* 28 Like those Sag-beds which grow many together in some..boggy places in England. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* IV. v. (Roxb.) 310/2 On a crowne three sagge-speares in Triangle O. tyed together with a Rubin G. the ends extended. 1735 Somerville *Chase* IV. 396 Ah! on that yielding Sag-bed, see, once more His Seal I view. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Sag-seated chair*, a rush-bottomed chair. 1893 *S. E. Worc. Gloss.* App., *Sags*, rushes, used for the seats of chairs, such chairs being called 'sag-bottomed chairs'.

Sag (sæg), *sb.*2 [f. Sag *v.*] The action of sagging.

1. *Naut.* Movement or tendency to leeward.

1580 Burrough in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 436 It is very necessary that you doe note at the ende of euery foure glasses, what way the shippe hath made,..and howe her way hath bene through the water, considering withall for the sagge of the sea to leewards, accordingly as you shall finde it growen. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 2 Sept. (Cassell), Shoving through it very slowly, with a surprising sag to leeward.

2. In a rope, wire, etc. supported at two points: The dip below the horizontal line, due to its weight; the perpendicular distance from its lowest point to the straight line between the points of support.

1861 *Ann. Reg.* 73 The 'sag' or droop of the cable from a straight line is 12 feet. 1889 Preece & Maier *Telephone* 136 A consideration which is of the highest importance for telephonic networks of wire is the length of the sag, or dip, of the wires between two supports. 1892 C. T. Dent *Mountaineering* IV. 104 The rope..should stretch from one waist-loop to the next without any sag at all.

3. A sinking or subsidence; quasi-*concr.* a place where the surface has subsided, a depression.

1872 C. King *Mountain Sierra Nev.* viii. 167 A gray canopy of cloud which stretched from wall to wall, hanging down here and there in deep blue sags. 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 324 To cross with pipes a 'sag' in the divide 280 feet deep and..eight miles wide from one crest to the other. 1888 'Paul Cushing' *Blacksmith of Voe* I. ii. 62 There was a deep sag in the seat, which, however, added to the comfort of sitting in it. 1892 C. Lapworth in *Proc. Geog. Soc.* 689 Where the great continental sag sinks below the ocean level.

4. *Comm.* A decline in price.

1891 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 2/2 In the American market there is a slight but general 'sag'.

†**Sag**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Sag *v.*] Hanging or sagging down. Also in Comb. *sag-bellied*.

? *a* 1550 *Schole-ho. Women* 472 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 123 Put me two bones in a bag.; That doon, holde it some what sag, Shake it also, that it may wag. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Oberon's Feast* 27 Then..He..eates the sagge And well bestrutted Bees sweet bagge. 1651 Ogilby *Æsop* (1665) 208 An old Sag-bellied Toad.

Sag (sæg), *v.* Inflected **sagged, sagging**. Forms: 5–7 **sagge**, (6 **sacke**), 9 **sagg**, 6– **sag**; 8–9 *dial.* **seg(g** (see E.D.D.). [First recorded in the 15th c.; the meaning (as well as the 16th c. form *sacke*) appears to point to connexion of some kind with mod.Du. *zakken*, MLG. *sacken*, Sw. *sacka*, Norw. dial. *sakka* to subside, settle down (also *sakk* subsidence), Da. *sakke* to lag behind (the Du. and Sw. words have also the nautical sense below). With sense 3 cf. Norw. dial. *sagga* 'to walk heavily and slowly, as from weariness' (Ross), for which other dialects have *sigga, sugga*.

The Du., LG., and Sw. forms appear to admit of no etymological explanation as native words; on the other hand the Norw. dial. *sakka* may be related to *søkka* (ON. *søkkva*) to Sink. It seems possible that the word is originally WScandinavian, and has passed (? as a nautical term) into Sw., Du., LG., and (perh. through LG.) into English.

On this hypothesis the representation of the continental Teut. *kk* by *gg* would be an instance of the common uncertainty in the phonetic appreciation of foreign sounds. It is uncertain whether the Norw. dial. *sagga* abovementioned is related to the other words, and whether its resemblance in sense to the Eng. word is more than a coincidence.]

1. *intr.* To sink or subside gradually, by weight or pressure.

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1294 in *Macro Plays* 116 Mankynne is soylyd & saggyd in synne! *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 440/2 Saggyn or sallyn [*read* satlyn] (satelyn, *P.*, stytlyn, *S.*), *basso*. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 96/1 Quilte the bagge least the herbes sacke the one vppon the other. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 492 The Cherrie tree wood is firme and fast; the Elme and the Ash are tough; howbeit, they will soone settle downward and sag, being charged with any weight, but bend they will before they break. 1630 J. Levett *Ord. Bees* (1634) 19 Leaving a shoulder on the inside to stay it and this is good to keep the crowne of Hives from sagging downewards. 1881 Darwin *Veg. Mould* iv. 215 We see in these three sections..that the old pavements have sunk or sagged considerably. 1889 *Nature* 5 Dec. 103 The crust of the earth must have sagged foot by foot as additional feet of burdens were laid upon it.

b. Of a part of the body (occas. of a person): To droop; to sink or hang *down* loosely.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 304 b, Thy blessed body, whiche synkynge downe, sagged & honge by y^e^ crosse. 1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* 1114/1 At last his ferucur began to grow cold and faint, & his handes sagged downward. *a* 1565 Sir T. Challoner tr. *Boeth.* i. metr. i. 12 in *Q. Eliz. Englishings* App. 150 My skynne do sagg in wrinkles slacke, my flaggy lymbes do tremble. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* xi. (1593) 263 Appollo could not suffer well his foolish eares to keepe Their human shape, but drew them wide, and made them long and deepe. And fild them full of whitish heares, and made them downe to sagge. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* B 4 b, Cheeks that sag like a womans dugs ouer his chin-bone. *a* 1600 Deloney *Thomas of Reading* (1827) 73 It is, sir, your ill-favoured great nose, that hangs sagging so lothsomely to your lips. 1816 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 144 O could this wrinkled hand unlearn to sag I'd go; and from this crosier shake the union flag. 1849 Longf. *Kavanagh* xxi. 132 Except little Alfred, who was tired and cross, and sat sleepy and sagging on his father's knee. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 June 2/1 The head slowly sagged down on to the cushions.

c. 'To hang down on one side' (Phillips, ed. Kersey 1706). Of a garment: To hang unevenly, to slip out of position. Now chiefly *dial.* and *U. S.* Hence occas. of a person: †To wear 'sagging' clothes, to be dressed untidily.

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* A 2 b, Sir Rowland Russet-coat, their dad, goes sagging euery day in his round gascoynes of white cotton, & hath much a do..to keepe his vnthrift elbowes in reparations. *Ibid.* A 3, A paire of trunke slops, sagging down like a Shoomaker's wallet. 1600 Surfler *Country Farm* i. viii. 32 If the croisant or bodie of the moone hang sagging. 1611 Cotgr., *Glacer*, ..to flesh-bast; or stitch downe the lyning of a garment thereby to keepe it from sagging. 1624 Bp. Hall *True Peace-maker* Wks. (1625) 541 The girdle of whose equity sags downe on that side, where the purse hangs. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 29 To prevent a Door from sagging, or sinking at the fore corner. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* II. 193 A load of hay or corn that is badly put on the waggon, leaning on one side, and, as it is termed, top-heavy, is said to *sag*. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Rebecca's made my Sunda' goun sag sorely. 1878 *Masque Poets* 156 His cont is green and sags. 1883 Mrs. Rollins *New Eng. Bygones* 190 It [the bridge] sags to one side. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 867/1 The..gates sag apart. 1903 J. Fox jun. *Little Sheph. Kingd. Come* 345 The gate sagged on its hinges.

d. To bend or curve downwards in the middle, from its own weight or superincumbent pressure. Said, e. g., of a rope supported at two points, of a beam, plank, etc. *Naut.* opposed to Hog *v.*[1]

1777 W. Hutchinson *Pract. Seamanship* 13 And that their bottoms not only hog upwards, but sag (or curve) downwards, to dangerous and fatal degrees. 1819 Rainbird *Agric. Suffolk* (1849) 298 (E. D. D.). 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2031 The beam by its own gravity..would have a tendency to sag or bend in the middle. *Ibid.*, When the rafters are of such length that they would be liable of themselves to sag down, supports *aa* are introduced at the points where such failures would occur. 1859 Whittier *Proph. Sam. Sewall* 102 Great beams sag from the ceiling low. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 290/1 The rod will lose its straightness, first sagging in the middle, then dropping. 1886 E. S. Morse *Jap. Homes* i. 27 One..comes to wonder why the whole ceiling does not sag.

transf. 1888 Henley *Bk. Verses* 152 The sky saggs low with convoluted cloud.

e. To bulge (*out*); to belly *in*. Chiefly *dial.*

1853 G. J. Cayley *La Alforjas* II. 151 It sagged in like a bellying sail. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Sagg'd out*, bulged out at the side, as a bowing wall. 1897 Kipling *Captains Courageous* 108 The other half come up sagging full o' big uns.

2. To decline to a lower level, through lack of strength or effort. Chiefly *fig.* (Common in U. S.)

1508 Fisher *Seven Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 88 Yf the helpe of his grace be not redy at all seasons we must nedes sagge & bowe. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. iii. 10 The minde I sway by, and the heart I beare, Shall neuer sagge with doubt, nor shake with feare. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 644/1 Is she sagging towards Realism or rising towards Idealism? 1902 Gildersleeve in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XXIII. 137 Professor Lawton..says that Parmenides sags in his flight.

b. *dial.* 'To decline in health; to begin to show signs of old age' (E.D.D.).

1784 Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* iii. 173 He begins to *sag*. To decline in his health. 1893 Zincke *Wherstead* 261 For anything to be over-poised, or metaphorically to decline in health, is to 'sag'.

c. *Comm.* To decline in price. Also with *down, away, off.*

1887 [see Sagging *ppl. a.*]. 1892 *Daily News* 11 May 3/5 Wheat..further sagged down owing to the increase in amount on passage. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 7/1 With lack of support the market has sagged away, and closes some 27*s.* 6*d.* below last week's values. 1905 *Ibid.* 1 June 9/1 There are appreciable advances on the share figures of three months ago on those investments which sagged through last year's bad balance-sheets.

3. To drag oneself along wearily or feebly. Also *U. S.* (see quot. 1880).

1573 Twyne *Æneid* x. E e j b, Encounter them at land Whilest fearful they come forth, and their first steps do sag in sand. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xvi. 219 This said, the aged Steed sagd sadly on alone. 1880 *Webster's Suppl., Sag*, to loiter in walking; to idle along; to drag or droop heavily. 1897 Rhoscomyl *White Rose* 165 'And I am not more than a third of the way along', said he to himself, as the horse sagged slower at every stride.

4. *Naut.* Of a ship or boat: To drift, be carried out of the intended course. Chiefly in the phrase *To sag to leeward.*

1633 T. James *Voy.* 93 [In tacking] we did sagge upon the maine rand of Ice. 1769 [see Sagging *vbl. sb.*]. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 256* *To Sag to leeward*, to make considerable lee-way. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 726 The want of actual headway making the Indiaman sag dead away to leeward. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 287 McGary hung upon his oar, and the boat, slowly but noiselessly sagging ahead. 1892 Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads* 206 We're sagging south on the Long Trail.

†b. *transf.* To drift, deviate insensibly (*into, from*). *Obs.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. xix. (1640) 202 We see elective States in Christendome, though bound with the straitest laws, often sagge aside into schismes and factions. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* ix. v. § 2 Yet such [spheres] as are excentricall can never observe equall distance in their motion, but will sagg aside to grind, and grate one the other. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1662) II. *Lond.* 224 No Hospital is tyed with better or stricter laws, that it may not Sagg from the intention of the Founder.

5. *trans.* in causative senses. †a. [From sense 4.] Of a current at sea: To cause to 'sag' or drift; to carry out of the intended course. *Obs.*

1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 77 The current sagged me into the bay deeper towardes the eastward. 1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to North West* (Hakl. Soc.) 191 After he was loos'd he was sagged into the Bay.

b. [From sense 1 d.] To cause to bend downwards in the middle.

1755 Johnson, *To Sag, v. a.* To load; to burthen. 1777 W. Hutchinson *Pract. Seamanship* 13 Their bottoms were thus sagged down by the cargoes. *Ibid.*, Sagged downwards six inches by her cargo. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* v. 93 The ultimate measures of the strengths of the ships to resist a strain tending to hog or sag, or break them across is as 5 : 4. 1892 C. Lapworth in *Proc. Geogr. Soc.* 689 The surface of this American arch is sagged downwards in the middle into a central depression which lies between two long marginal plateaux. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 July 8/3 The vessel will first be 'sagged' by being hung by the head and the stern only from two platforms, one at each end.

Sag, variant of Seg (castrated bull).

‖ **Saga**[1] (sā·gă). [ON. and Icel. *saga* wk. fem. (Sw. *saga*) narrative, story, history; corresp. (exc. in declension) to OE. *sagu* str. fem.: see Saw *sb.*[2]]

1. Any of the narrative compositions in prose that were written in Iceland or Norway during the middle ages; in English use often applied *spec.* to those which embody the traditional history of Icelandic families or of the kings of Norway.

1709 Hickes in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 201 The histories of the old Northern nations, which commonly have the title of Saga, which signifies a narration of History. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 326 The credit of this story rests, as far as I know, on the authority of the Saga, or Chronicle of King Olaus, published by Perinskiold at Stockholm A. D. 1697. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* VI. xxii, Many a Saga's rhyme uncouth. 1897 W. P. Ker *Epic & Romance* 66 The Icelandic Sagas—the prose histories of the fortunes of the great Icelandic houses.

b. *transf.* A narrative having the (real or supposed) characteristics of the Icelandic sagas; a story of heroic achievement or marvellous adventure.

1857 Longf. *Discov. North Cape* viii, For the old seafaring men Came to me now and then, With their sagas of the seas. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 63 With this last visit terminates my saga of Gripsholm. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* v, Dick delivered himself of the saga of his own doings.

¶ 2. In incorrect uses (partly as the equivalent of the cognate Ger. *sage*): A story, popularly believed to be matter of fact, which has been developed by gradual accretions in the course of ages, and has been handed down by oral tradition; historical or heroic legend, as distinguished both from authentic history and from intentional fiction.

1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* i. (1875) 1, I shall begin.. with a saga. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 265 The Popular Tale is thus..distinguished from..the Myth, or Saga. 1873 Miss R. H. Busk *Sagas fr. Far East* 242 While displaying the usual exaggerations common to the Sagas of all nations, these Indian Sagas have one leading peculiarity. 1883 Kennedy tr. *Ten Brink's E. Eng. Lit.* 150 The Sagas of Guy of Warwick and Bevis of Hampton.

3. *Comb.*, as *saga-writer*; **saga-man**, a narrator of sagas, also the hero of a saga [= ON. *sögu-maðr*].

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Saga-man* (Archæol.), a taleteller, or secret accuser. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxix, You are the hero! you are the Saga-man! We are not worthy. 1866 *Reader* 3 Mar. 221/3 All the skalds and sagamen of any note were Icelanders. 1866 Baring-Gould *Myths Mid. Ages* Ser. I. 113 An arrow..penetrated the windpipe of the king, and it is supposed to have sped, observes the Saga writer, from the bow of Hemingr.

‖ **Saga**[2] (sā· gă). [L. *sāga.*] A witch.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 312 Thair Saga slew ane saikles beast. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* III. x, 'Patience', resumed the witch,..'My mother was herself a saga'.

‖ **Saga,** pl. of Sagum.

Sagacious (sāgē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *sagāc-em* (whence F. *sagace*), *sagax*, f. the root **sāg-* (= OTeut. **sōk-*, Seek *v.*) in *sāgīre* to discern acutely.]

†1. Acute in perception, esp. by the sense of smell. Const. *of. Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* Ep. Ded. A 5, The Bees seeke out their King if he loose himselfe, and by a most sagacious smelling-sence, neuer cease till he be found out. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Sagacious*,..quick of scent, taste or sight. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 281 So sented the grim Feature, and upturn'd His Nostril wide into the murkie Air, Sagacious of his Quarry from so farr. 1700 Dryden *Cock & Fox* 751 With Might and Main they chas'd the murd'rous Fox,.. Nor wanted Horns t' inspire sagacious Hounds. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* i. 214 And hound sagacious on the tainted green.

2. Gifted with acuteness of mental discernment; having special aptitude for the discovery of truth; penetrating and judicious in the estimation of character and motives, and in the devising of means for the accomplishment of ends; shrewd.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 145 It would seem a wonder if sagacious Nature should faulter only in the forming of that part. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 6 True Charity is sagacious, and will find out hints for beneficence. 1704 Ray *Creation* I. (ed. 4) 95 The Study and Endeavours of the most sagacious Naturalists. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 125 Our very sagacious author found them in this condition. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 742 The world grown old, her deep discernment shows, Claps spectacles on her sagacious nose. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 136 He appeared to the greatest advantage, sagacious in distinguishing and observing. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 194 He had been urged by an adviser less sagacious and more impetuous than himself, to try a bolder course. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xix, Bardi was entirely under the ascendency of his sagacious and practical friend.

b. Of observations, sayings, actions, etc.: Resulting from or exhibiting acuteness of mental discernment; characterized by sagacity.

1831 Brewster *Newton* ix. 108 Hence he concluded that diamond 'is an unctuous substance coagulated',—a sagacious prediction, which has been verified in the discoveries of modern chemistry. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 161 The Esquimaux examines the track with sagacious care. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 438 This sagacious conjecture has since been fully verified by the discoveries of Wurtz and Hofmann. 1876 Blackie *Lang. & Lit. Sc. Highl.* ii. 87 In Homer himself,..we find not a few of those sagacious, curt sentences, into which men unacquainted with books are fond of compressing their experience of human life.

3. Of animals: Intelligent.

1759 Goldsm. *Bee* No. 4 Of all the solitary insects I have ever remarked, the spider is the most sagacious. 1819 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* xli, The wakeful bloodhound rose, and shook his hide, But his sagacious eye an inmate owns.

Hence **Saga·ciously** *adv.*, **Saga·ciousness.**

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 28. 33 Wherefore they sagaciously apprehended, that there must needs be [etc.]. *Ibid.* iv. § 14. 250 Where this Love is not only called πολυμητις, *of much-counsel or sagaciousness*,..*but also* πρεσβυτατος. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 102 But Edmund..Sagaciously the Pageantry suspects. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 64 But his measures had been so sagaciously taken, that except through that perverseness of fortune,..he could hardly fail of success. 1884 J. Hawthorne *A. Malmaison* iii, It is always a delicate matter to fathom the depth of a medical man's sagaciousness.

Sagacity (sāgæ·sĭti). [ad. F. *sagacité*, ad. L. *sagācitāt-em*, f. *sagāc-em* Sagacious *a.*; see -ity.] The quality of being sagacious.

†1. Acute sense of smell. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 151 marg., What smelling or sagacity in Dogs is. *Ibid.* 451 This Beast is not onely enemy to the crocodile and Aspe, but also to their Egges, which she hunteth out by the sagacity of her nose. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 179 Ladies, who commonly have great sagacity in smelling, may hereby be directed in the choice of their Melitæi or Lap-dogs. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 616 Some [animals] show that nice sagacity of smell. 1798 Pennant *Hindoostan* II. 36 All this genus are remarkable for their voracity and their sagacity of nostril.

2. Acuteness of mental discernment; aptitude for investigation or discovery; keenness and soundness of judgement in the estimation of persons and conditions, and in the adaptation of means to ends; penetration, shrewdness.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 13 b, Both for age and prudent sagacitie, fatherly, a wyse & a grave personage, which for renuyng of the olde amitie, were commanded [etc.]. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Sagacitie*, sharpnes of wit; witnesse. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 24 As he had a wonderfull Sagacity in such Reflections, a thousand Difficulties and Dangers occurred to him. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* 18 Men of skill and sagacity do sometimes foretel futurities. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 107 These are the general Rules, but after all, many things must be left to the Sagacity and Invention of the Artist. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* x, She was somewhat surprised at Peter's sagacity. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxviii, Relying on your advice as a man of great sagacity in money matters. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.*

ii. I. 182 He discerns the signs of the times with a sagacity which to the multitude appears miraculous. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 160 It was beyond human sagacity..to predict the Roman Empire.

b. *pl.* Sagacious observations.

1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 103 His native sagacities.. made him the most delightful of companions. 1891 *Spectator* 13 June 829/1 Who..is always pressing her homely sagacities on the imagination of the young.

3. Of animals: Exceptional intelligence; skill in the adaptation of means to ends.

1555 Eden *Decades* 189 Are there many of such sagacitie and industrye as the lyke is not seene in beastes of greater quantitie. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 112 Why they placed this invention upon the Bever..might be the sagacitie and wisedome of that animall. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 337 Black cattle..by a natural sagacity, apprehensive of being swept away with the flood. 1759 Goldsm. *Bee* No. 4 The sagacity of some insects. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 134 He had heard much of the sagacity of the beaver in cutting down trees.

Sagamité (sagămitē'). Also 8 **shaggamitie, sagamitty, sagamite,** 9 **sagamity.** [a. F. *sagamité* (Sagard, 1632), repr. Cree Indian *kisamitew*, hot drink of any kind.] **a.** A kind of gruel or porridge made from coarse hominy. † **b.** (See quot. 1748.)

1748 H. Ellis *Voy. Hudson's Bay* 188 The broth of fish, which they call shaggamitie. 1763 tr. *Father Charlevoix' Acc. Voy. Canada* 279 (Stanf.) The women come for several days and pour Sagamitty on the place. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 103 But they were all refreshed with as much Indian corn pounded and stewed with bear's grease as they could eat, which they call sagamity. 1807 G. Heriot *Trav.* 586 Sagamité, pudding made of Indian corn. 1829 H. Murray *N. Amer.* I. vii. 375 The dishes were Sagamity or boiled Indian Corn.

Sagamore (sæ'gămōər). Also 7 **sagamos, sagomo, sagomore, saggamore, segamore, sagamor,** 7–8 **sagamo,** 8 **sachemore.** [a. Penobscot *sagamo*: see Sachem.] = Sachem 1.

1623 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 750 He obserued a feast made by Anadabijon the great Sagamo, in his Cabin. *Ibid.* 756 When a Sagamos dieth, they blacke themselues. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* VI. 240 The Massachusets call..their kings there abouts Sachems: the Penobscotes..their kings Sagomos. 1642 Lechford *Plain Dealer* (1867) 115 They are governed by sachems, kings, and saggamores, petie lords. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1017/1 King Philip the Indian Segamore of those parts, had raised about six hundred Men in Arms. 1751 C. Gist *Jrnls.* (1893) 72 This Beaver is the Sachemore or Chief of the Delawares. 1826 J. F. Cooper *Mohicans* xxx, Uncas,..the wisest Sagamore of the Indians! 1865 Parkman *Champlain* iv. (1875) 246 But the vision of the centenarian sagamore put them all to shame.

transf. 1882 Dowden in *Academy* 30 Dec. 464/1 But readers on this side of the Atlantic cannot be supposed to owe allegiance to every local sagamore of learning or Puritan pow-wow of the old colonial days.

† **b. Sagamore's head**: ? some American tree.

1741 P. Collinson in *Mem. Bartram* (1849) 148 The butter-nut..with the Medlar and Sagamore's head.

Hence † **Sa'gamoreship.**

1674 Josselyn *Voy. New Eng.* 123 The three Kingdoms or Sagamoreships of the Mattachusets were very populous, having under them seven Dukedoms or petti-Sagamoreships.

‖ **Sagan** (sē'·găn). *Jewish Antiq.* Also 9 **segan.** [Late (Talmudic) use of Heb. סגן *sāgān* or *se'gen* (found only in pl. *s'gānīm*), Jewish Aram. *s'gan*, a. Assyrian *shaknu* prefect (of conquered city or province). In the Bible the word denotes only a civil governor.] The deputy of the Jewish high-priest; the second highest functionary of the Temple.

In Biblical times this official seems to have been called 'second priest' (Heb. *kōhēn hammishneh*): see Jer. lii. 24.

1625 T. Godwin *Moses & Aaron* I. (1641) 18 The High Priest and his Sagan, resembled our Bishop and his Suffragan. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 866 With him the Sagan of Jerusalem, Of hospitable soul and noble stem. 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* lx. (1879) 737 The ancient hierarchy as consisting of the high priest; his deputy, or Sagan: two suffragans of the Sagans, [etc.]. 1904 *Jewish Encycl.* VI. 390/2 Every high priest had a 'mishneh' (a second) called the Segan, or 'memunneh', to stand at his right.

† **Sagapen(e.** *Obs.* Also 6 ? **sagape.** [Anglicized form of next.] = Sagapenum; also the plant producing sagapenum.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 37 *Ferula*...It maye be named in englishe herbe Sagapene or Fenel gyante. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 26/37 Herbe-sagape [rimes *ape, grape*, etc.], *ferula*. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 67 As for our Sacopenium here in Italy, it differeth altogether from that which grows beyond sea. For the outlandish kind..is called Sagapen. 1611 Cotgr., *Ferule*,..the hearbe Ferula, Sagapene, Fennell Giant. 1651 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 86 The root of the reedy Hearb Sagapen. 1712 tr. *Tournefort's Hist. Drugs* I. 190 Chuse your Sagapen in fine Tears, clear and transparent, of a strong smell.

‖ **Sagapenum** (sægăpī'·nŏm). [Late L. *sagapēnum, -on*, a. Gr. σαγάπηνον a plant (prob. *Ferula persica*); also the gum obtained from it.] A gum-resin, the concrete juice of *Ferula persica*, formerly used as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue, or externally. Also *gum sagapenum*.

1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 573 Sagapenum or Serapinum..is a precious gumme, the best shineth through darke in colour yelow without and white within. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Sagapenum*, the sappe or Gum of a plant growing in Media..vsed in Physicke against diuers cold diseases. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 125 Sagapenum.. is likewise the Tear or Gum of a Tree. 1815 Kauffman *Dict. Merchandise* Gum sagapenum. 1851–9 Hooker in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 424 Compared with assafœtida and galbanum, sagapenum is a rare and costly drug.

Sagar, obs. form of Cigar and Saker 1.

Sagaret, obs. form of Sakeret.

‖ **Sagaris** (sæ'găris). *Antiq.* Also anglicized 8 **sagar.** [Gr. σάγαρις, from some Eastern language.] A single-edged battle-axe used by Scythians, Persians, Amazons, etc.

1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 69 A weapon called *Sagaris*, such as the Amazons beare. 1776 J. Bryant *Mythol.* III. 140 Their chief arms were..battleaxes, and sagars. 1860 Rawlinson *Hist. Herodotus* IV. 65 The Sacæ..carried the battleaxe, or *sagaris*.

Sagarston, obs. form of Sexton.

† **Sagate,** *a. Her. Obs.*–1 [ad. L. type **sagātus*, f. *sag-um* mantle.] Clothed in a mantle.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* IV. viii. (Roxb.) 328/2 A Headpeece..Argent..Mantled with a Rockett, or Sagate Gules, lynned with white.

Sagat(e, -gates, obs. northern var. ff. Sogate(s.

Sagathy (sæ'găpi). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 8 **sagathea, saggathe, sagathee,** 8–9 **segathy,** 9 **sagathoy, -thay.** [In Fr. *sagatis* (Boiste 1840; not in Littré or Hatz.-Darm.), Sp. *sagatí*; of unknown origin.] A woollen stuff (see quot. 1727–41).

1707 *Postman* 15 Nov. in Ashton *Soc. Life Reign Q. Anne* (1882) I. 151 Blond Cloaths, Camblet, Druggits and Sagathys. 1709 *Female Tatler* No. 9/1 Any Camlets, Drugets, or Sagathies. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 270 ¶ 4 Making a Panegyrick on Pieces of Sagathy or Scotch-Plod. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Sagathee*,..a slight woollen stuff; being a kind of serge, or ratteen; sometimes mixed with a little silk. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 261 Norwich buys..serges and sagathies from Devon and Somersetshire. 1804 *Monthly Mag.* 418 Not more than three persons are engaged in making..serges, duroys, sagothoys and dimities. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd. Remarks 25 Segathies, druggets, coatings, beavers, ..found a market in Spain. 1882 J. Ashton *Soc. Life Reign Q. Anne* I. 151 They [*sc.* clothes] were made of drugget and sagathay, camlet, but the majority of men wore cloth. 1884 Besant *Dorothy Forster* ii, He..went about dressed in grey sagathy and woollen stockings.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Made of sagathy.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4901/4 A brown-colour'd Sagathea Wastcoat and Breeches. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 5058/4 A Led-coloured Saggathe Coat and Wastecoat. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* ii. 14 Beneath my sagathy stuff jacket.

Sagay, variant of Zagaie.

Sag'bo(u)t, -but(t, obs. forms of Sackbut.

Sage (sēⁱdʒ), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–6 **sauge,** 4–5 **sawge, salge,** (5 **sauoge**), 6 **saulge, sayge,** 5– **sage.** [ME. *sauge*, a. F. *sauge* (13th c. in Littré):—L. *salvia* (whence late OE. *saluie*, ME. Save *sb.*). Cf. Pr., Sp., It. *salvia*, Pg. *salva*; also MLG. *salvie, selve*, Du. *salie*, OHG. *salbeia, salveia* fem. (mod.G. *salbei* masc.). For the phonology in Eng. cf. Chafe *v.*, Gauge, Safe, Save.]

1. A plant of the genus *Salvia*, N.O. *Labiatæ*; esp. *S. officinalis*, an aromatic culinary herb. Hence, the leaves of this plant used in Cookery.

Sage, much esteemed formerly as a medicinal herb, is not now included in the British Pharmacopœia, but in domestic medicine is still used in the preparation of sage-tea (see 5 b).

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* (Percy Soc.) 26 He is blosme opon bleo brihtest under bis, With celydoyne ant sauge, as thou thi self sys. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 131 Salge is his herbe appourtenant Aboven al the remenant. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 11 Do þer to sage and persely ȝoyng. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. xvi. (1541) 29 Sauge. It healeth, and sommewhat byndeth. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxvii. 250 There be two sortes of Sage, the one is small and franke, and the other is great. The great Sage is of three sortes, that is to say, greene, white, and redde. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* xi. 33 Sage is vsed commonly in sawces, as to stuffe veale, porke, rosting pigges, and that for good cause. 1590 Spenser *Muiopotmos* 187 The wholesome saulge, and lauender still gray. 1610 Fletcher *Faithf. Sheph.* II. ii, These for frenzy be A speedy and a soueraigne remedie. The bitter Wormewood, Sage and Marigold. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* II. 13 Marbled with Sage the hard'ning Cheese she press'd. 1766 [Anstey] *Bath Guide* II. (1807) 77 But what's the sage without the goose? 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 289/2 Sage, *Salvia officinalis*, a hardy evergreen undershrub, belonging to the labiates, of which there are two varieties, the green-leaved and the red-leaved.

2. *Cookery.* † **a.** A force-meat, 'pottage', or sauce in which sage is the chief ingredient. *Sage ystarced*, sage stuffing. Also quasi-*adj.* in partly anglicized names of culinary preparations containing sage, as *fritter sage, sauce sage. Obs.*

? *c* 1390 *Forme of Cury* (1780) 23 Pygges in sawse Sawge. *Ibid.* 72 Sawge ystarced. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 28 Sauge. Take Gyngere, Galyngale, Clowys, & grynde in a morter; þan take an handfulle of Sawge, & do þer-to [etc.]. *Ibid.* 41 Sauoge. Take Pigis fete clene y-pekyd; þan tak Freysshe brobe of Beff, & draw mylke of Almaundys, & þe Piggys þer-in; þen mence Sawge [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 72 Pigge or chiken in Sauge. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 501 Frutur sawge.

b. *Sage and onions*: a stuffing chiefly composed of those ingredients, used for goose, duck, pork, etc. Also *sage-and-onion stuffing*.

1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* 4 Some love the Knuckle [of pork] stuffed with Onions and Sage shred small. 1824 *New Syst. Cookery* 113 Ducks roasted. Stuff one with sage and onion,..crums,..and pepper and salt. 1889 *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) s.v., Sage-and-Onion Stuffing.

3. In the names of plants of other genera. **Bengal sage,** *Meriandra bengalensis* (Treas. Bot. 1866). **Bitter,** † **garlick,** † **mountain** or **wood sage,** *Teucrium Scorodonia*. **Black sage,** (*a*) *Cordia cylindrostachya*; (*b*) in California, *Trichostema lanatum* (Cent. Dict. 1891). **French sage,** *Phlomis fruticosa*. † **Jerusalem sage,** also † **sage of Jerusalem** or † **Bethlehem,** (*a*) *Pulmonaria officinalis*; (*b*) *Phlomis fruticosa*. **Seaside sage,** *Croton balsamiferum* (Treas. Bot.). † **Rock sage,** a species of *Sideritis*. **White sage,** in U. S., a woolly chenopodiaceous plant used as a febrifuge, *Eurotia lanata*; also applied to other plants of the same order, *Kochia prostrata* and *Audibertia polystachya* (Cent. Dict.). **Wild sage,** (*a*) = *bitter sage*; (*b*) see quot. 1866.

a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 10/2 *Ambrosia*, wild sauge. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbs* (1881) 18 Bacchar or Baccaris is the herbe (as I thynke) that we call in english Sage of Hierusalem. 1562 Rock sage [see Ironwort]. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxxv. 125 Sage of Jerusalem hath rough, hearie, and large, browne greene leaues, sprinckled with diuers white spots. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccv. 535 Wood Sage, or Garlicke Sage. *Ibid.* ccliii. 625 Of French Sage, or woodie Mullein...They are called of the learned men of our time *Verbasca syluestria*...In English it is generally called French Sage, we may call it Sage Mullein. *Ibid.* cclxxv. 663 *Pulmonaria*,..Sage of Iersualem, Cowslip of Iersualem, Sage of Bethlem. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict., Scordium*,..Wild Sage, *vulgo*. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 374 Several other..Shrubs..are now in Flower, as the several sorts of Jerusalem Sage. 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* 787 Black sage: *Cordia cylindrostachya*. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 15 The wood germander, or bitter sage. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v., Wild Sage, a name in the Cape colony for *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*.

4. ? = *Sage-brush* (see 5 b).

1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 127 A kind of wild sage or hyssop, as high as a man's head,..grows in these bottoms. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 206 The country, hereabout,.. producing very little grass, but a considerable quantity of sage or wormwood. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxvi, A desert country, here and there covered with wild sage and mezquite. 1872 C. King *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* xiii. 265 Desert too gentle and overspread with sage to be terrible.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *sage colour, juice, leaf, oil, root*; also in the names of preparations flavoured or medicated with sage, as *sage ale, bread, drink, gargle, wine*; instrumental, as *sage-covered* adj.; similative, as *sage-leaved* adj.; parasynthetic, as *sage-coloured* adj.

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* xi. 33 Much after the same manner [as the making of sage wine] is made *Sage ale. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cclii. 624 Sage ale, being brewed as it shoulde be, with Sage, Scabious, Betonie, Spikenard, Squinanth, and Fennell seedes. 1668 R. Sharrock *Let. to Boyle* 7 Apr., B.'s Wks. 1744 V. 4, I have known *sage bread do much good in drying up watry humours. 1596 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 79 Sould him of the leight *sayge culler q' & d. *Ibid.*, iij yeardes of leight *sayge cullerd fustian. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xlii, We passed over *sage-covered plains. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* 121 *Sage Drink. 189– *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett), *Sage gargle. 1755 Wesley *Prim. Physic* CXX. 73 Horseness..Take a Spoonful of *Sage-juice Morning and Evening. 14.. *Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XIX. 78 Take a *sawge-leef and wryte þeron. 1661 J. Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 5 They have a slate of three sorts, blew, sage-leaf-coloured, and gray. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Phys.* (1762) 88 Apply boiled Sage leaves hot. 1884 Browning *Ferishtah* Prol., Sage-leaf is bitter-pungent—so's a quince. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 13 *C. Salvifolius*. *Sage-leaved Cistus. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 95 *Phlomis Lychnites*...A sage-leaved whitish rugose plant. 1888 W. T. Brannt *Treat. Anim. & Veget. Fats* 539 *Sage oil, *oleum salviæ*, obtained by distillation from the leaves of the sage. 14.. *Stockholm Med. MS.* II. 867 in *Anglia* XVIII. 328 Rwe is eke a soureryn bote, To settyn abowtyn a *sawge-rote. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 575 Vse it as *Sage wine to consume flegme.

b. Special Comb.: **sage-apple,** a gall-apple formed on a species of sage, *Salvia pomifera*, eaten as a fruit in Crete; **sage-brush, -bush,** a collective name applied to various species of *Artemisia*, esp. *A. tridentata*; also *attrib.*; **sage-cheese,** a kind of cheese which is flavoured and mottled by mixing a decoction of sage-leaves with the cheese-curd; **sage grass,** *U. S.* = *sage-brush*; **sage-green,** a shade of dull greyish green resembling that of the foliage of the sage plant *Salvia officinalis*; hence **sage-greeny** *a.*, of the colour of sage-green; † **sage mullein** = French sage (see 3 above); **sage rose,** † (*a*) a plant of the genus *Cistus* (obs.); (*b*) a shrub, *Turnera ulmifolia*, found in the W. Indies and S. America; **sage tea,** an infusion of sage-leaves, used as a stomachic and slight stimulant; **sage tree,** (*a*) *Phlomis fruticosa*; (*b*) see quot. 1884; **sage-willow,** a dwarf grey American willow, *Salix tristis*; **sage wood** = *sage-brush*.

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 321 *Sage-apples. 1872 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 233 Confined to the sterile plains and *sage-brush (*Artemisia*) tracts of Western U. S. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xlvii. 217 A desert..whose lower grounds were covered with that growth of alkaline plants which the Americans call sage-brush. 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 204 The *sage bushes..grow in great abundance on some parts of these plains. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl. s.v., Sage-bush, *Artemisia tridentata*. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* II. 16 But Marian now..Nor yellow Butter nor *Sage Cheese prepares. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xii, It [the sea] is habitually hard upon Sir Leicester, whose countenance it

greenly mottles in the manner of sage-cheese. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 801/2 To inhale the odor of..pungent aromatic things in the tall '*Sage grass'. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 642 *Sage-green, pea, and sea-greens. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 49 Three afternoon dresses, the grey,..the *sage-greeny æsthetic one, and the peacock-blue. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 161 The wilde one [Verbascum]..may be called in Englishe *Sage mullen. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Table, *Sage rose and his kinds, looke *Cistus*. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* 787 Sage-rose: *Turnera ulmifolia*. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vi. 62 As for *Sage-Tea, it being an English Drink,..I care not if they Drink it without the assistance of Mr. Say-Grace. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 4141 The decoction called sage-tea is usually made from one variety, the small-leaved green, or sage of virtue. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii, There are several other Trees ..in Flower, as..Phlomis or *Sage Trees. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App s.v., Sage of Jerusalem, or Sage-tree. 1884 W. MILLER *Plant-n.*, Sage tree, Brush-land, of Australia. *Psychotria daphnoides*. 1860 WORCESTER (citing G. B. Emerson), *Sage-willow,..*Salix tristis*,—called also dwarf gray-willow.

c. In the names of animals and birds found chiefly in the sage-brush districts of N. America, as **sage cock, grouse**, the largest grouse found in America, *Centrocercus urophasianus*; **sage hare** = *sage rabbit*; **sage hen**, the female of the sage grouse; **sage rabbit**, a small hare, *Lepus artemisia*; **sage sparrow**, each of the two fringilline birds *Amphispiza bilineata* and *A. belli*; **sage thrasher**, the mountain mocking bird, *Oreoscoptes montanus*.

1859 S. F. BAIRD *Catal. N. Amer. Birds* (Smithsonian Misc. Coll.) 462 *Centrocercus urophasianus* Sw. *Sage Cock. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 580 *Sage Grouse. 1861 G. F. HERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* ii. 25 There is a certain bird of the grouse species..called the '*sage hen'. 1859 S. F. BAIRD *Mammals N. Amer.* 602 *Lepus Artemisia*, Bachman. *Sage Rabbit. 1879 GOODE etc. *Catal. Anim. Resources U.S.* 20 *Lepus sylvaticus* Bach., var. *Nuttalli*.—Sage Rabbit. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 375 *Amphispiza*..*Sage Sparrows. *Ibid.* 249 *Sage Thrasher.

Sage (sēdʒ), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Also 6 **saage**, *Sc.* **saig(e, sauge**. [a. F. *sage* adj. and sb. (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.; OF. had also *saige, savie*) :—Com. Rom. *sabio* (Pr. *satge-s, sabi-s*, Sp., Pg. *sabio*, It. *saggio, savio*):—popular L. **sapius* (cf. L. *nesapius* ignorant) f. *sap-ĕre* to be wise (pr. pple. *sapiens* wise).]

A. *adj.* Now only *literary*.

1. Of a person: Wise, discreet, judicious. In ME. often *the sage* (following a proper name). In modern use in narrowed applications: Practically wise, rendered prudent or judicious by experience.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4069 Nou it worþ iended þat Sibile þe sage sede biuore. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1576 As þe sage sathrapas þat sorsory coube. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 257 For salamon þe sage þat sapience made. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 383 This..Is that Sibille of whom ye wite, That alle men yit clepen sage. *c* 1460 ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1222 To speke litil, is knowen a man sage. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* liii. 148 Retourne agayn towarde eneas and make peas wyth hym yf ye be sage. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxvi. 274 There is no clerke lyuynge so sage that can put it in wrytynge. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 45 The best learned and sagest men in this Realme..both loue shoting and vse shoting. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 5 3our wyse, saige, and grave familiar servands. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 11 Bott schaw thyselff both scharpe, sauge [*v.r.* saig], and sinceir. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 227 Cousin of Buckingham, and sage graue men, Since you will [etc.]. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 121 All you sage Counsailors, hence. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 481 The Chancellor, and Treasurer, taking to them the Iustices, and other such sage persons, as they thinke fit. *a* 1687 WALLER *Maid's Trag.* v. Wks. (1729) 348 Can you expect, that she should be so sage To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage? 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 35 The wise reasoning of a certain sage magistrate. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxvii, For most men (till by losing rendered sager) Will back their own opinions with a wager. *Ibid.* xxxv, No wonder such accomplishments should turn A female head, however sage and steady. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* ii. 70 These housekeepers, made sage by circumstance, looked and spoke with something very little like mirth. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xiii. 346 But sager Juxon..withdrew from the proud but perilous office. *a* 1872 MAURICE *Friendsh. Bks.* i. (1874) 12 If I thought of him [*sc.* Bacon], even as the sagest of book-makers and not as a human being.

b. Of advice, conduct, etc.: Characterized by profound wisdom; based on sound judgement.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii. (1534) 218 b, Roboaz..contempned the sage counsayle of auncyente men, and imbraced the lyght perswasions of yonge men. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* i. i. 97 Come..make me blest with your sage conference. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 413 Weel whisper ore a couplet or two of most sage sawes. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. 45 Little thought he of this sage caution. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 380 The infinitely sage plans of Nature. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 176 He gives sage counsels about the nursing of children.

c. Of the countenance, bearing, etc.: Exhibiting sageness or profound wisdom. In mod. use commonly somewhat *ironical*.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* ix, Miss Oldbuck re-entered, with a singularly sage expression of countenance. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xix, Mr. Dick had regularly assisted at our councils, with a meditative and sage demeanour.

2. In phraseological combinations after Fr. use: †**a.** *Sage fool* (also in Fr. form *fol sage*): a jester or court fool. *Obs.* **b.** *Sage woman* (also in AF. form †*sage feme*): a midwife. *rare*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 423 3e lordes and ladyes..þat fedeth foles sages, flatereres and lyeres. *Ibid.* 444 A fol sage syttynge at the heyȝ table. ? *c* 1475 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 77 There was A grete lorde þat had A Sage fole, the whyche he lovyd Marvaylous well. 1672 [H. STUBBE] *Rosemary & Bayes* 2 Baptisme 'tis thought may be administred by a sage feme. 1833 DISRAELI *Cont. Flem.* III. xix, A sage woman of great reputation was at our house.

†**3.** Grave, dignified, solemn. *Obs.*

1564 *Brief Exam.* C iij b, I woulde haue the Ministers of Churches to vse sage vesture. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* A iij, He wore..a garnish of night-caps, which a sage butten cap..ouer spread very orderly. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 260 We should prophane the seruice of the dead, To sing sage Requiem, and such rest to her As to peace-parted Soules. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 117 And if ought els great Bards beside In sage and solemn tunes have sung, Of Turneys and of Trophies hung. 1644 — *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1851 IV. 301 In a point of sagest moment.

B. *sb.*

1. A man of profound wisdom; *esp.* one of those persons of ancient history or legend who were traditionally famous as the wisest of mankind; hence, one whose exceptional wisdom entitles him to a degree of veneration like that which was accorded to these. In early use sometimes with weaker sense, a wise man.

The 'seven sages of Greece' were Thales, Solon, Periander, Cleobulus, Chilon, Bias, and Pittacus, to each of whom some wise maxim is attributed by ancient writers. The 'seven sages of Rome' are the personages of a romance, of Oriental origin, which was popular throughout Europe in the Middle Ages. 'Eastern sages': often applied in hymns (after Milton) to the 'three Magi': see MAGUS 2.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 4, I sal yow tel,..Of the seuen sages of Rome. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 7 Me thynkyth, Sauynge souereynes and sages avise, þat þe moste myscheff ..Is demed þe dede y-do aȝeins kynde. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 88 This old fader..Of viȝ Saugys callid the wysest That was in Rome. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 1 There were besides these sophistes, another kinde called sapientes, or sages, as was Thales, Solon [etc.]. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. x. (1592) 223 Musonius, Hierocles, and other auncient sages. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 739. 323 Master Littleton who was an honorable sage of the Law. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 362 A Starr..proclaims him com, And guides the Eastern Sages, who enquire His place. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* II. 222 The great Athenian Sage, And Father of Philosophy [*sc.* Socrates]. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 337 He was..but as one of the old chiefs of the bygone age—half warrior, half sage.

b. In playful or ironic use.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 120 ¶ 2 He called for help upon the sages of physick. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xxvi. 238 In vain did the sages of the village interfere. 1893 *Times* 8 May 9/3 They have cited..some of the mustiest sages of the law in confirmation of this view.

2. *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *sage-like* adj.; objective, as *sage-inspiring* adj.; instrumental, as *sage-exalted, -instructed* adjs.

1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 209 The dissolving clouds..to the sage-instructed eye unfold The various twine of light. 1735 — *Liberty* II. 197 The Sage-exalted Chief [Xenophon]. 1745 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melancholy* 256 Tho' thro' the blissful scenes Ilissus roll His sage-inspiring flood. 1879 R. H. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iii. 72 He alone, possessing all the sage-like qualities, shows himself..fitted to exercise rule.

Sage, obs. f. SEDGE; var. SEG *Obs.*

†**Saged,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. SAGE *sb.*[2] + -ED[1].] Befitting a sage; characterized by wisdom.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* I. (Arb.) 31 And many a saged sawe lies hyd within thine aged brest. *Ibid.* 32.

Sageer: see SAKIA.

Sagely (sēˈdʒli), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. SAGE *sb.*[2] + -LY[1].] Belonging to or befitting a sage.

1867 LEGGE *Confucius* iv. 54 His gorgeous but unsubstantial pictures of sagely perfection.

Sagely (sēˈdʒli), *adv.* Also 5 **sagilly**. [f. SAGE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a sage manner.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3359 So bus a kyng to consaile haue a clere hert, To se at syttis him to se & sagely to wirke. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5315 Sagilly hym ruled to intelligens. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. vii. 5 The kyng..demaunding right swetely of her astate and besynes-se. And she answered him ryght sagely. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 29 Sober he seemde, and very sagely sad. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 285. 1714 POPE *Wife of Bath* 341 He, against this right sagely would advise. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* v. 87 Paul explained, very sagely, how right it was. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 11 If he adroitly or sagely preserved his buckler.

‖ **Sagene**[1] (saˈʒen). Also 8 **sajen**, 9 **sachine, sashen, sashine, sajene, sazhen.** [Russian сажень.] A measure of length used in Russia, equal to seven English feet.

1737 *Phil. Trans.* XL. 29 Wersts, divided each into 500 Sagenes, and each Sagene supposed to be exactly seven Feet English. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Sachine, Sashen*, other names for the sagene, a Russian linear-measure. 1896 REDWOOD *Petroleum* I. 285 Boring, at 75 roubles per sagene (1 sagene = about 7 feet) for the first 100 sagenes [etc.].

Sagene[2] (sădʒēˈn). *rare.* [ad. L. *sagēna*, a. Gr. σαγήνη.] A fishing-net. In quots. *transf.* and *fig.*, a network (of railways, etc.).

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. i. 5 At this time, when the iron roads are tearing up the surface of Europe,..when their great sagene is drawing and twitching the ancient frame and strength of England together. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. i. 14 Fortunate folk who live beyond the grasping reticulation of the great railway sagene.

Sageness (sēˈdʒnės). [f. SAGE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being sage; profound wisdom.

1509 WATSON *Ship of Fools* xxxiv. (1517) II vij, He is a foole without sageneese. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* xiv. (1541) 24 A man..whom for his great witte and sagenes in apparance, the Emperour had in syngular fauour. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. v. 196 The sageness, civility, thrift, abstinence, and such like personated parts and customes at home, will be all laid aside. 1755 JOHNSON, *Sageness*, gravity, prudence. 1814 COLERIDGE *Let. to J. Kenyon* (1895) 640 Public prudence and practical sageness. 1907 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 365 If we [*sc.* Confucians] could renounce our sageness and discard our wisdom it would be better for the people a hundredfold.

Sagenite (sădʒīˈnait). *Min.* [Named by H. B. de Saussure, 1796: f. Gr. σαγήνη net + -ITE.] A variety of rutile in which slender crystals are interlaced, forming a network.

1802 THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* IV. 120.

Hence **Sageniˈtic** *a.*, of or belonging to sagenite (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*).

†**Saˈgeously,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SAGE *a.* + -OUS + -LY[2].] Sagely.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 259 Whan the knight herd her speke so sageously [Fr. *sagement*].

Sagerston, obs. form of SEXTON.

Sageship (sēˈdʒʃip). *rare.* [f. SAGE *sb.*[2] + -SHIP.] The personality of a sage; the quality of being a sage.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* iii. (1834) I. 40 Men, who by whatever name they called their own sageships, were called by others wisest of men. 1887 F. H. BALFOUR *Leaves fr. Chinese Scrapbook* 110 (*title*) Confucius on Sageship.

†**Sagess.** *Obs.* In 5 **sagesse.** [a. F., *sagesse*, f. *sage* SAGE *a.*] Sageness, profound wisdom.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. (1883) 119 Yf he haue not sagesse and wysedom in hym self of dyuerce wrytynges. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6224, I hold it no gret wisdome ne sagesse To ouermoche suffre sorew and paine. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* VI. 13 Thus the Sagess, and grandeur of the Prince of Darkness need not be brought in question on this Occasion.

Sagewar, obs. form of SAGWIRE.

Sagey, sagy (sēˈdʒi), *a. rare.* [f. SAGE *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Of, pertaining to or of the nature of sage.

1747 POSTON *Prattler* I. 134 The sagy wholsome Herb of Wisdom is more stable..than the rosy fading Flower of Beauty. 1871 MRS. WHITNEY *Real Folks* iii, How sagey and doughnutty, and good it always smelt.

Sagg, variant of SAG.

Saggamore, obs. form of SAGAMORE.

Saggar (sæˈgăr), **seggar** (seˈgăr), *sb.* Forms: [7 **shrager**], 8–9 **saggar, seggar**, 9 **sagger (saggard), segger, sagre.** [Prob. a contraction of SAFEGUARD *sb.*

This explanation is supported by the existence of the form SEGGARD for *safeguard* as the name of an article of dress. The earliest recorded form, *shrager* (quot. 1686 below), seems to be a corruption due to etymological association with G. *schragen* to prop up; perhaps it may have been invented by the German workmen employed in the Staffordshire potteries.]

1. A protecting case of baked fire-proof clay in which the finer ceramic wares are enclosed while baking in the kiln; = SAGGARD 2.

[1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* iii. 123 If they be leaded hollow-wares, they do not expose them to the naked fire, but put them in shragers, that is, in course metall'd pots, made of marle (not clay).] 1768 WEDGWOOD *Let.* 6 Nov. in *Life* (1866) II. 83, I shall..put some men into them to make Saggars, prepare Clay, build ovens, &c. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6420 *note*, The cases are called by English potters, seggars. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 493 Cylindrical earthen vessels, formed of pounded fire-bricks and clay, called seggars. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Saggard*, the rough vessel in which all crockery, fine or coarse, is placed when taken to the oven for firing. 1879 MISS J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 77 The Japanese do not make any extensive use of seggars.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *saggar-maker*; **saggar-bung,** a pile of saggars; **saggar-house,** the room where the articles to be baked are put into the saggars.

1828 *Potter's Art* II. 184 The *saggar bung Or column. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 454 When ready it is carried to the '*sagger-house'..and here it is placed in the 'saggers'. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 468 The *sagger-maker is expected to know [etc.].

2. The clay of which 'saggars' are made. Also *saggar-clay*.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1020 Space appointed as a depôt for the sagger fire-clay. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Saggers*. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 350/1 The sagger clay from the Staffordshire pottery was also a fire clay. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 45 *Sagre Clay.*—Fire-clay; a soft argillaceous shale.

Saggar (sæˈgăr), *v.* Also **sagger.** [f. SAGGAR *sb.*] *trans.* To place in or upon a saggar.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1023 When..any piece, a soup plate for example, is to be saggered.

†**Saˈggard.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. SAG *v.* + -ARD.] ? One who 'sags' or hangs helplessly.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 82 Þou saggard [Christ on the Cross], þi selfe gan þou saie.

Saggard, variant of SAGGAR.

Saggathe, var. SAGATHY. **Sagge,** var. SAG.

Saggebut, obs. form of SACKBUT.

Sagged (sægd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. SAG *v.* + -ED[1].] That has sunk in the middle; hanging loose.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 185 Sagg'd cheeks, wherein such wrinkles are descry'd, As..we see scratcht in an old she-ape. 1893 'Q' (QUILLER-COUCH) *Delect. Duchy* 235 A sagged and lichen-covered roof.

Sagging (sæ·gĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SAG *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SAG in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 440/2 Saggynge, or satlynge, *bassacio, bassatura.* 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Sagging to leeward*, the movement by which a ship makes a considerable *lee way*, or is driven far to leeward of the course whereon she apparently sails. It is generally expressed of heavy-sailing vessels. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 420/1 Practical observations on the hogging and sagging of ships. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 252 The stakes also prevent the sagging of pleached or obliquely laid saplings. 1898 F. DAVIS *Silchester* 14 The sagging of some of the tesselated pavements.

Sagging (sæ·gĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SAG *v.* + -ING 2.] That sags (in various senses of the verb).

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 37 A sagging paire of cheeks like a sows paps that giues suck. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 178 This goodly sagging Dugs, a Pap fashion. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 32 The Raz de marée, or rollers, that hurling sagging sea, so trying to small vessels upon the Mozambique coast..is here little feared. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 21 June 5 The tone on the Chicago market was dull and weak, with a 'sagging' tendency. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 107 The long, sagging line may twitch a boat under in a flash.

†**Sa·ggish**, *a. rare* — 1. [f. *sag* SOG *v.*1 + -ISH 1.] ? Somewhat moist and decayed.

a 1595 SOUTHWELL 100 *Medit.* (1873) 373 As a little spark is wont to be quenched by casting wet and saggish wood upon it.

Saggy (sæ·gi), *a.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. SAG *sb.*1 + -Y.] Sedgy, reedy.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xv. xxviii. 391 Fear gave my body wings. In a deepe Saggy couert I obscure me. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*

Saggy (sæ·gi), *a.*2 *dial.* [f. SAG *v.* + -Y.] Apt to 'sag' (see quots.).

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 391 The observatory of Sir James Ross at Leopold Island was moist and saggy. 1854 MRS. BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* II. 191 That gate wants knocking up at the hinges, it hangs so saggy. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* s.v. *Sag*, 'A saggy body,'—a very stout person, whose flesh appears to hang. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Saggy, adj.* said of anything drawn or bent down by weight.

Sagh(e, sah, obs. forms of SAW.

Saght(e, -il, etc., var. ff. SAUGHT, -LE, etc.

†**Saginary.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *sagināri-um*, f. *sagina*: see next.] A place where animals are fattened.

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xvii. 14 The rich Glutton (who thought this life to be his saginary or boarding-house).

Saginate (sæ·dʒĭnēt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *saginā-*, ppl. stem of *sagināre*, f. *sagina*, process or means of fattening.] *trans.* To fatten (animals). Also *fig.* Hence **Sa·ginated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Saginate*, to fatten a beast. *Sagination*, the fattening thereof. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 22 At last when they are saginated and franked, their turn comes to bleed. 1650 tr. *Camilla's Ang. Peace* 45 The odious rejoycings of the unjust are saginated with the teares of the miserable. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 447 Chickens,..when saginated and castrated, [are] fit for Countiers. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXIII. 40 Many a saginated boar [*θαλέθοντες ἀλοιφῇ*]. 1854 LANDOR *Lett. Amer.* 78 The [French] Emperor..has saginated the priesthood, and has winked at the miraculous apparitions that winked at him.

Sagination (sædʒĭnē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *sagīnātion-em*, n. of action f. *sagināre*: see prec.] The action of fattening animals for food.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 61 After their labour which bringeth leanesse, they vse to put them [*sc.* oxen] by for sagination, or..for feeding. 1623 [see prec.]. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 12 There are very many persons whose intellect will not submit to this priestly sagination. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 431 We see the greedy porker before us in all the glories of sagination.

Sagirstane, obs. form of SEXTON.

†**Sagit.** *Obs. rare* — 1. [Anglicized form of SAGITTA.] The sagittal suture.

c 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* xii. Evij, On the forepart of the head by the ioynte Sagit.

‖ **Sagitta** (sadʒĭ·tă). [L., lit. an arrow.]

1. *Astr.* A northern constellation lying between *Hercules* and *Delphinus*: ARROW *sb.* 4.

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. [And in mod. Dicts.]

2. *Geom.* a. The versed sine of an arc: — ARROW *sb.* 6.

[1594: see ARROW *sb.* 6.] 1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 9 2 The..Line..from the middle Point of the Chord up to the Arch, leaving equal Angles on each Side, is call'd the Sagitta. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 32 The sagitta, or versed sine, of the curvature being about one fifth of the side of the triangle.

†b. In extended sense: The abscissa of a curve. *Obs. rare* — 0. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

3. *Arch.* The key-stone of an arch.

1703 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (1736). 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 502. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms.*

4. The middle horizontal stroke in the Greek letter ε. [App. an application of sense 2.]

1864 ELLICOTT *Pastoral Ep.* (ed. 3) 103 The thickened extremity of the sagitta of ε. 1881 *Dublin Rev.* VI. 134 The disputed line is really the sagitta of an epsilon.

5. *Anat.* 'The sagittal suture' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

6. *Zool.* a. One of the otoliths of a fish's ear.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 86 There are [in the ear of the perch] generally two large otoliths, a sagitta in the sacculus, an asteriscus in the recessus cochleae. 1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Text-bk. Zool.* II. 199.

b. One of the components of certain spongespicules: see quot.

1898 SEDGWICK *Text-bk. Zool.* I. 83 The Triæne consists of the rhabdome, or shaft, and the cladome, which consists of the three cladi, a straight line joining the ends of the two cladi is the chord. The sagitta is a perpendicular from the origin of the cladome to the chord.

Sagittal (sădʒĭ·tăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *sagittālis*, f. L. *sagitta* arrow: see -AL. Cf. F. *sagittal.*]

1. *Anat.* a. *Sagittal suture* († *addition*, † *commissure*): 'the median antero-posterior suture between the two parietal bones on the vertex of the skull' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F ij, There commeth .ix. [muscles to the tongue] that brede of the addycyon called sagitall of the bone named Lapheoides. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40 b/2 The sagittal suture, where she ioyneth her self with the Coronalle suture. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xliv, The sagittal commissure or dart-like seame which distinguisheth the right side of the head from the left. 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Technol.* 183 In Human Anatomy the sagittal suture is confined to the articulation of the two parietals with each other, the two frontals uniting so early that they are considered as a single bone.

b. Pertaining to the sagittal suture; pertaining to or lying in 'the median longitudinal antero-posterior plane of the body, or to any plane parallel with this' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 57 Four Edges. The upper or sagittal (*margo sagittalis*) is the longest. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 250 The sagittal and occipital crests.

2. Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow or an arrow-head in shape. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sagittal*..; Also belonging to an Arrow. 1772 PENNANT *Genera of Birds* (1781) 16 Hoopoe. ..Tongue, short, sagittal. 1785 — *Arctic Zool.* II. 207 Feathers of the thighs long, white, crossed with sagittal bars of yellow. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 148 Sagittal shots from eyelids Sagittarius threw. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/2 (Fig. 13) [Forms of sponge-spicules] *h*, sagittal triod.

Hence **Sagi·ttally** *adv.*, *Anat.*, 'in the direction of the sagittal plane' (*Cassell's Suppl.* 1902).

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

†**Sagittar.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 4 **sagittaire**, 7 **sagittar.** [a. F. *sagittaire* (12th. c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *sagittārius.*] = SAGITTARIUS 1.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 123 The Sagittaire. *Ibid.* 127 Libra ..and Sagittaire. 1604-22 [see SAGITTARY A. 2 b]. 1634 T. CAREW *Coelum Brit.* Wks. (1824) 160 The centaure the horn'd goatfish capricorne, The snake-head gorgon, and fierce sagittar.

‖ **Sagittarius** (sædʒĭtē·rĭŭs). [L. *sagittārius* archer: see SAGITTARY. Cf. F. *sagittaire.*]

1. *Astr.* (With capital S.) The zodiacal constellation of the Archer; hence, the ninth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about 22 Nov.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 123 The nynthe Signe..Is cleped Sagittarius. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. x. (1495) 313. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Sagittario*, the signe Sagittarius. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The constellation Sagittarius. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 382 The bifurcation continues through the Wolf, the Altar, the Scorpion, and Sagittarius, as far as the Serpent.

b. The mythic Centaur who was fabled to have been transformed into this constellation.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) E 4 b, As though that Sagitarius in his pride, Could take braue Laeda from stoute Iupiter?

2. *Her.* A bearing representing a centaur (or perh. in early use a horseman) with a drawn bow.

1619 R. BROOKE *Catal. Kings*, etc. F 3 b, It is said, that King Stephen entring this Realme, the signe being in Sagittarius, and obtayning great victory by the helpe of his Archers, assumed the Sagitarius for his Arms. 1707 SANDFORD *Geneal. Hist.* 38 *marg.* 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. (1893) 101 In addition to these [supporters] may be enumerated..the Sagittarius, or Centaur.

Sagittary (sædʒĭtări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *sagittārius* adj., pertaining to arrows, as sb. an archer; f. *sagitta* arrow. Cf. F. *sagittaire.*] **A.** *sb.*

†1. *Astr.* — SAGITTARIUS 1. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 102 The somme entred the sygne of Sagitary that is the Archer. *a* 1547 COPLAND *Hye Way to Spyttel Hous* 89 Scorpio, pisces or sagytary. 1641 *Wit's Recr.* X 8 b, If thou wouldst please the lasse that thou dost marry The signe must ever be in Sagitary. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xxi. (1697) 445 Being under the Dominion of Jupiter and Mercury, in the Sign Sagitary. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliii. IV. 322 While the sun was in Capricorn, another comet appeared to follow in the Sagitary.

2. A centaur; *spec.* the centaur who according to mediæval romance fought in the Trojan army, against the Greeks.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 40 Unto the Sagittary They feyne the Centures to be of lykenesse, As halfe man and halfe horse truely. 1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* To Rdr., Chiron the Sagitarie was but a fained conceipt. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 14 The dreadfull Sagittary Appalls our numbers. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 158 The Castle is..defended by a troop of leane fac't, beardlesse, memberless Eunuchs, who like so many angry Sagittaries guard their ladies. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Cambus Khan* Poems (1860) 165 A chief who had a mother a seafairy And slew a terror called the sagittary.

¶ b. ? As the name of an inn.

For the disproof of C. Knight's conjecture that this was a name for the Arsenal at Venice, see the note on the passage in H. H. Furness *Variorum Shakspere.*

Cf. 'Centaur' as the sign of an imaginary inn at Ephesus in *Comedy of Errors* I. ii. 9.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 159 Lead to the Sagitary [1st Qo., 1622 sagittar] the raised Search. *Ibid.* I. iii. 115.

3. A representation of a centaur or of a mounted archer; *spec.* in *Her.* = SAGITTARIUS 2.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. i. (1660) 5 The Persians [bare] an Archer or Sagitary stamped on their coynes. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 250 The sagittary, or mounted archer, the badge of King Stephen, is not unfrequently met with.

†4. A daric, because the figure of an archer was stamped on one side. *Obs. rare.*

Cf. Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2, 1638) 230, referring to Plutarch *Agesilaus.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 243 Timagoras..had received a bribe of ten thousand Dariques or Sagittaries.

5. An archer.

1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1850 X. 175 The imperial sagittary [Commodus],..whose hand was so steady and whose eye so true, that he was never known to miss. 1863 *Pilgrimage over Prairies* I. 275 Seeing how certain was my fate, remaining where I was, I darted towards the bank, to engage the fell sagittary at close quarters.

†B. *adj.* Pertaining to arrows. *Obs.*

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* i. (1683) 82 With such differences of Reeds, Vallatory, Sagittary, Scriptory, and others they might be furnished in Judæa.

Sagittate (sæ·dʒĭtēt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *sagittātus*, f. L. *sagitta* arrow: see -ATE 2.] Shaped like an arrow-head.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1776) 191 *Sagittate*, Arrow-shaped; when they [*sc.* leaves] are triangular, hollowed at the Base, and furnished with Angles at the lower Part. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. (1794) 324 [Woad has] the stem-leaves sagittate or shaped like the head of an Arrow. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 262 *Sagittate*... Arrow-shaped. Triangular, hollowed out at the base with posterior angles. 1840 SWAINSON *Malacol.* 390 Shell very much compressed,..sagittate. 1864 GRAY in *Reader* 30 Apr. 559/2 The linear or elongated and sagittate anthers, and petals with long canaliculate claws. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 195 With sagittate dusky marks on the sides.

Sagittated (sæ·dʒĭtētĕd), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] = prec.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 403 The tongue [of Cuculus] is entire and of a sagittated figure. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf.* 1802 SHAW *Zool.* III. ii. 526 Sagittated Snake...Brown Snake, with whitish sagittated dorsal spots edged with black. 1835-6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 504/2 In the Sagittated Calamary this important cartilage consists of three portions.

Sagitta·to-, used as comb. form of SAGITTATE.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 328 Stipulæ sagittato-cordate.

†**Sagittel(le.** *Obs. rare* — 1. Also **sagytelle**. [ad. med.L. *sagittella*, dim. of L. *sagitta* arrow.] Some plant. Also *attrib.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 91 With þe leeues of sagittel [*v.r.* sagytelle, orig. L. *sagittellæ*]. *Ibid.*, Fille it [the ulcer] ful of drie leeues of sagittelle & leie a sagittel-leef aboue.

Sagittiferous (sædʒĭtĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *sagittifer*, f. *sagitta* arrow: see -FEROUS.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sagittiferous*, that bears or weares Arrowes. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Sagittiferus*,..*Bot.*, *Conchol.* Applied to a plant, one of the petals of which is like an arrow, as the *Pleurothallis sagittifera*, and to a shell having arrow-like spots, as the *Trochus sagittiferus*; sagittiferous.

Sagittiform (sædʒĭ·tĭfɔrm), *a. rare.* [ad. L. type *sagittiformis*, f. *sagitta* arrow: see -FORM.] Having the shape of an arrow or arrow-head.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Sagittiform*,..arrow-shaped. 1904 WINDLE *Rem. Prehist. Age Eng.* ii. 19 It is true that sagittiform chips are common enough in some parts of the country.

†**Sagittipotent,** *a. Obs. rare* — 0. [ad. L. *sagittipotent-em*, f. *sagitta* arrow + *potent-em* POTENT *a.*] 'That can do much by shooting with Arrows, a cunning Archer' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Sagitto-, used as combining form of SAGITTATE.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1209 Spiculum sagitto-capitate.

Sagittocyst (sæ·dʒĭtōsist). *Zool.* [irreg. f. L. *sagitta* arrow + CYST *sb.*] A structure occurring in the ectoderm of turbellarian worms (see quot.).

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 667 *note*, Still more rare are the structures known as sagittocysts, i. e. capsules similar to those of the nematocysts, but inclosing a needle-like rod, which is expelled on irritation of the animal.

Sago (sē·gō). Forms: 6-7 **sagu**, (7 **zago**, ? erron. **sagous**), 7-8 **sagow**, 8 **sagoe**, **-oo**, **sego**, **seago**, 7- **sago**. [a. Malay ساڬو *sāgū*. Cf. F. *sagou*, Sp. *sagú*, Pg. *sagu*, *sagus*, It. *sagù*, G. *sago.*]

1. The tree from which sago (see 2) is obtained.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 229 In all the Ilandes of Molucca is founde cloues, ginger, breade of the roote of Sagu, ryse, goates [etc.]. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 143 Beside the cocoa tree, the Moluccas produce a singular kind of palm, which is called sago. 1820 CRAWFURD *Hist. Ind. Archipelago* I. 385 The sago, like other palms, is propagated from the seed or fruit.

2. A species of starch prepared from the 'pith' of the trunks of several palms and cycads, esp. *Metroxylon levis* and *M. Rumphii*, chiefly used as an article of food.

French S., common arrowroot (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

Japan S., the sago prepared from various species of *Cycas*. *Pearl S.*, *Portland S.*: see the epithets.

c 1580 *Sir F. Drake's Voy.* in *Hakluyt* (1600) III. 740 We receiued of them meale, which they call Sagu, made of the tops of certaine trees..whereof they make certaine cakes. *Ibid.* 742 Certaine wordes of the naturall language of Iaua. ..*Sagu*, bread of the Countrey. 1619 W. PHILLIP tr. *Schouten's Wonderf. Voy.* 75 Wee bartered for a great deale of Sagow and some Ryce, for Linnen, Beades [etc.]. 1688 BRAMSTON *Autobiog.* 381 She tasted and tryed all waters,.. and all the opiats, asses milk, and zago, to prevent consumption, but yet was wasted to the lowest degree. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xl. 94 The inland People subsist mostly on Sagow. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 120 To boil Sago. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 431 He allows chicken broth, salop, seago, milk-pottage, for breakfast. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 95 Have ready two ounces of sago sufficiently boiled. 1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 700 This fecula (Japan sago) is quite unknown to me; and I doubt whether it ever reaches this country. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1018 From the stems of *Cycas revoluta* and *circinalis*, a kind of Sago is made. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 684 *Caryota urens*... From the trunks of the old trees a kind of Sago is obtained in Assam. 1884 MARY HARRISON *Skilful Cook* 167 Simmer the sago in the milk until it thickens.

b. A prepared food made by boiling sago in water or milk, etc. ? *Obs.*

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 309 The chief ingredients in gruels, sagos, and wheys.

fig. 1769 [E. THOMPSON] *Trinculo's Trip* 40 Yes—your pap—poetick sago, Quite a soporifick pill.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as *sago* † *-bread, -cake, -flour, -gruel, milk, -pudding, -starch*; *sago-like* adj.; **sago-grain**, *transf.* a granule on the eyelid in granular ophthalmia; **sago-palm (tree)** = sense 1; **sago-spleen**, amyloid degeneration of the Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen, resembling boiled sago; **sago-tree** = sense 1.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvi. 453 A piece of *Sagu bread. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 42 A *sago cake. 1862 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing* 188 Other kinds of starchy substances in occasional use for printing..as..*sago flour—which is not a flour at all, but nearly pure starch. 1873 R. B. CARTER in *Lancet* 20 Dec. 872/1 In technical nomenclature they are known as 'follicular granulations', but to-day I will call them '*sago grains'. *Ibid.*, The very existence of these 'sago grains' remained unknown until the year 1848, when they were discovered by Dr. Löffler. 1764 ELIZA MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 136 To make *Sagoo Gruel. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 134, I infinitely prefer the original Icelandic Saga of Frithiof to his sago-gruel imitation of strong soup. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 159 The solitary glands of the intestine were swelled and *sago-like. 1827 *New Syst. Cookery* 287 *Sago, Rice,..or Macaroni Milks. 1769 W. STORK in J. Bartram *Jrnl.* (*Florida*) (ed. 3) p. v, *Cycas Circinalis*...*Sago Palm-tree. In Java, and the warmest parts of the East-Indies. 1820 CRAWFURD *Hist. Ind. Archipelago* I. 383 The Sago Palm (*Meiroxylon sagu*). 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 178 The art of extracting sago from their native sago-palms. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 106 A *Sagoe Pudding. 1764 ELIZA MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 66 A Sagoo Pudding. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 70 Amyloid degeneration of the spleen is met with in two forms—one in which the disease is limited to the Malpighian corpuscles ('*Sago Spleen'), and the other [etc.]. 1682 GREW *Musæum* IV. iii. 377 The *Sagous-Tree; which those that inhabit the Molucca Islands, eat instead of Bread. 1727 MULLER *Sumatra* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 162 The houses..are..thatched with the leaves of the sago-tree. 1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 700 *Cycas revoluta*, or the Japan Sago tree.

Sagoin (sāgoi·n). Forms: 7–9 **sagouin**, (8 **sangwyn**), 9 (in Dicts.) **saguin**, 7– **sagoin**. [a. F. *sagouin*, †*sagoin*, a. Pg. *saguim*, a. Guarani *sagüi*, *çagui* (= Tupi *sahy*: see SAI[1]), whence by misreading the synonym CAGUI.] A small South American monkey, *esp.* one of the genus *Callithrix*.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 18 This figure of the Sagoin, I receiued of..a very learned Apothecary of Antwerpe. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 838 A kind of Monkey called Sagouin. 1704 *Nieuhof's East Indies* in *Churchill's Voy.* II. 362 Those [monkeys] called sangwyns. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 235 Those [monkeys] with muscular holding tails, are called Sapajous; those with feeble, useless tails, are called Sagoins. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 62 The Masked Sagouin (*Callithrix personata*, Geof.), the Widow Sagouin (*C. Ingens*, Humb.). 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. viii. 279 They never play like the young sagoins.

†**Sa'go,ize**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SAGO + -IZE.] *trans.* To put on a regimen of sago as diet.

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 794 The excellence of the test may recommend a course of 'sagoizing' to all those guardians who are never done with tests and testing.

Sagomo(re, obs. forms of SAGAMORE.

Sagoone, var. SACCOON (= SECONDE, in *Fencing*).

Sagow, obs. form of SAGO.

Sagre, dial. form of SAGGAR; obs. f. SAKER[1].

†**Sagree.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? Connected with SHAGREEN.] The Picked Dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 300 The Sagree...This is frequent in the Mediterranean... Willughby and Ray call it *Galeus acanthias sive spinax fuscus*, the brown, prickly Hound-fish. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App.

Sagu, obs. form of SAGO.

‖ **Saguaro** (sägwä·ro). Also **saguara**, **suwarrow**. [? Mexican.] The giant cactus, *Cereus giganteus*, of Arizona and Mexico. *Saguaro woodpecker*, the Pitahaya woodpecker (*Centurus uropygialis*) usually nesting in the giant cactus.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 502/2 We made haste..to cut down an example of the..saguaras, the organ-cactus. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (10th Census IX.) 90 *Cereus giganteus*...Suwarrow. Saguaro. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 488 Saguaro Woodpecker.

Saguin, Saguire: see SAGOIN, SAGWIRE.

‖ **Sagum** (sē'·gŏm). *Roman Antiq.* Pl. **saga**. [L.; also *sagus*, = late Gr. σάγος: said to be of Gaulish origin.] A Roman military cloak; also, a woollen cloak worn by the ancient Gauls, Germans, and Spaniards.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sagum*, a sort of Woollen Coat or Cassock for Soldiers, which the Greeks and Romans us'd, and was peculiar to the Gauls. 1800 J. DALLAWAY *Anecd. Arts Eng.* 399 A statue of Colonel Codrington..in a Roman military Sagum. 1851–9 PRICHARD in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 261 The Germans [were known] by their saga or military cassocks. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 701 The scarlet sagum of the Procurator.

‖ **Sagwire** (sæ·gwəi). Forms: 7 **sagewar**, 8 **saguire**, 9 **sagueir**, 9– **sagwire**. [app. ad. Pg. *sagueiro*, f. *sagu* SAGO. Cf. F. *sagouier*.] The Gomuti palm, *Arenga saccharifera*, of the Indian Archipelago. Also, the toddy or palm-wine obtained from this tree.

1681 GREW *Musæum* IV. iii. 377 A Sagewar-Tree; whose Flower being cut, renders a Juyce like Wine. 1792 T. FORREST *Voy. Mergui* 73 (Y.) The natives drink much of a liquor called saguire, drawn from the palm-tree. 1820 CRAWFURD *Hist. Ind. Archipelago* I. 397 One of the most useful and abundant of all the palms is the Saguire or Gomuti (*Borassus gomutus*). 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* I. 362 His palm-trees supplied him all the year round with 'sagueir', which takes the place of beer.

Sagy, variant of SAGEY.

Sa3el: see SOWEL *Obs.* **Sah**, obs. pa. t. of SEE.

Sa-ha. Also 7 **sa-haw**. [? Var. of So-HO.] A cry used in coursing.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captains* 410 With shrill *Sa-haw, here-here ho, here-again*, The Warren rings. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 235/2 We are nearly across the field when the cry of 'Sa ha' tells us that some one has seen a hare in her form.

Sahab, obs. form of SAHIB.

†**Sahagun.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? From *Sahagun*, a city in Castile.] ? A sword made at Sahagun.

a 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* IV. (1669) 57 Suppose that with a Sahagun, or with a Rapier of Toledo, I were pierc'd like a Cullender.

Sahara (sähā·rä). Also 7 **Sarra**, 8–9 **Zaara**, 9 **Saara**, **Sahra**. [a. Arab. صحراء *çaḥrā* desert.] The great desert of Libya or northern Africa. (With capital S as proper name.)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 556 Lybia, he calleth Sarra, for so the Arabians call a desert. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg., Sahara.* The stonie countrey, the sands: the same almost that *Sarra* is. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 246 He withdrew among his Arab Confederates in the Sahara, or Desart. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 28 Having some resemblance to the Stepps of Tartary, or the Saara's of Africa.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A desert, wilderness.

1862 'SHIRLEY' [J. Skelton] *Nugæ Crit.* i. 4 During this autumnal season,..the city is a desert, a Sahara. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, Between Battle Bridge and that part of the Holloway district in which he dwelt, was a tract of suburban Sahara. 1893 *Lit. World* 3 Nov. 332/1 In the Sahara of contemporary verse there are sometimes..onses full of beauties and surprises.

Hence **Saha'ran, Saha'rian, Saha'ric** *adjs.*

1849 M. ARNOLD *Consolation* viii, Saharan sand-winds Sear'd his keen eyeballs. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 76. 606 We were to have one of the hottest days of a Saharan summer. 1892 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* I. ii. 216 As well might one hope to squeeze rain from a Saharic sand-cloud. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 129 The Saharian district.

Sahe, obs. form of SAW.

‖ **Sahib** (sā'ib). Also 7 **sab**, **sahab**, 8–9 **saib**, 9 **saheb**, **saheeb**. [Urdū, use of Arab. صاحب *çāḥib*, orig. 'friend'.] A respectful title used by the natives of India in addressing an Englishman or other European (= 'Sir'); also, in native use, an Englishman, a European. Also affixed as a title (equivalent to 'Mr.' prefixed) to the name or office of a European. (See also MEM-SAHIB.)

1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 326 Thus the distracted Husband..often in his Indian English confest, English fashion, sab, best fashion have, one Wife best for one Husband. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 417 To which the subtle Heathen replied, 'Sahab (*i. e.*) Sir, why will you do more than the Creator ever meant?' 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 43 This Saib..purposed returning with me. 1811 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry & Bearer* 25, I used to be so pleased when anybody bowed to me, and said 'Sahib'. 1822 *Fifteen Yrs. in India* Gloss., *Saheeb.* 1832 in *Rep. Sel. Comm. Salt Brit. India* (1836) App. 34 If a bird flies, saheb shoots it. 1834 *Baboo* II. ii. 28 (Stanf.) These English Sahebs are white-skinned white-livered lepers. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 323 'They are strangers to me, Sahib', said the khansamah,..'but their bearers say that they are Lord Sahibs'. 1891 KIPLING & BALESTIER *Naulahka* (1892) 201 The lady sahib kissed me on both cheeks.

So **Sa'hiba(h** [Arab. *çāḥibaẗ*], mistress, lady.

1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 88 What calamity is this that the Madam Sáhebah is so fond of! 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 114/2 Oh, dear Sahiba, the gods are very wise and terrible!

Sahidic (sähi·dik), *a.* [f. Arab. سعيد *saʿīd*, with article *as-saʿīd*, lit. 'the Fortunate', a name for Upper Egypt + -IC.] Belonging to the dialect of Coptic spoken in Thebes and Upper Egypt, in which a version of the Bible is extant. Also quasi-*sb.*, the Sahidic language, or the Sahidic version of the Bible.

1830 TATTAM *Egypt. Gram.* 14 Sahidic words which change their termination to form the plural. *Ibid.* 49 Numbers are usually expressed in Sahidic by words. 1898 J. A. ROBINSON in *Expositor* Apr. 257 Both forms of this Version —the Bohairic (or Memphitic) and the Sahidic (or Thebaic) —take the verb in the passive sense.

Sahlite (sā·ləit). *Min.* Also **salite**. [a. G. *sahlit*, named in 1800, f. *Sahla* (*Sala*) in Sweden: see -ITE.] A variety of pyroxene.

1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 279. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 190 The fifth and sixth minerals [analysed above] are sahlites; so named because they occur in the lead mine of Sahla in Sweden. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 16 A sahlite, termed malakolite, is found separately imbedded in granular limestone.

Saht(e, sahut, etc.: see SAUGHT *Obs.*, etc.

‖ **Sai**[1] (sai). [a. Brazilian *sahy*, *çahy*; in Fr. *saï*. Cf. SAIMIRI, SAGOIN.] A South American monkey, *Simia capucina* L.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 236 The Sai..is somewhat larger than the Sajou... It is also called the Bewailer. 1859 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 92 The Weeper Monkey or Sai.

‖ **Sai**[2] (sai). A bird, *Cærula cyanea*, inhabiting tropical America.

1869–73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* III. 3 The voice of the Sai is only capable of producing a gentle twitter.

Sai, obs. form of SAY; obs. pa. t. of SEE.

Saibling (sə'·blin). Also **sæbling**. [a. Upper German dial. *saibling* = *salbling*, *sälbling* the char.] The European char, *Salvelinus alpinus*, introduced into N. America.

1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 503 The Saibling, which through the courtesy of the German Government is now being introduced into the United States, is the European Char in its highest state of perfection. 1896 *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 502 The sæbling (*Salmo salvelinus*) of the mountain-lakes of Bavaria and Austria.

‖ **Saic** (sə'·ik). Forms: 7 **saich**, **saicque**, 8 **shyke**, 7–8 **saique**, 7–9 **saic**, **saick**. [a. F. *saïque*, ad. Turkish شايقه *shāīqā*.] A kind of sailing vessel common in the Levant (see quot. 1769).

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 119/2 Two large Saichs laden with Horses, were taken by some of our Vessels in their passage from Napoli di Romania to Canea. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 64 The Saic lay at an Anchor. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 73 They build Saiques, and other Merchants Vessels pretty well. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammetans* 63 There are many of the Turks Merchant-Men, navigated by Greeks, which are called by the name of Shykes, somewhat like our English Ketches, of Two or Three Hundred Tun. 1715 *Comm. Jrnls.* 45/1 The Fishing-Ships and Saicks employed at Newfoundland. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Saic*, a sort of Grecian ketch, which has no top-gallant-sail or mizen-top-sail. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. iv, From Scalanovo's port to Scio's isle, The Saick was bound. 1834 [MORIER] *Ayesha* III. 31 The bark..which was called a saique, was square-rigged.

Saice, variant of SYCE.

Saickless, obs. form of SACKLESS.

Said (sed), *ppl. a.* Forms: see the vb. [Pa. pple. of SAY *v.*]

1. Named or mentioned before. (Also *abovesaid*, *aforesaid* qq. v.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14978 (Cott.) Son þar went disciplis tua Vnto þe said [*Gött.* þis said] castel. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 16 Þe sad king agabarus (L. *prædictus rex Abgarus*). 1435 *Contract Fotheringhay Ch.* (1847) 20 At my seide Lord's cost. 1457–8 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 297 Aftyr the sayd terme to ber the saydyn v. *s.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b iij b, Lay thessaid hede and the necke therupon. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect St. Matthew* To folowe thy sayed sonne Jesus Christ. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 251 The King of England gaue the sayde Castell to the sayde Erle. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5450/4 The Administratrixes of the said Wilson, do hereby give Notices. 1868 T. H. KEV *Philol. Ess.* 282 The said chapter begins with an admirable extract from a work of Dugald Stewart's. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 51/2 The said chimney belonged to the said brewery.

absol. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 186 Some English or Holland ships was abroad at sea..and the said were sometimes lurking about the Islands of St. John.

†b. With inflected pl. *Obs.*

Continued in Sc. until the 17th c.

1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 8 The Felowes of the seid college..and Thomas Sturgeon of the seides town and shire carpenter. 1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 25 Tenants of the saidis landis. 1581 HAMILTON *Cert. Orth. & Cath. Conclus.* Ded. 3 And yair ye saidis ministers and ve being assemblit. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Forme Proces* 125 The officiar..may sell and assigne the saides landes.

†2. Spoken, uttered. In phr. (*old*) *said saw.*

1539, *c* 1570, 1828 [see OLD D. 1 c.]. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. i. (Arb.) 11 Therefore an other sayd sawe doth men aduise, That they be together both mery and wise. 1582 J. BELL *Haddow's Answ. Osor.* 202 b, Accordyng to the old sayd saw Quite agaynst the heare. 1659 HOWELL (*title*) Proverbs, or Old Sayed Sawes & Adages.

†3. quasi-*sb.* Something said or spoken. *nonce-use.*

1578 FLORIO *1st Fruites* 18 b, So say I also. But from the said vnto the deed there is a great throw.

Said, obs. f. SAD, SIDE. **Saie,** obs. f. SAY.

Saie, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of SEE.

Saif, obs. Sc. form of SAFE, SAVE.

Saifare, saiffer, obs. Sc. forms of SAVER.

Saif(e, saiff(e, obs. Sc. forms of SAFE.

Saiffer, obs. form of SAPPHIRE.

Saifte, -tie, obs. Sc. forms of SAFETY.

Saiga (sāi·gă, sai·gă). [a. Russ. saĭga. Cf. F. *saïga.*] A kind of antelope (*Saiga tartarica*) of the steppes of Russia. Also *saiga-antelope.*

1801 SHAW *Zool.* II. II. 339 The Saiga, or Scythian Antelope. *Ibid.* 340 The Saigas are of a migratory disposition. 1896 LYDEKKER *Brit. Mammals* 305 The Saiga Antelope.

Saige, obs. f. SIEGE. **Saih,** obs. pa. t. of SEE.

Saik, obs. Sc. form of SAKE.

Saikles(se, obs. Sc. forms of SACKLESS.

Saikyr, obs. Sc. form of SAKER (cannon).

Sail (sēl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 segel, segl, 3 seil(e, 3–4 seil, 3–5 seile, seyle, 3–7 sayle, 3–8 saile, 4 soille, seyll(e, 4–5 seyl, 4–7 sayl, 4–8 sale, 5 ceyle, seylle, 5–6 saill(e, sayll(e, 6 sal, saule, 4– sail. [Com. Teut.: OE. *seg(e)l* neut. (and masc.), corresp. to OS. *segel* (MLG. *segel*, MDu. *seghel, zeil*, Du. *zeil*), OHG. *segal, segil* (MHG., mod.G. *segel*), ON. *segl* (Sw. *segel*, Da. *seil*) :—OTeut. **seglo*ⁿ.

The ulterior origin is obscure. No certainly equivalent form is known outside Teut., and the only known root of the form **segʷ-* :—Indogermanic **segh-*) has only the senses 'to hold, have, conquer', which do not satisfactorily account for the meaning of the word. Some scholars refer the word to the root **sek-* (Teut. **sah-*), to cut, taking it to mean a piece of cloth cut to shape.]

1. One of the shaped pieces of canvas or other strong textile material fastened to the masts, spars or stays of a vessel, so as to catch the wind and cause it to move through the water. Also occas. a similar apparatus for propelling a wind-driven carriage.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 3 Hæt feaðian þæt segl & eac hwilum leggan þone mæst. *a* 900 *OE. Martyrol.* 4 Mar. 34 Ferað nu swa swa eowre seglas sendon geseted. *c* 1205 LAY. 1101 Heo rærden heora mastes heo wunden up seiles. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1803 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 158 In þe schipes seile an heiz; þis holi man let do Ane Croiz, þat Man fer isaiȝ. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2828 Hor seiles hii spredeþ in þe se & hider hii comeþ iwis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24829 Þair sail þai sett up o þair scipp. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 692 Thai rasit salys but abaid. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 346, I vndertake with-outen Mast and seyl Yet shal I sauen hire and thee and me. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 183 Schippes..wiþ sailles and wiþ oores. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 268 Thei gon withinne schipes bord, The Sail goth up, and forth thei straughte. *c* 1440 [see 5]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 53 The seymen than..Thair lynys kest, and waytyt well the tyd; Leyt salys fall, and has thar cours ynom. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXXIV. 127 They made to take vp the ancres & to hale vp their sayles. 1506 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 295 Item..for jc xiiij elne cammes to the schip callit the Mergreit for hir sales..summa *vli. xjs.* viiij*d.* 1530 PALSGR. 268/2 Seyle of a shyppe, *voille.* 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 165 For xij elnis cauves to mend hir saulis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 242 He drew vp the sayles and came with a quaiter winde to haue the vauntage of the sonne. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiii. 23 Thy tacklings are loosed..they could not spread the saile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 439 The barren plaines Of Sericana, where Chineses drive With Sails and Wind their canie Waggons light. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 Now the Sail is furled, and you have the Ship in all her low Sails. *c* 1764 GRAY *Triumphs Owen* 15 The Norman sails afar Catch the winds. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXV, The flocks are whiter down the vale, And milkier every milky sail On winding stream or distant sea. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 20 What is meant by small sails? Topgallant sails and royals, topmast, topgallant, and lower studding sails. *Ibid.*, What are meant by storm sails? Fore storm staysail and trysail, main staysail and trysail, and mizen trysail.

fig. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1537) N nij, They lacke the reyne of knowlege, & the sayles of wisedome, & the ankers of experience. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 151 Where Tullie doth set vp his saile of eloquence. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 274 But tell the Dolphin, I will keepe my State, Be like a King, and shew my Sayle of Greatnesse, When I do rowse me in my Throne of France.

b. *transf.* Applied to the wing of a bird. *poet.* Also *techn.* in Falconry, the wing of a hawk.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 18 He, [a dragon] cutting way With his broad sayles, about him soared round. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* C j b, To clippe the winges of a high towring Faulcon, who..was wont..to looke with an vnliable eye vpon her gray breast, and her speckled side sayles. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Sails*, in Faulconry are the Wings of a Hawk. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. iii, The mountain eagle..Spread her dark sails on the wind.

c. *transf.* Applied to something that is spread out like a sail, or that catches the wind.

1616 T. SCOT *Philomythie* (ed. 2) D 2, The Pehen drest her selfe and spred her taile, The Turky-hen aduanc'd her spotted saile. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 246 The Fan of Bacchus, with the flying Sail. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxxiii, The drooping capes, arms, sails, and tails of his cloak were all in commotion.

2. Sails collectively. Also *fig.* Often in phrases *to carry, cross, crowd, hoist, lower, make, set, shorten, strike* (etc.) *sail,* for which see also those verbs.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 654 (*Cleopatra*) Fleth ek the queen, withal hire porpere sayl. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1426, I rede we take down sayle & rowe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 209 The kynges shyp was good with sayle. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* v. (1898) I. 232 It ought to haue sufficed to haue reuoked, and made hym cross saile, from the pursute of so bad an aduenture. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 65 The Admiral..carried all sail. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* ii, Every way qualified to bear me through the cross currents of the court by main pull of oar and press of sail. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* XXV, [He] snatched his rudder, and shook out more sail. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 155 Our captain was a handsome, dissipated, and 'loud' young man, with rather more sail than ballast, but good-natured and obliging.

†**b.** *transf.* See quot. *Obs.*

1759 STILLINGFL. tr. *Riberg's Econ. Nat., note* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 45 As i have..weighed several kinds of birds, i shall here subjoyn a table..with the proportions of the weight to the sail. N.B. By sail i mean the extent of the wings and tail.

3. Phrases (senses 1 and 2). †**a.** *To bear sail*: said *lit.* of a ship; hence *fig.* to be exalted, to be prosperous, also *to bear a great, high* or *lofty sail. To bear* (*a*) *low sail, to be of low sail*: to demean oneself humbly; to live at a modest rate; to cut down expenses (see BEAR *v.*[1] 3 b.). *To live at a low sail*: to live humbly. *To pull down one's sail* or *sails*: to moderate one's ambitions or one's scale of expenditure. *Obs.*

a 1300 [see BEAR *v.*[1] 3 b]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 65 Bot whanne he berth lowest the Seil, Thanne is he swiftest to beguile The womman. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 140 Whiche maie by pinchyng and bearyng a lowe saile, Waxe riche and be set at libertie. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 18, I was utterly mynded to pulle downe my sayles againe. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Put downe thy sayle. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 211 Then waies I saught, by wisdome taught, To beare low saile, least stock should quaile. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. in *Holinshed* I. 164/1 How diuerse of them also coueting to beare an high saile doo insinuate themselues with yoong gentlemen and noble men newlie come to their lands. 1587 FLEMING *Concl. Holinshed* III. 1592/1 If the helpe of such as are furnished with varietie of knowledge,..had beene as forward to aduance this worke,..as some of low saile, willing to laie out their poore talent, have affoorded what furtherance they were able [etc.]. 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo. 1) I, i, Moderate your expences (now at first) As you may keepe the same proportion still. Beare a low saile. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. iii. 1941 Schollers must frame to liue at a low sayle. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 731 If learning had many such friends as he, it would beare an higher sayle then it doth. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 211 They drew in their Mooned and crescent Squadrons into the Body of the Fleet, and that one might not go before another, bore less Sayl. 1733 *Oxf. Methodists* 6 Be not high-minded; but fear...Bear no more Sail than is necessary.

†**b.** *To come to sail*: to set out on a sailing voyage; = SAIL *v.* 3. ? Also (earlier) in the same sense, *to go* or *fere to* (*the*) *sail.* (Cf. SAIL *sb.*[2])

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2731 þe werwolf waited wiȝtly which schip was ȝarest, to fare forþ at þat flod & fond on sone þat was gayly greyt to go to þe seile, & feiþliche fraust ful of fine wines. *Ibid.* 2745 And faire at þe fulle flod þei ferden to saile. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 5 Wee came to Sayle. 1722 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 3 About twelve we fir'd a Gun, and all came to sail. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 6 At Eight weigh'd, and came to Sail.

c. *Full sail*: a sail (or sails collectively) filled or distended by the wind; the condition of a ship with sails so filled. *At,* † *with full sail*(*s* [= L. *pleno velo, plenis velis*, F. *à pleines voiles*]: (sailing) with a strong favourable wind, at full speed; *fig.* making rapid and unresisted progress; so also *full sail* as advb. phrase. In mod. use, *in full sail* is applied to describe the condition of a ship with all sails set.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lx. 208 Yonder comyth a shyppe with full sayle. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 134 b, Sathan..shall make towardes us with full sayle [orig. *plenis velis*]. 1564 GRINDAL *Serm. Ferdinandus* D j, The doctrine of purgatorie and praying for the dead hath gone with full saile. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxvi, Was it the proud full saile of his great verse. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* Ded. (1636) 2 To increase in the full saile of fortune. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xxi. 201 So the two ships..sailed away *con Viento en Popa*, with full Sail. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xiv. § 7 Faith and Desire ought to be full-sail to make such Voyages prosperous. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. 39 Constant..Land-winds, by which the Wherry-men run with full sail, both to ..and back again. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5357/2 The Danish Fleet having the Wind came full sail up with the Swedes. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Prot.* (1895) II. 274 Smith went full Sail to reconnoitre the Enemy. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, Her father..often took an opportunity of going full-sail into controversial subjects. 1848 A. & H. MAYHEW *Greatest Plague of Life* xiii. 202 The stupid engravings..that had nothing at all to do with the song, for I declare if there wasn't a ship in full sail put as an illustration to 'Away, Away, to the Mountain's Brow!' 1858 W. H. HASWELL in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 208 The vessel was at full sail. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 12 The Protestant wind, before which the Dutch armament had run full sail down the Channel, had driven King James's navy back into the Thames. 1864–8 BROWNING *Jas. Lee's Wife* II. iv, With whom began Love's voyage full-sail. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Full sails*, the sails well set, and filled by the wind. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* I. 400 Thy vessels..the haven have entered, or bend Now full sail for its mouth.

transf. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 582 So Satan fell and strait a fiery Globe Of Angels on full sail of wing flew nigh.

d. *Under sail*: having the sails set.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 21 þæt þæt scip wæs ealne weg ynrende under segle. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 457 Quhen that the schip was saynit, et vndir saile [etc.]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 549 The ship is vnder saile, and here she comes amain. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 454 Suppose..you see a Ship..under Sail, making towards the Land. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 162 In the afternoon [we] got under sail. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, About ten miles distant, followed by the Harpy, under all sail. 1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 1 Weighed anchor.., under all sail. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Under sail*, the state of a ship when she is in motion from the action of wind on her sails.

4. a. In collective sing. (also formerly † in plural), chiefly with numeral: (So many) sailing-vessels.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/1 A Navey..to ye noumbre of xii score Sailles. 1458 *Paston Lett.* I. 428 Ther were xxviij[te] sayle of Spaynyards on the se. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. (1482) 296 The kyng ordeyned his nauye of shippes in the hauen of southampton in to the nombre of cccxx sailles. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 237 The Frenchmen were .xiij. sayles great and small. 1590 *Disc. Sp. Fleet inv. Eng.* 4 The whole nauie was at this present about 90. saile of all sorts. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 2 So by a roaring Tempest on the flood A whole Armado of conuicted saile Is scattered and dis-ioyn'd from fellowship. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. viii. (1821) 325 Of their fiue and fourtie Saile of ships, seventeene saile onely are fitted for men of warre. 1649 W. GRAY *Surv. Newcastle* 19 The Shipping which comes into this River for Coales, there being sometimes three hundred Sayles of Ships. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 3 We were informed of ten Sail of Ships cruising off and on, to the Westward. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvi. 258 He saw from the mast-head eighteen sail of ships. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. viii. 717 The Royal navy comprised in all twenty-seven sail.

b. A ship or other vessel, esp. as described by its sails. *Sail ho!* 'the exclamation used when a strange ship is first discerned at sea' (Adm. Smyth).

1527 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 12 The Duke [Doge of Venice]..went in ther Archa triumphali, which ys in maner of a sayle of a straange facion. 1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 99 We spyed a saile comming towardes vs, and as soone as wee spyed him we..manned out our Skiffe. After the saile had espyed vs, he kept about. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 59 A saile, how beares she or stands shee, to wind-ward or lee-ward, set him by the Compasse. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 11 Our Admirall descried a Saile, and immediately made towards her. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 18 A Sail, a Sail. Where? Fair by us. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. viii, I descried a Sail steering to the South-East. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. ii, Gaze where some distant sail a speck supplies, With all the thirsting eye of Enterprise. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ii, Her decks were filled with passengers who had come up at the cry of 'Sail ho!'

5. An apparatus (consisting formerly of a sheet of canvas stretched on a frame, now usually of an arrangement of boards) attached to each of the arms of a windmill for the purpose of presenting a surface to be acted on by the wind. Also (windmill) sails collectively, surface presented by the sails.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 65/1 Ceyle of a schyppe, or mylle, *velum. carbasus.* 1589 R. HARVEY *Plain Perc.* (1590) 3 The clacke of thy mill is..noisome.., thou hast wind at will to thy sailes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 340/2 The parts of a Wind-Mill...The Sail or Wind end. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Sails*, Hawk's Wings; also Windmill-wings. 1759 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 161 The velocity of the extremities of Dutch sails,..are considerably quicker than the velocity of the wind. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 122 Into these arms are mortised several small cross-bars, and to them are fastened two, three, or four, long bars, ..so that the bars intersect each other, and form a kind of lattice work, on which a cloth is spread to receive the action of wind. These are called the sails. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 131/2 There are usually four states in which it can be set according to the velocity of the wind..which are termed *full sail, quarter reef, sword point,* and *dagger point.* 1868 *Chamb. Encycl.* X. 218/1 The amount of sail that a windmill can carry with advantage is limited. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 86 One day pussy was ingeniously examining the machinery [of a windmill], when the wind suddenly rose, the sails revolved, and she was ground up. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 599/2 *American windmills*...The sails consist of narrow boards or slats arranged radially.

6. *Zool.* **a.** The large dorsal fin of the sail-fish. **b.** One of the two large tentacles of the Nautilus, formerly believed to be used as sails.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VII. XXVI, A Nautilus upon the fountain played, Spreading his azure sail. 1822 RAFFLES *Let.* 30 Nov. in Lady Raffles *Mem.* (1830) 526 The only amusing discovery which we have recently made is that of a sailing fish,..I have sent a set of the sails home. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 210/2 The first two arms [of the Argonaut] are more robust than the others, and should be so, because they serve as masts to support the sails, which, spread out, act before the wind as such. 1860 *Chamb. Encycl.* I. 390/1 The descriptions..of argonauts..employing six of their tentacula as oars, and spreading out two..as sails to catch the breeze, are now regarded as entirely fabulous.

7. *S. Africa.* A tarpaulin or canvas sheet for covering a wagon.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 220, I covered my waggon with new sails. 1891 OLIVE SCHREINER *African Farm* II. xii, He drew the sails down before and behind, and the wagon rolled away slowly.

8. *Naut.* and *Mining.* A funnel-shaped bag or orifice on the deck of a vessel or on the ground over mine-galleries, for the purpose of ventilation. Cf. WIND-SAIL.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 117 In Cornwall ..the writer has seen a zinc rain-water pipe..with a miner's jacket extended by wires at the top for a 'cap-head' or 'sail'. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

9. Obvious combinations. **a.** simple attrib., as *sail canvas, drill, pulley,* † *-rope, sewing-machine, -spread*; **b.** objective, as *sail-carrying, furler, -keeper, looser, -making, sewer, sewing, trimmer*; also *sail-bearing, -filling* adjs.; **c.** instrumental, as *sail-assisted, -dotted, -propelled*; **d.** similative, as *sail-broad, -stretched* adjs.

1593 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* (1594) G 2 b, As the Estrich hath a sharpe goad or pricke wherewith he spurreth himselfe forward in his *saile-assisted race. *c* 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 12 And *saile-bearing pine glide through thin aire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 930 At last his *Sail-broad Vannes He spreads for flight. 1482 in *Charters* etc. *Edin.* (1871) 169 Of the hundreth *sail canves ij s. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 444/2 We believed in great beam for *sail-carrying power. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 21/1 To gain stability [in a canoe] for sail-carrying. 1898 KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 9 Nov. 5/1 The little strip of *sail-dotted blue. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 11/1 While at *sail drill an ordinary seaman..fell..on to the upper deck. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* XI. 8 A goodly breeze *sail-filling. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 The *sailfurlers..get the sail out of the sailroom. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 451/2 *Seyl kepare, or rewlare, *gub(er)retn. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 *Sail loosers will go aloft at the order 'bend sails'. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 432/2 A few general observations on *sail-making. 1888 *Times* 14 Jan. 16/2 *Sail-propelled training ships. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 390 Whereof they vse to turne for curtain rings and *saile pullies. *c* 1205 LAY. 17395 Ze mote uaste heom wriðen mid strongen *sæil-rapen. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 805/7 *Hic rudens*, ..a seyllerope. 1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 471 Item, to iij *saill sewaris for iij wolkis wagis. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Sail Sewing Machine*, a large-sized sewing machine with extensive table for sewing widths of duck to form sails. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 823/2 In determining what *sail-spread can be safely given to a ship. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. iii, O're our heads with *sayle stretch'd wings, Destruction houers. *c* 1810 ADM. PATTON in *19th Cent.* Nov. (1899) 724 *note*, *Sail trimmers were immediately sent to clear the sail.

10. Special Comb.: **sail-arm**, (*a*) one of the radiating beams to which the sails of a windmill are attached; a 'whip'; (*b*) one of the tentacles of a nautilus which bear the 'sails'; **sail-axle**, the axle on which the sails of a windmill revolve; **sail-boat** (*?rare*), a sailing-boat; †**sail-bond**, (? error for *-bonet*) = BONNET *sb.*[3] (cf. quot. 1483 there); **sail-burton** (see quot.); **sail-duck** [a. Du. *zeildoek*] = DUCK *sb.*[3] 1; †**sail-fan**, a species of fan used in winnowing corn; **sail-fluke**, the whiff, *Rhombus megastoma*; **sail-hook**, a small hook for holding the seams of a sail while it is being sewn; **sail-hoop**, one of the wooden rings by which fore and aft sails are secured to masts and stays (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **sail-house**, a house where sails are stored; **sail-lizard** (see quot.); **sail-loft** (see quot. 1769); **sail-maker**, one whose business it is to make, repair, or alter sails; *spec.*, on board ship, a sailor (in the U. S. navy, a warrant officer) whose duty it is to take charge of and keep in repair all sails, awnings, etc.; **sail-needle**, a large needle used in sewing canvas; **sail-room**, a room (in a ship) for storing sails; **sail-shell**, a name for the nautilus; **sail-ship**, a sailing-vessel; **sail-swelled** *a.*, having filled sails; **sail thread, twine**, thread or twine used in sewing sails; †**sail wand**, one of the rods forming the framework of a windmill sail; **sail-winged** *a.*, *poet.* [after L. *vēlivolus*], (*a*) of ships, having sails that serve as wings; (*b*) *transf.* as an epithet of the sea; (*c*) having wings like sails.

1760 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* (1764) 52 The same velocity that it would move if put upon the *sail-arms. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 210/2 In fact, the series of suckers of the sail-arms, when the membrane of the sails is wrapped about the shell, is placed exactly over the keel of it in such a manner that [etc.]. 1868 *Chamb. Encycl.* X. 218/1 A whip or radius of from 33 to 40 feet in length, firmly fastened at right angles to the *sail-axle. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS in H. F. Chorley *Mem.* (1837) II. 17 Neither steam-packet nor *sail-boat was attainable. 1888 F. M. CRAWFORD *With Immortals* II. 129 The happiest moments of my life? I think they were spent in a sail-boat. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 805/8 *Hec supera, -eris*, a *seyllebonde. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Sail burton*, a purchase extending from topmast-head to deck, for sending sails aloft ready for bending. 1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 610/1 *Sail-duck manufactuier. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 145 Sail Duck. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 112 Four Men with either the Wicker or *Sail-fan. 1882 TENISON-WOODS *Fish & Fisheries N. S. Wales* 190 *Sail-fluke. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* x. 194 It is said..the sail-fluke gets its name from a habit of..lifting its tail out of water like a sail, running before the wind into shallow water. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 88 *Sail-hook. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 155/1 The tools..of a sailmaker are..fids,..sail-hook, bobbin for twine, and sundry small articles. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Feb. 7/1 It is apparently the inside of a *sail-house at a fishing-port. 1885 *Standard Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 413 The *sail-lizard, *Histiurus amboinensis*, so called from the enormous perpendicular development surmounting its tail. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II. (1780), *Voilerie*, a *sail-loft, or place where sails are constructed. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 9 Oct. 4/4 Dr. Hurst..traced the history of Methodism in America from the first meeting held in a sail-loft in New York in 1776 to the present day. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 80 He is a *saile-maker in Bergano. 1773 *Cook's 1st Voy.* III. xii. in *Hawkesworth's Voy.* III. 722 Every individual had been sick except the sail maker. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 297 *Sayle Nedylles price the c xij[d]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* Uu ij b, Sail-needles, or bolt-rope needles. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxii, The sail-needles are in the green locker. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 126 *Sail-Rooms are built between decks upon the orlop or lower deck to contain the spare sails. 1905 A. R. WALLACE *My Life* I. 310 The captain then had the sail-room amid-ships cleared out for men to sleep in. *c* 1721 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* x. Tab. 99 Common Indian Nautilus or *Sail-shell. *a* 1850 MARG. FULLER *At Home & Abr.* (1860) 438 It went into the mail-bag of some *sail-ship, instead of steamer. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* iii, As *sail-swel'd barks are droue by wind. 1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 471 Item, for xliiij li *saill threid..xlviij s. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 13, vj skaynes of *Saile Twyne. 1497 *Ibid.* 185, c weyght seyle twyne—xxxiij[s] iiij[d]. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 52 Sails are sewn with sail twine. 1342–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 543 In *Saylwandis emp. et aliis reparac. factis in molend. de Hesilden—xxiiij s. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CIV. xi, There the *saile-winged shipps on waves doe glide. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 180 They should make it their Knightly adventure to.., vanquish this mighty sailewing'd monster. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 236 Gazing down Upon the sail-winged ocean.

Sail (sēl), *sb.*[2] [f. SAIL *v.*[1]]

1. An act of sailing; a voyage or excursion in a sailing vessel.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 268 Heere is my butt And verie Seamarke of my vtmost Saile. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. ii. § 2 (1622) 12 Where in the Lawes broad Sea, with wind and tyde, Ther's happier saile, then any where beside. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 109 Six weeks sail from England. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 195 We made an easy sail for the bay. 1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 163/2 The nearest of these harbours is not two days' sail from the southern coast of Ireland. 1853 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 157 We went by way of the lakes, and had a magnificent sail (if I may use the word) down Lake Champlain in a steamer to Plattsburg. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xii. 212 We had a delightful sail among the numerous islets. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 99 Hiogo and Kobé..are situated upon two bays of the inland sea, about 365 miles' sail from Yokohama. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/1 The day was beautiful and the sail was delightful.

b. *transf.* (*Sc.* and *Irish.*) A ride in a vehicle of any kind.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VI. viii, I thought it my duty to take a sail in our wagon with Mr. Herbert. 1902 *Ballymena Observer* (E. D. D.), Will ye gie me a sail in the kert?

c. *To take sail*: to embark.

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 8/1 He took sail in the capacity of a cabin-boy in a vessel bound for New Orleans.

2. *? nonce-uses.* A number sailing: **a.** of ships; **b.** of water-birds.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. iv. 61 Wee haue descryed vpon our neighbouring shore, a portlie saile of ships make hitherward. 1727 SWIFT *Country Post* Wks. 1755 III. I. 175 Yesterday a large sail of ducks passed by here.

3. Sailing qualities; speed in sailing.

In many contexts hardly to be distinguished from SAIL *sb.*[1]

1602 MANSEL *True Rep. Service* 9 The Gallies being.. quicker of saile then they. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 87 A ship of better defence then saile. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* li. 122 Being of better saile then we, and the night comming on, we lost sight of her. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* I. (1704) 179/2 Finding his Ship but ill of Sail. 1643 *Declar. Commons, Reb. Irel.* 51 [He] could not take her [the ship], because she fled away, and was more swift in sayle then he. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 534 Back with speediest Sail Zophiel, of Cherubim the swiftest wing, Came flying.

4. *Comb.* †**sail-star** = LODESTAR; †**sail-stone** [= Du. *zeilsteen*] = LOADSTONE.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/1 That men the northe sayle sterre or pollumarticum, or the waghen called, no more may be seen. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etym.* (E. D. S.), *Magnes*, the adamant, the saile-stone. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 320 The Magnet is also called the Sail stone, for the Sailors look upon it as their Chief Instructor.

†**Sail,** *sb.*[3] *Arch. Obs.* [app. f. SAIL *v.*[3] (sense 3). Cf. the synonymous F. *saillie*, f. *saillir* to project.] Amount of projection from a surface. Also Comb. *sail-over* = OVERSAIL *sb.*

1611 COTGRAVE, s.v. *Couronne*, The Corona, crowne, or member of greatest sayle, in a Cornish. 1660 H. BLOOME *Archit. A, Projectura*, the sayle of every moulding. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 267 Sail over, is the over hanging of one or more courses [of bricks] beyond the naked of the wall.

Sail (sēl), *sb.*[4] *dial.* [? repr. OE. **sægel* var. of *sægol* staff; see SOWEL.] (See quot.)

1813 DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* in *Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., *Sails*,..upright rods of hurdles used for sheep folding. 1893 MRS. A. KENNARD *Diog. Sandals* vi. 90 There are ten 'sails' to each 'wattle hurdle'.

Sail (sēl), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 siglan, segl(i)an, 3 sæilien, seili(en, sayli, 3–4 seily, seile, 4 seylle, seille, 4–6 sale, (5 ceylyn, seylyn), 5 sayll(e, 6 saill, 4–7 sayl(e, 3–7 saile, 6–7 sail. [OE. *siglan, segl(i)an* corresponds to MDu. *zeghelen, zeilen* (mod.Du. *zeilen*), MHG. *sigelen, segelen* (mod.G. *segeln*), ON. *sigla* (Sw. *segla*, Da. *seile*):—OTeut. type **seglj̄an*, f. **seglᵐ* SAIL *sb.*[1]

The Teut. vb. was adopted in OF. as *sigler* to sail (whence *sigle* a sail); an altered form of the same word is believed to exist in later OF. *singler*, mod.F. *cingler* to sail (in a specified direction), whence Sp. *singlar*, Pg. *singlar*.]

I. Intransitive uses.

1. Of persons: To travel on water in a vessel propelled by the action of the wind upon sails; now often in extended sense, to travel on water in a vessel propelled by any means other than oars; to navigate a vessel in a specified direction.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 14 He..siźlde ða east be lande. *Ibid.* IV. x. § 10 Þa he hamweard seźlde. *c* 1205 LAY. 20889 And swa heo scullen wræcchen..sæilien [*c* 1275 sayli] ouer sæ. *Ibid.* 28797 Þeo comen Sexisce men seilen to londe. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1013 Þai seylden in to þe wide Wiþ her schippes two. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 236 Now þei saile and rowe to Wales to Leulyns. 13.. *Cursor M.* 24833 (Göt.) Forth þai sailed [*MS. Cott.* floted] on þat flode, for all to will þe wind þaim stode. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2673 Þat he may nouȝt saile swiftli as he wold. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 322 A lang way furthwarde sailyt he. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' Prol.* 2 Now longe moote thou saille by the cost, Sire gentil maister gentil Maryneer! 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 163 Egbertus þe monk..hadde i-seilled about Bretayne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 26 King Demephon, whan he be Schipe To Troieward with felaschipe Sailende goth. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 65/1 Ceylyn vpon watyr, *velifico*. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 797 Thai saylyt furth by part of Ingland schor. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxi. 517 Therne sir palomydes sailed euen longes humber to the costes of the see. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 139 He sayled and rowed vnto the cyte. 1530 PALSGR. 696/2, I loue nat to sayle by see, but when I can nat chose. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 333 That nane saill in marchandice without he be honestlie abelyeit lyk ane marchand. · 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii. 2 b, We sayled along..towardes the..cape De creo. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 63 A league from Epidamium had we sailed. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 201 An observing man, that had sailed to and fro between Europe and the East Indies. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 489 ¶ 1 A troubled Ocean, to a Man who sails upon it, is, I think, the biggest Object that he can see in Motion. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xix, Till noon we quietly sailed on, Yet never a breeze did breathe. 1830 TENNYSON *Sea-Fairies* 1 Slow sail'd the weary mariners. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 41 [They] sail down that river to its supposed exit near the straits of Annian. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Naturalist Austral.* 425 We sailed..one day 191 miles, another 225 miles.

fig. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 606 Loue..Wiþ desesepeir so sorwfully me offendeth þat streght vn-to þe deth myn herte saileth. 1551 HADDON *Exhort. Repent.* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 324 But .lv. yere after, it [the plague] sayled into Flaunders. 1623 A. TAYLOR in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1847) 203, I spent my dayes in sorrow for thy good, I sayl'd to th' cradle in teares, to the graue in blood.

b. *spec.* To make excursions in, or to manage, a sailing-boat; to practise the sport of yachting.

1898 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 4/5 She is devoted to sports and outdoor exercises..She boats and sails.

c. In figurative context. Chiefly in proverbial phrases: † *To sail all in one ship*, to 'row in the same boat', to belong to one party or class; † *to sail on another board* (see BOARD *sb.* 15); *to sail near* (or *close to*) *the wind*, to come very near to transgression of a law or a received moral principle.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 7 You be all of one Church, saile all in one ship. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 123 They will alwaies saile by the Carde and Compasse of their own mind. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. XXVI, My words, at least, are more sincere and hearty Than if I sought to sail before the wind. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & B.* iv, A certain kind of young English gentleman, who has sailed too close to the wind at home, and who comes to the colony to be whitewashed. 1883 W. E. NORRIS *Thirlby Hall* viii, With regard to Turf transactions again, he may sail very near the wind indeed, and be pardoned.

†**d.** quasi-*refl. Obs.*

1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. XXVIII. 116 Away they sayled them, as they hoped with a prosperous wind.

2. Of a ship or other vessel: To move or travel on water by means of sails, or (in modern use) by means of steam or any other mechanical agency.

c 1205 LAY. 25525 Þer comen seilien sone ȝeond þa sæ wide scipes uniuoȝe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 567, I sayle now in þe see as schip boute mast, boute anker or ore. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 193 Marchand-schippis that saland war Fra Scotland to Flandriss with war. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 395 And behelde..shippis seyllynge in the see. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXX. 305 It rennethe in so grete Wawes, that no Schipp may not rowe ne seyle azenes it. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii. 29 Where many a barge doth saile, and row with are. 1530 PALSGR. 696/2, I sayle, as a shyppe doth in the see whan she is under sayle, *je singler*...Some shyppe wyll sayle as faste with a syde wynde as some wyll with a full wynde. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XXXIII. 21 In that place..shal nether Gallye rowe, ner greate shippe sale. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 277 (Qo.) Light boates saile swift, though greater hulkes draw deepe. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 110 These Saiques..carry great Cargoes of Goods, but they sail not fast, unless they be before the Wind, or rather they sail no otherwise, for they cannot go upon a Wind. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 385 Say, shall my little bark attendant sail, Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale? 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 34 The vessels..are built so as to sail either end foremost, by removing the rudder. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 376/2 It would be an easy matter to determine the form of a ship intended to sail by means of oars. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 60 A ship from the Lizard, in lat. 49° 58′ N. sails S.W. by W. 488 miles. Required the latitude she is in. 1886 GLADDEN *Applied Chr.* i. 3 Steamships sail from every shore with the contributions of all the continents to the world's trade.

3. To begin a journey by water; to set sail, start on a voyage; to leave the port or the place of anchorage. Said both of a vessel and of the persons on board.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVI. (*Nycholas*) 235 Þis done, þai sailyt but bad quhare-to þare tryst wes mad. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 105 Þe queen Alianore..and meny oþer compelled hym for to seille nȝen. 1493 *Ledger-bk. A. Halyburton* 2 His costis in Medilburgh bydand quhill the schip sallit. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XXI. 2 And finding a ship sailing ouer vnto Phenicea, wee went abroad, and set foorth. 1777 *Cook's 2nd Voy.* I. i. I. 5 On the 13th, at six o'clock in the morning, I sailed from Plymouth Sound. 1802 in W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (1817) II. 932, I think the captain will sail to-morrow. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* XXXIV, I have taken my berth in an East Indiaman which sails on the twentieth of June. 1874 WHYTE MELVILLE *Uncle John* XIII, A friend of mine..met with an accident the very night before the steamer sailed. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 2/2 The deceased.. wrote a letter..in which he stated that he ought to have made his will before sailing.

†b. Conjugated with *to be*. *Obs.*

1633 *Fife Witch Trial* in *Statist. Acc. Scott.* (1796) XVIII. App. 656 Her husband being newly sailed, she craved some money of her. 1764 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 84 The fleet of the prince was already sailed. 1776 T. Hutchinson *Diary* 20 Jan. II. 8 He says six of the seven Regiments at Corke were embarked, and he concludes the whole have been sailed some days. 1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscretions* V. 111 Sir James..was sailed for India on an appointment from government. 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 281 Should the packet be sailed, I will pray you to send my letter by the first of the vessels which you mention.

4. *transf.* To glide on the surface of water or through the air, either by the impulsion of wind or without any visible effort.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 304 And now I se where a soule cometh hiderward seyllynge With glorie & with grete lizte. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 32 A winged messenger of heauen..When he bestrides the lazie puffing Cloudes, And sailes vpon the bosome of the ayre. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 268 Down thither prone in flight He speeds, and..Sailes between worlds and worlds, with steddie wing. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 529 Swans that sail along the Silver Flood. 1754 Gray *Poesy* 116 Sailing with supreme dominion Thro' the azure deep of air. 1804 Scott *Bard's Incant.* 34 Mute are ye all? No murmurs strange Upon the midnight breeze sail by. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* IV. i. 74 The high moon sails upon her beauteous way. 1849 M. Arnold *Forsaken Merman* 44 Where great whales come sailing by, Sail and sail, with unshut eye, Round the world for ever and aye? 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxiii, When a man, under pecuniary difficulties,..dives out of sight, as it were, from the flock of birds in which he is accustomed to sail. 1865 Mathias *Sport in Himalayas* 16, I shot an immense eagle..as he was sailing in fancied security over my head. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Feb. 5/4 The flowing clouds..sail over the scene of the hay harvest in the Welsh meadow. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 4/1 As for blackcock..the wary old birds..sail in the open over the moor a hundred yards out of shot.

b. Of a vehicle: To move smoothly and without apparent propelling force.

1902 C. N. & A. M. Williamson *Lightning Conductor* 26 The car..looked so handsome as it sailed up to the hotel door that my pride in it came back.

5. Of persons, in various transferred senses.

†a. *slang.* To saunter, go casually. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *How you Sail about?* How you Santer about? 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* viii. 121 From thence I sailed into a Presbyterian Meeting near Covent-Garden.

b. To move or go in a stately or dignified manner, suggestive of the movement of a ship under sail. (Chiefly of women.) Also *occas.* of an animal.

1841 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 84 Stately *dames de la cour* would sail into the room and sail out again with their long trains sweeping after them. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* VII, Then all the great people sailed in state from the room. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxxviii, A rumour spread that reached Mrs. Doria's ear.. She rushed to Adrian first. ..She sailed down upon Richard. 1860-1 Thackeray *Lovel* iii. 110 Lady B. sailed in.., arrayed in ribbons of scarlet. 1885 Rider Haggard *K. Solomon's Mines* iv, A troop of tall giraffes, who galloped, or rather sailed off, with their strange gait.

c. *To sail in* (slang): to proceed boldly to action.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 561/1 A man must dismiss all thoughts of..common-sense when it comes to masquerade dresses, and just sail in and make an unmitigated fool of himself. 1891 *Morn. Advertiser* 30 Mar. (Farmer), John Harvey called William Tillman a liar 150 times,..and offered to lick him 104 times. At the 104th William..thrashed John. The verdict of the jury was that William ought to have sailed in an hour and a half earlier. 1894 Fiske *Holiday Stories* (1900) 164 'I'll tell you the whole affair, if you care to listen to it.' 'Sail right in, Colonel,' cried the company.

II. Transitive senses.

6. Of persons, also of a vessel: To sail over or upon, to navigate (the sea, a river, etc.). Now somewhat *arch.*

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xliii. 26 Who seilen the see [Vulg. *qui navigant mare*; 1388 The that seilen in the see]. *c* 1500 *Priests of Peebles* 204 Then brocht he wol, and wyselie couth it wey; And efter that sone saylit he the sey. *a* 1555 Lyndesay *Tragedy* 104 Quhowbeit his grace Had sailit the sey. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* Prol. 146 [To sum] Ingyne hes geuin to saill the see. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vi. 92 The river of Amazons..which our Spaniards sailed in their discoveries. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* IV. iv. 2 Thus time we waste, & long leagues make short, Saile seas in Cockles, haue and wish but fort. *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* XII. 9 A thousand Ships were man'd to sail the Sea. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 459 Now turn thine Eye to view Alcinous' Groves,..from whence, Sailing the Spaces of the boundless Deep, To Aiæonium pretious Fruits arriv'd. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* V. 354 Far on the left those radiant fires to keep The Nymph directed, as he sail'd the deep. 1840 Longf. *Wreck of Hesperus* 2 It was the schooner Hesperus That sailed the wintry sea.

†b. To visit (a region) by sailing; to sail along (a coast). *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* (1550) 88 This lusty Capitain saylyng al the cost of Sussex and Kent, durst not once take lande, til he arriued in the dounes. 1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 123 b, In ancient times the North was sailed by the commandement of Avgvstvs.

7. With cognate object: †To perform (a voyage, etc.) by sailing (*obs.*). Also *To sail through, out*: to continue (a sailing-match, race), to the end.

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 123 Where as she many a shipe and barge seigh Seillynge hir cours. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* Pref. 5 Such as may never have an occasion or inclination to sail such long Voyages. 1886 *Field* 4 Sept. 364/2 The match [for yachts] could not be sailed through before the close time, 6.30. 1899 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 3/2 The uninjured vessel shall sail out the race.

b. To 'sail' or glide through (the air).

1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 126 Sublime she sails Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales. 1765 Beattie *To Churchill* 34 He soars Pindaric heights, and sails the waste of Heaven. 1899 *Daily News* 26 June 8/3 The buzzard..is a fine-looking figure, as on broad wings he slowly sails the sky.

8. To navigate (a ship or other vessel).

1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 371 But onely in English ships and sailed for the most part with English Mariners. 1675 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1024/1 She had on board about 80 or 90 Negroes, and was sailed by Greeks. 1848 J. F. Cooper *Capt. Spike* III. 207 The Poughkeepsie was admirably sailed and handled. 1888 Lowell *Heartsease & Rue* 177 He's a Rip van Winkle skipper,..who sails his bedevilled old clipper In the wind's eye, straight as a bee. *a* 1890 R. W. Church *Oxford Movement* iii. (1891) 35 He [R. H. Froude] loved the sea; he liked to sail his own boat. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Mar. 3/1 We were rowed and sailed by an amusing..ex-sailor.

b. To put (a toy boat) on the water and direct its course.

1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* I. 270 Schoolboys sail little boats on the river or play at marbles.

†9. To cause to sail, carry away sailing. *Obs.*

16.. *Balow* in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) p. clxxi, Till from myne eyes a sea sall flow, To saile my soule from mortall woe To that immortall mirtall shore.

†10. With adv. *To sail down*: to bring (an object) below the horizon by sailing away from it.

1847 A. M. Gilliam *Trav. Mexico* 276 We at once determined to sit up all night, to watch that the steersman would not sail the light down. We were induced to do so for..the night previous..he saw a light-house,..and steered from the object.

†11. To provide with sails. *Obs.*

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 862 It is ordeined that the shippes haue double sailes, that is, that they bee thorowly sayled, and all newe sayles [etc.].

†**Sail**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4 **sail**, **sayly**, 4–5 **saile**, **sayle**, 4–6 **saill(e**, **sale**, **saylle**. See also Sailyie *v.* (Sc.) [Aphetic form of Assail *v.*]

1. *trans.* = Assail *v.* in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9654 Ne he mai scap, ga quar he ga, þat him ne sailles ai his fa. *Ibid.* 24846 þe see þam sailed on ilk side. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4134 When þe dragon seye com Gij þe lyoun he forlett, & gan him sayly. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 395 Pane, tholand god, hyre he can saile with felone feuere & gret trawale. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5559 þai sett in a sadd sowme & saillid his knistes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 506 The feynd ful fast salys you, In wan-hope to gar you fall. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 342 That cruell cald hes saillit him so soir.

2. *absol.* quasi-*intr.* To make an assault.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4364 When alle were set in ylka bataille, & schept .. whilk of þam suld formast saile. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7338 Than was ther nought, but 'Every man Now to assaut, that sailen can'. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 414 'Falowis', he said, 'agnyn all at this place Thai will nocht saill'.

Hence †**Sai·ling** *vbl. sb.*[2]

13.. *K. Alis.* 7392 Aither gan so areche, With 'saylyng, and with smytyng. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8257 In þe first of þat seylinge þai slowen michel heþen genge. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24206, I [Sekenesse] overthrowe hir [*sc.* Helthe] ageyn,..And, ne were that medicyne Ys cause that she doth releve, My saillyng shold hir often greve.

†**Sail**, *v.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **sayle**, 4 **saile**, **saille**, **sailly**; also (sense 3) 7 **sailie**. [a. OF. *sailir* to dance, also as in mod.Fr. to issue forth, sally, to project = Pr. *salir*, *salhir* to dance, issue forth, Sp. *salir*, Pg. *sahir* to go out, It. *salire* to ascend:—L. *salire* (pres. ind. *salio*) to leap. Cf. Sally *v.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To dance.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5633 Vor þe deuel com biuore him & hoppede & lou & saylede & pleyde & made ioye ynou. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 233, I can..noyther sailly ne saute, ne synge with þe gyterne.

2. To issue forth, sally.

1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 93 The Souldiers of the Towne, sayling out, chased the Enemy.

3. *Arch.* To project from a surface. *To sail over* = Oversail *v.*

1563 Shute *Archit.* Civ b, The Proiectures be like vnto their heightes but that Corona, doth sayle ouer twise his height. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* 138 That part of Corona which sailies over.

Sail, variant of Seal; obs. form of Sale.

Sailable (sē·lăb'l), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Sail *v.*[1] + -able.]

1. Of a ship, etc.: That can be sailed or navigated; that is in a condition to sail.

1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 16 How to make a Sea-castle or Fortification Cannon-proof..yet sailable at pleasure. 1698 Langford in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 410 If a Man keeps his Ship sailable.

2. Of the sea, a river, etc.: That can be sailed on, navigable.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 196 The Gerrites..dwell vpon the floude Boristhenes, about the place wher it becometh first saileable. 1611 Cotgr., *Navigable*, nauigable, sailable, passable by shipping. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 56 The River which is Sailable round to Durmapatan.

Sailage (sē·lĕdʒ), *sb.* [f. Sail *sb.*[1] + -age.]

1. The speed of a ship under sail. ? *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* V. 181 Pirats..gaue vs diuers assaults to their owne disaduantages; our saylage being swifter.

2. The sails of a ship collectively. Also *transf.*

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 3/1 The machinery will.. enable the vessel to go to sea without any sailage. 1904 *Harper's Mag.* May 907/1 The filaments that buoy her [the spider] up and give sailage surface to the wind.

Sailcloth (sē·lklɒ̤th). [f. Sail *sb.*[1] + Cloth *sb.*]

†1. A piece of cloth forming or designed to form part of a sail of a vessel or a windmill. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 4549 Sulkene wes þat seil-cleð. 1351–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 553 Et in Saylclathis empt. pro molend. de Fery, 5*s.* 1455–6 *Ibid.* 191 In reparacionibus factis circa molend. ventriticum de Hemingb. viz. in newe sayl clas, 14*s.* 7*d.* 1562 Bullein *Bk. Simples* (1579) 27 The sayle clothes, the shroudes,..can not be made without it [Hempe]. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 163 Whatsoeuer sale-clothes are..to bee transported out of England into Prussia by the English marchants..whether they be whole cloathes or halfe cloathes, they must containe both their endes. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 599/1 Sometimes the sails [of a windmill] consisted of a sail-cloth spread on a framework.

2. Canvas or other textile material such as is used for sails.

1615 Thomas *Lat. Dict., Linteamina*,..a maker of sale cloathes and other necessaries of linnen. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* (Arb.) 790 The Boteswaine is to haue the charge of all the Cordage,..sailes,..saile-cloth [etc.]. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 118 Sail-Cloath, Cables, and all other sorts of Cordage. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxv. 108 Sail-cloth he made of cotton.

attrib. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 3 The sail-cloth manufacture produced nearly as much. 1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug. 553/2 Sail-cloth-manufacturer. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 197/1 There I hung up my sailcloth cap.

b. A piece of this material used as a covering.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 27 July an. 1774, The Sail-cloth saved the flat stack surprisingly. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 411 Protected from the sun by sail-cloths, hung across from the opposite houses. 1804 *Anna Seward's Lett.* (1811) VI. 203 The shelving roof is also painted green, the floor a mosaic sale-cloth.

3. A similar material used for ladies' dresses.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 24 May 3/3 Optimists are ordering linen dresses now, and sail cloth is in request, a coarse flax fabric that is serviceable and smart.

Sailed (sē·ld), *a.* [f. Sail *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].

But cf. OE. *gesegled* ppl. a. in *gesegled scip* Sal. & Sat. (Gr.) 225.]

Of a vessel: Fitted with sails. Chiefly in parasynthetic derivatives, as *full-sailed*, *white-sailed* adjs.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XIX. 335 Prostrated, in most extreme ill fare, He lies before his high-sail'd fleet, for his dead friend. *a* 1628 F. Greyil *Sidney* (1652) 221 Her Fleet could hardly be over sailed, or under ballasted. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 100 A great heavy boat which seemed to have been a large ships longboat, built into a kind of yacht, but ill masted, and sailed heavily. 1832 Tennyson *Eleanore* iv, How may full-sail'd verse express, ..The full-flowing harmony Of thy swan-like stateliness? 1892 *Black & White* 25 June 805/2 Sailed boats lay to be loaded. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 3/2 White-sailed yachts.

Sailer (sē·lər). Also 6 **salar**, **saler**, **sayler**. [f. Sail *v.*[1] + -er[1]. Cf. G. *segler* sailor, sailer, Du. *zeiler*, Sw. *seglare*, Da. *seiler*.

See Sailor, a variant spelling of this word, now restricted to a specific application and regarded as a distinct word.]

1. One who sails. Now *rare*.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4359 We ere na sailers on þe see to sell ne to byi. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4589 All softe was the see to sailers þerin. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. iii. 43 On the huge deip quhen [= *wheen*, few] salaris did appear [Virg. *adparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto*].

†b. = Sailor 1. *Obs.*

15.. *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 64 The best salers in Christentie! 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. i. 31 b, Cape S. Ange, very dangerous for saylers. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 1 Furnished with shipping and Saylers.

†c. The Nautilus; = Sailor 3 a. *Obs.*

1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 178 *Nautilus*..the Nautilus, or Sailer. 1713 Petiver *Aquat. Anim. Amboinæ* Tab. x, *Nautilus tennis & legitimus*...Great brittle Sayler.

2. A ship or vessel with reference to her powers of sailing.

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xlix. 106 For that theyr ships were great saylers. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* V. 185 A small Barke, but an excellent sailer. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 69 A very strong tight ship, and a pretty good sailer. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 338 The fastest sailers lead the way. 1891 J. Winsor *Columbus* xix. 438 His excuse was that his principal caravel was a poor sailer.

b. A sailing vessel.

1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 11 That first sailer of all [i.e. Argo] burst ever on Amphitrite. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 35 A Steamer costs much more than a Sailer. 1900 *19th Cent.* Aug. 235 Wooden sailers were superseded by iron creatures of the engineer.

Sailf, obs. Sc. form of Safe.

Sai·l-fish. A name applied to various fishes having a large dorsal fin: in the British Isles to the Basking shark, *Selachus maximus*; in the U. S. to species of *Histiophorus*, *Xiphias*, and *Carpiodes*.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 381 *marg.*, The sayle-Fish. 1808 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* V. 356 The sail-fish, or, as it is called by the Scottish fishermen, the basking shark, frequently appears here [Northern Sea] in May or June. [1860 G. Bennett *Gatherings Naturalist Austral.* 24 *Histiophorus*, called..by the Dutch *Zeyl-fish*, or 'Sail-fish', because it is said that it raises the dorsal fin like a fan and employs it as a sail.] 1879 Goode, etc. *Catal. Anim. Resources U. S.* 39 *Histiophorus americanus*...Sail-fish. 1882 Tenison-Woods *Fish & Fisheries N. S. Wales* 190 Sail-fish. *Carpiodes*. N. America.

†**Sai·lful.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SAIL *sb.*[1] + -FUL[1].] Enough of wind to fill the sails.

1630 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 486 Some points of wind may serve to make the way, every ship hath not sail-ful.

Sailie, var. SAIL *v.*[3] *Obs.*, to project.

Sailing (sē[1]·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. SAIL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of travelling on water in a ship or other vessel which is propelled by means of sails; the action or method of directing the course of such a vessel. In modern use also in wider application: the action of travelling in or of directing the course of a ship or vessel of any kind.

For *circular, globular, oblique, parallel sailing*, see those words. *Great circle sailing*, see CIRCLE *sb.* 2 b. See also PLAIN SAILING, PLANE SAILING.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. i. (Cambr. Univ. MS.), Swa reðe stormas coman þæt we [ne] mid seglinge ne mid rownesse [L. *neque velo neque remigio*] owiht fremian mihte. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 70 He had redy sailyng. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 175 þe Romayns..hadde no siker seillynge wiþ oute oþer socour. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3678 Hor sister to sese, with sailyng þai wend. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 65/1 Ceylynge, *velificacio*. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 1 Making them expert and connyng in the arte and science of shippmen and sayling. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 58 There's no more sayling by the starre. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 37 After three dayes sayling..we arrived at..Venice. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 146 Of all pastimes and exercises I like sailing worst. 1671 W. PERWICH *Despatches* (1903) 136 This may not turne to their account, for want of ships and cheap sailing. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mercator's Sailing*, is the Art of finding on a Plane the Motion of a Ship upon any assign'd Course. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 391 Provision for their subsistence, during their sailing down the river. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v., *Sailing* also implies a particular mode of navigation,.. regulated by the laws of trigonometry. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Navig.* II. iv. 21 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) This method is called middle latitude sailing. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Aug. 5/2 The four cutters made a splendid start over a course of forty-six miles, which will provide a test on all points of sailing.

b. In particularized use: A voyage.

1535 COVERDALE *Acts* XXVII. 10, I se that this saylinge wyl be with hurte and moch dammage. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 413 The Frost again approaching, will not suffer any Sailings.

2. Progression, speed or style of progression, of a ship or other vessel (originally, of a sailing-vessel).

a 1687 PETTY *Treat. Nav. Philos.* 127 How Top-sails [etc.]..may be fitted to promote or hinder the Sailing upon occasion. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 115 Ships, more especially such as are sharp and built for Sailing. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 377/2 These are very important circumstances, and would contribute much to improve the sailing of such vessels. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 135 A vessel..remarkable for her fast sailing.

3. Departure (of a ship) from port.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 253 The time fixed by the Viceroy for her sailing. 1785 T. HUTCHINSON, jun. in *T. H.'s Diary* 9 June II. 418 Hearing there is a vessel upon sailing for America [etc.]. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 601 A fleet of transports was awaiting the signal for sailing. 1887 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/6 London sailings...Dec. 13. Tenedos. s, Dunkirk; Cormorant, s, Boulogne [etc.].

4. *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib., as in *sailing day, instructions, match.* Also †**sailing cloth** = *sailing ware*; **sailing-ice** (see quot. 1820); **sailing-line,** the line on a vessel's hull which marks the level of the water when she is ballasted and rigged for sailing, but not laden or armed; **sailing-master,** an officer charged with the navigation of a vessel (in British use chiefly with reference to yachts; in the U. S. navy, a commissioned officer, usually a lieutenant, appointed to direct the navigation of a ship of war); **sailing orders,** the directions given to the captain of a vessel with regard to time of departure, destination, etc.; **sailing thwart,** the thwart at or through which the mast of a sailing-boat is stepped; **sailing ton,** the 'ton' used in measuring the capacity of sailing vessels; †**sailing ware,** ? cloth suitable for wear at sea.

1593 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7/1 *Sailing cloths [made in Somerset]. 1879 *Yachtman's Holidays* 20 Next morning promised a poor *sailing day. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 179 When the sailing day comes..Jack must get on board. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 229 Open ice, or *sailing-ice, is where the pieces are so separate as to admit of a ship sailing conveniently among them. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. ii. 15 He delivered them their fighting and *sailing instructions. *a* 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos.* 125 Our second Water-line..I call the *sailing-line, as the first was called the launching-line. 1836 MARRYAT *Three Cutt.* i, He ..is..on board as *sailing-master of the yacht. 1871 W. COLLINS *Miss or Mrs.?* ii, On one side there were the sleeping-berths of the sailing master and his mate. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 130 Ernest caught the sound of some reference to a *sailing match. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 545 This day another express was sent to the Downes with *sailing orders. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxvii, About this time, Captain Oakum, having received sailing orders, came on board. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Feb. 142/1 You [*sc.* a governess] told me what were your sailing orders from Mrs. Meeburn. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 7 The man on the lee side of the *sailing thwart gathers the sail forward. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 5/2 Calculating a steam ton as equal to three *sailing tons, the tonnage has increased [etc.]. 1483–4 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 (end), La feisure dascun drap lanuez appellez *Sailyngware.

b. In compounds designating vessels propelled by sails, as *sailing-barge, -boat, -ship, -vessel, -yacht*; also *sailing-car, -carriage, -chariot, -waggon.*

These combinations admit of being regarded as collocations of SAILING *ppl. a.*[1] Cf. however *rowing-boat.*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 362, I shall not here mention anything of the Sailing-Waggons, and several other Contrivances of that kind. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 758/2 Another contrivance for being carried without draught, is by means of a sailing chariot or boat fixed on four wheels. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 302 [They] would be forced to cross the channel in a sailing-packet. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Suppl., Sailing Car*, a car..rigged with sail..used on the railroads on the plains, by telegraph repair parties. ..Sailing chariots were tried in Holland..more than two hundred years since. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 2/1 There are still no fewer than 15,000 sailing ships registered in Great Britain. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xviii. (ed. 3) 176 The Thames sailing-barge match is also an event to be noticed. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s. v. *Steam*, A *steam trawler* is a fishing vessel..propelled by means of steam power, in contra-distinction to a *sailing trawler* which is propelled by sails only.

†**Sailing,** *vbl. sb.*[2]: see under SAIL *v.*[2]

Sailing (sē[1]·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] *Arch.* [f. SAIL *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] The condition or fact of projecting from a surface; projection.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B iv b, The proiecture, or saylling out or hanging ouer of the foote of the pillor. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* II. i. 92 The Modul upon which afterward I regulate all the Members as well for their height as sailings over and projectures of their Profiles. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Projecture*, These the Greeks call *Ecphoræ*,.. the French *Sailles*, our Workmen frequently *Sailings over.* 1842 in GWILT *Archit.* Gloss.

Sailing (sē[1]·liŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. SAIL *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That travels on water by means of sails. (Cf. SAILING *vbl. sb.* 4 b.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 8 The sayling Pine; the Cedar proud and tall. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 43. 2/1 To Persons in a Sailing Ship the Shoar seems to be in motion. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 415 A swift sailing vessel was instantly despatched to warn Rooke of his danger.

b. In names of animals.

1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrupeds* II. 417 Sailing Squirrel. 1803 SHAW *Zool.* IV. II. 224 Sailing Coryphene.

2. Spreading out like a full sail.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 865 Ryche robes..þat sete on hym semly, wyth saylande skyrtez. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* II. vi, His fame and family have growne together, And spred together like to sayling Cedars, Over the Roman Diadem.

Sailing (sē[1]·liŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] *Arch.* [f. SAIL *v.*[3] + -ING[2]. Cf. F. *saillant.*] Projecting. *Sailing course*: a projecting course in (usually) the upper part of a light-house or other tower-like building.

1493–4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 197 Item, payd to parys for a saylyng pece for sentt stevyn ys Autyr, iiij d. 1532 *Ibid.* 37 A Rownde cobbord with a saylyng hause [? *read* hanse]. 1857 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 47) 73 Sailing courses are generally measured in with the work, in which case take the length by the width, three or six inches, as it may appear quarter brick sailing.

Sail(e, obs. forms of SAIL.

Sailless (sē[1]·l,lès), *a.* [f. SAIL *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no sails. **a.** Of a boat, rigging, etc.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortal.* XXV, But, Beauty, Graceless, is a Saile-lesse Bark. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 165 Oarless and sailless sped we. 1895 MARG. STOKES *Three Months in Forests France* 230 The phantom ship, sail-less, rudderless, and unmanned.

b. Of the sea: Destitute of ships, vessels, etc. Also *fig.*

1827 POLLOK *Course T.* III. (1869) 80 What nights he spent, Of tideless, waveless, sailless, shoreless woe! 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* III. 37 The disk of the ocean, Sailless, sombre, and cold. 1859 WHITTIER *Double-headed Snake* 15 On the desolate shore of a sailless sea.

†**Sai·llie.** *Arch. Obs.* [a. F. *saillie*, f. *saillir* to project: see SAIL *v.*[3] Cf. SAIL *sb.*[3], SALLY *sb.*[1]] A projecting member.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 124 Beneath the Projectures of the Stylobata Cornices and other Saillies.

Saillour: see SAILOUR *Obs.* **Sailly,** var. SAIL *v.*[3]

Sailor (sē[1]·lər). Also 7 saylor. [An altered spelling of SAILER, prob. assimilated to *tailor*, in order to distinguish the designation of a regular calling from the unspecialized agent-noun. The differentiation, however, does not appear in our early examples, and was not fully established before the 19th c.]

1. One who is professionally occupied with navigation; a seaman, mariner. Also, in narrower sense, applied (like 'seaman') to a member of a ship's company below the rank of officer.

[15.., 1585, 1605: see SAILER 1 b.] *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* I. (1704) 214, 500 Men at Sea, whereof 340 Mariners, 40 Gunners, 120 Sailors. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 296 Nor must the Ploughman less observe the Skies..Than Saylors homeward bent. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 94 Let us e'en turn about, and view honest Jack the Sailor. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II. (1780) Y y 3 b, It is..the office of the commissaire general to keep a list of the..sailors, able and ordinary. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 541 She would sit and weep At what a sailor suffers. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 354 Nor has a single soldier or sailor been prevented from doing his ordinary duty. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* 86 Thine island loves thee well, thou famous man, The greatest sailor since the world began. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 314 The credulity of sailors is notorious.

transf. 1847 EMERSON *The Humble Bee* 15 Sailor of the atmosphere.

b. *To be a good sailor* [= F. *être bon marin*]: to be exempt from sea-sickness.

1833 DISRAELI *Cont. Fleming* III. xvi, We were excellent sailors, and bore the voyage without inconvenience. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynne* II. vi. 142 He wished people who were bad sailors would not travel. *a* 1895 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* iii. (1896) 70 He pleaded that he was a wretched sailor.

†**2.** Said of a ship; = SAILER 2. *Obs.*

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* V. (1704) 492/2, 10 or 12 Ships, choice Sailors. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4643/4 The Ship Triton,..being the best of Sailors,..is to be sold. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 62 She was a heavy schooner of about 70 tons, and a dull sailor.

3. As a name for various animals and plants.

†**a.** Used as a vernacular rendering of NAUTILUS.

[1668, 1713: see SAILER 2 c.] 1776 [see PEARLY *a.* 2 b]. 1815 S. BROOKES *Introd. Conchol.* 156 Paper Nautilus, Paper Sailor, *Argonauta Argo. Ibid.*, Great Sailor, *Nautilus Pompilius.*

b. *dial.* A kind of beetle, *Cantharis fusca*; 'a child's name for any Telephorus of a bluish colour' (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1887).

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Sailor*,..*Cantharis fusca.* 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 472 The Telephoridæ..represented in England by the well known beetles, popularly called from their red or bluish colours, Soldiers and Sailors.

c. = *sailor-fish* (see 5 b).

1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Naturalist Austral.* 24 The *Histiophori*, or 'Sailors', differ, however, from the *Tetrapturi* by the greater comparative height of the dorsal fin.

d. *West Indian.* (See quot.)

1883 A. J. ADDERLEY *Fisheries Bahamas* 7 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) At certain times of the year myriads of small fish, known as 'sailors', arrive at the field and stir up the muddy bottom to such an extent that not a single sponge can be seen.

e. *Blue sailors*: the flowers of the wild chicory.

1902 *Outing* (U. S.) June 272/2 The wild chicory, or blue sailors (*Cichorium intybus*).

4. Short for *sailor hat.*

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 3/2, I have tried in many shops to get a quite round sailor. 1903 *Ibid.* 2 July 4/2 Big hats very round in shape need not be avoided, nor Breton sailors.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attrib., as in *sailor fashion, mind, phrase, soul*; *sailor-like* adj.; appositive (quasi-*adj.*), 'that is a sailor', as in *sailor-boy, fisherman, -lad, -poet*; 'consisting of sailors', as in *sailor-train*; similative, as *sailor-looking* adj.

1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Perseus* I. 4 Halcyone..loved a *sailor-boy [Ceyx] and married him. 1903 C. E. OSBORNE *Fr. Dolling* vii, The sailor boys from the *St. Vincent.* 1848 J. F. COOPER *Capt. Spike* III. 160 Captain Mull was slow to yield his confidence, but when he did bestow it, he bestowed it *sailor-fashion, or with all his heart. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Indust. U. S.* 26 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The 20,000 or more men who may properly be designated the '*sailor fishermen' of the United States. 1842 TENNYSON *'Break, break'* ii, O well for the *sailor lad, That he sings in his boat on the bay! 1808 LAMB *Ulysses* in *Mrs. Leicester's School* (1885) 121 With such *sailor-like sayings and mutinous arguments ..they [etc.]. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 168 Paul, with a couple of *sailor-looking men, was down at the jetty. 1894 GUNTER *King's Stockbroker* I. 7 Wondering in his *sailor mind what the deuce the whole affair means. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* I June (1862) I. 69 We are now entering the Archipelago, or, according to the *sailor phrase, the Arches. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 169 Every bag was, in sailor-phrase, roped and becketed. 1877 TENNYSON *Sir J. Franklin* 2 Thou, Heroic *sailor-soul, Art passing on thine happier voyage now. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 441 Now descends the *sailor train.

b. Special combinations: **sailor-fish** = SAILFISH; **sailor hat,** a hat such as is worn by sailors; hence applied to a form of hat (with flat brim of even breadth all round) worn by women, and to a different form (with turned-up brim) worn by children; **sailor-man,** in uneducated and jocular use = sense 1; also *occas.* an adult sailor; **sailor-plant** *U. S.*, the strawberry-geranium, *Saxifraga sarmentosa* (Cent. Dict. 1891); **sailor-shape,** the shape worn by sailors, the shape of a sailor hat (also *attrib.* as *adj.*); so **sailor-shaped** *a.*

1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 70 The great sail—or *sailor—fish (*Histiophorus*) of the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean. 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* II. ii. (1887) 39 A parcel of *sailor men and boys got round me. 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 61 'Twas Fultah Fisher's boarding-house, Where sailor-men reside. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 6/6 Some of the new felt hats are quite *sailor-shape. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Aug. 8/2 The new French sailor shape of chapeau. 1902 *M. A. P.* 29 Mar. 327/1 There were many of the large, round, and *sailor-shaped collars now so much worn.

c. Possessive combinations: **sailor's Bible** *U.S. slang*, Bowditch's *Navigator* (Cent. Dict. 1891); **sailor's choice** *U.S.*, a name given locally to various American fishes; **sailors' home** (see quot. 1867); **sailor's knot,** any of the kinds of knot (KNOT *sb.*[1] 1) used by sailors; also, a kind of knot used in tying a neck-tie; **sailor's pocket, purse** *U.S.*, the egg case of a skate or oviparous shark (in recent U.S. Dicts.); **sailor's waiter** *Naut. slang* (see quot.).

c 1860 Holbrook in Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* (1884) 309 The '*Sailor's Choice' makes its appearance in our waters about the month of April and continues with us until November. 1879 Goode, etc. *Catal. Anim. Resources U. S.* 46 *Lagodon rhomboides*... Sailor's Choice. 1882 Jordan & Gilbert *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 551 *Pomadasys fulvomaculatus*...Sailor's Choice; Hog-fish. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 80 *Diabasis chronis* the 'Sailor's Choice'. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* 144 The establishment of *Sailors' Homes. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Sailors' home*, a house built by subscription, for the accommodation of seamen on moderate terms. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 198/1 *Sailors' knots. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* iii, The crew call him [the second mate] the '*sailor's waiter', as he has to furnish them with spunyarn, marline, and all other stuffs that they need.

Sailoress (sē·lərés). [f. Sailor + -ess.] A female sailor.

1890 *Yacht Racing Cal.* 150/2 The introduction of sailoresses on board racing yachts. 1894 *Yachting* (Badm. Libr.) I. 246 Solent sailoresses.

Sailoring (sē·lərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Sailor + -ing¹.] The work of a sailor.

1864 C. Gibbe *Life in Woods* I. (1874) 2 He had found the romance of sailoring [etc.]. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xi, If ye miss that, ye must be as feckless at the sailoring as I have found ye at the fighting.

Sailorizing (sē·lərəizin), *vbl. sb. colloq.* [f. Sailor + -ize + -ing¹.] The pursuits or work of sailors.

1876 Davis *Polaris Exp.* xi. 254 You will find them busy on various branches of work, such as shoemaking, patching, whittling out...miniature ships, and, in fact, sailorizing of all sorts. 1880 Clark Russell *Sailor's Sweeth.* (1881) I. iv. 118 With a high barometer and a harbour always under your lee, sailorizing can't fail to be enjoyable. 1898 F. T. Bullen *Cruise 'Cachalot'* 209 Many of the crew were quite unable to do any sailorizing, as we term work in sails and rigging.

attrib. 1882 T. G. Bowles *Flotsam & Jetsam* xi, Translated it into sailorizing language.

Sailorless (sē·ləlés), *a.* [f. Sailor + -less.] Without sailors.

1816 Byron *Darkness* 75 Ships sailorless lay rotting on the sea. 1824 Galt *Rothelan* III. vi. i. 6 The seams of the sailorless ships yawned to the sun.

Sailorly (sē·ləli), *a.* [f. Sailor + -ly¹.] Befitting a sailor; having the characteristics of a sailor.

1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* xxiv, Great asking of questions; brief sailorly answers. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* I. ii, He was not sailorly.

†**Sailour.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. OF. *sailleor*, f. *saillir* to dance: see Sail *v.*³] A dancer.

Ta 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 770 Ther was many a timbestere, And saylours [*MS. Glasgow* saillouris], that I dar wel swere Couthe hir craft ful parfitly.

†**Sai·lrife,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **sailrif.** [f. Sail *sb.*¹ + Rife *a.*] Abounding in sails.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. v. 3 Quhen Iupiter, frome his hich spheir, adoun lifent on the sailrif seis [*L. velivolum mare*].

Sails (sēlz). *Naut. slang.* [pl. of Sail *sb.*¹, used as sing.] A name for a ship's sailmaker.

1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Sails*, the sail-maker on board ship. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Sail-maker*, a qualified person who (with his mates) is employed on board ship in making, repairing or altering the sails; whence he usually derives the familiar sobriquet of *sails.*

Sailsman (sē·lsmăn). [f. *sail's*, genitive of Sail *sb.*¹ + Man *sb.*¹] A sailor; also one who manages a sailing-boat.

c 1601 Kevsor *Observ. Dutch Fishing* (1664) 7 The Sailsmen and the Mariners...there cannot be less then 200. 1890 W. G. Black in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 1/3 They [the fisherfolk] live, in the main, by acting as ferrymen to steamers... and as pleasure sailsmen.

†**Sai·lworthy,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Sail *sb.*¹ + Worthy.] Of weather: Admitting of the use of sails.

c 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 46 Yt blew soe much all the daie that it neither was saileworthy, nor coulde they possiblie use theire owers. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 34 It began to blow a storme not sayleworthy.

†**Sai·ly,** *a. Obs.* [f. Sail *sb.*¹ + -y.] Having the appearance of a sail or sails.

1605 Drayton *Man in Moone* 103 His saily Wings. 1612 — *Poly-olb. x.* 66 From Thrace when hee her tooke, And in his saylie plumes the trembling Virgin shooke.

Sailyard (sē·lyārd). Forms: see Sail and Yard. [f. Sail *sb.*¹ + Yard *sb.*]

1. *Naut.* One of the yards or spars on which the sails are spread.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 589 *Antemna*, seɔlɣerd. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 182/3 *Cornua*, þa twezen endas þære seɔlɣyrde. 1295 in *9th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 258 Et in vno masto et vna seylyarde emptis pro eadem Galya. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 271 Of the Mastes and the Seylle 3erdes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 65/1 Ceyl yerde, *antenna.* 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 To be hanged on the sayle yarde of the shyp. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xv. 289 They began to run whither the wind's violence drave them, leaving some sayles to the sayle-yard. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* V. 325 With crossing sail-yards dancing in the wind. 1834 Wrangham *Homerics* 11 Distant were sail and sail-yard thrown.

†**2.** One of the radiating beams bearing the sails of a windmill. *Obs.*

1351–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 553 In uno Saylyerde empt. pro molendino de Hesilden, iij *s.* viij *d.* *c* 1380 *Ibid.* 181 In uno Saleyerd empto pro eodem (molendino), iij *s.* *c* 1419 *Ibid.* 616 Canvace...pro vestura de lez Saylyerdez molendini ventritici de Fery. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5426 The seyl yerdys off the melle, Wych tournede abouten offte, Wer clad in cloth that was not soffte. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 39 b, The mylner shall neyle vp the bordes make his shafte and the sayle yardes vpholde.

†**3.** *Ent.* = Antenna. *Obs.*

1658 Rowland tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1125 The sailyards and the nippers are of a watry red colour.

†**Sai·lyie, sailȝ(i)e,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* [Aphetic var. *assailȝe*, Assail *sb.*] Hostile attack, assault.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 18 Still saxte dayis at sar sailȝe thai baid. Fortrace, and werk..Thai brak, and brynt, and put to confusioun. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 13 The Romanes..maid ane sailȝe baith be se and land. *Ibid.*, Instrumentis..That neidful war to mak sailȝie or salt. 1550 Lyndsay *Sq. Meldrum* 952 Now, vailȝe quod vailȝe, Upon the Ladie thow mak ane sailȝe. 1819 Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 169 Their hands wagg'd wapons a' kinkinds; And sic varietie o' graith, Gather't for sailzie and for skaith. *Ibid.* 204 Dissim'lar men, but sim'lar minds, In formidable sailyie, Cam whurrin' in.

†**Sai·lyie, sailȝ(i)e,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [Aphetic var. *assailȝe* Assail *v.* See Sail *v.*²] **a.** *trans.* To assault, make a hostile attack upon. **b.** *intr.* To make an attempt.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* V. 992, I wald sailȝe..Lowmaban hous. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. vi. (S. T. S.) I. 151 And þocht my aventure was first, euery ane of þame sall sailȝe as þai best may. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 22 He and the clerk..shall no be laith To raise the mob,.. And sailzie kirk wi' weir and wraith.

Salm, dial. and obs. form of Seam (lard).

‖ **Saimiri** (saimī·ri). Also 8 **samiri** (9 in Dicts. **saimari, saimir**). [Brazilian Pg. *saimirim*, a. Tupi *çahy miri* little monkey (*çahy* Sai¹ + *miri* little).] A small South American squirrel-monkey of the genus *Chrysothrix* (formerly *Saimiris*).

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 236 The fifth and last of the sapajou kind, or monkies that hold by the tail, is the Samiri, or Aurora; which is the smallest and the most beautiful of all. 1780 Smellie *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VIII. 199 The saimiri is commonly known by the name of the golden, orange, or yellow sapajou. 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat.* II. 97 The Saimiri (*Chrysothrix*).

Sain (sēn), *v.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 seɔnian, sénian, seɔgnian, 2 seinian, 4–5 seyne, 4–6 sayn(e, 8–9 sein, 3–7 saine, 3–9 sane, 3–sain; *pa. t.* 4–5 saynned; *pa. ppl.* 8 saint. [OE. *segnian* = OS. *segnon* (MDu. *zechenen*, Du. *zegenen*), OHG. *seganôn* (MHG. *segenen*, mod.G. *segnen* to bless), ON. *signa* to sign with the cross, bless (Sw. *signa*, Da. *signe* to bless); ad. L. *signāre* to sign (in eccl. use to sign with the cross), f. *signum* Sign *sb.*, whence OE. *segn* sign, banner, MLG. *segen*, MDu. *zeghen* sign of the cross, blessing (Du. *zegen* blessing), OHG. *segan* sign of the cross (MHG., mod.G. *segen* blessing).]

1. *trans.* To make the sign of the cross on (a thing or person) in token of consecration or blessing; or for the purpose of exorcizing a demon, warding off the evil influences of witches, poison, etc.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. v. § 2 (1890) 396 Þa sang he orationes ofer hiene & hiene ɣeblætsade & ɣeseɔgnade [*L. dixit orationem, ac benedixit eum*]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* iii. 114 Þa stod se hælend..and mid his halɣum handum husel senode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 We seculen ure forheafod..mid þere halie rode tacne seinian. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 599 With þat þe cop in hand tuk he, & sanyt It dewotly. *a* 1400 *St. John Evang.* 228 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 471 Þou..saynede þe coppe [of poison] swetely and suppede it off syne: Thow hade no harme. 1508 Kennedy *Flyting w. Dunbar* 457 Quhen that the schip was saynit, et vndir saile, Foul brow in holl thow preposit for to pas. 1575–6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 272 Then the said Umphray saynd the said, Thomas and corssed hym, and spyttyd, and said, 'Away, devill', many tymes. 1701 J. Brand *Descr. Orkney, Zetl.*, etc. (1703) 62 Especially on Hallow-Even, they use to sein or sign their Boats and put a Cross of Tar upon them...Their Houses also some use then to sein. 1802 Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* II. 179 *note*, Many of the vulgar account it extremely dangerous to touch any thing which they may happen to find without *saining* (blessing) it, the snares of the enemy being notorious and well attested. 1887 W. Stokes tr. *Tripartite Life St. Patrick* 37 Patrick sained [Irish *senais*] the earth and it swallowed up the wizard. *Ibid.* 111 Patrick sained their hands, and their hands grew stiff.

b. *refl.* To cross (oneself).

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxv. § 5 (1890) 348, & þa him seɔhte & hine seɔegnode mid Cristes rode tacne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7986 He..Bitaght him þan to gold at kepe, And sanid him and fel on-slepe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 521 Sanct petir sowne come in hy, and sanyt hym with þe Rycht hand. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 456 Þanne sat sleuthe vp and seyned hym swithe [*v.r.* to A. v. 229 seynide hyme faste], And made avowe to-fore god for his foule sleuthe. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 966 Thow saynned the vnsekyrly to seke to þese mountez. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iv. 66 And she lifte vp hir hande, and hir sayned [*printed* fayned], and seide, 'A mercy god!' 1508 Dunbar *Tua Maryit Wemen* 444, I sane me as I war ane sanct. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech., Confession* 15 Needful alsua is it..to saine ws aft, putting beffoir our eyes Christ Iesus crucifide. 1728 Ramsay *Monk & Miller's Wife* 159 Bess sain'd herself, cry'd 'Lord, be here!' 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 65 She—frae the ill o't sain'd her o'er and o'er. 1788 Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 332 She'd raise her hands, and sain hersel', And think you on the road to Hell. 1828 J. Ruddiman *Tales & Sk.* 62 I sained mysel' thrice this morning before I had seen the face o' man.

†**c.** *intr.* for *refl. Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 7 Þan þis monke saynyd for mer. vell & said, 'sur, whi say ye so?' 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 24 And with that word I went sum thing abak, And bad say on, and, with God saif me, sanit.

2. *trans.* To bless.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxii. 5 Swa sal I saine þe in life mine. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 746 Now sayned be þou sauiour. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 287 So Criste mote me sayne. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6080 And with his goddis he hem sayned, And bad hem gon In herg name. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 106 And thou [Jacob] shal full well saynyd be. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiii. 41 Sum sanis the Sait, and sum thaim cursis. 1616 T. Scott *Philomythie* (ed. 2) B 1, Against wise vigilant Statists, who like Ianus, Looke both waies squint, and both waies guard and sane vs. 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 120 God sain your Eye, Man. Spoken when you commend a Thing without blessing it. 1780 *Archie O Cawfield* xxxvii. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 488/2 For the man had needs to be well saint That comes thro the hands o Dicky Ha. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, God sain us. 1824 Byron *Juan* xvi. *Beware! beware* vi, Heaven sain him! fair or foul. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* II. vi, Mary sain us! 1898 N. Munro *John Splendid* ii. 19 Blow, present, God sain Mackny's soul!

b. *esp.* in conjunction with *save.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 107 So now god the saif and sayne! 1710 Ruddiman *Gloss. to Douglas* s.v. *Sane*, Hence Scot. Bor. the expression, God safe you and sane you. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 146 Mary, Mother, sain and save! 1842 Browning *In a Gondola* Poems 1863 I. 210 They trail me, these three godless knaves, Past every church that sains and saves. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* xl. 336 Guid save us an' sain us! I like not this day.

¶ **c.** app. associated by some mod. writers with L. *sānāre* to heal (see Sane *v.*).

1832 J. H. Newman *Sonn.*, '*They do but grope*' in *Lyra Apost.* (1836) 47 As if such shapes and moods, which come and go, Had aught of Truth or Life in their poor show, To sway or judge, and skill to sain or wound. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* xiv, There flowers no balm to sain him.

3. *trans.* To secure by prayer or enchantment *from* evil influence. Cf. Bless *v.*¹ 3.

1670 Ray *Prov.* 293 Saine (bless) you weill fra the Devil and the Lairds bairns. 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 288 Sain your self from the Deel and the Laird's Bairns. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 6 The jizzen-bed wi' rantree leaves was sain'd. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* II. viii, While angels..Will sain us from the roaming adversary With scent of Paradise.

Hence † **Sained** *ppl. a.*; **Sai·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1508 Dunbar *Tua Maryit Wemen* 102 Than ma na sanyne me save fra that auld Sathane. 1593 Napier *Plain Discov. Rev. St. John* 58 Beside their daylie crossings with their right hande on their fore-heads, which they cal saning. 1858 Edmonston & Saxby *Home Naturalist* 214 Jaimie instantly turned back, for he knew that they had power at such times, and the saining might he neglected.

Sain, obs. f. Saint, Say *v.*, See *v.*, Seine (net).

Sainctify, Sainctuary, obs. ff. Sanct-.

Saind, Sc. var. Sand *sb.* (message, etc.).

Saine, obs. f. Say *v.*, See *v.*, Seine (net).

Sainfayle, obs. form of Sansfail.

Sainfoin (sē·nfoin). Forms: 7 **S. Foyne, Saint-, St. Foine, sainct-foin, santfine, -foyne,** 7–8 **St. Foyne,** 8 **St. Foin, sainfoine,** 6– **saint-foin,** 7– **sanfoin,** 8– **sainfoin.** [a. F. *sainfoin*, also † *saintfoin* (16th c.), app. f. *sain* health-giving, wholesome + *foin* hay.

The identification of the first syllable with *saint* holy, was common in Fr. in the 16th c., and in Eng. in the 17th c. Cf. *holy hay* (see Holy 5 b), G. *heiligheu*, and Pg. *sanfeno.*]

A low-growing perennial herb, *Onobrychis sativa* (formerly *Hedysarum Onobrychis*), much grown as a forage plant. Also, locally, lucerne (*Medicago sativa*).

1626 A. Speed *Adam out of E.* xiv. (1659) 108 A Gentleman..hath this yeer about thirty acres of S. Foyne. 1653 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxvii. 187 St. Foyn is a French Grass much sowed there, upon their barren, dry, hasky Lands, and sometimes in our Gardens hath a kind of it been much sowed, called the French Honysuckel. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 27 This St. Foyn, or Holy-hay, hath in several places of England, obtained the preferrence above Clover-grass, for that it..is so great an improvement on our barren Lands. 1726 *Dict. Husb.* II. s.v., Saintfoin, or Holy-Hay, a sort of Grass otherwise call'd Medick-Fodder, Spanish Trefoil, and Snail or Horned Clover-grass. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* I. 152 Large quantities of sainfoin, which he used for fattening oxen. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 554 It is possible to cultivate both lucern and saintfoin as a one or more years' crop of grass in rotation with corn crops instead of red clover. 1857 Kingsley *Two V. Ago* III. 133 Pink saintfoin. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-farming* 50 For early spring feed and summer fattening,..sanfoin, mustard, and lucern, will be found invaluable.

attrib. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1073/4 Pure Trefoile and Santfine Seed. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xiv. 195 Cut off the St. Foin Heads an Handful deep. 1764 *Museum Rust.* I. 465 Saintfoin hay is excellent food for horses. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* I. 357 A considerable portion of these calcareous districts should be thrown into sainfoin courses. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 350 Old saintfoin lays. 1902 Cornish *Nat. on Thames* 174 The crimson of stray sainfoin clusters.

Saing fayle, variant of Sansfail.

†**Sainse, Saynsure,** obs. ff. Cense *v.*¹ and Censer.

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Cross* ii. 53 b, We haue sainsed thy saincts, we haue..honored thy Crosse. *Ibid.*, The sweete perfume of prayer should haue arisen from the saynsure of your heart to me.

Saint (sēint; *unstressed* sənt, snt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 2–6 seint, 3–6 seinte, seynt(e, sainte, 4–5 saynt, (2 zeinte, 3 sæinte, 5 seyntte, 6 seeynt, sayent), 4– saint. *β.* (prefixed to a name beginning with a cons.) 3–4 sein, 4 san, sen, 4–6 sayn, 5 sayne, sain, syn. *γ.* 3–5 sant, 4–6 sent, (3 sante, sente, 4 santt, sande, sont, 5 synt, scent, 6 sentt(e), 8–9 *Sc.* saunt. *δ.* (chiefly *Sc.*) 4–8 sanct (5 -e), 5 sēnct, 5–6 saynct, seynct, 6–7 sainct. [a. OF. *saint, seint*, fem. *sainte, seinte* (*sancte, saente, sente*), later *sainct*, as prefix occas. *saen, sain*, mod.F. *saint* = Pr. *sanct, sant*, It., Sp., Pg. *santo* (before a cons. Pr., It., Sp. *san*, Pg. *são*) :—L. *sanctus*, properly pa. pple. of *sancīre* to enact, ratify, devote, consecrate (cf. SANCTION).

The Latin word was adopted in most of the Germanic langs.; the variants with vowel other than *a* are due, partly to loss of stress in the prefixed position, partly to Fr. influence: OE. *sanct*, OFris. *sankt, sunkt, sant, sent, sint*, (prefixed) *sancte, sente* etc., MDu. (chiefly as prefix) *sanct, saute, sente, sinte, sonte*, Du. *sint*, dial. *seint, sunt, sint*, Flemish *zant*, MHG. (prefixed) *sancte, sant(e, sente*, mod.G. (prefixed) *Sanct, sankt*, Da. *sankt-*, Sw. *sankt(e-*.

The forms *saynt, sayn* (printed *sanynt, sanyn*) in the *Ayenbite* are difficult to account for.]

A. *adj.* = HOLY, in various special applications.

1. Prefixed to the name of a canonized person (see B. 2), also to the names of the archangels: now felt to be the sb. used appositively. Commonly abbreviated S. or St. (see below).

[In OE. *sanctus* and *sancte* (orig. the L. vocative) were used for the masc. and *sancta* for the fem.]

The possessive of names preceded by 'Saint' is often used ellipt. in names of churches, as *St. Paul's, St. Peter's*. Hence various names of towns, villages, etc., as *St. Albans, St. Andrews, St. Bees*; also the anglicized forms of some foreign place-names, as †*St. Omer's* (= F. *St.-Omer*).

a. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Seint gregori. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Ure louerd sainte powel. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 Ure lauedi seinte Marie. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8423 Þis bataile ido was A seinte peteres eue. 1340 *Ayenb.* 233 Ase zayþ saint austin. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 173 The reule of seint Maure or of seint Beneit. 1452 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 277 The feste of Seynte Michell the Archangle. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 9/2 Which is as trew as the gospell of seint John. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 57 Seinte Hughe Bishoppe of Lincolne. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v, The rites due to good Saint Valentine.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Þe godspelle þe sein lucas makede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762+10 Þe sword of sorow was at hir hert, Als sayde san symeon. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 1585 Bi sein geme. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 54 Ye sunday after ye Natiuite of sen Jon day, baptist. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 42 Sain Benet leris vs in þis sentence, how we sal chese vre abbesse. *a* 1470 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 168 Syr Phylyppe Dymmoke, that rode in the halle i-armyde clene as Syn Jorge. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 20 Aftur the mynd of Sayn Poule.

γ. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 As sente pawel seiδ, Alle þinge turneδ þe gode to god. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 154 And hit sal be reddynn þanne O Ioachim and of sant tanne [*Fairf.* seynt anne]. *Ibid.* 469 Sent micheal..Rais a-gain him for to fight. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 12863 (Fairf.) Sande Iohn nerehand him stode. 14.. in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1907) IV. 24 Synt Petyrys mynyster of Exeter. 1557 in *Shropsh. Parish Documents* (1903) 58 It' Re'd of thomas browne for sentmari day rent iiˢ.

δ. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 336 The folk..Held to Sanct Brydis kirk thar way. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 282 Quha sperd, scho said to Sanct Margret thai socht. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 12/2 And remember these wordes of Sainct Paule also. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 27 Sanctis Hierome and Augustine. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 230 Sancte Columba.

¶ Abbreviations: S. and St., *pl.* SS. and Sts.

In the 18th and 19th c. 'St.' is the form usually employed; but since about 1830 'S.' has been favoured by ecclesiologists. In place-names, and in family names derived from these, only 'St.' is used.

[*c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 963 To Eliz, þær S. Æðeldriδ liδ. *c* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1132 On S' Petres messe dei.] *a* 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 693 Fynding of S. Steuen martir. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible*, The gospell of S. Mathew...The epistles of S. Paul. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 8 S. Chrysostome that liued in S. Hieromes time. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 33 St. Francis Shyvier the Navarrean Jesuit. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 344 The storys of their giants, their dragons, and St. George's. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Serm. Var. Occas.* xii. (1857) 263 Those early Religious, of which St. Benedict is the typical representative. 1852 (*title*) The Homilies of S. John Chrysostom..on the Gospel of St. Matthew. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 177 The Octave of S. Stephen.

2. *transf.* † **a.** of heathen deities, etc. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7458 (Fairf.), I sulde him sla be seint Mahoun. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5953 By my modir seint Venus. *Ibid.* 6781 My moder fiemed him, Seynt Amour. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 366 Saint Cupid then, and Souldiers to the field.

b. allusively or ironically. *Obs.* in gen. use.

St. Monday: see MONDAY 2. *St. Lubbock's day*: a jocular name for any of the bank holidays instituted by Sir John Lubbock's Act, 1871: see BANK HOLIDAY.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 40 Ze þat seche þ seynt Iame and seintes at Roome, Seche þ Seint Treuþe for he may sauen ow alle. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. i. I ij b, That holy sayntе fylgutte or saynte panchart. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D 3 b, He sits down in the chaire wrapt in fine cloaths, as though the barber were about to make him a foot-cloth for the vickar of saint fooles. 1657 TITUS *Killing no Murder* A 3 b, As Hugh Capet, in taking the Crown, pretended to be admonish't to it in a dreame by St. Valery, and St. Richard: so I beleeve will his *Highnes* [*sc.* Cromwell] doe the same, at the instigation of St. Henry and St. Richard his two Sonnes. 1665 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (ed. 3) 214, I think the best time to try this, is upon St. Jefferies day, which is neither before Christmass nor after it. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 39 Our late Anti-Sabbatarians..call'd it Saint-Sabbath.

†**3.** Prefixed to various common nouns (in collocations taken over from Latin and French), esp. *Charity, Cross, Spirit, Trinity. Obs.*

Sometimes abbreviated as in 1.

In dedications of churches there occur *St. Cross, St. Faith, St. Saviour, St. Sepulchre*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21465 Bi sant drightin Mi thinc þe wers part es mine. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 104 Al-þough men made bokes, god was þe maistre, And seynt spirit þe saumplarye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't.'s T.* 863 But sle me first for seinte charitee. *c* 1386 — *Somp. T.* 116 Chideth him weel, for seinte Trinitee. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4282 He..askyd almes for seynt charite. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* X. i. 413 By seynt crosse said syre Vwayne he is a stronge knyght. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 206 Cause a masse to be song or sayde in the honoure of Saint Spirite. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 58 By gis, and by S. Charity, Alacke, and fie for shame. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 722 The Altar..was that which was first built to Saint service. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4688/1 The Annual Procession..in Honour of the Saint Sudario [i.e. *il Santo Sudario*].

4. Attributive and possessive collocations of proper names with the prefix 'Saint' (St.) in sense 1.

a. Many plants, animals, and other objects have been named after saints of the calendar. For these appellations see the saints' names in their alphabetical places or the sbs. qualified by them.

b. Many diseases have been named after saints that are supposed to ward them off or relieve them.

A long list of these is given in Dunglison's *Dict. Med. Sci.* and *Syd. Soc. Lex.* For *St. Anthony's, St. Francis's fire*, see FIRE *sb.* 12. *St. Vitus' dance*: see DANCE *sb.* 6 *b*.

c. Many objects are called after a place-name or a surname beginning with 'Saint' ('St.'); the following are some of the more important.

St. Bernard (dog), in full *Great St. Bernard dog*, a dog of a breed kept by the monks of the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard (a dangerous pass in the Alps between Switzerland and Italy) for the rescue of travellers in distress. **St. Domingo cuckoo**, etc., species of cuckoo, etc., found in San Domingo. **St. Domingo fever**, yellow fever. **St. Germain pear**, a fine dessert pear. **St. Gobain glass**, a fine kind of plate glass manufactured at St. Gobain in France. **St. Helena tea** (see quots.). **St. Johnston's riband, tippet**, *Sc.*, a halter or hangman's rope. (*St. Johnston* = Perth.) **St. Kilda cold** (see quot.). **St. Leger**, the name of a horse-race for three-year-olds run at Doncaster: instituted by Colonel St. Leger in 1776. **St. Louis group**, a section of the mountain limestone of North America, well developed in states bordering on the upper Mississippi. **St. Lucia (Lucie) bark**, the bark of the West Indian shrub *Exostemma floribundum*, used in tanning. **St. Michael's**, the name of one of the Azores, which produced a fine quality of orange. †**St. Omer's** (corruptly *St. Thomas*) **worsted**, a kind of worsted manufactured at St. Omer's.

1839 SIR T. D. LAUDER in C. H. Smith *Dogs* (1840) II. 142 My *St. Bernard dog, Bass. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 327/2 The Great St. Bernard Dog of the present day is a powerful animal, as large as a mastiff. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 464/1 A big St. Bernard. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. II. 541 *St. Domingo Cuckow. *Ibid.* I. 111 St. Domingo Falcon. 1793 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist. Birds* VIII. 231 The St. Domingo Chesnut..*Colymbus Dominicus*, Linn. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 644 From the depredations it has committed in the West Indies and on the American Coast, it has been called the *St. Domingo..fever. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 93 This *St. Germain-pear, otherwise called the Unknown Pear of the Fare, has a very tender Pulp. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.-t.* iv. (1859) 77 Milton was a Saint-Germain with a graft of the roseate Early-Catherine... Russet-skinned old Chaucer was an Easter-Beurré. 1870 SAUZAY *Marvels of Glass-making* 91 *note*, According to M. Péligot the *St. Gobain glass is composed of, Silica 73·0, Lime 15·5, Soda 11·5. 1875 MELLISS *St. Helena* 239 *Frankenia portulacæfolia*, Spreng...*Beatsonia portulacæfolia*, Roxb.; *St. Helena Tea...I find no record of the plant having been ever used as a substitute for tea. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *St. Helena tea*, a kind of tea made in the island of St. Helena by infusing the leaves of the plant *Beatsonia portulacifolia*. 1638 H. ADAMSON *Muse's Threnodie* (1774) 119 Hence of *St. Johnston's ribband came the word. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, To be sent to Heaven wi' a Saint Johnstone's tippit about my hause. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **St. Kilda cold*...A variety of Influenza occurring in the Hebrides, believed to be brought by strangers from ships touching at the islands. 1778 in *Daily's Racing Reg.* (1845) I. 470/1 *St. Leger's Stakes of 25 gs. each. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* (1907) I. 327 This is the settling day for all bets made upon the great Doncaster St. Leger. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 307 The *St. Louis limestone (250 feet thick), overlaid by ferruginous sandstone (200 feet). 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 350/2 St. Louis group.—Limestones with shale, in places 250 feet. 1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 992 *St. Lucia Bark. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 94 St. Lucia Bark.. is said to be suitable for tanning. *c* 1830 *St. Michael's oranges [see ORANGE *sb.*1 1]. 1892 *Daily News* 22 Dec. 3/1 It may be that some day sweet St. Michaels may pour in upon us again. 1530 PALSGR. 269/1 *Seynt Homer's worstedde, *demy ostade*. 1552 *Inv. Church Goods* (Surtees) II. 61 A cope of read Saint Thomas worsted.

B. *sb.* A holy person.

1. One of the blessed dead in Heaven. Usually *pl.*

[*a* 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* 355 Þær habbaδ englas eadigne dream, sanctas singaδ.]

13.. *Cursor M.* 10402 (Götthough.) Felauschip..Of saintes [*Cott.* halus] hye *in* heuen bliss. 1382 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 467 A thowsand þowsandis bene moo seintis in heven þen we kanonysen in þo kalender. *c* 1420 *Prymer* (1895) 7 (*Te Deum*) Make hem to be rewardid wiþ seyntis in endeles blis. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* I. i. 329 To liue With God and his elected saints in heauen. 1657 JER. TAYLOR *Funeral Serm. Sir G. Dalstone*, The consummation and perfection of the saints' felicity shall be at the resurrection of the dead. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 150 She, half an angel in her own account, Doubts not hereafter with the saints to mount. 1851 G. ROBISON *Hymn*, '*Three in One*', With the Saints hereafter we Hope to bear the palm. 1864 BP. W. HOW *Hymn*, For all Thy Saints who from their labours rest. 1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* vii. 191 A multitude who have not been canonised on earth, though they are saints in heaven.

2. *Eccl.* One of those persons who are formally recognized by the Church as having by their exceptional holiness of life attained an exalted station in heaven, and as being entitled in an eminent degree to the veneration of the faithful; a canonized person. In Pre-Reformation use, the term implies that the persons so designated may be lawfully addressed in prayer for their intercession with God, and that miracles have been wrought through their aid after death. † *To seek, visit a saint*: to pay one's devotions at his shrine. (Cf. HALLOW *sb.*1 2.)

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC in Sweet *A.-S. Reader* (1894) 85 God ġeswutelode þæt he halig sanct wæs swa þæt heofonlic leoht of þæt ġeteld astreht stod up to heofonum. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 979, He wæs on life eorðlic cing, he is nu æfter deaðe heofonlic sanct.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28604 To godd i merci cri..And all seyntes of heuen sere. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxiv. 96 Preye we alle to oure levedy, Ant to the sontes that woneth hire by. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 69 (118) In a cave To bidde, and rede on holy seyntes lyves. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xvii, I salle garre seke sayntes for thi sake. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 6287 For seyntys wych that suffredeso, I wot ryht wel that they be go To paradys. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxv. 65 We pray to all the Sanctis of hevin, That ar aboif the sterris sevin. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech. in Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 206 This præsent Kalendar quhairin is comprehendit the Sanctes and martyres with the tyme of thair death or suffering. 1614 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 21 Neither will we only glorifie God in his Saints.. but wee will magnifie the Saints..for their excellent graces. 1726 BOYS *Expos.* 39 *Art.* 146 Pardons or Indulgences, which are promis'd to those that visit such a Saint or Chapel. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 44 The castle of St. Elmo, or St. Eramo, so called from a church dedicated to that saint. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. 134 A considerable number of churches are called after the names of the primitive saints of our island. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* IV. 323 Technically, to make a saint, there should be an act of pontifical jurisdiction.

Proverb. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 105 b, These adages myght than haue bene founde true, suche saynt, suche shryne, suche bere, suche bottell.

b. A representation or image of a saint.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Images* III. Q q iij, Such a creple came and saluted this saint of Oke. 1679 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 594 And who, to furnish his own want, Can seize Gold Cross, or Silver Saint. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* I. (1818) I. 92 Fruit in wax-work, and saints in *or moulu*. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xv, Far readier to worship a gold angel than a painted saint. 1893 BATES *Eng. Relig. Drama* 27 As if the chiselled, painted saint himself..stepped down.. from marble niche.

c. *transf.* Applied e.g. to persons who are the objects of posthumous reverence in non-Christian religions. † Also *rarely* to heathen deities, etc.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6763 Thou schalt fynde trowes two: Seyntes and holy they buth bo. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2000 All the buernes in the bote,..Besoght vnto sainttes & to sere goddes. *Ibid.* 12071 Þe sayntis of hell Were wode in hor werkis for wreke of Achilles. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 4 Others..are punished by the saints whom they adore, and the holy ceremonies which they obserue. 1626 METHOLD in Purchas *Pilgrimage* 999 One Saint they haue..whom they expresse by a plaine round stone. 1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* viii. 342 There are many gay kiosques rising over the graves of Moslem saints.

3. In biblical use, one of God's chosen people; in the New Testament, one of the elect under the New Covenant; a member of the Christian church; a Christian. Hence used by some religious bodies as their own designation, e.g. by some puritanical sects in the 16–17th c., and by the Mormons (see LATTER-DAY).

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* i. 2 To the halowid in Crist Ihesu, clepid seyntis. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* ix. 32 As Peter walked throughoute all quarters, he cam to the saincts which dwelt at lydda. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 103 God, for thy grace,..Ceis not to send thy Sanctis sune support. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. 123 The fellowship of his Saincts in this present world. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, A seruant of the exil'd Brethren, That deale with widdowes and with orphanes goods And make a iust account vnto the Saints: A Deacon. 1626 — *Staple of N.* III. ii, 125 Ha' you in your prophane Shop, any Newes O'the Saints at Amsterdam? 1658 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* III. i, What preaching, and howling, and fasting, and eating among the Saints! 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* xxxiv. (1739) 419 In the beginning of Christianity, the word Saint was applied to all Believers. 1710 [H. BEDFORD] *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 170 We seem to have forgot the *Saints Reign* from 41 to 60. 1782 C. SIMPSON in Carus *Life* (1847) 28 Now he scruples keeping a horse, that the money may help the saints of Christ. 1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* viii, Godly meetings o' the saunts, By thee inspir'd. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. 31 It is not..improbable..that St. Paul should have become acquainted with some of these captives, by means of some of the Saints in Cæsar's household. 1863 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xx, The Preface, dated Manchester, 1840, ran thus:—'The Saints in this country have been very desirous for a Hymn Book adapted to their faith and worship'. 1886 *Whitaker's Alm.* 204 Religious Sects..Saints.

b. In biblical use applied to angels.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxiii. 2 The Lord..aperide fro the

hil of Pharan, and with hym thousandis of seyntis. 1611 Bible *Jude* 14 The Lord commeth with ten thousands of his Saints. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 46 Gabriel..lead forth my armied Saints.

4. A person of extraordinary holiness of life. Sometimes ironically, A person making an outward profession of piety.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1258/2 *Bonner.* Well mayster Countroller, I am no sainct. *Ibid.* 1374/2 Surely you would moue a Saint with your impertinent reasons. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 28 For such an iniurie would vexe a very saint. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Suspicion,* What would Men haue? Doe they thinke, those they employ and deale with, are Saints? 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* II. v. 99 We have read of Canniballs that devour the flesh of Men, Tush! They are Saints to Papists. For, They devour their God! 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 246 Odious! in woollen! 'twould a Saint provoke. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* ccix. (1792) II. 301, I have sometimes known Saints really religious. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 296/1 Were you a saint at college? 1884 H. A. Jones (*title*) Saints and Sinners. *a* 1887 H. W. Beecher *Prov. Plymouth Pulpit* 178 It will not do to be saints at meeting and sinners everywhere else.

b. Proverb.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlvi. 35 Of 3ung sanctis growis auld feyndis but fable. 1552 Latimer *7th Serm. on Lord's Prayer* (1562) II 4 b, The old prouerb yong saints, old deuils. 1616 S. Price *Ephesus Warning* 73 That Prouerb inuented by the Diuell that young Saints proue old Diuels. 1655 Fuller *Serm.* iv. 4 David began to be good betimes, a young Saint, and yet crossed that pestilent Proverb, was no old devill. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lxiv. 254.

5. A nickname for: **a.** A member of a religious association at Cambridge (see quots.). Now *Hist.*

1793 *Acc. Proc. agst. W. Freud* 107, I shewed them [*sc.* two letters] to some of my friends, as instances of the gratitude of the saints. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantabr.* 116 *Saints,* a set of men who have great pretensions to particular sanctity of manners and zeal for orthodoxy. 1882 Mrs. Oliphant *Lit. Hist. Eng.* III. [8 [Dean Milner] was at the head of the party vulgarly called the Saints, the preachers of world-renunciation and self-denial. Another leader of this party ..was Charles Simeon.

b. One of the party which promoted the agitation in England against slavery. Now *Hist.*

1830 N. S. Wheaton *Jrnl.* 281 The friends of negro emancipation..are already (1823-4) honoured with the nickname of 'Saints'. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xv, 'But do you think that this is likely to occur?' 'I do, most certainly, if those who govern continue to listen to the insidious advice of the party denominated 'Saints'. 1880 S. Walpole *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 196 The West Indians were furious with Stanley for doing so much; the 'Saints' were annoyed with him for doing so little.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *saint-author, -martyr, -protectrice*; *saint-beseeming, -eyed, -faced, -holy, -pleasing, -seeming* adjs.; *saint-maker, -making, server, -worship, worshipper*; **saint's day,** a day set apart by the Church for observing the memory of a saint; †**saint's head stone,** a name for a kind of limestone.

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 165 A 'saint-author of all men least values politeness. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* I. iv. § 5. 29 That 'Saint beseeming work. 1778 *Epit. in Stretton Church Yard* in *Rye-Comes* 18 July (1894) 376 Go 'saint-eyed patience from affliction's door. 1829 H. Hawthorn *Visit Babylon* 61 Some usurious and 'saint-faced Quakers. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 7 Such beleevers ..who will not be accounted 'Saint-holy. 1604 Hieron *Answ. to Popish Ryme* B 2, Who made the Pope a 'Saint-maker? 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 19 A man who was called the saint-maker..married five shrews in succession, and made Griefs of every one of them. 1802 Rankin *Hist. France* II. ii. § 2. 186 The church of Rome, desirous of engrossing this power of 'saint-making. 1826 W. E. Andrews *Exam. Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 473 Fox being in want of a 'saint-martyr, thought proper to canonize a self-destroyer. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* B 7 b, Thy sweete 'saint-pleasing songs forgotten. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 273 The ladys..were the 'saint-protectrices to whom the champions chiefly paid their vows. *a* 1450 Myrc *Festial* 267 Pogh we halowen but few 'sayntes-dayes, 3et we ben full nedygent 3n oure seruyce. 1726 Aylife *Parergon* 473, I cannot find..that we can trace what we call the Saints'-Days higher than the eighth or ninth Century. 1847 C. Brontë *J. Eyre* xxi, Eliza was gone to attend a saint's-day service at the New Church. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* II. 100 On a Sunday or Saint's day. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 395 Their 'saint-seeming sanctity. 1563 Man *Musculus' Commonpl.* 293 As the 'Saincte seruers [*Ss. cultores dierum*] doe in our dayes. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. lxxxv. 379 There is frequently found in the clay very hard lyas, or 'saints-head stones. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* E 7, Acton did march in 'Saint-triumphing showes. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 173 The imputation of 'Saint-worship. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 207 The popish saint-worship. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2098 The abuses of saint-worship. 1615 Byfield *Expos. Col.* i. 19 (1628) 127 Sancti-colists, Pharises and 'Saint-worshippers. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 174 All that were there present, as well Saint-worshippers, as indeed that Idols worshippers.

Saint (sēⁱnt), *v.* Forms: see Saint *sb.*; also 3 *pa. pple.* **isonted.** [f. Saint *sb.*]

1. *pass.* To be or become a saint in Heaven. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 350 Þeo pilegrimes þet goð touward heouene, heo goð forte beon isonted. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 34, I hold you as a thing en-skied, and sainted. 1854 Longf. *Birds of Passage, Prometheus* IV, Only those are crowned and sainted Who with grief have been acquainted.

2. *trans.* To call (a person) a saint, give the name of 'saint' to; to reckon among the saints; *spec.* to enroll among the number of saints formally recognized by the Church; to canonize.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII. 875 This thomas, That on this vis maid martir was, Wes sanctit and myraclis did. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 180 He [*sc.* Pope John XXII] sainted also Thomas of Aquine the blackefrier. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* F 3, He praisd, adornd, and for a martyr sainted, Whilst I (Rome's scoffe) my rites of buriall wanted. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxiv. 960 There other holy Kings were likewise, who confess'd, Which those most zealous times have sainted. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Shee Hypocrite* (Arb.) 63 Shee doubts of the Virgin Marie's Saluation, and dare not Saint her. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 135 The most generous and brave Spirits, those whom Paganism has Deify'd, and Christianity has Sainted. 1705 Addison *Italy, Sienna* 391 A Shooe-Maker that has been Beatify'd, tho' never Sainted. 1830 Coleridge *Table-t.* 4 June, [Jeremy] Taylor..saints every trumpery monk and friar, down to the very latest canonizations by modern popes. 1842 Tennyson *St. Simeon Stylites* 152 They shout, 'Behold a saint!' And lower voices saint me from above. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 5/1 The sandy shores of River Nid, where Holy Olaf's bones were laid to rest before he had been sainted.

†**b.** *fig.* (Also *absol.*) *Obs.*

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* I. vii, Sure will he saint her in his Calendere. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Dum. Lieut.* III. iii, If fortune dare play the Slut againe, I'll never more Saint her. 1632 Brome *Novella* IV. i, Lovers shall saint thee; and this day shall be For ever callendered to Love and thee. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1481 Alfred..whose hallow'd name the virtues saint. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 357 Prompt or to guard or stab, to saint or damn.

3. To cause to be regarded, or to appear, as a saint; to represent as a saint. *rare.*

1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* I. liii, And in the vnconceiuing vulgar sort, Such an impression of his goodnes gaue As Sainted him. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Pref. B 3, Though the Picture sett in Front would Martyr him and Saint him to befoole the people. 1701 *Baxter's Paraphr. N. T.* Postscr., However holy Salvian excuse them, and the Life of Bobeline saint them, the generality of Christian Writers disown them. 1853 J. Hamilton *Lives Bunyan,* etc. 176 He fell upon a time when the Church of England contained many men whose genius and piety would have immortalized and sainted them in an earlier age.

absol. 1887 Browning *Parleyings, Bernard de Mandeville* ii, Brave sins which saint when shriven.

†**4.** To ascribe holy virtues or a sacred character to. *Obs.*

1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* xvii. 119 Whether this Well was Sainted from its real vertues, or onely supposed vertues. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 22 After-Ages..over-acted their part in shrining, sainting and adoring his Relicks. 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 90 It is an easie matter..to professe the Gospell, to Saint a fancied cause.

†**b.** To name (something) after a saint. *rare*—¹.

1706 Baynard *Cold Baths* in Floyer *Hist. Cold Bathing* II. 319 A..Well, Sainted with the Name of Anne.

5. *intr.* To act or live as a saint; to live a saintly life; to play the saint. In later use chiefly with *it.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 209 *Mak*...I must haue reuerence; why, who be ich?..Bot, mak, lyst ye saynt? I trow that ye lang. 1530 Palsgr. 607/1, I prayse God I saynte than. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 204 Nane I accuse, I come not heir to Sant. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* III. 1280 Let Mistress nice go saint it where she list. 1599 Shaks., etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* 342 Thinke women still to striue with men, To sinne and neuer for to Saint. 1619 W. Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 183 What need to Saint it in youth? time enough to repent in age. 1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 15 Whether the Charmer sinner it, or saint it. 1737 Ramsay *Prov.* (1750) 76 Neither sae sinfu' as to sink, nor sae haly as to saunt. 1880 A. I. Ritchie *Ch. Baldred* 26 He sainted it and sinnered it in turns.

Saint, variant of Cent², Seynt.

†**Sai·ntage.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Saint *sb.* after *homage.*] Honour (done) as to a saint.

1657 J. Watts *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 85 When he is before them they must do their Homage, and their saintage unto him.

Saint-bell: see Sanctus bell.

Saintdom (sēⁱntdǝm). [f. Saint *sb.* + -dom.] **a.** The condition or status of a saint. **b.** Saints collectively.

1842 Tennyson *St. Simeon Stylites* 6, I will not cease to grasp the hope I hold Of Saintdom. 1862 M. Napier *Life of Visct. Dundee* II. 82 Nor until that great man, Wodrow, arose, was the Saintdom of Scotland properly recorded. 1887 E. Johnson *Antiqua Mater* 202 Patience..is a cardinal virtue of Jewish saintdom.

Sainted (sēⁱntėd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **sancted.** [f. Saint *v.* + -ed¹.]

1. Enrolled among the saints; canonized; that is a saint in Heaven.

1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 301 These Sainted Archbishops. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 224 Some others he [*sc.* the Pope] hath let in for Sainted Martyrs, of whom some..beleeve, that they were rather executed Traitors. 1717 Pope *Eloisa* 312 Love's victim then, tho' now a sainted maid. 1845 Longf. *Norman Baron* x, The lightning showed the sainted Figures on the casement painted. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 397 Lewis [XIV]..instituted ..a new military order of knighthood, and placed it under the protection of his own sainted ancestor [St. Louis].

2. Of sanctified or holy life or character.

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. iii. 109 Thy Royall Father Was a most Sainted-King. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 15, I..pray for a blissful issue to the union of the sainted pair. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. viii, The eve thy sainted mother died. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* IV. iv, His virtuous and sainted wife. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 302 The former home of sainted princesses.

3. Such as belongs to or befits a saint; sacred, holy.

1598 *Mucedorus* Epil. 21 Case vicious Diuels vnder sancted Rochets. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. iv. 7 Bare-foot plod I the cold ground vpon With sainted vow my faults to haue amended. 1634 Milton *Comus* 11 Amongst the enthron'd gods on Sainted seats. 1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* xvii. 123 Let not any one judge me to be a Catholick by this my approbation of this Sainted Well. 1760 Smollett *Contin. Hist. Eng.* I. 10 Bolingbroke..resided at Battersea, where he was visited like a sainted shrine by all the distinguished votaries of wit. 1817 Moore *Lalla R., Paradise & Peri* 351 And, like a glory, the broad sun Hangs over sainted Lebanon. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* l, She rocked him in her arms, and wept silently over him in a sainted agony of tears.

Hence †**Sai·ntedly** *adv.*, in a saintly manner.

c 1789 Terry in T. Campbell *Life of Mrs. Siddons* (1834) II. vi. 149 So saintedly beauteous is the sickness and the grief of Katharine.

Saint-errant. *ironical.* ? *Obs.* [Modelled on Knight-errant.] A saint who travelled in quest of spiritual adventures.

1674 Josselyn *Voy. New Eng.* 156 Rhode-Island a Harbour for the Shunamitish Brethren, as the Saints Errant the Quakers..&c. 1688 H. Wharton *Enthus. Ch. of Rome* 24 At last he [*sc.* Ignatius Loyola] resolved to become Saint-Errant. *Ibid.* 33 Don Quixot fancied that all Knight-Errants went to Heaven, or at least to Purgatory; and surely Saint-Errants deserved to be placed in a higher degree. 1839–40 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* 316 The fate of these saints-errant had hitherto remained a mystery.

Hence **Saint-errantry,** the character, practice, or spirit of a saint-errant.

1688 H. Wharton *Enthus. Ch. of Rome* 24 Saint-Errantry was a much easier, and more certain way than Knight-Errantry. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* I. 20 If something of this militant Religion, something of this Soul-rescuing Spirit, and Saint-Errantry prevails still. 1760 Sterne *Serm.* (1764) I. 30 If we can so order it, as not to be led out of the way, by the variety of prospects, edifices, and ruins which solicit us, it would be a nonsensical piece of saint-errantary to shut our eyes. 1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 173 The system of Saint-Errantry..forms as conspicuous a part of history in this age, as Knight-Errantry in the succeeding centuries.

Saintess (sēⁱntės). [f. Saint *sb.* + -ess.] A female saint.

1449 in Nichols *Illustr. Manners Ant. Times* 132, Y beseche al the glorious seyntes and seyntesses in heaven [etc.]. 1509 Fisher *Funeral Serm. Ctess Richm.* Wks. (1876) 306 The moost blessyd company of sayntes and sayntesses. 1625 Jackson *Creed* V. xxviii. § 1 Saints are not our immediate intercessors, but some Saintesse may make immediate intercession. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 287/2 This Maid of Orleans, whom divers French Historians picture out as a Saintess. 1865 Freeman in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) I. 334, I made a speech likening her to all the crowned saintesses in ecclesiastical history.

Sainthood (sēⁱnthud). [f. Saint *sb.* + -hood.] The condition, status, or dignity of a saint; also, saints collectively.

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. 85 b, Couplynge it with the degre of hys sayntwode. 1753 *World* No. 8. 45 The supreme honour of monkish sainthood. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* viii, He felt no call to any expedition which might endanger the reign of the military sainthood. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 554 The glorious prophecy of Christian sainthood.

†**Sai·nting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [-ing¹.] Enrolment among the number of the saints; canonization.

1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* 225/2 The saincting of Thomas Becket. 1630 W. T. *Justific. Relig. now Prof.* ix. 62 Saints of the Popes Cannonizing and sayning. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 298 Theodore succeeded Deodat, as in seat, so in Sainting. *a* 1668 Davenant *Epit. to Mrs. K. Cross* 22 A Land, where many .. themselves as Saints esteem; Yet Sainting after Death prophaness deem.

attrib. 1604 Hieron *Answ. to Popish Ryme* E 2, Thou ask'st who them canonized..? You say the Pope. I aske againe, Wilt thou that sainting power maintaine?

Saintish (sēⁱntiʃ), *a.* [f. Saint *sb.* + -ish.] Saint-like. (Chiefly contemptuous.)

1529 More *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 284/1 Seme he neuer so saintish with any new construccion of Christes holy gospell. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* Epil., They be no diuels (I trow) which seme so saintish. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 3 (1619) 618 The affectation of a Saintish puritie. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 375 He could not bear people to be so damned saintish. 1840 Hook in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 285 Don't think I am getting saintish.

†**Sai·ntism.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. Saint *sb.* + -ism.] The principles or practice of a Puritan 'Saint' (see Saint *sb.* 3).

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 829/1 The pains he took in converting him to Godliness, *i. e.* to canting Puritanism and Saintism.

Saintite, -y, obs. forms of Sanctity.

Sai·ntless, *a. rare.* [f. Saint *sb.* + -less.]

†**1.** That is no saint. *Obs.*

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 511 That Saintlesse Saint and sinfull Souldier of the Pope, Thomas Becket.

2. That has no patron saint.

1892 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 5/5 The saintless parish church.

Sai·ntlike, *a.* [See -like.] Resembling a saint or that of a saint; of saintly life, character, etc.

c 1580 Jefferie *Bugbears* IV. v. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* XCIX. 40 Who so Saintelike as she? 1651 Howell *Venice* 70 This Prince, as he was one of the stoutest, so was he the Saint-likest man of all the Dukes. *a* 1711 Ken *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 113 That I, May Saint-like live, Saint-like to die! 1809 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 75 The saintlike meekness and resignation of Lady Jane [Grey]. 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 32 And women smile with saintlike glances Like thine own mother's.

Saintliness (sēⁱntlinės). [f. Saintly + -ness.] The condition or quality of being saintly.

1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* VI. ii. (1862) 418 The pageantry of

processions and the merry saintliness of festivals. 1880 R. W. Dale *Evang. Revival* 268 The inner life of saintliness in all churches has a common root.

Saintling (sē·ntliŋ). [f. Saint *sb.* + -ling.] A little or petty saint. (Usually contemptuous.)

1622 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 780 For either they worship his saints as himselfe, or else their owne saintlings and not his saints. 1751 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 180 All the Glory, which Popish and other Saintlings propose by afflicting the Body. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Mahomet & Sergius* Wks. 1853 I. 443/2 The blindest and tenderest young saintling that ever was whelped. 1854 Mrs. Oliphant *M. Hepburn* I. 118 In niches and smaller shrines apart, a host of little saintlings keep their place.

Saintly (sē·ntli), *a.* [f. Saint *sb.* + -ly 1.] Of, belonging to, or befitting a saint or saints; of great holiness or sanctity; sainted.

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 43 The Saintly King Edward Confessor. 1665-6 Pepys *Diary* 17 Jan., The same weake silly lady as ever, asking such saintly questions. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 105 Which is the saintlier worthy of the two? 1819 Keats *Eve of St. Agnes* v, Wing'd St. Agnes' saintly care. 1847 De Quincey *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. 1854 III. 93 Solitary Arab's tent, rising with saintly signals of peace, in the dreadful desert. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* xi. 274 There might..be found Farrers and Bernard Gilpins, of most saintly lives.

† **Sai·ntly,** *adv. Obs.* [-ly 2.] Holily.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 720/2 Babble he neuer so sayntely. 1653 Ld. Vaux tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* 209 Doe not think your selves so saintly disposed, as is requisite.

Sainto·logy. [f. Saint *sb.* + -ology.] Hagiology. So **Sainto·logist,** a hagiologist.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 184 Do you know that we have historical painters for modern saintology. 1885 Beveridge *Culross & Tulliallan* I. ii. 65 The later saintologists had a rage for burying all their great saints together. 1892 *Public Opinion* (N.Y.) 5 Nov., The angelology and the saintology of orthodoxy.

† **Sai·ntrel.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *sainterel*, dim. of *saint*. Cf. Santrel.] A saintling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 451/2 Seyntrelle, *sanctillus, sanctilla.*

Saints-, saint's bell: see Sanctus bell.

Saintship (sē·ntʃip). [f. Saint *sb.* + -ship.]

1. The condition or status of a canonized saint.

1631 Heylin *St. George* 206 From thence to prove St. George's *Saintship.* 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxii. 150 After his [*sc.* Dominic's] death, Pope Honorius for his good service bestowed a Saintship on him. 1700 Osborn *Let.* in Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1707) T 4 b, His Body being found so entire would have entitled him to Saintship. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* 35 Saint Dunstan,..whose Saintship consisted in pulling the unclean spirit by the nose. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. vii. 138 The veneration for Becket's memory, acknowledged by his elevation to the honour of saintship.

2. The condition of being a saint or saintly person; saintliness of life or character.

1623 Purchas *Pilgrimage* 328 These must be believed for this Saint-ship, although they lie neuer so shamefully. *a* 1675 Glanvill *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* vii. (1676) 31 Each Sect confin'd the Church, Saintship, and Godliness to it self. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 349 The Dev'l was piqu'd such saintship to behold. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. xi, Whose..eyes..Might shake the saintship of an anchorite. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* ii, He had felt sure that her face would be mantled with the smile of conscious saintship. 1871 Lowell *Pope* Wks. 1890 IV. 11 From the compulsory saintship..of the Puritans men rushed..to the opposite cant of sensuality.

3. With possessive pron. prefixed, used as a kind of title. Often *ironical.*

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcviii. 389 Their Saintships are as capable thereof as sinfull men. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* iv. xxvii. 151 Where he did his Devotions to his Saintship with prayer and fasting in most humble manner. 1717 De Foe *Mem. Ch. Scot.* 15 They pulled St. Giles out of his Throne,..threw his Saintship into the Dirt. 1850 P. Crook *War of Hats* 8 Beside his saintship stands the holy nun, who broke her vows. 1893 A. Walters *Lotos Eater in Capri* vii. 149, I feel bound to throw what light I can upon his saintship's rather obscure personality.

Saint-Simonian (sē̃ːnt-, sẽnt,simō·uːniăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also **St.-** [f. *Saint-Simon* (see below) + -ian.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to or characteristic of the socialistic system propounded by the Comte de Saint-Simon (1760–1825), who advocated state control of all property and a distribution of the produce according to individual vocation and capacity. **b.** An advocate of this system. Also **Saint-Simonist, -Simonite** (sə̄i·mŏnist, -əit) in the same sense. Hence **Saint-Simo·nianism, -Si·monism,** advocacy of or adherence to this system.

1831 *Monthly Repos.* Mar. 189 The exposition of the Saint Simonian faith or doctrine. *Ibid.* Apr. 279 The St. Simonite faith. *Ibid.* Feb. 82 The French sect of Saint Simonites and the 'New Christianity' of its Founder. 1832 *John Bull* 6 Feb. 46/3 Massacre of old men and women in the Midi—Abbé Chatel—and Saint Simonists. 1841 Mary Hennell in C. Bray *Philos. Necess.* II. 610 St. Simonianism and Fourierism. *Ibid.* 562 The completion of the St. Simonian doctrine is to be found in the future full development of the religious sentiment which it contemplates. *Ibid.* 555 *note,* The St. Simonians complain that Guizot in reviewing the course of history has borrowed the ideas of their master. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. i. § 4 (1865) I. 264 The two elaborate forms of non-communistic Socialism known as St. Simonism and Fourierism. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. i. 122 St. Simonism, even if it alleviated poverty would introduce greater evils.

† **Saintuaire.** *Obs.* Also 4 sa(y)ntuare, seyntwar(e, *Sc.* sanctwar, 5 sayntware. [a. OF. *saintuaire, santuaire,* semi-pop. ad. late L. *sanctuārium* (see Sanctuary).] Sanctuary

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 688 And ilk waand þat þai þere bare He sperd wit-in þer santuare [*Gött., Trin.* seyntwar(e]. *Ibid.* 8274 Þat hali arke þai bare A-bute, wit all þair santuare. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 65 He of þe apostolis all In-to þe sanctwar can ga. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 14 The libraire Which longeth to the Saintuaire. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1567 Of þe saynt-ware many sere thingis.

Saintuary, obs. form of Sanctuary.

† **Sainty.** *Obs. rare* −1. In 6 seynty. ? A mock-affectionate formation on Saint *sb.*

a 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 583 There was a pryckemedenty, Sat lyke a seynty, And began to paynty, As thoughe she would fayny.

Saip, Sc. var. Soap. **Saipheron,** obs. f. Saffron.

Sair, Sc. var. Savour, Serve *v.*, Sore.

Saircenett, obs. form of Sarsenet.

Sais: see Say and See *v.*; var. Syce.

Saise, Saisen, etc., obs. ff. Seize *v.*, Seisin.

Saisin, variant of Sasin, Indian antelope.

† **Saisne.** *Obs. rare.* Also sasne. [a. OF. *Saisne* :–L. *Saxonem* Saxon.] = Saxon.

c 1450 *Merlin* xii. 176 Thei were in grete affray, and without oute counseile of the saisnes, that all day rode thourgh the londe. *Ibid.* 172 We haue herde the trouthe that the sasnes of the kyn of Aungier, of Saxoyne, be entred in-to oure londes and in-to oure heritages.

Sait, obs. Sc. f. Seat *sb.*, Set *ppl. a.*; obs. pa. t. of Sit *v.*

Saite (sē·ıəit), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *Saītē-s* sb. and adj., a. Gr. Σαΐτης, f. Σάϊς, Sais: see -ite.] **a.** *sb.* An inhabitant of Sais. **b.** *adj.* = Saitic *a.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 342 *marg.*, Theopompus affirmeth the Athenians to have been a Colony of the Saites. *Ibid.* 479. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 432/1 Many fine statues of basalt of the 26th or Saite dynasty.

Saithe (sēiþ). *Sc.* Forms: 7 sheath, 7–9 seath, 8 seeth, 8–9 saith, seth, 9 se(e)the, seythe, 9– saithe. [a. ON. *seið-r* (Edda Gl.), mod. Norw. *seid, sei,* Icel. *seiðr, seiði* fry of codfish. Cf. Gael. *saigh, saighean* (*saoidhean, saoithean*), the coal-fish; Irish *saoidhean* (Dinneen) the young of any fish, esp. of the codfish or coal-fish.] The mature coal-fish. Also *attrib.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 500 Ling, Turbet and Seaths. *c* 1680 in *Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (S.H.S.) III. 248 It is called Shetland, because in old time, there were many Sheath-fish caught about its Coast. 1710 Sibbald *Hist. Fife & Kinross* 52 *Asellus Niger,* the Cole-fish of the North of England; our Fishers call it a Colman's-Seeth. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 79 The fish commonly taken on this coast, are cod,..whitings, saiths or cuddies. 1793 *Ibid.* VII. 397 The tenants have from their landlords..a halfpenny for a seth (colefish). 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* (1841) II. 251 Among the Scotch islands the Coalfish is called Sillock,..Sethe, Sey, and Grey Lord. 1863 Johns *Home Walks* 114 Shoals of small fish, principally Sethe and Lythe. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxvii, He proposed he should go ashore and buy a few lines with which they might fish for young saithe or lythe over the side of the yacht. 1892 *Gentlew. Bk. Sport* I. 67 The process of making a saithe-fly is very simple. 1895 *Athenæum* 14 Sept. 349/2 The angler may easily make a large catch either of mackerel or of pollack, seythe or herrings.

Saitic (sē·ıi·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *Saītic-us,* a. Gr. Σαϊτικός, f. Σαΐτης: see Saite and -ic.] Of or pertaining to Sais, the ancient capital of Lower Egypt. *Saitic dynasties:* the 26th and four following dynasties of the kings of Egypt. Hence *Saitic period, art,* etc.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 506 That excellent Monument of Egyptian Antiquity, the Saitick Inscription often mentioned, I am all that Was, Is, and Shall be. 1826–7 G. C. Renouard in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVIII. 411/2 The third [mouth of the Nile], called the Saïtic. 1836 G. Higgins (*title*) Anacalypsis, an attempt to draw aside the veil of the Saitic Isis; or, an inquiry into the origin of languages, nations, and religions. 1884 Amelia B. Edwards in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 21/2 The Saitic period (Dynasties xxvi. to xxx.) is distinguished by the minute finish and artistic beauty of its sculptured sarcophagi.

Saitt, obs. Sc. f. Seat *sb.*; obs. pa. t. of Sit *v.*

Saiv, obs. Sc. form of Safe.

Saixe, variant of Sax (a slater's tool).

Sajene, variant of Sagene.

‖ **Sajou** (saʒū·). [Fr., shortened from *sajouassu* (Buffon), a. Tupi *saiuassu,* f. *sai* (*sahy, çahy*) monkey (see Sai) + *-uassu* augmentative suffix.] One of various small South American monkeys, varieties of Sapajous, and Capuchin monkeys.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* III. 236 The third [of the sapajous] is the Sajou; distinguished from the rest of the sapajous by its yellowish, flesh-coloured face. 1855 W. S. Dallas in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Zool.* II. 503 The White-throated Sajou (*Cebus hypoleucos*).

Sak, obs. form of Sag 1, Sack *sb.* 1, *sb.* 2

Sakawinki (sækăwi·ŋki). Also 8–9 saccawinkee, 9 sakka winkee. [Corruptly a. Du. *sagwijntje,* dim. of *sagwijn*: see Sagoin.] A South American monkey, the White-headed Saki, *Pithecia pithecia* or *capillamentosa.*

1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 135 The Saccawinkee is the smallest of the Ape tribe in Guiana. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xvi. 13 So very delicate is the saccawinkee, and so sensible of the cold, that scarcely one of them is brought to Europe alive...The Dutch call them the *shagarintee,* from their being chagrined at the smallest trifle. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXIII. 396/1 *Pithecia Capillamentosus,* Spix;..Native of French Guiana, where it is called the Sakka Winkee, and also of Brazil. 1903 Des Voeux *Colonial Service* I. 90 One or two sakawinki or marmoset monkeys.

Sake (sēik), *sb.* Forms: 1 sacu, 2– sake; also 4–5 sak(k, (4 saac, sack, 5 saacke, 6 sacke), 4–6 *Sc.* saik, sayk, (5 saike, salk, 6 saek, sayck). [OE. *sacu* str. fem. = OFris. *sake, seke* affair, thing, sake, OS. *saka* lawsuit, enmity, guilt, thing (MLG., MDu. *sake* lawsuit, affair, cause, reason, guilt, Du. *zaak* lawsuit, cause, sake, thing), OHG. *sahha* cause, sake, thing (MHG. *sach(e,* mod.G. *sache* thing, affair), ON. *sǫk* crime, accusation, action at law, cause, sake (Sw. *sak,* Da. *sag* in the same senses; also, influenced by Ger., thing) :–OTeut. **sakā,* related to the str. vb. **sak-,* represented by OE. *sacan* to quarrel, fight, claim at law, accuse, OS. *sakan* to accuse, OHG. *sahhan* to strive, quarrel, rebuke. From the same root are OE. *sæc(c* (:–**sakjō*), Goth. *sakjō* (:–**sakjōn*), strife. An ablaut-variant of OTeut. **sak-* is probably the **sōk-* represented by Seek *v.*, q.v. for the cognates outside Teutonic.

The only use surviving in mod.Eng. ('for the sake of') has not been found in OE., and was prob. adopted from ON. It existed, however, in OHG. and OFris., and there is a possibility that it may have been in OE., though not evidenced in the literature. It seems to have arisen from the use of the sb. to denote a litigant's cause or case (see 1 b). Cf. L. *causā.*]

† **I.** As an independent substantive. *Obs.*

1. Contention, strife, dispute; in OE. also, a contention at law; a suit, cause, action.

Beowulf 154 Grendel wan hwile wið Hroðgar, heteniðas wæg..singale sæce. *a* 1000 *Laws of Ilolothhære & Eadric* 8 Gif man oþerne sace tihte. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xiii. 7 Wearð..sacu betwux Abrames hyrdemannum and Lothes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He ne remde ne of bitere speche nes, ne he sake ne asterde. *c* 1205 Lay. 26290 And wiðmodliche hine beden þat he wið Romleode summe sake arerde. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1160 Oþer þu bodest cheste an sake. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (A.) 3510 So þai atoneden wiþ oute sake.

2. A charge or accusation (of guilt); a ground of accusation. *Without sake,* without good reason (= L. *sine causa*).

c 1200 Ormin 10211 Her he forrbæd te cnihhtess ec.. To sekenn sakess o þe follc, To rippenn hemm & ræfenn. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* iii. 7 Alle to me witherwendand With-outen sake or any skil [Vulg. *omnes adversantes mihi sine causa*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27483 If þou man gas þin offrand to mak, And þi broþer haf gain þi sak. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 37 (Digby MS.) Hi nomen me wiþouten sake, Bounden min honden to mi bake. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 167 Nero, mesure þi gret foly, and sla na man fore-owt sake. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 204 We schul presenten þis pleint,..And sei sadliche þe soþ, riȝt as we haue sene, O Sake.

3. Guilt, sin; a fault, offence, crime. Often coupled with *sins.*

Beowulf 2472 Da wæs synn and sacu Sweona and Ȝeata, ..wroht ȝemæne. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 54 (Gr.) Nis ðær on ðam londe..synn ne sacu. *c* 1200 Ormin 1127 Þa lakess mihhtenn clennsenn hemm Off sakess & off sinness. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11553 For he moght find nan wit sak, On þe sakles he suld ta wrake. *Ibid.* 29022 Fasting flemes flexsli sakes. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 800 Þat gloryous gyltlez þat mon con quelle, With-outen any sake of felonye. *c* 1400 A. Davy *Dreams* 90 And so shilde fro synne & sake! *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3213 Þat sloȝe so þaire soueravne þat neuire sake hadd.

b. *Without sake,* without guilt, fault, or blame (both as adj. and as adv. phrase). Hence *transf.* = without physical blemish.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1430 Heo mai hire guld at-wende arihte weie þurh chirche-bende, an mai efte habbe to make hire leof-mon wiþ-ute sake. *a* 1272 *Liwe Ron* 62 in *O. E. Misc.* 95 Him waxeþ þouhtes monye and fele hw he hit may witen wiþ-vten sake. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4043 He [Joseph] was fair, wit-outen sake. *Ibid.* 6067 And siþen sal ilk hus in-take A clene he lambe, wit-vten sake. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 33 Þat noble wyf anna,..treuly to god seruit ay in þe tempil, nycht & day, foure schore of ȝere, forout sak.

4. *nonce-use.* Regard or consideration for some one. [After *for the sake of* in sense 5.]

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 12 Tho mov'd with wrath, and shame, and Ladies sake.

II. Phr. *For the sake of* (also † *for sake of*); *for* (one's, a thing's) *sake.*

In the latter of these forms, the word which precedes *sake* is a possessive (noun or pronoun); but down to the middle of the 19th c. the *'s* of the possessive of *common* or abstract nouns was very commonly omitted (doubtless owing to the difficulty of pronouncing the two sibilants in succession), and from the 17th to the early 19th c. the two sbs. were often connected by a hyphen, as if forming an attributive compound. The omission of the *'s* is now obsolete, but it is still not uncommon to write *for conscience sake, for goodness sake, for righteousness sake,* etc., without the apostrophe which is ordinarily used to mark the possessive of words ending in a sibilant.

The paragraphs marked β contain illustrations of the omission of the *'s*; some of the early examples there placed must be explained by the fact that the sbs. occurring in them (e.g. *soul*) had originally no *s* in the genitive.

5. Out of consideration for; on account of one's interest in, or regard for (a person); on (a person's) account.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 98 For hare sake ane dale ha etheold of hire ealdrene god. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1589 Þat gude

wif..al for hire louerdes sake hauep daies kare & nistes wake. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1454 Þis tur he let make Al for þine sake. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 244 Scho said, 'all that traualand ere, For saik of ane, ar velcom here'. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 596 Fore I hafe schawit hym quhat he mone thole for þe sayk of me. 1530 TINDALE *Gen.* xviii. 31, I will not distroy them for twenties sake. *Ibid.* 32, I will not destroy them for .x. sake. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 103 And run through fire I will for thy sweet sake. 1595 J. KING *Queens Day Serm.* in *On Jonas* (1618) 703 Hee spareth our countrie for his anointeds sake. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 637 Content to hear..Messiah's eulogy for Handel's sake! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 277 For my own sake as well as for yours, I will do my very best. 1884 J. PAYN *Some Lit. Recoll.* 6 When it became necessary for him to exert himself for the sake of his family.

β. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 135, & þus quathe he his þing, for his soule sake. *Ibid.* 292 For þe comon sake. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 229 For Thetis his moder sake. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1813 And for þaire souerayne sake þam sent to þe galawis. *c* 1420 *Anow. Arth.* xvii, This socur thou hase send me, For thi Sune sake! *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4087 Crist descendid to helle fro the heven for mankynde sake.

† b. Occas. with unfavourable notion: On account of enmity to; because of the guilt of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 162 Herode kyng wit wogh For crist sak þe childer slogh. *c* 1375 *St. Andrews* 96 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 9/1 Or elis I sall for þi god sake Ger hang þe right on swilk a tre Als þou sais suld so honorde be. 1530 TINDALE *Gen.* iii. 17 Cursed be the erth for thy sake.

c. When the preceding genitive is pl., the pl. *sakes* is often used.

1530 TINDALE *Gen.* xviii. 29, I will spare all the place for thes sakes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 181 All the exempillis of the Law Ar writtin..For our saikis. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 765 For your faire sakes haue we neglected time. 1596 — *Tam. Shrew* v. ii. 15 For both our sakes I would that word were true. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 9 ¶ 14 We desire you will put yourself to no farther Trouble for our sakes. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 505 'Then for God's sake', he answer'd, 'both our sakes, So you will wed me, let it be at once'.

6. Out of regard or consideration for (a thing); on account of, because of (something regarded in the light of an end, aim, purpose, etc.); often = out of desire for, in order to attain, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Ye schulleð..wel witen þe inre [riwle] & þe uttre vor hire sake. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 217 For hate and nought for loves sake. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 99 For conscience sake. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 110 For argumentes sake, mark what wold follow. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* vii. (1654) 281 Men in their prosperity are not regarded for any thing in themselves, but for their prosperities sake, for their moneys sake, for their cloaths sake. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 689 This year..one Fabian Philipps..was a Student and Sojournour in the University for the sake of the Bodleian Library. 1693 *Humours Town* 56 One that drinks for drink's sake. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 33 ¶ 10 He pursues no Point either of Morality or Instruction, but is ludicrous only for the sake of being so. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. i. 10 It is doing mischief for mischief's sake. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Wks. (1825) III. 134 The business, for the sake of which the journey was undertaken. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) I. ix. 283 The Icteric oriole is kept by the Americans in their houses for the sake of clearing them of insects. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 64 Flattering of rich men for the sake of a dinner. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* ix. 66 There was no persecution for opinion's sake.

β. *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* ii. 274 Adam, husland, I red we take thes figg-leaves for shame sake. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xiv. 9 Nevertheles for yͤ ooth sake [*Mark* vi. 26 for the oothes sake]. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. M. R iv, I shall for breuitie sake set fourth one onely rule generall. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. i. § 1 To suffer all things, for that worke sake which we come to performe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 16 It was mooued by some after supper, for entertainement sake. 1621 DE MONTALTO *Diatribæ* 404 We are pitied, for fashion-sake of many, relieved of none. 1732 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 127 To flatter a man, from whom you can get nothing, is doing mischief for mischief-sake. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. xiv. 111 For sex-sake, for example-sake, Lucy, let it not be known. 1784 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* Wks. 1836 V. 57 I am writing in the greenhouse for retirement sake. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 398 Imagery or mere declamation, that is, speaking for speaking-sake. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 10. 1 It is our duty to reverence them for their office's sake. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Lect. Turks* I. (1683) 13, I shall call..the populations..Tartars, for convenience sake. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* IV. i, For sweet marriage-sake.

† b. Because of, by reason of, through; in return or requital for. *Obs. rare.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 233 But say þou nouht, sire king, for sake of enuie þat me were lop of our lif ladies to teche. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3022 And for þe sake of þi sede þou sent wt þi lettre, Loo, here a purse full of pepire my powere to ken. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8902 Some of hem her deth schal take, Ect it be nyȝt, for that wounde sake. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alemán's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 136 Fearing lest for my sinnes-sake..I might be taken in some trap.

c. *For one's name('s) sake*, out of regard for one's name; also *for name sake*.

This has been suggested as the origin of NAMESAKE, q.v.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* iv. 16, I wyll shewe hym howe gretl thynges he must suffer for my names sake. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 913, I love you for your name-sake. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 97 Theme to Harrington, be it spoken! For name-sake I gave a token To a beggar. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xix. 29 All..that lose and forsake any thing here, for my Name-sake.

7. In exclamatory phrases of adjuration, as *for God's sake, for goodness' sake.*

For further illustration see GOODNESS 5, GOD *sb.* 11, MERCY *sb.* 4, PITY *sb.* 2c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4800 And i yow pray, for drightin sak [*Göttʒ.* for goddes sake]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 24 Now spede yow hastily for cristes sake. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxviii. 279 For goddes sake aduyse you well that ye come not there. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* vi. 4 Oh saue me, for thy mercies sake. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* xvi, Hold on, for Heaven's sake! 1885 'F. ANSTEY' *Tinted Venus* 32 'For goodness' sake, say something', he cried wildly.

† **8.** With a pronominal adj. in place of the possessive. *For that sake*, for the sake of that, on that account, for that reason. *For any sake*, in any case, at all events. *For many sakes*, out of consideration for many things. *Obs.*

Quot. 1879 appears to be an unauthorized extension of this use.

13.. *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 321/512 A frere hadde I-trespased & for þat ilke sake a disciplyne he cholde habbe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2019 Per-fore for soþe gret sorwe sche made, & swor for þat sake to suffur alle peynes. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 3771 (Trin.) She sent him soone into aram To hir broþer þat het laban Þere to soiourne for þat sake Til his broþþer wraþþe wolde slake. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 322 Aye me I fell, and yet do question make, What I should doe againe for such a sake. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) IV. xlii. 317 He shall, for many sakes, find it very difficult to provoke me. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xv, For any sake let us have one night of peace and rest. 1879 L. S. BEVINGTON *Key-notes* 133 Men are aglow to live for some great sake, Or die, if need be.

9. Phr. † *For sake('s) sake*: (*a*) euphemistically = 'for God's sake', in adjurations; (*b*) for the sake of some person understood; (*c*) for its own sake. *Obs.* Also, *For old sake's sake*: for the sake of old friendship.

1665 R. HOWARD *Four Plays, Committee* III. 101 Run after him, and save the poor Fellow for Sakes sake. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* II. i, Meaning some Body, that for sake-sake shall be nameless. 1728–9 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 191 Cupid knows he is only civil to me for sake's sake. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 86 But alas, Madam, he was not so well pleased with my Virtue, for Sake's sake, as Lady Betty thinks he was. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, I've a been long minded to do't for old sake's sake. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* v. 216 Yet for old sake's sake she is still, dears, The prettiest doll in the world. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 17, I continue to take an interest in him for old sake's sake as they say.

10. *Sakes alive!* and simply *Sakes!*: a vulgar exclamation expressing surprise. *dial.* and *U.S.*

1846 MRS. KIRKLAND *West. Clearings* 78 'Law sakes alive!' was the reply, 'I ain't no how'. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s.v., 'La sakes!' 'massy sakes!' 'sakes alive!' are very common exclamations among the venerable matrons of the interior parts of the country. The first two expressions are evidently corruptions of 'for the Lord's sake!' 'for mercy's sake!' 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 91/2 Good sakes alive!—what harm? 1896 J. DE BOYS in *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr. 548 Clever! Sakes! You call *him* clever!

Sake, *v.* Aphetic form of FORSAKE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17183 And sua ur sinnes for to sake [*Gött.* to forsake]. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 502 Trew charite so for to sake. *c* 1420 *Metr. St. Kath.* (Halliw.) 11 For sche sakyth owre lay!

Sacre, obs. form of SAGE[1], SACK *sb.*[1], SHAKE.

‖ **Saké** (sæ·ke). Forms: 7 saquo, 8 sakki, 9 saki, sake, sakó. [Japanese *sake.*] A Japanese fermented liquor made from rice. (Hence used by the Japanese as a name for alcoholic liquors generally.)

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 112 Their ordinary drink is a kind of Beer (which they call Saque) made of Rice. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 71/2 Sakki, or rice-beer, is clear as wine, and of an agreeable taste: taken in quantity, it intoxicates for a few moments, and causes headach. 1878 MISS J. J. YOUNG *Ceramic Art* 170 Saki, or Sake, is the chief alcoholic drink of Japan, and is made from rice. 1901 HOLLAND *Mousmé* 315 Oblige me with a glass of whisky sake.

attrib. 1884 GORDON in *Mission. Herald* (Boston) 310/2 (Stanf.) A little beyond lives a young saké brewer. 1885 E. GRELY *Bakin's Captive Love* I. (1901) 12 Raising the saké-bottle from the hot-water vessel. *Ibid.* III. 26 Acquaintances recently made in the saké-shops.

† **Saked**, *a. Obs.* [f. SAKE *sb.* + -ED[2].] Guilty.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1223 Vnseli caym þat ai was saked [*Gött.* þat was forsakid]. *Ibid.* 27471 And if he wat and warnis nought O ded es he saked if it be wroght.

Sakeen, variant of SKEEN (Himalayan Ibex).

Sakeless, -les(s: see SACKLESS.

Saker[1] (sē·kəɹ). Forms: 5 sagro, 6 sagar, 5–9 sacro, 6– sakor. [a. F. *sacre*, ad. Sp., Pg. *sacro*, It. *sagro*, prob. a. Arab. صقر *ṣaqr.*

In form the Sp., Pg. and It. word coincides with the adj. repr. L. *sacer* SACRED; it has in consequence been supposed to mean 'sacred falcon' (cf. mod. scientific Latin *Falco sacer*), and Diez ingeniously conjectured that the designation was suggested by a confusion between Gr. ἱέραξ falcon and ἱερός sacred.]

A large lanner falcon (*Falco sacer*) used in falconry, esp. the female, which is larger than the male, the latter being distinguished as *sakeret.*

'A related falcon of western North America, *Falco polyagrus* or *F. mexicanus*, is known as the *American saker*' (Cent. Dict. 1891).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Laneres, sagres [(1839) xxii. 338 *reads* Sacres], speihawkes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d iv, There is a Sacre and a Sacret. And theis be for a knyght. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 327 Some behelde the tournes and tournynges of the sakers and gerfawcons. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Un Sacret*, the tiercelet of a Saker. 1606 BRETON *Sidney's Ourania* H 1 b, The princely Sagar and the Sagaret. 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* II. i. 102 Let these proud sakers and gerfalcons fly. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 65 *Falco Sacer*..the Saker, or British Falcon. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 87 As a saker or jerfaulcon darts down upon a heron. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xii. 226 The Saker (*Falco sacer*) is much prized here, and is well known as distinct from the peregrine and the lanner. 1888 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 3/4 A fine Asiatic hawk (a Saker).

Saker[2] (sē·kəɹ). Now *Hist.* or *arch.* Also (6 sakir, *Sc.* saikyr), 6–7 sacre, (sakar, 7 sacar, 9 erron. sacker). [a. F. *sacre* (= It. *sagro*), a transferred use of *sacre* SAKER[1]. (Cf. *falconet, musket.*)] An old form of cannon smaller than a demi-culverin, formerly much employed in sieges and on ships.

1521 LD. DACRES in *Archæologia* XVII. 205 First of grete peces, a Saker, Two Faucons, viij small Serpentyns. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 145 Mr. Seymour,..beyng chased furst by that knave coward Burley, and put in gret dawnger with the shot of a sacre. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Mak reddy þour cannons,..saikyrs, half saikyrs, and half falcons. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lii. 23 Potgoons, sakirs, cannons, double and demie. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 197 He found small hope to recouer any thing, saue a Cable and an Anchor, and too good Sacars. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 226 Culverin, Sakar, Minion, and other the like Ordnance of Brass. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* I. iv. 28 According to my own Observations made with one of Her Majesties [Qu. Anne] Sakers,..a Bullet..flies [etc.]. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions of Eng.* 135 Shooting from musket and saker a scornful death-tongue of flame. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 21 Four sizes of cannon..called respectively, cannons, culverins, sackers and falconets.

b. *attrib.* as *saker shot*, etc.

1547 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II. 133 Sacre-wheles shod and unshod, three payr. *c* 1556 TOWERSON in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. ii. 38 The 14 day we came within Saker-shot of the castle. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 60 With a fayre saker shott they strake the verie blade of his leadinge staff into manie peeces. 1666 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 8 Captain John Bartlett..returneing into his Majestie's store 40 saker shott, being six poundes weight. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 65 A Saker-bore Piece of Iron. *a* 1690 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 281 [1643] A Demi-Culverin, Four small Drakes in one Carriage, a Sacre-Cut [see CUT *sb.*[2] 30 a].

† **Saker**[3]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [App. of Fr. origin: cf. '*sacquerelle*, a dock for a horses tayle' (Cotgr.); also *saquarelle* 1553 in Godefr.] = DOCK *sb.*[2] 2 a.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. (1617) 31 This done you shall buckle on his breast plate, and his crooper,..then you shall lace on his saker or docke.

Sakeret (sē·kərĕt). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 sacrette, 5–7 sagaret, 6 sagaret, 7 sakret, sacaret, sakaret, 8– sakeret. [a. F. *sacret*, dim. of *sacre* SAKER[1].] The male of the 'saker'.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 238 Faukons gentyls, Lanyeres, Sacres, Sacrettes. 1486 Sacret, 1606 sagaret [see SAKER[1]]. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. iii. 83 Hawlkes: as the Falcon,..Saker, Sakret, Marline. 1655 WALTON *Angler* i. (1661) 13 Of the first kind [*sc.* long-winged hawks], there be chiefly in use amongst us..the Saker and Sacaret. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 236/1 A Sacret or Sakaret is the male of a Saker or Sacre. 1721 BAILEY *Sakeret*, the Male of a Saker Hawk. And in later Dicts.

Sakeret, obs. var. pa. t. and pa. pple. of SACRE *v.*

Sakerfyse, obs. form of SACRIFICE.

Sakering(e, -yng(e, obs. forms of SACRING.

Sakett, obs. form of SACKET.

† **Sa·kful**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *sacfull*, f. *sacu* SAKE + *full* -FUL.] a. Contentious, quarrelsome. b. Guilty, criminal.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *De octo vitiis* in *Lamb. Hom.* 301 Se seofoþa unþeaw is þæt se cristena mann beo sacfull [*c* 1175 *Ibid.* 113 sacfull]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26678 Bot þai na be samen partenar Sekand til an sakful dede.

Saki (sä·ki). [a. F. *saki* (Buffon), app. incorrectly a. Tupi *çahy*: see SAI.] A South American monkey of the family *Cebidæ*, of either of the two genera *Pithecia* or *Brachyurus*; also with various defining names.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 236 Of the sagoins with feeble tails, there are six kinds. The first and the largest, is the Saki. 1780 SMELLIE *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VIII. 201 The saki, which is commonly called the fox-tailed monkey,..is the largest of the sagoins. 1896 H. O. FORBES *Hand-bk. Primates* I. 183 The hairy Saki. *Pithecia monachus. Ibid.* 185 The white-headed saki. *Pithecia pithecia.* 1898 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 5/1 An interesting South American Saki monkey known as *Pithecia chiropotes.*

Saki, variant of SAKÉ.

‖ **Sakia** (sä·kiă). Forms: 7 saki, 8 sakiah, 9 sakie, sackiyeh, sageer, sakhyia, sak(i)yeh, sakieh, sakia. [Arab. ساقية *sāqiyah*, fem. pr. pple. of *saqā* to irrigate. In North Africa the *q* is pronounced (g), whence the form *sageer*.] A machine for drawing water for irrigation, consisting of a large vertical wheel to which a number of earthen pots are attached, and to which motion is imparted by a horizontal wheel turned by oxen or asses.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 139 Eight Sakis turned all by Oxen, that discharge Water into a great Bason. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 603 (Stanf.) One of the ways in which the water is generally raised is by the Sakiah, or Persian wheel. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 21 The Nubian cultivators..employ sakies, or water-wheels, for the purpose of irrigating the fields during the summer. 1836

LANE *Mod. Egypt.* (1848) II. 163 Another machine..almost the only one used for the irrigation of gardens in Egypt, is the 'sâkiyeh'. 1844 KITTO *Phys. Hist. Palestine* vii. 295 The *Sackiyeh*,..which is usually in all places called 'the Persian Wheel'. 1866 BAKER *Albert N'Yanza* II. 37 Saat ..works away with his spoon like a Sageer (water wheel),.. the soup disappearing like water in the desert. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 50 A *sakhyia* or water-wheel, turned by oxen or donkeys. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 93/1 In Egypt, under the name of *sakia*, this machine is in common use.

attrib. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 324 The two characteristic sounds are the sakyeh creak, and the chattering of villagers at sunset.

Sakin, variant of SKEEN (Himalayan Ibex).

Sakir, obs. form of SAKER [2] and SACRE *v.*

Sakke, obs. form of SACK *sb.*[1], *sb.*[3]

Sakket, Sakki, obs. ff. SACKET, SAKÉ.

Saklace, -las, -les, obs. ff. SACKLESS.

Sakor, variant of SACRE *v.*

†Sa·kre. *Obs. rare.* Also **sacre, sakar.** [Of obscure origin.] Some kind of sea-going vessel.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 255 He toke occation to aske me..whethur I wolde goo to Callayes or Boulloigne by land, orelles in the gallyes with hym, or in the sakre which was taken by the gallyes, the which the King his masters pleasour was should be delyveryd agayne. *Ibid.*, [The writer replied] neither seyeng that I wold receave the saied sacre, nor that I wold refuse her. 1590 NASH *Pasquil's Apol.* B 4, Penrie..was built but for a Flie-boate, to take and leaue, when the skyrmish is too hote for him to tarrie, he may sette vp his sayles and runne away...Tantara, tantara, is he fled indeede? let me sende a Sakar after him.

Sakred, obs. var. pa. t. and pa. pple. of SACRE *v.*

Sakret, variant of SAKERET.

Sakring, -ryng, obs. forms of SACRING.

Sakyre, obs. variant of SACRE *v.*

‖ **Sal** [1] (sæl). *Chem., Alch.,* and *Pharm.* [L. (masc. and neut.) = salt.]

†1. = SALT *sb.*[1] (in various senses). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 257 Sal tartre, Alkaly, and sal preparat. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 12 Sal comen preparate. *a* 1626 MEVERELL in *Baconiana Physiol.* (1670) 117, I can truly and boldly affirm, that there are no such principles as Sal, Sulphur, and Mercury, which can be separated from any perfect Metals. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 662 All Sublunary Bodies consist of the three principal Substances, Sal, Sulphur, and Mercury.

2. With qualifying word: **†sal anatron** = ANATRON; **sal attincar** = ALTINCAR; **†sal lambrot,** corrupt form of *sal* ALEMBROTH; **†sal marine** [med.L. *sal marinus*], common salt (see MARINE *a.* 1 b); **sal mirabile (-is)** [mod.L., 'wonderful salt', so named by Glauber], Glauber's salts, sulphate of soda; **sal soda, †sode** [med.L. *sal sodæ*], crystallized sodium carbonate; **†sal-tartre** [med.L. *sal tartari*], salt of tartar. See also *sal* ALEMBROTH, *sal* ALKALI, *sal* POLYCHREST; SAL-AMMONIAC, SAL ENIXUM, SALERATUS, SAL-GEM, SAL-NITRE, SALPETRE, SAL-PRUNELLA, SAL VOLATILE.

1775 ASH, **Salanatron,* Anatron, a kind of native salt. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Adm. v. in Ashm. (1652) 190 *Sal Attinckarr. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), **Sal Lambrot,* or *Salebrot.* 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 7 They..become determined into a saline Body; in one place into Allom, in another in *Sal-marine. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 739 Sal marine is common salt (chloride of sodium). 1719 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 33 Glauber's *Sal Mirabilis, which is made of common Salt and Vitriol. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 675 Glauber's Salt,..formerly known as 'sal mirabile Glauberi'. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Adm. v. in Ashm. (1652) 190 Sal Peter, *sal Sode, of these beware. 1884 A. WATT *Soap-making* 93 The dried sal-soda is produced by passing currents of hot air through the crystals until they fall into a powder. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 129 Sal soda gives detail and bromide gives contrast. *c* 1386 *Sal tartre [see 1 above]. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Adm. v. in Ashm. (1652) 190 Sal Tarter, sal Comyn, sal Geme most clere. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii, 1, I know, you'haue arsnike, Vitriol, sal-tartre, argaile, alkaly, Cinoper. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 121 Sal Tartar.

†b. Short for SAL VOLATILE. *Obs.*

1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* Epil., Your Sal, and Harts-horn Drops.

Sal [2] (sāl). Also **saul.** [Hindī *sāl* = Skr. *śāla.*] A valuable timber tree of India, *Shorea robusta* yielding the resin dammar. Also *attrib.*

1789 SAUNDERS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 80 Saul timber, bamboo, and plantains. 1800 *Suppl. Chron.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 131/2 The forest, thro' which we passed, consisted of saul trees, setsaul, bamboos. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 435/2 Great sal forests exist along the southern base of the Himalaya Mountains. 1873 Miss R. H. BUSK *Sagas fr. Far East* 331 His death..took place under a Shala-grove, or grove of sal-trees. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* ix. (ed. 2) 336 The Teak and Saul of India. 1901 *Harper's Mag.* CII. 775/2 The gate was of solid sal-wood.

Sal, obs. f. SAIL; obs. north. f. SHALL, SOUL.

‖ **Sala** [1] (sā·la). [It., Sp., Pg. *sala*: see SALLE.] A hall or large apartment; *spec.* a dining-hall.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 205 Hee had entred with his whole troupe of men into the Sala where the Duke sat. *a* 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1670) II. 54 Passing from hence through the *Sala* again, I was led into the great room hard by. 1774 WRAXALL *Tour North. Europe* iii. (1776) 26 The grand sala or dining-room [of the palace of Rosenbourg]. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* vii, [In Mexico] The ball room was a long oblong *sala,* with a 'banquette' running all round it.

‖ **Sala** [2] (sā·la). [Hindī, Skr. *śālā* house.] An Indian rest-house or inn.

1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 265 We find two Salas or travellers' rest-houses. 1890 H. S. HALLETT 1000 *Miles* 257 Passing through the village we put up at the *sala* or rest-house, which is situated on the banks of the Meh Wung.

Salaam (sălā·m), *sb.* Also 7 **salame, sallam, salema, salom, selame,** 7–8 **selam,** 7–9 **salam,** 8 **schalam,** 8–9 **salem.** [Arab. سلام *salām* (hence in Pers. and Urdū) = Heb. שָׁלוֹם *shālōm* peace.] The Oriental salutation (*as*)*salām* (*ʿalaikum*), Peace (be upon you). Hence applied to a ceremonious obeisance with which this salutation is accompanied, consisting (in India) of a low bowing of the head and body with the palm of the right hand placed on the forehead.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 546 He..presenteth himselfe to the people to receive their Salames or good morrow. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 113 Some of the bridemaids came out unto us, and after a Sallam or Congee began a Morisko. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 152 When they give one another the Selam, after the Prayer of Kousch-louk. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 214 Tuan Hadjee got up, and, without making the ordinary selam, went abruptly out of the hall. 1800 *Suppl. Chron.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 152/2 On being informed that I was a Brahman, he made me some very respectful salems. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xlvii. 65 We were received with a profusion of Salaams by the sultan's perfumer. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 114 Good morning, sar: great chief, salam! 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 287 After a long chat, I made my salaam, and went to inspect a most conspicuous object on a neighbouring height. 1867 'OUIDA' *Under Two Flags* II. viii. 213 The Moor rose instantly, with profound salaams, before her. 1892 KIPLING & BALESTIER *Naulahka* 182 'Salaam, Tarvin Sahib', he murmured.

b. *transf.* Respectful compliments.

1786 HAN. MORE *Let. to Lady Middleton* 14 June, Pray present my proper salams (is that spelt right?) to Mrs. Bouverie. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 267 Rutton Singh sends his best salaams.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *salaam-like* adj.; **salaam convulsion, -spasm,** a form of convulsion incident to children and characterized by nodding of the head.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* xvii. II. 9 A 'salaam-like' movement of his trunk. 1850 *Lancet* I. 485 *Eclampsia nutans* of Mr. Newnham, or the 'salaam convulsion' of Sir Charles Clarke. 1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* II. 287 Wry-neck, writer's cramp, spinal trepidation, salaam spasm.

Salaam (sălā·m), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To make a salaam to; to salute with a salaam; to offer salutations to.

1693 T. SMITH *Obs. Constantinople* in *Coll. Cur. Trav.* II. 71 They..take it ill to be salam'd or saluted by them. 1728 OCKLEY *Saracens* II. 182 Obeidollah appearing, Muslim did not Salām or salute him. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 111 Two rows of his own servants and ours, salaming him at every step. 1892 KIPLING & BALESTIER *Naulahka* 199 He [sc. an ape] used to salaam me in the mornings like Luchman Rao, the prime minister.

2. *intr.* To make a salaam or obeisance.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 18 It being their Custom only to Salam, giving a bow with their Hands across their Breasts. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XLI. 41 They salaamed to me with an air that said [etc.]. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 139 He fell on the ground salaming (the most submissive obeisance). 1852 Miss YONGE *Cameos* I. xxix. 249 Putting their hands to their brow, and salaaming down to the ground. 1879 Mrs. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 49 When he comes into the room he salaams profoundly.

Hence **Salaa·ming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 45 *note,* Salaming is the mode of salutation in India. 1879 Mrs. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 43 Hordes of respectfully salaaming natives from all parts of India.

Salacious (sălē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *salāci-, salax,* f. root of *salire* to leap: see -IOUS.]

1. Lustful, lecherous; sexually wanton.

1661 FELTHAM *Lett.* in *Resolves,* etc. x. 74 If you remember how you have seen the salacious and devouring Sparrow beat out the harmless Marten from his nest. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 25 Pigeons, Poultry and other Salacious Corn-fed Birds. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 55 Let every man thou seest give new desires And not one quench the rank salacious fires. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. v. 427 Animals of the hare kind..are remarkably salacious. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 484 A disorder of the spinal marrow incident to persons of a salacious disposition. 1865 *Sat. Rev* 28 Jan. 101 The perusal of the amatory diaries and salacious confession of incipient guilt. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 992 Its [i. e. arsenic's] more immediate effect on the system is to make the people lively, combative and salacious.

2. Tending to provoke lust. *rare.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xxvii, Which makes fish more salacious commonly than flesh. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 199 Feed him with Herbs..Of generous Warmth, and of salacious kind. 1775 *Sterne's Sent. Journ.* IV. 219 (*Consequence*) It is well known..that turtle is very salacious food.

Hence **Sala·ciously** *adv.*, **Sala·ciousness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Salaciousness,* Salacity, Lechery, Lustfulness. 1755 JOHNSON, *Salaciously,* lecherously; lustfully. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 509 His frequent salaciousness is an aroma, disgusting to the pure and corruptive of the temperate taste. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 564 Small doses do cause evident salaciousness and irritation of the genital organs.

Salacity (sălæ·sĭti). [ad. L. *salācitāt-em,* f. *salāc-, salax* (see SALACIOUS). Cf. F. *salacité.*] The quality or condition of being salacious; lustfulness, lecherousness, sexual wantonness.

1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 333 The salacitie and wantonnes of their nation. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. ii. 317 Sparrows, which are..short liued because of their salacity. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 6 Some Earths appear to be totally barren, and some though not altogether so unfruitful, yet wanting Salacity to conceive. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 385 Lepers are notorious for their salacity and longevity. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 485 Morbid salacity is no uncommon cause of madness. 1884 *World* 20 Aug. 9/2 The Oxford fellow whose conversation..was traversed by a vein of salacity. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 428/1 A reading of this book inspires us with a fear lest French salacity is to be paraded in the English tongue.

Salad (sæ·lăd). Forms: α. 5 **selad,** 5–7 **salade,** 6–7 **sallade,** 7–9 **sallad,** 7– **salad**; β. 6 **sal-(l)ett(e, -otte, -ite,** 6–7 **salat,** 6–9 (now *dial.* or *arch.*) **sallet,** 7 **sallat(e.** [a. OF. *salade* (14th c.), a. Pr. *salada* = OIt. *salata,* Pg. *salada* (cf. It. *insalata,* Sp. *ensalada*):—popular L. **salāta,* f. **salāre* (It., med.L. *salare,* Pr., Sp., Pg. *salar,* F. *saler*) to salt, f. L. *sal* salt.

The Romanic word has been generally taken into the Germanic langs.: Du. *salade* (*salaet* in Kilian, also *sla* from **slade*), late MHG. *salât* (G. *salat*), Sw., Da. *salat*; also Russ. САЛАТЪ.]

1. A cold dish of herbs or vegetables (e. g. lettuce, endive), usually uncooked and chopped up or sliced, to which is often added sliced hard-boiled egg, cold meat, fish, etc., the whole being seasoned with salt, pepper, oil, and vinegar.

For an earlier wider use see quot. 1688 in β. and cf. quot. 1687 s. v. SALADING.

α. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 398 Item, for erbes for a selad j. d. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 41 Yonge men..shell eate..salades of cold herbes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 125 This herbe..is much vsed in meates and Salades with egges. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 37 If you would make a delicate sallad of Cucumbers, boile them first, then pill from them their rind, serue them vp with oile, vinegre, and honey. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 72 Purslain ..tis very sweet, and makes a good Salad for a hot Country. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xvi, She turned away one servant for putting too much oil in her sallad. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. ii, Wholesome herbs, which I boiled, and eat as sallads with my bread. 1846 FORD *Gatherings from Spain* (1906) 147 The salad is the glory of every French dinner and the disgrace of most in England. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 107 The most approved autumnal salads are those mainly composed of endive.

β. *c* 1390 *Forme of Cury* (1780) 41 Salat. Take persel, sawge, garlec [etc.]..waische hem clene..and myng hem wel with rawe oile, lay on vyneger and salt, and serue it forth. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 30 (1877) 64 Oyle olyve whiche was brought out of Espayne, very good for salettes. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 8 A Sallet of greene herbes. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradis.* 468 Asparagus..whose young shootes..being boyled, are eaten with a little vinegar and butter, as a Sallet of great delight. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 14 May, A sallet and two or three bones of mutton were provided for a matter of ten of us. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 84/2 Sallet, is either Sweet Herbs, or Pickled Fruits, or Cucumbers, Samphire, Elder-Buds, Broom-Buds, &c. eaten with Roasted Meats. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 173 Samphire..is very good in Sallets. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 30 ¶ 5 Pudding, which, it must be confess'd, is not so elegant a Dish as Frog and Sallet. 1908 A. NOYES *Drake* VI, Sallets mixed with sugar and cinnamon.

b. *fig.* and allusively, as a type of something mixed († or savoury).

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. v. 18 She was the sweete Margerom of the sallet, or rather the hearbe of grace. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 462, I remember one said, there was no Sallets in the lines, to make the matter sauoury. *a* 1635 CORBET *Iter Bor.* (1647) 487 The Puritan, the Anabaptist, Brownist, Like a grand sallet. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 11 Our Garrick's a salad, for in him we see Oil, vinegar, sugar, and saltness agree. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 373 How the united robbers, after a sallad of murder and *Te Deums*, of conflagrations and general fasts, succeeded in dividing Poland. 1856 F. SAUNDERS (*title*) Salad for the Social. 1893 *Nation* (*N.Y.*) LVII. 133/1 Close at hand the building is an entertaining salad of styles.

2. Any vegetable or herb used in a raw state as an article of food, esp. in the kind of dish described in 1; = *salad-herb.* See also CORN-SALAD.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 97 Beware of saladis, grene metis, and of frutes rawe. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lix, They yede about gadring Plesaunt salades, which they made hem ete. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 52 b, And your Potte hearbes and Sallets in another place. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. i. 91 That all rawe hearbs and sallets breed Melancholy blood, except Buglosse and Lettice. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 1, I could digest a Sallad gathered in a Church-yard, as well as in a Garden. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 395 They are very temperate in their diet, eating a great deal of sallet and but little flesh. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 304 To pick A cheap but wholesome sallad from the brook. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, The Cloisterham children grow small salad in the dust of abbots and abbesses, and make dirt-pies of nuns and friars. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 273 Watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*..). The well-known salad.

b. *spec.* (*dial.* and *U. S.*) Lettuce.

1838 *Philadelphia Ledger* July (Bartlett), Salad goes to head by the middle of May, on Vancouver's Island. 1860 *Darlington's Amer. Weeds,* etc. 205 Those forms known as Curled and Head Salad. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Sallit..* the lettuce plant before preparation for the table.

†c. in proverbial or allusive use, *esp.* in *to pick a salad,* (*a*) to be engaged in some trivial occupation, (*b*) to make a selection (*out of*). *Obs.*

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* 2 He that laboreth nothyng holy, but catcheth a patche of euery thyng, is mete to pycke a salet. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 5 b, Angisus..byshopp of Metis, vsurpynge the hygh stewardshypp of Fraunce, at

layser made the kynge to go pyke a salett. 1568 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. lii. 525 As for your new Doctors, it is good to pick a Sallet out of them, now and then. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 102 If not, like an vnthankefull Hackney-man shee meant to tourne him into the bare leas, and set him as a tyrde iade to picke a sallet. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. v. 15 'Twas a good Lady. Wee may picke a thousand sallets ere wee light on such another hearbe. 1603 DEKKER *Batchelors Banquet* Wks. (Grosart) I. 176, I would haue turnd the queane out of doors to picke a Sallet.

3. *attrib.*, as *salad bowl, -cream, -dish, -dressing, -plate, -root, -spoon*; **salad burnet**, the common burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba*; † **salad clover**, *Melilotus cærulea*; **salad days**, days of youthful inexperience; **salad furniture** (see FURNITURE 6 b); **salad-herb** ?*Obs.*, = sense 2; **salad rocket**, *Eruca sativa* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); † **salad sorrel**, ? *Oxalis Acetosella*. Also SALAD-OIL.

1837 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Spectre of Tappington*, Curled like a head of celery in a *salad-bowl. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (1861) 236 The *Poterium sanguisorba*, ..derives its English name of *salad-burnet from its being used as a salad. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 42, I know no Englishe name for it [sc. *Lotus urbana*]: howbeit, it may be named..gardin clauer or four clauer, or *sallat clauer. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Salad-cream*, a prepared dressing for salads. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 73 My *Sallad dayes, When I was greene in iudgement, cold in blood. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 554 Being in want of a horse at the time - it was in my salad days, reader—I looked through the advertisements in *The Times*, and noticed one which at any rate promised well. 1882 PLUNKET *Eng. Journalism* xii. 83 All the newspapers that flourished in the green and sallet days of the Press, have been replaced by more adventurous rivals. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* (Roxb. Club) II. 4/1 A *sallett dish. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Oct., And so you only want some salad-dishes, and plates. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xviii, An unrivalled compounder of *salad-dressing. 1538-48 ELYOT *Dict., Acetarium*, ..a gardeine, where *salet herbes do growe. 1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 243 An other garden full of all sorts of sallet hearbes. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 468 Asparagus is a principall and delectable Sallet herbe..boyled. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 66 5/2 *Sallad Herbs*:..the principal..are lettuce, endive, cellery, and small herbs, such as cresses, mustard, radish, &c. 1796 [see BURNER *sb.*2 1]. 1573 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) I. 370 Item, for *sallet roots 0 2. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Salette, Petite salette*, Pettie Sorrell, *sallet Sorrell. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Salad-spoon*, a wooden, ivory, or other spoon, for mixing and serving salad.

Salade, var. form of SALLET, helmet.

Saladine (sælădin), *sb.*1 Also 5 **salendyne**, 5–6 **-andyne**, 6 **salodyno, -endinno**, 9 **salladin.** *Obs.* and *dial.* Variant of CELANDINE.

c 1430, 1486 [see CELANDINE 1 a]. 1530 PALSGR. 265/1 Salandyne..*celidoyne*. *c* 1550 LOYD *Treas. Health* II 6 Let the iuce of Saledyne stampte sethe in wyne. 1573 *Art of Limning* 2 The yellow milke of green salendine. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 639 Saladine hath a yellow Milk, which hath ..much Acrimony. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Salladin*, the plant celandine, *Chelidonium majus*. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Saladine*.

† **Saladine,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* ? = CELIDONY 2.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 223 Wythe dyamandes fulle derely dyghte, Ryche saladynez sette on every syde.

Sa·ladine, *a.* (*sb.*3). *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *saladinus* (in *decima saladina*), f. *Saladin*, the name of the Sultan of Egypt and Syria (1137-93).] *Saladine tax* (also absol.); a tax, consisting of the tenth of a man's income, first imposed in 1188 on England and France for the support of the crusade against Saladin (see above).

Modern writers substitute the proper name used attrib. or possessively.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Saladine-Tax was thus laid; That every Person who did not enter himself a Croise, was obliged to pay a Tenth of his yearly Revenue. 1752 *Ibid.*, The Carthusians, Bernardines, and some other religious, were exempted from the Saladine.

[1832 *Encycl. Amer.* XI. 172/2 The Saladin Tenth. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 185/2 Saladin's tithe. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. (1897) 597 The Saladin tithe.]

Salading (sæ·lădiŋ). Forms: see SALAD; also 7 **salletino**, 8 **salatine.** [f. SALAD + -ING1.] Herbs and vegetables used for salad.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Sow Chervil, Lettuce, Radish, and other..Salletings. *Ibid.* 216 Fill your vacant Beds with Salleting. 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 63 Some Herbs..we boiled for Salleting. 1687 in Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 236, 36 plates of sallating, piled high and copped, viz., oranges, lemmons, olives, samphire, &c. 1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* p. v, Several Cart Loads of Endive, Celery, Celician, Lettice, and Tarragon, were sent into the Kitchen to accommodate the Table with raw Salatine. 1771 SIR J. BANKS *Jrnl.* (1896) 442 Garden stuff and salletting. 1851 *Wham & Midl. Gardeners' Mag.* May 69 Continue to make sowings..of Peas, Beans, Turnips,.. every fortnight, with small salading every week. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 301/1 The small saladings which make an intermittent appearance at the table.

b. *attrib.*: † **salading-burnet**, = *salad-burnet*.

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 27, I spoke of it as the garden pot-herb, and sallading burnet.

Sa·lad-oil. Olive oil of superior quality, such as is used in dressing salads.

1558–9 *Will of T. Hynde* (Somerset Ho.), Layde out..for sallett oyle. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phlorav.* III. xvii. 31 Take sweete Sallette Olie twentie pounde. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 99 Oyle Oliue, which we commonly call Sallet Oyle. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* II. 74 Paste, Sallad-Oyl, and such accidental Requisites as the Press-man in his work may want. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 580 Salad oil, or sweet oil (olive oil), is obtained by crushing olives. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 302 The oil, *Oleum Olivæ*, called also Salad oil, is of a pale straw colour.

Salal (sæ·lăl). Also **sallal.** [Chinook Jargon *sallal* (= Chinook *kl-kwu-shá-la*).] An evergreen shrub (*Gaultheria Shallon*) of California and Oregon, bearing sweet edible berries.

1838 PARKER *Expl. Tour* (1846) 221 The salalberry is a sweet and pleasant fruit of a dark purple color, oblong, and about the size of a grape. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 522/2 The Shallon or Salal of the north-west coast of America. 1886 *Good Words* 73 Great woods of Douglas fir cover the whole region [of Vancouver Island], with a lovely undergrowth of arbutus, sallal, an evergreen shrub, and small maples.

Salamander (sælămændəɹ), *sb.* Also 4–5 **salamandre**; 5–7 in L. form. [a. F. *salamandre* (12th c.), ad. L. *salamandra*, a. Gr. σαλαμάνδρα. Cf. MHG., mod.G. *salamander*.]

1. a. A lizard-like animal supposed to live in, or to be able to endure, fire. Now only *allusive*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 167 Þe salamandre þet leueþ ine þe uere. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 170 And salamandra most felly dothe manace. 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vii. 74 This Salemandre berith wulle, of whiche is made cloth and gyrdles that may not brenne in the fyre. [Cf. *salamander's wool* in 6.] 1590 GREENE *Roy. Exch.* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 230 The Poets..seeing Louers scorched with affection, likeneth them to Salamanders. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 9 Like the Salamander, that is ever in the fire and never consumed. 1616 R. C. *Cert. Poems in Times' Whistle*, etc. (1871) 119 Yet he can live noe more without desire, Then can the salamandra without fire. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 20 The Aery Camelion and fiery Salamander are frequent there [sc. in Madagascar]. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxvii. 464 Sin like a Salamander can live to eternity in the fire of God's wrath. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 205/1, I have some of the hair, or down of the Salamander, which I have several times put in the Fire, and made it red hot, and after taken it out, which being cold, yet remained perfect wool. [Cf. 1481 above.] 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 129 He had 2 Salamanders, which lived 2 hours in a great Fire. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* iv. 131 That he will henceforth [in the island of Volcano] follow the example of a salamander, which always lives in fire.

b. Any tailed amphibian of the urodelous family *Salamandridæ*, or some closely allied family.

The land salamanders form the typical genus *Salamandra*; the water salamanders are the newts or tritons.

1611 COTGR., *Salmandre d'eau*, the water Salamander; black-backed, red-bellied, and full of yellow spots. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 26 *Lacerta Salamandra aquatica*, the water Salamander. *c* 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* VI. lviii, Small Cape Salamander...It squeaks like a Rat. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, The *salamandra aquatica*, or water salamander...The *salamandra terrestris*, or land salamander. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 187 Aquatic Salamanders always retain the vertically compressed tail. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 421 The other [sc. *Menopoma*]..has been called by American writers the giant salamander. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 30 The Black Salamander (*Triton alpestris*) has no spots. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 405 The Japanese Giant Salamander (*Cryptobranchus japonicus*).

c. A figure of the mythical salamander used as an emblem.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 205/1 He beareth Argent, a Salamander in flames. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Salamander (Her.)*, an emblem of constancy, is represented in flames. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 138 The last cavalier..belongs to the suite of the King of France, which is seen by the royal salamander on his back. 1841 G. A. POOLE *Struct. & Decor. Churches* 9/2 A salamander also appears on this font [in Winchester Cathedral],..in allusion to the words which St. John spake of our blessed Lord [Matt. iii. 11].

2. *transf.* and *fig.* applied to persons, etc. with reference to sense 1 a. **a.** *gen.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 53, I haue maintain'd that Salamander [=fiery-red face] of yours with fire, any time this two and thirtie yeeres. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 45, I sate too hot, yet still I did desire, To liue a Salamander in the fire. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* 103 At a far cheaper rate they might have been Saints in Heaven than Salamanders in Hell. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 441 God's people are true salamanders, that live best in the furnace of afflictions. 1854 *Househ. Words* VIII. 159/1 She is a salamander in temper..for all her innocent name. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. iv, Madame Midas was a perfect salamander for heat.

b. A spirit supposed to live in fire.

See Paracelsus *De Nymphis, Sylphis, Pygmæis, et Salamandris*, etc., Wks. 1658 II. 388 seqq.

1657 PINNELL *Philos. Ref.* 27 To the Fire or the Firmament doe belong the Vulcanals, Pennats, Salamanders. 1712 POPE *Rape Lock, To Mrs. Arabella Fermor*, According to these Gentlemen [sc. the Rosicrucians], the four Elements are inhabited by Spirits, which they call Sylphs, Gnomes, Nymphs, and Salamanders. 1712–14 *Ibid.* I. 60 The Sprites of fiery Termagants in Flame Mount up, and take a Salamander's name. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxiii, Like salamanders executing a frolic dance in the region of the Sylphs. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. iv. 55 A prince I seemed o'er many a salamander.

† **c.** A woman who (ostensibly) lives chastely in the midst of temptations. *Obs.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 198 ¶ 1 There is a Species of Women, whom I shall distinguish by the Name of Salamanders. Now a Salamander is a kind of Heroine in Chastity, that treads upon Fire [etc.]. 1771 *Generous Husb. or Hist. Lord Lelius* 37 The real beauty and avowed virtue of those lovely salamanders.

d. A soldier who exposes himself to fire in battle.

1705 SWIFT *Descr. of Salamander* 22 Wks. 1751 VII. 79 Call my Lord C[utts] a Salamander. [1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 15 May in *Life* (1862) II. vii. 217 As I know that Buonaparte exposes himself as little as possible; not amongst his other vanities believing that he is a salamander. *c* 1849 in *Spectator* 21 May (1904) 810/2 Paddy Gough's a cross betwixt A bulldog and a salamander.] 1897 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 8/4 In battles a man who feared fire was of no use, and Mr. Gee was the soundest Salamander he had ever known.

e. *slang.* A fire-eating juggler.

(Cf. quot. s.v. SALAMANDERSHIP.)

1859 HOTTEN *Slang Dict., Salamanders*, street acrobats and jugglers who eat fire. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* I. vi, We ain't a show. Lotty ain't a clown; I ain't a jumping-horse; Liz ain't a salamander.

3. Applied to various articles used in fire or capable of withstanding great heat. † **a.** Asbestos. (Cf. *salamander-stone*; also F. *salamandre pierreuse*.)

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 254 *Amianthus..aliàs Asbestinus Lapis..Salamandra*..the Salamandre, or incombustible stone, and Salamanders wool. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Salamander*, a Stone (lately) found in Pensylvania full of Cotton, which will not consume in the Fire.

b. An iron or poker used red-hot for lighting a pipe, igniting gunpowder, etc.: see quots.

1698 W. KING tr. *Sorbière's Journ. Lond.* 27 Multitudes had little Tin Kettles in their Houses, with Small-coal kindled, to light their Pipes withal; though in some places they use Candles, in others Salamanders. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Salamander*,..a red-hot Iron to light Tobacco with. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Salamander*, a piece of metal with a handle attached, which is heated for the purpose of firing guns. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Salamander*, a large poker. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. xv. 196 Peggy appeared with a salamander—that is a huge poker, ending not in a point, but a red-hot ace of spades. 1898 *United Service Mag.* Mar. 621 The salamander—an iron kept red hot in the galley for firing the salutes.

c. *Metallurgy.* 'A mass of solidified material in a furnace hearth' (Raymond); called also *bear, horse*, and *sow*.

[1866 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* 3rd Ser. LII. 128 The matte melting (roh schmelzen) of the Stefanshütte does..not produce any secretions of metallic iron, (eisensauen, salamander).] 1871 [see HORSE *sb.* 12]. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 335 To throw away in mattes, slags, and salamanders the iron it [sc. hematite] contains.

d. *Cookery.* A circular iron plate which is heated and placed over a pudding or other dish to brown it.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 253 Hold a hot salamander over it till it is very brown. 1804 FARLEY *Lond. Art Cookery* 192 Lay in the fritters, strew a little sugar over them, and glaze them over with a red-hot salamander. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* viii. 84 Their chronometer spits—their intense Salamanders—their ovens—their pots, that can soften old ganders. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* vii. 169 This is done with a salamander, as it is called...A kitchen shovel is sometimes substituted for it.

e. (See quots.)

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1059 The milk of wax, thus prepared, may be spread with a smooth brush upon the surface of a painting, allowed to dry, and then fused by passing a hot iron (salamander) over its surface. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Salamander*, a term sometimes applied to a fire-proof safe. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict., Salamander*, ..a metal drum or box for containing hot coals, etc., used in drying plaster.

4. *local U. S.* A pouched rat or gopher, esp. *Geomys pinetis*.

1859 S. F. BAIRD *Mammals N. Amer.* 371 The species [of *Geomys*] are termed 'gophers' in the west, but in Georgia and Florida they are almost universally called 'salamanders'. *Ibid.* 380 *Geomys pinetis*,..Salamander.

5. A form of drinking a toast common among German students.

The full expression is *einem einen salamander reiben* (cf. first quot. below).

1868 *Daily News* 12 Aug., [One of the ceremonies] is called 'rubbing a salamander'. Every student fills his glass ..to the brim, and at the command of the toastmaster rubs it on the table, while the latter counts three. 1891 *Times* 12 May 9/3 The German emperor when he responded to the 'thundering salamander' in which the Bonn students drank his health.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *salamander-gathering, -like* adj. and adv.; † **salamander('s) blood** (see quots.); **salamander-cloth**, an incombustible cloth made from asbestos; † **salamander-fly**, a kind of fire-fly; **salamander's hair** [cf. G. *salamanderhaar*], a kind of asbestos (see quot.); **salamander safe** *U.S.*, a fire-proof safe; † **salamander stone** = AMIANTHUS 1; **salamander-stove** *U. S.*, a small portable stove for heating rooms; † **salamander('s) wool**, asbestos (cf. quots. 1481 and 1688 in 1).

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 57/2 This Spirit, from its coming forth in red Vapours, is by some Authors called, The *Salamanders Blood. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Salamanders Blood*, is a foolish Term that the Chymists give to the red Vapours, which in Distillation of Spirit of Nitre, towards the latter end, do fill the Receiver with red Clouds. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 337/1 The *salamander-cloth sent by the Tartar king to the Roman pontiff. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 46 *Pyrogonus*..the Fire-fly, or *Salamandre Fly. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *All fools' Day*, Good master Empedocles, you are welcome. It is long since you went a *Salamander-gathering down Ætna. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 14 English Talc, of which the coarser Sort is call'd Plaister, or Parget, the finer, Spaad, Earth-Flax, or *Salamander's Hair. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 68 On the *Salamander-like Ierusalem, haue I cast the coole water of my Teares. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 32. 219 A Person..that Salamander like feeds in the Fire of Contention. 1798 C. DIBDIN *Song*, *'The Anchorsmiths'*, While, Salamander-like, the pond'rous anchor lies. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.*

(1888) III. 308 Salamander-like animals with four well-developed but short limbs. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Salamander-safes*, an American name for patent fire-proof iron safes. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v. *Safe*, They are now generally made fireproof; and some of these are called 'salamander safes'. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 61 The *Salamander stone, once set on fire, can neuer be quenched. 1590 — *Never too late* Ibid. VIII. 22 Their eyes are like Salamander stones, that fier at the sight of euery flame. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* v. (1885) 42 She has been stifled with the heat of a *salamander-stove. 1892 *Daily News* 9 Aug. 5/4 Artificial heat was furnished by one hundred small salamander stoves. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 774 *Salamanders Wooll; Being a Kinde of Minerall, which whiteneth also in the Burning, and consumeth not. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 152 A Garment of Salamander-wooll. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 139 Incombustible napkins and textures which endure the fire, whose materialls are call'd by the name of Salamanders wooll. 1668 [see 3 a].

b. passing into *adj.* = SALAMANDRINE *a.* 1.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 198 ¶ 3 As for this part of the fair sex who are not of the salamander kind, I would.. advise them..to avoid..what religion calls Temptations. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1356 And is Lorenzo's salamander-heart Cold and untouch'd, amid these sacred fires? 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 302, I would rather..have gone through the same proportion of fire, as I have more salamander than dolphin properties.

Hence **Salamandership** (cf. SALAMANDER *sb.* 2 e).

1787 *Microcosm* No. 21 ¶ 11 This illustrious Phænomenon of *Salamandership* and Virtue [*sc.* Mr. Powel, the Fire-eater].

Sa·lamander, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *intr.* To live amidst fire, like the salamander. **b.** *trans.* To submit to great heat.

1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 25 In one apartment..dwells a maker of lucifer-matches, salamandering in fire and brimstone. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 782/1 His [*sc.* the Arab peasant's] garments must be salamandered and his carcass must be baked.

Salamandrian (sælămæ·ndriăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *salamandra* SALAMANDER + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Resembling (that of) a salamander.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 2 The Iesuits were the first beginners thereof [of scandal], and haue continued on this Salamandrian smoake of vaporous heats. 1647 OWEN *Death of Death* Wks. 1852 X. 155 It is not..any Salamandrian Complexion that was the motive to this undertaking.

2. Belonging to the genus *Salamandra*.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 656 A salamandrian larva. 1888 G. ALLEN in *Good Words* 232 A few other salamandrian creatures.

B. *sb.* A salamandrian batrachian.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 656 A great fossil salamandrian.

Salamandrid (sælămæ·ndrid). [ad. mod.L. *Salamandridæ*, f. *salamandra* SALAMANDER: see -ID.] A salamander of the family *Salamandridæ*.

1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 345 Salamandrids.—Species without gills or gill-openings in the adult state.

Salamandriform (sælămæ·ndrifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *salamandra* SALAMANDER: see -FORM.] Resembling or having the form of a salamander.

1869 HUXLEY *Introd. Classif. Anim.* v. 112 The Labyrinthodonta.—The body is salamandriform, with relatively weak limbs, and a long tail. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* III. (1879) 390.

Salamandrine (sælămæ·ndrin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *salamandra* SALAMANDER + -INE 1.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Resembling or characteristic of the salamander in being able to resist fire, or live in it.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 281 ¶ 13 A certain Salamandrine Quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of Fire and Flame. *a* 1849 POE *Hawthorne* Wks. 1865 III. 190 'It becometh not a divine', saith Lord Coke, 'to be of a fiery and salamandrine spirit'. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 446 They led their salamandrine dance over the glazed delft plaques vis-à-vis to the leaping flames. 1886 A. SIMSON *Trav. in Ecuador* xiv. 184 There was a hot fire and the necessity of carrying on culinary operations in its immediate vicinity, which tended to call our salamandrine qualities into requisition.

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Salamandrinæ*.

1865 COPE in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 104 The representatives of these [types] in the Palæotropical region do not exhibit such decided salamandrine tendencies. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* xii. 287 Fashioning flank and limb into due salamandrine proportions. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 408 The Salamandrine *Amblystoma mexicanum*.

B. *sb.* **1.** = SALAMANDER 2 b.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 507 The charms of Amenoe, a salamandrine. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 226 Every horrible legend of demon, ghost, goule, gnome, salamandrine, and fireking. 1885 BATTERSBY *Elf Islands* 15 Then perhaps the elves, and the fairies and the beautiful salamandrines will come back to us.

2. = SALAMANDER 1 b.

1891 in *Century Dict.*

Salamandroid (sælămæ·ndroid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *salamandroīdēs*, *-oīdeus*, f. *salamandra* SALAMANDER: see -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Resembling a salamander, salamandriform.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 194 Salamandroid fishes. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 493 A Salamandroid Amphibian..four feet long.

B. *sb.* A urodele of the genus *Salamandra* or allied genera.

1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 344 Salamandroids, or *Batrachia Urodela*. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 349 The skeleton of a Salamandroid of large size.

Salama·ndrous, *a. rare*−1. [f. L. *salamandra* SALAMANDER + -OUS.] Living as it were in fire; fiery, hot, passionate.

1711 G. CARY *Phys. Phyl.* 29 My Salamandrous Spirit.. my Ætnous burning Humours.

So **Salama·ndry** *a.*

1610 BOYS *Expos. Dom. Epist. & Gosp.* Wks. (1629) 76 If a Salamandry spirit should traduce that godly labour, as the silenced Ministers haue wronged our Communion Booke.

‖ **Salame** (sălā·mē). Pl. **salami.** [It., repr. pop. L. **salāmen*, f. *salāre* to salt.] A kind of sausage.

1852 PFEIFFER *Journ. Iceland* 19 White bread and salami! 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Salami.* 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Oct. 6/2 We must lunch on bread, cheese, and salame.

Sal-ammoniac (sælămōu·niæk). Forms: see AMMONIAC; also 5, 7 **sal almoniack,** 6 *Sc.* **sal aramoniakle, salmoniakill,** 7 **Sal Armeniac, salhormoniacke.** See also SALMIAC. [See AMMONIAC A. 1.] Ammonium chloride.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 184 Salgemme and salpetre, Salarmoniac ther ys eke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 84 And the spirit which is secounde In Sal Armoniak is found. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 41 Or whether I shall sal Almoniack take? 1507–8 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 104, ij pund sal aramomakle [*sic*; *read* aramoniakle]. 1540 *Ibid.* VII. 357 Quik silver, aqua vite, salmoniakill. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 351 The white of an egg incorporat with salhormoniacke finely pulverized. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 55 To which Aqua-fortis if you put a fifth part of Sal-Almoniack, and set them in a gentle heat, it makes Aqua-Regia. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* iv. 150 Equal quantities of spirit of Sal Armeniac and spirit of Wine mixt. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 33 Sal Armoniac very elegantly imitates the Branches of a Tree. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 87 The camels, which had been left unmolested to make sal ammoniac. 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 294 Sal-ammoniac ..is now largely manufactured from the ammoniacal liquid of the gas-works.

Hence † **Sal-ammoni·acal** *a.*, pertaining to sal-ammoniac.

1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 63 Urine by Glauber is reckoned to be of a destructive..nature to vegetables, because of the sal-armoniacal quality that is in it.

Salamon, variant of SALOMON.

Salampo(o)re, -pora, variant ff. of SALEMPORE.

Salamstone (sălæ·m,stōun). *Min.* [ad. G. *salamstein* (Werner).] A blue variety of sapphire from Ceylon.

1816 JAMESON *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 32 Werner has formed a new subspecies of spinel, under the name Salamstone, which is the Indian name of that mineral. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 743 *Salamstone* is a variety which consists of small transparent crystals..of pale reddish and bluish colours.

Salangane (sæ·lăngēn). *Zool.* Also 8 saligan, 9 salagane. [ad. F. *salangane* or mod.L. *salangāna*, sc. *avis*, f. *salamga*, name of the bird in Luzon.] One of the birds of the genus *Collocalia*, which make edible nests; an esculent swallow.

1793 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist. Birds* VI. 577 Nothing better shews that the Salangane has remained long unknown, than the different names bestowed on it. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 589 The nest of the bird saligan affords that dissolving jelly. 1869–73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* II. 119 The Salangane usually builds in such deep and dark cavities that [etc.].

† **Sala·rian,** *a.*1 *Obs.* [Incorrectly for **Saliarian*, f. L. *Saliāris*, f. *Salii* (see SALIAN 1).] = SALIAN 1.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* II. xix. (1622) 60 A Salarian verse [orig. *Saliari carmine*], which Mars Priests were wont to sing. [Hence in 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*]

† **Sala·rian,** *a.*2 *Obs.* [f. L. *salāri-us* (f. *sal* salt) + -AN.] Pertaining to salt. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Sala·riate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *salāri-um* SALARY + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To pay a salary to; to supply the salary of. Hence **Sala·riated** *ppl. a.*, salaried.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 202 The Senat of the Bean in Athens, because it was but annual, was moderately salariated. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 37 Salariated Masters of Chancery. *a* 1687 — *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 49 About 72,000*l.* at the medium of 3*l* per Man, would Salariate the whole number of twenty four thousand.

Salaried (sæ·lărid), *ppl. a.* [f. SALARY *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having or receiving a salary.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. i. 36 Most of them are his salaried schollers, or agents. 1818 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 96 A regular inspection of the school by the salaried overseer. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. i. 36 To become a salaried class of servants of the crown. 1894 J. KNIGHT *D. Garrick* iv. 59 He appeared as a salaried actor at Drury Lane.

2. Having a salary attached to it.

1836 LANDOR *Pericles & Aspasia* cxiv. Wks. 1853 II. 399/1 The other offices that are salaried are the lower. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* II. x. 610 The poorly-salaried Chair of Civil History.

Salary (sæ·lări), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4 salerie, 4–6 -arye, 4, 7 sallery, 4–8 salarie, 5 saleri, selarie, -aré, celarie, -ye, 5–7 sallarie, 5–8 -ary, 6 sellary, 7 sallerey, 8 -erie, 5– salary; *β.* 5 sala(i)re, 6 -air. [a. AF. *salarie* = OF. *salaire*, It. *salario*, Sp., Pg. *salario*, ad.L. *salārium*, orig. money allowed to Roman soldiers for the purchase of salt, hence, their pay; subst. use of neut. sing. of *salārius* pertaining to salt, f. *sal* salt.]

1. Fixed payment made periodically to a person as compensation for regular work: now usually restricted to payments made for non-manual or non-mechanical work (as opposed to *wages*).

From *c* 1390 to *c* 1520 commonly applied to the stipend of a priest, esp. a chantry priest.

a. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 142 Riȝt as a seruaunt taketh his salarye bifore & sitth wolde clayme more. *a* 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 40 in *Adam Davy*, etc. 83 Chese þe a witty hyne & loue hym with al þi miȝth; Of his Salerie wiþholde þou nouȝth. 1428 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 80 And to a prest for to singe for me and all cristin soulis, competent saleri for an hole here. 1483–5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 121 Payde to the preste, Syr Iohn plommer, for hys celarie for ij yer, xiij li vjs viij d. 1516 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 2, I will that a descritt and an honest preste have sellary to syng for my soull. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xii. 93 Phisitions..for their salarie haue euery one of them tenne aspres a day. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 360 For competent viande and sallarie to vndergoe the defence of the Realme. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 166 Reward, is either of Gift, or by Contract. When by Contract, it is called Salary, and Wages. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 69 Are not some so taken up with the..gilded Cabbins, Lanthorns, and great Salaries which they have, that they minde little else? 1677 *Seasonable Argt. Grand Juries* 3 Sir Humphry Winch, Baronet, hath from the Count 500*l.* per annum Sallery. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C'tess of Bristol* 10 Apr., The slaves..have no wages; but..clothes to a higher value than our salaries to any ordinary servant. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. II. 324 Fixed salaries were appointed to the judges. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. § 2 (1876) 36 That large portion of the productive capital of a country which is employed in paying the wages and salaries of labourers. 1868 *Chamb. Encycl.* X. 37/1 A manager of a bank or railway—even an overseer or a clerk in a manufactory, is said to draw a salary. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIX. 43 The salary of the Prime Minister is £5,000 per annum.

β. 1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* I. 934 The laborer neded no stuff to borwe For his salaire abood nat til the morwe. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 144 Suppos the ȝere be nocht all past, or bot begonnyn, his [*sic*] sall have his full feis and salare. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (S. T. S.) 16 The salair of the rectour.

† **2.** Reward or remuneration for services rendered; fee, honorarium. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXIV. 88 (Harl. MS.), But if þou pay now, I shal holde thi wif to wed, tyll tyme that I be paied fully my salary. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 119 Shal I haue none other salaire ne none other gwerdon for all my merites? 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 79 Oh this is hyre and Sallery, not Reuenge. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 390 Their Exchanges are made vpon this imaginarie ducat of three hundreth seuentie and fiue Maluedies, to be payed in Banke, with fiue vpon the thousand, which is the sallarie of the Banker. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 245 Salarie..signifies a recompence or consideration given unto any man for his paines bestowed upon another mans business. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 9 When I doe him [*sc.* my patient] no good, me thinkes it is scarce honest gaine, though I confesse 'tis but the worthy salary of our well-intended endeavours.

† **b.** *gen.* Reward, recompense. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* vii, Alle the sallary or payment of them that mokken other is for to be mocqued at the last. *a* 1629 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. viii. § 1 (1622) 279 Felicitie, which is the salarie and reward of Vertue, is giuen vs of God. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* I. vi. (1699) 67 This is the Sallery which the Goods of the Earth bestow on those who serve them. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 406 You that have repented and are become good People, receive your Salary entring there for ever.

3. *attrib.*: **salary grab,** an opprobrious term for the act of the U. S. Congress of 1873 by which the salaries of congressmen were increased.

1879 A. JOHNSTON *Hist. Amer. Politics* (1884) 220 The Act..was commonly known as the Salary Grab.

† **Sa·lary,** *a.*1 *Obs. rare.* [?f. SALE *sb.*1 + -ARY.] Open to sale, venal, SALEABLE.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 157 Can it be so many brothel-houses, of salary sensuality, and six-penny whoredome,..should be set vp and maintained? 1596 — *Saffron Walden* To Rdr., Wks. (Grosart) III. 27 He [*sc.* Tetzel] that..first stird vp Luther, pronouncing from the Pope free salarie indulgence to anie man.

† **Sa·lary,** *a.*2 *Obs.* [ad. L. *salāri-us*, f. *sal* salt: see -ARY.] Saline.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 338 From such salary irradiations may those wondrous varieties arise, which are observable in..Peacocks feathers.

Salary (sæ·lări), *v.* [Chiefly f. SALARY *sb.* In early use a. F. *salarier* (15th c.).] *trans.* To recompense, reward; to pay for something done (*Obs.* or *arch.*); to pay a regular salary to.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 128 How..shall I be salaryed of suche payement in the recompensacion of the saluacion of your lyf? 1637 J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 46, I am not salaried to defend the Writer of the Letter. 1659 HEYLIN *Exam. Hist.* I. 210 They..salaried some Lectures in such Market Towns where the people had commonly lesse to do. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* I. 218 He [*sc.* Cibber] knew he was no poet, yet he would string wretched rhimes, even when not salaried for them. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 290 The seven Judges of the Supreme Court are salaried with the same moderation as other members of the federal government. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. 375 For the great majority of nations agriculture is the single source of wealth; all manufactures are ultimately salaried by it. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* ii. 69 The good man..is often unhappy, while vice is not unfrequently salaried and crowned with rewards. 1893 G. TRAVERS *Mona Maclean* III. 198 The Chinese system—salary the doctor and stop his pay when you get ill.

Salband (sā·lbænd). *Geol.* Also 9 **salebande, sahlband.** [G. *salband* selvage, earlier *sahlband*

(from 16th c.), alteration of *selb-ende* 'self-end' (cf. *selvage* = 'self-edge').] A thin crust or coating of mineral, etc.

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 594 *note*, The amber is found between two salbands of lignite. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 316 These are often found upon both sides of the vein, so as to form cheeks or salebandes. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* xi. 199 The tachylytes occur mostly as salbands or thin crusts at the sides or margins of basalt dykes.

Salband: see Sale *sb.*[3]

Salbe, freq. spelling in ME. and early mod.Eng. of *shall be*: see Shall *v.*

Salcepareille, obs. form of Sarsaparilla.

Salcer, Salcery, obs. ff. Saucer, Saucery.

†**Sald**, *v. Obs.* [ad. It. *saldare*.] *trans.* To balance (an account, etc.).

1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* E vij b, To salde them afterwardes in the Leager, ye shall make gaines and damages, of all these parcels, and the expences in their places Creditors. *Ibid.* F j b, In salding of the same accompt.

Sald(e, obs. pa. t. of Sell *v.*

†**Sale**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 sæl, sal-, 4–7 sale, 5 sall, saile, 5–6 saill, sayll. [OE. *sæl* (pl. *salu*) str. n., = OHG., MHG. *sal* (G. *saal*) :—OTeut. **salo-*, orig. an *-es, -os* stem (cf. OE. *salor*). Romanic adoptions of the Teut. word are F. *salle*, Pr., It., Sp. *sala*: see Sale *sb.*[4] and Salle.

The form **salia-* of the OTeut. stem is represented by OE. *sel, selr* hall (appearing as the second element in Lævesel), OS. *seli*, OHG. *sali, seli*, ON. *salr*, which have become masculine *i* stems.]

A hall or spacious chamber; a king's or noble's lodging, palace, castle; occas. a tent.

In ME. alliterative poetry *in sale* is a frequent tag.

Beowulf 2075 (Gr.) Gæst yrre cwom, eatol æfengrom user neosan, ðær we gesunde sæl weardodon. *a* 1000 *Riddles* liii. 2 (Gr.) Ic seah reþingas in rycced fergan under hrof sales hearde twegen. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1187 (Cambr. MS.), Wyn for to schenche, After mete in sale. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 444 And worthliest in ich a wede, And semliest in sale. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 502 Þe king was sett in his sale with septer in hand. *Ibid.* 4016 Þan sett he sales vp of silke & sarsifece makis. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 10 Kele hit with a litelle ale, And set hit downe to serve in sale. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1150 The seymly souerane of the sail. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xvii. xvi. 713 Ryghte soo as they sat at her dyner in the chyef sale. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. iv. 45 Thair stud ane gret tempill, or saill riall. 1522 *World & Child* A j b, My selfe semely in sale I sende with you to be.

b. *fig.*

14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 158 A mey hym harbered yn hur hall, Scho socourd hym sothfully yn hur sale.

Sale (sēl), *sb.*[2] Also 5 saale, sayll, 5–6 saill, 7 saile, 7–8 sail. [late OE. *sala*, prob. a. ON. *sala* wk. fem. (ON. had also *sal* neut.) = OHG. *sala*, MHG. *sale*, *sal* str. fem., f. root *sal-* of **saljan* to Sell.]

1. The action or an act of selling or making over to another for a price; the exchange of a commodity for money or other valuable consideration. Also, with qualification: (Ready, slow, etc.) disposal of goods for money; opportunity of selling. *Bill of sale*: see Bill *sb.*[3] 10. *Bargain and sale* (Law): see Bargain *sb.* 6.

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 180 *Distractio*, ceap, *Venditio*, sala. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19239 'Sai me', he said, 'Ananias, Qui has þou tempted sathanas, To mak sli lesing o þi sale?' *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 37 Better chepe sal ye selle þan þe men of þe werld dose, þat god may be payde of yure sale. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 10 Þe forseyd sale of my londes and tenementes. *a* 1450 Myrc *Festial* 79 When he [*sc.* Judas Skaryot] segh þat Crist was demed to þe deth by hys sale. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 245 Thow sall haue for thy Fewaill, For my sake, the better saill. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 26 In the cytie of Panchi there is great sale of silke. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xlii. 97 He was told what ill sales he shoulde finde there of such Merchaundize as he had brought. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 138 Thy sale of Offices and Townes in France. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xxv. 50 The price of his sale shalbe according vnto the number of yeeres. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* To Rdr. (1708) A v b, Permit it..to hang in View at..some such eminent Place of Sale. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. vi, They are of sure sale from our warehouse at Redriff among the seamen. 1786 *Chamb. Cycl.* I. Pref. 4 The extensive sail of this edition. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 231 The terms of sale were lowered by him to the standard fixed by Mr. Stuart. 1837 Channing *Addr. Temperance* 32 After these remarks, it will follow, that we should discourage the sale of ardent spirits.

b. *spec.* A putting up of goods to be sold publicly; a public auction. See also Port-sale.

1673 Temple *Misc.* (1680) 136 Both those that won the Plate, and those which are thus sold, ought immediately to be marked so as they may never return a second time, either to the Race or to the Sale. 1700 [see Candle *sb.* 5 d]. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 108 P 1 On Thursday next..will begin another Publick Sale by Inch of Candle. 1753 *News, Boys, News!* (Oxf. Jrnl.) 11 Apr., On Saturday, the 14th Instant, ..will be held at the Town-Hall in this City, a Sale of great Part of the Goods..belonging to the..Old Interest of this County. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. lxiii. 205 He should pull down the bills advertising the sale of his effects. 1888 Annie S. Swan *Doris Cheyne* viii. 128 An auction sale ..for behoof of the creditors of Robert Cheyne.

c. A special disposal of shop goods at rates lower than those usually charged in order to get rid of them rapidly, e. g. at the end of a 'season'.

1888 *Daily News* 10 Jan., The low prices at the stock-taking sales. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 3 2 Wait till you see my pretty new sale-frock. 1900 *Ibid.* 4 Jan. 3/2 Sale-time, when everything at the shops, from a collar to a costume, is reduced to low prices.

2. Phrases. a. *To sale* = 'for sale' (see 2 c). Now only in *to put up to sale*, formerly †*to set to sale* (often *fig.*; in quot. 1576 app. to abandon), *expose*, etc. *to sale*.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 393 Welle nigh alle her blessyngis ben sett to sale and to prise. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 297 The Ston he profreth to the sale. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1909 And chepede me that chyld to sale, For sykty florences all he tale. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Such persons as brew for theyr owne prouision, and not to sale. 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 104 But Progne (now in priuie place) Set silence al to sale. 1592 Timme *Ten Eng. Lepers* D 3 b, Whereby they have set to sale for money Christ himselfe. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* 7 A strong presumption that his modesty set there to sale in the frontispice, is not much addicted to blush. 1649 — *Eikon.* viii. 66 She pawn'd and set to saile the Crown-Jewels. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 15 Fair piazza's,..where the Merchants ..expose to sale their drugs. 1670 Dryden *Conq. Granada* v. ii, My price!—Why, king, you do not think you deal With one who sets his services to sale? 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 58 Those who set themselves, their trusts, and their country, to sale. 1810 *Act* 50 *Geo. III*, c. 41 § 6 Every Hawker, Pedlar, Petty Chapman,..carrying to sell, or exposing to Sale, any Goods. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. xxv. III. 494 The most considerable offices in church and state were put up to sale.

†b. *To make sale (of)*: to sell. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. ix. (1869) 180 Which if men made of you saale, mihte no man livinge overbigge yow. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 26, I wille..the Sexteyn of Bury and the Priour of Dusgylde..make a sale of myn seid hefd place. 1552 Huloet, Make sale of vyle thynges and trifles, *agitor*. 1557 W. Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 114 When God should sende vs to any place where we might make sale. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1441 Thou mayst make sale of it to whom thou list.

c. *To set on* (or †*a*) *sale* = 'to set to sale' (see 2 a); (*to be*) *on* or †*upon sale* = 'for sale' (see 2 e).

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 63 Here is a tale, For honestie, meete to set the diuell on sale. 1556 Olde *Anti-christ* 72 They bestowe not only benefices..but also set a sale..the holy sacred gyftes of the holy Goost. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 59 How those bookes have been dispersed by them upon sale or otherwise. 1793 Cowper *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 30 June, If it is out of print, it is no longer upon sale. 1835 Southey *Cowper's Wks.* I. Pref. 6 A book which has been upon sale ever since it was published, twelve years ago. 1901 *Times* 16 Dec. 8/6 The Times is on Sale for 3d. per Copy at all railway bookstalls in England and Wales.

†d. *Of sale*: that is to be sold; vendible, venal.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 240 To things of sale, a sellers praise belongs. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 8 (1891) 141 As to the confections of sale which are in the shops. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* IV. vi. 84 The house you dwell in proclaims you to be a creature of sale.

e. *For sale*: used adjectively, = intended to be sold; used advb., = with a view to selling.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. iv. 92 The other is not a thing for sale. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* iii. § 28. 124 Then they draw them [*sc.* pots] for Sale, which is chiefly to the poor Cratemen. 1808 *Times* 24 Feb., Feathers and Quills for Sale. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* vii, They..sometimes had good pointers for sale. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* I. 257 We went into a bookseller's shop to inquire if he had any description of Boston for sale.

f. *Sale and* (*or*) *return*: see quot. 1838.

1795 T. Peake *Cases Nisi Prius* 56 Two questions were made, first on the sale and return. *Ibid. marg.*, If goods are delivered on the terms of sale or return. 1838 Bell *Dict. Law Scot., Sale and return* is a contract, by which goods are delivered by a wholesale dealer to a retailer, to be paid for at a certain rate, if sold again by the retailer; and if not sold, to be returned to the vendor. 1897 [see Return *sb.* 15].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sale-factor, -market, price, -room*, †*-shop*; **sale-block**, a block on which slaves are exposed for sale; **sale-boat**, a boat that conveys fish from the fishing ground to market; †**saleman** [cf. OHG. *salaman*, MHG. *sal(e)man*], = Salesman; **sale note** *U. S.* (see quot.); †**sale-piece**, ?the sample that attracts purchasers (in quots. *fig.*); **sale ring**, the ring of buyers formed round an auctioneer at a sale; †**sale-worth, -worthy** *adjs.*, saleable.

1887 J. C. Harris *Free Joe*, etc. (1888) 54 The prisoner was made to stand on the *sale-block so that all might have a fair view of him. 1840 R. Bremner *Excurs. in Denmark*, etc. II. 389 They [fish] are recaptured at dawn to be again imprisoned on the *sale-boats. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 829/2 Nor would he trust to the common customs of *sale-factors, auctioneers [etc.]. 1642 T. Hill *Trade of Truth* 34 Christians should be Chapmen to buy, rather than *Salemen to sell. 1883 Moloney *W. African Fisheries* 22 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The *sale-market is large and wide enough. 1856 Bouvier *Law Dict.*, **Sale note*, a memorandum given by a broker to a seller or buyer of goods, stating the fact that certain goods have been sold by him on account of a person called the seller to another person called the buyer. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. ii. (1651) 463 Sweet breath, white and even teeth, which some call the *sale-piece. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 135 White teeth being so justly accounted a precious and natural beauty, that they are hence called the Sale-piece. 1793 Nemnich *Comptoir-Lex., Engl.* s. v., On the *Sale price, *zum Verkaufspreise*. 1901 *Essex Herald* 9 Apr. 4/8 The whole of this choice herd came into the *sale ring. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 297/1 Public *Sale-rooms. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. vi. I. 446 The learned babble of the Sale-room. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 25 Oct. 3/7 These curious sale-room methods. 1789 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Imit. Hor.* I. xii. 31 Who soon shalt keep a *saleshop for good places. 1795 J. Aikin *Manchester* 233 A sale shop for most articles. 1481 in Foster *Par. Ch. Whaplode* (1889) 94 The said trees..when thei shall be felled ..at such tyme as thei be *saleworth. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 *Sale worthy, *vendibilis*. 1547 *Bk. Marchaundes* C vj, I would wit..if her marchantdyse were sale worthy.

b. *Comb.* with *sales-*, modelled on Salesman, Saleswoman, e. g. *sales-gentleman, -lady, -master*. Also with the plural, **sales-book**, a book or record of sales; **sales-room** = *sale-room* (see above); †**sales-work** = *sale-work* (see 4 a).

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 619/1 *The Sales-book.* This book too is chiefly used by factors; and into it is posted, from the Waste-book, the particular sales of every consigned cargo. 1775 Ash, *Saleswork*, work done for sales, work slightly performed. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 76 The manner that a Sales-book is ruled. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 610/2 The..ranks of seamstresses and 'sales-ladies'. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 1/3 The sales-masters and dealers. 1891 *Century Dict., Salesroom*, same as sale-room.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* a. That is made to be sold; that may be purchased (not being needed for home use); hence, ready-made (as opposed to *home-made*); of inferior quality; e. g. *sale bread, cloth, door, gimlet, ram, ware, work* (also attrib.). Also, connected with or producing things sold or intended for sale, e.g. *sale gardener, kiln, pond*. ?Now applied only to animals bred or fattened for sale.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 304/1 The Subsidie and Awenage of sale Clothes, in the Counte of Wiltes. 1505 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 392 That there be no sale bread ..mad in towne, but by ffre men. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 69 In old time there were almost an hundreth shops of sale-bookes. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 43, I see no more in you then in the ordinary Of Natures sale-worke? 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* (1603) 35 God hath not given such gifts unto men to the end they should make sale-ware of them. 1671 Clarendon *Dial.* Tracts (1727) 314 They would find ample recompense in the first growth of their children, unimpaired by any ill qualities of sale-milk. 1679 Shadwell. *True Widow* Epil., Our Poet therefore Sale-work Habits makes. 1691 J. Gibson in *Archæologia* XII. 191 Darby, at Hoxton,.. is master of several curious greens that other sale-gardeners want. 1778 [W. Marshall.] *Minutes Agric.* 20 Feb. an. 1777, A middling field-load of wheat will yield a sale-load of straw, of 1296 lb. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 396 Most of the farmers here burn lime for themselves..and think they have it much cheaper than it could be got from a sale kiln. 1815 S. Parkes *Chem. Ess.* I. 300 In the end they [*sc.* ash-pit doors] will be found to be more economical than any ready-make sale-doors. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 166 The common English sale gimlets are either soon broken at the point by our woods, or else the handle becomes loose. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-farming* 151 The sale ewe lambs. *Ibid.* 157 These sale rams are injured, and in many cases rendered useless by overfeeding. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict., Sale-pond*, ..a pond devoted to fishes kept for sale.

†b. That may be had for payment; venal, mercenary. (Cf. Salary *a.*[1]) *Obs.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 936 Sale-tongu'd Lawyers, wresting Eloquence, Excuse rich Wrong, and cast poore Innocence. 1602 Dekker *Honest Wh.* I. vi, Belike then shee's some sale curtizan. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 293 A multitude thronged together of vendible or sale souldiors. 1650 Milton *Eikon.* i. 12 Nothing troubl'd or offended at the working upward of thir Sale-venom thereupon.

†**Sale**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 6 saile, sayle. [Northern form of Sole *sb.* (OE. *sál*). The form *saile* may represent directly the cognate ON. *seil*.] A rope for tying up cattle. Also *attrib.* †**sale band.**

c 1299 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 496 In tractulus, cordis, salband (etc.), 28*s.* 11*d.* 1434–5 *Ibid.* 232 Redyls, 6 hoxes bowes, 7 salys, ferrura boum et plowshon. 1599 *Mem. St. Giles's Durham* (Surtees) 27 Paid for a saile to the bull, 1*d.* 1668 *Ibid.* 75 For a sayle and band to tythe Bull in.

†**Sale**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [a. or ad. OF. *sale* (see Salle) or It. *sala*: cf. Sale *sb.*[1]] A hall.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 402 This great Cell or Hall, is a yard deepe of blackish Water..: Hauing more than halfe way entered in this Sale [etc.]. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 233 The next day, obtained Audience of the King; Who in a great Sale (or Hall) sate on his Throne.

Sale, *v. rare*—[1]. [f. Sale *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To sell.

1809 Gifford in *Mem. F. Hodgson* (1878) I. 115 Lord Byron's poem sales well I understand.

Sale: see Sail, Seal, Soul.

Saleability (sēlăbi·lĭti). Also salability. [f. next: see -bility.] Saleableness.

1797 Coleridge in *Sotheby's Catal. Bks. & MSS.* 30 Nov. (1891) 58 So much for the priceableness of the volume—now for the saleability. 1818 Moore *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 248 Saleability is the thing with the booksellers. 1881 Jevons in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar., To throw taxation off land on to personalty..is to increase the value of English land; but to restrict its salability or letting is to diminish its value. 1885 *Times* 9 Oct. 9/2 The saleability of Church property.

Saleable (sēlăb'l), *a.* Also (6 salehable), 6– salable. [f. Sale *sb.*[2] + -able]

1. Capable of being sold; fit for sale; commanding an easy or ready sale.

1530 Palsgr. 323/1 Saleable, *vendible*. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 42 Wyne that is saleable and good nedeth no bushe. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 66 That which in England is not saleable, doth passe here amongst them for most excellent. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, London* (1662) II. 219

His book..had been more salable, if more conformed to our modern language. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 27 Being at a loss what to do with my crop, which was not saleable in my neighbourhood. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 621 *note*, Certain offices in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas were saleable by the chief justices of those courts respectively till the year 1825. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. vi. 189 A horse saleable at three hundred guineas. 1881 *Times* 29 Jan. 11 Grenada Cocoa is more readily salable than other qualities. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 144 After..the saleable lambs and draft ewes have been disposed of.

Comb. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 233 To cut good, salable-sized potatoes for seed.

transf. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* Concl., As for your Eloquence,..as it serueth wel, to make the mater more salehable in the sight of the simple, so [etc.].

† **b.** On sale, for sale. *Obs. rare*—1.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 115 They were content to let it be translated..., as also some number of Copies to be saleable a while at the beginning.

c. Said of the price which an article will fetch.

1778 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 186 Divers goods to the saleable value of 172*l.* 1881 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* VII. iii. 327 If the land belong to the people, why..should the people pay its salable value for their own?

2. Venal, mercenary. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XIII. (1599) 624 The corruptions of men salable, would not be sufficient to transport the Empire from the Germaine nation to the house of France. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 633 We finde the Alman in his fight courageous, But salable. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. viii. 172 Saint Paul eloquently defended his innocence, against the salable tongue of Tertullus. 1798 MRS. INCHBALD *Lovers' Vows* v. i, Tell him, my honour has never been saleable.

Sa·leableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being saleable; fitness for sale.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. 1754 T. SECKER in Nichols *Illustr. Lit. Hist.* (1818) III. 492 You might probably give him a better notion of the value, that is, the saleableness of the work. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 6 My own judgement of the saleableness of books. 1894 *Times* 25 July 10/1 The intrinsic saleableness of his novel.

Saleably (sē·lăbli), *adv.* [Formed as prec. + -LY 2.] In a saleable manner.

1755 JOHNSON, *Saleably.* 1898 *Times* 13 Apr., Every constituent..is..used up, and used up saleably.

Sale·brity. *rare*—0. [ad. late L. *salebritās*, f. *salebra* roughness.] = SALEBROSITY.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1731 BAILEY vol. II.

Salebrosity (sælĭbrɒ·sĭti). [ad. L. **salebrōsitās*, f. *salebrōs-us* SALEBROUS.] Ruggedness, unevenness. Also *fig.*

1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 140 His Grace here wiselie brought the Doctor off salebrosities, whence all his witts could not have delivered him with his credit. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves, Upon Eccles.* 378 Yet is not this without its Thornes and salebrosity.

† **Salebrot** = *sal* ALEMBROTH. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Sal Launbrot* or *Salebrot.*

Salebrous (sæ·lĭbrəs), *a.* [ad. late L. *salebrōsus*, f. *salebra* roughness: see -OUS.] Rough, rugged. Also *fig.*

1633 *Battle of Lutzen* 30 The entrie of his Raigne..was thorny and sallebrous. 1641 OUGHTRED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 60 Others of my profession..refuse to tread these salebrous and uneasy paths. 1681 COTTON *Vond. Peak* 54 We now again proceed Thorough a Vale that's salebrous indeed.

Hence † **Sa·lebrousness.** 1727 BAILEY vol. II.

Salempore (sæ·lĕmpōəɹ), Also 6 **sarampura**, 7 **salampora**, 7–9 **salam-**, 8 **sallampoore**, 8–9 **-pore.** [= F. *salempouri* (18th c.), Du. *salamporij* (17th c.): of unascertained origin. Cf. *palampore.*] 'A blue cotton cloth formerly made at Nellore in India, and largely exported to the West Indies, where it was the usual slave cloth' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* I. i. 28/1 This linnen..is called Sarampuras, Cassas, Comsas, Beatillias, Satopassas, and a thousande such like names. 1614 in W. Foster *Lett. E. India Co.* (1897) II. 32 Salampora, being a broad white cloth. 1680 *Notes & Extr. Govt. Rec. Fort St. George* III. (1873) 16 (Y.) Salampores, Blew, at 14 Pagodas per corge. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3933/4 The Cargo of the Star of the East, consisting of Long Cloth, Sallampoores, Betelles [etc.]. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 74, 8 Bales, each containing 60 Pieces Sallampores blue. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* iii. (1842) 40 Wide white petticoat trowsers..made of some strong cotton stuff of the same fabric as the India salampore. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* I. 21 Paid them on arrival with brass wire and blue salempore, or calico.

† **Salen.** *Obs.* [Cf. mod.L. *salēna* kind of fish found in Lake Como (Benedictus Jovius *a* 1544).]

1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 280 Grene fysshe, pyke, lampraye, salens, porpas rosted.

† **Sal eni·xum.** *Chem. Obs.* Also -on. [mod.L. (Paracelsus): see SAL. The second word is the neut. of L. *ēnixus*, app. in the sense 'that has given birth' (*scil.* to the acid).] Crude potassium sulphate, produced in the manufacture of nitric acid.

[1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 673 The sal enixum of Paracelsus is the caput mortuum of spirits of nitre with oil of vitriol, or what remains in the retort after the distillation of this spirit.] 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xiii. 298 Sal-Enixum is an acid sulphate of potash. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 738 *Salenixon.*

Salep (sæ·lĕp). See also SALOOP. [= F. *salep*, Sp. *salép*, Pg. *salepo*, a. Turkish سالب *sālep*, a. Arabic ثعلب *thaʿleb* (pronounced in some parts *saʿleb*), taken to be a shortening of خصى الثعلب *khasyu 'th-thaʿlab* orchis (lit. 'fox's testicles'; cf. the Eng. name 'dogstones').] A nutritive meal, starch, or jelly made from the dried tubers of various orchidaceous plants, chiefly those of the genus *Orchis*; formerly also used as a drug.

1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 519 Put an ounce of salop or salep, into a quart of water. 1771 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* 43 To boil Salep. Take of the powder of salep a large teaspoonful [etc.]. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 365 The root [of *Orchis mascula*] being washed, baked, and ground to powder, is salep. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (1861) 295 Salep is used in the preparation of a mucilaginous jelly like arrow-root. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 677 A nutritive substance termed Salep, somewhat resembling Arrow-root or Sago. 1861 [see SALOOP 1].

attrib. 1768 MOULT in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 3 The jelly of Salep-powder is clear and transparent. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 345/2 One part of salep-powder with forty-eight parts of water boiled or heated forms a thick mucilage. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 147 Salep-mucilage.

† **Sa·ler.** *Obs.* Also 4 **salure**, 5 **salere**, **sallyer**, 5–6 **seler.** See also SALT-CELLAR. [a. OF. *sal(l)ière* fem., mod.F. *salière* (= Pr. *saliera*, *saleira*, It. *saliera*), also OF. *salier* masc.:—L. *salārĭam*, *-ium*, properly adj. 'pertaining to salt'; cf. SALARY *sb.*] A salt-cellar.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1099 The saler on the table stood. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 886 Sanap, & salure, & syluer-in sponez. 1439 in *Archæol.* XXI. 36, ij Salers of gold, whereof yt oon ys a man and yt other a woman, holdyng ye salers in her hondes. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* (1868) 7 The salte also touche nat in his salere Withe nokyns mete. *c* 1500 *For to serve a Lord* ibid. 368 The boteler or panter shall sette the seler in the myddys of the tabull accordyng to the place where the principall soverain shalle sette, and sette his brede iuste couched unto the salte-seler.

Saleratus (sælərē·tŭs). *U.S.* Also **salæratus.** [a. mod.L. *sal aerātus* 'aerated salt'.] An impure bicarbonate of potash containing more carbon dioxide than pearl-ash does, much used as an ingredient in baking-powders. Now also applied to sodium bicarbonate used for the same purpose.

1846 WORCESTER (citing ADAMS), *Saleratus*, a sort of refined pearl-ash. 1854 MRS. STOWE *Sunny Memories* XX. II. 19 Hot biscuits, hot corn-cakes, and other compounds got up with the acrid poison of saleratus. 1880 *New Virginians* II. I. 64 Bread made with carbonate of soda, saleratus, or any other kind of baking-powder. 1883 B. HARTE *Carquinez Woods* iv. 98 Without extra trouble kneaded flour, water and saleratus need not be essentially heavy.

attrib. 1867 [MRS. WHITNEY] *Summer in L. Goldthwaite's Life* 71 They think it is only saleratus cakes and maple molasses. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 297/1 Saleratus bread, heavy pastry, and fried meat do not form the best diet.

† **Salerne.** *Obs.* Anglicized f. L. *Salernum*, It. *Salerno*, the name of an Italian maritime town near Naples, used attrib. = SALERNITAN *a.*

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv, Tho neuer haue I Salerne rimes profest To be some Ladies trencher-criticke guest. 1607 *Englishman's Docter* (1830) 125 The Salerne Schoole doth by these lines impart, All health to England's king. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1643) 240 The Salern school makes this demand, *Cur moriatur homo cui Salvia crescit in horto?*

Salernitan (sălɔ̈·nĭtăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Salernitān-us*, f. *Salernum* (see prec.).] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Salerno or the medical school which formerly flourished there. **b.** *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Salerno; a physician of the Salernitan school.

The reference in quots. 1621, 1826 is to the following lines of the poem *Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum*, 'Si tibi deficiant medici, medici tibi fiant Hæc tria, mens læta, requies, moderata diæta.'

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* II. 190 Some have called..a toade the brother of the Salernitans, & the Lizard the brother of the Lombards. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iv. 375 This is one of the three Salernitan Doctors, Doctor Merriman, D. Diet, and D. Quiet. 1826 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* (1907) II. 57 Mirth is the principal of the three Salernitan doctors. 1878 VILLARI *Machiavelli* I. 254 A great admixture of the Neapolitan and Salernitan dialects.

Salesman (sē·lzmæn). Also 6 **salys-man**; and see *saleman*, SALE *sb.*2 3. [f. *sale's*, genit. of SALE *sb.*2 + MAN *sb.*1 Cf. *craftsman*, *tradesman.*] A man whose business it is to sell goods or conduct sales.

The following are specific applications: **a.** One who sells goods or produce for another, e. g. one who acts as middleman between the grazier or the killer of cattle and the butcher. † **b.** One who sells ready-made clothing. (Cf. SALE *sb.*2 4 a.) **c.** *U. S.* A commercial traveller (*Century Dict.*).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 134 It is not conuenient that the salesman, that selleth the wod, shuld be partener with the bier. 1548 W. FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 441 in *Starkey's Life & Lett.* p. xcvi*, What the Salys-man is the ware ofte dothe teache. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3341/8 Tho. Middleton late of West-Smithfield, London, Salesman, deceased. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Sales-men*, brokers who sell Cattel for the Graziers to the Butchers, before, and at the Beast-Market; also Sellers of ready-made Cloaths. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 166 This looks, friend Dick, as Nature had But exercis'd the Salesman's Trade: As if She haply had sat down, And cut out Cloaths for all the Town. 1717 SWIFT *Prol. to Gay's Three Hours after Marriage* 25 Poets make Characters, as Salesmen Clothes. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 28 ¶ 3 Miss Mohair, the daughter of a salesman. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* 183 A generous Benefactor (a salesman in Smithfield) often sends the Prisoners beef and bread. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 47 He [*sc.* Eclipse] was..sold at his death to Mr. Wildman, a sheep salesman, for seventy-five guineas. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 378/2 Should the salesman [*i. e.* a pedlar] succeed with the mistress, he carries out his promise to the maid by presenting her with a cap ribbon, or a cheap neckerchief. 1851 Meat-salesman [see MEAT *sb.* 5]. 1851 Dead salesman [DEAD *sb.*1 6]. 1883 COTTON in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 723/1 The defendants have let all these stalls to salesmen. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 248 Salesmen had brought their carts with fruit or vegetables to Spitalfields Market on the market days. 1891 *Ibid.* Weekly Notes 80/1 A farmer in Northamptonshire sent certain meat to a salesman in the Central Meat market..for sale.

b. † *Salesman's dog*: a tout.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Salesman's-dog*, the same as *Barker.*

Hence **Sa·lesmanship**, the condition or character of being a (good) salesman.

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* II. ix. 162 He made a good stroke of salesmanship. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* I. II. i. 202 The art-pottery stall, under the attractive salesmanship of Canon Elwyn.

Saleswoman (sē·lzwu:măn). A woman who sells goods (e. g. in a shop).

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4025/4 Ann Scadding, of the Parish of St. Buttolp Aldgate, Saleswoman. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U. S.) VIII. 800 In 1790 [she] went to Paris, where she was a saleswoman in a linen shop. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* I. II. i. 204 The stall was well-furnished, the saleswoman was pretty and animated.

Salew, Salewt: see SALUE, SALUTE.

Salews, obs. pl. SALUTE *sb.*2

† **Salfay.** *Obs.* Also 5 **safye**, 6 *Sc.* **salfer** (?). [Origin unknown, but prob. ultimately connected with L. *salvus* SAFE.] The reward paid to the finder and restorer of lost goods.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 434 Bod þe riche man, when he had þe sakett agayn, wolde not pay þe salfay. *Ibid.*, Because he wold nott hafe gyffen þe pure man a hondreth talentis to safye, as he promysid he sulde do. 1551–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 123 All sik gudis stollin or reft, lauchfullie Convict, salbe restorit and redressit with the thre dowbillis and salfer.

Salf(e, salffe, obs. ff. SAFE, SALVE, SAVE.

Salfe, obs. form of SAUGH, willow.

Salfleme: see SAUCEFLEME.

Salft, Salfty, obs. forms of SALVE *sb.*1, SAFETY.

Salge, obs. form of SAGE.

Sal-gem (sæ·lˌdʒe·m). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 4–9 **gemme**, 5–8 **-geme**, 7 **gemm**; and in L. form. [ad. med.L. *sal gemma* or *gemmæ*, lit. 'gem-like salt'. Cf. F. *sel gemme.*] Native chloride of sodium; rock-salt.

c 1325 [see SAL-AMMONIAC]. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 99 Poudres of sal gemme. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Adm. v. in Ashm. (1652) 190 Sal Tartar, sal Comyn, sal Geme most clere. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Theas. Health* E iv, Make pouder of Roses suger and salgem. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 No other salt that I know will strike the colour with galles; neither Alom, Sal-gemme, Nitre, nor Armoniack. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 9 That which is termed fossile Salt, or Sal Gemma. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. I. 100 Rock salt, sal-gemme, muriate of soda. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 8 The interior of Spain forms a vast plain,..covered with secondary formations, grit-stone, gypsum, salgem. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 262 Perfectly pure specimens [of rock-salt]..are styled sal gem.

Salgh(e, obs. forms of SALLOW, willow.

Salian 1 (sē·lĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Sali-us* (usually sb. pl. *Salĭi*, lit. 'leapers, dancers', f. *salīre* to leap) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Salii or priests of Mars in ancient Rome. **b.** *sb.* One of the Salii.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 22 Numa Pompilius also instituted 12 Salian Priests in the honour of Mars. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXVIII. (1787) III. 71 The confraternities of the Salians, the Lupercals, &c. practised such rites, as might extort a smile of contempt from every reasonable man. 1857 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 462 Among the Romans, too, there were sacred dances: the Salian and Lupercalian being named as of that kind. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 107 The catacomb triumphed over the Grecian temple; the cross of shame over the wine-cup and the Salian banquet.

Salian 2 (sē·lĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *Sali-ī*, the Salian Franks + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to a tribe of Franks who inhabited a region near the Zuyder Zee, and to whom the ancestors of the Merovingian dynasty belonged. (Cf. SALIC.) **b.** *sb.* A Salian Frank.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* II. i. 175 The old Franks which were Teutonique, and calld also Salians. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Obs. Proph. Daniel* I. v. (1733) 43 By the access of these Gauls, and of the foreign Franks also,..the Salian kingdom soon grew very great. 1830 GRATTAN *Hist. Netherlands* II The Salians, and the other petty tribes of Franks, their allies, were essentially warlike. 1837 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 208 This regulation of the descent of the French crown, was said, though improperly, to depend on a law of the Salian Franks, hence called the Salic law. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 529/2 There is in the Salian law no trace of a primitive nobility.

† **Sa·liaunce.** *Obs.* [f. *saliaunt*, SALIENT: see -ANCE. Cf. *salience.*] An assault, or sally.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 29 Now mote I weet,..why with so fierce saliaunce,..ye did at earst me meet.

Salic (sæ·lik, sē·lik), *a.* Also 6 **salicque**, 6–7 **-like**, 7 **sallick**, 7–8 **salick**, 6–9 **salique.** [ad. F. *salique* or med.L. *Salicus*, f. *Salii* (see SALIAN 2).] **1.** *Salic law*: in early use, and still in popular language, the alleged fundamental law of the French

monarchy, by which females were excluded from succession to the crown; hence *gen.* a law excluding females from dynastic succession. In this sense still often spelt *Salique* and pronounced (sălīk).

The ancient text which under the name of the 'Salic law' was adduced in favour of the succession of Philip V in 1316, and afterwards used to combat the claims of Edward III of England (and his successors) to the French crown, was really a quotation from the *Lex Salica* (see sense 2); the words however (cap. lix. § 5 of modern editions) have no reference to succession to the crown, but merely state that a woman can have no portion of the inheritance of 'Salic land' (*terra Salica*); the precise meaning of this term is disputed, and in the earliest form of the code the word 'Salic' is omitted.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* (1550) 4 b, The lawe Salicque was only fayned and invented to put your noble progenitours and you [Hen. V.] from your lawfull right and true inheritaunce. For they say that Pharamond made the lawe for the land Salicque, which the glose calleth Fraunce. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 39. *Ibid.* 91 They would hold vp this Salique Law, To barre your Highnesse clayming from the Female. 1674 *Ch. & Crt. of Rome* 29 In despite of the Sallick Law, [they] endeavour that the Infanta..should succeed unto the Crown. 1837 [see SALIAN²]. 1842 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 233 By long usage, the Salique law of France.. had become naturalized in Spain. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 117 She fulmined out her scorn of laws Salique.

transf. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 2 Orinda does in that too raign, Does Man behind her in proud Triumph draw, And Cancel great Apollo's Salick Law. 1773 HAN. MORE *Search Happ.* ii. 139, I scorn'd the salique law of pedant schools, Which cham our genius down by tasteless rules. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* ii. 29 Nature's old salique law will not be repealed.

2. In the original sense of L. *Salicus*: Pertaining to the Salian Franks. Chiefly in *Salic law* or *code* (L. *Lex Salica*), a Frankish law-book, written in Latin, and extant in five successively enlarged recensions of Merovingian and Carolingian date.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxviii. (1787) III. 583 Before the election of the Merovingian kings, the most powerful tribe, or nation, of the Franks, appointed four venerable chieftains to compose the Salic laws. *Ibid.* 594 Besides these royal and beneficiary estates, a large proportion had been assigned, in the division of Gaul, of allodial and Salic lands. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 476/1 The Salic code..shows us the Salian king as in all respects the centre of his state.

Hence **Sa·lically (saliquely)** *adv.*, with reference to the Salic law.

1784 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to C'tess Ossory* (1848) II. 207 Numerous as were the sons of Edward III., only Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, continued the masculine line, and I cannot (upon memory alone) affirm that. If he did, the Duke of Buckingham beheaded by Henry VIII., had *saliquely* speaking the best title to the Crown.

Salicaceous (sælikē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *salicāce-us*, f. L. *salic-*, *salix* willow: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N. O. *Salicaceæ*, which consists of two genera, *Salix* (willow) and *Populus* (poplar).

1846 in SMART Suppl.

Salicet (sæ·lisĕt). [a. G. *salicet* (1703 in Zedler), f. L. *salic-*, *salix* willow + -ET. For the suffix cf. *dulcet* sb.] = SALICIONAL.

1852 SLIDEL *Organ* 104 Salicional, or 'salicet'..is one of the finest organ registers. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 66 Salicet in the Pedal is a soft 16 feet register.

Salicify, erron. form of SILICIFY.

Salicin (sæ·lisin). Also **-ine.** [ad. F. *salicine* (Leroux), f. L. *salic-*, *salix* willow: see -IN¹.] A bitter crystalline principle obtained from willow-bark, much used medicinally.

1830 *Philos. Mag.* VIII. 304 Salicine, burnt with oxide of copper in a proper apparatus, yielded a gas entirely absorbable by potash. 1840 *Ibid.* XVI. 210 Salicin is now..employed in medicine as a substitute for quinine. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 230 The power of salicin and salicylic acid in counteracting the rheumatic poison.

attrib. 1887 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 421/1 Salicine crystals.

Salicional (sălī·ʃənăl). Also erron. **salcional, salicinal.** [a. G. *salic-*, *salicional* (18th c.), f. *salic-*, *salix* willow, with obscure suffix. Cf. SALICET.] An organ stop of a soft reedy tone resembling that of a willow pipe.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 6 The plan has long been used in Germany for the Salcional. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 171 Pipes which are conically narrowed at the top, such as the salicional and the gems horn. 1884 BOSANQUET in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 833/1 The salicional, salcional, or salicet. 1897 F. E. ROBERTSON *Organ-building* 117 If there be any shade of difference between these stops, it is that the Salicional should be beautifully soft and stringy, yet not without fulness, the Dulciana quite and a little less reedy, and the Vox Angelica the thinnest of all.

Salicyl (sæ·lisil). *Chem.* Also **-yle, -ile, -ule.** [ad. F. *salicyle*, f. L. *salic-*, *-salix* willow: see -YL.] The diatomic radical of salicylic acid.

1840 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) III. 852 Under the name of hydruret of salicule, a peculiar acid was made known by Piria, who discovered it as a product of the decomposition of salicine. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 409 Hydride of salicyl. 1876 HARLEY *Ryale's Mat. Med.* 415 Gently heated with sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash, it [sc. salicin]..is converted into fragrant oil of meadowsweet or hydride of salicyle.

attrib. 1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 871 Salicyl Series of Compounds. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 409 The salicyl group. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxix. 388 Salicyl Aldehyde, $C_7H_6O_2$. 1888 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 205 Salicyl compounds, invaluable as they are in rheumatic fever.

Hence **Salicyla·mic** *a.*, derived from salicyl and ammonia; **Salicy·lamide,** a compound formed when oil of gualtheria is dissolved in a solution of ammonia; **Sa·licylide,** the anhydride of salicylic acid; **Salicy·limide,** a yellow crystalline powder produced by the action of heat on salicylamic acid; **Sa·licylite,** a salt formed by the action of salicylol on oxides and hydrates of metals; **Sa·licylol,** a colourless or reddish oil intermediate in composition between salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde; also, extended to include a class of bodies of this type in which part of the hydrogen is replaced by a metal; **Salicylu·rate,** a salt of salicyluric acid; † **Salicylu·ret,** a compound of salicyl with a metal; **Salicyluric** *acid*, an acid derived from the urine evacuated after the administration of salicylic acid.

1840 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) III. 855 Saliculimide. *Ibid.*, Saliculite of Ammonia. 1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 872 In the salicylites, the atom of hydrogen of the formula of salicylous acid is replaced by a metal. *Ibid.* 873 Solutions of alkalies and acids act upon salicylimide,..as they do upon amides. 1845 W. GREGORY *Outl. Chem.* II. 345 Salicyluret of ammonium..is formed when concentrated ammonia is poured upon hydruret of salicyle. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 544 It [sc. benzamic acid] is isomeric with anthranilic acid and with salicylamide. *Ibid.* 567 Both salicylide and salicylic anhydride are rapidly converted into ordinary salicylic acid. *Ibid.*, The solutions of salicyluric acid give a violet colour with persalts of iron. 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 557 Salicylite of copper is a green insoluble powder. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 150 *Salicylamic-acid*, ..this compound is produced by the action of ammonia on methylsalicylic or ethylsalicylic acid. *Ibid.* 167 *Salicylol*,.. Salicylous Hydride. Hydric Salicylite. Salicylous acid. *Ibid.* 172 Salicylurates.—The acid decomposes carbonates. Its salts crystallise easily. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxix. 389 Sodium Salicilol. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 212/2 Salicin is eliminated from the system partly in the form of salicylic and salicyluric acids, and partly as saligenin.

Salicylate (sălī·silĕt), *sb. Chem.* [f. SALICYLIC + -ATE¹.] A salt of salicylic acid.

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 874 Salicylate of silver is an insoluble white precipitate, anhydrous. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 180 The oil of winter green is a salicylate of methyl. 1878 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 900 By far the most..efficacious treatment of acute rheumatism is that by salicylic acid or salicylate of soda.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 13 The salicylate treatment pushed too freely.

Salicylate (sălī·silĕt), *v.* [f. next + -ATE³.] *trans.* To mix or impregnate with salicylic acid.

1880 *Times* 28 Dec. 7/6 By salicylating the drinking-water of the beasts by the addition of two tablespoonfuls of the acid dissolved in hot water. 1883 MARTINDALE & WESTCOTT *Extra Pharmacop.* 71 Salicylated Camphor. 1886 *Lancet* 2 Oct. 638/1 The salicylated beer of Paris.

Salicylic (sælisi·lik), *a. Chem.* Earlier **saliculic.** [f. SALICYL + -IC.]

1. *Chem.* Belonging to a group of benzene derivatives obtainable from salicin; esp. in *salicylic acid*, a white crystalline substance, prepared commercially from sodium phenol, and much used as an antiseptic and in the treatment of rheumatism.

1840 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) III. 857 Saliculic Acid. Discovered by Piria. 1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 874 The salicylic acid is liberated by adding an excess of hydrochloric acid. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 560 Salicylic Series. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxix. 388 Salicylic group. The members of this group are closely connected with the benzyl and benzoyl series. 1881 *Athenæum* 4 June 754 The use of salicylic acid as a disinfectant.

2. *Therapeutics.* Made from, impregnated with, or involving the use of, salicylic acid.

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 10 On the eleventh day the salicylic ointment was employed. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 215 The inguinal regions..should be well padded with salicylic wool. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 57 As a rule such articular pains yield rapidly to salicylic treatment.

Salicylism (sæ·lisiliz'm). [f. SALICYLIC + -ISM.] A toxic condition produced by the administration of salicylic acid or salicylates.

1889 *Lancet* 19 Jan. 114/2 If patients bleed at all as a result of salicylism, they should do so from their gums.

Salicylize (sæ·lisilaiz), *v.* [f. SALICYLIC + -IZE.] To treat with salicylic acid in order to prevent fermentation. Hence **Sa·licylized** *ppl. a.*

1881 *Nature* 12 May 48/1 It is estimated that 5,000,000 hectolitres of wine were salicylised in France in 1880. 1881 *Athenæum* 4 June 754/2 The daily use of salicylized food or drink does not..injure the health.

Salicylous (sălī·siləs), *a. Chem.* Earlier **saliculous.** [f. SALICYL + -OUS. Cf. F. *salicyleux.*] *Salicylous acid*: an oily liquid obtained by distillation of salicin with sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash; salicyl aldehyde.

1840 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) III. 854 Saliculous acid combines with metallic oxides to form the saliculites. 1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 735 Oil of spiræa, or salicylous acid. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 415 Salicylous acid ..differing from salicylic acid by an atom less of oxygen.

Salie, variant of SAULIE *Sc.*

Salience (sē·liĕns). [f. SALIENT: see -ENCE.]

1. The quality of leaping or springing up. *rare.*

1836 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 479 What fresh, clean, and youthful salience in the lynx! 1840 — *Seer* I. 6 The suddenness and salience of all that is lively, sprouting, and new.

2. The fact, quality, or condition of being salient or projecting beyond the general outline or surface. Also of immaterial things.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* x. i, No wonder that thou seemest ..to have a great cavity where thy brain should have the bump of 'conscientiousness' in full salience! 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Fine Arts* III. vi. 299 His character does not emerge with any salience from the meagre notices we have received concerning him. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 149 These subsidiary shafts may be..subordinated one to another, both in size and salience. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 142 There is not the same unity of composition or salience of colour.

3. A salient or projecting feature, part, or object.

1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* I. 144 To people who would merely lounge along, side by side, these saliences are sorely annoying, they are abominable things. 1890 C. H. MOORE *Gothic Archit.* ix. 299 Saliences are indicated conventionally [in illumination] by paling the colour. 1894 R. ELLIS *Phædrus* 26 An imitator reproduces the saliences of his model. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 2/1 The Badakshan district..forms a salience, running deeply into Russian territory.

Saliency (sē·liĕnsi). [f. SALIENT: see -ENCY.]

† **1.** Leaping or jumping. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 25 It [*sc.* the ant] trips so nimbly away without any saliency or leaping.

2. = SALIENCE 2.

1834 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* vi. § 1. 114 In order to give as great a saliency as possible to these lunettes. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. viii. 208 The great attenuation of the face..gave a singular saliency to the features. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* II. 275 Its merits are not to be sought in the saliency of any predominating excellence. 1882 C. D. WARNER *Washington Irving* vi. 118 A man,..whose..strong patriotism did not need the saliency of ignorant partisanship.

3. = SALIENCE 3.

1831 *Examiner* 68/2 They should be replete with saliencies, and..poke quaint peculiarities at the spectator. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* July 266 Their little chronology..stepped briskly over the centuries solely on the names of kings and sanguinary saliencies.

Salient (sē·liĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **saliaunte, 7 salliant, 7–9 saliant, 8 saillant.** [ad. L. *salient-em*, pres. pple. of *salīre* to leap. The form has been freq. assimilated wholly or partly to F. *saillant* (from the same source).]

A. *adj.*

1. Leaping, jumping; *esp.* of animals, saltatorial. Used by Sydney Smith app. for 'dancing': cf. SALTANT.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 237 Salient animalls, and such as move by leaping. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. ii. § 53 Behold a straw besprinkled with some drops of his blood..leaped up on this Wilkinson [etc.]..when this straw salient leaped first up into Wilkinson's lap [etc.]. 1803 SHAW *Zool.* IV. 167 Salient Blenny. *Ibid.* 585 Salient Mackrel. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 89/1 With ten or a dozen stars and an Oonalaska chief, and followed by all vicious and salient London, Mrs. Clotworthy takes the field. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 804 *Salient*, moving by leaps, as frogs.

b. Of water: Jetting forth; leaping upwards.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* iv. 17 We could take notice of the Lines describ'd by the Salient water, as the ejaculation of that Liquor grew still fainter and fainter. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 162 Who best can send on high The salient spout, far-streaming to the sky. 1830 TENNYSON *Adeline* iii, Do beating hearts of salient springs Keep measure with thine own? 1892 LD. LYTTON *K. Poppy* II. 289 Nor any better could that Dragon sage Hinder the sources of the salient springs From listening.

fig. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 46 He had in himself a salient, living spring, of generous and manly action.

c. Of the pulse: Beating strongly. *poet.*

a 1791 BLACKLOCK *Ode written when sick* 15 The salient pulse of health gives o'er.

d. Math. *Salient point* (see quot.).

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 122 The points of curves which have been called shooting or saliant points, when the function $\frac{dy}{dx}$ becomes discontinuous by changing suddenly of value.

2. *Her.* Having the hind legs in the sinister base and the fore paws elevated near together in the dexter chief, as if in the act of leaping.

1562 LEGH *Armorie* 78 He beareth Argent, a Lion saliaunte,..this lifteth up hys right pawe to the right corner of the Escocheon, and the Rampande, lifteth up his left pawe to the same corner. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 227 A demy Ramme salient Argent. 1718 A. NISBET *Ess. Armories* Index Terms, *Salient*, when any Beast is erected Bendways. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xx. (ed. 3) 334 A pegasus salient.

transf. 1740 *Gentl. Mag.* X. 460/1 [A little cur] salient on her nether feet, Extorts your very fav'rite bit.

3. *Salient point* [= F. *point saillant*, mod.L. *punctum saliens*]: in old medical use, the heart as it first appears in an embryo (cf. quot. 1706); hence, the first beginning of life or motion; the starting-point of anything. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 5 His end was not unlike his beginning, when the salient point scarce affords a sensible motion. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Punctum Salieus*, a little Speck or Cloud that appears in a Brood-egg, and seems to leap before the Chicken begins to be hatch'd.] 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 337 The Salient Point, so first is call'd the Heart. 1769 *Junius Lett.* (1820) 154 That was the salient point from which all the mischiefs ..of the present reign took life. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 7 The heart is the salient point of the circulation. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. v, What a progress, since the first salient-point of the Breton Committee! 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* iv. 39 What is the salient point, the spring, of a virtue?

b. Similarly, †*salient motion.*

1660 INGELO *Beutiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 119 The earthly bud of young Life first appears in a salient Motion.

4. Of an angle: Pointing outward, as an ordinary angle of a polygon (opposed to *re-entrant*); chiefly in *Fortif.*, 'formed by two lines of works meeting and pointing towards the country' (Voyle), i.e. away from the centre of the fortification. So *salient point*, etc.

1687 J. RICHARDS *Jrnl. Siege of Buda* 19 We pierc'd the Wall of the Lower Town looking into St. Paul's Valley, and carry'd on a 3d Angle Salliant. 1702 *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Bonnet*, A Work consisting of two Faces, which make an Angle Saillant in the Nature of a small Ravelin. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 79 Each Point, or Saliant Angle of each of the Piers. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IX. 12 When the attack upon the salient angle ..succeeded. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 2) 170 In ordinary crystals, the faces adjacent to each other always form salient, and never re-entering angles. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 375/2 We obtain about 360 yards for the distance between the salient points F and E of the two bastions. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict., Salient Order of Battle*, an order of battle, the front of the army being formed on a salient or outward angle.

5. a. Of material things: Standing above or beyond the general surface or outline; jutting out; prominent among a number of objects.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 32 He..Crowns with high Calpè Europe's saliant strand. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 268 The hinge always furnished with salient and well-marked teeth. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* vi. 93 The town is on a salient point. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 451 Large salient eyes. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 201 The salient parts of the body and limbs should always be seen through the drapery. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 229 The salient physical features of the spot. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 480 The Mastoid is never salient.

b. Of immaterial things, qualities, etc.: Standing out from the rest; prominent, conspicuous. Often in phr. *salient point* (cf. 3).

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. 177 The great salient points are admirably seized. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xx. II. 87 His personal ascendancy..is the salient feature in the picture. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. viii. 153 Some few salient points emerge full of eternal significance. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 401 In the midst of our activity we have so little that is salient or characteristic in our life. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 421 No salient peculiarity seems to have left its trace on the memory of his contemporaries.

B. *sb. Fortif.* A salient angle or part of a work.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner.* (ed. 2) 209 If lunettes are constructed beyond the saliants of the bastions and ravelins. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 216 Two sides of a triangle whereof the salients pointed straight to the front. 1897 GEN. H. PORTER *Campaigning with Grant* in *Century Mag.* June 210 The fort was an enclosed work, and formed a salient upon the enemy's line.

Hence **Sa·lientness**, the quality of being salient.

1847–54 in WEBSTER. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. Introd. 30 His name stands out saliently in several events which serve to mark epochs..in English history. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XVI. 159 They stand saliently in the van of civilization.

Saliewe, variant of SALUE.

Saliferous (sălĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *sal, sali-* salt + -FEROUS, perh. after F. *salifère.* (Cf. Kirwan's *saliniferous.*)] Containing a large proportion of salt: said chiefly of strata.

Formerly used *Geol.* to define the Upper Trias.

1828–32 WEBSTER (citing EATON). 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 332 A saliferous red marl. 1833–4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 672/2 Saliferous System of Europe. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* I. 65 The name *saliferous* has sometimes been given to this group [*sc.* the new red sandstone series]. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* x. 181 The saliferous district of Cordova. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 315/1 The water in percolating through the saliferous strata will dissolve out the salt.

Salifiable (sælĭfəi̯ăb'l), *a. Chem.* [a. F. *salifiable*, f. *salifier* to SALIFY.] Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 150 Acids may.. be considered as true salifying principles, and the substances with which they unite to form neutral salts may be called salifiable bases. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 321 The salifiable oxides. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 102 Under the proper conditions of temperature, moisture, supply of oxygen, and presence of salifiable base.

†**Sali·ficate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *salificāt-us*, pa. pple. of *salificāre* to SALIFY.] Turned into a salt.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 314 A very small portion of the Oyl will be turned into a resinous gumme, distinct from that which is salificate.

Salification (sælĭfikē·ʃən), [ad. mod.L. *salificātiōn-em*, f. *salificāre* to SALIFY.] Conversion into a salt; the action or condition of being salified.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 769/1 The liquor being filtrated and evapourated the salts run into crystals. Such kind of salification succeeds well [etc.]. 1828–32 in WEBSTER, and in recent Dicts.

Salify (sælĭfəi), *v. Chem.* Now *rare.* [ad. F. *salifier*, ad. mod.L. *salificāre*, f. L. *sal, sali-* salt: see -FY.] *intr.* To form a salt.

1790 [see SALIFIABLE].

Saligenin (sælĭ·dʒĕnĭn). *Chem.* Also 9 -ine. [a. F. *saligénine*, f. *sali(cine)* SALICIN: see -GEN and -IN[1].] A substance obtained in the decomposition of salicin by dilute acid.

1852 W. GREGORY *Org. Chem.* (ed. 3) 147 Salicine is composed of saligenine and sugar. 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 558 Saligenin forms colourless, nacreous scales, freely soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

So **Sali·genol, Sali·genyl** (see quots.).

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 212/2 It [*sc.* salicin] may be split up by digestion with emulsin or saliva into salicylic alcohol (saligenol, $C_7H_8O_2$) and glucose. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Saligenyl*, the hypothetical radical of Saligenin.

Saligot (sæ·ligɒt). Also 7–8 **salligot**. [a. OF. *saligot.*] The water-chestnut, *Trapa natans.*

Urquhart (quot. 1653) uses 'salligots' to render F. *tribars* (said to mean 'ragouts of tripe'), evidently because of Cotgrave's '*Tribule*, the water Caltrop, Saligot'.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxii. 535 Theophrastand Dioscorides haue described two kindes of *Tribulus*, the one of the lande... The other of the water, called Saligot. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxxxiv. 677 The leaues of Saligot be giuen against all inflammations. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxxi, Gallant salligots with garlick [orig. *beaux tribars aux ails*]. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 56 The Potatoe is a root much like the Saligots growing in Gardens, which are called Topinambous, or Jerusalem Artichokes. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 517 *Salligot*, or Water Caltrop. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Salimeter (sălĭ·mĭtəɹ). [f. L. *sal, sali-* salt + -METER.] An instrument for determining the amount of salt in a solution.

1866 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Physics* § 109.

‖ **Salina** (săləi·nă). [a. Sp. *salina*:—L. *salīna*, only in pl. *salīnæ* (sc. *fodinæ*), fem. of **salīnus* SALINE.] A salt lake, pond, well, spring, or marsh; a salt-pan, salt-works.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 265 A dry Salina or Salt-pond. 1748 BROWNRIGG *Art Making Salt* 16 Salinas of the same kind have been taken notice of by travellers, in many other parts of the world. 1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* II. lxxxviii. 312 El Zagal relinquished his right to one half of the salinas, or saltpits, of Maleha. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* v. 76 We rode past a long chain of salinas, which glittered and sparkled whitely in the sun.

Salination (sælinēɪ·ʃən). *rare*—[1]. [ad. L. type **salīnātio*: see SALINE and -ATION.] Salting.

1705 GREENHILL *Embalming* 59 It is not improbable the Egyptians might have been accustom'd to wash the Body with the same Pickle they us'd in the Salination.

‖ **Salina·tor.** *rare.* [L. *salinātor*, f. *salīna*: see SALINA and -ATOR.] A salter.

1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2107 A Dissector or Anatomist; a Salinator or Salter. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 67 *note*, The salt of Rome is at present monopolized by one or two *salinators*, who farm it from Government.

Saline (sēɪ·ləin, sălə·ĭn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. **salīnus*, f. *sal* salt: see -INE[1]. Cf. F. *salin*, fem. *-ine* (17th c.), Sp., Pg., It. *salino.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. †Composed of salt (*obs.*); of the nature of salt; having salt as a preponderating constituent.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 3377 Loths wif loking bakwards was turnyd til a stone Salyne. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 167 Some saline Corpuscles dispers'd through the Air. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 136 Lot's wife turn'd into a saline pillar. 1733 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* iv. (1750) 67 Under the general Head of Saline Earths may be reckoned all those that are calcined or burnt in the Fire. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 364 The water would gain admission to the saline strata. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 21 The saline contents of sea-water. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 124 The river contains less saline matter.

b. Of natural waters, springs, lakes, etc.: Impregnated with salt or salts.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 230 A valuable property which this water possesses in common with the other bitter saline waters. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. IV. 499 Brackish waters and saline marshes. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* liii. VII. 240 *note* 2, Mehadia, long celebrated for its saline baths. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 265 Medicinal springs, saline and sulphurous.

¶ **c.** *loosely* used for SALT *a.*[1] 2.

1812 CRABBE *Tales* vii. 21 With bacon, mass saline, where never lean Beneath the brown and bristly rind was seen.

3. Like that of salt; like salt; salty.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 144 The acid saline vitriolated qualities of wine, vineger or juice of Limons. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 270 By this saline Quality, the Juices of Shell-Fish..are diuretick. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 33 The fountain at Selinus in Sicily was of bitter saline taste. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 78 The..saline taste of nitre. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* viii. 178 The solution was sufficiently strong to taste saline.

4. Of or pertaining to chemical salts; of the nature of a salt.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 70/1 The chemists have not yet been able to produce a saline substance by combining earth and water together. 1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 167 There is reason to believe that many of these supposable saline combinations [*viz.* neutral salts] are not capable of being formed. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1085 A few have rashly offered to cut the knot, by excluding from the saline family, chloride of sodium, the patriarch of the whole. 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 269 The great resemblance in properties between the two classes of saline compounds, the haloid and oxy-salts. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 414 When a constitution, similar to that attributed to salts, was imagined for other compounds not saline in their character.

5. Of medicines: Consisting of or based upon salts of the alkaline metals or magnesium.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 681 Saline Mixture. Dissolve a drachm of the salt of tartar in four ounces of boiling water. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 32 The use of saline purgatives. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* 241 Saline effervescents may both relieve sickness and at the same time promote urine. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Mar. 678/2 Saline aperients were..useful in children of full habit.

6. Of plants, † animals: Growing in or inhabiting salt plains or marshes.

1802 SHAW *Zool.* III. 119 Saline Frog. *Rana Salsa*...It is an inhabitant of salt marshes in some parts of Germany. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 441/1 Saline Plants are those which require for their healthy and vigorous growth a considerable supply of chloride of sodium..and other salts.

B. *sb.*

1. = SALINA.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 669 One salyne that is called a salte pitte. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xiv. (S.T.S.) I. 79 He biggit als In þe mouth of tyber þe ciete callit hostia, And mony Salynis war edifyt about þe samyn. 1589 M. PHILLIPS in Hakluyt *Voy.* 568 We came to the North side of the riuer of Panuco, where the Spanyards haue certaine Salines. 1748 BROWNRIGG *Art Making Salt* 15 The learned Doctor Shaw hath given us the most accurate description of several of these salines in the kingdom of Algiers. 1808 ASHE *Trav.* III. 3 It [*sc.* Salt River] received its name from the number of salines on its banks which impregnate its waters. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 739 Its highest ridges do not rise more than the height of a man above the salines on either side.

2. (See quots.)

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* CXVII. 173 Saline of the Levant. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), Saline of the Levant, is a salt extracted from the froth of the Sea, coagulated through the extreme heat of the Countrey. 1850 OGILVIE, *Saline*,..potash before it is calcined. 1860 WORCESTER (citing LOUDON), *Saline*, a dry saline, reddish substance, obtained from the ashes of potato leaves, etc. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict., Salin*, the residue obtained from the evaporation or calcination of vinasse.

3. A saline purge (see A. 5).

1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 71 Acids and alkalies, quinine and colchicum, rhubarb and salines, all kinds of remedies were useless. 1883 THOMSON & STEELE *Dict. Domestic Med. & Surg.* (ed. 17) 520/1 Pyretic saline. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 656 Free purgation with salines will often, as in eczema, alleviate the itching.

Saline·ness. *rare.* [-NESS.] Salinity.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 59 It having..lost its salineness, and its vitality. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 357 A vitriolic salineness.

†**Saliner.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *salinier*, ad. late L. *salīnārius*, f. L. *salīna* SALINA.] A salt-maker.

1543 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1849) IX. 260 The saliners do gyve out of hande 15000 muys of salt to be delivred [etc.].

Saliniferous (sælini·fĕrəs), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. L. **salīn-us* SALINE + -FEROUS.] Saliferous.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 389 The saliniferous hill Konigshorn in Westphalia, consists of marly limestone.

Saliniform (sălĭ·nĭfɒɹm), *a.* [irreg. f. L. **salīn-us* SALINE + -FORM.] Having the form of salt.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 399 Most metals..are found in four states, native, sulphurated, calciform, or saliniform.

Salinitrous (sæ·lĭnəitrəs), *a.* [f. L. *sal, sali-* salt + NITRE + -OUS. Cf. SALITROSE, -OUS.] Pertaining to or containing nitre.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Salinitrous*, compounded with salt or salt-petre. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Oct. 7/2 The salinitrous districts.

Salinity (sălĭ·nĭti). [f. SALINE + -ITY. Cf. F. *salinité.*] The quality of being saline; saltness.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 181 The Salinity of the Ocean. 1869 *Sci. Opinion* 14 Apr. 445/2 We want information..as to the degree of salinity..of the water at different levels. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 332 Deeper down [in the Dead Sea] the salinity amounts to saturation.

Salino- (săləi·no), used as combining form of SALINE, in the sense 'consisting of salt (and . . .)', as *salino-sulphureous, -terreous, terreous* adjs.

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 69 An Acid Salino-sulphureous steam. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 49 Salino-sulphureous spirits. 1744 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 19 *note*, The salino-sulphureous Particles of the Blood. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 357 We are not acquainted with the action of salinoterreous matters on arsenic. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Salino-terreous*, denoting a compound of salt and earth.

Salinometer (sælinɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. SALINE + -(O)METER.] An apparatus or instrument for ascertaining the salinity of water, *esp.* one for indicating the density of brine in marine boilers.

1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 34 Mr. J. Scott Russell's Salinometer. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 97. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Salinometer*, an instrument for testing the strength of a brine or salt pickle.

†**Sali·nous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. **salīnus* SALINE + -OUS.] Saline, salty.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Salinous spirits, concretive juyces, and causes circumjacent. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 327 Spaws of different sorts, as vitrioline, aluminous, nitrous, salinous. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 119 Rain-water,..incorporating with that Salinous Earth, produces a Salt, that works out of the Surface of it.

Salipyrin (sælipəiə·rin). [f. SALI(CYLIC) + (ANTI)PYRIN.] Salicylate of antipyrin.

1892 A. H. ALLEN *Comm. Org. Anal.* (ed. 2) III. II. 37 Salicylate of antipyrine has been employed with favourable results in medicine under the name of 'salipyrin'.

Saliretin (sælirē·tin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *salirétine* (Piria), f. SALI(CIN) + Gr. *ῥητίνη* RESIN.] A resinous substance obtained by the action of dilute acids on saligenin.

1840 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) III. 867 The white precipitate obtained, when salicine is boiled in dilute muriatic or sulphuric acid is saliretine. 1853 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 88 Saliretin is isomeric with hydruret of benzoyle.

Salit, variant pa. t. SALUE *v. Obs.*

Salite, variant of SAHLITE.

Salited, *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *salīt-us*, pa. pple. of *salīre* to salt + -ED [1].] Impregnated with salt.

1784 CULLEN tr. *Bergman's Phys. & Chem. Ess.* I. 443 Salited magnesia dissolves in spirit of wine. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 438 Salited Arsenic may also be precipitated in its Metallic form by Zinc.

† **Sali·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *salītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *salīre* to leap.] Leaping.

a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Comm.-pl. Bks.* Wks. 1835 IV. 393 What kind of motion natation or swimming is,..whether not compounded of a kind of salition, and volation.

Salitre (sælī·təɹ). [a. Sp. *salitre* saltpetre: see SAL-NITRE.] Sodium nitrate.

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 9 Nov. 4/2 The Committee of the Combination of Salitre Elaborators. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict., Saliter*, soda niter.

Salitrose (sælī·trōus), *a.* [ad. Sp. *salitroso*, f. *salitre* (see prec.).] Containing saltpetre.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 559 Roads..clouded in a salitrose dust. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 726 The Bayou Salade especially, owing to the salitrose nature of the soil and springs, is the favourite resort.

So **Salitrous** (sælī·trəs) *a.*

1897 GALTON *In North. Spain* 77 A spring of salitrous water.

† **Sa·liture.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *salītūra*, f. *salīre* to salt (see SALITED).] Salting, pickling.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 87 As Saliture and Farture rather seem to appertain to a Cooks [shop]. 1657 *Physical Dict., Saliture*, the art of salting or seasoning any meats.

Saliva (săləi·vă). [a. L. *saliva*.] Spittle; the mixed secretion of the salivary glands and of the mucous glands of the mouth, a colourless liquid, having normally an alkaline reaction, which mixes with the food in mastication.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* IV. vii. 333 Not meeting with that disturbance from the *Saliva* as in the former work. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 172 He will..pour out a great deal of Saliva, and his Gums will swell. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. I. 415/2 The presence of food in the mouth caused a rapid flow of saliva. 1877 FOSTER *Physiol.* II. i. 158 Saliva contains but few solids.

transf. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (ed. 2) II. 247 The carrion-beetles..defile us..with brown fetid saliva.

attrib. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xl. IV. 110 The usual saliva-reservoirs. *Ibid.* xli. 125 The most usual number of the saliva-secretors is two. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Saliva-pump* (*Dentistry*), a device to remove the saliva from the mouth during dental operations.

Salival (săləi·văl), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *salīvāl-is*, f. L. *saliva*: see prec. and -AL. Cf. OF. *salival*.]

A. *adj.* = SALIVARY.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. (1686) 116 Salival conduits and passages. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 34 That salival ferment in the mouth which inchoates digestion. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. 195 To afford that noble digestive salival Liquor to be mixed with the Food in Mastication. 1740 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 441 The Vessels called salival Ducts by Coschivitzius. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xli. IV. 124 He suspects that they may be salival vessels. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* I. iii. 82 The salival froth dropping from the jaws of a bloodhound.

† **B.** *sb. pl.* The salivary glands. *Obs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* IV. viii. 334 Ranula is a soft Swelling possessing those Salivalls under the Tongue.

Salivan (săləi·văn), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. SALIVA + -AN.] = SALIVARY 2.

1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 14 Nov. 632 The..salivan secretion.

Salivant (sæ·livănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *salīvant-em*, pres. pple. of *salīvāre*, f. *saliva* SALIVA. Cf. F. *salivant*.]

a. *adj.* Promoting salivation; sialagogic.

b. *sb.* A sialagogue.

1846 WORCESTER (citing Caldwell), *Salivant, a.*, a promoting salivation. 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.*

† **Saliva·rious,** *a. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *salīvāri-us* SALIVARY + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Salivarious*, clammy and thick like spettle.

Salivary (sæ·livări), *a.* [ad. L. *salīvāri-us*, f. *saliva*: see SALIVA and -ARY.]

1. Secreting or conveying saliva.

The salivary glands in man are the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 37. 2/1 The Salivary Glands. 1793 BEDDOES *Consumption* 142 Some persons whose skin is no sooner touched with quicksilver ointment than it is felt in the salivary glands. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 30 The encephalous mollusks are always furnished with well-developed salivary glands. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 162 That..mutton..moved my salivary apparatus. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 124 Salivary glands..are absent in fishes.

2. Consisting of saliva.

1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 562 The auxiliary secretions subservient to digestion..are the Salivary, the Hepatic, and the Pancreatic. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 116 The salivary secretion cannot be swallowed.

3. Pertaining to or existing in the saliva or salivary glands.

1807 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* II. v. 228 A salivary fistula is an opening on the cheek, from which saliva escapes. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 473 In man salivary calculi are of rare occurrence, but the formation of tartar on the teeth is continually observed. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 457 In salivary fistula, the salivary duct must find a natural outlet before its unnatural orifice can be expected to close.

† **Sa·livate,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. SALIVA + -ATE [2].] = SALIVARY 1.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 181 It [*sc.* the gargle] ..helps..the laxity of the salivate Glands.

Salivate (sæ·livēit), *v.* [f. L. *salīvāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *salīvāre*, f. *saliva* SALIVA.]

1. *trans.* To produce an unusual secretion of saliva in (a person), generally by the use of mercury; to produce ptyalism in.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1050, I designe to salivate her, in hopes to correct that vitious ferment. 1720 BECKET *ibid.* XXXI. 109 Any Proof..that Persons had been Salivated in their Leprosy. 1827 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 7 Aug. (1884) I. 380 He gave Mr. C[anning] so much [mercury] that he actually salivated him. 1879 KNOBY *Princ. Med.* 4 Quinine salivates a few.

absol. 1708 J. KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 63 Why does Mercury salivate, or Nitre force Urine? 1845 P. H. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* I. xiii. 266 Even within this time mercury must be made to salivate, if mercury is made to cure.

2. *intr.* a. To secrete or discharge saliva. b. To secrete saliva in excess under the influence of sialagogues.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Salivate*, to spit. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Salivate*, to gather or make Spittle. 1725 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 381 Two adult Persons,..who neither salivated, nor purged, except when some lenient Catharticks were given them. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1749) 152 Horses easilier salivate than Men. 1829 Sir R. CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* xiii. (1832) 369 She immediately began to complain of soreness of the mouth, salivated profusely, and even put on the expression of countenance of a salivating person. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 843 He [*sc.* an American] salivates for some threescore years,..and is gathered to his fathers, to spit no more.

Hence **Sa·livating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 101 As the Devil is fabled not able to hide his cloven foot, so Mercury will still be betraying its..salivating quality. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat., Lues Ven.* 8 The methods of Salivating are divers, but all by Mercury. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 513/2 It is more gentle than *Turpethum Minerale*, or any other salivating Precipitate. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Salivation*, A..French Physician, M. Chicoyneau,..has lately done some Discredit to the Practice of Salivating. 1829 [see 2 above].

Salivation (sælivēi·ʃən). [a. F. *salivation* or its source late L. *salīvātio*, n. of action f. *salīvāre* to SALIVATE.] Secretion or discharge of saliva: *esp.* the production of an excessive flow of saliva by administering mercury.

1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 10 Phisition Mirus talkes of salluation. 1686 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 202 Whore houses increase, surgeons have work, and great salivation used. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. ii. § 4 (1734) 127 Salivation by the internal Exhibition of Mercurials only, seldom succeeds. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 17 [He] having been blind for some years of a *gutta serena*, was restored to sight by salivation. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 570 Salivation, a symptom that is often remarked at the period of teething. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xvi. 192 His mouth was still sore in consequence of severe mercurial salivation. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 157 Caution must be exercised in the administration of narcotics, should there be much bronchial catarrh or salivation.

b. with *a* and *pl.* Now *Obs.* or *rare.*

1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* viii. Wks. 1709 III. 74 As if they were all clapt, and under a Salivation for the cure on't. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 25 Apr., Lord Elcho was in a salivation. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 310 She had lost her hair and teeth in a salivation! 1831 J. DAVIES *Man. Mat. Med.* 23 An old woman..was affected with a considerable salivation every time she made use of opium.

† **c.** *concr.* Saliva or an excretion resembling it.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 413 The noysome saliuation or spittle of the Aspis called Ptyas. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 107 Engendered from the salivation and slime of snakes.

† **Salivative,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *salīvāt-*, ppl. stem of *salīvāre* to SALIVATE + -IVE.] Causing a flow of saliva; salivant.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* To Rdr., I have..rejected all Mercurial and Antimonial Medicaments, whether Vomitive, Purgative or Salivative.

Sa·livator. *rare*—[1]. [f. SALIVATE *v.*: see -ATOR.] One who uses sialagogues.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 661 The salivators..have not been more successful than other practitioners.

Saliva·tory, *a. rare.* [f. late L. *salīvāt-* (see SALIVATE *v.*) + -ORY.] = SALIVARY.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 241 Salivatory glands.

† **Sali·vous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *salīvōsus* or F. *salivoux*, f. *saliva* SALIVA: see -OUS.]

1. Pertaining to saliva; of the nature of saliva.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 62 This last being kept awhile in the mouth dryeth vp the tongue and saliuous humor. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 150 After a fuller mastication, and salivous mixture. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 285 Their [*sc.* snails'] salivous mucus which they vomit out when pricked. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* IV. vii. 333 An Elongation of the *Vuula* through the abundance of salivous Humour flowing upon it.

2. Using spittle (in baptism).

1813 MOORE *Post-bag* iv. 67 Let no one tell us To free such sad salivous fellows—No—no—the man baptized with spittle Hath no truth in him.

Sall, obs. form of SOUL, and SHALL *v.*

Sallad(e, obs. forms of SALAD, SALLET.

‖ **Salle** (sal). See also SALE *sb.*[3] [Fr.; of Teut. origin: cf. SALE *sb.*[1]]

1. A hall, room. *rare.* (Only with reference to foreign countries.)

1819 BYRON *Let.* 31 Dec., in Moore *Life* (1839) 432/1 Music, dancing, and play, all in the same *salle*. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xx, A knowledge not merely confined to its open streets, but penetrating to all its galleries, salles, and cabinets.

2. In Fr. combinations. **Salle-à-manger** (salamaⁿʒe), a dining-hall, dining room. **Salle d'attente** (saldatāt), a waiting-room (at a station).

1762 STERNE *Let.* 14 Aug., The house consists of a good *salle à manger* above stairs [etc.]. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* II. ix. 201 At a pretty early hour the various occupants of the crib at the Rue Poussin used to appear in the dingy little salle-à-manger, and partake of the breakfast there provided. 1879 FROUDE in *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. XX. 624 It was a large barely furnished apartment like the *salle d'attente* at the Northern Railway Station at Paris. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1883) I. vii. 111 Without any crowding ..we passed from the *salle d'attente* to the platform. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 172 James Forbes and his wife were with us in the otherwise untenanted *salle-a-manger*.

Sallee-man (sæ·lĭmæn). Also **Sally-man.** [f. *Sallee*, the name of a Moroccan seaport formerly of piratical repute.]

1. A Moorish pirate-ship. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* So also **Sallee rover.**

1637 J. DUNTON *Jrnl. Sally Fleet* Ep. Ded., Being sent out Master and Pilote in a Sallyman of warre, with twenty-one Moores and five Flemish rennagadoes, unto the coast of England to take Christians. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 29 One of the Seamen having descry'd to the S.W. a ship which he took for a Sally-Man. *Ibid.* 30 This Supposed Sally-Rover prov'd nothing else but a Virginia Merchant-Man. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 2 On the 9th we had a sight of another Vessel,..she seem'd to be a Sally-man, and might carry about 30 pieces of cannon. 1734 *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scott.* (1885) V. 593 A ship-master in Boness and his crew who were taken by a Sallee Rover and are now at Algeirs. 1754 *Jackson's Oxf. Jrnl.* 24 Aug., A Sallee man, which cruizes from Cape Bon to the Isle of Galeta. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* II. xii. 235 A Sallee rover gave chace to our ship.

2. A marine hydrozoan, *Velella vulgaris*.

It floats on the sea with its vertical crest acting as a sail.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 387 The Sally Man. This insect is more firm and opake than either of the foregoing. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Naturalist Austral.* 54 *Velella limbosa*, or Sallyman, is abundant. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 739 A remarkable creature called by the popular name of *Sallee Man*, sometimes corrupted in nautical fashion into *Sallyman*.

Sallender (sæ·lĕndəɹ). Now only *pl.* Forms: 6–7 **selander, 7 sellander, sellendor, sallander, 8 solander; 8 selendors, 8–9 sallendors.** [Of obscure origin: in F. *solandre* (1664 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A dry scab affecting the hock of a horse.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 95 A selander is in the bendynge of the legge behynde. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. (1617) 79 A Mallander is a drie scabbe vpon the bought of the fore leg: and the Sellanders vpon the hinder. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 6 No way subject to mainge, mallender, sellender. 1685 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2092/4 Stolen.., a large strong grey Gelding,..hath a small Sallander. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Malenders*, Others alledge, that what cures the Scratches will cure both the Malenders and Selenders. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 273 In the inside of the hock.. there is sometimes a scurfy eruption called mallenders in the fore leg, and sallenders in the hind leg. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 27/2 It is a breach of a warranty of soundness if the warranted horse suffers from..sallenders.

Sallendine, obs. form of CELANDINE.

Saller, obs. f. SOLLAR *Min.*, platform.

Sallery, obs. form of CELERY, SALARY.

Sallet (sæ·lĕt), **salade** (sălā·d). *Antiq.* Forms: 5–8 **sallet,** 5–6 **salett(e, salet** (also 8–9 *arch.*), *Sc.* **sellat, -et,** (5 **salectte, salate**), 6 **sallett(e, (-att),** 6–7 **sallat(e,** 7 **sallad(e,** 5–7, 9 *arch.* **salad(e.** [a. F. *salade*, ad. Sp. *celada* or It. *celata*, believed to represent L. *cælāta* (sc. *cassis* or *galea*), (a helmet) ornamented with engraving. Cf. MDu. *salade, sallade, salla.*

The L. adj. has not been found in this elliptical use. Cf. 'loricæ galeæque aeneæ; cælatæ opere Corinthio' (Cicero).]

1. In mediæval armour, a light globular head-piece, either with or without a vizor, and without a crest, the lower part curving outwards behind.

c 1440 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* iv. 11 (MS. Rawl.), Ham-Selfe wel wepenyd with haubergeons, and bryght Salletis and sheldys. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 189 Imprimis, a peyr brygandyrs, a salet, a boresper [etc.]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclv. (1482) 331 He toke syr vmfreys salade and his briganteyns..and also his gylt spores and arayd hym lyke a lord. *c*1537 *Thersytes* 55, I wolde have a sallet to were on my hed, Whiche under my chyn with a thonge red Buckeled shall be. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxviii. 146 b, On their heads [they] hadde sallets of leather. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. x. 9 Many a time but for a Sallet, my braine-pan had bene cleft with a brown Bill. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 113 b, The men that were heauily armed had a salade, which couered their head, and came downe as far as their shoulders. *a* 1600 *Floddan F.* ii. (1664) 12 Some of a share can shortly make A sallate for to save his pate. 1786 GROSE *Anc. Armour* II The Salade, Salet, or Celate. Father Daniel defines a Salet to be a sort of light casque, without a crest, sometimes having a visor, and being sometimes without one. 1824 MEYRICK *Ant. Armour* III. Gloss., *Salett*,..a light head piece sometimes worn by the cavalry, but generally by the infantry and archers. It..was generally a steel cap greatly resembling the morian. 1844 JAMES *Agincourt* II. v. 109 He caused his archers to put on the cuirasses and salades. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 4 Armed with sword and spear, a steel salet on his head, a leather jack upon his body.

b. *jocularly* referred to as a measure for wine.

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV* (1613) C j, Make a proclamation..That..Sacke be sold by the Sallet.

† c. *transf.* Headpiece, head. *nonce-use.*
1652 C. B. Stapylton *Herodian* 56 When Wine was got into his drunken Sallat.

† 2. Some kind of iron vessel. *Obs.*
1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 51/2 With fyere brought with theym in a Salette thider. 1507–8 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 101 Item, for ane sellat to mak gwn powdir vij s. 1582 Hester *Secr. Phiorav.* III. cxvi. 141 Sette the same potte in a Sallette of Iron, and lute them close together.

Hence † **Sa·letted** *a.*, wearing a sallet.
1455 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 282 An hundred of goode-men..with bowes & arowes, Jakked & saletted. 1461 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 36 The peple was jakkyd and saletted, and riottously disposed.

Sallet, Sallfe, obs. forms of Salad, Salve.

† **Sa·lliable,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Sally *v.*2 + -able.] Suitable for making a sally.
1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 98 It is alwayes important for him to know the wayes..most salliable for the souldiers..out of the campe.

Sallibube, obs. variant of Sillabub.

† **Sa·llier** 1. *Obs.*—0 In 5 salyare. [f. Sally *v.*1 + -er 1.] A dancer.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 Salyare, *saltator, saltatrix.*

Sallier 2 (sæ·liəɹ). *rare.* [f. Sally *v.*2 + -er 1.] One who takes part in a sally.
1685 Travestin *Siege Newheusel* 10 The Salliers were obliged, without any more effect, to retire. 1848 Aird *Trag. Wold* II. x. Poet. Wks. 39 Dunley with a party of salliers is fighting outside one of the open gates.

Sallow (sæ·lou), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 sealh, (seal, salh, salch); β. 4–5 salwe, (4 salew, salugh), 5–6 salgh(e, salow(e, (5 salwhe, 6 sallowe, sallo, 7 salloo), 4– sallow; γ. [1 sealiz–], 3 selihe, salyhe, 5–6 saly, 6 salye, 6, 9 salley, 7– sally. (See also E. D. D., and the forms placed under Saugh.) [OE. *sealh* (Anglian *salh*):—prehistoric **salho-z* masc.; cogn. w. OHG. *salaha* wk. fem. (MHG. *salhe*, mod.G. in comb. *salweide*):—**salhōn-*; ON. *selja* wk. fem. (Sw. *sälj, sälg*, Da. *selje*):—**saljōn-*; cognates outside Teut. are L. *salic-, salix*, Gr. ἑλίκη, Irish *saileach*, Welsh *helyg* (collect.). The Fr. *saule* is an adoption from Teut.
The OE. nom. sing. is directly represented by the dialectal Saugh. The β and γ forms above descend from the late Anglian flexional form *salg-, salig-*, where the *g* is introduced on the analogy of those sbs. in which final *h* is a euphonic modification of *g*. The form Seal appears partly to represent the normal flexional form of the stem in OE., as in *seales* genit. sing., *sealas* pl., and partly to be adopted from ON. *selja*.]

1. A plant of the genus *Salix*, a willow; chiefly, in narrower sense, as distinguished from 'osier' and 'willow', applied to several species of *Salix* of a low-growing or shrubby habit: see quot. 1866. Also, one of the shoots of a willow.
α. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 892 *Salix*, salch. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 1767 *Salix*, salh. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 18 Wið heafod ece ȝenim sealh & ele.
β. 1377–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 131 In posicione de Sallowys juxta ripam de Wer, xxd. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 655 Who so that buyldeth his hous al of salwes ..Is wo‡thy to been hanged on the galwes! 1388 Wyclif *Lev.* xxiii. 40 And ȝe schulen take to ȝou..salewis [1382 withies] of the rennynge streem. *c* 1450 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 2014 Afftir, ovir a ryveer rennyng, To be set Arrayed to thyn estat, With salwys, wyllwys Envyronnd preperat. 1555 Eden *Decades* 38 Elmes, wyllowes, and salowes. 1583 L. M[ascall] tr. *Bk. Dyeing* 76 Take cole of a willo or sallo. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 573 Sallows and Reeds, on Banks of Rivers born. 1725 T. Thomas in *Portland Pap.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 131 There is a small shrub growing over the greatest part of it ['the Carr', near Carlisle] which they call soft sallows. 1782 J. Scott *Poet. Wks.* 96 And lofty sallows their sweet bloom display. 1818 Shelley *Pr. Wks.* (1880) III. 18 We sit with Plato by old Ilissus..among the sweet scent of flowering sallow. 1859 Tennyson *Merlin & V.* 223 A robe..In colour like the satin-shining palm On sallows in the windy gleams of March. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Sallow*, a name for *Salix cinerea, S. Caprea*, and the allied species, which are not flexible like the osier, but furnish the best charcoal for gunpowder. 1907 *Gentl. Mag.* July 38 The yellow sallows, locally sallys, which the cottage children call palms, flame in gold.
γ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxxvi. 2 On saliȝ[um] we sariȝe, swiðe ȝelome, ure organan up-ahengan. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxvi. 2 In selihes [*v.r.* salyhes, wilthes] in mide ofe ite Our organes henge we yhite. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 317/1 Salghe for Saly *A.*), *salix.* 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* xix. 39 Of the Withy, Sally, Ozier, and Willow. *Ibid.* 40 We have three sorts of Sallys amongst us: The vulgar..and the hopping Sallys..: And a third kind..having the twigs reddish. 1694 Westmacot *Script. Herb.* 222 Sallies grow the faster, if planted within the reach of the Water. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. II. 41 (E.D.S.). 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss., Sallies*, willow-boughs.

2. The wood of the sallow tree.
β. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 118 If þe heed be smyte wiþ a liȝt drie staf as of salow. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 88 Smal-coale..is made of Sallow, Willow, Alder, Hasell, and the like. 1658 — *Hydriot.* iii. 44 Sallow..makes more Ashes then Oake. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning*, etc. I. 104 Sallow (*Salix caprea*), is white, with a pale-red cast, like red deal, but without the veins. 1882 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 271/2 A Sussex trug..is a flat basket..of flakes of sallow braced with ash.
γ. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) I. 113 Ther is a wood..conteynyng..xx acres of okes, asshes, salyes and other woodes. 1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 424 Spoylinge of hasells, salleys, and other woods readie for sale. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xxxvii. 453 They doe not take Sally, or Willow, or Birch, and such other Materialls. 1810 W. H. Marshall *Rev. Board Agric., W. Departm.* 275 The softer woods, such as ash, sallies, alder, are regularly cut from twelve to fourteen years' growth. 1835 J. Wilson *Biog. Blind* 212 The old harp..the front of which is white sally, the back of fir.

3. A collectors' name for certain moths the larvæ of which feed on the sallow or willow; esp. a moth of the genus *Xanthia.*
1829 J. F. Stephens *Syst. Catal. Brit. Ins.* II. 98. 1832 J. Rennie *Conspect. Butterfl. & M.* 85. 1880 O. S. Wilson *Larvæ Brit. Lepidopt.* 270.

b. ? = *sally-fly* (see 4 b).
1902 *Webster's Dict.*, Suppl., *Sally*, a stone fly.

4. *attrib.* as *sallow* (or *sally*) *bush, charcoal, land, pole, stake, switch, tree, twig, willow, wood.*
1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 69/2 A few low *sallow bushes. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* 81 Take of *Sallow Charcole vj. ounces. 1907 *Gentl. Mag.* July 38 Down by the river we have the Sallens, or *Sally lands. 1898 *B'ham Daily Post* 26 Mar. (E. D. D.), 'White and black *Sally poles' for sale. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 139 And put a *sally stake in hit. 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* I. 55 A *sally switch. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 188 Take..half soo myche of coles of *salow or of wylow tree. 1850 K. H. Digby *Compitum* III. 206 A brook that winds through bending sally trees. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 18 And softe a *saly twigge aboute hym plie. 1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 54 *Sallow Willow. *Salix caprea*.. This is perhaps the most common of all our willows. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* II. 17 Charcoal is to be chosen of *sallow wood.

b. Special comb.: **sally-fly**, some kind of stone fly; **sallow kitten**, a moth (see quot.); **sallow moth**, a moth of the genus *Xanthia* (*Cassell's Dict.*); **sally picker** *Anglo-Irish*, a name for the Chiffchaff, Sedge Warbler and Willow Warbler; **sallow thorn**, a plant of the genus *Hippophae*; **sallow †withe, withy** [= G. *salweide*] = sense 1.
1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 114 The Yellow *Sally Fly. Comes on about the twentieth of May...It is a four winged fly; as it swims down the water its wings lie flat on its back. 1880 O. S. Wilson *Larvæ Brit. Lepidopt.* 189 *Dicranura furcula*, Linn. The *Sallow Kitten. 1885 Swainson *Provinc. Names Birds* 25, 26, 28 *Sally picker (Ireland). 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 157 *Hippophae.* L. *Sallow-thorn. 1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 68 The Goats gnaw'd the green *Sallow With in pieces. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, **Sally-withy*, a willow.

Sallow (sæ·lou), *a.* Forms: 1 salo, 4–6 salowe, (5 salloh, salwhe, 6 sallowe, 7 salow), 6– sallow. [OE. *salo* = MDu. *salu, saluwe* discoloured, dirty (Du. †*zaluw*), OHG. *salo, salew*- dark-coloured (MHG. *sal, salw-*, mod.Ger. dial. *sal*), Icel. *söl-r* yellow:—OTeut. **salwo-*, whence F. *sale*, It. *salavo* dirty. Cf. Russian солово́й *solovoy* cream-coloured.] Of the skin or complexion: Having a sickly yellow or brownish yellow colour.
a 1000 *Riddles* lxxx. 11 (Gr.) Good is min wise & ic [*sc.* ?a horn] sylfa salo. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 355 Ful salowe was waxen hir colour. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7392 That false traitouresse untrewe Was lyk that salowe hors of hewe, That in the Apocalips is shewed. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxix. (1869) 41 Al blac þei bicomen and salwh,..and elded. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441 Salwhe of colowre (*P.* salowe), *croceus.* 1530 Palsgr. 323/1 Salowe yolowe coloured as ones skynne is for sycknesse, *jaunastre.* 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 13 Colour of inward causes...Of inequalytie of humoures, wherof doo procede, blacke, salowe, or white onely. Red, Blacke, Salowe, do betoken domynion of heate...Salowe, choler citrine. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 70 What a deale of brine Hath washt thy sallow cheekes for Rosaline! 1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Salow*, white. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 256 [She] is of so sallow a complexion, that she shadows upon the Moor. 1744 Armstrong *Preserv. Health* IV. 48 Hence..The Lover's paleness; and the sallow hue Of Envy. *a* 1745 Swift *Panegyric on Dean* Wks. 1751 X. 170 Pale Dropsy with a sallow Face. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 194 They were of a sallow or brownish complexion. 1813 Byron *Corsair* I. viii, That man..Whose name appals ..And tints each swarthy cheek with sallower hue. 1856 Bryant *Death Schiller* iii, The sallow Tartar. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxx, The eldest daughter was rather pretty but sallow and unhealthy.

b. *transf.* and of things personified.
1746 Collins *Ode Evening* 45 While sallow Autumn fills thy lap with leaves. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 438 He..who, imprisoned long..and a prey To sallow sickness,..Escapes at last to liberty and light. 1827 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 50 They are believers; but their faith is no sallow plant of darkness. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 72 Pining to a sallow idiocy.

c. *Comb.*
1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 52 b, A man maie be high coloured, or *sallowe coloured, and yet not blacke. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* IV. i, The sallow-coloured brat Of some vnlanded banckrupt. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 148 That *sallow-fac't, sad, stooping Nymph. 1877 Black *Green Past.* v, A tall, thin, sallow-faced man. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* 100 A *sallow-looking, close-cropped Pole. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 292 The *sallow-visaged party.

Sallow (sæ·lou), *v.* [f. Sallow *a.*] *trans.* To make sallow.
1831 T. L. Peacock *Crotchet Castle* i, Her quondam lover, whose physiognomy the intense anxieties..had left blighted, sallowed, and crow's-footed. 1861 Du Chaillu *Equat. Afr.* xviii. 325 The whole complexion is sallowed. 1868 Lowell *Under the Willows* 41 July..sallows the crispy fields.

† **Sallowie.** *Obs. rare*—1. Perh. a dial. form of *sallow-withe*; see Sallow *sb.* 4 b.
1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Tri.* I. ii, Bees that flie About the laughing bloosms of sallowie.

Sallowish (sæ·louiʃ), *a.* [f. Sallow *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat sallow in hue.
1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) III. v. 32 Her complexion, sallowish, streaked with red. *Ibid.* VII. xxxiv. 158 He..has..a complexion a sallowish brown. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, A youngish sallowish gentleman in spectacles. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 410/2 'Twas now of a cold, sallowish green.

Sallowness (sæ·lounès). [f. Sallow *a.* + -ness.] The state of being sallow.
1722 Bp. Downes in Nicolson *Ep. Corr.* 546 It..has cast such a sallowness (if there is such a word) on his countenance, that [etc.]. 1797–1805 S. & Ht. Lee *Canterb. T.* IV. 13 He was still pale, even to sallowness. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 595 A little yellowness of the conjunctiva and sallowness of the skin.

Sallowy (sæ·loui), *a.* [f. Sallow *sb.* + -y.] Abounding in sallows or willows.
1840 Louisa S. Costello *Summer amongst Bocages* II. 96 We waded along till we reached..the sandy and sallowy Isle du Vieux Pont. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 147 Where the brook..ran By sallowy rims. 1871 — *Last Tourn.* 421 Many a glancing plash and sallowy isle.

Sally (sæ·li), *sb.*1 Forms: 6 sale, saley, (salew), sallie, 7–8 salley, 8 sailly, 7– sally. [a. F. *saillie* issuing forth, outrush, outbreak (hence 'sally' of wit, etc.), projection, prominence (also in OF. leap), f. *saillir*: see Sail *v.*3, Sally *v.*1
Parallel formations on the etymologically equivalent vb. in the other Rom. langs. are Sp. *salida*, Pg. *sahida, saida*, exit, sortie, It. *salita* ascent.]

I. An issuing forth.

1. A sudden rush (*out*) from a besieged place upon the enemy; a sortie; esp. in the phrase *to make a sally.*
1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 414 b, The French men that wer besieged make many saleis oute. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 141 That night the Spaniards made a salley..to disturbe our Campe. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 170 Poyer making lately a salley out of Pembrooke Castle, and those from Tenby..assisting him, they haue vtterly defeated the assiedgers. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (1905) 380 The Captains..of the Town of Mansoul agreed, and resolved upon a time to make a salley out upon the camp of Diabolus. 1786 W. Thomson *Watson's Philip III* (1830) 375 A garrison ..which is able to resist assaults..and often to make successful sallies. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 396 He there remained..without throwing away his ammunition excepting when he could do it with effect in judicious sallies. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lvii. (1862) V. 119 A well-timed sally..dispersed the Leontine land-force.
fig. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 26 Courage, is able..with a sudden assault to surprise..the enemie. Iudgement hath its scouts ever abroad, to prevent such like sallies and cavalcadoes, that he be not taken sleeper. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vii. 73 As for the..Orientall languages he rather makes sallies and incursions into them, then any solemn sitting down before them. 1844 Emerson *Lect. New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 263 It is handsomer to remain in the establishment,..and conduct that in the best manner, than to make a sally against evil by some single improvement.

† b. A place whence a sally may be made; a sally-port. *Obs.*
1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 149 Of this Abbey they have made a bulwerk, and a platforme above, and a salew unto the same out of the cytadell. 1590 Sir R. Williams *Brief Disc. War* 50 Euerie Bulwarke ought to haue two sallies, one for horse and foote, the other a little secret sallie. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 252 Sallie..is also a secret issue for the souldiers to passe out of a wall, bulwarke, or fort.

2. A going forth, setting out, excursion, expedition (of one or more persons).
1657 Howell *Londinop.* 49 We will now make a salley out of Algate. 1697 Dryden *Virg.* Ded., A Lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her Song till she alights: Still preparing for a higher flight at her next sally. 1743 Fielding *Wedding-day* II. iv, Doth this early sally of yours proceed from having been in bed early..? 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* II. iv, Here..is notice of his return from the first of these sallies into England.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1650 Earl Monm. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 50 She [the soul] makes out salleys which cause men to believe that though she be fastened to the body, yet she is not a Prisoner. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 208, I made my second sally into the world. 1753 Johnson *Adventurer* 107 ¶ 3 At our first sally into the intellectual world, we all march together. 1836 Emerson *Nature, Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 172 Is not prayer also a sally of truth—a sally of the soul into the unfound infinite? 1849 W. Irving *Goldsmith* iii. 49 [He] made his second sally forth into the world. 1855 Tennyson *Brook* 24, I make a sudden sally.

3. A sudden start into activity.
1605 Daniel *Philotas* v. *Chorus*, How well were we within the narrow bounds Of..Macedon, Before our kings inlarged them with our wounds And made these sallies of ambition. 1665 Glanvill *Def. Van. Dogm.* To T. Albinus, For what ever heat attends the first sallies of young Invention, Time ..cools these delights. 1703 Collier *Dissuas. fr. Playhouse* 15 [They would] make us believe the Storm was nothing but an Eruption of Epicurus's Atoms, a Spring-Tide of Matter and Motion, and a blind Salley of Chance. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Hist. Jew. Wars.* Pref. § 7 What places the Jews assaulted..in the first sallies of the war. 1807 Wordsw. *Ode on Intimat. Immort.* 89 Behold the Child.. See, where 'mid work of his own hand he lies, Fretted by sallies of his mother's kisses. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 358 Nature goes by rule, not by sallies and saltations.

4. A breaking forth from restraint; an outburst or transport (*of* passion, delight, or other emotion); a flash (*of* wit); a flight (*of* fancy).

16.. Stillingfl. (J.), These passages were intended for sallies of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit? 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 172 ¶ 4 She is apt to fall into little Sallies of Passion. 1727 Swift & Pope *Misc.* I. Pref. 10 We have written some Things which we may wish never to have thought on. Some Sallies of Levity ought to be imputed to Youth. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 225 It is difficult to abstain from some sally of panegyric. 1775 T. Sheridan *Art Reading* 292 When she [fancy]..acknowledges no superior, her vigorous and wild sallies..are.. vain and fruitless. 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* II. 10 That sudden burst of confident self-sufficiency, by the vigorous sailly of which virtue herself may be sometimes confounded. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xi. II. 40 Sufficient guards against the sallies of democratical extravagance. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. xviii. III. 313 He was..sometimes hurried.. into a sally of passion. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess., Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 87 It [friendship] keeps company with the sallies of wit and the trances of religion. 1875 Manning *Mission Holy Ghost* viii. 216 Sudden sallies and impetuosities of temper.

† b. Outlet, 'vent'. *Obs. rare.*

1799 C. Winter in Jay *Mem.* (1849) 19 While Mr. Whitefield was giving full sally to his soul, and..inviting sinners to the Saviour.

5. A sudden departure from the bounds of custom, prudence, or propriety; an audacious or adventurous proceeding, an escapade. Now *rare*.

a 1639 Wotton *Parallel Essex & Buckhm.* (1641) 3 At his returne all was cleere, and this excursion was esteemed but a Sally of youth. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* I. viii. (1897) I. 386, I made at this time a sally that may be mentioned, since it had some relation to public affairs. 1723 Waterland *Wks.* (1823) III. 261 It might be on account of some of these uncautious sallies of Origen, that he was forced to purge himself to Pope Fabian:..after which..he..kept closer to the language of the Church. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* I. II. xxi. 56 We find people very brisk and active in seasons of joy, breaking out continually into wanton and extravagant sallies. 1871 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* V. xliii. 219 But the sally [ed. 1 1856 V. 110 *reads* enterprise] of an obscure slave was far less formidable than the intrigues of illustrious nobles.

6. A sprightly or audacious utterance or literary composition; now usually, a brilliant remark, a witticism.

1756-82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) II. viii. 34 We must not try the charming sallies of Ariosto by the rigid rules of Aristotle. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Shenstone* Wks. IV. 219 His poems consist of elegies, odes and ballads, humorous sallies and moral pieces. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 98 After this sally of the preacher of the Old Jewry, which..agrees perfectly with the spirit and letter of the rapture of 1648. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1765, Voltaire, in revenge, made an attack upon Johnson, in one of his numerous literary sallies. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xlii, The sprightly sallies of the two won attention like a fencing match.

II. 7. A leaping movement. *Obs.* exc. *Naut.* (see quot. 1867) and *dial.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. x. (Arb.) 98 As the Dorien because his falls, sallyes, and compasse be dluers from those of the Phrigien. 1718 Steele *Fish-pool* 178 On every sally of the bont, the water in the Well must shift its place. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Sally*,..a sudden heave or set. 1887 Donaldson *Jamieson's Dict.* Suppl. 210 *Sally*,..a rush or dash; a swing from side to side, rocking; a continuous rising and falling,..the swinging or bounding motion of a ship at sea.

III. 8. a. *Arch.* A deviation from the alinement of a surface; a projection, prominence. **b.** *Carpentry* (see quot. 1842).

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 73 This Authour did first conceive, that they were not shadows but some Sallies or Prominencies in that Belt. 1739 Labelye *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 69 The Sally, or Projection of a..Cornish. 1757 Robertson in *Phil. Trans.* L. 292 Add to this the sally of the head, the weight of the forecastle [etc.]. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Sally*, a projecture. The end of a piece of timber cut with an interior angle formed by two planes across the fibres. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 396 The 'sally', or point given to the end of each part to resist lateral pressure. 1887 Donaldson *Jamieson's Dict.* Suppl. 208 *Saillie, Sailye, Sally*, a projection; outjutting; applied to a room, gallery, or other building projecting beyond the face of a house or wall.

Sally (sæ·li), *sb.*2 *Bell-ringing.* Also 9 sallio. [Perh. an application of Sally *sb.*1 7.]

1. The first movement of a bell when 'set' for ringing; a 'handstroke', as distinguished from the reverse movement of 'backstroke'; also, the position of a bell when it is rung up to a 'set' position. ? Now *local.*

1668 F. Stedman *Tintinnalogia* (1671) 54 Whole-pulls, is to Ring two Rounds in one change..so that every time you pull down the bells at Sally, you make a new change. *Ibid.* 134 But sometimes the fault of the stroke (*i. e.* when longer on one side than the other] is in the Sally. 1677 — *Campanologia* 26 The falling of the bells from a Sett-pull must gradually be done, by checking them only at Sally, until the low compass renders the Sally useless. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 462/2 The several wayes of Ringing Bells. 1. Is the Under Salley, that is when the Bells are raised but Frame high, so as the Clapper strikes on both sides of the Bell. 2. Is the Hand Salley, when they are rung almost up, and one hand is put to the Rope to raise it. 1702 J. D. & C. M. *Campanalogia Impr.* 11 The first Step..is to learn perfectly to set a Bell,..and to have it so much at his Command, as that he may be able to cut it down, either at hand (being the Sally) or back Stroke. *Ibid.* 13 He must likewise be careful, when they lie under Sally, (for so 'tis term'd) to keep his Bell at so constant a Pull, as not to pull harder one time than another. 1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon* 13 *note*, The half-wheel action is distinguished by the name of the dead-rope pull, there being no sally. *Ibid., Bells of Ch.* x. 552 It was at this time that the bells were altered from the dead-rope pull to the sally. 1897 F. T. Jane *Lordship* vi. 66 The tuftin being worn, she hurt a man's hands a good deal on the sally, and had mainly to be rung on the backstroke.

2. The woolly 'grip' for the hands near the lower end of a bell-rope, composed of tufts of wool woven into the rope.

1809 T. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 142 *Sally*, the serving, or pluffy part of a bell rope. 1869 Troyte *Change Ringing* i. 2 The 'hand stroke' blow will be the one on which he pulls the 'sallie', or tufting on the rope. 1871 T. Hardy *Desperate Remedies* Epil., Bright red 'sallies' of woollen texture..glowed on the ropes.

3. *Comb.*: **sally beam** (see quot. 1872); **sally hole,** a hole through which the bell-rope passes; **sally-pin, -pulley, -wheel** (see quots.).

1872 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. IX. 186/2 The *sally-beam is a beam ..through which the bell-rope is passed to steady it. 1901 H. E. Bulwer *Gloss. Techn. Terms Bells* 5 *Sally-beams*, light wooden cross beams..with guide pieces attached through which the bell-ropes pass. 1851 C. Rogers ['Tom Treddlehoyle'] *Bairnsta Foak's Ann.* (E. D. D.), He wor drawn up bit bell an knocked his heead again t' *sally-hoil. 1879 Troyte in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 210/2 When the rope has been pulled enough to bring the fillet or '*sallie-pin' down to the nearest point to the ground pulley that it can reach. 1901 H. E. Bulwer *Gloss. Techn. Terms Bells* 4 *Sally-pin*, a reel inserted between the 'shrouds' over the rope to assist the purchase of the latter, when the 'fillet-hole' is placed near the top of the 'wheel'. *Ibid., Pulley*, a sheave of hard wood on the lower part of the frame which guides the rope to the wheel. In some localities it is called ..'*sally-pulley'..'*sally-wheel'.

† **Sa·lly,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 **salyyn,** 6 **saly,** 7 **sally.** [irreg. ad. F. *saillir*: see Sail *v.*3]

1. *intr.* To leap, bound, dance.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 Salyyn, *salio* (P. *salto*). 1543 Becon *Invect. agst. Swearing* 54 Herode also made a promyse to the doughter of Herodias, whan she daunced & salyed so plesantly before hym.

2. *trans.* Of a horse: To leap (a mare).

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvi. 300 They use to ring Mares.., to keep them from being sallied by Stoned Horses.

Hence † **Sa·llying** *vbl. sb.*, dancing.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 Salyynge, *saltacio.*

Sally (sæ·li), *v.*2 Forms: 6 **salee, salie, saly,** 7– **sally.** [f. Sally *sb.*1, which first appears at the same time. The sense of the vb. may have been influenced by association with its ulterior source, F. *saillir*: see Sail *v.*3]

1. *intr.* Of a warlike force: To issue suddenly from a place of defence or retreat in order to make an attack; *spec.* of a besieged force, to make a sortie. Also *to sally out.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 430 Duke Henry..hauinge lost..many of his men what tyme the Marques saleed out, and fought. 1590 Sir R. Williams *Brief Disc. War* 52 Hauing an ensie entrie into the ditch, the defendants dare not sally. *Ibid.* 52 Alledging..that the defendants may the better saly out. 1615 Chapman *Odysss.* XXIV. 375 And now, all girt in armes; the Ports, set wide, They sallied forth. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* II. 200 The happy repulse of the Spaniards sallying upon our Cannon. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, IV. Wks. 1813 V. 367 Leyva, with his garrison, sallied out and attacked the rear of the French. 1777 W. Heath in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 338 The enemy had sallied, early one morning, and surprised one of our outguards. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xix. 382 A nest of lake pirates who sallied out by night to kill and plunder. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 172 The Mitylenaeans with their whole force sallied out against the Athenian camp.

fig. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 114 Like a good Soldier, whilst his strength is full, he sallies upon the people's liberties.

2. Of a person or party of persons: To set out boldly, to go forth (from a place of abode); to set out on a journey or expedition. Const. *forth, off, out.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 38 Where gladsome Guyon sallied forth to land. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 41 To return now into Italy from whence we first sallied. 1710-11 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 19 Feb., Where Sir Andrew Fountain dined too, who has just began to sally out, and has shipt..his nurses back to the country. 1762 Foote *Lyar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 282 But let us sally. 1766 Cowper *Let.* 20 Oct., Wks. (1876) 23 After tea we sally forth to walk in good earnest. 1786 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 9 Vessels may enter and sally with every wind. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 52 These frontier settlers form parties..and prepare for a bee hunt. Having provided themselves with a waggon.. they sally off, armed with their rifles. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* i, [He] had risen and was adjusting his riding-cloak preparatory to sallying abroad. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1879) 112 In the morning we all sallied forth to hunt. 1888 W. S. Caine *Round the World* i. 2 We settled down in our comfortable cabins..and then sallied forth for a tour of inspection round the ship.

trans. and *fig.* 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 178 He.. takes pen in hand..and sallies forth into the fairy land of poetry. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 87 Where the tall trees crowd round and sally Down the slope sides.

† **b.** *To sally out*: to make a digression in speech. *Obs.*

1660 *Trial Regic.* 51 And we have, with a great deal of Patience, suffered you to sally out. *Ibid.* 55 My Lords, this ought not to come from the Bar to the Bench; if you sally out thus about your Conscience. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 58 Sometimes the Prophets, in the midst of the Mention of particular Mercies,..Sally out into Pathetical Excursions relating to the Messias.

3. Of things: To issue forth; *esp.* to issue suddenly, break out, burst or leap forth.

1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 237 A little Mountain, whence there sallies a stream of water that turns three Mills. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* Ded., It may very well.. pass amongst good natur'd men, with other things, that every day sally from the Press. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XI. 646 Fierce in his look his ardent valour glow'd, Flush'd in his cheek, or sally'd in his blood. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* II. vii. 265 It is not at all likely that the soul sallies out of the body. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XI. 326 While yet his warm blood sallied from the wound. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Merlin* i, When the God's will sallies free.

Hence **Sa·llying** *vbl. sb.* (also attrib.) and *ppl. a.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 401 b, To leave behynde my backe no fortified place, out of the whiche any force or saleinge out is to be feared. 1590 Sir R. Williams *Brief Disc. War* 53 The salying of the asseged. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 473 Delicious..As to the hunted hart the sallying spring. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* XXVI. III. 424 A sallying place for marauding inroads. 1839 Thackeray *Major Gahagan* iii, I found our sallying party.

Sally (sæ·li), *v.*3 [f. Sally *sb.*2] *trans.* To bring (a bell) to the position of 'sally'.

1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 250 Hark! now again the Chorus fills. As Bells Sally'd awhile at once their Peal renew.

Sallyer, variant of Saler *Obs.*

Sally Lunn (sæ·li lʌn). [See quot. 1827.] A kind of tea-cake (see quot. 1892).

1798 *Gentl. Mag.* LXVIII. II. 931/2 A certain sort of hot rolls, now, or not long ago, in vogue at Bath, were gratefully and emphatically styled 'Sally Lunns'. 1824 Carlyle *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 289 Robinson gives me coffee and Sally Lunns. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1561 The bun ..called the Sally Lunn, originated with a young woman of that name in Bath, about thirty years ago. She first cried them...Dalmer, a respectable baker and musician, noticed her, bought her business, and made a song..in behalf of Sally Lunn. 1845 Dickens *Chimes* iv, It's a sort of night that's meant for muffins. Likewise crumpets. Also Sally Lunns. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxiii, A meal of green tea, scandal, hot Sally-Lunn Cakes, and a little novel-reading. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) II. 361/1 *Sally Lunns.*—These are sweet light teacakes...Sally Lunns should be cut open, well buttered, and served very hot.

b. *Sally Lunn pudding*, a kind of pudding made with a Sally Lunn cake.

1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) 361/2.

Sally-man, Sally rover: see Sallee-man.

Sa·llyport. [f. Sally *sb.*1 + Port *sb.*3]

1. *Fortif.* An opening in a fortified place for the passage of troops when making a sally; sometimes used for 'postern'. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV* cccxii, Soe lyes the Worme, safe in her treeble hedge And eats the Purple Garden, ere wee find Her Sally-Ports. 1651 Cleveland *Poems* 3 My slippery soul had quit the fort, But that she stopt the Salley-port. 1688 J. S. *Fortification* 69 Little Ports are made in the middle of the Curtains..called Sally-Ports. 1694 Congreve *Double-Dealer* IV. v, Were you provided for an Escape? Hold, Madam, you have no more holes to your Burrough, I'll stand between you and this Sally-Port. 1704 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4008/2 The rest made their Escape out of a Sally-Port. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.*, *Sally-ports*, or postern-gates..are those underground passages, which lead from the inner to the outward works. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* XXX, In the outwork was a sallyport corresponding to the postern of the castle. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 261 The Sallyports are openings cut in the glacis...They are used in making sallies from the covered way.

attrib. 1799 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 36 Tippoo Sultaun's body was discovered in the sallyport gateway.

2. (See quot. 1867.)

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Sally-port*, in a fire ship, is a great opening in her side..for the men to escape by, when they have..fired their train. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Fire-ship.* 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Sally-port*,..a large port on each quarter of a fire-ship, out of which the officers and crew make their escape into the boats. ..Also, the entering port of a three-decker.

3. A landing-place at Portsmouth set apart for the use of men-of-war's boats (Adm. Smyth).

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* iv, The porter wheeled my chest down to the Sally Port. 1836 — *Midsh. Easy* xi, After which hour the sally-port is only opened by special permission.

Salm, obs. form of Psalm.

Salmagundi (sælmăgʌ·ndi). Forms: 7–8 **salmagondi,** 8 **salamongundy,** (**sallad-magundy, Solomon Gundy, salmi-, salmogundy, salmagunda**), 8–9 **salmagundy,** 7– **salmagundi.** [n. F. *salmigondis* (in the 16th c. *salmigundin, salmingondin*), of obscure origin.]

1. *Cookery.* A dish composed of chopped meat, anchovies, eggs, onions with oil and condiments.

1674 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Salmagundi* (Ital.), a dish of meat made of cold Turky and other ingredients. 1709 W. King *Cookery* ix, Delighting in hodge-podge, gallimaufries, forced meats, jussels, and salmagundies. 1710 P. Lamb *Royal Cookery* 118 To make Sallad-Magundy. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* I. xxxviii. 287 A barrel of excellent herrings for salmagundy, which he knew to be his favourite dish. 1764 Eliz. Moxon *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 103 To make Solomon Gundy to eat in Lent. 1892 *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* (ed. Garrett), *Salmagundi.*

attrib. 1892 *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* (ed. Garrett), *Salmagundi Salad.*

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1761 T. Twining in *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 18 After all this salmagondis of quotation, can you bear another slice of Aristotle? 1764 Foote *Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 340 By your account, I must be an absolute olio, a per-

fect salamongundy of charms. 1777 COLMAN *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 218 Unbuttoned cits..Throw down fish, flesh, fowl, pastry, custard, jelly, And make a Salmagundy of their belly. 1781 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 2 Jan., A salmagundi of black and blue, and red and purple, and white. 1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* III. 316 His mind was a sort of salmagundi. 1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 34 A kind of Salmagundi of law, literature, joke, and blunder. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* (1894) 274 *The Devil's Law Case*..despite fine passages, [is] a mere 'salmagundi'. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 26 May 539/1 The House of Commons..was chiefly busy with the Estimates, on which the usual Salmagundi of subjects was served up.

Salme, -ede, obs. forms of PSALM, PSALMODY.

Salmi (sæ·lmi). Also 8 **salmy.** [a. F. *salmi*, according to Hatz.-Darm. shortened from *salmigondis*: see SALMAGUNDI. Cf., however, SALOMENE.] 'A ragoût of partly roasted game, stewed with sauce, wine, bread, and condiments' (Garrett's *Encycl. Cookery* 1892).

1759 W. VERRAL *Cookery* 132 (Stanf.) Salmis des becasses. Salmy of woodcocks. 1823 MOORE *Fables* 7 Truffles, salmis, toasted cheese. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxxi, The salmi, the consommé, the purée. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xv, Tancred was going to give them a fish dinner..cutlets of salmon, salmis of carp. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* (1888) 150 Salmi of wild duck [India].

attrib. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) s.v. *Sauces*, Salmi Sauce.

Salmiac (sælmiæk). *Min.* Also 8 **sælmiak.** [a. G. *salmiak*, contraction of L. *sal ammoniacum*.] Native sal-ammoniac.

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 198 Large lumps of sulphur and salmiak. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 384, art. *Mineralogy*, Salmiac...A sublimate on active volcanoes.

Salmody, obs. form or PSALMODY.

Salmon (sæ·mən), *sb.*[1] and *a.* Forms: 4–5 **samoun, -own(e,** (5 **samoon, samwn, sawmon, sawmun**), 4–6 **samon,** 7 **sammon,** 8 *Sc.* **sawmont,** 9 *Sc.* **saumon**; 4 **salmoun,** 4–7 *Sc.* **salmond(e,** 5 **salmone,** (6 **saulmon, salmont,** 7 **sallmon**), 4– **salmon.** [a. AF. *samoun, saumoun, salmun* (OF. and mod.F. *saumon*):—L. *salmōnem, salmo* (Pliny); the spelling with *l* is from the Latin form.

Cf. Pr. *salmo*, Sp. *salmon*, Pg. *salmão*, It. *salmone, sermone*. The Latin word is prob. a derivative of the root of *salire* to leap.]

1. A large fish belonging to the genus *Salmo*, family *Salmonidæ*, esp. *Salmo salar*, comprising the largest fish of this family, which when mature are characterized by having red flesh, and a silvery skin marked with large black and red spots; highly prized as an article of food.

In mod. use the collective sing. takes the place of the pl.; *salmons* being used only in scientific language to denote different species, or, *rarely*, individual specimens.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5446 (Laud MS.) And of perches, & of salmouns, Token & eten grete foysouns. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3515 Fysch, flesch, salmoun, and cungyr. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 576 He wrocht Gynnys, to tak geddis & salmonys. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 407 They eteþ hote samoun alway. *Ibid.* II. 13 Þere is grete plente of small fische, of samon, and of elys. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 354 Euerych cart comynge in-to towne wiþ samown. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 15365 Swettere than samoun. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 823 Sewes on fishe dayes..The baly of þe fresche samon. 1515 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 67 Of my ferme of my fyshynges in Yarom I give her ij salmons yerely. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. (S.T.S.) 100 Thay saw the Scottis eit rawe Salmonte, new drawen out of the flude. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 156 She that in wisedome neuer was so frnile, To change the Cods-head for the Salmons taile. 1655 WALTON *Angler* I. vii. (1661) 134 The Salmon is accounted the King of fresh-water-Fish. 1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* vi, Now safe the stately Sawmont sail. 1819 SCOTT *Let. to Dk. Buccleuch* 15 Apr. in *Lockhart*, Where I lie, as my old grieve Tom Purdie said last night,..'like a haulded saumon'. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* viii, 'It wasn't the wine,' murmured Mr. Snodgrass, in a broken voice. 'It was the salmon'. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 69 Male salmons have been observed fighting all day long. 1882 DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. Introd. 71 The so-termed land-locked salmon..might prove invaluable to upper riparian proprietors. *Ibid.* II. 87 The 'blue poll' and 'blue cock' of the Fowey in Cornwall,..are sold in Billingsgate as 'Cornish salmon'. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 222/1 In North America there occurs one Salmonoid..viz., *Salmo salar*, var. *sebago*, L...This form is called variously the Landlocked Salmon or the Schoodic Salmon. *Ibid.* 225/1 A salmon newly arrived in fresh water from the sea is called a clean salmon, on account of its bright, well-fed appearance.

b. Applied to fishes belonging to other genera of the same family; esp., a fish of any of the species of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, called the *Pacific salmon*.

1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 468 According to the latest system..the first [group] for which the name *Salmo* is retained includes the Atlantic Salmon, and the black-spotted species of the west [etc.]...In this same group are included the Quinnat, or California Salmon, and its allies...These have been placed in the genus *Oncorhynchus*. 1888 — *Amer. Fishes* 480 The Pacific Salmon...The English-speaking people call it [*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*] generally the 'Hump-back Salmon', and often the 'Dog Salmon'...This is one of the smallest Salmons. *Ibid.* 482 The Blue-back is the most graceful of the Salmons. 1888 W. S. CAINE *Round the World* viii. 122 The Pacific salmon takes no bait or fly in fresh water, but may be taken readily in salt water.

c. Applied to fishes resembling a salmon, but not belonging to the *Salmonidæ*. (*a*) In U.S., the SQUETEAGUE; also the *pike-perch* (see PIKE *sb.*[1] 3). (*b*) In Australia and New Zealand, *Arripis salar*.

1798 D. COLLINS *Acc. N. S. Wales* I. 136 A fish, named by us, from its shape only, the salmon. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 393 *Arripis salar*, South Australia. Three species are known, from the coasts of Southern Australia and New Zealand. They are named by the colonists Salmon or Trout. 1884 *Century Mag.* Apr. 908/1 The pike-perch becomes a 'salmon' in the Susquehanna, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 365 [The Spotted Squeteague] is usually known on the Southern coast as the 'Salmon' or 'Spotted Trout'.

† d. Phrase. *To seek for a salmon's nest.* (Cf. MARE'S NEST.) *Obs.*

1589 *Hay any Work* 30 Where hast ti bene, why man, cha bin a seeking for a Samons nest.

2. The name of a kind of potato with red 'flesh'.

1845 *Morn. Chron.* 22 Nov. 5/2 The salmons are considered a good potato for the chalky soil; they are what in some parts are called red kidneys. *Ibid.* 5/3 Salmon potatoes.

3. Short for *salmon colour* (see 4 c).

1892 *Gard. Chron.* 27 Aug. 245/1 Hollyhocks, ranging in colour from pure white through yellows to salmons, pinks [etc.]. 1892 EMILY LAWLESS *Grania* I. 87 The horizon was tinged with faint salmon.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *salmon farm, fishery, hatchery, heck* (HECK *sb.*[1] 2), *hutch* (HUTCH *sb.* 3 a), *kettle* (KETTLE 2 a), *leister*, † *lumber-pie*, † *pie*, *rawn* (Sc.), *river, roe, spear, stream*; in names applied (chiefly locally) to a young salmon indicating the different stages of its growth, as *salmon-fry, mort* (sb.[3]), *peal* (sb.[2]), *pink, smelt, sprint*; in the names of appliances used in angling for salmon, as *salmon bait, fly, line, reel, rod, tackle, winch*. Also *salmon-like* adj.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51 *Salmon baits. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* i. 10 The..construction of a *Salmon-farm. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* II. 53/1 A gentleman who resides at Berwick, near the great *salmon-fishery. 1888 W. S. CAINE *Round the World* viii. 121 A fresh development of the salmon fishery has sprung up. 1704–6 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Fishing-fly*, *Salmon Flies. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 341 *Salmon-fry are taken with a fine Hair-line. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 224/2 *note*, The first important series of experiments..was made at the *salmon-hatchery of Stormontfield. 1868 *Law Rep.* Q. B. Div. III. 289 In this side-stream.. the said *salmon-hutch or hutches are situated. 1773 J. S. *Ep. to R. Fergusson* 48 I'se tak ye up Tweed's bonny side ..And shaw you there the fisher's pride, A *sa'mon kettle. *a* 1625 JAS. I in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1677) VII. 529 [A longing he had to see the place of his breeding,] a *Salmon-like instinct [so he was pleased to call it]. 1850 'EPHEMERA' *Bk. Salmon* 16 *Salmon-lines. 1834 *Salmon lister [see LEISTER]. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iv. 52 In the hall hung..salmon-listers, whips [etc.]. 1665 R. MAY *Accomplisht Cook* (ed. 2) Index, *Salmon lumber pie. 1893 J. WATSON *Confess. Poacher* 168 There were 90 trout, 37 *salmon-mort, and 2 salmon. 1533–4 *Salmon peal [see PEAL *sb.*[2]]. 1661 RABISHA *Cookery Dissected* 127 To bake a *Salmon Pie to be eaten hot. 1747 in MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 115. 1805 J. DUNCUMB *Agric. Heref.* 16 The spawn..are in some parts termed salmon-fry or *salmon-pinks. 1841 T. SOUTH *Fly Fisher's Handbk.* ii. 13 *Salmon Reel Lines. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51 Salmon Reels. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Salmon*, The richest *salmon river in France. 1841 T. SOUTH *Fly Fisher's Handbk.* iii. 40 The *salmon-rod should consist of four parts. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vi, The water being in such a rare trim for the *saumon raun, he couldna help taking a cast. 1832 *Ibid. note*, The bait made of *salmon row salted and preserved. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 265 The only things I resolutely bar..are salmon-roe and wasp-grub. 1700 J. CHETHAM *Angler's Vade Mecum* (ed. 3) 110 *Salmon Smelts. 1551 *Salmon spear [see LEISTER]. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 31 An instrument somewhat like the Sammon-speare. 1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* Suppl., *Salmon-sprint*, a young salmon, North. 1847 T. T. STODDART *Angler's Compan.* XV. 284 Let the angler take his place at the head of the cast or *salmon stream. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51 *Salmon Winches.

b. objective, as *salmon-breeding, -fisher, -rearing, spearer, spearing*; instrumental, as *salmon-haunted* adj.

1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 447/2 *Salmon-breeding ponds. *a* 1698 MARVELL *Poems, Appleton Ho.*, And now the *salmon-fishers moist Their leathern boats begin to hoist. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 33 The silvery and *salmon-haunted Tweed. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* (1886) XXI. 226/2 *Salmon-rearing establishments. 1899 *Daily News* 29 June 6/3 The fly-fishers and *salmon spearers. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* vi. 144 The guests went *salmon-spearing on the Tweed.

c. Special combinations: † **salmon bellows.** ? the sound or air bladder of a salmon; **salmon belly** (*U. S.*), the belly of a salmon prepared for food by pickling; **salmon berry** (*U. S.*), a name for certain species of *Rubus*, esp. *R. Nutkanus* the white flowering raspberry; **salmon cast** (see CAST *sb.* 5 b, c); **salmon coble,** a boat used in salmon fishing; **salmon-colour** (see quots.); **salmon fishing,** (*a*) the catching of salmon; (*b*) a place where salmon may be caught; a salmon-fishery; **salmon flounder** (see quot.); **salmon killer** (*U.S.*), a stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, destructive to salmon fry and spawn (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **salmon ladder,** a fish ladder for salmon; also, *transf.* 'a contrivance used in the chemical treatment of sewage' (*Cent. Dict.*); **salmon leap,** see LEAP *sb.* 2 b; **salmon louse,** 'a parasitic crustacean, *Caligus piscinus*, which adheres to the gills of salmon' (*Cent. Dict.*); **salmon pass** = *salmon ladder*; **salmon pipe,** 'an engine to catch Salmon' (Cowel *Interpr.* 1607); **salmon pit, pool** (see quots.); **salmon-scurf,** a dial. name for the salmon trout; **salmon stair** = *salmon ladder*; **salmon steak,** a fried slice of salmon; **salmon-tithe,** a tithe payable in salmon; **salmon twine,** linen or cotton twine used in the manufacture of salmon-nets (*Cent. Dict.*); **salmon weir,** a weir for the taking of salmon (*Ibid.*).

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 719 Musclade or menows, with þe *Samoun bellows. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Industr. U.S.* (Fish. Exhib. Lit. 1884 V.) 32 Pickled *salmon-belly is a favourite delicacy of the region. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 178 The *salmon-berry..(*Rubus chamæmorus*). 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 20 In the vicinity of Penninghame House are some excellent *salmon-casts. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51 Salmon Casts, plaited gut [etc.]. 1787 BURNS *Auld Farmer's Salut. Mare* vii, Tho' now ye dow but hoyte and hoble, An' wintle like a *saumont-coble. 1842 D. R. HAY *Nomencl. Colours* (1846) 42 *Salmon colour is the name usually given to such tints as those produced by the attenuation of orange. 1860 WORCESTER, *Salmon-color*, a golden-orange tinge. 1588 *Rot. Scacc. Reg. Scot.* XXI. 336 The fewmaill of the *salmound fisching upoun the water of Connan. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 67 The like of a Salmon fishing, wherin the Lord lost two parts in three. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* V. 153 A salmon-fishing of some value. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 45 The finest salmon-fishing is in mild weather. 1815 J. ARBUTHNOT *Hist. Acc. Peterhead* 18 (Jam.) *Pleuronectes Flesseus*, Flounder, vulgarly called *Fresh-water Fleuk*, **Salmon Flounder.* 1867 *Loud. Rev.* 22 June 696/1 One great obstacle to the erection of *Salmon-ladders. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 369 Also in Irlond beeþ þre *samoun lepes. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 236 The Salmon leap (which is a steep slope composed of large loose stones). 1867–99 *Salmon-pass [see PASS *sb.*[1] 3 h]. 1533 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 No maner of persone..shall..take..in fludgate, *salmon pipe or at the tayle of any mylle or were..the yonge frye..of.. Salmon. 1787 *Surv. Kirton-in Lindsey* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1877), There are particular places in the river (Trent) to which the Salmon resort that are called *Salmon Pits. 1866 *Mass. Rep.* 32 (Cent. Dict. s.v. *Pool*[1]) **Salmon-pools*, eddies where the salmon collect. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Wds.* (ed. 3), *Scurf*, or **Salmon-scurf*, salmon trout. Tees, Wear, &c. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Salmon-stair.* 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 6, I had breakfasted..on eggs and *salmon-steaks. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXX, He hath had frequent disputes with them about the *salmon-tithe.

B. *adj.* [The sb. used *attrib.*: cf. A 3.] Of the colour of the flesh of salmon; a kind of orange-pink. Also *Comb.*, as *salmon-pink, -red, -rose*.

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 234 Radishes..both of the common short top and salmon kinds. [Cf. quot. 1824 s.v. SALMON-COLOURED.] 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* xi, A..room painted white and salmon. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 223/2 Large blossoms..of a beautiful, deep, salmon-pink colour. *Ibid.* 29 Apr. 299/3 Carnations..Conqueror, salmon-rose. 1885 BLACK *White Heather* iii, Just over them was a line of gleaming salmon-red. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 558 The patches in such parts may then assume a salmon tinge. *Ibid.* 573 The colour of the base has more of a salmon hue when fresh. 1901 *J. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 38 A good salmon tint is produced by adding to the dissolved whiting a little of the same [venetian] red.

† **Sa·lmon,** *sb.*[2] *Cant. Obs.* Also 6–8 **salomon,** 7 **saloman,** 8–9 **salamon,** 8 **solomon.** [Of obscure origin: cf. SAM *sb.*] In oaths or asseverations, as *By (the) salmon, so help me salmon.*

Harman's interpretation (quot. 1567) may be correct; it is doubtful whether any of the subsequent writers quoted really knew the word in actual use.

a 1550 COPLAND *Hye Way to Spyttel Hous* 1050 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 69 Cyarum by salmon and thou shalt pek my jere. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* B3 Salomon, a alter or masse. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* v. i. K 4 My doxy I haue, by the *Salomon* a doxy, that carries a kitchin mort in her slat at her backe. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. (1659) F 4 b, By Salmon, I think my Mort is in drink. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Salmon*, c. the Beggers Sacrament or Oath. *Solomon*, c. the Mass. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiv, She swore by the salmon. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, You must repeat the 'Salamon', or oath of our creed. *Ibid.*, So may help me, Salamon!

Salmon, variant of SAMMEN *dial.*

Sa·lmon-co·loured, *a.* = SALMON *a.*

1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 170 Gills salmon-coloured. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 361, I have..sported a pair of salmon-coloured small-clothes. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 3756 Radishes...Long sorts. Scarlet, or salmon-colored, and its subvarieties. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xviii, Salmon-colored worsted drawers.

Salmonet (sæ·mənĕt). Also 6 **samonett.** [f. SALMON *sb.*[1] + -ET.] A samlet.

1576 in J. Noake *Worcestersh. Relics* (1877) 62 That noe maner of persons..use ne occupy anie manner of takynge of trowte or trowte samon or samonetts within the said streame. 1800 LADY HUNTER in *Frnl. Sir M. H.* (1894) 154 A John Dory and some Salmonets. 1850 in OGILVIE.

Salmonic (sælmɒ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. SALMON *sb.*[1] + -IC.] *Salmonic acid* (see quot.).

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Salmonic acid*, a reddish fatty acid, existing, according to Frémy and Valenciennes.., in the reddish muscles of various species of salmon.

Salmonid (sæ·lmŏnid). *rare.* Also **-ide.** [ad. mod.L. *Salmōnid-æ* pl., f. L. *salmōn-* SALMON *sb.*[1]: see -ID.] A fish of the family *Salmonidæ*.

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 329 The creature..looking..more like a spiritual polliwog than a real salmonide. 1882 A. Nicols *Acclim. Salmonidæ at Antipodes* 83 The presence of migratory salmonids in their rivers. 1888 *Daily News* 19 May 7/3 Highly satisfactory results have attended salmonide culture this season.

Salmoniform (sælmǫ·nifɔm), *a.* [f. Salmon *sb.*[1] + -(i)form.] = Salmonoid.

1891 in *Century Dict.* (citing Huxley).

Salmonize (sæ·mənəiz), *v.* [f. Salmon *sb.*[1] + -ize.] *trans.* To make (a river) fit for salmon.

1886 *Longm. Mag.* VII. 293 Much is talked about 'salmonising' the Thames.

Salmonoid (sæ·lmǫnoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Salmon *sb.*[1] + -oid.] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the family *Salmonidæ*; resembling a fish of this family.

1850 in Ogilvie. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1948. 279/1 Salmonoid fishes. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May Suppl., An extensive collection of salmonidæ and salmonoid fishes.

B. *sb.* A fish of the family *Salmonidæ*.

1842 in Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1867 (*title*) Reports on the Natural History and Habits of Salmonoids in the Tweed. 1883 G. Allen in *Knowledge* 23 Mar. 175 There is one little peculiarity common to all the salmonoids—the grayling and gwyniads as well as the trout and charr.

† **Sa·lmonsews.** *Obs.*—[o] [ad. AF. *salmonceux* pl. (1389–90 *Act* 13 *Ric. II.* st. 1 c. 19), dim. of *salmon*. Cf. Heronsew.] Salmon-fry.

1607 Cowel. *Interpr.*, *Salmon sewse* seemeth to be the young fry of Salmon. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey).

Sa·lmon-trout.

1. A fish of the species *Salmo trutta*, resembling the salmon, found in rivers of northern Europe.

1421 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 139/1 Frie de Samon-Trought. 1540 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 302 A great salmon trowtte. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 155 *Trutta Salmonata*..a Salmon-Trout. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 17 There is also a kind of salmon-trouts called Ganglische. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 61/1 Jim, the black cook boy..caught a twenty-pound salmon-trout with bait.

2. In U. S. and N. S. W. applied to other fishes (see quots.).

1882 J. E. Tenison-Woods *Fish N. S. W.* 35 *Arripis salar*,..is in the adult state the salmon of the Australian fishermen, and their salmon trout is the young. 1884 Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 408 According to the latest system..the second group [of the old genus *Salmo*] includes the Chars, or Red-spotted Trout, and the gray-spotted species known as Salmon Trout, or Lake Trout. These are assigned to the genus *Salvelinus*. *Ibid.* 474 The Steelhead—*Salmo Gairdneri*. Large individuals are often called 'Salmon Trout'.

† **Sal-nitre.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *sal nitrī* 'salt of nitre': see Sal and Nitre. Cf. It. *salnitro*, Pr. *salnitre*; also Sp., Pg. *salitre* (whence Saltre), G. *salniter, saliter*.] Saltpetre.

1416 in *Essex Rev.* (1907) XVI. 159 Sal niter. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 420, I may not put off the treatise concerning the nature of Salnitre, approching so neer as it doth to the nature of salt. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. cxlv. 447 Adde to it of Sal-niter an ounce. 1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* I. 320 Subliming it with Sal Niter.

Hence † **Salni·tral** *a.*, of the nature of saltpetre.

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* vi. (1697) 104 Until the Sun and Coelestial Influences have endu'd it [*sc.* earth] with a Salnitral Vertue.

Salod, var. pa. t. of Salue *v.* *Obs.*

Salol (sæ·lpl). *Chem.* [f. Sal(icyl) + -ol.] A white, crystalline, aromatic powder, prepared from salicylic and carbolic acids, used as an antipyretic and antiseptic. Also in *Comb.*

1887 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 260/1 Salol is said to have a most powerful effect in cases of rheumatism. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 129 Salol-coated permanganate pills.

† **Salomene.** *Obs.* Also 5 salome, -mere. [Of obscure origin: cf. It. Salame; also F. *salmis* (see Salmi), which agrees closely in sense.] (See quot.)

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Salomene. Take gode Wyne, an..pounder, & Bredeye-ground, an sugre..; þan take Trowtys, Ruchys, Perchys, oþer Carpys,..an roste hem..; þan hewe hem in gobettys:..fry hem in oyle a lytil, þen caste in þe brwet;..take Maces, Clowes [etc.]..an cast a-boue, & serue forth. *Ibid.* 33 Capoun in Salome. *Ibid.* 35 Soupes of Salomere.

Salometer (sælǫ·mɪtəɹ). [f. L. *sal* salt or *sal-um* brine + -(o)meter.] = Salinometer.

1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) ii. § 102 The salometer confirms it.

Salomonic (sæləmǫ·nik), *a.* [f. L. *Salomōn* Solomon. Cf. Solomonic.] Of or pertaining to Solomon. So **Salomo·nian** *a.*

1873 *Speaker's Comment. Bible* IV. 667/2 Those who have denied its Salomonic authorship. *Ibid.* 15/1 The description of the Divine Wisdom, Proverbs viii, in which the Salomonian theory culminated. 1881 W. R. Smith *Old Test. Jewish Ch.* v. 122 The collection of Salomonic proverbs formed by the scholars in the service of King Hezekiah. *Ibid.* 403.

‖ **Salon** (salōn). Also 8 sallon. [Fr.: see Saloon.]

1. a. A large and lofty apartment serving as one of the principal reception rooms in a palace or other great house. **b.** A room, more or less elegantly furnished, used for the reception of guests; a drawing-room.

Now only with reference to France or other continental countries. Cf. Saloon 1.

1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 52 Great Halls or Sallons for Feasting. 1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 523 It [the palace of the Barberini in Rome] hath many noble chambers and salons. *a* 1721 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1723) II. 276, I rise..about seven a-clock ..to walk in the garden; or, if rainy, in a *Salon* filled with pictures. 1728 Chambers *Cycl., Salon*, or Saloon,..a very lofty, spacious Hall, vaulted at Top, and sometimes comprehending two Stories, or Ranges, of Windows..Embassadors, and other Great Visitors, are usually received in the Salon. 1758 H. Walpole *Let. to Chute* 22 Aug., I have seen the plan of their hall..and both their eating-room and salon are to be stucco, with pictures. 1834 H. Greville *Diary* 23 Oct., Finding Barras had not come home he established himself with a book in the salon until he should return. 1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 505 The principal salon had a dome, which, turning day and night imitated the movements of the terrestrial bodies.

2. *spec.* The reception-room of a Parisian lady of fashion; hence, a reunion of notabilities at the house of such a lady; also, a similar gathering in other capitals.

1810 F. Jeffrey in *Edin. Rev.* XV. 485 When she [Mlle. de Lespinasse] is visibly within a few weeks of her end..she still has her *salon* filled twice a day with company. 1853 C. C. Felton in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) II. 253 There is not a *salon* in Paris which is not proud to welcome him. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. cv. 508 One hears of attempts made to establish political 'salons' in Washington. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* xvii. 225 Famous in London society for her relationship, her audacity, and the *salon* which ..she managed to collect round her.

3. *The Salon*: the annual exhibition at Paris of painting, sculpture, etc. by living artists.

Originally held in one of the 'salons' of the Louvre.

1875 T. G. Appleton in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) III. 252 The *Salon* is open. 1908 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 191/2 He received a medal at the Salon of 1864..; two of his pictures were in this year's Salon.

Saloon (sălū·n). Also 8 salloon. [a. F. *salon* (= Sp. *salon*, Pg. *salão*), ad. It. *salone*, augm. of *sala* hall: see Sale 2.]

1. = Salon 1 a. **b.** = Salon 1 b. Now *U. S.*

1728 [see Salon]. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 352 What Mr. Lovelace saw of the house (which was the saloon and two parlours) was perfectly elegant. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xciii. 427 They were then lining the grand salloon with silesia marble. 1760 H. Walpole *Let. to Montagu* 19 July, Ditchley..is a good house, well furnished, has good portraits, a wretched saloon [etc.]. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 414 Strange! there should be found, Who, self-imprison'd in their proud saloons, Renounce the odours of the open field. 1810 E. D. Clarke *Trav. Russia* (1839) 21/1 The *coup d'œil* upon entering the grand saloon is inconceivable..The company consisted of nearly two thousand persons. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 448 Saloons are frequently raised the whole height of the building. 1828 J. F. Cooper *Notions of Amer.* I. 261 A young American.. is just as happy in the saloon, as she was a few years before in the nursery. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 365 *Saloon* signifies, in its stricter architectural meaning, a room.., not only the principal room as to spaciousness, but loftiness also..At present however..the name of saloon is indiscriminately or ostentatiously bestowed on any unusually large room. 1842 *Literary Gaz.* 3 Sept. 612/1 Neither was she received altogether in the saloon, as she was of too humble a grade to mix with gentry and nobility. 1860 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* xiii. 291 In all grades of society, from the wigwam to the saloon. *Ibid.* xx. 440 The aim of a numerous class of popular writers is..to make books..speak the dialect of the saloon. 1907 *Connoisseur* XIX. 139/2 [Eaton Hall] The saloon.. forms part of the hall..Divided by pillars alone from the entrance hall, the two form one large room.

2 = Salon 2. Now *rare.*

1810 F. Jeffrey in *Edin. Rev.* XV. 461 It is to this..that the French are indebted for the superiority of their polite assemblies. Their saloons are better filled than ours. 1820 Shelley *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 IV. 163, I find saloons and compliments too great bores. 1838 Emerson *Addr., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 214 How mean to go blazing, a gaudy butterfly, in fashionable or political saloons. 1881 Stanley *Chr. Institut.* (1882) 297 Materials of conversation at the dinner tables of London or the saloons of Paris.

3. A large apartment or hall, esp. in a hotel or other place of public resort, adapted for assemblies, entertainments, exhibitions, etc.; also, rarely, any unusually large apartment.

1747 *General Advertiser* 12 May, Mr. Rose and others will play in the Great Room, and in the Salloon in the Gardens. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 126 In digging near the Latin-gate, two subterraneous saloons have also been discovered, in which were found four tombs. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxvi, The great pump-room is a spacious saloon, ornamented with Corinthian pillars. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 11 The Restaurant des Echelles..has a handsomely furnished saloon. 1886 *Guide Exhib. Galleries Brit. Mus.* 40 In this saloon are two Table-cases containing tablets of baked and unbaked clay from Babylonia.

4. a. A large cabin in a passenger-boat for the common use of passengers in general or for those paying first-class fares.

1842 Dickens in Forster *Life* (1872) I. 271 One man lost fourteen pounds at vingt-un in the saloon yesterday. 1888 W. S. Caine *Round the World* x. 147 The saloon accommodates just sixteen persons to table. 1900 H. Lawson *Over Sliprails* 113, I should have gone over steerage with nothing ..and come back saloon with a pile.

b. In full *saloon car* or *carriage*: A railway carriage without compartments, furnished more or less luxuriously as a drawing-room or for a specific purpose, as *dining, sleeping saloon*. Also (U.S.) 'the main room of a compartment-car or a small subdivision of a sleeping-car' (*Funk's Standard Dict.*).

1855 D. K. Clark *Railway Machinery* 275/1 Saloon carriages may..be planned variously...The business public appear generally to prefer the ordinary partitioned carriage. 1886 *St. James's Gaz.* 26 Oct. 6/2 He stepped lightly from the saloon-car. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXII. 581/1 The car at the head of the New York and Chicago Limited was divided..; the two small apartments 'amidships', so to speak, were arranged, one as a bath room, and the other as a barber-shop; and then came the more spacious saloon reserved for the smokers. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 6/2 In the rear of the express was..the saloon in which the distinguished travellers were making their journey...They travelled..to Aberdeen in an ordinary sleeping saloon.

5. An apartment to which the public may resort for a specified purpose, as *billiard, boxing, dancing, shaving saloon*, etc.

1852 C. J. Talbot *Meliora* Ser. I. 166 In London..we went to places of entertainment, and low dancing saloons. 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 241 We hear of no hells, or low music halls, or low dancing saloons [at Athens].

6. *U. S.* A place where intoxicating liquors are sold and consumed; a drinking bar.

1884 *N. Y. Herald* 27 Oct. 6/3 [Two men] demanded drinks in the saloon of ——, Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. 1888 W. S. Caine *Round the World* vii. 106 Here [at Rogers Pass, Canada] is a collection of wooden shanties, used as liquor-saloons, music and dancing-houses. 1892 J. Ralph in *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 716/2 The fee for a permit to maintain a saloon or hotel bar in cities of more than 100,000 population is $1000. 1893 Leland *Mem.* I. 282 A rather first-class saloon, bar, and restaurant on Broadway.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attrib., as *saloon-bar, licence, passengers, steward*, etc.; **b.** special comb., as **saloon car, carriage** (see 4 b); **saloon deck**, a deck for the use of saloon passengers; **saloon-keeper** *U. S.*, one who keeps a drinking saloon; **saloon pistol, rifle**, light firearms for firing at short range; **saloon smasher** *U. S. slang*, one who practises or advocates the practice of the wrecking of drinking saloons as a protest against the liquor traffic; so also *saloon smashing*.

1888 W. S. Caine *Round the World* i. 3 The *saloon-deck presents the usual aspect. Ladies are grouped about in pleasant corners in easy deck-chairs. 1879 G. Campbell *Black & White* 242 'The publicans, or *saloon-keepers, as they are called in America. 1892 J. Ralph in *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 712/1 The *saloon licence system is another village development. 1879 Froude in *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 625 The *saloon passengers were taken next. 1899 Kipling *Stalky* 65 Rabbit-shooting with *saloon-pistols. 1881 Greener *Gun* 368 *Saloon rifles..are small, smooth-bore guns,..firing a bulleted breech-cap...Pistols..are also made on the same principle. In all saloon rifles and pistols the propellant is fulminating powder contained in a small copper case. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 9/2 The notorious *saloon smasher. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 11 July 5/7 *'Saloon-smashing' methods of reform by wrecking with dynamite buildings in which liquor selling was carried on.

Saloon, obs. variant of Shalloon.

Saloonist (sălū·nist). *U.S.* [f. Saloon + -ist.] **a.** A saloon-keeper. **b.** One who upholds the system of drinking saloons.

1882 *Chicago Advance* 3 Aug. 493 Just think of a saloonist coming into court expecting to justify..his 'business' by exhibiting his 'license' as a contract by the people to let him sell liquor. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXX. 16 (Cent. Dict.) Any persistent effort to enforce the Sunday laws against the saloon is met by the saloonist with the counter-effort to enforce the laws against legitimate business.

Saloop (sălū·p). Also 8 salob, salup, 8–9 saloup, salop. [Altered form of Salep.]

1. = Salep.

1712 Mrs. Centlivre *Perplexed Lovers* v. i, Salup, what is that Salup? I have often seen this Fellow sauntering about Streets, and cou'd not imagine what he sold. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) VI. 125 Here's Salop brought from foreign Parts. 1727 A. Hamilton *Acc. E. Indies* I. 125 They [in Sind] have a Fruit..called Salob...They dry it hard.. and being beaten to a Powder, they dress it as Tea and Coffee are, and take it with powdered Sugar-candy. 1728 [see 2]. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* 120 To boil Salup. It is a hard Stone ground to Powder, and generally sold for one Shilling an Ounce. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Orchis-root*, in the materia medica, is otherwise named salep, vulgarly called saloop. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 325 The Jamaica Salop...It may be used with great propriety as a stomachic. 1766 *Ann. Reg.* 112 This powder is no other than that of sago or China salop. 1804 Charlotte Smith *Conversations*, etc. I. 94 The roots..of the orchis of which saloop is made. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. x. 266 Salop or Saloop is the farina obtained from several species of *Orchis*, especially the *O. Mascula*. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 8 Saloop (spelt also 'salep' and 'salop') was prepared, as a powder, from the root of the *Orchis mascula*. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 667 *Eulophia vera* and *E. campestris*.—The tubercular roots of these species are used in India in the preparation of the nutritious substance known by the names of Salep, Salop, and Saloop.

2. A hot drink consisting of an infusion of powdered salep or (later) of sassafras, with milk and sugar, formerly sold in the streets of London in the night and early morning.

1728 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* 149 To make Salop. Take.. Water, and let it boil..; then put in a quarter of an ounce of Salop finely powdered, and let it boil..; drink it in China Cups as Chocolate. *c* 1759 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 58 Here's fine saloop, both hot and good. 1803 *Censor* 1 Dec. 135, I was taking my pot of saloop, (for I am not so extravagant as to drink coffee). 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneys*., There is a composition, the groundwork of which I have understood to be..sassafras. 'This wood boiled down to a kind of tea, and tempered with an infusion of milk and sugar, ..is saloop. 1840 Pereira *Elem. Mat. Med.* 799 Sassafras.

tea, flavoured with milk and sugar, is sold..under the name of saloop. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 183 The vending of tea and coffee, in the streets, was little..known twenty years ago, saloop being then the beverage supplied from stalls. 1882 Besant *All Sorts* xviii, Those now forgotten delicacies, saloop and tansy pudding.

b. *attrib.*, as *saloop-house, -man, -stall*, etc.

1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 1 The Salop-man in Fleet-Street shuts up his Gossiping Coffee-House. 1791 'G. Gambado' *Ann. Horsem.* xvii. (1809) 136 He knock'd down and went over Alice Turner, the Saloup Woman. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 8/2 The saloop-stalls were superseded by the modern coffee-stalls. 1873 Thornbury *Old & New Lond.* I. 69 A 'saloop-house', where the poor purchased a beverage made out of sassafras chips. 1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VII. 35 Within the last twenty years saloop vendors might have been seen plying their trade in the streets of London.

3. *Saloop bush* (see quot.).

1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Saloop-bush, of Australia, *Rhagodia hastata*.

Hence **Salo·pian** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*

1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneysw.*, Mr. Read, who hath time out of mind kept open a shop..for the vending of this 'wholesome and pleasant beverage'..—the only Salopian house.

Salophen (sæ·lofen). *Chem.* [f. Sal(icylic) + -o + Phen(ol).] A derivative of salicylic acid (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 474 Such drugs as salicylate of sodium, salicin, salol, salophen and salipyrin.

Salopian (sălō·pĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Salop*, a name of Shropshire (evolved from *Sloppesberie*, an A.F. corruption of OE. *Scrobbesbyrig*, Shrewsbury, the county town) + -ian.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to Shropshire.

1706 Farquhar *Recruiting Officer* III. ii, Thou Peerless Princess of Salopian Plains. *c* 1814 Southey *Affair Arroyo Molinos* 38 Salopian vales. 1886 T. L. K. Oliphant *New English* I. i. 9 A Salopian bard.

b. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Shropshire.

1700 Congreve *Way of World* IV. ii, Ay, ay, come, will you March my Salopian? 1886 T. L. K. Oliphant *New English* I. i. 6 William de Shoreham..uses *e* like the Salopians.

Salow(e: see Sallow *sb.* and *a.*, Salue *v.*

Salp (sælp). *Zool.* Also **salpe.** [a. F. *salpe*, ad. mod.L. *salpa.*] = Salpa.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vii. 222 The Salpes or biphores, as the French call them—phosphoric animals so transparent that all their internal organs..may be distinctly seen. 1850 Ogilvie, *Salpa* or *Salp*, a genus of soft-shelled or tunicated acephalous molluscs which float in the sea. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 540 The chains remain within the body-wall of the solitary salp.

‖ Sa·lpa [1]. *Obs.* [L. *salpa*, ad. Gr. σάλπη. Cf. F. *saupe.*] Some kind of salt-water fish used by the ancients as stockfish.

c 1520 Andrew *Noble Lyfe* lxxix. in *Babees Bk.*, Salpa is a fowle fisshe and lytell set by. 1555 Eden *Decades* 269 Dryed fysshe as soles, maydens, playces, salpas, stockefysshes, and such other. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* v. iii, The *Salpa* from Ebusus [in ed. 1 and MSS. Eleusis]; or the *Pelamis* (which some call Sommer Whiting). 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Salpa*, the Goldlin; a sort of Fish.

‖ Salpa [2] (sælpă). *Zool.* Pl. **salpæ**; also **salpas.** [mod.L. *salpa* (Forskål *a* 1763); prob. an application of class. L. *salpa* (see prec.), but the reason for the selection of this word does not appear.] A genus of tunicates, the sole representative of the family *Salpidæ*; also, a tunicate of this genus.

1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 27 The genus dagysa..belongs to the salpas (biphores of Bruguière). 1854 A. Adams *Man. Nat. Hist.* 336 Those curious double gelatinous animals the *Salpæ*, which resemble two little glassy bells, one fixed to the inside of the other. 1860 H. Spencer in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 102 In the *Salpæ* the component individuals adhere so slightly that a blow on the vessel of water in which they are floating will separate them. 1883 C. F. Holder in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/1 The fantastic glaucus and luminous salpa, hover about in close attendance.

Hence **Salpa·cean**, a salpian or salp.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 366/1.

† Salpege. *Obs. rare* —[1]. [ad. mod.L. *salpega*, corruption of L. *sol(i)puga.*] Some kind of serpent.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxxxi. 138 Serpents, Salpeges, Scolopenders.

† Salpe·tre. *Obs.* Also 4–6 **salpeter**, 5 **salpetyr**, 6 **-ir**, **sall-petter**, **saulpeter.** [a. OF. *salpetre* (mod.F. *salpêtre*), ad. med.L. *salpetra*, prob. for *sal petræ* 'salt of stone' (*sal*, see Sal [1]; *petræ* gen. of late L. *petra*, whence F. *pierre* stone), so called because the salt occurs as an incrustation on stones. Cf. G. *salpeter.*] Saltpetre.

c 1325 [see Sal-ammoniac]. 1384–5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 594 Item pro Salpetre emp. pro Gonnis, vij s. vj d. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 255 Sal peter, vitriole. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 317/2 Salpetyr. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lix. 9 A refyng sone of rakyng Muris..That fulle dismemberit hes my meter, And poysound it with strang salpeter. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. xxxi. x. 421 The true marke to know good sal-petre, Is to be verie light in hand [etc.]. 1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (ed. 2) 115 It [*sc.* vitriol] is wont to be reckon'd with Sal-petre, Sea-salt, and Sal Gem among true Salts.

Hence **† Sal-petery, Salpetrous** *adjs.*, impregnated with saltpetre, nitrous.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 674 Rich Jericho's (sometimes) sal-peetry soyl..Brought forth no fruit. 1731 Bailey (vol. II), *Salpetrous.* 1883 D. Cook *On Stage* I. 221 Sparks and smoke and fearful salpetrous fumes.

Salpian (sæ·lpiăn). [f. Salpa [2] + -ian.] An individual of the genus *Salpa*; a salp.

1851 Woodward *Mollusca* 49 The salpians produce long chains of embryos. 1854 A. Adams *Man. Nat. Hist.* 164 Others among them [*sc.* the Tunicaries] are free and pelagian, as the Salpians and Pyrosomes.

‖ Salpicon (sæ·lpikɒn). *Cookery.* ? *Obs.* [Fr., a. Sp. *salpicon*, f. *salpicar* to sprinkle, pickle, f. *sal* salt + *picar* to pick.] A kind of stuffing for veal, beef, or mutton.

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Salpicon*, a Ragoe usually made for large Joints of Beef, Veal, or Mutton, which are to be served up roasted for the side Dishes. 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. lxvi, Then there was..'A l'Espagnole', 'timballe', and 'salpicon'. 1828–32 Webster (citing Bacon, prob. in error).

Salpiglossid (sælpiglɒ·sid). [f. next: see -id.] A plant of the tribe *Salpiglossideæ* (typical genus *Salpiglossis*: see next), one of Bentham's divisions of the order *Scrophulariaceæ.*

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 682 Mr. Bentham remarks that the nearest Order to Figworts is undoubtedly that of Nightshades, through the medium of Salpiglossids.

‖ Salpiglossis (sælpiglɒ·sis). [mod.L., irreg. f. Gr. σάλπιγξ trumpet + γλῶσσα tongue, from the trumpet-shaped corolla.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the N. O. *Scrophulariaceæ*, natives of Chile, cultivated for their showy blossoms.

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 682 Petunia and Salpiglossis, two genera closely allied in habit. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 426/1 The garden varieties of Salpiglossis rank amongst the finest of all half-hardy annuals.

Salpingian (sælpi·nd͡ʒiăn), *a.* [f. mod.L. *salping-*, Salpinx 2 + -ian.] Of or pertaining to the Eustachian or the Fallopian tubes. So **Salpi·ngic** *a.*, in the same sense.

1891 *Century Dict.*, Salpingian. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Salpingian, Salpingic.

‖ Salpingitis (sælpind͡ʒəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. σαλπιγγ- (see Salpingo-) + -itis.] Inflammation of the Fallopian or the Eustachian tubes.

1861 *Lancet* 14 Dec. 571/1. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 482 Tuberculous salpingitis.

Hence **Salpingitic** *a.*, pertaining to salpingitis.

1891 in *Century Dict.*

Salpingo- (sælpi·ngo), combining form of Gr. σαλπιγγ-, σάλπιγξ, lit. 'trumpet', but used in mod.L. form *salpinx* to denote either the Fallopian or the Eustachian tubes. In various compounds (*Anat., Phys.* and *Obstet.*). **Salpi·ngona·sal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the nose. **Salpingo-oöphore·ctomy, -ovario·tomy**, excision of a Fallopian tube and ovary. **Salpingo-oöphoritis**, salpingitis and oöphoritis occurring together. **Salpingo-palatal, -palatine** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the palate. **Salpingo-pharynge·al** *a.*, belonging to the Eustachian tube and the pharynx. **‖ Salpingo-pharyngeus**, an occasional muscle passing from the Eustachian tube to the pharynx. **Salpingopte·rygoid** *a.*, pertaining to the sphenoid and hamular processes. **Salpingo·rrhaphy**, suturing of the Fallopian tube. **Salpingo·stomy**, 'the operation of establishing an artificial fistula of the Fallopian tube' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). **Salpingo·tomy**, excision of or incision into the Fallopian tube (*ibid.*).

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Dec. *Epit.* 83 Acute appendicitis with concomitant *salpingo-oöphoritis. 1884 M. Macklnzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 253 The yellow orifice of the Eustachian tube can be seen, bounded by the *salpingo-palatine fold on its inner, and the *salpingo-pharyngeal fold on its outer side. 1891 E. Sajous in *Ann. Univ. Med. Sci.* II. Sect. G. 31 This operation he [Skutsch] calls *salpingostomy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 491 A successful *salpingotomy for a hypertrophied left ovary.

‖ Salpinx (sæ·lpiŋks). [Gr. σάλπιγξ; in sense 2 used as mod.L.]

1. *Antiq.* An ancient Greek trumpet.

1865 J. Hullah *Transit. Period Mus.* 118 The pipe of Pan, the lyre of Mercury, the salpinx [etc.]. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 592/2 The Roman tuba and the Greek salpinx are supposed to be one and the same instrument.

2. *Anat.* **a.** The Eustachian tube. **b.** The Fallopian tube.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Salpinx*, the Eustachian tube, or channel of communication between the mouth and the ear. [In recent Dicts.]

‖ Sal-prunella (sælprune·lă). Also 8 **sal prunellæ, prunel**, 9 **prunelle.** [mod.L. *sal prunella* or *prunellæ*: see Sal and Prunella [3].] Fused nitre cast into cakes or balls.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Sal-prunella*, a salt made out of salt-peter. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 30 Two teaspoonfuls of Sal Prunellæ an hour before the Fit. 1778 Johnson in *Boswell*, In Mrs. Glasse's Cookery ..salt-petre and sal-prunella are spoken of as different substances, whereas sal-prunella is only salt-petre burnt on charcoal. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 198 Sal Prunelle is a preparation of Saltpetre, useful in Medicine and in curing provisions. 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 108 Nitrate of potash..when cast into moulds, solidifies, and is known in this form as sal-prunelle.

Salrar, obs. form of Cellarer.

1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 201 Twynty suklar kyddis..to be kepit and delyuerit at the ordinans of the salrar and wardane.

Sals, obs. form of Sauce.

Salsaf(a)y, Salsage: see Salsify, Sausage.

‖ Salsamenta·rious, *a. Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *salsāmentāri-us* (f. *salsāmentum* pickling brine, pickled fish) + -ous.] 'Of or belonging to salt, or to any salt thing' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Salsaparilha, -illa, -illia, -perilla, -parillin: see Sarsaparilla, -parillin.

Salsar, -ary: see Saucer, Saucery.

† Salsature. *Alch. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *salsātūra* (Raymond Lull), f. L. *sals-us* salted, salt.]

1650 Ashmole *Chym. Collect.* 3–4 By another digestion it will be another thing, which we call Argent Vive, Earth, Water, and Ferment, Gumm and our second Salsature,..In our Magisteriall there are three proper Earths, three Waters, and three proper Ferments; three proper Gumms, three Salsatures, three Argent Vives Congealing.

Salse (sæls). *Geol.* [a. F. *salse* (Humboldt), ad. It. *salsa*, orig. proper name of a mud volcano at Sassuolo, near Modena.] A mud volcano.

1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* 133 'Salses' or mud volcanoes. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* x, Now and then this 'Salse'..is said to be seized with a violent paroxysm. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 202 Conical hills, known as Salses, or mud volcanoes.

Salser, -ery: see Saucer, Saucery.

Salsify (sæ·lsifi). Also 7 **salsifax**, (**salsfy**), 8 **sassafy, salsafay**, 8–9 **salsafy.** [a. F. *salsifis* (in the 16–17th c. variously *sercifi, serquisy, sassify, sassefy, sassefique, sassefrique*), believed to be corruptly ad. It. *sassefrica*, of unknown origin. Cf. Sp. *salsifi*, Pg. *sersifim.*]

1. A biennial composite plant, the Purple Goat's-beard, *Tragopogon porrifolius*, indigenous to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, producing an esculent root.

Meadow salsify (U.S.): the Yellow Goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis* (Britton & Brown *Flora Northern U.S.* III. 269).

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Salsifie*, (*Fr.*) Goats-bread [*sic*], an entable root. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 482 Salsifie or Goatsbeard. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.*, *Tragopogon*..commonly call'd Salsafy or Sassafy. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xiv. (1796) 229 So likewise you may dress root of salsify and scorzonera. 1767 Abercrombie *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 85 Salsafay is estimable both for its roots..and for the young shoots rising in the spring. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 201 Many of the species are useful articles of food;..for instance..the roots of..Tragopogon, or Salsafy. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 287/2 The Salsafy (or Salsify)..is a hardy biennial, with long cylindrical fleshy esculent roots. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 425/3 Salsafy..when boiled in milk or fried in butter..has a peculiar resemblance to oysters.

2. Black, † Spanish salsify, *Scorzonera hispanica*, producing a dark esculent root, used in the same way as salsify (sense 1).

1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 61 Salsifax, *Scorzonera.* 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 482 Spanish Salsifie or Scorzonera, is multiplied by Seed. 1891 *Century Dict.* s. v., *Black salsify*, ..a related plant...It is similarly used, and its flavor is preferred by some.

† Salsi·potent, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *salsipotentem* (as if f. *sals-um* neut. adj., salt), a false reading for *sali-potentem*, f. *sal-um* salt water + *potentem* Potent *a.*] That rules the salt sea.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 33 The supreame salsipotent Monarch Neptune. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Salsister, variant of Saucister *Obs.*

† Sa·lsitude. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *salsitude*, ad. L. *salsitūdo*, f. *salsus* adj., salt: see -tude.] Saltness, brackishness.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxii. 271 Their..smarting Salsitude. 1696 J. Edwards *Demonstr. Exist. & Provid. God* I. 171 The heat of the sun is not the cause of the salsitude of the waters. 1721– in Bailey.

† Sa·lso-a·cid, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. *salso-*, assumed comb. form of L. *salsus* adj., salt.] **a.** 'Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness' (J.). **b.** *sb.* A substance partaking of the qualities of a 'salt' and an 'acid'.

1697 Sir J. Flover *Eng. Baths* 17 Salso-acid Baths. *Ibid.* 20 Salso-acid Medicines. 1707 — *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 335 Salso Acids, volatile Salt, or fix'd Vitriolate, *Sal Catharticum* is a nauseous, bitterish, Salso Acid.

Sal-soda: see Sal b.

‖ Salsola (sæ·lsŏlă). [mod.L. (Cæsalpinus *De Plantis* 1583 IV. xxxix. 170), a. It. † *salsola*, dim. of *salso* salt *adj.*] A genus of herbaceous plants belonging to the N. O. *Chenopodiaceæ*, found on the sea-coasts and salt-impregnated soils of warm and temperate regions, chiefly in the Old World; esp. *S. soda*, a species yielding soda. Also, a plant of this genus.

1802 J. Barrow *Trav. S. Africa* ii. 91 The plant..was a species of *salsola*, or salt-wort. 1890 E. F. Knight *Cruise of 'Alerte'* iv. 57 [An island] green with salsola or saltwort and other alcalescent plants.

Salsolaceous (sælsŏlē·ʃəs), *a.* [See -aceous.] Belonging to or resembling the genus Salsola.

1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* xlii, The salsolaceous plants, so long the only vegetation we have seen, are gone. 1863 Speke *Source of Nile* i. 6 A small island..covered with salsolacious shrubs. 1880 J. C. Crawford *New Zealand & Austral.* 8 Dry plains thinly clad with a salsolaceous vegetation.

Salss, obs. Sc. form of SAUCE.

†Sa'lster. *Obs.* [Formed after SALTER: see -STER.] A female salter.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 692/37 *Hec salinaria*, a salster.

Salsuginous (sælsiū'dʒinəs), *a.* Also 7 **-eous**, **-os.** [f. L. *salsūgin-em* saltness (f. *sals-us* adj., salt) + **-OUS.**] **†a.** Impregnated with sa't; brackish. *Obs.*

b. Of plants: Growing in salt-impregnated soil.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 677 A certain..salsugineous liquor is educed. 1664 BOYLE *Experim. Colours* III. xl. Refl. 314 Salts..are discriminated into Acid, Volatile, or Salsuginous (if I may for Distinction sake so call the Fugitive Salts of Animal Substances) and fix'd or Alcalizate. 1665 DUDLEY *Mettall. Martis* (1851) 38 His white Arcenical, Salsuginos and Sulphurious substance which is in that Cole. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 54 If this acidulated water find a salsuginous glebe, it becomes coagulated. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 302 'Tis owing to the salsuginous nature of the valley grass, that the Cape graziers never give..their..cattle any salt to lick. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Salsuginous*, epithet applied to plants that grow in a soil that is impregnated with common salt.

†Sa'lsure. *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *salsūra*, f. *sals-us* adj., salt.] 'A salting or seasoning brine' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). 1658 in PHILLIPS; 1721- in BAILEY.

Salt (sɔlt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 sealt, (3 salit, *Ormin* sallt), 4–6 salte, (5 sawte, 6 saulte), 6–7 sault, 8–9 *Sc.* saut, sawt, 1– salt. [Com. Teut.: OE. *sealt* (*salt*) str. neut. = OFris. **salt* (mod.Fris. *salt*, *sâlt*, *saut*, *solt*), OS. *salt* (MLG. *salt*, *solt*), MDu., Du. *zout*, OHG. (MHG., G.) *salz*, ON. (Sw., Da.), Goth. *salt*:—O'Teut. *salto*[m], cogn. with Gr. ἅλ-ς masc., L. *sal* masc., neut. (whence F. *sel*, Sp., Pg., Pr. *sal*, It. *sale*), OIr. *salann*, W. *halen*, OSl. *solĭ*.]

1. A substance, known chemically as sodium chloride (NaCl), very abundant in nature both in solution and in crystalline form, and extensively prepared for use as a condiment, a preservative of animal food, and in various industrial processes. Salt for domestic use is manufactured from SEA-SALT (*marine salt*, BAY-SALT), ROCK-SALT (*mineral salt*, †*salt mineral*), and (now chiefly) from brine pumped up from rock-salt strata. Frequently called *common salt*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 76 Wiþ bleece, wyl eolonan on buteran, meng wiþ sote, sealt, teoro. *Ibid.* 344 Do haliges sealtes fela on. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1653 Fort witt & skill iss wel inoh þurh sallttess smace bitacnedd. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 187/95 So þat þe salt schulde is woundene fiete with þe brennande fuyre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xciv. (Bodl. MS.), Salte makeþ potage and oþer mete sauourye. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 245 Nad I ben babtyzyd in water and salt. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 57 Loke þy salte be sutille, whyte, fayre and drye. 1557 SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* 440 in *Babees Bk.*, Saulte with thy knyfe then reache and take. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 92 The best and most common of all Sauces is Salt. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 50 They boile Salt out of Salt-water. 1729 (see SALT-CELLAR). 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 146 Salt seems to be much more efficacious in destroying these animals [*sc.* lizards], than the knife. 1833-4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 614/2 Regular strata of gypsum below, and regular layers of salt above. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1087 The rock is a mass of saccharoid and anhydrous gypsum, imbued with common salt. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 380 Beds of salt occur ..in China, and many districts of North America.

b. With qualifying word.

White salt: salt prepared and refined mainly for household use (as contrasted with rock-salt, which is of a brownish red colour). †*Great salt*: salt in large crystals or lumps; rock-salt. †*Small salt*: salt powdered as for table use. †*Pattow, Poteu salt* [i.e. Poitou salt = F. '*sel de Poitou*, blacke salt, gray salt' Cotgr.]: ?a coarse kind of salt manufactured in Poitou. Also *Newcastle, Spanish salt.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 138 Cnuca mid greatan sealte. *Ibid.* III. 20 Ado..hwites sealtes fela. 1377–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 586 In 2 quar. de Pattowsalt, 7*s.* 3*d.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 63 In stede of Oxes He let do yoken grete foxes, And with gret salt the lond he siew. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj, Put therto spanyshe salte. 1583–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 638 Na small salt sould be careit furth of this realme. 1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Engl. Way to Win Wealth* 24 Ships may come vnto them with Salt from Mayo, or Spanish salt. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Salt is brown when taken out of the Pits,..in some Places they make it into White-Salt by refining. 1748 BROWNRIGG *Art of Making Salt* 50 Northumberland and Durham; from whence this salt is exported in large quantities, under the name of Newcastle salt. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 74 Fishery Salt..Common Salt, Middle Grain Salt, Table Salt,..Kitchen Salt. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 232/1 As usually made, white salt from rock-salt may be classified into two groups.

†c. *Salt upon salt*: see quot. 1748. *Obs.*

1580 HITCHCOCK *Politic Plat* A ij b, To..barrill theim [*sc.* herrings] after the Flemishe maner, with salte vpon salte, whiche is the beste kinde of Salt. 1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Engl. Way to Win Wealth* 24 This place [*sc.* Ipswich] is also most conuenient for the erecting of Salt-pans, for the making of Salt vpon salt. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 13 Of Salt upon Salt, or Salt made by Refining of Forreign Salt. 1748 BROWNRIGG *Art of Making Salt* 49 Salt upon salt; which is bay salt dissolved in sea water, or any other salt water, and with it boiled into white salt.

fig. 1659 G. WITHER (*title*) Salt upon Salt: made out of certain ingenious verses upon the late Storm and the death of his Highness ensuing.

d. *In salt*: sprinkled with salt or immersed in brine; in pickle.

1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 187 Let it remain in salt during twenty-four hours.

2. Proverbial and allusive uses. **a.** *gen.*

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 57 Passe not ouer salt and the table: as who shulde saye, neglecte not the Company of frendes, or breake not the lawe of amitie. *c* 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 9 Seruice without salt, by the rite of England, is a Cuckholds fee, if he claime it. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 3 The poor sheep would eat him without salt (as they say). *c* 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 23 As much out of order, as if the Salt had been thrown down, or an Hare had crossed his way. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* iii. 50 Some account the falling of salt upon the table ominous. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fab. MS.*, etc. 49 If the salt thou chance to spill, Token sure of coming ill. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 889/1 They threw the salt over their shoulders,..in propitiation of evil powers, when they spilled it at table.

b. Taken as a type of a necessary adjunct to food, and hence as a symbol of hospitality. Phr. *To eat salt with* (a person), *to eat* (a person's) *salt*: to enjoy his hospitality; also occas. to be dependent upon him. *Bread and salt*: see BREAD *sb.* 2 d.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* iv. 14 Wee thanne mynde hauende of the salt that in the paleis wee eeten. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 30 Trust no man onles thou hast fyrst eaten a bushel of salte with hym. [Cf. Gr. τῶν ἁλῶν συγκατεδηδοκέναι μέδιμνον.] 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 11 b, You who haue eaten much salt out of your owne house. 1608 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. viii, Abandon those from your table and salt, whom your own..experience shall descry dangerous. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gleig *Life* App. (1862) 702 The real fact is..I have eaten the King's salt. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. iv, Why dost thou shun the salt? that sacred pledge, Which, once partaken..Makes ev'n contending tribes in peace unite. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. v. 43 One does not eat a man's salt, as it were, at these dinners. There is nothing sacred in this kind of London hospitality. 1889 NORRIS *Miss Shafto* i, One has no business to eat a man's salt and then say nasty things about him.

c. In allusions to the jocular advice given to children to catch birds by putting salt on their tails.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 327 It is..a foolish bird that staieth the laying salt on hir taile. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 278 Such great Atchievements cannot fail, To cast Salt on a Woman's Tail. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii, Men catch Knowledge by throwing their Wit on the Posteriors of a Book, as Boys do Sparrows by flinging Salt upon their Tails. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 380 You will ne'er cast Salt on his Tail. That is, he has clean escap'd. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* viii, If they go on playing this game, some day we shall lay salt upon their tails. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxvii, Having dropped a pinch of salt on the tails of all the cardinal virtues and caught them every one. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* I. viii, I will never be persuaded that you could not help us.. to put salt on Alan's tail.

d. *With a grain of salt* [=mod.L. *cum grano salis*]: (to accept a statement) with a certain amount of reserve. Also in similar phrases.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* vi. 11 This is to be taken with a grain of salt. 1648 SPARKE *Pref. to Shute's Sarah & Hagar* b j b, Read them then but with such a grain of salt as intimated. 1883 *American* VI. 280 An Extremist,—and we may add more or less salt to his expressions. 1908 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 128/1 Our reasons for not accepting the author's pictures of early Ireland without many grains of salt.

e. With reference to the bitter saline taste of tears.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 45 *Hen.* Oh that there were some vertue in my teares, That might releeue you. *John.* The salt in them is hot. 1602 — *Ham.* I. ii. 154 The salt of most vnrighteous Teares. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. I. v. 43 There was salt as well as sorrow in her tears.

f. *Not to be made of sugar or salt*: not to be readily affected by moisture; hence, not to be disconcerted by wet weather.

1786 *Har'st Rig* lxxxi. (1799) 27 But Highlanders ne'er mind a douk, For they're na'e sawt. 1855 CARLYLE in *E. FitzGerald's Lett.* (1889) I. 235, I persist in believing the weather will clear,..at any rate I am not made of sugar or of salt. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xv. 254, I am made neither of sugar nor salt...Do you call this rain?

g. (*To be*) *worth one's salt*: efficient or capable. Usually with expressed or implied negative.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* lii, The captain..is not worth his salt. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, Every one who is worth his salt has his enemies. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xviii, It was plain from every line of his body that our new hand was worth his salt.

h. With reference to the saltness of the sea, in phrases denoting fondness for or adaptability to a seafaring life. (Cf. 11.)

1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 42/3, 'I would be a sailor, if only before the mast'. 'Why there!' cried the admiral..'What else could the boy be? He is salt all through'. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 24 May 3/3 The man..with the salt in his blood, and a yearning for the blue water.

3. *fig.* **a.** *The salt of the earth* (after Matt. v. 13): the excellent of the earth; in recent trivial use, the powerful, aristocratic, or wealthy.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 13 Ge sint salt eorðes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 488 Ye been the salt of the erthe and the savour. ?*c* 1420 26 *Pol. Poems* xxi. 145 Of erþe ȝe been cleped salt, For salt of wisdom soule saues. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 141 The vniuersities of Christendome which should be..the leauen, the salt, the seasoning of the world. 1790 H. VENN in Carus *Life C. Simeon* 84 They are the truly excellent of the earth—its salt, who..reach the heart and conscience. 1842 *Literary Gaz.* 28 May 371/3 To dine like queens, kings, princes, potentates, and the other 'salt of the earth'. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 517 The army was, under the Imperial system, the 'salt' of the Roman world. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 195 A little band, the supposed salt of the earth.

b. That which gives live'liness, freshness, or piquancy to a person's character, life, etc. Often in phr. *salt of youth*, from Shakspere.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 688/1 They are such that haue neither salt nor sause in them. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 56 Wee haue some salt of our youth in vs. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 26 The Things of Religion, that Divine Salt, that will give a wholesome and relishing savour to our Conversation. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* in *Wks.* (1726) I. 732 A Man insipid, of no Sense or Salt. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. ii. 24 His character has the salt of honesty about it. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xiv. 153 He was a man not yet forty years of age, with still much of the salt of youth about him. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Democracy* 19 A people without the salt of these qualities would arrive at the pettiness of China.

c. That which gives life or pungency to discourse or written composition; poignancy of expression; pungent wit; †point. *Attic salt*: see ATTIC *a.* 2.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* s.v., *Salte*, a pleasaunt and mery worde that maketh folke to laugh and sometimes pricketh. 1609 *Skialetheia* 1. Ep. (Qo. 1), So much and such sauored salt of witte is in his Commedies, that [etc.]. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* II. iii, She speaks with salt, And has a pretty scornefulnesse. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 63 Exceptions are not logically deduc't from a divers kind, as to say who so puts away for any naturall cause except fornication, the exception would want salt. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal of J. Bayes* 2 For Libel and true Satyr different be; This must have Truth, and Salt, with Modesty. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* clxiii. (1743) IX. 388 He..could with salt and sharpness enough upbraid those whom he sees guilty of them. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 75 The prince comprehended all the salt and spirit of that ingenious pleasantry. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Women* II. viii. 20 That salt and poignancy.. derived from writers of taste. 1874 *Q. Rev.* CXXXVII. 106 Humour, the salt of well-bred conversation. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan Papers* 120 We could not discover any salt in them [*sc.* the witticisms].

†4. *Alch.* and *Old Chem.* One of the supposed ultimate elements of all substances. *Obs.*

?*c* 1585 HESTER tr. *Paracelsus'* 114 *Exper.*, etc. C 8, These three mercurie, Salt and Sulphur can not bee one without another. 1605, 1729 (see MERCURY *sb.* 8). 1650 FRENCH tr. *Paracelsus' Nat. Things* 10 Mercury, Sulphur, Salt, of which all the seven Metalls are generated. For Mercury is the Spirit, Sulphur the Soule, and Salt the Body. 1651 — *Distill.* vi. 181 Salt is that fixt permanent earth which is in the center of every thing that is incorruptible, and inalterable. 1670 D. CABLE tr. *Basil. Valent. Of Nat. & Supernat. Things* viii. 124 [Tin] hath no excess of Mercury, nor of Salt, and it hath the least of Sulphur in it. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* s.v. *Principle.*

5. †**a.** *Old Chem.* A solid soluble non-inflammable substance having a taste. *Obs.*

The name originally comprised such substances as resembled common salt (sense 1) in their appearance or properties, e.g. substances produced by the evaporation of watery liquids as salt is produced by the evaporation of sea-water. The quality of taste was not originally considered to be a criterion of the class, but was added in the 18th c., when these substances were ultimately divided into 'acid salts' (*salia acida*), 'alkaline salts' (*salia alkalina*), and 'neutral salts' (*salia neutra, media*, or *salsa*), corresponding to the modern 'acids', 'alkalis', and 'salts'.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 15632, I..Yive hem vergows and vynegre..And yive hem other sawtys mo. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 10 Coppers..Niter..vitrial..allom..Borras, ..Suger..Sublimate..Saltpeter..all these are diuers kindes of saltes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 645 Out of the Ashes of all Plants, they extract a Salt which they use in Medecines. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* I. xiv. 347 If there were any Salt in this petrified Plant, it would dissolve in hot water like other salts. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 219 Sugar is a balsamick Salt. 1729 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. I. 98 The Vitriolic Salts, with which the Pyrites abounds. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 166 By divesting a quantity of earth of all its oils and salts. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 509 Salts..are soluble in water, sapid, and not inflammable. They are either Acids or Alkalies.

b. Particular substances of this class are distinguished by defining words (q.v., and cf. SAL[1]); e.g. †*salt ammoniac* (=SAL-AMMONIAC), †*essential s.*, †*fixed s.*, †*s. perlate*, †*s. sedative, volatile s.*; †*salt of antimony, of lemon*, †*of Mars*, †*of Saturn, of soda*, †*of steel*, †*of wisdom*; †*salt anatron*, †*s. gem* (= SAL-GEM), †*s. prunel* (= SAL-PRUNELLA), †*s. nitre* (= SAL-NITRE), †*salt sode* (= sal-soda), †*s. tartar*; GLAUBER'S SALT, *Rochelle s.*, etc.

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 4 A water þat is clepyd salt gemme. 14.. *Chaucer's Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 257 (Corpus & Petw. MSS.), Salt tartre. 1526 *Gr. te Herball* cccciii. (1529) Y j b, Salt armeniake is hote and drye in the fourth degre. *Ibid.* Y ij, Salt gemme..hath the vertues of salt armonynke. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Ammoniacus*, Salte armonike. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 439 Salt Sode for Glasse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 233 If some salt-nitre be put to them whiles they be a boiling ouer the fire. 1670 D. CABLE tr. *van Suchten's Secr. Antimony* 118 This Salt of Antimony..performs almost all that the Salt of Gold doth. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 180 An Ounce of beaten Salt-prunel. 1756 WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 681 Fossil sea-salt or salt-gem. 1765 DELAVAL *ibid.* LV. 31 *note* ‖ A solution of salt-ammoniac. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1084 Salt of amber is succinic acid. Salt of lemons is citric acid.

c. *colloq. pl.* (*a*) Smelling salts, consisting usually of ammonium carbonate.

1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 73 [She] was several Times obliged to have recourse to her Salts. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxxxix, Much hartshorn, salts, and sprinkling faces. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xiv, Virginia had run for the salts as soon as she perceived that her mother was unwell.

(*b*) Short for *Epsom salts* (see EPSOM).

1772 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 98/1 A servant maid..thinking to take some salts..took arsenic instead thereof. 1877 *N. W.*

Linc. Gloss. 1887 SLEVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* xix, A neffow [=nieveful] of salts and a neffow of senna.

6. *Mod. Chem.* A compound formed by the union of an acid radical with a basic radical; an acid having the whole or part of its hydrogen replaced by a metal. (In wider theoretical use the term 'salt' includes acids as salts of hydrogen.)

The first marked step towards the modern conception of a chemical salt was Rouelle's definition (*a* 1770) of a neutral salt as a compound formed by the union of an acid with any substance serving as a base for it and giving to it a concrete or solid form. Various modifications of this or earlier views were put forward until the publication of Lavoisier's definition of a salt as the union of an acid with an oxide; this definition, however, was found to be inadequate when the composition of the halogen compounds, sulphides, etc. came to be accurately known. A further revolution in the theory of salts was made by Berzelius, who divided them into two classes; viz. HALOID salts, formed of an electropositive element and a halogen, and AMPHID salts, resulting from the union of an acid and a base; the latter he subdivided into oxy-salts, sulpho-salts, selenio-salts, and telluri-salts. According to more recent conceptions (Arrhenius 1888) salts, including acids, are regarded as composed of positive ions or kations (hydrogen and metals) and negative ions or anions (halogens and acid radicals).

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 150–1 Acids may therefore be considered as true salifying principles...This view of the acids prevents me from considering them as salts. ..I shall not arrange the alkalies or earths in the class of salts, to which I allot only such as are composed of an oxygenated substance united to a base. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 151 [Acids] combine with all the alkalies, and most of the metallic oxides and earths, and form with them those compounds which are called salts. 1838 — *Chem. Org. Bodies* 924 The tannin of areca gives a black colour to salts of iron. 1855 HARDWICH *Photogr. Chem.* 35 The principal Salts of Silver which are employed in the Photographic processes are four in number, viz. Nitrate of Silver, Chloride of Silver, Iodide of Silver, and Bromide of Silver. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 332/1 Most of the blood-salts are present in increased quantity in the gastric juice. 1890 WALKER tr. *Ostwald's Outl. Gen. Chem.* 281 The conductivities of the neutral salts are additively composed of two values, one depending only on the metal or positive ion, the other only on the acid radical or negative ion.

7. = SALT-CELLAR.

1493 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 310 To John Wymer and Margarete his wif a cuppe and a salt of silver. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxii. 212 Knyues spones & saltes [*Bodl. MS.* salers] ben sett on yᵉ borde. 1532 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 47 Two Rownde saltes with a Couer. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. iii, One salt of agat. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Oct., Under every salt there was a bill of fare. 1775 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 199 Eight silver salts for the Corporation. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxii, Another salt was fashioned of silver, in form of a swan in full sail. 1894 *Times* 7 Apr. 9/5 A pair of hexagonal salts, of Limoges enamel.

b. *Above* (or *below, beneath, under*) *the salt*: at the upper (or lower) part of the table, *i. e.* among the more honoured (or less honoured) guests.

The reference is to the formerly prevailing custom of placing a large salt-cellar in the middle of a dining table.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. vi, That he do, on no default, Euer presume to sit aboue the salt. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. ii. (1616) 200 Hee neuer drinkes below the salt. 1602 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* D, Set him beneath the salt and let him not touch a bit, till euery one has had his full cut. 1658 *Wit Restor'd* 43 Hee..humbly sate Below the Salt, and munch'd his Sprat. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1333 The marshals were the lowest above the salt. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 347 At the banquet of fame they sit below the salt. 1885 J. PAYN *Luck of Darrells* xxxvii, Though of Tory sentiments, she by no means approved of those feudal times when the chaplain was placed below the salt.

8. A salt marsh or salting.

1621 in Boys *Hist. Sandwich* (1792) 705 Two acres of salts, overaginst the old crane..., granted to John Gason..for the erecting of his waterworks. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4525/4, 164 Acres of fresh Marsh, and 10 Acres of Salts, well water'd. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 698 Immediately after you leave the salts, begin the valuable rice swamps. 1836 W. D. COOPER *Prov. Sussex, Salts*, marshes near the sea flooded by the tides. 1900 *Academy* 28 Apr. 364/2 There remains on her seaward front [*sc.* of Rye], that green space the Salts.

9. *pl.* Salt water entering a river from the sea.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 173 Here the Salmon relinquish the Salts because by the Porposses pursued up the Freshes. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Salts*, the salt water of rivers enterihg from the ocean. *S. Carolina.* 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 469 'Freshes' and 'salts'. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxii. 225 The last incursion of the salts was seven years ago. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 10/2 The stormy weather and high tides, which have caused 'salts', *i. e.* the forcing of the sea water up the rivers.

10. At Eton, money collected for the Captain at the Montem. Now *Hist.*

See *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* 1813 I. 337 seqq., and Maxwell Lyte *Hist. Eton Coll.* (1889) 507 seqq.

a 1769 in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 345 *note*, Every scholar gives a shilling for Salt; the noblemen more. 1806 D. & S. LYSONS *Magna Brit.* I. 558 Tickets inscribed with some motto..are given to such persons as have already paid for *salt*, as a security from any further demands. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 75 As long as salt and sock abound. 1899 C. K. PAUL *Memories* 113 The sixth-form..stopped coaches, post-chaises, and carriages,..asking for 'Salt'.

11. *colloq.* A sailor, esp. one of much experience. (Cf. 2 h.)

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* i, My complexion and hands were quite enough to distinguish me from the regular *salt.* 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 416 If you want to hear about the sea, talk to an 'old salt'. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* iii, The 'green' hands..had been very judiciously intermingled with the experienced 'salts'.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *salt-basket* (Sc.), *barrow* (BARROW *sb.*³ 3), *bed, boat, brig, coffer, crystal, district, gauge, girinel, incrustation, manufacture, market, monopoly, pannier, room, shop, shovel, -spoon* (hence *-spoonful*), *spring, trough, vase*; also (sense 5 c *a*), *salts-bottle.* b. objective, instrumental, similative, etc., as *salt-boiler, -cured, -curing, -heaver, holder, -incrusted, -laden, -loving, manufacturer, owner, -resembling, -seller, -spilling, -white, -worker.*

1756 PENNECUIK *Coll.* 47, I spake nae mair than our *salt-backit. 1881 W. GREGOR *Folk-lore Scot.* ix. 51 A wooden box in the shape of a house, with a round hole in the exposed end; it was the saat-backet. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 608 Certaine women..put it [*sc.* salt] in baskets, they call them *Salt barowes, out of which the liquor runneth, and the pure salt remaineth. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 230/1 The Cheshire and Worcestershire *salt-beds are by some attributed to the Permian. 1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 51 The Droitwich *Salt boat stopt here. 1748 *Salt-boiler* [see *salt-officer* in 12 c]. 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* viii, The Jersey *salt-brigs. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi, Where the only chance of collecting a few grains of dust would be to climb on the *salt-coffer. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 233/2 The mother-liquor ..becomes..totally unfit for further service after yielding but two or three crops of *salt crystals. 1883 MOLONEY *W. African Fisheries* 40 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) *Salt-cured fish during the 'scarce season'. *Ibid.*, *Salt-curing..is somewhat resorted to, as is also 'smoking'. 1833–4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 615/2 The ancient hydrography of the *salt districts. 1864 WEBSTER, **Salt-gauge*, an instrument used to test the strength of brine or salt-water. *c* 1688 DALLAS *Stiles* 584 Salt-Pans, and *Salt-Girnals..lying in the said Parochin. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Salt heavers*, men who discharge the salt from the barges by heaving or throwing it up, either upon the deck..or into a tub. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iii, In the centre of the table, at the corners of which stood the Lares and the *saltholders. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 472/1 Great tracts of the plain are covered with *salt incrustations. 1856 *Times* 5 May 5/2 The margin of the *salt-incrusted shallows of the Dead Sea. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* iii. 25 He enjoyed the *salt-laden breath. 1849 JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 142 *Salt-loving plants. 1836 *Rep. Comm. Salt Brit. India* 24 The Bullooah molunghees found that the *salt manufacture..was no longer so profitable as of old. *Ibid.* App. 143 *a*, Two Petitions of *Salt Manufacturers in the Agency of Tumlook. 1477 in *Charters*, etc. *Edin.* (1871) 140 The *salt market to be haldin in Nudreis Wynde. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 332 The provinces which had been always exempted from this *salt-monopoly. 1673 in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden Soc.) II. 244 The good of the kingdome, the King's profite, and the interest of the *salt-owners. 1530 in *Ancestor* Oct. (1904) 182 A staffe or in his hande and a *salt panyer v[ert] at his backe. 1611 COTGR., *Nitre*, Niter; a (*Salt-resembling) substance of colour light-ruddie, or white. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xlvi. 133 The water is now drawn into the last range of vats or rooms, called *salt-rooms. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* II. iv. 89 My mother sat..with her *salts' bottle in her hand. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, Madly inhaling her salts-bottle. 1611 COTGR., *Saulnier*, a Salter, *Salt-seller, Marchant of salt. *Ibid.*, *Saulnerie*, a *Salt-shop, or Garner for salt. 1709 *Female Tatler* No. 3/2 Tea-Cups, Sugar-Tongs, *Salt-Shovels, and Gloves made up in Wall-nut-shells. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 153 The sin of *salt-spilling. 1858 RAMSAY *Scot. Life & Char.* iii. 33 Last time Mrs. Murray dined here, we *lost* a *salt-spoon. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* 15 O'er hard-boil'd eggs the saltspoon shook. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 356 A *salt-spoonful of salt. 1904 *Queen* 30 Jan. 211/3 A salt-spoonful of powdered cloves. 1832 *Scoreby Farm Rep.* 18 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, A *salt-trough, and a sheep-rack for hay, should be found with every flock. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Pitt & Canning*, From every *salt-vase a spoonful. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 78 Kerman's sands *salt-white. 1680 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* To Rdr., Mr. William Martin..who..gave me an account of the sad Condition of those *Saltworkers. 1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* 72 A little white chapel for the salt-workers.

c. Special combs.: †**salt-ark**, a salt-box; **salt bag,-bearer** (at the Eton montem), **block, bottom** *U. S.* (see quots.); **salt bush**, any of the plants of the genus *Atriplex* (and of someallied genera) which grow extensively on the interior plains of Australia; **salt-cake**, (*a*) salt in the form of a cake; (*b*) see quot. 1858; †**salt-corn**, a grain of salt (in quot. *fig.*); **salt-dropping** = BITTERN *sb.*² 2; **salt-duty** = GRANAGE; **salt gardens** [= G. *salzgärten*], shallow ponds laid out upon a sea-coast for the collection and evaporation of sea-water for the manufacture of salt; **salt glaze** (see quot.); **salt-glazed** *a.*, prepared with salt glaze; **salt-glazing**, (*a*) the use of salt glaze; (*b*) = *salt-glaze*; **salt-looking** *a.*, of sailor-like appearance; **salt-master**, a collector of salt-duty; **salt mine**, a mine yielding rock salt; **salt money**, † (*a*) salary; (*b*) salt used as a medium of exchange; (*c*) = sense 10; † **salt-office**, the office concerned with the collection of salt-duty; so **salt-officer**; **salt-pie** *dial.* a salt-box (see E. D. D.); **salt-radical** *Chem.*, in the binary theory of salts, any body which forms a salt with a metal or its equivalent; **salt-raker** (see quot.); **salt-rock**, †(*a*) rock-salt; (*b*) rock impregnated with salt; †**salt-rover**, one who sails the seas; † **salt-silver** (see quots.); **salt-sprinkler**, a closed vessel for salt having holes through which it is sprinkled; †**salt stack**, a mound of earth from which salt was manufactured; **salt-stand**, a salt-cellar; **salt-tax** = GABELLE; **salt-tree**, a tree of the genus *Halimodendron*, esp. *H. argenteum*; **salt-weed**, (*a*) the Toad-rush, *Juncus bufonius*; (*b*) *U. S.* a plant of the genus *Hedeoma*; †**salt-wich**, a salt-pit; **salt-wife** [cf. G. *salzfrau*], a woman who sells salt.

1348 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 43 In 1 *Saltark, 13d. 1481 *Ibid.* 97, j Saltarke. 1847 S. R. MAITLAND in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 367 *note*, He told me that when, as a freshman [at Cambridge], he was getting his gown from the maker, he made some remark on the long strips of sleeve by which such gowns are distinguished, and was told they were called **salt-bags*. *a* 1769 in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 344 *note*, Two of the scholars called *Salt-bearers, dressed in white, with a handkerchief of Salt in their hands. 1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* II. 665/2 The salt-bearers were accustomed to carry..a handkerchief filled with salt, of which they bestowed a small quantity on every individual who contributed his quota to the subsidy. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2023/1 **Salt-block*, an apparatus for evaporating the water from a saline solution. The technical name for a salt-factory. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Salt-bottom*, a plain or flat piece of land covered with saline efflorescence. These places abound in Western Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. 1863 WESTGARTH in J. Davis *Tracks of McKinlay* 14 As cattle can live upon the *salt-bush, this country is thus suitable for pastoral pursuits. 1870 BRAIM *New Homes* ii. 89 This inland salt-bush country suits the settler's purpose well. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 100 Garrandilla consisted wholly of saltbush plains. 1818 MARSDEN tr. *Trav. Marco Polo* II. xxxviii. 421 They obtain a *saggio* of gold for sixty, fifty, or even forty of the *salt-cakes. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Salt-cake*, a name for sulphate of soda made at alkali works, for the use of crown-glass manufacturers and soap makers. 1883 H. J. POWELL, etc. *Princ. Glass-making* 146 The 'salt-cake'..or sulphate of soda, is likewise pulverized and afterwards sifted. 1445 tr. *Claudian* in *Anglia* XXVIII. 273 Thou strowist such *saltcornys* [orig. *aspersis salibus*] amonge þi spechis as amphion is founde vnlike To the in talkyng. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* II. 278 A liquid, something of the appearance of oil,..which..the people here call *salt-droppings. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. vi. (ed. 23) 509 The Commissioners and other Officers for the *Salt-Duty. 1848 *F. Knapp's Chem. Technol.* I. 257 These *salt-gardens are nothing more than a series of very shallow ponds, intended to spread the water over a very large surface. 1855 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 432 The Lambeth stone ware, and some other kinds are glazed by a thin..varnish of silicate of soda...This is known by the appellation of '*salt glaze', from the method of imparting it, which is as follows:—Whilst the stoneware is yet glowing in the furnace, a door is opened, and common salt is thrown in. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 12 The patent *salt-glazed socketed drain pipes. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 59/1 Patent Salt-Glazed Earthenware Latrine. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2023/1 **Salt-glazing*, a glaze for earthenware, prepared from common salt. 1885 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 37/1 Salt-glazing is..almost invariably confined to down-draught kilns. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, He..had been a pilot, or a skipper, or a privateersman,..and was a very *salt-looking man indeed. 1656 in *Misc. Scott. Burgh Rec. Soc.* (1881) 11 The Comissioners..had some treaty with the *salt-masters touching the farme of theyr salt. 1847 *Crabbe's Poet. Wks.* Life 2 He rose to be collector of the salt-duties, or Salt-master. 1685 E. BROWN *Trav.* 70 Half an hours going from the City of Eperies in upper Hungary, there is a *Salt-Mine of great note. 1811 HOLLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* I. 56 In countries where salt-mines occur, fragments of primitive rocks appear in great abundance over these beds. 1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* cxxvii. (1902) I. 436 There is due unto his grace the hole pencion and *salt moneye for the last yere. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. VII. v. § 7. 1055 *marg.*, Through all Æthiopia, Salt runneth as a principal merchandize. Salt-money. *a* 1769 HUGGETT in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 345 *note*, The price of the dinner to each is 10*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* for Salt-money. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 24. 4/2 James Cardonnell Esq; is made a Commissioner of the *Salt-Office. 1748 BROWNRIGG *Art of Making Salt* 56 An office for his majesty's *salt officer, and a dwelling house for the salt boilers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 317/2 A *Salte pye, *salinum*. 1842 GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 163 The acid and oxygen are thus always together in the exact proportion to form the *salt-radical. 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 253 It has been found necessary to create two classes of salts: in the first division will stand those constituted after the type of common salt, which contain a metal and a salt-radical. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Salt-raker*, a collector of salt in natural salt-ponds, or enclosures from the sea. 1693 *Act 5 Will. & Mary* c. 7 § 24 Whereas *Salt-Rock or Rock-Salt taken out of pittes is in such great Lumps that it cannot be measured without breaking the same to powder. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 242 This mine of salt-rock has been worked these 600 years past. 1834–6 P. BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 429/2 Salt rocks, in which the salt is combined more or less with earthy matter. 1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost* 633 [*Land-captain to Sea-captain*] Proud *salt-rover, Thou hast the salutation of a thief. 1363 in Kennett *Par. Antig.* (1695) 496 Quilibet virgatarius dabit Domino unum denarium pro *Salt-Sylver per annum..vel cariabunt salem Domini de foro ubi emptus fuerit ad lardarium Domini. [*Ibid.* Gloss., *Salt-Sylver*, one penny paid at the Feast of St. Martin, by the servile Tenants to their Lord; as a commutation for the service of carrying their Lord's Salt from Market to his Lardar.] 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. (ed. 3) 369 *Salt-sprinklers. 16.. ARCHIBALD in W. Macfarlane *Geogr. Coll.* (1908) III. 189 Then they carry a sufficient quantity of the *Saltstack & spread it over the whole Coach. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* I. xxi. 238, I know ..their hospitality is more of the knife than the *salt-stand. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 555 The *gabelle*, or *salt-tax. 1834 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 1004 It was not the nature of the salt tax, but the absurd extent to which it had been carried, that rendered it justly odious. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 11 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The fisherman's and fish-curer's occupations are injured by the incidence of a heavy salt-tax. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) Index, *Salt-tree, *robinia halodendron*. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 42 A plant called *saltweed, resembling pennyroyal. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Salt-weed*, toad-rush. *Suffolk.* 1882 GEIKIE

in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 237/1 Here and there [in the Bad Lands of Wyoming] a bunch of salt-weed. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 607 These are very famous *Saltwiches,..where brine or salt water is drawne out of Pittes. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xl, Ye wad hae kend nae odds on her frae ony other *saut-wife.

† **Salt,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 saute. [a. F. *saut* (lit. 'leap'):—L. *saltus* (*u*-stem), f. *salīre* to leap. Cf. ASSAUT *adv.*, and, for the spelling, SALT *a.*[2]] Sexual desire or excitement (usually, of a bitch).

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 110 My dogge proferth to the saute or bytchewatch. *Canis meus catulit.* 1519 *Eng. Misc.* (Surtees) 33 That no man lett no bitchis un [*read* in] salte go aboght in the town. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Dij b, The weddinges of oure virgyns..ar moare like vnto the saute of a bitche then the marienge of a reasonable creature. 1648 HERRICK *Hesp., Parting Verse* 25 The expressions of that itch And salt, which frets thy Suters.

Salt (sɒlt), *a.*[1] Forms: see SALT *sb.*[1] [OE. *sealt* = OFris. *salt*, MLG., LG. *solt*, Du. *zout*, ON. *salt-r*:—OTeut. **salto-z*:—pre-Teut. **sald-*; cf. L. *salsus*, f. **sald-* + *-tos.*

In certain collocations it is doubtful whether *salt* is to be regarded as an adj. or as the sb. used attrib. Cf. the Ger. compounds *salzfleisch* salt flesh, *salzfisch* salt fish, etc.]

1. Impregnated with or containing salt; hence, having a taste like that of salt; saline. **a.** Of water, brine-springs, etc. See also SALT WATER.

In ME. poetry *salt sea, salt flood* (now occas. *arch.*), *salt foam, salt stream* are frequent phrases for the sea.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 677 Sum mæg fromlice ofer sealtne sæ sundwudu drifan. *c* 1205 LAY. 6116 He..fram þan londe hælde ofer þane saltne strem. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3472 He was maroner wel gode, A sterte in to þe saltе flode. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1462 So longe he seylith in the salte se Til in the yle of lenoun aryueth he. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. i. (1495) 383 The North see is but lytyll salte and the see that hyght Ponticum is as it were fressh. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 1458 She roos of the foom most salt. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 302 The ioy rial..socht to the cietie of Criste, our the salt flude. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Salsilago*..a salt licour; bryne. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 393 His [*sc.* Neptune's] salt greene streames. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. v. 76 We see water being wrung through ashes, to grow salt. *a* 1647 HABINGTON *Surv. Worc's.* in *Proc. Worcs. Hist. Soc.* II. 301 After the deathe of Richard the Saltspringes of Wich fell to decaye. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 356 It appears that, the Baltic is much less salt than the ocean, and that it is salter under a westerly than under an easterly wind. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. 286 *note*, It is sometimes supposed that the Dead Sea is the saltest water in the world. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 553 He loosed The veil..And to the salt flood cast it. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxiv. 236 What are known as the salt-tides are chiefly the bane of the angler. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* iii, Day and night the salt spray of the ocean was blown upon it.

in phrases used attrib. 1599 ? GREENE *Alphonsus* v. Wks. (Grosart) XIII. 405 If that the salt-brine teares,..Can mollifie the hardnes of your heart. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* iv. i. 24 The rauin'd salt Sea sharke. 1798 WORDSW. *Peter Bell* i. 232 Bespattered with the salt-sea foam. *a* 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 20 The Sabbath's wander in the woods, An' by the saut-sea faem.

b. Applied to tears; † also, to humours, etc. See also SALT-RHEUM.

c 1200 ORMIN 13849 þurrh beȝȝske & salte teress. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1028 With hire salte teeres She bathed bothe hire visage and hire heeres. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 154 Sekand þar souerayn with many salt terys. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 196 b/1, In requyryng our lord with salte teris that..he wolde delyuer them of this pestylence. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) B iv, An excessive rednesse..commynge of brente humours or of salte fleume. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* Wks. (Grosart) I. 193 His Stomacke, full of grosse and salt humors. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 112 Her Sisters..their faire faces with salt humour steep. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 443 The Seas a Theefe, whose liquid Surge, resolues The Moone into Salt teares. 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* xi, Could our saut tears like Clyde down rin. 1840 LONGF. *Wreck of Hesperus* xxi, The salt tears in her eyes. 1870 'H. SMART' *Race for Wife* ii, She wept salt tears in the solitude of her own chamber.

c. Of tracts of land, marshes: Flooded by the sea. (See also SALT-MARSH.) Of rocks, ground: Having salt mixed with the earth; (in biblical use) barren.

1279 *Eccl. Prior. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 110 *note*, Cum toto prato quod vocatur Saltmedus. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xvii. 5 In a salt and vnoccupied londe. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxix. 6 Whose house I haue made the wildernesse, and the barren lande [*marg.* Hebr. salt places] his dwellings. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 157 They March'd.. until they came unto the Salt Meadow. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 338 Virgil reprobates a salt soil. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* Introd. 80 The range of salt hills. 1838 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. II. xix, Sea-mud, salt-sand,.. and river-sludge. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 231/2 The great salt range of the Punjab.

d. Of other things, chiefly with regard to taste.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxix. (1495) 575 Nitrum is bytter soure and somdeale salt in sauour. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 74 Five of these Nyne [Sapors] be ingendred by Heat, Unctuous, Sharpe, Salt, Bitter.., Doulcet. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. x, I dayne not to ete of this mete..for it is to salte. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 297 They use a kinde of newe and extreme salt cheeses. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horseman* 348 The leanest and saltest martlemas-beefe. 1849 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T., Foot-pr. on Sea-shore* 2 That far-resounding roar is Ocean's voice of welcome. His salt breath brings a blessing along with it. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 92 They drove on through the keen salt air.

2. Treated with salt as a preservative; cured, preserved, or seasoned with salt; salted.

909 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* II. 290, & tu hriederu oþer sealt oþer ferse. *c* 1000 in *Techmer's Zeitschr.* (1885) II. 125 Ðonne þu for hwylcere neode sealtflæsc wille. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4688 Ma þan a thusand selers Fild he wit wins..And warnistore o salt fless. *c* 1390 in *Forme of Cury* (1780) 177 Great Salt Eels. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 554 Of alle maner salt fische, looke ye pare awey the felle. 1590 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* (Bann. Cl.) 306 Of..martis fresch and salt..iiij^{xx} xiij martis iij quarteris ij m. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 259 We..omitted to provide any dried or salt meates at Candia. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 64 Two horses, which being..probably better feeding than their salt Beef and Pork, they killed and eat them. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* ii, Packages of salt salmon. 1821 *John Bull* 19 Mar. 111/3 Salt butter sold as high as twenty shillings a stone. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 Many a cargo of salt cod for Lent.

in phr. used attrib. or Comb. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 290 Mechanicall-salt-butter rogue. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Boeuf*, The salt beefe-eater needs no candle to find his liquor withall. 1710 P. LAMB *Roy. Cookery* 71 A Salt-Fish Pie.

b. *Naut.* (*jocular*). **Salt eel:** a rope's end; compared to the tail of an eel. **Salt horse:** salted beef. **Salt junk:** see JUNK *sb.*[3] 3.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 342 A good Ropes end, (which your Sea-faring men call a 'salt Eele). 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Apr. (1876) II. 188 Up betimes, and with my salt eele went down in the parler and there got my boy and did beat him. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. vii, An he comes near me mayhap I may giv'n a salt eel for's supper. 1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* v. i, If you wou'd let me alone, I wou'd give him a Salt Eel, I warrant you. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Salt-eel*, a rope's end cut from the piece for starting the *homo delinquens.* 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 189 *note*, A return..to the 'salt horse', which no one is more ready to abuse than an old sailor. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 42/1 The..hard fare of 'weevily' biscuit and 'salt-horse'. 1792 *Salt junk [see JUNK *sb.*[3] 3]. 1837 MARRYAT *Snarleyyow* I. xii. 152 So while they cut their raw salt junks, With dainties you'll be crammed. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 309 The same sergeant-major, Canot, is now cooking salt junk in Baffin's Bay.

3. † **a.** Of fishes: Living in the sea: opposed to *freshwater*. **b.** Of plants: Growing in the sea or on salt marshes.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 14 Engelonde is vol inoȝ..Of foweles & of bestes..Of salt fichz & eke verss. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 22 The Luse is the fresh-fish, the salt-fish, is an old Coate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 606 From the marshy Land Salt Herbage for the fodd'ring Rack provide. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 413 This..answers for any sort of hay, except salt-hay and red clover. 1857 FABER *Sir Lancelot* II. 478 The drowsy plains, Where little salt-herbs struggle with wild thyme. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Forsaken Merman* 38 Where the salt weed sways in the stream. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Salt grass* and *Salt hay*, the grass and hay growing in salt marshes. 186. WHITMAN *Elem. Drifts* Poems (1868) 269 Leaves of salt-lettuce, left by the tide.

† **4.** *fig.* Of experience, etc.: Bitter; vexatious.

c 1500 *Priests of Peblis* 1206 And he to me wit thow maid ony falt, To the that wil be ful sowre and salt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 98 Wald thou..mak amendis, I sal remyt this falt; Bot, other wais, that sete sal be full salt. 1592 GREENE *Quip Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 241 The yoong vpstart that needes it, feels it salt in his stomack a month after.

5. Of speech, wit, etc.: Pungent, stinging. Now *rare.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. (1648) 92 Of which opinion Tertullian making (as his usuall manner was) a salt Apologie. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 248 He salted, powdred, and made them stir with his salt and sharpe quipping speeches. 1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* ad fin., Thy wit, not worthie's any Schoole, 'Tis salt, and too precise. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* v. 4 Salt jests,..to the just grief or offence of another. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan., The far-reaching issues of human emotion, which by a sentence he bites into our memory, give exceptional if a rather salt truthfulness to his creations.

transf. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 371 The pride and salt scorne of his eyes.

6. *slang.* and *dial.* Of expense, cost: Excessive in amount; costly, dear.

1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. to Douglas* s.v. *Salt*, I shall make it salt to you *i. e.* I shall make you pay dear for it. 1808 JAMIESON, *Salt*...2. Costly, expensive; applied to any article of sale. 1860 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.* s.v. 'Its rather too salt', said of an extravagant hotel bill. 1887 *Fun* 21 Sept. 126 A magistrate who was lately fined 20*s.* for striking a man in the street, seemed somewhat astonished on hearing the decision, and remarked, 'It's rather salt'.

7. *slang.* Of high rank or great wealth. (Cf. SALT *sb.*[1] 3 a.)

1868 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, The salt ones of the earth in their private boxes.

8. *Comb.*, as *salt-tasting, -waved* adjs.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1231 Those fair suns..Who in a salt-waved ocean quench their light. 1904 'ANTHONY HOPE' *Double Harness* ii. 17 The exhilaration of the salt-tasting air.

† **Salt,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 saut(e, sawt(e, 7 sault. [Aphetic f. ASSAUT *adv.* in phr. *to go* or *be assaut*. Cf. SALT *sb.*[2]] Of bitches: In heat.

1541 *Court Roll Pershore Portsmouth Manor, Worc.* 22 July (Westm. Chapter Munim.), Nullus permittet licescas catulantes vocatas 'Sawtebytches' adire ad largum. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* lxxiii. 200 They [*sc.* Otters] goe sault at suche times as firrets goe sault. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 154 b, The Dogge is thought better than the Bitche, because of the trouble shee bringeth when shee is sawte. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 701 If you take a bitch Fox when she is salt. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 518 Salt Goats, and hungry Cows. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 250 *note*[9], Smelling..as Dogs do to a salt Bitch.

b. *transf.* of persons: Lecherous, salacious; hence (of desire), inordinate.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i, Hee lies wallowing..on his Brothel-bed, Till his salt bowels boyle with poysonous fire. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iii. (1616) 142 Let mee perish, but thou art a salt one! 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 406 Whose salt imagination yet hath wrong'd Your well defended honor. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 244 His salt, and most hidden loose Affection. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i. (1616) 464 It is no salt desire Of seeing countries..hath brought me out. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* (1686) 3 Bawds shall turn Nuns, Salt D—s grow chast.

Comb. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* III. v. (1647) 59/2 Ye villains, Ambitious salt-itcht slaves:..The mountain Rams topt your hot mothers.

Salt (sɒlt), *v.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1 sealtan, (*Mercian pa. pple.* salten), 4–6 salte, 6 (8–9) *Sc.* saut, 7 sault, 4– salt; 4 *pa. t.* selt, salt. *β.* 1 seltan, syltan, (*pa. pple.* ȝeselt, ȝesylt); 4 *pa. t.* silt; *pa. pple.* 3 iselt, 4 isult(e, selt. [(1) OE. *sealtan*, ? redupl. str. vb., pa. pple. **sealten, salten*, = mod. Fris. (pa. pple.) *sâlten*, MLG. *solten* wk., Du. *zouten* wk., OHG. *salzan*, pa. t. *sialz* (MHG., G. *salzen*, wk.), ON. *salta* wk. (Sw. *salta*, Da. *salte*), Goth. *saltan*, pa. pple. (*un-*)*saltans*; f. OTeut. **salto-*:—pre-Teut. **saldo-* SALT *sb.*[1] Cf. the synonymous L. *sallīre* (:—**sald-*). (2) OE. **sieltan* (Northumb. *swelta*), *seltan, syltan* (pa. pple. *geselt, gesylt*) :—prehistoric **saltjan*, f. OTeut. **salto-* SALT *sb.*[1] The form *salte* as it appears in the 13–14th c. prob. partly represents OE. *sealtan*, and partly is a new formation on SALT *sb.*[1]

OE. *syltan* may be either the late WS. form of **sieltan* or may represent an umlaut-formation on the stem *sult-*, from which are derived OE. *unsylt* unsalted, OS. *sultia*, MLG. *sülte*, OHG. *sulzia* (MHG, G. *sulze, sülze*), Du. *sult* salt water, salted flesh, etc.]

1. *trans.* To treat with salt as a preservative; to cure or preserve with salt, either in solid form or in the form of brine. Also with *down*, † *up*.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13930 In a wall his heued sco hid, Sco has it salted in a wall. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 168 Thai strak his hed of, and syne it Thai haf gert saltit in-till a kyt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxiii. (1495) 904 Butter is somdeele salted that it may the better be kepte. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 132 In Fraunce the peple salten but lytill mete, except thair bacon. 1530 PALSGR. 697/2, I never salte my befe but in the potte. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 5 § 6 Any Herring, not being sufficiently salted, packed and casked. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 38 They [*sc.* fish] are left on the dry ground, sometimes two or three thousand at a set, which are salted up against winter. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 183 As swine after their death are salted. 1764 E. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 75 Then salt it [*sc.* beef] with common salt and two ounces of saltpetre. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 139/1 The French..were obliged to live chiefly on the flesh of their horses, which was salted down. 1851 *F. Knapp's Chem. Technol.* III. 55 The one [method] consists in salting the butter, which preserves it for immediate use by hindering the decomposition of the casein. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 308 The custom of salting and keeping the heads of enemies killed in battle. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 46 [She] had fed herself..through the winter upon snails she had salted down in a barrel.

absol. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiii. 149 Beside that Cytee, is a Hille of Salt; and of that Salt, every man takethe what he will, for to salte with.

β. a 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 212/40 *Condit*,..selt. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXX. (Z.) 192 Ic..sylte, *condio*. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 234 Selte mon hiora mettas. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9164, & suþþe þe bones hii bere Wel iselt [*v.r.* isulte] & isode to þe abbeye of redinge. 1300–1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. xx. 35 Hit was wel iselt & in mani leþer ido. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. XXXII. (1495) 623 The floures of Capparis ben selt and so kepte to gode vse.

b. slang. *To salt down, away*: to put by, store away (money, stock).

1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 57 Give an Egyptian the same [*sc.* a sixpence], and instead of thanking or drinking, he will salt it down, and promptly beg for more. 1885 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/2 He was 'salting down' money for the joint benefit of Ward and himself. 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang Dict.* s.v., To salt down stock, to buy stock and keep it for a considerable period. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maids of Paradise* vii. 126 No one to hinder you from salting away as many millions as you can carry off!

† **c.** *Students' slang.* To admit (a freshman in a university) with certain burlesque ceremonies, one of which was making him drink salt-and-water or putting salt in his mouth. *Obs.*

1570, etc. [see SALTING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* II. i. 32, I warrant you Sir, I haue not beene matriculated at the Vniuersity, to be meretriculated by him: salted there to be colted here. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 317 At Witteburg they still retayne the old custome of Salting freshmen, or admitting them with ridiculous Ceremonyes,.. and the Ceremony is by them called the deposition of hornes.

d. *pass.*: see SALTED 4.

2. **a.** In biblical use: To sprinkle salt upon (a sacrifice); to rub (a new-born child) with salt. **b.** To rub salt into (a wound). **c.** To sprinkle (snow) with salt in order to melt it.

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 58 (Ashm. MS.) And of is flesc þat was vorbarnd þe wounden hi selte also [*Vernon MS.* salt, *Harl. MS.* silte]. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xvi. 4 And in water thou art not wasshen in to helth, neither bi salt saltid, neither wlappid in clothis. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. A 2 b, Till Time the Midwife..have washt and salted the Infant. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE (J.), If the offering was of flesh, it was salted thrice. 1890 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 3/1 Many of the vestries..won't clear the snow away themselves, and they won't let us salt the roads.

3. To season with salt. *Obs.*

α. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. v. 13 Ȝif þæt salt awerdað in þæm þe hit bið salten? *c* 1000 in *Techmer's Zeitschrift* (1885) II. 125 Do mid þin þrim fingrum, swillce þu sealte. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 13 That ȝif the salt shal vanyshe awey, wherynne shal it be saltid? *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1865) 19 Salt hit, serve hit, as I þe say. *Ibid.* 31 Salt and messe forthe. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 Þen kytte þin Brewes & skalde hem with þe same broþe; Salt it wyl. *Ibid.* 41 Salt it þan, & þanne serue forth.

β. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 13 Ȝif salt forworðes, in ðon ȝesealted bið? [*Ags. & Hatton* Ȝesylt.] *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ix. 50 Ȝif þæt sealt unsealt bið, on þam þe ȝe hit syltað? [*c* 1160 *Hatton* selteð, *v.r.* sealtað.]

4. To render salt or salty. Also *fig.*, to embitter.

1786 Burns *Dream* xv, But ere the course o' life be thro', It may be bitter sautet. 1826 J. Jekyll *Corr.* (1894) 164 Clever plan..to supply the new palace with fish, by salting the Serpentine river to breed tame turbot. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 2/2 A sea which salts all the rivers that flow into it.

5. *fig.* To season; to render poignant or piquant.

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) II. 536 Lareowum ȝedafenað þæt hi mid wisdomes sealte geleaffullra manna mod sylton.] 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* A ij, Coriolanus .. whose .. continuall course of life being leauened and salted with the best things that nature could deuise. 1758 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 381/1 Hardly any thing..was received there with applause, that was not salted with some obscene raillery. 1882 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* cxix. 116 It is not wrong to make resolutions, but it will be useless..unless we salt them well with believing cries to God. 1887 Saintsbury *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* vi. 230 Lodge began to write pamphlets vigorously.. salted with charming poems. 1889 Skrine *Mem. Thring* 217 There was piety salted with practical good sense. 1895 Meredith *Amazing Marr.* I. ii. 22 He salted his language in a manner I cannot repeat; no epithet ever stood by itself.

6. † **a.** To make (soil) barren by impregnating it with salt. *Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney *Ps.* cvii. xii, How many where doth he convert Well watred grounds to thirsty sand? And saltes the soile for with hait The dwellers beare that till the land! *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* x. (1683) 166 Salting and making barren the whole Soil.

b. To treat (land) with salt; to strew salt in (hay) to prevent mould. Also 'To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber' (Webster 1828–32).

1824 *Trans. Highl. Soc.* VI. 173 Of these, 40 falls were ..salted on the surface. 1825 Loudon *Encycl. Agric.* § 5233 Hay that had been flooded, was preferred by cattle to the best hay that had not been salted.

c. *Soap-making.* To separate *out* (the soap) by adding salt to the lye after saponification.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) III. 331 The coagulated soap is then to be re-dissolved in water, and salted out once or twice more. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 203/1 In curd soaps..the uncombined alkali and glycerin are separated by 'salting out'.

d. To provide (cattle) with salt.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVII. 51/2 They [*sc.* sheep] make many lively expeditions for the farm-boy—driving them out of mischief,..or salting them on the breezy hills.

7. a. *Photogr.* To impregnate (paper, etc.) with a solution of a salt or a mixture of salts.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 230 Excellent prints may, however, be produced upon paper which has been simply salted. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* (1881) 145 When a paper is weakly salted, say, having half the amount of chloride given in the formula for albumenising paper.

b. To treat with chemical salts.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 558 Only from old cultures or from younger cultures which have been salted with ammonium sulphate can any poisons be obtained by filtration through porcelain.

8. *Comm. slang.* (See quots.) Cf. F. *saler.*

1882 Ogilvie s.v., *To salt an invoice, account*, &c., to put on the extreme value on each article, in some cases in order to be able to make what seems a liberal discount at payment. 1897 Barrère & Leland *Slang Dict.* s.v., Making fictitious entries in the books to simulate that the receipts are greater than they really are, when about to sell a business connection, is called salting the books.

9. *Mining slang.* To make (a mine) appear to be a paying one by fraudulently introducing rich ore, etc., into it, sprinkling gold dust in it, etc.

1864 Hotten *Slang Dict.* s.v., At the gold diggings of Australia, miners sometimes salt an unproductive hole by sprinkling a few grains of gold dust over it. 1884 *World* 20 Aug. 6/1 The mine had possibly been 'salted', for no gold was forthcoming. 1892 Muddock *Grip of Law* 285 He purchased some valuable specimens of gold quartz, with which he salted the estate. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 9/3 The supposed great oilfields in Florida have been fraudulently 'salted' with refined petroleum.

10. *intr.* 'To deposit salt from a saline substance: as, the brine begins to salt' (Webster 1828–32).

Salt, *v.*[2] [f. Salt *a.*[2]] In pa. pple. = Salt *a.*[2]

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 101 Thee winter season too wast in leacherye wanton, Retchles of her kingdom, with rutting bitcherye sauted [orig. *turpique cupidine captos*].

Salt, Saltable, var. ff. Sault, Saultable.

Salta-di-banco: see Saltimbanco.

† **Sa·ltage.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. Salt *sb.*[1] + -age, after F. *salage.*] Salt-duty. 1611 Cotgr., *Salage*, saltage.

‖ **Saltamarti·no.** *Obs.* [It.] A kind of ordnance: see quot. 1688.

1684 R. Waller *Nat. Exber.* 145 We fitted upon a Carriage with Six Horses, a Saltamartino. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 138/1 The Saltamartino, a smal peece of the Venetians 15 diameters long and carrieth 4 pound ball.

Saltant (sæ·ltănt), *a.* [ad. L. *saltant-em*, pres. pple. of *saltāre* (see Saltate).]

1. Leaping, jumping, dancing. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* VIII. xvi. I. 202 When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, hee goeth alwaies saltant or rampant. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 117 This prophesying spirit-errant, processional, and saltant. 1755 Johnson, *Saltant*, jumping; dancing. 1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* I. 676 Thou, whose turn'd legs, main pillars of the stage, Support its glory in this saltant age. 1827 J. F. Cooper *Prairie* II. x. 28 No professor of the saltant art ever applied himself with greater industry than [etc.].

b. *Zool.* = Saltatorial. In mod. Dicts.

c. *Her.* Applied to small animals when salient.

1850 Ogilvie, *Saltant*,..a term applied to the squirrel, weasel, rat, and all vermin, and also to the cat, greyhound, ape, and monkey, when in a position springing forward.

‖ **Saltarello** (sæltărē·lo). Also **salterello, -ella, -arella.** [It. *salterello* cracker, squib, jack of a spinet, animated dance, Sp. *saltarelo*; related to It. *saltare*, Sp. *saltar* to leap, dance.]

1. A very animated Italian and Spanish dance for one couple in which there are numerous sudden skips or jumps. Also, the music for this, or a movement resembling it in a musical composition.

[1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* III. 181 The Italians make their galliardes (which they tearme *saltarelli*) plaine, and frame ditties to them.] 1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Saltarella*, a particular kind of Jig so called. 1833 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* (1879) I. ix. 378 A merry party of the inhabitants, who..danced the saltarello in every variety. 1873 'Ouida' *Pascarel* II. 175 The salterello and the stornello were all the gayer and the sweeter on his mandoline. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/2 The finale..including a saltarello, is more or less Mendelssohnian.

2. The jack of a spinet or harpsichord.

1598 [see Jack *sb.*[1] 14]. 1882 Ogilvie, *Saltarello*,..a harpsichord jack, so called because it jumps on the key being struck.

Saltarter, -tartre: see Sal[1] 2.

† **Sa·ltary.** *Obs.* Also **-ery.** [ad. med.L. *saltārium*, f. L. *saltāre* to leap. Cf. Saltatory *sb.*[2], Saltory.] (See quot.)

1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xx. 160 Neither may any man make any salteries [*ed.* 1615 saltaries] or leaping places out of the Forrest into the Pouralles, where any Deere may easily leape in, but cannot returne backe again. 1615 *Ibid.* xxii. 227 Any Saltaries or great gaps, called Deere leapes. *Ibid.* xxiv. 242 You shall enquire..what saltaries and leapes they haue in hurt of the said Forest.

Saltate (sæ·ltēit), *v. rare.* [f. L. *saltāt-*, ppl. stem of *saltāre* to dance, frequent. of *salire* to leap.] *intr.* To leap; to jump; to skip. Hence **Sa·ltating** *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*

1623 Cockeram II, To Dance. *Saltate, Tripudiate.* 1846 in Worcester (citing *Month. Rev.*). 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 299, I must here confess that they saltated to a mandolin touched by this hand. 1882 Dana *Crust.* II. 1180 The species of Cyclops swim..with a saltating motion.

Saltation (sæltēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *saltātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *saltāre* to Saltate.]

1. Leaping, bounding, or jumping; a leap.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 236 Locusts..being ordained for saltation, their hinder legs doe far exceed the other. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 129 Those odd Epileptic Saltations called St. Vitus's Dance. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 396 The posterior legs of..the Orthoptera, are remarkable for the largeness of their thighs, and for their spinous tibiæ, which are adapted for saltation. 1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 1062 The animal swims by saltations, with great agility. 1881 *Trans. Obstetr. Soc.* XXII. 152 The conclusion one might arrive at from the violent saltation of the fœtus. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 11/1 It is not every flea..that is gifted with the power of saltation. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Saltation*...Especially applied to the leaping sometimes noticed in cases of chorea.

b. *spec.* Dancing; a dance.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Saltation*, a dancing. 1685 E. Brown *Trav.* 10 The old Pyrrhical Saltation, or Warlike way of Dancing. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxviii, Still keeping time to the music.., he..continued his saltation without..intermission. 1879 Miss Braddon *Clov. Foot* iv. 34 Her dancing was distinguished for its audacity rather than for high art. She was no follower of the Taglioni school of saltation. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 797/2 These spangled saltations.

c. *fig.* An abrupt movement, change, or transition.

1844 Gladstone *Glean.* V. xviii. 94 He must substitute for the saltations by which he reaches his conclusions..the patient and measured march of thought. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. (1875) 61 The number of successive saltations the nimble thought can make. 1870 Huxley *Lay Serm.* xiii. 343 We greatly suspect..that she [*sc.* Nature] does make considerable jumps in the way of variation now and then, and that these saltations give rise to some of the gaps which appear to exist in the series of known forms.

† **2.** *spec.* Pulsation or spurting forth (of blood).

1672 Wiseman *Treat. Wounds* II. ix. 64 If it [*sc.* the blood] flow..from the left side, we suppose it the Artery, you will discover it by its saltation and florid colour. 1752 C. Smart *Hop-Garden* I. 146 His verdant blood In brisk saltation circulates and flows. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 87 When veins are wounded, the blood does not flow with that impetuosity and saltation, as when proceeding from an artery.

Sa·ltativeness. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *saltāt-* (see Saltate), after *acquisitiveness.*] The faculty of leaping or jumping.

1829 T. Hook *Bank to Barnes* 105 He discovered the Organ of Saltativeness [in a flea's skull] magnificently developed.

‖ **Saltator** (sæltēi·tǫr). *Ornith.* [mod.L. use of L. *saltātor*, agent-n. f. *saltāre* (see Saltate).] A tanagrine bird of the genus *Saltator.*

1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* App. 795 Allied Saltator (*Saltator similis*). 1886 Sclater *Brit. Mus. Catal. Birds* XI. 282 The Saltators keep to the bushes and smaller trees outside the dense forests.

Saltatorial (sæltătō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *saltātōri-us* Saltatory + -al.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by leaping (or *spec.* dancing).

1789 Twining tr. *Arist. Poet.* I. vii. 72 [In tragedy] the Trochaic tetrameter was made use of, as better suited to the satyric and saltatorial genius of the Poem at that time. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 84 Yarrell..confines their saltatorial powers only within ten or twelve perpendicular feet. 1877 Coues & Allen *N. Amer. Rod.* 532 The saltatorial nature of the animal. 1893 W. A. Shee *My Contemp.* ii. 39 Whirled away into every species of saltatorial excess.

2. Fitted or adapted for leaping; *spec.* belonging to the group *Saltatoria* of insects.

1842 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 30 July 220 A pair of thickened saltatorial legs. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* II. 354 The *Orthoptera* fall readily into two great sections—namely, the saltatorial and cursorial Orthoptera. 1871 Darwin *Descr. Man* (1890) II. x. 282 The males in the three saltatorial families in this Order are remarkable for their musical powers.

So **Saltato·rian** *a.*, involving dancing.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 297/2 The progress of the saltatorian drama. 1825 *Ibid.* XV. 390 Pantomimic and saltatorian representations.

Saltatoric (sæltătǫ·rik), *a. Path.* [Formed as prec. after G. *saltatorisch* (Bamberger): see -ic.] *Saltatoric spasm*: a kind of nervous disease in which the patient when set on his feet begins to leap.

1877 Gowers in *Lancet* 14 July 45/2 The saltatoric spasm persisted for nine months, and then gradually ceased. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 902 They are wanting in the regularity and precision of those of saltatoric spasm.

Saltatorious (sæltătō·rĭəs), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ous.] = Saltatorial.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 283 These maggots have long been celebrated for their saltatorious powers. 1826 *Ibid.* xlvi. IV. 345 *Saltatorious*...When the hind legs have strong incrassated thighs formed for leaping.

Saltatory (sæ·ltătəri), *a.* and *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *saltātōri-us*, f. *saltātor*: see Saltator.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or adapted for dancing.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Saltatory*,..of or belonging to dancing, vaulting, &c. 1821 Edgeworth *Mem.* I. 93, I soon began to avoid exhibiting my saltatory talents, and I seldom danced. 1851 Hawthorne *Snow Image*, etc., *Old News* I. 155 There is an incidental notice of the 'dancing-school near the Orange-Tree', whence we may infer that the saltatory art was occasionally practised. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 183 He could make a saltatory automaton.

2. Pertaining to, characterized by, or adapted for leaping; *spec.* = Saltatorial 2.

1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* I. iii. 43 The way in which sheep carry themselves on abrupt and saltatory occasions. 1874 Mivart *Common Frog* 1 What is a Frog?.. 'The Frog is a small saltatory Reptile', will probably be the reply of the majority. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 262 The Amphipoda..are characterized by..their ordinarily saltatory habits. 1891 *Punch* Christmas No. 8 The position of the Moon..is also favourable to saltatory exercise on the part of the cow.

b. *Path.* = Saltatoric.

1881 J. Ross *Dis. Nervous Syst.* II. 341 Saltatory Spasm. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 106 Or when placed on her feet [a patient] may be forced to progress by a series of springing movements (saltatory spasm).

c. *fig.* Proceeding by abrupt movement.

1844 Emerson *Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 183 Nature hates calculators; her methods are saltatory and impulsive. 1894 H. F. Osborn *From Greeks to Darwin* 200 Another highly characteristic feature of his theory was, that he [St. Hilaire] included in it what has recently been termed 'saltatory evolution', and strongly opposed Lamarck's fundamental principle that all transformation is extremely slow.

† **B.** *sb.* A dancer. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1625 Fletcher, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* III. i, A second, a lavolteteere, a saltatory, a dancer with a Kit at his bum.

Sa·ltatory, *sb.*[2] *Antiq.* [ad. med.L. *saltātōri-um*, neut. sing. of *saltātōrius* (see prec.) used subst. Cf. Saltory.] = Saltary.

1903 *Edin. Rev.* July 179 The saltatory was a contrivance by which deer could make their way into the park, but could not jump back again.

† **Salta·tress.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Saltator: see -tress. Cf. It. *saltatrice.*] A female dancer.

1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 120 Her le volts were the highest of any Saltatress in Italy.

Sa·lt-box. [f. Salt *sb.*[1] + Box *sb.*[2]]

1. A box for keeping salt for domestic use.

'Billy in the Salt-box' was the title of a caricature referring to Pitt's budget of 1805, in which the salt-tax was greatly increased.

1611 Cotgr., *Saulnier*,..a Salt-box. 1812 *Examiner* 22 Oct. 651/2 A few grains from the salt-box. 1862 W. Barnes *Homely Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 5 The zalt-box an' the corner-cupb'ard.

b. (See quot. 1847–54.)

1763 B. Thornton *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day* ad. fin., The saltbox..With clattering and clapping shall sound. 1774 J. T. Smith *Bk. Rainy Day* (1861) 29 A famous player on the salt-box. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 19 The divine harmony of the Gong, the French-horn, and the Salt-box. 1847–54 Webster s.v., In burlesque music, the salt-box has been used like the marrow-bones and cleaver, tongs and poker, etc.

2. *slang.* (See quots.)

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Salt-boxes*, the condemned cells in Newgate are so called. *Ibid., Salt-box-ely*, the outside coat-pocket, with a flap. 1820 *Lond. Mag.* Jan. 29 Their..leaving the stone-jug, after a miserable residence in the salt-boxes, to be top'd in front of the debtor's door.

3. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Salt-box*, a case for keeping a temporary supply of cartridges for the immediate use of the great guns.

Sa·lt-cat. [Originally northern. The original meaning of the second element is unknown; *cat* is used dialectally as a name for several mixtures of which clay is a constituent: see E. D. D.

Cf. '*Cat*, a clump of clay stone'; '*Clay-cat*, a kind of large roundish stone found in clay' (Barnes *Dorset Gloss.*).]

A mass of salt, or salt mixed with earthy or other matter; *esp.* a mixture of salt, gravel, old mortar or lime, cummin seed, and stale urine, used to attract pigeons and to keep them at home.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xii. 51 At þe riȝt side of þis see was Loth wyf turned intil a salt catte. 1453-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 149, j Salteatt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 317/1 A Salte catte. 1629 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 264 To Mr. Chambers his manne bringing 3 salte catts. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 154 A Lump of Salt, which they usually call a Salt-cat, made for that purpose at the Salterns. 1765 *Treat Dom. Pigeons* 33 The best way is to put your salt cat in jars, with holes in the sides for them to peck it out. 1864 Knight *Passages Work. Life* II. i. 17 The business-house of a young publisher had..the sort of attraction for flights of authors as a saltcat has for pigeons.

Sa·lt-ce·llar. Forms: 5–6 saler, (5 sellere, selor, 6 celler), 5–8 seller, 6–7 sellar, 7– cellar. [f. Salt *sb.*[1] + Saler (which has been assimilated in spelling to Cellar).] A small vessel used on the table for holding salt.

1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102 A feir salt saler of peautre with a feyre knoppe. 1445 *Will* in Madox *Formul. Anglic.* (1702) 434 Duas Saltsellers Argenteas. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 317/2 A Salte seler. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 269 Take thy salte seller in thy lefte hande. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 53 A salt celler for salt. 1633 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1672) 464, I send you..a triangular Salt celler. 1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. 269 A Sister..found at last a little Salt-celler in a Chest. 1729 Swift *Direct. Serv.* i. Wks. 1751 XIV. 93 Fold up the Table-cloth with the Salt in it, then shake the Salt out into the Salt-cellar to serve next Day. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, Putting down the glasses and salt-cellars as if she were knocking at the door.

attrib. c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 60 Loke..þy salte sellere lydde towche not thy salt bye.

b. In phrases as in Salt *sb.*[1] 7 b.

1609 Dekker *Gull's Horn-bk.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 244 You may giue any Iustice of peace, or yong Knight (if he sit but one degree towards the Equinoctiall of the Salt-seller) leaue to pay for the wine. 1645 Milton *Colast.* 19 That which never yet afforded corn of savour to his noddle, the Salt-seller was not rubb'd. 1648 Herrick *Hesp., His Age* vii, If we can meet, and so conferre, Both by a shining Salt-seller. 1843 James *Forest Days* ix, We have no salt-cellar here, to make a distinction between highest and lowest. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* 32 This green banquet of nature, in which at least no man sits below the salt-cellar.

† **Sa·lt-cote, -coat.** *Obs.* [f. Salt *sb.*[1] + Cote *sb.*[1]] A salt-house.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670 *Hec salina*, saltecote. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 78/2 A Saltcote, and III acres of pasture with their appurtenaunces. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 317/2 A Salte cote, *salina, est locus vbi fit sal.* *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* (1769) IV. 111 There be a great number of Sault Cotes or Furnaces about this Well. 1612 Capt. Smith *Map Virginia* 18 The Bay and rivers haue much marchandable fish and places fit for Salt coats. 1630 *Maldon, Essex, Doc.* Bundle 208. No. 7 Went downe to the saltcoate of Mr. John Hastler at the heith [= hythe].

Salted (sɔ̄·ltĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Salt *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ed.]

1. Cured, preserved, or pickled with salt.

13.. *Cursor M.* 4688 (Gött.) Ma þan a thousand celers Fild he wid wines neu and fress, And lardineris wid saltid fless [*Cott., etc.* salt]. 1555 Eden *Decades* 55 They..gaue them great plentie of salted fysshe. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 74 It preserves the Moisture of Salted Meats. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 269 A Diet of salted Flesh throws Ships Crews sometimes into Diarrhœas. 1842 Browning *Pied Piper* ii, They..Split open the kegs of salted sprats. 1851 *E. Knapp's Chem. Technol.* III. 162 The preparation of sauerkraut and salted cucumbers. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 474/2 The salted goose is a famous dish.

2. Having salt as an ingredient; containing or impregnated with salt.

1526 *Grete Herball* xcix. (1529) F v b, Sethe these herbes ..in salted water or in kyndly salt water. 1700 Dryden *Iliad* I. 628 Their salted Cakes on crackling Flames they cast. 1755 *Mag.* No. 28. 4 Innumerable species of the finny tribe, taking their solace in the bosom of the salted ocean. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 38 In one of the pots with the salted earth, and in one of those with the washed earth, he planted fennel. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 6/3 The contact with the salted earth had caused considerable corrosion to the stone.

b. Treated with salt.

1824 *Trans. Highl. Soc.* VI. 174 The grass-crop on the salted land will not exceed two-thirds of the weight of what is promised on the parts not salted. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xii. 108 A spirit lamp with a salted wick. 1884 A. Watt *Soap-making* 42 Salted soda, is composed of soft soda and common salt.

c. *Photogr.* Impregnated with a salt or a mixture of salts in solution.

1855 Harwich *Photogr. Chem.* II. v. 279 This albumenized and salted paper will keep any length of time in a dry place. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 9 The prints..on plain salted paper.

3. *fig.* 'Seasoned' with wit or good sense; sensible. (? Orig. with reference to Mark ix. 50.)

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 40 It was a well salted speech. 1869 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* iv. (1874) 91 There's a pretty good piece of the world salted, after all. 1900 Phillpotts *Sons of Morning* II. iv, I'd warn 'e to fill her mind with gude, salted sense.

4. *slang.* or *colloq.* Of horses, etc.: Seasoned (from having survived attacks of disease, etc.); hence of persons: Experienced in some business or occupation.

1879 Atcherley *Boërland* 209 A 'salted' horse will always command a good price. 1889 F. Oates *Matabele-Land* 236 The old man tells me that a man gets a pain in his head and lies down, and next morning, if he is alive, he is 'salted'. 1892 Stevenson & L. Osbourne *Wrecker* i. 9 Mr. London Dodd, though he was new to the group of the Marquesas, was already an old salted trader. 1899 G. H. Russell *Under the Sjambok* xiv. 137 My friend has a very good 'salted' horse, just the sort of thing you will require in the Low Country. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 9/2 An expert and thoroughly 'salted' journalist.

5. *slang.* (See Salt *v.*[1] 9.)

1886 P. Clarke *'New Chum' in Australia* vii. 71 Taken in with a 'salted claim', a 'pit' sold for a £10 note in which a nugget worth a few shillings had before been 'planted'. 1889 Mrs. C. Praed *Rom. Station* 200 Their bogus companies and their salted gold-mines.

Saltee (sɔ̄·lti). *slang.* [Said to be ad. It. *soldi*, pl. of *soldo* = Sou.] A penny.

1859 Hotten *Slang. Dict.* 1861 Reade *Cloister & H.* III. iv. 77 It had rained kicks all day in lieu of 'saltees', and that is pennies. 1875 Frost *Circus Life* xvi. 277.

Salten (sɔ̄·ltn), *a. rare.* [f. Salt *sb.*[1] + -en 4.] a. Salted. b. Made of salt.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. ix. 233 Bread, Broder, Bacon, Boutter salten. 1875 Reade *Wand. Heir* iii. 67 Lot's wife, in salten pillar, still looks on.

Salter[1] (sɔ̄·ltəɹ). [OE. *sealtere*, f. *sealtan* Salt *v.*[1]: see -er[1].]

1. A manufacturer of or dealer in salt; also *spec.* = Drysalter, as in the title of one of the London livery companies (incorporated in 1558).

a 1000 *Colloq. Ælfric* in Wr.-Wülcker 97 Sealtern [*sic*], hwæt us fremaþ cræft þin? *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 47 *Hic salinator*, þes sealtere. 1392 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 342 Rob's Scott salter. 1402 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 519 Robt Brendewod, William Estace, Salters. 1418 *Jrnl. Archives City of London* I. 51 Sal emptum per Bemond et Edwardum, Salters, infra civitatem Londoniarum vend'. 1507 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 22 Andrewe Evyngar, Cytezen and Salter of london. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 293 The saidis salteris sall sell salt to the subjectis and carearis of this realme of sufficient mett and stuff. 1611 Cotgr., *Maligne*, a Spring-tyde; called so by the Salters of Xaintonge. 1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 125 It is commonly sold in Salters-shops at Billingsgate. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. iv. 25 As a salter, A. B. has had experience enough in the materials for dyeing. 1846 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* CXXIII. IV. 567 The subject of this memoir was the son of a grocer and salter at Exeter.

2. A workman at a salt-works.

1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 10 That na persone..sall sie hyre or conduce ony saltaris Coilȝearis or coilberaris without ane sufficient testimoniall of thair Maister quhome they last seruit. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. vii, If sae mickle as a collier or a salter make a moonlight flitting. 1869 Rogers *Hist. Gleam.* I. 103 The colliers and salters..were only finally emancipated in 1799.

3. One who salts meat or fish.

1611 J. Spicer (*title*) The sale of Salt, or, The seasoning of Soules, Namely such, as..whom the Author, which taketh the name of a Salter, is willing..to season with the Salt of the Word. 1714 R. Smith *Poems* (1869) 12 Thy Colledge has been at Buckhaven, Where thou hast past thy time years seven among the Salters and the Fishers. 1757 W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* 41 They were salted by the King's Salters. 1778 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 125/1 The salter..crams as much salt as he can into the belly of the fish. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 310 His wife and daughters are 'gutters' or packers or salters.

b. One who salts bodies, in embalming.

1705 Greenhill *Embalming* 283 The Surgeon or Embalmer, and..all other inferior Officers under him, such as the Dissector, Emboweller, Pollinctor, Salter.

4. A large vessel in which flesh is salted. *dial.*

1884 Jefferies *Red Deer* 85 A farmer who had shot a deer put the animal as soon as possible into the salter out of sight. 1892 *Hartland Gloss., Salter* (zälter), a large stone or earthenware trough used in salting bacon, etc.

† **Sa·lter**[2]. *Building. Obs.* (See quot.)

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. viii. 343/1 The Salter or Brick Axe..is to cut the rough and knotty places of Bricks, to make them lye flat and even in the Bed of Mortar.

Salter, obs. f. Saltire. **Salter(e,** obs. ff. Psalter. **Salterello,** see Saltarello.

Salterium, obs. f. Psalterion.

Saltern (sɔ̄·ltəɹn). [OE. *sealtærn*: see Salt *sb.*[1] and Earn *sb.*] A building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation; a salt-works; also, a plot of land, laid out in pools and walks, into which the sea-water is admitted and allowed to evaporate naturally.

858 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 101 Butan ðem sealtern et sefresham & butan ðem þioda ðe to ðem sealtern limpð. 1681 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 262 The refuse salt Earth that at the Salternes is cast out and of no value. 1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 32 A Boyling-House is called a Saltern. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 38 Ye greatest trade is by their Salterns. Ye sea water they draw into Trenches. 1748 Brownrigg *Art of Making Salt* 50 At some convenient place near the sea shore is erected the saltern. This is a long, low building, consisting of two parts; one of which is called the fore-house, and the other the pan-house or boiling-house. 1791 W. Gilpin *Forest Scenery* II. 88 The coast becoming flat between this place and Lymington, is commodiously formed into salterns. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 234 A considerable precipitate of muriate of soda has taken place in these natural salterns. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 338/2 When salt was much dearer than it is now, the sea-water used to be concentrated in salterns.

Saltery (sɔ̄·ltəri). [f. Salter: see -ery.]

† **1.** Only *attrib.* in *saltery ware*: the goods dealt in by salt-merchants. *Obs.*

1628 *Order in Council* in Abram *Mem. Preston Guilds* (1882) 41/2 To sett on saile..any manner of..grocery wares or saltery wares. 1643 *Ord. Parlt. for Levying Moneys by Way of Excise* 7 All sorts of Saltery-wares Imported.

2. A salt-works.

1899 H. G. Graham *Social Life Scot. 18th C.* vii. I. 228 The salteries of Prestonpans, where the salters were bondsmen for life.

Sa·ltfat. Chiefly *Sc.* Also *β. Sc.* corruptly **saltfoot.** [OE. *sealtfæt*: see Salt *sb.*[1] and Fat *sb.*[1] Cf. LG. *sallfat*, Du. *zoutvat*, MHG. *salzfaȝ* (G. *-fass*), ON. *saltfat.*]

1. A salt-cellar.

a, c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 126/32 *Salinare, uel salinum*, sealtfæt. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 264 Sealtfæt, sticfodder, piperhorn. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 81 A litill coffre of siluer ouregilt, with a litil saltfat and a couir. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV. 445 Ane coverit saltfatt. 1599 Alex. Hume *Poems* (S.T.S.) vii. 44 Saltfats outshorne, and glasses chrystalline. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 43 Ane gilt silver salt-fat.

β. 1679 Ld. Somerville *Mem. Somervills* (1815) II. 394 Sir Walter Stewart of Allontoune..whose predecessors untill this man never came to sitt above the saltfoot when at the Laird of Cambusnethen's table. [Cf. Salt-cellar b, Salt *sb.*[1] 7 b].

1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. II. 437/2 A salt, or a salt-foot; a salt-cellar. 1863 R. Chambers *Bk. Days* I. 647/2 One of the customs of great houses, in former times, was to place a large ornamental *salt-vat* (commonly but erroneously called salt-foot) upon the table.

† **2.** A salt 'boilery'. *Obs.*

a 1647 Habington *Surv. Worcs.* in *Proc. Worcs. Hist. Soc.* II. 298 The owners of these saltphates have byn aunciently called Burgeses.

3. *In saltfat*: in the pickling tub; hence, disposed of, out of the way.

1820 Scott *Monast.* ix, The sooner the skin is off, and he is in saultfat, the less like you are to have trouble.

† **Sa·lt-house.** *Obs.* [OE. *sealthús*: see Salt *sb.*[1] and House *sb.*[1] Cf. OHG. *salzhûs*, G. *salzhaus.*] A building in which salt is made or stored.

c 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 185/36 *Salinarium*, sealthus. 1340 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 540 In sarracione plancorum pro le Saltehous. 1465-6 *Ibid.* 90 Pro le puyntyng super le caponhous et salthous. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, La Saline*, a salte house, where salte is made. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. xxxi. x. 420 Into the salthouses they let in sea water. 1670 [see Boilery]. 1730 S. Dale *Taylor's Hist. Harwich* 13 *note*, Here is a Salthouse at which they refine Salt.

Saltier : see Saltire.

Saltigrade (sæ·ltigrēid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Saltigradæ* pl., f. *salt-us* leap + *gradī* to step, advance.] **a.** Belonging to the *Saltigradæ*, a group of vagabond spiders having legs adapted for leaping. **b.** *sb.* A spider of this group.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 464 The second section of the Wandering Spiders, that of Saltigrades. 1885 H. C. McCook *Tenants Old Farm* 196, I was standing by a fence-post watching a small saltigrade spider mount into the air.

‖ **Saltimbanco** (sæltimbæ·ŋko). Also 7 **saltinbancho,** (erron. **salta-di-banco**), **salt'in-,** 8 **saltinbanco,** 9 **saltimbank** (pseudo-*arch.*), **-banque.** [It. (= Sp. *saltinbanco, -banque*), f. *saltare* to leap + *in* on + *banco* bench; whence also F. *saltimbanque*] A mountebank; a quack.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 Saltinbancoes, Quacksalvers, and Charlatans. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 1007 He play'd the saltinbancho's part, Transform'd t'a Frenchman by my art. 1675 Cotton *Scoffer Scoft* 114 An Archer, Fidler, Poetaster, A kind of Salt'in-banco too. 1675 A. Huyberts *Corner-stone* 15 No more than what may serve the Salta-di-Banco's upon a Stage. 1850 James *Old Oak Chest* I. 125 To make the contortions of their 'Saltimbanks', and 'tomblesteres' act as a sort of argument or introduction to what was to follow. 1865 Sala *Diary in Amer.* I. 368 Those..marchands forains, saltimbanques and buffoons, who in Europe are afoot on every holiday.

attrib. a 1734 [see Non-jurable].

Hence **Saltimba·nquism.**

1861 *Temple Bar* II. 508 That gorgeous temple of saltimbanquism in Leicester Square [*sc.* the Alhambra].

Saltiness (sɔ̄·ltinĕs). [f. Salty *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being salty.

1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 69 The last are indued with a saltiness. *c* 1885 Lafcadio Hearn in Gould *Life* (1908) 89 Have you forgotten the divine saltiness of that unfettered wind?

Salting (sɔ̄·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Salt *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The curing of fish, meat, etc., with salt.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26752 Þai sal yow vp on balkes lift Als suine þat ar to salting tift. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 The same Herring..should be of one Time taking and salting. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Salsura*...The salting of porke or baken. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 45 New fresh flesh,

for good and durable salting. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 82 Fish of long salting..is vnwholsome. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 354/2 Fish can be the more readily cured dry after having been exposed to this preliminary salting.

fig. a 1536 TINDALE *Expos. Matt. v.* Wks. (1573) 196/2 True preachyng is a salting that stirreth vp persecution, and an office that no man is mete for, saue he that is seasoned hym-selfe.

2. In various technical, colloquial, and slang uses (see the vb.).

1570 *Lamb. MS.* 807 in *Brit. Mag.* (1847) XXXII. 366 My lord edward zou[ch]..hys matriculation ij*..hys saltyng iiij*. [In a later account spelt al-o 'psalting'.] 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. ¶ iv b, Having once knowen the price of an admission, Salting, and Matriculation, with the intertayning of Freshmenne in the Rhetorike schooles. a 1644 TWYNE in *MS. Twyne* xxi. 753 (Bodl.), The saltinge of fresh men which hath beene antiently and is yet at Oxford vsed at their first commynge, was perhaps borrowed or continued from this custome at Athens [see Gregory Naz. *Orat. Fun. Basilii Magni* xvi]. 1693 J. BYROM *Let. to Aubrey* in *Lett. from Bodl.* (1813) II. i. 167 'Twas..said, that the college [at Eton] held some lands by the custome of salting. 1748 BROWNRIGG *Art of Making Salt* 69 When violent fires are used towards the end of the process, whilst the salt is forming, which they call the time of salting. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 332 Chloride of potassium cannot be substituted for chloride of sodium in salting out. 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 886/2 The traffic in stolen and spurious diamonds, and the nefarious practice known as 'salting'. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 376 Any.. change in the number of grains to the ounce of salting in an emulsion or in a developer.

3. Chiefly *pl.* Salt lands; in some parts *spec.*, lands regularly covered by the tide, as distinguished from salt-marshes. *local.*

1712 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 483 These Lands they call Saltings, when covered with Grass. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 59 The land in front of my sea-wall to the southward (called saltings, from the sea overflowing it except at low water). 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 309 Two extraordinary large eels were taken..upon the saltings at Steeple, in Dengie Hundred, Essex. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 267 Here ran a broad bulwark bank, keeping the saltings and marshes distinct. 1901 *Spectator* 17 Aug. 215/2 The marsh ..is dotted with white-fleeced sheep and white-faced bullocks grazing on the saltings. 1903 KIPLING 5 *Nations* 25 At the bridge of the lower saltings the cattle gather and blare.

4. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *salting beef, -house, kit* (KIT *sb.*[1]), *-pan, -press, -room, -trough, -tub*; (*Photogr.* : see SALT *v.* 7 a) *salting bath, solution*; (sense 3) *salting-mound*; **salting-box, point** (see quots.); **salting-place**, (*a*) a place where cattle resort to lick salt; (*b*) ? *nonce-use*, the place where a stream joins the sea.

1856 HARDWICH *Photogr. Chem.* (ed. 3) 122 The Strength of the *Salting Bath. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 135 What Piece of *salting Beef should be ordered from the Butcher. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, **Salting-boxes*, .. are boxes.. for holding mealed powder, to sprinkle the fuzes of shells, that they may take fire from the blast of the powder in the chamber;..these boxes are now laid aside. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 110 The fishermen..were obliged to bring in all the congress they took..to the kings *salting house. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1021 After the cheeses have been properly salted..they are carried from the salting-house to the cheese-room. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 19 Inside the salting-house, companies of chattering and screaming females are building up pilchards to heights of four and five feet. 1719 *Will of John Hirst*, A *salting kitt. 1908 *Essex Rev.* XVII. 33 The mysterious *salting-mounds known as 'Redhills' on the marshes of the Essex coasts. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 214 A large, common, glazed *salting-pan. 1842 MRS. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* I. 180 In vain..do we employ every ingenious artifice of temptation—supplying our '*salting-place' with the great delicacy of the grazing people. 1865 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 163, I could hear not only the waves, but the millstream tripping down to its salting-place. 1884 A. WATT *Soap-Making* xxvi. 219 After settling, he adds a solution of alum, chloride of lime, or crude pyroligneous acid, stirring thoroughly. If preferred, he evaporates to nearly '*salting point' before adding any of the substances mentioned above. c 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 24 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, When the cheeses are taken from the *salting-presses, they are put on the shelf in the dairy for a day or two. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 59 The *salting-room should be laid with flags. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 205 Certain modifications of the *salting solution. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 239 A *salting trough which has a gutter round its edges, to drain away the brine. 1556 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 92 In the larder housse iij *sowlting tobbes. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 254 A cellar where salted meat had been kept for a great length of time in a salting-tub. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxviii, A turf back and a salting tub, which stood on either side of the narrow exterior passage.

† **Saltion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Also 6 salcion. [ad. L. type **saltiōn-em*, f. *salt-*, ppl. stem of *salīre* to leap. Cf. SALITION.] Leaping.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) III. i. 52 b, Stertynge or saltion [*other edd.* salcion] of the membris.

Saltire (sæ·ltəiəɹ). *Her.* Forms: 4–5 **sawturoure**, 5 **sawtire**, 7 **saltoyre**, **-tyr**, 8 **salteer**, **salter-**, 6–9 **saltier**, 6– **saltire**. [a. OF. *saut(e)oir, sauteur, -our, -ouer, salteur, saultoir* (from 13th c.), mod.F. *sautoir*, † (1) silken or hempen stirrup-cord (?forming a deltoid figure when in use), (2) stile to keep cattle from straying, (3) saltire :—L. *saltātōrium* (see SALTATORY).] An ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, formed by a bend and a bend sinister, crossing each other. Hence, *In saltire* : crossed like the limbs of a St. Andrew's cross. *Per saltire* (see quot. 1828–40).

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4182 He had sothely for-sakene the sawtuiome engrelede, And laughte vpe thre lyons alle of whitte siluyie. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxiv, A sawtire engrelede of siluer fulle schene. a 1550 in Baring-Gould & Twigge *W. Armory* (1898) 5 Sa : a saltier engr: arg. 1562 LEIGH *Armory* 45 b, The seuenth partician is this. Partye per Saltier, Argent, and Sable. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xxiii, Upon his Surcote, valiant Nevil bore A Silver Saltoyre, upon Martiall Red. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 346 King Henry the sixt had two feathers in saltire. a 1695 WOOD *Oxford* (O.H.S.) III. 169 Two keyes in saltire. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 6 A saltire, which the martyr'd Andrew bore. 1801 SCOTT *Fire-King* xxxiv, The Saracens, Curdmans, and Ishmaelites yield To the scallop, the saltier, and crossleted shield. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* s. v., When the field of a coat, or any charge upon it, is divided by two diagonal lines, crossing each other,..it is termed *per saltier*. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Illust. & Pop.* xxi. (ed. 3) 359 Two pastoral staves, in saltire.

attrib. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 98 So farre asunder, as they made from corner to corner the fashion of a Saltier crosse. 1727 BOYER *Dict., Eng.-Fr.* s.v., A Saltire Cross, *Croix de S. André*. 1851 R. HILL in Gosse *Nat. in Jamaica* 466 Zig-zag lacings of a thickened tissue corresponding to the Saltier position of the Spider's legs.

Sa·ltireways, *adv.* [See -WAYS.] = next.

c 1550 in Baring-Gould & Twigge *W. Armory* (1898) 5 Arg: 5 martlets saltireways sa. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, Two long and bony arms..folded saltire-ways in front of her person. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* ix. 513 A shield in the centre cross keys, saltier ways.

Sa·ltirewise, *adv.* [See -WISE.] With or in the form of a saltire; (disposed) like the arms of a St. Andrew's cross; in saltire.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6382/2 Two Pens placed Salterwise. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xxix. 295 Gules, two swords, saltire-wise. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xiii, The background was crossed saltierwise..by the masts of two lighters that lay waiting for the tide. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. of Aide-de-camp* ii, Leathern gaiters, laced saltire-wise up the legs with red straps. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* x. (ed. 3) 63 Two Foxes are leaping, saltire-wise, on the ancient shield of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne.

Saltish (sɔ·ltiʃ), *a.* [f. SALT *sb.*[1] or *a.*[1] + -ISH.] † a. [f. the sb.] Of the nature of, characteristic of, or like that of, salt; impregnated with salt; salt, salty. *Obs.* b. [f. the adj.] Chiefly in mod. use: Somewhat salt.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 74 The Tast thereof must needs Saltish be. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 112 Loke vpon her mylke, that it be not blackysshe, blueysshe, grey or reddysshe, neyther sowre, sharpe, saltysshe, or blackysshe. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 75 A cold sweat saltish through my ioyntes fiercely dyd enter. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 31 Oft soust in swelling Tethys saltish teare. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 77 The.. pickled Herring..giueth a saltish and vnprofitable nourishment. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. v. (1635) 75 That the Sea is of a saltish Quality, no man hath euer doubted. a 1647 T. HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Proc. Worcs. Hist. Soc.* II. 295 The channell or bottom, scorched with the heate of the sun, appearethe whyte and saltysh. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 104 A saltish soil most commonly is fat and unctuous. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 228 Deer, which come in the warm season, to eat the saltish moss and grass. 1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 299 The water..tastes saltish, like weak sea water. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* vi. 108 Thus we have a surface current of saltish water from the poles towards the equator.

Hence **Sa·ltishly** *adv.* (1828–32 Webster).

Saltishness (sɔ·ltiʃnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being saltish.

1562 TURNER *Bathes* 9 The water..semeth to shewe a littel saltishnes. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. v. (1635) 75 Those which defend the saltishnesse to bee accidentall. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* (ed. 2) 12 The waters of the Sea may be said to receive their saltishness from nothing else but this Salt dissolved in them. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 184 The saltishness is owing to the evaporation of the serosity of the mouth.

† **Sa·ltitant,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. late L. *saltitant-em*, pres. pple. of *saltitāre*, frequent. of *saltāre* (see SALTATE).] Leaping or springing.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iii. 41 Which Goat-provisions were most agreeable with their Errant bodies, which were alwaies saltitant, passant or currant.

Saltless (sɔ·ltlĕs), *a.* [f. SALT *sb.*[1] + -LESS. Cf. Du. *zouteloos*, G. *salzlos*, with sense 2.]

1. Without salt; unsalted.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxiv. (1495) 905 Saltlesse chese is moost nourysshynge and moysteth the body. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 96 He that hath beheld what quantity of lead the test of saltless ashes will imbibe. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 414 [He] took the Earth to be quite Saltlesse. 1823 BYRON *Island* III. iii, Its bounding crystal..gush'd from cliff to crag with saltless spray. 1863 *W. Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1096/2 (*Salt*), It was the belief of the Jews that salt would, by exposure to the air.., become saltless. 1905 *Punch* 25 Oct. 290/1 It is the landsman's lusty throat That tends to-day a saltless air.

2. *fig.* Lacking piquancy, poignancy, interest, or liveliness; insipid, 'flat'.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 8 A heavy and saltless oration is insufferable to a quick hearer. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Agst. Ale* iv. Poems (1687) 305 Saltless and galless be thy Curse. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. iii. 73 It promises to afford a slight pungency of flavour to my tasteless life in this saltless wilderness. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* III. 219 The days went by, saltless, lifeless.

Hence **Sa·ltlessness.**

1682 BOYLE in R. Fitzgerald *Salt-Water Sweetened* 16 The main thing of all that convinced me of the Saltlessness of the Water I speak of.

Sa·lt-lick. [LICK *sb.* 2.] A place where cattle collect to lick the earth impregnated with salt.

1751 [see LICK *sb.* 2]. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxiv. 209 We give this name of salt licks to the salt springs, which, in various places, issue naturally out of the ground, and form each a little rill. 1767 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 39 The marsh, called the Salt-Lick, near the River Ohio. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 10/2 They visit the salt-licks, and are there to be found at all seasons of the year; some leaving the saline morass, others travelling towards it.

Saltly (sɔ·ltli), *adv.* [f. SALT *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] With the taste or smell of salt.

1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Saltly, *salse*. 1827 J. MITCHELL *First Lines Sci.* 63 Saltly bitter, saltly cooling. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 354 The winds That whistle saltly south from Polar seas. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 237/1 A sickly yellow spume that saltly stank.

Sa·lt-ma·ker. [Cf. Du. *zoutmaker*, G. *salzmacher*.] A manufacturer of salt.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 317/2 A Salte makere, *salinator*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Salinero*, a salt maker. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. x. 493 The *Betua* are Salt-makers. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4373/4 Thomas Elmes, late of Milford in the County of Southampton, Salt-maker. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 179 About noon Captain Clarke with 14 men came to the salt-makers camp. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 233/1 The warping or buckling, the scaling, and the formation of 'cats', ..arising from leaks in the pan, are perhaps among the worst annoyances of the saltmakers. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Salt Makers*, term embracing all the men directly engaged in the manufacture of white salt from brine.

So **Sa·lt-ma·king,** the manufacture of salt; † also *pl.*, salt-works.

1534 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 281 The chargys that belongythe to the salte makyng. 1611 COTGR., *Salaison*, Salt-making. a 1647 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Proc. Worcs. Hist. Soc.* II. 297 Some of meaner ranck had and have salt-makings heere. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 234/1 Saltmaking is by no means an unhealthy trade.

attrib. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 319 There are no excisemen in these salt-making places in France.

Sa·lt-marsh. [SALT *a.*[1] : cf. G. *salzmarsch*.] Marsh overflowed or flooded by the sea; *spec.* one in which the sea water is collected for the manufacture of salt. (Cf. SALTING 3.)

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cvi. 33 He þa wenxendan wende eorðan on sealtne mersc [Vulg. *in salsuginem*]. [So : a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvi. 34 Stremes in wildernes sete he..In saltmersche land fruitberande. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cvi[i]. 33 Saltmerche.] 14.. *Tretyse in W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 53 Good kyne go in good pasture off salt maries. 1583 in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 234 If any lands or salt marsh are reclaimed from the sea. 1686 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1856) VI. 183 It is ordered, that Patience..shall haue..the vse of about two acres of salt marish att the island. 1725 *Fam. Dict., Salt-marsh*, a sort of Grazing Ground near the Sea, which is commonly very rich land. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Salt*, Low Marshy Grounds, disposed by Nature for the Reception of the Sea-waters when the Tide swells, and provided with Banks and Sluices to retain the same, are called a Salt-marsh. 1828 J. F. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 95 In muddy salt-marshes. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in the South* 9 Down in the dry salt-marshes stood That house dark latticed.

b. *attrib.*, in specific names of plants and animals found on salt marshes.

1855 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 462 The salt-marsh shrimp, *Artemia salinus*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 198 The Salt-marsh Club rush (*Scirpus maritimus*). 1872 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XII. 475 The salt-marsh terrapin.

Saltness [1] (sɔ·ltnĕs). [f. SALT *a.*[1] + -NESS.]

1. The property or state of being salt; the condition of being impregnated with salt.

In OE. only quasi-concr. transl. L. *salsilago, salsugo*.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvi. 34 Sette..eorðan westembere in saltnisse. [So Wycl. (1388) saltnesse; Vulg. *posuit..terram fructiferam in salsilaginem* or *salsuginem*.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 265 Þe rootes mowe not take depnesse and fatnesse for saltnesse of þe erþe. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvii. 6 He schal dwelle in drynesse in desert, in the lond of saltnesse. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 208 By the tonge we felen the dyuersite of Sauores, Swetnes and bittyrnesse, Saltnesse and egyrnesse. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) 187 The ebbinge, flowinge, and saltenes of the sea. a 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* II. i, If I had buried him in a wave at sea,..I would not to the saltnesse of his grave Have added the last teare. 1676 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 454 Being troubled with a scorbutic humour, or saltness of blood. 1764 E. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* 103 Boil them [some herrings] as soft as you would do for eating, and shift them in the boiling to take out the saltness. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 5 The superior saltness of the Mediterranean..is attributed to the evaporation of its surface. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* viii, The delicious sense of saltness and freedom one feels on the deck of a good ship.

2. Piquancy, poignancy.

1612 BACON *Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 17 Men ought to finde the difference betweene saltnesse and bitternesse. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 3/1 By reliance on beauty shows, variety turns, or saltness of dialogue.

Sa·ltness [2]. *rare*—[0]. [f. SALT *a.*[2]] Lecherousness, salacity.

1611 COTGR., *Chaude-colle*, saltnesse, leacherousnesse.

Saltorel (sæ·ltŏrĕl). *Her.* [app. ad. OF. **saltorel*, dim. of *saltoir* SALTIRE.] (See quots.)

1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Saltorels*, the same as Saltiers. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* 518 The term *saltorel* is sometimes used when three or more saltires occur, but it is hardly required.

Sa·ltory. Alteration of SALTARY after L. *saltātōrium* SALTATORY *sb.*[2]

1867 E. P. SHIRLEY *Eng. Deer Parks* viii. 179 This right of saltory or deer-leap was once not uncommon.

Saltou, obs. f. *shalt thou*: see SHALL.

Saltoyre, obs. form of SALTIRE.

Sa·lt-pan. [Cf. Du. *zoutpan*, G. *salzpfanne*.] a. (Usually *pl.*) A shallow depression near the sea into which sea-water is allowed to flow, where it evaporates, leaving a deposit of salt; in Africa, applied (after Du. *zoutpan*) to dried-up salt lakes or marshes. b. A shallow vessel in which brine is evaporated in salt-making; *pl.*, a salt-works.

1493 *Mroumiuster Cu tul.* (Surtees) 195, iiij salt pannes standynge vp on the north syde of ye water of Blyth. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* App. (S.T.S.) II. 265 *note*, Salynis ar callit certane places beyd þe se quhair þe salt Is made. We call þame salt pannys. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 265 Havand commissioun of the rest of awnars of the salt pannis of Dysert. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 11 The best Coals are best for the Salt Pans and Salt too, and make most and best Salt. 1748 BROWNRIGG *Art of Making Salt* 52 The salt pans are made of an oblong form, flat at the bottom, with the sides erected at right angles. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. 14 A good mile and a half from the river, we met with the capital *Zout-pan*, or Salt-pan. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iv. 78 In every salt-pan in the country there is a spring of water on one side. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 9 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The salt used there costing about threepence per 82½ lb. weight, whereas in the contiguous British territory it stood at the salt-pans at about four shillings.

Saltpetre (sɔ̱ltpī·tər). Also 6–9 (now *U.S.*) **-petor, 6 petir, -ur, 7 -ar, 6–7 peeter.** [Alteration of SALPETRE after SALT *sb.*[1] (see sense 5 b).]

1. Potassium nitrate; = NITRE *sb.* 1 b. *Chili* or *cubic saltpetre*: sodium nitrate.

Saltpetre is a white crystalline substance having a saline taste; it is the chief constituent of gunpowder, and is used medicinally.

1501-2 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 139 For ij pund salt petir to the leich. 1528-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 347 The tyme that the kyng caused Salte peter to be made in the said house. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 21 Like Saltpeeter, that fleeth at the first, and yet prooueth but a flash. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 209 Salt-Peeter..is of excellent use for medicine. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 80 The Shot is driven forth..by the Air's exaltation, or Wind, caused through the Salt-Peter. 1722 *Phil. Trans.* (abr. ed.) III. 371 The pendent Rocks were glazed with Salt Peter. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* i. (ed. 2) 52 There are also mines of allum, and of salt-petre, in several parts of Corsica. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 241 On account of the property which saltpetre possesses of giving a pleasing redness to beef, it is always an ingredient in the brine with which meat is preserved. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 21 Gunpowder is an explosive propellant compound, consisting of saltpetre or nitre, charcoal, and sulphur. 1877 [see CRUDE *a.* 1 b]. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 235/2 A large quantity of saltpetre is now prepared from Chili saltpetre, the nitrate of soda.

† b. *Oil of saltpetre* [? error for *oil of* PETRE]: petroleum. *Spirits of saltpetre*: nitric acid. *Obs.*

1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 95 The Spirits of Salt-peter will readily corrode silver. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxxi. 144 Fill these with good Powder dust, moistned with Oyle of Salt-Peter.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *saltpetre-boiler, -boiling, cave, crystal, earth, -maker, work(s), -worker*; **saltpetre flour** (see quot.); **saltpetre house,** (*a*) a building in which saltpetre is made or stored; (*b*) = F. *la Salpêtrière*, a hospital for aged and infirm women at Paris; formerly a prison for women; **saltpetre-lye,** 'a liquid obtained by the treatment of saltpetre with water' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897); † **saltpetre man,** a man appointed to find saltpetre for the manufacture of gunpowder; **saltpetre paper** = TOUCH-PAPER; **saltpetre rot,** white efflorescence which forms on new or damp walls, caused by saltpetre working through to the surface; † **saltpetre salt** (see quot. 1683).

1580 *Faversham Par. Reg.* (MS.), Edward Hale, a *saltpeeter boyller. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 333 Some Salt-Petre Boylers (who sell the raw unpurified Earth-Petre). *Ibid.* 338 A true large Instruction of the *Salt-Peter boyling. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 397 *Saltpeter Caves in the South. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 7 These beautiful rods which we call *saltpetre crystals. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. Index, *Saltpetre earth good for plants. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 8 Probably there may be Salt-Petre-Earth in other Places. 1848 *Knapp's Chem. Technol.* I. 373 The saltpetre is obtained as a snow-white powder, consisting of fine crystalline needles—'*saltpetre-flour'. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 340 The fore-part of the *Salt-Petre House, wherein the Lee Tubs do stand. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* 77 A woman..condemned..to be branded and confined to the saltpetre-house for nine years. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 321 How the weak *Salt-Petre Lee is to be made richer and boil'd to greater profit. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 49 Saw-dust, boiled in saltpetre-lye. 1611 COTGR., *Salpestrier*, a Salt-peter-man, or *Salt-peter-maker. 1843 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 424/1 In 1627 the saltpetre-makers were authorized to take away the ground of all dove-houses, stables, lairs, or other places where cattle were kept. 1578 *Acts Privy Council Eng.* XXVIII. 382 For chardges of William Shill and John Tyrret, *saltpeter-men. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) I. 147 That haue chosen a Saltpetre man for their foreman, and a gunne powder house..for their printing shop. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* I. i, They are saltpetre-men,..And they bring commission, the king's power indeed. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 43 We seldom find Salt-peter in the earth, but that there is sea-salt mixed with it, which puts the salt-peter-men to a great deal of trouble to separate it. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. 320 The heat of the wire is always sufficient to kindle a piece of German fungus or *saltpetre paper. 1848 *Knapp's Chem. Technol.* I. 351 A floccular, white, crystalline efflorescence..which is called *salt-petre rot. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 126 *Salt-Petre Salt as to goodness hath no great Repute. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 337 The black or grey Salt-Petre Salt, which is found (in boyling Salt-petre) below in the Kettle and slender Tub. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Mortar*, The finest of all kinds of Mortar for *salt-petre work, is such as is had from the ruins of old buildings in a low situation. *Ibid.*, The common managers of the saltpetre-works. *Ibid.*, The *salt-petre workers in France using the Mortar of old buildings.

b. quasi-*adj.* Explosive.

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* C 3, Tearms of quick Camphire & Salt-peeter phrases.

Hence **Saltpe·treing,** the formation of saltpetre rot; † **Saltpe·trish,** † **-pe·trous** *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or impregnated with, saltpetre.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 84 Their Salt-petrous Earth. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 322 The .. Clay of very old Walls..where the Earth it self is Salt-Petrish. 1885 *Spons' Mech. Own Bk.* 602 The surfaces of walls are often covered with an efflorescence of an unsightly character, formed by a process known as 'saltpetreing'.

Sa·lt-pit. A pit where salt is obtained.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xciv. (Bodl. MS.), [It] is somtyme idrawe oute of salte pittes and isode. 1535 COVERDALE *Zeph.* ii. 9 Moab shalbe as Sodome, and Ammon as Gomorra: euen drie thorne hedges, salt pittes and a perpetuall wyldernes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 338 b, The daye before he died, he released the customes which he had imposed upon Salt pits. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimus* III. I. i. 3 Out of those Salt-pits Bantu and Santach haue great Reuenues. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Salt-pits*, reservoirs on a coast, to contain sea-water for the purposes of making salt. 1889 *Helps Study Bible* xlii. 125 A ridge of salt-rock runs into that sea [*i. e.* the Dead Sea], and there are salt-pits, and a plain of salt.

Sa·lt-pond. A natural or artificial pond into which sea-water is run in order to be evaporated: cf. SALT-PAN a.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 49 On the South side .. is a good Salt-pond, where Dutch Sloops come for Salt. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 69 We..sent an Officer on shore to the salt-pond..to procure a quantity of salt. 1836 EARL CARNARVON *Portugal & Gallicia* II. 38 The salt-ponds, which are situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea. 1883 MOLONEY *W. African Fisheries* 48 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The many 'salt ponds' [*Note*, Brackish inlets or salt-water lakes] adjacent to the African coast line.

Salt rheum. [See SALT *a.*[1] 1 b.]

† 1. An irritating discharge of mucus from the nose; a running cold. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 131. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iv. 51, I haue a salt and sorry Rhewme offends me.

2. *U.S.* a. A popular name for 'almost all the non-febrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except perhaps ringworm and itch' (Webster 1854).

1828–32 WEBSTER (citing MINER). 1855 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med., Rheum, Salt*, a popular name..for various cutaneous affections of the eczematous and herpetic forms more especially. [Also in recent U. S. dicts.]

b. *attrib.* **Salt-rheum weed,** *Chelone glabra*, which is supposed to be a remedy for herpes.

1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 400.

Saltry, obs. form of PSALTERY.

† **Sa·lt-stone.** *Obs.* [OE. *sealtstān*: see SALT *sb.*[1] and STONE *sb.* Cf. Du. *zoutsteen*, MHG. *salzsteyn* (G. *-stein*), ON. *saltsteinn*.]

1. Rock-salt; a mass of rock-salt.

In early use chiefly in allusions to the fate of Lot's wife.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2564 (Gr.) Heo on sealtstanes sona wurde anlicnesse æfre siððan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 374 Senim geoluwne stan & salt stan & pipor. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2855 In a salt stan men seis hir stand. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 768/2 *Hic cautes*, a salt-stone. 1535 FISHER *Wayes to perfect Religion* Wks. (1876) 370. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 409 *Salinatinus vel fossilis*,..Saltnaturall, or that is digged out of the earth: saltstone. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 37 Besides its saltness it [*sc.* the water] has such a stink, that it equals the salt stone. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Hungary* (1685) 94 The colour of the Saltstone is somewhat gray.

attrib. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 91 The woman..keeping still her old posture in the same salt-stone image.

2. A salt-cat for pigeons.

1425 in Kennett *Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 255, i saltstone empt. pro columbario. 1584 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* VI. 575/1, 4 saltstones for the dovecot (*a*) 1/9. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. 165 Pigeons delight in salt stones.

Saltsage, obs. form of SAUSAGE.

† **Sa·ltuary.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *saltuāri-us*, f. *saltus* woodland, forest-pasture.] (See quot.)

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Saltuary*, a Forrester, Woodward, or Ranger.

† **Sa·lture.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *saltūra*, f. *salt-*, *salīre* to leap.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Salture*, a leaping or dancing.

Saltus (sæ·ltŭs). [L. = leap.] A 'leap' or sudden transition; a breach of continuity.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 228 No Experiment yet known to prove a Saltus, or skipping from one degree of rarity to another. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 291 These would be the real analogues of speech, and would bridge the saltus of which some are so afraid,

Salt water, *sb.* and *a.* [SALT *a.*[1] Cf. LG. *salt-wat(t)er*, MDu. *sout-water*, G. *salz-wasser*.]

A. *sb.* (stressed *salt wa·ter*). Water impregnated with salt; sea-water.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvi. 13 Swez micel sealtera wætera.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 Þe wop þe man wepeð for his agene sinne is swiðe biter alse saltwater. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 Salt water, or see water, *Nereis*. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 129 Gonnepoudre wett in saltwater. 1530 PALSGR. 265/1 Saltewater, *saulmeure*. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 296, I laboured no otherwise, then..he that hauing sore eyes rubbeth them with salt water. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 268 Salt-waters, out of which they boile salt. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 5 By watering the place with brine or Salt water. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 8 Seeing his Spot of Territory incirel'd with Salt-water. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 368/2 Hot parts of the world where the soil is saline or there is salt water in the vicinity.

fig. a 1450 MYRC *Festial* xxvii. 120 When he passyth þrogh þe salt-watyr of payne of dethe.

b. Applied humorously to tears. (See SALT *sb.*[1] 2 e.)

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 15694 He wepis..Many a tere of salt watir. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 71 How much salt water throwne away in wast, To season Loue that of it doth not tast. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* K, 'Faith, for some few howers salt water will runne most plentifully in euery Office o' th Court. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 128 Let us hear what all this salt water is about.

c. Applied to the sea. Hence, a jocular form of address to a sailor.

1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* I. vi. 111 'Hark'ee, Ben', said the old sailor,..'you may try, but dash my timbers if you'll ever cross the Thames to-night'. 'And why not, old saltwater?' inquired Ben. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xv, When this sun will have disappeared behind the salt-water.

B. *attrib.* as *adj.* (stressed *sa·lt-water*). Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or living in salt water.

1528 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, IV. II. 2232 The waffs, gittes and saltwater bancks, beginning at Calais and continuing to Graveling. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 72 Notable Pyrate, thou salt-water Theefe. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 129 Salt water ditches between Greenwich and Woolwich. 1810 SCOTT *Let. to Miss J. Baillie* 19 July in *Lockhart*, The salt-water loch called Loch an Gaoil. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* i, It does not follow that I wish to be pickled in brine because I like a salt-water plunge at Nahant. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. 384 Salt-water fish can with care be slowly accustomed to live in fresh water. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 1. iv, The train..crossing the Harlem, skirts that pretty little salt water river.

b. In specific names of sea animals.

1828 SIR H. DAVY *Salmonia* (1840) 72 The salt-water louse adheres to his sides. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 405 The *bluefish*, which is called the 'Salt water Tailor'. 1892 *Chamb. Encycl.* s.v. *Terrapin*, The terrapin *par excellence* is the *Malaeoclemmys palustris*, the diamond-back salt-water terrapin.

Hence **Salt-watery** *a.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 167 All very greasy, blowsy, dabby, dusty, salt-watery, and so on.

Sa·lt-well. [OE. **sealtwielle**, **-wylle** (Northumb. *-wælle*).] A salt spring, well, or pit; now, a bored well from which brine is obtained for salt-making.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Prol. 1 Of saltwælla ðone rene in-dranc. [1042 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 70 Der ofer ða stræt æfter ðam gemære in saltwyllan; of saltwyllan in segchæma gemær.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. liii. (1495) 894 Some lycoure comyth of veynes of the erth: as water of salt welles. *a* 1647 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Proc. Worcs. Hist. Soc.* II. 296 The fleashe water with exceedynge fluddes overflowethe the banckes and for a season drowneth the saltwells. 1656 SMITH & WEBB *Vale-Royal Engl.* I. 19 The Salt-wells, which they call Brine-pits; out of the which, they make yearly a great quantity of fine white Salt. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 30 Salt was..made in Cappadocia from salt wells. 1848 *Knapp's Chem. Technol.* I. 260 Salt wells..are..frequently found ready formed in nature, wherever a spring, during its course, has come in contact with a bed of rock-salt. 1892 JACKSON in Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 791 While working in the saltwells of Virginia.

Hence † **Saltweller,** one who works at salt-wells.

1624 *Maldon, Essex, Borough Deeds* Bundle 108 lf. 2 Samwell Smyth, saltweller.

Sa·lt-works. Formerly also **-work.** [Cf. G. *salzwerk*.] A salt manufactory.

1565 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 258 Your letters requesting timber and firewood for your salt-works. 1674 BOYLE *Saltness of Sea* 29 A friend of mine that is Master of a Salt-work. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3307/4 At the Salt-Works of Samuel Acton in Nampwich. 1712–13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 Feb., Griffin..says he knows nothing of a salt-work at Recton. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 242 Gallicia..is famous for its immense salt-works at Wielitzka. 1848 *Knapp's Chem. Technol.* I. 261 The salt-works at Salzhausen.

Sa·ltwort. *Bot.* [prob. after Du. *zoutkruid*; cf. G. *salzkraut*.] A name for several maritime and salt-marsh plants. Cf. GLASSWORT.

1. Any plant of the genus *Salsola*, spec. *S. Kali* (Common or Prickly Saltwort); = KALI 1.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 37 Kali..hath no name in English...But lest this herbe shoulde be without a name, it maye be called Saltwurt, because it is salt in taste. 1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl., Bot., Salt-wort*, Kali. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 101 A Plant..which the Botanists call Kali, and we Salt-wort. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. 41 Here sampire-banks and salt-wort bound the flood. 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 18 *Salsola fruticosa*. Shrubby Saltwort. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. 177 The salt-wort or glass-wort (*Salsola kali*), grows freely on most of the shores. 1884 [see KALI 1].

2. Black Saltwort, *Glaux maritima*. = MILKWORT 2.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clix. 447 Of blacke Salt woort.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 326. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 234 Sea Milkwort, or Black Saltwort. 1867 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) VII. 151.

3. A plant of the genus *Salicornia*, esp. *S. herbacea*; = Glasswort a.

1597 [see Glasswort]. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* 326. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. (1794) 233 *note*, Marsh Sampire, called also jointed Glasswort or Saltwort. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* (ed. 14) 110 b, *Salicornia annua* (Saltwort). 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind. Islands* 787.

Salty (sɔ·lti), *a.*[1] [f. Salt *sb.*[1] + -y.]

1. Containing or impregnated with salt; tasting of salt; = Salt *a.*[1] 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 Salt, or salti..*salsus*. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* II. liv. (1608) 133 Infused in warm and salty water for a season. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 65 Sand and salty Desarts. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 161 Any convenient humour, whether bitter, acerb, salty, or oyly. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 59 This yellow green salty liquor. 1860 R. C. A. Prior *Danish Ball.* I. 5 Launching over the salty sea. 1872 J. Hatton *Valley Poppies* II. i. 27, I smell the salty breath of the wind. 1875 Lanier *Symphony* 222 Her eyes with salty tears are wet. 1889 A. T. Page *Eyes Thames* 49 From this sandy salty loam is made the best Portland cement.

† **2.** Consisting of salt. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Willet *Hexapla Gen.* 219 God could turne a womans bodie into a saltie piller. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 7 [Lot's wife] was turned into a material salty pillar. 1665 Nerdham *Med. Medicinæ* 393 If the Salty part becomes extravagant for want of the Spirit and Sulphur to restrain..it.

3. Piquant; racy.

1866 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 332/2 This..only makes the books more salty; and we must add, that the piquancy is not diminished by [etc.].

† **Sa·lty,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Salt *sb.*[2] or *a.*[2] + -y.] Of a bitch: In heat.

1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xx. 416 A bitch..is 9. daies saltie, goeth 9. moneths with whelps, and hath her whelps 9. daies blind. 1796 Pegge *Derbicisms* Ser. I. 59 (E.D.S.) *Salty*, of a bitch, when she is proud, or in her heat.

Saltyr, Salu: see Saltire, Salue *v.*

† **Saluberrime,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *salūberrim-us*, superl. of *salūbris*: see Salubrious.] Highly salubrious.

1509 Watson *Ship of Fools* lx. (1517) O v b, All vacabondes.., the which gothe beggynge from dore to dore.. come vnto me and I shall gyue you an almesse saluberryme.

Salubrify (sălū·brifəi), *v. rare.* [f. L. *salūbri-s* (see next) + -fy.] *trans.* To render salubrious.

1842 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 407 The rain..washes out from the subsoil those noxious ingredients.., sweetens and salubrifies it to the depth of the drains.

Salubrious (sălū·briəs), *a.* [f. L. *salūbri-s* (f. *salū-s* health) + -ous.] Favourable or conducive to health.

a. Of food, medicine, etc. Now *rare.*

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* 121 b, I myghte here shewe of many salubriouse medecines. 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 121 The Unicorn's horn..in the Apothecaries shop, where it is made salubrious or medicinal. 1709 W. King *Art of Love* VIII. 1065 Give the salubrious draughts with your own hand; Persuasion has the force of a command. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 220 A species of food so very palatable and salubrious as turtle. 1842 A. Combe *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 341 The more slowly they [ices] are eaten, the more refreshing and salubrious will they become. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ii. 68 Fish. In the hot months all kinds are less salubrious than in cold weather.

b. Of air, climate, places, etc.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 8 The forraine merchants here [Zacynthus] resident..by their frequent deaths do disprove the aire to be so salubrious as is reported. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 175 In summer the air is remarkably salubrious. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. I. iv. 164 The Roman officers seem to have had many villas along its salubrious shore. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley the Banker* I. i. 3 Foreseeing the possibility of his having four or five Masters Cavendish as boarders in his salubrious..establishment. 1875 Browning *Inn Album* 2 Hail calm acclivity, salubrious spot!

c. Of an occupation. *rare.*

1675 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* xii. (ed. 2) 253 Angling; a moderate, innocent, salubrious, and delightful exercise.

d. Of physiological processes: = Salutary.

1855 Ramsbotham *Obstetr. Med.* 70 The salubrious change which the fœtal blood undergoes, is accomplished in the placental mass.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*

1659 Hammond *On Ps.* xcvii. 485 Dispensed by the divine providence for many salubrious and beneficial ends. 1737 Thomson *To Mem. Ld. Talbot* 147 In Senates, He to Freedom firm, Enlighten'd Freedom, plann'd salubrious Laws. *a* 1780 H. Blair *Serm.* II. 31 If that fountain [the heart] be once poisoned, you can never expect that salubrious streams will flow from it. 1809 Campbell *Gertr. Wyom.* I. ix, And dwells in day-light truth's salubrious skies No form with which the soul may sympathise? 1855 Landor *Imag. Conv., A. Pollio & L. Cabrus* II. Wks. 1876 II. 443 Religions, like the sun, take their course from east to west: traversing the globe, they are not all equally temperate, equally salubrious; they dry up some lands, and inundate others.

Hence **Salu·briously** *adv.*; **Salu·briousness.**

1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 1 In the..salubriousness of the Air..most resembling the Country from whence it borrowed its appellation. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 238 Does not the sweat of the mason and carpenter..flow as pleasantly and as salubriously, in the construction and repair of the majestic edifices of religion, as in the painted booths and sordid sties of vice and luxury. 1888 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1391 The salubriousness of their climate.

Salubrity (sălū·briti). [ad. L. *salūbritās*, f. *salūbri-s* Salubrious.]

1. The quality of being salubrious or healthful.

a. Of the air, a country, etc.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 75 Paradise..hath salubrite [orig. *Habet enim salubritatem*] and wholsomnesse. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Salubritie*, wholesomeness. 1685 Boyle (*title*) An Experimental Discourse of some unheeded Causes of the Insalubrity and Salubrity of the Air. 1767 *Byron's Voy. rd. World* 57 The salubrity of the air had a surprizing effect in strengthening both the appetite and digestion. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 400 In many instances, salubrity will be promoted by inclosures. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* I. ii. 72 Penzance and Torquay, in mildness and salubrity, resemble Madeira. 1876 A. J. Evans *Through Bosnia* ii. 73 This decrease of salubrity is attributed..to the great destruction of forests.

† **b.** Of food, etc.: Wholesomeness. *Obs. rare.*

1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 69 The heart of a fat Calfe is for pleasantnes of taste,..and salubrity of iuyce, the best. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* v. (Dublin) 41 What can we say then to the Salubrity of those Roots themselves, bred up and fatten'd amongst these Toads and Corruption?

† **c.** *fig. Obs.*

c 1643 *Observ. his Maj. late Answ. & Expresses* 8 A.. proofe of the integrity, and salubrity of that publick advice.

¶ **2.** Healthy condition, health. (Also *fig.*) *rare.*

1654 [see Salvifical *a.*]. 1786 *Pogonologia* 58 This bushy hair on man's face must have an influence on the salubrity of the neighbouring parts. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 63 The feet..ulcerated and healed, with a speedy return of general salubrity.

Salud, var. pa. t. of Salue *v. Obs.*

‖ **Saludador.** Spanish form of Salutator.

1685 Evelyn *Diary* 16 Sept.

† **Salue',** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also salew. [a. OF. *salu* (in mod.Fr. written *salut*: see Salute *sb.*[1]) = Sp. *saludo*, It. *saluto*, a Com. Rom. vbl. sb. f. *salūtāre* Salute *v.*] A salutation.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 8 They..Goyng owtward gave the kyng salue [*rime* dewe]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 506 The quene..seide thei were welcome, and thei dide yelde hir a-gein hir salew debonerly. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 32 Parys rendred hys salewes ayeyn moche humbly.

† **Salue',** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 saluwe, saliewe, salwe, 4–6 salew, 5 salowe, 6 salu, 4–7 salue; *pa. t.* 4 salewede, saluet, 4–5 salu(e)de, salewed, salwed, saluwed, saluyd, 5 salut(e, ? salit, salod, -ud, saylut, salowed, -id, saluid, saluyed, 6 salewd, 4–7 salued. [a. F. *saluer* = Pr., Sp. *saludar*, Pg. *saudar*, It. *salutare*:—L. *salūtāre* to Salute.]

1. *trans.* = Salute *v.*

c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 868 (MS. Sion) To Ierusalem come on a day Thre prestes of þe Iewery, Tille þe temple held þai stieke þe way And saluede þe clergy. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 1076 Anone come petyr, with wepyng chere, And salude Mary and Ion yn fere. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1619 (1668) Eleyn in al hire goodly soft wyse Gan hym salue and wommanly to pleye. *c* 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 781 And he saleweth hire with glad entente. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 101 þey emperoures þat were to fore hym were i-salwed as iuges. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy.* 4981 þai salut not þat souerain with no sad wordes. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xi, Ho sayd, 'Sir, welcum most þe be!' A[nd] salit him anon ryȝte [Weber's ed. l. 112 And salod hym anon ryght]. *Ibid.* xxxvii, He saylut him anon ryȝte [Weber 409 Bot salud hym full ryght]. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 242 The amerous fowlys with motetys and carollys, Salwe that sesoun every morwenyng. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 83 (Harl. MS.) Thei fille doun on kne..and salowid him, as thei aught to do to themperour. 1481 Caxton *Godeffroy* xiii. 40 He..salewed hym in the name of the Patriarke ..of Surye. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 159 Salu me highly with honorable salutacions to the honorable Lordis. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 122 Diogenes..salued or hailed hym wt this verse of homere. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vi. 25 Glaucè ..her salewd with seemely bel-accoyle, Joyous to see her safe after long toyle. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 297 Euen Tiberius Cæsar..required in that manner to be salued and wished well vnto, whensoeuer he sneezed.

fig. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xci. 369 Great'st Ladies with their women, on their Palfries mounted faire,..Which now in Coches scorne to be salued of the aire.

b. *absol.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1473 þe lady nost forȝate, Com to hym to salue. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 333 Yet is ther a priuee spece of pride, that waiteth first to be salewed er he wole salewe [*Harl. MS.* to be saluet er he saliewe]. 1596 Drayton *Leg. Cromw.* 827 Peace, the good Porter,..prayes him God to saue, And after saluing, kindly doth demand What was his will.

2. By confusion = *salve*, Save *v.*

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. ix, The lyon ansuerd to hym God salewe the swete frend come nyghe me and kysse me.

Salue, written for *salve*, obs. form of Save.

Salufer (sæ·liufəɹ). [irreg. f. L. *salū-s* health (see Salutary) + *-fer* producing.] Silicofluoride of sodium, used as an antiseptic. Hence **Salu·ferize** *v.*, to cleanse or purify with 'salufer'.

1894 *Times* 5 May 6/1 Mr. Thomson, the successor of Playfair..at the Manchester Royal Institution Laboratory. He has a plan of attacking the mud in the bottom of the canal with a powerful antiseptic compounded of sodium, silicon, and fluorine. Salufer the mixture is named. *Ibid.*, It may be requisite to saluferize not only the canal water, but that of the river for some distance higher up. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 27 May 1147 The ear was syringed once or twice daily with a solution of salufer in boiled water.

Salugh, obs. form of Sallow *sb.*

Saluid, var. pa. t. of Salue *v. Obs.*

† **Salu·ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Salue *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Salue; a salutation.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1519 (1568) Lat vs of hire saluynges pace. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 791 Ther.nas no good day ne no saluyng. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 916 Make him noo privey salewing, But openlie afore hem all Profre youre seruice in the hall. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* v. 23 The knyght, right humbly and wyth a right lowe voyce,.. rendryd hym ayen his salewyng.

Salumin (sæ·liumin). [f. Sal(icylate) + (Al)umin(ium).] Salicylate of aluminium used in nose and throat diseases. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Salure, variant of Saler, salt-cellar.

† **Salus,** *sb. Obs.* Also saluz. [Perh. a. early OF. *saluz, salus*, subj.-case sing. or obj.-case pl. of *salut*: see Salue *sb.*] A salutation.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 And wrot mid his owune blode saluz to his leofmon, of luue gretunge. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4647 To Alexander..salus & ioye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3640 Let vs send to hom salus solemli by letre, Praiand hom..To helpe vs in hast our harmys to venge. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5923 þe schipmen wendys to þe priour, And haylsid him with honour, he said saluz agayne. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 896 The Erle ther saluz yilding ryght goodly Vnto euery man.

† **Salus,** *v. Sc.* and *north. Obs.* Also 5 salose, 6 saluse, saluis. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* = Salute *v.* Hence **Salusing** *vbl. sb.*, greeting.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 509 Than went thai to the kyng in hy, And hym salusit full curtasly. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 318 (Harl. MS.) And so she come to him, and worshipfully she salusid him. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3419 The abbot salusd him on hyght. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* X. 593 Thar salusyng was bot boustous and thrawin. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1309 Nothir of thi salosing, nor the, Ne nak I nocht. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlvi. 28 With notis glaid..This joyfull meile so salust scho the day. 1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 149 Me thocht ane lady..Did salus me, with benyng contynance. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. vii. (S. T. S.) I. 41 And Incontinent all þe remanent pepil salust him as king and fader of þe romane ciete. *Ibid.* xviii. 105 Scho..was þe first þat salust him king. 1560 Rolland *Cert. Vsurs* I. 290 Greit salusingis, with gretingis full of gloir. *Ibid.* II. 37 [He] saluist thame on his best wayis anone.

absol. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* V. 576 Quhen Wallace saw that thai war ma than he, Than did he nocht but salust curtasie.

Salus, salut: see Salute *sb.*[2] *Obs.*

Salut, variant pa. t. of Salue *v. Obs.*

† **Salutaire,** *a. Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 saluter, 6 salutaire. [a. F. *salutaire*, ad. L. *salūtāris* Salutary.] Salutary.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1234 And marie wombe flovred & broght forth fruyt saluter to mankynde. 1593 A. Hume *Treat. Conscience* v. in *Poems*, etc. (S.T.S.) App. A. 108 Sicknes may be healed, by the application of salutaire medicaments. 1600 J. Hamilton *Facile Traictise* Ep. Ded. 3 For the reduction of dissauit people in maters of religion, to the salutaire vnion..of Christs halie Catholik kirk.

Salutarily (sæ·liutărili), *adv.* [f. Salutary *a.* + -ly[2].] In a salutary manner.

1532 R. Copland in *Prymer of Salysbury vse* 27 b, The maner to lyue well, deuoutly and salutarily. 1846 in Worcester (citing *Ed. Rev.*). 1861 Sala *Dutch Pict.* xii. 175 Very many vagrants..were salutarily scourged by the parish constable. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1275 (Lanfranc) says that those who unworthily partake..receive the essence of the body and blood of Christ, without, however, being salutarily affected thereby.

Salutariness (sæ·liutărinés). [f. Salutary *a.* + -ness.] The property of being salutary.

1727 Bailey vol. II. 1755 Johnson, *Salutariness*, wholsomeness; quality of contributing to health or safety. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 98 The desire felt by the pious Israelites for some new aspect of religion such as Jesus Christ presented, is..the best proof of its..salutariness. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* iii. 41 Insistence on the salutariness of a state in which the wills of slaves and citizens are humbly subject to the wills of masters and rulers.

Salutary (sæ·liutări), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. F. *salutaire* (see Salutaire) or its source L. *salūtāris*, f. *salūt-em, salūs* health, well-being: see -ary[2].]

1. Conducive to health; *chiefly*, serving to promote recovery from disease, or to counteract a deleterious influence.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad. § 1. 15 Abana and Pharpar..were not so salutary as the waters of Jordan to cure Naamans leprosie. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* 225 Experience hath oblig'd Physicians to divide Crises..into Salutary, that quite deliver the Patient, and Mortal, that destroy him. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 83 P 5 The man that first..climbed the mountains for salutary plants. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 8 June, At Brambleton Hall, I.. breathe a clear, elastic, salutary air. 1810 E. D. Clarke *Trav. Russia* xv. (1839) 69/1 When a current sets in from the sea, it [the water of the Sea of Azof] is more salutary. 1872 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* 119 When due to plethora of the vessels from any cause, it [sc. epistaxis] is often salutary.

2. Conducive to well-being; calculated to bring about a more satisfactory condition, or to remedy some evil; beneficial, 'wholesome'. Often with figurative notion of sense 1.

In early instances often = 'bringing salvation'.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xii. 43 Consideringe the waye salutary to leuerte sone her sorow in to gladnesse. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q ij, The sayd dissease is pennaunce salutary for the saluacion of theyr soules. 1729 Stackhouse *Body Divin.* IV. i. § 2 (1776) II. 422 The blessings of Christ's salutary passion. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. xii. 569 Cicero's [virtue] will be found..always beneficial, often salutary to the Republic. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 154 The French..I look upon to be our natural and salutary enemies. They..hold us in exercise, and keep quarrelsome people from falling out among themselves. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 360 The plot which ruined Bohun..produced important and salutary effects.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ii. 45 The natives having a salutary dread of the guns.

†**3.** *absol.* as *sb. pl.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Salutaries* (*Med.*), such diseases as admit of an easy cure, and are supposed to have a salutary effect on the constitution.

Salutation (sælĭŭtē·ʃən). Forms: 4–5 salutacioun, 4–6 -acion, -acyon, 5 -acioune, 6 -atioun, -atyon, -asyon, 6– salutation. [a. OF. *salutacion* (mod. F. *salutation*), ad. L. *salūtātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *salutāre* to SALUTE. Cf. Sp. *salutacion*, It. *salutazione*.]

1. The action, or an act, of saluting; a manner of saluting; an utterance, form of words, gesture, or movement, by which one person salutes another.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 41 As Elizabeth herde the salutacioun of Marie, the 3onge child in hir wombe gladide. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 8 Swiche salutacions and contenaunces Passen as doth a shadwe vp on the wal. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 307 Panne a poore sowtere fondede to teche a chourhe to speke and scie þe same salutacioun. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 352 Whan hercules sawe the salutacion..of this man, he toke hym by the hande [etc.]. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 201 Whan all the company had made there salutasyons one to an nother. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. *Stage Direction*, Enter seuerall strange shapes, bringing in a Banket; and dance about it with gentle actions of salutations. 1620 *Westward for Smelts* (Percy Soc.) 23 He..kissed her..,after this salutation, he said [etc.]. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 5 (1686) 101 In all publick meetings, or private addresses..use those forms of salutation..which..[are] usual amongst the most sober persons. 1706 J. POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xix. (ed. 2) II. 374 The most common Salutation was by the conjunction of their right Hands. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 83 The commonalty of late are, by their salutation, come to be immediately known, whether they are protestants or papists. Sixtus V..granted an indulgence of one hundred days to the salutation, 'Praised be Jesus Christ', and the answer, 'For ever or amen'. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xix, Out into the yard sallied mine host himself also, to do fitting salutation to his new guests. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* vii. (1852) 76 He made a salutation, or, to speak nearer the truth, an ill-defined, abortive attempt at courtesy. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* iv. (1872) 32 He had bowed his head and taken off his hat in salutation. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 202 Their usual salutation was—'welcome'.

transf. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 210 The early Village Cock Hath twice done salutation to the Morne.

b. *The Angelic(al salutation*, †*the salutation of our Lady*, etc.: the AVE MARY (see Luke i. 29). Also a representation of the Annunciation.

1459 in *Archæologia* XXI. 37 A Tablet of gold of yᵉ Salutacion of our Lady. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 197 A masar..with a pynt in the bothom of siluer & gilte of the salutacion of ovr lady. ?*c* 1600 *Soc. Rosary* xiii. 192 Next after our Lords praier the Angells Salutation is vsually saide. *Ibid.* xi. 170 The Angelicall Salutation. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* Introd. (1857) 25 Towards the end of the tenth century the custom of adding the angelic salutation, the 'Ave Maria', to the Lord's prayer, was first introduced.

c. Applied to certain liturgical formulas of greeting between the minister and the people.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 291 The preste..sayeth *Dominus vobiscum*...The quier answereth, *Et cum spiritu tuo*, And with thy spirite. In this salutacion of the preste, and answere of the people, or of the quier, the preste prayeth that oure lorde be with them, & they pray that oure lorde be with hym. 1832 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* I. 161 Then followed the salutation and kiss of peace; after which the priest read the collect, 'ad pacem'.

d. *Naut.* The action of saluting by firing of guns, lowering of flags, etc.; an instance of this, a salute. Now *rare*.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 15 b, The chains of the hauen being opened with salutation accustomed of the one side & other. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 13 That egregious attempt upon your Shipping, under pretence of a friendly salutation. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Salutation*, Saluting with the flag, is performed two ways; either by holding it close to the staff, so as it cannot flutter, or by striking it so as it cannot be seen at all, which is the most respectful salutation. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxiii, And distant salutation past From the loud cannon's mouth.

2. Elliptically for 'I offer salutation'. *arch.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* vii. 12 Vnto Esdras..peace and salutacion. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 38 Most millitarie sir salutation. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 39 Salutation and greeting to you all. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 224 The donor says: 'Salutation to this land with its produce, salutation to the priest to whom I give it'.

3. *Antiq.* A visit of ceremony paid to a Roman in his house.

a 1700 DRYDEN tr. *Horace, Epode* ii. 17 And court and state, he wisely shuns, Nor brib'd with hopes, nor dar'd with awe, To servile salutations runs. 1741 JOHNSON *Life Morin* Wks. IV. 478 It is easy to conceive that a man of this temper was not crouded with salutations; there was only now and then an Antony that would pay Paul a visit.

¶ **4.** *nonce-use.* (Cf. SALUTE *v.* 5.)

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxi, For why should others false adulterat eyes Giue salutation to my sportiue blood?

5. *attrib.* or passing into *adj.*

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 137 ₱ 5, I have seen him in every inclination of the body, from a familiar nod, to the low stoop in the salutation sign. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 106 Thus a patient may be constantly making bowing movements (salutation spasm). 1903 SIR H. C. MAXWELL-LYTE in *Cal. Charter Rolls* (1903) I. Pref. 5 In form, a Charter is distinguished from Letters Patent by the salutation clause addressed to Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons and so forth..by the *quare voluimus* clause.

Hence **Salutational, Salutationless** *adjs.*

1855 *Household Words* XII. 388, I would not advise the shooting of squires for breaches of salutational reciprocity; only, if his worship did not take off his hat to me in return, I would never again take off mine to his worship. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* II. 116 The two came out together, and parted in their salutationless fashion.

‖ **Salutator** (sælĭŭtē·tə(r)). *Hist.* [eccl. L., use of L. *salūtātor* one who salutes, agent-n. f. *salūtāre* to SALUTE.] The designation given to a class of persons in Spain who professed to work miraculous cures in the name of St. Catherine. See also SALUDADOR, SALUTER.

1668–72 M. CASAUBON *On Credulity & Incred.* 147 The Salutators of Spain.

Salutatorian (sălĭŭtătō·rĭăn). *U. S.* [f. next + -AN.] In American schools and colleges the student who delivers the 'salutatory' oration at the annual commencement day exercises.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 636 The graduating class were the heroes of the hour. The valedictorian, the salutatorian, the philosophical orator, walked on air.

Salutatory (sălĭū·tătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *salūtātōrius*, f. *salūtāre* to SALUTE.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a salutation.

1895 *Critic* 19 Jan. 57/2 Henry Ward Beecher's salutatory editorial. 1898 J. R. HARRIS in *Expositor* Sept. 175 Jowett's argument for the authenticity of the Epistle is based on the salutatory formulae.

b. *U. S.* The distinctive epithet of the address of welcome (usually in Latin), which introduces the exercises of commencement in American colleges.

It is delivered by the senior of second highest position in his class for four years, or sometimes by a junior who has the highest position in his class. Cf. *valedictory*.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. Introd. (1852) 13 These exercises were, besides an oration usually made by the President, orations both salutatory and valedictory. 1846 WORCESTER (citing Kirkland), *Salutatory*, containing salutations; greeting, as 'a salutatory oration' (U. S.).

c. *Gram.* [tr. L. *salutatorius casus*.] *Salutatory case*: the vocative case.

1818 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 32/2 The fifth case is the vocative or salutatory.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** [= med.L. *salūtātōrium*.] An audience-chamber; *spec.* in a church or monastery, a chamber where visitors were received to give their salutations.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 63 Coming to the Bishop with Supplication into the Salutatory, some out Porch of the Church, he was charg'd by him of tyrannicall madnes against God, for comming into holy ground. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Salutatory* (*salutatorium*), a place where men stand to salute a Prince.

2. *U. S.* **a.** An address or greeting to the reader of the first number of a newspaper or magazine.

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* July 455 Its salutatory is worth quoting as a piece of brave crowing. 1887 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 25 June 206/2 In his salutatory the editor declares his paper to be 'a very modest effort to assist in a practical way the "Literary Movement in Chicago"'.

b. The 'salutatory oration' (see A. b) delivered at 'commencement' in American colleges.

a 1851 *Amherst Indicator* II. 96 (Hall *College Words*) We ask our friends..not to ask if he had the Valedictory or Salutatory.

Hence **Salutatorily** *adv.* (*rare*); by way of greeting or salutation.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney's Girlh.* vi, 'Well, Melindy', said Mrs. Griggs, salutatorily.

Salute (sălūt), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 salut, (6 saluyte). [a. F. *salut* masc., of twofold origin: (1) = Sp. *saludo*, It. *saluto*, vbl. sb. f. Common Rom. (L.) *salūtāre* to SALUTE; (2) originally fem., = Sp. *salud*, Pg. *saude*, It. *salute*:—L. *salūt-em* (nom. *salūs*) health, safety, salvation.]

I. An act of saluting.

1. An utterance, gesture, or action of any kind by which one person salutes another; a salutation. Now chiefly used with reference to other than verbal modes of saluting: cf. the following senses.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1490 'I bringe þe bodword of blis ser bischop' he said, 'With salutis of solas I am sent fra þe trone'. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 436/1 The preest..tourneth hym toward the peple & saleweth them sayeng Dominus vobiscum and that sygnefyeth salut whyche our lorde gafe to his appostles after his blessyd resurrexyon. *c* 1521 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 32/1, I Pope Iohn ..gyue saluyte the Emperour of Rome..& also the kinge of France. 1597 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep., Mortimer to Q. Isabel* 1 As thy saluts my sorrowes doe adiourne, So backe to thee their interest I returne. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* v. i. I 3 b, The doublers of a Hare, or, in a morning, Salutes from a splay-footed witch,...Are not so boading mischiefe as thy crossing My priuate meditations. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 67 O what avails me now that honour high To have conceiv'd of God, or that salute Hale highly favour'd, among women blest. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* II. Wks. 1766 III. 35, I shall not trouble myself nor my Reader with the first salutes of our three friends. 1790 J. BRUCE *Source Nile* I. 18 We passed near enough, however, to give them the usual salute, *Salam Alicum*. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, He waved his hand, and Valancourt..returned the salute and started away. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 723 Last, coming up quite close, and in his mood Crying, '.. Take my salute', unknightly with flat hand, However lightly, smote her on the cheek. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 16 From no far mound Waved salute a tall white figure. 1879 — *Pheidippides* III So, to this day, when friend meets friend, the word of salute Is still 'Rejoice!'

2. A kiss, by way of salutation. (Cf. SALUTE *v.* 2 e.)

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 93 To her hee goes, and after his wonted salute sat downe by her. 1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Ess. Transl. Verse* 314 There, cold salutes, But here, a Lovers kiss. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 169/2 In Dances,..a Salute, a Kiss, or Kiss of the hand with a bow of the Body. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 80 With a kind Salute, and without Dispute, He thought to gain her for his own. 1782 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Oct., Dr. Johnson..received me..with a salute so loud, that the two young beaux..have never done laughing about it. 1828 SCOTT *Fair M. Perth* xix, He folded the fair maiden in his arms, and was permitted to take the salute which she had refused to bestow. 1906 H. WALES *Mr. & Mrs. Villiers* vii, She extricated his right arm also, and was rewarded by the complimentary salute on the left cheek.

3. *Mil.* and *Naut.* **a.** A discharge of cannon or small arms, display of flags, a dipping of sails, a cheering of men, manning the yards, etc., as a mark of respect, or as military, naval, or official honour, for a person, nation, event, etc.

A salute is said to be of as many guns as there are volleys fired.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 107 Their way of Salutes are with Even, as ours with Odd Guns. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Salutation*, Father Fournier has an express treatise of sea-salutes and signals. 1744 J. PHILIPS *Jrnl. Exped. Anson* 181 He saluted us with eleven Guns, and we returned the salute with three. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* III. xx. 232 As we passed Foday's town, a salute of seven guns was fired off. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Russia* 88/1 A frigate..was firing a salute. 1876 VOYLE & SIEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., In firing salutes 10 seconds is to be allowed between each round. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 307 The culverins on the keep fired their salutes.

transf. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe ed.) 569 As we found them [the enemy] within Gun-shot, our Leader ordered the two Wings to advance swiftly, and give them a Salvo on each Wing with their Shot... And indeed that Salute clogg'd their Stomach, for they immediately halted.

b. (See quot. 1876.)

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. v, 'Beg pardon, Squire,' said he, with a military salute. 1876 VOYLE & SIEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., A salute is made by an inferior meeting or passing his superior, when in uniform and even out of uniform, by raising his hand to his cap or chaco.

c. The position of the sword, rifle, hand, etc., or the attitude assumed in saluting. Phrase, *to stand at (the) salute.*

1833 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* I. 36 Officers recover their swords.., and drop them to the 'Salute'.

4. *Fencing.* A formal greeting of swordsmen when about to engage, consisting of a conventional series of guards, appels, thrusts, parries, parades, etc.

1809 J. ROLAND *Fencing* 139 The salute of *carte* and *tierce* is practised on the same principle. 1889 POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) 98 The Salute, or prelude to the Assault.

†**II. 5.** Safety, well-being, salvation. *Obs.*

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 275 She shall dye for the salute and helthe of troye. 1483 – *Gold. Leg.* 430/2 As the auncyente thobye gaue to them admonestyng of salut techyng them ouer alle thynges to drede god. 1509 WATSON *Ship of Fools* Argt. A j, This booke compyled for the felycyte & salute of all the humayne gendre.

†**b.** Used *elliptically* (= L. *salutem*) in epistolary salutations. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* Let. iv. (1535) 107 b, Marke oratour Romayn..to the Donitian of Capue, salute and consolacion of the goddis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 116 Pausanias duc of spart, to the kyng xerxes salut.

Salute, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5–8 salut, 6, 9 salute; *pl.* 5 saluz, salutz, salews, (salux), 5–6 *Sc.* salutis, (5, 8 salus). [a. OF. *salut, saluyt*, pl. *saluts, saluz, salus*, a special use of *salut* salutation, SALUTE *sb.*[1]] A gold coin bearing a representation of the salutation of Gabriel to the Virgin Mary; struck by Charles VI of France, and also by Henry V and Henry VI of England for circulation in their French dominions.

1388 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 79 Item, in Hari nobilis and salutis fourti and ane. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 360 For the value and denombrement of iiij. m[l]. saluz of yerly rent. 145– *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 181/1 Oon obligation of the Duchesse of Burgoyne of XV m. salutz. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 19 Johan..paied to the said regent duc of Bedforde for his raunson and finaunce allone clx. M. salux. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 17 Ryallis nobles of englond, Salews of gold lyons, Olde sterlingis pens. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 75 The kyng of England..caused a new coyne to be made called the Salute, where in wer the Armes of Fraunce, and the Armes of England and Fraunce quarterly. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxv. (1877) I. 363 We haue yet remaining, the riall..the salut, the angell [etc.]. 1580 STOW *Chron.* 618 King Henry [VI] caused a peece to be stamped called a Salus, worth two and twentie Shillings and Blans of eyghtpence a peece. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlvi, The summe of three score and two thousand saluts (in English money fifteen thousand and five hundred pounds). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 29/1 The Salute of England, worth six shillings ten pence. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 79 Hen. 5's Golden Coyns were Rose-Nobles, Half-Nobles and Farthings, and Salus. *Ibid.*, Hen. 6. brought in the Rials, or Royals, Angels, Angellets and Salut. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 331/1 To these [coins].. Henry V. [added] salutes, and half-salutes. Henry VI. coined salutes, angelots, and francs in gold.

Salute (sălūt), *v.* Also 5 salewt. [ad. L. *salūtāre*, f. *salūt-em*, *salūs* health. (Cf. SALUE *v.*) It is possible that this may have coalesced with an independent formation on SALUTE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To accost or address with words expressive of good wishes, respect, or homage, esp. with some customary formula of that import; to greet in words.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 9 Marie..went mekeli in hast to salute her cosyn. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 193 He saluted and grette þe senatoures, and spak to cueriche of þe peple þat come aboute hym by his owne name. 14.. *Sir Beues* 1283+291 (Camb.) [He] saluted þe kyng on þys manere, As ye may aftur here. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 78 With ave or kirye salute a kyng. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A v, Thou sholdest salewt and grete the peple gladly. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 Forgete not to salute her with this swete word Aue. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 60 He drew thedyr & salutyd yᵉ olde man in yᵉ name of god. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 32 *Rom.* Good morrow Father. *Fri.* Benedicite. What early tongue so sweet saluteth me? 1711–12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Jan., T'other day at the Court of Requests Dr. Yalden saluted me by name. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 Being admitted to his presence they saluted him in the queen's name. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 160 He saluted me as an acquaintance whom he remembered from my former visit.

b. *I salute you*: used as itself a formula of salutation. Similarly in the 3rd person, of one who 'sends greeting'. [So L. *salutare.*] *arch.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 22 You English Princes all, I doe salute you. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. ii, 'Fair Julia, we salute thee', said Clodius. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 252 'My mistress', said she, 'salutes you, and I come from her to beg you to deliver this letter to the prince of Persia'. 1881 TENNYSON *To Virgil* x, I salute thee, Mantovano, I that loved thee since my day began.

†c. *Salute me* used for: Give my greeting (*to*). Cf. *remember me to . . .* REMEMBER *v.* 8 c. *Obs.*

1700 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 5 Salute me to the commissioners.

d. To hail or greet (as king, etc.).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 101 b, All people saluted hym with the tytle of the Emperour Auguste. *Ibid.* 423 He is saluted Prynce Electour. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. ii. 61 Be we the first, That shall salute our rightfull Soueraigne With honor of his Birth-right to the Crowne. 1595 — *John* II. i. 30 Till that vttmost corner of the West Salute thee for her King. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 2 King Henrie ..for the time was saluted Lord of Ireland. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 40 Now they heare it as their ord'nary surname, to be saluted the Fathers of their countrey. 1755 W. DUNCAN *Cicero's Sel. Orat.* xi. (1841) 217 It was but lately that L. Torquatus..was, at my instance, saluted emperor from this province.

e. In extended sense: To accost or address (whether courteously or otherwise).

c 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 438 On a rewde maner he salutyd all the rout, With a bold voyse, carpyng wordys stout. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 303 Adiute..beeing returned to towne, saw himselfe saluted by a letter of defiance.

f. *poet.* Of birds, etc.: To hail or greet (the sun, the dawn) with song.

1682 CREECH tr. *Lucretius* II. 39 The Morning climbs the Eastern Skies, And tuneful birds salute her early rise. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 38 The Morning-Lark, the Messenger of Day, Saluted in her Song the Morning gray. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 941 Victorious Wrong, with vulture scream, Salutes the rising sun, pursues the flying day!

2. To greet with some gesture or visible action conventionally expressive of respect or courteous recognition.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 83 (Add. MS.), All his [the emperor's] knyghtes and other men, whan thei sawe hym, worshipfully thei saluted hym. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 216 Huon approchyd & salutyd hym humbly. *a* 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. Ecl. i. (1598) 82 When that noble toppe doth nodd, I beleeue she salutes me. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 30 He faire the knight saluted, louting low. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 6 Deere Earth, I doe salute thee with my hand. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1687) 80/1 As soon as the Sun arose, [he] saluted it, and retir'd. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Salutation*, In England, we salute one another by uncovering the head, inclining the body, &c. The orientals salute by uncovering their feet, laying their hands on the breast, &c. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxix, One curtsies to the ground, the other salutes the audience with a smile. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1763) III. xx. 67 Among the ancients, it was customary after a long voyage to salute the natal soil. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 93 Were they to stand erect and covered while everybody else saluted him?

b. *absol.* and *intr.* To perform a salutation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 292 With them [the men of the East] to congratulat and salute by giuing a becke with the head, or a bende of the bodie, with vs here in England, and in Germany..to shake hands. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 50 You told me, you salute not at the Court, but you kisse your hands. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 174 They..salute by bending the body and laying their left hand on their right side.

c. *spec.* in *Mil.* and *Naval* use. (*a*) *trans.* To pay respect to (a superior) by a prescribed bodily movement, the presenting of arms, or the like. (*b*) Of a ship, a body of troops, a commander: To honour or ceremoniously recognize in the customary manner, by a discharge of artillery or small arms, by lowering of flags, or the like. (*c*) *absol.*, and *intr.* To perform a salute.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ii. 5 b, They came to sight of their Captaine Generall,..and saluting him with many shot of ordinaunce, and with sound of Trumpets, they spake unto him. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., The Colours also salute Princes and Generals, which is done by Bowing them down to the Ground. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 94 We saluted the Spanish flag. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Salutation*, In the army, the officers salute by certain orderly, studied motions of the half-pike, &c. *Ibid.*, *Saluting with the Sails*, is performed by hovering the topsails half way of the masts.—Only those vessels which carry no guns, salute with the sails. 1744 J. PHILIPS *Jrnl. Exped. Anson* 148 We saluted the Governor of Macao with 11 Guns. 1769 *Regul. Sea-Service* in Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) K k 4, When a captain salutes an admiral..he is to give him fifteen guns. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., When a regiment is to be reviewed by..the king, or his general,..the officers salute one after another, pointing their swords downwards. The ensigns salute together, by lowering their colours, when his Majesty, or any of the royal family, are present. 1803 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 139 You are not to salute the Fort of his Catholic Majesty, unless you receive a positive assurance that an equal number of guns will be returned. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 32 Officers wearing Hats, are not on any occasion to take them off in saluting; but when their Swords are not drawn, they are to salute, by bringing up the right hand to the forehead horizontally, on a line with the eyebrow. 1877–82 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* Suppl. (ed. 3) s.v., Her Majesty the Queen as Empress of India is saluted in India with 100 guns; the viceroy and governor-general of India with 31 guns. 1878 D. KEMP *Man. Yacht Sailing* 341 The ensign is lowered or dipped as a means of saluting a commodore, &c. or member of a club. 1889 *Infantry Drill* I. 24 When a soldier is about to pass an officer, he will salute with the further hand on the third pace before reaching him, and will lower the hand on the third pace after passing him.

d. *Fencing. intr.* To perform the salute used in fencing. See SALUTE *sb.*[1] 4.

1809 J. ROLAND *Fencing* 135 As it is understood when you salute, that it is a compliment you pay to the company, you should, while forming the parade of carte, turn your face to the spectators. *Ibid.* 136 Although I have directed that in saluting you should, in general, do it in *carte first*, and tierce *afterwards*.

e. *trans.* To kiss, or greet with a kiss. *arch.*

1716 ADDISON *Drummer* III. (1722) 31 You have the prettiest Tip of a Finger—I must take the Freedom to salute it. *Ibid.* IV. 37 *Ab.* Ay! but you han't saluted me. *Fan.* That's right; Faith I forgot that Circumstance. [*Kisses her.*] 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v, He..was going to salute my daughters as one certain of a kind reception. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 30 Sept., I had the honour of saluting the far famed Miss Flora Macdonald. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* viii, He once more saluted the tips of Mrs. Pendennis's glove.

intr. 1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* III. i, It is a piece of courtship to salute at parting.

†f. To honour (a person) *with* a present, gift, etc. Cf. GREET *v.* 3 d. *Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* (1599) C 1 b, And first I saluted her with a greene gowne. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 249 Wouldst haue a Ballet to salute her with? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 346, I saluted the Princesse Palatine, with certayne rare Relickes of the Holy Land.

g. *ironically* used for: To assail.

1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 60 Here is a weapon that must do me right. So draws his sword, salutes him with the same About the head, the shoulders, and the side.

†h. *To salute Tyburn*: jocularly, to be hanged.

1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 205 Conspired with the Holy Maide of Kent..and saluted Tiburne for his paines.

†3. To pay one's respects to; to pay a complimentary visit to. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 The Ambassadour sent to salute the Caddy. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 41 To-morrow .. Don Alphonso, With other Gentlemen of good esteeme Are iournying, to salute the Emperor, And to commend their seruice to his will. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 26 Eayrlie in the morning they sent ther commissioners doune to salut me. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 367 Having not saluted the Temple Twelve times since he began to Reign.

†4. *fig.* To begin acquaintance with. *Obs.*

1648 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 190 Methusalah..did not more truly live; than the child, that did but salute and leave the world. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. (1738) 60 Every one, who has but just saluted the mathematics and philosophy, must be convinced, that [etc.].

5. *transf.* and *fig.* Of inanimate things, in various applications: † To bow or incline towards (*obs.*); to appear or come forth as if in welcome of; to approach, come into contact with; † (in Shaks.) to affect or act upon in any way (*obs.*).

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 62 And there let bowis multiplie, And afterlong on euery side hem plie, Salutyng eest & west, & north & south. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 5 As when the golden Sunne salutes the morne. 1595 — *John* II. i. 590 Not that I haue the power to clutch my hand, When his faire Angels would salute my palme. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 103 Would I had no being If this salute my blood a iot. 1660 WALLER *To King on Return* 88 Like Ears of Corn when wind salutes the field. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 59 It [the elm] is the first tree that salutes the early spring with its light and cheerful green. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) II. 119 A land bathed in sunset light, overarched by rainbows, saluted by cool zephyrs.

b. Of a sound or sight: To strike (the eye or ear).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 117 Her eyes were saluted with a tuft of trees. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXVIII. x, And ere the light Salute my sight. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. ii. (1848) 173 Our Ears were saluted with the melodious Musick of a good number of Larks. *a* 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1698) I. 100 You may look..a huge way into their gardens, which even from thence will salute your eye with a fair prospect. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl., To Dr. Lewis* 28 Apr., The first object that saluted my eye was a child, full of scrofulous ulcers. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 89 A long and melancholy mew, Saluting his poetic ears. 1805 T. J. DIBDIN *All's Well* 14 Some well-known voice salutes his ear.

Hence **Salu·ted** *ppl. a.* In quots. used *absol.*

1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* I. Wks. 1871 V. 9 This first verse presenteth us with the two first circumstances, the saluter and the saluted. 1864 W. HANNA *Earlier Years Lord's Life* 293 The Ruler..who..might have counted on being the saluted rather than the saluter, does not hesitate to address him thus: 'Rabbi, we know' [etc.].

Salute, var. pa. t. of SALUE *v.* *Obs.*

Saluter (sălū·tər). [f. SALUTE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who salutes or greets.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 250 b, We have enough of suche saluters as this at home alreadie. 1611 COTGR., *Bailleur de bons iours*, an ordinarie saluter of euery one he sees, or meets. 1730 WALL *Crit. Notes N. T.* 295 Both he [sc. Aristarchus] and Epaphras are mentioned as saluters. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Salutation*, The women too had their crowds of saluters attending them every morning. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 69 With a great lady, the saluter fell upon his knees, and kissed the hem of her gown.

2. = SALUTATOR.

1586 ROWLAND *Lazarillo* C vj *marg.*, A Saluter is a kinde of drunken prophets in Spaine which take vpon them the healing of mad dogges. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Saludador*, a saluter, a charmer, *Salutator, incantator.* 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. v. 152 The Saluters (a certain Order in Spain) make the People believe, that by uttering the Name of St. Catharine, they have Power to heal Wounds.

†**Salutifere,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 salutifere. [a. OF. *salutifere* (*salutiffere*), ad. L. *salūtifer*: see next.] Salutiferous.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Epist. 1 It bringis furtht salutiffere & hoilsum fruite of honou.

Salutiferous (sælĭutĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* Also 6 salutiferus. [f. L. *salūtifer* (f. *salūt-* health, safety, salvation + *-fer* bringing) + -OUS: see -FEROUS.]

1. Promoting or conducive to health.

1604 F. HERING *Mod. Defence* 35 Safe, wholesome and salutiferous Medecins. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* Pref. 4 The pleasant influences and salutiferous Breezes of Wind in a hot season. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 77 Such exercise is not much less salutiferous than riding. 1752 C. SMART *Hop-Gard.* I. 41 Tunbridgia's salutiferous hills. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxviii, As soon as the ancient priestess had handed him his glass of the salutiferous water. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. iv. (1872) X. 41 Forcing-on his salutiferous drains and fruitful canals through the morasses of the Welchsel.

2. Conducive to well-being, safety, or salvation. (Very common in the 17th c.)

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 209 The fowntaine beetokened the salutiferous water of baptisme. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 253 The sweet and salutiferous streames of the waters of life. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 139 France: Which he furnished with things necessary, salutiferous, good Lawes and customes. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 63 He means to instruct us in following his salutiferous steps. 1760 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* I. xxx. 266 Her Ladyship thought Fasting and Mortification most salutiferous for my Soul.

Hence **Saluti·ferously** *adv.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 509 The Chief Prince of this great City..who governeth all things salutiferously. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* v. 142 [The] Preparations [of Corn Foods]..are very wholsom and salutiferously used in many Countries.

†**Saluti·gerous,** *a. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *salūtiger* (f. *salūt-em* health + *-ger* carrying) + -OUS.] 'That brings commendation from another, or that is sent with *How-d'yees*' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Saluting (sălū·tĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SALUTE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb SALUTE.

1533 *Mystik Rosary* A j b, The saluting of the wounde of the right fote of our Lorde. *a* 1617 CORYAT in Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1824 The Turke doth neuer at the saluting of his friend..put off his Turbant (as wee Christians doe our Hats one to another). 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 130 One day, Good-bye met How-d'y-do, Too close to shun saluting.

b. *attrib.* as *saluting-colour, -ground, -point.*

1894 *Times* 19 May 10/1 The Queen then quitted the saluting-point. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Saluting-color, Mil.*, a camp-flag, distinguished by a transverse cross. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 7/2 The saluting-ground. 1905 *Ibid.* 13 Sept. 3/2 The grim guns are disclosed as the artillery rattle past the saluting-point.

Saluting (sălū·tĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SALUTE *v.* + -ING[2].] That salutes.

1800 *Chron.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 46/2 His suite arrived at this Presidency, under a salute of thirteen guns from the saluting battery. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 July 44/3 The English pilgrim passed to the palace between bewildered boys and saluting soldiers.

Salutz, obs. pl. form of SALUTE *sb.*[2]

Saluwe, variant of SALUE *v.* *Obs.*

Saluy(e)d, var. ff. of pa. t. of SALUE *v.* *Obs.*

Saluyte, obs. form of SALUTE *sb.*[1]

Saluz, obs. var. SALUS; obs. pl. f. SALUTE *sb.*[2]

Salvability (sælvăbĭ·lĭti). *Theol.* [Formed as next + -ITY.] Capability of being saved.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 52 We have only a salvability by Christ, but no certainty of salvation. *a* 1663 SANDERSON *Five Cases Consc.* (1666) 4 Holding that there is no Salvability but in the Church. 1700 J. H. *Salvab. Heathen* 3 You and I do believe a Salvability for some Heathen. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 355 Chillingworth makes good use of the concessions of his opponent as to the salvability of Protestants.

Salvable (sæ·lvăb'l), *a.*[1] [ad. L. **salvābilis*, f. *salvāre* to SAVE: see -ABLE.]

1. *Theol.* Capable of being saved, admitting of salvation.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. ¶ 6. 167 Our wild Phancies about Gods Decrees have in event reprobated more than those Decrees,..and have bid fair to the damning of many, whom those left salvable. 1734 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 50 He is not in a salvable state. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 294 If God be Love, Or man a being salvable. 1888

G. MACDONALD *Elect Lady* 253 It was enough to be a Christian like other good and salvable Christians.

2. Of a ship, cargo, etc.: That can be salved or salvaged.

1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 130 The adventurers could not find anything that was salvable. 1892 *Standard* 30 Mar. 5/1 The vessel was in a salvable condition. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 7/1 A number of the ships were possibly salvable.

Hence **Sa·lvableness**; **Sa·lvably** *adv. rare*—°.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Salvableness*, capableness of being saved. 1847–54 WEBSTER, *Salvably*, in a salvable manner.

† **Sa·lvable,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. SALVE *v.*[2] + -ABLE.]

1. Of a difficulty, doubt, etc.: That can be met, explained or cleared up (see SALVE *v.*[2] 2).

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 88 We sometimes read him to have Answer'd, without being ask'd the Question (though that be otherwise salvable by a Critick). 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 112 Admitting this [doubt] to be salvable.

2. Of 'phenomena': see SALVE *v.*[2] 1.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 691 The Phænomena of Nature being no way Salvable, nor the Causes of things Assignеable, without a Deity.

Salvage (sæ·lvėdʒ), *sb.* Also 7 **silvage.** [ad. med.L. *salvāgium* or a. OF. *salvage*, *-aige* (in sense 1), f. L. *salvare* to SAVE: see -AGE.]

1. A payment or compensation to which those persons are entitled who have by their voluntary efforts saved a ship or its cargo from impending peril or rescued it from actual loss; e.g. from shipwreck or from capture by the enemy (called respectively *civil* and *military* or *hostile* salvage).

1645 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. I. 186 Whether the Ambassadors had not cause to have acknowledged a kind and good respect in taking of Custom, or Silvage only, of that Ship. 1648–9 *Act Encouragem. Officers & Mariners* § 4 The Proprietor shall pay for salvage one moyety of the true value of such ship so retaken; which salvage..shall be divided and distributed proportionably to the Captain..and other Officers and Mariners. *a* 1715 SALKELD *K. B. Rep.* (1775) I. 591 And therefore they are ready to deliver the goods, if the plaintiff will pay them 4*l.* for salvage, &c. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 112 What..would satisfy the Captains, Officers and Men, for their renouncing all claim to the French property and all salvages. 1815 DODSON *Adm. Rep.* I. 317 Whether civil salvage is to be given to the king's ship, in addition to the military salvage, to which she is entitled under the statute. 1901 *Scotsman* 1 Mar. 9/2 The Admiralty court yesterday awarded..the Southampton tugs..a total salvage of £10,372 for services rendered to the Antwerp steamship.

transf. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* XXX. (1889) 296 Mrs. Mountstuart told him he ought to pay salvage for saving the wreck of her party.

2. The action of saving a ship or its cargo from wreck, capture, etc. Phr. *to make salvage of.*

1713 *Act* 13 *Anne* c. 21 § 2 Three of the neighbouring Justices of the Peace..shall thereupon adjust the Quantum of the Monies or Gratuities to be paid to the several Persons acting or being imployed in the Salvage of the said Ship Vessel or Goods. 1851 DICKENS *Our Eng. Watering-Place*, Repr. Pieces (1868) 168 These men [boatmen] live chiefly on the salvage of valuable cargoes. 1857 T. F. KNOWLES in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 57 In the salvage of the crew.., I have but done my duty. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at O.*[*x*] ii, The stranger..succeeded in making salvage of Tom's coat. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 238/1 Salvage of life is rewarded at a higher rate than salvage of property.

b. *gen.* The saving of property from fire or other danger. (Cf. *salvage corps* in 4.) Also *fig.*

1878 HALE *Mrs. Merriam's Scholars* xxiii. 236 (Funk) They had no thought of using these minutes for any salvage of their little personal effects in the school-room. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 July 4/3 The happy turn taken by the King's illness..is enabling some salvage to be made from the Coronation arrangements.

3. Property saved or saved.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 356 The trouble of Hinsch and Lathee, who had been aboard the Ship, having chartered the same and took great Care of the Salvage. 1787 PARK *Mar. Insurances* 130 The question upon this case was, whether as the freight exceeded the salvage, this was not to be considered as a total loss. 1883 SIR W. B. BRETT in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 226/2 Whatever is recovered or preserved by the solicitor's exertions is to be treated as a salvage. 1893 *Scotsman* 28 June 7 Directly after the vessel disappeared beneath the water the boilers exploded with a loud report, throwing up a quantity of salvage.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1857 J. HAMILTON *Less. Gt. Blog.* (1859) 106 The Sabbath ..still survives, a small but precious salvage from the world's great shipwreck. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) II. 38 The broad eaves of the houses, too, make a salvage of shade, almost always. 1881 MALLOCK *Rom. 19th Cent.* I. ii, I still retain a certain salvage of wisdom.

4. *Comb.* **Salvage charge,** loss (see quots.). **Salvage corps,** a body of men kept in some towns to save property from fire; a fire brigade. **Salvage money** sense 1 above.

1866 C. F. T. YOUNG *Fires* 417 The following is a scheme for the formation of a 'salvage corps. 1813 R. STEVENS *Fss. Average* I. ii. (1835) 79 The charges incurred are called 'salvage charges'—the property saved is 'the salvage',—and the difference between the amount of the salvage (after deducting the charges) and the original cost, or value of the property, is called 'the 'salvage loss'. 1866 *Arnould's Marine Insur.* (ed. 3) II. III. v. 838 The claim must be adjusted as a salvage loss—that is, the underwriter pays the difference between the prime cost, or insured value of the goods, and the net proceeds of the damaged sales. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), **Salvage Money*, is a recompence, allowed by the Civil Law, in lieu of all damages sustained by that ship that rescues another ship, which was set upon by Pirates or Enemies. 1689 in Magens *Insurances* (1755) II. 473 The Recompence which shall be made to the Captain and Mariners of a Man of War, who retake a Ship or Vessel,..shall be paid out of the Salvage-Money.

Salvage (sæ·lvėdʒ), *v. recent.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make salvage of; to save or salve from shipwreck, fire, etc. Also *fig.*

1889 *Times* 25 Nov. 6/5 A gang of men were at once set to work to salvage and remove the remainder of the grain. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 2/2 Mr. Balfour, nevertheless, will endeavour to salvage enough Bills to reclaim the Session from absolute barrenness. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* June 842 The records were salvaged with little loss.

Salvage, obs. form of SAVAGE.

Salvage, Salvagee: see SELVAGE, -EE.

Salvager (sæ·lvădʒəɹ). *rare.* [f. SALVAGE *sb.* or *v.* + -ER[1].] One who salves or salvages; = SALVOR 1; see also quot. 1867.

1829 *18th Rep. Comm. Crts. Justice Irel.* 10 A petition having been presented to the [High] Court [of Admiralty] by Mr. Henry Pyne Masters, one of the salvagers. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Salvager*, one employed on the sea-coast to look to the rights of salvage, wreck, or waif.

‖ **Salvatella** (sælvăte·lă). In 7 anglicized **salvatel.** [med.L. *salvatella* (It., Pg. *salvatella*, F. *salvatelle*), f. *salvāre* to save + dim. suffix (see -EL[2]); framed to render Arab. *al-usailim*, a derivative with dim. form from the root *s-l-m* implying safety, salvation, etc.] Old name for a vein on the back of the hand near its ulnar edge; bloodletting from this vein was held to be of great efficacy in the cure of diseases (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 158 Sche is clepid saluatella or ellis opatica in þe iijthond, & in þe lifthand splenatica. 1548 VICARY *Anat.* vii. 53 And there it is called *Salvatella.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein, Salvatel vein.* [From Lotgr. 1611, *Veine salvatelle.*] 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. II. 1407 The '*vena salvatella*'.

Salvation (sælvē·ʃən). Forms: *α.* 3 sauvaciun, 4–5 sauvacion, -aciоun, savacion, -acyon, -aciоun, 5 savation, (savacyowne, -asyon, -aysione, sawacyon); *β.* 4 salvaciun, 4–5 -aciоun(e, -acyoun, 4–6 -acion, -acyon, -atioun, (5 -acyone, -atioune, 6 -acione, -aciounn, -atiounn, -atyon, *Sc.* sallwatioun), 4– **salvation.** [a. OF. *sauvacion, -iun, salvatiun*, etc., mod.F. *salvation* (Pr., Sp. *salvacion*, Pg. *salvação*, It. *salvazione*), ad. late L. *salvātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *salvāre* to SAVE.] The action of saving or delivering; the state or fact of being saved.

1. The saving of the soul; the deliverance from sin and its consequences, and admission to eternal bliss, wrought for man by the atonement of Christ. [eccl. L. *salvatio*, rendering Gr. *σωτηρία*.]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 242 Hwat te were leouest efter þi sauuaciun. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17958 (Arundel MS.) His owne sone shal he sende doun In erþe to monnes saluatioun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 126 Sorwe of synnes is sauaciоun of soules. 14.. HOCCLEVE *Ad beatam Virginem* 53 O spryng and welle of our sauuaciоun. 1535 COVERDALE *Phil.* ii. 12 Euen so worke out youre awne saluacion with feare and tremblynge. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 92 Some acte That ha's no reilish of Saluation in't. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 245 The joyes of Life Eternall, are in Scripture comprehended all under the name of *Salvation*, or *being saved.* ?1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett., To Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 23 His first wife..ventured her own salvation to secure his. 1738–9 BP. BUTLER *Serm. S.P.G.* 9 It is indeed true, God willeth that all men should be saved: yet..the Salvation of every man cannot but depend upon his Behaviour. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXX, Men who believed that the pale of salvation was open for them exclusively. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* ix. (1877) 181 The whole economy of salvation has been put into Christ's hands.

b. in formulas of asseveration.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 332(381) God so wys be my sauaciоun. *c* 1386 — *Manciple's Prol.* 58 By my sauacion I trowe lewedly he wolde telle his tale. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo. 1601) II. iii. E 4, *Bob.* I assure you (vpon my saluation) 'tis true. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 154 Foure thousand Spaniards (for so the prisoner that we tooke delivered them to be upon his salvation).

† c. *Year of (man's) salvation*, a year reckoned from the birth of Christ: after med.L. *anno salutis.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 160 b, In the yeare of mans salvation .M.C.L.XXI. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 624 About the yeere of Salvation 1328.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1886 *Times* 14 May 9/5 Mr. Campbell-Bannerman 'found salvation' in the shape of a conviction of the necessity of Home Rule, some time after the general election. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 88 Only those who have worked out their own photographic salvation can realize the difficulties to be overcome.

2. *gen.* Preservation from destruction, ruin, loss, or calamity. In mod. use chiefly with more or less allusion to sense 1.

† *For* or *in salvation of*: in order to save or preserve.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 10 (Camb. MS.) Shal I clepe it..a synne þat I haue desired the sauacion of the ordre of the senat. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* I. 208 That he shulde drenche Lorde and lady, grome and wenche, Of all the Troian nacion Without any savacion. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2, I havyng doute of harme of my body, in myn entent for salvation of myself dyd assemble thise persones. *c* 1430 *Brut* 438 To gouerne and kepe the londe..in sauacion of his pepull and good kepynge of his Rewme. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 317 (Harl. MS.) The lady drowe to a bord, the which bare hire to þe londe; And þe maister tooke an othir bord, and so passid to þe londe, But neither of hem knewe of other is saluacion. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 202 In any thyng that he canne doo tochyng the savacyon of the dedys gode, other in lyflode, other in other godys, he sayth that he wyll doo. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 52/1 [Your Petitioner] in salvation of his lyffe..came forth and submitted hym to the said Riottours. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 11 The wife may doe this for salvacion of the state of the wardeine in chivalry. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 45 Shall Ionathan die, who hath wrought this great saluation in Israel? 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 18 The remedy..to which I owe the salvation of numbers, is cold bathing. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* X. lxvj § 35. 147 Many a Burgoyne has capitulated because the means of salvation were not..put into his hands. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. (1872) 65 When men have a purse and a skin, they seek salvation at least for these 1861 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 4 Dec. (1868) I. 184 What then do you think would have been the regard of the Government ..for personal liberty, if it interfered with..the salvation of the State? 1898 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/3 He thought the salvation of the District Company,..depended to a certain extent on the substitution of electricity for steam.

3. A source, cause or means of salvation; a person or thing that saves. Now chiefly in phr. *to be the salvation of.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 213 My right lady, my sauacyon. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Horse, Shepe & G.* 42 (Lansdowne MS.) Hors in cronyclis, woso looke a-riht, Hav be savacion to many a worthi knyht. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* xxvii. 1 The Lorde is my lyght, and my saluacion. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 15 The talents and even the vices of her first six French Kings were a curse to her. The follies and vices of the seventh were her salvation. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hyg. Brain* 62 Sleep is the salvation of the nervous system.

4. *Comb.*, as *salvation-monger, -work.*

1656 T. WATSON *One Thing necessary* 9 Salvation-work is difficult in regard of the deceits about the work. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. viii. 345 The arch-heretic Arminius, the salvation-monger.

Salva·tional, *a. rare.* [-AL.] Relating to or concerned with salvation.

1858 J. EADIE *Comm. Philippians* 44 His present Christ-like frame of spirit was salvational, if the expression may be coined—it was an index of present attainment, and the sure instrument of subsequent glory. 1894 *Thinker* Aug. 107 This purpose was of vital importance, if Israel was really to become Jehovah's salvational people in behalf of the Gentile world.

Salvation Army. An organization, on a quasi-military model, founded by the Rev. William Booth for the revival of religion among the masses in this and other countries.

The name was adopted in 1878 (the body until then was styled 'the Christian Mission'). The officers bear military titles ('general', 'captain', etc.). Both sexes take part in the work, of which open-air services are a prominent feature.

c 1880 BOOTH *Salvation Soldier's Song-bk.* No. 123 The Salvation Army is marching along. 1881 — *Doctr. & Discipl. Salvation Army* § 29 When the organization had been in existence some eleven years, we found that it was fashioned, substantially, on the model of an army, and as its object was the salvation of men, we named it..'The Salvation Army'.

Salva·tioner. *rare*—[1]. [-ER[1].] = SALVATIONIST.

1889 'M. GRAY' *Reproach of Annesley* III. VI. v. 209 The frantic Salvationers..make night and day hideous with profane bawlings.

Salva·tionism. [-ISM.] a. Religious teaching which lays prime stress on 'salvation', or the saving of the soul. b. The principles or methods of the Salvation Army.

1883 *American* VI. 233 The emotional variety of religion which is called 'salvationism'. 1889 *Academy* 11 May 310/3 The gentler aspects of Salvationism find their exponent here in the labours of a beautiful self-denying girl, who voluntarily gives herself to the service. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exper.* viii. 167 In their extreme forms, of pure naturalism and pure salvationism, the two types are violently contrasted.

Salva·tionist. [-IST.] A member of the Salvation Army.

1882 *Standard* 17 Jan., As the 'Salvationists' started on their 'triumphant march',..they were pelted with mud and brickbats. 1892 *Guardian* 13 Jan. 33/2 The Eastbourne Salvationists seem to believe that they serve their cause by making Sunday hideous.

† **Salvative,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. type **salvātīv-us*, f. *salvāre* to save: see -IVE.] ? Healing; or ? preservative (*for* = against).

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* bj b, Archangel, physiognomising the fingers, is salvative for the fellon breeding on those parts.

† **Salva·tor**[1]. *Obs.* Also 5 **-owr,** 5–6 **-our.** [ME. *salvatour*, ad. late L. *salvātōr-em* (accus.), agent-n. f. *salvāre* to SAVE. In quot. 1707 a. *salvātor* (nom.).] One who saves or delivers; esp. the Saviour, Christ.

a 1400 *Stacions of Rome* 298 (Vernon MS.) In þe Rof ouer þe popes se A saluatour þer may þou se Neuer I-peynted with hond of Mon. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 473 Our Saluatouris sepultur. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 123 b, Though eche of these were..helpers: and in maner salvatours of the people..but there was never none that was unyversall savyoure..but our lorde. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxix. 1 Sanct Saluatour! send siluer sorrow. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 860 Our Saluatour to fell the feyndis feid Was he not borne of the bour virginall? 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. VII. 18 His holy Nose b'ing something greater Than that which grac'd our late Salvator [*i. e.* William III].

† **Salvator**[2]: see next.

Salvatory (sælˈvătəri), *sb.* Also 7–8 salvator(e. [ad. med.L. *salvātōri-um* place of preservation (only *spec.* a fishpond), f. *salvāre* to SAVE. Sense 1 is due to association with SALVE *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A box for holding ointment. *Obs.*

1549 *Will of T. Lawnd* (Somerset Ho.), A salvatory of syluer. 1561 VICARY *Will in Anat.* 189 My best plaister box, garnisshed with siluer, my salvitory of siluer. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 16 The Salvatorie if it contain six severall Unguents, it is sufficient for any present use. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* IV. ii, Thou art a box of worme-seede, at best, but a saluatory of greene mummey. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 438/1 The Surgeons Salvator or Salvatory, or his Box of Unguents..is a Box with a Lid made generally of Latin or Tin. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Salvatory*, a Surgeon's Box, with Partitions, to hold several sorts of Salves, Ointments, and Balsams. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5370/4 A Salvatore furnished with Balsam.

2. *gen.* A repository for safe storage. *rare.*

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 156 When I consider ..the admirable powers of Sensation, of Phantasie, of Memory, in what Salvatories or Repositories the Species of things past are conserved. 1863 JEAN INGELOW *Poems* 98 (*A Dead Year*) 'All the kings of the nations lie in glory' [see Isa. xiv. 18]; Cased in cedar, and shut in a sacred gloom; ..Silent they rest, in solemn salvatory.

Salvatory (sælˈvătōri), *a. rare.* [ad. L. **salvātōri-us*: see prec.] Saving, imparting safety or salvation (*to*).

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 525 Such and such redeeming points ..these salvatory accidents. 1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* I. xvii. 131 To aid us in our salvatory endeavours [viz. to save a convict from execution]. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. xi. (1872) VI. 74 Fine feat, salvatory to the Cause of Liberty, and destructive of French influence. 1898 M. MURIEL DOWIE *Crook of Bough* 124 The raw young thinker who believes in the salvatory power of education.

†**Salvatrice.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *salvātrīc-em* (nom. *-trix*), f. *salvāre* to SAVE.]

1. A female saviour.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 67 [To our Lady] Oratrice, mediatrice, salvatrice.

2. Old name for one of the coats (*tunicæ*) of the eye; in full *tunicle salvatrice* (= L. *tunica salvatrix*).

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physic* I. xxx. (1596) 50 Some.. imagin but only two coates, the one whereof they tearme Saluatrix, because it saueth and keepeth the humors. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 54 The tunicle saluatrice. *Ibid.* 55 It is not safe to aduenture to cure it [the 'second pannicle'], when by continuance of time, it hath vnited it selfe with the saluatrice.

Salve (sāv), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **salb, salf, sealf, sealfe,** 2 **sealfe,** 3 (Orm.) **sallfe,** 4 **sealve, (salft),** 4–5 **salf, save,** *Sc.* **sawve,** 4–9 *Sc.* **saw,** 5 **salffe,** 6 **saulve,** *Sc.* **saufe,** 7 **sawf,** 3– **salve.** [OE. *sealf* fem. = OS. *salba*, MLG. *salve* (whence MSw. *salva*, Sw. *salfva*, Da. *salve*), MDu. *salve, salf* (Du. *zalf*), OHG. *salpa, salba* fem., *salb, salp* neut. (MHG., G. *salbe* fem.) :—OTeut. **salbā* str. fem. :—pre-Teut. **solpā*, cogn. w. Skr. *sarpis* clarified butter, *sarpa* greasy, and Albanian *galpe* butter; perh. also with Gr. ὄλπη, ὄλπις oil-flask.]

1. A healing ointment for application to wounds or sores. See also EYESALVE, LIPSALVE.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 635 *Malagma*, salb. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 110 Genim þas ylcan wyrte, wyle to salfe [*v.rr.* sealfe, sealue]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 5 Þeos sealf mihte beon geseald to þrim hund penegum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6477 Þe þridde þatt te33 gæfenn himm Wass an full deore sallfe, ..Myrra bi name nemmnedd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 Ure Louerdes sonde þet brouhte hire salue uorto helen hire tittes. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM i. 18 And for þe goute sealue Me makeþe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Anastace*) 102 Bot mekly vald scho wesch þar fet, & with softe sawis þare saris bet. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 631 Now kan nat Canacee but herbes delue Out of the ground and make saues [*v.r.* salues] newe. 14.. *Sir Benes* 605 (MS. M.) With drinke and salffe she helid hym softe. 1530 PALSGR. 729/1, I splette a saulve abrode upon a clothe, *je placque*. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 21 If an old wife had openly applied her one salve for all sores. 1704 W. KING *Orpheus & Eurydice* 152 She..bade him 'noint himself with salve; Such as those hardy people use, Who walk on fire without their shoes. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 242 Linen spread over with spermaceti salve. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xlv, 'Twill hurt, but here are salves to friend you, And many a balsam grows on ground.

b. Formerly often (now *arch.*) in proverbial collocation with *sore*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27397 Til all sares sere es sett, salues sere to be wit bett. 1399 GOWER *Praise of Peace* 122 Ley to this olde sor a newe salve. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xxi. 363 Where there is no sore, there needes no salue. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 184 Or if better, Counsel or Consolation we may bring, Salve to thy Sores. 1825 JAMIESON s.v. *Saw*, Ye hae a saw for ilka sair.

c. A mixture, usually of tar and grease, for smearing sheep.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 44 To make brome salue [for sheep]. 1837 YOUATT *Mountain Sheph. Man.* 31 The scab —a disease which the common salve, made of tar and grease, seems effectually to resist. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1117 This compound..forms a salve for 100 sheep.

fig. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 129 b, As when we saye of a wanton childe, this shepe hath nagottes in his tayle, he must be anoynted with byrchin salve, which speach I borow of the shephardes.

2. *fig.* **a.** A remedy (esp. for spiritual disease, sorrow, and the like). Now *rare*. See also 1 b.

c 1200 ORMIN 13489 Jesumm Mannkinne sawle sallfe,.. Himm hafe we nu fundenn. *c* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Prudes salue is edmodnesse. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 888 Ich helpe monne on eiþer halue, Mi muþ haueþ tweire kunne salue. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 1133 Þank we now oure sa[ul]youre, þat salue vs haþ brogt, Oure syke soules to saue, whan synne haþ hem sogt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 370 Contricioun..þat is the souereynest salue for alkyn synnes. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Prince.* 1245, I am so drad of monyes scantnesse..Wisseth me how to gete a golden salue. *c* 1430 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 203 And to my soule goosteli salue þou sende! 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* II. (1859) 541 That they may receive at their hand the comfortable salve of God's word. 1574 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 766 Schir, ze knaw, This iaritie will be ane saw, To mak the word estemit moir Nor euir it was heirtofoir. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 457 Wherefore we have devised these letters as a salve for this mischiefe. *c* 1610 ROWLANDS *Terrible Batt.* 8 Sinne hath no salue but mercy.

b. *esp.* Something which serves to soothe wounded feelings or honour, a tender conscience, etc.

This use has prob. developed from a misinterpretation or punning acceptation of phrases containing SALVE *sb.*[1]

1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 669/1 This however was no Salve for the tender Consciences of the Quakers. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xli. (1865) V. 115 For them Horace had a salve in his specious disparagement of illustrious parentage. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv, Ranald had this salve for his conscience. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 54 Let us hope that this little salve to self-esteem never lost its efficacy.

c. *slang.* See quot., and cf. LIPSALVE.

1864 HOTTEN *Slang Dict., Salve*, praise, flattery, chaff.

3. *Comb.*, as *salve-box*.

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* III. i, A Sawf-box for a Wounded Conscience.

†**Salve,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. F. *salve* (16th c.), ad. It. *salva*: see SALVO. Cf. G. *salve.*] A SALVO or discharge of fire-arms.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1151/1 At whose arriuall there..they sounded their trumpets, & with a thundering peale of great ordinance gaue a lowd salue vnto the Britains. 1587 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Let. to Leicester* 29 June (MS. Cotton Galba D I. 146–7), I and other English gentilmen will approch theire Boates in such sorte that we will force them to giue theire salue of Artillerie vppon vs. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 182 They made a Salue, euery one of the Musketiers three shot. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* CXX. (1643) 420 A salve is when 2, 3, or more rankes powre out all their shot together in one volly. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* II. 66 They were prepared with a firme resolution to receive us with a salve of Cannon and Muskets. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 47/2 In which state they entred the City of Naples, where the..Spanish Garrison, welcomed them with the continued thunder of the Cannons and salves of small shot. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxiv. 288 The Thundring of Nineteen hundred Canons at a Salve.

†**Salve,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [Origin and meaning obscure: perh. some error.] Some kind of boat.

1588 ARCHIDEACON tr. *True Disc. Army K. Spain* 36 There are 20. Catiaels for the seruice of the aboue named Armie, and likewise 10 Saluës with sixe Oares a peece. [Reproduced by Strype, Tindal and Hume.]

†**Salve,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [f. SALVE *v.*[2] Cf. SALVO *sb.*[1]] **a.** A solution of a difficulty; also, a sophistical excuse or evasion. **b.** A 'salvo' or means of 'salving' a person's honour, etc.

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 11 In their losse..there be buried many delicate images, and differences between the reall and large complexions of those active times, and the narrow salves of this effeminate age. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. 366 While we referre it unto the Moone, we give some satisfaction for the Ocean, but no generall salve for Creeks, and Seas which know no floud. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xliv. 114 The worst point in the case was that the Duke was a Bastard,..nor was there other salve thereto but the Norman custom, that made no difference. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 49 They will rather hazard their honour, which may be salved with an excuse; than their lives, for which no salve is sufficient. 1657 *Treat. Conf. Sin* vi. 109 A discourse not capable of a Roman salve, but needing the spunge throughout, with a *delcatur*. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 24 Whether what is said be a clear salve or a shuffle.

‖ **Salve** (sæˈlvē), *sb.*[5] Also 6 **salvy.** [L. *salvē* 'hail!', 'good morning', 2nd sing. imper. of *salvēre* to be well or in good health. Cf. F. *salvé* in sense 2 (14th c. in Godefroy).]

1. The utterance of the word *salvē* (see above) or its equivalent; a greeting or salutation on meeting.

1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 22 After he had curteously giuen her the *Salue*. *Ibid.* 196 To salute thee with a *Salue*. 1588 — *Metam.* ibid. IX. 20 An interchange of salues passed, between her and me. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 176 His Salve, or Present, when he came to his Disciples, [was] Peace be with you. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 56 But the amaze soon went off with a *salve tu quoque*, and a Bottle of Wine.

2. (More fully *Salve Regina.*) In the R. C. Ch., an antiphon, beginning 'Salve, Regina', now recited after the Divine Office from Trinity Sunday to Advent; also sung as a separate office or 'devotion'. Also, a musical setting for this.

1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 81 Also to-foie oure ladi in Senct Marie Chapell..1 Tapre of a pounde, to brenne euery euen of oure lady, and þ° day as atte salue. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 5 That he be euery Day in the same Chirch after evensong, at the tyme of syngyng of Salue Regina. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 277 Item we fynde that for defaute of good prouision bothe of the chirche wardeyns and also of the mastirs of the salue, neither the priestis nor clarkis that ben retayned for the chirche wil nat com to our lady masse nor salue. 1557–8 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 103 For the Syngyn men that song' at Salvy. *c* 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 149 He dyd dyvers tymes help to singe salvaes at mattynes and even songe. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. 529 The *salmi, stabat maters, miserere*s, and *salve reginas*, with solo airs. 1888 *Century Mag.* Aug. 495/2 It is the hour of the Compline, the Salve, and the Angelus.

b. *attrib.*, as †*Salve time*; †Salve-light, a candle lighted during the singing of the *Salve*.

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 114, ij Tapers to stonde on the Auter of our lady..þer to be lighte and bruenne at Salue tyme. 1486 *Will of W. Cromwell* in *Misc. Gen. & Her.* Ser. III. I. 95 To the lighting of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the same chapel, called Salvelight.

Salve (sāv), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **sealfian,** 3 *Ormin* **sallfenn,** 5 **salf(e, sauf, save,** 6 **sawve,** (9 *dial.* **sauve, soave, sove**), 3– **salve.** [OE. *sealfian* = OFris. *salvia*, OS. *salbōn*, MLG. *salven* (mod.LG. *salven, salfen*; Da. *salve* from LG.), MDu. *salven* (Du. *zalven*), OHG. *salbôn* (MHG. and mod.G. *salben*), Goth. *salbôn* :—OTeut. **salbōjan*, f. **salbā* SALVE *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To anoint (a wound, wounded part) with salve or healing unguent. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 800 *Exfiert Gloss.* 325 *Delibutus*, ȝisalbot. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 406/13 *Potam*, sealfode. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3132 (Dubl.) He gart seke þair sarys & þaim salue with sauugers noble. 1530 PALSGR. 697/2, I salve, or playster a sore bodye with salves, *je emplastre*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 17 Where many skilfull leaches him abide To salve his hurts, that yet still freshly bled. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 38 Where is he that salved and cured him which was wounded by the Theives? 1698 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxvi. 176 There are some, who by all means would have Fractures salved and annointed. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* viii, Marry, her husband that made the weapon might have salved the wound. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxiii, Is there a wound on your limbs, which my hands have not salved?

†**b.** To anoint to an office. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 13243, & Crist bitacnebb uss þatt mann þatt smeredd iss & sallfedd, Nohht þurh nan corpliz smere, ace all þurh Haliz Gastess sallfe.

c. In figurative contexts, where the language is literal; esp. in phr. *to salve a sore.* †Also with *up.*

c 1200 ORMIN 9427 Alls iff he brohhte leechedom & heirtess eghesallfe, To sallfenn & to clennsenn firrst þe follkess heirtess eghe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Þe gostliche hurtes ne þuncheð nout sore, ne ne saluеð ham mid schrifte. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 15 Þou ert god my hele þat salues þe wounde of my syn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9193 There is no medcyn on mold, saue the maiden one, þat my sors might salue, ne me sound make. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Testament* Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 248 Sauf al my soorys that they nat cankeryd be With noon old rust of disesperaunce. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 52 Al which sores I haue salued vp with apt plasters. 1604 CHURCHYARD (*title*) A blessed Balme to search and salve Sedition. 1623 T. SCOT *Tongue-Combat* 54 Matters..did..salve vp this sore from further festring. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 249 Since plain speech salves the wound it seems to make.

†**d.** *intr.* To smear salve *upon* a sore; in quot. *fig. Obs. rare.*

1579 LODGE *Def. Poetry* 42 But after your discrediting of playmaking, you salue vppon the sore somewhat.

e. *trans.* To smear (sheep) with a mixture of tar and butter, or the like. Cf. GREASE *v.* 2.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 44 A medicyne to salue poore mennes shepe, that thynke terre to costely. 1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII* (E.E.T.S.) 39 A shepherde..which nother wolde nor coulde feade, handle, salue, nor ones see his shepe commytted to his charge. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 349 To *salve sheep*, to dress them with tar and grease. 1860 KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* II. 79 He would linger three or four days to help to 'salve' the sheep.

†**2.** In extended sense: To heal or remedy (a disease). Chiefly *fig.*, to heal (sin, sorrow, etc.).

1411 26 *Pol. Poems* I. 164 Þe holy gost saluеþ soule sykenesse. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 7719 No tryacle may the venym saue. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxvi. (Shaks. Soc.) 253 Alle your langoris salvyn xal he. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 320/1 We are not worthie that God should salve our sinnes gently and with a fatherly affection. 1581 MARBLECK *Bk. of Notes* 187 But Christ saluеth this disease, for he fulfilled the lawe for vs. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* (1598) D 3, Content thee sweet, ile salue thy sorrow straight. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. 1. i. (1651) 220 They can..salve gouts, epilepsies [etc.]. 1624 QUARLES *Job* Div. Poems (1717) 180 Why, rather, didst not thou remove my sin, And salve the sorrows that I raved in?

†**b.** To heal (a person) *of* (sickness, sin, etc.). Occas. found coupled with *save* (see quots. 1377, *c* 1470).

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 22 Of þis sunne lauerd loke me nu salue. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 202 For to saluen [*Lamb. Hom.* 187 sauuin] seke ine sunnen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 212 Cryst to a comune woman seyde..þat *fides sua* shulde sauen hir and saluen hir of alle synnes. *Ibid.* XX. 30 Go salue þo þat syke ben and þorw synne ywounded. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XX. 266 Þe sight of þe Hath saluеd vs of all oure sore. *Ibid.* XXIX. 263 He saluеd þame of sikenesse. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 793 The king..prayt to the grete God to grant him his grace, Him to saue and to salf. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 599 His stripes are plasters to salve me. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 43 For, seeking thus to salve the Amazon, She wounded was with her deceipts owne dart.

†**c.** To soothe, mitigate, assuage (an 'appetite').

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 11 Neuer endeauoring to tame and salue their wilde appetites.

†**3.** *fig.* To heal, remedy, mend, make good, make up, smooth over (something amiss, a troubled state of affairs, a defect, offence, disgrace, dispute, etc.).

In many examples not distinguishable from SALVE *v.*[2]

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 246 They seeke not to salue what is amisse. 1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. to Harvey P 1, Which default whenas some endeuoured to salve and recure. 1587 GREENE *Penelopes Web* D j, The lady Barmenissa,.. still salued her want with labour and

h r pouertie with patience. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 21 But Ebranck salved both their infamies With noble deedes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 509 If my conjecture missed the truth, the confession of my errour may salue it. *c* 1622 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* I. i, To salve the infamy Of my disgraced house. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 341 Which, 'tis thought, will salve the difference betwixt the two houses about the treason bill. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Salve the Matter*, to make up a Business, so as to come off well. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 63 His Confirmation salved all defects.

†b. with intensive *up*. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 217 That steward, whom his master called to accompt, reserving a good portion of the goods to his owne behoofe, salued vp all his reckonings, and got his quietus est. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 (1619) 571 These speaches are farre off from saluing vp the matter. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 222 In observation of which direction I repaired to them, salved up all as dextrously as I could. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. II. 230 There will be a Θεὸς ἀπὸ μηχανῆς, Christ coming in the Clouds, that shall salve up all.

4. *fig.* (From sense 1, after phrases containing SALVE *v.*[2]) To soothe, 'lay flattering unction to' (irritated feeling, 'wounded pride', an uneasy conscience, etc.). Also *to salve over*.

1825 LAMB *Unitarian Protests*, So long as you Unitarians could salve your consciences with the *équivoque*. 1831 CAMPBELL *Power of Russia* 70 Rome could impart what Russia never can—Proud civic right to salve submission's shame. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiv, I salved over that feeling, being desirous to see everything in the brightest light. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Spongе's Sp. Tour* xii, At first Chousam would hear of nothing but 'I-a-w'. Bullfrog's wounded honour could only be salved that way. *Ibid.* xxv, Jack salved his conscience over with the old plea of duty. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 144 Or any of the other benefits by which we seek to compensate the natives...and salve our own consciences. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xv. 313 A supreme satisfaction —salving over many wounds of vanity. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 373 In the endeavour to salve their wounded pride.

b. *To salve over*: to talk over or persuade by smooth speech. *colloq.*

1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* I. xi. 157 'Lady Augusta and Dr. Burlows are great friends, you know'; and we hear that they have been salving over Pye—' 'Gently, Tom!' put in Mr. Channing. 'Talking over Pye, then,' corrected Tom.

†Salve, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [app. ad. L. *salvāre* to SAVE.

In the astronomical sense 1, the L. form was prob. adopted because the vernacular *save* did not sufficiently indicate the technical import of the word. In this use the word became virtually equivalent to 'solve', 'explain', and it seems probable that sense 2 (though in our quots. appearing earlier) arose as a generalized application of this notion. The remaining uses were no doubt suggested by mod. Latin phrases like *salvo jure*, *salvo honore*, etc.; see SALVO *sb.*[1]

1. *Astr.* To SAVE (*the appearances, the phenomena*), i. e. to frame a hypothesis which will account for all the observed facts of the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies. Hence *gen.*, to account for, explain by hypothesis. (Cf. SOLVE *v.*, used in the same phrases.)

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vi. (1635) 140 To salue this Apparence, Ptolomy inuented a slow motion of the Starry Heauen. 1647 HAKEWILL *Apol.* II. iv. § 4. 95 Who to salue these different observations invented a new Hypothesis, which yet was not received by Astronomers of after times. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 7 (1643) 207 Serving to no other purpose but to salve the annuall motion of the earth. 1646 [see PHENOMENON 1 c]. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* IV. xxvi. 320 That circular motion (which is commonly attributed to them) about a fixed Axis,...is insufficient to salve their Appearances. 1662 BOYLE *Def. Doctr. Spring of Air* II. v. 57 To salve the Phænomena of the Torricellian Experiment. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 18 Such perplexities must needs arise, when men will undertake to salve the inward operations of the soul by meer motion. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 8 A remarkable coincidence, which tho Astrology hath taken witty pains to salve, yet hath it been very wary in making predictions of it. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxix, Inventers, whose discoveries have only salved the Phænomena.

2. To clear up, explain, account for (a difficulty, point in dispute, etc.); to overcome (a doubt, objection); to harmonize or reconcile (a discrepancy).

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* xv. (1633) 48 Here Cambrensis to salve the contradiction, thinketh [etc.]. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 80 If the first doubt may be salued. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1614) 475 So, by making the seventeenth yeare of Jeroboam to be newly begun, all may be salved. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm. ad Pop.* ii. (1689) 177 As for those phrases then of *Repenting*, *Grieving*, &c., which are spoken of God in the Scriptures; that *συγκατάβασις*, whereof St. Chrysostom so often speaketh, salveth them. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. viii. Wks. 1851 IV. 80 What may we do then to salve this seeming inconsistence? 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 20 To salve all, some have found out another Patrick, called Seniour, or Sen Patrick. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 3 The reason given by some Interpreters seems not sufficient to salve the Knot. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 82 And this does salve two Objections at once. 1686 R. DUNNING *Overseer of Poor* 11 This Exception may be thus salved. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. (1724) 199 The objection before us, tho we could not salve the difficulties in it,..yet ought to be no prejudice against the belief of the immortality of the soul. 1744 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. I conceive, this will not salve the matter at all.

b. To explain away, excuse by a 'salvo'.

1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cosens* 73 What answer can you make to mittigate or salue this bloody and soule-slaying sinne? 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. § 20. 202 He flew out into some expressions indeed, but yet such as in other places he doth either salve or contradict.

3. To render tenable, obviate the objections to (an opinion); to vindicate from incredibility (an alleged fact).

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. ix. 397 To salue their beggerly doctrine. 1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xviii. § 2 Such.. labour to salve the truth of the Prophetical prediction. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 19 But the soul subsisting, other matter clothed with due accidents, may salve the individuality. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 88 There was no way to salve the eternity or antiquity of the World..but by supposing innumerable deluges and deflagrations. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 298 As the *esse reale* salves the infinity, so the *esse formale* does equally secure the ideality. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 116 To salve their Hypothesis, They make bold with the..Construction of the Words.

4. To preserve or maintain unhurt (one's honour, credit, reputation, etc.). Hence, to preserve the credit of, make good (one's oath, etc.).

In the later examples prob. apprehended by the writers as a figurative use of SALVE *v.*[1]: see SALVE *v.*[1] 4.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 27 To salve his name And purchase honour to his friends behalve. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. ii, I devised a formal tale That salv'd your reputation. 1628 HOBBES tr. *Thucyd.* I. (1629) 65 *marg.*, The Oracles were alwayes obscure, that evasion might be found to salue their credit. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* v. i, My onely Child Being provided for, her honor salv'd too. 1657 W. MORICE *Cæna quasi* Κοινή Pref. 9 The gentleman hath in one respect salved the honor of his judgement. 1689 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Jan., They were all for a Regency, thereby to salve their oathes. 1697 T. SMITH *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 7 The Seamen, to salve their Credit, and to excuse their Error,..pretended that we were set in by a strong Current. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 262 He was forced to make use of an Equivocation to salve his Oath. *a* 1721 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 433 His Truth in Threats to punish Guilt, Was salv'd in Blood of Jesus spilt. 1803 MALTHUS *Popul.* IV. vii. (1806) II. 402 Those who believe that the character of a woman is salved by such a forced engagement. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXII. 133 An afterthought to salve decorum.

b. *refl.* To save one's credit.

1657 W. MORICE *Cæna quasi* Κοινή xii. 156 Unless perhaps they can think to salve themselves by saying [etc.].

c. With *from*: To clear from a charge or imputation of.

1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 243 Charles left behind no harsh decree For schoolmen with laborious art To salve from cruelty.

d. To save the credit of (an author).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. ii. 182 In these considerations must Aristotle be salved, when hee affirmeth the heart of man is placed in the left side.

Salve (sælv), *v.*[3] [Back-formation from SALVAGE.] *trans.* To save (a ship, its cargo) from loss at sea; to save (property) from destruction by fire; to make salvage of.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Salve*, to save or preserve: as *To Salve a Ship or the Goods of it.* 1735 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5330/3 Clarets and White Wines salved..out of two Dutch Ships lost in January. 1796 J. TROUTBECK *Scilly Isl.* 229 Part of her cargo was driven on shore, and..consisted of wine and oil. After it was salved, some of the inhabitants insisted on one half in kind. 1888 in *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 10/2 In 1886 this gun was salved, having lain nearly 100 years below the sea. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 8/7 The Steamer..has stranded at the entrance to the harbour: means are being taken to lighten and salve her.

absol. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 21 Dec. (Cassell), Crews of twenty boats scattered all over the islands are salving as quickly as they can.

Hence **Salved** *ppl. a.*, **Sa·lving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 7/2 The wreck lying in a favourable position for salving operations. 1884 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 9 Probate Div. 203 The salving vessel is often herself exposed to imminent peril. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Feb. 8/3 The value of the salved vessel was £225,000. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 113 The small craft which clung to our side receiving the salved cargo.

Salve, obs. form of SAFE, SAVE.

†Salvedi·ction. *Obs.*—° [f. L. *salvē* hail, imp. of *salvēre* to be well, after VALEDICTION.] Salutation on meeting.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 237 *Salvediction*, accost, greet, hail. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Salvediction*, a greeting or bidding God save.

†Salvee. *Obs.* [Precise formation uncertain: cf. SALVE *sb.*[3]] A SALVO (of fire-arms).

1632 *Swed. Intelligencer* II. 169 Teaching them especially how to give a Charge or Salvee; some upon their knees, others behind them stooping forward; and the hindmost ranke standing upright, and all to give fire at once. *c* 1651 G. GORDON *Contin. Hist. Earls Sutherld.* (1813) 526 At the first incounter they gave the Lord Gordon a salvee of shot from the folds, where he was slayn, with dyvers others.

Salvelin, -ine (sæ·lvĭlin), *a. Ichth.* [ad. mod.L. *salvelinus* sb. (Linnæus), specific name of the char, prob. ad. Ger. *salbling* (in 17th c. *salvelin*, Willughby *Hist. Pisc.* 195): see SAIBLING.] Belonging to the species (now usually regarded as a sub-genus or genus) *Salmo salvelinus*, the char.

1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. I. 59 [heading of page] Salvelin Trout. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Salveline*.

Salvenap, variant form of SANAP.

†Sa·lver[1]. *Obs. rare.* Also **salvour.** [f. SALVE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who salves or heals; applied to Christ or the Virgin Mary.

14.. *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 146 Heyle tho saluer of our solace. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 4 Heil comeli queene,.. Heil be saluour of al sore! *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXV. 507 Hayll! saluer of our sores sere. *a* 1500–34 *Coventry Corpus Chr. Plays*, *Weavers* 956 But I troo amonst vs he [Christ] be sent To be the saluer of owre sore.

Salver [2] (sæ·lvəɹ). Also 7 **salvor.** [Formed (with suffix *-er* after *platter* or some other word of like meaning) on F. *salve* (1666 in Hatz.-Darm.), a tray used for presenting certain objects to the king, ad. Sp. *salva* (= Pg. *salva*), primarily 'a foretasting, as to a prince' (Minsheu 1617), the 'assaying' of food or drink (= CREDENCE *sb.* 6), and hence a tray or salver on which the cup was placed when the tasting had shown that its contents were free from danger (cf. CREDENCE *sb.* 7), f. *salvo* SAFE *a.* or *salvar* to save, render safe, to 'assay' food or drink. Cf. the synon. SERVER (late 17th c.).

Minsheu 1617 explains Sp. *salva* as 'the lid of the cup, in which it is customary to taste the drink before presenting it to a prince', but this is perh. a misunderstanding.]

A tray, used for handing refreshments or for presenting letters, visiting-cards, etc.

For the earlier sense, see quot. 1661.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Salver* (from *salvo*, to save) is a new fashioned peece of wrought plate, broad and flat, with a foot underneath, and is used in giving Beer, or other liquid thing, to save the Carpit or Cloathes from drops. 1685 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 242 Presented for the use of this Ch. one Silver Salver. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2068/4, 3 Silver Porringers, 3 Salvors one of them deep, two flat. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 160 These Dishes have feet like our Salvers, but almost half a Foot high. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, Where are my new japan salvers? 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* i. Wks. 1751 XIV. 19 Gather the Droppings and Leavings, out of the several Cups and Glasses and Salvers, into one. 1732 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 159 Between each Act the trembling salvers ring, From soup to sweetwine, and God bless the King. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxii. (1841) I. 207 Six fine large silver salvers to serve sweetmeats. 1759 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 209 The company treated..with morning salvers of champaigne. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xl, Nor would he permit her to break off a fragment, and lay the rest on the salver. 1842 MRS. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* I. 238 Great trays of tea and coffee and bounteous salvers of cake, biscuits [etc.]. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xv, Always brings in a letter on a salver. 1874 WHYTE MELVILLE *Uncle John* xiv. II. 96 A ubiquitous mess-waiter..presently appeared with the visitor's card on a salver. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* iv, On the silver salver enriching the hall-table.

†b. ? A dish on which a jelly or the like is served up for the table.

1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 332 If you want it for the middle, turn it out upon a salver. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 187 When you turn them [the jellies] out, dip your bason in warm water,..then turn your dish or salver upon the top of your bason, and turn your bason upside down.

c. *Comb.* **Salver-shaped** *a.* (*Bot.*) —HYPOCRATERIFORM.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. (1776) 7 Hypocrateriform, Salver-shaped. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 218 Vinca... Bloss. salver-shaped. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 380 Hypocrateriform or salver-shaped [corolla], when there is a straight tube surmounted by a flat spreading limb, as in Primula. 1877–84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. x, Larger Periwinkle.—Corolla salver-shaped.

Salver, obs. form of SALVOR.

Salverform (sæ·lvəɹ,fɔm), *a. Bot.* [f. SALVER[2] + -FORM.] = HYPOCRATERIFORM. (Cf. SALVER[2] c.)

1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 37 Corolla salverform. 1880 [see HYPOCRATERIMORPHOUS].

Salvetee, -ie, obs. forms of SAFETY.

‖Salvia (sæ·lvĭə). *Bot.* and *Gardening.* [L. *salvia* SAGE *sb.*[1]] A large genus (Tournefort 1700) of *Labiatæ*, including the common sage; a plant of this genus (in popular use, chiefly applied to the ornamental varieties).

1844 LADY G. FULLERTON *Ellen Middleton* (1854) II. xiv. 149 Some sprigs of the deep red salvia were fastened in her hair. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* III. 43 There were great bands of scarlet salvia blossoming. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ix, The flower beds flamed with geraniums and salvias. 1900 MRS. DEVEREUX in *Academy* 3 Feb. 104/1 Terraces radiant with red salvia, and golden with orange trees.

†Salvi·fic, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *salvific-us* saving, f. *salv-us*: see SAFE *a.* and -FIC.] Tending to save, causing salvation.

1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* v. M 2 b, The mair that this Countrie is watered by that saluifik and heauenlie dewe. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *On Hebr.* xiii. 15 The sacrifice of salvifick praise. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 65 There is most use for them, when their presence is salvifique and repulsive. *a* 1721 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 511 To Souls born blind, their cheerful Sight, The Radiance of Salvifick Light.

†Salvi·fical, *a. Obs.* [See -AL.] = prec.

1581 STUBBES *Two Wunderf. Exampl.* in *Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1849) IV. 85 Or els we neuer can be saued by Jesus Christ his death, A sacrifice saluifical to them that liue by faithe. 1637 BP. REYNOLDS *Serm. July 12th* (1638) 39 The Foundation of Salvation, whatsoever things are simply and absolutely necessary to the spirituall, vitall, and salvifical state of a Christian. 1642 J. JACKSON *Bk. Conscience* 58 That faith is..no true, justifying, salvifical faith. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* Ep. Ded. 1 Such [things] as concern our Souls salubrity or salvifical felicity. 1678 T. JONES *Heart & Right Sov.* 586 He is of this salvifical church.

Hence **†Salvi·fically** *adv.*

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 11 There is but One Who died salvifically for us.

Salving (sā·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. SALVE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of anointing with salve (*lit.* and *fig.*);

healing as if with salve, soothing. †Also semi-*concr.*, a healing application.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29020 Saluing þat es for þe fot es noght for mans heued bote. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* x. 334 Harke sone! sum saluyng of our sare. 1584 *Mirr. Mag.* 24 For the saluynge of which, and all other Infirmyties, of the commonwealth, her Godly wisdome..established many Medicinable Lawes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. (1592) 177 Hauing recourse..to searing, cutting, launcing, and sawing of euery sore. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 330 Some waters are better..for..washing, brewing, salving, boyling of meat. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1154 On the approach of winter, they are..brought home in order to undergo the operation of smearing or salving. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 183 Though a Moslem he drinks wine, but says aloud for the salving of his conscience, 'It is only sugar and water'. 1887 *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 745/1 There is no commonplace salving of her wounds by the provision of an earl or a viscount in the third volume.

†Sa·lving, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. SALVE *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] In senses of the vb.

1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 369 Therwth a salving allwaies of yᵉ libertie of yᵉ Cittie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 20 Now therefore, Lady, rise out of your paine, And see the salving of your blotted name. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 447 But how little soever some bodies may be, yet I will not suppose their quantity to be less than is requisite for the salving of the phenomena. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 6 Epicurus..did by violence introduce Liberty of Will, into his Hypothesis; for the Salving whereof, he ridiculously devized, That his Third Motion of Atoms.

Salving (sā·ving), *ppl. a.* [f. SALVE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] Healing as with salve, soothing.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xli. 242 This was what I returned, with warmth, and with a salving art, too.

‖ **Salvinia** (sælvi·niă). [mod.L., named by Micheli in 1729 after Antonio Maria *Salvini* (1653–1729), a Greek scholar of Florence.] The typical genus of the N.O. *Salviniaceæ* of small cryptogamous plants; a plant of this genus.

1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 610/3 The ferns with the salvinias and marsilias are united into one group.

Hence **Salvinia·ceous** *a.*, pertaining to the N.O. *Salviniaceæ*.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Salviniaceus*, applied by Bartling to a Family (*Salviniaceæ*..), having the *Salvinia* for their type: salviniaceous. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Salviol (sæ·lvipl). *Chem.* [f. L. *salvi-a* SAGE *sb.*[1] + -OL.] A liquid body present in oil of sage,

1877 MUIR & SUGIURA in *Lond., etc. Philos. Mag.* 5th Ser. IV. 345 For this liquid, which represents the oxidized liquid constituent of sage-oil, we propose the name of salviol.

Salvo (sæ·lvo), *sb.*[1] [a. L. *salvō*, abl. neut. sing. of *salvus* uninjured, intact, SAFE *a.*, as occurring in med.L. law phrases like *salvo servicio forinseco*, 'foreign service excepted', *salvo jure* (*jūre* abl. sing. of *jūs* right) 'without prejudice to the right of' (some specified person).]

1. A saving clause; a provision that a certain engagement or ordinance shall not be binding where it would interfere with a specified right or obligation; a reservation. Const. *of*, †*to* (a right, etc.).

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* x. § 650 (1657) 241 In this case, this *Salvo* shall make the Donee to hold of the Donor by Knights service. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xli. (1739) 68 In case any one died intestate, the Children should equally divide the Goods; which I take to be understood with a salvo of the Wife's Dower or Portion. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xiv. 114 'They admit anie man's senses of it, though divers, or contrarie; with anie salvo's, cautions and reservations. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 22 If they could propose any expedient with a salvo to the security of that Nation, hee was willinge to answer their desires therein. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 172 Neither let the condition of Books..and Records burnt or lost, be unprovided for by some Good and Grave Salvo, pleadable for the Loosers Indempnitie. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 53 ₱ 7 However any one may concur,..it is still..with a Salvo to his own private Judgment. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. viii. 176 In these words was virtually implied a salvo for the rights of their order. 1819 J. MILNER *End Relig. Controv.* (ed. 2) 100 Judges have even refused to admit the following Salvo in addition to the Subscription. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* vi. 105 With an express salvo of their right to liberty of conscience. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 532 He..wished to find out some salvo which might sooth his conscience. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* (1868) 109 A qualification, or salvo, that very nearly unchristianizes Christianity itself. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 155 It contained a salvo of the rights of the nation.

†**b.** Reservation of a point in dispute. *Obs.*

a 1644 LAUD *Troub. & Trial* (1695) 274 Here I desired a Salvo, till I might bring Arch-Bishop Parker's Book, to shew his Judgment in this Point.

2. In unfavourable sense: A dishonest mental reservation; a quibbling evasion; a consciously bad excuse.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 166 Within Spahawn I found that Column or Pillar of Heads of Men and Beasts which was erected as a Salvo and expiation of the King's Oath. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 78 Some pitiful salvo or silly evasion to blind the eyes. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xiv. 479 This looks now like a Salvo to come off with Mr. B. and to reconcile the New Piece and the Old together; but it's perfectly a Banter upon him. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 73 ₱ 12 The new Salvo to satisfy a Man's Conscience in sacrificing his Friend. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 80 He flatt'ry hated, Counsel well could time, And never studied Salvos for a crime. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *Y. Kettlewell* III. xliv. 299 Most also did seem bent to take up with any Shift or Salvo, which might ease them of such Duties. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxv. 261 There never was a rogue who had not a salvo to himself for being so. 1757 J. EDWARDS *Orig. Sin* (1837) II. II. i. 135 This evasion or Salvo is so far from helping the matter, or salving the inconsistence, that it increnses and multiplies it. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. x. (Rtldg.) 369 My tongue gave consent; but with a salvo in my heart..to give him the slip just at the moment of embarkation. 1828 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 26 Aug., Some new attempt on his part to find a salvo for staying in office. 1858 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* liv. (1865) VI. 400 For all the iniquities he himself practised, he had no doubt a salvo in his own breast.

†**b.** *Under the salvo of*: on pretext of. *Obs.*

1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 471 After having taken our Leaves under the Salvoe of a chearful Glass, we weighed Anchor.

†**3.** A solution, explanation (of a difficulty), an answer (to an objection). *Obs.*

1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. § 25 Let not men therefore pretend the fear of reproach, as an excuse, since here is so ready a salvo for that objection. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 305 Some of the ancient and learned Fathers..apprehended this to be a convenient Salvo for this Difficulty, to suppose that Orpheus had by Fits and Turns, been of different Humours and Perswasions. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cii, Great men are like the heavenly bodies that find much veneration but no rest, unless we find a Salvo for their having the latter, by saying what the Philosophers do of the Heavens, that *Movendo quiescunt*. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 71 *Jack.* But then how comes the note to remain in plaintiff's possession? *Serj.* Well put, Jack; but we have a salvo for that.

4. An expedient for saving (a person's reputation) or soothing (offended pride, conscience).

Cf. obs. F. *salve-d'honneur*, and the med.L. phrase *salvo honore*.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 138 Lady L.. cannot help throwing in a salvo for the pride of her Sex. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii. (1820) 221 As a salvo for his own reputation, he has been advised to traduce the character of a brave officer. 1778 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 64 The minister was humorously advised, as the only means of extricating himself from that dilemma, and as affording the only salvo in his power for the indignity offered to that House, to impeach those ministers. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 280 This account of the matter affords the most favourable salvo for their reputation. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* xxxix. (1810) II. 184 The only object of the present negotiation is to find a salvo for the punctilious honour of the Spaniards. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. ii. (1866) 678 This would be a salvo for the disgrace of removing them. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 513 The law..is transformed into a salvo to conscience, by which others are condemned rather than self rectified.

Salvo (sæ·lvo), *sb.*[2] In 6 **salva.** [Originally *salva*, a. It. *salva* (whence F. *salve*) = Sp., Pg. *salva* salutation, salvo, perh. a Common Rom. formation on L. *salvē* hail! (see SAFE *a.*).

The change from *-a* to *-o* in the ending of words from It., Sp., and Pg. is common: cf. -ADO.]

1. A salute consisting in the simultaneous discharge of artillery or other firearms.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 347 Display the Standard, let the News be shown, With Salvos raise the Genius of the Town. 1815 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* App. (ed. 2) 319 Salvoes of artillery were fired on the evening of the 24th to announce the commencement of the fête. 1834 E. EVERETT *Orations & Sp.* (1850) I. 522 When your cannons proclaimed his advent with joyous salvos. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. ix, Salvos of cannon saluting him. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xix. 485 Those ships of Spain, which lay there,..discharging salvoes of anticipated triumph.

attrib. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. iv, And, from the platform, spare ye not To fire a noble salvo-shot.

2. A simultaneous discharge of artillery or other firearms, whether with hostile intent or otherwise.

The earliest sense in Eng.; it was developed already in Italian.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* II If..his company be commanded to discharge certain volies of shot, or a salua, he must either hold his Peece side-long the ranckes, or [etc.]. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 569 As we found them [the enemy] within Gun-shot, our Leader ordered the two Wings to advance swiftly and give them a Salvo on each Wing with their Shot. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvii, After bursting their gates with a salvo of our cannon. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 83 Occasionally firing salvoes at the part to be brought down. 1879 FIFE-COOKSON *Armies of Balkans* viii. 124 The Russians..were firing salvoes by batteries of eight guns. 1902 'LINESMAN' *Words Eyewitness* 93 When a movement of men was discernible on the ridge, a salvo was discharged, and the blow..would alter the shape of the rocks before our very eyes.

b. *transf.* (Chiefly, a 'volley' of applause.)

[Cf. F. *salve d'applaudissements*, etc.]

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 95 (1740) 578 All which was performed with fitting Salvos of the Rabble echoed from the Club. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 277 Amidst deafening salvos of applause. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xlix, The fair occupants of the balcony favored Kenyon with a salvo of confetti. 1875 G. JACQUE *Hope*, etc. ii. 16 Peals of laughter break out here and there The dread sardonic salvos of despair. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. viii. 221 A great round of applause from their ranks set everybody peering towards the door, only to encounter the stern gaze of the magnificent beadle, whose entry had prompted the salvoes.

c. Of rockets, etc.

1799 [G. SMITH] *Laboratory* I. 38 Of Salvo's. These, in fire-works, are a great number of strong iron reports, fixed either in a post or plank, and, with a fire, discharged at once. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.* s.v., A salvo of rockets.

†**3.** A salutation or salute. *Obs. rare.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 89 Whereupon with great devotion and zeal we sung a Salvo, before an image of Our Lady. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. viii. 218 Whenever an Opportunity offered, to..meet her in the Street, I would give her a Hat Salvo, with a low Bow.

Sa·lvo, *v.* [f. SALVO *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To salute (a vessel, etc.) by firing of a salvo or volley of guns.

1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* viii, See the gunners ready with their linstocks to salvo the supercargo.

‖ **Sa·lvo,** *prep. rare*—[1]. [L. *salvō*: see SALVO *sb.*[1]] Excepting, saving.

1601 A. C[OPLEY] *Answ. Let. Jesuited Gentl.* 19 Let them either yet make amends..or else be sure that they sit fast; for that (*salvo* the Appenle) they are like to carrie as good as they bring.

Sal volatile (sæl vŏlæ·tili). [a. mod.L. *sal volātile* 'volatile salt': see SAL and VOLATILE *a.*] Ammonium carbonate, *esp.* an aromatic solution of this used as a restorative in fainting fits.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. v. 197 'Tis that fire, that *sal volatile* which makes them of so strange agility. 1709 *Female Tatler* No. 16/3 Betty ran for a Glass of Water, her Sister, for the Sal-Volatile. 1727 SWIFT, etc. *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 160 A sufficient quantity of the vivifying drops, or Byfield's *sal volatile*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 458/1 A preparation called in the *Pharmacopœia*, *Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus*, and commonly *Spirit of Sal Volatile*. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Ray & I'.* I. 124 Let me send for a glass of wine or some *sal-volatile*.

attrib. 1731 FIELDING *Lottery* iii, Here are some hartshorn and sal-volatile drops.

Salvor (sæ·lvəɹ, sæ·lvǫɹ). Forms: 7–8 salver, 9– salvor. [f. SALVE *v.* + -OR.]

1. One who saves or helps to save vessels or cargo from loss at sea; one who effects or attempts salvage.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1277/4 A..Ketch,..being forsaken by all her men, was..taken up by John Duncke..and by him brought into that Port, and there secured by the Salver until the right Proprietor shall appear and make out his Propriety. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Salver*, one that has sav'd a Ship or its Merchandizes. 1802 ABBOTT *Law Merch. Ships* III. x. 322 The labor and peril incurred by the salvors. 1839 STORY *Bailments* § 622. 391 Wherever a ship and cargo, or any part thereof, are saved at sea by the exertions of any persons from impending perils, or are recovered after an actual abandonment or loss, such persons are denominated salvors; and they are entitled to a compensation for their services, which is known by the name of salvage. 1883 *Times* 28 Nov. 9 The salvors, at great personal risk, put off in a small skiff. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 61 The captain is beset by a gang of salvors.

b. One who saves or attempts to save some one from drowning.

1890 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 7/1 Among the..cases of saving, or attempting to save life from drowning..there are 14 in which the salvors' ages ranged from eight years to 16. 1891 *Ibid.* 24 Oct. 2/6 Watching the peril in which the salvor and his burden were placed.

2. A vessel used in salvage.

1815 DODSON *Adm. Rep.* I. 415 The question was, whether the post-office packet the *Elize* was to be considered the sole salvor, or jointly with H. M. brig the *Challenger*. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XIII. 83 Those who navigate the saved ship into port..[have] double the share of those who remain on the salvor vessel.

Salvor, obs. f. SALVER[2]. **Salvour,** var. SALVER[1].

Salvy (sā·lvi), *a. dial.* (? and *U.S.*) [f. SALVE *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] (See quots.)

1884 SHELDON in *West. Daily Press* 24 May 3/6 It is this oxydation of the curd..which..develops the flavour of the cheese, and mellows down the casein into a salvy and textureless mass. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Savvy*, (1) of curd, greasy, buttery; (2) *metaph.* unctuous of speech and manner. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Salvey*, close, soapy; spoken of potatoes that are not floury. 1891 *Century Dict., Salvy*, like salve or ointment. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Salvy*, unctuous. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 4/4 British cheese should be mild, nutty, and salvy.

Salweour, obs. form of SAVIOUR.

Salw(h)e, saly(e, obs. forms of SALLOW.

Salys-man, obs. form of SALESMAN.

Sam (sæm), *sb. slang.* Also **Sammy.** [Of obscure origin.

Commonly identified with *Sam* shortened form of the Christian name *Samuel*, and hence written with capital S The two uses may belong to different words.]

1. *To stand Sam*: to pay expenses, esp. for refreshment or drink.

1823 MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* III. v, Landlady, serve them with a glass of tape, all round; and I'll stand Sammy. 1840 H. COCKTON *Val. Vox* xli, They make John Bull stand Sam. 1887 FARRELL *How He Died* 61 I'll stand Sam this time for Jemima's sake.

2. *Upon my Sam*: a jocular mode of asseveration. [Cf. SALMON[2], SANG.]

1879 'FRANK' (F. J. SQUIRES) *Nine Days in Devon* 12 Oh 'pon my zam! oi really think as Zal'd a zot on moine. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 17 'Pon my sacred Sam, though, it's enough to drive a man to drink.

Sam (sæm), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *a.* 1 samnian, 3–4 samen, samne (3 Ormin sammne-nn), 4 samin, sammyn, samyn, 4–5 sammen, 5 sampne; *β.* 4–5 same, 4–7 samme, 9– *dial.* sam. [OE. *samnian*, *spmnian*, corresp. to OFris. *somnia*, OS. *samnon* (MLG. *samenen*, *sammen*, *sammen*), MDu. *samenen*, *sammen*, *samen*, OHG. *samanôn* (MHG. *samenen*), ON. *samna*, *safna* :—OTeut. **samanōjan*, f. **samanō* together: see SAMEN *adv.* Synonymous forms, with substitution of *l* for *n*, are MDu. and MLG. *samelen* (Du. *zamelen*), MHG. *samelen* (mod.G. *sammeln*); the Sw. *samla*, Da. *samle*, are from German.

For the ME. forms descending from OE. *sęmnian*, see SOMEN *v.* The *β* forms exhibit the same simplification of final *mn* to *n* that appears in the pronunciation of *damn, hymn, contemn.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To assemble (persons). *Obs.*

a 1000 *Daniel* 228 Þa he þyder folc samnode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2515 Quen he herd þan o þis tyþand; He did to-geder samen his men. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 100 Whan he had samned his oste of folk fer & nere. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1732 For þou has samed [*Dubl.* sampned], as men sais a selly nounbre Of wrichis & wirlingis out of þe west endis. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3232 To alle the lordes that there were Were redy dyght and samed there With ther meyne. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiv. 43 Oure gere behoues to be grayde, And felawes sammed sone.

†**b.** To bring together, join (in marriage, friendship, love, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 322 þatt Dauiþ kingess kinness menn Off weress oþþr off wifess Wiþþ Aaroness kinness menn Off sibre wærenn sammnedd. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxi. 7 Þat neghburs & brebere be samyud in charite.

refl. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2239 Þis fol folk þam sammen þan Brathli þai þis werk bigan. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlvi. 10 Princes of folke þai samened þam With þe God of Abraham.

†**c.** *intr.* for *refl.* To assemble, come together.

[*a* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) xxx. 17 Iii ȝederedon *vel* somnodon samod tȝeanes me.] *c* 1200 ORMIN 2412 ȝa mihhte ȝho sket affterr þatt Wiþþ hire macche sammnenn. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 434 He ches a stede toward eden, And to him sameden oðer men. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1932 Þe names of contres Ben chaunged..Als straunge folk han hider y-samed.

2. *trans.* To bring together, collect (things); now only *dial.* (Yorks., Lancs., etc.), chiefly with *together, up.* †Also in occasional senses: To bring together the edges of (a wound), *OE.*; to join or fasten together; to amass, hoard up; to fill full *of.*

Modern dialectal uses (for which see E. D. D.) are *to sam up*, to pick up eagerly; *to sam hold of*, to clutch, grasp.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 22 Þonne sammað hio þa wunde & healð. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1552 Þu sammnesst all þin mele inn an & cnedesst itt togeddre. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 659 Vch-one..Ne samned neuer in no syde, ne sundred noun[er]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1320 He plyes ouire þe pauement with pallen webis, Mas on hiȝt ouire his hede for hete of þe sone, Sylours of sendale to sele ouire þe gatis, And sammes [*Dubl.* sampnez] þaim on aithire side with silken rapis. *Ibid.* 5290 Þan scho laches him be-lyfe & ledis him forthire, In-to a clochere with a kay þe clennest of þe werde, Was sammed all of sipris & seder-tables. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 27762 (Cott. Galba) Slewth oft sammes sorow strang, and þat vnmekely lastand lang. 1893 SNOWDEN *Tales Yorksh. Wolds* 168 We sammed together all we could find.

3. To congulate († const. *together*). Now only *dial.*, to curdle (milk) for cheese; also *absol.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 263 There is nothing to be seene but the seede congulated or sammed together. *Ibid.* 429 Whereby those things which otherwise could hardly be sammed together might receiue their conglutination. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *To samme Milk*, to put the running to it, to curdle it. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 349 'When do you sam?' When do you set your milk?' or, When do you make cheese?

Sam (sæm), *v.*[2] *Leather Manuf.* [Of doubtful origin: the explanation in quot. 1870 may point to derivation from some word with SAM- *prefix.*] See quots. Cf. SAMMY *v.*

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 534/2 Hang until about half dry, or, technically speaking, 'Sammed'. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 367/1 The skins are allowed to drain,..and after 'samming', or damping with cold water, are staked.

†**Sam,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **same,** 4–6 **samme, sam.** [Shortened form of SAMEN *adv.*] Together; mutually.

For *in sam(e*, see INSAME, I-SAME. For *to sam*, see To SAME.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 4561 þe maide & Miles wer spused same In þe toun of Notinghame. 13.. *Cursor M.* 9750 (Gött.) I sal crie þes in lande i-wiss, And dome and þes do sam [*Cott.* samen] þen kis. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 363 Syþen þay redden alle same, To ryd þe kyng wyth croun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 240 Doun thei seten bothe same. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1127 They seyde, 'God be at yowre game!' He seyde, 'Welcome, alle same!' *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4895 Þe scottys were gadird sam. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 179 Now god gyf you care foles all sam. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 59 And heyr full oft at buyrdis by and by The heris wer wont togiddir syt all sam. *c* 1525 *Tale of Basyn* 8 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 44 Off a parson ȝe mowe here,..And of his brother that was hym dere, And louyd well samme. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 168 For what concord han light and darke sam? *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* ii. (1664) 18 When they were all assembled Sam The town of Edenbrough before, Fifty great Lords there were of Fame. *Ibid.* vii. 68 All Sam the souldiers then replied.

Sam- (sæm) *prefix. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OE. *sam-*, repr. (with vowel-shortening usual in compounds) prehistoric **sâm-* :—W.Ger. **sâmi-* (e.g. in OS. *sâmquik*, OHG. *sâmiqueck* = OE. *samcucu* 'half-quick', *semianimis*) :—OTeut. **sēmi-* :—Indogermanic **sēmi-* : see SEMI-.] = HALF-, in various adjs. as *sam-crisp, -dead, -red, -ripe*; **sam-hale,** 'half-whole', in poor health; **sam-sodden,** half cooked, half done; also *fig.* 'half baked', stupid.

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* xxxix. 98 Yolowe her & *sam-crysp. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3416 Ȝut ichabbe leuere *samded hom ouercome þan hol & sound be ouercome. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* I. (Napier) 273 Nu ne beoþ naht fela manna ætsamne, ðæt heora sum ne sī seoc and *samhal. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5153, I mai noght rise, i am sam-hale. *Ibid.* 13262 Þe sam-hale fast til him þai soght. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 311 Chiboles and chiruylles and chiries *sam-rede [MS. M. *sam-ripe]. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* xxi. 54 (Dubl. MS.) He was samroed, with grey eghen. *c* 1440 *Ibid.* xxxvi. 89 (Rawl. MS.) The kynge henry the othyr, was a man same rede [*Dubl. MS.* saunrede]. *a* 1000 *Ecgberti Confessionale* § 40 Ȝif man awiht blodiges þicge on healf-sodenum [MSS. X. Y. 'sam-sodenum] mete. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 85 Any thing heated for a long time in a low heat so as to be in part spoiled, is said to be zamvodden. 1891 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Noughts & Cr.* 97, I'm afeard you'm o' no account,..but sam-sodden if I may say so.

Samaca, samakade: see SAMBOCADE.

‖ **Samara** (sæmārā). *Bot.* [mod.L. use of L. *samara* or *samera* seed of the elm.] The indehiscent winged fruit of the elm, ash, sycamore (etc.).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 103 He that will plante a Groue of Elmes, must gather the seede called Samara. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 40 Sow the Sameria [*sic*] of the Elm, and Bay-berries, all which come up the first Year. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 131 Its ovarium..finally changes into a samara which is 1-celled and 1-seeded by abortion.

Samaria: see SAMARIUM.

Samariform (sămæ·rifōm), *a. Bot.* [f. SAMARA + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a samara.

1891 in *Century Dict.*

Samarin: see ZAMORIN.

Samaritan (sămæ·rităn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **Samerytane,** 6–8 **Samaritane.** [ad. late L. *Samaritānus*, f. Gr. Σαμαρείτης Samaritan, f. Σαμαρεία Samaria.] **A.** *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Samaria, a district of Palestine named from its chief city, anciently the capital of the kingdom of Israel; *esp.* one who adheres to the religious system which had its origin in Samaria.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 5 Ne ga ȝe innan samaritana ceastre. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 48 Þanne seye we a samaritan sittende on a mule. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31/2 There be some crystened that in the holy land is namyd samerytanes. 1577 HANMER tr. *Eusebius' Eccl. Hist.* IV. xxi. 70 Sundry sectes among the children of Israell..the Samaritans: the Sadduces: the Pharises. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 439 The Samaritans who, in a life of solitude and retirement, incessantly contemplating the deity, abstained from the use of flesh. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 376/1 Samaritans are still found in their old country, especially at Nablous, near Sichem, and also in Egypt.

b. *fig.* with reference to the 'good Samaritan': see Luke x. 33.

Samaritan's balsam, 'a mixture of wine and oil, formerly used in treating wounds' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **Samaritan hospital,** a hospital specially devoted to the sick poor; **Samaritan schools,** 'common name in the United States for ambulance classes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1644 (*title*) The compassionate Samaritane: Vnbinding the Conscience, and powring oyle into the wounds which have beene made upon the Separation. 1649 P. CHAMBERLEN (*title*) The Poore Mans Advocate, or, Englands Samaritan. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ii, The bonny Scot had already accosted the younger Samaritan. 1846 LD. ASHBURTON in *Croker Papers* III. xxiv. 77, I wish some good Samaritan of a Conservative with sufficient authority could heal the feuds among our friends. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* XXXIX, The Samaritans laughed and bade them not to think of price or money until their captain should return.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Samaria or the Samaritans; used by the Samaritans.

Samaritan Pentateuch: a recension of the Hebrew Pentateuch used by the Samaritans; the MSS. are written in 'Samaritan' (i.e. archaic Hebrew) characters.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 33 Forsoth sum man Samaritan, makynge iourney, cam bisydis the weye. 1624 in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 311 The five Books of Moses in the Samaritan Character. *Ibid.* 321, I also told him of your Samaritan Pentateuch. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 21 As little doe wee esteem your Samaritan trumpery, of which people Christ himselfe testifies, Yee worship you know not what. 1858 G. F. NICHOLLS (*title*) A grammar of the Samaritan language. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 582/1 The greatest of the Samaritan festivals, the Passover, is still celebrated on the top of Gerizim.

b. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) in various contextual uses, e.g. the Aramaic dialect formerly spoken in Samaria; the character in which this is written; the Samaritan text of the Hebrew Pentateuch.

1627 ABP. USSHER *Let. to Selden* 30 Nov. *Lett.* (1686) 385 In the numbering of the Years of these Fathers..there is not the like consent betwixt the LXX, and the Samaritan, as was before. 1653 *Ibid.* 588 The Persian Pentateuch.. being translated not out of the Original, but out of the Chalde and the Hebrew Samaritan. 1770 [LUCKOMBE] *Hist. Printing* 159 Pica Samaritan. 1787 *Printer's Gram.* 300 Long Primer Samaritan. 1797 J. PRATT *Prospectus New Polyglot Bible* 8 Printing the Samaritan and Syriac in a character familiar to the Hebrew scholar. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 648/2 The false notion that Samaritan is a mixture of Hebrew and Aramaic.

†**Sama·ritanish,** *a. Obs.* [f. SAMARITAN + -ISH.] Belonging to Samaria; Samaritan.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 33 Sum samaritanisc man.] 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 693/2 Of thys ye haue an ensample John .iiij. of yᵉ Samaritanish wyfe.

Samaritanism (sămæ·ritănizm). [f. SAMARITAN + -ISM.]

1. The religious system of the Samaritans. In the 17th c. often *transf.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 474 All these consented to the generall Samaritanisme, of receiving Moses his Law. 1683 L. MILBOURNE (*title*) Samaritanism Reviv'd. 1693 *Consid. Explic. Trinity by Dr. Wallis*, etc. 32 What the Mystical Divines teach, cannot be called an Explication; they deny all Explications: we must say therefore 'tis Samaritanism; for what our Saviour says of the Samaritans, by way of Reproof and Blame, that these Gentlemen profess concerning themselves, that they worship they know not what. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 244/1 Before that time Samaritanism cannot have existed in a form at all similar to that which we know.

2. An idiom or form of expression belonging to the Samaritan dialect of Aramaic.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 582/1 Insertions of foreign passages, alterations, Samaritanisms, and changes in support of Samaritan doctrine.

3. Imitation of the 'good Samaritan'.

1843 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem.* (1855) II. 522 Mankind are getting mad with humanity and Samaritanism. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 348 A shrew's vituperations rewarded him for his Samaritanism.

Samarium (samē·riŏm). *Chem.* [f. SAMAR(SKITE) + -IUM.] An alleged metallic element, the existence of which rests only on spectroscopic evidence; the bands supposed to indicate its presence were first found in the spectrum of samarskite. Hence **Sama·ria** [*-a* after *potassa*, etc.], the hypothetical oxide of samarium.

1883 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 480/3 This metal is proved by the author to be samarium. 1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 23 The persistence of the samarium spectrum in presence of overwhelming quantities of other metals, is almost unexampled in spectroscopy: thus one part of samaria can easily be seen when mixed with three million parts of lime. 1907 *Athenæum* 31 Aug. 244/3 A sulphide of calcium containing a trace of the rare element samarium.

Samaroid (sæ·măroid), *a.* [f. SAMARA + -OID.] Resembling a samara.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 111 Fruit either consisting of 3 samaroid capsella, or berried with from 1 to 3 cells.

Samarr, variant of SIMARRE.

‖ **Samarra** (sămæ·rā). *Hist.* Also 8 **samarre.** [med.L.: see SIMARRE.] A kind of cassock, painted with flames, etc., worn on the way to execution by persons condemned by the Inquisition to be burnt.

1731 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. iv. xli. 295 They [prisoners designed for the fire] are..cloathed with the Sackcloth, or kind of Mantle, which some call the Sambenito, others the Samarra or Samaretta. 1736 — *Hist. Persec.* 265 The infamous Samarre. 1841 BARHAM *Ingold. Leg.* Ser. II. *Auto-da-fé*, Each clothed in a garment more frightful by far, a Smock-frock sort of gaberdine, call'd a Samarra.

Samarskite (samā·rskəit). *Min.* [Named by H. Rosé in 1847, after Colonel *Samarskí*: see -ITE.] A complex columbate of uranium and other bases.

1849 in J. NICOL *Man. Min.* 285. 1884 *Brit. Almanac & Comp.* 164 A few exceedingly rare minerals—..samarskite.

Sambenit, -benita, -i, -o: see SANBENITO.

Samber, sambhar, sambhur, var. ff. SAMBUR.

Samble, var. SEMBLE *sb. Obs.*, assembly.

Sambleblie, obs. form of SEMBLABLY.

Sambo (sæ·mbo). Pl. **-bos, -boes.** Forms: 8 **samboe,** 9 **zambo,** 8– **sambo.** [a. Sp. *zambo*, applied in America and Asia to persons of various degrees of mixed negro and Indian or European blood; also, a name for a kind of yellow monkey; perh. identical with *zambo* bandy-legged (according to Diez repr. L. *scambus*).]

1. (See quot. 1884.)

1748 *Earthquake Peru* iii. 240 Sambo de Mulatto, sprung from Negroes and Mulattos. *Ibid.*, Sambo de Indian, sprung from Negroes and Indians. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) I. xiii. 340 A Samboe is between a mulatto and a black. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxi, A quadroon looks down upon a mulatto, while a mulatto looks down upon a sambo, that is, half mulatto half negro. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 319/2 *Zambo*: any half-breed, but mostly the issue of Negro and Indian parents; in the United States, Peru, and West Indies of Negro and Mulatto.

attrib. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* iii. 240 Giveros, the Offspring of Sambo Mulattos and Sambo Indians.

2. (With capital S.) A nickname for a Negro. [Perh. a different word; it has been suggested that it may be the Foulah *sambo* uncle.]

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Sambo*, a term often applied to negroes. 1866 W. REED *Hist. Sugar* 32 Sambo tells him the skip is ready; but it would never do for the sugar master to seem to be taught by Sambo.

†**Sambocade.** *Cookery. Obs.* Also in corrupt forms: **5 samakade, samaca, samako, semaka, samata, samartard,** 6 **semeca.** [f. L. *sambūcus* elder; cf. It. *sambucato* flavoured with elder flowers.] A kind of fritter flavoured with elder flowers.

? 1390 *Forme of Cury* (1780) 77 Sambocade. Take and make a Crust..& take a cruddes..do þerto sugar..& somdel whyte of Ayrene, & shake þerin blomes of elren. *c* 1420 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 90 Semaka fryer. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 59 Samaca. *Ibid.* 62 Frutoure Samata. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 450 At the seconde course..a leche and samakade, and bake mete. *c* 1467 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (ed. Mrs. Napier 1882) 45 To mak samartard tak wetted cruddes [etc.]. 1502 *Arnolde's Chron.* Q iiij b/2 Freature semeca.

Sambock, obs. form of SJAMBOK *sb.*

Samboo, variant of SAMBUR.

‖ **Sambook** (sæmbŭk). Also 6 **sambuco,** 9 **sambucco, sambuk.** [Origin uncertain: in Arab. written سنبوق *sanbūq*. Cf. Pg. *zambuco*, It. *sambuco*.] 'A kind of small vessel formerly used in Western India, and still on the Arabian coast' (Yule).

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. x.

26 b, They discouered two Sambucos (which are little Pinacies). 1855 Burton *Pilgr. El-Medinah & Meccah* I. 263 The Sambuk [is a vessel] from 15 to 50 [tons burden]. 1887 L. Oliphant *Episodes* (1888) 15 A sambook or craft such as are now used in those seas [about India].

‖ **Sambouse.** *Obs.* Also 7 samboyse. [Persian سنبوسة *sanbūsaʰ* (phonetically *samb-*), whence Arab. *sanbūsaʰ*, *-saj*, *-sak*, *-saq* (Dozy).] A pasty of hashed meats.

1609 W. Biddulph in T. Lavender *Trav.* (1612) 36 Wee dined [near Aleppo] with Musmelons, Sambouses, and a Muclebite. 1630 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* xiii. 25 Samboyses and Muselbits are great dainties.

Sambre, variant of Sambur.

Sambu, variant of Saumbue *Obs.*

‖ **Sambuca** (sæmbiū·kă). Also in anglicized forms: 4, 6 sambuke, 5 -buce, 6 -buque, 9 sambuc. [L. *sambūca*, ad. Gr. σαμβύκη, prob. of Eastern origin, cogn. with Aramaic סַבְּכָא *sabbᵉkā* which it renders in the Book of Daniel. See Sackbut.]

1. *Ancient Music.* 'A triangular stringed-instrument of a very sharp shrill tone' (Lewis & Short).

1382 Wyclif *Dan.* iii. 5 Harpe, sambuke, sautrie, symfonie. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 39 This I am sure, yat lutes, harpes, all maner of pypes, barbitons, sambukes, ..be condemned of Aristotle. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* IX. 451 The sambuc was, it is believed, similar to the psaltery. 1902 W. L. Newman *Politics of Aristotle* III. 550 The *sambuca* was high-pitched and piercing in tone.

2. *Roman Antiq.* A military engine for storming walls.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 154 Sambuce is an engyn whiche is made in manere of a harpe able to perce a walle. 1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 117 The rest followed them by the Sambuque.

Sambucco, variant of Sambook.

Sambucene (sæ·mbiusīn). *Chem.* [f. L. *sambūc-us* elder tree + -ene.] (See quot. 1875.)

1872 J. H. Gladstone in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* Ser. II. X. 3, I would suggest the following:—..Hydrocarbon from Elder. Sambucene. 1875 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl. 1073 *Sambucene*, $C^{10}H^{16}$, the terpene from elder oil.

Sambuco, sambuk, variant ff. Sambook.

Sambuke, sambuque, obs. ff. Sambuca.

Sambur (sæ·mbər). Forms: 7 sabre, 9 sabir, samboo, sambar, samber, sambhur, sambhar, sambre, sambur, saumer. [a. Hindī *sābar*, *sāmbar*.] The Indian elk, *Rusa aristotelis*.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 175 Our usual Diet was.. spotted Deer, Sabre, Wild Hogs, and sometimes Wild Cows. 1813 in J. Forbes *Oriental Mem.* (ed. 2) II. 400 (Y.) Four large sabirs or samboos, one considerably bigger than an ox. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* I. Introd. 11 The saumer, or black rusa of Bengal. 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 161 Sambhur, a gigantic deer of the elk species. 1883 Mrs. Bishop in *Leisure Hr.* 85/1 The palandok..and the sambre may not be far off.

attrib. 1829 E. T. Bennett *Tower Menag.* 187 The Samboo Deer..belongs to the Rusa group. 1883 Ld. Saltoun *Scraps* II. 175 Long yellow sambur-skin boots. 1898 R. G. Burton *Tropics & Snows* 261 He may find a sambhur stag.

† **Sa·m-cloth.** *Obs.* [app. repr. OE. **sǽamclāð* (see Seam *sb.*¹ and Cloth *sb.*). Huloet's explanation might suggest derivation from Sam-, though that prefix is not found with sbs.] (See quots.)

1552 Huloet, Samcloth or vesture from the bealye downward, *limus*. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 98/2 A Samcloth, a cloth to sow on, a Canvice cloth. *Ibid.*, A Samcloth, vulgarly a Sampler.

Samdel, variant of Somedeal.

Same (sēm), *a.* (*pron., adv.*). Forms: 4–7 sam, 5 ssame, 6 some, 3– same. [ME. *same*, a. ON. *same* masc., *sama* fem., neut., rarely in str. form *sam-r* (Sw. *samma*, *samme*, Da. *samme*); a Com. Teut. word, but lost in OE. and OS. (which have only the derived adv., in OE. *swā same*, OS. *so sama*, *-o*, likewise) and in the mod. Teut. langs. retained only in Eng. and Scandinavian. Cf. OHG. *sama* same (rare, though the derived adv. *sama*, *-o*, likewise, similarly, is common), Goth. *sama* same :—Indogermanic **somo-*, whence Skr. *samá* level, equal, same, Gr. ὁμό-ς same (cf. ὁμαλός level), OIrish *som* same.

Ablaut-variants of this root are (1) **sem-* in Gr. εἷς (:-**sems*) one; (2) **s'm-* in OTeut. **sumo-* Some, Skr. *sama* any, every, Gr. ἅμα together, L. *similis* like, OIrish *samail* likeness, image, Welsh *hafal* like; also as prefix in Skr. *sakrt* acting at once, Gr. ἁπλόος, L. *simplex* simple; (3) *sōm-* in Skr. *sāma* similarity, OSl. *samŭ* same, OE. *sōm* agreement (see Seem *v.*).]

The ordinary adjectival and pronominal designation of identity, equivalent to the older Ilk *a.*¹, to L. *idem*, Gr. ὁ αὐτός, Ger. *derselbe*. Normally preceded by *the*, exc. after a demonstrative; the omission of the article occurs only in dialectal or vulgar speech and in certain specially elliptical varieties of diction (e. g. in commercial correspondence). As the prefixed article is functionally a part of the word, it is often difficult to distinguish the simple predicative use (='identical') from the absolute and elliptical uses.

A. *adj.*

I. Not numerically different from an object indicated or implied; identical.

1. With forward reference: Identical with what is indicated in the following context.

It is remarkable that this use is all but entirely absent from the writings of Shakspere; the only clear instance appears to be quot. 1598 in 4 below

a. Followed by a clause with relative pronoun (*that*, *who*, *which*) or relative adverb (*when*, *where*). Cf. Very *a.*

In this construction *that* sometimes has not the strict pronominal syntax, but is equivalent in meaning to 'in (on, by, etc.) which', 'where', 'when'. Cf. the similar use of F. *que.*

c 1200 Ormin 9914 He mihhte makenn cwike menn þær off þa same staness, þat stodenn þær bi Sannt Johan. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4511 Þan sal Iewes þe sam lawe halde, þat þai haf. *Ibid.* 5288 Þis taken..sal noght be þe sam cros, ne þe sam tre, On whilk God was nayled fot and hande. 1537 Starkey *Let. to Pole* in *England* (1878) p. xlvij, Euen the same thyng wych you percas thynke hathe byn the chefe roote of thys motyon. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 141 The old saying is a good one, Doe that every day, which thou wouldest doe the same day that thou dyest. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* I. Wks. 1766 III. 22 He would often show us the same face on an old Coin that we saw in the Statue. 1707 — *Pres. State War* ¶ 7 Ibid. 246 The same causes which straiten the British commerce, will naturally enlarge the French. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 5 At the same time that I am endeavouring to expose this Weakness in others. 1809 J. Roland *Fencing* 89, I return to the same situation where I found your blade at the time I began my first motion. 1810 Southey *Let.* 5 Aug. in *Life* (1850) III. 290 As for my contempt of the received rules of poetry, I hold the same rules which Shakspeare, Spencer, and Milton held before me, and desire to be judged by those rules. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 561 Care was taken that the prisoner should pass through the same gate and the same streets through which Montrose had been led to the same doom. 1876 J. Dennis *Stud. Eng. Lit.* 422 He defends it on the same ground that he would defend the 'Lycidas' of Milton. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 578/2 They may recite his [Shakspere's] works with the same restraint of gesture..which interpreted his works in his own day.

b. With ellipsis of the relative pron. or adv. Also (in careless use) followed by a pa. pple with ellipsis of relative and copula.

1514 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 21 Vppon condicion that they shall kepe solemply, my seid Obett or Annuersary yerely for euermore þe same day of the Moneth my sowle shall depart from þe body, in þe parisshe church of Seint Mary at hill within london. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* v. § 449 The standard itself was blown down the same night it had been set up. 1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 29 Sept., Why do you trouble yourself, Mistress Stella, about my instrument? I have the same the Archbishop gave me; and it is as good now the Bishops are away. 1831 Scott *Ct. Rob.* v, So many princes..aim, it is pretended, at nothing else than the same extravagant purpose announced by the brute multitude who first appeared in these regions. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 307 It is regarded with the same interest accorded in Europe to its red-breasted relative.

† **c.** In the 16–17th c. often followed by *that* with ellipsis of the verb, so that *the same that* becomes equivalent to 'the same as' or 'the same with'. *Obs.*

1577 Fulke *Answ. True Christian* 64 The Pope chosen by the councell of Constance, was of the same iudgement that the councell. 1582 G. Martin *Manif. Corrupt. Script.* iii. 44 Here he citeth many authors and dictionaries idly, to prooue that *idolum* may signifie the same that Image. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 88 The next marches of this higher prouince is the same that the tract of Tarracon. *Ibid.* 105 The Pisidians..whose chiefe colony is Cæsaria, the same that Antiochia. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xi. 30 Some say, that Iscah in Chaldee signifieth the same that Sarai in Hebrew. 1652 Loveday tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* II. 132 And having applyed unto them the same things that to my Master's, they laboured to recover him from the sound he was in. 1664 H. More *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* viii. (1669) 124 So that I understand by φιλαδελφία the same that ἀγάπη, universal Love. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 413 Such was thy zeal To Israel then, the same that now to me.

d. Followed by *as*. Now the commonest construction.

Four varieties of use may be noted. (*a*) *As* may serve as a relative adv. or pron. introducing a clause (cf. 1 a); (*b*) it may precede the subject or object of a verb omitted by ellipsis; (*c*) by ellipsis of the copula, it may be followed by sb. or pronoun denoting that with which identity is stated; (*d*) it may elliptically precede an adv. or phrase.

(*a*) 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 835 Þan sal he on þe same wys hethen wende..right als he cam þe first day fra his moder wam. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 2371 On þe sam wise sall ilk souerayn Do os þai wil take o-gayn. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 196 He was the same person and of the same good mynde towarde the kynge, as he was before the tyme of hys legacion. 1705 Addison *Italy, Rome* 350 The Horse and Man on the Medal are in the same Posture as they are on the Statue. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1842) II. 257 *note*, She was exactly in the same predicament as Philip had been during his marriage with Mary I. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 40 A patent of Henry II., in which he..licenses the sale of Rhenish wine at the same price as French is sold at. 1894 Swinburne *Stud. in Prose & P.* 56 Entering college at the same age as Fletcher had entered six years earlier.

(*b*) 1691 *Emiliaune's Frauds Romish Monks* 148 We follow'd this Troop of Pilgrims at a small distance, being Mounted in the same manner as they, tho' we could not joyn our selves in company with them. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1086-7 Salt springs occur nearly in the same circumstances..as the salt rock. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 179 The sailors in the fleet all received the same pay as the soldiers. 1895 Chitty in *Law Times Rep.* LXXII. 866/1 Other rules in Order XLV. point in the same direction as the first rule of the order.

(*c*) 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. II. 351 The Ratio of *GH* to *IK*, which is the same as the given Ratio of the Sines of the Arcs *AB*, *CD*. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* III. xxi. 325 Olympia, a city of the Pisæans, or, as some say, the same as Pisa.

(*d*) 1662 Dr. Hopkins *Funeral Serm.* (1683) 39 They return again to the same glut of lusts and pleasures as before. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* II. Wks. 1766 III. 69 You see the metaphor is the same in the Verses as in the Medal. 1716 — *Freeholder* No. 42 ¶ 6 We receive the same profit from them, as if they were the Produce of our own Island. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 24, 'I again consulted your magnificence, and you gave the same answer as before.'

e. Const. *with*. The regimen of *with* may denote either (*a*) a participant in the possession, attribute, etc. qualified by *the same*, or (*b*) that with which the object mentioned is said to be identical.

(*a*) 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 259 Þerfore of þre þe firste kyngdoms, as it were of þe same age wiþ þe kyngdom of Assiries, fiuste we schal write. 1601 Dolman tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 803 The blossomes have the same nature with the fruite. *Ibid.* 804 The seede and roote of this plant have the same operation with the leafe. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 42 The bishop, being of the same mind and opinion with the rest, was [etc.]. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* VI. xxvi, Then is that Parallelogram about the same diagonal with the whole. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 69 He is of the same size for Learning with the late Editor. 1740 *Johnson's Debates* 2 Dec. (1787) I. 23 Debate relating to a seditious paper of the same kind with the considerations on the Embargo on provisions. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bridge*, Rochester bridge is built in the same style with that of London. 1763 Goldsm. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) II. 502 They are incapable of the same docility with terrestrial animals, and are less imitative of human perfections. 1803 Southey *Let.* 9 June in *Life* (1850) II. 212 Scott, it seems, adopts the same system of metre with me. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* I. x. 325 [He] died..at the same age with Burns and Byron, in 1811. 1842 R. I. Wilberforce *Rutilius & Lucius* III Words of the same nature with those he had heard were chanted at intervals. 1858 H. Spencer *Ess.* I. 254 This.. will be found to come under the same generalization with the others.

(*b*) *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 319 As þe spirit þat is mannis soule is þe same persone wiþ him, so the secounde persone of God is þe same persone wiþ þis man. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 225 The Chaonian Horses are the same with the Aprirolan Horses. 1618 Hales *Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 62 He could not be ignorant that his quality was the same with theirs. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 179 She was native..of Phrygia and so peradventure was the same with Trojana. 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 30 (1713) I. 197 The third was a Paper of Directions, what, and how to plead, which was also denied him, being the same thing with allowing him Council. 1764 Goldsm. *Introd. Gen. Hist. World* Misc. Wks. 1837 I. 531 The materials to which we have had recourse are the same with those which other historians for several ages have employed before us. 1829 Jas. Mill *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. 194 It rested with him to prove that the expectation of a pleasure, or of a pain, is the same thing with the desire, or aversion. 1873 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. II. 188 This was no difficulty to the Greeks and Macedonians, who looked on the Egyptian Ammon as the same god with their own Zeus.

† **f.** In certain rare constructions: (*a*) const. *of* (perh. a Gallicism); (*b*) const. *to*. *Obs.*

1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 5 'Tis an extraordinary thing to find a Successor endowed with the same Qualities of his Predecessor. 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 13 And the Nomishment and Difference of Colours given these Bodies..I suppose to be produced by a cause nearly the same of that which gives us the different Colours in the Leaves and Flowers of Vegetables. 1756 Toldervy *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 33, I am of the same opinion to the gentleman, who spoke last. 1771–2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) I. 96 They fancy themselves in the same situation of the Jews, when their being victors, or vanquish'd, solely depended on the raising or depressing of Moses's hands.

2. With backward reference: Identical with what has been indicated.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 25 Þe sam God sythyn was þe bygynnyng And þe first maker of alle thyng. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 896 Also ȝe sente vs to saie in þe same time Of oþur manerus mo miche for to lakke. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 106 Tauerners to hem tolde þe same tale Wiþ good wyn of Gaskoyne And wyn of Oseye. *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 76 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 123 Into poudre must I crepe, ffor of that same kynde I am. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 1234 And sche ken þe perils of cursing, Sche sallbe cursid for þat same þing. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 147 About the same tyme rang money cuning men be quhose labouris & trawell goode letteris flurischit. 1685 Boyle *Enq. Notion Nat.* 384 How great a Difference there may be between a Body consider'd absolutely, or by itself, and the same Body consider'd in such Circumstances, as it may be found in. 1886 Lindley in *Law Rep.* 32 Chanc. Div. 28 The same observations are true of all other contracts similarly circumstanced.

† **b.** = The aforesaid. *Obs.*

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 126 To Normandie ageyn suld turne þe duke Henry, & Ingland alle holy after Steuen þe kyng Suld turne to þe same Henry, withouten geynsaiyng. 1455 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 286 And in case that the sam man or person in hys takyng, make recistens not to be take. 1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 429 We send yowe same bill herin enclosed. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 9 Thursday, the vij Day of May, we retornyed by the same watir of Brent to Venese ageyne. 1535 Coverdale *Ecl.* xii. 9 The same preacher was not wyse alone, but taught the people knowlege also: he gaue good hede, sought out the grounde and set forth many parables.

† **c.** *The same day*: to-day. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 848 On loud said the Sarazine: 'I heir the now lie! Befoir the same day I saw the neuer with sicht'.

3. Expressing the identity of an object designated by different names, standing in different relations, or related to different subjects or objects. In this use the sb. qualified by *same* often denotes an

indeterminate or hypothetical object, so that *the* becomes (with a sing.) functionally equivalent to the indefinite article, or (with a plural) redundant; hence result occasional ambiguities.

Cf. the Fr. 'Deux mots qui signifient *une* même chose', '*De* mêmes causes doivent produire *de* mêmes effets' with the ambiguous English 'Two words which signify *the* same thing', '*The* same causes must produce the same effects'.

1621 Dp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 553 Bacchus and Sabasius is the same god. **1662** Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 14 Both these Prophets considered the same people under the same circumstances, and with the same conditions. **1670** *Moral State Eng.* 160 At this time a Germain and a Fleming were in the same Pension in the Town. **1690** Locke *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 9 Having Ideas, and Perception, being the same thing. **1713** Steele *Englishman* No. 8. 55 The same Person is to be paid twice for the same thing. **1738** tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 221 They cannot live peaceable together in the same House. **1765** A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* I. (ed. 2) 33 Some kinds of animals,..such as horses, cows, and sheep, are nourished by the same food. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 457/2 The flowers are male and female upon the same or different roots. **1809–10** Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 142 Sooner or later the same causes, or their equivalents, will call forth the same opposition of opinion, and bring the same passions into play. **1828** Scott *F. M. Perth* xix, With whom I have so often sat at the same board, and drunken of the same cup. **1835** *Penny Cycl.* III. 437/2 The old barcarolle was sung in parts, at stem and stern of the same boat, by its own gondoliers. **1868** Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 10 (1879) 55 All the planets travel round the Sun in the same direction. **1879** Harlan *Eyesight* ii. 16 Even in the same eye, half of the iris is sometimes brown, and the other half blue. **1884** Birrt in *Law Times Rep.* 10 May 315/2, I have come to the conclusion ..that the Legislature intended in this case to be verbose and tautologous, and to say the same thing twice over.

b. More explicitly, *one and the same.*

[After L. *unus et idem*, Gr. (ὁ) εἷς καὶ ὁ αὐτός.]

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* S iv b, Out of one and the same floure the Bee sucketh hony, and the spider draweth poison. **1584** ? Sidney *Disc. Def. Earl of Leicester* Misc. Wks. (1829) 272 In sum, in one the same man, all the faults that in all the most contrary-humoured men in the world can remain. **c 1650** Leighton *Serm.* xviii. Wks. 1869 II. 227 Never think that one and the same soul can have much pride and much of Christ. **1659** H. More *Immort. Soul* II. i. 113 Perception being really one and the same thing with Reaction of Matter one part against another. **a 1806** Horsley *Serm.* (1816) II. xxvi. 491 A sameness of the terms..would be an argument for assigning one and the same meaning to the promises. **1862** Latham *Channel Isl.* III. xviii. (ed. 2) 411 They belong to one and the same class.

4. Coupled for emphasis with a synonymous adj.: † *that ilk* (*thilk*) *same*, † *the same self*, † *the same very*, *the very same.* See also Selfsame.

The same self was exceedingly common in the 16th c.

13.. *Cursor M.* 1019 (Cott.) Þat ilk same day [*Cott.* þat ilk dai, *Fairf.* þat same day]. **1390** Gower *Conf.* I. 95 Thilke same speche Which, as thou seist, thou schalt me teche. **a 1450** Myrc *Par. Priests* 668 Penne schale he wyth hys owne hondes Brenne þat ylke same bondes. **1503** *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 522/2 They..shall have..lyke auctorite..as the same selfe Bisshoppes shulde, ought or myght do. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 And the same selfe mysteryes he afterwarde declared to his discyples. **1589–90** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 467 Baith having the same selff freindis and commoun enemeyis. **1590** L. Lloyd *Diall of Daies* 163 Q. Metellus triumphed over Creet at the same verie day that Pompei the great triumphed over the Pyrats on sea. **1594** Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. ii. 49 This same very day. **1598**— *Merry W.* IV. v. 37 Shee sayes, that the very same man that beguil'd Master Slender of his Chaine, cozon'd him of it. **1692** R. L'Estrange *Fables* ix. 9 The Snake, after his Recovery, is the very same Snake still, that he was at first. *Ibid.* xviii. 29 Several of the very same Birds that she had forewarn'd.

5. Appended redundantly to a demonstrative (*this, these, that, those, yon*). Common in 16–17th c.; usually expressing some degree of irritation or contempt, sometimes playful familiarity. (Cf. the vulgar *this here, that there.*) Now *arch.*

Out of the 95 instances of the word *same* in Shakspere, 55 occur in collocation with a demonstrative.

For examples in which *same* has its normal force when preceded by a demonstrative, see senses 1–3.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 197 In þis same wise. **1598** Shaks. *Merry W.* v. i. 18 That same knaue (Ford his hu-band). **1603** — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 270 Call that same Isabell here once againe. **1625** Bacon *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 499 This same Truth, is a Naked, and Open day light. **1628** Milton *Vac. Exerc.* 16, I pray thee then deny me not thy aide For this same small neglect that I have made. **1634** —*Comus* 738 Be not cosen'd With that same vaunted name —*Comus* 738 Be not cosen'd With that same vaunted name Virginity. **1725** Swift *On reading Young's Univ. Passion* Wks. 1751 X. 240 If that same *Universal Passion* With ev'ry Vice hath fill'd the Nation. **1808** Scott *Marm.* I. xxv, If this same Palmer will me lead From hence. **1816** J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. iii, What is the use of these same lamps? **1871** R. Ellis *Catullus* x. 26 Just for courtesy lend me, dear Catullus, Those same nobodies.

6. Phrases. *At the same time*: see Time *sb.* *By the same token*: see Token *sb.*

II. In modified senses.

7. Applied to an object as having the same attributes with another or with itself at another time; exactly agreeing *in* (amount, quality, operation, etc.). Of a person: Unchanged in character, condition of health, etc. Chiefly *predicative* (cf. B. 1, 2). Constructions as in 1–3.

Phrase, *Much the same*, approximately the same (cf. Much *adv.* 3).

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 256 The mind is its own place, and in it self Can make a Heav'n of Hell, a Hell of Heav'n. What matter where, if I be still the same. **1669** Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 138 If the Course and Distance had been first agreed upon from the Place they were bound to, to be just the same, unto the..Land they first descried. **1718** *Free-thinker* No. 91 P 5 Human Nature is perpetually the same, ever subject to the same Passions and Corruptions. **1758** R. Price *Rev. Quest. Morals* viii. (1769) 293 *note*, A distinction much the same with this may be found in the letters between Dr. Sharp and Mrs. Cockburn. **1836** J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 284 God himself remains the same before and after the interposition of Christ. **1838** Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. vi. II. 518 Bigotry is the same in every faith and every age. **1855** Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 585 His salary was the same with that of the Lord Lieutenant. **1860** Ld. Lytton *Lucile* II. ii. iii, Do not think that years leave us and find us the same! **1861** M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 The Steelyard passed with the rest of the parish by the same easy gradations from the old to the new faith. **1893** *Bookman* June 86/1 Her ambitions superficially so different at different times, and yet substantially the same.

b. *predicatively.* Of a person: Unchanged in behaviour *to* another.

1850 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* ix, But she was always the same to me. She never changed to her foolish Peggotty.

c. Corresponding in relative position.

1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 18 About 504 M. of the Irish perished..between the 23 of October 1641 and the same day 1652. **1848** Thackeray *Van, Fair* xxviii, He and I were both shot in the same leg at Talavera. **1856** Sir G. C. Lewis *Lett.* (1870) 317 The Foreign Office..now holds the same place in our social economy as the Colonial Office used to hold. **1891** 'J. S. Winter' *Lundys* xii, The doctors..have decidedly better hopes than they had yesterday at the same time.

8. Predicatively: Equally acceptable or the contrary; indifferent. Also *all the same, just the same.*

1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* I. 245 He don't vally what he says to young or old, man or woman—it's all the same to old gruffy! **1838** Dickens *Nich. Nick.* vii, It's all the same to me. **1847** Upham *Mme. Guyon & Fénélon* II. iii. 31 (Funk) To Daniel the lion's den and the monarch's palace are the same.

9. Predicatively, without article: Characterized by sameness, monotonous. *rare.*

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 6/2 The choruses in 'Judith' are numerous, and to the lay mind perhaps a little same.

III. 10. *Comb.*, as *same-kidneyed, -seemingness, -sized, -soundingness*; **same-ways** *adv.*, in the same direction.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., The *same-kidneyed men, who have..a sharp flowt at the end of their tongue. **1839–48** Bailey *Festus* xx. 231 Lest long *same-seemingness should send me mad. **1764** *Museum Rust.* III. lii. 229 Let this be done deep, and still in the *same-sized ridges. **1839–48** Bailey *Festus* iv. 33 The sea..In its sublime *samesoundingness laughed out. **1887** Sir W. Thomson in *Nature* 3 Oct. 546/2 Every A is at the centre of an equal and similar, and *same-ways oriented, tetrahedron of O's.

B. *absol.* and as *pron.* (Constructions as in A.)

1. The same person or persons.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 780 Ze ben sobli þe same of whaim þei so tolde. **c 1365** Chaucer *A.B.C.* 77 Now queen of comfort sithe þou art þat same To whom j seeche for my medicyne [etc.]. **1616** B. Jonson *Epigr.* xxxiii, On Sir Iohn Roe...To the same. **1817** Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 707 An appeal from the King's Council, to the King in Council, was ridiculed, even by the opponents of the bill, as an appeal from the same to the same.

† **b.** Conjoined with a personal pronoun or with a designation of a person, to indicate identity with one who has been mentioned. *Obs.* [A latinism.]

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 26 Thanne lauȝte þei leue, þis lordes, at Mede. With that comen clerkis to conforte hir þe same. **1548** Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* I With the aduise and consente of the moste prudent and the same his moste dere vncle. **1598** Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* II. xvii. (1622) 57 Shew the people of Rome Augustus neece, and the same my wife [L. *Augusti neptem eandemque conjugem meam*].

2. The same thing. (See A. 1, 2, 3.) † Formerly also *that same, this same.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1009 But þe same þat ȝe so by vs silf trowe Longeþ, ludus, to ȝou þat liuen so in ese. **1390** Gower *Conf.* I. 19 Who that here wordes understode, It thenkth thei wolden do the same. **c 1400** *Destr. Troy* 9772 þe sam to my-self, sothli, may happyn. **c 1400** *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 488 And also crist in his godspell Of þis same makes minde o-mell. **a 1450** Myrc *Festial* 8 Anon he made to take hym, and constrayne hym forto haue done þe same. **a 1536** Tindale *Pathw. Script.* Wks. (1573) 383/2 What soeuer is done to the lest of vs..it is done to Christ, and what soeuer is done to my brother (if I be a Christen man) that same is done to me. **1576** Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 142, I have commended S— unto you oftentimes: and do the same againe at this instant. **1677** Gale *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 489 Here that common Proverbe holds true, 'When two do the same it is not the same'. **1687** A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 112, I failed not to speak to our Vice-Consul of the Light I had seen in the Isle of Samos, and he told me all the same that the rest did. **1711** J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* Wallis's Pref. 2 So the French Words *guerre* [etc.]..signify the same with these English Words. **1812** Southey *Let. to Jas. White* 16 Feb. in *Life* (1850) III. 328 It is the same in our age that it was in our youth. **1848** Kingsley *'Bad Squire'* xiv, If your misses had slept, squire, where they slept, Your misses would do the same. **1864** Newman *Apologia* v. (1904) 268/1 When I became a Catholic, nothing struck me more..than the English out-spoken manner of the Priests. It was the same at Oscott, at Old Hall Green, at Ushaw. **1896** A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* xliii, Bring the eternal seed to light, And morn is all the same as night.

† **b.** Phrases. *Of the same*: in the same way. *To the (this) same*: to the same effect. *With the same*: at the same moment. *Obs.*

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 14 All þe londe..ros with him rapely to rigtyn his wronge, For he shulde hent serue of þe same after. **c 1400** *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 373 Also we se ȝit to þe same. *Ibid.* 461 For hali writ sais on þis wise: 'Þe fole with word may non chastese.'..And to þis sam, als clerks may kun, þe wise man sais: 'Chastise þi sun [etc.].' **1603** Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1027 He spake the word, and with the same, Immediatly out came the name.

¶ **c.** With omission of article. *rare*—¹.

1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* II. (1818) 45 What I was once, same I am now.

† **3.** Pleonastically emphasizing a demonstrative, used absol. or with ellipsis of *sb.* *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. i. 194 Sir, I pray you a word: What Lady is that same? **1591** — *Two Gent.* III. i. 138 What Letter is this same? **1592** — *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 147 What a pestilent knaue is this same. **1611** Bible *Acts* xxiv. 20 Let these same here [1881 *R. V.* these men themselves] say, if they haue found any evill doing in mee.

4. *The same*, † *that* (or *this*) *same*: the aforesaid person or thing. Often merely the equivalent of a personal pronoun; he, she, it, they. Now *rare* in literary use; still common in legal documents; also (with reference to things) in commercial language (where *the* is sometimes omitted). Cf. G. *der-, die-, dasselbe.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 27 Þenne [lausten] þei leue þis lordynges, at Meede. Wiþ þat þer come Clerkes to Cumforte þe same. **c 1400** *Lansdowne Ritual* in *Rule St. Benet*, etc. 143 Þe nouyce sal..singe þare thrise: 'Suscipe me, domine' &c. þe couent..sall reherce þe same again thrise, and 'Gloria patri'. **c 1400** Maundev. (1839) viii. 97 Upon that same schalle he sytte,..righte as himself seyde. **c 1450** *Cov. Myst.* ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 25 Take this appyl and ete this ssame, This ffrute is best as I the telle. **1474** Caxton *Chesse* Ded., That ye sawe gladly the Inhabitants of ye same enformed in good, vertuous, prouffitable and honeste maners. **1484** — *Fables of Æsop* III. vii, [Men] ought to preyse and loue the chirche and the commaundements of the same. **1500–20** Dunbar *Poems* liii. 11 ȝour Hienes can nocht gett ane meter, To keip your wardrope, nor discreter, To rule ȝour robbis, and dress the sam. **1503** in Kerry *Hist. St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 111 Also ij staynyd clothis w^t^ ryddels to be same. **1509** Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 290 Above all these same there is a foure maner of noblenes. **1535** Coverdale *Lev.* xiii. 40 Whan the hayres fall out of the heade of a man or a woman, so that he is balde, the same is cleane. **1548–9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect 1st Sunday after Epiphany*, Graunt that they maie both perceaue and knowe what thinges they ought to do, and also haue grace and power faithfully to fulfill the same. **1583** Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 65 Watermen haunt the waters, and fishes swim in the same. **1590** Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 11 In the instant that I met with you, He had of me a Chaine, at fiue a clocke I shall receiue the money for the same. **1596** Spenser *F. Q.* IV. x. 5 That was a temple..farre renowmed ..Much more then that which was in Paphos built, Or that in Cyprus, both long since this same. **1611** Bible *Matt.* xxiv. 13 But he that shall endure vnto the end, the same shall be saued. **1621** in Owen & Blakeway *Hist. Shrewsb.* (1825) I. 574 Laid out in stocking up of the gorst in Kingsland, making the same into faggottes. **1667** Primatt *City & C. Build.* 8 An over-shot-mill, which is the water brought to the top of the wheel, in landers or troughs which cast the same into Buckets made in the wheel for the receipt of the same, the force and weight of which water drives the same. **1772–84** *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1755 The natives thinking we were determined to pay not the least consideration, at length ceased to apply for the same. **1818** Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 324 If such tenant for life die on the day on which the same was made payable, the whole [rent must be paid]. **1819** Keats *Isabella* ii, Her lute-string gave an echo of his name, She spoiled her half-done broidery with the same.

b. † As an answer when addressed by name; = 'I am he'. *Obs.* Also *colloq.* in confirming a conjecture as to the identity of a person mentioned by the speaker.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 191 *Ben.* Count Claudio. *Claud.* Yea, the same. **1889** *Chatterbox* 24 Aug. 323/1 'Have you ever heard of Red Jim?' 'The bushranger, do you mean?' asked Allan. 'The same. Well, this man [etc.]'.

† **c.** (*The*) *same*; = Ditto. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b iij, Take the Juce of percelly Moris otherwise calde percelly Rootis, and thossame of Isop. **1615** R. Cocks *Diary* 18 June (Hakl. Soc.) I. 11 He gave me a present of 3 nestes gocas, with their trenchers and ladells of mother of perle, with 10 spoons same, and a peece of white Liquea cloth. **1663** Gerbier *Counsel* 72 Rafters ten and seven inches, Purloyns the same, Plates the same.

† **d.** Chiefly Her. *Of the same*: of the kind or description last mentioned. *Obs.*

a **1548** Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 25 The Kyng was apparelled in almayne ryuet crested & his vambrace of the same. ?*a* **1588** *Glover's Ordinary* 38 in *Edmondson's Her.* I, Ar. in fesse three pellets betw. two bars sa. in chief two goats heads erased gu. attired or.; in base one of the same. *Gothinge.* **1625** Bacon *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 553 A Greene Court Plain, with a Wall about it: A Second Court of the same, but more Garnished.

5. quasi-*sb.* An identical thing. *nonce-uses.*

1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* v. i, *Tran.* Two drops of water cannot be more like. *Pol.* They are two very sames. **1700** — *Ovid's Met.* xv. Fables 515 Ev'n our own Bodies daily change receive,..Nor are to Day what Yesterday they were; Nor the whole same to Morrow will appear.

C. *adv.* and in adverbial phrases.

1. *The same*: **a.** in the same manner. Const. *as. To think the same of*: to have the same (good) opinion of (a person). Similarly, *to feel the same to.*

Now rare in literary use; common *dial.*, often with omission of *the.*

1766 *Museum Rust.* III. 240 Sow the seed broad-cast, ..then harrow it in, the same as turnep seed. **1827** D.

JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 154 There is a physical cause for this, which operates the same in India as in the holy land. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* xviii. 325 You'll never think the same of me again.

b. = 'all the same': see 2. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* v. viii, Suppose I am a cabinet-maker? When I send in my chairs, do I ask who is to sit upon them? No; it's all one to me..; I must be paid for the chairs the same, use them who may. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* (1885) 39 For as our liege the Shah's sublime estate Merely enhaloes, leaves him man the same, So [etc.].

2. *All the same*: in spite of what has been mentioned; even if circumstances had been otherwise; nevertheless, notwithstanding.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* I. 121 But who would have thought of my Lady Countess having a maid sent with young Miss, whilst my Dolly have nothing to do, but to milk a cow or two, and dust and scrub a bit, and cook a bit; and could all the same wait upon she too! 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* VI. iv, What you say is well worth attention; but all the same I feel we are on the eve of a regular crisis. 1852 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 187 This winter is extraordinarily mild: to day a little hoar frost, but bright sunshine all the same. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* 164 No, thank you. Obliged to you, Henry, all the same. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* (1862) 340 Audrey remarked that the said allowance made little difference; the money would have gone all the same. 1868 SWINBURNE *Blake* 176 A man is locked up, with keys of gold indeed, yet is he a prisoner all the same. 1878 RUSKIN *Let. to Dr. J. Brown* 21 Oct., I was very sorry to come away. All the same, I'm glad to be at home again.

3. *Just the same*: **a.** Exactly in the same manner. Const. *as*. **b.** None the less.

1874 ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* xiv. 281 And in the meantime Dillingham will continue his visits here just the same? 1901 H. MCHUGH *John Henry* 59 'My mother was a lady', so She said, but just the same She ate boiled cabbage with a knife Except when company came.

Same, variant of SAM *adv.* and *v. Obs.*; obs. f. PSALM; var. SEAM, lard; obs. f. SHAME *sb.* and *v.*

†Sa'med, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 samod, somed, somod, 3 so.ned, somȝd, somet. [OE. *samod* = OS. *samod, samad*, Du. (17th c.) *samet*, OHG. *samet, samit, samant* (MHG., mod.G. *samt*), Goth. *samaþ*, f. OTeut. **samo-* SAME *a.*] Together.

Beowulf 1063 Þær wæs sang and swez samod ætgædere for Healfdenes hildewisan. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1236 Þær bið on eadgum eðgesyne Þreo tacen somod. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 789 (Gr.) Þa hie fela sprǽcon sorhworda somed, sinhiwan twa. *c* 1205 LAY. 20132 Ford we biliue þeies ohte alle someð [? somed] heom to. *Ibid.* 25747 Þat heo sculden somed faren. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 532 Ha somet seiden, Þæt [etc.].

Same(i)kle, etc.: Sc. ff. *so mickle*; see So *adv.*

Samel (sæ·mĕl). Also 7 sammell, 7–8 sammel; *erron.* 8 sandal, -el. See also SAMMEN. [Of obscure origin; possibly repr. an OE. **samǽled* half-burnt, f. SAM- + pa. pple of *ǽlan* to burn.] Of a brick or tile: Imperfectly burnt.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 26 To suffer no Sammell Bricks to be made use of. *Ibid.* 28 See the Brick-layers take good sollid Bricks to hue, since if any thing Sammel the work will molder away. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 48 He had burnt several Kilns of Tiles and..not had above 50 waste, broken, and Sandal Tiles in all. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5446/8 All that are samel, or under burnt, to be excluded. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Brick, Samel*, or *sandal bricks*, are such as lie outmost in a kiln or clamp, and consequently are soft and useless; as not being thoroughly burnt. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* iii. (1841) I. 23 The brick-maker's men..turned their hands from the grey, hard, well-burnt bricks, to the soft, sammel, half-burnt bricks. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 413/2 The outside bricks are necessarily under-burned. These are called samel bricks.

Sa'meliness. [f. SAMELY *a.* + -NESS.]

†1. Identity. *Obs.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 22 An unexcusable disagreement of every Similitude, remote from identity or sameliness. *Ibid* 338.

2. Want of variety, monotony.

1897 WEBSTER (citing Bayne). 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Oct. 4/2 The sameliness of Longfellow's trochaic metre in 'Hiawatha'.

Samely (sē'·m'i), *a.* [f. SAME *a.* + -LY 1.] Without variety; monotonous.

1799 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVII. 122 To..separate parts [of the forest] that were in some places too heavy and samely. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 58 O samely naked leas, so bleak, so strange! 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xvii.(1864) 198 The earth is so samely, that your eyes turn towards heaven. 1902 *Monthly Mus. Record* 1 Jan. 16 Mr. Thomas F. Dunhill's Sixteen Variations on an original theme are too long and samely.

†Sa'men, *a. Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 saymne, 4–6 sammyn(e, 4–7 samyn, 4–9 samine, 5–6 samin, samyne, 6 sammin, samyng, 7–8 samen. [A derivative of SAME *a.*; the formation is obscure; possibly due to the influence of next.] = SAME.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 252 And in the samyn tym come him to His wyff. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 348 Sancte Iohne ȝet but abaysitnes þe saymne drink tuk neuir-þe-les. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 25 Alssua in the samyn wys, did the Empeiour Frederike. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test Cres.* 58 For worthie Chauceir, in the samin buik, In gudelie termis, and in Ioly veirs, Compylit hes his cairis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. v. 184 Geif that my mynd can ocht ymagine rycht, I wene that he suld be the samyn knycht. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 331 Brether,..quhen ȝe were consecrat, ȝe oblyste ȝow all on the sammyn wyse. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scotl.* in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. App. 428 Yit thai keip the lawis and uses of the samine for the maist part. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1503 Lyk as beforr we did submit, Sae we repeit the samyn ȝit. 1638 CHAS. I in Spalding *Troub.* (Bannatyne Cl.) I. 62 Wee have taken notice theirof and doe give you heartiely thanks for the samen. 1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconf.* VII. 398 The samine is there truely and more fully to be found. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xv. § 4 (1699) 214 He writes upon the Bill, soverty is found; & subscribes the samine. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. iii, And had I fifty times as meikle mair Nane but my Jenny should the samen skair. 1815 FINLAYSON *Rhymes* 95 (E.D.D.) Thousands are o' the samen mind.

†Sa'men, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1–3 somen, 3 *Orm.* samenn, 3–5 samen, 4 saman, samine, sammin, sammyne, samun, 4–5 samin, sammyn, 4–6 samyn, 4–7 sammen, 5 samene, samne, sampnen, samyne, samynge, somun, somyn. [OE. **samen, somen* (with prep. *æt somne*) = OFris. *samin, semin, to-semine, to saminen*, OS. *saman, at-samna, to samne* (MLG. *sam(m)ene, to samene*), MDu. *samen, te-samen* (Du. *tezamen*), OHG. *saman, zi samane* (MLG. *zesamene*, mod.G. *zusammen*), ON. *saman, til samans* (Sw. *samman, tilsamman(s*, Da. *sammen, tilsammen*), Goth. *samana*, f. root of SAME *a.* Cf. Skr. *samanā* together.] = SAM, together, mutually. For *in samen* see INSAME.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xxi. 2 Werun somen simon petrus & ðe ðegn seðe wæs cweden didimus. *c* 1200 ORMIN 377 Þeȝȝ baþe samenn cwemmdenn Godd þurrh heore rihhtwisnesse. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (MS. Titus) 59 Ha ne muhen nawt somen [*MS. Bodl.* somet] carden in heuene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 40 In firme biginning, of noght Was heuene and erðe samen wroght. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7151 Thre hundreth fox he samun knitt, (I wat noght hu he on þam hitte). *Ibid.* 11998 And iesus samen his handes smat, and said. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1849 Bot þe body and þe saul..Lufes mare samen þan man and hys wyfe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 111 Þan kissit þai [ilk] oþer sammyne, gretand faste with gastly gammyne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10118 Seynyn dayes somyn sesit þai noght. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxviii. 128 Þai ware all gadred sammen. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lv, A fayre knaue child hade thay somun. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 78 We suld schewe lufly songis, to we be..broght in-to þe inward dwellyngeplace, samne takand a seet emongis heuenly citesenes. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3217 In this flasscicle of mirre ware bonden samen paynes alle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vi. 16 On athir half, than gaderis hym about Of Troianis samyn and Sicilianis a rowt.

†Sa'men, *v. Obs.* ? Aphetic for EXAMINE *v.*

? 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire Spy-knaves* (1872) 6 They samen him according to their skils.

Samen, obs. form of SAM *v.*

Samene, variant of SAMEN *adv.*, together.

Sameness (sē'·mnės). [f. SAME + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being the same; = IDENTITY 1, 2.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxii. (1887) 118 They were ill sundred, whom the sameness of time so vniteth together. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 28 They meane a samenesse for some proportion that is betweene them. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 559 We worship, the Father of Truth, and the Son the Truth it self, being Two Things as to Hypostasis; but one in Agreement, Consent, and Sameness of Will. 1690 C. NESSE *O. & N. Test.* I. 119 If there be the sameness in sinning, the same shall be in suffering. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iv. § 4 Our Idea of sameness, is not so setled and clear, as to deserve to be thought innate in us. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 17 Personal identity or the sameness of living agents. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 17/2 The sameness of the electrical fire with that of lightning. 1759 CAPELL *Prolusions* Pref. (1760) 7 Sameness of rythmus, sameness of orthography, and a very near affinity of words and phrases. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* App. (ed. 2) 305 Sameness, in the primary sense, does not even necessarily imply Similarity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 139 Likeness is sameness of affections.

2. Absence of variety, uniformity, monotony; an instance of this.

1743 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 27 Jan., We are in such a state of sameness that I shall begin to wonder at the change of seasons and talk of the Spring as a strange accident. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wm.* (1767) II. viii. 20 There will arise..a sameness and a flatness, 1820 J. W. CROKER in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxiii. 86, I shall endeavour to enliven a little the sameness of my author. 1842 VIGNE *Trav. Kashmir* II. 404 The scenery is sameness itself. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 238 The steady occupations, the beloved samenesses, and the sacred customs of home.

3. ? *nonce-use.* Agreement in character or style.

1790 in W. Wrighte *Grotesque Archit.* Frontisp., Each will require a sameness to the Spot, For this a Cell, a Cascade or a Grot.

†Sa'menfere. *Obs.* [f. SAMEN *adv.* + FERE *sb.*1] A fellow-traveller, an associate.

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 985 Þay slipped bi & syȝe hir not þat wern hir samen feres.

†Sa'mening. *Obs.* Forms: 1 somnung, 1–2 samnung, 3 samening, somnunge, sompnunge, 4 samenyng, samnyng, sampninge. [OE. *samnung*, vbl. sb. f. *samn-ian* SAM *v.*: see -ING 1.] **a.** A gathering, an assembly. **b.** Intercourse, communion.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark i. 23, & wæs in somnung [*c* 1160 *Hatton* samnunge] hiora monn in gast unclæne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Me is andsete þe samninge of þe hinderfulle. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 12 (Bodley MS.) Þet bestelich gederunge, þet scheomelese sompnunge [*Titus MS.* somnunge], þet ful of fulðe stinkinde & untohe dede. *c* 1250 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 23 Hy troue hy þeli gast, and hely kirke, þe samninge of halghes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1442 He fagnede hire wiþ milde mod, Here sameni[n]g was clene and god. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2719 Giet noise at her samny[n]g was. *Ibid.* 6718 At Londone þey sette a Parlement;..And þus þey seyde at þer sampninge.

†Sa'menly, *adv. Obs.* Also 4 sammenly. [f. SAMEN *adv.* together + -LY 2.] Together.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28391 Munk, nunne, or spuse wijf, þat sammenly aght to lede þair liue. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 91 The hali gast, That samenly comes of bothe the fadir and the son.

†Sa'mentale, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 3 somentale, 4 samentalo, sammentale. *β.* (as *adj.* only) 4 samer-tale, samirtale, sammertale. [App. f. SAMEN *a.* + TALE *sb.* Cf. SAMTALE *a.*

The *β* forms seem to represent a genitive phrase = 'of the same tale' (ON. **samrar*, uncertified sti. genit. sing. fem. of *samr* SAME *a.*; *tals* genit. of *tala* TALE); the sb. may have arisen from the substitution of a phrase with prep. for the genitive phrase.]

A. *sb.* Concord, agreement.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 426 Seilnesse & some [*MS. T.* sachtnesse & somentale]. *a* 1375 *Cursor M.* 683 (Fairf.) Þe bestes weren in samen tale [cf. B].

B. *adj.* Concordant, agreeing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 683 Þe bestes self war samer-tale. *Ibid.* 10169 Was suilk a cuple neuer nan, Sua sammertale [*Gött.* samirtale], wit-vten strijf. *Ibid.* 23521 Þai er sa selcut samen tale.

†Sa'menward, *adv. Obs.* [f. SAMEN *adv.* + -WARD.] Together.

a 1375 *Cursor M.* 15117 (Fairf.) Þai geddered ham samneward & mened ham of þaire care.

Sameria, variant of SAMARA.

†Sa'meron, *dial.* (Yorks.) *Obs.* Also 6 samoron, 6–7 samron, 7 sameran, 7 sammaron. See quot. 1684.

1556 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 73 Thre yerdes of sameron, 1564 *Ibid.* 96, xj paire of samoron and hardin sheetes, xiij s. iiij d. 1583 in *Ripon Charter Acts* (Surtees) 380, xl yerdes of sameron, 20 s. 1598 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 211 My best blanketi, samron and a harden shete. 1617-18 *Ibid.* II. 50 One paire of sameran sheetes. 1638 *Ibid.* 162 One little paire of samron shetes. 1684 G. MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 47 Thy Sammaron web..Is stown. *Ibid.* 107 (Alphabetical Clavis), *Sammaron*, is a Cloath between Linnen and Hempen, not altogether so course as the one, nor fine as the other.

Samer-tale: see SAMENTALE.

Samerytane, obs. form of SAMARITAN.

Sameyel, Samfast, obs. ff. SAMIEL, SHAMEFAST.

Samfayl(e, -ffayl: see SANS FAIL.

Sam-hal: see SAM-.

Samian (sē'·miăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Sami-us*, Gr. Σάμιος (f. *Sam-us, -os*, Gr. Σάμος) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Samos, an island in the Ægean Sea, the birthplace of Pythagoras. **Samian earth** (see quot. 1728). **Samian letter**, the letter Y, used by Pythagoras as an emblem of the different roads of Virtue and Vice. **Samian stone** (see quot. 1728). **Samian ware**, originally, pottery made of Samian earth; hence the designation of a fine kind of pottery found extensively on Roman sites.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch, Pericles* (1595) 182 The Samian prisoners. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Table, Samian earth of two kinds. *Ibid.*, Samian stone. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* iii. 109 Where the Samian Y directs thy Steps to run To Virtue's narrow Steep, and Broad-way Vice to shun. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Samian Earth*, Earth brought from the Isle of Samos..esteemed very astringent, proper to dry, and draw Wounds...There is also a *Samian Stone*, taken out of the Mines in the same Island..'Tis astringent and cooling, and is also used by the Gold-smiths to burnish their Gold, and give it a greater Lustre. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 151 When Reason doubtful, like the Samian letter, Points him two ways, the narrower is the better. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. *Isles of Greece* xiii, Fill high the bowl with Samian wine! 1859 LUARD in *Archæol. Cantiana* II. 7 The articles found consisted of Samian ware of various shapes. *Ibid.*, The vases, urns, and Samian vessels, were filled with bones.

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Samos.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch, Pericles* (1595) 181 He..kept the Samians besieged within their owne citie. 1759 W. WITKIE *Epigon.* v. 138 Ulysses then, with thirst of glory fir'd, The Samian left, and to the prize aspir'd. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 249/2 The great battle of Mycale (430), which..freed the Samians from the Persian yoke.

Samie, obs. form of SHAME *v.*

Samiel (sə'·mĭĕl). Also **Sameyel.** [a. Turkish سموم *samyel*, f. *sam* a. Arab. *samm* (see SIMOOM) + *yel* wind.] The Simoom.

(Sometimes confused with SHAMAL, north wind.)

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 54 Having spoken so much of the Samiel, it is but reasonable I should relate what I have been told of it. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 153 A very dangerous wind prevails, which the natives [of Persia] call the *sameyel*. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 49 The samiel or mortifying wind of the deserts near Bagdad. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Veile l Prophet* (ed. 2) 90 Burning and headlong as the Samiel wind.

Samin, obs. form of SAM *v.*

Samin(e, var. ff. SAMEN *a.* and *adv. Obs.*

†Sa'ming. *Obs.* [f. SAM *v.* + -ING. Cf. SAMENING.] A meeting, assembly.

c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 3523 Sithe a peple was neuere y-sene..To-geder brought at o samyng.

Samiri, variant of SAIMIRI.

Samirtale: see SAMENTALE.

‖Samisen (sa·'misen). Also **samsien.** [Japanese form of Chinese *san-hsien* (*san* three, *hsien* string).]

A Japanese guitar of three strings, played with a plectrum.

1864 Engel *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 55 The *san heen* of China, and the *samsien* of Japan. The two instruments are almost identical. 1895 Clive Holland *Jap. Wife* (ed. 11) 4 The music of guitars or *samisens* being played in the tea-houses.

Samite (sæ·mɔit). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 samit, samet, 4-5 samyt, 4-6 samyte, 5-6 samite, 6 *arch.* samitto, 9 *arch.* samit(e, sammit. [a. OF. *samit* = Pr. *samit*, Sp. *jamete* (older *xamete*), It. *sciamito*, med.L. *examitum*, *exametum*, *samitum*, *samiltum*, ad. med. Gr. ἑξάμιτον (whence OSl. *oksamitŭ*, Russian ксамитъ velvet), f. Gr. ἑξα- combining form of ἕξ six + μίτος thread; cf. Gr. δίμιτος double-threaded, as sb. Dimity. From Fr. the word passed into MHG. as *samit* (mod.G. *sammet*, *sammt*, *samt*, velvet). Cf. MSw. *examit*.

The med. Gr. name, lit. 'six-threaded', has been variously explained. Usually it has been supposed that the original 'samite' was woven of thread composed of six strands of silk; but according to Middleton in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 210/1 it 'was so called because the weft threads were only caught and looped at every sixth thread of the warp, lying loosely on the intermediate part'.]

A rich silk fabric worn in the Middle Ages, sometimes interwoven with gold. Also, †a garment or a cushion of this material.

13.. *N. Antiq.* 2094 (Bodl. MS.) Alisaunder sytt on a samyt And plaiep atte ches in his delyat. *?a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 873 In an over-gilt samyt Clad she was. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxx. 608 Then on hinge a gipser of purpill samyte bete with golde. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* I. xxv. 73 In the myddes of the lake Arthur was ware of an arme clothed in whyte samyte. *Ibid.* xviii. xix. 760 That my barget be coueid with blak samyte ouer and ouer. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 156 She was vestured wyth a samyte of grene. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 35 'Dalmaticam de eodem samitto..', which is to saye, 'the kinges dalmaticall garmente of the same samitte'. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* viii. 93 [A robe for Hen. III] to be made of the best purple-coloured samite (a rich silk). 1842 [see Mystic A. 5 b]. 1847 Thackeray *Barbazure* i, A surcoat of peach-coloured samite..bespoke him noble.

¶ *jocularly.* (Scarlet) plush.

1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. vii. 69 Springing down from his station behind his mistress, the youth clad in the nether garments of red sammit discharged thunderclaps on the door of Mrs. Newcome's house.

Samlet (sæ·mlĕt). [Contracted f. Salmon 1 + -let. Cf. the earlier Salmonet.] A young salmon.

1655 Walton *Angler* vii. (1661) 135 [There they leave the spawn] to become Samlets early in the spring next following. *a* 1672 Willughby *Hist. Pisc.* iv. iv. § 11. 292 Salmulus, Herefordiæ *Samlet* dictus. 1742 R. Cornes in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 129 What goes here by the Name of Samlet, a small Fish spotted with Red, not much unlike the Trout. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 253 The samlet is the lest of the trout kind. 1787 Bloe *Angling* (ed. 2) 34 They commonly spawn in October, and the young become samlets the following year. 1834 Mldwin *Angler in Wales* I. 62 They are called indifferently, samlets, par, last spring, or fingerlings. 1884 Braithwaite *Salmonidæ Westmld.* v. 18 The samlets have in the fresh water been content with small worms [etc.].

†Sa·mly, *adv. Obs.* [f. Sam *adv.* + -ly 2. Cf. Samenly *adv.*] Agreeingly.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1835 Kindeli erhe oþer clipt and kessed ful oft,..Slepten wel swetly samli to-gadere.

Samme, obs. f. Sam *v.*; var. Sam *adv.*, together.

Sammen (sæ·mən). Also **salmon.** [Etymologizing alteration of Samel.] = Samel.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Sammen-bricks*, bricks insufficiently burned; soft and friable. They are commonly understood to be salmon bricks, and to be so called, because ..they..assume a reddish hue, supposed to be something like that of the flesh of the salmon. 1876 Adams in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Mar. 162 The arches, from necessity, are overburned in consequence of prolonging the firing sufficiently to burn the top and sides of the kiln into respectable salmon. 1889 C. T. Davies *Bricks* (ed. 2) 47 This test applies only to hard burned bricks, not to salmon stock.

Sammen, obs. f. Sam *v.*; var. Samen, together.

Sammenly, variant of Samenly *adv. Obs.*

Sammentale, sammertalo: see Samentale.

Sammier (sæ·miər). [f. Sammy *v.* + -er 1.] (See quot.)

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Sammier*, a machine for pressing water from skins in the process of tanning.

Sammin, Sammit: see Samen, Samite.

Sammy (sæ·mi), *v. Leather-dressing.* [Extended form of Sam *v.*2] *trans.* To dry partially (leather). = Sam *v.*2

1891 J. W. Stevens *Leather Manuf* iii. 20 After being sammied, take one side at a time and..dampen it. *Ibid.* 24 Sammieing. This term..I have failed to learn the origin of...It appears to have originated in the Western and Southern states, for in the East, 'hardening' is generally used when the leather is hung on poles or in the lofts to dry out a certain percentage of moisture, in order to prepare it for splitting and stuffing. 1897 C. T. Davis *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 416 If the light color is desired, the leather is hung up and allowed to harden, as it is termed in the East, or to sammy, as it is termed in the West, for setting.

Sammyn, Samne(n: see Sam *v.*1, Samen *adv.*

Samnite (sæ·mnəit), *sb.* and *a.* Also 4 sampnite, 7 samnit. [ad. L. *Samnītes* pl. (sing. *Samnis*); perh. etymologically cognate with Sabine.]

A. *sb.* One of a people of ancient Italy, believed to be an offshoot of the Sabines; their territory, called Samnium, was adjacent to Latium.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 179 Whan the Sampnites to him broghte A somme of gold [etc.]. 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* II. (1556) M vj b, Caius Pontius the Samnite. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1630) 45 Then, moved upon the petition of the countrey of Campania, they invaded the Samnits. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* II. 224 When the proud Samnites Troops the State defy'd. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 298 The Etruscans and Samnites by turns possessed both.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Samnites; in use among the Samnites.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Shield*, The Germans, beside the samnite-shield, have two others pretty much in use. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 380/1 The Samnite war.

Hence **Samni·tic** *a.* [ad. L. *Samnīticus.*]

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Shield*, The samnitic-shield used by the Romans. 1864 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 375/3 Built ..on the conclusion of the Samnitic war.

†Samni·tis. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: perh. some error.] Some poisonous plant.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 52 Mortall Samnitis, and Cicuta bad.

Samoan (sămō·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Samoa*, an island kingdom of the Pacific, + -an.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Samoa, or the Samoans.

Samoan dove or *pigeon*, the tooth-billed pigeon. (In recent Dicts.: cf. quot. 1864.)

1846 Lundie *Mission. Life in Samoa* xxii. 140 The Samoan language. 1864 *Reader* 28 May 687/1 A species of ground pigeon from the Samoan Islands.

B. *sb.* **a.** A native of Samoa. **b.** The Samoan language.

1846 Lundie *Mission. Life in Samoa* xxi. 135 Mrs. Murray prayed in Samoan. 1875 Jevons *Money* iv. 28 The fine woven mats so much valued by the Samoans. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 355/1 Roast pig is a joy for ever to a Samoan.

Samoed, samoid, etc.: see Samoyed.

‖ **Samolus** (sămō·lŭs). [L. *samōlus* (Pliny); said to be a Celtic word.] **a.** *Antiq.* A plant said to have been used in ancient Druidical ceremonies. **b.** *Bot.* Adopted (by Linnæus) as the name of a genus of plants belonging to the order *Primulaceæ.* Also, a plant of this genus.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Samoius*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Samolus*, small marsh plants with white flowers..belonging to the *Primulaceæ*. 1878 Miss Braddon *Open Verd.* II. 14, I wonder whether he was going to gather the samolus, left handed and fasting. 1884 C. Rogers *Soc. Life Scot.* I. i. 16 The leaves of the Samolus were gathered by the priest fasting. 1905 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 254 The selago flourished on the heath and the samolus by the running stream.

Samon, obs. form of Salmon.

Samony(e, obs. Sc. ff. *so many*: see So *adv.*

Samoom, variant of Simoom.

‖ **Samoreus.** [Du.] A kind of boat used on the Rhine.

1622 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 71 An infinite number of people are imployd in Shippes, Samoreuses, Hoyes [etc.].

Samori, Samorine, Samorit: see Zamorin.

Samoron, variant of Sameron *Obs.*

Samosatenian (sæməsăti·niăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 Samosatonian, 9 -anian. [f. L. *Samosatēn-us*, Gr. Σαμοσατηνός (f. *Samosata*) + -an.] *a. sb.* A follower of Paul of Samosata. = Paulian *sb.* 1. **b.** *adj.* = Paulian *a.*

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 6 For the baptisme which Nouatianists gaue stoode firme, whereas they whome Samosatenians had baptised were rebaptised. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (ed. 2) 123 With which are joyned the Samosatonians and Sabellians. 1697 Stillingfl. *Disc. Trinity* 42 Directly contrary to the Samosatenian Doctrine. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., St. Epiphanius will have the Samosatenians to be real Jews, without any thing more than the name of Christians. *a* 1861 Cunningham *Hist. Theol.* (1863) II. xxiii. 160 The Samosatanian heresy.

Samothracian (sæməþrē·ʃiăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *Samothrāc-ē*, Gr. Σαμοθράκη, an island in the Ægean Sea + -ian.] **a.** *sb.* An inhabitant of Samothrace. **b.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Samothrace; *esp.* with reference to the Cabiric mysteries which originated in Samothrace.

1653 Cogan tr. *Diodorus Sic. Hist.* vi. x. 249 The Samothracians do report, that among them there was another great deluge before that of Deucalion. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cabiri*, in antiquity, certain deities worshipped more especially by the Samothracians..'Tis disputed.. whether they be of Phœnician, Samothracian, or Egyptian origin. 1803 G. S. Faber *Cabiri* I. 351 The Samothracian mysteries. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 250/2 When the Samothracians sent a contingent to the Persian fleet.

‖ **Samovar** (sæmovā·r). [Russian самоваръ, 'self-boiler', f. само- *samo-* self + варить *varit'* to boil.] A Russian tea urn.

1830 tr. *Kotzebue's New Voy.* II. 22 *note*, A Samowar, or self-boiler..generally stands in the middle of the tea-table. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 14 June 2/1 The samovar is a tea-kettle which has its fire in a tube running through it, and which, with a few pieces of lighted charcoal dropped into the tube, maintains the water at boiling point with a minimum of evaporation.

Samoyed (sæ·moyed), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 7 Samoit, Samoed, 7-8 Samoid, Samoied, 8-9 Samojede, 9 Samoiede, 7- Samoyed. [Russian самоѣдъ. The rendering 'self-eater' (cf. мясоѣдъ *myasoyed* flesh-eater), interpreted as 'cannibal', is already mentioned by Purchas 1613.] **A.** *sb.* One of a Mongolian race inhabiting Siberia.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 432 The Samoits or Samoyeds are clad from head to foot in Deeres-skinnes. 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 129 The countries inhabited by the Samoids. 1726 Bolingbroke *Study of Hist.* (1777) II. 34 The Samojedes wondered much at the Czar of Muscovy for not living among them. 1756 Dyer *Fleece* iv. 145 The hardy Samoid. 1812 Shelley in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 319 The poor are as abject as Samoyeds. 1876 A. J. Evans *Through Bosnia* i. 31 Among Lapps and Samoyeds.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Samoyeds. Also quasi-*sb.*, their language.

1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 695 From the North Of Nouumbega, and the Samoed shore. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 639/1 It is said that all the Samoied women have black nipples. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xii. 230 The second branch [of the Turanian family of languages] is the Samoyed.

Samoyedic (sæmoye·dik), *a.* Also **Samojedic,** -iedic. [f. Samoyed + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Samoyeds. Also quasi-*sb.*, their language.

1813 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 288 The Samojedic nations are situated north of the Tartars. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 474/1 The nations of Samoiedic origin occupy two different countries distant from one another. 1858 Carlyle *Frederk. Gt.* vi. vi. II 78 Peter, the Russian (say rather Samoiedic [*sic*]) Czar. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 2/2 Certainly Turkic lies much closer to Mongolic than it does to Samoyedic and Tungusic.

Samp (sæmp). *U.S.* Also 7 sampe. [a. Algonkin *nasamp* (Wood *Vocab.* 1634), Narragansett *nasaump* (R. Williams), lit. 'softened by water', applied subst. to 'every kind of spoon meat, bouillon, or porridge' (Trumbull in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LV. 454). Cf. Supawn.] Coarsely-ground Indian corn; also a kind of porridge made from it.

1643 R. Williams *Key* 11 *Nasàump*, a kind of meale pottage, unpartch'd. From this the English call their Samp, which is the Indian corne, beaten and boild, and eaten hot or cold with milke or butter. 1672 Josselyn *New Eng. Rarities* 101 The corn is light of digestion, and the English make a kind of Loblolly of it, which they call Sampe. 1833 Whittier *Passaconaway* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 276 My squaws have fine mat, big wigwam, soft samp. 1899 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 133 Samp, a beautiful form of hominy.

Sampan (sæ·mpæn). Also 7-8 **champana,** 8 **champan, -e, sampane, siampan,** 9 **sampaan, sampang, sanpan.** [a. Chinese *san-pan* (*san* three, *pan* board); cf. Annamite *tam-ban* (*tam* three). Cf. the Sp. spelling *cempan* (Oviedo 1535); also Pg. *champana.*]

1. A Chinese word meaning 'boat', applied by Europeans in the China seas to any small boat of Chinese pattern.

1620 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl Soc.) II. 122 Yt was thought fytt and brought in question by the Hollanders to trym up a China sampan to goe with the fleete. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xx. 72 Quiay Panian pursued them in a Champana. 1730 Capt. W. Wrigllsworth *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 9 Sept., Took in 2 Sampan Loads of Wood. 1745 T. Pascoe *Jrnl. Voy. S. Seas* 296 Several Chinese Champans, or small Fishing-Boats. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sampaan*, or *Sampan*, a neatly-adjusted kind of hatch-boat, used by the Chinese for passengers, and also as a dwelling for Tartar families, with a comfortable cabin.

2. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) July 362/2 But the bay has a boat whose style is peculiar to the place. It is called a 'sanpan', and is an eight-foot punt, made of a few pine boards, which in light winds simply skims along the surface of the water.

Sampel, obs. form of Sample.

Samphire (sæ·mfəiər). Forms: 6 **sampere, sampiere, samphier,** 6-8 **sampier,** 6-9 **sampire,** 7 **sampeir, samper, samphyre,** 7- **samphire.** [In 16th c. *sampere, -pire* (the altered form may have been assimilated to *camphire*), a. F. (*herbe de*) *Saint Pierre* (Cotgr. 1611), lit. 'St. Peter's herb'. Cf. mod.L. *sampetra* (in Dodoens ed. 1616). Diefenbach cites mod.L. *herba divi Petri* from a work of 1691. Cf. G. *meerpeterlein.* Possibly the attribution to St. Peter may have been suggested by late L. *petra* (F. *pierre*) rock.]

1. The plant *Crithmum maritimum* (growing on rocks by the sea), the aromatic saline fleshy leaves of which are used in pickles. Also called *Rock samphire.*

1545 Elyot *Dict.*, *Crethmos* uel *Cretamus*, an herbe growing on the sea rockes, whiche we call Sampere. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xxi. 577 Sampiere hath fat, thicke, long smal leaues. 1590 R. Payne *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 7 The Phisitians there [in Ireland] holde, that Samphier is a present remedie against the stone. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* iv. vi. 15 Halfe way downe Hangs one that gathers Sampire: dreadfull Trade. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 344 Stately cliffes bringing forth Samphyre in great quantity. 1662 J. Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 10 In this shire grows greater store of samphire and Sea-holly. *a* 1692 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 178 Sampier clothes the rock in abundance. 1702 Flover in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1167 Sampire is of an Acrid Aromatic Taste. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.*, Crithmum;.. Smaller Samphire, or Sea-Fennel. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 194 Samphire..almost the only wild plant..gathered for.. luxury. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 176 The water has to be given a flavor by the squeezed berries of the Samphire.

b. As a name for various other maritime plants, esp. the glasswort (*Salicornia*). For Golden, Marsh, Prickly *samphire*, see those words.

1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. i. 121 The Mould is Sand by the Sea-side, producing a large sort of Sampier, which bears a white Flower. *c* 1710 Petiver *Catal. Ray's Pug. Herbal* Tab. xvii, Golden Samphire. *Ibid.* xxviii, Prickley Sampire. *a* 1794 Barham *Hortus Amer.* 165 Sampier...There

is another sort, which resembles the English *kali*, *kelp*, or glass-wort; another sort hath a thick juicy saltish leaf, in shape of purslane..; another sort hath a turnsole leaf. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 122 *Articulatus*, jointed, as in Samphire, *Salicornia annua*. 1847–54 WEBSTER, *Samphire*... In the United States, this name is applied to *Salicornia herbacea*, which is called glass-wort in England. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* 787 Samphire: *Borrichia arborescens*. Jamaica Samphire: *Batis maritima*. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 12/1 The glasswort is still called 'samphire' in Suffolk, and is gathered for purposes of pickling.

2. *Cookery.* The leaves of samphire, used chiefly as a pickle.

1624 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 138 A smale Barricke of Sampier. 1641 MURREL *Cookerie* (ed. 5) 68 To boyle Pigeons with Capers or Sampyre. 1661 RABISHA *Cookery* 3 To pickle Sampier green. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 244 All Pickles, especially Samphire, which is stimulating. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 147 Then put in the Meat, and a few Capers and Samphire shred. 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xix. 306 Take the samphire that is green, lay it in a clean pan.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. 41 Here sampire-banks and saltwort bound the flood. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 380 *Inula Crithmifolia*. Samphire-leaved Inula. 1849 C. H. STUART *Narr. Exped. Centr. Austral.* I. 367 A shallow salt lagoon also fringed round with samphire bushes.

Samplar, obs. form of SAMPLER.

Sample (sa·mp'l), *sb.* Forms: 4 sampel, saumpel, -pul, -ple, saunpil, 4–5 saumpil, 4–6 sampill, saumple, 5 sampil(le, sampull, saumpyl, 4– sample. [ME. *sample*, aphetic f. *essample*: see EXAMPLE *sb.*]

†**1.** A fact, incident, story, or suppositious case, which serves to illustrate, confirm, or render credible some proposition or statement. (Cf. EXAMPLE *sb.* 1.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10351 Yitt samuel..And sampson als,.. Bath þam bar tua wimmen geld...þou trou þir samples witerli, For þou sal haf a child in hi. 13.. *E. E. Allit P.* A. 499 As mathew melez in your messe, In sothful gospel of god al-myȝt In sample he can ful grayþely gesse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* xlix. Sel. Wks. I. 142 And efte Crist tellip a kyndely saumple. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5306 Þar in peichement depayntid his person scho schewid. Said 'se þi-selfe a saumpil þat I þe sothe neuyn!' 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* (Wagner) 6 Of suche a sampull y wyll ȝou telle, That he, þat wyll hit well unþerstande, In herte he may be full dredande. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 230 A sample we mow se al day, That God sent amonges us alle. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 48/1 And as simple as that saumple is, yet is there lesse reason in our case, then in that. 1529 — *Dyalogue* II. ibid. 202/2 Thys wer not like yᵉ sufferance of an vnconsecrate host, wherof ye putte the saumple.

2. A relatively small quantity of material, or an individual object, from which the quality of the mass, group, species, etc. which it represents may be inferred; a specimen. Now chiefly *Comm.*, a small quantity of some commodity, presented or shown to customers as a specimen of the goods offered for sale. (An individual article offered as a specimen of goods sold by number and not by weight or measure is now more commonly called a *pattern*.)

The commercial use is now apprehended as the primary one, the wider application being felt as transferred.

1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 6 Of ye whilk plaster and lyme a sample ys redy in ye chambre to shew. 1561 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 335 Nor na skaiffry, sic as sampill and scheit schakin, to be tane thairof [*sc.* of malt and meal]. 1573–4 in Cunningham *Revels Acc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 60 For making of vj patternes, and for cutting therof for samples for the gownes of Cloth of golde, iij s. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 45 In one of these [galleries] wee place Patternes and Samples of all manner of the more Rare and Excellent Inuentions. 1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 20 Ye might let People buy by Samples, or at Barn-doors. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3963/3 The Cargo of the Ship No. 7,..consisting of..White Wines, Sweets and Brandy; Samples of which may be seen at the said Hall. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sample*, some part of a Commodity, given as a Pattern, to shew the Quality or Condition of it. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 103 P 3 The hands and face were the only samples they gave of their beautiful persons. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xlvi. (1841) II. 181 The farmer..rubs out only a few handfuls of it [wheat] with his hand, and puts it into a little money-bag; and with this sample, as it is called, in his pocket, away he goes to market. 1775 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. p. vi, From those curious samples of Egyptian Sculpture at the British Museum. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 394, I was induced to apply to his Sicilian Majesty..for samples of the seed. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s. v., When goods are sold by sample, there is an implied warrandice that the bulk is of equal quality with the sample. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvi. 261 During these surveys, numerous samples of the sea bottom were secured. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 297 The collection of samples of air for analysis. 1896 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 3/5 The Bench were of opinion that samples were goods.

b. of immaterial things.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 89 He..is oftentimes shewing you a sample of his Ingenuity. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 169 It was by a private person giving a sample of the utility of lamps. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Quakers' Meeting*, Once only..I witnessed a sample of the old Foxian orgasm. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 526 Of the general character of those outlaws an estimate may be formed from a few samples. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* xlviii. II. 235 Illinois furnishes so good a sample of that [township] system in its newer form, that I cannot do better than extract from a..trustworthy writer, the following account.

†**3.** A person's action or conduct viewed as an object of imitation; also, a person whose conduct deserves imitation; = EXAMPLE *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 409 Hymself þan gaf us sample þare. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 22 O þis maner sal þabbesse folize þe saumpyl of Iesu. 1548 PATTEN *Exped.* Pref. b iij b, Since what he could doo, they could not resiste, and what he should do, they had set hym a sample. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 119 And nowe they bene to heauen forewent, Theyr good is with them goe: Theyr sample onely to vs lent, That als we mought doe soe. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 106 For if his errour such pardon accrew, More by his sample will be couraged. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 48 [He] Liu'd in Court (Which rare it is to do) most prais'd, most lou'd, A sample to the yongest.

†**4.** Precedent; = EXAMPLE *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1193/1 Therefore is his case both playn against Goddes open precept, and the dispensacion straunge and without saumple.

† **5.** A warning; = EXAMPLE *sb.* 3. Phrases, *In sample*, by way of warning. *To take sample. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20889 Bath ananias and his wife For suike he dampnid tam o life, þat all suld tak þaim sample bi For to naman do tricheri. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 595 Þar-for, in sampill of ewill dede to wekit dede I sall ȝow lede. *c* 1420 *Brut* 196 In sample þat þe Scottes shulde haue in mynde forto bere ham amys aȝeynz her lorde eftesones. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 403 On the sall fall the fyrst part off thir harmys, Sampill to geyff till all thi fals natioune. *Ibid.* XI. 834 Nane sampill takis, how ane othir has beyn For cowatice put in gret paynys fell.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** appositive, quasi-*adj.*, serving as a sample.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 458 If the 'sample blade', that is, the largest lamina in the series, weigh 7 pounds, the whole produce may be estimated at a ton. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xliv, Why did you leave that.. sample-bottle of Hollands out of the cupboard? 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 263 It is just possible that the sample ores you see in London, or some other city, have come from any mine except the one projected, or offered to your consideration. 1863 *Reader* 12 Dec. 688 By culling a few sample-extracts. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ii, Miss Abbey filed her receipts, and kept her sample phials.

b. Special Comb.: **sample-bag**, a bag containing the samples carried by a commercial traveller; also, a small holland bag tied up with an attached tape, used by merchants and farmers to carry samples of corn, etc.; **sample card**, a piece of cardboard to which is fastened a sample of cloth, etc.; = *pattern card*; **sample cutter** (see quot.); **sample hand**, an operative employed in producing 'sample' goods; **sample passer**, one whose business it is to select the articles that are to serve as samples; **sample-room**, (*a*) a room in which samples are kept for inspection; (*b*) *U. S. slang*, a place where liquor is sold by the glass; **sample-trier** = *sample passer*.

1884 *Manch. Guard.* 26 Sept. 5/1 He..deposited his *sample-bag in the dining-room. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Sample cutter*, a species of rotary shears. A sharp edged disk on a table rolling against an edge and cutting narrow strips of cloth from the roll, to form tailor's or traveler's samples. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 10/3 Experienced *sample hands for children's costumes, pelisses, &c. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Sample Passer*, a proficient smelter who chemically tests a sample of metal drawn from the furnace when to the eye it seems about the desired quality. 1874 ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* xv. 297 Colonel Todhunter..had been refreshing himself at the *sample-room attached to Odiorne's grocery. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/1 Commercial institutions, of which inquiry offices, museums, and sample rooms..should form a leading feature. 1776 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 217 In the knowledge of which the *sample-triers or Tin-dressers are very expert. 1824 W. PHILLIPS in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* II. 143 When a pound or two of the ore is given to the sample-trier, as a fair sample of 50 or 100 tons.

Sample (sa·mp'l), *v.* [f. SAMPLE *sb.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To be or find a match or parallel to; to parallel; to intend as a match *for*. Also, to put in comparison *with*. *Obs.*

1592 LD. VAUX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. IV. 109 Throwgh vneath to be sampled infortunacy I may neither dispose of my owne to my requisite reliefe [etc.]. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 702 Whensoeuer afterwards there was taken vppe any great lamentation, it was sampled and matched with that of Hadadrimmon. 1602 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 141 If Cambricke you wud deale in, there's the best, all Millan cannot sample it. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. i, She would ha' had you, to ha' sampled you With one within, that they are now a teaching; And do's pretend to your ranck. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* 173 Who can sample, amongst Heretiques, that [patience] of Laurence on the Gridyron? 1630 LORD *Banians* 9 Modest were her Aspect, and her eyes Indices of so melancholly soberneese, and composed lookes, as if she seemed to be sampled for him that met her. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) III. 635 This notion [is] nowhere else sampled in any Greek Author. 1640 BASWICK *Lord Bps.* ii. B iij, Which Prelacie he samples and parallells with the..Lordship, which Heathen Princes exercise over their people. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony Monger* v. Wks. 1716 II. 435 A Lenn and Cadaverous Clergy, the whole Protestant World cannot sample such a jejune Crew.

†**2.** **a.** To set an example to. **b.** To set an example of. *Obs.*

1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 5 The morne, who sampling men their sinnes to rue, Hath washt earths motley face in weeping dewe. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ciii. 406 We Church-men should to Lay-men sample good.

†**3.** To illustrate, to explain by examples or analogies; to symbolize. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 599 Ortelius..supposeth ..that Vmbilicus was accounted the Deitie it selfe..which shapelesse shape hee sampleth by many like in other Nations. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 191 Therefore this wee may doe, some way sample that, which no way we can expresse. 1664 H. MORE *Exp.* 7 *Epist.* Pref. (1669) (a 3), Mr. Mede..seems to insinuate that they should Prophetically sample unto us a sevenfold successive Temper and Condition of the whole visible Church.

†**4.** To imitate, to copy. *Obs.*

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, Walla by chance was in a meadow by Learning to 'sample earth's embroidery. 1626 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* xx. vii, A modell of this more exquisite frame is sent to Uriiah, the priest; and must be sampled in Jerusalem. 1675 V. ALSOP *Anti-Sozz.* 530 Is it not a strange Copy that differs in kind from its Idea?.. As if you should propound a House for your patern, and draw a Horse to sample it.

5. To take a sample or samples of; to judge of the quality of (a thing) by a sample or specimen; to obtain a representative experience of.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxi, She..looks at it,—considers it,—samples it,—measures it. 1858 HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* 196, I won't turn my back..on any man in the country at sampling wheat. 1883 V. D. MAJENDIE in *Fortn. Rev.* May 647 Every cargo is sampled by the Customs on its arrival and chemically examined. 1890 N. HIBBS in *Big Game N. Amer.* 22 The Moose has a hump on his nose,.. it excels any other meat dish I have ever had the pleasure of sampling. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 354 Some one who has personally sampled Africa.

b. To present samples or specimens of. Also, to serve as a sample of.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1871) 208 Chaucer never shows any signs of effort, and it is a main proof of his excellence that he can be so inadequately sampled by detached passages. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 607 The literature of the subject has grown to such an extent,..that it is hopeless.. to do more than sample it. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 8 July, The fifty thousand men who would have sampled the drill, discipline, and patriotism of a hundred and fifty thousand more. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 3/2 English editors of Irish chronicles and histories often make grave blunders, some of which he samples.

Sampled (sa·mp'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. SAMPLE *v.* + -ED.] Tested to ascertain the quality.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 241 An assay of sampled ore gives 40 ounces silver and 60 per cent. lead.

Sampler (sa·mplə), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4 saumplarie, -ye, sawmplere, 4–5 samplere, saumpler, 4–8 samplar, 6 sawmplar, 9 *dial.* sampleth, 6– sampler. [Aphetic f. OF. *essamplaire*: see EXAMPLAR.]

†**1.** An example to be imitated; a model, pattern; an archetype; the original from which a copy is or may be taken. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28073 Bot nu sal i tell þe her nest Hu þu sal seen þi scrift to preist,..þat laud men mai sumquat lere To scape þair scrift wit þis samplere. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1439 For þai till hyme wan as samplar to lewe his kyne þat mychty war, & þis gret pilgrimag to tak. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 104 Al-þough men made bokes god was þe maistre, And seynt spirit þe sampla*r*ye and seide what men sholde write. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* XXV. 40 Bihold and do after the sawmplere, that to thee is shewid in the hil. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2947 Off ther beyng here will I leue and cease, To declare and say make me will redy, As of my samplere to procede plainly. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 382 There are not two sorts of Adoration.. but one onely Adoration, both of the Image, and also of the Samplar, whereof the Image is. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 445 But the Type is past, and the veritye supplyeth the place. Latt us make a comparison betwixt the sampler and yᵉ trueth [Melchisedech and Christ]. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 490 The verie whores ..paid him a yearely reuenue for their bauderies: which act ..is made a sampler to some of our holie Popes to imitate. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 778 Arachne first invented.. working with the needle, which this mayd of Lydia first learned from the Spiders, taking her first Samplers and patterns from them for imitation. 1636 FLAVEL *Clavis Myst.* xvi. 208 Christ's baptism was the perfect sampler and patterne of ours. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 296 The holinesse of Christ, which God hath propounded unto us for a samplar to imitate. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* Wks. 1871 V. 85 God is the original fountain and sampler of holiness. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 259 True holiness consists in a likeness to the most exact sampler.

attrib. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 48 A stone,..some way conform to..Christ the Sampler-stone.

†**2.** An illustrative or typical instance; a specimen. Also, a representation, symbol, type. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10892 Þat þou be myght o þis in weir, Ald elizabeth be þi samplere. 1623 LISLE *Helfri. on O. & N. Test.* (1638) 24 So thou maist yet at least be furthered somewhat by this little sampler [A.S. *bysne*]. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 253 What is man but a sampler of weakness? 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 73 And God is giving some Specimens hereof, some Samplars. 1697 BURNET *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 25 The Temple..a Type and Samplar.. of the Heavenly Temple that is above.

3. †**a.** A piece of embroidery serving as a pattern to be copied. *Obs.*

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 54 The Hoppesackes that are brought out of Flaunders, may be good samplers for you to worke by. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Somner) 113 Alas then, o Loue, why doost thou in thy beautifull sampler sette such a worke for my Desire to take out, which is as much impossible? [1608: see 1.] 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 284 Such as begin to work with the needle, look much on their sampler and pattern.

b. A beginner's exercise in embroidery; a piece of canvas embroidered by a girl as a specimen of her skill, usually containing the alphabet and some

mottos worked in ornamental characters, with various decorative devices.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 789 The saumpler to sow on, the lacis to enbraid. 1546 Marg. Thomson *Will* in *Essex Rev.* (1908) XVII. 147, I gyve to Alys Pynchebeck my sawmpler with semes. 1592 Kyd *Sol. & Pers.* I. ii, When didst thou, with thy sampler..sit sowing? 1639 Mayne *City Match* II. ii, Your schoole-mistresse..teaches To knit in Chaldee, and worke Hebrew samplers. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 2 ₱ 3 Our girls forsake their samplers to teach kingdoms wisdom. 1789 Burns *Let. to Mrs. M'Murdo* 2 May, Never did little Miss with more sparkling pleasure show her applauded sampler to partial Mamma, than I now send my poem to you. 1803 R. Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 67 Sin I furst work'd a sampleth at Biddy Forsyth's. 1862 Calverley *Verses & Tr.* (1894) 80 Now not all they seek to do Is create upon a sampler Beasts which Buffon never knew. 1886 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 136 There is a 'sampler' worked by some idiot related to the family.

attrib. 1859 Miss Cary *Country Life* i. (1876) 19. I see that it was marked with sampler letters in one corner. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 170 Esther, for her part, taught her embroidery and sampler work.

transf. and *fig.* 1627 W. Hawkins *Apollo Shroving* Prol. 5 Take out thy fescue, and spell here, in this one-lean'd booke. Tell the stitches in this sampler of blacke and white. 1717 Prior *Alma* II. 448 Distinguished Slashes deck the Great; As each excells in Birth, or State His Oylet-holes are more, and ampler, The King's own body was a Samplar. 1819 Keats *Wks.* (1889) III. p. cxxv, The more he may love the sad embroidery of the *Excursion*, the more will he hate the coarse samplers of Betty Foy and Alice Fell.

4. *Forestry.* A young tree left standing when the rest are cut down.

1653 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* 161 Take a good straight Pole or sampler growing of Ash or Willow. 1785 J. Phillips *Treat. Inland Navig.* 19 Cutting down samplers and young trees even for faggot and stack wood..has been..a common practice. 1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 246 Standards or samplers are always left, but seldom raised to timber.

† **5.** = Sample *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare.*

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 136 Test for proving Steel. Take weak aqua-fortis, and drop a little on the sampler in question.

Sampler (sæ·mplə1), *sb.*[2] [f. Sample *v.* + -er[1].] One whose business it is to sample goods.

1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 216 To make a rough guess or coarse essay, the sampler takes a handful of it, and washes it on a shovel [etc.]. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 382 The sampler takes charge of the piles. 1906 *Act* 6 *Edw. VII*, c. 27 § 3 (2) An official sampler shall at the request of the purchaser..take a sample for analysis by the agricultural analyst of any such article.

† **Sa·mpler,** *v. Obs.* [f. Sampler *sb*[1]] = Sample *v.*

1628 Prynne *Brief Survay* 54, I will therefore now confine my selfe to the Matter, and Substance of these Deuotions, which I will now Paralell, and Sampler with those Popish Authors.

Samplery (sæ·mplĕri). [f. Sampler *sb.*[1] + -y.] The making of samplers; sampler work.

1613 T. Milles tr. *Mexia's*, etc. *Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* I. 762/2 Feare God, and learne womens huswifery; not idle Samplery, or Silken follies. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* viii, The art of needle-work, marking, and samplery.

Sampling (sæ·mplin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Sample *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Sample.

† **1.** Following an example, imitation. *Obs.*

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 158 And this conformity and sampling (as I may say) of Christ, extends not only to those Acts of his which he did as man, where the imitation is plain and direct.

2. The action of testing the quality of anything by means of samples; an instance of this.

1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 326 The persons employed are called Samplers; and the business itself Sampling. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 64 Sample Box, Sampling and Duty..5s. 6d. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. 476 Numerous gaugings and samplings of the sewage..have been undertaken. 1889 *Athenæum* 15 June 753/2 It is.. not one to be estimated on..a chance sampling.

Sampsæan (sæmpsī·ăn). *Eccl. Hist.* [f. Gr. Σαμψαῖ-οι pl. + -an.

Epiphanius renders the name by Ἡλιακοί 'solar', regarding it as f. Heb. *shemesh*, Syriac *shemshā* the sun. He does not, however, accuse the Sampsæans of sun-worship, though he says they venerated water almost as a deity. Perhaps the word is from the Heb.-Aram. root *sh-m-sh* to minister.]

An adherent of a heretical sect that existed in Persia, identified by Epiphanius with the Elcesaites.

1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* (1614) 148 And in worshipping of the Sunne, whereof they were called the Sampsæans, or Sunner, Sunnen, as Epiphanius interpreteth that name. 1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* 88 *note*, The historical connexion of the Sampsæans with the Essenes is evident.

Sampson: see Samson.

† **Sampsuchine.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. (*oleum*) *sampsūchinum*, Gr. σαμψύχινον (oil) of marjoram, f. σάμψῡχον, *-os* marjoram.] Oil of marjoram.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, I savour no sampsuchine in it.

Samptsoo, Sampull, obs. ff. Samshoo, Sample.

Samscred, obs. form of Sanskrit.

† **Samscreda·mic,** *a. Obs.* [f. *samscredam* (early transliteration of Skr. *saṃskṛtam*: see Sanskrit) + -ic.] = Sanskrit.

1800 *Acc. Bks.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 44/1 The Ethiopic alphabet, which has a certain resemblance to the Samscredamic.

Samscretan: see Sanskrit.

‖ **Samshoo** (sæmʃū). Also 7 **sam shu,** 8 **samptsoo, samshew, samshue, samso,** 8–9 **samsu, samtchoo,** 9 **sams-choo, sam-shee, samshoe, samshoo, samshu, san-tchoo.** [Pidgin-English: said by S. W. Williams to be a. *sam shin*, Cantonese pronunciation of Chinese *san shao* 'thrice distilled'; but Chinese scholars consider this doubtful.] The general name for Chinese spirits distilled from rice or sorghum.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 419 The Officer brought aboard..2 great Jars of Arack..called by the Chinese, Sam Shu. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. l. 222 He loaded me with fair Promises, and sent after me..a small Jar of Samshew, or Rice Arrack. 1744 J. Philips *Jrnl. Expod. Anson* 155 We also received on board..a But of Samshue. 1795 Anderson *Brit. Embassy China* 52, 6 Large jars of samptsoo..a liquor made in China. *Ibid.* 163 A small quantity of samtchoo, a spirituous liquor. 1836 J. F. Davis *Chinese* I. iii. 86 Ardent spirits, called samshoo, generally adulterated with ingredients of a stimulating and maddening quality. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 1291/1 The Chinese make rice wine perfumed, and distil the lees, whence they obtain a spirit like brandy, which they call sam-tchoo, or san-tchoo. 1852 F. A. Neale *Narr. Resid. Siam* 75 That most baneful and least desirably-flavoured spirit in the world, samshoe. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 264 The Chinese beverage, sam-shee, is made from rice. 1888 A. J. Little *Through Yang-tse Gorges* 218 The business of the day commenced with swallowing endless thimblefuls of hot 'samshu'.

Samsien: see Samisen.

Samson (sæ·mson). Also 6–8 **Sampson.** [a. L. (Vulgate) *Sam(p)sōn*, Gr. (LXX) Σαμψών, a. Heb. שִׁמְשׁוֹן (in Masoretic vocalization *Shimshōn*).]

1. The name of the Hebrew hero whose exploits are recorded in Judges xiii–xvi. Applied allusively to persons, with reference to Samson's enormous strength, to his having been blinded, or to some incident in his story. Also attrib. *Samson-like* adj. and adv.

1565 Harding *Confut. Jewel* III. v. 147 Such mighty Samsons, such constant Laurences, your ioyly gospell breedeth. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 33 None but Sampsons and Goliasses It sendeth forth to skirmish. 1620 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 146 Then it [conscience] riseth, and Sampson-like rouseth up it self, and bestirreth it self lustily, as a giant refreshed with wine. 1649 *Alcoran* 417 To bring out to the open view of all, the blinde Sampsons of their Alcoran. 1651 R. Wild *Poems* (1670) 21 He stands, And snaps asunder, Samson-like, these bands. 1678 *Eng. Man's Call.* 52 Foolishness..is a Sampson, whose eyes are out, the scorn and derision of all. 1689 in W. W. Wilkins *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 4 They had on their heads such a Sampson-like power. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. vi. 399 Such as no Sampson could overthrow. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 July 14/3 Intellectual Samsons toiling with closed eyes in the mills and forges of Manchester and Birmingham.

† **2.** a. *dial.* = Samlet. *Obs.*

1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 254 Near Shrewsbury (where they [the samlet] are called Samsons).

b. Australian. *Samson-fish*: see quots.

1874 in Tenison-Woods *Fishes N. S. Wales* (1882) 60 The Samson-fish (*Seriola hippos*, Günth.) is occasionally caught. ..The great strength of these fishes is remarkable. 1882 Tenison-Woods *ibid.* 190 Samson-fish. In Sydney *Seriola hippos*. In Melbourne, young of *Arripis salar*.

3. *Mech.* = Cramp *sb.*[2] 3. ? *Obs.*

1852 in Burn *Naval & Mil. Tech. Dict.* I., s. vv. *Cric, Davier, Sergent.*

4. Samson bar: = Samson's post 2 a.

1889 *East. Morn. News* 10 Apr. 3/8 The prisoner lashed him to the sampson bar and mizenmast.

Hence **Sa·msoness** [-ĕss], a female Samson.

1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 395, I am a Female Sampsoness, for all my strength lies in my Hair.

Samsonian (sæmsōu·niăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Samson + -ian.] a. *sb.* A strong man. b. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Samson; resembling Samson or his attributes.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* 56 All Foyters, men o' th' sword, Hectors, Herculaneans, Samsonians. 1861 Fitzpatrick *Bp. Doyle* (1880) I. 208 The Samsonian determination with which he grasped the leading pillar of the Irish Church Establishment. 1865 W. H. L. Tresler *Poems* (1867) 69 A beard, 'maist Samsonian, sae knottit an' thready. 1884 A. A. Putnam 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* iii. 20 Riddles of the Samsonian type are not easily expounded.

Samsonistic (sæmsŏnĭ·stik), *a.* [f. Samson + -istic.] Strong, powerful.

1849 E. B. Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 212 He commenced dealing..the most ferocious and Samsonistic blows.

Samson's post. Also 9 Samson-, Sampson-post. [Prob. named in allusion to Judges xvi. 29.]

† **1.** A kind of mousetrap (see quot. 1609). *Obs.*

1577 Harrison *England* III. vi. 107 b/2 [Halifax gibbet.] Which being drawne vp to the top of the frame is there fastned with a woodden pinne, (the one ende set on a peece of woode,..& the other ende being let into the blocke, holding the Axe, with a notche made into the same after the maner of a Sampsons post). 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* vii. (1634) 120 *note*, There is none [*i.e.* no mousetrap] better than a Samsons Post, which is a flat Coouer or Roofe supported by a triangular Pillar or Prop, whose three sides doe so hold one by another, through the Weight of the Roofe, that the loosing of one is the loosing of all, and so the Prop failing, the Roofe falleth. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Sampson's-posts*, a mouse-trap. [Described.]

fig. 1593 G. Harvey *New Let. Notable Contents* Wks. (Grosart) I. 262 Croatia may learne to be prouident in Triumph; which hath often fealt the ioyfulnesse of a Sampsons post.

2. a. *Naut.* A strong pillar or stanchion passing through the hold of a merchant-ship, or between the decks of a man-of-war; also, in a whaling vessel, a strong post, firmly fixed in the deck, to which the fluke-rope may be fastened. b. *Oil-mining.* (See quot. 1881.)

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Samsons-post*, a sort of pillar erected in a ship's hold, between the lower deck and the kelson, under the edge of a hatchway, and furnished with..notches that serve as steps. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Sept. 285/3 The schooner was showing a white light on the sampson-post. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Samson-post.* 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Sampson-post*, an upright post which supports the walking-beam, communicating motion from the engine to a deep-boring apparatus.

Samsu, -tchoo, variant forms of Samshoo.

† **Samtale,** *a. Obs.* [f. Same *a.* + Tale *sb.* Cf. Samentale.] Accordant, agreed.

c 1200 Ormin 5731 Swa þatt hiss bodiȝ wiþþ hiss gost Samntale & sahhte wurrþe. *Ibid.* 5535, 6037.

Samum, Samun, var. ff. Simoom, Samen *adv.*

‖ **Samurai** (sæ·murai). [Japanese.] In Japan during the continuance of the feudal system, one of the class of military retainers of the daimios; sometimes in wider sense, a member of the military caste, whether a samurai proper or a daimio. Now applied to any Japanese army officer. (Unchanged in the plural.) Also *attrib.*

1874 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. i. (1878) 222 He has..his vassals, his Samurais, or knights with two swords (the others having only one). 1885 E. Greey *Bakin's Capt. Love* ii. (1904) 14 Amada, who had been a samurai, taught the lad to read and write. *Ibid.* iv. 30 For a samurai woman, even when mortally wounded, always endeavours to conceal her pain. 1906 Sladen *Lovers in Japan* vi, Mr. Jevons told us that we ought to have Samurai servants.

Samyn(e, obs. ff. Sam *v.*, Samen.

San: see Sans.

† **Sa·nable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *sānābilis*, f. *sānāre* to heal, f. *sān-us* healthy: see Sane *a.*]

1. That heals or is concerned with healing; curative. *rare*—[1].

1597 A. M. tr. *Guilleneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/1 *Therapeutica* is the curinge or sanable parte of Physicke.

2. That may be healed; curable. *lit.* and *fig.*

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1664 H. More *Antid. Idolatry* To Rdr. § 1 That those that are sanable or preservable from this dreadful sin of Idolatry may find the efficacy of our Antidote. 1694 Wesmacott *Script. Herb.* 10 No Plant.. doth sooner..cure all Sanable Burnings and Scaldings. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* III. § 69. 361 Whilst the corruptions seem Sanable and admit hopes of Cure.

Hence **Sanabi·lity,** † **Sa·nableness,** the state of being curable.

1727 Bailey vol. II, Sanableness. 1860 Worcester (citing *Med. Jour.*), Sanability.

Sanachy, obs. variant of Sennachie.

Sanad: see Sunnud.

† **Sa·nap.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 sauvenap, (saufenap, sayfenap, salvenap), 4–5 savenap(e, 4 saunap(e, sawnap(e, sannap, 4–5 sanap, (4 sanop), 5 sanapp, (sanope). See also Surnape. [Orig. *sauvenape, savenape*, a. OF. **sauvenape*, f. *sauve-r* to Save + *nape* table-cloth, Nape *sb.*[2] Latinized *salva mappa* in *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) an. 1338 and 1343.]

A strip of cloth placed over the outer part of the table-cloth to preserve it from being soiled.

1312 *Finchale Priory Acc.* (Surtees) p. v, Duo mappæ, ij sauvenapys. 1313 *Bolton Compotus* 279 Pro mappis & Sauuenapys emptis apud London. xxx. s. vij. d. *c* 1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 518 In salvenap' conficiend., *pd.* 1337 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 200, j savenape iiij*d.* 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 886 A tapit..Clad wyth a clene clope,.. Sanap, & salure, & syluer-in sponez. 1391 *Will J. Marishall* in *Ingleby MS.* 62 Vnum tuallium cum vno sausenap [? *read* saufenap] de optimis. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 Þai vse nowþer burde cloth ne sawnape. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 721 *Hoc manutergium*, a sanope. 1[illegible] *Will of Cheyney* (Somerset Ho.), j towells j sauenap. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1387 Towellus..Whyȝth as the seeys fame, Sanappus of the same, Thus servyd thei ware.

Sanashy, sanasse: see Sunyasee.

† **Sanate,** *v. Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *sānāt-*, ppl. stem of *sānāre* to heal, f. *sān-us* Sane *a.*] (See quot.)

1623 Cockeram, *Sanate*, to heale.

† **Sana·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *sānātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *sānāre*: see prec.] The action of healing or the process of becoming healed; an instance of this. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* Tab. 30r Pechis, ablaqueacioun, putacioun, & sanacioun. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlvii. 87 b/2 He that hathe made the, yeue the sanacyon and helthe atte thys presente tyme. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 E j b, That curacyon or sanacyon is none other thynge but a retourne to the fyrste symmetrye or commoderacyon of the sayd conduytes. 1634 Br. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* IV. v. 122 It is no marvell if the report of so miraculous, and universall sanations drew customers. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 351 Which holy King Edward was the first to whom was granted the gift of Sanation. 1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 297 Reflecting on all Motions whatever, v.g. Generation,..Augmentation, Sanation, etc.

Sanative (sæ·nătiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **sanatyf, (sanetyf).** [a. OF. *sanatif* or med.L. *sānātīvus*, f. L. *sānāre*: see Sanate *v.* and -ive.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the power to heal; conducive to or promoting health; curative, healing.

14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* II. 912 in *Anglia* XVIII. 329 To woundys it is confortyf With oþer erbys sanatyf. 1497 Br. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* A ij, Herbes and flowes sanatyf to

remedy all syknesses. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 8 The sauar sanatiue of the sueit flouris. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* (1579) 59 b, Gum Sarcocoll..is a sanatyue gum to incarnat woundes and sores. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 787 Brass hath, in it selfe, a Sanative vertue;.. But Iron is Corrosive, and not Sanative. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 33 That..Kings should receive that peculiar Priviledge, and sanative Power, whereof daily Instances are presented unto us. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. ii. 91, I speak not of their medicinal operations, those alterative or sanative effects which they have upon our bodies. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* I. xv, A sanative soporiferous draught. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 166 Handkerchiefs used to be inserted..to touch the place whereon the body had first been laid, and derive a sanative influence. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/2 The special treatment which has been proved serviceable and sanative by practical hydropathists. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* iii. 108 The place was sanative; the air, the light, the perfumes..concord in happy harmony.

b. *fig.*, esp. Promoting moral or spiritual health.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 4 Vsing the same for a remedy & medicine of their peine, addyng euer somwhat thereto that was sanatyue & wholsome. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. iii. 91 The mysteries themselves, being duly considered, have had a very sanative influence on many that contemplated them. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* App. D. (1852) 109 A sort of sanative counter-excitement, that holds in check the more dangerous disease of Methodism. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, Imposture is of sanative, anodyne nature. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iv. 289 The sanative virtue of action..to dispel doubt and despair.

2. Of, pertaining to or concerned with healing.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* III. 180 How congruously do the Musical and Sanative Art meet together? 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 146 The absorption of the fluid being the first step in the sanative process. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 397 The sanative process by which despair is transformed..into triumphant faith.

† **B.** *sb.* A remedy. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 248 Other [healing] Ei bys ther ben alsoo..'Operys satisfaccio' [ys] the souereyne sauetyff [? *read* sanetyff]. 1678 *Lively Orac.* viii. § 3 As if he that had an ulcer in his bowels, should apply all his balsoms and sanatives only to his head.

Hence † **Sa·nativeness**, healing quality.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Huntingdon.* (1662) II. 48 An obscure Village..called Haile weston whose very name Soundeth something of sanativeness therein.

Sanatorium (sænătōˑriŭm). Pl. **sanatoria.** Also *erron.* **sanatarium.** [a. mod.L. *sānātōrium*, f. *sānāre* to cure, heal: see SANATE *v.* and -ORY.

Cf. G. *sanatorium.* The erroneous form *sanatarium* is due to confusion with SANITARIUM.]

1. An establishment for the reception and medical treatment of invalids; in recent use chiefly either of convalescent patients, or of consumptives undergoing the open-air treatment.

1840 *Mech. Mag.* 152 [A prospectus of 'The Sanatorium'—a self-supporting establishment for the lodging, nursing and cure of sick persons]. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 6/1 Quite a little shoal of companies for the establishment of sanatoria has recently made its appearance. The latest company is the Harrogate Sanatorium for Consumptives.

2. A place to which, on account of favourable climatic and other conditions, invalids resort for the improvement of their health; *spec.* a hill-station in a hot country, esp. in India, to which residents periodically resort to recuperate.

1842 VIGNE *Trav. Kashmir* I. 38 These ladies are known by the well-selected epithet of 'Grass Widows'; and there are sometimes more than fifty of them at each sanatorium. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 248 On a ridge of the outer Himalaya, stands the cantonment, or depôt, of Landour. It was established in 1827, as a sanatarium for European troops. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (ed. 2) II. 263 Neuera-ellia, as a sanatarium, is little to be relied on for the relief of active ailments. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 11/1 An English physician, who, as the custom is, has taken one of the rising sanatoria on the shores of the Mediterranean under his especial patronage. 1880 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 533/2 There was a time when Minnesota was regarded as a sanatorium for the victims of consumption.

Sanatory (sæˑnătəri). [As if ad. mod.L. *sānātōrius*, f. L. *sānāre*: see SANATE *v.* and -ORY.]

1. Conducive to healing; curative.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* x. (1834) I. 151 There are, he [our moralist] tells you, three doses of the moral medicine... In the proper dose there is health and safety... Has he not noted down the sanatory quantity? Not he! 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 174 The righteous retribution of Heaven which ..is altogether of a sanatory influence. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 127 Sanatory excursions.

2. Of or pertaining to healing.

1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* vi. (1880) 48 It [the name *surgeon*] has long been specialized..to those who perform the mechanical parts of the sanatory art. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxvii. 318 Miss Florence Nightingale..had from a very early period turned her attention to sanatory questions.

¶ **3.** Pertaining to health. (Misused for SANITARY.)

1846 *Punch* XI. 87 The Sanatory Condition of the City. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 20 Nov. 347 A..meeting in favour of an effective and comprehensive sanatory bill took place.

Sanbenito (sænbenīˑto). Forms: 6 (9 *arch.*) **San Benito**, 6 **S.Benito**, 6–7 **Sambenit(e**, 7 **Sambenita**, **San-benit**, 7–9 **san-**, **sambenito.** [a. Sp. *San Benito* St. Benedict (as common noun written *sambenito*). Cf. Pg. *sambenito*, It., F. *san-benito* (16th c. F. *santbeni*).

So called from its resemblance in shape to the scapular introduced by St. Benedict.]

Under the Spanish Inquisition, a penitential garment of yellow cloth, resembling a scapular in shape, ornamented with a red St. Andrew's cross before and behind, worn by a confessed and penitent heretic; also, a similar garment of a black colour ornamented with flames, devils and other devices (sometimes called a SAMARRA) worn by an impenitent confessed heretic at an auto-da-fé.

c 1560 TOMSON in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 584 We were brought into the Church, euery one with a S. Benito vpon his backe, which is halfe a yard of yellow cloth, with a hole to put in a mans head in the midst. 1568 SKINNER tr. *Gonsalvius' Discov. Sp. Inquis.* Pref., A newe kinde of Consistory..set vp..to compell them..by Rackes..Chaines, Halters, Barnacles, Sambenites. *Ibid.* 22 b, The marks [of having been 'within the Inquisitours pawes'] are commonly these:..A white linen garment with a red crosse called a Sambenit, and..a perpetuall slaunder and ignominy to all his stocke. *Ibid.* 45 b, Such as..defended their profession against their detestable falshoodes, weare the Sambenit vnto the very stake, which is a linen garment of the coulour of earth,..and all to be painted with black deuils. *c* 1582 M. PHILLIPS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 480 The Inquisitors..bringing with them certaine fooles coats..called in their language, *S. Benitos*, which coats were made of yellow cotten & red crosses vpon them, both before & behind. 1624 *Gag for Pope* 12 In the inquisition to be clothed with the Sambenito, a punishment as vituperious as the cauting of Bawdes in England. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 276 Sambenitas, painted with all the flames and devils in hell. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1574 By laying Trains to..blow us up in th' open Streets; Disguis'd in Rumps, like Sambenites. 1731 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. IV. xli. 294 Penitent Hereticks..received the blessed Sackcloth, commonly called the Sambenito...As to those who are designed for the Fire, viz. Such as have confessed their Heresy, and are impenitent...They are..cloathed with the Sackcloth.. which some call the Sambenito, others the Samarra or Samaretta. And tho' it be of the same make as the Sambenito is, yet it hath different Marks, is of a black Colour [etc.]. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXV, Who seemed as effectually doomed to death as if they wore the *sanbenitos* of the condemned heretics in an *auto-da-fe*. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1840) II. 107 Dreadful death-scenes painted like Spanish *Sanbenitos*. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Auto-da-fé*, All the flames and the devils were turn'd upside down On this habit, facetiously term'd *San Benito*.

Sance, obs. form of SANS.

Sance bell: see SANCTUS BELL.

† ‖ **Sanchet.** *Obs.* [F. *sanchet* 'an old coyne of gold worth about 2*s.* sterl.' (Cotgr.).]

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* App. 72 That the Estates should pay unto them for their expences an hundred thousand Sanchets, or other French money equivalent.

‖ **Sancho** (sæˑŋkō). Also **sanko.** [Ashanti *osanku.*] A kind of simple guitar used by West African negroes.

1817 BOWDICH, etc. *Mission to Ashantee* I. ii. (1819) 38 Small drums, sankos, stools [etc.]. 1854 MRS. LEE *Afr. Wand.* xvii, Sankos, which were wooden boxes, covered with deer skin. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 211 The sancho a small stringed instrument of the negroes of Guinea. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Sancho.*

† **Sanci·te**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Irreg. f. L. *sancīre*: see SANCTION *sb.*] *trans.* To sanction.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* xviii. 9 Now righteousnesse beares sway, and vice put downe,..The lawe of God sancited with renowne.

Sanct (sæŋkt), *a. rare.* [a. L. *sanct-us* holy: see SAINT *a.*] Holy, sacred, consecrated.

1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 58 [tr. from Roman law] Sanct things..are such as the walls and gates of a city. 1895 PURCELL *Manning* I. xxix. 692 When the sanct and stately edifice is with the blessing of God completed.

Sanct, obs. f. SAINT. **Sancta**, pl. SANCTUM.

Sanctanimity (sæŋktăniˑmĭti). *rare.* [f. L. *sanct-us* holy + *anim-us* mind + -ITY. Cf. LONGANIMITY, MAGNANIMITY, etc.] Holiness of mind.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 43 Would not these words be..fairly expressed by the single word sanctanimity or religion? 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* i. 17 A *hath*, or a *thon*, delivered with conventional unction, now well nigh inspires a sensation of solemnity in its hearer, and a persuasion of sanctanimity of its utterer.

Sancte, -ed, obs. forms of SAINT, SAINTED.

Sanctefie, obs. form of SANCTIFY *v.*

† **Sa·ncteous**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *sanct-us* holy, SAINT + -EOUS.] Pertaining to saints.

1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 185 Pictures of sancteous histories are but notes of divine actions in humane characters.

Sancti·colist. *? nonce-wd.* [f. L. **santicol-a* (f. *sancti-*, *sanctus* SAINT + *col-ĕre* to worship) + -IST.] A worshipper of saints.

1615 BYFIELD *Expos. Coloss.* i. 19 This also reproves the justicianies and sancticolists, pharisees and saint-worshippers.

Sanctifiable (sæŋktifəiˌăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. SANCTIFY *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being sanctified. Hence **Sa·nctifiableness.**

1894 A. B. BRUCE *St. Paul's Concept. Chr.* xiv. 272 The body is sanctifiable. The flesh unsanctifiable. *Ibid.* 271 It teaches plainly the sanctifiableness of the flesh.

† **Sancti·ficate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. eccl. L. *sanctificāt-us*, pa. pple. of *sanctificāre* to SANCTIFY: see -ATE 2.] Sanctified, holy.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1555 To þi blyssyd name sanctificatt. *c* 1502 *Joseph Arim.* 401, O Ioseph, sanctificate is thy fyrst foundation, Thy parentycle may be prayesd of vs all. 15.. *Gold. Litany* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1882) III. 264 By the concepcion of thy blyssid modir and virgine whyche was sanctificate in her mothers wombe; haue mercy on vs. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* VII. (Dodsley) 33 In thy mother's wombe wert thou sanctyfycate By my godlye gyft.

Sancti·ficate, *v. rare.* [f. eccl. L. *sanctificāt-*, pple. stem of *sanctificāre*: see prec. and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To sanctify.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) II. xxxiv. 493 Wherefore likewise doth Saint Peter ascribe our election to the Father predestinating, to the Son propitiating, to the Holy Ghost sanctificating? 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. iv. 8 Pope Gregory our arms sanctificates.

Sanctification (sæŋktifikāˑʃən). [ad. eccl. L. *sanctificātion-em*, n. of action f. *sanctificāre* to SANCTIFY; cf. F. *sanctification* (16th c.; OF. had the semi-popular *saintification* from the 12th c.).]

1. *Theol.* The action of the Holy Spirit in sanctifying or making holy the believer, by the implanting within him of the Christian graces and the destruction of sinful affections. Also, the condition or process of being so sanctified.

By the majority of theologians sanctification is regarded as a gradual process, not (at least normally) completed in this life. The doctrine of *entire* or *perfect sanctification* (or of *Christian perfection*: see PERFECTION) is the view, held by some Protestants, that the condition of freedom from sin (though not from ignorance or infirmities) is attainable in the present life.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 215 Whiche be the werkes of our sanctificacyon and glorificacyon. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Thess.* ii. 13 That he hath chosen you.. in sanctification of spirit [1611 through sanctification of the spirit; *Tindale, etc.* sanctifying]. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 10 That the grace of sanctification and life..might passe from him to his whole race as malediction came from Adam vnto all mankinde. 1616 W. FORDE *Serm.* 19 The Prophets were indued with a great measure of sanctification. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 202 The renewing of our nature according to the Image of God, in righteousnesse and true holinesse: which is but begun in this life, and is called Sanctification. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. vii. Wks. 1718 I. 370 Another of these ordinary Operations of the Spirit, is Sanctification; which consists in the purifying our Wills and Affections from those wicked Inclinations and inordinate Lusts, which [etc.]. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* viii. (1755) I. 247 The only sign of Sanctification is Holiness. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 509 By sanctification we are saved from the power and root of sin, and restored to the image of God. 1876 J. P. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* I. iii. 65 Sanctification is that growth in holiness through the influence of the Holy Spirit, which must..follow justification.

¶ **b.** *nonce-use.* 'Sanctified' or pious demeanour.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 94 [She] was the holiest of all saints, without any parade of sanctification.

2. The action of consecrating or setting apart as holy or for a sacred use or purpose; hallowing.

15.. in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* III. Rec. xxi. § 12 It appeareth also that in the Old Testament, in the ordering of Priests, there was both Visible and Invisible Sanctification. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* II. vj b, All impietye and vngodlynes, which myght in any wise obscure the sanctyfycation [sic.] of his name, beyng banished away [from us]. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 1 The sanctification of dayes and times is a token of that thankfulnesse..which we owe to God. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. i. 6 Sanctification is the setting apart of a thinge for a holy or religious vse, in such sort, that thereafter it may be put to no other vse. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 125 This Prayer [Giving of thanks before Meat] was call'd Sanctification, because if it had not preceded, the eating and drinking were reputed Prophane, but became Holy by this Prayer. 1832 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* I. 165 The liturgy of the Gallican church originally contained always some invocation or prayer to God for the sanctification of the elements.

3. *Eccl.* The action of making a person a saint; canonization.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. 418 Those honours of Beatification and Sanctification.

Sanctifica·tionist. *rare.* [f. SANCTIFICATION + -IST.] One who has attained 'entire sanctification' (see prec. 1).

1868 DIXON *Spir. Wives* II. 130 With the Methodists she took rank among the Sanctificationists, having many times lost her strength by a sudden illumination from some invisible sphere.

† **Sanctificative**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. eccl. L. *sanctificāt-*, ppl. stem of *sanctificāre* to SANCTIFY + -IVE.] Serving to sanctify or make holy.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 160 The hypocrisie of the Crosse in prayer is proued in respect it is thought to be operatiue, sanctificatiue, and helpfull thereto.

† **Sanctificator.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. eccl. L. *sanctificātor*, agent-n. f. *sanctificāre* to SANCTIFY. Cf. OF. *sanctificateur*, 'a sanctifier, hallower' (Cotgr.).] = SANCTIFIER.

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 113 b, So is ther none other sanctificatour mencioned..but he alone.

Sanctified (sæŋktifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. SANCTIFY *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Of a person: Made holy, endowed with saintly character; *spec.* made holy by the divine grace of the Holy Spirit.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1001 Whom seke ye, women sanctifiede? 1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Div.* Fij b, That much infirmity and vice doeth remayne as yet, euen in them whyche be santifyed. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Loue* B iv, Monkes..seperated from the world,..for to liue euen so as sanctified ones of God. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 233 Lo this deuice was sent me from a Nun, Or Sister sanctified of holiest note. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xiii. 3, I haue commanded my sanctified ones. 1647 CUDWORTH *Serm. Ho. Comm.* Ded. 6 All Philosophy..to a truly sanctified Mind..is but..Matter for Divinity to work upon. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxvii, He finds no character so sanctified that has not its failings, none so infamous but has somewhat

to attract our esteem. 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Doctr. Incarnation* x. (1852) 234 That sanctified humanity of the Son of God.

2. Affecting holiness; sanctimonious.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 13 Your vertues gentle Master Are sanctified and holy traitors to you. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iii. 130 Breathing like sanctified and pious bonds [*Theobald conj.* bawds], The better to beguile. 1662 *Rump Songs* II. 89 A sanctify'd Colonel in beaten Buff. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State, To King of France* May an. 1658, Those sanctified Cut-throats, who professing themselves to be the ..Disciples of..Christ,..abuse his meek and penceful Name ..to the most cruel slaughter of the Innocent. 1743 Fielding *J. Wild* IV. iv, No mind was ever yet formed entirely free from blemish, unless peradventure that of a sanctified hypocrite. 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* III. Wks. 1799 II. 373 For all her sanctified looks. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 237 About 120 men of puritanical and sanctified habits. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 118, I see not why we should give ourselves such sanctified airs.

† **b.** *absol.*

1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 59 The Separatists or Sanctified, as they terme themselues.

3. Of things: Holy or consecrated; rendered spiritually profitable.

1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 555 A sober and sanctifyed vse of the Creatures. 1660 T. Goodge *Chr. Directions* xvii. (1831) 93 When an evil report is raised of you, be not so much inquisitive who raised it, as to make a good use and sanctified improvement thereof. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xiv, He could not help testifying some displeasure against the Blessed Bear, which had given rise to the quarrel, nor refrain from hinting, that the sanctified epithet was hardly appropriate. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* v. 251 Levi's fierceness had become a sanctified zeal. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Apr. 7/2 Here are a body of men who will mix the anodyne in a spirit of 'sanctified commonsense' (Mr. Welldon's famous expression). *ironically.* 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* I. ii. (1607) B 3 And will drop you forth a libell, or a sanctified lie, Betwixt euery spoonefull of a Natiuity Pie. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 9 Or suppose that they [Papists] are again provided of one or two bigotted Fellows..that have promised to do the sanctified job [the assassination of Charles II] for them.

b. Of ground, buildings, etc.: Consecrated, hallowed. *rare.*

1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 201 To be beried within sanctified grownde whereso it please Almyghtie God that I shall departe. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 152 Virginitie murthers it selfe, and should be buried in highwayes out of all sanctified limit, as a desperate Offendresse against Nature. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xvi, Remember this place is sanctified. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xi, Out of respect to the sanctified ground, they lowered their weapons.

c. *transf.* · Consecrated 3.

1888 F. Hume *Mme. Midas* I. iv, Where everything is old-fashioned, cheery, and sanctified by long usage.

Hence **Sa'nctifiedly** *adv.* Now *rare.*

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 2 There be many causes in nature to make men die quietly, not sanctifiedly. 1641 Brome *Jov. Crew* II. (1652) *D* 2 b, He never looks upon us, but with a sigh,..tho' we simper never so sanctifiedly.

Sanctifier (sæ·ŋktifəi,ər). [f. next + -er 1.]

1. *Theol.* One who sanctifies or makes holy; *spec.* the Holy Spirit.

1548 Cranmer *Catech.* 140 God the holy gost, is the commen sanctifier or halower, of all theim that haue a true faithe in God. 1612 R. Sheldon *Serm. St. Martin's* 50 God the Dignifier, the Sanctifier, and Beautifier of the sacrifice. *a* 1768 Secker *Serm.* iii. (1770) I. 53 The Duties ..which we owe to God, as the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ; to his Son, as our Redeemer; to his blessed Spirit, as our Sanctifier. 1875 Manning *Mission Holy Ghost* i. 2 God the Holy Ghost is the Sanctifier.

2. *occas.* Something that sanctifies.

1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1754) III. i. 1 Self..is a very wicked thing; a sanctifier..of actions, which, in others, we should have no doubt to condemn. 1829 E. Bather *Serm.* II. 147 A great sweetener and a great sanctifier of your toil it shall be to you.

Sanctify (sæ·ŋktifəi), *v.* Forms: 4 seintefie, 5 seintifie, sayntifie, -efy, (6 santifye, -yfy); 5 sayncty fy, 6 sainctify; 5–7 sanctifie, 5–6 sanctyfy, 6– sanctify. [ME. *seintefie*, etc., later (after Latin) *sanctifie*, a. OF. *saintifier* (12th c.), *sant-*, *sanctifier*, etc., ad. eccl. L. *sanctificāre* to make holy or treat as holy, to sanctify, consecrate, dedicate, f. L. *sanctus* holy: see -fy.]

† **1.** *trans.* To set apart religiously for an office or function; to consecrate (a king, etc.). *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 234 Bot yit a kinges hihe astat, Which of his ordre as a prelat Schal ben enoignt and seintefied. 1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. vi. 99 He hath blessyd and sayncty fyed a newe precious plante that is comen of theyr lyne and descendyd fro the stock of dauyd. 1526 Tindale *John* x. 36 Saye ye then to hym, whom the father hath sanctified [ἡγίασεν], and sent into the worlde: Thou blaspheмest..? 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 115 Let all the Teares, that should bedew my Hearse Be drops of Balme, to sanctifie thy head. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Communn.* i. § 3. 59 Thus God sanctified Aaron.

† **2.** To canonize, make a saint of. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 317 The feste and the profession.. Was mad with gret solempnete, Where as Diane is seintefied. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 Saint ynes was borne in litel britayn..and was reuelyd to his moder in hyr slepe that he shold be sayntefyed. 1529 [implied in Sanctifying *vbl. sb.*]. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 271 Sanctifying such as did..build them houses.

† **3. a.** To honour as holy; to ascribe holiness to; = Hallow *v.*1 3. *Obs.*

c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xvi. 292 And Alle the tothere gonnen forth to goȝ, Cristes Name to sanctefien Anon. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 35 Pitagoras saide that it is..a noble thing to serue god, & to sayntifie his sainctes to dispreyse the world [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 171 Sanctificetur nomen tuum: that is, Sanctifyed be thy name. 1526 Tindale 1 *Pet.* iii. 15 Sanctifie the lorde god in youre hertes. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* vi. 9 Ovr father which art in heauen, sanctified be thy name [*other versions* hallowed]. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. iv. 11 Whilst I from farre, His name with zealous feruour sanctifie.

b. To manifest (God, his might, etc.) as holy.

1535 Coverdale *Num.* xx. 13 This is yᵉ water of strife, where the children of Israel stroue with the Lorde and he was sanctified vpon them [1611 he was sanctified in them]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 116 In all his wayis the Lord is just and rycht, In all his warkis is sanctifyit his mycht. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xxxvi. 23 And I will sanctifie my great Name which was prophaned among the heathen,.. and the heathen shall know, that I am the Lord,..when I shall be sanctified in you before their eyes.

4. To consecrate (a thing); to set apart as holy or sacred.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 260 b/2 The ayer and the heuen were puryfyed by thassumpcion of the sowle..and the water was sayntyfyed by the wasshyng of the body. 1530 Tindale *Prol. Exod.*, Sanctefie, to clense and purifie, to apointe a thinge vnto holie vses and to seperate from vnclene and unholye vses. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* ii. 3 And [God] blessed the seuenth daye, & sanctified it. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. V* 8 b, Which ground was sanctifyed by Sainct Peter him selfe. 1832 W. Palmer *Orig. Liturg.* I. 162 A verbal oblation of the bread and wine, and an invocation of God to send his holy Spirit to sanctify them into the sacraments of Christ's body and blood. 1899 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Nov. 437 The new moon was then declared and sanctified, even though it had not actually been seen and reported by any witnesses.

b. To keep (a day, etc.) holy; to keep or observe as holy. = Hallow *v.*1 4.

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Sanctifie*, to make holie, hallowe, or keepe holy. 1709 Abp. Sharp *Serm.* (1754) I. ix. 241 Those men have little or no sense of religion, that make no conscience of sanctifying that day, or that put no difference between it and other days. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Sanctification*, By sanctifying the sabbath, is meant, the spending it in prayer, praise, &c. not in worldly concerns.

5. To make (a person) holy, to purify or free from sin; to cause to undergo sanctification.

1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* vi. 11 Ye are wessh'd: ye are sanctified: ye are iustified [etc.]. 1530 Palsgr. 697/2, I santifye, I halowe, or make holye, *je sanctifie*..We rede in Scripture that some have ben sanctyfyed in their mothers wombes. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism*, God the holy goste, who sanctifyeth me. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxv. 220 The Elect in the New Testament were said to bee sanctified. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 257 ¶ 8 What Actions can express the entire Purity of Thought which refines and sanctifies a virtuous Man? 1865 R. W. Dale *Jew. Temple* iii. (1877) 38 It is still true that we need the power of the Holy Ghost to sanctify our hearts.

absol. 1531 Frith *Judgem. Tracy* Wks. (1573) 78/2 S. Paule committeth the power of sanctifying to Christ only. Heb. 2. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* IV. § 2. 185 All truth ennobles, and some sanctifies.

b. Chiefly in the Old Testament: To free from ceremonial impurity.

a 1500 in *Tyndale's Visions* (1843) 128 Sche of prest halowed and sanctyfyed Retowrned hom all fully puryfyed. 1535 Coverdale *Exod.* xix. 10 Go vnto the people, and sanctifie them today and tomorrow, yᵗ they maye wash their clothes, and be ready agaynst the thirde daye. 1535 — *Num.* xi. 18 Vnto yᵉ people thou shalt saye: Sanctifye youre selues agaynst tomorow, yᵗ ye maye eate flesh. 1611 Bible *Josh.* iii. 5.

6. To render holy, impart sanctity to (a thing, quality, action or condition); to render legitimate or binding by a religious sanction.

? 1402 Quixley *Ball.* xi. in *Yorksh. Arch. Jrnl.* (1908) XX. 45 A wedloke suche was neuer gracieuse, Where god lyst not it to senitifie [sic]. 1526 Tindale 1 *Tim.* iv. 5 For all the creatures of God are good: and nothynge to be refused, yͤ it be receaved with thankes gevynge: For it is sanctified by the worde of god and prayer. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 4 Wee will our Youth lead on to higher Fields, And draw no Swords, but what are sanctify'd. 1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 164 That holy Man, amaz'd at what he saw, Made haste to sanctifie the Bliss by Law. 1718 Pope *Iliad* IX. 223 Yet, more to sanctify the word you send, Let Hodius and Eurybates attend. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* III. 103 The Island Queen becomes thy bride And God and Nature sanctify the vow. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. iv. 60 Ambition was sanctified by Religion. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 320 The Puritans of a former age imagined, that by the employment of Scripture phraseology they sanctified common conversation. 1892 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 207 The Church could neither make nor unmake a king, she could only sanctify his election by her benediction.

7. *transf.* To impart real or apparent sacredness to; to entitle to reverence or respect; to give a colour of morality or innocence to; to justify, sanction. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 190 As true as Troylus, shall crowne yp the Verse, And sanctifie the numbers. 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i. 179 Thy function too will varnish o're our Arts And sanctifie dissembling. 1738 Pope *Epil. Sat.* II. 246 Truth guards the Poet, sanctifies the line. 1749 Johnson *Irene* III. viii, Be virtuous Ends pursued by virtuous Means, Nor think th' Intention sanctifies the Deed. 1774 Burke *Amer. Tax.* Sel. Wks. I. 109 Does not this Letter adopt and sanctify the American distinction of taxing for a revenue? 18.. Bentham *Draught of Code* Wks. 1843 IV. 380 Custom, which sanctifies all absurdities. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. Ind.* II. v. vii. 607 If under such circumstances as these a zeal for the Government which he served could sanctify his actions, then may Jefferies be regarded as a virtuous judge. 1818 Scott *Let. to Joanna Baillie* Dec. in *Lockhart*, So let the intention sanctify the error, if there should be one. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xxx, And he argued stoutly with St. Peter and with his own conscience, that the means sanctify the end, and that he had done it all for the best.

8. 'To make a means of holiness' (J.); to render productive of or conducive to holiness or spiritual blessing.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lx. § 5 The vertues which sanctified those sufferings and made them pretious in Gods sight. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* ii. 8 Those Judgments God hath pleased to send upon Mee, are..a means (I hope) which his mercie hath sanctified so to Mee, as to make Mee repent of that unjust Act. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visit. Sick*, Sanctifie, we beseech thee, this thy fatherly correction to him. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* i. 8 Sufferings..are sanctified and made a means of preparing for heaven. 1802 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 160 They have made peace, and may the Lord sanctify it to them.

Sanctifying (sæ·ŋktifəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Sanctify *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Sanctify.

1526 Tindale 1 *Thess.* iv. 3 Every one of you shulde knowe howe to kepe his vessel in sanctifyinge and honoure. 1529 More *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 199/2 Though those [saints] bee none whose writing ye wold authorise by their sanctifyeng. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Sanctification*, The sanctifying of the sabbath..is of divine..institution.

Sa'nctifying, *ppl. a.* [f. Sanctify *v.* + -ing 2.] That sanctifies.

1586 Hooker *Serm. on Justif.*, etc. § 3 (1612) 3 There is a glorifying righteousnes of men in the world to come; as there is a iustifying and a sanctifying righteousnes here. 1706 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 525 Do not..provoke him to withdraw those sanctifying Graces from you, which are given you as an Earnest of your Salvation at the last Day. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* li. x, But perfectly my Soul renew By sanctifying Love. 1858 Holland *Titcomb's Lett.* iv. 206 Both have been chastened..by a relation as sanctifying as it is sacred. 1886 Welldon *Serm. Harrow* x. (1887) 151 It is to be in the world, yet not of it; to live above it; to let your presence be a sanctifying influence among men.

Hence **Sa'nctifyingly** *adv.*

1847 Businell *Chr. Nurt.* viii. (1861) 202 Sanctifyingly touched by his Spirit.

† **Sa'nctiloge.** *Obs. rare.* [After Martiloge: see next.] = next.

1526 R. Whyteford *Martiloge* Pref., And the addicyons for theyr more edificacyon, we gadered out of the sanctiloge, legendaulea, catalogo sanctorum. 1608 J. W. *Eng. Martyrol.* Advt. to Rdr., This little worke or Sanctiloge of myne.

Sanctilogy (sæŋktɪ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [f. L. *sancti-*, *sanctus* Saint, after *martilogium* Martiloge.] A catalogue of saints, or a collection of saints' lives. Cf. Sanctology. 1867 [see Festilogy].

Sanctiloquent (sæŋktɪ·lŏkwĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. L. *sancti-*, *sanctus* holy + *loquent-em*: see Loquent *a.* Cf. eccl. L. *sanctiloquus* speaking holily.] Speaking of or discoursing on holy or sacred things.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Sanctiloquent*, that speaks holily. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* II. i, Grown sanctiloquent of late, he always knew how to say the right thing.

Sanctimonial (sæŋktimō·nĭăl), *sb.* ? *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *sanctimoniale*, or directly ad. eccl. L. *sanctimōniāl-is* (Augustine) a nun, subst. use of late L. *sanctimōniālis* holy, pious: see next. Cf. Monial *sb.*] A nun.

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2594 The hye perfeccyon and proued holynesse Of this pure vyrgyn and sanctymonyall. 1689 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 265 Women were by women (meaning Diaconisses and Sanctimonials) to be taught. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xliii. 169 That is..what our Sanctimonials alias Nuns in their Dialect call ringing backwards. 1838 G. S. Faber *Inquiry* 421 All Religious Orders of Monks and Sanctimonials they reprobated: saying, that They are vain and superfluous.

† **Sanctimo·nial,** *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *sanctimōniāl-is* holy, pious, f. L. *sanctimōnia*: see Sanctimony.] = Sanctimonious 1.

1721 Bailey, *Sanctimonial*, pertaining to Holiness. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* III. 12 (MS.) Not such was Abel's sanctimonial pledge, So favour'd at the Altar.

Sanctimonious (sæŋktimō·nĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *sanctimōnia* Sanctimony + -ous.]

† **1.** Possessing sanctity, holy in character; sacred, holy, consecrated. *Obs.*

1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 58 Thou dost make me violate, The chastest and most sanctimonious vow. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 16. 1627 Lever *Crucifix* lxxxvi, They gaze upon that sanctimonious tree The Holy Crosse, (O sacred worthinesse!). 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 281 The sanctimonious puritie of one Odo. *Ibid.* 309 Inuested in the sanctimonious robes of a Bishop. 1759 Mason *Caractacus* 35 All that by sage and sanctimonious rites Might of the gods be ask'd, we have essay'd. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 170 [Iona] is still famous for its reliques of sanctimonious antiquity. 1801 J. Jones tr. *Bigge's Trav. Fr. Rep.* iii. 43 There were two cloisters. One of those sanctimonious erections was converted into a barrack.

2. Of pretended or assumed sanctity or piety, making a show of sanctity, affecting the appearance of sanctity.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 7 Thou conclud'st like the Sanctimonious Pirat, that went to sea with the ten Commandements, but scrap'd one out of the Table. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* ii. 30 Easy to be appensed again by some flattering devotions, especially if performed with sanctimonious shows, and a solemn sadness of mind. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccclvi. 327 'Tis not a Sanctimonious Pretence..that will serve the Turn. 1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* III. 111 And, bending oft their sanctimonious eyes, Take homage of the simple-minded throng—Ambassadors of Heaven! 1837 Lockhart *Scott* 12 Dec. an. 1796, The sanctimonious air which the murderer maintained during

his trial. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 400 To that sanctimonious jargon which was his Shibboleth, was opposed another jargon not less absurd and much more odious. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Env.* (1894) iv. III. 237 He informed us that they were a set of sanctimonious humbugs and thieves.

Hence **Sanctimo·niously** *adv.*, **Sanctimo·niousness.**

1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* I. i, Ye know deer Lady..How truly I have lov'd ye, how sanctimoniously Observ'd your honour. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* I. ii. (1713) 21 Upon all occasions he exposed the sanctimoniousness of their admired Pharisees. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 3, I will most sanctimoniously perform my part of the covenant. 1876 Miss BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 94 'Henceforward there is laid up for me a crown of glory'. There was no touch of sanctimoniousness or cant in her utterance of these words, only a childlike and implicit faith.

Sanctimony (sæŋktiməni). [a. OF. *sainct-, sant-, sanctimonie*, ad. L. *sanctimōnia* sacredness, sanctity, virtuousness, f. *sanct-us* holy: see -MONY.]

†**1.** Holiness of life and character; the profession of holiness; religiousness, sanctity. *Obs.*

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 102 The chaste liuing, sanctimonie and prudence of our reuerend mother. 1546 COVERDALE *Calvin's Treat. Sacrament* C j, That we be therby more vehementlie stered vp to sanctimonie and puritie of lyfe. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 59 Which holy vndertaking [a pilgrimage], with most austere sanctimonie she accomplisht. 1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian* To Rdr. B ij b, The sauing power of inward sanctimony. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 252 In old times it florished for nothing more then the Sanctimony and learning of the Bishops. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 9 For conspicuous Vertue, sanctimony of Life, and acuteness..he was in great renown. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1733) 238 It came into my Mind that, to arrive at universal Holiness all at once, I would take a Journey to the holy Land, and so would return Home with a Back-Load of Sanctimony.

b. Of a writer: Chastity or decorum of expression. *rare*$^{-1}$. Cf. SANCTITUDE 2.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Lucian & Tim.* Wks. 1853 II. 27/1 While I admired, with a species of awe,..the majesty and sanctimony of Livy.

†**2.** Sacredness. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 111 If they should repose any religion, holinesse or sanctimonie in them [sc. surplice, tippet, etc.] as the doting Papists doe. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 321 The Rites are solemnized with greatest Sanctimonie, and Oathes taken of greatest consequence. 1629 WHITELOCKE in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 688 Is there such Sanctimony in the place [Parliament], that they may not be questioned for it elsewhere? 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 232 The whole Nation being bound to the Observance of this Law by the Sanctimony of an Oath, the Refusal whereof was made High Treason.

†**b.** *pl.* Things sacred. *Obs.*

a 1547 *Doctour Doubble Ale* 40 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 304 And so this folish nation Esteme..all dum ceremonies, Before the sanctimonies, Or Christes holy writ.

3. Pretended, affected or hypocritical holiness or saintliness; assumed or outward sanctity.

a 1618 RALEIGH *War* Evij, Questionlesse there was great reason, why all discreet Princes should beware of yeilding hasty beliefe to the Robes of Sanctimonie. 1749–51 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 310 Various appearances and arts of sanctimony. 1823 H. BELFRAGE *Monitor to Fam.* 241 With the frown of sanctimony on the countenance. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. 1863 VI. 69 *note*, This epithet, bestowed playfully upon Whiston by Swift, in ridicule of his sanctimony. 1831 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) I. 102 The *Edinburgh* [Review] which has no great reputation for sanctimony. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 290 The hard and false sanctimony of Pharisaism.

¶**4.** App. misused for SANCTIMONIAL *sb.*

1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* 26, I haue done as great wonders as these, when I extracted as much chastity from a Sanctimony in the English Nunnery, as cur'd the Pope of his lechery.

Sanction (sæŋkʃən), *sb.* [a. F. *sanction* (16th c.) or ad. L. *sanctiōn-em* action of ordaining as inviolable under a penalty, also a decree or ordinance, n. of action f. *sancīre* to render sacred or inviolable, ordain, decree, ratify.]

1. A law or decree; esp. an ecclesiastical decree. [So L. *sanctio*; cf. F. 'sanctions ou ordonnances ecclesiastiques', 1516 in Godefroy.] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Pragmatic Sanction: see PRAGMATIC A. 1.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 5/1 Whereas now both the rule of Scripture, and sanctions of the old councels set aside, all things..are decided by certeine new decretal or rather extra decretal and extravagant constitutions. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) I. 311 Canutus..did at the last make sundrie sanctions and decrees. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 15 The breach or violation of any humane lawe, ordinance, constitution, statute, or sanction. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. i. rule ix. § 9 But even in this original rule and great sanction God did dispense with the Israelites. 1668 DENHAM *Of Justice* 1 'Tis the first Sanction, Nature gave to Man, Each other to assist in what they can. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 105 The sanctions and constitutions of his own Nation. 1700 DRYDEN *Cinyras & Myrrha* 97 Secure the sacred Quiet of thy Mind, And keep the Sanctions Nature has design'd. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sanction*, Decree, Ordinance, especially such as relate to Ecclesiastical Affairs; as the Constitution made at the Council of Basil, for the Reformation of the Church. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 107 Bid him..The Sanction of th' assembled pow'rs report: That wise Ulysses to his native land Must speed, obedient to their high command. 1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 19 The bishop is to appoint priests and other prudent men, skilled in the divine law, and conversant with the ecclesiastical sanctions.

2. *Law.* The specific penalty enacted in order to enforce obedience to a law.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 267 The feare, or Sanction, of the Commandements preserves the Memory of the Law in our hearts. 1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf.* 316 The sanction and pain of this divine Law being by sin incurred. 1696 STILLINGFL. *Doctr. Christ's Satisfaction* I. Pref. (1697) 15 If there were such a Sanction of the Law, whereby an Obligation to Punishment did follow the Offences forbidden by it. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 35 If..civil Magistrates could make the Sanctions of their Laws take place, without interposing at all, after they had passed them. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxii. 59 When savage robbers every sanction brave. *c* 1765 BURKE *On Popery Laws* Wks. IX. 338 The mode of conviction is as extraordinary as the penal sanctions of this Act. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 553 He gives a perfect rule..And guards it with a sanction as severe As vengeance can inflict, or sinners fear. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 278 To require, under suitable sanctions that all the weights and measures .. should be conformable to the national standards. 1829 MACAULAY *Mill on Govt.* in *Edin. Rev.* Mar. 187 The fear of death..is the most formidable sanction which legislators have been able to devise. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1873) I. 92 The evil which will probably be incurred in case a command be disobeyed..is frequently called a *sanction*, or an *enforcement of obedience*. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. liii. 122 [In the Bible] it is declared under the most awful Sanctions, that God will not endure that his honour shall be given to another. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 733/2 Sanctions of the Law of Nations...These sanctions..may..be reduced to two classes:—(1) Reprisals...(2) War. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 39 Another example..of the want or weakness of the sanction in the Brehon law.

b. Extended to include the provision of rewards for obedience, along with punishments for disobedience, to a law (*remuneratory*, as distinguished from *vindicatory* or *punitive, sanction*).

1692 TYRRELL tr. *Cumberland's Law Nat.* iii. § 13. 126 The strictest Sanction which any Soveraign Power can give unto its Laws, is, when it..hath.. declared, That it will confer a sufficient share of good Things, or Rewards, for so doing; and of Evils, or Punishments, upon any breach, or neglect of its Commands. 1727 J. MAXWELL tr. *Cumberland's Laws Nat.* v. § 35. 247 A Law is a practical Proposition concerning the Prosecution of the Common Good, guarded by the Sanction of Rewards and Punishments. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 56 Human legislators have for the most part chosen to make the sanction of their laws rather *vindicatory* than *remuneratory*. 1825 WHATELY *Ess. Pecul. Chr. Relig.* i. 44 The temporal sanctions of the [Mosaic] law, the plenty and famine, the victory and defeat. 1845 R. JEBB in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 686/1 We feel fully warranted in classing rewards amongst legal sanctions.

c. The part or clause of a law which declares the penalty attached to infringement. Similarly in a charter (see quot. 1844). [So L. *sanctio.*] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 175 The Law hath two parts, the mandate and the sanction. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 54 The sanction, or vindicatory branch of the law; whereby it is signified what evil or penalty shall be incurred by such as commit any public wrongs, and transgress or neglect their duty. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. H. 369 The sanction or close of the charter in these instruments is almost always the same, at least in substance—a sort of blessing promised to those who observe the grant, and of imprecation against those who break it.

3. *Ethics.* A consideration which operates to enforce obedience to any law or rule of conduct; a recognized motive for conformity to moral or religious law, operating either through the agent's desire for some resultant good or through his fear of some resultant evil.

As a technical term of Ethics, the word is favoured by the Utilitarians. For the classification of the different 'sanctions' see quots. 1780 and 1887. The sanction of law in the strict sense (see 2 above) is distinguished as 'legal' or 'political'. Bentham's 'moral sanction' corresponds to the 'social sanction' of other writers.

1682 S. PARKER *Demonstr. Law Nat.* 72 The most powerfull and effectual Sanction in the World, *viz.* the Pleasures or Torments of Conscience. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xix. 90 Religious zeal is a strengthener, a confirmer, of all the social sanctions. 1758 R. PRICE (*title*) A Review of the principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals. Particularly Those relating to the Original of our Ideas of Virtue, its Nature, Foundation, Reference to the Deity, Obligation, Subject-matter and Sanctions. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* iii. § 2 There are four distinguishable sources from which pleasure and pain are in use to flow: considered separately, they may be termed the *physical*, the *political*, the *moral*, and the *religious*: and inasmuch as the pleasures and pains belonging to each of them are capable of giving a binding force to any law or rule of conduct, they may all of them be termed *sanctions*. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 55 To supply what was much more wanting than lessons of morality, stronger moral sanctions, and clearer assurances of a future judgement. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 709 The undivided reputation of good measures, the undivided ignominy of bad, redounded to the Court of Directors. The great sanction of public opinion therefore acted upon them with concentrated energy. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* iii. 39 With regard to any supposed moral standard—what is its sanction? what are the motives to obey it? 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* II. v. (1890) 164 These 'sanctions' we may classify as External and Internal. The former class will include both 'Legal Sanctions'.. and 'Social Sanctions'. 1887 FOWLER *Princ. Morals* II. iii. 144 Physical sanctions are the pleasures and pains which follow naturally on the observance or violation of physical laws, the sanctions employed by society are praise and blame, the moral sanctions..are..the approval and disapproval of conscience; lastly, the religious sanctions are either the fear of future punishment, and the hope of future reward, or, to the higher religious sense, simply the love of God, and the dread of displeasing Him. 1896 'M. FIELD' *Attila* IV. 102 For he rejects our sanctions, he is bound By nothing we are bound by.

4. Binding force given to an oath; something which makes an oath or engagement binding; †a solemn oath or engagement.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. C 4 There cannot be A fitter drinke, to make this Sanction in. Here I beginne the Sacrament to all. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Serm., Testimony Conse.*, This Word [honour] is often made the Sanction of an Oath; it is reckoned a great Commendation to be a Man of strict Honour. 17..tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* III. ii. (ed. 5, 1768) II. 28 [Sennacherib] The Assyrian, regarding neither the sanction of oaths nor treaties, still continued the war. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* X. xxix, We swear by thee! and to our oath do thou Give sanction, from thine hell of fiends and flame. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 242 When he knew by how awful a sanction he had unwittingly bound his soul.

5. The action of rendering legally authoritative or binding; solemn confirmation or ratification given to a law, enactment, etc. by a supreme authority.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Sanction*, a decreeing, enacting, or establishing, any Law or Ordinance. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. i. rule i. § 41 It became a law only by the authority and proper sanction of God. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 85 All which laws have their..sanction from the supreme lawgiver. 1699 T. BAKER *Refl. Learn.* xiv. 167 As to Lancelottus's Book of Institutes, which Dr. Duck seems to make a part of the Corpus, he is therein mistaken, for wanting Sanction and Authority, it is only yet a private work. 1784 COWPER *Epist. Jos. Hill* 57 Could a law like that which I relate Once have the sanction of our triple state? 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxii. 221 It even appears that a decree might be first moved in the Assembly, and then be sent up to receive the formal sanction of the Council, which could not be withheld. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 85 The day on which the royal sanction was, after many delays, solemnly given to this great Act, was a day of joy and hope. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ii. 27 Thus when a body of Brehon judgments was promulgated by an Irish chief to a tribal assembly it is probable that convenience was the object sought rather than a new sanction.

6. An express authoritative permission or recognition (e. g. of an action, procedure, custom, institution, etc.).

1720 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 246 Then with his sable Brow he gave the Nod, That seals his Word; the Sanction of the God. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* I. i. (1777) 7 And implore A parent's sanction to support my claim. 1769 *Junius Lett.* viii. (1788) 63 You pardon the offence, and are not ashamed to give the sanction of government to the riots you complain of. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. T'ax.* Sel. Wks. I. 95 He will permit me to apply myself to the House under the sanction of his authority. 1798 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. Tr., Yng. Lady's T.* II. 103 [He] told her, this experiment had not only his sanction, but warmest approbation. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 157 But what was he who taught them that the God Of nature and benevolence hath given A special sanction to the trade of blood? 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 108 The mother country..had never hesitated to lend her sanction to that iniquitous method of cultivation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 77 He had caused it to be announced that, at every church in the kingdom, a collection would be made under his sanction for their benefit. *Ibid.* ix. 441 He could not make a descent on England without the sanction of the United Provinces. 1883 SIR W. B. BRETT in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 561 The trustee may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the creditors, accept any composition offered by the bankrupt.

b. *fig.* Now also in looser sense, countenance or encouragement given (intentionally or otherwise) to an opinion or practice by a person of influence, by custom, public sentiment, etc.

1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 34 Authentick Expressions, I mean, such as must receive a Sanction from the polite World, before their Authority can be allowed. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 112 The multitude gave fiction the sanction of authority. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 298 Such length of time does it require to root out follies that have the sanction of antiquity. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 24. 87 This testimony, as popularly interpreted, does present great appearance of sanction to some of the views which are discountenanced in these Pages. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 183 Religion gave her sanction to that intense and unquenchable animosity. 1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) I. vii. 213 His behaviour was giving a strong sanction to the very heresy which was threatening the existence of the Church.

7. Something which serves to support, authorize, or confirm an action, procedure, etc.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 154 We grant that beauty is no bar to sense, Nor is't a sanction for impertinence. 1856 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. II. iv, The wedded yoke that each had donned, Seeming a sanction, not a bond. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. iv. 60 To a cause having all these sanctions the voice of prophecy could not be wanting.

†**b.** A recommendation or testimonial. *Obs.*

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Advt., What reason I had to hope for the countenance of that venerable Gentleman to this Work, will appear from what he wrote to me upon a former occasion...Such a sanction to my faculty of giving a just representation of Dr. Johnson I could not conceal. 1813 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* (ed. 5) Pref., The author..thinks it [*read* he] is but doing himself justice by republishing the following sanctions, as they occurred on the first Edition.

¶**8.** Assurance of protection under the laws of hospitality. (Confused with *sanctuary*?) *rare*$^{-1}$.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xlv. (III. xiii), I cannot forgive myself—To suffer myself to be provoked by two such men, to violate the sanction of my own house!

Sanction (sæŋkʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *sanctionner* (18th c.).] *trans.* To give sanction to.

1. To ratify or confirm by sanction or solemn enactment; to invest with legal or sovereign authority; to make valid or binding.

1778 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 146 Preserving ..the very words of the established law, wherever their mean-

ing had been sanctioned by judicial decisions. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 548 That charter sanction'd sure By th' unimpeachable and awful oath And promise of a God! 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* 12 Tests against old principles, sanctioned by the laws. 1823 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 284 The titles held under the Indians were sanctioned by length of possession. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. iii. I. 182 They entered into a covenant sanctioned by all the solemnities of religion usual on these occasions, not to re-enter [etc.].

2. To permit authoritatively; to authorize; in looser use, to countenance, encourage by express or implied approval.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* viii, My own voice never shall sanction the evils to which I may be subjected. 1798 FERRIAR *Of Genius* in *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. 286 Such a preference ought not to be sanctioned by philosophers. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 416 The employment of bandages in these cases is sanctioned by high authorities. 1812 J. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* v, Nor..will I ever sanction a theatre with my presence. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* Notes (1852) 366 These statements are sanctioned by common sense. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* ¶ 121 (1897) 536 The Directors..were not disposed to sanction any increase of the salaries out of their own treasury. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. viii. I. 499 The system of commerce and administration which had been sanctioned by the existing charter. 1857 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* VI. xli. 73 Etymologically it is not tied to the one rather than the other sense; and usage will sanction either. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. v. 190 Positions..which the dialogues themselves do not even sanction, much less suggest. 1908 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 329 He renounced on principle..large profits sanctioned by usage.

b. To allege sanction for; to justify as permissible.

1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. in 18th C.* I. § 21 I. 21 If Spinoza and Hobbes were accused of Atheism, each of them sanctioned his speculations by the sacred name of theology.

3. To enforce (a law, legal obligation, etc.) by attaching a penalty to transgression. Cf. SANCTION *sb.* 2, 2 b.

1825 WHATELY *Ess. Peculiar. Chr. Relig.* i. 45 The temporal rewards and punishments..which sanctioned that Law. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1873) I. 92 The command or the duty is said to be sanctioned or enforced by the chance of incurring the evil. *Ibid.* 522 Laws are sometimes sanctioned by nullities.

Sanctionable (sæ·ŋkʃənəb'l), *a. rare.* [f. SANCTION *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be sanctioned.

In recent Dicts.

Sanctional (sæ·ŋkʃənăl), *a. rare.* [f. SANCTION *sb.* + -AL.] 'Of or pertaining to sanction or sanctioning' (*Funk's Standard Dict.* 1895).

Sanctionary (sæ·ŋkʃənări), *a. rare.* [f. SANCTION *sb.* + -ARY 1.] Relating to sanctions (see SANCTION *sb.* 1).

1845 R. BALMER *Lect. & Disc.* I. x. 403 The Son of God has so satisfied the preceptive and sanctionary demands of the violated law of God. 1850 J. BROWN *Disc. & Sayings of our Lord* (1852) I. 30 Such suffering..signally honoured the sanctionary part of the divine law.

Sanctionative (sæ·ŋkʃənătiv), *a. Law.* [f. SANCTION *sb.* + -ATIVE.] Pertaining to sanctioning.

c 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1873) I. 389 Rights of Action are classed with Obligations; whilst obligations to suffer punishment (which are not more sanctionative than the former), are referred..to Public Law. *Ibid.* II. 947 If this be so, quasi-delicts should be classed with 'Sanctionative Rights and Obligations'. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 140 As women were capable of administration, the functions of the guardian, which in the case of infants were either administrative or sanctionative, in the case of women were confined to sanctioning.

Sanctioned (sæ·ŋkʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. SANCTION *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Allowed by authority; that has received sanction or solemn recognition.

1799 GEO. [IV] *Let.* 7 Jan. in *Paget Papers* (1896) I. 149 So long as you are to be one of the sanctioned Spies, & hidden lamps of Lord Grenville. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* v. 109 Their lives, too, sometimes endangered by sanctioned robbers, under the pretext of repressing usury. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iii. (1876) 41 On these academical bodies, as subsidiary to the divinely-sanctioned system, devolved the defence and propagation of the faith. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 11/2 The total sanctioned mileage open and under construction was 16,870 miles.

2. *Law.* Of a right: Defined or created by a sanction antecedently to any wrong. Cf. SANCTIONING *ppl. a.* 2.

c 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1873) II. 797 Primary (or sanctioned) Rights and Obligations distinguished from sanctioning. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed. 2) 4 Sanctioned, or primary, or final rights, are such rights as exist antecedently to any Wrong, rights whose Title or origin from which they spring, ..is some circumstance other than a Wrong.

3. *Roman Law.* Used to translate L. *sanctus* 'inviolable'.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. § 8 Sanctioned places are to a certain extent under divine dominion, such as city gates [etc.].

Sanctioner (sæ·ŋkʃənəɹ). [f. SANCTION *v.* + -ER 1.] One who sanctions.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. I. i. 9 Horkos, the ever-watchful sanctioner of oaths. *a* 1890 CHURCH *Oxford Movement* xvii. (1891) 305 He [W. G. Ward] admitted that he *did* evade the spirit, but accepted the 'statements of the Articles', maintaining that this was the intention of their original sanctioners.

Sanctioning, *ppl. a.* [f. SANCTION *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That sanctions or authorizes.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 52 What they call 'Honour', the sanctioning deity of which is that wonderful 'Force of Public Opinion'. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* IV. 305 Their keen love of family and tribe Shall no more thrive on cunning, hide and lurk In petty arts of abject hunted life, But grow heroic in the sanctioning light. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 87 They meet beneath the sanctioning roof of the amiable professor.

2. *Law.* Of a right: Creating or providing a sanction; arising as a consequence of a delict or wrong. Cf. SANCTIONED *ppl. a.* 2.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1873) I. 45 Rights and duties which are consequences of delicts, are *sanctioning* (or preventive) and *remedial* (or reparative). *Ibid.* II. 790 Those [rights and duties] which I call secondary or sanctioning (I style them sanctioning because their proper purpose is to prevent delicts or offences) arise from violations of other rights and duties, or from injuries, delicts, or offences.

Sanctionless, *a.* [f. SANCTION *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no sanction or legal penalty attached.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 126 Consuetudinary law..inflicted positive sanctions on acts that originally had only been prohibited by the sanctionless law of honour.

Sanctionment. *rare.* [f. SANCTION *v.* + -MENT.] The action of sanctioning.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 403 Securities for trustworthiness [of evidence], viz. sanctionment, or interrogation, one or both of them. 1818 — *Ch. Eng.* 112 Appropriate sanctionment given to each of these sorts of acts respectively.

Sanctitude (sæ·ŋktitiūd). [ad. L. *sanctitūdo*, f. *sancti-*, *sanctus* holy: see -TUDE.]

1. The quality of being holy or saint-like; holiness, sanctity. Now *rare.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 96 Be the rud I am licht rad For to behald 3our halyness, or my tale tell; I may nocht suffyss to se 3our sanctitud sad. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 682 Insufficient I am for to discrywe Hir sanctitude, and eik hir halie lyfe. 1616 *Marlowe's Faust.* (1631) E 1, *Pope*... Finde the man that doth this villany, Or by our sanctitude ye all shall dye! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 293 In thir looks Divine The image of thir glorious Maker shon, Truth, Wisdom, Sanctitude severe and pure. 1738 H. BROOKE *Tasso* II. 26 For ill the Wizard's pedant Arts retain That Sanctitude which Macon's Laws ordain, Whose Tenets, all replete with Lore divine, Prohibit Idols from his hallow'd Shrine. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Johnson & Horne Tooke* Wks. 1846 I. 153 The sanctitude of Milton's genius gave it [*sc.* our language] support until the worst of French invasions overthrew it. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xviii, Whether he goes to the Crusade or abides at home, the character of Hugh Lacy will remain as unimpeached in point of courage as that of the Archbishop Baldwin in point of sanctitude. 1870–4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.*, etc. (1880) 65 Through rhythmic years evolving like a psalm Of infinite love and faith and sanctitude.

†**b.** *pl.* (as attribute of more than one.) *Obs.*

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5862 That day, 3our faynit Sanctytudis Sall nocht be knawin be 3our Hudis.

2. = SANCTIMONY 1 b. *rare.*

1855 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Pollio & Calvus* ii. Wks. 1891 II. 122 [Sallust.] His manners ill corresponded with the austerity and sanctitude of his style.

Sanctity (sæ·ŋktĭti). Forms: 4–5 saunctite, sauntite, saintite, 6 sainctite, santytie, 6–7 sanctitie, 7– sanctity. [a. OF. *saint-, sainctelé, -ité*, mod.F. *sainteté* (= Prov. *sanctitat, sanctetat*, Catal. *santetad*, Sp. *santidad*, Pg. *santidade*, It. *santità, -ade, -ate*), ad. L. *sanctitās, -tātem*, f. *sancti-, sanctus* holy: see -ITY.]

1. Holiness of life, saintliness. *Odour of sanctity*: see ODOUR 5.

The phr. *sanctity of manners* was common in the 18th c.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 105 Of all men opon mold we Menures most scheweþ þe pure Apostells life wiþ penance on erþe, And suen hem in saunctite & suffren well harde. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 54/98 Heil temple of grace most, Temple of Sauntite [*templum sanctitatis*]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, For otherwyse myght God neuer be conceyued than in purite & sanctite. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 357/2 But woulde God they would ones rather folow him truely in faith & good workes, then in simulacion of like santytie with their holy salutacions. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 14 His kissing is as ful of sanctitie, As the touch of holy bread. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. (1871) 141 Puritanes..by whose apparant shew Of sanctity doe greatest evils grow. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 148 From seeing the Extraordinary sanctity of his life. 1686 tr. *Bouhours' St. Ignatius* VI. 402 Illustrious for his Saintity, his Miracles, and for his Zeal. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 349 ¶ 8 One who does not resemble him [Sir T. More] as well in the Chearfulness of his Temper, as in the Sanctity of Life and Manners. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 116 The master of the pack Cries—Well done, saint! and claps him on the back. Is this the path of sanctity? Is this To stand a way-mark in the road to bliss? 1784 — *Task* III. 260 Fam'd For sanctity of manners undefil'd. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 216 A few of them [bishops] were men of eminent sanctity. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 697 He committed this base action with all the forms of sanctity. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iii. 34 Alexander had no liking for Becket..and had no belief in the lately assumed airs of sanctity.

personified. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 23 In pure white Robes Like very sanctity she did approach My Cabine.

b. *pl.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 21 The very Opener, and Intelligencer, Betweene the Grace, the Sanctities of Heauen, And our dull workings. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Oxford in Vac.*, The coalition of the better Jude with Simon—clubbing (as it were) their sanctities together, to make up one poor gaudy-day between them. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 96 The priest translated the.. sanctities of the old hagiology into English virtues.

c. The rank of a (canonized) saint. *rare.*

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. ii. VI. 418 Saints at length multiplying thus beyond measure, the Pope assumed the prerogative of advancing to the successive ranks of Beatitude and Sanctity.

2. The quality of being sacred or hallowed; sacredness, claim to (religious) reverence; inviolability.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 395 This youth that you see heere, I snatch'd one halfe out of the iawes of death, Releeu'd him with such sanctitie of loue. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* iii. 12 The maiestie and inuiolable sanctitie of the Temple, honoured ouer all the world. 1665 DRYDEN & HOWARD *Ind. Queen* III. i, Princes are sacred. *Zemp.* True, whilst they are free; But Power once lost, farewel their Sanctity. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 487 On she came, Led by her Heav'nly Maker, though unseen, And guided by his voice, nor uninformd Of nuptial Sanctitie and marriage Rites. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 216 The idea of sanctity, which the Britains, by a long course of hereditary reverence, had annexed to that island. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 211 It [the Ganges] is not only esteemed by the Indians for the depth, and pureness of its stream, but for a supposed sanctity which they believe to be in its waters. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperf. Sympathies*, His affirmations have the sanctity of an oath. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* V. (1858) 240 Gerizim, the oldest sanctuary in Palestine, retained its sanctity to the end. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 52 Stonehenge was at one time a spot of great sanctity. 1888 D. C. MURRAY *Weaker Vessel* I. xiii. 208 We have grown quite accustomed nowadays to the invasion of what used to be called the sanctity of private life.

b. *pl.* Sacred obligations, feelings, etc.; also quasi-*concr.*, objects possessing sanctity.

1808 WORDSW. *White Doe* V. 1295 Bear it to Bolton Priory, And lay it on Saint Mary's shrine; To wither in the sun and breeze 'Mid those decaying sanctities. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xvi. (1876) 210 Christian love which dreads to tamper with the sanctities of a brother's conscience. *a* 1890 CHURCH *Oxf. Movemt.* iii. (1891) 41 He saw in it [Milton's poetry] only an intrusion into the most sacred of sanctities. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 330 Woman completes her destiny by occupying herself with the industries and sanctities of the home.

3. = HOLINESS 2. *rare.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. vii. (1821) 314 The petition to the Popes sanctitie. 1897 *Daily Record* 21 Sept. 5/1 An encyclical from the Armenian Patriarch was read, in which his Sanctity exhorts the faithful to continue faithful to the Sultan.

†**Sa·nctize,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *sanct-us* holy + -IZE.] *trans.* To make holy, sanctify.

1691 SIR P. KING *Worship Prim. Ch.* (1712) 119 But not attributing unto them any such Holiness as to Sanctise those Services that were performed in them.

Sancto·logy. *rare.* [f. L. *sanct-us* SAINT + -(O)LOGY.] = SANCTILOGY. Hence **Sancto·logist,** the compiler of a 'sanctology'.

1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. 167 The sanctologies do not recognize such a saint; and we must look for some other Osbern, though of less sanctity. *Ibid.* 192 St. Marjorie is not mentioned by the Sanctologists.

†**Sanctoral.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of next.

1641 R. B. K. *Parall. Liturgy w. Mass-Bk.*, etc. 86 This abhominable Masse hath three parts; The Ordinary..: The Temporall..: The Sanctorall.

‖**Sanctorale** (sæŋktorē·lĭ,-ā·lĭ). *Eccl.* [med.L. *sanctorāle*, f. *sanct-us* SAINT, after TEMPORALE. Cf. Sp. *santoral.*] That part of the breviary and missal which contains the offices proper for saints' days.

1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Temporale*, The temporale..as opposed to the sanctorale..which treats of the Saints' days. 1905 M. RULE in *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 20/1 The Sanctorale of the Canterbury Missal.

Sanctorian (sæŋktō·rĭăn), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Sanctōri-us* (It. *Santorio*), a Venetian physician (1561–1636): see -AN.] Of or pertaining to Sanctorius, who made experiments and calculations on insensible perspiration by means of a 'statical chair'. **Sanctorian perspiration,** insensible perspiration, first discovered by Sanctorius. **Sanctorian table,** a register of the quantities of perspiration, etc.

For earlier references to the experiments of Sanctorius (not containing this adj.) see 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. iv. 116 and 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 25 ¶ 2.

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* p. liii, To try, by a Sanctorian Chair, the Quantity and Quality of those Foods that perspire the most and soonest. 1743 LINING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 318 Two Columns in my Sanctorian Tables, where I have daily supposed the Ingesta to be 100 Ounces. 1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 306 Through these [vessels] is perpetually transpired a very subtle Humour from every Point of the Body, called from its Inventor the Sanctorian Perspiration. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 219 *note*, From this experiment also, the learned may gather upon what a weak foundation the whole doctrine of the Sanctorian perspiration is built. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 842/1 Sanctorius..made lengthened experiments on perspiration. The insensible perspiration has..been termed 'Sanctorian' in honour of him.

Sancto·rium. *rare*—1. [quasi-Latin, irreg. f. L. *sanctus* SAINT *sb.*1 + -ORIUM.] A shrine.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 326 Edriss,..the great saint of the Moors,..fled hither, and a sanctorium to his memory is now extant..near Fez, which..was founded by this sect.

†**Sanctorum.** ? *jocular. Obs.* [a. L. *sanctōrum*, gen. pl. of *sanctus* holy, SAINT.] **a.** ? Persons of superior rank. **b.** quasi-*adj.* Irreproachable.

1675 A. HUYBERTS *Corner-Stone* 19 The Sanctorum must not be made too common, nor the Commons be over-stock't. 1824 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) 395 An age like this,..So bright its magisterial quorum, Its kings so holy in alliance, Its navy, every man sanctorum.

Sanctuaried (sæ·ŋktiuărid), *a. rare.* [f. SANCTUARY *sb.*1 + -ED 2.] That is made, or that contains, a sanctuary.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 175 If a thought Should cream the blood in sanctuaried court. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 26 In the sanctuaried East.

‖**Sanctua·rium.** *rare.* [L.] =SANCTUARY *sb.*1 2.
1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 67 He knew me, so without ringing or inquiry, opened the portal of the sanctuarium.

Sanctuarize (sæ·ŋktiŭ,ărəiz), *v. rare.* [f. SANCTUAR(Y *sb.*1 + -IZE.] *trans.* To afford sanctuary to; to shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges.
1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 128 *Laer.* To cut his throat i' th' Church. *Kin.* No place indeed should murder Sanctuarize; Reuenge should haue no bounds. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to T. H[iggons]* 15 The Jesuites, you knew, were no ordinary guls, and therfore, if you ment to be Sanctuarised by them, it lay you in hand first, *Audere aliquid carcere dignum*, to ascertaine them by some audacious proiect, of your future fidelitie. 1829 JAMES *Richelieu* XXXV, 'Were he charged with all the crimes which disgrace humanity,' replied the bishop, 'here he is sanctuarized.'

Sanctuary (sæ·ŋktiŭ,ări), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–6 **saint-, saynt-, seint-, seyntuary(e, -uarie, -(e)warie, -wary(e,** (4 **seyntiwarie,** 5 **sceyntewarye, seyntery**); 4–6 **sentuary(e, -uarie, -wary,** (6 **senttuary, centuary, sentory, centory, cent(e)ry**); 6 **santuary**; 5–7 **sainctuarie, -uary**; 4–7 **sanctuarye,** 4– **sanctuary.** [a. OF. *sain(c)tuarie, sain(c)tuaire* (whence the form SAINTUAIRE), mod.F. *sanctuaire* (=Pr. *sanctuari*, Cat. *santuari*, Sp., Pg., It. *santuario*), semi-pop. ad. L. *sanctuārium*, app. irreg. f. *sanct-us* holy (? on the analogy of SACRARIUM). The present form of the word, which is due to recourse to the original Latin, occurs almost as early as the forms taken from OF.
The Latin word is post-Augustan; in classical Latin (Pliny) it occurs only in the sense of 'the private cabinet of a prince' (L. & Sh.); the sense of 'holy place' is common in the Vulgate and in Christian Latin generally.]

I. A holy place.

1. *gen.* A building or place set apart for the worship of God or of one or more divinities: applied, e. g., to a Christian church, the Jewish temple and the Mosaic tabernacle, a heathen temple or site of local worship, and the like; also *fig.* to the church or body of believers.
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Cant. Moysi* 21 in *Psalter* (1884) 507 Þi sanctuary lord þe whilk þi hend festynd; lord sall regne wiþouten end and ouyre. In þat sanctuary oure lord sall be kynge, þat is in all sauyd men, wiþouten end. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* XXV. 8 And thei shulen make to me a seyntuarye, and Y shal dwelle in the myddil of hem. 1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 198 *Filij seruorum tuorum habitabunt.* The children of thy seruauntes shall be permanent in thy sentuary. 1530 TINDALE *Prol. Exod.*, Sanctuarie, a place halowed and dedicate vnto god. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* xiii. 11 The people shal come vnto the from farre, they shal bringe giftes, and worshipe yᵉ Lorde in the, and thy londe shal they haue for a Sanctuary, for they shal call vpon the greate name in the. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 171 Hauing waste ground enough, Shall we desire to raze the Sanctuary And pitch our euils there? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1674 Chaunting their Idol, and preferring Before our liuing Dread who dwells In Silo his bright Sanctuary. *a* 1729 J. ROGERS *Serm.* xvii. (1735) 371 Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the Happiness of the Countrey, who only serve God in the Duties of a holy Life; who attend his Sanctuary, and daily address his Goodness to pardon the Sins of the Land. 1830 LEAKE *Trav. Morea* II. 426 Strabo..describes the Epidaurian sanctuary as 'a place renowned for the cure of all sorts of diseases'. 1863 H. B. HACKETT in *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1278/1 Shiloh was one of the earliest and most sacred of the Hebrew sanctuaries. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiii. 3 When he near'd the leafy forest, dark sanctuary divine [L. *loca Deæ*]. 1888 W. R. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 165/2 A temple implies a sanctuary; but a sanctuary or holy spot does not necessarily contain a temple.

b. *fig.* Used for: The priestly office or order.
c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 25 In þis dede þat Crist dide, he techiþ his Chirche to bygynne for to purge his seintuarie, þat ben preests and clerks þerof. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xx. (1787) II. 217 But the Christian sanctuary was open to every ambitious candidate, who aspired to its heavenly promises, or temporal possessions.

c. Applied to Heaven.
1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxvi. 15 Bihold fro thi sanctuary, fro the hiȝe dwellynge place of heuens [Vulg. *de sanctuario tuo*]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ci[ii]. 19 For He loketh downe from his Sanctuary, out of the heauen doth the Lorde beholde the earth. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xx. ii, From santuary hy Let him come downe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 672 Had not th' Almightie Father where he sits Shrin'd in his Sanctuarie of Heav'n secure, Consulting [etc.].

d. *transf.*
1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 261 Fides thyn herte enbracyth As hir propir sanctuary, and medelith with al thi deedys. 1584 WHETSTONE *Mirrour for Mag.* 23 The Dicing-houses and other lyke Sanctuaries of iniquitie. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 170 The famous isle of Iona was once the seat and sanctuary of western learning. 1821 BYRON *Two Fosc.* IV. i, *Sen[ator].* I sought not A place within a sanctuary; but being Chosen..I shall fulfill my office. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* x. 120 Admiring disciples crowded to this sanctuary of the sciences [*sc.* Tycho Brahe's observatory of Uranibourg] to acquire the knowledge of the heavens. 1870 MAX MULLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 142 Entirely expelled from the sanctuary of the human mind.

e. *To weigh* (or *examine*) *with the weights* (or *scales*) *of the sanctuary*: to test by the standard of divine revelation. Also, to examine by an equal and just scale (see 1728), after F. *peser une chose au poids du sanctuaire, dans la balance du sanctuaire* (Littré).
Suggested by Vulg. *ad* (or *juxta*) *pondus sanctuarii, pondere sanctuarii* Lev. v. 15, Num. vii. 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, xviii. 16. The force of the orig. Heb. expression would be more accurately rendered by 'according to the sacred shekel'.
1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 43 Setting humane experience aside, we will waigh this by the holy scales of the Sanctuarie. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., To..examine a Thing by the Weight of the *Sanctuary*, is to examine it by a just and equal Scale.

2. A specially holy place within a temple or church. **a.** In the Mosaic tabernacle and the Jewish temple: The HOLY PLACE, including the 'Holy of holies' (see HOLY *sb.* 5); sometimes applied to the latter only.
† *Sanctuary* (or *sanctuaries*) *of the sanctuary*: a literal rendering of the Vulg. *sanctuarium (-aria) sanctuarii*, which inaccurately represents the Heb. for 'Holy of holies'.
1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxvi. 33 The veyle forsothe be it sett yn bi cercles, with ynne the whiche thou shalt put the arke of testymonye, and with the which the seyntuarye, and the seyntuarye [*v.r.* sayntuarise] of the seyntuarie [Vulg. *sanctuarii sanctuaria*] shulen be dyuydid. *a* 1656 USSHER *Power Princes* I. (1683) 66 To be put in Tables of Brass, and to be set up within the compass of the Sanctuary in a conspicuous place. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* III. vi. § 4 It [the veil] was to be drawn this way or that way by cords, the rings of which..were subservient to the drawing and undrawing of the veil, and to the fastening it at the corner, that then it might be no hinderance to the view of the sanctuary, especially on solemn days.

b. *Eccl.* That part of a church round the altar, the sacrarium; also used by some for the chancel.
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1567 (Dublin MS.), And of þe sanctuary [Ashm. MS. saynt-ware] mony seere þinges, With tabels & tapers & tretes of þe law. 1577 HANMER tr. *Eusebius' Eccl. Hist.* x. iv. 189 *margin*, A space betweene the Sanctuary & the porche. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 307 *Sacrarium*..the sanctuarie or chauncell. 1708–22 J. BINGHAM *Orig. Eccles.* VIII. vi. § 11 Wks. 1726 I. 300 In the middle of the Bema, or Sanctuary. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 97 That all the images should be removed from the sanctuary and altar to a proper height in the churches. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 35 The sanctuary is raised one step. *a* 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 40 The chancel, or rather the sanctuary, was apsidal, with a surrounding aisle. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Sanctuary*, the part of the church round the high altar reserved for clergy.

c. The most sacred part of any temple; the 'cella', 'adytum'.
1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 3810 For þei cast no longer for to tarie, But prowdely entre in þe seintuarie, In-to þe chapel callid Cytheroun. *Ibid.* IV. XXX. (1513) S v b, With many flawme and many hydous lyght That brent enuyrowne in the seyntuarye [1555 sentuarye]. 1857 WILKINSON *Egypt. Pharaohs* 141 Within this sanctuary was the statue of the god, and the altar for sacrifice or for libation; and to it the priests alone had access. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 388/2 The sanctuary, *adytum*, or σηκός (fig. 4), still contained the idol and its altar.

d. *fig.*
1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 2 We are come now beyond the Porch and Sanctuary, even to the Holy of Holies. 1686 [HICKES] *Spec. B. Virg.* 38 They pray to her..to admit them within the Sanctuary of her Audience. 1795 BURKE *Let. to W. Elliot* Wks. 1842 II. 244 But now the veil was torn, and, to keep off sacrilegious intrusion, it was necessary that in the sanctuary of government something should be disclosed not only venerable, but dreadful. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 38 And, though ne'er yet Thou hast unveiled thy inmost sanctuary. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 129 His writings..form only the portico to the temple of wisdom; but the singular beauty of the approach invites the student, and its ease of access secures his progress to the sanctuary beyond.

† **3.** A shrine or box containing relics. *Obs.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 625 But by the croys which that seint Eleyne fond, I wolde I hadde thy coillons in myn hond In stede of relikes or of seintuarie. 1393 LANG. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 79 Popes and patrones poune gentil blod refuseþ, And taken symondes sone seyntewarie [*v.r.* sanctuarye] to kepe. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 18043 Thei did the relikes brynge,.. Here sayntewarius with al her gere...Diomedes was ffurst that swore, And made his othe vpon the flore, He swor by al here sayntwaries. *c* 1450 *Merlin* IV. 75 Than the kynge made be brought the hiest seintewaries that he hadde, and the beste relikes, and ther-on they dide swere as Merlin dide hem devyse. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 664 Than cam the day that the gickes shold swere the peas faynedly vpon the playn felde vpon the sayntuaryes. 1481 — *Godeffroy* XXXVII. 205 They helde thé crosse and the sainctuaryes with whiche they blessyd the peple.

4. A piece of consecrated ground; the precincts of a church; a churchyard, cemetery. Now *dial.* (See also *sanctuary garth* in 8 below.)
There seems to have been some confusion between *seintuary, centry*, etc. (ME. forms of *sanctuary*) and CEMETERY.
1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 65 [He] made a seyntuary [*Trevisa* chirchehawe, L. *cæmeterium*] in the cite of Rome, in the way callede Via Appia, to bery the bodies of martires. *a* 1450 MYRC *Par. Pr.* 330 Also wyth-ynne chyrche and seyntwary Do ryȝt thus as I the say. 1872 *J. Glyde's Norfolk Garland* i. 28 'If I were on any occasion to urge a parishioner to inter a deceased relative on the north side of the church, he would answer me with some expression of surprise,.."No, sir, it is not in the sanctuary."'

II. 5. A church or other sacred place in which, by the law of the mediæval church, a fugitive from justice, or a debtor, was entitled to immunity from arrest. Hence, in wider sense, applied to any place in which by law or established custom a similar immunity is secured to fugitives.
By English common law, a fugitive charged with any offence but sacrilege and treason might escape punishment by taking refuge in a sanctuary, and within forty days confessing his crime and taking an oath which subjected him to perpetual banishment. By the act 21 Jac. I. c. 28 § 7 (1625) the right of sanctuary in criminal cases was abolished. Certain places, chiefly actual or reputed precincts of former royal palaces, as Whitefriars, the Savoy, and the Mint, continued to be sanctuaries in civil cases until their privilege was abolished by the acts 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 27 § 15 (1696–7) and 9 Geo. I. c. 28 (1722). The abbey of Holyrood is still by law a sanctuary for debtors, but the abolition of imprisonment for debt has rendered the privilege useless.
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 10 (Camb. MS.) To whiche Iugement they nolden nat obeye but defendedyn hem by the silcernesse of holy howses, þat is to seyn fledden in to sentuarye. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 507/2 Eny persone.. that shall dwelle or inhabit within the Sayntwaire and Procyncte of the same Chapell. 1474 *Ibid.* VI. 110/1 Such persones as were endetted..and by fraude went to seyntuaries. 1477 *Ibid.* 183/2 Eny persone or persones havyng eny places of Tuitionez comonly called Seintwaries, as to eny Privilege, Libertee, Tuition or Fraunches. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccli. x 2 b, Also this same yere the shereuis of london fette oute of Seint Martins the graunt the sayntwaire fine persones, whiche afterward were restored agayne to the Sayntwarie by the kynges Iustices. *c* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) p. xxxix, Perkin Warbek..fled to Bewdeley sentwary [cf. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 25 He fledde to Bewdley senttuary]. 1534 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 39 Men sayd that the sayntuary shall, after this settyng of the parliament, hold no man for dett, murder, nor felenye. 1537 *Orig. & Sprynge of Sectes* H vij, The churches are a centuary for mysdoers. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 19 That all the while he by his side her bore, She was as safe as in a Sanctuary. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 811 Who ..withdrew himselfe into a monastery hard by, which was counted a Sanctuary, and therefore not to be forced or broken. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 68 Just by the Communion table is the Sanctuary or place of refuge where Criminalls flee for safety. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xli, If thou breathest aught that can attaint the honour of my house, by Saint George! not the altar itself shall be a sanctuary. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* I. ii. 42 In order to guard against accidents or surprises, watchmen or scouts.. were stationed at the three main outlets of the sanctuary [*sc.* the mint at Southwark] ready to give the signal in the manner just described. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxiv, The church was a sanctuary which he had a right to claim.

b. Applied to a similar place of refuge in a non-Christian country; an asylum.
c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 66 That Cytee [Ebron] was also Sacerdotalle, that is to seyne, seyntuarie, of the Tribe of Juda: And it was so fre, that Men receyved there alle manere of Fugityfes of other places, for here evyl Dedis. 1662 J. DAVILS tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 353 He caus'd the Place where he was kill'd to be encompass'd with a high Wall, made a Sanctuary of it. *c* 1700 *Tavquin & Tullia* 10 in *Poems Aff. St.* (1704) III. 319 To form his Party, Histories report, A Sanctuary was open'd in his Court, Where glad Offenders safely might resort. 1878 P. GARDNER in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 468/1 Besides being a place of worship, a museum, and a sanctuary, the Ephesian temple was a great bank. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* XX. 466 From the penalty and inconveniences of these accusations of witchcraft there is but one escape, namely flight to a sanctuary. There are several sanctuaries in Congo Français.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*
1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 49 Vsing alwaise such discrete moderation, as the schole house should be counted a sanctuarie against feare. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* V. 49 My house is your Sanctuary, and here to offer you violence, won'd prejudice myself. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 34 The reformation was preceded by the discovery of America, as if the Almighty graciously meant to open a sanctuary to the persecuted in future years, when home should afford neither friendship nor safety. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 41 They have made..London..a sanctuary to refugees of every political and religious opinion. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* I. 38 His [Abbot's] house was a sanctuary to the most eminent of the factious party.

6. Immunity from punishment and the ordinary operations of the law secured by taking refuge in a sanctuary (sense 5); the right or privilege of affording such shelter; shelter, refuge, protection as afforded by a church, etc. Also *privilege of sanctuary.* † *To keep sanctuary*: to resort to a sanctuary for protection. *To violate* or *break sanctuary*: to violate the privilege or right of a sanctuary or place of refuge.
c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 294 Þei chalengen fraunchise and privylegie in many grete chirchis, þat wikid men..þere schulden dwelle in seyntewarie, and no man empeche hem bi processe of lawe. *c* 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 220 þat þefte & raueynen & mansleyng & robberie be not meyntened in seyntiwarye vnder colour of priuylegie. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 167 He is like a fugitif that rennythe to seyntwarye For drede of hangyng. 1464 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 322 The parker & oþer Officers of Cheylesmore pretendyng..that eny persones owed not to be arrested there, seying that Cheylesmore was seyntwary. 1471 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 15 The Erle of Oxenffordys brethern be goon owt off Sceyntewarye. 1509 in I. S. Leadam *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 12 Your pore orator.. neuyr dare come oute off seyntory. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Hall *Chron., Edw. V* (1548) 8 That ȝ⁰ kynges brother should be fayne to kepe sanctuary. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1079/1 This woman..fled in the night to Westminster for sanctuarie. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i. 42 God forbid We should infringe the holy Priuiledge Of blessed Sanctuarie. *Ibid.* 47 You breake not Sanctuarie, in seizing him [the Dk. of York]. 1623–4 *Act 21 Jas. I*, c. 28 § 7 And be it alsoe enacted..That no Sanctuarie or Priviledge of Sanctuary shalbe hereafter admitted or allowed in any case. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 155 Theft, rapine, contempt of religion, and breach of sanctury. 1708–22 J. BINGHAM *Orig. Eccles.* VIII. x. § 12 Wks. 1726 I. 334 Both by general Custom and Law under the Christian Emperors, every Church was invested with the Privilege of an Asylum, or Place of Sanctuary and Refuge in certain Cases. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XX. (1787) II. 223 The ancient privilege of sanctuary was transferred to the Christian temples. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvi, Get into Whitefriars or somewhere for sanc-

tuary and concealment, till you can make friends or quit the city. 1831 *Ibid.* Introd., Alsatia..possessing certain privileges of sanctuary, became for that reason a nest of..mischievous characters. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 140 Mine enemies Pursue me, but, O peaceful Sisterhood, Receive, and yield me sanctuary. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* vi. 148 The altar of God itself was to be no sanctuary for.. an actual murderer. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Cath.* 63 Those who sought sanctuary fled to the church and knocked,

b. in non-Christian countries (see 5 b); also *transf.* and *fig.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 138 The Priuiledged place whereinto the Persians vse to retyre for sanctuarie. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Aug., The Chapell and Refectory [of the Convent] full of the goods of such poor people as at the approach of the Army had fled with them thither for sanctuary. 1654 in *T. Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Introd. 23 Which, if in truth any would offer to impeach, by violence from without, it could receive no sanctuary nor advantage at all from such a declaration. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 32 A Heathen could say when a bird (scared by a Hawke) flew into his bosome, I will not betray thee unto thy enemy, seeing thou comest for Sanctuary unto me. How much lesse will God yield up a soule unto its enemy, when it takes Sanctuary in his Name. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxii. 7 On him only I rely..for sanctuary when any distresse surrounds me. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* liii. 53 A Stag that was hard set by the Huntsmen, betook himself to a Stall for Sanctuary, and prevail'd with the Oxen to Conceal him the best they could. *a* 1711 KEN *Past. Let.* Wks. (1838) 476 Many poor Protestant strangers are now fled hither for sanctuary, whom as brethren, as members of Christ, we should take in and cherish. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 291 When a Bitch Fox is bragged, and with Cub, she is hardly to be taken; for then she lieth near the Earth, and upon hearing the least Noise, she betakes herself to her Place of Sanctuary. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* l. (1846) V. 18 The precincts of Mecca enjoyed the rights of sanctuary. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 43 The churches, to which the miserable inhabitants had fled for sanctuary, were violated and defiled with blood. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. V. 469 Pleistoanax..lived for a long time in sanctuary near the temple of Athênê, at Tegea. 1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) I. 397 It now rained heavily and..we..betook ourselves to sanctuary, taking refuge in St. Paul's Cathedral.

c. *To take sanctuary*: to take refuge in a sanctuary. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 360/2 Marchantz straungiers, yat.. have stollen away, and daily taken seyntuaries. 1472-3 *Ibid.* VI. 20/1 That he never toke eny seyntwary, ne withdrewe hym from your good grace. 1504 in I. S. Leadam *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 8 Your saide besechar whan he was at large toke sayntewary and lost his goodes. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 31 What if a mannes wyfe will take saintuary because she lyste to runne from her husbande. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lii. 14 The spiders..In the copweb took sentuarie for defence. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* v. ii. 12, I haue the gould; what care I though it be knowne I He crosse the water and take sanctuary. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 75 The fishes which are many, haue taken Sanctuary in these waters, and none dare take them, but holde them holy. 1625 J. ROBINSON *Ess.* xxiv. (1851) I. 110 What intention could be better or action worse? We must not therefore take the sanctuary of fools by good meanings without knowledge. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 40 In the beginning of King Edward's raigne, she was forced to take sanctuary at Westminster. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 627 The Evasions of this Nature being only such miserable Shifts, as the Jews of later Ages have taken Sanctuary in. 1708-22 J. BINGHAM *Orig. Eccles.* VIII. xi. § 3 Wks. 1726 I. 335 NEXT..we are to consider..in what Cases they were allowed to take Sanctuary in their Churches. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 72 The gunner who had taken sanctuary in the woods. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 41 The Sea-Lions..will..if you pursue them, be glad to take Sanctuary in the Water. 1785 WILKINS tr. *Bhagvat* xiv. 97 They take sanctuary under this wisdom. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy., Oise in Flood* 104 Terrified creatures taking sanctuary in every nook along the shore.

7. *Hunting*, etc.: The 'privilege of forest'; also 'close time'.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 265 As for hartes and hindes..yett some there are, and those lyve without sanctuarye or priviledge of flotest, free for every man to chase and hunte, at theire pleasure. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3/5 Application was made to the Chief Ranger..for her [the hind's] recapture; but he promptly refused, on the grounds that the Forest was a 'sanctuary', and any wild animal escaping into the same was 'of right free of the forest'. The impossibility of uncarting a deer and preventing its getting into the forest,..has by the enforcement of this 'right of sanctuary', aided the authorities in putting a stop to 'Easter deer-baiting'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 3/1 He would.. extend the weekly close time, and he believes that if the present period of sanctuary was doubled, in a year or two at most the nets would be catching far more fish [salmon] than they now do in the longer period.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Of senses 1–4, as *sanctuary lamp*, †*observance*, *stair*, *temple*; †**sanctuary garth** = sense 4.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 35 3e..han put kepars of my sanctuari obseruaunce to 3or silf. 1412-13 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 610 Subtus cameram d'ni Prioris versus Seyntewy-garth, 14*d.* *c* 1600 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 52 The sentuarie garth. *Ibid.* 53 The Sentory garthe. *c* 1624 *Ibid.* 205 *note*, Sanctuary garth. 1850 WILKINSON *Archit. Anc. Egypt* 82 Sanctuary Temples, consisting of a single chamber. 1862 H. E. M. tr. *Monnin's Curé d'Ars* Pref. 7 When I saw, by the light of the sanctuary-lamp, that wasted and withered form. 1866 *Direct. Anglic.* (ed. 3) 259 Sanctuary Lamp, that which burns before the Blessed Sacrament when it is reserved. 1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems* 45 The cowled night Kneels on the Eastern sanctuary-stair.

b. Of senses 5 and 6, as *sanctuary-breaking*, *knocker*, *place*, *-seat*, *town*.

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 496 So myche *sayntuary brekyng, and preuylegidde barrydd. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 255/2 The sanctuary seats at Hexham and Beverley. and the *sanctuary knocker at Durham are still in existence. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 297 Wherefore suche gentylmen as had appoynted to eyde the duke fled, some to *sentwary places, and some beyonde the sea. 1886 *Sanctuary seat [see *sanctuary knocker* supra]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 54 Richard Hoisnayle Bailyfe of the *sanctuary towne called Good Esture in Essex.

†**c. Sanctuary man** (so also *sanctuary woman*, etc.), a man who has taken refuge in a sanctuary or privileged place of protection. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 530 They went to Westmynster, and toke wt them all maner of seyntwary men. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 31 Verely I haue often heard of saintuarye menne. But I neuer heard erste of saintuarye chyldren. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 282 She went into Westmyster, and there regystarde her selfe as a sentwary woman. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 39 If any Sanctuarie-man did by night or otherwise, get out of Sanctuarie priuily, and commit mischiefe and trespasse, and then come in againe, hee should loose the benefit of Sanctuarie for euer after.

Sa·nctuary, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Corruption of CENTAURY.] [1530 PALSGR. 268/2 Seyntuary an herbe.] 1877 E. LEIGH *Chesh. Gloss.* 175. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*

†**Sa·nctuary**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. SANCTUARY *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To place in safety as in a sanctuary. Of a place: to afford protection or shelter (*from*).

1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prentises* D 3, Thy purse is sanctuary'd. 1631 — *Fair Maid West* I. 9 Feare not sweet Spencer, we are now alone, And thou art sanctuar'd in these mine armes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. iv. § 19 The Kings enemies once Sanctuaried, daring him no less then the Iebusites in their strong fort of Sion defied David. *c* 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 32 St. James's where she had lodgings to sanctuary her from debt.

‖ **Sanctum** (sæ·ŋktŭm), *sb.* Also 9 *pl. rare* sancta. [L. *sanctum*, neut. of *sanctus* holy.]

1. The 'holy place' of the Jewish tabernacle and temple. Also applied to a sacred place or shrine in other temples and churches. Cf. SANCTUARY *sb.*[1] 2.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* III. v. 340 The tabernacle, that is diuided..into the *Sanctum* and the *Sanctum sanctorum*. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* ii. (1857) 24 Who, in exploring a magnificent temple, passed through superb porticoes and noble halls, to find a monkey enthroned in a little dark sanctum as the god of the whole. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 72 We ladies are not allowed to enter the 'sanctum' [of the Kazan church].

fig. 1858 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xvii, Flower shows.. are open to ladies who cannot quite penetrate the inner sancta of fashionable life.

2. = SANCTUM SANCTORUM 2.

1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) III. xiv. 364 He..then dragged us by main force into what he called his sanctum. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. iii, He found the banker in his private sanctum. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vi, His sanctum behind the shop. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* ii, Maude flits away to her own little sanctum. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. ii. 26 This room was..the sanctum of a scholar and a man of refinement.

‖ **Sanctum sanctorum** (sæ·ŋktŭm sæŋktō·rŭm). Pl. **sancta sanctorum.** [L. *sanctum* neut. nom. sing. and *sanctōrum* neut. gen. pl. of *sanctus* holy; a Hebraism, transl. (= LXX. *τὸ ἅγιον τῶν ἁγίων*) of קֹדֶשׁ הַקֳּדָשִׁים *qōdesh haqqŏdāshīm*, 'Holy of holies' (see HOLY *sb.* 1). The Vulgate (following the LXX) several times uses the pl. *sancta sanctorum* in the same sense as the sing., without any warrant from the original Hebrew.]

1. The Holy of holies of the Jewish temple and tabernacle. † In early use also pl. in the same sense.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 35 Þei..schal not nye to al My sanctuari, bi þe sancta sanctorum (*Ezek.* xliv. 13). ?1493 *St. Katherine* (W. de W.) biij a/1 (Stanf.) That holy place that is called Sancta sanctorum. 1558 MORWYNG tr. *Joseph Ben Gorion's Hist. Jews* (1561) 36 b, Thei entred also into the Sanctuary, and attempted to enter into the *sanctum sanctorum*. 1577 [see SANCTUM 1]. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 580 ¶ 3 In Solomon's Temple there was the *Sanctum Sanctorum*. 1787 *Minor* 181 Mysteries, which, like the sanctum sanctorum of the Jewish Tabernacle, should never be exhibited to the profane world. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* lviii. (1844) II. 232 The Jews had their sanctum sanctorums.

fig. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. II. iv. 123 [He] that buyes an Office, whose money only (without any other merit) hath inthroned him in the *Sancta Sanctorum* of the world. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 13 There is no danger to profound these mysteries, no *sanctum sanctorum* in Phylosophy. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, The inner apartment, or 'Sanctum Sanctorum' of this political temple.

b. *transf.*

1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* I. xliv. 82 The doore of their *Sancta Sanctorum*, or rather *Diabolorum*, being opened, it shewed within like a Lime-kill,..neither was ther any light in al the Church, but that which came in at the doore we entered by. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 146/2 The Door of the Inner Temple, or *Sanctum sanctorum* opened, and discovered the most frightful Idol that ever the wit..of men contrived. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* VIII. 95 Sometimes there is a smaller circle [of stones], which is a sort of *sanctum sanctorum*, in the centre. 1878 J. PAYN *By Proxy* I. iii. 35 Oh, that is the *sanctum sanctorum*, in which the..blessed relic of Buddha is kept.

2. A person's private retreat, where he is free from intrusion.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 7 The great Cabin is the *Sanctum Sanctorum* he inhabits. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 169 We went by appointment to the archbishop confessor's and were immediately admitted into his *sanctum sanctorum*, a snug apartment [etc.]. 1874 ALDRICH *Prud. Palfrey* xvii. 368 And now, if you please, we will inspect the sanctum sanctorum of the late incumbent.

transf. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* (1875) 122 Here was the sanctum sanctorum of female privacy.

‖ **Sanctus** (sæ·ŋktŭs). Also (senses 2 and 3) 6 saunts, saunce, saunt(us, 6–7 sant, 7 santus, santo, santez, 6 (9 *arch.*) santis. [L. *sanctus* 'Holy', the first word of the hymn: see SAINT *a.*]

1. The 'angelic hymn' (from Isa. vi. 3) beginning with the words '*Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus*' ('Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts') which forms the conclusion of the Eucharistic preface. Also called TERSANCTUS (thrice holy). Also the music to which the words are sung.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 169 Ioly chauntynge þat..lettiþ men fro þe sentence of holy writt, as Magnyficat, sanctus & agnus dei. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 119 Therfore accordynge to the aungels, ye synge quyer to quyer, one Sanctus on the tone syde, and another on the tother syde. 1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 36 Faie wele O holy consecration With blyssed sanctus and agnus dei. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 129 Quhair day and nycht we sall not ceas Ay singand Sanctus sweit. 1895 BENHAM in W. Andrews *Curs. Ch. Cust.* 265 We always sang the Canticles, and the metrical Psalms..and a few Sanctuses.

†**2.** *transf.* An outcry. Also, something repeated with wearisome iteration. *Obs.*

1594 *and Rep. Dr. Faustus* xxii. I 2, The people on both sides exceedingly amazed and affrighted, especially the Turkes who sent out such a dolefull Sauntus that it would haue moued the stones to ruth. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 626 For all this they are at their old sanctus, *What do we?*

†**3. Black sanctus**, a kind of burlesque hymn; a discord of harsh sounds expressive of contempt or dislike (formerly used as a kind of serenade to a faithless wife); 'rough music'. Also, *To sing the black sanctus*: to lament. *Obs.*

1578 LUPTON *All for Money* B iij, I will make him sing the blacke sanctus, I holde him a grote. 1578 *Bk. Chr. Prayers* 37 But euery man singes his own song, as in a black sanctus. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* xiv. 23 *note*, Singing Psalmes.., one in this language, and another in that, all at once like a blacke saunts, and one often not vnderstood of another. 1592 LYLY *Endym.* IV. ii. 33 It [the sonnet] is sette to the tune of the blacke Saunce, *ratio est*, because *Dipsas* is a black Saint. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 128 A great number had rather heare a iarring blacke-sant, then one of their balde Sermons. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 85 The language that they speake Is the pure barbarous blacksaunt of the Geate. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* V. XXXVII. 204 An hideous and dissonant kind of singing (like a blacke Santus). *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* IV. i, Lets sing him a blacke Santis. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Part Iron Age* II. i. D 2 b, Many a blacke-saint..Haue I sung at his window. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. x. 41 Sometimes their Stigian cries Send their Black-Santos to the blushing Skies. 1861 *All Year Round* V. 14 The surly sinners sing A horrible black santis, so to cheer The work in hand.

Sa·nctus bell. Forms: α. 5– sanctus bell. β. 5–6 sanctes, sauntes, (-ys), 6 santes, saunctes, 7 sants-. γ. 5 sawnse, 6–7 sans, savns, sawnce, 6–7 (9 *arch.*) saunce-, sance-. δ. 6–7 saints, 7 saynts-, 7–8 saint's. ε. 7 saint-, St. bell. ζ. 6 sauncte, 9 sancte bell. [f. SANCTUS + BELL *sb.*[1]] A bell, commonly placed in a 'cote' or turret at the junction of the nave and the chancel (but often a handbell), rung at the Sanctus at Mass; in post-Reformation times often used to summon the people to church, being rung immediately before the service, when the pealing had ceased. (In 16–17th c. freq. used jocularly or allusively.)

α. 1479–81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 101 Item, for nayle to amende the whele of the Sanctus bell. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Sance Bell* (*campana sancta*), the sanctus Bell. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 472/2 Sanctus bells have also been placed over the gables of porches.

attrib. 1867 WALKER *Ritual Reason Why* 113 Sanctus-bell-cotes remain in many of our churches. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 472/2 Sanctus Bell-Cot or Turret.

β. 1492–3 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 185 Item, to the smyth for mendyng of the sauntys bell, xxij d. *Ibid.* 186 For mendyng of the sanctes bell. 1553 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 56 For hangynge of the sauntes bell, and for the corde, ij d. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. v. i. (1903) 457 They ring a knell with one great Bell..or with the Santsbell where they haue none greater.

γ. 1499–1500 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 238 Item, for a Rope for the lytyll Sawnse bell. 1501–2 *Ibid.* 244 The Sans bell. 1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 270 Item, ij belles, one a sauncebelle. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. 47, I am neither so profanely vncharitable as to send him to the Sancebell, to trusse-vp his life with a trice. 1623–33 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt.-Walker* III. iii, Alas, this is but the Sauncebell, here's a Gentlewoman Will ring you another peale. 1655 J. PHILLIPS *Satyr agst. Hypocrites* 5 Like a crackt Sans-bell jarring in the Steeple. 1885 W. RYE *Hist. Norfolk* 233 A saunce bell or 'ting-tang' *in situ*.

attrib. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 111 Two sance-bell ropes still hang down in the middle of the Chancel.

δ. 1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* V. i. 119 Whose shril saints-bell hangs on his loueirie While the rest are damned to the plumberie. 1678 *Poor Robin's True Char. of Scold* 4 Her Tongue is the Clapper of the Devil's Saints-bell, that rings all-in to Confusion. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 313 It hath 3 Bells and a Saints Bell. 1839 *Hints Study Eccl. Antiq.* (Cambr. Camden Soc. 1842) 24 A Saint's bell, long disused, still hangs in the tower of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge.

ε. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 461/2 A Saint Bell, or Hand Bell. *Ibid.* 466/1 St. Bell, a little Bell rung in the Mass [etc.].

ζ. *a* 1553 in *Surrey Archæol. Coll.* IV. 18 Item a saunctе bell. 1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. X. 434/1 The inscription 'Signis cessandis', &c...is..on the 'sancte' bell of the adjoining

parish of Clapton. 1855 Rock *Ibid.* XI. 151/1 The first ringing was on the *signa*, or large bells; the last quarter of the hour's ringing was on the smaller bell, the sancte bell.
attrib. 1839 *Hints Study Eccl. Antiq.* (Cambr. Camden Soc. 1842) 25 Sancte-bell cot. A small but frequently elegant erection at the east end of the nave. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 282 A beautiful sancte-bell cot remains. [1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Sancte cot*, a turret upon a Church roof for the 'Sacring bell'.]

Sanctwar, Sc. form of Saintuaire *Obs.*

†**Sand**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1–2 sand, sond, 3–6 sand(e, sond(e, 3 saand, sund, 5 saande, sonnd, sound(e, soonde, sownde, 4–5 *Sc.* saynd(e. [OE. *sand*, *sond* str. fem., f. OTeut. **sand-* in **sandjan* to Send.]

1. The action of sending; that which is sent, a message, present; (God's) dispensation or ordinance.
c 1000 Ælfric *Hom., Judith* (Assmann) ix. 114, & him dæghwamlice com þurh heora drihtnes sande mete of heofenum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5099 Noght wit your rede, bot godds saand, Was i þus sent in-to þis land. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2351 Bot vp he stiit bidene And heried godes sand Almiȝt. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 114 At Rokesburghe his parlement he helde, þe folk did somon þorgh..& gaf þam sonde at wille in Inglond forto fare, Man & beste to spille. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 349 þe soule þat þe sonde [of the text] taketh bi so moche is bounde. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 292 Whe þer prelatis now ben more confermed in grace þanne was seynt petir þanne aftir sonde of þe holy goost? *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 728 She taketh in good entente The wille of Crist, and, kneling on the stronde, She seyde, 'lord I ay wel-com be thy sonde!' 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 415 Men hadde craft by Goddes sonde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10506 A sound will I send by a sad frynd. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1079 (Cambr. MS.) Thay thanked God of his sant [*rime* ferrant; *Linc. MS. corruptly* here shaunce, *with rime* ferrauns]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* x. 244 It is goddis will, it sall be myne, Agaynste his saande sall I neuer schone. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 464/2 Sond, or sendynge, *missio*. Sond, or ȝyfte sent, *eccennium*. *c* 1450 *Ratis Raving, Craft Deyng* 4 To thank hyme [God] of al his sayndes and gyftes. *c* 1500 Kennedy *Passion of Christ* 914 This crabbit theif,..Betakinnis men, quhilk euer mair is murnand, The saynd of God ay ieput myschance. *c* 1520 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2360 To thanke God of his sonde. ? *c* 1525 *Tale of Basyn* in Hazlitt *E. P.* III. 44 A riche man wer he..And knowen for a gode clerke thoro goddis sande.

b. The action of sending for; invitation.
1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. ccx. 225 This Robert was a monke of an howse in Normandy, & came ouer by the sonde of the kynge.

2. A person or body of persons sent on an errand; an embassy; an envoy, messenger.
1038 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* (1846) IV. 57 þa com cristes cyrce sand to þam biscop. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1095, Eac on þis ylcan ȝeare toȝeanes Eastron com þæs Papan sande hider to lande þæt wæs Waltear biscеop. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1135, Here sandes feorden betwyx heom. *c* 1205 Lay. 3125 He sende hiis sande into þisse lande to Leir þan kinge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 Euerich worlich wo is Godes sonde. Heie monnes messager me schal heiliche underuongen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14158 þe sandes soght ouer all Iude, Faand þai him noght in þat contre. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xliv. 29 But firste he saide he schulde doune sende His sande. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 189 The saynde of God, the quhilk was to be send fra the fader of hevyn, war cummyn. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 47 [Arthur said:] 'I rede we send furth ane saynd to yone ciete'. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XXI. i. 840 Than Syr Mordred sought on quene Gueneuer by letters & sondes..for to haue hir to come oute of the toure of london.

b. *A, on sand*: on an embassy or message.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 710 Bot adam son was sent a saand. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 2283 Syr Camppanus forthe ys gon on sond, To the kyng of Sesanay-lond.

3. A serving of food; a course, mess.
a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 188 *Commeatos, commeatus* sandæ [*a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* sondæ]. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 And þer hi hadden brad and win and vii. sandon. *c* 1205 Lay. 24601 Þas beorn þa sunde from kuchene to þan kinge. *c* 1250 *Death* 106 in *O. E. Misc.* 174 Hwer beoð þine dihsches midd þine swete sonde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2295 Of euerilc sonde, of euerilc win, most and best he gaf beniamin. 13.. *Sir Beues* 1927 And of eueriche sonde, þat him com to honde, A dede hire ete al þer feist. *c* 1440 *Floriz & Bl.* 1072 (Trentham MS.) Þere was fest swythe breeme; I can not telle al þe sonde, But rycher fest was neuer in londe.

4. *Comb.*, sand-man, messenger, ambassador. (Cf. Sandesman, Sendman.)
c 1205 Lay. 12747 And heo us habbeoð worð isend bi vre sond-monnen.

Sand (sænd), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 sand, sond, 3–5 sond, 3–6 sonde, 4–7 sande, (4 sonnd, 5 seand), 3– sand. [Com. Teut. (but not recorded in Goth.): OE. *sand*, *sond* neut. = OFris. *sond-*, OS., MLG. *sand*, MDu. *sant*, *sand-* (Du. *zand* neut.), OHG. *sant* (MHG. *sant*, *sand-*, mod.G. *sand* masc., dial. also neut.), ON. *sand-r* masc. (Sw., Da. *sand*) :– OTeut. **sando-*, prob. :–earlier **samdo-*, **samado-* (? whence OHG. **samat*, MHG. *sampt*) corresp. to Gr. *ἄμαθος*.]

1. A material consisting of comminuted fragments and water-worn particles of rocks (mainly silicious) finer than those of which gravel is composed; often *spec.* as the material of a beach, desert, or the bed of a river or sea.
c 825 [see 2]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* ii. 12 þa ofsloh he þone Egiptiscan and behidde hyne on þam sande. *c* 1200 Ormin 14802, & Drihhtin þær toclæf þe sæ..& sett itt upp onn e33þerr hallf All allse twe33enn walless, & tær bitwenenn wass þe sand All harrd to ganngenn onne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12527 A nedder stert vte of þe sand, And stanged Iam in þe hand. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 486 Al the feld nas but of sond As smal as man may see yet lye In the desert of Libye. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cci. 182 A drope of drye blode and smale sond cleued on his hond. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 64 Rose vp and wente forthe and fylled a greate sacke with sande. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 170 And I as rich..As twenty Seas, if all their sand were pearle. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 207 That finer Matter,..vulgarly called Sand, being really no other than very small Pebles. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III. 102 Who taught the nations..to ..Build on the wave or arch beneath the sand? 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 254 Siliceous sand, flint, clay and loam, constitute the principal part of the soil. 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* iv, Ten times the Mother of the Months had..bidden..the billows to indent The sea-deserted sand. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III. 305 A shore of hard white sand Met the green herbage. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 132 As a rule both the gravel and the sand consist chiefly of the substance called silica. 1897 Gladstone *Eastern Crisis* 1 Every grain of sand is a part of the sea-shore.

†b. *poet.* and *rhet.* used for: The shore (of a sea); also 'land' as opposed to 'sea', esp. in (*by*) *sea and sand*. *Obs.*
c 1205 Lay. 123, I þere Tyure he eode alond þer þa sea wasced þat sond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10910 þat all wroght.. Sun and mone, and se and sand. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14476 So longe he ferde & þe se sailand, & kynges slow by se & sand. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 341 Penne he [*sc.* Jonah] swepe to þe sonde in sluchched clopes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4299 And we sitt all-way so sure be sand & be wattir, þat na supowell vndire sonne seke we vs neuire. *c* 1420 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 128 Et they myght be ware he [*sc.* Eolus] drofe hym on the sande. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 141 Mahowne the menske, my lord kyng, And save by see and sand. *Ibid.* xiv. 399 Borne is Mowndyr, in this land, A kyng that shall weld se and sand. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 589 He tuke the se,.. In Ingland syne arryuit at ane sand, With all his power thair passit to the land.

c. With *a* and *pl.* A sand-bank, shoal.
1495 *Acts Crt. Requests* (1592) 11 De..spoliatione dictae nauis..existentis in periculo infra le Goodwine sandes in mari. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 76 But you leaue all anker holde, on seas or lands. And so set vp shop vpon Goodwins sands. 1555 Latimer in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. App. 99 They that have buylded upon a Sande wilbe affraied, thoughe they se but a Clowde aryse. 1588 N. Gorgls in *Defeat Sp. Armada* (Navy Rec. Soc.) I. 357 On the 30th of July, passing through the sands, we were becalmed. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 100 *Williams*. . What thinkes he of our estate? *King*. Euen as men wrackt vpon a Sand, that looke to be washt off the next Tyde. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 504 A ship (called Saint Peter) fell vpon sands..and split. 1738 Weddell *Voy. up Thames* 42 On a sudden our Ship struck on a Sand. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 95 She struck on a sand about three or four miles from Yarmouth. 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* 181 The position of the principal sands in the estuary of the Thames.

d. A sandy soil. Chiefly *pl.*
1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 547 The West part is taken up with the Forrest of Shirewood..This part because it is sandy, the Inhabitants tearme The Sand, the other..the Clay. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1676) 19 As of Sands, so are there as different sorts of Clays. 1794 A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* 22 On bad sands trefoile and ray grass are chosen. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 241 Sands.—Some of the best description of these soils nearly approach to hazel moulds. *Ibid.*, Light Sands.

e. A grain of sand. (See also 2 a and 5.)
1596 *Edw. III*, IV. iv. 42–3 As many sands as these my hands can hold Are but my handful of so many sands. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* V. v. 120 One Sand another Not more resembles that sweet Rosie Lad [etc.]. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1676) 31 Clay consisted of most exceeding smooth and round Sands of several opacous colours.

f. *Geol.* and *Mining*. A stratum of sand or soft sandstone. *Oil sand*: see Oil *sb.*[1] 6 e.
1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* s.v., 'The sand' is a stratum of soft sandstone, frequently met with in sinking through the lower new red sandstone. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 464 Fawn-coloured Sands and Marls.

g. *Golf.* Sand-holes or bunkers on a course. *To be in sand*, to be 'bunkered'.
1842 G. F. Carnegie in *Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 82 'Give me the iron!' either party cries, As in the quarry, track, or sand he lies. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 466/1 Balls in Sand—When a ball lies in a sand bunker [etc.].

2. In various metaphorical and similative uses.
a. with reference to the innumerability of the grains composing sand.
c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvii. 27, & ʒinde ofer hie swe swe dust flæsc & swe swe sond sæs ða flegendan ʒefiðrede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2571 þe barns þat o þe sal bred Namar sal þou þam cun rede, þan sterns on light and sand in see. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 33 A heart As full of sorrowes, as the Sea of sands. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 903 They..Swarm populous, unnumber'd as the Sands Of Barca or Cyrene's torrid soil. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* XI. xxiii, Great People! as the sands shalt thou become.

b. with reference to its instability as a foundation or a constructive material. *Rope of sand*: see Rope *sb.*
c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 26 ʒelic..were..se ðe ʒetimberde hus his on sonde. 1542–5 Brinklow *Lament.* (1874) 91 It is a token that your foundacion was buylded vpon the sande. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 84 Cowards, whose hearts are all as false As stayers of sand. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 427 They cannot bear to hear the sands of his Mississippi compared with the rock of the church. 1817 Shelley *To Ld. Chancellor* xi, Their error —That sand on which thy crumbling power is built. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* IX. ii, Schemes of sand.

c. In phrases implying the exercise or employment of fruitless labour. *To plough the sands*: see Plough *v.* 10 b.
1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 194, I am in beliefe (I may peraduenture sowe my seede in the sande) that you will doe nothing vnto me. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 218 b, Surely I shall seeme to measure the sandes, when I enter uppon the gulfe of thys Romish Ierarchy. 1842 Tennyson *Audley Court* 49, I might as well have traced it in the sands.

3. *pl.* Tracts of sand: a. along a shore, estuary, etc. or composing the bed of a river or sea.
1450 W. Lomner in *Paston Lett.* (1897) I. 125 [He] leyde his body on the sonds of Dover. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 94 b, The Cardinall receiued hym on the Sandes. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 376 Come vnto these yellow sands. 1704 Pope *Spring* 61 O'er golden sands let rich Pactolus flow. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 224 The great Rhine..a part of which is no doubt lost in the sands, a little above Leyden. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* XII. xvii, A melody, like waves on wrinkled sands that leap. *a* 1858 Kingsley *Poems* (title) The Sands of Dee. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 291 They found a naked child upon the sands Of dark Tintagil by the Cornish sea.

b. Sandy or desert wastes.
a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. 832 May he..fall before his time vngraued amid the sandes. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxi. 120 The long desarts and sandes, whereby they must passe. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xiii. 112 Why is all the coast of Peru, being ful of sands, very temperate? 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 355 Her barbarous Sons..spread Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian sands. 1738 Gray *Tasso* 32 Oceans unknown, inhospitable sands! 1781 Cowper *Friendship* 184 So barren sands imbibe the show'r, But render neither fruit nor flow'r. 1822 Shelley *Calderon* II. 143 A pirate ambushed in its pathless sands. 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* vii, We were in the midst of sands, brushwood, and huge pieces of rock.
fig. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. iii, A sterile track..O'er which all heavily the journeying years Plod the last sands of life, where not a flower appears.

†c. Phrase. (Sc.) *To leave* or *put* (a person) *to the long sands*: app., to leave in the lurch, to place in a difficulty. *Obs.*
1671 Fountainhall in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) II. 539 It would appear Udney transacts for the haill [*sc.* bond for the payment of himself and Pitreichy], pays himself, and leaves Pitreichy to the lang sands. 1678 J. Brown *Life Faith* I. ii. (1824) 33 How quickly were they put again to the long sands (as we say).

4. As used for various economic purposes; also, as an adulterant. *Fire of sand* = *sand fire*: see 10.
1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 Without eny more oyle brene moistur dust sonde or other thyng deceyvably puttyng to..the same Webbe. 1530 Palsgr. 265/1 Sande to skoure vessell with, *sablon*. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes* II. vi. 345 The saline Corpuscles are distill'd over in a moderate Fire of Sand. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxiii, The walls had been cleaned..and everything..was..shining with soft soap and sand. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning*, etc. III. 1090 Sand, which is nearly pure silex, is used in sawing and smoothing building stones and marbles. 1857 Hassall *Adulterations Detected* 188 There is..but little foundation for the tales we hear about the presence of sand in sugar.

b. as an ingredient of mortar.
1427–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 69 Also payd for a lode sonde..*vd.* 1455–6 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 290 The sayd Jhon shall repeyre sayd towyr and slype..with lym and sand. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* 6 This Mortar is made of Lime..and Brook-Sand. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* liv. (1865) VI. 459 His system, as Caius said of his style, was sand without lime.

c. as used to dry wet ink-marks.
1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, White Sands... 1. A fine shining kind, commonly used for strewing over writing. 1806 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 3) 175 In writing:—neither sand, blotting paper, nor a fire, to dry your paper. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 33 He was continually shaking sand from a pepper-box over scrawling entries in marble-covered copy-books.

d. as used in making founders' moulds; *spec.* a mixture of common sand with a binding material.
Dry, green sand: see Green *a.* 9 d. *Facing, Parting sand*: see Facing, Parting *vbl. sbs.*
1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 518 The experienced moulder knows how to mix the different sands placed nt his disposal.

5. The sand of a sand-glass or hour-glass; also, with *a* and *pl.*, a grain of this. Chiefly *fig.*
1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 138, I saw, my tyme how it did runne, as sand out of the glasse. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 25 The Sands are numbred, that makes vp my Life. 1608 — *Per.* V. ii. 1 Now our sands are almost run. *a* 1644 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* Solil. ix. 14 Deaths impartiall hand Wounds all alike, and death will give no sand. 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 225 Time, that on all things lays his lenient hand, Yet tames not this; it sticks to our last sand. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* V. x, The remaining sands of my life are few. 1899 J. Chamberlain *Sp.* in *Times* 28 Aug. 6/4 Will he [*sc.* President Kruger] speak the necessary words. The sands are running down in the glass.

†6. = Arena. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*
1587 Thynne *Contin. Ann. Scot.* Pref., in *Holinshed*, Thus hauing laid before thee, that he writeth best that trulie writeth publike affaires, that I was commanded by my deere freends to enter into this sand [etc.]. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 25 Andreas Laurentius hath taken worthy paines, and sweate much in this sande. 1618 Bolton *Florus* III. xxi. (1636) 241 That citizens should encounter citizens, as if they were fencers..in the heart and forum of the city, as in a fighting ground or theatral sand.

7. *slang.* †a. (See quot.) *Obs.*
1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Sand*, moist sugar. 1823 P. Egan *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

b. Chiefly *U. S. slang.* Firmness of purpose; pluck, stamina. Cf. Grit *sb.*[1] 5.
1883 E. Ingersoll in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 202 Good, solid man he was, too, with heaps of sand in him. [1884 'Mark Twain' *Huck. Finn* viii. 62 When I got to camp I warn't feeling very brash, there warn't much sand in my craw.]

8. *Anat.* and *Path.* Applied to various substances resembling sand, present either normally or as morbid products in certain animal organs or secretions. *Brain sand*: see quot. 1856; also called *pineal sand* (Syd. Soc. Lex.). *Urinary sand*: a substance of finer particles than those of gravel (GRAVEL *sb.* 4).

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyf. News* I. 19 The chief vertue that it hath, is in the paine of the stone in the Kidneis and Raines, and in expellyng of Sande and stone. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 60 A Seaman much troubled with Sand and gross Humors, eating of it..found so much benefit [etc.]. 1822–9 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 522 Urinary sand..is of two kinds, white and red. 1856 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microgr. Dict.* 559/2 Brain-sand, or the acervulus cerebri, is found in the pineal gland and the choroid plexus, sometimes also in the pia mater [etc.]. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 290 Concretions of considerable size are occasionally to be seen with the naked eye in the urine (urinary sand).

9. General Combinations. **a.** simple attrib., as *sand-bay*, *-beach*, *down*, *-dune*, *-flat*, *-grain*, *heap*, *-land*, *-rip* (RIP *sb.*[5]), *-shore*, *-waste*, *-wave*; 'made of sand', as *sand core*, *walk*; employed in the storing, carrying, working, etc. of sand, as *sand bin*, *creel* (CREEL *sb.* 1), *-scoop*, *-wheel*.

1645–52 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1860) 22 A *sand-bay where it is good anchoring. 1878 LANIER *Poems*, *Marshes of Glynn* 54 Softly the *sand-beach wavers away. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Sand Bin*, a trough..in ..foundries, used as a convenient receptacle for sand..for ..the moulder. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 474 The *sand cores for filling up that part of the shell which is to be hollow. 1402–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 217, 2 panyhers, et 1 par de *sande crelys. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 14 The Souldiers were forced to recouer the..*sande downes. 1856 C. J. ANDERSON *Lake Ngami* 157 Soil as yielding as that of an English sand-down. 1830–3 *Sand-dune [see DUNE]. 1899 C. REID *Orig. Brit. Flora* 13 Many of the sand-dune..species are more properly desert plants. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 516/2 Locality...The *sand-flats of the Cape of Good Hope. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 349 Two thousand men were in arms upon the sandflats towards Deal. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 27/1 Dusty with little *sand-grains. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 19 b, A little before plowing time, they scatter abroad those..small *Sand heapes vpon the ground. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v., The grey, black, and ash-coloured *sand-land are the worst of all. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 195 They lie in wait for them on the *sand-rips and catch them as they swim over. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Sand-scoop*, a shovel for obtaining sand from the bottom of the river. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 301 The waste *sand-shores 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Walk*, *Sand walks are also frequently made in gardens. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 26 The unprofitable *sand-waste. 1819 KEATS *Ode Melancholy*, Then glut thy sorrow on..the rainbow of the salt *sand-wave. 1883 *Min. Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* LXXIV. 338 *Sand-wheel Motor...A large overshot wheel operated by sand instead of water. 1892 P. BENJAMIN *Mod. Mechanism* 589 Sand Wheels [in ore-dressing machinery] are..elevators..for raising the..tailings.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as *sand crusher*, *-elevator*, *mixer*, *-rammer*, *sifter*.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Sand Crusher and Washer. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 750 The sand..is again lifted by the *sand-elevator. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Sand Mixer*, a machine used in mixing sand for foundry use. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 802/2 The *sand-rammers employed in making foundry moulds. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Sand Sifter*, a machine made for sifting foundry sand.

c. instrumental, as *sand-blown*, *-built*, *-buried*, *-hemmed*, *-invested*, *-strewn* adjs.

1907 C. C. BROWN *China* 139 Low dunes and *sand-blown farmsteads. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode Mem.* 97 A *sand-built ridge. 1888 *Daily News* 3 July 6/1 The *sand-buried cities of Western Mongolia. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Consolation* 27 In a lone, *sand-hemm'd City of Africa. 1870 LONGF. *Div. Trag.* 1st Pass. II. iii, The vast desert, silent, *sand-invested. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Forsaken Merman* 35 *Sand-strewn caverns, cool and deep.

d. parasynthetic, as *sand-beached*, *-bottomed* adjs.

1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 12 Sand-bottomed, clear but not shallow streams. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 166 Some granite-tipped, sand-beached islet.

e. adverbial, chiefly similative, as *sand-coloured*, *-like* adjs.; locative, as *sand-wading*.

1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. 822 *Sand-colour'd Ammodytes. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/5 Sand-coloured cloth. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sieges Jerus.* Wks. I. 20/1 [Adam] from whose Star-like, *Sand-like Generation, Sprung euery Kindred, Kingdome, Tribe, and Nation. 1884 *Cornh. Mag.* May 459 We had an hour's *sand-wading after leaving O-Bak.

10. Special combinations: **sand-ball**, a kind of toilet soap (see quot. 1884); **sand-bar**, a bank of sand formed at the mouth of a river or harbour by the action of the water; **sand-bat**, **-battery** (see quots.); †**sand-bearded** *a.*, having a sandy-coloured beard; **sand belt**, an arid ridge of sand frequently extending many miles; **sand-belt machine**, a variety of sand-papering machine; **sand-binder**, a plant which tends to hold loose or shifting sand; **sand-blight** = *sandy-blight* (see SANDY *a.* 5 b); **sand-blower** (see quot.); **sand board**, (*a*) a board or tray sprinkled with sand in which letters may be traced and obliterated in teaching the alphabet; (*b*) see quots. 1875–95; **sand bowls**, bowls for playing upon sand; **sand brake**, an appliance for stopping a train by the automatic packing of the axles with sand; **sandbreak**, a patch of sandy ground in a landscape; **sand-brush**, the brush or underwood of a sandy district; **sand-bunker**, a small well-fenced sand-pit (Jam.); **sand-burned, burnt** *adjs.*, of a casting, injured by the partial fusion of the sand in the mould; **sand-burr** = *sand-bat* (see also 10 c); **sand cake** [tr. G. *sandkuchen*, *sandtorte*], a kind of cake which crumbles in the mouth; **sand-canal** *Zool.* (see quot.); **sand-cloud**, a cloud-like mass of sand accompanying a simoom; **sand-club** = SAND-BAG *sb.* 2 c (*Cent. Dict.*); **sand-coal, cone** (see quots.); **sand-crack**, (*a*) a disease incident to the hoofs of a horse; (*b*) a crack in the human foot caused by walking on hot sandy soil; (*c*) a crack in a moulded brick, prior to burning, due to imperfect mixing (*Cent. Dict.*); **sand-crater** (see quot.); **sand-dance**, a step-dance performed on a sanded surface; hence **sand-dancing, sand-dance** *vb.*; **sand-dashing** (see quot.); **sand-drift**, drifting sand or an accumulation of this; †**sand dust** *nonce-wd.* = DUST *sb.*[1] 3 b; †**sand-fire** = SAND-BATH 1; **sand-flag**, ? = flag-sandstone (FLAG *sb.*[2] 5); **sand-flask**, a frame for a sand-mould; **sand-flaw**, a flaw in the surface of a brick due to the uneven coating of sand given to the clay in moulding; **sand flood**, an inundation of moving or drifting sand; **sand-furnace** = SAND-BATH 1; **sand-gall**, †**-gavel** (see quots.); †**sand-gelt**, in Flanders, ? an impost levied on shipping to pay the cost of clearing the harbour from sand; **sand gold**, gold dust; **sand groper** *Austral.*, a jocular appellation for a native West Australian; **sand-hole**, (*a*) a small hole or flaw in a casting, also in glass or stone; (*b*) a water-hole in sand; **sand-iron**, (*a*) see quot. 1789; (*b*) *Golf*, an 'iron' adapted for lifting the ball out of sand; **sand-jet**, (*a*) = SAND-BLAST 1; (*b*) a jet of sand from the sand-box of a locomotive; **sand-joint, -letter** (see quots.); **sand-lug** *U.S.*, a low grade of tobacco, manufactured from leaves that grow near the ground (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); †**sand-mail**, ? = *sand-gavel*; **sand-man**, one who digs sand; also, in nursery language, a personification of sleep or sleepiness (cf. G. *sandmann*, *-männchen*, and DUSTMAN 2); **sand mortar** (see quot.); **sand-mould**, a mould for a casting, composed of sand; hence **sand-moulder**; **sand-moulding**, a process of moulding bricks in which the moulds are sprinkled with sand; **sand-picture**, a picture formed by laying coloured sands on an adhesive ground (Ogilvie 1882); **sand-pillar** = *sand-spout*; **sand-pipe**, (*a*) *Geol.* (see quot. 1839); (*b*) a pipe conducting sand to the rails from the sand-box of a locomotive; **sand plain**, a sandy plain; spec. in *Geol.*, a flat-topped hill of peculiar structure formed as a delta at the margin of a Pleistocene ice sheet; **sand plant** = *sand-binder*; **sand-plate**, (*a*) = *sanding-plate* (Funk's Stand. Dict.); (*b*) a contrivance for facilitating the transporting of a lifeboat over sand; †**sand-plot**, (*a*) = ARENA; (*b*) a patch of sand; **sand plug** (see quot.); †**sand-poke**, a sand-bag; **sand-pot**, †(*a*) an iron pot used with the sand-furnace; (*b*) *dial.* a quicksand; **sand-pump**, a pump for raising wet sand, detritus, etc., from a drill-hole, oil-well, caisson, etc.; also *attrib.*; **sand-red** *a.*, of a sandy red colour; **sand-reel** (see quot.); **sand-rock**, a sandstone rock; **sand-scratch** (see quot.); **sand-shoes**, shoes adapted for wearing on the sands or at the sea-side, *spec.* canvas shoes with gutta-percha or hemp soles; **sand-shot** (see quot.); **sand-soap** = *sand-ball*; **sand-spout**, a pillar of sand raised by a whirlwind in a desert; **sand-stock (brick)**, see quot.; **sand-storm**, a desert storm of wind accompanied with clouds of sand; **sand-strake** = GARBOARD (see quot.); **sand-tube**, (*a*) *Geol.* (see quot. 1841); (*b*) *Zool.* = *sand-canal*; also, a protective tube of agglutinated sand formed by some annelids; (*c*) *Mech.*, a conductor for sand; **sand valve, vent** (see quots.); †**sand-walker** *dial.*, ? one employed in shrimping or other similar work on the sands; **sand warped**, swept by the tide on to a sand-bank; also, 'silted up, or choked with sand' (*Whitby Gloss.*, 1876); **sandweld** *v. trans.*, to weld (iron) with sand, which forms a fluid slag on the welding-surface (*Cent. Dict.*); **sand-whirl**, a whirlwind whose vortex is filled with dust and sand (*ibid.*).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Sand-balls*. 1884 A. WATT *Soap-making* xix. 164 Sand-Balls are made by incorporating with melted and perfumed soap certain proportions of fine river sand. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 77 A great many *sand-bars [in the Missouri River]. 1876 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* vii. 169 Beds of concretionary sandstone or sandy limestone called '*sand bats' or '*sand burrs'. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xv. § 1 This [galvanic] battery is made more portable by filling the cells with sand...In this form it is called the common *sand battery. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* I. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, A short fellowe..*sand-bearded and squint eyde. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* ii. (1865) 19 Superior Bay and its tributary rivers with their spits and *sand-belts. 1881 F. OATES *Matabele-Land* (1889) 238, I went on with the waggons.., finally stopping on a sandbelt near a pan of water. 1892 P. BENJAMIN *Mod. Mechanism* 763 The *sand-belt machine. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 390 Creeping and twining plant, found on the seashore; it is a good *sand-binder. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 16 In New South Wales these storms sometimes cause the eye-blight, or *sand-blight, as the malady is indifferently called. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Sand-blower*, a device for powdering with sand a freshly painted surface, in order to make it resemble stone. 1817 A. BELL *Instr. Conduct. Schools* (ed. 6) 8 The scholars copy..the capital printed letters on sand at the *sand board. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Sand-board*, a bar over the hind axle [of a vehicle] and parallel therewith. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Sand-board*, in car-building, a spring-plank. *a* 1683 SHAFTESB. in *Gentl. Mag.* (1754) XXIV. 160/1 A bowling green..long but narrow, full of high ridges..; they used round *sand bowls. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Sand Brake*. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xiii, This even tint was indeed broken up by streaks of yellow *sandbreak in the lower lands. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i, A little swamp of foul brown water, backed up by the *sand-brush. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, A' the gangrel bodies that ye..find cowering in a *sand-bunker upon the links. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Sand-burned*. 1876 *Sand burr [see *sand-bat*]. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) I. 253 *Sand Cakes. Sand Cake with Marmalade (German). 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. Gloss., **Sand-canal*, the tube by which water is conveyed from the exterior to the ambulacral system of the *Echinodermata*. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxi. (1854) 517 The desert *sand-cloud or simoom. 1848 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 33 Other kinds of coal..leave a coke of the same form without caking. When pulverized, they leave a powdery coke. This variety is called *sand-coal. 1902 WEBSTER Suppl., **Sand cone*, a low pinnacle of ice on a glacier, protected from melting by a layer of sand. 1754 J. BARTLET *Gentleman's Farriery* (ed. 2) 312 What is called a *sand-crack is a little cleft on the outside of the hoof. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 102 His feet were so sore with sand-cracks he could not walk. 1883 *Science* I. 67/2 '*Sand-craters'..are shown to result from the wet quicksand being forced up through a vent..in the overlying clays. 1879 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav., Amateur Emigrants* (1905) 23 That's a bonny hornpipe now,..they dance the *sand dance to it. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 24 Feb. 6/3 Only an expert in *sand-dancing could have found a hair's-breadth of difference in their ability to sand-dance. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1435. 683 The external walls to be of stone..., walled rough for stucco or *sand-dashing (rough-casting). 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xiv. 445 Running streams of water arrest the progress of the *sand-drift. 1604 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. i, What but faire *sand-dust are earths purest formes. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* 57 Place the Matrass in a small *Sand-fire digesting for a day. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 150 [The water] must be renewed as often as it is evaporated by the sand-fire. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 9 Aug. in Lockhart *Life*, These lofty cliffs are all of *Sand-flag, a very loose and perishable kind of rock. 1822 — *Pirate* vii. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 10/2 A *sand-flask is then placed upon the board over the model. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks & Tiles* 124 (Cent.) The brick shall contain no cracks or *sand-flaws. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* II. 722 A *Sand-floud, which hath lately overwhelmed a great tract of Land in..Suffolk. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 301 The commencement of the sand-flood might have been long posterior to the formation of the greater portion of that continent. 1666 DOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* II. vii. 370 We very gently in a *Sand-Furnace distill off the Menstruum. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Galls*, *sand-galls, spots of sand through which the water oozes. Norf. and Suf. ?1811 *Agric. Surv. Dumbart.* 330 (Jam. s.v. *Gaw*) A few narrow sand gaws. 1876 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. & Wales* xiii. 409 The Chalk is worn away into pipes and hollows. *Note.* Called 'Earth pots' in Norfolk, and sometimes 'Sand-galls'. 1663 S. TAYLOR *Gavelkind* ix. 113 In the same Lordship [of Rodely, Glos.] is also another called *Sand-gavel, which is..a Payment due to the Lord, for the liberty granted to the Tenents to Digg up Sand. 1527 *Chron. Calais* (Camden) 103 Without paying ..*sandgelt, wharfgelt [etc.]. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 110 It is found..sometimes in a powdery form, and then called gold-dust, or *sand-gold. 1902 J. H. M. ABBOTT *T. Cornstalk* i, In delicate reference to the nature of their country the West Australians are [called] '*Sand-gropers'. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 96 Certain defects in Castlead..called by the Plumber Blow-holes and *Sand-holes. 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 615 Air bubbles, striae, sand-holes,..of course,..are bad [in an object glass]. 1887 [see *sand vent*]. 1896 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xiii, While they scoop the muddy water from the sand-hole for their tea. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 464 Jared Eliot..invented *sand-iron, or the making of iron from black sand, in 1761. 1881 FORGAN *Golfer's Handbk.* 28 He should ..firmly grasp his weapon (Niblick or Sand-Iron). 1871 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Sept. 155 The blocks [for engraving] are protected with an open design..and the steam *sand jet directed upon them. 1900 *Daily Express* 19 June 5/7 The switching-on of the sandjets [of a train]. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Sand Joint*, the parting or joint between the different portions of the sand of a foundry mould. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 456/1 Large letters..were formerly cast in sand-moulds, and hence called *sand-letters. 1287 *Yorksh. Inquisitions* (Yks. Rec. Soc.) II. 61 *Sondemale, *rod.* at Easter and Michaelmas. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 116 The *sand-man's delving spade. 1861 WEHNERT tr. *Andersen's Tales* (1869) 237 Of an evening, as soon as it begins to grow dark,..the Sandman comes. 1775 ASH, **Sandmortar*, mortar in which sand is a principal ingredient. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning*, etc. I. 325 Plaster of Paris and *sand moulds. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 55 There is hardly a single article..in wrought-iron the like of which the ingenuity of the *sand-moulder cannot produce in cast metal. 1843 *Min. Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* II. II. 147 The process was a kind of intermediate one between slop and *sand-moulding. 1879 WEBSTER Suppl., **Sand-pillar*, a sand-storm in desert tracts,

like those of the Sahara and Mongolia. 1839 LYELL in *Lond. & Edin. Philos. Mag.* XV. 257 On the tubular Cavities filled with Gravel and Sand called '*Sand-pipes', in the Chalk near Norwich. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 15 Dec. 5/5 The sand-pipes which are fixed in front of the wheels of the engine. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 4/2 The *sand-plains of Berlin. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1139 *Sand plants; as *Carex arenaria*, *Ammophila arenaria* [etc.] which tend to fix the loose sand. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 232/2 (art. *Life-boat*) *Sand-plates. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 267 The first field and *Sand-plot of civill Warre was Italy. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 163 The Bottom very foul, being Riffs of Coral Rocks, interspersed with small Sand-plots. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* s.v. *Plug*, A *sand plug..is..the ball of sand..with which the riser of a mould is covered while the metal is being poured at the ingate. 1415-16 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 612 Item in 2 uln. di. de canvas empt. pro 1 *Sand-poke, 10*d*. 1421-2 *Ibid.* 228 Pro sandepokes. 1758 *Elaboratory* 15 Procure a proper *sand-pot, and large plate for forming the sand-bath. 1877 E. LEIGH *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Sand Pot*, a quicksand. Often met with in draining. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Sand-pump*. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 530/2 Sand-pump dredgers. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 524 She trips to milk the *Sand-red Cow. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 329/2 The *sand-reel..serves to lower or raise the sand-pump. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Fng. Philos. IV.* 276 They took the way above the excavation of *sand-rock where I sat. 1872 DANA *Corals* ii. 155 These sand-banks..become cemented into a sand-rock. 1871 STORMONTH *Dict.*, **Sand-scratches*, in *geol.*, rocks or rock-surfaces worn smooth, or marked with scratches and furrows, by sand carried by the wind passing over them. 1855 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. xii. 1 While the shop-girl fitted on The *sand-shoes. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., **Sand Shot*. In Artillery, small cast-iron balls; so called because they have always been cast in sand. 1855 PIESSE *Perfumery* viii. 166 *Sand Soap. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 931 Salicylic acid..followed by friction with pumice-stone or sand-soap, will [etc.]. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 264 A *sandspout out of that sandy ocean, upcurls. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 176 The sand-spouts, so frequent in these regions. 1843 *Min. Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* II. II. 145 The mould is dipped into water previous to its receiving the clay, instead of its being sanded as is the case in making *sandstock bricks. *Ibid.* 146 Sand-stock and slop-moulding. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 155 The *sand storm of Africa exhibits a very different appearance. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 448 *note*, Garboard-strake, or *sand-strake, is the first range of strakes or planks laid..next the keel. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1814 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* II. 532 *Sand Tubes. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 276 *note*, What are termed sand-tubes appear to be formed by the passage of lightning through a sandy soil which it fuses in its passage. 1857 GOSSE *Omphalos* 202 Implements by which the sand-tube [of a Terebella] is thus built up. 1871 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* 195 An annular passage surrounding the sand tube. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 67/2 Large coherent masses of coarse gravel and sand-tubes are formed..by *Sabellaria*. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Sand Valve*, the valve by which the escape of sand from the sand box of a locomotive is regulated. 1887 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Sandhole* in stone; also called a *sand vent. A deposit of sand in a block of stone. 1637-8 *Maldon* (Essex) *Borough Deeds* (Bundle 149 No. 3), Warne all..ferrymen, marshmen, and *sandwalkers within your townshippe.. to be and appeare before our..vice-admirall. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambs.* (1662) I. 159 Crossing Humber in a Barrow-boat, the same was *sand-warpt, and he drowned therein. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sand-warpt*, left by the tide on a shoal. Also, striking on a shoal at half-flood.

b. In the names of animals, etc., as **sand asp**, ? = *sand-lizard*; **sand-badger**, (*a*) a Javanese badger, *Meles ankuma*; (*b*) the Indian badger, *Arctonyx collaris*, also called **sand bear**; **sand-beetle** (see quot.); **sand bird**, a bird whose habitat is the seashore, esp. the SANDPIPER; **sand-bug**, (*a*) a member of the family *Galgulidæ*; (*b*) *N. Amer.*, a sand-wasp, *Ammophila arenaria* (Ogilvie 1855); (*c*) a burrowing crab, *Hippa talpoida*; **sand-clam**, *N. Amer.*, the common Long Clam, *Mya arenaria*; **sand cock**, the redshank; **sand-collar** = *sand-saucer* (Cent. Dict.); **sand-crab**, (*a*) a crab of the family *Ocypodidæ*; (*b*) the Lady Crab, *Platyonichus ocellatus*; **sand-creeper** [? a. Du. **zandkruiper*], a South African fish; **sand-cricket**, *U. S.*, a cricket belonging to the genus *Stenopelmatus*, esp. *S. fasciatus*; **sand dab**, (*a*) see quot. 1884; (*b*) *dial.* = DAB *sb.*[2]; **sand dart**, a moth, *Agrotis ripæ*; **sand-darter**, an etheostomine fish of the genus *Ammocrypta*, esp. *A. pellucida* (Cent. Dict.); **sand-diver**, a West Indian lizard fish, *Synodus intermedius* (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **sand-dollar** (see quot.); **sand-fish**, (*a*) a fish of the family *Trichodontidæ*, esp. one of the genus *Trichodon* (Cent. Dict.); (*b*) a book-name for *Diplectrum formosum*; **sand flea**, (*a*) = CHIGOE; (*b*) *U.S.*, a crustacean belonging to the genus *Orchestia*; (*c*) a brine-shrimp, *Artemia salina*; **sand fluke** *dial.*, a flat-fish, *Pleuronectes microcephalus*; **sand-gaper** = *sand-clam*; **sand-hopper**, a crustacean, *Talitrus locusta*; also, a sand flea of the genus *Orchestia*; **sand-hornet**, a sand-wasp; esp. one of the family *Crabronidæ* (Cent. Dict.); **sand-jumper** = *sand-hopper*; **sand-launce** = SAND-EEL 1; **sand-lizard**, a common European lizard, *Lacerta agilis*; **sand lob** = *sand-worm* (Cent. Dict.); **sandlurker** = PRIDE *sb.*[2]; **sand martin**, a variety of the MARTIN, *Hirundo* or *Cotile riparia*, which nests in the side of a sand-pit; **sand-mason**, a tubeworm (see quot.); **sand-mole** [Du. *zandmoll*], a mole of the S. African species *Bathyergus maritimus*; **sand-monitor**, the land-crocodile, *Monitor* or *Psammosaurus arenarius* (Cassell's Encycl. Dict. 1887); † **sand-mussel** (see quot.); **sandnecker**, a flat-fish, *Platessa limandoides*; **sand-partridge**, a partridge of the genus *Ammoperdix* (Cent. Dict.); **sand-peep**, a familiar name in the U. S. for various small sandpipers; **sand-perch** *U. S.*, the grass-bass *Pomoxys sparoides* (Cent. Dict.); **sand pigeon**, (*a*) see quot.; (*b*) the stock-dove, *Columba œnas* (E.D.D.); **sand-pike** (see PIKE *sb.*); **sand plover**, a local name for plovers of the genera *Ægialitis* and *Squatarola*; **sand-prey**, **-pride** = PRIDE *sb.*[2]; **sand rat**, a N. American rat of the genus *Thomomys*, esp. *T. talpoides*; **sand roller**, the trout perch (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **sand runner**, a sand-plover or sandpiper (Newton); **sand-saucer** (see quot.); **sandscrew**, an amphipod, *Lepidactylis arenaria*; **sand-shark**, (*a*) *U. S.*, a kind of shark (see quot. 1884); (*b*) *Australia*, a variety of ray-fish (see quot. 1882); **sand shell**, a yellow river mussel, or naiad (*Lampsilus anodontoides*) of the Mississippi River; also, applied to *L. rectus* (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **sand shrimp**, a shrimp, esp. *Crangon vulgaris* (Cent. Dict.); **sand-skink**, a skink found in sandy places; esp. *Seps ocellatus* (ibid.); **sand-skipper** = *sand-hopper*; **sand-smelt**, the smelt *Atherina presbyter*; **sand-snake**, (*a*) a snake of the genus *Eryx* = AMMODYTE 1; (*b*) = *desert-snake* (Cent. Dict.); **sand-snipe** (see quot.); **sand-sole**, the sole *Solea lascaris*; **sand-star**, a starfish of the genus *Ophiura*, esp. *O. texturata*; **sand-sucker**, (*a*) the flat-fish *Platessa limandoides*; (*b*) *U. S.*, a popular name for soft-bodied animals which hide in the sand, as ascidians, holothurians, or nereids (*Cent. Dict.*); **sand-swallow** (see quot.); **sand-viper**, (*a*) = *sand-snake* (a); (*b*) *local U. S.*, a snake of the genus *Heterodon* (Cent. Dict.); **sand-wasp**, a digger-wasp (see DIGGER 4, quot. 1847); **sand whiting**, (*a*) see quot. 1883; (*b*) the Carolina whiting *Menticirrhus Americanus* (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **sand-worm**, the lug-worm *Arenicola marina* or *piscatorum*. Also SAND-EEL, **-FLY**, **-GROUSE**, **-LARK**, SANDPIPER, etc.

1833 COLERIDGE *Love's Apparition*, A ruined well, Where the shy *sand-asps bask and swell. 1873 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 761 Two *Sand-badgers (*Meles ankuma*..), presented. 1894 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* II. 89 The sand-badger..(*Arctonyx collaris*). 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 440/1 The best-known species is *Arctonyx collaris*, the *Sand-Bear. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 188 *Sand-Beetles (*Trogidæ*). 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 213 *Sand birds, *Tringa parva*. 1878 *Masque Poets* 51 Far off some sand-bird pipes its evening song. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 242 *Sand-Bugs (*Galgulidæ*). 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 779 The Sand Bug—*Hippa talpoida*, Say. This is..related to the Hermit Crabs. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xlvii. 144 Rich in fish and in *sand-clams (*sabella granulata*). 1804 BEWICK *Birds* II. 91 Redshank. Red-legged Horseman, Pool Snipe, or *Sand Cock (*Scolopax calidris* Lin.). *a* 1851 J. G. DALYELL *Powers of Creator* I. 183 *Cancer (portunus) pusillus*.—The *Sand Crab. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 642/1 The swift-footed sand-crabs (Ocypoda) are exclusively terrestrial. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 774 The 'Lady Crab', or 'Sand Crab' [*Platyonichus ocellatus*], is abundant..from Cape Cod to Florida. *a* 1692 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) App. 24 [*Pisces Indici*] *Sand Creeper *Belgis*. 1731 MIDDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 203 There is a fish at the Cape call'd a Sand-Creeper, from its keeping near sandy shores. 1885 *Standard Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 185 Throughout the Rocky Mountain region..are found several species of large, fierce looking insects..They are popularly known as *sand-crickets. 1880-4 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 33 Of Yorkshire it [*Pleuronectes limanda*] is..abundant, and known as the '*sand-dab' at Redcar. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 197 The Sand Dab, or Rough Dab, *Hippoglossoides platessoides*..is taken in winter by the line fishermen of New England. 1880 O. S. WILSON *Larvæ Brit. Lepid.* 243 *Agrotis ripæ*, Hub. The *Sand Dart. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 839 The '*Sand Dollar', or 'Flat Sea Urchin' (*Echinarachnius parma*), of the New England coast. 1896 JORDAN & EVERMANN *Fishes N. & Mid. Amer.* I. 1207 *Sand-fish. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* xiv. 352 The chigoe..is a kind of small *sand-flea, that gets in between the skin and the flesh. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Sand-Flea*, or *Beach-Flea* (Genus, *Orchestia*. Leach). 1884 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 391/2 You are surrounded by clouds of little sand-fleas (*Artemia salina*). *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) III. 319 The *sand flooke, resemblinge the sole. 1880-4 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 29 *Pleuronectes microcephalus*... Sand-fleuk, Edinburgh. 1887 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U. S.* v. II. 580 English books and people call it [*Mya arenaria*] the '*sand-gaper', the 'old maid', &c. 1790 HASSELL *Tour Isle of Wight* II. xxv. 131 Another particular species of fish..to which they give the name of *Sandhopper, from its motion, which consists of a hop or bound, like that of a grasshopper; in all other respects it resembles a shrimp, as well in make as in colour. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* II. 158 Such insects as 'sea-lice' and 'sand-hoppers'. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. ix. 337 The male sand-hopper (Orchestia) does not acquire his large claspers..until nearly full-grown. 1900 CROCKETT *Little Anna Mark* xviii, Pools to dabble your feet in..out among the dulse and the *sand-jumpers. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 137 *Sand Launce. 1864 P. H. GOSSE in *Gd. Words* 358 What is this writhing, wriggling thing, that looks like a narrow tape of burnished silver? It is a Sand-launce. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., **Sand-lizard*. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 734/1 The Sand-Lizard (*Lacerta agilis*), which is confined to some localities in the south of England. 1859-62 RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 111/1 The various names of Prid, Pride, Sandpride, *Sand-lurker [etc.]. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 90 *Hirundo riparia*..the *Sand, or Bank Marten. 1678, 1774 [see MARTIN[1]]. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 220/1 Steep banks of sandstone, riddled with the holes of the sand-martin. *a* 1851 J. G. DALYELL *Powers of Creator* (1853) II. 183 *Terebella littoralis, seu arenaria*. The *Sand Mason. 1850 A. WHITE *Pop. Hist. Mammalia* 232 Another member of this family..is also a native of South Africa: this is the Coast Rat or *Sand-Mole (*Bathyergus maritimus*). 1681 GREW *Museum* I. VI. ii. 147 The *Sand-Muscle. *Tellina*. They live much in the Sand. 1835 L. JENYNS *Man. Vertebr. Anim.* 459 *Platessa Limandoides*, Nob. (*Sandnecker). 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 254 This species and the last are usually confounded under the common name of '*sandpeeps'. 1884 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 562 The Sand-grouse (better *Sand-pigeons) or *Pteroclides*. 1842 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Ornith.* II. 52 *Charadrius Hiaticula*, Ringed *Sand-Plover. *Ibid.* 53 *Charadrius Cantianus*, Kentish Sand-Plover. 1889 PARKER *Catal. N. Zealand Exhib.* 116 (Morris) But two genera of the group [Wading Birds] are found only in New Zealand, the Sand-plover and the Wry-billed Plover. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 459 The Pride, and *Sandpride. *Sandprey, and Mud lamprey. 1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* II. 466 *Sand Rat. *Mus Arenarius*. 1894-5 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* III. 149 In size the naked sand-rats (*Heterocephalus*) may be compared to a common mouse. 1885 *Standard Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 346 The egg masses of the *Nautilus* bear the common name *sand-saucers. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 623 *Sand-screw, *Sulcator arenarius*... So called from the odd movements which it makes when laid upon dry sand, wriggling along [etc.]. 1882 TENISON-WOODS *Fishes N.S. Wales* 93 *Rhinobatus granulatus*, blind or *sand shark. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 671 The Sand Shark—*Odontaspis littoralis*. This species..is found..from New England southward to Charleston. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. ix. 334 This same naturalist separated a male *sand-skipper (so common on our sea-shores), *Gammarus marinus*, from its female. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 214 The Atherine, or *Sandsmelt. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Ammodytes..or *sand-snake, from its sand-like colour. 1896 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 193 From their allies, the sand-snakes are distinguished by the small scales being either smooth or singly keeled [etc.]. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2137 All the sand-pipers..are indiscriminately known as '*sand-snipes' [Leicestershire]. 1880-4 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 42 *Solea lascaris*... The..'*sand-sole' from the localities it frequents. 1842 E. FORBES *Brit. Starfishes* 23 Common *Sand-star. *Ophiura texturata*. Lam. *Ibid.* 27 Lesser Sand-star. *Ophiura albida*. Forbes. 1862 GÜNTHER *Cat. Fishes Brit. Mus.* IV. 405 *Hippoglossoides limandoides*. The rough Dab or *Sandsucker. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiv. (ed. 4) 287 Amongst the rare fishes caught by them were the Sandsucker, *Platessa limandoides* [etc.]. 1797 BEWICK *Birds* I. 258 Sand Martin. (*Cotile riparia*.)..*Sand Swallow. (*Hirundo riparia*.) 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 30 *Ammodites*,..the *Sand Viper. 1896 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 233 Another well-known poisonous European snake is the long-nosed, or sand-viper (*Vipera ammodytes*). 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 257 The Blue *Sand-wasp. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 270 Sand-wasps (*Crabronidæ*, *Pompilidæ*). These..have a simple trochanter, a stalked abdomen, and a sting. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 207 The next baits in esteem are ..*sand worms, muscles, and limpets. 1896 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* VI. 435 We may take as our first example [of the group Tubicola] the sand-worm (*Arenicola piscatorum*).

c. In the names of plants: **sand blackberry** (see quot.); **sand bur**, **-burr**, any one of several plants abounding in the sandy districts and great plains of western U. S., the fruit of which becomes a bur, esp. (*a*) the beaked nightshade (*Solanum rostratum*); (*b*) a composite plant (*Gœrtneria acanthicarpa*); (*c*) the burgrass (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **sand cherry** *N. Amer.*, a dwarf shrub, *Cerasus* or *Prunus pumila*; **sand elm**, a variety of elm, *Ulmus suberosa*; **sand grass**, any species of grass which grows in sand and serves the purpose of a sand-binder (see quots.); † **sand-hooker tree** = *sand-box tree* (see SAND-BOX 3); **sand-jack** (see quot.); **sand-leek**, the rocambole, *Allium Scorodoprasum* (Cassell's Encycl. Dict. 1887); **sand myrtle**, *Leiophyllum* or *Ledum buxifolium*; **sand pear**, *Pyrus sinensis* (Sanders 1895); **sand pine**, **pink** (see quots.); **sand-reed**, the beach-grass of the great Lakes and of the Atlantic coasts of Europe and N. America (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **sand rocket**, the wall mustard; † **sand-rush** *U.S.*, perh. *Equisetum arvense*; **sand-sedge** = *sand-reed*; **sand-spurry**, a plant of the genus *Spergularia* (Cent. Dict.); **sandstay** (see quot.); **sand-willow**, *Salix fusca*; **sand wood** (see quot.).

1847 W. DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* (1864) 128 *Rubus cuneifolius*,..*Sand Blackberry. 1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 Mar. 4/4 The Prohibitionists of the state [Kansas] are soon to meet at Topeka again and feed *sand-burs to Governor Morrill. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 168 On its banks are found amazing quantities of *sand cherries. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 152/1 The Dutch or *Sand Elm is a tree very similar to the wych elm. 1846 GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 556 *Triplasis purpurea* (*Sand-Grass!... In sand, Massachusetts to Virginia along the coast, and southward. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 594. 426 The sand-grasses, *Elymus arenarius*, *Arundo arenaria*,..are valuable binding weeds on shifting sandy shores. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxiii. 164 The *sand-hooker tree..receives its name from the fruit, which being

divested of its seed, is used as a sand-box by writers. 1884 SARGENT *Forests N. Amer.* 153 *Quercus cinerea* Michaux. ..Upland Willow Oak. Blue Jack. 'Sand Jack 1845-50 'Sand myrtle [see MYRTLE *sb.* 2 b]. 1884 SARGENT *Forests N. Amer.* 199 *Pinus clausus* Vasey...'Sand Pine 1852 *Cottage Gard. Dict.* (ed. G. W. Johnson) 325 *Dianthus arenarius* ('sand pink). 1805 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 109 In Iceland, the grain of 'sand-reed approaches so nearly to maturity, that [etc.]. 1857 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 153 *Sinapis muralis* ('Sand-rocket). 1805 LEWIS & CLARK *Trav. Missouri*, etc. (1815) II. xii. 2 The..'sandrush, and narrow dock, are also common. 1842 J. B. FRASER *Mesopot. & Assyria* xv. 361 There is no combat here, such as when the sand-reed or 'sand-sedge..endeavours to climb above the perpetually accumulating sands. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Pl. Australia* 612 *Leptospermum lævigatum*.. 'Sandstay'...This shrub is the most effectual of all for arresting the progress of drift sand. 1786 J. ABERCROMBIE *Arrangem. in Gard. Assist.* 35/2 'Sand willow, downy leaved. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* s.v., 'Sand-wood. *Bremontiera Ammoxylon.*

Sand (sænd), *v.* [f. SAND *sb.*²]

1. *trans.* To run (a ship) on a sandbank; also *pass.* of a person, to be run aground.

1560 JEWEL *Answ. to Cole's 3rd Let.* 98 b, Although ye be sanded, & set aground, yet ye kepe vp the sail still, as if ye had water at your will. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 129 This skyphier haue I seen through dotage To sand his ship in calme and quiet sloud. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. iii. (1651) 148 Seamen..when they have been sanded or dashed on a rock, for ever after fear that mischance.

2. To sprinkle with or as with sand.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 773 (822) This gaideyn was large and rayled all þe aleyes..and sonded alle þe weyes. 1453 in S. Bentley *Excerpta Hist.* (1831) 391 Þat the place where þat the said bataille shalbe be..wel graveled and sanded. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 154 If now, when the way is thus sanded forth vnto you, you will say, as they did of old, 'We will not walke therein'. *Ibid.* 414 If we desire fame, we see here the way sanded out vnto vs; Doe worthily, and be famous. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 34 All these Paths should be sanded. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2308 This wide waste of worlds; this visto vast, All sanded o'er with suns. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* xii. 62 He wrote,—Upon paper gilt-edged,..Then sanded it over with silver and azure. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 102 The floors are sanded in the most primitive country-inn fashion. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 716/1 Tawdry modern cast-iron work, 'sanded' to represent stone. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 472 The skin [in myxœdema] becomes rough and scaly, almost as if it were sanded.

3. To overlay with sand, to bury under a sand drift; also *to sand up, over.*

1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 224 This weather, that flood, such a storm, hath blasted our fruits, sanded our grounds [etc.]. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 222 That vessel perished ..in Dunbar Bay, and..was thought to be sanded up. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 39 Should the broken tree be sanded over,..it will be difficult..to find the..channel. 1881 M. A. LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* I. 239 The hay crop in the Lower Croft had been hopelessly sanded.

b. To put sand upon (land) as a dressing.

1721 J. EDMONDS in Mortimer *Husb.* I. 101 'Tis now.. twenty four Years since he sanded it first. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. II. 662 The heaviest clay lands are being sanded to a depth of 3 or 4 inches.

4. To intermix sand with (sugar, wool, etc.) for purposes of fraud.

1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xv, To sand the sugar, and sloe-leave the tea. 1880 in Goode, etc. *Hist. & Meth. Fish.* (Fish. Industr. U. S. v.) 1887 II. 840 To affirm..that the packers in question were sanding their sponges would not perhaps be justifiable. 1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 133 Sanding or adulterating with a variety of mineral matter, chiefly iron or steel filings, to add to the weight.

5. To grind or polish with sand.

1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 90 Old Sienna, ..or other similar marbles,..sanded, polished, and re-set.

Sandal (sæ·ndăl), *sb.*¹ Also 4 **sandalie**, 5 **sendell**, 6 **sandale**, **-dell**, 7 **sandall**, 7– **sandal**. [ad. L. *sandalium* (pl. *sandalia*, whence as fem. sing. Sp., Pg. *sandalia*, F. *sandale*), ad. Gr. *σανδάλιον*, dim. of *σάνβαλον* (whence It. *sandalo*) = Æolic *σάμβαλον*; the remoter etymology is unknown.]

1. A protective covering for the sole of the foot fastened by means of fillets or thongs of leather passed over the instep and round the ankle.

The common foot-gear of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and still in use among some Oriental peoples. Of late years sandals have been used somewhat extensively in England instead of shoes for children, and sometimes for adults.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vi. 9 And he clepide twelue,..and comaundide hem, that thei schulde not take ony thing in the weye.., but schoon with sandalies [1388 schod with sandalies; *c* 1520 NISBET schod with sandalis]. 1493 *Dives & Paup.* (Pynson) I. v, Do on thy galoches or sandalynes [*Treat.* sandalyes; ed. 1534 has sandalines]. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xii. 8 And the angell sayd vnto him: gyrde thy silfe and bynde on thy sandalles. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 195 Preistis..preiche the Euangell on zour feit, And set on Sandellis full meit, Bot cast zour pantonis of. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 35 His sandales were with toilsome travell torne. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 187 While the still morn went out with Sandals gray. 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Jan., The Priest was in his cell, with his hair clothes to his skin, bare-legged, with a sandall only on. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 30 The Moors and Persians shod with Sandals. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 267 Shoes ..tied on like sandals. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 34 The Basques and Navarrois..wear sandals. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 72 Lightly the polish'd floor creak'd to the sandal again.

b. *Her.* used as a bearing.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 13/2 He beareth Or, two Sandals, Sable. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I.

2. a. A kind of half-shoe of red leather, silk, etc., richly embroidered and fastened with straps and bands, forming part of the regalia of a sovereign or of the official dress of a bishop or abbot.

c 1485 in *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 17 His hosen, sendellis, and spurres. *Ibid.* 19 With regall sandelles and spurres. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 754 As for shauen crownes, and purple sandales,..they were neuer taken for ..mysteries. 1687 F. SANDFORD *Coronat. Jas. II* 38 The [King's] Sandals were made with a dark-colour'd Leather Sole, and a Wooden Heel covered with Red Leather, the Straps or Bands..were of Cloth of Tissue. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 238 The richest silks, elaborately embroidered, were used in England for making episcopal sandals.

b. Applied to various kinds of low shoes, slippers, etc.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, Barnardine was wrapt in a long dark cloak, which scarcely allowed the kind of half-boots, or sandals, that were laced upon his legs, to appear. 1900 T. W. GREIG *Ladies' Dress Shoes* Finis, Dancing sandals worn in the ballet by Madame Cerri, made of pink satin.

c. *U. S.* 'An india-rubber overshoe, having very low sides and consisting chiefly of a sole with a strap across the instep' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

3. A strap for fastening a low shoe or slipper, passed over the instep or round the ankle.

1829 *R. Acherman's Repos. Fashions* 4 Cherry-colour shoes and sandals. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* v. 86 Alice, love, come and tie my sandal. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xx, Her white satin shoes..being firmly attached to her legs with strong tape sandals. *Ibid., Char.* ix, A young lady, with her shoes tied in sandals all over her ankles.

4. *attrib.*, **sandal shoon** (*arch.*), sandals.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 26 By his Cockle hat and staffe, and his Sandal shoone.

Sandal (sæ·ndăl), *sb.*² Forms: 5 **sandell**, 6 **sandall**, **sandol(e**, 5– **sandal**; *β.* 6 (in Lat. form) **sandalum**, (in It. forms) **sandolo**, **sandalo**. [a. med.L. *sandalum* = Sp. *sándalo*, Pg., It. *sandalo*, F. † *sandal*, also OF. *sandle* (whence G. *sandel*), *sandre* (whence the older Eng. SANDERS); a med.L. variant *santalum* survives in mod.L. as generic name (hence mod.F. *santal*). The ultimate source appears to be Skr. *čandana* (Hindī *čandan*); cf. Arab. صندل *çandal*, late Gr. *σάνδανον*, *σάνταλον*.]

= SANDALWOOD, in its various applications. †Also, an ointment made of powdered sandalwood.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 81 With sandell confyt ennoynt his body. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2016 Anoynted..With the Onyment callyd Sandal. 1526 *Grete Herball* CCCCLVII. (1529) V v, Sandales is a wood called Sandres. 1588 T. HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 5 These barkes be lade in with all sorts of spices, with..Sandole [etc.]. 159– FITCH in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. I. 265 The white sandol is wood very sweet &..the Indians..grinde it with a litle water and anoynt their bodies therewith. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 93 Senting themselves with Essence of Sandal. 1715 J. STEVENS *Hist. Persia* 110 The King..loaded his Ship with Sandal and dismiss'd him. 1813 W. MILBURN *Oriental Comm.* (1825) 158 The merchants sometimes divide sandal into red, yellow, and white; but these are all different shades of the same colour. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 19 Fans Of sandal. 1864 *Intell. Observer* IV. 74 Sandal..being a most excellent wood for carving.

β. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 *Sandalum*, called saunders. 1588 T. HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 19 b, Euery yeare hee sendeth a small Ship to Timor to lande white Sandolo. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* Comm. xxiv. 400 When the king..doth die, they do..burne his bodie with wood of Sandalo. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xii. (1636) 557 From the Ile Timor doth come..the white and pale medicinable simple called Sandalum.

b. *attrib.*, as *sandal-dust*, *oil*; **sandal-tree**, (*a*) the white sandalwood tree; (*b*) a tree of the meliaceous genus *Sandoricum*; **sandalwort**, Lindley's name for a plant belonging to the order *Santalaceæ*.

1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 343 We bought 'sandal dust in the drug bazaar. 1823 BYRON *Island* IV. viii, And 'sandal oil to fence against the dew. 1864 *Intell. Observer* IV. 75 The..almug trees..are supposed to have been 'sandal-trees. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1014/2 Sandal-tree. *Sandoricum.* 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 787 *Santalaceæ*.—'Sandalworts.

Sandal (sæ·ndăl), *sb.*³ [a. Turkish and Persian سندل *sandal*, Arab. صندل *çandal* (Dozy). Cf. late Gr. *σάνδαλον*, *σανδάλιον*, F. *sandale.*] A long, narrow two-masted boat used in the Levant and on the northern coast of Africa.

1742 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1753) I. I. xxiii. 149 There are some larger vessels..of 30 or 40 tuns, which are called sandalls. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xi. 295 He.. bounded into his own ricketty sandal, and rowed away.

Sandal (sæ·ndăl), *v.* [f. SANDAL *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To furnish with or as with sandals.

1713 C'TESS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 301 These feet shall bear me sandal'd to the battle. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 218 Then, from the caverns of my dreamy youth I sprang, as one sandalled with plumes of fire. *a* 1822 — *Ess. & Lett.* (1840) I. 357 Socrates..walked barefoot upon the ice; more easily..than those who had sandalled themselves so delicately. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 47 The bare foot being sandalled.

2. To fasten with sandals (SANDAL *sb.*¹ 3).

1897 GUNTER *Susan Turnbull* xxi, Little white dancing slippers are sandaled on her delicate ankles with satin bows.

Hence **Sa·ndalled** *ppl. a.*

1802 H. K. WHITE *Elegy Mr. Gill* vi, As early I..Hail the grey-sandal'd morn. 1803 HEBER *Palestine* 311 There barbarous kings their sandal'd nations led. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 75 She from the ripple cold Updrew her sandalled foot. 1885 J. B. LENO *Boot & Shoemaking* I. 11 Sandalled slippers..remained in fashion till the early portion of the reign of Victoria.

Sandal: see SAMEL, SENDAL.

Sandal(i)e, obs. forms of SANDAL *sb.*¹

Sandaliform (sæ·ndălifɔrm), *a. rare* —°. [f. SANDAL *sb.*¹ + -(I)FORM.] Shaped like a sandal.

1848 in CRAIG. 1889 WAGSTAFFE *Mayne's Med. Vocab.* (ed. 6), *Sandaliformis*, Bot, having the appearance of a sandal or slipper.

[**Sandaline**: see SANDAL *sb.*¹ 1, quot. 1493.]

Sandaling (sæ·ndălin). Also **sandling**. [f. SANDAL *sb.*¹ + -ING¹.] Elastic web woven in narrow strips for 'sandals' (SANDAL *sb.*¹ 3).

1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3/6 In elastic webs there is a better inquiry for gussets...There is also an improved trade in sandalings. 1894 *Times* 19 Mar. 13/2 The elastic web trade is quiet...Cords, braids, dress-boltings, and sandlings, however, sell freely. 1909 *Price List Elastic Webs*, Black Silk Sandling, White Silk Sandling, Bronze Silk Sandling.

Sandalwood. Also 6 **sandelen-**, 7 **sandall-**, 8 **sandle-wood**. [SANDAL *sb.*²]

1. A scented wood obtained from several species of *Santalum*; also, an inodorous dye-wood, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, RED SANDERS.

White sandalwood is obtained from *S. album*, a tree resembling the myrtle, found on the Malabar coast. *Citron* or *Yellow sandalwood* is from *S. Freycinetianum*, found in the South Sea Islands. *Red sandalwood* = RED SANDERS (see also 2 below).

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 29/1 Whyte & red sandelen wodde. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VII. 295 There is great plentie of ciuet and Sandall-wood 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 112 Sandle wood, which is of a yellowish colour, and has a most agreeable smell. 1820 SHERLEY *Witch Ail.* xxvii, While on her hearth lay blazing many a piece Of sandal wood, rare gums, and cinnamon. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 787 The Sandal-wood of the Sandwich Islands is the wood of Santalum Freycinetianum and paniculatum.

2. Applied, usually with distinguishing epithet, to trees of other genera, which produce a wood often used as a substitute for the true sandalwood.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 553 A deep red is yielded by the chips of *Adenanthera pavonina*, called in India *Rukta-chundun*, or Red Sandal-wood. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1014/2 Queensland Sandalwood. *Eremophila Mitchelli.* 1874 *Ibid.* Suppl. 1339/2 False sandal-wood of Crete. *Quercus abelicea.* 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 256/1 *Bucida capitata*...is known in the West Indies as sandalwood. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 401 *Eremophila mitchelli*...Bastard Sandalwood...*E. stuartii*...Scentless Sandalwood...*Alyxia buxifolia*,..called Native Sandalwood in Tasmania.

Sandalo: see SANDAL *sb.*²

†**Sandapile.** *Obs.* —° [a. L. *sandapila.*] 'A Coffin or Beere' (Cockeram 1623).

Sandarac (sæ·ndărăek). Forms: 6 **sandarache**, 7–8 **-arack**, 7–9 **-arach**, 8 **-arick**, 9 **-aric**, 7 **sanderick**, 8 **sandrick**, 9 **sandrake**, 8–9 **sandrac**, 7– **sandarac**. [ad. L. *sandarac-a*, a. Gr. *σανδαράκη*, *-άχη* (senses 1 and 3), prob. a foreign word. Cf. F. *sandaraque* (Cotgr. 1611 *sandarac*, *-ache*), Sp., Pg. *sandaraca* (senses 1 and 2), It. *sandaraca*, *sandracca* (sense 1).

It is difficult to see any connexion between the three senses; possibly two distinct words were already confused in Gr. Sense 2, in mod.L. *sandaracha Arabum*, represents Arab. *sandarūs* (Dozy, from P. de Alcalá 1505), also *sandalus* (Freytag, from Golius); but the word cannot be native Arabic. According to the Persian and Urdū dictionaries, Pers. *sandaros*, *sandara* and Urdū *sandaros* are used both in sense 1 and in sense 2. Connexion with Skr. *sindūra* (Hindī *sindūr*), red lead, vermilion, seems unlikely on the ground of form.]

1. Red arsenic sulphide. = REALGAR.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xxix. (1495) 878 Sandracha growyth in Topasion..is of red colour..and is founde amonge metall of golde and of sylver] *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* V ij, Take..of Sandarache, whyte and red [etc.]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 90 Arsenick red and yellow, that is, Orpement and Sandarach may perhaps doe something, as being inflamable. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 41 The Sandarack is an inflammable fossil substance. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise of Christendom* 264 A hollow bull of bronze was filled with naphtha, sandarac, sulphur and lead.

2. In full *gum sandarac*. A resin which exudes from the tree *Callitris quadrivalvis*, native of N. W. Africa; it is used in the preparation of spirit varnish and pounce.

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* I. i. 4 Take..Frankinsence and Sandarach, of each two Scruples. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* II. iv. 321 Spirit of Wine will dissolve some Bodies, as Sanderick, Mastick, Gum-Lac, &c. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 87 A most excellent Varnish ..is made of Sandarack and lintseed Oyl. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 73 To make the Paper bear Ink well,.. rub the Paper with the fine Powder of Gum sandrick, tied in a Rag. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 99 Gum Juniper or Sandrake. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1046 *Callitris quadrivalvis* (*Thuya articulata*), the Arar-tree, supplies a solid resin called Sandarach or Pounce.

attrib. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 744 Sandarac Varnish. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocco* 389 The Arar, Thuja or Gum Sandrac Tree.

†**3.** = BEE-BREAD 2. *Obs.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* x. (1623) V ij, Breake the

Combes..into three parts; the first sheere Honie and Wax, the second Honie and Wax with Sandarach, the third dry Wax. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 179 This Bee.. gathers as the Hive-Bee sandaracha. 1747 R. Maxwell *Bee-master* § 419 (1756) 113 The Sandrach or Bee-bread.

Sa·nd-bag, sa·ndbag, *sb.* [Sand *sb.*[2] Cf. G. *sandsack.*] A bag filled with sand.

1. *gen.* (Used in proverbial simile.)

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* II. v, All the Ladies and Gallants lie languishing...And (without we returne quickly) they are all (as a youth would say) no better then a few Trowts cast a shore, or a dish of Eeles in a Sand-bag. 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* H 3 b.

2. *spec.* **a.** *Fortif.* (see quots.)

1590 Sir R. Williams *Brief Disc. War* 50 Wooll sackes, gabions, sand bagges, faggots and such deuices. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Sand-bags*, in Fortification, are Bags holding about a Cubick Foot of Sand or Earth: they are used for raising Parapets in haste, or to repair what is beaten down. 1799 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 29 We did all our work last night except filling the sand bags. 1885 *Standard* 7 Apr. 5/4 [They] marched out..to build..a block-house with timber and sand bags.

attrib. 1884 *Milit. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 72 The tools ..required are..a clean sandbag, and a sandbag fork.

b. used as ballast; esp. for a boat or balloon.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. v, A hapless Air-navigator, plunging, amid torn parachutes, sand-bags, and confused wreck, fast enough, into the jaws of the Devil! 1855 Lardner *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 184 The aeronaut..is provided with ballast composed of sand-bags, by casting out which he diminishes the weight of the balloon. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Sand bags,* small square cushions made of canvas and painted, for boats' ballast.

c. as a weapon. In early use, a bag of sand attached by a string to the end of a staff; also, one similarly attached to the arm of a quintain. In recent use (chiefly *U. S.*), a weapon used by ruffians, consisting of a long cylindrical bag (sometimes an eelskin) filled with sand, by which a heavy blow may be struck without leaving a mark.

1594 *1st Pt. Contention* D 1 b, Enter at one doore the Armourer..with a drum before him, and his staffe with a sandbag fastened to it, and at the other doore, his man with a drum and sand-bagge. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. iii. (1674) 136 [He] was set upon by some..who beat him so cruelly with Sand-bags, as they left him for dead. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 80 They now begun With law and conscience to fall on..Engag'd with moneybags, as bold As men with sand-bags did of old. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Quintain*, A slender Beam..at one of whose Ends was a sloap or flat Board, and at the other a Bag of Sand or Dirt.—The Sport was..to ride a-tilt at the Board, and..to escape the Blow of the Sand-Bag. 1871 Rossetti *Poems, Last Confess.* 512 And there I handed him [the mountebank] his cups and balls And swung the sand-bags round to clear the ring. 1894 Stead *If Christ came* 354 The predatory rich do not shrink even from using the sandbag and the revolver—of course by deputies.

d. A bag or cushion filled with fine sand, used (*a*) in *Engraving*, as a support for the plate.

1658 Phillips, A *Sand-bag*, in Etching or Graving, is that on which they use to turn their plate. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Art* II. 46 Let the table..be firm..upon which place your sand-bag with the plate upon it 1837 Whittock, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 214 (*Engraver*) The sand-bag, or cushion, ..is for laying the plate upon, for the conveniency of turning it in any direction, but is seldom used by artists. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 149/1 A sand-bag, on which to rest the block whilst engraving it.

(*b*) *Surg.* as a support for a set limb.

1875 W. R. Smith *Lect. Nursing* viii. 144 The rest of the limb must now be bandaged, and sand bags placed along either side of it.

e. A long narrow cylindrical bag, usually of flannel, containing fine sand, and used to cover a crevice and exclude draught or light.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade.* 1908 A. C. Benson *Altar Fire* 225 The poky, comfortable arrangements,..the sandbags for the doors, all spoke of a timid invalid life.

3. The stomach of a crab.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.* (marked 'Eng.').

Sa·ndbag, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with sand-bags.

1860 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 440 The Bank [was] sandbagged and barricaded. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 11 Dec. 10/5 He not only fastens all his windows, he sandbags them.

2. To fell with a blow from a sand-bag.

1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 16 Sept., John Lehner and Henry Koontz were sandbagged Saturday night. 1897 Howells *Landl. Lion's Head* 421 He had not been sandbagged, or buncoed.

Sandbagger (sæ·ndˌbæ·gəɹ). *U. S.* [f. Sand-bag *sb.* and *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who uses a sand-bag as a weapon.

1884 *Chicago Advance* 10 Apr., Not a prize fighter, or street loafer,..or sand-bagger appears among them. 1894 Stead *If Christ came* 340 The sand-bagger and blackmailer.

2. A sailing-boat that uses sand-bags as ballast.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 477/2 He..enjoys the sea in every form, whether racing in a sandbagger [etc.].

Sa·nd-bank. [f. Sand *sb.*[2] + Bank *sb.* I.]

1. A bank of sand formed in a river or sea by the action of tides and currents.

1589 Rider *Bibl. Scholast.* 1268/60 A sand banke in the Sea,..*pulvinus.* 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 510 Frothy breaches of the Seas over the Sand-banks. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 147 She tailed aground upon a sand-bank. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xix. 524 The Nile flows wide among sandbanks, like a tidal river near the sea. *fig.* 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* VI. i. (1866) 781 Its foundation was the shifting sandbank of female and royal coquetry.

2. *Founding.* (See quot.)

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Sand Bank.* In foundries where small pipes are cast in quantities the moulding boxes are placed, and the metal run on a bank of sand.

Sa·nd-bath. [f. Sand *sb.*[2] + Bath *sb.*[1]]

1. A vessel of heated sand used as an equable heater for retorts, etc. in various chemical processes.

1677 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* 71 These Furnaces may also serve for Distilling by the Refrigeratory, in..the Sand-Bath. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 214 Set the retort in a sand-bath fixed over a reverberating furnace. 1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 178 Six of the radicles in a jar..which stood on a sand-bath, raised to a temperature varying from 76° to 82° F., became hooked.

attrib. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 454 This process must be preceded by the sand-bath operation.

2. A medicinal bath of heated sand or sea-sand.

1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 75 We saw a patient undergoing the sand-bath..for rheumatism.

3. A bath taken by fowls in sand; a dust-bath.

1891 in *Century Dict.*

Sa·nd-bed. [f. Sand *sb.*[2] + Bed *sb.*]

1. A bed, layer or stratum of sand.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 798/13 *Hec sertis*, a sandbedde. 1611 Cotgr., *Sablonniere*, a sand-bed. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 137 Factitious islands..have been made..by..the aggestion of sands and sand-beds. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 969 Where the strata are connected with rivers, sand-beds filled with water, or marsh lands. 1889 C. T. Davis *Treat. Manuf. Bricks* x. 303 Micaceous sand-bed. *Ibid.* 304 It reposes on a sand-bed.

b. *transf.* One who 'absorbs' much liquor; a toper. *Sc.* (see E.D.D.).

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxiii, That sandbed old MacTurk, upon whom whole hogsheads make no impression.

2. *Founding.* A bed of sand into which the iron from a blast-furnace is run; also, any bed of sand in which castings are made.

1873 R. Hunt *Weale's Dict. Terms* s.v., The side troughs in the sand-bed are called pigs.

Sa·nd-blast. [f. Sand *sb.*[2] + Blast *sb.*]

1. A contrivance for depolishing or grinding glass, stone, wood or hard metal by means of a jet of sand impelled by compressed air or steam. Also *attrib.*, esp. *sand-blast process.*

1871 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* 155 An engraving produced by the use of the sand-blast...This is then passed beneath the sand-blast, and the cutting obtained. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 136/1 Permanent Tablets, being texts and mottoes..engraved by the Sand-blast process. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Sand Blast Sharpening*, the sharpening of files by the direction of a current of sand and water across the teeth.

2. A blast of sandy or sand-laden wind.

1898 T. Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* XII. iv, Hot and stifling as sand-blasts of the desert.

Hence **Sa·nd-blasted** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*, scored by wind-driven sand. Also **Sa·nd-blaster,** a workman who uses sand-blast.

1908 *Edin. Rev.* July 82 In Triassic times England itself was a desert, as the sand-blasted granite boulders of Charnwood Forest attest. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 89 Glass Sand Blaster.

Sa·nd-blind, *a.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* [Prob. a perversion of OE. **samblind* (see Sam- and Blind *a.*), after Sand *sb.*[2]

Cf. Johnson's explanation: 'Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them'.]

Half-blind, dim-sighted, purblind. Also *fig.*

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 709/34 *Luscus*, he that is sand-blynde. 1538 Elyot *Dict., Lippio*, to be poreblynde, or sande blynde. 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* H j, If one that is sandblynde woulde take an asse for a moyle. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 347 Drumlanrick being sum thing sand blind and saw nocht weill. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 37 This is my true begotten Father, who being more then sand-blinde, high grauel blinde, knows me not. *a* 1623 Fletcher *Love's Cure* II. i, I have been Sand-blinde from my infancie. 1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 50 His minde, no more than sand-blind in the things of God. 1790 A. Wilson *Rabby's Mistake* Poet. Wks. (1846) 102 Sic was the day, whan san'-blin' Rab,..Set out in eager search for game. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. x, Thou hitherto art a Dilettante and sandblind Pedant. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xxxv, He is bald, sand blind, grey-haired.

Hence **Sand-blindness.**

1552 Huloet, Sandblindnes, *luscio.* 1905 *Outlook* 16 Dec. 852/2 But there is a sort of sand-blindness endemic in the Liberal party just now.

Sa·nd-box. [f. Sand *sb.*[2] + Box *sb.*[2]]

1. A box with a perforated top for sprinkling sand as a blotter upon the wet ink of a manuscript. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1572 Huloet (ed. Higins), Sandboxe, or a duste boxe, to spreade dust on writing. 1626 Middleton *Women Beware Women* IV. ii, He would prick my skull as full of holes as a scrivener's sand-box. 1681 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1637/8 Stolen, ..a Silver Inkhorn, the Sand box to it left behind. 1740 Swift *Will* Wks. 1751 XIV. 272, I bequeath to Deane Swift, Esq.;..an Ink Pot, a Sand Box and Bell. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI. vi. (1872) II. 287 '*Erz-Sandstreuer*', who solemnly brings up the Sandbox (no blotting-paper yet in use) when the Holy Roman Empire is pleased to write.

2. A box holding sand for various purposes; esp. **a.** A sand-mould. **b.** A box of sand on a locomotive (see quot. 1849) for use when the wheels slip. **c.** A receptacle for the sand used to 'tee' the ball on a golf course.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 382/2 He beareth Gules, a Lapidaries Sand Box, or Dust Box, covered, Or...In such kind of Boxes with covers, Lapidaries keep their fine Dust of Diamond..made into a kind of Sand. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 39 So largely has the sand-box superseded the anvil in this manufacture [of scissors]. 1849 Weale *Dict. Terms, Sand-boxes*, in locomotive engines, boxes filled with sand, usually placed near the driving wheels, with a pipe to guide the sand to the rails. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Sand-Box*, a primitive sort of spittoon, consisting of a wooden box filled with sand. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 750 The sand-box [of a sand-blast apparatus]. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Nov. 8/4 Proceeding to the sand-box at the first tee.

3. The fruit of the West Indian forest tree, *Hura crepitans.* Also, the tree itself.

1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 114 The Sand-box Tree. *Ibid.* 115 These Trees are called Sand-boxes from the Use that is made of their Fruit to that Purpose. 1757 Parsons in *Phil. Trans.* L. 405 This is undoubtedly the young Sand-box, or fruit of the Hura. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 178 We made our first halt, under a large sand-box-tree.

Sa·nd-boy. [f. Sand *sb.*[2] + Boy *sb.*[1]]

1. ? A boy who hawks sand for sale. In proverbial phr. *as jolly as a sandboy*, etc.

1823 'Jon Bee' *Dict. Turf, Sand-boy*, all rags and all happiness; the urchins who drive the sand-laden neddies through our streets, are envied by the capon-eating turtle-loving epicures of these cities. 'As jolly as a sand-boy', designates a merry fellow who has tasted a drop. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xviii, The Jolly Sandboys was a small road-side inn.., with a sign, representing three Sandboys increasing their jollity. 1841 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 70 We will smoke together and be as merry as sandboys. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* I. xxiv, Everything combined to make him as jolly as a sand-boy.

2. = *sand-man*: see Sand *sb.*[2] 10.

1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* Feb. 139 But you are sleepy—the sand-boys are in your eyes.

Sande, obs. form of Saint, Sandy *sb.*

Sanded (sæ·ndėd), *ppl. a.* [f. (in senses 1–4) Sand *sb.*[2] and (senses 5–7) Sand *v.*]

† **1.** Of a sandy colour = Sandy *a.* 3, 4. *Obs.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 125 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kinde, So flew'd, so sanded. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 515 The colour of Swine is uncertain, ..some are white, some branded, some sanded, some red. 1667 Cotton *Scarron.* IV. 10 The Sun..that spruce light-headed fellow With frizled locks of sanded yellow. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2136/4 A white Sanded gray Mare, eight years old.

† **2.** Sand-blind. *Obs.*

1629 Gaule *Pract. Theories* Rules to Rdrs., My Poring, Prying, Pious Reader; With sanded, searching or with simple Eye. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss., Sanded*, short-sighted. N[orth].

† **3.** Composed of or covered with sand; sandy.

1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* II. ii. 26 With Nations like the sanded Shore. 1726-46 Thomson *Winter* 100 Dreadful down it [the river] comes..Then o'er the sanded valley floating spreads.

† **4.** Cast in sand, as opposed to 'minted'. *Obs.*

1732 in J. Tait *Two Cent. Border Ch. Life* iii (1889) 64 Uncurrent money..consisting of doits, Irish halfpennies and sanded bodles. 1759 in *Scott. N. & Q.* and Ser. (1902) IV. 5/2 Bad sanded halfpennies.

5. Sprinkled with sand.

1760-2 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xxx, The sanded floor that grits beneath the tread. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvii. 377 Fine lines resembling those produced by the passage of a rake over a sanded walk. 1869 Trollope *He Knew*, etc. xxxii. (1878) 181 [He] was up-stairs in the sanded parlour of the Full Moon public-house.

b. Of wood, etc.: Covered with a layer of sand to represent stone.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 716/1 Tawdry modern cast iron work, 'sanded' to represent stone. 1889 C. T. Davies *Bricks* ii. (ed. 2) 56 It is not considered an honest treatment of material to make painted and sanded wood take upon itself the appearance of stone.

c. Of land: Dressed with sand.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 206 In well sanded Lands little or no Snow lies.

6. Adulterated with sand.

1883 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 6/7 They never would get free from this sanded wool so long as they paid such big prices for it, since it really paid better at the price obtainable than the clean wool. 1895 *Min. 9th Nat. Council Congr. Ch. U.S.* 151 To refrain from short yardsticks and sanded sugar.

7. Reduced to sand-like grains.

1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Sanded gum*, powdered gum arabic.

Sa·nd-eel. Also 4–5 **sandel,** 4 **sandhell,** 5 **sawndel,** 6 **sand el.** [f. Sand *sb.*[2] + Eel.]

1. A fish of the genus *Ammodytes*, having a slender, cylindrical, silvery body resembling that of an eel.

1307 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 3 In c de makerell,..cccc di. merling. et sandelis. 1338 *Ibid.* 35 In Sandhells empt. pro familia die Veneris, 14*d.* 1425-6 *Ibid.* 620 Et de 3*s.* 4*d.* rec. pro tractatu de Sandeelez. *c* 1440-60 [see Sandling[1] 1]. [1558 Rondelet *Gesn. Hist. Anim.* IV. 1260 De Ammodyte pisce, vt nos vocauimus, pro Anglico Sandilz.] 1671 Ray in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2276 Those little long fishes, which our Fishermen dig out of the Sands at low water, and therefore call in some places Sand-Eeles. *c* 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl.* VI. lix, Brasil Sand Eel...About 9 Inches long; very good Meat. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 550 The 'Sand-eels' or 'Launces' (*Ammodytes*) are extremely common on sandy shores of Europe and North America.

2. *New Zealand.* The fish *Gonorhynchus greyi.*

1891 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Sand-eeling,** fishing for sand-eels.

1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 212 Sand-eeling at midnight..is one of the amusements of all classes.

Sandel: see Samel, Sendal.

Sandelen wood: see Sandalwood.

Sandeling, obs. form of Sandling 1.

Sandell, obs. form of SANDAL *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2]

Sandemanian (sændĭmē·niăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. the name *Sandeman* + -(I)AN.] **a.** *sb.* A member of a religious sect developed by Robert Sandeman (1718–1771) from the Glassites. **b.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the Sandemanians.

1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 324 In the town of Portsmouth there is a society of Sandemanians. 1810 W. WILSON *Dissent. Ch. Lond.* III. 326 The discipline in this church is conducted pretty much in the same manner as in other Sandemanian societies. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 224 The Sandemanian heresy. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2109 The sect..called 'Glassites' in Scotland, and 'Sandemanians' in England and America.

Hence **Sandema·nianism.**

1766 *Causes Prs. Declension Congr. Churches* title-p., Interspersed with Reflections on Methodism and Sandimanianism [*sic*]. 1822 J. BROWN *Mem. J. Hervey* 453 Fuller of Kettering..opposes Sandemanianism.

Sander (sæ·ndəɹ), *sb.* [f. SAND *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who or something which sands or sprinkles with sand; one who collects sand.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* IV. viii. § 3 (1630) 396 The *Arena*,.. so called, for that it was strowed ouer with sand..; and officers they had purposely for this businesse,..termed *Arenarii*, Sanders. 1854 E. GIFFARD *Deeds Nav. Daring* 262 Mr. Edward Henry A'Court, with a marine and seven seamen, was despatched from the Blanche in the red cutter to collect sand...The midshipman and his party of sanders [etc.]. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 321/2 A sudden whirl of the driving-wheels,..followed by the application of the steam sanders [of a locomotive]. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 21 Feb. 10/6 Drum (Single), 28in. automatic feed sander..to be Sold.

2. A workman employed to sandpaper the soles of boots and shoes.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 76 Boot and Shoe Making: ..Levanter. Sander.

† **Sa·nder,** *adv. Obs.* Also 5 **sannyr, sonder.** [Comparative of ME. *sōne*, SOON *a.*, with vowel-shortening and euphonic *d*; the phonology is somewhat obscure.] Sooner.

a 1450 MYRC *Festial* 43 Moche more and sannyr he heruth hom þat callyth to hym wyth all hor hertys. *Ibid.* 166 þat he may þe sondyr come to beleue. *Ibid.* 267 þis day your prayers schull be sandyr herd of God þen anoþer day. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 29 How y might the sandyr and lyghter scape. *Ibid.* 37 Mony of them that sodenly scapyd ..and sander hastid hem selfe thanne other to go the weye that was before hem. 1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 373 A litle brieff information..emprinted..to make theym the sander to understande the same. *Ibid.* 403 That suche thinges as are promissed..suld the sander comme to passe.

Sanderbode : see under SANDESMAN.

Sanderick, obs. form of SANDARAC.

Sanderling (sæ·ndəlĭng). Also 7 **sanderlin,** 7, 9, **sandling.** [Possibly repr. OE.**sand-yrðling*, f. *sand* SAND *sb.*[1] + *yrðling* ploughman (see EARTHLING[1]), also the name of some bird (? the plover).] A small wading bird, *Calidris arenaria.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 35 Coots, Sanderlings, Sea-larkes. 1623 N. H. in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 114 The Fowles and Birds..of the Sea are.. Teale, Snipes,..Sandellins. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* (ed. 15) 6 Sandlings, knot, curlew. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. 197 Sanderling, *Charadrius calidris*, Lin. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. II. 31, I rather think, Sanderling, ..is the name..tho' the fishermen call them Sandlings. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 259 A sanderling, the second migratory land-bird we have seen, came to our brig today. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* III. Prel. 77 The plover, peep, and sanderling, That..pipe along the barren sands.

Sander(r)man(n, var. ff. SANDESMAN *Obs.*

Sanders[1] (sa·ndəɹz). Forms: 4 **saundres, (zaunders),** 5 **sawndres, -dyrs, saun-, sawnderys,** 4–8 **saunders,** 6– **sanders**; with sing. form 4 **zawndre, sandery,** 5 **sander, sandrey,** 5–7 **saunder.** [a. OF. *saundre* (Hatz.-Darm. s.v. *santal*), var. of *sandle* : see SANDAL[2]. The word has in Eng. been most commonly plural in form, and occas. in construction.]

1. = SANDALWOOD, in its various applications. (Cf. RED SANDERS.)

1329–30 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 16 In..2 unceis de Saundres, 3*s.* 1340 *Ibid.* 35 Saundres pro colore. 1388 *Ibid.* 48 In una li. de rawndre. 1390 *Ibid.* 49 Di. li. de zaundeis, 2*s.* 6*d.* 1331 *Acc. Chamberl. Scotl.* (1771) 25 Et de 484 lib. diversarum confectionum..2 lib. de sandery [etc.]. ?*a* 1390 *Form of Cury* xx. in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1780) 19 Color it with saundres a lytel. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 225 That I mai stonde in thilke rowe Amonges hem that Saundres use. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Þen take Sawnderys, an Vynegre, an cast þer-to. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 30 To mak longe de bef, tak ox tunges..then tak..parsly, ysope, tyme sandrey [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 22 b, A precyous tree: wherof the stock is saundres, the barke synamom, the fruyt nutmygges or maces. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* I. lxxiv. 120/2 There are 3. sorts of Sanders, that is, white, yelow and red. 1623 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 2) 108 Take..good store of suger, cinamon, a few saunders and rosewater. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II. iv. 205 With the addition of sanders [F. *santal*]..they stand much better. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* 787 Sanders, yellow: *Bucida capitata.*

† **2.** The sandalwood tree; sandalwood trees.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 507 In Tymor, an Iland by Iaua, are whole woods of Sanders. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* II. 94 The santalum or sanders grows to the size of a walnut-tree.

3. *attrib.*, as *sanders-beater, cup, powder, tree*; **sanders-wood** = sense 1.

1544 *Will of R. Osborne* (Somerset Ho.), I will that the *saunder beaters at Grocer's Hall beare my boddy to the churche. 1617 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 434 Payde the saunder beaters..1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* 1491 *Will of Vaughan* (Somerset Ho.), My *saunder cupp. 1481–9 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 42 Item, *sander poder di. lb. ij. s. vj. d. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1605 The *Saunders tree..groweth to be as bigge as the Wallnut tree. 1615 *Cal. St. Papers, E. Ind.* (1862) 380 *Sanders wood. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 52 Brandy..having its red colour from burnt sugar, Saunders wood, &c. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 190/1 Dyed red with the aromatic saunders-wood. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Sanders-wood.*

Sanders[2] (sa·ndəɹz). Also **saunders.** (See quot. 1892.)

1827 *New Syst. Cookery* 51 To dress the same [*sc.* cold beef], called Sanders. 1864 *Englishw. in India* 128 Saunders. Put a layer of mashed potatoes [etc.]. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) II. 377 Sanders. This name is given to a preparation of minced beef or other meat.

Sandery, obs. form of SANDERS[1].

† **Sa·ndesman.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 2 **sander man,** *Ormin* **sanderrmann,** 3 **sonder(e man,** 3–4 **sandirman.** *β.* 3 **sondes-,** 4 **sondezmon,** 4–5 **sondes-, sandes-, sandis-, soundis-,** 5 **saynd-is-man.** [f. ME. *sandes*, genit. of SAND *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1] The *a* forms come from Scandinavian districts, and the *-er* seems to represent the ON. genitive ending *-ar*, although SAND *sb.*[1] does not appear to have existed in ON. Cf. *sand-man* s. v. SAND *sb.*[1]; also SENDMAN.] A messenger, envoy, ambassador.

a. 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. Laud), & þær comen þes eorles sander men of Angeow to him. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19383 He [S. John Bapt.] nass nohht Crist..Acc sanderrmann biforenn Crist To kipenn Cristess come. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1410 Laban and his moder wið-ðan fagneden wel ðis sondere man. *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 21408 (Göll.) þan sent þe king costantine, sandirmen [*Cott.* send men] till his moder eline. *β. c* 1205 LAY. 13595 Heo..nomen anne sondes-mon and senden toward Lunden. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 469 He seches an oþer sondez-mon & settez on þe douue. *a* 1400–50 *Alexandr* 2399 Now are þe sandismen sett on paire horsis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXI. 8866 Then sent were þeire sone soundismen two, To Priam, the prise kyng, purpos to hold. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 326, I rede ane sayndis-man ye send to yone senyeour.

So † **Sa·nderbode.** [BODE*sb.*[1] Cf. ON. *sendiboði*.] *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 And þo tweien sander-bodes feiden and cudden in þe bureh, þat þe helende was þiderward.

Sandever, -devoire : see SANDIVER.

† **Sa·nd-eyed,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SAND *sb.*[2], supposed to be the first element in SAND-BLIND *a.*] Sand-blind.

1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 223 A sawcie Signor there is, whose purblind eyes can scarcely discerne a Lowse from a Flea...I doubt the sandeyde Asse, will kicke ..if I rubbe him on the gaule.

Sa·nd-fly. [f. SAND *sb.*[2] + FLY *sb.*[1]]

1. A small fly or midge, esp. one belonging to the genus *Simulium.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 46 The muscatos..were succeeded by an infinity of sand-flies. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 111 The burning-fly (*brulot*) or sand-fly of America and the West Indies. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Naturalist India* 59 That prince of gallynippers, the sand-fly, whose bite produces a painful and irritable swelling. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 276 The Sand-fly (*Simulia*), a small fly-like Midge, the females of which..are blood suckers.

b. An artificial fly used in angling.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* (1700) 229 Sand Fly... Made of the Wooll gotten off the Flank of a black Sheep. 1892 LOWNDES *Camping Sk.* 202 The dace were rising furiously, and we got to work at once with a sandfly and a blue dun.

2. *Sand-fly bush* : see quot.

1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Nat. Pl. Australia* 282 *Zieria Smithii*, Andr...Colonial names are 'Sandfly Bush' and 'Turmeric'.

Sandgiac, variant of SANJAK.

Sa·nd-glass. [f. SAND *sb.*[2] + GLASS *sb.*[1]]

1. A contrivance for measuring time, consisting of two glass vessels of approximately conical shape, connected at the apex by a narrow neck, and containing so much sand as will take a given time to flow from the receptacle placed uppermost into that placed below; an hour-glass, a minute-glass, an egg-boiler, or the like. Also *fig.*

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1562) 65 b/2 A sande glasse, or houre-glasse, *vitreum horologium.* 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* div, Houre, halfe houre, and three houre Sandglasses. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 268 They turn a half minute Sand-Glass,..and then drop the Log from the Stern. 1779 BOSWELL *Let.* 22 Oct. in *Life Johnson*, But my sand-glass was now beginning to run low, as I could not trespass too long on the colonel's kindness. *1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxiii, My span must be a brief one, but let not your hand shake the sand-glass! 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 1/1 The two-minute sandglass on the table of the House of Commons ..has to be turned, and whilst the sand is running down the division bells are set in motion.

† **2.** = SAND-BOX 1. *Obs.*

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VIII. xxiv, Emptying the ink-glass, (by mistake for the sand-glass) on a paper which you have just written out fairly.

Sa·nd-grouse. [SAND *sb.*[2]] Any bird of the group *Pteroclomorphæ*, inhabiting sandy tracts of the old world, consisting of two genera *Pterocles* (esp. *P. arenarius*, the Sand-grouse proper, and *P. alchata*, the Pin-tailed Sand-grouse) and *Syrrhaptes.*

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* IV. 752 Sand Grouse. *Tetrao arenaria.* This is bigger than the Partridge. 1864 *Intell. Observer* IV. 197 The new British Sand-Grouse. (Pallas's Three-toed Sand-Grouse—*Syrrhaptes paradoxus.*) 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Naturalist India* 119 The painted or lesser sand-grouse (*Pterocles fasciatus*). 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 29 In the early morning the Namaqua sandgrouse come to their margins..to drink.

Sa·nd-heat. [SAND *sb.*[2]] Heat applied by means of heated sand; also = SAND-BATH 1.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, I meane to tinct C. in sand-heat, to morrow, And giue him imbibition. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* 317 You may distil the Spirit on a Sand-heat. 1746 R. JAMES *Mouffet's Health's Impr.* Introd. 42 By a Sand-heat, gradually increased, it yields first a..Liquor,..then a white volatile Salt. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 13 By evaporating the solution..to dryness by a strong sand heat.

Sa·nd-hill. [SAND *sb.*[2]] A hill or bank of sand; esp. a dune on the sea-shore.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A 440 *Alga*, scaldhyflas *uel* sondhyllas. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 464/2 Sond hylle, or pytte, *sorica.* *a* 1603 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 88 The space betwixt the sea and the sand-hills or Downs. 1709 PRIOR *Lady's Looking-Gl.* 2 Celia and I..Walk'd o'er the Sand-hills to the Sea. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 300 Chains of sand-hills have also accumulated on the shores of the delta of the Nile. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXVIII, Easily, on the flowing tide,..she has slipped up the channel between the two lines of sand-hill. 1890 *Murray's Handbk. for Lincolns.* Introd. 26 The sand-hills or 'dunes' have little beauty beyond their wildness.

b. Sand-hill crane, *Grus canadensis* and *Grus mexicanus* or *pratensis* of North America.

1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 305/1 The great sand-hill cranes ..looking as big as the horses we rode.

c. Sand-hill Rosemary, a small heath-like evergreen shrub, *Ceratiola ericoides.*

1895 T. W. SANDERS *Encycl. Gard.*

Hence **Sa·nd-hiller,** one of a class of 'poor whites' living in the pine-woods that cover the sandy hills of Georgia and South Carolina.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 506 The sand-hillers..are small, gaunt, and cadaverous, and their skin is just the color of the sand-hills they live on.

‖ **Sandia** (sandĭ·a). [Sp.] A water-melon.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 87 Excellent fruits, especially Pines and Sandia's. 1902 in WEBSTER Suppl.

Sandifer, obs. form of SANDIVER.

† **Sandi·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SAND *sb.*[2] + -(I)FEROUS.] Producing sand.

1578 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play* in *Arcadia* (1629) 619 What said that Troian Æneas, when he soiourned in the surging sulkes of the sandiferous seas.

Sandiness (sæ·ndinĕs). [f. SANDY *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being sandy.

c 1642 *Observator Def.* 6 The sandinesse and incoherence of the Animadversors consequence. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 132 The sandiness of their walks. 1873 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 173 The eyes are injected and watery, with a feeling of soreness and sandiness.

2. *U. S. slang.* The quality of having 'sand' or pluck. (Cf. SAND *sb.*[2] 7 b.)

1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 31 Their persistent 'sandiness' compelled his admiration.

Sanding (sæ·ndĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SAND *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. SAND in various senses.

1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Revivʼd* 10 Lands..Improved by..Marling, Liming, Sanding,..and such like helpes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Sanding*, a Term in Gardening, signifying the placing of Sand in an Alley. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2277 The process of sanding..is performed with fine sand thrown on the last coat of paint while wet. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* XXVIII, It was the subject of more stamping and sanding than I had ever seen before. 1887 R. RATHBUN *Hist. & Meth. Fisheries* (Fish. Industr. U.S. v.) II. 821 The New York dealers advocate their [*sc.* sponges'] sale by count, in order to circumvent certain fraudulent practices.. such as sanding and liming. *Ibid.* 840 The sanding process consists in mixing with the sponges..fine sand.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sanding-box, -gear, -machine*; **sanding plate,** a lap (LAP *sb.*[4]) used, with sand and water, in grinding marble.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 367/2, I knew his *sanding-box would be empty before he shook it over his writing. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 9/3 An engine with..valve motion, break-gear, and *sanding-gear complete. 1882 *Builder* 18 Nov. 668/1 Watering and *sanding machines. 1850 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning*, etc. III. 1210 The [horizontal revolving] lap, or as it is called the *sanding plate. 1866 *Cycl. Useful Arts* (ed. Tomlinson) II. 127/2 In the grinding of works of small or moderate size..sanding-plates are used.

Sandirman, variant of SANDESMAN *Obs.*

† **Sa·ndish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. SAND *sb.*[2] + -ISH.] Somewhat sandy.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Oct. 77 You may plant some Anemonies..in fresh sandish earth. 1675 — *Terra* (1676) 22 Some of them [*sc.* Chalks] have a Sandish, others a blacker and light surface.

Sandisman, variant of SANDESMAN *Obs.*

Sandiver (sæ·ndivəɹ). Forms: 4 **saundyuer,** 5 **sandifer,** 7 **sandivoir(e, sandevoire, sandover,** 7, 9 **sandever,** 6– **sandiver.** [App. a. F. *suin de verre* (*suin*, now *suint*, exudation from wool, app. f. *suer* to sweat; *de* of; *verre* glass).] A liquid saline matter found floating over the glass after vitrification; glass-gall.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1036 (Dead Sea.) Þe clay þat clenges þer-by arn corsyes stiong, As alum & alkaran,..Soufle sour, & saundyuer, & oþer such mony. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 Calx vive, Sandifer, and Vitriall. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 145 Then put of the powder of Sandiuer finely made, into his eye. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 357 Martin saith, that hee alwaies vsed to blow a little sandiuoire [1658 Sandivoir] into the [horse's] eie once a day. 1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* ix, The water may take from it a sort of salt called *Saudever*. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* I. v. 118 One may melt the clean and rich Gold slicks..in a Crucible with a little of *Caput Mort.* and Sandover. 1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 39 Sandiver, Scoria Vitri, is the fæces and dregs of glass. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 166 Sandiver is purchased by refiners of metals, who use it as a powerful flux.

Sandjak, -djakate: see Sanjak, Sanjakate.

Sand lark, sand laverock. [f. Sand *sb.*[2] + Lark *sb.*[1], Laverock.]

1. A name applied, chiefly locally, to some of the smaller limicoline birds.

1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1694) 181 Besides here [*sc.* Ross] are Eagles,..Seapyes, Sandelevericks [etc.]. 1800 Wordsw. *Idle Sheph. Boys* 24 Along the river's stony marge The sand-lark chants a joyous song. 1831 J. Rennie *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.*, *Dulwilly* (*Charadrius Hiaticula*). Provincial..Sand Laverock. Ibid., *Sand Lark*, a name for the Ringed Plover, and the Sandpiper. Ibid., *Sandpiper* (*Totanus hypoleucus*)...Provincial...Sand Lavrock. Sand Lark. 1880 J. E. Harting *Rodd's Birds Cornw.* 103 Under a variety of names, as Dunlin,..Sandlark, the bird [*Tringa alpina*] is well known to shore-shooters. 1905 A. R. Wallace *Life* I. 335 Sand-grouse and sand-larks were occasionally seen.

2. A lark of the genus *Ammomanes*.

1869–73 *Cassell's Bk. Birds* I. 199 The Sand Larks (*Ammomanes*) easily recognisable by their strong beaks..and sand-coloured plumage.

3. *Austral.* The Red-capped Dottrel, *Charadrius ruficapilla*. (Morris *Austral Eng.*)

1867 W. Richardson *Tasmanian Poems* Pref. 11 The nimble sand-lark learns his pretty note.

Sandle wood: see Sandalwood.

Sandling[1] (sæ·ndliŋ). Also 5 **sandel-, sawndelynge.** [f. Sand *sb.*[2] + -ling[1].]

†**1.** = Sand-eel 1. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 Sandel, or sandelynge, fische, *anguilla arenalis*. *c* 1460 *Ibid.* (Winchester MS.), Sawndel, or sawndelynge. 1526 *Househ. Exp. Sir T. Le Strange* (B. M. Add. MS. 27448, lf. 30b), Item, in whytyngs and sandlyngs, *xid.*

2. A small flat-fish; a dab.

1611 Cotgr. *Barbue*,..a kind of lesse Turbot, or Turbot-like fish, called by some, a Dab, or Sandling. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lx. 236 Dabs and Sand[l]ings. 1834 A. Smart *Rhymes* 90 (E. D. D.) Down by the Watermou' to wade An' howk for sandlings side by side Wi' nimble hand. 1907 *Nation* (N. Y.) 5 Oct. 13/1 Dabs or sandlings with the white side semi-transparent.

Sandling[2] (sæ·ndliŋ). *local.* [f. Sand *sb.*[2] + -ling[1].] (See quots.)

1794 A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* 12 The title of sandling being given peculiarly to the country south of the line of Woodbridge and Orford, where a large extent of poor, and even blowing sands is found. *Ibid.* 42. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 265 The eastern maritime sandy districts or sandlings, and the north-west sandy districts or fieldings.

Sandling, var. Sandaling, Sanderling.

Sand lot. *U.S.* An epithet applied to the followers of Dennis Kearney, the leader of a socialistic or communistic party which existed 1877–80 (see quot. 1888). Hence **Sand lotter.**

1886 *Atlantic Monthly* Sept. 416/2 We can or could appoint a Fenian [as ambassador] to London,..a sand-lot politician to China [etc.]. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 17 Feb. 107 [The California Chinese Mission] raised the last year in California $3,756, hoodlums, sandlotters and politicians to the contrary notwithstanding. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. v. xc. 232 On the west side of San Francisco..there..was a large open space, laid out for building,..covered with sand, and hence called the Sand Lot. Here the mob had been wont to gather for meetings. *Ibid.* 245 After the session of 1880..what remained of the Sand Lot group was reabsorbed into the Democratic party.

Sandol(e, -dolo: see Sandal *sb.*[2]

Sandover, obs. form or Sandiver.

Sa·nd-paper, sa·ndpaper, *sb.* [f. Sand *sb.*[2]]

1. Paper upon which a layer of sand has been fixed by means of an adhesive, used chiefly for smoothing or polishing woodwork by abrasion.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 641 The surface of the work [must] be carefully rubbed down with sand-paper. 1850 Holtzapffel *Turning*, etc. III. 1091 Sand Paper is made with the common house sand, and only of one degree of coarseness, but in other respects exactly like glass paper. 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* ix. 134 The sand and finer particles ..scour the walls..as effectually as though they were well rubbed with fine sand-paper.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sandpaper maker*; **sandpaper stick,** a shoemaker's tool for finishing the soles of boots; **sandpaper tree,** a name for several tropical trees, the rough leaves of which are used by the natives for polishing (see quots.).

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 917 Examples of which [*sc.* dermatitis] are seen in the case of stone-cutters, *sand-paper makers [etc.]. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 2) 240 The Shoemaker's 'buff knife and *sandpaper stick'. 1863 Speke *Discov. Nile* 567 The *sand-paper tree [*Kigelia pinnata*], whose leaves resemble a cat's tongue in roughness. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Sandpaper-tree, *Curatella americana*. 1882 J. Smith *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 367 Sandpaper Trees—*Dillenia scabrella* and *D. sarmentosa*,..natives of India.

Sa·ndpaper, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To smooth with or as with sand-paper; also with *down*.

1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 122 The body-coachman..caused himself to be..sandpapered and scrubbed into presentability. 1869 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. Abr.* xii, Surely the..smooth..turnpikes are jack-planed and sand-papered every day. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 221 The whole is then sand-papered down thoroughly.

Hence **Sa·ndpaperer; Sa·ndpapering** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 60 Tobacco Pipe Making: ..Sand Paperer or Scourer. 1885 J. B. Leno *Boot & Shoemaking* xxiv. 199 Sand-papering Machine.

Sandpiper (sæ·ndpəipəɹ). [f. Sand *sb.*[2] + Piper[1].]

1. A common name for any limicoline bird which is not a plover or a snipe; esp. *Tringoides* or *Actitis hypoleucus*, the Common Sandpiper, and *A. macularia*, the common N. American Sandpiper.

1674 Ray *Collect. Words* 90 Sand-piper: *Tringa minor*. 1768 G. White *Selborne*, *To Pennant* 8 Oct., The sandpiper, *tringa hypoleucus*. 1785 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. 170 Green Sandpiper. *Tringa ochropus*, Lin. 1824 J. F. Stephens *Shaw's Zool.* XII. 130 Wood Sandpiper. (*Totanus glareola*.) *Ibid.* 144 Spotted Sandpiper. (*Totanus macularia*.) *Ibid.* 146 Purple Sandpiper. (*Totanus maritimus*.) 1835 Audubon *Ornithol. Biogr.* III. 444 The Curlew Sandpiper. *Tringa subarquata*, Temm. 1886 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 260/1 The birds commonly called Sandpipers seem to form three sections,..*Totaninæ*, *Tringinæ*, and *Phalaropodinæ*. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* ii. 78 Sandpipers trot in and out by troops after the retiring waves.

2. A kind of lamprey (see quot.).

1880 Günther *Fishes* 693 The 'Pride' or 'Sand-Piper' or Small Lampern (*Petromyzon branchialis*).

Sa·nd-pit. [f. Sand *sb.*[1] + Pit *sb.*[1]]

1. A pit from which sand is excavated.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 464/2 Sond hylle, or pytte, *sorica*. 1530 Palsgr. 265/1 Sandepyt, *sablonière*. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Arenarius*.., one that kepeth sande pittes. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 35/2 There is no want of Sand-pits. 1862 *Chamb. Encycl.* IV. 823/1 (*Golf*), The ground is diversified by knolls, sand-pits, and other *hazards*. 1876 Buckley *Short Hist. Nat. Sci.* xxxix. 418 Tools were found in..the sandpits of Abbeville.

2. *Founding.* (See quot.)

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* s.v. *Foundry Pit*, Foundry pits are either sand pits or open pits...Sand pits are so termed because the mould is of so weak a character as to require the support of sand rammed around in the space between it and the walls of the pit.

Sandrac, variant of Sandarac.

†**Sandragon.** *Obs.* Also 5 **sank dragoun,** 7 **sangdragon.** [a. F. *sang* (*de*) *dragon.*] = Dragon's blood.

1334–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 525 In Sandragon, Coppros, et vertegrece empt. pro pede j equi. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 35 Leie aboue þe wounde a poundir maad oon partie of frankencense, & of two parties of sandragoun. *Ibid.* 151 þe poudre of lym ffrankensence and sank dragoun. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 476 The true Cinnabaris or Sangdragon is worth fiftie sesterces by the pound. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 17 Take..of Sandragon one dram.

Sandrake, obs. form of Sandarac.

†**Sandre.** *Obs. rare.* Shortened form of Alexander *sb.*, a species of striped silk.

1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 192 Item,..vij elnis and half ane quartar gray sandre; price elne xiij *s.*

Sandrey, -drick, obs. ff. Sanders[1], Sandarac.

Sa·nd-ridge. [f. Sand *sb.*[2] + Ridge *sb.*] A ridge of sand; a sandbank. Hence **Sand-ridged** *a.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* ix. (Z) 75 *Hæc syrtis* þes sandhricg. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 210 This Banke or Sand-ridge, Portland. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 330 Westerham..lies between the sand-ridge and the chalk-ridge. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 417 The lagoons behind the sand-ridged beach.

Sandstone (sæ·ndstōun). [f. Sand *sb.*[2] + Stone *sb.*] A rock composed of consolidated sand. *Old* and *New Red Sandstone*: two series of British rocks lying respectively below and above the carboniferous.

1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 241 *Saxum Arenarium*, Sandstone. 1761 Catcott *Deluge* III. (1768) 249 A red Sand-stone. 1820 Fosbrooke in *Q. Jrnl. Sci., Lit. & Arts* IX. xvii. 45 Old red sandstone. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 263 Fair Island, said to be composed of sandstone with high perpendicular cliffs. 1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* xi. (ed. 2) 235 We enter on a district of New Red Sandstone. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* iv. 261 There the ancient Arrow-maker Made his arrow-heads of sandstone. 1855 J. Phillips *Man. Geol.* 65 Sandstones are essentially littoral and shallow sea formations. 1879 Hare *B'uess Bunsen* II. viii. 437 Low round-headed arches of red sandstone.

attrib. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 358 Sandstone Porphyry. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 287 A sandstone quarry. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 127 Sandstone-schist.

†**Sa·ndwich,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [? The name of the town of *Sandwich*, Kent.] Used *attrib.* to designate some kind of cord used in the 15–16th c.

1494 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 560/3 Sion... 6 pieces sandwich line @/4. 1498 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's Canterb.*, Sandwyche corde for the clothe afore ye Roode. 1526–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 339 Item, paid for a pece of Sandwych lyne for the chirch, iiij d. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 164 Sandwiche corde, packthreade, twyne.

Sandwich (sæ·ndwitʃ), *sb.*[2] [Said to be named after John Montagu, 4th Earl of *Sandwich* (1718–1792), who once spent twenty-four hours at the gaming-table without other refreshment than some slices of cold beef placed between slices of toast.

This account of the origin of the word is given by Grosley *Londres* (1770) I. 262. Grosley's residence in London was in 1765, and he speaks of the word as having then lately come into use.]

1. An article of food for a slight repast, composed of two thin slices of bread, either plain or buttered, with a layer of sliced meat, usually beef or ham (or, in later use, of almost any savoury comestible) placed between; frequently with specifying word prefixed, as *ham, egg, watercress sandwich*.

1762 Gibbon *Jrnl.* 24 Nov., Misc. Wks. 1796 I. 110 *note*, I dined at the Cocoa Tree...That respectable body..affords every evening a sight truly English. Twenty or thirty.. of the first men in the kingdom,..supping at little tables.. upon a bit of cold meat, or a Sandwich. 1772 Foote *Maid of B.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 208 *Sir Chr.* Not a morsel, Tom, if you would give me the universe! *Rack.* Pho, man! only a Sandwich or so. 1800–1 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) I. 231 At Oakley Hall..we did a great deal—eat some sandwiches all over mustard [etc.]. 1803 Buddos *Hygeia* xi. 21 Our Nimrods..have felt..the propriety of carrying a sandwich into the field. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales* iii, The supper consisted of small triangular sandwiches in trays. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 468 A..Glasgow confectioner..has the credit of making one hundred different kinds of sandwiches. 1872 *Cassell's Househ. Guide* III. 224 Egg Sandwiches. 1885 Mabel Collins *Prettiest Woman* xxvi, He ordered a hasty lunch of claret and sandwiches.

transf. and *fig.* 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lviii, A pale young man..came walking down the lane *en sandwich*—having a lady, that is, on each arm. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 468 A naval potentate..whose talk was a perfect sandwich of oaths and orders. 1884 Edna Lyall *We Two* iv, The very oddest day, a sort of sandwich of good and bad.

2. Applied to a man carrying two advertisement boards suspended from the shoulders, one in front and the other behind; = *sandwich-man*.

[1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Char.* ix, So, he stopped the unstamped advertisement an animated sandwich, composed of a boy between two boards.] 1864 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 1460 The poor 'sandwiches' might justifiably have been kept moving, but to prohibit them altogether is a bit of unreasonable tyranny. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 12/2 We have, and not so very long ago, seen girls employed as 'sandwiches'.

3. *attrib.*, as *sandwich-bag, supper, tray*; (sense 2) *sandwich advertisement*; **sandwich boam** (see quot.); **sandwich-board,** a board carried by a sandwich-man; **sandwich-boat,** the boat which rows in two divisions of the bumping races at Oxford and Cambridge, occupying the last position in a higher division and the first position in a lower division; **sandwich box, case,** a box or case in which to carry sandwiches; **sandwich-man** — sense 2.

1884 *Times* 27 Oct. 4/2 Yesterday..I met..a procession of..girls,..bearing *sandwich advertisements. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xvi, A closet in which the day boarders hung their bonnets and *sandwich-bags. 1887 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, **Sandwich beam*, a name sometimes given to the flitch girder. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 572 Some of my other men are only fit to carry *sandwich-boards for Day and Martin's blacking. 1884 *Oxf. & Camb. Undergrad. Jrnl.* 28 Feb. 273/1 Wadham was the *sandwich-boat. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xv, *Sandwich-boxes. 1817 J. Mayer *Sportsman's Direct.* (ed. 2) 203 Do not forget the *sandwich-case and flask of brandy. 1864 *Morn. Star* 26 May 4 He encounters a *sandwich man bearing placards. 1802 Lemaistre *Rough Sk. Mod. Paris* xxxii. 297 With only a standing or *sandwich supper. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Dec. 3/1 Desert sets of dishes, plates, &c., and *Sandwich Trays.

Sandwich (sæ·ndwitʃ), *v.* [f. Sandwich *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* ? To make a light repast.

1815 J. Wilson in *Mem.* vi. (1879) 133, I called..at Glencorse where I sandwiched for an hour.

2. *trans.* To put in or as in a sandwich; chiefly *fig.*, to insert (something) between two other things of a widely different character; also *to sandwich in*; rarely, to enclose like a sandwich.

1861 Wyntle *Soc. Bees* 204 If capital would only turn its attention to the supplies of animal food..every man might have a slice of good beef sandwiched between his free-trade bread. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 Nov. 4/4 Mr. Disraeli sandwiches between sensible suggestions some of his very worst thoughts. 1881 *Times* 24 Feb. 8/3 The target was formed of two steel plates, 'sandwiching' an inch of deal. 1888 F. Hume *Mme. Midas* I. v, The wash..being sandwiched in between a bed of white pipe-clay and a top layer of brownish earth. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas* 78 (The Song of the Banjo)..I'm sandwiched 'tween the coffee and the pork.

intr. for *refl.* 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 103 The way in which the different functions 'sandwich' in with each other.

3. *intr.* To be employed as a sandwich-man.

1886 [implied in Sandwiching *vbl. sb.*].

Hence **Sa·ndwiching** *vbl. sb.*

1886 *Gd. Words* 247 Election sandwiching is paid for at higher rates than ordinary advertisement sandwiching. 1886 *Times* 1 Apr. 9/1 The sandwiching of the Budget between the two declarations of policy.

† **Sa·ndwicher.** *Obs.* [-er[1].] A native of the Sandwich Islands in the Pacific Ocean (named by Cook in 1778 after the fourth Earl of Sandwich); a Sandwich Islander.

1817 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XVII. 9 One of the Sandwichers was ordered a few days after to commit the murder. 1824 W. E. Andrews *Rev. Fox's Bk. Martyrs* I. 402 Where are the persecutions to try the faith of the Sandwichers?

Sandwort (sæ·ndwɒɹt). [f. SAND *sb.*² + WORT, plant.] A name given to the genus *Arenaria* and other plants growing in sandy localities.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xcvi. 347 Buckeshorne..is called also by certaine bastarde names, as *Harenaria*, or Sandwoit. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 421–4. 1856 GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 57 *Alsine*..Grove Sandwort. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1015/1 Spurrey sandwort, *Spergularia*. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 34/3, I have not yet tried these Sandworts in shade.

Sandy (sæ·ndi), *sb.* Also 5 **Sande**, 6 **Sandie**. A shortened form of the name Alexander, chiefly used in Scotland. Hence used as a nickname for a Scotchman. Cf. SAWNEY.

1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 17 Item fra Sandy Wardlowpar, iij elne of blac. *Ibid.* 89 Item, to Sande Boyd ..iiij li. x s. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 69 He has Blind Hary, et Sandy Traill Slaine with his schour of mortall haill. 1585 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 390/2 Sandie clark. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Sawny* or *Sandy*, a general nick name for a Scotchman. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 493 A party of Lowland Sandies who filled the other seats.

Sandy (sæ·ndi), *a.* Forms: 1 **sandiz**, 4 **sondi**, 4–5 **sondy**(o, 4– **sandy**. [OE. *sandig*: see SAND *sb.*² and -Y. Cf. Du. *zandig*, MHG. *sandic* (G. *sandig*), ON. *sandug-r* (Sw., Da. *sandig*).]

1. Of the nature of sand; composed of or containing a large proportion of sand.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 94 Deos wyrt..wilnst..on sandizum landum. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii. 17 Thei vseden girdyng to gideie of schipp, diedynge lest thei schulden falle into sandy placis. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 447 Lond myxt with cley, or sondy cley, faat sonde. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. vi, Where the deepe did show his sandy flore. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 28 The Mason must work no Stone with Sandy veines. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 285 With sandy Ballast Sailors trim the Bont. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 55 In other parts it [the ocean] leaves wide sandy plains. 1787 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 216 Rubbed in with a brickbat or sandy stone. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 200 The term sandy..should never be applied to any soil that does not contain at least seven-eighths of sand. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 169 A subsoil, the deeper the sandier. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xi, The spit of sandy rock which juts Spitefully northward.

b. Of or containing sand as used for measuring time. (Cf. SAND-GLASS.) *poet.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 36 Ere the Glasse that now begins to runne, Finish the processe of his sandy houre. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 138 O God, that it were possible..That time could turne vp his swift sandy glasse..to redeeme these houres! 1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems* 31 The sandy glass hence bear—Antique remembrancer.

2. *fig.* Resembling sand as lacking the quality of cohesion or stability.

1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. A iij b, You may easily perceiue what successe they are like to haue, that deale with so leaden and sandie braines. 1592 — *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 265 The short shredder out of sandy sentences without lime. *a* 1609 DONNE *Lett.* (1654) 162 It were no service to you, to send you my notes upon the Book, because they are sandy, and incoherent ragges. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 29 Who build the Antiquitie of their Canonicall Howers vpon such a sandy foundation. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 105 But mark how sandy is your own pretence. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* III. (1722) 107 He said they [*sc.* the Quakers] were built upon a sandy Foundation, and so call'd them Shakers. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Dram. Scenes, Amelia Wentworth* i, Oh, what a picture have I raised upon My sandy wishes. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. i. 41 Now it was that men might clearly see on how sandy a foundation the grandeur of Spain was built.

3. Having hair of a yellowish-red colour; of hair, yellowish-red.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 A sandy colte, lyke an yren grey. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* IV. i, Hath your browne cow cast hir calfe, or your sandy sowe her pigs? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 841 The Tocomans..are sandie, small, but not so little as they say of the Pigmees. 1731 SWIFT *Cassinus & Peter* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 163 Why, plague confound her sandy locks. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii, He was a florid young man..with sandy hair. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. xi, The ladies Fitz-Warene were sandy girls.

4. Qualifying the names of colours.

1819 WARDEN *United States* II. 409 Oak, sandy red. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xcix, My mother's sandy-red cat. 1885 J. BIDDOE *Races Brit.* 266 Red [hair], and a sort of sandy-flaxen hue. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 67 Wing-coverts edged with sandy-buff. *Ibid.* 78 The.. plumage is obscured by sandy-rufous edges to the feathers.

5. Comb., parasynthetic, as *sandy-bottomed, -coloured, -haired, -pated.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 66 From the Banks of Wye, And *sandy-bottom'd Seuerne. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 86 The red or *sandy coloured are the best. 1871 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 272 Her hair was cut..so as to cover her forehead with a straggling sandy-coloured fringe. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ii, She was..pale, *sandy-haired. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 Your *sandy-pated companions.

b. Special Comb., as **sandy blight** *Austral.*, a kind of ophthalmia in which the eye feels as if full of sand (Morris); **sandy carpet**, a moth (see quot.); **sandy laverock** = SAND LARK; **sandy mocking-bird** *U. S.*, the brown thrush, *Harporynchus rufus*; **sandy pate**, a sandy-haired person; **sandy ray**, *Raia circularis*, also *R. maculata.*

1869 J. F. BLANCHE *Prince's Visit* 20 The Prince was suffering from the *sandy blight. 1829 J. F. STEPHENS *Syst. Catal. Brit. Ins.* II. 148 [*Emmelesia decolorata*] *Sandy Carpet. 1710 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) IV. 793 To restrict him to the fifth part of the rent, was to send him to lift the rest of his stipend from windle-straws and *sandy lavelocks. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, I had rather that the rigs..bare naething but windle-straes and sandy lavrocks. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Sandy-pate*, one red-hair'd. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.* 1870 GÜNTHER *Cat. Fishes Brit. Mus.* VIII, *Raja circularis.* *Sandy Ray. 1880–4 DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 346 *Raia maculata*...Sandy ray. *Ibid.* 348 *Raia circularis*...Sandy-ray.

Sandyish (sæ·ndi,iʃ), *a.* [f. SANDY *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat sandy.

1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 130 A light sandyish soil. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Aur. Floyd* vii, A tuft of sandyish hair.. ornamented his low forehead. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* ii, He had fair hair, sandyish beard.

‖ **Sandyx** (sæ·ndiks). *Hist.* Also **sandix** (Dicts.). [L. *sandyx*, *-dix*, a. Gr. *σάνδυξ*, *-δικ*.] A red pigment, mentioned by ancient writers.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xxix. (1495) 878 Cerusa.. yf it is euen tostyd and medlyd wyth Rubita thenne it torneth in to Sandix.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 533 Calcine this [Sandarach] and Ruddle together, and..you shall haue the color called Sandyx. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sandix*, a kind of Minium, made of Ceruss or rather of red Masticot, calcined and rubified, called also a *Factitious Sandaracl.* 1891 O. WILDE *Intentions* 106 On a wall of fresh plaster, stained with bright sandyx.

Sane (sē·in), *a.* [ad. L. *sānus* healthy; cf. F. *sain*, Sp., It. *sano*, Pg. *são.*

The almost entire restriction in Eng. to the sense 'mentally sound' is due to the use in antithesis with *insane*, which (like the L. *insānus*, its source) always referred to mental condition.]

1. Of the body, its organs or functions: Healthy, sound, not diseased. *rare.*

[1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. Ep. by Lymosin 251 For in veracity these Times denote Morbs to the Sane, and Obits to th' Ægrote.]

1755 JOHNSON, *Sane*,..sound; healthy. Baynard wrote a poem on preserving the body in a sane and sound state. 1777 MASON *Ep. to Dr. Shebbeare* 135 As Pringle, to procure a sane secretion, Purges the *primæ viæ* of repletion. 1826 MRS. SHELLEY *Last Man* II. 231 Pestilence had become a part of our future..it became our part to..raise high the barrier between contagion and the sane. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xviii, He touches the gland, and finds the skin sane and sound. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxxviii, Mind, sound in body sane, Keeps thoughts apart from facts.

2. Sound in mind; in one's senses; not mad. Also, of the mind: Not diseased.

1721 BAILEY, *Sane*, sound, whole, in his Senses. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 2 The activity of sane minds in healthful bodies. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* iii. (1850) 32/1 Every patient is as freely trusted with the tools of his trade as if he were a sane man. 1884 TENNYSON *Falcon* I. i. 46 To call a madman mad Will hardly help to make him sane again.

b. *Of sane memory*: see MEMORY 2 b.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 166 If Coparceners make partitions at ful age and vnmarried, and of sane memorie of Lands in Fee simple, it is good & firme for euer.

3. Sensible, rational; free from delusive prejudices or fancies.

1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 44 A drunken physician, is an anomaly from which every sane man must turn with feelings of dislike. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 917 One of our noblest, our most valorous, Sanest and most obedient. 1899 [see IMPERIALISM 2]. 1908 *Athenæum* 29 Aug. 232/1 This is a sane and lucid study of twelve poets.

†**Sane**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *sānāre*, f. *sān-us* healthy: see SANE *a.*] *trans.* To cure, to heal.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 973 For, as seith Ierom, by fasting be saned [Skeat prints *saved*; Pseudo-Jerome (Migne XXX. 616) has *sanandæ*] the vices of flesh, and by prayere the vices of the soule. *c* 1400 *Hymn to Jesus Christ* 40 in *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 84 He will.. with his mercy sane my sore. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 693 (Thornton MS.) Surgeones sanede [*Douce MS.* saued] thayme, sothely to saye.

Sanedrim, -drist, obs. ff. SANHEDRIM, -DRIST.

Sanely (sē·inli), *adv.* [f. SANE *a.* + -LY ².] In a sane manner.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* ii, Her mind was still sanely capable of picturing balanced probabilities. 1884 TENNYSON *Freedom* viii, Of saner worship sanely proud.

Saneness (sē·inṇés). *rare* —⁰. [f. SANE *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being sane, sanity.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Saneness*, Soundness of Health.

Sanetyf, obs. form of SANATIVE.

Sanfaile, Sanfoin: see SANS FAILE, SAINFOIN.

Sang (sæŋ). *Sc.* and *north.* [Of obscure origin: cf. SAM *sb.* 2.] Used in the asseverative phrase (*By*) *my sang*; also shortened to *sang.*

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Sang is't*, indeed it is. N. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 87 But by my sang! now gin we meet, We'll hae a tramp right clever. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 70 'Ma sang!' said McKeel, 'ye've come to the richt shop.'

Sanga(r, var. ff. SUNGA, a stone breast-work.

Sangarede, variant of SANGREDE *Obs.*

Sangaree(sæŋgărī·). Also **sangarie, sangre**(e. [a. Sp. *sangría* (lit. 'bleeding'), 'a drink composed of lemon water and red wine' (*Novísimo Dicc.*, 1868).] A cold drink composed of wine diluted and spiced, used chiefly in tropical countries.

1736 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 551 Mr. Gordon, a Punch-seller in the Strand, had devised a new Punch made of strong Madeira wine and called Sangre. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Sangaree*, rack punch was formerly so called in bagnio's. 1795 POTTER *Dict. Cant* (ed. 2), *Sangree*, rack punch. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. 293 Sherbet, sangaree, and wine and water. *Ibid. note*, Water, Madeira wine, nutmeg, and sugar. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 302 The worthy manager then retired to his sangarie. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxvii, Which..enabled the fortunate owner to take his last tumbler of port-wine sangaree. 1865 *Indian Dom. Econ.* (ed. 6) 329 Sangaree. Mix three bottles of red wine with three half pints of water [etc.]. 1892 KIPLING *Light that Failed* vii, Come, and I'll show you how to brew sangaree.

attrib. 1872 E. BRADDON *Life in India* i. 4 The Anglo-Indian is generally believed to be a luxurious idler, whose life is spent in hookah-smoking,..sangaree-drinking.

Hence **Sangaree** *v. trans.*, to make (wine) into sangaree.

1860 R. FOWLER *Med. Vocab.*, *Sangareed*, reduced in strength and sweetened.

‖ **Sang-de-bœuf** (sɑ̃dəbœf). [Fr.: lit. 'bullock's blood'.] 'A deep red colour found on old Chinese porcelain' (Stanf.). Also *attrib.*

1886 *Athenæum* 13 May 650/3 His claret-jug with a body of *sang de bœuf*. 1897 *Daily News* 29 July 2/7 A slender vase of splashed sang-de-bœuf crackle.

Sangdragon, variant of SANDRAGON.

Sange, Sangeak: see SONG, SANJAK.

Sangester, obs. form of SONGSTER.

Sangewyn, obs. form of SANGUINE *a.*

‖ **Sang-froid** (sɑ̃frwa). [F. *sang-froid*, lit. 'cold blood' (*sang* blood, *froid* cold).

In the 17th c. the expression was in France often written erroneously *sens froid*, as if it contained *sens* 'sense' instead of the homophonous *sang* 'blood'.]

Coolness, indifference, absence of excitement or agitation.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 27 Don Louis, with the same *sang froid* as constantly persisted, till he at last prevailed. 1790 J. P. ANDREWS *Anecd.*, *Add.* Index 5 Sangfroid of a chess-player. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. CXXI, With great sang-froid..he sat smoking Tobacco. 1888 'ANNA K. GREEN' *Behind Closed Doors* V, Cameron accepted the situation with his usual *sang froid.*

Sangiac(o)o, -iac(h, -ia(c)que: see SANJAK.

Sangister, obs. form of SONGSTER.

Sangle, obs. form of CINGLE.

†**Sa·nglier.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 5 **synglere**, 5, 7 **singuler**, 7, 9 **sangler**; *β.* 6 **sangleir, sangweler**, 6–7, 9 **sanglier**, 6, 8 **sangler.** [a. OF. *sengler*, *sangler*, *sanglier* (mod. F. *sanglier*) = Pr. *singlar-s*, *senglar-s*, It. *cinghiale*, *cignare* :—L. *singulārem* solitary (see SINGULAR *a.*), used subst. in late L. (Vulg. Ps. lxxix. 14 after Gr. *μονός* in the LXX) for a boar separated from the herd.

The forms *synglere*, *singler* show normal phonetic development from early ME. **seugler*, a. OF. *seugler*; the form *singuler* is due to assimilation to the Latin.]

A full-grown wild boar (see quots.).

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3124 Boyes in þe subarbis bourdene ffulle heghe, At a bare synglere that to þe bente rynnys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xii. 47 Lyke to the strengthy sangler, or the bore. 1541 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VII. 472 Ane pale of tymmer within the park of Falkland to the sangweleris. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 100 The next yere he shall be called a Sanglier of three yeres old. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* iv. § 5 (1615) 43 After the fourth yeere, if not before, hee departeth from the Sounder, and then you shall call him, a Singler, or rather, Sanglier. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 132/1 A Boar [of 5 years is] a Singuler, or more properly a Sanglier. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Wild Boar*, He is also call'd Singlet or Sangler.

Sangrado (sangrā·do). [The name of a character in Le Sage's *Gil Blas*, a physician whose sole remedies were bleeding and the drinking of hot water; suggested by Sp. *sangrador* bleeder.] A medical practitioner resembling Dr. Sangrado; a doctor given to bleeding, or an ignorant pretender to medical knowledge.

1820 SCOTT *Lett.* (1894) II. 90 One is sadly off in France and Italy, where the Sangrados are of such low reputation, that it were a shame even to be killed by them. 1873 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* 63 Our fathers' physicians were too often Sangrados.

‖ **Sangrador** (sangradǭr). [Sp. = 'bleeder'.] = SANGRADO.

1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 248 In Spain, every village has even now its *Saugrador*, whose only cast of surgery is blood-letting; and he is rarely idle.

Sangrail (sæŋgrē·l). In 5 **sangrayle, -grayll**(e, **seynt graal**, 7–9 **sangreal**, 9 **sangreall.** [a. OF. *Saint Graal* 'Holy Grail': see SAINT *a.* and GRAIL ².

The pseudo-etymological form *sang royal* (confusing the word with SANG-ROYAL 2) appears in AF. of the 15th c.: see Godefr. *Compl.* s. v. SANC. Another spurious etymology formerly common appears in the following quot.:—

1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 13 Others think that the word was *Sangreal*, being some of Christ's real blood..said to be somewhere found by King Arthur.]

1. = GRAIL ².

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 10 The knights of the table Round, The sangrayle when they had sought. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 32 Thi boke shalbe cleped the boke of the seynt Graal. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xi. 88 Soone after the aduentures of the Sangrayll shalle come among yow and be encheued. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. *Introd. Epist.* 268 He took the Sangreal's holy quest. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* II. 145 They bear the veiled sun like a sangreal aloft to the wavy marble flooring of stainless cloud.

†**2.** The book of the Grail. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xiii. 91 As it telleth after in the sangraylle.

† Sa·ngrede. *dial.* (*Suffolk*). *Obs.* Also 6 **sangarede, sangered, sangred.** [Of obscure origin; perh. f. OE. *sang* SONG + *rǽde* reading.] A service chanted for the souls of the departed.

1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 30, I wil the seid Will'm Baret..paye yeerly..iij s. iiij d. for a sangrede, that my soule, my fadrys and modrys sowlys, and my frendys, may he preyd fore in the pulpet on the Sunday. 1492 *Ibid.* 80 That aftyr myn decesse be song and kepte yerely..a sangrede for the sowlys of the seyd John Odeham, Margarete hys wyff [etc.]. 1504 in Wright *Dict. Obs. & Prov. Eng.* II. 821 To the sepulkyr lyght vi. hyves of beene to pray ffor me and my wyffe in the common sangered. 1539 *Will of Bryan* (Somerset Ho.), That myn Executours kepe..by the space of xx^ti yeres a Sangrede for my sowle.

† Sa·ngris. *Obs. rare*—1. [Of obscure history, but repr. mod.L. *synagris* (Rondelet 1554), a. Gr. *συναγρίς*.] A fish of the genus *Synodus*.

1598 *Epitario* F iiij, To dresse a Sangris or tooth fish [It. *dentale*].

† Sang ro·yal. *Obs.* Also 5 **sanke royall, saunke realle,** 6 **sangue, sank royall.** [Fr.; *sang* (OF. *sanc*) blood, *royal* ROYAL.]

1. Royal blood.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 179 Taghte mene and towne..Of saunke realle in suyte, sexty at ones. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xxv. (1558) 16 As Sanke royall doth playnly determyne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 6 One that descended from the high progeny of the Sangue royall.

derisively. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 490 He came of the sank royall, That was cast out of a bochers stall.

2. The blood of Christ.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1463 That goodly place.. Where the sank royall is, Crystes blode so rede.

Sangstar(e, obs. forms of SONGSTER.

Sangsue (sæ̃ŋsiū). ?*nonce-wd.* [a. F. *sangsue*: see SANGUISUGE.] A leech.

a 1849 POE *Tale Ragged Mount.* Wks. 1865 II. 320 The poisonous sangsue of Charlottesville may always be distinguished from the medicinal leech by its blackness.

Sanguane, -guen(e, obs. ff. SANGUINE *a.*

Sangue royall, variant of SANG ROYAL *Obs.*

Sangueyn(e, obs. forms of SANGUINE *a.*

Sanguicolous (sæŋgwi·kǒləs), *a.* [f. mod.L. **sanguicol-a,* f. L. *sangui-s* blood + *col-ĕre* to inhabit: see -OUS.] Inhabiting the blood, as a parasite. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Sa·nguiduct. [f. L. *sangui-s* blood + *ductus* DUCT.] **† a.** A blood-vessel (*obs.*). **b.** *nonce-wd.* (after *aqueduct*). A drain for carrying off blood.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Sanguiducts*, the vessels that carry the blood through the body, as the veins and arteries. 1853 J. W. CROKER *Hist. Guillotine* 81 It became necessary to build a kind of sanguiduct, to carry off the streams of blood from the Guillotine.

Sanguiferous (sæŋgwi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. **sanguifer,* f. L. *sangui-s* blood: see -FEROUS.] Bearing or conveying blood.

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) p. v, A vein is a sanguiferous vessel. 1793 ABERNETHY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 60, I shall first relate those varieties of the sanguiferous system which were found on the thoracic side of the diaphragm. 1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 191 The sanguiferous apparatus of the yolk of fowls.

Sanguific, *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. **sanguificus,* f. L. *sangui-s* blood: see -FIC.] Blood-producing.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 294 Upon the failing of the fermentation and sanguifick virtue of the Blood. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 543 It [swooning] more commonly originates in the sanguific or digestive organs.

Sanguification (sæŋgwifikā·ʃən). [ad. mod.L. *sanguificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *sanguificāre*: see SANGUIFY *v.* Cf. F. *sanguification.*] The formation of blood, conversion into blood.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 80 The liuer the shoppe of sanguification. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 381 The work of Sanguification or blood-making is performed by the Blood. 1702 FLOYER *Hot & Cold Bath.* I. iv. (1709) 101 The Sanguification of the Chyle. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. iv, The lungs the only organ of sanguification. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* Note 215 It appears..that he had discovered the circulation of the blood, and the sanguification of the heart. 1856 in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 305 The aggregate of the changes which..foods undergo up to sanguification is called digestion. 1876 MCKENDRICK *Outl. Physiol.* 206 Sanguification, or the preparation of a nutritive fluid called the Blood, which [etc.].

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 130 This Concoction, is as it were the Sanguification of the Common-wealth. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Sap*, Botanists are now generally agreed, that all Plants are furnish'd with Organs and Parts necessary both for Chylification and Sanguification.

† Sangui·ficative, *a. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *sanguificātīvus*, f. *sanguificāre*: see -ATIVE.] Blood-producing.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 209 Because the Liver was not a Kitchin, but a family Governour by its own Sanguificative ferment.

† Sa·nguifier. *Obs.* [f. SANGUIFY *v.* + -ER 1.] Something that produces blood.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 40 It is the first Sanguifier or the workhouse wherein the bloud is made. 1696 FLOYER *On Humours* (J.), Bitters, like choler, are the best sanguifiers, and also the best febrifuges.

† Sangui·fluous, *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. **sanguiflu-us* (f. L. *sangui-s* blood + *flu-ĕre* to flow) + -OUS.] Flowing with blood.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 340 When Bile and Phlegm falls by a sanguifluous Vein. 1727 in BAILLY vol. II. 1860 R. FOWLER *Med. Vocab.* 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Sanguifluous*, flowing or running into blood.

† Sa·nguify, *v. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *sanguificāre*, f. L. *sangui-s* blood: see -FY.]

1. *intr.* To produce blood.

1624 BP. HALL *True Peacemaker* in *Var. Treat.* (1627) 540 The head to deuise and command, the eies to see,..the liuer to sanguifie. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1656) 375 If the Liver be weak and cannot make Blood enough, (I would have said sanguifie if I had written only to Schollers). *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 29, I do not digest, sanguifie, nor my Heart move, nor my Blood circulate..by any immediate command of my Will.

fig. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvii. (ed. 2) 66, I doubt his will like a hard spleen draws faster than his understanding can well sanguifie.

2. *trans.* To convert into blood.

1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* (1655) III. xi. § 11. 218 As the chyle is sanguified in the Liver, Spleen, and Veins. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 265 When the Relicks of the Chyle which are not sanguify'd are not excreted.

Hence **† Sa·nguifying** *ppl. a.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 40 Which..it doth..enfeeble, and dispoliate of its sanguifying facultie. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 400 The liquor hath less of a Vital Sanguifying power than it had before.

Sanguigenous (sæŋgwi·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [f. L. *sangui-s* blood + -GEN + -OUS.] Producing blood.

1852 W. GREGORY *Org. Chem.* (ed. 3) 496 The food of animals should contain a due admixture of sanguigenous and respiratory food.

† Sanguina·ceous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *sanguinem, sanguis* blood + -ACEOUS.] (See quot.)

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 163 *Sanguinaceous*, of a blood colour, or resembling blood.

‖ Sanguinaria (sæŋgwinē·riă). *Bot.* and *Pharm.* [mod.L. application of L. *sanguināria* (sc. *herba*), fem. of *sanguinārius* pertaining to blood: see SANGUINARY *a.*

The plant so called in classical Latin (identified by Pliny with Gr. *πολύγονον* POLYGONUM) had the name from its real or supposed property of stanching blood; the modern application refers to the blood-red colour of the root.]

The blood-root, *Sanguinaria canadensis*; also the rhizome of this, used in medicine.

1842 BRYANT *Fountain* iv, The flower Of sanguinaria, from whose brittle stem The red drops fell like blood. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 435 As an emetic, sanguinaria has fallen into well-deserved disuse. 1887 *Homeopathic World* 1 Nov. 506 In reference to Sanguinaria, he said that its most brilliant triumphs were in edematous laryngitis.

† Sanguina·rian, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *sanguināri-us* (see SANGUINARY *a.*) + -AN.] = SANGUINARY *a.* 2.

1637 HEYLIN *Answ. Burton* 89 Such a rayling Rabsakeh, so sanguinarian a spirit.

Sanguinarily (sæ̃ŋgwinărili), *adv.* [f. SANGUINARY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a sanguinary manner.

1850 in OGILVIE. 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 243 A mosquito ..adhered sanguinarily to the side of his aristocratic nose.

Sanguinarine (sæ̃ŋgwinărin). *Chem.* Also -in; earlier **sanguinarina.** [f. SANGUINARIA + -INE. Cf. F. *sanguinarine.*] (See quots.)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 292 Of Sanguinarina. This substance was discovered by M. Dana in the root of the *sanguinaria canadensis*. 1852 GREGORY *Handbk. Org. Chem.* (ed. 3) 366 Sanguinarine..forms a grey powder, which is alkaline and yields red salts. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 194 Meconidine is Homologous with Sanguinarin, an alkaloid contained in *Chelidonium majus*, a papaveraceous plant. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Sanguinarin*, $C_{17}H_{15}NO_4$. The alkaloid of blood-root, the rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis*...Also, $C_{31}H_{15}NO_8$, a brown, resinoid substance obtained by precipitation from a tincture of the root of *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

Sa·nguinariness. [f. SANGUINARY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being sanguinary.

1689 *Myst. Iniq. working* 30 The Treachery, Sanguinariness, Violence and Cruelty which the Papal Principles mould, influence, and oblige Men unto. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* II. xxxi. 150 Blucher accompanies them, and greatly amuses his master by the excessive sanguinariness of his disposition.

† Sanguina·rious, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *sanguinări-us* SANGUINARY + -OUS.] Sanguinary.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iv. 89 To expresse his Sanguinatious Nature, he [etc.].

† Sa·nguinary, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *sanguināria*, fem. of *sanguinārius* pertaining to blood (see SANGUINARY *a.*), used *elipt.* as a name for various plants (see 1 below and SANGUINARIA), also, in med. Latin as the name of a jewel (see 2 below).]

1. A name applied to certain plants having styptic properties, esp. milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*, and shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*; also to *Polygonum Hydropiper* (see 2nd quot. 1526). In some recent Dicts. said to be used in the sense of SANGUINARIA.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 Sanguinarye, herbe, or myllefolye..*sanguinaria, millefolium.* 1526 *Grete Herball* lxxii. (1529) E ij b, Bursa pastoris is shepeherdes purs, some call it sanguynary, bycause it staunc̃heth bledynge of the nose. *Ibid.* cccliii. T v b, Persicaria...Some call it sanguynary or blodeworte bycause it draweth blode in places that it is rubbed on.

2. A kind of BLOOD-STONE.

1465 *Will of Blyton* (Somerset Ho.), Anulum..cum lapide infix. vocat. Sanguinarye. 1504 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 178 A cheyne of gold with a Sanguinarye. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* A vij b, The Sanguinarie which in Greek is called *Amatites*, which being well chafed and rubbed, bleedeth. 1600 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 511 Item one sworde, with a pomell of sanguimarie [*sic*].

Sanguinary (sæ̃ŋgwinări), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *sanguinārius*, f. *sanguin-em, sanguis* blood: see -ARY. Cf. F. *sanguinaire*, Sp., Pg., It. *sanguinario.*]

1. Attended by bloodshed; characterized by slaughter; bloody. Of laws: Imposing the death-penalty freely.

1625 BACON *Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 431 We may not ..propagate Religion, by Warrs, or by Sanguinary Persecutions, to force Consciences. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xxix. 70 The eagerst, and most sanguinary Warrs are about Religion. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 107 For the Penal Laws (those only excepted which were Sanguinary,..) were never more rigidly executed. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 368 Here endeth this sanguinary act. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 137 His [Charlemagne's] laws were not less sanguinary than his arms. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* VI. I. II. 21 A sanguinary conflict took place, and the prince gained a complete victory. 1877 BROCKETT *Cross & Cr.* 27 Twenty-one years out of ninety were spent in war, often of the most sanguinary character.

2. Bloodthirsty; delighting in carnage.

1623 COCKERAM II, *Blood thirsty*, sanguinary. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Sanguinary*, cruel, thirsty, bloody, desirous of, or delighted in shedding blood. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 357 They aggravated the treacherous and sanguinary ambition of Daluca. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 170 The facetious Fuller, speaking of one Morgan, a sanguinary bishop in the reign of Queen Mary, says of him, that [etc.]. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xvi, Bissac is somewhat of a sanguinary person to deal with.

† b. *absol.* as *sb.* A sanguinary person. *Obs.*

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* I. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 415 He that thus dothe cary Is a mercenary, Yea, a sangunary. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. v, A Souldier..Who being by custome growne a Sangninarie..Is more delighted i' the chase of an enemy..Then all the..happinesse of Issue could bring to him.

3. Of or pertaining to blood. *rare.*

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict., Mater tenuis*, a Membrain which..clothes the Brain and Cerebellum, extreamly full of sanguinary Vessels. 1908 P. T. FORSYTH in *Expositor* Sept. 215 Sacrifice, in the ritual sense, in the sanguinary sense, has long had no real place in our religion.

¶ 4. *slang.* Used as a jocular euphemism for BLOODY, in reports of vulgar speech.

† Sanguina·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *sanguināre* to bleed, f. *sanguin-em, sanguis* blood: see -ATION.] A flow of blood.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/1 There followeth such a superfluous sanguination, that by noe meanes it can be restraygned. 1599 — *Gabthoner's Bk. Physicke* 67/2 Vse this every moneth in the increasing of the Moon, till the sanguination be stenched.

Sanguine (sæ̃ŋgwin), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **sangueyn(o,-gweyn(e,** 4–6 **sanguyn(e,-gwyn e,** 4–8 **sanguin,** 5 **sangewyn, -gwayn, -gwen, -gwynne,** 6 **sangwane, sanguane, -uene,** 7 **sanguen,** 4– **sanguine.** [a. F. *sanguin* (fem. *sanguine*), ad. L. *sanguineus*: see SANGUINEOUS. Cf. Sp. *sanguino.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Blood-red. Also *sanguine red* (sometimes hyphened), **† *red sanguine*, † *brown sanguine.*** Now only *literary.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlv. 12 With..blyu vyolet silk, and sanguyn silc [Vulg. *hyacinthoet purpura*]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1310 His colour was sangwyn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xxiv. (1495) 877 Sinopis is a red colour and is callyd Rubrica for it is nexte to redde sangweyne. 1399 in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) II. 449 A longe sangwyn gowne furryd with Calabir. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 206, ij girdils y^e tone redde and tother sangwyn. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1932 His colour was sangweyn. 1494 *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 323 A sangewyn kyrtyll and a smoke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 4 Within hir rosy cartis cleirlie schane Aurora vestit into broun sanguane. 1526 *Grete Herball* xxviii. (1529) B v b, It is an vnpure thynge and hath a sanguyne colour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 625 Interlaced..with certain knots, both white and also of a sanguine red. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 106 Like to that sanguine flower inscrib'd with woe. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 153 In Persia the womens pale colour is made sanguine by adulterate complexion. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clii, Her flag aloft, spread ruffling to the wind, And sanguine streamers seem the flood to fire. *a* 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1698) I. 112 The vault is painted with a deep sanguin red. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 185 Yon sanguine cloud, Rais'd by thy breath. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 158 The lilac, various in array, now white, Now sanguine. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 31 The sanguine sunrise, with his meteor eyes, And his burning plumes outspread. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 26 In an obscure corner grew the sanguine beet. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* iii, The beautiful virgin devoted to the sanguine coat.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Chiefly in names of animals and plants, usually as transl. of mod.L. *sanguineus* in specific names.

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* IV. 657 Sanguine Turtle. 1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. II. 487 Sanguine Paradise-bird, *Paradisea sanguinea.* 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XVII. (1818) II. 82 The sanguine ants at length rush upon the negroes. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* III. (ed. 3) 480 Sanguine; dull red, passing into brownish black. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 261, I may compare the Sanguine Sponge to an uneven, rather than a hilly country.

2. Of or pertaining to blood; consisting of or containing blood. Now *rare.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 259 Dyscentyrye..Wych ..Sendyth owte sangweyn ageyn your. 1584 COGAN *Haven*

Health 6xl. 125 The tongue is of a spungie and sanguine substance. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sanguin flesh*..is that which is engendred of blood; of which sort is the flesh compounded in the Muscles, the Heart [etc.]. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 60 The Barber, that has stept from the demolishing of Beards, to the Practice of more sanguine Operations. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 4 Without any Pretensions to that Sanguine Discovery [of circulation of blood], or knowing any thing considerable of it, much less of his Teaching it to Dr. Harvey. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 300 That this Poison may duely operate, it is necessary that it should be externally admitted into the sanguine vessels. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 368 The colouring part seems to be richer in the sanguine principle. 1812 [see FRUSTUM 2]. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VII. iv. § 17. 146 It was..to serpents, that the Greeks likened the dissolving of the Medusa cloud in blood. Of that sanguine rain..I cannot yet speak. 1873 MRS. H. KING *Disciples, Giov. Nicotera* (1877) 307 One sanguine sacramental cup.

b. Causing or delighting in bloodshed; bloody, sanguinary. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical.*

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 19 The *Inquisition*, the *Hangman*, the *Dragoons*, and the *Jaylors*, are the Holy Pillars of their Sanguine Priest-craft. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlii. 115 Ordered both their Heads to be struck off, which ended their Disputes effectually.. but Governor Sowdon was sent for to Fort St. George, and another sent in his Place less sanguin. 1736 LD. J. HERVEY *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. 346 The long and sanguine war that soon followed. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xxxi, And Fear, the demon pale, his sanguine shrine forsook. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 85 The fiends in hell delight to view The sanguine slaughter done. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* ix. 331 The craziest career which ever closed a brilliant dynasty in sanguine gloom.

3. In mediæval and later physiology: Belonging to that one of the four 'complexions' (see COMPLEXION *sb.* 1) which was supposed to be characterized by the predominance of the blood over the other three humours, and indicated by a ruddy countenance and a courageous, hopeful, and amorous disposition.

In the strict use as connected with the doctrine of the four 'complexions', the word is now only *Hist.*; but the modern writers (chiefly phrenologists) who have attempted a classification of 'temperaments' usually retain it as one of their descriptive terms.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 333 Of his complexioun he was sangwyn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXI. (1495) 689 The vse of pepyr is not prouffitable to Sangueyne men. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 196 The sangueyn man of blood hath hardynesse, Wrouhte to be lovyng, large of his dispence. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 58 The iiij [*sc.* complexions]..sanguyn, melancolyk, phlegmatyk, and coleryke. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron. Edw. IV* 192 b, A prince of haut corage, young lusty and sanguyne of complexion. 1587 GREENE *and Pt. Tritameron* Wks. (Grosart) III. 144 The Saturnine temperature is necessarie to dry vp the superfluities of the sanguine constitution. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 309 A fat sanguine Woman. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Sanguine constitutions require a frequent use of phlebotomy. Sanguine people are usually observed to be brisk, bold, daring, and even presumptuous. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. lxii. 228 [A disease] more apt to seize people of a sanguine constitution than others. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXVII. 346 Persons of a sanguine temperament are in general the most susceptible. 1855 BROWNING *An Epist.* 109 The man—it is one Lazarus a Jew, Sanguine, proportioned. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 88 (1879) 98 Small brains and great activity, betoken what are known as the sanguine and nervous temperaments.

b. *Astrol.* Of signs, etc.: Favourable to the sanguine complexion.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astr.* vi. 48 [The First Quadrant is] called the Orientall, Vernall, Masculine, Sanguine, Infant quarter.

c. With reference to 'complexion' in the modern sense (see COMPLEXION *sb.* 4): Red in the face. Cf. sense 1.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1982/4 He is very tall, having curled brown Hair, or sanguine Complexion. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 138 A sanguine complexion had, of late years, usurped upon the original bronze-tint.

4. Of persons or their dispositions: Having the mental attributes characteristic of the sanguine complexion (see sense 3 above); chiefly, disposed to hopefulness or confidence of success.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 73 For sanguyne youth it is al contrary. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iii, He is neither too fantastickally Melancholy; too slowly Phlegmatick, too lightly Sanguine. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. *1], Our two Great Poets, being so different in their Tempers, one Cholerick and Sanguin, the other Phlegmatick and Melancholick. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sci.* II. iv. (1856) 147 He was of sanguine temperament. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. vii. 97 Philip was not of that sanguine temper which overlooks..the obstacles in its way. 1882 PERODY *Eng. Journalism* xix. 144 It was published..under difficulties which would..have killed any man of less sanguine temperament.

b. Of persons and expectations, etc.: Hopeful or confident with reference to some particular issue.

1673 *Lady's Call.* Pref. (1684) 4 When the most sanguine of his Disciples had denied, yea forswore, and all had forsaken him. 1712 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. W. Montagu* 9 Dec., Sanguine groundless hopes, and..lively vanity.. make all the happiness of life. 1735–6 T. SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 151 Do not think me sanguine in this; for more unlikely and less reasonable favours have been granted. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 242 In the fond imaginations of a sanguine avarice. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. ix. 139 He now looked forward with sanguine hope to the accomplishment of all his plans. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* iii, It's kind of you to look at it in this sanguine way, Arundel. 1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* ix. 417 And yet how fascinating is Ragusa still! It far surpassed our most sanguine expectations.

5. *Comb.*, parasynthetic and adverbial, as *sanguine-coloured, -complexioned, -streaming, -valiant* adjs.; **sanguine-bilious** *a.*, partly sanguine and partly bilious; **sanguine-heart** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*, crimson at the heart; **sanguine-nervous** *a.*, partly sanguine and partly nervous; †**sanguine-rod**, the wild cornel or dogwood; **sanguine root** = BLOOD-ROOT; †**sanguine stone** (see quot.).

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXXI. 424 Jane McKernan, aged 28—*sanguine bilious. 1552 *Inv. Ch. of Surrey* (1869) 31 A *sanguyne coloured coope of Sattyn. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 24 Wrapped warmly in a sanguine-coloured cloak. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2773/4 Round Shoulder'd and *sanguine Complexion'd. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 356 Where in maple-chamber glooms, Crowned with what *sanguine-heart pomegranate blooms, Advanced it ever? 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 277 A mixture of the sanguine and nervous, the **sanguine-nervous*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 189 The plant called the *Sanguin-Rod. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XXXIII. 48 The sixth [kind of Geranium] is called..*Sanguine roote, or Bloud roote. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Sanguine stone*, lapis Sanguinalis, a kind of Jasper, brought from New-Spain. 1799 H. GURNEY *Cupid & Psyche* XIII. (1800) 35 And *sanguine-streaming fires arise Meteorous from the trembling ground. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. iii. 101 Audacity and hope alternate in him with misgivings; though the *sanguine-valiant side carries it.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A cloth of blood-red colour, also a piece of this.

1319 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 231 [Also two] sanguynes [in grain, value 15 pounds]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 439 In sangwyn and in pers he clad was al. 1411 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 51 [To the aforesaid Alice two] Kirtells, [one of] Sangwyn.

†**2.** A blood-red colour. *Obs.*

a 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 90 Thanne 3our flote is made fore 3our sangweyns, and also for 3our viollettes saddere thanne 3our morreys. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* (1812) 592 Grained clothe of sondrie coloures, as scarlettes, crimosins, sanguines. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 114 This face [in a picture] had bene more cumlie, if that hie redde in the cheeke, were somwhat more pure sanguin than it is. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 39 From which forth gusht a stream of gore blood thick,..And into a deep sanguine dide the grassy grownd. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 68 They,..had all the coate coulours of sanguin, purple, crimson, copper, carnation that were to be had in their countenaunces. 1612 PEACHAM *Genil. Exerc.* I. xxiii. (1634) 80 With which water you may Diaper and Dammaske upon all other blewes, and sanguines to make them shew more faire and beautifull.

b. *Her.* (See quots.)

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 21 The last of all collours, of Armory, which is called Murrey. This is blazed Sanguine, and is a princely colour. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. iii. 11 The last of the seuen mixed colors we doe commonly call Murrey, but in Blazon, Sanguine. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Sanguine*, the Heralds term for the Colour usually called *Murry*, being made of Lake with a little Spanish Brown. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iii. 51 Sanguine [is represented] by diagonal lines intersecting each other.

†**3.** The sanguine 'complexion' or temperament.

1530 PALSGR. 265/1 Sanguyn a complexion, *sanguin.* 1594 LADY RUSSELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 40 Your Lordships so honorable most kynde..visitacion, as turned melancoly into a sanguin. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 25 That it is the Reign of Sanguine, not the rule of the Spirit, is discoverable both from the Complexion of the Head of this Sect, as also from the general disposition of his followers. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* I. ii. 15 His temper was a Mixture of Sanguine and Choler.

4. *Art.* A crayon coloured red with iron oxide; a drawing executed with red chalks.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art*, *Sanguine*, a deep blood colour, prepared from oxide of iron. 1882 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* 115 When an artist uses red chalk or sanguine he does not intend to produce a very powerful effect. *Ibid.*, Examples of fine sanguines are..extremely frequent in every large collection of drawings by the old masters. 1886 *Academy* 21 Aug. 127/2 An interesting Greuze sketch in sanguine.

†**Sa·nguine,** *v. Obs.* [f. SANGUINE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To stain or paint a sanguine colour.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Pavonado*, sanguined as a sword hilt. *Politus*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 558 Iron-smiths also haue much vse of bitumen, and namely, in sanguining or colouring their ironworke. 1611 COTGR., *Sanguiné*, the bloud-stone wherewith Cutlers doe sanguine their hilts. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 140 His face was also sanguined with Vermilion. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 91/2 Sanguining, is to make it [the Hilt and Pommell] of a pure Purple colour.

2. To stain with blood.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 54 It is the honour of a generous minde, to put off his belt, and not to sanguine his blade with cold blood. 1689 J. BENT *Bloody Assizes* 16 He breathed Death like a destroying Angel, and sanguined his very Ermins in Blood.

Hence **Sa·nguined** *ppl. a.*, stained with blood; of eyes: bloodshot.

1700 PARNELL *Battle Frogs & Mice* I. 111 He rolls his sanguin'd Eyes. *a* 1814 *Gonsanga* III. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 126 That life..Which..Heav'n did preserve In battle on Bulgaria's sanguin'd plains.

Sanguinean(e, var. ff. SANGUINIAN *Obs.*

†**Sa·nguineless,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. SANGUINE *sb.* + -LESS.] Bloodless.

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 45 But they shall see her, in her native dress, Such as she is 'mongst shades, pale, sanguinless.

Sanguinely (sæ·ŋgwinli), *adv.* [f. SANGUINE *a.* + -LY ².] In a sanguine manner.

1. Hopefully; confidently.

1633 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 29 My Lord of Rochester hath written very sanguinely hither about his negotiations at the Dyett. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 334, I cannot speculate quite so sanguinely as he does. 1857 BUCKLE in A. H. Huth *Life* (1880) I. ii. 140 My mother is a little better, and writes very sanguinely about herself.

†**2.** In a manner characterized by bloodshed. *Obs.*

1765 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 2/2 Intermarriages, by which the heretofore so sanguinely rival houses of Austria and Bourbon have been drawn nearer to each other.

Sanguineness (sæ·ŋgwinnės). [f. SANGUINE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being sanguine. †**a.** Of 'complexion' (see SANGUINE *a.*). *Obs.* b. Hopefulness, confidence of success.

1530 PALSGR. 265/1 Sanguynesse, *sanguinesse.* 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 94 Whether the Sanguineness of their Temper make them lustful, or the melancholy revengeful. 1727 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* (1728) I. 3 To give a wicked Man a little View of that World he must enter into, divested of Flesh and Blood, may make him drop some of his Arguments supported only by the Sanguineness of his Constitution. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 417 The sanguineness of my temper kept me in a constant expectation of my friends return. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 13 A boy of eighteen or twenty has, as a general rule, a healthy fund of sanguineness with which to start on life's journey.

Sanguineo- (sæŋgwi·nio), used as combining form of L. *sanguineus* SANGUINEOUS, SANGUINE *a.*, prefixed (with hyphen) to adjs., forming physiological terms with the sense 'partly sanguineous (or sanguine) and partly something else'; also in **sanguineo-vascular** *a.*, pertaining to blood-vessels. Cf. SANGUINO-.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 417 Of a sanguineo phlegmatic temperament. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 257/1 Sanguineo-vascular Ganglia. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 144 The sanguineo-bilious temperament. 1879 LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* (ed. 3) 521 *Sanguineo-black*, blood-red black.

Sanguineous (sæŋgwi·niəs), *a.* [f. L. *sanguine-us* (f. *sanguin-*, *sanguis* blood) + -OUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to blood; of the nature of or containing blood.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 127 This part, or animall of Plato, containeth not only sanguineous and reparable particles, but is made up of veynes, nerves, arteries. 1673–4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. ii. § 34 As the Sanguineous Vessels in an Animal are composed of a number of Fibres. 1704 RAY *Creation* II. 332 To supply the sanguineous Mass with Nitro-Ærial Particles. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 225 Different organs secrete and assimilate different substances from the sanguineous fluid. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Sanguineous cyst*, a cyst containing blood, whether it be primarily a blood-cyst, or one into which hæmorrhage has secondarily occurred. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 466 In exceptional cases vesications are produced..whose contents may become sanguineous or puriform.

†b. Of animals: Having blood. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 144 Sanguineous corticated animals, as Serpents, Toads, and Lizards. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 59 It is plain that a Louse is a Sanguineous Animal. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (ed. 2) 323 Perfect and sanguineous animals.

2. Of the colour of blood.

Sanguineous creeper, honey-eater, book-names for *Certhia sanguinolenta* (1811–1826 Shaw and Stephens *Gen. Zool.* VIII. 232, XIV. 263).

c 1520 *Interl. Beauty & Gd. Prop. Women* A j, I know that nature hath gyuyn me bewte with sanguynyous compleccyon fauour & fayrenes. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xviii. 120 He may give an account also of a Red-angry Sun, *Sol Rutilus*, in Kepler, which others call Sanguineous. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* II. 76 His passion, cruel grown, took on a hue Fierce and sanguineous. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 280 Sanguineous (*Sanguinens*), red with a tint of black. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. i, For swinging of incense-pans and Eighty-three Departmental Banners, we have waving of the one sanguineous *Drapeau-Rouge*. 1861 HAGEN *Synopsis Neuroptera N. Amer.* 59 Wings sanguineous at base. 1882 *Garden* 20 May 356/3 Large flowers ..[of] a very deep sanguineous crimson.

3. Of or pertaining to bloodshed; giving rise to bloodshed; bloodthirsty, sanguinary. Now *rare.*

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* Ep. Ded. 2 A detestation against all Popish, Ignatian, bloody, and sanguineous attempts. 1642 HALES *Schism* 11 No occasion hath produced more frequent, more continuous, more sanguineous Schismes, than this hath done. 1663 J. H. *Hist. Cromwell* v. in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) I. 275 His other Victories..were very sanguineous, and fatally cruel. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 244 When a chancellor, more experienced than Rhadamanthus, more sanguineous than Draco, shall have the care of the innocent flock! 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 305 Sanguineous histories of queens who sewed their lovers into sacks.

4. Of persons, their constitution or temperament: = SANGUINE *a.* Also, in recent use, Full-blooded, plethoric. *Sanguineous fever* (see quot. 1753).

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 287 All things which accelerate the Motion of the Blood are hurtful to sanguineous Constitutions. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Sanguineous fevers*, a term used by the medical writers to express a kind of fever, in which there is always a plethora, or fullness of blood. 1806 SIR C. BELL *Anat. Expression* vi. (1844) 144 Courage..is witnessed in the pale and fragile, more than in the strong and sanguineous. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXXI. 421 Edward Fitzgerald, labourer.. temperament sanguineous. 1877 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 6 Four principal temperaments are described, the sanguineous, lymphatic, bilious, and nervous.

b. Of mental temperament: = SANGUINE *a.* 4.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* V. v, Therèse, who was of a less sanguineous temperament than her sister, affected despair.

Hence **Sangui·neousness,** in quot., the condition of having a blood-red colour.

1865 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 7 June, The women..are ruddy to sanguineousness.

† **Sangui·nian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 4 sanguinien, 6–7 sanguinean(e. [a. OF. *sanguinien*, f. *sanguin*: see Sanguine *a.*] **a.** *adj.* Having the sanguine temperament. **b.** *sb.* A person of sanguine temperament.

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Þane colrik mid ire and mid discord. Þane sanguinien mid iolieté and mid luxurie. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* Prol. 11 The secund is Sanguineane sicklike. 1607 Earl Stirling *Cæsar* IV. ii, No corpulent Sanguinians make me feare. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 347 Sanguineans must take no more of it than lightly to relish their unsavoury Meat. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 119 Sanguinians did only laff, Choleric Melancholians chaff.

† **Sangui·nical,** *a. Obs.* [f. Sanguine *a.* + -ic + -al.] = Sanguine *a.* 3.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* (1906) 130 He was..of a sanguinicall complexion, and a couragious stomacke.

Sanguini·colous, *a. rare*—°. = Sanguicolous. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v.

Sanguini·ferous, *a.* = Sanguiferous. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Sanguinification (sæŋgwinifikē·ʃən). [f. L. *sanguin(i)-*, *sanguis* blood: see -fication.] = Sanguification.

1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 536 The functions most at fault, whether of digestion, assimilation, or sanguinification, must be carefully attended to.

Sanguinism (sæ·ŋgwiniz'm). *rare.* [f. Sanguine *a.* + -ism.] Sanguineness of temperament.

1897 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Oct. 656/2 The mingled *insouciance* and sanguinism of that fair-haired adventuress.

† **Sa·nguinist.** *Obs.* [f. Sanguine *a.* + -ist.] A person (or animal) of a sanguine temperament.

1628 Jackson *Worthy Churchman* 36 To sanguinists we must pipe; to melancholists mourne 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* II. 5 Y 4, The Black [Horses] with white Marks, are Sanguinists.

Sanguinity (sæŋgwi·nĭti). [f. Sanguine *a.* + -ity.]

1. † **a.** = Consanguinity. [So OF. *sanguinité*, med.L. *sanguinitas.*] *Obs.* **b.** (See quot. 1897.)

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxiii. xi, Alle menne hym loued for his sanguynite [*v.r.* consanguynyte (he was the uncle of the empress Helena)]. 1741 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 22 Oct., Some say that the duel would have been no breach of sanguinity. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Sanguinity*..the quality of likeness or unlikeness between parents.

2. The quality of being sanguine. *rare.*

1737 Swift *Let. to Sheridan* Wks. 1761 VIII. 278 But I distrust your sanguinity so much (by my own desponding temper) that [etc.]. 1822 J. MacDonald *Mem. F. Benson* 291 Whatever severity might appear from time to time in Mr. Benson's manner..may be attributed to the sanguinity of his temper.

Sanguinivorous (sæŋgwini·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *sanguin(i)-*, *sanguis* blood: see -vorous.] = Sanguivorous.

1828–32 in Webster. 1895 A. H. Miles *Nat. Hist. in Anecd.* 38 The Vampire Bat of South America has long been credited with sanguinivorous habits.

Sanguino- (sæ·ŋgwino), used as combining form of Sanguine *a.*, prefixed with hyphen to adjs. to form physiological terms with the sense 'partly sanguine and partly something else'. Also in **sanguino-purulent** *a.*, consisting of pus mixed with blood. Cf. Sanguineo-.

a 1697 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) I. 138 He was..sanguino-cholerique, middle sized, strong. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 160 Oosing of sanguino-purulent fluid.

‖ **Sa·nguinole.** *Obs.* [Fr., f. *sanguin* Sanguine *a.*] A kind of pear.

1693 Evelyn *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 123 The Sanguinole or Bloody-Pear, August. 1706 Abercrombie *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* p. xii, Pears principally for Baking. ..Sanguinole or blood pear.

Sangui·nolence. *rare*—°. [See -ence.] = next. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

† **Sangui·nolency.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ency.] The quality of being sanguinolent; in quot., addiction to bloodshed.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 247 That great red Dragon with seven Heads is so called from his Sanguinolency.

Sanguinolent (sæŋgwi·nolĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *sanguinolentus*, f. *sanguin-*, *sanguis* blood: see -olent.]

1. Of or pertaining to blood; tinged or stained with or containing blood. Now chiefly *Path.* † Also of a patient: Suffering from hæmorrhage.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 47 b/2 The Dysenteria or bloodye flixe is a sangvinolent excrement of the Bellye. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 67/1 Agaynst bleedinge of the Nose...Take the Mosse of a dead mans Cranium,..and applye that to the sanguinolent Patient his nose, and it helpeth. 1613 Marston *Insatiate Countess* v. Wks. 1856 III. 181 Yet the sanguinolent staine would extant be! 1697 Headrich *Arcana Philos.* 39 Preparation in Sanguinolent Vlcers. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 394 Find a home In some grim lion's den sanguinolent. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 598 Pericarditis with abundance of sanguinolent effusion.

† **2.** Having the colour of blood, blood-red. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4109 Fore rede sangvinolent was alle cristis clothing. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. v. 141 The comete stern sanguynolent, Wyth hys red cullour trist and violent.

3. Bloodthirsty; cruel; merciless. *rare.*

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1115/2 Others of good behaviour, have beene most cruellie cast awaie by these former sanguinolent thirstie lawes. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 30 He makes Sanguinolent outcrys against those of the Clergy who [etc.]. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 569 From the days of sanguinolent Sulla until now.

Sanguinous (sæ·ŋgwinəs), *a.* [ad. OF. *sanguineux*, ad. late L. *sanguinōsus*, f. *sanguin-*, *sanguis* blood: see -ous.]

† **1.** Of eyes: Bloodshot. *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 103 Her fayre eyen..were incontynent tourned in-to a right hidouse lokynge mobyle, & sangwynouse to see.

† **2.** Bloodthirsty; attended by bloodshed; cruel, merciless. *Obs.*

1755 T. H. Croker *Orl. Fur.* xxxvi. xxx, The skirmish terrible and sanguinous.

3. Of or pertaining to blood.

1833 J. Eberle in *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* (1897) IX. 18 [It] depends mainly, if not wholly, on great sanguinous engorgement of the pulmonary blood-vessels.

Sanguisorb (sæ·ŋgwisōɹb). [ad. mod.L. *Sanguisorba*, f. L. *sangui-s* blood + *sorbēre* to absorb; so called from the use of burnet as a styptic.]

1. A plant of the N. O. *Sanguisorbaceæ*, typified by the genus *Sanguisorba* (now a sub-genus of *Poterium*), which includes the common burnet.

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 561 Its habit, indeed, is by no means that of Sanguisorbs.

¶ **2.** quasi-etymologically: A 'blood-sucker'.

1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I. 73 A pluralist and a sanguisorb of the deepest dye.

† **Sa·nguisuge.** *Obs.* Also 7 sanguisug. [ad. L. *sanguisūga*, f. *sangui-s* blood + *sūg-ĕre* to suck.] **a.** A blood-sucker (*fig.*). **b.** A leech.

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* II. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 431 That blody judge And mighty sanguisuge, The Pope that is so huge, Is ever ther 1efuge. 1575 Banister *Chyrurg.* I. (1585) 23 Sanguisuges also serue to this purpose. *a* 1609 A. Hume *Ep. to G. Mont-Creif* 175 As sanguisugs quhilk finds the feeding gud, Cleaues to the skin.

Sanguisu·gent, *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *sangui-s* blood + *sūgent-em*, pr. pple. of *sūgĕre* to suck.] Blood-sucking. In recent Dicts.

Sanguisugous (sæŋgwisiū·gəs), *a.* [f. L. *sanguisūga* (see Sanguisuge) + -ous.] Blood-sucking; † also *fig.* bloodthirsty, cruel.

1615 T. Adams *Lycanthropy* Ep. Ded., To expose his foming malice and sanguisugous cruelty to mens censure and detestation. *Ibid.* 29 These were the sanguisugous wolues, Papists. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

[**Sanguivolent** (in Dicts.), misprint for *sanguinolent* in (? Beaum. & Fl.) *Faithful Friends* III. iii.]

Sanguivorous (sæŋgwi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *sanguis* blood: see -vorous.] Feeding on blood.

1842 Blyth in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XI. 1. 255 Notice of the predatory and sanguivorous habits of the Bats of the genus Megaderma. 1883 G. E. Dobson in *Nature* XXVII. 412 The vampire..believed by the older naturalists to be thoroughly sanguivorous in its habits.

Sangweler, var. form of Sanglier *Obs.*

Sanhedrim, sanhedrin (sæ·nĭdrim, -in). *Jewish Antiq.* Also 6–7 sanedrim, 7 -in. [a. late Heb. סַנְהֶדְרִין *sanhedrīn*, a. Gr. συνέδριον council, lit. 'sitting together', f. σύν together + ἕδρα seat. The incorrect form *sanhedrim*, which has always been in England (from the 17th c.) the only form in popular use, seems to have arisen from a notion that the ending of the word was the Aramaic plural suffix *-īn*, the Heb. equivalent of which was *-īm*. Cf. G. *sanhedrin*, F. *sanhédrin*, It., Sp. *sanedrin*, Pg. *sanedrim.*] 'The name applied to the highest court of justice and supreme council at Jerusalem, and in a wider sense also to lower courts of justice' (W. Bacher in *Hastings' Dict. of the Bible*, s. v.); the 'Great Sanhedrim' is said to have consisted of 71 members. Also, the title given to the assembly of representative Jewish rabbis and laymen convened by Napoleon I in 1807 to report on certain points of Jewish law.

1588 J. Udall *Demonstr. Discipl.* i. (Arb.) 15 For priests, pastours;..for rulers of the Synagogue, Elders;..for the Sanedrim, the Eldershipp. 1625 T. Godwin *Moses & Aaron* v. (1641) 190 The greater court by way of excellency, was called the Sanhedrim, which word came from the Greek συνέδριον, a place of judgement. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 146 Ezra the President..of this Sanedrin, or great Synagogue. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Sanhedrim* or *Sanhedrin.* 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* II. v. § 3. 169 The cognizance and tryal of false Prophets did peculiarly belong to the great Sanhedrim. *c* 1800 Moore *Devil among Schol.* 56 Priest and holy Sanhedrim Were one-and-seventy fools to him! 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* lii. (1879) 618 The great ecclesiastical court of the nation, known in the Talmud as the Sanhedrim.

b. *transf.*

1653 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 4 The management of the Governement is now resolved to bee by a Sanedrim or 70 of the best men that can bee thought of through England. 1797 Burke *Affairs Ireland* Wks. IX. 464 This Protestant Apostle is as much above all suspicion of Popery as the greatest and most zealous of your Sanhedrim in Ireland can possibly be. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* VI. i, Occupied in that way, an august National Assembly becomes for us little other than a Sanhedrim of Pedants. 1865 Lowell *Reconstruction* Prose Wks. (1890) V. 222 Here [is]..an acknowledgment of the human nature of the negro by the very Sanhedrim of the South. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* I. vii. (1878) 68 It is quite possible for whole sanhedrims of the most respectable divines..to misunderstand important doctrines of revelation.

Sanhedrinist (sæ·nĭdrinist). [f. Sanhedrin + -ist.] = Sanhedrist.

1880 A. J. Mason in *Academy* 10 Jan. 20/3 What their authors deemed good for an ideal Sanhedrinist.

Sanhedrist (sæ·nĭdrist). Also 6 sanedrist. [f. Sanhedr(im) + -ist.] A member of the Sanhedrim; also *fig.*

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 179 Me thinkes the wisest Sanedrist of a thousand, should hardly persuad me, that he is a frend of Princes, and no enemie of Monarchies. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 4 The inquisitorial agent of Priests and Sanhedrists.

Saniacco, -iacho, -iack(e, etc.: see Sanjak.

Sanicle (sæ·nik'l). Also 5 sanycle, 6 sanickle, 6–7 sanikell, (7 sanikl, 8 sanicula). [a. OF. *sanicle* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.; AF. *c* 1265 in Wr.-Wülck. 553/9), ad. med.L. *sanicula*, *saniculum*, prob. f. L. *sān-us* healthy, with reference to the healing powers formerly attributed to the plant. Cf. Sp., Pg. *sanícula*, It. *sanicola*, G. *sanikel* (late OHG. *sanikela*).]

1. The umbelliferous plant *Sanicula europæa* (more fully *wood sanicle*). Also, in extended sense, any plant of the genus *Sanicula*, as *S. marilandica*, the black snakeroot.

14.. *Stockholm Med. MS.* 1. 263 in *Anglia* XVIII. 302 Take sanycle and grynde it smal. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 86 Sanicula is named in englishe Sanicle. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chymicq.* xvi. 66 With a sufficient quantity of the juice of Sanicle..make thereof Trochisques. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vii. 254 A sanicle not unlike the S. Marilandica. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 18 Compare, also, fruits of Sanicle, covered with stout hooked prickles. 1889 *Daily News* 20 May 5/2 Patches of wood-sanicle.

2. Applied to various plants of other genera. † **a.** = Satyrion (*obs.*). † **b.** = Saxifrage (*obs.*). **c.** With defining words, as **Alpine, bear's ear sanicle,** the primulaceous plant *Cortusa matthioli*; **American sanicle,** *Heuchera villosa* (Miller *Plant-n.*, 1884); (**American**) **bastard sanicle,** the genus *Mitella*; † **great sanicle,** Lady's mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*; **Indian, white sanicle** *U.S.*, the white snakeroot, *Eupatorium ageratoïdes* (Cent. Dict.); † **Yorkshire sanicle,** butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris.*

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 613/33 *Stinctum*, i. *Satirion*, sanycle. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xcviii. 140 Great Sanicle or Ladies Mantell, groweth in some places of this countrey. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cclxiii. 643 *Pinguicula*..Butterwort, or Yorkshire Sanicle. *Ibid.* 645 The first is called..in English spotted Sanicle; of our London dames pratling Parnell. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* xi. 24 The Bears eares according to their name Sanicle are no lesse powerful for healing then the former. 1705 tr. *Cowley's Plants* Wks. 1711 III. 345 Next Spotted Sanicle and Navel-wort. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* 326 Sanicle, *Saxifraga. Ibid.*, Sanicle, American Bastard, *Mitella.*

Sanidine (sæ·nidīn). *Min.* [a. G. *sanidin* (K. W. Nose 1808), f. Gr. σανιδ-, σανίς board: see -ine.] A glassy variety of orthoclase, found in flat crystals (Chester).

1815 Aikin *Man. Min.* (ed. 2) 197 Glassy Felspar. Sanidin. 1849 J. Nicol *Man. Min.* 121 The glassy felspar or sanadine is by some considered a distinct species. 1867 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Sanidine*,..a name given to Glassy Felspar, on account of the tabular form of its crystals.

Hence **Sanidi·nic** *a.*, containing sanidine. **Sa·nidinite,** a rock consisting largely of sanidine.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 748/2 Modern volcanic rocks (quartzose trachyte, amphiboliferous and sanidinic trachyte).

‖ **Sanies** (sē·ni,īz). [L. *sanies.* Cf. F. *sanie.*]

1. *Path.* A thin fetid pus mixed with serum or blood, secreted by a wound or ulcer.

1562 Bullevn *Bulwark, Soarnes & Chir.* 27 Now sanies is nothyng els, but corrupted foode or nourishemente which natur was not able to digest. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 789 For the stanching of bloud, the curation of ulcers, the hindering of sanies. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Lev.* xv. 4 Paul found it as noisom to his soul..as the sanies of a plague-sore to a rich robe. 1707 P. Blair *Misc. Observ.* (1718) 43 There flowed out a great deal of Sanies and Ichor, scarce any purulent Matter. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 220 A bloody sanies was discharged. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 283 The whole hand was a mass of yellow pus, streaked with sanies.

† **b.** *fig. Obs.*

1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* ii. II. (1653) 19 Gods heavie hand shall press the *sanies*..out from all our sins.

† **2.** Any watery fluid of animal origin. *Obs.*

1662 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 54 The Sanies, or matter of a Goats liver rosted, helps the dimnesse of sight. 1792 Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 184 Mr. Peck..has assured me, that 'the sanies of many testaceous marine animals will give the same tint'. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 5 Those having..cold white sanies in the place of blood. 1834 Macgillivray *Lives Zoologists* 59 Every living creature has a humour, blood, or sanies the loss of which produces death.

† **Sani·ferous,** *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *sānifer*, f. *sān-us* healthy: see -FEROUS.] Health-bringing.

a 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* II. iii. (1776) 342 Not that there are no nociferous trees, as well as saniferous.

Sanify (sæ·nifəi), *v.* [f. L. *sān-us* healthy (see SANE *a.*) + -(I)FY.]

1. *intr.* To become sane or reasonable.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump., Anger*, This seasonable arrest of our functions gives us time to sanify.

2. *trans.* To make healthy; improve the sanitary conditions of (a city, etc.).

1872 [see below]. 1891 *Nation* (N.Y.) 3 Dec. 423/2 Palermo is transformed—cleansed, sanified, and..beautified. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 691/2 To sanify Jeddah and its vicinity.

Hence **Sa·nified** *ppl. a.*

1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas Life* 30 *note*, The premature deaths of the bread-winners [will] disappear before sanified cities and vanishing intemperance.

Sanikell, sanikl, obs. forms of SANICLE.

Sanious (sē·niəs), *a.* [ad. F. *sanieux*, ad. L. *saniōsus*, f. *saniēs*: see SANIES and -OUS.] Of the nature of sanies; consisting of, or containing sanies; yielding a discharge of sanies.

1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Soarnes & Chir.* 22 b, Take heede ..that passage be left in the loweste parte, for sanious matter. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* II. iv. 177, I was sent for, and observing the Ulcer sanious, proposed Digestion. ? 1780 COWPER *Recipr. Kindness* 15 The cure was wrought; he wip'd the sanious blood. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 351 Cells..containing a sanious fluid. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 394 The ulcer presenting the well-known raised, hard, ragged edges, and sanious base.

Sanitarian (sænitē·riăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. SANITARY *a.* + -AN.] **A.** *sb.* One who studies sanitation; one who is in favour of sanitary reform.

1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. Introd. 11, I will go with you and see the chief sewers..and if that is not an inducement to offer to a sanitarian [etc.]. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 602 Energetic and practical 'sanitarians' had made successful war upon dirt, overcrowding, and foul air. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* May 924 A crusade in favor of 'fresh air' was fought by the sanitarians.

B. *adj.* Pertaining to sanitary matters; advocating sanitary reforms.

1884 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 446/2 Its serious interest is rather antiquarian than sanitarian. 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* 275 In some sanitarian salon Macaulay's New Zealander..will exhibit his sketch.

Hence **Sanita·rianism.**

1881 R. N. BOYD *Chili* 3 The monotonous regularity prescribed by modern sanitarianism is observed. 1891 ENSWORTH *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 425 At which some of our modern puritanic hypocrites affect to be shocked, resenting it as an outrage on their fastidious Sanitarianism.

Sanitarily (sæ·nitărili), *adv.* [f. SANITARY + -LY 2.] With regard to sanitary condition.

1881 A. ELWES tr. *Pinto's How I crossed Africa* I. ii. 36 A small amount of goodwill would make it, sanitarily, far better than it is. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Apr. 14/1 A miniature mansion, tastefully and sanitarily fitted. 1889 *Twentieth Cent.* (N.Y.) 6 Apr., You can make a prison,.as sanitarily perfect and as administratively humane as you like.

Sanitariness (sæ·nitărinės). [f. SANITARY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being sanitary.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 2/2 To secure the sanitariness of all premises within its area.

Sanitarist (sæ·nitărist). [f. SANITARY *a.* + -IST.] = SANITARIAN *sb.*

1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 130 This new 'National Association' seems the most hopeful and practical move yet made by the sanitarists.

Sanitarium (sænitē·riŭm). [quasi-Lat., f. *sānitās* health: see next and -ARIUM.] = SANATORIUM 1 and 2.

1851 LADY BENTHAM in *Mech. Mag.* LV. 304 Sanitariums, wherein the diseased of all ranks might, at moderate cost obtain superior medical advice. 1861 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. vii. (1875) 192 Mentone has made a great step in advance..as a winter sanitarium. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 5/1 The Mansion House committee for the provision of sanitaria for diseased cattle have thrown up their work.

Sanitary (sæ·nitări), *a.* Also *erron.* sanitory. [ad. f. *sanitaire* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.), as if ad. mod.L. **sānitārius*, f. L. *sānitās* health: see SANITY and -ARY 2.]

1. Of or pertaining to the conditions affecting health, esp. with reference to cleanliness and precautions against infection and other deleterious influences; pertaining to or concerned with sanitation. Also *occas.* of conditions or surroundings: Free from deleterious influences.

Sanitary cordon: see CORDON 4.

1842 (*title*) Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain. 1849 *Act* 11 & 12 *Vict.* c. 63 § 1 Provision..for improving the Sanitary condition of Towns and populous places. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 427 It may well be..that sanitary police and medical discoveries may have added several more years to the average length of human life. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 38 A committee of persons was formed, who were supposed to have some skill in sanitary science. 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 55 § 5 Urban sanitary authorities and rural sanitary authorities..invested with the powers in this Act mentioned. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 798/1 The want of constant supervision of the slaughter-houses is thought..to be a serious defect in the sanitary law of the country.

b. Used as the distinctive epithet of appliances specially contrived with a view to sanitary requirements; e. g. of certain makes of wall-paper, of glazed tiles for flooring and walls, of non-absorbent pipes for drainage; and the like.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 27 Flanged and unflanged sanitary tubes, from four to twelve inches in diameter. 1872 CROOKES *Wagner's Handbk. Chem. Technol.* 321 Sanitary ware is one of the largest branches of stoneware manufacture. 1884 A. WATT *Soap-making* xii. 112 Chloridised Sanitary Soap.

2. Intended or tending to promote health.

App. found only in U.S. writers.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 298 All hands went out for a sanitary game of romps in the cold light. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1871) 154 Solitary communion with Nature does not seem to have been sanitary or sweetening in its influence on Thoreau's character. 1872 FISKE *Myths & Myth-Makers* ii. 61 (Funk) In Sweden sanitary amulets are made of mistletoe twigs, and the plant is supposed to be a specific against epilepsy and an antidote for poisons.

Sanitas (sæ·nitæs). [a. L. *sānitās* health.] (See quot. 1897.)

1878 *Med. Times & Gaz.* 12 Jan. 51/1 'Sanitas'. This fluid has been brought out as 'the only true antiseptic and disinfectant combined'. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Sanitas*,.. name for a commercial preparation consisting of an aqueous solution of oxidised oil of turpentine, the active principle of which is peroxide of hydrogen. Used as an antiseptic.

Sanitate (sæ·nitēit), *v.* [Back-formation from SANITATION.] *trans.* To put in a sanitary condition; to provide with sanitary appliances. Also *absol.*

1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* II. viii. 106 An epidemic which.. will..scourge her again..unless the town be 'sanitated'. 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties* (1899) 15 Rustem Beg of Kolazai..Lusted for a C. S. I.—so began to sanitate. 1892 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 201 We in rural England are better sanitated than are the rural populations of France.

† **Sa·nitating,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *sānitās* + -ATE 3 + -ING 1.] Health-giving; healing.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* I. vi. (1719) 39 Searching about the Grove for some sanitating Simple; he at last lighted upon that..weed called *Morsus Diaboli*.

Sanitation (sænitē·ı̆·ʃən). [irreg. f. SANIT(ARY) + -ATION.] The devising and application of means for the improvement of sanitary conditions.

1848 CLEVE (*title*) Hints on Domestic Sanitation. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. 242 Rural sanitation, again, comes to the front day by day. 1881 P. S. ROBINSON *Under the Punkah* 84 The Government sent down its chiefs of sanitation.

Hence **Sanita·tionist,** one who is skilled in or who advocates sanitation.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 4/1 'Sanitationists' (will that be the terrible word?) will contract to supply so much public health per 1,000 for so much a year. 1894 *Liberal* 24 Nov. 42/2 Such farseeing sanitationists.

Sanite, obs. form of SANITY.

† **Saniti·ferous,** *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *sānitās* health: see -(I)FEROUS.] Health-bringing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 214 Those whose spirits want refection..require sanitiferous Perfumes.

Sa·nitist. *rare.* [f. SANIT(ARY) + -IST.] = SANITARIAN. 1882 in OGILVIE (citing *Examiner*).

Sanitize (sæ·nitəiz), *v. rare.* [Formed as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make sanitary; to disinfect.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 14 Human industry is God's vicegerent in sanitizing, if I may dare to coin a word, the earth we tread, and the air we breathe. 1899 *N. Y. Daily Mail* 28 Feb. 4 He, too, was closured, and every precaution taken to sanitise his surroundings.

Sanitory, erron. form of SANITARY.

† **Sa·nitude.** *Obs. rare*—1. [As if ad. L. **sānitūdo*, f. *sān-us* healthy: see SANE *a.* and -TUDE.] Healthy condition.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ix. 81 Nature..will..the sooner recover its natural vigour, and sanitude.

Sanity (sæ·nĭti). Also 5 sanite, 6–7 sanitie. [a. F. *sanité*, ad. L. *sānitās*, f. *sān-us* healthy: see SANE *a.* and -ITY.]

1. Healthy condition, health. *arch.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 333 The flesche of that cuntre inducethe sanite to men of that londe. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 192 For safetie and sanitie of his stomacke. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 230 Therapeuticke or curative Physicke, we tearm that which restoreth the Patient unto sanity. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Art Preserv. Health* II. 94 Each extreme From the blest mean of sanity departs. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 16 Jan. an. 1776, His heart, liver, entrails, and nutriment in each state, bear every mark of perfect sanity. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VII. i, Slow regular growth, though this also ends in death; is what we name health and sanity. 1885 PATER *Marius* I. 33 *Salus*—salvation—for the Romans, had come to mean bodily sanity.

fig. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 1 Whether thou hast yet entred the narrow Gate, got up the Hill and asperous way, which leadeth unto the House of Sanity. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 156 A restoration of national sanity and strength.

† **b.** Wholesomeness. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 907 They had Tabacco in religious estimation, not onely for sanity but for sanctity also. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 176 A raging wind clears the country of all the Flies and Fleas it meets with, and restores sanity to the air.

2. The condition of being sane; soundness of mind; mental health.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 214 A happinesse, That often Madnesse hits on, Which Reason and Sanitie could not So prosperously be deliuer'd of. 1746 FRANCIS *Horace, Sat.* I. v. 59 Is there a Blessing, in the Power of Fate, To be compar'd, in Sanity of Mind, To Friends of such companionable Kind? 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 193 The same sanity of mind will the true patriot display. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic* Wks. (Bohn) III. 206 The perception of the comic is..a pledge of sanity. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XII. ii. (1875) 442 Much of the sanity of his [Goethe's] genius may have been due to his residence in so tranquil a place as Weimar. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 512 The sense of limit belongs to sanity, and is natural to normally constituted minds.

† **3.** Soundness (of material). *Obs. rare.*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 58 Want of sanity in the materials can never be supplied by any art in the building.

† **4.** *Comb.*, **sanity-institution,** a hospital. *Obs.*

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 177 From this brief account of the medical college..we will proceed to describe the sanity-institutions connected with it.

‖ **Sanjak** (sæ·nˌdʒæk). Forms: 6 saniac, saniacho, sania(c)ke, saniaque, sanjake, senjaque, zanziac, 6–7 sangiac(c)o, sangia(c)que, 6, 8–9 sangiac, 7 sangiach, saniacco, saniack, sanjack, sansack, sansiak, sanzack(e, -ake, -iack, zaniacci, -o, zanzack, 7–8 sangiak, 9 sandgiac, -jak, sangiack, sangeak, 8– sanjak. [Turkish سنجاق *sanjāq*; lit. 'banner'.]

1. In the Turkish Empire, one of the administrative districts into which an eyalet or vilayet is divided.

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 706 *note*, The Begeler Bey of Grece..hath seven sanjakes. 1640 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* 25 Deviding his whole Kingdom into divers Sangiacques or Governments, he sends severall thither. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 52 A pachalic is divided for military purposes, into certain districts, called sangiacs, or standards. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 654/2 The immediate possessions of the sultan are divided into vilayets (provinces), which are again subdivided into sanjaks or mutessariks. 1895 *Times* 25 Nov. 5/1 Perfect tranquillity reigns..in the sandjaks of Ismid, Zor, and Tchatalaja.

† **2.** Misused for SANJAKBEG. *Obs.*

1546 P. ASHTON tr. *Jovius' Turk. Chron.* 126 b, The Saniackes..be the lyeutenauntes and Capitaynes of the prouinces. 1546 HARVEL in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 160 The Saniacho of Bossena, a man of grete estimacion. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 41 b, The Bashas, Bellarbies and Senjaques of the Turkes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 73 Sanzacks, or Iudges deputies of Iurisdictions. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xl. IV. 99 The residence of a Turkish sanjak. 1832 *Encycl. Amer.* XI. 196 *Sangiac* (Turkish *horsetail*) signifies, in the Turkish army, an officer who is allowed to bear only one horsetail, the pachas having two or three.

Hence † **Sa·njakry,** † **Sanjakship,** = sense 1.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 211 Tendring to the Testadar or Treasurer the reuenew of that Sanziackry. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 539 Servia..was taken by the Turke in 1438, and reduced into a Sangiak-ship under the Beglerbeg of Buda. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 121 It..consists of three Sangiakships. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 9 These three names..are yet borne by a city and sangiackship in the Turkish pachalik of Servia:

Sanjakate (sæ·nˌdʒăkĕt). Also 7 sangiacat, 9 sandjakate, sangiacat(e. [f. SANJAK + -ATE 1.] = SANJAK 1.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 11 The Sangiacat of Sefet hath been annexed to Saide and its dependances. 1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* Map, The Vilayet of Bosnia, including the Herzegovina or Sandjakate of Mostar.

‖ **Sa·njakbeg, -bey.** [Turkish: see SANJAK and BEG *sb.*, BEY.] The governor of a sanjak.

1524 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. I. 83 It was reported to vs from the camp, they were three saniacbeis, that is to say, great seneshalles or stuards. 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 170 Last of all the Beglerbegs, and Zanziacbegs. 1599 *Ibid.* II. I. 181 Whereas sundry exactions..be offered ours by such Byes, Sanjacbies iustices and Cadies. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 71 Sangiac Bey is like a Lord of a Manor. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 53 The janizaries..and timariots of the district, are obliged in case of war, to unite under the colours of a commander, called Sangiac-bey.

† **Sank,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 sanck. [a. ON. *samka*, rarely *sanka* (Sw. *samka*, Da. *sanke*), frequentative f. *samna, safna* to collect (see SAM *v.*).] **a.** *trans.* To assemble; bring together. **b.** *intr.* To come together. Hence † **Sa·nking** *vbl. sb.*, an assembly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13843 He dos vs mani geddering mak, And mani sancking for his sak. *Ibid.* 27663 O nith cums.. conspiraciun, als quen þam sankes samen þe nithful men. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 16042 (Fairf.) Alle þai geddered atte his court & þer þai sammyn sanke.

Sank dragonn, variant of SANGDRAGON.

Sanke, obs. form of SHANK.

† **Sa·nker.** *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 83 b, The kynge of England gaue to the Frenche kynge a colloure of Iewels..the Sanker furnished with great Diamantes and Perles.

Sank(e royall, variant ff. SANG- royal *Obs.*

‖ **Sanko,** variant of SANCHO.

† **Sann,** *v. Obs.* [a. ON. *sanna* to maintain as true, affirm (Sw. *sanna*, Da. *sande*) = OE. *sōðian*:—OTeut. **sanpōjan*, f. **sanpo-* true (see SOOTH *a.*).] *intr.* To argue.

c 1200 ORMIN 11289, & 3iff þatt anig læredd mann Shall sannenn her onnzæness [etc.]. *Ibid.* 17930 þatt hise Lerninngcnihhtess Tokenn to sannenn fasste onnzænn þe Judewisshe lede Off Johaness fulluhht.

‖ **Sannah** (sæ·nä). ? *Obs.* Also 7 sannow, 8 sano, sanno, sana. [Of obscure origin; presumably East Indian.] Some kind of cotton fabric formerly exported from India.

1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 36, I could mention many

other sorts, as Sannows a sort of Callico. 1708 Sewel *Eng. Du. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sanoes*, sanen. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5815/3 A Parcel of Sannoes. 1757 *New Hist. E. Ind.* II. 144, 6900 pieces sanas. 1850 Ogilvie, *Sannah.* the name of certain kinds of India muslin.

Sannap, variant of Sanap *Obs.*

Sannup (sæ·nŭp). *Amer. Ind.* In 7 **sannop**, **sanapp.** [a. Narragansett *sannop* = Penobscot *sen-ombi*, Abnaki *seenanbé.*] A married male member of the community; the husband of a squaw (*Cent. Dict.*).

1630 Winthrop *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 58 Chickatabot came with his sannops and squaws. 1632 *Ibid.* I. 103 Where he had lodged two nights with his squaw, and about twelve sanapps. 1725 S. Willard *Jrnl.* in *Appalachia* (1881) II. 342 Our Indian said there was Squaws as well as Sannups. 1847 Emerson *Poems*, *Musketaquid* Wks. (Bohn) I. 484 Through which at will our Indian rivulet Winds mindful still of sannup and of squaw.

Sanope, Sanpan: see Sanap, Sampan.

Sans (sænz), *sb. Typog.* A shortened form of Sanserif.

Sans (sænz), *prep.* Forms: *α.* 4 **san, saune,** (**saunt**), 4–5 **saun.** *β.* 4–5 **sanz, sauns,** 5–6 **sauns,** 5–7 **saunce,** 6–7 **sance,** 4– **sans.** See also Sans fail. [a. OF. *sen* and *sens*, later *san* and *sans*, *sanz*, mod.F. *sans* = Pr. *senes*, *sens*, *ses*, OCat. *senes* (mod. *sens*), OSp. *sen* and *senes*, mod.Sp. *sin*, Pg. *sem*, formerly *sen*, OIt. *sen* :—pop.L. **sene* (for class. L. *sine*) and **senes* (with analogical *s*).

The It. *senza* is now believed to represent L. *absentia* absence, prob. with some influence from the popular L. prep.]

1. Without. Now *arch.* (chiefly with reminiscence of Shakspere) and *Her.*

Before the time of Shaks. used almost exclusively with sbs. adopted from OF., in collocations already formed in that language, as *sans delay*, *sans doubt*, *sans fable*, *sans pity*, *sans return.* Even in some of our earliest examples, however, a native Eng. synonym has been substituted for the Romanic sb. in the phrase, as in *sans biding* = *sans delay.*

α. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2253 Þat mani man miȝt y se San schewe. 13.. *K. Alis.* 600 He schal beo poisond, saun return Of his owne traitour. *Ibid.* [see Fable *sb.* 1 d]. 1375 *Canticum de Creatione* 62 in *Anglia* I. 304 Bote mete founde þeȝ non saun doute such as hy hadden byfore. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 181 (MS. A) Þe prestes saun pite, And ful of falshede. *c* 1425 *Cast. Pervey.* 74 in *Macro Plays* 79 Þe vycys arn ful lyckely þe vertues to opresse saun dowte.

β. *c* 1320 *Gosp. Nicod.* 127 (Sion MS.), Saunz doute swa dide þai alle bydene. 13.. *Coer de L.* 681 Go in, sans bydyng. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 286 Religioun sanz reule and resonable obedience. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2150 Tell on, saunce delay. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* ix. xli. 407 Here came a knyght called sir Breuse saunce pyte. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 478 Thou art sauns faulte the tyrant that I seke. 1587 Harrison *England* ii. vi. 168/1 It is a greefe vnto them though now sans remedie sith the thing is doone and past. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 415 My loue to thee is sound *sans* cracke or flaw. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 166 Second childishnesse, and meere obliuion, Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans euery thing. 1610 *Muses Gard. for Delights* ii. ii. 3 My life thou may'st command saunce doubt. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 765 A man in compleat Armour in brasse, sans Helme. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 210 If we step higher to trees *sans* date. *a* 1687 Cotton *Poems* (1689) 94 The Bears and Foxes, who *sans* question Than we by odds have warmer Vests on. 1688 Holme *Armoury* iii. xiii. 470 Some term this tower, Sans Port, or Gate. 1797 Brydges *Hom. Trav.* II. 239 Therefore, sans favour and affection, Take thou, my boy, thy own election. 1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Her.* s.v., A dragon or griffin, sans wings. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* II. 208 Sans accident we arrived,.. and sans steamer .. we were obliged to trust to our little tremulous craft. 1883 Burton & Cameron *Gold Coast* I. i. 13 A sailer-made-steamer, sans boats, sans gunwales.

†**b.** With the exception of. [So in Fr.]

1659 Evelyn *Let. to Boyle* 3 Sept., All play interdicted, sans bowls, chess, &c.

2. ‖ **a.** Used in various Fr. phrases and combinations (not naturalized) either in their original Fr. use or in derived applications: **sans appel**, used *subst.*, a person from whom there is no appeal; **sans cérémonie**, unceremoniously, without the usual ceremony or polite form; also *attrib.* suitable for unceremonious occasions; † **sans dener** [see Denier 3], a penniless person; **sans façon** = *sans cérémonie*; **sans-gêne** [*gêne* constraint], disregard of the ordinary forms of civility or politeness; † **sans-pareil**, lit. not having its like, used subst. for a kind of perfume or smelling salts; hence **sans-pareilly** *a. nonce-wd.*, unexampled; **sans peur**, without fear, fearless, often in (or with allusion to) the phr. *sans peur et sans reproche*, which was applied to the Chevalier de Bayard; **sans phrase** [after *la mort sans phrase*, the alleged words of Sieyes in giving his vote for the death of Louis XVI], without more words, without circumlocution; **sans prendre** (see Vole); † **sans-punie**, with impunity; **sans reproche**, without reproach, blameless (see *sans peur* above); **sans souci**, lit. without care or concern; as *sb.*, unconcern; also, † a free-and-easy social gathering; hence **sans-souci-ism**, unconcern.

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* II. xi. 299 He had followed in full faith such a *sans-appel as he held Frank to be. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 23 Feb., The burying-place for the common prostitutes, where they are put into the ground, **sans ceremonie.* 1773 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 27 Apr., The Sheriffs of Middlesex, *sans cérémonie*, summoned Wilkes, instead of Luttrell. 1807 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1811) I. 158 The honest old comfortable *sans-ceremonie* furniture is discarded. 1857 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* III. ii, This evil.. obliged neighbours to be hospitable to each other, *sans* cérémonie. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 349 We pore **sans deners* of Castr have brook iij. or iiij. stelle bowys. 1672 W. Perwich *Desp.* (Roy. Hist. Soc.) 224 His Maty replyed hee might doe it at that time **sans façon*. 1838 Granville *Spas Germ.* 257 The simple, quiet, and *sans-façon* manner in which this daily intercourse .. took place. 1865 'Ouida' *Strathmore* II. xxiii. 305 His usual sans façon, good-humoured style. 1893 Saltus *Sapphira* 87 With the **sans-gêne* of a married man, Nevius dropped in a chair. 1749 Lady Luxborough *Lett. to Shenstone* (1775) 167 Methinks I smell the **sans pareille* hither. 1753 J. Collier *Art of Tormenting* 55 Hastily take snuff, or smell to your sans-pareil. 1766 [Anstey] *Bath Guide* iii. 26 Eau de Chipre, Eau de Luce, Sans Pareil, and Citron Juice. 1818 Keats *Wks.* (1889) III. p. cxxxi, An unpardonable offence, so **sans pareilly.* 1818 *Amer. St. Papers* For. Relat. (1832) III. 556 He told them that he had nothing to fear, that he was '**sans peur et sans reproche*'. 1827 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* vii. xiii [x], The Knight, sans peur et sans reproche. 1847 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. iii. *Blasphemer's Warning*, He had been *sans reproche*, as he still was *sans peur.* 1808 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. iv. 139, I hope you will remember how impatient I shall be to hear your opinion **sans phrase.* 1728 Vanb. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* v. iii. 110 Laying down a *Vole*, **sans prendre.* 1731 Fielding *Mod. Husb.* i. iv, If it had not been for a cursed Sans-prendre-vole, that swept the whole table. 1609 [Bp. W. Barlow] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 138 His Proclamations .. must bee either calumniated, or *sans-punie transgressed. 1847 **Sans reproche* [see *sans peur*]. 1858 Trollope *Three Clerks* III. i. 23 His conduct had been *sans reproche.* 1781 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1858) VIII. 65 Mrs. Hobart did not invite me to her **sans souci* last week, though she had all my other juvenile contemporaries. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 685/1 Their *tout ensemble* indicates health and delight, or at least an air of *sans souci.* 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 390 Buoyant with youth, wine, *sans-souci-ism, and a holiday.

b. In jocular nonce-wds.: **sans-breech** = Sans-culottid; **sans-potato**, an indigent Irishman.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* xviii. iv, Our intercalary Days Sans-breeches. 1839 — *Chartism* iv. (1840) 25 The Sanspotatoe is of the selfsame stuff as the superfinest Lord Lieutenant.

Sansack, obs. form of Sanjak.

Sans bell, obs. form of Sanctus bell.

Sanschrite, -screet, -scrita, obs. ff. Sanskrit.

‖ **Sansculotte** (sænzkiulǫ·t, as Fr. sɑ̃külɔt). [Fr., f. *sans* without (see Sans) + *culotte* knee-breeches: usually explained as one wearing trousers instead of knee-breeches; but the origin is disputed (see Littré Suppl.).]

1. In the French Revolution, a republican of the poorer classes in Paris. Hence *gen.* an extreme republican or revolutionary.

1790 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 13/2 A numerous army of ragged *Sans Culottes.* 1793 Burke *On policy of Allies* Wks. 1802 IV. 104 A desperate set of obscure adventurers, who led to every mischief, a blind and bloody band of Sans-Culottes. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. 863 A *Sans-Culotte* approaching him [i.e. Robespierre] very coolly pronounced these words in his ears, *there exists a Supreme being.* 1902 R. W. Chambers *Maids of Parad.* vii. 130 He was no crude Belleville orator; .. no *sans-culotte* with brains ablaze.

attrib. 1796 Burke *Let. to Noble Ld.* 65 The true sans-culotte criticks. 1812 J. Brady *Clavis Calend.* I. 35 The *Sans Culotte* adherents of Robespierre. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. v, Sansculotte Scylla hardly weathered, here is Aristocrat Charybdis gurgling under his lee! 1906 B'ness Orczy *I Will Repay* xviii, The sansculotte mob of Paris.

2. *transf.* 'A man shabbily dressed; a tatterdemalion; a ragamuffin' (Worcester).

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 4 The Hampshire barber being no *sans culotte*, but in buff. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xliv, Bertram .. was dragged .. across the threshold, amid the continued shouts of the little *sans culottes.*

Sansculotted, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ed.] Unbreeched.

1801 W. Felton *Carriages* 131 The head of the horse imitates much the head-dress of a French lady, while the posteriors are left sansculotted.

‖ **Sansculotterie** (sænzkiulǫ·təri, as Fr. sɑ̃külɔtri). Also anglicized **-ery**. [Fr., f. *sansculotte* (see above) + *-erie* -ery.]

1. The principles, spirit or behaviour characteristic of sansculottes.

1794 tr. *Brissot to his Constituents* 99 Certain hypocritical chiefs who talk continually of *Sans Culotterie* whilst they are affecting an insolent luxury. 1814 Coleridge *Princ. Genial Crit.* iii, The Sans-culotterie of a contemptuous ignorance. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 817 The hoof of modern Sansculotterie .. will trample on the bowers of Chatsworth. *a* 1834 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 231 Modern Unitarianism is .. the *sans-culotterie* of religion.

2. Sansculottes collectively.

1796 Burke *Let. to Noble Ld.* 72 The rabble rout of this Sans Culotterie of France. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. III. ii, What profit were it for the Paris Sansculottery to insult us?

Sansculottic (sænzkiulǫ·tik), *a.* [f. Sans-culotte + -ic. Cf. *culottic.*]

1. Pertaining to the sansculottes or to sansculottism; revolutionary.

1822 C. Butler *Remin.* xv. 211 The reader probably remembers the *sans-culottic* exhibitions, equally ridiculous and disgusting, of the Goddess of Reason. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. i, Those Sansculottic violent Gardes Françaises, or Centre Grenadiers. 1903 *Q. Rev.* July 133 The rising storm of sansculottic frenzy.

2. *allusively.* Without breeches, unbreeched; hence, inadequately or improperly clothed.

1833 Carlyle *Misc. Ess.*, *Diderot* (1888) V. 54 He is utterly unclean, scandalous, shameless, sansculottic-samoeidic. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* iii, He would not have gone on ordinary days in a sansculottic state. He would have worn that most comfortable of loose nether garments, .slops. 1883 *Times* 13 Feb. 9 These poor wretches were denied clothes altogether, and .. there is a sort of fitness in the accompaniment of bad language which they provided for their sansculottic Sunday.

Sansculottid (sænzkiulǫ·tid). Also **-ide.** [a. F. *sansculottide*, f. *sansculotte* (see above).] One of the five (in leap-years six) complementary days added at the end of the month Fructidor of the Republican Calendar; *pl.*, the festivities held during these days. Also attrib. in *Sansculottid days.*

1813 Southey in *Q. Rev.* X. 96 The festivals in their new Calendar were called Sans Culottides. 1877 Morley *Robespierre* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 93 If Greece .. had its Olympian games, France too shall solemnize her sans-culottid days. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 19 July 4/7 Its five or six Sans-culottide days thrown in at the end of the year.

Sansculottish (sænzkiulǫ·tiʃ), *a.* [f. Sans-culotte + -ish.] = Sansculottic.

1798 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* (1805) II. 286 Because the *sansculottish* example of a crop administration would ruin all the hair-dressers in the three kingdoms. 1885 Morley in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 254/2 You are just as *sans-culottish* and rash as I would have you.

Sansculottism (sænzkiulǫ·tiz'm). [ad. F. *sansculottisme*, f. *sansculotte*: see above and -ism.] The principles or practice of sansculottes.

1799 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* III. 148 Liberty, Equality, and Sansculottism. 1833 *Q. Rev.* XLIX. 42 The abolition of all distinctions of dress, language, condition, and refinement; in a word, the establishment of general *sans-culottism.* 1886 A. Weir *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* 572 The *sansculottism* of the early revolution.

So **Sansculo·ttist**, one who favours sansculottism; also *attrib.* **Sansculo·ttize** *v. trans.*, to make republican in character; *intr.*, to favour sansculottic or republican principles.

1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 32. 254/2 The *Citizen Imitator* seems to have Sans-culottized the Original. 1831 Sir C. Wetherell in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. IV. 862 The sans-culottizing principles of the French Revolution. 1831 A. W. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* II. 103 [Sir C. Wetherell] is .. full of fears lest the Bill should loosen the braces of the Constitution, and .. '*sansculottise*' it .. He should be the last person in the world to talk of *sansculottising* with such horror. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. ix, Teufelsdröckh, though a Sansculottist, is no Adamite. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 404 The vain sansculottist scribblers.

Sanserif (sænse·rif). *Typog.* Also **sans-serif(f, -surryph, -ceriph.** [Prob. f. Sans *prep.* + Serif (q. v.).

The word *serif*, however, has not hitherto been found till much later than the first appearance of *sanserif*, and it has been suggested that it may have been evolved from the supposed compound.]

A form of type without serifs: called also *grotesque.* Also *attrib.*

1830 *Figgins's Spec. Printing Types*, 8 Lines Pica Sans-Serif. 1832 *Blake & Stephenson's Spec. Printing Types*, Ten Lines Sans-Surryphs. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVI. 23 Calendars, occupying half the space set in sans-serif figures looking twice as bold. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 699/1 Sanserifs or grotesques, which have no serifs, as M. 1903 *N. & Q.* 23 May 418 His initials G. M., written in sanserif characters.

† **Sans fail.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 **saun,** 4–5 **san,** 5 **sain, saing, sawm, sawn,** 5–6 **sam**; *β.* 4 **sauntz,** 4–5 **sauns, sanz,** 4–6 **saunz, sans,** 5 **saunce**; 3–6 **faile,** 4 **feil,** 4–5 **fayle, faille,** 4–6 **fayl, fail,** 5 **fayll, faill,** 6 **fale.** [a. OF. *sans-fail(l)e*: see Sans and Fail *sb.*] Without fail; without doubt, doubtless; in ME., a common riming tag.

α. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8360 Go & seie hom þis þat hii turne azen to me & icholle to hom saun faile [*v.rr.* samfayle, san fail(l)e, sawmfaile]. 13.. *K. Alis.* 217 Of hire faired, saun faile, He hadde in hert gret mervaile. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 439 Þe Muchelnesse of Men sainfayle Ys nat victorie in Batayle. 14.. *Sir Beues* 4021 (MS. M.) All oure londis Hathe the kynge arested, samffayll, Thorouge Brians counsell of Cornwayll. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1592 [He] both his penon And baner sanfaill Put within the town, so making conqueste.

β. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 285 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 282 Ant Luces the emperour, sauntz fayle, He overcom in bataille. *c* 1380 *Sir Fernumb.* 2350 'It is now', quaþ he, 'sanzfaile to late þer-to to gon'. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 188 (Fairf.) And seyde he most vnto Itayle As was hys destanye sauns faille. 1421–2 Hoccleve *Dial.* 461, I feele now, sanz faille, That in this cas yee can nat wel consaille. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 91 Antor answerde, 'This is the childe that the kynge me praide to norisshe of my wif'... And he seide, 'It is the same saunz-faile'. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. vi. 61 3e bene in the marchis of Libie, sans fail, Inhabeit with peple vndowtable in battail. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 117 Under the cloth of their estate, saunz faile [*v.rr.* availe], The king and quene ther sat.

¶ Misused as if = 'sans avail'.

1597 *Guistard & Sismond* II. C 4 b, But all his excuse was euin samfayll.

Sansiak, obs. form of Sanjak.

Sansing bell: see Sauncing bell.

Sanskrit, Sanscrit (sæ·nskrit), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 7 (**Samescretan**), **Sanscreet,** 8 **Shanscrit(t)a, -krit, -ohrite, -creet, -kreet, Sanskirrit, Samscred, Hanscrit,** 8–9 **Shan-, Sham-, Sanscrit,** 9 **Sung-, Sangskrit,** 8– **Sanskrit.** [ad.

Skr. *saṃskṛta* (neut. *saṃskṛtam*) put together, well-formed, highly wrought, perfected, f. *sam-* together (related to *samā*: see SAME *a.*) + *kṛ* to make, do, perform. Cf. F. *Sanscrit.*

The 18th c. form *Hanscrit*, which occurs also in Fr. at the same period, has not been satisfactorily explained.]

A. *sb.* The ancient and sacred language of India, the oldest known member of the Indo-European family, in which the extensive Hindu literature from the Vedas downward is composed. In a narrower sense, the 'classical Sanskrit' (opposed to the 'Epic' and 'Vedic'), the grammar of which was fixed by Pāṇini (? 4th c. B. C.).

1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xi. 636 The Iesuites conceiue that these Bramenes are of the dispersion of the Israelites, and their bookes (called *Samcscretam*) doe somewhat agree with the Scriptures. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Surat* 248 It is the Learned Language among them [*sc.* the Bramins], called the *Sanscreet*. 1760 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* I. 202 (V.) They have a learned language peculiar to themselves, called the Hanscrit. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 448 Their language is the Nagri..more ancient than even the Shanscritta. 1785 C. WILKINS (*title*) The Bhăgvăt-Gēētā,..translated from the original, in the Sānskrēēt, or ancient language of the Brāhmāns. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 518/2 The language called *Shanscrit* or *Sanscrit*. 1801 H. LEBEDEFF *Gramm. E. Ind. Dial.* Pref. p. ix, The alphabetical characters of the Shamscrit. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. III. v. 277 There are, in Shanscrit, treatises on rhetoric and composition. 1876 WHITNEY *Lang. & Study* vi. 225 We possess it in two somewhat varying forms, the classical Sanskrit, and the older idiom of the so-called Vedas.

¶ In corrupt form *Sanscript* used for 'Sanskrit writings'.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 161 Who founded these, their Annals nor their *Sanscript* deliver not.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1794 [MATHIAS] *Purs. Lit.* (ed. 6) 286 With Jones, a linguist, Sanskrit, Greek, or Manks. 1831 B. E. P[OTE] *Assassins of Parad.* 98 Explained by a Shanscrit Authority. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 404/1 A. W. von Schlegel and Lassen have founded in Bonn a Sanscrit school. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 578 The institution of a Sanscrit college in Calcutta for the tuition of Brahmans. 1874 L. J. TROTTER *Hist. India* I. iii. 25 Sanskrit-speaking Hindus.

B. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or written in Sanskrit.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 498 The loss of the Sans-skirrit language, and the confinement of it to the priesthood. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 582 The Sanscrita words are spelt according to the method practised by Sir William Jones. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* V. 44/1 The Samscred language. 1804 W. CAREY *Gram. Skr. Lang.* 35 There are six Declensions of Sungskrit Nouns. 1841 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 164 They retain very few vestiges of their Indian original, except their Sanskrit speech. 1876 WHITNEY *Lang. & Study* vi. 225 The Prakrit dialects are chiefly preserved in the Sanskrit dramas.

Sanskritic (sænskri·tik), *a.* Also **-critic.** [f. SANSKRIT + -IC. Cf. F. *sanscritique*, mod.L. *Sanscriticus*.] Relating to, derived from, based on, or resembling Sanskrit; using the Sanskrit language.

1853 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. iii. 79 A form [of word] peculiarly Sanskritic. 1883 *Athenæum* 21 July 85 The Sanskritic vernaculars of Northern India. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* vi. 305 The very foundations of the Sanskritic school of interpretation.

Sanskritist (sæ·nskritist). Also **Sanscritist.** [f. SANSKRIT + -IST. Cf. F. *sanscritiste*.] A person versed in the Sanskrit language or writings. Also, one who bases a mythological theory upon Sanskrit myths. Also *attrib.*

1864 T. H. KEY in *Reader* 4 June 717/1, I have thus endeavoured to show, in defiance of the Sanskritists, that the first person of this pronoun derives its nominative from the same base as its other cases. 1884 MAX MÜLLER in *Athenæum* 11 Oct. 462/3 The first place among Sanscritists, both dead and living. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* vi. 316 Mannhardt, after having been a disciple of the Sanskritist school, has been obliged to confess that comparative mythology has not borne the fruit that was at one time expected. *Ibid.* 317 The case of the Sanskritists rests on these four Indian names, Bhaga, Parjanya, Varuna, and Dyaus.

Sanskritize (sæ·nskritaiz), *v.* [f. SANSKRIT + -IZE.] *trans.* To translate into Sanskrit; to reduce to a Sanskrit form; to introduce Sanskrit elements into. Hence **Sanskritiza·tion.**

1881 *Academy* 1 Oct. 251/2 That prince's foreign name would never have been Sanskritised in such a form in the seventeenth century. 1884 KERN tr. *Saddharma-Pundarîka* Introd. p. xi *note*², An erroneous Sanskritisation of the present tense dakkhanti. 1887 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Thought* vii. 344 *note*, Mistakes in sanskritising vulgar, apabhramsa, and Paisâki words.

Sans nombre, † sans number. Now only *Her.* Also 6 **sanse, 7 sance.** [a. F. *sans nombre*: see SANS and NUMBER *sb.*] Innumerable. Also occas. as adv.: Innumerably, infinitely.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* (1877) 85, vi. thousande lordes, knyghtes, and esquiers, and of the commons, sans nombre. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* 104 Theare liuing things saunce number creepe. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 146 Locusts sans number and monstrous. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. 155 Any Author of a Book may multiply them [*sc.* Patrons] Sance-number. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* v. i. 60 We'll swinge these Rogues with Indictments for a Riot, and with Actions *Sans Nombre*. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* viii. 119 *Semé, Aspersed, Gerated, Sans Nombre*, and *Powdered*: These terms are used to signify that a Shield or Charge is covered with an indefinite number of minor Charges promiscuously scattered over the surface. *Powdered, Gerated, Sans Nombre*, and *Aspersed*, however, commonly imply that the Charges are to be smaller, and more thickly distributed than *Semé*.

† Sans-peer, saunce-pere. *Obs.* Forms: see SANS and PEER *sb.*] As *adj. phr.*: Without equal, peerless. Also occas. *advb.*: As one that has no equal. Often used as a proper name or surname; hence *sb.*, a person who has no equal.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 33 (MS. I) Prestes hye of priuylage were praysed saune pere. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14087, I wolde be holden ay sanz per, And by my syluen synguler. *c* 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 291/19 Lady saunzpere. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 52 The owner therof is lady of estate, Whoos name to tell is dame Saunce-pere. 1576 N. R. in Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* To Author (Arb.) 46 In Elegies, and wanton loue writ laies Sance peere were Naso, and Tibullus deemde. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 8 The Iesuits being men holden of all,..to be sance peres of the Christian globe. *Ibid.* 16 All..right Alchumists, that is, sance peeres in all things.

Sans-seriff, variant of SANSERIF.

Sant, variant of CENT ².

1591 GREENE *Notable Disc. Coosenage* (1592) B 2 b. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* 41.

Sant, obs. var. SAINT and SANCTUS (senses 2, 3).

‖ Sa·nta. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. A female saint.

App. ad. L. *sancta*, with assimilation to SAINT.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 5 For-yete not.. to recomaunde you to the seintes and santas.

Santa Claus (sæ·ntă klɑ̄·z). Also 9 **Santiclaus.** [Orig. *U. S.*, a. Du. dial. *Sante Klaas* (Du. *Sint Klaas*), Saint Nicholas: see NICHOLAS.] In nursery language, the name of an imaginary personage, who is supposed, in the night before Christmas day, to bring presents for children, a stocking being hung up to receive his gifts.

1828 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 152 Gew-gaws for the *Bifana*, who acts here the same comedy for children that Santiclaus does in America. 1850 SUSAN WARNER *Wide Wide World* xxviii, I used to think that Santa Claus came down the chimney. 1863 MISS YONGE *Chr. Names* I. 213 The Dutch element in New England has introduced Santa Klaus to many a young American who knows nothing of St. Nicholas or of any saint's day. 1872 BRET HARTE (*title*) How Santa Claus came to Simpson's Bar.

Santal (sæ·ntăl). [a. F. *santal* (16th c.), ad. med.L. *santal-um*, a. Gr. *σάνταλον*: see SANDAL *sb.*²]

1. Sandalwood. Also *santal-wood.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Santalum*, There are santals of three different colours; citrine, white, and red. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 214/2 The santal or saunders is a hard wood imported from the Indies. 1883 MARTINDALE & BENNETT *Extra Pharmacopœia* 194 Capsules of Santal Oil are prepared. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 932 Oil of santal wood very rarely causes even a slight erythema.

2. *Chem.* A substance ($C_8H_6O_2$) obtained from sandalwood.

1894 in MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 427.

Santalaceous (sæntălē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a.* [-ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Santalaceæ*, typified by the genus *Santalum* or sandalwood.

1845 G. DON in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 179*/1.

Santalate (sæ·ntălēt). *Chem.* [Formed as SANTALIN + -ATE.] A salt of santalic acid.

1849 *Chem. Gaz.* VII. 132 Santalate of baryta and lime.

Santalic (sæntæ·lik), *a. Chem.* [Formed as next + -IC.] *Santalic acid.* **† a.** An acid said to have been found in 1849 by Leo Meier in white sandalwood (*obs.*); **b.** = SANTALIN.

1849 *Chem. Gaz.* VII. 131 Santalic acid. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 646 A resinous ruby-coloured crystalline substance called santalin or santalic acid.

Santalin (sæ·ntălin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [a. F. *santaline*, f. mod.L. *santal-um* (see SANDAL *sb.*² and -IN).] The colouring principle of red sanders.

1833 *Lond. & Edm. Philos. Mag.* III. 312 Santaline. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 410 Santalin. *Ibid.*, The colouring matter, which it [*sc.* red sanders] contains was examined by Pelletier in 1814, who distinguished it by the name of *santalin*. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1092 Santaline.

‖ Santa Maria (sa·nta marī·a). [Sp. = Saint Mary.] The calaba-tree, *Calophyllum Calaba*, of tropical America, and its timber.

1696 SLOANE *Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 180 Bastard Mammee Tree or Santa Maria. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 372 The Santa Maria..is reckoned pretty good timber-wood. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 178 Very stout timbers of the wild calabash, bally or Santamaria Wood. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 353/2 Strong posts of indestructible santa maria.

† Santar. *Thieves' slang. Obs.* (See quot.)

1591 GREENE *and Pt. Cony-catching* (1592) Table, In lifting Law. He that first stealeth, the lift. He that receiues it, the Markar. He that standeth without and caries it away, the Santar.

San-tchoo, variant of SAMSHOO.

Sante, Santer, obs. forms of SAINT, SAUNTER.

Santes bell, obs. form of SANCTUS BELL.

Santez, obs. var. SANCTUS (senses 2 and 3).

Santfine, -foyne, obs. forms of SAINFOIN.

Santifye, obs. form of SANCTIFY *v.*

‖ Santir, santour (santī·ɹ, santū·ɹ). Also **santur.** [Arab. سنطير *santīr* (Pers., Turkish سانطور *sāntūr*), corruption of Gr. *ψαλτήριον* PSALTERY; cf. Biblical Aramaic סַנְטֵרִין *ṣ'santerīn*.] The dulcimer of the Arabs and Persians.

1853 LAYARD *Discov. Nineveh & Babylon* xx. 454 An instrument not unlike the modern santour of the East, consisting of a number of strings stretched over a hollow case or sounding-board. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 43 The Persians possess..a dulcimer called *Santir*, which in construction and in the mode of its treatment is almost identical with the German Hackbret.

Santis, obs. var. SANCTUS (senses 2 and 3).

‖ Santo (sa·ntǫ). [Sp. or Ital. *santo*.] = SANTON.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 235 The Church-men, Clerks, and Santos. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 150 The Santo's, or Mad-men. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 451/1 Like the new bits of cloth sewn on the tattered cloak of a 'Santo'.

Santo, obs. var. SANCTUS (senses 2 and 3).

‖ Santolina (sæntŏlai·nă). [mod.L., ? alteration of *santonica, santonicum*: see SANTONICA. (Cf. LAVENDER COTTON, quot. 1577 'some call it ..Santonia'.) Cf. It. *santolina* (Florio), F. *santoline*.] A genus of fragrant undershrubs, allied to the camomile, native of the Mediterranean region; Lavender Cotton. Also, a plant of this genus.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xix. 29 Some of the later writers do call it *Santolina* and *Camphorata*:..some call it in English Lauender Cotton, and som Garden Cypres. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1990. 848/2 The flowers of *santolina*.

Santon (sæ·ntǫn). Also 6–7 **santone, 7 santon, sancton, santoon.** [a. F. *santon* (in the 16th c. also *sainton, santoron, sanctoron* santon, hypocrite), or its source Sp. *santon* santon, also hypocrite, f. *santo* SAINT. Cf. Pg. *santão*.]

1. A European designation for a kind of monk or hermit among the Mohammedans, a marabout; also, incorrectly † a yogi, Hindoo ascetic.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 204 There go in this foreward 6 Santones with red turbants vpon their heads. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 220 The Santons or Turkish Priests. *Ibid.* 224 This Chappell is kept by a Turkish Zanton, that is a kinde of their Priests. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 125 These Santons, Jogues, or Indian Anchorites, lodge in the field, in hollow trees. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1834) 49 Calenders, santons, and derwiches. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xx, A little old Turk, poorly dressed like a marabout or santon of the desert.

Comb. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 43 The wretchedest mosques and most beggarly Santon-tombs.

2. The chapel or shrine of a santon. [So F. *santon*. Cf. MARABOUT 2.]

1835 tr. *Lamartine's Pilgr. Holy Land* II. 241 For the purpose of supporting..the roof of a santon.

Santonate (sæ·ntǫnēt). *Chem.* [f. SANTON-IC + -ATE¹.] A salt of santonic acid.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 409/1 Santonate of soda and santonate of lime. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 293 Santonin..dissolves in solutions of the caustic fixed alkalies, forming definite compounds called santonates.

Santonic (sæntǫ·nik), *a. Chem.* [ad. L. *Santonic-us*: see next.] *Santonic acid*: an acid derived from santonin.

1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1252 *Artemisia santonica.* The seeds contain a substance which has been called *santonin* or *santonic acid.* 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 539 Heated with an alkali, santonin is converted into santonic acid, which is isomeric with santoninic acid.

Santonica (sæntǫ·nikă). [a. L. *Santonica* (sc. *herba*), a kind of wormwood, fem. sing. of *Santonicus* pertaining to the Santones or Santoni, a people of Aquitania. The plant was also called *absinthium Santonicum* (Pliny), Gr. (*ἀψίνθιον*) *σαντονικόν, σαντόνιον*. Cf. 16th c. F. *santonique*.] The dried unexpanded flower-heads of species of *Artemisia*, produced in Turkestan, used as an anthelmintic; Levant or Alexandrian wormseed.

1658 J. ROWLAND *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 1119 Such things as we said to be good against Worms..such as are Wormwood, Southernwood, Santonicum. 1871 RANSOM in *J. R. Reynolds' Syst. Med.* III. 198 A very general concurrence of opinion..in favour of the use of santonica or worm-seed.

Santonin (sæ·ntǫnin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. SANTON-ICA + -IN. Cf. F. *santonine*.] A bitter principle obtained from santonica and used as a powerful anthelmintic.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 133 Santonin. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* viii. 95 Persons under the influence of santonin cannot see the violet end of the spectrum.

Santoni·nic, *a. Chem.* [f. SANTONIN + -IC.] *Santoninic acid*: an acid obtained from santonin, isomeric with santonic acid.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl. 1076.

Santoon, obs. form of SANTON.

Santorinian (sæntŏri·niăn), *a.* [f. the name *Santorini* + -AN.] Named after the Venetian anatomist Santorini (1681–1737), as, the Santorinian plexus. In recent Dicts.

Santour, variant of SANTIR.

Santre, obs. form of SAUNTER.

† Sa·ntrel. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. *sainterel* or It. *santarello* (Florio), diminutives of *saint, santo* SAINT: see -REL and SAINTREL.] A little saint.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxvii. 129 With a thousand other jolly little Sancts and Santrels [orig. *et mille autres bons petis saincts*].

Santsbell: see SANCTUS BELL.

Santuare, variant of SAINTUAIRE.

Santuary, obs. form of SANCTUARY.

Santur, variant of SANTIR.

Santus, obs. var. SANCTUS (senses 2 and 3).

†Sa'nty. *Obs.* Also **santie, sancti**, *pl.* **sonties.** [Of obscure origin: perh. corruption of *saintitie* SANCTITY.] Used in a form of oath, (*God's*) *santy, by God's sonties.*

c 1570 W. WAGER *The longer thou livest* 459 (Brandl), Gods santie, this is a goodlie Booke in deede. *Ibid.* 763 Santy amen, here are saintes a great sort. *Ibid.* 1828 *Sancti*, Amen, where is my goodly geare? 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 47 Be Gods sonties 'twill be a hard waie to hit. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* xiii. K 2, Gods santy yonder come Friers.

Sanz, obs. form of SANS.

Sanzack(e, -zake, -ziac, obs. ff. SANJAK.

Sanze (sanje), obs. Sc. form of SENE.

Saouari, souari (sɑuja·ri). Also **souarri, s(o)uwarrow, sawarrow, sawarra, sawari, sawarri, saouwarri, sewarri**; *corruptly* **savory.** [a. Galibi (Cayenne) *sawarra*; in the Gal.-Fr. dict. of 1763 written *saouari.*] *Saouari nut*, the 'butter-nut' of *Caryocar nuciferum* and *C. tomentosum*, lofty trees of Guiana. *Saouari wood*, the hard durable timber of these trees, used for shipbuilding.

1806 PINCKARD *W. Indies* III. 287 The Souwarrow nut. 1829 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XX. 7 The Savory tree is famed for its immense fruit. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 333/2 The Suwarrow or more properly Saouari nuts of commerce. 1855 H. G. DALTON *Hist. Brit. Guiana* II. 213 Saouwarri, saouari, or sewarri nut. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* 410/2 *Pekea tuberculosa* yields a nut known in the shops by the name of the Saouari or Sawarra nuts. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Saouari* or *Souari-wood. Ibid.*, Souari-nuts. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 664/2 The Souari or Surahwa nut, called also the 'Butter nut of Demerara', and by fruiterers the 'Suwarrow nut'.

Sap (sæp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **sæp, sep**, 4 *Kentish* **zep**, 5 **saap(pe**, 5–7 **sappe**, 6 **sape, sapp**, 4– **sap.** [Com. WGer.: OE. *sæp*, genit. *sæpes* (prob. neut.) = MLG., LG., MDu., Du. *sap*, neut. (Flemish *zap*), OHG. *saf*, genit. *saffes*, neut. (MHG. *saf, saft*, neut., mod.G. *saft*, masc., whence Sw. *saft*, fem., Da. *saft*), prob. repr. OTeut. types **sapo*[m], **sappo*[m] :—pre-Teut. **sapnó-*, cogn. w. ON. *safi*, masc., sap (Sw. *safve, saf*, masc.) :—OTeut. **safon-* or **sabon-* :—pre-Teut. **sapon-*.

On this assumption the Teut. words may be cognate with L. *sapēre* to taste, *sapor* taste, savour; also with *sapa* must boiled thick, whence (with change of meaning prob. due to association with the WGer. word) Pr., Sp. *saba*, Fr. *sève* sap. The hypothesis that the WGer. word was adopted from L. *sapa* is improbable in view of its relation to the Scandinavian synonym; besides, the assumed development of meaning in popular Latin (of which the Rom. words afford the only evidence) appears unlikely unless as a result of extraneous influence.]

1. The vital juice or fluid which circulates in plants.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1177 (Gr.) Ða wearð beam monig blodigum tearum birunnen..sæp wearð to swate. *a* 1000 *Gloss.* in *Germania* N. S. XI. 391 *Sucum*, sep. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 139/16 *Cedrus*, cederbeam, *Cedria*, his sæp. 1340 *Ayenb.* 96 Þet zep of þo traue and þe tyeres weren uour wel preciouses þinges. ?*c* 1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 218 Weor that impe ffully growe, That he had sarri, sap, and pith [etc.]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 Alwaye se that the toppe lye hyer than the rote a good quantyte for els the sappe wyll nat renne into the toppe kyndely. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 43 Like three faire branches budding farre and wide, That from one roote deriv'd their vitall sap. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 7 The sap is the life of the tree, as the bloud is to mans body. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 837 Whose presence had infus'd Into the plant sciential sap. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 398 The sugar maple is a most valuable tree... The sap is extracted in the months of February and March. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* III. 84 The sap shrank to the root through every pore. 1864 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xi. (1874) 183 We kept some sap for vinegar. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 650 All functions are brought into play only when the temperature of the plant...rises to a certain height above the freezing-point of the sap.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 43 The barke þat defendeth the tree from stormes and tempestes, is hope. And the sap that gyueth lyfe to bothe, is charite. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 277 A hand-kercheefe, which...did dreyne The purple sappe from her sweet Brothers body. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 335 The Moral part of the Law of Moses, which is the Sap and Marrow of the whole. 1791 A. WILSON *Eppie & Deil* Poet. Wks. (1846) 86 Ye maybe think that spinning's naething! And that it wastes na sap nor breathing? 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. vi, The sap of youth shrinks from our veins.

c. Moisture in stone.

1881 *Dict. Arch. Publ. Soc., Quarry Damp*, or *Sap*, the natural dampness of the stone when in the quarry. 1892 MIDDLETON *Anc. Rome.* I. 5 *note*, What stone-masons call the 'sap' should always be allowed to dry out of stone before it is used.

†2. Ear-wax. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 Saap [*Winchester MS.* sap] of the ere, *pedora.*

†3. Juice or fluid of any kind. *Obs.*

Cf. *Sc.* and *north.* '*Sap*, anything used for drinking, esp. milk or beer'; *sap-money*, money allowed to servants for liquor. (See E. D. D.)

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* b ij, Other lyquor or sape which ye wyl puryfye from all troublous and unclere substaunces. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* viii. 2 The swete sappe of my pomgranates. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* To Indiff. Rdr., It is said that camels neuer drinke, til they have troubled the water with their feete, and it seemes these Martins cannot carouse the sapp of the Church, til by faction they make tumults in religion. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 449 That the three principall Elements whereof the world is made, namely, Water, Aire, and Fire, should haue no tast, no sauor, nor participation of any sap and liquor at all. *fig.* 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 148 If with the sap of reason you would quench, Or but allay the fire of passion.

4. = SAP-WOOD.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.*, III. pr. xi. (1868) 97 Þat thilke thing þat is yht softe as the marye (i. sapp) is. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 318/1 Þe Sappe of a tre, *suber.* 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 270 The ioyner though an honest man, yet hee maketh his ioynts weake, and putteth in sap in the mortesels, which should be the hart of the tree. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 14 Deale of thirty foot long, the sap cut off. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 57 The old black-rinded Trees..have less sap, and require but little pains to chip and cut it. The sap is white and the heart red. 1737 HOPPUS *Salmon's Country Build. Estim.* (ed. 2) 22 To lay a Barn Floor with double Deals,..and to List off the Sap. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* IV. 74 The sandal cutters carefully remove the outer..portion of the wood, which they term the 'sap'. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Farmer's Yr.* (1899) 121, I noticed that the wood was as hard as iron, and that there was..practically no 'sap', that is, soft outer wood, which is useless for most purposes.

5. The core (of unaltered iron) in the middle of a bar of blister steel.

1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 411.

†6. = SAP-GREEN. *Obs.*

1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 178 Sapp..Crymsen..white. 1573 *Ibid.* 210 Sape .j. quarterne xx[d].

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as *sap-boiling, -monger, -trough, -vessel*; *sap-consuming, -sucking* adjs.; **sap-ball**, a local name for certain fungi of the genus *Polyporus*, 'the stems of which, after the juice has been squeezed out, are sometimes used by boys as their foundation for tennis-balls' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **sap-beetle** *U.S.*, any beetle of the family *Nitidulidæ* (Cent. Dict.); **sap-boiler**, a furnace with pans for evaporating the sap of the maple (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **sap-colour** (see quot.); **†sap-pate**, = SAP-HEAD, SAPSKULL; **sap pine** *U.S.* [perversion of F. *sapin*], the pitch-pine, *Pinus rigida*; **sap-rot**, a disease of timber, dry-rot; **sap-sucker**, a name in N. America for many of the smaller woodpeckers, esp. those of the genus *Sphyrapicus*; **†sap-time**, the time of year when the sap circulates; **sap-tree**, the mountain ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*; also the sycamore, *Acer pseudo-platanus* (E. D. D.); **sap-tube**, a vessel that conveys sap (Ogilvie, 1850); **†sap-whistle** *dial.*, 'a whistle made from the green twig of a tree, esp. mountain ash or sycamore' (E. D. D.); in quot. referred to proverbially; **†sap-wiser**, an instrument for indicating the motion of the sap in plants; **sap-wort** (see quot.). Also SAP-GREEN, -LATH, -WOOD.

1876 W. BOYD in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, The great event of the spring is the *sap-boiling in the maple-woods. 1816 S. PARKES *Chem. Catech.* (ed. 7) 532 **Sap-colours*, a name given to various expressed vegetable juices of a viscid nature, which are inspissated by slow evaporation for the use of painters, &c. Sap-green, gamboge, &c. are of this class. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 312 Though now this grained face of mine be hid In *sap-consuming Winters drizled snow. 1652 CULPEPER *Eng. Physic.* (1656) 383 Let such *Sap-mongers answer me to this Argument, If the Sap fal into the Root in the fal of the Leaf, and lye there al the winter, then must the Root grow only in the winter. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Sap-pate*, a Fool. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 56 A new species of pine, called the French *Sap pine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Pine*, Sap Pine, *Pinus rigida.* 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 191/1 The sap-wood is the part in which the decomposing operations commence, and hence the propriety of the term *sap-rot. 1808 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* (1831) I. 167 This, and the two former species [i. e. *Picus varius, P. villosus*, and *P. pubescens*] are generally denominated *sap-suckers. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 194 Genus *Sphyrapicus* Baird... Of the several small species commonly called 'sapsuckers' they alone deserve the name. 1884 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 485 *Sphyropicus.* ..*Sap-sucking Woodpeckers. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 133 Beware, that thou croppe hym not, nor heed hym (specially) in *sappe-tyme. 1840 GOSSE *Canadian Nat.* 11 The timber ..is..made into *sap-troughs for the sugary. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I. v. § 22. 20 The Liquor of the adjacent *Sap-Vessels. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 123 If he would not be a *Sap-whistle, he might be a Sling at any time. 1670 TONGE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 2071 *Sap-wiser. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 948 In damp situations, *Œnanthe crocata*, water *sap-wort, grows.

†Sap, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. F. *sappe* (now *sape*): see SAP *sb.*[3]] Some kind of spade or mattock.

1566 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 254, I giu to Richard walton my..stele sappe. 1598 FLORIO, *Zappa*, a mattocke to dig and delue with, a sappe.

Sap (sæp), *sb.*[3] *Mil.* Forms: 6–7 **zappe**, 6–8 **sappe**, 7–8 **sapp**, 8– **sap.** [Late 16th c. *zappe, sappe*, ad. It. *zappa* and a. F. *sappe* (16th c. also *zappe* after It.; now *sape*) spade, spadework, sap. Cf. Sp. *zapa*, late L. *sappa* (6th c.). The ulterior origin is uncertain: see Diez and Körting.]

1. †The process of undermining a wall or defensive work (*obs.*); the process of constructing covered trenches in order to approach a besieged place without danger from the enemy's fire.

1591 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 247 The King now resolveth to gaigne the fort by the zappe. *Ibid.* 248 Now we labor by sappe to win the fort. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. xii. 334 Untill such time as they might gaine it by Sapp or Myne. 1683 SIR J. TURNER *Pallas Armata* 316 This Sappe or Zappe is nothing else but a digging. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Sappe*, in Fortification, formerly signified the undermining, or deep digging, with Pick-axe and Shovel at the Foot of a Work to overthrow it without Gunpowder. 1710 *Ibid.* II, *Sap*, in Fortification, is digging deep under the Earth,..to open a way to come under cover to the Passage of the Moat. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 22 Like pow'rful armies trenching at a town, By slow, and silent, but resistless sap. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 328/1 The French advanced, by sap, quite up to the foot of our entrenchment. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VIII. 549 We had made some progress by sap towards the crest of the glacis. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 368 The sap is a mode of carrying on the approaches at a siege, under cover. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sap*, that peculiar method by which a besieger's zig-zag approaches are continuously advanced in spite of the musketry of the defenders. 1875 CLERY *Milit. Tactics* xvii. 253 A solid redoubt ..made it necessary to advance from house to house by sap.

b. *fig.* Applied to stealthy or insidious methods of attacking or destroying something.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 35 Be my end what it may, I am obliged, by thy penetration, fair one, to proceed by the sap. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VII. 317 Exempt forever from the sap of age. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 52 A hock of pickled pork and a pound of sixpenny sugar, conveyed by way of sap to undermine the virtue of one of our Newgate nuns. 1862 ELLICOTT in *Aids to Faith* ix. 396 It is simply an endeavour by slow sap to weaken the authority of some of the writers of the New Testament.

†c. ? *transf.*

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 327 Water may rise..either by running channels or by sap or percolation.

2. A covered trench made for the purpose of approaching a besieged place under the fire of the garrison. *Flying sap*: see FLYING *ppl. a.* 4 d.

1642 HEXHAM *Princ. Art Milit.* II. (ed. 2) 38 In the Interim a Sapp is begun, that runneth towards the Bulwark. 1672 J. LACEY tr. *Tacquet's Milit. Archit.* 48 You cut a strait Channel LH, commonly called a Sappe, thorough the out-brestwork, to the very ditch of the Fortification. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 151 His soldiers..began their approaches by saps. 1687 J. RICHARDS *Jrnl. Siege of Buda* 34 The Duke of Lorrain order'd a large Sap to be made into the Ditch. 1702 *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Attack*, The Works the Besiegers carry on, either Trenches, Galeries, Sappes, or Breaches to reduce a place. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6952/1 There are several sorts of saps; the single, which has only a single parapet; the double, having one on each side; and the flying, made with gabions, &c. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) IX. 35, 200 men likewise of the covering party will rush from the right of the sap into the salient angle of the covered-way of the ravelin. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 104 To protect this part of their route a flying sap was constructed.

3. *Comb.*: **sap battery**, a battery at the head of a sap; **sap-faggot**, a fascine used in sapping, to fill up the spaces between gabions; **sap-fork** (see quot. 1842); **sap-head**, the foremost end of a sap; **sap-roller**, a large gabion covering the sap-head; **sap-shield** (see quot. 1876).

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 368 The Namur and Valiant took it day and day about to fight a *sap battery. 1834 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 222 The *sap-faggot has a strong stake in the middle. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., **Sap fork*, an instrument like a boat hook, used to push on a sap roller in sapping. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 75 According as the gabion has to be pulled towards the trench or pushed away from it, which must be done entirely with the sap-fork. 1878 *Text Bk. Fortif.* § 332 The rate of progress of the *sapheads, therefore, regulates the rate of progress of the siege. 1834 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 222 The head of the sap is covered by a *sap-roller, viz. a large stuffed gabion. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, **Sap-shield*, a steel plate mounted on wheels for the purpose of giving cover to the sapper in a single sap.

Sap (sæp), *sb.*[4] *School slang.* [prob. f. SAP *v.*[3], though appearing earlier in our quots.] One who studies hard or is absorbed in books.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 48 He obtained the character of a sullen, cold-blooded fellow, and a sap. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* ii, When I once attempted to read Pope's poems out of school hours, I was laughed at, and called 'a sap'. *a* 1833 W. WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1838) I. 11 The tutors [at Cambridge, *c* 1776] would often say..that 'they were mere saps, but that I did all by talent'. 1862 *Rep. Publ. Schools Comm.* (1864) III. 284 (Eton), You do not consider a boy who is considered what is called a sap, is looked down upon by the rest?—No.

Sap (sæp), *sb.*[5] [Short for SAPSKULL.] A simpleton, a fool.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlviii, They're sporting the door of the Custom-house, and the auld sap at Huzlewood-House has ordered off the guard. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xiv, He maun be a saft sap, wi' a head nae better than a fozy frosted turnip. 1836 MRS. SHERWOOD *H. Milner* III. xi, Do you think that we are such saps that we cannot say No? 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 164 He crowned his head but with another cap Than Cardinal's—for that he wants no Sap.

Sap (sæp), *v.*[1] [a. F. *saper* (earlier *sapper*) = It. *zappare*, f. *zappa*: see SAP *sb.*[3] Cf. Sp. *zapar.*]

1. *intr.* To dig a sap or covered trench; to approach a besieged place by means of a sap. Also *to sap up, on.*

1598 FLORIO, *Zappare*, to digge, or delue, or grubbe the ground, to sap. 1642 HEXHAM *Princ. Art Milit.* II. (ed. 2) 38 Then one begins to Sapp from H to I. *Ibid.* 45 After you have sapt through the Counterscharfe. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. vii. (1854) 259 They sapt up towards the castle. 1882 SIR R. TEMPLE *Men & Events India* XX. 483 Where the Muhammadan besiegers erected batteries, sapped, undermined, stormed.

b. *fig.* To make way in a stealthy or insidious manner. Also *trans.* in *to sap one's way.*

1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 34 In vain may Heroes fight, and Patriots rave; If secret Gold sap on from knave to knave. 1839 LANDOR *Andrea & Giov.* Wks. 1846 II. 540 Lies, while they sap their way and hold their tongues, Are safe enough.

2. *trans.* To dig under the foundations of (a wall, etc.). Also *transf.* of natural agencies, etc.: To undermine; to render insecure by removing the foundations.

1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* x. 79 But see the chance, from off the Mountaines rapt A sudden flood, which strong Foundation sapt. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2482/1 We have begun to sappe the Glacis. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* III. 57 Sinking Isles, Sap'd by the Flame,..Fall down with mighty Cracks. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To *sap*, a Term in War, to dig under the Foundations of a Wall to throw it down and destroy it. To dig under the Glacis, in order to pass the Moat securely. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 397 Sap'd by floods, Their houses fell. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XII. 25 The Weight of Waters saps the yielding Wall. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 18/1 Drains..shou'd..not do any harm to the House, either by sapping or dirtying it. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxiv, Huge fragments, sapp'd by the ceaseless flow. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. xiii. II. 108 Galleries were also wrought,..to sap the foundations of the walls. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxi, A crazy building, sapped and undermined by the rats. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xviii. (1875) 263 The flood still rose,..and threatened to sap the magazine.

b. *fig.* with reference to a metaphorical wall, foundation, etc.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 163 ¶ 5 A Heart in Love has its Foundations sapped. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 111 ¶ 2 To sap the difficulties which it expected to subdue by storm. 1761 CHURCHILL *Night* Poems 1767 I. 80 How damps and vapours..sap the walls of health. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* i. 13 He takes his stand..upon advanced ground which is already sapped. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. viii. 544 There was..not one who did not..sap the foundation of some old opinion.

c. To approach (a fortress) or to pierce (ground) with saps. In some recent Dicts.

3. *fig.* To weaken or destroy insidiously (esp. health, strength, courage, or the like).

Probably often coloured by association with SAP *sb.*[1], as if the primary notion were 'to drain the vital sap from'.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 82 (1774) III. 83 A Drunkard; one that takes an unaccountable pleasure in sapping his constitution. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 393 Till sapped their strength, and every part unsound, Down, down they sink. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 96 But sloth had sapped the prophet's strength. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvi, Ring out the grief that saps the mind, For those that here we see no more. 1858 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 412 The spirit of inquiry..was sapping the positive beliefs of the day. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Primer* vi. 117 His moral energy is sapped by a kind of scepticism.

¶ b. ? To drain *of* something.

1893 KATE D. WIGGIN *Cathedr. Courtship* 68 He sapped me of all my ideas, and gave me none in exchange.

Sap (sæp), *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. SAP *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To remove the sap from (wood).

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Poplar*, The Wood is useful for the Engraver, and being saw'd into Boards and sapt dry, continues a long while.

2. To remove the sap-wood from (a log).

1875 [implied in SAPPING *vbl. sb.*[3]].

Sap (sæp), *v.*[3] *School slang.* [Prob. a fig. use of SAP *v.*[1] 1. Cf. SAP *sb.*[4], which is recorded earlier.] *intr.* To pore over books; to be studious.

1830 H. ANGELO *Remin.* II. 371 Preferring a continental visit to sap-ing..three years at college for a fellowship. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. I. xii. 80 They say he is the cleverest boy in the school. But then he saps. *a* 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 21 It was unworthy of a man of his position to 'sap'.

‖ **Sapa** (sē'pă). [L.] **a.** *Antiq.* New wine boiled to a syrup. †**b.** *Pharm.* = ROB *sb.*

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* v. iii, With *Far* and *Sapa*; Flower and cockted Wine. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 249/2 Sapa, Boiled wine. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 3 A Sapa is made of it for sore throats. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Sapa*, a thickened confection of grapes. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Sapa*, Syn. for *Rob.*

Sapadillies, -dillo: see SAPODILLA.

Sapajou (sæ'pădʒū). Also 7 sapaiou, 9 sapago. [a. F. *sapajou*, in 1614 *sapaiou*, given by D'Abbeville as a Cayenne word.] A South American monkey of the genus *Cebus.*

1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 130 The sapaiou is a kind of a little monkey. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 235 Those with muscular holding tails, are called Sapajous. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 153/2 The genus *Cebus*, the typical genus of American apes, is composed of the sapajous, so commonly seen in captivity.

Sapan, sappan (sæ'păn). Also 6–7 sapon, 7 sappon. [a. Malay سَاڤَن *sapay*, of South Indian origin: cf. Tamil *shappangam*, Malayālam *chappannam*. The proximate source in the 17th c. was prob. Du. *sapan(hout)*; cf. Pg. *sapão*, Fr. *sapan.*] A dye-wood yielding a red dye, obtained from trees belonging to the genus *Cæsalpinia*, indigenous to tropical Asia and the Indian Archipelago, esp. *C. Sappan.* Now only *sapan wood.*

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* I. xxii. 36 The wood Sapon, whereof also much is brought from Sian, it is like Brasill to die withall. 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 209 Ofring to deliver me money for all our sappon which was com in this junk. 1626 METHOLD in Purchas *Pilgrimage* (ed. 4) 1004 A wood to die withall called Sapan wood, the same we heere call Brasill. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* II. 197 A sort of wood called Sappan. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2269/2, 210 100 l. [*i.e.* 210 quintals] of Siams Sapan Wood. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 7 For which they give in return sugar, ripe cloves, sappan wood, ivory. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 529 The roots of the same tree [*Cæsalpinia Sappan*], under the names of Yellow-wood and Sappan-root, are..employed for dyeing yellow. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 5/8 Great store of Sapanwood from the Indies is also aboard.

†**Sape,** *sb. Obs.* Anglicized form of SAPA.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1142 In water first this opium relent Of sape until it have similitude. 1642 A. ROSS *Mel Heliconium* (1643) 56 Let me taste of that sweet sape Which dropp'd from this squeezed grape. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 102 Make them into conserves, sapes, and syrups. 1657 *Physical Dict., Sapes*, are medicinated juyces which having been pressed out of fruits and herbs, have been brought to a consistency by standing in the sun.

†**Sape,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 *pa. t.* sapped. [Of obscure origin: cf. dial. *sap*, 'to drench, soak' (E.D.D.); also SOP *v.*] *intr.* ? To be steeped (*in* sin, etc.). Hence †**Saped** *ppl. a.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 14 The men..whom thou hast suffered too sit saping too long in the dregges of their prosperitie [orig. *quos nimis diu in prosperitatis suæ fæcibus residere passus es*]. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* v. xxxii. 191 Such as..are caryed away with their owne leawdnesse, and as it were saped in their sinnes [Fr. *qui se sont transportez en leurs iniquitez, et y sont comme confits*]. 1587 — *De Mornay* i. 11 Saped in wickednesse [Fr. *confites en meschancetez*]. 1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacram.* ii. 30 Say not, there is no hope for so saped a wretch as thou. 1642 — *Naaman* 175 When she is sapped and soked in Selfe. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.*, Dict., *Saped*,..is any thing that is too much soaked in water.

†**Sape,** *v.*[2] *Burlesque nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *sapĕre.*] *intr.* To be wise.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. 252 If then you sape, as we are cogitating [Fr. *Et si tu es (comme cogitons) sage*].

Sape, obs. form of SAP *sb.*[1], SHAPE, SOAP.

Sapego, variant of SERPIGO.

Sapful (sē'pfŭl), *a.* [f. SAP *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Abounding in sap or moisture.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 185 Those layers, that are made of sapful and growthsom earths. 1847 CHR. G. ROSSETTI *Dead City* Poems (1904) 101/1 Strong and sapful were the root, The top boughs, and all between. 1881 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* iv. 65 The roots of the glorious flower are bedded deep in the sapful soil.

Sap-green, *sb.* (and *a.*). [f. SAP *sb.*[1] + GREEN, prob. after Du. *sapgroen.*]

1. A green pigment prepared from the juice of buckthorn berries; also, the colour of this pigment.

1578 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 294 Sape greene quarter li. iij[s]. 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 83 Take Sappe greene, and lay it in sharpe vinegar. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recr.* I. 219 Sap-green is a dirty dark Green, and of little use, except to Shadow in the dark places. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 366/2 The next operation is the sprinkling the leaves of the book; which is done by dipping a brush into vermilion and sap-green. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 520 The colour called Sap-green is prepared by evaporating to dryness the juice of the Buckthorn berries previously mixed with lime. 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xxxviii, St. Peter in royal purple and sap-green.

2. *attrib.* and *adj.*

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 42 Her Knots and choyce Riband sap-green and silver. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xi, Landscapes with sap-green trees and mazareen-blue rivers. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1979 Those specimens I saw myself were of a yellowish sap-green colour.

Sa'p-head. [f. SAP *sb.*[1] (sense 4). Cf. the earlier SAPSKULL.] A fool; a simpleton.

1828 *Craven Gloss., Sap-head*, a blockhead. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn* iii. 23 You don't seem to know anything, somehow—perfect sap-head.

So **Sap-headed** *a.*, foolish, stupid.

1665 HEAD *Eng. Rogue* (1666) I. iv. 31 *Culle*, a Sap-headed Fellow. 1821 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 31 Sap-headed fools! They will [etc.]. 1902 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 266/2 Of all the sap-headed milksops I —.

Sapheir, obs. form of SAPPHIRE.

‖ **Saphena** (săfī'nă). *Anat.* Also *a.* 7 saphen, 7, 9 saphena; *β.* 5 sophena, 6 sopheyne. [med.L. *saphena, sophona*, ad. Arab. صافن *ṣāfin* saphena; also 'a vein lying deep in the arm' (Lane). Cf. F. *saphène* (1314 in Hatz.-Darm.), Pg., It. *safena.*

The usual statement that the word is from Gr. σαφηνής 'manifest, clear', is baseless. The Gr. word does not mean 'conspicuously visible', but is used only in intellectual senses.]

The distinctive name of two veins in the leg: (1) the *long* or *internal saphena*, which extends from near the ankle-joint along the inner surface of the leg, and ends in the femoral vein; (2) the *short, posterior*, or *external saphena*, which extends from the foot along the calf of the leg, and finally joins the popliteal vein. Also *saphena vein.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lvii. (1495) 271 The veyne whyche hight Saphena is vnder the ancle boon of the fote. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 177 Þer ben ij. oþer veynes in þe holow of þe foot withinne, & þat oon is clepid sophena, & þat oþer is clepid vena ventris. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K iij b, The sopheynes that are vpon the ancle. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30/1 The second, Saphena, or mother vayne, we open on the insyde of the legge. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein, Saphen vein (saphena)*, the mother Vein; the first branch of the thigh vein. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Saphæna*, the Vein of the Leg, or Crural Vein. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 151 This..has of late years been often done by tying the saphena veins. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 53 Bleeding in the Foot. The internal saphena vein may be opened in front of the internal malleolus, or the external saphena in front of the external malleolus. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 198 The saphena can usually be distinctly felt.

b. *attrib.* in *saphena nerve*: see quot.

1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1411 The internal saphena vein is accompanied, from the ankle to the knee, by the internal saphena nerve.

Saphenal (săfī'năl), *a.* [f. SAPHENA + -AL.] = SAPHENOUS *a.*

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 517 Of the internal popliteal nerve. External Saphenal branch.

Saphenous (săfī'nŏs), *a.* Also *erron.* (quasi-Latin) **saphenus.** [f. SAPHENA + -OUS.] Pertaining to or connected with the saphena. *Saphenous vein*: the saphena. *Saphenous nerve* = 'saphena nerve' (see SAPHENA b.).

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 626 The oval aperture in the fascia lata, now exposed, is the saphenous opening. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 345 It receives several muscular and articular veins, and the external saphenous vein. 1881 *Trans. Obstetric Soc. Lond.* XXII. 22 The course of the long saphenous nerve.

Sapher(e, -eron(e, -ian, -ic(k(e: see SAPPHIRE, SAFFRON, SAFFIAN, SAPPHIC.

‖ **Saphie** (sæ'fi). *North Africa.* Also 9 **saffi, safie.** [Mandingo *safaye.*] A charm.

1799 M. PARK *Trav.* xvi. (ed. 2) 206 He..desired me to write him a saphie. 1817 BOWDICH, etc. *Mission Ashantee* II. iv. (1819) 271 The most surprising superstition of the Ashantees, is their confidence in the fetishes or saphies they purchase so extravagantly from the Moors. 1847 MRS. R. LEE *Afr. Wand.* xvii. (1854) 290 Scraps of the Koran, esteemed as charms, and called safies. 1904 MARY GAUNT *Arm of Leopard* 256 The more or less Arabic charms known as Saphis. 1905 R. A. FREEMAN *Golden Fool* 108, I..hung round my neck a saffi or amulet.

Saphier, Saphik: see SAPPHIRE, SAPPHIC.

Saphion, -ique: see SAFFIAN, SAPPHIC.

Saphir(e, -irine: see SAPPHIRE, -IRINE.

Saphron, obs. form of SAFFRON.

Sapid (sæ'pid), *a.* Also 7 **sapide.** [ad. L. *sapid-us* savoury, f. *sapĕre* (see SAPIENT *a.*). Cf. F. *sapide*; the direct descendant is *sade* (obs.).]

1. Of food, etc.: Readily perceptible by the organs of taste, having a decided taste or flavour; *esp.* having a pleasant taste, savoury, palatable.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. 165 Thus Camels to make the water sapide do raise the mud with their feet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Sapid*, well seasoned, savory, that hath a smack. 1761 ARMSTRONG *Day* 140 In salt itself the sapid savour fails. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 103 It [venison] is certainly more sapid than any butchers' meat, and is even strong. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxi. 325 If the patient attempts to take any sapid food..the pain and burning in the mouth are intolerable.

2. In neutral sense: Having the power of affecting the organs of taste; having taste or flavour.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. vii. 1034 Therefore Nature observes this order in the concoction of sapide bodies, that at the first the acerbe taste should take place, then the austere, and lastly, the acide. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 32 They are genericall Natures, common to all Sapid and Odorate Bodies. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 95 Epsom water..scentless, and hardly sapid. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 10 Those [salts] which are insoluble in water are insipid; such..as are soluble in it, are more or less sapid. 1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 5 Neither plants nor animals can exist..in any of the odorous or sapid gases.

3. *fig.* Grateful to the mind or mental taste.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 217, I must confesse there may some few criticismes or grianes of browne salt, and small dashes of vineger be found here and there, to make the discourse more sapid, but this tartnesse is farre from any gall or venome. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Great Exemp.* I. Dis. iv. 125 The life of the spirit, is lessened and impaired according as the gusts of the flesh grow high and sapid. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 373 These are things..more grateful, sapid, and delightful to the Mind, than the best Apparatus or Provisions of a sensible Good. 1690 NORRIS *Refl. Cond. Hum. Life* (1691) 179 Such Books..as are Sapid, Pathetic, and Divinely-relishing. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 356 Pamphlets..sapid, exhilarative. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Dec. 794/2 Quite as important as the possession..of all these faculties, is the temper, spirit, tone, or manner of their use, the something which makes them sapid.

4. *absol.* **a.** *The sapid*, that which is sapid, sapidity. **b.** quasi-*sb.* A sapid substance.

1715 *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. v. 299 Sugar..seems to tame and to triumph over all Sapids. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* iv, I speak of the cruet sauces, where the quintessence of the sapid is condensed in a phial.

Sapidity (săpi'dĭti). [ad. L. **sapiditātem*, f. *sapid-us* SAPID: see -ITY.] The quality of being sapid or having taste and flavour.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 158 The body of that element [air] is ingustible, void of all sapidity. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 3 The epicure with whom the single quality of sapidity outweighs every other consideration. 1878 M'KENDRICK *Outl. Physiol.* 224 There must always be a certain amount of sapidity or flavour in the food.

b. *fig.* (Cf. 'relish'.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sapidity*, pleasantness of taste or savor; also pleasantness of talk. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 230 [Rembrandt's] tints..have the same truth, high relish, and sapidity, as those of Titian. 1907 *Sat. Rev.* 29 June 815/1 It is the clash of personalities which gives the sapidity to the life of a politician.

Sa·pidless, *a. nonce-wd.* [Badly f. SAPID + -LESS.] Flavourless.

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Grace bef. Meat*, To come home.. expecting some savoury mess, and to find one quite tasteless and sapidless.

†**Sa·pidness.** *Obs.* [f. SAPID + -NESS.] Sapidity (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. ¶ 2 God gave man reason and abilities..to perceive the sapidnesse and rellish of those objects. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* IV. 246 We see that sapidness and volatility are wont to denominate the Chymists Mercury or Spirit.

Sapience (sē·piĕns). Also 4-6 **sapyence,** 4-5; *Sc.* 6, 8 **sapiens.** [a. OF. *sapience*, ad. L. *sapientia*, f. *sapient-em* SAPIENT; see -ENCE.]

1. Wisdom, understanding. (A learned synonym. Now *rare* in serious use: see sense 2.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1626 Þat þou has in þy hert holy connyng, Of sapience þi sawle ful sobes to schawe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 42 For what made Lucyfer to lese þe heigh heuene, Or salamon his sapience or sampson his strengthe? 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 3854 But whan monhod is meynt with sapience, Who considereth, it may double avayle. 1509 WATSON *Ship of Fools* ii. (1517) A iv, All the scyence and all the sapyence of men shall not excuse them. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 43 Appollo, that the poietis callis the god of sapiens. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 99 It is a point of high Sapience in the Church of Rome to choose [etc.]. 1659 *Queries on Proposalls of Officers of Armie to Parll.* 4 As that Supreme Master of Politicall Sapience doth assert. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xv, A king.. Quhase pusiens, and sapiens, Sall richt restore and saiv. 1730 SWIFT *Tranlus* I, Yet many a Wretch in Bedlam..still has Gratitude and Sap'ence, To spare the Folks that give him Ha'pence. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* s.v. *Praise*, Silence is sapience. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 71 'Honour all men' is one of the many texts of combined sanctity and sapience with which the New Testament abounds. 1901 CORVO *Ho. Borgia* 20 That letter..written..with the unerring sapience of a saint.

†b. as an attribute of God. Hence applied to the Word or second person of the Trinity. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' Prol.* 20 Of whos vertu, whan he thyn herte lighte, Conceyued was the fadres sapience. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2 God..That al thinge made in sapience. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. vii. 247 The diuyne puissaunce and the sapience of almyghty god. 1536 *Primer Eng. & Lat.* 55 b, He that is the gieate profounde sapience And dyuyne trueth of the father on hye. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 1. 27 b, All learning is knowledge acquired, and all knowledge in God is originall. And therefore we must looke for it by another name, that of wisedome or sapience, as the scriptuies call it. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 100 Herein is the Immense Sapience and the Superlative Goodness of God to be admired.

†c. Spiritual wisdom, knowledge of divine things.

[*c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 God the ffulfylle withe intelligence, And withe a spyrut of goostly sapience. *c* 1570 W. WAGER *The longer thou livest* 1654 (Brandl), As scripture calleth this the hiest sapience, God to know, to feare, to loue, and obey.] 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* VI. (1603) 589 Let us now examine Sapience..or that part of wisedome which is conversant in the contemplation of God and divine matters. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 21 The eie of the soule, or receptacle of Sapience and divine knowledge.

†d. sometimes contradistinguished from *prudence* (see quots.). *Obs.*

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 252 This light of reason (as much as concerneth mens actions) is nothing else but Prudence,.. euen as sapience or wisedome is the guide and gouernesse of speculation. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. v. 22 As, much Experience, is Prudence; so, is much Science, Sapience. For though wee usually have one name of Wisedome for them both; yet the Latines did alwayes distinguish between *Prudentia* and *Sapientia*; ascribing the former to Experience, the later to Science. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xiv. 156 Wisedom..may denote either sapience, a habit of knowing what is true; or prudence, a disposition of chusing what is good.

†e. Correct taste and judgement. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1018 Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste, And elegant, of Sapience no small part, Since to each meaning savour we apply, And Palate call judicious. 1692 WOOD *Athen. Oxon.* II. 540 (Heneage Finch) A person of so eloquent and fluent speech, and of so great sapience, that he was usually stiled the English Roscius and the English Cicero. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* III. 174 The sapience of Horace, that is, the correct judgment which reigns in all you think and write.

2. Used depreciatingly or ironically: Would-be wisdom.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 515 Loo þer gope he þat is man of so grete sapience and held vs louers leest in reuerence. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 287 This is a piece of sapience not worth the brain of a fruit-trencher. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 794 Staring round with Owl-like Eies, He put his face into a posture Of Sapience, and began to bluster. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 519 Just as the sapience of an author's brain Suggests it safe or dang'rous to be plain. 1893 MORLEY *Sp. at Manchester* 8 Nov., Wisdom is the real article and sapience is the sham article.

†3. The apocryphal book of 'Wisdom'. *Obs.*

In *Piers Plowman* perh. used as a general name for the 'sapiential books' of the Bible.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 47 So seiþ þe sauter and sapience boþe. 1377 *Ibid.* B. III. 330 Se what Salamon seith in Sapience bokes. 14.. *Wyclif's Bible, Wisd.* ad fin., Here endith the book of Sapiens. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1199/1 Of this arowe speaketh the wise man in the .v. Chapter of Sapience. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Wk.* III. 245 b, Wherein is expressed further in Sapience howe God geueth his elect an vnderstandyng of the motions of the heauens.

Sapient (sē·piĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *sapient* or ad. L. *sapient-em* wise, sb. wise man, pres. pple. of *sapĕre* to have a taste or savour, to be sensible or wise.]

A. *adj.*

1. Wise. (A learned synonym, in serious use now only *poet.*)

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 150 Of thys Pryncyple spekyth Sapyent Guydo. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* ii. (1570) B v b, Thou haste me saued by councell sapient Out of hell mouth. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Epist. 5 That maist sapient prince..ihone of loran. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 334 In Scripture he is not counted sapient that before he build a house will not first count the charge of it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 442 Where the Sapient King Held dalliance with his faire Egyptian Spouse. 1809 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, *'Alas! what boots the long laborious quest'*, If sapient Germany must lie deprest Beneath the brutal sword. 1868 LONGF. *Dante's Inferno* iv. 149 Another way my sapient Guide conducts me.

b. now usually *ironical.*

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 3 Nor think some Miser vents his sapient saw. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 531 Now tell me, dignified and sapient Sir. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 337 The œconomy which has been introduced by the virtuous and sapient assembly. 1822 LAMB *Elia, Bks. & Reading*, I think I see them at their work—these sapient troubletombs. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xvi, Then the group of women at the gate separated with many a sapient comment.

c. Having knowledge *of*, aware *of*. *rare*—1.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. 306 The herds, as sapient of the coming storm..In troops associate.

†2. Used in the orig. sense of L. *sapĕre*: Having a taste or savour, sapid. *Obs.*

1599 A. HUME *Hymns* ii. 75 Of euerie substance sapient, the sapor and the taist..the mouth will try in haist.

B. *sb.* 1. [=L. *sapiens*] A wise man, sage. In later use only *jocularly.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvi. 142 Conformand til ane addagia of ane of the seuyn sapientis callit mimus publianus. 1592 CHETTLE *Kind-harts Dr.* (1841) 38 Mirth, in seasonable time taken, is not forbidden by the austerest sapients. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 110 He must be an Antiquary with Nestor: an Historian with Plutarch, and a Sapient with Cato. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* i, 'She canna do that', said another sapient of the same profession.

†2. =SAPIENCE. [? A confusion or mis-writing.]

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 622 Þan was he lede furthe be-lyfe to lere at þe scole, As sone as to þat sapient him-self was of elde. *Ibid.* 2526 Þare had I sigt of þe segg, his sapient [*Dubl. MS.* sapiens] I herde.

Sapiential (sē·pie·nʃăl), *a.* Also 5 **sapyencyall,** 7 **sapientiall.** [a. F. *sapiential*, or ad. eccl. L. *sapientiāl-is*, f. *sapientia* SAPIENCE.]

1. Belonging to or characterized by wisdom; esp. belonging to the wisdom of God (cf. SAPIENCE 1 b).

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 80 For your sapyencyall wyttes I gyf commendacion. 1656 HOBBES *Quest. Liberty, Necess. & Chance* 212 Some distinctions are Scholastical onely, and some are Scholastical and sapiential also. 1663 BAXTER *Div. Life* II Man being made at first the Natural and Sapiential image of God. 1675 — *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 20 Under Gods sapiential Government of the World. *a* 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* II. iii. (1683) 16 God..can do with it as he pleaseth, by a sapiential Government.

2. Epithet of the 'wisdom' books of the Bible (Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus); also applied occas. to kindred writings outside the canon. [So in eccl. L. and Fr.]

1568 BIBLE (Bishops') Introd. 8 b, The Bible..is of diuers natures, some legall, some historicall, some sapientiall, and some propheticall. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* I. vi. 50 Let him also frequently..read some part of the Scripture, and the Historical and Sapiential Books rather then the other. 1880 W. SANDAY in *Expositor* XI. 358 The Sapiential books in the Apocrypha. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 278 This Sapiential literature of Alexandria,..represented by the books of Ecclesiasticus and Wisdom and in the writings of Philo.

Hence **Sapie·ntially** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER (cites BAXTER).

Sapientious (sē·pie·nʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *sapienti-a* + -OUS.] Characterized by sapience.

1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* I. xii. 90 Many a..sapientious declination of his head had the perplexed and bemused editor. 1860 WORCESTER (cites CHAMBERS).

†**Sapientipotent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *sapientipotent-em*, f. *sapient-* SAPIENT (or *sapientia* SAPIENCE) + *potentem* powerful.] Mighty in wisdom. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sapientipotent*, mighty in wisdom. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* I. 25 Æacus his Progeny were a stolid Generation, that acted by main strength, not by policy, being belli-potents not sapienti-potents.

Sa·pientize, *v. nonce-wd.* [-IZE.] *trans.* To make sapient or wise.

c 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 219 Truly evangelical way of..sapientizing Calvin's *tolerabiles inceptias* by making them *inceptias usque ad carcerem et verbera intolerantes!*

Sapiently (sē·piĕntli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a sapient manner, wisely. Now usually ironically = with apparent or would-be wisdom.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 77 Plato wrote full sapiently. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xxiv. 382 From whence he very sapiently concludes, that not the tail but the mouth must be their organ of sound. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas Life* 112 No government and no statesman has ever yet dared thus to supplement the inadequacy of personal patriotism by laws so sapiently despotic. 1882 MRS. J. H. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales' Garden-Party* 189 'Still property is property,' remarked Mrs. Briart, sapiently.

†**Sapin.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **-yn,** 7 **-ine.** [a. OF. (and mod.F.) *sapin*, ad. L. *sapīnus.*] A kind of fir or pine. Usually *sapin tree.*

1323–4 *Ely Sacr. Rolls* (1907) II. 47 In xxiv arboribus de sapin empt. pro stagyngg, 2ˢ 8ᵈ obᵈ. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 242, I lefte hym here by this sapyn tre. 1526 *Grete Herball* xv. (1529) B j, Agaryke is an excrescens that groweth nyghe to the rote of a sapyn tre. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. iv, They pul from the said Sapins great abundance of rosin. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxvi. 403 Which they died blacke with the fume of sapine, or firre trees, or rosine.

Sapindaceous (sæpindē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Sapindus*, the typical genus of the order: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Sapindaceæ.*

1845 G. DON in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 174*/2 Sapindaceous trees.

Sapi-utan (săpi,ū·tan). Also **-outan, -utang, -utung.** [Malay *sāpi ūtan* 'wild ox' (*sāpi* ox, *ūtan* wild: cf. ORANG-OUTANG.] A small wild ox of Celebes, *Anoa* (or *Bos*) *depressicornis.*

1868 BICKMORE *Trav. E. Ind. Archip.* 325 There dwells the *sapi-utung* or 'wild ox'. *Ibid.* 334 The wild ox, *sapiutung.* 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* I. 414 On their way they caught a young Sapi-utan and five pigs.

Sap lath. Also 7 **sapt lath.** [SAP *sb.*1 4.] A lath made of sap-wood.

1350 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 261 [Also 30000] saplathes, [value 2s. per thousand]. 1415 in *York Minster Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In m.ccc. saplates emptis de Johanne Bateman de Topclyff, 5s. 10d. 1421 *Ibid.* 44 In m m. saplattes emptis ab eodem, 8s. 1514 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for ij C off sep lath. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 235 Made fast here and there with saplaths. 1630–1 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 192 Three hundred of sapt lathes, 2s. 3d. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Lath*, Heart of oak, sap laths, and deal laths. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 611 Laths are also distinguished into heart and sap laths.

†**Sa·ple.** *Obs. rare*—1. ? Altered form of SAPLING.

1589 T. LODGE *Scillaes Metam.* B 2, Her breast..From whence..her armes doo sweetly spred Like two rare branchie saples in the Spring.

Sapless (sæ·plĕs), *a.* [f. SAP *sb.*1 + -LESS.]

1. Of plants, wood, etc.: Destitute of sap; dry, withered.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 12 Pyth-lesse Armes, like to a withered Vine, That droupes his sappe-lesse Branches to the ground. 1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv., Affliction* (1858) 224 Flowers that in sunshine riot still, Dye, scorched and sapless. 1762 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 225 Sapless wood but makes a blaze. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 46 Their summits..till then had never been covered but with sapless thistles and fern. 1818 SHELLEY *Euganean Hills* 43 Like sapless leaflets..Frozen upon December's bough. 1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 161 But if old and 'sapless' they [the tea leaves] will be found rough and 'chaffy' to the touch. *fig.* 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 29 The sapleswe frutes of greene youth, and pithlesse blossomes of a simple Authors vnripe wit.

b. Of soil: Dry, without moisture; also barren, unproductive.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 78 A dry, crumbling, sapless and unmingled Earth. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 37 These Troglodites well knowing how little advantage that great Monarch would get by entring their sapless Country, scornfully refused it. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* liv, I live, as it were, on a rock, barren, and herbless, and sapless. 1895 SALMOND *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* II. v. 262 His creative might will bring life out of the sapless dust of Sheol.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Of persons: Lacking vital moisture, energy, or vigour. Also with reference to mental qualities: Lacking in character, insipid.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. viii. 214, I am not sapleswe old or reumatick. ?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 168 Theres not enough to cherrish a desyer Left in his sapleswe nerves. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Cor.* ii. (1656) 663 Such was that Sapless fellow Psal. 14. 1. that may have a disciplinary knowledge..but not an intuitive *per speciem propriam.* 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* vi. 16 An unexperienced sapless Teacher. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xv. 349 Now sapless on the verge of Death he stands. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 706 Hear ye the blast,..Whose spirit shakes the sapless bones Of Slavery? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 33 Ghosts and sapless shades, and the rest of their Tartarian nomenclature. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 31 Oct. 3/2 In ten years he was friendless, his children sapless and sensitive, his wife lonely.

b. Of age, etc.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. v. 4 When saplesse Age, and weake vnable limbes Should bring thy Father to his drooping Chaire. 1618 G. STRODE *Anat. Mortal.* 161 The euill dayes of sickly and saplesse old age. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 16 The staring eye glazed o'er with sapless days. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 318 A somewhat sapless womanhood.

c. Of immaterial things, ideas, sayings, etc.: Destitute of inner worth, insipid, trivial, pointless.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, Blowe hence these saplesse jestes. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* x. Wks. 1851 III. 310 Pestring their heads with the saplesse dotage of old Paris and Salamanca. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 292 It is to make the Prophecy guilty of a sapless and useless Tautologie. 1732 WATERLAND *Script. Vind.* III. 38 Those heartless, sapless Services, which had no Godliness..in them, were not the Services which God required. 1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* (1853) 408 The evangelical principles of the Reformation had begun to decline..into a dry and sapless orthodoxy. 1891 *Academy* 29 Aug. 171/2 Old stories and sapless anecdotes. 1897 W. P. KER *Epic & Rom.* 358 The growth of a kind of dull, parasitic, sapless language over the old stocks.

Hence **Sa·plessness.**

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxvii. § 23 The good in it, the

life of it.., are Protestantism in its heart; the rigidity and saplessness are the Romanism of it. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 26 Now this saplessness shall flush to green.

Sapling (sæ·plin). Forms: 5 **sapp(e)lynge, 6 sapplyne, 7 saplyn, 7–9 saplin, 8 sappling, 6– sapling.** [f. SAP *sb.*[1] + -LING [1]. Cf. SIPLING.]

1. A young tree; *esp.* a young forest-tree with a trunk a few inches in diameter.

1415 in *York Minster Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In ij sappelynges emptis de Gilberto Walker pro gauntrees, 3*s.* 8*d.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xi. 43 And scars this sentens prent into hys mynd, Hys douchtir for to clos wythin the rynd And stalwart sapplyne or bark of cork tre. 1543 *Mem. Fountains Abb.* (Surtees) I. 412 Yonge saplings. *Ibid.* 413 Smale saplings. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. iv. 71 Behold, mine Arme Is like a blasted Sapling, wither'd vp. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 212 To preserue the timber trees, and saplins likely to become timber trees, Oke, Elme, and Ashe. 1681 DINELEY *Jrnl. Tour Irel.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. 332 The Roof of this Church is admirable, of whole Saplyns. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 310 If the hunter chance to miss his aim, he speedily makes off to a sappling, which the bear..cannot climb. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xiv, The broom's tough roots his ladder made, The hazel saplings lent their aid. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 149 Saplins not proper to be cut as timber. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxxi, The gale, it plies the saplings double.

b. used as a switch.

a 1712 W. KING *Old Cheese* 69 Slouch..saw his wife's vigorous hand Wielding her oaken sapling of command.

2. *transf.* A young or inexperienced person.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. ii. 50 Peace tender Sapling, thou art made of teares, And teares will quickly melt thy life away. 1738 LILLO *Marina* I. ii, *Bawd.* You're a sapling to talk so to one of my experience. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 255 The saplings from Carter's Barracks, Sidney, are three times greater nuisances than the 'full growths' in the Penitentiary there. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xi, Right, my sapling; right and well said. 1905 *Academy* 7 Oct. 1031/2 What god or mortal reared up so fair a sapling?

3. A young greyhound (see quots.).

1832 [cf. *sapling stake* below]. 1853 'STONEHENGE' *Greyhound* xiv. 274 The young greyhound is called a sapling till he is a year old, after which he becomes a puppy till two years old. 1892 *Coursing & Falconry* (Badm. Libr.) 56 A sapling is a greyhound whelped on or after January 1 of the same year in which the season of running began.

4. a. *appositively* or as *adj.* That is a sapling.

1700 DRYDEN *Theod. & Hon.* 129 A Saplin Pine he wrench'd from out the Ground. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 121 Mourns she for lordly chamber's hearth That to the sapling ash gives birth. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 280 The branch of a sapling tree.

b. simple *attrib.*, as *sapling pole, stick*, (sense 3) *sapling stake.* Also **sapling-cup, -tankard,** an open cup or tankard formed of wood, with staves hooped like a diminutive barrel.

1851 *Archæol. Jrnl.* VIII. 427 A *Sapling cup—an oaken tankard for drinking new ale. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 437 They [the corn-bins] are made of *sapling poles, three or four inches diameter. 1832 in *Altcar Coursing Cal.* (1839) 47 *Sapling Stakes. 1885 *Field* 21 Feb. 228/3 Having conspired to run in a sapling stake..a greyhound which was not a sapling. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv, He bore no weapon in his hand, excepting a small *sapling stick, with a hooked head. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 59 The wheel was boxed in, mostly with round sapling-sticks.

Hence **Sa·plinghood,** the condition or state of being a sapling.

1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* vi. 218 Just as one having a rare tree..would not, in its saplinghood, set it..in a forest of full-grown giant trees. 1903 EDNA K. WALLACE in *Critic* XLIII. 315 Then..I grew From sapling-hood to a Tree.

Sapo, var. form of SARPO, toadfish.

Sapodilla (sæpodi·lă). Forms: 7 **sapadilloe,** (*pl.*) **sapadillies,** 7–8 **sapadillo,** 8 **sappadilla, -o, sapodylle, sabatille,** 9 **sapotilla, sapadilla, sappodilla, zapotilla** (in Dicts.), 8– **sapodilla.** [a. Sp. *zapotilla* (whence F. *sapotille*), dim. of *zapote* SAPOTA; for the change of *t* to *d* cf. Du. *sapodille*, G. *sappadill.*]

1. A large evergreen tree, *Achras Sapota*, native of tropical America, having a durable wood and an edible fruit. Also called NASEBERRY.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 39 Where there grow great Groves of Sapadillies, which is a sort of Fruit much like a Pear, but more juicy. 1699 L. WAFER *Voy.* 58 The Sambaloe's are.. cover'd with variety of Trees; especially with Mammees, Sapadilloes, and Manchineel, &c. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Sappadilla*, a name used by some for the *caimito*, or *chrysophyllum*, of botanists. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxix. 103 Deal wood makes very good pendulum-rods; the wood called sapadillo is said to be still better. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi, The glossy foliage of the mangos and sapodillas. 1892 [see NASEBERRY].

2. The fruit of this tree.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 148 The inside pulp of the fruit is milky, and of a soft sweet taste, not unlike a Sappadillo. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II 441 The sweetest sappadillas oft he brought. 1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* XII. 423 They [the people of the Bahamas and adjacent islands] have tamarinds, ..sapodylles, bananas, sowersops [etc.]. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxvi. 242 We had also the fruit called sabatille, which grows on a large tree. 1804 tr. *Piguenard's Zoflora* I. 33 Negroes, who came..with oranges, lemons, pine apples, sapotillas, and all the different fruits of the country to sell. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 323 Among the fruits of the Bahamas the sapodilla is abundant and cheap.

3. *attrib.*, as *sapodilla wood*; **sapodilla-plum** = sense 2; **sapodilla-tree** = sense 1.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 181 The *Sappodilla Plum, the Star Apple [etc.]. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 202 The *Sapadillo-Tree is as big as a large Pear-tree. 1908 R. W. CHAMBERS *Firing Line* xxxvii, Under the sapodilla-trees on the lawn. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v., The West Indian *Sapodilla-wood..is a fancy wood used for furniture.

Sapogenin (săpǫ·dʒėnin). *Chem.* [f. SAPO(NIN) + -GEN + -IN.] A crystalline compound obtained 'by treating saponin with dilute mineral acids'.

1862 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 53.

Sapon, obs. form of SAPAN.

Saponaceous (sæpŏnē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. mod.L *sāpōnācĕ-us* (F. *saponacé*), f. L. *sāpōn-em* SOAP *sb.*: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Of the nature of, or resembling, soap; consisting of, or containing, soap; soapy.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 109 A Saponaceous Draught. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* i. (1735) 13 The Gall ..is a saponaceous Substance, being compos'd of an Alkaline Salt, Oil, and Water, all which can be extracted from it. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 553 These..made a kind of Soap, or sulphureous saponaceous Salt, resembling Soap of Tartar. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 70 Rich saponaceous loam, that slowly drinks The blackening show'r. 1770 *Cook's 1st Voy.* III. viii. in *Hawkesworth's Voy.* (1773) III. 634 It was ..saponaceous to the touch, and almost as heavy as white lead. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 105 A kind of clay, of a dirty yellow, and of a saponaceous appearance. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 293 Caustic fixed alkalis convert wax into a saponaceous compound. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. vi. 81 Some portions of which [*sc.* shale] have a saponaceous feel. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 575 A saponaceous tooth powder should be used.

2. *jocularly.* 'Soapy', *lit.* and *fig.*; unctuous in manner; 'slippery', evasive.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 294/1 Among all his pecuniary, saponaceous, oleaginous parishioners. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* I. xi. 192 Then did the uncertain chase after the pig with the saponaceous tail take place. 1864 LD. WESTBURY in *Daily Tel.* 16 July, This so-called synodical judgment was, no doubt, a well-lubricated form of words, but it was so oily, so saponaceous, that no one could grasp it.

Sapona·city. *rare* (*jocular*). [irreg. f. SAPONAC-EOUS + -ITY.] Soapiness.

1845 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* vii, You little knew what saponacity was till you entered a Turkish bath. 1860 WORCESTER (citing *Dublin Rev.*).

†Saponariness. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SAPONARY + -NESS.] Saponaceous quality.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 189 Whence proceeds the saponaryness of all fix'd salts.

†Saponary, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *sāpōnārius*, f. L. *sāpōn-em* (*sāpo*) soap (see -ARY).]

A. *adj.* Saponaceous, soapy.

1662 BOYLE *Cert. Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 199 By digesting a good while a solution of Salt of Tartar with Oyl of Almonds, I could reduce them to a soft Saponary substance. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 247 The Bile is generally allow'd to have much of a saponary nature.

B. *sb.*

1. The plant Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis.* Cf. SAPONER.

1526 *Grete Herball* ccclxxxiv. (1529) X iij, Saponaria.. is called saponary fullers grass..and crowsoppe.

2. *sb. pl.* Substances convertible into soap (see quot.).

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 831 Alkalines and Enixa, which on this account are called Saponaries.

†Saponer. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *sāpōnāria.*] The plant Soapwort; = SAPONARY *sb.* 1.

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 156 Saponer or lesse crow-[so]pe: *Saponaria minor.*

Saponifiable (săpǫ·nifəiăb'l), *a.* [f. SAPONIFY *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being saponified or converted into soap.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 411/1 Seroline..is a white slightly opalescent substance,..not saponifiable. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 19 Which causes the saponifiable fats to dissolve out, leaving the non-saponifiable in solution.

Saponification (săpǫnifikā·ʃən). [a. F. *saponification*, f. *saponifier* SAPONIFY *v.*: see -FICATION.] The process of saponifying; the decomposition of a fat by the addition of an alkali which combines with its fatty acids to form a soap, the remaining constituent, glycerine, being consequently liberated.

1821 URE *Dict. Chem.* s. v. *Fat*, Saponification by potash. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1137 The general results of saponification. 1884 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 740/2 The saponification of stearin with sodic hydrate.

b. *Saponification equivalent*, a 'term signifying the number of grammes of any oil saponified by one gramme of an alkali' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1877 in Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* (1887) 49 Saponification equivalent [of palm oil from] Brass 280·2.

c. (See quot. 1877.)

1877 LITTLEJOHN in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 475/1 On the other hand, in cool weather the progress of liquefaction [of a corpse] is arrested, and the soft parts become solidified, owing to their conversion into adipocire, a peculiar kind of animal soap. To this stage..Devergie gives the name of saponification. 1882 TIDY *Legal Med.* I. 115 Partial saponification may be expected..after three months' submersion in water, and after twelve months' burial in earth.

Saponifier (săpǫ·nifəi,əɹ). [f. next + -ER [1].]

1. An apparatus for isolating glycerine and the fatty acids by saponification.

1881 *Sci. Amer. Sup.* 2562 (Knight).

2. An alkali used in saponification.

1872 CROOKES *Wagner's Handbk. Chem. Technol.* 242 Natrona refined saponifier.

Saponify (săpǫ·nifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *saponifier*, ad. mod.L. *sāpōnificāre*, f. *sāpōn-* SOAP: see -IFY.]

1. *trans.* To convert (a fat or an oil) into soap by combination with an alkali.

1821 URE *Dict. Chem.* s. v. *Fat*, Each of the constituents of natural fat were then saponified by the addition of potash. 1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.* 441/1 Ricinoleic Acid..Sherry-coloured syrupy acid.., obtained by saponifying castor oil. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 192/2 They [articles to be gilded] are, therefore, first boiled in caustic alkali in order to saponify and render soluble all traces of grease. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 132 The fat must be emulsified or saponified before it can be absorbed.

2. *intr.* To become converted into soap.

1823 URE *Dict. Chem.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Soap*, Those [oils or fats] which saponify best,..are, 1. Oil of olives..2. Animal oils [etc.]. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 46 The best oils are those which..saponify with the greatest facility with carbonate of soda. 1900 *Lancet* 29 Sept. 950/1 Kelpion ..is a greasy, dark-olive-coloured substance which refuses to saponify with strong soda solution.

Hence **Sapo·nified, Sapo·nifying** *ppl. adjs.*

1821 URE *Dict. Chem.* s. v. *Fat*, The saponified fat of the sheep. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 311 Finely divided and saponified fats. 1880 W. C. ROBERTS *Introd. Metallurgy* 9 The saponifying powers of litharge. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 259 The saponifying ferment—lipase—which Hanriot has discovered in blood-serum is probably one of the agents concerned in disposing of the fat.

Saponin, -ine (sæ·pŏnin, -oin). *Chem.* [a. F. *saponine*, f. L. *sāpōn-* soap: see -IN.] A glucoside obtained from *Saponaria officinalis, Quillaia saponaria*, and many other plants.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 127 Saponine..presents the physical properties of a solution of soap. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1230/2 Saponin [obtained] from the *Saponaria officinalis.* 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* xi. 247 If a magnetic needle be so adjusted as to have its lower surface in contact with the surface of a solution of saponine, it will remain in any position in defiance of the directive force of the earth's magnetism.

Saponite (sæ·pŏnəit). *Min.* [f. L. *sāpōn-em* soap + -ITE; formed by Svanberg 1841 as a rendering of the Ger. name *seifenstein* (= soap-stone).] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and magnesium, occurring in soft, soapy, amorphons masses, filling veins in serpentine and cavities in trap-rock.

1849 J. NICOL *Man. Min.* Index. 1862 DANA *Man. Min.* 145. 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* (1878) 22 Saponite occurs in fissures of serpentine rock. 1883 M. F. HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 414/2 Saponite,..Massive; sectile, and very soft...White, orange-yellow, pale green, and reddish brown...Occurs in all the above colours in the later igneous rocks of Scotland, commonly.

Saponule, -ul (sæ·pŏniūl, -ŭl). *Chem.* [f. L. *sāpōn-* soap: see -ULE.] (See quot. 1897.)

1794 G. PEARSON *Table Chem. Nomencl.* Pl. 4 end, Saponules of Turpentine, &c. 1802 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 182 The French chemists have proposed to give the combinations which these bodies form with the volatile oils the name of *savonules*, which Dr. Pearson has translated by the term *saponules.* 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Saponule*, term for an imperfect and partial soap formed by incomplete saponification of volatile..oils by means of various bases.

Sapor, sapour (sē·pǫɹ, -pəɹ). Also 6 **sapowr.** [a. L. *sapor, sapōr-em* taste (whence F. *saveur* SAVOUR), f. *sapĕre* to taste, to be sapid.] A quality such as is perceived by the sense of taste, as sweetness, bitterness, sourness, etc.; a taste, savour; the taste or savour of a substance, esp. of an article of food or drink. Now chiefly in scientific use.

†*Sapor* PONTIC, *Sapor* STYPTIC: particular 'sapors' frequently mentioned by the alchemists as indicative of the nature or condition of substances under examination.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in *Ashm.* (1652) 63 Which I teach you to knowne by signes fowre, By Colour, Odour, Sapor and Liquore. *Ibid.* v. 69 As Sapor of Meates chaungeth your Tastinge. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* 23 Lyke as a strand of water or a spring Haldis the sapour of his fontall well. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. Prol. 54 Not jawyn fra tun to tun, In fresche sapour new fro the berrie run. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6158 In thare mouth, ane taist, as I heir tell, Off sweit and Supernaturall Sapowris. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 628 The other Nerue is sprinckled into the flesh of the Tongue..and by that meanes the Tongue is made apprehensiue of *Sapors.* 1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 76 You tast nothing but bread in the one, and the sapour of wine in the other. 1682 CREECH tr. *Lucretius* IV. 117 Whil'st Colours strike the Eyes, Odours the Smell, Sapours the Tast. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 91 Without being over-power'd by some Herb of a stronger Taste, so as to endanger the native Sapor and Vertue of the rest. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. § 1 To discover the shape of those little particles of matter which distinguish the various sapors, odors, and colors of bodies. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) III. 314 The exquisite sapor of their French dishes. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 857/1 There remains a large class of pure sapors, of which we take cognizance without the assistance of smell, and which are altogether dissimilar to any tactile impressions: such as the bitter of quinine. 1862 LANKESTER *On Food* 256 We will call these substances which are tasted, *sapours*, in opposition to those which are called *odours.*

fig. c 1568 LAUDER *Min. P., Ane Godlie Tractate* 110 Tha want the Sapour of the spreit Of Christ Jesus. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 62 This deservedly rules all offices which flow from its empire, are tinctured with its color and sapor, and ought to be referred to it.

b. In generalized sense: Quality in relation to the sense of taste.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. 10 The gullet and conveying parts are [not] appertaining unto sapor. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* VI. 394 Sapour being an Accident or an Affection of matter that relates to our..Organs of Tast. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Saporifick Particles*, are such as by their Action on the Tongue occasion that Sensation which we call Taste or Sapor.

† **Sa·poral,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. SAPOR + -AL.] Of or pertaining to taste or 'sapor'.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ▼ 80 How many sowre things are there which by their saporall rules should be most cold, which notwithstanding are most hot.

Saporific (sæpŏri·fik), *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *sapōrificus*, f. *sapōr-em*: see SAPOR and -(I)FIC. Cf. F. *saporifique.*] 'Having the power to produce tastes' (J.); imparting flavour or taste.

1704 [see SAPOR b]. 1721 BAILEY, *Saporifick*, causing Taste. 1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. xxv. 212 He..always insisted upon a saporific crust to stimulate the flavour of the punicious fluid.

Saporine, *a. rare*—1. [f. SAPOR + -INE.] Pertaining to the sense of taste.

1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* II. iv. *Comm.* p. xxxiv, They more readily receive the impressions, which, by the saporine nerves, are transmitted to the sensorium.

Saporosity (sæpŏrɒ·sĭti). *rare.* [f. mod.L. *sapōrōs-us*: see next and -ITY.] That property of a body by which it imparts the sensation of taste.

1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 115 Unless we may use the words Saporosity and Odorosity for these common properties, which are possessed by our organs of taste and smell, and by the particles of sapid and odorous bodies.

Saporous (sēī·pŏrəs), *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *sapōrōsus*, f. *sapōr-em*: see SAPOR and -OUS.] Of or pertaining to taste; having flavour or taste; yielding some kind of taste. † Also, agreeable to the taste, savoury.

a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 283 We read of Manna that it was saporous to all palates. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Saporous*, are such Bodies as are capable of yielding some kind of Taste when touch'd with our tongue; but those that afford no Taste, are called *Insipid*. 1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* II. iv. 748 The sharp and jagged in their progress tear The suffering nerves, and wage saporous war. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 590 We omit no solitary supplement..which can contribute to such cunning combinations as result in saporous felicity.

‖ **Sapota** (săpō·tă). Forms: 6–9 **sapote,** 7 **sapotte**; 7 **supota, supporter, sappota,** 9 **zapota,** 8– **sapota.** [repr. Sp. and Pg. *sapote* (whence F. *sapote*), a. Mexican *zapotl, capotl.* The form now in use is from mod. Latin.] **a.** The tree *Achras Sapota* and its fruit; = SAPODILLA 1, 2; (see also quot. 1887). As mod.L., a genus, the type of the *Sapotaceæ*, now referred to *Achras*.

White sapota, the greenish yellow fruit of the Mexican tree *Casimiroa edulis* (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895). **Mammee-sapota,** see MAMMEE 3.

?*c* 1560 TOMSON in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 454 There are many goodly fruits in that Countrey, whereof we haue none such, as Plantanos, Guyaues, Sapotes, Tunas. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 42 There we had..the Plantin, Sapotte, Chicosapotte, Pine-fruit, and all other fruits that were to be found in Mexico. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 326 Sapota, *Achras.* 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 75 The sapotes are round, about two inches in circumference. 1811 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog., West Indies* (abr., ed. 3) 666 The sapota or sapadilla. 1866 MARY B. CLARKE *Mosses fr. Rolling Stone* 120 Zapotas, rough and brown. 1887 BRIGHAM *Guatemala* 131 There is no little confusion in the nomenclature of the sapotes or sapodillas. What is usually called sapote in Guatemala does not belong to the genus Sapota, but to an allied genus, Lucuma, and is known in the W. Indies as the mammee-apple...The sapoton or big sapote does not even belong to the Sapota family, but is a Pachira.

b. *attrib.*, as *sapota plum, wood.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 68/2 Achras or Sapota Plum. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 94/1 The material of the beams of the doors was sapote wood. *a* 1881 L. H. MORGAN *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol.* 273 They used sapote wood usually for lintels.

Sapotaceous (sæpōtē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Sapotāce-æ* (f. SAPOTA) + see -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of the *Sapotaceæ*, a N. O. of gamopetalous plants typified by the *Achras* (formerly *Sapota*).

1845 G. DON in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 178*/1.

Sapotad (sæ·pŏtăd). [f. SAPOT-A + -AD I d.] Lindley's term for: A plant of the N. O. *Sapotaceæ.*

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 590.

Sapote, variant of SAPOTA.

Sapotilla, Sapotte, obs. ff. SAPODILLA, SAPOTA.

Sapour, variant of SAPOR.

Sappadilla, -o, obs. forms of SAPODILLA.

† **Sa·ppar(e.** *Min. Obs.* [a. F. *sappare* (De Saussure 1789 in *Jrnl. de Physique* XXXIV. 213).

De Saussure copies from the label of his specimen (received from the Duke of Gordon) a statement indicating that the name came from the records of the abortive attempt to find gold in Scotland in the reign of James VI. In Atkinson's book of 1619, *Discovery and History of Gold Mynes in Scotland* (ed. Bannatyne Club, pp. 15, 67), 'the sapparr, saxere, and salineere stones' are mentioned as minerals in conjunction with which gold may be expected to be found. It is very doubtful whether these terms had any real meaning; the description of 'sappar-stone' on p. 15 would seem to suit quartz; it certainly does not refer to cyanite.]

An obsolete synonym of CYANITE.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 209 Sappare. Cyanite of Werner. 1862 DANA *Min.* 173 Kyanite..is also called *sappar*, a corruption of sapphire.

Sapped (sæpt), *ppl. a.* [f. SAP *v.*1 + -ED1.] Undermined.

1716 GAY *Trivia* III. 389 Her sap'd Foundations. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* liii, Here were the rotten beam, the sinking arch, the sapped and mouldering wall.

Sappelynge, obs. form of SAPLING.

Sapper 1 (sæ·pəɹ). [f. SAP *v.*1 + -ER 1, after F. *sapeur.*]

1. One who saps; *spec.* a soldier employed in working at saps, the building and repairing of fortifications, the execution of field-works, and the like.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the Engineers were formerly called the *(Royal) Sappers and Miners*, but in 1859 they became the Royal Engineers. (The privates are still unofficially called *sappers.*)

1626 tr. *Boccalini's New-found Politicke* 92 These are ..tooles belonging to Pioners, Sappers, Diggers [etc.]. 1642 HEXHAM *Princ. Art Milit.* II. (ed. 2) 37 He..continues the Sap,..and then follows another Sapper presently, who [etc.]. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6932/1 A brigade of sappers generally consists of eight men, divided equally into two parties; and whilst one of these parties is advancing the sap, the other is furnishing the gabions, fascines, and other necessary implements, who relieve each other alternately. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) VIII. 601, I would beg to suggest..the expediency of adding to the Engineers' establishment a corps of sappers and miners. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. Roy. Engineers* § 2. 7 Officers of Engineers, are restrained from employing Soldiers of the Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners, as Servants. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ▼ 762 A Gunner, Sapper or private, as the case may be. 1872 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 8 For use by the officers and sappers of the Royal Engineers for torpedo operations. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 175 The Lord He created the Engineer, Her Majesty's Royal Engineer, With the rank and pay of a Sapper!

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sapper officer*, etc.; **sapper-pumper,** *nonce-wd.*, used for F. *sapeur-pompier* a member of a (French) fire-brigade.

1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Engineers*, On active service, an engineer officer is sometimes a *sapper officer. 1841 THACKERAY *Sec. Funeral Napoleon* iii, The *Sapper-pumpers, with ditto. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* VI. (1895) 288 All the sapper-pumpers..with their beautiful brass helmets! 1900 *Daily News* 21 May 7/6 A telegraph cart manned by *sapper telegraphists.

Sapper 2 (sæ·pəɹ). *Mech.* [f. SAP *sb.*1 + -ER 1.] A tool for cutting away sap-wood (see quots.).

1822 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* V. 147 On this shaft [of a rotary saw machine] are the saw and sappers...The sappers which are crooked pieces of iron, steel edged,..cut the sap off the log. 1891 *Century Dict., Sapper*, a chisel used in some sawing-machines to cut away waste or sap-wood and reduce a log to a cylindrical shape.

Sapper 3 (sæ·pəɹ). *Eton slang.* [f. SAP *v.*3 + -ER 1.] One who 'saps' or studies hard.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* (1907) I. 52 Pleasant clever Hawtrey, and careful Okes, and that shrewd sapper, Green...: these form his classic escort to the cloisters.

‖ **Sapperment** (sapəɹme·nt). *int.* [G. *sapperment*, corruption of *sakrament* SACRAMENT.] An oath put in the mouth of a German speaker.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii, 'That won't pass, Mr. Captain'. 'That *must* pass, Mr. Justice—sapperment!' 1823 — *Quentin D.* xxii, Sapperment—what a shy fairy it is! 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* II. (1895) 106 But you are not listening, sapperment!

Sappharine, obs. form of SAPPHIRINE *a.*

Sapphic (sæ·fik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **Saphik, Saphic(ke,** 6–8 **Sap(p)hick,** 7 **Sap(p)hique.** [a. F. *saphique*, † *sapphique* (16th c. in Godefroy), ad. L. *Sapphic-us*, a. Gr. Σαπφικός.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Sappho (Σαπφώ), the famous poetess of Lesbos (*c* 600 B. C.); *spec.* epithet of the metres used by her (see B).

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. iv, Metir saphik, and also elygie. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ix. 43 She inuented the verses which after her name are called Saphic. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sapphique Verse.* 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* v. 100 Iambick, and Sapphick Verses. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 472 Catullus has two Sapphic Odes. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1884) 97 She'd throw off odes, again, whose flow And fire were more than Sapphic.

B. *sb.* A metre used by Sappho or named after her. Chiefly *pl.*, verses written in the Sapphic stanza.

Greater Sapphic: a logaœdic distich of which the first line is ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – and the second (the Greater Sapphic verse) is ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ‖ ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – . *Lesser Sapphic*: a logaœdic hendecasyllable with a dactyl in the third place (⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ –). The 'Sapphic stanza' consists of three Lesser Sapphics followed by an Adonic (⏑ – ⏑ –).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1598) 78 Zelmane..tooke out of his hand the Lute, and..sung these Saphikes. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 81 For tryall of which I haue turned the new Poets sweete song of Eliza into such homely Sapphick as I coulde. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 50 Give me leave to salute you first in these Sapphics. 1730 SWIFT *Dan Jackson's Picture*, To give us a Description graphick Of Dan's large Nose, in modern Saphick. 1892 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* II. vii. 49 Lumbering hexameters and dolorous sapphics consequently made their appearance in English literature.

Sapphire (sæ·fəiəɹ). Forms: 3–6 **saphyr,** 3–7 **saphir,** 4–5 **safir(e,** (zaphire), **safer(e,** 4–6 **saffer(e, safyr(e, sapher,** 4–7 **saphyre,** 4–8 **saphire,** 5 **saffyr, saffre, safewr, (safour, safur),** 5–6 *Sc.* **sapheir,** 6 **saphere, saphier, (safure, saffure, -oure,** *Sc.* **saufir),** 7 **sappheir,** *Sc.* **saiffer,** 8–9 **sapphyr,** 8– **sapphire.** [a. OF. *safir* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *saphir* (Pr. *saphir, safir*, Sp. *zafir, zafiro*, Pg. *safira, zafira*, It. *zaffiro*), ad. L. *sapphīr-us*, also *sapp(h)ir* (both fem.), a. Gr. *σάπφειρος*, fem., said to mean lapis lazuli (our sapphire being perh. the *ὑάκινθος*, L. *hyacinthus*); prob. a. some Semitic form, cf. Hebr. סַפִּיר *sappīr*, rendered *σάπφειρος*, *sapphirus* in the LXX and Vulg.

The word, however, does not appear to be ultimately of Semitic origin. As Heb. *sappīr* may represent an earlier **sanpīr* (cf. Jewish Aramaic *sanpīrīnā*), some scholars have conjectured that the source may be Skr. *çanipriya* (lit. 'dear to the planet Saturn'), the name of some dark gem, perh. sapphire or emerald. The Pers. *saffīr* and mod.Arab. *çafīr* may be from Greek.]

1. A precious stone of a beautiful transparent blue. It is a variety of native alumina akin to the ruby.

a 1272 *Lirue Ron* 173 in *O. E. Misc.* 98 Hwat spekstu of eny stone..Of iaspe, of saphir, of sardone. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5667 (Bodl. MS.), Safyres Smaragdes & Margarites. 1340 *Ayenb.* 82 Hy wenep of a gles pet hit by a safir. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 478 Of Rubies, saphires [v. rr. safferys, safers], and of peerles white Were alle hise clothes brouded vp and doun. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 159 A poore man proud is nat comendable, Nor a fayr saphir set in a copir ryng. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 11403 Some were of safewrs and some of saiadyn. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 464 With stanis of Berill deir, Dyamountis and Sapheir. 1554 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 145 Oon gold ringe wt a saffer. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 62 Though the Polipe chaungeth colour euery houre: yet the Saphyre will cracke before it consent to disloyaltie. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 215 The heauen hewd Saphir. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* Div. Poems (1630) 299 With veines, like Saphyres, winding in and out. 1676 EVELYN *Diary* 26 Aug., He reported prodigious depth of ice, blew as a saphire, and as transparent. 1721 POPE *Temp. Fame* 252 Bright azure rays from lively sapphyrs stream. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 13 The sky..was as blue and clear as the heart of a sapphire.

b. *Min.* Used as a general name for all the precious transparent varieties of native crystalline alumina, including the ruby. A colourless variety is called *white* or *water sapphire.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 68 Saphire White. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 215 There are three sorts, one perfect Blue, and very hard...The second is perfect White, and very hard...The third, called Water-Saphires, are of small Esteem, being not so hard as the other, and commonly of a dead Waterish Colour. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The soft water-sapphires of Bohemia and Silesia are of some account, though far inferior to the oriental ones..in the brightness of their blue. 1829 CRAWFURD *Jrnl. Emb. to Ori. of Ava* (1834) II. 201 All the varieties of the sapphire, as well as the spinelle, are found together. 1834 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) s.v., The red sapphire, or Oriental ruby. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 385/2 When perfectly devoid of colour, they are called *Water Sapphires.*

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

14.. HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 70 Lady, þat clept art 'modir of mercy', Noble saphir. 1614 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* II. Sonn. ii, Those Eyes, those sparkling Saphires of Delight! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 605 Now glow'd the Firmament With living Saphirs.

d. The pure bright blue of the sapphire.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. v. 14 He [the Sun] brighteth the Air into a chearful Saphir. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* III. i, Again his waves in milder tints unfold Their long array of sapphire and of gold. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XVIII. vi, It seems that I am happy, that to me A livelier emerald twinkles in the grass, A purer sapphire melts into the sea.

e. *Her.* The tincture blue or azure, in blazoning by the names of precious stones.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 12 Azure..whose preciouse stone is the Saphier. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 90 Hys fielde is of the Saphire, the Sunne propre; or thus. He beareth Azure, a Sunne d'Or. 1777 PORNY *Elem. Her.* (ed. 3) 109 Party per Saltier Sapphire and Pearl.

2. A name for certain humming-birds.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 272/2 [Humming-Birds.] The Sapphires. 1861 GOULD *Trochilidæ* V. Pl. 330 *Eucephala Grayi*, Blue-headed Sapphire. *Ibid.* 342 *Hylocharis sapphirinus.* Red-throated Sapphire.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sapphire-blaze, -blue* (adj. and sb.), *colour, crown, hue, jewel, ring, throne*; *sapphire-coloured, -hued, visaged* adjs.; † **sapphire loop** (see LOOP *sb.*4 2); **sapphire stone** = sense 1.

1754 GRAY *Poesy* 99 The living Throne, the *sapphire-blaze, Where angels tremble while they gaze. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. 775 The fore part of the neck and breast are of a rich *sapphire blue. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 420, I have some specimens of a sapphire-blue stone. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 390 Another sea, of the deepest and clearest sapphire-blue. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 65 The *Saphire Colour, that Orient Blewe. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 152 b, There fall those *Saphir-coloured brookes. *c* 1630 MILTON *Ode Sol. Music* 7 That undisturbed Song of pure content, Ay sung before the saphire-colour'd throne. 1634 — *Comus* 26 And gives them leave to wear their *Saphire crowns. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 8 They had on bawderykys alle of *saffer hewe. 1446 — *Nightingale Poems* ii. 2 Towardes Even the *Saphyre-huwed sky Was westward meynt with many Rowes Rede. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 578 He wore about his necke a *saphire jewel. *c* 1400–1548 *Sapphire loop* [see LOOP *sb.*4 2]. 1634–5 in *Anc. Inventt.* (Halliw.) 6 One *Saphire ringe. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxiv. 10 As a werk of a *saphire stoon. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 6 The lake Blue as a sapphire-stone. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 758 A

*Saphir Throne, inlaid with pure Amber, 1745-6 COLLINS *Ode Poet. Char.* 32 Himself..plac'd her on his Saphire Throne. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & L.* II, The *sapphire-visag'd god.

b. quasi-*adj.* Resembling the sapphire, sapphire-coloured.

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* App. 173 A saphir skye ladde Israel be day-light Toward the lond of promyssyoun. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 37 The cristall air, the sapher firmament. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* XXXV. 55 Hir saphir veins, lyk threids of silk. 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers of Sion* 10 The Sunne..faintly iourneyes vp Heauens saphire Path. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 237 How from that Saphire Fount the crisped Brooks..Ran Nectar. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 128 Loud from a saphire sky his thunder sounds. 1819 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* XXXVI, Like a throbbing star Seen mid the sapphire heaven's deep repose. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VIII. iii, Beyond that sapphire promontory, which men name St. Bees, which is not sapphire either, but dull sandstone, when one gets close to it. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.* (1894) 60 In the sapphire West the eve yet lingered.

c. used in denominating some animals (see quots.).

1664 R. HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 40 A Saphir flie so called for his bright shining blew colour. 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III. 425 The Saphire-beetle has green Wings, with a Gold Gloss. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. 775 Sapphire Humming Bird. 1861 GOULD *Trochilidæ* III. Pl. 178 *Pterophanes Temminckii*. Temminck's Sapphire-wing.

Sapphired (sæ·fəi·ərd), *ppl. a. rare*−1. [f. SAPPHIRE + -ED 2.] Painted with sapphire blue.

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* v, As in old pictures tender cherubim A child's soul thro' the sapphir'd canvas bear.

Sapphiric (săfi·rik), *a. rare.* [f. SAPPHIRE + -IC.] Resembling or of the nature of a sapphire.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. v. 130 Wine..partaketh very much of the vitriolated nature; which may be gathered..by the saphiric and reddy colour of those that are ripe. 1882 JAS. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 175 Badged garters twinkling with sapphiric stones.

Sapphirine (sæ·firəin), *sb. Min.* Also **saphirine.** [f. SAPPHIRE + -INE 5.] **a.** A silicate of aluminium and magnesium found in pale blue grains. **b.** A blue variety of spinel. †**c.** An early name for blue chalcedony (*obs.*).

The term (in Ger. form *saphirin*) was applied in its now usual meaning by Giesecko 1819; it had been used in 1808 by K. W. Nose for hatiynite.

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Crystallogr.* 489. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 218 *Sapphirine.* This mineral was discovered by Sir Charles Giesecke, in Greenland...It has a pale sapphire blue colour. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s. v. *Mineralogy* 533/1 Chalcedonic Quartz...Saphirine. 1883 M. F. HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 386/2 Spinel.. Sapphirine is pale sapphire-blue to greenish or reddish blue.

Sapphirine (sæ·firəin), *a.*1 Forms: 5 **saphyryn**, 7 **saphyrin**, 7–8 **saphirine**, 8–9 **sappharine**, 7– **sapphirine.** [ad. L. *sapphīrinus*, a. Gr. *σαπφείρινος*, f. *σάπφειρος* SAPPHIRE.] Consisting of or like sapphire, having the qualities of sapphire, esp. the colour.

Sapphirine gurnard: see GURNARD.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. v. (1859) 76 This Cercle in his bordure was of mesurable brede of coloure, saphyryn, and was redyly lyned by ordre, and set full of sterres. *a* 1631 DONNE *Elegy* [xi.] Poems (1633) 296 She was too Saphirine and cleare to thee; Clay, flint, and jeat now thy fit dwellings be. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5044 The same water..appears of a Saphyrin blew. 1672 BOYLE *Ess. Orig. & Virt. Gems* I. 38 Jewellers reckon among Saphires..another sort of Stones, because of their Saphirine degree of hardness. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 176 The irides sappharine; the head flat. *Ibid.* (1776) III. 245 Sapphirine Gurnard. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 63 The sapphirine pavement of heaven. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* II. 46 No nymph..Or sapphirine spirit of a twilight star. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* IV. v, The sapphirine hue of the zenith in spring.

b. *absol.*

1822 W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* I. XXXI, He..with his feet..Smote soundingly the pavement's sapphirine. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, Gerard de Lairesse* XI, Thunder from the safe sky's sapphirine.

Sa·pphirine, *a.*2 [f. mod.L. *Sapphirina*, subst. use of the fem. of L. *sapphīrin-us*: see prec.] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of the *Sapphirina*, a genus of copepods of the N.O. *Sapphirinidæ.*

1897 *Jrnl. Mar. Zool.* Dec. 111 Sapphirine copepods.

Sapphirinid (sæfi·rinid). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Sapphirinidæ*, f. *Sapphirina*: see prec.] A member of the N.O. *Sapphirinidæ* of parasitic copepods. So also **Sapphiri·noid** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Sapphirinidæ.*

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Sapphirinid. Sapphirinoid. 1897 *Jrnl. Mar. Zool.* Dec. 111 When seen swimming the Sapphirinids present a magnificent play of metallic colours.

Sapphirite (sæ·fiřəit). *Min.* [f. SAPPHIRE *sb.* + -ITE 1.] = SAPPHIRINE *sb.* a.

1883 M. F. HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 409/1.

Sapphism (sæ·fiz'm). [f. the name of *Sappho* (see SAPPHIC), who was accused of this vice: see -ISM.] Unnatural sexual relations between women.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1901 *Lancet* 1 June 1548/1 As yet in this country the novelist..has not arrived at the treatment in romance of excessive morphiomania, or Sapphism, or vaginismus, all of which diseases will be found in French novels.

So **Sa·pphist,** 'one addicted to sapphism' (*Webster's Suppl.* 1902).

Sappho (sæ·fo). [Applications of the name of the poetess (see SAPPHIC).]

1. *Ornith.* In mod.L. the name of a genus of humming-birds. Hence, a bird of this genus; = COMET *sb.* 3; usually *Sappho comet.*

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 272/1 [Humming-Birds] 11th Race. The Sapphos. 1861 GOULD *Trochilidæ* III. Pl. 174 *Cometes sparganurus.* The Sappho Comet. 1862 [see COMET 3].

2. *Astr.* The name of the eighteenth asteroid.

1875 PROCTOR in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 807/2 Sappho [discovered] 1864, May 3.

†**Sa·ppily,** *adv. Obs.* [f. SAPPY *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. By means of sap; through the operation of sap.

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 774 The Glastenbury Thorne, whose arising time being between Michaelmas and Christmas being sappily prepared by the beginning of the hard Frost [was almost destroyed].

2. Mustily.

1724 RAMSAY *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* xiv, The first it smellt sae sappylie, To touch the lave he did not grein.

Sappiness (sæ·pinės). [f. SAPPY *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The condition of being full of sap.

1552 HULOET, Sapines or naturall humour or moysture, *vligo.* 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 33 For want of moysture and sappinesse. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 They prosper and thriue in burgening, sappines, flowers, fruit. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Sappiness*, the having Sap. 1731 *Ibid.* (ed. 5), *Sappiness*, the being sappy. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 282 According to the size or sappiness of the tree. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* XXVII, That green trough of sappiness and humidity, the valley of the River Var.

2. *colloq.* The quality of being sappy or foolish. In recent Dicts.

Sapping (sæ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. SAP *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SAP in various senses; an instance of this.

1672 J. LACEY tr. *Tacquet's Milit. Archit.* 51 The sapping of the out-breastwork must be intercepted by a counter and transverse Sappe. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* IV. 341 They were obliged to..make their approach by Sapping. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 480 The general health had borne up under all these chronic sappings, undisturbed. 1863 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* (1901) II. 126, I have noticed..the wonderful sapping of the chalk cliffs going on here [Margate]. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 238 A rather petulant objection to her use of analogies, which he called the sapping of language.

attrib. 1904 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 7/1 The sapping trenches will have to be run through frozen ground.

Sapping (sæ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 *School slang.* [f. SAP *v.*3 + -ING 1.] The action of studying hard.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* (1907) I. 91 Have you patronized learning, or sapping commended? 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, I never was much of a hand at sapping, and..the light work suits me well enough.

Sapping (sæ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*3 [f. SAP *v.*2 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SAP 2 **2.** In quot. *attrib.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Sapping-machine*, a circular saw for slabbing balks and sawing bolts for shingle stuff.

Sapping (sæ·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SAP *v.*1 + -ING 2.] That saps or undermines.

1819 BYRON *Venice* i, Thus they creep..through their sapping streets. 1831 E. IRVING *Expos. Rev.* I. 90 The stormy winds and sapping streams of infidelity which are overthrowing the house of those who [etc.]. 1908 SIR I. HAMILTON in *Manch. Courier* 27 Oct. 10/5 The slow and sapping struggle against starvation.

Sappodilla, obs. form of SAPODILLA.

Sappota, obs. form of SAPOTA.

Sappy (sæ·pi), *a.* [f. SAP *sb.*1 + -Y. Cf. MLG. *sapich*, MHG. *saffec, saffic.*]

1. Of a plant or tree or its parts, of wood: Abounding in sap.

1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* 1, 546 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 16/1 *Suculentus*, sæpiz stela. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 Sapy, or fulle of sap, *cariosus.* *a* 1555 SAMUEL *Let.* in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1705/1 Began they not first with the greene and sappie tree? 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* Ep. Ded. *ij, The Vine..stretcheth abroad his sappy braunches. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 165. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* II. liv. 383 The citron tree is a great deale more sappie and full of iuice for to make nourishment of then the limon tree. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compt. Gard.* II. 58 Branches, of which the Wood is..extreamly Pithy, or Sappy. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 75 When the sappy Boughs Attire themselves with Blooms. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* xii, But these [*sc.* exotic plants], tho' fed with careful dirt Are neither green nor sappy. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 425 Sappy masses of parenchyma. *Comb. a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 393 The fat sappy-leaved clover has been agreeable.

2. *fig.* in various applications. **a.** Full of vitality.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. Q j b, Well agyd now, but sappy strength he kepes of grener yeres. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & Wild Honey* (1884) 114 A rank, sappy race like the English or German.

b. Full of 'goodness' or substance.

1563 L. BLUNDESTON *Pref.* to B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 30 The sappye Sence of this his passyng Kyme. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* To Rdr. *vj, He that is least acquainted with suche trashe, and pelfe wyll better perceaue suche thinges whych be sauerye and sappye. 1587 GREENE *Card of Fancy* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 90 The sugered eloquence, which so sweetlie flowed from the sappie wit of Gwydonius. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 43 What thinke you of the lines of Decius? Writes he not a good cordiall sappie stile?

†**c.** Immature, unseasoned. *Obs.*

a 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 3 When he had passed this weake and sappie age he was committed to Dr. Coxe. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 365 A Creature of that Sappy Sapience (for it selfe) as too green to burn for Religion.

†**3.** Juicy; succulent. **a.** Of fruit. Also as epithet of the juice.

1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Compounds* 33 Make your balles with the sappie iuce of the beries. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 56 The riper fruit..Whose sappy liquor, that with fulnesse sweld, Into her cup she scruzd. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. ix. 519 *Tomates* which is a great sappy and savourie graine. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1656) 33 After which succeed round, reddish, sappy Berries. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* vii. § 11 In its first and juvenile Constitution, it is a very Spongy and Sappy body.

b. Of meat, fish, etc.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. *Cosmogr.* vi. 29 In this region ar mony fair ky and oxin,..the talloun of thair wambis is sa sappy, that it fresis nevir. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *To Hamilton* (*Herrings*) i, Braw sappy fish As ane could wish. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 25 Their flesh will be the sappier.

4. Fat; plump. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2998/4 She [a mare] is spay'd, and has a heavy Eye, somewhat sappy. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Epit. Auld Janet* Poet. Wks. (1846) 288 A sonsier dame, or sappier wame, Ne'er hotcht alangst the cawsey. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 637 Your frame so sappy, and your face so smug.

5. Full of moisture; moist; wet; sodden; rainy. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. SOPPY *a.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) xiv, To se the soill..Sappie, and to resaue all seidis able. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 3) III. ix, At cricket ..on very sloppy ground, so that your hard ball presently becomes, muddy, sappy, and rotten. 1885 HALL CAINE *Shadow Crime* xxiv, It's cold and sappy, Mrs. Garth.

b. Of meat: Putrescent, tainted. *dial.* (See E.D.D.)

1573 BARET *Alv.* s. v. *Restie*, Sapie or vnsauerie flesh. 1783 LEMON *Etymol. Dict.*, *Sapy*, a moisture contracted on the outward surface of meats, which is the first stage of dissolution.

6. Consisting of or containing sap-wood.

1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 This tymbir shalbe white oke, not doted, nor storvyn, nor sappy. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v. *Trenel*, These T[r]enels must be well season'd, and not sappy. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 84 Be exceeding careful how you make use of any sort of sappy Timber.

7. Foolish. (Cf. SAP *sb.*5)

1670 *2nd Pt. Peoples Liberties Asserted* 6 When unlimited Prerogatives have sprung up, like Mushromes out of the sappy Apprehensions..of inferior Officers. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 242 'Where', said she fretfully, 'can he have taken his sappy head?' 1894 G. W. APPLETON *Co-Respondent* I. 150, I am a fat-headed, sappy, bally ass. *punningly.* 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. 1890 III. 61 The women he draws from one model don't vary, All sappy as maples and flat as a prairie.

‖ **Sapræmia** (sæprī·miă). [mod. L., f. Gr. *σαπρό-ς* putrid + *-αἷμια* blood.] 'Septic intoxication, or poisoning by means of septic or putrefactive organisms' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 666/2 When the wound is due to a saprophyte the absorption of the ptomaine has been termed 'Sapræmia'. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* v. (ed. 4) 16 It not very rarely leads to death from putrid intoxication or sapræmia.

Sapræmic (săprī·mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to sapræmia; affected with sapræmia.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xiv. (ed. 4) 106 Inflammation of the cyst is set up, with fever and sapræmic symptoms. 1902 G. S. WOODHEAD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 521/2 A distinction must be drawn between sapræmia and septicæmia...So long as no micro-organisms follow the toxins, the condition is purely sapræmic.

Saprogenic (sæprodʒe·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. *σαπρό-ς* putrid + -GEN + -IC.] Causing decay or putrefaction; also, produced by putrefaction.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 599 Saprogenic or putrid infection. 1882 HUXLEY in *Nature* 9 Mar. 439 The results of recent researches, which tend to show that pathogenic bacteria are mere modifications of saprogenic forms. 1900 A. C. JONES tr. *A. Fischer's Struct. Bacteria* 49 Zymogenic, saprogenic and saprophile bacteria.

Saprogenous (sæprɒ·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *σαπρό-ς* putrid + -GEN + -OUS.] = prec.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 92 *Bact. termo* is the ferment of putrefaction, the saprogenous ferment. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Saprogenic* or *Saprogenous*, producing putrefaction or decay. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Saprogenous*, growing on decaying substances.

Saprol (sæ·prɒl). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *σαπρό-ς* putrid + -OL.] (See quot. 1897.)

1892 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 673 Laser (..August 18th, 1892) gives an account of an inquiry made by him into the properties of saprol. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Saprol*, name for a crude mixture of creosols with carbohydrates and pyridine, used for rough disinfection.

‖ **Saprolegnia** (sæprɒlē·gniă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *σαπρό-ς* putrid + *λέγν-ον* border.] A genus of fungi (the type of the N.O. *Saprolegnieæ* or *Saprolegniaceæ*), which chiefly infests the bodies of fish.

1866 BERKELEY in *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Saprolegnieæ*, The same animal has been observed, when immersed, to produce a *Saprolegnia*, and when surrounded merely by air to produce a *Mucor.* 1882 HUXLEY in *Nature* 9 Mar. 438/2, I tried some experiments on the transplantation of the *Saprolegnia* of the living salmon to dead animal bodies. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 146 Saprolegnia: colourless tubular threads, forming gelatinous masses on living and dead animal and vegetable matter in fresh water.

Hence **Saprole·gnious** *a.* (see quot. 1900); **Saprole·gnized** *ppl. a.*, diseased with saprolegnia.

1882 HUXLEY in *Nature* 9 Mar. 439/1 The conditions under which my saprolegnised flies were placed. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Saprolegnious*, allied to the genus *Saprolegnia.*

Saprophagan (sæprɒ·făgăn). *Ent.* [f. mod.L. *saprophag-us* (see next) + -AN.] (See quot.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Saprophagans*, the name of

a tribe of Coleopterous insects, comprising those which feed on..substances in a state of decomposition.

Saprophagous (sæprǫ·făgŏs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *saprophag-us* (f. Gr. *σαπρός* putrid + *-φάγος* eating) + -OUS.] Living on decomposing matter.

1819 MACLEAY *Horæ Entomol.* I. 27 Saprophagous insects or such as feed on putrid or decomposed vegetable matter. 1849 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 361 Species whose larvæ are..either fungivorous or saprophagous.

Saprophile (sæ·prǫfəil), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Gr. *σαπρός* putrid + *-φίλος* loving: see -PHILE.] **a.** A bacterium inhabiting putrid matter. **b.** *adj.* Of bacteria: Found in putrid matter. So **Sapro·philous** *a.*

1882 A. W. BLYTH *Foods* 544 There are, however, certain animalcules..that specially point to sewage contamination. This class have been called 'saprophiles'. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Saprophilous. 1900 A. C. JONES tr. *A. Fischer's Struct. Bacteria* 49 Such bacteria may be termed *saprophile*.

Saprophyte (sæ·prǫfəit). [f. Gr. *σαπρό-ς* putrid + *φυτόν* plant: see -PHYTE.] Any vegetable organism that lives on decayed organic matter.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 691/1 There are other degraded allies of green plants, which are content to work up again the imperfectly broken down products of decay. Such plants are termed *Saprophytes*. 1882 S. WALPOLE & HUXLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXII. 332 The common moulds,..which are habitually saprophytes (that is to say, live on decaying organic matter).

Hence **Sapro·phytal** (B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900), **Saprophytic** (-fi·tik) *adjs.*, of or pertaining to saprophytes; **Saprophy·tically** *adv.*, after the manner of saprophytes; **Sapro·phytism**, the state of living as a saprophyte.

1882 H. M. WARD in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* Jan. 2 The appearance of various saprophytic fungi on the old shrivelled spot indicates the completion of the destruction. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 356 Species of purely and strictly saprophytic..mode of life. 1890 A. WHITELEGGE *Hygiene & Public Health* x. 227 Cultivation in non-living media, that is, a form of saprophytism, is [etc.]. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 257 The fungus being merely saprophytic. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 1509 All the known parasitic bacterial species (with the exception of the leprosy bacilli)..can thrive also saprophytically.

Sapsago (sæpsē·gō). *U. S.* Also **chapsager.** [Corruptly a. G. *schabziger*, f. *schaben* to grate + *ziger* a kind of cheese.] A kind of hard cheese made in Switzerland, flavoured with melilot.

1846 WORCESTER (cites *Farm. Encycl.*)...Also *chapsager.* 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Sapskull (sæ·pskʊl). Now *dial.* (see E.D.D.). [f. SAP *sb.*[1] (sense 4) + SKULL.] = SAP-HEAD.

1735 H. CAREY *Honest Yorkshire-man* 9 Welcome to London, dear 'Squire Sapscull. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Sapscull*, a simple fellow. 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 55 Poor sapskull, thus craftily put to the blush.

‖ **Sapucaia** (sapʊkāya). Also 7 **iacapucaya**, 9 **sapucaya.** [Brazilian; according to Von Martius f. *sopia* egg + *acaia* a kind of forest tree; the fruit with its seeds resembling a nest containing eggs. Gandavo 1576 (Pg.) writes *zabucaes* pl.]

1. a. A South American tree of the genus *Lecythis*. **b.** The fruit of the tree, a sapucaia-nut.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 843 Of Fruits, he reckons the Iacapucaya, like a pot..with a couer on it. 1869 R. F. BURTON *Highl. Brazil* I. 120 Hereabouts also are two noble lofty Sapucains, vestiges of the forest primeval.

2. *attrib.*, as *sapucaia tree*; **sapucaia-brown** *Chem.* (see quot.); **sapucaia-nut**, the edible fruit of *Lecythis Zabucajo* and *L. Ollaria*; **sapucaia-oil, -wine** (see quots.).

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 195 The shell of the fruit contains a tannin..which..in the older fruits is converted into a brown substance (*sapucaia-brown). 1820 tr. *von Wied's Trav. Brazil* I. 126 Some baskets..full of bananas, oranges, *sapucaya-nuts [etc.]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Lecythis*, Under the name of Sapucaia nuts, the seeds of *L. Zabucajo* are commonly sold in our fruit shops. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 746/1 **Sapucaia oil*, yielded by *Lecythis ollaria*. 1820 tr. *von Wied's Trav. Brazil* I. 105 The young foliage of the *sapucaya tree. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 195 The juice (*sapucaia-wine) which flows from incisions in old trees.

Sa·p-wood. [SAP *sb.*[1]] = ALBURNUM.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Add. Notes 96 The placental vessels..are transformed from sap-wood..into inert wood. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 258 Boards..free from..sap-wood. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 353 A deep reddish-brown heartwood and light sap-wood.

Saque, Saquem, obs. ff. SAKÉ, SACHEM.

Sar (sār). [a. F. *sar*, variant of *sargue*, *sargo*, etc., ad. L. *sargus*: see SARGON, SARGUS.] A fish of the sparoid genus *Sargus*.

1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIV. 300/2 The Sars are shore fish, are common on the Southern coasts of France. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 406 Several of them occur in the Mediterranean and the neighbouring parts of the Atlantic, and are popularly called 'Sargo', 'Sar', 'Saragu'.

Sar : see SAVOUR, SERVE, SHEAR, SORE.

Sarabaite (særăbē·əit). *Eccl. Hist.* Also 4 **Serabite**, 6 **Sarrabaite**, 6– **Sarabite.** [ad. eccl. L. *Sarabaïta* (Cassianus, 4–5th c., who says that the word is Egyptian; but no light has been thrown on it from that language).

Sarabite is the form commonly found in English translations of the Rule of St. Benedict.]

One of a class of monks in the early Church who lived together in small bands without rule or superior. †Also as *adj.*, applied to certain followers of the Franciscan rule (see quot. *c* 1380), prob. the *Fraticelli*.

1381. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 12 3if þei pursuen to þe deþ pore freris serabitis, þat kepen fraunseis reule and testament to þe riȝte vndyrstondynge and wille of fraunceis wiþ outen glose of antecristis clerkis. 1516 BP. FOX *Rule of Seynt Benet* i, The .iii. kynde, maner, or secte, is of Sarabites, a secte detestable: whiche lyue not vnder obedience of any superior. 1537 *Orig. & Sprynge of Sectes* A vij b, These Sarrabaites be sayd..to come of Ananias & Saphira..by lynage & kynred. 1693 D'EMILIANNE *Mon. Ord.* viii. 59 Sarabaites, who were a sort of People following only their own Wills. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., St. Benedict gives a frightful Idea of these Sarabaites in the First Chapter of his Rule. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. IV. II. iii. § 15 Those wandering fanatics, or rather impostors, whom the Egyptians called Sarabaites. 1801 RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 224 The Sarabaites, who associated two or three together, lived sometimes in solitude, but always without rule or order. 1904 GASQUET *Eng. Mon. Life* 8 The Gyrovagi and Sarabites.

Saraband (sæ·răbænd). Also 7–8 **sarabrand**, 8–9 **sarabande.** [ad. F. *sarabande*, ad. Sp. *zarabanda* (= Pg. *sarabando*), prob. of Oriental origin.]

1. A slow and stately Spanish dance in triple time.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. iv, Coach it to Pimlico; daunce the Saraband. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* IV. 51, I can dance Corantoes and Jiggs and Sarabands. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 186 He went away to his own Chamber, leaving room in all our Pockets for the Devil to dance a Saraband. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 324 Oh! that I could but dance as well as thou sing'st! I'd give you a Saraband, as old as I am. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. 388 *note*, Within the memory of persons now living, a Saraband danced by a Moor was constantly a part of the entertainment at a puppet-shew. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wyom.* I. v, Nor far some Andalusian saraband Would sound to many a native rondelay.

attrib. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 284 They begin ..with a Saraband-Step, two steps forward and three backwards.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1658 LOVELACE *Posth. Poems* (1659) 10 So you but with a touch from your fair Hand Turn all to Saraband. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 22 'Tis pleasant, in troth, to see a lame Person find fault with a Step in such a Sarabrand. 1860 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (ed. 2) II. 75 In that unswept brain of his..the super-subtile fancies of theosophy, have danced a whirlwind saraband. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xxxi. (1874) 181 When the loose villager Weaves 'neath the moon his rustic saraband.

2. A piece of music composed for this dance or in its rhythm, in which the second note of the measure is commonly lengthened.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. ii, How they are tickl'd with a light ayre! the bawdy Saraband! 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 96 As Musitians, that first play a Preludium, next a Lesson, and then a Saraband. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 152 The lady called to the orchestre for a saraband. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) IV. i. 114 Corelli in the saraband of his eleventh concerto. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxviii, He hummed a saraband. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxv, Elsie rattled out a triple measure of a saraband. 1884 HAWEIS *My Mus. Life* I. 8 Those simple and severe gigues and sarabands.

Sarabatane, obs. form of SARBACANE.

Sarabrase, variant of SABRAS *Obs.*, an infusion.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 740/35 *Hoc sarabracium*, sarabrase.

Saracen (sæ·răsĕn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: **a.** 1 *pl.* **Sarracene, Sarocine,** 3 **Sarezin,** 3–4 **Sarrezin,** 3–7 **Sarazin**(e, 4 **-sene, Sarisine, -zene, -ezyne,** 4–6 **Sarasyn**(e, **-in**(e, 4–7 **-cene,** (5 **Saresoun, -ezen, -esyn, -aseyn, Sarracene, -ysyne**), 5–6 **Sarazyn**(e, **Sarrasyn,** 5–7 **-zen**(e, **Sarrasin**(e, (6 **Sarason, -asen, -ezon,** 7 **-icin, -acin**), 3– **Saracen. β.** 1 *pl.* **Sarcine,** 3–5 **Sarzin**(e, 4–5 **-zyn,** 4–6 **-syn,** 5 **-sin**(e, **-s**(e)**yne, -cyne, -zene, -soun,** 6 **-son,** 9 **-zan.** [In OE., ad. late L. *Saracēnī* pl.; in ME., a. OF. *Sar*(*r*)*azin, -cin*, mod.F. *Sarrasin* (= It. *Saracino*, Sp. *Saraceno*, Pg. *Sarraceno*), ad. late L. *Saracēnus*, a. late Gr. **Σαρακηνός.**

The ultimate etymology is uncertain. The derivations from Arabic commonly given (of which the most usual is Arab. شرقي *sharqī* eastern, oriental, f. شرق *sharq* sunrise) are not well founded. In mediæval times the name was often associated with Sarah, the wife of Abraham; St. Jerome (*Ezek.* VIII. XXV) identifies the Saracens with the *Agareni* (Hagarens, descendants of Hagar) 'who are now called Saracens, taking to themselves the name of Sara'.]

A. *sb.* **1.** Among the later Greeks and Romans, a name for the nomadic peoples of the Syro-Arabian desert which harassed the Syrian confines of the Empire; hence, an Arab; by extension, a Mohammedan or Moslem, *esp.* with reference to the Crusades.

a. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 12 Moneze þeoda..þæt is, Comagena & Fenitia..Iudea, & Palestina, & Sarracene [orig. *absque Saracenis*]. *a* 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 196 On india saracena [L. *in India Saracenorum*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16 How charles kyng and rauland faght, Wit sarazins wald þai na saght. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 293 Peple þat cleped hem self Saracenys, as þogh þey were i-come of Sarra. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 363 To passe over the grete See To wenne and sle the Sarazin. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvii. 99 The lawe of Macomet and of Sarezenis. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 309 Lesse worth am I then any sarysyne, Whiche is in beleue of sory mahound! 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 51 He hath quite dryuen out of Spayne the Moores or Sarasens. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 33 That braue Saladin, Souldan of Egipt, with his notable milicia of Mamelucks (by many called Sarasins). 1602 BRETON *Wonders worth Hearing* (Grosart) 7/2 Standing..with a Sarazins face, his nose too long for his lips, his cheekes like the iawes of a horse [etc.]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 161 The Sarazens are descended of Esau. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 181 From Mecca to the Euphrates, the Arabian tribes were confounded by the Greeks and Latins, under the general appellation of Saracens. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. iv, Here..might be seen the swarthy Saracen, with wares from Spain and Afric. 1905 *19th Cent.* Aug. 268 The African hordes, generically termed Saracens, who were established near Villefranche as late as the early part of the tenth century.

β. ?*a* 900 *Malchus* in Cockayne *Shrine* (1864) 42 Wit urnon..for sarcina herzunge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11072 His [*i.e.* St. John Baptist's] fest it es in somers time, it halus bath Iu and sarzine. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 55 Þei ferden to A Cite faste bi-syde, þat was called sarras þer sarsyns sprongen, Erest þorw Abrahames wyf þat woneþ þer-inne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 153 þat zere Sarzyns com out of Egipt into Affrica. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* I. 36, I sey, ye solem Sarson, alle blake ys your ble. 1530 PALSGR. 265/1 Sarsyn a man.

†**b.** A Turk's head for tilting at. *Obs.*

1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Malvezzi's Rom. & T.* 231 Who passionately run their lances against a Saracin of wood. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 228 He carryed away the ring fifteen times on end, and broke as many lances on the Saracen. 1656 FLECKNOE *Relat.* 10 *Firs. Days* x. 26 A solemn Justing or Running at Ring and Saracen.

†**2.** A non-Christian, heathen, or pagan; an unbeliever, infidel. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Meid. Margrete* ix. 35 Sone wolde þe saresin habben hire to wiue. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4522 Eiȝte hundred sciþes in to þis londe he broȝte Vol of saracens [*MS. B* of Saxons fulle]. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 42 (Cambr. MS.), He fond bi þe stronde,..Schipes fiftene, Wiþ sarazins kene. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2067 Denmark Sarazins þat were of Angys lins. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 151 Nouȝt þouw preyere of a pope..Was þat sarasene [*sc.* Emperor Trajan] saued. 1433 LYDG. *Edmund & Fremund* II. 381 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 403 Edmond that day was Cristis champioun,..Among sarseynes he pleied the ioun. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 193 That day Gawein slowgh many a sarazin of the saxouns more than eny of his felowes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 289 That they shall loue, as the chylde his parentes, and the pagane or Sarasyn his false goddes. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 50 Thou aurt made as ane Pagan, Saracen or Enfidele.

†**b.** *fig.* An ignorant and tasteless person, a 'barbarian', 'Goth', 'Vandal'. *Obs.*

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 331 Methinks I hear them..ask what brute of a Saracen it is that draws his ugly weapon for the destruction of learning.

†**3.** The Saracen people or territory. *Obs.* [So OF. *sarrazin.*] Cf. SARACENÉ below.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6984 þai..lefte þe lagh of hei dightin, And ledd þe law of sarazin. *Ibid.* 22286 Ouer Iubiter and apoline, þat godds war o sarazine. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 185 Here fadyr was prest of sarysyne [Fr. orig. *paenete*].

4. *Comb.*, as *Saracen-like* adj.; **Saracen corn,** buckwheat (see SARRASIN); †**Saracen's all-heal,** †**comfrey,** †**consound,** *Senecio saracenicus*, said to have been used by the Saracens in healing wounds; †**Saracen's birth-wort** = SARAZINE; †**Saracen's corn,** *Sorghum vulgare*; †**Saracen's earth,** ? Lemnian earth; **Saracen's head,** the head of a Saracen, Arab, or Turk used (*a*) as a charge in heraldry, (*b*) as an inn sign, etc.; **Saracen's herb** = SARAZINE; †**Saracen's mint** = SARAZINE; †**Saracen's soap,** a mixture of soap-lye and olive-oil; **Saracen's stone** = SARSEN; †**Saracen's woundwort** = *Saracen's consound.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 46 We saw a Field sowed with Maez or *Sarazin Corn. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 653 The fruits of *Fagopyrum esculentum*,..Common Buckwheat or Saracen Corn. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. to Gent. & Ladies* Wks. 1709 III. II. 122 His Eye-brows are.. somewhat *Saracen-like. 1786 *Saracen's all-heal [see SARACENICAN]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCCXVII. 696 The later writers haue ioined vnto them a fift named *Saracens Birthwoort. 1578 'Saracen's comfrey, *'Saracen's consound [see CONSOUND]. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 109/2 *Milium Indicum*.., Indian millet: Turkishe wheate, or *Sarracens corne. 1526 *Grete Herball* CCCCXLIV. (1529) Z v, Terra sigillata is otherwyse called *sarazyns erthe or siluered clay. 1510 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 108 Unius mesuagii nuncupati 'le *Sarezun' Hed'. 1726 S. KENT *Banner Display'd* 532 He beareth Gules, a Saracen's Head eras'd at the Neck Argent. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* IV, The coach yard of the Saracen's-Head Inn. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 142/2 Many of these [charges], such as crosses,..Saracens' heads, &c., were assumed during the Crusades. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 116/2 *Aristolochia sarmentitia*..*nonnullis herba Saracenica*.., *Sarracens herb. 1525 *Grete Herball* CCLXXIV. (1529) P v, It is called mynte romayne, or *sarazyns mynt. 1526 *Ibid.* CCCXCVIII X vj, *Sarazyns sope is made of a lye called capitellium and oyle olyue syden together tyll it be thycke. 1644 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 151 A place so full of a grey pibble stone of great bignes as is not usually seene.., the inhabaitants calling them *Saracens' stones. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. XCVII. 347 Saracenes Consounde is called in Latine *Solidago Saracenica*, or Saracens Comfrey,..English Saracens Consound, and *Saracenes Woundwoort. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 326 The true Saracen's Wound-wort *Senecio.*

B. *adj.* = SARACENIC. (By Sir C. Wren erroneously applied to Pointed or 'Gothic' architecture.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4247 For men war þar o sarzin lede. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* XIV. 721 Whiche were to holden the better lay, whethir the Cristene lawe, Oþer Sarazine. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 29 Jason dide do sowne trumpettis, tabours, and cornes sarasins. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 279 Let vs daunce the haye, shypmens, sarson, and maurys daunce. *Salte-*

mus geranion. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 86 Syria ..was with the first subdued to Saracene servitude. 1713 WREN in *Parentalia* (1750) 297 This we now call the Gothick Manner of Architecture...I think it should with more Reason be called the Saracen Style. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 207 When mad Orlando met On that frail bridge the giant Sarzan king. 1842 *Catal. Classic Contents Strawberry Hill* 162 A magnificent table of Saracen mosaic. 1862 W. H. JERVIS *Hist. France* v. (1872) 67 The Saracen governor of Saragossa.

† b. *Cookery.* In *browet, sauce Saracen. Obs.*

?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 44 Sawse Sarzyne. Take heppes and make hem clene, take Almaundes blaunched. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 19 Bruette Sareson. *Ibid.* 30 Sauke Sarsoun. Take Almoundys, & blaunche hem. *Ibid.* 113 Saug saraser [*so printed*]. Tak Almandes, frye hem in oille.

Hence † **Saracené**, the land of the Saracens.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlv. 724 A gret Semble Of Alle the Maistres Of Sarrasene.

Saracenian (særăsē·nĭăn), *a.* [f. late L. *Saracēnus* + -IAN.] Saracenic.

1818 MILLS *Hist. Crusades* (1822) I. i. 17 Some direful effects of Saracenian zeal.

Saracenic (særăsē·nik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *Saracēnic-us*, f. late L. *Saracēn-us* SARACEN: see -IC. Cf. F. *sarracénique.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Saracens.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 38 The Mammoody and Roopee are good silver..and (after the Saracenic sort who hate Images in Coyne) cover'd with Arabick letters. *Ibid.* 280 The iron yoak of Saracenic bondage. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 9 Those nations..have to acknowledge their obligations to Saracenic or Arabian instructors. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ix, The Saracenic music of the challengers. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 231 Specimens of Saracenic Armour. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* III. vii. 226 The strife between French chivalry and Saracenic hordes.

b. Applied to Mohammedan architecture in its various forms, or to any features of it.

In the 18th and early 19th c. often erroneously applied (after Wren; see SARACEN *a.*) to 'Gothic' architecture.

1768 RIOU *Grec. Orders Archit.* 10 The heavy Gothic by Sir C. Wren, is distinguished as Anglo-Saxonic, the lighter as Saracenic. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xxi, A considerable part of the edifice was less in the strict Gothic than in what has been termed the Saracenic style. 1842 W. F. AINSWORTH *Trav. Asia Minor*, etc. I. 197 Its numerous remains of Mohammedan buildings, chiefly in a rich style of Saracenic architecture. 1846 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* Wks. 1898 V. 726 A great, large Saracenic oriel window. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* i. 11 Saracenic doorways.

c. *transf.* Barbaric, heathenish.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xvii, Swearing at him in a most Saracenic and ferocious manner.

Saracenical (særăsē·nikăl), *a.* [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.] = SARACENIC.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) title-p., The Ancient Religions before the Flood, the Heathnish, Jewish, and Saracenicall in all Ages since. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 144 A Saracenicall Sultan of Persia. 1672 *Rosemary & Bayes* 6 It is not manifest unto me by the Sarracenical histories.. that Mahomet had not two companions. 1768 TUCKER *Lit. Mat.* (1834) II. 297 The Saracenical caliphs.

† **Saracenican** (særăsē·nikăn), *a. Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -AN.] = SARACENIC. **Saracenican groundsel**, *Senecio saracenicus.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 734 *Dib* (otherwise *Dijb*) is an Arabian or Saracenican word. 1786 J. ABERCROMBIE *Arrangem. in Gard. Assist.* 67/1 Saracenican helvetian groundsel, called Saracen's all-heal.

Saracenism (særăsēniz'm). *rare.* [ad. med.L. *Saracēnism-us* race or country of the Saracens, f. *Saracēnus* SARACEN. Cf. OF. *Sarasinesme* country of the Saracens.] The political or religious organization of the Saracens.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 356 Saracenism, Barbarism, and Atheisme. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. vi. VI. 524 The Saxondom of his [*sc.* Arthur] foes recedes, the Paganism, even the Saracenism takes its place. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 445 It was Saracenism that beat back the Cross on the plains of Syria.

† **Sa·racenly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. SARACEN + -LY².] Like a Saracen; ? with heathenish violence.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* O 2 b, Whiles he was thus saracenly sentencing it against mee.

Saracennet, obs. form of SARSENET.

‖ **Saraf** (sarā·f). Also 6 **xaraffe**, **-affo**, 7 **charaff**, **xeraffo**, 9 **sarraf**, **saraff**, **serof**, **-aff**. See also SHROFF. [Pers., etc., a. Arab. صراف *ṣarrāf*, f. صرف *ṣarafa* to exchange, corresp. to Heb. צרף *ṣārāph* to refine, assay (gold or silver), whence *ṣōrēph* refiner, worker in gold. Cf. F. *cherafe* (17th c.), Pg. *xarrafo*, *çarafo* (16th c.).] A banker or money-changer in the East; = SHROFF.

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* I. xxxiii. 66/1 There is in euery place of the street exchangers of mony, by them [*sc.* Heathens] called Xaraffos, which are all christian Jewes. *Ibid.* 244 Xaraffes. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* VI. 330 The money-changers, whom they call Xeraffi [in Persia]. 1678 J. P. tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. II. 4 There is no considerable payment made, which is not received by the Cheraff or Banker. 1811 *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.* liii. in *Pinkerton's Voy.* X. 71 He sent us to receive the money from his Saraf, or banker. 1877 MCCOAN *Egypt as it is* 115 The mâmour..till the recent reform appointing a Controller-General of Receipts, received the taxes from the saraffs. 1883 C. J. WILLS *In Land of Lion & Sun* xvii. 192 The business of the serof is despised as being a usurer on the sly. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* July 24/2 They [*sc.* Armenians] prospered as our 'Sarrafs'.

‖ **Sarafan** (særăfæn). Also 8–9 **-phan**(e. [Russian сарафанъ.] A long mantle, veil, or sleeveless cloak, forming part of the national dress of Russian peasant women.

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 366 The quality of the sarafan is various according to circumstances. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 301 A ribbon, which reaches to the hem of their sarafan. 1855 *Englishw. in Russia* 28 The national dress, the sarafane, which was generally of..blue or red cotton, having no bodice. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 27 May 7/1 The Grand Duchesses..wore..the..national veil or scarf, called sarafan.

Saragoy, var. SARIGUE. **Sarai**, var. SERAI. **Sarampura**, obs. var. SALEMPORE. **Sarang**, rare var. SERANG. **Sarape**, var. SERAPE. **Sararre**, obs. f. compar. of SORE.

Sarasen, -son, etc., obs. forms of SARACEN.

Saratoga (særătōu·gă). [prob. f. *Saratoga Springs*, the name of a summer resort in New York State.] In full *Saratoga trunk*: a large kind of trunk much used by ladies.

1893 F. F. MOORE *Forbid Banns* xix, 'Oh, Eric, do help Miriam with that Saratoga,' cried Mrs. Hardy,..pointing to where Miriam was struggling with a large trunk that had just been hoisted from the hold. *Ibid.* xxx, Three Saratoga trunks. 1894 HOWELLS *Trav. from Altruria* 95, I found the porter..with his wrist bound up. He said he had strained it in handling a lady's Saratoga.

Sarau, -aw, variant of SEROW.

Sarawakite (sărā·wăkəit). *Min.* [a. G. *Sarawakit* (Frenzel 1877), f. *Sarawak* (in Borneo): see -ITE.] A compound of antimony found in minute colourless crystals.

1882 G. J. BRUSH *3rd App. Dana's Min.* 106 Sarawakite. ..Found in cavities in the native antimony of Borneo.

Saray, variant of SERAI.

† **Saraza·ntic**, *a. Obs.*—° [app. alteration of *Saracenic* after *Byzantine.*] Saracenic.

1726 BAILEY, *Sarazantick*, like a Sarazen.

Sarazin, variant of SARRASIN.

Sarazin(e, etc., obs. forms of SARACEN.

† **Sa·razine.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *sarazine, sar(r)asine* aristolochia:—pop. L. *sarracēna* for late L. *sarracēna* (sc. *herba*), fem. of *sarracēnus* SARACEN.] Birthwort.

1525 *Grete Herball* cclxxiv. (1529) P v b, Mynte romayne or sarazyne is hote & drye in ye seconde degre. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Sarazine, *Aristolochia Clematitis.*

Sarbacane (sā·ɹbăkē·n). *Obs.* exc. *Antiq.* Also 7 **sarabatane**, 8 **sarbacan**, 9 **sabarcane** (?), **sarbacand** (?). [a. F. *sarbacane* (16th c.; earlier *sarbatenne*) 'a long trunke to shoot in' (Cotgr.), also, a speaking-trumpet (Littré), ad. Sp. *cebratana*: see CEBRATANE.]

1. A blow-tube or pipe for shooting with. *Hist.*

1765 H. TIMBERLAKE *Mem.* 45 Children, who..are very expert at killing with a sarbacan. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxi, These cowardly caitiffs come against us with sarbacanes and poisoned shafts. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* vi. 87 Substituting for the bow..the Sabarcane [*sic*], Sumpitan, or blow-tube, the Malays strike objects at great distances. 1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIII. 258 Thus originated..slings, *sarbacands*, lassos.

† 2. An ear-trumpet. *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxviii. 251 To this art belongeth the making of sarabatanes, or trunkes, to helpe the hearing.

Sarbet, obs. form of SHERBET.

Sarcasm (sā·ɹkæz'm). Also 6–7 in L. form **sarcasmus**. [ad. late L. *sarcasm-us*, a. late Gr. *σαρκασμός*, f. *σαρκάζειν* to tear flesh, gnash the teeth, speak bitterly, f. *σαρκ-*, *σάρξ* flesh.] A sharp, bitter, or cutting expression or remark; a bitter gibe or taunt. Now usually in generalized sense: Sarcastic language; sarcastic meaning or purpose.

a. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct., Glosse, Tom piper, an ironicall Sarcasmus, spoken in derision of these rude wits, whych [etc.]. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 324 With this skoffe doth he note them..by a certayne figure called Sarcasmus. 1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 38 He called the other Gods so, by a figure called *Ironia*, or *Sarcasmus*. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. iv, Many are of so petulant a spleene, and haue that figure Sarcasmus so often in their mouths,..that [etc.]. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. l. 284 Either a Sarcasmus against the voluptuous; or else, 'tis a milder counsel.

β. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Muse, shew the rigour of a satyres art, In harsh sarcasmes, dissonant and smart. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 234 No lye, but an irony..a witty way of speaking ..such sarcasms Elijah used. 1725 BLACKWALL *Introd. Class.* (ed. 3) 179 When a dying or dead Person is insulted with Scoffs and ironical Tartness 'tis usually call'd a Sarcasm. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxviii, With many a sarcasm varied still On woman's wish, and woman's will! 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* I. ix. 133 He looked upon the remark as a bit of sarcasm. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxx. 227 Blows are sarcasms turned stupid. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. 127 William's return was accompanied by a confiscation and distribution of laws on so wide a scale that it could be said with indignant sarcasm that he gave away the land of every man.

† **Sarcasma·tical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. SARCASM + -ATICAL.] Sarcastic. Hence † **Sarcasma·tically** *adv.*, sarcastically. So † **Sarca·smatize** *v.*, to speak sarcastically of.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 94 A haughty Jesuit.. publish'd an Anonymous, sarcasmatical Pamphlet. *Ibid.* II. 71 Mr. Wood calls the first a Calvinistical Bishop (who was then, as it seems, marry'd, says he, very Sarcasmatically). *Ibid.* III. 33 So easy it is from Scorning and Sarcasmatizing a deceas'd Protestant Bishop..to proceed to quarrel with a living Brother Bishop.

† **Sarca·smical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. SARCASM + -ICAL. Cf. med.L. *sarcasmicus.*] Sarcastic. Hence † **Sarca·smically** *adv.*, sarcastically.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parallel* 26 The Graecians did allow such taunts and biting sarcasmicall speeches. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 42 It is inhumane sarcasmically to insult over a captive as a Cat over a Mouse.

So † **Sarca·smous** *a.*, sarcastic.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 578 So say the Wicked—and will you Make that Sarcasmous Scandal true? *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 124 (1740) 98 When he gets a sarcasmous Paper against the Crown, well backed with Authority. *Ibid.* iii. § 36. 144 A sarcasmous Reflection on the House of Commons itself.

Sarcast (sā·ɹkæst). [ad. Gr. type **σαρκαστής*, f. *σαρκάζειν* (see SARCASM).] A sarcastic writer or speaker.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vi. 108 The slave Sancho doth supra-parasite it, turnes mime, Satyr, Sarcast, Hyperaspist. 1859 *Knickerb. Mag.* Nov. 478 Jerrold has been called a cynic and a sarcast. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 845 Dr. Parker; or, the Sarcast. 1898 *Daily News* 8 June 2/2 'Mr. Disraeli', he [*sc.* Gladstone] said..'was a great sarcast'.

Sarcastic (sa.ɹkæ·stik), *a.* Also 7–8 **-ick**. [ad. Gr. type **σαρκαστικός*, f. *σαρκάζειν*: see SARCASM and -IC. Cf. F. *sarcastique.*] Characterized by or involving sarcasm; given to the use of sarcasm; bitterly cutting or caustic.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* III. 380 Sarcastick speeches, gibes, taunts. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 P 11 Their merriment bluntly sarcastick. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi, Mrs. Firkin..flung up her head and said, 'I think Miss *is* very clever,' with the most killing sarcastic air. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* (1894) 43 Poising evermore the eye-glass In the light sarcastic eye. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 385 He had spoken his thoughts with sarcastic freedom.

Hence **Sarca·sticness.**

1903 *Times* 30 Sept. 10/5 His habitual sarcasticness.

Sarcastical (sa.ɹkæ·stikăl), *a.* [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.] = prec.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 2 Such a sarcasticall Declaration. 1697 S. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* v. 17 Nothing could be more Sarcastical, than to tell them they were idle, when they sunk under their Burdens. 1756 P. POTT *Treat. Ruptures* vi. Wks. II. 123 He will be inclined to believe the sarcastical distinction between cures, and escapes, not ill-founded. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. I. 185 The active and sarcastical mockery of the ruthless tyrant upon its victims. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. i. 14 'You mean that to be sarcastical', she laughs.

Hence **Sarca·sticalness.**

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 244, I could never give my self a Reason why the Ephesian Matron of Petronius should please so much, unless it were for the Sarcasticalness.

Sarcastically (sa.ɹkæ·stikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a sarcastic manner; with sarcasm.

1647 J. TRAPP *Matt.* xiii. 55 As a Christian Schoolmaster fitly answered Libanus, sarcastically demanding: what the Carpenters son was now a doing? 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xii. 39 Or whether pursuing, or in a journey, or asleep somewhere, as Elias sarcastically argues concerning Baal. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* 25 It is not necessary that the right honourable gentleman should sarcastically call that time to our recollection. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xviii, 'I suppose, now', said Miss Ingram, curling her lip sarcastically [etc.]. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 49 If, it was sarcastically said, all our notions of right and wrong..are to be suddenly altered by a few lines of manuscript found in a corner of the library at Lambeth. 1887 *Courier* 16 June 16/4, 'I am as hungry as a wolf. I work like a horse, but I can't sleep.' 'You had better see a veterinary surgeon,' said the doctor, sarcastically.

Sarce, obs. form of SEARCE *sb.* and *v.*

† **Sa·rcel.** *Obs.* Also 5, 7 **sercell**, 6–7 **sarcell**, 7 **sarcill**. [a. OF. *cercel* (mod. F. *cerceau*):—late L. *circellus*, dim. of *circus* circle (see CIRCUS).] A pinion feather of a hawk's wing. Also *sarcel feather.*

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* a v b, The feders that some calle the pynyon feder of a nother foule: of an hawke it is callyd the Sercell. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 272 Within Sixe or Seven dayes she will caste..hir Sarcels or flagges. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. (1641) 45 The Marlin, Lanar, and the gentle Tercell, Th' Ospray, and Saker, with a nimble sarcell, Follow the Phœnix. 1611 COTGR., *Cercean*,..the Sercell, or Sarcell (feather) of a hawkes wing. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xi. 237/1 The Sarcell Feathers, are the extream pinion Feathers in the Hawks Wing.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* Ep. Ded. p. ii, Skietowring Faulcons, whose Quills imped with strong Sarcells of the Grace of Greatnes. 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowres of Sion* 33 My Knowledge sharpen, Sarcells lend my thought. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, xxxvii, Vnfledg'd Wilt Imp't from that ragged Sarcill Chaucer drop't.

Sarcelle (sa.ɹse·l). Also 4 **cercelle**, 5 **sorcell** (?), 6 **sarcell**. [a. OF. *cercelle* (13th c.), mod.F. *sarcelle* = Pr. *sercela* (cf. med.L. *cercella*, Higden):—pop. L. **cercedula-*, for class. L. *querquedula.*] A name for the teals and closely allied ducks (*e.g.* the garganey, the long-tailed duck).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 371 In Lagenia is a ponde; þere is Seynt Colman his briddes; þe briddes beeþ i-cleped cercelles. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 79 Take a Sorcell or a tele, and breke his necke. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* (W. de W.) B j b, Take a sarcell or a teele, and reyse his wynges.

1793 tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist. Birds* IX. 217 The Sarcelles, which we cannot better paint in general terms than by saying, that they are ducks much smaller than the others. *Ibid.* 240 The White and Black Sarcelle; or, the Nun. *Ibid.* 243 The Brown and White Sarcelle. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* 1818-22 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XIV. 266/2.

Sarcelled (sā·ɹsĕld), *a. Her.* [Anglicized f. *sarcelle*, SARCELLY.]

1. = SARCELLY 2.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. v. 49–50 A Cross double parted Voided Flory...It is like the Cross Moline Sawed, or cut into 4. quarters, and disposed at a convenient distance; And therefore may be fitly termed a Cross Moline Sarcelled. 1722 NISBET *Syst. Her.* I. xv. 113 If the Voiding be of another Colour..than the Field, the Cross is then said to be charged with another Cross; for which our English Heraulds have some needless Terms, as *Sarcelled* and *Resarcelled*. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Cross patée sarcelled* at bottom in the form of a A reversed. *Ibid.*, *Cross double voided*, by some called *a cross voided sarcelled*, or *sarcelled resarcelled*, that is double or twice sawed asunder. 1847 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* 101 Cross moline sarcelled, or voided throughout, cross recercelée or recersile, or recercelée voided or disjoined, which has also been called a cross fleury biparted.

2. = SARCELLY 3.

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Sarcelled*, cut through the middle. Beasts and birds, thus cloven throughout, and the halves..endorsed..is no uncommon bearing in..Germany.

Sarcelly (sā·ɹsĕli), *a. Her.* Forms: 6 **sarsile**, 6–7 (9) **sarcele**, 7 **sarcelle**, 8 **cercilé**, **cercelly**, 9 **sarcel(l)é**, 8– **sarcelly**, **cercelée**. Also *erron.* 9 **sarcell**. [a. AF. *sercelé*, *cerselé* = OF. *cercelé* hooped, ringleted, curled, pa. pple. of *cerceler*, f. *cercel* (see SARCEL).

F. *cercelé* and *recercelé* (see RECERCELÉ(E)) were used synonymously in sense 1 (below). Beside these there was a F. *resarcelé* (see RESARCELÉE, of obscure origin) applied to a cross on which another is placed of a different colour. *Recercelé*, and consequently *cercelé*, *sarcelly*, were confused with *resarcelé* and used for it (sense 2). The cross resarcelée was later sometimes blazoned as a cross voided (*i.e.* having the central part cut out), and recent English heraldic writers have further extended the use of *sarcelly* (and *sarcelled*) by applying them to birds and beasts cut through the middle (sense 3).]

1. Used to designate a variety of the cross moline in which the points are recurved or curled back.

The Book of St. Albans blazons this cross as *retornyt* and *reuersit*, F. *recercilee*, L. *inuersa*.

c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 141 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.*, etc. 99, xj croís fichye; xij sarsile fere. 1562 LEGH *Armory* 59 The fielde Or, a crosse Sarcele Geules. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 25 b, Gules, on a Crosse Sarcele D'or, fiue mollettes of the firste. 1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* Gloss., *Cross-Cercelée*. This Cross is like the Cross Moline, but with this difference, that the points are turned round, *Ibid.*, *Sarcelly*, the same as *Cercelly*. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry* 79 *Cercelée* or *Recercelée*, curling at the extremities. 1897 W. K. R. BEDFORD *Blazon Episc.* (ed. 2) 217 Gules, a cross sarcelly ermine.

2. Applied to a cross (esp. a cross moline) voided and open at the ends. (Cf. RESARCELÉE.)

1661 MORGAN *Sphi. Gentry* II. 9 Sarcele Cross [= *infra* 14 Recercile]. 1722 NISBET *Syst. Her.* I. xv. 118 A Cross moline, altogether voided, which some of them call a Cross Cercilé. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Cross sarcele*, *sarcell*, or *sarcelle*, is a *cross voided*, or, as it were, sawed apart. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.* p. xiii, Cross voided, also termed sarcelle.

3. Cut through the middle. (Cf. SARCELLED 2.)

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry* 87 *Sarcellée*.

Sarcen, variant of SARSEN.

Sarcenchyme (saɪse·ŋkəim). [f. Gr. *σαρκ-*, *σάρξ* flesh, after PARENCHYME.] Sollas's name for a connective tissue in certain sponges (see quot.).

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 419/2 In the higher sponges (*Geodia*, *Stelletta*) it [*sc.* the mesoderm] consists of small polygonal granular cells either closely contiguous or separated by a very small quantity of structureless jelly, and in this form may be termed sarcenchyme. 1898 SEDGWICK *Text-bk. Zool.* I. 79.

Sarcenet(t, obs. forms or variants of SARSENET.

Sarch(e, var. or obs. ff. SEARCE; obs. ff. SEARCH.

Sarcic (sā·ɹsik). [ad. Gr. *σαρκικός*, f. *σαρκ-*, *σάρξ* flesh.] (See quot.)

1876 tr. *Hergenröther's Cath. Ch. & Chr. State* II. 293 Neither is it true that the clergy were only regarded as men of the spirit, and the laity only as men of the flesh; the Church had long rejected the Gnostic distinction between pneumatics and sarcics.

‖ **Sarcina** (sā·ɹsinə), *Bot.* Pl. **-inæ** (inī). [L. = bundle, f. *sarcīre* to patch, mend.] A genus of schizomycetous fungi or bacteria, forming masses of cells united in fixed numbers, which are found in various animal fluids. Also *attrib.*

1842 GOODSIR in *Edin. Med. & Surg. Jrnl.* 434 These circumstances gave the whole organism the appearance of a wool-pack, or of a soft bundle bound with cord...From these very striking peculiarities of form, I propose for it the generic name of Sarcina. *Ibid.* 435 The Sarcinæ were found grouped as it were in colonies, in certain portions of the ropy fluid. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 486/1 The sarcinæ occurring in urine are about half the size of those occurring in the stomach, and the aggregations of sarcina cells are also smaller. 1884 KLEIN *Micro-org.* 39 A group of four (tetrade or sarcinaform) is thereby produced. *Ibid.* 43 Small sarcinæ occur on boiled potatoes. 1888 *Jrnl. Chem. Ind.* 30 June 449/1 Cultivations of sarcina in sterilised beer-wort.

† **Sarcina·rious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *sarcinārius*, f. *sarcina* bundle, pack.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sarcinarious*, of or belonging to Packs, Fardels, &c., serving to carry burthens or loads.

† **Sa·rcinate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *sarcināt-*, ppl. stem of *sarcināre* to load a beast, f. *sarcina* load, pack.] *trans.* To load (a beast of burden); *fig.* to overload (but cf. FARCINATE).

1623 COCKERAM II, To Lade a beast, *Sarcinate*. 1645 *Martin's Echo* in Prynne *Discov. Blazing-Stars* 23 Extend your panches, cram your bellies, sarcinate your ventricles. [*But* 'MARTIN MAR-PRIEST' *Martin's Eccho* (? 1645) 2 *has* farcinate.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Hence † **Sarcina·tion.**

1658 PHILLIPS, *Sarcination*, a loading with packs or fardells.

† **Sa·rcinator.** *Obs.* [L. agent-n. of **sarcināre* = *sarcīre* to botch.] A mender, patcher.

1646 MAYNE *Serm. on Unity &c.* 31 There wants only a Sarcinator, or Botcher, to assume to himselfe the Crowne.

Sarcine (sā·ɹsin). *Chem.* Also **-kin(e.** [ad. G. *sarkin* (Strecker), f. Gr. *σαρκ-*, *σάρξ* flesh: see **-INE.**] A base existing in the juice of flesh. Also *attrib.*

1858 *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* X. 121 A well characterised organic base, which I [i. e. Strecker] will provisionally distinguish by the name *Sarcine*. *Ibid.* 123 Its [*sc.* sarcine] solution in baryta-water, deposits, on addition of a larger quantity of the baryta-solution,..crystals of sarcine-baryta. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 70 Sarkine or hypoxanthine, so widely distributed in the organic world, both animal and vegetable.

Sarcinet, obs. form of SARSENET.

Sarcinoid (sā·ɹsinoid), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *Sarcinoīdēs* (used by Blainville, 1834, in neut. pl. *-oidea*), f. Gr. *σάρκινο-s* fleshy (f. *σαρκ-*, *σάρξ* flesh): see **-OID.**] Belonging to the group *Sarcinoidea* of polyps.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 423/1 The Sarcoid (or sarcinoid, or carnose) Polypiaria.

Sarcinous (sā·ɹsinəs), *a.* [f. SARCINA + **-OUS.**] Pertaining to or involving sarcinæ.

1874 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 143 Sarcinous vomiting.

Sarcle (sā·ɹk'l), *sb.* (Only in renderings of the L. word.) [ad. L. *sarculum*, *-us*, instrumental noun f. *sar(r)īre* to weed.] A hoe.

1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* II. xii, The roots of the corn are laid open and uncovered with the sarcle. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 311/2 A history of this implement [*sc.* the plough], tracing its gradual progress from the ancient *Sarcle* to its most improved form at the present day.

Sarcle (sā·ɹk'l), *v. ? Obs.* Also 7 **sarkle.** [a. OF. *sarcler* :—L. *sarculāre*, f. *sarculum* (see prec.).] *trans.* To weed with a hoe. Chiefly in *vbl. sb.*

1543 tr. *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, c. 1 (*Stat. labourers*) And that none pay in the time of sarcling or heymaking but .1.d. the day. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 20 After the ground is sowne, it requireth weeding, sarcling, or raking. *Ibid.* 28 That they must not be sarcled, nor have the earth opened & laid hollow about them. 1611 FLORIO, *Risarchiátre*, to sarkle, to harrow or rake ouer againe. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Sarcling time*, or *time of Sarcling*, seemeth to bee the time when the Countryman weedeth his corne. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* II. xii, There are many who are of opinion that they should be sarcled. *Ibid.*, After we have finished our sowing, our next care is of sarcling.

Hence **Sa·rcler**, a weeder.

1707 FLEETWOOD *Chron. Prec.* 158 In 1351..Sarclers (that is Weeders) and Hay-makers, by the Day, 00*l.* 00*s.* 01*d.* [1885 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 327 On 220 acres in Suffolk, 60 sarclers or weeders were employed on one day at 2*d.* a piece.]

Sarcnet, obs. form of SARSENET.

Sarco- (sā·ɹko, saɹkɒ·), combining form of Gr. *σαρκ-*, *σάρξ* flesh, occurring as prefix in many scientific terms (the more important are given as Main words): **Sarco-acid**, short for SARCOLACTIC *acid.* ‖ **Sa·rcobasis** *Bot.*, a very fleshy gynobase; = CARCERULE. **Sa·rcoblast**, (*a*) one of the minute yellow bodies present in rhizopods; (*b*) a germinal particle of protoplasm. **Sa·rcocyte**: see quot. **Sarco·gnomy** *Psych. rare* [after *physiognomy*], the study of the sympathy and correspondence between the body and the brain. ‖ **Sa·rcomatrix**, in protozoa (see quot.). **Sa·rcomere** *Anat.* [Gr. *μέρος* part], a sarcous element. **Sa·rcoplasm**, ‖ **Sarcopla·sma**, the interfibrillar hyaline substance of muscle. ‖ **Sarcoso·ma** [Gr. *σῶμα* body], the 'bark' of corals, **Sa·rcosome**, a granular body lying in the sarcoplasm of muscle. **Sa·rcosperm** *Bot.* = SARCODERM. ‖ **Sarcosto·sis** *Path.* [Gr. *-οστωσις* as in *ἐξόστωσις* EXOSTOSIS], ossification of flesh (Craig 1849). **Sa·rcostyle**, ‖ **Sarcothe·ca** [Gr. *θήκη* case]: see quots. **Sa·rcotome** *Surg.* [Gr. *-τόμος* that cuts]: see quot.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 197/1 The *sarco-acid has precisely the same structure as ordinary lactic acid. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Sarcobasis*, the same kind of fruit as the Carcerulus. 1895 J. C. WARREN *Surg. Path.* ix. 235 Some authorities believe that the new growth proceeds from the muscular cells or *sarcoblasts. 1898 SEDGWICK *Textbk. Zool.* I. 57 In many forms [of Gregarines] there are longitudinal fibrillar thickenings of the cuticle, and occasionally a special superficial layer of the ectoplasm immediately beneath the cuticle is distinguished as the *sarcocyte. 1878 J. R. BUCHANAN *Psychophysiol. Sci.* 74 *Sarcognomy. 1882 *Banner of Light* (Boston, U. S.) 19 Aug., The entire symptomatology of diseases must be deficient in regard to mental symptoms,..without the guidance of sarcognomy. 1884 J. R. BUCHANAN (*title*) Therapeutic Sarcognomy, a scientific exposition of the mysterious union of soul and body, and a new system of therapeutic practice without medicine. 1895 *Jrnl. Mar. Zool.* Mar. 13 The extracapsular substance consists of two well defined layers, the inner (*sarcomatrix) which invests closely the capsule, is protoplasmic. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Sarcomere*. 1900 BOURNE *Comp. Anat.* I. 96 The sarcostyle itself is made up of a number of segments, called sarcomeres, separated from one another by fine membranes. *Ibid.*, They [*sc.* sarcostyles] are prismatic in section, and are separated from one another by a more fluid substance known as *sarcoplasm. 1890 C. F. MARSHALL in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* CXI. 67 According to Rollett, the 'muscle-columns' are the essential parts of the fibre, and the '*sarcoplasma' is simply interfibrillar material. 1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* 363 The *sarcosoma or bark of the coral is next described [by Lacaze-Duthiers]. 1899 tr. *Verworn's Gen. Physiol.* v. 464 The granules, or *sarcosomes, lying in the sarcoplasm between the individual fibrillæ were enormously enlarged in the fatigued..muscle. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 578 The secundine..when it assumes a fleshy character,..has received the name of *sarcosperm or sarcoderm. 1888 ALLMAN in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* XXIII. *Hydroida* p. xix, I shall..adopt here the terminology proposed by Hincks, and use the term **sarcostyle* for the fleshy offset from the cœnosarc, and that of **sarcotheca* for the chitinous receptacle by which this is protected. *Ibid.*, The Sarcothecæ occur in the Plumularinæ under two principal forms. 1874 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* VII. 138 Description of the *Sarcotome, an Instrument for painlessly cutting through the soft Tissues of the Body. By W. Ainslie Hollis.

Sarcocarp (sā·ɹkokāɹp). *Bot.* [ad. F. *sarcocarpe* (Richard), f. Gr. *σαρκο-*, *σάρξ* flesh + *καρπός* fruit.] The fleshy part of a drupaceous fruit lying between the epicarp and the endocarp, being the part usually eaten.

1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 2, I propose naming the epidermis of fruit Epicarp, the parenchyma Sarcocarp. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 525 In the Date,..the pulpy matter is the mesocarp or sarcocarp. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 237 Olea europæa yields oil in its fleshy sarcocarp.

Sarcocele (sā·ɹkosīl). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *sarcocēlē* (G. Valla, 1501), a. Gr. *σαρκοκήλη*, f. *σαρκο-*, *σάρξ* flesh + *κήλη* tumour.] Hard fleshy enlargement of the testicle.

1742 tr. *Heister's Surg.* II. (1768) II. 115 A recent Sarcocele may frequently be suppurated by digestive Medicines. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 22 Sept., The complaint about which you enquire is a sarcocele: I thought it a hydrocele and heeded it but little. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 634 Syphilitic sarcocele, orchitis, or albuginitis, as it is variously termed.

Sarcocol(l (sā·ɹkŏkɒl). Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *sarcocolla*: see next.] = next.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 153 Take oile of rosis..mirre, sarcocol [etc.]. 1526 *Grete Herball* ccclxxxviii. (1529) X iv, Sarcocolle is hote and drye in the thyrde degre. *c* 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* M ij, A fumigation made of Sarcocoll upon hote Coles. 1612 tr. *Valentinus' Enchir. Med.* 98 Mastich and sarcocol mixt together. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 198 Sarcocol is a Gum that flows from a little prickly Shrub, whereof the Leaves are like the *Palta Sena*. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 286 Sarcocoll; colour yellow, resembles gum arabic in appearance. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 577 A sub-viscid, sweetish..gum-resin called Sarcocol..is said to be produced by various species [of *Penæa*].

‖ **Sarcocolla** (sā·ɹkŏkɒ·lă). [late L., a. Gr. *σαρκόκολλα*, f. *σαρκο-*, *σάρξ* flesh + *κόλλα* glue: so called because of its reputed property of agglutinating wounds.] A sub-viscid gum-resin brought from Arabia and Persia in light yellow or red grains.

Its source is not certainly known: see quots. 1830, 1887.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 278 Sarcacolla, from Persia. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 197 As touching Sarcocolla, some bee of opinion that it is the gum or liquor issuing from a certain thornie plant or bush. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wirt.' Surg.* II. v. 59 Congealed blood..is a right flesh-glue, exceeding a Sarcocolla. 1763 W. LEWIS *Phil. Comm. Arts* 367 Sprinkle in the same quantity of sarcocolla. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 72 A subviscid, sweetish, somewhat nauseous gum-resin, called Sarcocolla, is produced by Penæa mucronata (and others). 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 531 The gum known as *Sarcocolla*, which is imported into Bombay from..Bushire, is..considered by Dymock to be derived from a species of *Astragalus*, or from one nearly allied to that genus.

Sarcocollin (sā·ɹkŏkɒ·lin). *Chem.* [ad. F. *sarcocolline* (Pelletier): see prec. and **-IN.**] A principle contained in sarcocolla.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 72. 1838 THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 645.

Sarcodal (saɹkō·dăl), *a.* [f. SARCODE + **-AL.**] = SARCODIC.

1869 H. J. CARTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Sept. 191 Their walls formed of sarcodal rugæ more or less circular.

Sarcode (sā·ɹkōud), *sb.* and *a. Biol.* [a. F. *sarcode* (Dujardin 1835), f. *σαρκ-*, *σάρξ* flesh: see **-ODE.**]

A. *sb.* The PROTOPLASM of animals.

1853 *Bot. & Physiol. Mem.* (Ray Soc.) 535 The protoplasm of Botanists and the..sarcode of Zoologists, if not identical, are at all events..analogous formations. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 4 The body of the Protozoon consists chiefly of the elementary substance known as *sarcode* or animal protoplasm. 1883 W. SAVILLE KENT in Adderley *Fish. Bahamas* 35 The *Euplectella*, as sold in the market, being then divested of the buff-coloured gelatinous flesh or sarcode.

B. *adj.* Sarcodic; protoplasmic.

1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* II. 209 This gelatinous coating is found to consist entirely of an immense number of aggregated sarcode-cells. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Protozoa* 19 Gemmule, embedded in sarcode substance. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xxxii. 501 The bulk of the embryo is occupied by a number of sarcode globules.

Sarcoderm (sā·ɹkŏdəm). *Bot.* Also in L. form **sarcoderma** (-dō·ɹmă). [ad. mod.L. *sarcodermis*

(De Candolle), f. Gr. *σαρκο-* SARCO- and *δέρμα* DERMA.] The fleshy layer in some seeds lying between the internal and external integuments.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* II. 26 The testa..consists..of three portions ;..3. of an intervening substance..called sarcoderm by De Candolle. 1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* 337 Some botanists..describe a third integument under the name of sarcoderm ; this layer, however, is commonly and more accurately considered as but a portion of the outer integument.

Sarcodic (saɪkɒ·dɪk), *a. Biol.* [f. SARCODE + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of sarcode ; protoplasmic.

1864 *Reader* 2 Apr. 434/1 A spherical sarcodic mass. 1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (ed. 4) 216 Sarcodic tissue not furnished with any nerve. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 257 The 'sarcodic expansions', as the pseudopodia have been called.

Sarcoid (sɑ·ɹkoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *σαρκ-, σάρξ* flesh + -OID. Cf. Gr. *σαρκώδης*.]

A. *adj.* Resembling flesh ; flesh-like : applied to sponges, plants, etc.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 423/1 In the Sarcoid..Polypiaria we may imagine the distinct collected axis of Corallium or Pennatula to be ramified and reticulated. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Sarcoides*,..sarcoid. 1864 WEBSTER (citing DANA).

B. *sb.* A sponge particle.

1875 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* v. 70 The 'sponge-flesh'..is found upon a microscopical examination to be composed of an aggregation of rounded amœboform bodies —the so-called 'sponge-particles' or 'sarcoids'.

Sarcolactic (sɑ̄ɹkoˌlæ·ktɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. SARCO- + LACTIC.] *Sarcolactic acid* : an acid, isomeric with lactic acid, obtained from muscular tissue.

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) III. 376 The sarkolactic acid from muscular tissue may be distinguished as the variety α [of lactic acid]. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 221/2 A new product appears in the urine after liver-extirpation. This is sarcolactic acid.

Hence **Sarcolactate**, a salt of sarcolactic acid.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 197/1 The sarcolactates in general are more readily soluble than ordinary lactates.

‖ **Sarcolemma** (sɑ̄ɹkɒlɛ·mă). *Anat.* Also -lema. [mod.L., f. SARCO- + Gr. *λέμμα* (see LEMMA 2).] The fine transparent tubular sheath investing muscular fibre.

1840 BOWMAN in *Phil. Trans.* CXXX. 474 Of the Sarcolemma, or Tunic of the Primitive Fasciculus. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 449 The tendinous fibres are continued among the muscular fibres, whilst the sarcolema merely envelopes the said muscular fibres. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ii. 36 The muscular fibres of the heart..have no sheath or sarcolemma. *attrib.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 276 Proliferation of the sarcolemma nuclei.

Sarcolite (sɑ̄·ɹkɒlɛit). *Min.* [f. SARCO- + -LITE.] A silicate of aluminium, sodium, and calcium found in flesh-coloured crystals. Also = GMELINITE.

1814 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* App. 56 Sarcolite. Colour flesh red. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 337 Analcime. Cubizite, sarcolite. *Ibid.* 340 Hydrolite. Gmelenite, sarcolite of Vauquelin. 1868 NICOL *Elem. Min.* 130 Sarkolite, from Vesuvius. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 291 Sarcolite [occurs] in ejected blocks with Wollastonite [etc.].

Sarcology (sɑ̄ɹkɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. SARCO- + -LOGY. Cf. F. *sarcologie*.]

1. That branch of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Anatomy is divided into Two principal Parts ; Osteology and Sarcology. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 470 The Professor shall begin his instructions with Osteology upon the skeleton,..proceed with Sarcology, and conclude with the organs of the senses.

2. The therapeutic method or theory which involves or advocates the internal administration of the extractives of the organs of animals for the purpose of affecting the corresponding organs of the human body.

1893 *Science* (N. Y.) 22 Sept. 162 The science of sarcology and the new way opened up by Brown-Séquard and Dr. Hammond suggest higher possibilities.

Hence **Sarcolo·gic, -ical** *adjs.*, belonging to sarcology ; **Sarco·logist**, a professor of sarcology.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Sarcological.* 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Sarcologist.* 1882 OGILVIE, *Sarcologic.*

‖ **Sarcoma** (saɪkō·mă). Pl. **sarcomata.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *σάρκωμα* (Galen), f. *σαρκοῦν* to become fleshy, f. *σαρξ, σαρκ-* flesh.]

1. *Path.* † a. A fleshy excrescence. *Obs.*

1657 *Physical Dict., Sarcoma*, flesh growing in the nostrils like the proud flesh in a sore. 1742 tr. *Heister's Surg.* (1768) II. 249 Some call them [*sc.* polypuses] *Sarcoma's*, others *Hypersarcoma's*. *Ibid.*, We sometimes meet with Excrescences of various Sizes and Figures...These are usually called Sarcomata of the Uterus. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Every polypus is a sarcoma ; but not *vice versa*. The sarcoma frequently degenerates into a polypus.

b. A tumour composed of embryonic connective tissue.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs. Tumours* 19 The first genus may be denominated from its most obvious character (that of having a firm and fleshy feel) Sarcoma or Sarcomatous Tumours. *Ibid.* 26 Adipose Sarcoma. This is a very common species of Sarcomatous Tumours. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovarian Tumors* 19 A cystic sarcoma is merely a development of cysts in a fibroid tumor. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 350 As a rule Sarcomata rapidly attain a considerable size. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 350 A poor woman with an extensive sarcoma of the face.

fig. 1850 J. BROWN *Lett.* (1907) 82, I often look upon myself as one sarcoma of selfishness and indolence.

2. *Bot.* Link's term for the fleshy disk surrounding the ovary.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 137. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms.*

‖ **Sarcomatosis** (saɪkōmătō·sis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *σαρκωματ-*, SARCOMA + *-ωσις*, -OSIS.] Sarcomatous degeneration.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 726 In generalised sarcomatosis the mucous membrane may contain numerous small secondary growths.

Sarcomatous (saɪkō·mătəs), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS. In mod.L. *sarcomatosus*.] Pertaining or relating to, of the nature of, sarcoma.

1754 SMELLIE *Midwifery* II. 113 Bonetus..gives several instances of sarcomatous and glandular tumours, which were mistaken for the uterus. 1804 [see SARCOMA]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 446 These infantile tumours are almost invariably sarcomatous.

† **Sarcome.** *Obs.* = SARCOMA 1.

1626 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A *Sarcome*, a bunch of flesh in ones nose.

Sarcophagal (saɪkɒ·făgăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. SARCOPHAG-US + -AL.]

1. Flesh-devouring, flesh-consuming.

1614 T. ADAMS *Phys. Heaven* in *Diuells Banket* vi. 307 This naturall Balme..can (at vtmost)..giue a short and insensible preseruation to it [*sc.* the body], in the sarcophagall graue. 1905 *Daily News* 23 June 6 [A vegetarian] denounces my meat-eating habits as 'cannibal' and 'sarcophagal'.

2. Represented on sarcophagi.

1874 W. H. WITHROW *Catacombs of Rome* (1877) 292 The sarcophagal and other representations of this event.

Sarcophagan (saɪkɒ·făgăn). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Sarcophaga*, n. pl. or fem. sing. of *sarcophagus* (see SARCOPHAGUS) + -AN.] a. An animal of the group *Sarcophaga* (flesh-eating animals). b. A fly of the genus *Sarcophaga* ; a flesh-fly. In recent Dicts.

† **Sarcophage.** *Obs.* [ad. L. SARCOPHAGUS.]

1. = SARCOPHAGUS 1, 2.

1623 COCKERAM, *Sarcophage*, a graue, a sepulchre. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sarcophage*,..a stone called Eat-flesh. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 229 [Green universal bricin.] The celebrated sarcophage, in the British Museum, is of this stone.

2. A flesh-eater ; = SARCOPHAGUS 3.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 210 Yon vermined Sarcophage.

So † **Sarco·phagist** in sense 2,

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 86 Whilst Men Sarcophagists (Flesh-Eaters) in all this time were yet to seek.

Sarcophagize (saɪkɒ·fădʒəiz), *v.* [f. SARCOPHAG-US + -IZE.] *trans.* To enclose in a sarcophagus.

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sk.* (1879) I. 146 [He] lies sarcophagised in red granite.

Sarcophagous (saɪkɒ·făgəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *sarcophag-us* (see SARCOPHAGUS) + -OUS.]

1. a. 'Flesh-eating, feeding on flesh' (J.). b. Belonging to the group *Sarcophaga* (flesh-eaters) of mammals. In recent Dicts.

2. Resembling a sarcophagus.

1885 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 38 The faded palazzo with their sarcophagous courtyards and precincts.

‖ **Sarcophagus** (saɪkɒ·făgŭs). Pl. **-phagi** (fădʒəi). Also 8 **-fagus.** [L., a. Gr. *σαρκοφάγος*, orig. adj., f. *σαρκο-, σάρξ* flesh + *-φάγος* eating.]

1. A kind of stone reputed among the Greeks to have the property of consuming the flesh of dead bodies deposited in it, and consequently used for coffins. *Obs.* exc. *Antiq.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVI. xvii. II. 587 Near vnto Assos, a city in Troas, there is found in the quarries a certaine stone called Sarcophagus. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 461 His Entrails are like the Sarcophagus, that devours dead Bodies in a small Space. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 232 Sarcofagus, is a Stone of which the Antients built their Monuments, and took its Name from its Effect.

2. A stone coffin, esp. one embellished with sculptures or bearing inscriptions, etc.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 198 Several Sarcophagi that have inclosed the Ashes of Men or Boys, Maids or Matrons. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anec. d. Paint.* (1786) I. 285 A sarcophagus with ribbed work and mouldings. 1838 MURRAY *Handbk. N. Germ.* 103 Their effigies, formed of Italian alabaster, repose upon a sarcophagus. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. 325 The sarcophagus which contained the bones of L. Cornelius Scipio was discovered in 1780. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 63 Suphis I, the builder of the 'Third Pyramid' which contained his sarcophagus.

fig. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* XXXV. 329 This (*ventriculorum insaturabilis*)..consumes..generally twice a day all the flesh therein interred ; so true a Sarcophagus is the belly. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* Introd. xiv. 85 The monastic spirit..which now kept it [*sc.* learning]..stiffening in the stony sarcophagus of a bygone age. 1870 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 98 The Emperor Moth..emerges from its horny sarcophagus without catching a hair of its velvet wings against it.

3. A flesh-eating person or animal. ? *Obs.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 420 No Transformators, no such sauage *Sarcophagi*, as S. Cyrill bends his penne against. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vii. 429 Dr. Browne informs me ; 'There are met with in asylums *sarcophagi*, individuals who have desired to eat..human flesh.'

4. A wine-cooler. In recent Dicts.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* 1045 Fig. 1871 is a pedestal sideboard...There is an open sarcophagus-shaped wine cooler beneath...Castors are sunk into the plinth of the sarcophagus.

Hence **Sarco·phagus** *v. trans.*, to deposit or enclose in a sarcophagus.

1862 MISS MULOCK in *Macm. Mag.* V. 464 The handful of mere dust that lies Sarcophagused in stone and lead. 1888 W. H. H. ROGERS *Mem. of West* App. 391 She rests in a wedge-shaped coffin, which is sarcophagused within the tomb in the presbytery.

Sarcophagy (saɪkɒ·fădʒi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *σαρκοφαγία*, f. *σαρκοφάγος* : see prec. and -PHAGY.] The practice of eating flesh.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. (1658) 209 There was no Sarcophagie before the flood. 1901 H. G. WELLS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 112 The movements against vivisection, opium, alcohol, tobacco, sarcophagy, and the male sex.

Sarcopside (saɪkɒ·psid). *Min.* [ad. G. *sarkopsid* (Websky 1868), irreg. f. Gr. *σαρκ-, σάρξ* flesh + *ὄψις* sight.] Phosphate of iron and manganese exhibiting a flesh-red colour or fracture.

1877 DANA *Text-bk. Min.* 347 Sarcopside.—Near triplite. Valley of the Mühlbach, Silesia.

‖ **Sarcoptes** (saɪkɒ·ptīz). *Zool.* [mod.L. (Latreille 1804), irreg. f. Gr. *σαρκ-, σάρξ* flesh + *κόπτειν* to cut.] A genus of parasites comprising the itch-mite ; a mite of this genus.

1874 *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Jan. 75 The two genera in question differ from the true *Sarcoptes* in not piercing canals in the epidermis of their host. 1876 *Van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 133 No other species but those of Sarcoptes can be transferred from animals to man. *Ibid.* 135 A sarcoptes (*S. mutans*) which produces a disease among fowls.

Hence **Sarco·ptic** *a.*, caused by itch-mites.

1886 *Order of Council* in *Field* 24 July 160/3 A horse, ass, or mule affected with sarcoptic mange.

Sarcosine (sɑ·ɹkŏsin). *Chem.* Also **sarkosin(e, sarcosin.** [a. G. *sarkosin* (Liebig 1847), irreg. f. Gr. *σαρκ-, -σάρξ* flesh + -INE.] A nitrogenous substance, one of the constituents of creatine ; methyl glycocoll.

1848 *Chem. Gaz.* VI. 4 Sarcosine. This substance is obtained by boiling a saturated solution of kreatine with crystallized hydrate of baryta. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* III. 323 Lactamide..is isomeric with sarcosine. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 383 Sarcosine can be artificially prepared by acting upon monochloracetic acid with methylamine.

Hence **Sarcosi·nic** *a.* (see quot.).

1877 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* 28 Apr. 872/2 J. Hertz has extracted from a Mexican species of shell-lac, termed 'Soma de Sonora', which exuded from the *Mimosa Cochifera*, a body which he has designated 'sarcosinic acid'.

† **Sarco·tic,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *sarcōtic-us*, a. Gr. *σαρκωτικός*, f. *σαρκοῦν* (see SARCOMA).]

A. *adj.* Producing flesh ; inducing the growth of flesh ; = INCARNATIVE *a.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 127 Sarcotick remedies. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 81 Ointment of Woodbine is a most excellent Sarcotick Medicine.

B. *sb.* = INCARNATIVE *sb.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* IV. i. 129 The best Sarcotick, confected of *Ceratum*, and a twelfth part of Verdigrease. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* 340 Where there is loss of Substance, there he must assist Nature with his Sarcoticks. 1676 JAS. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (1685) IV. ix. 216 Use first exceedents and then Sarcoticks.

† **Sarco·tical,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [Formed as prec. : see -ICAL.] = prec.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* ix. 63 All Sarcoticall medicaments ..ought to be voyd of a sharp and biting quality. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 285 [A boil] is cured by suppurating medicaments ; after that by Sarcoticals. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* III. iv. 124 If it [*sc.* a plaster] be sarcotical, herein it helps Nature, that it generates flesh more easily.

Sarcous (sɑ·ɹkəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *σαρκ-, σάρξ* flesh + -OUS.] Consisting of flesh or muscular tissue.

Sarcous elements : see quot. 1840.

1840 W. BOWMAN in *Phil. Trans.* CXXX. 493 The primitive fasciculi of voluntary muscle consist of elongated polygonal masses of primitive component particles, or sarcous elements...It is the assemblage of these particles, which may most properly be styled 'Sarcous tissue'. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 100 Parallelograms of sarcous matter. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 890 The process of fatty degeneration of the cardiac muscle consists..in the gradual replacement of the sarcous elements by fatty granules.

† **Sa·rculate,** *v. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *sarculāre*, f. *sarculum* (see SARCLE).] *trans.* To hoe. So † **Sarcula·tion** *rare*$^{-1}$, hoeing.

1623 COCKERAM, *Sarculate*, to weed. *Sarculation*, a weeding. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* vii. 62 Their Sarculation was used but amongst small Quantities of sown Corn.

Sarcynet, obs. form of SARSENET.

Sard (sɑ̄ɹd), *sb.*[1] Also 4 **saarde.** [In mod. use prob. a. F. *sarde*, ad. L. *sarda*, a synonym of *sardius* : see SARDIUS.

In quot. 1382 ad. L. *sardius* ; in quot. 1601 ad. L. *sarda*.] A variety of CORNELIAN[1], varying in colour from pale golden yellow to reddish orange.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxix. 10 And he putte in it foure ordres of gemmes ; in the first veers was saarde, topazi, smaragd. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 618 The Indian Sardes or Cornallines are transparent. 1809 KIDD *Outl. Min.* I. 227 This variety [of Carnelian] seems to be the sard of the present day. 1815 AIKIN *Man. Min.* (ed. 2) 180 Sarde. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 570 The sard of the English jewellers ..is a stone of the nature of agate. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxix, A fine sard, engraved with a subject from Homer. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 430 The gem is a golden sard.

attrib. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 70 Sardstones ruddy as wine.

Sard (sɑ̄ɹd), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [ad. It. *Sardo*, L. *Sardus*.] = SARDINIAN *a.* and *sb.*

1822 W. ROBINSON in J. A. Heraud *Voy. & Mem. Midshipm.* v. (1837) 81 Boats manned by Genoese, French, Sards, and

Neapolitans. 1823 *Ibid.* viii. 142 The Sard costume. 1861 J. H. Bennet *Winter Medit.* II. xiii. (1875) 464 Little wiry Sard horses.

† **Sard,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **serd.** [In OE. only once (Northumb.) in imp. *serd*, app. a. ON. *serða* (str. vb.) = MLG. *serden*, MHG., early mod.G. *serten*. OE. may have had the normal **seordan.*] *trans.* = Jape *v.* 2. Hence † **Sa·rding** *vbl. sb.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp., Matt.* v. 27 Ne serð þu oðres mones wif. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1163 in *Macro Plays* 112 Þanne mayst þou bultyn in þi bowe, & serdyn gay gerlys. 1530 Palsgr. 697/2, I sarde a queene, *je fons.* 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* (ed. Laing) 3028 Freirs, Quhilk will, for purging of their neirs: Sard up the ta raw, and doun the uther. 1598 Florio, *Fottere*, to iape, to sard. *Fottarie*, iapings, sardings. 1659 Howell *Eng. Prov.* 17 Go teach your Grandam to sard; a Nottingham Proverb.

† **Sa·rdachate.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *sardachātēs*; see Sard *sb.*[1] and Achate *sb.*[1]] (See quots.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Sardachates*, a kind of Agate, of a Cornelian Colour. 1828–32 Webster, *Sardachate*, the clouded and spotted agate, of a pale flesh color. In some recent Dicts.

† **Sa·rdan,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *Sardonius* (? with supposed correction of form after Gr. Σαρδάνιος).] = Sardoin *a.*

1649 Ogilby *Virg. Eccl.* vii. 43, I bitterer to thee then Sardan grass..shall seeme.

Sardanapalian (sārdănăpē·liăn), *a.* [f. L. *Sardanapālus*, Gr. Σαρδανάπαλος, the name given by Gr. historians to the last king of Nineveh, proverbial as the type of luxurious effeminacy.] Resembling Sardanapalus and his attributes; luxuriously effeminate. So † **Sardanapa·lical** *a.* (in quot. erron. *-panicall*). † **Sardana·palize** *v., trans.* to represent or describe as a Sardanapalus.

1555 Eden *Decades* 101 Tumanama..with all his Sardanapanicall famelye. 1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 179 You muster up all Christian Princes to Neronize and Caligulize them, unless they..will chuse..to be Uilenspiegled and Sardanapalized by you. 1863 R. H. Gronow *Recoll. & Anecd.* 117 He [Eugène Sue] was supposed..to lead a very Sardanapalian life. 1876 A. J. Evans *Through Bosnia* vi. 267 [He] lived in Sardanapalian luxury.

Sardane, obs. form of Sardine [2].

Sardanique: see Sardonic.

Sardar: see Sirdar.

[**Sardel,** sardius: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Sardelle (sārdē·l). Also 6–7 **sardell**, 8–9 **sardel**. [ad. It. *sardella*, dim. of *sarda*:—L. *sarda*, a. Gr. *σάρδη* sardine. Cf. F. † *sardelle* (16th c.), G. *sardelle*, Du. *sardel*.] A fish, *Clupea* or *Sardinella aurita*, resembling the sardine and prepared like it in certain Mediterranean ports.

1598 Florio, *Sardella*, a little pickled or salt fish like an anchoua, a sprat or a pilcher, called a sardell or sardine. 1657 C. Beck *Univ. Charac.* Kvj b, Sardell fish. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* VIII. xvii, It is proper that rotten..pilchards should be given them; and sardels consumed with salt, and rotten sardines. 1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* III. 169 Anchovies and sardelles. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 19 Dec 2/8 Certain fish put up in brine in wooden packages,..and known as 'sardelles'. 1896 Brannt *Anim. & Veg. Fats* (ed. 2) II. 66 Anchovy oil or sardel oil..from *Engraulis enerasicholus* Cuv. the anchovy.

Sardenian, -denyk: see Sardonian, -donyx.

Sardeos, Sardeyn: see Sardius, Sardine [2].

Sardian (sā·rdiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Sardiānus*, a. Gr. Σαρδιανός, Ionic *-ηνός*, f. Σάρδεις pl., L. *Sardīs*, *Sardēs*, the name of the ancient capital of Lydia.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Sardis.

Sardian acorn, nut, a chestnut, *Castanea vesca. Sardian stone* = Sard *sb.*[1]

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. (1568) H vj, Castanea..is named in englyshe a chesnut tree...The frute of it is called of som glans sardiana, that is a sardiane acorne. 1714 Eusden *On Addison's Cato* A.'s Wks. 1830 II. 57 Here the Sardian stone is seen, The topaz yellow, and the jasper green. 1830 tr. *Aristoph., Acharnians* 9 Tell me clearly,..lest I dip you in a Sardian dye. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xvii. III. 343 His monument..erected near Sardis by the joint efforts of the whole Sardian population.

B. *sb.*

1. An inhabitant of Sardis.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* III. xiii. (1622) 83 The Sardians brought in matters of latter memory. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 3 You haue condemn'd, and noted Lucius Pella For taking Bribes heere of the Sardians. 1846 P. Fairbairn tr. *Hengstenberg's Comm. Ps.* xliv. 14 People would figuratively call a miserable man a Jew, just as liars were called Cretans, wretched slaves, Sardians.

2. = *Sardian stone* (see A), Sard *sb.*[1]

1741 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The Sardian [*ed.* 1728 *has* Sardoin] is most used for seals, as graving easily, yet taking a fine polish. 1860 C. W. King *Ant. Gems* 398 [tr. Marbodus] The blood-red Sardian to its birthplace owes Its name, to Sardis, whence it first arose.

Sardiane, obs. Sc. form of Sardine [1].

† **Sa·rdic,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 Sardique. [f. L. *Sard-is* (see Sardian) + -ic.] = Sardian *a.* *Sardic stone* = Sard *sb.*[1]

1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* I. 142 The first, is called a Sardique stone, and sheweth in cullor lyke vnto red claie.

Sardine [1] (sā·rdēn). Forms: 4 **sardiner, sardyn**, *Sc.* **sardiane**, 6– **sardine.** [ad. late L. *sardinus*, occurring in the Vulgate of Rev. iv. 3 (if the genitive *sardinis* of the usual text be a mistake for **sardini*); but the word may be the genit. of **sardo*, a. Gr. *σαρδώ*, genit. *-δοῦς*, some gem), where it renders Gr. *σάρδινος*, a variant reading for *σάρδιος* (or *σάρδιον*) Sardius, which mod. editors adopt.

The Gr. *σάρδινος* occurs in one other passage (see L. & Sc.); late L. *sardinus* is quoted by Du Cange from the Old Latin version of Prov. xxv. 12. OF. *sardine* 12th c. may perh. represent this word, or it may be a variant of *sardoine* (see Sardoin).]

A precious stone mentioned in Rev. iv. 3. In the non-Biblical examples perh. used for Sardoin.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1469 And safyres, & sardiners [? *read* sardines], & semely topace. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 279 Preciuse stanys, as sardiane, topias fyne, Iaspis. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* iv. 3 Lijk to the siȝt of a stoone iaspis, and to sardyn. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 276 Degrees..of Sardyne [Roxb. xxx. 136 sardone]. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* iv. 3 Lyke vnto a iaspar stone, and a sardyne stone [so 1611; 1881 (*Revised*) a sardius]. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* (1578) 300 The sixt a Sardine. This stone is all of one colour lyke bloud.

Sardine [2] (sārdē·n). Forms: 5–6 **sardyn**, 5 **sardeyn**, 6, 8 **sardin** (6 **surdone**), 7 **sardane**, 7 **sardino, sirdena** (**surdiny**, *pl.* **sirdena's**, **-dinasses**), 7–8 **sardina** (7 *pl.* **-aes**), 9 **Sardinia**, 6– **sardine.** [a. F. *sardine*, ad. It. *sardina*:—L. *sardīna* (Columella; cf. late Gr. *σαρδῆνη* and *σαρδῖνος*), f. *sarda*, = Gr. *σάρδη*, the sardine or some similar fish. In the 17th and 18th c. the Italian form was often used.

The Latin and Greek word may be related to the name of the island, L. *Sardinia*, Gr. Σαρδώ: cf. Sard *a.*]

1. A small fish of the Herring family, *Clupea pilchardus*, abundant off the shores of Sardinia and Brittany, or a young pilchard of the Cornish coast, when cured, preserved in oil and packed in tins or other cases for sale as a table delicacy.

c 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 24 Sardeynez. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxviii. 195, I was borne in Aragon,..Mayol baken, and sardyns, I do eate and sel. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Sardelle, ou Sardine*,..a kinde of fishe called a Sardine. 1583 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 2154/1 [At Rochelle] there was sent to them euery day in the Riuer (by the hand of the Lord no doubt) a great multitude of fishe (called surdones). 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xii. 14 There flew a fish into our Gallie of the length, colour and bignesse of a great sardin. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 244 The Pike and Sardane [L. *trichias*] breed twice a yere. *a* 1623 Fletcher *Loves Cure* II. i, A Pilcher, Signior, a Surdiny, an Olive. *a* 1625 — *Loves Pilgr.* I. i, *Inc.* He looks as he would eat partridge, this guest...*Hostesse.* With a Sardina, and Zant oil? 1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvi. (ed. 3) 143 The Reliques are like the skales of Sardinos pressed into a mass. 1690 Strutton *Relat. Cruelties French* 9 Our Breakfast, viz. a six Denire Loaf, and one Sirdena per Man. *Ibid.* 40 Our Supper here was a piece of Bread and two Sirdinasses. 1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* II. xxxix. 157 There is another Sort of Fish sold instead of Anchovies call'd a Sardin, which is very probably a young Pilchard. 1777 *Ann. Reg.* 179 Figure to yourself these feeding on scanty portions of rotten sardines. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* II. xvii. 303 The anchovies, or Sardinias, that we eat. 1864 Mathias *Sport in Himalayas* (1865) 33 Unless I shoot something or other, I shall have to fall back on biscuits and sardines. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 253/2 Curing establishments were..set up.., and 'Cornish sardines', or 'pilchards in oil', were prepared..with..success. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 215 Spiced Sardines.. Mustard Sardines..Oil Sardines. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 307/2 Another of the *Clupeidæ* (*C. sconebrina*) is the 'oil-sardine' of the eastern coast of the Indian Peninsula.

b. *U.S.* (See quots.)

1876 Goode *Anim. Resources U. S.* (1879) 186 (Smithsonian Coll. XXIII) Canned menhaden, in oil, 'American sardines'. Canned herring, in oil, 'Russian sardines'. 1884 Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 576 The Gulf Menhaden [*Brevoortia patronus*] has several vernacular names. At Key West it is called 'Sardine'. *Ibid.* 611 A species of Anchovy, *Stolephorus Browni*, is extremely common about Fort Macon, where it is known as the 'Sardine'.

c. *Austral.* (See quot.)

1898 Morris *Austral Eng., Sardine*,..a fresh-water fish, *Chatöessus erebi*, Richards., of the herring tribe.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sardine factory, -fishery*; **sardine-box**, a box in which sardines are packed; also, an ornamental box to hold sardines for the table; **sardine shears** (see quot.); **sardine tongs**, tongs used in serving sardines; **sardine-wise** *adv.*, like sardines in a box.

1873 Leland *Egypt. Sketch-bk.* 24 The brass *etiquette* or advertisement-label cut from a *sardine-box. 1892 *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) II. 379/2 Ornamental Sardine-box. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 7 Mar. 155/2 The *sardine factories of Kent. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xii. 193 It sends several boats to the *Sardine-fishery. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Sardine Shears*,..scissors..for cutting open the tin boxes containing sardines. 1895 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List*, *Sardine Tongs. 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* II. v. 120 The guests were not packed together *sardine-wise, as they are at most concerts.

Sardinia, obs. form of Sardine [2].

Sardinian (sardi·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Sardinia* (see below) + -an.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Sardinia, i. e. either **a.** the large island adjacent to Corsica, or **b.** the kingdom of Sardinia (1720–1859), which had its capital at Turin, and included the island of Sardinia as well as Piedmont and adjacent territories.

1748 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 29 Apr., The Sardinian Minister has refused to sign too. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Ist.* III. 342 The Sardinian States. The dominions of the King of Sardinia consist of 51 provinces in all. 1851 *Life A. Gentili* 228 At the Sardinian chapel in London, he twice preached..for two consecutive Sundays. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Sardinian Huts*, wooden huts made by many English officers in the Crimea and by the Sardinians for their men.

2. a. Used for Sardonian, Sardonic. **b.** transl. of L. *sardonius*, as the epithet of the plant producing 'sardonic' laughter. *Obs.*

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XX. 457 A laughter..most Sardinian, With scorn and wrath mix'd. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VII. 61 May I become..Rough as a Bur, deform'd like him who chaws Sardinian Herbage to contract his Jaws. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 188 ¶ 4 What the Latins call Sardinian Laughter, a distortion of the face without gladness of heart.

¶ **3.** *Sardinian acorn, nut* = Sardian acorn, nut.

1895 in T. W. Sanders *Encycl. Gard.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of the island or of the kingdom of Sardinia.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* IV. xii. (1622) 109 All the contention rested betwixt the Sardinians & Smyrneans. 1748 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 29 Apr., The Sardinian to have the cessions made to him by the Queen. 1793 Burke *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 142 Bands of English, Spaniards, Neapolitans, Sardinians [etc.]. 1908 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 4 The Siberians and Sardinians [*sc.* foxes] that are introduced from time to time.

‖ **Sardius** (sā·rdiŭs). Also 4, 6 **sardis**, 6 **sardeos, -ios, -ious**; also in the anglicized forms 6 **sardye**, 7 **sardie.** [L. *sardius* (Vulg.), ad. Gr. *σάρδιος, σάρδιον*, f. Σάρδεις Sardis: see Sardian.] A precious stone mentioned by ancient writers; see Sard *sb.*[1] (Chiefly in translations of or allusions to the Bible or classical writers.)

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* XXVIII. 13 Eche precious stoon thi keuerynge, sardius, topacius, and iaspis. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 132 The Ston which that this sterre alloweth, Is Sardis. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* XXI. 20 The sixt sardeos [1560 (Genev.) Sardious]. 1530 — *Exod.* XXXIX. 10 Sardios [1535 Coverdale a Sardis], a Topas and smaragdus. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 19 The Sardye is a kind of Gemme red coloured. 1596 Lodge *Wits Miserie* 76 The stone Sardius hindreth the properties thereof [wrath]. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 640 The sardie is red and somew hat of a fierie colour. 1611 Bible *Exod.* XXXIX. 10. 1681 Grew *Museum* III. i. iv. 290 The Sardius or Cornelian. 1865 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 219 There were present merchants from Ind with boxes of precious stones, including the diamond and the sardius.

† **Sardoin,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **sardone**, 3 **sardoine**, 5 **-oyne**, 7 **sardoin.** [a. OF. *sardoine*, ad. L. *sardonyx* Sardonyx.] = Sardonyx.

a 1272 *Lune Ron* 173 in *O. E. Misc.* 98 Hwat spekstu of eny stone þat beoþ in vertu..Of iaspe of saphir of sardone [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 285 Þe smale stones..beoþ þer funden..Boþe saphirs and sardoines. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 275 The principalle ȝates of his Palays ben of precious Ston, that men clepen Sardoyne [*Roxb.* XXX. 136 sardones]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 615 The ground of these Sardoins is found in the Indian stones to resemble wax or horne.

† **Sardoin,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *sardonius* (? influenced in form by prec.).] Epithet of the herb fabled to produce 'sardonic' laughter.

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* VIII. 48 The Sardoin herb with many branches filling His [Flattery's] shield, was his device: the word, *I please in killing.*

Sardone, var. Sardoin *sb.*, sardonyx.

† **Sardo·nian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **sardenian.** See also Sardinian *a.* 2. [f. L. *sardoni-us* + -an.

The Latin adj. is ad. Gr. Σαρδόνιος Sardinian, which in late Gr. was substituted for *σαρδάνιος* (Homer, etc.; of obscure origin), as the descriptive epithet of bitter or scornful laughter; the motive of the substitution was the notion that the word had primary reference to the effects of eating a 'Sardinian plant' (L. *herba Sardonia* or *Sardōa*), which was said to produce facial convulsions resembling horrible laughter, usually followed by death.]

A. *adj.* = Sardonic *a.*

1586 Bright *Melanch.* xvii. 99 The perturbations of melancholie are..sometimes merry in apparaunce, through a kinde of Sardonian, and false laughter. 1589 (Helene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 62 Haue you fatted me so long with Sardenian smiles, that..I might perish in your wiles? 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. ix. 12 And with Sardonian smyle Laughing on her, his false intent to shade. 1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Marr. Clergy* III. vi. 282 It is then but a Sardonian laughter that my Refuter takes vp at our complete Antichrist. 1742 Hume *Ess.* xiv. (1825) 123 This unprovoked piece of rusticity..caused no farther resentment in Philip than to excite a Sardonian smile. 1794 [T. Taylor] *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* III. 149 Homer first, and others after him, call laughter, which conceals some noxious design, Sardonian.

† **B.** *sb.* One who flatters with deadly intent.

App. alluding to the 'Sardinian plant' (see the etymological note above) which was said to kill by exciting laughter. Cf. quot. s. v. Sardoin *a.*

1609 Bp. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 254 His nature is too..noble, to be a Sardonian: Fawning and Crouching hee leaues to such base bone-gnawers as Fa. Parsons.

Sardonic (sardo·nik), *a.* Also 7 **sardonick**, **sardanique.** [a. F. *sardonique* (16th c.) = Sp. *sardónico*, Pg., It. *sardonico*, as if ad. L. **sardonicus*, an alteration (by substitution of suffix: see -ic) of *sardonius*: see Sardonian.

Hobbes's form *sardanique* is assimilated to Gr. *σαρδάνιος*: see prec.]

Of laughter, a smile: Bitter, scornful, mocking. Hence of a person, personal attribute, etc.: Characterized by or exhibiting bitterness, scorn or mockery.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 190 He..gives a Sardonick smile to think how blest hee was in this attonement. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* xx. 276 Then smil'd Ulysses a Sardanique smile. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 29 ¶ 10 The Horse-Laugh, or the Sardonic, is made use of with great Success in all kinds of Disputation. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xx, Our cousin received the proposal with a true sardonic grin. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* iv, The knight meanwhile darted a sardonic look..on his nephew. 1830 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 140 His countenance, strangely twisted into Sardonic wrinkles. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* v. 119 The sardonic historian, whose rule it is to exhibit human nature always as an object of mockery. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* v. 68 The favourite drama of the Burattini appears to be a sardonic farce, in which the chief character..deludes other.. puppets into trusting him, and then beats them. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* x. 251 We see a trace of this same expression [the sneer] in what is called a derisive or sardonic smile. 1878 Bayne *Purit. Rev.* ii. 27 He would have found exercise for dramatic sympathy and sardonic humour.

b. *Path.* (See quot. 1897.)

1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 374 The nostrils are drawn upward, and the cheeks backward toward the ears; so that the whole countenance assumes the air of a cynic spasm or sardonic grin. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Risus sardonicus,* sardonic grin. The involuntary, convulsive drawing down of the angles of the mouth in *Tetanus. Ibid., Sardonic laugh.* See *Risus sardonicus.*

Sardonical (saɪdɒ'nikăl), *a.* [f. Sardonic + -al.] = Sardonic *a.*

1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* lxxii, He would..begin a very pleasant sardonical discourse upon the fall of man.

Sardonically (saɪdɒ'nikăli), *adv.* [-ly 2.] In a sardonic manner.

1842–51 Tennyson *E. Morris* 53 'What should one give to light on such a dream?' I ask'd him half-sardonically. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xii. xi. IV. 247 An enlightened public grinned sardonically, and was not taken in. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* i. 33 The dreary criticism which makes a solitude in the human spirit and then sardonically calls it peace. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 10/1 Maximilian Harden is making himself sardonically merry over the most appropriate inscription for the sarcophagus of Bismarck.

[Sardonican, *a.*: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Sardonyx (sā·ɹdŏniks). Forms: α. sardonyse, (sardony), 4–7 sardonix, (6 *Sc.* sardonice), 7– sardonyx, (7 *pl.* sardonyches); β. 4 sardenyk, 6 sardonique, 7 sardonic(k. [a. L. *sardonyx* (pl. *sardonyches*), a. Gr. σαρδόνυξ (pl. σαρδόνυχες), app. f. σάρδ-ιος Sardius, Sard *sb.*[1] + ὄνυξ Onyx. The β forms are ad. the late L. *sardonychus* (late Gr. σαρδόνυχος); as this occurs only in apposition with *lapis* stone, it may perh. be an adj.] A variety of onyx or stratified chalcedony having white layers alternating with one or more strata of sard.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1006 Þe sardonyse þe fyfþe ston. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xxviii. 16 It shal not be comparisound.. to the most precious sardenyk ston or safyr. 1382 — *Rev.* xxi. 20 The fyuethe [foundement], sardonix [1388 sardony]. *c* 1520 Nisbet *N. T. in Scots* Rev. xxi. 20 The fyft, sardonice. 1562 Legh *Armorie* 21 b, The precious stone to this colour [Sanguine] annexed, is the Sardonix. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xi. 123 b, In this place are also found the Sardonique stones. 1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* i. 144 The Sardonix, consisting as it were of two rich gemmes, the Sardix, and the Onix: it is blacke in the bottome, red in the middest, and white aboue. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 615 The Sardonyx..was taken for the pretious stone which seemed to be a Cornalline vpon white,..and both together transparent ..they verily doe name all..that are not cleare and shew not through them, Blind Sardonyches. 1652 Evelyn *Diary* 1 Aug., Lennier..shew'd me her [Q. Elizabeth's] head, an intaglia in a rare sardonyx, cut by a famous Italian. *a* 1668 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. (1670) 388 A little Vase of the rootes of Emmeraud. An other of Sardonick. A great cup of Agate. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 173 Hillyard..cut the images of Henry VIII. and his children on a sardonyx. 1860 C. W. King *Ant. Gems* 8 The Sardonyx is defined by Pliny as 'candor in sarda', that is to say, a white opaque layer superimposed upon a red transparent stratum of..Sard; and no better description can be given of a perfect gem of this species. 1867 A. Billing *Sci. Gems* 11 Should one of the layers [of onyx] be sard, which is of various shades of orange, brown, or brownish red, it is called sardonyx. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 491 Our highly-valued emeralds and sardonyxes.

b. *attrib.*

a 1691 Boyle in T. Birch *Life* B.'s Wks. 1772 I. p. clix, I give and bequeath to my eldest brother, Richard..a sardonyx seal ring. 1867 A. Billing *Sci. Gems* 68 Variegated brown sardonyx-agates which look somewhat like tortoise-shell. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 432 The large sardonyx cameos of the Augustan age.

Sardye, anglicized form of Sardius.

Sare, obs. form of Sere *a.*, Sore.

‖ **Saree** (sā·ɹī). Forms: 8 saurry, 9 sari, sar(r)ie, sa(h)ree, sarhi. [Hindī *sāṛhī, sāṛī.*] A long wrapping garment of cloth or silk, usually of a bright colour, worn by Hindu women; also, the material of which this is composed.

In use one end is passed several times round the waist to form a kind of petticoat and the remaining end passing across the bosom and left shoulder is thrown over the head.

[1598 W. Phillip *Linschoten* I. xvi. 28/2 They make whole pieces or webbes of this hearbe [of Bengalen]...These webs are named Sarrijn, and it is much vsed and worne in India.] 1785 in Seton-Karr & Sandeman *Sel. fr. Calcutta Gaz.* (1864) I. 90 Her clothes were then taken off, and a red silk covering (a saurry) put upon her. 1800 *Misc. Tracts* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 301/1 From Burhampoor they receive turbans, saries, and other stained goods. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* VI. (1881) 147 One arm clasping her crimson sari close To wrap the babe. 1895 Mrs. B. M. Croker *Village Tales* (1896) 128 In spite of their fine silk sarees and gold ornaments. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 241/1 Held in a fold of the *sarhi,* they sport with their mother's ear-rings.

b. 'An embroidered long scarf of gauze or silk.' [Perhaps a misunderstanding of prec. sense.]

1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade.* 1882 in Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework.* And in recent Dicts.

Sarell, anglicized form of Serail.

Saresnet, obs. form of Sarsenet.

Saresoun, -syn, obs. forms of Saracen.

Saretree, variant of Sartry *Obs.*

Sarezin, -zon, obs. forms of Saracen.

Sargasso (saɪgæ'so). Forms: 7 sargossa, -o, saragossa, 7–9 sargaso, (8 sargazo), 6– sargasso. [a. Pg. *sargaço,* whence Sp. *sargazo,* F. *sargasse* (mod.L. *Sargassum* as generic name).] = Gulf-weed; also a mass or a species of this.

1598 W. Phillip *Linschoten* I. xcv. 176/1 Then wee entred into the sea, called Sergasso, which is all couered with hearbes...The hearbe is like Samper, but yellow of colour. ..The Portingalles call it Sargasso, because it is like the herbes that groweth in their welles in Portingall, called Sargasso. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 19 About the Cape Sargassoes and Trumbaes floate fifty leagues into the Seas. 1687 *New Atlantis* I. 169 The watry Field, Spread with Sargossa. 1688–9 Sloane *Voy. Eng.* 26 Mar. in *Jamaica* (1725) II. 342 We saw much Saragossa a floating here, called by the Seamen Gulf-weed. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (1772) II. 337 The sea was covered with a kind of weed called Sargasso, which pickled, is by many thought equal to Samphire. 1835–6 [see Gulf-weed]. 1855 Maury *Phys. Geog.* ii. § 132 There is in each ocean a Sargasso into which all drift matter..finds its way. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* i, The Sargassos..are a genus of themselves and by themselves.

b. *attrib.,* as *sargasso bed, weed*; **Sargasso Sea** (see quot. 1855).

1830 *Philos. Mag.* VIII. 459 In the North Atlantic Ocean, coming from the south, you fall in about the tropic with the Sargasso weeds. 1855 Maury *Phys. Geogr. Sea* (1859) § 13 Midway the Atlantic, in the triangular space between the Azores, Canaries, and the Cape de Verd Islands, is the Sargasso Sea. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* iii, All around floated the sargasso beds, clogging her bows. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 168 The patches of sargasso weed that floated past.

Sarge, variant of Cierge.

1544 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1884) I. 206 Ane sarge of new walx.

Sargeancie, -ge(au)nt: see Sergeancy, -geant.

Sargo (sā·ɹgo). [a. Sp. *sargo*:—L. *sargus*: see Sargus. Cf. Sar.] **a.** (See quot. 1880.) **b.** *U.S.* (See quot. 1884.)

1880 Günther *Fishes* 406 Sargus..comprises twenty species; several of them occur in the Mediterranean and the neighbouring parts of the Atlantic, and are popularly called 'Sargo', 'Sar', 'Saragu'. 1884 Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 400 On the California coast occur two species of this family [Grunts]; one, known to the fishermen by the name 'Sargo', *Pristipoma Davidsoni,* is found from San Pedro southward to Cerros Island.

† **Sa·rgon, sa·rgot.** *Obs.* [a. F. †*sargon,* †*sargot,* derivatives of L. *sargus.*] = Sargus.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 70 Th' hidden love that..unites so well Sargons and Goats. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 269 The Sargots [F. *les sargots*] haue another trick..: for he that finds himselfe taken fretteth the line in twaine, whereto the hooke hangeth, against a hard rocke. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 339 The Sargon.. is an adulterous fish, daily changing mates.

‖ **Sargus** (sā·ɹgŭs). [L. = Gr. σάργος.] A fish of the genus *Sargus,* the type of the family *Sparidæ,* the sea-breams.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 206 Th' adulterous Sargus ..Courting the Shee-Goats on the grassie shore. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 260 There is a prettie comparison of a Harlottes loue to a fisherman which putteth vpon him a goats skin with the hornes, to deceiue the Sargus-fish. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 255 Spari...The Sargus. 1844 Kitto *Phys. Hist. Palestine* viii. 416 Three species of Sargus—namely, the Hoarse Sargus, the Common Sargus, and the Ringed Sargus.

Sari, Sarie : see Saree, Serry *v.*

Sarif, obs. form of Serve.

‖ **Sarigue** (sarīg). Also 7–8 sarigoy, 9 (Dict.) saragoy, 8 Cerigo, -qon. [Fr. (Buffon), a. Pg. *sariguê,* in 16th c. *çarigué, cerigoé, serigoé* (whence the earlier forms); used erron. for Brazilian *sarigueya,* a derivative of *Sariguê,* which is the name of a tribe of Indians.

Several other forms of the word are quoted by Ray *Syn. Quad.,* 1693, Pennant *Hist. Quad.,* 1781, and Smellie tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.,* 1780–5.]

A South American opossum, *Didelphys opossum.*

1683 Tyson in *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 379, I am apt to think 'twas by removing these Scent-bags rather then taking out the Kidneys; that they made the Sarigoy edible. 1828–32 Webster, *Saragoy,* the opossum of the Molucca Isles. 1847 *Ibid., Sarigue.* [And in later Dicts.]

Sariliche, Sarisine, obs. ff. Sorrily, Saracen.

‖ **Sarissa** (sări·să). *Antiq.* Pl. -æ. [Gr. σάρισσα, better σάρῑσα.] A long lance used in the Macedonian phalanx.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. 69 The sarissæ or long spears. 1856 Grote *Greece* II. xcii. XII. 77 The sarissa of this cavalry may have been fourteen feet in length.

Sark (sāɹk), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* (and occas. *arch.*). Forms: 1 serc, serce, syrce, 2 syric, suric, 3 serc, 3–6 (9 *Sc. local*) serk, (4 scherk), 4–5 serke, 4–7 sarke, 4– sark. [OE. *serc,* masc. (also in extended form *serce,* wk. fem.) = ON. *serk-r* (Sw. *särk,* Da. *særk*):—OTeut. type **sarki-z.* Affinities outside Teut. are doubtful: OSl. *sraka* tunic does not correspond phonetically, but some scholars believe it to be adopted from Teut.

The final *k* instead of *ch* is due to the fact that the word has come down only in the northern dialect. The anomalous form *scherk* (quot. 13..) app. proceeds from a southern scribe to whom the word was unknown.]

1. A garment worn next the skin; a shirt or chemise; occas. a nightshirt; also *transf.* a surplice.

In Sc. still the ordinary word for 'shirt'.

Beowulf 1111 Æt þæm ade wæs eþesyne swat-fah syrce. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 328/12 *Colobium, uel interula,* syric. *a* 1200 *Ibid.* 547/25 *Colobi(um),..*suric. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17243 For-sak þi serc o silk and line. *Ibid.* 21527 Of he kest al to his serk. 13.. *Cœur de L.* 3630 Tyl he have maad al playn werk Off thy clothes of gold, into thy scherk. *c* 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 161 Bare in serke & breke Isaac away fled. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 66 She shulde vnsowen hir serke and sette þere an heyre To affaiten hire flesshe. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ix. 24 (Harl. MS.) If it happe me to dye..for þe in batill.., þat þu sette out my blody serke on a perch afore. 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 46 In serk and mantill [eftir hir] I went In to this garth. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 69 My Steming Sark & Rokket was laid doun, Fra tyme that I hard tell the King was deid. 1572 *Ibid.* xxxiii. 369 Buft brawlit hois, Coit, Dowblet, sark, and scho. 1578 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 215 Ane hieland syd serk of yallow lyning pasmentit with purpour silk and silver. Foure Inglis sarkes with blak werk. *a* 1634 W. Row *Contin. J. Row's Hist. Kirk* (Maitl. Cl.) 204 Shee, being in hard labour in chyld-birth, posted away her servant ..to St Allarit's Chapell..with her sarke. 1725 Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* III. ii, Aneath his oxter is the mark, Scarce ever seen since he first wore a sark. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 153 Had..Their sarks, instead o' creeshie flannen, Been snaw-white seventeen hunder linnen! *Ibid.* 171 Her cutty sark, o' Paisley harn, That while a lassie she had worn. *a* 1802 in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* III. 152 Jenny shall wear the hood, Jocky the sark of God. 1809 T. Donaldson *Poems* 158 The Clerk, Wha croons his notes like morning lark Before the man i' Holy Sark. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxiv, And Cuddie at the heels o' him, in ane o' Sergeant Bothwell's laced waistcoats..and a ruffled sark, like ony lord o' the land. 1849 Longf. *Building of Ship* 219 Speeding along..Like a ghost in its snow-white sark. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 70 A silken sark wrought wondrously In some far land across the sea.

fig. *c* 1410 26 *Pol. Poems* 40 Þey wil..resceyue þe charge ..To wasche synful soules serkis. 14.. Henryson *Garmont Gude Ladeis* iii, Hir sark suld be hir body nixt Of chestetie so quhyt.

Proverbs. ?*a* 1598 D. Ferguson *Prov.* (1785) 26 Near is the kirtle, but nearer is the sark.

b. Phrase. *Sark alane,* with a sark as the only covering of the body.

1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 155 Thai ordane the said Besse..to gang, sark alane, afore the procession. 1786 *Hav'st Rig* (1794) 35 Auld *Seonet* comes in sark-a-lane.

† **c.** *Sark of mail*: a shirt of mail. *Obs.*

1515 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 62 My sark of mayll and a battell axe.

2. *attrib.,* as *sark-neck, -skirt, -tail.*

1786 Burns *Author's Cry* x, There's some *sark-necks I wad draw tight, And tie some hose well. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 302 And þis man..with his *sarke skirte, wypid it [sc. the leper's nose] als softlye as he cuthe. 1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. v, Some did their *sark-tails wring. 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 139 He was wrap'd in his Mother's Sark Tail..The Scots..believing that this Usage will make him well-beloved among Women. 1896 Crockett *Grey Man* xv, Some fought like Highlandmen in their sark-tails.

Sark (sāɹk), *v. Sc.* and *north.* [f. Sark *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish with or clothe in a sark.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 330/2 Serked, *camisiatus, intertulatus.* 1789 D. Davidson *Th. on Seasons* 15 On's back a coat.. And, underneath well sarket Wi' harn, that day. *a* 1869 C. Spence *Fr. Braes of Carse* 166 They told me..How drink had brought me to sic fash; How I was neither clad nor sarkit.

2. *Building.* (See quot. 1771.)

1464–5 [see Sarking *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1568–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 717 For sarking of the inner howse in the dorture, 7*s.* 9*d.* 1642 in J. Watson *Jedburgh Abbey* (1894) 86 Item for making of the roofe and sarking of it,..300 mks. 1771 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1769, 121 The roofs are sarked, *i.e.* covered with inch-and-half deal, sawed into three planks, and then nailed to the joists, on which the slates are pinned.

Sarkful (sāɹkful). *Sc.* [f. Sark *sb.* + -ful.] In phrase *a sarkful of sore bones,* a sore body.

1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 396 I'll give you a Sarkful of sore Bones. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xiv.

Sarking (sāɹkiŋ), *vbl. sb. Sc.* and *north.* [f. Sark *v.* and *sb.* + -ing 1.]

1. *Building.* (See quot. 1894.) Also *attrib.,* as *sarking-board, felt, -nail.*

1464–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 154 Pro M[l] sarkyngnale, 5*s.* 1597 *Ibid.* 740 For sawinge Sarkyn boordes..for the churche. 1571 *Burgh Rec. Lanark* (1893) 64 The laith to be all sarking like Sanct Nicolus kirk, and to be rignit with hewin stane. 1610 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington,* etc. (Surtees) 157 For xx yeardes of sarkin bordes. 1636 *Ibid.* 189 Item..for..laying the sarking bordes for the leades. 1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* xxvii, I told them of the sarking of the roof, which was as frush as a paddock-stool. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 983 A course of five-eighths inch deal sarking (boarding), 9 inches broad, to be laid along the eaves. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 170 All the gables of the external walls..should..be entirely filled up to the sarking or tiles, as the case may be. 1882 Christy *Joints used by Builders* 76 As a rule, slates are most likely to keep out the weather when laid on close or open jointed sarking or rough boarding..with felt between it and the slates. 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 40/1 Line the inside of the structure with rough sarking boards. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Sarkin,* the cleading of wood laid

on the rafters of a house when a strong and tight roof is required. The slates are laid over the sarkin. 1908 *Laxton's Price Bk.* (ed. 91) 151 Roof linings...Asphalte Sarking Felt.

2. A material for the making of 'sarks'. More fully *sarking-cloth, linen.*

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Cl.) I. 287 Order was given to search the countrie for gray hydes, and gray cloath, and sarking cloath. 1804 STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1808) 142 Wi' monny mair see Meggy Houpe, Wi' her bit sarkin' linen. 1810 *R. H. Cromek's Rem. Nithsd. & Gall. Song* 95 My kimmer and I gade to the fair, Wi' twal' pun' Scots in sarking to ware. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* iv, It [the lint] was intended for sarking to ourselves, and sheets and napery.

Sarkinite (sā·ɹkinəit). *Min.* [Named (Sarkinit) in 1885 by A. Sjögren, f. Gr. *σάρκιν-os* fleshy, in allusion to its flesh-red colour and greasy lustre + -ITE.] Arsenate of manganese, of flesh-red or rose-red colour.

1887 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LII. I. 346 Sarkinite, a New Manganese Arsenate. 1890 *Ibid.* LXVIII. II. 715 Crystals of Sarkinite.

Sarkless (sā·ɹklés), *a. Sc.* and *north.* [f. SARK *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a sark. Also *transf.*

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Drink Ecl.* Poems (1845) 51 You hae been blythe to hack Your a' upon a sarkless sodger's back. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss., Sarkless,* shirtless.

Sarlac (sā·ɹlăk). Also **sarlik, sarlyk.** [Calmuck *sarluk,* cited by Gmelin in *Novi Comm. Acad. Sci. Petrop.* (1760) V. 341.] = YAK.

1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* I. 23 Sarlyk. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Sarlac.* 1852 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Mammalia Brit. Mus.* III. 40 *Poephagus grunniens.* The Yac or Sarlyk. 1864 WEBSTER (citing *Baird*). In recent Dicts.

Sarmatian (sāɹmē·ʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Sarmatia* the land of the *Sarmatæ* (Gr. Σαρμάται, also Σαυρομάται, whence the form SAUROMATIAN).

In mod. Latin *Sarmatia* has been extensively used for Poland; hence occas. in English poetry, e. g.

1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 376 Sarmatia fell, unwept, without a crime.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the region anciently known as Sarmatia, now occupied approximately by the Russians and Poles.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 394 Ptolemey..confineth Sarmatia Europæa with the Sarmatian Ocean. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. II. 430 Sarmatian Weesel, *Viverra Sarmatica.* 1841 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) IX. 187 [Vienna was] anciently the frontier station of the Roman empire upon the Sarmatian wilds.

b. *Geol.* = SARMATIC b.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-Bk. Geol.* 867 Sarmatian or Cerithium Stage. *Ibid.,* The Sarmatian stage is characterized by the prodigious number of individuals of a comparatively small number of species of shells.

B. *sb.* One of a nomadic people formerly inhabiting this territory.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 393 Of the Scythians, Sarmatians, and Seres. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 78. 1771 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. (1851) I. 22 The wandering tribes, which they called by the general name of Sarmatians or Scythians. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 311/1 Scythians and Sarmatians spoke almost the same language.

Sarmatic (saɹmæ·tik), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -IC.] = SARMATIAN *a.*; in quot. 1723 = Polish.

Sarmatic polecat, the Mottled Polecat, *Putorius sarmaticus.* (In recent Dicts.: cf. *Sarmatian weasel.*)

1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 402 In Poland..when the priest was about to pronounce the words of the Gospel at the altar, the noblemen drew their swords in part out of the scabbards ..: a Sarmatick sacrament.

b. *Geol.* (See quot.)

1874 *Geol. Mag.* July 325 Newer Tertiary beds—the three stages of the Vienna Tertiaries occur, the Marine, the Sarmatic, and the Congeria beds, but they are not always separately mapped.

Sarment (sāɹmĕnt). Now *rare* (*Bot.*). [ad. L. *sarmentum,* chiefly in pl., twigs lopped off, brushwood, f. *sarpĕre* to prune, trim (trees, branches). Cf. F. *sarment* shoot of vine, woody climbing stem.] A twig, †a cutting of a tree.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XXXVI. (1495) 879 Cerusa..comyth of vapour of stronge vyneygre effusyd and shedde on thynne plates of leed and layed vpon whyte Sarmentes. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 33 He..nygh the roote ingraffeth his sarment. *Ibid.* XII. 356. 1657 *Physical Dict., Sarments,* twigs of trees. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 176 [For lighting fires] the people of these countries use the sarments or cuttings of the vines. 1837 GRAY *First Less. Bot.* Gloss., *Sarmentaceous,* bearing long and flexible twigs (*sarments*), either spreading or procumbent.

Sarmentaceous (sāɹmĕntē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *sarment-um*: see SARMENT and -ACEOUS.] = SARMENTOSE.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 32 [The Cocculus tribe.] Shrubs, with a..sarmentaceous habit. 1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 470 This family is composed of sarmentaceous and climbing shrubs.

Sarmentiferous (sāɹmĕnti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *sarmentifer-us,* f. *sarmentum*: see SARMENT and -FEROUS.] = SARMENTOSE.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms.*

†Sarmenti·tious, *a. Obs.*—° [a. L. *sarmentĭtius, -ĭcius,* f. *sarmentum*: see SARMENT and -ITIOUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Sarmentitious,* of or belonging to twigs or branches.

Sarmentose (sāɹmĕntō·s), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *sarmentōs-us,* f. *sarmentum*: see SARMENT and -OSE. Cf. OF. *sarmenteux.*] (See quot. 1863.)

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. iv. (1776) 181 Sarmentose; when they [*sc.* stems] are Repent and Subnude. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* III. 341 It's stem..is.. knotty at intervals, and sarmentose, as that of the vine. 1863 BENTHAM *Flora Austral.* I. Introd. 5 Stems are..sarmentose, when the branches of a woody stem are long and weak, although scarcely climbing. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 108 Creeping herbs or sarmentose shrubs.

Sarmentous (saɹmē·ntəs), *a.* [ad. L. *sarmentōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.] = prec.

1721 BAILEY, *Sarmentous,* twiggy or branching. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Stalk,* Creeping, or sarmentous stalk, that which emits roots as it runs along. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 327 The large sarmentous Satyrium with mottled flowers. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 354 It is of sarmentous growth.

Sarmon(d, -one, -oun, etc.: see SERMON.

Sarnes, obs. form of SORENESS.

†Sarole-man. *Obs.* (See quot. Cf. SAROSEL.)

1662 MERRETT *Neri's Art of Glass* 244 These Glasses are put into Iron pans..call'd Fraches, which by degrees are drawn by the Sarole man all along the Leer,..that the Glasses may cool *Gradatim.*

‖ Sarong (sărǫ·ŋ). [Malay *sārung,* prob. from some mod. form of Skr. *sūranga* variegated.]

1. (See quot. 1895.)

1834 G. BENNETT *Wand. N. S. W.,* etc. II. 217 He was attired in a dirty sarong around his waist, and a loose baju or jacket. 1895 SWETTENHAM *Malay Sk.* 172 The Sārong is the Malay national garment, a sort of skirt, usually in tartan, worn by men and women alike.

2. (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Sarong,..*a woven or printed fabric imported into the Dutch ports of the Eastern archipelago.

‖ Saros (sē·ɹǫs). [Gr. *σάρος* or *σαρός* (Berossos), a. Assyro-Babylonian *šār(u.*]

1. *Antiq.* The Babylonian name for the number 3600, and hence for a period of 3600 years.

The notion expressed in quot. 1662, that the saros consisted of 3600 *days,* is due to the desire to rationalize the incredible statements of Berossos with regard to the lengths of the reigns of the antediluvian kings of Babylon. Other expedients for the same purpose were adopted by early writers on chronology.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 54 Sarus with them is three thousand sixe hundred yeares. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. v. § 4. 80 The learned Monks, Panodorus and Anianus,..make a Saros to contain 120, months of 30. dayes a piece.

2. *Astr.* Adopted by modern astronomers as the name of the cycle of 18 years and 10⅓ days, in which solar and lunar eclipses repeat themselves.

This use is founded on the statement of Suidas (app. due to some mistake) that the length of the saros was 18½ years.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* XXXV. 353 The period of 223 lunations, called by the Chaldean Astronomers, the Saros. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 18 (1879) 102 This period of 18 years 10 days is a cycle of the Moon, known to the ancient Chaldeans and Greeks under the name of Saros.

†Sarosel. *Glass-making. Obs.* (See quot.)

1662 MERRETT *Neri's Art of Glass* 244 The mouth thereof [the leer] enters into a room, where the Glasses are taken out and set. This room they call the Sarosel, and the Sarole-men those who draw the Fraches along the Leer.

Sarp, obs. form of SHARP.

†Sarp-cloth. *Obs.* Also 6 **serpe-cloth.** [Shortened f. SARPLIER + CLOTH. Cf. the Sc. forms *sarplaith, sarpleth,* under SARPLIER.] = SARPLIER.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Serpeillière, ou serpillère,* a serpe-cloth. 1611 COTGR., *Serpillere,* a Sarpler, or Sarp-cloth, a piece of course Canuas to packe vp things in. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), Sarpliar or Sarp-cloth.

†Sarpe[1]. *Obs.* [a. OF. *sarpe* (mod.F. *serpe*), app. f. L. *sarpĕre* to prune.] A pruning hook.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xiii. 20 That ech man schulde scharpe his schar, and picoise, and ax, and sarpe [1382 purgyng hook]. *Ibid., Isa.* vii. 25 And alle hillis that schulen be purgid with a sarpe [1382 wode bil]. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. e ij, He ought to haue on his gyrdel a sarpe or crokyd hachet for to cutte of the superfluytees of the vignes.

†Sarpe[2]. *Obs.* Also **sarp, serpe.** [Of obscure origin.] A collar, neck-ring of gold or silver.

1429 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 18/1 Ande at nane vthir weir broudry..bot aray þaim..in all vthir honest aray as serpis beltis vches & chenzeis. 1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 110 Item to Robert Greyndoor,..my Serpe of siluer and my cheyne of goold. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 46 He..tuke..a grete wreth of golde, callit a sarp be sum men, and put it about his hals. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 Rich stones, serpes, bauderikes, and oper juels. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. xiv. 822 Alle they were arayed in grene veluet with sarpys of gold about their quarters. *c* 1485 in *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 4 The King ..arraied in a doblet of gren..,a long goune of purpur velwet, ..with a riche sarpe and garter. 1488 *Acc. L.d. High Treas. Scott.* (1877) I. 86 Memorandum:—fund in a blac coffre..It. the first, the grete sarpe of gold contenand xxv schaiffis with the fedder betuix.

Sarpego, Sarpent: see SERPIGO, SERPENT.

Sarplier (sā·ɹplijəɹ). Forms: 4–7 **sarpler,** (4 **sarpuler**), 5 **sarpeler(e, (sarplar, -pelar, -pliar),** 6– **sarplier**; *Sc.* 5 **sarplare, -air, sarpleth,** 7 **serplaith.** [a. AF. *sarpler* (*Rolls of Parlt.* I. 413, 1321–2), OF. *sarpillere* (mod.F. *serpillière* packing cloth) = Pr. *sarpelheira,* Cat. *sarpallera, xarpallera,* Sp. *arpillera,* Pg. *sarapilheira,* Littré suggests that the word is a derivative (with suffix *-aria*: see -ER[2] 2) of late L. *xĕrampelinus* (med.L. corruptly *xeropellinus, serampelinus, serapellinus*) a. Gr. ξηραμπέλινος, of the colour of withered vine-leaves, f. ξηρός dry, withered + ἄμπελος vine. But this derivation has been contested by later philologists. Cf. Fr. dial. (16th c.) *serpot* bride's trousseau. MDu. had *sarpelier, serplier,* pack of wool (also *sarpeel*).]

†1. A large sack of coarse canvas for wool; a sack or bale of wool containing eighty tods; also used as a measure of quantity for wool.

[1353–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 554 Et in 4 sarplers novis pro lanis cariandis.] *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 6 (Camb. MS.) They ben ententyf aboute sarpuleris or sachels vnprofitable for to taken [orig. *circa diripiendas inutiles sarcinulas occupantur*]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4371 Hyre sarplers dud he with hay be fild, & bonde hem to hure sadels gyld. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 290/1 The which Cokett contenes the hool nombre of sarplers. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 204 Though many a robe hath be shente On hire sarpelere and on hire sak. 1436 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 23/2 Gudis þat aw na custum or þat aw custum eftir þe fraucht of þe serplaith þat is to say it at payis as a serplaith in fraucht. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 415 The..Duke of Burgon Cam befor Caleis with Flemynges nat a fewe, Which yaff the sakkis & sarpleres of the toun To Gaunt & Brugis his fredam for to shewe. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 395 The Kyng..commaunded a new subsydie to be leuyed vpon all ye sarplers of wolle goynge out of Englande. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 51 b, You besturre yourselfe: & packe and stuffe together a whole sarpler full of Tullies owne sentences. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Trent.* 141 In Merchandice na Merchant sall passe over the sea, except he haue thrie Serplaiths of wooll, of his awin proper gudes.

†2. A wrapper of sackcloth (or other coarse material) for packing merchandise. *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Segestre,* a sarplier: a thyng to packe vp marchandice in. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 392 It serued as wast Paper for sarplers to wrap and packe vp wares in. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* Prol. (Rtldg.) 18 His Orations did smell like the sarpler, or wrapper of a foul.. oil vessel. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* I. 74 The other [tent] is cover'd with a great Sarpler of Wooll, for their Cattel and Horses. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ointment,* If..the Fire should catch, you must have a Covering or Sarplier ready, which you have dipt in Water and well wrung. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Sarpelere,* a coarse packcloth made of hemp. *Glouc.*

3. A large sack into which hops are gathered and carried to the kiln. *local.*

1893 C. WHITEHEAD *Hop Cultiv.* 36 When picked, the hops are measured..into 'pokes', 'greenbags', or sacks, holding 10 bushels. *Note.* In Hampshire and Surrey these sacks are called 'sarpliers', and hold fourteen bushels.

Sarplys, obs. pl. of SURPLICE.

Sarpo (sā·ɹpo). Also 8 **sarpoe,** 9 **sapo.** [a. Sp. *sapo,* lit. 'large toad'.] (See quots.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Sarpoe,* a name given to the fish called by authors *salpa.* 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 251 A form [of the Toad-fish] found only in the Gulf, *Batrachus parvilus*..is known to the fishermen as the 'Sarpo' and the 'Sea-robin'. 1891 *Century Dict., Sapo,* the toad-fish, *Batrachus tau.*

Sarpuler, Sarra, obs. ff. SARPLIER, SAHARA.

‖ Sarracenia (sœrăsī·nia). *Bot.* Also 8 **sarracena, -sena.** [mod.L.; orig. *Sarracēna* (Tournefort 1700, after Dr. D. Sarrazin of Quebec who sent him the plant).] A genus of insectivorous plants, the type of the N.O. *Sarraceniaceæ,* to which belong many of the plants popularly known as *pitcher-plants.* Hence **Sarrace·niad,** Lindley's name for a plant of this Order (*Veg. Kingd.* 1846, p. 429).

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arrangem.* 66 in *Gard. Assist., Sarracenia,* or side-saddle flower. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xix. (1813) 370 *Sarracena* is a native of the bogs of North America. *Ibid.* 360 *Sarracena,* or side-saddle flower. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* I. 5 Sarracenia. In this genus some of the leaves are in the form of a pitcher. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 5/1 Great tropical carnivores like the beautiful Sarracenias.

Sarrail: see SERAIL. **Sarralia:** see SERAGLIO.

†Sa·rraly, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 **sarreliche, sarrely, sarrilich, sarraly.** [f. **sarree* (a. F. *serré* in close order, pa. pple. of *serrer* to shut tightly, lock:—popular L. **serrāre,* L. *serāre,* f. *sera* bolt, lock) + -LY. Cf. SERRY *v.*] In close order or array, closely.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6047 (Kölbing) Cleodalis Stode on fot, & mani of his Aboute him stode sarreliche. *Ibid.* 5279, 7846, 8044. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13536 Doun wyþ þe hil þey toke þe weye Al sarrely in to þe valeye. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2127 (Bodl. MS.), Þise brouȝten fourty þousynde And comen sarrilich byhynde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 222 The kyng..Saw first cumand thair first eschele Arrait sarraly and weill.

‖ Sarrasin (sœ·răzin). In quots. **sar(r)azin, sarassin.** [a. F. *sarrasin* (16th c.), for *blé sarrasin* 'Saracen wheat'.] Buckwheat.

[1687 Sarazin corn: see SARACEN 3.] 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Britt.* I. 308 A small quantity of black bread, made of sarazin. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 3/2 The fields of sainfoin and sarassin. 1888 *19th Cent.* June 836 The Russian peasant will not always sell his wheat and live on sarrazin and rye.

Sarrasin, Sarrature: see SARACEN, SERRATURE.

†Sarray, *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *serré*: see SARRALY *adv.*] = SARRALY *adv.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 296 And the formast of his menze Enbraist with that thar scheldis braid And richt sarray togidder raid.

Sarrazin, Sarre, obs. ff. SARACEN, SORE.

Sarreliche, -ly, var. ff. SARRALY *adv. Obs.*

Sarreverence: see SIR-REVERENCE.

Sarrie, Sarrilich: see SERRY *v.*, SARRALY *adv.*

† **Sarri·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *sarrītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *sarrīre* to hoe, weed.] The action of hoeing or stirring the soil.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 79 This sarrition was performed in dry burning lands. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xv. (Dublin) 202 They scratch'd it again and again with the same wooden Instruments, this was call'd Sarrition.

Sarrusophone (sărū·sŏfōun). [f. *Sarrus* (see quot. 1884) + Gr. *φωνή* voice, sound.] A brass instrument of the oboe class, played with a double reed. Hence **Sarru·sopho·nist,** a performer on the sarrusophone.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Sarrusophone.* 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 707/1 In 1856..M. Sarrus, thought out the construction of a family of brass instruments...Gautrot of Paris realized the inventor's idea, and, under the name of 'sarrusophones', has created a complete family, from the sopranino in Eb to the contrabass in Bb. 1906 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 12 M. Leruste, the only sarrusophonist in the Garde Republicaine Band.

Sarry, obs. variant of SAVOURY *a.*

Sarsa (sā·rsă). Also **sarza.** [Short for next.] = SARSAPARILLA 1. Also *attrib.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 167 You may take Sarza to open the Liuer. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 182 These [Mangoes] and Sarsa being their usual Diet. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1054 The root of various species of Smilax constitutes the Sarsaparilla or Sarza of the pharmacopœias. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Sarsa.*

Sarsaparilla (sāsăpări·lă). Forms: *α.* 6-8 **zarza parilla,** (6 **parille**), 7-8 **sarzaparilla,** 6-7 **sarcaparilla,** 6 **-parillia, -perilla, sarsaparilia,** 7 **-perilla,** 8 **-parill,** 7- **sarsaparilla**; *β.* 6-7 **salsaperilla,** 6-8 **-parilla,** 6 **-pariglia, -perillia,** 7 **-parillia, salcepereille,** 9 **salsaparilha**; *γ.* 7 **sassaparilla.** [a. Sp. *zarzaparrilla*, f. *zarza* (? a. Basque *sartzia*) bramble; the latter part is said in A. Matthioli *Comm. in Dioscoridem* (1565) 184 to be **parrilla*, dim. of *parra* vine, the sarsaparilla being a climbing plant, and its berries having some resemblance to grapes. The word appears, with etymologizing corruption after It. *salso* adj. salt, in It. *salsapariglia* (whence the *β* forms), F. *salseparelle* (whence the *γ* form).

The above etymology is given in Gerarde's *Herbal* 1597; and (as an original conjecture) in Monlau's *Diccionario etimol. de la lengua castellana* 1856. The statement of many writers, that the word comes from the name of a Dr. Parillo, has not been traced to any authoritative source.]

1. A plant belonging to any of the species of the order *Smilaceæ*, indigenous to tropical America from Mexico to Peru; esp. *Smilax officinalis* the Jamaica sarsaparilla.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. 79 Of the Sarcaparillia [Sp. orig. (Monardes) *(arçaparrilla)* of Guniquill. *Ibid.* 79 b, This Sarcaparilla, dooeth growe at the side of a Riuer, which commeth from the Mountaines of the Peru. *Ibid.* 80 Sarcaperilla. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccii. 710 We haue great plentie of the rootes of this Bind-weed of Peru, which we vsuallie call Zarza, or Sarsa Parilla. 1620 J. MASON *Newe-found-land* (Bannatyne Cl.) A 4, The common wild herbes of the Countrie are Angelica, Violets,..Sarsaparilla [etc.]. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 150 All along the Banks grow abundance of Mangroves and Sarzaparilla. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Smilax*... Rough Virginian Bindweed, with a smooth Ivy Leaf, commonly call'd Zarzaparilla. 1851-9 HOOKER in *Man. Sci. Engg.* 427 The so-called Jamaica Sarsaparilla grows near the Chiriqui Lagoon in the state of Costa Rica. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 313 Clematis and polished garlands of tough sarsaparilla wed the shrubs with clinging, climbing arms.

b. The dried roots of plants of the various species of *Smilaceæ*; esp. Jamaica sarsaparilla, *Smilax officinalis*; also, a medicinal preparation of the root used as an alterative and tonic. (The early mentions often relate to the supposed efficacy of the drug in the treatment of syphilis.)

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. 80 b, For these euilles they haue an other maner of Water, that is, takyng of foure ounces of Sarcaparilla. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phisonom.* I. xxviii. 32 Let hym take Sarsaparilla, or Lignum Vitæ. *Ibid.* III. xlvi. 65 The Salsa pariglia is a Roote that commeth from the Indes, the which is hot and driyng. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. iii, And to such as are cold, the Decoction of Guacum, Salsaperilla [etc.]. 1672 SHADWELL *Humorists* I, Hast thou not rais'd the price of Sarsaperilla, and Guiacum all over the Town. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 49 *Sarsaparilla*, or *Salsaparilla*, is a very long Root, like a small Cord. 1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* II. 661 Jamaica Sarsaparilla, offic. *Ibid.* 662 Brazilian Sarsaparilla: Lisbon, Portugal, or Rio Negro Sarsaparilla...Lima Sarsaparilla. *Ibid.* 663 Honduras Sarsaparilla; Mealy Sarsaparilla; Vera Cruz Sarsaparilla; Mexican Sarsaparilla. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 369 We will..give him mild aperients, light nutritious diet, and sarsaparilla. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 216 Nees and Ebermaier say that it [root of *Smilax aspera* and *S. excelsa*] sometimes comes into the market under the name of Italian Sarsaparilla. 1853 A. R. WALLACE *Amazon & Rio Negro* 140 The trade here is principally in Brazil-nuts, salsaparilha,..farinha, and salt-fish. 1857 BALFOUR *Cycl. India*, etc. 1659/1 A large quantity is shipped at the Brazils and is called Lisbon sarsaparilla. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 422 If, therefore, sarsaparilla have any value whatever in disease, it must be simply as an alterative. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 313/1 Sarsaparilla...*Smilax officinalis*..and *S. Medica*..yield respectively the so-called 'Jamaica' and the Mexican varieties. *Ibid.* 313/2 The varieties of sarsaparilla met with in commerce at present are the following:—Jamaica, Lima, Honduras, Guatemala, Guayaquil, and Mexican...'Jamaica' sarsaparilla..derives its name from the fact that Jamaica was at one time the emporium for sarsaparilla.

2. Applied to plants of other genera, resembling the true sarsaparilla or furnishing a root used as a substitute for it (see quots.).

German sarsaparilla: see GERMAN *a.*[2] 4.

1840 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* II. 904 The root of *Hemidesmus indicus*..is used in India under the name of 'country sarsaparilla'...It has been called 'Indian' or 'scented sarsaparilla, nannari'. 1847 W. DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* (1860) 155 *Aralia*, L. Wild Sarsaparilla. Ginseng. *Ibid.* 156 *Aralia nudicaulis*, L...Sarsaparilla. False Sarsaparilla. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* 107/2 *Carex arenaria*..has also a certain reputation on the continent as a diaphoretic and diuretic, and is used as such under the name of German sarsaparilla. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v., New Zealand Sarsaparilla, *Ripogonum parviflorum*. 1883 F. M. BAILEY *Synops. Queensl. Flora* 114 Native Sarsaparilla. The roots of this beautiful purple-flowered twiner (*Hardenbergia monophylla*) are used by bushmen as a substitute for the true sarsaparilla. 1891 *Coo-ĕē* (ed. MRS. P. Martin) 258 On the hills ..cyclamen, sundew, purple sarsaparilla, and the scarlet pea.

3. *attrib.*

1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* IV. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1882) I. 317 Sirra, you Salsa-Perilla Rascall,..doe you heare, Monsire? 1657 B. W. tr. *Bauderon's Expert. Phys.* 110 Let the drink bee decoction of Sarsa Parilla roote. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1053 Smilaceæ, the Sarsaparilla Family. 1868 M. H. SMITH *Smsh. & Sh. N.* I. 61 A famous house..built by a successful sarsaparilla man.

‖ **Sarsar** (sā·rsar). [Arab. صرصر *çarçar* a cold wind.] (See quots.)

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 207 She..thus penetrated the very entrails of the earth, where breathes the Samsar [*sic*], or icy wind of death. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xxxvi, The Sarsar can pierce through, The Icy Wind of Death.

Sarse: see SAUCE, SEARCE.

Sarsen (sā·rs'n). Also **sarsden, -don, sarcen.** [App. identical with *Sarsen*, var. of SARACEN.] (In full *sarsen-stone, boulder.*) One of the numerous large boulders or blocks of sandstone found scattered on the surface of the chalk downs, esp. in Wiltshire.

[1644: see SARACEN *sb.* 4.] *a* 1691 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wilts* (1847) 44 They are also (far from the rode) commonly called Sarsdens or Sarsdon stones. 1743 STUKELEY *Abury* 16 The people call these great stones, sarsens; and 'tis a proverb here, *as hard as a sarsen.* 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. I. 174 The stones outside of the work,..as well as the five large trilithons, are all of that species of stone called *Sarsen*, which is found in the neighbourhood. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 217 Yonder lies a great grey sarsen boulder. 1888 J. PRESTWICH *Geol.* II. 342 The isolated blocks called Grey-wethers or Sarsen stones, scattered on the surface of the chalk downs.

Sarsen, obs. form of SARACEN.

Sarsenet, sarcenet (sā·rsnĕt). Forms: 5 **sarsinett, -ynett, sarssinette,** 6 **sarssynet, sarsanett(e, (saresnet, sesynet, saircenett, sercenett, sarsnett,** 7 **sarcnet, sarcenett**), 6-9 **sarsnet,** 5- **sarcenet,** 6- **sarsenet.** [a. AF. *sarzinell* (1373 in *Exch. Accts.* 397/16, Publ. Rec. Office: see *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. I. 129), prob. a dim. of *sarzin* SARACEN (see -ET), suggested by OF. *drap sarrasinois*, med.L. *pan..us saracenicus*, lit. 'Saracen cloth'.

Godefroy's sole example of the alleged OF. *sarcenet*, taken from Du Cange, is a mistake; it comes from a York Cathedral inventory of 1530, and the word is English. Palsgrave 1530 renders the Eng. *sarcenet* by F. *taffetas.* The only trace of the existence of the word in continental Fr. appears to be the Swiss dial. *sarcenet* 'lustrine de coton' cited by Godefr.]

1. A very fine and soft silk material made both plain and twilled, in various colours, now used chiefly for linings; a dress made of this.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 41 My tepet of blak sarsenet. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 189/1 It shal be leefull..to use and were in their Colers, Ventes, and Sleves of their Gownes and Hukes, Sateyn, Chamelet, Sarcenet, or Tarteron. 1496-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 30 Item, ij Curtens of Russet sarsynet frengid with sylke. 1542 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 220 Dublet lyned wyth sarcenet. 1581 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 346 Tincells, taffeta, sarcenetes, & single sarcenetes. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Apr., We saw some new-fashon pettycoats of sarcenett. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2302/4 A Scarlet Coat lined with green Sarcenet. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 9 The palest Features look the most agreeable in white Sarsenet. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* xv, I remember, too, Miss Andrews drank tea with us that evening, and wore her puce-coloured sarsenet. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 182 The citizen's daughters making a gallant show in hoops, patches, lace, sarsnet and muslin.

† **b.** With following adj. (after Fr. use).

1483 *Coronat. Rich. III* in *Antiq. Repert.* II. 250 The other [shert] made of ij yerds di' of sarsynet crymysyn. 1507 *Justes May & June* 28 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 122 Of horse and man fyrst day was theyr araye Sarcenet blue.

2. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Composed of sarsenet.

1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 133 My best sayrsnett tippit. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxxiii. 18 b, Hange over the eye or eyes a greene sarsenet cloth. 1672 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 295 For making up y^e^ Sarcenet Curtain. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 248 Yonder cloud..Whose sarcenet skirts are edg'd with flamy gold. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Sentiment*, The linendrapers of Hammersmith were astounded at the sudden demand for blue sarsenet ribbon, and long white gloves.

† **b.** *adj., fig.* Resembling sarsenet in softness. (Said of speech, manners, etc.) *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 56 You sweare like a Comfit-makers Wife:..And giuest such Sarcenet suretie for thy Oathes, As if thou neuer walk'st further then Finsbury. Sweare me, Kate,..A good mouth-filling Oath. 1646 CHAS. I in Carte *Ormonde* (1736) II. App. 14, I have received your sarsenet dispatches by this bearer. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ii, With many a *fye* and *nay pshaw*, and such sarsenet chidings as tender mothers give to spoiled children.

† **Sa·rsenish,** *a. Obs.* In 4-5 **Sarsaneis, Sarcynesse, Sarsinesshe, -ynneis.** [a. OF. *Sar(r)asinois*, fem. *sar(r)asinesche*, adj. of nationality f. *sarrasin* SARACEN. OE. had *Saracenisc.*] Saracenic; in OE. *sb.*, a Saracen.

In 'bruet of Sarcynesse' (quot. 1381) the word is erron. made into a sb.; cf. *bruette sareson* (*c* 1430 s.v. SARACEN *a.* b).

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1188 Largesse hadde on a Robe fresh Of Riche purpur Sarsynysh [*MS.* Sarlynysh, Fr. orig. *sarazinesche*]. 1381 in *Form of Cury* (1780) 110 For to mak a Bruet of Sarcynesse. Tak the lyre of fresch Buf [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9429 He was leyd In that paleis, That was of riche werk Sarsaneis. *c* 1400 *Siege of Troy* 1076 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXII. 38 Diuerse melodye..Of trumpis, tabouris and nakeres, Pypers sarsynneis and symbaleris. [Cf. OF. *cors sarrazinois.*]

† **Sa·rsenry.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Also 5 **sarsynrye.** [f. *Sarsen*, SARACEN + -RY.] The Saracen people.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* I. 877 It was neuyr seyn 3et þat he sarsynrye [*v. r.* sarsenrye] Was left a-lone vn-to a wommanes hande.

Sarshan, variant of SAGENE [1].

1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 41 A sarshan, or fathom, which contains three arshines.

Sarson, -oun, obs. forms of SARACEN.

† **Sart.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *sart*:—med.L. *sartum*, neut. pa. pple. (for *sarritum*) of *sarrīre* to hoe, weed.] = ASSART *sb.* Also in *Comb.* **sart-silver,** a payment made by tenants for the right of taking brushwood from land.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 463/46 Lazarus hadde þat haluendel: of al Ierusalem, Of wodes and fieldes and of sart: al-mest to bedleem. 1408 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 56 Dicta villata ei debet pro sartsilver spectante Domino Regi annuatim solvendo de praedicta Oxton vs. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 223/1 Consideryng that oure seide Collage hath noo Woode liyng yerto within xxiiii myle; whereof xx acres they have by wey of a sart..; and other xx acres..by wey of almes. *c* 1518 *Rental Bk. Earl Kildare* in *Jrnl. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. (1862) IV. 133 Item ij pullis in Kyltecrenyn in pledge of iiij^xx^ kyene for the Sart of William Naco is doughter sett yerelye for iiij meikis. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sart*, a piece of Woodland turned into Arable. See *Assart.*]

Sartage (sā·rtĕdʒ). *U. S.* [a. OF. *sartage*, f. *sarter* to clear ground, f. *sart*: see prec.] (See quots.)

1887 *Detroit Free Press* (Lond.) 2 July 6/4 'Sartage' is the practice of setting fire to trees in order to clear the ground. 1891 *Century Dict., Sartage*, the clearing of woodland for agricultural purposes, as by setting fire to the trees.

Sartan, -tayne, -teyn, obs. forms of CERTAIN.

Sarten, Sartente, obs. ff. CERTAIN, CERTAINTY.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 717 The sarten to sey with-owt lese, A scheff-chambyr he hym ches. 1484 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 152 The man ys goode Inowythe [= enough] were we yn sartente of pes betwyxte Flaunders and us. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 421 A note of sarten thinges.

Sartin, repr. an illiterate pronunc. of CERTAIN *a*

1762 G. COLMAN *Mus. Lady* I. 4 Indeed it was, sir!—I am sartin it was. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 86 Look here, that's proof for sartin.

Sartor (sā·rtǫr). *Humorously pedantic.* [a. L. *sartor* patcher, mender, f. *sarcīre* (ppl. stem *sart-*) to botch, patch.] A tailor.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sartor*, a Tailor, a Botcher, a Mender of old Garments. 1843 O. W. HOLMES *Terpsichore* Poet. Wks. (1895) 55/1 And coats whose memory turns the sartor pale. 1870 (*title*) The Sartor, or British journal of cutting, clothing, and fashion.

Sartorial (sartō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *sartōri-us*, f. *sartor*: see SARTOR and -AL.] Of or belonging to a tailor or his art; characteristic of a tailor.

¶ 1823 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 24/2 A little wicked tailor arrives...He is turned over to a settler, who leases this sartorial Borgia his liberty for five shillings per week. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v, The First Chapter..turns on Paradise and Fig-leaves, and leads us into interminable disquisitions of a mythological, metaphorical, cabalistico-sartorial..cast. 1832 — *Misc.* (1840) IV. 108 His visitor.. we suppose, sat upon folios, or in the sartorial fashion. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glanes Back* II. xxxvii. 337 The sartorial artist ..had been vainly trying to obtain payment.

Sartorian (sartō·rĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *sartōri-us* (see prec.) + -AN.] = SARTORIAL *a.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 243 Clothing, Sartorian Trades. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 5 Apr. 209/1 The reader will excuse this sartorian metaphor.

Sartorite (sā·rtŏrəit). *Min.* [Named by J. D. Dana in 1868 after Sartorius von Waltershausen, who first described it: see -ITE.] Sulph-arsenide of lead, found in dark, lead-grey, orthorhombic crystals.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 87.

‖ **Sartorius** (sartō·rĭŭs). [mod.L. *sartōrius* (*musculus*): see SARTORIAL *a.*

So called as being concerned in producing the cross-legged position in which a tailor sits at work.]

A long narrow muscle which crosses the thigh obliquely in front.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Sartorius*, a Muscle of the

Leg. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix, The Sartorius or tailor's muscle..enables us by its contraction to throw one leg and thigh over the other. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1851) 256 The Sartorius (tailor's muscle).

† Sa·rtry. *Obs.* In 5 **saretree, sartre.** [a. OF. *sartrerie, f. sartre* :—L. *sartor*: see -ERY.] A tailor's workshop.

1447-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 186 In'repar. cujusdam fontis ex opposito le Saietree. 1448-9 *Ibid.*, j crooke pro porta de le Sartre, 12*d.*

† Sartryn. *Obs. rare*—⁰. [a. OF. **sartrin* (recorded as *sartrain*), ad. med.L. *sartrīnum* tailor's shop, related to SARTOR.] A tailor's shop.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 318/2 A Sartryn, *sartorium, sutrinum.*

Saru-, graphic var. of *saro-*, obs. form of SERV-.

‖ Sarum (sēə·rŭm). [med.L. *Sarum* (indeclinable), app. evolved from a misunderstanding of the abbreviation *Sar°* for *Sarisburia* Salisbury.] The ecclesiastical name of Salisbury, used attrib. in **Sarum Use**, the order of divine service used in the diocese of Salisbury from the 11th century to the Reformation; so *Sarum missal, office, rubric.* Also *absol.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 237/1 Thus..Osmundus bishop of Salisbury, deuised that ordinary, which is called the vse of Sarum. *Ibid.* Table, Sarum vse when it was deuised. 1832 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* I. 186 Their rubrics are sometimes less definite than those of the Sarum 'Use'. *Ibid.* 357 *note*, This epistle, according to the Sarum rubric, was taken from the 'commune unius Apostoli'. 1882 G. H. FORBES *Missale Drummond.* 7 *margin*, In the Sarum Office this is the Alleluia for Mondays. *Ibid.* 8 *margin*, This Communio does not occur in the Sarum.

Sarus (sēə·rŭs). Also **sarrus.** [Hindi *sāras.*] The Indian crane *Grus antigone.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 173/2 The gigantic Indian or Sarrus Crane, *Grus Antigone* of Linnæus. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 65 The handsome *sarus.*

Sarve, obs. form of SERVE.

Sarves, sarvice, -is, obs. forms of SERVICE.

Sarych, Saryf, obs. forms of SEARCH, SERVE.

Sarynes, obs. form of SORRINESS.

Sarza, Sarzan: see SARSA, SARACEN.

‖ Sa, sa (sā sā), *int. Obs.* See also SESSA. The Fr. exclamation *ça, çà*, redupl. of *çà* (lit. here, hither), 'interjection familière pour exciter, encourager' (Littré). Formerly used by fencers when delivering a thrust. Also *attrib.* as in *sa-sa man* [cf. F. *faire le çà-çà galant homme* (16th c. in Littré)]; and quasi-*sb.* as a nickname for a fencing master.

Cf. Du. *sa sa*, 'come on, cheer up, quickly, an interjection much used to stir up fighting dogs' (Sewel).]

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. i, Sa, sa, sa I thumpe, there he lyes. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 224 Sa, sa (my hearts) let's cheerly to the charge. 1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* Pt. II. 9 He's none of your Fencers, none of your Sa Sa men. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. ii, And what are you good Monsieur, sa, sa? 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii, 'Do you ever take bilboa in hand?—Sa—sa!' Here he made a fencing demonstration with his sheathed rapier.

Sasafras, obs. form of SASSAFRAS.

Sasarara, variant of SISERARY.

Sase, obs. form of SAUCE, SEIZE.

Saser, obs. form of SAUCER.

Sash (sæʃ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 6–7 **shash**, 7 **shass(e, sasche**, 7– **sash.** [Originally *shash*, a. Arab. شاش *shāsh* muslin, turban-'sash' (Dozy).]

† 1. A band of a fine material worn twisted round the head as a turban by Orientals. *Obs.*

159. R. FITCH in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. i. 255 Great store of cloth is made there of cotton, and Shashes for the Moores. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 63 All of them weare on their heads white Shashes and Turbants, the badge of their religion. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 174 The Greekes and other Christians..weare Shasses, that is, striped linnen (commonly white and blew) wound about the skirts of a little cap. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xiv, The silk in Judea, called Shesh in Hebrew, whence haply that fine linen or silk is called shashes, worn at this day about the heads of Eastern people. 1685 G. MERITON *Nomencl. Cleric.* 63 A Shash or Turbant, *Tiara.* 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant* II. 287 [They] weare the white Sash round their Turbant as well as the Turks.

† b. Put for: One who wears a 'sash'. *Obs.*

1657 HOWELL in Rumsey *Org. Salutis* b 2 b, As they who have conversed with Shashes and Turbants doe well know.

2. A scarf, often with fringe at each end, worn by men, either over one shoulder or round the waist; spec. *Mil.* (see quot. 1876). Also, a similar article worn round the waist by women and children.

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 89 A blew or red shash girt about their loyns. 1684 J. P. tr. *Tavernier's Relat. Seraglio* xi. 58 He..thrusts the Ponyard into his Sasche before his Breast. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2295/4 Officers Sashes and Ribons. 1715 J. STEVENS *Hist. Persia* 25 Girdles, or Sashes ever were, and still are Badges of Honour, and Dignity in Persia. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 233 Dr. Rogers with a large white sash...These sashes, I was informed, were given the last week at a funeral. 1829 *R. Ackermann's Repos. Fashions* 4 The skirt is plaited in full round the waist, and has a border of white *tulle*...Sash to correspond. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 19 A white frock with a black sash—the indication that I had lost my mother. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Sash*, part of the dress of an officer and non-commissioned officer. 'It is worn across the shoulder by officers and sergeants of the infantry; it is made of crimson silk for the former, and of a mixture of crimson and white cotton for the latter. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 8/2 The bridesmaids..wore dresses of cream soie épinglé and plush..and large tied sashes of satin merveilleux.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sash ribbon*; *sash-capped* adj.; *sashways, -wise* advs.

1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 137 Hurrah! the *sash-capt cymbal swingers! 1861 *Ladies' Gaz. Fashion* Nov. 87/2 The waist is round, and worn with a *sash ribbon. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 427 An old piece of crimson Ribbon ty'd *Sashways about him. 1842 F. E. PAGET *Milford Malvoisin* 28 An embroidered baldric or sword-belt, worn *sash-wise over the right shoulder.

Sash (sæʃ), *sb.*² Also 7 **shash, shas.** [A corruption of CHASSIS, app. mistaken for a plural.]

1. A frame, usually of wood, rebated and fitted with one or more panes of glass forming a window or part of a window; *esp.* a sliding frame or each of the two sliding frames of a SASH-WINDOW. Also (? now only *U. S.*) applied to a casement.

In early use denoting a glazed frame of wood as distinguished from a leaded window, but now usually applied to a sliding frame in contradistinction to a casement. *French sash*, a French window (see FRENCH A. 3).

1682 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 82 The primitive Casements modell'd were no doubt By that through which the Pigeon was thrust out, Where now whole Shashes are but one great eye. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. to Gent. & Ladies* Wks. 1709 III. II. 108 Why have I not seen you shine out of the Sash this Morning? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 510 P 1 My eye was..catch'd with..the Face of a very fair Girl..fixed at the Chin to a painted Sash, and made part of the Landskip. 1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 141 Shops breathe Perfumes, thro' Sashes Ribbons glow. 1716 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty* Wks. 1755 III. II. 165 She ventures now to lift the sash. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 331 The southern sash admits too strong a light, You rise and drop the curtain—now it's night. 1784 — *Task* IV. 763 The casements lin'd with creeping herbs, The prouder sashes fronted with a range Of orange. 1794 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 14 Lines..rendered confused by reflections from the cross bars of the sash of the window. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2164 French sashes, which open like doors. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 32 Some of the Gothic windows had been divested of their tracery and fitted with sashes. 1876 PADWORTH in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 494/2 Sashes are either hung upon hinges or hung with lines, pulleys, and weights. Fixed sashes are put into frames...Sashes hung with hinges are usually called casements. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 824 In most cases the sash..consists of a frame in which one large pane is set, or..the space is divided into two parts by one vertical bar, or into four parts by a vertical bar and a horizontal bar crossing each other at right angles. 1902 R. STURGIS *Dict. Archit.* III. 409 In the United States the term 'sash' is often applied to the movable woodwork of a casement or glazed door. 1908 *Times* 22 Apr. 5/5 A pane of glass was broken just above the meeting of the two sashes.

† b. A window-frame covered with paper or linen. Cf. CHASSIS. *Obs.*

1687 [see SASH-WINDOW]. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 422 The use of a sash, made of transparent or fan paper,..will preserve the sight.

c. A glazed light of a glass-house or garden frame; a sash-light.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 279 Keep them..under Bell-Glasses and Sashes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Green-house*, The Glass in the Front, whether it be in Sashes or Casements, must be so contrived, that it may..slide..to give Air to the Plants. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 28 They are..safest..in raised beds covered with shutters or sashes in winter.

2. *U. S.* **a.** *Hydraulic Engin.* A guide or string piece for sheet-piling.

1838 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 148/1 [Potomac Aqueduct.] Wales, or stringers, twelve by six inches, to guide sheet piling, called in America the lower and upper *sash.*

b. A rectangular frame in which a saw-blade is stretched to prevent its bending or buckling.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 8 Dec. 362 The old 'sash saw' was so thin that it had to be kept strained within a frame or 'sash' to prevent its 'buckling' or bending when crowded into the cut.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sash fastener, lifter, mortise chisel, moulding*; *sash-boring, -mortising, -planing, -tenoning*, vbl. sbs. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **sash bar**, each of the bars dividing the glass in a sash; also, the shaped material of which such bars are made; **sash bead**, each of the beads or guides which keep the sashes in place; **† sash-casement**, a sash-window; **sash cord**, a cord used for hanging window sashes; **sash-door**, a door fitted with a glazed sash in the upper part; also, a French window; **sash fillister** (see quot.); **sash frame**, (*a*) a frame fixed in the opening of a wall to receive the sash or sashes of a window; also, a sash or sash-light; (*b*) *U. S.* = 2 b above (Knight); **sash gate** (see quot.); **sash light**, a sash or sash-window; **sash line** = *sash cord*; **sash pocket**, 'the space formed in the sash frame in which the weight runs up and down' (*Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, 1887); **sash pulley**, a pulley in a window frame over which the sash cord runs; **sash saw**, (*a*) a small sized tenon saw used in making sashes; (*b*) *U. S.* a frame saw; **sash sluice** (see quot.); **sash strip**, each of the vertical strips which support the glass of a glass-house; **sash tool**, a glaziers' brush (see quot. 1842); also, a small painters' brush suitable for painting sashes; **sash weight**, a weight attached to each of the two cords of a sash to counterbalance it and to facilitate the raising and lowering of it; **sashwork**, the glazing of sashes or sash-windows. Also SASH-WINDOW.

1837 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 24/2 The *sash-bars..should be of copper. 1851 *Guide-bk. Industr. Exhib.* 10 The length of sash-bar used is 205 miles. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 237 Whenever Troops are directed to clean the windows of their Barrack-Rooms, they are in no instance to be allowed to remove the *sash-beads. 1757 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 500 The *sash-casements jarred. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 18 A long Piece of *Sash-cord. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. viii. 46 My closet, whither I retired..and pulled the *sash-door after me. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 494/2 French casements, or sash doors, as they are called when they open down to the ground. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 237 His improved *sash-fastener. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 112 The *sash fillister is a rebating plane..mostly used in rebating the bars of sashes for the glass. 1693-1700 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 266 *Shas Frames. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 279 The casting of sash frames of copper, each in one piece. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 16 Sash-frames to cover hotbeds or cold-pits. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Sash-gate* (Hydraulic Engineering), a stop valve sliding vertically to and from its seat. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 218 Brass *sash-lifters. 1693-1700 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 266 *Shas Lights. 1710 *Tatler* No. 178/4 Advt., The whole House being well wainscotted, and sash'd with 30 Sash Lights. 1767 *Jrnl. Byron's Voy. rd. World* 74 The sash lights [of Scilly light-house] are eleven feet six inches high. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 65 *Sash-line of 4 strands. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 259 One or two.. *sash mortise chisels..will be necessary. *Ibid.* § 824 Except in fancy work for greenhouses and conservatories, *sash mouldings are now but seldom used. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xix, The *sash pullies, when the lead was gone, were of no kind of use. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 136 The *Sash Saw..is used by sash makers in forming the tenons of sashes. 1877 [see 2 b above]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Sash-sluice*, a sluice with vertically sliding valves. 1901 *Y. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 69 In the matter of rafters and *sash-strips strength should be sought in depth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 A glazing-knife,..a duster, and *sash-tool. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 2226 The sash tool is used wet, for taking the oil from the inside after the back putties are cleared off. 1737 HOPPUS *Salmon's Country Build. Estim.* (ed. 2) 93 *Sash Weights, &c. at 18*s. per* C. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxiii, I wish..instead of the sash weights I had cut off the church spout. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 635 Glazier's work may be classed under three distinct heads, *sash-work, lead-work, and fret-work.

Sash (sæʃ), *v.*¹ [f. SASH *sb.*¹] *trans.* To dress or adorn with a sash.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. IX. 46 Now they are powdered and perfumed,..and sashed and plumed. 1888 HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 117 As here you loiter, flowing-gowned And hugely sashed. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II, The frilled and sashed splendours of her companions.

Sash (sæʃ), *v.*² [f. SASH *sb.*²] *trans.* To furnish with sash-windows; to construct or glaze as a sash-window.

170. CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 300 It is sashed up to the top with low windows to sit in. 1750 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 562, I am now sashing the room. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 483 Suburban villas,..Tight boxes, neatly sash'd, and in a blaze With all a July sun's collected rays. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 227 The chamber windows were sashed.

Sashay: see SASHY.

Sashed (sæʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. SASH *v.*² or *sb.*² + -ED.] Furnished or constructed with a sash or with sash-windows. *Sashed door, window* = SASH-*door*, SASH-WINDOW.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 203 P 8 A sashed Roof, which lets in the Sun at all Times. 1762 *Jackson's Oxf. Jrnl.* 6 Nov., A Freehold modern-built sashed house. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ix, A sashed-door opening from the house. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* i. 8 A..room, whose sashed windows open upon a terraced flower-garden.

Sashen, variant of SAGENE¹.

Sashery (sæ·ʃəri). *rare*—¹. [f. SASH *sb.*¹ + -ERY.] Sashes collectively.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. vii. IV. 594, I have seen staff-officers, distinguished only by their sasheries and insignia, who would not [etc.].

Sashine, variant of SAGENE¹.

Sashing (sæ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SASH *sb.*¹ or *v.*¹ + -ING ³.] = SASHERY.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. vi. IV. 318 Silver helmets, sashings, housings.

Sashless (sæ·ʃlĕs), *a.* [f. SASH *sb.*² + -LESS.] Without a sash or glazed frame.

1841 LADY F. HASTINGS *Poems* 159 Within those sashless walls. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 41 The other gable was pierced by a sashless window.

† Sashoo·n. *Obs. exc. U. S.* Also 7 **sashune, shashune, shasoon.** [Corruptly a. F. *chausson.*] A stuffed leather pad formerly worn inside the leg of a boot; also, see quot. 1875.

1687–8 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* (1849) II. 113 June 29th, paid Henry Sharpe of Cuckfield for a pair of bootes and sashoones, 13*s.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 13/2 A Sashune or Shashune, is stuffed or quilted Leather, to be bound about the small of the Leg. 1692 *Scarronides* II. 34 His gouty Hocks, with fleshy Sashoons, Like Horses lookt that has the Fashions. 1694 MOTTEUX tr. *Rabelais* IV. ix. 37 One nam'd his [wench], my Slipper, and she him, my Foot. Another my Boot, she my Shasoon. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sashoons*, Leather put under a Boot about the Small of the Leg. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Sashoon*, a soft leathern pad placed inside a shoe to ease the pressure on a tender spot.

Sa·sh-wi·ndow. [f. SASH *sb.*²] A window consisting of a SASH or glazed wooden frame; esp. one having a sash or a pair of sashes made to slide up and down, as distinguished from a casement.

1686 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2135/8 Any Person may be furnished with Glasses for Sashwindows..at Mr. Dukes Shop. 1687 J. SMITH *Painting in Oil* xx. (ed. 2) 97 The manner of Painting Cloth, or Sarsnet Shash-Windows. 1699 LISTER *Journ. Paris* 191 The House it self was but building; but it is one of the finest in Paris...He shewed us his great Sash Windows; how easily they might be lifted up and down, and stood at any height; which Contrivance he said he had out of England,..There being nothing of this Poise in Windows in France before. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 162 ₱6 Having lately observed several..Shops, that stand upon Corinthian Pillars, and whole Rows of Tin Pots showing themselves, in order to their Sale, through a Sash-Window. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xviii, This maiden of Morton. 'Tis an axe, man—an axe which falls of itself like a sash window. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. xxiv. 164 It was the man servant's business to see that the sash-window was closed.

attrib. 1689 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 107 Materialls and worke of 5 sash window frames. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 95 ₱5 All the Sash-Window Shop-keepers in London.

Hence **Sash-windowed** *ppl. a.*, furnished with sash-windows; **Sash-windowing** *vbl. sb.* (*nonce-wd.*), the action of furnishing with sash-windows.

1714 J. MACKY *Journ. Eng.* (1724) II. ix. 129 Handsome Houses, Sash-windowed. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 14 By dint of..sash-windowing and fresh-dooring the..farm-house has become a very genteel-looking residence.

Sashy, sas(s)hay (sæ·ʃi, sæ·ʃe), *v. U. S. vulgar.* [Mispronunciation of CHASSÉ *v.*] *intr.* To 'chassé' *across*; hence, to move to and fro, 'dance' *round* or *around*.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii, The Doctor looked as if he should like to rigadoon and sashy across as well as the young one he was talkin' about. 1888 J. C. HARRIS *Free Joe*, etc. 49 What were you doing sasshaying around in his room last night? 1891 B. HARTE *First Fam. Tasajara* II. vii, Ye remember how he sashayed round newspaper offices in Frisco until he could write a flapdoodle story himself?

Sasin (sæ·sin). Also **saisin.** [Nepalese.] The common Indian antelope, *Antilope bezoartica* or *cervicapra*.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 72 The Sasin or Common Antelope. 1842 *P. Parley's Ann.* III. 76 The common antelope or sasin is found over the vast continent of India. 1846 GRAY *Catal. Hodgson's Specim. Brit. Mus.* 26 The Black Antelope, or Sasin. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 14/1 This exquisitely graceful and truly interesting antelope [springbok]..in its nature and habits reminded me of the saisin of India.

Sasine (sē·sin). *Sc. Law.* [Sc. var. of SEISIN (q.v. for obsolete forms), after Law Latin *sasina.*] The act of giving possession of feudal property. Also, 'colloquially, the instrument by which the fact of possession of feudal propery is proved' (Bell).

Precept of Sasine; see PRECEPT *sb.* 4 b. *Register of Sasines*: the court at Edinburgh in which all sasines must be recorded within sixty days of execution.

1669 *St. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VII. 609/1 Together with the precept of sasine following vpon the said charter and instrument of sasine following vpon the said precept. 1693 *St. Acts Will. & Mary* (1822) IX. 271/2 All Infeftments whether of property or annual-rent, or other Reall Rights, whereupon Sasines for hereafter shall be taken. *Ibid.*, According to the date and priority of the Registrations of the Sasines. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) XVI. 661 *Sasine*, or *Seisin.* 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, Will you take sasine and livery? 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 28 Sasine or legal possession of the land, was immediately to be given by a brief from Chancery. 1869 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 3 Sched. B, A disposition .. bearing date as in the precept of sasine herein-after inserted. 1884 *Law Rep.*, 9 *App. Cases* 305 The trustee's infeftment in the heritable estate was recorded in the register of sasines at Glasgow.

Saskatoon (sæskătū·n). Also **saskootoom.** [Contracted a. Cree *misâskwatomin* (Lacombe, *Dict. de la langue des Cris*), f. *misâskwat* the Amelanchier + *min* fruit, berry.] Canadian name of the shrub or small tree *Amelanchier canadensis* (var. *alnifolia*), and its fruit, also called Juneberry, shad-berry, and service-berry.

1875 EARL OF SOUTHESK *Saskatchewan & Rocky Mts.*, Table of Contents vii, Saskootoom Berries. [Not in the text, which gives the Indian name *Meesasskootoom-meena.*] 1894 C. L. JOHNSTONE *Wint. & Summer Excurs. Canada* 47 The wild saskatoon is a very luscious fruit, like a black currant and bilberry combined. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* July 74 The uncleared bush is thick with ash, maple, cherry, and saskatoon.

Sasne, variant of SAISNE *Obs.*, Saxon.

Sasone, obs. Sc. spelling of *so soon.*

Sasoun(e, obs. forms of SEASON.

Sassaby (săsā·bi). Also 9 **sas(s)ayby, sassaybe, sassabye, tsessebe, tsessabi.** [a. Sechwana *tsessébe, tsessábi.*] A large antelope (*Alcelaphus lunata*), a native of S. Africa, sometimes called the Bastard Hartebeest.

1820 S. DANIELL *Sk. S. Africa* 18 The Sasayby is an Antelope, heretofore not described, found in the Booshwana country. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* II. 90/2 They consider it as a kindred species with the Hartebeest of the colonists...The Booshwanas call it Sassaby. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 156/1 Presently I came across two sassaybys, one of which I knocked over. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vii. 135 The tsessebe. *a* 1875 T. BAINES *Gold Regions S. E. Afr.* (1877) 66 Gee shot a Sassaybe, or bastard hartebeest. 1897 H. H. JOHNSTON *Brit. Centr. Afr.* 326 The tsessebe or sassaby of S. Africa. 1907 W. C. SCULLY *By Veldt & Kopje* 201 Opportunity to lay low koodoo, sable and tsessabi.

Sassafras (sæ·săfræs). Also 7 **saxe-, sassafras, sassa-, saxa-, sarsafrax,** 7-8 **sassafrass,** 8-9 **saxafras.** [a. Sp. *sasafras* (whence Pg. *sassafraz, salsafraz*, F., G. and mod.L. *sassafras.*

It is doubtful whether the Sp. word is a transferred application (which, indeed, would be difficult to account for) of a Sp. representation of L. *saxifraga* SAXIFRAGE, or whether it was adopted from some American language; in the latter case the American word seems to have influenced the form of the Sp. name for saxifrage, which according to the native lexicographers has the forms *saxifraga, -fragia, -fragua, salsifragia, salsifrex, saxafrax.* The Spanish writer Monardes (1571) regards the Sp. name as adopted from Fr., which seems unlikely; he gives the native Indian name as *paname.*]

1. A small tree, *Sassafras officinale* (N. O. *Laurineæ*), also called Sassafras Laurel and Ague-tree, with green apetalous flowers and dimorphous leaves, native in North America, where it is said to have been discovered by the Spaniards in 1528.

The name is frequently applied (chiefly with defining word) to trees of other genera which have similar medicinal properties; e.g. Australian or Tasmanian s. (*Atherosperma moschata*), see PLUME-NUTMEG; Brazilian s. (*Nectandra Puchury*), see PICHURIM; Cayenne s. (*Laurelia sempervirens*); Oriental s. (*Sassafras Parthenoxylon*); Swamp. s. (*Magnolia glauca*).

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. 46 Of the Tree that is brought from the Florida, whiche is called Sassafias. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. CXXXVI. 1341 The roote of Sassafras hath power to comfort the liuer. 1622 CAPT. SMITH *New Eng. Trials* 260 About three hogsheads of Beuer skins and some Saxefras. 1641 R. EVELIN in *Descr. New Albion* (1648) 21 There are Cedars, Cypresse, and Sassafras. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 47 They afford Sandal-wood, Guiacum, and Sasafras, all of which are so well known. 1684 PENN *Let. in Academy* 11 Jan. (1896) 36/3 The trees that grow here are the Mulberry,..chesnut, Ash, Sarsafrax. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 54 The sassafras, so much esteemed in Europe. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 12 Sassafrass is here in great Plenty. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 5 The Sassafras in flower, or, whatever else it is called. It resembles the Elder flower a good deal. 1856 BRYANT *Ind. Story* x, And there hangs on the sassafras, broken and bent, One tress of the well known hair. 1887 T. N. PAGE *Ole Virginia*, etc. (1893) 140 An old field all grown up in sassafras.

2. The dried bark of this tree, used medicinally as an alterative; also an infusion of this.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. 50 Many of them that had Tertians did take Water of the Sassafias. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, No Indian drug had ere beene famed, Tabacco, Sassafras not named. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 96 Sax-a-fras per 100 Weight, 05 00. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimney-Sweepers*, A composition, the groundwork of which I have understood to be the sweet wood yclept sassafras. 1837 R. ELLIS *Laws & Regul. Customs* III. 405 Sassafias, is the bark of the *Lauris Sassafras.*

b. *Oil of sassafras* = *sassafras oil* (see 3).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Oil*, The oil of sassafras is peculiarly liable to crystallization in certain circumstances. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 479 Oil of Sassafias is obtained from the root of the laurus sassafras.

3. *Comb.*, as *sassafras-bark, -chips, -pith, -root, -tree, -wood*; **sassafras laurel** = sense 1; **sassafras nut** (see PICHURIM); **sassafras oil,** an oil distilled from the root of the common sassafras, from the bark of the Tasmanian sassafras, or from the sassafras nut; **sassafras soap** *U. S.*, a soap scented with sassafias; **sassafras tea,** an infusion of sassafras formerly used in making saloop.

1681 GREW *Museum* II. i. i. 180 Being well chewed, it hath the self same Tast with that of *Sassafras-Barque. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 543 [Recipe for 'Athenian Hair-wash'.] *Sassafras chips. 1878 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.* s.v., *S. officinale*, or *Sassafras Laurel, grows in North America. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 30 The *Sassafias nuts of the London shops are the fruit of the Laurus Puceri. 1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 74/1 The sassafras tree, the bark of which yields the costly coelilawang, and all its roots the *sassafras oil. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 631 *Sassafras pith is used in America as a demulcent like quince seeds. 1607 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 53/2 Our easiest and richest commodity being *sassafras roots, were gathered up by the sailors. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* vii. 51 Gosnold went back to England with a cargo of sassafras-root. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. 256 An old woman with two sentimental daughters, who..always smelt of *sassafras-soap. 1783 M. GARTHSHORE in *Med. Commun.* I. 245 She..drank *sassafias tea. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. CXXXVI. 1341 The *Sassafras tree. 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without Hands* xiv. (1868) 3 The insect called *Saturnia promethea*, which lives on the Sassafras-tree. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* 16 One dram or two of *Sassafrax-wood. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 13 Sassafras-wood and China-root, of each ½ oz.

Sassafrid, -ide (sæ·săfrid, -fraid). [f. SASSAFR(AS) + -ID(E used irreg.] A substance extracted from the root-bark of sassafras.

1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 87 Sassafride. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 460 A red colouring matter ..called sassafrid.

Sassafy, Sassage: see SALSIFY, SAUSAGE.

Sassanian (săsē·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Sasanian.** [f. *Sasan* (Pers. *Sāsān*) + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the family of Sasan, whose grandson Ardashir I founded the dynasty which ruled the Persian Empire A.D. 211-651. **b.** *sb.* A member of this family, esp. one of the Sassanian kings.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* V. li. 285 The fall of the Sassanian dynasty. 1855 FERGUSSON *Handbk. Archit.* VIII. i. 371 The Sassanians took up the style where it was left by the builders of Al Hadhr. 1866 *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XXXV. I. 133 The kingdom of the Sasanians. 1908 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 380/1 The causes of the decay of the Byzantine and the Sasanian empires.

Sassanid (sæ·sănid), *sb.* and *a.* Also 8-9 **-ide.** [ad. med.L. *Sassanidæ* pl., f. *Sassan, Sasan*: see prec. + -ID.] **a.** *sb.* A descendant of Sasan (see SASSANIAN), esp. a king of the Sassanian dynasty. **b.** *attrib.* and *adj.* = SASSANIAN *a.*

1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1782) I. viii. 256 *note*, The dynasty of the Sassanides. 1871 P. SMITH *Anc. Hist. East* xviii. § 7 (1881) 379 The Sassanids..adopted a sacred standard of leather emblazoned with gems. 1895 SALMOND *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* I. vi. 101 [Zoroastrianism] held the Persian mind till the end of the Sassanid dynasty.

Sassaparilla, obs. form of SARSAPARILLA.

Sassarara: see SISERARY.

†Sassaro·llo. Also sassorolla, anglicized sassorol. [a. It. *sassaruolo*, now *sassaiuolo*, f. *sasso* rock.] The Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Sassarollo.* 1850 OGILVIE, *Sassorol, Sassorolla.*

† Sasse. *Obs.* Also 7 **soss.** [a. Du. *sas*, of obscure origin. The Fr. *sas* of the same meaning is prob. from Du.] = LOCK *sb.*² 9.

1642 SIR C. VERMUYDEN *Disc. Drain. Fens* 22 A Sasse to be set to let water into old Welland to preserve Navigation. 1661-2 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Jan. 1665 DODSON *Design Drain. Fens* 7 The Sosses at Stanground,..and others,..are of singular good use, yet I do affirm, there will be a necessity of having a Soss and Sleuce near Ditton. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 57 A navigable Sasse or Sluice at Standground.

Sassenach (sæ·sĕnæx). Also 8 **Sassenaugh, Sacsanagh,** 8-9 **Sassenagh, Sassanagh,** 9 **Sacsanach.** [repr. Gael. *Sasunnach* adj. English, sb. an Englishman = Irish *Sasanach, Sacsanach*, f. *Sasan-*, repr. the Teut. ethnic name SAXON. (Cf. Gael. *Sasunn*, Irish *Sasana, Sacsain*, England.)] The name given by the Gaelic inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland to their 'Saxon' or English neighbours. (Sometimes attributed to Welsh speakers: the corresponding Welsh form is *Seisnig.*)

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., The Highlanders have no other name for the people of the low country, but Sassenaugh, or Saxons. 1814 SCOTT *Let. to Morritt* 11 Nov. in *Lockhart*, I believe the frolics one can cut in this loose garb are all set down by you Sassenachs to the real agility of the wearer. *a* 1820 DRENNAN in *Spirit of Nation* (1845) 24 Unarm'd must thy sons and thy daughters await The Sassenagh's lust or the Sassenagh's hate. *a* 1845 T. O. DAVIS *Fontenoy* v, Revenge! remember Limerick! dash down the Sacsanach. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. xiii. 410 *note*, A brave and patriotic Sassenach may be said to have wiped out this stain.

attrib. 1869 W. S. GILBERT *Bab Ball.* 187 All loved their McClan, save a Sassenach brute, Who came to the Highlands to fish and to shoot.

Sasser, obs. form of SAUCER.

Sasshay: see SASHY.

Sassinate, Sassination, *rare*⁻⁰, aphetic forms of ASSASSINATE, ASSASSINATION.

1623 COCKERAM, *Sassination*, murder. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sassinate*: see *Assassinate.*

†Sa·ssinous, *a. Obs.* (Only in Lithgow.) [App. f. It. *sasso* :—L. *saxum* rock.] Rocky, stony.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 88 This sassinous and marine passage. *Ibid.* VIII. 350 Coasting the sassinous shoare of Genoaes reuieroe.

Sassoline (sæ·sŏlīn). *Min.* Also **-lin.** [a. G. *sassolin* (Karsten), f. the name of the Lago del *Sasso* in Tuscany + -IN, -INE⁵, with euphonic *l.*] Native boracic acid, found as a crystalline deposit in the hot springs of Tuscany.

1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 286 *Sassolin* is the native Boracic Acid of Sasso in Tuscany. 1818 PARKES *Chem. Catech.* (ed. 8) 219 *note*, Sassoline. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 387 Sassoline.

So **Sa·ssolite** = prec.

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 594 Sassolite.

Sassorol(la: see SASSAROLLO.

‖Sassy (sæ·si). Also **sass, saucy.** [W. African; believed to represent the Eng. SAUCY *a.*] Used *attrib.* in *sassy-tree*, the African tree *Erythrophlœum guineense* (*Cynometra Mannii*); also in *sassy-bark, -wood*, the bark of this tree, a decoction of which is used in West Africa as an ordeal poison.

1856 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* XVI. 233 Several very perfect specimens of the inflorescence of the Sassy bark tree. *Ibid.*, The Sassy tree. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl. s.v. *Erythrophlœum*, The Sassy-tree has a powerfully poisonous bark. 1883 *Jrnl. Chem. Ind.* 29 Mar. 137/2 On Erythrophleine, the Principle of the Sassy Bark. 1894 AMANDA SMITH *Autobiog.* XXVII. 219 She was accused of being a witch, and ..the penalty was to drink the sassy wood. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 464 In both the sass-wood and Calabar bean drink the only chance for the accused lies in squaring the witch-doctor.

†Sa·stange, sa·sting. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **saa stange,** 5 **sastange,** 5-6 **saystang(e, sasteing,** 6 *Sc.* **say styng.** [f. *sa*, northern form of SOE, bucket + STANG, STING *sbs.* Cf. Sw. *sådstång*, Da. *saastang.*] A pole passed through the two ears of a bucket, to form a handle by which two might carry it.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 21144 (Fairf.) A wikkid iew wip mikil

wrange, smate him wiþ a saa stange [*Gott.* a walker stange]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 33 He bar a sasteing in a boustous poille. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 319/1 A Sastange (*A.* Saystange), *falanga, tinarium.* 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. (Jam. s.v. SAY *sb.*), Ane cumyeone, ane bukat, say & say styng. 1593 HOLLYBAND *Dict. Fr. & Eng.*, *Vne Courge*, a coulestaffe, a saystang [*misprinted* sayslang].

Sastra, Sastri: see SHASTER, SHASTRI.

Sa sterre, sa storre, obs. forms of SEA-STAR.

Satan (sē·tăn). Also 3–5 **saton**, 5 **satone**; 3–7 **sathan**, 4, 6 **sathane**, 5 **sathon(e.** [a. L. *Satān* (Vulg., only in the O. T.) = Gr. Σατάν or Σαρᾶν (once in the LXX and once in the N. T.), a. Heb. שָׂטָן *śāṭān* adversary, one who plots against another, f. *śāṭan* to oppose, plot against.

In the Old Testament the Heb. word ordinarily denotes a human adversary, but in some of the later portions (Job, Chron., Zech., Ps. cix) it occurs (chiefly with definite article) as the designation of an angelic being hostile to mankind, who tempts men to evil and accuses them to God. In both applications the ordinary rendering of the LXX is διάβολος slanderer (see DEVIL *sb.*); the more accurate ἐπίβουλος (plotter) occurs once; the one instance in which the Heb. word is retained (1 Kings xi. 14) relates clearly to a human enemy, but may have been misapprehended. In the Gr. N. T. the ordinary form is Σατανᾶς (once only Σατάν), which is followed by the Vulgate and hence by Wyclif (see SATANAS); but the English versions from Tindale onwards (including the Rheims N. T.) all substitute the Heb. form *Satan*. Cf. OF. *Sathan, Satan*, Fr., Sp., It., G. *Satan*.

The pronunciation (sæ·tăn), which is mentioned disapprovingly by Walker (1828), and is ignored in later Dictionaries, is still not uncommon in British liturgical and pulpit use.]

1. The proper name of the supreme evil spirit, the Devil. See DEVIL *sb.* 1 and LUCIFER 2.

Now always with capital S.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1522 (Gr.) Farað nu..on ece fir, þæt wæs Satane..gezearwad. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 347 (Gr.) Satan maðelode, sorgiende spræc. ? *a* 1300 *XI Pains of Hell* 17 in *O. E. Misc.* 147 Wiltu ihere me sathan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12023 Þou wreche sede o felunny! Werck o dred, sun o sathan [*Fairf.* saton, *Gött.* sathane, *Trin.* sathone]. *Ibid.* 19884 For-sakes þou sathan [*Gött.* sathane, *Trin.* satone]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* IX. 61 For þei seruen sathan her soule shal he haue. *c* 1425 *Cast. Perseu.* 552 in *Macro Plays* 93 Be Satan, þou art a nobyl knawe to techyn men fyrst fro goode! 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 117 (1877) 93 Dyvers bysshopes of Rome, beynge anna-baptystes, heretyques, scismatiques, and chyldren of Sathan. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 10 To saue vs...Fra Sathanis subteltie and slycht. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 57, I charge thee Sathan, hous'd within this man, To yeeld possession to my holie praiers. 1622 GATAKER *Spirituall Watch* (ed. 2) 54 No marvaile if Sin and Sathan finde free entrance at will. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 32 Satan take The old women and their shadows! (*thus the king* Roar'd). *fig.* 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. i, Could he [the modern preacher] but find the point again...Will he discover our new real Satan, whom he has to fight; or go on droning through his old nose-spectacles about old extinct Satans?

¶ b. In the etymological sense of 'adversary', with allusion to Matt. xvi. 23, Mark viii. 33.

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* xvi. 23 To hinder us in God's work and mens Salvation, is to be Satans to us. O how many Satans then are called reverend Fathers, who silence and persecute men for God's work.

†2. In wider sense: A devil. *Obs.*

a 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* v. 67 A thousand Sathans take all good luck. *a* 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 103 We in all likelihood are to possess the very places from which the Satans by transgression fell.

b. Applied to a person or animal as a term of abhorrence. Now *rare.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 509 That villanous abhominable mis-leader of Youth, Falstaffe, that old white-bearded Sathan. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 9 How many Sathans and begotten of the diuell did he tearme them? 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. i. 9, I called her a little Satan. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xi, My mistress will say it was my fault, and she will stand by the grey satans [*sc.* ponies] through thick and thin. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 148 Let me go! you fiends! you Satans! let me go!

3. *attrib.*: **Satan monkey**, the black saki, *Pithecia satanas*; **Satan shrimp**, any 'shrimp' of the family *Luciferidæ*. In recent Dicts.

Satan, obs. form of SATIN.

Satanas (sæ·tănæs). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 1 **satanus**, (3 *gen.* **Sathanesses**), 4 **saternas**, 4–5 **satanase, satenas, satnace**; 5 **sathonas**, 1–6, 9 **sathanas**. [a. L. (Vulg.) *Satanās*, a. Gr. Σατανᾶς, ad. Jewish Aramaic שָׂטָנָא, שִׂטְנָא *śāṭānā*, emphatic form of *śāṭān* (a. Heb.): see SATAN. Cf. F. *satanas* (OF. also *satenas, sathanas, satrenas*, etc., whence some ME. forms), Pr. *Sathanas, Sadanas*, Sp. *Satanas*, Pg. *Satanaz*, OIt. *Satanasse, Satanaso.*]

1. = SATAN 1.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* 371 (Gr.) Satanus swearte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark iii. 23 Hu mæg satanas satanan [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* sathanas sathana] ut adrifan. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 96 Forsaket ðore satanas, and ilk sinful dede. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 221 in *O. E. Misc.* 79 From sathanases wrenche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11903 He [Herod] es bileft wit satanas [*Trin.* sathonas], And wit þe traitur sir iudas. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM i. 2170 Ac he hyt hadde wel priue For saternases lyste. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3813 Bot Satanase his sawle mowe synke in-to helle! 1482 *Monk of Evesham* xxi. (Arb.) 50 The wekyd angelle of that deuyl Sathanas. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 37 b, By the operacyon & werkynge of *sathanas*. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 13 A very offuring of sacrifice vnto Satanas, or rather to Belzebub himselfe the Prince of feendes. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, Speak, Jew—have I not ransomed thee from Sathanas?—have I not taught thee thy *credo*, thy *pater*, and thine *Ave Maria*? 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxvi, Satanas must need help those who serve him.

¶ b. With etymological sense: = SATAN 1 b. *Obs.*

15.. *Exam. Thorpe* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 533/1 The Priest that preacheth not the word of God..he is Antichrist and Sathanas.

†2. Applied to a fierce animal. (Cf. SATAN 2 b.)

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* v, We schalle that Satnace [*sc.* a boar] see, Giffe that he be thare. *Ibid.* viii, Were he neuyr so hardy, ȝone Satenas to say, To brittun him, and downe bringe, With-oute any helpinge.

Satanic (sătæ·nik), *a.* [f. SATAN + -IC. Cf. eccl. Gr. Σατανικός, F. *satanique* (16th c.), Sp. *satánico*, Pg., It. *satanico*.]

1. Of or pertaining to Satan.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 392 The faint Satanic Host. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 66 Satanic magic, as its name implies, is a science depending on the agency of the Devil and the inferior evil Jinn. 1881 JAS. GRANT *Cameronians* I. ii. 23 Two large yellow rings..drawn by the sword of an evil Montgomerie, who had trafficked in Satanic influence. 1896 WAITE *Devil-Worship in France* 119 The Grand Master seized one of the fakirs and cut his throat upon the altar, chanting the satanic liturgy amidst imprecations, curses [etc.].

2. Characteristic of or befitting Satan; extremely wicked, diabolical, devilish, infernal.

1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* xxix. 142 A criminal ..who with satanic wickedness had murdered his benefactor. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 196/2 The satanic art of destroying the fetus in the womb. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. (1907) II. 199 Count Bertram..avows with open atrocity, his Satanic hatred of Imogine's Lord. 1878 J. E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 79 With an ingenuity almost satanic.

3. *Satanic school*: Southey's designation for Byron, Shelley, and their imitators; subsequently often applied to other writers similarly accused of defiant impiety and delight in the portraiture of lawless passion.

1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgement* Pref. iii. 21 Men of diseased hearts and depraved imaginations..hating that revealed religion which..they are unable utterly to disbelieve...The school which they have set up may properly be called the Satanic school; for..their productions..are more especially characterized by a Satanic spirit of pride and audacious impiety. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vi, Teufelsdröckh.. has only one of three things which he can next do: Establish himself in Bedlam; begin writing Satanic Poetry; or blow-out his brains. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* II. xvii, Satanic-school, Cockney-school, and other Literatures.

Satanical (sătæ·nikăl), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 6–7 **sathanicall**. [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.]

†1. Resembling Satan, devilish. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 109 b, Allured and intised by a deuilishe wytche, and a Sathanicall enchaunteresse. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 34 A Satanicall swarme of shamelesse shauelynges. 1657 FIENNES *Sp. Parl.* 20 Jan. 12 We doubt not, but that the Prince of those Satanical Spirits..will in God's good time split himself also upon this Rock. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I. 320 The Church of England, whose ruin this Satanical sect of men seek. 1759 LAW *Lett. Import. Subj.* 195 Adam's turning from God to hear the voice and instruction of his own reason and imagination, and the suggestions of a satanical serpent, was [etc.].

2. Of or pertaining to Satan: = SATANIC *a.* 1.

1590 H. HOLLAND *Treat. agst. Witchcraft* (title-p.), The most certen meanes ordained of God, to discouer, expell, and to confound all the Sathanicall inuentions of Witchcraft and sorcerie. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* vii. 11. 84 Seeing these Magicians by their Satanicall craft do so strongly deceiue. 1779 W. ALEXANDER *Hist. Women* (1782) II. 98 Those ideas of sorceries, witchcrafts, and satanical possessions with which the minds of the people were infected. 1887 B. O'REILLY *Life Leo XIII* 354 They felt these satanical festivities to be directed against Christ Himself.

3. Of things, actions, or qualities: = SATANIC *a.* 2.

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 138 b, All cursed crimes and sleights satanicall. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 2 Such be the Satanicall opinions of this hell-borne age. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. 410 Self-Righteousness and Satanical Pride. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xxi. (1833) 411 Iago's character..is insufferably monstrous and satanical. 1907 A. C. BENSON *Altar Fire* 153 A Satanical sort of pride —the pride of correct information.

Hence **Sata·nically** *adv.*, in a satanic manner; **†Sata·nicalness**, the quality of being satanic.

1606 *Proceedings agst. Garnet* S 4 b, Hall the Iesuit..instead of..a sence of the wickednesse of the Treason, fell.. Sathanically to argue for the iustification of the same. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xix. (1713) 216, I was only a going to add something of the Madness of the Heathenish Priests, as the last Note of the Satanicalness of their Religion. 1824 *Examiner* 276/2 Satanically false. 1906 H. B. SWETE *Apocalypse* xvi. 13 *note*, Ψευδοπροφήτης..is used in the N. T. of ..persons Satanically inspired.

Satanisco, obs. form of SATINISCO.

Satanism (sē·tănizm). [f. SATAN + -ISM. Cf. F. *satanisme* (= sense 3 below).]

1. A satanic or diabolical disposition, doctrine, spirit, or contrivance.

1565 HARDING *Confut. Jewel* II. ii. 42 b, Meaning the time when Luther first brinced to Germanie the poisoned cuppe of his heresies, blasphemies, and sathanismes. 1639 VISCT. FALKLAND *Elegy on Donne* Poems (Grosart) 36 So mild was Moses countenance, when he pray'd For them whose Satanisme his power gainsaid. 1855 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud., Cowper* (1879) I. 285 The whole burning soul breaks away into what is well called Satanism—into wildness, and bitterness, and contempt. 1893 GOLDW. SMITH *Ess.* 2 That sort of social revolution which may be called Satanism, as it seeks, not to reconstruct, but to destroy. 1900 A. LANG in *Daily News* 27 June 6/2 With such a mixture of..loyalty, mysterious Satanism, and reputation for conquests over her sex..Bothwell must have fascinated the Queen.

2. The characteristics of the 'Satanic school'.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 445 His Lakeism or his Satanism will not save the piece from being damned, if it be stupid. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 524 This scene of Byron's is really sublime, in spite of its Satanism.

3. The worship of Satan, alleged to have been practised in France in the latter part of the 19th century; the principles and rites of the Satanists.

1896 A. LILLIE *Worship Satan in Mod. France* Pref. 18 There are five temples of Satanism in Paris itself...Satanism has the *Bulletin du Diable* and other organs.

Satanist (sē·tănist). Also 6–7 **sathanist**(e. [f. SATAN + -IST. Cf. F. *Sataniste*.]

1. One who is regarded as an adherent of Satan. Now *rare.*

1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* H j b, The Anabaptistes, with infinite other swarmes of Satanistes. 1565 HARDING *Confut. Jewel* II. ix. 81 b, Be ye Zuinglians, Arians,...Anabaptistes, Caluinistes, or Sathanistes? 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* H 4 b, By nature an Athiust, By arte a Machiuelist, In summe a Sathanist, loe here his hire. 1662 HIBBERT *Body of Div.* I. 16 By profession a Christian, by conversation a Satanist. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 570 The aboriginal races of just men distinguished themselves by this very title, Alibenim, theogonists, or God's sons, from the atheistical Sathanists, or evil-seekers.

2. A Euchite. 1874 *Blunt's Dict. Sects*, etc. 318.

3. One of a sect of Satan-worshippers alleged to have existed in France in the latter part of the 19th century.

1896 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Life* xxi. (1901) 323 There are two sects, the Satanists and the Luciferists—and they pray to these names as Gods. 1897 J. MCCABE *Twelve Fts. in Monast.* v. 98 It is believed on the Continent that apostate priests frequently consecrate for the Satanists and Freemasons.

Satanistic (sē·tănis·tik), *a. rare.* [f. SATANIST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Satanists; adhering to Satanism (sense 3).

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Dec. 1/3 Huysmans declares that there existed a Satanistic Society in America some years ago. *Ibid.* 9/1 The case of a nun which caused such excitement in 1865 is a strange one. This nun, who had been corrupted by a Satanistic priest when fifteen years of age, was placed in a convent.

Satanity (sătæ·nĭti). *rare.* [f. SATAN + -ITY.] Satanic conduct or character.

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* liv. (1889) 302 The author of such Satanity. 1903 *Protestant Observer* Dec. 190/1 This charge of Satanity is illustrated by the following facts.

Satanize (sē·tănoiz), *v. rare.* [f. SATAN + -IZE.] *trans.* To render like Satan; to make into, or like a devil.

1598 TOMTE *Alba*, etc. (1880) 132 Oh let not Sinne my Soule still Satanise. 1646 TRAPP *Comm. John* vi. 71 How fearfully was he [*sc.* Judas] satanized and transformed into a breathing devil. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 592 [Satan] Look'd back upon France; for he sympathized With a nation so thoroughly Satanized.

Hence **Sa·tanized** *ppl. a.*

1610 BARRET *Sacred Warre* in Southey *Roderick* (1814) Notes p. xiv, In all parts Violence had vogue, and on sathanized earth Fraud, Mischief, Murder martialled the camp. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. vi. § 5 Nothing but Satanized affection deeply rooted in the heart could afford such store of malignant nutriment as this hellish slip must be fed with. 1891 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 186 A thirst for blood is the characteristic of the brutalised, or rather satanised man.

Satanology (sē·tănǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. SATAN + -(O)LOGY.] That part of knowledge which relates to Satan.

1862 W. K. TWEEDIE *Satan as revealed in Script.* 42 In a Satanology the portion of revelation which has now been considered is the foundation of all our knowledge. 1883 EDERSHEIM *Life Jesus* II. 752 The difference between the Satanology of the Rabbis and of the New Testament is, if possible, even more marked than that in their Angelology.

Satanophany (sē·tănǫ·făni). [f. SATAN, after *theophany*: see -PHANY.] The appearing, or visible manifestation, of Satan.

1864 WEBSTER (cites *O. A. Brownson*). 1892 *Nation* 4 Feb. 91/1 As to the ass,...it is believed that he brays because he has a vision of Satan, a Satanophany. 1896 A. J. GORDON *Biog.* 325 No theory can explain this grotesque satanophany, this incredible perversion of early Christianity.

Satanophobia (sē·tănŏfōu·biă). [f. Gr. Σατανᾶς SATAN + -φοβία: see -PHOBIA.] Morbid dread of Satan.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xcvi, Impregnated as he was with Satanophobia, he might perhaps have doubted still whether this distressed creature, all woman, and nature, was not all art, and fiend. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Satanophobia*, a morbid or insane dread of the devil.

Satanry (sē·tănri). *rare*—°. [f. SATAN + -RY, after DEVILRY.] 'Satanic conduct or wiles; a course or action appearing as if inspired by Satan' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

Satanship (sē·tănʃip.. *rare.* [f. SATAN + -SHIP.] The quality of being a Satan.

1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv. 93 One main act of his Satanship is expresst in accusing us before God. 1884 HELEN MATHERS *Eyre's Acquittal* I. vii, [They] felt their conviction of his Satanship rudely shaken.

Satara (sătā·ră). [Named from *Satara*, a town and district in the Bombay Presidency, India.] A woollen cloth (see quots.).

1878 Barlow *Hist. & Princ. Weaving* 442 *Sataras*, ribbed cloths highly dressed, lustred and hot pressed. 1888 J. Paton in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 662/1 Of cloths milled and cropped bare there are venetians, sataras, and diagonals. 1904 *Woollen Draper's Terms* in *Tailor & Cutt.* 4 Aug. 480/1 Satara: A peculiar make of broadcloth, rather heavy, and having a horizontal rib to it.

Satchel (sæ·tʃĕl), *sb.* Forms: 4 (cachel), sachil, 4–7 sachel, 5 cechelle, secchell, 5–7 sachell, 6 sechell, setchel(l, 6–7 satchell, (7 setchal), 5– satchel. [a. OF. *sachel*:—L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus* Sack *sb.*[1]]

1. A small bag; *esp.* a bag for carrying school-books, with or without a strap to hang over the shoulders.

13.. *S. Eng. Leg.* in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 316/233 Ne tit þe purs ne cachel þin mete þer-in to bere. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxviii. 11 My substance..is anence the & with the..not in sachelis [*v.r.* sacles]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 177 [*Luke* x. 4] Nyle 3e, he seiþ, bere sachil ne scrippe, ne hosis, ne shoon. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 191 He take a sachell full of sylver. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 64 Cechelle, *saccellus*. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 172 Satcheles I will 3e haue. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 123 My secchell to shake oute To sheapardes am I not shamed. 1552 Huloet, Bagges for money, or sachelles. 1557 Seager *Sch. Virtue* 109 in *Babees Bk.* 338 This done, thy setchell and thy bokes take, And to the scole haste see thou make. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ix. 84 b, Refreshing themselues with such victualles as they haue brought with them in their satchel. 1589 Rider *Bibl. Schol.* s.v., A sachell, or great bag for money, *fiscus*. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 145 Then, the whining Schoole-boy with his Satchell..creeping..Vnwillingly to schoole. 1675 Homer *Odyssey* (1677) 21 And fine flour twenty measures at the least In good thick leather satchels let me have. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 336/1 A Setchal or Leather Bag..is the Plow Mans Pantry, in which his Provision is put, and carried on his Shoulder. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* vi. 22 At the other end [of a beam] they hang a leathern bag or satchel of gravel. 1709 Swift *Descript. Morn.* 18 And School-Boys lag with Satchels in their Hands. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* ii, The young traveller..had at his back a satchel, which seemed to contain a few necessaries. 1862 Borrow *Wales* (ed. 2) 200 A small leather satchel with a lock and key. 1888 Anna K. Green *Behind Closed Doors* ii, She took nothing but a little hand satchel.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1450 *Mankind* 128 in *Macro Plays* 6 Now opyn yowur sachell with Latyn wordis, Ande sey me þis in clerycall maner! 1593 G. Harvey *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 207 Lewes the French king, one of the busiest, ielousest, and craftiest Princes, that euer raigned in that kingdome, might haue borrowed the Foxes Satchell of him. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. i. 234 The chowle or croppe adhering unto the lower side of the bill, and so descending by the throat; a bagge or sachell very observable, and of capacity almost beyond credit.

2. *attrib.*, as *satchel cutter*; †**satchel date**, the fruit of the †**satchel palm**, *Manicaria saccifera*.

1900 *Daily Chron.* 23 Jan. 11/2 *Satchel Cutter wanted. 1659 Lovell *Herbal* 516 The *Sachell date, *Palma saccifera*. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 48 The coddle of the *Sachell palm.

Satchel (sæ·tʃĕl), *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* **a.** To make a 'bag' of (game). **b.** To fasten (something) on one, as in a satchel. In quot. *fig.*

1828 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 342, I contrived to satchel 48 partridges (besides 3 brace lost). 1839 Landor *Andrea of Hungary* iv. ii. 70 Since thy services may soon Be call'd for, satchel on thee my experience, Then set about thy work.

Satchelled (sæ·tʃĕld), *a.* [f. Satchel *sb.* + -ed [2].] Having or carrying a satchel.

1749 *Whitehall Evening Post* No. 535 To Country School, the satchel'd Youths are sent. 1835 Dobell *Sonn., Amer.*, Back, and see Thy satchelled ancestor! Behold, he runs To mine, and, clasped, they tread the equal lea To the same village-school.

Sate (sēt), *v.* Also 7 satt. [App. a pseudo-etymological alteration of Sade *v.*, after L. *sat, satis* enough: cf. Satiate *v.*]

1. *trans.* To fill or satisfy to the full (with food); to indulge or gratify to the full by the satisfaction of any appetite or desire.

1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. i, A pious..sonne, Who ..bringing..home Dried figs, Dates, Almonds,..sates the want Therewith of those, who, from a tender plant, Bred him a man for armes. 1634 Milton *Comus* 714 Wherefore did Nature powre her bounties forth,..But all to please, and sate the curious taste? *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 84 So that no outward benefits may glut and satt our hearts. 1713 Johnson *Guard.* No. 8 P 4 As his resentment was sated. 1719 Young *Busiris* I. i, Artaxes' friends..Were swept away by banishment or death, In throngs and sated the devouring grave. 1791 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 303 When your curiosity is sated with the Rhine. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* lvi. VII. 199 He had sated his vengeance. 1876 Merivale *Rom. Triumvirates* vii. 144 He..sated the populace with largesses.

b. To surfeit or cloy by gratification of appetite or desire; to glut, satiate.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. v. 56 So Lust, though to a radiant Angell link'd, Will sate it selfe in a Celestiall bed, & prey on Garbage. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 522 P 1 They are immediately sated with Possession, and must necessarily fly to new Acquisitions of Beauty. 1719 Young *Revenge* III. i, 'Twas time to get another, When her first fool was sated with her beauties. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 161 Sated to nausea, as we have been with the doctrines of Sentimentality. 1833 Sir R. Peel in *Croker Papers* 29 Sept. (1884) II. 214, I saw some extracts from it in the newspapers, which sated my appetite for such reading. 1876 Black *Madcap V.* xv, Violet, who was not sated with the ordinary sights and occupations of London life, was enjoying herself thoroughly.

c. To wear *away* through satiety. *nonce-use.*

1817 Byron *Lam. Tasso* ii, Successful love may sate itself away, The wretched are the faithful.

¶ **d.** *intr.* To pall (*on*). *rare*—[1].

1794 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Ellen* III. 75 A passion, which ..had no chance of sating on his imagination.

†**2.** *trans.* To saturate. (Cf. Satiate *v.* 3.) *Obs.*

1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 60 These Waters seemed to me more brisk and sprightly, and better sated with Mineral Juices than any I have tasted in England. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 26 The Banks of the Thame are so well sated with some kind of acid. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Oxford* 397 A spring strongly sated with a kind of salt.

Hence **Sa·ting** *ppl. a.*

1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* iv. clix, There is more In such a survey than the sating gaze Of wonder pleased.

Sate: see Seat, Set *v.*, Sit *v.*

Sated (sē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Sate *v.* + -ed [1].] Glutted, satiated; cloyed or surfeited by indulgence of appetite.

1699 Pompret *Love Triumphant* 262 Who, when the sated Appetite is tir'd, Even loath the Thoughts of what they once admir'd. 1745 Collins *Ode to Lady* 48 Till William seek the sad retreat, And bleeding at her sacred feet, Present the sated sword. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xcvii, The sated reader turns from it with a kind of literary nausea. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* viii. 217 Till Kayoshk, the sated seagulls, From their banquet rose with clamour. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 129 To prevent the palling of so much luxury on sated senses.

Hence **Sa·tedness.**

1847 R. W. Hamilton *Rew. & Punishm.* i. 51 Do their sophisms quite convince them? Is all within at ease? Know they no satedness and disgust?

Sateen (sătī·n). [Altered f. Satin, after *velveteen.*] A cotton or woollen fabric with a glossy surface like that of satin.

1878 Barlow *Hist. & Princ. Weaving* 442 *Sateens*, light cloths for ladies' dresses. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. x. 206 Loose flowing tea-gowns of old gold sateen.

Satefy, variant of Satisfy *v. Obs.*

Sateless (sē·tlĕs), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. Sate *v.* + -less.] Not to be sated, insatiable. Const. *of.*

1701 Cibber *Love Makes Man* II. ii, Happy he..that unconfin'd may love and wanton there in sateless Draughts of ever-springing Beauty. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* vii. 512 His sateless thirst of pleasure, gold, and fame. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 519 And Ate, his fell bride, sateless of blood. 1864 Neale *Sexton. Poems* 71 The thirst Of sateless Moloch.

Satell, obs. form of Settle *v.*

‖ **Satelles** (sătē·lĭz). *Obs.* Pl. **satellites** (sătē·lĭtīz). [L. *satelles, satellit-*.] Used by some writers of the 17th and early 18th c. for Satellite 2.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 246 The other three Satellites in the time of this Eclipse, made by the Satelles, were Westwards of the Body of Jupiter. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Priv. Th.* II. (1712) 337, I behold him there surrounded with an innumerable Company of holy Angels, as so many fixed Stars, and of glorified Saints as Planets enlightened by him; all his *Satellites* or Servants waiting upon him. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 65. 2/2 The Moon is the Earth's Satelles. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 42 Or ask of yonder argent fields above, Why Jove's Satellites are less than Jove?

Sate·llitary, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Satellite + -ary, after *planetary.*] Belonging to satellites.

1867 Glennie in *Athenæum* 21 Dec. 855/1 New Laws of Planetary and Satellitary Motions.

Satellite (sæ·tĕləit). Also 6 -yte, 7 -it. [a. F. *satellite* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *satellit-em* (nom. *satelles*) attendant or guard. Cf. Satelles.]

1. An attendant upon a person of importance, forming part of his retinue and employed to execute his orders. Often with reproachful connotation, implying subserviency or unscrupulousness in the service. (Occas. with allusion to sense 2.)

This sense is not in J., and save for quot. *a* 1548 does not appear in our material until near the end of the 18th c. Quot. 1656 follows Cooper's explanation of L. *satelles*, supplemented from Cotgrave's definition of the Fr. word.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 52 b, Environed with his satellytes and yomen of the crowne. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Satellite*, one retained to guard a mans person; a Yeoman of the Guard; a Serjeant, Catch-pole, one that attacheth. 1797 S. James *Narr. Voy.* 147 Our most august visitant.. followed by his naked train of satellites. 1850 W. Irving *Goldsmith* xiii. 159 Boswell was..made happy by an introduction to Johnson, of whom he became the obsequious satellite. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxii, Legree encouraged his two black satellites to a kind of coarse familiarity with him. 1860 Trollope *Framley P.* x, The satellites of the nursery. 1864 Kirk *Chas. Bold* II. iv. iii. 384 Tyrants, encompassed by their armed satellites.

2. A small or secondary planet which revolves round a larger one. (See also Satelles.)

[The L. *satellites* was first applied in 1611 by Kepler to the secondary planets revolving round Jupiter, recently discovered by Galileo, who had named them *Sidera Medicæa*.]

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 71 A Satellite of Jupiter. *Ibid.*, The shadow of the Satellit betwen Jupiter and the Sun. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* viii. (1693) 14 Jupiter and Saturn.. have many Satellites about them. *a* 1721 Krill *Maupertius' Diss.* (1734) 33 The Moon is the Earth's Secondary or Satellite. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 766 We can spare The splendour of your lamps; they but eclipse Our softer satellite. 1870 Proctor *Other Worlds* viii. (1872) 187 We have no satisfactory evidence that the satellites of Jupiter and Saturn turn always the same face towards their primary.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 2 June, He, too, like a portentous comet, has risen again above the court horizon.. Who are those two satellites that attend his motions? 1800 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 49 A great deal is yet to be done to prevent our becoming a mere satellite to a mighty power. 1827 Macaulay *Ess., Machiav.* (1897) 43 The governments of the Peninsula ceased to form an independent system. Drawn from their old orbit by the attraction of the larger bodies which now approached them, they became mere satellites of France and Spain. 1839 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xvii. (1845) 377 The archipelago is a little world within itself, or rather a satellite attached to America. 1887 Olivia M. Stone (*title*) Tenerife and its six satellites. 1891 Freeman *Sk. fr. French Trav.* 126 At Poitiers the interest of the cathedral church is far smaller than that of its satellite the baptistery.

3. The name of **a.** a moth; **b.** a humming-bird.

1832 J. Rennie *Conspect. Butterfl. & M.* 62 The Satellite (*Glæa Satellitia*, Stephens) appears in September. 1861 Gould *Trochilidæ* III. Pl. 142 *Calothorax Calliope*. Mexican Satellite. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 65 One of the largest species is the Satellite (*Scopelosoma satellitia*), which sometimes expands nearly two inches.

4. Geom. *Satellite line, point*: see quot. 1857. Also used simply = *satellite line.*

1857 Cayley *Curves of 3rd Order* in *Coll. Papers* II. 383 It is a well-known theorem, that if at the points of intersection of a given line with a given cubic tangents are drawn to the cubic, these tangents again meet the cubic in three points which lie in a line; such line is in the present memoir termed the *satellite line* of the given line, and the point of intersection of the two lines is termed the *satellite point* of the given line; the given line in reference to its satellite line or point is termed the *primary line.* 1873 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 2) v. § 207 A case where the satellite cuts the sides of the asymptotic triangle.

5. *Satellite vein*: a vein that accompanies an artery (mod.L. *vena satelles, vena comes*).

1846 Britan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 126 On the upper third of the fore-arm, the artery..has always two satellite veins. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. II. 816/2 The satellite vein of the right subclavian artery. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Sa·tellited**, attended *by* a satellite.

1895 K. Grahame *Golden Age* 92 A dingy tramp, satellited by a frowsy woman and a pariah dog.

Satellitic (sætĕlĭ·tik), *a.* [f. Satellite + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a satellite or lesser planet.

1823 *Monthly Mag.* LV. 8 One..who..has seen the stony masses, the aërolites, fall from satellitic bodies. 1888 Siallo *Concepts Mod. Physics* 277 The stellar, solar, planetary, satellitic, and meteoric systems.

transf. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Venice* II. App. ix. 384 Small satellitic shafts [*sc.* of a clustered column].

Satelli·tious, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *satelliti-um* (see next) + -ous.] Consisting of, having the character of, satellites.

1715 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 208 Their Satellitious Attendance, their Revolutions about the Sun [etc.]. 1807 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 499 A halo of their brilliance may overspread even the satellitious vapours that strive to ornament their course.

‖ **Satelli·tium.** *Astrol. Obs.* [L. = body-guard, retinue, f. *satelles* Satelles.] ? A retinue or company (of planets).

1669–96 Aubrey *Brief Lives, Hobbes* (1898) I. 328 His horoscope is Taurus, having in it a *satellitium* of 5 of the 7 planets. It is a maxime in astrologie—vide Ptol. Centil. - that a native that hath a *satellitium* in his ascendent becomes more eminent in his life then ordinary.

Saten, Satenas, obs. ff. Satin, Satanas.

Sater, obs. form of Psalter.

Saterday, Sateresday, etc., obs. ff. Saturday.

Saterick(e, obs. forms of Satiric.

Saterion, obs. variant of Satyrion.

Saternas, obs. form of Satanas.

†**Saternight.** *Obs.* [OE. *Sæterniht*, f. *Sæter n*: see Saturday.] The night before Saturday, Friday night.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 216 His lic læg on byrgene þa sæter-niht and sunnan-niht. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11650 In a lammasse niȝt, saternist] at was.

Satersday, obs. form of Saturday.

Satesfet, -fit: see Satisfy *v.*

Sateyn, obs. form of Satin.

Sathan, etc.: see Satan, etc.

Sati: see Suttee. **Satia**: see Settee (ship).

Satiabi·lity. *rare*—[1]. In 6 **sas-**. [f. next + -ity.] Capability of being satiated.

1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 586 Thare is plentie of all plesouris perfyte..; Withouttin hunger, Sasiabilitie.

Satiable (sē·ʃiăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. **satiābil-is*, f. *satiāre* to Satiate: see -able.]

1. That can be satiated.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 3 Satiable, *satiabilis*. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* vii. 217 War, Scarce satiable by fate's last death-draught. 1864 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 346 There are some soils which swallow up manure, with, so to speak, no satiable appetite.

†**2.** ?Satisfactory, plausible. (Cf. Satisfiable a.)

1592 Greene *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 156 Though my wife returned a taunting letter to him openly, yet she might send him sweete lines secretlye: her satiable answere, was but a cloak for the rayne.

Hence **Sa·tiableness** *rare*—[0]. † **Sa·tiably** *adv.*, so as to satiate.

1627–8 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxi. Wks. (1677) 205 The daily Laboring Man sells both his strength, his time, and his ease, for that alone which will not satiably content his craving Belly. 1888 Ogilvie, *Satiableness.*

Satiate (sē·ʃiĕt, *ppl.* and *ppl. a.* Now *rare.* Forms: 5–6 saciat(t, -ate, sacyat(t, -atte, -ate, (6 saceat, satyett), 6–9 satiate. [ad. L. *satiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *satiāre* to satiate, f. *satis* enough.] † **a.** *pple.* Equivalent to the later *satiated*, pa. pple. of SATIATE *v. Obs.* **b.** *ppl. a.* Satiated, filled to repletion, glutted, gratified to the full. Const. *with*, † *of*; also † with inf.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 403 þai war saciatt & fulfyllid þer-with as it had bene with meate or drynk. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 304 in *Macro Plays* 12 My soull ys well sacyatt With be mellyfluose doctryne of þis worshyppfull man. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 55 And whan messyre Iaques had redde the letter, he coude not be sacyat of redyng, he took so grete playsyr therin. 1526 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 338 He..made suche good relacyon of the Kings Highnes and of your Grace that they coulld not be sacyate to talke with hym. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1221/2 Neuer was he saciate of hearinge his owne prayse. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. B 3, When the Sodomits, and Gomorreans had filled vp the measures of their iniquitie, and saciate themselues in sinne. 1593 DRAYTON *Idea* No. 31 Euery drudge doth dull our satiate eare. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xlvi. 10 The sword shal deuoure, and it shall be satiate, and made drunke with their blood. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* Pref., Their furious desire of revenge must be satiate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 179 Let us not slip th' occasion, whether scorn Or satiate fury yield it from our Foe. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 9 Our Gen'rals now, retir'd to their Estates, Hang their old Trophies o'er the Garden gates, In Life's cool Ev'ning satiate of Applause. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 410 [491] Satiate with power, of fame and wealth possess'd. 1889 G. GISSING *Nether World* I. xii. 262 The gratuity expected from each guest as he rose satiate.

Satiate (sē·ʃiĕit), *v.* Also 6–7 **saciat(e**, 7 **satiat**. [f. L. *satiāt-*, ppl. stem. of *satiāre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To fill, satisfy (with food). Hence *gen.*, to gratify to the full (a person or his desires). Const. *with*, rarely † *of*, † *in*. Now *rare* (the prevailing use being in sense 2).

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 954 *Saoule*, to saciate. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 30 To thentent that ..the boylynge heate of her malicious harte might be fully saciated with hys innocent bloude. 1571 BUCHANAN *Admonitioun* Vernac. Writ. (1892) 35 To that fyne yat..Thay may saciat yair cruell hartis of blude, yair obstinat will of vengeance. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxxi. 14, I will satiate the soule of the priests with fatnesse. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 221 Able to satiate the most couetous. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 254 A Lyon, satiated with Food. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. x, My starv'd revenge Thy blood alone can satiate! 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. IV. vii. 247 The idea that satiating the servants of the public with wealth is a secret for rendering them honest. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. xi. 268 A terrible enmity which nothing could satiate short of life. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xx. 258 The outcast son tried to satiate his appetite with husks. *absol.* *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. v. XXV. 162 Hee had so far transgressed the Fannian Law, which allows a chirping cup to satiat, not to surfet. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Religion* (1850) I. 242 It is then that, cleared of all suffusion, we shall contemplate that fulness, which can only satiate without satiety.

2. To gratify beyond one's natural desire; to weary or disgust by repletion; to glut, cloy, surfeit.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* 84 The Caipe..quickly satiateth the stomacke. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. i. (1739) 4 The King being rather satiated than satisfied with Victory and Honour, returned home to enjoy what he had. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 248 But if much converse perhaps Thee satiate, to short absence I could yeild. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 167 (1699) 297 Whatever that [*sc.* novelty] presents, they are presently eager to have a Taste of, and are as soon satiated with it. 1780 BURKE *Œcon. Reform* Wks. III. 258 Quite fatigued and satiated with this dull variety. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 187 Here at Venice there are paintings to satisfy, nay satiate connoisseurship herself. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 19. 109 They only satiate the eye. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xvii. 134 But Newton was satiated with fame.

absol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 214 Sweeter thy discourse is to my eare Then Fruits of Palm-tree..; they satiate and soon fill. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1877) I. 33 She longed for ..a love that should never satiate.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To become satiated. *rare.*

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 162 The eye of taste would never tire, nor the soul of sensibility satiate.

† **3.** *trans.* To saturate. *Obs.* (Cf. SATE *v.* 2.)

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 175 The colour argued it abounding with Sulphureous or Oily parts, and the weight, that it was highly satiated with the Saline. 1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* II. 93 A quantity of Calcin'd Corall, sufficient to satiate the Acid Corpuscles. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 352 Why does not Salt of Tartar draw more Water out of the Air than in a certain Proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive Force after it is satiated with Water? 1791 MACIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 373 A piece of Tabasheer..was first let satiate itself with distilled water.

Hence **Sa·tiated** *ppl. a.*, **Sa·tiating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Saoulement*, a glutting, filling, saciating, cloying with. 1657 *Divine Lover, Holy Exerc.* 304 Loue is all kind of Prayer by which our soule tends towards God as her only All, and satiatinge end. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* 85 Buying of Land is the result of a full and satiated Gain. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 344 Enabling some to squander the bread of provinces in a profusion of satiating pleasures. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 251 Her loveliness..is such a fulness of bloom, so luxuriant, so satiating.

Satiation (seiʃiē·ʃən). [ad. L. **satiātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *satiāre* to SATIATE.] The action of satiating or fact of being satiated.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 4 As if Satiation were the Usher of diseases. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* III. vi. (1719) 140 What do we get by these Gim-cracks? Satiation of our Lusts. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* x, From my earliest youth, before it was quenched by complete satiation, curiosity.. was the passion by which all the other emotions of my mind were intellectually organized. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 54 The same satiation never can take place, which too frequently deadens the genial enjoyment of those who have a surfeit of books, and a monotony of leisure. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xciv. XII. 244 Clinging to the hope that Alexander, when possessed of the three southern capitals and the best part of the Persian empire, might have reached the point of satiation.

Satiety (sătəi·ĕti). Forms: 6–7 **sacietie, -ty**, (6 -tee), **satietie**, 6– **satiety.** [ad. F. *satiété* (12th c. *sazieted*, 16th c. *sacieté*), ad. L. *satietātem* abundance, satiety, f. *satis* enough.

The pronunciation (sāsəi·ĕti) is mentioned by Walker (1828) as all but universally current in his time, and as accepted by Sheridan and other orthoepists. His protest against it, as contrary to all analogy, was effectual: the condemned pronunciation is now quite obsolete.]

1. The state of being glutted or satiated with food; the feeling of disgust or surfeit caused by excess of food.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 40 b, The dyner moderate, that is to say, lasse than sacietie or fulness of bealy. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 104 Dooth not the impletion and sacietie of meates and drinks prouoke lust? *c* 1610 *Women Saints* (E. E. T. S.) 215 They began to feele some sacietie of theire ordinarie simple sustenance. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xv, His cooks had a hundred different ways of dressing it, to solicit even satiety. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 407 And quaff your wine Delicious, 'till satiety ensue. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 388 It is always a case of famine or satiety.

b. *gen.* The condition of having any appetite or desire gratified to excess; hence, weariness or dislike *of* (an object of desire) caused by gratification or attainment.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 108 b, It offendeth and wrieth mens eares with saciety. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 291 Where desire neuer wanted satisfaction, nor satisfaction neuer bred sacietie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 231 When the Blood is made dull with the Act of Sport, there should be a game to enflame it, and to giue Satiety a fresh appetite. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 5 Of knowledge there is no sacietie, but satisfaction and appetite are perpetually interchangeable. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 101 He never apprehended a greater censure than a sequestration from all public employments, in which it is probable he had abundant satiety. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 216 Thy words with Grace Divine Imbu'd, bring to thir sweetness no satietie. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* in *Tracts* (1727) 127 Satiety of all things naturally produces a satiety of life itself. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 ¶ 3 That Satiety we are apt to complain of in our usual and ordinary Entertainments. 1820 SHELLEY *To Skylark* 80 Thou lovest—but ne'er knew love's sad satiety. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* I. iv. 192 The eager curiosity of the natives has been glutted by satiety. 1865 SELLEY *Ecce Homo* iv. (ed. 8) 36 Prosperous villany carried to an honoured grave in the fulness of years and in the satiety of enjoyment.

† **c.** In favourable sense: The condition of being filled or fully gratified; full attainment of an object of desire. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 6 Where is euer hungar and euer thurst, and blessed sacietie & fulnes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 39 Thus fairely shee attempered her feast, and pleasd them all with meete satiety. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 45 In Gods presence is the saciety of everlasting delight. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 387 ¶ 12 Which..will produce a Satiety of Joy, and an uninterrupted Happiness. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 208 *note*, There being no Satiety of Knowledge in this life, we may hope for future opportunities when [etc.].

d. *To satiety*: to an amount or degree which satisfies or gluts desire. [= L. *ad satietatem.*]

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 189 They must be suffered to eat of them to saciety. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 59 To full satiety of grief she mourns. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Sel. Wks. I. 215 The Colonies not only gave, but gave to satiety. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. iii. 31 They had miracles even to satiety. 1878 C. STANLORD *Symb. Christ* xii. 325 Their earthly nature..is filled to satiety with earth's good things.

2. A sufficiency or abundance. [So in L.] *rare.*

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. 68 This, of himselfe all Fulnesse, all Satietie, Is then the sole Incomprehensible Deitie. 1884 LUSHINGTON in Knight *Mem. J. Nichol* (1896) 222 Here is a satiety or (nimiety) for you, about a man, for whom I have a loving admiration.

Sa·tify, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 **satefy**, 6 **satyfy**, **satifie**. [a. OF. *satifier, satefier*, var. of *satisfier*: see SATISFY.] *trans.* = SATISFY.

Still locally used in Scotland, in the form *settifee.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 1917 Hit is gret reson ye were satefied Off your ful good will don And applied. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xi. 11 Juno,..Not satyfyit of hir auld fury nor wroik. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* Prol. (S. T. S.) I. 4 Be sum meretis þare Ire war satifyit. *Ibid.* II. II. 285 For quhen thir pepill maye nocht be gottin to satify his crewelte, he behufit finallie to rage in him selff. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 271 It is worse for a man to break good laws to..satify his sensual appetite. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scott.* (S.T.S.) II. 454 To satifie his askeng.

Satin (sæ·tin), *sb.* (and *a.*) Forms: 4–5 **satyne**, **-ine**, 4–6 **satyn**, **sat(t)on**, 5 **sathan**, 5–6 **saten**, **sateyn**, 5–7 **sattyn**, 5–8 **satten**, 6 **satte(i)ne**, **sat(t)an**, **satyng**, *Sc.* **saiting**, **satteing**, **salting**, 6–8 **sattin(e**, 6– **satin.** [a. F. *satin* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.; the supposed popular OF. form *saïn*, cited by Diez, is an error), app. ad. It. † *setino*, prob. repr. late L. *(*pannus*) *sētīnus* silken (cloth), f. *sēta* silk. Cf. Pg. *setim* (? from It.), late med.L. *satinius*, *satinus* (from Fr.), *setīnus* (1594, from Spain); also Du. *satijn.*

The word cannot be connected etymologically with the app. synonymous Arab. *zaitūnī*, f. *Zaitūn* name of a city in China (the locality of which is disputed). F. Hirth (*Arch. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXVII, 1882, p. 204) suggests that the Arabs may have confused the name of the town with the Cantonese *sze-tün* = Mandarin *ssŭ-tuan*, satin; but the conjecture that the Cantonese form is the source of It. *setino* is extremely improbable.]

I. 1. A silk fabric with a glossy surface on one side, produced by a method of weaving by which the threads of the warp are caught and looped by the weft only at certain intervals. † *Satin of Cypres*: see CYPRESS 3 1 b.

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1104 The barres were of gold ful fyne, Upon a tissu of satyne. [The word is not in the original Fr.] *c* 1369 — *Dethe Blaunche* 253 Ryght wel cledde In fyne blak satyn de owter mete. *c* 1400 *Arnt* 458 And iij. other estates with hem, clothed in oon sute, in rede fyne saten ciymsyn furred with Martrons. 1435 in Dugdale *Bar. Eng.* (1675) 246/1 Item, Three Penons of Satten, entertailed with Raggedstaffs, price the peece 2s. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/2 Satyne, clothe of sylke, *satinum*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX. 395 With youre hendys and youre bridyls of sathan, the whilke sir sathanas Idyls you for tha ilke This gill knaue. 1506 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 107 A vestement of whyte sateyn and poudrid w^t Seynt Nicholas armes. 1530 PALSGR. 265/1 Sattyn of cypres—*estadine*. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Trag.* Prol. 21 In Rayment reid..Off vellot and of Snityng Crammosie. 1580 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 36 Ane [cloak] lynt witht salting, ane uther witht taffetie. 1603 in 38*th Rep. Deputy Kpr. Records* App. 444 Sattins reverses, sattins of Cipres, Spanish sattins. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xviii. 56 Poore men, though wise, are but like Sattens without a glosse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 29 Her coat white sattin, quilted. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxi, The middle distance was filled with matrons in velvets and satins, in plumes and gems. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xxii. 9 In gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xi, The draperies and chair and sofa coverings were of amber satin.

transf. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vii. 2938 Her skin sleek sattin or the cygnettes brest.

b. Applied to certain fabrics resembling satin, but composed wholly or in part of other materials than silk. † *Satin of Bruges* (*Bridges*), *Bruges satin*: see quot. 1728. *Denmark satin*: a smooth worsted material used for ladies' slippers.

1517–1559 [see BRUGES]. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Sattins of Bruges have their Warp of Silk, and their Woof of Thread. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts*, *Denmark satin*, a stout worsted stuff used for ladies' shoes.

† **2.** A kind of pear. *Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 109 b, A Summer Satin-pear. *Ibid.* 121 The Green-Satin-Pear, January. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. vii. 33 The Satin is round; its Coat is yellow, and smooth like Satin; 'tis a melting sugar'd Pear, and in good Esteem.

3. The plant Honesty, *Lunaria biennis*. Also *white satin.* Cf. *satin-flower* in 8 b.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXVII. 378 We cal this herb in English Pennie flower..in Northfolk Sattin, and white Sattin. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 103 Bulbonach, Honesty, Sattin. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXIII. (1794) 320 The brilliant whiteness of these silicles has occasioned this plant [Honesty] to be called White Sattin.

4. *slang.* Gin. Also *white satin.*

1854 *Househ. Words* VIII. 75 For..gin, we have ten synonyms: max, juniper,..cream of the valley, white satin, old Tom. 1865 *Slang Dict.*, *Satin*, gin; 'a yard of satin,' a glass of gin.

5. A collector's name for a glossy white moth. Also *white satin.*

1766 M. HARRIS *Aurelian* (1778) 9 White Sattin. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 248 Satin moth. 1832 J. RENNIE *Conspect. Butterfl. & M.* 41 The Satin..appears in July. 1857 STAINTON *Brit. Butterfl. & Moths* I. 134 *Stilpnotia Salicis* (White Satin). 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 36 The Satin Moth (*Liparis Salicis*).

II. Attrib. and Comb.

6. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* **a.** Made of satin.

1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 6 My blake sattan jackett. 1580 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 36 Item, ane pair of satteing breikis. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 166 Each sattin sute, Each quaint fashion-monger, whose sole repute Rests in his trim gay clothes. 1606 PRICKET in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1847) 101 A sattin sute, bedawb'd with silvered lace, Beyond desert doth vildest clownship grace. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 497 When you are in the Publick Worship and Service of God, ..if the weather be too cold, wear a satten cap. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 14 His high-crown'd hat and sattin-doublet. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, You shall have nothing to do now but to be grandmamma on satin cushions.

fig. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* V. vii. 270 A land, where each embroydred Sattin word Is lin'd with Fraud.

b. Resembling satin in texture or surface.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 60 The satin palms with their honeyed odours are out on the willow. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 42 When sublimed, it [Benzoic Acid] assumes the form of long flat prismatic needles, having a beautiful satin lustre. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 369 The best satin note-paper. 1866 *Reader* 12 May 471 The papers..retain the gloss, the bright 'satin' surface of the albumenized material.

† **c.** Clothed in satin. (In 17th cent. a mark of dandyism). *Obs.*

1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* A iij, The stinking Tobacco-breath of a Sattin-gull. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, &c. (1638) 35 Where if his Russet-friend would chance to dine, Whether

his Satten-friend would fill him wine. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* IV. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 187 The pesent with his homespoon lasse As many merry howers may passe As coortiers with there sattin guerles.

7. General combinations: **a.** simple attrib., as *satin-like* adj.; **b.** instrumental, similative, and parasynthetic, as *satin-faced, -leaved, -lidded, -lined, -shining, -smooth, -striped, -worked* adjs.

1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* iii, A portly middle-aged gentleman in a *satin-faced frockcoat. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 570 Patches of *satin-leaved begonias. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 84 The *satin-lidded eyes, with lashes dropped Sweeping the delicate cheeks. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* IV. ii. 68 When mellow, the Skin is slick and *Satin-like. 1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct. 12/1 A *satin-lined Inverness cape. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 222 A robe.. In colour like the *satin-shining palm On sallows. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xiv, This *satin-smooth hazel hair. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Satin-striped Canvas*...is a fancy variety of embroidery Canvas. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 30 Nov. 1/1 *Satin worked..muslins.

8. Special combinations. **a.** Used to designate materials resembling, or woven in the same manner as, satin; as **satin cloth**, a woollen cloth woven like satin, chiefly produced at Roubaix in France; **satin-damask** (see quot.); **satin-finish**, a polish for silver produced by means of a metallic brush; **satin foulards** (see quot.); **satin jean** (see quot. 1875); **satin-paper**, a fine writing paper; **satin sheeting**, a composite material of waste silk and cotton; **satin stitch**, a kind of stitch in embroidery and wool-work, imitating the appearance of satin; **satin-straw**, soft flexible straw used for hats; **satin-tails**, streamers of satin attached to ladies' dresses.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Satin Cloth*, a French woollen material of Satin make. 1557–71 A. JENKINSON *Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 90 *Satton damaske with diuers other things. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Satin Damask*, a very costly silk material. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Dec. 8/3 [Ornaments] made in art silver, with what is called a *satin finish. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Satin Foulards* ..are silk stuffs printed in various designs and colours. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Satin-jean*, a twilled cotton goods, having a smooth satiny surface. *c* 1885 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* IV. 3/1 Executed..on a ground of white satin jean. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armadale* III. xiii, Supply me with a quire of extra double-wove *satin paper, and a gross of picked quills. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Satin Sheeting*, one of the 'waste-silk' materials. 1684 HAN. WOOLLEY *Queen-like Closet* Suppl. 57 Work it in *Sutten-stitch. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* ii, The profusion of elaborate satin-stitch bestowed upon its cuffs and collar. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 6/5 There are many varieties of *satin straws and grades of varying suppleness. 1841 THACKERAY *Chron. Drum*, Lovely Court ladies in powder, And lappets, and long *satin-tails.

b. In names of birds, insects, plants, and minerals having a satin-like lustre or smoothness: **satin beauty**, a moth, *Boarmia abietaria* (Stainton *Brit. Butterflies & Moths*, 1859); **satin-bird** or **satin bower-bird**, *Ptilorhynchus violaceus*; **satin-carpet**, a moth, *Cerotopacha fluctuosa*; also = *satin beauty*; **satin-flower**, (*a*) Honesty, *Lunaria biennis*, † (*b*) French Honeysuckle, *Hedysarum coronarium*; (*c*) the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (*d*) in Australia, the umbelliferous plant *Actinotus helianthi*; †**satin-grakle**, an Australian bird, perh. *Calornis metallica*; **satin gypsum**, a fibrous variety of gypsum, with a pearly lustre; **satin-leaves** (see quot.); **satin moth** (see 5); **satin-pug**, a moth, *Eupithecia sericeata*; **satin-pygmy**, a moth, *Microsetia sericiella*; **satin-spar**, a fibrous variety of carbonate of lime; also = *satin-gypsum*; **satin-sparrow** (see quot.); **satin-stone** = *satin gypsum*; **satin-walnut** *U. S.*, a trade name for the Sweet Gum Tree, *Liquidambar styraciflua*; **satin-white**, artificial sulphate of lime; **satin-wood**, the wood of the Indian tree *Chloroxylon Swietenia* and of several W. Indian trees (see quots.).

1825–6 VIGORS & HORSFIELD in *Trans. Linnean Soc.* (1827) XV. 264 The natives call it Cowry, the colonists *Satin Bird. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. Austral.* 234 Satin-birds are now seen very frequently in captivity in Sydney. 1848 GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. pl. 10 *Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus* Kuhl. 'Satin Bower-bird. 1832 J. RENNIE *Conspect. Butterfl. & M.* 82 The *Satin Carpet appears the middle of June. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 64 The Satin Carpet (*Boarmia abietaria*). *Ibid.* 239 The Satin Carpet (*Cymatophora fluctuosa*). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxvii. 377 Bolbonac or the *Sattin flower, hath haird and round stalkes. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 339 *Hedysarum clypeatum*. The red Sattin flower. 1854 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* (1861) I. 245 Greater Stitchwort, Satin-flower, or Adder's Meat. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. Austral.* 358 A profusion of the Sunflower Actinotus, called Satin-flower by the colonists. 1822 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* III. 171 *Satin Grakle... Inhabits New-Holland. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 682 A beautiful fibrous variety, called *satin gypsum, is found in Derbyshire, applicable to ornamental purposes, such as beads, broaches, &c. 1864 GRINDON *Brit. & Gard. Bot.* 152 The old-fashioned 'honesty' or *Lunaria*, the beauty of which lies in the great oval silvery shields that form the partitions of its seed-pods... They are often as large as florins, and in Cheshire are called '*satin-leaves'. 1832 J. RENNIE *Conspect. Butterfl. & M.* 132 The *Satin Pug. *Ibid.* 205 The *Satin Pygmy.. appears the end of May. 1802 AIKIN in *Tilloch's Philos. Mag.* XII. 364 The *satin spar..is a mineral as yet peculiar to the neighbourhood of Alston Moor, in Cumberland. 1804 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 498 Common Fibrous Limestone... The sattin spar found in Derbyshire belongs to this kind. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. 188 The prismatic structure of satin-spar may be said..to resemble that of a shell. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 814 *Satin-sparrow, the name in Tasmania for *Myiagra nitida*, a Flycatcher. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 101 Fibrous or silky Gypsum..has a curious cat's-eye appearance, and is commonly called *Satin stone. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 22 Aug. 7/5 'Sweet gum' is the name most generally used in the United States, and the wood was a drug until its name was changed by a smart trader to '*satin walnut'. 1839 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 141/1 The satin ground is laid with *satin white. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* App. 47 With respect to mahogany, *satin and other choice woods. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 90 She herself Erect behind a desk of satin-wood. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v., *Bahamas Satinwood*, a timber supposed to be the produce of *Maba guineensis*. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* x, Here..was a house of satin-wood and cedar not two years old. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 31 *Xanthoxylum Caribæum*... Satin Wood. Semi-tropical Florida [etc.].

c. In Fr. combinations (some of them anglicized in form) serving as trade names for certain textile fabrics, as **satin de laine** [= 'wool satin': see DELAINE], **satin lisse** [F. *lisse* smooth], **satin sultan, satin turk** [F. *turc* = Turkish]: see quots.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Satin-de-laine*, a black cassimere manufactured in Silesia, from wool. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Satin Lisse*, a French dress material made of cotton, but having a Satin-like lustre. *Ibid.*, **Satin Sultan*, a textile somewhat resembling Bengaline in the method of its manufacture, but having a satin face. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Satin-Turk*, a trade term for a superior quality of satinette.

Satin (sæ·tin), *v.* [f. SATIN *sb.* Cf. F. *satiner*.] *trans.* To give (to wall-paper) a glossy surface resembling that of satin. Hence **Sa·tining** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 921 Pieces intended to be satined, are grounded with fine Paris plaster. *Ibid.* 922 A final satining,..is communicated by the friction of a finely polished brass roller. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Satining-machine*, a machine for imparting the 'satin' finish to paper.

Satin, obs. form of SATAN.

†**Satina·de.** *Obs. rare*—⁰. In quot. **sattinade.** [a. F. *satinade*, f. *satin*: see -ADE.] = SATINETTE.

1728 [see SATINETTE 1 a].

‖ **Satiné** (satíne). [Fr. (*bois*) *satiné* (Aublet *Hist. Pl. Guiane*, 1775).] A kind of satin-wood.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Satine*, a cabinet-wood of French Guiana, the produce of *Ferolia guianensis*. 1875 LASLETT *Timber & Trees* 161 Satiné. This wood is red in colour, hard, heavy [etc.].

Satined (sæ·tind), *ppl. a.* [f. SATIN *sb.* or *v.* + -ED, after F. *satiné*.] Having a satin-like surface.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 154 A brown membranaceous capsula,..containing three sattin'd seeds.

Satine·tta. *nonce-wd.* Pseudo-It. form of next. (Attributed to 'the Euphuist'.)

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi, Standing on end with double piled velvets, satins, and satinettas!

Satinette, satinet (sætine·t, sæ·tinèt). Also 8 **sattinet.** [a. F. *satinet*: see SATIN *sb.* and -ET.]

1. a. An imitation of satin woven in silk, or silk and cotton.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3915/4 Stolen.., a Cloth colour Silk Sattinet Gown and Petticoat. 1709 *Female Tatler* No. 9/1 Fine Mohairs, Silk Sattinets, Burdets, Persianets [etc.]. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sattinet*, or *Satinade*, a very slight, thin Sattin, chiefly used by the Ladies for Summer Night-gowns, &c. and ordinarily striped. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xxv, You shall have a black satin dress for Sundays—a real satin—not a satinet or any of the shams. 1891 PINERO *The Times* I. 3 Beryl is cotton, you are silk; each material in itself is estimable, but cotton and silk beget satinet.

b. A material woven with a cotton warp and woollen weft, having a satin-like surface.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 227 At Lowell, in Massachusetts, there was in 1818, a small satinet mill, employing about twenty hands. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* ii. 42 Old Ruggles looked down on his rusty satinet suit, perfectly conscious he was out of place. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Satinet*, an American cloth of mixed materials, both cheap and durable. 1904 *Woollen Draper's Terms* in *Tailor & Cutter* 4 Aug. 480/1 Satinette: A cheap fabric, composed of cotton and wool.

2. A fancier's name for a kind of pigeon.

1876 *Fulton's Bk. Pigeons* 312 The Satinette. 1881 LYELL *Fancy Pigeons* 232.

†**Satini·sco.** *Obs.* Also 7 **sattinisco, satanisco.** [pseudo-Sp., f. SATIN *sb.*, after words like MORISCO.] An inferior quality of satin.

1615 *Overbury's Char., Fellow of House* (ed. 6) L 3, His meanes..afford him Mock-veluet or Satinisco. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* xxvii. 268 The new deuised names of Stuffes and Colours,..*Callimanco*, *Sattinisco* [etc.]. 1639 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* I. (1640) B 3, You meere Schollers Know no degree of garment above Serge, Or Satanisco. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Norwich* (1662) II. 274 Also [there were stuffs called] Perpetuano..Satinisco, Bombicino, Italiano, &c.

†**Sa·tinist.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. SATIN *sb.* + -IST.] A wearer of satin, a dandy.

1632 SHIRLEY & CHAPMAN *Ball* IV. i, If it be so, Ile call you cosin still, my satinist.

Sati·nity. *nonce-wd.* [f. SATIN *sb.* + -ITY.] Smoothness, like that of satin.

1830 LAMB *Let. to Gilman* (1837) II. 267 Your friend B—— (for I knew him immediately by the smooth satinity of his style) must excuse me for [etc.].

Satinize (sæ·tinəiz), *v.* [f. SATIN *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To impart a satin-like surface to.

1869 TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 595 Baths..in repute for softening and whitening ('satinizing') the skin. 1883 J. MILLINGTON *Are we to read Backwards?* 77 The system of 'satinizing' the paper largely prevailing in France.

Satiny (sæ·tini), *a.* [f. SATIN *sb.* + -Y.] Resembling satin in smoothness, gloss, or polish.

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arrangem.* 82 in *Gard. Assist.*, Its moon shape, satiny pellucid seed-pods. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 423 Geometia subsericeata. The satiny Wave [moth]. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 45 They have the appearance of thin satiny paper. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Chevrley* (ed. 2) I. iii. 57 Her hair of that rich sattiny [*sic*], nameless brown, like a hazel-nut. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 264 Melissin..crystallizes..in satiny crystals. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 91/1 This variety bears flowers of a satiny crimson-blush colour.

†**Sa·tion.** *Obs.* Also 5 **-oun.** [ad. L. *satiōn-em*, f. ppl. stem *sat-* of *serĕre* to sow.] 'A sowing of seed, a planting' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1661).

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 9 Ek summen seyn the benes satioun In placis coold is best to fructifie. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 297 Some there are, which want sation and occatory operations. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* IV. 63 It hath not succeeded by sation in any maner of ground.

Satirdai, -day, obs. forms of SATURDAY.

Satire (sæ·təiəɹ). Also 6–8 **satyre,** 7–8 **satyr,** 8 **satir.** [a. F. *satire* (= Sp. *sátira*, Pg., It. *satira*, G. *satire*), or directly ad. L. *satira*, later form of *satura*, in early use a discursive composition in verse treating of a variety of subjects, in classical use a poem in which prevalent follies or vices are assailed with ridicule or with serious denunciation. The word is a specific application of *satura* medley; this general sense appears in the phrase *per saturam* in the lump, indiscriminately; according to the grammarians this is elliptical for *lanx satura* (lit. 'full dish': *lanx* dish, *satura*, fem. of *satur* full, related to *satis* enough), which is alleged to have been used for a dish containing various kinds of fruit, and for food composed of many different ingredients.

Formerly often confused or associated with SATYR (see esp. sense 4), from the common notion (found already in some ancient grammarians) that L. *satira* was derived from the Gr. σάτυρος satyr, in allusion to the chorus of satyrs which gave its name to the Greek 'satyric' drama. The words *satire* and *satyr* were probably at one time pronounced alike, as the derivatives *satiric* and *satyric* are still; and the common use of *y* and *i* as interchangeable symbols in the 16th and 17th c. still further contributed to the confusion.]

I. 1. A poem, or in modern use sometimes a prose composition, in which prevailing vices or follies are held up to ridicule. Sometimes, less correctly, applied to a composition in verse or prose intended to ridicule a particular person or class of persons, a lampoon.

Also used *Hist.* as the rendering of L. *satura* in its pre-classical sense of a poetic 'medley': see the etymological note above.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 134 Therfore in this satyre suche wyll I repreue. 1566 DRANT (*title*) A Medicinable Morall, that is, the two Bookes of Horace his Satyres, Englyshed. 1595 LODGE (*title*) A Fig for Momus: Containing Pleasant varietie, included in Satyres, Eclogues, and Epistles. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Rythmes* (1623) 309 The Exchequer officers were extortors in the time of King Henry the fourth, otherwise Henry Bell..would neuer haue written a riming long Satyr against them. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 33 Impotent Satyrs write Satyrs against Lust [1682 — *Chr. Mor.* I. § 33 upon Lust]. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 88 ₱ 2 This honest Gentleman, who is so desirous that I should write a Satyr upon Grooms, has a great deal of Reason for his Resentment. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. iv. 254 The *Rape of the Lock*, is the best Satire extant. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 251 They had the merit of introducing satires on manners and domestic life into Asia. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 278 A great proportion of the book [Middlemarch] is only not a satire because with the word satire we are accustomed to associate the idea of exaggeration and malicious purpose.

†**b.** *transf.* A satirical utterance; a speech or saying in ridicule of some person or thing. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxi. 210 Speaking constant satyrs to the disgrace of others. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor., Epist.* ii. (1696) 467 The Poor Man wants many things, but the Covetous Man wants All. Can any Flesh forbear being delighted with This saying, though a Satyr against his own Vice?

c. *fig.* A thing, fact, or circumstance that has the effect of making some person or thing ridiculous.

1693 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1698) IV. 11 Religion has no advantage from the Commendations of those whose Lives are a constant Satyr upon it. 1770 *Junius' Lett.* xxxviii. (1788) 207 Their very names are a satire upon all government. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii, You..whose rank may be an ancestor's accident, whose prosperity is very likely a satire. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. 15 Seth was an awkward, ungainly person, whose clothes were a continual satire on his professional skill.

2. a. The species of literature constituted by satires; satirical composition.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xiii. (Arb.) 46 The said auncient Poets vsed for that purpose [of reproving the people], three kinds of poems reprehensiue, to wit, the

Satyre, the Comedie, and the Tragedie. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* IV. xiii. 404 If any shall think this character partakes of the satyr, I shall beseech him to compare it with the true state. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* Pref. (1673) 2 According to the ancient use and law of Satyre, it should be nearer the Comedy, then the Tragedy, not declaiming against Vice, but jeering at it. 1682 *Lenten Prol.* 36 in *Third Coll. Poems* (1689) 26/1 Baye's crown'd Muse, by Sovereign Right of Satyre, Without desert, can dub a man a Traitor. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 35 Thus..I..have prov'd, I hope, from the best Critiques, that the Roman Satire was not borrow'd from thence [Greece], but of their own Manufacture. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I. 1 My verse is satire; Dorset, lend your ear, And patronise a muse you cannot fear. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 295, I have seen no specimen of Hindú satire. 1845 H. THOMPSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* X. 391/2 Lucilius is asserted by Horace to have been the founder of the New Satire. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 199 There are different kinds of satire: the epicurean, which laughs at mankind,..the stoical, which indignantly lashes mankind,..the cynical, which hates and despises mankind.

b. The employment, in speaking or writing, of sarcasm, irony, ridicule, etc. in exposing, denouncing, deriding, or ridiculing vice, folly, indecorum, abuses, or evils of any kind.

c 1675 ? VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Follies Men of Age* 6 Nothing helps more than Satyr to amend Ill manners, or is trulier Virtues Friend. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* ii. 31 His Animadversions have other faults besides Satyr and Abuse. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Caprea* 265 This..is therefore interpreted by many as a hidden Piece of Satyr. 1724 R. WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 359 Those Pharisees, whom our Blessed Saviour, with the utmost satyre, and indignation, call'd painted sepulchres. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii, The Mythological [Writing], and the Satyrical where the Satyr is, to a certain Degree, concealed. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* IV. 75 Disgraceful too, to human nature,—Unworthy even, of his satire. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, Rothsay thought he discovered a smile upon his countenance; and to be the subject of this man's satire, gave him no ordinary degree of pain. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 445 And often came Melissa hitting all we saw with shafts Of gentle satire, kin to charity, That harm'd not. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Prog. Musgrave* I. 10 Even now there would be a tone of satire in her voice when she noted the late marriage of one or another of her old adorers.

c. *fig.* Effect in making ridiculous. (Cf. 1 c.)

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, Some few score of years afterwards, when all the parties represented are grown old, what bitter satire there is in those flaunting childish family portraits.

d. *personified.*

1820 SHELLEY *Fragm. Satire on Sat.* 17 If Satire's scourge could wake the slumbering hounds Of Conscience, or erase the deeper wounds, The leprous scars of callous Infamy. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. (1864) V. 380 Satire began to aim its contemptuous sarcasms at the pope and the papal power. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 252 Satire in earlier times had changed her rags for robes. Juvenal had clothed with fire, and Dryden with majesty, that wandering and bastard Muse.

3. Satirical temper, disposition to use 'satire'.

1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iv, The kindness of his temper so softened the satire of mine.

† II. 4. A satirical person, satirist. *Obs.*

[Perh. to be regarded as a misuse of SATYR.]

1596 HARINGTON *Ulysses upon Ajax* E 1 b, Harke in thine eare, Misacmos is a Satire, a quipping fellow. 1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* I. iii. (1633) B 3 b, Prethee Satyre chuse another walke, and leaue vs to inioy this. *a* 1629 T. GOFFE *Courageous Turk* II. iii. (1632) D 2 b, Poore men may love, and none their wils correct: But all turne Satyres of a Kings affect. 1640 SHIRLEY *Hum. Courtier* I. i. B 3 b, We may As well condemne our fathers, and declaime 'Gainst them for our begetting, come Orseollo, Desist to be a Satire. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxxii. (1674) 182 It being..forbidden to play the Satyre, gallant men who saw things..committed, which ought publickly to be declaimed against, were forc'd to see, and to say nothing. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 592 Leave dang'rous truths to unsuccessful Satires, And flattery to fulsome Dedicators.

fig. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* c, Rise resty Muse, my loues sweet face suruay, If time haue any wrincle grauen there, If any, be a *Satire* to decay, And make times spoiles dispised euery where.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 24 b, The whiche thyng appereth plaine by the Satyre Poete. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1187 Frontless and Satyr-proof he scow'rs the streets. 1692 *Satyr agst. French* 2 The Town, alas, is now grown Satyr-proof.

Satire, obs. form of SATYR.

Satire·tte. *nonce-wd.* [f. SATIRE + -ETTE.] A small satire.

1870 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.*, etc. (1886) 150 The characters even have merit...They are happy satirettes.

Satiri: see SATYR.

† Sati·rial, *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 **satyrial**(1. [f. SATIRE + -IAL.] Satirical.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. lxxxi. 104 b, As the Satyrial Poet sayeth. 1580 G. HARVEY *Two Other Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 83 This bolde Satyriall Libell.

Satiric (sătĭ·rik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 **satyryke, satyricque, satiricke,** 6–8 **satyrick,** 7 (**satericke**), **satyryck, -ique,** 7–8 (9) **satyric,** 8 **satirick,** 8– **satiric.** [ad. F. *satirique*, ad. late L. *satiricus* (*a.* and *sb.*), f. *satira* SATIRE. Cf. Sp. *satírico*, Pg., It. *satirico*. (Formerly often confused with SATYRIC.)] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of satire; consisting of, or containing satire; that writes or composes satires.

[1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 177 Oracius þe poete satiricus and liricus.] 1509 H. WATSON *Ship of Fools* Prol. (1517) A v b, My boke satyryke I gyue vnto you for example. 1582 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 The most notable [kinds of poets] bee the Heroick, Lirick,.. Satirick, Iambick,.. and certaine others. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 68 For Satyryck inueyghing at any mans pryuate person, it is farre from my thought. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Satericke*, belonging to a scoffing verse. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 215 When so long a fare-well was least thought on, he and his are hewn down, making good that of the Satyric Poet, *Ad generum Cereris* [etc.]. 1732 SWIFT *Let. to Dr. Jenny* 8 June, He hath been often engaged in a kind of flirting war of satiric burlesque verse with certain wags both in town and country. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 112 A fabulous and satyric Writer. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 674 Horace, the Roman lyric and satiric poet. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* XIX. *Convent* 163 Satiric novels, poets bold and free. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. iii, All this comedy was full of bitter satiric strokes against a certain young lady. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. on Archæol.* II. xxiii. 240 The Latin literature of the thirteenth century..is extremely rich in comic and satiric verse.

† 2. Addicted to satire, satirical. *Obs.*

1627 DRAYTON *To H. Reynolds* 113 And surely Nashe, though he a Proser were A branch of Lawrell yet deserues to beare, Sharply Satirick was he. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* I. i, Why so Satyrick, Shepherd? I believe You did not learn these Flashes in the Woods. 1729 SWIFT *To Dr. Delany, on Libels* (end), On me when Dunces are satyrick, I take it for a Panegyrick. 1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 106 You are satyrick this Morning. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. 139 The Spirit of Sarcasm being once awakened, it would of course proceed from occasional Strokes of Raillery, to the Recital of ridiculous Actions, for the..Entertainment of a lively and satyric People.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A writer of satires; a satirist. *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 407 Þere were more poetes þan satirices [orig. *Fuerent autem plures poetæ quam satirici*]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xi. (Arb.) 41 Their inuectiues were called Satyres, and them selues Satyricques. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* 168 Which agreeeth aptly with the saying of the Satyricke. *Ille crucem sceleris pretium ferat, hic diadema.* 1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1611) 120 Hiperbolus, who,..for his boldnesse and saucy impudency, was the onely Subiect in his time, for all Satyricks & Commedians to worke vpon.

2. *pl.* Satiric writings. *rare.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 9 Together with sundrie Satyrickes [*printed* Satyricals: *corrected in errata*] of Maister Blackwels. *Ibid.* 194 Infamous libelling or Ouidian inuectiues, or Horatian Satyriques. 1825 (*title*) Facetiæ Cantabrigiensis, consisting of Anecdotes, Smart Sayings, Satirics, Retorts, &c.

Satirical (sătĭ·rikăl), *a.* Forms: 6 **saturicall,** 6–7 **satyricall,** 6–8 (9) **-ical,** (8 **satyracal**), 8– **satirical.** [f. late L. *satiric-us* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to satire; of the nature of or containing satire; satiric.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 139 If thow war aquentyd with alle The famous poettes saturicall. 1579 E. K. in Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Argt. P 3 For eyther they [these xij Æglogues] be Plaintive,..or Recreative,..or Moral, which for the most part be mixed with some Satyricall bitternesse. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 262 b, In steade of a Rhetoricall acclamation, concluding with a Satyricall skoffe he doth advertize hym. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 108 Attella, whence were the old satyricall Comedies, which were full of baudery, and were called Attellane. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 38 Nor was the Satyricall sharpnesse, or naked plainnes of Lucilius, or Catullus, or Flaccus, by any order prohibited. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 2) s.v., Satyrical prints, and medals. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 427 Satirical songs were sung against Johann Rode. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* lxvii. IV. 536 It has some of the brightest and bitterest satirical passages in the literature of our time.

2. Disposed to or given to satire; fond of indulging in satire; characterized by satire; sarcastic.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 51 Isabel..outwardly withstood such in satyrical tearmes as did inueigh against the honestie of Francesco. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 183 The satyricallest confuters. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. iii, A sharpe thornie-tooth'd satyricall rascall [*sc.* Horace]. 1612 BACON *Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 17 Certainly he that hath a Satyricall vaine, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid of others memory. 1657 T. M. (*title*) The Life of a Satyrical Pvppy, Called Nim, who worrieth all those Satyrists he knowes, and barkes at the rest. 1693 SOUTHERN *Maid's Last Prayer* III. i, O law! Mr. Granger, you're so strangely s'terical [sic], I believue you laugh at us all behind our backs. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 516 Sometimes a satyrical temper broke out too much. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 1 Apr. (1790) 67 Disdainful smiles and satirical whispers ..never fail in our assemblies, when any body appears that is not dressed exactly in the fashion. 1727 SWIFT *Let. to Yng. Lady* Wks. 1751 V. 61 The satyrical part of Mankind will needs believe, that it is not impossible to be very fine [in dress] and very filthy. 1814 R. BLAND *Proverbs* I. Pref. 8 In his humorous and satyrical declamation. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. ii, 'To educate them himself,' answered my mother, with a sort of satirical gravity. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 He [Carlyle] took despairing or satirical views of literature at this moment. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxi, She was not coldly clever and indirectly satirical, but adorably simple and full of feeling.

Satirically (sătĭ·rikăli), *adv.* [f. SATIRICAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a satirical manner; by derisive censure, ridicule or sarcasm.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 109 For which cause, Iuuenall .. did Satirically nip him, saying [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Pref. to Virg. Past.* ***b, One of the Ancients has observ'd truly, but Satyrically enough, that Mankind is the Measure of every thing. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xvi, Montoni smiled satirically at what Emily had written. 1884 COURTHOPE *Addison* I. 9 The Tory fox-hunter of the *Freeholder*, though somewhat satirically painted, is a fair representative.

Satiricalness (sătĭ·rikălnĕs). [f. SATIRICAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being satirical.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* (1662) I. 334 Some Poets, if debarr'd profaness, wantonness, and Satyricalness, (that they may neither abuse God, themselves, nor their neighbours,) have their tongues cut out in effect. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* xi. 125 Wit is the mother of facetiousness, conceits, jests, raillery, satyricalness. 1683 KENNET tr. *Erasm. on Folly* Pref. Ep. (1709) 8 To reply now to the objection of satyricalness, wits have been always allowed this priviledge. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 591 [He] had a smeddum of satiricalness.

† Satirien, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 6 **satyrien.** [a. OF. *satirien*: see SATIRE and -IAN.] Satirical.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* Argt. (1874) I. 17 As olde Poetes Satyriens in dyuers Poesyes conioyned repreued the synnes and ylnes of the peple at that tyme lyuynge.

Satirion(e, obs. forms of SATYRION.

† Sa·tirism. *Obs. rare.* [f. SATIRE + -ISM.] Indulgence in satire; satirical temper or utterance.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* To Rdr., I haue nothing to spend on you but passion. A hundred vnfortunate farewels to fantasticall Satirisme. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromm.* L 3 b, Bitter Satirisme. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* V. xxvii. 234 Their tongue-ripe Satyrisme may more easily disturbe the truth of this world then subuert it. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 47 He had a quick Wit, but too much inclin'd to Satyrism. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 39 Where others have trod before, with various Sarcasms and Satyrisms.

Satirist (sæ·tĭrist). [f. SATIRE + -IST.

In the first quot. app. partly representing (with misapprehended sense) Gr. *σατυριστής* player of satyric drama.]

A writer of satires. Also (const. *of*) one who satirizes some person or thing.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xiii. (Arb.) 46 They made wise as if..Satyres or Siluanes should appeare and recite those verses of rebuke,..whereupon the Poets inuentours of the deuise were called Satyristes. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. It* (1617) 36 Young Iuuenall, that byting Satyrist. 1597 G. HARVEY *Trim. Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 63 We heare howe you threatned to spoile our stirring Satirist: alas, haue thy writings such efficencie? 1641 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Emb.* Ded. A ij, It is high time for the Satyrist to pen something which may diuert them from their impietie. 1706 POPE *Epit. on Dorset* 7 Blest Satyrist! who touch'd the Mean so true, As show'd, Vice had his hate and pity too. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xcix, Her very appearance was sufficient to silence the severest satirist of the sex. 1796 BURKE *Reg. Peace* Wks. VIII. 354 It is for the satyrist to expose the ridiculous. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 261, I am not setting myself up as the satirist of Bishops. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xiv. 194 A satirist, for instance, has generally some idea of improving mankind by his satire.

Satirize (sæ·tĭrəiz), *v.* Also 7 **satyrise,** 7–8 **satyrize,** 8–9 **satirise.** [ad. F. *satiriser* (= Sp., Pg. *satirizar*), f. *satire*: see SATIRE and -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To write satires; to assail some one or something with satire. Now only as absol. use of 2; formerly † const. *on, upon.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. v, What? when the man that first did satyrise, Durst pull the skin ouer the eares of vice;..shall I forbeare? 1620 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses* 129 They shew the vnworthinesse of their Nature in Satyrizing vpon the weaker. 1703 DE FOE *Let. to Mr. How* in *Misc.* 337, I find you no more talking to me, till you come to Page 25, where you are pleased to Satyrize upon my Title and Preface. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I. 34 Shall authors smile on such illustrious days, And satirise with nothing—but their praise? *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. x. Concl. (1740) 692 It is as bad a Fault in History to panegyrise, as to Satyrise without Reason. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxii. (1841) I. 211 Satirizing on the blindness and folly of mankind. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxviii, He being paid to satirise or flatter. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 217 It was easy to satirise and misrepresent.

2. *trans.* To assail with satire; to make the object of, or to expose to, satire or censure; to describe or ridicule in a satirical manner.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Kicksey Winsey* Wks. II. 36, I will Satyrize, Cauterize, and Stigmatize all the whole kennell of curres that dare [etc.]. 1676 GLANVILL *Seasonable Reflect.* 153 Those Wits..that Satyrize humane nature. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 4 Pamphlets..pretend to.. Satyrize the Frankness of Tories [etc.]. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subj.* in Swift's Wks. 1755 II. 1. 226 It is as hard to satirize well a man of distinguished vices, as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. 1782 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* VII. II. 61 Chaucer takes every opportunity of satyrizing the follies of his age. 1803 SIR J. MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 259 If you should believe that it is ascribed to Jacobinical writers for the sake of satirising a French Jacobinical faction. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* viii, The parasite..had been on the point of satirising his hostess, but, observing the quarter of the wind, with rapidity went in for praise. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iv. 108 Alcæus exercised his poetical talent in satirizing Pittacus.

b. *fig.* To be a 'satire' upon. (Cf. SATIRE 1 c.)

1798 ROSCOE tr. *Tansillo's Nurse* I. *Notes* i. (1800) 7 This detestable custom, which outrages nature, and satirizes humanity, is..more frequent in Italy than in this country.

Hence **Sa·tirized** *ppl. a.*

1793 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* II. 276 Satirists, if they escape the scourges of the law, have reason to dread the cane of the satirised.

Satirizer (sæ·tĭrəizəɹ). [f. SATIRIZE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who satirizes.

1867 LEGGE *Confucius* 249 By the *fung* or phœnix, his satirizer or adviser intended Confucius. 1889 *Spectator* 5 Jan. 22 The sprightly satiriser of Lord Eldon and the Tories.

Sa·tirizing, *ppl. a.* [f. SATIRIZE *v.* + -ING 2.] That satirizes.

1716 *Loyal Mourner* 39 My Satyrizing Muse. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 235 Expressions..by which they intend to convey to the reader either instructing, satyrizing, admiring, or other hints and remarks. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. II. 23 But we are getting into a grave and satyrizing vein. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxiv. 278 The satirising and reforming spirit of the age appeared not unfrequently on the stage.

Satirus, satiry : see SATYR.

Satisdation (sætisdē'ʃən). *Civil Law.* ? *Obs.* [a. L. *satisdatiōn-em* a giving of bail or security, n. of action f. *satisdare* to give bail, f. *satis* enough + *dare* to give. Cf. OF. *satisdacion, -ccion, -tion*, 13th c. in Godefr.] (See quot. 1656.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Satisdation*, a putting in of Surety or Bail sufficient for performance of Covenants, or for payment of moneys. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 425 There is another Exception stiled an Exception of not giving Satisdation or Security. 1774 HALLIFAX *Rom. Civ. Law* III. iii. 88 Not unlike the Satisdations required from an Actor and *Reus* by the Roman laws.

Satisdiction. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *satis* enough + *dictiōn-em* saying (see DICTION), after *satisfaction.*] Saying enough.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 14 They desire not satisfaction, but satisdiction, whereof themselves must be judges.

Satisfaction (sætisfæ·kʃən). Forms: 4-8 **satis-**, 4-6 **satys-**; 4 **-faccium**, 4-7 **-faccion**, 4-5 **-fac(o)ioun**, **-faccio(u)n**, 5 **-faccyo(u)n**, **-facion**, **-faccione**, (**-faccoun**), 5-7 **-factioun**, 6 **-faccyon**, **-factyon**; 5- **satisfaction.** [a. F. *satisfaction* (12th c. *satisfactium*, 13th c. *satisfacion*, *-fecion*) = Pr. *satisfactio*, Sp. *satisfacion*, Pg. *satisfacção*, It. *satisfazione*, *soddisfazione*, ad. L. *satisfactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *satisfacĕre* to SATISFY.] The action of satisfying; the state or fact of being satisfied.

I. With reference to obligations.

1. The payment in full of a debt, or the fulfilment of an obligation or claim; the atoning *for* (rarely † *of*) an injury, offence, or fault by reparation, compensation, or the endurance of punishment. Also quasi-*concr.*, the pecuniary or other gift or penalty, or the act, by which a debt or obligation is discharged or an offence atoned for. Phrases, *to make* (or † *do*) *satisfaction*; *in satisfaction* (*of*). Now chiefly in *Law.*

[The sense is found earlier in legal AF.: e.g. 1306 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 212/1 Quil ne purroient a nul temps de ce faire suffisaunte amendes ne due satisfaction.]

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5017 Angers me full euyll your angard desyre, When ye couet..Satisfaccioun to be sent fro my selfe euyn, Syn ye are cause of þis care. *c* 1420? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 221 Beholde how the teares from hys eyen go. Hit ys satysfaccion half for hys trespase. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 5 'My successor schalle iugge and do to the satisfaccion.' The wedowe seide, 'What schalle that profite the and if thy successour do satisfaccion for me'. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 In satisfaccoun & recompence of myne Inyquytees. 1480 *Coventry Leet-bk.* 431 That the seid Chamberleyns shuld in recompense & satisfaccion of their seid disobeysaunce..bryng [etc.]. 1531 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 24, xl s...in satisfaction of a distres that I toke of hyr. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* II. 287 b, Zacheus..was most wyllyng..to make satisfaction vnto all them, that he hadde doone iniurie and wrong vnto. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 209 If by direct or by Colaterall hand They finde vs touch'd, we will our Kingdome giue,..and all that we call Ours To you in satisfaction. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 43, I would be glad to make you satisfaction, if I have wronged you. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 86 Fyne, 10,000 marks;..publique satisfaccion of his faulte by submission and acknowledgement thereof. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 303 Mr. Patrik Creigh..was ordeaned to make satisfaction in the kirk of Edinburgh two severall Sabboth dayes,..for celebrating marringe..without proclamatioun of bannes. 1659 MILTON *Civil Power* 63 Who by subjecting us to his punishment in these things, brings back into religion that law of terror and satisfaction, belonging now only to civil crimes. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 25 The Excise of Forain Commoditys is to be continued apart untill satisfaction of publick debts and ingagements secured upon the Excise. 1667 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 52 Sir Robert..is indebted to your petitioner in £320 by bond, but..utterly refuseth to give your petitioner satisfaction. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 212 Unless for him Som other able, and as willing, pay The rigid satisfaction, death for death. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 46 He..himself escaped Shipwrack, and received Satisfaction for his Losses out of the publick Treasury. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 313 The Captain..promised to have the fellows punished, and satisfaction to be made. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 215 A devise of an annuity to the wife..has been held not to be in satisfaction of dower. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 796/1 The party injured may agree to accept a certain sum or other thing as a compensation—an arrangement technically styled *accord and satisfaction.* 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ix, He had a savage pleasure in making the poor wretches [his creditors] wait, and in shifting from court to court and from term to term the period of satisfaction. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 262 'Distress'—its primary object is to compel the person against whom it is properly employed to make satisfaction.

b. In particularized use: An act of compensation or amends; an amount paid in compensation; a penalty. Now *rare.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 281 He..made hur to hafe a due satisfaccion for hur hurte. 1598 BACON *Sacr. Medit., Exalt. Charitie* Ess. (Arb.) 107 The seconde degree is to pardon our enemies, though they persist and without satisfactions and submissions. 1603 DEKKER & CHETTLE *Grissil* IV. iii. (Shaks. Soc.) 75 Grissil's two babes are dead, and kill'd by scorn, But that fair issue, that shall now be born, Shall make a satisfaction of all wrongs. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. v, Thinke vpon some satisfaction, or termes to offer him. *c* 1622 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* I. i, I cannot request a fuller satisfaction Then you have freely granted. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ii. 21 We may well perceave to what easie satisfactions and purgations he had inur'd his secret conscience. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 406 The mere mechanical operation of writing, for which it directed the scribe to receive a satisfaction.

c. Law. *To enter (up) satisfaction*: to place on the record of a court a statement that the payment ordered by it has been duly made. So *entry of satisfaction.*

1782 J. IMPEY *Pract. King's Bench* 378 Entry of Satisfaction. If satisfaction is made of a judgment, a warrant of attorney should be given to the attorney by the plaintiff..to enter up satisfaction on record. 1828 ARCHBOLD *Forms & Entries* (ed. 2) 276 Whereas I, the said John Nokes, have received satisfaction for the same [damages and costs]: These are therefore to desire and authorize you..to acknowledge and enter satisfaction upon the record of the said judgment.

2. *Eccl.* (The earliest recorded use in Eng.) The performance by a penitent of the penal and meritorious acts enjoined by his confessor as payment of the temporal punishment due to his sin: the last of the constituent parts of the sacrament of penance. Cf. DEEDBOTE. (Phrases as in 1.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28620 For it mai be na penance right Bot man him pain to bete his plight, þat satisfaccion es cald, And þis parti it es thrid-fald, In almus, fastyng, and orisun. *Ibid.* 29121 Generali nu haf i tald þe pointes þat ar for to hald Til ilk sinful þat es bun For to do satisfaccium. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXVIII. 118 Þai will syn and will noght make satisfaccioun til god. 1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Nele arere þet heued to gode be zorze ne grede harou be ssrifte ne arere þe honden be satisfacioun [*gloss c* 1400 dedbote]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 94 Satisfaccioun..as it neuere had ybe to nouȝt bryngeth dedly synne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 955. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxix. 189 Satisfaccyoun is, to fulfylle þi penaunce, enioyned of þe preest, & to pay þi dettys to qwyke & dede & to holy cherche, & to restore, þat þou hast falsely gett, to makyn amendys for þi wrongys & þe harmys, þat þou hast don, & no more to turne aȝen to þi synne. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 99 Thre partes of penaunce, that ys contrycyon, confessyon, and satysfaccion. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xli. (Percy Soc.) 204 With dame Contricion, which gan to bewayle My synnes great with hole repentaunce, And Satisfaccion without any fayle. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* II. 286 Judas..did also make a certain kynde of satisfaction [as well as his confession], when he did cast their money vnto them againe. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 16/2 The Papistes holde, that we must get Paradise by our desartes, and what wanteth we must supplie by our satisfactions. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. v. § 6 Amongst the works of satisfaction, the most respected have been alwayes these three, Prayers, Fasts, and Almes deeds. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th. C.* I. VI. i. 217 He [Melancthon] does not believe that Confession and Satisfaction are necessary. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Penance* (4) The penitential discipline of the early Church witnesses to the belief that satisfaction by penitential works is necessary in itself, and is required as a part of the sacrament of penance.

3. *Theol.* The atonement made by Christ for sin, according to the view that His sufferings and merits are accepted by the Divine justice as an equivalent for the penalty due for the sins of the world. So *doctrine of satisfaction.* Occas. said of Christ himself as the victim by whose sacrifice the satisfaction was made.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 282 And so, siþ Crist is God and man, satisfaccioun for þis synne þat he made þus freli is better þan oþer þat man or angel myȝt make. 1542 BECON *Potation for Lent* E vij, Christ alone is the omnisufficient satysfaccion for all oure synnes vnto God the father. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 33 By hym selfe and by none other, Chryste made purgacion and satisfaction for the whole worlde. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* I. 276 b, For he alone dyd with the sacrifice of his body and blod make satisfaction vnto the Iustice of god for our sinnes. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 158 Which cooperates and concurres with the aduocation and satisfaction of Iesus. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. vii. Wks. 1851 IV. 78 The prime end of the Gospel is not so much to exact our obedience, as to reveal grace and the satisfaction of our disobedience. 1657 *Treat. Conf. Sin* 314 There is a propitiatory satisfaction, which is Christ Jesus, for our sins and the sins of the whole world. 1696 STILLINGFL. (*title*) A Discourse concerning the Doctrine of Christ's Satisfaction. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. v. § 3 And some writers for the Trinity and Satisfaction of Christ have exposed themselves and the sacred doctrine by their feeble and foolish manner of handling it. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* v. Introd., In satisfaction..the mediator renders a perfect obedience to the law, and the penitent sinner who relies on his good offices is justified or accepted and treated as righteous.

4. The opportunity of satisfying one's honour by a duel; the acceptance of a challenge to a duel from the person who deems himself insulted or injured. Chiefly in phrases, *to give, demand satisfaction.*

1602 EARL NORTHUMBLD. in Collins *Peerage* (1779) II. 410 Seeke not by fryvelous shiftes to dyverte this course of satisfaction. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. i. 16, I gaue him satisfaction? would he had bin one of my Ranke. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 190 The English Gentleman, with mature deliberation, disputeth how farre his honour is ingaged, by the injury offered, and judiciously determineth his manner of satisfaction, according to the quality of the offence. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 25 ¶ 5 It is called *Giving a Man Satisfaction*, to urge your Offence against him with your Sword. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 180 He was ready to give him satisfaction. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 24 Apr. (1815) 36 If he thinks himself injured, he knows where to come for satisfaction. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., When an officer or other person goes out to fight with one whom he has offended, or by whom he has been offended, he is said to give or take satisfaction.—Hence to demand satisfaction is tantamount to challenge, &c.—To call to account. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. xxvi. 152 If it prove so, and you will give me your card, I will see that you shall shortly have the satisfaction you require. 1843 MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 489 The satisfaction consists in giving to the offender a chance of becoming either a murderer or murdered.

† **b.** *To give oneself satisfaction* : to be avenged *on* an offender. *Obs.*

1684 DRYDEN tr. *Maimbourg's Hist. League* 163 Who dar'd not to arrest any of them singly, the two remaining being at liberty, and in condition to give themselves satisfaction on the Aggressours.

II. With reference to desires or feelings.

5. The action of gratifying (an appetite or desire) to the full, or of contenting (a person) by the complete fulfilment of a desire or supply of a want; the fact of having been gratified to the full or of having one's desire fulfilled. Phrases, *to the satisfaction of*; *to give satisfaction.*

The first quot. is a mere literalism from the Vulgate, and the translator prob. attached no definite meaning to the word. One MS. adds the gloss 'or a covenable ansuere'.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* x. 20 The which thing whanne Moyses hadde herde, he resseyuede satysfaccioun [Vulg. *recepit satisfactionem*; Heb. lit, 'and Moses heard, and it was good in his eyes']. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 146 Though nature hath gyuen to man..natural inclynatyon to hys increse; yet, bycause man ys only borne to cyuylyte and polytyke rule, therfore he may not, wythout ordur or respecte, study to the satysfactyon of thys natural affecte. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 275 If for this night he intreat you to his bed, giue him promise of satisfaction. 1622 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Prophetess* II. ii, Hate to vow'd enemies findes a full satisfaction in death. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* § I. 14 When the Blessed Virgin was so ascertained, that she should be a Mother and a Maid,.. then all her hopes and all her desires received such satisfaction, as filled all the corners of her heart. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. iv. § 2 For the satisfaction of our curiosity as to the true Origine of Nations. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 90 The Desire of Happiness is not absolutely secure of Satisfaction, but only upon Condition. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1788) 265 The profound respect I bear to the gracious Prince who governs this country with no less honour to himself than satisfaction to his subjects. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 168 My guide..did his duty entirely to my satisfaction. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xl. III. 219 The difficulty was settled to the satisfaction of everyone. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 191 This having been effected to the operator's satisfaction, he turns his attention once again..to the glass bulb.

b. Satisfied or contented state of mind; now usually, gratification or pleasure occasioned by some fact, event, or state of things. Const. *at*, *with*, † *of*; also followed by *that* with clause expressing the cause.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 The grettest richesse is satisfacion of the herte. *a* 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Miserable St. Man* 4 His whole felicity is endlesse strife, No peace, no satisfaction, crownes his life. 1632 SHELTON *Quix.* I. iv. (1620) 27 Who..did trauell towards his village, with very great satisfaction of himselfe. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 103, I had not very great satisfaction of the whole Family. 1711 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. W. M.* 24 Mar., Nothing touches me with satisfaction but what touches my heart. 1744 *Life & Adv. M. Bishop* 147, I was as happy in my Station, and enjoyed as much Peace and Satisfaction in my own Breast, as possibly the Duke of Marlborough could in his. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. v, Mrs. Miller expressed great satisfaction in these declarations. *Ibid.* ix, Jones expressed the utmost satisfaction at the account. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 151 Sapor..expressed his satisfaction that his brother, Constantius Cæsar, had been taught wisdom by adversity. 1797-8 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xliii, All within Elinor's breast was satisfaction, silent and strong. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. vi. 88 Is it not the way of men to dwell with satisfaction on their good deeds, particularly, when for some reason or other, their conscience smites them? 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxiv. (1879) 480 The satisfaction of the traveller at Nazareth comes from the presence of those natural objects and scenes which alone remain unchanged.

c. A particular instance of satisfaction; an experience, fact, or circumstance that occasions gratification.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 88, I could earnestly have wished the Door had been open that I might have gone in..; but I had not that satisfaction. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxviii. 68 A Freedom,.. not to be Parted with for All the Sensual Satisfactions under the Sun. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ¶ 2 Gloriana has very good Sense, a quick Relish of the Satisfactions of Life. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 9 ¶ 3 You own it would be a great Satisfaction to you to be placed upon the Throne by our Endeavours. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 112, I cannot express what a Satisfaction it was to me, to come into my old Hutch. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 1 Human curiosity..gives higher satisfactions than what even the senses can afford. 1869 J. D. BALDWIN *Preh. Nations* ii. (1877) 26 It has undoubtedly furnished many satisfactions to those whose calling did not afford a more profitable occupation. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 8 The savage thinks only of present satisfactions, and leaves future satisfactions uncared for.

† **d.** *Bad satisfaction*: dissatisfaction, dissatisfying result. *Obs.*

1636 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxxix. 81 Amongst all these bad satisfactions, nothing distasted..the Nobility more, then the severe Magistracy of the Censors. *Ibid., Polit. Touchstone* 414 Flanders..was therefore begun to be governed by forreiners, with such jealousies, ..which ingendered those ill humors, and gave that bad satisfaction, which was the rise of the civil war that insued.

6. 'Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness' (J.); information that answers a person's demands or needs; removal of doubt, conviction. Phrase, *to (a person's) satisfaction.*

† *In heavy satisfaction*: in sorrowful acceptance of the truth.

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. iii. 5 What think'st thou, man, shall come of our attempts? For, even as from assured oracle, I take thy doom for satisfaction. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 100 But when I..inform'd her fully, I could not answer in that course of Honour As she had made the ouerture, she ceast In heauie satisfaction, and would neuer Receiue the Ring againe. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. ii. 73 *Cæs.* The cause is in my Will, I will not come, That is enough to satisfie the Senate. But for your priuate satisfaction, Because I loue you, I will let you know. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 270 Because these things are somewhat obscure, we referre you for further satisfaction to the Controuersies next ensuing. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* II. x. § 10. 359 Thus abundantly to the satisfaction of the minds of all good men hath God given the highest rational evidence of the truth of the doctrine which he hath revealed to the world. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 43 Prove it to my satisfaction. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Brooke Farm* xi, I made my retreat, and was obliged to wait till the afternoon for further satisfaction. 1862 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1878) II. 404 An offence not proved to the 'satisfaction of the Court' escapes the judgement of the Court.

† **b.** Satisfying proof. *Obs.*

1601 Ld. Mountjoy *Let.* in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 123 Hereafter I doubt not but to give you satisfaction that I am not worthy of this wrong. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 26 In naturall Philosophy..it carryeth but slender consideration, for that also proceeding from setled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from scientificall progressions, and such as beget, a sure and rationall beleefe. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 249, I have had very good Satisfaction, that it was utterly false.

† **c.** Solution (of a difficulty). *Obs.*

a 1547 Coverdale *Fruitf. Less.* (1593) Mm 2, But this satisfaction concerning drunkennes,..is made with all meeknes, and yet with sinceritie and stedfastnes, not lordly, or braggingly, although he [*sc.* Peter] was highly endewed with the holy Ghost. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. iv. 103 But seeing they [*sc.* commentators] professe their calling to be a satisfaction of difficulties, it is in them an unexcusable lazinesse.

III. 7. *attrib.*, **satisfaction-money**, money paid in satisfaction; **satisfaction piece** *Law*, a formal acknowledgement given by one who has received satisfaction of a mortgage or judgement, to authorize the entry of such satisfaction on the record.

1868 Br. S. Wilberforce in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1882) III. x. 280 That the *satisfaction-money for vested rights should be in a common fund. 1782 J. Impey *Pract. King's Bench* 378 *Satisfaction piece. 1887 *48th Deputy Kpr. Rep.* 628 The Satisfaction Pieces of the Court of Common Pleas do not differ in any essential feature from those of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Satisfactional (sætisfæ·kʃənăl), *a.* [-AL.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, a satisfaction.

1874 Bushnell *Forgiven. & Law* Introd. 11 Its satisfactional substitute.

† **Satisfa·ctionar, -er.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. =next.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. iv. § 38, 152 As for those thinges that are commonly founde in the bookes of olde wryters concerning satisfaction, they litle moue me... Many of them..haue..spoken to crabbedly and hardely: but I will not graunt that they were so rude and vnskilfull as to haue wrytten those thynges in that sense that the newe Satisfactionars [1562 (ed. 2) satisfactionaries, 1578-1611 -ars, 1634 -ers] do reade them.

† **Satisfactionary.** *Obs. rare*⁻². [ad. mod.L. *satisfactiōnārius* (Calvin): see Satisfaction and -ary.] A believer in 'satisfaction' by penance.

1562 [see prec.]. 1628 Gaule *Pract. Theorists Panegyr.* (1629) 33 Theie be a sort of Satisfactionaries, that boast their abilitie to quit them of their Aduersarie, they dare not say for their Talents, yet for their Farthings.

Satisfactionist (sætisfæ·kʃənist). *rare.* [f. Satisfaction + -ist.] One who holds the doctrine that Christ suffered punishment as satisfaction for the sins of man: see Satisfaction 3.

1668 Penn *Sandy Foundation* 28 Some..of the same spirit with the Satisfactionists and Imputarians of our time. 1669 Owen *Declar. & Vind. Doctr. Trinity* 205 Is this your retribution, O injurious Satisfactionists? 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 145 Yet where is there any trace in it of the satisfactionist's redemption?

Satisfa·ctionless, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Satisfaction + -less.] Without satisfaction.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xii. (1852) 143 Wait for what Is on the wing already, or else have The aimless satisfactionless result As of a lunge into the empty air.

Satisfactive (sætisfæ·ktiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [as if ad. L. **satisfactīvus*, f. *satisfact-*, *satisfacĕre* to Satisfy: see -ive.] **A.** *adj.* † **a.** ? Adequate to the requirements of the case. *Obs.* **b.** In Bentham's use: Consisting in or concerned with 'satisfaction' or reparation.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xi. 334 By a finall and satisfactive discernment of faith, we lay the last and particular effects upon the first and generall cause of all things. 1829 Bentham *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 79 The two remedies which wrong in every shape calls for: namely, the satisfactive and the punitive. 1830 — *Offic. Apt. Maximized* Pref. 25 *note*, Punishment, together with the several other remedies, which the nature of things admits of:—namely, satisfactive, suppressive, and preventive.

† **B.** *sb.* 'An act of satisfaction; compensation; requital; amends' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

† **Satisfactor.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [quasi-Lat. agent-n. f. L. *satisfacĕre* to Satisfy.] One who makes satisfaction (for sin).

1540 Coverdale *Confut. Standish* (1547) f vj, Yet call ye them happie that punishe them selues, and take vpon them to be satisfactours in that behalfe.

Satisfactorily (sætisfæ·ktərili), *adv.* [f. Satisfactory *a.* + -ly².] In a satisfactory manner.

1587 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 68 He was bothe oulde and partly blind, and..lacked knowledge to do them satisfactorilye. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 157 Bellonius hath beene more satisfactorily experimentall. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. ii. 105 We cannot yet, perhaps never shall, interpret it satisfactorily. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 33/1 Dr. Farmer had most satisfactorily proved that Shakspeare was not versed in Greek or Latin. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, III. 138 He was denied the opportunity..of explaining satisfactorily the facts which tended to criminate him. 1869 H. Ainsworth *Hilary St. Ives* II. vii, All seemed going on as smoothly and satisfactorily as those interested..could desire.

Satisfactoriness (sætisfæ·ktərinĕs). [f. Satisfactory *a.* + -ness.] The state or character of being satisfactory.

1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 40 'Tis a good sign.. when the Incompleatness of our Seraphick Lover's happiness in his Fruitions proceeds not from their want of Satisfactoriness. 1649 Prynne *Subst. Sp. Ho. Comm.* title-p., Wherein the Satisfactorinesse of the Kings Answers..is clearly demonstrated. 1671 Baxter *Holiness Design Chr.* xliii. 12 The satisfactoriness and meritoriousness of the Death or Sacrifice of Christ. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, Where's the satisfactoriness of the money as yet? 1891 *Spectator* 14 Mar., Much of the satisfactoriness of the arrangement will depend upon their perfect trustworthiness.

† **Satisfacto·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻². [f. med.L. *satisfactōri-us* (see Satisfactory *a.*) + -ous.] Making satisfaction. Hence † **Satisfacto·riously** *adv.*, satisfactorily.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 97 Acknowledgyng their sinnes in the feare of God, but yet with a true fayth hopyng for remission of sinnes, knowyng that they are thorough Christ reconciled to God the father. The Monasticall, Heremiticall Satisfactorious, and Pharisaicall faction doth not fully acknowledge this doctrine. *a* 1623 W. Pemble *Justif.* (1629) 242 Christ hath deserued for them to make them [*sc.* our workes] satisfactorious. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* Rdr.'s Pref., There is great hope that some Answering this Objection, another that, and a third another, they may at length be all of them Satisfactoriously reply'd to.

Satisfactory (sætisfæ·ktəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *satisfactoire* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *satisfactōri-us*, f. L. *satisfacĕre* to Satisfy. Cf. Sp., Pg. *satisfactorio*, It. *satisfattorio*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Eccl.* and *Theol.* Serving to make satisfaction or atonement for sin. (Cf. Satisfaction 2, 3.)

1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 14 § 2 Vain Opinions of Purgatory and Masses satisfactory, to be done for them which be departed. 1632 Gouge *God's Arrows* I. xxvii. 41 The satisfactory, expiatory, and propitiatory sacrifice of Christ Jesus. 1656 Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 324 Like pretended satisfactory punishments. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 113 That is to say, as Satisfactory penances, and not by way of correction and emendation of life. 1786 A. Gib *Sacred Contempl.* 271 His meritorious service must be considered as running through all his satisfactory sufferings. 1897 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 5) s.v. *Redemption*, Christ..atoned by His passion, He merited by His holy actions, yet so that His actions were also satisfactory and His passion meritorious.

2. Serving to satisfy a debt or obligation. *rare.*

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Satisfactorie*, that dischargeth, or answereth for. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 202 Then each might show, to his admiring friends, In honourable bumps his rich amends, And carry, in contusions of his skull, A satisfactory receipt in full.

† **b.** *To stand satisfactory to*: to consent to fulfil (a request). *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 59 If you will stand satisfactorie to my request.

† **3.** Of an explanation or argument: Serving merely to satisfy the inquirer, or objector; merely plausible. *Obs.* (Only in Bacon.)

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7 The handling of finall causes..hath..giuen men the occasion, to stay vpon these satisfactorie and specious causes, to the great arrest..of furder discouerie. *Ibid.* xxv. § 12 It is true, that knowledges reduced into exact Methodes haue a shew of strength. ..But this is more satisfactorie then substantiall. *Ibid.* II. xiii. § 4.

4. a. Sufficient for the needs of the case, adequate. Of an argument: Convincing. † Of an author: Treating adequately of his subject. **b.** That justifies a feeling of satisfaction; such as one may be content or pleased with.

1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* III. iv. 240 How gladly should we heare him out, and returne him a satisfactory answer. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 206, I will..referre onely him that is scrupulous herein, unto a most learned, and satisfactory Author, Grotius. 1663 Cowley *Ess. & Verses, Greatness* Wks. 1710 II. 745 [The prince] could find out no Delight so satisfactory, as the keeping of little singing Birds, and hearing of them, and whistling to them. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* 56 They first moved the Patriarch Priuli to deprive him of his faculty of confessing, thereby to shorten the father of his wonted, but poore, and yet satisfactory allowance. 1683 Dr. Robinson in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 135 It [the letter] was not so satisfactory as I wished. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 89, I could not learn of any a satisfactory reason for that last signification. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Pref., Wks. I. 83, I have endeavoured to make this edition something more full and satisfactory than the first. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Chimney-sweepers*, It is the time when..the kennels of our fair metropolis give forth their least satisfactory odours. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 45 But James supposed that the Primate was struck dumb by the irresistible force of reason, and eagerly challenged His Grace to produce..a satisfactory reply. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxiv. 361, I also made a few experiments at Rosenlaui,..but the result was not satisfactory. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* Introd., [He] went home with a triumphant light in his eyes after concluding a satisfactory marriage for his son. 1907 Hodges *Elem. Photogr.* 28 A cheaper but less satisfactory method.

† **B.** *sb.* **a.** A place or means of atonement or retribution. **b.** One who makes satisfaction (for the sins of another). *Obs.*

1530 Tyndale *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 307/2 For to punishe a man that hath forsaken sinne of his owne accorde, is not to purge him, but to satisfie the lust of a tyrant. Neyther ought it to be called Purgatory, but a layle of tormenting and a satisfactory. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvii. (1592) 277 Among all people we see there were..Sacrifices to appease Gods wrath, Mysticall washings, and Satisfactories or Notaries that were charged with the sinnes of some whole Realme, Citie, or State.

Satisfiable (sæ·tisfəiăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Satisfy *v.* + -able.] † **a.** In active sense: Satisfactory. *Obs.* **b.** Capable of being satisfied, able to be or that may be satisfied.

1609 T. Morton *Answ. Higgons* 6, I shall presently returne him..a satisfiable answer. 1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 296 Having but one belly satisfyable with a little. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* vii. 96 This may satisfie (if this man be satisfiable) that bold challenge of the former page. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 6 Nor is reason unback'd with better principles mathematically satisfiable in matters of this kind. 1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 7 (1713) I. 42, I will give you Satisfaction if you be satisfiable. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xlvi. 241 Merely expressing anxiety for my welfare, not satisfiable but by letters, which do not promote it.

Sa·tisfice, -fise, *v. Obs.* exc. *north.* (see E.D.D.). [Alteration of Satisfy (influenced by L. *satisfacĕre*).] *trans.* = Satisfy *v.*

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 168 b, That their founders were nourished by suckyng of a wolfe: so haue all that people wolues mindes, neuer satisfised with bloud, euer greedy of dominion and hungryng after riches. 1597 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 417 The other officers will nott be satisficed. 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 325 Satisfic'd, that is, satisfied.

Satisfied (sæ·tisfəid), *ppl. a.* [f. Satisfy *v.* + -ed¹.]

1. Contented, pleased, gratified.

1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 78 [He] might rest his satisfied looks on this trophy of his success. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* xiii, She..felt..elated, perhaps, with a certain degree of satisfied pride while under his momentary protection. 1867 Augusta Wilson *Vashti* xix, It was impossible to mistake the satisfied expression that flashed over her countennnce. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 205 Bright fancies, satisfied memories.

2. Of a debt or obligation: Discharged, paid in full.

1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 659 A satisfied term set up by a mortgagor against a mortgagee. 1845 *Act* 8 & 9 *Vict.* c. 112 § 1 Every satisfied Term of Years.. shall on that Day absolutely cease and determine as to the Land upon the Inheritance or Reversion whereof such Term shall be attendant.

Hence **Sa·tisfiedly** *adv.*; **Sa·tisfiedness.**

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 15 David dooth woorthely terme this peace or joy of the spirit, by the name of satisfyednesse. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* To Rdr., Buy who list, contemne who list, I leaue euery Reader his free libertie. If the best sort of men I content, I am satisfiedly successfull. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 189 My satisfiedness in, and adhaesion to the piety and probity of my breeding and belief. 1867 Miss Broughton *Not Wisely* II. xi. 230 His eyes sought her face and dwelt there satisfiedly.

Satisfier (sæ·tisfəiəɹ). [f. Satisfy *v.* + -er¹.] One who or something which satisfies.

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 140 The conscience of man is..also a satisfier or ioyfull quieter of the minde in all his doings. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 190 Wee belieue thee to be an absolute satisfier for sinne. 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 556 By the vertue thereof men are made satisfiers of Diuine Iustice, together with Christ. 1706 Bp. W. Sheridan *Disc.* III. 97 It was fit that the satisfier should be God and man. 1892 H. Rice in *Home & For. Miss. Rec.* (Scot.) Mar., Christianity..the satisfier of all human aspirations.

Satisfy (sæ·tisfəi), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **satysfy(e**, 5–7 **satisfye**, (6 **satisfey**, *Sc.* **satisffi**, *pa. pple.* **satesfet, -fit**), 6–8 **satisfie**, (7 **satisfy**), 6– **satisfy.** Also Satify. [a. OF. *satisfier* (also *satifier, satefier*), irregularly (see -fy) ad. L. *satisfacĕre*, orig. two words, *satis* enough, *facĕre* to do. Cf. OF., F. *satisfaire*, Pr. *satisfar*, Sp. *satisfacer*, Pg. *satisfazer*, It. *satis-*, *soddisfare*.]

I. With reference to debt or obligation.

1. *trans.* To pay off or discharge fully; to liquidate (a debt); to fulfil completely (an obligation), comply with (a demand). Now somewhat rare exc. in *Law.*

In the first quot. perh. *intr.* = to pay what is due.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 43 To satisfye it is

but impossible,—It may not be parformed as for me, What eyled me, lord, maryed for to be. 1578 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 128 After all my dettes are satisfied. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* I. viii. (1636) 33, I shall satisfie my contract with a sixpenny piece so raised. 1655 TERRY *Voy. E. India* xxiii. 384 When they cannot satisfie their Debts. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 36 At this day many Gentlemen..have sold Land since they entered into these Bonds, and the Bonds not satisfied. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 485 Before his [a bankrupt's] debts are satisfied or agreed for. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 783 'Tis finish'd, and yet, finish'd as it seems, Still wants a grace, the loveliest it could show, A mine to satisfy th'enormous cost. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 276 The personal estate was not sufficient to satisfy legacies. 1847–9 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 117 Claims which cannot be satisfied, ought not to be satisfied, and which, being unsatisfied, embitter people. 1886 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 196/1 The reserve fixed by the judge was not sufficient to satisfy the first and second mortgage debentures.

† **b.** *impers.* in passive, *It is satisfied*: full payment has been made (*to* a person *of* or *for* a debt).

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 198 To hold her distresse til þat hyt were satisfiede to þe foreseyde abbas & couent for all þynges. *Ibid.* 411 Yf hit were not I-satisfied fully in ony terme to the said mynchons..of the said rent. *Ibid.* 486, 530.

† **c.** With the money paid as object. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 199 The one hundred pounds which my brother and I carried in our purses, would not satisfie the five hundred pound we had spent. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, Though I ken my father will satisfy every penny of this siller, whatever there's o't, yet I wadna like to borrow it frae one that maybe thinks of something mair than the paying o't back again.

d. To pay (a creditor). Const. *of* (the debt, a sum of money); † formerly occas. with the debt, etc. as second object. Now *rare* exc. in legal use.

1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 425/1 Ye said Lords..agreed..to make hym to be satisfied and paide of the seid yerly sommes. 1455–6 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 289 Tyll he satysfy the counte of the sayd sowme. 1558 CARD. POLE *Let.* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* ii. (1709) 50, I thought it my duty before I should depart,..to leave all persons satisfied of me. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* III. i, That shee [Earth] is satisfied what he did owe, Both principall and use. 1667 in J. Watson *Jedburgh Abbey* (1894) 89 [The council] ordains James Fall to be satisfied of the sum of £200 for timber bought by him. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxix. 28 The Defendant [a sheep] was cast into Costs and Damages, and forc'd to sell the Wool off his Back to satisfie the Creditor. *a* 1768 SECKER *Serm.* (1770) III. vii. 165 It is very true, that Motives, not at all akin to Pride, frequently induce those of high Rank to neglect or even refuse satisfying their Creditors. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 141 A tenant by the curtesy may also redeem a mortgage, and hold the lands till he is satisfied. 1825 T. LEE *Dict. Pract. Civ. Actions* (ed. 2) II. 1224 The said ——..acknowledges himself to be satisfied by the said —— of the damages, costs, and charges aforesaid, ..therefore the said —— is acquitted of the said damages, costs, and charges.

fig. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 8/2 Compelled him within thre dayes to satisfie nature, and repaie her the life which he receiued of her.

† **e.** To remunerate; to pay for services. *Obs.*

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 141 We are ready to depart, as soone as they, by whose meanes you enioy the land, are satisfied for their pay. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 126 We thought our selues now fully satisfied for our long toile and labours. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. v. 128 These Indians did us good service,..and for this their service we satisfied them to their hearts content. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 388 It is not a Compositor's duty; especially where he has no expectation of being satisfied for it.

† **2.** To make compensation or reparation for (a wrong, injury); to atone for (an offence). *Obs.*

c 1460 *Wisdom* 1084 in *Macro Plays* 71 Yet of my selff I may not satysfye my trespas. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 319 b, Thy death shall satisfie thy iniury, & my malice. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 66 Repentance satisfies the deepest offences. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 28 Why should not that dead carrion satisfye The guilt? 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pest.* III. i, Come, by this hand you dye, I must have life and blood to satisfie Your fathers wrongs. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1654) 23 He is bound either to prevent the buyers wrong; or if heedlesly done, to satisfy it. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 343 A complaint of a ship taken was ready to have been satisfied, but Downing hindered it.

b. To make atonement or reparation to (a person, his honour, etc.).

1602 EARL NORTHUMBLD. in Collins *Peerage* (1779) II. 413 Sir Fruncis Verre was willing to satisfye his Lordshipp [in a duel]. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 237 Now it seems he hath satisfied Divine Justice, in case I do satisfie it my self. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 432 God's Holiness, by Sin defy'd, The Lamb unspotted satisfy'd. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 556 In the way of justice He satisfied for men, delivering Himself for their faults to the pain of death, to satisfy the honour of the Divine Majesty, so that sin should not remain unpunished.

3. *intr.* To make satisfaction, full payment, reparation, or atonement. Const. *for*, *to* (a debt or offence). *Obs.* exc. *Theol.* (said of Christ).

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 45 Vndur the condicion that they satisfye & make good to hym thorow whose londys they make her cundyt for the harmys. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. ix. 14 b/2 If thou wylt promyse tamende thy conscyence & satysfye for thy synnes we shal praye god for the. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 326/2 Obiectyng that no men mai satisfy for another. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) N iij, Thinckinge be me selfe where in I mighte doo you service agreable for to satisfye to my fautes. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* vii. 47 b, May..an other mans penance satisfy for your sinnes? 1565 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 303 Persons lying in fornication, under promise of mariage, which they differe to solemnize, sould satisfie publicklie in the place of repentance, upon the Lord's Day, before they be maried. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 205 Wanting otherwise to satisfie for his raunsome, and having good leysure to devise for his deliveraunce. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, III. iii. (1598) F 2, For which ere long, their heades shall satisfie: I'appeaze the wrath of their offended king. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 2 Having beene bound in a great summe of money for one of his friends, whom misfortune had made unable to satisfie. *c* 1660 SOUTH *Serm. John* vii. 17 (1715) I. 219 That he should die and satisfy for the Sins of the World. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 295 So Man..Shall satisfie for Man, be judg'd and die. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. x. (1699) 237 If the malice of Sin be so exorbitant, that nothing can satisfie for it, less than God. 1701 J. LAW *Comm. Trade* (1751) 218 If he have not to satisfy for the theft, then to be condemned for any time, not exceeding six years more. 1732 *Wedding Serm.* i. Ded. 2 The Son of the Highest died to satisfy for it [*sc.* sin]. 1860 [see 2 b].

II. With reference to feelings or needs.

4. *trans.* To meet or fulfil the wish or desire or expectation of; to be accepted by (a person, his taste, judgement, etc.) as all that could be reasonably desired; to content.

To satisfy the examiners: in English Universities, the technical phrase indicating that a person has 'passed' an examination, but is not entitled to 'honours'.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 348 And yf this can not satysfye your mynde I shall doo yet more. Playseth it to you for to pardonne my bredern and I shall forswere Fraunce for evermore. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxc. 193 With whiche fayre speche, the duke..was wele satysfyed & content. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, My herte good lorde can not be satisfyed in this worlde. 1530 PALSGR. 698/1 It is harde to satisfye all men. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V* 7 b, Muche parte of the common people were therewith right well satisfied. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 109 These two young Princes to satisfie the king [who had sent for them] tooke their way by sea, towards Thrace. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 351 He was cheerful and seemed fully satisfied with his death. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 154 The sports of children satisfy the child. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 199 Nature inanimate employs sweet sounds,..To sooth and satisfy the human ear. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, 'It's well I am easily satisfied,' returned the other with a smile. 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* viii. § 7 (ed. 3) 219 The Dorian mountains were ill calculated to satisfy men whose ancestors had inherited the fertile plains of the Peloponnesus. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 548 That every exertion would be made to satisfy him. 1861 J. E. T. ROGERS *Educ. Oxf.* 37 Certain persons who, attempting only to satisfy the examiners, do more than satisfy them, are by the practice of the schools, and under the sanction of the statute, distinguished by having an honorary class..assigned to them. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* iii. 68 The theological creed of the Church to which they belong satisfies them perfectly.

b. with obj. a desire, expectation, etc.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 2 My sincere endeuour to satisfie your honest expectation. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 40 Albeit the sayd Baltizar had not throughlie satisfied the expectacion of our Captaine, yet did hee wiselie dissemble his conceipte. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 170 Do not satisfie your resolution with hopes that are fallible, to morrow you must die, goe to your knees, and make ready. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 1 Apr., I have it in my power to satisfy your curiosity. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Old Margate Hoy*, The incapacity of actual objects for satisfying our preconceptions of them. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 215 A few names awaken curiosity without satisfying it.

† **c.** *refl.* To make oneself content (*with* something); to consider it sufficient *to do* something. Also, to bring or persuade oneself *to do* something distasteful. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 11 Ioash the king of Israel did not satisfie himselfe, till he had smitten the ground three times. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 2, I..shall satisfie my self for the present to tell you, that..we sailed happily for some few dayes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 110 Nor could I satisfy myself to eat them, tho' I kill'd several. *Ibid.* II. 397 The two English Men were so encourag'd, that they could not satisfy themselves to stay any longer there..but away they went in Quest of the Savages. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. iv, Mr. Delvile, should he find a daughter-in-law descended..from Egbert,..won't be so well off as if he had satisfied himself with you.

d. In *passive*, To be content (*with*); with *inf.*, to find it sufficient, desire or demand no more than *to do* something (cf. the reflexive use c). Phrase, *to rest satisfied*. Also in stronger sense, to be well pleased (*with*, † *at*).

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 217 The melodye..was so swete..that euery man was satysfyed with the herynge therof. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 21 God was satisfied with that she did. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 104 Be satisfied; Your Brother dies to morrow; be content. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 643 The King seems to be much more satisfied at it, than any other concerned in it. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 42 M. de la Haye bid 'em rest satisfi'd. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 170 We were fain to rest satisfied then, with what we saw of that Monastery from the top of the Mount. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. 2 The heroes of Greece..not satisfy'd with making the passage of the seas known. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 394 While he, Not satisfied to prey on all around, ..first torments ere he devours. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. vii. ¶ 15 Not satisfied to humbug a silly old gentleman with a tale of love. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xx, She must be satisfied..to know that her husband is under the guidance of a friend. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix, Can you be satisfied with such a way of spending your probation? 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxix, He had the air of a man well satisfied with the world.

5. *absol.* and *intr.* To cause or give satisfaction or contentment.

1600 *Chester Pl.* Proëm 44 If the same be likeinge to the comons all, then our desier is to satisfie—for that is all our game. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 210 This would not satisfy, but they called him to answer publickly. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 243 What would have satisfied from the Duke will not satisfy from Lord Grey. 1836 EMERSON *Nature* iii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 145 But in other hours, Nature satisfies by its loveliness, and without any mixture of corporeal benefit. 1903 *Heart of Heretic* vi. 33 The first and last need of an aspect of religious truth is that it shall *satisfy*.

6. *trans.* To cause to have enough; to supply fully the needs of; to put an end to (an appetite, a want) by fully supplying it.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvii. 37 Sum wald tak all this warldis breid, And 3it not satisfeit of thair neid [*Maitl. MS.* not 3it can be satisfeid]. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxii. 66 Yf he were in the gretest famyn.., he sholde be satysfied as well as though he had eten al that he wolde wysshe for. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 180 So should I rob my sweet Sonnes of their fee, No let them satisfie their lust on thee [Lavinia]. 1593 — *Lucr.* 422 As the grim Lion fawneth ore his pray, Sharpe hunger by the conquest satisfied. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xii. 16 Hee will not be satisfied with blood. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 991 So Death shall be deceiv'd his glut, and with us two Be forc'd to satisfie his Rav'nous Maw. 1690 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1694) I. 88 There are some Appetites of Man which are never satisfied. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 209 He takes a great deal of food without being satisfied. 1857 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* III. 158 Indra..has inundated the dry lands, and (satisfied) the thirsty travellers.

refl. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xv. 129 b, They cannot satisfie them of the pleasure which is there.

7. To furnish with sufficient proof or information; to assure or set free from doubt or uncertainty; to convince.

1520 NISBET *N. T.*, *Summe Matt.* (S.T.S.) I. 6 The angell satisffijs Josephs mynd. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 8 You haue ryght wel satysfyd me in my dowte. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 92 No farther halting: satisfie me home, What is become of her? 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 8 If any doubt hereof, he may be satisfied by examples enough. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xlvi. (Arb.) 67 He finds reason in all opinions, truth in none: indeed the least reason perplexes him, and the best will not satisfie him. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 10 Where I cannot satisfy my reason, I love to humour my fancy. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 275 All I can do is, to satisfy you, and to leave you to satisfy those whom you think worthy of being informed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 119 These expressions were far from satisfying the Chancellor. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 104 He..cannot comprehend, the arguments which satisfy men of sober sense that his views are erroneous.

absol. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 7 Methodes are more fit to winne Consent; or beleefe; but lesse fit to point to Action; for they carrie a kinde of Demonstration in Orbe or Circle, one part illuminating another; and therefore satisfie.

refl. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xiv. 162 For to satisfy my selfe vpon this point and question, I demaunded particularly of the said Pilot, how he found the tides in the straight. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 31 Which is the very matter of Fact, as any one that pleases may easily satisfie himself by Experiment. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 332 They seem by no means sollicitous to satisfy themselves on this subject.

b. const. *of*, † *in*.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 296, I am sure you are not satisfied Of these euents at full. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 304 That the kings Maiestie..shall in part be satisfied of the diligence which I haue vsed in his seruice. 1614 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 11 This for the present is as much as I can saye to satisfye his Majestye in this point. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 16 This I would willingly be satisfy'd in. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Advert., No one can..be satisfied of the contrary. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. vi, When Sophia was well satisfied of the violent passion which tormented poor Jones, and no less certain that she herself was its object. *Ibid.* XVIII. vi, You need be under no Apprehension, Sir, I shall satisfy Mr. Allworthy very perfectly of that Matter.

refl. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxvi. (1668) 461 The Young man..soon satisfied himself in the truth of what he said.

c. with *subordinate clause*. Also parenthetically, *I am* (*he is*, etc.) *satisfied*.

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 32 Desyres to be satisfyed whether sylke may be so dyed or noe. 1622 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 205 Two good deep ditches built about with Free-stone, which satisfy'd us they were the ruins of an impregnable Fortress. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* iv. 125 We are satisfyed the foundation upon which we build is safe. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Surveying*, Being satisfied what shall be the distance between the center and every angle, with that distance describe a circle. 1852 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 324/2 It's a great thing, I'm satisfied, in a street-trade,..to understand the goods you're talking about. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/2 The success of the French at Sontay..had no doubt satisfied the Chinese that their troops were no match for those of France.

refl. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* Pref. (1690) a 3 b, Having satisfied myself, that the..Affairs of England are in no deplorable Condition. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvi. 370 We have at all events satisfied ourselves that [etc.]. 1892 T. W. ERLE in *Law Times* XCIII. 417/1 Information..to enable anybody to satisfy himself as to how things are done.

8. To answer sufficiently (an objection, a question); to fulfil or comply with (a request); to solve (a doubt, a difficulty).

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 108 If I should throughlie satisfie your request, this daie would not be inough to doe it. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1626) 10 And I shall gladly, and briefly, satisfie your demaund. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 420 Many shrewd objections may be alleadged to the contrary, which we shall endevour to satisfie in order. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v, Thou hast not satisfied my question. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 527 'Tis revelation

satisfies all doubts. 1834 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* I. xviii. 264 Revelation was not given us to satisfy doubts, but to make us better men. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. i. § 4 (1875) 16 They are liable to forget that information, however extensive it may become, can never satisfy inquiry.

9. To answer the requirements of (a state of things, a hypothesis, etc.); to accord with (conditions). †Also *rarely* of a person: To fulfil the requirements of.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 208 Where none of these can satisfie the sense of that word in Scripture. 1665 Glanvill *Def. Van. Dogm.* 47, I met an ingenious Account, among some excellent Geometricians of this Probleme, which perhaps may satisfie the difficulty. *a* 1754 Sir J. Strange *Reports* (1782) I. 58 Pratt J. This man has fully satisfied the words of the act of Parliament. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. iv. 4 When there are four or five different conditions to satisfy, the range of choice must be so much the wider. 1883 Chrystal in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 244/1 The assumption of uniform magnetization will enable us to satisfy the law of induction. In point of fact, substituting..and transposing, we get three linear equations to determine A_1, B_1, C_1 in terms of α_0, β_0, γ_0.

b. *Algebra.* Of a known quantity: To fulfil the conditions of, to be an admissible solution of (an equation).

c 1826 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 544/1 A value of the unknown quantity, which thus converts the equation into an identity, is said to *satisfy* the equation. 1842 Collnso *Elem. Algebra* vi. (ed. 3) 53. 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 25 Any three numbers which will satisfy this equation.

Satisfying (sæ·tisfəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Satisfy in various senses.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 107 They oughte of necessitie to answere to this poinct, for the satisfyinge as well of his father as his fellowes. 1647 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 215 For the satisfying of their lusts. 1795 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 270 The satisfying of their own minds as to the cause of such appearances. 1869 Mrs. Whitney *Hitherto* xii, In the great, full world of powers, and knowledges, and possible joys and satisfyings.

Satisfying (sæ·tisfəi,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Satisfy *v.* + -ing 2.] That satisfies, in the senses of the verb.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. i. 9 He hath giuen me satisfying Reasons. 1725 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 232 It's satisfying to me to find him so warm and earnest for our Redeemer's Proper and Supreme Deity. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks 1851 II. 46 A satisfying answer was given to the regent's demands. 1900 P. C. Simpson *Fact of Christ* v. 184 Any true or satisfying view of life must take account of death.

Hence **Sa·tisfyingly** *adv.*, **Sa·tisfyingness.**

1643 Torshell *Case Consc.* 13 Satisfyingly. *a* 1709 J. Nimmo *Narr.* (S. H. S. 1889) 30 That word came satisfienglie in ther minde, Isay 41 & 10. 1856 Faber *Creator & Creature* III. i. (1858) 332 There is also a satisfyingness about it [*sc.* the sense of pardon], which seldom accompanies other joys. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Mar. 3/3 An etching from a small Landseer..has been satisfyingly executed by Mr. C. O. Murray.

Satispassion (sætispæ·ʃən). *Theol.* [ad. med.L. **satispassiōnem*, f. phrase *satis patī* to suffer enough (*satis* enough, *patī* to suffer): cf. Passion.] Atonement by an adequate degree of suffering.

1614 Bp. Andrewes 96 *Serm.* (1629) 77 This, this is the great *With us*:..With us, in all the vertues and merits of His life; With us, in the satisfaction and satis-passion (both) of His death. 1678 J. S. *Unerrable Church* 311 This is don either by Satispassion suffering the pains of Purgatorie for a certain time; or [etc.]. 1890 W. J. B. Richards *Catech. Indulg.* 8 This [reparation for sin] may be made..by satispassion, or sufferings simply endured. 1897 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 5) s. v. *Redemption*, Like His satispassion, so His satisfaction embraces the whole earthly career of the Saviour.

†**Sa·tive,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *satīv-us* that may be sown or planted, f. *sa-*, root of *serĕre* to sow: see -tive.] Sown or planted; cultivated, not wild.

1599 H. Buttes *Dyets Drie Dinner* P 4 b, Tabacco... Translated out of India in the seed or roote; Natiue or satiue in our own fruitfullest soiles. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 2 These [trees] we shall divide into the greater and more ceduous..and such as are sative and hortensial. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pine*, The wild Pine differs no otherwise from the Sative.

†**Sa·tivous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *satīvus*: see Sative *a.* and -ous.] = Sative.

1786 Abercrombie *Arrangem.* 72/1 in *Gard. Assist.*, Sativous, or cultivated common garlick.

Satle, Satling, obs. ff. Settle, Settling.

Satnace, Saton(e, obs. ff. Satanas, Satan.

Saton, obs. form of Satin *sb.*

Saturday, obs. form of Saturday.

†**Sato·rious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *satōri-us* (f. *sator*, agent-n. f. *sa-*, *serĕre* to sow) + -ous.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Satorious*,..belonging to a Sator, or to him that sows, sets, or plants,..

Satrap (sē·træp, sæ·træp). Forms: 4-5 satrape, 4-5, 8- satrap; also in L. form 6-8 **satrapa,** (*pl.* satrapæ, satrapaes), 6 *erron.* **satrapas, satrapos.** [ad. L. *satrapa, satrapes*, a. Gr. σατράπης, also ἑξαρχάπης, *ἑξαυράπης (implied in the derivative ἑξαυρατεύειν to be a satrap), ad. OPers. *xšaθra-pāvan-*, lit. 'protector of the country', f. *xsaθra-* country (= Skr. *kshatra*) + *pā-* to protect. The OPers. word appears in Heb. as אחשדרפנים *pl.*, in Masoretic vocalization *ăḥashdarp'nīm.*

Cf. F. *satrape*, Sp. *sátrapa*, It. *satrapo*]

1. A governor of a province under the ancient Persian monarchy. (In the Book of Daniel anachronistically attributed to the Babylonian empire.)

1382 Wyclif *Dan.* iii. 3 Than satrapes weren gedrid. 1532 Hervet *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 17 In somme countreys of Persia, a great lord, that they cal Satrapa, occupieth the rowme of bothe lyeutenauntes. 1594 Lodge & Greene *Looking Glass* (1598) E 4 b, I am not chiefe, there is more great then I, What greater then Th'assirian Satrapos? 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 135 The royall pallace of their great dukes & potentates, named Satrapæ. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Maxims of State* Rem. (1664) 17 To that end serves the Persian practise, in having a Band, or Train of the Satrapa's children, and other Nobles to attend the Court. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* IV. 297 Th' innumerable host Roll back by nations, and admit their lord With all his Satraps. 1815 Byron *Vis. Belshazzar* i, The King was on his throne, The Satraps throng'd the hall. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xiii. II. 185 The satraps were accountable for the imposts of their several provinces. 1885 Bible (R.V.) *Dan.* iii. 3 The satraps, the deputies, and the governors.

2. *transf.* A subordinate ruler; often suggesting an imputation of tyranny or ostentatious splendour. [The sense 'domineering person' appears in med.Latin, and in all the Rom. langs.]

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 7 Þat schal not be dispensid wiþ but reserued to a grettere satrap. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* i. 6 But sey me now, Syr Satrapas, what autoryte ye haue In your chalenge, Syr Chystyn, to cale me knaue? 1549 Latimer *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 63 The byshoppe would beare nothynge at all wyth hym, but played me the Satrapa. 1598 Marston *Pygmal., Sat.* i. 137 For shame leaue running to some Satrapas, Leaue glauering on him in the peopled presse. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* iv. (1876) I. 210 Elizabeth..must have shuddered at the thought of seeing a republican assembly substituted for those faithful satraps her bishops. 1838 Lytton *Alice* II. ii, A private secretary to one of our Indian satraps. 1861 Goldw. Smith *Irish Hist.* 121 Louis XIV..acted on England through his subsidized satraps.

Satrapaire, variant of Satraper.

Satrapal (sæ·träpăl), *a.* [f. Satrap + -al.] Of or pertaining to a satrap or satraps.

[*a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 316 Satrapal fool.] 1887 B. V. Head *Hist. Numorum* 512 Satrapal Coinage in Ionia. *Ibid.* 676 A series of uncertain Satrapal coins.

Satrapate (sæ·träpēt). [f. Satrap + -ate.] A province governed by a satrap.

1888 *Times* 12 Sept. 5/3 Who have the ambition to see Servia become a Russian satrapate.

†**Sa·traper.** *Obs.* Also 5 satrapaire, satropar. [f. Satrap + -er.] A satrap.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1913 Þe souerayngest of my seniourie my sa[t]roparis [*Dubl. MS.* satrapers] hatten. *Ibid.* 2694 Þour satrapaires [*Dubl. MS.* satrapers]. *Ibid.* 2758 Þus send I to my satraparis [*Dubl. MS.* satrapars].

Satrapess (sē·träpĕs, sæ·träpĕs). [f. Satrap + -ess.] A female satrap.

1832 C. Thirlwall] in *Philol. Museum* I. 376 Alexander ..left Ada as queen or satrapess of Caria.

Satrapial (sătrē·piăl), *a.* [f. Satrap + -ial.] = Satrapal.

1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 558 The satrapial system, which had been introduced by the Persians.

Satrapian (sătrē·piăn), *a.* [f. Satrap + -ian.] Of or pertaining to a satrap; tyrannical.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 270 After many similar satrapian invectives.

Satrapic (sătræ·pik), *a.* [f. Satrap + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a satrap.

c 1535 J. ap Rice in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 356 Also I require more modestie, gravitie, and affabilitie, which wolde purchase hym more reverence than his owne setting foorth and Satrapike countenance. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxxiii. IX. 363 Near the satrapic residence.

Satrapical (sătræ·pikăl), *a.* [f. Satrapic + -al.] Of or pertaining to a satrap; also *fig.* cruel, tyrannical.

1823 Syd. Smith *Botany Bay* Wks. 1859 II. 23 These Asiatic and satrapical proceedings. 1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxx. IX. 140 They then found themselves amidst several villages, wherein were regal or satrapical residences.

†**Sa·trapon.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *satrapone*, augm. of *satrapo* Satrap.] An important personage.

1650 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 34 The people shew'd it to their Satrapons [orig. It. *Satraponi*] and Councel.

Satrapy (sē·träpi, sæ·träpi). [a. F. *satrapie*, ad. L. *satrapīa, satrapēa*, a. Gr. σατραπεία, f. σατράπης Satrap.]

1. A province ruled over by a satrap.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 127 At length they with their Kingdome, and all the rest of the Turkish Satrapies, were..swallowed vp and deuoured. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* iv. (1728) 325 When Cyrus took Babylon, he changed the Kingdom into a Satrapy or Province. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* II. i. 408 Repair to your respective satrapies Of Babylon and Media. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxiii. IV. 315 Darius distributed the Persian empire into twenty satrapies.

b. *transf.*

a 1641 Sir H. Spelman *Anc. Govt. Eng.* Posth. Wks. (1698) 50 The Temporal Government was likewise divided into Satrapies or Dukedoms, which contained in them divers Counties. 1864 *Even. Stand.* 29 Sept., Major General Butler..was ill calculated to rule a Federal satrapy with profit to his government. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 110 They [the Galileans] detested..alike the Roman dominion and the Herodian satrapy which was its outward sign. 1887 Goldw. Smith in *Times* 3 Dec. 10/3 The abolition of what is now styled an Austrian satrapy.

2. The dignity of a satrap: in quots. *transf.*

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. i. 4 Yea the Angels themselves ..are distinguisht and quaterniond into their celestiall Princedomes, and Satrapies. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 506 Jewels well worth the satrapies of Heaven.

†**3.** The body of satraps. *Obs.*

1693 Rymer *Short View Trag.* 11 Xerxes went also in person, with all the Maison de Roy, Satrapie and Gendarmery.

4. The period of rule of a satrap.

1846 Grote *Greece* I. xv. I. 454 A century afterwards, during the satrapy of Pharnabazus.

Satropar, variant of Satraper.

‖ **Satsuma** (sæ·tsiz̆mă). [The name of a province in the island of Kiusiu, Japan.] Used *attrib.* in *Satsuma ware*, a kind of cream-coloured Japanese pottery.

1872 Chaffers *Keramic Gallery* I. Pl. 99 Satsuma-Ware Bottle...Satsuma Bowl. 1875 Audsley & Bowes *Keramic Art Japan* II. Pl. xi, Three vases of middle period Satsuma faience..good representatives of a style of decoration but seldom met with in Satsuma ware.

Satt(e, obs. forms of pa. t. of Sit *v.*

Sattan, Sattee: see Satin, Settee (ship).

Satteine, -eing, -en(e: obs. ff. Satin.

Satterdaie, -day, obs. ff. Saturday.

Satti, Sattie: see Settee, Settee (ship).

Sattil, obs. form of Settle *v.*

Sattin(e, satton, obs. forms of Satin.

Sattle, Satty(e, obs. ff. Settle, Settee (ship).

Satur, obs. form of Saltire.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1030 He beres in cheef of azour, Engrelyd with a satur.

Saturable (sæ·tiūrăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *saturabilis*, f. *saturāre* to Saturate: see -ble.] Capable of saturation.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 4/14 Saturable, *saturabilis.* 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* I. iii. 13 Consequently the Water would be Saturable with the same Quantity of any Salt.

Hence **Saturab·ility.** In some recent Dicts.

Saturant (sæ·tiūrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *saturantem*, pr. pple. of *saturāre* to Saturate.]

A. *adj.* Saturating; impregnating to the full.

1755 in Johnson; and in later Dicts.

B. *sb.* = Absorbent *sb.* 1.

1775 in Ash; and in later Dicts.

Saturate (sæ·tiurĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *saturātus*, pa. pple. of *saturāre*: see next.]

†**1.** Satisfied, satiated.

?*a* 1550 *Schole-ho. Women* 946 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 142 Salomon saith, three things here be Seldome or neuer saturate. 1557 Paynell *Barclay's Jugurth* 79 When they were full saturate and ingorged. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Saturate*, filled or glutted.

†**2.** Complete, perfect. *Obs.*

1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 117 All will be turned into a more full and saturate Brightness and Glory.

3. Soaked through, saturated with moisture. Chiefly *poet.*

1784 Cowper *Task* I. 494 The lark is gay, That dries his feathers, saturate with dew, Beneath the rosy cloud. 1798 Southey *Sonn.* xiii. '*I marvel not, O Sun!*' Earth asks thy presence, saturate with showers. 1842 Tennyson *Will Waterpr.* 87 A season'd brain..Unsubject to confusion, Tho' soaked and saturate, out and out, Thro' every convolution.

b. *transf.*

1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1518 There she lay,..Waxwhite, seraphic, saturate with the sun O' the morning. 1894 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 285/1 'Calais Pier', a silvery and limpid jewel, saturate with light, by D. Cox.

4. Of colours: Intense, deep. (Cf. Saturated 5, Sad *a.* 8.)

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 121 It would yield a deep saturate green tincture. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 807 The quickness of cooling makes the Blood of a more saturate colour. 1891 *Century Dict., Saturate*, in *Entom.*, deep; very intense: applied to colors: as, saturate green, umber, black, etc.

†**5.** *Chem.* = Saturated.

1782 Kirwan in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 70 If a piece of copper be put into a saturate solution of silver, the silver will be precipitated. 1805 R. Chenevix *ibid.* XCV. 126 A single drop of a saturate solution of neutralized nitrate or muriate of mercury.

Saturate (sæ·tiūrĕt), *v.* [f. L. *saturāt-*, ppl. stem of *saturāre*, f. *satur* full, satiated, cogn. w. *satis* enough.]

†**1.** *trans.* To satisfy, satiate. *Obs.*

1538 Elyot *Dict., Saturo*, to saturate or fyl with any thing superfluously, moste commonly in eating. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 41/12 To satiate, *saturare.* To saturate, *idem, placare.* 1596 Bill *Surv. Popery* II. i. iv. 153 So to saturate their insatiable hunger. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1804/2 Cruel Persons whose Blood-thirsty minds nothing could Saturate, but the Sacrifice of two Princes at once. 1799 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* III. 271 These subaltern modes of chicane..could by no means saturate his ambition. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) I. viii. 229 They [*sc.* ants] march in long files..to any place where sugar is kept; and when they are saturated, return in the same order.

2. To impregnate, soak thoroughly, imbue *with.*

1764 Harmer *Observ.* iii. 8 These lands of Ægypt..are..so saturated with moisture, that [etc.]. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xiv, Thatch that had got saturated with the smoke. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 151 The sleeve of the shirt was saturated with blood.

b. *fig.*

1756 Burke *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. IX. 369 To a mind not thoroughly saturated with the tolerating maxims of the Gospel. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltravers* II. ii, He had saturated his intellect with the Pactolus of old. 1882 A. Austin in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 129 Reflective Poetry, which is indeed Poetry because saturated with imagination.

3. *Chem.* To cause (a substance) to combine

with or dissolve the utmost possible quantity of another substance. Const. *with*.

1681 tr. *Bclon's Myst. Physick* Introd. 49 Which clearly demonstrates, that the Menstruum is sufficiently saturated. 1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 39 A body is said to be saturated with another, when it is so intimately combined with that other as to lose some peculiar characteristic property which it possesses when free from that other. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 143 The mineral Alkali saturates much more acid than an equal quantity of..vegetable Alkali. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 9 This process consists in saturating a portion of the acid liquid with potash or with soda. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 217 The waters covering this plain would be more or less completely saturated with the soluble materials.

4. *Physics.* **a.** To charge (air or vapour) with the utmost quantity of moisture that it can hold in suspension.

1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 315 T and *t* are the temperatures of two equal portions of air, H and *h* the humidity contained in them when saturated. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 184 Atmospheric regions already saturated with moisture. 1871 — *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. ii. 62 Saturated with the vapour of sulphuric aether. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 68 If the air were thoroughly saturated with moisture, evaporation would be utterly impossible.

b. To magnetize (a piece of metal), that the intensity of its magnetization is the greatest which it can retain when not under the inductive action of a strong magnetic field. Also, to charge (a body) with the greatest charge of electricity that it can receive.

1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Magnetism* i. § 42. 11 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) A steel bar, which has as great a degree of magnetic power as it is capable of retaining, is said to be saturated with magnetism. *Ibid., Electric.* ii. § 49. 13 In this state they may be considered as saturated with the electric fluid.

Saturated (sæ·tiŭrēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. SATURATE *v.* + -ED [1].]

†**1.** Completely satisfied, filled to repletion. *Obs.*

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. 213 Therefore it is fit that, as well-saturated Guests, we should at length willingly recede from the Table. 1820 C. R. MATURIN *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxviii. 119 Sleep which is as often the refuge of intolerable misery, as that of saturated enjoyment.

2. Penetrated with moisture, soaked through.

1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 217 And saturated earth Awaits the morning beam. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 479 Shaking.. From the full fork, the saturated straw. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvii, His saturated clothes clinging with a damp embrace about his limbs. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 502, I arrived in the evening in a saturated condition.

3. *Chem.* That has combined with or taken up in solution the largest possible proportion of some other substance.

1788 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 299, I took a saturated solution of nitre. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 290 The preparation of the digitalis best adapted to that purpose, appeared to be the saturated tincture, of which [etc.]. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 47 Such a solution would be called a *cold saturated solution* of saltpetre. 1888 BRANNT *Anim. & Veg. Fats & Oils* 48 These hydrocarbons cannot absorb any further atoms of hydrogen, and are therefore termed 'saturated hydrocarbons'.

4. *Physics.* Charged to the full extent of its capacity. (See SATURATE *v.* 3 a, b.) *Saturated steam*: see quot., 1881.

1848 tr. *Regnault* in *Chem. Rep. & Mem.* (Cavendish Soc.) 206 Temperature of the Saturated Steam. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 316 Quantity of vapour in saturated space depends on temperature. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* II. ix. 388 Its rains are therefore heavy, and are accompanied by dense fogs and a saturated atmosphere. 1881 J. HILL in *Metal World* No. 22. 342 Saturated steam (that is, steam charged with such an amount of heat that any reduction thereof would produce condensation, and any increase thereof would produce super heat) is substantially a perfect gas. 1883 W. N. SHAW in *Trans. Cambr. Philos. Soc.* XIV. 39 The saturated air was then sent through all four tubes, and the gain in weight of each tube determined.

5. Of colours: Free from admixture of white. (Cf. SATURATE *a.* 4, SATURATION 4.)

1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* vi. § 41 (1873) 257 The green being by no means a saturated or full green. 1878 [see SATURATION 4]. 1901 *Athenæum* 31 Aug. 293/2 In the figures grouped round the table rich and saturated tones predominate.

Saturating (sæ·tiŭrēitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of the vb. SATURATE. In quots. *attrib.*

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* vii. (ed. 2) 193 Yet there is no fundamental difference between the two acids, and their saturating power is exactly the same. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 163 The sulphuric acid thus combined with the elements of alcohol, loses half its saturating power.

Saturating (sæ·tiŭrēitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SATURATE *v.* + -ING [2].] In senses of the vb.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. 182 After a saturating meal, and an enlivening cup, they departed. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 381 The persevering talker, who gives you his society in large saturating doses. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 52. 50 Aluminium combines with a saturating quantity of oxygen to form alumina. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 44 An over supply of rain, and equally saturating mists.

Saturation (sætiŭrēi·ʃən). [ad. late L. *saturātiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *saturāre* to SATURATE. Cf. F. *saturation*.] The action of saturating; the condition of being saturated.

†**1.** Complete satisfaction of appetite; satiation.

?1554 COVERDALE *Hope Faithful* xxxi. 212 For tediousnesse and grefe runneth customably wyth saturacion or fulnesse. 1816–30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 16 For the perpetual saturation of appetites essentially unsaturable. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix, The Shoeblack..would require..for his permanent satisfaction and saturation, simply this allotment, no more, and no less. 1831 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 565 The advocates of Boroughmongers must be crammed to saturation, before there is a morsel of bread for the man who does not sell his votes. 1832 L. HUNT *Transl.* Poet. Wks. 243 When I have eat and drank—yea, ev'n to saturation.

2. The action of thoroughly soaking with fluid; the condition of being thoroughly soaked.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 358 That the saturation of any vegetable fibre or compost with liquid manure or urine is of great use to the crop. 1882 VINES tr. *Sach's Bot.* 814 In one case the amount of water present in the soil was 10 per cent...of the amount requisite for complete saturation. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 555, I am wet through, but it is not uncomfortable at this temperature,..if you can..forget the risk of fever which saturation entails.

3. The action of charging, or the state of being charged, up to the limit of capacity; *spec.* in *Chem.* the condition of a substance when combined with or holding in solution the largest proportion of another substance that it can take; in *Physics*, the condition of holding as much suspended matter, or of being as highly charged with electricity, magnetism, heat, etc. as possible. (See SATURATE *v.*) *Point of saturation*: the degree of charge at which a substance becomes saturated.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. ii. 13 To both these may be applied the termes of Reduplication and Saturation. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 5190 And this injection of calcin'd Tartar must be continued, untill all Fermentation do cease, that is, to the very degree of Saturation. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 20 The instant when such proportions of the two saline substances are mixed together, that the one is incorporated with as much of the other as it can possibly take up, is called the *Point of Saturation*. 1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 34 Since the word gas..is intended to express the chemical combination or rather the saturation of bodies with caloric. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 99 This augmentation varies with the quantity of salt dissolved. In general, it is the greater the nearer the solution approaches to saturation. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 134 It was magnetized to saturation. 1848 tr. *Regnault* in *Chem. Rep. & Mem.* (Cavendish Soc.) 293 The law regulating the densities of aqueous vapour in a state of saturation or non-saturation, at different pressures and different temperatures. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 231 It then produces a base..which requires two atoms of a monobasic acid for its saturation. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 171 An atmosphere charged to saturation with aqueous vapour. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 262/2 Magnets, when freshly magnetised, are sometimes more powerful than they afterwards become. In that case, they gradually fall off in strength, till they reach a point at which their strength remains constant. This is called the *point of saturation*. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* III. II. § 1. 328 This vapour remains invisible until the air containing it is cooled down below its dew-point, or point of saturation.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1820 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 55 Corregio's mind must have been full to saturation, of the honey-dew of Christianity, when he gave birth to this mysterious conception. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr.* viii. (1857) 128 A long series of historic events had served..to fill with it to saturation every recess of the popular mind. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* x. (1860) 265 Abernethy was of opinion that there was a point of saturation in his own mind, and that if he took into it something more than it could hold, it only had the effect of pushing something else out.

4. *Chromatics.* Degree of intensity (of a colour); relative freedom from admixture of white.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 824/1 Saturation, which depends on the amount of white the colour contains; thus, it is saturated when there is no white, as in the pure colours of the spectrum, and there may be an infinite number of degrees of saturation from the pure colour to white. 1879 ROOD *Mod. Chromatics* iii. 39 Purity and luminosity are the factors on which the intensity or saturation depends.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *saturation experiment, -point, -pressure.*

1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 563 By *saturation experiments we can remove the one opsonine after the other. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* v. 52 The *saturation-point of each mind differs from that of every other. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* xiii. 346 Each volatile liquid has its own *saturation pressure for each temperature.

Saturator (sæ·tiŭrēitəɹ). Also saturater. [f. SATURATE *v.* + -OR. Cf. late L. *saturātor*.] One who or something which saturates: *spec.* **a.** A device for supplying air saturated with water-vapour to a room or inclosed space.

1883 W. N. SHAW in *Cambr. Phil. Soc. Trans.* XIV. 37 A saturater (A) for supplying saturated air at the temperature of the room. *Ibid.* 39.

b. An apparatus for saturating oxygen with ether for the purposes of the ether-oxygen lime-light.

1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. Suppl. 2 The more recent forms of saturators..give a very good light.

Saturday (sæ·tədē, -di). Forms: *α.* 1 Sæternes-, Seternes dæg, 3 Sæternes dæg, 5 Saturnesday, 7 *Sc.* Saturnsday; 1 Sæterndæg, 2 Sætern-daiz, 5 Saturneday, 7–8 *Sc.* Saturnday; *β.* 1 Sæteres dæg, 3 Sateresdai, 3–4 Settresday, 4 Seters-dai, 5 Setrys-day, 7 Saters-day; *γ.* 1 Sæter-dæg, 2 Sæter-daiz, Saterdei, 3 Sætterdæi, *Orm.* Saterrdazz, 4 Satirdai, Saturdaie, Seterdai, Setre-, Setret-, Settir-, Set(t)urday, Zeterday, -dey, 4–5 Seter-, Setirday, 4–6 Saterdaye, Satir-, Setterday, 4–7 Saterday, 5 Scaturday, Setryday, Set(t)yrday, 5–6 Satyrday, 5–7 Satterday, 6 Satterdaie, Sat(t)orday, Saturdaye, 6–7 Saterdaie, 9 *dial.* Settherday, 3– Saturday. [OE. *Sætern(es)dæg*, corresp. to OFris. *saterdi, saterdei*, MDu. *saterdach* (Du. *zaterdag*, earlier *zaturdag*), MLG. *sater(s)dach* (LG. *saterdag*), whence northern HG. dial. *satertag*; a half-translated adoption of L. *Sāturnī diēs* day of (the planet) Saturn; cf. Irish, Gael. *dia Sathuirn*, Welsh *dydd Sadwrn*.]

1. The seventh day of the week.

The advb. use of the names of the days of the week (*Saturday* = 'on Saturday') is now chiefly *U. S.*, exc. in collocations like 'next Saturday', 'last Saturday'. Formerly *the Saturday* was often used advb. but is now rare or obs. exc. with some defining phrase.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. iii. (Schipper) 125 Æghwilce sæternes dæge. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 71 Æfter on þæm Sæteres dæge he nawhte Ladzarum of deaþe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 54 Sæter-dæg on-lyhte. *Ibid.* 56 On sætern-dæg. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Ic ham 3eue reste..from non on saterdei a þa cume monedeis lihting. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4350 Forr Saterrdazz wass haliz dazz O patt Judisskenn wise. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 66/451 On a satur-day at night. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 543 For ich am her ech Soneday and fram Saterdayes Eve. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17673 Als i stod saiand mi bede, þe seterdai. 1340 *Ayenb.* 213 Yef god het zuo straytlic[h]e loki þane zeterday ine þe yealde laze þet he made ane man to stene..uor þet he hedde y-gadered a lite wode þane zeterdey. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 14 On a Seterday at euen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathot*) 336 Þan yrtacus..þe next setiet-day..a congregacion has gett ma. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 28 On Setrysday in þe vygyle of þe Holy Trynyte. 1421 *Coventry Leet-bk.* 30 Euery Saturneday in the yer. *c* 1447 in *Jarrow & Wearmouth* (Surtees) 242 Apon Saturnesday next be for Palmsonday. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2724 So it cam and fill in a scaturday, That Raymounde loste the fair melusine. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 15 That he wil promytte to the that neuer on the Satirday he shall see the. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* Introd. (Arb.) 34/2 Noman ther ouer can passe, excepte ye saterdaye. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 36 The satterday after, that was Wytson evyn, [she] came from the tower thorow London. 1581 J. HAMILTON *Cath. Treat.* V viij, God commandit yat ve suld Keip halie ye Sabaoth day, quhilk is Setterday. *c* 1610–15 *Lives Women Saints* 93 From Thuisday vntill Satersday. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 515 On Saturnsday, Aprile 27, they disbanded their men. 1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf.* 119 That the Churches meeting recorded to have been on the first day of the week, sayeth not that they antiquated the Saturnday. 1703 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1889) 99 Against Saturnday next. 1775 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) III. 194 Saturday, the mint continued to grow and to ascend, looking vigorous and fresh. 1793 BURKE *Obs. Cond. Minority* Wks. VII. 236 Although the House does not usually sit on Saturday. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 495 The Puritan way of eating fish is, to eat it Saturday instead of Friday. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxviii. 344 On Saturday the English people are among the most sensible people in the world. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 561/1 The office of the Blessed Virgin is said on all Saturdays.

2. With specific epithet. **Black Saturday** *Sc.*, (*a*) the 10th Sept. 1547, the date of the Battle of Pinkie; (*b*) the 4th Aug. 1621, the date of the ratification of the articles of Perth. **Egg Saturday**: see EGG *sb.* 7. **Holy Saturday**, the Saturday of Holy Week; Easter eve. **Hospital Saturday**: see HOSPITAL *sb.* 6.

1657 MURE *Ho. Rowallane* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 255 He died in battell at the Black Satterday in the year of our Lord 1547. 1717 DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scot.* II. 45 The Day got the Name of black Saturday, upon this Account, as well as on the Occasion of the black Work they had been about. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 368 Also to Ester perteynyth the euyn therof that for passynge holynesse is callyd Sabbatum Sanctum the holy Saterday. 1730 tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* IV. Index, Saturday, holy, even Children fasted on that Day. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 405/2 The Mass celebrated at midnight belonged rather to the morning of Easter Sunday than to Holy Saturday.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Saturday concert, kirtle, morning, night, office, sabbath,* †*wit*; † **Saturday-sabbatharian** = SABBATARIAN *sb.* 3.

For *Saturday('s slop* or *slap* Sc. (in some Dicts. erron. *stop*), see SLOP *sb.*

1889 HUEFFER *Half Cent. Mus. Eng.* 14 The Crystal Palace *Saturday Concerts. 1557 *Will of T. Howgill* (Somerset Ho.), My *saturday kyrtyll. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 77 On *Satterday-morninge the 11th of December. 1785 BURNS (*title*) The Cotter's *Saturday Night. 1859 SIR J. PAGET in *Mem. & Lett.* (1901) 224 In bringing-up the book 'to Saturday night'. 1686 [HICKES] *Spec. B. Virginis* 13 One of the Lessons for the *Saturday-Office of the B. Virgin. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 192 Mr. Hebden a prisoner in the New-prison, that lay there for holding *Saturday-Sabbath. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 204 Without an express Command (as ye have against the *Saturday-Sabbatharians) in the New Testament. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 145 Phy, long Megg of Westminster would haue bene ashamed to disgrace her Sonday bonet with her *Satterday witt.

b. *Saturday-to-Monday*: a period beginning on Saturday and ending on Monday; often *attrib.* with reference to railway and other excursion tickets.

1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xviii. (ed. 3) 182 In one of the delightful Saturday to Monday trips on the Thames. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *D. Grieve* IV. ii, A..warm invitation..to spend an October Saturday-to-Monday at Benet's Park had been accepted.

†**Sa·ture.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **satūra*, f. *sa-*, *serĕre* to sow (pa. pple. *satus*).] Sowing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 238 Its seed germinates.. about forty or fifty dayes after its sature.

†**Satureie.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **saturezę**, 3–5 **satureie**, 5 **saturege**, **satureye**. [ad. L. *saturēia*.] = SAVORY.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* (Rolls) III. 24 Saturezę. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/12 *Satureia*, satureie, timbre. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 132 His herbe is cleped Satureie, So as these olde bokes seie. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 336 And forto make a wyn to drynke swete, Of saturege or fenel putte in meete.

Saturgresse, obs. f. SETTER-GRASS *dial.*

Saturicall, -rioun : see SATIRICAL, SATYRION.

†**Satu·rity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *saturitās*, f. *satur* full, satisfied.] Fulness, repletion, satisfaction.

1533 tr. *Erasmus' Commune Crede* 19 In which worlde.. is there..neither perfyghte puryte and clennes, neither full saturyte and satisfyeng of mannes mynde. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 6 Sumtime the saturitie doth more vexe them that be ful, than the hunger dyd trouble them before. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlvii. 13 Saturity and security had so besotted them, that they feared nothing, till they felt it. 1752 HODGES *Chr. Plan* (1755) 53 The primary idea of it is saturity and fulness.

Saturn (sæ·tŭn). Forms: 1–6 **Saturnus** (1 *genit.* **Saturnes**); 5 **Satourn**, 5–7 **Saturne**, 7– **Saturn**. [ad. L. *Sāturnus*, perh. f. the root *sā-* to Sow.]

1. *Mythol.* An Italic god, in the original native religion the god of agriculture, but in classical times identified with the Greek Cronos, who was deposed from the sovereignty of the gods by his son Zeus (Jupiter).

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 4 Iob Saturnes sunu. *Ibid.* XXXVIII. § 1 Þa sceolde þæs Iobes fæder bion eac god; þæs nama wæs Saturnus. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xii. (1495) 328 Saturnus hath that name of saturando, makynge fulnesse and plente. 1508 DUNBAR *Ballad Ld. B. Stewart* 75 Saturnus doune, withe fyrry eyn, did blent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 39 By quham the land of Saturn, war and wys, Hes left and changit his auld name of syis. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XCVIII. 4 When proud pide Aprill..Hath put a spirit of youth in euery thing: That heauie *Saturne* laught and leapt with him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 519 Or who with Saturn old Fled over Adria to th' Hesperian fields. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 33 Then Saturn, from whose throne Time fell.

2. *Astr.* The most remote of the seven planets known to ancient astronomy. In OE. also †*Saturnes steorra.*

Saturn is now known to be attended by eight moons, and to be surrounded by a broad flat ring (or rather two concentric rings in the same plane).

In *Astrology*, on account of its remoteness and slowness of motion, Saturn was supposed to cause coldness, sluggishness, and gloominess of temperament in those born under its influence, and in general to have a baleful effect on human affairs.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXVI. § 3 Siððan to þan cealdan stiorran þe we hatað Saturnes steorra. *Ibid.* XXXIX. § 3 Saturnus se steorra. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xii. (1495) 319 Though Saturnus be kyndly leeddy by clerenesse of Iubiter whan he is coniunct with hym he is made white and bright. *c* 1400 *Treat. Astron.* 6 (MS. Bodl. Add. B. 17), A Saturne is a planete maliuole and wycked. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 197 Satourn disposith to malencolye. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 31 Though Venus gouerne your desires, Saturne is Dominator ouer mine. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 107 Saturne that dull and malevolent planet. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xvi. § 2 Inform them that Saturn has five moons of the same kind attending him. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 634 The moons of Jove, and Saturn's belted ball. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. of Art* iv, Still as, while Saturn whirls, his stedfast shade Sleeps on his luminous ring. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 811/1 Saturn is the largest planet but one of the solar system.

3. *Alch.* The technical name for lead.

†*Salt, extract of Saturn* : lead acetate, sugar of lead. †*Spirit of Saturn* : app. impure acetic acid distilled from sugar of lead.

c 1386 [see JUPITER 2 b]. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. vii. in *Ashm.* (1652) 140 For sum men can wyth Saturne it multeply. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 89 To congeale Mercurie with the spirit of Saturne. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. 73 Take of the Calx of Saturn, or else Minium. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* I. ii. (1713) 66/1 This Spirit of Saturn, drawn from its Salt, is an inflamable Liquor, and is thus made: ℞ Salt of Saturn, so much as may fill your Glass or Earthen Retort two Thirds full; put it into a Furnace [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Salt of Saturn*, otherwise call'd *Saccharum Saturni*, or Sugar of Lead, is the Body of that Metal, open'd and reduc'd to the form of a Salt, by Distilled Vinegar. 1727–51 [see BALSAM *sb.* 2 b]. 1758 [see JUPITER 2 b]. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 32 It..is said to have this effect, as soon, and completely, as extract of Saturn.

allusively. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* I. 398 One may justly doubt whether, at present, Mars, Venus, or Saturn, is most destructive to the human race.

b. *Comb.* †**Saturn cinnabar** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), †**Saturn red** (in recent Dicts.), names for red lead; **Saturn's tree** [tr. med.L. *arbor Saturni*], a lead tree (in recent Dicts.).

4. *Her.* The tincture sable, in blazoning by the names of heavenly bodies.

1572 [see JUPITER 2 c, MARS 2 c].

Saturnal (sătə·rnăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Sāturnālis*, f. *Sāturn-us* SATURN : see -AL.]

†**A.** *adj.* Pertaining to Saturn or his astrological influence. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Farew. Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 324 Yet remaines there in the minde certain *Scyntillulæ voluptatis*, which confirmed by a saturnall impression, were harder to root out than were they newly sprong vp in youth. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 96 They that are to gather a Saturnall, Martiall, or Joviall Hearb must look towards the East, or South. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 109 He that shall call the..poor bloud returning home in the Veins, Earthly, Saturnal, Gross, shall make no Schisme..in the..doctrine of Circulation. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 649 Are not the Saturnal and Martial Strings and Notes as material and useful as the Jovial and Venerial?

B. *sb.*

†**1.** ? One born under the influence of Saturn. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. 47 There are starres which haue their most colde and moyst spirites, as the Saturnalls and Lunaries.

2. *pl.* [a. F. *saturnales* fem. pl. (14th c. *saturneles* in Littré).] †**a.** = SATURNALIA 1. **b.** = SATURNALIA 2.

1487 CAXTON *Bk. Gd. Manners* I. xv. (W. de W. *c* 1515) E ij, As enseyg[n]eth Macrobe in his boke of Saturnelles. [1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 68 Of the writis Macrobius ..In his grete volume clepit Saturnall.] 1619 B. JONSON *Masque, Pleas. Reconc. to Virt.* (*init.*), I know it is now such a time as the Saturnalls for all the World. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* xi. (1675) 286 At certain Feasts of Minerva in March, the Maids were wont to be served by their Mistresses, as in the Saturnals the Men-servants by their Masters. 1654 OGILBY *Virg. Georg.* I. (1684) 47 *note*, Macrobius in the first of his Saturnals, *c.* 21. 1705 TATE, etc., tr. *Cowley's Hist. Plants* (1795) 191 But yet these wild Saturnals shall not last. 1864 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. 345/3 To compose that swaggering song, 'They shall not have our Rhine,' for these saturnals.

‖ **Saturnalia** (sætŭrnē·liă), *sb. pl.* [L. *Sāturnālia*, neut. pl. of *Saturnālis* SATURNAL *a.*]

1. *Roman Antiq.* The festival of Saturn, held in the middle of December, observed as a time of general unrestrained merrymaking, extending even to the slaves. (Also, the title of a work by Macrobius.)

Now always with capital S.

1592 L. LLOYD *Tripl. Triumphes* B 3, Imitating the orders and maners in the feast Saturnalia. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 33 Christmas succeeds the Saturnalia. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xli. IV. 176 The first days, which coincided with the old Saturnalia, were [etc.]. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 321/2 Saturnalia. This, the great festival of Saturn, was celebrated..after Cæsar's reform of the calendar on the 17th of December. Augustus decreed that the 17th should be sacred to Saturn and the 19th to Ops. Henceforward it appears that the 17th and 18th were devoted to the Saturnalia.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A period of unrestrained licence and revelry. Sometimes construed as *sing.*

In this sense not unfrequently with small initial.

1782 H. WALPOLE *Let. to W. Mason* 8 July, Malignity at least will have its Saturnalia. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xcvii, But France got drunk with blood to vomit crime, And fatal have her Saturnalia been, To Freedom's cause. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 101 From Christmas to New-Year's Day, most of the slaves, except house servants, enjoy a freedom from labor; and Christmas is especially holiday, or Saturnalia, with them. 1899 RIDER HAGGARD *Farmer's Yr.* 147 This was the beginning of a perfect saturnalia of tail-cutting and other operations [among the lambs].

Saturnalian (sætŭrnē·liăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to the Saturnalia; appropriate to Saturnalia.

Saturnalian coin : a medal struck in commemoration of the Saturnalia, and intended to be used in the present-giving common at that season.

1721–2 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 1 P 4 The famous Saturnalian Feasts among the Romans, at which every Scullion and Skipkennel had Liberty to tell his Master his own. 1796 BURKE *Let. to Windham* Corr. (1844) IV. 404, I make use of the saturnalian liberty with which you have indulged your Davus at the close of this December. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* II. 895 Saturnalian Coins. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. v, Amid wailings from some, and saturnalian revelries from the most, the venerable Corpse is to be buried. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* XXVII. II. 396 A coin of Gallienus, which has been described as a Saturnalian coin. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. (1864) III. 450 That coarse saturnalian humour which pleases the Italian..ear.

B. *sb.* One who celebrates Saturnalia.

1885 'G. FLEMING' *Andromeda* I. vi. 105 The sight.. brought much confusion upon these innocent saturnalians.

†**Satu·rnally,** *adv. Obs.* [f. SATURNAL *a.* + -LY 2.] Under the influence of Saturn.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 305 So are they more or lesse merily and Giovially, or rudely and Saturnally incorporated.

Saturn(e)day, obs. forms of SATURDAY.

Saturnelles : see SATURNAL *sb.*

†**Satu·rnial,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *Sāturni-us* pertaining to SATURN + -AL.] Pertaining to the planet Saturn; born under the influence of Saturn.

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 133 In things Saturnial it is ill. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xxvi, So far forth as it pronounceth him Saturnial, or Jovial, &c.

†**Satu·rnian,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. eccl. L. *Sāturniān-us*, incorrectly f. *Sāturnīnus* or *Sāturnilus*, the name of the founder of the sect.] An adherent of a sect of Gnostic heretics of the second century.

1598 GOLBURNE tr. *De Voyon's Catal. Doctors* To Rdr. A 8, The Saturnians, Montanists, Origenians, Tertullianists, & Hyeraists. 1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* i. (1625) 11 Those men which held..that, Christ..was man in appearance onely, as the Manichies..and the Saturnians.

Saturnian (sătə·rniăn), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [f. L. *Sāturni-us* (f. *Sāturn-us* SATURN) + -AN.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the god Saturn.

Chiefly with reference to the 'golden age' under the reign of Saturn (L. *Saturnia regna*). *Saturnian land* (L. *Saturnia tellus*), Italy.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 58 The Saturnian times of Gold let none henceforth admire. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 28 Here pleas'd behold her mighty wings outspread To hatch a new Saturnian age of Lead. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. i. 174 Through the fortunate Saturnian land, Into the darkness of the West. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 51 A new social order was to bring back the Saturnian era to the world. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *K. Robt. Sicily* 106 And now returned again To Sicily the old Saturnian reign.

b. *nonce-use.* Resembling Saturn (in conduct).

1891 F. THOMPSON *Sister-Songs* (1895) 55 Ere Saturnian earth her child consumes.

2. The distinctive epithet of the metre (*versus Saturnius*) used in early Roman poetry, before the introduction of Greek metres.

Although a considerable number of Saturnian lines have been preserved, the nature of the metre is still disputed, some scholars believing it to be quantitative, and others accentual.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Introd. (1697) 29 The Romans.. had certain Young Men, who at their Festivals Dane'd and Sung after their uncouth manner, to a certain kind of Verse, which they call'd Saturnian. 1783 T. WILSON *Archæol. Dict.*, Saturnian Verses. 1842 MACAULAY *Let.* 22 Aug., in Trevelyan *Life* (1880) II. 119 The Saturnian metre is catalectic dimeter Iambic, followed by three trochees. 1894 LINDSAY *Lat. Lang.* 159 The Saturnian verse recognizes this secondary accent, if we are right in regarding it as accentual and not quantitative verse, with three accents in the first hemistich and two in the second.

3. Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn; †due to the baleful influence of Saturn.

1557 GRIMALDE in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 115 Mauortian moods, Saturnian furies fell. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliii. App. 176 But, like the Jovian and Saturnian machines, they are only made from particular orders. 1806 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 466 We may infer the existence of a Saturnian atmosphere. 1865 PROCTOR *Saturn & Syst.* 115 The only possible interpretation of the stability of the Saturnian rings.

b. *nonce-use.* Resembling Saturn in slowness.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. IX. 93 The slow-paced Saturnian movements of Spain.

†**4.** = SATURNINE. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Saturnian* or *Saturnine*, barren, dull, heavy, melancholly; also unlucky or unfortunate. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Saturnine*, or *Saturnian*, a term applied to persons of dark, sullen, melancholic complections.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** One born under the influence of the planet Saturn; a person of saturnine temperament. *Obs.*

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 31 A man being a Saturnian, is much more apte and prompt vnto things of Magicke, then he that is borne vnder an other Planet. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iv. 150 What cold Saturnian Can hold, and heare such vile detraction?

2. An inhabitant of the planet Saturn.

1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 315/2 Some cold Saturnian, when the lifted tube Shows to his wond'ring eye our pensile globe, Pities our thirsty soil, and sultry air. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* vi. 153 The provision of satellites and of the rings.. is altogether inadequate to increase the supply of light received by the Saturnians to any such extent as has been imagined.

3. *pl.* Saturnian verses.

1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* I. 284 English, like Latin, has changed too deeply in structure to revert to its Saturnians.

4. *nonce-use.* The son of Saturn, Jupiter (tr. Gr. Κρονίων).

1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* XXXVIII, Where the ambrosial nymph with happy will Bore the Saturnian's love-child, Mercury. *Ibid.* lii, I appeal to the Saturnian's throne.

Saturnic (sătə·rnik), *a.* [f. SATURN + -IC.] Affected with lead-poisoning.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 206 One patient was a total abstainer. Two took 1½ pint of beer (both saturnic). Three took 2 pints of beer (one was gouty and saturnic).

†**Satu·rnical,** *a. Obs.* [f. SATURN + -ICAL.]

1. Belonging to the god Saturn.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 101 A Saturnicall or golden age. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 97 Thus toe Venus turning spake thee Saturnical empresse [*sc.* Juno, daughter of Saturn].

2. Saturnine.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 80 Crodo was also mistaken for Saturnus, not in regard of any saturnicall qualitie. 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 134, I think it is the saturnecall humor of the ould king. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 62 Nor lean, nor too Saturnical, nor too Jovial, but in Golden Temper. 1701 WARWICK *Mem. Chas. I* 33 Where this malevolent saturnical man, named Felton,..gave him that mortal wound.

Saturnicentric (sătə̆nisĕntrik), *a.* [f. SATURN, after *geocentric*.] Calculated with reference to the centre of Saturn.

1790 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 432 In order to reduce the Saturnicentric situation of the satellites to the apparent one. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 253 In advancing as far as 63° of Saturnicentric latitude, we shall [etc.].

Saturnine (sæ·tŭrnəin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. **Sāturnīnus*, f. *Sāturnus* SATURN. Cf. F. *saturnin*, Sp., Pg., It. *saturnino*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. a. *Astrol.* Born under or affected by the influence of the planet. **b.** Hence (in later use without allusion to the primary sense), sluggish, cold, and gloomy in temperament.

Saturnine mount, in *Palmistry* = *Mons Saturni* : see MONS.

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* II. 275 This cursid Bern, enuyous

and riht fals, And of complexioun verray saturnyne. 1587 Greene *2nd Pt. Tritam.* 14 b, The Saturnine temperature is necessarie to dry vp the superfluities of the sanguine constitution. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 64 Saturnine heauy headed blunderers. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. 62 Gregorius Tolosanus makes seauen kindes of ætheriall.. Divels, according to the number of the seauen Planets, Saturnine, Iouial, Martiall, &c. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* v. (Arb.) 30 Go first to the Operations of the Soule, the one is Active and Mercuriall, the other is Speculative and Saturnine: the one Quick and Ayry, the other Slow and Heavy. 1668 Dryden *Def. Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 116 My conversation is slow and dull; my humour saturnine and reserved. 1696 Aubrey *Misc.* (1721) 172 Toads (Saturnine Animals) are killed by putting of Salt upon them. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 179 ¶ 1, I may cast my Readers unto two general Divisions, the *Mercurial* and the *Saturnine*. *a* 1779 Warburton *Div. Legat.* IX. Introd., Wks. 1788 III. 593 The Indolent, the Active, the Sanguine, the Flegmatic, and the Saturnine have all their correspondent Theories [of morality]. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xiii, The former..was grave and saturnine in every thing he did. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxv, Towlinson is saturnine and grim. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 634 One of the most remarkable peculiarities of this man [William III], ordinarily so saturnine and reserved, was that danger acted on him like wine. 1865 Longf. *Dante's Purgat.* Introd. Sonn., O poet saturnine! 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 113 Chiromancy..finds proof of melancholy in the intersections on the saturnine mount.

2. Pertaining to the planet Saturn. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1862 G. Wilson *Relig. Chem.* 59 The Mercurial day being, like our own, twenty-four hours long, the Saturnine only ten.

3. Of or pertaining to lead.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 7 You shall find the water to have contracted no saturnine impression. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Saturnine tincture, *tinctura saturnina*. 1782 E. Ford in *Med. Commun.* I. 96 A scabby eruption, which..yielded to a saturnine application. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 445 An emollient or saturnine poultice forms..the best application to the ulcer. 1835 G. Field *Chromatogr.* 95 Red Lead, Minium, or Saturnine Red. 1874 Garrod & Baxter *Mat. Med.* (1880) 120 Acetate of lead and other Saturnine preparations.

b. *Path.* Of disorders: Caused by absorption of lead. Of a patient: Suffering from lead-poisoning.

1823 J. Baucock *Dom. Amusem.* 105 Spasmodic cholic, or the saturnine [*read* saturnine], as it is termed, from the causation thereof, generally follows a debauch of wine, of the pale kinds particularly. 1855 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Saturnine breath*, the peculiar odour of the breath in one labouring under Saturnismus. 1885 T. Stevenson in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 278/1 Potmen, who drink beer which has rested for some time in pewter vessels, are also the occasional victims of saturnine poisoning. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 982 The increase or diminution of the uric acid was in no way proportional to the severity of the colic, and old saturnine patients tended to pass it in excess.

†**B.** *sb.* A person born under the planet Saturn; a gloomy person.

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Launderer* 56 A Launderer is a linnen barber, and a meere saturnine; for you shall ever finde her in the sudds. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 151 So much for the Physiognomy of the Saturnines; now for the Jovialists.

Saturninely (sæ·tŭɪnəinli), *adv.* [f. Saturnine *a.* + -ly 2.] In a saturnine manner.

1895 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 5/6 Lord Salisbury was saturninely humorous in his criticism of the Ministerial programme.

Saturninity (sætʊɪni·nĭti). [f. Saturnine *a.* + -ity.] The quality of being saturnine.

1903 *Critic* XLIII. 353/2 The two dominating traits of the Englishman's character are a love of battle and a tendency to saturninity.

†**Saturnious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *Sāturni-us* pertaining to Saturn + -ious.] Saturnine, gloomy.

1591 Sparry tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 229 It shall be by Saturnyous, melancholy and vitious men.

Saturnism (sæ·tŭmiz'm). Also in mod.L. form. [a. mod.L. *Saturnism-us*, f. L. *Sāturn-us* Saturn: see -ism.] Lead-poisoning.

1855 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Saturnismus*, poisoning by lead; lead-poisoning; saturnine cachexy. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 179 Four had suffered from fits, one from saturnism.

†**Sa·turnist.** *Obs.* [f. Saturn + -ist.] One born under the influence of the planet Saturn; a saturnine person.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 b, She pronounceth this man a Saturniste, or Jouialist. 1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. 175 What icye Saturnist, what Northerne pate, But such grosse lewdnesse would exasperate? 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 507 Grum-sirs hate Jovialists; they the sad, The active Soule a Saturnist.

†**Saturnite.** *Min. Obs.* [f. Saturn + -ite.] (See quot. 1896.)

1784 Kirwan *Min.* 361 (Chester) Saturnite. 1795 W. Nicholson *Dict. Chem.* II. 801 *Saturnite*. By this name Kirwan distinguishes a substance said by Monnet to be found in the lead mines of Poullaouwen in Brittany, and separated from the lead ore during its torrefaction. 1896 Chester *Dict. Names Min., Saturnite*, the name given to a furnace product from lead smelting, at first considered a simple mineral.

Saturnize (sæ·tŭɪnəiz), *v.* [f. Saturn + -ize.]

†**1.** *trans.* To combine or impregnate with lead.

1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 477/1 *Nitrum Saturnisatum*, Nitre saturnised, or with Lead.

2. *nonce-use.* To castrate.

[In allusion to the mutilation of Saturn by Jupiter.]

1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Lucian & Timoth.* Wks. 1853 II. 18/2 My grandfather..likes no horses but what are Saturnized.

†**Sa·turnlike,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Saturn + -like.] Resembling Saturn.

1569 Spenser *Vis. Bellay* (earlier version) vii. 4 A grisly forehed and Saturnelike face. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 147 But since the Sunne of righteousnesse hath rose from the Saturne-like and dull Earth on our Sunday; wee [etc.].

Saturnsday, obs. form of Saturday.

Saturnus: see Saturn. **Satury:** see Satyr.

Satyr (sæ·təɹ). Forms: *a.* (repr. L. *satyrus*, pl. *satyrī*) 4 **satirus**; *pl.* 4–6 **satiri, satyri,** (4–5 **satiry, satury, satarye**). *β.* 5–7 **satyre,** 6 **satyer,** 6–8 **satire,** 6– **satyr.** [ad. L. *satyrus*, a. Gr. *σάτυρος*. Cf. F. *satyre*, Sp. *sátiro*, Pg., It. *satiro*.]

1. *Myth.* One of a class of woodland gods or demons, in form partly human and partly bestial, supposed to be the companions of Bacchus.

In Greek art of the pre-Roman period the satyr was represented with the ears and tail of a horse. Roman sculptors assimilated it in some degree to the faun of their native mythology, giving to it the ears, tail, and legs of a goat, and budding horns.

In the English Bible the word is applied (without precedent either in the LXX or the Vulgate) to the hairy demons or monsters (Heb. שְׂעִירִים *śʿīrīm*) of Semitic superstition, supposed to inhabit deserts.

c 1374 Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* IV. 1516 (1544) And þis, on euery god celestial I swere it ȝow,..On euery Nymphe and deyte infernal On satury and fawny more and lesse, þat halue goddes ben of wildernesse. *c* 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 169 Þere is ofte by nyȝte i-seie fire, fauni, and satyri. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 171 The Greks..Sein ek that of the helles hihe The goddes ben in special, Bot of here name in general Thei hoten alle Satiri. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Avian* xxii, The wodewose or Satyre ledde the pylgrym in to his pytte. 1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 111 The woode Satires. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 157 A milkemaide of the countrie, who will haue as good a grace amongst other women, as a Satyre would haue amongst the Nymphes. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. xv. (1886) 122 They haue so frnied us with bull beggers, spirits, witches, urchens, elves, hags, fairies, satyrs, pans, fauns, sylens [etc.]. 1594 Nashe *Terrors Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 222 Fawnes, Satyres, Dryades, & Hamadryades. 1595 *Locrine* v. iv. 203 You Driades and lightfoote Satiri. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 140 So excellent a King, that was to this Hiperion to a Satyre. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xiii. 21 Satyres [1885 (*Revised*) satyrs (*margin* or he-goats)] shall daunce there. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* III. xviii, Sure I was born with budding Antlers like a young Satyr. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 64 The head has the god-like ugliness and malignity of a satyr.

b. *fig.* as the type of lustfulness.

1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 38 The heathen law-givers of ancient days,..Would drive them forth from the resort of men, And shut up ev'ry satyr in his den. 1877 Ruskin *Laws Fesole* I. 206 The essential character of Renaissance art,—the pride of Thieves, adorned by the industry of Fools, under the mastership of Satyrs.

¶ **c.** The confusion between the words *satiric* and *satyric* gave rise to the notion that the satyrs who formed the chorus of the Greek satyric drama had to deliver 'satirical' speeches. Hence, in the 16–17th c., the frequent attribution to the satyrs of censoriousness as a characteristic quality. See also Satire *sb.* 4.

? 1580 Lodge *Repl. Gosson's Sch. Abuse* 36 They presented the liues of Satyers, So that they might wiselye vnder the abuse of that name, discouer the follies of many theyr folish fellow citesens. 1593 Greene *Mamillia* II. To Rdrs., Let Momus mocke, and Zoilus enuie,..yea, let the sauage Satyre himselfe, whose cynicall censure is more seuere than need, frowne at his pleasure. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 46 A.. lumpe, compounded of..Satyres Splens, Polecatts Lites.

2. A kind of ape (so Gr. *σάτυρος*); in modern use, the orang-utan, *Simia satyrus*. *rare.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xcvi. (1495) 842 Some ape is callyd Satirus, plesynge in face wyth meiry meuynges and playenges. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 558 Other Apes there are store, and as Solinus reporteth, Satyres with feet like Goats, and Sphynges, with breasts like women. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 188 For their Solitariness called Men of the Woods, or more truly Satyrs. 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. ii. 304 Satyr is a name given by some authors to the Orang-outang, or man of the woods. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* 196 Gough..unchained a large fierce animal..it proved to be a man satyr...Gough is a dealer in wild beasts. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., s. v., In Zoölogy, the ourang-outang..is sometimes called satyr.

3. Any butterfly of the group *Satyridæ*.

1871 Newman *Brit. Butterflies* 77.

†**4.** *Cant.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1714 A. Smith *Lives Highwaym.* (ed. 2) II. 136 He left off picking Pockets, and got into a Gang of Satyrs who are Men living wild in the Fields, that keep their Holds and Dwellings in the Country and forsaken Places, stealing Horses, Kine, Sheep, and all other sort of Cattle.

†**5.** *Her.* = Satyral. *Obs.* 1889 [see Satyral].

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *satyr-dance, -shape, train*; *satyr-footed, -like* adjs.; **satyr-drama** = Satyric *drama*; **satyr-pug,** a British geometer moth, *Eupithecia satyrata*.

a 1746 Holdsworth *Rem. Virgil* (1768) 23 Virgil here speaks of a feast just like this; and of the Pan or *Satyr-dance. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 386 (ed. 2) 499 The old *satyr-drama. 1598 E. Guilpin *Skial.* (1878) 35 Thys leaden-heeled passion is to dull, To keepe pace with this *Satyre-footed gull. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* I. viii. 187 The figure of a shepherd, *satyr-like and clad in goatskin. 1869 Newman *Moths* 126 The *Satyr Pug. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* XXXV, In his coarsest *Satyr-shape. *a* 1717 Parnell *To Pope* 27 A *Satyr Train Peeps o'er their Heads, and laugh behind the Scene,

Satyr, obs. form of Satire.

‖ **Satyra** (sæ·tĭră). [L., a. Gr. *σατύρα*, fem. of *σάτυρος* Satyr.] A female satyr.

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 385 (ed. 2) 497 Double herma of a satyr and a satyra.

Satyral (sæ·tĭrăl). *Her.* [a. OF. *satirel, -al*, dim. of *satire* Satyr.] (See quot.)

1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Satyral*, a fictitious beast, said to have the body of a lion, the tail and horns of an antelope, and the face of an old man. 1889 Elvin *Dict. Her., Satyr* or *satyral*.

Satyrday, Satyre: see Saturday, Satire.

Satyresque (sætĭre·sk), *a.* Also **-esk.** [ad. It. *satiresco*, f. *satiro* Satyr: see -esque.] Resembling a satyr; having the characteristics of a satyr.

1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 497 It..represents a Priapus, which is not satyresque. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 329 (ed. 2) 388 The gelasinus in the cheeks also only becomes satyresk beauties.

Satyress (sæ·tĭrĕs). [-ess.] A female satyr.

1840 H. Drummond *Let. to T. Phillips* 24 Satyresses suckling their little cubs. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Oct. 437/1 The fauness or satyress..grows a little monotonous.

Satyri, Satyrial(1: see Satyr, Satirial *a.*

Satyrian, obs. form of Satyrion.

‖ **Satyriasis** (sætĭrəi·ăsis). *Path.* Also 7 **saturyasis.** [mod. L., a. Gr. *σατυρίασις*, f. *σατυριᾶν* to suffer from satyriasis, f. *σάτυρ-os* Satyr: see -asis.]

1. 'Excessively great venereal desire in the male. Also, synonym for *Priapism*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* cclxxx, Being put into Plaisters and applyed to the Reines, it helpeth the Satyriasis or continuall standing of the Yard. 1696 Flover *On the Humours* (J.), If the chyle be very plentiful it breeds a satyriasis. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Man. Psych. Med., Insanity* 452 Satyriasis and Nymphomania, as examples of Monomania, are, therefore, liable to the objection that they are spinal or cerebro-spinal affections.

fig. 1629 Quarles *Argalus & P.* I. 46 Now..euery eare Hath got the Saturyasis to heare This tragicke sceane. 1847 De Quincey *Notes on Landor* Wks. 1858 IX. 285 Afflicted with the very satyriasis of curiosity.

2. 'Old term applied to a variety of *Elephantiasis græcorum*, or leprosy, on account of its hideous appearance' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

[1684 *Blancard's Phys. Dict., Satyriasis*...'Tis taken sometimes for the Leprosy, because in that Disease the Skin acquires the Roughness of a Satyr.] 1884 A. Lambert in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 211 Elephantiasis, Satyriasis, Leontiasis, serve only to render more vividly the real fact of uttermost misery..concealed now under the common name of Leprosy.

Satyric (sătĭ·rik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **satir-, satyrique,** 8 **satir-, satyrick.** [ad. L. *satyric-us*, Gr. *σατυρικ-ός*, f. *σάτυρ-os* Satyr: see -ic.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to satyrs; *esp.* as the epithet of that species of Greek drama in which the chorus was habited to represent satyrs.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 13 That..there are certaine little hilles full of the *Satyrique-Ægipanæ*, and that in the night time they vse great fires, piping and dansing. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 32 In the Olympique Games, where the Poets contended for four Prizes, the Satirique Tragedy was the last of them. 1776 J. Bryant *Mythol.* III. 196 They had also..the satyric dance, which was common among the Thracians, and the people of Greece. 1783 T. Wilson *Archæol. Dict.* s. v. *Scene*, According to Vitruvius there were three sorts of scenes, *Tragic, Comic*, and *Satyric*. 1819 Shelley (*title*) The Cyclops. A Satyric Drama Translated from the Greek of Euripides. 1871 Nesbitt *Catal. Slade Coll. Glass* 167 Five columns, surmounted by satyric masks. 1877 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lxxxiii. 360 Which satyric dance and sirenic song accomplished [etc.].

†**B.** *sb.* A satyric drama. *Obs.*

1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 32 Amongst the Plays of Euripides,.. there is one of these Satyriques. *Ibid.* 33 The Satyrique, says he [Casaubon], is a Dramatique Poem, annex'd to a Tragedy; having a Chorus, which consists of Satyrs.

Satyric, obs. form of Satiric.

Satyrical (sătĭ·rikăl), *a.* [f. L. *satyric-us* (see prec.) + -al.] = Satyric *a.*

1590 L. Lloyd 1st *Pt. Diall of Daies* Oct. 43 Picus and Faunus two Satyricall Gods. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 296 Those satyrical gesticulations of theirs like Antikes. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 243 The true Thespis's Plays were all Satyrical, (that is, the Plot of them was the story of Bacchus, the Chorus consisted of Satyrs). 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* vii. 144 In this Union of comic Representation and a satyrical Choir, we see the genuine, though imperfect and rude Form of the old Greek Comedy. *a* 1846 Mrs. Browning *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. liv. 98 There are certain objections..such as the difficulty of sustaining the right Satyrical tone.

Satyrical, obs. form of Satirical *a.*

Satyrion (sătĭ·riŏn). Forms: 5 **saturioun,** 6–7 **satirion,** 7 **satyrian, saterion,** 6– **satyrion.** Also 8 in L. form **satyrium.** [a. L. *satyrion, -um*, a. Gr. *σατύριον*, f. *σάτυρ-os* Satyr, in allusion to the reputed aphrodisiac properties of the plant so named.] A name given to various kinds of Orchis.

The name *Satyrium* has been given in botanical Latin to a sub-tropical orchidaceous genus.

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* ii. 732 in *Anglia* XVIII. 325 Of dragans arn spycis iij..Bothe arn callyd saturioun. 1526 *Grete Herball* cccxci. (1529) X v, Satirion..groweth on hylles & playne feldes. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 70 The great Satyrion may be called in englishe whyte satyrion or great satyrion. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. civ. 172 Red handed Satyrion is a smal lowe and base herbe. 1623 Bacon *Ess.*,

Gardens P 1 The Sweet Satyrian, with the White Flower. 1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* v. (1735) 108 'Tis the root Satyrion, a very precious plant. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict., Orchis*,..Satyrion, or Fool-Stones. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Plants* 591 (Jod.) The undivided bulbed satyrium, with lanceolated leaves. 1844 Kitto *Phys. Hist. Palestine* vii. 241 Moontiefoil; knapweed; satyrion.

attrib. 1637 Heywood *Dial.* xvi. 237 There nothing is to boot Between a Bean and a Satyrion root. 1661 Rabisha *Cookery* 220 To preserve Saterion roots.

Satyrique, obs. form of Satiric *a.*

Satyrisk (sæ·tĭrisk). *Antiq. rare.* [ad. Gr. σατυρίσκος, dim. of σάτυρος Satyr.] A little satyr.

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 386 (ed. 2) 500 Heron also..mentions Satyrisks with wine-skins.

Sau, obs. pa. t. of See *v.*; obs. f. Saw, Sow.

Sauba (sǫ̈·bä, ‖ sau·bɑ). In quots. saüba. [Tupi *sauba.*] The leaf-cutting ant (*Œcodoma cephalotes*) of tropical South America.

1863 Bates *Nat. Amazons* i. (1864) 11 Another far more interesting species was the Saüba... Large mounds of earth, ..forty yards in circumference, ..were the work of the Saübas. 1864–5 Wood *Homes without Hands* vii. (1868) 122 The Saüba or Coushie Ant.

Sauce (sǫs), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 sawse, *Sc.* salss, 4–8 sawce, sause, 5 saus, sace, 5–6 *Sc.* sals(e, 6 saulce, sace, 9 *vulgar* sarse, saase, sass, 4- sauce. See also Souse. [a. F. *sauce* (in OF. also *sausse*) = Pr., Sp., Pg., It. *salsa* :—popular L. *salsa*, fem. of *salsus* salted: see Salt *a.*[1] The etymological sense is thus identical with that of Salad.]

1. Any preparation, usually liquid or soft, and often consisting of several ingredients, intended to be eaten as an appetizing accompaniment to some article of food. † Formerly occas. applied to a condiment of any kind.

Often with qualifying word denoting the predominant ingredient, as *bread, egg, mint, parsley sauce.* † Also (15th c.) in many adopted Fr. terms, as *sauce cameline, galantine, gansell*, etc.: see *Two Cookery-bks.* 77 (*c* 1450) and 108–110 (*c* 1430). † *Robert sauce* [tr. F. *sauce Robert*] : a sauce consisting of chopped onions cooked with butter and seasoned.

1350 *Will. Palerne* 1882 Þei ete at here ese as þei miȝt þanne, boute salt oþer sauce or any semli drynk. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 823 [Lot's wife] sayde softely to hir self 'þis vnsauere [*MS.* vn-fauere] hyne Louez no salt in her sauce'. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wyves Pr. T.* 14 Of poynaunt sauce [*v.rr.* sawce, sause] hir neded neuer a deel. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 52 For grete lordis þou schalt take wyne With safrounе to þy sawce ful fyne. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 705 Many sawouris salss with sewaris he send. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cress.* 421 The swete Meitis, seruit in plaittis clene, With Saipheron sals of ane gude sessoun. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 109 Otmele j.d. Sasis j.d. Clos and mas j.d. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 42 Use it at meales in the maner of a saulce. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxvi. 250 This herbe is also used..in Salades and sawces. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* i. xxvii, While sugar hires the taste the brain to drown, And bribes of sauce corrupt false appetite. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 186 A sharp kind of sowrenesse in sawces is esteemed pleasing and tastfull. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 81 Sawce made of Raisins stamped with Vinegar. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Roast-Meats*, An old wild Boar must be dress'd..with Pepper and Vinegar, or Robert-Sauce. 1750 W. Ellis *Country Housewife's Comp.* 246 For Sauce to such a Pudding, they strew a little Sugar over it when out of the oven, and then it becomes so palatable that [etc.]. 1764 Eliza Moxon *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 123 To make Sauce for tame Ducks. 1845 Eliza Acton *Mod. Cookery* 127 Parsley-green, for colouring Sauces. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* May 427/3 Boiled chicken..covered with white sauce.

b. In proverbial expressions, as *Sweet meat will have sour sauce, What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander*, and the like.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 158 Sweete meate will haue soure sauce, to this reason feate, Ioyne this conuersion soure sauce will haue sweete meate. 1581 T. Howell *Deuises* (1879) 200 Aye me that such soure sauce, false fortune should procure. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* (1614) I. 20 The sweet meats of wickednes will haue the sowre sauce of wretchednes and misery. 1700 Collier *2nd Def. Short View* 37 That that 's Sawce for a Goose is Sawce for a Gander. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* III. i, We were holding out for our rights, and that's sauce for any gander. 1900 Upward *Eben. Lobb* 295 It seemed to me as though what was sauce for the insured ought to have been sauce for the annuitant. 1905 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 167/1 What is sauce for the verb is surely sauce for the verbal substantive.

c. *transf.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 249 Ete not, Ich hote þe, til hunger þe take, And sende þe sum of his sauce to sauer þe þe bettre. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 540 Thai soucht [nane othir] sals thar-till Bot appetyt. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 13 b, Houngre & thirste is for all thynges the beste sauce in the worlde. 1555–1634 [see Hunger *sb.* 1 c]. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 13. 13 Flesh once a Day,..without other Sawce than Hunger, is best.

2. *fig.* Something which adds piquancy to a word, idea, thought or action.

a 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxvii. 19 Quha maist it servis sall sonast repent: Off quhais subchetis sour is the sals. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 969/2 But this good host of ours ..geueth vs thereto one litle messe of sace to it. 1552 [see Saucy *a.*[1] 1 *fig.*]. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. State* II. xiii. 183 Sleep it self is a recreation; adde not therefore sauce to sauce. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* lxxiv. 74 That which we call Raillery, in This Sense, is the very Sawce of Civil Entertainment. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* xiii, What is enticing to other men, must, to interest them, have the piquant sauce of extreme danger. 1907 A. C. Benson *Altar Fire* 16 Fame is only one of the sauces of life.

3. Phrases. **a.** *To serve with the same sauce*: to subject to the same kind of usage (as one has suffered, or as has been inflicted on another). Similarly, *a sop of the same sauce, to taste of the same sauce.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxv. 726 If the flemynges had achyued the prise ouer them, they had bene serued of the same sauce. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 70 They serue them with like sause, requitinge deathe for deathe. 1587 Greene *Euphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 223 Hee [Cleophanes] thought to giue them a soppe of the same sauce, and to thrust out one wyle with another. 1593 *Tell-troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 7, I wil not liue alone in sorrow, but will make thee taste of the same sauce. 1605 *Trag. End Sir J. Fites* (1860) 24 The other man who was close by him..might wel haue beene served with the same sawce likewise. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* 152 They sent for the French Consul, intending to serve him the same Sauce. 1889 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xxxvi, You deserve the same sauce..for..letting that ruffian torment these helpless ladies.

† **b.** *To have eaten sauce, to have drunk of sauce's cup*: to be abusive. *Obs.*

Cf. sense 6 b, and Sauce *v.* 4 c, d.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1404 Ye haue eten sauce, I trowe, at the Taylers Hall. *a* 1529 — *Bouge of Court* 72 To be so perte..she sayde she trowed that I had eten sauce; She asked yf euer I dranke of saucys cuppe.

† **c.** *To pay sauce*, to pay dearly; *to cost* (a person) *sauce*, to cost him dearly. *Obs.*

1678 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. IV. viii. 168 This penitence costs the criminal Sawce. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 107 All the Court..believ'd 'twould cost his ambition sauce; as indeed it fell out. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 9 We pay Sauce for sophisticated stuff. 1718 Motteux *Quix.* (1733) II. 116 The Innkeeper..swore ..that they should pay him Sauce for the Damage.

† **d.** *In no sauce*: under no possible circumstances, by no persuasion or inducement. *Obs.*

[Cf. Fr. 'cela ne vaut rien à quelque sauce qu'on le mette'.]

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 265 b, An haulte courage towarde, and that could in no sauce abyde to bee putte backe. 1550 Latimer *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1562) 113 b, And yet I remember I had preached vpon thys Epistle once afore Kyng Henry the .viii. but now I could not frame wyth it, nor it liked me not in no sauce. 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 10 The lerned therefore amonge the protestants will in no sauce make papistry so late a matter.

4. a. Chiefly *U. S.* Vegetables or fruits, fresh or preserved, taken as part of a meal, or as a relish. Often = Salad. See also Green sauce.

In U. S. *long sauce* = beet, carrots, and parsnips; *short sauce* = potatoes, turnips, onions, pumpkins, etc.

1629 Parkinson *Parad.* title-p., A Kitchen Garden of all manner of herbes,..and fruites, for meate or sause vsed with vs. 1705 Beverly *Hist. Virginia* IV. xvii. (1722) 253 Roots, herbs, vine-fruits, and Sallad-flowers..they dish up..and find them very delicious Sauce to their Meats. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* III. vii. (1820) 204 Some buxom country heiress, ..deeply skilled in the mystery of making apple sweetmeats, long sauce, and pumpkin pie. 1813 Batchelor *Agric. Bedford* 76 (E. D. D.) The potatoe..is also the principal vegetable used for sauce. 1893 Zincke *Wherstead* xxvii. 261 Vegetables are, with us [in East Anglia], 'sauce'.

b. *U. S.* A dish of fruit-pulp stewed with sweetening or flavouring.

In recent Dicts.; the examples cited are *apple-sauce* and *cranberry sauce*, which as used in England belong to sense 1.

1846 Mrs. Kirkland *West. Clearings* 24 Among custards, cakes, and 'saase' or preserves, of different kinds, figured great dishes of lettuce [etc.].

5. A solution of salt and other ingredients used in some manufacturing processes. Cf. Pickle *sb.*[1] 3.

So F. *sauce*: see Littré s. v.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 617 (Gold) This pickle or sauce, as it is called, takes up..a notable quantity of gold. *Ibid.* 1255 (Tobacco) Watering each layer [of tobacco]..with a solution of sea salt, of spec. grav. 1·107, called sauce. 1876 J. Dunning *Tobacco* (Bit. Manuf. Industr.) 16 In other countries liquors or 'sauces' (as they are called) are generally employed.

6. [? Evolved from Saucy *a.*] † **a.** *Vocatively.* An impudent person, a 'saucebox'. *Obs.* Cp. *Jack-sauce* s.v. Jack *sb.*[1] 35 and Saucebox.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 48 Backe sir sauce, let gentlefolkes haue elbowe roome. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 27 Good words sir sauce, your betters are in place. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* III. (1633) F 2 b, Go to, sirra sauce, is this your question? get ye gon. 1597 Cibber *Woman's Wit* III. 40 Why what's that to you, Sawce!

b. Sauciness, impertinence. *colloq.* and *dial.*

1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* ii, He's full of his sauce, sir,—you must forgive it. 1872 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 614/1 Dennis had been in his tantrums..; he'd..given sauce to the monitors. 1897 C. Morley *Stud. Board Sch.* 217 My husban' wouldn't take none of his sauce.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sauce cook, -deviser, -dish, maker, -plate, -tureen*; **sauce-garden** *U. S.*, a garden in which vegetables are grown for the table; **sauce-man** *U. S.*, one who deals in vegetables; **sauce oyster**, a large oyster used in making sauce.

1908 *Daily Chron.* 5 Aug. 6/2 A *sauce cook, at the Bath Club. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* Prol. 52, I know thee..A *sauce-deviser for thy days of fish. 1837 Haliburton *Clockm. Ser.* I. xii. 103 They vegitate like a lettuce plant in *sarse garden. *a* 1410 in *1st Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 109/1 All the folks of the *salsemakercrafte..did at their own costs and charges together maintain..the pageant. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 22 The succot makers and saucemakers. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xvi. 249 Behind comes a '*sauceman', driving a wagon full of new potatoes, green ears of corn [etc.]. 1891 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 5/4 *Sauce oysters are unusually large and excellent. 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales, Mr. W. Tottle* ii, On one side of the table two green *sauce-tureens, with ladles of the same.

Sauce (sǫs), *v.* Forms: 5–6 sause, sawse, 5–7 sawce, 6 saulce, 9 *vulgar* sass, 5- sauce. [f. Sauce *sb.* Cf. F. *saucer.*]

1. *trans.* To season, dress, or prepare (food) with sauces or condiments. *arch.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/2 Sawcyn, *salmento.* Sawcyn, wythe powder, *idem quod* Powderyn. *c* 1450 *Douce MS.* 55 in *Two Cookery Bks.* 50 Sauce him withe powdre of pepyr and gyngevere & mustarde vynegre & salt and serve him forth. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* vi. 30 Of a goose with garlicke sauste: so late I eete. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* cxxvi. (1636) 125 A..powder, to strow upon.. Quinces, or Wardens, or to sauce a hen. 1594 R. Ashley tr. *Loys le Roy* 15 Eche countrey hauing his peculiar meates, and a seueral kinde of dressing, preparing, sauouring, saulcing, rosting, and boyling them. 1632 tr. *Brunel's Prax. Med.* 242 His meate may be sawced with iuyce of Pomegranates. 1667 L. Stucley *Gospel-Glass* xxxii. (1670) 305 Nothing has pleased your squeamish stomachs, but meat so sawced. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 81 Garcius and others, assure us, that the Indians..universally sauce their Viands with it [Fœtid Assa]. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 152 Sauce them [the cutlets] with Mustard, Butter, Shallot, Vinegar and Gravy. 1883 *American* VII. 120 However poor the meat it is well sauced.

b. In proverbial phrase. (See quots.)

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 73 Hunger sauceth every meate. 1642 J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 136 Saith Saint Basil 'Fasting..sauceth best the use of meats'.

† **c.** *transf.* To make bitter. *Obs.*

1614 Bp. Hall *Contempt., O. T.* v. i. 10 So to craue water, that it may not be sauced with bitternes.

2. *fig.* **a.** To furnish a pleasing accompaniment to; to make pleasant or agreeable, to reduce the asperity or severity of.

1514 Barclay *Eglog* ii. (1570) B j b, Their disputation Is swetely sawsed with adulation. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. B 4, Other..do..sauce their sorowes with sweetenesse. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 281 Sawce the same with laughter. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* IV. vii. (1622) 99 These continuall causes of sorrow, were sauced with some small contentment. 1621 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 127 This sad news I shall sauce with a little that is more plesant. 1661 R. L'Estrange *State-Divinity* Pref. 2 Whoever Sauces not his Earnest with a Tang of Fooling misses his Marque. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xi. 182 A slice of the densest cloud within his reach, sauced with moonshine.

† **b.** To qualify with a mixture of bitterness. *Obs.*

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D v, Joy sauced is with payne. 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* I. v. 25 Caluin..sauceth the swete and true doctrine, with the cancred venim of heresy. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 75 Tyrone writ to the Earle of Ormond, whose Letter he sauced with general complaints against the Earle. 1647 Fuller *Wounded Conse.* xv. 112 It being just, that the sweetnesse of his corporall pleasure should be sauced with more spirituall sadnesse. 1655 Terry *Voy. E. India* iii. 120 The Contents there found by such as have lived in those parts, are sour'd and sauc'd with many unpleasing things.

c. To 'season', make piquant.

1555 Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 238 When this countrefeicte prophet had saused his secte with these wicked opinions: he gaue them his lawe. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, O. T.* 208 He gave them abundance of food..but withall, hee sauced it with judgement. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* v. Notes (1673) 80 He endeavour'd to sauce their dishes with his scurrility. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 3/2 Now it [history] must be sauced and savoured,..lest our sickened appetites refuse to taste the dish.

¶ **3.** An alleged technical term for: To prepare (a capon, a plaice, a tench) for the table. (Cf. quot. 1513.) Now pseudo-*arch.*

c 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vij b, A Capoon sawsede. *Ibid.*, A Tenche sawced. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 266 Sauce that capon. Take vp a capon, & lyfte vp the ryght legge and the ryght wynge,..& laye hym in the plater as he sholde flee, & serve your souerayne & knowe well that capons or chekyns ben arayed after one sauce; the chekyn shall be sauced with grene sauce or verjuys. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. iii. 78/1 Sauce that Plaice and Tench,..Sauce that Capon. 1840 H. Ainsworth *Tower of London* II. xxxix, In the old terms of his art, he leached the brawn, reared the goose, sauced the capon [etc.].

4. In various jocular or colloquial uses. † **a.** To make (a person) 'pay sauce' (see Sauce *sb.* 3 c): to charge extortionate prices to. *Obs.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. iii. 11 Ile make them pay: Ile sauce them.

† **b.** To belabour, flog. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v. (1601) H 3 b, Oh he hath basted me rarely, sumptiously: but I haue it heare will sause him. *a* 1693 Aubrey *Lives, Dr. Triplet* (1898) I. 265 'And doe not sawce me openly.' 'Yes sir, I'll sawce you openly.' *a* 1726 Vanbrugh *Journey to London* I. (1728) 14 But heavy George and fat Tom are after 'em..; they'll sawce their Jackets for 'em, I'll warrant 'em.

c. To rebuke smartly. Now only *dial.*

[Cf. F. '*saucer quelqu'un*, le gronder, le réprimander fortement' (Littré).]

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 69 As fast As she answeres thee with frowning lookes, Ile sauce Her with bitter words. 1602 Dekker *Satiro-mastix* E 3, I wod alwaies haue thee sawce a foole thus. 1882 A. B. Taylor *Westmorld. Sk.* 5 (E. D. D.) Sheed tell em a lot a lees to git off being sassed for spillin t'cofe an stuff.

d. To speak impertinently to. *vulgar.*

1864 *Doncaster Chron.* 4 Mar., I have never been saucy to Mr. Sykes; I have 'sauced' the men who have been working for him. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vii. Dont sauce me in the wicious pride of your youth. 1868 'Holme Lee' *B. Godfrey* II. 289 If a chap sauces you.., let him sauce on. 1885 J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 117 They bully the slavey (but then the slavey sauces them, so perhaps it is only tit for tat). 1887 Mary E. Wilkins *Humble Romance* I. 9 An' she might sass you so you'd be ready to back out, too.

Sauce-alone (sɔ̄·sˌälō·n). [app. f. SAUCE *sb.* + ALONE, implying that the plant serves as a sufficient sauce by itself.] The plant *Sisymbrium Alliaria*, a tall hedge-weed formerly used as a flavouring for salads and sauces.

1530 PALSGR. 265/2 Sauce alone an herbe. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 82 Alliaria is called in english Sauce alone or Iacke of the hedges. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 592 Sausalone: It is vsed of some instead of Garlike. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxvii. 650 Sauce alone, or Jack by the hedge...Diuers ete the stamped leaues heerof with salt fish, for a sauce. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 29 Sauce-alone has many Medicinal Properties. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. (1794) 323 The garlick-smelling [species of Erysimum], called thence Sauce-alone,..has heart-shaped leaves. 1896 J. DAVIDSON *Fleet St. Eclogues* Ser. II. 93 And white the lady-smocks a-row And sauce-alone in the hedge.

Sauce-boat (sɔ̄·sbōut). [BOAT *sb.* 2 a.] A small vessel with a lip, used for serving sauce.

1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* 6 You may do Half the Quantity and put it into your Sauce-Boat or Bason. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 1 Sept., For one article of the plate she ordered ten sauceboats. 1841 THACKERAY *Sam. Titmarsh* iv, I had..pretty nearly all the oysters out of the sauce-boat. 1892 *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* (ed. Garrett), *Sauceboats*, small vessels of various shapes and designs in which sauce is served at table. In the illustrations the Sauceboats are served in the dish.

Saucebox (sɔ̄·sˌbɒks). *colloq.* [f. SAUCE *sb.* 5 + BOX *sb.*] A person addicted to making saucy or impertinent remarks.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 6 Why sawceboxes must you be pratling? 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 34 For which, Sir Sawce-box, dost thou see, Since thou'lt make them, I'll unmake thee. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 29 And so I am to be expos'd, am I, said he..., to the whole World, by such a Saucebox as you? 1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 121 She's a goosecap, you know, and a romp, and a saucebox. 1875 R. G. WHITE in *Galaxy* XIX. 558 What delight it must have given this she sauce-box to make that answer to her own father.

Sauced (sɔ̄st), *ppl. a.* [f. SAUCE *v.* + -ED 1.] Seasoned, flavoured.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. (1633) H 4 b, He liues vpon Pickled Grashoppers, and sauc'd Mushrumbs. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 160 Their sauc'd Julaps.

† **Saucefleme,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 sawcefleem, 4, 6 sausfleme, 5 sawflom, salce-, salfleme, sawse-, sawcefiewm(e, sauseflem(e, 6 sawce-, salsefle(a)gme, sawce-, sauce-, sausfleume, sawsfleam, -flame, 7 sauce-, sausfleame, sauceflegme, 5–6 sauceflеme. See also SAUCELINE. [a. OF. *sauseflеme*, semi-popular ad. med.L. *salsum flegma* 'salt phlegm'; *salsum*, neut. of L. *salsus* salt, adj., *flegma* PHLEGM.] **A.** *sb.* A swelling of the face accompanied by inflammation, supposed to be due to salt humours.

Also in translated form *salt fleume*: cf. SALT *a.*1 1 b.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) 191 vj, Carbunculus..comeþ of salte flewme.] *a* 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 189 And on is in the mydde for-hevede, For lepre sausfleme mot bleде. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4116 His face was deformed and bolnyd And with' rede salfleme suolnyd. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 71 Litle pymples or pushes, suche as of cholere and salsefleagme budden out in the noses and faces of many persones. 1586 LUPTON *Thousand Not. Things* (1675) 14 Scurviness, Sawsflame, or Redness of the face. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxvi. 765 Cucumber [thus prepared]..doth perfectly cure all manner of sawceflegme and copper faces. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 113 The red pimples or sauce-flegme in the face.

Hence † **Sauceflemed** = SAUCEFLEME *a.* † **Sauceflеming** = SAUCEFLEME *sb.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 116 Wyne..makithe the uisage salce fleumed rede, and full of white whelkes. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. IX. 229 þe vayn..to opyn for þe..sauce-flemyng in the face. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Piper* 145 This sauce-fleamed porcupine..will bee many times monstrously malapert.

Saucege, -eidge, obs. forms of SAUSAGE.

Sauceless (sɔ̄·sˌlès), *a.* [f. SAUCE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no sauce, or sauces; *fig.* lacking piquancy.

1882 Miss C. F. WOOLSON *Anne* iv. 67 Seeking a place [in New York] where his knowledge..would have been prized by exiled Frenchmen in a sauceless land. 1899 *Month* June 621 Even vice would be in many ways sauceless and insipid in the absence of faith.

† **Sauceline,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* In 5 sawcelyne, -lyme, sawslem, 6 saucelin, sauslyme. [Corrupt form of SAUCEFLEME.] = SAUCEFLEME.

14.. *Stockholm Med. MS.* p. 4 in *Archæologia* XXX. 412/2 Good for sawslem skabbe & mannys lymys. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 442/2 Sawcelyne [*Winch. MS.* sawcelyme]. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 96 The fellowe with the fowle sauslyme face. 1542–3 *Act* 34–35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 The stone ..saucelin and morfew, and suche other lyke diseases.

† **Sau·celiness.** *Obs. rare*–°. [f. **saucely* (f. SAUCE *sb.* + -LY 1) + -NESS.] Sauciness.

1552 HULOET, Wantonnes or saucelines in askynge or crauynge, *procacitas*.

Saucely, obs. form of SAUCILY.

† **Sauce malapert.** *Obs.* [See under SAUCY *a.* 2.] Impertinence, insolence. Hence † **Sauce malapertly** *adv.*, in a manner insolently abusive.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 305/2 He vseth a figure of rethorike that men cal sawce malapert. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XCV. 74 Not blowing hensforth (so sausmalapertlie) My masters and maistres meate.

† **Sauce-medley.** *Obs.* [app. a. AF. **sauce medlee*, lit. 'mixed sauce'.] A concoction, a mixture compounded by art.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 678/1 The Papists haue made an hotchepoche and a sawse medley of lyes that they haue scraped together from all corners.

Saucepan (sɔ̄·sˌpăn). [f. SAUCE *sb.* + PAN *sb.*1]

1. In early use, 'a small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled' (J.). Now, in wider application, a vessel of metal, with a long handle projecting from the side, and usually with a lid; the utensil most commonly employed for culinary boiling, except for large joints of meat.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2120/8 Two Silver Porringers, one Silver Sawce-pan. 1697 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 468 With these Plates he makes Furnaces, Pots,..Sauce-Pans, &c. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* ii. (1751) 38 If you have a Silver Sauce-pan, and the Butter smells of Smoak, lay the Fault upon the Coals. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* I. (1818) I. 65 He found his gold-headed cane, silver saucepan, baggage, every thing in short in *statu quo*. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, I would recommend examination of the bacon in the saucepan on the fire. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 174 As an oilbath a small cast-iron saucepan answers well.

b. *Phrase.* (Cf. SAUCE *sb.* 6.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Your Sauce-Pan runs over*, you are exceeding bold.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *saucepan-lid*; **saucepan crab,** the crab *Limulus Polyphemus*, the shell of which is used, in tropical America, for a ladle.

1861 E. D. COOK *Paul Foster's Daughter* viii, Do you call that saucepan lid clean?—because I don't. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Nov. 687/2 King crabs..are sometimes called the horseshoe crab..as also saucepan crab.

Saucer (sɔ̄·səɹ). Forms: 4–6 sawser(e, 4–8 sawcer(e, 5 sawsesere, sauscyre, sawssor, sowcer, 5–6 salser, *Sc.* salsar, 5, 7 sausser, 6 sawsser, sawcere, sasser, salcer, *Sc.* sasar, 6–7 saser, 4– saucer. [a. OF. *saussier* masc., *saussiere* fem. (mod.F. only *saucière*) vessel for holding sauce, f. *sauce* SAUCE *sb.* Cf. Sp. *salsera*, Pg. *salseira*, It. *salsiera*, med.L. *salsārium*.]

† **1.** A receptacle, usually of metal, for holding the condiments at a meal; a dish or deep plate in which salt or sauces were placed upon the table.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1489 Now, styward, I warne the, Bye us vessel gret plenté, Dysschys, cuppys, and sawsers. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 503 Dobler saucer of lynde. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626/9 Sawsesere, *salsarium*. 1434 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101, ij sauseres of peautre. *c* 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 7/31 Now must ye haue Platers of tyn, Disshes, saussers, Sallyers, trenchours. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 82 Item, tuelf salsaris. 1504 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 97 Item I wyll that myn executo'rs shall geve to xx[ti] maydens..xij pecys of pewtyr, that ys to sey, iiij platers, iiij dysshys, and iiij sawssers. 1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 272 Item, iij. platters, a dysshe, and a sawecere xij[d]. 1541 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 176 Ane playt, a dische, a salsar, a chandlar of brace. 1588 ARCHDEACON tr. *True Discourse Army K. Spain* 69 Dishes, Cuppes, Sassers. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 338 The women, going to dance, did weare about their girdles plates of golde as broad as a sawcer. 1674 T. P. etc. *Eng. & Fr. Cook* 31 And send with the serving it up some Saucers of Green-sauce. 1728–42 BAILEY, *Saucer*, a little Dish to hold Sauce.

2. Any small shallow dish or deep plate of circular shape. Now commonly felt as an extended use of sense 3.

Somewhat specialized applications are: †a receptacle for the blood in blood-letting (*obs.*); a small earthenware plate on which cake water-colours are rubbed in water; a shallow vessel placed under a flower-pot, sometimes holding water to be drawn up through a hole in the bottom of the pot.

1607 B. BARNES *Divils Charter* Prol., Presently the Pronotary strippeth vp Alexanders sleeue and letteth his arme bloud in a saucer. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 254 Blood..caked as it is in a Saser after blood-letting. 1630 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 184 Two litle plates or sawcers for carying and setting the bread on itt, at the tyme of the Communion. 1665 in *Phil. Trans.* I. 118 The last Blood was received in a Sawcer. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* III. xxxvi, Rubbing Indian ink, or cake colours, in a very smooth saucer. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* 328 The Flower Pot-Saucer is a flat, circular vessel, with a rim from one to two inches high. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvi, A quantity of orange marmalade spread out in a little cut-glass saucer. 1856 GLENNY *Gard. Every-d. Bk.* 259/1 The pot had feet to keep the drain hole above the water in a common saucer, and the saucers for common pots had a flat rim inside.

transf. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 173 The Armenians..in stead of musicall instruments, have Sawcers of brasse (which they strike against one another) set about with gingles.

b. *Pink saucer*: see PINK *a.*1 C. c.

1855 PIESSE *Art of Perfumery* 222 Pink Saucers.

3. A small round shallow vessel, usually with concave sides and flat at the bottom, used for supporting a cup (esp. a tea or coffee cup), and catching any liquid that may be spilled from it.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. ix. 49 Down went his cup and sawcer. 1776 WILKES in Boswell *Johnson* (1791) II. 86 If a poet had to speak of Queen Caroline drinking tea, he must endeavour to avoid the vulgarity of cups and saucers. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xvi, Don't pour your tea in your saucer—that's vulgar! 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Colent.* 66 The constrictions deepen until the Strobila becomes not unlike a pile of cups or saucers.

4. In similative phrases. Cf. SAUCER EYE.

This use orig. belonged to sense 1. Cf. AF. 'les oyls granz com deus saucers', *Boeve de Haumtone* 1760 (13th c.).

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. G 8, Her eyes like siluer saucers fayre beset With shining Amber and with shady Iet. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* V. i, We met three or four hugeous ugly Devils, with Eyes like Sawcers. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 3 The eyes of these Dogs as Jetzer thought,..were bigger than Saucers. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Devil* 93 Wks. 1816 II. 23, I thought That thou a pair of horns hadst got, With eyes like saucers staring! 1876 tr. *Andersen's Fairy Tales* 128 There sat the dog with eyes as big as saucers, glaring at him.

5. † **a.** *Phys.* = COTYLEDON 1, ACETABULUM 2 d.

1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. xxviii. (1686) 62 Any of those Glandules that are..called *Cotyledons* or Sawcers. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 2 Slimy humours which loosen the acetabula (or saucers) of the womb.

b. *Bot.* Any part of a plant resembling a saucer, as the involucre of *Euphorbiaceæ*, and the tubercle of lichens in which the seeds are imbedded.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxix. 356 The flowers are yellow and grow out of litle dishes or sawsers. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 370 The rising particle, which is destined to form a concave saucer, becomes hollow and green at the top,..the saucer becomes larger and more and more open. ..At length it becomes a perfect saucer, either sitting, or supported on a short foot. 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* vi. 277 In Dendrobium chrysanthum the nectary consists of a shallow saucer.

6. *Mech.* In various uses: see quots.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict., Saucers*, those round Pieces of Iron fixt on the Sawcer-hooks, on which the Leathern Suckers are put in Chain-Pumps. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expositor, Saucers*, are round thick Pieces of Iron, on which the Spindle of the Capstons work. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 8 *Saucer*, a bolt with a flat head. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Saucer*,..a socket of iron let into a wooden stock or standard..to receive the spindle or foot on which the capstan rests and turns round.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** = belonging to a saucer, as *saucer-hook* (see sense 6); **b.** = of the shape of a saucer (sense 3), as *saucer-cap*, *-dome*, *-eyeball*, *-head*. **c.** parasynthetic, as *saucer-headed*, *-shaped* adjs.; also *saucer-like* adj. and adv.

1885 C. LOWE *Bismarck* I. 17 He got himself up in the traditional long-boots, velvet jacket, and *saucer cap. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 8/2 Work has been begun upon the third *saucer-dome. *a* 1732 GAY *Story of Apparition* 19 Wks. 1737 II. 55 Night roaming ghosts, by *saucer eyeballs known. 1815 *Falconer's Dict, Marine* (ed. Burney) s.v. *Bolt*, Those..have commonly small round heads, somewhat flatted, called *saucer heads. *Ibid.*, **Saucer-headed Bolt*. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXVI, A muckle great saucer-headed cutlugged stane, that they ca' Charlies Chuckie. 1850 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 75 This affectation then of great *Sawcer-like eyes is a fancie against the rule of nature. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* XXXVIII, On reaching them the rustic rider's eyes opened saucer-like. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 213/2 At the bottom of the sac is situated a *saucer-shaped body. 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 132/1 The same church has a saucer-shaped paten, 1652.

Saucer eye. Usually *pl.* An eye as large and round as a saucer, generally ascribed to spectres and ghosts. Cf. SAUCER 4.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 131 Some have mistaken Blocks and Posts, For Spectres, Apparitions, Ghosts, With Sawcer-eyes, and Horns. 1718 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 77 The devil.. without saucer-eye or claw Like a grave Barrister at Law. 1808 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *One more Peep at Roy. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 371 With mealy face and saucer eyes. 1837 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tappington*, Don't suppose you can palm off your saucer eyes on me. 1846 C. BONER tr. *Andersen's Danish Story-bk.* K 6 b, He struck the flint, and the well-known dog with saucer-eyes stood before him.

b. *transf.*

1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail-Coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 326 The huge saucer eyes of the mail, blazing through the gloom.

So **Saucer-eyed** *a.*, having saucer eyes.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* III. iii, Clouen footed, Blacke, saucer-eyde, his nostrils breathing fire. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 268 A thin saucer-eyed woman of fifty-five.

Saucerful (sɔ̄·səɹful). [f. SAUCER + -FUL.] As much as fills a saucer.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii. 87 With a saucerful in each hand.

Saucerless (sɔ̄·səɹlès). [f. SAUCER + -LESS.] Having no saucer.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* vii, Cups, saucerless and chipped. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ii. 22 Three handleless, saucerless blue china cups.

† **Sau·cery.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 salserie, 5–6 sawcery(e, 6 salcerie, salcery, saulcery, 7 sausery, 8 salsary, 6–8 saucery(e. [a. OF. *saussierie*, med.L. *salsāria*, f. OF. *sausse*, med.L. *salsa* SAUCE *sb.*: see -ERY.]

1. The department of a household entrusted with the preparation of sauces.

c 1440 in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 38 There is none that dyneth in their offyces, savinge onely the cookes, the scullery, the sawcerye [etc.]. 1502 in *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 2 To the Saulcery xs. 1520 in *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 40 Item, the skullary and sawcery. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 3 The Grome of the Salcerie..of the same housholde ..shalbe..redye withe vyneger and colde water. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiv. (1710) 121 Vinegar and cold Water, brought by the Groom of the Saucery.

2. That part of a house in which sauces were prepared; the apartments of the servants engaged in the preparation of sauces.

1458 in *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 223/2 In the squillery and salserie a yeoman a groom and a page. 1649 *Descr. Richmond Crt.* in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 412 One other little room called the Saucery. 1650 *Surv. Nonsuch* in *Archæologia* V. 435 One little timber building, ..commonly called the Saucery House, conteyning foure little roomes used by the yeomen of the sauces.

3. *attrib.* salsary-man. (See quot.)

1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 537 Salsary-man. [An officer of the Queen's Pastry.]

Saucester, -cestour, -cestr, var. ff. Saucister.

Sauch, var. Saugh; obs. Sc. pa. t. of See *v.*

Sauchen, Sauchie, var. ff. Saughen, Saughy *a.*

Saucht(e, -ine, var. ff. Saught, Saughten.

† Sau·ciate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *sauciāt-*, ppl. stem of *sauciāre*, f. *sauci-us* wounded.] *trans.* To wound, hurt. Hence **Sau·ciated** *ppl. a.*; so **Sauciation** [ad. L. *sauciātio*], wounding.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Sanciate* (*saucio*), to hurt, to wound, to cut. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 283 Balm ..which distills out of a sauciated Tree. 1658 Phillips, *Sauciation*, a wounding.

† Sau·ciate, *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *sauciāt-us*, pa. pple. of *sauciāre*: see prec.] Wounded, hurt.

1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 17 Murdred is Mars, and with woundes sawciate The bondys of peas hath dryuen the tyrant hens.

Saucidge, -ige, obs. forms of Sausage.

Saucily (sɔ̄·sili), *adv.* Also 6 saucely, 6–7 sawcely, 7 sawcily. [f. Saucy + -ly².] In a saucy manner, in various senses of the adj.

1548 Elyot *Dict.*, *Proterue*, proudely, immoderately, shamefully, saucily, knappishely. 1552 Huloet, Sawcely. 1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. 166, I beare a mind lesse bace than that I can digest your Drudge with me so saucely should chat. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vi. 19 You began to stirre,..malepartly answering his Grace with scornfull letters, and subscribing them..most saucely. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* II. 63 The Townes..stood so saucily upon their priviledges, as a sharpe rod and strong hand were requisite to amend them. 1652 Davenant *Gondibert* II. i. 31 Even from the Temples, Angels soon withdrew; So sawcely th' afflicted there complain'd. 1668 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 443 We have..saucily used and prophaned some of the expressions which by the dictate of God's own spirit they have thought fit to make use of. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 44 ¶ 5 [He] makes him speak sawcily of his Betters. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. xi, The more young and unexperienc'd he us'd to teach to talk Saucily. 1768 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 218 Some printers who saucily mentioned our debates were ordered to attend. 1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* xv. 276 She then smiled saucily in his face. 1900 Crockett *Love Idylls* (1901) 27 Bell's saucily unconscious air of command piqued him.

Sauciness (sɔ̄·sinės). Also 6–7 sawcines(se, 7 sawcyness, sawsinesse. [f. Saucy *a.*¹ + -ness.] The quality of being saucy, in various senses of the adj. In early use as a term of serious reprobation: Insolent presumption, haughtiness, arrogance. Now with milder sense: Impertinence, rudeness to superiors; often used playfully in mock dispraise (cf. Saucy *a.*¹ 2 c).

1548 Elyot *Dict.*, *Proteruitas*,..saucinesse. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 383 To the intent you may take him in hand, suppresse his saucinesse, and make him leaue off his mallapertnesse. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* iii. 36 marg. note, Whereby we learne the intolerable saucines of the Caluinists, and their contempt of holy Scripture, that dare so deale with the very Gospel it self. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 28 Your sawcinesse will iest vpon my loue, And make a Common of my serious howres. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxv. 547 The magistrates..gaue place to the furious rage and malapart saucinesse of a few. 1676 Glanvill *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* vii. 6 All demean'd themselves with much sawciness and irreverence towards God. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 225 ¶ 3 Familiarity in Inferiors is Sauciness. 1713 Addison *Trial Count Tariff* 9 Speaking against his Superiours with Sauciness and Contempt. 1753 Johnson *Adventurer* No. 84 ¶ 13 Thus we travelled on four days ..without any endeavour but to outvie each other in superciliousness and neglect; and when any two of us could separate ourselves for a moment, we vented our indignation at the sauciness of the rest. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxi, What might be called sauciness in a girl, may be thought something more of in a young woman. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* v, Her sauciness was always charming because it was without emphasis. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* viii. 81 He [Sylla] experienced, however, himself, in a milder form, an explosion of military sauciness.

Saucing (sɔ̄·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Sauce *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Sauce.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 b, The sawcing of pleasures with some kynd of misfortune. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* V. 83/1 He..being in a chafe for the wrong sawcing of a partridge, arose suddenlie from the table.

‖ **Sau·cisse.** *Obs.* Also 7 saulcisse. [a. F. *saucisse* Sausage, applied transf. with allusion to the shape.] = Sauoisson 3.

1604 E. Grimstone *Hist. Siege Ostend* 144 He causeth Saulcisses to be made (so they call certaine things made of wood, tyed together). 1702 *Milit. Dict.* (1711), *Saucisse*, a long Train of Powder roll'd up in a Pitch-Cloth, and sew'd together in Length, so that it reach from the *Fourneau*, or Chamber of the Mine, to the Place where the Engineer stands to spring the Mine..There are generally two Saucisses to every Mine, that if the one fail, the other may hit. 1738 Chambers *Cycl.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Mine*, The saucisse [1728 (ed. 1) *reads* Saucidge] of the mine is the train; for which there is always a little aperture left. 1795 *Amer. State Papers, For. Relat.* (1832) I. 523 (Stanf.) All arms and implements serving for the purposes of war, by land or sea, such as..carcases, saucisses, &c.

‖ **Saucisson** (sɔ̄·sisŏn). [Fr., augmentative of *saucisse* Sausage.]

1. A large thick sausage.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 361 The better to preserve its strength, it [*sc.* tobacco] is dried, and tied up in the form of a saucisson. 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* xxiii, French saucissons seasoned with garlic.

2. A kind of firework, consisting of a tube of paper or canvas packed with gunpowder.

1634 J. B[ate] *Myst. Nature* 86 Saucissons are of two sorts eyther to be placed upon a frame,..and so to be discharged..or else to bee discharged out of the morter-peece. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 91 In this Balloone must be put Rockets serpents, stars, petards, and one or two saucissons to Break the Balloone.

3. *Mil.* [Cf. Saucisse, Sausage 3.] a. A large fascine.

1702 *Milit. Dict.* (1711), *Saucissons* or *Saucisses*, Faggots made of the Bodies of Underwood, or of the large Branches of great Trees. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 508 The 11th and 12th were employed in making gabions, saucissons, and fascines. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Saucisson*...This name is also given to an extra large fascine.

b. A long tube of waterproofed canvas or other material packed with gunpowder and used as a fuse for firing a mine.

1827 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* II. 300 The saucisson was fired, and the explosion, as Bouchard had expected, threw down the entrenchments. 1862 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 496/2 The electric spark is now preferred to the saucisson. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Saucisson* (French = sausage).—A long tube of linen, filled with gunpowder..used for exploding fougasses or mines.

† Sau·cister. *Obs.* In 4 sausither, 4–5 salsister, 5 sawster, -styre, -sestyr, sawcystre, -cistre, saucestr, -cestour, -cester. [? Altered adoption of F. *saucisse* Sausage, by assimilation to some word in *-ister*.] A sausage.

1347 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 41 In Salsisters emp. vjd...Salsisters emp. in villa, 3*s.* 3*d.* *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 29 *Masakata*,..vulgaliter salsicia, i. sausither. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 741/24 *Hec salsucia*, a sawstyre. 1434 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 62 In sawsestyrs empt. 4*s.* 11*d.* *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/2 Sawcyster, lynke, *hirna*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 317/1 A Salsister, *hirna*.

Saucy (sɔ̄·si), *a.*¹ Forms: 6 sausy, -ie, *Sc.* sawsy, 6–7 sawsie, 6–8 sawcy(e, -ie, 8 *vulgar* saasy, 6– saucy. [f. Sauce *sb.* + -y¹.]

†1. Flavoured with or pertaining to sauce; resembling sauce; savoury. *Obs.*

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 191 Quhair thow lyis sawsy in saphron, bak and syd. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxv. 279 Delicate, and of a sawcie and delicious taste. 1630 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* Wks. I. 146/1 Nor in all his life time the queasinesse of his stomacke needed any sawcy spurre or switch of sowre Verjuice or acute Vineger.

fig. allusively. 1552 Latimer *Serm. Lincolnsh.* i. (1562) 65 But he that wilbe a christen man, that intendeth to come to heauen, must be a sausye felow: he must be well poudered with the sause of affliction and tribulation.

2. Of persons, their dispositions, actions, or language: Insolent towards superiors; presumptuous. Now chiefly *colloq.* with milder sense, applied to children and servants: Impertinent, rude, 'cheeky'.

In the 16th c. often *saucy* (*and*) *malapert*, whence More's Sauce malapert. † *Saucy Jack*: an impertinent fellow.

1530 Palsgr. 323/1 Saucy to perte or homlye, *malapert*. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 17–20 What a more shamelesse or sawcie pranke coulde there bee, then to take downe the tyling of an other mannes house, and to toumble in such a lothely syght before such a presence to behold it? 1553 *Respublica* I. iii. 26 Whoo buzzeth in myne eare so? what? ye sawecye lacke? 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 24 Symon magus was so sawcye as to name him selfe the mightie power of God. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. v, That saucie stubborne generation, the Iewes. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 313, I wil speake to him like a sawcie Lacky, and vnder that habit play the knaue with him. 1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* Introd. 7 Comparisons wer of al things most saucy and malepert. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* II. 70 My Lady Rich her letter he termed an insolent saucy malapert action. 1620 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* II. i, My father would preferre the boyes he kept to greater men then he, but did it not till they were too sawcy for himselfe. 1646 H. Markham *Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 2, I shall not trouble your Ladyship with her scandelous and sawcy language of my Lord or yourselfe. 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* IV. i, Sawcy Rascal, to disturb my Meditations. 1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* IV. xii, Base Man! Was it not enough to affront me with your sawcy Passion? *a* 1721 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Jul. C.* I. ii. Wks. 1723 I. 217 Betters! thou sawcy Citizen, be silent. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1773, 29 Sept., A clergyman's widow..having acquired great influence over the father, was saucy to the son. 1821–2 Shelley *Chas. 1st* ii. 35 Mark you what spirit sits in St. John's eyes? Methinks it is too saucy for this presence. 1843 Syd. Smith in *Mem.* (1855) II. 499, I was sorry to be forced to give —— such a beating, but he was very saucy and deserved it. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* II. xvi. 171 Alençon had a saucy tongue. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Good Men* II. v. 16 He forwarded a copy of his letter to Lord John, who sent him in reply a saucy comment on it.

b. occas. with the notion: Wanton, lascivious.

In Shaks. as a term of serious condemnation; in modern examples only playful.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 45 To remit Their sawcie sweetnes, that do coyne heauens Image In stamps that are forbid. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 151 If he shall thinke it fit, A sawcy Stranger in his Court, to Mart As in a Romish Stew. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xvi. 3 You that lightly a saucy verse resenting, Misconceit me.

c. Now often used in mock dispraise, as an endearing or admiring epithet implying piquancy or sprightliness.

1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 Sept., Here must I begin another letter, on a whole sheet, for fear sawcy little *MD* should be angry. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* (1785) IV. xxxiii. 190 Never was a saucier dear Girl, than you, in your Maiden Days. 1838 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. 93, I love to see my tame pigeons feed at the window, and the saucy hen tap the glass, if the casement be shut. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 362 Some saucy puppies on their hind legs. 1888 Henley *Bk. Verses* 155 She has..the sauciest nose. 1904 A. Griffiths 50 *Yrs. Publ. Serv.* 17 They were old brother officers in the Saucy Sixth.

d. Applied to a ship or boat: † (*a*) In early use (with figurative context): Presumptuous, rashly-venturing (*obs.*). (*b*) In modern use (cf. 2 d): Smart, stylish.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lxxx, My sawsie barke (inferior farre to his) On your broad maine doth wilfully appeare. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 42 Where's then the sawcy Boate, Whose weake vntimber'd sides but euen now Co-riual'd Greatnesse? 1652 Crashaw *Alexias* Wks. (1904) 287 Seas had not bin rebuk't by sawcy oares. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 341 Several East India ships..with such saucy rigging that would have made the Yachters raving in envy. 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* xix. 173 Slow moving trawlers and saucy little crab boats. 1878 W. C. Bennett *Sea Songs* 78 Tight and saucy—tight and saucy, Trim's the ship we hail from.

† e. quasi-*adv.* = Saucily.

1598 Q. Eliz. tr. *Plutarch* x. 13 Suche vers as Archi-Lochus againe women Lewdely and ful sawsy made. 1713 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 Feb, Methinks I writ a little saucy last night.

†3. Dainty, fastidious, 'spoilt'. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 214 Where cocking Dads make sawsie lads. 1611 Cotgr., *Friand*..saucie, lickorous, daintie-mouthed, sweet-toothed. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* II. 174 Thou hast a sawcy and a luxurious Palate. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Saucy*, dainty as to food.

4. Scornful, disdainful. Now *dial.*

1716 Gay *Trivia* I. 117 In sawcy State the griping Broker sits. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1807) 300 Sin Merlin laid Auld Reikie's causey, And made her o' his wark right saucy. 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 91 They gang as saucy by poor folk As I wad by a stinkan brock. 1867 Ellen Johnston *Poems* 180 Had ye drest like a clark, aye in a clean sark, I vow I wad ne'er been sae saucy.

5. *Comb.*, as *saucy-looking* adj.; † saucy-box = Saucebox; saucy-face, an impertinent person.

1684 Otway *Atheist* III. i, Robb'd, Sir! No, Mr. Saucy-face. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 Nov., Well, but I won't answer your letter now, sirrah saucyboxes, no, no; not yet. 1740 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 92 Come, saucy-face, give me another glass of wine. 1748 — *Clarissa* IV. xxi. 96 For why? The dear saucy-face knows not how to help herself. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* li, Becky laughed, gay, and saucy-looking.

† Sau·cy, *a.*² *Obs.* [f. *sauce-* in Saucefleme + -y.] Affected by Saucefleme.

1600 Surflet *Country Farm* III. lxxiii. 604 This virgins milke is good to heale..saucie and red faces [orig. *goutte roses & taches rouges du visage*]. 1623 Markham *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 2) 20 For a pympled or a red-saucy face.

Saucy: see Sassy.

Saudan(t, variant forms of Soudan, sultan.

Saudeor, -der, -diour, obs. forms of Soldier.

Sauder, -dre, obs. forms of Solder.

Saue, obs. form of Saw *sb.*²

‖ Sauerkraut, sourcrout (sau·ər-, saue·r-kraut). Also 7 sower crawt, sawer-kraut, 8 soure crud (after Du.), 8–9 sourkrout, 9 sour kraut. [Ger.; *sauer* sour + *kraut* vegetable, cabbage, whence F. *choucroute*. Cf. obs. Du. *zuurkruid*; the mod. Du. word is *zuurkool* (*kool* cabbage).] A popular article of diet in Germany, consisting of cabbage which has undergone an acid fermentation.

1617 Morvson *Itin.* III. II. iii. 83 They vse to serue in sower crawt or cabbage vpon a voide circle of carved Iron. 1633 Hart *Diet of Diseased* I. xiv. 52 They pickle it [cabbage] up in all high Germany, with salt and barberies, and so keepe it all the yeere, being commonly the first dish you have served in at table, which they call their *sauerkrant* [*sic*]. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. iii, Poor Frog [the Dutch]..his children..live upon salt herring, sowre crud, and borecole. 1776 Cook in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 403 Sour Krout..is..highly antiscorbutic. 1825 Lamb *Eliana*, *Mem. Mr. Liston*, A German empiric, who, in this extremity, prescribed a copious diet of *sauer-kraut*. *a* 1845 Hood *Knight & Dragon* xiv, Noble Lord of the soil, Of its corn and its oil,..Of our cream and sour-kraut, Of our carp and our trout. 1845 Cooley *Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) 704 Saur kraut. *Prep.* Clean white cabbages [etc.]. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. xiii. (1876) 262 Feeding on train-oil and sour-crout. 1870 Dubois *Artistic Cookery* 67 Pheasant with Sour-krout. 1875 Lowell *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 269 Mr. Sibbald..seems to find a sort of national savor therein, such as delights..the German in his *sauer-kraut*.

Sauf, variant of Saugh.

Sauf(e, -fand: see Safe, Salve, Saving.

† Saufey. *Sc.* and *north. Obs.* Also 5 salfay, safye, 6 salfer, saufer, sawpheir, saufeir, 6–7 saiffer, 7 sau(l)ffer, saifare, 7, 9 saufey. [Of obscure origin; prob. connected with Save *v.*; the last syllable may possibly represent Fee *sb.* or Feer,

Cf. the synonymous SAUGHE, SAW-SILVER.] The sum paid for recovering lost property.

Persons convicted of having stolen cattle were adjudged to pay *double and saufey*, i.e. app. double the value, together with a sum representing what would have been due to one who had restored the cattle when it had strayed.

c 1400 *Alphabet of Tales* 434 Bod þe riche man, when he had þe sakett agayn, wolde not pay þe salfay. *Ibid.*, Because he wold nott hafe gyffen þe pure man a hondreth talentis to safye, as he promysid he sulde do. 1551–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 123 It is..ordanit, that all sik gudis stollin or reft, lauchfullie convict, salbe restorit and redressit with the thre dowbillis and salfer. 1561–2 *Ibid.* I. 201 That he..sall..relief him of ane bill fylit upoun him of thre horsis takin fra the Lord Gray, with the dowble and saufer thairof. 1578–9 *Ibid.* III. 82 And that he that is offendit unto ressave his redres with dowbill and sawfeir according to the buke and lawis [of Marchis] foirsaid. 1605 *Ibid.* VII. 712 In matteris of auld thiftis..*quo jure procedendum*? quhidder by dowble sauffer or be single? *Ibid.* 744 That it maye be lawfull to any man to give saifare for speiring of his goodis or geir stollen, provyding it does not excende the double of the availle of the goods stollen. 1649 W. G. *Surv. Newcastle* 33 These Highlanders..come down..into the low Countries, and carry away Horses and Cattell so cunningly, that it will be hard for any to get them..except they be acquainted with some Master Thiefe; who for some mony (which they call Saufey mony) may help they to their stoln goods.

Hence † **Saufey** *v.*, *trans.*, to redeem by payment of 'saufey'.

1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 90 That na maner of persoun..furneis money to the saidis rebellis..under cullour of saulffiing thair geir.

Sauff(e, -ffand, -ffing : see SALVE, SAVING.

Sauffer, variant of SAUFEY *Obs.*

Saufftye, saufte, -tie, obs. ff. SAFETY.

Saugeour, obs. form of SOLDIER.

Sauger (sɔ̄·gəɹ). The smaller American pike-perch (see quot. 1882).

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 526 *Stizostedium canadense*...Sauger; Sand-pike; Gray-pike; Horn-fish. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 88/1 She fished on, adding now a bass, then a pike or a sauger to her trophies.

Saugh, sauch (sɔ̄χ). *Sc.* and *north.* Also 4 **salfe,** 7–9 **sauf,** etc.: see E.D.D. [repr. OE. *salh* (Anglian) = WS. *sealh* SALLOW *sb.*] = SALLOW.

1368 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 73 De Waltero Biscopp pro una salfe detent. prec. 18*d.* 1472 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 163 Plantatioun of treys that is to say eysses, osaris, and sauch. 1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* II. 83 Item, to George Cambel, gardiner of Strivelin, to by sauchis and to set thaim, iiij Franch crouns. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 Att Martymmasse..wee sette our foreman to cuttinge of white-wilfes, reade-wilfes, and saughs. 1786 BURNS *Auld Farmer's Salut. Mare* x, Nae whip nor spur, but just a wattle O' saugh or hazel. *a* 1834 R. SURTEES in G. Taylor *Mem.* (Surtees) 241 They made a bier of the birken boughs, Of the sauf and the espin gray. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1178 Of the woods best adapted for the purpose, I may name the common saugh or willow. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 132 Lower about the slacks were alders and saughs or sallows.

† **b.** A rope made of twisted sallow-withes. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 245 Filling of tauch, rak sauch, cry crauch, thow art our sett. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 56 For this foule deid 3our seid man rak ane sauch.

c. *attrib.*, as *saugh slip, tree, woody* (= withy).

1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 171 [For] screening the dunghill, *saugh slips may be planted,—or better, *saugh stobs, four feet long, may be driven into the ground. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xi. 73 Thair targettis bow thai of the lycht *sauch tre. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 70 Salix is called..in englisch a wylow tree, a salowe tree or a saugh tree. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, Did ye notice if there was an auld saugh tree that's maist blawn down. *a* 1802 in Scott *Minstrelsy* II. 142 O wae betide the frush *saugh wand! 1789 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* vi, I hae a wife and twa wee laddies,..But I'll sned besoms—thraw *saugh woodies, Before they want.

Saugh, obs. form of SOUGH, channel.

† **Saughe.** *Sc. Obs.* [If not a misreading, app. identical with the first element in SAUFEY, SAW-SILVER.] = SAUFEY.

1561 in R. Keith *Hist. Aff. Ch. & St. Scotl.* (1734) App. 95 For any Attemptat done since the said 20th Day of September last, Deliverance and Redress shall be made with Double and Saughe.

Saughen, sauchen (sɔ̄·χ'n), *a. Sc.* [f. SAUGH + -EN.] Pertaining to or made of sallow. Also *fig.*, 'soft, weak, wanting in energy' (E.D.D.).

1724 PEDEN in *Biogr. Presbyt.* (1838) I. 82 He caused dig a Cave, with a Saughen-bush covering the Mouth of it. 1875 J. VEITCH *Tweed* 172 They brought him slow From the hills on a sauchen bier.

† **Saught,** *sb. Obs.* (since 14th c. only *Sc.* and *north.*). Forms: 1 **seht, seaht,** 3 **sæht(e, saht(e, seaht(e, seht(e, saihte, seihte, (septe), sauht,** 3–5 **saght,** 4 **sa3t(e, sahut, saughte,** 5 **sau3t,** 8 *north.* **saft,** 6–9 **saught,** 7 **saucht.** [Late OE. *seht, seaht* masc., prob. a. ON. **sæht, *saht* fem. (OIcel. *sætt, sátt*) :—earlier **sahtí-z,* f. OTeut. **sah-* perh. identical with L. *sac-* in *sancīre* to hallow, make binding (a treaty, etc.), *sacer* sacred. The forms with *a* and *au* directly represent the ON. word]

1. An agreement, covenant.

1038–50 in Kemble *Codex Dipl.* (1846) IV. 118 Se seht ðe Godwine eorl worhte betweonan ðam arcebisceop & ðam hirede æt sancte Augustine & Leofwine preoste. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1091, On þisum sehte wearð eac Eadgar eþeling wið þone cyng ge sæhtlad.

2. Agreement, freedom from strife, peace. Frequent in the phrase *(to be) at saught.*

c 1100 in *Beda's Hist.* IV. xxii. [xxi.] ad fin. (Camb. MS.), Sib wæs syððan seaht & sib [*earlier texts* Dære sibbe wære] mycelre tide æft þon betwyh ða ylcan cyningas & heora rice awunode. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1140, & sib & sæhte sculde ben betwyx heom & on al Engle land. *c* 1205 LAY. 2139 Þa luueden heom þeos leoden mid sibben & mid sahten. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 250 God lihte to eorðe uorte makien preouold seihte—bitweonen mon & mon [etc.]. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 1 in *O. E. Misc.* 90 Hwi ne serue we crist and secheþ his sauht. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3964 Iacob þan sent him of his aght Giftes large, al for þe saght. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1030 They ryden forth all yn saght. 1603 *Philotus* cxliii, The feind wald faine man be your wyfe, Can neuer sit in saucht. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 27 For as her mind began to be at saught. *Ibid.* 29 'Tis true, she had of warlds gear a fraught: But what was that to peace an' saught at hame. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Saft*, heart's ease, as *to be at saft*, to be easy and contented, also reconciled. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* I. 207 O gin wi' thee, regretted maid! I in the mools at saught were laid.

† **Saught,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **seht, sæht,** 2–3 **seht, saht,** 3 *Ormin* **sahhte,** 3 **sæht(e, sauohte, swahte,** 3–4 **sauht(e,** 3–5 **saght(e,** 4 **sawht, sawght, saught(e,** (**sayct**), 4–5 **sau3t(e, sa3t,** 5 **sawoht,** 4–6 *Sc.* **saucht.** [Late OE. *seht, sæht*, prob. a. ON. **saht-r* (OIcel. *sáttr*) :—OTeut. type **sahto-*, a passive pple. f. **sah-*: see SAUGHT *sb.*] In agreement, free from strife, at peace, reconciled.

956 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 172 And sæ bisceop Stigandæ and sæ hiræd on ealdan mynstræ him þæs gætiþodon wið scwlcon gersumen swylce hi þa sehtte wæron. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 And eour eyþer sunegað bi-foran drihtan and ec leter ȝe beoð sahte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5731 Þe seoffnde seollþess ædiȝle33c Iss griþþ i manness herrte,..Swa þatt hiss bodiȝ wiþþ hiss gnst Sammtale & sahhte wurrþe. *a* 1272 *Luue Ron* 134 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Alle heo schule wyþ engles pleye some and sauhte in heouene lyhte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3540 Þou and i er selden saght, Abute our forbirth er we wrath. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 552 And Pees and Riht cussen and be saugt and some. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 300 Qwhen the king wes thus vith him saucht. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 371 Of this point ye have me tawht, Toward miself the betre sawht I thenke be, whil that I live. *Ibid.* III. 313 The wyndy Storm began to skarse,..The Schipman..Whan that he sih the wyndes saghte, Towardes Tharse his cours he straghte. *c* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 26 Scho beþoght hur how þat chyldern don no vengeans, but lyghtly ben saȝt, þogh þay ben wrothe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vii. 48 Now lat ws change scheildis, sene we bene saucht. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 179 We trowit from thence thay suld haif sittin saucht, And suld haif tyrit of all thair tyrannie.

† **Saught,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **sehtan, ȝesehtian,** 2–5 **sau3t(e,** 3 **sæhte, seyte,** 4 **saght,** 3–4 **sauhte, sahut, sa3t,** 4–5 **saucht,** 5 **saughte.** [Late OE. *sehtan, ge-sehtian*, f. *seht* SAUGHT *sb.* Cf. ON. **sætta* (OIcel. *sætta*).]

1. *trans.* To bring to peace, reconcile.

c 1000 in Thorpe *Ags. Laws* II. 304 Cristenum cyninge ȝebyreð..þæt he..eall cristen folc sibbie & sehte mid rihtre lage. *Ibid.* 312. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101, Ac þa heafod men heom betwenan foran & þa broðra ȝesehtodan on þa ȝerad. *c* 1250 *Hymn Virg.* 40 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 Help me to mi liues ende & make me wið þin sone isaust. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11008 Hii broȝte him þer to To makie a porueance..þut lond uor to seyte. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 933 Godes sone, þt fro heuene to eorþe wolde come To sauȝte his sustren. *a* 1400 *Hymns Virg.* 108 Loke þou assay, To sauȝten hem þenne at on assent.

2. *intr.* To become reconciled.

a 1375 *Cursor M.* 3964 (Fairf.) Iacob sende him of his aȝt giftes large wiþ him to saȝt [*Gött.* to sahut; *Cott.* al for þe saght]. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 150 Graunte me my bone Of thing I wil thee aske and we schul saughte sone. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 844 Thai forthocht that thai faucht, Kissit samyn and saucht.

Hence † **Sau·ghting** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17198 And blith o saghting þou me bedis. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katerine*) 921 Wald þu..ask forgiffnes of þi syne, yheit mycht þu sauchtyng with hym wine. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 573 Wraþþe gedereþ gret hate, Loue norisscheþ sauȝtynge.

Saught, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of SEEK.

† **Saughtel,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 2 **sæhtle,** 2–3 **sahtle,** 3 **sawghtle,** *Ormin* **sahhtlenn,** 4 **sa3ttel, sa(u)ghtle, -til, sauhtill, (saxtel),** 4–5 **sa3tle, sau3t(e)le, saghtel,** 5 **sa3till, saghtill, sahtil, saghetylle, sau3thle, saughtel, -tille.** [In 12th c. *sahtlian, sæhtlian*, f. *sæht, *saht*: see SAUGHT *a.*]

1. *intr.* To come to agreement, become reconciled.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1140, Sithen þer efter sahtleden þe king & Randolf eorl at Stanford. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1470 Now lofe we, now hate, now saghtel, now strife. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 3580 (Fairf.) [When a man is old] þen ys ethe to make him wraþ & for tille saxtel sumdel laþ. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 183 It is no science for sothe forto sotyle [*v.r.* sau3tele] Inne. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 330, I salle hym surelye ensure, þat saghetylle salle we never. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 865 Sire, latt þi wieth a-wai wende & with þi wyfe sa3till. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1757, I rede ye sau3thle with the knyȝt.

b. To become calm or quiet.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 445 As þat lyftande lome [*sc.* the ark] luged aboute,..Hit sa3tled on a softe day synkande to grounde. *Ibid. C.* 232 He [Jonah] was no tytter out-tulde þat tempest ne sessed, þe se sa3tled þer-with, as sone as ho mo3t. *Ibid.* C. 529 For-þy when pouerte me enprecez & paynez in-noȝe, Ful softly with suffraunce sa3ttel me bihouez.

2. *trans.* To reconcile (persons). Also *refl.*

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1066, Þa eodon gode men heom betwenen & sahtloden heom. *Ibid.* an. 1070, Þa twezen kyngas Willelm & Swæȝn wurðon sæhtlod. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6024 He riseþþ upp & sahhtleþþ himm Wiþþ Godd þurrh rihht dædbote. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28565 Quen man think to traueil lath, to saghtil men þat er wrath. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1139 For when a sawele is sa3tled & sakred to dry3tyn, He holly haldes hit his. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3917 Thou sal do thi power,..To saghtel the Knyght with the liown And his lady of grete renowne.

Hence † **Sau·ghteling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 964 Tell me..Howgat and wit quatkinthing I sal couer þi saghteling. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3256 For þat saughtlyng [of the brothers] was mykel blisse. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3680 Than asked the king Wha had so sone made saghteling Bitwix tham thai had bene so wrath. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 661 (Douce MS.) Withe outene more lettynge, Di3te was here sa3tlynge.

† **Sau·ghten,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 2 **sahtnie,** 2–3 **sehtne,** 3 **sahtne, sæhtne, -nie, sehtnie, seihtni, sachtni,** 4 **sauhtne, sahutin, sau3tne, -tene, (saxtend), *Sc.* sauchtine,** 5 **saughten.** [f. SAUGHT *a.* + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To reconcile.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Þet seste is þat þu scalt sahtnien þa þe beoð unisahte mid alle þine mahte. *Ibid.* 83 He isehtnede god & man. *c* 1205 LAY. 8776 Nu þu must me ræden sæhtnien me wið þene kæisere. *Ibid.* 30036 Heo..spileden bitweonen þat heo wolden alle þa kinges sehtnie. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 28 Vorte seihtni [*v.r.* sachtni] me wiþ þe deorewurðe Louerd. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1485 Dere lady, I þe pray, þat..þu succure me, & sauchtine me & þi sowne.

2. *intr.* To become reconciled or at peace.

c 1205 LAY. 8254 Wið þon þe þu hine ȝeue giuð & late hine sæhtne þe wið. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 2 Seseþ, seide þe kyng..ȝe schulle sau3tene [MS. D. *c* 1480 saughten] forsothe and serue me bothe.

Hence † **Sau·ghtening** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*).

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 3954 (Gött.) Iacob sent þan for-to fonde, Esau wid sahutinyng sonde. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1805 Made was þe sau3tening And alle forȝeue bi dene. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 742, & sic mystreutht I here forsak, & with 3oure god wil sauchtnyng mak. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xi. 3165 Qwhil at þe last þe hail barne Off Brettane knyt þaim in sauchtenynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xiv. 176 Na frendschip in thy handis, Nane syk trety of sauchnyng nor cunnandis, My son Lawsus band vp with the.

Sau3ter, obs. form of PSALTER.

† **Sau·ghtliness.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 **saghtlines.** [f. SAUGHT *sb.* or *a.* + -LY 1 + -NESS.] Reconciliation. Cf. SAUGHTNESS.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29125 If he be funden in þam treu his saghtlines þat sal him neu.

† **Sau·ghtness.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **sehtnyse,** 2 **sahtnys,** 3 **seht-, seih(t)-, saht-, seht-, sæht-, sachtnesse,** 4 **saght-, sawghtnes, sauht-, sei3tnesse.** [OE. *sehtnys, sahtnys*, f. *seht* SAUGHT *a.*: see -NESS.] The condition of being reconciled.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 198 Dam dom-bocum þe se Heofonlica Wealdend his folce ȝesette to some, and to sehtnysse. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1066, Geaf þa þone cyng .xl. marc goldes to sahtnysse. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3515 He wass borenn her Sahhtnesse & griþþ to setteun Bitwenenn Drihhtin..& mannkinn. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Cum louerd and biwind us on seihtnesse. *c* 1205 LAY. 2809 He sette þis lond he sahtnesse wrohte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 250 Pax uobis! Seihtnesse beo bitweonen ou. *Ibid.* 426 þis is o þing..þet is God leouest—seihnesse & some [*v.r.* sachtnesse & somentale]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4014 Sli strengh es o þe holi gast, To saghtnes mak þar wrath es mast. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 474 Euer on þat ilke stryf þat a-mong my sustren is a-wake, Þorw sauhtnesse mowe sum ende take. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 570 Sitte eche man oppon his kne, & biddeth to god..Sende sei3tnesse bi-twene þo knistes.

Saughy (sɔ̄·χi), *a. Sc.* Also **sauchie.** [f. SAUGH + -Y.] = SAUGHEN.

1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 328/1 Deep down in the sauchie glen o' Trows, Aneth the cashie wud. 1897 'L. KEITH' *Bonnie Lady* v. 47 She might have twisted him like a sauchie bough in her tender fingers.

Sauht, obs. form of SAULT *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Saul, variant of SAL[2], SOUL.

Saulce, -ery : see SAUCE, SAUCERY.

Sauldyer, obs. form of SOLDIER.

† **Saule,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *saouler* (mod.F. *soûler*), f. *saoul* (mod.F. *soûl*) full of meat or drink = Pr. *sadol*, It. *satollo* :—L. *satullus*, dim. of *satur* full: see SATURITY.] *trans.* To satisfy, fill with food.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxix. (1869) 41 Thei wer namore sauled ther with than if [etc.].

Saule, obs. form of SAIL, SOUL.

† **Sau·lee.** *Obs.* Also 4 **saule,** 5 **sawle(e.** [a. OF. *saoulee* (mod.F. *soûlée*), f. *saouler*: see SAULE *v.*] Satisfaction of appetite; a satisfying meal or quantity of food.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 11, I wolde..forto haue my fylle of þat frute forsake al other saulee [*Gloss* edulium]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 272 He schal drinke no newe wijn, & he schal ete no greet saule. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* xliv. 73 Wherfore it nedys þanne..to abstene to mekyll ete and drynke, and fro greet saule. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 6178 My voyded herte to fulfylle Wych so longe..hath voyde be, And neuere ne hadde hys ful sawlee. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. v. (1869) 4 Good it were to faste a litel for to haue ful saulee at the sopere.

Saulf(e, -ff, obs. forms of SAFE, SAVE.

Saulffer, Saulftie : see SAUFEY, SAFETIE.

Saulie (sɔ̄·li). *Sc. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also **saullie, sawlie, sal(l)ie, saly, sauley.** [Of obscure origin;

perh. short for some comb. of *saul* SOUL.] A hired mourner at a funeral.

1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 626/1 That no duill-weidis be givin to heraulds, Trumpetouris or saullies Except by the Earlis and lordis and thair wyffes And the number of the saullies to be according to þe number of duilweiddis. 1654 in C. Rogers *Soc. Life Scotl.* (1884) I. v. 161 [(Funeral of Earl of Buccleuch.) In front marched forty-six] salies [or hired mourners with hoods and bearing black staves]. 1773 R. FERGUSSON *Poems* (1800) 169 How come mankind, when lacking woe, In Saulie's face their hearts to show? 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvii, And then the funeral pomp set forth; saulies with their batons, and gumphions of tarnished white crape. 1864 in R. Paul *Mem.* xix. (1872) 304, I see in imagination a tall unbendable fellow..grave as a sauley. 1898 W. DRYSDALE *Old Faces* 47 When hearses came into fashion, people of distinction were conveyed therein, and were preceded by 'saulies'.

Saull(e, obs. forms of SOUL.

Saullie, variant of SAULIE.

Saulm, Saulmon, obs. ff. PSALM, SALMON.

Saulpeter, variant of SALPETER *Obs.*

† Sault, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3–6 saut, 4 saght, saujt, 4–5 sauht, sawt, 4–6 saute, sawte, 4–6 salt, 6 sault. [Early ME. *saut*, aphetic form of *assaut* ASSAULT *sb.*, with later insertion of *l* as in that word.] = ASSAULT *sb.*, in various senses.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11870 Wiþ a lance he broȝte a knyȝt atte verste saut þer doune. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 125 þe Gyour of his oste at þat saut [*sc.* on Lincoln] was slayn. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Ps.* xii. 4 The deuel..makes his saute in vs, and bost bifor god, to gare vs be dampned if he may ouere com vs in any temptacioun. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2651 þe king bi-seget þe cite selcoupli harde, & mani a sad sauȝt his sone þer-to made. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 356 [At the siege of Berwick] Thai trumpit till ane sawt [*v. r.* salt] in hy. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Epist. Domin.* iv. Sel. Wks. II. 365 þat ȝe may stonde aȝens þe fendis sautis. 1452 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* I. 232 Charlis Nowell with odir bath in this cuntre mad many riot and sautes. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 11 Tho fewe that yet lyue dare not now yssue out more for to make ony saulte or scarmusche ayenst their ennemyes. 1520 *Sel. Cases Cri. Star Chamber* (Selden) 206 Thomas Withiford..and dyuerse moo made a Sawte on Thomas powes and wold haue take hym With stroung hande owte of his schoppe. *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnif.* 2329 Remedy pryncypall Agaynst all sautes [*v. r.* fautes] of your goostly foo. 1523 EARL OF SURREY *Let. to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 275, I being at the sault of th' abbay, whiche contynued unto twoo houres within nyght. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxv. 74 Sir captaine, our mind is, To giue saute to the copweb. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* iii. (1664) 22 Though with hard saults they him assaild.

† Sault, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4 saut, 5 sawte, 6 saute, 7–8 salt, sault. [a. F. *saut*:—L. *saltus* (*u* stem), f. *salīre* to leap; for the form cf. prec.]

1. A leap, jump; *spec.* of horses (see 1727–52).

a 1350 *John Bapt.* 105 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 125 Scho daunced and tumbid diuers saut Ful faire and wele, with-outen faut. *c* 1400 *Brut* iv. 11 Þerfore þ° place is called ȝit in-to þis day 'þe sawte of Gogmagog'. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 14 They are many of them naturally giuen to bound, & to performe saults aboue ground. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. vi, [Love] could make More wanton salts from this braue promontory. 1623 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (ed. 3) 15 The loftinesse of a horses salts and leapes. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii, He rode..a light fleet horse, unto whom he gave a hundred carieres, made him go the high saults, bounding in the aire. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 183/2 Ground salts, is to take vp his fore legs from the ground both togather, and bringing his hinder feet in their place. 1728–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Salts*, or *Saults*, in the menage, denote the leaps, or high airs and vaults of an horse...*A step and a salt* is an high air, wherein the horse rising, makes a curvet between two salts, or caprioles...*Two steps and a salt* is a motion composed of two curvets; ending with a capriole.

2. *A sault out*: a sally.

1560 DAUS *Sleidane's Comm.* 323 b, To the ende the Townes men shoulde make no salt out [L. *eruptionem*].

3. *To go to sault* = 'to go assault': see ASSAULT *adv.* and SALT *sb.*[2]

1567 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 185 And yet you see this great..Duchesse..run after the male, like a female Wolfe or Lionesse (when they goe to sault).

‖ **Sault** (*sō*, commonly *sū*), *sb.*[3] *North Amer.* [Colonial Fr. *sault*, 17th c. spelling of *saut*: see SAULT *sb* 2] A waterfall or rapid.

1600 *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 234 The Captaine prepared two boats to goe vp the great River to discouer the passage of the three Saults or falles of the River [Canada]. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 26 Lachine..is at the head of the Sault de Saint-Louis, which is the highest of the saults, falls, or leaps, in this part of the Saint-Lawrence. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Sault*, pronounced *soo*. (Old French.) The rapids of the St. Lawrence and those connecting the Upper Lakes retain the French name; as, the Sault St. Mary, etc.

† Sault, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 saute, sawte, 5 sawlte, 6 saut, sawt, saulte, salt, 6, 9 sault. [ME. *saute*, aphetic form of *assaute* ASSAULT *v.*] *trans.* = ASSAULT *v.* in various senses.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 552 And thenne the kynge sente the ile marchal vnto Louers, whiche they sawted. 1448 METHAM *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 55/1474 Offte this serpent gan saute the bugyl blak The qwyche vpon hys helmet stod. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 384 Yf ye sawte Reynawde, we four that ben here shall helpe hym agaynste you. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxiv. 11 To sawt this castell a fresh, they haue purueyde. 1560 PHAER *Æneid* IX. E e ij b, A towre..whom all the Italians totall strength incessaunt stil did saulte.

absol. *c* 1471 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 278 At Algate thay sawtid in an ill seasoun. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* I. ix. B iv, To teche hem bettre in all thynges to fighte & to sawte, they were oftymes put in arraye of batailles. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 291 And there they rested them by the space of viii dayes, without sawtyng ne scarmysshing.

Hence **† Sau·lting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 149 Reynawde made ..all yᵉ castell to be closed rounde about wyth double walles,..that it fered no sawtynge of no side of it. 1490 — *Eneydos* lxii. 161 Anoone as Eneas herde turnus speke he.. lefte the sawtyng of the walles and of the toures.

† Sault, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Forms: 4 saute, 5 sawlte. [a. F. *sauter*:—L. *saltāre*, freq. of *salīre* to leap.] *intr.* To leap, dance.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 233, I cau..noyther sailly ne saute ne synge with þe Gyterne. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 152 Thay hym yaue pryuely a lytill toode in a drynke, and by crafte thay makyd hit grow in his bely, and his bely sawlte hit wax grete.

Sault, obs. f. SALT *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

† Sau·ltable, *a. Obs.* Also 6 sawt-, sautable, 7 saltable. [f. SAULT *v.*[1] + -ABLE.]

1. = ASSAULTABLE *a.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxv, Ere they could anie peece of the walles batter To make it sawtable. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1357 Certayne..souldiers..mountyng the top of the breache brought report that the place was saultable. *a* 1652 BROME *Covent Gard.* v. iii, The Enemie made saltable six hundred paces there.

2. Capable of being used in assaults.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 246/2 He began to giue sharp assaults [on the city], with all maner of Saultable engins. *Ibid.* 306/2 With ensignes and other munition sautable.

Saulte, obs. form of SALT *sb.*[1]

Saulted, erron. spelling of SALTED *ppl. a.* 4.

a 1879 A. K. JOHNSTON *London Geogr.* (1880) 402 A 'saulted' horse, or one which has been bitten [by the tsetse fly] and has recovered. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 3/1 'Saulted horses'.. are only claimed to be proof against 'horse sickness'.

Saulter, Saulve: see PSALTER, SALVE *sb.*[1]

† Sau·mbu. *Obs.* Forms: 4 sambu, saumber, *Pl.* 5 sambu(e)s, sambutes, saumbues. [a. OE. *sambue*:—med.L. *sambūca*, app. ad. OHG. *sambuoh* saddle-cloth, litter.] A saddle-cloth.

13.. *K. Alis.* 176 (Bodl. MS.) Wiþ sadel of gold sambu of sylk. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2976 (Kölbing) Saumbers, quissers & aketoun. *a* 1400 *Launfal* 950 Her sadell was semyly sett, The sambus wer grene felvet, Ipaynted with ymagerye. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 24 Here sadel sette of þat ilke, Saude withe sambutes of silke. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2360 Yuory sadyll and white stede, Saumbues of the same threde.

† Sau·mbury. *Obs. rare*—[1]. Also **sambury.** [A derivative or corrupt form of prec.] A litter.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 178 And shope þat a shereyue sholde bere mede Softliche in saumbury [*MS. C.C.C. Cambr.* in his Sambu y] fram syse to syse.

Saume, Saumon: see PSALM, SALMON.

Saumpel, -ler, etc.: see SAMPLE, SAMPLER.

‖ **Saumur** (*somür*). [The name of a town in the department of Maine-et-Loire in France.] A French white wine resembling champagne.

1888 H. J. NEWMAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 606/1 In 1874 sparkling Saumur was introduced into the United Kingdom in its own name. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 25 Sept. 7/6 Tasting the wine, the witness pronounced it to be Saumur.

Saun, obs. f. SANS; obs. pa. pple. of SOW *v.*

Saunape, variant of SANAP *Obs.*

Saunce, obs. form of SANCTUS, SANS.

Sauncing bell. Alteration of *saunce-bell* SANCTUS BELL, after *sacring-bell.*

1600 *England's Helicon* L 2 b, It [*sc.* Love] is perhaps that sauncing bell, That toules all into heauen or hell. [Repeated by Heywood in *Lucrece* 3rd Song, with the form *sausing bell.*]

Saunote(s bell, obs. forms of SANCTUS BELL.

Sauntite, obs. form of SANCTITY.

† Sau·nder. *Obs.* Shortened f. ALEXANDERS.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 43 b, Put therto a litle butter, and a litle salte, and a litle Saunder.

Saunders, etc.: see SANDERS.

Saunders blue (*sɑ̄·ndəɪzˌblū*). [Phonetic corruption of F. *cendres bleues* (*sɑ̃ndr'blø*) 'blue ashes'.] A name for ultramarine ashes.

1850 *Weale's Dict. Terms*; and in later Dicts.

Saune, sauns, obs. forms of SANS.

Saunke realle, var. SANG-ROYAL *Obs.*

Saunpil, obs. form of SAMPLE.

Saunt: see CENT[2], SAINT, SANCTUS, SANS.

† Sau·nter, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin: possibly an alteration of *sauntes* or *sauntus* SANCTUS.] ? An incantation.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 3, I went aboute this busynes all figures, coniurynges, saunters, charmes, wytchcrafte, and sorseryes sett a syde [tr. Tragus *de Stirpium Hist.*, 1552, I. clxxxvi. 544 *Nullis characteribus, nullis coniurationibus, nullis precuiis, nulla denique superstitione usus sum, sed citra huiusmodi Magicas vanitates*, etc.].

Saunter (*sɑ̄·ntəɹ*), *sb.*[2] [f. SAUNTER *v.*]

1. The action or habit of sauntering; 'lounge; idle occupation' (Seager).

1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* I. 231 The tavern! park! assembly! mask! and play! Those dear destroyers of the tedious day! That wheel of fops! that saunter of the town! Call it diversion, and the pill goes down.

2. A sauntering manner of walking; a leisurely, careless gait.

1712 HENLEY *Spect.* No. 518 (*ad fin.*), So likewise the *Belles Lettres* are typified by a Saunter in the Gate;..an Insertion of one Hand in the Fobb [etc.]. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* XI. ii, Men who make money rarely saunter; men who save money rarely swagger. But Saunter and swagger both united to stamp *prodigal* on the Bond Street Lounger. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xxvii, The other, turning round, walked slowly, with a sort of saunter, towards Adam.

3. A leisurely, careless, loitering walk or ramble; a stroll.

1828 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 330 A quiet saunter about a cathedral..has the effect upon me of a walk in one of our great American forests. 1881 LADY D. HARDY *Through Cities & Prairie Lands* 105 In one of our saunters through the city we met two..girls.

Saunter (*sɑ̄·ntəɹ*), *v.* Also 5–8 santer, (7 sawnter, *dial.* sonter). [Of obscure origin.

It is doubtful whether the word represented by the quots. under sense 1 is identical with the modern word, the unequivocal history of which begins with the mention by Skinner (quot. *a* 1667 under sense 2); for the supposed 15th c. examples see SAUNTERING *vbl. sb.* 1.

The current suggestion that the word is a. AF. *sauntrer* (= *s'aventrer*), to venture oneself, is unlikely (apart from difficulties of meaning) on the ground that the AF. word, of which only one instance has been found (1338 in *Yearbks. Trinity* 12 Edw. III, p. 619) is app. an adoption of ME. *auntre* to ADVENTURE, and possibly a mere nonce-word; the conjecture that it represents a med.L. type **exadventūrāre* is phonologically inadmissible.]

† 1. *intr.* ? To muse, be in a reverie. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 4653 But yut he knew noght uerray certainly, But santred and doubted uerryly Wher on was or no of this saide linage. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 29 in *N. & Q.* Ser. v. IV. 397 [To Edw. VI] When straungers greate yowre presence hathe none take of yowre nobles youe compenye too keepe: doo not your selfe sitt santeringe alone: as wone that weare in studye most deepe. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) A ij b, I stood sauntring ouer it, like a whelp that had scalded his mouth.

2. † **a.** To wander or travel about aimlessly or unprofitably; to travel as a vagrant. *Obs.* **b.** To walk with a leisurely and careless gait; to stroll.

a 1667 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* (1671), *To Saunter up and down*, à Fr.G. *Sauter*, Sauteller, Saltare, Saltitare, q.d. huc illuc Saltitare seu Discurrere. 1677 MILGE *Dict. Eng.-Fr.*, To Saunter about, *rouler en vagabond d'un côté & d'autre.* 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1343 What hast thou gotten by this Fetch?..By Santring still on some Adventure, And growing to thy Horse a Centaur. 1691 RAY *S. & E. Country Words* 111 To *Saunter* about; or go *Santering* up and down. It is derived from *Saincte terre, i.e.* The Holy Land, because of old time..many idle persons went from place to place, upon pretence that they.. intended to take the Cross upon them, and to go thither. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxliv. 131 The Cormorant is still Sauntering by the Sea-side, to see if he can find any of his Brass cast up. 1693 S. HARVEY in *Dryden's Juvenal* IX. 1 Tell me, why saunt'ring thus from Place to Place, I meet thee (Nevolus) with a Clouded Face? 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* in *Philos. Lett.* (1718) 337 [List of Yorkshire words] To *Sonter*, to loiter, a *santring* or *sontring* Body, one that squanders the time in going idly about. 1713 *Guardian* No. 171 His customers can santer up and down from corner to corner. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 311 Led by my hand, he saunter'd Europe round, And gather'd ev'ry Vice on Christian ground. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. viii, Mr. Harrel sauntered into the breakfast room. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, The preacher..left the church and sauntered through the streets of Woodstock. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* II. 54 He sauntered about Florence with me. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 3 The people of hill and valley go sauntering about their business as in the days before the flood.

† 3. To loiter over one's work, to dawdle. Also in *indirect passive*, and quasi-*trans.* with *away.*

1673, 1693 [implied in SAUNTERING *ppl. a.*]. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 118. 146 Aversion to his Book that makes him saunter away his time of Study. *c* 1732 BOLINGBROKE *Let. to Swift* in *Pope's Wks.* (1741) II. 107 But I know men.. who to preserve their health, saunter away half their time. 1752 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 5 Mar., Business must not be sauntered and trifled with. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. I. 11 A man commonly saunters a little in turning his hand from one sort of employment to another.

Saunterer (*sɑ̄·ntərəɹ*). [f. SAUNTER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who saunters; a lounger; † a dawdler, trifler.

1688 PETT *Happy Future St. Eng.* 251 The fantastick Vtopias, Oceanas, and new Atlantis'es that our late Visionaries and idle Santerers to a pretended new Jerusalem troubled England with. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 413 (1750) 46 And quit the Life of an insignificant Saunterer about Town, for that of an useful Country-Gentleman. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 149 Alcibiades might have been a saunterer at his book. 1832 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* Introd. P 3 Thither, too, comes the saunterer, anxious to get rid of that wearisome attendant *himself.*

Sauntering (*sɑ̄·ntərin*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].]

† 1. (Sense uncertain; possibly not from the existing verb.) *Obs.*

The interpretation 'loitering, vagrancy' does not well suit the context, and the corresponding sense of the vb. has not been found before the middle of the 17th c. If SAUNTRELL means 'pretended saint', *sauntering* may be a back formation from it, with the sense 'a pretending to holiness'.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXXV. 70 Thoo sawes schall rewe hym sore For all his saunteryng sone. *Ibid.* 150 Nowe all his gaudis no thyng hym gaynes, His sauntering schall with bale be bought.

2. The action of the vb. SAUNTER; strolling about; † dawdling, trifling.

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Kpr.* v. i, When the Cuckold finds no Company, he will certainly go a santring again. *c* 1685

VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Char. Chas. II* in *Coll. of Poems* 156 A bewitching kind of Pleasure, called Santring, and Talking, without any Constraint, was the true Sultana Queen he delighted in. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 120. 148 When his sauntring at his Book is cured. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 22 Mar. 178/1 His sauntrings and his drinking parties with Tom, Dick, and Harry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 168 Charles came forth from that school with social habits,..fond of sauntering and of frivolous amusements. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. i. 42 Bothwell was fond of late sauntrings in the grounds.

attrib. 1796 G. M. WOODWARD *Eccentric Excurs.* (1807) 20 This is a general sauntering place for men and cattle.

Sauntering (sɔ̄·ntərin), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. **a.** Of a person, his habits or dispositions: That saunters; given to strolling about carelessly; †given to dawdling over one's work.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 99 Others are to all purposes slow and sawntring. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 116. 141 This Sauntring Humour I look on as one of the worst Qualities can appear in a Child. *Ibid.*, Upon the first suspicion a Father has, that his Son is of a Sauntring Temper, he must [etc.]. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* Epil., We'd teach the Saunt'ring Squire, who loves to roam, Forgetful of his own dear Spouse and Home. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xii. 250 Jackey..was the most thoughtless, whistling, sauntering fellow you ever knew. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 307 The idle sauntering habits of an aristocracy.

b. *transf.* Of time: Occupied in leisurely pursuits, not strenuous.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xxxiii, The brawling brook, where-by, Clear as its current, glide the sauntering hours With a calm languor. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 24 In our inattentive, sauntering, wayside hours. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* iii. Poet. Wks. 1875 II. 20 Taskless thro' the round of sauntering day.

†**2.** Of a story: Trumpery, foolish. *Obs.*

Perh. a different word; cf. north. dial. *saunter* in *auld wife's saunter* (='auld wife's aunter'), an old woman's tale.

1726 THRELKELD *Synopsis Stirp. Hib.* D 5 b, A great Sputter has been made about Fern-Seed, and several sauntring Stories feigned concerning its Collection on St. John's-eve.

Hence **Sau·nteringly** *adv.*

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 249 A gay good-looking young man rode sauntering up the main street. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* I. vii. 140 You come sauntering to a little rise.

Sauntes bell: see SANCTUS BELL.

Sauntite, obs. form of SANCTITY.

†**Sau·ntrell.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 sawntrelle. [Of obscure origin and meaning; perh. a var. of SAINTREL with the sense 'pretended saint'. Cf. SAUTEREL.] Used as a term of contempt.

*c*1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 190 To take Jesus, þat sawntrelle.

†**Sau·ntry**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. SAUNTER *sb.*² or *v.* + -Y.] Characterized by sauntering.

1732 LORD TYRAWLY in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 381, I live a sort of a sauntry strolling life.

Saunts, sauntus, obs. forms of SANCTUS.

Sauntys bell: see SANCTUS BELL.

Saun(t)z (fail): see SANS, SANS FAIL.

‖ **Saupiquet.** *rare*⁻¹. [Fr., f. *saupiquer* = Sp. *salpicar*: see SALPICON.] A piquant sauce.

1656–7 DAVENANT *Entert. Rutland Ho.* Wks. (1673) 357 Your Pottages, Carbonnades, Grillades, Ragouts, Haches, Saupiquets,..and Entre-mets.

Saurel (sɒ·rel). [a. F. *saurel*, 'the Bastard Mackerel' (Cotgr.).] A fish of the genus *Trachurus*.

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 431 *Trachurus*, Rafinesque. Saurels. *Ibid.* 432 *T. saurus* Raf.—Horse Mackerel; Skip Jack; Saurel.

‖ **Sauria** (sɔ̄·riă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. (Brongniart 1799), f. Gr. *σαύρ-α, σαῦρ-os* lizard. (Oppel used the masc. form *Saurii*.)] An order of Reptiles, originally including the Lizards and Crocodiles; subsequently restricted to the Lizards alone. The term is now little used, being commonly replaced by *Lacertilia*.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 169 The *Sauria*, or *Lizards*, whose heart has two auricles, and whose body, supported by four or two feet, is covered with scales. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* iii. § 5. 261 And equally differ from the vertebræ of the Iguanæ, Monitors, and all existing Sauria. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 420 In the Saurii the so-called 'crural pores' lead into glands, which look like compound tubes, and which secrete cells which harden and fill up the lumen of the glands.

Saurian (sɔ̄·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN. Cf. F. *saurien*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Zool.* Belonging to the order *Sauria*.

1807–29 *Edinb. Encycl.* (1830) XI. 23/1 Saurian Reptiles. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* iii. § 5. 308 The *Amblyrhynchi*, the most exclusively vegetable feeders of the saurian order.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a saurian.

1826 *Ann. Rep. Yorksh. Philos. Soc.* 14 in Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1830) I. 129 *note*, Having found a saurian vertebra. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 738 Earth methinks, Will..class these present dogmas with the rest Of the old-world traditions, Eden fruits And Saurian fossils. 1864 DAY in *Geol. Mag.* I. 61 They were not mixed up with Saurian remains, or those of any other species of Hybodus.

B. *sb.* (*Zool.*) A reptile of the order *Sauria*. Now chiefly in popular use, applied esp. to crocodiles and to large extinct lizard-like animals such as the ichthyosaurus, plesiosaurus, etc.

1807–29 *Edinb. Encycl.* (1830) XI. 23/2 Flat-tailed Saurians. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 148 The vertebra..of a saurian..has been met with in the mountain limestone of Northumberland. 1832 *Ibid.* II. 103 Of the great saurians, the gavials which inhabit the Ganges differ from the cayman of America, or the crocodile of the Nile. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* iii. § 5. 302 Bones and teeth of marine saurians. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 3 The long ugly serrated back of the man-eating saurian. 1892 F. THOMPSON *Sister-Songs* (1895) 31 Like the back of a gold-mailèd saurian Heaving its slow length from Nilotic slime.

Sau·rio-co·prolite. *Palæont.* [f. *saurio-* (used as combining form of SAURIAN) + COPROLITE.] The fossilized excrement of a saurian.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 353/2 The true ichthyo-coprolites and saurio-coprolites.

‖ **Sauriosis** (sɔ̄ri¸ō·sis). *Path.* [mod. medical L., f. Gr. *σαύρ-α, σαῦρ-os* lizard + -OSIS.

Also, more correctly, *saurī·asis* (Gould *Illustr. Dict. Med.* 1894, *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).]

A form of ichthyosis (also called in mod.L. *Ichthyosis sauroderma*) in which the skin resembles that of a lizard.

1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Saurischian (sɔ̄ri·skiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Saurischia* (f. Gr. *σαύρα, σαῦρος* lizard + *ἰσχίον* ISCHIUM) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Relating or pertaining to the *Saurischia*, a sub-order or order of dinosaurian reptiles with the inferior pelvic elements directed downwards. **b.** *sb.* A member of the *Saurischia*.

1887 SEELEY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 86 This..is an intelligible modification of the Saurischian type. 1892 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Sauro- (sɔ̄·rō), before a vowel **saur-**, combining form of Gr. *σαῦρο-s* lizard, entering into many scientific terms. **Saurodont** (sɔ̄·rodɒnt), *Palæont.* [Gr. *ὀδοντ-* tooth] *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Saurodontidæ*, an extinct family of fishes; *sb.*, a fish of this family. **Saurography** [-GRAPHY], 'term for a description of the saurian reptiles' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). **Saurophagous** (sɔ̄rɒ·făgəs), *a. Ornith.* [see -PHAGOUS], eating or feeding on lizards and other reptiles (*Ibid.* and in recent Dicts.). **Saurophidian** (sɔ̄rɒfi·diăn) [see OPHIDIAN] *a.*, of or pertaining to the order *Saurophidia* of reptiles; *sb.*, a reptile of this order (used in quot. 1882 for a hypothetical reptile combining the characteristics of a lizard and a snake). **Sauropterygian** (sɔ̄·rɒptĕri·dʒiăn), *Palæont.* [Gr. *πτερύγιον* wing, fin] *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Sauropterygia* (usually called *Plesiosauria*), an order of extinct marine reptiles in Owen's classification (*Palæont.* 1860, 209); *sb.*, a reptile of this order; a plesiosaur.

1896 *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 486 The Extinct *Saurodonts. *Ibid.*, All the members of the group are collectively spoken of as the saurodont fishes. 1882 MISS HOPLEY *Snakes* xv. 263 We might the rather wonder if there were not..many unsuspected species of reptiles, compound ophiosaurians, or *saurophidians in those inaccessible depths. 1861 OWEN *Monogr. Fossil Reptilia Kimmeridge Clay* I. 15 The huge dimensions of the present species of short-necked *Sauropterygian. 1865 — *Fossil Reptilia Liassic Format.* III. 17 There is no sufficient ground for encumbering the Sauropterygian group with one or two additional generic names.

Saurognathous (sɔ̄rɒ·gnăþəs), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Saurognathæ* pl., f. Gr. *σαῦρο-s* lizard + *γνάθ-os* jaw: see -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the *Saurognathæ*, W. K. Parker's superfamily of birds, the woodpeckers and their allies, characterized by an arrangement of the bones of the palate similar to that in lizards. So **Sauro·gnathism**, saurognathous formation of the palate.

1874 W. K. PARKER in *Trans. Linnean Soc.* Ser. II. *Zool.* (1879) I. 9, I am confident that the term 'saurognathous' for this kind of palate will not be thought inappropriate. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 173 Saurognathism. 1891 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 3 Feb. 122 On the Question of Saurognathism of the Pici. By R. W. Shufeldt.

Sauroid (sɔ̄·roid), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *sauroïde* (Agassiz), ad. Gr. *σαυροειδής* like a lizard, f. *σαῦρο-s* lizard + -*ειδής*: see -OID.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Resembling a saurian or lizard; a distinctive epithet of an order of fishes (mod.L. *Sauroidei*).

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* xiv. § 13 (1837) I. 274 M. Agassiz has already ascertained seventeen genera of Sauroid Fishes. 1849–52 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 881/1 It is in this..that the Sphyrænoid fishes..approach the Sauroid type. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 363 An Enaliosaur, —a marine reptile of large size, of sauroid figure. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xviii. 304 The corals and huge sauroid reptiles which then inhabited our waters.

2. *Path.* Akin to sauriosis.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 742 In parts the eruption may be called sauroid, said to have come after scarlatina.

B. *sb.*

1. A sauroid fish.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* xiv. § 13 (1837) I. 282 *note*, The Pycnodonts, as well as the fossil Sauroids, have enamelled scales. 1857 AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. U. S.* I. 187 Ganoids; with three orders, Ccelacanths, Acipenseroids, and Sauroids.

2. An animal belonging to the *Sauroidea*, the second of the three primary groups of *Vertebrata* in Huxley's earlier classification; afterwards named by him SAUROPSIDA.

1863 HUXLEY *Elem. Comp. Anat.* v. (1864) 74 The Vertebrata are capable of being grouped into three provinces: (I.) the Ichthyoids..(II.) the Sauroids..; and (III.) the Mammals. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 750/2. 1886 *Ibid.* XX. 437/2.

Hence **Sauroi·dal** *a.* (*rare*) = SAUROID *a.* 1.

1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* v. 63 The massive bone-covered sauroidal fish.

Sauromatian (sɔ̄rōmē·ʃăn). *Hist.* [f. Gr. Σαυρομάται: see SARMATIAN.] = SARMATIAN.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 8 The Hebrew tongue..is turned..into the Language of..Armenians, and Scythians, and Sauromatians.

Sauropod (sɔ̄·rɒpɒd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *sauropoda*, f. Gr. *σαῦρο-s* lizard + *-ποδ-, πούς* foot.] **a.** *adj.* = SAUROPODOUS *a.* **b.** *sb.* A member of the order *Sauropoda* of gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs.

1891 *Century Dict.*, *Sauropod* [adj. and sb.]. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 9/3 'Sauropod' is one of the many terrible names they call the poor thing [*Diplodocus Carnegii*].

Sauropodous (sɔ̄rɒ·pŏdəs), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the *Sauropoda* (see prec.).

1887 LYDEKKER in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 55 This huge bone..is clearly Sauropodous. 1895 — in *Knowledge* Mar. 70/1 Gigantic sauropodous dinosaurs.

‖ **Sauropsida** (sɔ̄rɒ·psidă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *σαύρ-α, σαῦρ-os* lizard + *ὄψις* appearance: see -ID.] The second of the three primary groups of *Vertebrata* in Huxley's classification, comprising reptiles and birds, etc. Also in anglicized form **Sauro·psid.** Hence **Sauro·psidan** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Sauropsida*; *sb.*, a member of the *Sauropsida*. **Sauropsi·dian** *a.* = *Sauropsidan.*

1864 HUXLEY *Elem. Comp. Anat.* 220 *note*, Mr. Parker agrees with my suggestion..that the basi-temporals of the *Sauropsida* (or Birds and Reptiles) are the homologues of the *lingulæ sphenoidales* of Man. 1864 W. K. PARKER in *Geol. Mag.* I. 56 This exaltation of the 'Sauropsidan' or oviparous type by the substitution of feathers for scales, wings for paws, warm blood for cold,..—this sudden glorification of the vertebrate form is one of the great wonders of Nature. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 47 In Sauropsidans the number [of cervical vertebræ] is greater. 1881 MARSH in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Apr. 340 It is apparently a generalized Sauropsid. 1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Academy* 23 Apr. 303 The head is less sauropsidian and more chelonian.

Sau·rous, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *σαῦρ-os* lizard + -OUS.] Resembling a lizard; saurian.

a 1843 J. F. SOUTH *Zool.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 308/2 The Saurous or Lizard-like Reptiles are distinguished from the Serpents by the large gaps on the sides of the Skull. *Ibid.* 312/1 In the Saurous Order, the Ribs [etc.].

Saurus (sɔ̄·rŭs). *rare.* [quasi-L., ad. Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard: after *ichthyosaurus*, etc.] A saurian.

1834 T. HAWKINS *Mem. Ichthyosauri* 27 'One more trial, my boys, your own reward, if successful—ye-o'—the saurus is safe!' 1841 TH. PARKER *Pharisees* Wks. 1864 IX. 142 The sauri of gigantic size, the mammoth, and the mastodon, are quite extinct.

Saury (sɔ̄·ri). [app. irreg. ad. mod.L. *saurus*, a. Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard.] A name applied to various fishes (tr. mod.L. *saurus*), esp. the skipper or bill-fish, *Scomberesox saurus*; also *attrib.* as *saury clops, pike, salmon.*

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 1769, 284 Saury. *Saurus* Rondel. 232. 1776 — *Brit. Zool.* III. 284 Saury Pike. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. I. 66 Saury salmon. *Salmo Saurus.* ..Shape much elongated: length about twelve inches. *Ibid.* 125 Saury clops. *Elops Saurus. Ibid.* 126 In general habit the Saury Elops bears some resemblance to a Pike, or rather to a Salmon. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. America* 374 *Scomberesox*, Lacépède. Sauries. *Ibid.* 375 *S. saurus*..Saury; Skipper; Bill-fish.

Saury, Saus, obs. forms of SAVORY, SAUCE.

Sausage (sɒ·sĕdʒ. Forms: *a.* 5 sawsyge, 6 sawsege, -cedge, sausige, saucege, saussege, 6–7 sausedge, 7 sausidge, sausege, sauceidge, sawcege, -sidge, -sadge, -sedge, saussage, saucige, sossage, 7–8 sawsage, sausidge, (7, 9 *vulgar* sassage, 9 *vulgar* sossige), 6– sausage; *β.* 7 salsage, soulsage, saltsage. [ME. *sausige*, a. ONF. *saussiche* (Central OF., mod.F. *saucisse*) = Sp., Pg. *salchicha*, It. *salsiccia*:—late L. *salsīcia*, fem. sing. or perh. neut. pl. of **salsīcius* (? prepared by salting), f. *sals-us* salted: see -ITIOUS.

For the representation of original -tʃ in unstressed syllables by -dʒ, cf. *cabbage, knowledge*, and the usual pronunciation of *Greenwich, Woolwich, Norwich, spinach.*]

1. In the original use, a quantity of finely chopped pork, beef, or other meat, spiced and flavoured, enclosed in a short length of the intestine of some animal, so as to form a cylindrical roll (usually, one of the 'links' formed by tying the containing intestine at regular intervals); later also, in generalized sense, meat thus prepared. In the 19th c. the application of the word has been greatly extended; in its widest use, it denotes a preparation of comminuted beef, veal, pork, mutton, or a mixture of these, either fresh, salted, pickled, smoked or cured, with salt, spices, flour (sometimes with the addition of fats, blood, sugar, vegetables, etc.), stuffed into a container made from an intestine, stomach, bladder, or other animal tissue.

There are more than 150 kinds of sausage, distinguished by names indicating the ingredients and the method of

manufacture. They are divided into two classes, in the U. S. known as *dry sausage*, which is a cured product, subjected to a process of drying lasting several weeks, and *fresh* or *wet sausage*.

Bologna sausage: see BOLOGNA. *Polonian, polony sausage*: see POLONY[2]. *German sausage*: see GERMAN *a.*[2] 4.

a. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 609/5 *Salsicia* [*printed* salsicix], a sawsyge. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 Keping it in a certayne pickle as we do regottes or sausages. 1573 BARET *Alv.* s.v. *Pudding*, A pudding called a sawsege, *tomaculum*. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 46 Certain sauceges and other good..refreshments. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* C j, The euil eaten sausedge came gushing out after. 1598 *Epulario* C iij, To make good Sausseges of Pork or other flesh. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 70 Sawsages the pound ten sols. 1641 *Conf. J. Browne, Jesuit* A 3, He..brought them of his Holinesses bread, and wine, and other rarities, as Bolognean Sassages, and such dainties. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. v. xxxviii. 174 She must go adorn'd with chaines of Saussages. *c* 1700 W. BISHOP in *Ballard MSS.* XXXI. 122 Your best Oxford Sossages. 1755 JOHNSON, *Sausage*, a roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice; sometimes it is stuffed into the guts of fowls, and sometimes only rolled in flower. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sausage Maker's Ghost* 34 To meet the call from streets, and lanes, and passages, For first-chop 'sassages'. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xl, Her fingers were like so many sausages. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* vii, Poor Traddles in a tight, sky-blue suit that made his arms and legs like German sausages. 1853 SOYER *Pantropheon* 300 Pheasant sausages, a delicious mixture of the fat of that bird, chopped very small, and mixed with pepper. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix. 367, I..made a sheep into sausages. 1887 HENLEY *Culture in the Slums* i. 2 'Look sharp', ses she, 'with them there sossiges.'

β. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 The fruit [Banana] is long in fashion of a soulsage. 1648 J. RAYMOND *Il Merc. Ital.* 182 In Bolonia..I took a taste of those famous Saltsages, that are compos'd at Bolonia.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** Applied to a thing having the appearance of a sausage or string of sausages.

1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* (1656) 63 Parted as it were into ropes, or sawsidges [Lat. *in funes aut farcimina*], which the anatomists call muscles. 1685 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 599 The iron Sawsages I wear [*i.e.* fetters]. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. with Donkey* (1886) 79 The sack..hung at full length across the saddle, a green sausage six feet long.

b. Applied to certain kinds of indiarubber.

1903 *Times* 14 Feb. 4/6 India Rubber.—Mozambique, good stickless sausage, 3*s.* 2½*d.*..sausage softish, 2*s.* 10*d.*

3. *Mil.* = SAUCISSE, SAUCISSON 3.

1645 *Enchiridion of Fortif.* 34 The figure..Presents the form of a Saucidge, the use whereof is to secure the foundations of Workes in Moorish..grounds. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 102/2 Sauceidges are things made of fagotts and brush wood to fill vp ditches. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v., Two of these Saucidges are commonly applied to every Mine, to the end that if one should fail, the other may take effect. 1763 R. ORME *Milit. Trans. Hindostan* I. 276 A serjeant of artillery, carrying a barrel of gunpowder with a long sausage to it, went forward [etc.]. 1845 W. H. MAXWELL *Hints to Soldier* I. 65 A sergeant..leaped upon the covered way with intent to cut the sausage of the enemy's mines.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as in *sausage-factory*, *-shop*; **b.** objective, as in *sausage-maker*, *-seller*, *-stuffer*; also in names of appliances used in making sausages, as *sausage-cutter*, *-filler*, *-grinder*, *-machine*, *-stuffer*; **c.** similative, as in *sausage-fingered*, *-shaped* adjs.

1891 *Century Dict.*, **Sausage-cutter*, a machine for cutting sausage-meat. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxxi, 'Celebrated *Sassage factory', said Sam. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Sausage-filler*, a small machine for stuffing sausage-meat into intestines. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 Sausage Fillers. 1841 THACKERAY *Men & Coats* Wks. 1900 XIII. 602 The old *sausage-fingered Berlin gloves. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Sausage-grinder*, a machine for mincing meat for sausages. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), **Sausage-machine*, a machine for chopping or mincing meat for the purpose of making sausages. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 212/1 Æschines.. the son of Charinus a *sausage-maker. 1572 HULOET (ed. Higins), *Sawsage seller, one that selleth sawsages, *allantopola*. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* III. (ed. 3) 454 **Sausage-shaped* (*botuliformis*); long, cylindrical, hollow, curved inwards at each end; as the corolla of some Ericas. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. v, At the *sausage-shop. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Sausage-stuffer*, a device for stuffing cleaned intestines with sausage-meat.

d. Special comb.: **sausage-curl**, a curl resembling a sausage; †**sausage-hose**, ?hose padded so as to resemble sausages; **sausage-meat**, meat minced and spiced to be used in sausages or as a stuffing; also *transf.*; **sausage poison**, a peculiar ptomaine sometimes developed in sausages; so **sausage-poisoning**; **sausage-roll**, a sausage, or a roll of sausage-meat, enveloped in a cover of flour paste, and cooked.

1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 298 Misses in their 'Boucles d'Angoulême' (Anglice, *sausage curls). 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 40 Who, in a gray skirt and a wig of chestnut sausage-curls,.. represented the Widow Twankey. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* I. iv, His long *sawsedge-hose. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 49 If required, the *sausage meat may be put into skins. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xvii, No wonder, I thought, that the men who wrote these things, were chopped up into sausage-meat. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect. 34 In this class appear miasms, contagions, the similar *sausage poison of Würtemburg. 1876 A. W. BLYTH *Dict. Hygiene* 506/1 Four hundred cases of *sausage-poisoning are stated to have occurred in Wurtemburg alone during the last fifty years. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Allantiasis*, sausage poisoning. 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xx, Arnold..had nothing but a *sausage-roll for his dinner.

Sauscyre, Sause, obs. ff. SAUCER, SAUCE.

Sausedge, obs. form of SAUSAGE.

Sauseflem(e, variant ff. SAUCEFLEME *Obs.*

Sausenap, rare variant form of SANAP *Obs.*

†**Sau·serling.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **sawsyrlyng.** [? f. SAUCISTER (contracted) + -LING[1].] A sausage.

1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 789/29 *Hec ulla*, a sawsyrlyng. *c* 1570 W. WAGER *The longer thou livest* 254 (Brandl), There be good Poddings at the signe of the Plough, You neuer did eate better Sauserlinges.

Sausfle(a)me, obs. variant ff. SAUCEFLEME.

Sausi(d)ge, Sausie, obs. ff. SAUSAGE, SAUCY.

Sausither, variant of SAUCISTER *Obs.*

Sauslyme, variant of SAUCELINE *Obs.*

Saussage, -ege, obs. forms of SAUSAGE.

Sausser, obs. form of SAUCER.

Saussurite (sɔ̄·sĭŭrəit). *Min.* [Named after Prof. H. B. de *Saussure* (1740–99) who first described it: see -ITE[1].] A very compact variety of zoisite. Also *Comb.* **saussurite-gabbro**, a variety of gabbro in which the component feldspar and diallage have been partly altered to saussurite.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 362 Saussurite..from the western isles of Scotland. 1880 F. W. RUDLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 541/1 H. B. de Saussure..found a greenish mineral, of singular toughness, which he described as jade. ..Its chemical composition, however, is quite unlike that of jade, and Beudant separated it as a distinct mineral under the name of 'saussurite'. 1885 JUDD in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLI. 398 The saussurite-gabbros.

Hence **Saussuri·tic** *a.*, resembling, pertaining to, or characterized by the presence of saussurite; **Saussuritiza·tion** (also incorrectly **Saussuriza'·tion**), conversion into saussurite, or the process by which saussurite is formed.

1885 BONNEY *Addr. Geol. Soc.* 70 The felspar being changed into a saussuritic mineral. 1889 M'MAHON in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 532 The felspar in all these rocks affords more or less evidence of incipient saussurization. 1893 GEIKIE *Text-Bk. Geol.* (ed. 3) 618 Saussuritization, the alteration of plagioclase into an aggregate of needles, prisms, or grains..imbedded in a glass-like matrix.., by an exchange of silica and alkali for lime, iron and water.

Sausy, obs. form of SAUCY.

†**Saut.** *Obs. rare. Irish.* Also **saulte, sawt**(e, **sould**(e. [Of obscure origin.] A ransom for murder or manslaughter.

1528 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 403 William Marten..dessired of the Courte and Comens Thomas Marten [his] saut, the which saut was jugid uppon the town by Pers Lynch..in recompenc of the slaght and saut of Thomas Marten. 1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 163 Alterages, biengis, saultes, and slauntiaghes. 1534 *Ibid.* 211 Sautes, otherwyse called raunsomes. 1537 *Ibid.* 496 Neyther canes, erykes, sawtes, ne byenges.

Saut, Sautable, var. ff. SALT, SAULT, SAULTABLE.

‖**Sauté** (sote), *a.* and *sb. Cookery.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *sauter* to leap (see SAULT *v.*[2]), used *trans.* in causative sense.] **A.** *adj.* (Sometimes as pa. pple.) Of meat, vegetables, etc.: Fried in a pan with a little butter over a quick fire, while being tossed from time to time.

1869 GOUFFÉ *Roy. Cookery Bk.* I. vi. 90 Beef kidney can also be *sauté* in the following way.

B. *sb.* A dish cooked in the above manner.

1813 L. E. UDE *Fr. Cook* (1827) 194 Mind, you must never let the *sauté* be too much done. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxvii, 'Long life to the Solomon of *sautés*', was my audible exclamation. 1869 GOUFFÉ *Roy. Cookery Bk.* I. vi. 93 For *sautés*, the fire should be brisk. 1870 DUBOIS *Artistic Cookery* 56 A *sauté* of chickens.

attrib. 1813 [see the vb. below]. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 163 The sauté-pan..is much used by French cooks instead of a frying-pan.

Hence **Sauté** *v.* = SAUTER *v.*; **Sautéing** *vbl. sb.* [1813 L. E. UDE *Fr. Cook* (1827) 192 Cut your scollops.., dip them into some clarified butter, in a *sauté*-pan, *sautez* them over a brisk fire.] 1859 *Eng. Cookery Bk.* 51 Frying or Sauteing, Broiling, Toasting and Braising of Animal Food. 1868 MARY JEWRY *Warne's Model Cookery* 51 To 'Sauté' anything means to dress it quickly, in a small pan, with a very little butter [etc.]. *Ibid.*, The art of sauté-ing well consists in doing it quickly, to keep the gravy..in the meat.

Saute, var. SALT *sb.*[2], SAULT *sbs.* and *vbs. Obs.*

Sauteer, obs. form of PSALTER.

‖**Sauter** (sote), *v.* [Fr. (inf.): see SAUTÉ *a.*] *trans.* (See quot.)

1869 GOUFFÉ *Roy. Cookery Bk.* I. 5 *To sauter* is to fry with little butter over a brisk fire. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Sauter(e, etc., obs. ff. PSALTER, etc.

†**Sauterell.** *Obs. rare.* Also **sawterell.** Var., possibly erroneous, of SAUNTRELL.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 310 Carpe on knave cautely and caste þe to corde here, And saie me nowe somwhat, þou sauterell with sorowe. *Ibid.* xxxii. 91 Yone sauterell he sais, He schall caste doune oure tempill..And dresse it vppe dewly with-in thre daies. *Ibid.* xxxii. 274 3itt schalte þou not3t, sawterell, þu sune for-sake it.

‖**Sauterne** (sotɛ̄rn). [Named from the district *Sauterne* near Bordeaux, where it is made.] A white French wine of the Bordeaux class.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4817/6 For Sale.., 32 Hogsheads.. of..Sauternes White Wine. 1833 REDDING *Wines* 154 The first [wines] in quality are Carbonieux,..Sauterne, Bommes, Barsac, and Preignac. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Boarding House*, i, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Calton, and Mr. Hicks produced respectively a bottle of sauterne, bucellas, and sherry.

Sautir, sautre, obs. forms of PSALTER.

Sautre, -trie, -trize, -try, obs. ff. PSALTERY *sb.*

Sauvage, obs. form of SAVAGE.

Sauve, obs. form of SAFE, SAVE.

‖**Sauvegarde,** Fr. form of SAFEGUARD II.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 274 Some [monitors], more particularly termed *Sauvegardes*, have the tail more or less compressed. 1888 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 276 The Common Teguexin, or South American Sauvegarde.

Sauvenap, rare variant of SANAP *Obs.*

Sauveo(u)r, -ver, obs. ff. SAVIOUR, SAVER.

‖**Sauve-qui-peut** (sovkipø). [Fr., subst. use of a phrase = 'Save (himself) who can'.] A general stampede or complete rout.

[1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Sauve qui peut!* Fr. Let those escape that can. This expression is familiar to the French in moments of defeat, and great disorder.] 1825 SCOTT *Let.* in Lockhart *Life* (1837) III. xi. 361 The marshals followed his [Buonaparte's] example; and it was the most complete *sauve qui peut* that can well be imagined. 1855–6 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. (1861) 41 What a fine satirical picture we might have had of that general *sauve qui peut* amongst the Tory party! 1907 ANTHONY HOPE *Tales of Two People* 133 The poor Stock fell two points more: there had been a *sauve qui peut* of the timid holders.

Sauvete, obs. form of SAFETY.

Sauveur, -our, obs. forms of SAVIOUR.

Savable, saveable (sē·văb'l), *a.* Also 5 **sauvable.** [f. SAVE *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *sauvable, salvable.*] Capable of being saved; orig. chiefly in *Theol.* sense. Cf. SALVABLE *a.*[1]

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 103 Nowe in it be cristis vertue growes the noumbre of the sauuable. 1530 PALSGR. 323/1 Savable, *salvable*. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 39 Those who doe subscribe them are in a saveable condition. 1751 [J. YOUNG] *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 25 Our unfortunate Lot was cast, where our Lives were however saveable. 1832 *Examiner* 51/2 They [*sc.* small rotten boroughs] are not of a saveable size. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1211 Who has shown himself by his works savable?

¶ ? Conducive to salvation.

a 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 374 And we find more admirable and saveable matter in one only Sermon of Jesus, upon the Mount, than in all the morals of the philosophers.

Hence †**Sa·vableness.**

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Concl. 411 Saveablenesse of Protestants.

Savacu: see SABICU.

Savage (sæ·vėdʒ), *a.* and *sb.* Also *a.* 3–6 **sauvage,** (*rare* 4 **saveage,** 5 **sawage, saffage,** 7 **savadg**(e); *β.* 4, 6–9 (now *arch.*) **salvage,** (7 **salvadge**). [a. F. *sauvage* (in OF. also *salvage*) = Pr. *salvatge*, Sp. *salvage*, Pg. *salvagem*, It. *selvaggio* (in the sense wooded, woodland; also in learned forms *salvatico, selvatico* wild), Roumanian *sălbatic*:—L. *silvāticus* (in popular L. also with vowel-assimilation *salvāticus*) woodland, wild, f. *silva* wood, forest: see SILVAN and -AGE, -ATIC.]

A. *adj.*

I. That is in a state of nature, wild.

1. Of animals: Wild, undomesticated, untamed. Often, and in later use exclusively, with the contextual implication of ferocity (cf. sense 9).

a. *a* 1300 *Dial. betw. Body & Soul* 30 (MS. Digby 86) To binden leounes sauuage. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 92 [Presents offered to the emperor] Sauage bestes..Gold & siluer, & riche stones. 1483 CAXTON *Knt. de la Tour* a j, But a lytel I rejoyced me in the sowne and songe of the fowles sauuage. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 58 b, An Asse sauage passante. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 78 Youthful and vnhandled colts..Their sauage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze, By the sweet power of musicke. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1611) 163 Now of those [Fowles of Prey] which are Predable, whereof some are Sauage, some Domesticall: the Sauage I call those that are not subiect to mans gouernment, but doe naturally shun their societie. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 272 An angry and ferocious disposition, renders the dog, in its savage state, a formidable enemy to all other animals. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xlvi, A story so absurd As that a new-born infant forth could fare Out of his home after a savage herd.

β. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 148 b, Ye partie had the mynde or stomake, not of a manne, but of a verayе brute & salvage beaste. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* § 7 (1877) 59 We have almaner of bestes salvages that you have, and more plente of them to chase. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 815 Whom late the salvage Bore..Hath rooted up, with purpose to devoure. *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 39 Lyons and other Salvage Creatures.

2. Of country, land, scenery: †**a.** Uncultivated, wild. *Obs.* **b.** Hence (by association with branch II), Horribly wild and rugged.

a. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5433 (Kölbing) Þe xii. Drians of þe Forest sauage, A strong knigt of heiȝe parage. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17134, I fyl a-noon, in my passage Into a wood ful savage. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 Northumbrelande..was a sauage and a wylde countrey, full of desartis and mountaignes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ix. 43 The moste part of the yle is hilly and sauage. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 23 Affecting private life, or more obscure In savage Wilderness. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 22 The prospect on all sides quite savage, high barran hills or dreary wet sands. 1810 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. ix. 326 The scenery is quite different from that on the mainland, dark, savage, and horrid. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. ii. 12 The view from this place had a savage magnificence. 1907 BP. ROBERTSON in *Trans. Devon Assoc. Ho.* i, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Calton, and Mr. Hicks produced respectively a bottle of sauterne, bucellas, and sherry.

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Sauveo(u)r, -ver, obs. ff. SAVIOUR, SAVER.

‖**Sauve-qui-peut** (sovkipø). [Fr., subst. use of a phrase = 'Save (himself) who can'.] A general stampede or complete rout.

[1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Sauve qui peut!* Fr. Let those escape that can. This expression is familiar to the French in moments of defeat, and great disorder.] 1825 SCOTT *Let.* in Lockhart *Life* (1837) III. xi. 361 The marshals followed his [Buonaparte's] example; and it was the most complete *sauve qui peut* that can well be imagined. 1855–6 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. (1861) 41 What a fine satirical picture we might have had of that general *sauve qui peut* amongst the Tory party! 1907 ANTHONY HOPE *Tales of Two People* 133 The poor Stock fell two points more: there had been a *sauve qui peut* of the timid holders.

Sauvete, obs. form of SAFETY.

Sauveur, -our, obs. forms of SAVIOUR.

Savable, saveable (sē·văb'l), *a.* Also 5 **sauvable.** [f. SAVE *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *sauvable, salvable.*] Capable of being saved; orig. chiefly in *Theol.* sense. Cf. SALVABLE *a.*[1]

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 103 Nowe in it be cristis vertue growes the noumbre of the sauuable. 1530 PALSGR. 323/1 Savable, *salvable*. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 39 Those who doe subscribe them are in a saveable condition. 1751 [J. YOUNG] *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 25 Our unfortunate Lot was cast, where our Lives were however saveable. 1832 *Examiner* 51/2 They [*sc.* small rotten boroughs] are not of a saveable size. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1211 Who has shown himself by his works savable?

¶ ? Conducive to salvation.

a 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 374 And we find more admirable and saveable matter in one only Sermon of Jesus, upon the Mount, than in all the morals of the philosophers.

Hence †**Sa·vableness.**

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Concl. 411 Saveablenesse of Protestants.

Savacu: see SABICU.

Savage (sæ·vėdʒ), *a.* and *sb.* Also *a.* 3–6 **sauvage,** (*rare* 4 **saveage,** 5 **sawage, saffage,** 7 **savadg**(e); *β.* 4, 6–9 (now *arch.*) **salvage,** (7 **salvadge**). [a. F. *sauvage* (in OF. also *salvage*) = Pr. *salvatge*, Sp. *salvage*, Pg. *salvagem*, It. *selvaggio* (in the sense wooded, woodland; also in learned forms *salvatico, selvatico* wild), Roumanian *sălbatic*:—L. *silvāticus* (in popular L. also with vowel-assimilation *salvāticus*) woodland, wild, f. *silva* wood, forest: see SILVAN and -AGE, -ATIC.]

A. *adj.*

I. That is in a state of nature, wild.

1. Of animals: Wild, undomesticated, untamed. Often, and in later use exclusively, with the contextual implication of ferocity (cf. sense 9).

a. *a* 1300 *Dial. betw. Body & Soul* 30 (MS. Digby 86) To binden leounes sauuage. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 92 [Presents offered to the emperor] Sauage bestes..Gold & siluer, & riche stones. 1483 CAXTON *Knt. de la Tour* a j, But a lytel I rejoyced me in the sowne and songe of the fowles sauuage. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 58 b, An Asse sauage passante. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 78 Youthful and vnhandled colts..Their sauage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze, By the sweet power of musicke. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1611) 163 Now of those [Fowles of Prey] which are Predable, whereof some are Sauage, some Domesticall: the Sauage I call those that are not subiect to mans gouernment, but doe naturally shun their societie. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 272 An angry and ferocious disposition, renders the dog, in its savage state, a formidable enemy to all other animals. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xlvi, A story so absurd As that a new-born infant forth could fare Out of his home after a savage herd.

β. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 148 b, Ye partie had the mynde or stomake, not of a manne, but of a verayе brute & salvage beaste. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* § 7 (1877) 59 We have almaner of bestes salvages that you have, and more plente of them to chase. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 815 Whom late the salvage Bore..Hath rooted up, with purpose to devoure. *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 39 Lyons and other Salvage Creatures.

2. Of country, land, scenery: †**a.** Uncultivated, wild. *Obs.* **b.** Hence (by association with branch II), Horribly wild and rugged.

a. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5433 (Kölbing) Þe xii. Drians of þe Forest sauage, A strong knigt of heiȝe parage. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17134, I fyl a-noon, in my passage Into a wood ful savage. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 Northumbrelande..was a sauage and a wylde countrey, full of desartis and mountaignes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ix. 43 The moste part of the yle is hilly and sauage. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 23 Affecting private life, or more obscure In savage Wilderness. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 22 The prospect on all sides quite savage, high barran hills or dreary wet sands. 1810 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. ix. 326 The scenery is quite different from that on the mainland, dark, savage, and horrid. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. ii. 12 The view from this place had a savage magnificence. 1907 BP. ROBERTSON in *Trans. Devon Assoc.*

47 Savage and forbidding scenes have laid aside their grandeur.

β. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 27 It is throughout baren & saluage, so that it is not able to nourishe any beastes for lacke of pasture. *a* 1645 WALLER *To my Lord Admiral* 12 Eurydice, for whom his num'rous moan Makes listning trees and salvage mountains groan. 1713 *Guardian* No. 101 ¶ 5 Fountaine-bleau..is situated among Rocks and Woods, that give you a fine Variety of Salvage Prospects. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 96 The old salvage character of the hill has disappeared.

† 3. Of a plant, tree, etc.: Wild, uncultivated.

a. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 244 Letus saunge, that is y-callid scariole. *c* 1580 R. WILLES in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. II. 79 The greater part of the quadrangle [is] set with saunge trees, as Okes, Chestnuts, Cypresse. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 182 As fruits..On savage stocks inserted, learn to bear. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xiv. (Dublin) 178 St. Foin..grows naturally savage without sowing or tillage, upon the Calabrian Hills near Croto. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode to Liberty* iv, The vine, the corn, the olive mild, Grew savage yet, to human use unreconciled.

β. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 202 A place..which yeeldeth balme in great plenty, but saluage, wilde, and without vertue. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 24 Thus the salvage Cherry grows.

4. a. Of movements, noise, demeanour, manners, etc.: Wild, ungoverned; rude, unpolished. *arch.*

c 1420-30 LYDG. *Dance Machabree* in *Bochas* (1554) 221, I haue nought learned here toforn to daunce, no daunce in sooth of footyng so saunge. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 62 But you are more intemperate in your blood, Than Venus, or those pampred animalls, That rage in saunge sensualitie. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 235 The saunge strangenesse he puts on. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. iii. 56 A saunge clamor. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 36 The Race Of that wilde Rout that tore the Thracian Bard In Rhodope,..till the savage clamor dround Both Harp and Voice. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 421 Oh to the club, the scene of savage joys, The school of coarse good fellowship and noise. 1784 — *Task* III. 325 Delights which who would leave..For all the savage din of the swift pack, And clamours of the field? 1822 SHELLEY *Tri. Life* 142 The wild dance maddens in the van, and those Who lead it..without repose Mix with each other in tempestuous measure To savage music, wilder as it grows.

† **b.** Of colouring: Crude, harsh, violent. *Obs.*

β. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 163 He tam'd the fierceness of his colours, which were too salvage.

5. Of peoples or (now somewhat *rarely*) of individual persons: Uncivilized; existing in the lowest stage of culture.

Now felt as a stronger term than *barbarous*, which tends to be applied to peoples somewhat less remote from civilization.

a. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 222 Like a rude and saunge man of Inde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iii. (Arb.) 22 He brought the rude and saunge people to a more ciuill and orderly life. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 27 Taking for their leader the Earle of Desmond and others, as Oneale, and some other of the saunge Irish. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 196 The Britains were for the most part an abject savage people. 1755 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 60 She [the Muse] deigns to hear the savage youth repeat, In loose numbers, wildly sweet, Their feather-cinctur'd chiefs and dusky loves. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 41/1 The highlanders, whom more savage nations called Savage. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXX. III. 170 The barriers, which had so long separated the savage and the civilised nations of the earth. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 168, I will take some savage woman, she shall rear my dusky race. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 73 The south..was, through its neighbourhood and intercourse with Gaul, somewhat less savage than the rest of the island. 1906 A. MACHEN *House of Souls* Note 7 We know..how the enemies of the cruel Star Chamber caused the savage Indian to disappear from the land.

β. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xiii. § 7. 435 In these times Greece was very saluage, the inhabitants being often chaced from place to place, by the captaines of greater Tribes. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 12 The more than Brutality of some salvage and barbarous Nations. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 271 From a Salvage Prince rendred himself a tame Follower of the Patriarch St. Gregory.

b. *Salvage man*: the conventional representation of a savage in heraldry and pageants; a human figure naked or enveloped in foliage. *arch.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Princely Pleas. Kenelworth* (1587) A iv, There met her in the Forest as she came from hunting one clad like a Sauage man, all in Iuie. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 14 Oout of the woods, in her Maiestiez return rooughly came thear foorth Hombre Salungio [*marg.* The sauage man.] with an Oken plant pluct vp by the roots in hiz hande, himself forgrone all in moss and Iuy. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xli, On either side stood as supporters..a salvage man proper, to use the language of heraldry, wreathed and cinctured. 1819 — *Ivanhoe* viii, Beside it stood his squire, quaintly disguised as a salvage or silvan man. 1820 — *Monast.* xvi, The flesh-coloured silken doublet..in which I danced the salvage man at the Gray's-Inn mummery. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 415 The 'Faerie Queen' ..in its alternation of the salvage-men from the New World with the satyrs of classic mythology.

c. Pertaining to or characteristic of savages.

a. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. vii. § 3. 102 The first people which after the generall floud inhabited Italie, were the Camesenes,..which people liued altogether a sauage life. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii. V. 494 The Grecian princess was torn from the palace of her fathers, and condemned to a savage reign and an hopeless exile on the banks of the Borysthenes. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 161 The civilized man gives up those stimulants of hope and fear which constitute the chief charm of savage life. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. iv. 176 This is the purely savage state; and it is the state in which military glory is most esteemed, and military men most respected. 1899 R. C. TEMPLE *Univ. Gram.* 24 The 'savage' nature of the languages comes out even more clearly if we apply the theory in another way.

β. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. viii. § 5. 140 There is no man so impious, as to beleeue that Noah..could..set vp or deuise any Heathen saluage, or idolatrous adoration. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 925 Like Hercules himself, his Son appears, In Saluage Pomp a Lyon's Hide he wears.

† **d.** Remote from society, solitary. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1085 O might I here In solitude live savage, in some glade Obscur'd. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. vii, I, methinks, am Salvage and forlorn, Thy presence only 'tis can make me blest.

† **6.** Of decoration: Rustic, imitating natural vegetation. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 156 b, The Jawe peces ..were karved with Vinettes and trailes of savage worke.

II. With reference to disposition or temper.

† **7.** Indomitable, intrepid, valiant. *Obs.*

a. 13.. *Coer de L.* 485 An hardy knyght, stout and savage, Hent a schafft with gret rage. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8270 (Kölbing) Þe .v. was Dedinet, þe saueage. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4022 But sone saunge men þat seten in þe halle henten hastili in honde what þei haue miȝt,..to wende him [the werwolf] after wiȝtli to quelle. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 813 With v thowsand welle garnest and sawage. *Ibid.* v. 534 A worthy clerk, bath wys and rycht sawage.

† **b.** In bad sense: Reckless, ungovernable. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4759, I praye the, my broder dere, ..That thow be wyse and not sauage; ȝif the not to outrage. *a* 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* (E.E.T.S.) 300 A mane..of wyne þat has vsage Ande habundance, and syne is nocht saffage Th[r]ow mychtines and confort of þe wyne At temporance bydis and sobyr syne.

† **8.** Rude, harsh, ungentle (also *transf.* of the sea, a river). *Obs.* (merged in the stronger sense 9). In the 17th c. a Gallicism.

a. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4089 (Laud MS.) Darrie hete..Remuen his tentes..and setten hem bisides Estrage, A colde water and a sauage.

β. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 77 Bot vertu set in the corage, Ther mai no world be so salvage, Which mihte it take and don aweie, Til whanne that the bodi deie. *Ibid.* III. 230 For as the wilde wode rage Of wyndes makth the See salvage, And that was calm bringth into wawe. *Ibid.* 332 And if ye wiste what I am, And out of what lignage I cam, Ye wolde noght be so salvage. 1655 F. G. tr. *Scudery's Artemenes* VII. III. 189 Her reputation is high, though her vertue be neither salvage nor austere.

9. Fierce, ferocious, cruel. **a.** of animals.

a. c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 3680 Lyouns proude in ther rage, And many beste ful Savage. 1420-2 — *Thebes* III. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 374 b, Grekes wening that were yong of age That this Tygre hadde be sauage And cruely besetting al the place Rounde about. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Theseus* (1595) 5 The wild sauage Sowe of Crommyon, otherwise surnamed Phæa. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xvii. 19 A roaring voice of most sauage wilde beasts. 1630 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* xxvii. (1633) 70 Even the Savagest Beasts are made quiet and docible, with want of food, and rest. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. iv, What savage tiger would not pity A damsel so distressed and pretty! 1820 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) IV. xi. 348 For all the kind [of dogs] are savage at night.

β. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 148 Wherein Iob alludeth to ravenous and salvadge beasts. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* vii. 2 Lest, like a salvage Lion, he My helpless Soul devour.

b. of persons, their attributes or actions.

a. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Theseus* (1595) 5 Of a cruell, wicked, and sauage pleasure. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 348 O then his lines would rauish sauage eares, And plant in Tyrants milde humilitie. 1594 — *Rich. III*, I. iv. 265 [*Murderer.*] Relent? no: 'Tis cowardly and womanish. *Cla.* Not to relent, is beastly, sauage, diuellish. 1599 — *Hen. V*, II. ii. 95 What shall I say to thee Lord Scroope, thou cruell, Ingratefull, sauage, and inhumane Creature? 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* I. i. 1 Musick has Charms to sooth a savage Breast, To soften Rocks, or bend a knotted Oak. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* I. i, A wretch Of soul more savage breathes not vital air. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 261 The operation of the old law is so savage, and so inconvenient to society, that [etc.]. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 190 It would be downright savage to leave Lady Miramont now. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) I. i. 32 The magistrates of Edinburgh..encouraged a savage fellow,.. one of the under-masters, in insulting his [Dr. Adam's] person and authority. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* III. vii, With a countenance..rather brutal than savage. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ix, He had a savage pleasure in making the poor wretches [his creditors] wait. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. liii. (1862) IV. 457 His queen the savage Parysatis. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxiv. 419 The troops were savage, and killed every man that they overtook.

β. 1637 SALTONSTALL *Eusebius' Constantine* 137 Hee hath changed all mansutude and graciousnesse with salvage fury and cruelty. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* xlii. (1742) III. 198 With what a salvage and murderous disposition they fly at one another's reputation and tear it in pieces.

c. *transf.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 358 Within the direfull grasp Of Savage hunger, or of Savage heat. 1818 SHELLEY *Homer's Hymn to Castor* 9 When wintry tempests o'er the savage sea Are raging. 1821 — *Epipsych.* 332 So that the savage winds hung mute around. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 12 The bellowing of the savage sea.

10. (Chiefly *colloq.*) Enraged, furiously angry. Also, rough or unsparing in speech.

1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherl.* (Colburn) 29 Don't let Emmy know that we have split, else she'll be savage with us. 1851 LYTTON *Not so bad* II. i. 32 You're so savage on Softhead, I suspect 'tis from envy. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 45 Almost any sick person..if he can speak without being savage..is exercising self control. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 134 Michel Angelo's head is full of masculine and gigantic figures as gods walking, which make him savage until his furious chisel can render them into marble. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 3 Come, Jasper, you need not look so savage. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 110, I think the Doctor was pretty savage with old Briggs.

III. 11. *Comb.*, as † *savage-fierce, -hearted, -looking, -spoken*, † *-wild*.

1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 487 Vicious in act, in temper *savage-fierce. 1819 MRS. GRANT in *Mem. & Corr.* (1844) II. 223 His *savage-hearted prototype. 1795 SEWARD *Anecd.* II. 272 They were the most *savage-looking men that I had ever beheld. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliv, He..glared at him with savage-looking eyes. 1894 *Outing* (N. Y.) XXIV. 230/1 A *savage-spoken old Scotch woman. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 37 The time, and my intents are *sauage wilde.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** A wild beast. *Obs.*

1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* IV. i, What unfrequented coast am I thrown on, Naked, and helpless, to be made a prey To the next coming Salvage of the field? 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 11 ¶ 12 The suspicion and solicitude of a man that plays with a tame tiger, always under a necessity of watching the moment in which the capricious savage shall begin to growl. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* I. 9 Crommyon was infested by a wild sow named Phæa. ..This savage he [Theseus]..killed. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Hampden* ¶ 14 The man who, in a Spanish bull-fight, goads the torpid savage to fury, by shaking a red rag in the air.

b. A bad-tempered horse. Cf. SAVAGE *v.* 4.

1869 'WAT. BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* vi, His experience of similar animals led him to house a donkey in the same box with Warrener, with whom the savage soon fraternised, and displayed corresponding improvement in his temper. 1888 W. DAY *Horse* 419 We also have in Paradox a modern savage, like his grey prototype.

2. A person living in the lowest state of development or cultivation; an uncivilized, wild person.

a. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 202 Vouchsafe to shew the sunshine of your face, That we (like saunages) may worship it. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Impreses* 174 His conceit was obscure to mee which painted a savadge of America pointing toward the Sun, with *Tibi accessv, mihi decessv.* 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 292 Some scattering Arabs, sold vs Water...Two of which Saunages our Captayne hyred, to guide vs. 1672 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* I. i. 7, I am as free as Nature first made man, 'Ere the base Laws of Servitude began, When wild in woods the noble Savage ran. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iii. 29 The Iroquois, Hurons, and some less considerable Tribes, are free and independent Savages. 1907 G. TYRRELL *Oil & Wine* 24 To the savage every stranger is therefore an enemy.

β. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 60 Doe you put trickes vpon's with Saluages, and Men of Inde? 1612 CAPT. SMITH, etc. *Map of Virginia* II. i. 3 Wee traded with the Salvages at Dominica. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (1883) 40 Among strangers and salvages.

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. ii. 156 Seeing we are civilized English men, let us not be naked Salvages in our talk.

b. *transf.* A cruel or fierce person. Also, one who is destitute of culture, or who is ignorant or neglectful of the rules of good behaviour.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. iii. 49 *Hect.* Fie sauage, fie. *Troy.* Hector, then 'tis warres. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. to Temple* (1702) 130 But who would imagine that our Christned Albion should breed such Salvages? 1762 COLMAN *Mus. Lady* II. 20 *Sophy*...Oh—the people here are all downright Goths. *Mash.* Absolute savages—an English catch, a Scotch jigg, and an Irish howl are all their ideas of harmony. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 422 Witness the patient ox, ..Driv'n to the slaughter..while the savage at his heels Laughs at the frantic suff'rer's fury. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. iii, However,..the young savages at Burnsley Vicarage had caught a Tartar. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 230 Peace, you young savage of the Northern wild! 1898 HAIG-BROWN in *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 8/1 Schoolboys..are not such savages as in the old days.

3. a. = *Salvage man* (see A. 5 b). **b.** The 'Jack of the clock' (see JACK *sb.*[1] 6).

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 15 This Sauage, for the more submission, brake hiz tree a sunder. 1708 [HATTON] *New View Lond.* I. 231 The Ornament of this Church [*sc.* St. Dunstans in the West] consists..of the Clock..here being two Figures of Savages or wild Men, well carved in Wood, ..with each a knotty Club in his Hand wherewith they alternately strike the Quarters. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. *Gloss., Savage, Wood-man*, or *Wild-man.* 1803 MALCOLM *Lond. Rediv.* III. 461 Their clock and savages, whose fascinating movements attract twenty pair of eyes every quarter of an hour. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 9 Oct. 4/7 [About 1762] it was customary for the Lord Mayor's procession to be headed by a body of men called 'whifflers'... These, with the assistance of some twenty 'savages' or 'greenmen', as they were termed, who let off..fireworks, effectively cleared the way for the City Fathers and the 'Show'.

Savage (sæ·vèdʒ), *v.* Also 6 **salvage.** [f. SAVAGE *a.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To act the savage; to indulge in cruel or barbarous deeds. *Obs. rare.*

1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag., Compl. Dk. Buckingham* xlix, My hart agryesd that such a wretche should raygne, Whose bluddy brest so salvaged out of kynde, That Phalaris had never so bluddy a minde. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xix. 384 Though the blindnesse of some ferities have savaged on the dead, and beene so injurious unto wormes, as to disenterre the bodies of the deceased; yet had they therein no designe upon the soule.

2. *trans.* To render savage, barbarous, or fierce.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1623) 563 Dispositions not despicable, if they had not been sauaged with a too carelesse rudenesse. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1081 Dependants, friends, relations, Love himself, Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie, The sweet engagement of the feeling heart. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxii, I was so savaged by my wrongs that I delighted in the recital of this adventure. 1828 SOUTHEY *Epist., Anniv.* 13 Its bloodhounds savaged by a cross of wolf. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 882 They are extremely good-natured and mild-tempered dogs, unless carefully 'savaged' by their masters.

† **3.** To behave savagely to. *Obs.*

1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 146 She used to savage me so..that I shall never go near them any more.

4. Of an animal, *esp.* a horse: To attack with the teeth, bite.

1880 W. Day *Racehorse in Train.* v. 38 In the stalls the bars should be put up between them, so that..they may be hindered kicking and savaging each other. 1891 N. Gould *Double Event* 12 A dangerous horse had thrown Thurton to the ground, and was 'savaging' him. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 7/3 Alexander III was daily caricatured as a bear with an Imperial crown, who wished to savage the best of his subjects. 1896 W. C. F. Molyneux *Campaigning in S. Afr. & Egypt* 173 [The horse] galloped about with rolling eyes, savaging every horse or man it could reach.

† **Sa·vaged,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Savage *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.] Savage, barbarous, uncivilized; also, rendered savage or cruel.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. § 10. 42 Icones and Patternes of their first and most sauaged times. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* III. App. xxxviii, Madnesse and stupor seize His salvag'd heart.

Savagedom (sæ·vėdʒdəm). [f. Savage *a.* or *sb.* + -dom.] The condition of being a savage; the realm of savages, savage people collectively.

1845 E. Warburton *Crescent & Cross* I. 311 We had been already five weeks in Savagedom, among sands, and deserts, ..and..had had enough of it. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 87 The people..goaded to frequent outbursts of ferocious savagedom by hunger. 1908 O. Crawfurd in *19th Cent.* Jan. 63 In the early ages of savagedom this region was eagerly colonised by Rome.

Savageism, variant of Savagism.

Savagely (sæ·vėdʒli), *adv.* [f. Savage *a.* + -ly 2.] In a savage manner; †recklessly (*obs.*), cruelly, barbarously, fiercely.

a 1400 *Launfal* 130 So savagelych hys good he besette, That he ward yn greet dette, Ryght yn the ferst yere. 1563 Winȝet *Vincentius Lirin.* To Q. Marie, Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 7 Raigeing I say, nocht only aganis our mother the haly, catholik kirk, bot maist sauagelie aganis thame selfis. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. iii. 205 Your Castle is surpriz'd: your Wife and Babes Sauagely slaughter'd. 1749 Smollett tr. *Gil Blas* II. vii. (1782) I. 174 Mergellina being..withal so savagely virtuous that she could not so much as endure the look of a man. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xiv, Captain Crawley looked savagely at the Lieutenant. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* xiii. (1900) 223 He was savagely angry against Torpenhow.

Savageness (sæ·vėdʒnės). Also 7–8 salv-. [f. Savage *a.* + -ness.] The state or condition of being savage, uncivilized, barbarous, cruel, fierce.

a. 13.. *Sir Beues* 2363 (MS. S.), I haue herde of [*MS. N.* in] sauagenes, Whenne ȝonge men were in wyldernes, þat þey toke hert and hinde..; þey slowen hem and soden hem in her hide; þus doon men, þat in wood abyde. 1600 Surflet *Country Farme* II. liv. 371 He [the vnruly bull] will become gentle, forgetting his naturall sauedgenes. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. i. 200 She will sing the Sauagenesse out of a Beare. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxxiv. 261 He kissed my hand with such a savageness, that a redness remains upon it still. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* ii, When the latent savageness of his nature was thoroughly roused.

β. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 353 Leaving them by reason of their salvagenesse. 1701 W. Nichols *Consol. to Parents* 8 A Salvageness and Ferity which the cruelest of Brutes are not subject to.

Savagery (sæ·vėdʒ|ri, sæ·vėdʒəri). [f. Savage *a.* + -ry, after F. *sauvagerie.*]

1. The quality of being fierce or cruel; savage disposition, conduct, or actions; also with *a* and *pl.* a cruel action or deed.

1595 Shaks. *John* IV. iii. 48 This is the bloodiest shame, The wildest Sauagery, the vildest stroke That euer wall-ey'd wrath..Presented to the teares of soft remorse. 1794 Coleridge *Relig. Musings* 182 In savagery of holy zeal. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iv. (1841) 227 They err greatly who imagine that this man's courage was ferocity, mere coarse disobedient obstinacy and savagery, as many do. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* II. ii. 210 Hast thou never heard His savagery at Alençon? 1883 Burton & Cameron *Gold Coast* I. iii. 75 We shall seldom see these savageries on the eastern coast of the island.

2. The condition of being wild or uncivilized; the characteristics of savages; the savage state of human society.

1825 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 327 The progress from savagery to civilization is evidently first from the hunting to a pastoral state. 1864 R. F. Burton *Dahome* I. 19 At certain hours the bugle-call from Santa Cecilia intimates that all about me is not savagery. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, There was a curious mixture in the boy, of uncompleted savagery, and uncompleted civilisation. 1870 Lubbock *Orig. Civilis.* i. (1875) 3 A tribe which had sunk from civilisation into barbarism would by no means exhibit the same features, as one which had risen into barbarism from savagery. 1904 Sir R. Rodd *Sir W. Raleigh* ii. 23 Ireland ..remained abandoned to the savagery of the primeval Celt.

3. Wildness, as of nature or scenery, etc.

1872 B. Harte *Mrs. Skaggs's Husbands* 1, Except for the rudest purposes of shelter from rain and cold, the cabin possessed but little advantage over the simple savagery of surrounding nature. 1884 Sala *Journ. due South* I. vii. (1887) 97 The appearance of the rock-bound coast is one of unrelieved savagery.

4. *collect.* in occasional uses: †Wild vegetation (*obs.*); savage beasts or savages collectively.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 47 Her fallow Leas, The Darnell, Hemlock, and ranke Femetary, Doth root vpon; while that the Culter rusts, That should deracinate such Sauagery. 1867 Jean Ingelow *Story of Doom* VI. 10 And had made A fire, to scare away the savagery That roamed in that great forest. 1896 R. S. S. Baden-Powell *Matabele Campaign* xviii. (1897) 464 That the white settlers were not entirely overwhelmed in the first mad, blood-thirsting rush of relentless savagery is a matter for marvel.

Savagess (sæ·vėdʒės). *rare.* [f. Savage *sb.* + -ess 1. Cf. F. *sauvagesse.*] A female savage.

1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. vii. 24 The Empresse would needs visit the fair Savagesse. *Ibid.* xxxii. 143 Silvan and the fair Savagess his wife. 1858 Thackeray *Virgin.* xl, The savage and savagess retired together.

† **Savagine,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Also -yne. [a. F. *sauvagin,* f. *sauvage* Savage *a.* Cf. Sp. *salvagina,* Pg. *selvagina, salvagina,* It. *selvaggina, salvaggina* venison, game.] **A.** *adj.* Savage, wild.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 246 Savagyne, voyd of al resoun. 1430–40 — *Bochas* II. xvi. (1494) h ij, Of the forests the bestes sauagyne.

B. *sb.* A savage.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3914 Þai..Sloȝe of þa sauagyns [*printed* -yus] a sowme out of nombre.

† **Savagious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Savage *a.* + -ious.] Savage. Hence † **Savagiously** *adv.*

1630 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 51 So they sent for Doctor Iulio Genovino a most savagious man. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 296 The people generally are..as sauagiously tame (I protest) as the foure footed Citizens of Lybia.

Savagism (sæ·vėdʒiz'm). Also **savageism.** [f. Savage *a.* + -ism.] = Savagery 2.

1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* II. 465 Virtues..could alone keep the world from that relapse into savagism to which mankind is ever tending. 1798 A. P. *Tour in Wales* 30 (MS.) We began to omit clambering among..ruins, merely for the assurance of Superstition and Savageism having existed when these terror striking fabrics were erected. 1841 Mary Hennell in C. Bray *Philos. Necess.* II. 616 Fourier..divides the history of humanity into four forms or periods, incoherently social—savagism, patrirarchalism, barbarism and civilization. 1877 Sparrow *Serm.* xiii. 175 There are various kinds of life..there is that of youth and age, of ignorance and knowledge, of civilization and savagism, with numerous subdivisions under each.

Savagize (sæ·vėdʒəiz), *v. rare.* [f. Savage *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To render savage or cruel.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 140 Earnshaw has been allowed to grow up on the farm, a man savageized. 1864 Gilfillan in *Mem.* (1892) 349 It was but natural that a man, who when he was close on middle-age had still his reputation and fortune to make [etc.],..should be soured and half savagised.

‖ **Sa·valo.** *Obs. rare* —1. [Sp., now written *sábalo*: see Sabalo.] The shad. Only *attrib.*

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 115 Your Savalo-pyes for the holy weeke.

Savan: see Savant.

Savannah (săvæ·nă). Forms: 6 zavana, 7 savanar, savanah, *pl.* savanæ, 7–8 savana, 7– savanna, savannah. [In 16th c. *zavana,* a. Sp. *zavana, çavana,* given by Oviedo 1535 as a Carib word. The later form *savana* (mod. Sp. *sabana*) is an instance of the usual N. American Sp. substitution of *s* for *z.* Cf. F. *savane,* G. *savanne.*

The Sp. *sabana* savanna is not, as has been supposed, the same as *sábana* sheet. The difference in accent is shown by verse examples to have existed already in the 16th c.; and the words originally began with different consonants.]

1. A treeless plain; *properly,* one of those found in various parts of tropical America.

1555 Eden *Decades* III. iii. (Arb.) 148 Hauynge towarde the southe a playne of twelue leages in breadth and veary frutefull. This playne, they caule *Zauana.* 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxx. 291 The plaines, which they call *Savanas.* 1655 I. S. *Brief Jrnl. Proc. Army W. Indies* 18 Open ground and plaine Fields, or Savanars as they there call them. 1661 Hickeringill *Jamaica* 13 Nor are the Woods a more plentiful Nursery for the Hoggs then the *Savana's* are for the Beeves and wild Cattel. 1672 Sir W. Talbot *Discov. John Lederer* 25 The Woods being full of Fallow, and Savanæ of Red-Deer. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 87 In the Bay of Campeachy are very large Savanahs, which I have seen full of Cattle. 1699 *Ibid.* II. II. 53 The neighbouring Savannahs. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 115 On the Bank of this Brook I found many pleasant Savana's, or Meadows, plain, smooth, and cover'd with Grass. 1753 Washington *Jrnl.* Writ. 1889 I. 17 He told me that the nearest and levellest Way was now impassable, by Reason of many large mirey Savannas. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 11 The more extended plains are commonly called Savanas. 1819 Bowdich, etc. *Mission to Ashantee* II. xiii. 448 The red and yellow ochres brought to me, were dug in the neighbourhood of a savannah three journies south-eastward of Empoongwa. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* v, Glades..anon opening yet wider into little meadows, or savannahs. 1865 Parkman *Huguenots* iv. (1875) 57 Next came the broad sunlight and the wide savanna. 1900 Doyle *Gt. Boer War* xiv. 235 Between these hills there lie wide stretches of the green or russet savannah.

fig. 1866 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IX. 273/1 The allusions..so profusely scattered through the vast savannahs of literature. 1893 F. Thompson *Poems* 49 Whether they swept, smoothly fleet, The long savannahs of the blue.

2. (See quots.)

1827 O. W. Roberts *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 113 Close to an extensive and beautiful pine savannah. *Ibid.* 114, I had a long walk into the savannah, which is pretty closely covered with detached clumps of pine trees of all ages and sizes. 1865 *Reader* 23 Sept. 336/3 The army has been moving through magnificent pine-woods—the savannahs of the South, as they are termed.

3. *attrib.* **a.** simple attrib.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 50 Plain even Savanah Land, without any Trees. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 110, The open or Savana Fields. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Sonn.,* '*O Dreary Life*' 7 Savannah-swards Unweary sweep. 1867 Latham *Black & White* 118 'Savanna land', meaning wet land.

b. In the names of birds, plants, etc.: **Savannah bird, blackbird,** the *Crotophaga ani* of the West Indies; † **savannah crane,** ? the Whooping Crane, *Grus americana*; † **savannah finch,** the grasshopper-sparrow of the U. S., *Coturniculus passerinus*; **savannah flower,** 'a West Indian name for various species of *Echites*' (Treas. Bot. 1866); **savannah fox** (see quot.); **savannah sparrow,** a sparrow of the genus *Passerculus,* esp. *P. savanna,* common throughout the greater part of North America; **savannah-wattle,** the West Indian trees *Citharexylum quadrangulare* and *C. cinereum*; † **savannah woodcock,** Latham's name for *Gallinago undulata.*

1694 Ray in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 In referring the *Savanna bird to the Lark-kind. 1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 306 The Savanna Bird..is four Inches long [etc.]. 1862 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 569 The food of the *Savannah Blackbird is mostly of an animal nature. 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 220 Amongst other game, they brought with them a *Savanna crane which they shot in the adjoining meadows. 1783 Latham *Synopsis Birds* III. 270 *Savanna Finch. 1696 Sloane *Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 89 *Savanna Flour. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 182 The Savanna Flower. This plant is common in the Savannas about Kingston. 1852 G. W. Johnson *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 350 *Echites suberecta* (..Savannah flower). 1879 Wood *Waterton's Wanderings* 412 Fox (*Vulpes cancrivora*),—This animal is generally called *Savannah Fox by the colonists, and Mikang by the natives. 1808–13 A. Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* (1831) II. 249 *Fringilla savanna,* Wilson.—*Savannah sparrow. *Ibid.,* The female of the Savannah sparrow is five inches and a half long. 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind. Islands* 787 *Savannah-wattle. 1785 Latham *Synopsis Birds* V. 132 *Savanna Woodcock.

‖ **Savant** (savañ). Also † **sçavant, savan.** [Fr.; subst. use of *savant* adj., orig. pr. pple. (synon. with *sachant,* now the only form in this use) of *savoir* to know :—popular L. **sapēre* = class. L. *sapĕre* to be wise: cf. Sapient.

The misapprehension of the obs. Fr. spelling *savans* of the plural has given rise in Eng. to the incorrect form *savan.*]

A man of learning or science; esp. one professionally engaged in learned or scientific research.

1719 F. Hauksbee *Phys. Mech. Exper.* v. 225 [He] made a Report thereof to the Royal Academy of Sciences of France; and, upon his return home, those Scavans thought it worth their while to re-examine the matter. 1750 Chesterf. *Let. to Son* 24 May, At Paris..you will find a cargo of letters, to very different sorts of people, as *beaux esprits, sçavants, et belles dames.* 1765 H. Walpole *Let. to G. Montagu* 22 Sept., I dined to-day with a dozen *savans.* 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 232 On one of these occasions, the *savants* in waiting were Quintus Icilius and Thiebault. 1848 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 189, I saw Alfred [Tennyson], and the rest of the sçavans. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* s. v. *Manzoni,* His mother [being] the gifted daughter of the great savan, the Marquis Beccaria. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* III. v. 263 How shall we compare..the service of the *savant* who discovers a new principle with that of the inventor who applies it?

‖ **Savante** (savãt). [Fr., fem. of *savant*: see Savant.] A learned (French) woman.

1766 H. Walpole *Let. to Gray* 25 Jan., Madame de Rochfort is different...Her manner is soft and feminine, and though a *savante,* without any declared pretensions. 1813 Byron in Moore *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1830) I. 457 Annabella..is ..an only child, and a *savante,* who has always had her own way. 1844 Marg. Fuller *Woman in 19th Cent.* (1862) 57 There is on her no hue of the philosopher, the heroine, the *savante,* but she looks great and noble.

Savar, obs. Sc. form of Savour.

‖ **Savate** (savat). [Fr.; lit. a kind of shoe: see Sabaton.] A method of fighting (commonly employed instead of or in conjunction with boxing) in which the feet are used. Hence ‖ **Savateur** (savatör), one who is skilled in the savate.

1862 Wraxall *Hugo's Miserables* CXXX. II. 79 The Parisian gamin..is clever at the savate, and all creeds are possible to him. 1889 E. B. Michell *Boxing* (Badm. Libr.) 132 While the practice of the *Savate,* in which the feet as well as the hands are used, was growing up in France, an exactly similar style of boxing was being separately developed in the remote countries between Indin and China. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 8/5 This mixture of savate with a sort of elementary boxing would appear to be only effective when both parties use it. 1899 *Ibid.* 30 Oct. 6/6 Charlemont, the French savateur.

Savation (sēi·vē··ʃən). *dial.* (see E.D.D.). [f. Save *v.* + -ation. Cf. *savacion,* obs. f. Salvation.] A saving (of money).

1724 Macky *Journ. thr. Engl.* (ed. 2) II. xii. 181 Which (to use that Country People's Word) was a great Savation of Money to my Lord Duke.

† **Save,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [ad. L. *salvia* Sage *sb.*1, whence OE. *saluie*; assimilated to Save *v.*] Sage.

c 1386 Chaucer *Kn't.'s T.* 2855 Fermacies of herbes, and eek saue They dronken, for they wolde hir limes haue. ? *a* 1450 *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* 287 So þat he drynke save or anteoche.

Save (sēiv), *sb.*2 [f. Save *v.*]

1. An act of saving; a piece of economy. *dial.* and *vulgar.* (See E.D.D.)

1906 *Daily Chron.* 9 Feb. 4/4 The fact is, apart from..the save in gas and firing,..when the year's finished I've calculated I shall make a profit on it.

2. *Football, Hockey,* etc. An act of preventing the opposite side from scoring.

1890 *Field* 1 Nov. 670/1 Coventry [a half-back] came to the rescue with a plucky save. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 2/1 Gay, in goal, made no mistake and several excellent saves.

Save (sēiv), *v.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 (6 *Sc.*) salve; *Sc.* 5–6 sa(u)lf(f, 6 salfe, salffe. *β.* 3–5 sauve; also (chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 3–6 sauf(e, 4–5 sawf(e, sawff, 4–6 sauff. *γ.* 4 *Kent.* sove (sovi, sovy). *δ.* 3– save; also (chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 4–6 saw(e, 4–5 saf(e, 4–6 saff(e; *Sc.* 5–6 saif(f, (6 saaf). [a. OF. *salver*, *sauver* (= Pr., Sp., Pg. *salvar*, It. *salvare*) :—late L. *salvāre* to save, f. L. *salv-us* SAFE.]

I. To rescue or protect.

1. *trans.* To deliver or rescue from peril or hurt; to make safe, put in safety. Const. *from*, †*out of.*

a. a living being.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 Lord saue us for we perisset. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 7226 God..þat..heldest Daniel fram þe lyoun, Saue me fram þis foule dragoun. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 116 To saf his douchtir fra þat wrak. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1099 Thus may thow saif me fra syte. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xc. 284 He that alwayes hath saued me out of all perelles wyll not forsake me at this tyme. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 55 Gif ȝe..salve his servandis ffre the daith so far as ȝe may. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 3 One that I sau'd from drowning. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ix. 9 Save a Thiefe from the Gallows, and he'll Cut your Throat. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 63 Did not you come Eleven of you into the Boat, where are the Ten? Why were not they sav'd and you lost? 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxii, She fell on her knees, and thanked the Power which had saved her husband. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, 'O Mr. Symmes!—save me—do save me—do hide me!' said Eliza.

b. one's life (similarly, one's body, carcass, head, neck, etc.). *To save one's skin*, to escape unhurt. *To save one's bacon*: see BACON 5 a.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9231 So þat to saui is lif þe castel vp hii ȝolde. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3811 He lefte his pray, and fleygh to hors, For to save his owne cors. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 271 His fostyr modyr..Did mylk to warme, his liff giff scho mycht sniff. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvii. 230 He besought our lorde god to saue his body fro mysfortune. *c* 1570 W. WAGER *The longer thou livest* 477 (Brandl), Neither mockes nor gaudes shall your skinne saue. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iii. 67 To day, how many would haue giuen their Honours To haue sau'd their Carkasses? 1685 [see NECK *sb.*¹ 3 d]. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 458 A great many lives were saved by the salutary practice of inoculation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 544 To have done all in his power to save both the head of Stafford and the head of Russell. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xlvii, See my neck and save your own.

c. a people, state, city.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 106 His douchtir.. to þe dragone suld be gyffine, to sauff þe ton. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. (1883) 59 He shold employe alle his entente to saue the comyn wele. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. v. (S. T. S.) I. 34 My citee was sauffit be þi helpe. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 133 If it were so, that our request did tend To saue the Romanes, thereby to destroy The Volces whom you serue. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 197 Could Troy be sav'd by any single hand. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode on Wellington* 200 Yea, let all good things await Him who cares not to be great, But as he saves or serves the state. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. p. xxi, The Bards were saved, but reformed.

d. To rescue (property) from shipwreck, fire, etc.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xli. 95 There was kindled in the same [ship] a great fire, so that nothing was saued, but onely the men. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 156 Go, go, be gone, to saue your Ship from wracke. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 73 The fyre was so vehement that littell or nothing was saved. 1787 PARK *Mar. Insurances* 141 Whereas the circumstance of the lighters being saved, and the ship lost, was accidental. 1878 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Molly Bawn* xxxviii, I saved them [*sc.* diamonds] from the fire.., and have had them re-set.

e. *absol.*

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Isa.* lix. 1 The Lords hand is not shortened, that it can not saue. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 80 Your husband he is gone to saue farre off, Whilst others come to make him loose at home. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 201 The same ambition can destroy or save. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 226 Oh, 'tis a godlike privilege to save! 1860 W. WHITING *Hymn*, Eternal Father, strong to save.

2. *Theol.* To deliver (a person, the soul) from sin and its consequences; to admit to eternal bliss. [Gr. σῴζειν, L. (Vulg.) *salvum facere, salvare, salvificare.*]

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1025 Monnes unmihte; þet he neodeles nom upon him seoluen, us for to saluin. 1340 *Ayenb.* 98 Godes zone þet com to þe wordle to zeche an to souy þet þet wes uorlore. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 82 Tech me.. Hou I may saue my soule. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xvi. 16 He *that schal* bileue, and schal be baptisid, schal be sauyd [*v.r.* saaf]; sothli he that schal bileue not, schal be dampned. [So 1535 COVERDALE, 1611.] — *James* i. 21 In myldenesse receyue ȝe the word insent, that mai saue ȝoure soules. [So in later versions.] *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xviii. 261 If it be seid..'The crosse of Crist saued the world..', the dewe vndirstonding ther of is this: 'Crist bi his crosse..saued the world'. *a* 1500–34 *Coventry Corpus Chr. Plays, Shearmen* 546 A seyd there schuld a babe be borne,..To sawe mankynd that wasse for-lorne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 b, I am passed my purgatory, and I am saued. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 166 We can not be saued wythout fayeth, and fayth commeth by hearynge of the worde. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 75 For there is no christian that meanes to be saued by beleeuing rightly, can euer beleeue such impossible passages of grossenesse. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 202, I was again much under this Question, Whether the Blood of Christ was sufficient to save my Soul? 1786 BURNS *For G. H. Esq.* 4 But with such as he, where'er he be, May I be sav'd or d——'d. *c* 1830 MOORE *Epitaph on Tuft Hunter* 20 He'd rather be Genteelly damn'd beside a Duke Than sav'd in vulgar company. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv, Luther learned now that a man was saved not by singing masses, but by the infinite grace of God. 1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems* 61 There is no expeditious road To pack and label men for God, And save them by the barrel-load.

absol. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 1 Þat is, þare is na god þat dampnes or safes. 1858 ARNOT *Laws fr. Heaven* Ser. II. xiii. 201 It is grace accepted that saves.

b. in asseverative phrases, *as I hope to be saved*, † *so God* (or *Christ*) *save me*, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 808 Ye shul paye fourty pound, so god me saue. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 120 So me Crist saif. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 300 As I be saued, ye be ful gentil and noble. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Dec., Remember poor Presto, that wants you sadly, as hope saved. 1711 *Ibid.* 30 June. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, As I hope to be saved, I will never mention a word of it.

c. *transf.* To reclaim from moral laxity, or the like; to be the 'salvation' of.

1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 98 How often you hear it said that marriage has improved a man—that it has saved him!

3. Used in certain formulas of benediction, greeting, etc.; as *God save you!* †Also (in greetings) with omission of the subject.

(*God*) *save the mark*: see MARK *sb.*¹ 18.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7034 (Kölbing) Wele yfounden, child Wawayn, Crist saue þi miȝt & þi mayn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2250 God saue al this faire compaignye. Amen. 1530 PALSGR. 698/1 God save you, whiche sayeng we use whan we come firste to ones presence. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 70 Sir Protheus: 'saue you: saw you my Master? 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iv, *Luke.* Then, as I said ..you were tickl'd when the beggars cry'd, Heaven save your honour. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer* III. ii, Save ye, save ye, Gentlemen. 1888 LOWELL *Heartsease & Rue* 178, I have seen him some poor ancient thrashing Into something (God save us!) more dry.

b. *esp.* in *God save the king!* and the like.

c 1290 *Beket* 755 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 128 Sire king, he seide, god þe loke, and saui þi dignite! 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 811 Þus dindimus þe dere king enditeþ his sonde, & god byseche þ to saue þe soueraine prinse. 1350–70 in *Eulogium Hist.* (Rolls) III. 87 *Regem* [*Henricum II*] *Theutonica lingua sic affatur*: Godde saue the kyng. [In *Giraldus* (Rolls) VIII. 180 God houlde dhe, cuning.] 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xvi. 16 He sayde vnto Absalom: God saue the kynge. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. iii. M j b, *Aue rex*, or god saue your royall maiestie. 1558 *Procl.* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. II. App. i. 389 God save the quene. *a* 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosw.-field* (1629) 9 Some with loud shouting, make the valleyes ring, But most with murmur sigh: God saue the King.

†4. To spare instead of killing, allow to live, give (one) his life. Often coupled with *slay*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5549 Þis midwimmen..did noght als þe king þam badd, Bot sauued þai þar childer liues. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1917 So that the site was al at his wille, To sauyn hem hym leste or ellis spille. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 256 Wallace commaundede thai suld na wermen saiff. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iv. (1883) 52 Whan he sauyth the lyf of them that he may slee. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xii. 100, I ordand ȝou to slay doune al the romans, and nocht to saif ane of them. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xvi. 586 To saue or slay the Sparow that he holdeth closed in his hand. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 124 And therefore yet relent, and saue my life. 1642 *Laws of War Army Earl Essex* 20 None shall save a man that hath his offensive Armes in his hands, upon paine of losing his prisoner.

absol. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 663 For curs wol slee, right as assoillyng sauith. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 207 Where him hapneth the victoire, His lust and al his moste gloire Was forto sle and noght to save.

5. To deliver *from* some evil which is likely to befall one; to protect from something which would be unwelcome or untoward; to ensure (one) immunity from some hurt or annoyance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2985 Fra toche of hir i saued þe, þat þou suld not sin in me. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 23 þat on Clothing is from Chele ow to saue. *c* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 293 þonkyng hym þat sauid hym wyth hys blessing from poysynnyng. 1530 PALSGR. 698/1, I save one from daunger, as harnesse doth ones persone, or as medecyne, or preservatyve dothe ones helth, *je contregarde*. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 186 The good harneys saued Huon fro all hurtes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 103 But Zelmanes comming saued Dorus from further chiding. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 226 He saved me from much interruption and many annoying questions. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 118 A sudden effort was necessary to save me from falling. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. of To-day* xviii. (ed. 3) 162 This route has the advantage, too, of saving one from the crowd.

b. used in invocation or aspiration: esp. with sarcastic emphasis.

1738 POPE *Univ. Prayer* 33 Save me alike from foolish Pride, Or impious Discontent. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 499 But save me from the gaiety of those Whose head-aches nail them to a noon-day bed. 1798 CANNING *New Morality* 210 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July, Save, save, oh! save me from the candid friend!

c. To be a protection, defence, or means of deliverance to.

1412–20 LYDG. *Troy Bk.* III. 90 And some wil haue also no viser To saue his face, but only a naser. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 71 Couert of treis sawit him full weille. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 489 A goodly glose, by the whiche that place that may defend a thefe, may not saue an innocent. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. 333 But it shall not save you. The very sunshine you live in is a prelude to your dissolution.

6. *refl.* (in senses 1 and 5). Often = to get away, escape (F. *se sauver*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 O none wise ne muwe ȝe betere sauuen ou suluen. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 836 Him com strokes so gret plente þat fain he was to weren is hed And saue him self fro þe ded. *c* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 133 Wherfor, gentyll knyght, gos hens fast and saue þyselfe. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 48 Flye Lords, and saue your selues. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 585, I saved my self out of those difficulties by saying to all my friends, that I would not be involved in any such confidence. 1729 W. FUNNELL *Voy.* 144 He and his company got to his boat, and so saved themselves to the ship. 1817 *Ballad of Waterloo* 18 All panic struck, the legions fled, 'Twas *save himself who could.* 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xl, The only course by which he could save himself from degradation and disgrace.

† b. *refl.* and *intr.* To avoid loss. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 139 b, So both parties, rather myndyng to gain or save then to lose, departed for that tyme. *Ibid.* 141 b, Thenglishemen sometyme saved, and sometyme gained, but the moste losse lighted on the Frenchemen. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s. v., A Tradesman is said to save himself that neither gets nor loses.

7. †a. To heal, cure, restore to health. *Obs.* b. Later only as a specific use of sense 1: To rescue from a sickness which threatens to prove mortal; = to save the life of.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 17 Hou heore schabbede schep schal heore wolle saue. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 387 He was hard i-holde with a strong sikenesse, and myȝte nouȝt be i-heled noþer i-saved wiþ no manere medecyne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 32 Bot as a man that wolde him save, Whan he is sek, be medicine. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2558 My-self with a serop sall saue [*Dublin MS.* safe] ȝow belyue. 14.. *Officium Resurrect.* 7 in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* 3 Why suffred he so forto dy, Sithe he may all sekenes saue? 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 63 Soe our chirurgion was sent for to assist the Duch chirurgion to save the [wounded] man, yf it were possible. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli, Her own little boy was saved, actually saved, by calomel, freely administered, when all the physicians in Paris had given the dear child up.

8. To keep, protect or guard (a thing) from damage, loss, or destruction.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 429 And so þe strokes were i-lette, and þe walles i-saued. 1387 *Charters*, etc. *Edinb.* (1871) 35 To cast the watir owte and to save the werc fo the watir. *c* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 39 Hys hall was yche day of the ȝere new strawed..forto saue lyngtus clopys þat setton on þe flore. 1553 WILSON *Rhet.* (1585) 117 Fond is his purpose, that being in the Raine, casteth his garment in a bush, and standeth naked himself, for sauing the glosse of his gay coate. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 63 A Ferril of Brass may be put thereon to save the Head from cleaving. 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* II. 90 If the Toes with part of the foot was shot off, cut off the lacerated parts smooth, but with care to save as much of the foot with the heel as you can. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 93 To save the powder from too rude a gale. 1735 — *Donne Sat.* ii. 72 His Office keeps your Parchment fates entire, He starves with cold to save them from the fire. 1907 HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* 97 Over-exposed prints may possibly be saved by further diluting the developer.

†b. To guard (property) from loss or from passing into other hands; to keep in safe possession (for oneself or another). *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 81 Also, ye skyueyns of ye gylde yat hauen ye catel in hande, scholene fynden borwes to ye alderman, for to sauen ye catel, and for to bringe it forht at ye general morspeche, wyht-outen ani lettyng. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 272 When þy lord lokeþ to haue a-lounce for hus bestes, And of þe monye þow haddist þer-myd hus meoble to saue. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* vi. 20 O Timothe save that which is geven the to kepe. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. ii. (S. T. S.) I. 15 The realme of latynis and troianis was sauffit to þis childe Ascanius be prudent tutorie of lavinia his moder.

†c. To have (a person) in safe keeping. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 200, I deeme anon this cherl his seruant haue; Thou *shalt* no lenger *in thyn hous* hir saue.

† d. To make (a place) secure. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 294 þe toun he suld so saue, þat he suld not ascape.

e. *To save one's pocket*: to avoid spending one's money.

1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 9/1 The tenant for life may have indirectly benefited himself or saved his own pocket.

f. *To save one's face*: to avoid being disgraced or humiliated. Similarly, *to save* (another's) *face*.

[Originally used by the English community in China, with reference to the continual devices among the Chinese to avoid incurring or inflicting disgrace. The exact phrase appears not to occur in Chinese, but 'to lose face' (*tiu lien*), and 'for the sake of his face', are common.]

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 5/1 Unquestionably the process of saving one's face leads to curious results in other countries than China. 1900 *Daily News* 25 June 4/5 The communiqué in the Russian 'Official Messenger' provides the necessary formula by the adoption of which the Chinese Government can save its face.

9. To keep intact or unhurt, preserve, maintain, safeguard (honour, credit, chastity, and the like).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11232 Right sua al plain,..he com and yede, Saufand his moder hir maidenhede. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 527 My worschipe to saue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 338 Wyrk yhe then apon swylk wyss, That ȝour honour be sawyt ay. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 523 Til that myn harte..Graunted hym loue, vpon this condicioun, That eueremore myn honour and renoun Were saued. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 19 Good is to save With penance and with abstinence Of chastite the continence. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 26 Thus will I saue my credit in the shoote. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 148 Who to save the reputation of the Virgin, confessed that he came to rob the house. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xi. (1848) 130 'Twould be much easier for the mistaken Physitian to save his Credit, than for the unprepar'd Sinner to save his Soul. 1733 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 125 Must then at once (the character to save) The plain

rough Hero turn a crafty Knave? 1851 LYTTON *Not so Bad* II. i. 29 The loan saved my credit, and made my fortune.

b. To safeguard (a right, possession) *to* a person.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 144 Whether the kynge mey gyve such rewarde..off his revenues, savynge to hym self sufficiant ffor the sustenance off his estate. 1499 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl.* I. 50/1 A precept of confirmation of the crownarschip of Carrik..Salffand to the kingis hienes service auch and wont. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 41 b, Yf a man let lande to another for terme of lyfe sauynge the reuersyon to him. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 29 § 6 Savinge to all and every person or persons..all such Rightes..wch they..had, might or should have had, of, in or to any the Mannors Lordshippes [etc.]. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* x. § 648. 279 The Lord doth grant the rent unto a stranger saving unto him his seignory. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. v. 23 We find a clause..introduced saving the king's rights.

†**c.** ? To keep, observe (a duty, rule). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 85 Wherof I can noght bothe save My speche and this obedience. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 538 And all þai aw be day & night To saue þis rewle in all þer myght.

†**d.** To preserve the credit of (one's word, oath).

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* xxix. 72 A man stode þer besyde & herd, & wold, hys thankes, saue [*v.r.* Sawe] þe prophetes sawe. 1595 *2nd Pt. Contention* (1843) 125 Ile shew your grace the waie to saue your oath.

10. With adj. complement: To keep or preserve *whole, unhurt*, etc.

† *To save harmless*: see HARMLESS *a.* 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5037 Lauerd..sauue mi childir hale to me. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 223 Ane angell..opynd þe dure and savid þe seale hale at Saynt Remigius sett on itt. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xviii. 27 When the wycked man turneth awaye from his wickednesse..he shal saue his soule alyue. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 225 To sauе vnscratch'd your Cities threatned cheekes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* vii. 4 If they saue vs aliue, we shall liue. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 566 Which, kindled with dry leaves, just saves unquench'd The spark of life. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 894 To Save her dear lord whole from any wound.

†**11.** To store, preserve, keep in sound condition.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (Bodl. MS.) He [the heart] is holow3 to fong blood, and he is þikke to saue it. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 507 After that, it ought to be dried in the Sun, and saued in a brasen box. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 33 They [the Fish] are saued three maner of wayes: by fuming, pressing, or pickelling. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 151 There sav'd by spice, like mummies, many a year, Dry Bodies of Divinity appear.

b. *intr.* To remain in good condition, to last without spoiling, to 'keep'. ? *U. S.*

1891 *Century Dict.*, *Save*..To be capable of preservation: said of fish: as, to *save* well.

12. *trans.* †**a.** Astr. *To save the appearances, the phenomena* [tr. Gr. *σῴζειν τὰ φαινόμενα* (e. g. in Proclus *Hypotyp.* v. § 10); cf. It. *salvar le apparenze*, F. *sauver les apparences*]: said of a hypothesis which satisfactorily explains the observed facts. See also SALVE *v.*2 I. *Obs.*

1625, 1643 [see PHENOMENON 1 c]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 82 When they come to model Heav'n And calculate the Starrs, how they will weild The mightie frame, how build, unbuild, contrive To save appeerances.

Hence (? orig. allusively) **b.** *To save appearances*: to contrive to keep up an appearance of propriety, solvency, or the like. (So in Fr. and It.) Cf. APPEARANCE 12 b.

1721, 1761 [see APPEARANCE 12 b]. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiii. 222 Sparta sent only a handful of men to save appearances. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* viii. 234, I suppose it 'saves society', at least it saves appearances.

13. To prevent the loss of (a game, match, wager, etc.). Also, in Racing slang, to 'hedge' so as to protect (oneself, one's 'book') from loss, or so as to recover (a certain sum) out of one's losses.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 94 The description Of what is in her Chamber, nothing saues The wager you haue laid. 17.. in Lillywhite *Cricket Scores* (1863) I. Pref. 10 If a striker nips a Ball up just before him he may fall before his Wicket, or pop down his Batt before Shee comes to it to Save it. 1837 D. WALKER *Sports & Games* 217 The striker ..must never follow a ball so far that, in case of no runs being obtained, he cannot return to save his wicket. 1862 PYCROFT in *London Soc.* II 114/1 As to his bowling, it might have saved the game. 1869 'WAT. BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* xx, And even his lordship began to grudge that he had not just saved his book upon him [a horse] in consonance with the Major's advice. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 58 But in the Eton field..even in the sorest straits, by the feet, and by the feet alone, must the goal be saved.

†**b.** To make (a dangerous voyage) safely. *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 77 This holds with little intermission till..the first Full Moon in August; when our Europe Ships, if they save their Passage about the Cape, venture to make in here.

14. 'To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose' (J.); to be in time for, manage to catch.

1732–3 SWIFT *Reas. Rep. Sacram. Test.* Wks. 1751 IX. 245 The same Persons..were..faithful Subjects to Cromwell, yet being wise enough to foresee a Restoration, they seized the Forts and Castles here [in Ireland]..; just saving the Tide, and putting in a Stock of Merit sufficient to preserve [etc.]. 1802 CANNING in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 456, I have but a moment to save the post. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 203 That they may save the hour of..appointment. 1849 THACKERAY 12 June in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 409/2 The note must go this instant to save the post. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* vii. 73 There arises a question whether under such circumstances the train can be saved.

†**b.** *To save one's distance, time*: to manage to arrive at (a given point or time) after being delayed.

1790 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 142 § 3 (1791) V. 184 Whether Nicolas saved his distance..we shall not just now enquire. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VI. iv, Riding out to dinner, many miles off, on a beast that will not quit his walk, while you know that nothing short of a full gallop will save your time.

II. To reserve, lay aside.

15. To keep for a particular purpose or as likely to prove useful; to set apart, lay by, reserve.

c 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (verse) 1582 Þat euer-ilkon wil of hir laue þe third part til hir sopper saue. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 9 Good thou, saue mee a piece of Marchpane. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 136, I saved the Skins of all the Creatures that I kill'd. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* (1796) xiv. 210 Take..a bunch of turnips, pare them, save three or four out, put the rest into the water. 1845 *Visit to Bury St. Edmunds* 90, I have one pair [of shoes]; they were almost worn out when father died, and as mother can't buy any more, I save them for Sundays.

16. *spec.* To collect and keep (seed) in stock for sowing.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxiii. 47 The Roots [of Clary]..perish after the Seed-time; it is most usuall to save it; for the Seed seldom riseth of its own shedding. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 128 The best way to save the seeds of this plant, is [etc.]. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 92 It is feared the bulk of the people will not be able to save seed for next crop.

b. To dry (corn, hay, peat) by exposure to the air; to harvest, stack. Cf. *win.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 120 When it [the corn] was growing and grown, I have observ'd already, how many Things I wanted, to Fence it, Secure it, Mow or Reap it, Cure and Carry it Home, Thrash, Part it from the Chaff, and Save it. 1764 *Museum Rust.* I. lxxxiii. 361 The farmers pile them up in one of their offices, with an outside facing of bog turf well *saved*. 1824 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 183 The Northumberland people have an idiom of 'saving hay' for 'making hay'. 1892 JANE BARLOW *Irish Idylls* i. 8 A turf-stack..when newly 'saved'..looks like a solidified shadow of the little house.

c. To extract (gold) from quartz.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 69 The gold is easily saved, being clean, angular, and not very small; hence the proportion saved by the mill-process is notably greater than in any other locality in California.

d. *To save clean* in *Whaling* (see quot.).

1891 *Century Dict.* s. v., *To save clean*, to save all (the blubber) in cutting in: a whaling-term.

17. To store up or put by (money, goods, etc.) by dint of economy; to reserve instead of spending, consuming, or parting with.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 27 Treuþe..Bad hem Bugge Boldely what hem best lykede, And sebben sullen hit a-geyn And saue þe wynnynge. 14.. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 170 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 49 Þei..Þat wyll thryue, and þer gode saue. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 39, I haue fiue hundred Crownes, The thriftie hire I saued vnder your Father. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 84 ¶ 14 A nobleman's butler, who has furnished a shop with the money he has saved. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 50 But Dora stored what little she could save, And sent it them by stealth. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 95 He was able to save money for his son's education.

b. *absol.*

1595 LODGE *Fig for Momus* H 1 b, Counsell, how to spend, and saue. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iii. I. 410 Whatever industry might acquire, if parsimony did not save and store up, the capital would never be the greater. 1859 SMILES *Self-help* ix. 234 Add guinea to guinea; scrape and save; and the pile of gold will gradually rise. 1878 JEVONS *Pol. Econ.* ix. 86 It is idle to say that the better-paid working men cannot save.

c. with *up*. Also *absol.*

1834 [see SAVED *ppl. a.* 2]. 1850 SMEDLEY *Frank Fairlegh* iv, A parting gift from my little sister Fanny, who..had saved up her pocket-money during many previous months, in order to provide funds for this munificent present. 1884 BLACKLEY *Thrift & Indep.* 20 To try the system of saving up a little week by week. *Ibid.* 57 If, by an effort, he save up.. £30. *Ibid.* 91, I set myself to save up for my own old age.

18. To avoid spending, giving, or consuming (money, goods, etc.); to keep (a given amount) from being spent or consumed or lost and so retain it in one's possession. Also with indirect obj. (with or without *to*): To enable a person to avoid spending, giving, or losing.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 545/345 *Ki sauuer veut soun doner, Corteis seit de soun manger*;..He may saue moneye and gete þat wol be curteys of his mete. 1539 in W. A. J. Archbold *Somerset Rel. Houses* (1892) 73 Ther will be a great soome of money that shalbe salved to the kinges highnes therbye. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 6 b, And so consequentlie in their whole Armies to saue the pay of a great sort of Captaines..and other Officers. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 48 Thou hast saued me a thousand Markes in Linkes and Torches. *Ibid.* v. i. 99, I..will, to saue the blood on either side, Try fortune with him, in a Single Fight. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 207 The said Ianizare ..will easily save a man more then his wages. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Aug., When we came to look for our coach we found it gone, so we were fain to walk home afoot and saved our money. 1693 in C. R. Wilson *Old Fort William* (1906) I. 12 That old Maxim..That a Penny saved is two Pence gott. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. I. 197 You have already saved several millions to the publick. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 406 By carrying this plan into execution, the public..would save not less than four millions *per annum*. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 257 With suitable flues, the saving of fuel is much greater when turf and wood are employed than is the case with coal;..3rd being saved in the case of wood, and 4th only in that of coal. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xxxii, Mr. Sowerby then got into another cab...Anyone else would have saved his shilling, as Mrs. Harold Smith's house was only just across Oxford Street.

†**b.** *absol.* Of a commodity: To effect a saving in use, 'to be cheap' (J.).

a 1626 BACON *Compounding of Metals* Baconiana (1679) 94 Brass Ordnance..saveth both in the quantity of the Material, and in the charge and commodity of mounting & carriage.

c. With immaterial obj., e. g. labour, time, distance to be travelled, etc.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* B ij, Therefore saue labour for making any further reply hereunto, least you doe but lose your trauaile herein. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 8 He saues my labor by his owne approach. 1602 — *Twel. N.* II. ii. 6 You might haue saued mee my paines, to haue taken it away your selfe. 1612 BACON *Ess., Despatch* (Arb.) 248 To chuse time, is to saue time. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 3 Fair weather beginning with the New Moon, made the Captain repent that he had not passed through the Phare of Messina, which would have saved him fifty miles in his course. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv, Edith..baked all the oatmeal cakes, which saved Alice a good deal of time. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 149 We had dispensed with tea, so as to save time.

19. To be careful or economical in the use of; to use or consume sparingly.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 160 His youthfull hose well sau'd, a world too wide For his shrunke shanke. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 62 For I eat sparingly; and sav'd my Provisions (my Bread especially) as much as possibly I could. 1739 SWIFT *Direct. Serv., Butler* Wks. 1751 XIV. 21 To avoid burning Day-light, and to save your Master's Candles. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xl, Next she enlarged on the advantage of saving old clothes to be what she called 'beet-masters to the new'. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* xxix, Everything..including the carpet and curtains—looked at once well worn and well saved.

20. To treat carefully, so as to obviate or reduce fatigue, wear and tear, etc. *To save oneself*, to reduce the amount of one's exertions.

[1756 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 14 Dec., Adieu! I am going to the ball, to save my eyes from reading, and my mind from thinking.] 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* (ed. 3) III. 82 To make use of the theatrical phrase, I never saved myself, but often suffered my feelings to possess me so entirely, as that they deprived me of the power of voice. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xviii, My eyes are getting weak, and I wish to save them as much as possible. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* v. 52 White-Stockings, whom I had ridden down [to the races], to save Brilliant. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Lifted Veil* ii, Supposing that he wished merely to save her nerves. 1907 SYMONS-JEUNE *Art of Punting* 17 Beginners..in order to save themselves and ease the strain on their arms..shove crooked and turn the punt round.

III. To avoid or prevent (something undesirable).

A development from sense 18; sense 21 arises naturally from the sense 'to avoid paying or losing'. Cf. also sense 5.

21. To avoid for one's own part or enable another to avoid (some burden or inconvenience); *occas.* to avoid or obviate the necessity for. *Const.* indirect obj. of the person (oneself or another) who is relieved.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin* Epit. Emp. Hh 3 b, By meanes whereof, a little tract of time would saue him a great deal of wrath. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 75 And about midnight [he] departed towards Crates; which saved the geveing a present of 2 damaskt fowling peeces, yf he had staid till morninge. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xvii. 259 How might'st thou by this *effugium* have sav'd all thy misfortunes? 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* IV. ii. 58 Will you not speak to save a Lady's Blush? 1699 — *Ep. J. Driden* 11 Without their cost you terminate the cause And save the expense of long litigious laws. 1780 *Mirror* No. 95 Take my advice, my dear Bell, and save yourself the trouble. 1790 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) I. vi. 168 My letters lie there for me, as it saves their being sent down to Rosebank. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 135 The hurt done by their splinters would have been saved also. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii, The best way's to let the blood barken upon the cut—that saves plasters. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Mar. 5/2 The only use of paper money is in saving the wear and tear of gold. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 77 A tendency to take quick steps, as if running forward to save a fall.

†**b.** *To save* (a woman's) *longing*, to anticipate and so prevent it. Also *transf. Obs.*

1593 *King Lear* I. ii. 133 (Malone Soc.), Madam, to saue your longing, this it is. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 261 Sir, you haue sau'd my longing, and I feed Most hungerly on your sight. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. i. (1631) 48 Looke, Win, doe, looke a Gods name, and saue your longing. 1656 OSBORN *Adv. Son* II. xvi. 54 Our Beldame Eve, to save her longing, sold us all for an Apple. 1665 HEAD *Eng. Rogue* (1874) I. 88 Come hither Sirrah, I know what you would have, I'le save your longing.

c. *Games.* To prevent the opposing side from gaining (a run, goal, etc.). *To save two, three, four runs* (Cricket): to prevent the scoring of a second, third, or fourth run for a hit. Also (in football, hockey, etc.) *absol.* = to save a goal.

1816 LAMBERT in Box *Eng. Game Cricket* (1877) 34 Long Stop.—This man should stand a proper distance behind the wicket, to save a run, if the ball should not be stopped by the striker, or wicket keeper. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket. Manual* (1851) 49 Long Leg..usually stands to save four runs. 1867 SELKIRK *Guide to Cricket Ground* 35 *Saving the Run.*—Stopping and returning the ball so quickly that the batsmen dare not attempt a run for fear of being run out. 1889 *Field* 5 Jan. 29/3 For the losers, Jackson in goal saved well on several occasions [hockey]. *Ibid.* 12 Jan. 65/2 But his shot was saved by the goal-keeper [football].

d. *Well saved*: an applauding expression used when a rider has avoided a fall; also (in games) when a brilliant 'save' has been made.

1859 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* I. i. 10 As he fell upon his head into the road, and recovered himself without unhorsing me,..'Well saved, my lad, and devilish well ridden too', said the jolly General.

† **22.** To afford protection from. *Obs.*

1583 *Leg. Dp. St. Androis* Pref. 46 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 348 The plesant plane-trie will the leavs vnfauld With fairest schaddow to save the sone in symmer.

† **23.** To meet or overcome (a doubt); = SALVE *v.*[2] 2. *Obs. rare.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 194 Right well, deere Gossip, ye advized have, (Said then the Foxe) but I this doubt will save.

IV. Idiomatic uses of certain parts of the verb. (For those of the pr. pple. see SAVING *prep.*)

24. The infinitive *to save* has been used to mean:

† **a.** On condition of not injuring. Cf. sense 9.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1260 Ac ich wolde to sauui lif & lume bringe him to ech lawe. [Cf. ante 1242: þat he vor his neueu wolde..Do hey amendement, sauue lume & lif.]

† **b.** Saving, having regard to (one's honour, 'presence'). See SAVING *prep.* 2.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 173 'Schyr', said he,..' To sauff 3our presence, it [is] nocht swa'. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1008 And grant the frekis on fold farar to fall, Baith thair honouris to saif.

† **c.** Except, excepting; = SAVE *prep.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Orig. Cron.* IV. ix. 1170 Al þe cite þan fande þai Withe þar fais nere wptane, To sauff þe Capitalle allane. *Ibid.* IV. xvi. 1600 For nane þar gouernalle þar had, To sauff barnnys of 3outheide.

† **25.** The pa. pple. *saved* was used in absolute construction with a sb., with the sense: Preserving .. safe or intact, without detriment to, making reservation of. Cf. SAFE *a.* 5.

Sometimes placed before the sb.: cf. *except, considered.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 52 And þus he may lefuly, sauid his ordre. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 79 That he wolde submitte hym to his grace, his honoure and crowne of his realme salvede. 1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 390/2 Saved alwey to youre Grace..of the said Fee Ferme xviii li. v s. 1539 in W. A. J. Archbold *Somerset Rel. Houses* (1892) 71 We haue determyned (your lordeshippes pleasure savyd) to differ the same vnto our return. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 335, I haue nunswered your custome, least you should argue me of coynes, no otherwise then I might mine honour saued, and your name vnknowen.

† **V. 26.** In combinations of verb-stem + object, used *attrib.* or *adj.*, as *save-soul, save-stake.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 178 Such A Spirit were of A Save stake, if not promoting Prudence, as they call it. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* III. 129 Martha was gone on a save-soul pilgrimage to a neighbouring village.

Save (sēiv), *quasi-prep.* and *conj.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 **sauf, 5–6 saufe, 5 sawf, sauff, saauf**; 3–5 **saf, 4–5 safe, saaf, 4–6 saff(e, 5 sef**; 5–6 **salf, 6 salfe, saulfe**; 5–6 *Sc.* **saif**(f. *β.* 3–4 **sauve, 4 sawve, 5 sawe, 4–6 save, 4– save.** [Developed from SAFE *a.* 5, in imitation of the similar development in the use of the equivalent F. *sauf.*

Already in OF. the adj. *sauf*, fem. *sauve*, prefixed to a sb. in the absolute construction (= L. *salvō, salvā*: see SAFE *a.* 5) had often the sense 'being excepted', so that it became (like the analogous *except* ppl. adj. in Eng.) functionally equivalent to a prep., and was eventually treated as such, the masc. form *sauf* being used even before a fem. sb. Cf. Sp. *salvo*, Pr. *sal.*

The *β* forms may partly represent the OF. *sauve* in collocation with a fem. sb., and partly the ME. form of the plural adj. But the later exclusive use of the form *save* is probably due to the identification of the word with the imperative of the vb.: cf. *except*, which appears to have been similarly apprehended as an imperative.

The use of a nominative after *save* (see 1 b) may perhaps be a trace of the originally adjectival character of the word; it is, however, to be noted that the same thing occurs with all the quasi-prepositional words of the same meaning, including even *saving* and *excepting*, which are in origin pr. pples. of transitive verbs.]

1. quasi-*prep.* Except, with the exception of, but. Often strengthened by the addition of *only* (*alone*, † *alonely*, † *anerly*, † *one*); also tautologically *save and except*, Sc. † *bot saiff.*

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+438 Alle to-geder þai whore sauf thomas of ynde allone. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1749 He3est of alle oþer, saf onelych tweyne. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 134 Sexte and vi xvi to ded has dycht, Bot saiff vii men at fled out of thair sycht. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. vii. 808 Howe they were alle slayne sauf hym self al only. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) S v, Al thinges haue an ende at last by deth, saufe onely deathe. 1538 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 86 All the lightes of waxe in every church to be taken downe, saffe onely the roode-loft light. 1579 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 430 No kynd of..tymber..saife onely fuell of wood for fyre.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19485 Disciplis folud þai sa herd þat þai þam draf vte o þair ward, Sauue þe apostels þat þam ledd. 13.. *Gosp. Nicod.* 482 (Addit. MS.) Bedrede I lay ffourty 3here fully sawe two. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 210 Saue Meede þe Mayden no mon dorste abyde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age of the Church* (1840) 28 Euery lettre in þe abece may be souned wiþ opyn mouþ saue .m. lettre one. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* vi. 18 Trew frendes fonde he non, sawe Robert, steuenes son. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 220/1 The last day save oon of august. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 21 No Chronicler save one, maketh mencion what was the very cause. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 77 The aforesaid boats are..covered all save the ends with black cloth. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, We spent the next evening, save one, in London. 1808 G. ELLIS *Let.* in Lockhart *Scott* (1837) II. iv. 143 The most pleasing poem in our language—save and except one or two of Dryden's fables. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CV. 23 No dance, no motion, save alone What lightens in the lucid east. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 140 All that remained to England in France, save Calais, was lost.

b. followed by the nominative of a pronoun. (App. the normal construction.)

α. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 245 Saf only thei that ben dwellynge with hym. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 25 For ferde that ani other shulde haue the loue of her sauf he hym selff. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 133 Then were they alle slayne, sauf y.

β. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 802 Saue I and a frere, In Engelond ther kan no man it make. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxi[i]. (1494) F vj, There is a lyue left none of the blode Saue I alone of the royall lyne. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 79 b, Wilt thou so teach..that no man shall have knowlege..in Gods worde save thou only? 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 66, I do intreat you, not a man depart, Saue I alone, till Antony haue spoke. *Ibid.* V. v. 69 All the Conspirators saue onely hee, Did that they did, in enuy of great Cæsar. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 814 That mortal dint, Save he who reigns above, none can resist. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. *Isles of Greece* xvi, Where nothing, save the waves and I, May hear our mutual murmurs sweep. 1866 DASENT *Gisli* 5 No one has ever challenged me before this day, save thou.

c. followed by the accusative of the pronoun.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxvi. 5 For ther is noon other God, saue thee, Lord. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 507 But all saue thee I fell with Curses. 1893 F. THOMPSON *Hound of Heaven* 180 Whom wilt thou find to love ignoble thee, Save Me, save only Me?

† **d.** = but for. *Obs.*

1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 83/1 Spiritual pride.. carieth with it a blindnes almost incurable saue gods gret mercye. 1820 KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* XXV, She seem'd a splendid angel, newly drest, Save wings, for heaven.

2. *conj.* Introducing a sentence which states an exception; now only in the full form *save that*; = EXCEPT C. 1.

α. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 23 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 God 3af him .. foules bestis an þe frute saf o tre he him forbede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 339 In his tyme þe monkes of Caunterbury..were nou3t onliche to seculer men, sauf þat þey lefte nou3t [li3t]liche her chastite. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 36 Lych to the tothir, saf they be not garnysshed. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. vii, My curage grew, for quhat cause I nocht wait, Saif that I hald me payit of thair estait. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Golden Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M j, His face was lyke a man, saufe it hadde but one eye.

β. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 436 Min hert hol i haue now ..saue a fers feintise folwes me oft. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 216 He was despeyred, no thyng dorste he seye, Saue in his songes somwhat wolde he wreye His wo. 1388 WYCLIF *Mark* vi. 5 And he myʒte not do there ony vertu, saue that he helide a fewe sijk men. 1547 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 265 Salve onlie that the said Thomas shall [etc.]. 1617 MURE *Misc. Poems* xx. 6 My muse, q^ch noght doth challenge worthy fame, Saue from Montgomery sche hir birth doth clayme. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 187 Naked from the waste vpwards, saue that their heads are couered. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 9 Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tow'r The moping owl does to the moon complain. 1842 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Rutilius & Lucius* 270 Then all was still, save that a vast gush of fire rose up for a moment. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XIV. 1 Calvus, save that as eyes thou art beloved, I could verily loathe thee for the morning's Gift.

¶ *confused use.*

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* III. Wks. (1573) 305/2 M. More ..proueth nothing saue sheweth his ignorance.

b. = 'But that', 'were it not that'. Cf. 1 d.? *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* LXVI. 14 From these would I be gone, Saue that to dye, I leaue my loue alone.

c. Introducing a hypothetical case of exception, = 'unless', 'if..not'; cf. EXCEPT C. 2.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 119 And thus I mai you sothli telle, Save only that I crie and bidde, I am in Tristesce al amidde And fulfild of Desesperance. 1870 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 80 Who wept and said, That save they could be pluck'd asunder, all My quest were but in vain. *Ibid.* 86 Save that he were the swine thou spakest of. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 186 'Tis said there were no thought of hell, Save hell were taught.

† **d.** As an adversative, = 'but on the contrary'.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 77 Saue hit nis not bi þe Bisschop þat þe Boye precheþ. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* II. v. 163 And if..þe herte be hurt, þere lijþ no cure þeron, saue he schal die anoon; for þe herte takiþ no lijf of no lyme of al þe bodi, saue þe herte 3eueþ lyues to euery lyme of þe bodi. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 188 Kynde vs hath grantid two eighen and two eeris, Saue but one tonge.

3. Followed by an adv. or advb. phrase or clause, expressing the manner, time, etc., in regard to which an exception is to be made; = EXCEPT C. 3.

α. *c* 1420 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* 154/405 Womman, with my swerd, slee wolde I thee heere, Sauf for awe of god. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 12 Be-fill yowe neuer this merveyle saf ones? 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 113 Beyng not instructed in any occupacion or science, saulfe onely in feates perteynyng to warre.

β. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2270 Al is pes þar ichaue went, Saue in þe lond of Dabilent. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 172 And yit withoute experience Salve only of illusion. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 7 Thy garments all and some Do smell of Mirrhe, and saue of Mirrhe no sent doth from thee come. 1598 H. B. *Rdr. to Chaucer* in *Speght* a v b, Unknowne to vs, saue only by thy bookes. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* XXII. 31 Fight neither with small nor great, saue only with the king of Israel. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 258 Over the Tent a Cloud Shall rest by Day, a fierie gleame by Night, Save when they journie. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 7 Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight. 1864 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 165 Save and except in a dead calm she is utterly unseaworthy. 1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* XIV. 397 For fifty years he never left Rome, save only when he went out of the walls to visit the Seven Churches. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* VIII. 79 There was no longer, therefore, any excuse for its meeting, save on special occasions.

b. Followed by an inf. (with or without *to*).

c 1400 *Beryn* 660 He..had no thing to doon Saff shake a lite his eris, & trus, & be goon. *c* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 17 'What schall þat serues ben'. Þen sayde he: 'þe same, worde for worde, þat ys yn hor natyuyte, saue turne þe natyvyte ynto þe concepcyon'. 1534 TINDALE *John* XIII. 10 He that is wesshed, nedeth not save to wesshe his fete. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XI, If thou hast aught to do, save to witness the misery thou hast caused.

c. *Save for*: exception being made for, but for.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 303 Of all one paine, saue for a night of groanes Endur'd of her, for whom you bid like sorrow. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 282 Then was this Island (Saue for the Son, that [s]he did littour heere..) not honour'd with A humane shape. 1879 ESCOTT *England* XXV. (1881) 403 The well-conducted soldier, save and except for a more or less constant *ennui*..may pass his days in comparative comfort. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. 283 The Black Sea is, save for one little outlet.., a huge land-locked lake. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* IV. xvi. 262 Saue for the slumbering fire, all was dark within the house.

¶ **4.** Phrases like *save your grace, save your reverence* belong to SAFE *a.* 5. See also GRACE *sb.* 6 d, REVERENCE *sb.* 5; and cf. SAVING.

'Save your displeasure' (quot. *c* 1500) is perh. due to a confusion between this use and sense 1 above.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 687 Sauue your grace, wene ich hit nowt, Hit euere com in his thout. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 139 It semeth, sauf your displeasir, that [etc.].

Save, obs. form of SAFE, SALVE *sb.*[1]

Saveable: see SAVABLE.

† **Sa·veage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. SAVE *v.* + -AGE. Cf. SALVAGE.] The action of saving.

1507 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) 243 The seid ij gromes wer fyne for the sauege of their lyues to draw out their weppyns.

Save-all (sē·ivɔl). [f. SAVE *v.* + ALL.]

1. A means for preventing loss or waste.

a 1655 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* Pref. (1658) 2 This Book is a Save-all; It suffers nothing to be lost. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. III. I. 281 [The poultry] as they are fed with what would otherwise be lost, are a meer save-all. 1870 *Echo* 28 Nov., Wretched shifts and savealls of reserve and recruiting systems are enough to engage their attention, so far as their war administration is concerned.

2. A receptacle for collecting matter which would otherwise be lost and not utilized. Also *attrib.*

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 302 A refrigerator, from which proceeds an additional worm, to receive the spirit [in cooling and condensing], before it goes to the save-all. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 149 The fat of every kind collected in our kitchens, being rendered, or melted down from day to day, and cast into a 'save-all tub', will be found to produce very good soap. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1443 There is, immediately beneath the fountain [for spirits], a saveall, or pierced plate of pewter, through which the drippings from the glasses percolate, and are collected in a shallow basin below. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 71/2 Front Damper acting as a 'Tidy Betty' with Cinder-sifter or Save-all attached.

3. A contrivance to hold a candle-end in a candlestick while burning so that it may burn to the end; a common form is a pan with a projecting pin in the centre on which the candle-end is fixed.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xxi. 58 In *som this* light goes out with an ill-favor'd stench; But others have a save-all to preserve it from making any snuff at all. 1682 HARTMAN *True Preserv. Health* 348 Heat the pin of a save-all, and then thrust it into the bigger end [of a small candle], and so set it upon a candlestick. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 444/2 Death's a dark-lanthorn, life a candle's-end Stuck on a save-all, soon to end in stink. 1895 *Army & Navy Price List* 15 Sept. 1316/2 [Candle] Saveall, White..each 0/4½.

4. A money-box to receive small savings or contributions.. Also *dial.* (see quot. 1841).

1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1842) 228 In this manner..enter your rooms..monks with their little savealls in their hands, collecting for hospitals. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salopia Ant.* 555 *Save-all*,..an earthen bottle with slits at the sides, destin'd to receive all the savings of children.

5. A niggardly, stingy, miserly person. Now *dial.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Saveall*,..also a miser. 1820 KEATS in *Life* II. 63 There is old Lord Burleigh, the high-priest of economy, the political save-all.

6. *Naut.* A sail set under another sail or between two other sails. Also *attrib.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 83 Vessels with one mast ..have..above the cross-jack, a small sail, called a save-all top-sail. 1846 in YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 1878 D. KEMP *Man. Yacht Sailing* 366 *Save-all*, a water sail; a sail set underneath booms in light weather.

7. A pinafore; overall. *dial.*

1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies of Polcarrow* 103 Ever since I was a boy in a save-all. 1888 JESSIE FOTHERGILL *Lasses of Leverhouse* IV. 34 The black alpaca monstrosity which I..denominated a save-all.

8. *attrib.* or *adj.* Parsimonious, stingy.

1812 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 141 The paltry proceedings of those save-all politicians, who boast of their economy in banishing newspapers from the public offices. 1856 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* XI. (1883) 65 Still pursuing his save-all theory of a pin a day is a groat a year.

Saved (sēivd), *ppl. a.* [f. SAVE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Delivered from damnation. Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10867 His folk al saued þan sal he mak. 14.. *Less. of Dirige* 409 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 120 þe sauyd excusyd, þe dampnyd accusyd, As thay deseruyd echon haue. 1509 H. WATSON *Ship of Fools* Prol. (1517) A ij b, That thorugh theyr labour they may be of the nombre of ye saued. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 123 If thy desires be firm..to become the saved of Christ, and His servant. 1868 H. LAW *Beacons of Bible* 78 Every saved soul shines for ever a monument of..sanctifying grace.

2. a. Hoarded, laid by; also with *up*. b. Economized; not spent or wasted.

1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 194 Benighted wanderers, the forest o'er, Curse the sav'd candle and unop'ning door. 1834 S. Bagster *Managem. Bees* Pref. 6 Often..have I spent the saved-up shilling to run into..the old menagerie in Exeter 'Change. 1875 Smiles *Thrift* vi. 93 Saved money, however little, will serve to dry up many a tear.

Saveine, obs. form of Savin.

Saveloy (sæ·vĕloi). [Corruption of F. *cervelas* (sɛrvəla): see Cervelat.]

1. A highly seasoned cooked and dried sausage.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* lv, Mr. Solomon Pell..regaling himself..with a cold collation of an Abernethy biscuit and a saveloy. 1887 Smiles *Life & Labour* 333 Soyer, the gastronomist,..would stop at a stall in the Haymarket and luxuriate in eating a penny saveloy.

2. *Saveloy marble* (see quot.).

1839 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 452 *Cervellata.* Saveloy marble, red ground, white and green, with very fine interlaced white veins.

†**Sa·vement.** *Obs.* Also sauvement. [a. OF. *sauvement*, f. *sauver* Save *v.*: see -ment. Cf. Pr. *salvamen.*] Safety, salvation.

13.. *Guy Warw.* 3840 Iesu,..Saue him fram cumberment, & him o3ain bring in sauement. *c* 1315 Shoreham 7 *Sacram.* 406 Þorwe creymie anoynt strange he bi-combe His sauuement to winne. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 940 Þer so3t no mo to sauement of cities a3el fyue. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxi. (1906) 151 Symeon..saide with a high voys, 'Lo I here the clere light, and the sauement of the worlde'. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 236 By the is made the path of sauement.

Saven, obs. form of Savin.

Savenap(e, rare var. ff. Sanap *Obs.*

Saveo(u)r(e, obs. forms of Saviour, Savour.

Saver (sē·vəɹ). Also 4 sauver, 4–5 savere, 6 ? sawar. [f. Save *v.* + -er 1. Cf. Saviour.]

1. One who saves, preserves, or rescues from death, evil, or destruction; a saviour or preserver.

In early use said of Christ = Saviour; now only used when *saviour* would seem inappropriate.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10541 Of hir sal cum þat man sauuer [*other MSS.* sauere]. *c* 1410 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 10 Modir of mercy..Saver of us by thy benevolence. 1538 Bale *Brefe Comedy Baptist* in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) I. 99 Your kynge, your sauer and redemer. *Ibid.*, For all men shall se their mercyfull sauer playne. 1608 B. Jonson *Masque at Ld. Haddington's*, Sauer of his King. 1700 C. Ness *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 58 Salvation is the work of the saved, not of the saver. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xix, A statue erected to Lord Rodney the saver of the Island as he is always called from having crushed the fleet of Count de Grasse. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 858 For strong thou art and goodly therewithal, And saver of my life. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Feb. 373 He hated his rescuer and saver.

†b. One who keeps or preserves a thing from destruction or waste. *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 213 And therfor the nedyth to haue a constabil that shal not bene a destruere of thy trees, but a Kepere and a Sauere. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 168 Where all thing is common, what needeth a hutch? where wanteth a sauer, there hauocke is mutch.

c. One who saves (property) from wreck or destruction; a salvor.

1629 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 749 And do further ill entreat the savers and finders thereof [wrecks]. 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 329 The propriety of appropriating all wrecked stores to the use of the savers.

†2. 'One who escapes loss, though without gain' (J.). (Primarily a gaming term.) *To make* (oneself or another person) *a saver*: to insure against or compensate for a loss. *Obs.*

1591 Florio *2nd Frutes* 71 *S.* What can I doe withall? I can not mend it. *A.* If I thought one hand would make me a sauer, I would play. *c* 1613 Middleton *No Wit like a Woman's* II. iii. (1657) 58 You'd need have a clear way, because y'are a bad pricker. *Mrs. Low.* Yet if my Bowl take bank, I shall go nigh To make my self a saver. 1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* xx. 388 Heaven were a poor Heaven, if it would not make us savers. 1676 Lee *Sophon.* iv. i. 45 Your Armies are the Cards which both must play; At least come off a saver if you may. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 344 For laws of arms permit each injured man To make himself a saver where he can. 1691 — *Arthur* II. 18 He puts the gain of Britain in a Scale, Which weighing with the loss of Emmeline, He thinks he's scarce a Saver. *a* 1700 Sedley *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 46 We'll Game and give off Savers too.

3. One who saves, economizes, or hoards up.

1548 Forrest *Pleas. Poesye* 56 Some muste bee Sauers, Store is no sore. 1601 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 460 A good sauer makes a well doer. 1727 Swift *St. Irel.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 167 Hence alone comes the dearness of land, since the savers have no other way to lay out their money. 1755 Johnson, *Saver.* ..3. A good husband. 1830 Cunningham *Brit. Paint.* I. 319 A saver of bits of thread. 18.. Cobden in Smiles *Self-help* (1859) 218 The accomplishment of all other great works.. has been done by the savers, the thrifty. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., The small farmers are great savers.

4. A means of saving or economizing.

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* xxii. (1679) 111 We find it [*sc.* the Fir] an extraordinary saver of Oak. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 393/2 The railroad,..when it can be used, is a wonderful saver. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 15/1 The invention is a great labour-saver.

5. *Racing slang.* A hedging bet.

1891 N. Gould *Doub. Event* xvii. 123 Wells says Perfection will win,..but I've put a saver on Caloola.

Saver(e, Saveray, obs. ff. Savour, Savory.

Save-reverence: see Sir-reverence.

Saverey, -ie, obs. forms of Savory, Savoury.

†**Savernapron.** *rare.* [? corruption of AF. **save-naperon*, f. *saver* Save *v.* + *naperon*: see Apron. Cf. *savenappe* Sanap.] A table-napkin.

1422–3 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 94 Item vij sauernaprons. Item x alie sauernaprons debiles

Saverous, obs. form of Savorous.

Savery(e, obs. forms of Savory, Savoury.

Savete(e, Saveure: see Safety, Savour.

Savey, savvy (sæ·vi), *sb. slang.* Also 8 scavey, 9 (*Sc.* savie), savvey, sabe. [The Sc. *savie* is perh. a. F. *savez* (*-vous*) do you know? The later slang use is f. Savey *v.*] Practical sense, intelligence; 'nous', gumption.

1785 [see Savey *v.* below]. 1825–82 Jamieson, *Savie*, knowledge, experience, sagacity, Loth. ? 1885. B. Harte *Chiquita* 9 Hedn't no savey—hed Briggs. 1884 E. Ingersoll in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 508/2 They don't need much savvey for that. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 47 He could ride the best, but the black boy had twice as much savey. 1892 Kipling & Balestier *Naulahka* 273 You have been romping around for six months after something you hadn't the sabe to hold when you'd got.

Savey, savvy (sæ·vi), *v. slang.* Also 8 scavey, 9 sabe(e, savvey. [Orig. Negro-Eng. and Pigeon-Eng., after Sp. *sabe usted* you know.] *trans.* To know.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Scavey*, sense, knowledge; 'massa me no scavey', master I don't know, (*negroe language*) perhaps from the French scavoir. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 137 Dey hab not savey dat de storekeeper hab be deir broder Joseph. 1833 Mrs. Carmichael *West Indies* II. 131 As I went on, I paused and asked them if they 'savey' what I said, (comprehended me). *Ibid.* 135 Misses, you no peak lie, me savey dat well. 1865 Nixon *Peter Perfume* 58 The 'no sabee' dodge to try they'd fain. 1874 B. Harte *Wan Lee*, I asked if the juggler was the father of the baby. 'No sabe!' said the imperturbable Hop Sing, taking refuge in that Spanish form of non-committalism so common in California. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 51 Now do you savey?

Saveyne, Savico: see Savin, Sabicu.

Savin, savine (sæ·vin). Forms: *α.* 1 safene, -ine, 1, 5– savine, 4–6 savyne, saveine, 5–6 -eyne, 7 saven; 4, 6– savin; *β.* 6–7, 9 sabine, 8 sabin. [a. OF. *savine* (in mod.F. replaced by the learned form *sabine*, whence the *β* forms above) = Sp., Pg. *sabina*, It. *savina*:—L. (*herba*) *Sabina*, lit. 'Sabine herb' (*Sabīna* fem. of *Sabīnus* Sabine). Cf. G. *saben-, sevenbaum* (for the many corrupt forms see Grimm), Du. *sevenboom.*]

1. A small bushy evergreen shrub, *Juniperus sabina*, a native of Europe and Western Asia, with spreading branches completely covered with short imbricating leaves, and bearing a small, round, bluish-purple berry.

The name is also applied to certain trees or shrubs resembling *Juniperus sabina*, as the Sea Wormwood, *Artemisia maritima*; the dwarf Juniper, *Juniperus nana*; *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima* (Indian savin); in the U. S. to the Red Cedar, *Juniperus virginiana*, and to *Torreya taxifolia*, one of the stinking cedars; and in the W. Indies to *Cæsalpinia bijuga*, *Fagara lentiscifolia* and *Xanthoxylum Pterota*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 312 Nim þas wyrte safenan & mersc mealwan. *Ibid.* III. 38 Wyll in buteran þas wyrta..sauinan & curmeallan & feferfugean. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 18 *Ebel, i.* savin. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 130 Ther is an herbe which men calleth Saveine. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 69 Þe sauyne [*MS. Phillipps* saveyne] and sypres, selcouþ to sene. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 61 Sauin, is one of those kindes which..beareth leafe all seasons of the yeare. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 49 But th' aged Nourse ..Had gathered Rew, and Savine. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 240 Agolethros and Sabine are poyson to Goates. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 188 Sabin or Savin will make fine Hedges, and may be brought into any sort of Form by clipping. 1821 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 730 Ointment of Savine. Take of fresh leaves of savine, two parts; yellow wax, one part; lard, four parts. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 464 Oil of sabine. It is obtained from the leaves of the *juniperus sabina*. Limpid. Has the odour and flavour of sabine. This plant furnishes a great deal of oil. 1861 Mrs. Stowe *Pearl Orr's Isl.* i. 8 Only savins and mullens, with their dark pyramids or white spires of velvet leaves, diversified the sandy wayside. 1884 Sargent *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 183 *Juniperus Virginiana*...Red Cedar. Savin. *Ibid.* 186 *Torreya taxifolia*...Stinking Cedar. Savin.

2. The dried tops of this shrub, used as a drug.

Savin is strongly poisonous; it possesses emmenagogic properties, and hence was a common means of procuring abortion. It is also an anthelmintic, used chiefly in veterinary practice.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 100 Wiþ þon ilcan ȝenim safinan ȝnid to duste. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 97 Sauin, for the bots. 1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* III. lvi. 193 Incessions made of the decoction of laurell berries, & leaues,..motherwort, horehound, saueine, althæa, cammomill [etc.]. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb., Bull* xxix. 58 There is nothing killeth wormes in the bodies of cattell sooner then Sauen chopt small and beaten with sweet Butter. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* vi. 775 Help her to make Manslaughter; let her bleed, And never want for Savin at her need. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 521 *Savin*, is of an incisive, penetrative and attenuating quality..; being powdered and mix'd with fresh butter, it is given to the quantity of a dram to persons troubled with the asthma. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvi. 334 They were treated with lapis infernalis, Plenk's liniment, and powdered savine.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *savine-berry, -bush, -cerate, -oil, -tops, -tree*; *savin-leaved* adj.

1681 Grew *Museum* II. § ii. i. 219 *Savine-Berrys.* About as big as those of the common Juniper, and of a blackish blew. 1672 Josselyn *New Eng. Rarities* 3 In these Gullies grow *Saven Bushes. 1826 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 448 A discharge should be kept up from the blistered surface by means of the *savine cerate. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 126 *Lycopodium alpinum*, mountain or *savin-leaved club-moss. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Savine-oil*, an essential oil obtained by distilling the tops of the savine plant. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* VII. 645 Henbane, Wormwood, Hemlock, *Savine Tops. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* IV. i, There growes a *Sauin-tree next it forsooth. 1696 Sloane *Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 128 Savine Trees. *Ibid.* 149 Indian Savin Tree. 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind. Islands* 737 Savin tree: *Cæsalpinia bijuga* and *Fagara lentiscifolia.*

Saving (sē·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Save *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb Save; an instance of this. a. The action of rescuing or protecting; † a deliverance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12775 Wijt we þan for quat resun For sauueing of vr dampnacioun, þat he now suilk baptisring mass? *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xi. 6 Safynge of rightwis and dampnynge of wickid. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 For the repressynge off rovers, sauynge off owre marchauntes, owre ffishers, and the dwellers vppon owre costes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxxix. 53 Syr Henry wolde nat let his wepon go for sauyng of his honour. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 50 This election was myghtely ratified by *continewall successe of savinges.* 1611 Bible *Heb.* xi. 7 Noah..prepared an Arke to the sauing of his house. 1676 Molloy *De Jure Marit.* II. v. (1688) 240 If the Ship perishes only, and the Goods are safe, in that case the Goods ought to pay a proportion of a fifth or tenth penny, according to the easie or difficult winning or saving of the said Goods. 1848 Clough *Amours de Voy.* I. 21 All the foolish destructions, and all the sillier savings.

b. The action of saving or economizing in expenditure (of money, time, labour, etc.); an instance of this, a reduction in expenditure.

1551 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 426 For the..sawing of expenssis to the citizens. 1640 G. Herbert *Jacula Prud.* 119 No Alchymy to saving. 1731–8 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* ii. Wks. 1752 XII. 259 *Lord Smart.* Come, hang Saving! bring us up a Halfp'orth of Cheese. *1772 C. Hutton *Bridges* 5 Fewer arches..will produce great savings in the expence. 1832 Hr. Martineau *Life in Wilds* vi. 77 A great saving of time and labour. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. v. § 5 (1876) 45 Saving, in short, enriches, and spending impoverishes. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 257 The saving of fuel is much greater when turf and wood are employed. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 569 The object of the society being the encouragement of saving.

c. In games: cf. Save *v.* 21 c.

1889 *Field* 26 Jan. 123/1 It was only the brilliant saving of Holmes, and the sound defence of the backs generally, that averted two or three scores.

2. *concr.* A sum of money saved; chiefly *pl.* sums of money saved from time to time (by the exercise of economy) and put by or hoarded up.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 656/2 If he could save 500 or 1000*l.* a Year out of his Estate, he would certainly apply that Saving towards discharging his small Debts. 1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* I. 215 My hard savings and earnings. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 62 More than half my savings were laid out on repairs. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. 239 She had three or four hundred pounds to bequeath, partly her own savings, and partly a legacy from a distant relative. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xliii. II. 732 The working man who puts his savings into the house he lives in.

b. In the navy: (see quot. 1815).

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Savings of Provisions*, implies the bread, wine, spirits, beef, pork, butter and cheese, which have been saved by the different persons or messes in any of his Majesty's ships, from the established allowance of those species; and for which the purser pays them, at the expiration of one, two, or three months at furthest, agreeable to the credit prices stated in his instructions. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 8/2 The Committee dwells upon the difficulty of framing an ideal ration so long as canteens and the 'savings' system exist.

3. A salvo, reservation, saving clause. Now only in *Law.*

1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 171/1 All Offices, Fees, Rents and Annuitees..other than Rents services, be in no wise comprised or conteyned in this saving. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 9 The sauinges reseruinges and prouisions ..of the saide former act. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 367 Therein the tenant swore to bear faith to his sovereign lord, in opposition to all men, without any saving or exception. 1875 Digby *Real Prop.* viii. (1876) 343 The Statute of Uses contained a saving in favour of wills made before the first day of May, 1536. 1884 Selborne in *Law Times Rep.* L. 315/1 The savings from a repealing clause would not apply to any express antecedent provision of the Act inconsistent with them.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † saving bank: see Savings bank; † saving-box, a money-box for savings; † saving(s institution = Savings bank.

1692 *D'Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* 151, I have since understood, that all Tradesmen in Italy do each of them keep a Saving-box, into which they put what Mony they can spare during the whole Year in order to their going in Pilgrimage. 1830 J. T. Pratt *Hist. Savings Banks* p. vii, The imperious necessity of Saving Institutions for the industrious Poor. 1832 *Encycl. Amer.* XI. 216/2 *Savings Institutions*, or, as they are often called *Savings Banks.*

Saving (sē·viŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Save *v.* + -ing 2.]

1. That delivers, rescues or preserves from peril; that protects or guards from anything undesirable.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xiiii.] 5 My hert is ioyfull in thy sauynge health. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* xxix. 29 There's No Living however without Law: and there's No Help for't in many Cases, if the Saving Equity be Over-rul'd by the Killing Letter of it. 1718 G. Sewell *Proclam. Cupid* 15 Woman..A Guardian Angel, and a saving Saint. 1804

WORDSW. *Vaudracour & Julia* 194 The silver shower, whose reckless burthen weighs Too heavily upon the lily's head, Oft leaves a saving moisture at its root. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June xvi, And with that lie the wounded man they slew, Hiding the saving truth which well they knew.

b. *Saving piece*: a piece of wood to prevent injury to the machine in the process of cutting.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 160 [Machine for cutting the edges of books, banknotes, &c.]. Upon this latter board is placed the 'material to be cut', with a saving piece between it.

2. *Theol.* That delivers from sin and eternal death by the power of God's grace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8097 Sceu vs þe sauuand tre, sir king. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lx. § 2 That they..might..obteine as well that sauing grace of imputation which taketh away all former giltines. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* 474 But to guide Nations in the way of truth By saving Doctrine. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 309 May I from his own Writings learn His Love, and Saving-Truths discern. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 107 But fix'd his word, his saving pow'r remains. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 11 That notion of a saving faith which is required in a Christian. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 207 Good works may exist without saving principles..; but saving principles..never can exist without good works.

3. *gen.* That delivers from moral or intellectual error; also, of a quality, 'redeeming', exempting from unqualified condemnation or censure. Often as a direct transference from sense 2.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 217 If euer thou beest mine, Kate, as I haue a sauing Faith within me tells me thou shalt. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 40 And drop at last, but in unwilling ears, This saving counsel, 'Keep your piece nine years'. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Dk. Wellington* iv, Foremost captain of his time, Rich in saving common-sense. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ix. (1875) 373 The obedience demanded by theology and the knowledge demanded by philosophy are alike saving. 1902 ELIZ. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 210, I am not, I believe, without a saving sense of humour.

4. Accustomed to save, hoard up, or economize; avoiding unnecessary expenses; tending to reduce expenses; parsimonious, economical.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 88 b, If you will haue riches to be a help to Gentrie, it shall behooue a man rather to bee sauing, that he may be able to keepe himselfe rich. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* I. i, Indeed that's the savingst way. 1625 BACON *Ess., Expense* (Arb.) 53 A Man had need, if he be Plentifull, in some kinde of Expence, to be as Sauing againe, in some other. As if he be Plentifull in Diet, to be Sauing in Apparell. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. x, Not but that she lov'd Mony, for she was of a saving Temper. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv., Butler* Wks. 1751 XIV. 26 Be saving of your Candles. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 225 A saving way, similar to this, was..from three sets of Punches..to cast six different Bodies of Letter. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi, Mrs. Crawley was a saving woman and knew the price of port wine.

†**5.** 'Not turning to loss, though not gainful' (J.); neither winning nor losing. *Obs.*

1614 ? BRETON *I would & would not* lxxiii, When weather-beaten Sailes, with winde, & raine, Scarce make a Sauing-Voyage home againe. 1632 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 478 The greate plentie of corne that remaines vppon their handes, and which they cannot vtter at any saveing price. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 94 A likely means, to get a saving-game. 1709 POPE *Let. Wycherley* 20 May *Lett.* (1735) I. 40, I can be content with a bare saving Game, without being thought an eminent Hand. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 97 P 3 Silvio..was resolved to make a saving bargain of it. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 174, I have no great expectations from this plantation, though, I fancy, it will be a saving crop. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* iii, A country, where industry and skill can but play a saving game, at best, against national disadvantages. 1828–32 WEBSTER (with example: 'the ship has made a saving voyage').

6. Making a reservation; furnishing a proviso.

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 853 With a Saving Clause, that it should not be drawn into Example. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* I, 'Will you prevent me?' asked Sir Mulberry, with a laugh. 'Ye-es, if I can;' returned the other, promptly. 'A very proper saving clause, that last', said Sir Mulberry; 'and one you stand in need of'. 1855 BROWNING *Before* 32 Now, enough of your chicane of prudent pauses, Sage provisos, sub-intents, and saving-clauses.

Saving (sē·vin), *prep.* and *conj.* [absol. use of the pr. pple. of SAVE *v.* Cf. *excepting*.] **A.** *prep.*

1. Excepting, except; = SAVE *prep.* 1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1980 No man myghte gladen Theseus Sauynge his olde fader Egeus. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 139 His guidis wer all tane fro hym safeyng a mantill. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 155 The thre first bukis he hes ourhippit quyte, Salfand ane litle twiching Polidorus, And the tempest sent furth be Eolus. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 4 Sauffing suche as ar attaynted. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* v. 4 Anie thing seem's due work to a carnal minde saving God's service. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 115 Saving Joanna Baillie, we had no very interesting people this season. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* viii. (1890) 302 There is no complete collection even of the poems, saving a privately printed one.

†**b.** *All saving but, ne saving but*: excepting only. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3707 A lande, as þe buke tellis, a large & a noble, All sauand bot serpentis & ogire sere bestis. *Ibid.* 4037 Sen at we loy nouthire gemmes, ne Iuwels in cofirs, Pelour, pirre, ne perle, ne na proude wedis, Ne sauand bot to sustene with oure awen sary craftis.

†**c.** With pers. pron. in the nominative. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* ii. 17 And in the stone a newe name wrytten, which no man knoweth, savinge he that receaveth hit. [So 1611.] 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 254 Al their people [were] cast away, sauing they, who escaped by vsing great diligence. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* XXXV. 14 All this worlds glory seemeth vayne to me, And all their showes but shadowes, saving she,

†**d.** = but for; cf. SAVE *prep.* 1 d. *Obs.*

1540 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 173 And to deliuer thair schip agane, with hir pertinentis, safand awentour of see, to the saidis Thomas and Robert.

2. Without prejudice or offence to. *Saving (one's) reverence*: see REVERENCE *sb.* 5 b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 522 And finally he dooth al his labour As he best myghte sauynge his honour To haste hem fro the mete in subtil wyse. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 79 Savynge his owne worschippe [L. *salvo honore suo*]. *c* 1400 [see REVERENCE *sb.* 5 b]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7587 Therfore, sothely me semeth, sauyng your wille, Hit is bettur þis bold kyng in the burgh hold. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More's Dial.* Wks. (1573) 253/2 When we say..I beshrew him sauing my charitie, there we take it for patience. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* I. (S. T. S.) I. 9 And zow (saifing zour dew honoris we speik). 1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 382 But sauing his wisedome, he must geue vs leaue to aunswere for our selues. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Answ. Let., Euen so I must write in this discourse, some time indeede as homely (sauing your worship) as you shall lightly see. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 71 Sauing your tale Petruchio, I pray let vs that are poore petitioners speake too? 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 15 Sauing your tale, Sir, we poore Country-men doe not thinke it good to haue our Lands plotted out. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* II. ii, You lookt so grim, and, as I may say it, saving your presence, more like a Giant than a mortal man. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* I. iii. § 96 His own opinions, saving the authority of the church, he was willing to defend. 1907 ELIZ. ROBINS *Convert* ii. 24 There's nothing I should quite so much hate talking about as politics —saving your presence.

b. *Saving correction* [= F. *sauf correction*]: subject to correction; if I am not mistaken. *rare.*

1830 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 65 It seems to me, saving correction, that this does not concern us.

†**3.** With the reservation of. *Obs.*

1477 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VIII. 403 *note*, To be haldin..to the said Johne and Agnes..saulfing alanerly to ws and oure successouris the cariage of samekl of the saidis landis as the said Johne and Agnes occupiis [etc.]. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 43 Saifeand alwise the service to the other over-lord, for the lands haldin of him.

†**4.** In default of, for lack of. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1126, I will say for myself, sauyng a bettur, As me thinkes full throly with-outyn threp more.

B. *conj.*

1. = EXCEPT, SAVE *conjs.* **a.** With clause introduced by *that*. Also, † with ellipsis of *that*.

1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* v. 12 And what pleasure more hath he that possesseth them, sauynge that he maye loke vpon them with his eyes? 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. iii. 8 The wilde kinde of Buglosse is like to the small Buglosses..sauing the leaues be rougher, smaller, and narrower. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VI. 269 The flesh..tasteth not much vnlike to the flesh of a dunghill-cocke, sauing that it is more tough. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* I. 40 The Count of Briançon's Affairs seemed to keep the same Situations, saving his Love more and more increased, as his Hopes abated.

b. With advb. phrase. Also (rarely) *saving for* = but for, except as regards.

1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 168 Wilzam beand alegyt and fre of al aucht and wunt seruys, savand gyfe in tyme of harueyst we gader our tendis that he supple and help efter as we neyd. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxviii. 397 The duke of Lancastre..thought to haue gone and dyned in the frenchmens lodgynges (sauynge for the fyre and smoke that they had made wolde not suffre him). 1538 CRANMER in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 590 To graunte hensforth none other lycence to any other printer saving to theym, for the printyng of the said Bible. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 1218 Delite in nothyng sauinge in doynge thy duty. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* v. 32 Whosoeuer shall put away his wife, sauing for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suff.* (1662) III. 54 Though the general breadth be but twenty [miles], saving by the Sea-side. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* I, Saving in the country I seldom go out until after dark. 1877 SWINBURNE *Note C. Brontë* 54 Saving for her 'plentiful lack' of inborn baby-worship.

†**2.** Provided that. *Obs.*

1592–3 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 111 The which Clergie government they would have to be exempted from the temporall government, saving they speake not agaynst the Prynces government towching the supremacye.

Sa·vingly, *adv.* [f. SAVING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In saving, a sparing, or frugal manner.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 47 To leade our life sauinglie [L. *parce*], chastelie, sagelie, and soberlie. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 167 They begin to quaff at *Oi*, savingly. 1883 R. G. WHITE *Wash. Adams* 7 Having lived savingly in the past on fewer hundreds a year.

2. *Theol.* In a way that ensures salvation. Common in the 17th c.

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 31 If any..come to beleeue otherwise then that Church teacheth them, to wit, sauingly, whence haue they that beleefe? 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 120 The naturall man hath no power to know savingly the things of the Spirit of God. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 260, I seriously pray'd to God, that he would enable me to instruct savingly this poor Savage. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Rev.* 5 Practical love is the last link in the chain which connects man savingly with his Maker.

Savingness (sē·vingnės). *rare.* [-NESS.]

1. 'Tendency to promote eternal salvation' (J.).

a 1658 DURHAM *Comm. Rev.* II. iii. (1660) 123 One in the search and trial of the sincerity and savingnesse of his Grace, is not only [etc.]. *a* 1677 MANTON *Christ's Eternal Exist.* vii. (1685) 193 Now if the fulness of the Godhead dwelt in him who gave this Covenant, we cannot deny either the certainty or the perfection, or the savingness of it.

2. The quality of being saving, sparing, frugal or parsimonious.

1727 BAILEY, vol. II, *Savingness*, Frugality. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* I. 32 The savingness of the race was noticeable in their clothing, which was the same they had brought with them from Bulgaria.

Savings bank. Orig. **saving bank**, also **savings' bank.** [f. *savings* pl. (see SAVING *vbl. sb.* 2) + BANK *sb.*3] An institution for encouraging thrift, by receiving small deposits at interest.

In the United Kingdom there are four classes of these institutions: *trustee savings banks*, which are under the control of the National Debt Commissioners (with whom the whole of their funds must be invested), but are locally managed by bodies of trustees, who are prohibited from receiving remuneration for their services; savings banks for the army, navy, and merchant seamen, established respectively by the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Board of Trade; *post office savings banks* (see POST OFFICE); and *voluntary savings banks*, which are private establishments not under government control.

1817 *Act 57 Geo. III*, c. 105 Sched. A, The sum above stated is the exclusive Property of the Saving Bank specified in this our Order. 1819 *Ann. Biography* III. 215 In him [*sc.* G. Rose] the..system of saving banks found an active friend and patron. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 150 The Regimental Savings' Bank. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xxvi. (ed. 3) 242 Investments in Consols have been placed within the reach of the poor through the medium of the Savings Bank. *Ibid.* xliii. (ed. 3) 382 Communications from the Savings Bank Department.

Saviour (sē·vyəi). Forms: 3–4 **sauveur**, 3–5 **sauveour**, 3–5 **saveour(e**, 4 **sauveor**, **saveor**, **-iur**, **-our**, **safeoure**, *Sc.* **safare**, **saweoure**, 4, 6 **sauvour**, **savioure**, 4–6 **savyour(e**, 5 **savyowur**, 5–6 **savyor**, 6 **salveour**, **-iour**, *Sc.* **salvior**, **salweour**, 4, 6–8 (9 chiefly *U.S.*) **savior**, 4– **saviour**. [a. OF. *sauveour* (mod.F. *sauveur*) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *salvador*, It. *salvatore*:—late L. *salvātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *salvāre* to SAVE.]

1. One who delivers or rescues from peril.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4666 His nam þai chaunged, fra þat our, And cald him 'warld sauueour'. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 674 And petir till hym [Paul] þis can say:.. far wele ay..lledar of heile and saweoure!' 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlvi. 1 A greate sauioure vnto the electe of God. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 120 Saynct Genevefa is the saviour of Paris. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* ix. 27 Thou gauest them sauiours, who saued them out of the hand of their enemies. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 163 Bold Scipio, saviour of the Roman state; Great in his triumphs, in retirement great. 1774 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 185 Those who..now dare to persecute the saviour of India. 1871 BROWNING (*title*) Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau: Saviour of Society. 1887 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* i, To fields that bred them brave, The saviours come not home to-night.

b. *transf.* in nonce-uses.

c 1399 CHAUCER *Purse* 16 (Fairf.) Now purse that ben to me my lyves lyght And saveour as doun in this worlde here. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. 1st Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 297 Likewise shippes and boates..vpon the Seas are Sauiours, for they saue vs from the fury, rage, and tempest of the Sea. 1804 *Something Odd* III. 126 Thus died the means I had looked to as the saviour of myself and children.

2. He who saves mankind from sin and its consequences: as a title of God, and esp. of Christ (in the latter application often *Our Saviour*). Now always with capital S.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15015 Welcum sauuer! lang has þou ben, Al sal thoru þe be bett. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2087 He swore a ful grete othe, By Jesu Cryst our Saviour. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 66 Whi wolde god vr saueour suffre such a worm In such a wrong wyse the wommon to bigyle? *a* 1450 MYRC *Instr. Par. Priests* 12 3ef þow plese thy sauyoure 3ef thow be not grete clerk Loke thow moste on thys werk. 1472 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 16 In the name of our lord Ihesu Criste our Savyour: Amen. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2096 This is the vyrgyne, this is the blessit flour That Ihesu bur that is our salweour. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 354 The yere of our saueour in his humanite viii hundreth complet .v. and seuentie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 159 That Season..Wherein our Sauiours Birth is celebrated. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 At the sight of a Crosse or Crucifix I can dispense with my hat, but scarse with the thought or memory of my Saviour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 412 Hail Son of God, Saviour of Men. *a* 1738 SWIFT *Serm. Mutual Subj.* (1744) II Our Saviour tells us that every Man is our Neighbour. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. XXVIII. 121 Who is the king, the lawgiver, the redeemer, and the savior. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VII. 144 Millions shall live and die, Who ne'er shall call upon their Saviour's name. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 783 O God Almighty, blessed Saviour,..Uphold me, Father.

†**b.** *To receive one's Saviour, to give* (a person) *his Saviour*, etc.: common ME. phrases referring to the reception and administration of the Eucharist.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6434 But thou yeve me my Saviour At Ester. *a* 1450 MYRC *Instr. Par. Priests* 1883 And 3ef he aske hys sauyour, Gyf hym hyt wyþ gret honour. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xi. 706 Thenne asked she her saueour and as soone as she had receyued hit the soule departed from the body.

3. Saint Saviour. (See SAINT *a.* 3.) †**a.** Used in oaths. *Obs.* **b.** [= eccl. L. *ecclesia Sancti Salvatoris*], the title of the cathedral church of Rome, usually called St. John Lateran. **c.** The title of the monastic order founded by St. Bridget.

13.. *Guy Warw.* 5318 þou wroche glotoun losaniour, þou schalt þe 3eld, bi seyn Sauour. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2908 (Kölbing) Forth went anon sir Kay & ledde his fader, sir Antour, to þe chirche of seyn sauour. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Order of St. Saviour, is a religious Order founded by St. Bridget. 1873 J. H. BLUNT *Myrr. our Ladye* p. xi, The Monastery of St Saviour and St Bridget of Syon of the Order of St Augustine.

4. *attrib.* (appositive), as in *saviour-ark, -arm, -god, -youth*; also *saviour-like* adj.

1836 GLADSTONE in *Good Words* (1871) 366 Is there..no *saviour ark That..bears the children, loved of God and blest, Unto the land of rest? 18.. SHELLEY *Assassins* ii. Prose Wks. 1888 II. 158 How many holy liars..would his *saviour arm drag from their luxurious couches. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* xxiv. vi, This is the chosen Royal Race That seek their *Saviour-God to see. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 568 There are two commings of Christ, the one in lowlynes.., Poore, Lowely, and *Sauiourlyke; and the other in maiestie. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* x. xxxv, Laila rush'd between To save the *saviour Youth.

Hence **Sa·viouress,** a female saviour; **Sa·viour-hood, Sa·viourship,** the quality or fact of being a saviour.

c 1553 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1309/2 When men can not be content that she [*sc.* our Lady] was a creature saued, but as it were a sauioresse, not neding saluation. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Disc. xix. 143 Polycrita Naxia [expired] being saluted the Sauiouresse of her countrey. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 91 Finding an Egyptian wronging an Israelite he kils him; shewing therein some signes of that Saviour-ship, which God intended him for. 1864 P. BROOKS *Myst. Iniq.*, etc. xviii. (1893) 317 What if there had been for ever a Saviourhood in the Deity. 1893 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 919/2 The Indian Buddhist Cult of Avalokita and his Consort Tārā the Saviouress. 1900 R. J. CAMPBELL in *Chr. World Pulpit* 31 Jan. 71 The Saviourhood of Christ. 1905 MARZIALS *Browning* 49 Unfolding the mysteries of his saviourship of society.

Saviour, savir, obs. forms of SAVOUR.

† **Sa·vite.** *Obs.* [f. the name of Professor P. *Savi* + -ITE 1.] = NATROLITE.

1852 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* Ser. II. XIV. 64 *Savite.*

Savite, Savior, obs. ff. SAFETY, SAVIOUR.

‖ **Savoir faire** (savwar fēr). [Fr.; *savoir* (formerly often miswritten *sçavoir*) to know, know how (inf. used subst.) + *faire* to do.] Tact, address; the instinctive knowledge of the right course of action upon any given emergency.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXV, He had great confidence in his own *savoir faire.* 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Black Mousquetaire,* He..show'd so much of the true *sçavoir faire.* 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Mar. 5/5 Sir Charles Warren has the versatility and *savoir-faire* which will enable him to do good work as Chief Commissioner of the London police.

‖ **Savoir vivre** (savwar vīvr). [Fr.; *savoir* (see prec.) + *vivre* to live.] Ability in the conduct of life, knowledge of the world and of the usages customary in good society.

1755 MASON *Let. to Gray* (1853) 30 Though France is remarkable for its *savoir vivre* and Italy for its *virtù*, yet Germany is the reservoir of solid literature. 1806 J. PINKERTON *Recoll. Paris* II. 98 The use of red wine with oysters shews great want of sçavoir vivre. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlviii, People with any *savoir vivre* don't make a fuss about such things.

‖ **Savonette** (sæ·vŏnet). Also 8 savonet. [Fr. (now written *savonnette*), dim. of *savon* soap: see -ET.] (See quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Savonet, (Fr.)* a Wash-Ball or other Sort of Compound, to wash the Face or Hands with. 1866 COOLEY *Toilet* 438 Savonettes; Soap Balls; Wash Balls..are made of any of the mild toilet-soaps, scented at will, generally with the addition of powdered starch or farina, and sometimes, sand.

b. *Savonette-tree* [=F. *arbre à savonnettes*], a W. Indian tree, *Pithecolobium micradenium,* the bark of which is used as a substitute for soap.

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Islands* 787.

Savor: see SAVOUR *sb.* and *v.*

Savorous (sē·vŏrəs), *a.* Also 4–7 saverous, 5 savoruss, *Sc.* sawouris, 5–7 savourous. [a. OF. *saverous, savorous* (mod.F. *savoureux*):—late L. *sapōrōsus,* f. *sapōr* SAPOR: see -OUS.]

1. Of good savour, pleasant to the taste.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 705 Many sawouris salss with sewaris he send. 1520 NISBET *N. T., Mark* ix. 49 Salt is gude; gif salt be vnsauorous, in quhat thing sal ye mak it sauorous? 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xvi. 170 There are two kindes of fishes breed in this Lake.., the one they call Suches, which is great and savorous. 1891 F. TENNYSON *Daphne,* etc. 274 Garden sweets.. And savorous herbs that lay together crush'd.

† **b.** *fig.* That is relished or enjoyed; delightful.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 84 Than yonge folk entenden ay For to ben gay and amorous, The tyme is than so savorous. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 366/4 Though she were resplendysshaunt, wel sauerous and ryght ful of grete myracles. 1567 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 157 b, To gather that soote and sauorous frute which louers so egerly sue for at maydens handes. 1657 tr. *'Idiota's' Div. Lover, Holy Exerc.,* But if it proue..that some other worke, or Exercise, is, or would be more sauourous or rellishinge to thy Spirit.

† **2.** Full of relish, greedy. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. CXV. 138 b, Many notable lordes..somwhat to content his sauourous appetyte..sende oft tymes to hym grete sommes of money.

Hence **Sa·vorously** *adv.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XV. iii, The tyme was somtyme that the peple lyvyd wt out etyng of flesshe; & wer norysshyd saverously of the fruytes of the trees & of herbes.

Savory (sē·vŏri), *sb.* Forms: [1 sæþerie], 4–6 saverey, 5 savereye, saferay, savry, 5–6 saveray, 6–7 savery(e, saverie, savorie, 7 savourie, 7–9 savoury, 7– savory. [Ultimately from L. *saturēia*; the form-history is uncertain.

On the one hand the ME. *saverey* might descend (with substitution of v for ð) from OE. *sæðerie,* a. early OF. **saðereie* (later *sarrie,* whence the dim. *sarriette* surviving in mod.Fr.) = Pr. *sadreia* (whence 16th c. Fr. dial. *sadriege,* Sp. *ajedrea,* and perh. by metathesis the synon. *sagerida*) :–L. *saturēiam.* On the other hand, Heresbach (*De Re Rustica,* 1570) cites an It. *savoreggia* and F. *savoreie,* and the latter appears in Cotgr. 1611 as *savorée.* The existence of these forms suggests that the ME. *saverey* may be an adoption of an unrecorded OF. form which had the *v* either as a phonetic development in hiatus (cf. F. *pouvoir* for early OF. *pooir*) or through the influence of *saveur* SAVOUR.

Independent adoption of the Latin word appears in OE. *saturege,* ME. SATUREIE, MHG. *saterje* (G. *saturei*), It. *satureja,* corruptly *santoreggia,* Pg. *saturagem.*]

1. Any plant of the genus *Satureia* (N. O. *Labiatæ*), esp. the annual herb *Satureia hortensis* (Garden, Summer Savory), or the perennial *S. montana* (Mountain or Winter Savory), natives of the south of Europe, cultivated for use as flavouring ingredients in cooking.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 314 Feldmoran sæd, sæþerian sæd, petorsilian sæd.] *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 37 *Satureia, tymbra idem,* saverey. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 Take sawge, persoly, ysope, saveray, Onyons gode. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take a Capoun ..& sethe hym in Water, percely, Sauereye & Salt. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* Tabula 374 Coriaundir, popy, saury, senuy, oynet. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 319/1 Saferay, *s*[*a*]*tureia, herba est.* 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 171 And ete alle maner fishe wt..vergewes made with good erbis sawge & sauery. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 94 Summer sauerie. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxv. 460 Winter Sauorie is a plant resembling Hyssope. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 43 Wild Thyme and Sav'ry set around their Cell. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 79 Savory—sow of the summer and winter kind. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 967 Many Labiates, such as Thyme..Savoury,..&c., are used..to flavour sauces and dishes. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 289 The Winter Savory, *Satureja montana,* a hardy evergreen undershrub.

2. *Dyer's Savory,* the Saw-wort, *Serratula tinctoria.* 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *savory-seed; savory-leaved* adj.; **savory oil** (see quot.); **savory thyme,** *Thymus virginicus,* an American herb.

1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 394 *Aster Linariifolius,* *Savory-leaved Star Wort. 1896 BRANNT *Anim. & Veg. Fats* II. 577 *Savory oil...both the summer savory, *Satureja hortensis,* L., and the winter savory, *S. montana,* yield by distillation..a volatile oil. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 580 Now *saury seed in faat vndunged londe Doth wel. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 105 Virginian or *Savory Thyme.

Savour, savor (sē·vəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 savur, 4 safour, safer, sauvur, savoyre, *Sc.* sawure, -oure, -or, -eoure, 4–5 savore, 4–6 savoure, saver, 5 saveure, saveoure, savowre, savyr, *Sc.* sawour, 5–6 savir, 6 savre, savour, savyour, savar, sawr-, 7 saviour, 8 *Sc.* sa'r, 4– savour, savor. [a. OF. *savur, savour* (mod.F. *saveur*) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *sabor,* It. *savore*:–L. *sapōrem* taste, savour (see SAPOR), f. *sapĕre* to taste.]

1. Quality in relation to the sense of taste; a specific mode of this quality, as sweetness, bitterness, etc.; a taste. Also in fig. context.

Now *rare,* exc. as denoting a touch or admixture of some taste other than the proper or prevailing taste of a substance, a 'smack'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Þes cos, leoue sustren, is a swetnesse & a delit of heorte, so unimete swote & swete, þet euerich worldes sauur is bitter þer aȝeines. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13404 He dranc and feild gode sauur. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9988 Hit semeþ brede, as be syȝt, And as brede, sauer haþ ryȝt. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 686 Ne lef non oþer, crysteman, For safour ne coloure. For þat colour, ne þat sauour Ne beþ nauȝt þer inne cryste. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 995 For his make was myst, þat on þe mount lenged In a stonen statue þat salt sauor habbes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xv. 187 þe larke..is loueloker of lydene, And swettur of sauour. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 208 By the tonge we felen the dyuersite of Sauores, Swetnes and bittyrnesse, Saltnesse and egyrnesse, and other Saueoure. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 420 Servit thai war of mony dyuerss meis, Full sawris sweit. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. (1617) 7 Sounds, Sents, Savors, and Feelings. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. xlix. 533 Cyders differ one from another, especially in colour and sauour or relish. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 342 Meats of noblest sort And savour. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 155 Viands of various kinds allure the taste Of choicest sort and savour; rich repast! 1774 tr. *Chesterf. Let. to Son* (8 June 1741), [The waters] are very heating, and disagreeable to the taste, having the savour of rotten eggs. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 233 Qualities of body; namely,—colour, savour, odour, feel [etc.].

b. The power of affecting the sense of taste, esp. agreeably; sapidity, tastiness.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 65 Ther wyne had nowder colour nor savor. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* m iv b, They ete black brede and metes of lytyll sauoure. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiii, I see auld fruit has little savour—our suffering and our services have been of an ancient date. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 12 The lads felt that when no more tales could be told of the king of Maremma, savour would be gone out of the goatsflesh roasted in the charcoal in the woods.

† **c.** Flavouring, spice. *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 187 Lette hungyre yeue the talent, and not Sause ne Saueure.

2. A smell, perfume, aroma. *poet.* and *arch.*

[So occas. L. *sapor* and the verb *sapĕre* (Pliny). Some traces of this use occur in OF., though it seems to have been rare; in mod.Fr. it is entirely unknown.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1381 And cipres, be þe suete sauur, Bitakens ur suete sauueur. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11567 She brȝt a smel of grete sauour. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xii. 3 The hous is fillid of the sauour of oygnement. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6027 The boydies that ther ded lay, That hadde be sclayn In fight that day; Ther come of hem a foul sauour. *c* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 142 Þus as þe flesche rostyd, þe sauer þerof went out into þe strete. 1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* II. vi. 75 [The panther] gyueth oute of his mouth so swete a savour and smell, that anon the bestes that fele it seche hym. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 8 Thiow the sauar sanatiue of the sueit flouris. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II,* v. v, I was almost stifeled with the sauour. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 88. 349 Plagues oft arise..from noisome savours. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 88 Then Melfoil beat, and Honey-suckles pound, With these alluring Savours strew the Ground. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xxii, For the sweet savour of the roasted meat Tempted him though immortal. 1871 FARRAR *Days of my Youth* ii. (1876) 20 Like a sweet savour, like a precious heritage, it lingers here.

b. in figurative context.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 He is leoflukest lif for to lokin uppon, and swotest to smeallen; ne his swote sauur, ne his almihte mihte..ne mei neauer littlin ne aliggen. *c* 1502 *Joseph Arim.* (E.E.T.S.) 51 Heyle, tresour of Glastenbury moost imperyall, In sauour smellynge swete as eglantyne.

c. In the translations of the Bible from Tindale (1526) onwards, *savour* occurs very freq. as rendering of Gr. *ὀσμή,* Heb. רֵיחַ *rēaḥ* smell; in the Old Testament *lit.* of the smell of sacrifices and incense regarded as pleasing to God, in the N. T. *fig.* chiefly with reference to spiritual sacrifices.

See, e.g., *Gen.* viii. 21, *Num.* xxviii. 13, *Ezek.* vi. 13, 2 *Cor.* ii. 15, *Eph.* v. 2.

d. Used *fig.* for: Repute, estimation; = ODOUR 4 b. Now only *poet.*

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* v. 21 Ye have made the sauoure of us to stynke before Pharao. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xv. (1640) 64 Since which time the bad sauour of his life came to the Popes nose, who sent a Legate to depose him. 1726 W. PENN in *Life* Wks. (1782) I. 53 These several Things agreed upon, being of good Savour and Report. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth* 377 Then came in hall the messenger of Mark, A name of evil savour in the land, The Cornish king.

3. In various uses, originally *fig.* from sense 1.

† **a.** Attractive quality, merit, value. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Salt bitocneð wisdom; vor salt ȝiueð mete wordnesse & wisdom ȝifð sauur. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2839 (Bodl. MS.) Tofore þe kyng com on harpoure And made a lay of gret sauoure. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 72 Þauh hit on Englisch be dim and derk, Ne nabbe no sauur bi-fore a clerk. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 220 b, She had sothly the bame of good odour and sauoure in conuersacion.

† **b.** Character, style, sort. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 258 This admiration Sir, is much o' th' savour Of other your new prankes. 1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 153 Let the excellent and unmatchable ointments of Christ Jesus give an excellent savour to your works.

c. Essential virtue or property: with allusion to Matt. v. 13 (and Luke xiv. 34). Also, power to excite relish, interest.

1650 I. WEEKES *Truth's Confl.* i. 11 This is to put a nonsense upon the place, and to destroy the savor that is in it. 1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* (1853) 334 Principles which are permitted to lie barren soon lose their savour. 1885 PATTISON *Mem.* 298 All the savour of life is departed.

d. A 'smack', tinge, or admixture.

1795 BURNS *'O ay my wife'* 5 Some sa'r o' comfort still at last, When a' my days are done, man. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* ii. 66 Practised by modern musicians when they wish to give an antique savour to any particular passage.

† **4.** Relish or taste for something; delight, satisfaction. *To catch* (*a*) *savour*: to acquire a taste or liking. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 We ne iuindeð swetnesse in none þinge þet we wel doð, ne sauur of heorte. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3047 To mete hadde he no savour To wyn, ne watyr, ne no lycour. ? *c* 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* Prol. 2 Wysdom is more of pris than gold in cofres To theym, that have savour in lettrure. *Ibid.* i. 65 Losengeours..Whiche have savour in slewth and sluggardy. *Ibid.* ii. 101 When a iorrour haþe caught sauour ones To be forsworn, custom makeþ hym strong. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 393 Hast þou in ne ony gretter sauour þan þat þou haddest first whan þou me sy. *c* 1430–40 *Abbey of Holy Ghost* in Horstm. *Hampole* I. 333 Plente of oyle, þat es for to hafe delyte and sauoyre in god. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* m iv, Good wynes, whereto the good heremyte tooke soo good a sauoure that he had..dranke soo moche, that he was dronke. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle of Facions* II. iv. 140 When they had caughte a sauour in this holye daye loytering,..thei made a longe holy daye also of the whole seuenth yere.

† **5.** Perception, understanding. *Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) 79 Of this have I yet no savour, without better declaration. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 1–6 Christ..of whome they had a certayne sauour and vnderstandyng. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Dialogue* iii, But as I can see no merit, Leading to this favour: So the way to fit me for it, Is beyond my savour.

Savour, savor (sē·vəɹ), *v.* Forms: 3 savur(e, 4 savir, savyre, safer, 4–5 savere, 4–6 saver, savoure, 5 savre, savyr, 4– savor, savour: *Sc.* 4 sawer, 5 sawour, 6 sair-, sawr-, 8 sar, sa'r. [a. OF. *savourer, savorer* (mod.F. *savourer*) = Pr. *saborar,* Sp., Pg. *saborear,* It. † *savorare* (now in learned form *saporare*):–late L. *sapōrāre,* f. *sapōr-* SAVOUR *sb.*]

I. To have a savour.

† **1.** *intr.* Of food or drink: To taste (well or ill); chiefly, to have an agreeable taste. Often with *dative*; hence *trans.* to be agreeable to the taste of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3647, I sal þam dight til his be-houe, A mete als he was wonto loue: It sal him sauur al to will,

Ete he sal þer-of his fill. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 249 Ete not, Ich hote þe til hunger þe take, And sende þe sum of his sauce to sauer þe þe betere. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 48 For soothly, there is no thyng that sauoureth so wel to a child as the Milk of his Norice. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 17 þer was noo licoure that savoured his mowthe or that he myȝhte discerne in that hit made his chekes colde. 1530 Palsgr. 698/2 This potage savoureth, whiche we use whan the meate is sodden to the pottes bottome. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 129 In the fourth day, to sprinckle your seedes with water,..for by that mennes (saith he) they will sauour much better. 1634 G. Herbert tr. *Cornarus' Treat. Temperance* 8 That Proverb, wherewith Gluttons use to defend themselves, to wit, *That which savours, is good and nourisheth.* 1686 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* 119 Water..that's heated or boil'd in a Copper vessel for a whole day together, savours not at all, or not so much, of the Copper.

† b. *fig.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxix. 109 To whom þou sauorist, what shal not sauore him ariȝt? and to whom þou sauorist not, what þinge may turne him to mirþe? [*L. cui tu sapis...Et cui tu non sapis.*] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 Syth the mater is all spirituall, it shall but lytell sauour or please the taste of them that be carnall.

2. *intr.* To give forth a (specified) scent or odour; to smell *of* something. *arch.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 6368 (Gött.) þa wandis..euer þai held lijf and flour, Sauirand wid a suete sauur. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1396 As a medue hyt was grene,.. And saueryd swete as spycerye. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 275 þer in saym & in sorȝe þat sauoured as helle, þer was bylded his bour. *c* 1450 Mync *Festial* 50 For þer nys no brent sence þat saureth so swete yn mannys nase, as dope a deuote oreson yn Goddys nase. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiv. 34 'Fy', quod the Feynd, 'Thow sairis of blek, Go clenge the clene and cum to me'. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 184 Was dulcet & swete to y^e^ mouth..& sauoured wele to the nose. 1549 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 18 As the saffrone bagge..doth euer after sauoure and smel of the swete saffron that it conteyned. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 111 Parthenium ..bringeth forth a white floure, sauouring like an apple, and having a bitter tast. 1870 W. Morris *Earthly Parad.* III. iv. 218 The spilt blood savoured horribly.

† b. Without qualifying word: To smell offensively, stink. *Obs.*

1536 *Primer Reg. & Lat.* 121 b, Whan he [*sc.* Lazarus] in the same foure dayes had lyen So that hys body beganne to sauoure. *a* 1591 H. Smyth *Serm.* (1637) 348 Like the snuffe of a candle, which all men looked upon even now when it shined, and now it so savours, that they tread it under foot.

3. *fig.* † a. To be agreeable or pleasing. Const. *to* or *dative. Obs.* b. With qualification: To be *well* or *ill* pleasing. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25885 'Man', he sais, 'quin cuth þow fele Hu pine o þis lijf sauure wele'. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 102 But ȝit sauereþ me nat þi siggynge. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 4 That lyke it [the service] goyth dayle as throughe your mouthes so let yt synke & sauoure contynually in youre hartes. *a* 1609 Sir F. Vere *Comm.* (1657) 94 This advise could not savour to that young Nobleman. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 275 All the sermon of that daie..was of this and such other like stuffe, as not pleasinge or sauoringe unto Christian eares. 1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 78 Nothing savours with me; I take comfort in nothing. 1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* xxiv, What is loathsome to the young Savours well to thee and me.

4. a. *To savour of*: to show traces of the presence or influence of; to have some of the characteristics of; to have the appearance of proceeding from.

1548 Cranmer *Catech.* Ep. Ded., [We] sauer longest of that thynge that we fyrste receaue and taist of. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* 110 The phrase of that epistle sauoreth very muche of the Greeke tongue. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* To Rdr. A 1, The Idle Humerous world must heare of nothing that..sauors of Antiquity. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. 9 The matter of that Epistle savoureth of the purer times of the Church. 1700 Dryden *Fables* Pref. *A 2, I have written nothing which savours of Immorality or Profaneness. 1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* I. 120 Your courtship sars sae rankly O' selfish interest. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I. x, Such solicitations from superiors too often savour strongly of commands. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 234 But the institutions savour of superstition in their very principle. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 332 Cromwell, whose actions savoured of the boldest logic, was a confused speaker. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent of Man* 47 A spectacular act..savours of the magician.

b. *trans.* in the same sense.

1574 Whitgift *Def. Answ.* ii. 109 For it neyther savoureth the spirite of God, neither yet any modest and good nature, but [etc.]. *a* 1634 Randolph *Muses Looking-gl.* III. iii. (1638) 53 Would thou wert worth the killing. *Colax.* A good wish, Savouring as well discretion, as bold valour. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 1043 Wilful barrenness, That..savours onely Rancor and pride. 1906 *Athenæum* 23 June 758/2 'One ail for thee and me', instead of 'wail'; 'went by her like their flames', instead of 'thin flames'—these savour the printer.

II. To give a savour to.

† **5.** *trans.* To flavour with salt or spice. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 825 þenne ho sauerez with salt her seuez vchone. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 243 Flesche i-savered i-not by what vertu of herbes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 75 Kyddes & lambres, & kalfes þsaveryde with agresta. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 494 Yf hit be not sauered worth a flie, Olyues grene ygrounde in hit let stie. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 192 Powderit with prymross, sawrand all with clowiss. 1693 Lyde *Retaking 'Friend's Adventure'* 9 Beef without any Salt to savour it.

† **6.** To impart a taste or flavour to. *Obs. rare*—1.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9986 Þarfore hys wysdom, hys owne rede, Sauerþ hyt [Christ's flesh] yn wyne and brede.

7. To season, flavour; to give tone or character to.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 44 These old huddles, hauing ouercharged their gorges with fancie, accompt al honest recreation meere folly, and hauing taken a surfet of delight, seeme now to sauour it with despight. 1889 J. Jacobs *Æsop's Fables* I. 196 He..has left out..that pinch of humour that has savoured the fabulist.

8. To impart a savour or scent to.

1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* ii. 28 On many a petition, savoured with a scent of potheen, did he turn his back.

III. To perceive a savour.

9. *trans.* To taste, to perceive by the sense of taste. In mod. use, to taste with relish, to dwell on the taste of; also *fig.*, to give oneself to the enjoyment or appreciation of.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxix. (1869) 125 And ȝ shulde neuere be at ese if ȝ sauowrede swete thing. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 373 (Add. MS.) When he sauours the soure barke with oute for bitternesse he leuyth the swete kyrnelle with in. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 11/1 We savour at our leisure the delicate satire which we were too excited to appreciate duly. 1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* XI. 1762 Deal each judge His dole of flattery and feigning,—why, He turns and tries and snuffs and savours it As an old fly the sugar-grain. 1883 'Holme Lee' *Loving & Serving* I. iii. 42 He moved hither and thither about his silent house,.. savouring his strange pain. 1889 Max O'Rell *Jacques Bonhomme* 70 Savoring in advance the long list of dainties for the day.

† b. To relish, enjoy (flavours). Also *absol. Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 17 He wolde seie þat he savered water, for hit kelede his mouþ and his jowes. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16990 For tyl I hadde gone to Scole with Trybulacion, I savoured ful lytil in the soote mylk of grace. 1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* 65 If a man giue them any deintier meate, they can not sauour it, and suche as they sauoure not, they vtterly dispise.

10. To be conscious, or sensible of (an odour). † Also *absol. Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxx. 19 What shal profiten sacrifice to the maumet? and forsothe he shal not eten, ne sauouren [Vulg. *nec odorabit*]. *c* 1450 Myrc *Festial* 191 And þerwyth he felde þe swetyst smell þat euer he saverde. *a* 1542 Wyatt *That the Season of Enjoyment* 23 What vaileth the flower To stand still and wither; If no man it savour It serves only for sight. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. ii. 39 (1st Qo.) Filths savour but themselues. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 Sept., You have the moor pretty much to yourself, can savour all its wild perfume, and listen to all its cries.

11. To relish, like, care for. *Obs.* or *arch.*

So *thou savourest* in all versions of Matt. xvi. 23 from Wyclif 1380 to 1611; Vulg. *sapis*, Gr. φρονεῖς, Revised Version 1881 *thou mindest.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 1, I sauyre noghte joye that with Jhesu es noghte mengede. *c* 1390 Chaucer *Truth* 5 Savour no more than thee bihove shal. 1451 Capgrave *Life St. Aug.* 1 To þese both þe holy apostell saide he was dettour, to paye ech of hem aftir þat he sauoured. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 148 b, Some blynded with sensualite & carnall pleasure, sauouryng nothynge but y^t^ onely that is delectable to y^e^ body. 1584 Lodge *Alarum* (Shaks. Soc.) 77 Those that are earthly minded savor not the things that are of God. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iv, Sauours himselfe alone, is onely kind And louing to himselfe. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* I. i, Beauteous Penthea wedded to this torture By an insulting brother,..he savours not humanity, Whose sorrow melts not into more than pity, In hearing but her name. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 23 He [Worldly Wiseman] savoureth only the doctrine of this world. 1693 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1698) IV. 223 Those false Relishes and depraved Tastes of the Soul which dispose it to Mind and Savour the Earth, and Earthly things. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xviii. 376 To give prominence to such rumours as they know will be savoured at their own Court.

† **12.** To perceive, apprehend; to discover traces of. Also, to experience. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xciii. 8 The vnwis, withouten kunynge, & fulis, withouten puruyaunce of the tother warld, that ere in noumbire of cristen men, vndirstandis and sauyrs this. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (Add. MS.) 110 But wolde god, that wrechid man.., sauered and vndirstode, and ordeyned for his laste Ende! 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 248 Such seldom savour fortune's happiness. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 146 That we, in hartis, may sauour Thy mercy and thy fauour. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. (1612) 317 By now, perhaps, thow sauorests [*sic*] some Godhead. 1659 Heylin *Certamen Epist.* 8 In your writings I savour a spirit so very distant from my disposition, that I have small hopes that my words will escape your displeasure.

† b. *To savour out*: to scent out, get wind of. *Obs.*

1714 Ramsay *Elegy John Cowper* i, There's none..Could sa'r sculdudry out like John.

† c. *intr.* To have a suspicion *of*. *Obs. rare*—1.

1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* III. ii, Sister, I see you sauour of my wiles.

Savour, obs. form of Saviour.

† **Sa·vourable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *savourable*, f. *savourer* to Savour.] Pleasing to the taste.

1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III. vi. 200 Loue..that maketh..bitter thynges swete & sauorable.

Savoured (sē·vəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Savour *sb.* + -ed.] Having savour, with defining adv.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 51 Hearbs and fruits..Not.. sweet and well savored, But direfull deadly black. 1609 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* Ep. ¶ 2 (1st Qo.), So much and such sauored salt of witte is in his Commedies, that they seeme.. to be borne in that sea that brought forth Venus.

Savourer (sē·vəɹəɹ). [f. Savour *v.* + -er 1.] One who savours (in various senses).

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 61. 172 She was..a great Savourer and Favourer of Wickliffe his Opinions. 1898 Money-Coutts *Rev. St. Love* 3 Be all the blight of God's immediate ban on savourers of poison at the feast of Love.

Savourie, obs. form of Savory and Savoury.

Savourily (sē·vərili), *adv.* Also savorily. [f. Savoury *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In a savoury manner, with a pleasing smell or taste, appetizingly. Also, † with relish or appetite.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (Bodl. MS.), A serpent..eteþ more sauoryly [*ed.* 1495 sauvurly] þanne þaie dede bifore þe chaunginge of þe skynne. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. II. iii. 81 Apples or peares first dried, then prepared with cinamon and butter very sauourily. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 49, I can eat Foxes and Kites as savourily as if it were Mutton. 1790 Blake in Gilchrist *Life* (1863) I. 86 Here and there I saw one savourily picking the flesh off of his own tail. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Old China*, We would eat our plain food savorily. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 679 Two small pullets were brought in,..smelling most savouryly. 1886 R. F. Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) III. 103 Roasted meat, With basting oil so savourily replete!

† **2.** *fig.* Heartily, pleasurably; appreciatively. Also, in religious use (cf. Savoury *a.* 2 b).

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. iii. (1644) 38 Yet that he commanded the allowance of adulterous and injurious divorses for hardnes of heart,..they can very savourily perswade themselves. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 12 Which being seen, and savourily known, I admired my former ignorances. 1676 O. Heywood *Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 147 A blind man prayed pertinently and savourily.

Savouriness (sē·vərinės). [f. Savoury *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being savoury, in various senses of the adj.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. i. (1495) 438 The.. lyghtenesse and sauerynesse therof [*sc.* of reyne water] shewyth the subtylnesse of her substaunce. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 72 These be my priests, the seasning of the earth Which wil not leese their Savrinesse, I trowe. 1599 Minsheu *Span. Gram.* 82 It is great sauorines to dine or eate, and not to paie any shot. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 53 This was the tenour of the Testimony..which they witnessed with great savouriness and assurance. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* I. 277 All sorts of vegetables have a savouriness and flavour, from rich sauces, that are absolutely wanted to our greens boiled in water. 1801 *Sketch of Paris* I. xxxviii. 455 The savouriness of their cooking. 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* I. v, His mental palate..found a savouriness in a quotation from Sophocles or Theocritus that was quite absent from your text in Isaiah or Amos.

Savouring (sē·vəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Savour *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the vb. Savour, in various senses.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 885 Thy fiue wittes, that been sighte, herynge, smellyng, tastynge or sauourynge, and feelynge. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxii. (1869) 42 Ne that shulde not meeue thee that at the taast, and at the sighte, at the smellinge, and at the sauouringe, bred and wyn it may seeme thee. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 59 Touchinge, and cussinge and saweringe made of fals delite that Eue dede to ete the apille. 1574 tr. *Life* 70 *Archb. Canterb.* C v b, If they had been closed in lead, and well spiced,.. they might haue been kepte from sauoringe yet a while.

† **2.** *concr.* A perfume. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* v. 8 Golden fioles ful of saueringis, whiche ben the preyers of seyntis.

† **3.** Something that gives a faint notion. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* i. Prol. 44 ȝit with your leif, Virgill ..I wald..Write sum savoring of thi Eneados.

Sa·vouring, *ppl. a.* [f. Savour *v.* + -ing 2.]

1. Having a (defined) smell or taste.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. i. 2 The highe Almaignes do call it ..sweete smelling, or sauering Southrenwood. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 44 Sueit sairing flouris. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 39 Cynamon water ..helpeth a bad or evil savouring breath.

2. Pleasing, relishing.

1598 Daniel *Civ. Wars* I. xciv, He who had no thought so hie to clime (With savouring comfort still allur'd along).

3. Imparting savour or relish.

1886 *Athenæum* 17 Apr. 517/2 The lotos there has its sweets sharpened with a savouring bitterness.

Savouringly (sē·vəriŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a relishing manner.

1647 Trapp *Comm. Jas.* iv. 9 And mourn savouringly and soakingly, with a deep and down right sorrow. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 311 You would..have done just what I did,—smilingly, gently, savouringly, peel, slice, and eat, three raw turnips.

Savourless (sē·vəɹlės), *a.* Also 6 saverles, *Sc.* sairles, 7, 9 savorless, 9 *Sc.* sareless, saurless. [f. Savour *sb.* + -less.] Destitute of savour; tasteless or odourless; of immaterial things, void of interest or efficacy, insipid.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xx. (1495) 67 The tongue is sauourles that he maye the better take all maner sauour of thynges. 1552 Huloet, Sauourles or wythoute sauoure, *inodorus.* 1627 Donne *Serm.* xxii. (1640) I. 223 In my grave..I..shall be all insipid, tastlesse, savourlesse dust. 1633 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* § 128. 319 The rose-tree hath a sweet flowre, but a savour-lesse root. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* xxxiv. 8 All flesh is savourles to him that hath tasted of the Spirit. 1886 Bruce *Mirac. Elem. Gosp.* ii. 74 Cast out as savourless salt. 1907 *Outlook* 12 Oct. 451/2 Most of his jests when repeated seem almost savourless.

Hence **Sa·vourlessness.**

1841 H. F. Chorley *Music & Manners* III. 179 The intrinsic savourlessness of the Mass which it [the orchestra] was performing, a *fade* composition by Morlacchi.

† **Sa·vourly**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 saverly. [f. Savour *sb.* + -ly 1.] = Savoury *a.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 226, I hope no tong mo3t endure No sauerly saghe say of þat syȝt. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* lxiii. 383/2 Manna..was a good & sauorly nourishment. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 669 The burning of flesh of it selfe is not so pleasant and sauourly.

† **Sa·vourly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 saverly, – 5 saverely, 6 savor-, saverlie, 6–7 savourely, savorly, 5–7 savourly. [f. SAVOUR *sb.* + -LY 2.]

1. With enjoyment; with relish; pleasantly; agreeably; keenly.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1937 Þen acoles he (þe) knyȝt, & kysses hym þryes, As sauerly & sadly as he hem sette coube. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 80 Wherfore we counsaile you This cuppe sauerly for to kisse. 1495 [see SAVOURILY 1, quot. 1398]. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* Hij, The labouryng man..feedes sauerly on brown bread, thin drynke, and a poore supper. 1637 *Brief Relat. Passages Star Chamber* 25 A Bee came and pitched on the Nosegay, and began to suck the flowers very savourly. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 350 The Cannibals feed on Humane Flesh, and will most savourly gnaw a Shoulder of Man. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* I. i, He..snuffs up Incense so savourly, when 'tis offer'd him by a fair Hand.

b. Of weeping: Passionately, bitterly.

1662 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. iv. § 4 Other sometimes bearing the Image of Christ in her arms, weeping savourly. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* ii, Then I fell a-crying as savourly as I did before, when I thought I had lost it.

2. With understanding; with appreciation; wisely; effectively.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. i. 2 For who euere wol understonde þe wordes of crist pleinly and sauerely, he must studie to conforme all his lif to his lyf. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 301/1 But than he speaketh so sauorlie hereof, that it well appereth of hys wyse wordes he neyther canneth anye skill therof, nor neuer came in the house. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vi. § 1 (1622) 246 Which folly that wise King derided very sauorly. 1663 BUNYAN *Chr. Behav.* Wks. 1692 I. 595/2 For Christians to commune savourly of God's Matters one with another, it is as if they opened to each others Nostrils Boxes of Perfume. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vi. 119 Which life I conceive S. Paul describes very savourly, when he saith, That the Kingdom of Heaven is.. righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

Savoury (sē·vəri), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3 savure, *compar.* savurure; *β.* 4–5 savery, savori, 4–6 saverey, 5 saveray, sauvury, 6 savrie, savourye, *Sc.* sau'rie, 6–7 savourie, savorie, 7 saverie, 4–9 savory, 6– savoury; *γ. contracted* 5 sarry. [Early ME. *savure*, app. a. OF. *savouré* sapid, fragrant, pa. pple. of *savourer*: see SAVOUR *v.* In the 14th c. the ending was associated with the native *-y*, so that the adj. was apprehended as f. SAVOUR *sb.* + -Y.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Pleasing to the taste; appetizing; agreeable.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ix. 48 Forsoth euery man schal be saltid, or maad sauori, with fier. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 365 At Glyndalkan aboute þe oratorie of Seint Keynewyn wilewys bereþ apples as it were appel treen, and beeþ more holsom þan sauory. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xix. 65 Tho þat sitten in þe sonne-syde sonner aren rype, Swet-tour and saueriour. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 Þai er riȝt sauoury in þe mouth. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxcii. (1636) 172 Cookery..may make that savoury, which of it selfe is unsavoury. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxvii. 31 And hee also had made sauoury meate, and brought it vnto his father. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 300 All..with keen gust the sav'ry viands share. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 35 The natives of some part of Australia eat a kind of caterpillar..of which they compose a dish to them highly savoury. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* v, Savoury was the smell of fried pilchard and hake; more savoury that of roast porpoise.

b. Gratifying to the sense of smell; fragrant. Now rare exc. in negative context: cf. *unsavoury.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 209 b, They..perfume the house with the graines of Juniper, and other savoury thinges [L. *aliisque rebus odoratis*]. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. i, Cruncher's apartments were not in a savoury neighbourhood. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xiii. 11 Perfume savoury.

2. *fig.* a. Pleasant; acceptable.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1527 Mi swete lif, se swoteliche he smecheð me & smealleð þat al me þuncheð sauure & softe þat he sent me. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Ah schal iſinden him ai swettere & sauurure. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 405 If it be wikke, a wonder thinketh me, Whenne every torment and adversitee That cometh of him, may to me savory thinke. 1545 *King's Primer, Graces* 4ᵛⁱᵛ, O Lord Jesu Christ without whom nothing is swete nor sauery,..blesse vs & our supper. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 463 One said there was no Sallets in the lines, to make the matter sauoury. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. (1716) III. 57 The sense of having lived well..is a far more solid and savoury pleasure than the most ample revenue can afford. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xlix. 11 The delicious parable, savouriest of all Scripture to rogues. 1889 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 100 Something taking in the way of colour, a good, savoury choice of words.

† b. In religious phraseology. (*a*) Full of spiritual 'savour'; spiritually delightful or edifying. (*b*) Having the savour of holiness; of saintly repute or memory. *Obs.*

(*a*) *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 89 The maner of outring which is sauory in a sermonyng. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 49 An other [wyse] is to take hede to the letter only, after the lytterall understondynge. And thys ys sometyme sauory, sometyme bareyne, after that the letter ys. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1354/2 Many such like answers and reasons, mery, but sauery..proceaded from that man. 1626 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.*, XXI. i. 336 A forced discontinuance, makes deuotion more sauoury, more sweet to religious hearts. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 230 Practised by the savouriest of people called Quakers. 1726 PENN in *Life* Wks. (1782) I. 98 Leaving the Man in a sensible and savoury Frame. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 295 His letters and speeches are, to use his own phraseology, exceeding savoury...He had a text of the Old Testament ready for every occasion.

(*b*) 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 4 Hath made your name sweet and savoury in the Church of God. 1731 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 487 You need not be told what a great loss this Church will be at by this good and worthy gentleman's death, whose name will be for ever savoury in this Church.

3. Used, in contradistinction to *sweet*, as the epithet of articles of food having a stimulating taste or flavour.

1661 RABISHA *Cookery Dissected* 157 If you would have it baked savoury, season it with Pepper, Salt, Cloves [etc.]. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 283 Pigeons in Savory Jelly. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 278 Omelette, a Savoury one.

B. *sb.* A savoury dish (see A. 3); *spec.* a cooked dish, flavoured with appetizing ingredients, served at the beginning or end of dinner as a stimulant to appetite and digestion.

1661 RABISHA *Cookery Dissected* 138 Another way for a savory. 1844 TUPPER *Heart* xvii. 168 The board was overloaded with solid sweets and savouries. 1896 ANTHONY HOPE *Phroso* i, 'Why, how early you two have dined!' cried Beatrice. 'You're at the savoury, aren't you? We've only just come.'

Savoury, Savowr(e: see SAVORY, SAVOUR.

Savoy (săvoi'). Also 6 Savoie, Savoye. [a. F. *Savoie*, the name of a region of S. E. France, south of the Lake of Geneva.]

1. In full, *Savoy cabbage* (†*cole*, †*colewort*, †*kail*, *sprouts*). A rough-leaved hardy variety of the common cabbage, much grown for winter use.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. vi. 552 Sauoye Colewurtes. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* II. xxxvi. 247 Sauoie Cole is also numbred among the headed Coleworts or Cabbages. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxxxvi, The Savoy Cole and the Cole-flory ..must be sowed in April. 1689 in *Thames of Cawdor* (Spald. Club) 353, 1 unce Savoy kaell. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* § 11 The Broccoli from Naples..are very delicate, as are the Savoys. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 132 The Savoy Cabbage, which is one of the best sort and very hardy. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 58 Savoys Forced and Stewed. 1764 ELIZA MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 132 To boil Savoy Sprouts. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 57 There is a vulgar idea..that Savoy cabbages are improved by exposure to frost. 1856 GLENNY *Gard. Every-d. Bk.* 17/1 Frosts, that will kill all other greens, will leave Savoy Sprouts.. untouched. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 287/2 The savoys come into use in autumn, and continue until the spring.

2. In full, *Savoy biscuit.* A kind of sponge-biscuit, made of finger-shaped pieces of paste covered with sifted sugar which when baked are joined together in pairs; so also *Savoy drop, ring.* Similarly *Savoy cake*, a large sponge cake baked in a mould; also called a *Savoy mould.* **Savoy bag**, a bag with a narrow orifice through which the paste for making the biscuits is laid out.

1764 ELIZA MOXON *Eng. Housw.* (ed. 9) Suppl. 10 Slips of bread cut long like Savoy biskets. 1822 *Cook's Oracle* (ed. 4) 494 Savoy Cake, or Sponge Cake in a Mould. 1854 G. READ *Compl. Biscuit & Gingerbr. Baker's Assist.* (ed. 2) 76 Savoy Cakes...Almond Savoy Cakes. *Ibid.* 77 Savoy Biscuits and Drops. 1862 FRANCATELLI *Eng. & Foreign Confectioner* 96 These Savoy biscuits should present a smooth surface, and be of a light fawn colour. 1866 *Massey's Biscuit Bk.* 3 Savoy Drops...Savoy Rings. 1889 R. WELLS *Bread & Biscuit Baker* 47 The Savoy Biscuits must be laid out from a savoy bag on 'cap' paper one half round and one half long. The French Savoys must be laid out oval, and when baked two are to be put together. 1892 *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) I. 138/2 A Biscuit-bag, sometimes called a 'savvy-bag' being used very much to prepare Savoy Biscuits.

† **Savoy'an,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* = SAVOYARD.

1601 E. A. *True Disc. Queen's Voy.* title-p., Herevnto is annexed, the first Sauoyan; wherein is set forth the right of the conquest of Sauoy by the French, and the importance of holding it. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 46 They are vsed by the Lotharingians and Sauoyens for meat. 1611 COTGR., *Rave de Savoye*, the Sauoyan Rape, the greatest kind of Turnep. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 94 The Savoyan Agents bringing more Gold in their hands than on their backs.

Savoyard (săvoi'ard), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *savoyard* (fem. *-arde*), f. *Savoie*: see SAVOY and -ARD.]

A. *sb.*

1. A native or inhabitant of Savoy.

Well known in other countries as musicians itinerating with hurdy-gurdy and monkey.

1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 271 The steward of the houshold is the marquis de Coudray,..a Savoyard. 1770 [see HURDY-GURDY 1]. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 527/1 They [*sc.* marmots] are taken by the Savoyards and others principally that they may be exhibited by those itinerants. 1906 W. WALKER *Calvin* vii. 166 The Savoyards pressed Geneva and made travel unsafe on the roads.

2. An inhabitant of the precinct of the Savoy Palace in London, which formerly possessed the right of sanctuary.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rum-dukes*, the boldest Fellows amongst the Alsatians, Minters, Savoyards, &c. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 775 At length, in 1697, a bill for abolishing the franchises of these places..received the royal assent. The Alsatians and Savoyards were furious.

B. *adj.* Belonging to Savoy.

1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VII. i. VII. 238 The Savoyard army. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* ii, Why baron, who would have thought to meet you thus in a Savoyard inn?

Savoyre, savre, obs. forms of SAVOUR.

Savrie, Savry, Savte, Savur, obs. ff. SAVOURY, SAVORY, SAFETY, SAVOUR.

Savvey, savvy, variant forms of SAVEY.

Savyour, savyr(e, obs. forms of SAVOUR.

Savyte, obs. form of SAFETY.

Saw (sǫ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 sagu, saga, 4 sagh, 4–7 sawe, 5 sae, saghe, saȝe, 5– saw. [OE. **sagu* str. fem., in oblique cases *sage* (also *saga* wk. masc.) = OHG. *saga*, MLG., MDu. *sage* (Du. *zaag*), ON. *sǫg* (Sw. *såg*, Da. *sav*, † *saug*): — O Teut. **sagī* str. fem.; the ablaut-var. **segī* appears in OHG. *sega* (MHG. *sege*, mod.G. *säge*); cogn. w. OE. *seax* (: —**sahso-*) knife, SAX, f. pre-Teut. root **sok-*: **sek-* to cut; cf. L. *secāre* to cut.]

1. A cutting tool consisting of a plate (or, in some forms, a band or a tube) of metal (usually steel), one edge of which is formed into a continuous series of teeth. (Some saws for cutting stone are without teeth.) In the original form of the tool, represented by the HAND-SAW, and in some varieties of more modern invention, e.g. the pit-saw (see PIT *sb.*[1] 14), the saw is moved backwards and forwards, each movement in one direction deepening the groove or 'kerf' made in the wood or other material to be cut. In other varieties, as the circular saw and the band-saw, a continuous movement in one direction is substituted for the reciprocating movement.

Ordinarily *saw* means the complete instrument including the handle, frame, or the like, necessary to fit it for use; but sometimes the word is applied to the 'saw-plate' or 'saw-blade' alone.

Also with defining words, indicating special varieties of form, structure, mode of operation, or purpose, as in *band saw, circular saw, compass saw, drag saw, endless saw, frame saw, fret saw, gate saw, hand saw, ice saw, joint saw, keyhole saw, lock saw, meat saw, mill saw, panel saw, pit saw, rabbet saw, rip saw, sash saw, tenon saw, web saw.* These terms, so far as they have been thought to require notice in this Dictionary, are treated either under their first element or as main words. A considerable number of kinds of saws used for surgical purposes are distinguished by the names of their inventors, as *Butcher's, Hergueson's, Gowan's, Hey's, Liston's saw.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 106/22 *Serrula*, saȝa, *uel* snide. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 263/1 He sceal.. habban..æcse, adsan, saȝe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27376 Away to sagh þam ilk crote, wit þe sagh o penance treu þat þe fiut spring efter neu. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 525 File sawe and spindelle. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 383 Þis Perdix..took a plate of iren, and fyled it, and made it i-toþed as a rugge boon of a fische, and þanne it was a sawe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4096 A burly best with a bake as bedell as a saȝe. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 75 After that Ysay was kytte with a sae of tree. 1533 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 155 Ane saw send to the werkmen in Lochaber to cut the tymmer for the artailzerie. 1681 GREW *Museum* IV. § i. 360 A Box of Anatomick Instruments; sc. Saws, Steel and Ivory Knives [etc.]. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 145 No sound of hammer or of saw was there. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 16 Saws for cutting metals, are made very narrow,..and stretched by a screw at one end. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 343/2 The principal modern use of the saw is to divide wood.

transf. and *fig.* 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1672 Euen so his sighes, his sorrowes make a saw, To push griefe on, and back the same grief draw. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. viii. 138 Faction, hatred, livor, emulation, which..are, *serræ animæ*, the sawes of the soule. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* iv, You..see aloft the saw of the mountain ridges against the black-blue sky.

† b. In obsolete phrases. *To draw the saw* (*of contention* or *controversy*): to keep up a fruitless dispute. *To be under the saw of contention*: (of a question) to be the subject of profitless dispute. *To hand the saw*: to take turns, change parts, *with* another in some work or function. *To hold* (a person) *at the long saw*: to keep in suspense.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* A x, The Question of Transubstantiation, which hath already so many times passed by the Fire and under the Saw of Contention. 1659 Br. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 305 Yet if he think fit to draw this saw of contention further,..I [etc.]. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 101 Now because ghost cannot hand the saw thus with body..Thence 'tis [etc.]. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2329/3 It would be of little avail to draw the Saw any longer of Answers and Retorts. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* Pref. 12 Neither will I draw the saw of contention with any one in answering any of the Cavils. *a* 1733 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr.* (1742) 79 So, between the one and the other, he was held at the Long Saw above a Month. 1768 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 343 Having neither leisure nor inclination to draw the saw of controversy.

2. *Zool.* A part or organ with teeth like those of a saw. Also Comb. *saw-bearing* adj.

1664 HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 32 A very great Saw, or weapon of a Saw-fish, with the which he torments the Whale. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 4 The double Saw is a hard bony Substance. *Ibid.*, They [*sc.* Ants] have four or five Teeth in a Saw. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 64 The sting or saw of a wasp. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 222 Saw-bearing Hymenoptera (*Securifera*). 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 508/2 Whales are said to be sometimes killed by sawfishes, and the saw has been sometimes driven into the hull of a ship. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 360 The saws of the various species of Tenthredo are as diversified as the habits of the insects to which they belong. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life Canara* 51 A great saw-fish, which measured about twenty-one feet from the end of the saw to the tail.

3. [Properly a distinct word, f. SAW *v.*] a. A sawing movement. (In recent Dicts.). b. *Whist.* = SEE-SAW.

1746 Hoyle *Whist* (ed. 6) 36 You gain the Advantage of establishing of a Saw. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 60 P 4 (1761) II. 295, A forces B, who, by leading Spades, plays into A's Hand, who returns a Club, and so they get a Saw between them. *c* 1890 *Up to Date Games of Cards* 37 Saw, is when each partner trumps a different suit, and they play those suits to each other for that purpose.

4. Short for SAWFISH. *rare.*

1888 G. H. Kingsley *Sport & Travel* vi. (1900) 180 Across the mouth of the bay cruised a pair of saws, some ten or twelve feet long.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *saw-blade, -carriage, machine, -mandrel, -mark*; **b.** objective, as *saw-filer, -filing, -grinder, -maker, -piercer, -setter, -setting*; **c.** similative, as *saw-beaked, -leaved, -like, -shaped, -toothed, -topped* adjs.

1869–73 T. R. Jones *Cassell's Bk. Birds* III. 95 The *Saw-beaked Alcyons (*Synna*). 1882 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 275 Of the elastic steel, a *saw-blade may be considered an example. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 345/1 Here they are rolled upon skids leading to the *saw-carriage. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 200 Where the saw-edged knife in one of the cylinders perforates the web. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mech.* § 347 This *saw-filer's vice may be obtained [etc.]. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Saw-filing machine*, one for sharpening the teeth of saws. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 635 The *Sawgrinders' Union in Sheffield. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 252 *Saw-leaved Vetch. 1611 Corgr. s.v. *Scie*, *Scie de mer*, a kind of Whall which hath a *Saw-like snowt. 1881 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 358/1 Fine, horny, saw-like teeth. 1822 T. Gill *Techn. Repos.* II. 217 An improved *Saw Machine. 1662 *Comenius' Janua Ling. Triling.* 103 The *saw-maker [maketh] saws. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 9 Saw makers first harden their plates in the usual way. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Saw-mandrel*, a holdfast for a saw in a lathe. 1873 J. Richards *Operator's Handbk.* 117 Saw mandrils..should be as strong as possible, to stand the speed. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 420 The cross cords become embedded in the *saw-marks by the pressure of the sewing thread. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Saw piercer*, a workman who cuts the teeth of saws. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mech.* § 342 Any itinerant *saw-setter, who goes his regular round ..with his bench and files. *Ibid.* § 346 Useful contrivance for *saw setting [etc.]. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., s. v. *Securifers*, The females have a *saw-shaped or hatchet-shaped terebra. 1868 *Rep. Munitions of War* 102 The rifling is what is termed in England the Scott or saw-shaped system. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. vi. 36 b, Shee is splayfooted, crookbacked, tunnebellied, *sawtoothed, &c. 1857 A. Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 209 *Saw-toothed*: see *serrate*. 1866 Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* II. 495 The saw-toothed Sterrink (*Stenorhynchus serridens*). 1874 Eassie *Wood & Uses* 165 Figs. 217 and 218 are each of the kind known as the saw-toothed roof,..used in weaving and other sheds.

d. Special combinations: **saw-bar**, either of the two bars which hold the saw in a fretwork machine; † **saw battle**, a disposition of troops in which the battalions form a serrated front; **saw-bearing** *a.* (see sense 2); **saw-belly** *U. S.*, a name for the glut herring (*Clupea æstivalis*), and the alewife (*C. serrata*); **saw-bench**, a circular saw with a bench to support the material and advance it to the saw; † **sawboard**, timber sawn into boards; **saw-buck** *U. S.* [a. Du. *zaagbok*], see Buck *sb.*[7]; † **saw-carf** = *saw-kerf*; **saw-cut** *sb.*, an incision made with a saw; **saw-cut** *v. Bookbinding*, to make saw-cuts in (the back of a book); **saw-doctor**, 'an instrument having an angular punch for cutting pieces out of the edge of a saw-blade, to increase the depth of the interdental spaces; a saw-gummer' (Knight); **saw-edge**, a serrated edge (in quot. of a ridge of rock); **saw-edged** *a.*, having a serrated edge; **saw-file**, a file specially adapted for sharpening the teeth of saws; **saw-frame**, (*a*) the frame in which a saw-blade is stretched; (*b*) the sash or gate of a mill saw; **saw-gin**, a form of cotton-gin in which the fibres are torn from the seed by revolving toothed discs or circular saws; **saw-ginned** *a.*, prepared by means of the saw-gin; **saw-grass**, (*a*) = *saw-wort*; (*b*) *U.S.*, a sedge of the genus *Cladium*; saw-gummer = Gummer b; **saw-handle**, (*a*) the handle of a saw; (*b*) *slang*, the handle of a 'saw-handled' pistol; **saw-handled** *a.*, having a handle shaped like that of a saw; **saw-horned** *a.*, having serrate antennæ; **saw-horse**, a frame or trestle for supporting wood that is being sawn, a saw-buck; **saw-kerf** *sb.* = Kerf *sb.* 2; *v. trans.*, to make a saw-kerf in; hence **saw-kerfing** *vbl. sb.*; **saw-log** (see quot.); † **saw-muscle** = Serratus; **saw-pad** (see Pad *sb.* 8); **saw palmetto**, a palmetto, *Serenoa serrulata*, with prickly leaf-stalks; **saw-pierced** *a.*, cut out with a frame-saw or piercing-saw; so **saw-piercing**; **saw-plate**, (*a*) the blade of a saw; (*b*) iron in plates of the thickness of the blade of a saw; **saw-sash** *U.S.* (see Sash *sb.*[2] 3 b); **saw-set**, an instrument for setting the teeth of a saw: also *attrib.*; **saw-shark**, an Australian fish of the genus *Pristiophorus*; **saw-sharpener**, (*a*) one who sharpens saws; (*b*) a name for the Great Titmouse, *Parus major* (cf. *saw-whetter*); **saw-spindle**, the shaft of a circular saw; † **saw-stage**, ? = Saw-pit; **saw-tail**, a bird (*Temnurus truncatus*) inhabiting Cochin China (T. R. Jones *Cassell's Bk. Birds*, 1869–73); **saw-way** = *saw-kerf*; **saw-whet** *U.S.*, a little owl, *Nyctala acadica*; **saw-whetter**, (*a*) = *saw-whet*; (*b*) the marsh titmouse, *Parus palustris*; **saw-work** *Fortif.* (see quot.); **saw-wrack** *Bot.*, the seaweed *Fucus serratus*; **saw-wrest** = *saw-set*. Also Sawbill, etc.

1875 Seaton *Fret Cutting* 18 An iron eye, screwed in exactly under the lower *saw bar. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 80 The *Saw battell containeth 3 sharpe angles framed of 6 battalions. 1884 Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 582 Around the Gulf of Maine this species is also known by the names 'Kyack' or Kyauk', '*Saw-belly', and 'Cat-thrasher'. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning*, etc. II. 793 The flooring boards..were grooved on each edge upon an ordinary *saw bench. 1869 Rankine *Cycl. Machine & Hand Tools* Pl. Q 16 Improved self-acting saw bench. 1495 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 226, vij^mi^ fote of *Sawborde price the c—ij^s^. 1869 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. Abr.* vi. (1872) 39 The saddles were peculiar..They consisted of a sort of *saw-buck, with a small matt ess on it. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 9 Dec. 1775 The *saw-carf, instead of binding, is always kept gaping. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning*, etc. II. 706 The chalk line..marks the edges of the intended *saw-cuts with sufficient certainty. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Bookbinding*, Sewing [comes] after *saw-cutting the backs for the cords. 1857 Kingsley *Two V. Ago* xxi, From the highest *saw-edges, where Moel Meirch cuts the golden sky, down to the very depth of the abyss. 1846 Louisa S. Costello *Tour Venice* 446 A wall of *saw-edged perpendicular rocks. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning*, etc. II. 689 The files used in sharpening saws are triangular, round, half-round, and mill *saw-files. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 442 Let a transverse groove..be cut in the *saw-frame to receive that pin. 1801 Miller & Whitney in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* (1832) XXI. 222 The machine for separating cotton from its seeds, commonly called the *Saw Gin. 1873 *Beeton's Dict. Comm.* s.v. *Cotton*, Good fair to good *saw-ginned Surat cotton. 1847 Whittier *Drovers* 56 Cows ..Disputing feebly with the frogs The crop of *saw-grass meadows! 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, *Saw-grass*, a kind of coarse grass, bog-rush. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* I. 287 Thrusting their snouts amidst the saw-grass. 1891 Villiers-Stuart *Egypt. Forests* 120 It turned out to be really a vast expanse of water hidden beneath saw-grass, which in some places attains a height of twenty feet. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), **Saw-gummer*, see Gummer. 1837 Lever *Harry Lorrequer* v, My friend there..is a very neat shot when he has the *saw-handle. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 7/1 The plaintiff..was a saw-handle maker. 1899 Ld. Rosebery *Peel* 26 But scarcely..is there any memory of so peppery a politician with so constant an inclination to the 'sawhandles'. 1837 Lever *Harry Lorrequer* v, Didn't I tell ye, that pistol always threw high...Oh, Fin, if you had only given me the *saw-handled one. 1862 T. W. Harris *Insects Injur. Veget.* (ed. 3) 45 Sericorn or *saw-horned beetles. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 9 Dec. 1775 The common *saw-horse makes the cutting of it [sc. firewood] a tedious labour-consuming piece of business. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 601/2 A hen..came in and settled herself in a corner behind a saw-horse. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 101/1 Kerf, or *Saw Kerf. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 344/2 Gang-saws are seldom thicker than 14-gauge, and are successfully worked at 18-gauge, making a saw-kerf or waste of but ⅛ inch. 1887 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Saw Curf*, Soufflot in 1779 employed workmen to *saw-kerf the joints of the piers..of S. Geneviève...Wood-bending is often facilitated by *saw-kerfing. 1842 Mrs. Kirkland *Forest Life* II. 194 We had made perhaps half the distance when we met a prodigious '*saw-log'—that is, the huge trunk of a tree, drawn by oxen, on its way to the mill. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 795 The second muscle is called *Serratus maior* or the greater *saw-muscle. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning*, etc. II. 712 The key-hole or fret saw-blade..is held in a *saw-pad. 1861 *Amer. Cycl.* XII. 704/1 The *saw palmetto..occurs on the southern islands of South Carolina, and in sandy soils southward to Florida. 1879 *Navy List* Sept. 490/1 On the star to be mounted a dead gilt laurel wreath and *saw pierced garter with regimental motto. 1892 *Daily News* 10 May 2/4 A saw-pierced picture frame. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 15 Oct. 10/7 Art Metal, leaf-beating and *saw-piercing. 1837 Lt.-Col. Reid in *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 6/1 Long iron needles pass through holes in the strips of *saw-plate, and pin them to the ground. *Ibid.*, To retain the front ones in their places, ties are used made of saw-plate iron. 1865 I. T. F. Turner *Slate Quarries* 16 A continuous dropping of water washes particles of flint sand beneath the saw-plate. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning*, etc. II. 697 The *saw-set..consists of a narrow blade of steel, with notches of various widths for different saws...In some few cases saw-set pliers are used. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mech.* § 345 The teeth can be bent to the right or left, as may be requisite, with the saw-set. 1882 Tenison-Woods *Fishes N. S. Wales* 98 The *saw-shark must not be confounded with saw-fish. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 33 Great Titmouse (*Parus major*)..*Saw sharpener. 1895 P. H. Emerson *Birds*, etc. *Norfolk Broadland* 63 They [*sc.* great titmice] are sometimes called 'saw-sharpeners' in the building season, from the well-known and peculiar grating noise made by the cock. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 22 Mar. 8/7 Wood Turner, Fret Cutter and Saw Sharpener. 1819 *Rees' Cycl.* XXI. 5 D/1 Circular *saw-spindles are frequently burnt.. their motion being very quick. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning*, etc. II. 754 The saw spindle..is frequently squared at one end. 1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For drawyng out of ij battis to y^e^ *sawstage. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 220 If planks are sawed longitudinally, through their thickness, the *saw-way is called a ripping-cut. 1839 Audubon *Synopsis Birds Amer.* 24 *Ulula Acadica*,..Acadian Night-Owl...*Saw-whet. 1872 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 206 *Nyctale acadica*...Acadian Owl. Saw-whet Owl. 1784 Belknap *Tour to White Mts.* (1876) 10 The Dr. saw a blue bird, with a white head, which is said to be a *saw-whetter. 1840 Gosse *Canadian Nat.* 92 The sound..is usually thought to resemble the whetting of a saw, and hence the bird from which it proceeds is called the Saw-whetter. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 33 Marsh Titmouse (*Parus palustris*)..Saw whetter. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Redens*,..or *Redan*, in Fortification, a Kind of Work indented in Form of the Teeth of a Saw... It is also call'd *Saw-work. 1868 Paxton *Bot. Dict.*, **Saw-wrack*. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* v. 94 Then with the *Saw wrest..they set the Teeth of the Saw. 1728–32 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Saw*, This is done by putting an Instrument, called a *Saw-wrist*, between every other two Teeth, and giving it a little Wrench. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 477/1 A *saw-wrest* is used for setting the teeth.

Saw (sɔ̄), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 sagu (sage), ?saga, 2–5 sage, 3 sæge, sahe, 3–7 sawe, 4 sa, sach(e, sau(e, sauue, sawge, 4–5 sagh(e, 4– saw. *Pl.* 3 sægen, sahen, sawen, 4 sages, sauez, sawus, 5 *Sc.* sawiss. [OE. *sagu* str. fem. = MLG., MDu. *sage, sege*, OHG. *saga* str. and wk. fem. (MHG., mod.G. *sage*), ON. *saga* wk. fem. (see Saga):—OTeut. **sagō*, **sagōn-*, f. root of **sagējan* Say *v.*[1] Cf. Lith. *pa-saka* (:—*sokā*) story.]

† **1.** A saying; discourse; speech. *Obs.*

9.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 221/28 *Dictu i. dicione*, sagu, *uel oratione*. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* ibid. 165/27 *Eloguium, uel dictio*, saga. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.*, *Luke* xi. 45 Lareow teonan þu wyihcst us mid þisse sage. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Deo apostles hine beden þet he scalde suggen hwet þeo sage bicwęðe and he seide *Semen est uerbum dei*. *c* 1205 Lay. 749 Heo wenden þat his sawen [*c* 1275 sawes] soðe weren. *Ibid.* 29658 Þa he isaid hauede þa sæȝen of ure drihten. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 600 He sweren bi ðe rode..and he ðe leȝen sone, mid here sage and mid here song. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 360 Þis is Seinte Poules sawe. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 358 Alle ich iseo þine sahen sotliche isette. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4167 And þan wil naman mak on sau þat we him suld haue broght on dau. *Ibid.* 24112 Luue wald i spak, might me wit-stode, Mi reut was all apon þat rode, Na sagh [*Edin. MS.* sache] þar moght i sai. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3557 He was wunt to seye wykked sawes. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1112 Alle seide at o sawe 'sire, we þou rede'. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 109 Thenne þe sergauntez, at þat sawe, swengen þer-oute. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xv. (*Barnabas*) 84 Quhen þe paiainis haid þis sa, þai sad [etc.]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 668 Ful litel woot Arcite of his felawe That was so ny to herknen al his sawe. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 383 Hit is comoun sawe þat [þe] contray þat now hatte Scotlond is an out strecching, and is þe norþ partie of þe more Bretayne. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1501 Bot ay boisil dedis and sawes he folowed. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 106, I will nocht that men understand be my sawis na the King of Jerusalem has gude rycht. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 78 Thus we se howe and in what maner pleasaunt sawes are gathered and used, upon the occasion of diveis wordes spoken. *a* 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 12 Thair sawis to be suythe sum will suspect. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 100 The counsell and sawe of old men hath in it somewhat..that is pleasing to heare, gracefull, and of venerable regard.

† **2.** A story, tale, recital. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 619 Such wonder nas neuer I-herd in sawe. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 205 Þis þat I haf said it is Pers sawe, Als he in romance laid, þer after gan I drawe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 53 Aymo recordis In his saw, þat [etc.]. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* 393 (Laud MS.) His moder ne miȝth lete soroug, Neiþer at euene ne at morowe, In sawȝe as it is seide. *c* 1460 *Emare* 329 As y haue herd menstrelles syng yn sawe.

† **3.** A decree, command. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8333 Of his sauues þis was an, þat of his barnage sa bald was nan,..in his chamber..A fote to set, bot þai war cald. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 250 What for þe kynges sawe, & skille þei vnderstode, & þorgh þe londes lawe, & descent of blod, þe triours alle þat caste, & put þer saw tille on. 14.. 26 *Pol. Poems* 23 That leueþ troupe, and falshed vse, And lyue not after goddis sawe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 211 A! myghtfull god, here is it sene, þou will fulfille þi forward right, And all þi sawes þou will maynteyne. 1566 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* cxix. 97 What great desire and feruent loue, do I beare to thy saw: All the day long my whole deuise, is onely on thy law. 1595 Spenser *Col. Clout* 884 So love is Lord of all the world by right, And rules the creatures by his powrfull saw.

4. A sententious saying; a traditional maxim, a proverb. For (*old*) *said saw* see Said *ppl. a.*

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 35 (Trin. Coll. MS.) Þis werin þe sawen of kinc Alfred. *Ibid.* 361 Þurch sage mon is wis. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 853 Of salamons sawys ȝe are nat auysed. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 124 'Lewede lorel!' quod he 'luite lokestou on þe Bible, On Salamones sawes seldom þou bi-holdest'. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1599 His sawle is ful of syence, sages to schawe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 653 Fore It is sad in elderys saw: 'ful harde is hungyre in hale maw.' *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/2 Sawe, or proverbe, *proverbium, problema*. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lxi. 519 Euer hit is an old sawe gyue a chorle rule and there by he wylle not be suffysed. 1530 Palsgr. 265/1 Sawe a proverbe, *prouerbe*. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* i. (Arb.) 31 And many a saged sawe lies hyd within thine aged brest. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 156 Full of wise sawes, and modeine instances. 1632 E. Robertson in *Lithgow's Trav.* To Author B 4, How ruld with Lawes The South world is: their Rites, Religious sawes. *c* 1705 Pope *Jan. & May* 219 We, Sirs, are fools; and must resign the cause To heath'nish authors, proverbs, and old saws. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 172 Alone from Jargon born to rescue Law, From Precedent, grave Hum, and formal Saw! 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 635 The great question now depending was not to be decided by the saws of pedantic Templars. 1861 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* (ed. 2) 50 It is an ever ready saw that an egg is equivalent to a lb. of meat; whereas it is not at all so. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* v. ii, For I was musing on an ancient saw, *Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*.

Saw (sɔ̄), *v.*[1] Pa. t. **sawed**; pa. pple. **sawed, sawn**. Forms: 4 sagh, sau, 5 saghe, sage, 5–6 sawe. *Pa. t. a. weak* 3 sahede, 5 sawede, 5– sawed; *β. strong* 5 suwe, sew. *Pa. pple. a. weak* 3 isahet, 4 i-sawed, saede, sawid, 6 saw'de, sawyde, 7– sawed; *β. strong* 5–7 sawen, 5 sowen, 6 sawin, 9 sawn. [f. Saw *sb.*[1]; cf. the equivalent MLG., MDu. *sagen* (Du.

zagen), OHG. *sagôn, segôn* (MHG. *sagen, segen*, mod.G. *sägen*), ON. *saga* (Sw. *såga*, Da. *save*).

The pa. t. was sometimes conjugated strong in the 15th c. The str. pa. pple., which came into use at the same time, is now perh. equally current with the wk form in the compound tenses of the vb, and as ppl. adj. is much more common.]

1. *trans.* To cut with a saw. Also with advs., *asunder, away, off, through*; and const. *into.*

a 1225 *Life St. Juliana* 38 Ich makede þen wittie ysaye beon issahet þurh and þurh to deaðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27375 Þe preist bi-gin..Away to sagh þam ilk crote. *c* 1400 *Wycliffite Bible* Prol. to Prophets (1850) III. 225 Manasses ordeynede and demyde Isaye to be sawid with ynne a cedre tree. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 60 His wyffe & his childire three Byfore his eghne þat he myghte see Be in sondre sawenn. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlviii. (1869) 135 In Iacob and Esau þou hast seyn þe figure; I sawede hem and vnioyned hem. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (1888) 10 Some with sawes he suwe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 319/2 To saghe a tre, *serrare.* 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 248/2 She..was taken of the deuyls and departed and sowen a sondre. 1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 281 Item, to othir tua sawaris, at sew with thaim, xvij s. viij d. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Runcino*, to sawe tymber. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 42 Now sawe out thy timber, for boord and for pale. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* To Rdr. *v b, Their legges sawed of, their tongues cutte. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. i. 70 If I were saw'de into Quantities, I should make foure dozen of such bearded Hermites staues, as Master Shallow. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vii. 9 Hewed stones, sawed with sawes. — *Heb.* xi. 37 They were stoned, they were sawen asunder. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 107 By sawing away of trees. 1664 J. WILSON *A. Commentius* v. i, 'Twere better dye at once, Than be thus saw'd in pieces. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 95 When they direct any of their Underlins to saw such a piece of Stuff.. seldom say Saw that piece of Stuff. 1719 J. CONDUIT in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 917 The Letters probably were either sawed off, or turned inwards. 1795 J. HOLT *Agric. Surv. Lancaster* 48 He takes a hand-saw..and saws the top level. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c. 89 § 28 Every Person who..hews, saws, bores, or cuts any Timber or Stone. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/1 (*Bookbinding*) The volumes are then adjusted and clamped up..for the operation of sawing the back. Two or three grooves are..sawn straight across the back of the volume, according to the number of bands on which the book is to be sewed. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 368 Trees were cut down and sawn into planks. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 344/1 With a cutting edge of so light a gauge as to waste but little of the valuable timber to be sawed.

fig. 1579 G. HARVEY in *Three Proper Lett.* (1580) 63 The sixte..is also in the same Predicament, vnlesse happly one of the feete be sawed off wyth a payre of Syncopes. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 316 Until between these different Usurpations, that pull several ways, the whole Nation will in the end be sawed in Pieces. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 119 The agony of hatred which was sawing their hearts asunder.

b. To cut as a saw does. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* (1862) 22 Ant let scharpe sweord ant eke smart scher hire bi the schuldren ant sahede hire thurhut. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* (E.E.T.S.) li[i]. 2 þou dost treccherie as a rasour sharp sauaand. 1664 HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 31 A tayl of a Stingray, it will saw like an Iron saw.

transf. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xii, The grating wind sawed rather than blew.

c. To form by cutting with a saw.

1530 PALSGR. 698/2 Have you sawed nothyng but these two plankes to daye. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 87 When you Saw the Bevelling angles upon the square ends of Pieces. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 59 They saw a hole into the head of the 'winking Virgin' to know why she winks. 1875 SEATON *Fret Cutting* 15 To most people, this method of sawing out a pattern is inconvenient.

transf. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. S.i.* (1879) I. ix. 289 This wonderful fissure has been sawn through the mountain by the waters of the Tamina. 1906 BELLOC *Hills & Sea* 17 All the way down the gorge for miles, sawing its cut in sheer surfaces through the rock, crashes a violent stream.

d. *absol.* To use a saw; to cut with a saw.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 116 M. cleuyth the borde and sawith. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 309 My mastyr made comenaunt wyth ij. sawers of Donwyche: and thei schalle haue euery werke day that thei saw, vj. d. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 83 You must not Saw just upon the struck line,..Saw therefore right down with the Tennant Saw. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxiii. 206 Then, 'tis Call the Doctor, Pothecary, Surgeon; Purge, Flux, Launce, Burn, Saw. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 184 Carpenters, into whose head the devil put it to saw the whole day.

e. *intr.* with passive force. To admit of being sawn.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 27/1 Beech..will saw into extreme thin Planks. *Ibid.* 57/1 A white sort of Stone.. which Saws easier than Wood itself.

2. *transf.* With reference to the movement used in sawing. **a.** trans. *To saw the air*: to gesticulate with the hands as if sawing something invisible. Also, *to saw one's hand.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 5 Do not saw the Ayre too much your hand thus, but vse all gently. 1819 CRABBE *Tales of Hall* XIX. 158 'And what is proud', said Frances, 'but to stand Singing at church, and sawing thus your hand?' 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxix, He was puffing, and blowing, and sawing the air with his arms, without ever gaining a single step upon them. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 778/1 With her right hand she ceaselessly saws the air.

b. To work (the bit) from side to side in a horse's mouth. Also with the mouth as obj.

1850 SMEDLEY *Frank Fairlegh* V, I got her head up by sawing her mouth with the snaffle, and put her [the mare] fairly at it. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Rural Sports* 536 If a horse obstinately refuses to stir, the bit may be gently 'sawed' from side to side,

c. *intr.* Said of a fiddler.

1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 615/1 Then saw'd and thrumm'd on ev'ry string!

3. *intr.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1630 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 68 No Fisherman.. shall..saw or search for Barbel within the Limits of London Bridge.

4. *trans.* To give a serrated outline to. *rare*—1.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 242 The coast is perfectly sawed by bays.

†**Saw**, *v.*2 *Obs.* (*? nonce-wd.*) [f. SAW *sb.*2] *intr.* To speak in saws.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 13 He saith, or rather *saweth* thus,..The time will come that youthfull Turnus shall Wish dearly Pallas ne'er has been encountred.

Saw, obs. form of SAVE *v.*, SHOW *v.*, SOW *v.*

Sawar, obs. form of SOWER.

Sawbill (sɔ̄·bil). [f. SAW *sb.*1 + BILL *sb.*2] A name applied to various birds with serrated bills. **a.** The mergansers (also *sawbill diver* or *duck*). **b.** A humming-bird of the genus *Rhamphodon* (also *sawbill humming-bird*). **c.** *U. S.* A motmot (also *sawbill roller*).

1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 293 This bird [*Mergus merganser*] like the Red-breasted Merganser, is also called Sawbill and Jacksaw. 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2393 The red-breasted merganser [is] a saw-bill duck. 1856 F. O. MORRIS *Hist. Brit. Birds* V. 284 Goosander...Sawbill. Jack-saw. 1861 GOULD *Trochilidæ* I. pl. 1 *Grypus nævius.* Saw-bill. 1864–5 WOOD *Homes without Hands* xiii. (1868) 235 The Sawbill Humming Bird (*Grypus nævius*). 1869–73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* III. 83 The Saw-bill Rollers (*Prionites*)..occupy the..forests of South America. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 178 *Momotidæ* (motmots or saw-bills).

So **Saw'-billed** *a.*, having a serrated bill.

1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* VI. 579 Saw-billed Pelican. 1797 — in *Trans. Linnean Soc.* IV. 121 Saw-billed Ducks or Divers.

Sawbones (sɔ̄·bōunz). *slang.* [f. SAW *v.*1 + BONE *sb.*] A surgeon.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXX, 'What, don't you know what a Sawbones is, Sir', enquired Mr. Weller; 'I thought every body know'd as a Sawbones was a Surgeon.' 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 166 The vivisectors and sawboneses. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Doctor Therne* 196, I found her the affianced bride of a parish sawbones.

Hence **Saw'bonesing** *vbl. sb.* (*nonce-wd.*).

1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 196 If I had..had to earn my bread quill-driving..or sawbones-ing.

Sawce, Sawcer, etc. : see SAUCE, SAUCER, etc.

Sawdan, Sawdant, var. ff. SOUDAN, sultan.

Sawd(e, variant forms of SOLD *Obs.*

†**Saw'dee.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *soudée* (corresp. to Pr. *soudada, soldada*, med.L. *solidāta*), f. *souder*: see SOLD *v.*] Soldier's pay.

c 1500 *Melusine* 148 'By my feyth', said Uryan, 'we are not come hither for to take sawdees ne for no syluer.'

Sawden, var. form of SOUDAN *Obs.*, sultan.

Sawder (sɔ̄·dəɹ), *sb. colloq.* [App. a use of *sawder* SOLDER *sb.*] *Soft sawder*: flattery, blarney.

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. x. 78 If she goes to act ugly, I'll give her a dose of 'soft sawder'. 1846 SHAFTESB. in *Life* xiv. (1887) 342 Soft sawder to the mill-owners (unless it is skilfully applied) is a damper to the men. 1854 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 232 He..by dint of good dinners and soft sawder finally draws the country gentry to him. 1886 'SARAH TYTLER' *Buried Diamonds* v, Till he had done listening to the 'soft sawder' of Clabtree the banker's..wife.

Sawder (sɔ̄·dəɹ), *v. colloq.* [f. SAWDER *sb.*] *trans.* To flatter, to 'butter'.

1834 LOVER *Leg. & Stories of Irel.* Ser. II. 297 His vagabone mother sawdhered him up afther a manner. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Wand. W. Africa* II. 287 Now 'ryling up' the agent, then sawdering him down.

Sawder, -dre, obs. forms of SOLDER.

Sawdour, -oyer, obs. forms of SOLDIER.

Sawdust (sɔ̄·dʌst), *sb.* [f. SAW *sb.*1 + DUST *sb.*] **1.** Wood in the state of small particles, detached from a tree, plank, etc. in the process of sawing.

1530 PALSGR. 265/1 Sawedust, *sieure dais.* 1563 *Respublica* I. iv. 344 What is your brain-pan stufte with-all? wull or sawduste? 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 42 Saue sawe dust, and brick dust, and ashes so fine, for alley to walke in, with neighbour of thine. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Elephant in Moon* (long verse) 218 Make Chips of Elms produce the largest Trees, Or sowing Saw-dust furnish Nurseries. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 175 Ants..are driven away by strewing very fine Saw-dust. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 60 Winkler enclosed his specimens in crucibles surrounded with saw-dust. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zero* xi, My doll is stuffed with sawdust.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Sometimes with reference to the use of sawdust for stuffing dolls or puppets.)

a 1873 MRS. SOFFORD in *Casq. Literature* IV. 9/2 The deviled turkey sizzled..away to saw-dust. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 16 I'll knock the saw-dust out of any two men in this hole of a place. 1908 *Nation* 12 Sept. 833/2 The other characters are all sawdust and wires.

2. In wider sense: Dust of any material produced in the process of sawing. *rare.*

1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* II. 138 That done we cleansed the wound from the Saw-dust. 1835–6 P. BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 650/1 [Ivory] rubbed over with a little of its own sawdust.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sawdust-pad*; *sawdust-like* adj.; with reference to the use of sawdust for strewing the arena of a circus, as *sawdust-artist, -ring*; **sawdust-powder,** a substitute for gunpowder, prepared by treating sawdust with acids.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 746/1, I was not flattered at being taken for a *sawdust artist. 1899 RODWAY *Guiana Wilds* 145 The *sawdust-like cassava bread. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 308 Great comfort was derived from the use of the *sawdust-pads. 1883 F. A. ABEL in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 278/2 Preparations allied to gun-cotton, in the production of which wood fibre is used as the starting-point, are manufactured..under the name of Schultze's powder, *sawdust powder, and patent gunpowder. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maids of Paradise* xvii. 296 Once only they [the circus procession] circled the *saw-dust ring.

Hence **Saw'dusty** *a.*, abounding in, savouring of, or resembling sawdust; of the nature of sawdust.

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* iv, I remember Mr. Hubble as a tough high-shouldered stooping old man, of a sawdusty fragrance. 1863 — *Uncomm. Trav.* xxi, A bagatelle-board shadily visible in a sawdusty parlour. 1880 *Confess. Frivolous Girl* 172 In his society I sometimes felt that life was stupid, but never that it was hollow and sawdusty. 1893 J. T. HOSKINS *Mr. P.'s Diary* 356 Dry, tasteless, sawdusty white bread. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 55, I never liked dressing dolls, it brought one into too close contact with their sawdusty insides.

Sawdust (sɔ̄·dʌst), *v.* [f. SAWDUST *sb.*] *trans.* To cover, sprinkle, or strew with sawdust. Hence **Saw'dusted** *ppl. a.*, **Saw'dusting** *vbl. sb.*

1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xiii, A..sawdusted tavern. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. ix, The sweeping and sawdusting of the common room. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* I. 249 All is duly sawdusted. 1895 J. DAVIDSON *Earl Lavender* 177 In the midst of the sawdusted floor.

Sawdyer, Sawdyn : see SOLDER, SOUDAN.

Sawdyo(u)r, Sawecere : see SOLDIER, SAUCER.

Sawed (sɔ̄d), *ppl. a.* [f. SAW *v.*1 and *sb.*1 + -ED.] **1.** That has undergone the operation of sawing; = SAWN *ppl. a.* Also in comb. *sawed-off.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 Certayne sawed bordes of the thickenes of halfe a hande breath. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38/1 The skinn and muscles sinck agayne downwaides, and cover the sawed bone. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 114 The Great Duke of Saxony hath three great Manufactures; one of Iron,..another of Linnen,..the third of Sawed Timbers of all sorts. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* iii. (1813) 37 Espalier trees should rather be trained to sawed materials properly framed together. 1841 ORDERSON *Creoleana* iii. 30 Cedar posts, sawed stones. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 149 A couple of sawed-off antlers. 1899 *Daily News* 13 June 4/4 In 1894 Congress passed an Act taking the duty off sawed boards, shingles [etc.].

2. Serrated.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 506 Vulgar Mice..drinke by licking or lapping, although their teeth be not sawed. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. lii. (1760) 236 This tree hath sawed Leaves, and large open Flowers. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* III. (ed. 3) 461 Sawed (*serratus*), having sharp straight-edged teeth pointing to the apex. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Saw-toothed* or *Sawed*, serrate.

Comb. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 127 Cutting them with a long, narrow, sawed-edged knife.

Sawen, obs. pa. pple. of SOW *v.*

Sawen(t, obs. forms of SEVEN.

Saweoure, obs. form of SAVIOUR, SAVOUR.

Sawer (sɔ̄·əɹ). Also 6 **saer, sawar.** [f. SAW *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who saws. Now *rare*; as a designation of employment superseded by SAWYER.

1379 *Poll-tax West Riding* in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* VI. 324 Willelmus Sagher, Sagher *vjd.* 1457 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 365 Rodger Saxton, sawer. 1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd to the saers vij s. vij d. 1589 [†LYLY] *Pappe w. Hatchet* C b, Martin & his mainteiner are both sawers of timber. 1664 in Holmes *Ponteys Act Bk. Entries* (1882) 372 Ordinances made for the good governance..of the..cowpers, patenners, turners, sawers. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) III. 271, I send you a..letter of Madame Venturi's, with vignette of Venturi sawing...I advise you to read it [another letter] now, with a key: 'The Gorilla' means George Cooke,..the sawer Venturi.

Sawer(e, obs. forms of SAVOUR, SEWER.

Sawerkraut, obs. form of SAUERKRAUT.

Sawete, Sawf, obs. forms of SAFETY, SALVE.

Sawfish (sɔ̄·fiʃ). [SAW *sb.*1 Cf. L. *serra* saw-fish (*lit.* 'saw').] A fish of the genus *Pristis*, the snout of which ends in a long flat projection with teeth on each edge. Also applied to fishes of certain allied genera.

1664 HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 17 A Saw-fish, vulgarly called the Sword-fish. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 123 *Monoceros Clusii*, the little Vnicorn, or Saw-fish. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § v. i. 84 The Saw-Fish. *Pristis.* 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. i. *11 Another animal, which is called the saw-fish, carries also an offensive weapon. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Naturalist Austral.* 35 There is a species of Saw-fish peculiar to the Australian seas. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 216 The Tentaculated Saw-fish (*Pristiophorus cirratus*).

Saw'-fly. [SAW *sb.*1] An insect of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, distinguished by the saw-like construction of the ovipositor.

The saw-flies are very destructive to vegetation, and several species are designated from the plants attacked by them, as *pine saw-fly, rose saw-fly, turnip saw-fly.*

1773 T. P. YEATS *Inst. Entom.* 177 The Tenthredo is called, by some English Authors, the Saw-fly, from the formation of its sting, which differs from that of all other insects..in being dentated..like the instrument from which its name is taken. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 249 The saw-fly of the gooseberry-tree. 1840 [see ROSE *sb.* 23 c]. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1855) II. 74 The turnip saw-fly, *Athalia spinarum.* 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 343/1 The Pine Saw-Fly (*Lophyrus pini*) causes great damage to plantations of young Scotch firs.

attrib. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 331 The saw-fly tribes (*Tenthredinidæ*).

Sawflom, Sawfte: see SAUCEFLEME, SAFETY.

Saw'-gate[1]. [f. SAW *sb.*[1] + GATE *sb.*[2]]

†1. a. ? The passage of a saw through the wood that is being sawn. b. The channel made by a saw; a saw-kerf. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 493 You must except the Oke and the Box wood, which although they be greene, do stiffely withstand the saw-gate. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 74 By supporting the Saw-gate with wedges, the whole of the superstructure..might have been expeditiously severed from the solid.

2. In fret-sawing, a hole bored to make way for the entrance of the saw.

1873 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 535 Study your [fret-work] pattern and see where to bore the holes, or saw-gates, as they are called. 1875 SEATON *Fret Cutting* 15 Now put the.. saw-gate over the V, with the bow of the saw frame turned to the right.

Saw'-gate[2]. [GATE *sb.*[1]] = GATE *sb.*[1] 8 b.

1857 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XVII. 25 The saw-gate of this machine [for sawing ship-timber] is formed of hollow wrought-iron bars. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Saw-gate*, the rectangular frame in which a mill-saw or gang of mill-saws is stretched.

†**Saw'geat.** *Obs.* [a. AF. **saugeat*, f. *sauge* SAGE *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

c 1390 *Forme of Cury* (1780) 72 Sawgeat. Take Pork.. &..take and close litull Balles in foiles of sawge.

†**Sawger.** *Obs. rare* —[0]. [a. OF. *sauger, -ier*, f. *sauge* SAGE *sb.*[1]] A bed or garden of sage.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/2 Sawger, *salgetum*. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 609/1 *Salgearium*, a sawger.

Sawier, Sawin, obs. ff. SAWYER, SEVEN.

Sawin, obs. pa. pple. of SOW *v.*

Sawing (sō·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SAW *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb SAW; an instance of this.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxvi. 233 þat ȝe be sauyd fro sawyng & brennyng of feendys to ioye & blysse euere-lastynge! 1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 82 Paid to Stere for sawyng of iij kervis of the same, iij d. 1515 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* V. 11 Item for the sawing of theme ij s. vj d. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 95 The Excellency of Sawing is, to keep the kerf exactly in the line marked out to be Sawn. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 160 (*Bookbinding*) We thus see that Mr. Hancock dispenses entirely with the operations of stitching, sewing, sawing-in. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Operator's Handbk.* 130 After sawing comes planing.

2. *pl.* Sawdust. Now only *Sc.*

1512–13 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 611 Certeyn refuse ston and sawyngs of both Weldon..and Clypsham and molded stones. 1598 FLORIO, *Segatura*,..sawings, sawdust. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xix. 367 It closely resembles wood sawings and on that account is named 'wood-meal'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sawing action, -machine, stage, table, -windmill*; **sawing-bench** = *saw-bench* (see SAW *sb.*[1] 4 d); **sawing-block** (see quot.); **sawing horse, stool, trestle** = *saw-horse* (see SAW *sb.*[1] 4 d); **sawing-mill, pit** = SAWMILL, SAW-PIT; **sawing-stop**, a contrivance to assist in holding wood on the bench while being sawn.

1898 *Cycling* 64 It has the further advantage of eliminating the friction and '*sawing' action that takes place between the threads of ordinary canvas. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 386/1 Circular *sawing benches. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning*, etc. II. 714 The back-saws..are often assisted or guided by *sawing-blocks, in which one or more saw-kerfs..serve to guide the blades. *Ibid.* 711 The log is..laid on the common X-form *sawing-horse. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 479/1 Attempts have been made to introduce *sawing-machines with two sets of saws. 1722 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6070/7 The Stone-Yard and *Sawing-Mill. 1905 A. R. WALLACE *My Life* I. 79 Large builders and contractors, who had planing and sawing-mills of their own. 1560 *Acc. Fratern. Holy Ghost, Basingstoke* (1882) 12 For a pece of tymber lyenge at y^e *Sawinge pitt. 1618 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For making of a *saing stagge [=*saw-stagg*] viij d. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning*, etc. II. 709 The board..is rested upon a *sawing stool or trestle. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 37 The *sawing stop .. will be found a very convenient adjunct to the fittings of the work bench. 1873 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 534, I am supposing you to be using a *saw-ing table (fret-cutting machine), such as I have described. 1611 COTGR., *Chevalet*,..a Nagge, or little horse..also, a *sawing Tressle. 1679 LOCKE in P. King *Life* (1830) I. 248 See..the *sawing-windmill.

Sawing (sō·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SAW *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

†1. Of teeth: Like the teeth of a saw; serrate.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxviii. (1495) 788 Houndes whelpes ben whelpyd wyth sawyng teeth.

2. Of sounds: Rasping, harsh.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* v. 41 This reproof and interrogation were put in a hoarse, sawing voice by a man. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 85 A sawing diastolic (subsequently double) murmur was heard along the sternum.

Sawkeye, Sawl: see SOCKEYE, SOUL.

Sawld, obs. Sc. pa. t. of SELL *v.*

Sawlter, obs. form of PSALTER.

Sawmfaill: see SANS FAIL.

Sawmill (sō·mil). [f. SAW *sb.*[1] + MILL *sb.* Cf. Du. *zaagmolen*, G. *sägemühle*.] A factory in which wood is sawn into planks or boards by machinery (formerly propelled by water, wind, or animal power, now usually by steam).

1553 EDEN *Tyeat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 40 Goodly ryuers vpon the which are bylded manye sawe mylles. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 114 At the descent of the Hills, are infinite of Saw-Mills that go by Water. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 12 There are abundance of saw-mills in all the States. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 441 Saw-mills, constructed for the purpose of sawing either timber or stone, are moved by animals, by water, by wind, or by steam. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 345/1 The modern saw-mill stands upon the banks of a river or pond.

attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Sawmill dog, Sawmill gate.* 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* ii, The men and women in the saw-mill kitchen. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 197 He was up in the sawmill shed.

Hence **Saw'miller** [cf. Du. *zaagmolenaar*, G. *sägemüller*], the proprietor or manager of a saw-mill. **Saw'milling,** the business of sawing wood in a sawmill.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 501 All..printers, gunsmiths, sawmillers,..shall pay twenty-five cents on every hundred dollar's worth of gross receipts. 1881 *Times* 1 July 4/1 The respondent..is a farmer and saw-miller. 1901 *F. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 73 The man who is interested in sawmilling.

Sawmont, obs. Sc. form of SALMON.

Sawmplar, sawmplere, obs. ff. SAMPLER *sb.*[1]

Sawn (sōn), *ppl. a.* Also 6–8 **sawen,** 7 **sawne.** [pa. pple. of SAW *v.*[1]] That has undergone the operation of sawing; = SAWED *ppl. a.*

1536 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 108 Pro j.c. sawen burdes. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. v. 16 One kind [of trees] being more fit for clappboard, others for sawne board. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* VI. 110 The Sawn-away slit between two peeces of stuff is called a kerf. 1679 *Ibid.* IX. 171 Single Quarters are Sawen stuff. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 202 As for sawn Pales they are as dear, considering their lasting, as Brick or Stone. 1870 J. POWER *Handy-bk.* 41, 1751. About this date bookbinders began to use sawn-backs, whereby the bands on which the book is sewn were let into the backs of the sheets. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/4 Sawn timber in brief is rapidly gaining the ascendency.

Sawn, obs. pa. pple of SOW *v.*

Sawnap(e, variant forms of SANAP *Obs.*

Sawnce bell: see SANCTUS BELL.

Sawndelynge, obs. form of SANDLING[1].

Sawndres, -dyrs, obs. forms of SAUNDERS[1].

Sawney (sō·ni), *sb.* [In sense 1, repr. a Sc. local variant of SANDY, short for Alexander; the connexion of the other senses is doubtful.]

1. *colloq.* A derisive nickname for a Scotchman.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Highlander* Wks. 1730 I. 117 And learn from him against a time of need To husband wealth, as *sawny* does his weed. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 P 12 Sawney [i. e. a Scotchman just mentioned] turned about in a great passion. 1764 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 125 The list of the company (of the *Macs* and *Sawneys* not in the French service) would divert you. 1785 [see SANDY *sb.*]. 1883 R. CLELAND *Inchbracken* viii. 55 To..amuse his superior mind with Sawney at his devotions.

2. *colloq.* A simpleton, fool. [? Cf. ZANY.]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Sawny*, a Fool. *He's a meer Sawney*, he is very soft. 1807 [IRELAND] *Mod. Ship of Fools* 226 Quite a sawney. 1882 'EDNA LYALL' *Donovan* xxiv, A regular sawney—..weak as water.

3. *slang.* Bacon.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Sawney*, bacon. 1856 MAYHEW *Gt. World Lond.* 46 'Sawney-hunters', who purloin cheese or bacon from cheesemongers' doors.

4. *techn.* (See quots.)

1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Sawney*, term used to denote the accident when all the threads in a mule are broken at the same time by some faulty action of the mule. 1901 *N. & Q.* Ser. IX. VIII. 170/1 If a minder in a cotton mill have four or five hundred 'ends' or threads broken through the chance intervention of an obstacle when the carriage is on the outward run, or through the sudden breaking of a band, he is said to 'have a sawney'.

Sawney (sō·ni), *a.* [app. f. SAWNEY *sb.*]

1. Foolish; foolishly sentimental; ? canting, wheedling.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. vi. 201 A sawney clown on the road. 1843 J. ABBOTT *Journ. Heraut to Khiva* I. 21 A tall, sawney, miserly looking fellow. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. v, She spoke in her sawney voice of factitious enthusiasm. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* vii, The bronze of his face is a little paled by emotion, but there is no sawny sentiment in his tone, none of the lover's whine. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 163 A good-hearted, sawny kind of chap.

2. ? *transf.*

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. i, Curzon Street, after a long straggling sawney course, ceasing to be a thoroughfare.

Sawney (sō·ni), *v.* [f. SAWNEY *sb.* (in sense 2).] *intr.* a. To wheedle, cant. b. To act the sawney, to fool. Hence **Saw'neying** *ppl. a.*

1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 63 It looks like a sneaking sawneying Methodist parson. 1871 BESANT & RICE *Ready-money Mort.* viii, What's he coming sawneying over here about, I wonder?

Sawnse bell: see SANCTUS BELL.

Sawor, -our(e, obs. forms of SAVOUR.

Saw'-pit. [f. SAW *sb.*[1] + PIT *sb.*] An excavation in the ground, over the mouth of which a framework is erected on which timber is placed to be sawn with a long two-handled saw by two men, the one standing in the pit and the other on a raised platform.

1408 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 62 Rogerus Parker fecit unum sawpytt in alta via. 1486 *Ibid.* III. 256 For drawyng of þe seid tymber fro þe wrightes to þe sawe pitt. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 53 Let them from forth a saw-pit rush at once. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grain.* I. 1 To those Docks .. belongs their wood-yards, with Saw-pits. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 116 Two Sawyers, with their Tools, and a Saw-Pit would have cut six of them..in half a Day. 1811 MOORE *Mr. Orator Puff* iii, He tripped near a sawpit, and tumbled right in. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 476/1 The facility with which sawing whole timber is now done by the aid of the upright saw-frame [etc.], has in large factories and workshops caused the saw-pits to be out of date.

transf. and *fig.* 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 5 In Satans saw-pit school'd he was. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xii, Every street was a sawpit.

Sawqui: see SOCKEYE. **Sawr-**: see SAVOUR.

†**Sawsykylle.** [a. AF. *solsecle*, ad. L. *solsequium*.] The heliotrope.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 644/18 *Hoc solsequium*, sawsykylle.

Sawsyrlyng, variant of SAUSERLING *Obs.*

Sawt(e: see SALT, SAULT, SAUT.

Sawter(e, -tery: see PSALTER, PSALTERY.

Sawterell, Sawtire: see SAUTERELL, SALTIRE.

Saw tooth. [SAW *sb.*[1]]

1. a. A tooth of a saw. b. A tooth (of an animal, also, of a machine) shaped like a saw, or forming one of a serrated series.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 337 The saw teeth run one betweene another,..as we see in serpents, fishes, and dogs. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 113 The saw-teeth of the gin, in tearing the fibres from the seeds, broke several of them. 1880 BALE *Woodworking Machinery* 332 A circular holder..fitted to a circular notch at the root of the saw tooth. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 344/1 Inserted teeth [in circular saws] are of various forms and shapes, from that of the ordinary saw tooth..to a 'chisel point'.

2. *attrib.* = saw-toothed. **Saw-tooth sterrinck,** the Crab-eating Seal, *Lobodon carcinophaga.*

1887 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 243 The Crab-eating Seal or Saw-tooth Sterrinck of Owen [cf. *saw-toothed* 1866 in SAW *sb.*[1] 5]. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 228 All of which are covered with garnet saw-tooth licker-in wire.

Sawtre(e, -trie, -try, obs. forms of PSALTERY.

Sawtrer, obs. form of PSALTERER *Obs.*

Sawturoure, Sawtyr: see SALTIRE, PSALTER.

Sawure, Sawve: see SAVOUR, SALVE.

Sawwort (sō·wŭrt). Also 6 **sawewoort,** 9 **sawort.** [f. SAW *sb.*[1] + WORT.] A name given to various species of the genera *Serratula* (esp. *S. tinctoria*) and *Saussurea*, and to *Carduus arvensis.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. ccxxxi. 577 Sawewoort groweth in woods and shadowie places. *c* 1710 PETIVER *Cat. Ray's Eng. Herbal* Tab. xxii, Broad Saw-wort. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 448 *Serratula alpina*...Alpine Saw-wort. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 697 *Carduus arvensis*...Corn Saw-wort. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 287 There are a great many other ingredients proper for dyeing yellow; such as saw-wort. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 424 *Serratula tinctoria*, sawort. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Serratula*, The genus is represented in England by *S. tinctoria*, the Common Sawwort.

Sawyer (sō·yər). Also 4–5 **sawier,** 6–7 **sawyere,** 7 **sayeure.** [Altered form of SAWER, with assimilation of the ending to the Fr. suffix *-ier*. Cf. *bowyer, clothier, lawyer.*]

1. A workman whose business it is to saw timber, esp. in a saw-pit.

1350 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 254 [Also, that the] sawiers [shall take in the same manner as the masons and carpenters take]. 1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 22 Sirdellers, Naylers, Sawiers. 1497 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 143 Carpenters Sawyers Smythes laborers..& other workemen. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 3 Any..joyner hardhewer sawyer tyler pavyer [etc.]. 1616 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd to the sayeures for honndred of bourdes. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* II. ii, With see saw sacke a downe, like a Sawyer. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 53 William Waters, ..a sawyer. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 344/2 The log being raised on trestle horses instead of one of the sawyers being sunk in the pit.

2. The name of a New Zealand beetle: see quots.

1789 ANBUREY *Trav.* II. 452 These insects, from the destruction as well as the noise they make, have the appellation of sawyers. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 507 A huge, ugly grasshopper, *Deinacrida megacephala*, called by bushmen the Sawyer. 1890 *Sunday Mag.* July 488/2 The Sawyer is reported to saw the branches completely off the tree,..the Sawyer beetle is the very largest insect known.

3. *U. S.* (See quots.)

1797 F. BAILY *Tour* (1856) 256 These sawyers are large trunks of trees, which are brought down by the force of the current. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* xxxii. (1844) II. 1 We escaped snags and sawyers..and arrived here safe from the Upper Missouri. 1888 *Society* 7 Oct. 8/1 'Snags' and 'sawyers', which mean trees swept away, the end of the 'snag' being fast in the mud of the river, and the 'sawyer' bobbing up and down.

Sax (sæks). Forms: 1 **seax, sæx, sex,** 3 **seax, sax, sæx, sox,** 3–4 **sex.** In sense 2: 7 **sects,** 9 **saixe, sax(e, sex,** *s. w. dial.* **zax, zex.** [OE. *seax, sex, sæx* (also in comb. Northumb. *writsæx* 'writing-knife', i. e. pen) = OFris. *sax*, OS., MLG., OHG., MHG. *saks* (also in comb. OHG. *mezzisahs, mezzirahs*, MHG. *mezzeres, mezzer*, mod.G. *messer* knife = OE. *mete-seax* 'meat-knife'), ON. *sax* (Sw., Da. *sax* scissors):—OTeut. **sahsō*[n], f. root **sah-, sag-* to cut: see SAW *sb.*[1]

In the well-known story related by Geoffrey of Monmouth after 'Nennius', the signal given by Hengist to his Saxons for the treacherous slaughter of their British hosts appears in the form 'Nemet oure saxas'. The OE. form would be *Nimaþ iowre seax*, the sb. being uninflected in the plural. The two earliest MSS. of 'Nennius' (11th c.) have respectively *saxas* and *sexa*.]

†1. A knife; a short sword or dagger. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1545 Heo..hyre seaxe ȝeteah brad brunecg. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss., Cultri*, saex. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* v. 2

Wirc þe nu stænene sex. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þet me sculde in þe ehtuþe dei þet knaue child embsniþen mid ane ulint sexe. *c* 1205 LAY. 4015 Þe uniselie moder mid sexe hine to-snæde. *Ibid.* 22342 Mid swiðe scærpe sæxen. 1300–1400 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) App. G. 40 Mid hare sexes hi colue þat bodi pece mele.

2. A chopping-tool used for trimming slates.

1669 COLEPRESS in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1009 If in hewing it does not break before the edge of the Sects (the hewing instrument of the Slatters) you may not much doubt of the firmness of the Slat. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 400 The Saixe is of steel, and not unlike a large knife. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 1800 (*Slates*) It is thought to be a good sign, if, in hewing, it shatters before the edge of the sax. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Sex*, a tool used by slaters...It is a kind of straight chopper, with a bill or point projecting from the back for 'holing' the slates.

Saxatile (sæ·ksătəil, -til), *a.* Also 7 **saxatil.** [a. F. *saxatile* (16th c.) or ad. L. *saxātilis*, f. *saxum* rock, stone.]

†**1.** Of the nature of stone. *Obs. rare*—1.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 140 Gemmes, stones, and things of a saxatile substance.

2. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Living or growing among rocks.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 205 Saxatil fishes yeeld a dry aliment. *Ibid.* 238 Julis...Is a saxatile Fish. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist., Arrangem.* 48 Saxatile or rock yellow alysson. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 42 Turdi and other saxatile fish of value.

Saxaul (sæ·ksɔl). Also **saksa(o)ul.** A shrub, *Anabasis* (or *Holoxylon*) *Ammodendron*, growing on the steppes of Asia.

1874 H. SPALDING *Khiva & Turkestan* 43 Scattered clumps of *saksaoul* and dwarf acacias. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl., *Saxaul.* 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 64/2 (*Khiva*) Saksaul (*Holoxylon ammodendron*) is found in quantities, and furnishes excellent fuel.

Sa·xboard. *Boat-building.* [Cf. ON. *sax* (a use of *sax* = SAX) raised prow of a ship.] (See quots. 1891, 1898.)

1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 28 Above all [the straiks] comes the sax-board. 1891 WINN *Boating Man's Vade-m.* 60 *Saxboard* or *gunwalestrake*, the uppermost continuous strake or sideplank in a boat. 1898 ANSTED *Dict. Sea Terms* s. v. *Gunwale*, The gunwale strake (in open boats the *saxboard*) is the uppermost strake of a boat. To it the gunwale is fixed.

Sax-cornet: see under SAX-HORN.

Saxe (sæks). [a. F. *Saxe* Saxony (G. *Sachsen*).] Used *attrib.* to designate articles which come from Saxony, as *Saxe china*; **Saxe blue** = SAXON *blue*; **Saxe paper** (also simply **Saxe**), an albuminized paper used in photography.

1864 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. 7) 304 Fifty whole sheets of Saxe paper, 18×22. 1866 J. HUGHES *Pract. Photogr.* (ed. 7) 26 Albumenized Paper...There are two principal kinds, known as *Rive* and *Saxe*. 1876 tr. *Tissandier's Hist. Photogr.* Advt. 5 Picked Rives and Saxes. 1881 ABNEY *Photogr.* 128 Good English paper of the consistency of medium Saxe answers every purpose. 1904 E. F. BENSON *Challoners* ii, A pale blue sunshade with a handle of Saxe china. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 4/2 Bows of the new Saxe blue. 1908 *Ibid.* 29 Aug. 13/2 Saxe and turquoise-blue hinder each other.

†**Saxeane,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *saxe-us* (f. *sax-um* stone) + -ANE.] Made of stone.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 488 Ane Closter...Triangill maid, with craftie wark saxeane.

Saxefras, obs. form of SASSAFRAS.

Saxeous (sæ·ksĭəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *saxe-us* of stone (f. *sax-um* stone, rock) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to stone, stony. †*Saxeous odour*, an exhalation supposed to be the cause of petrifaction.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xxix. 362 That the petrifying seed doth consist alone in a saxeous or stony odour or steam [tr. Van Helmont *De Lithiasi* i. Quod semen petrificum consistat in solo odore saxeo]. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 664 Such a saxeous metamorphosis was an old story even in...Ovid's time. *Ibid.* 875 The culprit in the saxeous change lost two-thirds of his original height.

Sax-horn, saxhorn (sæ·kshɔ̄n). [f. the name *Sax*: see below.] The name given to a group of brass musical instruments of the trumpet kind, invented by a Belgian, Charles Joseph Sax (1791–1865), and improved by his son Antoine Joseph, known as Adolphe. Called also **sax-cornet.** Also **sax-tuba,** a brass instrument of this class. (Cf. SAXOPHONE, SAXOTROMBA.)

1852 *Crystal Palace* 285/1 The Sax-horns, which have become so popular...are also another modification of the cornopean. *Ibid.* 285/2 Sax-horns in alto, soprano, tenor, tuba, bass, &c. 1856 MARY C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Mod. Instrum.* 234 M. Sax has also produced the family of sax-horns, of saxotrombas, and of sax-tubas,—brass instruments with a wide mouthpiece; and with a mechanism of three, four, or five cylinders. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Sax-cornet, Sax-horn*, musical wind instruments usually made of brass. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xxv. 295 From David's harp to Mr. Distin's sax-horns.

‖ **Saxicava** (sæksi·kăvă). Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L., fem. of *saxicavus*: see next.] A genus of bivalve boring molluscs; a member of this genus. Also in anglicized form **Sa·xicave** (*rare*).

1826 E. OSLER in *Phil. Trans.* CXVI. III. 362 The Saxicava does not bore like the Pholas, by a rotatory motion. *Ibid.* 364 Where the Saxicavæ are numerous, their holes communicate very freely. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 248 The rugose Saxicave [note *Saxicava rugosa*].

Saxicavous (sæksi·kăvəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *saxicav-us* (f. *saxum* rock + *cavĕre* to hollow, excavate) + -OUS.] Hollowing out rock or stone: epithet of certain molluscs.

1850 DANA *Geol.* ii. 122 They resemble, in fact, other saxicavous molluscs. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 456 Saxicavous shells, by piercing stone and leaving open cavities for rain and sea-water to fill, promote its decay.

Saxicole (sæ·ksikōul), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *saxicola*, f. *saxum* rock, stone + *colĕre* to inhabit.] = SAXICOLOUS.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 562/1 Saxicole lichens, which occur on rocks and stones.

Saxicoline (sæksi·kōlain), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *saxicol-a* SAXICOLE + -*INE*.] **a.** Living among rocks, growing on rocks (in recent Dicts.). **b.** *spec.* Pertaining to the subfamily *Saxicolinæ* of passerine birds (the stone-chats).

1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* 516 As regards the Saxicoline and Ruticilline forms, attention should be drawn to [etc.].

Saxicolous (sæksi·kōləs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *saxicol-a* SAXICOLE + -OUS.] Growing on rocks.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 104 In northern latitudes, Lichens are usually saxicolous. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 697 Saxicolous Lichens.

Saxi·fical, *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *saxific-us* (f. *saxum* rock, stone : see -FIC) + -AL.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Saxifical*, that turns into a stone, or is made stony.

Saxifragaceous (sæksifrăgē·ĭʃəs), *a. Bot.* [-ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 177*/1 Saxifragaceous shrubs. 1892 *Nation* 11 Aug. 114/3 A saxifragaceous tree.

Saxifragal (sæksi·frăgăl), *a.* and *sb. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *saxifraga* SAXIFRAGE + -AL.] Belonging to Lindley's 'alliance' *Saxifragales*, which comprises the *Saxifragaceæ* and four other orders. Hence *sb.*, a member of this alliance.

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 566.

Saxi·fragant, *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *saxifrag-us* (see SAXIFRAGE) + -ANT.] That breaks stones.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Saxifragrant* [sic], that breaks stones, or is broken against stones. 1676 COLES, *Saxifragant*, breaking (or broken against) stones.

Saxifrage (sæ·ksifréd3). Also 6 **saxfrage, saxefrage, sixfrag(e,** 7 **saxafrage, -phrage,** 8 **saxifrige.** [a. OF. *saxifrage, saxefrage, sassifrage* (13th c.), ad. L. *saxifraga* (sc. *herba*), in Pliny *saxifragum* (sc. *adiantum*): see next. Med.L. had also *saxifragia, -fragium* (It. *sassifraga, -fragia*).

The Latin name (= rock-breaking) was probably given because many species are found growing among stones and in the clefts of rocks. Pliny preferred to derive it from the supposed lithontriptic virtue of the plant (*H. N.* XXII. xxi. § 64 *calculos e corpore mire pellit frangitque*), and this view has had great currency; but *saxum* is far from being synonymous with *calculus*.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Saxifraga*, esp. *S. granulata* (White Meadow Saxifrage). The numerous species are mostly dwarf herbs with tufted foliage and panicles of white, yellow or red flowers; many root in the clefts of rocks. Also applied to related plants, as the genus *Chrysosplenium* (Golden Saxifrage), *Pimpinella Saxifraga* (Burnet or Rough S.) and *P. magna* (Great S.), *Silaus pratensis* (Meadow or Pepper S.), the genus *Seseli* (Meadow S.).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/1 Saxifrage, herbe, *Saxifragium, Saxifragia*. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 163 Saxifragia uel saxifraga similis est pimpinello, radice utimur, g°. et a°. saxifrage. 1526 *Grete Herball* ccccxxxviii. (1529) Z iij, *De Saxifraga minori*. The lesse saxifrage. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 87 The englishe mens Saxifragia, which they cal Saxifrage, hath leaues lyke smal peiseley, & it groweth in middowes. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* N vij, Mingle it wyth Gilloflours and Sixfrag. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. O iiij, Pimpinell or rougbe saxifrage. 1568 *Ibid.* III. 68 The white Saxifrage with the indented leafe is moste commended for the breakinge of the stone. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. cii. 287 Of white Saxifrage or Stonebreake. *Ibid.* 288 Golden Saxifrage. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccciv. 887 Burnet Saxifrage. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 221 So Saxifrage is good, and Harts-tongue for the Stone. 1652 D. BORDER *Physitian* 139 The root of Saxafrage drunk with Wine and Vinegar cureth the Pestilence. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 132 Whether the Seseli .. be a species distinct from our English Meadow Saxifrage? 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XIX. (1794) 270 Common White Saxifrage flowers early and in great quantities among the grass. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 295 *Peucedanum Silaus*...Meadow Saxifrage, or Sulphurwort. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 486/1 White or Granulated Meadow Saxifrage. 1846 *Ibid.* Suppl. II. 547/1 *Silaus pratensis*, Meadow Pepper Saxifrage. 1858 KINGSLEY *Miscell.* (1859) I. 164 The first stars of the white saxifrage,...which shine upon some green cushion of wet moss.

b. (with *pl.*) Any member of the genus *Saxifraga* or of the N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. ci. 286 The smal Saxifrages growe vnder hedges. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XIX. (1794) 269 In the second [order] you have all the Saxifrages, forty-two in number. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 53 The Saxifrages of the division Euaizonia.

†**2.** Applied to caraway-seed. *Obs.*

1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 350 *Carum* grows plentifully in our Pastures; the seed they call Saxifrage, which they gather and send to London.

¶ **3.** Misused for SASSAFRAS.

1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 4 The greatest part of the Island is very full of Timber, as...Maples, Cedars, Saxifrage, Beach.

4. *attrib.*, as *saxifrage-root, -seed, -water.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccvii. (1557) 72 Putte thereto three vnces of Saxfrage rotes. *Ibid.* 72 b, I did take..of Saxfrage sedes..an vnce. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 86/1 Strawberry or Saxifrage Water. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 486/1 The roots of this species [*Saxifraga granulata*], forming as they do little granular masses, were at one time sold in the shops under the name of saxifrage seed.

Saxifragine (sæksi·frădʒēn). [a. F. *saxifragine* (Desorbiaux 1878), f. L. *saxifrag-us*: see next.] A species of gunpowder (see quot. 1889).

The statement in quot. 1881 is app. erroneous.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 320 Matraziette and Saxafragine [*sic*] are merely aliases for dynamite of different consistencies and strength. 1889 CUNDILL *Dict. Explosives* 16 Saxifragine consists of: Nitrate of baryta 77 parts, Charcoal 21 parts, Saltpetre 2 parts.

†**Saxi·fragous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *saxifrag-us* (f. *saxum* rock + *frag-, frangĕre* to break) + -OUS.] That has the property of 'breaking' or dissolving the stone in the bladder. Also *fig.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 84 Saxifragous herbes, and such as are conceived of power to breake the stone. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. iii. 98, I have six or seven Instances more,..which will make such a Saxifragous Dose, that no scruple can stand before it.

†**Sa·xify,** *v. Obs.*—0 [f. L. *saxum* rock : see -FY. Cf. L. *saxificus* petrifying.] *trans.* To turn into rock or stone. In quot. **Saxifying** *vbl. sb.*

1659 TORRIANO, *Lapificatione*, a saxifying.

Saxigenous (sæksi·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [f. late L. *saxigen-us*, f. *sax-um* rock + *-gen-us* begotten, sprung (from): see -OUS. The termination is here erroneously taken to mean 'producing', as in CORALLIGENOUS.] That produces (coral) rocks or reefs.

1842 DARWIN *Coral Reefs* iv. § 1. 64 The saxigenous lithophytes. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 415 Saxigenous polypes or lithophytes.

†**Sa·xish,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* In 3 **Sax-, Sæx-, Sexisc, Saxiss, -ess.** [OE. *Seaxisc, Sexisc*, f. *Seaxe* Saxons: see -ISH. Cf. OFris. *sassisk*, Du. *saksisch*, G. *sächsisch*, ON. *saxnĕsk-r.*] = SAXON *a.* and *sb.*

O. E. Chron. an. 1009, Brihtric..forwræcde Wulfnoð cild þone Suðseaxscian [*read* -seaxiscan] to þam cyning. *c* 1205 LAY. 7111 Seoððen comen Sæxisce [*c* 1275 Saxisse] men. *Ibid.* 14143 Ich wulle biliue senden after mine wiue, þat is a Sexisc wimmon. *Ibid.* 14979 Fortimer spæc Bruttisc & Rouuenne Saxisc [*c* 1275 Saxisse]. *Ibid.* 29963 Anglisce & Sexisce seouentene þusend mid machen weoren to-heowen. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IX. iii. 305, I know well these Saxish men.

Saxon (sæ·ksən), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3–5 **Saxoyn(e,** 4–5 **Saxoun, Sessoyne,** 5–6 **Saxson(e,** 4– **Saxon.** [a. F. *Saxon*, ad. L. *Saxon-em* (nom. sing. *Saxo*, pl. *Saxonēs*, Gr. in Ptolemy Σάξονες), a. WGer. **Saxon-* (OE. *Seaxan, Seaxe* pl., OHG. *Sahsûn* pl., G. *Sachse*).

It has been conjectured that the name may have been derived from **sakso*ⁿ SAX *sb.*, as the name of the weapon used by the Saxons; cf. the probable derivation of the German tribe-name *Cherusci* from OTeut. **heru* sword.]

A. *sb.*

1. One of a Germanic people which in the early centuries of the Christian era dwelt in a region near the mouth of the Elbe, and of which one portion, distinguished as *Anglo-Saxons* (see ANGLO-SAXON) conquered and occupied certain parts of South Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries, while the other, the *Old Saxons* (med.L. *Antiqui Saxones*, Beda; OE. *Ealdseaxe*) remained in Germany. Often, like *Anglo-Saxon*, applied indiscriminately to all the Germanic peoples that settled in Britain. Also, an Englishman who is presumed to be descended from this people.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2540 Hit was of grace þat þe saxoyns þus com verst to londe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 184 A Saxon and a worthi knyht. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3530 Sarazenes and Sessoynes. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 99 Saxsones were y-clepud Engestis men. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XII. 173 Oure werres a-gein the saxoyns. *Ibid.* XIII. 193 That day Gawein slowgh many a sarazin of the saxouns. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* XVI. (1870) 164, I do maruel greatly how the Saxsons should conquere Englonde. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXV. (1787) II. 522 The sea-coast of Gaul and Britain was exposed to the depredations of the Saxons. *Ibid.* XXXVIII. III. 613 Three valiant tribes or nations of Germany; the *Jutes*, the *old Saxons*, and the *Angles*. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 33 The Norman has come popularly to represent in England the aristocratic—and the Saxon the democratic principle. 1862 W. H. JERVIS *Hist. France* V. § 6 (1872) 65 Divided into the three confederacies of Westphalians, Ostphalians, and Angarians, the Saxons occupied at this time the greater part of Northern Germany.

b. In mod. use *spec.* (primarily as the term used by Celtic speakers). An Englishman as distinct from a Welshman or Irishman, a Lowland Scot as distinct from a Highlander. Cf. SASSENACH.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* IV. XXXI, He gave him of his Highland cheer...And bade the Saxon share his plaid. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* XXX, Scores of [Irish] gentlemen..who would not object to take the Saxon's pay until they finally shook his yoke off.

2. A native or inhabitant of Saxony in its modern German sense, including the kingdom of Saxony, the Prussian province of Saxony, and certain principalities.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 4/1 The Saxons, who long since have done great damage to your coarser sorts of Cloths.

3. *Pyrotechnics.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 480 The saxons are cartridges clayed at each end, charged with the brilliant turning fire, and perforated with one or two holes at the extremity of the same diameter. 1873 W. H. BROWNE *Pyrotechny* viii. 87 Saxons ..[are] used largely in the construction of set pieces; they are sometimes called Chinese flyers.

4. *Ent.* A night-moth, *Hadena rectilinea.*

1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 423.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the Saxons (see A. 1). Formerly often used (like *Anglo-Saxon*) as the distinctive epithet of the Old English language, and of books written in it, and of the period of English history between the conquest of Britain by the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, and the Norman Conquest. †*Saxon Angles* = Anglo-Saxons.

Old Saxon: pertaining to the Old Saxons or their language: see A. 1 and B. 2 b.

1568 JEWEL *Let. to Abp. Parker* 18 Jan., Wks. 1848 VIII. 193, I..have found..one book, written in the Saxon tongue. ..It may be Alfricus for all my cunning. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. vi. (Arb.) 90 *Ryme* is a borrowed word from the Greeks by the Latines and French, from them by vs Saxon angles. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Languages* 24 The Saxon letter *Thorne*. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXV. (1787) II. 523 The Saxon pirates. *Ibid.* XXXVIII. III. 610 The obscure hints of the Saxon laws and chronicles. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliii, The last scion of Saxon royalty. 1824 JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 581 Greek, Hebrew, Saxon, &c., or any of the dead characters. 1840 *Rituale Eccl. Dunelm.* (Surtees) p. xii, An interlinear version into the Saxon language. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 130 In Ireland Scot and Southron were strongly bound together by their common Saxon origin. 1862 W. H. JERVIS *Hist. France* v. §6 (1872) 65 Witikind became the hero of the Saxon resistance.

b. Used to denote the element in the English tongue which is derived from Anglo-Saxon.

†*Saxon-English*, †*English-Saxon* = Anglo-Saxon.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. XXX. (Arb.) 72 This word (song) which is our naturall Saxon English word. *Ibid.* II. xiii. 126 Our vulgar Saxon English standing most vpon wordes monosillable. *Ibid.* 130 Not content with the vsual Normane or Saxon word. ?1595–6 R. CAREW *Excell. Engl. Tongue* in G. G. Smith *Elizab. Crit. Ess.* II. 287 In our natiue Saxon language. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* V. (1841) 307 Wheresoever a Saxon dialect is spoken. 1849 F. W. NEWMAN *Soul* 71 Poetry must have Saxon vocables. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 2 Mr. Sawyer's fluency in all Saxon expletives is undeniable.

c. Used (primarily by Celtic speakers: see A. 1 b) for 'English' in contradistinction to Welsh and Irish or Gaelic. Also, in wider sense, applied, like *Anglo-Saxon*, to the people of England and of the other English-speaking communities, chiefly in contradistinction to 'Latin'.

1787 BURNS '*When Guilford good*' vii, The Saxon lads, wi' loud placads, On Chatham's Boy did ca', man. *a* 1845 C. G. DUFFY in *Spirit of Nation* 3 Saxon wiles or Saxon powers Can enslave our land no longer Than your own dissensions wrong her. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses of Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 282 Every child of the Saxon race is educated to wish to be first. 1852 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* (1894) 49 Then nectar—was that beer, or whisky-toddy? Some say the Gaelic mixture, *I* the Saxon. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 64, I never found a Saxon-Englishman who had this step.

d. *Arch.* Used to designate the special variety of Romanesque architecture used in England in the 'Saxon period'. (Formerly often misapplied to early Norman buildings.)

17.. WARBURTON *Note on Pope's Ep. Ld. Burlington* 29 This, by way of distinction, I would call the Saxon Architecture. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 181 This Saxon style begins to be defined by flat and round arches. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 222/1 Those arcades we see in the early Norman or Saxon buildings or walls. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xiii, With doors and windows forming the heavy round arch which is usually called Saxon.

2. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*). The language of the Saxons: a. = ANGLO-SAXON in its various applications. Often used for Modern English speech of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon origin; English diction derived chiefly from the Saxon stock, as distinct from the Latin and French elements.

†*English Saxon* = Anglo-Saxon.

1388 PURVEY *Prol. Bible* 59 Bede translatide the bible, and expounide myche in Saxon, that was English, either comoun langage of this lond. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 206 For Couste in Saxoun is to sein Constance upon the word Romein. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. v. (Arb.) 90 For this purpose serue the monosillables of our English Saxons [*sic*] excellently well. *Ibid.* III. iv. (Arb.) 157 Neither shall he take the termes of Northern-men,..nor in effect any speach vsed beyond the riuer of Trent, though no man can deny but that theirs is the purer English Saxon at this day. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for a Month* I, A Letter, But 'tis a womans, Sir, I know by the hand, And the false Orthography, they write old Saxon. 1662 M. W. *Marriage Broaker* 72 He in olde Saxon's call'd a match-maker. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvi, Here is a letter, and, if I mistake not, it is in Saxon. 1820 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 312/1 *Maund.* This word being derived from the Saxon, deserves to be in more frequent and general use.

b. *Old Saxon*: the language of the Old Saxons (see A. 1), especially as exemplified in the remains of 9th century poetry, including the *Heliand* and some fragments of paraphrases of the story of Genesis.

1842 R. G. LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* iii. 52 Grammatical Structure of Old Saxon, as compared with Anglo-Saxon. 1908 WRIGHT *O. E. Grammar* 2 Low German..Up to about 1300 it is generally called Old Saxon.

3. Of or belonging to Saxony in its modern German sense. (See A. 2.)

a 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* III. i. 271 With Saxon lans-knights and brunt-bearing Switzers. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 3/1 The thriving..Trade of all sorts of Saxon Cloths. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess., Fredk. Gt.* (near beginning), Even Frederic William, with all his rugged Saxon prejudices, thought it necessary that his children should know French. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 363 The indigenous Saxon breed [of sheep] resembled that of the neighbouring states.

b. *Saxon blue* = Saxony blue: see SAXONY. *Saxon green*: cobalt green.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xciv. 432 The blues and greens, commonly called Saxon, are best dyed in this place. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 428, 2 Saxon-green durants. 1771 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 127 Saxon blues..are made by dissolving indigo in oil of vitriol. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 19 The color of the water changes..to a beautiful saxon blue. 1804 tr. *Tingry's Painter & Varnisher's Guide* 302 Smalt, or the vitreous oxide of saffer, reduced to coarse powder, is distinguished by the name of coarse Saxon blue, or enamel blue.

Saxondom (sæ·ksəndəm). = ANGLO-SAXONDOM.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1841) 184 East and west to the very Antipodes, there will be a Saxondom covering great spaces of the Globe. 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* I. Pref. 8 Sketches of Saxondom may be of interest. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 24 The Anglian kingdom of Northumbria exhibited the first mature example of a Christian nation in Saxondom.

† Saxo·nian, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. med.L. *Saxonia* SAXONY + -AN.] a. *adj.* = SAXON *a.* 3. b. *sb.* A Protestant of Saxony.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 14 Saxonians and Bohemians in their Discipline constraine no man to open confession. 1762 SPENCE in *Epithal. Oxon.* Gj, Hail.., Saxonian plains! where deep Visurgis flows.

Saxonic (sæksɒ·nik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *Saxonic-us*, f. L. *Saxon-* SAXON.]

1. Of or belonging to Saxony.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. xi. 23 They of the Anglican, ..Saxonick, Wirtinbergick, Palatin, and Belgick confessions.

2. Belonging to the Anglo-Saxons or their language.

1678 T. JONES *Heart & its Soveraign* 320 Their Saxonick letter, which much agrees with the character, the Irish still use. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 1 This Saxonick way of writing is to be found in Chaucer. 1888 EARLE (*title*) A Hand-Book to the Land-Charters, and other Saxonic Documents.

† Saxo·nical, *a. Obs.* = prec.

1577 DEE *Memor. Navig.* 57 King Edgar, that Saxonicall Alexander. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 211 The later Interpreters..so interpret the Statute of the Saxonical Law.

Saxo·nically, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In the Saxonic manner.

1837 S. R. MAITLAND 6 *Lett. Fox's A. & M.* 6 King Ina, ..[or,] as Fox more Saxonically called him, Ine.

Saxonish (sæ·ksəniʃ), *a.* [f SAXON + -ISH.] Belonging to the Saxons; resembling what is Saxon.

1549 BALE *Labor. Journ. Leland* Pref. B iij, A man lerned in many sondrye languages, as Greke, Latyne,..Brittyshe, Saxonyshe, Walshe, Englyshe, and Scottyshe. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 126/2 Which terme being expired, the whole dominion of this realme was Saxonish. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 16 The Welsh and the Gael, have still called us Saxons, and our language Saxonish.

Saxonism (sæ·ksəniz'm). [f. SAXON + -ISM.]

1. An Anglo-Saxon idiom or expression; Anglo-Saxon characteristics in speech.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. ii. 49 The language [of Robert of Gloucester]..is full of Saxonisms. 1845 KEMBLE in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 121 How often have we not heard it asserted that particular districts were remarkable for the Saxonism of their speech, because they had retained the archaisms, *kine, shoon, housen*! 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* III. i. 10 *note*, Many other sinewy Saxonisms of this sort.

2. The characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race; attachment to what is Anglo-Saxon.

1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 443 Please to remember in abatement of your pride of Saxonism, that its moral association is not inherited but acquired. *a* 1894 C. H. PEARSON in Stebbing *Mem.* (1900) 92 The extravagant Saxonism of the present school [of historians].

Saxonist (sæ·ksənist). [f. SAXON + -IST.] A Saxon scholar; one learned in Anglo-Saxon.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 31 Vnleste a manne be a good saxoniste, frenche, and Italyane linguiste. 1770 *Archæologia* I. Introd. 25 Mr. Elstob the Saxonist. 1812 J. NICHOLS *Lit. Anecd. 18th C.* IV. 123 This ingenious Saxonist. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 80 Mr. Thorpe, so well known as one of the very few accomplished Saxonists of whom we can boast.

Saxonite (sæ·ksənəit). *Geol.* [f. SAXON-Y + -ITE.] A name proposed for a group of peridotite rocks composed of olivine and enstatite.

1884 WADSWORTH *Lithol. Studies* 85 It is, then, proposed here to designate all these rocks by the term *saxonite*, from the country in which the terrestrial form was first so well described by Dathe.

Saxonize (sæ·ksənəiz), *v.* [f. SAXON + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make Saxon or Anglo-Saxon.

1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 405 The rest, French, Latin, and Greek, is little more than a magazine of words; rarely showing, except as in declension, comparison, or conjugation, they have been Saxonized, any relation to the rest of the speech. 1843 WORDSW. *Prose Wks.* (1876) III. 91 Saint Romualdo, (or Rumwald, as our ancestors saxonised the name). 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* vi. 55 Other invaders..poured in..till the island was Saxonized.

2. *intr.* To become Saxon (in quot., of Saxony).

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 440/1 Arthur is packed off to Saxonise at Weimar, to sigh at the feet of Goethe's handsome daughter-in-law.

Hence **Sa·xonized** *ppl. a.*, **Sa·xonizing** *vbl. sb.*

1867 SHAIRP *Sketches* (1887) 67 The decisive Saxonising of Scotland that took place under Margaret. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 642 The Saxonized Britons of Wiltshire.

Saxonly (sæ·ksənli), *adv.* [f. SAXON *a.* + -LY 2.] In a Saxon manner; in the Saxon tongue.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 159 þe Flemmynges þat woneþ in þe weste side of Wales haueþ i-left her straunge speche and spekeþ Saxonliche i-now [L. *Saxonice satis proloquuntur*]. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. xciii. 374 Of Britons (saxonlie calld Welsh, or Strangers). 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 28 Insurgent after no mad Gallic fashion, but soberly and Saxonly discharging itself. 1870 — *Study Wind, Chaucer* (1871) 195 He found our language lumpish, ..too apt to speak Saxonly in grouty monosyllables.

Saxony (sæ·ksəni), *sb.* [ad. late L. *Saxonia*, the country of the Saxons, f. *Saxon-* SAXON.

In ME. the name of the country appears in the forms *Saxon, Saxoyne, Saxone, Sessoyne* (after OF. *Saxoine, Sessoyne*); the similar use of *Saxon* in Chapman's *Alphonsus* (*a* 1634) may be from the mod.G. *Sachsen*.]

The name of a kingdom of Germany (in Ger. *Sachsen*, in Fr. *Saxe*), used *attrib.* to designate products of the country: *esp.*

1. A fine kind of wool, and cloth made from it. Also *absol.* = *Saxony-cloth.*

Several distinct kinds of fabric are thus designated: *Saxony coating*, Saxony wool made in coating styles; *Saxony flannel*, Saxony wool in flannel weight and finish, usually scarlet; *Saxony cord*, a black ribbed material with cotton warp and Saxony weft, used for cassocks and academic robes.

1844 THACKERAY *Box of Novels* Wks. 1900 XIII. 412 His Saxony-cloth surtout. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 333 Mr. Sponge forthwith proceeded to put his brown boots,..his dress blue saxony, his clean linen,..into his solid leather portmanteau. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 654/2 Specimens of the finest Saxony wools.

2. *Saxony blue*: a solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, much used as a dye. Also *Saxon blue* (see SAXON *a.* 3 b).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 616. 1863 *Chamb. Encycl.* V. 559/1.

† Sa·xony, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [? f. SAXON + -Y.] = SAXONISH.

1565 J. HALLE *Lanfranc's Cirurgia parua* Ded. Pj, Whiche was translated out of Frenche into the olde Saxony englishe, about two hundred yeres past.

Saxophone (sæ·ksɒfōun). [f. the name *Sax* (see SAX-HORN) + Gr. *-φωνος* voiced, sounding.] A brass wind-instrument with a clarinet mouthpiece, invented about 1840 by Adolphe Sax.

1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* III. 1259/1 Sax, Adolphe & Co., Paris..Saxophone, and complete set of instruments for military bands, invented by the exhibitor. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 708/2 Adolphe Sax, a Belgian established in Paris, who invented the family of saxophones.

Hence **Sa·xophonist,** a saxophone-player.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 1/2 Hitherto we have had neither Zouaves, nor drummers, nor Turkish Saxophonists, nor Danish peasants, introduced into the orchestra.

Sa·xotromba. [Formed as prec. + It. *tromba* trumpet.] (See quot. 1883).

1856 [see SAX-HORN]. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 232/1 In 1845 he [A. Sax] took out a patent..for a family of cylinder instruments called Saxo-trombas, intermediate between the Saxhorn and the cylinder trumpet.

† Sa·xous, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *saxōs-us*, f. *saxum* rock, stone: see -OUS.] Rocky, stony.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 309 It growes..on stone walls, old edifices, and rubbages, and other saxous and dry places [orig. *altisque saxosis & aridis locis*].

Saxoyne, Saxsum: see SAXON, SIXSOME.

Saxt(e, -ie, -en, -ine, -ieth, obs. Sc. ff. SIXTH, SIXTY, SIXTEEN, SIXTIETH.

† Sa·xter aithe. *Orkney* and *Shetland.* Refashioning, after Sc. *sax* 'six', of ON. *séttar-eiðr* 'an oath of six', i. e. of six compurgators.

1602 in Goudie *Diary J. Mill* (1889) 185 Jonat Archbald is dempt to quite hir self with the saxter aithe for [etc.].

Saxton, Sax-tuba: see SEXTON, SAX-HORN.

‖ Sa·xum. *Obs.* [L.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Saxum*, Stone or Rock-stone. 1776 G. EDWARDS *Elem. Fossilogy* 9 Class II. Stones... Order VI. Stone of a granulated structure, named Saxum. 1776 in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 525 The mass of native iron lay on the very ridge, without being fixed to the rock, which is a grey, stratified *saxum*.

Say (sē!), *sb.*1 Forms: 5–6 saye, 6 seeay, seye, see, sea, 6–7 saie, 6–8 sey, 3– say. [a. F. *saie* fem. = Pr. *saia*, Sp. *saya*, Pg. *saia*, It. *saja* :—L. *saga* pl. of *sagum* military cloak.]

1. A cloth of fine texture resembling serge; in the 16th c. sometimes partly of silk, subsequently entirely of wool.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8013 As is chanberlein him broȝte ar he aros aday Amorewe uor to werie a peire hosen of say. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 440/2 Say, clothe, *sagum*. 1519 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 354 A kyrtylle of sylke seeay. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 94 Fyne clothys, says and sylkys, bedys, combys, gyrdyllys and knyfys. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 8 His garment nether was of silke nor say But [etc.]. 1659 *J. Cleaveland Revived* 68 Saw you the Cloak at Church to day, The long worne short Cloak lin'd with Say? 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Say*, or *Saye*,..a very light crossed stuff, all wool; much used abroad for linings, and

by the religious for shirts; and with us, by the quakers, for aprons, for which purpose it is usually dyed green. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Colchester*, It is principally noted for the manufacture of baizes and seys; for the support of which there is a corporation, called the governors of Dutch-baize-hall. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxi. No. 3964 Worsted goods: merinos, says, shalloons, &c.

† **b.** The thread or yarn from which the material is woven. *Obs.*

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 85 Yarn ordinary *p.* 100 weight 07 00...Ditto Sayes per 100 weight 03 00.

¶ **2.** In erroneous uses. **a.** Used by Wyclif to render the cognate L. *sagum*, in the Vulgate with the sense of curtain. **b.** Used to render F. *soie* silk.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 213 Olyuer tok his mantel of say [Fr. *son blïaut de soie*]. 1388 Wyclif *Exod.* xxvi. 7 Also thou schalt make enleuene saies [Vulg. *saga cilicina undecim*] to kyuere the hilyng of the tabernacle; the length of o say schal haue thretti cubitis. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 323 This is the making of that fine Say, wherof silk cloth is made [Fr. version: *Et c'est comme se fait la saye*].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *say apron, curtain, doublet, petticoat; say-maker, -making, -mill, -weaver*; also † **say man**, a maker or seller of say; † **say-thicker**, a fuller of say.

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 And ye's get a green *sey apron And wastcoat of the London brown. 1531 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 352 Paid for mending of the *Say Curtens in þe quere, ij d. 1541 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 144 One *say dublett. 1564 in *Cal. St. Papers, Irel., Adventurers* (1903) 333 Isaac Key..*say-maker [delivered] three pieces of coloured sayes. 1632 *Contin. Foxe's A. & M.* 32/2 Following the trade of *Say-making. 1488–9 in *Finchale Priory Charters*, etc. (Surtees) p. ccclxxxiii, Et solvit Johanni Francis, *sayman, pro lez hallyngs de sago viridi. 1904 *Essex Rev.* July 154 To the south of the Church [of Dedham] stands a picturesque old Bay and *Say mill. 1636 Davenant *Wits* v. i, I have nothing on my Bed at home, But a thin Coverlet, and my wives *Sey Petti-coat. 1641 *Short Relat. Soap-Business* 18 Diers, Wool-Combers, *Saye-Thickers, and the like. 1644 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Peter de Graue..*say-weaver.

† **Say**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–9 say, 5–6 saye, 6 saie, seye, 6–8 sey. [Aphetic form of Assay *sb.* It is often uncertain whether the word intended was *assay* or *say* with indefinite article.]

1. The action of testing the quality, fitness of a person or thing; = Assay *sb.* 1. In later use only *Sc.*, a probation.

a 1400 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4028 (Petyt MS.) [þe note he coupe of alle layes,] & mynstralcie all þe saies [*v.r.* al þer assayes] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8063 There is no hope so vnhappy, þat hastes to noght, Ne so vnsikur at a say, as to set vppon wemen! 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 299, I have alreadie given him to the Duke of Bulloigne..but if that had not been, it might have been that yee should had a sey of him, but now it cannot be helped. 1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 59 The Publick can suffer little by his Admission without a Sey; if he does not work well and cheap he'll find no Business.

2. Trial; trouble; tribulation. = Assay *sb.* 2.

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 78 For than ȝe knew thay wer ȝour fais, Bot now thay cum in fleindis clais, Quhilk is ane sairer sey.

3. Experiment. *To set* (something) *in a say*, to make experiment of. = Assay *sb.* 3.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 229 Of suche men that now aday This vice setten in a say.

4. The testing of metals, in order to ascertain their standard of purity. = Assay *sb.* 6.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1262/1 A piece of a blacke stone,..which being brought to certeine goldfiners in London to make a saie thereof, found it to hold gold. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. iv. 215 They cannot transport it [gold] from the Indies, for they can neither custome it, marke it, nor take say, vntill it be molten. 1669 Ld. Sandwich tr. *Barba's Metals* I. (1674) 121 All the Mines ..in that Province have been found out, and first taken say of, by the Spaniards.

5. *Venery.* Trial of grease. = Assay *sb.* 9.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XIX. 246 There, hauing brought the Bore, Atrides with his knife tooke sey. 1686 Blome *Gentl. Recr.* II. 84 Then having sounded the Mot, or Morts, he that is to break him up (that is, to take say,) first, slits the Skin [etc.] 1817 J. Mayer *Sportsman's Direct.* (ed. 2) 159 The first that is in cuts his throat, and takes say, which is, opening his belly, to see how fat he [a stag or buck] is.

b. *concr.* The cut in the flesh made in the process of taking say. ? Erroneous use: but cf. sense 9.

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* viii, You may lay your two fingers into the say there, and not get to the bottom of the fat.

6. A trial of food by taste or smell. = Assay *sb.* 10.

c 1440 in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 471 Take the laumpray, and wassh hym twyse or thries in lewe water,..sethe hym, and he schal be fresshe ynogh at a say. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Degusto*,..to taste: to take a little saye. 1639 Massinger *Unnat. Combat* III. i, He ne're observ'd you..take A say of venison, or stale fowle by your nose.

7. The act of tasting food or drink before presenting it to a person of high rank. = Assay *sb.* 12.

1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1274 A say scho tuk off all thyng at thai brocht. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxxxviii. 375 We toke the saye in the presence of the kinge. 1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* xxvi. 109 The taster..deliuereth it [*sc.* the cup] vnto him with a say, when hee calleth for it. 1647 Stapylton *Juvenal* 102 Let your wise guardians, e're you drink, take say. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 519 The Kings dishes were brought up cover'd, the say was given, and all things were performed with satisfaction in that point.

b. *fig.*

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* vi. 1–6 Now (as it were) to take a saye & foretaste of the powei of yᵉ worlde to come. 1600 Holland *Livy* v. xii. 188 Neither as yet is it for certaine knowne, why he..was counted a meet man to have handsell, or take sey of this new dignitie.

8. An attempt, an endeavour. = Assay *sb.* 13.

1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 45 Thus seeke all sayes hir sore to salue, by good and honest way. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. iii, This fellow, Captaine, Will come, in time, to be a great distiller, And giue a say. at the philosophers stone. 1637 C. Dow *Answ. to H. Burton* 212 To discover and prevent this their purpose before it had undermined the present government of the Church, as no question it would have given a good say to it, if it had without controule proceeded as it began.

9. A trial specimen; a sample. = Assay *sb.* 17.

1530 Tindale *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 279/2 To geue you a say or a taste what truth shall follow, he fayneth a letter sent from no man. 1656 in Irving *Hist. Dumbarton.* (1860) 535 Item, that neither prentis nor ither personne of the said craft be suffered to sett up ane bothe nor work in the said burgh till first he offers his sey to the said deacon and be fund worthy and able to be ane maister of the said craft.

10. Temper of metal. = Assay *sb.* 18.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. xi. 47 A sword of better say.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 7) *say-taking*; **say-box**, the chest in which coins are deposited at the Mint for future examination at the Trial of the Pyx; **say-master** = Assay-master; **say-piece**, anything chosen as an example of excellence.

1532 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 103 To ane smyth for the of taking of the lok of the *say box. 1641 in R. W. Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scotl.* (1876) I. Introd. 30 Item that the say box belong to him when it is broken vp quhich will not be much because that it conteins bot ane quartre of euerie say piece. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. iii. 266 The treasurer, comptroller and *seymaster of the late erected mints. 1680 Boyle *Scept. Chem.* VI. 401 This Gentleman having brought that Earth to the publick Say-Masters [etc.]. 1641 *Say piece [see above]. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Ode to Gowdsgink* Poems (1845) 20 Nae mair the rainbow can impart Sic glowin' ferlies o' her art, Whose pencil wrought its freaks at will On thee, the sey-piece o' her skill. 1788 in *Shirref's Poems* (1790) 342 With something of the comic vis, And, for a say-piece, not amiss. 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 508 The Frenche King, and She also, was at the making seasoning and *saye taking of the said pasties. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* IV. x. § 2 (1630) 430 Dinner and supper was served in with all accustomed ceremonies, as sewing, water, grace, carving, say taking, &c.

† **Say**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6, 9 sey, 8 cea, 9 sae. [Northern a. ON. *sá-r* cask (Sw. *så*, Da. *saa*, bucket), corresp. to OE. *saa* 'libitorium' (? read *libatorium*) in the Corpus Gloss. The midland form is Soe.] A bucket for domestic or other use, with two ears through which a pole may be passed as a handle.

1426 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 12/2 Of þe samyn wyse [thair be ordanit] thre or four says to þe commoun vse. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 223, ij sayes & a chayre, xij[d]. 1609 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington* (Surtees) 60 Item payed to James Rennet son for a say, iij s. 1752 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Club 1903) I. 464 All tubs, ceas, kirns, kits, stoups, cogs and other cooper work. 1892 G. Stewart *Shetland Fireside Tales* (ed. 2) 247 She..set every tub an' sey 'at she could fin.

Say (sēi), *sb.*[4] [f. Say *v.*[1]]

1. What a person says; words as compared with actions; also, a saying, dictum. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 30 30ᵉ ped is not lyk 30ᵉ say. *a* 1586 *Ibid.* xxxvii. 39 Bot, gif þei see ȝe sussie of þair sais, Blasone þai will, how ever ȝe behaue ȝou. 1644 Featly *Roma Ruens* 1 This hath been the say of all heretics and schismaticks. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 158 The poor woman has so little purity of heart, that it [the talk] is all say from her, and goes no farther than the ear. 1741 W. Wilson *Cont. Def. Reform. Ch. Scotl.* 87 The bare *Say* of Ministers..does not bind the Consciences of Church-members. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 337 No boon is here, But justice, so thy say be proven true. 1885 Lyall *Anc. Arab. Poetry* 21 There rises a lord, to say the say, and do the deeds, of the noble. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* lvii, You hearken to the lover's say, And happy is the lover.

† **2.** A current saying, proverb, saw. *Obs.*

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 39 Tis an old say, Tis an old horse can neither wighy, nor wagge his taile. *c* 1648–50 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* IV. (1818) 173 Now to Kirkland..May that say' be verified, 'Far from God, but neare the temple'.

3. *To have a say*: to have a 'voice' *in* a matter; to have the right to be consulted or the power to influence a decision.

1614 Jackson *Creed* III. 239 Shall they therefore haue no saye at all in deciding controuersies? 1823 'Jon Bee' *Dict. Turf* s. v., 'I have no say in the business'; no power one way or the other. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 143. 5/1 You have no say in the matter. 1900 Gasquet *Eve of Reform.* iii. 52 Whether rightly or wrongly, those who found the money wished to have a say in its disposal. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* lii, One or two more people that had some say with the Government, was working back and edge for me.

transf. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Mar. 287 Buddha traditions had a good say in it.

b. U. S. *To have the say*: to be in command.

1902 Wister *Virginian* xiii, 'So you're acting foreman', said I. 'Why, somebody has to have the say, I reckon'. 1906 H. Van Dyke *Ideals & Applic.* ii. 39 The men who have 'the say' about these subjects belong to the ruling classes.

4. What one has intended or planned to say: chiefly in phrase *to say* (*out*) *one's say.*

1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ci. 95 He had no sooner say'd out his Say, but [etc.]. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 473 He would not interrupt me for fear I should not have time to say out all my say. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VI. i, For then we should have time to say all our say. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xxii, Well hast thou spoke: say forth thy say. 1816 Malcolm *Let.* in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) I. 341, I have waited to the last, that I might condense all my *say* into one short sheet. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxv, I have said my say. *a* 1843 Southey *Doctor* cclxviii. (1848) 618, I shall say out my say in disregard of both. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxx, I have done my best, and said my say. 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* xxxii, 'Yes, I know I've done it', said Mrs. Poyser; 'but I've had my say out, and I shall be th' easier for't all my life'. 1884 *Athenæum* 11 Oct. 461/1 [Professor Max Muller] has a knack of saying his say in a manner that renders the mere process of reading a pleasure.

b. *To have one's say*: to avail oneself of an opportunity of expressing one's views.

1858 Ruskin *Notes Royal Acad.* IV. 16, I merely pay tribute of admiration in passing, having had my say about Mr. Dobson's colour before. 1859 Meredith *R. Feverel* ix, Lobourne had its say on the subject. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 24 Oct. 8/2 After one or two Peers had had their say on that subject, the Address was agreed to.

5. A talk *to* or *with* a person. Now *dial.*

1786 A. Gib *Sacr. Contempl.* II. I. vi. 206 The need of every perishing Sinner for whom he undertook had a Say to him before the Sinner's existence..; and to this Say he was most graciously attentive. 1894 Baring-Gould *Kitty Alone* I. 83 There's some one wants to have a say with you.

Say (sēi), *v.*[1] Forms: see below. [OE. *secgan*, pa. t. *sægde*, corresp. to OFris. *sega, sedza* (mod. Fris. *sizze*), OS. *seggian*, pa. t. *sagda* (MLG. *seggen*, MDu. *seggen, sagen*, Du. *zeggen*), OHG. *sagēn*, pa. t. *sagita, segita* (MHG., mod.G. *sagen*), ON. *segja*, pa. t. *sagða*; repr. OTeut. **sagējan, *sagjan* :—pre-Teut. **sokēi-*. The root is perh. WIndo-germanic **soq*ᵘ- : **seq*ᵘ, found in Lith. *sakýti*, OSl. *sočytitosay*, Gr. *ἔνεπε* imper. (:—**en-seq*ᵘ*e* = OLatin *inseque, insece*), *ἐνισπεῖν* aorist inf., to tell, say, L. *inquam* I say (:—**in-squ-am*).

The normal mod.Eng. phonetic representative of the OE. inf. *secgan* (or the 1st sing. pres. *secge*) would have been **sedge*. As in the case of Buy *v.*, Lie *v.*[1], the mod. form comes from OE. forms which had *g* (palatal) instead of *cg*, as imp. *segge, sæge*, and sing. pres. ind. *segcst, sægst*, 3rd sing. pres. ind. *segeð, sægð*. The *g* represents WGer. *g*, and the *cg* WGer. *gg*; the OTeut. stem **sagj-* having become by phonetic law in W.Ger. **saggj-* before an inflexional suffix beginning with a vowel, and **sagi-* in any other position. In Middle English, alongside the tendency, which ultimately prevailed, to extend the stem *seȝ-, sei-, sai-* (—OE. *seg-*) to all parts of the verb, there existed an opposite tendency to extend the stem *segg-* beyond its etymological limits. Hence most of the parts of the verb (though not the pa. t.) had two widely divergent forms, the distribution of which does not closely correspond to dialectal divisions. In some northern poetry the two forms occasionally occur in juxtaposition as distinct words (e. g. 'Tille I haue seggid and saide all my sawe', *York Myst.* xxxii. 16). In Robert of Brunne the form *segge*, **sedge* (implied in *sedgeyng*) seems to be appropriated to the sense 'recite' (as a minstrel): see Sayer 1, Saying 1.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive* **say** (sēi). Forms: *a.* 1 secgan, secggan, -ean, sæcgan, sæcg(g)ean, 1–2 secgean, seggan, 2 seggon, secgen, -on, segcean, sæcgen, 2–4 segge(n, siggen, suggen, 2–5 sigge, 3 seuggen, sucgen, suge(n, seg, 3–4 sugge, *Kent.* zigge, zygge, 5 sygge, 6 *dial.* zedge. Also *Dative Infinitive* 1 to secgenne, -anne, 2 to seggan(n)e, 2–4 to seggen(e, *Kent.* to ziggene. *β.* 2 sæcgen, sæin, 2–3 seien, seȝen, 2–5 sei(e, 3 seiȝen, 3–5 sai, 4 seyen, saien, seiȝ(e, (? *erron.* sy), 4–5 seyn(e, sein, 4, 6 *Sc.* sa, 4–6 sayn, sey(e, saie, saye, 4–5, (6–7 *arch.* in rimes) sayne, saine, 4–5, (6, 9 *arch.*) sain, 6 sayen, (*erron.* sene), 8–9 *dial.* zay, 3– say. Also *Dative Infinitive* 4–5 to seyne, 4, 6 to saine, 5 to sane, to seinge, to sein, to seynt, 5–6 to sayne.

a. Beowulf 880 þonne he swulces hwæt secgan wolde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 þenne muȝe we wenen and seggen þus. *c* 1205 Lay. 18377 þe king..bad Gorlois suggen [*c* 1275 segge] his iwille. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 We mowe sigge þet stor signefieth þe herte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 134 þet is to ziggene. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1033 Now will I cease þis sawe & segge you more Of hym þat hight Alisaunder. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 30 For to seggen as thei seen. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1708 To loke what he wolde sygge. 1553 *Respublica* v. vii. 14 (Brandl) Iche maie zedge to yowe, is fearde pulling owte my throte.

β. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 (Laud MS.) þa herdon þa munecas of Burh sæȝen þæt [etc.]. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137 F 5 Suilc & mare þanne we cunnen sæin. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2494 Vs he ðis bodewurd seiȝen bead. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12813 Quat þan sal we sai to þaim? [*v. rr.* sayne; sai; seyl. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2886 þe erl ne wolde nouth ageyn þe kinge be.., Ne of þe spusing seyen nay. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 60 So, forto seiȝ al þe sope so faire þe cherl glosed, þat [etc.]. *c* 1368 Chaucer *Compl. Pite* 77 (Tanner MS.) Ther is no more to seyn [*v. rr.* seye, seyne]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 276 For ocht þat he cuth sa ore do. *c* 1400 *Brut* lix. 55 The v kyng hade Merchemericlie, þat is to seynt, þe Erldome of Nichol. *c* 1420–30 ? Lydg. *Compleynt* 99 in *Temple Glas* (E. E. T. S.) 60 And of on thyng, soth for to seyne, I haue gret mater to compleyne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxiii. (1906) 153 Syn the nwe testament, that is to sein, sen God was borne of the holy mayden Marie. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 219 Eneuch thairof, now will I na mair sayne. *Ibid.* I. vi. 138 Venus na mair sufferit him plene nor sa. *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 20, I dare well sayen. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 118 To say bo to a battledore. *a* 1643 Cartwright *Ordinary* II. ii. (1651) 62

Ah benedicite I might soothly sayne. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Q. Bersabe* 345 Lord God, alas, what shall I sain?

2. *Indicative Present.* **a.** *1st pers. sing.* **say** (sēi). Forms: *α.* 1 seoge, (segce), seogge, sæoge, 2–5 segge, 3 sucge, seuge, sige, 3–4 sugge, 3–5 sigge, 4 suge, sege, sygge. *β.* 3 seie, 3–4 sai, 4 seiȝe, seȝe, 4–5 sey(e, sei, 4–6 saye, 5–6 saie, (*in rime pseudo-arch.* 5 sayne, 6 sane), 8–9 *dial.* zay, 3– say.

α. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 69 Soþ is þæt ic eow secgge, þæt [etc.]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16632 To fulle soþ I segge þe. *c* 1205 LAY. 2979 Þis ich sucge [*v. r.* segge] þe to seoðe. *Ibid.* 2985 Ich þe Gornoille seuge. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 Ine sigge nacht þet hi ne hedden þer before ine him beliaue. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 706 ibid. 138 Hic ne sige nout bi þan, þat moni ne ben gentile man. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 171 (Digby MS.) Adam, nou i sege hit þe, To-day þou salt alesed be. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 390 And þerfore, leue leel man leeue þat ich sygge. *c* 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 203 Riȝth to heuen ne segge ich nouȝth þat he euer come.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28036, I sai [*v. r.* say] noght þis þoqueþer of alle. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 182 For-þi I seiȝe as I seide er be siȝte of þise tixtes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 769 A by-word here I seye, That, 'rotelees, mot grene sone deye'. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 447 (Skeat), I say it for me,..yuel mot I the! *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* ix. (1906) 13 For y saie you alle, who that dothe a dedly synne [etc.]. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 48 Furth he went, as y 3ow sayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 96 For, quhow gistlie and quhow grieit I 3ow sane Lurkis Poliphemus. 1530 PALSGR. 696/2, I saye, I tell or speake a thyng.

b. *2nd pers. sing.* **sayest** (sē·ɪst), **sayst** (sēst). Forms: *α.* 1 seȝst, saȝast, 2 sæȝst, 2–5 seist, 3 seiist, seiest, *Ormin* seȝȝst, 3–5 seyst, 3–6 seiste, 4 *Kentish* zayst, 4–7 saist, 5 (*erron.* seyth, seith), 3– sayst, 6– sayest. Also (*chiefly north.*) 3–5 sais, says, 4–5 seis, 5 sayes, seyes. *β.* 3 *Ormin* seggesst (*gg* = dȝ), 4 siggest, (seggez), 5 seggest, seggist.

α. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 179 On þone þu leoȝende saȝast þæt þu sie þæt he is. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Þenne þu seist *Dimittis* [etc.]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5188. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 11 (Bodl. MS.) Beo hit soð þat tu seiist [*v. r.* seist]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1075 (Jesus MS.) Hwat seystu [*v. r.* seistu] þis for myne schome. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10792 Wat seiste quaþ þis gode erl. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 965 He said, 'adam, now wel sais þou. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xv. 2 Thou seyst. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 227 Alle thynges be to vs bare and open that thow seyes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 17 We may neuer bileve that this be trewe that thow seiste. ? 1548 tr. *Viret's Expos. XII Art. Chr. Faith* A iv b, The thynge is euen as thou sayest. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Bond) I. 321 Moreouer thou saist that [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 815 Unjust thou saist Flatly unjust, to bind with laws the free. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrip.* 85 Say'st thou I must be cautious, must be silent. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robert* xix, 'Thou say'st a painful truth', said Count Robert.

β. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1512. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 621 'Fare forthe', quod þe frekez, '& fech as þou seggez'. 1402 *Jack Uplandˈs Rejoinder* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 72 The secte that thou seggist of.

c. *3rd pers. sing.* **says** (sez), *arch.* **saith** (seþ). Forms: *α.* 1 seȝ(e)þ, sæȝ(e)þ, sæiȝð, saȝað, 2 seȝð, sæȝð, 2 seigð, 2–3 sæið, seið, seieð (occas. written seid, seied), 2–5 seith, 3 sehð, sæiðe, *Ormin* seȝ(ȝ)þ, 3–4 seithe, 3–5 seyth, 4 *Kent.* zayþ, zaiþ, (2–3 seit, 3 seiet, 4 seyt), 4–5 seythe, 5–6 sayth, 6 saythe, saieth, 6–7 sayeth, 3– (now *arch.*) saith. Also (with ending orig. *north.*) 3–6 sais, 4 seys, (sas), 4–5 seis, sayse, saise, 4–7 sayes, 5 ? seysse, 5, 7 saies, 6 sayis, 9 *dial.* ses, sez, 4– says. *β.* 3 suggeð, 3–4 seggeþ. Also 4 sigges, 5 segges.

α. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 Her saȝaþ Matheus se godspellere þætte [etc.]. *Ibid.* 55 Her seȝþ hu se æþela lareow wæs sprecende. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Þan seied ham god..þe senegeden an ȝeur ecenesse [etc.]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Eft ure lauerd seolf seit. *Maledictus homo* [etc.]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10306 He seȝȝþ uss þatt [etc.]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1072 (Jesus MS.) Wel viht þat wel spekþ seyþ in þe songe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8282 Als sais [*v. rr.* sas, saise, seiþ] þe stori. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristrem* 1545 He seyt he haþ don þis. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14779 But þat seynt Bede of þem alle seys, Elles schulde non haue knowe what weys. 1340 *Ayenb.* 134 Ase zaiþ zainte paul. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2925 Opon the morn, the stori sayse, The knight toke horses and hernays. *c* 1500 *Melusine* vi, 28 Thystory saith, that [etc.]. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 133 He sayis [etc.]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIxxxvii. 661 If it be as he dothe, it is as he saythe. 1590 GREENE *Ort. Fur.* (1599) B 2, What sayes the mightie Mandrecaid? 1600 in *Shaks. Cent. of Praise* 35 He sayeth that [etc.]. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 9 Who saies my teares have overflow'd his ground? 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 73 So Rumour says. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiv, For what saith holy writ.

β. 1205 LAY. 28818 Swa alse þe boc us suggeð. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 10500 Þe king þe gretеþ Basan an seggeþ mid sore þat [etc.]. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 209 Þenne spekes a vois and on heiȝ sigges, 'king [etc.]'. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 98 Agayne Sir Cesar hym selfe he segges and saies [etc.].

d. *plural* **say** (sēi). Forms: *α.* 1 seog(e)að, seggað, sæog(e)að, seoggaþ, 2–4 siggeþ, seggeþ, 3 sug(g)eð, segeþ, (segget); 1 segge (*we*), 2–4 segge, 4 *Sc.* sigge, 4–5 seggen. *β.* 4 seith, 4 seyth (occas. written seyt), seyithe. Also *north.* 3–6 sais, 4 seis, saise, 5 seise, 6 says, 6–7 sayes. *γ.* 3–4 seiȝen, 3–6 sey(e)n, 4 sein, 4–5 seyne, sain, 4–6 sayn(e, seien, 5 saien, 5 (6–7 *arch.*) saine, 5–6 sane, sayen, (9 *dial.* sen); 3–4 sai, seie, 4–5 sey, sei, 4–6 saye, 5–6 saie, (8–9 *dial.* say), 4– say.

α. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 125 Swylce eac we leorniaþ, men, þæt þa men secgaþ..þæt [etc.]. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Of þe folce we siggeð þat hit cumþ fastlice fram middenardes. *c* 1205 LAY. 24275 Summe bokes suggeð [*v. r.* seggeþ] to iwisse þat [etc.]. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 27480 For al so segge [*v. r.* suggeð] þe writes þat witty men dihte. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 425 'Ȝe seggen soth', quod I.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 343 Als clerkes sais þat are wis He wroght noght first wit partis. *Ibid.* 6697 Til hir husband men aght to giue Mendes þat men sais es right. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 675 Sum seyþ, 'saue þy selfe, 3yf þou kunne'. 1563 WINȜET tr. *Vincentius Lirinensis* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 76 We al says the samyn.

γ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 917 Ebruis seiȝen, wune hem wex [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14689 Gas lokes þe bokes o your lai, And vnderstandes quat þai sai. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristrem* 3220 Þai leiȝen al bi dene þat sain he dar nouȝt fiȝt Wiþ his fo. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 122 3if hit beo soþ þat ȝe seyen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 277 Sum sayn full suie..Hit was þe formast on flete þat on flode past. ? 1404 26 *Pol. Poems* 17/72 In sykernes may he go, and recche neuere what men say. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret, Priv. Priv.* 196 Moreouer hit is not to beleue to folys that Sayne that [etc.]. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvii. (1885) 152 To this sane [*v. rr.* sayn, sayen] suche loides an oþer men. *c* 1485 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 481 Wene ye that I shall do that ye saye for feie of deth? 1504 in I. S. Leadam *Sel. Cases Ct. Requests* (1898) 9 And the saide Executours further seyen that [etc.]. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 358 As dyuers auctours sayne. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6032 Than sall one Fyre, as Clerkis sane, Mak all the hyllis and valais plane. 1579 J. STUBBES *Discov. Gaping Gulf* C 5 b, A new match betweene hym and Marguerit daughter of a French Charles, as most men saien. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 11 What saie you of this? 1602 BRETON *Mother's Blessing* B 4 b, But harken to the shepheards what they saine, Both of the Sunshine, and a showre of raine. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, They say, a fooles handsell is lucky.

3. *Indicative past.* **a.** *1st and 3rd pers. sing.* **said** (sed). Forms: 1–2 sæȝde, (1 saȝode), 1–3 sæde, 2 saiȝde, sæide, 2–4 sede, sade, 2–5 seide, 2, 5–7 sed, 3 seaide, sæide, *Ormin* seȝȝde, 3–5 seyde, seid, 3–6 sayde, 3–7 saide, 4 seyede, seȝede, *Kentish* z(e)ayde, *Sc.* sad, 4–5 seyd, 4–7 sayd, 5 seyed, 5–7 saied, 5–7 sayed, 3– said.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1900) II. 322 Þe þis gehyrde eall and hit eft sæde swa swa. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 And þet hali meiden onsweiede and seide [etc.]. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 131 (Tin.) Drihte self hit sade. *c* 1205 LAY. 1256 He þoute..hou þe læfdi him sæide. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 235 (Jesus MS.) For Alured king hit seyde [*v. r.* seide] & wrot. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1375 (W.) Yef ony saide no. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) i. 46 Philip Valays..said he suld þaire enmys sla. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 83 He sad, he suburtit nocht. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11259 Þen þe traytur Antenor..to þe fre sayde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 98 A chirche, where the Aungel seyde to oure Lady of hire Dethe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 64 She seid he was welcome. *c* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 168 By vertu of þe holy wordys þat þe prest sayed þer. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 55 He sayd nocht, the thingis haldin of hald. *c* 1620 *Women Saints* 50 He..with execration sayed: 'If I haue committed this theft [etc.]'. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* viii. 25 And Pharaoh.. said, Goe yee [etc.]. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 103 She was pinch't, and pull'd she sed. 1766 GRAY *Kingsgate* 17 'Ah!' said the sighing peer, 'had Bute been true'.

b. *2nd pers. sing.* **saidest** (se·dèst), **saidst** (sedst). Forms: 1 sæȝdest, sædest, 3 *Ormin* seȝȝdesst, (3–4 said, saide), 4–5 seidest, seydest, 5 seidist, saydes, 6–7 sayd'st, 6– saidst, 9– saidest.

c 1200 ORMIN 8660 Acc do swa summ þu seȝȝdesst. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15661 Þou said [*v. rr.* saide, seidest] for me if mister war, to ded thole suld þou fight. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 919 So seydestow ful ofte. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 224 Þou..siþen seidest to me mi preyere scholde sitte. *c* 1450 MYRC *Festial* 19 Ryght as þou saydes, hit ys fallen! 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxix. 19 Thou..saydest [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 218 What, foure? thou sayd'st but two, euen now. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Felicia Hemans* ii, No need of flowers—albeit 'bring flowers', thou saidest.

c. *plural.* **said** (sed). Forms: 1 sæȝdun, seȝdon, 1–2 sæȝdon, sædon, -an, 2 saiȝden, sæden, sæidon, seidon, 2–3 seden, saden, 2–5 seiden, 3 sæiden, *Ormin* seȝȝdenn, 3, 5 sayden, 3–5 saiden, seyden, 4–5 saidon, 5 saydyn, -on; 3–4 sede, 3, 5 seyde, 3–5 seid(e, saide, 3, 5–6 sayde, 4 *Kentish* zede, 3– said.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. x. (1890) 416 Seȝdon þæt hio hefdon nyt ærende. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 57, & summ monn aras leas gecyðnise sæȝdon [*c* 975 *Rushw.* sæȝdun; *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* sædon, *v. r.* sæȝdon; *c* 1160 *Hatton* saiȝden] wið him cuoeðendo. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135, Men..sæden ðat] micel þing sculde cumen her efter. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Þa seiden þa iudeiscen men a bismer. *c* 1205 LAY. 15600 Þa cnihtes biliue comen to þan reue & þus him to sæiden. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 59 Ase we zede hyerbeuore. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) i. 43 Þai said it suld ful dere be boght. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 113 Diuerse men diuerse thynges seyden. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12643 Yet thies lyghers..Saidon the same kyng..þat [etc.]. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1713 Þe lordus..saydon: Etheldrede ogte not to be kynge. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ix. 198 Thei maden hem a calf of siluer, and seiden that it was her God. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii–v. 40 Letters there were written in gold aboute the swerd that saiden thus. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Amb.* 274 An accompt of what they said concerning [etc.].

4. *Subjunctive Present* **say.** Forms: *sing.* 1 seog(g)e, sæoge, 3 segge, sugge, sigge, 3, 6 saie, 4 sa, 4–5 sey(e, seie, 5– say. *Plural* 1 seog(g)an, seogen, sæogeon, sæogan, sæggon, 2–3 seggen, 3 sey, 4 sa, 5– say.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 179 Þa cwæþ Petrus, 'Secge Simon me nu, ȝif [etc.]'. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9272, & lokeþþ wel þatt ȝure nan Ne segge þuss wiþþ worde [etc.]. *c* 1205 LAY. 13888 Ich ileue þe cniht þæt þu me sugge soð þinge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Sigge so monie [*sc.* beoden]..se heo euer wule. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 523 in *O. E. Misc.* 52 Þat his disciples. ne ..seggen to þe volke..He is aiyse from debe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 103 What as eveie that ye seie Riht as ye wole so wol I. *c* 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 440 If he sey to the any þing He schall haue sorowe vn-sowte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ix. 36 Sytand at eys ilkane say his entent.

5. *Imperative* **say.** Forms: **a.** *sing.* 1 saȝa, seȝe, sæȝe, 2 seȝe, 3 sæiȝe, sæi, saie, seiȝe, *Ormin* seȝȝ, 3–4 sei, sa, 3–5 sey(e, sai, seie, 3–6 saye, 4 *Kentish* zay, (6 *pseudo-arch.* saine), 3– say.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 233 Sæȝe us þæt hrædlice. *a* 1000 [see B. 6]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9299 Lef maȝȝtre, seȝȝ uss nu þin raþ. *c* 1205 LAY. 2269 Seie [*v. r.* sei] me Locrin, Saie me læðe mon. *Ibid.* 30283 Sæiȝe me biliue hu þe beon on siðe. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 585 in *O. E. Misc.* 54 Saye heom þat ich astye to mynes vader riche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11064 Sai [*v. r.* say] þou; i der noght til him speke. 1340 *Ayenb.* 1 Zay þis þet uolȝeþ. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 46 Say me, virgyne, quod Enee. *a* 1600? RALEIGH in *Eng. Heliconˈ* I. 3, Yet what is Loue, good Sheepheard saine? 1742 GRAY *Eton* 21 Say, father Thames! for thou hast seen Full many a sprightly race.

b. *plural.* *α.* 1 secg(g)aþ, seggaþ, 2 secgeþ, 2–3 seggeþ, 3 suggeþ, siggeþ, segget, segge. *β.* 4 seiȝth, 4–5 sayeth, 5 seith, seieþ, sayth(e. Also *north.* 3–5 sais, 4 saise, seys, 5 says. *γ.* 3–4 sai, 4 *Sc.* sa, 4–6 sey, 5 saie, seie, 4, 6– say.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 71 Secggaþ Siones dohtrun þæt heoia cining cymeþ. *c* 1205 LAY. 865 Suggeð [*v. r.* Seggeþ] me to iunun ræd þæt eou þunche. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 116 (Jesus MS.) Seggeþ [*v. r.* Segge] me if ye hit wiste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5092 To fotte mi fader sal yee fund, And sais him i am hale and sund. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 146 Saie I beene venew in bone fay, Ne plesew et a parle temoy. 1450 FASTOLF in *Paston Lett.* I. 130 And sey hem on my half that they shall be qwyt. *c* 1728 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* 626, I concluded with an old English term, 'Say, and keep to what you say'.

6. *Present Participle* **saying** (sē·iŋ). Forms: *α.* 1 seog(g)ende, 2–3 seggende. *β.* 2–4 seinde, 3–4 saiand, 4–6 sayand(e, 5 seiand, sayn; 4 seyyng(e, seiynge, -enge, 4–5 seyinge, 4–6 saiyng, sayng, seying, 5 seiyng, seyng, seing, sainge, sayinge, saynge, saenge, saiynge, seyȝing, 5–6 saieng, seynge, seyenge, 6 say-, saieng(e, saing, 7 *dial.* zaying, 3– saying.

α. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 161 Hie þære soþfæstnesse spellodan & tacen secgende wæron, þa þe Drihten sylf getacnode. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Þus seggende, *Venite.*

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17672 And als i stod saiand mi bede. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 228 He..cumforted hem ful feyre, seyyng [etc.]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 3 Seiynge..þat crist tauȝte not his disciples..þe beste ordre and religioun. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) lxiv. 42 Sayng in þis wise [etc.]. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 7008 Grace dieu seyng to me. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* viii. (1906) 11 A uoys come to her saieng [etc.]. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 32 Josue..spak with God seiand swech wordes on to him. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 3, I dremed ane angell came fra Hevin, With plesand stevin sayand [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* iv. 4 So I..spake to the angel yt talked with me, sayenge: O my lorde [etc.]. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matins* A iv b, The priest standyng vp and saiyng. Let vs praye. 1664 J. WILSON *A. Comenius* v. vi, What was you saying?

7. *Past Participle* **said** (sed). Forms: *α.* 1 (ȝe-)sæȝd, (ȝe-)sæd, 2 ȝesed, iseȝd, 2–3 isæd, issæid(e, isait, i-, yseit, 3–4 (6 *arch.*) y-sed, i-sed, (4 *Kent.* y-zed), 4 ysade, y-sayd, 2–5 (y-, i-) seid(e, 5–7 sayed, 6 saied, say'd, seede, 3–7 sed, 2– said. *β.* 5 seggid. *γ.* 6–7 (*chiefly in rimes*) saine. *δ.* 5 seden, sadyn, saydyn.

α. 971 [see B. 2 d]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. H. m.* 47 Þeos ilke weord þe ic habbe her iseit. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Þus sit man on his sinne swo ich seid haue. *c* 1205 LAY. 11427 No hete ich nenne godne ræd þe þe ȝet beo isæd. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 395 (Jesus MS.) Vor heo ne myhte noht alegge þat þe vle hedde hire iseyd [*v. r.* ised]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2126 As ichabbe ysed [*v. r.* yseit]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12261 Quen þai had said(d) [*v. rr.* sayd, seid] þat þai wald sai. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 353 Fro seuen dayez ben seyed I sende out bylyue. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 525 (Kölbing) Mi deuise ich haue ysade. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1010 If yow thynketh this is weel ysayd. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 154 The king..hath al herd how sche hath said. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 531 And when þai al þer sawes hafe saide [etc.]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 143 These wordes y-seide the develle evaneschede. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 560 All that they had sayed. 1515 in *Coll. Surrey Archæol. Soc.* (1858) I. 182, I will that there be seede..v masses. 1557 *Primer Sarum, Dirige* Ps. xxvi. I vij, My heart hath saied set vnto thee. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 94 b, The Ambassadours. were sayde naye. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 116 Alas, poore wretch, my Phaon I had very neare vsed. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 99 Christ hes it sed,..That kingdome sall come to greit ruyne. 1637 [see 2 b *passive*]. 1648 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 97 Very much hath beene sayed..to make the Prince jealous [etc.]. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. ii, Nothing can be said hyperbolically of God. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 49 To take that upon him hee had never Saied.

β. (See B. 2 g.)

γ. 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* 583 Wks. (Grosart) XIII. 354 [You] Shall well repent the words which you haue saine. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* II. 9 O depth, without a depth farre better seene then saine.

δ. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 207 Of the vertu of Iustice afor in this boke Is largely Saydyn. *Ibid.* [see B. 2 e]. *Ibid.* 231 Seden.

B. Signification.

In Eng., as in other Teut. langs., *say* is an approximate synonym of *speak*, from which it differs in having normally as its object a particular word or series of words, or a sentence representing the meaning of a particular series of words. Cf. L. *dicere* and its representatives in Romanic (which, however, have also senses that are now expressed in Eng. by *tell*), and L. *aio*, *inquam*.

As the word designates not the action of speaking itself, but its relation to the object, its use with reference to written expression does not ordinarily, like the similar use of *speak*, involve any consciousness of metaphor.

1. *trans.* To utter or pronounce (a specified word or words, or an articulate sound). Also, in wider sense, used of an author or a book, with quoted words as object.

For various idiomatic collocations, as *to say nay, to say bo, to say farewell*, etc., see the conjoined words.

For *as who saith, as who should say*, see As and Who.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 58 We ȝe-hyrdon hine secgan ic to-wurpe þis hand-worhte tempel [etc.]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Soðliche he walde seggen ȝif he mihte speken, wa is me þet ic efre dude swa muchele sunne. *Ibid.* 41 And eft þe boc seið, Ne scule ȝe neure god don unforȝolden. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 To þe oðer wurð iseid þat loðeliche word...*Ite maledicti* [etc.]. *c* 1200 Ormin 149, & Godess enngell seȝȝde himm to...Ne dred te, Zacarīȝe. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11399 At ilka mattyng þei seide 'chek'. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prioress' Prol.* 11 He sayde, ..'My lady Prioresse [etc.]'. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xviii. 258 In this maner of colourid speche we seien: 'This ymage is Seint Peter [etc.]'. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxvi. 11, I sayde in my haist: All men are lyers. 1611 Bible *Judg.* xii. 6 Then said they vnto him, Say now, Shibboleth: and he said, Sibboleth. *a* 1714 J. Sharp *Serm.* Wks. (1754) IV. xviii. 309 A man that swears and curses to add grace to his discourse, might as well serve his purpose by repeating a word or two out of *propria quæ maribus*, or saying any scrap of pedlars French. 1821 De Quincey *Richter* Wks. 1863 XIII. 121 Not whilst you can say Jack Robinson. 1872 Calverley *Fly Leaves* (1884) 64 Is it not—(never, Eddy, say 'ain't it') A marvellous sight?

†**b.** In *passive*, of a word: To be derived. Const. *of*. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 93 Vor of crayme is yzed crist and of crist cristendom. *c* 1440 Lydg. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 57 *Egues ab 'equo'* is seid...And cheualere is saide of cheualrye. 1597 G. Harvey *Trim. Nashe* To Rdr., Lent (you know) is saide of leane, because it macerates & makes leane the bodye.

2. To declare or state in words (a specified fact, thought, opinion, or intention). Said of a speaker, writer; also of a literary composition, a proverb, etc. Const. *to* († in OE. and ME. simple *dative*).

a. with obj. a clause (introduced by *that*, or with ellipsis of *that*).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 9 Se engel hire sæȝde þæt heo sceolde modor beon hire Scyppendes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Monimon seið þet þa weren strotige [*read* stronge] laȝe. *c* 1200 Ormin 255 þiss Goddspell seȝȝþ þatt Sannt Johan Wass [etc.]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 199 They...seyde that it was lyk the Pegasee. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6185 Men saide him þat it was not sothe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 137 Go grete hym well,...say hym I com. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 181 Thair is na law that sayis that Frenchmennis gudis unmarkit shall pertene be escheit to the Land of Bargany. 1577 Kendall *Flowers of Epigrammes* 18 Thou saist thou art as much my frend as any man can be. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 178, I formerly said that I bought a horse at Paduoa. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* cviii, Some say, that it [*sc.* Sundew] is a searing or caustick Herb, and very much biting. 1673 Wycherley *Gent. Dancing-Master* III. i, What I have said I have said. 1829 K. H. Digby *Broadstone of Honour* I. 272 Gibbon says that the French Monarchy was created by the bishops of France. 1833 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* II. i, She has heard a whisper say A curse is on her if she stay. 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* xlix, It's your kindness makes you say I'm useful to you.

fig. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ii. 10 ȝoure consciens sais ȝou þi ȝe doe wrange. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 22 My powers are Cressent, and my Auguring hope Sayes it will come to'th' full.

b. with obj. a pronoun or quasi-pronominal word or phrase.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 3 Ða andswarude he þu hit seȝst. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1083, Hwæt mazon we secgean buton þæt hi scotedon swiðe. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1135, Durste nan man sei to him naht bute god. *c* 1205 Lay. 1164 Brutus hit herde siggen þurh his sæ-monnnen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night*, 60 (Jesus MS.) If ich me holde in myne hegge Ne recche ich neuer hwat þu segge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12293 And he said noiþer ill ne god. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 893 Wher have ȝe put hym? Sey me thys. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iv. 28 But what say you to Thursday? 1611 Bible *Luke* xiii. 17 And when hee had said these things, all his aduersaries were ashamed. 1677 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 395 Dr. Bathurst is no great freind to the Masters, and hath said it often that many of them deserve to be put out of the house. 1710–11 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 1 Jan., What say you to that? 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 542/2 A good deal has been said already in your Magazine in praise of Dr. Berkeley. 1840 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* V. iii. 51 Let us aim at meaning what we say, and saying what we mean. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xv. (1876) 394 Mauleverer only said that to tease you.

Proverbial phrase. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 17 For þough I seye it my-self I haue saued with þis charme Of men & of wommen many score þousandes. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 139 Though I sey it my-self I am a man of myght. *a* 1592 Greene *Geo. a Greene* 397 Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 139 Though I say it that should not say it. 1606 Heywood *2nd Pt. If you know not me* (1609) C 3, Shall a yong man as I am, and though I say it, indifferent proper, goe [etc.]. 1736 Sheridan in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 181, I have written a little pretty birth-day poem against St. Andrew's day...It is a very pretty thing (although I say it that shouldn't say it). 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 22. 3, I think you, Sir, will allow that it was not badly contrived, though I say it, who should not say it.

passive. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Þa þis was iseȝd. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 145 Þe whiche i-seide, þe emperour i-smyten aȝen promoted hym sone into a bisshop. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 129 Besides what the grim Woolf with privy paw Daily devours apace, and nothing sed.

c. *impers.* or with indefinite subject: *It says* = the author or the book referred to says. Now *colloq.*

The use with quoted words as obj. (belonging formally to 1) and the absolute parenthetic use (cf. 3 a, b) are for convenience included here.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 41 Þonne sæȝþ on þissum bocum þæt Drihten sylf cwæde þæt [etc.]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 Vor hwon heo is ipreoued, hit seið, heo schal beon ikruned mid te crune of liue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8818 Þus þai fanded it tre dais, Als it in þe stori sais. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) v. 9 Als yure maistiresse leris yu, als it sais: 'Qui uos audit [etc.]'.

d. quasi-*impers.* in *passive*, with clause (expressed or understood from context) as real subject: *It is* (*has been, will be*) *said*. In pres. tense now chiefly = 'it is commonly said', 'people say'.

After *as* the pronoun *it* is now commonly omitted.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 65 Sæȝd is þæt hit sy wyrtruma ealra operra synna. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 274 Flesches lust is fotes wunde, ase was feor iseid þeruppe. 1258 *Procl.* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1816) I. i. 378 Alswo alse hit is biforen iseid. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4507 For lang was said, and yeit sua bes, Hert sun for-gettes þat ne ei seis. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 15 Bot it is seid and evere schal, Betwen tuo Stoles lyth the fal. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. v. 23 As it is bifore seid in the iiij°. argument. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* vii. 1–3 Melchisedech...who as it is said had neyther father, nor mother. 1780 *Mirror* No. 75 (1787) III. 6 In the very next paragraph it is said, 'We have the pleasure of informing the Public [etc.]'. 1798 Garthshere in *Paget Papers* (1896) I. 140 Lady Cahir off with Sr J. Shelley—Lady Assia (as is said) do. in Ireland. 1804 Wordsw. *Margaret* 20 If things ensued that wanted grace, As hath been said, they were not base. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 148 We hear it said That men go down before your spear at a touch. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 It has been even said that this church was built by the Germans. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. Fleet* II. xx. 270 There had been found a man, it was said, to bell the cat.

†**e.** [After L. *dicere*, Fr. *dire*.] With complement: To speak of, call (by a specified name or designation): chiefly in *passive*. Also (and in later use exclusively) in *passive* with adj. or descriptive sb., = 'to be said to be', 'to be called'. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Bible* Prol. xiv. 55 Whanne the formere thingis ben set byhynde, it is seid recapitulacoun, either rehersing of thing doon bifore. *Ibid. Matt.* xxvi. 3 The prince of the prestis that was said Caiphas. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 61 The ferste is seid Ypocrisie. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1070 (Dubl. MS.) Sagittarius for soth men seggen it to name. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 192 Forwhi impetigo serpigo & morphea ben seid in salerne diuers names. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 52 Olde men louyn swylk a kynge, and he ys sayd vertuous, large and attempre. *c* 1420–30 *Wycliffite Bible* Pref. Ep. St. Jerom. i, Itali, the which sumtyme was seid Grete Grece. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 201 Prayer othyrwhyle is sadyn a good worke. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 267 The doughters of Syon have sene her, and they have sayde her blyssed. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. xiv, None ought to say hym self mayster withoute that he haue fyrst studyed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 What wyll ye shall be done with Jesu that is sayd Chryst and Sauyour of the worlde. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 108, I saie you most victorious people, branches of Romulus, subduers of realmes. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. iii. (Arb.) 84 According to the number of the syllables contained in euery verse, the same is sayd a long or short meeter. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1643) 66 Thus all things are said treated in or by Christ. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 69 What shall be said a voyage royall shall be adjudged by the judges. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 277 And why must he needs make mention of the flesh, where as it was enough to say him mortall? 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxv. § 2 The Colour White, [is] the Occasion why he is said whiter than Freestone.

f. †(*a*) With direct object and inf. in lieu of clause. (A Latinism) (*obs.*). †(*b*) With ellipsis of reflexive obj. before the inf.: To allege oneself *to do* or *be* so and so (*obs.*). (*c*) In *passive* with following infinitive, *to be said to do* or *be* so and so:

The mod. passive use (*c*) has two different meanings: the predicate may denote an alleged or reported fact (as in quot. 1615), or a descriptive term used (as in quot. 1838).

(*a*) 1563 Shute *Architecture* F j, Whiche oure Author hath brought to a vniformity, saying the piller to be in height .9. Diameters. 1583 Fulke *Defence* vii. 224 Iacob, Ioab, and Shemei which none but madde men will say to haue descended into a receptacle of soules. 1639 Ld. Digby *Lett. Conc. Relig.* (1651) 53 Papias, whom St. Jerome.. sayes to have been the first Author of it [Millenarianism]. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 42 It were great Malice, to say him to be a Man of no Principles.

(*b*) 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III Diuers of them doe say to be descended of the line of Mahomet.

(*c*) 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. v. 243 As warres in some sort may be saide to be a Rauisher, so [etc.]. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 152 This is said to have hapned..about the time that the Judges began to governe in Israel. 1671 Blagrave *Astrol. Pract. Physick* 165 A planet is said to be peregrine, when he is out of all essential dignities. 1803 Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 252 Catechu is said to be obtained from the wood of a species of the Mimosa. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 980 The trees are then said to bleed. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. iii. 72 This patch may be said to be dove-tailed into its highest part. 1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd.* 727 The fruit of Rhizophora Mangle is said to be sweet and edible. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* ii. 21 Rocks which thus allow water to filter through them are said to be permeable.

g. With cognate obj. (See Say *sb.*[4] 4.)

c 1400 [see A 7 *a*.]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 16 Therfore take hede...þat none jangill nor jolle at my ȝate, Tille I haue seggid and saide all my sawe.

†**h.** *To say* (a person) *shame, scandal*, to make disgraceful accusations against. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 352 Preise him, laste him, do him scheome, seie him scheome al him is iliche leof. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 50 (Jesus MS.) Ilome þu dest me grome & seist me boþe teone & schome. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8914 'O godd', coth þai, 'said has sco scam.' 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xii, I will say them no scandal.

i. Phrase. *To have something* (*nothing*) *to say to* (or *with*): *fig.* to have (no) dealings with; of things, to have (no) connexion with or bearing upon.

1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 267 We had nothing to say to him. 1780 *Mirror* No. 75 (1787) III. 5 Perhaps you have something to say with the gentlemen who make the news. 1844 W. G. Todd *Ch. St. Patrick* 27 All then that Rome had to say to the conversion of Ireland was simply this. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1887) 624 The imitation has nothing to say to the origin of the words. 1887 G. T. Stokes in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* IV. 202 The use of the word Roman here..has nothing to say to the Church of Rome. 1888 — *Irel. & Celtic Ch.* 151 With that controversy the Irish Church had nothing to say. 1904 J. T. Fowler *Durh. Univ.* 21 The Churchmen of the North would have nothing to say to a Puritan and intrusive foundation.

j. *To have* (*something, nothing*, etc.) *to say for oneself*: to be able to adduce (something, nothing) in defence or extenuation of one's conduct. Also (colloq.), *To have nothing to say for oneself*: to be habitually silent from a retiring disposition or lack of vivacity.

1779 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* (1891) I. 105 All that I can say for myself is, that I have always feared discovery [etc.]. 1850 J. H. Newman *Difficulties Anglicans* I. vii. (1891) I. 221 Bishop Ken..could not take the oaths, and was dispossessed; but he had nothing special to say for himself.

k. Contrasted with *do*, in certain proverbial locutions.

Mod. colloq. That's easier said than done. No sooner said than done!

3. Absolute uses of senses 1 and 2. **a.** With adv. *so* or *thus* instead of pronominal obj. (cf. 2 b); also in clause introduced by *as*.

You don't say so! a colloquial expression of astonishment at some statement.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 16 His leorning cnihtas..fundon hit eall swa he sæde. *c* 1200 Ormin 463 þiss gode mann..Wass, alls I seȝȝde nu littlær, ȝehatenn Zacaryas. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8972 Wy seistou so. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 134 þey þat þe hous haue sey seyn ryȝt so. 1340 *Ayenb.* 96 þanne he openede his mouþ..and ham þus zeayde. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 162 Thus he seythe to his wyfe in sawe as I telle. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* (1633) H 3 b, Saist thou me so? 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 138 If thou refuse, And wilt encounter with my Wrath, say so. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 63 If he beleeve things only because his Pastor sayes so. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 16. 202 Say you so? 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 262 As we are wont to say, Well done. 1749 Smollett tr. *Gil Blas* (1782) III. 7 So saying, he drew his long rapier. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xxv. 378 Thus saying, they withdrew a little way. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* xvi, 'You do not say so!' cry I, in some astonishment. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 386 Be persuaded by me, and do as I say.

fig. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 54 All the rest are Countesses. 2 [*Gent.*] Their Coronets say so.

b. Used in parenthetic clause indicating the author of a quoted saying. (When the quotation purports to be exact, the order of verb and subj. is often inverted.) Also in parenthetic expressions like 'shall I say?', 'let us say': cf. 10.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 6 'I-her me, dohter', he seið. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 921 Louerd he sede we beþ men wide idriue aboute. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 49 And he asked of hem of whom spac þe lettre..'Ceesar', þei seiden, 'We seoþ wel vchone'. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's Prol.* 17 'Nay, bi godis soule, that shal be nat,' Seide the Shipman. *a* 1529 Skelton *Colyn Clout* 1230 It is to drede, men sayes, Lest they be Saduces As they be sayd sayne. *a* 1585 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 175 Thou was begotten, some sayes mee, Betwixt the deuil and a dun kow. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 62 Amen, to that faire prayer, say I. *Ibid.* III. ii. 277 Why then you left me..In earnest, shall I say? 1644 Symonds *Diary* (Camden) 48 A castle, belonging say they to a duke. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* lxxiii. 73 Shew me the Company (says the Adage) and I'll tell ye the Man. 1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Sept., The Duke of Ormond, they say, will be Lieutenant of Ireland. 1798 Wordsw. *We are Seven* 6 She was eight years old, she said. 1882 W. S. Gilbert *Iolanthe* I. Ld. Chancellor's Song, I'll work on a new and original plan, (Said I to myself—said I).

¶ In this use, the 3rd sing. pres. is often substituted *colloq.* for the pa. t. *said*. Hence, in vulgar speech or jocular imitations of it, *says I, says you* = 'said I', 'said you'.

In uneducated use often with repetition: 'Says I to myself, says I'; 'Well, says Mr. Smith, says he'.

1682 Dryden & Lee *Dk. Guise* Epil., Jack Ketch, says I, 's an excellent Physician. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* III. v, Humh (says he) what you are a hatching some Plot (says he) you are so early abroad. 1700 Swift *Mrs. Harris' Petition* 30 Says Cary, says he,..I never heard of such a thing. 1706 De Foe *True Relation* etc. Early Wks. (1889) 443 Mrs. Bargrave asked her whether she would drink some tea. Says Mrs. Veal, 'I do not care if I do'. 1712 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 381, I ask you, says he, because I am sure, if any one, you can give me information. 1720 Gordon & Trenchard *Independ. Whig* (1728) 215 Says I to myself, This reverend ill-tongu'd Parson will certainly quarrel. 1784 Bage *Barham Downs* I. 79, I believe, says I, it has

caught your sister's dejection. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Doubts & F.* ii, Because, says I to myself, says I, it may save them there unfortunate, innocent people. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* iii, 'I bet you thirteen to ten that Sophy Cutler hooks either you or Mulligatawney before the rains'. 'Done', says I. 1852 Dickens *Bleak House* v, That warn't Chancery practice though, says you. 1887 Henley *Culture in the Slums* i. 1 'O crikey, Bill!' she ses to me, she ses.

† c. To speak or tell *of* something; to speak *for* or *against* a person or thing. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 117 Þonne gehyrdon we ær on þas halgan tide secgan be þære halgan þrowunga ures Drihtenes. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Of þeses fif ceþen..we habbeð ȝeu ȝesæd. *c* 1205 Lay. 13470 Ich wulle suggen eow uorð rihtes of mire muchele sorȝen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 798 Her egain mai naman sai. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Uerst we willeþ zigge of þe zenne of prede. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed. Hall) iii. 36 And þare he made his mone playne þat no man suld say þare ogayne. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* v. 10 For I say [= saw] þe felde ful of folke þat I before of seyde. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ix. 37 A kirk whare þe aungell said to þe schephirdes of þe birth of Criste. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1362 Bosyl come, and to him say Of cuthbert purpose and his will. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 162 As he wolde have sayd agenst the duke Naymes, there cam a yonge gentilman [etc.]. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxx. 44 None durst say agaynst his opynion. 1534 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H j, We haue saied of the hatred that this emperour had to trewandes. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 13 Alswa gif some of them sayes for ane partie, and some for ane other. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 175 My Lady herself can't say against it.

d. with certain advs., esp. *well*, also † *soothly*, *truly* (*true*), *wisely*, etc., the implied object being some particular saying. Somewhat *arch.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 258 'Sa ȝhe suthly?' 'ȝha, certis, dame'. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 239 'Þou seist wel', quod þat oþer. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 472 Beter myghte no man seyne. 1402 *Repl. Dauw Topias* in *Polit. Poems* (Rolls) II. 40 Jak, thou seist ful sarpentli. ? *a* 1425 26 *Pol. Poems* 103/1, I wole be mendid ȝif y say mys. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 5 Quod the gode man, 'Ye sey amysse'. *Ibid.* ii. 35 Thou seiste trowe. 1567 Harman *Caveat* xix. 73 And was not this a good acte? nowe, howe saye you? 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. i, Wel said, let there be a fire presently. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 226 Thou shalt haue egresse and regresse (said I well) and thy name shall be Broome. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 736 For sev'n continu'd Months, if Fame say true, The wretched Swain his Sorrows did renew. 1785 *Liberal Amer.* I. 47, I find Sir Edward Hamden is with you, and, if fame say true, a charming fellow he is. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* xvi, The Immortal, so called, becomes now, if priests say true, an immortal indeed.

† e. In perf. (pluperf.) tense: *When he has said* = 'when he has finished speaking'. Also, in pa. t. *he said*, used in narrative poetry (after L. *dixit* or the Homeric ἦ ῥα) after the conclusion of a speech. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 4150 Þe Dunowale hauede isæd al his folc luuede þene ræd. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8916 When the souerain hade said, þen he sest here. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxxxiii. 722 Whan he had sayd, then he was aunswered, howe the pope shulde take counsayle to answere. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 231 When I haue saide, make answer to vs both! 1600 Nashe *Summers Last Will* I j, Loe, I haue said, this is the totall summe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 869, ix. 664. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 722 She said, and from his Eyes the fleeting Fair Retir'd like subtle Smoke dissolv'd in Air. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* i. 115 He said; when Shock, who thought she slept too long, Leap'd up, and wak'd his mistress with his tongue. 1738 Gray *Tasso* 39 Scarce had he said, before the warriors' eyes When mountain-high the waves disparted rise. 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* i. 24 He said. The chiefs with indignation burn'd; And Diomed submitting thus return'd.

f. *To say well, evil of*, † *by*: to speak well or evil of. Now *rare*. † Also in *indirect passive*.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 9 (Jesus MS.) And eyþer seyde of oþres custe þat alre wrste þat hi ywuste. 1445 tr. *Claudian* in *Anglia* XXVIII. 269 Thou seith of hem evir wele. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xiii. xix. 639 My name is sir Launcelot du lake that hath ben ryght wel said of. *Ibid.* xxi. i. 840 Thus was syr Arthur depraued and euyl sayd of. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Of Contention* i. Ṫ j b, Saie well by them, that saie euill by you. 1551–6 R. Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* Ep. (Arb.) 15 Them which can say well by nothing. 1713 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 16 May, Your new Bishop acts very ungratefully. I cannot say so bad of it as he deserved.

g. Contrasted with *do*. (Cf. 2 k.)

1382 Wyclif *Mat.* xxiii. 3 Sothely thei seien, and don nat. [So in the later versions.] *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxv. 103 Shal I be like a man þat saiþ & doþe not?

4. † a. Of words: To mean, signify. Also, *is* (*for*) *to say* = 'signifies'. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *De Vet. Test.* (Gr.) 7/42 *Cantica canticorum*, ðæt seċþ on Englisc ealra sanga fyrmest. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 6 Nim ȝeme hwet euch word þeo sunderliche to seggen. *c* 1350 *S. Ambrosius* 15 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 8/2 Oþer elles þou maiȝt sei þat Ambros Is seid of ambra and syos: Syos is to seyn 'God' riht, And ambrum good sauour pliht. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 71 Noght wiste he what this latyn was to seye, for he so yong and tendre was of age. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 1 These wordes are writen in holy scrypture & are thus to say in englyshe. 1541 Copland *Guydon's Quest.* K iij, Pigneum in Arabyke is to saye the ars hole. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xvii. 374 A lake..which they call *Exapangue*, which is to say, water of blood.

b. *That is to say* (orig. gerundial inf.): used to introduce a more explicit or intelligible re-statement of what immediately precedes, or a limiting clause necessary to make the statement correct. Sometimes used sarcastically to introduce a statement of the real fact which a quoted statement misrepresents or euphemistically veils. Cf. F. *c'est-à-dire.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Det is to seggane: Gif þa hefdmen of þissere worlde hefden icnawen crist. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Aduent þat is seggen on englis ure louerd ihesu cristes tocume. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy de Warewyke* 413 Þis is to seie, i telle þe: 'Þe clene of herte, blessed þeih be'. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* iv. 1 Þat is at say, fia anguys and sarynes þou has broght me in til brede of gastly ioy. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 181 A fissh þat is waterlees, That is to seyn, a Monk out of his Cloystre. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* Prol. 26 Writen in hir owne tonge, that is to sein, in Latin. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4, I bequethe to the same Thomas, the stoffe longyng therto, that is to seye, my beste fetherbed [etc.]. *a* 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 58 Þe perpendicle þat es to say þe threde whereon þe plumbe henges. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) viii. 15 Þat es hele of þa þat ere in sekenes, þat es at say in sinne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xliii. 172 (Harl. MS.), Seing, thus, *Quomodo fiet istud?* this is to seye, how shulde this be I-done? 1471 Fortescue *Whs.* (1869) 530 His highnes hath now both titles, that is to saynge his auncient title..and this new title. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Hawking* b ij b, Bot it tempur yowre hawke that is to say ensayme yowre hawke. 1539 *Great Bible* title, The Byble in English; that is to saye, the Content of all the Holy Scripture. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 130 Two Aldermen more..., that is to say, Arnold Thedmare, & Henry Walmode. 1677 Lauderdale in *L. Papers* (1885) III. lvii. 89 They pretend they cannot suppress these disorders, that is to say they will doe nothing towards it. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 25 Three hours after, that's to say, about eleven a Clock. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1875) 77 Francia Occidentalis, that is to say, Neustria and Aquitaine.

† c. *To say*: = 'namely', 'to wit'. *Obs.*

1547 Hooper *Declar. Christ & Office* v. D iij, Sainct Paule callith Christ..the minister and seruant of the saynctes to say of souche as be here lyuing in this troblyd and persecutyd churche. *Ibid.* vi. E viij, Hym that had the imperie and dominion of deathe to say the deuill.

5. † a. With obj. an infinitive or a subjunctive clause and const. dative: To tell (a person) *to do* something. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 Þæt hi secggan þæm Godes folce þæt hi Sunnandæġum & mæssedæġum Godes cyriean ġeorne secan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4114 Sey him on ðin stede to gon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6063 Says to mi folk on þiskin wis, þat þai me mak a sacrifice. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxi. 203 Þanne saye hem þat þei take of suche an bucche for þat is trewly gett, & do þat for me. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxiii. 260 Say vnto hym that he drynke to you in the name of good peace.

b. In *passive*, of a person: To be ruled, submit to command or advice. Now *dial.*

1588 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 321 Whom I make my soule executors, equally together, wyllinge and commandinge them that they shalbe sayd and ruled by Ambrose Iancaster and Roger Megson, if [etc.]. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxxix. 10 Satan will not be said with a little. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. *Sayed*, In spite of all I can do, she wont be sayed. 1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xxxix, Father didn't get well all at once. He went back twice..and wouldn't be said by Aileen.

6. With obj. an indirect question: To declare or make known (*who*, *what*, *how*, *whether*, etc.). † In early use const. dat. of person (equivalent to the modern *tell* with direct obj.).

a 1000 *Riddles* xx. 9 Saga hwæt ic hatte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Þis godspel [for Palm Sunday] seð [*MS.* sed] hu þe helend nehlechede to-ward ierusalem þare burh to dei mid his apostles. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 We habbeð bigunnen to sege [? = seȝe] ou on englis hwat bitocneð þe crede [etc.]. *c* 1205 Lay. 4613 Ah ȝef ȝe wullen us seuggen ȝet ȝe mawen libben whonene ȝe beð icumene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3853 And siþen he did him for to sai Quat was þe chesiun of his wai. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 222 Bot of Envie, If ther be more in his baillie Towardes love, sai me what. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. iii. 16 Seie to me also where in Holi Scripture is ȝouen the hundrid parti of the teching which [etc.]. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 29 How ferful trowly there is no tong can saye. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* i. 13 But sey me yet, Syr Satropas, what auctoryte ye haue..to calle me a knaue? 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 40 Say Goddess, what ensu'd. *a* 1771 Gray *Amatory Lines* 7 Ah! say, Fellow-swains, how these symptoms befell me? 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 369/2 It was not then necessary for the court to say authoritatively whether it was right or not. *Mod.* Did he say whether he had been successful? How far these figures can be trusted the writer does not say.

b. From the 18th c. often in expressions like 'it is hard to say', 'I cannot say', where the verb comes contextually to mean: To judge, decide.

1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 1 'Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill Appear in writing or in judging ill. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iii. 52 No one can say, how considerable this Uneasiness and Satisfaction may be. 1891 'J. S. Winter' *Lumley* x, What the end of it all would have been I really cannot say.

c. *absol.* In the imperative, introducing a direct question. In early use often const. *dative*; = 'tell (me, us)'. Now only *poet.*

The U. S. colloquial *say* seems, when introducing a question as well as when prefixed to a statement of fact, to be a shortening of *I say* (see 12 b).

c 1200 Ormin 10292 Seȝȝ uss, arrt tu profete. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2241 Sei, þu Sathanesses sune,..hwet constu to þeos men þet tu þus leadest? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5005 'Sais me', coth Iacob, 'how es þis, þat o mi childir an i misse?' *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed. Hall) xi. 25 Say now, sir Iohn of France how saltou fare? 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 303 Sey me, ȝonge man, was þy moder ever in Rome? *a* 1400 *Pope Gregory's Trental* 87 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 263 Sey me, modur, wiþ-outen feyne, Whi art þou put to al þis peyne? 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. v, Why say theridamas, wilt thou be a king? 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 142 Say? How is that? 1741–2 Gray *Agrippina* 92 Tell me, say, This mighty emperor...Has he beheld the glittering front of war? 1814 F. S. Key *Star-spangled Banner* 7 O I say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave O'er the land of the free? 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* xxiv, Say, lad, have you things to do?

† 7. To deliver (a speech, a discourse); to relate (a story); to express, give (thanks); to tell, speak (truth, lies); to express (one's opinion). *Obs.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxx. § 1 Þa ongon he eft seggan spell & cwæð. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 103 Ón eallum tidum secġgan we him þanc ealra his miltsa. *c* 1205 Lay. 3032 Cordoille ilærde þa lasinge þe hire sustren seiden þon kinge. *Ibid.* 4620 We wullet soð sugen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 98 (Jesus MS.) Hwar bi men seggeþ a vorbysne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4582 O þis ioseph sai me þi dome, And giue me þar-of god consail. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 593 Seiȝth me al ȝour seknesse & what so sore ȝow greuis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's Prol.* 46 But nathelees certeyn I kan right now no thrifty tale seyn. *c* 1390 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 29 Þus crist spekiþ to þe iewis & axeþ hem whi þei bileuen not to hym ȝif he seiþe trewþe. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 343/1 No persone of the seide Counseill, shall conceyve..wrath, ageins any other of the seide Counseill, for saiying his advys or entent. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17 Item I wyll that Maistr Thomas Harlowe sey the sermon at my interment. 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 1214 Master Barbour, quhilk was a worthi clerk, He said the Bruce amang his othir werk. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 246 And whan the kyng simon herde mawgis speke so, he said him grete thanke. 1498 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E. E. T. S.), There was a solempne sermon seyde, where the Maire there sette betwixt both presidentes. 1544 Patten *Exped. Scot.* Pref. a v, The whiche I had, or rather (to saie truth and shame the deuel, for out it wool) I stale. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 81 Where they may freely say their mindes. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 334 Mr. Caryl only prayed, the other two preached, and very good sermons they said.

† 8. To speak of, mention, enumerate, describe.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 346 Lihte gultes beteð þus anonriht, bi ou suluen and þauh sigged ham ine schrifte. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 70, I am not worþi to seyn moni of his werkes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5551 And oþir sellis he saȝe at sai wald he neuir. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5204 The same yle I said you, Cicill is calt.

9. To recite or repeat (something that has a prescribed form); occas. to recite from memory, in contradistinction to reading. Often in traditional collocations, as *to say grace*, *a lesson*, (*a*) *mass*, *a prayer*, (*one's prayers*).

In ritual use *say* and *sing* are sometimes equivalent; but *say* is the wider term, and seems often to have been applied distinctively to recitation without note.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Ich wille..segge ou þe crede word after word. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 24 A þisse wise ȝe muwen, ȝif ȝe wulleð, siggen ower Paternostres. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28248 My prayers say was me ful lathe. *a* 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10429 ȝyf one [*sc.* a mass] for me were specyale seyde. *c* 1330 *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 93, I see in song, in sedgeyng tale of Erceldoun & of Kendale, Non þam says as þai þam wrogh. *a* 1350 *Peter & Paul* 292 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 67 Þan to þe body he made him boun And sayd þore his coniurisoun. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 7 Dauid..made..instrumentis of musik, in whiche þe dekenes schulde seie ympnes and songes. 1415 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 23 That ther be x. M^l. masses Isayde for me of gode prestes. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xviii. (1869) 82 The gospel that ȝ haue herd seyd [Fr. *chanter*] in oure toun. *c* 1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 14 An honest Preest sufficiantly lerned in dyvynete to syng & say dyuyne seruice in the said Chapell. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 81 And whyle that grace is saying, friend, looke that ye make no noyse. 1544 *Exhort. to Prayer* A ix b, That whyche is printed in blacke letters is to be sayde or song of the prieste. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* Induct., Faith, we can say our parts. *c* 1616 S. Ward *Coal from Altar* (1627) 74 Sermons..so deliuered, as if one were acting a part, or saying a lesson by heart. 1641 J. Trappe *Theol. Theol.* viii. 307 They could not say Psalmes ..by heart. 1832 W. Palmer *Orig. Liturg.* I. 244 Collects to be said at matins and evensong. 1858 Longf. *Birds of Passage* I. *Children* ix, Ye are better than all the ballads That ever were sung or said. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 The Germans..had their own masses said in it [this church] on special days. 1884 J. Gilmour *Mongols* xviii. 212 In the act of disrobing, prayers are said most industriously.

† b. *absol.* with reference to church services.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* (B.) 27 When þe preyst says, or yf he syng, To hym þou gyf gud herkenyng. 1439 in *Ancestor* July (1904) 16, I bequethe to the person for seying and syngynge atte my dirige viij d. 1558 Kennedy in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 151 He can nolder sing nor say. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 106 Within a short space none of them were able either to say, reade, pray, or sing, in all the monastery. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 291 They are as usefully employed as those who neither sing nor say.

10. On the analogy of expressions like 'let us say', 'shall we say?', etc. (referable to senses 1–3), where the verb has contextually the sense of 'suppose', 'assume', the imperative *say* is idiomatically used: a. to introduce a clause, with the sense 'supposing', 'on the assumption *that*'; b. parenthetically, to indicate that a preceding sentence expresses a supposition or a selected instance; c. prefixed to a designation of number, quantity, date, etc. to mark it as an approximate guess or as representing a hypothetical case.

In commercial documents *say* is also used, without any implication of inexactness, to introduce any varied repetition of a numerical or quantitative statement: e.g., 'a shipment of 215 (say two hundred and fifteen) tons of coal'; 'thirteen stones (say 182 pounds)'; 'four editions of 2000 copies each.

or say in all 8000 copies'. Cf. Ger. *sage*, Da. *siger*, Sw. *säger*; the two last are indicative present, either 1st or 3rd pers. sing.; Du. has *segge* (old form of *zeg*, 1st pers.), and Fr. has *je dis* similarly used.

c 1596 *Sir T. More* I. i. 159 Well, say tis read, what is your further meaning in the matter. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 23 Say I do speake with her (my Lord) what then? 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlvi. 1 But say it had been out of his way. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. lxxxvi. (1674) 238 When a Prince, say it be not out of private hatred, but justly doth vex any great Officer. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 66 Pleasure and Pain are indeed to a certain Degree, say to a very high Degree, distributed amongst us without any apparent Regard to the Merit or Demerit of Characters. 1837 *Athenæum* No. 480, 6 A Venus—say of Parian marble in early Greek style. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* lii, Early in the week, or say Wednesday. 1863 KINGSLEY in *Lett.* etc. (1877) II. 147 The wages of my people..average XIS. per week...Harvesting, say £5 more. 1895 CAYLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Pure & Appl. Math.* XIII. 321 Radius vectors belonging to the same angle (or say opposite angles). 1896 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 143 But if the period of (say) 100 years subdivides itself. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 450 Equal volumes of, say, thirty and forty-fold diluted normal acid.

11. The inf. to **say** is used in parenthetic phrases with adv. or obj., as *so to say*, *shortly to say*, *soothly to say*; *sooth* or *truth to say*, *to say* (*the*) *truth*; *shame to say*, etc. (Cf. senses 2, 3, 7.)

† *To say better*: = 'more correctly speaking'.

a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 Soþ to seggen, ic not ȝif ich auerȝete ani ðing dede ðat [etc.]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3747 Bote to sigge [*v. rr.* segge, seye] ssortliche þer nas ver ne ner Of prowesse ne of corteisie in þe world is per. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) i. 81 Þare dwelled oure king, þe suth to saine, With his menȝe a litell while. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 284 For sothe he was a worthy man with alle, But sooth to seyn, I noot how men hym calle. *Ibid.* 468 Gat tothed was she, soothly for to seye. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvi. 176 And schortly to seye ȝou; thei suffren [etc.]. 1437 *Libel of Eng. Policy* in *Polit. Poems* (Rolls) II. 181 For here martis bene feble, shame to saye. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. viii, Ofttyme for to saye trouthe men lese theyre lyues. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* II. i. 136/2 In *Holinshed*, And to saie truth, one..of these small liuings is of so little value, that [etc.]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xv. 130 The auncient towne of the Sun called Heliopolis, or to say better, Solos or Soloe. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 12 And indeed such a fellow, to say precisely, were not for the Court. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 30 Nov., But, to say the truth, the present Ministry have a difficult task, and want me [etc.]. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. 311 We had been already five weeks in Savagedom,..and, to say the truth, we had had enough of it 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* XXVI. (ed. 3) 241 Having now, so to say, presented our humble duty to the Lord Mayor..let us retrace our steps. *Ibid.* xli. (ed. 3) 354 The investigation of this question, which, truth to say, was one of importance.

b. *Not to say . . .*: used (*a*) to imply that the speaker is content with a more moderate statement than that which he might have made; (*b*) *colloq.* = 'not what one may call . . .', 'not . . ., properly speaking'.

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat.-Eng. Dict., Nedum*, not to say. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xliv, 'Am not I [growing old], my dear?' 'No, papa, not old—not to say old'. *Mod.* His language was irreverent, not to say blasphemous.

12. I **say** has various idiomatic uses. **a.** Introducing a word, phrase, or statement repeated from the preceding sentence (usually in order to place it in a new connexion). Now somewhat *rare*.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 680 After him prophetes alle miȝte her non him [Adam] maken on stalle, on stalle, i seie, ðer he er stod. 1540 *Great Bible*, *Ps.* CXXX. 6 My soule ſtyeth vnto the Lorde, before the mornyng watche (I saye) before the mornynge watche. 1563 WINȝET tr. *Vincentius Lirin.* To Q. Marie, Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 7 The mony diuerse..sectis, raigeing..amangis the professouris of Christis name—raigeing I say, nocht only aganis..the haly, catholik Kirk, bot [etc.]. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes* iv. 161 For this reason, I say, I thought it a part of my duty. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 94, I took out one of the Bibles..; I say, I took it out, and brought both that and the Tobacco with me to the Table. 1833 KEBLE *Serm.* vi. (1848) 134 The case is, I say, conceivable, of a government..deliberately throwing off the restraint. 1906 BELLOC *Hills & Sea* Introd. 11 They took a rotten old leaky boat (they were poor and could afford no other)—they took, I say, a rotten old leaky boat.

b. *colloq.* quasi-*int.* Used to call attention to what is about to be said. (In the U. S. shortened to *say*.) Also, as a mere exclamation expressive of surprise, delight, dismay, or indignant protest.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pest.* III. v, I say, open the doore, and turne me out those mangy companions. 1857 J. G. HOLLAND *Bay Path* XXVI. 336 Say! What are you laughing at? 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 5 May 7/1 Say, boys, let's climb the mountain. 1890 L. FALCONER *Mlle. Ixe* III. 80, I say! won't it be glorious?

† **c.** *Book-keeping.* Formerly used to introduce the correction of an error which the book-keeper perceives as soon as he has made it, but does not expunge, in order not to disfigure the page.

1793 NEMNICH *Comptoir-Lex., Engl.* [with example 'Bought of M. N. *I say* Sold M. N.']

13. Combined with advs.

a. Say away *intr.* = *say on. rare.*

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* VIII, Say away, therefore, as confidently as if you spoke to your father.

† **b. Say forth** *intr.* = *say on. Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 47 'Sey forth', quod sche, 'and tell me how'. *Ibid.* 310 Thus have I, fader, said mi wille; Say ye now forth, for I am stille. 1808 [see SAY *sb.*[4] 4].

c. Say on. In the *imperative* = 'say what you wish to say'. Now only *intr.*; in early use also *trans.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1227 'Sei on dame!' and sche bigan To tellen als a fals wimman. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 199 Tharfor sais on ȝour will planly. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 146 'But here my wordes, yf it playse you'. 'saye on hardely', sayd the kynge. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* IV. (1744) 21, I wyll first conclude, and then saye on thy mynde. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* ii. 14 He said moreouer, I haue somewhat *to say* vnto thee. *And she saide*, Say on. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 228 Say therefore on. 1851 TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* 57 Yet say on.

d. Say out. *trans.* (*a*) To say openly. † (*b*) To finish saying, say to the end (*obs.*).

c 1407 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 4583, I say yt out, me lyst nat lovne, Thus ye shuld hir name expovne. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ci. 95 He had no sooner say'd out his Say, but [etc.]. 1768, *a* 1843 [see SAY *sb.*[4] 4]. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* iv. (1904) 125/1, I apologize for saying out in controversy charges against the Church of Rome, which withal I affirm that I fully believed at the time when I made them.

e. Say over. *trans.* To repeat from memory.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 231 Let the poorer sorte oftymes saye over theyr *Pater noster*, and after receyve the Sacrament. 1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 177 Or that a Man in Anger is as Wise as he that hath said ouer the foure and twenty Letters. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* XXXVI. 60 It is lawful to hear an ignorant raw Lad, that saith over a dry Sermon as a Boy saith his Lesson. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 47 Doris made a comic rhyme of it, And said it over to me.

14. *Comb.*: **say-grace**, one who says grace at meals; † **say-nay**, a refusal; **say-nothing** *a.*, silent. See also SAY-SO, SAY-WELL.

1688 C. HOOLE *School-Colloq.* 35 Perhaps you should have a Say-nay (or a Canvas). 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. III. ii. 243 The race of formal spintexts and solemn saygraces is nearly extinct. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* V. v, She with her quiet, say-nothing manner slips through all my careless questionings. 1853 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1860) I. 98 One of your discreet, see-everything, say-nothing serving-men.

† **Say**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6, 8 (9 *Sc.*) **sey**, 4–8 **say**, 4 **saȝe**, 5 **saie**. [Aphetic form of ASSAY *v.*] = ASSAY *v.* in various senses.

1. *trans.* To try, to put to the proof, to test the fitness of; = ASSAY *v.* 1.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1093 Charlis clipede ys leches..þat þai scholde til him go is wounde to enserche & saye. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* vii. 24 Alle thingis I saȝede [Vulg. *tentavi*] in wisdam. *a* 1440 *Found. St. Bart's* (E.E.T.S.) 51 He lost the light of boith yen; therfor he graspid abowte..sayynge his way with his stayff. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 26 And thei ordeined amonges hem how thei shulde saie her wyfes. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 243 The blak knicht sayit thame all bot thair was nane that mycht war him. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 7 We sayed the pumps, and found her stanch. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv, I at ewe-milking first sey'd my young skill. *a* 1801 GALL *Poems* (1819) 12 Time in vain shall sey his rage To blot it frae the gilded page. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* II, *Earl Walter* xlvi, Rise up, Lord Darcie, sey thy brand, And fling thy mail away.

2. *trans.*, also *intr.* with *of*. To try by tasting; = ASSAY *v.* 5.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 764 in *Babees Bk.*, When þe sewer comys vnto þe borde, Alle þe mete he sayes at on bare worde. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 34 Grene leikis and all sic, men may say. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 75 Say of it: i. e. tast of it, *Suff.*

3. *trans.* To try (*on*) (clothes); = ASSAY *v.* 7.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, *Phi.* Me thinkes, he lookes like a taylour alreadie. *Pha.* I, that had sayed on one of his customers sutes. 1625 — *Staple of N.* I. ii. *Stage direct.*, He sayes his sute. 1630 — *New Inn* IV. iii, She did but say the suit on.

4. To attempt, to try to do (anything difficult); = ASSAY *v.* 16.

? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 368 in *Dunbar's Poems* 297 On his feit he startis vp full sture, And come agane, and seyit all his cure. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 361, I was affrayd to mount sa hich, For feir to get ane fall: Affrayit to say it, I luikit vp on loft. 16.. *Childe Waters* XXX. in Child *Ballads* II. 87/1 For there is noe place about this house Where I may say a sleepe.

5. *intr.* or with *inf.* **a.** To apply oneself, to set oneself (*to do* something). = ASSAY *v.* 17.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1826 Wyþ trip forsetten, ilk oþer to gyle, In lyſt in wrypyng þey sayed vmwhile. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* 708/4906 (E.E.T.S.) Wherfore, þe kyng cast & wolde saie Shape a wei her malis to with-stonde. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 354 Sin Aforn vs thre ye apperen, lo! And without worde say for to make passage, It is noght the dede of gentil corage. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Soun.* vii. 6 Of mercy and of judgment sey to sing. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster*, *Apol. Dial.* Wks. 1616 I. 353 Once, I'le say, To strike the eare of time, in those fresh straines, As shall [etc.]. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* V. K 3 This Diomed? who..sayd to wound faire Venus in the hand. 1692 *Scarronides* II. 30 With trembling hands he 'says to pull at, And tear the throatling noose from gullet. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 95, I sey'd ance to cast off my coat.

Say, obs. f. SAW *sb.*[1]; obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of SEE *v.*; obs. Sc. f. SO, SOW *v.*

Sayable (sē'·ăb'l), *a.* [f. SAY *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being said.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. viii. § 9 What is suggested in times of play should be rightly sayable without toil. 1892 F. M. WILSON *Primer Browning* 132 Browning has said all that was sayable concerning the celebrated cause. 1902 *Month* Nov. 463 To him, nothing is sayable which has already been said.

Sayall, variant of SEYAL.

Sayerying, Saydly, obs. ff. SACRING, SADLY.

Sayer[1] (sē'·əɹ). Forms: 4–5 **segger**; 4 **seiere**, 4–5 **seyere**, 6 **saier**, 6 *Sc.* (9 *arch.*) **sayar**, 5– **sayer**. [f. SAY *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who says.

† **1.** A professional reciter. Cf. DISOUR. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 76, I mad noght for no disours, ne for no seggers, no harpours.

b. A poet, narrator. *arch.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. *Prol.* 27 The sayar eik suld weil consider this, His mater, and quhamto it entitillit is. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 560 This is not a truth of nature; it is therefore not the meaning of Samund the sayer. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 17 Ilk comic scene of ilka age, Gleam'd out of ilka sayar's page.

2. One who says (something specified or implied).

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 158 Lette not the autorie of the Seyere meve the; take no cure of the Seyere what Persone he is. *a* 1539 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 55 That by the heiing of the same devocion may encrease aswell in the singers and sayers as in the herers. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 430/1 All sayaris and heiraris of messe. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2) 331, I cannot endure long the sayers of good things. 1779 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let. Dec. Diary* (1892) I. 208, I never..have been a sayer of the thing that is not. 1838 WILBERFORCE in Ashwell *Life* (1880) I. 119 But merely saying a strong thing would..do them no good; they would only identify the sayer with a party. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 136 Mother of mysteries! Sayer of dark sayings in a thousand tongues!

† **b.** With qualifying word, as *false*, *ill*, *sooth sayer*: One who speaks falsely, ill, truly, etc. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xvi. 9 My ryuelis seyn witnesse aȝen me, and the false seiere is rered vp aȝen my face. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 524/33 Bettre is chidyng of a soþ seyere þen deceyuyng of a losyngere. *c* 1400 *Title* (of 'Richard the Redeless') Mum, Soth-segger! 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 954/2 Lest men myghte thinke he fayned, he should seke out and bring furth some of those shrewd sayers himself. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N n iij b, The most vylanie in men, is to bee ylle saiers. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 40 We ar forbiddin be it to bear fals and deceptfull witnes..as veriallie is doone be quhisperars, bakbytters, and euil sayers.

† **3.** A director. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 112/4 (Inv. St. Firmin) And the peple of thyse cytees meued them eche from his place.. wythout sayer or comander [L. *quasi ut unusquisque suum haburisset præceptorem et ducem*].

† **Say'er**[2]. *Obs.* [Aphetic var. of ASSAYER. Cf. SAY *v.*[2]] One who assays or tests; an assayer of metals, a foretaster of food, etc.

? 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 166 in Ellis *Metr. Rom.* (1805) III. 146 Thy 'sayer [*v. rr.* assayar, tastour] shall ben an hound, To assay thy meat before thee. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 868 in *Macro Plays* 64 Wyth yow tweyn, wo ys replyede, He may sey he hathe a schrewde seyer. 1579 in R. W. Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scotl.* (1876) I. Introd. 34 The generall of his cunyehous Mr. Cunyear Wardanis sinkar syer prentaris forgearis and vtheris. 1835 *Aſſ. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* IV. 2242 The Market Sayer, Corn Prizer, and all the other inferior officers mentioned above, are annually appointed by the alderman's court [at Grantham].

‖ **Sayer**[3] (sā'·yəɹ). *India.* Also **syre**, **sair**. [Urdū, a. Arab. سائر *sā'ir*, pres. pple. either of *sāra* to go or of *sā'ara* to remain. (For various proposed explanations see Yule.)] A general name for a class of imposts of the nature of transit and excise duties, originally levied by the zemindars within their own estates, and under the East India Company's rule chiefly collected by the government. Also *attrib.*

The sayer duties had been abolished in the three presidencies before the rule of the Company came to an end, and the term is no longer in official use.

1789 in *Cornwallis Corresp.* (1859) I. 557 What are called the Sayer collections. 1790 *Ibid.* II. 492 Our former despatches will have acquainted you that we had taken into the hands of Government the collection of the internal duties usually denominated the Sayer. 1811 KIRKPATRICK *Nepaul* 103 The revenues of a village..consist principally in the rent of houses, and the Sair, or duties charged on salt, tobacco, pepper, beetle-nut [etc.]. 1850 *Directions Rev. Off. N. W. Prov.* 43 There are also other items, called Sayer or Sewaee collections, which are much prized by the proprietors, and which in some cases constitute a valuable property.

Saye·tte. *rare*−°. [a. F. *sayette*, dim. of *saie* SAY *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Sayette*, a mixed stuff of silk and cotton, also called sagathy.

Sayeure, obs. form of SAWYER.

Sayfe, obs. Sc. form of SAFE.

† **Say-hand.** *Obs. rare*−[1]. [? From the phrase *to say* (= try) *one's hand.*] An attempt, experiment.

1712 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) I. 362 Upon the 29th, there was a soldier buried in the High Church-yard with the English service. This is the first say-hand.

Saying (sē'·iŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also *a.* 4–5 **segg-**, **sedge**, **sigg-**, **sygg-**, (4 *Kent.* **zigg-**); **-ing(e**, **-yng(e**; *β.* 4–6 **sai-**, **sey-**; **-ing(e**, **-eng(e**, **-yng)e**; 4–6 **sayng(e**, **saing**, **seyng(e**. [f. SAY *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of SAY *v.*[1]; utterance, enunciation; recitation. † *Saying-again* = AGAIN SAYING.

Often (contrasted with *doing*) denoting a mere assertion or promise, as opposed to action or performance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28582 On seuen maners ar þai [*sc.* sins] for-giuen,..Of hali water þe strenkling, And thoru þe pater noster saying. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) Pref. 99,

I see in song in sedgeyng tale Of Erceldoun & of Kendale, Non þam sayns as þai þam wroght, & in þer sayng it semes noght. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 134 Courtoyse langage and well saynge is moche worth and coste lityll. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3242 Geffray answered: 'wele saide here haue ye; Go forth,' said he, 'with-out sayng-Again'. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* R ij b, Saying and doyng, are twoo thinges, we say. 1582 ALLEN *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 3 Saying of Masse, hearing of confessions, preaching and such like dueties and functions of Priesthod. 1845 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 38 Saying by heart is a tiresome and unsatisfactory kind of teaching-work.

b. In phrase 'There is no saying' = it is impossible to say, there is no certainty attainable. Cf. the more usual 'there is no telling'.

1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xx, They won't come now..but there is no saying.

2. Something that is said; now chiefly, something that has been said by a (more or less distinguished) person, an apophthegm, a dictum.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 734 Þe caytyfe þat lay yn hys bedde, For here seyyng wax sore adredde. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) 255 Certaynly, his noble sayinges can I not amende. 1463 in *Coventry Leet-bk.* 322 And þervppon the kyng, supposyng theyre seying to be trewe, sent his lettrez of priue sygnet to the Officers of this Cite. 1530 PALSGR. 427/2 Take no hede to his sayenges for he is madde. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlix. 4, I will incline mine eare to a parable; I will open my darke saying vpon the harpe. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 104 My heart hath been a store-house long of things And sayings laid up, portending strange events. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 52. 336 It is a Saying I have always admired in Monsieur Bruyere. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 660 The King read, and remained, according to the saying of Churchill, hard as the marble chimney-pieces of Whitehall. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. viii, Then came sayings of dry humour. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 622 'May God be with thee, sweet, when old and gray, And past desire!' a saying that anger'd her. 1897 GRENFELL & HUNT (*title*), ΑΟΓΙΑ ΙΙΙΣΟΥ, Sayings of our Lord.

b. Something commonly said; a proverb; *occas.* † a current form of speech.

c 1450 MYRC *Festial* 86 Ze haue a comyn sayng among you and sayn þat Godys grace ys worth a new fayre. 1480 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 27 For ther is proverbe and a seyenge, that a castelle that spekythe, and a womane that wille here, ther wille be gotene bothe. 1530 PALSGR. 698/1 God save you, whiche sayeng we use whan we come firste to ones presence. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 2 According to the common saying, Where God hath his Church, the Devill hath his Chappell. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 50 ₱ 8, I can see into a Mill-stone as far as another (as the Saying is). 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxiv. 250 The name..was amplified into short proverbial sayings.

† **c.** ? = DITTY 2. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* VIII. 3081 It sit him wel to singe and daunce, And do to love his entendance In songes bothe and in seyinges After the lust of his pleyinges.

† **d.** Repetition of a spell or incantation. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 549 'Why', seyd he, 'wyl hyt nat ryse, And y haue do þe same wyse, And seyd þe wurdys, lesse ne mo, And for my seyyng wyl hyt nat go'? 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 531 With all þe wyle of his werk þe waie gon enchaunte, By segging of sorsery. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 296 So blynd ye are by her sayeng that ye dare not enquere nor knoweth wher she becommeth or gooth.

† **3.** *collect. sing.* General habit of speech; usual manner of speaking; the remarks of a person considered collectively. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 484 Nought so, sir, his seggyng is full sothly soth, It bryngis oure bernes in bale for to bynde. *c* 1570 W. WAGER *The longer thou livest* 1774 (Brandl) But such fooles in their harts do say, That there is no God, neyther Heauen, nor Hell; According to their saying they follow that way.

† **4.** A right to speak; a 'voice' in an assembly. Also, *to have a saying to* = 'to have something to say to'. *Obs.* Cf. SAY *sb.*[4] 3.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 397/1 That no merchaunt..bere any voice, ne have saying in any Court. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 131 These sixe Aldermen..knowyng that neither the Aldermen, nor the worshipfull of the Citie, should haue any saiyng in the matter, fearing their cause, went into a Canons house of Paules. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 67 b, Of the contrary part the Carthaginenses ruled on the seas uncontrolled and hoped wel to have a saying by land. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. (1633) E 1, For though they doe a while increase and multiply, I'le haue a saying to that Nunnery. 1607 B. BARNES *Divils Charter* v. ii. K 3, I must haue a saying to those bottels. (*He drinketh.*)

† **Sa'ying,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. SAY *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of SAY *v.*[2] in various senses.

1511–12 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 274 Compt maid with William Striveling for expensis maid be him apone the sayng of the led mynd of Ilay.

b. *Comb.*: **saying-knife,** that with which the say of grease of a deer is taken.

a 1858 KINGSLEY *New Forest Ballad* 51 The young man drove his saying knife Deep in the old man's breast. 1865 — *Herew.* XXXIX, [He] pulled out a saying-knife, about half as long again as the said priest's hand.

Saylch, sayll, obs. Sc. forms of SEAL.

Saym(e, obs. forms of SEAM *sb.*, lard.

† **Say'ment.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. SAY *v.*[2] + -MENT.] A trial, exploit.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 50 Torrent sayd:..'An other sayment woll I see, Ore I take ordor of knyght'.

Saymne, variant of SAMEN *a. Obs.*, same.

Sayn(e, obs. ff. SAINT, SEINE, SEE *v.*

Saynd(e, Sayndisman: see SAND, SANDESMAN.

Saynite (sē'nəit). *Min.* [a. G. *Saynit* (F. von Kobell 1853), after *Sayn*, Prussia, its locality: see -ITE.] A synonym of GRÜNAUITE.

1858 J. NICOL *Elem. Min.* 298.

Saynsure: see SAINSE.

Saynts-bell: see SANCTUS BELL.

‖ **Sayon** (sęyoñ). *Antiq.* [F., augm. of *saie*: see SAY *sb.*] A kind of sleeveless jacket, worn in the Middle Ages by men of the lower classes.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) II. 342 Pietro della Valle describes the Aba as worn by the Persians and Arabs. He says it is a sayon open in front, and without sleeves.

Sayr(e, obs. forms of SORE.

Sayse, saysi, obs. forms of SEIZE.

Saysine, saysing, obs. forms of SEISIN.

Say-so (sē'·sōu), *sb.* Now *dial.* and *U. S.* [f. SAY *v.*[1] + So *adv.*] (A person's) mere word or dictum. *Upon my* (*your*) *say-so*, upon one's word. Also, *To have the say-so*: 'to have the say', to be the authority.

1637 HEYLIN *Antid. Lincoln.* i. 49 They are only say-soes, and no proofes at all. 1676 MOXON *Print Letters* 2 Their Say-so stands for no Proof. 1757 FOOTE *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 148 Do you love me?..With all my soul...Upon your sayso?..Upon my sayso. 1788 *Ann. Reg., Poetry* 185 On my Sayso, Miss, I'm turn'd thirteen. 1890 D. C. MURRAY *John Vale's Guardian* I. ix. 169 'Well, upon my sayso!' said Isaiah. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCIII. 33/2 It is just possible that I took him through from New York without a train, by the mere say-so of my pen. 1902 WISTER *Virginian* xvi, He was the cook that had the say-so in New York.

Say'-well, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 seywel, seiwel. [f. SAY *v.*[1] + WELL *adv.*] Approval expressed in words; verbal commendation. (Orig. as *personification.*)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 19 Þe Cunstable of Þe Castel.. haþ fyue feire sones bi his furste wyf: Sire seowel and seywel [etc.]. 15.. *Six Ballads* (Percy Soc. 1844) 6 Say-well is good, but do-well is better. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theorists Panegyr.* (1629) 9 He did not well to them, without their Say-well of him. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* 52 'Say weel is good, but deea-weel is better', explained by what the pious matron remarked, 'I cannot talk my religion, but I can live it'.

‖ **Sayyid** (sē'·yid). Also seid, seyd, seyęd, seyyad, syed. [Arab. سيّد *sayyid*, lit. 'lord', 'prince'. Cf. CID.] In Mohammedan countries, the title given to a man who is supposed to trace his descent from Husain, the elder grandson of the Prophet. Also *attrib.*

1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1821 VII. 91 He was a Syed, that is to say, a descendant of Mahomed. 1811 tr. *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.* in *Pinkerton's Voy.* X. 39 He looked with disdain upon the Turkish Sherriffes, and the Arabian Seids. 1827 LADY H. STANHOPE *Mem.* (1845) I. ii. 56 A young *seyd*, a friend of mine. 1840 FRASER *Koordistan*, etc. I. iv. 99 All individuals of that order of Seyeds, called *Suggerán*,—that is, who can boast of an indisputable descent from the daughter of the prophet in the male line. 1849 *Dry Leaves* 22 A Seyyad by birth, he had killed his brother to obtain some property. 1855 R. F. BURTON *Al-Medinah & Meccah* ii. (1893) 3 In Arabia..the Sayyid is the descendant of Hosayn...In Persia and India, the Sharif is the son of a Sayyid woman and a common Moslem.

Sazhen, variant of SAGENE [1].

Sbirro (sbi'rro). Pl. **sbirri** (sbi'ri); also 7 *anglicized* **sbirres, -is.** [a. It. *sbirro*, whence F. *sbirre*; cf. Sp. *esbirro.*] An Italian police officer.

a 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. (1670) 252 This Governour..hath besides his own guards, a *Barigello* or Captain of the *Sbirri* or Sergeants. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2224/1 The Sbirres or Officers of Justice. 1688 *Lett. conc. Present St. Italy* 119 The Sbiri (a sort of men like our Bailiffs) carried him to another [Judge]. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2890/1 Sbirris or Officers of Justice. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. ii. 28 Had I been silent, not a sbirro but Had kept me in his eye, as meditating..revenge. 1888 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 183, I rolled through Italy in a diligence, in company with sundry Papal *sbirri* as fellow-passengers.

'Sblood (zblʊd). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 6 zbloud, 'sblud, 7 s'bloud, slud, slood, 8 (*affected*) s'blead. A euphemistic shortening of *God's blood* (see GOD *sb.* 14), used as an oath or asseveration.

1598 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV* (Qo. 1) I. ii. 82 Zbloud I am as melancholy as a gyb Cat. 1599 — *Hen. V* (Fol. 1) IV. viii. 10 'Slud. 1604 — *Ham.* (Qo. 2) II. ii. 384 S'bloud. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* I. i, Slud Aunt, what if my dreame had beene true. *Ibid.* II. i, Slood me thinks a man Should not of meere necessitie be an Asse. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 89 Sblood what is learning? An artificiall cobwebbe to catch flies. 1705 VANBRUGH *Country House* II. iv, A parcel of Fellows swear they'll have our Venison, and s'blead I swear they shall have none on't. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* I. i, 'Sblood, Sir, would it be in the Character of a Politician to make him a Conjurer? 1737 R. DRURY *Rival Milliners* II. xii, S'blud and Thunder, Give me the Settlement again. 1848 BOKER *Calaynos* v. ii. Poems (1857) I. 102 'Sblood! but they'd make you caper!

'Sbobs. An unmeaning oath: cf. prec. and *Od's bobs* under OD [1].

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 170 'Sbobs, as I hope to breath, a smug-faced little Rogue! 1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 32 'Sbobs! I declare, it does not smack amiss.

'Sbo'dikins. A euphemistic shortening of *God's bodikins* (see GOD *sb.* 14 b, OD [1] 2, and BODIKIN).

1676 DURFEY *Madam Fickle* I. i, (1677) 3 'Sbodikins, I am told in the Country there's not a true Wit in all the Fraternity but he. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 120 'Sbudikins, you've almost walk'd me off my Legs tho'. 1733 FIELDING *Intrig. Chamberm.* II. ix. S'bodikins! I am in a rage. 1733 — *Quixote in Eng.* III. xiv, 'Sbodlikins! I find there's nothing in making love when a man's but once got well into 't. 1790 *Bystander* 183 'Sbodikins', cried Cozin, 'but I do tell ye I be not'. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1884) 115, I flopp'd forth, 'sbuddikins! on my own ten toes.

† **'Sbo'dy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Shortened form of *God's body*, used as an oath.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i, S'body, giue Husbands the head a little more, and they'll be nothing but Head shortly.

† **'Sbores.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. A euphemistic oath: cf. the preceding words.

1635 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* IV. iii, S'bores I bit my tongue too hard.

† **'Sbud(s.** *Obs.* = 'SBODIKINS.

1676 DURFEY *Madam Fickle* I. i. (1677) 3, I am heartily glad to see you, Good Mr. Harry. 'Sbud he sprouts up finely. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* II. i, S'buds! a Months pay is Nothing to thee. 1733 FIELDING *Quixote in Eng.* II. v, 'Sbud! I'll beat your lanthorn jaws into your throat, you rascal. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 305 S'bud, we had something better to do.

Sca, obs. Sc. form of SCALL *sb.*

Scab (skæb), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 scabbe, 4–7 skab, 5–6 skabbe, 6 skabe, scappe, 6–7 scabb, 3– scab. [a. ON. **skabb-r* (MSw. *skabb-er*, mod. Sw. *skabb*, Da. *skab* from the 13th c.), corresponding to OE. *sceabb* SHAB *sb.*, q.v. for cognate forms. With sense 4 cf. MDu. *schabbe*, applied to women with the senses 'slut' and 'scold'; possibly this word, used by foreign vagrants, may have helped the development of the sense in Eng.; its etymological relation to early mod.Du. *schabbe* (Kilian), Flem. dial. *schab* itch (= OE. *sceabb*) is not clear.

The occurrence of the word in Kentish of the 13th c. is a difficulty, as the Scandinavian form would be unlikely to be adopted in that dialect. Perh. the word may in this passage represent the OE *sceabb*, with archaizing spelling due to the influence of the L. *scabies*, which it here renders (cf. Lev. xiii. 6, Vulgate). Association with the Latin word of similar sound has influenced the later medical use.]

† **1.** Disease of the skin in which pustules or scales are formed: a general term for skin diseases, but sometimes *spec.* = itch or scabies (also, *dry scab*), ringworm or tinea, syphilis; *wet scab*, eczema.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 31 Si lepre [signefiep] þo sennen, þet scab bi-tokned þo litle sennen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11820 Þe scab ouer-gas his bodi all. *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 553 Withoute bleyne scabbe or royne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxii. (Bodl. MS.), Wete scabbe [L. *scabies humida*] with quitter and scales. *Ibid.* lxiii, Drye scabbe..somtyme..comeþ of stronge colerike mater oþer melancolike..and þis yuel hatte Impetigo. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 191 Also scabbe, sum is drie & summe is wet. If it be drie, it schal propirli be clepid icche. And if it be moist, it schal be clepid scabbe. 1530 PALSGR. 265/2 Scabbe, *voigne.* 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 12 It healeth scabbes, and vlcers of the skinne. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. v, It driues away Leaprosie, Scabbes, cleeres the blood. 1658 OSBORN *King James* Wks. (1673) 514 For (spight of his Tarbox) he died of the Scab. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 168, I think thou hast got the scab which they call Spanish. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 114 They commended Unguents of quick-silver against the scab. 1742 tr. *Heister's Surg.* (1768) I. 279 The Term *Tinea* at present is applied to a large dry Scab, which Children and Infants are subject to upon the Head. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 286 Th' infectious scab, raising from extremes Of want or surfeit.

† **b.** *fig.* Applied to moral or spiritual disease.

1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (1871) 11 This is the great scabbe why they will not let the newe testament go a-brode yn your moder tong. 1567 PAULFREYMAN *Bauldwin's Mor. Philos.* VIII. ii, It is a scabbe of the world to be enuious at vertue. 1651 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* 1137 The itch of disputing is the scab of the Church [transl. of the saying *Disputandi pruritio est ecclesiæ scabies*]. 1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 429 O for an ointment to destroy the scab Call'd Envy.

2. A cutaneous disease in animals, esp. sheep, resembling the itch and the mange.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 30 Of pokkes, and of scabbe, ..Shal euery sheepe be hool. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* (1534) C 8 This maner of foldynge shall brede noo mathes nor scabbe. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 98 When they [*i.e.* sheep] are closyd in ranke pasturys and butful [? batful] ground, they are sone touchyd wyth the skabe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 468 That free from Gouts thou mayst preserve thy Care [*vis.* sheep], And clear from Scabs. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distempers of Horses* 11 Some indeed have attempted to call the Scab the subtercutaneous Distemper. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 554 Swine that have the scab. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 101 The sheep in the north are quite well—whilst the scab reappears yearly in the south.

b. A disease of cultivated plants, due to vegetable parasites, and causing scab-like roughness.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* iv. iii. 27 (E.D.S.). 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 39 The Potatoe is also liable to other disorders; in very dry seasons, excrescences will arise, vulgarly called the Scab. 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, The wet weather is likely to produce scab in growing wheat. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 30 Oct. 1/7 The disease of black scab is spreading alarmingly among potatoes.

3. The crust which forms over a wound or sore during cicatrization.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 185 Anoynte al his heed.. til al þe scabbis þerof be wel tobroke. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Prol. B iij b, They clawe of their owne skabbe. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXX. 110 The skinne being deuided and disvnited with scabbes. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. xliii, Old fulsome bags with scabs and skurf bedight. 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Mar., My sore

shin itched, and I forgot what it was, and rubbed off the scab, and blood came. 1799 *Med. Frnl.* II. 372 An elevated smooth brown scab remained..upon each of the children's arms, after all discharge from the part had ceased. 1876 Bristowe *Theory & Pract. Med.* 316 Not unfrequently, when the scab seems fully formed, suppuration still goes on beneath and around it.

fig. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. iii. 107 *Con.* Here man, I am at thy elbow. *Bor.* Mas and my elbow itcht, I thought there would a scabbe follow. 1607 — *Cor.* I. i. 169. 1799 Coleridge *Lett.* 16 Sept. (1895) 306 Mere cutaneous scabs of loyalty which only ape the king's evil. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 72 The great city seemed strangely squalid and mean, a sort of scab that had sprouted at the bosom of ancient and fertile nature.

b. *transf.* in *Iron-founding.* (See quot. 1884.)

1881 C. Wylie *Iron Founding* 30 To avoid scabs and a bad casting. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Scab*, a protuberance on a casting formed by the washing away of the mold-wall.

4. *slang.* A term of abuse or depreciation applied to persons: **a.** A mean, low, 'scurvy' fellow; a rascal, scoundrel. † *occas.* applied to a woman.

c 1590 R. Greene *Fr. Bacon* i. (1630) 2 Loue is such a proud scab, that he will neuer meddle with fooles nor children. 1592 Lyly *Endymn.* IV. ii, *Pages.* What are yee (scabs?) *Watch.* The Watch: This the Constable. [1599, 1607: see 3 *fig.*] 1664 Cotton *Scarron.* I. 15 A vap'ring Scab, and a great Swearer. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canl. Crew, Scab*, a sorry Wench, or Scoundrel-Fellow. 1701 De Foe *Trueborn Eng.* I. 16 The Royal Branch from Pictland did succeed, With Troops of Scots and Scabs from North-by-Tweed. 1725 Swift *On Wood the Iron-monger* 9 This vap'ring Scab must needs devise To ape the Thunder of the Skies. 1735 Sheridan in *Swift's Lett.* 5 Oct., The devil take all the D's in Christendom, for a pack of saucy scabs. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 18 'There's a scurf!' said one; 'He's a regular scab,' cried another. 1899 Kipling *Stalky* 71 You're three beastly scabs!

b. (orig. *U. S.*) A workman who refuses to join an organized movement on behalf of his trade.

1811 *Sel. Cases St. New York* I. 262 The offending member was then termed a *scab* and wherever he was employed no others of the society were allowed to work. 1881 *Standard* 3 Nov. 3/4 Mr. Abbott asked Passfield if he had not told him he heard Hall call Harris a '—— scab'. 1890 *Leeds Merc.* 1 July, Many of them acted as pickets with the object of preventing any strangers—commonly known as 'scabs', or 'blacklegs'..from entering the works.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, It was decided to stop the purchase of what is termed 'scab beer' to-day. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 27 Sept., Their rules prohibit them to work along with scab switchmen.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scab-bringing* adj.; scab-mite *U. S.*, the itch-mite, *Acarus scabiei*; † scab-picker, ? one who treats sheep for the scab.

1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 394 That na forestar hald undir him in his steid baggar, flegeour, turnour.., pelar of bark, scab pikar [etc.]. 1611 Cotgr., *Escarotique*,..skab-bringing.

Scab (skæb), *v.* [f. Scab *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To form a scab or scabs upon. *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 376 Great drouth And fiery thirst, that scabbe my lips and mouth.

2. *intr.* and *pass.* To become encrusted with a scab or scabs. Also with *over*. † *To scab off*: to shed a scab.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1864/8 A little Scar upon the Ribs of the fore-side scab'd. 1703 Mead in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1296 He pointed to a great many little Pustules not yet Scabb'd over. 1725 Huxham *ibid.* XXXIII. 394 Those Pustules arose, maturated, and scabb'd off. 1780 Hunter *ibid.* LXX. 133 The sore being allowed to scab, the slough and scab unite and drop off together. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 392 Thus forming two separate ulcers, which speedily scabbed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 813 A slowly spreading infiltration of the skin, which tends to scab over.

b. *Iron-founding.* To form 'scabs'.

1881 C. Wylie *Iron Founding* 58 A loam mould run at the top may scab.

3. *slang.* To behave as a 'scab' or 'blackleg'.

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 10/2 A surplus army of labour which can be relied upon to 'scab' on their neighbours when these rebel against the capitalists. 1907 U. Sinclair in *Daily Chron.* 11 July 3/1 The starving workmen will scab.

Scabard(e, -arge, obs. ff. Scabbard *sb.*[1]

† **Scabba·do.** *Obs.* [f. Scab *sb.* + -ado. Cf. *scrubbado.*] Venereal disease, syphilis.

1651 *Pleas. Hist. Miller of Mansfield* 8 Or art thou not troubled with the Scabbado. 1680 R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Collog.* 62 Hot Baths..are found to be ill for the Scabbado. 1681 [see Psora]. 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* (1878) I. 290 The new Scabbado.

Scabbard (skæ·bärd), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 3 scauberc, 4 scoaberke, 4–5 scau-, 5 scaw-, s(c)kaw-, skau-, skaberk(e, skabrek. *β.* 4–5 scabarge, -erge, 5 skaberge, 7 sca(r)bridge. *γ.* 4–5 scaubert, 5 scawbert, scaubart, 6 scaberth, *Sc.* scau-, scawbart, scaw-, skaw-, schawbert, scalbart, -bert, 6–7 scabbert. *δ. Sc.* 5 skawburn(e. *ε.* 4 skawbard, *Sc.* scalburde, 4–5 scauberd(e, 5–6 scabard(e, 5–7 -erd, 6 skabard, -ord, 7 scabbord, -erd, 8 -oard, 6– scabbard. [a. AF. **escauberc* (recorded only in pl. *escaubers, -ers*, 'vaginas', 'dolones', Joannes de Garlandia, 13th c.), *escauberge* (13th c. in *Registr. Malmesb.*, Rolls Ser., I. 55), latinized *eschauberca* (an. 1204 in *Rot. Chart.* 134/1).

Evidence of the existence of the word in continental OF. has not yet been found, as J. de Garlandia, though resident in France, was an Englishman. The form represents an earlier **scalberc, -berge*, which must be an adoption of a Teut. compound, the last element of which contains the root **berg-* to protect (cf. Hauberk). No such Teut. compound has, however, been found. As to the origin of the first element two suggestions have been made: (1) that it is OHG. *scala* shell, husk, which does not yield a very satisfactory sense; (2) that **scalberc* is altered by dissimilation from **scarberc*, from OHG. *scar, scara*, ordinarily meaning 'scissors', but occas. used as a designation for a sword. The Icel. *skjálg-r* scabbard, *skálm* short sword (? a. Gr. σκάλμη), *skálm* 'one part of a cloven thing' (Vigf.), pl. bean-pods, have some resemblance in form and sense, but the possibility of etymological connexion is very doubtful.]

1. The case or sheath which serves to protect the blade of a sword, dagger, or bayonet when not in use.

Usually made of hide or leather, bound with metal; sometimes entirely composed of steel or more precious metals, and embroidered, inlaid, or decorated with precious stones and jewels.

α. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5538 To is scauberc he pulte is hond. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 771 In-to is scaberke he potte his swerd. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2845 The swerd.. was alway stylle cloos In the skawberk. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 118 Whan Arthur was releved, he drowgh his swerde oute of skabrek. *Ibid.* 347 He..yede firste to Calibourne and putte it in the skaberke whan he hadde dried it clene.

β. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 266 It is not liklyche þat Crist..schulde carie a swerd in a scabarge for to slee a sely lombe. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2790 Then drawing his swerd the scaberge fro, The poynt gayn the dore put he ther-vnto. 1600–1 *Churchw. Acc. E. Budleigh* (Brushfield 1894) 19 Pd. for scabridges & for two swordes & a scabridge for a dager ij^{s} vj^{d}. 1673–4 *Totnes Rec.* in Jewitt & Hope *Corp. Plate* (1895) I. 162 Paid for a new Scarbridge for ye Town sword.

γ. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 628 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 296 The scaubert wes gold pur ant fin. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/1 Scawbert, or chethe (*S.* scawberk, *K. P.* scauberd), *vagina.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. v. 160 The schawbert with broun jasp was picht. *Ibid.* XI. i. 27 Abowt hys gorget..Was hung hys sueid with evor scawbart fyne. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 231 Ane scalbert also quilk was of purpure fine. 1600 J. Lane *Tom Tel-troth* (Shaks. Soc.) 127 Then..swords might in scabberts sleepe.

δ. 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 25 Item a pirne of gold for a skawburne to the sammyn sword.

ε. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 15791 (Fairf.) Of þe skawbard his squorde he drogh. 14.. *Sir Beues* (M.) 688 The scabarde he ffound, the sword was away. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law of Arms* (S.T.S.) 110 Jhesu Crist..bad sanct Petir..that he suld put agayne the suerd in the scalburde. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, 25b, After them folowed the newe erle of Surrey with the sword of estate in a riche skabard. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 303, I had a passe with him, rapier, scabberd, and all. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 111 The sword with the haft and scabbard of gold. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 93 This My sword, with scabbord all of ivory. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., The Sword*, He return'd his sword into its scabbard. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Unfix.*, Unfix bayonet, on which the soldier disengages the bayonet from his piece, and returns it to the scabbard. 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* I. xix. 325 The officer..drawing his sword out of the scabbard, struck O'Brien with the flat of the blade. 1861 Bright *Sp., Amer.* 4 Dec. (1876) 97 Every sword leaping from its scabbard. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* xiii, The moonlight glittered on the scabbard of his sabre.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Often in context with *sword.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 368 Poul clepiþ þe sixte armure, sword of þe Holy Goost. And þus þe tunge in mannis mouþe is a scaberke to þis sword. 1589 Nashe *Almond for Parrat* 10 Whiles the sworde of iustice, slept in his scaberd. 1657 T. M. *Life Nim* 106 [That] if ever he met me, he would make my Heart the Scabbard of his Sword. 1671 Crowne *Juliana* Prol., Whil'st tongue lyes still i' th' scabbard of his lips. 1893 Wolseley *Decl. & F. Napoleon* I. 2 He..so overstrained the machinery of his mind and body..that both deteriorated...The sword as well as the scabbard showed unmistakable signs of wear-and-tear.

attrib. 1605 Kyd *1st Pt. Ieronimo* I. iii. 105 What bloud sucking slaue Could choke bright honor in a skabard graue?

c. Used as a type of peace (opposed to *sword*).

1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.* s. v., The favourite expression of the late Sir William Erskine—Some rise by the scabbard, and some by the sword! 1817 Lady Morgan *France* I. (1818) I. 88 He sheathed her blood-stained sword in a scabbard of peace.

d. In proverbial uses.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 63 He that striketh with the swoorde, Shalbe strikyn with the scaberde. 1579 Gosson *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 67 Considereth he now.. that hee which strikes with the sworde, shalbe beaten with the scabbarde? 1607 Middleton *Fam. Love* v. i, Since he has strooke with the sword, strike you with the Scabbard: in plaine termes Cuckold him. 1823 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* III. vi, There is an old Scots saying..that 'the blade wears the scabbard'. 1874 Motley *John of Barneveld* I. vii. 331 To throw away the sword and fight with the scabbard.

e. In fig. phrase, *to throw away the scabbard*: to abandon all thought of making peace.

a 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* x. § 169 He who hath drawn his Sword against his Prince, ought to throw away the Scabbard. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 196 The scabbard seemed to be thrown away on both sides. 1900 A. T. Mahan *War S. Africa* v. (ed. 2) 200 Not the courage that throws away the scabbard, much less that which burns its ships.

† **2.** *transf.* Applied to various kinds of sheath or integument; a cocoon, etc. *Obs.*

[1578 Banister *Hist. Man* VII. 90 It..prepareth way to the Nerues..as that it deduceth them, hid as it were in a scaberth, to it.] 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 103 They fold themselues into a..web. And thus being included in a greenish scabbard..they all die in Winter. 1723 A. van Leeuwenhoek in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 160 An Animalculum, that was fix'd in a little Scabboard or Sheath. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Supp., Scabbard*,..is the skin that serves for a sheath or case to a horse's yard.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scabbard-button, clasp, -maker*; **scabbard fish,** *Lepidopus caudatus*, a fish of long, compressed scabbard-like form and silvery-white colour; **scabbard razor-shell,** a razor-shell, *Solen vagina*, shaped like a scabbard.

1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., **Scabbard-button*, a brass button or hook by which the scabbard is attached to the frog of the belt. 1866 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 302 This runic *Scabbard-clasp. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* I. 176 The *Scabbard-fish. *Lepidopus argyreus.* 1884 W. Saville Kent *Fishes Brit. Isl.* (Fish. Exhib. Lit.) 123 The Scabbard-fish is distributed abundantly through the tropical waters of the Atlantic. 1611 Cotgr., *Fourrelier*, a *scabberd maker. 1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* III. 448 The *scabbard razor-shell.

† **Sca·bbard,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*–[0]. Also 9 scalbert. [f. Scab *sb.* + -ard. Cf. Du. *schobberd* beggar, rogue.] A 'scabbed' person.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/1 Scabbard, or he þat is scabbyd. 1824 Macta ggart *Gallovid. Encycl., Scalbert*, a low-lifed, scabby-minded individual.

Scabbard (skæ·bärd), *sb.*[3] Also 7 -erd, 7–8 -ord, -oard. [app. ad. MLG. *schalbort* thin board sawn off a length of timber in squaring it, f. *schale* shell, rind, etc. (see Scale *sb.*[1]) + *bort* Board: = G. *schalbrett.* (Cf. Scale-board[1], which is recorded later.)] Thin board used in making splints, the scabbards of swords, veneer, etc., and by printers in making register (now called *scale-board*).

1635 *Patent Specif.* (1856) No. 87, p. 1 l. 9 Scabberds made of veneer. 1672 Wiseman *Wounds* II. 123 Of these [splints] some are made of Tin, others of Scabboard [ed. 1676 Scabbard], Pastboard, and of wood...Those of Scabboards are apt to bow. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* viii, Scabboard is that sort of Scale commonly sold by some Ironmongers in Bundles; And of which, the Scabbords for Swords are made: The Compositer cuts it Quadrat high. 1753 Franklin *Let. to T. Bowden* 12 Apr. Wks. 1840 V. 299, I place them in loose rims of scabboard. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 312 The Ribs squeeze closer to the Winter one Scabbord. 1787 *Printer's Gram.* 116 In mixt matter, or Italic, a Scabbard at least is required before and after a thin Brass rule.

b. scabbard-plane = Scaleboard-*plane.*

1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 504 The scale-board plane, abbreviated into scabbard-plane, for cutting off the wide chips used for making hat and bonnet boxes.

Hence † **Sca·bbarding,** the spacing of lines of type.

1786 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 270 Scabbording of the lines...scabbording of the prefaces.

Sca·bbard, *v.* [f. Scabbard *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To put (a sword) into its scabbard; to sheathe. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch, Pyrrus* (1595) 446 For if any drewe out his sworde, or based his pike, he could neither scabarde the one againe, nor lift vp the other. 1679 Crowne *Ambitious Statesman* III. 31 The shining Tongue of their chief leading Orator, Ha's neither edge nor point; but finely scabberded In Velvet Words [etc.]. 1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* IV. vii, Thus prepar'd To have their persons scabbarded in cloth. 1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* (1873) 130 You find that you have put yourselves into the hand of your country as a weapon...You have vowed to strike, when she bids you, and to stay scabbarded when she bids you. 1898 *Chr. Herald* (N. Y.) 9 Mar. 200/2 Let the sword be scabbarded.

2. *Mil.* To punish with a scabbard (see quots.).

1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Infantry soldiers are sometimes scabbarded under the sanction of the captains of companies, for slight offences committed among themselves. 1901 W. Starke *Obs. Milit. Punishm.* 40 The common punishments..were scabbarding and cobbing, the former meaning to beat a man with a bayonet scabbard.

Scabbarded (skæ·bärdėd), *ppl. a.* [f. Scabbard *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ed.] **a.** Having a scabbard (of a specified kind). **b.** Sheathed.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 3/2 A bright array of military and naval uniforms bristling with rich scabbarded swords and medals. 1888 Kipling *Story of Gadsbys* L'Envoi, Tenderest voices cry, 'Turn again', Red lips tarnish the scabbarded steel.

Sca·bbardless, *a.* [-less.] Lacking a scabbard.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1138/2 Had not a scabberdles sword about one of the souldiors..thrust him almost through the foot. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xxiii, The scabbardless sword which lay on the floor, and the empty sheath which hung by sir Geoffrey's side. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 3 His grandfather's scabbardless sword.

Scabbed (skæbd, skæ·bėd), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Scab *sb.* + -ed[2]. Cf. Shabbed.]

1. Having the scab or a similar skin-disease; covered with scab or scabs; = Scabby 1.

a. Of human beings. (*Scabbed head*, ringworm of the scalp, *tinea capitis.*)

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 282 Þou scabbed Scotte, þi nek þi hotte, þe deuelle it breke. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 206 W. hath the wriste scabbut. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 186, & þus þou schalt do manie daies til þe skyn be more scabbid þan it was. 1483 Caxton *Cato* f iv, A wonderful and foule woman ryghte olde that was scabbed. 1484 — *Fables of Alfonce* vii, The porter..sawe his scabbed hede. 1542 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 67 Calling of the said James scabbit lyper carlle. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. vi, Boyes in Germany are so often scabbed, because they vse exercise presently after meates. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* iv. Wks. 1709 III. 1. 41 Some of them having Scab'd or Pimpled Faces, wear a thousand Patches

to hide them. 1772 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (ed. 2) 679 The most obstinate of all the eruptions incident to children are, the *tinea capitis*, or scabbed head, and chilblains.

b. Of animals.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2505 Þei garte bringe þe mere sone, Skabbed, and ful iuele o bone. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxvii. (1495) 788 The scabbyd hounde is drownyd at the laste wyth a rope..bounde abowte his necke. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 114 For riht as a scabbed beste hateth hors comb,..riht so hate ȝ techinge. 1534 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 42 If any sheepe be scabbed, the shepeherde maye perceyue it by the bytynge, rubbyng or scratchynge with his horne. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1403/4 One gray Nag..having scabbed heels and malenders. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 31 ₱ 3 This great Hero drooped like a scabbed Sheep. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Supp., Scabbed heels* or *frush*, in the manege, is an eating putrefaction upon a horse's frush.

absol. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* vii, Of euery lame, scabbed, & of alle suche..he tooke a peny.

c. Of plants.

1693 W. Bowles in *Dryden's Juvenal* v. (1697) 107 To you such scabb'd harsh Fruit is giv'n, as raw Young Souldiers at their Exercisings gnaw. *a* 1735 Earl Haddington *Forest-Trees* (1756) 10 In bad soil, they [*sc.* elms] are nasty, scabbed, and hide-bound things.

d. Proverbially and allusively: see quots.

c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 262 Leste one skabbed schepe infecte al the flokke. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 938/2 The..putting the scabbed heretikes out of the clene flocke. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 153 A scabde horse is good enough, for a scalde squyre. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 71 O scabbed scald squire (Scythian Gabriell) as thou art. 1610 A. Cooke *Pope Joan* 5 Baronius brands him, not meerely for a skabd sheepe, but for an heretical skabby beast. 1651 G. Herbert *Jacula Prudentum* 1113 A scabbed horse cannot abide the comb. 1798 W. Hutton *Fam. Hutton in Life* (1816) 367 With all these qualifications she was tinctured with a most unaccountable species of paltry pride. Thus one scabbed sheep spoils the flock.

†e. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1630 Davenant *Cruel Brother* v. K 2 b, Ilide me swelling Hills I rough, and scabbed Rocks. 1674 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 72 In so rough and scabbed a Latine, that a man must have long nails..to distinguish betwixt the Skin and the Disease, the Faults and the Grammar.

f. *Iron-founding.* Blistered with 'scabs'.

1881 C. Wylie *Iron Founding* 14 The casting is liable to be faulty, or 'scabbed'.

2. As a term of contempt: 'Scurvy', mean, contemptible. *Obs.*

1579 Northbrooke *Dicing* 64 b, This scabbed and scurvie company of Dauncers. 1597 G. Harvey *Trimming of Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 25 Thou mayest well praye for the duall number, thou scabbed, scalde, lame, halting adiectiue. 1786 *Har'st Rig* cxxx, For our sma' wage, oh, wha wad bide— For scabbit aughtpence, woe betide That we should shear?

Hence †**Sca·bbedly** *adv.*, basely, meanly (with allusion to the scab in sheep).

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 187 b, The great wether [*sc.* Wolsey] which is of late fallen..so craftely, so scabedly, ye & so untruly juggeled with the kyng.

†**Sca·bbedness.** *Obs.* [-ness.] The condition of being 'scabbed' or suffering from 'scab'.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 320/2 A scabbydnesse, *scabredo, scabritudo.* 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* II. iii. 116 It causeth no great ytch nor heat, as the skabbednes which commeth of salte Phlegme..doth. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* 231 Though the *Psora* or scabbedness may be cured, yet that which is called *Lepra* Physicians acknowledg incurable.

Scabberd, -ert, obs. ff. Scabbard *sb.*[1] 3.

Sca·bbiness. [f. Scabby + -ness.] The condition or quality of being scabby, *lit.* and *fig.*

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* lix, Fumitorie..helpeth itching and scabbinesse. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ₱ 77 Most of them have annexed their own cruelties, infamy, immaturities, scabbinesse, rottennesse. 1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (ed. 4) Dict., *Psoriasis*, a Scurvy Scabbiness in the Body. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 614 It was observed, that whenever salt was used, this root was free from the scabbiness with which it is commonly infected.

Scabbing (skæ·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Scab *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The process of forming a scab.

1747 Wall in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 593, I now usually continue it..till, the Scabbing being perfected, I find it Time to cleanse the first Passages. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 507 The usual inflammation, vesication, and scabbing of the punctured part. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 161 The wound healed by scabbing.

2. *Iron-founding.* (See Scab *sb.* 3 c.)

1883 T. D. West *Amer. Foundry Pract.* 246 Scabbing in loam and dry sand moulds.

So **Sca·bbing** *ppl. a.* (orig. the *vbl. sb.* used *attrib.*), characterized by the formation of a scab.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 190 To shew..the progress of the inoculated cow-pock, through its stages of growing into a vesicle, constitutional disorder, scabbing process [etc.]. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 114 The progress of the disease has often been divided into four stages, an incursive, an eruptive, a maturing, and a declining or scabbing. 1872 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* 483 Associated with a wound, punctured or open,..healing, or scabbing.

Scabble (skæ·b'l), *v.* Also 7 **skable,** 7–9 **scable.** [Later variant of Scapple.]

1. *trans.* To rough-dress (stone).

1620 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* II. 238 As the chezil is actiue, not onely in scabling the stone, but in giuing forme to the Statue. 1624 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. lvi, To Blisse one daie scabling stone for the kitchen range att the stone pitts. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 939 Stones are said to be scappled or scabbled when they are dressed with the pick end of the hammer. 1848 *Acc. Quarrendon Church* 7 The external walls are built with random-jointed squared ashlar, scabbled.

1852 T. Wright *Celt, Roman, & Saxon* v. 154 The facings of the stones in Hadrian's Wall are sometimes roughly tooled, or, as it is technically termed, scabbled with the pick.

2. *Iron-manuf.* = Cabble *v.*

1849, 1875 [see Cabble *v.*].

Hence **Sca·bbler,** a workman whose occupation is scabbling; a hammer used in rough-dressing stone; **Sca·bbling** *vbl. sb.*, rough-dressing; *concr.* in *pl.*, chips of stone; *attrib.* in *scabbling-axe, -hammer* = Scabbler.

1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Scablings*, chippings of stone. North. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 537 The only preparation the stones undergo, is that of knocking off the sharp angles with the thick end of a tool called a scabling hammer. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning*, etc. I. 171 The scablers use heavy pointed picks. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 86 Scabbler. 1881 *Leic. Gloss.* 231 *Scabblings*, the chips or refuse of stone made in scabbling it. *Ibid.*, *Scabble*, to rough dress stone with an axe for the purpose, called a Scabbling-axe. 1893–4 *Northumbld. Gloss.* II. 597 The tool used for the purpose [scabbling] is variously called a 'scaplar' or 'scabbler'.

Scabbo(a)rd, obs. forms of Scabbard *sb.*[1], 3.

Scabby (skæ·bi), *a.* [f. Scab *sb.* + -y.]

1. = Scabbed *a.* 1.

1526 *Grete Herball* ccccIxxiii. (1529) B b j b, It causeth also the skynne that is scabby to be fayre and clene. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 122 Parts of the leaves grow scabby. 1674 J. Schefter *Hist. Lapland* v. 15 They are nasty and scabby, and use not to comb their heads. 1742 tr. *Heister's Surg.* (1768) I. 288 There is still a worse kind of *Tinea*, or scabby Head, covering the whole hairy Scalp with an ash-coloured thick Crust. 1759 Brown *Compl. Farmer* 86 Pigeons are sometimes apt to be scabby on the backs and breasts. 1801 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 55 Thus scabby heads, the proverb says, For ever hate a comb. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 637 Ecpyesis porrigo. Scabby scall. 1883 Savce *Fresh Light Anc. Mon.* 81 Anything leprous or scabby or lean is forbidden.

Comb. a 1697 Aubrey in *Selden's Table-t.* (Arb.) 4 Selden was a long scabby-pol'd boy. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3041/4 A middle sized man Scaby faced, with blotches.

b. Proverbially and allusively (cf. Scabbed 1 d). Also *scabby sheep*: a corrupt person, a moral leper.

1610 [see Scabbed 1 d]. 1728 Earl of Ailesbury *Mem.* (1890) 176 At the Guildhall, those worthy Aldermen excluded were looked on as scabby sheep. 1861 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 99/1, I was the scabby sheep of the family, and I've been punished for it. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* III. xviii, One scabby sheep infects the flock.

c. *Coal-mining.* (See quots.)

1888 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms* s.v. *Claggy*, when the roof is..uneven or scabby. 1893–4 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., A scabby-roof is when the coal does not part freely from the stone at the top.

d. *Iron-founding.* = Scabbed *a.* 1 e.

1883 T. D. West *Amer. Foundry Pract.* 246 Scabby castings in green and sand moulds.

e. *Printing.* Blotchy, through uneven inking.

1882 J. Southward *Pract. Printing* xiii. 461 Dust..spoils the ink, surrounds the rollers and makes them work 'scabby'.

2. *fig.* Contemptible, mean, vile; stingy, 'shabby'. Now only *vulgar.*

1712 *Odes of Horace* VIII. 12/1 This scabby Lection has passed current in all the Editions. 1861 Meredith *Evan Harrington* I. vi. 92 A scabby sixpence?

Scaber (skē·bəɹ), *a.* In 6 scabre. Now *rare.* [a. F. *scabre* or L. *scaber.*] Scabrous.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 459 The shells wherewith they are tected,..are outwardly scabre and impolite. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Scaberd, -erge, etc., obs. ff. Scabbard *sb.*[1]

Scaberulous (skăbe·rĭlŏs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *scaberulus*, dim. of *scaber.*] Somewhat scabrous.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 274 Stem..scaberulous.

Scabia (skē·biă), dial. corruption of Scabious *sb.*

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 486/2 Purple scabias and pale pansies. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n., Scabious...* Corrupted to *Scabia* in S. Cumb. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 2/3 Still flowers the scabia, still the fuchsias rear Their purple bells above the tangled grass.

Scabid (skæ·bid), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *scabidus*, f. *scabiēs* (see next).] Of the nature of scabies.

1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 637 Scabid, herpetic, and other cutaneous eruptions. 1834 J. Houghton in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 638 The cases in which much inflammation has attended the scabid eruption.

‖**Scabies** (skē·bi,ēz). *Path.* [L. *scabiēs*, f. *scabĕre* to scratch, scrape, prob. related ultimately to OE. *sceafan* (see Shave *v.*).]

†1. A general term for skin-diseases characterized by scabby or scaly eruption. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 248 Scabies is whanne þe ije liddis ben reed & to-swolle, & ful of reed pinplis. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* I. xlviii. 114 Ψώρα, Scabies, Scales or Tumours rising from corrupted blood. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Scabies*, the Itch: 'Tis of two sorts, moist and dry. 1742 tr. *Heister's Surg.* (1768) I. 288 In the Pox you..find both Head and Face..spread with dry Scabs, and scabby Ulcers, which is called a Venereal Scabies.

2. A contagious skin-disease, due to a parasite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*; the itch.

1814 T. Bateman *Synopsis* (ed. 3) 191 The Scabies, or Itch, is an eruption of pustules,..it is accompanied by constant ..itching. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 636 In whatsoever form scabies manifests itself, it is to be regarded entirely as a local affection. 1875 B. Meadows *Clin. Observ.* 23 Mr. R——, a farmer, of good constitution and quiet habits, is supposed to have had Scabies about twelve months ago.

†**Scabilo·nian.** *Obs.* [Cf. Scavilon.] A contemptuous term for some kind of garment.

1600 T. Hill *Quartron Reas. Cath. Relig.* xvi. 86 Did not all these new-fashioned attyres, come in with your new religion?..your Gallegascones, your Scabilonians..and a thousand such new deuised Luciferian trinckets.

So †**Scabilo·nious** (scabulo-) *a.*

1577 *Art. Eng.* in J. Raine *Vestments*, etc. (1866) 15 Great bumbasted breches, skalinges, or scabulonious clokes or gownes after the laie fashion.

†**Scabine.** *Obs.* Also -in. [ad. med.L. *scabīnus*: see Echevin. Cf. OF. *scabin* 'a Iudge' (Cotgr.) and Schepen.] = Echevin.

1526 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 305/1 Þe burrow masteris, scabynis and consale of the toun of mydleburgh in Zeland. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 282 Such are the Scabines and the Bailies. Scabines are so called of a German word *Schaffen* (that is to despatch). 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 42 The Government is by a Scout or Praetor, four Burgomasters, nine Scabins, and 36 Counsellors or Senators. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Scabine*..a Judge, Senator, or Alderman.

Scabio·sity. *rare.* [f. Scabious + -ity.] Scabious condition.

1608 Middleton *Trick to Catch Old One* IV. v, Out you babliaminy..you cullisance of scabiosity!

Scabious (skē·ĭ biəs), *sb.* Forms: 5 **scabyouse,** 5–8 **-iose,** 6 **-yous, -iouse, skabious,** 6–8 **scabius,** 6– **scabious.** [...d. med.L. *scabiōsa* (sc. *herba*), fem. sing. of *scabiōsus* (see next). Cf. F. *scabieuse.*]

1. Any of the herbaceous plants of the genus *Scabiosa* (N.O. *Dipsaceae*), formerly believed to be efficacious for the cure of certain skin-diseases.

Blue Scabious, *S. succisa.* **Field** or **Meadow Scabious,** *S. arvensis.* **Purple** or **Sweet Scabious,** *S. atropurpurea.* **Small Scabious,** *S. Columbaria.* **Devil's bit Scabious:** see Devil's bit. **Musk Scabious:** see Musk *sb.* 4.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 213 Vpon þe enpostym..I leide scabiose grounden wiþ grese. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk Nurture* 903 Broke lempk Scabiose Bilgies wildflax is good for ache. 1526 *Grete Herball* ccccvii. (1529) V ij b, Sethe the iuce of scabyous in oyle. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxiii. 109 The great Scabiouse and *Iacea nigra*, do grow in medowes and pastures. The smaller Scabious groweth in medowes and watery groundes that stande lowe. Sheeps Scabiouse groweth in the fieldes...All the Scabiouses are hoate and dry. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 600 Skabious boyled by it selfe..doth cleanse the breast and lungs. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 175 Certaine droppes..of this being given..against the asthma or tissick, with the water of scabiose. 1713 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 58 The Leaves next the Root are whitish and jagged like the small Field Scabiose. 1782 J. Scott *Poet. Wks.* 96 There Scabious blue and purple Knapweed rise. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 687/1 The alvensis, or meadow-scabious. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* vi. 108 All the upland pastures are strewn thick with myriads of the purple scabious. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb. 118/2 The dwarf Scabious is now used for pot culture in winter.

b. *U.S.* Applied to some species of *Erigeron.*

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 200 Erigeron philadelphicum and heterophyllum..are commonly sold under the name of Scabious.

c. *Sheep's, Sheep's bit Scabious*: see Sheep.

2. (See quot.)

1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 6 The Scabious (*Melitæa Artemis*, Leach) appears in the middle of May... Caterpillar..feeds on the devil's bit scabious.

Scabious (skē·ĭ·biəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. F. *scabieux* or its source L. *scabiōsus*, f. *scabiēs*: see Scabies.] Of the nature of or pertaining to scabies or itch; in early use = Scabbed, Scabby.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxiv. 62 Hee..durst not dare to tell me that his posteriors are scabious, except he turne over his Lexicon to see what posteriours and scabious is. 1629 T. Adams *Soul's Sicken.* Wks. 472 If the humours be ..thicker, they turne to a scabious matter in the skin. 1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* 504 Their illfed flocks and scabious Congregations. 1764 G. Psalmanazar *Mem.* 153 The scabious disease, which by that time had spread itself all over my skin. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 639/1 The insects taken from the scabious vesicles.

Sca·bish. *U. S.* [? Corruption of Scabious *sb.*] The Evening Primrose, *Œnothera biennis.*

1845–50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* 159. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 263.

†**Sca·bness.** *Obs.* App. f. Scab *sb.*[1] + -ness, if not an error for Scabbiness.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 222 Anoþer maner baþ for scabnesse & rownesse of body & of skyn.

Scabrate (skē·brĕt), *a.* [ad. late L. *scabrāt-us*, f. *scaber*: see -ate 2.] = Scabrous.

1890 Billings *Med. Dict.*

Scabre: see Scaber.

†**Scabre·dity.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *scabrēdo* (f. *scaber* Scabrous) + -ity.] Roughness, scabbiness.

1624 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. v. iii, Many faults in Physiognomie, and ill colour,..inequalities, roughnesse, scabredity, palenesse, yellownes.

Scabrid (skē·brid), *a.* [ad. late L. *scabrid-us*, f. *scaber* Scabrous.] Somewhat scabrous.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1027/2 *Scabrid, Scabriusculous*, slightly rough to the touch. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* p. xv Boraginæ,..Hispid or scabrid herbs.

Scabridge, obs. form of Scabbard *sb.*[1]

Scabridity (skăbri·dĭti). [f. Scabrid + -ity.] Slight roughness.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 474 Equisetum hyemale..distinguished by its size, glaucous colour, scabridity, and stems.

Scabriu·sculous, *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *scabriusculus*, irreg. dim. f. *scaber* Scabrous.] = Scabrid.

1866 [see Scabrid].

Scabro- (skē·brō), used as combining form of L. *scaber* SCABROUS in the sense of 'roughly', 'rough and . . .', as *scabro-striate*.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 476 The lateral [calicles]..very finely scabro-striate.

Scabrosely (skē·brōu·sli), *adv.* [f. **scabrose*, ad. late L. *scabrōsus*, f. *scaber* SCABROUS.] In a scabrous manner.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 275 Lamellæ..scabrosely serrulate.

Scabro·sity. *rare*—1. [ad. late L. *scabrōsitās*, f. *scabrōsus* (see prec.).] Roughness.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp., Physical Dict.*

Scabrous (skē·brəs), *a.* [f. L. *scabr-*, *scaber* (related to *scabĕre* to scrape, scratch) + -OUS. Cf. also late L. *scabrōsus*, F. *scabreux*.]

1. Rough with minute points or knobs, as distinguished from unevenness of surface: esp. *Nat. Hist.* and *Phys.*

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 1. iii. 7 All her feet are scabrous, and rough, to take hold at the first touch. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 103 A scabrous bony Ridge. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 183 Scabrous, rugged; when the Disk is covered with Tubercules, little knobs. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* 145 The surface of the skin was scabrous and knotty, of a close texture, and when dry extremely hard. 1803 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 215 A lens that had a very scabrous polish on one side. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 273 *Scabrous*...Rough to the touch from granules scarcely visible. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 427 The alæ of the nose become swelled and scabrous. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 4 [The Rook has] the forehead and sides of face bare, and covered with a white scabrous skin.

b. In fig. phr. with reference to caustic writing.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 275 He wrote with point and rapidity, and his pen had a scabrous edge.

2. Of an author, his composition or style: Harsh, unmusical, unpolished.

Cf. late L. *versus scabri* (Macrobius).

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 31 Thy ragged roundels,..some out of lyne, With scabrous colours. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. II. 119 Virgill was most loving of Antiquity; yet how rarely doth hee insert *aquai*, and *pictai*! Lucretius is scabrous and rough in these. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., A Scabrous style, for an unpleasant kinde of writing. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 70 His [Persius'] verse is scabrous, and hobbling.

3. Full of obstacles, difficult, 'thorny'.

1646 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 349 We stick long sometymes upon scabrous questions. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 72 Whosoever would be saved from falling into error and heterodoxy on this scabrous ground. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* ii. 46 We must pick our scabrous way with the help of a glimmering light. 1904 *Times* 15 June 7/2 When this scabrous moment arrives the Russian defenders may remember Dragomiroff and his advice.

4. Risky, bordering upon the indelicate.

1881 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* iv. 66 Sentiment, cynicism, and satin impropriety and scabrous, are among those verses where pure poetry has a recognized voice. 1882 *World* 1 Nov. 5 His scabrous novels. 1894 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 275/3 Mr. Maude..has chosen to write about divorce and adultery,..and many other potentially scabrous topics.

Hence **Sca·brously** *adv.*, in a scabrous manner, † harshly; **Sca·brousness**, ruggedness, hardness.

1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 10 Albeit that some thingis be obscurly, and some thingis scabrusile spokin. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Scabrousness*, Ruggedness, Roughness. 1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 519 What a contemporary of Shakspeare called the scabrousness of our elder literature.

† **Sca·b-shin**, *a, Obs.* [f. SCAB *sb.* + SHIN *sb.*] Contemptuous epithet applied to friars.

1607 *Lingua* IV. i, Thou taugh'st a scab-shin frier the hellish inuention of pouder and gunnes. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 59 These scab-shin Fryers.

† **Sca·bship.** *Obs.* [-SHIP.] Used with possessive as a mock title for a contemptible person.

1589 [? LYLY] *Pappe w. Hatchet* C iiij, If that Martin could thatch vp his Church, this mans scabship should bee an Elder.

Scabulonious: see SCABILONIOUS.

† **Sca·bwort.** *Obs.* [f. SCAB *sb.* + WORT. An old name of this plant was *Scabiosa major.*] The plant Elecampane, *Inula Helenium.*

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 83 *Iacea alba, scabiosa* id. g[a] *scabiose*, a[a] scabwort. 1526 *Grete Herball* clii. (1529) I v b, De Enula campana. Elfe docke, Scabwoot, or horshele. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxxix. 148 We in English call it Elecampane generally, yet in some Countries of this Land, it is called Scabwort and Horse-heal.

Scace, obs. form of SCARCE, SCATCH.

Scach, Scacite: see SCATCH, SCARCITY.

† **Scad** [1]. *Obs. rare*—[o]. In 5 scadde. A corpse.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/1 Scadde [*Winch. MS.* scaddo], *cadauer.*

Scad [2] (skæd). Now *dial.* (Kent, Sussex, Lincs.: see E.D.D.). Also **skad.** [Cf. *scag*, SKEG.] A wild black plum; *esp.* the bullace, *Prunus insititia.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 110 Okes, Mastholmes, Skaddes [orig. *pruno sylvestri*], Pine trees, and Fyrre. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Scads*, black bullace; or a bastard damasin growing in the hedges. 1777 JACOB *Plantæ Faversh.* Index p. xxiii, Scad Tree, or Scad Plumb.

Scad [3] (skæd). Also **skad.** [Source unknown; app. originally used in Cornwall.

Cf. Welsh *ysgadan* herrings, Norw. dial. *skad* gwyniad, Sw. *skädde* flounder.]

1. The fish *Caranx trachurus* (*Trachurus saurus*), characterized by having its lateral line armed with bony plates, found abundantly on the British coasts and used for bait; also applied to other fishes of the genus *Caranx* and related genera (cf. *mackerel-scad*); the horse-mackerel.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30 Of round fish [there are] Brit, Sprat, Barne,..Scad [etc.]. *Ibid.* 35 Some gutted and kept in pickle, as the lesser Whitings, Pollock, Eeles, and Squarie Scads. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* IV. xii. 290 *Cornubiensibus* a Scad. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 225. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. (*Ross*) 190 The common mackerel is numerous as is also the scad or horse mackerel. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 231 The Scads, known in England as the 'Horse-Mackerels', appear to occur in all temperate and tropical waters.

b. *attrib.*, as *scad mackerel, -net.*

1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 597 The Scad Mackrel. 1836 *1st Rep. Irish Fisheries* 167 The Skad-net is very similar to the Mackerel-net.

2. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 432 *Decapterus punctatus*...Scad; Round Robin.

Scad [4] (skæd). *Sc.* [Of obscure origin.] A faint appearance of colour or light; a reflexion; a faint gleam.

1640 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 490 Yea it reflects a scad like the cross of Christ. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 53 The wights, dispos'd for e'ening-sun, Flee frae the scad o' daylight. *a* 1800 *Lord Douglas* xii. in Child *Ballads* I. 102/2 It is but the scad of my scarlet cloak Runs down the water wan. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Scades o' Licht*, flares, or flashes of light. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* iv. 19, I took a veezy through the hoose by the scadd o' the lowe.

Scad [5] (skæd). *local.* [Cf. SHAD-*salmon.*] The fry of the salmon.

1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vic.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names..shed, scad, blue fin, black tip, fingerling,..or by any other local name.

Scad [6] (skæd). *dial.* [Cf. Du. *schadde* grass, turf.] A slab of peat; a tuft of grass.

1880 F. M. PEARD *Mother Molly* iii, I kep un theer, and vather, he turned up the scads. 1906 PHILLPOTTS *Portreeve* I. iv, Two and two the scads stood propped in pairs to dry.

Scad, obs. or Sc. form of SCALD.

Scaddle (skæ·d'l), *a.* Now *dial.* Also 5 **skadylle,** 7 **skad(d)le.** [Later var. of SCATHEL.]

1. Wild; timid; shy.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 341/2 Skadylle; *vbi* wylde. 1635 L. FOXE *North-West Fox* 203 There was fowle, but so skadle, as they would not abide them to come neere them. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 60 *Scaddle*, that will not abide touching: spoken of young Horses that fly out. 1862 [C. C. ROBINSON] *Dial. Leeds* 398 He's a scaddle horse to ride. 1876 *Mid-Yks. Gloss.*, *Scaddle*, timid, usually applied to a horse.

2. Mischievous, troublesome; thievish; *esp.* of animals.

1589 [? LYLY] *Pappe w. Hatchet* 3 He shall knowe what it is for a scaddle pawne, to crosse a Bishop in his owne walke. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 77 *Skaddle*: scathie, Ravenous, mischievous, Suss. 1736 LEWIS *I. Tenet* (ed. 2) 38 A Scaddle Cat, Boy, &c. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Jerry Jarvis's Wig*, Tib,..the honestest, the least 'scaddle' of the feline race. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Scaddle*, wild; mischievous; spoken of a dog that worries sheep; of a cat that poaches [etc.].

Scade, obs. f. SCATHE; obs. pa. t. SHED *v.* **Scadewe,** obs. f. SHADOW. **Scadling,** variant of SCALDING *sb.*[1] **Scadlips**; see SCALD *v.* 1 d. **Scælestious**: see SCELESTIOUS. **Scæn(e, -ical,** obs. ff. SCENE, SCENICAL.

† **Scæ·vity, sce·vity.** *Obs.*—[o] [ad. late L. *scævitās*, f. *scævus* left-sided, awkward, perverse, unlucky.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scevity*, unluckiness, lefthandedness. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Scævity.*

† **Scaf.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 **skaf(fe, scaff,** 5 **scaphe,** 6 **schaffe,** 7 *ev'ron.* **scarfe.** [a. OF. *scaphe, scaiphe, escaf(f)e*, ad. L. *scapha* light boat, skiff, a. Gr. σκάφη trough, tub, skiff, etc.]

1. A light boat, skiff. Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 274, & in a skaf a-pone þe se sayland. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 463 William..was taken into an oþer scaphe. 1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 364 All manner of men that occupieth shippes, piccardes, scaffes, and lighteres. 1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 373 To Johnne of Newtoun and thre marinaris with him in the Inglis skaff. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 287 Tha..tuke the se thair in ane litill skaffe. 1576 FOXE *A. & M.* 183/2 Entring vpon a time with his Hauke into a certaine schaffe or cockbote alone. 1600 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) II. 81 The brugh of Kinghorne..is..hewele trublit be the skaffis, skeldrykis and zowis of vnfre touns of Leith [etc.]. 1621 *Irish Act* 5 *Edw. IV*, c. 6 in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* 38 All other small vessells, as Scarfes or Boats, not hauing Drouer nor Lighter.

2. [tr. L. *fiscella.*] An open basket.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 319 Moyses..was i-doo in a scaf of risshes i-schape as a litel boot.

Scafe, variant of SCAIFE.

Scaff (skæf), *sb. Sc.* Also **scauff.** [f. SCAFF *v.*]

1. Food, provisions. (Cf. RAFF *sb.*[1] 1.)

1768 Ross *Helenore* II. 68 We'll ripe the pouch, an' see what scaff is there. 1806 [see RAFF *sb.*[1] 1]. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* III. (1827) 115 Weel you may see that siegin' host Had skaff and skink withouten Cost.

2. Scum, refuse (said of persons); riff-raff. (Cf. RAFF, *sb.*[1] 2.) Also *scaff and raff, scaff-raff.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXV, We wadna turn back, no for half a dizzen o' yon scaff-raff. 1816 — *Old Mort.* V, Wi' a' the scaff and raff o' the water side. 1899 LUMSDEN *Edin. Poems & Songs* 54 Begone, ye scum and scaff!

Scaff (skæf), *v.*[1] *Sc.* [Of obscure origin; cf. *skaigh*, which is used in Sc. with a similar though less emphatically contemptuous sense.

It has been conjectured that *scaff* may have been an adoption of the Du. and G. *schaffen* (whence MSw. *skaffa*) to provide or procure (food). The word might possibly have been brought over by soldiers who had served in the Continental wars; in military use it would naturally have a colouring that might account for the contemptuous sense of the verb in Sc.]

a. *trans.* To beg or ask for (food, etc.) in a mean or contemptible manner. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (Still in common use.) **b.** To sponge upon (a person). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 133 He sayis, thow skaffis and beggis mair beir and aitis, Nor ony cripill in Karrik land abowt. 15.. *Aberd. Reg.* (MS.) XV. (Jam.), Nae bygging of mair vittail nor sustenis thaim self, and topping of the samen, scaffyng thair nychtbouris. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 904 Ane scaffing wailot, wanting schame. 16.. *Lindesay's* (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 512 (Jam.) They scaffed throche all Scotland..for thair particular commoditee.

Hence **Sca·ffing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1568 *Ye Sonis of Men, be mirry and glaid* 30 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Cl.) 59 Think that this lyfe is nocht the lent For skaffing heir of scruf and skum. *c* 1600 ALEX. HUME *Poems* (S.T.S.) 73/163 Skaffing clarks with couetice inspired. *Ibid.* 74/209 Skaffing scribes.

Scaff, *v.*[2] *dial.* [Of obscure origin. Cf. SCOFF *v.*] *intr.* To eat voraciously.

1797 BRYDGES *Burlesque Homer* I. 53 But how the hungry whoresons scaff'd; How eagerly the beer they quaff'd. 1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.*, *Skaff*..2. To eat greedily, Shetl.

Scaffat, -ating, obs. ff. SCAFFOLD, -OLDING.

† **Sca·ffer.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. SCAFF *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] A parasite, sponger; an extortioner.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 45 Scaffaris, and scamlers in the nuke. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 99 Juglaris, menstralis, bardis and scaffaris [orig. *Mimos, histriones, bardos, parasitos*]. 1598 *Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 167 A multitude of..skafferis of the wymbes of the puir.

† **Sca·fferon.** Obs. variant of CHAFFERON.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 12 One band had the scafferon, the cranet, the bard of the horse all white. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* II. 67 The Bridle, Saddle, Scafferon, [etc.].

† **Scaffery.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **skafrie, skaif, fry,** 7 **scafferie.** [f. SCAFF *v.*[1] or SCAFFER: see -ERY.] Extortion; extortionate taking of perquisites.

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 500/1 The wemen perturbatouris for skafrie of money or otherwyse salbe [etc.]. 1561 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 335 Na skaiffry, sic as sampill and scheit schakin, to be tane thairof. 1606 *Act of Council* in *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 616/2 The with-gait and libertie grantit vnto Suche shamefull scafferie and extortioun. 1634 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. (1904) V. 186 For componing.. with nombers of thame and taking of compositions frome thame..quilk is a foule coosening scafferie. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk Scot.* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 662 Lyke as the poorer sort in the burrowes sould not have escaped the importable scafferie intended.

Scaffle, variant of SCAVEL.

† **Sca·ffling,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[o]. [a. MDu. *sc(h)afteling(h, scaftingh.*] A kind of eel.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1720/52 A grig, *minima.* A scaffling, *media.* 1611 COTGR., *Pimperneau*, a grig, scaffling, spitchcocke, fawson Eele.

Sca·ffling, *vbl. sb. local.* [app. variant of SCABBLING.] *pl.* Chippings of stone.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v., In Caukey Ore, the Scaffings are used to be beaten a little with some small Tool. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* 301,

Scaffling, obs. form of SCAFFOLDING.

† **Sca·ffmaster.** *Obs.* In 6 **skafe-.** [ad. Du. *schaf-, scaffmeester*, f. *schaffen* to provide + *meester* MASTER *sb.*[1]] A steward.

1555 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 298 All the said Agents, pilots, masters, merchantes clerkes, boatswains, stewards, skafemasters, and all other officers..of this present voyage.

Scaffolage: see SCAFFOLDAGE.

Scaffold (skæ·fŏld), *sb.* Forms: α. 4 **scaffot,** 5 **skaffaut,** 4, 6, 9 *dial.* **-at.** β. 4 **scaffalde,** 4–5 **skaf(f)ald,** 5 **scaffhold, skafold,** 5–6 **scaffolde, scafold(e,** 5–7 **skaffold,** 6 **scaffald, -ould, skefold, schapfold,** 4– **scaffold.** γ. 5 **schafhold, chaff-, schaffold, shaffolde.** δ. 6 **skaffell, -oll.** [a. NFr. forms corresponding to Central OF. *schaffaut, eschaffaut, eschafal, eschaipbal*, earlier *escadafaut* = Pr. *escadafalc*, formed with prefix *es-* (:—L. *ex-* out) on the Com. Rom. word represented by OF. *chafaut(l.t* (mod.F. *chafaud*), earlier *caafaut-s, cadefaut*, Pr. *cadafalc*, OCat. *cadafal*, Sp. † *cadafalso*, now *cadahalso, cadalso*, Pg. *cadafalso*, It. *catafalco* (whence F. *catafalque* CATAFALQUE) :—popular L. **catafalcum*, of uncertain formation: according to some scholars, f. Gr. prefix κατα- (see under CATAFALQUE) + *-falicum*, f. *fala, phala* wooden tower or gallery.

For other related forms see CATAFALQUE, and cf. med.Lat. *scadafale* (12th c.), *scadafaltum* (13th c.), *scafaldus, scalfaudus*, etc. (15th c.). The Romanic word has been adopted by continental Teut. langs.: (MDu. *schavot, schavet, schafot*, Da. *skafot*. With the δ-forms in Eng. cf. SCAFFOLDAGE.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1349 Skaffotes [see B. 1]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 343 Scaffatis, ledderis, and couveryngis. *a* 1375 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 68 Vpoun twa skaffattis. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Skaffat*, corr. of scaffold.

β. 1354 Skaffald [see B. 1]. 1435 *Contract Fotheringhay Ch.* (1841) 28 Ladderis, Tymbre, Scaffolds, Gynnes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/1 Scafold, stage, *fala*. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 298 Here Pylat sytteth in his skaffald. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. viii. (S.T.S.) II. 176 To be rehersit on scaffaldis for admiratioun and delite. 1536 Kyngston in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 63 The preparacion of skefolds. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 219/10 A Scaffould, *theatrum, scena*. *c* 1618 Moryson *Itin.* IV. (1903) 308 Mounting vpon stalls, or litle skaffolds.

γ. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. xliv. 484 They were set vpon schafholdes to gyue the Iugement of these two Knyghtes. 1514 *Acc. St. Johns Hosp., Canterb.* (MS.), Payd for x naylls for pe chaffoldes. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* (1769) IX. 140 Apon Schaffoldis yn the midle of the market place.

δ. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 197/1 Wpoun the skaffell the tyme of his executioun.

B. Signification.

1. A temporary platform usually supported on poles or (sometimes) trestles, but occasionally suspended, and designed to hold the workmen and materials employed in the erection, repairing, or decoration of a building. Also *pl.*, but now usually *sing.*, an assemblage of such platforms with their supporting poles, = Scaffolding.

pl. 1349 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* Bundle 462 No. 16 lf. 7 In .xxvj. pecils maeremii emptis pro scaffotes ad idem opus. 1646 Jenkyn *Ref. Remora* 30 The building's set up, let the scaffolds be pulld down. 1696 Bentley *Of Revel. & Messias* 32 They must needs be..abolished, like scaffolds that are removed when the buildings are finished. 1737 Pope *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 146 Away, away! take all your scaffolds down, For Snug's the word: My dear! we'll live in Town. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 351 The crowds of workmen, the scaffolds and the masses of hewn stone [etc.].

sing. 1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 94 In mercede Laur. Wrigth sublevante le skaffald in choro. 1360–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 385 Cum cratis factis pro skafald. 1442 *Eton Coll. Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 387, v. dosyn of hyrdelez for skafold. 1691 *d'Emiliane's Frauds Romish Monks* 182 These Monks, out of Curiosity, whilst the Work-men were gone to get their Dinner, did climb up the Scaffold..to view their Work. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 97 Bricklayers raise a low scaffold to build a brick wall. 1838 *Murray's Hand-Bk. N. Germany* 159 He was suspended by a scaffold, lying on his back, his eyes protected by a pair of glasses from the falling dust. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 497/2 As the building rises, the scaffold is strengthened by diagonal poles, the lower ends of which rest upon the ground, and which are tied to the vertical pieces wherever they intersect them. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 423 Every bricklayer who falls from a scaffold.

fig. 1641 Denham *Sophy* iv. i, These outward beauties are but the props and scaffolds On which we built our love. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Comm.* iii. Wks. 1751 IV. 37 He [*sc.* Sylla] abolished the Office of Tribune, as being only a scaffold to tyranny, whereof he had no further use. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 408 Figure, parable, hypothesis ..serve as scaffolds in raising the building of righteousness in opinion and conduct.

†**b.** A painter's easel. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxv. x. II. 535 Zeuxis..brought upon the scaffold a table, wherein were clustres of grapes so lively painted, that the very birds of the aire flew flocking thither. 1638 Junius *Paint. Antients* 197 An old woman kept a large boord, alreadie fitted upon the Asse or scaffold, to have something drawne upon it.

c. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Derbysh. Terms* 43 *Scaffold*, in a mine, a platform made, where some miners work above the heads of others. *Ibid., S. Staffs. Terms* 78 *Scaffold*, planking elevated by stays and ladders, in order to allow the miner to ascend and disengage the coal in the upper part of the seam. 1893–4 *Northumbld. Gloss., Scaffold*, in mining, the platform at the top of a winning.

†**2.** A military engine for assailing a wall. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 601 Syndry scaffatis thai maid vith-all That war weill hyar than the wall. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4176 They [ne] dredde noon assaut Of ginne, gunne, nor skaffaut. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* xxix. 63 They toke poles and made scaffholdes..whiche they sette to the walles. *c* 1520 Barclay *Jugurtha* (1557) 78 b, Afterwarde he commaunded scaffoldes to be made about the walles.

†**3.** A raised platform, seat, or stand, used for the purpose of exhibiting persons or actions to the public view, making proclamations, or the like.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1675 An herland on a scaffold made an ho. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 506 The kynge..causyd an hyghe scafolde to be made..where moch people beynge assembled, he shewyd vnto them a longe processe of his wrongefull enprysonement. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccl.xix. 606 The yonge kynge was..in a chayre lyft up on high,..and all ye yong newe knyghtes on lower scaffoldes at his fete. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Esdras* ix. 42 Eszdras the prest & reder of ye lawe stode vp vpon a scaffolde of wodd. 1590 Greene *Mourn. Garm.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 155 Rosamond set vpon a scaffold, to take view of all. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* vi. 13 Solomon had made a brasen scaffold..and had set it in the midst of the Court, and vpon it hee stood. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 146 A scaffold, like those belonging to Queristers, in some of our Cathedrall Churches. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 54 At the other end of the Hall..there is a little Scaffold, on which are several Dervishes, that play on Flutes and Drums.

4. *spec.* A platform or stage on which theatrical performance or exhibition takes place; *esp.* in early use, a temporary stage on which a mystery play was performed. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 198 Somtyme..He pleyeth Herodes on a scaffold hye. 1507 in E. K. Chambers *Mediaeval Stage* (1903) II. 392 [A] schapfold [and] pagentts [are mentioned]. 1519–20 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 304 Paid for a quarter for the skaffold ouer þe porch ayenst palmesonday. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Scena*, Orestes oftentymes represented on scaffoldes in playes. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* 47 Brought in lyke a mute vpon a scaffold, which departeth dumbe. 1599 Alex. Hume *Poems* (S.T.S.) vii. 45 Make scaffalds clare for cumlie comedies. [1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 143 The ecclesiastical plays..were usually performed in churches, or chapels, upon temporary scaffolds erected for that purpose.]

fig. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 564 In the middest of such a..wonderfull scaffold and theatre. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 560 You ought to have so much respect, as not to be a publick Spectacle on an infamous Scaffold.

†**5.** A raised platform or stand for holding the spectators of a tournament, theatrical performance, etc. Also, a gallery in a theatre or church. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VI. vi. 191 There were scaffoldis and holes that lordes and ladyes myghte beholde and to gyue the pryse. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. xxi. (S. T. S.) I. 119 Pai war constrenit to mak public setis and scaffaldis in commoun placis quhare playis war devisit. 1597 Hall *Sat.* I. iii, Shame that the Muses should be bought and sold, For euery peasants brasse, on each scaffold. 1638 [see Scaffold *v.* 1]. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1610 The other side was op'n, where the throng On banks and scaffolds under Skie might stand. 1727 *MSS. Dk. Portland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 19, I hope to get a good place in the Abbey for Lady Margaret Harley, though till the scaffolds are built I can't yet tell whereabouts it will be. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 891/2 There was a show of gladiators to be exhibited..and most of the magistrates had caused scaffolds to be erected round the place, in order to let them out for hire.

fig. 1661 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxxviii. 259 By setting us upon an open and adjacent Scaffold, it gives us a view of the actions..that have swayd the affairs of the World.

6. An elevated platform on which a criminal is executed. Phr. *to go to the scaffold* (= 'to be executed'), *to bring* or *send to the scaffold*, etc. Hence *the scaffold* is often put for 'execution', 'capital punishment'.

1557 More *Rich. III* (1641) 307 He was at Salisbury..on a new skaffold beheaded. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* xiv. iv. 204 He brought to the skaffold many descended of noble houses. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* viii. xl. 196 She vnabashed, mounting now the Skaffold, theare attends The fatall Stroke. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xiv. 59 Paths which naturally conduct a minister to the scaffold. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxiv, I knew at Paris a criminal..who suffered the sentence..showing no particular degree of timidity upon the scaffold. 1849–50 Alison *Hist. Europe* III. xiii. § 88. 92 We have..weighed the scaffold against the oppression of the Convention, and preferred the scaffold. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 256 The one man whom..William sent to the scaffold on a political charge.

7. A raised framework of wood used for other purposes; among the North American Indians, for the disposal of the dead (cf. Scaffold *v.* 4).

1534 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 32 It is better to laye thy pees and beanes without vppon a leke, than other corne, and it is better vppon a scaffolde than vppon the grounde. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 48 There was made here a ships loading of fish the last yeare, where still stands the stages, and drying scaffolds. *a* 1779 Cook *Voy. Pacific* III. ii. II. 35 The carcase of the dog, with what belonged to it, were laid on a whatta, or scaffold, about six feet high. 1812 Brackenridge *Jrnl.* in *Views Louisiana* (1814) 203 A kind of scaffolds, ten or fifteen feet in height, which I was informed were erected..by the neighboring settlers for the purpose of shooting the deer by moon light...The hunter ascends the scaffold, and remains until the deer approaches. *Ibid.* 261 The scaffolds are supported with four forks, and sufficiently large to receive one or two bodies.

8. *Iron-founding.* 'An obstruction in a blast furnace above the tuyeres caused by an accumulation or shelf of pasty, unreduced materials, adhering to the lining' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1861 W. Fairbairn *Iron* 48 So that the materials..may [not]..be so retarded as to adhere in a half-liquid state to the brick-work, and cool there, thus forming what are known by the name of scaffolds. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* vii. (ed. 2) 142 When a scaffold is discovered, the blast is eased so as to reduce the support from below due to the pressure of blast. 1892 *Min. Evid. Labour Comm.* Group A. II. 304 The variation of the temperature in the furnace itself would cause what are technically called scaffolds.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *scaffold board*, †*flake* (see Flake *sb.*[1] 1), *pole, vantage*; **scaffold bracket** (see quot.); **scaffold hole**, a putlog-hole; (sense 4) †*scaffold pageantry*, †*wheel*; †**scaffold play**, a mystery play; so †**scaffold-player**; (sense 6) *scaffold step.*

1502–3 *Act* 35 *Eliz.* c. 11 § 1 So muche of *Shaffolde Borde in quantitye as the saide Clapborde amounteth unto. 1866 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts & Manuf.* II. 482/2 The scaffold boards are supported by the putlogs. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Scaffold-bracket*, an implement to form a footing for a board to support a person in roofing. 1365–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 127, 20 *scaffalde flakes factis ad dictas fenestras. *c* 1568 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 115 John clerke making *scaffold holes, 4d. 1774 G. White *Selborne, To Barrington* 26 Feb., Perhaps they nestle in the scaffold-holes of some old or new deserted building. 1687 *Resp. on Hind & P.* 24 No more than a Mountebank is to be credited, who after a deal of *Scaffold-Pageantry to draw Audience [etc.]. 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 138 As if in *scaffold plaies, he looked to haue napkins cast vp. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. II. IX. 436 The preachers and *scaffold players of this newe religion. 1798 W. Hutton *Life* 7 If a straggling *scaffold pole could be found. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 298 The scaffold poles round the Guards Memorial. 1843 Neale *Ball. & Songs for People* 21 So steadfastly the *scaffold-steps That good Archbishop trod. 1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* XII. 167 Guido was last to mount the scaffold-steps..as atrociousest in crime. 1884 — *Ferishtah's Fancies*, *A Camel-driver*, Reason aims to raise Some make-shift midway *scaffold-vantage, whence It may..peer below. 1584 in *Coventry Corpus Christi Plays* (1902) 91 A iron pynne and a cotter for the *skaffolde whele.

Scaffold (skæ·fŏld), *v.* Also 6 scafold, 7 schaffold, 7 scaffole. [f. Scaffold *sb.* Cf. OF. *eschafauder.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To furnish with a platform, stand, or gallery. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 10 b, The Hall was scafolded and rayled on all partes. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 95 The Lower House desyre that the p[ainted] ch[amber] be scaffolde. 1636 Pagitt *Christianogr.* III. 101 The streets were scaffolded [*ed.* 1640 scaffoled] and covered with precious cloth. 1638 Bp. Mountagu *Art. Eng. Visit.* A 2 Is your Church scaffolded every where or in part? do those scaffolds so made, annoy any mans seat, or hinder the lights of any windows? 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Wars* I. 13 The Lists now set up, and scaffolded like a stage.

2. To put scaffolding up to (a building). Also *intr.* in indirect passive with *unto*.

a 1662 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 222 The Tower or Steeple [was] Scaffolded to the very top, with an intent to take it down to the very Arches. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* 213 They must of necessity be scaffolded unto, or underprop at least. *Ibid.* 230 Can..such stupendious Stones..be.. wrought, raised, scaffolded unto, set and finished in five Moneths? 1676 C. Hatton in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 134 The middle of Westminster Hall wase all schaffolded. 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* lxx, It was scaffolded to the very attics.

b. *transf.* To support with poles.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* 394/2 The apple-trees were scaffolded with great stakes to keep their branches from breaking.

c. *fig.* To prop up.

1691 C. Blount *Dial.* in *Coll. Poems* 24 New Titles may be Scaffolded with Laws.

†**3.** To send to the scaffold; to execute. *Obs.*

1716 *Mem.* in J. H. Burton *Lives of Forbes & Ld. Lovat* v. (1847) 116, I was sent to the castle, I believe, to be scaffolded next day if I had not been delivered.

4. To place (food) on a raised framework of wood, for the purpose of drying it or protecting it from animals; among North American Indians, to expose corpses on a scaffold (see Scaffold *sb.* 7).

1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 323 *note*, They..scaffolded their dead kinsman. 1806 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. 155 In the afternoon we scaffolded some meat. 1862 D. Wilson *Preh. Man* II. xxii. 292 The remains of those whose bodies had been scaffolded.

5. *Iron-founding. intr.* To form a 'scaffold'.

1880 Wright in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 296 When a furnace shows a tendency to 'scaffold' (by the fritting together of lumps which form a comparatively solid mass inside the furnace, preventing a charge from descending properly).

Hence **Scaffolded** *ppl. a.*

1862 D. Wilson *Preh. Man* II. xxii. 292 When the Mandans buried the remains of their scaffolded dead, they left the skull uninterred. 1871 E. B. Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. xii. 40 The Samoyed's scaffolded coffin.

Scaffolage (skæ·fŏldėdʒ). *rare.* In 6 scaffolage. [f. Scaffold *v.* + -age. Cf. F. *échafaudage.*] = Scaffolding *vbl. sb.* 1.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 156 To heare the woodden Dialogue and sound 'Twixt his stretcht footing, and the Scaffolage [*mod. edd.* scaffoldage]. 1889 Farrar *Lives Fathers* II. xvi. 288 Their hair was elaborated into a scaffolage of curls.

Scaffolder (skæ·fŏldəɹ). [f. Scaffold *sb.* and *v.* + -er[1].]

†**1.** An occupant of the gallery at a theatre. *Obs.*

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* I. iii If he can with termes Italianate ..Faire patch me vp his pure Iambick verse, He rauishes the gazing Scaffolders.

2. One whose business it is to erect scaffolding.

1864 *Law Times Rep.* X. (N. S.) 719/1 The plt. was in their employment as a scaffolder, and in raising the scaffolding he put his foot on a round putlog. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 29 The operations of the scaffolder and builder must not interfere with the traffic of the town more than needful.

Scaffolding (skæ·fŏldiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 4 **skaf(f)aldyng**, 5 **scafaldynge**, 5–6 *Sc.* **scaffating**, 6 *Sc.* **scaffalding, scauffaulding, skaffeltein, skalfatting**, 6– **scaffolding**. Also β. 6 **skaffollyng**, 7, 9 (*dial.*) **scaffling**. [f. Scaffold *sb.* and *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The temporary framework of platforms and poles constructed to provide accommodation for workmen and their materials during the erection, repairing, or decoration of a building.

1347–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 546 In flakes et Skaffaldyng pro opere ejusdem capelle, 15 *d.* 1498 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 389 To mak scaffating for the masounis and boll barrowis. 1512 *Ibid.* IV. 279 Half ane hundreth rauchteris for skaffeltein. 1512 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 608 Lyme, sand, scaffoldyng,..and euery other thyng concernyng the same vawtyng. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1851 III. 129 Knowing that their high office was but as the scaffolding of the Church yet unbuilt. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 636 It burnt the wooden props or scaffolding which supported the column. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 214 In London,..the scaffolding for the workmen, in erecting the walls of a building, is external; but in Liverpool,..the scaffolding is wholly within the building. 1859 Reeve in Jephson *Brittany* xvi. 268 *note*, The large building..on the right,..is new, the scaffolding not yet taken down. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 87 The old fashioned cradles, swing-boats, ladders, or pole scaffolding.

β. 1531 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, V. 185 Cartes caryng of skaffollyng out of the Kinges storehouse. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 27 Never..suffer them to begin their Scafflings in the morning. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Scaffling*, a scaffold for building.

fig. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* II. iii, The sight of whips, rackes, gibbets, axes, fires Are scaffoldings, by which my soule climbes vp To an Eternal habitation. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 241 That is but scaffolding to pull down our Church, and to build their own. 1712 POPE *Lett.* (1735) I. 182 Sickness, contributing..to the shaking down this Scaffolding of the Body. 1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 478 New change of terms, and scaffolding of words. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 590 Teach me, by this stupendous scaffolding, Creation's golden steps, to climb to Thee. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* Introd. p. viii, My wish has been to give the results rather than the process by which they were arrived at; to exhibit the building, not the scaffolding. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. xiv. (1872) VIII. 58 That will be an excellent scaffolding for recapture of Silesia next year. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 9 Laws of phonology..forming the scaffolding of the higher and more comprehensive generalisations of the master-science itself.

† **b.** A wooden platform or framework; = SCAFFOLD *sb.* 3, 4, 7. *Obs.*

1537 LYNDESAY *Q. Magdalene* 106 Minor Poems (1871) 557 Rycht costlie scaffalding, Depayntit weill with Gold and asure fyne. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 159 The lords and ladies were plac'd on scaffoldings behind the king. 1787 *Generous Attachment* III. 64 He ascended a small scaffolding, and from thence..harrangued them. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 27 Small calves dangle from a sort of neat scaffolding.

c. *Coal-mining.* (See quot.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 980 The upper portion of the coal is first worked, then a scaffolding of coal is left, 2 or 3 feet thick, according to the compactness of the coal.

d. *transf.* A supporting framework.

1886 MIVART in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 451/1 The skull of the Chamæleons has even more the aspect of an osseous scaffolding than has that of ordinary Lizards.

2. The action of the verb SCAFFOLD. **a.** The formation of 'scaffolds' in a blast-furnace; also *concr.* = SCAFFOLD *sb.* 8.

1864 PERCY *Metall., Iron & Steel* 491 The old method of blowing-in furnaces, called the 'scaffolding' system, is now seldom resorted to. 1880 WRIGHT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII 299/1 If the hearth slopes too gently, the fall of the materials downwards as the reduced metal and cinder melt is apt to be retarded, and 'scaffolding' to be produced. 1883 *Science* I. 102 At the Durham furnace, a chill had caused a large scaffolding. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* (ed. 2) 139 Blowing in, blowing out, scaffolding, &c., of the blast furnace.

b. The action of placing on a scaffold.

1862 D. WILSON *Prehist. Man* I. 366 The scaffolding and final sepulture of the bones of the dead, as practised among many of the Red Indian tribes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (cf. SCAFFOLD *sb.* 9), as *scaffolding* † *hole, pole, timber, work.*

1512-13 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 610 Olde scaffoldyng tymbre. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 27 Make small scaffling holes. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pinus*, The Trees..will make good Putlocks for the Bricklayers, and serve for Scaffolding Poles. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 89 The scaffolding-poles, planks, and ropes, are always provided by the employer.

† **Sca·ffoldize**, *v. Obs.* [f. SCAFFOLD *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into scaffolding.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* xviii, Let Dodon's groue be lauish in expence, And scaffoldize her oakes for my defence.

Scaffole, obs. var. SCAFFOLD *v.* **Scaff-raff**: see SCAFF *sb.* **Scaft**(e, var. SHAFT *Obs.*, creature; obs. pa. t. of SHAVE. **Scag**, var. SKEG, wild plum. **Scagger**, var. SKEGGER, young salmon.

‖ **Scaglia** (skā·lyă). *Geol.* [It. = scale, chip of marble: see SCALE *sb.*[2]] A local name in the Italian Alps for limestone of various colours.

1774 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* (1775) LXV. 34 This they call Scaglia, or Scagliola, from its being composed of thin slaty strata, which are of a yellowish colour. *Ibid.* 35 Sometimes an irregular mass of marble is found among the Scaglia. 1829 MURCHISON in *Phil. Mag.* June 406 The upper beds of the scaglia are red and fissile.

Scagliola (skælyō·lă). Also 6 **scaleola**, 8–9 **scagliuola**. [a. It. *scagliuola*, dim. of *scaglia* (see prec.).]

† **1.** = SCAGLIA. *Obs.*

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phioraν.* III. XCVII. 121 This Allum Scaleola or Gesso is vsed much in Italie to make Lyme of. 1774 [see prec.].

2. Plaster-work of Italian origin, designed to imitate kinds of stone.

1747 [see b]. 1787 P. BECKFORD *Lett. fr. Ital.* (1805) I. 298 John Hugford, an Englishman, Friar of this Convent [of Vallombrosa, Tuscany], was the inventor of the Scagliola. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 369 The making and polishing the scagliola, now so much used for columns. 1870 F. HARRISON *Choice of Bks.* (1886) 170 Bepalaced for evermore in choice saloons resplendent with ormolu and scagliola.

b. *attrib.*

1747 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 28 July, The commission for the scagliuola tables. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 270 The basement is painted in rich Scagliola marble. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xvi, A scagliola pillar. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 245 Supported on the sham scagliola Corinthian columns, with the gilt capitals, is a trellised balcony.

Hence **Scaglio·list**, a worker in scagliola.

1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 289 There is scarcely..a scagliolist, who is not an Italian.

Scaife (skēf). *local.* Also **scafe**, **skief**, **skife**, **skeef** (see E.D.D.) [? a. Du. *schijf* (= G. *scheibe*), disk, wheel. Cf. SKEITH.]

1. A thin iron wheel, sharp at the edge, used in some ploughs in place of or in front of the coulter. Also *attrib.*

1793 G. MAXWELL *Agric. Huntingdon* 10 Instead of a foot or wheel, to support the beam of the plough, they use what is called a scaife, which is a circular plate of iron, turning constantly round. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Skief-plough*, a plough fitted with a skief. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Scafe*, the little wheel which runs in front of the coulter of a plough. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss., Skife-nail*, a long nail, having its head formed so as to suit..the holes in the plat of a plough.

2. A revolving wheel used in polishing diamonds.

1887 *Horological Jrnl.* XXIX. 105 The ordinary workman puts his diamond on the scaife or cylinder without taking any particular pains.

Scail(e, var. or obs. ff. SCALE, SKAIL, SQUAIL. **Scailȝe**(e, **-zie**, **scaillie**, obs. ff. SKAILLIE *Sc.*, slate. **Scaily**, obs. f. SCALY. **Scain**, obs. pa. t. of SHINE. **Scaine**, obs. f. SKEIN. **Scaip**(e, obs. Sc. ff. SCAPE. **Scair**, var. SKAIR *Sc.*, share. **Scairce**, **scairse**, obs. ff. SCARCE. **Scait**, obs. Sc. f. SKATE. **Scaith**: see SCATHE. **Scak**, obs. north. f. SHAKE. **Scal**, obs. f. SCALL, SHALL.

Scalable (skē·lăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. SCALE *v.*[3] + -ABLE.] Capable of being scaled or climbed.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Aratus* (1595) 1083 Without the wall the height was not so great, but that it was easily scalable with ladders. 1626 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2), *Scaleable*. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 632 Homer made..heaven scalable. 1903 QUILLER-COUCH *Adv. Harry Revel* xi, The cliff hereabouts was..scalable in a score of places.

‖ **Scala cæli** (skā·lă sē·lai). Also 5–6 **scala cely**, **celi**, 6–9 **cœli**, 6 **scale**, **skaly celi**. [L. = ladder of heaven.]

1. The name of a church in the Tre Fontane, outside Rome, in which St. Bernard is related to have had a vision of souls for whom he was saying mass ascending by a ladder into heaven, and to which an indulgence is attached; hence, applied to chapels or altars in England and the masses said there to which the same indulgence was attached.

See Rymer *Fœdera* XII. 565, XIII. 102–3, Blomefield *Hist. Norfolk* (1745) II. 552.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 102 Massis at rome, at scala celi. *Ibid.*, þat if a prest seye a masse at scala celi for a soule it schal onoon ben out of purgatorie. *a* 1400 *Stac. Rome* 118 (Vernon MS.), In þat place a Chapel is. Scala celi clepet hit is. *c* 1500 *God spede the plough* 74 Then commeth prestis that goth to rome For to haue silver to sing at *Scala celi*. 1525 in *Coll. Surrey Archæol. Soc.* (1858) I. 182, I will that there be seede..in the chapell of Skaly Celi at Westmynster v masses of the v wounds of our Lord God. 1529 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margarets, Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 8 To the Keeper of Scala Celi in the Abbey. 1534 HYLSEY in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 72 Massys off scale celi. 1536 *Articles devised by King* D iij b. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 17 Legacyes, trentals, with scala cely messys. 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 1178/2 That all partakers of the same gylde [of our Lady in S. Botolph's, Boston], ..which..shall say or cause to be sayde Masses for soules departed in paynes of Purgatory, shall..have the full remission due to them which visite the Chappell of Scala Cœli.

2. (With reference to the etymol. sense.) A ladder leading from earth to heaven; a means of attaining heaven or heavenly bliss.

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 139 *Scala cæli*, is a preachynge matter I tell you, and not a massyng matter. 1603 J. DAVIES in Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1621) 651 Making loose lines (forsooth) their Scala Cœli; A Tauerne for a Temple, to adore, Their only god, their guts. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 15 The Magnificent Temple,..the seuerall Degrees of Ascent, wherby Men did climb vp to the same, as if it had bin a Scala Cæli.

Scalade (skălā·d), *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7 **skal(l)ade**, **scallet**. [ad. It. *scalada* (Florio), now *scalata* (= Sp. *escalada*, whence F. *escalade* ESCALADE *sb.*), f. *scalare* to scale, f. *scala* ladder.]

1. = ESCALADE *sb.* 1.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 63 A Wall, Trench, Scalade, Bulwarke. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xlv. 620 The citie was tenable against all skalades. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 349 The Ditch..is mainly pallasaded with wooden stakes, for preuenting of suddain Scallets. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* III. (1677) 138 The Lords had resolved to enter the Town by scalade. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xii. 265 The English army..mounted the walls by scalade. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. x. (1872) I. 195 He tried some small prefatory Siege or scalade of Pesth. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. XXVI. 213 When we had made our famous scalade of the heights.

2. A scaling-ladder. *rare.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 502 Their Armes, a Crosse,..Limbd like a Scallet, trac'd with fleur du Luce. 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* XVIII. XCV, Nor ceases to exhort Fresh knights to mount the tall scalades he bears.

Hence **Scala·de** *v. trans.*, to attack by escalade.

1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 393 Places, when attacked or attempted to be stormed or scaladed.

† **Scala·do.** *Obs.* Also 6 **skallado**, **skallader**, 6–7 **scallado**, **scallada**, **scalada**. [a. It. *scalada*: see prec. and -ADO.]

1. = SCALADE *sb.* 1.

1585-6 EARL LEYCESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 429 We tooke another of the fortes..by a flat skallader. 1591 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 254 If it be taken by the enemy by scallado. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 128 They that gave the Scallado were throwen downe headlong. 1629 MAXWELL *Herodian* App. 90 The whole Army beset the Towne, and made their Scaladaes on euery side. 1688 J. S. *Fortification* 129 The General..threatens several other places with the Scalado at the same instant. 1795 *Hist. Anecd. Her. & Chiv.* 22 Lloyd took the castle of Cardigan..by Scalado. 1847 THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* Jan., Assaults, scaladoes, ambuscadoes,..became the Captain's chief delight.

2. = SCALADE *sb.* 2.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. XXXIV, Adrastus..boldly gan a strong scalado reare. 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* XI. XXXIX, Some raise scalados, nor to mount decline.

Scalage (skē·lēdʒ). *Lumber-trade.* [f. SCALE *v.*[3] (sense 6 b) + -AGE.] The amount which a quantity of timber scales.

1878 *Michigan Rep.* XXXVI. 168 The total scalage of the logs to be delivered.

Scalap, obs. form of SCALLOP.

Scalar (skē·lăr), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *scālār-is*, f. *scāla* ladder, SCALE *sb.*[3]] **A.** *adj.*

1. Resembling a ladder; *Bot.* = SCALARIFORM.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scalar*, *Scalary*, leaning one way, ladderwise, not bolt up right. 1880 *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XV. 92 Spire rather high, scalar.

2. *Math.* Of the nature of a scalar (see B).

1853 HAMILTON in *Phil. Mag.* Ser. IV. V. 322 The two values of the vector ρ, which answer to the two values of the scalar coefficient *x*. 1853 — *Elem. Quaternions* II. i. (1866) 175 The Scalar (or Scalar Part) of a Quaternion. *Ibid.* III. iii. 721 The scalar equation of the polar of the latter point. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 9 Scalar quantities do not involve direction.

B. *sb. Math.* In quaternions, a real number.

1853 HAMILTON *Elem. Quaternions* I. ii. (1866) 10 The..quotient .obtained by the division of two parallel vectors by another, including zero as a limit, may also be called a Scalar; because it can always be found..by the comparison of positions upon one common scale (or axis)..Such Scalars are..simply the Reals..of Algebra. *Ibid.* 11 The combination, 'Scalar plus Vector,' is a Quaternion. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 260 The result of the operation ∇^2 on any scalar is purely a scalar.

Scalarian (skălē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Scālāria*, f. *scāla* ladder, SCALE *sb.*[3]] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Scalaria* of gasteropods. **b.** *sb.* A gasteropod of this genus.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 501/2 The Scalarians of Lamarck consist of the genera *Vermetus*, *Scalaria*, and *Delphinula*.

Scalariform (skălæ·rĭfōrm), *a. Bot.*, etc. [ad. mod. L. *scālāriform-is*, f. L. *scālāris* SCALAR, SCALARY: see -FORM.] Of the form of, or resembling, a ladder; characterized by ladder-like formation, as cells or vessels of plants having the walls thickened so that they form transverse ridges.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* xviii. § iii. I. 499 *note*, The presence of spiral, or scalariform vessels. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. 87 The pits extend into horizontal fissures resembling what are called Scalariform vessels. 1850 DANA *Geol.* App. I. 727 Spire scalariform. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 30 When this kind of marking [in a cell-wall] becomes linear, or nearly so, it is termed scalariform.

Sca·larwise, *adv.* [f. SCALAR *a.* + -WISE.] In the form of a ladder.

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 129 *Scalarwise*, in which many tessular crystals are arranged like steps of a stair.

† **Sca·lary**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *scālāris*: see SCALAR and -ARY.]

1. Having the form of a ladder or flight of steps.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xiii. 253 He made..certaine elevated places, and Scalary ascents, that..they might with better ease..mount their horses. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 23 Touching this kind of employment the Republic hath certain degrees, or Scalary ascents and rules of removall. 1656 [see SCALAR *a.* 1].

2. = CLIMACTERIC *a.* 1.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 25 The great Climactericall, Hebdomaticall, Scalary, Decretoriall yeere. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchy* III. Comm. 167 The Scalary or Climatericall yeare consisteth of Seuen yeares nine times told or nine yeares Seuen times Multiplied.

3. Pertaining to masses of SCALA CŒLI.

1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Convocation* i. 48 That satisfactory, that missal, that scalary.

Scalawag, variant of SCALLYWAG.

Scalbart, -bert, -burde, obs. ff. SCABBARD *sb.*[1]

Scalc, variant of SHALK *Obs.*

† **Scald**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **skald**. [Alteration of SCALL *sb.* by association with SCALD *a.* (orig. *scalled*).] = SCALL *sb.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 2 The drye skaldes of it called in Latin *furfur*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 47 Her crafty head was altogether bald, And..Was overgrowne with scurfe and filthy scald. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Upon Blanch*, Blanch swears her Husband's lovely; when a scald Has blear'd his eyes. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2930/4 Lately went from his Master one Martin Middleton..He hath a Scald behind in his Head.

fig. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 104 The fire, the scald, the Itch of lusts.

Scald (skŏld), *sb.*[2] [f. SCALD *v.*]

1. An injury to the skin and flesh caused by hot fluid or steam.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIX. xiii. II. 351 Say the place be blistered..with any burne or scald. 1749 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (ed. 6) 301, I am satisfied that Spirit of Wine camphorated, is the very best Thing that can be applied to a Burn or Scald in Human Bodies. 1845 W. BOWMAN in *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 865/2 A superficial scald of the whole body. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 394 'Scald' of the

air-passages. 1890 Bowlby *Surg. Path.* (1900) 289 Scalds of the larynx..in children..commonly result from attempts to drink from a kettleful of boiling water.

b. *fig.* (*Sc.*) Disgust, aversion, vexation. See Heart-scald, -scad.

c. *transf.* Inflammation caused by heat; an inflamed part. Also, applied to diseases which produce a similar effect to that of scalding.

1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict., Skaud, Scad,* a scald, or the mark of it; also, a galled or inflamed part of the body. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-farming* 99 If manure is allowed to accumulate therein, it will get into the cleft of the foot and produce scald. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Scald,* a destructive disease of cranberries,..applied also loosely..to any sudden wilting or decay..of leaves and fruit.

2. The action or an act of scalding articles of food, utensils, etc.

1661 Rabisha *Cookery Dissected* 5 You must give your Endive a scald. 1764 E. Moxon *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 160 Put in your damsins, let them have one scald. 1869 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* vi, The coffee-pot and the two pans..had their scald, and their little scour. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 7/3 The high scald to which the curd is subjected after breaking.

3. A hot liquor or solution used for scalding.

1684 Han. Woolley *Queen-like Closet* Suppl. 4 After the first ladder [= lather] let the other be very hot, and cast them into a Scald every time. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 110 Put your Fruit into boiling Water,..keep it in a scald till tender. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 180 Next put it into a scald of soap.

4. A patch of land scorched by the sun. *local.*

1795 Marshall *Rur. Econ. Norf.* I. 14 'Scalds' are as pernicious in Norfolk, as quicksands and springy patches are in cold-soiled countries. 1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxxi, The country..was all one dingy drab, with abundant scalds on the undrained fallows.

5. Dodder, *Cuscuta europæa*: cf. Scaldweed. *local.*

1844 *Phytologist* I. 1140 *Cuscuta europæa*..is called 'scald' [in Cambridgeshire]; it may be presumed, on account of the scalded appearance which it gives to bean-crops.

Scald, *sb.*[3]: see Skald.

Scald, *sb.*[4], northern form of Scold.

Scald (skōld), *a.*[1] and *sb.*[5] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* and *dial.* Also 6 scaulde, *Sc.* skawd, skaid, 6–7 scalde, 7 scal'd, scauld, 8 *Sc.* scaw'd, 9 *dial.* scalt, scaud. [Later spelling of Scalled.]

1. Affected with the 'scall'; scabby.

In the 16th c. often in proverbial or allusive use: cf. Scabbed. (See also Scald-head.)

1529 More *Dyalogue* II. iv. Wks. 185 Than shall al these scalde & scabbed peces scale clene of, & the hole body of christes holy church remaine pure. 1535 Coverdale *Lev.* xxi. 20 Whether he be blynde,..or is gleyd, or is skyrvye or scaulde. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2485 Howbeit I se thy skap skyre skaid [*Bannatyne MS.* skawd], Thou art ane stewat, I stand foird. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* II. iii. M ij b, He shall appoint him out for such a scald squier as he is. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 33 A scald horse is good inough for a scabde squyer. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 474/2 Some murmure and snarle as soone as their scald backs are rubbed. 1639 O. Wood *Alph. Bk. Phys. Secrets* 181 Scal'd head the cure. [1808 Jamieson, *Scaud-man's head,* the sea urchin.]

2. *fig.* 'Scurvy', mean, paltry, contemptible. (Cf. Scabbed *a.* 2.) **a.** Of persons.

c 1500 Medwall *Nature* I. 753 (Brandl) The scald capper sware..That yt cost hym euen as mych. 1595 Peele *Old Wives Tale* 425 (Gummere) You whorson, scald Sexton and Churchwarden. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 215. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Bloody Brother* I. i, Your gravity once laid My head and heels together in the Dungeon, For cracking a scald Officers crown.

†*Scald miserable*: a burlesque designation app. first used in 1742 in connexion with a procession of ragamuffins intended to ridicule the Freemasons. A print of 1771 representing this brought the expression into temporary currency with the sense 'despicable wretch'.

1742 (*title*) An Epistle from Dick Poney, Esq. Grand-Master of the Right Black-Guard Society of Scald-Miserable Masons. 1771 (*title of plate by Benoist*) A Geometrical View of the Grand Procession of the Scald Miserable Masons, Design'd as they were Drawn up over against Somerset House, in the Strand on the twenty Seventh of April, Ano. 1742. 1772 Nugent *Hist. Fr. Gerund* III. vi. 563 Our poor scald miserable of a Friar Gerund. 1773 Berridge *Lett.* vii. (1864) 371, I am now, as the world accounts, a scold miserable. [1828 St. Angelo *Remin.* I. 407 The print of the Scald Miserables..is by him [*sc.* Benoist]. *Ibid.* 408 The contrivers of the mock procession of scald masons, which actually took place in the year 1742.]

b. Of things.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 260 If it chaunce a scalde cuppe of thyn to bee broken. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* Ep. Printer, A scald triuiall lying Pamphlet, called *Greens groats-worth of wit.* 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* IV. i, If [she have] a fat hand, and scald nailes, let her carue the lesse, and act in gloues. *a* 1627 Middleton *Widow* IV. ii. Wks. (Bullen) V. 207 I'm rid of a sore burden, for my part, master, Of a scald little one. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1807) 255 A scaw'd bit o' a penny note.

3. *Comb.*, as scald-pate, = Scald-head; scald-pated *a.* = Scald-headed.

1611 Cotgr., *Teigneux,* scuruie, scauld-pated. *Ibid.* s. v. *Teigneux,* No scauld-pate will the combe indure. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. xxx, Achilles was a scauld-pated maker of hay bundles. 1659 Torriano *Eng.-Ital. Dict.*, The scurfe or scauld pate, *tigna, pelarella.*

B. *sb.* **a.** A scurvy fellow. **b.** = Scall.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii. 26 Thou skald, thou bald, thou rotten, thou glotton! 1598 Florio, *Tegna,* the scurfe or scald that comes to some mens heades.

Scald (skōld), *a.*[2] [pa. pple. of Scald *v.*] = Scalded *ppl. a.*[1]

Scald cream: clotted or clouted cream. *Scald milk*: milk from which the cream has been skimmed after scalding.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 720/2 That cream termed scald, or clotted cream. *Ibid.* Those dairies that make scald-cream butter. 1796 Marshall *Rur. Econ. W. Eng.* I. 251 In 'scald cream dairies', no churn is in use. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* viii, If it don't ate so soft as ever was scald cream, never you call me Thomas Burman. 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 34 Who in Cornwall ever thinks of drinking anything but 'scald' milk?

Scald (skōld), *v.* Forms: 3–4 schalde, 4 scalde, scolde, 4–5 skalde, 4–6 schald, 5–6 skald, scalde, 6 scaulde, *Sc.* scawde, skaude, (7 scal'd, scold), 8–9 *Sc.* scad, scaud, 5– scald. *Pa. t.* 5 skaldid, 6 *Sc.* scaldit, 4– scalded; 6–7 scalt. *Pa. pple.* 4 i-scalded (-sk-), skald, 5 skaldyt, 4–6 skaldyd, -id, (etc.), 5–7, 9 *dial.* scalt, 6 *Sc.* sc-, skaldit, 9 *dial.* scald. [a. ONF. *escalder, escauder* = Central OF. *eschalder, eschauder* to burn, scald (mod.F. *échauder* to scald, earlier also to scorch), = Pr. *escaudar*, Sp., Pg. *escaldar* to burn, scald, make red-hot, It. *scaldare* to heat, warm :—late L. *excaldāre* to wash in hot water, f. *ex-* (see Ex- *pref.*[1] 2. 2) + *cal(i)dus* hot, warm (see Calid and Chaud).

The specific use referring to liquid agency, which is the prominent use in Fr. (and hence in Eng.), and is more or less represented in the other Rom. langs., is prob. to be accounted for by the fact that *excaldāre* could as well be referred to the *cal(i)da* sb., hot water, as to the adj. In Eng. this is the earliest sense of the word, which is first recorded in the Ancren Riwle (*a* 1225) both in its simple form (see quot. s. v. Scalding *ppl. a.*) and in the compound *forsch(e)alde* (see For- *pref.*[1] 5).

The word entered at an early date into the Scandinavian languages: early MDa. *skolde*, MSw. *skalda, skolda, skolla*, Sw. *skålla* to scald.]

I. 'To burn with hot liquor' (J.).

1. *trans.* To affect painfully and injure with very hot liquid or steam.

1340 *Ayenb.* 66 Hare mouþ is ase þe wyȝte þet ualþ ine hot weter þet..scoldeþ alle þo þet byeþ þer aboute. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Kn.'s T.* 1162 The Cook yscalded for al his longe ladel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/2 Scalt, *estuatus.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 351 If one be scalded with hot water, lay.. an egg to the place. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 33 They all drink it sipping, for fear of scalding themselves. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 302 For fear of.. steam scalding the plants. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 605 Let a piece of linen dipt in brandy..be immediately applied to the parts scalded with hot water. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxvii, Scalding yourself, as I may say, with your own ladle? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 285 Huge stones and boiling water were in readiness to crush and scald the plunderer.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To be scalding hot.

a 1225 [see Scalding *ppl. a.* 1]. *a* 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* I. xx. (1640) 20 Words of reviling scald as it were. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 127 Some excuse there is for bloud enraged, and no wonder if that scaldeth which boyleth. 1818 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 80 Water scalds at 150°.

c. *intr.* for *pass.* To become injured by hot liquid or steam.

1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. iii, Now scalds his soul in the Tartarian streams. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* v. 448 Those detestable That let the bantling scald at home, and brawl Their rights or wrongs like potherbs in the street.

d. *Comb.*: scald-chops (*humorous*), hot tea; scald-lips (Sc. *scadlips*), 'broth containing a very small portion of barley, and on this account more apt to burn the mouth' (Jam.).

a 1682 F. Sempill *Blythsome Wedding* 65 in *Poems of Sempills* (1849) 69 There will be..a haggize, And scadlips to sup till ye're fow. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xl, It was the signal for tea. 'Hurra for Scaldchops!'

2. *trans.* To produce an injurious effect upon (something) similar to that produced by boiling water. **a.** Of tears, humours.

a 1225 [see Scalding *ppl. a.* 2]. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6576 Hate teres of gretyng, þat þe synful sal scalden in þe dounfallyng. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vii. 48, I am bound Vpon a wheele of fire, that mine owne teares Do scal'd, like molten Lead. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3240/4 The left side of his face burnt or scalded by some Humor. 1722 Douglas in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 86 When the Urine begins to come the right way, it pains and scalds them much after the same manner. 1873 Bryant *Living Lost* ii, The tears that scald the cheek.

absol. 1692 Dryden *Cleomenes* I. i, And if a manly drop or Two fall down, It scalds along my Cheeks. 1835 Trench *Justin Martyr* 16 The tear which does not heal, will scald and sear.

b. *fig.* Of words, language.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 258 The quent and curious castis poeticall,..Caxtoun, for dreid thai suld his lippis scawde Durst neuer tuiche. 1847 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* II. x. 170 He..grows glib in uttering falsehoods that should scald his lips.

3. To wash and cleanse with boiling water. **a.** the carcasses of animals, esp. swine and poultry, in order to remove hair or feathers, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15988 Ne sal he neuer vp-rise eft,..Ar sal þis cok vp-rise was skald yisternight! *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 Take capons and schalde and pyke hom then. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Fayre smal Chykenys wyl & clene skladdyd & drawe. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Glabrare sues,* to scaulde hogges and take of their heare. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 71 She's e'ne setting on water to scal'd such Chickens as you are. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* ii. 32 Gut and scald your Pig. *Ibid.* viii. 72.

b. vessels, implements, clothes. (Also with *out.*)

1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xiii. 130 Scald the Pot clean. 1750 W. Ellis *Country Housewife's Comp.* 308 To heat a good Quantity of Water..for scalding Pails. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 459 Preparing to scald out the frying-pan. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 339 All milk should be..boiled, and the bottle always scalded before use.

c. To take *off* (the hair or feathers of an animal) with hot water.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 259 He gadereth water and heteþ it..broweþ it vppon hunteres and houndes..and scaldeþ of þe heere of hem. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xlii. (Arb.) 113 The heer behynde was skalded of. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 26 The Marquess Bath..is so hot, as it will scald off the haire of a Hogge.

d. To apply a hot lotion or solution to.

1753 J. Bartlet *Gentl. Farriery* xxxi. 260 If the matter flows in great abundance, and of a thin consistence, it must be scalded again. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Scald,* to boil or buck cloth with white soap after bleaching.

4. *Cookery.* **a.** To heat liquid to a point just short of boiling point. Also *intr.* for *passive.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 320/2 To Scalde browes, *adipare.* 1692 Tryon *Good House-wife* iii. 45 If you take milk and scald it (but it must be done to a point, not too hot). 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, Our meikle pot that scads the whey. 1833 Mrs. Bray *Descr. Tamar & Tavy* xl. (1836) III. 290 There was a pan of milk..scalding over the embers of a wood fire. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 192/2 The milk is first 'scalded', the pan containing it being closely watched, in order that the contents may not boil.

b. To subject to the action of hot water; to pour hot liquid over.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Take fayre Bolasse..in Wyne boyle hem þat þey be but skaldyd bywese. 1591 Cockaine *Treat. Hunting* C j, Ground Otes put in a tub and scalded with water. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xvi. 147 A Buttered Tort. Take eight or ten large Codlings and scald them. *c* 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 33 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, It is customary with most dairy-maids to scald the curd with hot whey.

†**5.** *trans.* To boil to death. Also *absol. Obs.*

a 1536 in *Songs, Carols,* etc. (E. E. T. S.) 161 þer was on skaldyd in Smythfild, for poysenyng of dyueris men of þe Bisshop of Rochesters howse. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 4642 Peter, Andro, Iohne, Iames, and Paull,..To byrne and skald thay neuer pretendit. 1568 Chartreis *Pref. to Lyndesay's Wks.* 1 iij b, To bruyle and scald quha sa euer suld speik aganis thame.

II. To burn.

6. *trans.* Of the sun or fire, etc.: To scorch, burn. Also said of certain soils. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxx. 6 Bi dai noght þe sunne skalde þe sal. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 667 And Nicholas is scalded in the toute. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 4 Fro this burnyshyd brande..I red ye be shunand or els the dwill skald you. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 25 b, Chafynge meates do scaulde the lyver. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VII. 89 b, Swelting heate that scalt their guts within. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 129 Blest with a sweet and temperate air, not over scalded with the Sun. 1785 Burns *Addr. Deil* ii, I'm sure sma' pleasure it can gie, Ev'n to a deil, To skelp an' scaud poor dogs like me. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 77 A heavy soil will..scald and starve any kind of grain. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. xi, I'hat will be as bad as scauding your fingers wi' a redhot chanter. 1881 *Scribner's Monthly* XXII. 268 Not a leaf.. burned or scalded during the hot, dry weather.

absol. *c* 1578 G. Best in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 49 If any man say the Sunne may scalde a good while before and after it come to the Meridian. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 4 Fire, being invested in the body of..metals, scaldeth more furiously than in wood. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 413 The Reverberation of which [high mountain] so furiously heats the place in the dog-days, that it scalds again.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* To be scorched or burnt.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. x. 89 And all the cost belive of flambis scald [L. *iam fervere litora flammis*]. *c* 1520 M. Nisbet *N. T. in Scots, Matt.* xiii. 6 Bot quhen the sonn was risen, thai scaldit. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV,* IV. v. 31 Thou do'st sit Like a rich Armor, worne in heat of day, That scald'st with safetie. 1902 Rider Haggard *Rural Eng.* II. 392 There the land was light and they scalded.

c. *transf.* To become inflamed, sore, or raw.

1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship, Horses' Dis.* xiv. 7 If you looke on his tongue, you shall see it almost rawe and scalte, with the heate that comes out of his bodie. 1808 Jamieson, *To Skaude, Skead,* When any part of the body is galled and inflamed, in consequence of heat, it is said to *skad.*

†**7.** *trans.* Of desire, thoughts, etc.: To 'burn', inflame, irritate. Also *intr.*, to 'burn' or be fired with desire. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 961 Quhene sick thocht can me schald. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. vii. 10 The byssy curis of Turnus mariage Skalding hir breist and mynd all in a rage. *Ibid.* XIII. vi. 104 In our [= over] ardent desyre Of the bargan he scaldit hait as fyre. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 49, I am scalded with my violent motion And spleene of speede, to see your Maiesty. 1629 Massinger *Roman Actor* IV. ii, Would not a secret..Scald you to keep it? 1667 Cotton *Scarron.* IV. 65 For which she did so scald and burn That none but he could serve her turn.

III. 8. *Glass-making.* [after It. *scaldare,* F. *échauder.*] *trans.* ? To bring to a certain heat.

1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 247 The Master workman, who..with his *ponteglo* sticks the Glass and scalds it. 1699 tr. *Blancourt's Art of Glass* iii. 27 With Blowing, Pressing, Scalding, Amplifying, and Cutting he forms it [glass] into what shape he pleases.

†‖ **Scaldaba·nco.** *Obs.* [a. obs. It. *scaldabanco,* f. *scaldare* to heat + *banco* bench.] A warm disputant or preacher.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 182 The Presbyterians, those Scalds, banco's, or hot Declamers, had wrought a great distast in the Commons at the King.

Sca·ld-berry. *dial.* [f. SCALD *sb.*[2] (see quot. 1838).] The bramble, *Rubus fruticosus.*

1726 THRELKELD *Syn. Stirpium Hib.* I. 5. 1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housewife's Comp.* 246 How to make Scald-berry Pies...Take ripe Scald-berries [etc.]. 1838 LOUDON *Arboretum* II. 743 The fruits..are called..scaldberries, from their supposed quality of giving scald heads to children.

Scald-crow. Also scalte-, scale-, scaul- (see also E.D.D.). [? f. SCALD *a.*[1]] A name in Ireland for the Hooded Crow (*Corvus cornix*). Also *fig.*

1834 LOVER *Leg. & Stor. Irel.* Ser. II. 281 That one is for that poor scaldcrow there,..little Fairly. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vii. 268 All the other scaul-crows set upon her, and pecked her to death there and then. 1879 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* (1882) I. i. 8 We tear along,..scaring dozens of white-backed scald-crows.

Scalded (skɔ̄·ldĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. SCALD *v.* + -ED[1].] In various uses of SCALD *v.*

1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 Pillows made of..scalded Feathers and dry pulled Feathers together. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Chien*, .. The scaulded dog feares euen colde water. 1648 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* iii. 158 Scalded palats, who have lost their tasts. 1796 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. W. Eng.* I. 250 The cream thus raised is termed 'scalded cream', or 'clouted cream'. 1825 JAMIESON, *Scadded beer*, or *ale*, a drink made of hot beer or ale...*Scadded whey*, a dish..made by boiling whey on a slow fire, by which a great part of it coagulates into a curdy substance. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* I. ii. 4 Treat her eyes To hide these scalded rings.

b. Inflamed or raw as if injured by hot water.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 76 For a man þat is scalded on his pintill [*v.r.* for a scaldid pintil]. 1828 *Art Pres. Feet* 206 The superabundant excretion produces langour and feebleness..; whilst the matter itself becomes so corrosive as to produce what is called scalded feet. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 283 [In sheep] After the scalded parts have been rubbed off in the manner directed. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* § 3752 Scalded heads.—Sheep are much infested in summer with flies [etc.].

† Sca·lded, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. SCALD *sb.*[2] + -ED.] = SCALD *a.*[1]

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 26 Pretendand the to wryte sic skaldit skrowis. *Ibid.* 37 Skaldit skaitbird. 1641 COWLEY *Guardian* v. vi, Give me the Periwig, boy. What? shall Empress Tabytha's husband go as if his head were scalded? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire on Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 64 For scalded heads most learnedly advise.

Sca·lder, *sb.*[1] [f. SCALD *v.* + -ER[1].] One who scalds poultry, vessels, etc.

1536 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 237 The said..Clerke shall see that the said Poultry shall be dayly put into the Scalder's hands. 1612 *MSS. Dk. Rutland* (1905) IV. 488 Paid to a scallder from London, 16 dayes at v.s. the day. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Elder Brother* II. iii. (1637) D 3 b, Ralph [the cook] there with his kitchin boyes and scalders.

† Sca·lder, *sb.*[2] [ad. mod.L. *scalder* (Olaus Wormius 1633), f. ON. *skálda* SKALD.] = SKALD.

1765 BLAIR in Macpherson *Ossian* (1785) II. 290 *note*, An extract, which Dr. Hicks has given from the work of one of the Danish Scalders. *Ibid.* 291 This Lodbrog was a king of Denmark, .and at the same time an eminent Scalder or poet. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. Diss. i. e 4 b, In the place of their old scalders a new rank of poets arose, called Gleemen or Harpers.

Scalder (skɔ̄·ldəɹ), *v. north. dial.* [? f. SCALD *v.* + -ER[5].] *trans.* To scald, scorch. Hence **Sca·ldered** *ppl. a.* (see quot. 1796).

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVIII. lxxxv. 332 The hardie Duke.. comforts those that from the scaldred hides, With water stroue th'approaching flames to chace. 1796 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* (ed. 2) II. 341 *Scaldered*, chafed, blistered, or partially excoriated, whether by friction, heat, or corrosion. ..*Scalderings*, the under-burnt cores of stone lime: the surfaces of which peeling off, in scales or shells. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 51, I..scawder'd my fit. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Scalder'd*, skin-chafed, leprous.

Sca·ld-fish. [app. f. SCALD *a.*[1]: see quot. 1812.] The smooth sole, *Pleuronectes arnoglossus.*

1812 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 325 *Pleuronectes arnoglossus*...The scales are so deciduous that the friction of the trawl alone is sufficient to remove them; when taken out of the net, they are usually..in that bare state which gives some propriety to the name they are known by of Scald-fish. 1836 [see MEGRIM[2]]. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xvi. (ed. 4) 346.

Scald head, sca·ld-head. [SCALD *a.*[1]]

1. A person's head diseased with ringworm or some similar affection.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 49 A scalde head is soone broken. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 53 Meane of stature he was, & euill proportioned: hauing euer a scald head. *a* 1756 ELIZA HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 247 An infallible Remedy for a Scald Head. 1826 HOOD *Irish Schoolm.* xix, The Pedagogue, with sudden drub, Smites his scald head, that is already sore. 1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.*, *Scaud-head*, *Scaul-head*, a head disfigured with patches of scrofula. *transf.* 1808 MRS. KEMBLE *Day after Wedding* 12 I'll make you a toupee. I hate your scald-heads, all dragged up at the roots.

2. A popular term for tinea or other similar scalp affections.

1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 179 For a Scald head. Take a Candle, and let it drop upon it as hot as you can, in so doing it will scale off. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v., There are several sorts of Scald Heads, some resemble the Grains of Figs..; others are small bits of Flesh..and others are like Farinous Tetters. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 791/1 Porrigo is a generic term for an eruption of psydracious pustules, usually termed scald-head. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. xiii. 1077 One of the forms of 'scald head', So **Scald-headed** *a.*, having a 'scald head'.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi, Is Royalty grown a mere wooden Scarecrow; whereon thou, pert scaldheaded crow, mayest alight at pleasure and peck? 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. III. iv. 103 Every humpbacked, one-eyed, scald-headed passenger had to pay a penny for each infirmity.

Scald-hot, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 schalde-, 9 scal-, scaul-. [f. SCALD *v.* + HOT *a.* Cf. Sw. *skållhet*, Da. *skoldhed.*] Scalding hot.

c 1425 *St. Christina* vi. in *Anglia* VIII. 122/25 She poured scalde-hoot watir on þos membrys þat were harmles without-outen. *a* 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 89 Whanne hit is more than schalde-hote, drawe owte 3our fyre clene. 1858 N. HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 3) 52 Hur voun thate wis zummat scal hot to hur caf. 1867 POOLE & BARNES *Gloss. Wexford*, *Scaul*, *Scald*, e.g. 'Scaul hoate', scalding hot.

Scaldic : see SKALDIC.

† Sca·lding, *sb.*[1] Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 skalding(g), scaldyn, 6 schalding, 6–7 scadling. [? f. SCALD *a.* + -ING[1].] **a.** ? The carcass of a 'scald' sheep. **b.** A sheepskin of small value, ? one taken from a 'scald' sheep.

a. 1302–3 *Sacrist Rolls Ely* (1907) II. 17 Pro ij carcos. bouum et ij scaldyngis missis Episcopo. 1338 in Dugdale *Monasticon* (1819) II. 585/1 Vitulina et ij. skaldynges.

b. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 352/1 A nail of Lambeswolle, is at the value of ix *d.* or x *d.*, and a shorlyng feel or scaldyng, at ob. or i *d.* the best. 1442 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 397 That na man by woll skynnis derar than xd., schorlinges vi d., scaldynes iii d. 1538 *Ibid.* (MS.) XVI. (Jam.), Small wnwollit skynnis sic as hoyg schorlingis, scadlingis, and fuitfaill. 1661 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VII. 253/2 Futfells & skaldings.

Sca·lding, *sb.*[2] *Hist.* (In 7–8 often erron. **stalding.**) [Cf. OF. *eskallin, escalin, escarlin* (13–14th c.): see ESCALINE.] A Flemish coin introduced into England and Ireland in the 13th century.

[*c* 1285 in *Cal. Doc. rel. Irel.* (1879) III. 8 The bishop [of Waterford, Stephen de Fulborn]..caused new money to be made. It was called Scalding, Bishop's money, or Stephening, from the name of the bishop.] 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 176 Rosaries, Stepings, and Staldings. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 78 Pollards, Crocards, Staldings. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xi. 178 A considerable circulation of Flemish coins..was effected in England at the close of the thirteenth century. These pieces went by the name of Pollards, Crockards, Scaldings, Brabants, Eagles [etc.].

Sca·lding, *vbl. sb.* [f. SCALD *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The act of burning with hot fluid or steam. Also, † a scalded part.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxix. (1495) 682 The ryndc of the plane helpyth to ease scaldyng and brennynge yf it is layed therto. 1526 *Grete Herball* cxix. (1529) H j b, Lay it vpon the scaldynge with a feder, and it wyll heale. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxi. 121 The wilde Mulleyne stamped, is good to be layde vpon burnings and scaldings. * 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 131 There's hell,..there is the sulphurous pit; burning, scalding, stench. 1694 [see SANABLE *a.*]. 1742 tr. *Heister's Surg.* (1768) I. 240 The Burns..which are occasioned by boiling Liquors (which we call Scalding).

b. *transf.* A hot sensation as of scalding.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxxviii. 1174 The same is good.. against frettings of the bladder, and scalding of the vrine. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 44. 2/2 A Scalding i' th' Urine.

† **c.** Inflamed or sore condition. (Cf. SCALDED[1] b.)

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 76 Pro le scaldynge virge quod vocatur apegalle. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxiv. 745 Good medicines..for vlcerations and scaldings in the priuie parts.

d. *Horticulture.* Injury done to plants by the sun's heat after watering.

1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 169/2 The stem leaves..which are subject to scalding, should never be syringed on bright mornings. 1890 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 2/3 There have been heavy dews and fogs, and as these have been followed by hot sun, it has caused what is known as scalding [in hops].

2. The use of boiling or hot liquid in the preparation of the carcasses of animals, etc. for food; the use of hot lotions (in farriery); the partial boiling of milk, etc.; a quantity of liquid thus heated.

1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 65/1 P10 skaldyng porcorum et porcellorum. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6820 Without scaldyng they hem pull. 1487 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII* c. 3 The Slaughter of Beasts, and Scalding of Swine, had and done in the Butchery. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* xxxi. 260 The manner of scalding is first to clean the abscess well with a piece of sponge dipped in vinegar; then put a sufficient quantity of the mixture into a ladle with a spout, and when it is made scalding hot, pour it into the abscess. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Scalding*, a. The last boiling or bucking of cloth with white soap after bleaching. b. The soap itself. 1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* s.v. *Scaudin*, 'I'll hae anither scaudin o' whey the day.'..'That's a big scaudin o' milk ye hae.'

b. *pl.* Scalding hot liquid. *To cry scaldings*: see quot. 1867.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XXV, He carried off a large wooden platter, and..returned with it full of boiled pease, crying 'scaldings' all the way. 1839 J. SNOWE *Leg. Rhine* I. 104 This temerarious lad was wont now and then to fling scaldings over him. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Scaldings!*, notice to get out of the way; it is used when a man with a load wishes to pass, and would lead those in his way to think that he was carrying hot water. 1878 H. C. ADAMS *Wykehamica* xxiii. 432.

3. *attrib.* (See also SCALDING-HOUSE.)

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Left Hand* 34 The Pope hath a mighty allowance annually from the Courtizans scalding-tubs. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* xxxi. 259 Some make their scalding mixture milder. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1023 The outside of the dairy or scalding-room. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* ix. 153 In extreme cases [of poll-evil], even the scalding mixture of the farrier may be called into requisition.

Scalding (skɔ̄·ldiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].]

1. That scalds; scalding hot.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 Þeo þet beoð wiðinnen helded schaldinde water ut, & weieð so þe walles. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xlii. (Arb.) 113 The cook..toke a grete bolle full of scaldyng water, and caste it on his hyppes behynde 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. v, Searing thy hateful flesh with burning irons and drops of scalding lead. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 27 He had caused him to be thrown into a Caldron of scalding oyle. 1755 HALES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. I. 339 To give the milk a scalding heat. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiv, He..drinks his tea scalding. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 260 Some sugared cranberries, with a little butter and scalding water, and you have an impromptu strawberry ice.

† **b.** Of the sea, etc. [rendering L. *torrens*]: Boiling, seething. Also *subst.* = TORRENT. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20882 Apon þe skaldand see he [*sc.* St. Peter] yede. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxiii. 5 Oure saule over-fore scaldand. *Ibid.* cxxv. 4 Tuine, Laveid, our wicchednesse, Als skaldand in south esse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iv. 59 Schaldand hellis flude, Flagiton.

† **c.** Of fire, the sun, etc.: Scorching. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 23 Mony plowd trumpour with him trippit Throw skaldand fyre. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. ix. 210 Least..hee happ to fall into the scalding lyme kill. 1596 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, V. vii. 18 In Summers scalding heate. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. 335 Built, with high houses, narrow streets, to keep out these scaulding beames. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 32 The Banks of Brooks will make a cool retreat For the raw Soldiers from the scalding Heat. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 63 They fallow it when the Sun is pretty high, which they call a scalding fallow. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 98 A scalding sand, which..drove about in clouds.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Producing an effect or sensation like that of scalding. **a.** Of tears, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 Wolpeð ut uppon him schaldinde teares. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. (1621) 13 He, that in Sommer,..Scorched all day in his owne scalding sweat. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 556 Parcht with scalding thurst. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 331 He..From his vile Visage wip'd the scalding Tears. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 469 [Paruria] Ardens. Scalding strangury. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* V. i. § 2. 293 Where is the eye that has forgotten its scalding agonies. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* III. xix, Greta ..wept scalding tears.

† **b.** Of desire, etc.: Burning, hot, fervent. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 81 In skaldand word luf god sal þay. *c* 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 1674 A blynd fulische desyre..to pass into þar land With eger willis and scaldand. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 34 To breath out scalding sighes smothered within the fornace of his thoughts.

† **c.** Of utterances: Caustic, stinging. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 74 Our venomous and scalding words, which burne like coals of Juniper.

Scalding hot, *a.* Also 4 **scladeng.** [f. SCALDING *vbl. sb.* + HOT *a.*] Hot enough to scald.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 259 þeryn he gadereth water and heteþ it in his rennynge scladeng [*sic*; *Caxton* skaldyng] hoot. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 Whan þe Mylke his skaldyng hote, caste þe stuf þer-to. 1612 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 233 They [*sc.* springs at Bath] are in maner skalding hote. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 566 Put your first Wort into the Copper again, make it scalding hot. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvi, Keep your ain breath to cool your ain porridge—ye'll find them scalding hot, I promise you. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 302 A scalding-hot steam. *fig.* 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* iii. 14 b, Your scaulding hotte and firebourning charitee. 1679 ALSOP *Melius Inq.* Introd. 29 There's more danger of being lukewarm in Reforming than scalding-hot.

Sca·lding-house. [f. SCALDING *vbl. sb.* + HOUSE *sb.*[1]] A room in which utensils or the carcasses of animals are scalded.

1422 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 32 Allso-sone as the skaldyng-house.. be full fynyshid and redy that they skald þer swyne in the same house. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 920/1 In the scalding house, a yeoman and two groomes. 16.. MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii. (1656) 39 And my three Court Codlings that looke parboyld, As if they came from Cupids scalding house. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* IV. xii. (Roxb.) 499/2 The Skalding house. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 56 The milk-house, the scalding and pressing house, and the salting-house.

† **b.** *fig.* Euphemistically for: Hell. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 205 Even in the skaldinge house, in the vgsomnes of the place. *Ibid.* 208 You are lyke to go [to] ye Scalding house, and ther you shal haue two dishes, wepynge and gnashinge of teeth.

‖ **Scaldino** (skaldī·no). [It., f. *scaldare* to warm.] A small earthen brazier, used in Italy.

1866 HOWELLS *Venetian Life* iii. 35 The *scaldino* is a small pot of glazed earthenware, having an earthen bale: with this handle passed over the arm, and the pot full of bristling charcoal, [etc.]. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* II. 23 She sat opposite me,..toasting her feet on an earthen *scaldino*.

† **Sca·ldness.** *Obs.* [f. SCALD *a.* + -NESS.] Scabbiness.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* T iij b, The same water heleth the scaldnes of the hede. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 112 Radish..filleth vp with heyre agayne the places that were bared with scaldnes.

† **Sca·ldrag.** *Obs.* [f. SCALD *v.* + RAG *sb.*[1]] One who scalds or boils rags: a nickname for a dyer.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 165 To cal a Justice of the Peace, a Beadle; a Dyer, a Scaldragge.

Scaldricks : see SKELLOCK, wild mustard.

† **Sca·ldry.** *Sc. Obs.* [? f. *scald*, Sc. form of SCOLD *sb.* + -RY.] Abusive speech.

1502–3 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) 97 Personis convict for flyting and scaldrie.

Sca·ldweed. = SCALD *sb.*2 5. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Sca·ldy**, *a.*1 *Obs. rare* —0. [f. SCALD *a.* + -Y.] Scalled.

1598 FLORIO, *Tegnoso*, scaldie, or scurfie, hauing a sore head.

Scaldy (skɔ̄·ldi), *a.*2 *local.* [f. SCALD *sb.*3 + -Y.] Of land: Containing 'scalds' (see SCALD *sb.*3 4); easily affected by drought.

1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* (1899) 64 A good but rather scaldy piece of land. 1899 — *Rural Eng.* 366 Forty-four coombs of oats..not a bad return from this scaldy soil.

Scale (skēl), *sb.*1 Forms: *a.* 3– scale; also 4–7, 9 skale, 5 skaylle, 9 scoale, skail. *β.* 3–7 (9 *dial.*) scole, 3, 6–7 scoale, 6–7 skole, 7 scoal, scowle, skoal(e. [a. ON. *skál* str. fem., bowl, *pl.* (weighing) scales (Sw. *skål*, Da. *skaal*: cf. SKOAL) = OHG. *scâla* (MHG. *schâle*, mod.G. *schale*):—OTeut. **skēlā*, ablaut-var. of **skalā*, whence OE. *scealu* shell, husk, drinking cup, weighing scale (see SHALE *sb.*1), OHG. *scala* shell, husk (MHG., mod.G. *schale*); the quantity of the vowel is doubtful in OS. *skala* cup, and in the ODu. antecedent of MDu. *schale* (Du. *schaal*), though it is probable that in Du. as in Ger. two original forms, *skâla* cup, scales, and *skûla* husk, shell, have become phonetically coincident. For the OE. *scealu* the inflexion appears to attest the short vowel in all the senses. The WGer. **skûla* (:—OTeut. **skēlā*, *skalā*) passed into OF. as *eschale*, *escale* cup (med.L. *scala* 'patera'), also husk (mod.F. *écale*). For the Teut. root **skel-*: *skal-*: *skēl-* to separate, divide, cf. SHALE, SHELL, SKILL. See also SKELE.

Between the first quarter of the 13th c. and the 16th c. the *a* forms (containing the vowel *a*) represent the northern pronunciation, the *β* forms being midland and southern. In the 16th c., however, the northern *scale* seems to have found its way into the London dialect, being used by Palsgrave and later by Spenser and Shaks. In the 17th c. *scale* is the prevailing literary form, though *scale* (with other equivalent spellings) occasionally appears down to the middle of the century.]

† **I.** 1. A drinking-bowl or cup. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1205 LAY. 5368 Ælc mon nom an honde ane scale [*c* 1275 scele] of rede golde. *Ibid.* 14965 Heo fulde hir scale of wine. 1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 100/21 Vasa Argenten...pro vj skales argenteis. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 249 Ye hold long the skayll, Now lett me go to. *c* 1475 *Cath. Angl.* (Addit. MS.) 320/2 A Scale of Ale. 1511–12 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 662 Pro 4 dd. Ciphorum et 2 dd. Scalez. 1616 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) II. 118 Geo. Smales [presented] for..selling ale in scales and pottes not sealed. *?a* 1800 *Jolly Hind's Squire* xi. in Child *Ballads* (1884) I. 429 There's ale into the birken scale, Wine in the horn green.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 A dischs ine his one hond, & a scoale [*v.rr.* schale, skale] in his oðer. *c* 1275 LAY. 1180 Ane scole he bar an honde al of rede golde mile was in þe scole. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1145 A bassyn, a bolle, oþer a scole.

II. Apparatus for weighing.

2. The pan, or each of the pans, of a balance. Also *fig.* † *To hold scale with*: to balance, to equal in weight.

a. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 739 Quhene we wald in skale put don his ewil consawit suspicione..& in-to þe tothyre skale his gud dedis ware al hale. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 349 In þe to skale it weyed more þan all þat evur þai cuthe put in þe toder skale. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 320/2 A Scale of a balañ, *lanx*. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 132 Your vowes to her, and me, (put in two scales) Will euen weigh, and both as light as tales. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 331 If the braine of our liues had not one Scale of Reason, to poise another of Sensualitie. 1654 AMBROSE *Ultima* 193 This one sinne of refusing Christ may perhaps hold scale with the united horrours of all the rest whatsoever. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 624 Till when, your weights will in the balance fail A Church unprincipled kicks up the Scale. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 55. 355 [They] made their Court by throwing themselves into the Scale of unlimited Loyalty. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 306 In a contest..where nothing can be put into their scale which is not taken from ours. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 192/1 They [*sc.* the soils] are..placed in opposite scales of a balance, and poised. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 525 While slowly falling as a scale that falls, When weight is added only grain by grain. 1860 L. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* I. 179 He..would, Brennus-like, have thrown his sword into the scale of liberty. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 474 This time 'twas my scale quietly kissed the ground, Mere rank against mere wealth.

β. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 4 Whanne þis smal precyous ston was leyd in a scole, it was so heuy, þat no-thing leyd in þe oþer scole, was it neuere so heuy, myȝte weyin it vp. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 183 The skoles in a payre of balance. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxvi. O 6 Iustice, which being the very soule and life of gouernment is oft time compelled to help the lightest scoale with her finger. 1611 COTGR., *Bassin d'vne balance*, the scowle of a balance. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. iii. 16 Both the scoles being empty shall hang in æquilibrio.

3. *pl.* († In 16th c. rarely construed as *sing.*). A weighing instrument; *esp.* one (often called *a pair of scales*) consisting of a beam which is pivoted at its middle and at either end of which a dish, pan, board, or slab is suspended. Also *fig.*

a. 1480 *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV* (Nicolas 1830) 131 Standisshes with weightes and scales iij. 1530 PALSGR. 182 *Vnes balances*, a payre of balans or scales to wey with. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xciv. 56 Wee must not wey our own woorkes in our owne scales. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 101 In that Christall scales, let there be waid, Your Ladies loue against some other Maid. 1693 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 4 If we consider the Dignity of an Intelligent Being, and put that in the scales against brute inanimate Matter. 1697 FLOYER *Eng. Baths* Pref. c 5 By Sanctorius's Scales he found the Body to weigh less after bathing in cold Water. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 83 Their Scales were false, their Weights were light. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob.* ii, The goddess who had inclined the scales of battle in favour of Theodosius. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 117 Public scales, at which citizens could weigh their corn food. 1884 LOWELL *Democracy* (1887) 42 In the scales of the destinies brawn will never weigh so much as brain.

β. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* v. 1 Then take the scoales and the waight, and deuyde the hayre a sunder. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxvii. 1 As it were weying in a pair of skoles, whatsoever power is in the world and in hel. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 38 A sin..that seemes small in the common beame of the world, may be very great in the scoales of his Sanctuary. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Scales*, pl. scales.

b. as an attribute of Justice.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 204 And poyse the Cause in Iustice equall Scales, Whose Beame stands sure. 1604 [see BAKER 1]. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* x, In one hand a paire of euen scoals she [Justice] weares. 1861 A. LEIGHTON *Storied Trad. Sc. Life* Ser. II. 71 We have left the heart-broken Ailsie suspended in the upper scale of justice.

c. *To hold the scales even* or *equally*: to judge impartially. (Cf. 4 b.)

1648 EARL OF WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* 118 [The King of Heaven] in his hands the Skoals doth hold so even, That [etc.]. 1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 108 Equally the scales to hold Betwixt the two extremes of hot and cold.

4. *sing.* – *pl.* (sense 3). Often *fig.*, esp. in *To turn the scale*: said of an excess of weight on one side or the other.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 449/2 Scole, to wey wythe,. *libra, balanx*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 330 If the scale doe turne But in the estimation of a hayre. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* I. i. (1647) 149 As even as the thirteenth of September, When day and night lye in a scale together. 1627 SPELD *England* xxiv. § 3 The Victor in Rome..with so equal an hand bare the Scoale of Resistance, that their owne Writers evermore terme it a dangerous Warre. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 137 He is..afraid to come either to the pole or to the scale; either to weigh, or to number authorities with us. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vii. (1840) 119 We had..three pound and a half..according to..weight and scale. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. x, And if my words in weight shall fail, This ponderous sword shall turn the scale. 1862 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 41 When the scale was trembling between life and death. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. v. 62 The odd man whose casting vote would turn the scale as between the seven republican members of the Commission and the seven Democrats. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Oct. 5/3 A cargo of Welsh coal..was put on the scale to-day at fifteen dollars per ton.

b. *Equal, even scale* (poet.): a just balance; also, a condition of equilibrium or indecision.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 13 In equall Scale weighing Delight and Dole. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 245 Long time in euen scale The Battel hung. 1671 — *P. R.* II. 173 Belial, in much uneven scale thou weigh'st All others by thy self. 1732 J. HAMMOND *Love Elegies* xi. 6 'Tis Gold o'ertums the even Scale of Life. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 251 Kind Providence..weighs the nations in an even scale.

c. *spec.* in *Racing*. *Clerk of the Scales*: the official who weighs the jockeys, etc. *To ride* or *go to scale*: (of a jockey) to ride to the weighing-room before or after the race.

a 1837 [APPERLEY] *Turf* (1852) 37 Wright is..a steady.. rider, and comes light to the scale. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 364 In Catch Weights any person can ride without going to scale. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* IV, He would have dismounted before riding to scale, and so lost the stakes. 1877 SAYLES *Law of Racing* 52 A horse shall not be qualified to run..unless his name has been notified as a starter to the clerk of the scales. 1894 SIR J. ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* II. 201, I..could go to scale about 14 sts. 7 lb.

5. *Astr.* (*pl.* and † *sing.*) The sign of Libra. Chiefly *poet.*

1631 HEYWOOD *London's Jus Hon.* B j b, Sayle By the signe Libra, that Celestiall scale. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 676 By Leo and the Virgin and the Scales. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 505 The Sun, already from the Scales declined. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *The Truants* iii, They filled the Scales with sulphur full, They halloed the Dog-Star on at the Bull.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scale balance, baroscope, instrument, maker*; scale-beam, (*a*) = BEAM *sb.*1 6; (*b*) a weighing instrument of the steelyard kind; scale-box, a box to contain a pair of scales; scale-pan, either of the dishes or pans of a balance.

1809 J. HUTCHINSON (*title*) The Spirometer, the Stethoscope, and *Scale-Balance. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 97 Bringing the *Scale-Baroscope to an exact equilibrium. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6172/1 to William White.., *Scalebeam-maker. 1789 C. CLARKE (*title*) A new Complete System of Weights and Measures,..with considerable Improvements on the Scale-Beam. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 782/1 The scale beam was still further relieved by the fifth lever. 1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 23 June (1879) II. 226 They..fin'd Mr. Tho. Banister..10*s*. Breach of the peace for throwing the pots and *Scale-box at the maid. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 81 Scale Box Maker. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 98 Taking out my *scale-instrument, it appears to weigh precisely a drachm. 1758 *Rep. Comm. Weights & Meas.* 57 They make use of single Weights made by their present *Scale-maker, Mr. Freeman, and his Father, who was likewise Scale-maker to the Mint. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 7/1 Mr. Thomas Avery, formerly head of the well-known firm of scale-makers. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* xxi. 289 Place a weight in each *scale-pan.

Scale (skēl), *sb.*2 Forms: 4– scale; also 4–7 skale (4 scoale, 5 scalle, skaylle, 6 skaile, 7 scail, 8 skeal, 9 scal, skail, skeel). [aphetic a. OF. *escale* (12th c.), mod.F. *écale* husk, pod, chip of stone:—OTeut. **skalā* (see SCALE *sb.*1, SHALE *sb.*). OF. had also *escaille* (13th c.), mod.F. *écaille* scale of fish, shell of oyster, etc. = It. *scaglia* :—Romanic (also med.L.) *scalia*, a. OTeut. **skaljā* (see SHELL *sb.*) from the same root; this is perh. the source of some of the ME. spellings.]

1. One of the small thin membranous or horny outgrowths or modifications of the skin in many fishes and reptiles, and some mammals, usually overlapping, and forming a complete covering for the body. Also applied to the minute structures forming the covering of the wings of butterflies, etc.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 7161 Þe smallest scale þat on him [*sc.* a dragon] is No wepen no may atame. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 189 Smale fischis lite With fynnys rede & skalis syluyr bryȝte. 14.. *Sir Beues* (M.) 2478 Upon the dragon he smote so fast, Where euer he hit, the skales brast. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 37, I beheld the pretty fische ..vithe..there skalis lyik the brycht siluyr. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. 313 Those which they call Armadillos are [defended] by the multitude of their scales. 1611 COTGR., *Tablette*,..the scales of a Hawks legs. 1743 H. BAKER *Microsc.* (ed. 2) 172 The Cuticula, Scarf-Skin, or outward Covering, of the Body, is remarkable for its Scales and for its Pores. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 324 Leviathan..Turns to the stroke his adamantine scales. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 389 A vertical flat scale, observable on the foot-stalk of the genus *Formica*, &c. *Ibid.* 646 The gorgeous wings of these universal favourites [the Lepidoptera]..owe all their beauty..to an infinite number of little plumes or scales. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 186 Batrachians have neither scales nor shell; a naked skin invests their body. 1884 DAY *Commercial Sea Fishes* 9 Scales may take on many characters, as denticles in the sharks, osseous plates in sturgeons.

b. *collect. sing.*

14.. *Sir Beues* (M.) 2537 Under the skale al on hyght The dragons hede he smote of tyght. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 181 The leggs..were all of them cover'd with a strong hairy scale or shel. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 304 The anatomies of unknown winged things, And fishes which were isles of living scale. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xliv, Its body is covered with scale so hard as to be impenetrable. 1880 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (ed. 5) 306 They all began to change their scales and assume the silvery salmon scale.

† c. Used for: Kind or genus *of* fish. *Obs.*

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 72 The Seas (which dyuers skaile Of fish contenis).

† d. *transf.* ? Surface, outside. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 2005 Þe emerade..so grene of scale.

2. One of the small laminæ of epidermis which become detached from the tissue beneath in certain diseases of the skin; † hence, applied with or without qualification to various skin diseases.

(Cf. SCALL, with which it was probably confused in ME.)

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 585/25 *Furfura*, the scales of the hede or berde. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 675/33 *Hec glabra*, a scale. *c* 1450 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. IX. 228 His syght shall neuer fale, And heles of tome-seke, and of scale. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxiv. 34 The ashes of them mixed with vineger helpeth the scales and scurfe of the head. 1609 MARKHAM *Famous Whore* (1868) 30 Of french disease, of Leprous cureless skale. 1685 JAS. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* VI. ix. (ed. 4) 214 The Cuticula [in Scarlet-fever] falling off in Scales or great Fleaks. 1818–20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosologia* (ed. 3) 319 *Lepidosis*.—Scales. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 27 The spots fall off in branny scales. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 48 Scales are dry, laminated masses of epidermis which have separated from the tissues beneath.

3. A part (e. g. a husk) that may be peeled off or detached in flakes; a comparatively thin plate, lamina, or flake of any kind.

In Surgery, *scale* is used for 'an exfoliated lamina of bone'; in Anatomy for 'a thin scale-like bone'.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 131 An other frute browght from those landes beinge full of scales and with keys much lyke a pine apple. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. viii. 141 The skales of an Onion. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 363 [Hemp stripped] by certaine wooden instruments..that do very easily seuer the stianne from the scale. 1632 SHERWOOD s. v., Little scales of broken bones. 1739 SHARP *Surg.* Introd. 45 Every scale of a carious Bone is flung off by new Flesh generated between it and the sound Bone. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pirus*, The rigid Scale of the Cone. 1852 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XIV. 277 Iridosmine from the same locality occurs in lead-colored scales. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 707/2 (*Birds*) The main part of the frontal bone, covering the *hemisphere*, is a convex radiating scale. 1901 *Scotsman* 18 Sept. 7/8 The gold..was found in nuggets and scales.

† b. A slate. (Cf. SKAILLIE.) *Obs. rare* —0.

c 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 40 *Descailles de tieulles*, With skaylles with tyles.

c. The tartar that collects on the teeth.

1594 [see SCALY *a.* 1]. 1874 SALTER *Dental Pathol. & Surg.* XXIV. 321 It [*sc.* salivary calculus] frequently affects a single tooth..in the form of a fast-growing scale.

d. *Bot.* A flattened, membranous, more or less circular plate of cellular tissue, usually a rudimentary or degenerate leaf, as the covering of leaf-buds of deciduous trees, the bracts of catkins, etc.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 387 *Stipula*, a Scale at the Base of the Footstalk which it supports. 1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 203 Nectaries five: each with an hearted concave scale. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 395 Lime-trees of America; petals provided with a scale, at their basis. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 292 Flowers [of the Grass tribe] consisting of imbricated bracteæ, of which.. the innermost at the base of the ovarium [are called] scales. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 130 The undeveloped flower-buds

are protected by membranous scales. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner* 93 The glandular scales of the Hop.

e. A mollusc of the genus *Terebratula* (†*Anomia*).

1784 G. Walker *Boys' Coll. Shells* 22 *Anomia.* The Scale. *Anomiæ Squammula.* The scale anomia.

f. The protective covering of insects of the family *Coccidæ*, which remains when they die and protects the eggs and afterwards the young beneath it; hence, = *scale-insect*; also, the diseased condition of plants caused thereby.

1822 *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1826) VI. 117 Directions for destroying the Bug and Scale on Pine-apple plants. 1850 *Hooker's Jrnl. Bot.* II. 353 The 'Brown Scale' or Coccus, so injurious to the Coffee-plants in Ceylon. *Ibid.* 356 The number of eggs contained in one of these scales is prodigious. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb. 117/1 Pines are subject to the attacks of mealy bug and brown and white scale. 1906 Marlatt (*title*) San Jose or Chinese Scale.

4. Taken (after *Acts* ix. 18) as a type of that which causes blindness (physical or moral).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19691 Skales fell fra his [*sc.* Saul's] eien a-wai, And had his sight forth fra þat dai. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* ix. 18 And anon ther felden from his yȝen as scalis [Vulg. *tanquam squamæ*; Gr. ὡσεὶ λεπίδες], and he receyuede siȝt. [So in later versions.] 1522 Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 17 Hee remoueth the scales from our eyes, the vaile from our hearts. 1629 Sir W. Mure *True Crucifixe* 971 The skailes of darknesse which our eyes be-night. 1701 Stanhope *Aug. Medit.* III. xv. 236 Command the Scales of my old Errors to fall off. 1732 W. Ellis *Pract. Farmer* II. 20, I hope in time the Scales will be taken off the Eyes of the Landlord's Mind. 1896 N. Munro *Lost Pibroch*, etc. 83 One may look at a person for years and not see the reality till a scale falls from the eyes.

5. orig. *pl.* but now usually *collect. sing.* The film of oxide which forms on iron or other metal when heated and hammered or rolled.

1526 *Grete Herball* clxx. (1529) K v b, The scales of yren ..is that yᵗ fleeth of the yren whan it is forged. 1611 Cotgr., *Escaille d'acier, de bronse, d'erain, de fer*, &c.; the Offalls of Steele, &c.; the skales that fly from them when they are hammered. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 417 The Iron scales of a Smith's forge. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 100 Copper, in the state of scales, is not completely oxidated. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 284 The act of forging produces a strong scale or coating which is spread over the whole of the blade [of the razor]. 1864 Percy *Metall., Iron & Steel* 21 It is this oxide which is known as iron scale, or hammer slag. 1880 Jefferies *Hodge & M.* II. 72 As blow follows blow the red-hot 'scale' driven from the surface of the iron on the anvil by the heavy sledge, flies rattling against the window in a spray of fire.

b. *Salt-making.* An incrustation of dirt or lime on the pan bottoms. **c.** The hard deposit or 'fur' which gathers in boilers and other vessels in which water is habitually heated. (Rarely *pl.*)

1848 *Knapp's Chem. Technol.* I. 269 Some [brown scum] attaches itself to the bottom of the [salt] pans (the scale). 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* [Of steam-boilers]. 1881 *Metal World* No. 18. 280 It is absolutely essential to the successful use of any boiler, except in pure water, that it be accessible for the removal of scale. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 48/1 Boiler 'scales' nearly everywhere are principally composed of sulphate of lime.

6. Thin board. [Cf. MDu. *schale.*] *Obs.* or *dial.*

1683 [see Scabbard *sb.*²]. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 339 Of the thin Lamina or Scale of the Wood..they make Scabbards. 1847 Halliwell, *Scales*, the outermost cuts of a piece of timber with the bark on, not thick enough to be called planks. *Devon.*

7. a. Any of the thin pieces of metal composing scale-armour (see 12). Also *collect. sing.* (In poetry used vaguely.) **b.** See quot. 1853.

1809 T. Hope *Costume Anc.* Plate 18 Dacian warrior.. with a coat of mail, or scales. 1820 Shelley *Ode to Naples* 68 Clothed in armour of impenetrable scale! 1847 Tennyson *Princess* v. 39 Sheathing splendours and the golden scale Of harness. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*, *Scales*, a sort of armour consisting of brass plates, laid like scales one over the other, to defend the glandular parts, and the side-face of a dragoon. These scales are attached to the helmet, and can be buttoned up in front. 1875 J. Anderson in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 554/2 Cuirasses of bronze scales.

8. *Cutlery.* **a.** Each of the two plates of bone, horn, ivory, or wood which form the outside of the handle of a knife or razor.

1834–6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 650/2 The handle [*sc.* of a knife], consisting of two side pieces called scales, is rivetted through the tang on each side. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 734/1. 1904 *Army & Navy Stores Circ.* Aug. 71 Toilet Knife. (Best Sheffield make and finish.) Pearl or tortoiseshell scales.

b. Each of the metal sides of the handle of a pocket knife on which such plates are riveted.

1834–6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 650/1. 1864 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

9. A plate of metal worn instead of an epaulette by soldiers, sailors, and firemen. [F. *écaille.*]

1846 in E. E. Napier *Exc. Southern Afr.* (1849) I. 287 An old blue frock coat with large scales. 1852–63 Burn *Naval & Mil. Dict.* II. 227/1 Shoulder scale or strap. 1894 R. Mansfield *Chips* 54 The officers of the line wore blue frock coats with small brass epaulets, called 'scales'. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* IV. vii. 512 In 1846, scales, or epaulettes without bullion, were authorized for captains and commanders... The next year the scales..were abolished.

10. (See quots. 1860, 1880.)

1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss., Cornwall Terms, Scal*, A shale or portion of earth, rock, &c., which separates and falls from the main body. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Scal, Scale*, loose ground about a mine. 1884 *Falmouth & Penryn Weekly Times* 19 July 5/2 What is commonly known among miners as a 'jomb' or 'scale' of ground.

11. (See quot. 1885.)

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 242 The several kinds of crude paraffin extracted are classed as 'hard scale' or 'soft scale', according to their fusing points and consequent degrees of hardness [etc.]. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 7/3 The prices fixed on by the Association for burning oil and scale.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *scale-backed, -bright, -like, -marked* adjs.; *scale-fashion* adv.; (sense 2) *scale-crust*; (sense 2 d) *scale-leaf*; (sense 5) *scale-cleaner, -preventive*; **scale-armour**, armour consisting of small overlapping plates of metal, leather, or horn; **scale-back**, one of the family *Aphroditidæ* of scale-bearing annelids; **scale-bark**, bark which is shed in scale-like pieces, as that of the plane-tree; **scale-beetle**, a tiger-beetle (family *Cicindelidæ*); **scale-blight**, the disease caused by the scale-insect; **scale-blue**, the groundwork of royal blue with a scale-pattern characteristic of some Worcester china; **scale-borer**, 'an implement for removing the scale from boiler-tubes' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **scale-bug** *U.S.* = *scale-insect*; **scale carp**, the common typical carp, *Cyprinus carpio*; **scale-fern** = Ceterach (q.v.), so called from the scales clothing the back of the fronds; **scale-fish**, (*a*) a fish armed with scales; (*b*) see quot. 1857; (*c*) the scabbard-fish (*Cent. Dict.*); **scale-foot**, the scabbard-fish; **scale-hair**, a short flattened hair resembling a scale (cf. *hair-scale*, Hair *sb.* 9 a); **scale-insect** (see sense 3 f), any of the insects of the genus *Coccus* or family *Coccidæ*, which infest and injure certain plants, having the appearance of scales; **scale-moss**, a plant of the N.O. *Jungermanniaceæ*; †**scale-oyster**, a scallop; **scale-pad**, the part of the tail covered with scales in the *Anomaluridæ* (or scale-tailed squirrels); **scale-pattern**, a pattern having a representation of scales; an imbricated pattern; **scale-quail**, an American quail of the genus *Callipepla*, having scale-like plumage; **scale-roof** = *scaled roof* (see Scaled *ppl. a.*¹ 2 c); **scale-shell**, a name for various molluscs; **scale-shouldered** *a.*, ? wearing a 'scale' (sense 9) on the shoulder; **scale-skin**, a term including several scaly diseases; **scale-stone** *Min.*, (*a*) transl. of G. *schalstein* = tabular spar or wollastonite; (*b*) anglicization of Lepidolite; **scale-tail**, a squirrel of the family *Anomaluridæ*, having scales on the under side of the tail; so **scale-tailed** *a.*; **scale-tang** (see quot.); **scale-wing**, a lepidopter; **scale-winged** *a.*, lepidopterous; **scale-work**, work, ornament, decoration, etc., of an imbricated pattern; **scale-worm** = *scale-back*; **scale-wort**, the plant *Lathræa squamaria.*

1842 W. C. Taylor *Anc. Hist.* xvii. § 6 (ed. 3) 526 Both horses and men [of the Sarmatians] were covered with a curious kind of *scale armour formed of the sliced hoofs of animals. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 330 *Scale-backs. 1803 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 539 *Scale-Backed Sciæna. 1859 K. Cornwallis *New World* I. 20 Scale-backed armadilloes. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 558 [These] throw off the superficial periderm..in the form of *scale-bark. 1855 Ogilvie, Suppl., **Scale-beetles.* 1898 *Daily News* 5 July 6/4 Mr. W. M. Maskell..was considered the chief authority of the day on *scale-blight. 1906 *Westm. Gas.* 5 May 9/3 A pair of handsome *scale-blue Worcester vases. 1555 Phaer *Æneid* II. 21 Their..*skalebright necks. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 811/2 The orange's worst enemy is a curious insect, the *scale-bug. 1884 Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 619 The '*Scale Carp'; with regular, concentrically arranged scales, being in fact the original species improved. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 93 Wrought Iron Manufacture:..*Scale Cleaner. 1898 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 308 A slight formation of exfoliative *scale-crust. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Escaille*, a plated Corselet made *scale-fashion. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 17 *Asplenum...*It maye be called in englishe Citterach, or *Scaleferne, or Finger-ferne. 1862 D. T. Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 182 The scale-fern is met with, though rarely. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. Table, *Scale fishes have no ears. 1651 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 8 This feed will gather the scale Fish together, as Carp, Tench, Roach, Dace and Bream. 1814 *Amer. Newsp.* in Byron *Corsair* III. xxiv *note*, The superior scale and shell fish with which its waters abound. 1857 Perley *Hand-Bk. New Brunswick* 24 The pollack, the hake, and the haddock, when dry-cured, are designated by dealers, 'scale-fish'. *Ibid.* 28 The torsk, or cusk, is..dry-cured as a 'scale-fish'. 1828 Fleming *Brit. Anim.* 205 Lepidopus. *Scale-foot..Two pointed scales in place of ventrals. 1898 Packard *Text-bk. Entom.* 198 Kellogg has detected these *scale-hairs, as he calls them, in Panorpa. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 572 The young *Scale-insects have the body oval, very flat. 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 433 The buds produced on the leaf-stalks develope into long underground stolons furnished with *scale-leaves. 1611 Cotgr., *Les Escaillons du palais*, ..the skales, or *skale-like diuisions in the roofe..of the mouth of a horse. 1883 *Science* I. 150/2 The supposed scale-like nature of penguin-feathers. 1892 Pater *Emerald Uthwart* Wks. 1902 VIII. 228 Fritillaries..Snakes' heads, the rude call them, for their shape, *scale-marked too. 1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd.* 59 These *Scalemosses differ from the Liverworts in the regularly valvate condition of the spore-cases. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) 275 *Scaleoisters, moules, welkes, et hanocynes. 1898 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 17 May 451 Before the spot above the end of the lower *scale-pad is reached the tail is covered with long black hair. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 145/1 Mineral Oils as *Scale-Preventives. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. xliii. 83 The *scale-roof was struck by lightning. 1713 Pluvier *Aquat. Anim. Amboinæ* Tab. 16/30 *Auris marina*..*Scale-shell. *Ibid.* 16/31 *Operculum callorum*.. Scale-shell. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Scale-shell*, a bivalve mollusk of the family Leptonidæ. 1893 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* iv, Gigantic *scale-shouldered footmen. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 585 Lepidosis. *Scale-skin. 1819 Bakewell *Introd. Min.* II. 346 Lepidolite, or *Scale stone..is composed of scales or minute laminæ. 1841 Maunder *Sci. & Lit. Treas., Scale-stone*, or *Schaalstein.* 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* V. 132 The technical characters..of *scale-tails are unmistakably sciurine. *Ibid.* 131 The..*Scale-tailed Squirrels. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal.* II. 14 When the handles [of table knives] consist of sides, nailed upon a flat piece of iron, continued from the blade,..they are called *scale tangs. 1864 *Athenæum* 13 Feb. 228/3 Sixty very common species of *scale-wings. 1857 Lardner *Anim. Phys.* § 243 Lepidoptera. *Scale-winged. 1737 Whiston *Josephus* XII. ii. 361 Of the cisterns of gold, there were two; whose sculpture was of *scale-work. 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* viii. 69 The ground..sometimes covered with scale work. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 330 *Scale-worms. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 963 *Lathræa squamaria*, *Scale-wort, is parasitical upon the roots of Hazels, Cherry-laurels, and other trees.

Scale (skēl), *sb.*³ Forms: 5–8 skale, 6 *Sc.* scaill(e, 5– scale. [ad. It. *scala* or its source L. *scāla*:—prehist. **scanslā* (*scand-* + *-tlā*), f. *scandĕre* to climb (see Scand *v.*). Cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. *escala*, OF. *eschiele* (mod.F. *échelle*).]

I. †**1.** A ladder; in early use, a scaling-ladder.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. 7962 þay haue..Her wallis maskued, and ageyn oure skalis..made gret ordinaunce. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 566, I sawh..ffolkys, wych dyde entende To helpe her ffrendys to ascende..By scalys throgh the strong closure. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 452 Preparatioun of scailles and ledderis was maid for the assault. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* v. ix, I taught him by a scale of cord to clime. 1611 Cotgr., *Eschellette*, a little ladder, or skale. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1683) 33 A Scale or Ladder was made that reached unto the Roof.

†**b.** In figurative and allusive uses, freq. with reference to Jacob's ladder (*Gen.* xxviii. 12). *Obs.*

14.. Lydg. in *Tundale's Vis.* 123 Sython thou [the B. V. M.] of Jacob art the ryght scale..the laddur of holynes. 1494 *Hylton's Scala Perf.* (W. de W.) Envoy, This boke. ..Scale of perfeccion calde in euery place. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. 24 b, All true and frutefull Natvrall Philosophie, hath A double Scale or Ladder, Ascendent and Descendent. *a* 1626 Sir J. Davies *Poems* (1876) II. 211 The Jacob's scales, whereby shee [Faith] clymes the skyes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 354 In th' ascending Scale Of Heav'n the Starrs that usher Evening rose. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 3 The lofty Tube, the scale With which they Heav'n itself assail, Was mounted full against the Moon. 1782 Cowper *Retirem.* 111 A scale by which the soul ascends From mighty means to more important ends. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 14 They are the scale by which we can best ascend to the true knowledge and love of him.

†**2.** A rung or step of a ladder. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/1 Scale..of a leddur, *scalare.* 1530 Palsgr. 265/2 Scale of a ladder, *eschellon.* 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 453 The steps or scales of wooden ladders. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 69 The Cardinalship being only a scale and step towards Episcopacy. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* i. (1683) 5 Ladders signifie Travels, and the Scales thereof Preferment.

†**3.** A flight (of stairs); a staircase. *Obs.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 9, I came by a long gallorie to a salying scale or downe going staire. 1658–9 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1888) VI. 16 No mariner..do moor, fesse or tye any ship etc. to the said bridge, the jewells, scales, or any part thereof. 1705 Addison *Italy, Caprea* 259 Several ancient Scales of Stairs, by which they us'd to ascend 'em [*sc.* mountains].

II. 4. *Mus.* **a.** A definite series of sounds ascending or descending by fixed intervals, *esp.* such a series beginning on a certain note (cf. Key *sb.*¹ 7 b) selected for the purposes of musical composition. **b.** Any of the graduated series of sounds into which the octave is divided, the sounds varying according to the system of graduation adopted.

For the various scales of ancient and modern music, see Chromatic *a.* 5, Diatonic *a.* 1, 2, Enharmonic *a.* 1, 2, Harmonic *a.* 4, Major *a.* 4 c, Minor *a.* 6 c, Melodic *a.*, Pythagorean *a.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 2 Here is the Scale of Musicke which wee terme the Gam. *Ibid.* 7 *Phi.* Why then was your Scale deuised of xx notes and no more? *Ma.* Because that compasse was the reach of most voyces: so that vnder *Gam vt* the voice seemed as a kinde of humming, and aboue *E la* a kinde of constrained shrieking. 1697 Evelyn *Numismata* viii. 285 Aretine..improved the Scale and set the first Gamut. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, The Scale of Musick among the Greeks, consisted of fifteen Notes, or the Distances of two Octaves. 1777 Sir W. Jones *Ess. Imit. Arts* Poems, etc. 198 In the regular scale each interval assumes a proper character. 1818 Busby *Gram. Mus.* 362 The fifth of any Minor key is related to that key, because its scale, in order to be perfect, requires only one change in the octave of that key,—the sharpening of its sixth. 1866 Engel *Nat. Mus.* ii. 24 The musical scale varies in different nations, having in some instances more intervals than ours, in others fewer. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v., By starting from any note in the semitonal scale, we can have twelve minor modes. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 80/2 To this scale of four notes, G, A, ♭ B, C, were subsequently added a note below and a note above, which made the hexachord.

c. In particularized use (chiefly *pl.*): Any scale taken as a subject of instruction or practice.

1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 267 She taught the very young collegians their 'scales'. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* II. xiii. 285 She could just scamper through the scales. 1884 F. M. Crawford *Rom. Singer* I. i. 11 We will try a

scale. 1888 *Poor Nellie* II. i. 89, I do wish she would forget to play her scales some morning.

d. The compass or range of a musical instrument.

1818 Busby *Gram. Mus.* 484 The Violino, bulky in its mechanical construction, and deep in its scale. *Ibid.* 485 The Clarinett..is an instrument of the reed species. Its scale extends from E below the F Cliff note to E in alt.

†**e.** The musical staff. *Obs.*

1598 *Riddles Heracl. & Democr.* Sol. 21 The scale of musicke is made with lines and spaces. 1609 Dowland *Ornith. Microl.* 83 It is necessary for yong beginners to make a Scale of ten lines. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Scale of the Gamut*, or *Musical Scale*, is a kind of Diagram, consisting of certain Lines and Spaces drawn to shew the several Degrees, whereby a Natural or Artificial Voice or Sound may either ascend or descend.

5. A succession or series of steps or degrees; a graduated series, succession, or progression; *esp.* a graduated series of beings extending from the lowest forms of existence to the highest (*scale of being(s, creatures, existence, life, nature*, etc.).

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. 28 b, The speculation..That all things by scale did ascend to vnitie. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 30 How so many learned heads should so farre forget their Metaphysicks, and destroy the Ladder and scale of creatures, as to question the existence of Spirits. 1712 *Spect.* No. 519 ₱ 8 If the Scale of Being rises by such a regular Progress, so high as Man. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 47 Then, in the scale of reas'ning life, 'tis plain, There must be, somewhere, such a rank as Man. *a* 1781 Watson *Philip III.* VI. (1793) II. 283 A great addition to its power and importance in the scale of nations. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* I. ii. 214 A scale of degrees from the most perfect opacity..to the most perfect transparency. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* ii. 54 Plants low in the scale of organisation. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* IV. vii, I have made up my mind that I will become respectable in the scale of society. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W., Eternal Life* 211 As we ascend in the scale of Life we rise also in the scale of longevity.

b. A regular series of tones or shades of colour produced by mixing with different proportions of white or black. (Cf. It. *scala di colori.*)

1854 Martel tr. *Chevreul's Colours* (facing p. 308), Table of a classification of several varieties of dahlias by scales of colours. 1872 Church *Colour* V. 41 Every colour admits of three scales.

6. *Math.* **a.** A number of terms included between two points in a progression or series.

1695 Halley in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 59 A continued Scale of Proportionals infinite in Number between the two terms of the ratio...If there be supposed between 1 and 10 an infinite Scale of mean Proportionals, whose Number is 100000. 1785 Hutton *Math. Tables* 22 There may be as many sets or scales of logarithms as we please, since they depend intirely on the arbitrary assumption of the first two arithmeticals. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Scale of a Series*: In algebra, a succession of terms, by the aid of which any term of a recurring series may be found, when a sufficient number of the preceding ones are given.

b. *Arith.* Any of the various conceivable systems of notation which agree in the principle that the value of a figure varies in geometrical progression according to its serial place, but are distinguished according to the number chosen as the 'radix' or constant multiplier.

The 'scales' are usually designated by the adj. derived from the Latin distributive numeral, as *binary, ternary, denary, duodenary scale*, though *decimal* and *duodecimal scale* are sometimes substituted. In quot. 1797 *scale* seems to be loosely used for *radix*.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 290 If eight were the scale, 6 times 3 would be two classes and two units, and the number 18 would be represented by 22. 1861 T. Lund *Wood's Elem. Alg.* § 367 When the radix is 2, the scale is called Binary; when 3, Ternary; when 10, Denary or Decimal. 1871 C. Davies *Metric Syst.* I. 18 The scale of tens was adopted. 1875 [see Denary].

7. A graduated table (of prices, charges, etc.).

1788 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 360 A scale of their value for every month has been settled according to what they sold for at market. 1865 *Shareholders' Guardian* 8 Nov. 845/1 Reduction in Scale of Charges for Advertisements. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 544/1 The solicitor's own remuneration is in the main based upon a scale of allowances fixed in the year 1807.

8. A metrical scheme. *rare.*

1835 Anthon *Horatii Poëmata* p. xxiii, The scale of the mixed Iambic Trimeter is..as follows.

III. 9. A set or series of graduations (marked along a straight line or a curve) used for measuring distances, registering the height of a liquid, mercury, etc., or determining amounts or quantities by inspection; a graduated line, arc, etc.; *spec.* the equally divided line on a map, chart, or plan which indicates its scale (sense 11), and is used for finding the distance between two points.

In quot. 1606 *pl.*, graduations.

c 1392 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 12 Next the forseide cercle of the A. b. c., vnder the cros-lyne, is Marked the skale, in Maner of 2 Squyres or elles in Manere of laddres. 1527 R. Thorne in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 253 Set the one foot of the compasse in the said transuersall line at the end of the nether scale, the scale of longitude, and the other foot sheweth the degree of longitude that the region is in. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 21 They take the flow o' th' Nyle By certaine scales i' th' Pyramid. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. iv. 65 The Distance of any two places set downe in the Chart, being taken and applyed to the scale, will shew how many miles it containes. 1652 (*title*) Posthuma [S.] Fosteri: the Description of a Ruler, Upon which is inscribed divers Scales and the Vses thereof. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 85 A small double Line divided..which is called the Scale of the Plan, and is always at the Bottom of the Paper. 1728 Chambers *Cycl., Decimal Scales*,..to expedite Decimal Arithmetic, by Shewing by Inspection the Decimal Fraction of any Part of Money, Weight, or Measure. 1735 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 681 Fahrenheit begins his Scale from 0. the Point to which the Mercury hath been observed to fall by the greatest Cold in Ysland. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 85 § 3 A scale of feet denoting her draught of water shall be marked on each side of her stem. 1889 Welch *Text-bk. Naval Archit.* 12 Scale of tons per inch. Scale of mean drafts.

†**b.** *Scale of logarithms, of numbers* (see quots.).

1630 Wingate *Arith.* II. iv. 291 The Line of Proportion consists of two scales, viz. the scale of Logarithmes, and the Scale of Numbers. *Ibid.*, The Scale of Logarithmes is, a scale of equall parts described vnder the common line, and abutting vpwards vpon the same line. *Ibid.* V. 299 The Scale of Numbers is a scale of Proportionall parts described aboue the common line, and abutting downwards vpon the same line. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, *Proportional Scales*, sometimes also called Logarithmetical; are only the Artificial Numbers or Logarithms placed on Lines, for the ease and advantage of Multiplying, Dividing, Extracting Roots, &c. by the means of Compasses, or by Sliding-Rules.

c. *Diminishing scale*: see quot. 1842.

1753 F. Price *Brit. Carpenter* (ed. 3) 46 Make a diminishing scale, by setting that distance up, from t to l. 1842 Gwilt *Archit. Gloss., Diminishing Scale*, a scale of gradation used in finding the different points for drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute.

10. An instrument consisting of a strip or blade of wood, ivory, metal, or cardboard having graduated and numbered spaces upon it, used for measuring or laying down distances.

Diagonal, Gunter's, Marquois scale: see the qualifying words. *Plane* (†*plain*) *scale*: see Plane *a.* 3.

1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 125 By the plot which he so maketh, a stranger by scale and compasse may truly find the quantities of the particulars. 1660 J. Moore *Arith.* I. Introd. 15 Those who use a decimall foot, yard or scale. 1701 [see Reducing *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1758 Watson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 5), *A Scale*, a Rule used by Engineers to draw Fortifications on Paper, and another sort used by Gunners to take the Dimensions of their Guns. 1779 Ramsden *Descr. Engine for dividing Strait Lines* 3 Its uses for dividing all sorts of navigation scales, sectors, &c. must be obvious. 1840 Bruff *Engin. Field-work* (ed. 2) 142 Press the rule gently, and move the slider on the scale. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* Introd. 5 The best scales are made of ivory, and are twelve inches long.

b. *Scale of equal parts* = plane scale (Plane *a.* 3).

1630 [see 9 b]. 1777 Waddington *Epit. Navig., Elem. Geom.* 85 To make a Mercator's Chart by Meridional Parts, to be set off from a Scale of Equal Parts. 1809 Troughton in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. I. 109 A finely divided scale of equal parts.

11. The proportion which the representation of an object bears to the object itself; a system of representing or reproducing objects in a smaller or larger size proportionately in every part. *To scale*: with exactly proportional representation of each part of the model.

1662 J. Graunt *Bills of Mortality* xi. 61 The Map of London set out in the year 1658 by Richard Newcourt, drawn by a scale of Yards. 1681 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 130 To draw them *in piccolo*, using a small scale. 1682 Grew *Anat. Pl.* 2 As for their Figures, it were much to be wished, That they were all drawn by one Scale; or, at most, by Two; one, for Trees and Shrubs; and another for Herbs. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 97, I made some progress in laying down to a scale, the measures taken upon paper. 1802 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 270 The model of the best and cheapest cottage, on a scale of one inch to a foot. 1889 Welch *Text-bk. Naval Archit.* I. 18 Construct to scale the curve of tons per inch immersion. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 26/2 Single page plans of small districts on a fair scale.

in phr. used attrib. 1887 J. T. Walker in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 709/2 For large scale work in plains. *Ibid.*, The smaller scale hill topography.

†**b.** A unit of dimension in a representation of an object, bearing the same proportion to the unit of dimension in the object itself, as the size of the object shown on the plan bears to the actual size of the object which it represents. *Obs. rare.*

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 130 If you make every half quarter of an Inch to be a Scale for two Inches..: And if you make every half quarter of an Inch to be a Scale for four Inches.

12. Relative or proportionate size or extent; degree, proportion.

1607 B. Jonson *Volpone* Ep. Ded., With what ease I could haue varied it, nearer his scale (but that I feare to boast my owne faculty) I could here insert. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 6 Castaños told me that he did not think the scale of command sufficient for him who had commanded in Catalonia. 1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* VI. 207 That practice,..both in scale and area, began to diminish. 1877 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) II. X. 515 Its scale no doubt far surpassed that of any church then standing in England. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 259 He..adhered to the scale of non-expenditure which he found at Rainbar.

13. *fig.* A standard of measurement, calculation, or estimation.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 835 Definite Axiomes are to be drawn out of Measured Instances: And so Assent to be made to *the more Generall Axiomes, by Scale.* 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 157 The Degrees of Crime are taken on divers Scales. 1692 Ray *Disc.* ii. (1732) 91 Taking my Measures..by the Scale of the Eye. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 292 Ev'n mean Self-love becomes, by force divine, The scale to measure others' wants by thine. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 192/1 A scale according to which the natural fertility of different soils can be classed.

b. Phr. *On* or *upon a* (*large, small, liberal*, etc.) *scale.*

1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 703 Were education..Conducted on a manageable scale. 1793 Burke *Let. to Sir G. Elliot* in *Corr.* (1844) IV. 151 On a far larger scale..than civil wars have generally extended themselves to. 1808 Scott *Autobiogr.* in *Lockhart* I. i. 49, I have all my life delighted in travelling, though I have never enjoyed that pleasure upon a large scale. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* I. ii. I. 35 His ordinary domestic expenditure..was certainly on no stinted scale. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 739 It must be allowed that in his intellect, everything was on a great scale.

14. a. *Sculpture.* = *scale-stone* (see 16). **b.** *Painting.* 'A figure subdivided by lines like a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the things represented' (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*).

1834-6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 788/2 A wooden perpendicular rule the height of the work, which is movable from the strip of marble or scale under the model to that under the block of marble which is to be cut.

15. The ratio of the width of an organ-pipe to its length.

1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 78 A pipe of a large 'scale', by which organ builders mean a wide pipe, gives a much louder tone than a narrower one of the same length. 1884 Bosanquet in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 830/2 The scales ..and voicing of the open diapason vary with fashion.

IV. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 9) *scale-pipette, -reading*; (sense 4) *scale degree, passage, singing*; (sense 11) *scale drawing, plan*; (sense 7) *scale charge*; scale-micrometer (see quot.); scale-paper, paper having printed upon it divisions in eighths, tenths, &c. of an inch for drawing in proportion (*Dict. Archit. Publ. Soc.* 1881); scale-stairs *Sc.*, 'straight flights of steps, as opposed to a stair of spiral form' (Jam.); so scale-staircase; scale-stone, -stool (see quot. 1859).

1890 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/4 Each tenant has been blackmailed of eight guineas for a simple licence, in addition to the *scale charges for the conveyance of the house. 1889 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Degree*, To distinguish between degrees of the staff and degrees of the scale, the terms *staff-degree* and **scale-degree* are sometimes used. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Mech. Philos.* 260 In addition to the *scale-drawings of the whole, it is the practice of the best engineers to execute full-sized drawings of details. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 153 A complete set of scale-drawings, in which every detail is set out. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Scale-micrometer*, a graduated scale in the field of a telescope for measuring distances between objects. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 16 Nov. 5/2 Her..facile execution of the *scale passages. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Scale-pipette*, a tubular pipette having a graduated scale on the side. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 3/1 All the old *scale plans and technical drawings. 1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 338 The *scale-reading at certain definite times. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/2 Imperfect *scale singing. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scot.* iii. (1754) I. 63 [In Inverness] a round Stair Case, [is called] a Turnpike; and a Square one goes by the Name of a *Skale Stair. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* vi, Access was given to them [*sc.* apartments] by a large *scale staircase, as they were then called. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 142/1 The whole instrument is then removed to the *scale-stone on which the rough block is placed. 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XIX. 868/2 If the model is to be copied in marble or stone, the first step is to procure a block of the required size. Two stones, called *scale-stones, are then prepared, upon one of which the model or plaster cast is placed, and upon the other the rough block of marble. The fronts of these stones have figured marks or 'scales' exactly corresponding. 1893 Symonds *Michel Angelo* I. 104 The ingenious process of 'pointing the marble' by means of the 'pointing machine' and 'scale-stones'. 1874 'N. D'Anvers' *Elem. Hist. Art, Sculpture* (1889) 176 The cast and the marble are placed on two blocks, called *scale-stools, exactly alike.

Scale (skēl), *sb.*4 *dial.* Also 8 skell, 9 skeal(l. [a. ON. *skáli* wk. masc.:—OTeut. type **skēlon-*, f. **skēl-* (:**skal-*, **skel-*) to separate: see Scale *sb.*1, Shale *sb.* Cf. Sheal, Shieling.] A hut, shed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8592 For þai had husing nan to wale, þai lended in a littel scale. 1787 J. Clarke *Surv. Lakes* Introd. 30 The booths likewise, constructed for the watchers of cattle in summer,..were Skells or Scales. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Skeall*, a scale; a shed or building on the fell. 1895 *Lakel. & Icel. Gloss.* s. v., Used of wooden huts put up as a temporary protection for turf, which are called 'peat scales'.

†**Scale,** *sb.*5 *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *scala*, whence OF. *eschiel(l)e, eskiele* (see Eschele).] A maniple, squadron, or battalion.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxx. 135 Withouten þe principall oste..and also withouten certayne scales [orig. Fr. *escheles*] þat er ordaynd for forrayinge. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 166 These bodies..are of many called maniples, or scales.

Scale (skēl), *sb.*6 [f. Scale *v.*3]

†**1.** = Escalade. *Obs.*

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1190/1 Diuerse bands.. entring the ditches offered the scale. 1589 Ive *Pract. Fortif.* 3 The fort..will be free from surprise, skale, and myning. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* x. (1821) 121 Surprised by Scale, a Castle in the heart of the Countrie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 652 Others to a Citie strong Lay Siege, encampt; by Batterie, Scale, and Mine, Assaulting.

2. The estimation of an amount of timber standing or in logs; the amount of the estimate.

1877 *Mich. Reports* XXXIV. 376 To conclude the parties in that respect by his scale. *Ibid.* XXXV. 521 The scale bill showed four hundred and ninety three thousand five hundred and seventeen feet of white pine. 1880 *Northwest. Lumberman* 24 Jan., For punky knots the general rule is

to allow the whole scale of the log for defects. *Ibid.*, A buyer should be allowed..one-half the scale of the punky log.

†**Scale**, *sb.*[7] *Obs.* [ad. OF. *scal(l)e*, *escal(l)e* (mod.F. *escale*, esp. in phr. *faire escale* to go ashore) or its source It. *scala* = Sp., Pg. *escala* seaport, harbour :—L. *scāla* ladder (see SCALE *sb.*[3]).] **a.** A landing-place; *occas.* a custom-house. *rare.*

1582 WHELER *Journ. to Greece* III. 246 On the other side ..is the Scale, or Custom-house for the Grand Signiors own Subjects. 1683 in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 49 Montanea ..is the Scale or Landing-place for Prusa. 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 639 At the extremity of the inner bay there is a sort of scale or landing-place.

b. A seaport town; a trading port; a centre of trade or traffic; an emporium.

1613 SIR A. SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 9 The Turke hauing giuen certaine scales to trade in. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 42 The 24. the English Viceconsull att Scanderone came to me with a letter from the Aga there desiring me to be gone, for that I disturbed the Gran Signiors scale there. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 38 A Maritim Town,..her chiefest Arsenal for Gallies, and the Scale by which she conveys her Moneys to Italy. 1682 WHELER *Journ. to Greece* I. 16 It [Spalato] being the chief Scale of Trade for Shipping of Goods from Turky to Venice.

attrib. 1674 EVELYN *Navig. & Comm.* Misc. Writ. (1825) 648 Tripoly, and Alexandretta.., and..Aleppo..to which scale merchants came..from all the oriental countries.

Scale (skēl), *v.*[1] Also 7 skale. [f. SCALE *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To weigh in scales, find the weight of.

1691 *Virginia Stat. at Large* (1823) III. 76 That the court..appoint..fitt..persons..to..scale such leather as they shall find sufficiently curryed. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 692/1 The cheeses go..to the..weigh-house to be scaled.

b. *Baking.* To weigh out (dough) in proper quantities for making up into loaves. Usually with *off*.

1841 *Guide to Trade, Baker* 40 The dough is pitched out of the trough on to the lid of the opposite trough, when it is cut into masses and weighed—technically *scaled off*. 1875 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 253/2 It [*sc.* dough] is then 'scaled off', *i. e.*, weighed on scales in pieces of 4lb. 4 oz., if 4 lb loaves are to be made. 1890 *Sci. Amer.* 1 Mar. 140/3 It [*sc.* the sponge] is..'scaled' into loaves, and baked.

†**2.** *fig.* **a.** To weigh as in scales; hence, to compare, estimate. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 266 By this is your brother saued, your honor vntainted, the poore Mariana aduantaged, and the corrupt Deputy scaled. 1607 — *Cor.* II. iii. 257 Skaling his present bearing with his past.

†**b.** With *up*: To compensate, balance. *Obs.*

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 1, I put Charge and Care in one Scale, and Resolution in the other, which scaled them both up.

3. To weigh, have a weight of (so much).

1862 H. H. DIXON ('The Druid') *Scott & Sebright* 13 Eleven [stone] was his regular racing weight, and he scaled ten and a half at a pinch. 1867 LOWELL *Study Wind., Gt. Public Char.* (1871) 68, I scale one hundred and eighty pounds, but when I'm mad I weigh two ton. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Maiwa's Rev.* iv, The single tusk of the big bull [elephant] scaled one hundred and sixty pounds.

absol. 1869 'WAT. BRADWOOD' *O. V. H.* xxix, At a weight to which Ralph could not scale. 1886 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Aug. 13/4 The deer.. are sure to scale heavily when the stalking is in full swing.

b. *Racing.* To be weighed. *To scale in*: to be weighed after the race, to 'weigh in'.

1859 H. H. DIXON ('The Druid') *Silk & Scarlet* 127 No welcome (1) was printed after his name till he scaled-in for Wanton. 1869 'WAT. BRADWOOD' *O. V. H.* xviii, The open steeplechase, for which the jockeys had long ago scaled.

Scale (skēl), *v.*[2] Also 6 scaale, 7 skale. [f. SCALE *sb.*[2] Cf. F. *écailler*.]

1. *trans.* To remove the scales from (fish, etc.).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/1 Scalyn fysche, *exquamo*. 1530 PALSGR. 699/1 You are a cooke for the nones, wyll you sethe these roches or you have scaled them? 1598 *Epulario* F iv, The fish which you wil rost would not be scaled. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 98 A kind of glew made of Perches skin well scaled. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 117 Scale, and clean your Salmon down the Back. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 163 Three herrings,..after being scaled and gutted.

b. In various technical uses:

(*a*) To remove the scale or film of oxide from the surface of (metal), esp. as a preparatory process for tinning. Also *absol.* (*b*) To clean the bore of (a gun or cannon) by firing off a charge of powder. (*c*) To remove tartar from (the teeth).

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 71 A red Heat, and sudden cooling it again, will Scale the Copper. 1728 RUTTY *Tin-Plates* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 633 If you scale with Vinegar,..you need only plunge the Leaves once or twice at farthest. 1784 J. KING *Voy. Pacific* V. x. 447 We unmoored, and scaled the guns. 1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 2 We..discharged our guns at a target, and scaled out our blunderbusses. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xxi, We have got some guns to bear, And scaled them. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1232 They [*sc.* iron plates] are..once more exposed to ignition in a furnace, whereby they are scaled, that is to say, cast their scales. 1840 DE LOUDE *Dentistry* 97 The principal parts of operative dentistry..consist of scaling the teeth, lancing and scarifying the gums [&c.].

2. To remove as scale; to take *off* or *away* in scales. Also, to separate *into* layers. *To be scaled*: to have the surface removed in scales or flakes.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) I. 96 They be sore woren and scalid with wether. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1187 This aire..forceth out of it a deale of rust, and skaleth as it were much terrestrial substance from it. 1611 COTGR., *Rugine*, the Instrument wherewith a Surgeon scaleth bones. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* iii. 17 To scale away the whitenesse of Tobits eyes. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Narr. Fire in London* 75 The Stones of the outside so scaled, as if the Fire was greedy to eat out all firmness in them. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. viii. 146 It may be scaled into four plates. 1754 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* (ed. 2) XXXV. 293 Taking care that it does not penetrate too deep, so as to scale off the thin bone. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 6 If the external coat be scaled off. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 161/1 The stones being..scaled by frost.

†**b.** ? To split off scales or flakes from (coin) for the purpose of fraud. *Obs.*

1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 1. § 1 Yf any person..deminishe falsefy skale or lighten the proper Moneys or Coignes of this Realme.

3. *intr.* To come *off* (or *away*) in scales, flakes, or thin pieces; to flake or peel *off*. Also, of skin eruptions: To shed scales.

1529 [see SCALD *a.*[1] 1]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 407 Annoint him..vntil the fiered place beginne to scale. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 179 It [*sc.* a scaldhead] will scale off. 1743 POCOCKE *Descr. East* I. 8 The pillar is well preserved, except that it has scaled away a very little to the south. 1752 HOLLIS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 392 It is hoped the Voyage and Climate has not made it scale or fade. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 220 Small angular fragments of limestone, which scale off under the influence of frost and rain. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Lect. Clin. Med.* XXX. 385 Crops of pimples which scale away. 1884 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* I. i, It ain't a-going to crack nor fade any; and it ain't a-going to scale.

4. *trans.* Of disease: To cover with scales. *rare.*

1889 TENNYSON *Happy* vii, The leper plague may scale my skin but never taint my heart.

Scale (skēl), *v.*[3] Forms: 5 skayle, 5–7 skale, 6 scaile, skaille, 7 skaile, skall, scall, 5– scale. [f. SCALE *sb.*[3] Cf. OF. *escaller* (15th c.); also It. *scalare*, Sp., Pg. *escalar*.]

I. 1. **a.** *trans.* To attack with scaling ladders; to take by escalade.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3034 The kynge..Skyftis his skotiferis, and skayles the wallis. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 6420 To skale be wal after bei be-gonne. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 16 To aproche the towne for to scale yt. 1587 GREENE *Euphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 220 Had not the citizens made as violent an intermedley,..the citty had bene scaled and sacked. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 24 Great multitudes of the assaylants..attempting to scale the fort. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. ii. 40 He leap'd the trenches, scal'd a Castle-wall. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXVIII. V. 35 The assailants offered large rewards to the first who should scale the walls.

b. To climb, get over (a wall or the like); to ascend (a mountain); to get to or reach the top of.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 31 How often have I scaled the craggie Oke, All to dislodge the Raven of her nest? 1605 *London Prodigal* III. iii. 255 That to him is as impossible As 'twere with me to scale the pyramids. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. xvi. 94 To find the Height of an House, ..and the length of the Ladder which will Scale it. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. vii. (1705) 130 I'll scale the Window and come in by force. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lvii. 256 She proposed that instant to scale the garden wall. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 50 It has long been the ambition of climbers to scale this peak. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* i. 8 Scaling the mighty barrier of the Alps, they descended upon the fertile vales of Southern Europe.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* or in fig. context.

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 172 When Cupide scaled first the fort, Wherin my hart lay wounded sore. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xix, When sickenes seekes his castell health to skale. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Wom. Pleased* I. i, Is your old Mistris growne so coy and cruell, She must be scal'd? 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 245, I shall scale the summit of human nature. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 245 She that out of Lethe scales with man The shining steps of Nature. 1908 *19th Cent.* Oct. 621 He has proved the value of attempting, at least, to scale the loftiest heights.

d. Of waves beating upon a ship or a cliff.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 109 Þour brymme blastis awake the wilde wawlis, and scalen sely Peter ship. 1823 BYRON *Island* III. i, When scaling his enormous crag the wave Is hurl'd down headlong.

2. To 'mount' (the skies); to ascend or climb up into (heaven). Often *allusive*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 6 Þus men moten nedis scale [*v. r.* stige] heven. 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Sonnets* xiii. 3 Bright Apollo..Quhais glorious glance 3it stoutly skaillis the skyis. 1614 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 57 Ile vtter truth in all; When heauens supremest height, the Sunne doth skall. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 6 He piles palaces on bridges, and temples on palaces, and scales Heaven with mountains of edifices. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 221 God never meant that man should scale the heav'ns By strides of human wisdom. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 278 [A swan] rose as he approached, and with strong wings Scaling the upward sky [etc.]. 1877 H. M. FIELD *Lakes of Killarney* 198 This is the highest pass in Europe..and on this day it seemed as if we were scaling heaven itself.

3. *intr.* To climb (*over*), ascend, mount.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. (1557) C j, The Grekes..rered vp ladders against the walles, Vnder the windowes scaling by their steppes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 265 b, He ..was avaunсing his ladders to scale. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 440 Her bare breast,..Whose ranks of blue veins, as his hand did scale, Left their round turrets destitute and pale. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 170 He..was honored with a murall crown of gold for skaling over the wall in an assault. 1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 224 Our men alighted and with their pistolls scalld and gott in. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 171 Having scaled as far as the dining-room. 1843 TENNYSON *Two Voices* lix, That men with knowledge merely play'd, I told thee—hardly nigher made, Tho' scaling slow from grade to grade.

b. Of steps, etc.: To ascend, mount.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 541 The lower stair That scal'd by steps of Gold to Heav'n Gate. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 88 Flights of blinding brilliancy of stairs..that.. Scaled to the City of the Saints of God. 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 9 Far up the vault a dazzling pavement,..Scaled to the zenith.

c. Of the voice or a musical instrument: To rise high.

1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1013 Call and I follow, I follow! let me die. High with the last line scaled her voice. 1901 G. L. DICKINSON *Meaning of Good* 227 The rhythm grew more and more rapid, the instruments scaled higher and higher.

II. To measure or regulate by a scale.

4. *trans.* To fix the exact amount of. *U.S.*

1798 *Washington's Rep.* I. 130 Two accounts, in one of which he scales the credits, and in the other fixes them at their nominal amount.

b. With *down*: To reduce in amount according to a fixed scale or standard. ? orig. *U.S.*

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 6/1 There are several ways..in which boy and girl labour is utilized [in New York] to the disadvantage of adult labour, with the consequence of scaling down the adult's income. 1888 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Oct. 340 At this rate it will require seventeen and one-half years, provided there be no failure of the bills during that period, and that the item be not scaled down.

5. *Lumber-trade.* **a.** To measure (logs), or estimate the amount of (standing timber).

1867 LOWELL *Fitz Adam's Story* 526, I expect I can Scale a fair load of wood with e'er a man. 1873 *Wisconsin Rep.* XXXI, As soon as said logs shall be all rafted they shall be scaled. 1877 *Michigan Rep.* XXXV. 412 The logs were to be scaled by a scaler named.

b. Of timber: To produce or furnish (so much).

1853 LOWELL *Moosehead Jrnl.* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 32 Their eye, accustomed to reckoning the number of feet a tree will *scale*. 1884 C. S. SARGENT *Rep. For. N. Amer.* 555 Trees which would scale from 1,000 to 3,500 feet of lumber each.

6. **a.** To estimate the proportions of.

1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vi. 144 In the absence of any near object by which to scale them. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* June 865/2 The inability of the Australian labouring man to scale things correctly.

b. To provide a standard of proportion for.

1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 29 Pews.. architects say, scale a building; that is, they give the eye a constant standard for judging of its size.

Sca·le-board[1]. [f. SCALE *sb.*[2] + BOARD *sb.*[2] Cf. SCABBARD *sb.*[3]] Thin board used for hat-boxes, silk hats, veneer, etc., and by painters for justifying.

1711 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 18 § 62 To export such Paper Pasteboard Mildboard or Scaleboard. 1821 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (ed. 2) 202 Scaleboards, from Germany, are packed in Bundles, weighing 50 at each Draught. 1823 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Printing*, To the furniture belong also scale-boards. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Scale-board*, in *printing*,..commonly pronounced scab-board. 1874 *Spon's Dict. Engin.* VIII. 3091 In sawing veneers or scale-boards.

attrib. 1846 [see SCABBARD *sb.*[3] b]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Scaleboard-plane*, one for planing off wide chips, for fruit, hat, and bonnet boxes and other objects. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 81 Scaleboard Box Maker.

Sca·le-board[2]. [f. SCALE *sb.*[1] + BOARD *sb.*[2]] A board used as one of the pans of a pair of scales.

1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict., Beam-Scale*, a simple lever, the arms of which are equal. At the end of each arm a scale board is suspended by chains.

Sca·le-board[3]. [First element uncertain.] (See quot.)

1891 *Min. Evid. Labour Comm.* Group B. (1892) I. 54/2 Copper ore..is brought up on scale-boards or shoots. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Scaleboard*, a kind of large shovel, made of planks, which serves as a shoot and guide, down which goods are slid from ship to quay.

Scale celi, obs. form of SCALA CÆLI.

Scaled (skēld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. SCALE *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] **1.** Having or furnished with scales, as a fish or a serpent; scaly. Now rare exc. as second element of comb., as *silver-scaled*, and *Her.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3865 Scalid neddirs. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 614 Formyd lyke a dragon, scalyd harde as glas. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* I. 235 The creatures chelled, named *Conchulia*, and also of those that are scaled (called *insecta*). 1589 ELDRED in *Hakluyt's Voy.* 232 Euphrates..hath diuers sorts of fish in it, but all are scaled. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 95 A Cesterne for scal'd Snakes. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 155 The scal'd Crocodile, out-weep Thee can. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 455/1 An Indian scaled Hedghog. 1868 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* vi. 91 Fish are described as being *Scaled* and *Finned* of whatever Tincture they may happen to be.

2. **a.** Of armour. Cf. *scale-armour*; SCALY *a.* 5.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 160 A brestplate emboussed, of skaled woorke. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* (1893) 20 Their Scaled and nailed Corslets. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antig.* II. 782 Scaled Armour also occurs. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 368/2 Whether this was the scaled-armour,..or that made of flat-rings..is not quite clear.

b. = IMBRICATED 2, 3.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 392 *Imbricata*, scaled. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 238 *Callipepla* [*squamata*]..Scaled Partridge. Blue Quail. 1884 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 570 *Scardafella inca*..Inca Dove. Scaled Dove. 1884 *Forin. Rev.* Apr. 533 The tear-bottle of scaled and iridescent glass. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 97 The..date-palms, with their scaled trunks.

c. Covered with tiles in imitation of scales.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. xliii. 80 The church boasts the loftiest scaled spire in Sweden. 1896 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* I. 231 The earlier house and its little gables and grey scaled roofs.

Scaled (skēld), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. SCALE *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] From which scales have fallen or have been removed.

1599 H. C. in *Greenham's Wks.* (1601) Epigr. Rdr., From whose hie top thy scaled eyes may see, A glorious light that

shall enlighten thee. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVI. xiv. II. 265 The spills of broken and skaled bones. 1728 RUTTY *Tin-Plates* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 636 To prevent this,..they might first make an Essay with small Pieces of the scaled Plates. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 503 A touch divine—And the scaled eyeball owns the mystic rod. 1873 J. & C. S. TOMES *Dental Surg.* (ed. 2) 560 In order to secure the smoothness of the scaled surface, they should be polished with pumice-powder on a piece of wood.

Scaled (skēld), *ppl. a.*[3] [f. SCALE *sb.*[3] + -ED 2.] Provided or furnished with a graduated scale.

1900 *Daily News* 24 Aug. 5/1 Equipping the marksmen of every battalion with detachable scaled sights.

Scaled, *ppl. a.*[4] [f. SCALE *v.*[3] + -ED[1].] That has been taken by escalade.

1614 BRATHWAITE *Threnode* in *Poets Willow* 75 See how the Iuy twines Vpon the ruines of a skaled wall.

Sca·le-dish. *north. dial.* [? f. SCALE *sb.*[1]]

1. A shallow dish, esp. used for skimming milk.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 18 Then putte it to the ale and make thereof two great possattes in two scale-dishes. 1787 J. CLARKE *Surv. Lakes* Introd. 30 Every kind of dish likewise which is thin at the margin is a Scale-dish. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Scale-dish*, a thin dish used in the dairy for skimming milk.

2. (See quot.)

1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.*, *Scale-dish*, an implement made of tin with a short wooden handle for filling a scale with flour, &c.

†**Sca·ledness.** *Obs.* [f. SCALED *ppl. a.*[1]] Scaly condition. (Cf. SCALLEDNESS.)

1530 PALSGR. 265/2 Scalydnesse, *escalerie.*

Scaledrake (skēl·ˌdrēik). Also 6–7 **skaildraik, -drake,** 9 **skale, skel-, skieldrake.** [The first element is of obscure origin: see SHELDRAKE. Cf. dial. *scale-, skell-duck*, and *skeel-, skeeling-goose.*] = SHELDRAKE.

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 236/2 Ony..skeldraikis herroun butter, or ony sic kynd of foullis. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. ii. B 4 Who is she that looks like a mouted Scaledrake? 1813 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl., Shieldrake ..Scaledrake. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 153 Common Sheldrake (*Tadorna cornuta*)...Skeldrake or Scale drake (Orkney Isles). *Ibid.* 188 Oyster catcher (*Hæmatopus ostrilegus*)...Skeldrake or Skieldrake (Orkney Isles).

Scaleful (skēl·lful). [f. SCALE *sb.*[1] + -FUL[1].] As much as a scale will hold.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 888 The weight of the number of scalefuls required to fill each pack.

Scaleless (skēl·lės), *a.* Also 7 **skalesse.** [f. SCALE *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Having no scales: chiefly of fish and reptiles.

1611 COTGR., *Anuie*, a certaine skalesse fish. *Ibid.*, *Gracieux seigneur*, a skalelesse fish, of a long forme. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 370 Scaleless Chætodon. *Chætodon Alepidotus.* 1882 HUXLEY in *Nature* 9 Mar. 437/1 The scaleless parts of the body..of the fish. 1884 P. ROBINSON *Fishes of Fancy* in *Fish. Exhib. Lit.* III. 37 Egypt, where the scaleless fish were taboo in consequence of their..unwholesomeness.

Scalelet (skēl·ˌlėt). *Bot.* [f. SCALE *sb.*[2] + -LET.] A small scale.

1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 102 Asperugo...Co[rolla] one-petal'd...Throat closed: with Scalelets five.

Scalene (skălēn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *scalēnus*: see SCALENUS. Cf. F. *scalène.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Geom.* a. Of a triangle: Having three unequal sides.

1734 *Builder's Dict.* s. v., A scalene Triangle, scalenum Triangle. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* xv. 377 The Genus, Triangle, being divided into equilateral, equicrural, and scalene. 1801 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 283 The crystal is often seen placed upon one of its scalene triangular sides. 1833 DICKENS *Sk. Bos, Tales* ii, With one round and two scalene triangular beds, containing..an unlimited number of marigolds. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* v. 87 The sail itself..formed a scalene triangle.

b. *Scalene cone, cylinder*: one of which the axis is not perpendicular to the base.

1684 WALLIS *Angular Sections* i. 73 The Scalene Cone and Cylinder. 1807 T. YOUNG *Nat. Phil.* II. 21 The subcontrary section of a scalene cone is a circle.

c. *Scalene cell*: see quot.

1875 CAYLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Pure & Appl. Math.* XIII. 321 The scalene cell is..a system of 3 pairs of equal rods PA, QA; PB, QB; PC, QC jointed together at and capable of rotating about the points P, Q, A, B, C; the three lengths PA, PB, PC..being all of them unequal.

2. *Anat. Scalene muscle* = SCALENUS.

Scalene tubercle, an elevation on the upper edge of the first rib, from which the scalenus anticus muscle originates. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 133 The outer margin of the scalene muscles.

B. *sb.* 1. A scalene triangle. *rare.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. lvii, But if 't consist of points: then a Scalene I'll prove all one with an Isosceles.

2. *Anat.* = SCALENUS. 1891 *Century Dict.*

†**Scale·nity.** *Obs.* [f. SCALENE + -ITY.] The quality of being scalene.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. Dissert. p. li, Dŏ you by this means destroy the equality of its angles to two right ones? Certainly not;—take away its scalenity, yet this general affection remains.

Scalenohedron (skălēnoˌhĭ·drŏn). *Cryst.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *σκαληνός* SCALENE + *ἕδρα* seat, base.] A hemihedral form of the rhombohedral system in which the faces are similar scalene triangles.

1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 199 Hemihedral Forms. 1. Rhombohedron. 2. Scalenohedron. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 48 A figure bounded by eight scalene triangles, which has been termed an octahedral scalenohedron.

So **Scalenohedral** (-hĭ·drăl) *a.*, pertaining to, or having the form of, a scalenohedron.

1890 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXIX. 375 Scalenohedral, surrounded by..rhombohedral, depressions.

Scalenoidal (skălēnoi·dăl), *a. Cryst.* [f. SCALENE + -OIDAL.] Having scalene faces.

1883 HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 354/2 Producing..in the dimetric system 'pyramidal' and 'scalenoidal' forms.

‖ **Scale·non.** *Geom. Obs.* [a. Gr. *σκαληνόν* (sc. *τρίγωνον* triangle), neut. of *σκαληνός* SCALENUS.] = SCALENUM.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. xxix. 5 The angles of an Isosceles or a Scalenon, may diuersly vary. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. vii. § 9. 301 The general Idea of a Triangle, ..neither Equilateral, Equicrural, nor Scalenon; but all and none of these at once.

Scalenous (skălēnəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *scalēn-us* + -OUS.] = SCALENE A. 1, 1 b.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. xiii. (1687) 187/2 A Pyramid consisteth of four triangles,..each whereof is divided..into six scalenous triangles. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, A Cone is called Scalenous when one side of it is longer than the other. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Scalenum*, A Cylinder, whose Axis is inclined, is..said to be Scalenous. 1767 DUCAREL *Anglo-Norman Antiq.* 5 The figure of this camp..approaches nearly to that which mathematicians call a Scalenous Triangle. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 108 A scalenous or oblique cone.

Scalent (skēl·lĕnt), *a.* and *sb. Geol.* [f. SCALE *v.*[3] + -ENT.] Applied by H. D. Rogers to a series which with the Premeridian forms the upper part of the Silurian in the Appalachian chain.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* I. 383 Scalent and Pre-Meridian Limestones of the General Tuscarora Synclinal. *Ibid.* II. II. 754 Scalent Series, or Onondago Salt and Niagara Limestone Groups of New York.

‖ **Scale·num,** *sb. Geom. Obs.* [L. (sc. *triangulum*), neut. of *scalēnus* (see next).] A scalene triangle. Also *predicatively* as *adj.* Cf. SCALENON.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. xxvi. 4 Scalenum is a triangle, whose three sides are all vnequall. 1653 H. MORE *Schol. Antiid. Ath.* Philos. Writ. (1712) 144 The rest of the scalenums which make up the Square. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-thinking* § 45, 56 It [a triangle] must be neither oblique nor rectangular, neither equilateral, equicrural, nor scalenum. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* LVII. II. 1059/2 The true figure of the encampment is rather an isosceles than a scalenum.

‖ **Scalenus** (skălēnəs). *Anat.* Pl. **scaleni** (-əi). [mod.L. (sc. *musculus*), a. Gr. *σκαληνός* uneven, unequal, odd (number), scalene.] One of a set of muscles of triangular form situated in the lower lateral region of the neck. Also *attrib.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Scaleni*, are three Muscles of the Thorax, so called from their Figure, having three unequal Sides. 1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 562/1 The *scaleni*..extending from the transverse processes to the first two ribs. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 71 In the Guinea Pig,..the first rib bears a little spinous tubercle for the attachment of the scalenus muscle.

Scalepp, obs. form of SCALLOP *sb.*

†**Sca·ler**[1]. *Obs.* [f. SCALE *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] A manufacturer of scales.

1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. p. xxiii, Cuttellers..Blademsmyth..Shethers..Scalers.

Scaler[2] (skēl·lər). [f. SCALE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who removes scales or scale from fish, boilers, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Escailleur*, a skaler, piller, shaler of. 1728 RUTTY *Tin-Plates* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 635 This..is kept as much a Secret by the Blancher, as the acid eroding Menstruum is by the Scaler. 1892 *Eastern Morn. News* (Hull) 1 June 4/8 Henry Toyne, boiler scaler.

2. An instrument for removing scales or scale.

1882 COLEMAN *Dental Surg. & Pathol.* xvi. 290 A..removal of all salivary deposition from the exposed fangs of the teeth ..can only be effected by very narrow sharp scalers. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Scaler*, a dentist's tool for removing scale or tartar from teeth. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Scaler*, an instrument resembling a currycomb and usually made of tin, used for removing scales from fish.

Scaler[3] (skēl·lər). [f. SCALE *v.*[3] + -ER[1].]

1. One who scales a wall or a mountain.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 525 Martyn Godfrey called the scaler. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Escalador*, a scaler, a pilferer, *Scalarum conscensor.* 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII. xxxi, Brimarte the scaler [orig. *espugnator de le città*]. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 99 Upon the Top they have piled spiked Timber to annoy the Scalers. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 315 Jove hates the old scalers of heaven's walls. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 461 Nose-bleeding..which befell the first scalers of Mont-Blanc.

2. *Lumber-trade.* One who scales or measures logs.

1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 762 Each district is supplied with its Corps of State inspectors, 'scalers', &c. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 710/1 The logs..measured by the quick-witted scaler.

3. One who uses a scale in surveying.

1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* Dec. 406/1 By allowing two young hands to figure for each scaler, they check one another.

Scalesman (skēl·lzmăn). [f. *scales*, pl. of SCALE *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]] A man who uses scales; a weigher.

1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xiv. 273 Five Roman citizens ..were to be present as witnesses, and a sixth, called the weigher or scalesman. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 34 Railway Officials and Servants... Scalesman. 1889 *Star* 2 Jan. 4/6 Butchers.—Wanted first rate scalesman.

†**Scalet.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *scaletta*, dim. of *scala* ladder. Cf. Sp. *escaleta.*] (See quot. 1876.)

1640 HEXHAM *Princ. Art Milit.* III. 6 Because it may sometimes happen, that..you may be driven to dismount and remount your peece.., you must carry along with you a Fearne, a winch, or a Scalet. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Scalet*, an ancient name given to a lifting-jack. It was chiefly used in extricating wheels from deep ruts and soft ground.

Scaleton, Scalfe: see SKELETON, SCALP *sb.*[2]

Scalfer, Scal-hot: see SKILFER, SCALD-HOT.

†**Scalier.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *escalier.*] A staircase.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 120 A private passage, which led them to a Lanterne Scalier. 1653 — *Rabelais* I. liii, In the midst there was a wonderful scalier or winding-staire.

Scaliness (skē·linės). [f. SCALY + -NESS.] The condition or character of being scaly.

1611 COTGR., *Tignon*, a scurfe, or scalinesse of the skin. 1818–20 E. THOMPSON *Nosologia* (ed. 3) 325 A thickened, hard, rough..texture of the integuments of the body with a tendency to scaliness. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 587 Red dandriff. Scaliness common to the body generally. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 661 Its excessive dryness, roughness, and scaliness.

†**Sca·ling,** *sb. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; ? cf. SCAVILON.] Some kind of garment.

1577 *Eccl. Proc. of Bp. Barnes* (Surtees) 17 Great britches gascogne hose, scalings, nor any other like monstrous and vnsemely apparell.

Scaling (skē·lin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. SCALE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of weighing in scales; *esp.* in *Baking* and *Racing* (see SCALE *v.*[1] 1 b, 3 b).

1841 *Guide to Trade, Baker* 42 Engaged in pitching the dough, cutting, scaling off [etc.]. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 9 June, The large field anticipated [for the Hunt Cup] rendered it necessary that the business of weighing and scaling should be vigorously pushed forward.

Scaling (skē·lin), *vbl. sb.*[2] Also 7 **skalling,** [f. SCALE *v.*[2] or *sb.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of SCALE *v.*[2]; the removal or peeling off of scales or scale.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Escamadura*, scaling of fish. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXI. XXV. II. 141 The skalling and pilling of the face. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 30 The crumbling and scaling of Brick and Stone in Frosts that are extreme. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 553 As the spot [of psoriasis] enlarges..it often becomes very slightly raised above the surface, and the scaling is more marked.

b. In technical and manufacturing use.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 335 The plates..keeping each other also from scaleing, or being beaten..away into Cinders or wast. 1728 RUTTY *Tin-Plates* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 633 The scaling will still be more expeditious, if you dissolve a little Sal-armoniack in the Vinegar. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 725 To prevent the copper from scaling. 1881 COLEMAN *Dental Surg. & Pathol.* xvi. 294 In the process of scaling, great care should be exercised to remove all fragmentary portions from between the teeth.

attrib. 1840 DE LOUDE *Dentistry* 98 The dentist..will have a great number of those scaling instruments. 1853–62 BURN *Naval & Mil. Dict.* II. 227/1 Scaling oven (for tin), *fourneau à décaper.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech Scaling-bar* (Steam.), a rod for detaching scale in boilers.

c. *concr.* That which scales off; scale, scales.

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* i. 4 To these adde the *Caput Mortuum*, of Vitriall, and Scaling of Iron. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 41 The Kealy Soil is such as is plentifully strewed with..a Stone in very small Masses... They have the Name of Keale, Kale, or Scale, for that they seem to have been Scalings of larger Masses. 1811 *Self Instructor* 534 Scalings of iron vitrified. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 143 Thin flakes..of the rock scale off..and these scalings accumulate all along the foot of the escarpment.

2. Arrangement of scales.

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 72 To give my Reader the Satisfaction of observing..different Methods of their Scaling [*sc.* of serpents]. 1898 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 17 May 451 On the upper side of the tail..only a few scattered hairs appear, barely hiding the rather coarse ordinary scales, but as the hair thickens the scaling becomes finer.

Scaling (skē·lin), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. SCALE *v.*[3]]

1. Climbing, mounting; escalade.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXX. 262 The castynge of stonys, or scalynge of the wallys, or fyllynge of the dyches. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 In the scaling and assaults of batteries or walles. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 6 He daily walls them with his Providence, against the scaling of the swelling Surges. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Ladder*, The success of an attack by scaling is infallible, if they mount the 4 sides at once. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 533 The scaling of the walls by the Duke of Savoy's troops.

†b. = SCALING-LADDER. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 58 They clinge thee scalinges too wals.

2. In senses of SCALE *v.*[3] II: Measurement or estimation of quantities; graduation (of charges, etc.); the construction of a scale. Also *attrib.*

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 121 The scaleing hall where their stuffs are all measured. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Scaling*,..the process of adjusting sights to the guns on shipboard was formerly so termed. 1877 *Michigan Rep.* XXXV. 506 The scaling at that mill would appear..to have been very carelessly kept. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 159 Who threatened repudiation of the whole national debt if there should be resistance to such small scaling. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 7/1 The scaling down of the fixed dividend from 7 to 6 per cent.

Scaling (skē·lin), *ppl. a.* [f. SCALE *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That forms or sheds scales.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 219 The gradual appearance of copper-coloured scaling papules. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXXVII. 583 A ring of scaling epidermis.

Sca·ling-la·dder. [SCALING *vbl. sb.*8] A ladder used in the assault of fortified places.

c 1400 *Brut* II. 382/22 Bryggez of lethir, scaling laddres. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 6442 Skalyng ladderis for sautis marcial. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxv. H iij, You may in this manner..tell the iuste length of the scaling laders. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 605 Some mount the scaling Ladders, some..by Posts and Pillars hold. 1739 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* III. i. I. 298 He caused rams, mantles, and scaling ladders to be got ready. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Ladder*, Scaling-ladders..are made..sometimes of flat staves, so as to move about their pins, and shut like a parallel ruler. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 97 A number of men..carrying scaling-ladders.

b. A fireman's ladder used for scaling buildings.

1868 E. M. SHAW *Instr. Scaling Ladders* 4 The scaling ladders at present used by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. 1888 MERRYWEATHER *Fire Brigade Handbk.* 106.

c. *Her.* A charge representing a ladder having two grappling-hooks at the top.

1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* II. Gloss., *Scaling-ladder*, in bend, between two caltraps.

Scaliwag, variant of SCALLYWAG.

Scall (skǭl), *sb.* (and *a.*). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4–6 **scalle**, **skalle**, 6–7 **scaul(e**, **skall**, 6, 9 **skal**, 7, 9 **scal**. *β. Sc.* and *north.* 4 **sca**, 6 **skaw**, 5, 7, 9 **scaw**. [prob. a. ON. *skalle* a (naturally) bald head (Sw. *skalle* skull; cf. *skallig* bald), app. a derivative of OTeut. **skal-* (whence SHALE *sb.*, SHELL *sb.*).] **A.** *sb.* A scaly or scabby disease of the skin, *esp.* of the scalp. *Dry scall*: psoriasis. *Humid* or *moist scall*: eczema.

Honeycomb, *milk*, *milky*, *ringworm scall*: see the qualifying words.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11819 In his heued he has þe scall. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *To Scriv.* 3 Vnder þy long lokkes þowe most haue þe scalle. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 138 They wol been in good poynte Withouten scorf or scalle. 1526 *Grete Herball* CXXIII. (1529) H ij b, Agaynst scalles of the heed..bruse grene camomyll. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Howe the Douty Duke of Albany*, etc. 219 Wks. 1843 II. 74 Full of scabbes and scaules. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. (1641) 99 Through their salt phlegms their heads were hid wᵗʰ skalls. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX. ix. II. 52 It mundifieth the skurfe or dandruffe in the head, the running scalls likewise that are bred there. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 30 A dry skall, euen a leprosie vpon the head or beard. *Ibid.* xiv. 54 This is the law for all manner plague of leprosie and skall. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 157/1 The Leprosie, white Scall, and all sorts of Ulcers which are not corroding. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 641 The furfuraceous or branny scall..is often mistaken for a pityriasis or lepriasis, particularly where it appears in the scalp. 1833 TODD in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 671 Ecthyma..papulous scall.

β. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXVI. (*Baptista*) 1067, & þar-to sic a sca had he þat of his body nocht was fre. *a* 1450 *Ratis Raving* I. 182 The lypir and the faland Ill, Wild fyre and scaw. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot., Descr. Alb.* x. C j, This oulie hes ane singulare virtew aganis all maner of cankir and skawis. 1867 E. B. RAMSAY *Scot. Life & Char.* v. (ed. 15) 115, I've had..the scaw [*note*, The itch]. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Studies* XXVI. 190 Brimstone and butter was..the great medium for curin' the scaw.

b. *attrib.*: **scall-bladder**, a vesicle of eczema (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* = SCALLED. Also Comb., *scall-patched* adj.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 123 To be reuenge on this same scall-scuruy-cogging-companion the Host of the Garter. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 569 Goe to, y'are a scall scabbe. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 3 Shallow scal-patch'd pates.

Scall, obs. form of SCALE *v.*3

‖ Sca·llag. [Gael. *sgalag* = Ir. *sgológ*. Cf. SOOLOG.] A predial bondsman in the Hebrides.

1666 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S. H. S.) 84 The very place named Bearn ni Scallag, that is, the Servants Gap, becaus the men who did the slaughter were servants and scallags. 1793 J. L. BUCHANAN *Trav. W. Hebrides* Introd. 6 The scallag, whether male or female, is a poor being, who, for mere subsistence, becomes a predial slave to another. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scot.* II. 549 The state of our negroes is paradise compared with that of the scallag.

† Sca·llard, *sb.* (and *a.*). *Obs.* [f. SCALL + -ARD. Cf. SCABBARD *sb.*2] One who has the 'scall'.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/1 Scallarde (*S.* scallar), *glabrio*. 1530 PALSGR. 265/2 Scallarde, *tigneux*.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* ? Wretched, mean.

c 1580 J. HOOKER *P. Carew* in *Archæologia* XXVIII. 124 The saye syde, wheare as was a scallarde fysher boate provyded for theyme to carry theyme into Englande.

Scallawag, variant of SCALLYWAG.

Scalled (skǭld), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 4 **scallede**, **scallid**, **scaled**, 5 **skallyd**, **skallid**, 5–6 **scallyd**, 6 **skalled**. [f. SCALL + -ED 2.] = SCALD *a.* *Scalled-head* = SCALD-HEAD.

1340 *Ayenb.* (1866) 224 þe mezels, þe dyaue, þe doumbe, þe ssoruede, þe scallede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 627 With scaled browes blake and piled berd. 1426 LYDG. *De Gruil. Pilgr.* 14676 And I kan sette (or folk take hed) A Coyffe vp-on a skallyd heed. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prel.* C, As the maner of scalled horses is, the one to clawe the other. 1546 PHAER *Regim. Life*, *Bk. Childr.* S vij, The heades of chyldren are oftentimes vlcered, & scalled. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 97 A Dumb Youth, with a scalled head. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 637 *Ecpyesis Porrigo galeata.* Scalled head. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. iv. 732 Scalled head and other troublesome skin diseases.

Hence **† Sca·lledness**, scabbiness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. iii. (Bodl. MS.), Vnclene suche skalles oþer schorfe is yheeled but somme for oþer skalledines oþer pilledines leue and beþ isene alwaye þerafter. 1530 PALSGR. 265/2 Scallydnesse, *roignevseté*.

Scallet (skæ·lét). *local.* Also **-ot**. A bed of freestone in Wiltshire and Somerset.

1825 in Britton *Beauties Wilts.* III. 414 The upper beds [of the Portland series of oolitic rock] are known to the quarry-men by the name of the *Scallot beds*. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* Oct. 376/2 The scallet, which is the finest in grain, is used for ashlar.

Scallet, obs. variant of SCALADE.

† Sca·lling, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. SCALL + -ING 2.] Producing 'scall' or scab.

1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 93 To..infect the whole body with that itch, and scab, or scalling humor.

Scallion (skæ·liən). Forms: 4 **scalone**, **scaloun**, 5 **scalon**, **scalyone**, 5–6 **scalyon**, 6 **scallyon**, 6–7 **scalion**, 7 **skallion**, 6– **scallion**. [a. AF. *scal(o)un* = OF. *eschalo(i)gne*:—pop.L. **Escalonia*, for class. L. *Ascalōnia* (sc. *cæpa* onion), f. *Ascalon*, name of a seaport of Palestine. Cf. Sp. *escalona*; also It. *scalogno* (:—*Ascalōnium*, sc. *allium*).] **a.** The shallot. Now *dial.* **b.** The Welsh onion or 'chibol'. **c.** An onion which fails to bulb but forms a long neck and strong blade.

13.. *Coer de L.* 6834 For thy lyff and thy barouns He wyl not geve two skalouns. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 310 Perselye and scalones, Chiboles and chiruylles. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1313 He seyde hy ner worth a scaloun Alle y-fere. *c* 1440 *Palladius on Husb.* IV. 635 In oil & Iuce of scalons longe With pepur mixt, ennoynte her pomys. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* XV. 12 b, They muste eat no salades, garlyke, ramsons, onyons, chybolles, or scalyons. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* 96 A scalyon differeth from an onyon in that it hath a great deale lesse heade and a longer neck, and thycker. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F 2 Not content to ..sustaine his hungry bodie with wythred scallions and greene cheese. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 139 Scallions and Chibols are much of the nature of Onions. 1699 [see CIBOL]. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 9 Let such as have sprouted be planted for Spring scallions. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 39 To supply..a substitute for scallions, whether the term is interpreted to mean the green tops of onions which do not bulb in the spring and the shoots from old bulbs of the preceding or former years, or the Welsh onion. 1882 *Garden* 30 Dec. 577/1 Scallions find favour with many who object to Onions generally.

attrib. and *Comb.* *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* xiii. F iij b, Put oyle & scalion seed together. 1580 BARET *Alv.*, A Scallion onion, *Ascalonia*. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Love's Cure* II. i, What a scallion fac'd-rascall 'tis!

Scallop, scollop (skɒ·ləp, skæ·ləp), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 5 **scalap**, **-opp**, 5, 7 **scalop**, **skalop**, 6 **scalepp**, **-oppe**, **scallopp(e**, **skallap**, **-op**, 9 **scallope**, **scallap**, 6– **scallop**. *β.* 7 **s(c)kollop**, 7–8 **scollup**, 7– **-op**. [aphetic a. OF. *escalope*: see ESCALLOP.

While the pronunciation (skɒ·ləp) is still in all uses the more common of the two, the spelling *scollop* appears now to be confined to sense 2, and even in that application is less usual than *scallop*.]

1. A shell-fish of the genus *Pecten*.

a. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/2 Scalop, fysche [*Winch. MS.* Scalap]. 1530 PALSGR. 265/2 Scaloppe a fysshe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. li. I. 353 The great Scallops make a certaine noise as they shoot out of the water. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 70 The skalops which they call holy cockels, twelue for a lire. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 747 No Liuing Creatures, that haue Shells very hard; (As Oysters, Cockles, Mussles, Scallops). *c* 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* vii. 62 Madras spotted Scallop. 1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 417 And luscious 'scallops, to allure the tastes Of rigid zealots to delicious fasts. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 454 The Scallop has the power of progressive motion upon land, and likewise of swimming on the surface of the water. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* xxii. 391 In the Scallops (*Pecten*) the edges of the mantle are studded with..pearl-like points.

β. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 117/1 The blushing Prawne, the well-armed Oyster, the Scollop, the Wilke. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. i. 234 Oysters, Cochles, Sckollops, and other testaceous animals. 1661 RABISHA *Cookery Dissected* 125 First boyl your Scollups, then take them out of the shells and wash them. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2160 (2), I took this..Scollop and Sea Horn.

b. A scallop-shell; a vessel resembling one, used in baptism, etc.

a. 1401 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 452 Item j scalap et j navis argent' deaurat'. 1408 *Ibid.* 402 Et in 1 scalopp argent. pro sale benedicendo. 1639 T. HEYWOOD *Londini Status Pacatus* A 4 b, A person representing the ancient River Nilus, mounted in a Sea-Chaiot, and seated upon a silver Scallop. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 357 A lump, taken fresh from the stratum,..exhibits, in perfect shape, innumerable muscle shells, scallops, &c.

β. 1752 POCOCKE *Tour* (1891) 87 The woman also melted tallow in a scollop and dipt the rushes in it.

c. A pilgrim's cockle-shell worn as a sign that he had visited the shrine of St. James at Compostella.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3474 With scrippe, ande with slawyne, and skalopis i-newe, Both pyke and palme, alles pilgram hym scholde. 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 83 The stoodl.. coloord and garnyschyd wᵗ scalepps and othyr sygnys of Seynt Jamys. 1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 186 My bedes with scallopps. 1710 PARNELL *Hermit* 25 The pilgrim-staff he bore, And fix'd the scallop in his hat before. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind.*, *Pope* 291 As little typical of the inward man as the scallop of a pilgrim.

2. An object of the shape of a scallop-shell; a part or formation resembling a scallop-shell.

1609 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 5, I will have my *Derege* in my house,..and at Mr. Perot be at the same dener; and at tharbe skallapis of mayne breid. 1629 DEKKER *London's Tempe* (Percy Soc.) 43 Bases and buskins cut..at the top into silver scollups. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xiv. 32 A Mans Liver is not divided into Laps or Scollops. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 374/1 The Scallop, as covers the Winding hole [in a watch].

b. *esp.* One of a series of convex rounded projections forming the scalloped edge of a garment or other object. Also, a scalloped form, a scalloping.

This use prob. has a double origin; a 'scalloped' edge may be compared either to a row of scallop-shells, or to the edge of a scallop-shell.

1612 BEAUMONT *Masque of Inner Temple* D b, The hinder part cut into Scallops, answering the skirts of their doublets. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 16 All of them gather'd up yᵉ upper peticoate in little scallops. 1713 *Guardian* 1 Sept., The Men have contented themselves with the Retrenchment of the Hat, or the various Scallop of the Pocket. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 414 Four scollops on the exterior toe..each finely serrated on their edges. 1839–47 BOWMAN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 508/1 Thus giving a slight scallop, or regular indentation, to the edge. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* iv, The girl sewed on, working scallop after scallop, and flower after flower. 1886 MISS C. F. WOOLSON *East Angels* ix, The beach waved in and out in long scallops.

† c. Lace or edging of a scalloped pattern; a scalloped lace band or collar. *Obs.*

1603 in 38*th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec.* App. 444 Stamells, stanimes, scallops, tapessary or tapestry. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Dec., My wife and I were talking about buying of a fine scallop..which is to cost her 45*s*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *scallop-bank*, *dredge*; (sense 2) *scallop-wise* adv.; quasi-adj. = 'scalloped', as *scallop capital*, *lace*, *moulding*, *tile*, *top*; *scallop-leaved*, *-necked*, *-shaped*, *-striped*, *-tailed*, *-toed*, *-winged* adjs.; **scallop budding** (see quot.); **scallop crab**, a pea-crab inhabiting scallops; **scallop hook tip** (see quot.); **† scallop-iron** (see quot.); **† scallop slate**, ? shale containing fossil scallops; **† scallop-stone**, ? a fossil pecten.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iii. 12 *Scallop-banks at twenty fathoms. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 234 The *scallope or French mode of budding, in which a section or scallope of bark and wood containing a bud is taken from one tree, and applied to a part of the stem of another tree, where a similar scallope had been removed. 1862 *Rickman's Archit.* (ed. 6) 138 The *scollop capitals are..frequently used. 1887 GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U. S.* V. II. 571 The ordinary *scallop dredge holds from one to two bushels. 1829 J. F. STEPHENS *Catal. Brit. Insects* II. 156 *Platypteryx..lacertula*..*Scallap Hook-tip. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 397/1 Sadlers Tools..a Larg *Scallop Iron,..being a kind of Punch to cut Leather Scallop wise. 1706 *Hudibras Rediv.* (Nares), Pinners..Edg'd round with ancient *scollop laces. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 76 *Scollop-leaved Iron Wort. 1848 *Rickman's Archit.* (ed. 5) p. xx, Two varieties of *scallop mouldings. 1783 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* IV. 643 *Scallop-necked Pigeon. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXVI. 334 *Scollop-shaped condylomata. *c* 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* vi. 51 Flat thin *Scallop Slate. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 267 *Pectinitis*..*Scollop-stone. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 567 One level, *scallop-striped With bands of beet and turnip and luzern. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 276 *Scollop-tailed Gecko. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 92 A bird of the Coot kind, *scollop-toed. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* I. Index p. xxvii, Scallop-toed Sandpiper. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Tyle*, *Scallop or Astragal Tyles,..their lower Ends are in Form of..a Semicircle, with a Square on each Side. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 ₱ 10 A Pair of Shoes with high *Scollop Tops. 1749 B. WILKES *Eng. Moths & Butterflies* 39 The *Scallop winged Moth laid her Eggs on the 5th of August. 1829 J. F. STEPHENS *Catal. Brit. Insects* II. 97 *Cymatophora*..*Oo*..Scallop-winged Oak M[oth]. 1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 38 Greane vellvet cutt in leaves *scallopwise. 1688 [see *scallop-iron*].

Sca·llop, sco·llop, *v.* [f. SCALLOP *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To shape or cut (*out*) in the form of a scallop-shell; to ornament or trim with scallops.

1749 SHENSTONE *Irreg. Ode after Sickness* 100 To fence for you my shady grove And scollop ev'ry winding shore. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 155 A vest of silver brocading, scalloped over a petticoat of the same fabric. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 June (1815) 197 This fellow..having no inclination to curry any beast out of the stable, was at great pains to scallop his nails in such a manner that the blood followed at every stroke. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 203 It fits closely, and is scolloped round the neck, arms, and at the bottom. *a* 1810 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Québec* (1812) 21 The face of the rock was, as it were scalloped out, down to the water's edge. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* I. 44 The bow windows and balconies that scallop the narrow side streets. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* July 101/2 Their edges are elaborately scalloped with a drop of clear water lodged in each rounded notch.

b. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Scallop*, to cut..the sides of a heading without holing them, or using powder.

2. *Cookery.* To bake (oysters, etc.) in a scallop-shell or similar-shaped pan or plate with bread crumbs, cream, butter, and condiments.

1737 [see SCALLOPED 2]. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 287 To scollop Potatoes. Boil your potatoes, then beat them fine [etc.],..put them into scollop shells,.. put them in a Dutch oven [etc.]. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 75 Lobsters, boiled, scalloped, and hot-buttered. 1885 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 555 The shell [of the scallop *Pecten maximus*] is often used for 'scalloping' oysters.

Scalloped, scolloped (skɒ·ləpt, skæ·ləpt), *ppl. a.* Also *a.* 8 **scallaped**, 9 **scallopped**, **scallopt**. *β.* 8 **scollopt**, 9 **scooloped**. [f. SCALLOP *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having the border, edge, or outline cut into a series of segments of circles resembling a scallop-shell. **a.** *Nat. Hist.* (Sometimes the specific name of an animal or plant: see quots.)

a. 1682 Grew *Anat. Pl.* III. i. i. 105 A scalloped Parenchymous Ring, or a Ring of many short and slender white Aiches. 1778 M. Harris *Aurelian* p. xvii, Inferior Wing scallaped. 1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot., Scalloped leaf*, this term may be applied to the *folium Repandum*. 1819 J. F. Stephens in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. 43 The feathers that cover the sides of the neck are scalloped in the centre. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 111 Scallop'd briony. 1869 [see *hook-tip*, Hook *sb.* 18]. 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Scalloped*, crenate.

β. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 414 The toes extremely singular, being edged with scolloped membranes like the coot. 1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 423 Geometra emarginata. The scolloped Double-line. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 51 The lobation may be either scolloped, or cut out at the joints, as in the coot, or plain.

Comb. [cf. Scallop *sb.* 3]. 1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* Index, Scolloped Winged Broad Bar.

b. Of articles of dress.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2234/4 A brown colour close-bodied Coat, with scollop'd Pockets. 1716 Gay *Trivia* I. 32 The wooden Heel may raise the Dancer's Bound, And with the scallop'd Top his Step be crown'd. 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn, Sicilian's T.* 83 The King's Jester, thou Henceforth shalt wear the bells and scalloped cape. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 378/1 Cloth hats and bonnets, with scalloped edges.

c. Of utensils, architectural features, etc.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Mole* 5 O 4/2 Scoop them out at once, with what Mr. Bradley calls a scolloped mole-hill plough. 1840 Bull *Farmer's Comp.* 150 The concave, or scalloped roller, is adapted to the form of ridges. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 176 The caps of the columns.. are scalloped. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 9/2 Leather edging with scalloped edges or strips of American leather cloth should be attached to the shelves.

2. *Cookery.* (See Scallop *v.* 2.)

1737 *Ochtertyre House Bk. Acc.* (1907) 3 Scollopt oysters. 1791 Huddesford *Salmag.* 93 And shoals of bawling choristers He ate, like scallop'd oysters. 1827 Hone *Everyday Bk.* II. 58 Stewed oysters! I ordered scolloped!

3. Wearing a scallop-shell. *rare.*

1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 324 A pilgrim regularly scalloped.

Scalloper (skɒ·ləpəɹ). [f. Scallop *v.* and *sb.* + -er 1.] **a.** One who makes scalloped ornament, etc. **b.** One who gathers scallops.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 70 Lace Finishing... Scolloper. *Ibid.* 89 Glass Scolloper. 1887 Goode, etc. *Fisheries U. S.* v. II. 577 At Wickford, R. I., there live a few scallopers, and three boats are owned.

Sca·lloping, sco·lloping, *vbl. sb.* [f. Scallop *sb.* or *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Scallop. Also *concr.*, scalloped ornament, edging, marking, or the like.

a 1800 *Peggy Irvine* iv. in Child *Ballads* V. 301/2 Her petticoats was of the silk so fine, set out with the silver and scolloping. 1889 A. R. Wallace *Darwinism* 255 Minute examination detects differences in form and scalloping of the wings.

attrib. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Scalloping-tool* (*Saddlery*), a tool for giving an ornamental edge to leather straps.

So **Sca·lloping** *ppl. a.*, forming 'scallops'.

18.. Whittier *Prose Wks.* (1889) II. 381 A long scalloping range of hills.

Sca·llop-shell. Cf. Escallop-shell.

1. The shell of the scallop, or, more usually, one valve of it: freq. with reference to its being a pilgrim's badge. (Cf. note s. v. Escallop-shell.)

1530 Palsgr. 265/2 Scaloppe shell, *quocquille de saint Jacques.* 1562 *Inv. St. Margaret's Westm.* in *Malcolm's Londinium* IV. 137 One Cope of crimson velvet with scallop shells of silver. *a* 1618 Ralegh *Pilgrimage* 1 Give me my Scollap-Shell of Quiet, My Staff of Faith to lean upon. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* ix. 95 Put your Oysters into Scollop-shells for that purpose. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxviii, By the scallop-shell of Compostella, I will make a martyr of him.

attrib. 1807 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1811) II. 102 The outside of the boxes inlaid with scallop shell-work.

2. Collectors' name for the moth *Triphosa* (*Eucosmia*) *undulata.*

1829 J. F. Stephens *Catal. Brit. Insects* II. 140.

Sca·llum, *v. Basket-making.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* (See quot.)

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 423/1 These [*sc.* the stout osiers that are to form the ribs of the basket] are forced or plaited, 'scallumed', between the rods of the bottom from the edge to the centre, and are turned up, 'upset', in the direction of the sides.

† **Sca·lly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Scall + -y.] = Scalled. Cf. Scaly *a.* 4.

1530 Palsgr. 323/1 Scally or scourfy, *roigneux.* 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii. 74 Over its [the Alligator's] Eyes there are two hard scally Knobs, as big as a Mans Fist.

Hence † **Sca·lliness.** (Cf. Scaliness.)

1610 Markham *Masterp.* i. xcv. 189 Any drynesse or scallynesse of the skinne.

Scallywag, scallawag (skæ·liwæg, -ăwæg). *slang* or *colloq.* (orig. *U. S.*) Also 9 scal(l)i-, scala-, scallo-, skalle-. [Origin obscure.]

1. A disreputable fellow; a good-for-nothing; a scapegrace, blackguard; in *Trade Union slang*, a man who will not work.

1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Scalawag*, a favorite epithet in western New York for a mean fellow; a scape-grace. 1855 Haliburton *Nature* I. 112 You good-for-nothing young scallowag. 1893 Leland *Mem.* II. 178 There are so many scallawags from the East come here, that we are obliged to be a little particular. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Scalliwags*, an opprobrious term, equal to scamp or villain, applied to men who will not work.

2. An impostor or intriguer, esp. in politics; in *U. S. Hist.*, a native white of the southern states who was willing to accept the reconstructionary measures.

1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., The councilmen too often belong to the comprehensive genus 'scallywag'. They have intrigued and speechified, and stumped their ward. 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err.* (1883) 111/25. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 May 12 Our correspondent tells us that the new system [*i. e.* of Mental Healing] has not yet fallen into the hands of the 'Scalawags'. 1886 *Forum* Apr. 128 Then came the absurd process called Reconstruction, with its swarm of leeches, carpet-baggers and Scalawags.

3. *U. S.* A name for undersized or ill-conditioned cattle. Perhaps the original use of the word.

1854 *New York Tribune* (Cattle Rep.) 24 Oct. (Cent. Dict.), The number of miserable 'scallawags' is so great that.. they tend to drag down all above themselves to their own level. 1868 *Daily News* 18 Sept., Wade Hampton explained the origin of the term..by saying that 'scalawag' was the name applied by drovers to lean and ill-favoured kine.

Scalmuse, Scalop(e, Scalo(u)n, Scalour: see Shawm, Scallop, Scallion, Squalor.

Scalp (skælp), *sb.*1 Also 4–7 **skalp**, 5–7 **scalpe**, 6 **skalpe**; (chiefly *Sc.*) 5, 8 **skap**, 6 **scawpe, skape**, 7 **scop**, 8–9 **scaup, scawp**, 9 **scap.** [Northern ME. *scalp*; presumably of Scandinavian origin, though the Eng. senses are not found in any Scandinavian or Teut. language. Cf. ON. *skálp-r* sheath, Da. dial. *skalp* shell, husk, MLG. *schulpe, scholpe*, MDu. *scheipe* (Du. *schelp*) shell; the sense of these words suggests derivation from OTeut. **skal-*, **skel-* (see Scale *sb.*1), but a Teut. *p*- suffix is not known.

The It. *scalpo*, given by Oudin 1540 with the rendering *le test*, and by Florio 1611 with the rendering 'scalp', seems to be of doubtful genuineness. The Eng. word in sense 3 has passed into several European langs.: F. *scalpe*, G., Sw. *skalp.*]

1. The top or crown of the head; the skull, cranium. Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (*scaup, scap*).

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* vii. 17 His wiknes in his scalp doune falle. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Of þe scalpe [*v.r.* brayn panne] of þe heued he gers make him a coppe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 353 Then thi skalp shall I clefe. *c* 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab., Trial of Fox* 1026 (Charteris MS.) With bludie skap, and cheikis bla and reid. 1508 Dunbar *Test. Kennedy* 52 To hede of kyn, bot I wait nought Quis est ille, than I schrew my scawpe [*Bann. MS.* skape]. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxvii[i]. 21 The God that smyteth his enemies vpon the heades & vpon the hayrie scalpes. [Similarly 1611.] 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D iij b, What is the skull or scawpe of the heade? Answere. It is that parte of the heade that is full of heare, wherin the anymal membres are conteyned. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 69 Take this transformed scalps, From off the head of this Athenian swaine. 1598 Stow *Surv.* 270 In digging the foundation of this newe woorke..there were founde more then an hundred scalpes of Oxen, or Kine. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* 124 [Their] hornes..grow..not to their bones or skalps, but to their skin. 16.. *Robin Hood & Tanner* ix, If I get a knop upon the bare scop thou canst as well shite as shoote. 1650 G. P. *Comenius' Janua Ling.* xxiv. 297 If the skull [*marg.* scalp, brainpain] bee one entire bone. 1724 Ramsay *Vision* iii, To..skonce my skap and shanks frae rain. 1899 J. Lumsden *Edin. Poems & Songs* 198, I wat for't sune his Scotch scap reissils.

fig. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* F 2 Not content to haue the naked scalp of his credit new couered with a false periwig of commendations.

b. The head or skull of a whale exclusive of the lower jaw. In recent Dicts.

2. The integument of the upper part of the head, usually covered with hair and moving freely over the underlying bones.

Formerly often † *hairy scalp*; cf. quot. 1535 in sense 1. Possibly this Bible phrase (a literal rendering of the Heb.) may have caused the development of sense 2.

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Scalpe*, the haire skinne of the head. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 259 Those fained vapours ..stirre up the tempest of the diseases causation, before they can come to the hairy scalp. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Scalp* (*pericranion*), the skin compassing and covering all the skull. 1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 374 The Hairy scalp. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Turning-Evil*, Then take a long sharp Knife and a Hammer, and cut the Scaup two Inches square, and turn it up. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 444 Five or six small spiculæ of bone worked themselves through the scalp, (the wound being healed). 1872 Darwin *Emotions* xiv. 352 The naked scalp of a very young infant reddens from passion. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 117 Every one has met persons who possess the power of moving the whole scalp to and fro.

Phrase. 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 2 From scalp to sole one slough and crust of sin. 1890 Talmage *From Manger to Throne* 78 Christian infidels..who are from scalp to heel surcharged with unbeliefs.

transf. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 47 He that inquireth into the little bottom of the globe-thistle, may finde that gallant bush arise from a scalpe of like disposure.

b. *Her.* The skin of the head of an animal.

1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 166/1 The Horns of a Bull fixed upon the curled Skalp..with two Ears, Sable. 1722 Nisbet *Syst. Her.* II. iv. 337 The Attirings of a Stag fixed to the Scalp. 1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Her.* II, *Dymock...* Crest..the scalp of a hare, the ears erect sa.

3. The scalp with the hair belonging to it cut or torn from a man's head: prized by American Indians as a battle trophy.

1601 Holland *Pliny* VII. ii. I. 154 The former Anthropophagi..whom we have placed about the North pole,..use.. to weare the scalpes, haire and all, in steed of..stomachers before their breasts. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* I. 19 Two or three miles further they came up with some Heads, Scalps, and Hands cut off from the bodies of some of the English. 1748 Washington *Jrnl.* 23 Mar., Writ. 1889 I. 3 We were agreeably surprized at ye sight of thirty odd Indians coming from war with only one scalp. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvi. II. 24 The scalps of their enemies formed the costly trappings of their horses. 1817 J. Bradbury *Trav. Amer.* 42 The dance of the scalp. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. iv. 76 The chief..had his scalps to show and his battles to recount. 1867 Parkman *Jesuits in N. Amer.* xix. (1875) 282 Eleven fresh scalps fluttered in the wind.

b. *fig.* as the symbol of a victory gained.

1870 M. D. Conway *Earthward Pilgr.* xxiii. 276 The savage creed that wears the scalp of Shelley at its belt. 1902 C. N. & A. M. Williamson *Lightning Conductor* 141 If I had been, that girl wouldn't have got back into the house without being proposed to, and having another 'scalp' to count, as they say American beauties do.

4. A wig made to cover a part of the scalp.

1801 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 458 [Patent] for a method of making perukes and scalps. 1843 Thackeray *Ravenswing* i, Mr. Eglantine, the celebrated perruquier..whose..patent ventilating scalps are known throughout Europe.

5. A bare piece of rock or stone standing out of water or surrounding vegetation (thus resembling a hairless skull). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (pronounced and often written *scaup*).

1721 Ramsay *Prospect of Plenty* 215 (1877) I. 52 Plenty shall cultivate ilk scawp and moor. 1722 *Newcastle Courant* 1 Sept. Advt. (E. D. S. 71) The Ship called the John and Margaret,..now lying upon the Scalp against Mr. Jennison's Key, North Shields. 1865 G. Tate in *Hist. Berw. Nat. Club* (1868) V. 151 On the scalp of the rock where it dips into the hill, four figures are traceable. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Aug., There there is a bare 'scaup' of boulders and scanty turf. 1903 *Expositor* Jan. 11 The grey argillaceous soil is shallow, stony and constantly interrupted by scalps, ledges and knolls of naked limestone.

b. The cap of a mountain. Chiefly *poet.*

1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. ix, Ben-an's grey scalp the accents knew. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. lxii, The Alps,.. whose vast walls Have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps. 1848 Clough *Bothie* I. 58 The frosty scalp of the Cairn-Gorm. 1875 J. Grant *One of the* 600 III. xxi. 290 When the snows of Christmas whiten the scalps of Largo and the Lomond Hills.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** (sense 1) **scalp-house** *dial.*, a charnel house.

1890 *Murray's Handbk. Lincolnshire* 113 Below is a groined undercroft, known as the 'scaup (skull-) house'.

b. (sense 2), as *scalp hair, length, muscle, wound.*

1805 Southey *Madoc* II. xvi, On the front it [the spear] met him, and plough'd up The whole scalp-length. 1854 H. Melville *Whale* iii. 24 There was no hair on his head..nothing but a small scalp-knot. 1868 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 99, I believe all anatomists look at the scalp-muscles as a remnant of the *Panniculus carnosus.* 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 237 Forty cases of simple scalp-wounds. 1890 Billings *Med. Dict.*, *Scalp-tumor*, caput succedaneum; cephalhæmatoma.

c. (sense 3), as *scalp-bearer, -dance, -hunter, -mark, -merchant, -trophy*, etc.; **scalp-knife** = *scalping-knife*; **scalp-lock**, a long lock of hair left on the head (the rest being shaved) by North American Indians as a challenge to their enemies; **scalp-money**, money paid as a reward for 'bringing in' scalps of men or animals.

1712 S. Sewall *Diary* 13 June (1879) II. 351 Council would have had subsistence and £100 Scalp-money. 1795 Coleridge *Conciones ad Pop.* 46 In America the recent enormities of their Scalp-Merchants. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* V. 52 Ax, quiver, scalpknife on the girdle hung. 1827 J. F. Cooper *Prairie* II. i. 5 His head was shaved to the crown, where a large and gallant scalp-lock seemed fearlessly to challenge the grasp of his enemies. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xvii. 121, I became a scalp-hunter. 1866 Whittier *Snow-Bound* 261 How the Indian hordes came down..And how her own great-uncle bore His cruel scalp-mark to four-score. 1877 G. Gibbs *Tribes of W. Wash.* 222 A figure of a man, with a long queue, or scalp-lock, reaching to his heels. 1878 C. Tuttle *Border Tales* 17 The weird music of the scalp-dance. *Ibid.* 18 One by one the squaws fell in behind the scalp-bearer.

Scalp (skælp), *sb.*2 Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 6 **skap, scawip, skalp, scalfe, scalph**, 7 **scap**, 7, 9 **scaup**, 6– **scalp.** [Perh. a specific use of prec. (cf. sense 5), but the forms with *f*, *ph* point to the possibility of a different origin. Cf. Shelf.] A bank providing a bed for shellfish, *esp.* oysters and mussels; an oyster or mussel bed or colony. (Often *mussel-, oyster-scalp.*)

1521 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 98 Nane of the mussillis ..now begingin to gader one ane now skap at the northt watter, besyd the Cunningar hillis. ?15.. *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), The scawip of mussillis & kokilliss. 1552 Huloet, Muskleskalp. *Ibid.*, Oyster scalph, *ostrifer.* [Cf. Elyot *Dict.*, *Ostrifer*, the place in the sea, whiche is apte to ingender oysters.] 1557 *Sel. Pleas Crt. Admiralty* (Selden Soc.) II. p. lxvii, Mussel scalfe. 1587 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1882) 488 To caus brek the swame of the mvssill scalp in the heavin of Leyth. 1593, 1879, 1896 [see Mussel *sb.* 4]. *a* 1672 Willughby *Ornith.* III. (1676) 279 Avis hæc *the Scaup-duck* dicta est, quoniam scalpam [Ray (1678) 365 *Scaup*] i.e. pisces testaceos fractos seu contritos esitat. 1793 *Statist Acc. Scot.* VIII. 461 A *scalp* of a small kind of mussels. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 503 There used to be great battles between the men of Newhaven and the men of Fisherrow, principally about their rights to certain oyster-scalps. 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/1 Boston Deep, which is admirably suited for mussel culture, returns, now that the 'scalps' are protected, over 5000 *l.* per annum.

† **Scalp,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [ad. L. *scalpĕre.*] *trans.* To cut, carve, engrave; to scrape, scratch.

1552 [implied in SCALPING *vbl. sb.*1]. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* i. 9 With the..stile, we only cut the Vernish, razing, and Scalping as it were, the Superficies of the Plate. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *Poet. Wks.* (1774) I. 95 Critics..Should..not, unskilful, yet with lordly air, Read Surgeon's lectures while they scalp and tear. 1802 M. MOORE *Lascelles* II. 23 The points of their swords scalped off their noses.

Scalp, *v.*2 Also 7 **skulp** (?). [f. SCALP *sb.*1 From Eng. are F. *scalper*, G. *skalpiren*, Du. *scalpeeren*, Sw. *skalpera*.]

1. *trans.* To cut off the scalp of (a person): chiefly said of the North American Indians.

1676 N. S. *Narrat. New-Eng.* 14 Laying him for dead, they flead (or skulp'd) his head of skin and hair. 1697 S. SEWALL *Diary* 13 Sept. (1878) I. 459 Indians shot and scalped him about noon. 1754 H. WALPOLE in *World* III. 285 The Chippoways and Orundaks are still very troublesome. Last week they scalped one of our Indians. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. Amer.* xix. (1875) 281 They sought out the bodies, carefully scalped them, and set out in triumph on their return. 1877 G. GIBBS *Tribes of W. Wash.* 192 None of the western tribes within my observation have pursued the practice of scalping the slain.

absol. *c* 1778 *Conquerorr* 61 Whose Indians scalp'd and carry'd desolation..to christian nation.

fig. 1849 N. HAWTHORNE *Let. to H. Mann* 8 Aug., I shall do my best to kill and scalp him in the public prints. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* xi. ix. (ed. 2) 298 Dr. Reid and his followers, instead of scalping a doctrine, have merely tomahawked a word.

b. *U. S. political slang.*

1891 *Century Dict., Scalp*, ..to destroy the political influence of, or punish for insubordination to party rule.

2. *transf.* **a.** *U. S.* (See quot. 1895.)

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Scalp*, to level by cutting off, as the tops of cradle-knolls and the knobs of logs laid in corduroy roads; as, to scalp a road.

b. *dial.* To strip off (the turf or upper soil).

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* IV. 524 Unmerciful destroyers of all the grounds around them, scalping and tearing up every bit of better soil. 1866 EDMONDSTON *Shetland & Orkney Gloss., Scalp*; 'To scalp the land'—to pare off the surface of the soil, S.

3. *Milling.* **a.** To separate the 'hair' or 'fuzz' from (wheat, etc.) by attrition and screening. **b.** To separate the different sizes of wheat, etc. from one another by means of sieves or screens.

1883 NEFTEL *Rep. Flour-Milling* (10th Census U. S.) 16 The wheat is scalped in four reels. 1884 [see SCALPING *vbl. sb.* 2, 3].

4. *Stock Exch.*, etc. To buy at very low rates so as to be able to sell at less than official rates.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 12/1 A professional speculator, who 'scalped' the market on a big scale for a small profit per bushel. 1891 *Century Dict.* s.v., To scalp railway-tickets.

Scalp, *v.*3 *rare.* = SCAPPLE *v.*

1725 *J. Webb's Stone-Heng* 88 They were scalped [*ed.* 1665 scapled] at the Quarries. 1883 *Stonemason* Jan., It is then trimmed (or scalped) into shape by men called block-choppers.

Scalped (skælpt), *ppl. a.*1 [f. SCALP *v.*2 + -ED1.] **a.** Having the scalp torn off. **b.** Of a mountain: Having a naked summit. Of land: Having the turf stripped off.

1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 275 A long list of ruined Virgins by means of this Act will undoubtedly be as acceptable to its Abettors as a Number of scalped Christians to an Indian Chief. 1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* xxx, A tall scalped mountain. 1890 *St. Nicholas* May 556/2 Many a good in-field [for base-ball] has no turf on it, and is called a 'scalped' field.

Scalped, *ppl. a.*2 *dial.* In quot. **scauped.** [f. SCALP *sb.*2 + -ED 2.] Cultivated on a 'scalp'.

1894 *Standard* 10 Feb. 6/7 'Scauped', or cultivated mussels.

Scalpeen (skælpī·n). *Anglo-Irish.* [Of obscure origin: cf. SCALPIN.] (See quot.)

1834 LOVER *Leg. & Stories Irel.* Ser. II. 18 Peter..determined on a cargo of scalpeens. *Ibid.* 55 Scalpeens is pickled mackerel.

Scalpel (skæ·lpĕl), *sb.* [ad. L. *scalpell-um*, *-us*, dim. of *scalper*, *scalprum*. Cf. F. *scalpel* (in 16th c. *scalpelle*), G. *skalpel*.] A small light knife used in surgical and anatomical operations.

1742 SIMSON in *Edin. Med. Ess.* V. I. 445 The Scalpel is about an Inch in length, and a third in Breadth. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 5 Shaving the redundant mass off the cartilage with a scalpel. 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 333 If a scalpel be passed over the surface, it removes a little pyo-lymph.

attrib. 1742 SIMSON in *Edin. Med. Ess.* V. I. 447, I contrived the Scalpel-ring I have sent you the draught of, which may be used safely with the Uterus at any Distance.

b. *fig.*

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxi, Whoever should happen to overhear their character discussed in their own servants'-hall, must prepare to undergo the scalpel of some such anatomist. 1851 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* xi. (1855) 339 It demands, too, for this serious service the most acute intellectual scalpel which the metaphysician can handle.

Hence **Sca·lpel** *v. trans.*, to cut with a scalpel; **Scalpe·llic** *a.*, involving the use of the scalpel.

1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distempers of Horses* 53 Let the whole Circumference of the Soal of the Hoof be scalpelled or cut with a Lancet. 1877 RUSKIN *Wks.* IV. 155 *note*, Ocular and passionate study of nature [as opposed to] telescopic, scalpellic and dispassionate.

Scalpe·lliform, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *scalpelliformis*: see prec. and -FORM.] 'Having the form of a common penknife-blade, but planted vertically on a branch' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Scalper1**, scauper** (skæ·lpəɹ, skɑ̄·pəɹ). [Partly a. L. *scalper*, by-form of SCALPRUM, partly f. SCALP *v.*1 + -ER 1.]

†**1.** *Surg.* = SCALPRUM 1. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scalper* or *Scalping Iron* (*scalprum*), a Surgeons Instrument, to scrape or take away corrupt flesh from the bones; a Lance to let blood with.

2. *Engraving.* A kind of graver used for hollowing out the bottom of sunken designs.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 308/1 The Scalper, is a kind of Graver with a flat point; its use is to clear the bottoms of broad Letters or Escochions sunk into the Metal. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. vii. 377 A large square tool, called a scawper. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* iv. 122 With scalpers he tooled or hollowed out all the spaces. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 298/3 Scaupers are used for cutting out the white parts of the block.

Scalper 2 (skæ·lpəɹ). [f. SCALP *v.*2 + -ER 1.]

1. One (esp. an American Indian) who removes scalps.

1795 COLERIDGE *Conciones ad Pop.* 45 Did not this employment of merciless Scalpers rouse the indignation of Britons? 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 371 Scalpers and ax-men rush from Eerie's shore. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 617/2 This treacherous scalper of birds.

fig. 1904 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Oct. 536 The scalpers of the yellow press had not time to put on their war-paint.

2. *U. S. slang.* **a.** One who buys and sells at a profit, but at a price lower than the official one, unused portions of long-distance railway tickets.

1882 *Nation* 5 Oct. 276 (Cent. Dict.) The eternal quarrel between railroads and scalpers. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 51, I went round to all the railroad ticket agents, called scalpers, in the city, and at last decided to go down as far as Topeka in Kansas, as that was the cheapest journey I could pick out for the distance.

b. *Stock Exch.* One who sells stock at lower than the official rates.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 12/1 'Old Hutch,' by which title B. P. Hutchinson has been known on the Chicago Board of Trade for years as the champion scalper and speculator. 1891 *Times* 8 Oct. 11/1 Late trading was dull, but steady, on moderate covering by 'scalpers'.

3. A scalping-knife. *rare.*

1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 297 A tussle *à la Choctaw*, with biting, gouging, tomahawk and scalper.

4. A 'scalping' machine: see SCALP *v.*2 3.

1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.* 251 *Scalpers*, or *Scalping Reels*, the simple hexagon dressing-reels with iron shaft, iron arms, and iron rails clothed with tin or steel-wire cloth. *Ibid.* 252 Wheat is partially crushed by rollers, and afterwards passed through the scalpers and the silk dressing-machines.

Scalph, obs. form of SCALP *sb.*2

†**Sca·lpin.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **scalpyn**, 6 **scalphyn**, 7 **scalpion.** [Of obscure origin: cf. SCALPEEN.] The whiting.

c 1400 *Little Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 72 Toutz maners grociz pissouns, cestassauoir Samoundes, Congres, Melewels, Lenges, Hakes, Scalpyn et Harrynges venauntz au dite ville de Bristuyt hors del meer. 1548 (30 June) *Admirally Court Oyer & Terminer* 35 Departyd then ewithe [i. e. with a fishing boat] fiom Poole towards Wynchelsey on Scalpyn fare. 1549 in *Pat. & Close Rolls, Irel.* (1861) I. 196 [For every cwt. of] scalphyn [or other fish 1*d.*]. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 35 Whitings (in the East parts named Scalpions).

†**Sca·lping,** *sb. Obs.* [? f. SCALP *sb.*1 + -ING 1.] (See quot.)

1746 CATESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 126 Mr. Joice, in digging the Foundation of an House..found, at the Depth of 6 Feet, a Part of a Jaw-bone..; then one Foot of Scalping or Sand-bed; then eighteen Inches of Stone.

Sca·lping, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. SCALP *v.*1 + -ING 1.] In † **scalping iron** = SCALPER 1 1.

1552 HULOET, Scalping yron for a surgeon, *scalpellum*, *scalprum*. [Also in later Dicts.]

Sca·lping, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. SCALP *v.*2 + -ING 1.]

1. *a. Surg.* The laying bare of the bone of the skull by cutting and raising the scalp.

1739 SHARP *Surg.* xxvii. 139 For it never happens that we inquire for a Fracture of the Scull by scalping, but that the Scalp itself is contus'd. 1787 *Med. Commun.* II. 153 Which he had experienced before the scalping and trepanning. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

b. The tearing off of the scalp of an enemy.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 43 Scalping is cutting the skin from the eyebrows round the head and peeling it off. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxiv. 3 He taunted Burgoyne with the murders and scalpings by the Indians in his employ.

2. In technical and slang uses (see the vb.).

1871 COWIE *Shetland* viii. 158 (E. D. D.) The ruinous process of 'scalping', or removing the turf of the commons for manuring the farms. 1882 *Nation* 5 Oct. 276 (Cent. Dict.) A corporation like the Pennsylvania Railroad must protect itself against loss through scalping. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Scalping* (*Milling*), brushing the hair or fuzz from the ends of wheat grain to prevent its getting into the flour. 1894 *Standard* 3 May 7/1 (Farmer) A scalping of the Stock at the expense of the genuine investor. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 23 Apr. 4 Numbers of crofter grazings have been spoiled..by 'scalping', irregular peat cutting,.. and careless heather burning.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scalping act*, *party*; fig. in *scalping measure*; **scalping-machine** (see quot.); **scalping-tuft,** a scalp-lock.

1750 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield* (1875) 382 Our Men will not venture out after the Enemy on any Scalping Act whatsoever. 1757 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 454 *note*, They have detached their principal force into many scalping parties. 1777 Fox in *Hansard's Parl. Hist.* (1814) XIX. 523 The most violent, scalping, tomahawk measures. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* iii, The well-known and chivalrous scalping-tuft. 1883 NEFTEL *Rep. Flour-milling* (10th Census U. S.) 9 The resultant 'chop' is separated into..flour, middlings, and bran, by means of bolts technically called 'scalping-reels'. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/5 A 'scalping' machine..separates the 'middlings' from the larger pieces of wheat.

Sca·lping, *ppl. a.* [f. SCALP *v.*2 + -ING 2.] That scalps (in various senses).

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 75 A scalping Indian. 1903 *Times* 3 Mar. 9/2 Chicago, March 2. Wheat..Scalping traders were moderate buyers.

Sca·lping-knife. [SCALPING *vbl. sb.*2] A knife such as is used by the North American Indians in scalping their enemies.

1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 40 ¶ 7 A..Mohawk Indian warrior,..with his scalping-knife, tom-ax and all other implements of war! 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1843) I. 8 The Mohawk hardly feels the scalping-knife while he shouts his death-song. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. Amer.* xxii. (1875) 328 They had no motive for exchanging the comforts of home..for..the scalping-knives of the Iroquois.

b. *fig.* and allusively.

1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* I. 5 Whilst her brave rage, not satisfied with life, Rising in blood, adopts the Scalping-Knife. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* Introd. Addr. ¶ 37 Peter Pattison's last labours shall now go down to posterity unscathed by the scalping-knife of alteration.

Scalpless (skæ·lplĕs), *a.* [f. SCALP *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Without a scalp.

1756 J. CLUBBE *Misc. Tracts, Physiognomy* (1770) I. 17 The scalpless musty skull of the famous Helen. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* I. vi. 90 A tall cast of Michael Angelo's well known skinless model—his pristine white defaced by a cap of soot upon the top of his scalpless skull.

Scalpriform (skæ·lprifōɹm), *a.* [f. L. *scalprum* (see next) + -FORM.] Chisel-shaped: applied to the incisors of rodents.

1828 *Lancet* 3 May 130/2 These chisel or scalpriform teeth. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 454 Rhizophaga. Two scalpriform incisors in both jaws. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 6.

‖ **Scalprum** (skæ·lprŭm). Also 7 *erron.* **scalpra.** [L., f. *scalpĕre* SCALP *v.*1]

1. *Surg.* A rasping instrument; a raspatory.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xx. (ROXB.) 235/2 The Scalpra or Scraping Toole; it is to scrape or shave bones with all. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 303 With the knife appropriated to this use and the scalprum, a piece of the scalp is to be removed. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Scalprum*.. Name for a denticular raspatory used in trepanning.

2. *Anat.* The cutting edge of an incisor. Also, a scalpriform incisor.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Scalprum*, in Mammalogy, the cutting edge of the incisor teeth.

† **Sca·lptize,** *v. burlesque nonce-wd.* [f. L. *scalpt-*, *scalpĕre* SCALP *v.*1 + -IZE.] *trans.* To scratch.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xx. 60 You have..scalptiz'd your Heads with frequent Applications of your Ungicules.

Sca·lpture. *rare.* [ad. L. *scalptūra*, f. *scalpt-*, *scalpĕre* SCALP *v.*1] Carving, graving.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scalpture*,..a graving in Mettal, a cutting or scratching. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* Introd. § 27 (ed. 2) 10 Scalpture (the art of cutting stones and dies).

Scalpy (skæ·lpi), *a. dial.* [f. SCALP *sb.*1] Having a thin covering of soil suggesting a scalp.

1621 BRATHWAIT *Omphale* in *Nat. Emb.* 222 Where scalpie hils and sandie vales imply, The ploughmans toile's requited slenderly. 1808 JAMIESON, *Scalpy* (pron. *Scaupy*), a term applied to ground, when the soil is thin. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Some's so near th'rock it's scalpy, and, in a way o' speakin', good to nowt.

Scalt: see SCALD *a.*2 and SCALD *v.*

Scalter, scaltre, var. ff. SHALTREE *Obs.*

Scaly (skē·li), *a.* Also 6–7 **skaly**, 6–7, 9 **scalie**, 7 **scaily**, *Sc.* **skailly**, 7–9 **scaley.** [f. SCALE *sb.*2 + -Y.]

1. Abounding in, covered with, or consisting of scales; having a surface that peels off in thin plates or layers.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Squammosus*, skaly. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 74 If your teeth be veiie scalie, let som expert Barber fiist take off the scales. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 442 The scalie Sutures of the Temple-bones. 1682 WHELER *Journ. to Greece* I. 14 The surface..is covered with a scaly rock. 1793 *Gentl. Mag.* May 422/1 An altar-tomb, or altar, of scaly stone. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* III. 82 A scaly, sweetish, gummy mass. 1892 E. LAWLESS *Grania* ii. 7 The wind..tearing off fragments of scaly stone from the rocks.

2. Of fishes, serpents, and other animals; freq. in poetry = pertaining to or consisting of fish (*scaly flock*, *herd*, *nation*, *tribe*).

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* O ij b, The more skaly that fishe is, the better hit is. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 57 The silver scaly trouts. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* III. 127 The skailly squadrones of the liquid lakes. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xviii, The scaly Horrour of his foulded tail. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* xv, So hear the scaly herd when Proteus blows. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 139 The patient fisher takes his silent stand,..With looks unmov'd, he hopes the scaly breed. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 108 Season the Scaley Side first. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 450 The body of these fishes is scaly. 1857 J. HAMILTON *Less. from Gt. Biogr.* (1859) 278 His own line quivered with a scaly captive. 1872 BAKER *Nile Trib.* viii. 115 A strip of the scaly hide of a crocodile.

b. In specific names, usu. repr. L. *squamosus*, *squamatus*, or *squameus*: see quots. *Scaly ant-eater*, *scaly lizard*, names for the pangolins.

1681 Grew *Musæum* I. iii. 46 The Scaly-Lizard..is a yard and ½ long. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. iii. 468 The Pangolin, which has been usually called the scaly lizard. 1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. 74 Scaly Tortoise. *Testudo Squamata.* 1812 *Ibid.* VIII. 463 Scaly Lory. *Psittacus squameus.* 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 186/1 Pangolins, a name in common use to designate the Scaly Ant-eaters. 1872 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 227 Genus *Scardafella* Bonaparte. Scaly Dove.

c. *Scaly fish* (slang) : see quot.

1796 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Scaly Fish*, an honest, rough, blunt sailor.

3. Of plants and their parts : Covered with scales or consisting of scale-like elements.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccxxxviii. 588 Small scaly knops, like to the knops of Corne flower. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 80/2 The Arbor Vitæ, or Tree of Life hath a small scaly leaf. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 242 The main bulbs of lilies, of the scaly tribe, will not keep good so long out of the ground as the solid bulbous kinds. 1839 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* III. (ed. 3) 470 *Scaly*.., covered with minute scales, fixed by one end; as the young shoots of the Pine tribe. 1857 A. Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 46 When the scales are narrow and separate, as in the Lily, the bulb is said to be scaly. 1884 Bowler & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 622 Rhizomes with scaly leaves.

b. **Scaly fern** or **spleenwort**, the ceterach. **Scaly water-moss**, *Fontinalis squamosa.*

1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 789 Scaly Water-moss. 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* 224 Common Ceterach, or Scaly Spleenwort.

4. Of skin diseases. *Scaly ringworm*, tinea imbricata. *Scaly tetter*, psoriasis.

1575 Turbervy. *Venerie* lxxix. (1908) 228 The skaly Mange, which..taketh off the skinne where it goeth. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 112 Those who make a free use of it,..have a scaly appearance, not unlike the leprosy. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 112 Scaly Tetter. 1826 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 194 In the majority of cancerous diseases, the skin has a yellowish or lead-coloured tinge, and is dry and scaly. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* Introd. p. xiii, Tropical scaly ringworm.

b. *transf.* Of trees : Infested with the scale insect.

1894 *Times* 14 May 3/4 This [wash] is strained before being sprayed upon the scaly trees.

5. Of armour. Cf. *scale-armour* s. v. Scale *sb.*[2] and Scaled. Chiefly *poet.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 146 A scalie Gauntlet now, with ioints of Steele, Must glouе this hand. 1747 Gray *Cat* 16 Their scaly armour's Tyrian hue. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 120 His cuirassiers..glittering with their scaly armour. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xv. 641 His corslet thick With plates of scaly brass.

6. *Min.* (See quots.)

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 339 Brown Scaly Iron Ore. 1815 Aikin *Man. Min.* (ed. 2) 200 *Scaly Talc*,..an aggregate of minute scales of a greenish colour. *Ibid.* 202 *Scaly Chlorite*,..composed of glimmering scaly particles. 1816 R. Jameson *Min.* (ed. 2) III. 243 Red Ironstone. This species is divided into four subspecies, viz. Scaly Red Iron-ore [etc.].

7. *slang.* Poor, shabby, despicable ; *esp.* (of persons) mean, stingy ; occas., in poor health, 'seedy'.

1793 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 19 Poor Anax ! he was quite scaly before his departure, but is now recovering apace. 1821 Egan *Life in London* II. iii. (Farmer), If you are too scaly to tip for it, I'll shell out, and shame you. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* 233 They had proved themselves so very scaley, by forgetting to remember the waiter. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxviii, A reg'lar scaly old shop, warn't it? 1875 Besant & Rice *Harp & Cr.* I. x. 206 If I were an author—they are a scaly lot, and thank Heaven I am not one.

8. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic. **Scaly-bark (hickory)**, the hickory or hickory nut.

1634 Milton *Comus* (Facsimile MS. 1899, 13), The scalie-harnest dragon. *c* 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl.* vii. 64 Scaly-like Fruit. 1781 Latham *Gen. Syn. Birds* I. 246 Scaly-breasted Parrakeet. 1803 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IV. 400 Scaly-tailed scarus. 1816 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 2) 237 Scaly foliated, when the folia cover each other only partially. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 332/1 *Carya alba*, white-shell-bark, shag-bark, scaly-bark hickory (*Juglans squamosa*, Michaux). 1859 Miss Pratt *Brit. Grasses* 21 Scaly-stalked Club-rush. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 23 Mar., A pretty young woman rings your bell to ask, 'You all buy some scaly-barks?'

Scalyon, obs. form of Scallion.

Scam, obs. form of Shame ; var. Scaum *v.*, *Sc.*

Scamandee, variant of Scamato *Obs.*

Scamander (skămæ·ndəɹ), *v.* [app. f. the name of the river *Scamander* (Σκάμανδρος Homer), in imitation of Meander *v.*

Cf. Yorks. dial. '*skimaundering*, hanging or hovering about' (*Almondbury Glossary*).]

intr. To wander about, take a devious or winding course. Hence **Scama·nder** *sb.*, devious progress.

1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* (ed. 3) 220 *Scamander*, to wander about without a settled purpose. 1868 M. Collins *Sweet Anne Page* II. 195 Isola had given up 'scamandering'. 1873 — *Miranda* II. 247 When he got into an unknown town, it was his wont to sinuously scamander through it. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* Feb. 133 His two..doggish friends ..made miles of scamander for his every furlong.

† **Scama·to.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **scamato**, 7 **scammatie**, **scamoty**, **scamandee**. [app. repr. some mod. Gr. corruption of med. Gr. ἑξάμιτον Samite.

Cf. mod. Chios dialect *σκαμάγκι* and *σκαμάνδρα*, *σκάμανδρον* 'spun cotton' (*Paspates Χιακὸν Γλωσσάριον*, 1888; in a quot. there given the latter is associated with ἅμιτον : cf. quots. below).]

Some kind of textile fabric.

1570 Campion in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. I. 115 For we do vse to buy..of their Scamato and Dimite, that the poore people make in that towne [*sc.* Chio]. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrimes* II. 1812 The downie or woolly substance..of which the Ilanders doe make a certaine stuffe called Dimitie, and another called Scammatie. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Scamoty the peece containing seven yardes & ½..vij s. vj d. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 99 In most of these Villages are made the Stuffs, which they call Dimite, and Scamandee.

Sca·mble, *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *north.* Forms : 5 **skamyll**, 9 **skemmel** ; 6 *pl.* **skaymlis**, **scamles**, **scamells**, **scambills**, **skemlis**, 7 **skemmillis**. [Northern var. of Shamble *sb.* ; prob. due to Scandinavian influence ; cf. ON. *skemill*, Da. *skammel* footstool.]

1. A bench ; now, 'a kind of long form used in a farm-house kitchen' (E. D. D.).

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 1352 Thai xxx[ty] dayis his band thai durst nocht slaik, Quhill he was bundyn on a skamyll off ayk. 1885 Hall Caine *Shadow of a Crime* x, [He] had placed the benches called skemmels down each side.

† **2.** *pl.* (const. as *sing.*). A slaughter-house (also *fig.*) ; a meat or fish market ; a shambles. *Obs.*

1549–50 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 58 To brek fischis apon the skemlis of the foirgate. 1561 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 334 For makking of ane skaymlis of tre at the fysche cois, for laying of the quhyt fysche tharupoune. 1570 Buchanan *Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 23 Sum convoyai is of him to ye scamles that slew his guidschir. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxv. 94 We sall avenge it on that clan, 3our fieind that to the scambills sauld. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 195 They marchit..to Edinburgh, and plantit a gairdhous at the comon scamells. 1607 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 116 The fische skemmillis.

† **Sca·mble,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Scamble *v.*] A scramble, confused struggle.

1609 J. Davils *Humours Heav'n on Earth* I. clxxxiii. (Grosart) 23/1 Here Bugs bestire them, with a bellowing rore, As at a Scamble we see Boyes to sturre, Who for Soules scamble on a glowing flore ; Biting and scratching, like the Cat and Curre. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* I. xvi. 320 This pretended Triumvirate is no Supreme Magistracy, but a Political Scuffle or Scamble or transient Shuffle betwixt these three men, Octavius, Antony and Lepidus.

Scamble (skæ·mb'l), *v.* Also 6 **skamble**, 9 *Sc.* and *dial.* **skammel**, **skemmel**, **-il**, **skemmle**, **skemble**. [Of obscure origin ; app. related both to Shamble and Scramble *vbs.*, which are not recorded until much later.]

† **1.** *intr.* To struggle with others for money, fruit, sweetmeats, etc. lying on the ground or thrown to a crowd ; hence, to struggle in an indecorous and rapacious manner in order to obtain something. Const. *for*, *after*. *Obs.* (now superseded by Scramble).

1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 22 b, The apes..skambled and went together by y^e^ eares for the nuttes. 1553 *Respublica* I. iii. 176 *Avar.*..Therefore catche that catche maye, haidely, & spare not,..the Devyll ys a knave an I catche not a flyce,..I doubte not to skamble and rake as well as one. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvi. (Arb.) 66 Ladies and gentlewomen..with their handes wantonly scambling and catching after the nuttes. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. iii. 146 England now is left To tug and scamble, and to part by th' teeth The vn-owed interest of proud swelling State. 1600 Holland *Livy* XLIV. xlv. 1109 The king,..laid out fiftie talents among them upon the river side to skamble for. 1609 [see Scamble *sb.*]. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. 178 *margin*, I had no money, I wanted impudence, I could not scamble, temporise, dissemble. 1636 Sir T. Wentworth *Let.* in *Carte's Coll.* (1735) 6 Every man had his money at a day, not scambling one before another without so much as giving of thanks. 1668 J. Owen *Expos. Ps. cxxx.* 68 This may consist with an obstinate resolution to scamble for something upon the account of self endeavours. 1687 Wood *Life* 5 Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 237 After the king had don his breakfast, they began to scramble [MS. 19 D (3) fol. 90 scamble]. [In Wood's MS. drafts of this portion of the *Life* the word occurs several times, variously written *scramble* and *scamble*.]

† **b.** To struggle wildly. *Obs.*

1591 Lyly *Sapho & Phao* IV. iii, He [a stockdoue]..scambling to catch hold to harbor in the house hee had made,..sodainely fell.

2. *trans.* To scatter (money, food) for a crowd to scramble for. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

Also Sc. (Roxb.) '*Skemmel*, *skammel*, to throw things hither and thither in a slovenly and careless way' (Jam.).

1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 112 Keepe threshing..to haue to be suer fresh chaffe in the bin. And somewhat to scamble, for hog and for hen. 1600 Holland *Livy* LXIX. 1246 C. Marius..had purchased a sixth Consulship by a largesse of money skambled amongst the tribes. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., At weddings it is customary to scammle money after leaving the church.

† **3.** To seize in a scuffle ; hence, to take in a rapacious or unscrupulous manner. Const. *away*. *Obs.*

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1629) 150 Hee will not be a raiser of new stirs in Italy ; as divers of them to scamble somewhat for theyr owne haue beene. 1638 Ford *Fancies* I. iii, Perhaps The scambling halfe a duccat now and then To rore and noyse it with the tatling hostesse. 1695 Wood *Life* 9 Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 495 There were only some gentlemen and ordinary people..in the Area who [after the king's departure] rudely scamb[l]ed away all the banquet.

4. *intr.* To make one's way as best one can ; to stumble along. *lit.* and *fig.* Now only *dial.*

Also Sc. 'to climb or walk over slight or loose obstacles, to climb over rocks or walls' (Jam. s. v. *Skemmel*).

1597 Campion *Hist. Irel.* To Rdr. (1633), From thence to Henry the Eight, because nothing is extant orderly written, ..I scamble forward with such records as could be sought up. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* 23 b, I haue in my voyage suffred wrack with Vlisses, & wringing-wett scambled with life to the shore. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. 181 When they contemne Learning, & think themselues sufficiently qualified, if they can write & read, or scamble at a piece of Evidence. 1685 H. More *Cursory Refl. Baxter* 8 Having scambled through a multitude of Authors carelesly and superficially, he was [etc.]. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To Scamble*, to rove or wander up and down. 1901 Miss Havden *Trav. round Village* ii. 42 You had best try an' scamble through the water afoor 'tis too late. *Ibid.* xv. 254 How do 'ee manage to scamble along wi'out Kizzy?

† **b.** To make shift, find means somehow. *Obs.*

1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* D 4 b, Be ready but to take her at our hands, Leaue vs to scamble for her getting out.

† **c.** To make shift for a meal. *Obs. rare*[—1]. (Cf. Scambling *vbl. sb.* b.)

1591 Lyly *Sapho & Phao* III. ii, *Molus.* I am in the deapth of my learning driuen to a muse, how this lent I shall scamble in the court, that was woont to fast so oft in the Vniuersitie. *Criti.* Thy belly is thy God.

† **d.** quasi-trans. *To scamble out* : to get through (a period of time) in a haphazard way. *Obs.*

1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* xi. (1633) 34 In this division they scambled out a few yeares, untill the malice of Carassus a Britaine foiced a quietnesse betweene them.

5. To throw out the limbs in a loose and awkward manner in walking ; to shamble. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1633–1852 [see Scambling *ppl. a.*]. 1825 Jamieson, *Skemmel*, *skemble*, *skammel*.

6. *trans.* To collect in a haphazard or irregular manner ; to 'scrape' *together*, *up*. Now *dial.*

1577 Harrison *England* Ep. Ded., It may be..that your Honour will take offence at my rashe and rechlesse behauiour vsed in the composition of this volume, and much more that being scambled vp after this maner, I dare presume [etc.]. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* I. i. (2633) B 3, They say we are a scatter'd Nation : I cannot tell, but we haue scambled vp More wealth by faire then those that brag of faith. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 541 Before the enemie should perceive the weaknesse of his power, which was not great, and scambled up upon the suddain. 1638 Wotton *Let. to Bacon* 6 Nov. in *Reliq. W.* (1672) 471 With this dispatch I will intermingle no other vulgar subject, but hereafter I will entertain you with as jolly things as I can scamble together. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 544/2 Each might, without much difficulty, 'scamble up some sort of husband' from among the corps.

7. To remove piecemeal ; to cut *away*.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 426 Finding my Wood cut in patches, and other parts of it scambled and cut before it was at its Growth. 1888 *Athenæum* 11 Feb. 186/2 This band..was left untouched when the sculptor scooped or scambled away the substance to give depth of space for the relief of the two figures.

Hence **Sca·mble-shamble** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *intr.*, to lounge or shamble.

1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 332 He went scamble-shambling on, a plague to the end.

Scambler (skæ·mblə1). *Sc.* Also 6 **scamler**, **skam(e)lar**. [app. f. Scamble *v.* + -er[1].

The vb., however, is app. not recorded in Sc. before the 19th c., and derivation from Scamble *sb.*[1], a bench, would not be inconsistent with the sense. Cf. Gael. *sgimilear*.]

A parasite, sponger.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiii. 45 On 3our hienes follows eik ..Scafferis, and scamleris in a nuke, And hall huntaris of draik and duik. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 37 Skaldit skaitbird, and commoun skamelar. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. iii. (S. T. S.) II. 153 þe maist parte of þe knichtis ..war passand like skamlars throw þe cuntre. 1721 J. Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 274 It is well ken'd your Father's Son was never a Scambler. [*Foot-note.* One that goes about among his Friends for Meat.] 1755 Johnson *Scambler* (Scottish), a bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.

Scambling (skæ·mblin), *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].] The action of the vb. Scamble.

c 1538 R. Cowley in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 98 Such havok and skameling as they make was never seen, to the utter pilling and beggering of the land. 1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* 106 And how so euer thes two conioyned Earles, do seeme for the tyme to draw together, and to playe bootie : yet..Hastings for ought I see, when he commeth to the scambling, is like to haue no better luck by the Beare, then his auncestor had once by the Boare. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 218. 1659 Gauden *Serm.* etc. (1660) 9 Whatever scambling and confusion in Civil and Regular Magistracy mens ambition brought on the state of the Jews, yet [etc.]. 1878 Grosart *H. More's Poems*, Mem. Introd. 10/x Those noble old folios, matterful and painstaking, and putting to shame the literary scambling of to-day.

b. † The action of making shift for a meal or for meals. *Scambling day* : see quot. (*obs.*). Also, a makeshift or informal meal. Now only *dial.*

c 1512 *Regul. Northumberld. Househ.* (1770) 80 This is the ordre of the Service of Meat and Drynk to be servyd upon the Scamlynge Days in Lent Yerely as to say Mondays and Setterdays thrughe out Lent and what they shall have att the said Scamlyngs. 1563 Pilkington, etc. *Burnynge Paules Ch.* I iiii, Some..eat more at that one dynner, than the poore man can get at three scamlinges on a day. 1606 Marston *Parasitaster* II. i, Come Sir, a stoole boy, the Court Feasts are to vs Seruitors Court Fasts, such scambling, such shift for to eate and where to eate. 1873 W. P. Williams & W. A. Jones *Somerset. Gloss.*, *Scamblin*, irregular meal.

Scambling (skæ·mblin), *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].]

† **1.** Contentious, rapacious. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 94, I know them,..Scambling out-facing, fashion-monging boyes. 1599—*Hen. V*, I. i. 4 The scambling and vnquiet time. *a* 1639 Wotton *Life Buckingham* (1642) 29 He was no sooner entred into the Town, but a scambling Souldier clapt hold of his bridle. 1691 *New Disc. of Old Intreagues* xvi. 28 Whose regular noise,..Some dreadful scambling combate did present.

2. Clumsily or carelessly executed ; slipshod, slovenly ; makeshift. Also of a person : Blundering, bungling.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Cj, Who is it, that reading Beuis of Hampton, can forbeare laughing, if he marke what scambling shyft he makes to ende his verses a like. 1599 HARSNET *Discov. Fraud. Darrel* 275 It is not likelie that the Diuell coulde bee dispossessed, by such almost priuate, slender, interrupted, and scambling prayers. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vii. § 5 (1712) 61 Or if you will say, that there may some scambling shift be made without them [etc.]. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 721 [Provincialisms.] You've made a scambling dinner, I fear. 1884 ROGERS *Six Cent. Work & Wages* II. 412 The establishment of a rule that members of such unions would denounce and expose dishonest and scambling work.

3. Irregular, rambling, scattered.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 67 The scambling chace eight leags endurd right, Ending almost at the gate of Reans. 1657 OWEN *Review Nat. Schism* ix. 141 To declare the way of his exerting his Authority..is not a matter to be tossed up and down in this scambling chase. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Sept., To Bedington,..a fine old hall, but a scambling house. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Ganges Penins.* 404 Her Capital City, which is large but scambling. 1702 D. GRANVILLE *Rem.* (Surtees) 241 Letters..to my scatter'd, scambling, and sometimes scabby sheep. 1786 tr. *Sparrman's Voy.* 324 Being ..upon a plain under the shelter of a few scambling thorn-trees. 1892 *Reports Provinc. Dev.* (E.D.D.) There wad'n on'y two or dree scamlin ones [*sc.* pheasants] down thick way.

4. Straddling, shambling.

1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* v. i, Can you imagine, Sir, the name of Duke Could make a crooked leg, a scambling foot, ..fit for a Ladies pleasure, no. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 952 The Gnat..hath six long crooked scambling legs..growing from his prominent breast. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* viii. 33 On horseback, Tom was a.. hard-bitten little fellow.., while on foot he was the most shambling, scambling, crooked-going crab that ever was seen.

Hence **Sca·mblingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Griffe, Griffé graffe*, by hooke or by crooke,..scamblingly, catch that catch may. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Scame, variant of SCAUM; obs. form of SHAME.

† **Sca·mel.** *Obs. rare*—1. Meaning uncertain: the statement in quot. 1866 is of doubtful value. Some have proposed to read *staniel*.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 176 And sometimes I'le get thee young Scamels from the Rocke. [1866 H. STEVENSON *Birds of Norfolk* II. 260 At Blakeney Mr. Dowell states that bar-tailed godwits are known to the local gunners by the singular appellation of 'Picks' and 'Scamells'...He believes by 'Scamells' are meant the females and those found singly in autumn.]

Scamely, obs. form of SCAMMONY.

Scamler, Scamles: see SCAMBLER, SCAMBLE *sb.*1

Scammatie, variant of SCAMATO *Obs.*

† **Sca·mmel,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Perh. connected with SCAMBLE *v.*: cf. Sc. *skeemmel* 'a tall, thin, ungainly person' (Jam.); also dial. *scrammel* 'a lean, gaunt, ill-favoured person or animal' (E.D.D.).] Lean, scraggy.

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* II. ix. 39 That [mule] which is begotten of the wilde Asse, cometh nothing behind the other, but only that it is unruly and stubborn, and somewhat scammel, like the Sire [L. *nisi, quod..strigosum patris proferet habitum*].

† **Scammo·nial,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *scammōni-um* + -AL.] = SCAMMONIATE *a.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* v. xiii. 167 Rhabarb or some scamoniall Medicine is often added to Cassia.

† **Scammo·niate,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *scammōniātus* (neut. *-ātum* as used subst.), f. L. *scammōnium* SCAMMONY.] **A.** *adj.* Made with or containing scammony; hence, purgative. Also *fig.*

1620 BP. ANDREWES *Serm., Holy Ghost* xiii. (1629) 740 Neither Scammoniate, tormenting the conscience; nor yet Opiate stupifying it. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 113 A Scammoniate medicine. 1725 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 389 The hot, scammoniate, aloetic Purgers seem not so proper.

B. *sb.* A medicine containing scammony; a purgative medicine.

1665 M. N. *Med. Medicinæ* 389 Ill-corrected Scammoniates.

Scammonic (skămo·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *scammōn-ium* SCAMMONY + -IC.] *Scammonic acid* = jalapic acid: see JALAPIN.

1864 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVI. 408.

Scammonin (skæ·mŏnin). *Chem.* [Formed as prec. + -IN.] = JALAPIN. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

† **Scammonite,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *scammōnītes*, a. Gr. *σκαμμωνίτης*, f. *σκαμμωνία* SCAMMONY.] Medicated with scammony.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV. xvi. I. 421 In like maner also is made the Scammonite wine.

Scammony (skæ·mŏni). Forms: 1 scamonie, (-am, Lat. *accus.*), 3 scamoi(e)ne, 5 scamely, 5–6 scamonie, scammonye, 5–7 scamony, 5 skamonye, 7 -ony, 6–7 scammonie, 6– scammony. [ad. L. *scammōnia, scammōnium* (also *scammōnea*), a. Gr. *σκαμμωνία, -ώνιον*. Cf. OF. *scamonee, escamonie* (mod.F. *scammonée*), Pr., Sp., Pg. *escamonea*, It. *scammonea*.]

1. A gum-resin obtained from the tuberous roots of *Convolvulus Scammonia* (see sense 2) used in medicine as a strong purgative; also, the dried tuberous root from which the drug is prepared.

Also with qualifying word indicating the place of export, esp. in *Aleppo, Smyrna scammony.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 272 Nim scamoniam þæt peniz geweze & zezniđ smæle. *Ibid.*, Wyrtdrenc scamonian zeceos þus. *c* 1205 LAY. 27740 Appas..dude þer to atter þa scamoiene [*c* 1275 scamoine] hatte. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 173 That wee shulde have no nede to skamonye, Turbit, euforbe [etc.]. *c* 1475 *Non-Cycle Mystery Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 73/506, I haue gyven byr a drynke made..wyth scamely. 1526 *Grete Herball* ccccciii. (1529) Cc iij b, Scamony is often contrefayted with mylke of y^e herbe of catapucie. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 19 You may make it as strong a Purging Medicine, as Scammony. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 470 Scammony acts upon the system like jalap, but is somewhat more irritating.

fig. 1678 B. R. *Let. Pop. Friends* 4 What Protestant Scammony is strong enough to make a thorough-pac'd Catholick Disgorge Infallibility?

b. (See quot.)

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 956 A spurious kind of Scammony has been prepared from the root of *Convolvulus* (*Calystegia*) *sepium*; and several plants belonging to the order Asclepiadaceæ yield a purgative exudation which has been used under the names of Montpellier and Bourbon Scammony.

2. The plant *Convolvulus Scammonia*, native in Syria and Asia Minor, having a fleshy root which furnishes the scammony (sense 1) of commerce.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 61 Scammony..hath a leafe like Iuie. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccv. 716 Of Scammonie, or purging Bindweed. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 191 This genus contains several remarkable plants; as Scammony..and Jalap.

3. *attrib.*

1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 282 Compound Scammony Powder... Scammony Mixture. *Ibid.* 283 Scammony resin also forms an important ingredient in extractum colocynthidis compositum. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 627 This Scammony as also Scammony Root, and Scammony Resin, are official in the British Pharmacopœia.

Scamoniall: see SCAMMONIAL.

Scamoty, variant of SCAMATO *Obs.*

Scamp (skæmp), *sb.* Also 9 *Sc.* skemp. [f. SCAMP *v.*1]

1. A highway robber. *arch.*

1782 MESSINK *Choice of Harlequin* (Farmer), Ye scamps, ye pads, ye divers. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Scamp*, a highwayman; royal scamp, a highwayman who robs civilly; royal foot scamp, footpads who behave in like manner. 1809 G. ANDREWES *Dict. Slang, Scamp-foot*, a street robber, a foot pad, spicer. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, A rank scamp!

† b. Highway robbery. *Obs.*

1786 *Life Miss Davies* 11 He resolved to go upon the scamp. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., The game of highway robbery is called *the scamp*... *Done for a scamp* signifies convicted of a highway robbery.

2. A good-for-nothing, worthless person, a ne'er-do-well, 'waster'; a rascal. Also *playfully* as a mild term of reproof.

α. 1808 JAMIESON, *Scamp*, a cheat, a swindler; often used as to one who contracts debt, and runs off without paying it, *Loth., Perths.* 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Scamp*, a mean rascal, a fellow devoid of honour and principle. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, He was a sad scamp. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlvii, Those are the cleverest scamps I ever had any thing to do with. 1844 LOCKHART *Lett.* 13 May in *Life & Lett.* (1897) II. 199 Ben Disraeli, the Jew scamp, has published a very blackguard novel. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) II. vi. 181 The prodigal who has been with scamps in gambling-houses. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 133 This scamp Voltaire!

β. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. 110 Ye're surely some silly skemp of a fallow, to draw out your sword on a puir auld woman. 1824–7 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xxii. (1828) 339 Skemps that had not wherewithal to pay lawful debts.

3. *U. S.* (See quots.)

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 538 *Trisotropis falcatus* Poey.—Scamp. 1884 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 413 Another fish..*Myctes operca falcata*, is called at Pensacola by the name 'Scamp'.

Scamp (skæmp), *v.*1 [app. cogn. with SCAMPER *v.*, which occurs earlier. An earlier evidence of the word may exist in the mock-heraldic SCAMPANT (*c* 1585).] *intr.* † a. *cant.* (See quot. 1753). b. *Sc.* With advs. *about, off.* (See quot. 1867).

1753 *Disc. John Poulter* (ed. 2) 39 I'll scamp on the Panney; [=] I'll go on the Highway. 1867 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss., Scamp*, to go about in an idle manner; often with the idea of mischief; followed by *aboot* and *through*.

Scamp (skæmp), *v.*2 [Prob. of dialectal origin; cf. SKIMP *v.*, used *dial.* in the same sense; the source may possibly be ON. *skemma* to shorten, f. *skamm-r* short: see SCANT *a.*]

1. *trans.* To do (work, a task, etc.) negligently or hurriedly. Also *to scamp off, over.* Cf. SKIMP *v.*

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 392 (*Printer*) The best work which cannot be 'scamped' over. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 11 From the very earliest times the tendency to 'scamp' work seems to have existed. 1867 G. MUSGRAVE *Nooks in Old France* I. ii. 80 A perilous mode of scamping off their work. 1888 W. P. FRITH *Autobiog.* III. v. 112 A portrait, in which..the man's figure had been what we call 'scamped'.

absol. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* viii. 211 There are tradesmen who adulterate, contractors who 'scamp' [etc.].

2. *U. S. intr.* (in quot. quasi-*trans.*) To be stingy or excessively economical. Cf. SKIMP *v.*

1894 C. MERIWETHER in *Nation* 16 Aug. 116/2 If three or four dollars more are added for rent, the tenant either scamps the life out of himself and family, or crops the land to death.

3. *Comb.*: **scamp-work,** scamped work.

1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* XXVIII, To use a joiner's phrase, everything abroad is comparatively scamp-work. 1884 E. H. PLUMPTRE in *Expositor* Apr. 275 What we call 'scamp-work' in building was as common..in Ezekiel's time, as it is with us.

Hence **Scamped** *ppl. a.*

1871 CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 198 The house was..misbuilt..a despicable, cockney, scamped edifice. 1885 J. G. WOOD *My Garden Wall* in *Longm. Mag.* VI. 518 This one little bit of 'scamped' brickwork is almost the only part that is worth watching.

† **Sca·mpant.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [quasi-*Her.* after RAMPANT; cf. SCAMP *v.*]

c 1585 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 122 [Burlesque coat of arms] A lyther lad scampant, a roge in his ragges.

‖ **Scampavia** (skampavī·a). Also 8 **scampavie.** [It., f. *scampare* to run off, decamp (see DISCAMP *v.*) + *via* way, away.] A swift sailing vessel used in the Mediterranean.

1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 35 Three Russian Scampavies full of Russian Soldiers. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 122 Quick sailing little vessels called scampavias. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Scampavia*, a fast rowing war boat of Naples and Sicily.

Scamper (skæ·mpəɹ), *sb.*1 [f. SCAMPER *v.*] The action of scampering, in the senses of the vb.; also, an instance of this. Also in the phrases *to be on* or *upon the scamper, to put to the scamper.*

1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* Pref., The first day it [*sc.* this Play] appear'd, 'twas routed.., the fourth it gave a vigorous Attacque, and the fifth put all the Feathers in Town to the scamper. 1766 COLMAN & GARRICK *Clandestine Marr.* v. ii, If we had not watch'd them and call'd up the fammaly, they had been upon the scamper to Scotland by this time. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. xi. P 4 Those who are always on the scamper see a great deal of the country. 1885 *Field* 7 Feb. 147/3 A fox..led hounds a short but merry scamper over a stiff country. 1888 BURGON 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 4 He loved..a scamper round the garden.

Scamper (skæ·mpəɹ), *sb.*2 [f. SCAMP *v.*2 + -ER1.] One who scamps work.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 199 To a notorious 'scamper', he one morning sent three cart-loads of 'mac' at 1*s.* a load, all to be used in the erection of..one..house. 1884 C. GIBBON *By Mead & Stream* II. xxxii. 144 Work was scamped: he detected it, and dismissed the scampers.

Scamper (skæ·mpəɹ), *v.* [Of uncertain origin. In our quots. first recorded in 1687, but very common between that date and 1700. Not improbably the word was originally military slang, either from obs. Du. *schampen* 'to escape or flie, or to be gone' (Hexham 1660), which is a. OF. *escamper* to decamp, or from It. *scampare* to decamp, run away: see DISCAMP *v.* A less likely, though possible, supposition is that it represents a ME. derivative of the OF. word, preserved in some non-literary dialect.]

† 1. *intr.* To run away, decamp, 'bolt'. *Obs.*

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1720 I. 89 It rejoices me to consider, with what wonderful Alacrity you [*sc.* St. Ursula and her Virgins] scamper'd over the Alps, and without a Farthing of Money in your Pockets. 1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 144 Upon beat of drum..[they] have scampered away, and by flight provided for their safety. 1693 DENNIS *Impartial Critick* iii. 18 *Beaum...* But whose are those Verses? If they are thine, I scamper immediately. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 189 We were forc'd to cut our Cables in all haste, and scamper away as well as we could. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canting Crew, Scamper*, to run away, or Scowre off, either from Justice, as Thieves, Debtors, Criminals, that are pursued; or from ill fortune, as Soldiers that are repulsed or worsted. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 191 The wagoners took each a horse out of his team and scampered. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VIII. lxxv, The Turks at first pretended to have scamper'd. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ix, The few of the Pirates who had escaped having scampered into the woods.

2. To run or caper about nimbly; to go or journey hastily from place to place. Also with advs. *about, away, off,* etc.

1691 [see SCAMPERING *vbl. sb.*]. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 517 For which reason, I suppose, they represented so many Serpents scampering about in the printed Picture that was made of him. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* Pref., I have been set up for half-pence, to fret and scamper at the end of my chain [like a dancing bear]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 3 Barefooted children were scampering up and down these stairs at play. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xlvi. 63 The current scampers through between the two castles. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* iii. 60 A black fox dashed across our way, and, giving us a scared look, scampered into cover. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. i. 3 He is devoured by impatience to be scampering off again.

fig. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xiii. 285 She could just scamper through the scales.

Hence **Sca·mpered** *ppl. a.*

1894 MRS. DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 249 After a scampered-through breakfast. 1906 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 6/5 The usual scampered mid-day meals.

Scamperer (skæ·mpəɹəɹ). [f. SCAMPER *v.* + -ER1.] One who scampers; † ? a street ruffian.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 276 P 3 A very gay..old Man.. who has been, he tells me, a Scowrer, a Scamperer, a Breaker of Windows [etc.]. 1802 MISS EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* vi. (1809) 149 This ever idle, ever busy scamperer. 1804 *Hull Advertiser* 4 Feb. 3/3 A gang of scamperers. 1871 TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 14 P 123 They were no idle scamperers on the mountains that made these wild recesses first known.

Scampering (skæ·mpərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCAMPER *v.* + -ING1.] In the senses of the verb.

1691 MOUNTFORT *Greenwich Park* II. iii. 22 *Sir Tho...* Let's have a Dance...*La. Has.* I think we had better Dance at Home...*Sir Tho.* Agreed, then we'll first to Supper, and then for a Rubbers at scampring. 1765 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* II. 677 Nobody else can know in what instances I have restrained its [*sc.* a horse's] scamperings. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess., Mme. D'Arblay* P 40 A cry of 'The King!' was set up. A general scampering followed. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 25 A terrible noise of scrambling and scratching and scampering in the very room beside her.

Scampering (skæ·mpərin), *ppl. a.* [f. SCAMPER *v.* + -ING 2.] In senses of the verb.

1859 K. CORNWALLIS *Panorama of New World* I. 199 A scampering crowd of agile young runners. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. 1 In these days of Pacific Railways and scampering Globe Trotters.

Scamphood (skæ·mphud). *nonce-wd.* [f. SCAMP *sb.* + -HOOD.] The quality of being a scamp.

1866 CARLYLE *E. Irving* in *Reminr.* (1881) I. 205 Hazlitt, ..a fine talent too, but tending towards scamphood.

Scamping (skæ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCAMP *v.*2 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. SCAMP.

1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 467 He did all thoroughly and honestly. There was no scamping with him. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 150 A scamping in the work,..a flaw in the metal, may mean the destruction of the train.

Scamping (skæ·mpiŋ), *ppl. a.*1 [f. SCAMP *v.*1 or *sb.* + -ING 2.] That behaves as a scamp, good-for-nothing.

1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 63 The scamping, filthy loon. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 244 *note*, You are not one of these scamping Dutchmen, but one of the original ..inhabitants of the country.

Scamping (skæ·mpiŋ), *ppl. a.*2 [f. SCAMP *v.*2 + -ING 2.] Of a workman, etc.: That scamps work.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 199 One man..informed me that 'mac' was most in demand among scamping builders.

Scampish (skæ·mpiʃ), *a.* [f. SCAMP *sb.* + -ISH1.] Having the character or disposition of a scamp; characteristic of a scamp.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* xxiii. Wks. 1854 III. 76 The alcade personally renewed his regrets for the ridiculous scene of the two scampish oculists. 1892 *Nation* 28 Apr. 325/3 His temporary religious fervor is a scampish aberration.

Hence **Sca·mpishly** *adv.*, **Sca·mpishness.**

1858 S. BROOKS *Gord. Knot* ii. (1860) 16 But he did his best for Arundel, alternately dilating upon the scampishness of Robert Spencer and the vulgarity of his wife [etc.]. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* ix, Vargas had been scampishly disposed at his best.

† **Sca·mpsman.** *Obs.* [f. *scamp's*, SCAMP *sb.* 1 b + MAN *sb.*] A highwayman.

1799 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1805) III. 352 Memorandum.—If any thing done by scampsmen on the Fulham road, send the traps to pull up Bounce and Blunderbuss. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, 'The Game of High Toby', Forth to the heath is the Scampsman gone.

Scampy (skæ·mpi), *a.* [f. SCAMP *sb.* + -Y.] = SCAMPISH. In some recent Dicts.

Scan (skæn), *sb.* [f. SCAN *v.*] The action of scanning; close investigation or scrutiny; perception, discernment; a scanning look.

1706 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 266 May bear the scan of our superiors. 1775 WASHINGTON 28 Nov. in Sparks *Writings* (1834) III. 178 (Funk) What will be the end of these manœuvres is beyond my scan. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 215 The princes and lords of thought shoot forth their winged words into regions beyond the scan of the people. 1828 COLERIDGE *Gard. Boccaccio* 33 All spirits..that..lent a lustre to the earnest scan Of manhood, musing what and whence is man. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 480/1 A curious watchfulness pervades every man—a quick scan of every rock and bush on walking abroad.

Scan (skæn), *v.* Also *a.* 4-7 scanne, 6-7 scann, skan(ne. *β.* 5-8 scand. [ad. L. *scandĕre*, lit. to climb, in late L. to 'scan' verses. Cf. F. *scander* (perh. the source, but in Fr. dicts. first cited from the 16th c.), Sp. *escandir*, It. *scandere* (also to climb), G. *skandiren*, Du. *skandeeren*.

The Latin word is cogn. w. Sk. *skand* to leap and Gr. σκάνδαλον stumbling-block, SCANDAL; derivatives in Eng. are SCANSION, SCANSORY etc., SCALE *sb.*3; also, from L. compounds, the vbs. *ascend, descend, transcend.*]

1. *trans.* To analyse (verse) by determining the nature and number of the component feet or the number and prosodic value of the syllables; to indicate the structure or test the correctness of (a verse) by reciting it with metrical emphasis and pauses, or by counting on the fingers the feet as they occur in recitation. Also *occas.* to describe prosodically (a word or sequence of words); to find (a particular kind of foot) in a given portion of a verse.

α. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxxv. (Bodl. MS.), & who kanne scanne [in 1495 *printed* scand] a verse may knowe þt þe myddel sllable stondeþ for a schorte sllable in þe secunde verse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/2 Scanne verse (*P.* scannyn versis), *scando.* 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* B ij, Those verses..Whiche longe deliberation..hath not..on the fingers scande. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A wife*, etc. (1638) 93 He treads in a rule, and one hand scannes verses, and the other holds his scepter. 1638 H. RAINSFORD in *G. Sandys' Div. Poems* To Author, Thy Lines I weigh not by th'Originall; Nor skan thy Words how evenly they fall. 1706 W. WALSH *Let. to Pope* 9 Sept., P.'s Wks. (1736) V. 51 They scan their verses upon their fingers. 1874 SYMONDS in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 769 But a trochee in the fourth place! (for so he [Johnson] scanned the lines), O Milton and Cowley! shame upon your ears! *Ibid.* 770 Critics like Todd think nothing of scanning an anapæst in the place of one of Johnson's feet. 1900 SKEAT *Chaucer Canon* § 15 It is impossible to scan the Ormulum until one has learnt the grammar.

transf. 1791-2 WORDSW. *Descr. Sk.* 147 There an old man an olden measure scanned On a rude viol.

β. 1495 [see quot. 1398 in *α*]. 1642-53 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* ii. 12 (1693) 366 The word is *My Observers*, or those that scand my wayes every foot of them, that examine them as a Verse,..if there be but a wrong measure in them, they will..mark it. 1729 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* II. 416 The manner of sounding and chanting those Verses.

b. *absol.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 292 An eare that could measure a just cadence, and scan without articulating. 1735 POPE *To Arbuthnot* 165 Each Wight, who reads not, but who scans and spells. *α* 1740 J. WARTON *Sappho's Advice* 30 A pen I handled for a fan, And learnt not how to dance but scan.

c. *intr.* (for *pass.*). To admit of being scanned, to be found metrically correct.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, Martin..proceeded..to convert these..into Latin that would scan. 1865 F. A. PALEY tr. *Æschylus* 184 *note*, The lines will neither scan nor construe like ordinary verses.

† **2.** *trans.* To criticize; to test or estimate the correctness or value of; to judge *by* a certain rule or standard. Sometimes with allusion to sense 1.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg.* I. (Camden) 95 Constantinus..did banishe Arrius,..bie cause hee went abowte to skanne the Christian relligion with mischevus lies and glosinges [*quod Christiana dogmata nefariis commentis metiri est impie conatus*]. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXVIII. (1636) 252 If a man would exactly scanne the temperature of beere. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 179 The loue of fathers toward their children,..of egles to their young ones, of hens to their chickens, all these haue beene but shadowes to it, but no sufficient measures by which to skanne it [*sc.* God's mercy]. 1618 NAUNTON in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 64 For to write I had neither leysure, nor lyst to have my lines scanned by any equivocating preists. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* II. i, The Rule of Happiness by Reason scan. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 1 Know then thy self, presume not God to scan. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 64 We attempt to scan the divine Justice by our narrow conceptions of it. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 333, I see the lords of human kind pass by. ..True to imagin'd right, above control, While e'en the peasant boasts these rights to scan, And learns to venerate himself as man. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* II. v. iv. 428 The feeble discernment which has generally scanned the proceedings of the East India Company.

β. 1585 J. NORDEN *Sinfull Man's Solace* 161 b, If thou, oh sillie booke, doe chaunce To light into the hand Of any such as takes delight Ech others worke to scand.

† **b.** *intr.* To pass judgement *on*, *upon*; to form an opinion *of*. Often in indirect passive. *Obs.*

1582 A. MUNDAY *Eng. Romayne Lyfe* i. 10 But when the Pope had scanned on this hasty business..they were denyed their request. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* v. 26/1 By these wordes he betokeneth, that wee must rest wholely vppon that which God saith, and not stande scanning after our owne fancies. *Ibid.* xiii. 76/1 When men will needes scanne of Gods workes and prouidence according to their owne reason: they shall finde thinges to grudge at. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* 42, I leaue for you to scan, Both of the maydens rich attyre, and iewels of the man. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 132, I intend not to proceed any further in this curiositie..nor..to haue it put in execution in our vulgar Poesie, but to be pleasantly scanned vpon. 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie*, etc. 23 And when they meete, they do discourse and scan About whose choyce hath got the kindest man. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xvii. 132 If this hadde hapened in our times, Lord how it would haue beene scanned vppon.

3. *trans.* To examine, consider, or discuss minutely.

† *To scan out*: to discover by examination.

1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 706 Scan the wordes of the Psalmist concernyng this mattier. 1586 *Let. to Earl Leicester* 16 But you Lawyers are so nice in sifting and skanning euery woorde and letter. 1596 BABINGTON *Notes vpon Genesis* xi. 82 The time of this tower built, and speech confounded, may be asked...I stand not vpon coniectures to scan it out. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 245 My Lord, I would I might intreat your Honor To scan this thing no farther. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 166 Whoever scanns yᵉ words of yᵉ Adress cannot..putt any other construction upon them then such as we have done. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 161 Careless their merits or their faults to scan, His pity gave ere charity began. 1828 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 11 July (1884), It is wonderful with what facility and accuracy he scanned all those facts. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xxi. 402 Man scans with scrupulous care, the character and pedigrees of his horses..before he matches them. 1886 BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 31 Chanc. Div. 379 We ought not, I think, to scan the pleadings too narrowly upon a question of the right to discovery.

β. *α* 1635 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 11 The smooth Viper every member [of sleeping Lycoris] scands.

† **b.** With clause as obj. *Obs.*

1558 PHAER *Æneid* III. F iv b, And what those walls shuld be we skanne, & councel great we take. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* v. 55 There riseth a like difficultie, in skanning whence it commeth that nature made two eyes, and two eares. 1622 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 189 It belongs to some god, to scan and to see which of all these opinions is true.

† **4.** To interpret, assign a meaning to. *Obs.*

1562 HEYWOOD *Prov.* O iij, This woord *enough* twoo waies we may skan. Thone much enough, thother littell enough. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 75 And now Ile doo't, and so he goes to Heauen, And so am I reueng'd: that would be scann'd, A Villaine killes my Father, and for that I..do this same Villaine send To heauen. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 463 But concerning the limiting of the space of sixe yeares for seruice,..what might bee the reason thereof, thus it is diuersly scanned. 1. Some do thus moralize it [etc.]. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* v. i, The Fates..Haue summon'd Saturnes three sonnes to the Tower, To them the three Dominions to assure Of Heauen, of Sea, of Hell. How these are scand, Let none decide but such as vnderstand. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. 4 Hence men came to scan the Scriptures by the Letter.

5. To perceive, discern. Now *rare.*

1598 PHAER *Æneid* II. F j b, Whan sodenly the sound Of feete we heare to tread, and men full thicke my father skand. 1605 *Hist. Capt. Stukeley* C 4, My meaning had you beene but heere euen now, you might haue scand without my vtterance. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstrel* I. l, One part, one little part, we dimly scan Through the dark medium of life's feverish dream. 1792 COWPER *Stanzas for* 1792 ii, Man ..not wise enough to scan His best concerns aright, Would gladly stretch life's little span To ages, if he might. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* III. xii, His thoughts I scan not; but I ween, That [etc.]. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 192 A satyr.. draws Nearer and nearer, and I scan him now Beastlier than any phantom of his kind.

6. To look at searchingly, examine with the eyes.

1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T., Young Lady's T.* II. 251 His wild..eyes now scanned heaven impatiently. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxi, While Roderick scann'd, For her dear form, his mother's band. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, 'Humph', he said, when he had scanned his features, 'I don't know you'. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* x, She..sat scanning him intently from head to foot. 1861 J. H. BENNET *Shores of Medit.* II. xii. (1875) 412 The lost dog will scan the features of those who pass him in the street. 1893 F. C. SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 375, I climbed to the top of the hill in order to scan the country on ahead.

† **7.** To climb. *Obs. rare*—1. [A latinism.]

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 8 Whose silver gates..she entred,..Ne staide till she the highest stage had scand.

Hence **Sca·nned** *ppl. a.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* II. ii. H iiij, As thou in lawfull scanned vearse canste well descryue a thinge. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* IV. 154 When once they can in true skan'd verses frame A braue Encomium of good Vertues name.

Scance (skæns), *sb. Sc.* Also 7-9 **skance.** [f. SCANCE *v.*2] **a.** A glance; a glimpse. **b.** A gleam (of light).

a. 1787 J. SKINNER *Misc. Poetry* (1809) III. 108 O happy hour..That..gae him..Sae braw a skance Of Ayrshire's dainty Poet. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 66 Then they stumbled on a field of the laird's..and took a 'skance' of what was going on there.

b. 1819-20 'ANTIQUARY' *St. Patrick* 168 (Jam.), I looket up amang the craigs an saw a red scance o' light beekin' on the taps o' the highest o' them.

Scance (skɑns), *v.*1 Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6-7, 9 **skance,** 7-8 **scanse.** [app. f. L. *scans-*, ppl. stem of *scandĕre* to climb, to SCAN.]

† **1.** *trans.* To examine critically, to scrutinize; to turn over in one's mind, to reflect on; also (with indirect question as obj.), to debate with oneself, 'wonder'. Cf. SCAN *v.* 2, 3. *Obs.*

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1357 Give him your gude advyce; And panse not, nor skance not, The perril nor the pryce. 1603 *Philotus* ci, Full oft this mater did I skance, Bot with my self befoir. 1638 H. ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie* (1774) 161 How that can be forgote I greatlie scance.

2. *intr.* To reflect, comment, descant. Const. *of*, *on*, *upon*. Cf. SCAN *v.* 2 b.

1606 ROLLOCK *Lect. 2 Thess.* 28 (Jam.) To scanse of these things ouer far it is but vaine curiositie. 1739 A. NICOL *Nature without Art* 69 Oh my Muse, I want Engine To scance upon the Ancient Name. *Ibid.* 80, I ne'er admire the Learned, tho' they Scance On Stile and Numbers. 1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 151 (Jam.) Now round the ingle in a ring On public news they're scancin'.

† **3.** = SCAN *v.*1 *Obs. rare*—1.

1704 T. WATT *Gram. made easy* (1742) 78 To know how to Scanse the 10 Ode of the first Book [of Horace].

4. *trans.* To climb. (Cf. SCAN *v.* 7.)

1714 R. SMITH *Poems* (1853) 112 His Pious Soul did Jacob's Ladder scanse. 1861 R. W. DIXON *To Shadow* viii, If ever thou didst scance In a wayward wistful dance Up and down..On the wall with giant scrawl.

Scance (skɑns), *v.*2 Chiefly *Sc.* [Of obscure origin; cf. ASKANCE.]

1. *intr.* To glance, look with disdain.

1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses h j b, The Country Boores dasht with the matter Beganne on him to skance awry. 1883 R. CLELAND *Inchbracken* xiv. 173 Cockin' her neb at decent folk, an' scancin' at my tuscan bonnet.

2. To make a display or show.

1813 PICKEN *Poems* I. 123 (Jam.) In silk an' sattin ilk ane scances, An' gawze beside.

Hence **Sca·ncing** *ppl. a.*

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1807) 344 Where now cou'd shine The scancin glories o' carmine?

Scance, obs. form of SCONCE (fort).

Scand, rare obs. form of SAND *sb.*2

Scandal (skæ·ndăl), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3 **scandle, schandle, schaundle**; *β.* 6-7 **scandale, scandall,** 7 **skandall,** 6- **scandal.** [Early ME. *scandle, scha(ɪ)ndle*, a. ONF. *escandle*, Central OF. *eschandle*, semi-popular ad. eccl. L. *scandalum* cause of offence or stumbling, ad. Gr. σκάνδαλον, recorded only in Hellenistic literature, in the fig. sense 'snare for an enemy, cause of moral stumbling', but certainly an old word meaning 'trap' (cf. the derivative σκανδάληθρον spring of a trap), believed to be f. the Indogermanic **skand-* to spring, leap: cf. L. *scandĕre* to climb, to SCAN.

Before the 16th c. the word occurs only in the *Ancren Riwle*, exc. in the forms treated s. v. SLANDER *sb.* (from the OF. variants *escandre, esclandre*). In the 16th c. it was re-adopted from the Latin in the form *scandal*, possibly after the Fr. learned form *scandale*, which had been introduced to represent the strict sense of eccl. L. *scandalum*, as distinguished from the senses that had been developed by F. *esclandre*. Cf. Sp. *escándalo*, Pg. *escandalo*, It. *scandalo*, G. *skandal* (which has developed the sense 'uproar'), Du. *schandaal*.]

1. In religious use. **a.** Discredit to religion occasioned by the conduct of a religious person; † conduct, on the part of a religious person, which brings discredit on religion. Also, perplexity of

conscience occasioned by the conduct of one who is looked up to as an example.

a. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 12 Auh hwarse wummon liueð oðer mon bi him one, eremite oðer ancre, of þincges wiðuten hwarof scandle ne kume: nis nout muche strencðe. *Ibid.* 108 Auh er þen þet biddunge arere eni schaundle, er heo ouh for to deien martir in hire meseise. *Ibid.* 380 Ȝe nowen nout unnen þet eni vuel word kome of ou: uor schandle is heaued sunne.

β. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 135 A punishment of her lightnesse and vanitie, by meanes whereof she hath giuen occasion of scandale and offence. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Priest to Temple* xxiv, So for Scandall: what scandall is, wher given or taken; whether, there being two precepts, one of obeying authority, the other of not giving scandall, that ought not to be preferred, especially since in his obeying there is scandall also. 1740 C. C. GRAVES in *Wesley's Jrnl.* 1741–3 (1749) 68, I am heartily sorry, that I have given offence and scandal, by frequenting the meetings and attending the expositions of the persons commonly call'd Methodists. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VII. 24 Catholics..could not appear in Protestant assemblies without causing scandal to the weaker brethren.

b. Something that hinders reception of the faith or obedience to the Divine law; an occasion of unbelief or moral lapse; a stumbling-block; = OFFENCE 2.

The New Testament phrase †*the scandal of the Cross* (Gr. τὸ σκάνδαλον τοῦ σταυροῦ, Vulg. *scandalum crucis*) seems to have been used by some writers with a colouring derived from sense 2.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xiii. 41 They shal gather out of his kingdom al scandals. — *Gal.* v. 11 Then is the scandal [1611 offence; 1880 (*Revised*) stumbling-block] of the crosse euacuated. 1607 B. BARNES *Diuils Charter* I. i. A 3 b, Since all skandalls are remou'd and cleer'd. 1619 SANDERSON *Serm.* i. (1689) 3 Despising is both a grievous sin in the despiser, and a dangerous scandal to the despised. 1625 BACON *Ess., Unity in Religion* (Arb.) 423 Heresies and Schismes, are of all others, the greatest Scandals. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Inq.* III. 28 Are not they that thus Excommunicate, the Schismaticks, by laying a Scandal in their Brothers way. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* I. vii. 214 The Resurrection..has wiped away the Scandal and Ignominy of the Cross. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 107 Then, heavenly calmness, lest thou fall, Where scandals line the way. 1872 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick* 117 That Clown of Truths, Scandal of fools, and conqueror of the world. 1908 TYRRELL in *Hibbert Jrnl.* Jan. 247 As a shock and scandal to the religious imagination of the masses, the thesis of Darwin is insignificant beside that of Galileo.

2. Damage to reputation; rumour or general comment injurious to reputation.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 15, I wonder much That you would put me to this shame and trouble, And not without some scandall to your selfe, With circumstance and oaths, so to denie This Chaine, which now you weare so openly. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 330 Giue scandall to the blood o' th' Prince, my Sonne,..Without ripe mouing to't? 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) A 2, I could..so shroud my selfe from scandall vnder your honourable fauour. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 1 For my Religion, though there bee severall circumstances that might perswade the world I have none at all, as the generall scandall of my profession [etc.] 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 102 A Stranger who had never seen them before, may without scandal, stop and talk to her he likes best. 1694 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* i. 17 Persecuting one another, to the shame and scandal of their common Christianity. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 42 Get drunk like a Gentleman, with no Scandal. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 259, I have practised levities for the sake of disrepute—and have written lampoons to be involved in the scandal. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, The ill consequences or scandal which might arise from such a measure. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 387 To the scandal of our domestic regulations, the guns were all impracticable.

†**b.** A disgraceful imputation. In later use, a baseless imputation, a slander. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 29 You must not put another scandall on him That hee is open to Incontinencie. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 114 Cleansing vs from the filth of so many scandalls and imputations wherewith we haue beene disgraced and diffamed. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1751 IV. 93 To affirm that he [James II] had any cause to apprehend the same treatment with his Father, is an improbable scandal flung upon the nation by a few bigotted French scribblers. 1725 *Pope's Odyss.* II. Notes I. 104 Eustathius..quotes Herodotus, as affirming that she [*sc.* Penelope] had a son, named Pan, by Hermes; but the Bishop declares it is all a scandal. 1814 SCOTT *Swift's Works, Right of Preced. betw. Physicians & Civilians* (1824) VI. 326 *note*, Even Father Chaucer alludes to this scandal upon the medical faculty.

3. A grossly discreditable circumstance, event, or condition of things.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 69 Oh, what a Scandall is it to our Crowne, That two such Noble Peeres as ye should iarre? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 225 A scandall are the alterations which they are forced by the Inquisitors to make in their Authors and Monuments of Antiquitie. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* Ser. II. III. vi. 142 There were great scandals among Bishops and Priests, as well as heresy. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii. 490 Those Fleet marriages which had become one of the strangest scandals of English life. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 37/2 The thousand and one scandals of metropolitan misgovernment.

b. *concr.* A person whose conduct is a gross disgrace to his class, country, position, or the like.

1634 FORD *Perk. Warbeck* III. iv, What shall I call thee, thou grey-bearded scandal, That kick'st against the sovereignty to which Thou owest allegiance? 1683 WOOD in *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 60 Duncombe, a drunken M.A. of St. Marie Hall, a scandall to his profession. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 387 But say, if that lewd scandal of the sky, To liberty restor'd, perfidious fly. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Odes* II. xiii. 4 Thou bane and scandal of my land. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xxiv, So let it be, with the disgrace And scandal of her lofty race! 1889 *Spectator* 28 Dec., A Prime Minister nowadays is under no temptation to nominate men who will be either drones or scandals.

4. Offence to moral feeling or sense of decency.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 273 The people take great scandall thereat. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 546 ¶ 1 It gives me very great Scandal to observe, where-ever I go, how much Skill, in buying all manner of goods, there is necessary to defend yourself from being cheated. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* v. i, Why So rashly? 'Twill give scandal. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiii, That old wretch had given himself up entirely to his bad courses, to the great scandal of the county. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 43 The disclosure, indeed, could not be made without great scandal. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 160 The injured husband came raging on board and tried to shoot the captain, which made a great scandal.

5. The utterance of disgraceful imputations; defamatory talk. Now often playfully in milder sense, talk that is concerned with the faults or foibles of others, malicious gossip.

The word differs from the etymologically identical SLANDER in not implying the falsity of the imputations made.

1596 LODGE *Wits Misery* 17 The next Harpie of this breed is Scandale and Detraction. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxi. 31 Those Liberties in Conversation...When they Exceed these Limits, they Degenerate into Scurrility, Scandal, and Reproach. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 32 ¶ 11 Secret History and Scandal have always had their Allurements. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. i, *Sneer.* No scandal about Queen Elizabeth, I hope? 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 411 Scandal affirmed that neither of them was really of kingly birth. 1886 WELLDON *Serm. Harrow* x. (1887) 148 Even in the worst courts there have been ladies upon whom the breath of scandal has never passed.

6. *Law.* Any injurious report published concerning another which may be the foundation of legal action.

1838 BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., All actions upon scandal, ..although competent in inferior courts, may also be brought before the Court of Session.

b. An irrelevancy or indecency introduced into a pleading to the derogation of the dignity of the court.

1750 *Vesey's Chanc. Cases* (1773) II. 24 The single question is, whether these charges, referred for scandal and impertinence, may be relevant to the merits. 1801 *Ibid.* (1827) VI. 514 *It* is not to be called scandal, if material, and relevant to the justice of the case. 1835 J. S. SMITH *Chanc. Pract.* (1837) I. 567.

7. *Comb.*, chiefly objective, as *scandal-bearer, -bearing* adj., *-monger, -mongering, -monging* sb. and adj., *-mongery*; **scandal-broth, -potion, -water,** humorous names for tea; **scandal-crimp,** an agent for collecting scandal; **scandal-proof,** †*sb.* see quot.; *adj.*, unable to be touched by scandal.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 427 ¶ 1 The Unwillingness to receive good Tidings is a quality as inseparable from a *Scandal-Bearer, as the Readiness to divulge bad. 1790 BURNS *Let. to Cunningham* 13 Feb., The *scandal-bearing help-mate of a village priest. 1795 POTTER *Dict. Cant* (ed. 2), **Scandal broth*, tea. 1798 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tales Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 389 Even Rose's News-hunters, his *Scandal-crimps Are changed to wits. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxiii. 173 There is no society in the world without *scandal-mongers and tale-bearers. 1899 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* V. II. 216 A man may be a scandal-monger without being really malignant. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 579 The infernal *scandal-mongering in the neighbourhood. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xii. 158 The grander vices of calumny and scandal-mongering. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 2/1 A scandalmongering old lady. 1838 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 186 Are there not dinner-parties, 'æsthetic teas', *scandal-mongeries? 1801 COL. G. HANGER *Life* II. 109 Gossiping, *scandal-monging, and sweethearting. 1904 EDITH RICKERT *Reaper* 57 Get you home for a scandal-monging body! 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 224 Whyles, owre the wee bit cup an' platie, They sip the *scandal potion pretty. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew*, **Scandal-proof*, a thorough pac'd Alsatian, or Minter, one harden'd or past shame. 1904 SLADEN *When we were lovers in Japan* II. viii, Their friendship was still recognised as scandal-proof. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 234 The Tabbies [kill their neighbours' reputations] with '*scandal-water'.

Scandal (skæ·ndăl), *v.* Forms: 6–7 **scandall,** scandale, 7– **scandal.** [f. SCANDAL *sb.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To disgrace, bring into ill repute or obloquy. *Obs.*

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* E 2 b, O God, that one borne noble should be so base, His generous blood to scandall all his race. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXII. 586 Scandalling the Court, With men debaucht, in so abhorr'd a sort. 1662 J. WILSON *Cheats* II. iii, Lest the Profession should be scandal'd by it, we hold it better, to trust Providence, by forswearing the Fact. 1684 BUNYAN *Holy Life* 99 If you will not leave off to name the name of Christ, nor yet depart from iniquity, you also scandal the sincere professors of Religion.

2. a. To spread scandal concerning (a person); to defame. Now *arch.* and *dial.* (see E.D.D.).

†**b.** To vituperate, revile. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 76 If you know That I do fawne on then [*sic*], and hugge them hard, And after scandall them ..then hold me dangerous. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 245, [I] intreat you..onely to abstaine from scandalling and mocking our Rites. 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 607 She..gave me Charms and Sigils, for Defence Against ill Tongues that scandal Innocence. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 79 And Reynard's crimes were finely handled; Well he and Ermelyne were scandalled.

†**3.** To be a cause of stumbling to; to injure by evil example. *Obs.*

1632 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1892) 301 As for his example of life, itt was soe vertuouse, or so viciouse, as I beleeue wee might finde hundreths scandalled sooner, then one betterd by it.

†**4.** To shock the feelings of; to scandalize. *Obs.*

1643 CHAS. I in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 346 To the great danger of scandaling of our well affected Subjects. 1701 STEELE *Chr. Hero* (1711) 60 There are Earthly and Narrow Souls, as deeply Scandal'd at the Prosperity the Professors and Teachers of this Sacred Faith enjoy.

†**Sca·ndalist.** *Obs.* [f. SCANDAL *sb.* + -IST.] One who causes scandal.

a 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 262 That public scandalists should be suspended the Eucharist.

Scandalization (skæ·ndălaiz^{ĭ}·ʃən). [f. SCANDALIZE *v.* + -ATION.] The action of scandalizing; the condition or fact of being scandalized.

1530 *Dial. Gent. & Husb.* in Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 168 Let one lyue neuer so wyckedly In abhominable scandalisacion.. They shall make of him no accusacion. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 14 Feb., The Prince and his wife, to the amusement of some and the scandalisation of others, indulged in a violent bout of fisticuffs in open court. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 90/1 State of scandalization and outraged proprieties.

Scandalize (skæ·ndălaiz), *v.*[1] [a. F. *scandaliser* (OF. *escandalisier*), ad. eccl. L. *scandalizāre*, ad. late Gr. σκανδαλίζειν, f. σκάνδαλον: see SCANDAL *sb.* and -IZE. Cf. Sp. *escandalizar*, Pg. *escandalisar*, It. *scandalizzare, scandalezzare.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To bruit abroad, make a public scandal of (a discreditable secret). *Obs. rare* −[1].

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 44 Ye wyll scandalyze & vttre your mysfal that is now happed to you of one man.

2. To be the occasion of stumbling to; to injure spiritually by one's example. Now *rare.*

1538 POLE *Let.* 1 Aug. in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxiii. 214 But they that scandalize a whole Nation, what shal follow? 1609 DOWNAM *Chr. Liberti* 78 Thou doest scandalize .thy weake brethren.

3. To utter false or malicious reports of (a person's) conduct; to slander, to charge slanderously (†*with*). Now somewhat *rare.* In early use also † to insult, treat with contempt.

1566 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xlviii. 486 He came thither..to embrace the Truth, which he had for a long time scandalized and rejected. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XX. 77 Let Iustice carry his ballance neuer so euen, the gouernment shall be dispised, the lawes scandalised, religion disdained, authority slandered. 1632 HEYWOOD *London's Jus Hon.* Ded. to Sheriffs, The Tribunes of the people..are cal'd Sacro Sancti, whose persons might not be iniured, nor their names any way scandaliz'd. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* IV. 53 We'll read Verses,..tell Lies, scandalize our Friends. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 499 He was scandalized with suicide. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxvi, To tell his tale might be interpreted into scandalizing the Order. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iv, The company being accustomed to scandalise each other in pairs. 1865 *Intell. Observer* No. 42, 412 Scandalise or malign the owl's character.

b. *absol.* and *intr.* To talk scandal.

1745 FRANKLIN *On Scandal* Wks. 1887 II. 27 If to scandalize be really a crime, what do these puppies mean? 1888 HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 122 Saving to scrub, to bake, to brew, Nurse, dress, prattle, and scandalize, Nothing is left for the men to do.

4. *trans.* To bring shame or discredit upon; to disgrace. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 91 Nor yet any church scandalized with the wicked liues of their pastors. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 45. 78 To liue under the Gospell of Christ, and to liue in sinne is..to scandalize the Word of Grace. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 438 The Committee thought it reasonable to..adjourn to the Inner Court of Wards, he being scandalized to stand at that bar where he had been judge of the Court. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 32 There's a Beau..going to sell himself to Barbadoes, to keep himself..from Scandalizing his Relations at Tyburn. 1880 TENNYSON *Columbus* 189 We, who bore the Cross Thither, were excommunicated there, For curbing crimes that scandalised the Cross.

5. To horrify or shock by some supposed violation of morality or propriety.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 42 Others..were more scandalized at so precipitate a Promotion of a person of Such an Education. 1676 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* 90 The Spaniards..had by their filthy behaviour scandalized all the chief inhabitants of the Island. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 14 He is much scandaliz'd to find any in his Ship out-witting him. 1779 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 623 The critic is scandalized at the epithets of scanty and suspicious. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* v, You will scandalise our reverend friend here. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* iii. 79 The prudes of antiquity were scandalized at Solon, for having penned some amorous verses of very questionable character.

Scandalize (skæ·ndălaiz), *v.*[2] *Naut.* [Alteration of SCANTELIZE, assimilated to prec. Cf. SCANTLE *v.* 4.] *trans.* To reduce the area of (a sail) by lowering the peak and tricing up the tack.

1862 'VANDERDECKEN' *Yacht Sailor* 18 Keep your peak standing, or scandalise the mainsail. 1867 *N. & Q.* 28 Sept. 260/2 *Scandalising a Sail.* This phrase is neither very new, nor confined to Thanet. It was in common use among Cornish sailors fully forty years ago.

Hence **Sca·ndalized** *ppl. a.*

1893 CLARK RUSSELL *Ida Noble* 205 We reduced the schooner down to what is termed a scandalised mainsail and a jib.

Scandalized (skæ·ndălaizd), *ppl. a.* [f. SCANDALIZE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] In senses of the verb; now only, Horrified, shocked.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. II. vii. 130 By their absence

and silence will they preach and inculcate Atheism and Infidelity into their scandalized Clergie. 1861 LYTTON *Str. Story* xxvi. (1864) 82 My eye turned in scandalized alarm towards Mrs. Poyntz. 1890 S. J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* 305 Mrs. Fitzomnipo. smoketh cigarettes..under the very noses of the scandalised.

Scandalizer (skæ·ndăləizəɹ). [f. SCANDALIZE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who slanders; a libeller.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 409 A damnable scandalizer of the Church. 1680 J. PHILLIPS *Dr. Oates's Narrat. Vind.* 52 The Scandalizer of the Presbyterians, and the Vindicator of the English Catholicks. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 484 The assembled fathers decreed that the corpse of the scandaliser of women should forthwith be exhumed.

2. One who places a moral stumbling-block in the way of another. ? *Obs.*

1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* I. xi. (1684) 28 Even those little ones of whose scandalizers and neglecters Christ spake so terribly, were none of them without some Sin.

Scandalizing (skæ·ndăləizĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCANDALIZE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb SCANDALIZE in various senses.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies* Ep. to Rev. Divines ¶¶j, [They] haue presumed to thinke that the same was indeed written to the scandalizing of some worthie personages. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. ix. 39 They are rather to be thought obstinate in scandalizing, who..take not away the occasion of the scandall. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxiii. 237 It was thought fit that the Scandalizing of such a Person should not be passed over without publick Satisfaction. 1816 W. DUNCAN *Sel. Orat. Cicero* x. 311 Scandalising has nothing in view but contumely.

Scandalizing (skæ·ndăləizĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SCANDALIZE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That scandalizes.

1. Causing offence.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xii. § 2 Good things haue no scandalizing nature in them. 1661 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. Ep. Ded., Neither have you in this scandalizing Age laid a stone of offence before others, but admirably vindicated the honour of Religion.

2. Uttering malicious and false reports.

1646 'ALETHIOGRAPHUS' *Let. to G. Wither* 1 Being stigmatized, at least with the name of lying and Scandalizing Baird. 1847 *Mischief of the Muses* 45, I bear the jokes Of cruel scandalizing folks. 1876 CLARK RUSSELL *Is he the Man?* II. 226, I would..wash my hands of this unjust scandalizing neighbourhood.

† **Sca·ndalled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 7 scandald. [f. SCANDAL *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Disgraced, shameful.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 90 Since they did plot The meanes, that duskie Dis, my daughter got, Her, and her blind-Boyes scandald company, I haue forsworne.

2. Slandered, falsely accused.

a 1639 T. CAREW *Fem. Honour* 3 When scandall'd vertue might be bold, Baie foot, upon sharp Cultures spread O'r burning coles to march. 1660 *Plea for Ministers in Sequestr.* 3 What with him was the highest cognizance of (not the scandalous but scandaled) Puritan Ministers, but the brand of Raschals?

† **Sca·ndaller.** *Obs.* [f. SCANDAL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who utters scandal; one who slanders.

c 1620 W. HUDSON in *Intell. Observer* (1867) XI. 107 Libellers, scandalors of the state, and such like. 1684 'PHILO PATER' *Observator Reproved* 5 The first step to it in Petitioning against the Observator, for a Common Scandaler of the Church and Church-men.

Scandalous (skæ·ndăləs), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 6 scandelouse, 7 scandolous, scandelous. [a. F. *scandaleux* = Sp., Pg. *escandaloso*, It. *scandaloso*, med.L. *scandalōsus*, f. eccl. L. *scandalum*: see SCANDAL *sb.* and -OUS.] **A.** *adj.*

† **1.** Of the nature of, or causing, a 'stumbling-block' or occasion of offence; also, bringing discredit on one's class or position. *Obs.*

1592 *Maldon (Essex) Borough Deeds* Bundle 149 No. 13 Hereby you are growen verie scandalouse and offensive vnto many. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. 216 Many Laws.. may be found both scandalous and full of greevance to their Posterity that made them. 1670 WALTON *Lives* I. 47 He was enabled..to make such provision for his children that they were not left scandalous, as relating to their or his Profession and Quality.

† **b.** In the 17th century applied to ministers of religion who were regarded as unfit for their office on the ground of heresy or unbecoming conduct.

1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 219 That such were scandalous and fitt to be therfore removed from the ministry. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 56 Who were quickly taught, to call all those against whom such Petitions and Articles were exhibited the Scandalous Clergy; which appellation was frequently applied to men of great Gravity and Learning, and the most Unblemish'd lives. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (GROSART) II. 242 Yesterday was the debate concerning..the punishing of scandalous Clergymen.

2. Of the nature of a scandal; grossly disgraceful. Also (now *rarely*) of a person: Guilty of grossly disgraceful conduct, infamous.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 121 But this most cruell vsage of your Queene..somthing sauors Of Tyrannie, and will ignoble make you, Yea, scandalous to the World. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* XXXV. 588 The scandalous falls of good men are like a bag of poison cast by Satan into the spring whence the whole town is supplied with water. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 28 Domitian, the most scandalous emperor, and most infamous of men. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) VII. 92 The most scandalous Election that ever was in Oxford. 1769 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 348 Scandalous traffic..is introduced into the administration of justice. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* 52 Persons not only generally scandalous in their lives, but the identical persons who [etc.]. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXV, I..was this instant setting forth to Kinfauns, to plead my innocence of this scandalous charge. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 96 The worst that can be said of him is that he was indolent, luxurious, and worldly: but such failings..are scandalous in a prelate. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xx. 445 The great extent to which they [bribes] were accepted has long been one of the foulest scandals of a scandalous reign.

3. Of words and writing: Defamatory, libellous. Of persons: Addicted to or loving scandal.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 122 Shall we thus permit A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall, On him so neere vs? 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 167 They were not content to returne a resolute answere, but added scandalous words, terming us *meschini*. 1642 (*title*) An Ordinance..for prohibiting the printing..of any Lying Pamphlet scandalous to His Majestie. 1646 H. MARKHAM *Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 2, I shall not trouble your Ladyship with her scandelous and sawcy language of my Lorde or yourselfe. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. ii, He..will willingly dispence with the hearing of one scandalous Story. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. vii, The most scandalous tongues have never dared censure my reputation. 1821–22 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, III. 48 In distraining for ten thousand pounds Upon his books and furniture at Lincoln, Were found these scandalous and seditious letters. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* V. ii, But I am small and scandalous, And love to hear bad tales of Philip.

4. Of a statement, etc.: Not pertinent to the case, irrelevant.

1750 *Vesey's Chanc. Cases* (1773) II. 24 Nothing pertinent to the cause can be said to be scandalous. 1809 *Ibid.* (1827) XV. 477 The introduction of irrelevant and scandalous matter upon affidavits. 1835 J. S. SMITH *Chanc. Pract.* (1837) I. 567.

† **5.** *Path.* ? Putrid, offensive. *Obs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. vi. 66 These are the Ulcers which render *fistulæ ani* Scandalous. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 183/1 It cures the Scurvy, (even when it is become scandalous).

B. *sb. slang.* A periwig.

a 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

Scandalously (skæ·ndăləsli), *adv.* [f. SCANDALOUS *a.* + -LY[2].] In a scandalous manner.

1602 in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 252 Some seditious persons ..speak scandalously. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* Treat. III. § 39 Provided that the good lawes..be not herein scandalously violated. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* 51 So scandalously debauched a People as that of Venice, is to be met with no where else. 1810 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. viii. 302, I have been scandalously lazy in answering your kind epistle. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 499/2 The number of convictions is so scandalously out of proportion to the number of crimes committed.

Sca·ndalousness. [f. SCANDALOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being scandalous.

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* v. 383 If we open the mouthes of men against our profession, by the reason of the scandallousness of our lives, we shall have the greater sinne. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 462 They even surpassed the Pittites in the prodigality and scandalousness of their grants [etc.].

‖ **Sca·ndalum magna·tum.** *Law.* Pl. **scandala magnatum.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [med.L., 'scandal of magnates': *scandalum* SCANDAL *sb.*, *magnātum* gen. pl. of *magnās* MAGNATE.

The term was suggested by the wording of the statute 2 *Ric. II* stat. 1 c. 5, which provides penalties for the offence; the Anglo-Fr. text of the statute, however, does not contain any literally equivalent expression.]

The utterance or publication of a malicious report against any person holding a position of dignity. (In popular writings, the plural was sometimes misused as a sing.) Also *transf.* in jocular use, something scandalous.

1607 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* F j b, A Writ of Delay, Longsword. *Scandala Magnatum*, Backesword. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, 'Tis more punishable in our house Then Scandalum magnatum. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 14 Venturing at last on *Scandalum Magnatum*, Two thousand more; yet still the Jade did rate 'um. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clvi. 141 A *Scandala Magnatum*, or a Libel upon his Superiors. 1713 ADDISON *Trial Count Tariff* 9 He in the First Place accused his Adversary of *Scandalum magnatum*. 1771 BURKE *Sp. Powers Juries* (1816) I. 83 The statute of *scandalum magnatum* is the oldest that I know. 1850 SMEDLEY *Frank Fairlegh* iv, *Scandalum magnatum!* not a true bill.

Scandaroon (skændărū·n). Also 7 skanderoun. [Presumably from *Scanderoon*, *Iskanderūn*, the name of a seaport in Syria.]

† **1.** ? A swindler, fraudulent dealer. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 342 There are a company of notable Skanderouns which greatly desire to be stiled Merchants, and these are such as runne from house to house, from Market to Market,..with packs and Fardels vpon their backes, filled with counterfeit and adulterate wares..: and these are called Pedlers.

2. A variety of Carrier Pigeon.

Perh. so called from the fact that 'formerly the Pigeon was employed by the English Factory at Scanderoon to carry intelligence of the arrival of their ships in that port to Aleppo' (*Encycl. Metrop.* XVII. 37).

1860 BRENT *Pigeon Bk.* 21 The Scandaroon, or Great Horseman (*Columba tuberculosa*)...This is another breed of the Wattled Pigeons. 1879 L. WRIGHT *Pract. Pigeon Keeper* 80 We should..be very much inclined to try a cross with a white Scandaroon.

Scandent (skæ·ndĕnt), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [ad. L. *scandent-em*, pr. pple. of *scandĕre* to climb: see SCAN *v.*] Climbing; ascending.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 7 Hedera or Ivy, which notwithstanding, except in its scandent nature, agreed not fully with the other. *c* 1721 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* ix. 84 A scandent Plant with long opposite Leaves, and a Melon-like Root. 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 38 Root perennial, stem scandent, jointed. 1847 HODGSON in *Trnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XVI. II. 700 The Goats have callosities on the chest and knees...Eminently bold, saucy, and scandent. 1879 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* I. 116 Covered by blossoming wistaria and other scandent plants.

† **Sca·nderbeg,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 6–7 **scanderbag.** [A use of the Turkish appellation (*Iskander* = Alexander, with the title BEG *sb.*) of George Castriotes, who led a successful revolt of the Albanians against the Turks in the 15th c.] **a.** *sb.* The proper name used allusively: One resembling Scanderbeg. **b.** *adj.* Used as an epithet of abuse: Rascally.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii. (1601) B 4, Hoison Scanderbag rogue. *a* 1635 RANDOLPH *Hey for Honesty* III. i. (1651) 21 And I will be the Scanderbeg of the Company, The very Tamberlane of this ragged rout. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, The Scanderbeg-monkey has not behav'd himself unhandsomely.

Hence † **Scanderbegging** *ppl. a.*

1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* D 3 b, Haue you forgot the Scanderbegging wight?

Scandian (skæ·ndiăn), *a.* [f. L. *Scandia* (app. a synonym of *Scandinavia*) + -AN.] = SCANDINAVIAN; *subst.* an inhabitant of Scandinavia.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. i. § 3. 3 The Danish, Scandian, or perhaps the Gothic [dialect], to which belongs the Language used in Denmark, Norway, Swedeland, and Island. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iii. (1743) 162 Norway, inhabited by the Progeny of the old Scandians. 1887 SKEAT *Princ. Engl. Etymol.* 454 The only objection to the title 'Scandinavian' is its length, on which account I shall take the liberty to shorten it to 'Scandian'.

† **Sca·ndic,** *a. Obs.* [f. *Scandia* (see prec.) + -IC.] = SCANDINAVIAN.

1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iii. (1743) 162 Their Christian names were generally Scandic. 1808 FINLAY *Sc. Hist. & Rom. Ballads* I. p. xxix, The Scandic scholars, we know, lay claim to an extravagant antiquity for their Edda.

Scandinavian (skændinē·viăn), *a.* [f. L. *Scandinavia* + -AN.

The name *Scandinavia*, which appears in the existing text of Pliny, is a mistake for *Scadinavia*, a. Teut. **Skadinaujā*, whence by normal phonetic development OE. *Scedenig* (Beowulf 3336) = ON. *Skáney* (adopted in OE. as *Scónég*), the name of the southern extremity of Sweden; the terminal element is **aujā*, OE. *ég*, *íg*, island.]

Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, a geographical term including the three countries Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Also as *sb.*, one connected ethnographically with one of these three countries.

1784 JERNINGHAM (*title*) The Rise and Progress of the Scandinavian Poetry. 1830 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii. *note*, The architecture of the ancient Scandinavians. 1864 D. COOK in *Once a Week* 26 Nov. 627/2 The flowing flaxen Scandinavian locks which Mr. Fechter's picturesque *Hamlet* has brought upon the boards.

Hence **Scandina·vianism,** the characteristic ideas of the Scandinavian people.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 May, During the first quarter, however, of the present century, there was a national reaction in favour of Scandinavianism. 1907 *Academy* 5 Oct. 962/1 In plastic art there is a certain Scandinavianism visible, which has lasted longest in Iceland.

† **Sca·ndiscope.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *scandĕre* to climb + -SCOPE (used unmeaningly).] A machine for cleaning chimneys, invented by G. Smart.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 617 Pray order maids the Scandiscope And not the climbing boy.

Scandium (skæ·ndiŏm). *Chem.* [f. *Scandia*: see SCANDIAN and -IUM.] A metal discovered by Nilson in 1879 in the Scandinavian mineral euxenite.

1879 *Academy* 13 Sept. 198 P. T. Cleve has isolated the metal scandium. 1887 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 299/3 Three recognized gaps have been filled by the discovery of the elements gallium, scandium, and germanium. 1905 *Ibid.* 22 July 118/2 Sir Norman Lockyer has also observed in the chromosphere of the sun the spectrum of the rare element scandium, the predicted discovery of which was one of the crowning triumphs of Mendeléeff's Periodic Law.

Scandle, obs. form of SCANDAL.

† **Sca·ndular.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. late L. *scandulāris*, f. *scandula* a roofing shingle.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scandular*, that is of wooden Tiles, or Shingles.

Scane, obs. form of SKEIN.

† **Sca·nic,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *Scania* (latinized form of ON. *Skáney*: see SCANDINAVIAN) + -IC.] = SCANDINAVIAN.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 192 The Scanick, of old the Gothick.

Scanke, obs. form of SHANK *sb.*

Scanklyone, variant of SCANTILLON.

Scanlot, obs. form of SCANTLET.

Scanmag (skæ·nmæ·g). *slang.* The abbreviated form (*scan. mag.*) of SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, used jocularly as a word in the sense of 'scandal'.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. ii, The publisher..threatening himself with the pillory, or absolutely indicting himself for Scan. Mag. 1826 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* (Colburn) 124, I can give you a daily abstract of fashionable scan-mag. 1841 W. H. MAXWELL *Scotland* (1855) 17 *Scan-mag* is never heard of. 1859 SALA *Twice round Clock* (1861) 135 The swarms of flies..noisily buzzing their scan-mag in private parlours.

Scannable (skæ·năbl), *a.* [f. SCAN *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be scanned.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 751 Sonnets..which are not even scannable nonsense verses.

Scanner (skæ·nəɹ). [f. SCAN *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who scans or examines critically.

1557 R. RECORDE *Whetstone* b iiij, [*Lines.*] To the curiouse scanner. 1575 *Recorde's Gr. Arts* CC vij, Suche scanners [*sc.* cunning Lawyers] shoulde seeme to cunning, and yet not so cunning as cruell. 1604 BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Levit.* xiii. 110 Bewaie euer to be a curious scanner of other mens liues, or a rash iudge. 1834 F. MAHONY *Relig. Father Prout* iv. (1836) 170 The keen and scrutinizing philosopher, the scanner of whate'er lies hidden in the folds of the human heart.

2. One who scans verse.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 317 The scanner has to consider neither the articulation of the vowels, nor the position of the consonants. 1906 H. VAN DYKE *Ideals & Applic.* xi. 237 We are spending infinite toil and money to produce spellers and parsers and scanners.

Scanning (skæ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCAN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.

1. *Pros.* = SCANSION 2.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/2 Scannynge, of verse, *scansio.* 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 All quantities necessary to the skanning of any verse. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 6 This Scanning was a liberal Art that we learn'd at Grammar-School. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 258 It will be verse only to the scanning, and neither verse nor prose to the ear. 1886 J. B. MAYOR *Eng. Metre* iv. 54 We come now to the lines which are said to be beyond the reach of analysis by feet. I give what I consider the true scanning of each.

b. *Path.* (Cf. SCANNING *ppl. a.* 2.)

1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 2 Apr. 732/2 A case of locomotor ataxy..with 'scanning' of speech.

2. Close investigation or consideration, critical examination or judgement; discussion, comment, perception, discernment. Cf. SCAN *v.* 2 b. Phrases, † *to have* (a matter) *in scanning*, † *to come, fall to scanning.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 238 Therfore muste prynces and noble men be at the skannyng therof. 1575 *Recorde's Gr. Arts* Cc vj b, If some cunning Lawyers had this matter in scanning, they would determine this Testament to be quite voide. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Spoyle of Antwerp* C vij, But I leaue the skanning of theyr deedes vnto God. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 57 Another question falleth sometimes into scanning, namely [etc.]. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliii. (1632) 411 It was therefore instantly desired, that the cause might once more come to scanning. 1670 HOBBES *Behemoth* (1840) 167 The private interpretation of the Scripture, exposed to every man's scanning in his mother-tongue. 1699 POMFRET *Marr. Earl of A*—— 76 Ev'ry teeming thought, Is to the scanning of her judgment brought. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 413 They used a sweet fluent kind of Rhetorick..which..serv'd only to put a present good Face upon an Argument, but would not bear Scanning. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1841) 165 The 'Tree Igdrasil' buds and withers by its own laws,—too deep for our scanning.

Scanning (skæ·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SCAN *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That scans or examines closely; critical, searching.

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. iii, When his eyes fell again they glanced round with a scanning coolness. 1881 E. F. POYNTER *Among the Hills* I. 196 She hated to meet her neighbours and feel their scanning glances.

2. *Path.* Epithet applied to a measured manner of speaking or utterance, with more or less regular pauses, characteristic of certain nervous diseases.

1866 FLINT *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (1880) 740 The patient speaks in a slow, monotonous manner, with intervals between syllables, as in scanning. The peculiarity is known as the 'scanning speech'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 58 A peculiar defect of speech described as a scanning utterance. *Ibid.* 382.

Hence **Sca·nningly** *adv.*

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxxiv, Jacob looked up into his face scanningly for a moment or two. 1884 E. FAWCETT *Rutherford* ix. 96 He looked down for a moment scanningly at..his delicate filbert-shaped nails.

Scans, obs. form of SCONCE, fort.

Scanse, obs. var. SCANCE *v.*1

Scansion (skæ·nʃən). [ad. L. *scansiōn-em*, n. of action f. *scandĕre* to climb, SCAN. Cf. F. *scansion* (G. *scansion*), It. *scansione.*]

† 1. The action of climbing up. *Obs. rare* —1.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 200 Ascension is the scansion or moving from an inferior place to a superior.

2. *Pros.* The action or the art of scanning verse; the division of verse into metrical feet; also, an example of this.

1671 in PHILLIPS. 1779 LOWTH in *Serm. & Rem.* (1834) 387 The author..only intended, that we should give him credit awhile for the truth of his scansion. *a* 1849 POE *Rationale of Verse* Wks. 1864 II. 249 The object of what we call scansion is the distinct marking of the rhythmical flow. 1874 SYMONDS in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 772 In this prosody [of blank verse] scansion by time takes the place of scansion by metrical feet. 1894 SALA *London up to Date* ii. 30 He is an amiable poet..and does not bite, unless the accuracy of his scansion be impeached. 1900 SKEAT *Chaucer Canon* § 37 Chaucer has certain peculiarities of grammar, upon which the scansion of his lines largely depends.

Scansionist (skæ·nʃənist). [f. SCANSION + -IST.] One who is versed in the art of scansion.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 106 The scandalised scansionist stumbles at occasional trochees. 1907 T. S. OMOND *Eng. Metrists* ii. 60 All musical scansionists of prose seem to me apt to read into it a factitious regularity.

† **Sca·nsive**, *a. Obs. rare* —1. [f. L. *scandĕre* (ppl. stem *scans-*) + -IVE.] = SCANDENT *a.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 279 Both [black and white pepper plants] are scansive [L. *scansilis est*].

‖ **Scansores** (skænsō·rīz), *pl. Ornith.* [mod.L., pl. of **scansor*, agent-n. of *scandĕre* to climb.] The name given by Illiger (1811) to his first Order of birds, comprising the Climbers (see CLIMBER 3).

1835–6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 268/1 Order III. Scansores...The disposition of the toes..gives the *Scansores* great facility in climbing the branches of trees. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 395.

Scansorial (skænsō·riăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *scansōri-us*, used for climbing (f. *scandĕre* to climb: see SCAN *v.*) + -AL.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to climbing; *spec.* of the feet of birds and animals, adapted for climbing.

1806 TURTON tr. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* VII. Expl. Terms, *Scansorial*, formed for climbing: Applied to the feet of birds which have two toes before and two behind. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 146/2 In the *Certhiadæ* the foot is not strictly scansorial. *Ibid.* 206/2 Birds which have..three anterior toes and one posterior scansorial one. 1877 COUES *Fur-Bearing Anim.* vii. 215 A tardy terrestrial animal..lacking ..the scansorial ability of the Martens. 1884 — *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 130 The zygodactyle or yoke-toed modification..was formerly made much of, as a scansorial or climbing type of foot.

2. That climbs or is given to climbing; spec. of a bird, belonging to the Order SCANSORES.

Scansorial barbel, a barbet of the family *Capitonidæ* or Barbets proper as distinguished from the Puff-birds.

1835–6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 268/2 The scansorial families are the..Parrots..Woodpeckers, Wry-necks ..Cuckoos..Toucans. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 146 The Scansorial birds. 1841 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 253 Of the Scansorial tribe, the *Picus major* (great spotted woodpecker) is the only species. 1871 C. H. T. & G. F. L. MARSHALL (*title*) A Monograph of the Capitonidæ, or Scansorial Barbets. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 19 The scansorial Ape of the Old World.

B. *sb.* A bird of the Order SCANSORES.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. In recent Dicts.

Scansorious (skænsō·riəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *scansōri-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] = prec.

1814 W. E. LEACH *Zool. Misc.* I. 71 Cuckow...The feet are generally considered as scansorious, or formed for climbing (*pedes scansorii*). 1815 J. F. STEPHENS in *Shaw's Zool.* IX. 66 *note*, The Parrot genus (*Psittacus*) affords a good example of true scansorious feet.

Scansory (skæ·nsŏri), *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *scansōri-us* of or for climbing, f. *scandĕre* to climb.] Of or pertaining to climbing; given to climbing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 264 Scammony..is a lacteous, volvulous, scansory, and smooth Plant. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 546 They are eminently the *scansory* or climbing legs in almost all insects.

Scant (skænt), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–7 **skant**, 5–6 **scante**, 6 **skaunte**. [a. ON. *skamt* (neut. adj. used *absol.*): see SCANT *a.*]

1. Scanty supply; dearth, scarcity.

a 1350 *S. Andrew* 274 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 7 When þai saw it skarsli spring, þan hopid þai to haue skant of corn And of fruyt. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 198 Yit of mete and of drynk haue we veray skant. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 273 The King buskit him sone with scant of Squyary. *c* 1565 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxiii, How can I want, or suffer scant, whan he defendth my side. *a* 1599 ROLLOCK *Serm.* xiii. (1616) 255 There is no want nor scant of mercy in Him. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *To A. L.* 54 Like the ant In plenty hoord for time of scant. 1721 RAMSAY *Keitha* 77 Hynds and herds whase cheeks bespake nae scant. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 360 If there is a scant of wood, or rain intervenes to damp it. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. ix. 66 There was neither scant nor want at his burial.

† 2. Want, need, requirement. *Obs. rare* —1.

c 1550 *Songs & Poems Costume* (Percy) 82 With meate before the set, Suffise but nature's scant.

† 3. *Naut.* The action of SCANT *v.*; the drawing ahead (of wind). *Obs.*

1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 The scant of winde we had on Wednesday.

Scant (skænt), *a.* and *adv.* Now mainly *literary.* Forms: 4–8 **skant**, 5 **skantt**, (**schante**, 6 **skaunte**), 5–6 **scante**, **skante**, 5– **scant**. [a. ON. *skamt*, neut. of *skamm-r* short, brief (= OHG. *scamm*). For the retention of the neuter ending cf. THWART and QUART *a.* See also SCANT *sb.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Existing or available in inadequate or barely sufficient amount, quantity, or degree; stinted in measure, not abundant. Said of commodities, esp. provisions; also of immaterial things, actions, qualities, etc.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 501 He wrot so faste til þat he want, For his parchemyn-skin was so scant, To speken þei hedde such space. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 3 Iren waxed skant and dere. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. viii. 530 Thei lyueden streitli and in scant mete and drinke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 307 Thocht in my translatioun eloquence skant is. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (1550) 42 b, If vrgent necessitie should expostulate, he wer of scant abilitie, to conscribe and set furthe a newe armie. 1550–3 *Decaye Eng.* in S. Fish *Supplic. Beggers* (1871) 96 The more shepe, the skanter is the whit meate. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. (1640) 39 She had but a scant fame. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 29 Deuotion waxed scant amongst the Christians. 1636 HEYWOOD *Chall. Beauty* III. F 1, They are full of large promises outward, but lin'd with narrow and scant-performance within. 1714 PRIOR *Viceroy* xiv, By which provisions were so scant, That hundreds there did die. *a* 1771 GRAY *Dante* 23 What scant Light That grim and antique Tower admitted. 1818 SCOTT *Heart Midl.* viii, Doctor, my breath is growing as scant as a broken-winded piper's. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xlii, In the country money is rather scant. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 250 The notices of this part of their journey are scant.

b. Preceding a sb. without article or other qualifying word: Very little, less than enough.

1852 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 279 You do scant justice to Dover. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* ii. 90 Scant space that warder left for passers by. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Therne* 7 This country is too full; there is scant room for the individual.

† c. Limited in numbers, numerically rare. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 55 b, Philosophers and Oratours, who are very scant in the world.

† d. *To come scant of*: to fall short of. *Obs.*

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I. A 2, True, but yet it comes scant of the Prophesy: Lincolne was, London is, and Yorke shall-be.

2. Of a quantity or amount of anything: Limited, stinted; not full, large, or copious.

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 260 Than can ȝe be no maner want Gold, thocht ȝour pose wer neuer sa skant. 1598 BARNFIELD *'As it fell vpon a Day'* 35 But if store of Crownes be scant, No man will supply thy want. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* vi. 10 The scant measure that is abominable. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 264 Many others that have a scanter Portion. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 308 In such a scant allowance of Starlight. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermit* iv, And tho' my portion is but scant, I give it with good will. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 6/1 The attendance..was..so scant as to suggest that many members must have anticipated the holiday. 1891 F. THOMPSON *Sister-Songs* (1895) 19 And of her own scant pittance did she give, That I might eat and live.

b. Barely amounting to, or hardly reaching (a specified number or amount). Chiefly *U.S.*; cf. SCANT *adv.* 1 b.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 70 We have just a scant two day's allowance of meat for the sick. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Scant*, a. 2. (Colloq.) Being just short of the measure specified: often with the indefinite article even with a plural noun; as, a scant half-hour; a scant five yards.

3. Limited in extent; not wide or spacious.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H vij b, Though the realme of Italy was scant, their hertes were grette. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 255 By reason of the skant and narrow passage many were killed. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* v. 23 And lye in as narrow a room as their images take up in our scanter Craniums. 1743 BLAIR *Grave* 219 The petty Tyrant Of scant Domains Geographer ne'er notic'd. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. xvi. 407 The curt, red shell-jacket he wore was as though it were a world too scant for the strength of the man.

4. Having a scanty or limited supply; poorly furnished. Const. *of.*

1577–95 *Descr. Isles* in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. App. 436 Quhairthrow thai are scant of fire. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 298 He's fat, and scant of breath. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm. to Gen. Assembly Ch. Scot.* 13 You were scant of furniture of this kind your selves. 1789 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* ix, But to conclude my silly rhyme (I'm scant o' verse, and scant o' time). 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 397 'Tis life whereof our nerves are scant. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. App. II. 311 We were scant of fuel. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. with Donkey* 72 Cold, naked, and ignoble, scant of wood, scant of heather, scant of life.

5. Deficient or lacking in quality; poor, meagre, not full or rich. Chiefly of immaterial things. Const. *in.*

a 1631 DONNE *Ecstasie* 39 Poems (1633) 279 A single violet transplant, The strength, the colour, and the size, (All which before was poore, and scant) Redouble still, and multiplies. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, True Hymn* iv, Whereas if th' heart be moved, Although the verse be somewhat scant, God doth supplie the want. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 26 Hence it spread Not scant in strength, a mighty beard of flame.

† 6. Sparing, parsimonious, not liberal. Also in good sense: Chary, not lavish. Const. *of. Obs.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 175 Sithe he his merci mesured so large, Be ye not skant. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/2 Scant, *parcus.* *c* 1550 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture, For the Wayting Seruaunt* 41 Be not to liberall nor to scant, vse measure in eche thing. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 121 For this time, Daughter, Be somewhat scanter of your Maiden presence. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxii. (1640) 727 God in his owne behalfe complaines of the scant and penurious Sacrificer. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *To A. L.* 21 Did the thing for which I sue Only concern myself, not you..Then had you reason to be scant. 1649 [cf. *scant-handedness* in 8]. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. i. 2 When Infant Morn..With a scant face peep'd shylle through the East.

7. *Naut.* Of wind: Too much ahead, so that the ship has to sail very close. Cf. SCANT *v.* 2. (Opposed to *large* or *free.*)

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 276 The winde grew scant [orig. *scarso*] to approch to land. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 255/1 We ply into the Bay with a scant Wind. 1793 RENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 189 Yet the wind, being both scant and light, we could never overcome the tendency of the current. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Scant*, a term applied to the wind when it heads a ship off, so that she will barely lay her course when the yards are very sharp up.

8. *Comb.*, as *scant-feathered* adj.; † **scant-brain**, one lacking in wits; † **scant-handedness**, niggardliness; **scant-of-wind** *a.*, causing shortness of breath; **scant o' grace** *Sc.*, a graceless fellow.

1864 A. LEIGHTON *Myst. Leg. Edinb.* (1886) 122 Those *scant-brains who deny ghosts. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer.*

Birds 201 Tarsi long, *scant-feathered. 1649 W. SCLATER *Comm. Malachy* (1650) 161 To what cause should we impute the *scant-handedness of men professing of Religion, and the fear of God; that they, notwithstanding, should so niggardly contribute? 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xiv, I never love a man better than when I have put my *scant-of-wind collar about his neck. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xvii, Your tippanizing *scant o' grace, Quoth she, gars me gang duddy. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxviii, I ken'd that Scant-o'-grace weel eneugh frae the very outset.

B. *adv.*

1. Hardly, scarcely; barely. Now *dial.* (see E.D.D.).

?*c* 1450 *Compend. olde Treat.* in Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 175 Other Gospels ben yet in many places of so olde englishe that scant can anye englishe man reade them. 1492 *Paston Lett.* III. 376 Hors flesche is of suche a price here that my purce is schante able to bye one hors. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* vii. 47 b, I thinke you wyl scant affirme it, although ye be ready to affirme straunge thinges. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 He would haue a cast at some wanton and skant comely an Argument. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1982/1 His lordship himselfe scant with sixteene horses..returned towards the passage. 1592 BACON *Wks.* (1862) VIII. 198 It was wont to be a token of scant a good liegeman, when the enemy spoiled the country and left any particular mans houses or fields unwasted. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1662) III. 82 Some who could scant brook the name of Bishop were content to give..him a good Report.

b. qualifying a numeral (which sometimes precedes). Now *arch.* (? *U. S.*)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 252 And whan thei wil fighte, thei wille schokken hem to gidre in a plomp; that 3if there be 20000 men, men schulle not wenen, that there be scant 10000. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 362 The ijde. federbed conteynethe of lengthe iij. Flemyshe stykes, iij. quarters and more, and in brede iij. Flemyshe stykes scant. 1502 *Will of Somer* (Somerset Ho.), A mast of Corall weyng vj^{li} skant. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 55 Of ten thousand rowers..scant the fourth part returneth againe. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. iv. 128 They have scant any neede to touch their sailes in the whole voiage. *c* 1715 RAMSAY *Vision* iv, A man..With baird thre quarters skant. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xxxiii, Scant three miles the band had rode. *a* 1849 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T., Gt. Carbuncle*, While scant a mile above their heads, was that bleak verge where the hills throw off their shaggy mantle of forest trees. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journeys* ii. 12 At the rate of five miles scant an hour.

†c. with superfluous negative. *Obs.*

c 1400 [see b]. 1508 FISHER *Ps.* li. Wks. (1876) 133 He sholde..not leue scante a dogge. 1515–20 *Vox populi* 24 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 269 Thei be not able to feade In theire stable scant a steade. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Bexterly* (1584) 271 Many of vs..are so slouthfull that we will not scant abide one houre to heare the word of God. 1583 L. M. tr. *Bk. Dyeing* (1588) 39 Warme it over the fire, so that you may not skant suffer your hand therein.

†d. Used with a following *when* (*but, but that*) to indicate immediate succession of events. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 58 b, In this worlde a childe shall scant be out of his shell, but [etc.]. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 648 Skant was he vp, quhen at the eild was he. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 95 She had scant thrice repeated these wordes, but that the mayd came oute of the water with the booke. *a* 1718 PARNELL *Fairy Tale* 32 But scant he lays him on the floor, When hollow winds remove the door.

†2. Scantily. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 18 And fodder for thi beestes therof make first scant [orig. *Sed primo parcius præbenda est nouitas pabuli*]. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 153 A heart couragious never breathed scant.

Scant (skænt), *v.* Also 6–7 **skant.** [f. SCANT *a.*]

I. *intr.*

†1. To become scant or scarce. *Obs.*

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 189 Allas! fortune begynneth so to stant [*read* scant ?], Or ellis grace, that dede is gouernaunce. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 35 In Wallace ost so scantyt the wictaill, That mycht nocht bid [na] langar till assaill. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* x. 45 Spirit..is either plentifull, or scanteth, as it hath want, or..nourishment. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiii. 94 Where..they continued till their maintenance began to scant. 1624 'R. JONES' (T. Lushington) *Resurr. Serm.* (1659) 77 Of these in their order, as the time hath scanted.

†b. To be diminished. Const. *of. Obs.*

1607 *Relat. Disc. River* in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) Introd. 42 The Ryver skantes of his breadth a mile before we come to the Ilet mentyoned.

2. *Naut.* Of the wind: To become unfavourable, to draw too much ahead. Const. *upon, with.* (Cf. SCANT *a.* 7.) ? *Obs.*

c 1553 J. LOCKE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. I. 104 About the third watch the winde scanted, so that we bare with the shore. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 15 The wind scanted much vpon vs, so that wee had much adoe to double the point. 1769 [see SCANTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 392 The wind declined and scanted during the night, so that we could not fetch our port.

II. *trans.*

3. To furnish (a person, etc.) with an inadequate supply; to stint or limit in respect of provision; to put or keep on short allowance. In *pass.*, to be restricted in the matter of supply, to be straitened (*for*). ? *Obs.* (cf. 3 b).

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 49 He..scants vs with a single famisht kisse. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 230 They are neither scanted for victuals, nor straitened for lodging. 1613 F. ROBARTES *Revenue Gosp.* 135 These wil be glad to scant the Minister, that they may haue the more for their owne luxurie. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 17 [He] bad us not to scant our selves; For he would procure such time as wee desired. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* XIII. xvi. (1733) 347 The Camp was for some short Time scanted for Water. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 243 The Germans bemoaned their Condition, Squadrons were scanted, Officers wanted.

b. with *of*: To put or keep on short allowance of; to keep (one) short of; to abridge or deprive of. In *pass.*, to be in want of, have only a scant supply of, be badly off for. Now *rare.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* XVI. vi. 552 M. Harding is much scanted of good Authorities, when he is thus driuen by Tales, & Fables, to countreuaile the Tradition of the Apostles. 1597 SIR R. CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 42 A man, whose fortune scants him of meanes to do you service. 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 134 They skanted him of victuells. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 517/3 The other Yacht happening to be scanted of Water near Flaeiding. 1861 TRENCH *Ep. 7 Churches Asia* 125 This promise..is misunderstood, or at any rate is scanted of its full meaning, unless [etc.]. 1877 PATMORE *Unknown Eros* (1890) 115 She scants me of my right. 1888 LOWELL in *Even. Post* 17 Apr., I..shall not allow myself to be circumscribed and scanted of elbow room.

c. To limit or restrict *in* (a supply, endowment, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xvii. 402 In the number of ships especially was Cornelius skanted. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 129 Howsoeuer the Lord hath scanted thee in the things of this life. 1723 WILLIAMS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 266 Had I not been scanted in Time. 1788 CLARA REEVE *Exiles* I. 190, I was so scanted in my allowance, that I dared not make acquaintance where I had not the power to make suitable returns. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. xii. 228 Miserable, or unfortunate, or scanted in my sustenance.

†d. with subject a thing. *Obs. rare.*

1628 GAULE *Pract. Theories* (1629) 21 Time would long fayle me, ere the Truth would here scant mee. *Ibid.* 62 What weake notions straighten our harts? What imperfect sounds and syllables scant our mouths? While we labour to apprehend his Nature, Person, and Acts.

4. To make scant or small; to reduce in size, cut down; to diminish the amount of. ? *obsolescent.*

c 1590 E. WRIGHT in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. ii. 163 Hereupon also our allowance of drinke, which was scant ynough before, was yet more scanted, because of the scarcitie thereof in the shippe. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. ii. 21 Scant not my Cups. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 120 The wrong end of the Perspective, which scants their dimensions. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. I. 221 The Generations of men being not considerably scanted for all these four greedy devourers of them. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 92 As the clearing away of the woods scants the streams. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1291. 118 He has not hesitated to expand rather than scant the meaning of the original. 1886 *Field* 13 Feb. 204/2 Having had to scant the printer's bill to the lowest penny.

†b. *absol.* Cf. SCANTING *ppl. a. Obs.*

1577 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 184 Ill huswiferie wanteth with spending too fast. Good huswiferie scanteth the lenger to last. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* iv. 5 Borrow not a few. Marg. *Or*, scant not.

5. To stint the supply of; to refrain from giving, to withhold; to be niggardly of. Now *rare.* †*To scant out*: to dole out sparingly.

1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 10 This tree..whose fruite to none is scanted, in house or yet in feeld. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 81 What he hath scanted them in haire, hee hath giuen them in wit. 1599 — *Hen. V*, II. iv. 47 Doth like a Miser spoyle his Coat, with scanting A little Cloth. *c* 1603 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land & Sea* I. ii. (1655) 8 What age doth scant me In sprightly vigour, He make good in wealth. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 281 You haue obedience scanted. 1630 DAVENANT *Just Italian* v. i. H 3, Th'obedience which I scanted to his life, Vnto his memory I'le strictly pay. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 48 When Constantine became Christian, he so fell in love with the Clergy, that he let them be Judges of all things, but that continued not above three or four Years,..and then..all Jurisdiction belonged to him, and he scanted them out as much as he pleased. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Myst. Mother* v. i. (1791) 74 Oft as they scant obedience to the church. 1846 BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) I. 392, I cannot undervalue my own treasure and so scant the only tribute of mere gratitude which is in my power to pay.

†6. *gen.* To confine within narrow bounds, deprive of free scope; to limit, restrict, hedge in.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 17 If my Father had not scanted me And hedg'd me by his wit to yeelde my selfe [etc.]. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 174 If Christ in Melchisedec, shall be so scanted, as to be tyed vnto onely Spoyles. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Effect. Faith* v. (1637) 248 Wee scant God according to our measure; we square Gods mercy according to our owne thoughts. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xlv. (1640) 455 Though there be no..imminent danger ..of inhibiting or scanting the liberty of the Gospel.

7. To treat slightingly or inadequately; to neglect, do less than justice to. Now *rare.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 268 And Heauen defend your good soules, that you thinke I will your serious and great businesse scant When she is with me. 1644 J. FARY *Gods Severity* (1645) 27 How are our devotions scanted and slubbered over? 1851 NEALE *Mediæval Hymns* 101 Letter held by, spirit scanted, Saw the Synagogue supplanted.

†8. *Naut.* In *passive*, of a ship: To be impeded by the 'scanting' of the wind. Cf. sense 2. *Obs.*

1555 (16 Oct.) *Admiralty Court* Exam. x, The Pellican being a myle..behind thother shipps was scanted with the wind.

Hence **Scanting** *vbl. sb.*

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1696 They sayled for certaine dayes with aforewind till it came upon the skanting. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. i, Your macerating of your body thus with cares and scantings of your dyet, and rest. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. *Heroic Plays* 3 b, And, therefore, in the scanting of his Images, and design, he comply'd not enough with the greatness and Majesty of an Heroick Poem. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Scanting*, the variation of the wind by which it becomes unfavourable to a ship's course, after having been *fair* or *large*. It is distinguished from a foul wind, as in the former a ship is still enabled to sail on her course, although her progress is considerably retarded.

Scanted (skæ'ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. SCANT *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb: Made scant or small, stinted, diminished, restricted, etc.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. A 4, And euery beast the forrest doth send forth, [shall] Bequeath her young ones to our scanted foode. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 67 While I to this hard house..returne, and force Their scanted curtesie. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 53 Wherein my Lord of Essex so wrought, by despising the number and quality of Rebels, that Norris was sent over with a scanted force. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.. Two Dreams* 112, I have no wit to shape in written rhymes A scanted tithe of this great joy they had.

†**Scantelize,** *v. Obs.* [f. SCANTLE *sb.* + -IZE. Cf. SCANDALIZE *v.*2] *trans.* To shorten, curtail.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iii. § 22. 18 By which account the great supposed antiquity of Brute, is now lessened by seuen hundred fiftie and two yeares; and the time so scantelized betwixt his and Cesars entrance, that two hundred forty six yeares onely remaine.

†**Scanten,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. SCANT *a.* + -EN 5.] *intr.* To wax scant, diminish.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 22 The diminishing of our victuals, which began to scanten. 1613 F. ROBARTES *Revenue Gosp.* 113 [They] will not be found so vnfaithfull, as to neglect their workes for the scantning of their temporatie hyre.

†**Scantillon.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 schauntillun, 3–4 scantliun, -lion, -lyoun, 3–5 -lyon, scantilon, 4 -iloun, 4–5 -ilone, -elon(e, -eloun, -ylloun, -il(l)ioun, 5 -ylyon, -ylone, -eleon, -ulon, skantulon, -yll3on, skanklyon(e, scanklyone, 5–6 scantlon, 7 scantillon. See also SCANTLING. [Aphetic f. OF. *escantillon, eschantillon* (mod. F. *échantillon*), of uncertain etymology. According to Hatz.-Darm., an alteration (influenced by *cantel* CANTLE) of **esc(h)andillon*, related to Pr. *escandilh* gauge, It. *scandaglio* sounding-line; commonly regarded as f. L. *scandĕre* to climb, to SCAN.]

1. A tool used by masons and carpenters for measuring the thickness of anything; a gauge.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 325 Ber wiþ þe squire and schauntillun, Also þu were a gud Mascun. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2231 And do we wel and make a toure, Wit suire and scantilon [*Gött.* scantlion, *Trin.* scanteloun] sa euen, þat may reche heghur þan heuen. *Ibid.* 8775 þe king did cast wit scantlium [*Gött.* scantlyon, *Fairf.* scantilioun, *Trin.* scanteloun], And did mak al þe timber bun. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7064 Though it were of no vounde stone Wrought with squyre and scantilone. 15.. *Debate Carpenter's Tools* 107 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 83 Soft, ser, seyd the skantyll3on.

2. Dimension, measured size; in carpenters' and masons' work chiefly sectional dimension, thickness.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxv, þen shulde þe lymmer go þeder as þe hert yede in, and take þe scantelon of þe trace, þe whiche he shulde kutte of his roddes ende, and ley it in þe talon of þe trace. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282, iij sengulere Principalls..in Scantlyon accordyng to the Principalls. *a* 1523 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxi. 154 Theyse .ii. storyes..occupy in Frenshe, of leuys of great Scanteleon ouer .lxiiii.

3. ? A stick cut to record a certain measurement.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxv, Ley it in þe talon of þe trace þer as he yede in hardest grounde euen in þe botome þerof, so þat þe scanteloun vnneth touche at neiþer ende þe erth. And þat done, he shulde hewe a bough of grene leues and ley it þer as þe hert yede in and kutte an oþer scantelon þer after to take to þe hunter.

4. A strip or piece serving as a specimen; a sample.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 492 My master bout of Barthelmew Syates a short goune clothe of cremysen velvet...And a short goune clothe of tawny velvet...And the said Barthelmew hathe it to kepe, and my master hathe sealed it at bothe endes, and take a scantylone of eche of them. 1530 PALSGR. 265/2 Scantlon of a clothe, *eschantillon.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 403 This booke, wherein their words are gathered, and comprehended together by themselves, as the verie scantillons (as I may so say) and seeds extracted a part from their lives.

Scantily (skæ'ntili), *adv.* [f. SCANTY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a scanty manner or measure.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 5 That nourishment which their vegetable food so scantily supplies. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, Though more scantily attired than she might have been, she was dressed with perfect neatness. 1897 D. LYALL in *Brit. Wkly.* 7 Jan. 214/5, I knew nothing but my medical work—and that but scantily.

Scantiness (skæ'ntinĕs). [f. SCANTY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being scanty.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 571 Considdering that victualis ar cariit furth of this realme be marchantis and utheris..to the greit incres of derth and skantines. *a* 1695 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* III. [IV.] iii. Wks. 1718 I. 673 Such is the Scantiness of Sensual Goods, that we not being able to content our selves with any one of them, are fain [etc.]. 1745 *Life Bamfylde-Moore Carew* 71 The..frugal Way of Life to which the Scantiness of their Pay obliges those Military Gentlemen to live. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 198 The too frequent use of such words tends to breed a suspicion, that one labours under a scantiness of ideas. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* I, Miss Tox's dress,..had a certain character of angularity and scantiness. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Good Men* II. x. 253 The scantiness of manuscript authority under which the text..labours.

†**Scanting,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. SCANT *v.* + -ING 2.] Inclined to be sparing or niggardly; chary in giving or bestowing.

1613 *Uncasing of Machiav.* 22 At such a time of care friends are scantitig. 1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harv. Home* iv. 25 Gods hand in pouring forth will not be scanting.

Hence † **Sca·ntingly** *adv.*

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 261 Scantingly, it should seeme, the Lord had distributed to these poore Artisans .. the good things of this life. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wills* (1662) III. 148 Richard Smart..but once, and that scentingly [? *read* scantingly] mentioned by Mr. Fox.

Sca·ntity. *rare.* [irreg. f. SCANT *a.* + -ITY, perh. after *quantity*.] Scantiness; scarceness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* P 357, I sey nat that honestitee in clothynge of man or womman is vncouenable, but certes the superfluitee or disordinat scantitee [*v.rr.* skantite(e, scantite] of clothynge is repreuable. 1550–3 *Decaye Eng.* in S. Fish *Supplic. Beggers* (1871) 95 Shepe & shepemasters doeth cause skantyte of corne. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* III. iv. 225/2 Such is the scantitie of them here in England, in comparison of the plentie that is to be seene in other countries. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Paroch. Serm.* IV. xv. 265 At least there are cases where this wavering of mind does arise from scantiness of prayer; and if so, it is worth a man's considering..whether this scantity be not perchance the true reason of such infirmities in his own case.

Sca·ntle, *sb.* Also 6 **skantell.** [? f. SCANTLE *v.*]

1. = SCANTLET 1, SCANTLING *sb.* 2 b.

c 1525 *Contract* in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 43 All manr of tymber, hewyn and sawyn, of all manner of skantells, yt shall be nedeful and redy to ye worke.

2. A small piece or portion, a scantling.

In 1596 'scantle' of the Qq. is perh. simply an error for 'cantle', the reading of the Ff.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 100 (1st Qo.) See how this riuer comes me cranking in, And cuts me from the best of all my land, A huge halfe moon, a monstrous scantle out. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* vii. 194 The future cannot be confined to so short a scantle.

3. *Slate-making.* See quots. (two distinct senses).

1850 OGILVIE, *Scantle*, among slaters, a gauge by which slates are regulated to their proper length. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 15 There are, in addition to these 'size slate'..a small, irregular sort, called 'scantle', made of pieces too small to make 'size slate'. This last kind is in great request in west Cornwall, and forms a very strong roof. ..All scantle is cut by boys. 1887 *Dict. Arch. Publ. Soc., Scantle*, a gauge for regulating the proper length of slates. 'Scantle slates' are squared slates as opposed to rag slates.

† **Sca·ntle,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **skantle,** 7 **scantel.** [? dimin. of SCANT *v.*: see -LE 3. In sense 3 perh. a back-formation from SCANTLING.]

1. *trans.* To give scant provision to, stint, put on short allowance; = SCANT *v.* 3.

1581 RICH *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 184 There to be fedd with bread and water, (and yet to be scantled with suche short allowance, as it was not able to suffice nature). 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* 220 Besides, you should be sometimes so scantled, for want of subjects, that [etc.].

b. with a thing as subject: To be wanting to, fail to supply. Cf. SCANT *v.* 3 d.

1641 BRATHWAIT *Turtle's Triumph* 15 Time would sooner faile me, then this subject scantle me.

2. To make scant or small; to diminish, cut down, curtail; to limit, restrict.

1596 HARINGTON *Ulysses vpon Ajax* B 7 b, Loosing his repose, and scantling his repaste. 1596 LODGE *Wit's Miserie* 14 The chines of Beefe in great houses are scantled to buie chains of gold. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xii. § 7. 275 Vortiporus..succeeded him in the Kingdome of the Britains, which then was much scantled by the intrusions of the Saxons. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 40 Enlarged mercies must not be cooped up, or scantled.

b. To narrow the meaning or application of.

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* v. 56, I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance [etc.]: which is not to be scantled by conceiving it onely of the calling of the Gentiles to the communion of his Church. *Ibid.* 65 This is not to be so scantled, as if there were no more influence from Kings upon the Church but by honour and riches.

3. To adjust to a required measure; to make proportionate *to*.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 110–111 We are not to expect a like exactnesse and accurate handling in all passages. But it sufficeth to be scantled according to the Subject. 1625 J. ROBINSON *Ess.* iii. (1638) 18 How graciously our wise and good God provides for our slipperie state, in scantling his promise of good things of that kinde to our Spirituall skill, and care of using them. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 62 The Knee being scantled to suit the Stem as far as 'tis join'd to it.

4. To shorten (sail); similarly of a bird, to draw in (its wings). Cf. SCANDALIZE *v.*[2]

a 1592 LODGE & GREENE *Looking-glass* (1598) F 2 b, Then scantled we our sailes with speedie hands. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* in *Muses Elis.* 100 The soaring Kyte there scantled his large wings.

5. To parcel *out*.

1749 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 9 Oct., The Pope's..territories ..will, most undoubtedly, within a century, be scantled out among the great Powers, who have now a footing in Italy.

6. *intr.* Of wind: To become 'scant'. (But app. here taken to mean 'to become light'.)

1627 DRAYTON *Moon-calf* in *Agincourt*, etc. 173 She could sell windes to any one that would,..Which euer as the Seafarer vndid They rose or scantled, as his Sayles would driue, To the same Port whereas he would ariue.

Hence † **Sca·ntled** *ppl. a.*, made scant, limited.

1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 1294 This small Portion of my scantled Store! 1622 — *Poly-olb.* xxiv. 12 [Welland] in her scantled banks, though wandring long inclos'd. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 33 This was their pittance, and scantled allowance in those dayes.

† **Sca·ntlet.** *Obs.* Also 6 **scanlot.** [? f. SCANTLE *sb.* + -ET; or f. SCANTLING by substitution of the suffix -LET for *-ling*.]

1. Prescribed size, scantling.

1502–3 (4 Jan.) *Office of Augment.* Miscell. Bk. xxxvi. No. 146, iiij^o. M^l. of goode lawfull & sufficiant breke [= bricks] & thurgh & suerly to be brent and after the Scanlot of ix ynches & a halfe of lengthe large & in brede & thyknes accordynge to the same lengthe.

2. ? A limit, boundary.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Ystordyn* ['a trigger in bowling; a mark to jump from' (Owen Pugh)], scantlet.

3. A limited quantity, small portion.

a 1642 SUCKLING *Lett. to Sev. Persons of Honor* (1659) 9, I have been something curious to consider the scantlet of ground that angry Monsieur would have had in. [Allusion to Shaks.: see quot. 1596, SCANTLE *sb.* 1.] *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 226 As the World grew by that means fuller, so their Lives were successively reduced to a shorter scantlet, till they came to that ordinary Age..which now they have.

Scantling (skæ·ntlin), *sb.* Also 6–7 **scantlin, skantling, 7 scantelinge.** [Etymologizing alteration of SCANTILLON, after -LING[1]. The development of some of the senses appears to have been influenced by association with SCANT *a.*]

† 1. A builder's or carpenter's measuring-rod. Cf. SCANTILLON 1. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xvii. 27 Whiche sqwyre shall sqware me, a scantlin well bent, For a right rewle, to show me innocent.

† b. *fig.* A rule or standard of measurement or estimation.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 156 That nothing in al the Worlde is made of nought,..is a measuring of the builder and his building by one rule or skantling. 1678 *Lively Oracles* iii. § 19. 269 To mesure immensity and omnipotence by our narrow scantling.

2. Measured or prescribed size, dimensions, or calibre. † a. with reference to material objects generally.

1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 215 They shall neither send nor bring into the Court..any Pike of less scantling than eighteen inches long. 1588 *Acts Privy Council* (1897) XVI. 171 Provyde bullettes of all scantelins to be sent to the Lord Admirall, and two last of poulder. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 148 Dogs of a middle scantling beetwixt the first and the second. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 15 The water..keeps at one scantling, neither swelling higher nor decreasing. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 390 Having several holes of different Sizes fit for the scantlings of all fingers. 1708–9 PRIOR *The Mice* 100 A coat not of the smallest scantling. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Elm*, Truncheons of the Boughs cut to the Scantling of a Man's Arm.

b. *techn.* with reference to the measurement of timber and stone, and of ships or other vessels.

As applied to timber, the word usually denotes the sectional dimensions (thickness and breadth) of a beam etc., in contra-distinction to the length. The scantling of a block of stone is its measurement in all three dimensions. In Shipbuilding, used in *sing.* and *pl.* for the dimensions of the various parts of a vessel, regarded collectively.

1555 *Act* 2 & 3 *Philip & Mary*, c. 16 § 5 Any Wairye or Boate..which shall not bee..according to thold quantitie, scantlyng, thicknes of boorde, goodnes & good proportyon, heretofore had & used. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 605 That is the vsuall scantling for the thicknes of planke boord. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arber *Garner* III. 625 A Buss of thirty-five Last, that is, of seventy Tons, is of a very good and meet size or scantling, wherewith [etc.]. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 120 Forbidding any Man to cut down any Oak..unless it be of a certain Scantling. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 31 Young oaks and chestnuts of the same age and scantling. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 91 The harder the quality of the moorstone, the more exactly..it could be split to the size or scantling required. 1812 CAPT. CARDEN *Let.* 28 Oct. in *Examiner* (1813) 4 Jan. 6/2 The United States is built with the scantling of a seventy-four gun ship. 1829 P. NICHOLSON *Carp.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 235/1 In regard to squared stones the term [scantling] is applied to the three dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 6/2 The piles are from twelve to twenty-five feet long, and eight by six inches and a half scantling, shod with iron. 1874 POLLEN *Anc. & Mod. Furniture* Introd. 34 Veneers of well mottled wood or of precious wood, small in scantling, were glued on pine, cedar, &c., as a base. 1888 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/7 A fine twin screw steamship, built of steel to the same scantlings as if of iron. *a* 1895 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* vi. (1896) 196 Our armour-clads were on the scantling of line-of-battle ships, but with the addition of considerable beam or width.

† c. of immaterial things. In the 17th c. often, the measure or degree of (a person's) capacity or ability. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 94 If it can be so, that our Gentle-man before proposed, the scantling and measure of his liuing considered. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. xlix. 530 When..the apples shall be well prepared, and come to a good scantling of ripenes. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 144 The Angels behold what they can behold and see, and Archangels as much as they are capable of, each according vnto his owne measure and scantling. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 74 The Rochellers perceived by the scantling and grandure of this preparation, the natural issue could be no other than their ruine. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxli. 129 Though 'tis a Hard Matter to find out a Woman, even at the Best, that's of a Just Scantling for her Age, Person, Humour, and Fortune to make a Wife of. 1716 J. SHARPE *12th Serm.* 3 Oct., We then according to our scantlings return glory to Him when we serve those purposes He made us for. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 143 (1740) 307 We may propose the Extremes to shew the Scantling of the Author's false and inveterate Malice. 1756 *Monitor* No. 39 I. 381 There are many others, whose abilities are of the same scantling; that have large salaries too.

† d. *Of one* (or *a*) *scantling*: of the same size; hence, much alike, 'much of a muchness'. (*Of* is sometimes omitted.) *Obs.*

1551 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 337 My lord marcus' reward was delivered at Paris, worth 500 pound, my lord of Ely's 200, mr. Hobbies 150, the rest al about on scantling. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* I. i, Your Lordships wisedome and mine is much about a scantling then. 1679 ALSOP *Melius Inq.* Pref., That there can be No Unity hoped for,..nor peace maintained, unless all men be of a scantling in their judgments.

† e. *To take a scantling of*: to measure or estimate the size or amount of; hence, to judge of, estimate. So *to have a scantling of*. *Obs.*

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* I. iii. 15 By this now may a carefull Christian take some scantling of his own estate with God. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 655 If you take their scantling and length as they crooke a little, then are they about three foot long. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Cor.* vi. 11 We pour forth our selves in this floud of speech, that thereby ye may take a scantling of our over-abundant love to your souls. 1657 SANDERSON *Serm.* Pref. § 15 (1689) 74 From hence chiefly..we are to take our best scantling, whereby to judge what is, and what is not, to be esteemed Popery. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* ix. § 15. 154 We have not so just a scantling of our selves, as to know to a grain what will level the scales, and place us in the right mediocrity.

† 3. Limited measure, space, amount, etc.; a limit.

1597 BACON *Ess., Hon. & Reput.* (ad fin.), Such as exceede not this scantling [L. *qui non ultra hoc potes sunt*] to bee sollace to the Soueraigne and harmelesse to the people. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* II. lxvi. 414 The butterflies.. are forciblie kept within a narrow scantling, the pot it selfe being not wide, but narrow. 1627 HIERON *Wks.* II. 281 Wo to them that ayme at the cherishing of the people in a kind of formall Religion, and would haue none to exceede their owne Laodicean scantling! 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 2 Because it farre exceeded the scantling of their Poore Vnderstandings, and Vndertakings. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xx. (1653) 331 Which when they are too strictly swathed with Bands, reduce the Breast to so narrow a scantling as is apt to endanger..the life of Children. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1046 And setting all the Land on fire, To burn t' a Scantling, but no higher. 1691 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 74 But this certainly is to measure Truth by a wrong Standard, and to Circumscribe her by too narrow a Scantling.

† b. *spec.* in *Archery*, applied to the distance from the mark, within which a shot was not regarded as a miss. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1577–87 STANYHURST *Descr. Ireland* i. 11/2 If I may craue your patience till time you see me shoot my bolt, I hope you will not denie, but that as neere the pricke as you are, and as verie an hagler as I am, yet the scantling shall be mine. 1584 W. E[LDERTON] *Yorke, Yorke for my Monie* in Halliw. *Yorksh. Anthol.* (1851) 4 And then was shooting out of crye, And skantling at a handfull nie. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* xix. 72 b, Not suffering them to eate, til they haue shot neere the marke within a certein scantling. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lond.* (1662) II. 191 A poor Blew Cap..played so well thereon [*sc.* a fire-engine], that..he could hit within the scantling of a Shilling.

4. A portion, allotted quantity, allowance. *arch.*

1659 *Gentlem. Calling* VI. x. 432 Nor is their pride so affronted, as to be forgot in the distribution of their time, a good scantling of it is cut out to its use. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxi, The muleteer..thought not of to-morrow.., provided he got but his scantling of Burgundy. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 171 The practice of burying criminals alive, with a scantling of food by their side.

5. A small or scanty portion or amount, a modicum (of things material or immaterial).

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 412 *Ramentum*,..a fragment, remnant, scantling, or litle peece of marble, or other thing. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 537 The former hoofes of a horse being scraped, and the same fragmentes or scantlinges thereof being beaten in the duste. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* (1901) 24 One now resolved to sleep out that small scantling of time which is left him. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 4 Apr., I am really ashamed to send this scantling of paper by the post, over so many seas and mountains. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. p. iv, I cannot find about me the smallest scantling of veneration for your virtues. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* III. iv. 89 But a scantling of apples enriched the trees. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xi. (1872) III. 190 You shall get back your Lombardy,—all but a scantling which we fling to the Sardinian Majesty. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* i. 26 Some scantling of geological knowledge will be of advantage.

† b. An epitome, abridgement; also, a small remnant. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* To Rdr. (1880), The booke.. being but a pamphlet or skantling. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Auth. O. & N. Test.* I. 425 Velleius Paterculus..is an Epitomizer, a Scantling of an Historian. 1708 HUDSON in Hearne *Coll.* 3 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 123 Thetford..is nothing but ye poor scantling of an ancient spatious town.

† 6. A sample, pattern, specimen. Hence, a sketch, outline, rough draft. *Obs.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* Epist. 379 How Ovids scantlings with the whole true patterne doo agree. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 539 This is but a tast and scantling of those torments and punishments which are prepared and made ready for them in the world to come. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 341 For the successe (Although particular) shall giue a scantling Of good or bad. vnto the Generall. 1663 MARQ. WORCESTER (*title*) A Century of the Names and Scantlings of such Inventions, as at present I can call to mind to have tried and perfected, *a* 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. (1670) 82 And all the way long we saw such a continual Suburbs of stately Villas and Villages, that these scantlings made us in love with the whole Piece

it self, Genua. 1679 C. Nesse *Antid. agst. Popery* 104 To give but a scantling and landskip of some of them. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 108 Had you sent a Scantling of your Wit, You might have blam'd us, if it did not fit. 1704 Swift *Tale of Tub* xi. 201 This I have produced, as a Scantling of Jack's great Eloquence. 1838 T. Mitchell *Clouds of Aristoph.* 113 The slight tests to which Strepsiades is put in the verses following, are of course but a dramatic scantling of those probations to which candidates were often put before admission into the philosophic schools of antiquity.

7. *concr.* in technical use (see 2 b). **a.** A small beam or piece of wood; *spec.* one less than five inches square.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 42 The cutting of their Scantlings. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶ 1 The Compositer sends..for..good strong Wast-Paper, and cuts it into so many several Scantlins as the number of each Scantlin of his Boxes in his Case are. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4002/4 A Good quantity of..Oak Timber, fit to be cut for Planks and Scantlings for Shipping,..is to be sold. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 753 He that saw His patrimonial timber cast its leaf, Sells the last scantling, and transfers the price To some shrewd sharper. 1829 P. Nicholson *Carp.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 235/1 In the construction of naked flooring and roofing the small timbers which are used are called by the general name of scantlings. 1889 'Mark Twain' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* xxiii. 257 About two hundred yards off..we built a pen of scantlings.

b. *collect. sing.* Timber in the form of scantlings.

1794 Morse *Amer. Geog.* 520 Boards, scantling, staves, shingles. 1901 *Y. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* iii. 32 If it is decided to use scantling [for ladder-sides] the two pieces should be tapered from about 3½ in. by 2 in. at the bottom end.

c. A block or slice of stone of a fixed size; also *collect. sing.* stone cut into scantlings.

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 38/1 Whether square Stone, or uneven Scantlings. *Ibid.* II. 26/1 The method of cutting Marble into thin scantlings..scarce half an inch thick. *Ibid.* 41/2 The Ancients.., instead of panes of glass, made use of thin transparent scantlings of Alabaster. 1824 *Fowler Corr.* (MS.) 482 Account of stone..sawn into scantling at Quarry. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 622 The blocks [of slate]..are, by the application of wedges, reduced into layers, called scantlings, from four to nine inches in thickness, and of any required length and breadth. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* § 1799, § 1909.

8. (See quot.) Cf. Cantling 2.

1632 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 301 The making and layeing of all manner of beare Joysts Stillings and Scantlyngs for Vinteners, Brewhouses [etc.]. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Scantling*,..a trestle or horse in a cellar for holding casks on tap.

9. *attrib.*, as *scantling board, piece, prop*; **scantling stick** *Shipbuilding* (see quot. 1874).

1883 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 8/1, 150 Standards of Timber, consisting of deals, battens, *scantling boards. 1584 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 368 For ij *scantling peeces. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxi. (1856) 164 The *scantling props still stuck in the frozen soil. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 55 A stick is provided for each head and sirmark, and upon this stick are marked the mouldings of all the square body frames measured square to the surface at that head or sirmark. These sticks are known as *scantling or moulding sticks.

† Sca·ntling, *a. Obs.* [f. Scantling *sb.*]

1. Very small, insignificant in size or extent.

1632 Benlowes *Theoph.* I. xliv, Heav'ns Glorie to atchieve, what scantling Span Hath the frail Pilgrimage of Man! Which sets, when risen; ends, when it but now began. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Elegies* x. 30 How would some flood with ampler treasures blest, Disdainful view the scantling drops distil! 1788 Burns *Let. to Clarinda* 6 Mar. (Globe) 402 How little of that scanty measure, thou excell'st. 1836 Ld. St. Helens in *Croker Papers* (1884) 2 Nov., [The] King.. used to dispatch his solitary and scanty meal in a very short time. 1838 Lytton *Alice* III. i, Proud aristocrats began to recollect that a mushroom peerage was supported but by a scanty fortune. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* i, Since her early gladness in this best-loved boy, the harvests of her life had been scanty. 1907 A. Lang *Hist. Scotl.* IV. xviii. 465 Congregations were scanty.

2. Deficient in extent, compass, or size.

1701 Stanhope tr. *Augustine's Medit.* II. ii. 115 They proportion their Regard to Him according to their own Scanty Notions of His goodness toward them. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 128 ¶ 4 You appear to my Imagination more agreeable in a short scanty Petticoat, than the finest woman of Quality in her spreading farthingal. *a* 1721 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 264 This scanty road bears us not both together; And we must once divide, to part no more. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 9 Our Minds are narrow and scanty in their Capacities. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* III. iii. I. 129 They sailed from Harfleur in the scantiest craft that ever ventured for a crown. 1874 Whyte Melville *Uncle John* xiv. II. 95 Scanty trousers..and a forward set of the hat.

3. Existing or present in small or insufficient quantity; not abundant. †Of wind: = Scarce *a.* 1 b.

1674 Josselyn *Two Voy.* 196 The wind was scanty all along. 1705-6 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 107 My paper is scanty and time more so. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* VI. § 30 If our scanty experience were made the rule and measure of truth. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 304 He drives his flocks to pick the scanty blade. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 409 Breath very short, urine scanty. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 80 Wind scanty, but fair. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, I. 211 Forage and provisions beginning to grow scanty, and the winter approaching. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. (*init.*), Such a description, composed from scanty and dispersed materials, must necessarily be very imperfect. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 273 With regard to Worcestershire our knowledge is in one way still scantier, while in another it is much fuller. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 5/2 He pegged away, however, with his scanty dollars until he came into alliance with Jay Gould.

† 4. Parsimonious. Of soil: Yielding little. *Obs.*

a 1844 Campbell *Napoleon & Brit. Sailor* 65 Our sailor oft could scantly shift To find a dinner, plain and hearty. 1859 Tennyson *Marr. Geraint* 287 We hold a tourney here tomorrow morn, And there is scantly time for half the work.

† b. with superfluous negative. *Obs.*

1585 Parsons *Chr. Exerc.* I. viii. 87 For scantly, there is not a seuere saying of God..which commeth not now to his mind.

† 2. Sparingly; at little cost. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* ix. 8, I liff als skantlie as I can, & diligentlie I kepe all my merchandise.

3. In scant measure; inadequately; scantily. Also *rarely* † grudgingly.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 223 And where as the angels ar ther with reuerence..worshyppynge our holy sauyour These vnkynde caytyfs wyll scantly hym honour. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1058 For all the proverbs they perusit, Ze thocht them skantly skild. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iv. 6 He hath..spoke scantly of me. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* vii. (1640) 70 Indeed, God can doe nothing scantly, penuriously, singly. 1817 Keats *Sonn.* i, Cynthia is from her silken curtains peeping So scantly, that it seems her bridal night. 1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, Birth* xvi, Tables sprang up all over the lawn; Not furnish'd scantly or shabbily. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 50 On that ground, agreeably to the logic I have so scantly expounded.

b. Curtly. ? *rare.*

1884 Howells *Silas Lapham* (1892) I. 133 'How?' asked the Colonel scantly.

Scantness (skæ·ntnés). [f. Scant *a.* + -ness.]

1. The condition of being scant or insufficient in quantity.

c 1386 Chaucer *Parson's T.* ¶ 415 The synful costlewe array of clothynge, and namely in to muche superfluite, or elles in to desordinat scantnesse [*v. r.* skarsenesse]. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1243, I am so drad of monyes scantnesse, That myn hert is al makid of lightnesse. 1574 Dee in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 33 Considering your mervailous skantnes of leysor from very waighty matters. 1608 R. Dobson in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 124 As for the skantness of it, I know it is as full of stuffe as any gowne you haue..worn. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Stat. David II*, 45 There is great raritie, and skantnes within the Realme,..of silver. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 193 The miserable scantness of our capacities. 1684 Baxter *Twelve Arg.* i. 2 Tho the scantness of History..tell us not what words were then used. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* Introd. iii. 30 All scantness and scarceness, such as this lack of bread in the wilderness,..belonged not to man as his portion at the first.

† b. Penury, lack of comforts or necessaries.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxvi. 124 þai liffe with grete wrecchedness and scantness. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/2 Scantnesse, *parcitas, parcimonia.*

† c. = Scarcity 3. *Obs.*

1543 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 190 The grit dartht and skantnes in the contray.

† 2. Of the wind (cf. Scant *a.* 7). *Obs.*

1574 W. Bourne *Regiment for Sea* xix. (1577) 50 b, Tydes, currentes, or the scantnesse of the wynde, which may put the ship vnto the leewardes of his course.

Scanty (skæ·nti), *a.* [f. Scant *sb.* or *a.* + -y.]

1. Of a quantity, store, supply, or any collective unity: Meagre, slender, not ample or copious.

1660 Harrington *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. v. Wks. (1700) 379 Clemens says they were very few, their Assemblys privat, and very scanty things. 1668 Culpeper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* Man. III. i. 323 More plentiful or scanty influx of the Spirit. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und* III. v. § 8 The terms of our law..will hardly find words that answer them in the Spanish or Italian, no scanty languages. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XIX. 259 Me, in no scanty measure, thou excell'st. 1836 Ld. St. Helens in *Croker Papers* (1884) 2 Nov., [The] King.. used to dispatch his solitary and scanty meal in a very short time. 1838 Lytton *Alice* III. i, Proud aristocrats began to recollect that a mushroom peerage was supported but by a scanty fortune. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* i, Since her early gladness in this best-loved boy, the harvests of her life had been scanty. 1907 A. Lang *Hist. Scotl.* IV. xviii. 465 Congregations were scanty.

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† 4. Parsimonious. Of soil: Yielding little. *Obs.*

1692 Dryden *Eleonora* 105 She..Ascribed above their due to every one, Unjust and scanty to herself alone. 1794 Burke *Pref. to Brissot's Addr. Constituents* ¶ 21 He allows a space of time for the duration of these agitations: and least he should be thought rigid and too scanty in his measure, he thinks it may be long. 1796 Coleridge *Ode Depart. Yr.* ix, With..daily toil Soliciting for food my scanty soil.

Scap : see Scalp, Scape *v.*, Shape.

Scape (skēip), *sb.*[1] Also 4 schap, 4–6 skape. [Aphetic var. of Escape *sb.*[1]]

1. An act of escaping; = Escape *sb.*[1] *arch.* Now chiefly in *hairbreadth scape*, after Shakspere: see Hairbreadth. (Often written *'scape.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23730 All sal we rin into his rape, we wat þat þar mai li na scape. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4273 (Bodl. MS.), He hab ylore his foo..And bymeneþ his skape sore. *a* 1500 *Arnolde's Chron.* (1502) B ij, That the shereſs of london bee amerced for a scape of thefes at C. s. only. 1592 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* xiii. 48 You shall seldome see a Russe a traueller, except he be with some Ambassadour, or that he make a scape out of his Countrie. 1653 Dorothy Osborne *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 51 But *à propos* of Monsr. Smith what a scape has he made of my Lady Barbury. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* v. 29 To hold long subsistence seems but a scape in oblivion. 1739 G. Ogle *Gualtherus & Griselda* 77 How great our Scape, who never yet knew Man! 1897 *Church Quarterly* 11 The romantic scapes..of St. Athanasius gave birth to no literature of song and legend like the wanderings of Prince Charlie.

† 2. A transgression due to thoughtlessness; also, with different notion, a breaking out from moral restraint, an outrageous sin; often applied to a breach of chastity. Cf. Escape *sb.*[1] 7. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 3 He, wepynge hys dedis and reducyng to mynde the scapis of his yougth and ignorauncs. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 60 b, Maydens that haue made a scape are commonly called to bee nurses. *c* 1590 Grelne *Fr. Bacon* vii. 136 My Lord, pardon vs, we knew not what you were: But Courtiers may make greater scapes than these. 1592 — *Disput. Hee & Shee Conneycatchers* C 1 b, The old Croane..sayd the childe was hers, and so saued her daughters scape. 1599 Marston *Pygmal., Sat.* v, Slight scapes are whipt, but damned deeds are praised. *a* 1656 Hales *Golden Rem.* I. (1673) 91 Men are universally more apt from the errours and scapes of good men to draw apologies for their own. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 189 Then lay'st thy scapes on names ador'd, Apollo, Neptune, Jupiter, or Pan. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 560 One miscarriage, one scape in bad company, will not quite undo me.

† 3. An inadvertent mistake; *esp.* a slip of the tongue or a clerical error, a 'fault escaped'; = Escape *sb.*[1] 6. *Obs.*

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* To Rdr. ¶ 3 b, To consider better the ouersightes, and scapes of his former Booke. 1586 Hooker *Learned Disc.* § 39 (1612) 68 Let no man..thinke himselfe..alwaies freed from scapes and oversights in his speech. 1613 Sir E. Hoby *Counter-snarle* 33 Such scapes oftentimes happen, when the Author himselfe cannot attend the presse. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forf.* 11 Such As poyson all they see, foul all they touch, And on Mechanick Scapes forge Arts detraction. 1705 J. Blair in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 153 Involuntary Scapes of Transcription excepted.

† 4. *To let a scape*: to break wind. (See also Escape *sb.*[1] 4 b.) *Obs.*

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* N iv, I for my parte, through laughter, had almost let goe a skape, as Priapus did. 1577 Kendall *Flowers of Epigr.* 104 She would not misse her fistyng curre for any thyng: and why? Forsothe when so she letts a scape, she cries me, fie curre, fie. 1618 *Barneveli's Apol.* B 2 b, This is the language of dissimulation, with whom a scape passes for currant, vnder the name of coughing. 1682 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 584 To let a fart or let a scape.

† 5. *pl.* ? Grapes that have been left ungathered.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 667 In some Countries they also giue them [*sc.* swine] the scapes or refuse Grapes of Vintage.

6. = Scapement. Cf. Scape *v.*[2] and *scape-wheel.*

1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 312 Exactly like those of a common clock with the dead scape.

7. *Comb.*: **† scape-door,** a door through which to escape, a means of escape; **scape-spring,** a spring that is automatically liberated when its action is required; **scape-wheel,** = *escape-wheel.*

1607 Hieron *Defence* I. 44 To himselfe a *scapedoore to flie out at. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 512 Fig. 518 represents a side view of the *scape-spring which locks the wheel. 1822 Imison *Sci. & Art* I. 85 Thus the motion begun by the weight is transported to the *scape wheel. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 28/2 The scape-wheel tooth does not overtake the face of the pallet immediately.

Scape (skēip), *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *scāpus*, a. Gr. (Doric) *σκᾶπος* (Hesych.), cogn. w. *σκῆπτρον* Sceptre. Cf. F. *scape*, Sp. *escapo*. See also Scapus.]

1. *Arch.* The shaft of a column. (With reference to the alleged sense = Apophyge, see Escape *sb.*[2])

1663 Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 20 From the third part of their Scape, or lower part, upward. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Scape* or *Scapus*, the shaft of a column; also the little hollow, above or below, which connects the shaft with the base, or with the fillet under the astragal.

† 2. The tongue of a balance. *Obs.*

[So L. *scapus trutinæ* is explained by Cooper 1565; Lewis & Short render it 'beam'.]

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Justice* ii, The beam and scape Did like some tott'ring engine show.

3. *Bot.* A long flower-stalk rising directly from the root or rhizome; † *gen.*, a stem or stalk.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XIII. xi. I. 392 The scape or stalke

that ariseth from it hath three sides with three corners triangle-wise. 1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. (1794) 166 Ribwort Plantain has..the scape angular and twisted. 1824 J. Barnet in *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1826) VI. 152 The scapes are short, generally half the length of the leaf-stalk. 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 384 The scapes of many plants develop at a rapid rate.

attrib. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 32 Draba rupestris.. scape-leaf 1 or 0.

4. *Ornith.* (See quot.)

1872 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 2 A perfect feather consists of a main stem, or scape (*scapus*..), and a supplementary stem or aftershaft.

5. *Ent.* (See quots.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxxiii. III. 366 Scapus (the Scape). The first and in many cases the most conspicuous joint of the *Antennæ*. It includes the *Bulbus*. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 515 The scape, or first joint, by means of the bulb inosculates in the torulus, or is suspended to it. 1898 Packard *Text-bk. Entomol.* 57 In the more specialized forms it [the antenna] is divided into the *scape*, the *pedicel*, and a *flagellum* (or *clavola*).

Scape (skēip), *sb.*3 [Back-formation from Landscape.] A view of scenery of any kind, whether consisting of land, water, cloud, or anything else. Also as the second element of combs. formed in imitation of *landscape*, as Sea-scape, *cloud-scape*, and various nonce-words.

1773 G. White *Selborne, Let. to Barrington* 9 Dec., Mr. Ray..was so ravished with the prospect from Plumpton-plain, near Lewes, that he mentioned these scapes in his 'Wisdom of God in the Works of the Creation' with the utmost satisfaction. 1776 — *Let. to J. White* 9 Aug., He first of all sketches his scapes with a lead pencil. 1796 Charlotte Smith *Marchmont* IV. 339 My simile..brings me to remark on the landscape, or rather the prison-scape around me. 1853 Warter *Paroch. Fragments W. Tarring* 362 During the ten years I have lived hard by the Downs, I have never seen a single dotterel on their scapes, much less a trip of them. 1868 *Daily News* 3 Sept., Some of these cloud-scapes are extremely grand. 1885 [W. H. White] *Mark Rutherford's Deliv.* ii. (1892) 18 Some relief from the contemplation of the landscape or brick-scape. 1907 E. W. Coleridge *Christabel* 3 Here was one of those moon-scapes which the poet should depict in verse.

Scape (skēip), *v.*1 Forms: 3 scapie, 4 scap, skape, 4–5 skap, schap(e, 4–6 skape, 5 scappe, sckap, shape, skapp(e, 5–6 *Sc.* schaip, 6–7 scaipe, 9 *dial.* sceape, 4– scape. Also 4–6 *str. pa. t.* scope, skope, 4 skepe. [Aphetic var. of *Escape v.* Frequent in prose use till near the end of the 17th c.; subsequently only *arch.* and *poet.*, and often written '*scape*.]

1. = Escape *v.* in its various senses. **a.** *intr.*

c 1275 *Lay.* 826 Ne lete ȝe nanne cwicke scapie to felde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5009 For þar vs tok þe hei baili, To scap [*Gött.* schap, *Trin.* skape] wit gisel war we fain. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10667 For he ne shulde skape by þe weye, He dyd on hym, bondes for to leye. 13.. *Gosp. Nicod.* 240 (Add. MS.) Pilate saide: 'is þis he þat herode pursewed soo?' 'ȝha', þai saide, 'pardye, and ȝit he skappid hym fro'. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 155 Mony ladde þer forth-lep to laue & to kest, Scopen out þe scabel water, þat fayn scape wolde. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 141 Yf thou be gylty thou mayst not schape. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xlvii. 181 He was ryght wrooth and sory that she was scaped soo from hym. 1506 *Kal. Sheph.* (Sommer) 159 She shall be syke in the age of .v. yere she shallbe in daungere of dethe: and yf she skape she may leue tyll .xliij. yere. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* v. 18 One tytle of the lawe shall not scape tyll all be fulfilled. [So 1557 (Geneva).] 1540 *Cranmer's Bible*, 1 *Sam.* xiv. 41 Saul and Jonathas were caught, but the people skaped free. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 163 Thay fryit in furie that he schaipit quick. *c* 1630 Mure *Ps.* cxxxix. 7 Where from thy spirit shall I scaipe? Where from thy presence flee? 1634 Milton *Comus* 814 What, have you let the false enchanter scape? 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* Pref., How difficult it will be for any..to scape from being discover'd. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* lxxi. 70 In the case of a Battle, where the Soldier grows Every day less apprehensive of the Hazzard, by seeing so many People Scape. 1744 Armstrong *Art Preserv. Health* III. 583 Of many thousands few untainted 'scaped; Of those infected fewer 'scap'd alive. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 831 The croaking nuisance lurk'd in ev'ry nook; Nor palaces, nor even chambers, 'scap'd. 1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* I. 89 Lightning, scaped from its own proper place. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. iv, In hurry of the night, Scaped noteless, and without remark, Two strangers sought the Abbot's bark.

β. strong pa. t.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13541 Thus I skope fro the skathe with skyrme of my hondes. *Ibid.* 13616 Aschatus þen skepe furth with his skire wordis. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 257 So þat noþyng lafte saue þe kyng, þat vnneþe scope, and a ȝeong sonne of his wyfe. 1480 Caxton *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 534 But he scope fro hem in to his lordes place. 1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) II. 352 They scaled the bridge, which thothers perceyvyng, scope oute at thother ende therof. 1538 *Ibid.* III. 19 Your son Bartholomew scope then hapy, for he was with Aylmer.

b. *trans.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29260 Þe man..mai noght þis cursing scape. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7735 (Bodl. MS.), Myne honde ne skapeþ he neuermore. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 1151 Now is she scaped al hire auenture. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 295 No day schulde hym scape þat he nolde rede, write, oþer declare riȝtwisnesse. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2849, I see noo cause, for we shall do right wele And skape ther handes, doughte ye neuer a dele. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 223 For trewly I am so woundyrly seke I may nevyr schape this grett seknes. 1547 *Bk. of Marchauntes* b j, Nothynge scapeth them, but at their plasures [*sic*] they occupi it. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 37 b, It is sowed in April or later, in May, to scape the frostes. 1593 *Udall's Key of Holy Tongue* Note by Printer, The Typographical faultes, which perhaps haue scaped us. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 130, I maruelled to heare such a word scape him. 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xc, Ah doe not, when my heart hath scapte this sorrow Come in the rereward of a conquerd woe. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 93 (1699) 148 Courage in an ill-bred Man, has the Air, and scapes not the Opinion of Brutality. 1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 14 Dec., If Patrick had been at home, I should have 'scaped this; for I have taught him to deny me almost as well as Mr. Harley's porter. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 185 While we retrace with mem'ry's pointing wand,..The dangers we have 'scaped. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 345 Pray for him that he scape the doom of fire. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 75 Ye mounts Where I climb to 'scape my fellow.

2. The verb-stem occurs in objective combinations, as **scape-gallows**, one who has escaped the gallows though deserving it; so †*scape-Tyburn*; †**scape-sermon**, an excuse for not preaching a sermon. Also Scapegrace, Scapethrift.

1799 Washington *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 154 The *scape-gallowses of the large cities. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 520 The Whigs now support all the scape-graces, and sometimes scape-gallowses. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. xiii. 167 Thirdly, I believe that Mr. Curate was not provided, and that's enough at any time, for a *scape Sermon. 1602 F. Hering *Anat.* 4 *Scape-Tibornes, Dog-leeches, and such like baggage.

Scape (skēip), *v.*2 *Horology.* [Back-formation from Scapement.] *intr.* Of an escapement or one of its parts: To perform its function (in a certain manner).

1739 [see Escapement 2]. 1761 [see Dead *a.* 24 b]. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 141 The pallets 'scape' over three teeth of the wheel.

Scape (skēip), *int.* A conventional imitation of the cry of the snipe when flushed. Hence used *subst.* as a nickname for the snipe.

1862 G. H. Kingsley *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 380 The..half-frozen sedges in which one kills fiiend Scape at home. 1870 H. Stevenson *Birds Norf.* II. 324 Its warning cry of 'scape, scape' on rising attracted my notice. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 2/3 Sceape! Sceape! a sudden gleam of mottled grey Rising from nowhere wings its wizard flight.

Scapegoat (skēi·pgōut). [f. Soape *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + Goat.

App. invented by Tindale (1530) to express what he believed to be the literal meaning of Heb. עזאזל *ʿāzāzel*, occurring only in Lev. xvi. 8, 10, 26. (In verse 10 he renders: 'The goote on which the lotte fell to scape'.) The same interpretation is expressed by the Vulgate *caper emissarius* (whence the Fr. *bouc émissaire*), and by Coverdale's (1535) rendering 'the fre goate', but is now regarded as untenable. The word does not appear in the Revised Version of 1884, which has 'Azazel' (as a proper name) in the text, and 'dismissal' in the margin as an alternative rendering.]

1. In the Mosaic ritual of the Day of Atonement (Lev. xvi), that one of two goats that was chosen by lot to be sent alive into the wilderness, the sins of the people having been symbolically laid upon it, while the other was appointed to be sacrificed.

1530 Tindale *Lev.* xvi. 8 And Aaron cast lottes ouer the .ii. gootes: one lotte for the Lorde, and another for a scapegoote. (So 1537, 1539, 1560 (Geneva), 1568, 1611.) 1651 Hobbes *Leviathan* xii, Our Saviour Christs sufferings seem to be here [*sc.* in Lev. xvi] figured..: He was both the sacrificed Goat and the Scape Goat.

2. One who is blamed or punished for the sins of others. (So F. *bouc émissaire*.)

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. 204 Country-boys..are patient, too, and bear their fate as scape-goats, (for all sins whatsoever are laid as matters of course to their door, ..), with amazing resignation. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 416 He has been made the scape-goat for many of the sins both of other individuals and of the whole nation. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* v. lxxxviii. III. 193 The leaders of Tammany undertook to make a scapegoat of Conolly—the least respected and most unpopular of their number.

attrib. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* I. ii, A scape-goat marriage—all the sins of both The houses on mine head. 1895 J. Morley in *Daily News* 3 Dec. 3/2, I for one am not going to launch scapegoat Bills. I am not going to say this Bill or that Bill was wrong, and that, therefore, we deservedly lost the elections.

¶ The formation of the word has been imitated in nonce-combinations (chiefly jocular) in which the name of some other animal is substituted for 'goat' (cf. the quots.).

1768 H. Walpole *Let. to Earl of Hertford* 12 May, That scape-goose, Lord Halifax. 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 86 They have a scape-horse, analogous to the scape-goat of the Jews. 1831 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 286 To place himself in so prominent a position that he was noted for a scape-rat.

Scapegrace (skēi·pgrēis), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Scape *v.* + Grace *sb.*, the etymological notion being 'one who escapes the grace of God'. Cf. the older *scapethrift* and *want-grace*.] **A.** *sb.* A man or boy of reckless and disorderly habits; an incorrigible scamp. Often used playfully.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. ¶ 3 That scape-grace Leganez had incurred the penalty of the rod. 1819 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1839) IV. 294 Most of the Irish of that class are scapegraces—drink, steal, and lie like the devil. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. i, He..was the most charming young scapegrace in the army. 1897 Meredith *Amazing Marriage* I. xv. 168 Mention of her old scapegrace of a father lit her up again.

¶ Applied to a female. *rare.*

a 1847 Eliza Cook *Rory O'More* iii, Hebe, that teasing young scapegrace.

B. *adj.* That is a scapegrace; characteristic of a scapegrace.

1830 *Forrester* I. 202 A warrant, sir, to bind over your scapegrace friend there to keep the peace. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* II. 189 After a sort of scape-grace acquaintance with the maddest wag of London. 1856 Masson *Ess.* iv. 120 The scapegrace young earl.

Sca·pel. *Bot. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *scāpellus* (Lindley 1839), dim. of *scāpus* Scape *sb.*2] 'The caulicle, or neck formed between the root and cotyledon at the time of germination' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Scapelar, -eler, obs. forms of Scapular *sb.*

Scapelarie, -y, obs. ff. Scapulary.

Scapeless (skēi·plės), *a.*1 *Bot.* [f. Scape *sb.*2 + -less.] Destitute of a scape.

1828–32 in Webster.

Scapeless (skēi·plés), *a.*2 [f. Scape *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + -less.] Not to be escaped from; inevitable.

1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 164 My fate is fixed and scapeless. 1883 R. Bridges *Prometheus* 1227 The scapeless net spread in thy sight around thee.

Scapellar, scapelor, obs. ff. Scapular.

Scapelori, -y, -elry, obs. forms of Scapulary.

Scapement (skēi·pmĕnt). [Aphetic form of Escapement.] = Escapement 2.

1755 [see Escapement 2]. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 245 A Scapement, for the use of clock-makers. 1822 Scott *Nigel* ii, They..have no more regularity in them than a watch without a scapement. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 190/2 The mechanism by which these numbers are counted is technically called a scapement.

Scaper, obs. form of Shaper.

Sca·pethrift. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. Soape *v.* + Thrift.] A spendthrift.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 384 How, pyke-harnes, scapethryft! how, pike-harnes, how! 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 761 Howe be it, of Scape Thryfte your clokes smelleth musty. 1577–87 Holinshed *Hist. Scot.* 263/1 He gathered a power of wicked scapethrifts..burnt the towne [etc.]. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. i. 3 Scapethrifts, who have but the purse of a private man, yet will spend like a Prince. 1838 *Gentl. Mag.* CVIII. II. 71 A scapethrift laid his hand on his father's plough.

† **Sca·phage.** *Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. Gr. *σκάφ-os* act of digging + -age.] (See quot.)

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 Scaphage is the digging, deluing, and preparing of the Soile with Spades or other handie-tooles for the sowing, setting, planting, and propagating of..Plants, Trees, &c. [Hence 1688 in Holme *Armoury* III. 333/2, misspelt *Scaphiage*.]

Scaphander (skæfæ·ndəɹ). [ad. F. *scaphandre* (so named by La Chapelle, the inventor, 1775), f. Gr. *σκάφη* boat + *ἀνδρ-*, *ἀνήρ* man.] A cork belt used as a support in swimming.

1825 Clias *Gymnastics* 165 A third..follows behind..with the scaphander. [In recent Dicts. with erroneous explanation: a water-tight suit for a diver.]

Scaphe, variant of Scaf.

Scaphite (skæ·fəit). [ad. mod.L. *scaphītēs* (Parkinson 1804–11), f. Gr. *σκάφη* boat (with reference to the boat-shaped form of the shell): see -ite.] A cephalopod of the fossil genus *Scaphites*.

1822 Conybeare *Outl. Geol.* II. ii. § 9. 162 Turrilite. Scaphite [etc.]. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. i. 20 The Baculites, Hamites, Scaphites.

Scapho- (skæ·fo), comb. form of Gr. *σκάφη* boat, in many scientific terms (of which the most important will be found as Main words). **Scapho-calca·neal** *a.*, pertaining to the scaphoid and calcaneum (in recent Dicts.). **Scapho-cu·boid** *a.*, pertaining to the scaphoid and cuboid bones. **Scapho-cuneiform** *a.*, pertaining to the scaphoid and cuneiform bones. **Scapho·gnathite** [Gr. *γνάθος*], a flat oval plate in the gill chamber of fishes, which by movement promotes a constant flow of water through the gill; hence **Sca·phognathi·tic** *a.*, pertaining to a scaphognathite (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). **Scapho-lu·nar** *a.* [cf. Lunar B. 3], the epithet of a small bone in the carpus of some animals; also *elliptically*, as *sb.* **Sca·pho-trape·zium,** a bone in the carpus of the sloth tribe, corresponding to the scaphoid and the trapezium united.

1876 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 177 *Scapho-Cuboid Articulation. *Ibid.* 178 *Scapho-Cuneiform Articulation. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 104 The branchiæ..act mainly as the *scapho-gnathite does. 1854 R. Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 252 The..end of the *scapho-lunar bone. 1870 Flower *Osteol. Mammalia* xvi. 279 The first row consists of a scapho-lunar and a cuneiform. 1854 R. Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 246 The *scapho-trapezium is characteristic of the sloth-tribe.

‖ **Scaphocephalus** (skæfose·fāləs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *σκάφη* boat + *κεφαλή* head: after *hydrocephalus*.] 'Boat-shaped head'; a condition of the skull (caused by premature ossification of the sagittal suture preventing transverse development), in which the length greatly exceeds the breadth.

1865 Thurnam in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 247 In the Negro ..the more marked features of true scaphocephalus are more rarely seen.

Hence **Scaphocepha·lic, Scaphoce·phalous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to scaphocephalus; **Scaphoce·phalism, Scaphoce·phaly** = Scaphocephalus.

1863 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* I. i. ix. 236 Professor v. Baer

..proposes the term scaphocephalic to indicate the same boat-like head-form. 1888 *Amer. Naturalist* July 614 Scaphocephalism .. occurs from defective parietal bone formation. 1889 *Mayne's Med. Voc.* (ed. 6), Scaphocephalous. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 240 There are other types [of idiots] of less importance, such as the amaurotic, syphilitic, choreic, scaphocephalic [etc.]. 1901 *Nature* 12 Sept. 490/2 Two..papers..on deformed heads of living subjects; the one in a case of oxycephaly or acrocephaly and the other of scaphocephaly.

Scaphocerite (skæ·fŏsĕrəit). [f. Gr. *σκάφ-η* boat + *κέρ-as* horn + -ITE.] The third section of the antenna of an arthropod.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 314 Next, a basicerite, to the outer portion of which a flattened plate..here called the scaphocerite, is articulated. 1893 SILBBING *Crustacea* iv. 38 A thin plate, known as the antennal scale.., while those who love long words are privileged to call it the scaphocerite.

Scaphoid (skæ·foid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *scaphoīdēs*, a. Gr. *σκαφοειδής*, f. *σκάφ-η* boat: see -OID. Cf. F. *scaphoïde*.] **A.** *adj.* Shaped like a boat. Chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.* *Scaphoid bone* = B. *Scaphoid fossa*: the fossa of the helix of the ear. *Scaphoid tubercle*: the short process of the malleus.

1741 A. MONRO *Anatomy* (ed. 3) 51 The Ligaments stretching from the Heel-bone to the Scaphoid Bone. 1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 35 A small, oval, shallow depression, the scaphoid fossa. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 72 The hollow which should exist between the internal malleolus and the scaphoid tubercle was entirely obliterated. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 118 Where the lateral feathers slant upward from the lowermost central pair, like the sides of a boat from its keel, this is the scaphoid..or carinate.. tail. 1901 OSLER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 26 Peritonitis may occur..with an abdomen flat or even scaphoid.

B. *sb.* [Short for *scaphoid bone*; in mod.L. *scaphoides*.] The first proximal carpal bone in Mammalia, or the corresponding bone in the foot. See NAVICULAR A. 1.

1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 249 One inch in front of the malleolus you feel the projection of the scaphoid; the joint is one inch beyond it. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 151 A concavity on the radial side to receive a prominence of the scaphoid.

†**Scaphoi·dal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Formed as SCAPHOID + -AL.] Boat-shaped, hollowed out.

1681 WHARTON *Eclipses* Wks. (1683) 102 The Earth is not Cubical, nor Pyramidal, Scaphoidal, or otherwise Hollow, ..but on every side perfectly round.

Scapiform (skē·pifɔrm), *a.* [f. L. *scāp-us* SCAPE *sb.*² + -FORM.] Having the form of a SCAPE (in various senses).

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 338 Scapiform Iron Ore. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* 229 *Scapiform*, scape-like. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 232 *Scapiform*, ..resembling a scape, a stem wanting leaves.

Scapigerous (skăpi·dʒĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *scāp-us* SCAPE *sb.*² + -GEROUS.] Bearing a scape; having a stalk devoid of leaves.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 215 Taraxacum, Dandelion. Perennial, scapigerous herbs.

Scapiller, obs. form of SCAPULAR.

†**Sca·ping,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. SCAPE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the verb SCAPE; escaping.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. Pr. iv. (1868) 135 They wene that either the leve or the mowinge to don wikkednesse, or elles the scapinge withoute peyne, be weleful. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 59 It must be so, for þere is no remedie of scapyng fro tribulacion of euel men & sorowe, but þat þou suffre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 b, Fewe there be that gothe safely by this waye, but with great difficultye and hard scapynge.

Scaple, Scapler, obs. ff. SCAPPLE, SCAPULAR.

Scaplerie, -erye, -ory, obs. ff. SCAPULARY.

Scapolite (skæ·pŏləit). *Min.* [ad. G. *skapolith* (D'Andrada 1800), f. Gr. *σκᾶπο-s* rod (see SCAPE *sb.*²) + *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.] One of a group of minerals (including dipyre, ekebergite, marialite, etc.) composed of silicates of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

1802 T. THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* III. 480 Scapolite. 1879 RUTLEY *Study of Rocks* x. 111.

Scappe: see SCAB *sb.*, SCAPE *v.*, SHAPE, SKEP.

Scappel, obs. form of SCAPPLE *v.*

†**Scapperboiling,** *a. Obs.* ? Hotheaded.

1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 53 Who would trust such a Scapperboyling young Giddy-braind Coxcomb as I was?

Scappiller, obs. form of SCAPULAR *sb.*

†**Sca·pple,** *sb. Obs.* Also scaple. Anglicized form of SCAPULA.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 2 Some great bones haue no manifest hollownes, as the..Scapple bones. *Ibid.* 25 b *marg.*, The shoulder blades or scaple bones. *Ibid.*, The vse of yᵉ cartilage in yᵉ vniting of the shoulder to the scaple.

Scapple (skæ·p'l), *v.* Forms: (4 ? scorpil), 5–7 scaple, 8 scappel, 9– scapple. See also SCABBLE *v.*, SCALP *v.*³ [Aphetic a. OF. *escapeler*, *eschapeler* to dress timber.] *trans.* To reduce the faces of (a block of stone; †in 15th c. also of timber) to a plane surface without working them smooth.

1443 *Contract* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 386, xvj fote of Seuerant table scapled with poynts. 1479 W. WAYNFLETE ibid. 410 He..shalle dygge and reyse and scaple the best stone yn the same quarrey. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1538/1 And there was for this purpose alreadie perfectlie hewed of the same stone seuen thousand foot, and six thousand foot more was scapled. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* 88 They [many of the upright Stones] were scapled at the Quarries. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 113 The best way to get our stone tough scappelled, nearly to the shape I required. 1842 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 320/1 The face stones should be roughly squared on the beds and joints, or what is called in the North 'scappled' to the form of the curve. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Scapple*,..the term is now used exclusively (or nearly so) in reference to stone, but was formerly applied to timber also, and must have signified the barking of a tree, or, more probably, squaring it with the axe. 1849 E. DOBSON *Masonry & Stonecutting* 89 The block being roughly scappled to its shape. 1904 GRIFFITHS 50 *Years Public Life* xxii. 333 His brother, in a Portland Quarry, scappling a block of stone, presents a family likeness.

Hence **Sca·ppled** *ppl. a.* **Sca·ppling** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. (also *attrib.*); in dialectal use *concr.* in *pl.*, fragments of stone chipped off in scappling.

[1399 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 15 Pro scorpillyng lapidum.] 1473-4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 15 Item in hewinge and scapelynge of j elme viij d. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 107 The stone..had always been shipped off in..what is called rough scappelled blocks; to be sawn and fair wrought to the particular purposes, where wanted. 1890 *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLVII. 162 Of the tools it is clear the scappling hammer and small axe were the chief.

Also **Scapple-dress** *v. trans.*, in the same sense.

1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 30/1 All the front stones of the foundation were laid with a lewis of this kind, as well as the backing of squared stones, which were previously scapple-dressed at the quarry.

‖ **Scapula** (skæ·pĭŭlă). Pl. **scapulæ**. [L. *scapula*, in class. Latin only pl. *scapulæ* the shoulders, shoulder-blades. Cf. SCAPPLE *sb.*]

1. *Anat.* **a.** The shoulder-blade, blade-bone, or omoplate (in man and other animals).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 26 In the toppe of the shoulder blade, betwene the Processe *Acromion*, and the supreme part of *Scapula*. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* x. xxiii. (1631) 772 Of the muscles of the Shoulder-blade called Omoplata or Scapula. 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* I. viii. 72 The other wound under the Scapula was painful. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 380 When the scapula is meant to form a steady support for the humerus, its antagonist muscles are made to act with an equal force, or to moderate one another with the steadiness required. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 361 All that part of the back of the chest situated below the lower angle of the scapula.

†**b.** *Scapulæ of the nose* = mod.L. *scapulæ nasi*, 'the lateral portions of the nose' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii. (1653) 118 The Elegancy of the Scapula of the Nose,..and that beauty which so manifestly appears in the wings of the Nose.

2. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 369 *Scapula* (the Scapula). The second joint of the Brachium, answering to the Trochanter in the legs.

‖ **Scapulalgia** (skæpiŭlæ·ldʒiă). *Path.* Also anglicized **sca·pulalgy** (Mayne's *Med. Voc.*, 1889). [mod.L., f. SCAPULA + Gr. *-αλγία*, *ἄλγος* pain.]

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Scapulalgia*, arthralgia of the shoulder-joint. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 23 Feb. *Epitome* 29 Hysterical Scapulalgia.

Scapular (skæ·pĭŭlăr), *sb.* Forms: 5 scapelar, scapulare, 6 scap(e)ler, -uler, -iller, -ellar, skappler, 7, 9 scapulaire, 7 -air, 6–scapular. [ad. med.L. *scapulāre* (whence It. *scapulare*), f. *scapula* shoulder; for the formation cf. L. *collāre* COLLAR *sb.* and -AR. For the earlier forms in Eng. (and for F. *scapulaire*, whence some of the forms above), see SCAPULARY *sb.* (In senses 3 and 4 properly a distinct word, subst. use of SCAPULAR *a.*)]

1. *Eccl.* **a.** A short cloak covering the shoulders; prescribed by the Rule of St. Benedict to be worn by monks when engaged in manual labour, and adopted by certain religious orders as a part of their ordinary costume.

In later times often confounded with the cowl.

[*c* 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer 1885) 89 Hæbban hy eac mid to wyrcenne scapulare, þæt is gehwæde cugelan and slyflease.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 321/1 Scapulare. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson) O iij, Scapelar. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 324 Hange vp the scapler: the amys cowle and frocke Or other habyte of eche relygyon Vpon a tre clene dede or rottyn stocke. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* VII. iii. 134 The Chanons Clothyng was a white Cote, and a linnen rochet under a blacke Cope, with a Scapuler to couer their hed and shoulders. 1547 *Injunct. Visitors Windsor* ii, in Wordsw. *Tracts of Chem. Maydeston* 234 *note*, Wee require you..that all Prebendaries ..doe surcease from useing or wairing any blacke cope or Scapuler of Cloath above their surplises. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxii. 129 The Chaem was apparelled in a long Gown of violet Satin,..with a kind of Scapulair about his neck. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 297 We Housed ourselves Cap-a-pee under Felts,..with a Scapular to pull over our Heads and Face. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. ii, The rule that bid thee wear Dim veil and woollen scapulaire. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 808/1 His hands were clasped under his white scapular.

b. An article of devotion composed of two small squares of woollen cloth, fastened together by strings passing over the shoulders, worn as a badge of affiliation to the religious order which presents it.

1870 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 6 The old lady was working a scapular for a second youth who had gone to the front. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 821/2 There are four other scapulars [besides that of the Carmelites] used in the Church: that of the Trinity, of white linen with a red cross, given by the Trinitarians..; the Servite scapular of the Seven Dolours ..; that of the Immaculate Conception..given by the Theatines..; the red scapular of the Passion..given by the Vincentian Fathers.

attrib. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xv. (1872) 282 World-wide devotions as the rosary, and scapular-prayers.

†**c.** One who wears a scapular. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* iv. 211 in *Skelton's Wks.* II. 441/2 Some be Vitlers, Some be Scapelers, And some Cubiculers.

†**2.** *Surg.* A bandage passing over and around the shoulders to support other bandages, etc. upon the lower parts of the body. *Obs.*

1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* I. 161 Sometimes a bandage applied round the lower part of the belly, and supported with the Scapular is of singular service. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 109 Compresses, which were secured by a Napkin round the Body and the Scapular.

3. *Ornith.* [Elliptical for *scapular feather*: see SCAPULAR *a.* 2.] Any feather which grows from the *pterylæ humerales* or scapular region.

1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 440 The back, coverts of the wings, and scapulars, are black. 1884 J. H. GURNEY *Diurnal Birds Prey* 151 In No. 1 the scapulars had become slightly paler.

4. *Ent.* (See quots.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 378 *Scapularia* (the Scapulars). Two pieces, one on each side the *Medipectus*, which succeed the *Peristethium*, and lie between the mid-legs and the *Pteropega*, or wing-socket. *Ibid.* IV. 494 The South American species (*Goliath micans*, &c.) have not this projection of the scapulars.

Scapular (skæ·pĭŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *scapulāris*, f. L. *scapula*: see SCAPULA and -AR. Cf. SCAPULARY *a.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the scapula.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. ii. (1727) 286 The Viscera of the Belly counterpois'd with the Weight of the scapular Part, and that useful Cushion of Flesh behind. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 438/1 The scapular region is sometimes the seat of furuncular inflammation. 1848 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 5) I. 517 The scapular arteries. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 59 The scapular or humeral arch is suspended from the skull by the post-temporal.

2. *Ornith.* Applied to any feather which grows upon the *pterylæ humerales*.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 264/2 The Craker, or Sea-Pheasant..the scapular feathers are black. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 435 The scapular feathers black and white. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 16 The scapular feathers or scapulars.

3. *Ent.* Pertaining to the scapular in insects; see SCAPULAR *sb.* 4.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 379 *Spiracula Scapularia* (the Scapular Spiracles). Two spiracles observable, one in each scapular, in *Acrida laurifolia*, &c.

4. In names of birds: **scapular crow** = *scapulated raven* (*Corvus scapulatus*); **scapular wagtail** (see quot.).

1823 J. LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* VI. 336 Scapular Wagtail. *Yora scapularis.*

Scapulary (skæ·pĭŭlări), *sb.* Forms: 5 scapelori, 4 scapelry, chapolory, 5 scapelerey, scaplerie, -erye, -or(e)y, scapelarie, -ory, (kapelary), skaplorie, 5, 7 scapelary, scapularie, 6 skapellarye, 5– scapulary. [ad. med.L. *scapulārium*, a var. of *scapulāre* SCAPULAR *sb.* (the pl. *scapulāria* being common to the two sing. forms). Cf. F. *scapulaire*, Sp., Pg. *escapulario*. The confusion of the ending with L. *-ōrium*, -ORY, appears in the AF. *eschapeloyre* (J. de Garlandia, 12th c.), whence app. the 14th c. form *chapolory*.

The 15th c. form *kapelary*, if not a mere scribal error, may be compared with med.L. *capulāre*, *capulārium*, OF. *capillaire*, which seem to be etymologizing alterations of *scapulārium* (as if derived from *caput* head).]

1. *Eccl.* **a.** = SCAPULAR *sb.* 1.

[*a* 1030 *Rule St. Benet* lv. (E. E. T. S.) 91 Culam on wintre þicce on sumere þinne oððe ealdnesse & scapularian for weorcum.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* (Cleop.) 424 Inwiþ þe wanes ha muhe werie scapeloris hwen mantel ham heueged. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 287/330 Al bi-neoþe sat a frere in is scapelori swiþ, his hod i-drawe ouer is eiȝen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 672 With þat scho kest þe cule away & scapelry but delay. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 550 Þei schapen her chapolories & strecchen hem brode. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 69 Thou axist me, Jacke, of my grete hood, what that it meneth, my scapelarie and my wide cope, and the knottide girdil. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 341 He doffid his cowle & did on his skaplorie, and so he dyed. *c* 1474 *Inventory* in *Paston Lett.* III. 410 Item, a scapelerey with an hodde. *c* 1485 *Frere & Boy* in *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 56 The bramblys..rent hys [the friar's] kyrtyll and his kapelary, And all hys other wede. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5858 Gyf ȝe tuk the Skapellarye, That ȝe mycht leif more plesandlye. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2282 The Commissary of the Inquisition..put on him the Habit of Penance, which is a Yellow Scapulary with a Red Cross, before and behind. 1875 W. MᶜILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 87 They [*sc.* Cistercian monks] wore white robes with black scapularies.

b. = SCAPULAR *sb.* 1 b.

1674 BREVINT *Saul & Sam.* xiii. 277 The Badg it [*sc.* this Confraternity] gives which is call'd the Holy Scapulary, is made of two small Pieces of woollen Stuff [etc.]. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxii. 228 They [*sc.* indulgences] are also affixed to..Rosaries and Scapularies. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* x. iii. III. 407 They found on his corpse the scapulary worn by devout catholics.

†**2.** *Anat.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* VIII. i. (1631) 533 The double Scapulary, or the veines of the shoulder-blade. 1668 WILKINS

Real Char. II. vi. § 1. 178 The upper Convexity of Breast and Back..Shoulder, Scapulary.

†**3.** *Surg.* = SCAPULAR *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* III. 427, I applied a large compress, and over all the napkin and scapulary. 1879 STORMONTH *Man. Sci. Terms, Scapulary*, a broad bandage with two flaps passed over the shoulders.

4. = SCAPULAR *sb.* 3.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 223 Those [feathers] which lie over the humerus are called 'scapulariæ', or scapularies. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 261 On the neck, the back, the shoulders, and the scapularies, the black hue is shot with bronze, green, and purple.

Scapulary (skæ·piźlări), *a.* In 6 scopelary. [ad. F. *scapulaire* and mod. L. *scapulāri-ius*, f. *scapula* : see SCAPULA and -ARY.]

†**1.** *Scapulary mantle*: a cloak covering the shoulders. *Obs.* [Cf. OF. *cote eschapulaire.*]

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 46 b, The kynge was in a scopelary mantel, and hatt of clothe of syluer.

2. = SCAPULAR *a.* 1.

1785 J. LUCAS in *Med. Commun.* II. 92 The canula was secured in the wound by a bandage, with scapulary straps. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* x. 150 The Heart is situated..between the two halves of the scapulary arch.

Scapulated (skæ·piźlēitĕd), *a.* [f. mod.L. *scapulāt-us* (see SCAPULA and -ATE[2]) + -ED[1].] *Scapulated Raven*: the book-name of *Corvus* (*Pterocorax*) *scapulatus* distinguished by a patch of pure white feathers upon the scapular region.

1869-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* I. 260 Throughout the whole of the Soudan and the lower parts of Abyssinia the Scapulated Raven is found living in pairs.

Scapulette (skæ·piźlet). *Zool.* Also **scapulet.** [a. G. *scapulette* (Haeckel) : see SCAPULA and -ETTE.] (See quots.)

1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXIII. 123 The smaller appendages to the oral cylinder are sixteen in number, and are known as the scapulettes or upper leaf-like appendages. 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.* etc., *Scapulet, Scapulette*, in biology, one of the leaf-like appendages of the manubrium of certain *Cnidaria.*

Scapulimancy (skæ·piźlimænsi). [Hybrid f. L. SCAPULA + -MANCY.] Divination by means of the cracks in a shoulder-blade put into the fire.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 112 Divination by a shoulder-blade, technically called scapulimancy or omoplatoscopy.

Hence **Scapulima·ntic** *a.*, pertaining to scapulimancy (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* Suppl. 1902).

Scapulo- (skæ·piźlo), used as combining form of L. *scapula*, the shoulder, in many scientific terms. **Scapulo-axi·llary** *a.*, **-bra·chial** *a.*, defining particular dorsal areas. **Scapulo-clavi·cular** *a.*, of or belonging to the scapula and the clavicle ; also *sb.*, the scapulo-clavicular joint. **Scapulo-co·racoid** *a.*, of or belonging to the scapula and the coracoid. **Scapulody·nia** [Gr. ὀδύνη pain], pain in the muscles of the shoulder. **Scapulo-hu·meral** *a.*, of or belonging to the scapula and the humerus. **Scapulo-ra·dial** *a.*, of or belonging to the scapula and the radius. **Scapulo-u·lnar** *a.*, of or belonging to the scapula and the ulnus. **Scapulo-ve·rtebral** *a.*, of or belonging to the scapula and the spine.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 865 *Scapulo-brachial or 3rd dorsal area...*Scapulo-axillary or 5th dorsal area. 1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 158 *Scapulo-Clavicular Articulation. The Scapulo-Clavicular is an arthrodial joint, formed between the outer extremity of the clavicle, and the upper edge of the acromian process of the scapula. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 210 The *scapulo-coracoid arch..is applied..over the anterior thoracic hæmal arches. 1870 FLOWER in *Jrnl. Anat.* May 242 Superior border, anterior in most animals, with scapulo-coracoid notch. 1866 FLINT *Princ. Med.* 835 Valleix entitles the affection here situated *scapulodynia. 1840 W. J. E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 114 The *scapulo-humeral articulation is an enarthrosis. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Scapulo-radial...*Scapulo-ulnar...*Scapulo-vertebral.

‖ **Scapus** (skē·pŏs). Pl. **scapi** (skē·pəi). [L. : see SCAPE *sb.*[2]]

1. *Arch.* = SCAPE *sb.*[2] 1. ? *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B iv b, Vpon the foote of the pillor, directly & vpright set Scapus,..the which Scapus, is the boddy of the pillor. 1598 HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* I. xxiv. 85 The Scapus or shafte with his base and capitel. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.*, etc. 139 The Rings..begirting the Scapus of a Column near the Apophyges. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. I. (1729) 20 The slender round Scapi of the Pillars of the Abbey-Church in Westminster.

†**2.** *Bot.* = SCAPE *sb.*[3] 3. *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Scapus*, the strait Stalk or Shaft of a Plant, standing upright like a Pillar or Column. 1761 EHRET *Ophrys* in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 81 These encompass a triquetrous scapus.

3. *Ornith.* = SCAPE *sb.*[2] 4.

1882 H. GADOW in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 420 Fig. 1..*s*, scapus or shaft. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect.* 95 It possesses a main stem or *scapus* composed of quite different proximal and distal portions.

†**4.** *Ent.* = SCAPE *sb.*[2] 5. *Obs.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 323 To begin with the first joint, or scapus.

Scar (skār), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-5 **skerre** (5 **sckerre**), **skarre**, 4-6 **skar**, 4-5, 7 **scarre**, 5 **skyrre**, 7 **scarr**, 7- **scar**, (8-9 *dial.* **skeer**, 9 *Sc.* **skair**). Also SCAUR. [App. a. ON. *sker* neut. (Da. *skjær*, Sw. *skär*) recorded only in the sense of a low reef in the sea, a SKERRY (cf. sense 3). Cf. Gael. *sgeir* a rock in the sea (from ON.), f. OTeut. **sker-* to cut : see SHEAR *v.*]

†**1.** A rock, crag. *Obs.*

13.. *St. Cristofer* 135 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 456 He loked abowte ; þane was he warre Of an ermytage vndir a skerre. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 99 Þe mount of Oreb is a partie of þe mounte of Synay,..but hit is harde to come þerto for hize rokkes and skarres [L. *propler scopulos præruptos*]. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xiv. 4 Scarris brokun bifore [Vulg. *scopuli prærupti*]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4865 Rochis & rogh stanes rokkis vnfaire, Scutis to þe scharpe schew sckerres a hundreth. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 206 For þer was non erþe to make a graue, he layde hit vndyr a honging skyrre. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 415 Ane fair castell standand on the se skar, Is callit now the castell of Dumbar Efter his name.

2. A lofty, steep face of rock upon a mountain-side ; a precipice, cliff.

1673 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 196 She and Jane Makepeace of New Ridly had trailed a horse of the said Geo. downe a great scarr. 1721 RAMSAY *Ode to the Ph——* i, O'er ilka cleugh, ilk scar, and slap. 1776 PENNANT *Tour in Scot.* II. 347 Wensley-dale, a beautiful and fertile vale.. in many parts cloathed with woods, surmounted by long ranges of scars, white rocks, smooth and precipitous in front, and perfectly even at their tops. 1833-4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 703/2 The magnificent ranges of scars which begird the hills of Derbyshire and Westmoreland. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. (Song), O sweet and far from cliff and scar The horns of Elfland faintly blowing ! 1888 HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 157 And in the silver dusk you hear, Reverberated from ciag and scar, Bold bugles blowing points of war.

3. A low or sunken rock in the sea ; a rocky tract at the bottom of the sea.

a 1712 HALYBURTON *Memoirs* ii. (1824) 74 We were in imminent danger of shipwreck on the scars of England. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106 My horse.. ran straight on for the cliffs above the Scar. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 6 A bank or 'scar' stretches from Kirkholm Point on the west side. 1882 J. B. BAKER *Hist. Scarborough* 329 The bottom [of the sea] from hence all the way to the edge of the Dogger Bank is a scaur.

4. The rough burnt-out cinder left in a furnace ; = CLINKER *sb.*[1] 3.

1852 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* 62 *Scars*, clinkers. 1893-4 *Northumbld. Gloss.*

5. *attrib.*, as **scar-limestone**, a carboniferous rock occurring in the Pennine Range.

1831 A. SEDGWICK in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1836) Ser. II. IV. 70 Great scar limestone.

Scar (skār), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5-7 **scarre**, 6 **scare**, 6-7 **skar(re**, 7 **scarr**, 4, 6- **scar.** [Prob. aphetic a. OF. *escare* (F. *escarre*, now written *eschare*), = Sp., Pg., It. *escara*, ad. late L. *eschara*, an ESCHAR or scab formed in the healing of a burn or wound, a. Gr. ἐσχάρα lit. 'hearth'. The Eng. sense has prob. been influenced by association with SCAR *sb.*[3]]

1. The trace of a healed wound, sore, or burn ; = CICATRIX 1.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxii. 22 If it is blynd, if it is brokun, if it hath a scar [Vulg. *cicatricem*]. (*Gloss in 5 MSS. c* 1420-30 : that is a notable fouleness dwellinge after the helinge of a wounde). 1530 PALSGR. 265/2 Scarre of a wounde, *cowsture..,trasse..,cicatrice.* 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Salisb.* xii, Of cured woundes beset with many a skarre. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 307 That wound neuer groweth to a skarre, which is not plyed with playsters. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. v, A scarre nobly got, Or a noble scarre, is a good liu'rie of honor. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Mil.* 63 The Warrior his deere skarres no more resounds, But seems to yeeld Christ hath the greater wounds. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. x. 87 At the Throat usually happen gross scarrs. 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* I. viii. 73 He presently stript himself of his shirt, and shewed the Doctor, who both see and felt their scars [1676 the Cicatrices] and replied they are well. *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 70 A great scar upon his Arm, which he told us was the mark of a wound. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Air i, I am a son of Mars, who have been in many wars And show my cuts and scars wherever I come. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. iv, His naked arms and legs, seamed o'er, The scars of frantic penance bore. 1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* viii. 216 If you had ever been wounded, there would be a scar left behind.

transf. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 430 As from the wing no scar the sky retains.

b. *fig.* A fault or blemish remaining as a trace of some former condition or resulting from some particular cause.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1590) 404 Let no proofe be brought for it, and neuer so much against it, yet stickes the scarre of suspition still. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 169 There is now no longer meanes to cover this skarre which dishonoureth the face of State. 1710 SACHEVERELL *Sp. Impeachment* 57 The Prosecution wou'd leave a Scar upon his good Name. 1820 SHELLEY *Fragm. Satire* 19 The leprous scars of callous Infamy. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 397 Another scar of this scepticism is the distrust in human virtue.

†c. In phrases *to bring, to draw, to cure to a scar*, to treat a wound until it cicatrizes ; to induce healing. Also *fig. Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 440/1 Penaunce.. plastereth and patcheth vp, and maketh muche woorke to cure the wound and bring it to a scarre. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxix. 57 The leaues..doth cure and heale olde woundes, that are harde to close or drawe to a Scarre. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 285 Bold Heart and Braue ! that hath already curbed his Passions and cured them to a skarre.

2. *Nat. Hist.* A mark or trace indicating the point of attachment of some structure that has been removed ; *Bot.* and *Conch.* = CICATRIX 2 and 3.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* (1796), *Hilum*...The external mark or scar of the umbilical chord on some seeds, where they adhere to the pericarp. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* xviii. § 2 I. 475 Scars of leaves small. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 97 The outside of the stem of a Fern is marked with a number of scars. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xlvi. (1875) 338 The 'foot'..is essentially a muscular organ,..its retractor muscles usually leaving distinct impressions or scars (the 'pedal impressions') in the interior of the shell.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scar-bearer* ; *scar-clad, -seamed* adjs. ; **scar-edge** = HILUM ; **scar-wort**, ? some species of *Lepidium.*

a 1701 SEDLEY *Tyrant of Crete* I. ii, Sure, he was *scar-bearer to some army. 1792 J. WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Ld. Macartney* 59 And lo ! The *scar-clad Veteran adores ! 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 576 Four out of the twenty with the *scar-edge up, after exhausting the nourishment stored in the cotyledons, perished in their attempts to make a successful growth. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. iii, There rose the *scar-seam'd Veteran's spear. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cccxvi. 588 Of Pepperwort or Dittander... There is a kinde hereof called *Scarewort, after the Greek name, either because it maketh a marke in the hand of him that shall hold it, or because it taketh away all manner of Scarres.

Scar (skār), *sb.*[3] [Perh. an altered form of SCARTH (a. ON. *skarð*), the loss of the *th* (ð) may have taken place in the plural : cf. *clo'es* (klōuz) for *clothes.* Cf. also ON. *skor* SCORE *sb.*]

†**1.** A crack, chink ; a cut, incision. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 20 And ek fulofte a litel Skar Upon a Banke, er men be war, Let in the Strem. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 5427 The tother [bow], hydouse and ryght blak,..Ful of knottys and of skarrys, The tymber is so ful of warrys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/2 Scarre, or brekynge, or ryvynge. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 712 (Arund.) Thei myght see light as it gan creepe Thurgh-oute the scaires. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 150 You must take your knife..cut or make an insition, or such a scar as you may put the arming wyer of your hook into it..and..draw out that wyer or arming of your hook at another scar neer to his tail.

2. A fragment, 'shard'. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see E.D.D. s. v. *Scard*).

1698 THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 311, I got also some Scars of broken Urns,..which are of the finest blew Clay I have seen.

Scar (skār), *sb.*[4] See also SCARE *sb.*[3], SCARO, [ad. L. *scarus.*] = SCARUS. Also *scar-fish.*

1748 tr. *Horace, Sat.* II. ii. (ed. 3) 117 Those who gorge and cloy themselves by over-eating, can relish neither Oysters, Scar, no, nor the Lagois itself. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Scar*, a fish of the Labrus kind. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 380 Zanzibar has a large import trade of dry and salt fish, principally shark and scar-fish.

Scar (skār), *a. Sc.* and *north.* (see E.D.D.) Also 5-6 **skar**, 6 **sker**, 8-9 **scaur.** [a. ON. *skiarr* (Norw. *skjerr*), whence *skirra* to SCARE.]

1. Shy, afraid ; scrupulous.

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 126 That daye Neptunus 'hid hym, lyke one sker. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* i. 211 Quhilkis ar no' skar to bar on far fra bawrdis. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 61 The vther sayis : 'thocht ze wes skar, Me think that now ze cum ouir nar'. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* iii, An' faith ! thou's neither lag nor lame, Nor blate nor scaur.

b. Of a horse : Shy, easily scared, restive. Of sheep : Wild. [So ON. *skiarr.*]

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 357 The cappill..is nought skeich, na ȝit sker, na scippis nought on syd. 1679 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* (1759) I. 59 The horse being scar, he twice threw him off, and so he broke his neck. 1714 in Shirreff *Agric. Shetld.* (1814) App. 61 That such as had scar sheep might be appointed to tame them.

†**2.** ? Easily provoked. [Cf. Norw. *skjerresinnad* (Aasen) in the same sense.] *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 301 Ye ar bot to skar, good sir abate.

Scar (skār), *v.* [f. SCAR *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To mark with a scar ; to disfigure by inflicting a wound.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 164 A certayne well learned phisytion of Ciuile, was scarred with lyghtnynge in the nyghte season. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 4 Yet Ile not shed her blood, Nor scarre that whiter skin of hers then Snow. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 32 One of the Balls went thro' my Hair, and the other scarr'd the side of my Neck. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 262 In the same design of barbarous ornaments, their faces were generally painted and scarred. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xli, She was scarred with the small-pox. 1852 MITCHELL *Dream Life* 219 The old maples are even now scarred with the rude cuts you gave them. 1884 *Punch* 13 Sept. 122/1 I'm..scarred with brambles from head to foot.

b. *transf.*

1597 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 100 But if the Soil be barren, only scar The Surface, and but lightly print the Share. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Crowned & Buried* xviii, I would that hostile fleets had scarred Torbay. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* x. (1894) 241 It is scarred and gashed by some of the ..gullies of the Dolomite mountains. 1908 *Outlook* 10 Oct. 460/2 Durham has been scarred and blackened by modern industrialism.

c. *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 81 Chastitie being once scarred is neuer salued.

2. a. *trans.* with *up.* To heal, cover with a scar. b. *intr.* with *over.* To heal ; to become covered with a scar as a sign of healing.

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 266 This Antilogie the Antapologer..would salue by a figure in Gram-

mar called Acyrologie, and would scarre vp the wound by an improprietie of speech. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. cix. 577 Wounds which were just beginning to scar over were reopened by the war of 1812.

Scar, obs. form of Scare *sb.* and *v.*, Shear.

Scarab (skæ·rĭăb). Also 6 scarabb(e, 6–7 scarabe, 7 scarrab, -ubb. [ad. F. *scarabée*, Scarabee (= Pr. *escaravai*, Sp. *escarabajo*, Pg. *escarabeo*, *scaraveo*, also dim. *escaravelho*, It. *scarabeo*, also *scarafaggio*), ad. L. *scarabæus*, Scarabæus. Cf. Gr. κάραβος, dim. καράβιον, also κάραβις, horned beetle, stag-beetle, also sea crayfish.]

1. In early use, a beetle of any kind (chiefly referred to as supposed to be bred in and to feed upon dung). Now *rare* exc. as applied to the scarabæid beetle, *Ateuchus sacer*, reverenced by the ancient Egyptians (cf. sense 2).

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 19 The *Scarabe* flies ouer many a sweete flower, and lightes in a cowshard. 1615 Markham *Pleas. Princ.* ii. (1635) 15 A hollow Cane in which he may put them [Maggots, etc.], and Scarrabs. 1681 in *Phil. Collect.* XII. 54 A large Scarabe, I found among Goods brought from the Indies. 1776 G. White *Selborne, To Barrington* 3 Apr., This stomach was..stuffed..with ..various insects, such as small scarabs, spiders, and dragon-flies. 1845 Browning *Glove* 34 An Arab As glossy and black as a scarab. 1904 Budge *3rd & 4th Egypt. Rooms Brit. Mus.* 187 A deceased king is said to have entered the boat of the Sun in the form of the scarab.

attrib. 1582 Lyly *To Author* in *T. Watson's Poems* (Arb.) 29 Not vnlike vnto.. the Scarab flies, which enter into the roote and neuer touch the rinde.

†b. *transf.* and *fig.* esp. as a term of abuse for a man. *Obs.*

c 1600 *Distr. Emperor* II. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 195 But be assurd I am no scarabb for a castrells breakfast. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* IV. vii, They are the moths, and scarabes of a state. 1610 — *Alch.* I. i, *Fac.* You might talke softlier, raskall. *Sub.* No, you scarabe, I'll thunder you, in peeces. 1676 Durfey *Madam Fickle* II. i. (1677) 11 Must a Man of honour wait your leisure, you Dog, and miss his necessary diversion, through the negligence of such a Scarab.

2. *Antiq.* A gem (of carnelian, emerald, obsidian, etc.) cut in the form of a beetle (*scarabæus*), having on the flat under-side a design in intaglio.

Scarabs were worn either as signet-rings or attached on a chain hung round the neck. They were common among the Egyptians, Etruscans, and the peoples of Western Asia.

1898 A. S. Murray in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 640/2 But excepting the form there is singularly little in common between the scarabs of Etruria and of Egypt. 1900 Petrie *Dendereh* 7 From a scarab found in this tomb it is probably of the XIIth Dynasty.

Scarabæan (skærăbī·ăn), *a. rare.* Also **scarabean.** [f. Scarabæ-us + -an.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a scarabæus or scarab.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. § 1. 227 As the Scarabean Flea, or Wag-taile, that skips from place to place. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 404 On the opposite face is the same boat and globe, without the scarabæan symbol. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi. (1880) 231 Folding up its wings [it] resumes its scarabean appearance.

Scarabæid (skærăbī·id), *a.* and *sb. Ent.* [f. mod.L. *scarabæid-æ* (Leach 1817), f. L. *scarabæus*: see Scarabæus and -id.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Scarabæidæ*, a large family of lamellicorn beetles, including cockchafers, stag-beetles, dung-beetles, etc. **b.** *sb.* A scarabæid beetle. So **Scarabæ·idan,** a beetle of the family *Scarabæidæ*. **Scarabæ·idoid** *a.*, resembling a scarabæid; used by C. V. Riley to denote the third stage in the larval development of hypermetamorphic beetles, as oil-beetles (*Meloidæ*). **Scarabæ·idous** *a.* = Scarabæid *a.*

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Scarabæidans.* 1884 *Science* 1 Feb. 127/2 The ordinary hairs of scarabaeidous beetles. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Scarabæid* [*a.* and *sb.*]. 1898 Packard *Text-bk. Entomol.* 692 This Riley denominates the scarabæidoid stage of the second larva.

Scarabæ·ist. Also scarabe(e)ist. [f. Scarabæus + -ist.] One who studies the *Scarabæidæ*.

See quot. 1872; in allusion to this passage the word is sometimes used derisively for a narrow specialist.

1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii, 'I suppose you are an entomologist?'..'Not quite so ambitious as that, sir... I am often spoken of as a Coleopterist,..but I have no right to so comprehensive a name...Call me a Scarabeeist if you will.' 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Mar. 380/1 If only it can convince the 'scarabæist' that there are realms of wonder and of interest beyond the limits of his own domain.

Scarabæoid (skærăbī·oid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Scarabæus + -oid.] **A.** *adj.* **a.** *Ent.* = *Scarabæidoid* (Cent. Dict.). **b.** *Antiq.* Resembling a scarab.

1889 *Athenæum* 11 May 602/3 A collection of early Greek scarabæoid gems.

B. *sb.* **a.** *Ent.* = Scarabæid *sb.* (1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*). **b.** *Antiq.* (See quot. 1887.)

1887 Amelia B. Edwards tr. *Maspero's Egypt. Archæol.* v. 242 Others [*sc.* scarabæi] again but vaguely recall the form of the insect, and are called scarabæoids. 1888 *Athenæum* 16 June 765/1 The collection of Phœnician scarabs and scarabæoids of hard stones is large and curious.

‖ **Scarabæus** (skærăbī·ŭs). Pl. **scarabæi** (-bī·əi). Also 6, 7–9 **-beus.** [L.: see Scarab.]

1. *Ent.* A beetle of the genus *Scarabæus*, formerly a very large genus corresponding to some extent with the modern family *Scarabæidæ*; now an Old World genus (Linnæus 1767) of lamellicorn beetles typical of the *Scarabæidæ* (see Scarabæid). Sometimes used loosely = Scarabæid *sb.*

[1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 209 Somme thynges goe in to other kyndes by corrupcion, as bees of roten calfes, and vermyn callede scarabei [L. *scarabæi*] of corrupte horses.] 1664 Hubert *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 39 A great Scarabeus of the Amazons. *Ibid.* 41 A little brown Scarabeus of East India. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* IV. iv. 112 To signify the Sun, they sometimes painted a Hawk,..sometimes a Scarabæus with a round Ball in its Claws. 1876 *Van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* viii. 167 The larva of the large scarabæus (*Oryctes nasicornis*), which is found in tan.

2. *Antiq.* = Scarab 2.

1778 *Tassie's Catal. Impress. Gems* 4 Reverse of Scarabeus. 1860 C. W. King *Antique Gems* 123 This manner of mounting the scarabeus was often used by the Egyptians. *Ibid.*, Some early Etruscan scarabei. 1886 *Guide Exhib. Galleries Brit. Mus.* 54 Agate scarabæus...Inscribed in Phœnician with the name Yesha-el.

Scarabean, variant of Scarabæan *a.*

Scarabee (skæ·răbī). *arch.* Also (9 scaribee), *pl.* 6–7 **scarabies.** [a. F. *scarabée*: see Scarab.] = Scarab 1.

1591 Spenser *Vis. Worlds Vanitie* iv, The kingly Bird, that beares Joves thunder-clap, One day did scorne the simple Scarabee. 1599 Drayton *Idea* No. 31 Vnto my pitch no common iudgement flies, I scorne all earthlie dung-bred scarabies. 1665 Needham *Med. Medicinæ* 197 Horses generate Wasps and Scarabees. 1820 Shelley *Œdipus* I. 157 The beast Has a loud trumpet like the scarabee.

attrib. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xx, Little animals of the scaribee tribe, denominated weevils.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* = Scarab 1 b.

1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 102 Let mee vnrippe my sorrowes, that my brest May void such Scarabees, that vse to sit Vpon each vlcer. 1677 *and Packet of Adv. to Men of Shaftesbury* 15 Some few Scarabees of the Law.

Scarabeus, variant of Scarabæus.

Scaraboid (skæ·răboid), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Scarab + -oid. Cf. Gr. καραβοειδής, also καραβώδης like a κάραβος (see Scarab).] **A.** *sb.*

1. *Antiq.* = Scarabæoid *sb.* b.

1879 A. S. Murray in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 137/1 Four porcelain scaraboids from Camirus. 1886 *Guide Exhib. Galleries Brit. Mus.* 54 Jasper scaraboid..[with] Phœnician inscription. *Ibid.* 190 The Greeks..had no favour for finger-rings with a beetle on the back of them. They preferred the scaraboid, with its plain, smooth back, for gems that were to be worn as swivel rings.

2. A scarabæid. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

B. *adj.* Resembling a scarab or scaraboid.

1888 A. S. Murray *Brit. Mus. Catal. Engr. Gems* Introd. 17 Gems of the true scaraboid form.

Scaramoche, -osh, obs. ff. Skirmish.

Scaramouch (skæ·răməuʧ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 7 **scaramuzza, scaramoucha,** -ouchi(o, -ouchè, -oche, **scaramuccio, -uccie,** -uchi(o, -ucha, **scarramuccio,** 7–8 **scaramouchi**; *β.* 7 **scharamouch,** 7– **scaramouch.** [ad. It. *Scaramuccia* (see sense 1); the name is a use of *scaramuccia* Skirmish *sb.*, in allusion to the character of the personage. The *β* form, which now alone survives, comes through the F. *Scaramouche* (Molière); the *α* forms represent corruptly the Italian original.]

1. (As proper name, with capital S.) A stock character in Italian farce, a cowardly and foolish boaster of his own prowess, who is constantly being cudgelled by Harlequin.

The character was intended in ridicule of the Spanish don, and was dressed in Spanish costume, usually black; the costume was often adopted in masquerades.

The clever impersonation of the part by Tiberio Fiurelli, who brought his company of Italian players to London in 1673, rendered the word very popular in England during the last quarter of the 17th c.

α. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Amb.* VI. 380 Such distorted Countenances and Postures, as Scaramuzza himself would be much troubled to imitate. 1673 Wycherley *Gentl. Dancing-Master* III. i. 39, I diddè go to the Italian Academy at Paris thrice a week to learn to play de Fool of Signior Scaramouchè. 1673 Dryden *Epil. to Univ. Oxon.* 15 Stout Scaramoucha with Rush Lance rode in, And ran a Tilt at Centaure Arlequin. 1673 A. Marvel *Rehearsall Transp.* II. 60 There were no less than six Scaramuccios together upon the Stage. 1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* V. 88 Entry of Scaramonchi [sic] and Clowns. *Ibid.* 89 Enter Sir Formal in Scaramoucha's habit. 1696 V. Alsop *God in Mount* 13 Where are the Jesters, the Buffoons, the Scarramuccioes? Will not these afford a more pleasing entertainment?

β. 1677 E. Ravenscroft (*title*) Scaramouch. *Ibid.*, The Persons Names. Scaramouch, a Philosopher...Harlequin. 1678 Dryden *Kind Kpr.* I. i. (1680) 10 But I speak no Italian, a few broken scraps which I pick'd from Scaramouch and Harlequin at Paris. 1749 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 3 May, A troop of harlequins and scaramouches. 1771 T. Hull *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) I. 143 Mrs. Granville a nun, myself a shepherdess, Lord S. a scaramouch [at the Masquerade]. 1855 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* xix, Like a posture-master or scaramouch at a circus. 1876 'Ouida' *Winter City* x. 315 She was silent watching the whirling of the pierrots..scaramouches and dominoes.

b. A puppet representing Scaramouch.

1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 98 He gave motion to a small wooden scaramouch that danced well in tune. 1819 S. Rogers *Human Life* 492 The booths whitening the village-green, Where Punch and Scaramouch aloft are seen. 1851–61 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* III. 52 This here is the Scaramouch that dances without a head.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* In later use often employed loosely as a term of contempt: A rascal, scamp.

α. 1676 Durfey *Madam Fickle* II. i. (1677) 11 *Tob.* Hoy; Scaramouchi, Rascal, Poltron, Popinjay!..must a Man of honour wait your leisure. *a* 1683 Oldham *Rem.* (1684) 113 Without doubt he was..design'd for the Scaramuchio of Mankind.

β. 1694 Jer. Collier *Miscell., Of Duelling* 32 It makes the Laws cheap and ridiculous, the Solemnities of Justice a piece of Pageantry, the Bench a few Reverend Poppets, or Scharamouches in Scarlet. 1716 in W. W. Wilkins *Polit. Ballads* (1860) II. 175 The scaramouches everywhere With open throats bawl'd out. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 141 He swore no scaramouch of an Italian robber would dare to meddle with an Englishman. 1865 Meredith *Rhoda Fleming* x, Once I was an idle young scaramouch.

3. *attrib.*

1870 Disraeli *Lothair* lvii, The Sicilian with his scaramouch tricks got on very well with the gentle and polished Tuscan. 1906 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 294/3 Irresponsible Kitty..lived merrily throughout her scaramouch childhood and flirting girlhood.

Hence **Sca·ramouch** *v. intr.*, to act the part of a scaramouch, or to behave like a 'scaramouch'.

1834 Beckford *Italy* I. 119 The rabble were gathered in knots round the strollers and mountebanks, singing and scaramouching in the middle of the square. 1864 Mrs. Lloyd *Ladies of Pol.arrow* 134 Didnt he use to scaramouch up over-stairs just the like o' that, when he was a purty little fellow!

Scaramouch, obs. form of Skirmish *sb.*

Scarbabe: see Scarebabe.

Scarborough (skā·ɹbŭră). Also 6 **Scar-, Skarboro(w, Scarbrough,** 7 **Scarburg, Scarreborough.** The name of a town on the coast of Yorkshire, used *attrib.*

1. **Scarborough warning.** Very short notice, or no notice at all; a surprise.

The statement of Fuller, that the phrase originated in an allusion to the surprise of Scarborough by Thomas Stafford in April 1557, is disproved by the earlier example below.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1562) E ij, A daie er I was wedde, I bad you (quoth I) Scarborough warnyng I had (quoth he) wherby, I kept me thens. *a* 1561 T. Mountain in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. 189 Your friendship, Mr. Charlys, is but hard and scarce, in giving me this Scarborow Warning [viz. the notice that he was to be hanged 'even this Foornoon']. 1592 Lyly *Sp. to Elis. at Quarrendon* i. Wks. 1902 I. 455 The Knight wisheth it may be a watch (better than Scarborows warning) to the Noble Gentelmen of your Courte. 1603 Br. T. Matthew *Let.* 19 Jan. in Cardwell *Confer.* (1840) 166, I received a message..that it was his Majesty's pleasure that I should preach before him upon Sunday next; which Scarborough warning did not only perplex me, but [etc.]. 1697 De la Pryme *Diary* (Surtees) 125 'Scarburg Warning' is a proverb in many places of the north, signifying any sudden warning given upon any account. 1832 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xix, The true man for giving Scarborough warning—first knock you down, then bid you stand. 1890 P. H. Emerson *Wild Life on Tidal Water* 8 The wind wos weiry moderate, but that shifted an' come round strong from the norrawest, an' hove her ashore; 'twos a Scarboro' warnin'.

†b. Hence in *nonce-uses. Obs.*

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Ivel.* iii. 12 in *Holinshed*, And withall, as far as their scarborrough leasure could serue them, they ransacke the Prince his thesaure. 1582 — *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 116 Al they the lyke poste haste dyd make, with scarboro scrabbling [L. *rapitumque ruentque*].

2. **Scarborough lily,** *Vallota purpurea.*

1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 224/2 A correspondent sends us two blooms of the Scarborough Lily.

†**Scarbot(e.** *Obs.*–° Also **scharabot.** [Aphetic a. F. *escarbot*, in OF. also *escharbot(e*, f. L. *scarabæus* with Fr. dim. suffix *-ot.* (Cf., however, late OE. *scearn-budda*, Shorn-bud, dung-beetle, which, or some equivalent continental form, may have influenced the Fr. word.)] A beetle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/2 Scarbot [*Winchester MS.* scarbote], flye, *scabo.* 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 609/47 *Scarabo, anc*[c] a scharabot (*et anc*[c] a bytylle).

†**Scarboyle,** *v. Obs. rare* –[1]. [ad. F. *escarbouiller* (16th c. in Littré), OF. *escarbellier.*] *trans.* To smash, to break in pieces.

1502 *Star Chamber Cases* No. 1, They ryvefilled, spoyled, scarboyled and made havokk of her said goods.

Scarbridge, obs. form of Scabbard *sb.*[1]

Scarbroite (skā·ɹbroəit). *Min.* [f. *Scarbro'* a form of Scarborough + -ite 1.] A hydrous silicate of alumina, found near Scarborough.

1829 W. V. Vernon in *Philos. Mag.* Ser. II. V. 180 It.. may be distinguished by the appellation of Scarbroite. 1883 M. F. Heddle in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 424/2.

Scarce (skēəs), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: *α.* 3–7 **scars, skars(e,** 4–8 **scarse,** (5 **scarske**), 5–7 **skarce,** 6 *Sc.* **skairs(e, skarss, skers(s, skaris, skairce,** 7 *Sc.* **schairce,** 5– **scarce**; *β.* 5–6 **scace,** 6 **scas(e, skace, skase,** *Sc.* **scaysse.** [ME. *scars*, a. ONF. *scars, escars, escas* (Central OF. *eschars*, mod.F. *échars*, now only said of coin, with the sense 'below standard value', and of wind, in sense 1 b below) = Pr. *escars, escas*, Sp. *escaso*, Pg. *escaço, escasso*, It. *scarso*:—popular L. **scarsus* (med.L. *scarsus* from It. and Fr.), prob. repr. an older **excarpsus*, pa. pple. of **excarpĕre* (= class. L. *excerpĕre* to select out, Excerpt), f. *ex* (see Ex-) + *carpĕre* to pluck. Cf. MDu. *schaers* (Du. *schaars*) from Fr.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Restricted in quantity, size, or amount; scanty. *Obs.*

a. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6862 His moder he dude ek in warde & scars liflode iie found. 1340 *Ayenb.* 53 Nou behoueþ to habbe tuo mesures ane little and ane scarse, þet he useþ touore þe uolke. And anoþre guode and large, þet he useþ þet non ne y-zy3þ. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 457 Vile clopinge and scars [L. *vilis et rara vestis*] we haveþ in stede of gold and of greet array. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 478 His hous in london is to streyt & scars To doon his craft. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 1. 90 Bot at evin only they first prepaired the table, and that verie scharpe and skairs.

β. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 103 Than was theyr fode scas, theyr lyuynge lyberall Theyr labour comon, they knewe no couetyse.

†b. Of wind: Slight in force or strength; almost calm. *Obs.*

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 560 Þe wynde was gret, & nothing skars, ponder dyned shille. 1511 *Guylforde's Pylgr.* (Camden) 11 How be it ye wynde was so scarce and calme that we coude not come to the towne of Corsona tyll Monday ayenst nyght. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 401 Wee sayled neere to the coast on the same side, with very scarce winde, and in a manner calme.

†c. Of the water of a river, etc.: Low. *Obs.*

1732 Earl of Oxford in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 150 This year has been very bad for them [the boats], the water is very scarce.

†2. Of persons, their attributes and actions: Stingy, sparing, niggardly, parsimonious, penurious. Also, sparing or chary *of*. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 92 Sire, the kyng of Tars Of wikked wordes nis not scars. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1244 Bothe he was scars and chinche. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 633 Ye shul vse the richesses,..in swich a manere, that men holde nat yow to scars, ne to sparynge, ne to fool large. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 211 in *Cursor M.* App. IV. 1672 Be scarske of þi louing. 1483 Caxton *Golden Leg.* 128 b/1 And gaf to them largely to ete suche as they asked but to herself she was hard in her sekeness & skarce. *c* 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 78 The sone of a mighti kynge hath delyuerd a felaw that he knew not, which hath not ben scars, nor of so pore corage, but that he hath wele to his knowlage delyuerd the sone of the grettist kynge that leuyth. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G j, Men oft haue repented of wordes superflue, But seldome of scilence doth any man repent, Wherfore scarce of wordes is counted great vertue. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxvii, Superfluous in wordes, or els to scarse. *a* 1539 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 54 Wee..aduertise you all to be contented to lyue under a scarcer manour for a tyme then ye haue doon in tymes past. 1562 Shute *Cambine on Turkish Aff.* 52 b, They knewe him to be of nature scarse, and not liberal. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 244 Whereas many haue written of these Etymologies, yet are all of them very scarse in shewing the reasons of many their interpretations. *a* 1639 T. Carew *To A. L.* 12 And 'twere a sin There to be scarce, where she hath bin So prodigal of her best graces.

β. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 21 To synfull man thou were nevere scace Of 'Ne reminiscaris, Domine!' *a* 1550 *Vox Populi* 740 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 293 By cause thei be so base, Thei wylbe neadye and scase [*Harl. MS.* skarsse].

b. Of a period of time: Characterized by scarcity. ? *Obs.*

c 1290 *All Saints' Day* 41 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 419 Ech man ..made þane day feste, And in a skars tyme of þe 3ere ase we wyten, it was in May. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 31 Powhatan..and some others that are provident, rost their fish and flesh vpon hurdles..and keepe it till scarce times.

3. Of food or other commodities, rarely of immaterial things: Existing or accessible in deficient quantity.

a. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Former Age* 36 Ther as vitaile is eek so skars and thinne That noght but mast or apples is therinne. *c* 1450 *Brut* 448 In þat tyme money was skarse. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 7 Where words are scarse, they are seldome spent in vaine, For they breath truth, that breath their words in paine. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 301 The Padre told Capt. Swan that Provision was now scarce on the Island. 1842 Tennyson *Audley Crt.* 31 Then touch'd upon the game, how scarce it was This season. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 90 Money was scarce. 1896 *Law Times* C. 488/2 Like most other lawyers, Inglis had his probationary period when work was scarce.

β. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 37 For my tyme is lytel here; My dayes be waxen wonder scace. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, iv. 153 All thyng there was scace, by reason of the continuall warres.

4. Existing in limited number; seldom seen or met with; rare. Said chiefly of things that are sought after by collectors, e. g. a book, coin, engraving, a species of plant or animal.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xlviii, [Gems] ben preciouse for þey ben scars and diuerse; for all þat is scars and selden hadde [L. *omne enim rarum*] is clepid gret and preciouse. 1705 Addison *Italy, Bolonia* 434 The scarcest of all is a *Pescennius Niger* on a Medallion well preserv'd. 1710 Hearne *Coll.* (O. H. S.) III. 41 A scarse Book. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xvii, You will not find it a scarce quality here. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 219 Good bakers were as scarce in ancient Rome as in the modern city. 1873 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 27 Dec. 821/2 The woodcock..is much scarcer than it used to be. 1884 *Chr. World* 31 July 583/3 Knowledge is scarce, wisdom is scarcer.

b. in collectors' names of butterflies and moths.

1832 J. Rennie *Butterfl. & Moths* I The scarce Swallow Tail. *Ibid.* 2 The scarce Clouded Yellow. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 48/1 The rarest is one of the fen-country butterflies, known as the 'Scarce Copper'.

†c. said of a disease. *Obs. rare.*

1528 Paynell *Salerne's Regim.* b iij, Pontike melancolye is very scarse.

5. *Scarce of*: poorly or scantily supplied or provided with; deficient in; not having much of, short of. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* O ij b, In places drye and scarce of flesshe, as the fyngers and ioyntes. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* XXX. (1870) 198 These countreys be baryn of wine and corne, and skarse of vitels. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 433 Dislodging from a Region scarce of prey To gorge the flesh of Lambs. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1098 We are very scarce of such citizens. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) III. 253 This route..is very scarce of water. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xiii, We are scarce of provisions.

6. Phr. *To make oneself scarce*: to absent oneself, go away, keep away. *colloq.*

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* X. i. P 2 My liberty was granted only on condition of making myself scarce in the two Castiles. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 169 Rose late in the morning, past eight, to give the cold and toothache time to make themselves scarce, which they have obligingly done. 1860 Thackeray *Lovel* i, When Lovel's wife began to show me that she was tired of my company, I made myself scarce. 1895 Mrs. H. Ward *Bessie Costrell* iv, Just mek yourselves scarce, all the lot o' yer.

7. Qualifying a noun of action, forming a phrase equivalent to the gerund qualified by *scarcely*. *rare.*

1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* lxxvii, She..with a half smile of scarce recognition passed by me.

B. *adv.*

†1. Scantily, sparsely. Cf. Scarcely *adv.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

c 1300 *Beket* 274 (Percy Soc.) 13 And of the beste him silve he at swithe scars and lute. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 9 For when hit schall be dere, hit walleth scarce; and when hit schall be gret schep, hit walleþe plentwysly ynogh.

2. Barely, only just; not quite; = Scarcely *adv.* 2. Now only *literary*. Also †*full scarce*.

See the remarks under Scarcely 2, which apply also to the uses of this word. Before advs. in *-ly* the form *scarce* is often adopted instead of *scarcely*, to avoid the iteration of the suffix.

a. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xvi. 71 A litel hows whiche hath in euery side skars a mannes lengthe. 1558 Bp. Watson *Sev. Sacram.* xii. 73 All wee haue done, is but our dutie and skarse that. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 402 Skairis aneuch to sustene this thair realme. 1577 Kendall *Flowers of Epigrammes* 4 b, With worldly cares he was so toste, that scarse he tooke his reste. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 112 Retyring from the Siege of Orleance, Hauing full scarce six thousand in his troupe. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 40 The blinde may Judge as well of colours, as may Master Selden of a deceiving argument, who hath saluted Logick scarce along. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 54 In a hand scais legible. 1671 — *P. R.* III. 85 Till Conquerour Death discover them scarce men, Rowling in brutish vices. 1676 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camden) 54, I scarce think she would marry on [= one] with nothing. *a* 1699 Lady Halkett *Autobiog.* (1875) 44 They were so shaken they could skarce hold there feett. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 188 He scarce ever went to their meetings. 1720 Waterland *Eight Serm.* 119 The other Construction..is scarce Sense. 1862 Tennyson *Idylls of K.* Ded. 6 And indeed He seems to me Scarce other than my own ideal knight. 1886 C. E. Pascoe *Lond. of To-day* xx. (ed. 3) 200 A sleepy little town scarce bigger than a village. 1886 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* xiv, I ran as I never ran before, scarce minding the direction of my flight, so long as it led me from the murderers.

β. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xiv. 18 With these sayings scase refrayned they the people. 1548 in *Cal. Scott. Pap.* (1898) I. 92 Her ovarlope ys so sanke, scaysse abull to bere her ordynans. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 470 The stowte Souldiour for faintnesse could scase welde his weapon.

†b. with pleonastic negative. Cf. Scarcely 2 b, Scant *adv.* 1 c. *Obs.*

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* Pref. P 8 For the verse I do challenge none, being a thing that euery body that neuer scarce bayted their horse at the Vniuersitie take vpon them to make. 1624 Ld. Kensington in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 177 They will not conceive mee nor scaise receive mee but as a publike instrument for the seivice of an alliance. 1685 J. Dunton *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 13 Not Heljogabalus himself could scarce boast a more delicious table.

c. with reference to time. Cf. Scarcely 2 c.

a. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. iii. 90 Scars had Juno thir wordis biocht to end, Quhen [etc.]. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. (1557) B iij, Scarse spake I this, when wailing thus he sayd. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. ii. (1848) 173 We had scarce entred those Fields, when our Ears were saluted with [etc.]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 850 There he her met, Scarse from the Tree returning. 1799 S. Turner *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* 352 Scarce had they submitted, but the Huns were invading him [Charlemagne].

β. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 90 He had skace ended his exhortacion, but the Englishmen beyng encouraged with his prudent persuasion, sette on their enemies.

d. Qualifying a ppl. adj. used attributively. Commonly hyphened.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 50 Our scarse-cold Conqueror,..Henrie the fift. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* III. i. 86 His iawes..slyghtly couer'd with a scarce-seene skyn. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Fortune* (Arb.) 376 A number of litle and scarce discerned vertues. 1631 Milton *Epit. March. Winch.* 20 He at their invoking came But with a scarce-wel-lighted flame. *c* 1665 Bp. King *Let. to Walton*, The scarce-closed wounds of a newly bleeding State and Church. 1814 Byron *Lara* II. xix, The accents his scarce-moving pale lips spoke. 1868 FitzGerald tr. *Omar* xc, And once again there gather'd a scarce heard Whisper among them. 1899 H. Wright *Depopulation* 102 The pair rose from the scarce-tasted breakfast.

†3. Seldom, scarcely ever, rarely. *Obs.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. Prol. 40 The turtle dwe, the feldifare, the nichtingale, with vthiris natiounis ar frequent bot skairs with us ar fund. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 41 For those that she makes faire, she scarce makes honest. 1663 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 479 Never or scarse was the like seen.

4. Used (after L. *vix*) for: With difficulty. *rare.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 470 Scarse from his mould Behemoth biggest born of Earth upheav'd His vastness. 1819 Shelley *Prometh.* II v. 17 How thou art changed! I dare not look on thee;..I scarce endure The radiance of thy beauty. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* I. xv. 49 For a brass demon..Leaped on him, and he scarce departed thence, Leaving the riches o'er the cavern strewn.

†**Scarce,** *v. Obs. rare.* Forms: 4 skarse, 5 scarce, 5, 7 scarse. [f. Scarce *a.* Cf. Scarcen.]

1. *intr.* a. To become less, diminish. b. To become scarce.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 313 The wyndy Storm began to skarse. *a* 1500 *Brut* 400 (MS. Galba), By that tyme her vitaillis scarsid sore with-ynne the Cite.

2. *trans.* To make less; to rarefy.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/2 Scarsyn, or make lesse, *minoro.* 1598 Florio, *Scarsare*, to scarce, to spare, to pinch, to cut off, to scant. 1603 Platt *Fire of Cole-balles*, When the smoke doth passe and become scarsed through the lome.

†**Scarcehead.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Scarce *a.* + -head.] Stinginess, niggardliness.

Cf. dial. *scarceheed* 'scarcity, want' (Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 1886).

1420–2 Lydg. *Thebes* III. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 369/1 But in his Courte let him first deuise To exile Scarcehed and Couetise. 1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* I. i. A iiij, A niggerde cloune, At whose scarceheade and couetyce the worlde did outas make.

†**Scarceler.** *Obs.* [ad. some derivative (? Fr. Sp., or It.) of F. *escarcelle* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp. *escarcela*, It. *scarsella*, pouch carried at the girdle.] A kind of courier: see quot.

1*4.. *Direct. Travellers* in *Eng. Stud.* VIII. 278 Who-so woll ride faste and with-oute hevy cariage, good were to fynde atte Brigges suche a scarceler as bereth marchauntes lettres; which will fayne ride with men for fyndyng of hym and his hors, w'oute eny other wages.

Scarcely (skēə·rsli), *adv.* Forms: see Scarce *a.*; also *a.* 4 skarschliche, 6 (charsely), *Sc.* scairslie, skarslie, skirslie, skayirslye, 6, 8 *Sc.* skairslie, 7 *Sc.* skaircelie; *β.* 6 skacely. [f. Scarce *a.* + -ly 2.]

†1. Scantily, in small quantities; inadequately, sparingly, niggardly, parsimoniously. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1011 (Bodl. MS.), In a castel she was yshett And was assigned lyueresoun Skarslich [*Weber* Skarschliche] & nouȝth a foysoun. 1340 *Ayenb.* 34 Auarice is disordene loue zuo disordene him sseweþ..ine spendinge scarsliche. *a* 1400 *Cato* 569 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 603 Preise a mon so scarsliche, Whom þat þou wolt him pioue. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXXVI. 147 (Harl. MS.), Bryng home thi gre-hounde,..and fede it so scarsly, þat hit breke no more loos. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 15 He dranke wine not scarcely, not to muche, but competently. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 718 It was verie scarcely inhabited, of few and small Nations. 1669 Milton *Acced. Grammar* To Rdr., It hath been long a general complaint..that the tenth part of mans life..is taken up in learning, and that very scarcely, the Latin Tongue.

2. Originally used to express a restrictive qualification, = 'barely', 'only just'; hence also, = 'barely, or not quite', 'only just, if at all'. In mod. use the original sense survives only in definite statements of fact. In sentences relating to belief, expectation, or estimation, the word now (as occas. in ME.) serves as a restricted negative (= 'not quite'). Often, however, the qualification really relates, not to the contents of the sentence in which the adv. occurs, but to the degree of the speaker's belief: thus 'You will scarcely maintain this proposition' is equivalent to 'I cannot quite believe that you will maintain', etc. Cf. Scarce *adv.* and Hardly *adv.*

The adv. qualifies verbs, adjs., advs., and advb. phrases, and esp. numerals (sbs., adjs., and advs.), designations of quantity, and indefinite pronouns. In many cases it may most correctly be regarded as qualifying the whole predication, though placed in proximity to the word in the sentence to which the qualification chiefly relates.

a. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10614 Þe sink pors scarseliche mid ssipes eiztetene. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* II. 43 Eek scarsly been ther in this place three That han in love seyd lyk and doon in al. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* P 927 And if he abide to his laste day scarsly may he shryuen hym or remembre hym of hyse synnes. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 17 Knowleche of greet dedes is so nyh loste and forȝet, þat skarsliche [1527 charsely, Caxton 1482 scarsely] bare names of places we haueþ now in mynde. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxiii. (1869) 47 Serteyn, quod he, a kyte a litel enfamined shulde skarsliche be ful sauled ther with; For it is litel. 1576 Fleming *Panoplie Epist.* 205 Somewhat there is in them, wherewith I am skarcely pleased. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. x. 294 About this tyme the pest was ryfe in Scotland, cheiflie in Dundei, Abirdine, and in sum vtheris tounes and dorpes, quhilkes a hail 3eir skirslie [*sic*] culd be clinsed. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. v. 37 One of my fellowes had the speed of him; Who almost dead for breath, had scarcely more Then would make vp his Message. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 40. 259 In Paris..there are scarcely six Streets wider than the narrow End of St. Martin's-lane. 1781 Sir J. Reynolds *Tour Flanders* Wks. 1797 II. 122 It [the drapery] is scarcely ever cast with any choice or skill. 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton* P 19 The genius of Petrarch was scarcely of the first order. 1857 T. Moore *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 4 Sometimes it [the Caudex] is scarcely or not at all lengthened. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. x. 65 The rain continued with scarcely any pause. *a* 1885 'H. Con-

way' *Living or Dead* viii, IIe blamed my partner, who could scarcely believe his ears.

β. 1542 *Lament. & Piteous Treatise* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) IV. 542 That skacely ther remayned ynough [grain] to serue us in our journeye homeward. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* II. vii. (1895) 239 But in that newefonde parte of the worlde, whiche is scaselye so farre from vs beyonde the lyne equinoctiall, as [etc.].

† **b.** With pleonastic negative, or in an implied negative context. *Obs.* (Cf. Scarce *adv.* 2 b.)

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 289 Ne [coude] nat scarcely Macrobeus..I trowe arede my dreames even. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5460 Than shulde they seen who fleendis waie For of an hundred, certeynly, Nor of a thousand ful scarsly, Ne shal they fynde unnethis oon, Whan povertee is comen upon. *c* 1570 W. Wager *The longer thou livest* 177 (Brandl), Not one good man is scarsly among ten. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 158 Recollection, however, returned before I had scarcely written a line.

c. With reference to time: Barely, only just. Chiefly with pluperfect tense, before a clause introduced by *when* or *before*.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 231 Augustus beeyng scacely come to mannes state was putte to haue dooynges in the commenweale. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* i, I had scarcely taken orders a year before I began to think seriously of matrimony. 1779 *Mirror* No. 1, He is scarcely seated before every body present begins to form some notion of his character. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxvii, In old-fashioned days,..when you were scarcely born. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 10 He had scaicely said the word, when Charmides entered.

† **3.** Used (after L. *vix*) for: With difficulty. *Obs.*

1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* i. 19 This you see I scarcely drag along, Who yeaning on the Rocks has left her Young. *Ibid., Georg.* iii. 167. *Ibid., Æneid* vi. 558.

Scarcement (skēəˑɪsmĕnt). *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 *Sc.* skarsment, 9 scarsement. [app. f. Scarce *v.* + -ment.] **a.** *Building.* A plain flat set-off or rebate in a wall, or in a foundation or bank of earth. Also *transf.* a flat ledge projecting from the face of a rock. **b.** *Mining.* A ledge left projecting into a mine-shaft.

a. [1398 in *Hist. Dunelm. Script. tres* (Surtees) p. clxxx, Erit eciam planus murus et in fundamento spissitudinis sive latitudinis duarum ulnarum, cum quatuor bonis et securis scaicementis.] 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* iii. xvii, Skarsment, reprise, corbell, and battellingis. 1824 Maccaggart *Gallovid. Encycl., Scarcement*, a shelf amongst rocks; a shelf leaning out from the main face of a rock; on scarcements, build sea-fowl. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 1073 The foundations to be laid with flat-bedded stones laid in regular courses, and to be taken in by regular scarsements (sets back) as shown in the sections. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. of Farm* I. 170 The outside walls should be founded with stones..so laid, in reference to the line of foundation, as to form a scarcement of 6 inches on each side of the wall above them. 1899 Munro *Prch. Scot.* x. 393 A scarcement or ledge, nearly a foot in width, ran round the entire inner court.

b. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 971 If a strong bed of sandstone occurs, a scarcement of it is left projecting about 3 feet into the shaft. 1881 in Raymond *Mining Gloss.*

Scarcen, *v.* Now *dial.* (see E.D.D.). Also 6–7 scarsen. [f. Scarce *a.* + -en 5. Cf. Scarce *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make meagre or lean.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 329 These three things..scarsen and drie vp the flesh, and their contraries, fatten and enlarge the same.

2. *intr.* To become scarce.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 387/2 If drafts abound on a particular place, they tend to sink in value. If drafts scarcen on a particular place, they tend to rise in value.

Scarceness (skēəˑɪsnĕs). Now *rare.* Forms: see Scarce *a.*; also *a.* 6 charsnes, *Sc.* scairceness, 7 *Sc.* scairseneſſe; *β.* 6 skasenes; *γ.* 5 skarnes, scarnes, 6–7 scarnesse. [f. Scarce *a.* + -ness.

The γ forms are not easy to account for, but they occur so frequently that it is difficult to regard them as due to misprints or scribal errors.]

† **1.** Niggardliness, stinginess. Of soil: infertility. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28628 Gain pride þat orisun mai rise, And fast gain flesli couetis, Almus gain scarsnes wit-stand. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 286 And thus be cause of my scarsnesse Ye mai wel understonde and lieve That I schal noght the worse achieve The pourpos which is in my thoght. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* l. (Arb.) 100, Y knowe not onethe any prelate in thys dayes, that vsyd so grete scarsnes to her kynnys folke as sche me semyd dydde to her cosynis. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 97 Theyr scarsnes nowe is tournyd to couetyse. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* i. i, Ægypt is doom'd to be A Roman Province; and our plenteous Harvests Must then redeem the Scarceness of their Soil.

† **2.** **a.** Of diet: Scantiness, meagreness. **b.** Of persons: Abstemiousness. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 316, & so scarsnesse of heere foode tellith to men þat þei ben hooly. 1451 Capgrave *Life St. Gilbert* (E.E.T.S.) 97 What schuld we speke of his diete, with what scarsnesse of mete & drynk he was fed? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 47 Wede them out by abstinence, chastite, hardnes in weryng, scarsnes in fedyng.

3. Deficient supply, scarcity.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 251 Neuerþeles in Hannibals tyme þey were i-constreyned for to goo out of skarsnesse of knyztes. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. Contents (1893) 39 Of skarsenes of louers of the crosse of crist. 1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 173 For in so grete charsnes [ed. 1555 skaresnes] of ryghtwyse people, tyme is to shewe mercy vpon it. 1526 *Grete Herball* xci. (1529) Fij, Agaynst cough & scarcenesse of breth caused of cold take [etc.]. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 21 Yet hath it wheate and fleshe; but greate scarcenesse of wood. 1651 *Reg. Commission Gt. Assemb.* 3 Jan. (S. H. S.) III. 176 It shall be a shame for any in this land..becaus of the scairsenesse of men, to make use of such. 1812 G. Chalmers *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 30 Nor, need you fear this scarceness of money.

β. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 47 Ther schal also sprynge therof grete penuiy and scasenes of al thyngys necessary for mannys lyfe.

γ. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 109 þat is, as þe Glose seiþ, þat I falle not in to forgeyting of euer lasting, for nede, or scarnes of passing þingis. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* iii. 29 And in the house of Ioab there ceasse not one to haue a renninge yssue..and to haue scarnesse of bred.

† **b.** *absol.* Scarcity of food or provisions. *Obs.*

1482 Caxton *Godfrey* xciii. 144 And was grete suffrete and scarsenes in thoost. 1530 Palsgr. 266/1 Scarsnesse or hungre, *famine.* 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 By reason whereof a great scarsenes and derthe doeth insue to the kinges subiectes. 1538 Bale *God's Promises* v. (1744) 26 A scarsenesse vii. yeais, or else iii. monthes exyle. 1555 Eden *Decades* i. iii. (Arb.) 78 They are content with soo lyttle, that in soo large a countrey, they haue rather superfluitie than scarsenes.

† **4.** Want, poverty. *Obs.*

a. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxvii. 6 He is the God yᵗ..bryngeth yᵉ presoners out of captiuite in due season, but letteth yᵉ rennnagates continue in scarcenesse [So 1611]. 1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* II. 162 [He] pitied in his heart the scarsenesse or pouertie of an expert man of warre.

β. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 79 They flye diligently all excesse Livynge in poverte and scasnes With smale dryncke and browne breade.

γ. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 26 For wan þei prey for plentey, and pees,..he wil send hem skarnes & noiȝes. *c* 1650 *Earl of Westm.* 178 in *Percy's MS. Ball. & Rom.* (1867) I. 308 For thé haue knowen me in wele and woe, in neede, scarnesse & pouertye.

5. Uncommonness, rarity.

1672 Boyle *Ess. Gems* ii. 113 The Rarity of transparent Gems,..and the great Value, which their Scarceness and mens Folly sets upon them. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 22 The folly of man rateth things by their scarceness. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 66, I have already spoken of the scarceness of Castles in England before the Norman Conquest.

Scarch, obs. form of Scratch.

Scarcht, obs. form of Scrat, hermaphrodite.

Scarcity (skēəˑsĭti). Forms: 4–5 scarsete(e, skarsete, -cete, scharsete, (scarestee), 5 scarcete, -ie, 6 -sety, -cety, *Sc.* skairceteis, 7 skarsety; 4–5 scarste(e, 5 skarste; 4–6 scarsitee, 4–5 -citee, -site, skarsytee, 5 skersytye, scarcyte, -sytie, 5–6 -cite, -scitie, -ssite, 6 skarsyte, -sitie, -citie, scacity, 6–7 scarcitie, 5–7 -sitie, 6– scarcity. [a. ONF. *escarceté*, Central OF. *escharseté*, f. *esc(h)ars*: see Scarce *a.* and -ity.] The quality, condition, or fact of being scarce.

† **1.** Frugality, parsimony; niggardliness, stinginess, meanness. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 871 For almus-dede do ȝe non as ȝe demen alle, But skarsete & skaþe vn-skilfully fonden. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 634 For right as men blamen an Auaricious man by cause of his scarsetee and chyngeiie, In the same wise [etc.]. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. xii, Thow dyest for honger by cause that thy mayster gyueth the no mete by his grete scarcyte. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* iii. xxii, Although he dispraysed nygarshyp and vicious scarsitee.

2. Insufficiency of supply; smallness of available quantity, number, or amount, in proportion to the need or demand.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5479⅝ (Bodl. MS.), Wexe to bygge in þis Cite, Of whiche hij hadden scarsete. *c* 1450 *Brut* 436 And tho was..grete scarste of corne and of othir vitaill. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 14 § 1 The excessive pryce of Bowe Staves wch groweth principally by the Scarcitie of Bowe Staves brought into this Realme. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 26 Of leade and tinne is the most scarsity in forraine dominions, and plenty with vs. 1651 *Reg. Commission Grt. Assemb.* 5 Jan. (S. H. S.) III. 189 The scarsitie of ministers in Cathness and Orkney. 1760 Johnson *Idler* No. 103 P 2 Value is more frequently raised by scarcity than by use. That which lay neglected when it was common, rises in estimation as its quantity becomes less. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Fr. Wines & Pol.* v. 80 Now tell me..whether you think it a good thing or not that there should be a scarcity of wine? 1881 W. Newton *Serm. Boys & Girls* 108 There was one year a great scarcity of rain.

b. *attrib.*: scarcity value, an enhanced value due to scarcity. So *scarcity price, rent*, etc.

1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* iii. iv. § 6 (1876) 283 Things which cannot be increased *ad libitum* in quantity, and which therefore, if the demand goes beyond a certain amount, command a scarcity value. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 8 Oct. 3/3 The taxability of scarcity rents and profits.

¶ **c.** Comparative fewness, small number (of something not desirable). *rare.*

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 93 The Hollanders..Vant of their scarcity of theeves..but attribute the same scarcity to that defence they..make against Theeves.

3. *absol.* Insufficiency of supply, in a community, of the necessaries of life, dearth. Also an instance of this, a period of scarcity, a dearth.

c 1450 *Brut* ccxxiv. 292 Per folwyd in Engelond good chepe, and wonder grete plente of chaffaree, vitaile and marchaundice, and pere ajens, honger, scrafte [? *read* scarste], mischif, and nede of money. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 71 After such a famine there followed a Scarsitie in South Wales. 1686 J. Scott *Chr. Life* II. iv. § 2 Wks. 1718 I. 271 All Hands are at work,..to store them [*sc.* apartments] all with Provision against the ensuing Time of Scarcity. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 220 That unfortunate city gradually experienced the distress of scarcity, and at length the horrid calamities of famine. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 23 It is short allowance alone that can then prevent a scarcity from ending in absolute famine. 1803 Malthus *Popul.* III. v. 399 These general reasonings have been strikingly confirmed during the late scarcities. 1908 *Q. Rev.* July 224 Lesser visitations of scarcity have occurred in various provinces.

† **4.** Scantiness (of diet). *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xx. (1495) 207 In scarsetee of dyetes seke men fayllen moost. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 82 b, Scarcite in meate, and the bely alway somwhat hungry, is..praysed.

† **5.** Deficiency, shortcoming. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 364 In full euydence and open tooknynge þat god takiþ þis ordenance in his chirche as full sufficient, and in no wise fawtye in scarste or excesse þer-of. *c* 1392 Chaucer *Compl. Venus* 80 And ekke to me it is right gret penaunce Sith ryme in englisshe haþe suche skarsytee [*v.rr.* scarstee, scarestee, etc.] To folowen word by word þe curyosytee Of Graunsone flour of hem þat make in ffraunce. 1421–20 Lydg. *Troy Bk.* II. 168 Preying þe reder, wher any word myssit, Causyng þe metre to be halte or lame, For to correcte, to saue me fro blame: Late hym nat wayte after coryouste, Syth þat in ryme ynglysch hath skarsete [*v.r.* skersytye]. *c* 1450 — *Secrees* 872 Set in A meene of prudent governaunce, That ther be nouthir skarsete nor excesse, But a ryght Rewle of Attemperaunce.

† **6.** The condition of being slenderly or inadequately provided (const. *of*). Also *absol.*, straitened condition with regard to means of living or comfort; penury, hardship. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 465 Perfore it is good to lyve in good rule and in plente, and nouȝt in streitnesse, scarsite, and meschief [*Caxton*, in strayte skarste and meschyef]. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 93 Soche poverte is plente, For by it avoydynge scacite All welthynes they have. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. II. 145 This king commandet to bring vpe the 30uth wᵗ al hardnes and skairceitie. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 599 Gunne-powder, whereof they were in great skarcitie. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 234 When he was poore, Imprison'd, and in scarsitie of Friends, I cleer'd him with fiue Talents. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 116 Scarcity and want shall shun you, Ceres' blessing so is on you.

7. In full, *Root of scarcity*: the mangel-wurzel. Also *scarcity plant, root*.

For the origin of the name see Mangel-wurzel.

1787, 1789 [see Root *sb.*¹ 3 b]. 1800 [see Mangel-wurzel β]. 1803 *A. Hunter's Georg. Ess.* III. 109 Another new article which has been very lately introduced, is the Mangel Wurzel, or Scarcity Plant. 1856 A. Gray *Man. Bot.* (1860) 367 *Beta vulgaris*, the Beet, with its varieties, the Scarcity and Mangel Wurtzel.

Scarcy, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see E. D. D.). [f. Scarce *a.* + -y.] = Scarce.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 51 Now 'tis so scarcy, that 'tis a common thing to sell it by weight.

† **Scare,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [a. ONF. *escar*, var. of *escarn* (Central OF. *eschar(n)*, vbl. sb. f. *escarnir* to deride. Cf. Scorn *sb.* and *v.* The final *e* may be the ending of the dative case.] Scorn, derision, contempt.

c 1205 Lay. 5835 Þanne we heonne i-funde farren ure frenden to scaie. *Ibid.* 20746 Iswenched us sære folke to scare. *Ibid.* 29548 He talde heom godes leore and duden him to scare.

Scare (skēəɹ), *sb.*² Also 6–7 scarre, 7 skar(e, 9 *dial.* scar. [f. Scare *v.*]

† **1.** Fear, dread. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4731 And þai for skere of þe skrike into þe schaw fledd. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 21 They would sell him no provision for scare of the Governour Velasques. 1616 T. Scot *Philomythie* I. (ed. 2) C 4 b, The night is come, the Shepheard soundly sleeps As he had wont, no skar his conscience keeps.

2. An act of scaring or a state of being scared; a sudden fright or alarm; *esp.* a state of general or public alarm occasioned by baseless or exaggerated rumours; *occas.* in generalized use, panic.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III*, 39 They were sodaynely amased and striken with a soden scare. 1600 Holland *Livy* VIII. xxxvii. 308 At Rome there happened a scare by night, which raised euery man so suddainely out of their first sleepe. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1683) 70 This I said by the way to give her a little scare from marriage. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 25 Nov., God knows this is only a scare to the Parliament, to make them give the more money. 1721 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 280 He was seiz'd upon the Scare of the Popish Plot. 1844 G. W. Kendall *Santa Fé Exped.* I. 97 Nothing can exceed the grandeur of the scene when a large *cavallada*, or drove of horse, takes a 'scare'. 1881 *Standard* 4 Jan., We are evidently to have another Fenian scare. 1887 Fenn *Master Cerem.* xiv, You did give me a scare. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 8/1 The time to buy stocks is when prices are depressed by scare.

† **3.** Something that scares or frightens; *spec.* a scarecrow. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 265/2 Scarre to scar crowes. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 12 When you make an old ridden horse lead you the way where there bee manie Scarres and Boggards. 1620 — *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 96 The nearer that these Blinkes or Scarres come to the ground..so much the better it is, lest the fowle finding a way to creep under them, begin not to respect them. 1824 Loudon *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 1483 *Engines of alarm*, or scares, are the bell or gong alarm for man; and the rattle-engine driven by hand, or a small wind-engine for herds. 1828 M'Dowall *Poems* 71 Rather hold him up a bug-bear or scar.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: scare-string, an arrangement of twine on and about seed-plots and fruit-trees to frighten away birds. Also (in recent journalistic use), scare-head, -heading, a heading to a column

of newspaper matter written in extravagant language to produce a 'scare'; **scare-line**, a sensational announcement upon a newspaper poster; similarly in *scare-letter, -novel, -politics, -report*, etc.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 3/1 A Japanese newspaper.. has no such thing as head lines or scare heads. 1889 PASK *Eyes of Thames* 151 The young birds pay little heed to the scare strings, and pull up the seedlings to their heart's content. 1894 STEAD *If Christ came* 104 The sensationalists who manufacture scare heads for the Chicago papers. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 5/8 The men who manufacture scare headings for the paper saw the chance, and they worked up a great sensation. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 9/3 When we members want to stimulate our jaded senses we go into the street and read the scare-lines on some of the posters.

† **Scare,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* See also SCAR *sb.*[4] [a. F. *scare*, ad. L. *scarus*.] = SCARUS.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Scare*, a sort of Fish. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 488 Scare Labrus..Labrus Scarus.

Scare (skēə1), *sb.*[4] *Golf.* [orig. Sc. dial., a joint or splice (e. g. of a fishing-rod: see E.D.D.), a. ON. *skǫr* (:—**skaru*:—OTeut. **skarō*).] The part of a golf club where the head joins the handle.

1881 FORGAN *Golfer's Handbk.* 35 *Scare*, the narrow part of the club-head by which it is glued to the handle. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 473/1 (Golf) *Scare*, the part of the club where the head and shaft are joined.

Scare (skēə1), *a. rare.* [modernized form of SCAR *a.*, after SCARE *v.*] Timid, frightened.

1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Dec. iii, But ere Her tale was done resumed his manner scare, Ran down, and on his way in darkness kept.

Scare (skēə1), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **scared** (skēəɪd). Forms: α. 3–6 **skerre**, 4 *Sc.* **skkir**; β. 6–7 **scarre**, 5–7 **skar**, 5–8 **scar**, 6–7 **skarre**, 7 *Sc.* **scarr, skarr**, 7–9 *Sc.* **scaur**; *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 4 *St.* **schard**, 4, 6–9 **scarred**, 5 **scharid**, 5–7 **skard**, 6 **scard**, *Sc.* **skarred, skarrit**, 9 *dial.* **scart**; γ. 4–5 **scere**, 5 **skere**, 6 **skeare**; 9 *dial.* (and *U. S. vulgar*) **skear, skeer**; δ. 4–5 **skayre**, 5–7 **skare**, 6– **scare**; *Pa. pple.* 7 **skaerd**. [ME. *skerre*, a. ON. *skirra* (Icel. only in phr. *skirra vandræðum* to avoid strife, and refl. *skirra-sk* with accus. to shrink from; but cf. Norw. *skjerra*, Sw. dial. *skjarra* to scare), f. *skiarr* (:—**skerro*-) shy, timid, startled: see SCAR *a.*

The ME. *skerre* normally became *skarre*; the form *scar*, now dialectal, is therefore regular. The phonology of the δ type (represented by the mod. standard form), and of the γ type (represented by the dialectal *skeer*) is obscure.]

1. *trans.* To frighten, terrify.

α. *c* 1200 *Ormin* 676 He [*sc.* the devil] wile himm færenn, 3iff he mazz, & skerrenn mare & mare. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 595 Þat takine þe feyndis skkiris, & of þar mycht & purpos merrys.

β. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 214 Cum thow agane to skar us with thy strais, We sall gar scale our scullis all the to scorne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 90 King Richard so scarred the French kinges host, that he tooke the kinges Sumpter horse and parte of his treasure. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 21 There is a word will..Scarre Troy out of it selfe. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xi. 31 When they should find themselves more skarred than hurt by His Threats. 1721 RAMSAY *Concl.* 6 Daft, giddy thing! to..spang o'er dykes that scar the blate. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho. Green Shutters* 279 He never met what scaured him!

γ. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3865 Þan comes þare-out creuesses of manykins hewis, Scorpions þaim to scere & scalid neddirs. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 457/2 Skeryn' a-wey, *abigo*. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* Y 4 b, Now gastly sights mens hearts to skeare, In forgyng fire they shope. 1845 JUDD *Margaret* II. v. (1874) 254 Don't be so despit skeered, Mr. Hadlock.

δ. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 28 My selfe, as farre as I could well discerne,..Am sure I scar'd the Dolphin and his Trull. 1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxix. (1612) 291 At first she feares, but lastly finds the Armor was vn-man'd: When skaerd, and cheerd, with Dorcas she did enter, theare at hand. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 107 Let not every shew of danger skare you. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 165 Such dreadful Precipices, that scar'd me to look down. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 37, I that am always more scared at the sight of a Sergeant, or Bayliff, than at the Devil and all his Works. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* III. 44 The triple dog that scares the shadowy kind. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxx, A thousand villages in flames Shall scare the slumbers of King James! 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 104 Ye wasn't skeered, nor nothin' was ye tho'? *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 12 Who scared me with that Gorgon face? 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* (1872) 50 Turning to me, 'Doon'e be skeared, Miss Clerer.' 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 505 Such practices..scare the multitude out of their wits.

† b. ? To alarm, put on the alert (a sentry). *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 838 In grete flokkez of folk, þay fallen to his 3atez, As a scowte wach scarred, so þe asscry rysed. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2468 Discoueris of schotte-mene, and skyrmys a lyttille: Skayres thaire skottefers, and theire skowtte-waches. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1907 in *Macro Plays* 134 Schapyth now 3oure scheldys schene, 3ene skallyd skoutis for to skerre up-on 3one grene grese!

c. To frighten away, drive off. Now chiefly with adv., exc. with reference to keeping off birds from corn, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13404 This Ascatus with skathe skerrit of his rewme Pelleus. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 800 in *Macro Plays* 29 He skaryth ws with a bales; we may no lengere tary. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 125 Keepe cart gap weele, scare hog from wheele. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. 4 Being scarr'd from thence by the pangs, and gripes of a boyling conscience. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 237 They were soon scared away, when we assured them we were Christians. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xiii, Mony a scheme in vain's been laid To stap or scaur me. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, Ou, that wad be the lights and the noise that scarr'd us awa. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xii. 114 A chap, with rags on him, not fit to scare birds in a bean-field.

d. Scare out, up. *U. S.* To frighten (game) out of cover. Hence *fig.* to bring to light, to discover.

1853 *Putnam's Mag.* Sept. 304/2 A great man..does not make the noodles and nobodies that he may scare up any where, his chief agents. 1857 *The States* (*Washington*) (Bartlett 1860), A very useful bag in a family, in scaring up eggs for breakfast. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. iii, Where can you scare up names like them among your mud-sill folks? 1874 LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl Shooting* 142 We probably won't scare out any very large batches of ducks.

† **2.** *intr.* To take fright; to be scared (at). *Obs.*

β. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 598 Bot of þe dome of þe doupe for dedez of schame He is so skoymus of þat skape, he scarrez bylyue. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) iii, I am rad, gif thay me se on far, That at my figure beist and bird will skar. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXX. 6 With him and with his abbeit bayth I skarit, Lyk to ane man that with a gaist wes marrit. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Devot. Poems* vi. 62 Then prayers, almesdeids, and tearis, Vhilks 3it to skorne 3ee skantly skar, Sall mair availl than jaks and spearis. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifixe* 1775 Thou must not skarre vpon thy Soares to looke, To read thy dittay in that sacred Booke. 1682 PEDEN *Lord's Trumpet* 30 Scar not at the cross for it is the way to the crown. 1720 in Calderwood *Dying Testim.* (1806) 157 What ails poor harlot Scotland to scar so much at that noble gift. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1829) I. I. iv. 358 He cried with a loud voice, 'I beseech you..not to scar at sufferings for the interests of Christ.'

δ. 1699 T. BOSTON *Art of Man-fishing* (1900) 52 Every parish will scare at thee as a monster of men. 1731 — *Mem.* (1899) 48 Being everywhere scared at by some.

3. To take a scare (see SCARE *sb.*[2]); to be alarmed by rumours or the like.

1900 *Academy* 8 Sept. 194/1 The big depositors wouldn't scare.

4. *Comb.* with an object-sb., forming sbs. with the sense 'one who or something which scares', as *scare-bear, -beggar, -bullfinch, -christian, -goose, -sinner, sleep.*

1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 216 Logs hung vibrating from the branches of trees, and other *scare-bears. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 186 He..is the *scare-beggar of the parish. 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2568 A stuffed cat..has been found a capital *scare-bullfinch. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Germd* I. 455 Whom he esteemed the most redoubted *Scare-christian that dignified the pulpit in that age. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* iv. 67 Letters poured in, countermanding subscriptions until the *scaregoose should be removed. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. vii, Do stop that death-looking, long-striding scoundrel of a *scare-sinner, who is posting after me. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. 401 The great lantern-fly..from its noise in the evening..is called *Scare-sleep by the Dutch in Guiana.

Scare, obs. form of SHEAR.

† **Sca're-babe.** *Obs.* Also 7 **scarbabe, scarrebabe.** [f. SCARE *v.* + BABE *sb.*] Something to frighten children; a bugbear, bogy.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1594) 279 Therfore take heed of hell, for Purgatorie is but a scarre babe. *a* 1606 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) E 2, Ile..come like some Hob-goblin..And like a Scarbabe make him take his legges. 1621 A. CAVE *Serm.* 16 They become scarre-babes and bugbeares to their innocent neighbours.

attrib. 1594 *Epit. of 'Old Scarletti' in Peterb. Cath.*, A Scarebabe mighty voice with visage grim.

So † **Sca're-bairn.**

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 495 An Hagg or scare-barn, a bug-bear to frighten children.

† **Sca're-bug,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **scare-bugge, 7 scarbug, scarbugg(e, skar-bugg.** [f. SCARE *sb.*[2] + BUG *sb.*[1]] = BUGBEAR.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxciv. 1204 All those which nowadayes doe name themselues Bishops and Prelates, are but scarebugs set vp by the diuell. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1603) 345 For sinne is no scar-bugge. 1618 S. WARD *Jethro's Just. Peace* 18 These complements without the substance are but empty gulls and scarbuggs of maiestie. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 536 Haue made his solemne Commands, idle scare-bugs, and haue turned them into shadowes. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* lii. 5 Think not that these things are spoken on *in terrorem*, for a Scarebug, for they shall all be surely fulfilled upon thee.

attrib. 1616 *Manifest. Abp. of Spalato's Motives* 5 Surely (in the scare-bug feares, which from my tender yeeres haue possessed mee) I haue held them detestable.

† **Sca're-bug,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **scarrebugge.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To frighten with idle terrors.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* I r b, Now thinkest thou that I..can be scare-bugd with the plague? 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 134 She..scarrebugges me with a Comedie, which shee hath scrawld and scribeld vp against mee.

Scarecrow (skēəˈɪkrōu), *sb.* Forms: 6 **scarre-crowe, skar-crowe**, 6–7 **scarrecrow, scarcrow(e**, 7 **skar-crow**, 7– **scarecrow** (formerly often written with hyphen). [f. SCARE *v.* + CROW *sb.*[1]]

1. A person employed in scaring birds.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 47 b, Plaie as young boyes or scarre crowes do, whiche showte in the open and plaine feldes at all aventures hittie missie. 1908 E. C. PALMER in *Daily Mail* 11 Apr. 6/5 He is not ashamed of being a scarecrow.

2. A device for frightening birds from growing crops, usually a figure of a man dressed in old and ragged clothes.

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* H 4, Let me be hangd vp sunning in the ayre, And made a scar-crow. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* III. ii, Wots thou who's returnd, The unthrift Bonvile, ragged as a scarre-crow. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. iii. (1840) 202 We set the devil up like a scarecrow to frighten children and old women. 1762 LLOYD *Nightingale* Poems 96 Critics, who like the scarecrows stand Upon the poet's common land. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 427 Can you..Frighten the blind with scarecrows? 1887 BESANT *The World went* XX, No scarecrow in the fields ever had such clothes.

b. *fig.* Something (not really formidable) that frightens or is intended to frighten; a 'bogy'.

1589 *Martrel. Theses Martin.* D ij, All the bishops of England are too weake to deale with a scarre-crowe, that hath but the name of reuerend Martin written vppon it. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv, Here, sayd they, is the Terror of the French, The Scar-Crow that affrights our Children so. 1642 HALES *Schism* 1 Heresie and Schisme as they are commonly used, are two Theological scar-crows. 1686 T. BROWN *To Ld. Chancellor* Wks. 1709 III. III. 99 So grisly Comets from the Dung-hills rise, Those upstart Scare-crows of the world'ling Skies. 1746 WESLEY *Prim. Methodist* 23, I should wonder if the Scarecrow of sinless Perfection was not brought in some way or other. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 653/2 That idle scarecrow,—the Bribery Act. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour round Eng.* I. iv. 89 What a scarecrow to a blushing curate that stiff old lady..must have been.

3. A person whose appearance causes ridicule; † a lean, gaunt figure (*obs.*); one who resembles a scarecrow in his dress, 'a guy.'

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 7 Thereat the Scarcrow wexed wondrous prowd. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 41. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. iv, A true Souldier..runnes those vertuous hazards, that this Scarre-crow Cannot endure to heare of. 1672 MARVEL *Reh. Transp.* I. 50 You never saw such a Scarcrow as he makes him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 9 ¶ 2 In Opposition to this Society [of Fat-men], there sprung up another composed of Scare-Crows and Skeletons. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to the Wise* Wks. III. 441 People well fed, and well clad, instead of famished, ragged scarecrows. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* viii, In front of the schoolmaster's desk, half a dozen scarecrows out at knees and elbows. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v. 192 A grim and ugly scarecrow, on whom every buffoon may break his jest. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* II, I was sorry to see a fine young man throw himself away upon such a scarecrow.

† **4.** An alleged name of the Black Tern, *Hydrochelidon nigra*, and of the Hooded Crow, *Corvus cornix. Obs.*

a 1672 WILLUGHBY & RAY *Ornith.* (1676) 269 Larus niger Gesneri..The Scar-crow. 1802–33 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 258 Hoody, Dun Crow, Scare Crow.

5. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*)

1602 *and Pt. Return Jr. Parnass.* I. vi. 498 Hang him,.. That when the cloud of his inuention breakes, Cannot outcracke the scarr-crow thunderbolt. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. 4 The greatest burden in the world is superstition; not only of Ceremonies in the Church, but of imaginary and scar-crow sins at home. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., To Royal Soc.* iii, The Orchard's open now, and free; Bacon has broke the Scar-crow Deitie. 1761 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 19 Feb. (1827) III. 40 Many may forget my scarecrow name. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* VI. 68 He was a scarecrow figure—attired much in the fashion of the *strugglers*. 1894 JEAFFRESON *Bk. Recoll.* II. xxv. 223 Wearing a scarecrow hat..in his rural walks.

Hence **Sca'recrowish, Sca'recrowy** *adjs.*

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 277 All through the 'Liber' the figures are admirable, except the larger ones in the home pastoral scenes, and they are rather weak, sketchy and scarecrowy. 1892 MAR. NORTH *Recoll. Happy Life* I. 94, I found his worship in an extra scarecrowish costume.

Scarecrow (skēəˈɪkrōu), *v.* Also 6 **scarre-crow.** [f. SCARECROW *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To frighten, as with a scarecrow. *Obs.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 69 That old acquaintance, ..is neither lullabied with thy sweete Papp, nor scarre-crowed with thy sower hatchet. 1675 DUFFETT *Mock Tempest* I. 42 Yea, I will scare-crow thee, I will top and scourge thee.

2. To dot and disfigure as scarecrows do.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 471 Yet wilder specimens of the human race..here and there scare-crow the broad, sadly picturesque expanse.

Scared (skēəɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. SCARE *v.* + -ED [1].] Frightened, startled.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 782 Sad groans and dismal sounds Stun my scar'd ears. . 1802 COLERIDGE *Picture* 6 Hurrying along the drifted forest-leaves, The scared snake rustles. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* lxxx. (1836) 96 Let your words be strong, Your cry be loud, till each scared boaster flies. 1907 A. C. BENSON *Altar Fire* 266 The Master has a very scared and dull pupil alas!

Sca're-devil. [f. SCARE *v.* + DEVIL *sb.*]

† **1.** A name for plants of the genus *Hypericum*, formerly supposed to possess the power of curing persons possessed with devils. *Obs. rare* — [1].

1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 178 Such is the herb Hypericum, called also St. John's-Wort, and Scare-Devil.

2. *dial.* A name for the Swift (*Cypselus apus*), perh. with reference to its dark colour and rapid flight.

1831 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 462 Skeer devil..Skir devil. A name for the swift. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Scare-devil*, the swift.

† **Sca're-fire.** *Obs.* Also 6 **skarifyer, 7 scar-, scarre-, skare-, skar-.** [Prob. a corruption of SCATHEFIRE, as if f. SCARE *sb.*[2]] A sudden conflagration.

1572 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 143 Payd to Thomas Clarke for his payns at the skarifyer at Mr. Burtons. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xxvii. 604 These speeches.. were interrupted and stayed by occasion of a Scare-fire, that began in sundrie places together about the Forum.

1637 POCKLINGTON *Altare Christ.* 132 We reject private Masses..to be a remedy against Pestilence, inundation, tempest, scare-fire, &c. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Bell-man,* From noise of Scare-fires rest ye free, From Murders Benedicitie. 1684 S. G. *Angl. Spec.* 479 Of Manufactures, the greatest is the Engine, for quenching of Scare-fires.

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. XXV. 230 The Priests melted mens hearts into Charity with the Scare-fire of Purgatory.

† **Sca're-fly.** *Obs.* [f. SCARE *v.* + FLY *sb.*]

1. One who drives away flies: used to render Gr. ἀπόμυιος as an epithet of certain deities. *rare*—1.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiii. 402 And hereof it came that the Chananites called their Belzebub, and the Greekes their Iupiter, by the name of Scarefly.

2. A device for frightening away flies.

1862 *All Year Round* 13 Sept. 9 An ingenious Florentine gentleman has communicated to the world, a scare-fly.

Scareful (skēᵊ·ɪfŭl), *a.* Now *rare* exc. *dial.* [f. SCARE *sb.* + -FUL.] Terrifying, alarming.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 144 The scarefull erne With hooked talents trussing up a hare. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. verse 13, vii. (1656) 370 The evil day is not such a scareful thing to thee that art a Christian, as thou shouldest start for it. 1841 J. F. COOPER *Deerslayer* iii, It's skearful to think for how many causes one gets to be your inimy.

Scaremonger (skēᵊ·mʌŋgəɹ). [f. SCARE *sb.* + -MONGER 1.] One who occupies himself in spreading alarming reports; an alarmist. Hence **Sca'remongering** *vbl. sb.*, the action of a scaremonger; the spreading of alarming reports.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 4/1 Neither the scaremongers nor the peacemongers will feel any security whatever that the Cabinet is taking the country into its confidence. 1907 *Standard* 25 Nov. 6/6 To dismiss as 'scaremongering', and the like, criticism founded upon facts of common knowledge.

Scarer (skēᵊ·rəɹ). [f. SCARE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or something which scares.

1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. Introd. 30 Till the Ghost of Lady Davers, drawing open the Curtains, scares the Scarer. 1820 *Examiner* No. 621. 154/1 Like a scarer away of birds from the grapes. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, To a old bird like myself these are scarers. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 299 When he commences life as an agricultural labourer, it will probably be, not in the capacity of scarer—bird-scaring is now generally done by inanimate scarecrows.

Scarestee, obs. form of SCAROITY.

Scarey, variant of SCARY *a.*

Scarf (skāɪf), *sb.*1 Pl. **scarfs, scarves.** Forms: 6-7 **scarfe, scarff(e, scarph(e, skarf(e,** 7 **skarffe,** 6- **scarf.** [Of obscure history; not recorded before the middle of the 16th c., but prob. a. ONF. *escarpe* = Central OF. *escharpe,* mod.F. *écharpe* sash, sling for a wounded arm, etc. (whence It. *sciarpa, ciarpa,* Sp. *charpa,* G. *schärpe,* MDu. *scharpe,* and mod.Du. *sjerp*), prob. the same word as OF. *escharpe, escarpe, esquerpe, escreppe,* etc., a pilgrim's scrip suspended from the neck; of Teut. origin: cf. ON. *skreppa* SCRIP *sb.*1

The more normal form *scarp* is found (almost as early as *scarf*) in the heraldic sense 5 a; possibly, though unrecorded, it may have been the original Eng. form in all senses. It is noteworthy that all the words of the form *scarp* have variants with *f*: for the change of final *p* into *f* after liquids cf. SCALP *sb.*2 Various Ger. dialects have *scherfe, scharfe* (whence Russian шарфъ) for the literary Ger. *schärpe,* but this coincidence with Eng. seems to be merely accidental.

The original plural form *scarfs* has never gone out of use; but from the beginning of the 18th c. the form *scarves* (on the analogy of *halves,* etc.) has been common, and in London commercial use it appears to have become universal. No other sb. of other than native origin has this change of *f* into *v* in the plural.]

1. A broad band of silk or other material, worn (chiefly by soldiers or officials) either diagonally across the body from one shoulder to the opposite hip, or round the waist; = SASH *sb.*1 2.

The purpose of the military 'scarf' or 'sash' is now merely decorative or significant of rank or the like. Originally, it served for carrying things, and some references to this use occur in the early quots. below.

1555 [alluded to in quot. for sense 2]. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 51 His wife Panthea brought him an armure of golde,..and a crimsen skarfe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xiii. 126 b, The target..hee carryed in a scarfe about his shoulders. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 20 Flourishing entred Iohn Leiden the Botcher into the field, with a scarffe made of lyats like a bow-case. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 198 What fashion will you weare the Garland off?..vnder your arme, like a Lieutenants scarfe? 1644 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 41 A man in compleate coloured armour and scarfe. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 350 The men wear apparel of Deer-skins.., one arm uncovered, and so they wear their garment like a scarf. 1660 TATHAM *Roy. Oak* 2 Eight other Gentlemen carrying Banners in Plush Coats, and Skye coloured Scarffs about their Shoulders. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2445/4 Lost.., an Officers Scarf with four gold Fringes round the Wast, set on Crimson Silk, and a very deep Fringe at each end. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 279 Scarfs, garters, gold, amuse his riper age. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 130 Cromwell, half-length in armour, page tying his scarf. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ii, Over his left shoulder hung an embroidered scarf, which sustained a small pouch of scarlet velvet. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii, Municipality and Mayor have on their scarfs. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. ii. 126 Forty-eight pages in white, yellow, and red scarves. 1902 AMERY *War S. Africa* II. 189 Their colonel..had led waving his silk scarf to his men.

2. *Eccl.* A band of silk or other material worn round the neck, with the two ends pendent from the shoulders in front, as a part of clerical costume. In the 18th c. *spec.* the scarf worn by a nobleman's chaplain (cf. quot. 1866); hence, a chaplaincy.

1555 LADY VANE *Let. to Philpot* in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1829/1, I will supply your request for the Scarfe yee wrote of, that ye may present my handy worke before your Captayne. 1555 PHILPOT *Let. to Lady Vane* 10 Dec. *ibid.* 1837/2 You haue so armed me to the Lordes battell both inwardly and outwardly...You haue appointed me to so good and gracious a General of the field,..that [etc.]...The Scarffe I desire as an outward signe to shew our enemies. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 11 Dec., I dined with Mrs. Vanhomrigh, to desire them to buy me a scarf; and lady Abercorn is to buy me another, to see who does best: mine is all in rags. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 539 P 3, I yesterday heard a young Gentleman, that look'd as if he was just come to the Town, and a Scarf, upon Evil-speaking. 1738 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 35 The Duke of Portland is very sorry not to be able to grant a scarf to our acquaintance—his are all filled up. 1844 *Life C'tess Huntingdon* I. 132 The excellent Lady Huntingdon..invited him to her house..., gave him her scarf, and as her chaplain, he continued long to preach to the poor in her kitchen unmolested. 1866 *Direct. Anglic.* (ed. 3) 359 Scarf worn by Chaplains; it is made of silk of the colour of the nobleman's livery to whom the cleric is chaplain...The Black Scarf is worn over the Gown by Doctors in Divinity, Cathedral Dignitaries and Bishops' Chaplains. 1903 *Church Times* 11 Dec. 748/4 A deacon is entitled, like any other clergyman, to wear the broad black tippet, or scarf, over his surplice.

3. A broad strip of silk, gauze, or other fine material, worn hung loosely over the shoulders or otherwise as an ornamental accessory to the costume.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* Bbj b, When do mothers fray their babes most from duggis. When they put on blacke scrafs [sic], and go like beare buggis. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 220 Needlesse noughts, as crisps and scarphes worne Alla Morisco. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* I. G j b, Then must they haue their silk scarffes cast about their faces, & fluttering in the winde with great tassels at euery end, either of gold, siluer or silk. 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I. A 7 b, They that shalbe actors in this Massacre Shall..tye white linnen scarfes about their armes. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* xxvii. 33 Why in the Stop-throate fashion doth he go, With Scarfe about his necke? Hat without band? 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 289 Marcellus and Flauius, for pulling Scarffes of Cæsars Images, are put to silence. 1624 *Skelton's E. Rummyng* Prol. 82 Scarfs, feathers, and swords, And thin bodkin-beards. 1631 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* I. Wks. 1874 II. 264 Trickt in skarffe and feather. 1733 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5723/4 A black Gauze Scarf;..a blue Lustring-Scarf with a Gauze Body. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xlii. 282 What a pretty show they will make, with their white hoods, white gowns, white petticoats, white scarves! 1766 *Lond. Mag.* July 335 The new thing called a Scarf, with its depending tassels, looks so much like an advertisement that if the place of abode was added, there is no doubt, but that it would draw in custom. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv, Two young ladies in scarfs and feathers. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 169 A purple scarf at either end whereof There swung an apple of the purest gold Sway'd round about him. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* Introd., His..cap, with its..long hanging strip of drapery, to serve as a scarf in case of need. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 138 Dressed in a Tyrian scarf with a fringe of broidery gay.

† **b.** used as a bandage for the eyes, or a veil.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XX. (1617) 349 His [God's] spiritual nature, which we cannot possibly comprehend, but as it were through a glasse, or a scarfe. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 349 My assurance is that Cupid will take the scarfe from his owne eyes and hoodwinke the old buzzard. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. vii. 170 And if anything slip under the rehearsall it is to be a scarff over the face, and to shew, the griefe could not be expressed. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 232 They have but a maske or scarfe over their faces.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 82 And with each end of thy blew bowe do'st crowne My boskie acres, and my vnshrubd downe, Rich scarph to my proud earth. 1614 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* (1616) F j, Among the lesser Lights as is the Moone, blushing through Scarfe of Clouds on Latmos Mountaine. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph* 357 Still before me on the dusky grass, Iris her many-coloured scarf had drawn. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* XXVII, The moon had risen slowly, breaking through a rent scarf of cloud that barred her solemn, white disc. 1880 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* ii. (1892) 89 The fogs are in possession of the lower levels; they crawl in scarves among the sandhills.

d. *spec.* The scarf of black crape or silk worn over the shoulder by mourners at funerals.

1739 *Will* in Payne *Engl. Cath.* (1889) 53 No scarves, gloves, nor hat-bands. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte Arth.* 194 A dusky barge, Dark as a funeral scarf from stem to stern. 1850 G. J. FRENCH *Tippets* 8 *note,* The modern custom of wearing at funerals both a hatband and a scarf over the shoulder, curiously marks the extravagance which has crept into such ceremonies.

e. A band of warm and soft material worn round the neck in cold weather; = COMFORTER 6.

1844 MRS. GAUGAIN *Knitting,* etc. II. Accomp. 37 Warm Crochet Scarf. Worked in eight-ply Berlin wool.

f. A necktie or cravat that more or less covers the bosom of the shirt.

1865 MORLEY *Mod. Characteristics* 79 Gorgeous scarves which have been long superseded by white ties. 1886 PASCOE *Lond. of To-day* (ed. 3) xli. 355 Most gentlemen are now content with the made-up scarves of all sizes, colours, and materials, which [etc.].

† **4.** A sling for an ailing limb. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29/2 He must weare his arme before on his breste in a scarfe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 23 Oh my deere Orlando, how it greeues me to see thee weare thy heart in a scarfe. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 260 Lesly..carried his foot in a scarf for a wound he had received at Buckstobo. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 165 The arm must be carried in a Scarf. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi, His wounded arm was supported by a scarf, or sling of crimson silk.

5. *Her.* a. = SCARP *sb.*1

1688 HOLME *Armoury* I. 30/1 He beareth Argent, a Scarpe Purpure, of some termed a Scarf. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Bend-sinister,* The bend-sinister is subdivided into the *scarf,* or *scarp,* and the *battoon.* 1823–4 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XV. 431 The *Bend sinister* consists of similar lines drawn in an opposite direction from the *sinister chief* to the *dexter base* of the shield. Its diminutive is the *scarf* occupying one half of its breadth.

b. = BANDEROLE 2.

1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* II. Gloss., *Scarf,* a small ecclesiastical banner, hanging down from the top of a crosier.

† **6.** A scroll or plate bearing an inscription.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. x. § 49 The Vault thus prepared, a scarfe of lead was provided some two foot long,.. therein to make an inscription.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *scarf-maker, -veil; scarf-like* adj. and adv.; **scarf cloak,** a light narrow cloak or tippet; **scarf-loom,** a loom for weaving figured fabrics of moderate breadth (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); † **scarf-man,** a clergyman of rank entitling him to wear a scarf; † **scarf-officer,** an officer who is entitled to wear a scarf; **scarf-pin,** a pin for fastening a scarf, or worn for ornament in a scarf (sense 3 f); **scarf-ring,** a ring for holding a scarf (sense 3 f) in position.

1804 *Jackson's Oxford Jrnl.* 4 Aug. 2/3 *Scarf cloaks of leno or worked muslin over coloured silks, are universally worn. 1611 COTGR., *Escharpeur,* ..*scarfe-like. 1852 *Meanderings of Memory* I. 109 Scarf-like and ethereally slight. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* iv. 67 Suspended from a baudrick, or scarf-like shoulder-belt, this sword reached from the hollow of the back to about the middle of the thigh. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6403/4 Anne Howard, ..*Scarf-maker. 1911 P. H. *Impartial View of 2 late Parlts.* 23 The inferior Priests and Deacons, and all under the Degree of *Scarf Men were made to understand. 1710–11 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 P 2 We may divide the Clergy into Generals, Field-Officers, and Subalterns. Among the first we may reckon Bishops, Deans, and Arch-Deacons. Among the second are Doctors of Divinity, Prebendaries, and all that wear Scarfs...It is found that there has been a great Exceeding of late Years in the Second Division, several Brevets having been granted for the converting of Subalterns into *Scarf-Officers. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iii. (new ed.) 142 A *scarf-pin which is neither large nor showy. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 4/3 A useful *scarf-veil.

Scarf (skāɪf), *sb.*2 Also 5 **scarffe,** 6 **skarfe,** 8 **scoarfe,** 8–9 **scarph,** 9 **skerf.** [Words of related form and identical meaning (chiefly belonging to the nautical vocabulary) are found in several mod. langs., but recorded much later than in English: F. *écart* (:—**escarf*) a scarf, vbl. noun from *écarver* (:—**escarver*) to scarf; Sp. *escarba,* Pg. *escarva* a scarf; Du. *scherf* a scarf, *verscherven* (whence G. *verscherben*) to scarf; Sw. *skarf,* Norw. *skarv* piece added to lengthen a board or a garment, also the joint or seam by which this is effected; Sw. *skarfva,* Norw. *skarva, skjerva* to lengthen by joining or sewing on an additional piece (Da. has in this sense *skarre,* the relation of which to the Sw. form is obscure).

The relation of these words to each other and to the English sb. and vb. is uncertain. The fact that the Sw. words are not, like those in the other langs., exclusively technical, but have a wider meaning, seems to afford a slight presumption in favour of Scandinavian as the ultimate source. But even assuming this, it remains doubtful whether the Eng. sb. comes from Sw. (or some other Scandinavian dialect) directly or through the medium of OF. **escarf.*

The Sw. *skarf* has commonly been referred to the Teut. root **skerb-, skarb-,* represented by OE. *scearfian* (= OHG. *scarpôn,* G. *scharben*) to cut into shreds, OE. *scearfan* str. vb., to gnaw, bite, scarify, Du. *scherf* (= OHG. *scirbi,* G. *scherbe*) potsherd; but affinity in meaning seems wanting.]

1. *Carpentry* and *Shipbuilding.* A joint by which two timbers are connected longitudinally into a continuous piece, the ends being halved, notched, or cut away so as to fit into each other with mutual overlapping.

1497 [see *scarf-timber* in 3]. *c* 1580 H. SMITH in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 453 Wee haled aground to stoppe a leake, which we found to be in the skarfe afore. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 8 Next your Nauell timbers, and bind them all with sixe foote Skarfe at the least. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 47 The Scarfs of her Keel and Stern. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Apron,* The scarf thereof should be at some distance from that of the stern. 1779 BARNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 108 Pl. 3, Beams of Fir 12 inches square, put across in halves, with 12 feet scarph. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 280 In each piece of timber to be joined, the parts of the joints that come in contact are called scarfs. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 362/1 The scarf of the poles is shown in Fig. 3. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* viii. 109 The ends of these planks are supported on the frames, adjacent ones being formed into a scarph.

† **b.** *Shipbuilding.* The overlapping of adjacent timbers in a ship's frame, in order to secure continuity of strength at the joints. Phrase, *To give scarf. Obs.*

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 39 Let the Top-timber be placed..that they may give Scarf to the Port-holes. 1769 [see SCARF *v.*2 1 b]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 379/2 These represent the length and scarf of the several

timbers in the midship frame. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navv.* (Weale) 141 The lower..riders..fay alongside the floor riders, and give scarph above them.

2. *Metal-working.* (See quots.)

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning*, etc. I. 220 In smith's work likewise, the joinings are called scarfs... The scarfs required for the shut, are made by first upsetting or thickening the iron...It is next rudely tapered off. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Scarf*, the flattened or chamfered edges of iron prepared for welding. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 297/2 The point of the scarf is farthest into the fire.

3. *Comb.*: **scarf-joint** = senses 1 and 2; hence **scarf-jointing**, the process of joining timbers by means of a scarf; † **scarf-timber**, timber in short lengths for scarfing; **scarf-weld** (see quot.).

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 252 The four stones..were ..to be united to each other by Hook-*Scarf-Joints. 1851–4 *Cycl. Useful Arts* (ed. Tomlinson) I. 329 The common scarf joint is made by merely halving each piece of timber for a certain length, and then bolting or strapping the two pieces together. 1907 *Proc. Soc. Antig.* 14 Feb. 349 The method of construction is that known technically as *scarf-jointing. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 312 Certeyn *Scarffe Tymbre price—viij^{s} vj^{d}. 1882 OGILVIE, **Scarf-weld*, a peculiar joint made in welding two pieces of metal, as iron, together.

† **Scarf,** *sb.*[3] *Mil.* [Alteration of SCARP *sb.*] = SCARP *sb.*[2]

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Coraxa entre dos muros*, a scarfe between wals, *Musculus*. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 126 These Caualleres..haue also their Scarphe or Alambor [Sp. *alambor* declivity of a ditch]. 1603 *Court Roll* in *Athenæum* 21 Nov. (1885) 668/3 Euerie man shall make vpe sufficiently all the Scarfes betwixt the milne & Restone Inges betwene this & Christmas next. 1645 *Enchir. Fortif.* 6 The Talud, or Scarfe, of the outside of the Rampart. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xlii. 297 Ditches, Ravelins, Scarfes, & Counter-scarfes.

Scarf (skāif), *sb.*[4] *Orkn. and Shetl. dial.* Also 7, 9, scarfe, 9 scarff; and see SCART. [a. ON. *skarf-r*, Norw., Sw. *skarf*.] A cormorant or a shag.

1668 F. JESSOP in *Philos. Lett. Ray* (1718) 38, I have procured the Skin of a great Bird which he that gave it me call'd a Scarfe. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The sussing of Kitnings, clamring of Scarfes, whimpring of Fullmarts. 1744 PRESTON *Zetland* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61 (2) Whaps, Toists,..Plovers, Scarfs, &c. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 300 The Shag (*pelecanus graculus*), so well known by the name of Scarf, is very frequently seen. *Ibid.*, The Cormorant..our great Scarf, is a species not so numerous as the former. 1868 D. GORRIE *Summers & Winters in Orkneys* v. 153 A lazy scarff here and there raised himself up at length over the surface.

Scarf (skāif), *sb.*[5] *Whaling.* A longitudinal cut made in a whale's body.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* II. xxv. 181 As the blubber in one strip uniformly peels off along the line called the 'scarf'. 1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* 63 (Cent.) A scarf is cut along the body and through the blubber, to which one end of a tackle is hooked.

Scarf (skāif), *v.*[1] Also 7 **scarfe**, **skarfe**, 9 **skarf**. [f. SCARF *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To clothe, cover, or wrap with or as with a scarf or scarves; to invest with a scarf; † to blindfold.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. vi. 46 The sturdy Plough-man doth the soldier see, All scarfed with pide colours to the knee. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. ii. C 3, Why doth Adonis.. shun this Iuory girdle of my armes? To be thus scarft the dreadfull God of warre Would giue me conquered kingdomes. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 95 Claudius caused that of Augustus to be taken from the Theater of the Gladiators, that it might not ever be present at murther, or be alwayes scarfed. *a* 1640 J. DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 48 Slitely shadowed or scarft with a thin tinsell or Tirean vaile. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xix, Bare Of foot, of limb, scarfed only round the loins. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Resignation* 5 Warriors..Scarf'd with the cross. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* VI. (1895) 280 Our three friends..duly scarfed and scarfpinned [etc.].

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 47 Come, seeling Night, Skarfe vp the tender Eye of pittifull Day. 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowres of Sion* 18 Scarff'd in a rosie Cloud, Hee doth ascend the Aire. *c* 1640 ROWLEY, etc. *Witch of Edmonton* II. ii, Blushing Adonis scarft in modesties. 1814 CARY *Dante, Hell* XXXIII. 92 Others skarf'd in rugged folds of ice. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* XXXI. 309 The great sun is still shining, though it be scarfed by earthly vapours. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 112 Who scarfed her with the morning?

2. To wrap (a garment) *about* or *around* a person in the manner of a scarf. Also *transf.* *rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 13 Vp from my cabin My seagowne scarft about me in the darke, Grop'd I to finde out them. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. I 3 b, My fingers I'le intangle in these curles, And scarfe my Iuory arme about thy necke. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 256 On the earth the chieftain slept, His mantle scarft around him. 1807—*Espriella's Lett.* II. 252 They..had a large mantle of gray checquered cloth scarft round them.

† **3.** To bind up (wounds) with, or as with a scarf; ? to place (a limb) in a sling. *Obs.*

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 161 Wee scarifie them, we scarfe them not. 1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. late Popish Articles* 25 Let them shift themselues, as they list, and skarfe their soares, according to their fancies. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xliv. 1 Had it been fit for him to scarfe their bones before they were set.

Scarf (skāif), *v.*[2] Also 7 **scarfe**, **scarff**, **skarf**, 8–9 **scarph**. [f. SCARF *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To join by a scarf-joint.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 Those are skarfed into the ground timbers. 1643 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlviii. § 530 The Joyner plaineth plankes..he skarfeth and ioyneth them close with culver-tailes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., Thus they say the Stem of a Ship is *Scarfed* into her Keel; and they imply by it, That the two Peices are shaped away slanting, so as to join with one another close and even. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 42 Timbers, properly scarphed together. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 285/1 Tye-beams..were formed almost wholly of short lengths, averaging not more than 20 feet, lapped and scarfed. 1850 LONGF. *Building Ship* 137 The keel of oak for a noble ship, Scarfed and bolted. 1860 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XX. 186/1 The several pieces are scarphed together.

b. (See quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s.v. *Scarf*, But when the ends of the two pieces [of timber] are cut square, and put together, they are said to *butt* to one another; and when another piece is laid upon, and fastened to both, as in the case in all frame timbers, this is called scarfing the timbers; and half the piece which fastens the two timbers together is reckoned the length of the scarf.

2. *Metal-working.* To bevel or flatten (the ends or edges of the pieces of metal to be welded).

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 188 The extremities of each bar are scarfed. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 211 Mr. Beitram scarfs the edges of the plates, places them together [etc.]. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 303/1 Scarf it for welding.

3. *intr.* To be joined with a scarf. Const. *to.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 35 The inner end of the boom, to which it scarfs with a tongue. 1860 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XX. 185/2 The foremost end of the keelson scarphs to the stemson.

Scarf (skāif), *v.*[3] *Whaling.* [f. SCARF *sb.*[5]] *trans.* To make a 'scarf' or incision in the blubber of (a whale). Also *absol.*

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* II. xxv. 182 The heavers singing, the blubber-room gentlemen coiling, the mates scarfing, the ship straining, and all hands swearing occasionally. 1887 GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U. S.* v. II. 278/1 The second mate 'scarfs', or cuts the body blubber.

Scarf-bolt, incorrect form of SCARP-BOLT.

Scarfe: see SCAFF.

Scarfed (skāift; *poet.* skā·rfĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. SCARF *v.*[1] + -ED.] Invested with a scarf; wearing a scarf; also, decorated with or as with scarfs.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 15 The skarfed barke puts from her natiue bay. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. xii. 356 Scarfed tricolor Municipals. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 269 Their fire pelted straight into the group of the scarfed Deputies.

Scarfed (skā·ɹft), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. SCARF *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Joined by means of a scarf. *Scarfed joint* = SCARF *sb.*[2] 1.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Skarfed*, the Sea Term, when one Peice of Timber is let and fastned into another. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. I. 170/2 Scarfed tie-beams. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xxv, Tear up the deck, the severed planks bear off, Disjoin the well-scarfed timbers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 652 The joint is what is denominated a half-lap, or scarfed joint.

† **Sca·rfing,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. SCARF *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] *concr.* A covering network.

1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns Court*, To euery one of which, was tackt a Scarffing of Siluer; that ran sinuously in workes ouer the whole caparison.

Scarfing (skā·ɹfiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. SCARF *v.*[2]]

1. The action of joining by means of scarfs.

1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* 89 So when the stem or any other timber..is too short, it is peeced in this manner, and that they call scarffing. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II. (1780), *Assembler*, to unite the several pieces of a ship, as by..scarfing, scoring, tenenting, &c. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 280 Scarfing, is..the art of connecting two pieces of timber together, in such a manner as to appear like one piece. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 247 To Sir Robert Seppings we owe the device known as 'scarphing'.

b. *concr.*

1671 PHILLIPS, *Skarfing*, (in Navigation) is one piece of wood let into another, or so much wood cut away from the one as the other. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 54 *note*, A.. draught..in which..the places and nature of the scarfing or joinings [could be] distinguished. 1847 G. A. SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 79, Fig. 17 is a representation of a scarfing, which is very simple. 1908 CRADOCK *Whispers fr. Fleet* 108 The fore and aft thwarts that strengthen the sailing thwart are called scarping [*sic.*].

† **Sca·rfing,** *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. SCARF *sb.*[3] + -ING[1].] = SCARPING.

1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 129 He will..repair with good Scarfing the Walls or Banks belonging to the Levels.

Scarfing (skā·ɹfiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. SCARF *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Enveloping like a scarf.

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 48 For Earth's bosom pants, and heaves her scarfing sea.

Sca·rfing, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. SCARF *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That scarfs, or serves as a longitudinal tie.

1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* i. 9 The builders afterwards applied a short scarphing keelson-piece. *Ibid.*, The side keelsons..had to be strengthened in a similar manner, except that the scarphing angle-irons had no plate between them.

Sca·rf-skin. [SCARF *sb.*[1], in the sense of light outer covering.] The outer layer of the skin; the epidermis, cuticle.

1615 [see CUTICLE 1]. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xi. 215 The blackness lay in the epidermis, or scarf-skin, which was burnt up like leather. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 660 Not a hair Ruffled upon the scarf-skin. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 383/2 The first operation to which they [*sc.* hides] are subjected is depilation, which removes, not only the hair, but also the scarf-skin.

b. *transf.*

1669 *Addr. Young Gentry of Eng.* 53 Raise up but the skarfe skin which covers this fine mould. 1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 144 By making four or five small longitudinal incisions with a sharp-pointed knife..on one side only of the head or pod, just through the scarf-skin. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng* xi. (1857) 175 Let us..strip the vast landscape here of its upper integuments,..beginning first with the vegetable mould—the scarf-skin of the country.

† **Sca·rfways,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SCARF *sb.*[1] + WAY *sb.* with adverbial *s.*] = next.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxvii, Thus went he out in a faire long-skirted jacket, putting his frock scarfewayes athwart his breast.

Sca·rf-wise (skā·ɹfwəiz), *adv.* [f. SCARF *sb.*[1] + -WISE.] In the manner of a scarf; passing from the shoulder across the breast and tied beneath the arm. Cf. F. *en écharpe.*

1581 GOLDWEL in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1788) II. 129 A scarowle or band of silver, which came scarfe-wise over the shoulder, and so downe under the arme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIII. iii. II. 462 Let them have their chains of gold as large as they list under their arms or crosse over their sides, scarfe-wise. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xl. 160 Great chains of gold scarf-wise about them. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 7/4 A wide red ribbon with green edges athwart his chest scarfwise.

† **Sca·rfy,** *a. Obs.* [f. SCARF *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Resembling a scarf. *Scarfy skin* = SCARF-SKIN.

1611 COTGR., *Escharpeux*, scarfie. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 511 Alasse you frowne, and pull a scarfie Clowd ouer your diuine face to hide your fauour from me. 1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 295 Over all these is extended the Cuticle or scarfy Skin.

Scarfyre, obs. variant of SCAREFIRE.

Scarification (skæ·rifikē·ʃən). Also 5 **scarificacioun**, 6 **scaryfycacyon**, **skarificacion**, 7 **scarrification**. [ad. late L. *scarificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *scarificāre* to SCARIFY. Cf. F. *scarification* (1314 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of scarifying; an instance of this.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 86 Latynge of blood, noght by openynge of veynes, but by scarificacioun of flesch. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. viii. (1541) 61 In what member the bloud is gathered, the body being fyrst pourged by scarification, the grefe maye be cured. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. XXVII. I. 545, I cannot omit one manner of cure by way of Scarification. For when the bark is poore and leane [etc.]. 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* I. x. 101 Also cupping with scarification of the Neck and Shoulders. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 47 These Scarifications procured..a Discharge of Serum. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XXI, While his chin sustained from the razor literal scarification. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 496 In massive swellings of the tongue and throat relief has been given by scarification.

fig. 1881 J. H. INGRAM *Poe's Wks.* I. Mem. 34 He began that system of literary scarification—that crucial dissection of bookmaking mediocrities, which [etc.].

2. *concr.* A slight incision or a number of slight incisions made by scarifying.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* O j b, Ye ought to make certayne scaryfycacyons very depe with the rasour. 1562 BULLEIN *Dial. Sorenes & Chir.* 17 Laie upon the same skarificacion baie Salte. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 363/2 Therby shall the scarifications be kept open. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 350 They..make incisions in their face, then laying gum on a fire, hold over their faces that smoak may colour the scarifications. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 138 Whose ..face was rendered more disagreeable..by deep scarifications of the small-pox.

Scarificator (skæ·rifikē·ɹtəɹ). [a. mod.L. *scarificātor* (F. *scarificateur*, Paré 16th c.), f. late L. *scarificāre* to SCARIFY.]

1. *Surg.* An instrument used in scarification, for making several incisions simultaneously.

1611 COTGR., *Scarificateur*, a Scarificator, or Scarifier; an Instrument wherein there are 18 sharpe wheeles, the which let goe at once doe scarifie, and make incision, in as many seuerall places. 1634 H. CROOKE *Expl. Instr. Chirurg.* xxxii. 54 For this purpose Pareus hath an instrument which he calleth the Scarificator. It is a box wherein are fastened many rownd wheeles as it were, sharpe as phlegmes, which [etc.]. 1742 tr. *Heister's Surg.* (1768) II. 402 This Eye-brush, or Scarificator. 1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 115 The useful scarificators devised by C. Mayer.

b. (See quot.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Scarificator*,..an instrument with a blunt edge, used chiefly in the operation of tooth-extraction, for separating the gum from the tooth.

c. A lancet for scarifying the skin.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 434 The scarificator may be contaminated by contact with one person under the influence of syphilis and convey the disease to the next.

† **2.** *Agric.* = SCARIFIER 3. *Obs.*

1776 BOWDEN *Farmer's Director* 12 By cutting the surface of the meadow with an instrument called a scarificator. 1814 SHIRREFF *Agric. Orkney* 67 The scarificator being afterwards, at seed time, used to loosen the soil, if necessary.

3. One who scarifies; = SCARIFIER 1.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 84 What tho' the scarificators work upon him [a man mortally ill] day by day?

Scarified (skæ·rifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. SCARIFY *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 126 As a cupping-glasse diaweth blood out of a Scarified place of the body. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 67 With a face and skinne as scarrified as that body before an Almanack. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 120/1 These [glasses] being placed upon the scarified parts. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Trip Borland* 185 Some soothing ointment applied to my scarified limbs.

Scarifier (skæ·rifəiəɹ). [f. SCARIFY *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or something which scarifies. *lit.* and *fig.*

1566 SECURIS *Detection* D ij b, Playster makers, clyster geuers, scarifiers, letters out of bloud, &c. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 79 Cicatrizers, or 'Scarrifyers'. 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 403, I have almost finished No. 3, in which I have relieved my indignant soul with a scarifier. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xvi, There is an air of fashion in everything which Digges writes,..which makes me pretty certain that D. was my scarifier.

2. = SCARIFICATOR 1.

1611 in COTGR.; and in later Dicts.

3. *Agric.* An implement for loosening the soil.

1797 BILLINGSLEY *View Agric. Somerset* 278, His [Rev. J. Cooke's] instruments called the scuffler, and scarifier, are the best contrivances I ever beheld, for the pulverization of the soil. 1880 J. W. HILL *Guide Agric. Implements* 472 Improved four-wheel wrought iron lever Scarifiers.

4. *Road-making.* A machine used for breaking up a road. Cf. SCARIFY *v.* 3 b.

1892 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 5/5 Our new acquaintance 'the scarifier', whose operations when the roadway of the Thames Embankment is remaking attract so much attention. 1901 *Athenæum* 1 June 697/2 Scarifiers..appear to have been first introduced in England in 1884; and these machines form very valuable adjuncts to steam rolling.

Scarify (skæ·rifəi), *v.* Also 6–8 **scarrify**. [a. F. *scarifier* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *scarificāre*, altered form of *scarifāre* to scarify, ad. Gr. σκαριφᾶσθαι, recorded in the senses 'to scratch an outline, sketch lightly, to do anything slightly or slovenly' (L. & Sc.), f. σκάριφ-ος pencil, stilus.]

1. *trans.* (chiefly *Surg.*) To make a number of scratches or slight incisions in (a portion of the body, a wound). Hence *gen.* to cover with scratches.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* F iv, Yf it appere pale, ..it must be scarified and made to blede. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 43 You me byd, O Princesse, to scarrify a festered old soare. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. vii. II. 440 Divers..with foure..teeth of this serpent, scarifie the gums of the upper chaw, in case the teeth therein doe ake. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Scarifie*, to launce, or open a sore. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 19 By Insculping, Scarrifying, and making a kind of Incision into it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. ix, The captain..had his veins scarified. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxxix. (1779) II. 28 Fixing her nails in his antagonist's face, she scarified all one side of his nose. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lv. V. 552 They shaved their hair, and scarified their faces. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiii. (1878) 459 The body was scarified in horizontal bands. 1876 *Trans. Clin. Soc.* IX. 169 These places were accordingly scarified under the ether spray. 1908 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 118 The local pain..[should be] relieved by cold applications, poultices, scarifying the skin [etc.].

transf. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* xi. 198 If I offend her, she's sure to scarify my throat with black pepper the next day.

b. *fig.* To make sore, wound. Also, in mod. use, to subject to merciless criticism.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 Theese woords theyre valiant courradge dooe scarrifye deeply. 1714 *Spect.* No. 595 P 6 You have Quartered all the foul Language upon me, that could be raked out of..Billingsgate, without knowing ..whether I deserve to be Cupped and Scarified at this rate. 1721 (*title*) Medicina Flagellata, or the Doctor scarify'd. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ii, There..he..cut up a rising genius..or scarified some unhappy wretch. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 13 Sept. 4/4 Next week he will be heard at Northampton, whither he goes to scarify the Tories.

c. *transf.* (? Associated with SCAR *sb.*) To cover with scars, to scar.

1687 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2271/4 A Chesnut Gelding.., scarrified with the Farcie in both his hind Legs. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3318/4 A Bay Nag with the near Flank a little Scarrified with some former hurt. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 540 Mount Monadnock..is scarified from top to bottom on its northern and western sides.

¶ d. App. misused for: To anoint (a wound).

1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. (1612) 226 Which had scarrifide our wounds, if wounded, with the Balme Of her sweete Presence. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 78 Then scarifie the wound with that ointment, till it be wrought in.

2. To make incisions in the bark of (a tree).

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 601 The turgent trunk let scarifie, That humour effluent out of hit hie. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* III. xvii. 98 Boring the stock, or scarrifying it round about. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Garden.* § 7455 As the trees get old..or infected with canker,..or rottenness, they are scarified. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 326 Every tree..was scarified for turpentine. 1887 LADY BRASSEY *Last Voy.* xiii. (1889) 300 The vineyards [Australia]..were not in their best looks, having only just been scarified, as the process is called. It means cutting off the branches and reducing the vines to small and ugly bushes, destitute of leaves at this season.

3. a. *Agric.* To break up or loosen (ground) with a scarifier. b. *Road-making.* (Cf. quot. 1817 and SCARIFIER 4.)

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 21 Instruments..for scarifying and stirring the earth between the rows of drilled crops. *Ibid.* 468 Scarifying the corn, first operation. 1817 in *Repert. Arts*, etc. XXXII. 132 Secondly, a harrow, which is intended to scarify the uneven parts of any road, leaving it even after the operation, previous to the use of the great roller. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 822 Scarify or cultivate the stubble as soon as possible.

absol. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 196 Skerrify [*sic*] and harrow two or three times over each field.

Hence **Sca·rifying** *vbl. sb.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 53 b, Letting of bloude, scarifieng callid cupping, sweating, &c. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* Pref. § 10 It being too probable that this is Gods last experiment upon us, like the causticks and scarifyings to a lethargic patient. 1783 CULLEN *First Lines Physic* § CCXCV. Wks. 1827 II. 32 To draw blood..by cupping and scarifying. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. 74 He contracts to do their ploughing and scarifying at so much per acre.

attrib. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 363/2 Scarifye the skinne of the tumor with scarifyinge instrumentes. 1865 *Morn. Star* 15 Mar., To try whether the scarifying process may not do more to bring South Carolina back to the Union than [etc.].

Sca·rily, *adv.* [f. SCARY *a.* + -LY 2.] Timidly.

1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* ix. 133 The light..was held scarily aloft above the head of an elderly woman.

Scaring (skēə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCARE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. SCARE.

1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 32 No scaring with dog. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 295 Scarring and debarring of the salmound fischeis. 1611 COTGR., *Espoventement*..a frighting, fraying, skaring. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Scares*, It is best to employ boys for the short time scaring is required.

Scaring (skēə·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SCARE *v.* + -ING 2.] That scares; terrifying.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 64 As a tender Mother takes her Child and holds it over the pit with scarring words that it may learne to feare, where danger is. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 205 As a child, when scaring sounds molest, Clings close and closer to the mother's breast. 1813 COLERIDGE *Night-Scene* 37 A rude and scaring note, my friend! 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 207 Let not women be frightened by the scaring name.

† **Sca·riole.** *Obs.* Also 5 **skariole**, 6 **scaryole**. [ad. (through med.L.) It. *scariola* (whence F. *escarole*, *scarole*.] Broad-leaved endive.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 73 Wylde letus þat feldmen clepyn skarioles. 1422 *Ibid., Priv. Priv.* 244 Letus sauage, that is y-callid scariole. 1526 *Grete Herball* cl. (1529) I v, Endiuia is endyue...It is otherwyse called scaryole. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* II. xxvii. 222. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Scariole*, a kind of herb otherwise called broad endive. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Syrup*, Two Leaves of Succory, Dandelion, Endive or Scariole.

Scariose (skēə·riōus), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *scariōsus*, of obscure origin.] = SCARIOUS.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 383 The scales in the Artichoke are scariose or ragged. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 21 Glumes scariose. 1881 BAKER in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 279 Stipules large, brown, deltoid, scariose.

† **Scariot(h.** *Obs.* Aphetic forms of ISCARIOT.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 49 Þei leden wiþ hem a scarioth stolen fro is eldris by þefte to robbe pore men bi heggynge. *c* 1550 R. BIESTON *Bayte Fortune* B iij b, Great cause hath now the Scariot to wepe & to bewaile it.

Scarious (skēə·riəs), *a.* [ad. F. *scarieux*, ad. mod.L. *scariōsus* SCARIOSE *a.*]

1. *Bot.* Having a dry and shrivelled appearance.

1806 TURTON tr. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* VII. Expl. Terms, *Scarious*, dry and rigid, as if dead. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Scarious leaf*, in botany. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 261 The scarious perianth by which the Order [*Juncaceæ*] is distinguished from Liliaceæ. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 372 The corolla is thin and scarious.

2. *Zool.* Dry, not fleshy.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* I. 49 In some animals.. the tongue is scarious cartilaginous, or provided with a corneous investment. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 47 When the harder sorts of either scutella or plates are roughened without obvious elevation, the leg is said to be scabrous or scarious.

Scaritid (skæ·ritid), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Scaritēs*: see below.] Pertaining to the *Scaritini*, a tribe of ground-beetles of the family *Carabidæ*, typified by the genus *Scarites*. So **Scari·tidan**, a beetle of this tribe.

1837 KIRBY *Richardson's Fauna Bor.-Amer.* IV. 6 *Oxygnathus* De Jean, and some of the other Scaritidans. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Morio*, The genus pertains to the scaritid section of *Carabidæ*.

† **Sca·rkle**, *v. Obs. rare*−1. [Cf. DISPARPLE, DISPARKLE *vbs.*] *trans.* To scatter, disperse.

c 1450 *Roll* in 3*rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1872) 280/1 For therby be the Frensshemenne riched, the Englishmenne povered; they mightly recured of men & peple, we distroied; they to gader, we assundred scarkeled.

Scarlad, scarlat, obs. ff. SCARLET *sb.* and *a.*

† **Scarla·tical**, *a. nonce-wd.* Having the prejudices characteristic of those who wear the 'scarlet' of a doctor of divinity or law.

1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 243 Dr. Clerk..lazy and idle, scarlatical.

Scarlatina (skāɹlătī·nă). *Path.* Also 9 **scarlet(t)ina**. [a. mod.L. *scarlatina* (Sydenham 1676), a. It. *scarlattina* (used by Lancelotti in 1527), fem. of *scarlattino* adj., dim. of *scarlatto* SCARLET. Cf. F. *scarlatine*, Sp., Pg. *escarlatina*.] = SCARLET FEVER. (Popularly often misapprehended as denoting a milder form of the disease than that designated by the vernacular term.)

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 455 Several children were..seized with the measles and scarlatina. 1813 WILBERFORCE *Let.* in *Life* (1838) IV. 131 One of our children having had the Scarlettina. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 300 Persons suffering from scarlatina. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Victory* III. i. 16 She looks as if she were going to a ball; or going to have the scarlatina.

allusively 1823 MOORE *Fables Holy Alliance* 49 Woe to Kings when Freedom's fever Once turns into a Scarletina!

Scarlatinal (skāɹlătī·năl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Belonging to, or resulting from, scarlatina.

1861 GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 683 Hence, for want of caution at this time we may have the scarlatinal dropsy. 1878 L. BROWNE *Throat & Dis.* 137 In scarlatinal sore throat the local differences are not so well marked.

Scarlatiniform (skāɹlătī·nifōɹm), *a.* [f. SCARLATIN-A + -(I)FORM.] Resembling the rash or eruption of scarlatina.

1866 FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 1042 A scarlatiniform eruption. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 65 Eruptions of toxic character, erythematous, scarlatiniform [etc.].

Scarlatinine (skāɹlătī·nin). [f. SCARLATIN-A + -INE.] The hypothetical infectious principle of scarlatina.

1864 FARR in *Rep. Reg. Gen.* Suppl. 34 When any zymotic matter such as varioline, scarlatinine or typhine finds its way into a village or street, it is more likely to pass from house to house. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 164 A toxine has been extracted from the urine, of which the chemical composition has been ascertained, and to which the name Scarlatinine has been given.

Scarlatinoid (skāɹlătī·noid), *a.* and *sb.* [-OID.] a. *adj.* Having the appearance of scarlatina. b. *sb.* One of a group of Erythemas which closely resemble scarlatina.

1886 FAGGE *Princ. Med.* (1888) I. 172 A diffused scarlatinoid eruption. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 464 The first group which they call Puteoloids and Scarlatinoids comprises the erythemas which simulate the erythematous eruptive fevers in all their stages.

Scarlatinous (skāɹlătī·nəs), *a.* [f. SCARLATIN-A + -OUS.] Affected with scarlatina.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 141 Scarlatinous tonsils.

Scarlatte, obs. form of SCARLET *sb.* and *a.*

† **Scarle.** *Obs.* Also 5 **skerel**(e. [Earlier *skerel*, f. *skerre* SCARE *v.*: see -EL.] A scarecrow.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 457/2 Skerel, *larva* [*c* 1460 Winch., skerele]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 321/2 A scarle or vysern, *larua*.

Scarless (skāɹ·lĕs), *a.* [f. SCAR *sb.*1 + -LESS.]

1. Showing no scar; lacking blemish.

1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowres of Sion* D 2, Amidst that Masse of Ruines they did make, Safe and all scarreless yet remaines my Minde. 1863 *Possib. Creation* 103 The living canvass..is..as scarless and unsullied, as if it had never been touched by the burning pencils of the sun. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. xii. 226 His pride in appearing woundless and scarless.

2. Leaving no scar.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxxxii, Escaping with a few slight scarless sneers.

Scarlet (skāɹ·lĕt), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3–7 **scarlat, skarlet**, 4 **scarleit, scharlette**, 4–6, 8 **scarlett**, 5 **scarlatte, scarlad, skarlot**, 5–6 **scarlot, skarlat**, 5, 8 **skarlett**, 6 **scarlette, skarlete, skarlote, skerlyt**, 3– **scarlet**. [Aphetic a. OF. *escarlate* sb. fem. (mod.F. *écarlate*) = Pr. *escarlat* masc., *-ata* fem. In Fr. and Pr. recorded from the 12th c.; the other Rom. forms are later: Sp., Pg. *escarlate*, *-ata*, It. *scarlatto*, med.L. *scarlat(t)um*, *-a*, *scarlettum* (1204 in *Excerpta Historica* 393). In Teut. the word appears as ON. *skarlat*, *skallat*, MHG. *scharlât*, early mod.Flem. *schaerlat*; also, with etymologizing alteration (cf. LAKE *sb.*6), MHG. *scharlach* (*en*, MLG., Du. *scharlaken* (whence Da. *skarlagen*, Sw. *skarlakan*, Icel. *skarlak*, *skarlakan*). From It. are prob. mod. Gr. σκαρλάτον, Church Slav. *skrŭlato*, Serbian *skrlet*, Turk. *iskerlet*.

If the OHG. *scarlahhan*, in a gloss explained as 'shorn cloth' (*vasitis*) be identical with this word (the interpretation as well as the form being due to popular etymology), it is the earliest evidence of its existence. It is hardly possible that this OHG. word can be the source of the Rom. forms. The prevailing view is that OF. *escarlate* is an alteration of Pers. سقلات *saqalāt*, *siqalāt*, *suqlāt*, a kind of rich cloth, a derivative of which appears as CICLATOUN. (The form سقرلاط *saqirlāṭ*, given in some Arabic dictionaries, is modern and prob. adopted from some European language.)]

A. *sb.*

1. † **a.** In early use, some rich cloth, often of a bright red colour, but (according to Fr., MDu., and med.L. sources) also sometimes of other colours, as 'pers', blue, green, brown. *Obs.* b. In later use, cloth or clothing of the colour described in 2.

† *Scarlet in grain* (*s. engreyned, grayned s.*, etc.): cloth fast dyed of a scarlet colour (cf. GRAIN *sb.*1 10 and INGRAIN *a.*). It is doubtful whether 'scarlet and grene', frequently occurring in ME. poetry in descriptions of splendid attire, originated in a misunderstanding of this phrase.

c 1250 *Death* 10 in *O. E. Misc.* 168 Ȝe þat sittet i-schrud wiþ skarlet and wiþ palle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6390 A robe he let him ssape uerst of blod red scarlet þere. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4987 Hy clothen hem with grys and ermyne With golde and siluer and skarlet pers fyne. 13.. *Reinbrun* v, Scarlet and grene wel y-wrouȝt. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 25463 (Fairf.) Nauþer aske I skarlet ne grene Ne purtraied stede. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4464 And we han her scarletes & grene, & cloþes of tarse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 16 His rode is lyk scarlet in grayn. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3459 And one he henttis a hode of scharlette fulle riche. 14.. *Guy of Warw.* 8996 Hys lymmes were bare and euyll beseyn, That some tyme were clad in scarlet in greyne. *a* 1420 *Wyclif's N. T., Rev.* xviii. 16 Wo! wo! thilke greet citee, that was clothid with bijs and purpur, and reed scarlet. 1480 *Coventry Leet-bk.* 438 The seid Recordor answered & saide that they shuld not be relesed þerof for þe best pece of scarlet in Englond. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ix. 23 Huon toke hys cloke of skerlat & wrappyd it about hys arme. 1545 *Rates Custom ho.* d vj b, In primus a brode cloth payeth xii. *A*

scarlette xxxiiii. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. I*', 52 b, The Mayre of London..appareled in orient grayned Skarlet. 1588 HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 31 Ships bring cloth of Wooll, Scarlets, Velvets, Opium and Chickenes. 1649 J. MASTER *Daily Expense-bk.* 4 Aug., For 4 ya & half of right french scarlet at 45*l*. 1662 *Comenius' Janua Ling. Triling.* 96 Sattins, damasks, scarlets, cobweb-lawns [etc.]. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 123 An Ambassador, whose robes are lined with a scarlet dyed in the blood of Judges. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 501 Then the trumpets blew Proclaiming his the prize, who wore the sleeve Of scarlet, and the pearls.

2. A brilliant vivid red colour, inclining to orange.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/2 Scarlet, colowre, *Intus.* 1530 PALSGR. 265/2 Scarlet a reed colour. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Weeping Cherry*, Which rubies, corals, scarlets, all For tincture, wonder at. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iv. § 11 His Friend demanding what Scarlet was? the blind Man answered, It was like the sound of a Trumpet. *a* 1734 R. NORTH *Life John North* (1742) 237 Scarlet was commonly called the King's Colour. 1788 COWPER *Gratitude* 29 This moveable structure of shelves,..Where flaming in scarlet and gold My poems enchanted I view. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. iii. § 24. 53 In this chord the scarlet is the most powerful colour. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 68 A riot of scarlet on gold, the red poppy of our native fields tosses heavy tresses with gipsy *abandon.*

b. A pigment or dye of this colour. In recent use also *spec.*, any one of a certain group of coal-tar colouring matters used in scarlet pigments and dyes.

1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 333 A ship laden with Persian Carpets, and the ingredients of the rich Scarlet. 1672 W. S. *Polygraphice* 178 For a Scarlet. Take Vermilion, and deepen it with Lake or Indian Red. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xxi, He had already a high reputation in the district for his dyes, and he was bent on discovering some method by which he could reduce the expense of crimsons and scarlets. 1862 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Print. & Dyeing* 61 The best scarlets are still obtained from cochineal alone as colouring matter. 1886 IT. *Benedikt's Chem. Coal-tar Colours* 198 The scarlets have replaced cochineal to a considerable extent in wool-dyeing.

3. Official or ceremonial costume of scarlet, as the uniform of a soldier, the gown or robe of a doctor of divinity or law, a judge, a cardinal, etc.; also, the scarlet coat worn in the hunting field (=PINK *sb.* 6). Hence *occas.* the rank, dignity, or office signified by a scarlet robe.

1496 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. Var. Coll.* (1907) IV. 212 All they of the xxiiij that hath be maire shall ride in scarlett ayenste the Kynge. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 81 For Fortune may as then, make kings as pleaseth her: Since she the riche and noble men, to scarlets can prefer. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii, This Summer He will be of the Clothing of his company. And, next spring, call'd to the Scarlet. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 110 The Lord Maior with his confraternity of Aldermen also mounted and in their Scarlets. 1685 RYCAUT *Contn. Lives Popes* 16 After this he made little account of his Scarlet, or degree of Cardinal. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 311 White Kennett..sometimes waited on Dr. Wallis to Church with his skarlett. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 38 The splendid Fortunes and the beauteous Face..Too soon are caught by Scarlet and by Lace. 1885 *Field* 7 Feb. 147/3 A good man in scarlet is down at the first fence. 1891 MORRIS *Poems by the Way* (1896) 17 What mayor shall rule the hall we built? Whose scarlet sweep the floor?

4. †**a.** One who wears a scarlet uniform or insignia; e. g. a judge. *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. viii. 18 Open Rebukes are for Magistrates, and Courts of Justice: for Stelled Chambers, and for Scarlets, in the thronged Hall. *c* 1683 *Restoration* in *Villiers* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1775) 103 Do the Lords bow, and the regarded Scarlets, Kiss their gam'd goles, and cry we are your servants?

b. *occas.* Persons clothed in scarlet; men in the hunting field (cf. PINK *sb.* 6 b) or on the golf links; also soldiers in red uniform.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 353 The whole field was fairly pounded: I was one among the number, and consider myself a good bit of scarlet too. 1842 G. F. CARNEGIE *Golfiana* in R. Clark *Golf* (1875) 150 He whirls his club to catch the proper swing, And freely bets round all the scarlet ring. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxxv, Gay the files of scarlet follow.

†**5.** ? An aristocratic street ruffian, a Mohock.

1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 437, I expected to have seen her..encouraging the young bloods, bucks and scarlets at a riot in Drury-lane.

6. Short for *scarlet strawberry* (see B. 4 c).

1815 Sir Jos BANKS in *Trans. Hort. Soc.* I. 55. 1824 J. BARNET *Ibid.* (1826) VI. 155 Princess Charlotte's Strawberry ..is perhaps the richest of all the Scarlets. 1828 *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1830) VII. 345 Old Scarlet.

7. A small moth, *Erastria ostrina.*

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 97 The Scarlet (*E. ostrina*, Curtis) appears in June.

B. *adj.* (Originally the sb. used attrib.)

1. Having, or pertaining to, the colour scarlet (see A. 2).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 559 Therfore I made my visitacions,..And wered vpon my gaye scarlet gytes. 1436 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 107 All-so I wol that Iohn Melbourne haue my scarlet goune furred with martrouns. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 415 He to come in..his Skarlat cloke furred. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlvi, Purpour colour, punik and skarlote hewis. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 248 Sixe maides, all in one liuerie of skarlette petticotes. *a* 1633 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vii. (1642) 110 He kept two or three tall fellowes in Skarlet Liveries. 1677 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 386 The chancellour,..and the rest of his retinew, put on scarlet habits. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. T.* 1 Apr., Mine [*sc.* a sofa] is of scarlet cloth, with a gold fringe. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 320 The sycamore, capricious in attire, Now green, now tawny, and ere autumn yet Have chang'd the woods, in scarlet honours bright. 1816 KEATS *To my Brother George* 130 The poppies show their scarlet coats. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 722 She also now had a scarlet eruption.

b. Clothed in scarlet, wearing a scarlet uniform or distinguishing dress.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 56 Out Tawney-Coates, out Scarlet Hypocrite. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 280 The invincible warriour Zeale shaking loosely the slack reins drives over the heads of Scarlet Prelats and such as are insolent to maintaine traditions. 1902 *Words of Eye-witness* 3 There is no more universally beloved individual in the world than this same scarlet Atkins.

c. Red with shame or indignation. †Also *transf.* blushing, indignant.

1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* xii. 222 Several times his face had become scarlet, and his eyes had fallen. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK *Rom. 19th Cent.* II. 120 She flushed scarlet. *transf.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 99 But ere the Crowne he lookes for, liue in peace, Ten thousand bloody crownes of Mothers Sonnes Shall ill become the flower of Englands face, Change the complexion of her Maid-pale Peace To Scarlet Indignation.

2. *fig.* **a.** Of an offence (after Isa. i. 18), hence *occas.* of an offender: Heinous, deep-dyed.

[1613 SHAKS *K. Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 255 (To Wolsey) Thou scarlet sinne.] 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 206 Who doth forgive..even foul sins, crimson, scarlet iniquities, upon humiliation. 1656 Sir G. WHARTON *Hemerol., Proanaph.* 30 The Final cause [of earthquakes], is a sign of an Angry God, justly provoked by the Scarlet crimes of a sinful People. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) IV. 97 How preach up, as thou dost, Vertue and Moderation, when thy self art Scarlet deep tinged with the highest Crimes?

b. in allusions to the glaring effect of the colour.

1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 16 The deathblow which had been struck at scarlet vice and bloated hypocrisy.

3. General combinations: **a.** parasynthetic, as *scarlet-barred, -blossomed, -breasted, -circled, -coated, -coloured, -crested, -flowered, -haired, -moustached* adjs.; frequent in specific names of animals and plants.

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 227 The *Scarlet Barred Gold (*Lampronia sanguinella*, Stephens). 1845 *Florist's Frnl.* 178 The well-known *scarlet-blossomed currant. 1822 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* II. 121 *Scarlet-breasted Parrot...Inhabits New-Holland. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 116 His purple crest, and *scarlet-circled eyes. 1693 R. DUKE in *Dryden's Juvenal* iv. (1697) 78 So many Sesterces were swallow'd down, To stuff one *Scarlet-coated Court Buffoon. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1629) II. 317 The citie of Rome..may shew her selfe to bee indeed that *Scarlet-coloured Harlot, described by John in his Reuelation. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lychnis*, The lesser *scarlet flowered Constantinople lychnis. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 419/1 The *Scarlet-Haired Poppy. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 192 Bill dark; *scarlet-crested, *scarlet-moustached.

b. qualifying the name of a colour, as *scarlet-crimson, -red, -vermilion.*

1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 312/2 Of older self-flowers..Joseph Green, bright *scarlet-crimson. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 456 Hir hosen weren of fyn *scarlet reed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 13 A goodly Lady clad in scarlot red. *a* 1721 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 510 She saw the Place where Jesus bled, And dy'd the Turff of Scarlet-red. 1882 *Garden* 29 July 104/2 It has flowers..of bright scarlet-red hue. *Ibid.* 25 Mar. 196/2 Many drooping flowers..of a brilliant *scarlet-vermilion hue.

4. Special collocations: **scarlet-day,** †**scarlet-gown day,** an occasion in university or civic life observed by the public wearing of state or official robes of scarlet; †**scarlet-grain,** =ALKERMES 1, cf. KERMES; **scarlet lady, whore, woman,** abusive epithets applied to the Church of Rome in allusion to Rev. xvii. 1–5; **Scarlet Lancers,** nickname for the 16th Lancers, from their distinctive red tunic; **scarlet rash,** a scarlet eruption, symptomatic of certain diseases; **scarlet ward,** a part of a fever hospital reserved for patients suffering from scarlet fever.

1632–33 in *Publ. Colon. Soc. Mass.* VIII. 361 [That the lecturer should preach on all the] *scarlet days, as they name them. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ-Fil.* No. 39 (1726) II. 51 He preached it upon a scarlet day, when the vice-chancellor and all the doctors go to church in red. 1888 *Daily News* 11 June 5/7 In University parlance it was a Scarlet Day. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (ed. 23) 663* The *Scarlet-Gown Days in the University of Oxford. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxx. 1158 The Oke which beareth the *scarlet graine is a small tree. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVII. ix. II. 280 The berrie Coccum Gnidium, in colour resembleth the Scarlet graine. 1807 SYD. SMITH *Peter Plymley's Lett.* ii, I will not dispute with you whether the Pope be or be not the *Scarlet Lady of Babylon. 1873 *Punch* 23 Aug. 72/2 Let us be just even to the Scarlet Lady. 1885 'J. S. WINTER' (*title*) Bootles' Baby: a story of the *Scarlet Lancers. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 16 The *angina gangrænosa* (sore throat with *scarlet-rash) usually commences in the winter or the spring. 1888 HONNOR MORTEN *Sk. Hosp. Life* 51 The laconic order, 'To the *Scarlet Ward', is given. 1648 WINYARD *Midsummer-Moon* 1 The *Scarlet-whore of Babylon spawn'd it with her menstruous profluviums. 1709 *Tatler* No. 190 ¶ 2 Nor yet did that Epistle at all come unto thee from the Mansion-House of the Scarlet Whore. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* II. iii. 10 *note*, I have seen her somewhere called the *Scarlet Woman. 1867 LOWELL *Gt. Publ. Char.* Wks. 1890. II. 274 The latter old lady [*sc.* the Church of Rome] may be the Scarlet Woman, or the Beast with ten horns, if you will.

b. In names of birds, insects, etc.: **scarlet cantharis,** a beetle, *Cantharis cardinalis*; **scarlet finch,** *Fringilla coccinea* (Shaw); **scarlet grosbeak,** the Cardinal-bird; **scarlet ibis,** *Eudocimus ruber*, a bird congeneric with the typical Ibis, native in tropical America; **scarlet lory,** a name given to several birds of the Parrot-tribe; **scarlet macaw,** *Psittacus macao*, a parrot native in S. America and the West Indies; **scarlet mite,** *Trombidium holosericeum*; **scarlet mussel,** a shell-fish (see quot.); **scarlet snake,** a name applied to two colubriform snakes of tropical America (see quot.); **scarlet sparrow,** *Tanagra rubra*; **scarlet spoonbill,** *Platalea ajaja*; **scarlet tanager,** the RED BIRD, *Pyranga rubra*; **scarlet tiger (moth),** *Hypercampa dominula.*

1806 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VI. 81 One of the most elegant insects of this genus is the *Scarlet Cantharis. 1783 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* III. 270 *Scarlet Finch...Inhabits Sandwich Islands. 1837 GOULD *Birds of Europe* III. Pl. 206 *Scarlet Grosbeak. 1785 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* II. 458 *Scarlet Ibis. 1751 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* IV. 172 The *Scarlet Lory. 1811 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. 533 *Psittacus grandis*..Scarlet Lory. *Ibid.* 386 The *Scarlet Macaw. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 492 The little *scarlet mite...(*Trombidium holosericeum*). 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5022 The *Scarlet-Mustle, having a purple-vein, which being prickt with a needle yeilds a perfect Purple or Scarlet Juyce that will not be washt out of the Linnen died therewith. 1842 HOLBROOK *N. Amer. Herpet.* III. 127 *Rhinostoma coccinea*...The Scarlet Snake. *Ibid.*, The 'Couleuvre écarlate' (Scarlet Snake) of Bosc is quite another animal, doubtless the *Calamaria elapsoidea*. 1764 G. EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* III. 278 The *Scarlet Sparrow. 1819 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* XI. 642 *Scarlet Spoonbill. 1808–13 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* (1832) II. 226 *Scarlet Tanager. 1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 42 The *Scarlet Tiger (*Hypercampa Dominula*, Stephens) appears in June.

c. In names of plants and fruits: **scarlet banana,** *Musa coccinea*; **scarlet-bean** = *scarlet runner*; **scarlet cardinal-flower, scarlet lobelia,** *Lobelia cardinalis* (see CARDINAL-FLOWER); **scarlet convolvulus,** *Ipomæa coccinea*; **scarlet geranium,** a pelargonium with scarlet blossoms, largely used as a bedding-plant (see GERANIUM 2 and PELARGONIUM); **scarlet maple,** *Acer rubrum*; **scarlet oak,** *Quercus coccinea* (see OAK 1 b); also †the Holm Oak, *Quercus Ilex*; **scarlet painted-cup** (see PAINTED *ppl. a.* 4); **scarlet pea** (see quot.); **scarlet pimpernel,** *Anagallis arvensis* (see PIMPERNEL 3 and 3 b); **scarlet runner** (bean), *Phaseolus multiflorus* (cf. BEAN 3); **scarlet sage,** *Salvia fulgens*, a native of Mexico (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884, 245); also *S. splendens*, a native of Brazil (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **scarlet seed,** a name of two tropical trees (see quot. 1866); **scarlet strawberry,** any cultivated variety of the Virginian Strawberry, *Fragaria virginiana*, having scarlet 'fruit'; **scarlet thorn,** *Cratægus coccinea.*

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 29 The *scarlet banana. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Phaseolus*, The *Scarlet Bean. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 168 Some scarlet beans that were growing in his own piece of garden. 1698 *Scarlet Cardinal-Flower [see CARDINAL-FLOWER]. 1856 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x. (1895) 253 Dream of that winding shore Where scarlet cardinals bloom—for me no more. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Scarlet*, *Scarlet-Convolvulus. 1760 *Scarlet geranium [see GERANIUM 2]. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. 162 There are few flowers of which the impression on the eye is more definitely of flat colour, than the scarlet geranium. 1874 *Scarlet lobelia [see LOBELIA]. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 79/2 The nursery-men usually call this species the cut-leaved *scarlet maple. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxx. 1159 For want of a fit English name, we haue thought good to christen it by the name of *Scarlet Oke, or Scarlet Holme Oke: for Ilex is named of some in English Holme. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 148 The Scarlet-Oak, or Holm. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 323/3 A specimen of the Scarlet Oak. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v. *Pea*, *Scarlet Pea,..the English name of a genus of plants, called by Linnæus *Glycine*. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 238 *Scarlet Pimpernel. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 3634 The *scarlet runner ranks first for its prolific property and long continuance in fruit. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 368 The *Scarlet-seed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Scarlet-Seed. *Ternströmia obovalis*, and *Lætia Thamnia*. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 256 The *scarlet strawberry. 1882 *Garden* 12 Aug. 145/3 The *scarlet Thorn.. is a bold, vigorous-growing American species.

Hence **Sca'rletness.** *rare.*

1611 FLORIO, *Scarletezza*, rednesse, scarletnesse.

†**Sca'rlet,** *v. Obs.* [f. SCARLET *sb.*] *trans.* To clothe in scarlet; to colour scarlet. Chiefly *passive.* Hence **Sca'rleted** *ppl. a.*, in quot. tinged with scarlet.

1553 BALE *Vocacyon* 10 The Idolatour, the tyraunt, and the whoremonger are no mete mynisters for hym, though they be neuer so..fynely forced, pylyoned, and scarletted. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 49 The whole earth is almost a purple Island, scarletted and redded with the bloud of Martyrs. 1685 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoic* ii. 23 At which we should scarlet our cheeks with blushes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* IV. ix. (ROXB.) 382/1 Fine scarletted murrey.

†**Sca'rleteer.** *Obs.* [f. SCARLET *sb.* + -EER.] One clothed in scarlet, as a soldier in uniform, or a doctor in the gown of his degree.

1637 N. WHITING *Albino & Bellama* 142 Then say (faire Lady) truth I doe not jeere, Will you be wedded to a scarleteere? 1677 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 386 The chancellour, with the bedells before him and the scarleteers after him.

Sca·rlet fe·ver. A contagious febrile disease, distinguished by a scarlet efflorescence of the skin and of the mucous membrane of the mouth and pharynx. Also known as SCARLATINA.

1676 JAS. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* VI. ii. (1685) 214 The first and last [*i.e.* Small-Pox and Rossalia] of these were in Warwick at the writing hereof; the last going under the name of Scarlet Fever. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) I. 227 Whenever the Scarlet-fever becomes epidemic among adults, children rarely fail being attacked by it in great numbers. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* i, Poor Miss Birch died of the scarlet fever. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 156 Down to the sixteenth or seventeenth century scarlet fever was confounded with measles.

b. An instance or an attack of this disease. *rare.*

1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. i, He had rather see his daughter in a scarlet fever than in the arms of a soldier. 1870–2 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iv. § 1, [He] will be..as well as another who may have happily survived a scarlet fever.

† **Sca·rletite.** *nonce-wd.* [f. SCARLET *sb.* + -ITE.] One who hunts in scarlet (see SCARLET *sb.* 3).

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 426 The wagons..were..some of them occupied by scarletites from Melton.

Scar·letty. *nonce-wd.* [f. SCARLET *sb.* + -Y.] Having a tinge of scarlet.

1840 RUSKIN *Diary* 23 Aug. in *Harrison* (1902) 53 Note the intense scarletty purple of the shattered larch stems.

Scarling, Scarlot: see SKIRLING, SCARLET.

Scarmesh, -mige, -moge, -m(o)uch(e, etc., obs. forms of SKIRMISH *sb.* and *v.*

Scarn, Scarnes(se, obs. ff. SCORN, SCARCENESS.

† **Sca·ro.** *Obs.* Ir. form of SCARUS.

1722 DIAPER tr. *Oppian's Halieut.* I. 215 Here Scaro's feed. *Ibid.* I. 219, II. 1078, IV. 58, 61.

† **Scaro·tique.** *Obs. rare* —¹. = ESCHAROTIC.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6054 The touch of an hot Iron, the application of Vitriol or other Scarotiques.

Scarp (skārp), *sb.*¹ *Her.* Also **scarpe,** [a. ONF. *escarpe* = Central OF. *escharpe* (mod.F. *écharpe*), lit. sash: see SCARF *sb.*] A diminutive of the bend sinister, one-half its width, crossing the shield diagonally from the sinister chief to the dexter base. (Cf. SCARF *sb.*¹ 5 a.)

1562 LEIGH *Armory* (1597) 64 b, Knowe that this [bende sinyster] conteineth as much in breadth as a dexter bende doth. The halfe whereof is called a Scarpe, and no bastard's mark, neither may it be charged with any thing. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1611) 52. 1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* II. Gloss. s.v. *Scarpe,* In blazon, it should be named Scarp, without mentioning the word sinister. The French call it a Bar. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 4) 58.

Scarp (skāɹp), *sb.*² Also 6–7 **scarpe**; and see SCARF *sb.*³ [ad. It. *scarpa,* whence F. *escarpe* ESCARP.]

1. *Fortif.* = ESCARP *sb.* 1.

1589 IVE *Pract. Fortif.* 10 The scarpe that the Curtin will make may bee some 28. foote, or more or lesse. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* IV. 280 On the top they [the walls] are made after the fashion of a scarpe. 1709 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 491 The enemy..lye 2 leagues off behind the scarp. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xiii. 199 The left extended to a scarp surmounted by an abattis.

† b. The total pitch or 'batter' of a bank. *Obs.*

1639 R. NORWOOD *Fortif.* 113 If the ditch be dry it must be the deeper, and have the lesse scarpe. 1669 STAYNRED *Fortif.* 7 The Inward Scarp of the Parapet...The outward Scarp of the Rampire...The Scarp of the Ditch.

2. The steep face of a hill; = ESCARP *sb.* 2.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Huttonian Theory* 410 The scarps of the hills face indiscriminately all points of the compass. 1901 H. TRENCH *Deirdre Wed* 32 Far up, where darkling copses over-grow Scarps of the gray cliff from his river'd base.

Scarp (skāɹp), *v.*¹ '[f. SCARP *sb.*²] *trans.* To cut to a steep face, to slope; also *to scarp away, down*; = ESCARP *v.*

1803 WELLINGTON *Let.* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 584 The rock is scarped on each side. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. iv. 157 The top of the bank..was artfully scarped away, to augment the strength of the defences. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* iii, The elevation of the site..was on this side a steep eminence, which had been scarped like a modern glacis, to render the building more secure. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot,* iii. 66 The result has been..to scarp the coasts of the Shetlands into the most rugged and fantastic cliffs. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. 173 The rock on which this fort stands was scarped towards the city. 1905 R. HAGGARD in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 244 The rock upon one side of it had often been scarped by the hand of man.

Hence **Scarped** *ppl. a.*, reduced to a steep face, laid bare, cut away, steep.

1823 *Treat. Field Fortif.* 26 When the earth scarped off is used to encrease the height, the original surface should be cut [etc.]. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi, Redoubts are carried, and Passes and Heights of the most scarped description. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lvi, 'So careful of the type?' but no. From scarped cliff and quarried stone She cries 'a thousand types are gone: I care for nothing, all shall go'. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* II. 102 Once the waters Broke louder on the scarpèd reefs.

Scarp (skāɹp), *v.*² *Agric.* [Of obscure origin; possibly the same word as prec.] *intr.* Of land: To be torn up irregularly.

1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 563 The land is not liable to scarp, as after the common roller. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xi, His mighty forehead would scarp and chine like the headland when the plough turns.

Scarp-bolt (skā·ɹpbōult). *Shipbuilding.* Also *erron.* **scarf-.** [App. a. Da. *skarpbolt* lit. 'sharp bolt'.] (See quot. 1852.)

[1852 J. FINCHAM *Outl. Ship Build.* (ed. 3) 26 The long bolts, through the knee of the head, and the deadwood, are pointed bolts (Swedish, *skarpbultar*; Danish, *skarpbolte*; Dutch, *puntbout*; German, *scharf-bolzen*..).] 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Bolt,* Scarp-bolts and keel-bolts, pointed, not clinched, used for false keel or temporary purposes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2051 Scarf-bolt.

Scarph(e, obs. forms of SCARF *sb.* and *v.*

Scarpine (skā·ɹpēn). Also 6 *Sc.* **scarpene.** [ad. It. *scarpino* (dim. of *scarpa* shoe), whence F. *escarpin,* Sp. *escarpino.*]

† 1. A light shoe. *Obs. rare* —¹.

a 1586 in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 184 Thair dry scarpenis..; Thair mullis glitteran on thair feit. 1611 FLORIO, *Scarpini,* Scarpines, Pumps, or Sockes.

2. *Hist.* An instrument of torture for the feet. (Cf. BOOT *sb.*³ 3.)

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* vii, I was put to the scarpines, whereof I am..somewhat lame of one leg to this day.

Scarping (skā·ɹpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCARP *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] A steep slope; the rocky face of a hill. † Also *pl.* the amount of slope or batter in an escarp.

1639 R. NORWOOD *Fortif.* 105 The scarpings thereof [*sc.* of the Rampire] within and without are [etc.]. 1909 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 478 The scarpings of an overhanging cliff.

Sca·rpment. *rare* —¹. [Aphetic for ESCARPMENT, after SCARP *v.*¹] = ESCARPMENT I.

1862 LEWIN *Jerusalem* 223 The foundations of the Temple were..formed by scarping the sides of the rock and carrying up a wall upon the scarpment.

Scarpyn, obs. form of SCORPION.

Scarr(e, obs. forms of SCAR, SCARE.

Scarred (skāɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. SCAR *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Of a human or animal body or its parts: Bearing scars or traces of wounds or sores.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 35 3aa, and with schath of skelpys yll scarred. 1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 176, I have seen the scarred hero of many battles cry like a child when called upon to have a tooth extracted. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 22 Especial attention was directed to the exclusion of cases of scarred kidneys, of which there were many.

2. *transf.* Of inanimate objects: Bearing traces of injury, weathering, or the like. Often of rocks, etc.: Broken as by a convulsion of nature.

1600 MARLOWE *Lucan* I. C j, Headles darts, olde swords With vgly teeth of blacke rust fouly scar'd. 1816 SHELLEY *Mont Blanc* 71 How hideously Its shapes are heaped around! rude, bare, and high, Ghastly, and scarred, and riven. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxvii, In the sheer precipices..scarred with ruddy rocks and sunless woods.

3. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Cicatrisatus truncus s. caulis.* A scarred stem. Marked with the remains of leaves that have fallen off. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* III. (ed. 3) 468.

Scarre-fire, obs. variant of SCARE-FIRE.

Scarrify(e, obs. forms of SCARIFY.

Scarring (skā·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCAR *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. SCAR in various senses; an example of this; *concr.* an assemblage of scars.

1816 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisited* (ed. 3) 221 The charges of the cavalry had trampled deep scarrings into the ground. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 327 [There was] slight scarring in the right bronchus. 1906 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 151 The results in regard to scarring were good.

Scarring (skā·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SCAR *v.* + -ING².] That scars, in various senses of the verb; causing a blemish; undergoing cicatrization.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN '*Latest born of Jesse's race*' 28 Strange, that guileless face and form To lavish on the scarring storm! 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 771 In scarring lesions the [hair] follicles are destroyed.

Scarrubb, obs. form of SCARAB.

Scarry (skā·ri), *a.*¹ [f. SCAR *sb.*¹ + -Y.] Precipitous, rocky.

1382 WICLIF *Job* xxxix. 28 In heȝe sett scarri flintis [Vulg. *in præruptis silicibus*] he [*sc.* the eagle] bideth. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. xi. [xv.] 31 b, in *Holinshed,* The Ure ..receyueth the Burne, by south west (as it dyd the Wile, from very deepe scarry rockes, before at Askaran). 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 80 A high, steep, scarry, and partially wooded bank. 1901 H. TRENCH *Deirdre Wed* 32 Many a mountain's scarry flank.

† **Sca·rry,** *a.*² *Obs.* [f. SCAR *sb.*² + -Y.] Of the nature of a scar; also, marked with scars.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. ii, If they might be reduc'd t'a scarry stuffe [F. *à cicatrice*]. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3113/4 The Hair wanting on the Rump, a gall'd scarry back. 1894 *Monthly Packet* Christmas No. 193 Scarry indentations [in buns] made by small dried currants.

† **Sca·rry,** *a.*³ *Obs. rare* —¹. ? Thin, meagre.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 239 But thay men wych haue the body more scarry, and the ouertures streyte, shulde vse Sotille diet and in lytill quantite.

Scars(e, Scarsement, obs. ff. SCARCE, -MENT.

Scarsitee, obs. form of SCARCITY.

Scart (skārt), *sb.*¹ *Sc.* Forms: 5, 9 **scarth,** 6 **skarth,** 8–9 **skart,** 7– **scart,** 9 **scrath** (? error). [The forms *scarth, scart,* are successive corruptions of SCARF *sb.*] The Cormorant, *Phalocrocorax carbo.* Also applied to the Shag, *P. graculus.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 181 The Scarth a fische fangar, And that a perfyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iii. 49 A standand place quhar skarthis with ther beikis..glaidlie thaim prongе and bekis. 1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife & Kinross* 45 The Fowls which most frequent the Bass are the.. Scarts [etc.]. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii, D'ye think ye'll help them wi' skirling that gate like an auld skart before a flaw o' weather? 1852 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 395 He sits a cormorant on the tree of life...A scarth—not an eagle—not a swan. 1892 BLACK *Three Feathers* 183 The black rocks basked in the sunlight, the big skarts standing on their ledges, not moving a feather.

Scart (skart), *sb.*² *Sc.* [Metathesis of SCRAT *sb.*]

1. A scratch.

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 555 With scartes and scores, athoit his frozen front. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xvii, Wi' her nails she rave his face, Made a' his black baird bloody Wi' scarts that day. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xi, Folk never see a scart on their ain backs. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xxvii. 266 It never does to mislippen the scart o' a pin on the thickest skull.

† 2. A mark made by a pen. *Obs.*

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iii, What signified, she said, a wheen bits of paper, wi' black and white scarts upon them, that he ca'd bushes, and trees, and craigs? 1862 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 122 He has naither comed himsel', nor had the ceevility tae sen' us the scart o' a pen.

Scart (skārt), *sb.*³ *rare.* [? var. of SOAT *sb.*] A gust, puff (of wind); a strip (of cloud).

1860 G. H. KINGSLEY in F. Galton *Vac. Tour* 127 Donald, who assures me that some day a scart of wind will snatch the paper out of my hand. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr. 568 The gusty wind blew thin wisps and scarts of cloud athwart the sharp hooks of the crescent moon.

Scart (skart), *v. Sc.* Also, 4, 6, 9 **skart.** [Metathesis of SORAT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To scratch, scrape. Also *absol.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 249 With hyre handis [she] skartyt hir face. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 93 To see him scart his awin skyn grit scunner I think. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 36 With skarting [scho] causit hir face to bleid. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xv, Ye scart the land with a bit thing ye ca' a pleugh. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 75, I fand the hoose, by scartin' a match an' readin' the plate on the gate.

† 2. To gather together carefully. Also *absol.*

1629 MURE *True Crucifixe* 2573 If Loue of Money,.. Moue thee to scrape, to scart, to pinch, to spare. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, And syne the fool-thing is obliged to fast, Or scart anither's leavings at the last.

† 3. *trans.* To scribble. *Obs. rare* —¹.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 144 I've skarted some odds and ends wi' the keelivine on brown paper.

Hence **Sca·rted** *ppl. a.*, scribbled over.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxv, And what use has my father for a whin bits o' scarted paper?

Scartch, obs. form of SCRATCH.

Scarth (skārþ), *sb.*¹ Also 4–5 **skarth.** [a. ON. *skarð* neut., notch, cleft, mountain pass (MSw. *skardh* neut., notch, diminution, ruin, *skardher* masc., broken piece) = OE. *sceard* SHARD, SHERD.]

† 1. A fragment, sherd. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 15 My vertu..is wex vile as a pot scarth. 13.. *Childh. Jesus* 340 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 331 His pechere he brake..And Jhesu gadirde þe skarthes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 160 The mylk pycher was layde, The skarthis was the tokyn.

fig. 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* III. xviii. 132 b, Both the wyues..chidden him alto scarthes by one assente.

2. A cliff, a bare rock. *dial.*

1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* iii. 45 To our right was a bold scarth of dark rock thronged with ravens. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Scar, Scarth,* a line of rock bare of vegetation.

† **Scarth,** *sb.*² *Obs.* [Altered form of SCRAT *sb.*] An abortion, monster; a hermaphrodite.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 58 Revin, raggit ruke, and full of rebaldrie, Scarth fra scorpione, scaldit in scurrilitie. 1508 — *Tua Mariit Wemen* 92 Ane skabbit skarth, ane scorpioun. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 145 Of the skartht [*c* 1603 scratche (MS. B.), *c* 1598 scarcht (MS. I.)] yat was born of baith the kyndis maile and female.

Scartling (skā·rtliŋ). *Sc.* [f. SCART *sb.*¹ + -LING¹.] A young scart or cormorant.

1893 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 444 In several nests were found young scartlings—fluffy, dull-grey, ungainly creatures.

‖ **Scarus** (skē·rŭs). Pl. **scari** (skē·rəi). [L. *scarus,* a. Gr. σκάρος.] A fish described by ancient writers; in mod. use, the name of the typical genus of the family *Scaridæ*; a fish of this genus, a PARROT-FISH. Cf. SOAR *sb.*⁴, SCARE *sb.*³, SCARO.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX. xvii. I. 245 The fish called Scarus ..is said to chew cud. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 6 The salmon also is said to be of this number [ruminants]: and, if we may believe Ovid, the scarus likewise. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 394 Green Scarus [etc.]. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xii, The sounds of the fish called scari. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 324 Ever since the time of Aristotle it has been maintained that the Scarus ruminates.

Scarved (skāɹvd), *ppl. a.* = SCARFED.

1885 PERRING *Hard Knots* 81 The noted beauty—she who was admired, courted, beautifully scarved and apparelled.

Scary (skē·ri), *a.*¹ Also 6 (9 *vulgar*) **skeary,** 9 **scarey,** *vulgar* **skeery.** [f. SCARE *sb.*² + -Y¹.]

1. Terrifying, frightful.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 109 But toe the, poore Dido, this sight so skearye beholding, What feeling creepeth? 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. v. 68 If any can pretend to know the world, or to have seen scary sights, it is myself! 1854 'MARION HARLAND' *Alone* xiii, A Giant Grim, who frequents places of amusement to corner children, and relate scary stories to them. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making Novelist* 29 Whatever the miners thought about it, it was rather a scarey business for me.

2. Frightened, timorous.

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. vi. 92 A skeary comrade in the woods is apt to make a short path long. 1842 in *Coquet-Dale Fishing Songs* (1852) 104 The scary trout glides swiftly out. 1887 I. R. *Ranche Life Montana* 137 My mount was a young 'scarey' horse. 1893 CARLETON *Farm Ball.* 8

Women are skeery critters. 1894 FENN *Real Gold* 138, I want to talk. It keeps one from feeling a bit skeary.

Scas(e, obs. forms of SCARCE.

† **Scat,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* (*rare* after OE.). Also 3 sat. [OE. *sceat* masc., = OFris. *sket*, OS. *skat* (MLG., Du. *schat*, whence next), OHG. *scaz* (MHG. *schaz*, mod.G. *schatz*), treasure, ON. *skatt-r* tribute (whence SCAT *sb.*[3]; Da. *skat*, Sw. *skatt*), Goth. *skatt-s* piece of money, money :—OTeut. **skatto-z*. Cf. SCHATZ.

The *sc* stands for (ʃ); if the word had survived its form would be **shat*.]

Treasure, money; in ME. only in phr. *scat and s(c)rud.*

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070, Swa manega gersumas on sceat & on scrud & on bokes swa nan man ne mæi oðer tællen. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 367 Ne sal þer ben naðer scat ne srud ne wereldes wele none. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 795 God gaf him oor siluer and gold, And hird, and orf, and srud and sat. *Ibid.* 3169 Quat-so he boden, srud or sat, Egipte folc hem lenen oat.

† **Scat,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 scatte. [a. Du. *schat*: see prec.] Treasure.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xvi. (Arb.) 35, I haue so grette scatte and good of syluer and of gold that seuen waynes shold not conne caiye it away.

Scat (skæt), *sb.*[3] Also 5 **skatte**, 5–6 **skait**, 6–9 **scatt, skat**(t. [a. ON. *skatt-r*: see SCAT *sb.*[1]]

1. *a. gen.* A tax, tribute. Now only *Hist.* with reference to countries under Scandinavian rule.

1502 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 116/1 The rasing of al unlawis, eschetis, proffittis, skattis and dewiteis according to the said regalite. 1506 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XII. 703 That the fredome and privelege of halikirk be observit.. without ony scatt, stent, taxation, or extortion to be maid in tyme cuming. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Prol. 24 Wrangys to redres suld weyr be vndertane, For na conquest, reif, skat nor pensioun. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, K. Olaf* xvi. xii, Laying waste the kingdom, Seizing scatt and treasure. 1886 J. CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* ii. 22 He will not be content with setting his men over us and taking scatt.

b. In Orkney and Shetland, the land-tax paid to the Crown by a udal tenant. † Also, in certain parts of Scotland and the north of England, the designation of various local imposts in the 15–17th c.

1577 in D. Balfour *Oppressions in Orkney & Zetld.* (1859) 18 Ane dewtie thai pay to the Kingis Majestie for thair scat and landmales zeirlie. 1598 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 172 Ilk howsholder in Futtie..to pay the skait vsid and wont. 1612 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 481/2 Toillis, anchorages..scattis, land maillis [etc.]. 1814 SHIRREFF *Agric. Orkney* 30 Subject only to the tax of scat and tithe. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xviii, We must pay scat and wattle. 1838 BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Udal Right* is that right in land, which though dependent on the Crown as superior, for payment of a tribute called Skat, is completed [etc.]. 1859 in D. Balfour *Oppressions in Orkney & Zetld.* 128 *Skat*, the Tax upon all land occupied by Odal-red, for the support of the Crown, and expense of government.

c. *attrib.*, as *scat-field, scat tax*; † **scat gild,** the payment or tax of 'scat'; † **scat haver,** malt, oats, malt, taken in payment of 'scat'; **scat land,** land subject to 'scat'.

14.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 60 For sellyng of the same [heryng] thay schall gyffe to y^e^ *skattegyld iiij d. 1483 in R. Davies *York Records* (1843) 175 In esyng of the tolls, murage, bucher penys & skaitgyld. 1344–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 172 Decem boll avene que vocatur *Scathaver de bondis de Heworth. 1450–51 *Ibid.* 187 Et de vs. rec. pro xij bollez de Scathaver. 1502 in Peterkin *Rentals of Orkney* (1820) 12 Item w^t^ flawis j d terre *scatland an^t^ in butter scat vij d. 1438–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 63 Pro 7 bondis antedictis in precio 7 quar. de *Scatmaltez sic sibi vend. hoc anno. 1868 D. GORRIE *Summers & Winters in Orkneys* v. 158 Ruga who collected the King of Norway's corn, or the *Scatt-tax in Orkney. 1881 *Standard* 26 July 5 [Shetland] The sheep and ponies run on the 'Scatfield', or common; and the 'Scat tax' is not a popular impost.

Scat (skæt), *sb.*[4] *dial.* (See E.D.D.) [Perh. onomatopoeic; the identity of the word in the various senses is uncertain. Cf. SQUAT *sb.*]

1. A blow or buffet.

1872 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Joshua Davidson* 6 It was a laugh..that seemed to mean the same thing as 'scat',—our Cornish word for a blow. 1901 Mrs. E. L. VOYNICH *Jack Raymond* 173 The soft and pitying eyes seemed to shame him 'like a scat in the face'.

2. 'Anything burst or broken open; the sound of a rent; the sharp sound of a bullet' (E.D.D.). Cf. SCAT *v.*[3] and *adv.*

1895 CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* 294 A shot rang out, followed immediately by the 'scat' of a bullet against the rock.

3. A brief spell of weather; a short turn of work.

1880 *Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., A scat of fine weather. 1882 F. W. P. JAGO *Anc. Lang. Cornwall* 256 A scat of frost 1895 E. M. STOOKE *Not Exactly* i. 24 An' cashionally 'e dooes a scat to gardenin'.

4. A sudden or passing shower of rain.

17.. *Prov.* in Brice *Gazetteer* (1759) s.v. *Haldon*, When Haldon hath a Hat, Kenton beware a Skat [Risdon (1714) 47 Squatt]. 1834 G. ROBERTS *Lyme Regis* 252 *Scatt*, a shower. 1897 E. PHILLPOTTS *Lying Prophets* II. vi. 187 Presently a scat of heavy rain on a squall of wind shut out the harbour for a time.

† **Scat,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 5–6 **scatte.** [In Caxton, a. MDu. *schatten*, f. *schat* SCAT *sb.*[2]; in the Sc. use perh. a. ON. *skatta*, f. *skatt-r* SCAT *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To oppress by exactions.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xlii. (Arb.) 114 Whan they be myghty and doubted thenne ben they extorcionners and scatte and pylle the peple. 1543 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 191 The toune is hauely murmurit be the landmen, that the vittell hyaris of the merkat, scattis thame grytlie in taking of sampills, scheyt-schakkingis, and sic oder ewill vsit custum. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 67 He conselled thame [to] exerceis skarting [*v.r.* scatting] and oppressioun wpoun the realme.

† **Scat,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 6 **skatt**, 6–7 **scatt.** [Alteration of SCOT *v.*, due to association with SCAT *sb.*[3]] *intr.* In phrase *to scat and lot* (later *to scot and lot*, *to contribute*) = 'to scot and lot', i. e. to contribute equally to the defraying of some charge or cost.

1560 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1875) III. 87 Personis..quhilkis ..nother scattis lottis extentis walkis nor wardis nor yit beris na portable charges within this burgh. 1582 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) I. 117 The acts of burrowes maid anent the scatting and lotting for pilleit and cassin guids. 1594 *Ibid.* 449 Nather skatt and lott with thame. 1612 *Ibid.* II. 340 That no monye sould scatt or contribute with onye goods castin or pilleyit.

Scat (skæt), *v.*[3] *dial.* [Cf. SCAT *sb.*[4]] *trans.* To break in pieces, shatter.

1837 J. F. PALMER *Dial. Devonsh. Dial.* 79 To *Scat*, to dash any fragile body on the ground. 1893 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Delect. Duchy* 306 The van .. scat itself to bits against the bridge.

Scat (skæt), *adv. dial.* Also **skat, scatt.** [Prob. onomatopoeic: cf. SCAT *sb.*[4]] *To go scat*: to fall down; to break in pieces; to become bankrupt.

1867 ROCK *Jim an' Nell* xxix. (E. D. S. No. 76), I've trad upon a patch, I'm veared a shall go scat. 1887 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Dead Man's Rock* 7 Finally my father's bank broke —or, as we say in the West 'went scat'. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* xxxiii, Little Ruth wiped up the mess made by the broken eggs. Poor Ruth was sore distressed at their 'going scat' on the floor.

Scat, *int. colloq.* [? identical with 'ss cat!' (i.e. a hiss followed by the word *cat*) used in driving away cats.] Begone! Hence jocularly used as verb (*intr.*).

1869 Mrs. WHITNEY *We Girls* x. (1874) 218 'Scat!' cried Stephen. And Ruth scatted. 1880 J. C. HARRIS *Uncle Remus* xxii. (1883) 110 W'en ole man Rabbit say 'scoot', dey scooted, en w'en ole Miss Rabbit say 'scat', dey scatted.

Scatald, obs. form of SCATTALD.

Scatch[1] (skætʃ). Forms: 5–6 **scache,** 6 **skache,** 7 **skatch,** 6–8 **scatch,** 9 *dial.* **sketch.** [a. ONF. *escache* = Central OF. *eschasse* (mod.F. *échasse*), whence Du. *schaats* SKATE *sb.*[2]]

1. A stilt; usually pl. *scatches. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1545 ELYOT *Dict., Grallatores*, they which dooe goe on styltes or skaches. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 5/44 A Scache, *grallus.* 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. i, Others grew in the legs, and to see them, you would have said they had been ..men walking upon stilts or scatches. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 915 Never,..till geese go on scatches. 1730 BAILEY (*fol.*), *Scatches*, Stilts to put the Feet in to walk in dirty Places. 1893 BARING GOULD *Cheap Jack Zita* xii, Sketches?—does that word puzzle you ..? They are what some folk call stilts.

2. ? A scaffold-pole. [So F. *échasse.*]

1420 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 15 William of Alne..sall fynde the brygges, the scaches, nayles, and all the tymbre that sall ga un to the gutter.

† **Scatch**[2]. *Obs.* Also 5–6 **scache.** [ad. It. *scaccia* (ska·tʃa), whence F. *escache.*] An oval bridle-bit. Also *scatch-mouth.*

1565–80 BLUNDEVIL *Art Riding* III. xxiii. 51 Some are called Canon bits, some scatches. 1598 FLORIO, *Scaccia*, the mouth of a bit called a scache. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 56 The next bytt you shall vse after the Cannon, shall bee the plaine Scatch. 1611 COTGR., *Scace*, a Scatch bit. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Bit*, The ends of a Scatch-mouth can never fail, by reason of their being over-lapped.

Scate, obs. form of SKATE.

† **Sca·tebrous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[o]. [f. L. *scatebra* a gushing forth, f. *scatēre* to gush, spring forth; see -OUS.] (See quots.) Hence † **Scatebro·sity.**

1721 BAILEY, *Scatebrosity*, a flowing or bubbling out. *Scatebrous*, bubbling out like Water out of a Spring, abounding. 1755 JOHNSON, *Scatebrous*, abounding with springs.

Scater, obs. form of SCATTER *v.*

Scathe (skēið), *sb.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* (see E.D.D.). Forms: 3– **scathe,** scath, 3–4 **sckathe,** 3–7 **skathe,** 3–8 **skath,** (4 skade, 5 scade); *Sc.* and *north.* 4–9 **scaith, skaith,** 4–7 **skaithe,** 5 **scaythe,** 5–6 **skaitht,** 6 **skayth(t, scaithe, skeath.** Also 3–5, 7 **schath,** 3–6 **schathe,** 4 **schatht.** [The existing word is a. ON. *skaði* wk. masc., harm, damage (Sw. *skada* fem., Da. *skade*) = OE. *sc(e)aða* masc., one who injures, malefactor, also (rarely) hurt, injury, OFris. *skatha, skada* injury, OS. *skaðo* masc., malefactor, MDu. *schade* masc. and fem. (Du. *schade* fem.), injury, OHG. *skado* masc. (MHG., mod.G. *schade*) :—OTeut. **skaþon-*, f. root **skap-*, whence Goth. *skaþis* harm, *skaþjan* = SCATHE *v.*; the ablaut-var. **skēð-* is represented in ON. *skēð* neut., that which harms, *skēð-r* harmful. On the other hand, Layamon's *scaðe* in sense 1 almost certainly had (ʃ), and represents the OE. *sceaða* (the mod. form of which would have been **shathe*). The ME. spelling with *sch-* is of doubtful phonetic interpretation: in most of the verse examples the word thus written alliterates with *sk-*, and must therefore be regarded as of Scandinavian etymology; but some of the other instances may possibly (though there is no definite evidence) represent the native word.

The Teut. root **skaþ-* is believed to represent an Indo-germanic **skath-*: **skēth-*; cf. Gr. *ἀ-σκηθής* unscathed.]

† **1.** One who works harm; a malefactor; a wretch, fiend, monster. *Obs.*

Beowulf 274 Sceaða iç nat hwylc, deogol dædhata. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 38 Ða wæron a-hangen mid hym twegen sceaþan. *c* 1205 LAY. 1923, & þus þe hæge scaðe ferde to helle. *Ibid.* 14945 He wende þat hit weore soð þat þeo scaðe sæide. *Ibid.* 25877 For nu anan cumeð þe scaðe þe alle þine leomen wule to-dræsen.

2. Hurt, harm, damage.

Usually sing. and without article; but also occasionally with *a* (etc.) or in pl.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 549 Cwæð, þæt sceaðena mæst eallum heora eaforum æfter siððan wurde on worulde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2314 Dis sonde hem ouertakeð raðe, And bicalleð of harme and scaðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6686 þe smiter sal quite his lechyng And þe scath [*Gött.* skade] of his liging. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 4 Hou thai mai yem thaim fra schathe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 57 Who may scape þe sklaundre þe skape is sone amended. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 77, I praye þe, lorde, kepe us fro skathe. *Ibid.* xxxiii. 35 With schath of skelpys yll scarred. 1450 in *Charters*, etc. *Edinb.* (1871) 71 We ar informit..þat þai dreid the evil and skath of oure enemeis of England. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* K iv, For all that it muste be knowen for the great schathe that therof myght come. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 22 It sall redound to his avantage and to our gret skaith and schame. 1606 DRAYTON *Ode written in the Peak* 30 Strong Ale and Noble Cheare, T'asswage bieeme Winters scathes. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 2 To the great hurt and skaith of the king's lieges. 17.. RAMSAY *Falling of a State* v, Watching sylphs flew round, To guard dear Madie from all skaith. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* ix, I red ye weel, tak care o' skaith, See, there's a gully! 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xvi. 355 Round them [obstacles]..he passed nimbly, without scar or scathe. 1895 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xxiii. 401 It was cheering..to hear that you had got through winter and diphtheria without scathe.

b. Phr. *To do* (*work*, † *make*) *scathe*, to do harm. *Const.* indirect (dative) object, with or without *to.* † *To wait* (one) *scathe* [= Icel. *veita einhverjum skaða*], to inflict injury upon.

c 1205 LAY. 12026 Mælga wes inne Scise þer he scaðe makede. *Ibid.* 25784 Ne doð heo noht muchel scaðe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 850 An ðere he werken sckaðe and bale. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1352 Dwelling haueth ofte scaþe wrouth. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5987 Or ouþer skaþe he wyl hym weyte. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4051 þat no burn nere so bold ..to wait þe werwolf no maner schaþe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 111 Is nayne in warld, at scaithis ma do mar, Than weile trastyt in borne familiar. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiii. 308 Grete hurte & scathe was there made of bothe partes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 7 And wherein Rome hath done you any scathe, Let him make treble satisfaction. 1595 *Locrine* v. ii. 33 Nor can I finde in heart to worke his scathe. 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. xvi. (1642) 57 His owne side came to the worse, doing more scath to themselves, than to their enemies. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 114, I cannot tell particularly what skaith they did. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxii. (1850) 316 They were doing great skaith, it was said, to victual and drink. 1865 J. M. NEALE *Hymns on Paradise* 68 If manifold temptations Of the fiend should work thee scathe.

c. The corresponding passive notion is expressed by *to get, have, take scathe.* † Also, *to catch, find, hent, kep, thole*, etc., *scathe.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10648 Sey me þe soþe, and, as y am knyst, þou ne shalt haue for me skaþe ne plyst. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 65 Withouten gult, god wot gat I þis scaþe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 151 Lest he skaþe hent. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 358 Menand the scath that he had tane. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5103 Hit is skille for his skorne, þat he scathe thole. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xvi, He began to dotur and dote Os he hade keghet scathe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xxx. 464 To redresse the harmes and the scathes that he had of them. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III, v. 116 How grete harme and skaith.. That childe hes caucht throw lossing of his modir! 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 The fyir slaucht vil consume the vyne vitht in ane pipe..& the pipe vil resaue na skayth. 1572, 1721 [see KEP *v.* 2 b]. 1586 WARNER *Alb. England* I. vi. (1589) 20 He tolde what skath the Centaures late..had found. 1642 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xvii, Suche personis as had cum from Irland, and had gottin great skaithe thair. 1730 T. BOSTON *View this & other World* 263 He could not miss to catch skaith, if all the better care were not taken to prevent it. 1839 HARR. CAMPBELL *Only Daughter* iii, The Laird of Kilmore..took *no scaith from* the..attractions of the Misses Sibellas, and Miss Anabels of the county, and at the age of forty he was still a bachelor.

d. Alliteratively coupled with *scorn.* Chiefly *Sc.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23338 For þair misfair suld þai not murn, Ne ans for þair skathes skurn [*Gött.* schathes schurn]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1874 For to wreke vs of wrathe, & the wegh harme Bothe of skathe & of skorne. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 358 And thus the scorne and the scaith scapit he nothir. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 41 One doth the skath, and another hath the scorn. Prov. 1755 JOHNSON, *Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage: as, he bears the scath and the scorn. A proverb. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. iv. (1865) V. 308 Let us take the scathe and the scorn candidly home to us.

e. *quasi-concr.* A physical hurt or damage.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1116 Conuenyent hit is to knowe, of bathis Whil speche is mad, what malthis hote & colde Are able, ther as chynyng, clift, or skathe is, To make hit hool and watir wel to holde.

f. Something which works harm.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 46 The Adders death is her own broode, the Fencers scath, his own knowledg. 1795 MACNEILL (*title*) Scotland's Skaith. 1888 HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 102 The pride I trampled is now my scathe, For it tramples me again.

g. *spec.* 'Injury supposed to proceed from witchcraft' (Jam.).

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 122 This is done with a view to prevent skaith, if it should happen that the person is not canny. 1899 J. Spence *Shetland Folk-Lore* 111 The person who attempted to cross a fisherman's path when on his way to the boat, intended to do him scathe.

3. Matter for sorrow or regret. In various phrases, as *It is scathe*, it is a pity. *It is (great) scathe of him*, he is a great loss. *To think (no) scathe of, think (it) no scathe*, (not) to regret, think (it) no harm. [Cf. G. *schade.*]

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2298 In fulsum-hed he wuñden glaðe, Iosep ne ðoht ðor-of no scaðe. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2006 But it is of him mikel scabe: I woth þat he bes ded ful rabe. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 1542 Sir, in þe sond he libe, & þat is scabe. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 674 Bi Kryst, hit is scabe, þat þou, leude, schal be lost. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 446 But she was som del deef, and þat was scathe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxxiii. 678 And that was grete scade that thei sholde die so soone. 15.. *Christ's Kirk Gr.* viii, Gif skayth wes'd to haif skard him. 1787 W. Taylor *Scots Poems* 11 (E.D.D.) To cheat the rich some think nae skaith. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 57 They deemed it little scathe indeed That her coarse homespun ragged weed Fell off from her round arms.

†4. An injury, damage, or loss for which legal compensation is claimed. In pl. = damages; also, costs or expenses incurred by the claimant. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 136 He may demaund his scathis at the lord, be way of acciown of dett. *a* 1500 Arnoldi *Chron.* (1811) 118, I promyse to make good all costis and scathes that may growe therby for defaute off payment. 1504 in Littlejohn *Aberd. Sheriff Crt.* (1904) 48 Thomas Leslie..protestit for thar costs skaithis and expenses. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xix. § xv. (1699) 104 The Unlaw to be ten Pound, and mends to the Party, conform to the skaith.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scathe-deed, -work*; objective, as *scathe-causer, scathe-taking* vbl. sb.

c 1205 Lay. 1547 Swa þe rimie wulf þanne he wule on schenæen scaðe were wrchen. *Ibid.* 29578 Þa hiine isend hafden mid heore scaðe deden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28162 Quen i sagh oþer men mistad, of his fare wald i be gladd, for his ded and his vn-hele, for skath takyng of his catell. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI* xiii, If likewise such as say the welken fortune wankes, Take Fortune for our fate, and sterres therof the maikes, Then destiny with fate, and Gods wil al be one: But if they meane it otherwise, skath causers skyes be none.

Scathe (skēið), *v.* Forms: 2–5 skaðe, 4–9 scaðe, scath, (4 sokathe); chiefly *Sc.* 5–6 skayth(e, 6 ska, 5–9 scaith, 8–9 skaith. [a. ON. *skaða* impers., it hurts (Sw. *skada*, Da. *skade* to hurt, injure); corresponding to OE. *sc(e)adian* to injure, rob, OFris. *skathia* to injure, OS. *scadon* (Essen Gl.) to slander, Du. *schaden* to injure, OHG. *skadôn* (MHG., mod.G. *schaden*) :—OTeut. **skaþōjan*, f. **skaþon-* Scathe *sb.*

ON. had also another verb from the same root, *skeðja* (pa. t. *skaddi*), corresponding to OE. *sceððan* (orig. strong, pa. t. *sceód*, pa. pple. *(ge)scaden*, whence by analogy an inf. form *sceaðan*; commonly weak, pa. t. *sceðede*), Goth. *skaþjan* (pa. t. *skaþ*). There is no evidence, however, that the ON. *skeðja* was adopted in English, or that either of the OE. vbs. (with initial *sc*) survived into ME.]

1. *trans.* To injure, hurt, damage. Now *arch.* and *Sc.*

c 1200 Ormin 4468–9 Forr 3iff þu skaþesst anig mann þu skaþesst firrst te sellfann. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 759, Y schal scabye hem nigt & day þat bileueþ on Mahounde. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 26 He þat will noghte sckathe his euencristyn, he sall noghte consente ne na consaile gyffe to do hym ill. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 365 Syrs, I haue a greatt Iornay That must be done this same day, Or els it will me skathe. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. xii. 90 That wille I not, sayd the knyghte, for hit wylle scathe me gretely; and now do yow none auaylle. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 468 Throw the quhilk [false coin].. thir commoun weill hes bene greitlie hurt, and oure Soveranis and thair trew subjectis defraudit and skaythit. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 86 This tricke may chance to scath you. 1728 Ramsay *Last Sp. Miser* xvi, But that ne'er skaith'd or troubled me, Gin I grew rich. 1784 Burns *Ep. J. Rankine* iv, Think, wicked Sinner, wha ye're skaithing. 1829 H. Miller *Lett. on Herring Fish.*, I manna skaith the rape. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *St. Nicholas*, Holy Church ..the wolves doth mock who would scathe her flock.

†b. *spec.* To subject to pecuniary loss. (The amount is expressed by a second object or introduced by *of*.) *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 167 He aw to be payit of the baroune of all his soume of lenth that he war scathit of. ?1496 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 69 Ther entred neuer a straunger ship here sithins Midlent, and that hath skathed the Kinges grace c.li. 1600 Darrell *Detect. Harsnet's Lying Disc.* 202 The poore man..had as liue she had so kindly imbraced another as him, for the louing salutation..scathed him 4. nobles. 1602 *How Man may chuse Good Wife* C 1, He crosse thy name quite from my reckoning booke: For these accounts, faith it shall skathe thee somewhat.

†c. *absol.* To do harm. *Obs.*

1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1132 It ma nocht scaith, suppos it do na waill.

2. To injure or destroy by fire, lightning, or similar agency; to blast, scorch, sear. *post.* and *rhet.*

This, and the derived sense 3, appear to have been developed from the Milton passage (quot. 1667), perh. partly through sound-association with *scorch*.

[1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 613 As when Heavens Fire Hath scath'd the Forrest Oaks,..With singed top their stately growth though bare Stands on the blasted Heath.] 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. x, The monk resumed his mutter'd spell:..The while he scathed the Cross with flame. 1813 — *Rokeby* IV. iii, The pine-tree scathed by lightning-fire. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* IV. viii, Seek not the giddy crag to climb, To view the turret scathed by time. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. viii, The fire-baptised soul, long so scathed and thunder-riven, here feels its own Freedom. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. lxiii. 240 The flames that scathed Thermus. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 213 The whole country had been scathed with fire and drowned in blood.

fig. 1842 Manning *Serm.* (1843) I. vi. 83 Familiar consent to evil..scathes and deadens the spiritual sense.

3. *fig.* To sear or 'withe' with fierce invective or satire. Cf. Scathing *ppl. a.*

1852 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. (1857) 152 At the same time that He scathed with indignant invective the Pharisees. 1867 Froude *Short Stud.* Ser. I. I 77 (*Erasmus & Luther* ii.) His satire flashed about,..scathing especially his old enemies the monks.

Hence **Scathed** *ppl. a.*

1791 Gilpin *Forest Scenery* II. 71 Many of the oaks are scathed, and ragged. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* xxix, The hulk of the Grecian Admiral, burnt to the water's edge, and still sending forth a black smoke from its scathed beams and planks. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* vi, Its scathed and gigantic crags. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* III. 152 Is that one withered scathed little stick to be our sole protection against the storm?

†**Sca·thefire.** *Obs.* Also 7 scath-, skath-, schath-, 8 *dial.* scale-. See also Scarefire. [f. Scathe *sb.* + Fire *sb.* Cf. G. *schadenfeuer*, Da. *skadeild*, Norw. *skadeverme.*] A destructive fire or conflagration.

1632 Heywood *and Pt. Iron Age* v. i. I 4, These horrid sights Lighted by scathe-fires. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 155 Her frequent Schathfires have rendred her not less magnificent, but more famous. *a* 1663 Bramhall *Vind. fr. Popery* VI. (1672) 115 In a great Scathfire it is wisdom not only to suffer those Houses to burn down which are past quenching, but [etc.]. 1796 Pegge *Derbicisms* Ser. I. 60 (E.D.S.) *Scale-fire*, when a house or town is on fire.

Scathful (skēi·ðfūl), *a. arch.* Forms: see Scathe *sb.* [f. Scathe *sb.* + -ful. Cf. Otmin's *unnskapefull.*] Hurtful, harmful, injurious.

c 900 tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 209 Swa þonne gewendeð þæt we becumað þonne fram þam idlan wordum to þam sceaðfullum. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 249 Gif the hapnys ony thing, That anoyus or scathfull be. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. i. 34 And sum, wondring, the skaithfull gift beheld. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B 3 b, This water..withdryveth the scadefull swellyng in the bely. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* I. v. (1589) 15 Hercules..with skathfull strokes bestird his Club so well,..that [etc.]. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 59 With which such scathfull grapple did he make With the most noble bottome of our Fleete. 1855 Singleton *Virg., Georg.* I. I. 80 That scathful rust should prey upon its stalks.

†**Scathel,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 scathel, -ylle, 5 skethill, skathil(l, -ell, 6 skatell. β. 5 schatell, schathill. See also Scaddle *a.* [a. ON. **skaþill* = OHG. *scad(h)al, scadel, scatal, -el*, Goth. *skapuls* :—OTeut. **skaþulo-*, f. **skaþ-* : see Scathe *sb.*] Injurious, harmful, dangerous. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28773 Almus askes to be wi ought o rightwis aght,..for elles vnmedi sal it be, scathel and wrangwise als to þe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 155 Mony ladde þer forth-lep to laue & to Rest, Scopen out þe scaþel water, þat fayn scape wolde. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 32 Scathylle Scottlande by skylle he skyftys as hym lykys. *Ibid.* 1642 That no skathelle in the skroggez skorne vs here-aftyr. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4067 Ascalaphus, a skathil duke & skant mon in wer. *Ibid.* 13442 There were sones vpposyde,..To Askathes full skete, skethilloff hor hond. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2992 þat skapid..skatheles fra all his schathill dukis [*Dubl.* scapett.. schatheles..schatell]. 1515 *Scot. Field* 342 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, Those skatell Scotts, that all the skath diden.

Scatheless (skēi·ðlės), *a.* Forms: see Scathe *sb.* [f. Scathe *sb.* + -less. Cf. ON. *skaðlauss.*] Without scathe; unharmed. †Const. *of.*

c 1200 Ormin 12038 3iff þatt he lupe dun All skaþelæss till corpe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1855 To a-schape schaples fram þat schamful best. *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1550 That scathles, fulle sykerly, I myght unto the welle goo. *a* 1400–50 [see Scathel]. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 241 To keip him skaithless of the samyn [penalty]. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xv, 'I wad ware the best blood in my body to keep her skaithless,' said Jeanie. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xxviii. 341 It is a game from which you will come out scatheless, but I have been scalded. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 57/1 The wife and the fortunate individual who shared her indictment escaped scatheless.

Hence **Sca·thelessly** *adv.*

1844 Tupper *Heart* xi. 121 In the hope..of ruining him, if not of getting scathelessly off themselves. 1858 J. H. Bennet *Nutrition* vi. 209 The soldier who..passes scathlessly through twenty campaigns.

†**Sca·thely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Scathe *sb.* + -ly 2.] With damage or injury. Only in allit. phr. *to scape* (or *aschape*) *scathely.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2794 þat we so scaþli ar a-schaped god mowe [we] þonk. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 642 If any scolere in þe scole his skorne at him makis, He skapis him full skathely bot if he skyp better.

Scathing (skēi·ðiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] 1. That scathes or blasts (see Scathe *v.* 2).

1794 Coleridge *Monody Death Chatterton* 51 The scathing lightning. 1813 Byron *Corsair* I. x, Mark how that lone and blighted bosom sears The scathing thought of execrated years! 1858 Gladstone *Homer* II. 180 He launches the scathing thunderbolt.

2. Of invective, etc.: Very sharp and damaging; searing, 'withering', cutting.

1865 Lecky *Ration.* (1878) I. 251 Week after week he launched from the pulpit the most scathing invectives. 1893 *Times* 28 Apr. 9/4 Mr. Goschen's speech was a scathing exposure of the contrast between promise and performance.

Hence **Sca·thingly** *adv.*

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 238 A feeling of his insignificance flashed scathingly on the quivering pride of Robert Anderson. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I. xxii. 497 That Duke of Savoy whom Milton has made scathingly famous.

Scatire, obs. form of Scatter *v.*

Scatol, variant of Skatol *Chem.*

Scatologic (skætǒlǫ·dʒik), *a.* [f. Scatolog-y + -ic.] Of or pertaining to scatology (sense 1).

1891 J. G. Bourke (*title*) Scatalogic [*sic*] Rites of all Nations. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Scatology (skătǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. σκατ-, σκῶρ dung + -(o)logy.]

1. That branch of science which deals with diagnosis by means of the fæces. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. That branch of palæontology which treats of fossil excrement or coprolites. In recent Dicts.

3. Filthy literature. *rare.*

1876 *N. & Q.* Ser. v. V. 31 Mr. Swifte's suggestion that *scatology* may be derived from *scateo*. 1887 Saintsbury *Elizab. Lit.* x. 370 A large quantity of mere scatology and doggerel.

Scatomancy (skæ·tomænsi). [ad. mod.L. *scatomantia*: see prec. and -manoy.] Divination or diagnosis based on the examination of the fæces.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* lxxxiii. 145 b, For this cause Scatomancie, Oromancie, Drymimancie, be called the diuinations or Prognostications of Phisitians, gathered by ordures and urines. 1861 Reade *Cloister & H.* xxvi, I studied at Montpelier...There learned I Dritimancy, Scatomancy, Pathology [etc.]. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Scatomanter.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. ad. mod.L. *scatomantis*, f. Gr. σκατ(ο)- dung + μάντις prophet.] One who practises scatomancy.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* lxxxiii. 145 b, [The name *Scatophagos*] afterwards was deriued to all Phisitions, in suche wise, that wee call them Scatophagians and Scatomanters, that is, ordure eaters, and lookers on ordure.

Scatophage (skæ·tǫfēdʒ). [ad. mod.L. *scatophag-us*, a. Gr. σκατοφάγος: see Scatophagous *a.* Cf. F. *scatophage* adj.] A scatophagous insect or animal; esp. a dung-fly. In recent Dicts.

†**Scatopha·gian.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. mod.L. *scatophag-us* (see next) + -ian.] One who feeds on dung. 1569 [see Scatomanter].

Scatophagous (skătǫ·fágəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *scatophag-us*, a. Gr. σκατοφάγος, f. σκατ(ο-), σκῶρ dung: see -phagous.] Feeding upon dung.

1891 in *Century Dict.* 1896 *Nature* 16 July 247/2 In *Stomoxys*,..the larvæ are normally scatophagous.

Scatoscopy (skătǫ·skǫpi). *rare*$^{-0}$. [Cf. prec. and -scopy.] Inspection of the fæces for the purpose of divination or diagnosis. In recent Dicts.

Scatses, obs. pl. form of Skate *sb.*^{2}

Scattald (skæ·tăld). *Orkney and Shetl.* Also 7 scat(t)ell, 8 scatald, scatteld, scat(t)hold, scattald, -old, scathald, skattald. [ad. local Scandinavian **skatthald* (= ON. *skatt-r* Scat *sb.*^{3} + *hald* Hold *sb.*] The common ground for pasture or furnishing fuel, etc. of a district. Hence **Sca·ttalder**, one who shares in the scattald. Also *in-scattalder* = 'scattalder'; *out-skattalder*, a resident in the district who has no share in the scattald.

1625 *Acts* etc. *Orkney & Shetl.* (Maitl. Cl. 1840) II. 174 Anent going throuch thair nychtbours scattell...It sall not be lesum to ony persone..to go throuch his nychtbouris scatell or comontie with ane scheip dog Except [etc.]. *a* 1733 *Shetland Acts* 32 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 201 That every scatald have a sufficient pund. *Ibid.* 35 ibid, All horses belonging either to outscattalders or inscattalders. *Ibid.* 39 ibid, That the Sheriff..ride the marches of the parish..when required thereto by the scattalders. 1809 A. Edmonston *Pres. St. Zetland* I. 148 The uncultivated ground, outside of the enclosure [or town], is called the Scatthold, and is used for general pasture, and to furnish turf for firing. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 211 Beyond the turf dikes is the scattald or common.

Scatter (skæ·təɹ), *sb.* [f. Scatter *v.*]

1. The action or an act of scattering; wide or irregular distribution; dispersion. Now chiefly with reference to shot.

1642 J. W[eall] *Prepar. Fast* 4 We are exposed as well to Forraigne and intestine mischiefes. This divide and scatter, if it be not prevented, will be no small curse. 1650 T. Vaughan *Anthroposophia* 68 Advt. to Rdr., Let Them [*sc.* the Galenists] not mangle, and discompose my Book with a scatter of Observations, but proceed Methodically to the Censure of each part. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 5/1 Had there been no deflection from the hard skull the shot ..would have been smaller in scatter than it is.

2. A small quantity loosely distributed or interspersed; a scattering, sprinkling. *rare.*

1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Trnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 158 Its sole displays quartzose sand, with scatters of granite. 1888 *Daily News* 17 May 5/8 The bodice, too, had a scatter of diamonds and pearls.

Scatter (skæ·təɹ), *v.* Forms: 2 scatere, 3–6 scater, skater, 4 schatre, scatir(e, 4–5 scatre, 5 skatre, (schatir), 6 scattre, skattir, sketer, 7 skatter, 6– scatter. [Early ME. (12th c., Mid-

land); of obscure origin; formed with iterative suffix (see -EL[5]).

This and SHATTER *v.* (which appears much later) are commonly regarded as respectively northern and southern representatives of an OE. **sc(e)aterian*, which is referred to a supposed Teut. root **skat-* cogn. w. Gr. σκεδ-αννύναι to scatter. The etymological identity of the two vbs. seems, however, doubtful, although they have some affinity of sense. It is true that in ME. *scatter* occurs only in northern and midland texts, with one exception (quot. 1330, sense 4); and that in this sole southern instance the MS. spells it with *sch*, which should normally stand for (ʃ). But initial (sk) from OE. *sc* in a native word would be no less abnormal in northern and midland than in southern English. The alleged cognates in Du. and LG. are questionable. Two instances are cited of MDu. *schaderen*, with the senses 'to squander (money)', 'to shed (blood)'; but this does not agree in form. The sense 'to scatter' assigned to early mod.Du. *schetteren*, rests on the authority of Kilian, whose citation of the Eng. word renders his testimony suspicious. The Du. and MLG. *schateren* to resound, to laugh uproariously (MLG. once, to be shattered by an explosion) would seem to be onomatopoeic; at least their sense cannot easily be derived from that assigned to the alleged Teut. root. Cf. SCAT *v.*[2] and SQUATTER *v.*]

1. *trans.* To dissipate, squander (goods or possessions). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137, He hadde get his tresor ac he to deld it & scatered sotlice. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 78 For 3if þes ordres geten nevere so myche good, þei seien þat al is þer ordris, and it were a deedli synne to scatire þes goodis in þe world. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 94 They would..neuer be so mad, gredily to gather together that other men shal merely sone after scatter abrode. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* VI. xvii. (1650) I. 204, I leave the rest of all my goods to my first-born Edward, to be consum'd or scatterd (for I never hoped better). *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. 326 And was it not worth the..seeing his substance scattered, his children struck dead [etc.].

absol. 1879 G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 243 Mr. J—— says the Germans are the only men who are saving; all the rest scatter.

2. To separate and drive in various directions (a body of men or animals, a collection of things); to disperse, dissipate (a quantity of matter); to dispel (clouds, mists).

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 16 [xviii. 14] And he sent his arwes, and skatered þa. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 31, I shal smyte the sheperde, and the sheep of the floc shulen be scatered. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Duck downe theire fleete with a tempest, Or ships wyde scatter. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 513 Buckingham's Armie is dispers'd and scatter'd. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. i. 33 Dangerous rocks, Which touching but my gentle Vessels side Would scatter all her spices on the streame. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. x. 453 Lyk a certane sone, new risen to skail and skattir the Cloudis of al tumulte. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxiii. 49 The Leaves of wild Clary.. put into Pottage..scatter congealed blood. *c* 1788 BURNS *Ep. to R. Graham* 26 Some spumy, fiery, *ignis fatuus* matter, Sũch as the slightest breath of air might scatter. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 30 A breeze..keen and hostile, scattering the snow. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 117 The terrible name of Odo scattered them in all directions. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xxviii, 'What has become of all the photographs?'..'Given to Tom, Dick and Harry —scattered to the four winds. I have not kept one of them.'

absol. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 283 It is the nature of this enemy of mankind [*sc.* the Devil] to scatter, to disioyne and separat.

fig. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 45 So doth God scatter the counsells of his enemies. [Cf. *Vulg.* Ps. xxxiii[i]. 10 *Dominus dissipat consilia gentium.*] 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon* iii. 145 So that Heaven May scatter thy delusions. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. iii. 430 No one did more to scatter the ancient superstitions than did Cicero.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To separate and disperse; to go dispersedly or straggligly. † Also of a hawk: To go to a distance.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 158 And kepe we vs to-gedre trew That we skater not a-sondre. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b iij b, When thay [a Couy of partrichys] be putt upp, and begynne to scatre, ye most haue markelis to marke some of thaym. 15.. *Scot. Field* 513 in *Chetham Misc.* II, When the Skottes..seen our men sketer They..came downwaide. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 126 The Commons like an angry Hiue of Bees That want their Leader, scatter vp and downe. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1611) 46 The Fillet is shaped long and narrowe for the more commodious vse of women in..restraining of their haire from scattering about theire browes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 138 Sound diffuseth it selfe in round..; But if the Sound, which would scatter in Open Aire, be made to goe all into a Canale; It must needs giue greater force to the Sound. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 541/2 She [the falcon] must also have two good bells, that she may be found when she scattereth. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 309 Aright, aleft, The affrighted foemen scatter from his spear. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* II. 74 The stems generally decline and scatter from each other, instead of being upright and close together. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xix, When on my foes a sudden terror came, And they fled, scattering. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 230/2 The fugitives scattered for miles, bearing appalling tales of massacre.

c. *refl.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xv. [xiv.] 9 The Philistynes came, and scatered them selues beneth in ye valley of Rephaim. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 128/2 They be enimies to the Churche, and scatter themselues farre from vs. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. ii. 175 *Shr.* He'll let you ha' your liberty—. *Alm.* Goe forth, Whither you please, and to what company—. *Mad.* Scatter your selfe amongst vs.

† **d.** *trans.* To separate, drive apart (one or more individuals *from* the main body). *Obs.*

1588 EARL OF LEICESTER in *Defeat Sp. Armada* (Navy Rec. Soc.) II. 35 Two of the greatest carracks that the King of Spain had in his fleet, being scattered from the rest.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Devonsh.* (1662) I. 234 Their ships with the violence of the wind were much shattered, and the Bonaventure, scattered from the other two ships.

† **e.** *fig.* To dissipate, distract (the mind, etc.).

1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 122 A warnynge to take hede that yf the mynde were eny thynge scatered before, then to gather yt ageyne to gyther. 1625 B JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. ii, Look, look, how all their eyes Dance i' their heads (obserue) scatter'd with lust! 1715 tr. *T. à Kempis' Chr. Exerc.* III. xv. 138 If thou art hereby scattered in thy Mind.

3. *trans.* To throw about in disorder in various places.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kulbing) 553 Ac þo þai come þider eft, Her werk was al vp aleft & yschatred here & þere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 361 The pot to-breketh..And somme [of the metals] are scatered al the floor aboute. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 142 The fragments of rock scattered about were..polar.

† **b.** To throw down (a thing) negligently; to drop. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1640 *Wizard* (MS.) (Nares), It is directed to you; some love-letter, on my life, that Luce hath scattered.

4. To distribute to various positions; to place here and there at irregular intervals. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 445 Mykel more if newe religious be skaterud in Cristendome. 1549 ALLEN *Par. Leo Jude upon Rev.* 8 These are ye messengers of Antichrist, scattrid thoroweout the whole worlde. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. (1755) II. 184 William the Conqueror proceeded much further; bringing over with him vast numbers of that nation, scattering them in every monastery. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. x. 326 Many tributes to his memory are scattered over his friend's other works. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* II. 130 So long as works of art are scattered through the nation, no universal destruction of them is possible. 1882 P. G. TAIT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 583/1 If stars be scattered through infinite space, with average closeness.

† **b.** *intr.* in pres. pple. used with a vb. of rest (= scattered'). *Obs.*

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 6 From Adam to the floud..when men liued skateryng on the earthe. 1716 CHURCH *Philip's War* (1867) II. 149 He answered, there were several Families, but they liv'd scattering. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 66/2 Laying all the earth into the furrow again inward, so that none might lie scattering outward.

5. *trans.* To throw or send forth so that the particles are distributed or spread about; to sow or throw (seed, money, etc.) broadcast; to sprinkle, strew; to diffuse (fragrance).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4682 Molle on þair heueds þai scatend. 1530 PALSGR. 699/1, I scatter small thynges abrode, as peasyn, or beanes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlvii. 16 He..scatereth ye horefrost like ashes. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 25 As it [*sc.* the Nile] ebbes, the Seedsman Vpon the slime and Ooze scatters his graine. 1644 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 54 Some of our men by the King's command scattered some papers, that if any would come in.. they should be pardoned. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 107 The Governor..bestows his Largess..liberally scattering Rupees. 1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 126 The matin winds from the expanded flowers Scatter their hoarded incense. 1861 MISS J. M. CAMPBELL in Beke *Garland of Songs* 61 We plough the fields and scatter The good seed on the land.

absol. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 17 Scatter with a free, though frugal, Hand.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Also, † to spread (reports, a prophecy).

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 118 O ioyfull report, and most acceptable rumour, which was scatered abroade. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 54 His plausiue words He scatter'd not in eares, but grafted them To grow there and to beare. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. (1671) 251 The Lady Davies.. scatters a Prophesie against him. *a* 1771 GRAY *Birds* 2 The song-thrush there Scatters his loose notes. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* IV. 74 A hand-grenade, that scatters destruction around it.

c. *intr.* for *refl.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 35 When it [Pulse] is type it must be geathered..for it scattereth very soone. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 233 The Bishop should separate the scabbed sheep from the sound, least their infection scatter. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* V. (1840) 93 The small shot..scattered among them. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xlvi, A wood Whose bloom-inwoven leaves now scattering fed The hungry storm.

d. Of a gun, a cartridge: To distribute (the shot). Chiefly *absol.*

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 320 You must also be well acquainted with the Condition of the Gun, whether it be apt to scatter, or carry the Shot round within Compass. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* I, The gun scatters well. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 439 Cartridge loaded to scatter the shot.

e. *Physics.* Of a surface, semi-opaque substance: To throw back (light) brokenly in all directions.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 45 (1839) 32 The sun..illuminates the atmosphere and clouds, and these again disperse and scatter a portion of its light in all directions. 1882 P. G. TAIT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 583/2 In order that a surface may be illuminated..it must be capable of scattering light.

6. To sprinkle or strew *with* something.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 35 A narrow way, Scattred with bushy thornes and ragged breares. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 649 Now scatter'd lies With Carcasses and Armes th' ensanguind Field Deserted. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 106 The ground was scattered with elephant's teeth. 1902 E. PHILLPOTTS *River* I, Where the desert spread, all scattered with great stones.

7. *Comb.*: **scatteraway** *rare*, dispersion; **scatter-charge**, **load**, a charge for a gun, made to distribute the shot when fired; † **scatter-story**, one who 'spreads' a report or story; **scatter-tuft**, the genus *Sporochnus*, one of the algals (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, 1887); † **scatter-wise** *adv.*, in straggling order.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 325 So complete was the *scatteraway, that one of the brethren never stopped till he reached Saint-Gâll. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 439 The *scatter-charge has good penetration at 30 and 40 yards 1902 *Ibid.* (ed. 8) Index, *Scatter loads. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 734 Ælian, and some other such *scatter-stories as himself, do make more reports of..unreasonable creatures, than of reasonable men. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* III. xviii. 278 They sail very *scatter-wise in coming back, if, indeed, these few ships be part of the host.

Scatterable (skæ·tərăbl), *a.* [f. SCATTER *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be scattered.

1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 523 The rays of heat are..less refrangible than those of light; and..they are also, if I may introduce a convenient term, less scatterable.

Scatteration (skætərē·ɪ·ʃən). *rare.* [f. SCATTER *v.* + -ATION.] The action of scattering.

1776 MRS. A. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mountains* (1806) I. 212 After the dissolution and scatteration of last year's happy trio. 1865 *N. Y. Times* 25 Feb., The scatteration of Cobb's forces. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 750/2 Scatteration of effort is dissipation of energy.

Scatteraway: see SCATTER *v.* 7.

Sca·tter-brain. [f. SCATTER *v.* + BRAIN *sb.* Cf. the earlier SHATTERBRAIN.] One who is incapable of serious connected thought; a thoughtless, giddy person.

1790 COWPER *Let.* 31 July *Wks.* 1836 VI. 324 Though I have seen you but once,..I have found out that you are a scatter-brain. 1898 BARING-GOULD *Old Eng. Home* xii. 284 The generality of these scapegraces are simply scatter-brains.

So **Sca·tter-brained** *a.*, that is a scatter-brain; characteristic of a scatter-brain.

[1747: cf. *scattered-brained*, SCATTERED *ppl. a.* 6.] 1804 CURRIE in *Creevey Papers* (1904) I. i. 30 A scatter-brained fellow. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 122 A cheerful scatter-brained creature.

Scattered (skæ·təɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. SCATTER *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb.

1. Of a flock, tribe, company of persons, troops, etc.: Disunited and dispersed; disorganized; also, spread out in all directions.

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* l. 17 Israel is a scaterid flok. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 93 And hauing Fiance thy Friend, thou shalt not dread The scattred Foe, that hopes to rise againe. 1786 BURNS '*The gloomy night*', The Hunter now has left the moor, The scatt'red coveys meet secure. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 412 From the field of battle he made his way..to the neighbourhood of Louvain, and there began to collect his scattered forces.

b. *fig.* Of feelings, thoughts, etc.: Distracted, discomposed; vagrant. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 26 It doth require..some labour to settle our wild scattered thoughts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 294 Adam..his scatterd spirits returnd, To Michael thus his humble words addressd. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlv, One word from Isaac..recalled her scattered feelings.

2. Widely separated one from another; placed here and there; spread over a wide area; straggling.

1595 *Polimanteia* in Brydges *Brit. Bibl.* I. 281 Mourne for the trulie Hon. Ferdinandos death: whom though scattered teares haue honoured in some few sonnets, yet [etc.]. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 112 Having passed long suburbs and scattered houses we came within a Musket shot to the mountaine. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. *Ess. on Homer* 18 Some other scatter'd Stories of Homer. 1791 BURNS *Lament for Earl Glencairn* iii, Ye scatter'd birds that faintly sing. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, A few aged and scattered yew trees. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 175 Ulceration of the gall-bladder.. may lead to scattered abscesses in the substance of the liver. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 2/1 The Poor-law Conference.. showed a remarkable consensus of opinion in favour of the substitution of the boarding-out and scattered home system for the present barrack schools.

3. Cast or driven about loosely in all directions; thrown broadcast. † Of the hair: Disordered.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 304 His Legions..lay..Thick as.. scattered sedge Afloat, when with fierce Winds Orion arm'd Hath vext the Red-Sea Coast. 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 121 Oh Winter, ruler of th' inverted year, Thy scatter'd hair with sleet like ashes fill'd..I love thee! *Ibid.* V. 67 The sparrows peep...Well they eye The scatter'd grain. 1839 J. MAIN *Abercrombie's Ev. Man his own Gard.* 40 Let grass be rolled with a wooden roller, to which all the scattered worm-cast earth will readily adhere.

† **b.** Of a single thing: Cast off; thrown negligently, let drop. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ii. 3 Whom having lost,..And finding in the way the scattred scarfe, The fortune of her life long time did feare. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 104 Loose now and then A scattred smile, and that Ile liue vpon. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 674 [He], like a scatter'd seed at random sown, Was left to spring by vigour of his own.

4. *spec.* **a.** *Bot.* Occurring at wide and irregular intervals (see quots.).

[1640: cf. SCATTEREDLY.] 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* I. 225 Cal. none, (except some scattered sheaths). *Ibid.* III. 176 Root-leaves on leaf-stalks, somewhat toothed, beset with scattered hairs. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* III. (ed. 3) 492 Scattered (*sparsus*); used in opposition to whorled, or opposite, or ternate, or other such terms. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-w. Algæ* 54 Filament single, mostly scattered.

b. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 313 Scattered (*Sparsi*). When simple eyes are separate from each other and not arranged in a certain order.

c. *Physics.* Of light: Refracted and dispersed in all directions.

1808 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 280 The [prismatic] bows are formed by scattered light. 1878 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* xii. 88 The blurring caused by the reflection of the scattered rays from the plate.

5. Covered with scatterings; strewn or littered with something. *rare.*

1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Winter* 56 [He] Fills the tall racks [with hay] and leaves a scatter'd road.

6. *Comb.*: † **scattered-brained** = SCATTER-BRAINED.

1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* II. 14 [Expressions] such as easy fool, scattered-brained madman.

Scatteredly (skæ·tə,dli), *adv.* [f. SCATTERED *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a scattered manner; disorderedly, irregularly; † intermittently.

1611 SPED *Theatre Gt. Brit.* i. § 3 All other Ilands and Ilets, which doe scatteredly inuiron it. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 283 Sometimes also growing scatteredly on the stalks. 1684 H. MORE *Answ. Remarks upon More's Expos.* 275 What is more scatteredly and interruptedly done as to time, and place,..is..represented as done at one time, and in one place. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 252 Elytra..minutely and scatteredly punctulate. 1882 R. A. PROCTOR in *Knowledge* No. 41. 176 Meteors of the Perseid system may..be seen..in greater number, but with shorter paths near Perseus; more scatteredly, but with longer paths at a distance from that constellation.

Scatteredness (skæ·tə,dnés). *rare.* [Formed as prec. + -NESS.] Scattered condition.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. iv. (1713) 408 The Defectuousness and Scatteredness of the Prophecies.

Scatterer (skæ·tərəɹ). [f. SCATTER *v.* + -ER 1.] One who scatters, in the senses of the verb.

1535 COVERDALE *Nahum* ii. 1 The scaterer shal come vp agaynst the, & laye sege to the castell. 1555 PHILPOT *Apol. for Spitting upon Arrian* A 8 b, Least you might appeare to be scatterers wt heretiks, rather than gatherers together with Christ. 1616 T. SCOT *Philomythie* i. (ed. 2) F 2, There be few scraping fathers, but their children prooue witty scatterers, or foolish retainers. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, 'The Sun of Righteousness appears'* i, Adore the Scatterer of your Fears, Your Rising Sun adore! 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lix. 11 He who is the shield of his people is the scatterer of their enemies.

Scattergood (skæ·tə,gud). [f. SCATTER *v.* + GOOD *sb.* (sense 7).] One who dissipates or squanders goods or possessions; a spendthrift.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 56 A mery iest of a scattergood. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 220 If the first heire be not a scatter-good, the third is commonly a lose-all. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* v, That young scattergood, the Laird of Bucklaw. 1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upmore* II. 178 You have heard what careless scattergoods all honest sailors are.

Sca·tter-gun. *U. S. colloq.* [f. SCATTER *v.* + GUN *sb.*] A shot-gun.

1887 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Travel* v. (1900) 142, I take up my scattergun and wander away. 1892 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 237 A 'double-pronged scatter gun'.

Scatterheaded, *a. rare*−1. = SCATTER-BRAINED.

1867 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 308 A scatterheaded Paddy like myself.

Scattering (skæ·təriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb SCATTER, in various senses; also, an instance of this.

1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* i. 1 James..to the twelue kynredis, that ben in scateringe abrood, heilthe. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 15541 (Trin.) Þis nyȝt shal ben a scateryng [*v.rr.* sculd, skaile, parting] bitwene ȝou and me. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. 121 There muste nedis folowe..skaterings and dissipacions of nacions. 1588 SIR J. HAWKINS in *Defeat Sp. Armada* (Navy Rec. Soc.) I. 359 By the occasion of the scattering [*MS.* schateringe] of one of the great ships from the fleet. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. i. § 1 By reason of the promiscuous scatterings of good and evil in this life. 1866 B. SILVART *Heat* § 189 (1876) 186 As in the case of light.., so also with regard to heat there is a diffuse reflection or scattering about of the rays.

attrib. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 45 (1839) 33 Were it not for the reflective and scattering power of the atmosphere, no objects would be visible to us out of direct sunshine... This scattering action of the atmosphere [etc.].

2. *concr.* That which is scattered.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 2 *Dispersiones israelis congregabit*...Þe scatiryngis of ysrael he sall gadire. 1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 71 They..must leue the latward fruit, with the scateryng of theyr corne, for the poor to gather. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. (1671) 156 Which alone will be able to bind up the scatterings of divided affections into strength. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) II. 455 The former Instances of Temporal Prosperity, which are but (as it were) the promiscuous Scatterings of his Common Providence. 1747 W. GOULD *Ants* 36 A white Substance, not altogether unlike the Scatterings of fine Sugar. 1908 *Betw. Trent & Axeholme* 107 On the grass.. lies a thick scattering of petals.

b. A sparse number or amount; a small proportion (of persons) interspersed.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xxxii. G, He has his sentences for Company, some scatterings of Seneca and Tacitus. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. O. & N. T.* I. 180 The gentile world wherein God had some scatterings of holy ones. 1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 348/1 There is a scattering of Europeans among the divers.

Scattering (skæ·təriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SCATTER *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. In intransitive senses. a. That disperses in all directions; hence vagrant, roving, stray. † Of action: Erratic.

c 1450 *Bruté* I. 191 Thus staterand [*read* scaterand] Scottes, holde y for sottes, of wrenches vnwar. [Cf. Skiterende Scottes *v.r. c* 1330 in Langtoft *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 252.] 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 121 The naked seely sowles were slayne for the most parte lyke scaterynge sheepe. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 151 Nor build your selfe a trouble Out of his scattering, and vnsure obseruance. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 36 The scattering Spirits remaining in the Heart may for a time being agitated by heat, cause these faint Pulsations. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IV. 190 The scatt'ring clouds disclos'd the piercing light. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 122 They sent about twenty scattering troopers.

b. Lying scattered or spread out over a comparatively wide area; occurring sparsely or irregularly; sporadic; of a composite thing, having its parts so spread out; straggling. Now chiefly *U. S.*

Of votes (*U.S.*): Miscellaneous, cast for candidates whose poll is too small to call for separate enumeration.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 439 A small village it is in these daies, inhabited in scattering wise. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 414 Then first he sells..some straggling mannour..as counting the gathering of such scattering rents rather burdensome then profitable. 1677 HUBBARD *Indian Wars* (1865) II. 256 Many of these scattering Plantations in our Borders..were contented to live without..Yoake of Government. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 192 Yet, lab'ring well his little Spot of Ground, Some scatt'ring Potherbs here and there he found. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* xxxii. 325 Now to gather up a few more scattering passages that happened this year. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 164 They being scattering houses, here one, there another. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Scattering*, not united; divided among many; as, scattering votes. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 642 Washington is a mean, scattering village. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiii. 266 When the Etruscans were Latinized, but for the scattering words which they had written down, their speech passed out of all reach of knowledge. 1879 A. JOHNSTON *Hist. Amer. Politics* (1884) 221 The Electoral votes..were found to be, for President, Grant, 286, T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, 42, and 21 scattering. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 408 Letters appearing in the record less frequently than five per cent of these numbers have been regarded as scattering errors.

c. That scatters or falls here and there.

1761 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 20 June (1827) III. 61 We had only some scattering drops [of rain]. 1794 NELSON 21 Jan. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 364 They only got a few scattering shot at us.

2. That causes dispersion.

1808 HERSCHEL *Col. Rings* in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 280 A scattering glass applied to the incident ray, had no other effect than to diminish the brightness of the [prismatic] bow.

Hence † **Sca·tteringness.** *Obs. rare*−1.

1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 102 The scatteringness of the Settlements..must ever render them liable to Depredations.

Scatteringly (skæ·təriŋli), *adv.* [f. SCATTERING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a scattering manner; so as to disperse in all directions; not compactly and in a body; irregularly; intermittently.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 250/1, I thought here good to packe them all in one general heape together, as I finde them in Malmesbery, and in other sondry autors scateryngly recited. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. ci. 163 The Humble Bee Orchis hath..leaues, which growe scatteringly about the stalke. 1652 HEVLYN *Cosmogr.* IV. 127 The Houses scatteringly built amongst Hills and Gardens. *c* 1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 126 Some [Gradual Verses] are scatteringly to be found in Homer. 1746 S. SIMPSON *Agreeable Historian* I. 300 This town..consists of one Street, lying scatteringly almost a Mile in Length. 1880 W. G. T. SHEDD *Homiletics* v. 118 Too many sermons are composed scatteringly all along through the week.

Scatterling (skæ·təliŋ). [f. SCATTER *v.* + -LING 1.] A wandering or vagabond person; a vagrant. Also *transf.* Now *arch.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 63 Yet oft annoyd with sondry bordragings Of neighbour Scots, and forrein Scatterlings. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 8. 510/2 But God was no better pleased with these, then with the other scatterlings at Lincolne. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 517 From mossy hillock, and tremulous stalk, We gather'd the lovely scatterlings.

attrib. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* II. iv. 62 The four ..had nothing to do with, and little to say to, any of the scatterling folk about them.

Scattermouch (skæ·tə,mauʧ). [Alteration of SCARAMOUCH after SCATTER *v.*] (See quot. 1892 and cf. SCARAMOUCH 2.)

1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBORNE *Wrecker* 194 *note*, In sea lingo (Pacific) Dutchman includes all Teutons and folk from the basin of the Baltic; Scattermouch, all Latins and Levantines. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 360 Scattermouches and ruffians from the four seas.

Scattery (skæ·təri), *a.* [f. SCATTER *v.* + -Y.] Characterized by scattering; scattered; sparse; straggling.

1826 L. HUNT *Rimini* I. 4 And the far ships, lifting their sails of white Like joyful hands, come up with scattery light,..true to the wished-for day. 1847 LD. JEFFREY *Lett.* 20 Apr. in Ld. Cockburn *Life* (1852) II. 413 The village is very small and scattery, and all mixed up with trees. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* xvi. (1880) 96 Not to benefit the world in general, in a large and scattery way—but to right the wrong of my own house.

† **Scatu·riency.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. next: see -ENCY.] The condition of being scaturient.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xlv. (1713) 544 Is it so difficult to determine, whether is more expedient,..Fruitfulness or Sterility, or if you had rather, Aridity or Scaturiency?

Scaturient (skătiū·riĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *scatūrient-em*, pr. pple. of *scatūrīre*, f. *scatēre* to flow out.] That flows out or gushes forth.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 221 The glandulous substance of the Paps is a little contracted, so that they do not so readily receive the milky humour, that way scaturient. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 214 He wielded..a pen so scaturient and unretentive, that..he himself must have been often astonished..at the extent of his lucubrations. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Newspapers* 35 *yrs. ago*, We well remember.. sallying forth..to trace the current of the New River..to its scaturient source. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 150 The drip and tinkle of its scaturient waters.

† **Scaturi·ginous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *scatūrīgin-ōsus*, f. *scatūrīginēs* pl. gushing waters, f. *scatūrīre*: see SCATURIENT and -OUS.] Full of or abounding in springs. In quots. *fig.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scaturiginous*,..that bursts out, or runs over, out of which water riseth. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 36. 2/1 Our Querist..has exhausted his Scaturiginous Brains, to explore Epithets. 1709 *Ibid.* II. No. 64. 2/2 Thou..from whose Scaturiginous Inventive Faculty, such a Multiplicity of Horisonant Phrases arise.

Scaubard, -art, -erc, etc., obs. ff. SCABBARD *sb.*1

Scaud, variant form of SCALD *a.*1 and *v.*

Scauff, obs. Sc. form of SCAFF *sb.*

Scaul, obs. f. SCALL *sb.* and Sc. f. SCOLD.

Scaulde, var. f. SCALD *a.*1; obs. f. SCALD *v.*

Scaum (skǫm), *sb. Sc.* and *dial.* Also scam, scame, skaum. [Belongs to SCAUM *v.*]

1. A burn or scorch; 'the act of singeing clothes by putting them too near the fire, or by means of a hot iron' (Jam.); also, a mark of burning.

1813 PICKEN *Poems* I. 132 (Jam.) But ay whan Satan blaws the coal, I find it's best the scaum to thole. 1874 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* II. xix. 260 To hide a scaum she had taen for a' her pride.

2. A thin haze or mist; a light, misty vapour.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 421 There is red scaum, white scaum, and many others. By the colour or hue of the scaum do Watherwiseakers guess about coming weather. 1825 JAMIESON, *Scaum o' the sky.* 1877 J. VEITCH *Hist. & Poet. Sc. Border* xii. 426 A wide-spreading web of greyish cloud, the skaum of the sky.

Scaum (skǫm), *v. Sc.* and *dial.* Also scam(e, skaum. [Of obscure origin.]

1. *trans.* To burn slightly, scorch, char. Also, 'to bespatter' (Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, ed. 2, 1829).

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) II. 247 Ane fyrie cros of tymber, quhairof everie point of thecros was scamit and brynt with fyre. 1808 JAMIESON *App., To Scam*, to scorch. 1825 — *To Scaum, Scame*, v. a. to burn slightly; to singe. 1841 W. AITKEN *Poet. Wks.* 53 Some had their claes tied in a clout To keep them frae be'n scaumed. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 4/2 Then comes a bitter March wind, with snow and sleet, which 'scam' the soft plants, and leave them withered as if they had been touched by fire.

2. 'To envelope in a mist or haze, to shade' (E.D.D.).

1871 P. H. WADDELL *Ps.* lxxx. 10 The heights they were scaumed wi' her shadow.

Scaumpioun, obs. form of CHAMPION.

† **Scaunt,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [Aphetic form for *ascaunt*. See ASKANT *adv.*] Oblique.

1741 *Betterton's Eng. Stage* v. 66 The Contraction of the Lips and the Scaunt Look of the Eyes, expresses the Gesture of a deriding and malicious Person.

Scaup (skǫp). Short for SCAUP-DUCK. Also Comb. *scaup-pochard* (rare) = scaup-duck.

1797 LATHAM in *Trans. Linnean Soc.* IV. 216 The trachea of the Pochard, at first sight, seems to be similar to that of the Scaup. 1824 J. F. STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* XII. II. 198 Scaup pochard (*Fuligula Marila*). *Ibid.* 200 The Scaup..inhabits Iceland, and the more northern parts of the continents of Europe and America. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* June 768/2 A small party of scaup..next came into focus.

Scaup, variant form of SCALP *sb.*1 and *sb.*2

Scaup-duck (skǫpˌdʊk). [?f. *scaup* SCALP *sb.*2: see quot. *a* 1672.

The Icel. *skálphæna* (*hæna*=hen), occurring once as the nickname of a man, is prob. unconnected.]

A duck of the genus *Fuligula*, esp. *Fuligula marila*, inhabiting the seas of northern Europe, Asia, and America.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY & RAY *Ornith.* III. (1676) 279 Avis hæc *the Scaup-duck* dicta est, quoniam scalpam i.e. pisces testaceos fractos seu contritos esitat. 1785 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* II. 565 Scaup Duck. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 661/1 The maula, or scaup-duck, is less than the common duck. 1886 NEWTON *ibid.* (ed. 9) XXI. 378/2 The female Scaup-Duck can be readily distinguished from the Dunbird or female Pochard by her broad white face.

Scauper, variant form of SCALPER 1.

Scaur (skǫr). Chiefly *Sc.* [dial. var. of SCAR *sb.*1] A precipitous bank; a cliff; the ridge of a hill.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xii, Is it the roar of Teviot's tide, That chafes against the scaur's red side? 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* iv. (1857) 45 Its place on the rock has ever since remained as undistinguishable as the scaurs and cliffs around it. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 54 Down the shingly scaur he plunged. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* II. i. 6 Hesper shone Like a beacon over the mountain scaurs. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 243 Dwarf pines..grew thinly among loose stone and gravel scaurs. 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* ix. 193 Scaur and ravine changed and rolled back to jagged mountains.

Scaur, var. SCAR *a.*; obs. Sc. f. SCARE *v.*

Scaurie (skǫ·ri). *Orkney* and *Shetland.* Also scorey, scourie, scowry, skoray, scorie, sko(r)rie, skory. [Scandinavian: cf. Norw. *skaare* (Aasen), ON. *skáre.*] The young of any kind of gull.

1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 303 The Brown and White Gull..which the people here call the scorey, is much more

rarely met with than most others. 1806 P. NEILL *Tour Orkney & Shetland* 25 The Brough..is the resort and nursery of hundreds of scauries, or herring-gulls (*larus fuscus*). I believe the Orkney name scaurie is applied to this gull only while it is young and speckled; and it loses its speckled appearance after the first year. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* v, For your harvest on the crag, I suppose you mean these scowries, or whatever you call them. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* xxxviii. (1855) 300 A skoray, or young kittiwake. 1899 J. SPENCE *Shetland Folk-Lore* 14 The plee o' the skorie, the birr o' the snipe.

† **Scaut**, *v. Obs.*—[Origin obscure; connexion with mod. dial. *scaut*, to push with the feet, is unlikely.] *intr.* ? To dart. Hence **Scautand** *ppl. a.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4200 Pire Cocatricesse in creuessis þar kindiles þai brede, Scorpions many score scautand nedders.

Scavage (skæ·vĕdʒ), *sb.* Also 5 scawage, 6 skawage, skavag(e, 7 scavadge. [a. AF. *scavage, schawage* (*Rolls of Parlt.* an. 1402), =North-Eastern OF. *escauwage*, f. *escauwer* to inspect, ad. Flemish *scauwen* = OE. *sċéawian* SHOW *v.*

The OE. synonym was *sċéawung* (see SHOWING *vbl. sb.*), the ME. form of which was adopted into AF. as *scawenge* (1419 in *Liber Albus* 223). In the 15th c. lawyers were aware of the etymological meaning, and invented the word SHEWAGE as an explanatory synonym.]

1. A toll formerly levied by the mayor, sheriff, or corporation of London and other towns on merchant strangers, on goods offered for sale within their precincts. The toll was prohibited by Act 19 Hen. VII, c. 8. Also *attrib. Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vii. (1481) h vij b, And by the purse been signefyed them that receyue the costumes, tolles, scawage, peages and duetees of the cytees and townes. *a* 1500 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) p. xiv, The marchaundyses wherof skauage ought to be taken in London, and how meche. 1502 in I. S. Leadam *Star Chamber Cases* (1903) 90 He was Skavage gatherer in London, both to the maire and Shreves there. *Ibid.* 92 There was skavage askyd by oone James skavage gatherer then of oone Skrevener Freman of Excestre for cloth bi him brought to London by water, and he refusid to pay it. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron. vii.* 338 This yere [1252] the cytezyns [of London] had graunted of yᵉ Kyng, yᵗ no cytezyns shulde paye scauage or tolle for any bestis by them brought, as they before tymes had vsed. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 4 The tables so to be sette upp in the Cytie of London touchynge Scavage. 1583 *Rates Custom ho.* g iij, *heading*, Scauadge. 1641 W. HAKEWILL *Libertie of Subject* 123 There are other duties then Customes and Subsidies due upon the landing of wares; for example Whaifage, Cranage, Scavage and such like. 1676 MOLLOY *De Jure Marit.* II. xiv. (1688) 325 Scavage is an ancient Toll or Custom exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. of Merchant-Strangers for Wares shewed or offered to sale within their Precincts. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xi. 332 Of Scavage (i. e. Shewage or Surveying) of certain Goods imported by Foreign Merchants.

† **2.** The fulfilment of the duties of a scavager.

1547 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 386 Item payd to the skavynger for hys hole yeres skavag,..ij^{s}.

† **3.** Refuse, etc. scavenged from the roads. *Obs.*

1706 in J. E. Cox *Ann. St. Helen's Bishopsgate* vii. (1876) 127 Mr. Chewter had leave to sink a place for laying in of dung or scavage.

Sca·vage, *v. rare.* [Back-formation from SCAVAGER.] *trans.* = SCAVENGE *v.* Also *intr.* for *refl.* (*fig.*). Hence **Sca·vaging** *vbl. sb.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 222/1 The scavaging work, moreover, was 'scamped'. *Ibid.* 252/2 The general depreciation of wages in the scavaging trade. *Ibid.* 259 The street-orderly system of scavaging the metropolitan thoroughfares. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 56 The brain will scavage and the breast unstuff.

Sca·vager. Also **skavager.** [a. AF. *scawager*, f. *scawage* SCAVAGE *sb.*: see -ER 2.

1307 in R. R. Sharpe *Cal. Lett. Bk. C. City of London* (1901) 151 *note*, Pro curia de scawageriis. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) 333 Lez scawageours averont iiii^{or} deniers pur chescun tile nusance issint remoez ou debrusez.]

† **1.** An officer whose duty it was to take 'scavage', and who was afterwards also charged with the duty of keeping the streets clean. *Obs.*

1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 89 Item, paid to the Skauagers for the pament endited. viij d. 1536 *City of Lond. Rep.* ix. 183 b, in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. 171 Item, for by cawse compleynt was made by one of þᵉ scavagers of yᵉ Wat..e of Faryngdon, for kepyng of the stretes there vnclene. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* II. 845 Searchers for unwholesome Meat. Scavager to gather the Money. Gaoler.

2. Used for SCAVENGER 2. *rare.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 218 The nominal wages of the scavagers. *Ibid.* 221, 252.

Sca·vagery. *rare*—[1]. [f. SCAVAGE *sb.* + -ERY.] = SCAVENGERY.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 217/2 In scavagery, the average hours of daily work are twelve. *Ibid.* 259/2 When the sages of the city sewers did not consider any proposed improvement in scavagery worthy their attention.

Scavan(t: see SAVANT.

Scavel (skæ·vĕl). *dial.* Also 5, 7 scavell, 6–7 skavell, 6 skavel, 7 ? skeval, 9 skafell, skaffel, scaffle. [? f. ON. *skafa* to scrape, SHAVE *v.*] A small spade (see quot. 1823).

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxvii. 178 Now schal I telle 30u, how ȝe schal caste out þe hard wose of ȝoure synne..wyth a scauel of confessioun. *Ibid.* 179 A scauel, in þe heued beforn, hath a scho of yren, scharp & myȝti, & an heued, hole & narow, & a long stele, an handyll. 1559 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 737 One workeman with a spade or skavell may digg in one howre C. foote. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 38 With skuppat and skauel, that marsh men alow. *c* 1613 SPELMAN *Relat. Virginea* 47 They digg many holes which before the English brought them scauels and spades they used to make with a crooked peece of woode. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Wds.* 352 *Skaffel*, a small spade or skuppet used in draining.. It differs from a spade in not tapering toward the edge, and in having its sides slightly turned up.

b. *attrib.*, as *scavel work*; **scavel-man, scavel spitter** (see quots.).

1581 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 103 [A number of] showtmen, now called *scavelmen. 1584 *Faversham Parish Reg.* (MS.), John Price a scauelman or dicker. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1544/2 A great manie maishmen were assigned to laie the fleech vpon the sides of the wals, and were called scauelmen. 1803 *Naval Chron.* XV. 58 The scavelmen are a description of labourers..who attend to clean and pump the docks, and in general assist the shipwrights. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expositor*, *Scavel Spitters*, are a small Spade, only shod half way, and are used for digging Clay. 1642 *Burghmote Book B, Canterb.* (MS.), Which persons are appointed for the *Scavell work and are disired to digge Turf and earth for the fortification.

Scavenage (skæ·vĕnedʒ). [Irreg. f. SCAVEN(GE) + -AGE.] The action or work of scavenging.

1878 *Lancet* 12 Jan. 64 The system of scavenage for the borough. 1885 *Scientific American* 9 May, The Jewish priests maintained a system of scavenage, themselves supervised the cleansing of cities and habitations.

Scavenge (skæ·vĕndʒ), *v.* [Back-formation from SCAVENGER.]

1. *trans.* To clean *out* (dirt, etc.).

a 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* ii. (1646) 22 Should I but name The Tithe of that base dunghill trash, brought in By your Dominicans, scaveng'd out agin By worse Franciscans.

2. To scrape dirt from (the streets); also, to cleanse (the surface of a river).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 197/2 In wet weather there is at least twenty times more 'mac' than dung scavenged. 1866 *Act* 28 & 30 *Vict.* c. 89 § 52 The Conservators shall cause the Surface of the Thames to be effectually scavenged, in order to the Removal therefrom of Substances liable to Putrefaction.

transf. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc*, *Chalk-Stream* I. 182 They are Vorticellæ; and every one of those bells, by the ciliary current on its rim, is scavenging the water—till a tadpole comes by and scavenges it.

3. *absol.* or *intr.*

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 528/1 We saw fleeting glimpses of working-women scavenging, hanging out clothes, huckstering. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 2/4 Mr. Milvain.. objected to the Conservancy being released..of their power to scavenge eastward.

Scavenger (skæ·vĕndʒəɹ), *sb.* Also 6 skavinger, -ynger, scavengere, 6–8 scavinger, 7 skavenger. [Altered form of SCAVAGER, with intrusive *n* as in *passenger, messenger.*]

1. = SCAVAGER 1. Now only *Hist.*

1547 [see SCAVAGE *sb.* 2]. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 328 In Sepulchers parish common Counsaile six, Constables foure, Scauengers foure [etc.]. 1638 *Tarlton's Jests* C 2 b, When Tarlton dwelt in Gracious street..he was chosen Scauenger, and often the Ward complained of his slacknesse, in keeping the streets cleane. 1677 THOROTON *Nottinghamsh.* 492 There is an Officer of the Town called the Scavenger, that looks to the Pavement and Streets of the Town, and attends upon the Majors wife. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3053/2 An Act for Exempting Apothecaries from Serving the Offices of Constable, Scavenger, and other Parish and Ward-Offices. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 4 The government of this ward is in one alderman,..seven scavengers, and a beadle. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* I. 172 (Aberystwith), The Scavengers are appointed in the same manner. The persons usually selected for this office are the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, and they employ the paupers in sweeping the streets.

† **b.** As the title of an official under the East India Company. *Obs.*

1702 *MS. list* in Yule s.v., John Butt, Scavenger and Cornmeeter, Tevenapatam, Merchant. 1760 *Fort William Cons.* in Long *Sel. Rec. Gov.* (1869) 245 (Yule) Mr. Handle, applying to the Board to have his allowance of Scavenger increased..we allow him Rs. 20 per month more than before.

2. A person whose employment is to clean streets, by scraping or sweeping together and removing dirt. † Also, a person employed to keep clean a church.

1530 PALSGR. 266/1 Scavenger that clenseth stretes, *bovevr.* 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 19/2 And as in the other vnder wardens cometh the order of Scaulngers: so neither doth the Popes Monarchy lacke his kaynilrakers. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. ii. 99 To see..a cloked Frere Sweating in the channell like a Scauengere. 1642 *Laws of War Army Earl Essex* 21 The rest [shall] serve for Pioners and Scavengers, till a worthy exployt take off that Blot. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 101 The sorry scavengers who live honestly by emptying privies. 1696 *Act* 8 & 9 *Will. III*, c. 37 § 1 To the end the Dirt and Soyl may be heaped ready for the Scavenger to carry away. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. p. xi, Now would I ask if a good citizen..might not assert that dirty streets are a necessary evil inseparable from the felicity of London, ..without any prejudice either to the blackguard or the scavingers. 1725–6 in J. L. Chester *Westm. Abbey Reg.* (1876) 316 John Chittham, Scavenger to this Church: in the South Cloister. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 136 The scavenger, with his broom..was clearing away a heap of mud. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiv, A scavenger's cart happening to stand unattended..Mr. S. found it impossible to resist the temptation of shooting Mr. Silas Wegg into the cart's contents.

b. *transf.* One who or something which removes dirt or putrid matter. Applied to various animals that feed on decaying matter, esp. the scavenger beetle.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 1 Chiefe scauinger of chins. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. *Swine* i. 87 The Swine..is the Husbandmans best scauenger,..for his food and liuing is by that which would else rot in the yard. 1648 WINYARD *Midsummer-Moon* 4 Thus sinkes and common shoares are the best scavengers. 1719 BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 2) 6 And Fasting's Nature's Scavenger. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 10 Numerous spiders, which I suppose prey on these small attendants and scavengers of the waterfowl. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 164 The sturgeons may be called the scavengers of the great rivers which they frequent. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* 48/1 The argala..is extremely useful in removing noxious animals, and devouring all sorts of carrion. It is called the scavenger in Calcutta. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 307 The *Silphidæ* (burying or sexton beetles, scavengers, &c.). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 719 The spider-cells..act as phagocytes or 'scavengers', multiplying upon and removing the degenerate nerve-elements.

c. *fig.* in various uses: One who collects filth; one who does 'dirty work'; a dishonourable person. Also, in favourable sense, one who labours for the removal of public evils.

1562 PILKINGTON, etc. *Burnynge Paules* A vij, In like maner where thys scauenger sweping the stretes with his bookes..hais spoken the truth, not tiulye..I shal passe ouer it with silence. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 9 Ale there not diuerse skauingers of draftye poetrye in this oure age, that bast theyre papers with smearie larde [etc.]. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. ii, The gentleman-citizen hath satisfied me, Ile talk to no scauenger. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 265 That Suburbe sinke, as this rude Scavinger calls it,..shall be in my account a more honourable place then his University. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) Pref. 30, I am no other than a literary scavenger. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 340 *note*, In the senate, their abilities have confined them to those humble, sordid services, in which the scavengers of the ministry are usually employed.

3. A child employed in a spinning-mill to collect loose cotton lying about the floor or machinery. Also, a roller used to collect the loose fibres or fluff; also called *scavenger-roll.*

1833 LYTTON *England & Engl.* (ed. 2) I. 201 My children shall never go into a factory, more especially as scavengers and piecers. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 289 The masters paid the spinners the full allowance of wages for these piecers and scavengers, as they are called. 1853 — *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 831 In the mules we notice a peculiar arrangement of 'scavenger' is applied. The object of this apparatus is to clear particles of waste from the top of the carriage, and the operation is effected by means of a roller.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scavenger duck, shovel, work*; *scavenger-like* adj. and adv.; **scavenger-cell** = PHAGOCYTE; **scavenger-roll** (see sense 3); † **scavenger-stuff** (see quot. 1787).

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 324 In the lowest layer '*scavenger' cells and nuclei cover the spindle cells. 1884 *Good Words* Nov. 746/2 A band of *scavenger ducks picking up the garbage. 1621 COTGR., *Voyer*, a Surueyer..of highwayes..who..*Scauinger-like, giues order that they be made cleane. 1890 *Spectator* 28 June, When such scavenger-like work is thus forced upon a man of letters, it is [etc.]. 1621 COTGR., *Paelle à bourbe*, a *Scauingers shouell;..such a one as durt is vsually remoued, or taken vp, with. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 332 *Scavenger stuff, is a mixture of coal ashes and street dirt. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 312 There is so little *scavenger work required in fine spinning, on account of the small quantity of waste from the long-stapled cotton.

b. In designations of certain animals (see 2 b): **scavenger-beetle**, a necrophagous beetle, especially one of the family *Scaphidiidæ*; **scavenger-crab**, any crab which feeds on dead animal matter; **scavenger-vulture** (see quot.).

1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 182 *Scavenger-Beetles (*Scaphidiidæ*). 1857 A. WHITE *Pop. Hist. Brit. Crust.* Index, *Scavenger-crab. 1894 *10th Cent.* XXXVI. 436 Scavenger crabs line this coast in myriads. 1885 HORNADAY *2 Yrs. in Jungle* vi. 61 No wonder the builder of such a nest is called the *scavenger vulture [*Neophron percnopterus*].

Sca·venger, *v. rare.* [f. SCAVENGER *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To remove dirt from, chiefly *fig.*; also, to make dirty with scavenging.

a 1644 QUARLES *New Distemper* (1645) 3 All the Romish Rubbish and Trumpery was scavengerd out of this [the new Reformed] Church. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 3) II. x, After having scavengered your hands and gloves in slaving to drag up each [shoe out of the quagmire].

2. *intr.* To work at scavenging.

1843– (implied in SCAVENGERING *vbl. sb.*). 1894 *Season* X. 71/3 Scavengering with bent spine in the gutter.

Scavengering (skæ·vĕndʒərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCAVENGER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action or work of removing filth, etc. from the streets. Also *attrib.*

1841 *Literary Gaz.* 11 Dec. 802/3 M. de Lucy..recommended that steam should be used for melting the snow.., in order to facilitate the process of scavengering. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 472/2 In Cairo these vultures are..prized for their scavengering services. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 72. 510 The..management of a barrow, as applied to scavengering, is a matter of serious moment. 1885 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/1 The scavengering alone costs 1,300*l.* a year. *fig.* 1869 *Echo* 26 Aug. 4 It is..a sort of moral scavengering to which the Commissioners are condemned.

Scavenger's daughter. Also **Skevington's, Skeffington's daughter.** [From a jocular perversion of the name *Skevington.* See DAUGHTER 6 c.] An instrument of torture (invented in the reign of Hen. VIII by Leonard Skevington or Skeffington, Lieutenant of the Tower), which (bringing the head to the knees) so compressed

the body as to force the blood from the nose and ears. Also † *Skevington's gyves, irons.*

1564 in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* 686 *marg.*, Thys Engine is called Skeuyngtons Gines, wherein the body standeth double, the head being drawen towardes the feete. 1580 Rishton *Diarium* in Sanders *De Schisme. Angl.* (1586) I i 5, 10 [Dec.] Thomas Cotamus & Lucas Kinbeus presbyteri, Scauingeri filiam ad vnam horam & amplius passi, ex quo prior copiosum sanguinem e naribus emisit. 1580–1 in D. Jardine *Use Torture Eng.* (1837) 84 We have made triall of hym by the torture of Skevington's Irons. 1604 *Jrnls. Ho. Commons* I. 209/1 An Engine devised by Mr. Skevington, some time Lieutenant of the Tower, called Skevington's Daughters, or Little Ease. 1826 W. E. Andrews *Review Fox* II. 369 One of the instruments of torture, called the Scavenger's daughter, employed in the Tower on Catholics. 1897 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LII. 325/1 Leonard [Skeffington]..the inventor of an instrument of torture, known as 'Skevington's irons' or 'Skevington's daughter'.

Scavengery (skæ·vĕndʒəri). [f. Scavenger *sb.* + -y.] The municipal or state arrangements for cleaning and removing dirt, refuse, etc.; the action of collecting and removing dirt from the streets.

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Polit. Touchstone* 449 Since Tuscany did breed a numerous rascallity of turbulent mad-caps..he had yet farther very great need of those Gallies, which were as the scavengery of his State, by which he kept it cleanly. 1663 Rollock in *Marg. Worcester's Exact Def. Water Engine* 6 Whole Cities may be kept clean,..needing no other Scavengery than by means thereof [i. e. of the Water Engine] to void their Dirt, and avoid Noisomness. 1715 M. Davils *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 56 The Brutal Scavengry of *Cacarello's Modus.* 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 207/2 By one or other of these modes of scavengery all the public ways of the metropolis are cleansed.

Scavenging (skæ·vĕndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Scavenge *v.* + -ing 1.] Street-cleaning; removal of filth; also, the cleaning of a river, etc.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 208/1 The private scavenging of the metropolitan mews. 1883 *Summary* 26 July 6/4 He considers..that nothing short of a daily scavenging [of the Regent's Canal] will be satisfactory.

transf. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 618/2 He was accustomed to cut a number of sermons out of the volumes in order to carry on his scavenging in his own garret.

† **Scavilones,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin: cf. Scabilonian.] 'Long drawers worn under the hose by men in Queen Elizabeth's time' (J. R. Planché *Cycl. Costume* 1876, I. 447).

1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 1859/2 Nayler put off his nether stockes, and so bare foote and bare legged saue hys silke scauilones to the ankles..came in.

Scavinger, obs. form of Scavenger *sb.*

Scaw (skɔ̄). Also **skaw.** [Shetland dial., repr. ON. *skage.*] A promontory.

1821 Scott *Pirate* viii, A child might travel with a purse of gold from Sumburgh-head to the Scaw of Unst, and no soul would injure him. 1842 Longf. *Skeleton in Armor* xiv, Yet we were gaining fast, When the wind failed us; And with a sudden flaw Came round the gusty Skaw.

Scaw, var. Sc. f. Scall *sb.*; obs. f. Show *v.*

Scawage, obs. form of Scavage.

Scawbard, -art, -ert, obs. ff. Scabbard *sb.*1

Scawde, Sc. form of Scald *a.* and *v.*

† **Scawe.** *Obs. rare*−1. [Of obscure origin and meaning: cf. s. w. dial. *scovy, scawvy,* 'uneven in colour, blotched, streaky, mottled' (*E. D. D.*), also *squally* in quot. 1552 s.v. Bandy *a.* 2.

The mod. Sc. *scaw,* 'a faded or spoilt mark' (Jam.) is a form of Scall *sb.*, and is prob. unconnected.]

Some kind of defect in cloth.

1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 501/2 In case that eny such diversite, or rawe, scawe, kokell, or fagge happen to be in any part of the seid clothes.

† **Scawed,** *a. Obs.* [?f. prec. + -ed 2.] Spotted.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxv. (Bodl. MS.), Some Catte is white and some is reed and some is blacke and some is specked and scawed [orig. *maculosum*].

Scawip, obs. Sc. form of Scalp *sb.*2

Scawl, Sc. form of Scold.

Scawp(e, obs. and var. ff. Scalp *sb.*1

Scaymes, variant of Squaimous, squeamish.

Scayne, variant of Skean, obs. form of Skein.

Scayse, obs. Sc. form of Scarce *adv.*

‖ **Scazon** (skē·zɒn). *Prosody.* Pl. **scazons,** also **scazontes** (skăzɒ·ntīz). [L., a. Gr. σκάζων, sb. use of pres. pple. of σκάζειν to limp, halt.] A modification of the iambic trimeter, in which a spondee or trochee takes the place of the final iambus; = Choliamb. Also *scazon iambic.*

The name was also applied by some ancient metrists to a similar modification of the trochaic tetrameter catalectic, and to various other metres which are variations of some common type of verse produced by a change in the last foot.

1673 O. Walker *Educ.* xi. 124 Archilochus and Hipponax two very bad Poets..invented those doggrel sorts of Verses, Iambics and Scazons. 1806 C. Symmons *Life of Milton* (1820) 138 On the occasion of Salsilli's illness Milton sent to him those scazons, which are rich in poetic imagery, though inaccurate in their metrical construction. 1869 H. Snow *Theocritus, Epigr.* xix. Notes (1873) 221 The..catalectic scazon iambics. *Ibid.* xxi. 221 The metre is scazon iambic. 1889 J. Jacobs *Caxton's Æsop* 21 the Babrian scazon is..influenced by Latin metre.

Hence † **Scazo·ntian** *a.*, **Scazo·ntic** *a.*, consisting of, written in, scazons; *sb.* = Scazon.

1782 Elphinston tr. *Martial* Pref. 3 He [Martial] sometimes..chooses the Iambic stanza..and often the Scazontian. 1845 H. Thompson in *Encycl. Metrop.* X. 412/1 Cneius Matius..wrote Mimiambics, which differed from the Mimes of the two former authors only by being written in scazontics. 1898 R. Ellis in *Class. Rev.* Mar. 121/2 There is a semblance here of a scazontic original.

Sceane, variant of Sene, synod, visitation.

Scear, variant of Sear *sb.* (of a gun).

Scearche, obs. form of Search.

Sceat. Pl. **sceattas.** *Hist.* and *Numism.* Also written 8–9 **skeat** (*pl.* skeats, skeattas), 9 **sceatt** (*pl.* sceattas); 9 *erron. forms* sceatta, skeatta, *pl.* sceattæ, skeattæ. [a. OE. *sceat, scætt* (see Scat *sb.*1). The OE. pronunciation was (ʃat) or (ʃæt).] **a.** *Hist.* A coin or denomination of money mentioned in OE. documents, app. of somewhat different values in the different kingdoms. (In Mercia 250 *sceattas* are mentioned as equivalent to a 'pound'; in Kent the value seems to have been $\frac{1}{240}$ of a 'shilling'). **b.** *Numism.* Adopted by modern writers as the name for a small Old English silver coin, about 15 grains in weight, the examples of which belong to the 7th and 8th c. Also occas. applied to an Old English gold coin of similar size.

[c 970 *Mer c. Laws* ii. (Lieb. 462), Donne bið cynges anfeald weregild six þegna wer be Myrcna laga, þæt is xxx þusend sceatta, & þæt bið ealles cxx punda. *a* 1000 *Laws Æthelb.* xxxiii. (Lieb. 5), Gif feaxfang geweorð, L sceatta to bote. *Ibid.* lxii. (7), Gif þæt mycclan tann næʒl of weorþeð, xx sceatta to bote. Et þam oþrum ʒehwilcum x sceattas ʒebete.] 1720 J. Johnson *Collect. Eccl. Laws etc. Ch. Eng.* Laws Ethelstan an. 926 No. 2, The King's single Weregild is.. thirty Thousand Skeats, in all, 120 Pound. 1817 Ruding *Ann. Coinage* I. 203 Sceattæ are known of the early Kings of Kent. *Ibid.* 217 The Sceatta. 1845 Petrie *Eccl. Archit. Ireland* 224 The skeattas or English pennies. 1853 Humphreys *Coin Collect. Man.* II. 410 Many skeattæ are without inscription at all. 1860 C. R. Smith in *Archæol. Cantiana* III. 39 The earliest Anglo-Saxon silver coins, commonly called sceattas. 1887 C. F. Keary *Catal. Ags. Coins Brit. Mus.* Introd. 22 The immense difference in character between the sceattas and the pennies.

† **Scede.** *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *sceda,* var. spelling of *scheda*: see Schede.] A strip of papyrus.

1628 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. To Rdr. (ed. 3) 50 Like that scede or Scytala Laconica, so much renowned of old in all contracts, which Tully so earnestly commends to Atticus.

Scedula, scedule, scedull, obs. ff. Schedule.

Sceg(g, Scegger : see Skeg, Skegger.

‖ **Scelalgia** (skelæ·ldʒiă). *Path.* Also in anglicized form **scela·lgy.** [mod.L., f. Gr. σκέλ-ος leg + -αλγία, ἄλγος pain.] Neuralgia in the leg.

1855 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Scelalgia,* pain of the leg. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Scelalgia,*..scelalgy.

Scelerate (se·lĕrĕt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–9 **scelerat,** 6 *Sc.* **scelerait.** [ad. L. *scelerātus,* pa. pple. of *scelerāre,* f. *sceler-, scelus* wickedness: see -ate 2. Cf. F. *scélérat* (in Cotgr. 1611; OF. had *scelerē*), It. *scellerato,* Pg. *scelerado.*]

† **A.** *adj.* Atrociously wicked. *Obs.*

a 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 675 And fledde is now clerely the scelerat flokke. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 29 b, His myscheuous actes and scelerate doynges. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 296 So scelerait, and ingrait for to chois. 1623 Sir A. Sherley *Trav. Persia* 8 The scelerat treason conspired against vs. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1845 There was resistance against such a scelerate Prince. 1665 Winstanley *Loyal Martyrol.* 102 Such a Scelerate Villaine. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. iii. § 98 (1740) 191 The most scelerate Plot that ever was heard of.

B. *sb.* An atrociously wicked person, a villain, wretch. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

The spelling *scelerat* is after the F. *scélérat*; the word has been occasionally used by Eng. writers with italics and accents as a foreign word.

1715 Cheyne *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 88 Hence it is, that Scelerats, can by no Arts, nor any Amusements how violent soever, stifle the Cries of a wounded Conscience. 1728–31 *Lett. fr. Fog's Jrnl.* (1732) I. 15 That honourable Prison [the Tower of London] is reserv'd for illustrious Scelerates. 1790 Burns *Let. to* (? *G. Hamilton*), Creation-disgracing scelerats such as they, God only can mend, and the devil only can punish. 1880 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* xxii. 295 He was, and is, a scelerat and a coward.

Hence † **Sce·lerately** *adv.*; † **Sce·lerateness.**

1613 Sir A. Sherley *Trav. Persia* 5 The punishment was nothing proportionable to the sceleratnesse of the fact. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 188 My companion fled, and escaped the sceleratnesse of their hands. *Ibid.* x. 493 The peruerted policy of subtile Serpents, had scelerately suggested my concealment.

† **Sce·lerous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 scelorous. [f. L. *scelerōs-us* full of wickedness, f. *sceler-, scelus*: see Scelerate and -ous.] Wicked, villainous.

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII,* c. 6 § 1 Wilfull burninge of Houses, and other scelerous Dedes and abhominable malifactes. 1567 Harman *Caveat* Epist. (1869) 20 Not one amongst twenty [of these vagabonds] wyll discouer eyther declare there scelorous secretes. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi* Κοινή i. 31 Lest the city..be as Philip styled one in Greece, that fostered all scelerous persons. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 277 Come on then, blinde beetles,.. lett apeere your scelerous acte, your inimitable foperie.

† **Scele·stic,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. In 7 -ique. [f. L. *scelest-us* wicked, villainous (f. *sceles-, scelus*: see Scelerate) + -ic.] Wicked.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. v. 12 The World hath not better men, then some, that suffer vnder that name [of Puritan]: nor withall, more Scelestique Villaines.

† **Scele·stious,** *a. rare*−1. In 7 scælestious. [f. L. *scelest-us* (see prec.) + -ious.] Wicked.

1608 Heywood *Salust* 13 This scælestious match.

Scelet(on, obs. forms of Skelet(on.

Scelidate (se·lidēt), *a.* [f. mod.L. *scelid-* (see next) + -ate.] Having legs.

1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 328 It is a true scelidate, or legged fin.

‖ **Scelides** (se·lidīz), *pl.* [mod.L., pl. of **scelid-, scelis,* f. Gr. σκέλος leg.

The formation was perh. suggested by Gr. περισκελίς leg-band. The Gr. σκελίς rib of beef is a later form for σχελίς.]

The posterior or pelvic extremities of mammals.

1842 in Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. And in later Dicts.

Scelidosaur (se·lidosɔ̄r). *Palæont.* [ad. mod. L. *scelidosaur-us,* f. *scelid(o)-* (see Scelides) + Gr. σαῦρ-α, σαῦρ-os lizard (see Sauria).] A dinosaur of the genus *Scelidosaurus,* the typical genus of the family *Scelidosauridæ* of stegosaurian herbivorous dinosaurs. Hence **Sce·lidosau·rian** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Scelidosauridæ*; *sb.*, a scelidosaurian reptile. **Sce·lidosau·riform** *a.* = next. **Sce·lidosau·roid** *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of the *Scelidosauridæ*; *sb.*, a scelidosauroid reptile.

1861 Owen *Monogr. Fossil Reptilia Liassic Format.* I. 5 It most probably formed part of a very young or fœtal Scelidosaur. 1869 Huxley in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXVI. 44, I think it will be proper to restrict the name *Palæosaurus* to the latter (or Megalosauroid) form of tooth, and to use *Thecodontosaurus* for the former (or Scelidosauroid) type. *Ibid.* 45 On the other hand, the teeth of *Thecodontosaurus* are Scelidosaurian in character. 1885 Lydekker *Rept. & Amphibia Malori & Denwa Groups* 29 Scelidosauriform teeth. 1891 *Century Dict., Scelidosauroid* [a. and *sb.*].

‖ **Scelidotherium** (se·lidoþĭə·riŭm). *Palæont.* [mod.L. (Owen 1840), f. *scelid(o)-* (see Scelides) + Gr. θηρίον wild animal.] A genus of megatheroid edentate mammals. Also anglicized **Sce·lidothe·re,** an animal of this genus.

1840 Owen in *Zool. Beagle* I. 75 The teeth, however, are fewer in the Scelidothere than in any Armadillo. 1847 Ansted *Anc. World* xv. 369 The Scelidotherium..differs rather more from the Megatheroid type than either the Mylodon or Megalonyx...In all important points however.. the Scelidothere and the Megatherium are so closely analogous that they hardly admit of a separate description.

Scellat, obs. Sc. form of Skillet.

Scelleton, Scellum : see Skeleton, Skellum.

Scelp, Sceme, Scemiter: see Skelp, Scheme *sb.*1, Scimitar.

Scemmel, obs. form of Shamble *sb.*1

‖ **Scena** (ʃē·nă). [It., ad. L. *scēna* Scene.]

1. a. A scene in an Italian opera; the words and music of the scene. **b.** A composition consisting largely of recitative of a dramatic and impassioned character, for one or more voices with accompaniment; either forming part of an opera, or composed separately for the concert-room.

1819 T. Hope *Anast.* (1820) III. 323 This gentleman.. wondered he should have inspired me..with the *scenas* of a pastoral. 1825 [see Scene 13]. 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* I. iii, The applause with which they had hailed the overture and the commencing scenas. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 204 A beautiful *scena* by Romberg. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xxxii, My lady's piano was..covered with scattered sheets of music and exquisitely-bound collections of scenas and fantasias. 1886 Mrs. Craik *King Arthur* vi. 232 She placed the trio before him. It was one of those dashing operatic scenas of the last generation, full of show and difficulty.

2. Used jocularly = Scene 11.

1847 J. G. Lockhart in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 103, I hear there was a very hot little *scena* at a late Carlton Club dinner between Stanley and Lord George Bentinck.

‖ **Scenario** (ʃenā·rio). [It., f. *scena* Scena.] A sketch or outline of the plot of a play, giving particulars of the scenes, situations, etc.

1880 Stevenson *Let. to Henley* Feb. *Lett.* (1899) I. iv. 167, I shall make you a full scenario as soon as the *Emigrant* is done. 1883 Grove *Dict. Music* III. 241 *Scenario,* an Italian term, meaning a sketch of the scenes and main points of an opera libretto, drawn up and settled preliminary to filling in the detail. 1884 P. Simpson in *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 1/2 As the next step, I write an elaborate scenario ..minutely setting down, not only the scenes as they follow, the action of the personages engaged, the sense of all they have to say, but even the 'stage business'.

† **Sce·nary,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. It. *scenario*: see Scenario and -ary 1 B. 2.]

1. 'The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play' (J.); = Scenario.

1695 Dryden *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref. 44 To make a Sketch, or a more perfect Model of a Picture, is in the Language of Poets, to draw up the Scenary of a Play. 1719 Boyer *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, Scenary (the ordering of the Scenes of a Play) *Arrangement des Scenes d'une Piece de Theatre.* 1736 Pope *Dunc.* III. 328 *note,* The Edition of Shakespear ..took up near two years more, in the drudgery of comparing Impressions, rectifying the Scenary, &c.

2. 'The representation of the place in which an action is performed' (J.).

1729 Pope *Dunc.* II. 262 *note,* The progress of the sound.. and the scenary here of the bordering regions,..are imitated from Virg. Aen. 7 on the sounding the horn of Alecto. 1808 *Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd* I. 109 The plot, characters, and scenary of this exquisite transcript from nature.

3. =Scenery 3.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 417 ? 3 A Poet..must gain a due Relish of the Works of Nature, and be thoroughly conversant in the various Scenary of a Country Life. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. (ed. 4) 415 The fortunate animals too.. partake in some measure of the romantic cast of the Island, and are no small addition to its wonderful scenary. 1808 *Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd* I. p. x, The minute coincidence between its natural scenary, and his descriptions.

† **Sce'nary,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *scēn-, scēnārius* scenic, f. *scēna, scæna* Scene: see -ary [1] A.] Scenic, theatrical.

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 18 In the Morning Scenary Diversions were exhibited. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 298 The scenary part of these performances [Miracle Plays] was much worse than the composition.

Scence, obs. form of Cense *v.*[1]

Scend, 'scend, var. ff. Send *sb.* and *v.*[3] (*Naut.*).

Scene (sīn). Also 6 seən, 6–7 seane, scæne, 6, 8 schene, 7 sceen, sceane(6. [a. F. *scène* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *scēna, scæna* stage, scene, a. Gr. σκηνή tent or booth, stage, scene.

Dryden (*Virg. Georg.* III. 38) rimes the word with *train.*]

I. With reference to the theatre.

1. *Antiq.* The stage of a Greek or Roman theatre, including the platform on which the actors stood, and the structure which formed the background (usually representing the outside of a house or temple).

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 241 Apaturius Alabandeus made..a scene [=*scenam*, Vitruv.] with a neat hand, wherein he made images instead of columnes... He made moreover an upper-scene [=*episcenium*, Vitruv.], wherein the seelings of the porches, the halfe-house-tops were diversly adorned by the Painter. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* v. 365 The Scene is oblong, jetting out six Paces more forward in the Front, than the Seats of the Spectators. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* Pref. (1827) I. 125 The division for the actors was called in general the scene, or stage.

2. [=F. *scène.*] The stage or theatre taken as standing for either the dramatic art or the histrionic profession. Now only *arch.*

1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* 370 For [athletic] games had such an officer belonging to them... But whoever heard of such an officer belonging to the Scene? 1697 Dryden *Æneis* Ded. (a) 3, I have more than once already maintain'd the Rights of my two Masters [Homer and Virgil] against their Rivals of the Scene, even while I wrote Tragedies my self. 1713 Pope *Prol. to Cato* 41 Our Scene precariously subsists too long On French Translation, and Italian Song. 1761 Churchill *Rosciad* 475 Giddy with praise, and puff'd with female pride, She quits the tragic scene.

† 3. The action or representation of a piece upon the stage; a stage-performance; a play or drama in representation. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* IV. iv. 79 To die to day for fashioning our Scene..And in a minute starting vp againe, Reuiue to please too morrowes audience. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, Prol. 4 A Kingdome for a Stage, Princes to Act, And Monarchs to behold the swelling Scene. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* Prol. 3 Your silence and attention, worthy friends, That your free spirits may with more pleasing sense Relish the life of this our actiue sceane. 1634 Heywood & Brome *Late Lancashire Witches* Prol., We are forc'd from our owne Nation To ground the Scene that's now in agitation. 1679 Dryden *Troilus & Cr.* Pref. b 3, And now behold King Richard entring upon the Scene. 1697 — *Æneis* Ded. (a) 2 b, The Poet who Flourish'd in the Scene is damn'd in the *Ruelle.* 1814 *Orpheus* I. ii, They crowd the trembling poet's scene.

b. *The scene opens* or *is opened*: a phr. used to express the beginning of the action of a play, or of an act or scene. Cf. F. *ouvrir la scène,* 'commencer la représentation' (Littré).

1673 Settle *Empress of Morocco* I. i, Scene opens, Muly Labas appears bound in Chains. *Ibid.* II. i, The Scene opened, is represented the Prospect of a large River. 1693 Rymer *Short View Trag.* i. 14 The Scene opening presents 75 Grandees of Spain.

4. The place in which the action of a play, or part of a play, is supposed to occur. Hence also, the setting of a dialogue, novel, etc. Phr. *To lay the scene* (see Lay *v.*[1] 20 b); *to change, shift the scene.*

1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* IV. iii. 18 Well doon, Balthazar, hang up the Title: Our scene is Rhodes. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* Prol. 2 In faire Verona, where we lay our Scene. 1599 — *Hen. V*, II. Prol. 42 Vnto Southampton do we shift our Scene. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* I. i, As soone..As is a vaile put off, a visor chang'd, Or the scene shifted in our theaters. 1668 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poesy* 43 He has remov'd the Scene in the same Act from Rome to Catiline's Army, and from thence again to Rome. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 357 ? 7 Asia, Africk, and Europe are the several Scenes of his [Virgil's] Fable. 1725 *Pope's Odyss.* III. Notes I. 157 The Scene is now remov'd from Ithaca to Pylos. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 The scene is laid in Crete.

5. A subdivision of an act of a play (or of a short play which is not divided into acts), marked by the entrance or departure of one or more actors (and, in romantic or non-classic drama, often by a change of *local*). Hence, the action and dialogue comprised in any one of these subdivisions; a situation *between* certain actors.

In editions of the Roman dramatists, and of the French classic dramatists, the entrance or exit of any actor makes a new numbered 'scene'. In the English drama, on the other hand, the 'scene' is a distinct subdivision of the act, marked by the fall of the curtain or the leaving of the stage empty; even when the *local* and the actors remain the same in two consecutive 'scenes', the stage is not supposed to have been occupied continuously through the interval.

1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* I. i. C iij b, All the versis of this scene be *Senarii.* 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 147 In volewmes full or flat, There is no chapter, nor no seane, That thou appliest like that. 1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* IV. i. 187 And all shalbe concluded in one Scene, For there's no pleasure tane in tediousness. 1611 Florio, *Scena...*Also any one scene or entrance of a Comedie or Tragedie. 1665 Sir R. Howard *Four New Plays* To Rdr. b, The Spanish Plays..being nothing but so many Novels put into Acts and Scenes. 1668 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poesy* 20 [In the ancient drama] it is to be accounted a new Scene, not [1684 p. 14 not only] every time the Stage is empty, but every person who enters, though to others, makes it so; because he introduces a new business. 1678 — *All for Love* Pref. (end), I prefer the Scene betwixt Antony and Ventidius in the first Act, to any thing which I have written in this kind. 1756 Foote *Engl. ret. fr. Paris* Epil., Does not this poisoning scene The sacred right of Tragedy profane. 1783 Blair *Lect.* xlv. II. 496 The entrance of a new personage upon the Stage, forms what is called a New Scene. 1865 T. W. Robertson *Society* Act I. Scene I.—Sidney Daryl's Chambers, in Lincoln's Inn.

b. The pl. is sometimes put for 'a play', 'dramatic writing'.

1664 Dryden *Rival Ladies* Ep. Ded. A 3 b, Following the New way, I mean, of writing Scenes in Verse. 1710 Granville *Epil. for 'Brit. Enchanters'* 27 Our Author wou'd excuse these youthful Scenes, Begotten at his Entrance in his Teens.

c. *fig.*

1577 Whetstone *Life & Death of Gaskoigne* B iij b, His Sean is played, you folowe on the act. 1592 Greene *Philomela* (1615) E 4, Till Fortune..entred into the Theatre of Philomelaes life and beganne to acte a balefull Sceane in this manner. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 38 *Dut.* What meanes this Scene of rude impatience? *Qu.* To make an act of Tragicke violence. 1595 Lodge *Fig for Momus* G 1 b, In that shamefull schene of treasons play. 1596 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (ed. 2) 407 At this place of the Bishop in Halling, I am drawing on the last Scæne of my life. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 72 We are now to present you upon the Asiatique stage, various Scænes compos'd of a miscelany of subjects. 1648 Herrick *Hesp., To Mistress Anne Potter,* Nature has pre-compos'd us both to Love; Your part's to grant; my Scean must be to move.

d. *Mus.* = Scena 1 b.

1825 Danneley *Encycl. Mus., Scena* or *Scene,* a piece of music composed of a *recitative,* an *andante* or a *largo,* a *larghetto,* and an *agitato* or *allegro.* The *cavatine,* or first air, is often separated by a *couplet de recitatif.* A scene may be for one or more voices.

6. The material apparatus, consisting chiefly of painted hangings, slides, etc., set at the back and sides of the stage, and intended to give the illusion of a real view of the *local* in which the action of a play takes place; the view thus presented to the spectators at any time during the action of a play. Also, any one of the painted hangings, slides, etc. used for this purpose.

On the Elizabethan stage, the curtain or hanging at the back of the stage, concealing the vestry or green-room, stood in lieu of scenery. Painted scenes and elaborate machinery, the representation of buildings or landscape in perspective, etc., were a principal feature of the privately-produced masques of Jas. I and Chas. I and, later, of the operatic play (see Opera 1).

1540 [see Scenish]. 1605 B. Jonson *Masque of Blackness,* First, for the Scene, was drawne a *Landtschap,* consisting of small woods,..which falling, an artificiall sea was seene to shoote forth. 1608 — *Masque at Ld. Hadington's Marr.,* The scene to this Masque, was a high, steepe red cliffe, aduancing it selfe into the cloudes. 1618 Holyday *Technogamia* Prol. *marg.,* Here the vpper part of the Scene open'd, when straight appear'd a Heauen [etc.]. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Masques,* And let the Masquers, or any other, that are to come down from the Scene, have some Motions, vpon the Scene it selfe, before their Comming down. 1633 Shirley *Tri. Peace* 7 A Curtaine being sodainly drawne up, the Sceane was discovered representing a large streete with Sumptuous Pallaces. 1656 Davenant (*title*), The Siege of Rhodes Made a Representation by the Art of Prospective in Scenes. And the Story sung in Recitative Musick. 1667 Flecknoe *Damoiselles à la mode,* Of Persons represented, Any Italian Scænes with four Doors serving. *a* 1693 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) II. 244 He has some scaenes to it, which in those dayes were only used at masques. 1719 Young *Busiris* IV. (Stage-dir.), The back scene opens. *Ibid.,* Scene shuts on them. 1737 Pope *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 315 Back fly the scenes, and enter foot and horse. *a* 1814 *Gonzauga* V. v. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 161 All the characters appear lost in astonishment and terror as the scene closes them in. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 9/1 The opening of the doors at the back of the stage caused a draught which blew over a large fan-scene containing a number of incandescent lights.

fig. 1748 Hume *Philos. Ess. Hum. Underst.* vii. (1751) 104 The Scenes of the Universe are continually shifting.

† b. *pl.* ? A succession of realistically-lighted stage-pictures, telling their story without words or action. *Obs.*

1625 Bacon *Ess., Masques,* The Alterations of Scenes, so it be quietly, and without Noise, are Things of great Beauty, and Pleasure: For they feed and relieue the Eye, before it be full of the same Obiect. Let the Scenes abound with Light, specially Coloured and Varied. 1650 Davenant *Pref. to Goudibert* 8 Painted History, when with the cousenage of lights it is represented in Scenes, by which we are much lesse inform'd then by actions on the Stage. 1657 — *Entert. Rutland-Ho.* 17 Would you meet to be delighted with Scænes? which is, to be entertain'd with the deception of motion, and transposition of Lights; where, whilst you think you see a great Battel, you are sure to get nothing by the Victory.

c. *transf.* A curtain or veil; also, a decorative hanging on a wall.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 138 When the greene and crimson scænes [ed. 1677 p. 132 curtains or scenes] of silke were drawne, from this Apollo, wee lookt into a great square court. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Upon some women* 8 Out-side silk, and out-side Lawne; Sceanes to cheat us neatly drawne. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 194 Instead of Tapistry, they have a kinde of Scenes or Shutters, which serve them also for Pictures.

† d. *pl.* Used to describe the appearance of strata or clusters of clouds, piled one above another.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xv. 83 Frosty, mist, fair; clouds in scenes. *Ibid.* II. ii. 162 We often times see Clouds as in several Stories, Lofts or Scenes, one over another.

7. *Behind the scenes*: amidst the actors and stage-machinery, where ordinary spectators are not admitted.

1668 Dryden *Ess. Dram. Poesy* 32 Things hapning in the Action of the Play, and suppos'd to be done behind the Scenes. 1672 — *Assignation* Epil. 21 His Nuns are good, which on the Stage are shown, And, sure, behind our Scenes you'll look for none. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1749, She was carried off to be put to death behind the scenes. 1890 *All Year Round* 29 Mar. 302 (art.), Behind the Scenes at the Lane.

b. *fig.*

1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* 16 Feb., I, who have been behind the scenes, both of pleasure and business. 1812 Mar. Edgeworth *Absentee* v, Miss Pratt..had obtained the *entrée* to a number of great houses, and was behind the scenes in many fashionable families. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 158 Another personage of greater importance was behind the scenes in this movement.

II. In various established metaphorical uses.

Sense 8 is developed from 4; senses 9–11 from 5, though in sense 9 there is some mixture of sense 6.

8. The place where an action is carried on and people play their parts as in a drama. Phr. *To enter* or *appear on the scene, to quit the scene. The scene of action,* the place where events are actually happening or business being done.

1594 Constable *Diana* VIII. iv, Meeting Heroick feete in euery line, That tread high measures on the Scene of Fame. 1608 D. Tuvil *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 125 True vertuous actions, are neuer seene vpon the Scene, but when by the necessitie of Lawes, they are enforced to show themselues. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 8 Awakening endlesse war upon our Brittish Scenes. *a* 1658 J. Cleveland *Whs.* (1687) 100 The Sand was always the Scene of Quarrelling. 1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 294 The persones in the proclamacion mencioned having made this citty parte of their scene to act their designe upon. 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, But though these are not My Province, I have Scene enough within To exercise my vertue. 1677 Miege *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s. v., There will be the Scene of Action this Campaigne, *ce sera là le Theatre de la Guerre.* 1685 South *Serm.* (1727) I. 388 The viith of the *Romans* (which has been made the unhappy Scene of so much Controversy about these Matters). 1704 *Royal Let.* 25 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/1 To render that..Kingdom a Scene of Blood and Disorder. 1705 Addison *Italy* Pref., There is [not]..so much as a Mountain or River that has not been the Scene of some extraordinary Action. 1721 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 37 The part I acted on this bloody scene. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, Paris, the scene of her former happiness. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dau.* I. vii, It was clear *she* could not quit the scene of action. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* ix. 181 My arrival on the scene was felt to be so much weight in the scale. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Feb. 4/6 West Somerset was the scene, yesterday, of the first contested county election under the provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act. 1889 *Field* 19 Jan. 67/3 Whereupon Mr. Calvert's solicitor came upon the scene, with a demand for an undertaking not to offend again.

b. The world in which man is an actor; the theatre of this life. Often in phr. (*this*) *scene of things. To quit the scene,* to die.

1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* (1712) Pref. 25 Which makes.. the whole scene of things evidently to begin from Adam. 1681 S. Parker *Demonstr. Law of Nature* 112 Who would enter upon this tragical Scene of things onely to appear and so return into dust and silence? 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iii. 67 The known Course of human Things, the Scene we are now passing through. *a* 1822 Shelley *Ess., Lett.* etc. (1840) I. 225 Life..strips, as it were, the painted curtain from this scene of things. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 261 This universal living scene of things is after all as little a logical world as it is a poetical.

9. A view or picture presented to the eye (or to the mind) of a place, concourse, incident, series of actions or events, assemblage of objects, etc.

1653 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Yr.* i. 11 This is the greatest Scene of Majesty that shall be in that [*i. e.* the last] day, till the Sentence bee pronounced. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 249 At last all vanished, leaving a scene of..lovely trees. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 637 But now prepare thee for another Scene. 1704 Pope *Summer* 59 See what delights in sylvan scenes appear! 1705 Addison *Italy, Antiq. near Naples* 216 About Eight Miles Distance from Naples lyes a very noble Scene of Antiquities. 1715 Pope *Iliad* XVI. 360 The smiling Scene wide opens to the Sight. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxx. (1787) III. 171 This scene of peace and plenty was suddenly changed into a desert. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xiii, The travellers stopped to admire the scene. 1797 Southey *Lett. Resid. in Spain* xiii. 240 A most curious scene did our dressing-room exhibit. *a* 1828 H. S. Vandyk *The Light Guitar* (Bartlett's *Fam. Quots.*), Oh, leave the gay and festive scenes, The halls of dazzling light. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxii, We of peaceful London City have never beheld..such a scene of hurry and alarm, as that which Brussels presented. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 72 The scene outside was at once wild, grand, and beautiful.

b. *fig.* A vista or prospect of something expected or to come.

1762 T. Mortimer *Ev. Man his own Broker* (ed. 5) 173 Light Horse [otherwise called 'scrip']..is the Commodity to Jobb with, and opens a most extensive scene of it.

10. An action, episode, complication of events, or situation, in real life.

1679 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 3 The Roman Party was never wanting in any bloudy Scene to destroy Christ's Disciples. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xlii. 44 And 'tis a Pleasant Scene enough, when Thieves fall out among themselves, to see the Cutting of One Diamond with Another. 1766 in *3rd Rep. on E. India Comp.* App. No. 74 *H. of C. Rep. Comm.* III. 400 We think the vast Fortunes acquired in the inland Trade have been obtained by a Scene of the most tyrannic and oppressive Conduct that ever was known in any Age or Country. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 224 You were not made for scenes of danger. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* I. vii, A scene followed, the like of which is often enacted in higher places and by more important personages. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 Not at all disconcerted by the scene that had just occurred, the wily Roman undertook to justify himself. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 29 Then he disappears from this scene in his career.

b. An episode, situation, etc., forming a subject of narration or description.

c 1630 MILTON *Passion* 22 These latter [*ed.* 1673 latest] scenes confine my roving vers. 1704 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 112 Say, Shepherd, say: Are these Reflections true? Or was it but the Woman's Fear, that drew This cruel Scene, unjust to Love and You? 1850 SMEDLEY (*title*) Frank Fairlegh, or Scenes from the Life of a Private Pupil. 1858 GEO. ELIOT (*title*) Scenes of Clerical Life.

11. An exhibition of excited or strong feeling between two or more persons; a stormy encounter or interview. *To make a scene*, to make a disturbance, 'kick up a row'. [Cf. F. *faire une scène (à quelqu'un)*.]

1761 FOOTE *Lyar* III. (1786) 65 My father has got to the bottom of the whole Abington business. *Pap.* The deuce! *Y. Wild.* We parted this moment. Such a scene! 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., She counselled me..to avoid complaints that led to scenes of such violence and impropriety. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 169 The reconciliation should be accompanied with *éclat*, and..it was intended to make a scene of it. 1831 *Society* I. 252 Aubrey.. had just sense enough to see the folly of making a scene. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. vii, From an anticipatory horror of something like a scene. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, Madame de Belladonna made him a scene about you, and fired off in one of her furies. 1887 *Spectator* 10 Sept. 1202 One of those scenes in the House of Commons which now occur once or twice in the week. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 34 You made a regular scene.

†III. 12. A screen for the reception of images projected from a lens. Also *scene-plate*.

1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2237 A Sevenfoot Telescope was fitted up with a Scene to receive the Species of the Sun cast through it. *Ibid.* 2239 Mr. Abr. Sharp cast the Species of the Sun on a Scene-plate, behind his Seven foot Glass.

IV. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 11) *scene-making*; **scene-dock** [DOCK *sb.*³], the place in which scenes are stored in a theatre; †**scene-drawer** = SCENE-SHIFTER; †**scene-keeper**, one who has charge of the scenes in a theatre; †**scene-man** = SCENE-SHIFTER; **scene-painter**, one who paints scenes or scenery for the theatre; **scene-painting**, the art of painting scenes according to the rules of stage-perspective; *fig.* descriptive writing in a bold and vivid style; also *attrib.*; **scene-plate** (see sense 12); **scene-plot**, the list and description of the scenes in a play; **scene-room**, a room where scenes are stored (in quot. *fig.*); †**scene-work**, dramatic representation; stage-scenery. Also SCENE-SHIFTER.

1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* iii. 29 Piled up at the back, in what was called the '*scene dock'. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 99 ₱ 3 Door-Keepers came out clad like Cardinals, and *Scene-Drawers like Heathen Gods. 1669 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* 280 *Scene-keeper, Coffer-Maker, Wax-Chandler,..one of each. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* XXX, Not molesting him with passionate appeals and *scene-making. 1737 FIELDING *Eurydice Hissed* Wks. 1903 III. 409 His levee is compos'd of..box-keepers, *scene-men, fiddlers, and candle-snuffers. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* VII. viii. (1782) III. 67, I was obliged to undergo the civilities of the *scene-painter, the music [etc.]. 1882 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Dec. 619/3 Scene-painters and scene-shifters. 1754 KIRBY *Perspective* II. vi. 76 The Design of *Scene-Painting, is not only to decorate the Theatre, but to make that Part of it which lies beyond the Stage, appear much longer than it really is. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 251, I know my propensity for scene-painting. 1838 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1880) II. 11 A bold,..scene-painting manner is that which.. succeeds best in periodical writing. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 305 Scene Painting is an extensive and peculiar walk of art, with its own laws and practical and scientific rules. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* (1895) 232 That stage-wardrobe and *scene-room that we call the memory. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 261 Likening those grave controversies to a piece of Stagery, or *Scene-worke where his owne Remonstrant.. must of all right be counted the chiefe Player. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Architecture*, Counterfeit Architecture, which we otherwise call Scene-Work.

Hence †**Scened** *pa. pple.*, displayed or set as in a stage-scene, staged. **Sce·ning** *vbl. sb.*, furnishing with stage-scenery.

1691 SANCROFT in D'Oyly *Life* (1821) II. 17 Our course of employment and action [continues] the very same, only not scened so illustriously; nor set off with so good company and conversation. *a* 1750 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) I. 105 It were a downright shame, if these good people, who gave the Tragedy all its merit, of fine dressing and sceneing, should be suffered to lose their money.

Scene, obs. form of SEINE.

Sce·neful, *a. rare.*—[1] [-FUL.] Abounding in scenes or scenery.

1746 COLLINS *Ode, Manners* 78 O Nature boon,..The Sports and I this hour agree, To rove thy scene-full world with thee.

Scenery (sī·nĕri). [Alteration of SCENARY, as if f. SCENE + -ERY. The word is not in Johnson, who gives only SCENARY.]

†1. Dramatic action; a moving exhibition of feeling. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 213 When he opened it, never was such a piece of scenery. He trembled like a devil at receiving it: Fumbled at the seal, his fingers in a palsy. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Peter Plymley's Lett.* iii. Wks. 1859 II. 144/2 If there were any great scenery, and heroic feelings, any blaze of ancient virtue, any exalted death, any termination of England that would be ever remembered, ever honoured in that western world, where liberty is now retiring, conquest would be more tolerable, and ruin more sweet.

2. The decoration of a theatre-stage, consisting of painted hangings, slides, etc., representing the scene of the action; theatre-scenes collectively.

1774 *Lond. Mag.* Nov. 518/2 It is said that the scenery only, which has been painted on purpose for the *Maid of the Oaks*, cost 1500*l.* 1789 TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* I. 72 Sophocles increased the number of actors to three, and added the decoration of painted scenery. 1837 J. F. COOPER *England* (ed. 2) III. 97 The chief merit [of the play] was the scenery. 1890 *All Year Round* 29 Mar. 306 The dangers of flying flats and rolling scenery.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* 12 To recommend this system to the people, a perspective view of the Court, gorgeously painted,..was exhibited to the gaping multitude...The whole scenery was exactly disposed to captivate those good souls, whose [etc.]. 1774 J. ADAMS *Diary* 9 Oct., Wks. (1850) II. 395 Went..to the Romish chapel...The scenery and the music are so calculated to take in mankind, that I wonder the Reformation ever succeeded. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tales, Mr. W. Tottle* ii, 'Take off the covers, Martha,' said Mrs. Parsons, directing the shifting of the scenery with great anxiety. 1867 F. D. MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawgivers* vi. (ed. 4) 120 However shifting the scenery of a man's life may have been. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxix, Gwendolen was just then enjoying the scenery of her life.

3. The general appearance of a place and its natural features, regarded from the picturesque point of view; the aggregate of picturesque features in a landscape.

1784 COWPER *Task* V. 741 He looks abroad into the varied field Of nature, and..Calls the delightful scen'ry all his own. His are the mountains, and the vallies his. 1801 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* 8 But Linden saw another sight When the drum beat at dead of night, Commanding fires of death to light The darkness of her scenery. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. viii. 265 He was so enraptured with the scenery of the lakes as to take a house in Keswick. *1871 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. (1876) 124 A kind of passion for scenery and natural beauty..has..gained an extraordinary power over people's minds. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. iii. 194 Anyone with a well-stored memory is affected by historical scenery.

b. with defining word prefixed. Also applied to the varied aspect of clouds and sky.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 124 The magnificence of English park scenery. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 48 The entire cloud and sun scenery was fully presented to us. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) 440/2 One of the most impressive pictures of tree-scenery that man ever beheld.

†c. Picturesqueness. *Obs. rare.*

1786 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiii. Wks. 1797 I. 287 As such buildings depart from regularity, they now and then acquire something of scenery by this accident.

4. (With *a* and *pl.*) A landscape or view; a picturesque scene; also, the pictorial representation of a landscape. Now *rare.*

1777 J. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 367 The pleasure of contemplating a great variety of rich sceneries, made us some amends for the wretchedness of our diet. 1794 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 83 A very little cleaning would make here a delicious scenery. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 66 Beautiful Indian sceneries from the skilful hand and unsophisticated pallet of this worthy academician. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iv, At Naples next,..was due admiration of the sceneries and antiquities. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. i. 3 The houses of famous men, the sceneries of great events.

Sce·ne-shifter. One who shifts and arranges the scenes during the performance of a play.

1752 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 3 ₱ 9 Half a dozen scene-shifters. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xcvii, The scene-shifter's whistle. 1887 'EDNA LYALL' *Knt.-Errant* (1889) 144 Behind the scenes the very scene-shifters and carpenters were eager to congratulate him.

fig. 1903 LD. R. GOWER *Rec. & Remin.* 92 When once the Great Scene-Shifter has made his final call, which none can disobey.

So **Sce·ne-shifting** *vbl. sb.*

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 212 The..mechanical aids of science and scene-shifting. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 330/2 The unwonted silence of the scene-shifting.

Scenic (sī·nik, se·nik), *a.* Also 7 **scenicke, schenick**, 7–8 **scenick**. [a. F. *scénique* (14th c.), ad. L. *scēnic-us*, *scænic-us*, a. Gr. σκηνικός belonging to the stage, theatrical, f. σκηνή SCENE.]

1. Of or belonging to the stage, dramatic, theatrical. *Scenic poet* = L. *poeta scenicus*. *Scenic games* = L. *ludi scenici* (dramatic entertainments, as distinguished from athletic sports).

1623 H. HOLLAND in *Shakes. fol.*, Upon the Lines and Life of the Famous Scenicke Poet, Master William Shakespeare. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* Postscr. 3 Any who had perused your former schenick writs, that comedie of your seven Sages. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Scenic Games*, or *Representations*. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 200 The ridicule of scenic exhibition. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 186 Ireland now produces a catalogue of celebrated scenic writers. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. ii. (Rtldg.) 425 She is all that..veteran managers seek when they sign articles, in scenic qualifications. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 201 These scenic edifices are amongst the most interesting..remains that have come down..from antiquity. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 18 A scenic mask of Pan.

b. Represented on the stage.

1747 JOHNSON *Prol. Opening Drury Lane* 61 Bid scenick virtue form the rising age, And truth diffuse her radiance from the stage. 1838 T. MITCHELL *Clouds of Aristoph.* 360 (note) The scenic Socrates here folds his arms. 1868 WHYTE MELVILLE *White Rose* lix. III. 237 The long-drawn aisles of its scenic cathedral had been darkened so skilfully, as to convey an idea of dim religious grandeur, and vast architectural space.

c. Fitted for the stage.

1857 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. VI. 176 *note*, The most popular and *scenic* of the Shaksperian dramas.

d. Of or belonging to stage-scenery or stage effect.

1868 WHYTE MELVILLE *White Rose* lviii. III. 230 It is the great scenic triumph of the play, and a burst of grand music appropriately heralds its exhibition to the audience. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* 9 The Drama had degenerated into a vehicle for the display of scenic splendour or ingenious machinery. 1889 HAIGH *Attic Theatre* iii. § 7. 239 As changes of scene were almost unknown in the Greek drama, the scenic appliances were of the simplest character.

2. *fig.* Resembling, or likened to, stage representation and stage effect; dramatic or theatrical in style.

1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* I. 85 Her charities were wide,..often spontaneous, though perhaps somewhat scenic. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 226 He was impelled to be contriving scenic effects and surprises. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gramm. Assent* I. iv. 93 Christianity is a history supernatural, and almost scenic. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* ii. 19 The lad began his study of the scenic side of history.

3. Of or belonging to natural scenery. In recent use: Abounding in fine scenery, affording landscape views.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* XV, The country round this town being very flat, is bare of scenic interest. 1906 *Scribner's Mag.* July 87/2 The Grand Trunk Pacific..will be a scenic line. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 2/2 The Scenic Railway at the Exhibition.

4. With reference to painting or sculpture: Representing a 'scene' or incident in which several persons are concerned.

1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* II. 159 The 'Martyrdom of St. Laurence' by Baccio Bandinelli the sculptor, is arranged as a scenic bas-relief. 1850 — *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 390 The most perfect scenic picture in the world. 1890 C. H. MOORE *Gothic Archit.* x. 307 There is far less antagonism between what is decorative and what is scenic in painting than is sometimes supposed.

Scenical (sī·nikăl, se·nikăl), *a.* Also 5 **scenicalle**, 6–7 **scenicall**, 7 **scænical**(1, **scenecal**. [f. L. *scēnic-us* SCENIC + -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to the stage; = SCENIC *a.* 1. *Scenical games, plays,* †*disports* = L. *ludi scenici* (see SCENIC *a.* 1).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 101 This..institucion off disportes scenicalle [L. *Ista institutio ludorum scenicorum*]. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 97 Your bishops..hath forbidden and prohibited those kynde of scenicall and enterlude playes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iv. (1624) 251 Vse honest and chast sports, scenicall shewes, playes. 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* III. i. 57 The scenical school Has been my tutor long in Italy. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. i, Those scenical representations, which Thespis is first reported to have invented. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. on Educ.* iv. Wks. 1860 XIV. 75 Each steps forward as a scenical person, to play a distinct part or character. 1890 *Spectator* 2 Aug., If scenical representation affects us more powerfully than actual suffering, must not the influence of the theatre be, on the whole, harmful to character?

b. with special reference to stage-scenery.

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1858) III. 9 These scenical effects existed in great perfection in the Masques. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* viii. (1900) 233 The absence of scenical appeals to the sense of sight.

2. *fig.* a. (Chiefly in bad sense.) Resembling, or likened to, stage-representation and stage-illusion; theatrical in style.

a 1563 BECON *Compar. Lord's Supper & Mass* Wks. III. 97 b, The Massemonger handlyng hys scenicall and stage-lyke Supper, calleth vpon the dead very busyly. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* vi. (1634) 42 That same ampullous and scenicall pompe, with empty furniture of phrase, wherewith the Stage, and our petty Poeticke Pamphlets sound so big. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 15 Aug., In Gibbon..nothing is real, vivid, true: all is scenical, and, as it were, exhibited by candlelight. 1845 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1890) I. 235 If the universe and God set the example of being scenical, what shall hinder religion from becoming histrionic?

†b. Fictitious, pretended; illusory, imaginary; not real or genuine. *Obs.*

(Cf. Florus II. xiv. § 4 *Invictissque a veris regibus, ab illo imaginario et scenico rege superatur.*)

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* VI. vii. 245 Therefore this fabulous, scænicall, filthy and ridiculous diuinity [orig. *theologia fabulosa, theatrica, scenica*] hath al reference vnto the ciuill. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. (near end), These scenical and accidental differences between us, cannot make me forget that common and untoucht part of us both. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* II. xli. 60 King Hen. the seventh was much troubled (as he was wont to say) with Idols, Scenecal Royaletts, poor petty, pittifull Persons, who

pretended themselves Princes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 167 ¶ 4, I..who look upon the Distinctions amongst Men to be meerly Scenical.

c. Resembling a stage-scene.

a 1706 EVELYN *True Relig.* (1850) I. vii. § 2. 363 Many things and actions they speak of as having done, which they did no otherwise than in prophetic vision and scenical imagery. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 485 The scenical image of Job and his friends sitting together on the ground seven days and seven nights without a word speaking. 1832 DE QUINCEY *Charlemagne* Wks. V. 354 The second form [of History] is that which may be styled the Scenical.

Scenically (sī'n-, se·nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a scenic or scenical manner.

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 2 He must now act a Kings part more Scenically. 1689 J. HOWE in H. Rogers *Life* (1836) 384 The prayers were also read but carelessly, sleepily, or scenically, flauntingly, and with manifest irreverence. 1890 H. ELLIS *Ibsen's Pillars of Soc.*, etc. Pref. 7 They [the Scandinavians] possess..a stage on which great literary works may be performed, and the burning questions of the modern world be scenically resolved.

† **Sce·nish,** *a. Obs.* [f. SCENE + -ISH.] Scenic.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Prol. B ij, In this scenyshe apparaylynge [L. *In apparatu scaenico*], i. the settying forth or trymming of our scenes, that is to saye (our places appoynted for our players to come forth of).

Scenist (sī'nist). ? *Obs.* [f. SCENE + -IST.] One who has to do with stage-scenery: **a.** A scene-shifter; **b.** a scene-painter.

1803 *Pic Nic* No. 8 (1806) II. 43 The scenists and machinists are their patrons. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 57 The reader must make the same allowances for such deficiency, as are granted to the scenist, or decorator of the drama.

Scenite (sī'nait). *rare.* [ad. L. *scēnītes*, a. Gr. *σκηνίτης*, f. *σκηνή* tent: see -ITE. Cf. F. *scénite* (adj.).] One who dwells in a tent; a member of a nomad tribe dwelling in tents.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 678 The Arabian Scenites neuer eate hereof. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. i. 10 The Sabæan Arabs, like all other Nomades or Scenites.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Ambulatory*, The itinerant or scenite life is the life of nature. 1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 370 A scenite breeder of cattle.

Scenograph (sī'nograf). *rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *σκηνογράφ-ος*, f. *σκηνή* SCENE + *γράφ-ειν* to write, draw, paint.] = next.

1842 WORNUM in *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* s. v. *Painting* § 10 Clisthenes of Eretria is mentioned as architect and scenograph.

Scenographer (sīnǫ'grăfəɹ). [Formed as prec. + -ER 1.] A scene-painter; one who draws buildings, etc. in perspective.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 199 Astronomers, Scenographers, Makers of glasses. 1669 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* (ed. 2) 267 Scenographer, or Designer of Prospects. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 107 (ed. 2) 75 An architect and scenographer called Cleisthenes.

Scenographic (sīnǫgræ·fik), *a.* Also 8 **scheno-**. [a. F. *scénographique* or ad. Gr. *σκηνογραφικ-ός*, f. *σκηνογράφ-ος* SCENOGRAPH.] Of or belonging to scenography, scene-painting, or drawing in perspective.

1670 MOXON *Pract. Perspective* 2 There be two sorts of Ichnographies named in this Book, viz. the Geometrick Ichnographie, and the Scenographick Ichnographie. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Scenography*, The Scenographick appearance of any Figure, Body, or Building. 1719 B. TAYLOR *Princ. Linear Perspective* 6 The Representation of any Object is no other than its Schenographic Projection on the Plane of the Picture. *c* 1780 BARRY *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 202 The scenographic part of optics examines how the drawings of edifices should be drawn. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. IV. *Comm.* p. xxi, The information of the sense goes no further than to the scenographic existence of the object. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 184 (ed. 2) 167 Scenographic pictures, in which illusion was the highest aim, were also employed at the games.

b. *quasi-sb.* in *pl.* The principles of perspective.

1761 KIRBY *Persp. Archit.* I. i. 2/1 The doctrine of projection may..be considered as consisting of three distinct branches,..viz. Orthographics, stereographics, and scenographics, commonly stiled Perspective.

Hence **Scenogra·phical** *a.* = SCENOGRAPHIC. **Scenogra·phically** *adv.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 60 More than one Face may be represented in one Diagram Scenographically. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 207 The oblique lines, upon the one and the other Scenographical Figure.

Scenography (sīnǫ'grăfi). Also 7 **-graphie, senography,** 8 **scheno-,** 9 **skenography.** [a. F. *scénographie* (16th c. *schenographie* in Littré) or ad. L. *scēnographia*, a. Gr. *σκηνογραφία*, f. *σκηνή*: see SCENE and -GRAPHY.]

† **1.** The representation of a building or other object in perspective; a perspective elevation.

Distinguished from ICHNOGRAPHY and ORTHOGRAPHY.

1645 *Enchir. Fortif.* Table (at end), *Scenographie*, is the modell or draught of any work presented with its shadowes, ..with its dimensions according to the Rules of Prospective. 1659 LEAK *Waterwke.* 33 The Senography or Perspective. 1705 GREENHILL *Embalming* 203 We shall..here only represent to you the Ichnography and Schenography of the antient Burial-Places of the Egyptians. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 131/2 The idea of the scenography, or view in perspective, taken on the angle.

2. Scene-painting (in ancient Greece).

1738 J. HAMILTON *Stereogr.* I. VII. ii. 370 Scenography is the Art of Painting on several Planes or Scenes at different Distances, and in various Positions with respect to the Eye, in such Manner, that all those different Scenes..may.. represent one intire View. Let *QVSZ* represent the Room intended for a Theatre. 1848 WORNUM *Lect. Paint. Barry*, etc. 201 *note*, Perspective scenery (scenography) was introduced on the Greek stage as early as the time of Æschylus. 1903 tr. *Mantzius Hist. Theat. Art* I. 131 Aristotle states ..that Sophocles introduced skenography.

‖ **Scenope·gia.** In 4 s(c)eno-, synofegia. Also 8 anglicized **scenopegy.** [L. *scēnopēgia*, a. Gr. *σκηνοπηγία*, f. *σκηνή* SCENE + *πηγνύναι* to fix. Cf. F. *scénopégie*.] The Jewish Feast of Tabernacles.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 103 A feste of Jewes, þat þei clepen Senofegia [*v. r.* synofegia]. 1382 — *John* vii. 2 Scenofegia [1388 Senofegia]. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Tent*, The Scenopegy or Feast of Tabernacles.

Scent (sent), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 (9 *rare*) **sent,** 5–6 **sente,** 6 **cent,** 7– **scent.** [ME. *sent*, f. *sent* SCENT *v.*

Orig. a term of hunting. It is possible that there may have been an AF. **sent*, verbal noun from *sentir* to scent.]

1. The faculty or sense of smell. Chiefly, and now exclusively, with reference to animals (esp. dogs) which find their prey or recognize objects by this sense.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 26 In Gyllisland thar was that hiachell brede, Sekyr off sent to folow thaim at flede. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 20 Fisches lurking amang the stanes thay [*sc.* dogs] seik out with thair sent. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vii. 110 He had all the Aromaticks and Odoriferous Perfumes to delight his sent in smelling. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 94 The perfect Hound, in Scent and Speed Unrivall'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 621 The sight is pleas'd The scent regal'd. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 277 The dog, having the help of scent as well as of sight, is superior to the savage.

b *fig.*

1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Wks. (Grosart) I. 218 It may be I am of some better sente then you take me for, and finding a Machiauellian tricke in this plot..I was [etc.]. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 237 An eminent Evangelical Divine ..long celebrated for the keenness of his scent in 'legacy hunting'. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. i. 104 The courtiers, with the quick scent of their own interest,..soon turned their attention to the same polite studies. 1857 J. G. HOLLAND *Bay Path* xxvi. 315 All of them had a scent for heresy so subtle and acute that [etc.].

¶ **c.** In etymological sense: Perception by the senses, feeling. *Obs.* (? *nonce-uses.*)

14.. HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus' Wife* 850 And ther-to eek as sharp punisshement As þat dyuyse ther kowde any wight, Thow sholdest han y-preeued by the sent. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 43 He bids thee to him send for his intent A fit false dreame, that can delude the sleepers sent.

2. The odour of an animal or man as a means of pursuit by a hound; hence a track or trail as indicated by this odour.

Cold scent: see COLD *a.* 12. *Hot scent*: see HOT *a.* 8 a.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 500 [The sleuthhund] hym luffit swa, That fra he mycht anys feill The kyngis sent..he vald change it for na thyng. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) f. 7 b, For the fuos of somme haires is of hotter sent thenne some. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 142 The sloith stoppyt.. Rycht wa thai [*sc.* the Englishmen] war that losyt was thair sent. 1576 TURBERV. *Hunting* xiv. 36 When they haue well beaten and founde the tracke or sent of the Harte. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 24 He [*sc.* a hound]..twice to day pick'd out the dullest sent. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recr.* II. 88/2 When one or more of them [*sc.* foxhounds] opens, 'tis a sure sign that he is upon the Scent. 1693 *Humours Town* 8 It would be to as little purpose to seek you, as to follow the Chace upon a wrong Scent. 1726 DEFOE *Hist. Devil* II. ii. (1840) 190 We can follow as hounds do a fox upon a hot scent. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 329 What adds to this entertainment is the strong scent which the fox leaves, that always keeps up a full cry. 1885 *Field* 7 Feb. 147/2 Once in the open, it was obvious that there was only half a scent. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 583/1 *Scent*—The odour given off by the fox..It is *burning* if..strong; *breast-high*, if so good that the hounds do not stoop to it; *moving*, if it is so fresh that it must be recent..; *flighty* or *catchy*, if variable; *holding*, if good enough, but not very strong.

b. *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 134 He is now at a cold scent. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. 30 His tale..hath as plain a sent as a man need to wish, to fynd out a fable by. 1656 HEYLIN *Extran. Vapulans* 15 Follow this Game a little further, now we are on the sents. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 144 The scent of preferment will draw aspiring men after it. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xviii, Trim found he was upon a wrong scent. 1872 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 267 Another false scent by which the Proletariat have long been led astray is that [etc.].

c. *transf.* in the game of *Hare-and-hounds*: Fragments of paper scattered on the ground by the 'hares' to serve as a track for the 'hounds'.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii, It's the turn of our house to find scent for..Hare-and-Hounds.

d. Phrases. *To follow* (or rarely *pursue*) *the scent, to get* (*a* or *the*) *scent of, to have* (*a*) *scent of*, lit. and fig. *To lay, put* (hounds) *on or upon the scent*; hence fig. *to put* (a person) *on* or *off the scent*, also *on a false, wrong scent. To lose, recover the scent*, lit. (of hounds) and fig.; also, *to lose the scent*, (of the game) to baffle the hounds by passing through water. *To carry a* or *the scent*, (of ground) to retain the scent of the game; also (of fox-hounds) to follow the scent. † *Full scent* (advb.): ? of a hound, excited by the perception of the scent (in quot. *transf.*).

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1040 Bot thow moste seke more southe ..ffor he [*sc.* the giant] wille hafe sent hym selfe sex myle large. 14.. HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus' Wife* 272 [There was] An Erl ..Beforn whos hownde was a fox rennynge,..And as þat they ran they hadden a sent Of the lady and thidir be they went. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 350 This is to let my Sec. Ni. know that I am still close following the same sent. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 399 All further Thoughts of a present Peace ended, and left me only to pursue the cold Scent of a Mediation in the common Forms. 1688 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. (1693) 784 One day there came three or four full sent to tell me they were certain they smelt the Pines. 1711 *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 5 He immediately called in the Dogs, and put them upon the Scent. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 51 He had got a scent of it. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 446 Oft in the full-descending flood he [the stag] tries To lose the scent. 1781 [see LAV *v.*1 15 h]. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii, 'Thou hast lost the scent,' said Varney, 'of thy comrade Tressilian.' 1832 *John Bull* 26 Nov. 379/2 The hounds were for some time at fault. They soon, however, recovered the scent. 1832 'NIMROD' in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 219 The scent being seldom sufficient to enable the hound to carry it up to his [*sc.* the fox's] kennel. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxx, How if she..wished to throw my poor friend off the scent by this false announcement? 1878 'BROOKSBY' *Hunting Countries* I. 8 The surrounding country being strongly fenced, and carrying a good scent, a bad hunter is of little use here. 1882 AINGER *Lamb* vi. 116 Lamb had a love of..putting his readers on a false scent. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Croker Papers* I. iii. 77 The police..had got scent of the intended affray.

3. In wider sense: Distinctive odour. Now almost exclusively applied to agreeable odours, e. g. those of flowers.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 41 Every man rose fro the table abhorryng & eschewyng the sente and sauour of the dede man. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. iv. (1555) C ij b, And in my mouthe, it had a marueylous cent Of dyuers spyces. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 148 The fragrant sents of flowry banks. 1635 STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 116 It is impossible to handle perfumes, without bearing away part of their sent. 1718 POPE *Iliad* VI. 359 Her rich Wardrobe.. Where treasur'd Odors breath'd a costly Scent. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 226 The Negroe nations..of Guinea.. have an insupportable scent. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 140 There is scarcely a scent odious or agreeable that may not be met with in the insect world. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. Prol. 195 His garments breathed a spicy scent Of cinnamon and sandal blent.

fig. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 266 One..would haue iudged that his eies would haue run into him & his soule out of him; so vnkindly did either take a sent of danger. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Wks. (Grosart) I. 212 When I see the theefe, and the sente of Church-robbers is in my nosthrils. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 252 Perhaps some scent of the coming danger reached him.

4. An odoriferous liquid prepared by distillation from flowers, etc.; a perfume.

1750 *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 74 It has the smell and colour of myrrh, and is used as a scent. 1898 *Cassell's Mag.* June 42 A certain celebrated scent, made from the original recipe.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *scent-ball, -casket, -sachet*; instrumental, as *scent-laden* adj.; objective, as *scent-snuffing* adj.; special comb.: **scent-bag,** (*a*) a pouch, sac, or gland found in some animals, containing a secreted odoriferous substance; (*b*) a bag containing a strong-smelling substance drawn over ground to make an artificial scent for hounds; (*c*) = SACHET 3; **scent-bean,** an aromatic bean carried with the snuff in a snuff-box; **scent-bottle,** a bottle of scent; spec., an ornamental bottle containing scent, smelling-salts, etc. for the toilet-table or pocket; **scent-box,** (*a*) a box for carrying scent; (*b*) *Pugilistic slang*, the nose; **scent-dog** *Sc.*, a pointer; **scent-gland,** a gland which secretes an odoriferous substance; **scent-holder, -jar,** an ornamental vase or jar, usually with perforated top, in which odorous substances are kept to perfume an apartment; **scent-organ** *Ent.* and *Zool.*, an organ that secretes scent, a scent-bag, scent-gland; **scent-scale** *Ent.*, a perfumed scale found on the males of some Lepidoptera; **scent-spray,** an ornamental scent-bottle with apparatus for distributing the scent; † **scent-strong** *a.*, having great scenting powers; **scent-tuft** *Ent.*, a brush-like scent-bearing organ (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **scent-vase** = *scent-jar*; **scent-wood,** a Tasmanian evergreen shrub, *Alyxia buxifolia* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1682–3 E. TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 38 Two Baggs which I have taken the liberty to call the *Scent-baggs [in a viper]. 1889 C. D. WARNER in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 726/2 The young men..expended an immense amount of energy ..in riding at fences after the scent-bag. 1892 *Cooley's Cycl. Pract. Receipts* 1487/1 Scent-bags. See Sachets. *Ibid.*, *Scent-balls. 1892 H. AINSLIE *Pilgr. Land of Burns* 85 Their mouths were dry as snuff-boxes, and their tongues rattled therein like unto *scent beans. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* I. iv, Cut-glass *scent bottles. 17.. in Ashton *Social Life* (1882) I. 158 A Cane with a Silver Head and *Scent Box. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 315 Pat napped him on the scent-box. 1879 PIESSE *Perfumery* (ed. 4) Index, *Scent-casket. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 29 Nosing them for myself like a *Scent-Dog after birds. 1683 E. TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 377 Those scent-bags, or *scent-glands, I have formerly mentioned to be in other Animals. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* I. 615 [During the breeding-season] the anal scent-glands are in active function in both groups [*sc.* Lizards and Serpents]. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 22 A *scent-jar, forty-four inches high... The scent is allowed to escape through hexagonal openings in the neck. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi.

(1818) II. 245 Another insect..furnished with osmateria, or *scent-organs. 1892 B. Hinton *Lord's Return* 206 A silken coverlet, quilted and perfumed like a *scent-sachet. 1898 Packard *Text-bk. Entomol.* 198 To these *scent-scales is applied the term *androconia*. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 692 For there his smell with others being mingled, The hot *sent-snuffing hounds are driuen to doubt. 1897 *Daily News* 9 July 6/3 A silver and Venetian glass *scent spray. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 660 The *sent-strong Swallow sweepeth to and fro.

Scent (sent), *v.* Forms: 5–7 (9 *rare*) sent, 6–7 sente, (7 cent), 7– scent. [ME. *sent*, a. F. *sentir* to feel, perceive, spec. to smell; = Pr., Sp., Pg. *sentir*, It. *sentire* :—L. *sentīre* to feel, perceive. The spelling *scent* (for this and the sb.) does not occur in our material until the 17th c. A revival of the etymological spelling *sent* was attempted by A. and J. C. Hare (*Guesses at Truth*, ed. 1838).]

1. *trans.* Of a hound or other animal: To find or track (game, prey, etc.) by the smell; also, *to scent out*. In later use said also, with wider application, of persons and animals: To become aware of the presence or approach of, or to recognize at a distance, by the sense of smell; also (*rarely*), to inhale the smell of, to smell at.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i. 7 b, Whan hares be ygete with the kynde of a conynge..the houndes lust nor sentith hem nought so wele. 1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 117 By that time he have gone xx or xxx paces, the slot is better, and the hounds shall sent him much better. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. v. 58 *Ghost*. But soft, me thinkes I sent the Morning Ayre; Briefe let me be. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 179 Let us goe cent the Caspyan ayre. 1721 R. Keith tr. *T. à Kempis' Soliloquy of Soul* x. 177, I myself have even scented from afar the celestial Spices. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 200 The refreshment which is felt on scenting the pungent vapour of carbonate of ammonia. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* ix. 307 Our oxen had scented the water at a distance. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 239 A bear and two cubs, that had..been scenting our footmarks of the day before. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* iv. 230 These animals [*sc.* sheep-dogs] scent the traveller from an incredible distance. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 295 Like vultures scenting their prey afar.

b. *fig.* To perceive as if by smell; to find out instinctively; to detect.

1553 *Respublica* 164 Nowe a wheale on suche noses.. That so quicklie canne sente where hidden golde dothe lye. *c* 1620 Fletcher & Mass. *Double Marriage* I. ii, *Fer.* Is Virolet in [the conspiracy]? *Ron.* The head of all, he onely scented me. 1658 Cleveland *Rustick Rampant* (1687) 416 Perhaps not senting the Design of the Clowns. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanatic. ism* ii. 26 The religious classes who..will scent a heresy in every such definition. 1870 A. R. Hope *Schoolboy Fr.* xiv. 182, I thought he would scent us out. 1897 L. J. Trotter *John Nicholson* xix. 227 Chamberlain, scenting possible mischief, made a forced march to Amritsar.

†**c.** In etymological sense: To discern, perceive. *Obs. rare.*

1586 Bright *Melanch.* xix. 115 Soules haue sense of thinges without organicall senses: and when they bee but fancies, yet that which minis-treth the object..is sented with the minde only. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1623) B 4, Hir horns..are the proper organum of the sense of feeling; by which, with the least touch, the Bee sodainely senteth any tangible object.

2. *intr.* Of a hound or other animal: †**a.** To perceive the smell *of* (the quarry). *Obs.* **b.** To hunt by the sense of smell; also, to 'smell about', sniff the air for a scent.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii. 11 And he shall kepe hym..always in þe myddell of the water for cause that the houndes shall not sent of hym. 1598 Marston *Pygmal.* iv. 751 But Grillus subtile-smelling swinish snout Must sent, and grunt, and needes will finde it out. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 279 So sented the grim Feature, and upturn'd His Nostril wide into the murky Air. 1730 Swift *Answ. Delany's Fable* 8 The hound would scent; the wolf would prowl.

fig. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 20 But at length they began to sent after the Egyptians gods.

3. To exhale an odour, to smell. [So F. *sentir*.] Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 2765 This gardeyn is..ful of may flouris, ..The wich been so redolent, & sentyn so a boute. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xliii. 63 The seede is small and black, and senting like Rosin. 1664 Hubert *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 66 A stone that smells only when it is blown on, and the harder one blowes, the stronger it sents. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 182 The Fruit when Green scents like Turpentine. 1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* I. 125 This perfumed Cerberus, for he scented of musk at the distance of a league, released us.

fig. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* iv. i, Season now your youth With one braue thing, and it shall keep the odour..and on your Tombe Sent like sweet oyles and Frankincense. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xvi. 321 Such is the fresh nature of some Embassages, if not spent presently, they sent ill. 1826 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Genteel Style in Writing*, They [*sc.* Sir William Temple's essays] scent of Nimeguen, and the Hague. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 584 The very air scents of knavery.

4. *trans.* [From the sb.] To impregnate with an odour; to perfume.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 636 With Smoak of burning Cedar scent thy Walls. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 398 An hundred altars rise, And breathing odours scent the balmy skies. 1792 Belknap *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 147 To decoy him, the hunters scent the ground with a drug. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vii, The hundred perfumes of the little flower-garden..scented the air around. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 762 The ointment may be scented with any essential oil.

Scent, obs. form of Saint.

Scented (se·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Scent *v.* and *sb.*]

†**1.** With prefixed advs.: Endowed with the power of tracking by sense of smell. *Obs.*

1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded., So Marot, Sanazarus, and..other..Poetes, whose foting this Author every where followeth; yet so as few, but they be wel sented, can trace him out. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. liii. 104 There were..Beagles which were very well sented to find out wild beasts.

2. Impregnated with perfume; perfumed.

Scented caper, tea: see Caper *sb.*[1] 4.

1740 C. Pitt *Æneid* IV. 328 Paris..In scented tresses and a mitre gay. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1149 The scented soap being put into the flames, speedily consolidates. 1879 Piesse *Perfumery* (ed. 4) 316 Scented shells. Venetian Shells..are..steeped into the scent...When dry these shells will serve for perfuming jewel-cases and work-boxes.

3. That has a scent or perfume; exhaling a scent.

1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 276 One of the subtlest and strongest sented Drugs. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 151 The scentless and the scented rose. 1849 M. Arnold *Obermann* xlii, The scented pines of Switzerland. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Scented Fern. *Nephrodium Oreopteris*, Desv.

Scenter (se·ntəɹ). [f. Scent *v.* + -er [1].] One who or that which scents, in the senses of the vb. Also *scenter out*.

1611 Cotgr., *Flaireur*, a senter, smeller, venter. 1838 Hare *Guesses* Ser. II. (1866) 307 The senters-out [*sic*] of allegories.

Scentful (se·ntfŭl), *a.* [f. Scent *sb.* + -ful.]

1. Full of or abounding in perfume; fragrant.

1611 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xv. 196 The scent-full Camomill. 1732–3 Savage *Volunteer Laureat* II. 34 Ye blossoms,..send your scentful tribute to the skies.

†**2.** Having keen scent or sense of smell. *Obs.*

1616 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 55 For whom (had she not so beene nourished)..The sentfull Osprey by the Rocke had fish'd.

Scenting (se·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Scent *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the verb.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Flairement*, smelling, senting. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 3 (1864) 166 In scenting, a pointer keeps his nose close to the ground. 1855 Piesse *Perfumery* 100 The perfumer uses musk principally in the scenting of soap. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 209 An unusually difficult tract of country.., where 'scenting' was slow.

†**b.** Sensation. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 22 Bees have all the five senses, though there do not appear all those outward Organs of senting, which some other Animals have.

Sce·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. Scent *v.* + -ing [2].]

1. That exhales an odour or perfume.

1577 Kendall *Flowers of Epigr.* 22 b, Strong sentyng hounds Leekes of Tarentine. 1595 P. T. G. *Blanchardyn* (1890) 216 All costly odors and sweet senting spices. 1772 T. Simpson *Vermin-Killer* 10 The scenting oils may be used as mentioned for rats.

2. Of or pertaining to hunting by scent. Of a hound: That hunts by scent. *Sporting.* Of a day, country: Characterized by the prevalence of a (good, bad, etc.) scent.

1577 Kendall *Flowers of Epigr.* 51 The sentyng hounds pursude the hastie Hare of foote. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. iv, When any thing in the least soured him, as a bad scenting day, or a distemper among his hounds. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 543/1 It will be well to select a good scenting covert..for the first morning.

[**Scentingly**: see Scantingly *a.* (quot. *a* 1661).]

Scentless (se·ntlĕs), *a.* [f. Scent *sb.* + -less.]

†**1.** Without the faculty of smell. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 1473 Their deaf, dull Idols, sent-lesse, sight-lesse, dumb.

2. Without odour or perfume.

a 1618 Sylvester *Tri. Faith* IV. xv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 18 By Faith three Hebrews. escape the raging Fire: (Their very garments sent-lesse and entire). 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 98 Each ingredient before mixture was scentless. 1813 T. Moore *Last Rose of Summer* 16 Where thy mates of the garden Lie scentless and dead. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 44 Flowers..scentless.

3. *Hunting.* Of ground: That does not carry scent.

1880 'Brooksby' *Hunting Countries* II. 218 Foxes occasionally travel on to these scentless heights from the Vale.

Scep, obs. form of Sheep, Skep, Skip.

Sceppe, Scepper, variants of Skep, Skepper.

Scepsis (ske·psis). [a. Gr. *σκέψις* inquiry, hesitation, doubt, f. *σκέπ-τεσθαι*: see Sceptic.] Sceptical attitude in philosophy.

1876 J. Martineau *Ess. & Addr.* (1891) IV. 94 Among their products were the system of Locke, the scepsis of Hume, the critical philosophy of Kant.

Sceptic, skeptic (ske·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *sceptique* adj. and sb., or its source late L. *scepticus* (*Scepticī* sb. pl., the Sceptics), lit. inquiring, reflective, assumed by the disciples of Pyrrho as their distinctive epithet; f. *σκεπ-* in *σκέπτεσθαι* to look out, consider, ablaut-var. of *σκοπ-* in *σκοπεῖν* to look, *σκοπός* watchman, mark to aim at, etc.: see Scope *sb.* Cf. Sp. *escéptico*, Pg. *sceptico*, It. *scettico*, G. *skeptiker* sb., *skeptisch* adj.

In Fr. the *sc* is pronounced (s) as in *sceptre*. In Eng. direct recourse to Greek produced the pronunciation with (sk). The spelling with *sk-*, for which cf. Skeleton, occurs in the earliest instance, and has been used occas. by later writers. It is adopted without comment or alternative in Johnson's Dictionary, but did not become general in England; in the U. S. it is the ordinary form.]

A. *adj.* = Sceptical *a.* Now *rare* exc. as the epithet of a school of philosophers (see B. 1).

c 1575 G. Buchanan *Let. to Randolph* Vernac. Writ. (S. T. S.) 57, I can not tak you for ane Stoik philosopher..or ane cairless [*margin* skeptik] hart that taks cuccaldris as thyng indifferent. 1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. i. 174 Fye Gallus, what, a Skeptick Pyrrhomist [*sic*]? 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 221 Calling..humble Ductility after further Reason, and Discovery, Sceptick Inconstancy. 1709 Shaftesb. *Moralists* I. ii. 27 Using a known Sceptick Privilege, and asserting strenuously the Cause I have hitherto oppos'd. 1839 *Morn. Herald* 14 Sept., The sceptic geologists of the British Association. 1865 W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* II. 3 Free from the sceptic distrustfulness..so common.

B. *sb.*

1. *Philos.* One who, like Pyrrho and his followers in Greek antiquity, doubts the possibility of real knowledge of any kind; one who holds that there are no adequate grounds for certainty as to the truth of any proposition whatever. Also, often applied in a historically less correct sense, to those who deny the competence of reason, or the existence of any justification for certitude, outside the limits of experience.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* i. (1592) 10 There was in deede a kinde of Philosophers called Scepticks..(that is to say Doubters) which did rather suspend their Iudgements concerning the Godhead then call it in question. 1608 Bp. Hall *Charact.* 151 Hee is a Scepticke, and dare hardly giue credit to his senses. *a* 1631 Donne *Paradoxes* (1652) 22 The Skeptike, which doubts all, was more contentious then either. 1633 Massinger *Guardian* III. vi, And I have eyes too... If I have no belief in their assurance, I must turn sceptick. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* Ep. Ded., Confidence in uncertainties is the greatest enemy to what is certain; and were I a Sceptick, I'de plead for Dogmatising. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 576, I am apt to think there never yet has really been such a monster in the world as a thorough sceptic. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 138 Howe'er ingenious on his darling theme A sceptic in philosophy may seem [etc.]. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 11 The old-fashioned nomenclature puts him down among sceptics. 1893 J. Owen (*title*) The Skeptics of the Italian Renaissance.

2. One who doubts the validity of what claims to be knowledge in some particular department of inquiry (e.g. metaphysics, theology, natural science, etc.); *popularly*, one who maintains a doubting attitude with reference to some particular question or statement. Also, one who is habitually inclined rather to doubt than to believe any assertion or apparent fact that comes before him; a person of sceptical temper.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 48 The Philosopher..calleth the head, the chest, and the belly, principall Organs, because the most irresolute Scepticke, cannot but acknowledge their action and diuerse composition. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* I. iii. (1662) 14 In the meantime I am a Sceptick, and know little in this whole doctrine of Spirits, and spiritual workings, further than Scripture clearly revealeth. 1657 *Treat. Conf. Sin* 342 If we still continue Scepticks in the settlement of Church and Doctrine. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. iii. § 3 The Dogmatist is in haste to believe something...The Sceptick will not take Pains to search Things to the Bottom, but when he sees Difficulties on both Sides resolves to believe neither of them. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Milton* 102 If every sceptick in Theology may teach his follies, there can be no religion. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 154 'Tis the first time that honour has been doubted, And were the last, from any other sceptic. 1848 Lytton *Harold* XI. i, But one smile of the sceptic or the world-man was seen on the paling lips of those present. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 2/2 Who says there is no romance in food? Let the sceptic turn to 'Lorna Doone'.

3. *spec.* One who doubts, without absolutely denying, the truth of the Christian religion or important parts of it; often *loosely*, an unbeliever in Christianity, an infidel.

1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. § 8 So an Atheist or a Sceptique may not conclude as well. 1674 T. Smith (*title*) Christian Religion's Appeal from the groundless prejudices of the Sceptick to the Bar of Common Reason. 1711 G. Hickes *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 154, I wish.. such men would..not give such advantage to deists and sceptics. 1781 Crabbe *Library* 261 There sceptics rest, a still-increasing throng. 1863 R. B. Girdlestone *Anat. Scepticism* 100 In listening to the arguments of a sceptic you are breathing a poisonous atmosphere.

4. Occas. used with reference to the etymological sense: A seeker after truth; an inquirer who has not yet arrived at definite convictions.

a 1618 Raleigh *Sceptick* (1651) 1 The Sceptick doth neither affirm, neither denie any Position: but doubteth of it, and opposeth his Reasons against that which is affirmed, or denied to justifie his not Consenting. 1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* 96 Which temerity..hath, we see, made some poor soul turn Scepticks and Seekers after true Religion. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. vi. 212 Several critics of antiquity considered Plato as essentially a sceptic—that is, a Searcher or Enquirer, not reaching any assured or proved result. 1870 M. D. Conway *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxi. 248 A Sceptic, then, is one who shades his eyes in order to look steadfastly at a thing.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sceptic-Christian, -friend*; *sceptic-like, -ridden* adjs.

1709 Shaftesb. *Moralists* I. iii. 38 But..bore with me when I treated all his Thoughts as visionary; and when *Sceptick-like I unravel'd all his Systems. 1711 — *Charac.* III. *Misc. Refl.* II. ii. 72 The best Christian in the World, who..depends only on History and Tradition for his Belief in these Particulars, is at best but a *Sceptick-Christian. *Ibid.* v. ii. 288 To deal the better with his *Sceptick-Friend, he falls

again to personating. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I. 267 He may..regale his atheist-ridden, or theist-ridden, or *sceptic-ridden..or devil-ridden mind.

Sceptical, skeptical (ske·ptikăl), *a.* [f. SCEPTIC + -AL.] **a.** Of persons: Inclined to or imbued with scepticism (in the various senses of that word); in modern use often, dubious or incredulous. **b.** Of doctrines, opinions, etc.: Characteristic of a sceptic; of the nature of scepticism.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. v. (1640) 176 Desiring rather to be sceptical1 then definitive in the causes of Gods judgements. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 15 May, My Lord and I walked together..talking together upon..religion, wherein he is, I perceive, wholly sceptical, saying, that indeed the Protestants as to the Church of Rome are wholly fanatiques. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 42 There is no Sort of Ground for being thus presumptuous, even upon the most sceptical Principles. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1821 VII. 82 There were at that time, it seems, in Calcutta a wicked sceptical set of people, who somehow or other believed, that human agency was concerned in this elective [? *read* electric] flash, which came so very opportunely. 1870 BALDW. BROWN *Eccl. Truth* 231 There is a sense in which every age is..bound to be sceptical. 1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* (1847) II. 465 The Catastrophist's dogmatism is undermined by the Uniformitarian's sceptical hypotheses. 1884 RYLE *Princ. Churchmen* (ed. 2) 435 Many a sceptical saying is nothing more than a borrowed article, picked up and retailed by him who says it, because it seems clever. 1885 PATER *Marius* I. 157 He continued the sceptical argument he had commenced.

Sceptically, skeptically (ske·ptikăli), *adv.* [f. SCEPTICAL + -LY 2.] In a sceptical manner; like a sceptic.

[1633: see SCEPTICLY *adv.*] 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* v. 84 Things being yet so far from being certainly known that I dare but Sceptically treat of them. 1709 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1711) III. *Misc. Refl.* II. ii. 74 He condescended still, on many occasions, to speak sceptically, and with some Hesitation and Reserve, as to the Certainty of these Divine Exhibitions. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* III. iii. III. 203 Even this [the atomic theory] has been sceptically accepted by our cautious school of philosophy. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 908 'Where did they get the banjo?' asked ..Jones, skeptically.

† Sce·pticalness, ske·pticalness. *Obs. rare.* [f. SCEPTICAL + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being sceptical.

1633 FULLER *Serm. Assurance* (1647) 4 Continuall wavering, or Scepticalness concerning our Calling and Election.

Scepticism, skepticism (ske·ptisiz'm). [ad. mod.L. *scepticismus*, f. late L. *sceptic-us*: see SCEPTIC and -ISM. Cf. F. *scepticisme*.]

1. *Philos.* The doctrine of the Sceptics; the opinion that real knowledge of any kind is unattainable.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Scepticism*, the Doctrine or opinion of the *Scepticks*. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5081 Hee he taketh occasion to examine Pyrrhonisme or Scepticisme, professed by a Sect of men that speak otherwise than they think. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 576 There is an air of positiveness in all scepticism, an unreserved confidence in the strength of those arguments that are alleged to overthrow all the knowledge of mankind. 1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* (1847) II. 655 There is by no means any ground of general skepticism with regard to truth involved in the doctrine of the necessary combination of two elements in all our knowledge. 1908 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Oct. 82 Consistent rationalism always in the end collapses into scepticism.

2. Sceptical attitude in relation to some particular branch of science; doubt or incredulity as to the truth of some assertion or supposed fact. Also, disposition to doubt or incredulity in general; mistrustfulness; sceptical temper.

1646 T. EDWARDS *Gangræna* I. 136 First bring in Scepticisme [*sic*] in Doctrine and loosenesse of life, and afterwards all Atheism. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* Ep. Ded., Scepticism is less reprehensible in enquiring years. 1776 GIBBON *Decline & F.* xv. (1782) I. 602 A state of scepticism and suspense may amuse a few inquisitive minds. 1822 *Retrosp. Rev.* V. 103 He was a little tainted with the scepticism of that Irish prelate who qualified his admiration of Gulliver's Travels by hinting, that there were some things in them of which he had his doubts. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xlviii, Endymion had often listened, half with fondness and half with skepticism, to Waldeshare dilating..on the character and qualities of Imogene.

3. Doubt or unbelief with regard to the Christian religion. Cf. SCEPTIC B. 3.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 227 The general prevalence of infidelity and scepticism has been, with some degree of justice, attributed to enthusiasm in religion. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1876) 322 Scepticism may be assumed as an excuse for immorality. 1884 RYLE *Princ. Churchmen* (ed. 2) 433 A vague kind of scepticism or agnosticism is one of the commonest spiritual diseases in this generation.

† Scepti·city. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. SCEPTIC + -ITY.] The quality of being sceptical.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Ep. Ded. 5 Whether my Scepticity, even in such Notions..be not evidence strong enough.

Scepticize (ske·ptisaiz), *v.* [f. SCEPTIC + -IZE.]

† 1. *trans.* With *away*: To remove (a certainty) by casting doubt upon its proofs. *Obs.*

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. Introd. 2 The more subtle [unbelievers] are ready to Scepticize away those grounds.

2. *intr.* To play the sceptic; to take up the position of a philosophical doubter.

1698 H. B. *Free but Modest Cens.* 6 He hath a great mind to Scepticize, and to maintain Paradoxes. 1709 SHAFTESB. *Moralists* II. i. 44 You can afford to scepticize where no one else will so much as hesitate. 1840 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 178 You used to scepticize till we both ran away. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 25 Nov. 44/1 Mr. Owen is best described as scepticising *pour encourager les autres*.

† Sce·pticly, *adv. Obs.* = SCEPTICALLY.

1633 JAMES in *Hearne's Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 9, I, who skepticklye scarce dare..speake.

Sceptire, obs. form of SCEPTRE *sb.*

† Sce·ptism. *Obs. rare.* [Badly formed on SCEPT(IC) + -ISM.] = SCEPTICISM.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Stone to Altar* 96 Without subscribing to a Protagorean Sceptism, That which is true in one place, may be false in another.

Sceptral (se·ptrăl), *a.* [f. SCEPTRE *sb.* + -AL.] Pertaining to a sceptre; serving as a sceptre.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 447 Zeus grasps the sceptral lightnings of the air. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xxxviii, The Carrier..bore with a bent arm and set muscle the sceptral whip of the family. 1884 SWINBURNE *Midsummer Holiday* 12 Sceptral stems bore stars whose reign endures, not flowers that fall.

Sceptre (se·ptəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 ceptre, 4 ceptire, 5 ceptur(e, ceptyr, 5–6 ceptour, 6 cepter; 4 septir, 4–6 septor, septre, septur(e, 4–7 septer, 5 seipter, septere, 5–6 septour(e, 6 septar; 4 sceptir(e, sceptree, 5 sceptoure, 5–6 scepture, 6 sceptar, 6–9 scepter, 4– sceptre. [ME. *ceptre, septre, sceptre*, a. OF. *ceptre, sceptre* (mod.F. *sceptre*) = Sp. *cetro*, Pg. *sceptro*, It. *scettro, scetro*, ad. L. *sceptrum, sceptrum*, a. Gr. *σκῆπτρον* staff, sceptre, f. root of *σκήπτεσθαι* to prop oneself, lean on something.]

1. An ornamental rod or wand (often of gold and jewelled) borne in the hand as a symbol of regal or imperial authority.

In England the royal assent to a bill passed by Parliament is signified by the king's touching it with his sceptre.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7863 Þai sett a ceptre in his hand, þat man clepes kyngs wand. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 511 Sceptire is þe kyngis wand, þat bitakyns his pouste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 3564 And she that bar the septe ful of floures Shal bere a distaf hire costes for to quyte. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 502 Þe kyng was sett in his sale with septer in hand. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xiii[i]. (1494) D ij b, Swerde, sceptre [1554 scepter, 1558 seipter] crowne and state Imperiall. *c* 1485 in *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 10 A septre with the dowe, and a rodd of gold for the King, and with a septre of iuere also with a dove and an other rodd of gold also, for the Quene. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 151 Duke Engystus in honour excellent, With septre and crowne fyrst reygned royally. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 124 She appeared to them shakynge a septer in her hande. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 190 His Scepter shewes the force of temporall power, The attribute to awe and Maiestie. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 38 Who's that that beares the Scepter? Marquesse Dorset. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2461/3 This Act being touched with the Scepter, the President..Adjourned the Parliament to the 17th of this instant June. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 353 The figure of a sceptre inclosed within a wreath of crowns and sceptres interwoven. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. vii, I swear by sceptre and by sword, as belted knight and Britain's lord. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vi. 105 So sit I, like the King upon his throne: I hold the sceptre, here, —and lack the crown alone. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 147 The eagle with spread wings upon his ivory sceptre.

b. *Her.* A representation of this.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. i. (1611) 191 The Field is Iupiter, a Scepter Roiall in Pale. 1831 H. THOMPSON *Heraldry* in *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 614/2 It is not usual, but Heraldic and allowable, to marshal behind the Arms of the Sovereign the different Sceptres to which he is entitled. 1909 FOX-DAVIES *Compl. Guide to Heraldry* 298 The other chief emblem of sovereignty—the Sceptre—is occasionally met with, as in the Whitgreave crest of augmentation.

c. In figurative context.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 3. ¶ 9 When her examination had convinced her[*sc.* Criticism], that the laws of just writing had been observed, she touched it with the amaranthine end of the sceptre, and consigned it over to immortality. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 176 Though they [*sc.* Tyranny and Falsehood] wield With blood-red hand the sceptre of the world.

¶ **d.** Used to render Gr. *σκῆπτρον* staff.

1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xi. 21 By fayth Iacob when he was a deyinge, blessed both the sonnes of Ioseph, and worshipped on the toppe of his Ceptre.

2. *fig.* Taken as the power or authority symbolized by a sceptre; hence, royal or imperial dignity, sovereignty, supremacy.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlix. 10 The septre fro Juda shal not be takun awey. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy.* 119 Of Septur and soile he sesit his brothir, And hym crownede as kyng in þat kithe riche. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlv. 6 Thy seate (o God) endureth for euer: the cepter of thy kyngdome is a right cepter. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 303 b, She (in whose mind Vertue gouerned with the scepter of Knowledge). *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 3 Your Majesties self noe less, commanding, at your first entrie to your Roial scepter, to reform the grammar, and to teach Aristotle in his aun tongue. 1781 LOGAN in *Sc. Paraphr.* XVIII. iv, His sceptre shall protect the just. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvi. IV. 504 The Persian conqueror governed his new subjects with an iron sceptre. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 269 Could I not shatter the Briarean sceptre Which in this hundred-handed senate rules. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 90 Before the myrtle crown, and the stainless sceptre, of womanhood. 1902 FULLER-MAITLAND *Oxf. Hist. Music* IV. Introd. 4 The student of history watches the sceptre of musical supremacy passing, as it were, from England to the Netherlands.

3. A popular name of the sceptred gold unite first coined in 1604; also, † the name suggested for a silver coin in 1695.

1695 LOWNDES *Rep. Ess. Amend. Silver Coins* 62 One Piece which may be called the Sceptre or the Silver-Unite. 1736 FOLKES *Gold Coins* 6, 2 Ja. I. Sovereigns or Units, vulgarly called Sceptres. 1763 SNELLING *Gold Coin* 22 The Unitie or Unite..is also frequently called a scepter, from the scepter in the king's hand, in distinction to those..called Laurels, from the laureated head. 1870 HENFREY *Eng. Coins* I. 56.

† 4. A constellation in the southern hemisphere.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Scepter, Sceptrum*, in astronomy, one of the six new constellations of the southern hemisphere, consisting of 17 stars. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 476 There are many other constellations formed by different individuals; but these are not now generally admitted. Such are..the Sceptre of Brandenburgh [etc.]. 1850 in OGILVIE.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sceptre-bearer*, † *-holder*, † *-staff*, † *-wand*; *sceptre-bearing* adj.; † sceptre broad-piece, -piece, † -unite = sense 3; sceptre-flower (see quot. 1866); † sceptre-rule (see quot.); † sceptre-state, a king.

1598 FLORIO, *Scettrigero*, a ruler, a *scepter-bearer, a sergeant at armes. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 69 The other *scepter-bearing States..obeyd The peoples Rector. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. viii. 88 Restore them; or no reverence shall withstand Of thy crown'd head, or scepter-bearing hand. 1761 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3739/4 A striped Silk Spring-Purse with *Scepter Broad Pieces of Gold and others, Guineas, Pistols, &c. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Sceptre-flower. *Sceptranthus. a* 1633 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 81 A Scepter..is so proper to a King, as he is called a *Scepter-holder. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value Money* 86, 1 Crown or *Scepter piece o 6 3. 1736 FOLKES *Gold Coins* (1745) 12 A unit of his [Jas. I] 2d year, called a scepter piece. 1611 FLORIO, *Scettro*,..a Kingdome or *Scepter-rule. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 124 Till thy hand Fail from the *sceptre-staff. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 83 The other *scepter-states Rose and obayde the Generall. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxxii. 464 After the coining of the units—coins of similar value—these pieces were sometimes called *sceptre units. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 189 The *scepter wand suld nocht be away tane fra the princis of Jowry.

Sceptre (se·ptəɹ), *v.* [f. SCEPTRE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a sceptre.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 When he was.. crowned with thornes, Septred with a rede in derysyon and scorne. 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T., Christ bef. Pilate* 263 Thy head smitten, thy hand sceptred with a reed. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 156 Jesus.. Crown'd with sharp Thorns, and sceptre'd with a Reed. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 223 Most like a mighty king was he, And crowned and sceptered royally.

2. To touch (with a sceptre) as a sign of royal assent or ratification. (Cf. SCEPTRE *sb.* 1, quot. 1689.)

1851 MISS STRICKLAND *Queens of Eng.* I. Introd. 18 William III..arrogated exclusively to himself the privilege of sceptering or rejecting bills.

Hence **Sce·ptring** *vbl. sb.*

1821 *Examiner* 449/1 The real meaning of scepterings and anointings.

Sceptred (se·ptəɹd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 ceptured, 7– sceptered. [f. SCEPTRE *v.* + -ED 1.] Bearing a sceptre; invested with regal authority. *Sceptred unite* = SCEPTRE *sb.* 3.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vi. 25 Thys ancyent kyng dyd set hym dovn amyd The cepturyt men, as first and principall. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 193 But mercy is aboue this sceptred sway, It is enthroned in the hearts of kings. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 98 Som time let Gorgeous Tragedy In Scepter'd Pall com sweeping by. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 43 And next him Moloc, Scepter'd King Stood up. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 20 Perching on the scept'red hand Of Jove. 1806 LANDOR *Rose Aylmer*, Ah, what avails the sceptred race? 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xli, For sceptred cynics earth were far too wide a den. 1817 RUDING *Ann. Coinage* II. 221 Scotland, where the Scepter'd Unit..still continued to be coined as before. 1894 HOYD CARPENTER *The Son of Man* ii. 36 We see beneath the sceptred symbols of earthly power an unexpected feebleness.

Sce·ptredom. [f. SCEPTRE *sb.* + -DOM.]

† 1. Period of sceptred rule; reign (of a king).

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 9 In a faire text hand texting vnto vs how in the Secpterdome of Edward the Confessor, the sands first began to grow into sight at a low water.

2. Sovereign authority.

1878 BOARDMAN *Creative Week* 251 (Cent.) The Sabbath comes down to us..imperial with all the sceptredom of the Creator's example.

Sce·ptreless, *a.* [f. SCEPTRE *sb.* + -LESS.] **a.** Obeying no sceptre. **b.** Wielding no sceptre.

1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 194 The man remains Sceptreless, free, uncircumscribed. 1838 TAIT *Athen. Captive* I. i, Sceptreless, uncrown'd, Unheeded.

† Sceptri·ferous, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. SCEPTRE *sb.* + -IFEROUS.] Bearing a sceptre.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

† Sce·ptrous. *nonce-wd.* [f. SCEPTRE *sb.* + -OUS.] Of the nature of a sceptre.

1822 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 270 The sceptrous wand of fairy Oberon, the lily.

† Sce·ptry, *a.* [f. SCEPTRE *sb.* + -Y.] Sceptred.

1819 KEATS *Otho* I. i. 107 E'en for his highness Ludolph's sceptry hand, I would not Albert suffer any wrong.

Scepture, Sceer, obs. ff. SCEPTRE, SHEAR.

Scere, Sceerge, obs. ff. SCARE *v.*, SEARCH *v.*

† Scerne, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Aphetic for DISCERN *v.*, after It. *scernere*.] *trans.* with *obj. clause.* To perceive, discover.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 22 But, as he nigher drew, he easily Might scerne that it was not his sweetest sweet.

Sceselle, obs. form of CHISEL.

Scevity, var. SCÆVITY. **Scew,** obs. f. SKEW.

Sch. This sequence of letters corresponds in present or past English spelling to the various sounds or combinations of sounds ʃ, tʃ, sk, s, stʃ.

In ME. it was one of several modes of expressing the sound (ʃ), represented in OE. by *sc*, and in mod.E. normally by *sh*. With this value it continued to be used in Sc. down to the beginning of the 17th c. In ME. *sch* was sometimes miswritten for *ch*, pronounced (tʃ). In this Dictionary the words occurring in early texts spelt with initial *sch* which are not entered with this spelling will ordinarily be found under *sh* or *ch*.

In modern spelling *sch* has the value (ʃ) only in a few alien words from German (e. g. *schnapps*), in *schist* (of Gr. origin, influenced in pronunciation by German) and its derivatives, and in the abnormal (British) pronunciation of *schedule*. Formerly *sch* was often used for (ʃ), after German and French example, in transliterations of Oriental words, as in *schekinah*, *schah*, *haschisch*; but in these *sh* is now almost universally used instead.

In mod.E. (sk) is the normal pronunciation of *sch* in words of classical derivation, where it represents L. *sch*, Gr. σχ. (The only exceptions are *schist* etc. and *schedule*, mentioned above, and *schism* etc. for which see below.) *Sch* is also pronounced (sk) in Italian words, e. g. *scherzo*. In Du. words the native pronunciation of *sch* is (sχ) initially and (s) finally; but in the few Du. words with initial *sch* that are used in English without change of spelling the English custom is to substitute (sk).

In ME. texts initial *sch* sometimes occurs where the alliteration or the etymology shows that it is to be pronounced (sk). This probably arose from the fact that many Teut. words existed in two dialectal forms, one from OE. with (ʃ), and the other from ON. with (sk), and as both forms were used by the West Midland and Northern alliterative poets, they were often confused by the scribes. The existence of etymological spellings like *schole* for *scole* (SCHOOL *sb.*[1]), which occur sporadically from the 13th c., may have had some effect in suggesting the use of *sch* as a symbol for (sk).

The only words in which *sch* now represents (s) are *schism* and its derivatives, the pronunciation of the ME. form *cisme* (from OF. *cisme*) having survived although the spelling has been altered in accordance with the ultimate etymology. A similar explanation applies to the now obsolete pronunciation of *schedule* as (se·diul).

The pronunciation of *sch* as (stʃ) occurs only medially in words like *escheat, eschew, discharge*, where the *s* and the *ch* belong to different syllables.

Scha, schach, obs. forms of SHAH.

† Scha·don. *Obs.* Also 8 **skaddon.** [a. Gr. σχάδων (Aristotle).] The larva of a bee.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1623) I 3, The weather keeping them [*sc.* Bees] in, they can do nothing but breed and hatch their schadons. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 71 That no schadon..can break through into a cell on the other side. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 93 The skaddons or young bees that are in the combs.

Schagh, obs. f. SHAW. **Schako:** see SHAKO. **Schalde,** obs. f. SCALD. **Schallemele, schalme, -muse,** etc.: see SHAWM. **Schamatize:** see SHAMMATIZE *v.* **Schamel,** obs. f. SHAMBLE.

‖ **Schanse** (skans), *sb. S. Afr.* Also **schanze, schantze.** [Du. *schans* (Cape Du. *skans*) = G. *schanze*. Cf. SCONCE.] A heap or breastwork of stones used as a protection against rifle fire.

1880 *Times* 18 Oct. 4/3 Some of these paths are..barred by lines of schanzes, or stone barricades. 1896 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 Jan. 4/1 Wherever there was a decent lot of rocks and schantzes..to hide behind. 1899 G. H. RUSSELL *Under the Sjambok* ii. 25 The ruined kraals and schanses were the abodes of innumerable serpents. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 5/5 The first line of schanzes, or stone breastworks,..were promptly occupied by the Boer sharpshooters.

Hence **Schanze** *v. trans.*, to fortify or protect with a schanse or schanses. *rare.*

1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 888 The English had schanzed the long ridge for a long distance.

Schape, Schapfold, obs. ff. CHAPE *sb.*, SCAPE, SCAFFOLD. **Schapps:** see SHAPS. **Scharabot,** var. SCARBOT. **Schat(e,** obs. ff. SKATE. **Schathill, Schathles:** see SCATHEL, SCATHLESS. **Schauld, schaule,** var. ff. SHALD. **Schaundle, Schauntillun:** see SCANDAL, SCANTILLON. **Schawage, Schawbert, Schawd:** see SCAVAGE, SCABBARD, SHALD. **Schawnter, Schayle, -lle,** obs. ff. CHANTRY, SKAIL. **Scheam,** obs. f. SCHEME. **Scheo(h:** see SHEIKH. **Scheoina:** see SHEKINAH. **Scheoon,** obs. f. CHICKEN. **Schedare, Schedaw,** obs. ff. SHEATHER, SHADOW.

† Schede. *Obs.* Also 7 **skead**(e. Cf. SCEDE. [ad. L. *scheda* (whence med. Gr. σχέδη), also *sceda* or *scida*.] A written paper.

1566 in C. Plummer *Elizab. Oxford* (O. H. S.) 200 There were divers schedes of verses in Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, set upon the doore. 1609 HEYWOOD *Troia Brit.* VII. Argt., Iasons rich Fleece, and proud Troy once more racst By Hercules, in our next skeades are placst. *Ibid.* XII. iii, And all thy skeads Achilles Fame display.

Schede, obs. form of SHEATH.

† Sche·diasm. *Obs.* Also in Gr. form **schedíasma.** [a. Gr. σχεδίασμα, f. σχεδιάζειν: see next.] An extemporized work, a jotting.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Schediasm*, a sudden invention, or a work extempore. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 83 The best Collections of Historical Schediasma's and Memoirs that ever were publish'd. 1787 S. PARR *Let.* Aug., Wks. (1828) VII. 403, I beg of you to print the Schediasm, for it is extremely useful.

† Schedia·stic, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *σχεδιαστικός (implied in -τικῶς *adv.*), f. σχεδιάζειν to do a thing off-hand.] Off-hand, superficial.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X. viii. Wks. 1654 IX. 44 Such schediastic surveyors of the book of grace.

Schedulate (ʃe·diulət), *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. mod.L. **scheduldt-us*, f. *schedula*: see next and -ATE².] Specified in a schedule; scheduled.

1811 W. SCOTT in *Dodson's Rep.* (1815) I. 39 Mr. Hansen has, by his act in paying the wages schedulate, waved all objection to the informality of the proceedings.

Schedule (ʃe·diul, ʃe·dəl; *U. S.* ske·diul), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **cedule, sedule,** 5–6 **cedull, sedull,** 6–7 **cedul, scedull, scedule, shedule,** 6 **schedul**(l, (**chedull, seadule,** 7 **shedulle**), 6– **schedule.** Also 7 in Latin form **scedula.** [ME. *cedule, sedule*, a. OF. *cedule* (mod.F. *cédule*), ad. late L. *scedula* (in med. and mod.Latin also written *schedula*), dim. of L. *sceda* (med.L. also *scheda*): see SCEDE, SCHEDE *sbs.* The word has passed from Latin into most of the Rom. and Teut. langs.: Pr. *cedula, cedola*, Sp. *cédula*, Pg. *cedula*, It. *cedola*; MHG. *zedele, zetele* (mod.G. *zettel*), MLG. *sedele*, MDu. *cedule, cedele* (Du. *cedel, ceel*), Sw. *sedel*, Da. *seddel*, Icel. *sebill.*

In the 16th c., both in Fr. and Eng., the spellings *scedule* and *schedule*, imitating the contemporary forms of the Latin word, were used by a few writers. In Fr. this fashion was transient, but in Eng. *schedule* has been the regular spelling from the middle of the 17th c. The original pronunciation (se·diul) continued in use long after the change in spelling; it is given in 1791 by Walker without alternative; in his second ed. (1797) he says that it is 'too firmly fixed by custom to be altered', though on theoretical grounds he would prefer either (ske·diul), favoured by Kenrick, Perry, and Buchanan, or—'if we follow the French'—(ʃe·diul). The latter he does not seem to have known either in actual use or as recommended by any orthoepist. Smart, however, in 1836 gives (ʃe·diul) in the body of his Dictionary without alternative, although in his introduction he says that as the word is of Gr. origin the normal pronunciation would be with (sk). Several later Dicts. recognize (se·diul) as permissible, but it is doubtful whether this was really justified by usage. In England the universal pronunciation at present seems to be with (ʃ); in the U.S., the authority of Webster has secured general currency for (sk).]

†1. A slip or scroll of parchment or paper containing writing; a ticket, label, placard; a short note. *Obs.*

1397 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 378/2 [He] hathe..confessyd.. alle the matiere and poyntz iwrete in this grete roule annexid to this sedule. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 58 He prayed hym write his confession in a scrow, and at he wold giff it vnto þe bisshopp...And þe preste offerd þis cedull vnto þis bisshopp. *c* 1465 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 14 Scribled in hast with mine owne hand..the 21 of June, which day your dayly Bedewoman..desired that by this rude sedule, she may humblie be recommended to your..mastership. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 216 Compleyn, Sanctis thus, as your sedull tellis; Compleyn to hewyn. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 114/2 He had in hys honde a cedule wherein was wreton the oryson of our lord. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1811) 548 The cedule or byll of renouncement, sygnyd with Kynge Rychardes hande. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxii. 408 Writynges and seadules to be set vp on the pales,..sayeng thus [etc.]. *a* 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M iiij, Cedules to hange aboute the peoples necke, to heale the feuer quartayne. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 36 Als sone as scho the Chedull had out red, Vnder hir feit incontinent it tred. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIV. iv. 300 A Schedull or Scroll, containing the names. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 225 About the pigeon's necke they had fastned a little schedule wherein was written [etc.]. 16.. BEAUMONT & FL. *Tri. Love* ii. Four Plays (1647) 33/2 The States advise, that Letters missive be straight dispatcht..And Schedules too divulg'd on every post, to enquire the lost Duke forth. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 8 Fixed a copious Scedule ore his head, Where all his mischiefes are inregistred. 1615 T. BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.* L 2 b, Lawes written by Mohammed, as they say, in schedules & litle scroles. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr., Relig. Brit.* 56 As Pope Urban sent his Bull to Eve, so he sent her a Schedule, or booke of the office or service for that day. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 107 Phylacteries..being schedules, or scrouls of parchment..wherein the Decalogue, and..four other sections of the Law were written.

2. †**a.** Originally (as specific use of sense 1), a separate paper or slip of parchment accompanying or appended to a document, and containing explanatory or supplementary matter; in 16–17th c. sometimes used for a codicil to a will. *Obs.* **b.** Hence (without material reference) an appendix to an Act of Parliament or a legal instrument, containing (often in tabular form) a statement of details that could not conveniently be placed in the body of the document. **c.** In wider sense, any tabular or classified statement, esp. one arranged under headings prescribed by official authority, as, e. g. an insolvent's statement of assets and liabilities, a return of particulars liable to income or other tax, and the like. Also occas. a blank form to be filled up by the insertion of particulars under the several headings.

With reference to the British Income Tax, 'Schedule A,' 'Schedule B,' etc., are the official names for the forms of return applicable severally to the various classes into which sources of taxable income are divided.

c 1420 HEN. V, in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 72 We sende yow closed wiyin yis lettre a Cedule contenyng ye names of certein maistres for owr grete shippes. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 346/2 Aftre the fourme and effect of the Cedule annexed to this Bille. 1478 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 80 The same cedule is annexid to myn testament. 1516 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 349 The cedule of the yerely rentes. 1532–3 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 This Acte of Brewers and Coupers whereunto this Cedule is annexed. 1560 Q. ELIZ in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 265 We will that you shall from time to time address several Schedules containing the names of all such hable Scholers. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 263, I will giue out diuers scedules of my beautie. It shalbe Inuentoried and euery particle and vtensile labell'd to my will. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Clerk of the extreates*, He also maketh ceduls of such summes extreated, as are to be discharged. 1625 *Maldon* (Essex) *Documents* (Bundle 201. no. 2), The trained men within the sayd parish (whose names are specified in a Scedula heerevnto annexed). 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. vi, Your father..Left it in writing in a Schedule here, To be annexed to his Will; that you.. should take [etc.]. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 179 Whether there should not be published yearly schedules of our trade. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 277 Certain acts on the part of the insolvent are necessary, as the delivery of a petition and schedule, constituting it a voluntary alienation, as distinguished from a bankruptcy. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 612 Of which territories, etc. a detailed list is given in the accompanying schedule. 1824 *Saunders' K. B. Rep.* I. 308 a, *note*, When an inferior court, in obedience to the writ of certiorari, returns an indictment to the K. B. it is annexed to the caption, then called a schedule, and the caption concludes with stating, that 'it is presented in manner and form as appears in and by a certain indictment annexed to this schedule'. 1832 J. MACINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Commons* 4 July, Wks. 1846 III. 538 It does not only itself exhibit the principle of the schedules of this Bill, but [etc.]. 1838 BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Schedule of poinding*, When a poinding is completed, the messenger or officer who executes it, leaves a schedule for the debtor, of the particulars of the effects taken. 1852 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. iii. (ed. 2) 288 The head of settlements in the stamp-duty schedule. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* iv, The Chancellor of the Exchequer..jumped at the notion; for he saw in it the one and only plan for abolishing Schedule D. 1873 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 4/5 Both schedules show a rapid increase in the number of persons assessed. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguinity* 13 He took for the basis of his schedule of questions the Roman method of denoting relationships. 1887 *Live Stock Jrnl.* 1 July 21/3 The schedule of the annual [agricultural] show..to be held at Ormskirk on July 20th. has been received.

transf. and *fig.* *c* 1630 DONNE *Serm.* ix. (1640) 95 Then the Accuser will be ready to interline the schedules of thy debts, thy sins, and insert false debts. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Great Exemp.* I. 118 He gave particular schedules of duty to several states of persons. 1653 — *Serm. for Yr.* ii. 27 The Devill shall accuse the Brethren..and shall tell..the long schedule of omissions of duty. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 4 Hedin..desired permission to be inserted in the Schedule of my Triumphs. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 17 Having given this Schedule of undeniable Priviledges they enjoy.

3. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Schedule*, in the State of Rhode Island, the printed 'Acts and Resolves' of the General Assembly.

4. A time-table. Chiefly *U. S.* (but cf. SCHEDULE *v.*). Also *transf.*

1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 47 Halting was not in John of Lugio's schedule for that afternoon. 1883 C. D. WARNER *Roundabout Journey* 2 We travel fast and we reach places at the time named on the schedule. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 270/1 A steamer to-day leaves her wharf at the moment of time set forth in her schedule. 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXVI. 606/2 A regular train schedule was established between Caloocan and Manila.

attrib. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* i. 6 There was no probability of trains running on schedule time for several days.

†**5.** Used to render Sp. *cédula* and It. *cedola*: **a.** A royal writ or permit; **b.** A bond or promissory note. *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gus. d'Alf.* II. 357 The Captaine ..gaue me leaue to goe at libertie vp and downe the Gally, till his Majesties Royall Scedula should be sent for my absolute discharge. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. II. xiv. 125, I have procur'd a Royal Cedule..by which Cedule I have power to arrest his very person. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 278/2 He presented the Pope with..a Cedule of 7000 Ducats, as a Tribute. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* 290/1 Heavy penalties contained in the..royal cedules issued on like occasions in times past.

Schedule (ʃe·diul, *U. S.* ske·diul), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To enter in a schedule or list. In railway use: To enter (a train) in the time-table (cf. SCHEDULE *sb.* 4).

1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* § 7. 303 The mind is not incessantly watched; its most flimsy experiences are not officially scheduled. 1869 *Daily News* 31 Aug., He was told that he would be scheduled as a briber. 1883 *Act 46 & 47 Vict.* c. 52 § 122 (10) Any creditor of the debtor..shall be entitled to be scheduled as a creditor of the debtor for the amount of his proof. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* ii. 31 To have one's career in a manner cut short by being scheduled with the infirm, is really too bad. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 376/2 The liabilities he had scheduled amounted to nearly £2500. 1897 *Daily*

News 13 Sept. 7/6 Trains which are scheduled to run have to get through some time.

2. To affix as a schedule (*to* an Act of Parliament).

1885 J. Pearson in *Law Times' Rep.* LIII. 385/1 A certain number of these are scheduled to the Act. 1908 *Act 8 Edw. VII*, c. 20 § 3 (4) The letter addressed by senate of the University to the corporation..which is scheduled in an appendix to this Act.

Hence **Sche·duled** *ppl. a.*, **Sche·duling** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 2/1 Antrim was not in the scheduled district. 1888 *Ibid.* 5 Nov. 5/2 Students .must make up their minds for which particular competition they shall enter, and..must..waste no time by straying from the scheduled path. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Feb. 108/1 The Scheduling of Canadian cattle..may prove..a blessing in disguise.

Schedulize (ʃe·diuləiz), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. Schedule *sb.* + -ize.] *intr.* To make schedules.

1832 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 407 We shall either have it in our power to cancel the Whig schedules *in toto*—or be convinced..that, schedulize to the end of the chapter, the national heart is Tory.

Scheele, obs. form of Sheal *v.*

Scheelite (ʃē·ləit). *Min.* [f. the name of K. W. *Scheele*, the discoverer of tungstic acid + -ite.] Tungstate of calcium, found in brilliant crystals of various colours.

1837 Dana *Min.* 208. 1878 H. P. Gurney *Crystallogr.* 79.

Scheelitine (ʃē·litin). *Min.* Also **scheeletine.** [f. Scheelite from its resemblance to that mineral + -ine.] An obsolete synonym of stolzite.

1843 Chapman *Pract. Min.* 41 Scheelitine. 1849 Nicol *Man. Min.* 386. 1854 Dana *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) 349 Scheeletine.

Scheererite (ʃē·rərəit). *Min.* [Named after von *Scheerer*, its discoverer: see -ite.] A solid hydrocarbon, found in pearly, tabular crystals.

1836 T. Thomson *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 59 Scheererite... Observed in the year 1822. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 429/1.

Scheete, obs. f. Shoot, Skate. **Schefe,** obs. f. Sheaf, Sheave. **Scheff**: see Chief *a.*

Schefferite (ʃe·fərəit). *Min.* [Named 1862 after H. T. *Scheffer*, a Swedish chemist: see -ite.] A manganese pyroxene, of yellowish or reddish-brown colour. 1868 in Dana *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 215.

Schei(o)k: see Sheikh. **Scheild,** obs. f. Shield. **Schein,** obs. Sc. f. Sheen *a.* **Scheind,** obs. f. Shend *v.* **Scheip,** obs. f. Sheep, Ship. **Scheir,** obs. f. Sheer *a.* **Schek, Scheke, Schekinah, Schekkar**: see Sheikh, Shake, Shekinah, Shaker. **Scheker, Schekyn,** obs. ff. Chequer *sb.*¹, Chicken.

† **Schelchene.** *Obs. rare.* Also 3 -ine. [OE. **scielcen, scylcen* :—OTeut. **skalkinjā*, fem. of **skalko-z* (OE. *scealc*) servant.] A female servant.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (ed. Thorpe) II. 162 Þæt heora mod wurde ontend to ġalnysse, þurh ðæra scylcena plezan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 12 Al nis bute ase a schelchine to seruien þe leafdi to riwlen ðe heorte. *Ibid.* 390. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 279 in *O. E. Misc.* 45 Þer com o schelchene gon þat wes myd kayphas.

Scheld, Scheldbrede: see Shield, -board. **Scheldroun, -dtrome**: see Sheltron. **Scheldur,** etc.: see Shoulder. **Schele**: see Shell, Sheal. **Schellam, -um**: see Skellum.

‖ **Schelling** (ske·liŋ, in Du. sχe·liŋ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **shylyng, 7 skilling, schilling, 7, 8 skelling.** [Du.: see Shilling. Cf. Schilling, Skilling.] A silver coin formerly current in the Low Countries, of the value of 6 stivers or from 5*d.* to 7½*d.* sterling.

1535 Jove *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 22 In al I had for my labour but xiiij shylyngis flemesshe. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2829/3 After which time such Skellings are only to pass for five Stivers and a half each. 1693 Dryden *Persius* VI. (1697) 485 And prize a hundred Zeno's just as much As a clipt Sixpence, or a Schilling Dutch. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 6 The Cash-keeper paid us..three Dutch Skillings every day while we stayed on shoar. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Schelling*, a Coin in Holland and Flanders, containing 12 Groots or 6 Stivers and equal to 6*d.* of our English Money. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) 1252 At the Cape ..it was discovered that a number of counterfeit schellings ..had been circulated. 1785 G. Forster tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* (1786) I. 68 Eighteen China oranges I had bought in Paarl for one skelling Dutch.

Schelling: see Schilling.

Schelly: see Skelly.

‖ **Schelm** (ʃelm). *arch.* Also 6–7 **shelm(e.** [Ger.; for forms repr. the equivalent Du. *schelm* (sχe·ləm), see Skellum.] A rascal. (A term of abuse or contempt, attributed to German speakers.)

1584 ? Sidney *Disc. Def. Earl Leicester* Misc. Wks. (1829) 272 An evil tongued shelm, as the Germans especially call such people. 1603–5 J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 23 The Landgrave called him Shelm, Pultroon, Traitor [etc.]. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* II. ii. 62 Thou art a schelm. *Ibid.* II. iii. 109 Call you me shelme? 1823 Scott *Q. Durward* ii, The rascally schelm shot my bird with an arrow. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 202 Some rascally schelm..stabbed my horse.

Hence † **Sche·lmish** *a.* [G. *schelmisch*], rascally.

a 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* III. i. 173, I highly do mistrust this schelmish bowr.

Scheltopusik: see Sheltopusik.

Schema (ski·mă). Pl. **schemata** (ski·mătă). [a. Gr. *σχῆμα*, form, figure: see Scheme *sb.*]

1. *Philos.* In Kant: Any one of certain forms or rules of the 'productive imagination' through which the understanding is able to apply its 'categories' to the manifold of sense-perception in the process of realizing knowledge or experience.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 176 To the subsumtion of an object under a category, a schema, 'time', is indispensable, and, apart from all sensation, this schema itself does not subsist. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. x. 408 The schema in itself is nothing but a product of imagination. 1880 Adamson *Kant* in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 852 The specific forms of productive imagination are called *schemata.*

2. A diagrammatic representation.

1890 Gould *New Med. Dict., Schema*, figure or design made by the abstraction of certain exceptions or peculiarities, in order to show the general law or type.

Schematic (skimæ·tik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *schēmaticus*, f. *schēmat-* Schema, Scheme *sb.* Late Gr. had *σχηματικός* in the sense 'false, pretended', from *σχῆμα* in the sense 'appearance' (see Scheme *sb.* 8 c). Cf. G. *schematisch.*]

1. Pertaining to a scheme or schema; of the nature of, or resembling, a diagrammatic representation; † corresponding (to something else) according to a scheme.

1701 Beverley *Grand Apocal. Question* 6, I shall, by applying each portion of Time to its proper Schematick Prophecy, Justify this Plan of Time. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* II. ii. 110 He must confine himself to a..schematic mensuration of the changes. 1882 W. P. Mears (*title*) Schematic Anatomy; or, Diagrams, tables and notes treating of the association and systematic arrangement of structural details of human anatomy. 1890 Gould *New Med. Dict., Schematic*, pertaining to or of the nature of a schema. *S. eye*, one showing the proportions of a normal or typical eye. 1902 W. James *Var. Relig. Exper.* 209 It seems to me a true account—so far as conceptions so schematic can claim truth at all.

2. Pertaining to logical 'figure'.

1838 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxii. (1866) I. 446 That a hypothetical reasoning was exposed to the schematic modifications of the categorical.

3. Suggested or modified by a preconceived system.

1894 R. V. French *Lex Mosaica* 174 What is said of him is made up merely of the schematic devices of the redactor.

4. *Fine Art.* Following a conventional type.

1868 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* III. 45 Their art symbolised these in grand schematic forms. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 2/1 The drawing of the features and of the hands (which is less schematic than is customary with Van Dyck).

† **Schema·tical,** *a. Obs.* [Formed as prec.: see -ical.]

1. Pertaining to rhetorical figures.

1679 J. Goodman *Penitent Pardoned* I. i. (1713) 6 Touching the ancient use of this schematical and figurative way of expression.

2. Pertaining to or founded on a scheme or methodical arrangement.

1701 Beverley *Grand Apocal. Question* Pref. a 2 b, I may shew; That there is strength in Schematical Arguments from, and according to the Laws of a Mystic Prophecy.

3. ? Statistical. *rare*⁻¹.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 462 The new genealogical, schematical, Imperial and political manual mentions by name the present provincial-commendator thereof.

Schematically (skimæ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly ².] **a.** By means of a tabular arrangement. **b.** In a definite pattern; according to a symmetrical plan.

1881 *Amer. Naturalist* July 514 Which can be represented schematically. 1892 Symonds *Michel Angelo* (1899) I. iv. 170 These [figures] are schematically arranged in three planes.

Schematism (skī·mătiz'm). [ad. mod.L. *schēmatismus*, a. Gr. *σχηματισμ-ός* the assumption of a certain form or appearance, f. *σχηματίζειν*: see Schematize *v.* Cf. G. *schematismus.*]

† **1.** The use of a 'scheme' or rhetorical figure.

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 446 By tongues, we may understand *omne prodigiosum*, euen all miracles, the *genus* by the *species*, no vnusuall schematisme.

2. Mode of arrangement of parts or particles; inner structure. Now *rare.*

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VII. xiv. 336 Not any Bustles or Counter-blasts of various Aspects of the Heavenly bodies, that do and undo according to the diversities and contrarieties of their Schematisms and Configurations. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 8 Some haply might here recommend to us a more accurate Microscopical examen, to interpret their most secret Schematismes, which were an over nicety for these great Plantations. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 109 The pores or interstitia, which may, perhaps, be even in the texture or Schematism of that part of the Wood. 1686 J. Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. 39 Planetary Aspects are no vain Terms of a Bawbling Art, but are Mysterious Schematisms of a secret Force. 1846 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* III. iii. 42 The latent schematism [Bacon's *latens schematismus*] is that invisible structure of bodies on which so many of their properties depend. 1860 Dora Greenwell *Patience of Hope* 24 The structure, the schematism of our faith.

3. A schematic arrangement; a set form for classification or exposition. Also, the schematic method of presentation, or excessive addiction to this.

1701 Beverley *Grand Apocal. Question* 21, I shall therefore compare Three Schematisms of Prophecy, and one Great Apostolic Scripture to Clear this. 1828 Pusey *Hist. Enq.* I. 47 Homiletic consists only in a philosophical schematism, how a sermon is logically to be arranged. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 3 There are pages and pages of this sort of thing, chock-full of schematism and mathematical symbols. 1902 Denney *Death of Christ* 211 One could not go to the New Testament with a more misleading schematism in his mind. 1905 Sanday *Crit. Fourth Gospel* 131 Here we have a 'schematism', a stereotyped formula, which shows poverty of invention.

4. *Philos.* 'Schematizing' action (of the intellect). In Kant: The application of the categories, by means of schemata (see Schema 1), to the data of sense-perception.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 176/1 (art. *Kant*). 1865 Grote *Plato* II. xxiv. 259 Indispensable to the exigencies and consistent schematism of the theorising intelligence.

Schematist (skī·mătist). [f. Gr. *σχηματ-*, *σχῆμα* Scheme *sb.* + -ist.]

1. The framer of a 'scheme' or system of doctrine.

1693 Chauncy *Rej. to Williams* 13 You are sure I am against all the Confessions of Faith that are orthodox (but indeed you say, which we call orthodox) that we, I suppose, are, you and your Schematists. 1906 *Expositor* Aug. 163 The Christian schematists adjusted to the theogony of the Neoplatonists the Scriptural doctrine of God.

† **2.** One who propounds a scheme, a projector.

1710–11 Swift *Exam.* No. 31 P 4 He fill'd the Antichambers with a Crew of his Dependants and Creatures, such as Projectors, Schematists, Occasional Converts to a Party. 1711 — *Let. to Abp. King* 26 Aug., The treasurer ..makes little use of those thousand projectors and schematists, who are daily plying him with their visions. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 4 Astrology.. allegorizes the discontented Schematists of all States and Churches; such as Jacobites, Non-Jurors,..&c. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 64 Some of our Schematists might be able to project a Form of Law &c. which, abstractedly considered, may appear as useful as that, which we enjoy. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 294 As much if not more in favour with their chief manager as a schematist than as an actor.

Schematize (skī·mătəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *σχηματίζειν*, f. *σχηματ-*, *σχῆμα* Scheme *sb.*¹ Cf. G. *schematisiren.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To assume new forms or shapes. *Obs.*

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* Pref., I have observ'd thy Nature-scoffing Art Wherewith th'ast Schematiz'd in every part.

2. *trans.* To formulate in regular order; to reduce to a scheme or formula.

1878 E. Jenkins *Haverholme* 84 If the Benjingo ideas were to be schematised you see that they might lead to prodigious consequences. 1886 Mayor *Eng. Metre* vii. 117 The refrain..(thus schematized ⏑–⏑–⏑–⏑–⏑–).

3. To give conventional form to.

1908 A. Lang *Orig. Religion* 4 The tendency of representative art to 'schematise' its designs into what seem mere geometrical patterns.

4. *Kantian Philos.* To apply the categories, by means of schemata, to the data of sense-perception.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 176 The notion of substance is said to be schematised, when it is not conceived of absolutely as a self-subsisting thing, but as one which persists in time. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. x. 407 To ask how the categories are schematised, is simply to ask how they are applied to the form of inner sense, that through it they may be applied to the matter of all sense.

Hence **Sche·matized** *ppl. a.*; **Sche·matizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1828 De Quincey in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 900 To say, therefore, that a man is a great thinker..is but another expression for saying that he has a schematizing..understanding. 1893 W. G. Collingwood *Ruskin* I. 96 The details of schematised Aristotelianism. 1903 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Mar. 603 The charge of schematising may be brought with more justice against M. Loisy himself.

Schematologetically, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *σχῆμα* Scheme *sb.*¹ 1.] By means of figured language.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Schematologetically adorning the proposed theam with the most especial and chief flowers of the garden of rhetorick.

Sche·matomancy. *rare.* [f. Gr. *σχηματ(ο)-*, *σχῆμα* form + -manoy.] A form of divination, by which the personal history of a man is inferred from his form and appearance.

1826–7 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVIII. 175 [Modes of divination among the Arabs.] Schematomancy (*kiyáfah*).

Scheme (skīm), *sb.*¹ Forms: 7 **skeme, sceme,** ? **sceame,** 7–8 **scheam,** 6– **scheme.** [a. med.L. *schēma*, a. Gr. *σχῆμα* form, figure, f. root *σχ-*:—pre-Hellenic *zgh-*, zero-grade of Indogermanic **segh-*, whence Gr. *ἔχ-ειν* to have, hold, be in such or such a condition. Cf. F. *schéma, schème*, It., Pg. *schema*, G. *schema.* The earlier uses in Eng. show direct influence from Gr.; the usual med.L. rendering of *σχῆμα* being *figura*, the Eng. *scheme* was in the 16–17th c. a synonym of Figure *sb.* in several technical senses.]

† **1.** *Rhet.* Any of the recognized modes of deviating from the ordinary use and arrangement of words for the sake of effectiveness or beauty of expression: = Figure *sb.* 21. *Obs.*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 94, I might tary a longe time in declaryng the nature of diuerse Schemes, whiche are woordes or sentencies altered..contrarie to the vulgare custome of our speache. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 304 By a scheme of speach they are made to be casters on of the perfume. 1684 Tillotson *Serm.* (1714) III. xlix. 586 In the Text, by a very elegant Scheme of Speech he does, as it

were, once more set them at liberty; and, as if they had never engaged themselves to God by Covenant before, he leaves them to their free choice.

†2. A diagram showing the relative positions, either real or apparent, of the heavenly bodies.

1638 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (ed. 5) 257 [They] are all so confident, that they have made skemes and tables of their motions. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 107 Amongst his Observations and Schemes of this Comet. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 23 What do you intend by those small Stars round Jupiter and Saturn, in the Scheme? 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 341 They borrowed all the schemes under which the stars are comprehended, from the Egyptians. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* I. 419 The volume is decorated with schemes of spheres and the signs of the Zodiac.

†b. *esp.* in *Astrology*, a diagram representing the position of the planets at the hour of a person's birth, a horoscope; = Figure *sb.* 14. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* IV. iv, My most honor'd ladie, (For so I am now to stile you, hauing found By this my scheme, you are to vnder-goe An honorable fortune, very shortly). 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* title, The first [Book] containing the use of an Ephemeris, the erecting of a Scheam of Heaven. 1708 Swift *Predict.* Wks. 1751 IV. 188 Upon reviewing my Schemes, I quickly found the cause of that Error. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1851) I. 472/2 A Chaldean scheme was found in his bosom as he lay. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* iv.

†3. In wider sense: A diagram; a figure drawn to illustrate a mathematical proposition, or to elucidate descriptions of natural phenomena, machinery, etc.; a map or plan of a town; an architect's designs for a building; and the like. *Obs.*

1649 J. Ellistone tr. *Behmen's Epist.* vi. § 81 (1886) 100 Like as my writings do sufficiently and largely show, and here only is represented briefly in a figure or scheme. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Procem 9 The shape of the Glass, you will find express'd in the first Figure of the annexed Scheme. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 28 The Author hath..drawn all the Schemes of these 60 microscopical objects with his own hand. 1674 Ray *Coll. Words, Wire-Working* 134 The Description whereof would be tedious and difficult to understand without a Scheme and therefore I shall omit it. 1682 *Weekly Mem.* 214 In the next place he gives us a scheme of the city of Lepanto. 1695 Alingham *Geom. Epit.* 117 The delineating of any Geometrick Scheme or Figure. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 60 Unless the Schemes be very large, it will be very difficult to take the Dimensions nicely. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Scheme*, is the representation of any Geometrical or Astronomical Figure or Problem, by Lines sensibly to the Eye; and these are otherwise called Diagrams. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 89 He used a great variety of mathematical schemes, maps, and other useful devices to embellish his works. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxxii, 'This,' said he, 'is a scheme of the citadel, as I call it, which may hold out long enough'.

†b. *fig.*

1646 Crashaw *Sospetto d'Herode* xlvi, What ever Schemes of Blood, fantastick-frames Of Death Mezentius, or Geryon drew. *a* 1701 Sedley *Tyrant of Crete* v. i, Look upon my misfortunes, and you shall find A perfect scheme of all your saddest evils. 1717 De Foe *Ch. Scot.* (1844) 6, I shall give it [the Particulars] at large in the Scheme I purpose to draw of the State of these Judicatories.

4. An analytical or tabular statement. a. A conspectus, exposition in outline; an epitome exhibiting the structure of a book, passage, argument, etc.; also, an outline draft of a projected literary work.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 68 [Mr. Pym said] that he had only laid that scheme [*sc.* the enumeration of grievances] before them, that they might see how much work they had to satisfy their country. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 16 Having given you a plain scheme of the Law. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. vi. 9 So perfect is the method of the Lord's Prayer, that I had thought to have Anatomized it and set it before thee in a Scheme. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 2, I intend this but for a Scheme of a larger Design. 1878 Dale *Lect. Preach.* iii. 75 You may occasionally find it necessary to make a 'scheme' of an argument in order to grasp it. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 394 The student who reads it [*sc.* the First Epistle of St. John] in the light of some well considered scheme will gain more advantage from it than others, even if details of his scheme be untenable.

b. A table, a methodical list; a prearranged system of classification. †In *University slang*: see quot. 1780.

Perh. *obs.* exc. as reintroduced from German; cf. G. *schema* blank form to be filled up.

a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ii. 132, I shall prefix a short Chronological Scheme of Times. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 218 He desired me to give him a scheme of heads fit to be spoken to, and of the order in which they should be laid. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* L. 278 He provides what is here called a scheme, which contains a collection of all the questions, which will probably be asked him in each science. 1868 Bain *Mental & Moral Sci., Ethics* II. 546 In Chapter ix. is given his [Hobbes'] Scheme of Sciences. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 188 The difference or the kinship between any two conceptions *M* and *N* should be exactly indicated by their position in the universal scheme. 1895 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/4 In the majority of the programmes the chief orchestral work will be Tschaikowsky's 'Symphonie Pathétique'.. while the rest of the schemes will be devoted to Wagner.

c. *Pros.* A tabular analysis of the admissible varieties of structure in a particular kind of verse or stanza; the structure of a verse or a stanza as represented by such an analysis.

1838 T. Mitchell *Clouds of Aristoph.* 120 The following scheme of the metre in which this Address is written..is given by the learned editor of Hephæstion.

5. a. A plan, design; a programme of action; the designed scope and method of an undertaking or a literary work, etc. Phrases, *to* †*cast, lay a scheme.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. § 254 To lay the scheme [*MS.* sceme] how the next year should be spent. 1704 Addison *Campaign* 64 Our god-like leader, ere the stream he past, The mighty scheme of all his labours cast. 1718 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 59 That first framed the Scheme and then Laid the Solid foundation of this flourishing Colony. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 5, I also reminded them of the scheme of the voyage. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. x, That is the whole scheme and intention of all marriage-articles. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* cxxxix. iii. 3 Thine Eye with tender Care survey'd The Growth of every Part, 'Till the whole Scheme thy Thoughts had laid Was copy'd by thy Art. 1754 Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 22 The one laid the scheme, and the other took the Town. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Introd. (end), It is the nature of our particular scheme, and the single point of view in which we consider it, which ought to put a stop to our researches. 1775 — *Corr.* (1844) II. 53 This is no time for taking public business in their course and order, and only as a part in the scheme of life, which comes and goes at its proper periods. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xlvii, It forms no part of our scheme to tell what became of the remainder. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* x. 162 For us they are things of the past, they find no place in our scheme of life. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. ii. ii. 179 The scheme of teaching for the higher class of men was essentially good.

b. Hence, A plan of action devised in order to attain some end; a purpose together with a system of measures contrived for its accomplishment; a project, enterprise. Often with unfavourable notion, a self-seeking or an underhand project, a plot (cf. Scheme *v.*, Scheming *ppl. a.*), or a visionary or foolish project. Phrase, *to lay a scheme.*

This is now the most prominent use, and in some degree colours the other senses so far as they survive.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 90. 249 This was the Scheme which the Heads of the Parliament-Party pursued. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (1858) 333 The scheme hit so exactly with my temper. 1746 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 51 It is no new thing for Arbitrary Princes to contrive and promote Schemes for the subversion of a Government. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 73 ¶ 4 Plans of elegance and schemes of pleasure. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* III. Wks. I. 243 But this deep-laid scheme was in a moment disconcerted. 1775 A. Burnaby *Trav.* 23 Some few, indeed, have been rather more enterprising, and have endeavoured to improve their estates by raising indigo, and other schemes. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. ii. I. 384 The idea of the possibility of multiplying paper money to almost any extent, was the real foundation of what is called the Mississippi scheme. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansfield Park* viii, Her opposition to Edmund now, arose more from partiality for her own scheme, because it was her own, than from anything else. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxxii, Men come and go, lay schemes, and alter them, in my house, without deigning to consult me! 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* iii. 36 Dan proposed a grand scheme to his father-in-law. 1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 84 Preamble, The Charity Commissioners..have provisionally approved and certified (among other Schemes for the Application and Management of Charities) a Scheme for the College of God's Gift in Dulwich. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xxiii, He never thought of any scheme for removing his enemy. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 353 The end of this vast scheme of spoliation. 1888 J. Inglis *Tent Life* 306 The great irrigation schemes of the North-West Provinces. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 At the Congress of Ryswick..Louis placed his own dynastic schemes above the interests of the nation.

c. In generalized sense: 'Scheming', contrivance, design. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 4 A coincidence which shows, by its very obliquity, that scheme was not employed in its formation.

d. An escapade of a humorous character, a 'spree'. Now only *dial.*

1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 33 All the provisions bespoke by some rakish fellow-commoner in the next room, who had been on a scheme to Newmarket. 1762 Foote *Orators* I. (1780) 6 Will and I are here upon a scheme from Oxford. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 26 Woodstock, farewell! and Wallingford adieu! Where many a Scheme reliev'd the lingering Day. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., [Camb.], I never used to have such schemes when I was young.

Comb. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 44 No scheme-enamour'd Youth.

6. †a. A hypothetical construction, a theory. *Obs.* b. A body of related doctrines, a speculative system.

a. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* I. i. 58 Many Arminians write as if the order of Intention and of Execution were the same, and so begin at the other end, and give us a Scheme just contrary to the first sort. 1682 Creech *Lucretius* V. (1683) 162 And this the later Babylonian Sect Doth hold, and the Chaldean Schemes reject. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 69 ¶ 4 Eboracensis has read all the Schemes which Writers have formed of Government and Order. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. iii. § 3 Thro' the Influence which our own Schemes or Hypotheses have upon the Mind, we sometimes become so sharp-sighted as to find these Schemes in those Places of Scripture where the holy Writers never thought of them.

b. 1685 Temple *Ess. Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 291 Des-Cartes was the next that would be thought to excel the Ancients, by a new Scheme or Body of Philosophy. 1754 Sherlock *Discourses* (1759) I. i. 12 Complete Schemes of Natural Religion drawn from Principles and Axioms of Reason. 1858 Sears *Athan.* III. viii. 324 His comprehensive scheme of theology.

7. A complex unity in which the component elements co-operate and interact according to a definite plan; a system of correlated things, institutions, arrangements, etc.; also, the manner in which such a system is organized.

1736 Butler *Anal.* I. vii. 121 (*chapter-heading*), Of the Government of God, considered as a Scheme or Constitution, imperfectly comprehended. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 39 Evil..is a necessary part of the whole scheme.

1791 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 278 He then asked me whether I had seen that scheme of absurdity, the French constitution, and what I thought of it. 1820 Shelley *Sensit. Pl.* II. 4 There was a Power in this sweet place, An Eve in this Eden; a ruling Grace Which to the flowers, did they waken or dream, Was as God is to the starry scheme. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dau.* I. i, To this disadvantage (the only one, perhaps, of the scheme of society to which it belongs) may be attributed many of those ill-assorted matches made by ladies of quality. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 69 In the present scheme of things, man is so closely linked with his fellow man,..that in a thousand instances the moral exchange is both required and made. 1840 S. Wilberforce *Sp. Missions* (1874) 89 But it must be that a little while longer, and this nation, aye, and all the great scheme of nations, of which it is part, will have passed utterly away, and be no more. 1859 FitzGerald tr. *Omar* lxxiii, Ah Love! could thou and I with Fate conspire To grasp this sorry Scheme of Things entire, Would not we shatter it to bits! 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 41 From thine apprehended scheme of things deduce Praise or blame of its contriver. 1888 Henley *Bk. Verses* 121 Pulpit and platform overflowing, Ready the scheme of things to revise.

b. Painting. *Scheme of colour*: the system of selection and arrangement of colours characteristic of a particular painter or school, or adopted in a particular picture. Also *transf.*

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 745/1 We wish that this artist would abandon the chocolate-like scheme of colour in which he has indulged for the last few years. 1905 P. White *Patient Man* vii. 67 Mrs. Dacre was proud of the 'scheme' of the dining-room, although she admitted it was a little trying to the complexion by daylight.

†8. In certain senses of Gr. σχῆμα. a. = Figure *sb.* 10. b. Stateliness, pomp. c. Form, aspect, appearance. *Obs.*

a. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 311 Every picture consisting of many figures must needs have some historicall part in it, seeing it is but a dull and unprofitable thing when many schemes are heaped up together without either sense or learning.

b. 1647 H. More *Poems* Pref., So high confidence might become the heat and scheme of Poetry much better than sober Philosophy.

c. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 125 The Nation and race of men were.., under the scheme of..specious plain-dealing, most perfidious. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* vii. 21 It is likely the imposing Priests would pretend either of these to the people (though not in that odious scheme) as persuasions of the presence of the Dæmons themselves in these consecrated Places and Images. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 84 For they had the scheme of truth not the substance. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* IV. § 14 (1756) 99 Be not under any brutal metempsychosis while thou livest, and walkest about erectly under the scheme of man. 1743 N. Appleton *Serm.* 13 Contending for the same Thing ultimately, but in a different Scheme.

†9. *Ancient Music.* (See quot. 1753. Cf. 4 c.)

1721 A. Malcolm *Treat. Mus.* 534 The mutual Distances of these *Meses potestate* are expressed in the Scheme by (:) which signifies a Tone, (.) a Semitone or Limma. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Supp.*, *Scheme*..in the antient music, is used for the varieties arising from the different positions of the tones and semitones in a consonance. 1811 T. Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3).

Scheme (skīm), *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Forms: 8 scheam, skeen, 9 skene, 8– scheme. [Of obscure origin.

Some etymologists have conjectured that *scheme-arch* is an adaptation of a hypothetical It. *arco scemo*, 'imperfect arch'; but this seems very unlikely.]

The arc of larger radius in the middle of a three-centre arch or elliptical arch; chiefly *attrib.*, in **scheme-arch**, an arch of this kind (but by various writers defined as an arch of the form of a circular segment less than a semicircle).

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 273 Let the length given be AB,..describe the *Hanse* AG;..then..describe a part of the *Ellipsis* BH, which is called the *Hanse*: The other part to be described from G to H, is called the *Scheam.* 1725 W. Halfpenny *Sound Building* 2 To describe a Scheme-Arch. 1772 Hutton *Bridges* 78 A scheme or skeen arch is a segment less than the semicircle. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 251/2 Scheme or Skene, or Imperfect Arch, less than semicircle.

b. quasi-*adj.* Constructed with a 'scheme'.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 8 Of Circular Arches, there are 3 Kinds; Semicircular, Scheme, or Skeen, and Arches of the 3d. and 4th. Point. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1721) I. 71 The Ceilings are either made semi-circular, or scheme [orig. *a schifo*], that is, so flat as to have in height only one third of the breadth of the Room.

Scheme (skīm), *v.* [f. Scheme *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To devise as a scheme; to lay schemes for; to effect by contrivance or intrigue.

1767 Lewis *Statius' Thebaid* II. 320 For useless lay the now-neglected Chain; Threats fail'd, and Punishments were schem'd in vain. 1832 Scott *Ct. Robt.* xxxiii, Offences which were wilfully and maliciously schemed. 1868 F. E. Paget *Lucretia* 180, I resolved to adopt both plans, and if possible, scheme a mode of escape. 1893 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* I. 3 That modern travel..which has schemed out its great scheme of the Euphrates Valley railroad.

b. *intr.* To lay schemes; to use ingenuity, resort to contrivance; to devise plans, esp. underhand or with sinister motive.

1842 Browning *Count Gismond* ii, And doubtlessly ere he could draw All points to one, he must have schemed. 1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Sev. Gables* x. (1852) 117 You may scheme for me as much as you please; but I'm not going to give up this one scheme of my own. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. iv. X. 27 It is not true that Friedrich had schemed to send Henri round by Petersburg. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xix, Half-a-dozen plans suggested themselves to his crafty brain as he sat brooding and scheming.

2. *trans.* To reduce to a scheme or formula. Also, to *scheme out*: to plan methodically. *rare.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 19 The King's having the Opinion or Endeavour of..any Body..in Scheming out the rough Draft..of the Treatise..can't be any Argument that the King was not the Author of it. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* xii. (1864) 400 It may scheme out a system or hypothesis. 1865 — *Vicar. Sacr.* I. ii. (1866) 21 Every such attempt to scheme the work of Christ, and put Him in the terms of the understanding.

3. *intr.* To go on the spree. Also *trans.* to play truant from (school). *? dial.* Cf. SCHEME *sb.*[1] 5 d.

1738 MRS. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1809) I. 32 We all came croaking down to breakfast the next morning, and said we had caught no cold, as one always says when one has been scheming. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 510/1 He would be leathering me for scheming school.

† **Schemed,** *a. Obs.* [f. SCHEME *sb.*[2] + -ED [2].] Constructed with a SCHEME (*sb.*[2]).

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1721) I. 80 The Arches are schem'd [orig. *sono a schiffo*].

Schemeless (skī·mlės), *a.* [f. SCHEME *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Destitute of plan; lacking a plot.

1877 BROWNING *Agamemnon* 218 Since I'm schemeless [Gr. *δυσμηχανῶ*] How to raise up again by words—a dead man! 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 11/1 He began to turn to account an old inherited habit of sending himself to sleep by making up fanciful, schemeless stories.

Schemer (skī·mə(r). [f. SCHEME *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who devises or enters into schemes.

1724 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* Feb. (1893) I. 477 They call themselves Schemers; and meet ..three times a week, to consult on gallant schemes. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* I. iv. (1822) I. 29, I therefore immediately became a Schemer. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* xxii, I was born a schemer. 1875 LONGF. *Masque Pandora* III, Tempt no more the noble schemer.

2. One who plots, or lays plans in an underhand manner.

1849 MARRYAT *Valerie* vii, Lady M—— is a schemer, always plotting. 1884 *Chr. Commonw.* 14 Feb. 416/2 England has always been too much the prey of fanatics and schemers in matters of this kind.

3. (Cf. SCHEME *v.* 3.) One who plans methods for evading duties; a shirker.

1843 GAVIN *Feigned or Factitious Dis.* 32 The—regiment ..were all schemers and malingerers.

4. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Schemer*, one who has charge of the hold of a North Sea ship.

Schemer, obs. form of SHIMMER.

Schemery (skī·məri). *rare.* [f. SCHEME *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] Scheming practices.

1822 *Examiner* 273/1 The long-expected Ministerial Schemery for the Relief..of the People. 1828 *Ibid.* 184/2 The hollow schemery of Prince Metternich.

Scheming (skī·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCHEME *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. SCHEME; planning, contrivance.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 163 Blunting the keenness of his spiritual sense With narrow schemings and unworthy cares. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 246 It needed a deal of scheming ..to make them fit our high room. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ii. 32 Essex..drifted into discontent,..into questionable schemings for the future of a reign that must shortly end.

Scheming (skī·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SCHEME *v.* + -ING [2].] That schemes; contriving, plotting.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. i, An artful, scheming, almost heartless man. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 514 This class is..recruited ..from voluble, scheming men and zealous charlatans.

Schemist (skī·mist). [f. SCHEME *sb.*[1] + -IST.]

† **1.** A framer of 'schemes' or horoscopes; an astrologer. *Obs.*

1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* I. (1652) B 1 b, Another Schemist Found, that a squint-ey'd boy should prove a notable Pickpurse.

† **2.** One who is concerned with intrigues; a plotter. *Obs.*

1724 BP. DOWNES in Nicolson *Epist. Corr.* 581 The schemists have laid out Armagh for the Archbishop of Dublin. 1825 G. MCCANN *Right Private Judgem.* 266 Manes was an arrogant philosopher and a great schemist.

3. One who forms a scheme; a projector.

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 42 Her Undertaking is more likely to do Honour to our Country, than that of any other Schemist now in being. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 112 Are not these schemists well apprised, that the colonists..import more from Great Britain, ten times more than they send in return to us? 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 246 A number of Schemists have urged from time to time, that..there ought to be an interest-bearing currency.

Schene, obs. form of CHAIN, SCENE.

Schenick, Schep, obs. ff. SCENIC, CHEAP.

‖ **Schepen** (skē·pən, in Du. sχē·pən). Forms: 5–6 **skepyn,** 6 **skepon,** 7 **skepen,** 8 **schepin,** 9 **schepen.** [Du. *schepen* = OS. *scepino*, OFris. *sceppena*, OHG. *sceffin, scaffin, sceffino* (MHG. *schepfe, scheffe*, mod.G. *schöffe*) :—OTeut. types **skapino-z*, **skapinon-*. Cf. ECHEVIN, SCABINE, SKEVEIN.] A Dutch alderman or petty magistrate.

c 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 43 Somme of the skepyns Ryde with [the condemned] There as they be put to death. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1341/1 The amptman, boroughmaisters, and skepons of Antwerpe came to the said palace of S. Michaell the next thursdaie. 1681 H. NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 77 For Form sake [they] defer something to him as the Approbation of their Skepen and other Magistrates, and some other Matters. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherlands* I. 222 The city magistrates consist of two ..burgomasters, and seven schepins or aldermen. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. ii. (1820) 163 This potent body consisted of a schout or bailiff,..five burgermeesters..and five schepens.

Scher, obs. form of SIR.

Scherald, var. SHIRREL *Sc. Obs.*

† **Scherand.** *Sc. Obs.* [Origin unknown: ? a form of the name of the French river *Gironde*.] The designation of a kind of wine.

1536 *Elgin Rec.* (New Spald. Club, 1903) I. 30 The pynt of fine Scherand or Amzeik vyne xd. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 299 The tun of Scherand wyne..and the pynt of Scherand wyne.

Scherat, -att, -et(t: see CHARIOT, SHIRREL.

Schere, obs. f. CHEER, SIR. **Scherk,** obs. f. SARK.

‖ **Scherm** (skerm). *South Africa.* Also **skarm, skerm, schirm.** [Du., = G. *schirm* screen, protection.] A screen or barrier constructed of brushwood or the like, to serve as a protection for troops, as an ambuscade from which to shoot game, or to prevent cattle from straying.

1861 C. J. ANDERSSON *Okavango* xxv. 262 A few bushes having been cut down, and a sort of skarm constructed, we both ensconced ourselves at night-fall therein. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *Solomon's Mines* iv, We went to work to build a scherm. 1905 *Outlook* 29 July 124/1 With a terrific crash a mob of cattle burst from their scherm of thorns.

Scherv-, scherw-, obs. Sc. spelling of SERV-.

‖ **Scherzando** (skertsa·ndo), *adv. Mus.* [It., gerund of *scherzare* to sport, play, f. *scherzo*: see next.] Playfully, sportively; used to indicate that a movement or passage is to be rendered in a lively manner. Also *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*), and *elliptically* as *sb.*, a 'scherzando' movement. So (*rarely*) **Scherzandi·ssimo** (It. superlative).

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Scherzando*, or *Scherzo*, in a sportive, playful manner. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Scherzando, Scherzandissimo...* (1) Playful, lively, jokingly, merry. (2) A movement of a lively and droll character. 1881 FULLER-MAITLAND in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 245/2 The phrasing of a *scherzando* passage is of paramount importance.

‖ **Scherzo** (skе·rtso). *Mus.* [It., *lit.* sport, jest; of Teut. origin: cf. MHG., mod.G. *scherz* sport.] A movement of a lively character, occupying the second or third place in a symphony or sonata.

1862 E. PAUER in *Programme* 8 Mar., Scherzo, a piece of jocular and cheerful character. 1891 PROUT *Counterpoint* (ed. 2) 69 It is comparatively seldom that a long passage of double counterpoint is to be found in a scherzo.

fig. 1907 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 421 Shall we dwell..on the scherzo in the suite, that..comic exposure of the fantastic enigma called the 'Mirror of Justices'?

Schese, var. *chese*, obs. f. CHOOSE *v.*

Scheselle, obs form of CHESIL [1], CHISEL *sb.*[1]

‖ **Sche·sis.** *Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *σχέσις* relation, state, condition (in medical writers = sense 2 below), root *σχ-* :—pre-Hellenic **sgh-*, weak grade of **segh-*, whence Gr. *ἔχειν* to have, hold, etc.: see SCHEME *v.*]

1. The manner in which a thing is related to something else; relation.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 723 The Idea of God or an absolutely Perfect Being including in it. a necessary schesis or relation to existence, it follows..that He doth exist. 1678 NORRIS *Mycell.* (1699) 160 If that mind which has existing in itself from all Eternity, all the simple Essences of things, and consequently, all their possible Scheses or Habitudes, should ever change, there would arise a new Schesis in this Mind that was not before.

2 *Phys.* A temporary habit or state of the body. Cf. SCHETIC *a.*; the explanation in quot. 1706 is erroneous.

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict., Schesis* is the Disposition of the Body. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Schesis*, the Habit or Constitution of the body; accordingly as it is fleshy or lean, hard or soft, thick or slender.

Schesse, obs. f. CHESS *sb.*[1] **Schet,** obs. f. SHEET, SHOOT *v.*, SHUT, SKEET *adv.* **Schetare,** obs. f. SHOOTER. **Schete,** obs. f. SHEATH, SHEET, SHOOT, SKEET *adv.* **Schetel,** obs. f. SHUTTLE. **Scheten,** obs. f. SHOOT, SHUT. **Scheter,** obs. f. SHOOTER. **Scheth(e, -are, -ere,** obs. ff. SHEATH, SHEATHER.

† **Sche·tic,** *a. Path. Obs.* [a. mod.L. *schеticus* (in *schetica febris*), ad. Gr. *σχετικός* (taken in the etymologically admissible sense 'related to a *σχέσις* SCHESIS 2, or temporary condition of the body'; the classical senses are 'holding firm, holding back, retentive'), f. *σχ-*, *ἔχειν*: see SCHESIS.] Of diseases: see quots.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Schetick-Feaver*, a Feaver so call'd because it is chiefly seated in the Blood, and may be easily cur'd; upon which account it is oppos'd to a Hectick Feaver, that is fixed in the Very Habit of the Body, and not to be remov'd without great Difficulty. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Supp., Schetic diseases*, a term used by the old writers in medicine to express such diseases as were not deeply rooted in the constitution, but might be easily removed.

† **Sche·tical,** *a. Obs.* [See prec. and -ICAL.]

1. *Path.* = SCHETIC *a.*

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* ii. 14 A feavor that's grown habitual, in opposition to a Schetical or moveable feavor.

2. Relative.

a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* I. ii. (1731) 158 Moral Good and Evil are Schetical and Relative Things.

Hence † **Sche·tically** *adv.*, in a relative sense.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 188 Images, Statues and Symbols..are only Schetically Worshipped by them, the Honour passing from them to the Prototype.

Schett(e, obs. ff. SHEET, SHUT *v.*

Schetylle, Schever(e, obs. ff. SHUTTLE, SHIVER.

† **Schew,** *v.* Aphetic variant of ESCHEW *v.*

c 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) I. 346 To hawnt vertue and schew all vyce.

Schew(e, obs. ff. SHE, SHEAF, SHOW *v.*, SKY.

Schewill, var. SHEWEL *Obs.*

Schey, obs. form of SHY *a.*

Scheyff, Sc. aphetic var. of ESCHEW *v.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 264 My lorde, my consaill will I giff; Bot ye do it, fra scaith ye may nocht scheyff.

Scheyl, Schi, obs. ff. SHAIL *v.*, SKY. **Schiatica, Schiaticke,** obs. ff. SCIATICA, SCIATIC.

Schich, obs. form of SHEIKH.

‖ **Schiedam** (skidæ·m). Also **schiedamm, sk(i)edam.** A variety of gin, so called from the town in Holland where it is distilled.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xvii, There was the potent Irish Usquebaugh—right Nantz—genuine Schiedamm. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 291 A dusty-looking stone bottle of the right bamboo-coloured skedam. *Ibid.* II. 35 To take a glass of skiedam. 1833 HOOD To *Adm. Gambier* vi, Consider, too—before all Eau-de-vie, Schiedam or other drinkers, you rebut. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* xv, A bottle of peculiarly strong Schiedam.

Comb. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 542/1 Schiedam-punch.

Schieferspar (ʃī·fəɹspāɹ). *Min.* [Half-translated ad. Ger. *schieferspath* (1789 C. A. S. Hoffmann in *Bergmännisches Jrnl.* I. 187), f. *schiefer* slate + *spath* spar.] = SLATE-SPAR.

1807 J. MURRAY *Syst. Chem.* III. 672 The Schieffer Spar, or Argentine,..occurs always massive. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 114 Calcareous Spar...Schiefer spar.

Schiende, var. SHEND. **Schiff(e,** obs. ff. SKIFF.

Schil, obs. f. CHILL *a.*, SKILL; var. SHILL, shrill.

Schild, obs. form of CHILD.

c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* (1905) 205 For wondyr sory he was for his wyfys deth, and nedys he most se his schild dye.

‖ **Schill** (ʃil). Also **schiel.** [Ger. *schill.*] A European pike-perch; the ZANDER.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 89/1 In Europe two species occur, the more celebrated being the 'Zander' of North Germany or 'Schiel' of the Danube (*Lucioperca sandra*). 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 14 In the Old World, as in the New, there are two well marked species, the Zander, or Schill, *Stizostedion lucioperca*, and the Berschick, or Sekret, *S. volgensis*.

Schill, Schille, obs. ff. CHILL *a.*, SHELL.

‖ **Schiller** (ʃi·ləɹ). *Min.* [Ger., play of colours, glistening brightness.]

1. In certain terms adapted from Ger., denoting minerals or rocks having a shining surface, as *schiller asbestos, rock, -stone*; also SCHILLER-SPAR.

1804 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 428 Schiller Stone. Schillerstein.—*Werner.* 1862 DANA *Man. Min.* 146 *Picrolite*, Schiller asbestus. A fibrous serpentine, of an olive-green color, constituting seams in serpentine. 1862 Schiller rock [see SCHILLERITE].

2. A peculiar lustre characteristic of certain minerals, as hypersthene. Also *attrib.*

1885 JUDD in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLI. 383 The peculiar phenomenon expressed by the term 'Schiller'. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 446 *Schiller-plane*, a plane in a crystal in which occur the enclosures giving rise to the phenomenon of schiller.

Schillerite (ʃi·ləɹəit). *Min.* [f. SCHILLER + -ITE.] An aggregate of anorthite and enstatite, allied to diallage.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* vii. 82 Schillerite or Schiller rock, Diallage rock. A dark green to greenish-black rock made up of Schiller spar.

Schillerization (ʃi·ləɹəizē·ʃən). [f. SCHILLERIZE + -ATION.] A process of change in crystals, giving rise to a 'schiller' appearing when the crystal is turned in various directions.

1885 JUDD in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLI. 383 It will be convenient to have a general name for this kind of change, and I propose to employ the term 'Schillerization' to express it. *Ibid.* 385 The phenomena of Schillerization. 1888 HUTTON *Ibid.* XLIV. 746 Some of these crystals show traces of schillerization in one direction.

Schillerize (ʃi·ləɹəiz), *v.* [f. SCHILLER + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject (a crystal) to the change known as schillerization. Hence **Schi·llerized** *ppl. a.*, **Schi·llerizing** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1885 JUDD in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLI. 383 Thus I shall call diallage and pseudo-hypersthene 'Schillerized augites', bronzite and the typical hypersthene of Labrador 'Schillerized ferriferous enstatites'. *Ibid.* 384 All Schillerized minerals on analysis yield a small but notable proportion of water. 1886 — in *Mineral. Mag.* Dec. 88 The Schillerizing process. 1890 COLE & GREGORY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLVI. 320 The augite is not schillerized.

Schiller spar (ʃi·ləɹspāɹ). *Min.* [ad. G. *schillerspath* (1786 Heyer in *Chemische Annalen* I. 335): see SCHILLER and SPAR *sb.*] = BASTITE.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 221 Schiller Spar. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 79 Shining laminæ of schiller spar or crystallized serpentine. 1854 DANA *Syst Min.* (ed. 4) 160 Diallage..includes Schiller spar (in part) and Bronzite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 120 Enstatite becomes altered to Schiller-spar or bastite, talc, etc.

‖ **Schilling** (ʃi·liŋ). Also 8 **shilling.** [Ger.: see SHILLING. Cf. SCHELLING, SKILLING.] A

silver coin and money of account formerly in use in North Germany, of the value of $\frac{1}{3}$ mark or 12 pfennigs; latterly slightly over 1*d.* sterling.

In some parts of Germany, where coins of various states circulated freely, the names *schilling* and *groschen* were till about 1870 treated as synonymous.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. lxxviii. 407 [*Dantzig*], 3 Shillings, or 18 phennigen..1 grosch. *Ibid.* II. i. iii 17 [*Hamburg*], They keep their accounts in marks and schillings, sixteen schillings to a mark. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 299/2 Warm sea-baths..cost 24 schillings.

Schilteroun, -thrum, etc., var. ff. Sheltron *Obs.*

‖ **Schi·mmel.** Chiefly *S. African.* [Ger. (ʃi·m'l) and Du. (sχi·m'l, Cape Du. skim'l).] A roan horse.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxvi, 'There's..Kunz..coming down the market with three schimmels. *Ibid.*, Up sprang Francis to the box, away went the schimmels, and Dobbin with his head on his breast. 1899 Ridlr Haggard *Swallow* v, You may take my best horse..the thoroughbred schimmel. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 393/2 Saddle the blue schimmel and ride hard after Bass Hartley.

Schin, obs. form of Skin.

‖ **Schindylesis** (skindilī·sis). *Anat.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *σχινδύλησις* (Hippocrates cited by Galen).] An articulation formed by the reception of a thin plate of one bone into a fissure or groove in another.

1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 280 Schindylesis is a synarthrosis which results from the reception of the crest or ridge of a bone into the groove of another. 1889 Leidy *Human Anat.* (ed. 2) 50.

attrib. 1840 W. J. E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 42 The schindylesis suture is the reception of one bone into a sheath or fissure of another.

† **Schine.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. (Vulgate) *schīnus*, a. Gr. *σχῖνος* the mastic-tree. Cf. China^{2}.] *Schine-tree* = Mastic *sb.* 2.

1609 Bible (Douay) *Susanna* 54 Under a schine tree.

‖ **Schi·nkel.** *Obs. rare.* [Du. *schinkel* knuckle, shinbone, *schink* gammon, ham; cf. G. *schinken* ham.] A ham, gammon.

a 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* III. (1654) 33 He and his fellow bowls..Have brought a schinkel of good raw Bacon.

Schip, -ard, obs. forms of Sheep, Shepherd.

Schiph, obs. form of Skiff.

Schippe, obs. f. Shape *v.*, Ship, Skip.

Schipper: see Skipper (of a ship).

‖ **Schipperke** (sχi·pərkə, ʃi·pəɹkɪ). [Du. dial., *lit.* 'little boatman'.] A kind of lapdog.

1887 *Field* 2 July 7/2 The Schipperkes..little black dogs, born without tails, some 10 lb. in weight or so,..are bred by the boatmen in Holland..and..are said to be excellent hands at killing rats. 1895 'F. Anstey' *Lyre & Lancet* xi. 111 Ought a schipperke to have meat?

Schir, obs. form of Sheer, Sir.

† **Schirk,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *schir*, Shire *a.* + *-k* as in Lurk, Talk *vbs.*] *trans.* To brighten.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4816 þe schaftis of þe schire son schirkind þe cloudis.

Schirme, var. Skirm *Obs.* **Schirra,** obs. f. Sheriff. **Schirrhus,** etc.: see Scirrhus, etc. **Schirryve,** obs. Sc. form of Shrive.

Schism (siz'm), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **soisme,** 5 **cisme, cissime,** 5–6 **sisme, sysme, scysme,** 6 **scissym, sciseme, cysme,** *Sc.* **scisma,** 6–7 **schisme,** 7 **scism, shism,** 7– **schism.** [ME. *scisme, cisme, sisme*, a. OF. *scisme, cisme* (mod.F. *schisme*) = Pr. *scisma*, Sp. *cisma*, Pg. *scisma* (masc. schism, fem. whim), It. *scisma* schism, *cisma* discord, ill-will, ad. eccl. L. *schisma* neut., a. Gr. *σχίσμα* rent, cleft (in the N.T. applied fig. to division in the church), f. *σχιδ-*, *σχίζειν* to split, rend.

In the 16th c. the spelling was altered in Eng. (as also in Fr.) to *schisme* by assimilation to the late L. and Gr. form.]

1. In the versions of the New Testament, used to represent the Gr. *σχίσμα* in some passages, where the sense is that of a (metaphorical) rent or cleft.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* i. 10, I biseche 30u..that 3e alle seye the same thing, and that scismes, or dyuysiouns, dissencioun, or discordis, be not among 30w. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 4 I.at na scismes discord or divisioun be amangis yow. 1582 Bible (Rheims) 1 *Cor.* xii. 25 That there might be no schisme in the body. [So 1611.]

2. *Eccl.* A breach of the unity of the visible Church; the division, either of the whole Church or of some portion of it, into separate and mutually hostile organizations; the condition of being so divided, or an instance of this. Also *transf.* with reference to other religious communities.

According to the definition given repeatedly in various forms by Augustine and other Fathers, the term has reference to outward separation, not to inward divergence of belief. Hence a 'schism' does not necessarily proceed from heresy; indeed the most prominent application of the word is to separations caused by disputes on matters of discipline, the validity of an election to a bishopric or of a sentence of deprivation, or the like.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 15 And so to speke upon this branche, Which proud Envie hath mad to springe, Of Scisme. [The reference is to the Papal schism: see b.] *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 29 þe seedis of scysmis schuld be tan a wey. 1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II. 453 Goddes chirche [was] supported, and thestate and oonhede thereof observed; scismes, like elles to have growed thereinne, letted and thoo that were growen letted and ceassed. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 25 The kirk..was all..in obscuritee of scisme and of werls. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 160 Doutles thy abusione, and the sinister ministratione of thy office, is the special cause of the scisma and of diuers sectis that tiublis al cristianite, and quhou beit that the rute of thir scismes and sectis be in germane, denmark and ingland. 1558 Q. Mary *Will* in J. M. Stone *Mary I Engl.* (1901) 508 In the tyme of the late Scisme within this Realme. *a* 1600 Hooker *Serm. Jude* i. § 11 (1614) 18 If they breake the bond of vnitie, whereby the body of the Church is coupled and knit in one,. this is to separate themselues by schisme. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 175 By which words he doth reiect the Scisme of the Donatists. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 231 Faustus..took up this conceit—That both the Christians and Jews..were no other than schisms or subdivided sects of paganism. 1689 Popple tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* 61 Schism then..is nothing else but a Separation made in the Communion of the Church, upon account of something in Divine Worship, or Ecclesiastical Discipline, that is not any necessary part of it. 1782 Burnev *Hist. Mus.* II. 46 The schism between the Greek and Latin churches, which happened in the ninth century. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* vii, In order to compel the Patriarch to submit himself to the Pope, adopt the Latin form of the cross, and put an end to the schism.

b. *spec.* A state of divided spiritual allegiance in Western Christendom (or, at an earlier period, in Christendom generally) caused by a disputed election to the Papacy; esp. *The Great* (*Western*) *Schism* (1378–1417); other 'schisms' arose from the claims of the rivals of Alexander III (1159–1177) and of the antipope Felix V (1432–1448).

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 88 In his tyme was a scisme betwix him [Symmachus] and on Laurens. *c* 1460 *Brut* 507 This yere þe general Counsel of Basile deposed Pope Eugeny; & þei chese Felix..; & þan began þe Scisme which endured vnto þe yere of oure Lord Ihesu Crist M^{l} iiij^{e} xlviij. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. ccxxxvi. 273 The sisme, y^{t} after fell amongis the cardynallys, for eleccion of the pope Alexander the .iii.: which sysme, by mean of the fist Frederike than emperoure, endured almooste .xx. yeres. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, 34 The long scisme and devision sprong & continued in the catholike church. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 34 The Popedom was now under a Schism between two Popes, Clement and Urban. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 167 The schism of the Papacy between Alexander and Victor. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XII. 182/1 The death of Gregory was followed by serious difficulty respecting the choice of his successor, which gave rise to the long-continued dissension in the Church, commonly called *the Great Western Schism.* 1885 Mullinger in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 502/1 The outbreak of the great schism struck no less deeply at those sentiments of veneration and deference which had been wont to gather round the pontiff's chair.

c. The offence of promoting the formation or contributing to the permanence of 'schisms' or divisions in the Church or a portion of it; the state of being culpably separated from the Church. Phrase, *In schism.*

1402 *Repl. Friar Topias* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 41 Now is that seed of cisme sowen in the chirche; the whete fadith with the floure, oure fode is for to feche. 1551 Crowley *Pleasure & P.* 359 You layde to theyr charge herecie, Sisme, and Sedicion also. 1557 Card. Pole in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. lxviii. 254 And for theyr remayninge in Schisme, great Plages of God remayninge styll upon them. 1567 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 324 That doth not comply with the orders of the Church, lately purged or clensed from Sisme and Idolatry. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* xii. (1633) 36 That the onely report of his holynesse and cunning, excited the Scotts (late christened, but abiding in scisme). 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, From all false doctrine, heresy, and schism. 1670 Walton *Lives* I. 13 There could be no such sin as Schism, if an adherence to some visible Church were not necessary. 1689 Popple tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* 61 Use, which is the Supream Law in matter of Language, has determined that Heresy relates to Errors in Faith, and Schism to those in Worship or Discipline. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* II. x. (1705) 512 Till our refractoriness degenerates into the grievious Sin of Schism. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. iv. 52 The sin of schism..is by no means the object of temporal coercion and punishment. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell* Prol. 11 Shielding from the guilt of schism The orthodoxal syllogism. 1842 Tennyson *Epic* 16, I heard The parson..Now harping on the church-commissioners, Now hawking at Geology and schism. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 113 And then, despite all heresy and schism, theocracy will flourish.

d. A sect or body formed by division within the Church; a body which, either in Christendom generally or in some portion of it, maintains an ecclesiastical organization distinct from that of the Catholic Church; a schismatic sect.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) 290 They doo therfore with a more constante mynde perseuer in theyr fyrst fayth ..than doo manye of vs beinge diuided into scismes and sectes whiche thynge neuer chaunceth amonge them. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* III. vi. 366 Neither Christ nor our saluation is to bee found without the church, in the sects or schismes of wicked heretikes. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 9 Hence comes it that the earth is rent into so many religions, and those religions torn into so many schismes, and various forms of devotion. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxvii. 215 That Church that from the name of a distinct place takes its autority to set up a distinct Faith or Government, is a Scism and Faction, not a Church. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Ranke* (1850) II. 143 If a noble lady is moved..she will end by giving her name to a new schism. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* I. iii, And that I cannot sign: for that would make Our island-Church a schism from Christendom.

fig. 1640 Habington *Q. Arragon* IV. i, If your designe Be to convert me; for I know you hold All Ladies in a Schisme, who are young and proud.

† e. ?A schismatical opinion. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 55 Not to count him fit to print his mind without a tutor and examiner, lest he should drop a scism, or something of corruption.

3. *gen.* In early use, a state of disunion, dissension, or mutual hostility. Now with more restricted meaning (influenced by sense 2 and the Gr. etymology), a division into mutually opposing parties of a body of persons that have previously acted in concert. Also, in recent use, a severance of unity, a discord, breach (between persons or things).

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 411 The goddys remembryd the scisme odyous Among the three goddesses that she [Discord] had wrought At the fest of Peleus. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* II. 454 (MS. Arund.), 'It is ful perillous, he seyde, 'to be a mayde And eke a qveen; 3e may be ful sone afrayde If ony rysynge or ony sisme [*MS. Rawl.* scisme] be sterde.' 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 36 But whan that cyte [Antioch] wyth scysme was ner nowt Oon Austyn to Tuskayne from thens me [St. Margaret] browt. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxviii. 196 (Add. MS.) Where that was cissime and debate amonge any, he labored for to make accorde, that good accorde shold be had. 1477 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 420 Eny persone..that haue eny seductious langage, which myght sowe eny sysme betwixt the kynges goode grace and eny his lordez. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* X. § 110 But this Schisme carried all the Reputation and Authority to the Army, and left none to the Parliament. 1783 Burke *Indian Committee* Wks. II. 216 An open schism instantly divided the Council. 1834 Macaulay *Ess., Pitt* P 10 The schism which had divided the Whig party was now completely healed. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 460 The eternal and inevitable schism between the Romanticists and the Classicists. 1851 M. Hopkins *Strength & Beauty* xiv. 261 (Funk) It is a prejudice, as disastrous as it is unfounded, that there can be a schism between the heart and the intellect to the advantage of either. 1852 T. Parker *Ten Serm. Relig.* iii. (1863) 42 Attraction is the most general law in the material world, and prevents a schism in the universe. 1872 H. T. Buckle *Misc. Wks.* I. 252 The schism between literature and the government was aided by another schism between literature and religion.

b. *nonce-uses.* A faction, party; a set or class of people.

1819 Shelley *Peter Bell* II. v, He had on an upper Benjamin (For he was of the driving schism). 1820 — *Witch of Atlas* lxxv, In a band The gaolers sent those of the liberal schism Free through the streets of Memphis.

† 4. *Mus.* = Schisma. *Obs. rare.*

1653 Ld. Brouncker tr. *Des Cartes' Compend. Mus.* 30 A certaine Fraction, which may be the difference betwixt a Tone major and a Tone minor, which we nominate a Schism [orig. *quam schisma nominamus*]. 1694 W. Holder *Harmony* 86, *Note*, whenever I mention Diesis without Distinction; I mean Diesis *Minor*, or Enharmonic: and when I so mention Comma; I mean Comma *Majus*, or Schism.

¶ 5. Used *jocularly* in the etymological sense: A rent or tear (in a garment).

1767 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxiv, My shirts! see what a deadly schism has happen'd amongst 'em. 1772 R. Graves *Spir. Quixote* (1783) II. 140 He..levelled his needle at the schism in his Master's trousers.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *schism-sower, time*; **Schism Act,** the statute 13 Anne c. 7 (1714; repealed in 1719 by 5 Geo. I, c. 4), requiring all teachers to conform to the Established Church; so **Schism Bill; schism-house, -shop,** a contemptuous term for a nonconformist place of worship (occasionally also applied to a proprietary chapel licensed for Church of England services).

1733 *Free-Briton* No. 200 P 6 This was the Act which repealed the *Schism-Act. *Ibid.* P 1 The *Schism-Bill. 1814 W. Wilson *Dissent. Ch. Lond.* IV. 533 The schism bill received the royal assent June 25, 1714. 1843 Miall in *Nonconf.* III. 607 What the vicar calls '*schism-houses'. 1893 *Church Times* 21 July 757/4 In Romish schism-houses in this country. 1801 Col. G. Hanger in *Life* II. 404 You might travel 60 or 70 miles and not see a church, or even a *schism-shop. 1823 Southey *Let. to Mrs. Southey* 30 Dec. in *Life* (1850) V. 154, I recollected that in most schism shops the sermon is looked upon as the main thing for which the congregation assemble. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. ii. 139 Therefore the aȝenseiers her of ben to be reiated and rebukid as..*scisme sowers and disturblers of the peple. 1589 Nashe *Martins Months Mind* Ep. to Rdr. D 1, Al such vntractable and seditious scisme sowers. 1539 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 107 The great studie and stedfastness that he had taken and contynued in all the *scysme and division tyme.

† **Schism,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Schism *sb.*] *intr.* To separate schismatically.

1604 H. Jacob *Reasons taken out* 77 He that differeth from the Gospell ioyneth not to the Church, but schismeth from it. 1610 J. Robinson *Justif. Separation* Wks. 1851 II. 293 It is necessary that he which thinks it a true church return unto it, from which he hath wickedly schismed. 1645 Kiffen in R. Baillie *Anabaptism* (1647) 69 The notorious guilt of schisming from Rome.

‖ **Schisma** (ski·zmə). *Acoustics.* Pl. **schismata.** Also 9 **skhisma.** [late L. *schisma* 'dimidium commatis' (Boëthius, quoting Philolaus), a special use of Gr. *σχίσμα* division: see Schism *sb.*] A term denoting a small interval of musical pitch.

† **a.** In ancient Greek use, the half of a comma. *Obs.* † **b.** By Descartes and some later writers applied to the difference between a major and a minor tone; = Comma 3 (1). *Obs.* **c.** The difference between a diaschisma and a syntonic comma, represented by the ratio 32.805 : 32.768.

1653 [see Schism *sb.* 4]. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Supp.* 1875 Ellis *Helmholtz' Sensat. Tone* III. xiv. 431 *note*, This substitution..amounts to a temperament with perfect Fifths, and major Thirds too flat by a skhisma, or nearly the eleventh of a comma. 1876 C. Brown *Mus. Common Things* II. 38

Between all enharmonic changes,..the interval of the schisma always occurs, 32,768 : 32,805, the difference being 37. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Schisma* (Gk.), an approximate half of a Pythagorean comma, that is, half of the difference between twelve fifths and seven octaves. 1885 ELLIS *Helmholtz' Sensat. Tone* Addit. (ed. 2) 432 Twelve Fifths up and seven Octaves down give the sum of a Comma and a Skhisma, known as the Pythagorean Comma.

† Schi·smacy. *Obs.* In 4 **scismacye, cismacie.** [f. SCHISMAT(E : see -ACY.] = SCHISM *sb.* 2.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 In tyme of þis Henry, so moche scismacye [*L. tantum schisma*] was in þe chirche of Rome, þat þre men were chosen popes. *Ibid.*, þis Henry comynge to Rome for to cese þe cismacie [*L. pro schismate sedando*].

† Schi·smarch. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *schismarcha*, f. *schisma* SCHISM *sb.* + *-archa*, a. Gr. *-ἀρχη* ruler. Cf. *heresiarch.*] A founder of a schism.

1657 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 31 Your own original Authors and Scismarchs.

† Schismat(e. *Obs. rare.* [In 15th c. *scismat(e*, a. OF. *scismat* (Godefr.), app. a back-formation from *scismatique* SCHISMATIC.] = SCHISMATIC *sb.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3702 Ze assent to sin or to scismates. *Ibid.* 4598 To bow þaim to scismats. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 123 Yn þes orisons, holy chyrch prayth for all maner folke, for Iewes,..for herytykys, for scismatys.

Schismatic (sizmæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **scismatik**, 5 **cysmatyke, scismattike**, 5–6 **sys-, scismatyk**, 6 **scysmatik, -yk(e, schismatik, sys-, scismatick**, 7 **scismatique**, 6–7 **schismatike, -ique, -icke**, 7 **shismatick**, 7– **schismatic.** [ME. *cysmatyke, scismatik*, etc., a. OF. *cis-, scismatique* (mod.F. *schismatique*, after Gr. ; the altered spelling came in both in Fr. and Eng. near the end of the 16th c.), ad. eccl. L. *schismaticus*, a. eccl. Gr. *σχισματικός*, f. *σχισματ-, σχίσμα* SCHISM *sb.* Cf. Pr. *sismatic*, Sp. *cismático*, Pg. *schismatico*, It. *scismatico.*

Johnson, Walker, Todd, and Smart (1836–48) have the stress *schi·smatic*, which appears in many early verse examples. The accentuation now current is given by Webster in 1828; cf. quot. 1822 (Byron).]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to schism or schismatics; of the nature of schism; guilty of the offence of schism.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 78/2 Cysmatyke, *cismaticus, cismatica. Ibid.* 456/2 Sysmatyk, *scismaticus.* 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 109 The subjectis of the Emperour suld kepe thair obedience till him alset he war scismattike. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Preamble, Whiche Scismatyk demeanure of the seid Frensche King ys and hathe ben parlyous and terrible example to all Cristen fayth. 1534 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 8 Yn the whych sermondes he prechyd dyvers sysmatyke and yronyous opinions. 1543 BALE *Yet a Course at Rom. Foxe* 98 b, Hontyngton.. can not amonge all hys heretyques fynde..one scysmatyk Prest. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 7 July, I went over to St. George's to the ceremonie of the schismatic Greekes, who are permitted to have their Church, tho' they are at defiance with Rome. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 59 The Schismatick Mahometans ..employed their utmost malice against that unhappy City. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, It was to be hoped, that, though she was the widow of an enthusiastic corporal of Cromwell's dragoons, her grandson might be neither schismatic nor anti-national. 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i, Though the schismatic Swede, Gustavus, is Gone home. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 258 The schismatic kingdom of Israel. 1865 — *Truth Eng. Ch.* 65 There may be schismatic acts, which have not the deadliness of the sin of schism. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 312 The..Modern Painters were.. more startled than flattered by my schismatic praise.

B. *sb.* One who promotes or countenances schism or breach of external unity in the Church; one who is guilty of the sin of schism; a member or adherent of a schismatical body.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 115 For cryste cleped vs alle come if we wolde, Sarasenes and scismatikes. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* IV. 28 Alle, þat kepyn holy cherch-godys, or wythholdyn þat arn alyenyd awey be sysmatykes..& nost wyln restoryn þe godys azen [etc.]. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 242 And because that the Spaynardis were scismatikes, the Pope Urban graunted [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 218 b, Malicyous lyuers, as moost specially ben these heretykes and scismatykes. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 2 Whosoever doth cut a sunder the unitye, and disturbe the peace of the Church,..is a Schismatique. 1600 *Sir John Oldcastle* IV. iii. 134 Old Ruffian past-grace, vpstart schismatike. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. 1. i. 715 Enthusiasts, Diuinators, Prophets, Sectaries, Scismaticks. 1642 CHAS. I *Declar. to County York* 3 June 2 Separatists and Shismaticks. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 34 Are they not still called Roundheads, Sectaries, Schismaticks, and what not? 1678 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Feb., Dr. Pierce preach'd at White-hall on 2 Thessal. 3. 6 against our late Schismatics. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 230 Support all Schismatics and Sects. 1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 16 There is none but the Greek Schismaticks that reject the Councill of Florence. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 480 By the Laws of England a Schismatick is one that divides and separates himself from the Establish'd Church of the Realm, not on Fundamentals of Faith, but on some Points of Religion relating to Church Discipline and external Worship. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iv. 52 Papists and protestant dissenters..were supposed to be equally schismatics in departing from the national church. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 164 Both [the puritans and quakers] were schismatics. Both hated episcopacy and the liturgy. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* VI. 73 Fleury was no longer read by the young clergy, being considered a Gallican and a schismatic. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxiii, The wretched cavils of the Nonconformists, and the noisy futility that belongs to schismatics generally.

loosely. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 29455 Schort quhill befoir his dais war compleit, The scismatik callit wes Mohomeit, In Arrabie closit his latter dayis.

Comb. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* III. viii. 422 They saide that Paule..did schismatiquelike sowe in the churches a certeine doctrine peculiar to him selfe.

b. *spec.* In Roman Catholic use, one of those Roman Catholics who in the reign of Elizabeth conformed by occasionally attending the services of the Church of England, in order to avoid the penalties denounced against recusants.

1584 in Foley *Rec. Eng. Prov. S. J.* (1880) VI. 726 The schismatics who come to church, and yet in heart are Papists, they do most mischief. 1600 in Morris *Troubles Cath. Foref.* I. iv. (1872) 194 And this doth touch chiefly schismatics, whose wives for the most part are all recusants, and many Protestants, besides Catholics. 1877 FOLEY *Rec. Eng. Prov. S. J.* I. I. 147 His friends and relations were Protestants, but his parents and brothers schismatics.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* Addr. to Stationer, But 'tis the Custome, and who won't submit, Must be esteem'd a Schismatick in wit. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. upon Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 My breeches too..I found grown Schismaticks, and fall'n asunder. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* P 19 Pulteney..was the schismatic; they [the Whigs] were the true Catholics, the peculiar people, the depositaries of the orthodox faith of Hampden and Russell.

Schismatical (sizmæ·tikăl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = SCHISMATIC *a.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., K. Hen. V*, 34 b, Gregory the xij was one of the Scismatical numbre. 1558–9 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 1 § 19 Any Error, Heresie, Scisme or Scismaticall Opinion. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 589 Peucerus maketh the Egyptian Caliphs to be Schismaticall from their first entrance, which was (as he saith) in Anno 703. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxvi. 600 Syracon, Captain of the Turkes, that had beene in Aegypt, goes to the Caliph of Baldach, offering his best meanes for the extirpation of the Schismaticall Caliph. 1637 *Decree Star-Chamb. concern. Printing* § 1 in Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 9 That no person..shall presume to print.. any seditious, scismaticall, or offensive Bookes or Pamphlets. 1642 *Compl. to Ho. Comm.* 15 Schismatical men addicted to Anabaptisme and Brownisme. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 190 That Manasseh..built a temple on Mount Gerizim,..and there worshipped God, and offered sacrifices, (though in a schismatical way,) is out of doubt. 1680 BAXTER *Rep. Stilling fleet's Let.* vi. 16 And therefore your accusation of us thus grounded is Shismatical and unjust. 1686 *Answ. to Printed Paper* 16 Then the Church of Rome is the most Schismatical in the World, that denies Communion with all Churches that are not in all Tridentine points one with her. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 18/1 The Prophets of the Grove, were not indeed Prophets of the Lord, as Elijah was, but they were the only Prophets of the Schismatical Jewish Church at Samaria. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 123 He put Pisa under an interdict, and all the places which gave shelter to the Schismatical Council. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* x, But what are these schismatical proceedings to our present purpose? 1879 R. T. SMITH *Basil the Great* x. 124 The passage above quoted in respect to baptism, concerning the failure of the gifts of the spirit in schismatical bodies after the first generation, shows how strongly Basil held the doctrine of Apostolical Succession. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 204/2 One who has received heretical or schismatical baptism when he might have had the Catholic.

b. *spec.* in Roman Catholic use. (See SCHISMATIC *sb.* b.)

1582 ALLEN *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 108 This blessed man..had an old schismaticall priest to his uncle.

Schismatically (sizmæ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. SCHISMATICAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a schismatic manner.

1554 BONNER *Art. Visit.* B ij, Item, whether any such, as were ordered scismatically and contrary to the olde order & custome of the catholike churche, or being vnlawfully and scismatically married after the late innouation and maner. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. ix. § 2 Aerius, so Schismatically and stifly maintaining it, must even stand where Epiphanius and Augustine have placed him. 1661 *Terms of Accomm.* 9 It was done schismatically. 1683 *Addr. fr. Sudbury in Loud. Gaz.* No. 1847/3 Those People who in their Fanatick Zeal have Schismatically divided from the best constituted Church in the World. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 256 He..preached very schismatically. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii 94 With what eyes..did Stigand look on the works of the predecessor whom, in Norman belief, he had unjustly and schismatically driven from his throne.

Schisma·ticalness. *rare.* [f. SCHISMATICAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being schismatic.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* x. 562 Your mere Schismaticalness and Contumacy against the Church is so. 1637 H. STUBBE *Further Justif. War Neth.* 47 Their Bishops were recalled, and a plenary toleration granted unto them; their Madness, or Schismaticalness being left to the immediate punishment of God. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* Pref. 90 We are to..repent us..of our Schismaticalness and Rebelliousness. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. lxix. 362 The Schismaticalness of the Congregations.

† Schismaticating, *ppl. a. Obs.*[1] [f. SCHISMATIC + -ATE[3] + -ING[2].] = SCHISMATIZING *ppl. a.*

1712 M. HENRY *Nat. Schism* (1886) 5 Some of the schismaticating doctors the Church has known.

Schisma·tico-, combining form of SCHISMATIC.

1689 *Apol. Fail. Walker's Acc.* 25 It being Canonico-Prelatically impossible, tho Schismatico-Presbyterially certain. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 315 Their Schismatico-political mode of worship.

Schi·smatism. *nonce-wd.* [f. SCHISMAT-IC + -ISM.] Schismatic principles.

1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* 223 But, at any rate, he is a Baptist, and has been in trade. What with his schismatism and Mr. Gray's methodism, I am afraid all the primitive character of this place will vanish.

Schismatist (si·zmătist). *rare.* [Formed as next + -IST.] A schismatic.

1754 *Let. fr. Member of Ch. of Scot. to Elder of Seceders* 52 He says not to these schismatists you are not a Member of the Church. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 750 [He] hopes the best for Schismatists, but can't See aught for them within the covenant. 1895 *Cath. News* 12 Oct. 7/5 It would be one of the greatest triumphs of Leo's sovereignty if he succeeded in winning back the Alexandrian schismatists to the true faith.

Schismatize (si·zmătəiz), *v.* [a. OF. *scismatiser* (Cotgr.), f. Gr. *σχίσματ-, σχίσμα* SCHISM + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To behave as a schismatic; to favour or advocate schismatic principles; to lead or belong to a schismatic body.

1601 W. WATSON *Sparing Discov.* A 3 b, The Secular priests haue only..Schismatiz'd and rebelled against M. Geor. Blackwell and his Jesus Masters. 1621 COTGR., *Scismatiser*, to Scismatise it, or play the Scismatick. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch't* 89 Therefore to schismatize is to divide himself voluntarily from the Church. *Ibid.* 382 Which being too weak a ground in the iudgment of every prudent Conscientious man to hazard his Soul upon, as he must if he begin to Schismatize upon no better Grounds. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* I. ii. 42 From which [Church] I rather chose boldly to separate than poorly to *schismatise* in it. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* Concl. iv, Wks. 1716 II. 488 Must we Schismatize from Scripture, and from all the Protestants in the World, to follow a Custom they got into the Greek Church? 1705 — *Priest-cr.* I. ibid. III. 13 If [the Church of England] say true, then it is impossible ..to Schismatize from her. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 11 All Foreign Calvinists..disown and condemn our Dissenters for Idiotizing as well as Schismatizing in their Uncivil as well as Unchristian Obstinacy. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. i. (1876) 6 His intimate friend..Lucian, who schismatized or was excommunicated on his deposition. 1864 — *Apol.* 239 It may be the providential means of uniting the whole Church in one, without fresh schismatizing or use of private Judgment.

b. *transf.* To make a division in a political party.

1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 52, I am not sure whether some of the more furious republicans may not schismatize with him.

2. *trans.* **a.** To lead into schism. **b.** To divide into parties. *rare.*

1645 *Liberty of Conscience* 35 We must distinguish the persons who are in the error, whether Heresiarchs and ringleaders, or whether followers only,..whether schismatizing, or schismatized. 1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 202 They [these questions] now schismatize every people whose minds and mouths are not shut up by the gag of a despot.

Hence **Schi·smatizing** *ppl. a.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch't* 559 To reunite..a schismatizing Congregation to the Body it broke from. 1712 M. HENRY *Nat. Schism* (1886) 9 The great schismatizing principle which has been so much the bane of the Christian Church.

† Schi·smic, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SCHISM *sb.* + -IC.] Schismatic.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 525 Then to Carmel's top The Schismick Priests were quickly called up. 1614 — *Little Bartas* 1047 Vouchsafe our souls rest, without Schismick strife.

† Schi·smless, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SCHISM *sb.* + -LESS.] Without or free from schism.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. 22 The peace and good of the Church is not terminated in the schismelesse estate of one or two kingdomes.

Schist[1] (jist). *Geol.* Also 8 **shist**; and see SCHISTUS. [a. F. *schiste* (in 16th c. *scisth*, in 18th c. occas. *chile*, in accordance with the then usual pronunciation), a. L. *schistos* adj., fissile, readily splitting (*lapis schistos*, a kind of stone mentioned by Pliny), a. Gr. *σχιστός* (*σχ. λίθος*, 'probably talc', L. & Sc.), f. *σχιδ-, σχίζειν* to split: see SCHISM *sb.*] A crystalline rock whose component minerals are arranged in a more or less parallel manner.

Some continental writers call any fissile rock a 'schist', prefixing the word 'crystalline' to denote the rocks described in the above definition. The parallel structure in schists is independent of original stratification, being due to metamorphic action; indeed, many schists are modified igneous rocks.

1795 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 41 A thin stratum of vegetable soil lies uppermost; then clay, mingled with fine sand, composed of small particles of quartz, mica, and shist. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 309 The schist, and its accompanying clays, contain an abundance of fossils. 1885 TEALL (*title of paper*) On the Metamorphosis of Dolomite into Hornblende-Schist. 1886 BONNEY *Pres. Addr. Geol. Soc.* 57 Again in the mouth of one geologist a 'schist' will mean any rock that has a rough fissility,..while another restricts the term to the foliated rocks. 1903 A. GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 246 A rock possessing a crystalline arrangement into separate folia is in English termed a Schist. 1904 VAN HISE *Treat. Metamorphism* (U. S. Geol. Survey) 780 Illustrations of the use of the term Schist both as the name of a definite rock and with a structural signification are furnished by the terms mica-schist, chlorite-schist, and hornblende-schist as generally used.

b. *attrib.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 36 The evaporation of the Schist Lixivium. *Ibid.* 39 For evaporating the schist liquors. 1878 *Schiller's Technol. Dict.*, Schist-oil. 1903 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. VIII. § 1 (ed. 4) 782 The schist district of the Elbe valley hills in Saxony.

Schist[2] (skist). *Acoustics. rare.* In quot. **skhist.** [ad. Gr. *σχιστόν*, neut. of *σχιστός* divided: see SCHIST[1].] A small interval equal to one-eighth of a schisma. 1875 [see SCHISTIC *a.*[2]].

Schista·ceous, *a. Bot.* [f. SCHIST[1] + -ACEOUS.] Having the colour of schist or slate, blue-grey.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms.*

† **Schi·stic,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 8 *erron.* **schystic.** [ad. assumed Gr. **σχιστικός*, f. *σχιδ-*, *σχίζειν* to split: see SCHISM *sb.*] Dividing, analytical. (In quot. *humorously pedantic.*)

1742–3 FIELDING *Phil. Trans.* Wks. 1771 VI. 500 We are forced to proceed..by the metabolic or mutative [method], not by the schystic or divisive.

† **Schi·stic,** *a.*[2] *Geol. Obs.* [f. SCHIST[1] + -IC.] Pertaining to, resembling a schist: = SCHISTOID.

1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 259 The rocks in the parish are mostly whinstone, and schistic strata. 1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 50 Masses of schistic rock.

Schistic (ski·stik), *a.*[3] *Acoustics.* In 9 **skhistic.** [See quot.] Of a system of musical temperament, or tones as tempered on this system: Based on an allowance for the difference of a 'schist'.

1875 ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz' Sensat. Tone* App. XIX. 652 Skhistic, or Helmholtzian [temperament] as it may be called. ..The name Skhistic is derived from skhist..which I use for the small interval that is one-eighth of the Greek skhisma. *Ibid.*, The complete series of skhistic tones. *Ibid.* 764 If skhistic intonation could be easily produced in practice.

Schi·stify, *v. Geol.* [f. SCHIST[1] + -IFY.] *trans.* To develop a schistic structure in, to change into schist. Hence **Schi·stified** *ppl. a.*

1890 COLE & GREGORY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLVI. 301 Some of this rock is fine-grained, and some schistified with large diallage- and felspar-eyes. *Ibid.* 305 This rock was described..as a schistified serpentine.

Schistoid (ʃi·stoid), *a. Geol.* [f. SCHIST[1] + -OID.] Having the nature of, or resembling, schist.

1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 398 We saw in the mountains of Upper Orinoco,..granites passing into gneiss, and schistoid hornblendes. 1868 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Schistoscope (ski·stoskōup). *Chromatics.* [f. Gr. *σχιστό-s* divided, divisible (see SCHIST[1]) + -SCOPE.] An optical instrument producing complementary colours side by side.

1874 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal. Sci. Apparatus* No. 3678 (1877) 935 Rose's Schistoscope, for the physiology of colour. 1879 ROOD *Mod. Chromatics* xi. 161 Perhaps the..best [instrument] is that which was contrived by Brücke..and called by him a schistoscope...This..is merely a combination of a low-power simple microscope with a polariscope.

Schistose (ʃi·stōus), *a.* Also 8–9 **shistose.** [f. SCHIST[1] + -OSE[1].]

1. *Geol.* Laminated; having a formation resembling a schist.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 182 Shistose Clay... 1st variety, Slate Clay, Shale. 1821 *Tales My Landlord, Fair Witch Glas Llyn* II. 353 A conical hill, called Cerrig Tym, composed of a schistose rock. 1838 W. F. AINSWORTH *Res. Assyria*, etc. 337 With a foliated or shistose fracture in one direction. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 255/2 The ores are rich, and are found in pockets in a schistose rock.

† **2.** Cleaving after the manner of a schist. *Obs.*

1831 MACCULLOCH *Syst. Geol.* I. 158 A soft claystone, with a schistose tendency on exposure.

† **3.** Abounding in, characterized by schist. *Obs.*

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 175 Quartz veins are abundant in many parts of the schistose country.

4. *Bot.* 'Slaty, as to tint' (B. D. Jackson, 1900).

Schisto·sity. *Geol.* [f. SCHISTOSE + -ITY.] The direction or line of cleavage in a rock of crystalline formation.

1888 TRALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 446 *Schistosity*,..denotes the fissility of the crystalline schists. 1901 J. HORNE in *Nature* 19 Sept. 513/2 Before the planes of schistosity were developed in these Dalradian schists.

Schistous (ʃi·stos), *a.* [f. SCHIST[1] + -OUS.]

1. *Geol.* = SCHISTOSE *a.* 1.

1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 115 It is scarcely ever observed in thin layers between schistous minerals. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 122 An immense schistous rock. 1875 *Wonders of Phys. World* I. i. 29 The schistous slate separates readily into leaves.

2. Formed of schist.

1829 PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* xi. 139 Prince Rhun being safe in schistous bastile, Taliesin commenced his journey. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* I. 812 In the steady, rolling Mayne..is mixed its mass of schistous ore. 1840 ARNOLD *Jrnl.* in Stanley *Life* (1858) II. 351 Bare schistous hills.

3. *Nat. Hist.* = SCHISTOSE *a.* 4.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Schistosus*..sometimes applied the same as *Ardisiaceus*, to indicate a shade of blue, as the *Coluber schistosus*: schistous.

‖ **Schi·stus.** *Obs.* Also 9 **shistus,** 7 in Gr. form **schistos.** [mod.L.; see SCHIST[1].] = SCHIST[1].

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXV. xv. II. 558 Of alume..there is one kind which the Greeks call Schistos, and the nature thereof is to cleave along into certaine filaments or threads like haires. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Schistos*, a stone of Saffron colour, easie to be cleft into thin plates.] 1775 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 306 A kind of rotten schistus or slate. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 12 Micaceous shistus, granite, gneiss, chlorite-shistus, sand-stone, and lime-stone. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiv. 125 Take a plate of regularly formed mother-of-pearl, with its surfaces nearly parallel, and grind these surfaces upon a hone or upon a plate of glass with the powder of schistus.

† **Schize,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. *σχίζειν*, after the derivative SCHISM *sb.*] *intr.* To separate from, to commit schism. Cf. SCHISM *v.*

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 80 As they had schized from the true Church, so now likewise from the true worship to a false.

Schizo- (skəi·zo, skəizɒ·), irreg. representing Gr. *σχίζειν* to split, combining with other words of Greek origin in various scientific terms. **Schi·zocarp** (-kāɹp) *Bot.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], a term applied to dry fruits which break up into two or more one-seeded mericarps without dehiscing. Hence **Schizoca·rpic, Schizoca·rpous** *adjs.*, 'resembling or belonging to a schizocarp' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). **Schi·zocœle** (-sīl) *Zool.* [Gr. *κοῖλον* a hollow], a perivisceral cavity formed by a splitting of the mesoblast. Hence **Schizocœlic, Schizocœ·lous** *adjs.* **Schizodi·nic** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ὠδῖνες* birth-pains + -IC], belonging to a group of Mollusca, in which a temporary rupture of the body-wall takes place for the extrusion of the genital products. ‖ **Schi·zodon** *Zool.* [mod.L.; Gr. *ὀδοντ-* tooth], a genus of rodents, distinguished by having a molar with single internal and external folds, which meet in the middle of the tooth. ‖ **Schizoge·nesis** *Biol.* [mod.L. (Haeckel, 1866); Gr. *γένεσις* reproduction], fissiparous generation. **Schizogene·tic** *a. Bot.* [-GENETIC] = *schizogenic*; hence **Schizogene·tically** *adv.* **Schizogenic** (-ʤe·nik) *a. Bot.* [-GEN 2 + -IC], formed by cleavage; applied to cavities formed by the splitting of the common wall of contiguous cells. **Schizogenous** (-ɒ·dʒĭnəs) *a. Bot.* [-GEN 2 + -OUS] = *schizogenic.* **Schizognathism** (-ɒ·gnăþiz'm) *Ornith.* [Gr. *γνάθ-os* jaw + -ISM], a condition in which the bony palate is cleft from the posterior nares to the end of the beak. Hence **Schizo·gnathous** *a.*, having a cleft palate. **Schizogony** (-ɒ·gŏnĭ) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *schizogonia* (Haeckel); Gr. *-γονία*, reproduction] = *schizogenesis.* Hence **Schizogo·nic** *a.*, pertaining to schizogony; spec. *schizogonic cycle*, the second of the two stages in the life-history of a Coccidian. ‖ **Schizomycetes** (-məisĭ·tīz) *sb. pl. Biol.* [see MYCETES], a group of microscopic, rod-like, unicellular organisms, multiplying by fission, variously known as *Bacteria, Microbes*, etc.; *rarely* in sing. **schizomycete.** Hence **Schizomyce·tic, -myce·tous** *adjs.* **Schi·zophyte** (-fəit) *Biol.* [-PHYTE], a microscopic organism multiplying by fission, akin to *Schizomycetes.* **Schi·zopod** (-pɒd) *Zool.*, a member of the ‖ **Schizo·poda** *sb. pl.* [Gr. *ποδ-* foot], a sub-order of crustaceans, named from the apparent splitting of the thoracic limbs produced by the great development of the exopodites; hence **Schizo·podous** *a.* **Schizorhi·nal** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *ῥίν-, ῥὶς* nose], having each nasal bone deeply cleft or forked. **Schizothe·cal** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *θήκη* a case], having the podotheca divided by scutellation or reticulation.

1870 *Henfrey's Bot.* § 247 In such a case the term **schizocarp* is employed to designate the whole fruit. 1905 BALFOUR tr. *Goebel's Organogr. Plants* II. 160 Andrenea..is an exception, and its sporogonia are *schizocarpous, for no lid is produced. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 51 That form of perivisceral cavity which I have termed a *schizocœle. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 30 The well-known term schizocoele may be retained for them [the coelomic cavities of *Vertebrata*]. 1900 *Lankester's Treat. Zool.* III. 26 Formerly the system was supposed to develop as a cleft in the mesenchyme, and therefore was called the '*schizocoelic system'. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 53/1 In the Lamellibranchiata and Odontophora, there is every reason to believe that the perivisceral cavity is formed by splitting of the mesoblast, or that they are *schizocœlous. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 682/1 Cœlomate animals are, according to this nomenclature, either *Schizodinic or Porodinic. 1848 WATERHOUSE *Nat. Hist. Mammalia* II. 265 *Schizodon fuscus.* The Brown *Schizodon. 1891 *Century Dict.*, **Schizogenesis*.., fission as a mode of reproduction; generation by fission. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 213 To the first, *schizogenetic, category belong the larger air-spaces in stem, roots, and leaves of many marsh and water-plants. *Ibid.* 209 The reservoirs arise *schizogenetically. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 99 *note*, The first mode of development of intercellular spaces has been termed *schizogenic. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870/3 [Mr. J. R. Green concludes] that, at least in some species [of Hypericaceæ], there is also a series of *schizogenous ducts. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 170 *Schizognathism is the kind of 'cleft palate' shown by the columbine and gallinaceous birds. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 229 The palate is *schizognathous. 1887 HUBRECHT in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* Mar. 613 *Schizogony having once been established, it must have been further beneficial to the species. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 816/1 The *schizogonic cycle..occurs in human blood, giving rise to malarial fever. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 96 The living organisms to which the advocates of the germ theory attribute the causation of the infectious diseases, are embraced under the name **schizomycetes.* 1898 SALTER tr. *Lafar's Techn. Mycol.* I. title, *Schizomycetic Fermentation. 1902 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* Suppl., *Schizomycetous. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XII. 229 **Schizophyte*, a microscopic organism belonging to Cohn's order schizoporeae, and allied to bacteria..regarded as a variety of bacillus. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Bacteria* 37 This group has received the name of Fission-plants or Schizophytes. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Schizopods. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 348 This may be termed the Schizopod stage. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 422 *note*, The *Schizopoda..have been found to be more nearly allied to the older Stomapoda. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Schizopodus*, applied..to a tribe of the *Crustaceæ*..the feet of which are deeply divided into slender branches: *schizopodous. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 367 The Schizopodous *Podophthalmia*. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 165 In the Columbidæ,..the nasal bones are *schizorhinal. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* Introd. 91 Herein he [Garrod] strove to prove that Birds ought to be divided into two Subclasses—one, called Holorhinal,..and the other, called Schizorhinal. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 125 Such a podotheca is holothecal...The generic opposite is *schizothecal.

‖ **Schi·zzo.** *Obs.* Also **skizzo**; *pl.* **schizzos, scizzi, scizzis.** [It.: see SKETCH *sb.*] A sketch.

1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* Explan. Terms s. v., The Schizzos are ordinarily reduced into Cartoons in Fresco Painting, or Copyed and Enlarged in Oyl-Painting. *Ibid.* iii. 117 He seldom Designed a Story in his first Schizzos, that he did not do it four or five several ways, to choose at last the best. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 6 (1740) 234 The Crafts-masters of that Plot, from the very first *Scizzi* of the Design, considered [etc.]. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. Ded. 5, I have aim'd at no more than a brief *Skizzo* of it in my Preface. 1793 SIR E. HARINGTON (*title*) A Schizzo on the Genius of Man.

‖ **Schlafrock** (ʃlā·fɹɒk). [G., f. *schlaf-en* to sleep + *rock* coat, gown.] A dressing-gown.

1836 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 248 One nasty little professor in a dirty *schlafrock* took the pipe out of his mouth and kissed me on the lips. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxv, A student, in jack-boots and a dirty *schlafrock*, was lying on the bed smoking a long pipe.

‖ **Schloss** (ʃlɒs). [Ger.] A (German) castle.

[1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 202 A Castle (which the Dutch call *Schlosse*).] 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 61 She had a beautiful little *schloss* on the green Ebensee. 1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 282 Virginia creeper draped the quaint grey schlosses with crimson cloaks.

Schnapper (ʃnæ·pəɹ). Formerly also **snapper.** [An alteration, after the equivalent G. *schnapper*, of SNAPPER (f. SNAP *v.* + -ER[1]), a name which has been given independently in various parts of the world to many different fishes. The original form is retained in some English books, but is obsolete in Australia and New Zealand.] A valuable sparoid food-fish (*Pagrus unicolor*), abundant upon the coasts of South Australia and New Zealand.

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* I. 68 Snappers, bream, flat-heads, and various other descriptions of fishes, are all too found plentifully about. 1850 CLUTTERBUCK *Port Phillip* iii. 44 Besides the fish above numerated, are the Schnapper, black-fish and eel. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 171 The first fish, a twelve-pound schnapper.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1859 *All Year Round* No. 4. 80 We had been accustomed to..fish..for Schnapper-fish weighing from seven to twenty-five pounds. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 31 Schnapper-fishing.

‖ **Schnapps, schnaps** (ʃnæps). [Ger.] An ardent spirit resembling Hollands gin.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 403 Enjoy your schnaps, give sorrow to the wind. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lxxi, Not like slow Germany wherein they muddle Along the road,..and also pause besides, to fuddle, With 'schnapps'. *a* 1848 O. W. HOLMES *On Lend. Punch-bowl* 16 He went to Leyden, where he found conventicles and schnaps. 1885 C. LOWE *Bismarck* II. 488 A General, talking of drinks, had laid down the principle: 'Red wine for children, Champagne for men, *Schnaps* for Generals'.

Schnebelite (ʃnɛ̄ı·bĕləit). [f. the name *Schnebel-in* (see below) + -ITE.] An explosive principally composed of specially treated chlorate of potash, invented by the brothers Schnebelin *c* 1893.

1893 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 6/6 L'Abbé Schnebelin, who was illustrating by a series of experiments the advantages of Schnebelite gunpowder. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 6/2 Though the base of the Schnebelite..is chlorate of potash, the..powder seems to be less dangerous to handle than any other.

Schneiderian (ʃnəidī·ɔriăn), *a. Anat.* [f. the name of C. V. *Schneider* of Würtemberg (1610–80), who investigated this structure.] *Schneiderian membrane*, the mucous membrane of the nose.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 115 The inflammation of the Schneiderian membrane, and that of the mucous membrane of the bronchiæ were not frequently absent than present. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 753 Situated in the Schneiderian mucous membrane is a large number of bipolar cells.

‖ **Schnorrer** (ʃnɒ·ɹəɹ). *Jewish.* [Yiddish var. of G. *schnurrer*, f. *schnurren* (slang) to go begging.] A Jewish beggar.

1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 4 The Schnorrer felt no false shame in his begging. 1899 *Daily Chron.* 10 Mar. 3/4 The crowd of half-starved immigrants, consisting of street hawkers and schnorrers, who are the plague of the Jewish Board of Guardians.

Scho(e, obs. form of SHE, SHOE, SHOW.

Schoche: see SCOTCH *v.*, SOUCH *v.*

† **Schœnanth.** *Obs.* Also (erron.) **schæ-, scæ-.** [ad. mod.L. *schœnanthus*, a. late Gr. *σχοίναν θος* (also *σχοινάνθη, σχοινάνθιον*), f. *σχοῖν-os* rush + *ἄνθος* flower.] A sweet-scented grass of Asia, *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, formerly used in medicine; camel's-hay.

1702 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1257 This is easily known from the other Schœnanths in having hollow Oat-like husks. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 110 Schœnanth. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Scœnanth*, or *Schœnanth*.., the dried stalk of a plant brought to us from Arabia.

†Schœne. *Obs.* Also schene. [ad. L. *schœnus*, a. Gr. σχοῖνος, commonly believed to be a use of σχοῖνος rush, rope, but possibly a foreign word. Cf. F. *schène*.] An ancient measure of distance mentioned by Gr. writers and Pliny (chiefly as in use among the Persians); the length is variously stated at from 30 to 60 stadia (=3½ to 7 miles).

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 300 Islande..is extended betwene the south and the north almost two hundreth schoenes in longitude. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 274 Measure not wisedome by the Persian Schœne. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 132 Three Schœnes aboue the South angle of the Delta, (each Schœne containing fiue miles at the least, and sometimes seuen and a half). 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 112 In Aegypt they reckon by Schœnes of various Magnitude, some 60, some 40, some 20 Furlongs.

Schœnobatic (skīnobæ·tik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. σχοινοβατικ-ός, f. σχοινοβάτης (L. *schœnobatēs*) rope-dancer, f. σχοῖνο-ς rope + βα-, βαίνειν to walk.] Pertaining to rope-walking. So **Schœno·batist**, a rope-walker, rope-dancer.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 21 A troop of young schoenobatists. 1862 *London Rev.* 23 Aug. 160 Scænobatic [*sic*] or acrobatic feats.

Schofeet, obs. form of SOFFIT.

Schoffe, obs. form of SCOFF, SHOVE.

Schoind, variant of SCHYND *Obs.*

Schoir, -ling, Sc. forms of SHORE, SHORLING.

Scholar (skɒ·lăr). Forms: 1 **scolere, scoliere,** 3–7 **scholer,** 4–5 **scolere,** 4–6 **scoler,** 5 **scolare, skolere, scolier,** (*Caxton* **escolyer**), 5–6 **scolar,** 5–7 **scoller,** 6 **scolear, -eir, scollar, skoller, skolar,** 6–7 **scholler, -ar, schooler,** 7 **schoolar, skooler, skollar,** (**sholar**), 6–9 *vulgar* **schollard,** 9 **scholard,** 6– **scholar.** [OE. *scolere, scoliere* (=OHG. *scuolari*, MHG. *schuolære*, early mod.G. *schuler*, now *schüler*), ad. late L. *scholār-is* (f. *schola* SCHOOL), with substitution of the native ending -ER[1]. The word is rare in OE., and the ME. *scoler(e* may be wholly or in part a. OF. *escoler, escolier* (mod.F. *écolier*). Cf. Du. *scholier* (? from Fr.), MDu. also *scholare, scholer*.]

1. One who is taught in a school; now *esp.* a boy or girl attending an elementary school. Often qualified by prefixed word, as *Sunday, infant scholar*, DAY-SCHOLAR.

c 1025 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 308 Seo ræding pingð pæne scoliere. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 51 A fraternite was begonne..of 3onge scolers. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 641 If any scolere in þe scole his skorne at him makis. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Let. Cupid* 211 That boke scolers lerne in hir chyldehede. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 3 He was neuer gud mastur that neuer was scoler. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 18, I am no breeching scholler in the schooles. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 266 Two Schoole maisters and threescore and ten schoolers. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* Special. Life 8 Some unwise friends..perswaded him [my Father] to fasten me upon that School as Master, whereof I was lately a Scholler. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 162 In two or three months there were twenty-eight scholars, notwithstanding the strictness of the discipline. 1843 (*title*) The Sunday Scholar. 1888 J. RUNCIMAN in *Contemp. Rev.* LIV. 39 An accurate inquiry disclosed the fact that 38 per cent. of these poor scholars were breakfastless every morning.

b. One who is receiving, or has received, his instruction or training from a particular master; a pupil (*of* a master). Now *arch.* or *rhetorical.*

c 1000 *Canons of Edgar* 10 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 246/14 Þæt ænig preost ne underfo oþres scolere. *c* 1305 *St. Edm. Conf.* 247 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 His scolers þat ihurde of him gode men were ynou3. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Ine þis clergie hep dame auarice uele scolers. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 195 Pictagoras hadde þis manere by seuene sciences: non of his scoleres schulde to fore þe seuenþe 3ere axe resoun noþer skile of his lore. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 396 Hys escolyers that lerned of hym. *a* 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* viii. (Shaks. Soc.) 56 *Wit.* Your most vnworthy schollard Giues to you immortall thainks. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 102 Thy Master dies thy Scholler; to do thus I learnt of thee. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 68 We are become..the backwardest Schollers, of whom God offer'd to haue made us the teachers. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* ii. 57 While young, he was Scholar to Thales. 1745 J. HAMMOND *Love Elegies* xiii, And teach my lovely scholar all I know. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 153 Merlin's master (so they call him) Bleys, Who taught him magic; but the scholar ran Before the master. 1896 BESANT *Master Craftsman* (1897) 67 It looks like Grinling Gibbons ..or perhaps one of his scholars.

c. *transf.* One who acknowledges another as his master or teacher; a disciple.

1527 VAUTROULLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 10 That they were the ministers of Christ and the Apostles scholers. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. vii. § 3 To professe themselues therein schollers and followers of the auncient. 1606 B. BARNES *Offices* II. 50 Gower and his Scholler Chaucer. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 68 P 4 The Romans confessed themselves the scholars of the Greeks. 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 37 Your masters, who are his [Rousseau's] scholars. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* V. viii. 127 They think it a fine thing to..profess themselves the devil's scholars.

d. With qualifying adj.: One who is quick (or the reverse) at learning.

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth of Merlin* II. iii. 232 *Prince.* Dost think thy Lady is of thy opinion? *Gent.* She's a bad Scholar else; I have brought her up, And she dares owe me still. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 214 He was the aptest Scholar that ever was. 1733 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 177, I am conscious of only one [good quality], that is, being an apt scholar.

2. One who studies in the 'schools' at a university; a member of a university, esp. a junior or undergraduate member. Now only *Hist.* and in official use.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7999 Þe fourþe sone was a scoler, To lerne more he dyde hys power. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Treat.* 7 A scolere at pares had done many full synnys. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 4 With hym ther was dwellynge a poure scoler, Hadde lerned Art, but al his fantasye Was turned for to lerne Astrologye. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 33/2 Your humble Oratours and Subgiettes, the Chaunceler and Scolers of the Universite in your Toune of Oxonford. 1572 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 5 All Scollers of the Universityes of Oxford or Cambridge yᵗ goe aboute beginge, not beinge aucthorysed under the Seale of the said Universities. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 139 Such a confusion of degrees, that the scholler knoweth not his dutie to the Bachelor, nor the Bachelor to the Master. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 247 The Burgesses and skolleris [at Aberdeen]. 1613–14 *Aberd. Acc.* in *Spalding Club Miscell.* V. 94 Gave to ane Hungarian scoller for his supporte..3 lib. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 43 The Schollers here in the night commit many murthers. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1656/2 At the very Entrance whereof, the Scholars were placed; First, the Under-Graduates, then the Batchelors of Arts. 1868 *Local Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 59 Preamble, The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford.

†b. In the Elizabethan period, often applied to one who had studied at the university, and who, not having entered any of the learned professions or obtained any fixed employment, sought to gain a living by literary work. *Obs.*

1597 *Pilgr. Parnassus* I. 74 (Macray) Let schollers be as thriftie as they maye, They will be poore ere theire last dyinge daye.

3. One who has acquired learning in the 'Schools'; a learned or erudite person; esp. one who is learned in the classical (i. e. Greek and Latin) languages and their literature.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1554 Scoleres skelten þeratte þe skyl forto fynde, Bot þer was neuer on so wyse coupe on worde rede. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Govt.* (1549) 80 In the habite of a schooler of philosophie. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 264, I would to God some scholler would coniure her. 1607 *Peele's Jests* (*c* 1620) 11 He goes directly to the Mayor, tels him he was a Scholler and a Gentleman. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 181 As becommed a Gentleman and a Scholer. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Akenside* Wks. 1787 IV. 290 A very conspicuous specimen of Latinity, which entitled him to the same height of place among the scholars as he possessed before among the wits. 1820 LAMB *Elia* I. *Christ's Hospital*, Matthew Field belonged to that class of modest divines who affect to mix in equal proportion the gentleman, the scholar, and the Christian. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion* Wks. (Bohn) II. 97 Thus the clergy for a thousand years have been the scholars of the nation. 1886 R. C. CHRISTIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 362/2 Joseph Justus Scaliger (1540–1609), the greatest scholar of modern times.

b. with qualifying word indicating the degree of one's attainment.

c 1290 *St. Francis* 154 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 58 Bernard, þat was a guod scholer, formest to him cam. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i. 82 He is a better scholler then I thought he was. 1629 LENTON *Yng. Gallants Whirligigg* in *Marr. Wit & Wisdom* (Shaks. Soc.) 125 His Childhood next..Required them to put him unto schoole, Where in processe of time he grew to bee A pretty scholler. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. vi. 11 An ignorant mans faith..may be as strong as the faith of the greatest Scholler. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 12 Feb., I pass for a great scholar with him, by relating to him some of the Persian tales. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 224 He..made me.. a much better Scholar in the Scripture Knowledge, than I should ever have been by my own private meer Reading. 1820 LAMB *Elia* I. *Christ's Hospital*, Under him were many good and sound scholars bred.

c. In illiterate use, one whom the speaker regards as exceptionally learned. Often merely, one who is able to read and write. Freq. in vulgar or dial. form *scholard, schollard*, etc.

1644 QUARLES *Judgem. & Mercy* Wks. (Grosart) I. 79 The Vicar of our Parish..being so good a Churchman, and so great a Schollard, and can speake Latine too. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* II. ii, Nay, faith, sir, I am not so good a schollard to say much. 1678 *Quack's Acad.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 33 The admiring patient shall certainly cry you up for a great schollard, provided always your nonsense be fluent. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 207 He [*sc.* a lad of thirteen] is a great 'scholar', too, to use the country phrase. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. iii, You know Mark was a schollard, sir, like my poor, poor sister. 1893 PEEL *Spen Valley* 274 When the paper was bought by Law's work-people, they had to seek up John Jowett, or some other scholar to read it aloud to them.

4. A student who receives emoluments, during a fixed period, from the funds of a school, college, or university, towards defraying the cost of his education or studies, and as a reward of merit.

At the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge and in the University of Durham such students wear a distinctive academic dress, and have special seats in hall and chapel.

1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 § 5 Any particular persone being fellowe or scoler of any of the said Colleges or Halles. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 400 The Warden and Scholers of new College in Oxenford. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* iii. (pref. note), I remember I Translated this Satyr, when I was a Kings-Scholar at Westminster-School, for a Thursday-Nights Exercise. 1831 *Oxf. Univ. Herald* 19 Feb. 3/3 The election for a Vinerian Scholar, in the room of Mr. Giles, will take place on Thursday. *Ibid.* 11 June 3/2 On Monday last, Mr. Spranger, commoner of Exeter Coll. was elected a Scholar of that Society. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. v, A scholar's gown was accordingly produced. 1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 84 Sched. § 71 The foundation scholars at the lower school [Dulwich] shall be appointed by the governors.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scholar-craft, -part, phrase*; appositive, as *scholar-printer, -saint*; **†***scholar-respecting* adj.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xi, And since you like *scholarcraft so well, May Avenel, you shall see whether Edward or I have most of it. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* I. 333 *note*, The full advantage of a just and liberal Education, by uniting the *Scholar-part with that of the real Gentleman and Man of Breeding. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 27 That womans will borne, common, *schoiler phrase. 1902 M. R. JAMES in *Camb. Mod. Hist.* I. xvii. 619 The sixteenth century was the age of publication. What had been recovered was given to the world by the great *scholar-printers. 1595 *Polimanteia* in Brydges *Brit. Bibl.* I. 275 A *schollar-respecting honor. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 340 The serene *scholar-saint, the Benedictine, Jean Mabillon.

b. *Scholar's mate*: see MATE *sb.*[1] b. Also **†***scholar's check.*

1656 tr. *Biochimo's Chesse-Play* 17 The Schollers Mate. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. v. 264/1 Scholars Check.

Hence **Scho·lar** *v.* (*nonce-wd.* in pa. pple. and gerund), *intr.* to act the scholar or learner; *trans.* ? to educate as a scholar.

1793 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* (1843) V. 402, I have been scholaring all day, and mastering too; for our lessons are mutual. 1836 MAHONY *Reliques* I. 309 (tr. Gresset) Thus for a time did Vert-Vert dwell Safe in this holy citadelle; Scholaied like any well-bred abbé, And loved by many a cloistered Hebé.

Scholarch (skōu·lark). *Hist.* [ad. Gr. σχολ-άρχ-ης (mod.L. *scholarcha*, G. *scholarch*), f. σχολή SCHOOL + -αρχης ruler.] The head or ruler of a school: *spec.* **a.** The head of an Athenian school of philosophy. **b.** In certain parts of Germany, Switzerland, and France, an official, or one of a body of officials, formerly charged with the inspection of the schools within a city or district.

1863 DOWDING *Life G. Calixtus* 145 'I will not deny,' he tells the Scholarchs of Nürnberg, 'that' [etc.]. *a* 1871 GROTE *Aristotle* (1872) I. ii. 52 The Scholarchs, successors of Theophrastus at Athens. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 260 Laurence, the scholarch, Casaubon's successor as classical professor. 1884 *Ch. Quarterly* XIX. 227 The first Scholarch after the fall of Constantinople was Matthew the Camariot. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 718/2 Xenocrates.., scholarch or rector of the Academy from 339 to 314 B.C.

Hence **Scho·larchate** [= G. *scholarchat*], the office of a scholarch; the body of scholarchs.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 514 The greatest part of the clergy in the town are referred to the scholarchate and the ecclesiastic office, and those who officiate at the spital to the upper administrator thereof.

Scho·lardom. *rare.* [-DOM.] The realm of scholars or scholarship; scholars collectively.

1882 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 440 Under the new secretary [of the Philological Society]..scholardom was ruled to admirable effect. 1907 T. C. MIDDLETON *Geog. Knowl. Time Discov. Amer.* 18 *note*, A most damaging blunder in scholardom.

Scho·larhood. *rare.* [-HOOD.] (In quots.) **a.** The body of scholars, the learned world. **b.** The condition of being a scholar or learner.

1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 726 The whole scholarhood of England consented to kiss the toe of William Gifford. 1880 J. ROSS *Hist. Corea* x. 306 He is entirely ignorant of their meaning for at least two years of his scholarhood.

†Schola·rian. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. L. *scholāri-s* SCHOLAR + -AN; or f. SCHOLAR + -IAN.] ? A scholar.

1647 BOYLE *Let.* 8 May, Wks. 1772 I. p. xli, I am confident ..that those elevated spirits will not prove half so costive and pedantical, as the great scholarians of our colleges.

Scho·larism. Now *rare.* [f. SCHOLAR + -ISM.] The learning of the 'schools'; scholarship. Sometimes used disparagingly.

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* To Gentl. Rdrs. A 3 b, If there be anye in England that set the end of scollarisme in an English blanck verse. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* Chorus (1604) A 2, So soone hee profites in Diuinitie, The fruitfull plot of Scholerisme grac't, That shortly he was grac't with Doctors name. 1621 G. H. *Anti-Coton* 64 [He] hath a purpose to erect a new Colledge in the Vniuersitie, where he will raise the study of good letters, which are falne, sith these men have soyled them, by reducing them vnto a miserable kinde of Schollerisme. 1878 DORAN *Mem. Gt. Towns* 225 There was an impression that this new-fangled scholarism was a very sad matter indeed.

†Schola·rity. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *scholāritāt-em*, OF. *sc(h)olarité*, f. *scholār-is* SCHOLAR: see -ITY.] The status of a scholar.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv. Wks. 1616 I. 251 Content, I'le pay your scholaritie. Who offers? 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe Mid. Ages* II. II. 595 The certificate of 'scholarity' was to be refused if the applicant's Latinity proved unequal to the strain.

Scho·larize, *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. SCHOLAR + -IZE.] *intr.* To study at a university.

1894 J. H. WYLIE *Hist. Eng. Hen. IV*, II. 359 Thomas Gascoigne, a sickly youth then scholarizing at Oriel.

Scho·larless, *a. rare*⁻¹. [-LESS.] Without scholars or pupils.

1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 310 Turner being..lawless alike and scholarless.

Scho·larlike, *a.* and *adv.* [-LIKE.] **A.** *adj.*

†1. Pertaining to scholars or 'the schools'; scholastic. *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Dec.* v. iv. 895 We do not meane a childlike and scholerlike examination [orig. *examen..puerile et scholasticum*]. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Scholastique*, scholerlike. 1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* D 3, They..bad him performe all the Schollerlike ceremonies and disputatiue right appertaining thereto.

2. Resembling or befitting a scholar or learned man; scholarly.

1589 *Marprel. Epitome* B 1 b, What cannot a smooth tongue, and a schollerlike wit bring to passe? 1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epil.* in *Conq. Granada* II. 172 Truewit was a Scholar-like kind of man. 1734 A. A. SYKES *and Defence, Dissert. Phlegon* 6, I shall always acknowledge the schollarlike manner in which they have both wrote. 1858 MOTLEY *Let.* 28 May, *Corr.* (1889) I. 227 Stirling..is mild, amiable, bald-headed, scholarlike. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. ix. 195 He set to work in a more scholarlike spirit.

†**B.** *adv.* Like a scholar or learned man; in a manner befitting a scholar. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* B j b, Euery mans wit, can geue lightly a reason of diuers thinges,..& yet not be able to set the same in order Scholerlike, either to proue, or to confute. 1589 *Marprel. Epitome* B 1 b, Wherein he hath behaued himselfe verye scholerlike. 1627 ABP. ABBOTT *Narr.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 441, I pray you tell his Majesty that I am dealt with neither Manly nor Scholar-like.

So †**Scholar-likely** *adv.*

1599 H. BUTLER *Dyets Dric Dinner* To Rdrs. Aa 2 b, Thus very rudely, I obtrude vnto thee not a banquet, but a byt rather of each dish Scholler-likely, that is, badly carued. For Schollers are bad Caruers.

Scholarliness (skɒ·lărlĭnĕs). [f. SCHOLARLY + -NESS.] Scholarly quality or character.

1611 COTGR., *Scholarité*, schollership, schollerlinesse. 1868 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xviii. 132 That mixture of scholarliness and high spirit that was inherent in the Norman and Angevin princes. 1906 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Oct. 54 The writer's argumentative force and facile scholarliness.

Scholarly (skɒ·lărli), *a.* [f. SCHOLAR + -LY 1.] Not in Johnson or Todd.

Pertaining to, or characterizing, a scholar; befitting, or natural to, a scholar; learned, erudite.

1638 PEACHAM *Valley of Variety* Ep. Ded., They are compact of rarieties, to enable ingenious and schollerly discourse. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii, And learned Master Mumblazen, too, can say scholarly things of their inferiority. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* vii, The scholarly poet's temper [got] more and more venomous. 1908 R. BRIDGES *Sel. Poems R. W. Dixon* (1909) p. xix, A tallish elderly figure, its litheness lost in a slight, scholarly stoop.

Scholarly (skɒ·lărli), *adv. rare.* [f. SCHOLAR + -LY 2.] As befits a scholar.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 2 What saies my Bully Rooke? speake schollerly, and wisely. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 287 The revision is carefully and scholarly done. 1903 KIPLING *Nations* 50 We shall harness horses (Death's own pale horses) and scholarly plough the sands.

Scholarship (skɒ·lărʃip). Forms: see SCHOLAR. [-SHIP.]

1. The attainments of a scholar; learning, erudition; esp. proficiency in the Greek and Latin languages and their literature. Also, the collective attainments of scholars; the sphere of polite learning.

1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 16–17 [T. Atchelow] hath more than once or twise manifested his deepe witted schollership in places of credit. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 75 He hath a singular piece of Schollership by himselfe to justify his Exposition. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 280 Ye once were justly fam'd for bringing forth Undoubted scholarship and genuine worth. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* Ser. II. (1851) 313 Scholarship has hitherto been a term reserved for the adept in ancient literature. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 18 His memory (the necessary instrument of great scholarship) errorless and effortless.

b. Applied, by unlearned speakers, etc., to educational attainments of a more modest character.

1620 ROWLANDS *Nt. Raven* 8 Then for my schollership a gentleman, Both reade and write, and cast a count I can. 1650 COWLEY *Guardian* I. iii, Hast thou scholarship enough to make a Brewers clerk? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 26 P 6 My reputation for scholarship..was..considered as a crime. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 30, I did not tell you what the lady said to me on my telling her I was no scholar. 'Never mind that,' said she...'Your no scholarship is no hindrance if you are only faithful.'

†c. 'Literary education' (J.). *Obs. rare.*

1644 MILTON *Educ.* 3 This place should be at once both School and University, not needing a remove to any other house of Schollership, except it be some peculiar Colledge of Law, or Physick.

2. The status or emoluments of a scholar (see SCHOLAR 4) at a school, college, or university.

1535–6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 The..Felowshippes Scolershippes Dimishippes..within the said Universities. *a* 1583 SIR H. GILBERT *Q. Eliz. Achad.* (1869) 10 And also the other vniuersities shall then better suffize to releive poore schollers, where now the youth of nobility and gentlemen, taking vp their schollarshippes and fellowshippes, do disapoincte the poore of their livinges and avauncementes. 1746 T. WARTON *Progr. Discontent* 23 A Scholarship but half maintains, And College Rules are heavy Chains. 1820 R. GILBERT *Liber Scholast.* 3 Craven Scholarships. *Ibid.* 5 Dean Ireland's Scholarships. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi, I know I'd sooner win two School-house matches running than get the Balliol scholarship any day. 1884 J. F. MOSS *Handbk. New Code* 78 What are called Elementary School Scholarships. 1861 J. S. WATSON *Life Porson* xx. 239 He was sent, on a scholarship, to Jesus College, Cambridge.

†**Schola·ster.** *Obs.* [a. med.L. *scholaster*, ad. OF. *scolaistre, escolastre* (mod.F. *écolâtre*), altered form of *escolaste*, a. L. *scholasticus*: see next.] The holder of a prebend in a cathedral, to which certain teaching duties were attached.

In quot. 1793 app. used loosely for a scholastic divine.

1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 298 The old Translators..have render'd it [*Ecolâtre*] by a very unusual term, viz. the Scholaster Anselm. 1793 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* II. 63 The inexpugnable ignorance and superstition of the ancient heathens, ..and of the popish scholasters and canonists.

Scholastic (skolæ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *scholasticus*, a. Gr. σχολαστικός studious, learned, subst. a learned man, scholar, f. σχολάζειν to devote one's leisure (to learning), orig. to be at leisure, f. σχολή leisure: see SCHOOL *sb.*

Cf. F. *scolastique*, Pr. *escolastic*, Sp. *escolástico*, It. *scolastico*, G. *scholastisch* adj., *scholastiker* sb.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Of persons: Having the characteristics of the scholar or student, as distinguished from the man of affairs. *Obs.*

1642 MILTON *Reform.* II. 72 Then shall the Nobles possesse all the Dignities and Offices of temporall honour to themselves, sole Lords without the improper mixture of Scholastick, and pusillanimous upstarts, the Parliament shall void her Upper House of the same Annoyances [etc.].

2. Of or pertaining to the teaching or methods of the Schoolmen.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 13 This man [Duns Scotus] meruellouslie amplifiet and helpet the scholastik Theologie. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 2, I deem it to be an old errour of universities not yet well recover'd from the Scholastick grosnesse of barbarous ages, that..they present their..novices at first comming with the most intellective abstractions of Logick and metaphysicks. 1712 S. CLARKE *Script. Doctr.* II. 349 The Scholastick Writers in later Ages, have generally put this matter upon another Foot. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pres. State Pol. Learn.* xi. Wks. (Globe) 443/2 The absurdities of scholastic philosophy. *Ibid.* 444/1 This slowness of conferring degrees is a remnant of scholastic barbarity. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. II. 340, I remember an old scholastick aphorism, which says, 'that the man who lives wholly detached from others, must be either an angel or a devil'. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 329/2 Those of the former class [of active mind] sought for satisfaction in the scholastic philosophy...It was for the most part a revival of the philosophy of Aristotle. 1873 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 160 On this particular there is no difference of doctrine, but only of words, between other writers of the scholastic following and the philosopher of Königsberg. 1884 PENNINGTON *Wiclif* iii. 120 He is answering in a scholastic manner those who had attacked him with the weapons of the schoolmen.

3. Pertaining to schools or school education.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 96 The Bishop of Lincoln ..a man of great wit, and good Scholastick learning. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 241 The queen has sent a letter to the vicechancellor of Cambridge, to have an account what persons in any scholastick preferments have not taken the oaths. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 137 P 11 It is too common for those who have been bred to the scholastick profession..to disregard every other qualification. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1759 I. 190 *note*, Mr. Muller, of Woolwich Academy, the scholastick father of all the great engineers which this country has employed for forty years. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 157 Bavaria.. has reached the eighth of its people in the number of its scholastic youth. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 297 Carstairs..united great scholastic attainments with great aptitude for civil business. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, A dainty room, with nothing more directly scholastic in it than a terrestial and a celestial globe.

4. Following the methods of the 'schools'; befitting the school; in bad sense, 'pedantic, needlessly subtle' (J.).

1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 28 The following lines of Donne..have something in them too scholastick. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 266 It [Sidney's *Arcadia*] is not romantic, but scholastic; not poetry, but casuistry. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 56 The perspicuous good sense and scholastic precision of Whately. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 251 The modifying words especially..look very much like scholastic products.

B. *sb.*

1. A Schoolman or a disciple of the Schoolmen; a representative or adherent of the scholastic philosophy.

1644 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. 5 Doubt not, worthy Senators, to vindicate the sacred honour and judgment of Moses your predecessor, from the shallow commenting of Scholasticks and Canonists. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 97 Aristotle, Gassendus, Des Cartes, with the numerous family of the scholastics, all ran into the same trackless error. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 426 It was not only a knowledge of Aristotle that the scholastics of Europe derived. 1875 LONGF. *Monte Cassino* vi, In its streets The Angelic Doctor as a school-boy played, And dreamed perhaps the dream that he repeats In ponderous folios for scholastics made. 1907 *Academy* 30 Nov. 484/2 In the year 1907..one must hesitate to discuss Antonio Rosmini—the last of the Scholastics.

†2. A scholar, man of learning; *occas.* a mere scholar, as opposed to a man of the world. *Obs.*

1657 *Idiota's Div. Love* Ded. 2 They perswade themselues ..that hee hath taught you more high, and euident truths, ..then all the subtile Scholasticks and subtle politicks put together could haue done. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 P 2 The Town Orators..despise all Men as unexperienced Scholasticks who wait for an occasion before they speak. 1748 HUME *Ess. Mor. & Polit.* (ed. 3) 223, I..am in Danger ..of passing for a Pedant and Scholastic.

†3. = SCHOLASTER. *Obs. rare*—1.

1844 CRAIK *Sk. Hist. Lit. Eng.* I. 49 In 1179 it was ordered ..that in every cathedral there should be appointed and maintained a head teacher, or scholastic.

4. *Hist.* (repr. Gr. σχολαστικός). In the Byzantine Empire, an advocate.

1846 *Penny Cyc. l.* Suppl. II. 558/1 Socrates, the ecclesiastical historian..followed the profession of scholastic or advocate.

5. *R. C. Ch.* A member of the third grade in the organization of the Society of Jesus.

1876 J. MORRIS in J. H. Pollen *Life* (1896) 181 Three different communities under one Rector—the novices, scholastics, and Tertian Fathers. 1881 *Memorials Stonyhurst College* iii. 21 The English Jesuits had another College in Belgium, at Liége. This was for the higher studies of their own scholastics.

6. An artist who adheres to 'scholastic' or academic methods.

1892 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 6/2 Idealists and naturalists, scholastics and impressionists, were necessarily exclusive when each was struggling for the ascendant, and claiming for its school the possession of the truth.

†**Schola·stical,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 5–6 SCO-, 6 SKO-. [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Story Scholastical*: tr. med.L. *Historia Scholastica*, the title of a work by Petrus Comestor.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 367 Also hit is redde in the story scolasticalle, that [etc.].

2. Following the teaching of the Schoolmen; pertaining to Scholasticism. = SCHOLASTIC A. 2.

1551 CRANMER *Answ. to Gardiner* III. 73 So you condemn of madnes not only al ye scholastical doctors..but also your own former saieng. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 155 Which scholasticall subtilities plaine suiteres doe not love. 1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* ii. (1702) 18 The Scholastical Commentators living in those which are called the dark ages of the Church. 1669 BARROW *Expos. Creed* (1697) 14 *margin*, This scholastical acception is not ancient.

3. Following the methods of the 'schools'; befitting the school, academic; in bad sense, pedantic, unduly formal or subtle.

1531 FRITH *Judgm. Tracy* Wks. (1573) 79 A proper distinction, by the whiche you may escape the scholasticall snares and mases. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 69 Thys vnyuersal and scolastycal consyderatyon of a verny and true commyn wele lytyl schal profyte. *a* 1583 SIR H. GILBERT *Q. Eliz. Achad.* (1869) 2 For of what Comodity such vse of arte wilbe in our tounge may partely be seene by the scholasticall rawnesse of some newly Commen from the vniuersities. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. vii. § 2. 298 A matter of such consequence, as was not to bee omitted, in regard of any scholasticall disputation. *a* 1626 BACON *Controv. Ch. Eng.* Resuscit. (1657) 177, I speak not of the vain, Scholasticall, Manner of Preaching. 1679 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Apr., The Bishop of Gloucester preach'd, in a manner very like Bishop Andrews, full of divisions, and scholastical, and that with much quicknesse. 1793 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* II. 37 Terms of art and scholastical expressions.

4. Belonging or attached to a place of learning; academic. = SCHOLASTIC A. 3.

1536 BOORDE *Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 59 In the partes þat I am yn, þe kynges grace hath many, 3e, (& in maner) all maner of persons (exceppt some skolastycall men) þat be hys aduersarys. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. v. § 1 The fauour of proposing there in conuenient sort whatsoeuer ye can obiect (which thing my selfe haue knowen them [*sc.* the schools in universities] to graunt of Scholasticall courtesie vnto strangers) neither hath (as I thinke) nor euer will (I presume) be denied you. 1622 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. 174 And the rather haue I bin careful to seek out the easiest and plainest way, that I might allure & draw on my schollars in this exercise,..to proceed as in a scholasticall play, with vnderstanding, loue and delight. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 129 A. W...did never afterwards care to hear of New Coll. school to have given him scholastical education but applied all that he had to that of Thame. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 36 No Scholastical Habits as Gowns or Caps worn by the Students [in Leyden].

†**B.** *sb.* = SCHOLASTIC B. 1. *Obs. rare*—1.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 259 There is Scotus againste Thomas:..the Nominales against the Reales: the Scholasticalles against the Canonistes.

Scholastically (skolæ·stikăli), *adv.* [f. SCHOLASTICAL + -LY.2] In a scholastic manner; like a Schoolman; in the manner characteristic of the schools or of schoolmasters.

1559 BERCHER *Nobility Women* (Roxb. Club 1904) 114 Ye muste geve me leave to speake a lyttle Scolastycallye. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. 8 Dealing onely Scholastically, by way of Logicall Arguments. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* Misc. III. i. 141 When our Princes and Senators became Scholars, they spoke scholastically. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 9 Nov. 716/1 Poets and others who have been scholastically brought up. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2221 The old-fashioned, scholastically developed Lutheran orthodoxy.

Scholasticate (skolæ·stikeit). *Eccl.* [ad. mod. L. *scholasticātus* (*u* stem), f. *scholastic-us* SCHOLASTIC *a.*: see -ATE 1.] A house of studies for members of the third grade in the Society of Jesus.

1875 J. MORRIS *Troub. Cath. Forefathers* Ser. II. 280 Wherever he went he found the fathers who had been with him in the Novitiate or Scholasticate, now Rectors and Superiors. 1895 *Month* July 101 Let it be placarded in the novitiates and colleges and scholasticates the world over.

†**Scholas·ticated,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. SCHOLASTIC + -ATE 3 + -ED 1.] Filled with subtleties.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Friar Gerund* II. i. 270 Seeing Friar Toribio so scholasticated with these vain sophistries.

Scholasticism (skolæ·stisiz'm). [f. SCHOLASTIC + -ISM.]

1. The doctrines of the Schoolmen; the predominant theological and philosophical teaching of the period A.D. 1000–1500, based upon the authority of the Christian Fathers and of Aristotle and his commentators.

1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. vi. 313 But the talents of Abelard were not confined to theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and the thorny paths of scholasticism. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. ii. (1864) III. 389 Erigena..the parent of scholasticism..as a free discursive Speculative Science, before it had been bound up with rigid orthodoxy.

2. Servile adherence to the methods and teaching of the schools; narrow or unenlightened insistence on traditional doctrines and forms of exposition.

1861 HOLLAND *Lessons in Life* x. 146 He found his county tied up in formalism, scholasticism, and tradition, and by strokes as remarkable for boldness as strength he set it free. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* ii. 47 This argument..was quite in the manner of seventeenth century scholasticism. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 127 Contact with the world had..enabled them so far to raise their heads out of the heavy fog of Jewish scholasticism. 1884 HUNTER tr. *Reuss' Hist. Canon* 341 The unattractive form of the works it produced has in general the stamp of a dull, dry scholasticism.

Scholasticizing (skŏlæ·stisəizĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. **scholasticize* vb. (f. SCHOLASTIC + -IZE) + -ING 2.] Inclining to or favouring scholastic principles.

1857 BADEN-POWELL in *Oxford Ess.* 174 The lingering remains of the old scholasticizing spirit. 1908 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 187 These and other baleful consequences of the scholasticising and centralising tendencies inaugurated by Pope Pius IX.

†**Schola·sticly,** *adv.* = SCHOLASTICALLY.

1597 JAS. VI *Dæmonol.* To Rdr., But onelie, to speak scholasticklie..I reason vpon *genus*, leauing *species* and *differentia* to be comprehended therein.

Schold, obs. form of SCOLD *sb.*

Schold(e, obs. pa. t. of SHALL *v.*, obs. ff. SHOAL.

†**Schole.** *Obs. rare*—1. Anglicized form of SCHOLIUM. (Cf. SCHOLY.)

1565 W. ALLEN *Def. Purgatory* x. 98 Aske theime where these prety scholes were first picked.

Schole, obs. form of SCHOOL, SHOVEL.

†**Scho·lian.** *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. SCHOLI-UM + -AN.] = next.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIX. xii. Vives 768 Our scholians say that wee must neuer respect words in matter of diuinity or Philosophy.

Scholiast (skōu·liæst). [ad. late L. *scholiasta*, a. late Gr. σχολιαστής, f. ὑχολιάζειν (see SCHOLIAZE *v.*), f. Gr. σχόλι-ον SCHOLIUM. Cf. F. *scoliaste* (16th c. *scholiaste*), It. *scoliaste*.] One who writes explanatory notes upon an author; esp. an ancient commentator upon a classical writer.

In quot. 1820 perh. misused in the sense of 'schoolman' or 'scholastic' (as if = G. *scholast*). The mistake is not uncommon: cf. Funk's *Stand. Dict.* s. v., where the sense is recognized (with a quot. from C. Bucke 1837).

1583 FULKE *Def. Tr. Script.* iv. 137 They [the General Epistles] are not sent to any particular Church or persons, but to all in general, as the Greeke scholiast truly noteth. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 282 Which the Masoreths and Rabbinicall Scholiasts not attending, have often us'd to blurre the margent with *Keri* instead of *Ketiv*. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 143/2 The scholiast upon Thucydides tells us, Themistocles served the people of Corcyra. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxi, This is no vain question, devised by dreaming scholiasts, on which they may whet their intellectual faculties until the very metal be wasted away. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* I. iv. § 20 In this academy a Greek press was established, where the scholiasts on Homer were printed. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd., He let it pass, with all the discreetness of an experienced theologian or learned scholiast, preferring to point his whip at some object which could raise no questions. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 5 Least of all will the method of a scholiast be likely to serve him as a clue to the hidden things of Shakespeare.

fig. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 41 With what pride did we hail her [the ship's] return! She was our scholiast upon Robinson Crusoe and the Mutiny of the Bounty.

Scholiastic (skōu·liæstik), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. SCHOLIAST + -IC.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a scholiast. †B. *sb.* ? A scholiast (*obs.*).

1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* App. 292 There is nothing that Simon has written concerning the public Notaries of the Hebrew Nation, but what these Diminitive Saints and nice Stomack'd Scholiasticks are extreamly offended at. 1891 SAINTSBURY *Polit. Verse* Introd. 15 They require..a rather unusual amount of scholiastic annotation to render them intelligible to generations not their own.

†**Scho·liasting.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **scholiast* vb. (f. SCHOLIAST) + -ING 1.] The action of making a scholium; a commentary, annotation.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 212 The ancient Scholiasting upon him [*sc.* Hesiod], writ thus, that Hesiods Love was ὁ οὐράνιος ἔρως, ὃς καὶ Θεός.

†**Scho·liaze,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late Gr. σχολιάζειν, f. σχόλι-ον SCHOLIUM.] *intr.* To write scholia, comment.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 64 He..who thinks to Scholiaze upon the Gospel.

†**Scho·lical,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *scholic-us*, Gr. σχολικός (f. Gr. σχολή, L. *schol-a* SCHOOL *sb.*) + -AL.] Pertaining to schools, scholastic.

a 1656 HALES *Golden Rem.* (1688) 351 It is a common scholical error to fill our papers and note-books with observations of great and famous events.

†**Scholio·grapher.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. late Gr. σχολιογράφ-ος, f. σχόλιον SCHOLIUM: see -GRAPHER.] A writer of scholia.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4656/3 Corrected..by the help of ancient MSS. the best Editions, Scholiographers, &c.

‖ **Scholion** (skōu·liŏn), *sb.*1 Now *rare.* [Gr.: see SCHOLIUM.] = SCHOLIUM 1.

1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ded., Hereunto haue I added a certain Glosse, or scholion, for thexposition of old wordes. 1616 T. BRIGHTMAN (*title*) The Revelation of S. Iohn illustrated with an Analysis and scholions. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 53 An ancient Scholion, recently discovered, names four poets who worked under that prince [Pisistratus]. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 487 *note*, The opinion that the Lady is a Church is mentioned..by an ancient scholion.

†**Scho·list.** *Obs.* [? f. L. *schola* SCHOOL *sb.* + -IST. (But perh. an error for *sciolist*.)] ? One who has nothing but school training, a mere theorist.

1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 1 A Gardner... Concerning his skill, hee must not be a Scholist, to make shew of or take in hand that, which he cannot performe. 1671 PANTON *Spec. Jun.* 104 To breed Gentlemen at Schools, and in Learning, is the way to make them meer Scholists and Pedants.

‖ **Scholium** (skōu·liŏm). Pl. **scholia** (skōu·liă); also 8 **scholiums,** 6–7 *erron.* **scholias.** [med.L., ad. Gr. σχόλιον SCHOLION, f. σχολή SCHOOL *sb.*1 Cf. F. *scolie* fem. (from the med.L. plural) in sense 1, *scolie* masc. in sense 1 b.]

1. An explanatory note or comment; *spec.* an ancient exegetical note or comment upon a passage in a Greek or Latin author.

1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 23 And when I shulde make scholias, notis, and gloses in the margent as himself and his master doith. 1660 HEYLIN *Hist. Quinquart.* II. 42 Mr. Fox was fain to make soom Scholia's on it, to reconcile a gloss like that of Orleance, which corrupts the Text. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxiii, Almost every word admits a scholium, and a long one too. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 136 Short Scholia are added to almost every chapter, containing various readings, or various translations, selected with much judgment and critical acumen. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix, Judy, however, did not choose to receive the laugh as a scholium explanatory of the remark. 1904 R. C. JEBB *Bacchylides* (Proc. Brit. Acad.) 9 From a scholium on the *Iliad* (24. 496) we know that Bacchylides spoke of Theano as having borne fifty sons to Antenor.

b. In certain mathematical works (e.g. Newton's *Principia*): A note added by the author illustrating or further developing some point treated in the text.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Scholium*, is a remark made leisurely, and as it were by the by, on that Proposition, Subject or Discourse before advanced, treated of, or delivered. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 23 Which is evident likewise concerning the Orbits of Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, from the Scholium to Prop. 9. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xiv, Some..cast all their..metaphysical and..moral learning into the method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to those abstracted or those practical sciences under theorems, problems, postulates, scholiums, corollaries, &c. 1824–5 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 314/2 A scholium is a remark applied to some preceding propositions, in order to point out their relative connection, or general utility and application.

¶ 2. ? A 'copy-book maxim', trite saying.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xix, The old scholium, that 'too much familiarity breeds contempt'.

Scholl, dial. var. SCHOOL *sb.*2

Scholtrum, variant of SHELTRON.

†**Scho·ly,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6–7 **scholie;** 6 *pl.* **schollies.** [Anglicized form of SCHOLIUM. Cf. F. *scolie* (in 16th c. *scholie*).] = SCHOLIUM.

1549 BECKE *Bible* (1551) Ded., One..commodious Byble is put furth wyth certayn sundry Prologues, schollies, or briefe Annotations. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* title, Whereunto are annexed certaine Scholies, Annotations, and Inuentions, of the best Mathematicians, both of time past, and in this our age. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. viii. § 2 That Scholie had neede of a verie fauourable Reader and a tractable. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 100, I have added plaine declarations and examples, manifold additions, scholies, annotations, and inventions which I have gathered.

†**Scho·ly,** *v. Obs.* [f. SCHOLY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To write scholia upon; to annotate.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. viii. § 16 The dutie of their teachers..must needes be somewhat more, then only to read the sentences of scripture, and then paraphrastically to scholie them. 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* IV. 51 His Epistles are likewise censured and scholied in 2. places.

2. *intr.* To comment.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxii. § 7 The very chiefest cause of committing the sacred word of God vnto bookes, is surmised to haue bene, least the Preacher should want a text whereupon to scholie. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 7, I have prefaced and scholied sufficiently unto the Text, I come now to seek out [etc.].

Schomache, Schom(e, obs. ff. SUMACH, SHAME.

Schone, obs. pres. pl. of SHALL.

Schoodic (skū·dik). The name of a lake on the borders of Maine and New Brunswick; used *attrib.* in *Schoodic salmon* or *trout*, the name of a variety of salmon (*Salmo salar*, var. *sebago*) which inhabits landlocked lakes.

1883 G. B. GOODE *Rev. Fish. Industr. U.S.* (Fish. Exhib.) 69 Station for collecting eggs of the Schoodic salmon. 1884 — *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 470 The.. 'Fresh-water' Salmon, known..in different parts of Maine as 'Schoodic Trout'.

School (skūl), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 scól (? scolu), 2–7 scole, 3–6 (in Comb.) scol, 3–7 schole, (4 cole), 4–5 skule, 4, 6 scoole, 4–6 skole, *Sc.* soule, 5 skoole, (scwylle), *Sc.* soulle, 5–6 scoll, *Sc.* scoulle, 6 skoll, scolle, *Sc.* scoile, scwle, scuil(l, schuill, schuile, scoill, skuil(l, 6–7 schoole, schoule, (scool), (7 *Sc.* scoull, scooll), 6– *Sc.* schule, 7– school. [OE. *scōl* str. fem., a. L. *schola* (in Rom. pronunciation *scōla*) school, a. Gr. σχολή, orig. leisure, hence employment of leisure, study, and (in later use) a school. The L. word has been adopted in nearly all the Rom., Teut., and Celtic langs.: OF. *escole* (mod.F. *école*), Pr., Cat., Pg. *escola*, Sp. *escuela*, It. *scuola*, Roumanian *şcoală*; OHG. *scuola* (MHG. *schuole*, mod.G. *schule*), MDu. *schole* (Du. *school*, mod.Fris. *skoalle*), ON., MSw. *skóle* wk. masc. (Sw. *skola* fem., Da. *skole*); OIrish *scol* (mod. Ir., Gael. *sgoil*), Welsh *ysgol*, Breton *skol*; also Russ. ШКОЛА *shkola*.

An OE. form *scolu* occurs once in the *OE. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 816. It is doubtful whether this is to be read as *scólu*, with irregular *u* due to some analogy, or as *scólu*, which might be an adoption of L. *schola* with original short vowel (perhaps from the pronunciation of Britons: cf. Ælfric *Gramm.*, Præfatio). The OE. *scolu* troop (see SHOAL) which is often confused with this word, is certainly unconnected.

The curious 14th c. form *cole* is perh. aphetic from OF. *escole*.]

I. Place or establishment for instruction.

1. An establishment in which boys or girls, or both, receive instruction.

See also BOARDING-, CHARITY-, GRAMMAR-, INFANT-, PUBLIC, SUNDAY-SCHOOL; also *Free school* (FREE *a.* 32 b), *Normal school* (NORMAL A. 3), etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (Skeat) I. 50 Eac þær leornode on pære ylcan scole se æðela Gregorius. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Ancre ne schal nout forwurðen scolmeistre, ne turnen hire ancre hus to childrene scole. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 43 A litel scole of cristen folk ther stood..in which ther were Children an heepe. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 475 When he was a child and went vnto þe skule. 1512–13 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* IV. 404 Maister David Vocat, maister of the scule of Edinburgh. 1577 M. LOK in *Frobisher's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 87 My late father..kept me at scholes of grammer in England till I was xiij yeres olde. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* III. xi. 386 There are in London divers endowed Schools, which in France would be stiled Colleges. 1784 COWPER (*title*) Tirocinium: or, A Review of Schools.

b. Used, without article, to mean: Instruction in, attendance at, a school. Chiefly in set phrases, as *to be at school, to go to school, to put, send,* † *set to school.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 184 Cildru on scole betæcen. *c* 1205 LAY. 9897 He wes isende to Rom to leornien in scole. *?a* 1300 *Oxf. Student* 19 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 41 Þis child was sibþe ido to scole. 13.. *S. E. Legendary* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 337/17 Crissaunt..to cole [so often in this MS.] gan to go. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 255, I hadde in custom to come to scole late. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. ii. 38 The thyrd syster.. was put to scole in a nonnery. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxvii. 419 He set me to scole to Parys. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 324 She was a vixen when she went to schoole. 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. iv. 75 That men shall sweare I haue discontinued schoole Aboue a twelue moneth. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P 5 From school I was dismissed to the University. 1846 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* I. 25 She and I were girls at school together. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* I. xii, Some say that school is the pleasantest time of one's life. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, The stock contrivances of boys for wasting time in school.

c. *fig.* in various phrases. *To go to school* (*to,* † *with*): to submit to be taught (by). † *To hold at school*: to have under one's control, to keep in tutelage. *To put,* † *set to school*: to subject to teaching; often, to presume to correct (one's superior).

?1404–8 *Man know thy self* 9 in *26 Pol. Poems* 27 Lerne to dye, and go to skole, Siþ þou fro deþ may not fle. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16990 Tyl I hadde gone to Scole with Trybulacion. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 97 Why sorine thinkst thou me such a foole? That my childe shall set his mother to scoole? 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 301 Wee must give these good fellowes leave (after their woonted manner) to set the Holy Ghost to schoole. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 68 Wee'l set thee to schoole to an Ant, to teach thee ther's no labouring i' th' winter. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 15. 30 What reason may not goe to Schoole to the wisedome of Bees, Aunts, and Spiders? 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. vi. (1739) 14 Rome held now the most part of the Churches of Europe at School. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 261 The Calf, by Nature and by Genius made To turn the Glebe, breed to the Rural Trade. Set him betimes to School. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xlvi, You must e'en go to School yet, you are no Conjurer, for ought I see. 1883 M. PATTISON *Milton's Sonnets* 46 Milton had put his poetical genius to school to the Italians, Dante, Petrarch, and the rest.

d. *To* † *hold, keep* (*a*) *school*: to be the master or mistress of a school. *To teach* (*a*) *school* (now *dial.* and *U. S.*): to teach in a school.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 114 For whanne I schal myn yhen close, Anon min herte he wole oppose And holde his Scole in such a wise, Til it be day that I arise. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21105, I lernede my konnyng off Sathan, Wych halt hys scole nat hennys ffer. 1487 CAXTON *Bk. Gd. Manners* I. xvii. (W. de W. *c* 1515) E vj b, He became so poore that for to gete his lyuynge he taught the lesson and held scole to smale chyldren of Corynthye. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Ludum aperire*, to beginne to keepe a schoole. 1590 C. OCKLAND in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 74, I teach

schole at Grenewych. 1686 Parr *Life Usher* 75 Forbidding them, under great penalties, to teach Schools. 1715 Pope *Iliad* I. *Ess. on Homer* 14 Phemius..taught a School in Smyrna. 1740 J. Clarke *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 169 The Business of Teaching School..leaves but little Time for Study. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 196 There..The village master taught his little school. 1821 Combe *Syntax, Wife* III. 47 An Elephant might keep a school. 1828–30 Godwin in C. K. Paul *Life* (1876) II. 304 [Eugene Aram] keeps school at Netherdale. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 226/1 By keeping school..she strove to provide for her..family. 1891 J. F. Kirk *Suppl. to Allibone's Dict. Eng. Lit.* s.v. *Emerson*, He taught school for three years. 1893 Leland *Mem.* I. 21 An infant school..kept by the Misses Donaldson.

e. Proverbial phrases. *To tell tales out of school* (or †*the school*), †*forth of school*: said *lit.* of children (now *rare* or *obs.*); hence *fig.*, to betray damaging secrets. Also, †*to tell out of school.*

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 19 To tell tales out of schoole, that is hir grent lust. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24, I shoulde tel tales out of the Schoole, and bee Ferruled for my faulte, or hyssed at for a blab, yf I layde al the orders open before your eyes. 1629–30 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 65 We have some news at Cambridge, but it is too long to relate; besides, I must not tell tales forth of school. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* I. iv. § 10. 70, I am very prone to think that the ground of the great pique in some of the Greek writers against Herodotus, was, that he told too many tales out of School, and had discovered too much of the Infancy of Greece. 1679 C. Nesse *Antichrist* 221 Which book, were it extant..would tell tales out of the school. 1690 J. Norris *Refl. Cond. Hum. Life* Ep. Ded. (1691) A 6 b, 'Tis well if I do not..make them Angry with me for telling out of School. 1887 T. A. Trollope *What I remember* II. vi. 102 A very handsome..supper, at which, to tell tales out of school,..the guests used to behave abominably. 1894 Sir J. Astley *Fifty Yrs. Life* I. 31 Possessing a slight failing in the shape of 'telling tales out of school' as the saying is.

f. Used, without article, for: A session of school; the set time of attendance at school.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. i. 10 How now Sir Hugh, no Schoole to day? 1797 F. Reynolds *The Will* v. (ed. 3) 57 *Alb.* School's up! School's up! 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 22. 5 It still wanted a considerable time to school. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. iv, About ten minutes before school Martin and Arthur arrived in the quadrangle. 1881 O'Shaughnessy *Songs of a Worker* 176 In yonder quiet ground against the church Where between schools the children play with flowers. 1893 Leland *Mem.* I. 42 Keeping me in after school to study.

g. Those who are present in, or are attending, a school; the scholars of a school.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12476 All þe scole on him can wonder. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, The whole school of three hundred boys swept into the big school to answer to their names.

h. Applied (with defining word, as *upper*, *lower school*) to a division of a large school, comprising several forms or classes. Also, in Jesuit schools, a form or class.

1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* iii. 15 The Students of the three under schooles, go up to those of the upper. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. viii, The lower-fourth form..was the largest form in the Lower school. 1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 84 Sched. § 45 There shall be two schools, viz. an 'Upper School', and a 'Lower School' [at Dulwich]. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 423 The general students, or boys at Stonyhurst, are..divided into seven forms, or, as they are called there, 'schools'.

i. The building in which a school is carried on. At Rugby, a school-house; also, the large classroom of a school-house.

1843 Dickens *Christm. Carol* ii, The school is not quite deserted...A solitary child..is left there still. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. viii, There was another large unoccupied desk in the corner of the great school. *Ibid.* I. ix, They saw five or six nearly new balls hit on the top of the School. *Ibid.*, After one or two attempts, [they] scaled the schools.

j. **High school.** A designation applied (with some variety of use) to certain classes of schools for secondary education in the British Islands and the United States. Also *attrib.*

The first school known to have been so designated in Great Britain is that established in Edinburgh in 1519. In the year of its foundation this is referred to in the records of the Town Council as 'the principale schule' and 'the principall gramer schule', and it had by municipal enactment the exclusive privilege of teaching the higher branches of school learning within the burgh. In 1531 it is mentioned as 'the hie schule' (see below); this appellation occurs frequently in the 16th c., and from the 17th c. onwards has continued to be the official name of the institution. About the middle of the 19th c. the name of 'High School' was given, in imitation of the example of Edinburgh, to the principal secondary school in many Scottish burghs; these schools having been for the most part either founded or reconstituted about that time. In the United States, the term seems to have come into use about 1824, and is applied to a class of schools to which pupils are admitted when they have completed their course in the elementary school, and which afford preparation for the college, the university, or the technical school. In England, when used without qualification, the designation 'High School' is understood to refer to the schools established and managed by the Girls' Public Day-school Company (founded 1874) and to some other schools similar to these in the method and character of the instruction given. The few schools for boys in England that are known as 'High Schools' are chiefly of recent foundation. While a 'high school' in the American sense of the term gives advanced instruction only, the schools so designated in Britain usually include elementary classes.

1531 *Edinb. Town Council Rec.* 19 Mar., I. 38 a, Maister Adam Melvil maister of the hie Schule oblist him to mak the bairnys perfyte gramarians within thrie 3eires. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* iii, The old Town-Guard of Edinburgh, who..were, in my boyhood, the alternate terror and derision of the petulant brood of the High-school. 1826 *Acc. High School for Girls* (Boston, U. S.) 3 The English High School [for boys] has been in successful operation since 1821; and the satisfactory result of this experiment prepared the way for the establishment of the High School for Girls. 1844 Emerson *Lect. New Eng. Reform.* Wks. 1884 I. 262 In a hundred high-schools and colleges.

2. The place in which an ancient Greek or Roman philosopher taught his hearers.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 154 He..3ed full of[t]..to þe scule of phylosophy. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 13 He persauand thir tua princis entir in his scule, he changit the mater of that present lecture. 1594 Ashley tr. *Loys Le Roy* 67 b, Alexander..gaue to the Philosopher Anaxarchus to set vp his Schoole, a hundred talents. 1634 Milton *Comus* 439 Or shall I call Antiquity from the old Schools of Greece To testifie the arms of Chastity? 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 369 Also the Philosophers themselves had the name of their Sects, some of them from these their Schools. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 40 The most famous school [of jurisprudence] was that of Berytus, on the coast of Phœnicia.

3. *gen.* An institution in which instruction of any kind is given (whether to children or adults). Often with defining word indicating the special subject taught, as *dancing*, *music*, *riding school.* In recent use, after French example, employed as the official title of various institutions for superior technical or scientific instruction, e. g. *The School of Mines*, *The School of Economics*, etc.

Also in the names of certain organizations established by various nations for the systematic prosecution of archæological research, as the British School at Athens and at Rome.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 449/2 Scole, of pleyynge gamys, or werre, or other lyke..., *gignasium*. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 48 Then to the Master of the daunsing schoole. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Ludus gladiatorius*, a schoole of fence. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 46 The Senators of Rome..caused Schooles of Defence to be erected in Capua. *a* 1583 Sir H. Gilbert *Q. Eliz. Achad.* (1869) 5 The..Mathematician..shall haue in his Schole a shippe and gallye, made in modell. 1641 Evelyn *Diary* 5 Oct., To this school join the music and mathematical schools. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 93 Proposed that care be Taken, about the Learning and Instruction of Youth, to Witt, a scool of Arts and Siences. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Royal Military School or College. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 232 The school of mines [in Paris]. 1835 *Rep. Sel. Committee on Arts & Manuf.* 35 They prayed for assistance towards establishing a school of design. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* III. viii, Lady Maud ..longed to teach in singing schools. 1886 C. E. Pascoe *Lond. of To-day* xxxvi. (ed. 3) 315 At Chatham..is the School of Military Engineering.

b. *fig.*

1579 Gosson (*title*) The Schoole of Abuse. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 10 Or else a free schoole of skolds shalbe set vp for the nonce. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 54 *Tra.* Faith he is gone vnto the taming schoole. *Bian.* The taming schoole; what is there such a place? 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* I. iii. 23 From drinking schooles.. From dicing houses. 1690 (*title*) The School of Politicks; or the Humours of a Coffee-house. A poem. 1777 Sheridan (*title*) The School for Scandal. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 190 The science of astronomy was cultivated at Babylon; but the school of the Arabs was a clear firmament and a naked plain. 1832 Thirlwall in *Philol. Mus.* I. 495 The ancient rhetoricians were a class of babblers, a school for lies and scandal.

c. Formerly often adopted in the titles of manuals of instruction in particular subjects. Now only *Mus.*, as the title of an instruction-book dealing with a particular instrument.

1696 R. H. (*title*) The School of Recreation: or a guide to the most ingenious exercises of Hunting, Riding, Racing, Fireworks [etc.]. 1733 (*title*) The School of Miniature, erected for the instruction of the ignorant. 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 7 The system of fingering laid down in this violin school.

d. *spec.* = *riding-school.* Hence [after F. *école*], the exercises or system of training for horses and riders practised in the schools. *High school* [= F. *haute école*]: the more difficult class of exercises taught in the schools.

1850 Wayte *Equestrian's Man.* 5 Tuition, in the school alone, can seldom make a good rider. 1881 E. L. Anderson *How to Ride*, etc. Introd. 5 It is to be regretted that, in this nation of horsemen, riding as practised in the schools, should have fallen into disuse; for the *manége* is the foundation of horsemanship. 1884 — *Mod. Horsemanship* 143 (*title of chapter*) The High School.

4. *fig.* A place, environment, etc., where one gains instruction or training in virtue, accomplishments, or the like; a person or thing regarded as a source of instruction or training.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* (Skeat) I. 38 Her synd eac þa cnihtas..mid ðam ic becom to cristes scole. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 384 (Auchin. MS.) Þou art y-taujt to a liþer scole. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 634 And þere thow wost þat I haue out myswent, Eschewe þou þat, for swych þyng to þe scole is. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 174 As he which of the Scole of helle Is tawht. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* 1 b, Whether this family haue bene taught in the schole of the holy ghost, or in the schole of the Anabaptistes. 1583 Body in J. H. Pollen *Acts of Engl. Martyrs* (1891) 55 From our school of patience, the 16th Sept., 1583 [i. e. from prison]. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. 29 The Ægyptians; which Nation we know was one of the most ancient Schools of the world. 1656–63 Davenant *Siege of Rhodes* v. (1672) 64, I was bred in Natures simple School. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 238 Empires, and Monarchs, and thir radiant Courts, Best school of best experience. 1705 Addison *Italy* Pref., Italy..is the great School of Musick and Painting. 1759 Goldsm. *Pres. St. Pol. Learn.* xi. Wks. (Globe) 443/2 They keep the student from the world, which, after a certain time, is the only true school of improvement. 1813 Byron *Corsair* I. xi, Warp'd by the world in Disappointment's school. 1833 E. Everett *Orat.* (1850) I. 395 The men of 1776 were trained in the strictest school of British military discipline and conduct. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive* (1897) 534 A succession of commanders, formed in the school of Clive. 1849–50 Alison *Hist. Eur.* xlix. § 4 VIII. 3 The best of all schools—that of great operations and adverse fortune. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 5 He [Coleridge] said..that Sicily was an excellent school of political economy.

5. The body of persons that are or have been taught by a particular master (in philosophy, science, art, etc.); hence, in wider sense, a body or succession of persons who in some department of speculation or practice are disciples of the same master, or who are united by a general similarity of principles and methods.

Sometimes (e. g. in *Roman*, *Venetian*, *Tuscan School*; *British*, *French*, *Flemish School*; with reference to painting), the term denotes in the first place those whose training was obtained in the same locality; but in the main this local association is understood to imply more or less community of doctrines or style.

1612 Bacon *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 330 Most of all, that schoole which is most acused of Atheisme, doth demonstrate Religion. That is, the Schoole of Leusippus, and Democritus, and Epicurus. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Communic.* I. § 4. 66 If by faith we eat the flesh of Christ; as it is confessed by all the Schooles of Christians; then [etc.]. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 217 A peripatetic Cobler scorn'd to soal A pair of Shoes of any other School. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.*, *School*, in Painting, is a Term used to distinguish the different Manners of Places, and Persons: As, the Roman School, the Venetian School, the Flemish School, &c. 1771 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* iv. Wks. 1797 I. 61 The Roman, the Florentine, the Bolognese schools... These are the three great schools of the world in the epick stile. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 195 William Wycherley, the most licentious and hardhearted writer of a singularly licentious and hardhearted school. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* v. (1904) 173/1 There are various schools of opinion allowed in the Church: and on this point I follow others.

b. *fig.* A set of persons, who agree in certain opinions, points of behaviour or the like. *Of the old school*: old-fashioned.

1798 *Monthly Mag.* Feb. 127/2 He was a whig of the old school. 1817 Byron *Beppo* xxxiv, He was a lover of the good old school. 1827 Scott *Chron. Canongate* vi, She did not hesitate to admit him to her boudoir, after the privilege of the French and the old Scottish school. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* lxiv. VIII. 295 He was a Roman of the new school, which studied to soften the homely roughness of the old Italian character.

6. *slang.* †a. (See quot. 1812.) *Obs.* b. A company of thieves or beggars working together.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *School*, a party of persons met together for the purpose of gambling. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 244 He scraped acquaintance with a 'school of shallow coves'; that is, men who go about half naked, telling frightful tales about shipwrecks [etc.]. 1856 Wynter *Cur. of Civ.* xii. (1860) 478 Inferior classes of thieves work in smaller 'schools,' say of a couple of women and a boy. *Ibid.* 481 What is called a 'school' of boys, who pick pockets in concert, under the eye of a master. 1859 *Slang Dict.*, *School*, or *Mob*, two or more 'patterers' working together in the streets.

II. Senses of mediæval academic origin.

7. An organized body of teachers and scholars in one of the higher branches of study cultivated in the Middle Ages; *esp.* one of the various bodies of this kind which jointly constituted a university; a faculty. †In early use the article is commonly omitted after a preposition. Now only *Hist.*

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiii. (1890) 190 Sum leornungmon in scole [L. *scolasticus quidam*]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 93 Siche doutes we shulden sende to þe scole of Oxenforde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Somnn. T.* 478 No maister, quod he, but seruitour, Thogh I haue had in scole swich honour. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 105 He lefte þe logykk skule, & made hym a monk of Ceustus ordur. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvi. 88 Summe werers of pilioun̄s in scole of dyuynyte han scantli be worthi for to be in the same scole a good scoler. 1617–20 Moryson *Itin.* (1903) 319 The publike schoole at Strasburg was not reputed an universitie yet gave the degrees of Bachelors and Masters of Artes. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 370 That which is now called an University, is..an Incorporation under one Government of many Publique Schools, in one and the same Town or City. In which, the principall Schools were ordained for the three Professions, that is to say, of the Romane Religion, of the Romane Law, and of the Art of Medicine.

b. *collect. plural.* (In later use always *the schools.*) The faculties composing a university; universities in general; the sphere or domain of academic discussion or traditional academic doctrines and methods.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4610 Is þar na lare in 3oure land, labour of scolis, Fesike, ne no philosofy. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvi. 89 Manye, whiche neuere leerned ferther in scolis than her grammer. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 103 He..haittit all that cunnyng wer in scuillis. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 111 That sik frehalderis..sulde susteine thair eldest sones at the schuilis, quhill perfytlie tha vndirstude the Canon lawis. *a* 1628 Preston *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 199 We learne at Schooles what to say in such a controversie, how to dispute rather than how to live. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* III. x. (1678) 62 Which I have sometimes shewed in the Physick Schools, at such times as I there dissected Anatomies. 1638

CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 63. 279 Boyes in the Schooles know, that *a Posse ad Esse*, the Argument followes not. 1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* Ded. a iv, I haue not endeauoured to expresse my conceptions eyther in the phrase, or in the language of the schooles. 1649 LOVELACE *Lucasta* 84 And henceforth..Be able to dispute ith' field, And Combate in the Schooles. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii. § 9. 192 This whole mystery of Genera and Species, which make such a noise in the Schools. 1701 SWIFT *Contests of Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 12 A mixed government partaking of the known forms received in the schools. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* (1775) 52 These are the arguments of states and kingdoms. Leave the rest to the schools; for there only they may be discussed with safety. 1785 COWPER *Task* II. 534 Is Christ the abler teacher or the schools?

†**c.** In various phrases, as *to go to school*, to study at a university; *man of school*, one who is versed in the learning of the schools; *degree of school(s, in schools*, a university degree. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XX. 271 Enuye..heet freres to go to scole, And lerne logyk and lawe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 427 Degre takun in scole makiþ goddis word more acceptable. *Ibid.* 428 So prestis wiþ-oute degre of scole may profite more þan don þes maystris. *Ibid.*, & þus men of scole trauelen veynly for to gete newe sutiltees. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11477 Thogh a man wer neuere so wys, And hadde lernyd at Parys, Thys thyrty yer at scole be In that noble vnyuersyte. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 222/2 After the degrees in Scoles singulerly of the seide Scolers. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 381 Amange clerkis in scule. 1591–5 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 702 A filed toung, furnisht with tearmes of art, No art of schoole, but Courtiers schoolery. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 392 Though it be no Vniuersitie to yeeld degrees of Schoole to the students. 1638 BP. MOUNTAGU *Art Eng. Visit.* A 4, Of what degree in schools is he?

†**d.** *To hold* or *keep schools*: to engage in academic disputation or discussion. *Obs.*

c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 329 In fayre langage,.. which ye and mo holde scoles of dayly. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 949/2 We wyl in this matter keepe no longe scholes. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* III. 345 Wherefore doo your Doctours keepe sutche hote Schooles emongst them selues.

†**e.** *pl.* with sing. construction: An assembly of the 'schools' of a university, a public disputation.

c 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 229 Mayster Halden kept the scholys with in the Fryers and dysputyd a gayne a Gray Fryer..; and at that scholys were many grete docters and clerkys to geve hym audyens.

8. *The School, the Schools*: the Schoolmen, the scholastic philosophers and theologians collectively. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 127 Many of the Schoole, as Aquinas Fra. Victorin, Sotus, Bannes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 374 A *Nunc-stans* (as the Schools call it). 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 3. 181 The spirit of Prophecy came upon them *per modum impressionis transeuntis*, as the Schools speak. 1683 J. NORRIS *Parting* 3, Poems (1684) 20, I now believe the Schools with ease,..That should the sense no torment seize, Yet Pain of Loss alone would make a Hell.

9. a. *sing.* The building or room set apart for the lectures or exercises of a particular 'school' (in a university). **b.** *pl.* A building belonging to a university, containing rooms serving in some cases originally for lectures in the several faculties, in later times chiefly for the disputations and exercises for degrees, and for meetings of the academic body or of portions of it. Hence, in modern Oxford use: The building in which most of the university examinations are held.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (1604) A 3 b, Ile haue them fill the publike schooles with skill [*mod. edd.* silk] Wherewith the students shalbe brauely clad. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* Jan, We went into some of the Scholes [of the Sorbonne], and in that of Divinity we found a grave Doctor in his chaire, with a multitude of auditors, who all write as he dictates. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 120 They caused provisions of corn to be laid in,..assigning the public schools to that purpose. 1697 EVELYN *Acc. Archit.* Misc. Writ. (1825) 366 Or compare the Schools and Library at Oxford with the Theatre there. 1706 T. HEARNE *Collect.* 3 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 292 Forreigners..frequently go to ye Schools to hear Lectures. 1752 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 II. 222, I went to the Schools, where the Convocation was met. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiv, There is no more characteristic spot in Oxford than the quadrangle of the schools. 1873 *Students' Handbk. Univ. Oxf.* 151 A copy of it must be deposited in the Music School.

10. In modern Oxford use. **a.** *pl.* The periodical examinations for the degree of B.A.

1828 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 180, I am going out of the Schools, and Dornford (I fancy) will supply my place for the ensuing examination. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiv, The row of victims..'sitting for the schools' as it is called. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 581 A former colleague of mine in the Oxford Schools. 1882 *Society* 18 Nov. 11/2 The schools at Oxford are 'on' once more, and white ties are again the order of the day.

b. Each of the several courses of study, in any of which an 'honours' degree in Arts may be taken: corresponding to the Cambridge 'Tripos'.

At present the 'Schools' are as follows: '*Literæ Humaniores*' (i. e. classics), Mathematical and Physical Science, Natural Science, Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Oriental Languages, English Language and Literature, Modern Languages.

1873 *Students' Handbk. Univ. Oxf.* 110 Those who have obtained Honours in the School of Theology.

†**III. 11.** The doctrine or teaching of a master; the lore or knowledge of a subject imparted by teaching. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 84 As thou hast preid above That I the Scole schal declare Of Aristotle. *Ibid.* III. 139 Ther mai a man the Scole liere Of Rethoriqes eloquences. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* vii, Quhich to declare my scole is ouer 3ong. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 86 in *Macro Plays* 38 Teche me þe scolys of yowur dyvynyte. 15.. *Piers of Fullham* 3 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 2 A man, that lovyth fyscheng and fowlyng bothe, ofte tyme that game schall hym be lothe, of that crafte all thoghe he can the scole, yn the see, in rever, in ponde, or yn pole. 15.. *Mayd Emlyn* 128 ibid. IV. 87 Thus by her scole Made hym a fole, And called hym dodypate.

†**b.** A particular method or discipline taught.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 125 Frensch she spak ful faire and fetisly, After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe. — *Miller's T.* 143 In twenty manere koude he trippe and daunce After the scole of Oxenforde tho. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2403 So yee aftir my scole Wol do, & as I rede 3ew. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1141, I shall the lerne a newe scole, If thoue so hardy to fighte be. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 14 At the wendyng slake The yoke, thyne oxen neckes forto cole: But drawing by the horne is noo goode scole. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 217 It wold syt on a stole, And lerned after my scole For to kepe his cut.

†**c.** Schooling, discipline. *Obs.*

1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. viii. 328 Certis the freelnes of the wil is to be kutt awei and to be leid aside with greet bateil, greet scole, and greet craft.

IV. Repr. L. *schola*, Gr. σχολή, in late senses.

†**12.** A hostelry at Rome for the reception of pilgrims. *Obs.*

O. E. Chron. an. 816, Þy ilcan 3eare forborn Ongolcynnes scolu. ?*a* 900 in Thorpe *Diplomat. Anglicum* (1865) 116 Ic [Æthelwulf] on Rome..Englisce scole 3esette. *c* 1450 *Brut* 316 Seynt Peters pens,..þe whiche Kyng Iva [*sic*].. ferst graunted to Rome, for þe scole of Engelond ther to be continued.

†**13.** A public building, gallery, or the like. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 44 A kirk theked with leed, þat es called þe Scole of Salomon. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 33 Solon fyrste edifyed the schole of Areopagus in Athenes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVI. v. II. 568 In the same place, and namely in the schoole or gallerie of learned men, there be many more images highly commended.

14. *Hist.* One of the cohorts or companies into which the Imperial guard was divided.

1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 388 The avenues of the palace were strictly guarded by the various schools, as they began to be called, of domestic officers. *Ibid.* xvii. II. 57 The whole number consisted of three thousand five hundred men, divided into seven schools, or troops, of five hundred each.

V. 15. [f. SCHOOL *v.*] A cross-country ride.

1892 *Field* 9 Apr. 512/2 Then began a cheery 'school' over some scrubby hills.

VI. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

16. Simple attributive.

a. Pertaining to a school (sense 1) or schools, as *school-age, eleven, -fee, -French, -friendship, -hours* (HOUR 2 b), †*-law, -life, -prank, prize*, †*-recess, -teacher, -vacation, warden, -work, -year*, etc. Also SCHOOL-BOARD, -BOOK, -DAY, -MA'AM, -MASTER, -MISTRESS.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 716 So soon as children have passed *school-age, they [etc.]. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, The Captain of the *School eleven..accompanied them. 1511–12 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 242 In haill payment of half ane 3eris burd and *scoile fee. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 75 § 25 The school board may, if they think fit,..pay the whole or any part of the school fees payable at any public elementary school by any child [etc.]. 1837 [MISS MAITLAND] *Lett. fr. Madras* xv. (1843) 145 About half of them know the language well, and the rest speak it like *school-French. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 436 *School-friendships are not always found..permanent and sound. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 137 Out of *School-Hours. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ii, Surreptitiously nursing it [a doll] in school hours. 1650 J. M. (*title*) *School-Laws, or Qui Mihi in English. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, The care with which he has watched over every step in your *school lives. 1885 WELLDON *Serm. Harrow* i. (1887) 6 In a few days perhaps..you will feel the continuity of your school-life; but for the present it seems to you to have been broken. 1799 HR. LEE *Canterb. T., Poet's T.* (ed. 2) I. 48 Playing *school-pranks with his companions. 1904 'E. NESBIT' *Phœnix & Carpet* xi. 206 Its conversation..was entertaining and instructive—like *school prizes are said to be. 1795 *Jemima* I. 63 A pressing invitation that she would spend the next *school recess at the Hall. 1847 WEBSTER, **School-teacher*, one who teaches or instructs a school. 1787 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 471 Whose son in his *school-vacation was come home. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* IV. 2897 The two *School Wardens [at Kingston-upon-Thames] are elected in like manner. Their duty is to visit and superintend the school. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. vi, There could be no reason for stopping the *school work at present. *Ibid.* II. ii, There were thirty-eight weeks in the *school year.

b. Taught in or attending school, as *school-child, -chum, -companion*, †*-fere, -maid, -miss*, etc. Also SCHOOL-BOY, -FELLOW, -GIRL, -MATE.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1841) 207 He [Luther] had to beg, as the *school-children in those times did. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 705 The first case of illness was a school-child. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 149 The stupid *school-chum of his private secretary! 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 31 May (1815) 108 The departure of your *school-companions. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 449 One Calistenes, Alisaundre *scolefere under Aristotil. *Ibid.* VII. 397 He..went to Rome at þe laste wiþ oon of his scole feres. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 47 Is she your cosen? *Isa.* Adoptedly, as *school-maids change their names By vaine, though apt affection. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii, I take her to be an affected *school-miss.

c. Belonging to or connected with the school as a building (cf. 1), as *school-bell, building, -chapel, -door, -roof, -yard*, etc. See also SCHOOLHOUSE.

1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* (1894) 12 When the *school-bell cut short our strife. 1829 R. GILBERT *Liber Scholast.* 167 The *school buildings are well adapted [etc.]. 1884 *Tablet* 11 Oct. 591/2 The erection of a *school-chapel was immediately begun. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Concl. 62 There is not that sect of Philosophers among the heathen so dissolute..but would shut his *school dores against such greasy sophisters. *c* 1340 *Hampole's Wks.* (1895) I. 140 An Abbot þat..neuer lift vp his heued to see þe *scole-rouf. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol.* v. 99 The warm sympathy with which they kindle each other in *school-yard, or in barn or woodshed.

d. Pertaining to the Schoolmen (cf. sense 8), or to the 'schools' of universities (cf. sense 7 b), scholastic, academic, as in *school-account*, †*-amorist, -argument, author, -clerk*, †*dispicion, -ethics, -exercise*, †*implement, -language, -logic, -manner, matter, -medicine, moralist, morality, name, -opinion, -pedantry, philosopher, philosophy, -phrase, -question, quiddity, -subtility, -syllogism, term, -theology, trick*, etc.; *school-like* adj. and adv. See also SCHOOL-CRAFT, -DIVINE, -DIVINITY, -DOCTOR, -MAN, -POINT.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. vii. 408 To lay open the *school-account of this matter, and unravel it through all its abstrusities. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 163 Thus the *Schoole-Amorist [=Ovid]. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. (1592) 225 The holy Scripture..vseth no *schoole arguments to make vs beleeue that there is a God. 1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* III. 90 Is it not plainly written of all the Papists, both lawyers and *schole authors, that [etc.]. *a* 1583 SIR H. GILBERT *Q. Eliz. Achad.* (1869) 3 The greatest *Schole clarkes are not alwayes the wisest men. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) Pref. A 2, Arguments of proofe in shew holden on a whole day by fine wits, in a *schoole despicion. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 100. 145 One may make a great progress in *School-Ethics without ever being the wiser or better Man for it. *c* 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* i. in *Anglia* X. 327/43 Hem þat in *scole-exercisyse..sechene þoo þinges þat bene nedefulle to sowle-hele. 1586 HOOKER *Answ. Travers* xvi. (1612) 19 These *schoole implements are acknowledged by graue and wise men not vnprofitable to haue beene inuented. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Disc. Impresa's* Wks. (1711) 229 For ladies, who understand not the *school languages. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1841) 289 Eagerly devouring what spiritual thing he [Johnson] could come at; school-languages and other merely grammatical stuff, if there was nothing better! 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 14/2 Such as more distinctlie and *schoolelike discusse this matter. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. 129 His learning labours not the schoole-like glosse. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 23 Such a methodical and School-like way of defining. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ix. II. (1819) III. 538 Philology..degenerated through the prevalence of *school-logic. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 229 b, He discourseth at large the article of Justifycation after the *scoole maner [orig. *more scholastico*]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's Prol.* 8 Ye han heer touched al so moot I thee In *scole matere gret difficultee. 1447 in *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O. H. S.) I. 260 All his buks of study, also oder boks longyng to scole mater. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 260 The Venereal Disease had just then made its appearance, which the common *School-Medicine was not able to cure. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iv. 149 This the *School-Moralists..have abundantly proved. *Ibid.* iii. 125 The *School Morality. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 41 Who thinke vertue a *schoole name. 1751 WARBURTON *Pope's Ess. Man* II. 81 *note*, For this dangerous *school-opinion gives great support to the Manichean or Zoroastrian error. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. Pref. 16 Which..would perhaps savour a little too much of *school-pedantry. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Dial. Dead, Reas. Oaths* Wks. 1711 IV. 96 A *School-Philosopher with his newest set of Distinctions. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 72 It agrees not with the principles of the *School-Philosophy, that will by no means allow the essences of things to be eternal. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pres. State Pol. Learn.* xi. Wks. (Globe) 443/2 Universities..where the pupils..support every day syllogistical disputations in school philosophy. 1668 HOWE *Blessedn. Righteous* xii. 218 *Servato ordine finis*, as the *School-phrase is. 1586 HOOKER *Answ. Travers* xvi. (1612) 18 If..it were a *schoole question. *a* 1625 E. CHALONER *Six Serm.* (1629) 30 The husbandman..vsed not..those *schoole quiddities to simple labourers. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Tri.* 67 No Romish sophistrie, or *schoole-subtilty can inuent any probability. 1709 SHAFTESB. *Moralists* i. 4 Her *School-Syllogism and her Elixir, [are] the choicest of her [Philosophy's] Products. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 325, I counte nat a panyer ful of herbes Of *scole termes. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 380 It is (to use a school term) an inseparable accident of Lisbon. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 512 And if one could, it were but a *schoole trick.

17. locative, in sense 'at school', with ppl. adjs., as *school-bred, -made, -taught, -trained*, etc.

1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 840 And if it chance..That though *school-bred, the boy be virtuous still. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 870 As in chorea, so in tic, there are cases which appear to be *school-made. 1765 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 41 Let *school-taught pride dissemble all it can, These little things are great to little man. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* x. 214 Boys trained in the mission school and married to *school-trained girls.

18. objective and obj. gen., as *school-drilling, -leaving, manager, -teaching*, etc.

1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 347 The whole system of *school-drilling education. *Ibid.* 349 Such and a thousand similar recreations..should enter into the school-drilling of the day. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 3/6 A.. *school-leaving certificate. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 4/1 The celibacy of the 'school marm' is a heresy which as yet only exists in the pious dream of *school managers and school boards. 1847 WEBSTER, **School-teaching*, the business of instructing a school.

19. Special combinations: **school air** *Horsemanship*, an 'air' (AIR *sb.* 17) which horses are taught in the school; †**school-butter**, (*a*) cf. quots. 1584–93 (sense obscure); (*b*) *slang*, a flogging; (*c*) *U.S.* 'a teasing call to school children' (Payne *Word-list East Alabama*); **school-cap** *Geol.* (see quot.); **school-dame**, an old woman who keeps a small school for young children; **school-gait** (see sense 3 d); **school-gallop** (see quot.); **school-going** *sb.*, attendance at school; **school-going** *a.*, that goes, or is suitable to go, to school; †**school-hall**, the room or building in which university disputations were held; †**school-hire**, = *school-wage*; **school-learning**, †(*a*) the learning of 'the schools' (7 b), (*b*) education at school; **school-mamma, -mother**, an elder girl at a girls'-school who acts as a protectress of one or more younger ones; †**school-pace**, = *school-gait*; **school-pence**, a small weekly sum of money paid for tuition in elementary schools; **school-rider**, a school-trained horseman; so **school-riding**; †**school-rod** [cf. G. *schulrute*], a birch-rod or cane; †**school-scholar**, one who has the learning taught at school (sense 1); **school-section** *U. S.*, 'a section of land set apart for public schools' (Bartlett 1860); **school-ship**, a ship used for the instruction and training of boys in practical seamanship; **school-tide** = *school-time* (b); **school-time**, (*a*) the time at which school commences, or during which school continues; (*b*) that period of life which is passed at school; **school-wage** (now *dial.*), the periodical payment made for tuition at school.

1885 DODGE *Patroclus & Penelope* 58 Horses educated in all the *School airs which are applicable to road-riding. 1584 A. MUNDAY *Fidele & Fortunio* 1473 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* CXXIII. 76 O that I had some of Pediculus [*i. e.* Pedante's] *Schoole-butter to make me a lip salue. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 231 Should the Butterwhore..try all the conclusions of her cherne, she might peraduenture in some sort pay thee home with Schoole-butter: but vndoubtedly she should haue much adoe, to stoppe thy Ouen-mouth with a lidde of Butter. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, School-butter*, a Whipping. 1829 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* Ser. II. II. 42 The bed below this is called the Top Cap...The next bed is called the *School Cap..; it consists of a compact limestone extremely cellular [etc.]. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IV. 101 We could suppose our senses to be the *school-dames that first taught us the alphabet of this learning. 1852 T. PARKER *Ten Serm. Relig.* i. (1863) 10 He must study the anicular lines on the school-dame's slate. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., A **school pace* or *gate* denotes the same with *ecoute*. 1885 DODGE *Patroclus & Penelope* 130 The traverse is a School gait rarely needed on the road. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* 148 The *School Gallop is a pace of four beats, and is procured from the ordinary gallop by demanding a close union, and by sustaining the forehand with the reins [etc.]. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of Jago* 78 *School-going was a practice best never begun. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Mar. 347/3 According to these statistics 1 out of 4 boys and 1 out of 89 girls of school-going age are under instruction. 1900 *Daily News* 1 June 6/4, 93,000 school-going children. 1509 *Parlt. Devylles* xl, I wyst hym [Jesus] neuer go to scole, And yet I sawe hym dyspute in the *scole hall. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 449/2 *Scole hyre, *scolagium*. 1588 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) II. 182 For schole heir of the childer, for twoe wekes, 12*s.* 2*d.* More paid to Mr. Turpen, that was owne for Abraham schole heir, 8*s.* 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1099 Schooling or school-hire, *minerval*. *a* 1583 Sir H. GILBERT *Q. Eliz. Achad.* (1869) 10 In the vniuersities men study onely *schole learninges. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 8 He having finished his school-learning, and was soon to go to the university. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1841) 84 Mahomet..had no school-learning, of the thing we call school-learning none at all. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* v. 31 The institution of '*school mammas' may secure a protector for each. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* II. 30, I..provided myself with a *school-mother, a fine tall blooming girl. 1753 *School pace [see *school gait* above]. 1889 *19th Cent.* Oct. 741 The parents are to pay *schoolpence. 1882 E. L. ANDERSON *School-training for Horses* 75 A distinguished *school-rider, who gave me my first practical lessons in this movement. 1897 LD. RIBBLESDALE *The Queen's Hounds* 264 He was probably not so good a school rider as the Prince Imperial. 1881 E. L. ANDERSON *How to Ride*, etc. Introd. 6 *School-riding, in one form or another, is used in all armies, and, indeed, wherever the horse must be under command. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* v. iii, A *Schoole-rod keepes a child in awe. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 328 At fourteen, he went away [from school] a good *schoole-scholar to Magdalen-hall in Oxford. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Sir D. North* (1744) 2 In the End, he came out a moderate School-scholar. 1849 *Rep. of Com. of Gen. Land Office* (Bartlett 1860), *School-section. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 37 A school section is a section of land..set apart by the Government for the purpose of raising funds for building and maintaining schools. 1867 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 89 We stopped near the *school-ship, which was crowded with boys. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in Lockhart *Life* (1839) I. 63 My greatest intimate from the days of my *school-tide was Mr. John Irving. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 191 Such Boys..will be at Liberty out of *School-time. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi, The introduction of crackers in school-time. 1890 *Lancet* 4 Oct. 708/1 Life here is but the school-time of eternity hereafter. 1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 36 To finde John Fell meate and drinke, clothing, boks, and *scolewaige to goo to the scole..to he be xxvi yeares of aige. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. iii. IV. 30 He is now about to be taught several things;—and will have to pay his school-wages as he goes.

School (skūl), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 scoll, 5–7 scole, soul(le, 6 skoole, *Sc.* scuill, 6–7 skul, skole, 6–9 scull, skull, 7 skoule, scoale, schole, 7–9 scool, 8–9 schull, 9 *dial.* schule, scholl, 9– school. [a. Du. *school* troop, multitude, 'school' of whales :—MDu. *schole*, OS. *scola* troop = OE. *scolu* :—OTeut. **skulā* str. fem., perh. orig. 'division', f. **skel-, skal-, skul-* to divide: see SKILL, SHELL.

1. A shoal or large number of fish, porpoises, whales, etc. swimming together whilst feeding or migrating. Also *in a school, in* or *by schools*.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14205 Thei falle thikkere than heryng fletes In-myddes the se In here scole. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/2 Sculle, of a fysshe (scul of fysh, *S.*), *examen*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vij, A scoll of ffysh. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 70 They [bream] appere in May in mightti Sculles, so that sumtime they breke large Nettes. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 317 Thair come in our firth ane scuill of heirinng. *c* 1585 JANES in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 102 We saw to the West of those Isles three or foure whales in a skull. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 108 And this skole of fish continued with our ship for the space of fiue or sixe weekes. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 121 They swymme in great scooles together. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 22 And there they flye or dye, like scaled sculs, Before the belching Whale. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 100 He saw at the mouth of Nilus..a scole of dolphins rushing up the river. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 25 According to the conveniency of the Skoles and places of fishing. 1655 WALTON *Angler* x. (1661) 173 Repaire to the River, where you have seen them to swim in skuls or shoales in the Summer time. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 402 Shoales of Fish that..Glide under the green Wave, in Sculles that oft Bank the mid Sea. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Justif. War Netherl.* Apol., etc. 127 The latter should not fish within eighty miles of the Coast, least the Scholes of Herings should be interrupted. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 380 A great Shoal, or, as they call it, a Scool of Pilchards, came swimming..into the Harbour. 1791 LINCOLN in Belknap *Hist. New-Hampsh.* (1792) III. 456 These fish..take each schull its proper river. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 36 Great skulls o' haddock, cod and ling. 1839 BEALE *Sperm Whale* 20 The groups, herds, or 'schools', which are formed by the sperm whale, are of two kinds. 1863 PENNELL *Angler-naturalist* 285 The smolts assemble in sculls of from forty to seventy together. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 64/1 A 'school' of porpoises gambolling in mid ocean.

2. *transf.* †**a.** A troop, crowd (of persons); a large number, mass (of inanimate things). *Obs.*

b. A flock, company (of animals).

1555 PHAER *Æneid* II. (1558) D ij b, About him ronnes of boyes & girles ye skull [*Lat.* 238–9 *Puerique circum innuptæque puellæ Sacra canunt*]. *Ibid.* IX. (1584) O vj, Go fisgigs, frisk your woods in double pype in skipping skooles [*Lat.* 617 *Ite per alta Dindyma, ubi adsuetis biforem dat tibia cantum*]. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 83/2 A scull of pictured boies did band, about that lothsome sight. *Ibid.* 85/1 The youth in skuls flocke and run togither. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* To Rdr., So greate a scull of amarouse Pamphlets haue so preoccupyed the eyes, and eares of men, that [etc.]. 1592 LYLY *Midas* IV. iii, Ile warrant hee hath by this started a couey of Bucks, or roused a scull of Phesants. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* VI. iii. (1848) 348 When we dip them [oysters] in Vinegar, we may, for sauce to one bit, devour alive a schole of little Animals. 1858 K. H. DIGBY *Children's Bower* II. 13 Sitting on their heels by the margin of a pond to feed what they call the school of ducks that gathers round them. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xiii. 194 A school of hippopotami. 1880 *Times* 24 Nov. 10/3 The Macclesfield tipplers [pigeons], which fly in schools or 'kits' for hours against another school. 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 189 Look at that school of gulls yonder.

3. *attrib.*: **school-bass**, the *Sciæna ocellata*; **school-cod**, a cod inhabiting the open sea, opposed to *shore-cod*; **school-fish** *U. S.*, any fish which usually appears in schools or shoals, also one of a school of fish; *spec.* the menhaden. So **school-schnapper, -shark, -whale.**

1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 372 The smaller fish of the species [*Sciæna ocellata*] are called simply 'Bass' or '*School Bass'. *Ibid.* 201 Still another class of fish is known..as 'Deep-water Cod', 'Bank Cod', and '*School Cod'. 1876 GOODE *Fishes of Bermudas* 11 The smaller *school-fishes. 1882 TENISON-WOODS *Fish N. S. Wales* 40 The time of the appearance of the '*school schnapper' is the early part of summer. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* viii. (1855) 198 The '*school-shark' is dealt with as above. But if the 'grey-nurse' or old solitary shark be hooked, the cable is cut [etc.]. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 176 A *School Whale, upon being attacked by the boats, rejected from her stomach a bony fish.

School (skūl), *v.*[1] Forms: see SCHOOL *sb.*[1] [f. SCHOOL *sb.*[1] Cf. G. *schulen*.]

1. *trans.* To put or send to school; to educate at school.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* vii. 24 b in *Holinshed*, Schooled in the vniuersitie of Parise. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 173 Yet hee's gentle, neuer school'd, and yet learned, full of noble deuise. 1846 *Eng. Rev.* VI. 138 The number actually schooled in the State schools was no less than 2,021,421. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trinal* xi. 211 How he was born, cradled, schooled, tailcoated, colleged, and the like. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i, My father..being a great admirer of learning sent me to be schooled at Tiverton. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* II. 13 Eight children to be washed and dressed and schooled daily.

†**2.** To have as a member of one's school or sect.

c 1570 L. GIBSON in *Collect. B. L. Ball. & Broadsides* (1867) 115 It seemes, by your doynges, that Cressed doth scoole ye,—Penelopeys vertues are cleane out of thought. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 73 This man was first schooled by Valentinus.

3. 'To teach with superiority, to tutor' (J.); † in early use, to 'lecture', admonish, reprimand.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10 This is the wai that thes fellonli men have taken to school and coole me, silli soul. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* L. v, Mildly the good, God schooleth in this wise. 1592 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 160 She [Q. Eliz.] schooled Dr. John Rainolds for his obstinate preciseness. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xxii. 91 He hearkened to..his mother when shee schooled him. *c* 1610 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land & Sea* I. i, Nay school us not old man, some of us are too old to learn. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Curate* I. i, *Arsen.* Fy upon thee. This is prophane. *Mil.* Good Doctor, doe not schoole me, For a fault you are not free from. 1624 *Visibility of True Ch.* 91 He schooleth and lesseneth the Pope plainly. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 272 That's my Landlord's fault, for which I shall school him. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 306 It now remains for you to school your child, And ask why God's anointed he reviled. 1691 — *K. Arthur* III. ii, My former Lord, Grim Osmond, walks the Round: Calls o'er the Names, and Schools the tardy Sprights. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, I school'd him*, I chid him severely. 1710 CONGREVE *Poems, Of Pleasing* Wks. 1720 II. 426 So Macer and Mundungus school the Times, And write in rugged Prose the Rules of softer Rhymes. 1746 SMOLLETT *Rod. Random* xlv, The doctor..was infinitely surprized to find himself schooled by one of my appearance; and..cried, 'Upon my word! you are in the right, Sir! 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, 'I ken a' that as weel as—I mean to say,' he resumed, checking the irritation he felt at being schooled,—a discipline of the mind, which those most ready to bestow it on others, do themselves most reluctantly submit to receive. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* Introd. 13 Many will prefer to draw their own conclusions from them rather than to be schooled by us.

†**b.** To give a lesson to (a person) by punishment; to chastise. *Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, III. ii, I say thou art too presumptuous, and the officers shall schoole thee. 1595 *Locrine* III. iii. 25 Then wil we schoole you, ere you and we part hence. [They fight.] 1628 FORD *Lovers Melancholy* V. i, Take hence the wag, and school him for't.

4. To educate, train (a person, his mind, powers, tastes, etc.); to render wise, skilful, or tractable by training or discipline. Often *transf.*, said of God, the experiences of life, surrounding influences, etc.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1594) 385 Now, Salomon, full of wisdome, and schooled with experience, is licensed to giue his sentence of the whole world. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 855 For he was school'd by kinde in all the skill Of close conveyance. 1657 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 59 Visited of God with sickness, and so scholed, and enlightned by him therein and thereby. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 169 A teacher of the Gentiles, schooled by Heaven, and whose professor and master was Jesus Christ himself. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 174 A mind neither schooled by philosophy, nor encouraged by conscious innocence. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. i, Having schooled his intellect in the Universities of two nations. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. iv, Leila, thou hast been nurtured with tenderness, and schooled with care. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 229 They were too well schooled in the tricks of reservation. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 114 Among these was Xanthippus,..one who had been well schooled in war by the admirable training which the Spartan discipline still gave. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* XCV. III. 337 But the ambition of American statesmen has been schooled to flow in constitutional channels.

b. To discipline, bring under control, correct (oneself, one's mind, feelings, thoughts, etc.).

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse*, etc. *To Gentlew. Citizens* (Arb.) 58, I haue seene many of you whiche were wont to sporte your selues at Theaters, when you perceiued the abuse of those places, schoole your selues, and of your owne accorde abhorre Playes. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. ii. 15 My deerest Cooz, I pray you schoole your selfe. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xlii. 6 Though before he had schooled himself out of his distempers. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xiv, Now must Matilda stray apart, To school her disobedient heart. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* V. v, She had too long and too fondly schooled herself to look upon the outraged wife as the only victim. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xxi. 326 After the first half hour I so far schooled myself to this new exercise [riding a dromedary] that [etc.]. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* x, Clara schooled herself with a resolution to bear it with good humour. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VI. xlviii, No wonder that Deronda now marked some hardening in a look and manner which were schooled daily to the suppression of feeling.

c. With advs. *To school away*: to remove by instruction or discipline (*rare*). *To school down*: to subdue by training.

1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* I. v. (1834) I. 194 It may at least school away those prepossessions of the fancy or of the taste, that would lead us to resist or to dislike such evidence when offered. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 3) II. ii. 63 Lord Raglan..was so schooled down by long years of flat office labour that it shocked him to see a man bearing no uniform, yet warlike, and armed to the teeth. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lii. 90 At home she had schooled herself down into quiescence.

d. *passive.* To be educated *in* (certain beliefs, sentiments, habits). Also const. *inf.*

1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 529 We..have been so schooled in modern ecclesiastical phraseology that we cease to regard it as singular. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* 10 Their seniors are cramped by the dogmas they were schooled to believe when the world was some decades the younger.

5. To instruct or inform (a person) how to act; to teach (a person) his part.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 227 So schooled the Gate [goat] her wanton sonne, That answerd his mother, all should be done. 1587 HOOKER *Ir. Hist.* 79/1 in *Holinshed*, Wherefore it was blazed in Ireland, that the king [Hen. VII] ..had schooled a boie to take vpon him the earle of Warwikes name. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 9 But sir here

comes your boy, Twere good he were school'd. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* vii. 440 Herodias schooled Salome in the part she was to play. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 271 Schooled by my guide, it was not difficult to realise the scene [etc.].

6. To train or exercise (a horse) in movements.

1869 'WAT. BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* xix, The way you had schooled him [a horse]. 1890 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 2/4 Some well-known horses on the flat are being schooled for hurdle jumping. 1891 E. L. ANDERSON *How to Ride*, etc. 60 Part II, How to School a Horse. The Early Education of the Horse.

b. *intr.* To ride straight across country.

1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 428/2 We schooled back to the Poorhouse Gorse, and a couple of fences of the order intricate had to be jumped, under the penalty of a long round. 1892 *Ibid.* 9 Apr. 512/2 Let me draw a discreet veil over sundry acts of renaging and recusancy on the part of good hunters and good riders, for in every country it will be found that some few celebrities of the hunting field have a rooted antipathy to 'schooling'.

7. *trans.* To rear (a plant) in a nursery.

1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 122 The young osiers.. should be taken from a nursery in which they have been 'schooled' for one year.

School (skūl), *v.*[2] Forms: see SCHOOL *sb.*[2] [f. SCHOOL *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To collect or swim together in 'schools' or shoals (of fish). *To school up*: to collect or crowd close together at or near the surface of the water, said of fishes.

1597 BRETON *Wits Trenchmour* (Grosart) 10/1 The Herings seldom scull, but on a thick misty morning. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 45 Fishes of each kind skull togeather. 1785 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 264 Let the Wind blow which Way it will, that Way they [*sc.* dead whales] will scull a Head, tho' right in the Eye of the Wind. 1873- [see SCHOOLING *ppl. a.*[2] and *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 375 Yellow-tails..do not school, but swim singly or in pairs. 1891 *Century Dict.* s. v., Menhaden do not school up until the beginning of the summer. 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* viii. 154 The caplin schooled once more at twilight.

Schoolable (skū·läb'l), *a. rare.* [f. SCHOOL *sb.*[1] + -ABLE.]

†1. Capable of being schooled or trained *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* iv. (1596) 38 Amongst beasts of one kind, he which is most Schooleable and skilfull is such because he hath his braine better tempered.

2. Of proper age to attend school.

1846 *Eng. Rev.* VI. 138 In 1831 the number of children between the ages of 7 and 14, the approved schoolable period, was 2,043,030. 1869 *Echo* 15 Mar., 250,000 children of 'schoolable' age. 1888 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Educ.* 1886-87, 59 Each tax-payer..would have a far less burden to bear in the work of getting all the 'schoolable' children within the schools.

†Schoo·lage. Forms: 6 scolage, 7 scollage, scholage, schoolage. [f. SCHOOL *sb.*[1] + -AGE. Cf. med.L. *scolagium*, OF. *escolage*.]

1. *Sc.* The fee paid for tuition at school. Also *schoolage-fee.*

1511-12 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 242 Item the xxviij day of Januar, send with William Alhesky to Maister David Wocat for half ane 3eris burd and his scolage fee at his entre this day to the scoile. 1602 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 101 And thrie pundis vjs. viijd. to be payed to ilk ane of thame be the maister of the scole furth of the excres of his scollage nair nor wes first conditionate to him be his contract. 1607 in J. Grant *Burgh. Sch. Scot.* II. xiii. (1876) 467 Bringing with them [to school] their quarter's schollage. 1662 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 238 And it salbe be lawchfull for the said maister Thomas to take for ilk townes bairn in schooleage, each quarter of the yeare, six shilling eight pennyes Scotts money.

2. Instruction in school; the services of a schoolmaster.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 454 You are well enough served and receive a due Minervall for your schoolage.

Schoolar, obs. form of SCHOLAR.

†Schoola·tion. *Obs.*—[1] [f. SCHOOL *v.*[1] + -ATION.] Schooling, education at school.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 22 That throogh good scoolation becam az formall in his action az had he been a bride groom indeed.

School board. [BOARD *sb.* 8 b.] In England and Wales from 1870 to 1902, and in Scotland since 1872, a body of persons elected by the ratepayers of a 'school district', and charged by statute with the provision and maintenance of sufficient accommodation in public elementary schools for all the children of the district.

In England school boards were established only in districts in which either a majority of the ratepayers approved, or the existing accommodation in public elementary schools was considered by the Education Department to be insufficient. The Education Act of 1902 abolished school boards in England, and transferred their duties and powers to the County Councils.

In Scotland there is a school board in every school district (which is usually either a burgh or a parish). By the Act of 1872 the control of the burgh and parish schools established by previous Acts, was vested in the school boards, which are also required to establish and maintain such additional schools as may be needed.

1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 75 § 10 If..the Education Department are satisfied that all the public school accommodation required..has not been so supplied..the Education Department shall cause a school board to be formed for the district. 1872 *Act* 35 & 36 *Vict.* c. 62 § 8 A school board shall be elected in and for each and every parish and burgh [in Scotland]. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. viii. (ed. 5) 234 A school board is very rarely established in a country parish. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Ir. Ess.*, etc. 131 You often see the School Boards..making the programme of their elementary schools too ambitious.

attrib. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* xiv, Alf was not a nice child, being puffed up with many school-board certificates for good conduct.

Schoo·l-book. [Cf. G. *schulbuch.*]

1. A book of instruction used at school.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 103 A patent [was] granted him to print Latin School-books. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I, His bundle of school-books hanging by a thong. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 9 In our school-books we say,..They flourish'd then or then.

b. *attrib.*

1751 *Pope's Wks., Epil. Sat.* i. 76 *note*, Full of school-book phrases and Anglicisms. 1821 C. SIMEON *Let.* 27 Nov. in Carus *Life* (1847) 558 The abundance of your own personal labours, and of those engaged in the School-book Society, amazes me.

2. An account-book, register, etc. belonging or relating to a particular school.

1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 75 § 72 If the managers or teacher of any school refuse..to allow the inspector to..examine the school books and registers.

Schoolboy (skūˌlˌboi). [f. SCHOOL *sb.*[1] + BOY.]

1. A boy attending or belonging to a school.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 403 O I neuer will I trust to speeches pen'd, Nor to the motion of a Schoole-boies tongue. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 145. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. v, Death, what talke you of his Learning? he vnderstands no more then a schoole-Boy. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 80 Every Schole-boy knows it. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 37 School-boys without tutors, minors without guardians. 1813 SOUTHEY in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. 49, I should go to the task like a schoolboy. 1881 CROWEST *Phases Mus. Eng.* 164 The merest schoolboy, it would be thought, could have detected the absurdity of such a musical passage.

2. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*; also *schoolboy-like* adj.

1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 6 This great pretender to Learning has not wit enough to make an Allegory, but violates the common School-boy Rules of sence. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 523 ¶ 2 A parcel of School-Boy Tales. 1798 SOUTHEY *Autumn* 18, I call to mind The school-boy days. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* III. 74, I cannot help laughing at his schoolboy-like joy in his new playthings. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xviii, Or schoolboy Midshipman that..Strains his shrill pipe as good or ill betides. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxx, In his big schoolboy handwriting. 1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1380 This curiously schoolboy way of insulting a foreign nation.

Hence **Schoo·lboydom, Schoo·lboyhood,** the state or condition of being a schoolboy; also, schoolboys collectively. **Schoo·lboyism,** action or conduct characteristic of a schoolboy.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxi, The pedantic schoolboyism of calling a house-keeper a nymph. 1854 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 436 The recollections of schoolboyhood. 1880 R. G. WHITE *Every-Day English* 277 The first great English grammar, the one by which school-boydom has been chiefly oppressed, was written by an American. 1893 *Temple Bar* XCVIII. 139 Schoolboyhood whispers derision.

Schoolboyish (skūˌlboiˌiʃ), *a.* [f. SCHOOLBOY + -ISH.] Schoolboy-like.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 278 All this being not particularly new, and rather schoolboyish withal. 1888 *Academy* 18 Feb. 112 An eminently schoolboyish story.

Schoolcraft (skūˌlkraft). *arch.* [f. SCHOOL *sb.*[1] + CRAFT.] Knowledge taught in the schools.

1629 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii, He has met his parallel in wit and school-craft. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 187 Take care how you play off your schoolcraft another time upon an old soldier. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 271 Had I been less devoted a bigot to this vain school-craft, which we call the Medical Art .I might [etc.]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv, Schoolcraft and honesty never went yet together.

Schoold, variant of SHALD, shallow.

Schoolday (skūˌldāˌ). [f. SCHOOL *sb.*[1] + DAY.]

1. *pl.* The days or period (of one's life) at which one is at school.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 202 O, is all forgot? All schooledaies friendship, child-hood innocence? 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 169 Tetchy and wayward was thy Infancie. Thy School-daies frightfull,..Thy prime of Manhood, daring. 1798 LAMB *Old Familiar Faces* i, In my joyful school-days. 1885 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 388 In his schooldays or in his grown up days.

attrib. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. ii, When two schoolday friends..meet at the close of their college careers.

2. A day on which there is school.

1852 WALCOT *William of Wykeham* 233 On whole schooldays, morning school lasts from 7 till 8 A.M.; middle school from 9 until noon; evening school begins at 2, and ends at 6. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, It is a whole schoolday. 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 101/1 During the holidays, or on a school-day.

Schoo·l-divi·ne. = SCHOOLMAN 1.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. ix. § 2 The greatest amongst the Schoole diuines studying how to set downe by exact definition the nature of an humaine lawe..found not which way better to do it then in these words [following]. 1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* title-p., Collected out of the holy Scriptures, ancient Fathers, and Schoole-Diuines. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 102 In Quibbles Angel and Archangel join, And God the Father turns a School-divine. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 214 What school-Divines call 'Potentia proxima'.

Schoo·l-divi·nity. The religious principles and doctrines maintained and taught in the Schools, or by the mediæval moralists and divines.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* ix. (1596) 124 The truth of schooldivinity abhorreth many words. 1626 S. PRICE *Ephesus Warning* 48 It is a true axiome in schoole-Diuinity, that..whatsoeuer is spoken of God bodily, must be vnderstood figuratiuely. 1710 ADDISON *Whig-Examiner* No. 4 ¶ 1 The most abstruse and profound tract of school-divinity. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1841) 140 His [Dante's] education was the best then going; much school-divinity, Aristotelean logic, some Latin classics.

School doctor.

†1. = SCHOOL-DIVINE.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 40 b, Marke here how past all shame oure scole doctours are. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 259 The Schoole Doctours canne in no wise agree: there is Scotus againste Thomas [etc.]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* viii. Annot. 587 Who so desireth, may search the iudgement of ancient Fathers, and see S. Thomas, and other schole Doctors.

†2. The teacher of a school. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1730 T. BOSTON *My Life* (1908) 7 The school-doctor's son put a pipe-stopple in each of his nostrils.

3. The medical attendant of a school; esp. a medical practitioner who receives a fixed salary for his services in attending the pupils when ill.

Schooldom (skūˌldəm). [f. SCHOOL *sb.*[1] + -DOM.] The domain or world of school or schools; the persons, things, and conditions concerned in the affairs of schools.

1826 MISS MITFORD *My Godfather* in *Lit. Souvenir* 393 A young girl, just freed from the trammels of schooldom. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* iv, A summons to 'the study' was an event of rare occurrence..in the annals of schooldom. 1902 *Spectator* 26 July 110 The sense of injustice in this particular has permeated the ranks of schooldom.

Schooled (skūld), *ppl. a.* [f. SCHOOL *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Taught, trained, or disciplined.

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Columbus* xl, This all-schooled forbearance would surpass. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iv, Forgetting indeed in this one outburst all his schooled reticence. 1882 E. L. ANDERSON *School-training for Horses* 120 It is not necessary to use a sharp spur upon a schooled horse.

Schooler, obs. form of SCHOLAR *sb.*

Schoo·lery. *rare.* [f. SCHOOL *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] That which is taught in a school, or as in a school.

1591-5 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 702 A filed toung, furnisht with tearmes of art, No art of schoole, but Courtiers schoolery. 1807 [IRELAND] *Mod. Ship of Fools* 266 Rear'd in folly's ideot schoolerie, Every age thus boasts its foolerie. 1894 W. S. GILBERT *His Excellency* I. 12 Oh you may laugh at our dancing-schoolery, It's all very well, it amuses you.

Schoolfellow (skūˌlfeloʊ). [f. SCHOOL *sb.*[1] + FELLOW *sb.*] One who is or formerly was at the same school at the same time with another.

In early use sometimes applied to one's contemporary at a university.

1440 SIR R. LAIDAMIS *Let.* in *Athenæum* (1864) 10 Sept. 340/2 Ye and Y where scollfelaus sumtyme at Hylmyster. 1552 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* Epist. (1895) 19 The old acquayntaunce, that was betwene you and me in the time of our childhode, being then scolefellowes togethers. 1582 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Convers.* I. (1586) 11 A Gentleman sometime my Schoolefellowe at Pad. who in learning was not inferiour to anie Scholler in the Uniuersitie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 202 (1604 Qo.) My two Schoolefellowes. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 425 Mr. Vernon, who was a schoolfellow of mine. 1690 LOCKE *Educ.* § 70 (1699) 97 The emulation of Schoolfellows often puts Life and Industry into young Lads. 1783 COWPER *Valediction* 35 Thy schoolfellow, and partner of thy plays. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlix, The Colonel's countenance.. wore as many blushes as the face of a boy of sixteen assumes when he is confronted with his sister's schoolfellows.

Hence **School-fellowship.**

1722 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 628 It seems there are some secret remains of what we call school-fellowship, that have led him to a better opinion of my book than it deserves. 1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 128 Who was perhaps bound to him by what is often the closer and stronger tie of school-fellowship.

Schoolful (skūˌlful). [f. SCHOOL *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] As much or as many as a school will hold.

1881 *Academy* 22 Oct. 307 Such a monster may perchance exist,..but surely not a whole schoolful of them. 1900 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 6/7 We enjoyed it like a schoolful of children.

Schoolgirl (skūˌlgəːl). [f. SCHOOL *sb.*[1] + GIRL.] A girl attending school.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. ii, Fortune, wearied out with the school-girl's tricks she had been playing me. 1832 MACAULAY *Ess., Boswell's Johnson* ¶ 5 Every school-girl knows the lines: 'Scarce had lamented Forbes paid..'. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xiii, You play a little, I see; like any other English school-girl.

b. *attrib.* passing into adj.

1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 87 A proper school-girl tone. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xiv, Not three in three thousand raw school-girl-governesses would have answered me as you have just done.

Hence **Schoo·lgirlhood,** the state or condition of being a schoolgirl. **Schoo·lgirlism,** the action or conduct of a schoolgirl. **Schoo·lgirly** *a.*, like a schoolgirl, schoolgirlish.

1885 *Spectator* 1010/2 It is all absurdly missish and schoolgirly. 1889 'F. ANSTEY' *Pariah* I. ii, It isn't nearly so school-girly as it used to be, is it? 1893 COLLINGWOOD *Life Ruskin* I. 60 Emancipated from schoolgirlhood. 1901 *Academy* 8 June 495/2 Southport, with its sponge-cakeyness and school-girlism is surely worth study.

Schoolgirlish (skūˌlgərliʃ), *a.* [-ISH.] Resembling or characteristic of a schoolgirl.

1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Fl.* I. i, 9 So schoolgirlish as if you had never seen a man before! 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* III. 8 What a romantic schoolgirlish notion!

Hence **Schoolgirlishness.**

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 5/2 That rather objectionable quality..'school-girlishness', sentimentality, or 'gush'.

Schoo'l-house.

1. A building appropriated for the use of a school; also, the dwelling-house provided by the school authorities for the use of the schoolmaster or schoolmistress, usually attached to or adjoining a school.

1429 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 122 Unam domum vocatam 'Scolehous'. 1523–4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 321 Paid for makyng clene of a chambre in the Abbottes yn for to be a skole howse for Northfolkes children. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 40 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Maitland, Melwill, and Matchevellous, Learned never mair knaifrie in a scholehous. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 18 To haue her knight into her schoole-house plaste That of her heauenly learning he might taste. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 156 It is an easie thing for one to be a deepe scholer,. & yet bee as prone to drunkenness [etc.] as hee that neuer saw the inside of a school-house. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 115 In the Diocesse of Raphoe there is a fieeschoole..but there is noe publicke schoolhouse built there or elsewhere in that Diocesse. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, But when, seated on the benches of the school-house, they began to con their lessons together, Reuben [etc.]. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 75 § 72 If the managers or teacher of any school refuse..to allow the inspector to inspect the schoolhouse or examine any scholar. 1875 M'ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 45 Here are the school-house, play-ground, and teacher's dwelling.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxii. 147 þe tauerne is welle of glotonye, for it may be clepyd þe develys scolehous & þe deuelys chapel. 1541 (*title*) Here begynneth a lytle boke named the Scole house of women. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 62 Erasmus..saide wiselie that experience is the common scholehouse of foles, and ill men. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 252 He doth first traine them vp in the schoolehouse of His church.

c. *attrib.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 426 Hym happend se þe scolehowse dure oppyn. 1679 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 427 To Sam: Ely..for entertaining the schoole house raisers..1. 05. 00. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 73 The rude village boy teases the girls about the school-house door.

2. At some public schools, the name given to the headmaster's house. Also, the boys belonging to the 'school-house'.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, The long line of grey buildings, beginning with the chapel, and ending with the school-house, the residence of the head-master. *Ibid.*, The School-house are being penned in their turn, and now the hall is behind their goal. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 859/2 When the sixth form, or the School House, played against the rest of the school.

Schooling (skū'liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. SCHOOL *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of teaching, or the state or fact of being taught, in a school; scholastic education.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 90 But certis her withal y wolde that profound and groundli scoling in logik, philosophi, and dyuynyte, and lawe were not left bihinde. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 121 All the world seeth so many small children, that are orphans, lacking schooling for want of helpe. 1588 W. KEMPE *Educ. Children* F 3 b, He shall proceede to the second degree of Schooling, which consisteth in learning the Grammar. 1599 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, III. ii, That halfyear's schooling at Lichfield was better to thee than house and land. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 422 There is a charity-school..for 36 boys,..for schooling only. 1783 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 XIII. 93, I will give you a year's schooling and board at Kingswood School. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd. Ep., Whose sons he had at bed, board, and schooling, for twenty pounds per annum a-head. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 138 To give her Sunday-schooling, and a certain amount of weekday schooling in the year. 1844 THACKERAY *Barry Lyndon* I, Six weeks' was all the schooling I got. 1894 MRS. OLIPHANT *Hist. Sk. Q. Anne* vii. 337 The son..after sundry local schoolings went to Charterhouse. 1904 R. C. JEBB *Bacchylides* (Proc. Brit. Acad.) 17 The man of mere lore and schooling.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. i. H iij b, Suerly it shulde not greue me so moche, so it myghte be lesull for me, nowe to folowe thy dyscipline .i. to be one of thy scoolynge. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 740 The ceremoniall law was the schooling of the Jewes. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* Introd. iv, Then, Lucy, hear thy tutor speak, For Love, too, has his hours of schooling. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. ix. III. 53 The severe schooling of these wars had prepared it for entering on a bolder theatre of action. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* i. (1876) 158 His mind had had a different schooling. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 12 But perhaps there is no schooling so good for an author as his own youthful indiscretions. 1899 H. LATHAM (*title*), Pastor Pastorum, or the Schooling of the Apostles of our Lord.

c. The maintenance of a child at school, considered as involving expense; hence, cost of school education.

1563 *Haddington Council Rec.* in J. Miller *Rem. Old Haddington* (1883) 183 Ilk bairn [was to pay] ilk term xij of skoillings silver alanerlie. *c* 1610 LADY COMPTON in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) III. 438 Find my Children Apparel and their Schooling. 1682 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1099 Schooling or school-hire, *minerval.* 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 34 His parents..being no longer able to continue his schooling. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (ed. 2) I. iv. 25 She could not afford to pay for her little lass's schooling. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlvi, She would..pay his half-year's schooling. 1885 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 150/2 The husband refused to pay for the schooling of one of the two youngest daughters.

fig. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* B v, In deede during the raigne of Francis the second they were euen with him, and paid for their scholing, as hereafter more at large wil appeare.

d. The employment or profession of teaching in school; 'schoolmastering'. *rare.*

1837 [MISS MAITLAND] *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 149 They had not much of a school, only five or six boys; I do not think that schooling will ever be their vocation.

attrib. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 621 For such is all the mental food purvey'd By public hacknies in the schooling trade.

e. *slang.* A term of confinement in a reformatory.

1879 HORSLEY *Jottings fr. Jail* i. (1887) 8 'This is young ——, just come home from a schooling' (a term in a reformatory).

† 2. Disciplinary correction, chastisement; also, admonition, reproof, scolding. *Obs.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Cor.* Argt., Albeit certeyn wicked persones abused his afflictions to condemne therby his autoritie, yet they were necessarie schollings, and sent to hym by God for their bettering. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 116 But Demetrius come, And come Egeus, you shall go with me, I haue some priuate schooling for you both. 1601 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *St. Papers, Dom.* 1598–1601 (1869) 544 The Lord Keeper has had some schooling about it [the vacant Mastership of the Rolls], and is much troubled, but only cares that Hele may miss it. 1703 QUICK *Serious Inquiry* 32 And she would be there in her stead to give him such a Schooling..., as he never had in all his Life. 1828 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiii, I confess I thought the schooling as severe as the case merited.

† b. *To have in schooling*: to be engaged in tutoring or admonishing. *Obs.*

1553 *Respublica* v. vi. 1537 Ah, in feith, dame Veritee hath had youe in scooling of late. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1592) 597 Because ther is such warning before vs, now we haue the drunkard in schooling, I will spend the time that is left to shew you the deformity of this sinne.

3. a. The training or exercising of horse and rider in the riding-school. b. The exercising of horses in the hunting field. Also *attrib.*, as *schooling-match.*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *School*, or *Schooling*, in the manege, is used to signify the lesson and labour both of the horse and horseman. 1860 TROLLOPE *C. Richmond* iii, In Ireland a schooling match means the amusement of teaching your horses to jump. 1869 'WAT. BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* xxvii, Ralph had gone..to improve the occasion by testing the schooling of the four-year-old filly..over the timber obstacles. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 3/7 The schooling of horses over hurdles and fences. 1893 *Star* 24 Dec. 3/6 Alec Taylor has had schooling hurdles put up.

4. *slang.* (See quots.)

1859 *Slang Dict., Schooling*, a low gambling party. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 1/1, I saw no 'schooling' or gambling groups.

Schoo'ling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. SCHOOL *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of swimming together in schools or shoals.

1880 *Rep. Roy. Comm. Fishing N. S. Wales* 12 [The schnapper] has its periods of migration and accumulation in shoals, a movement so well expressed by the term 'schooling' that we shall adopt the phrase for the future. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 374 In November, when schooling begins, the fish are full-roed.

attrib. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 12 The schooling-season is midsummer.

Schoo'ling, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. SCHOOL *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] 1. That schools, instructs or educates; also, † admonishing, reproving.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. v. 73 Let me reckon with you, Harriet, said Miss Grandison (taking my hand with a schooling air). 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 333 All the schooling spheres he had passed through. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 65 And the schooling bullet leaped across and showed them whence they came.

2. Attending school.

1890 *Star* 15 Dec. 4/3 We have over 1,000 schooling children.

Schoo'ling, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. SCHOOL *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] That swim together in 'schools'.

1873 S. POWEL in *Rep. U. S. Fish Commission* 1871–2, 74 The scup are known to be schooling, wandering fish of the high seas; and come from the Gulf Stream and from the Florida Cape. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 189 Mackerel, mullet, silversides and all our other schooling species contribute also a share to its support.

Schoo'lingly, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. SCHOOLING *vbl. sb.*[1] + -LY [2].] So as to afford a lesson.

1871 MEREDITH *H. Richmond* I. v, The end..came abruptly, and was schoolingly cold and short.

† **Schoo'lish,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. SCHOOL *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Savouring of the 'schools', scholastic.

c 1618 BOLTON *Hypercrit.* iv. § 5 In this fine and meer schoolish Folly..George Buchanan is often taken.

Schoo'l-keeper, schoo'lkeeper.

1. One who 'keeps school'; applied to a schoolmaster or mistress. So **School-keeping.**

1857 H. MORLEY *Gossip* 183 After two years of schoolkeeping. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* I. iv. 126 God is too strong for City men and school-keepers. 1885 [W. H. WHITE] *M. Rutherford's Deliv.* iv, He was tired of schoolkeeping in England.

2. The caretaker of a school building.

1889 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 3/6 A small room in the schoolkeeper's house. 1898 *Ibid.* 10 Sept. 3/6 Making it requisite for the schoolkeepers to undertake the arduous work of carrying up the water for flushing these closets.

Schoolless (skū'llĕs), *a.* [f. SCHOOL *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no school, or attending no school.

1614 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 1009 [The Holy Spirit enables] Som (School-lesse, Schollers; Learned, studi-lesse) To understand and speak all Languages. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 151 Our schoolless art. has wandered into strange and lower lands. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 101 The 21,025 schoolless children of Glasgow. 1904 J. WELLS *Life J. H. Wilson* xiv. 119 The Saltmarket..was swarming with school-less lads.

Schoo'l-ma'am. *U. S.* Also **-marm.** A schoolmistress.

1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. viii, She is the best School-ma'am I ever went to. 1886 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 82 The school-ma'am..walking thence to the..shanty where she taught the young ones. 1897 GUNTER *Susan Yarnhill* xi. 131 In this cheerful way the Schoolmarm runs on for over an hour, the sky looking very dark for poor Irene.

Schoolman (skū'lmĕn). [SCHOOL *sb.*[1]

Cf. G. *schulmann*, a man belonging to the scholastic profession.]

1. One of the succession of writers, from about the 9th to the 14th century, who treat of logic, metaphysics, and theology as taught in the 'schools' or universities of Italy, France, Germany, and England; a mediæval scholastic.

a 1540 BARNES *Art.* xvii. Wks. (1573) 213/1 Your owne scholemen say, the popes power is so greate, that no man can, nor may discusse it. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 76 Peter Lombard and the other scholemen. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *God's Arrow* v. (1614) 87 Thomas Aquinas, a schoolman of the Papists. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvii. 383 The frivolous Distinctions, barbarous Terms, and obscure Language of the Schoolmen. 1690 LOCKE *2nd Let. Toleration* 38 And the Artisan must sell his Tools, to buy Fathers and School-men, and leave his Family to starve. 1751 HUME *Enq. Princ. Morals* vi. 120 He would stand, like the Schoolman's Ass, irresolute and undetermin'd, betwixt equal Motives. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xii. (1907) I. 170 The substantial forms and entelechies of Aristotle and the schoolmen. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 17 This opinion which was propounded by the schoolman Ockham.

2. One who is versed in the traditional learning of the 'schools', *esp.* (cf. sense 1) one who is expert in formal logic or school-divinity. ? *Obs.*

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* 103 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 434 It is no play..for lay men; But only for schole men For they be witty men. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 115 Wonderfully courteous, a ripe Schooleman. 1590 NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Arcadia* (1616) 2 Some deepe-read Schoolemen or Grammarians. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 202 The King had (though hee were no good Schooleman) the Honour to conuert one of them [*sc.* heretics] by Dispute at Canterburie. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleas'd* IV. i, To absolve this Riddle? Diviners, Dreamers, Schoolemen, deep Magitians, All have I tride, and all give severall meanings. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems, The Will* 30 To Schoolemen I bequeath my doubtfulnesse. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 134 In the schools at Rome..it was held by the majority of the school men to be lawfull. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 81 Let subtle schoolmen teach these friends to fight, More studious to divide than to unite.

3. One engaged in scholastic pursuits; a professional teacher or student.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 278 ¶ 1 Of late she has got acquainted with a Schoolman, who values himself for his great Knowledge in the Greek Tongue. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 110 These quotations are made use of..to deter certain schoolmen whom they have been concerned to see employing their hours in censuring, or rather abusing those literary personages. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* Pref. 15 These great matters fell into the hands of monks and schoolmen. 1884 *Congregational Year Bk.* 80 The schoolman was greater than the warrior.

4. *slang.* A fellow-member of a 'school' or gang.

1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, 'Jerry Juniper's Chaunt', The knucks in quod did my schoolmen play.

Schoolmaster (skū'lmɑstəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: see SCHOOL *sb.*[1] and MASTER *sb.*[1] [f. SCHOOL *sb.*[1] + MASTER *sb.*[1] Cf. G. *schulmeister*, Du. *schoolmeester*, Sw. *skolmästare*, Da. *skolemester.*]

1. The master of a school, or one of the masters in a school.

† *Schoolmaster of Grammar*: a teacher of Latin in a school.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 522 Þes sondes mon..brohte wiþ him fifti scolemaistres. 1429 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 118 Mayster John Pynchard, skolemayster of Grammer, shall haue the place that he duelleth Inne for xl s. ye yere, whyles that he duellithe In hit & holdythe gramer skole hym-self ther-Inne. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* xv. 18 Othir scolemaiestres vse the same way now. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xv. (1880) I. 166 If the name of a schole maister were nat so moche had in contempte. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 198 For the meyntenaunce of a scolemaster of Gramer. *a* 1583 SIR H. GILBERT *Q. Eliz. Achad.* (1869) 2 First, there shalbe one Scholemaister, who shall teach Grammai, both greke and latine. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 465 [He and] Robert Maxual baith scuil maisteris. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 254 Master Lilye Schoole-maister of Paules. *Ibid.* 761 Reginold Bainbrig..head schoolemaster of Applebey. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 16. 245 'Twould be a hard Matter, to persuade any one, that the Words which his Father or School-Master..used, signified nothing that really existed in Nature. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 173 Every good scholar is not fitted for a schoolmaster, the art of teaching is quite different from that of knowing the language taught. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 249 The sum commonly paid to a schoolmaster in Peshawer, is about fifteen pence a month. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney) *s.v.*, The heads of the examination of a schoolmaster for the Royal Navy, are as follows.

b. *The schoolmaster is abroad*: a saying of Ld. Brougham (see quot. 1828) which became proverbial, at first in its original meaning as expressing exulting confidence in the results of the spread of popular education, afterwards chiefly in derisive use.

Sometimes jocularly misapplied, as if *abroad* meant 'not at home', 'gone out of the country'.

1828 Brougham in *Times* 30 Jan. 3/3 Let the soldier be abroad, in the present age he could do nothing. There was another person abroad...The schoolmaster was abroad.. and he trusted more to him, armed with his primer, than he did to the soldier in full military array, for upholding and extending the liberties of his country. 1831 Praed *Why & Wherefore* in *Pol. & Occas. Poems* (1888) 138 The schoolmaster's abroad, you see; And, when the people hear him speak, They all insist on being free, And reading Homer in the Greek; The Bolton weavers seize the pen, The Sussex farmers scorn the plough. 1836 Haliburton *Clockmaker* Ser. I. xv, Well, they've got a cant phrase here, 'the schoolmaster is abroad', and every feller tells you that fifty times a day. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I. x, In those dark days, before the schoolmaster was abroad. 1857 Trollope *Three Clerks* ii, 'Well, I believe it's quite a new thing,' said Marie Tudor. 'The school-master must be abroad with a vengeance, if he has got as far as that.' [1886 Minchin *Growth Freedom Balkan Penin.* 53 The progress of education in Bosnia and Herzegovina since the Austrian occupation has been immense. The schoolmaster has crossed the Save. Since 1878, no less than forty schools have been established under Government auspices.]

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1526 Tindale *Gal.* iii. 24 The lawe was oure scolemaster vnto the tyme of Christ. 1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* vi. 51 Therefore the heauenly scholemaster knappeth vs on the fingers, tyll we apprehende and learne his wyll more perfitely. 1605 Camden *Rem., Inhabitants* 10 Our countrimen have twice beene schoolemaisters to France. First when they taught the Gaules the discipline of the Druides; and after [etc.]. 1678 J. Browne *Disc. Wounds* 51 Anatomy.. is an excellent Schoolmaster, the which perfectly learneth us to know how the Nerves which are sprinkled about the Face [etc.]. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 506 The sailors of Salamis became the schoolmasters of Hellas, teaching the Hellenes not to fear the barbarians at sea.

†**d.** Used for the later Schoolmistress. *Obs.*

Quot. *c* 1460 perhaps hardly belongs here, as the poet seems to be comparing the lover's timidity in the presence of his lady to a boy's dread of his schoolmaster. The alteration in the Trinity MS. removes the awkwardness of the expression, but destroys the point.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Ancre ne schal nout forwurðen scolmeistre, ne turnen hire ancre hus to childrene scole. *c* 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame* 137 His scole-maister [*MS. Trin.* scolemaystress] had suche auctorite That..Speke coude he nat, but upon her beaute.

†**e.** Applied to a private tutor. *Obs.*

c 1510 *Robt. Deuyll* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1827) I. 10 My sone me thyncke it necessary and tyme, for me to gete you a wyse scole mayster, to lerne vertues and doctrine. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *A, A studiis,*..a princes schole maister or instructour in learnyng. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 94 And for I know she taketh most delight In Musike, Instruments, and Poetry, Schoolemasters will I keepe within my house, Fit to instruct her youth. *Ibid.* I. ii. 133. 1645 Symonds *Diary* (Camden) 226 Dr. Dereham..received one Horner to be a schoole-mr. to some youthe in his howse. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 45 A yong Scholar, who was then School-master in his Familie.

2. Used as a name for certain species of fishes. Also *attrib.*

1734 Mortimer *Nat. Hist. Carolina & Bahamas* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 316 *Perca marina, pinnis branchialibus carens.* The School-master. 1876 Goode *Fishes of Bermudas* 55 The School-master Snapper and Silk Snapper of the fishermen probably belong to this genus.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 103 The schoolmaster-like governement began to slacke and cease. *Ibid.* 104 Schoole-master-like whippings inflicted in former times. 1898 A.D. Coleridge *Eton in Forties* 401 Okes was conscious of a difficulty in divesting himself of a schoolmaster manner. 1898 *Academy* 5 Nov. 189/1 Thring was the most original and striking figure in the schoolmaster world of his time.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Schoo·lmasterhood,** the state or condition of a schoolmaster. **Schoo·lmasterism,** the action of a schoolmaster.

1861 E. Steere in *Mem.* (1888) 400 Dry schoolmasterism is a dreary thing, but dry formal office-saying and Bible-reading is a great deal worse. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1452 With no more knowledge of actual schoolmasterhood than such as he had gained in organising the squire's school.

Schoo·lmaster, *sb.*[2] [f. School *sb.*[2], after Schoolmaster *sb.*[1]] The leader of a 'school' of fishes, etc.; esp. a bull whale.

1839 Beale *Sperm Whale* 178 The old 'schoolmaster had outwitted those in the boats. 1848 *Chamb. Inform. People* I. 69a/1 The sailors call a herd [of whales] a 'school', and the old bulls the 'schoolmasters'. 1851 H. Newland *The Erne* 181 Your honour might have landed a schoolmaster [*i. e.* salmon] with it ten minutes afterwards. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* III. ii. 25 Now, as the harem of whales is called by the fisherman a school, so is the lord and master of that school technically known as the schoolmaster.

Schoo·lmaster, *v.* [f. Schoolmaster *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To govern, regulate, or command in the manner of a schoolmaster. *rare.*

1891 *Chamb. Encycl.* VII. 611 Opitz, originally a schoolmaster, schoolmastered poetry into lifeless imitation of pseudo-classical models. 1893 G. B. Shaw in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 279 He [Gladstone] so towers above them..that he is able to schoolmaster them into grudging submission.

2. *intr.* To be a schoolmaster. *rare.*

1908 *Daily Chron.* 18 June 4/6 Carlyle and Edward Irving, who schoolmastered together in the same Kirkcaldy Academy for a couple of years.

Schoo·lmastering, *vbl. sb.* [f. Schoolmaster *sb.*[1] + -ing [1].] The occupation or profession of a schoolmaster; also, an education in school.

1844 Craik *Sk. Hist. Lit. Eng.* II. 221 His son, though born to the throne..received a schoolmastering fit for a bishop,

1845 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1874) I. iii. 100 The native bias is so strong, that it is beyond the art of all the schoolmastering in the world to alter it. 1859 Shairp in W. A. Knight *Shairp & his Friends* (1888) 200 As to schoolmastering..all the best comes first. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. v. IV. 301 A *Candidatus*, say Licentiate,..Subsists, I should guess, by schoolmastering..in the Villages about. 1894 Parry *Stud. Gt. Composers, Schubert* 227 Schoolmastering was a characteristic occupation of the family.

Schoo·lmastering, *ppl. a.* [f. Schoolmaster *sb.*[1] + -ing [2].] Like, or acting as, a schoolmaster.

1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* vii, You don't take me for that lubberly school-mastering parson on board, do you? 1893 *Times* 13 Feb. 5/3 Its artificial schoolmastering tone.

Schoo·lmasterish, *a.* [f. Schoolmaster *sb.*[1] + -ish.] Like, or characteristic of, a schoolmaster.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Dec. 1 The duke of Argyll's presence and address are hard, rigid, schoolmasterish. 1883 Black *Yolande* II. ix. 157 He claimed a sort of schoolmasterish authority over her. 1896 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Dec. 421/2 At the risk of seeming schoolmasterish.

Hence **Schoo·lmasterishness.**

1789 Bentham *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 217 Your age and character fit you better for intimacy with him: the schoolmasterishness of mine acting naturally as a repellant.

Schoo·lmasterly, *a.* [-ly [1].] Characteristic of or resembling a schoolmaster.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 77/1 With a masterly knowledge of his subjects, the member for Lynn never seems to get beyond the schoolmasterly way of treating them. 1880 Miss Broughton *Second Th.* I. xii, Still speaking in that rather harsh and schoolmasterly tone.

Schoo·lmastership. [-ship.] The office or work of a schoolmaster; a post as schoolmaster.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 49 He [God] did in dede in fewe wordes sette oute hys [Christ's] scholemaistership vnto vs, when he said, heare him. 1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 105 Not needing that legall schoolemastership. 1892 *Times* 15 Feb. 5/4 Schoolmasterships are likely to be bestowed in future on local candidates. 1894 *Athenæum* 14 July 57/1 He..left his parish schoolmastership at Ruthven.

Schoolmate. [f. School *sb.*[1] + Mate *sb.*[2]] A friend or companion at school.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Place & Time of Prayer* I. 141 Shewe you to be like them, whose schole mates you take vppon you to be, that is, the Apostles and Disciples of Christ. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 303 One of her school-mates, who was priding herself over the rest of the scholars. 1894 S. Fiske *Holiday Stories* (1900) 206 They had been playmates and schoolmates..as long as they could remember.

Schoolmistress (skū·lmistrès). Forms: see School *sb.*[1] and Mistress. A woman who teaches in a school; a mistress in a school. † In early use with wider sense, a female teacher, governess. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1500 *Sir R. Ros's La Belle Dame* 137 (MS. Trin.), [see quot. *c* 1460, Schoolmaster *sb.*[1] 1 d]. 1535 Coverdale *Wisd.* viii. 4 For she [wisdom] is ye scolemastresse of ye nurtoure of God, & ye choser out of his workes. 1560 Becon *Catech.* VI. Wks. I. 537 b, Al that they [*sc.* nuns] were commaunded to do of their scholemastresses and gouernesses. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* XII. xiii. (1604) 176 A schoolemistris of such practises was chosen of purpose, called Locusta of late condemned of empoisoning. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xii. (1640) 59 Phenicia was the schoolmistresse of Grecia, and first taught her her alphabet. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV. vii, But Nature, it seems, hath not been so expert a School-mistress. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, She had more of the air of a schoolmistress than Mistress of the Six Jolly-Fellowship-Porters.

†**Schoo·l-point.** *Obs.* [f. School *sb.*[1] + Point *sb.*] A point taught or debated in the schools.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 20 It is needful for them to be exercised with sundry scholepoints. 1587 — *De Mornay* ix. (1592) 123 It is also a schoolepoint of Platoes teaching, That in these high matters of the Godhead,..and such other like, we must giue credit..to the sayings of men of most antiquitie, as folke that were..nearer to God than we. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xiii[i]. (Arb.) 180 We are to teache Ladies and Gentlewomen to know their schoole points and termes appertaining to the Art. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* v. 12 They stuff their Sermons with.. obscure comparisons, and curious School-points.

attrib. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 131, I neuer saw yet any Commentatie vpon Aristotles Logicke..that euer I lyked, bicause they be rather spent in declaryng scholepoynt rules, than in gathering fit examples for vse and vtterance.

†**Schoo·lric.** *Obs.*[-1] *U. S.* [? f. School *sb.*[1] + *-ric*, after *bishopric.*] ? A school district.

1789 *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 227 That Each School Rick Shall Build and Maintain their own School Houses. 1797 *Ibid.* 228 District Lists of the Assesment of every School Rick.

Schoolroom (skū·lrum). [f. School *sb.*[1] + Room *sb.*]

1. A room in which a school is held. Also, a room in a private house, in which the children of the family receive instruction or prepare their lessons.

1775 Ash, *Schoolroom*, a room in which a school is kept. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* Ded. iii, Until there rose From the near schoolroom, voices. 1837 H. Pidgeon *Mem. Shrewsbury* 144 The school rooms are in the rear of the buildings, in which twenty-five boys and as many girls receive their education. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* viii, We have a schoolroom on the second floor, with my bed-room leading into it on one side, and that of the young ladies on the other. 1860 M. Arnold *Rep. Elem. Schools* (1889) 86 This..may excuse individual managers for the dirty and unhealthy state of their school-rooms. 1867 W. L. Collins *Public Schools* 176 The noble schoolroom [at Westminster], nearly a hundred feet in length,

2. Accommodation for teaching.

1891 *Century Dict.* s.v., The city needs more school-room.

Schoolt, variant of Shald, shallow.

Schoolward (skū·lwŏ̤rd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. School *sb.*[1] + -ward.] **A.** *adv.* Towards school; in the direction of school.

[*c* 1386 Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 97 To scoleward and homward whan he wente. 1451 Capgrave *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 118 This clerk in his weye to skoleward fell in grete heuynesse.] 1801 Wordsw. *Prioress' T.* 98 Homeward and schoolward whensoe'er he went. 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Introd., Poems 1890 II. 24 The iamble schoolward through dew-sparkling meads. 1886 A. Winchell *Geol. Talks* 47 This mill-pond was dear to every school-ward trudging urchin that had to pass it.

B. *adj.* Directed or going toward school.

1888 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 4/7 By the time a boy reaches the first big station on his schoolward road. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 271 The depression of the schoolward journey.

So **Schoo·lwards** *adv.*

1859 J. C. Atkinson *Walks & Talks* (1892) 86 Away they went schoolwards, as hard as they could.

Schooly (skū·li). *U. S.* [Cf. School *sb.*[2]] The menhaden.

1891 in *Century Dict.*

Schooner (skū·nəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 8 scooner, skooner, 8– schooner. [Of uncertain origin; recorded early in the 18th c. as *skooner, scooner*; the present spelling, which occurs only a few years later, may be due to form-association with *school*, or with Du. words having initial *sch.* The word has passed from English into most of the European langs.: Du. *schooner, schoener*, G. *schoner, schooner, schuner* (recorded 1786), F. *schooner, schoaner*, Da. *skonnert*, Sw. *skonare, skonert.*

The story commonly told respecting the origin of the word is as follows. When the first schooner was being launched (at Gloucester, Mass., about 1713), a bystander exclaimed 'Oh, how she scoons!' The builder, Capt. Andrew Robinson, replied, 'A scooner let her be!' and the word at once came into use as the name of the new type of vessel. The anecdote, first recorded, on the authority of tradition, in a letter of 1790 (quoted in Babson *Hist. Gloucester*, p. 252), looks like an invention. The etymology which it embodies, however, is not at all improbable, though there seems to be a lack of evidence for the existence of the alleged New England verb *scoon* or *scun*, 'to skim along on the water'. Cf. Sc. (Clydesdale) *scon*, 'to make flat stones skip along the surface of the water', also *intr.* 'to skip in the manner described' (Jam.). The early examples afford strong ground for believing that the word really originated about 1713 in Massachusetts, and probably in the town of Gloucester. The evidence of two or three old prints seems to prove that the type of vessel now called 'schooner' existed in England in the 17th c., but it app. first came into extensive use in New England.]

1. A small sea-going fore-and-aft rigged vessel, originally with only two masts, but now often with three or four masts and carrying one or more top-sails.

The rig characteristic of a schooner has been defined as consisting essentially of two gaff sails, the after sail not being smaller than the fore, and a head sail set on a bowsprit.

1716 in *Hist. Rec.* (Boston) XXIX. 231 Ye Skooner Mayflower from North Carolina. 1721 Moses Prince *Let.* in J. J. Babson *Hist. Gloucester* (Mass.) (1860) 252 Went to see Capt. Robinson's lady. This gentleman was the first contriver of schooners, and built the first of the sort about eight years ago. 1724 *Boston* (*Mass.*) *News-Letter* 16 Apr., Upon the 4th instant Benjamin Chadwell in the Scooner Good-Will, of Marblehead, was taken by a private sloop. 1725 *Ibid.* 22 Apr., The Schooner Swallow. 1741 in Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* (1743) 126 Witness our Hands, on Board the Speedwell Schooner, in the latitude 50: 40 S. this 8th Day of November, 1741. 1774 T. Hutchinson *Diary* I. 336 We are in pain for Cap. Dundass and passengers in a scooner sent Express from Gen. Gage, and spoke within Scilly the 16th. 1840 Longf. *Wreck of Hesperus* i, It was the schooner Hesperus, That sailed the wintry sea. 1908 *Toilers of Deep* Sept. 178/2 Both the warship and the fishing schooner were sounding fog-alarms.

2. *U. S.* (See quot. 1904).

1858 [see Prairie Schooner]. 1882 B. Harte *Flip* i, The blinding white canvas covers of mountain schooners. 1891 E. Roper *By Track & Trail* xii. 174 Goods and passengers are delivered by the railway to be conveyed by 'prairie schooners' over this road. 1904 P. Fountain *Gt. North-West* xxviii. 342 A prairie schooner is a waggon furnished with all sorts of stores likely to be required in outlying stations and farms.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *schooner-rigged* adj.; **schooner-frigate,** -gun-vessel, -yacht, vessels of various classes resembling a schooner in build or rig.

1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 271 Admiral Knowles constructed ..a *schooner frigate, that carried twenty twelve-pounders on the main-deck, and two eighteen-pounders on her fore-castle. 1769 [see Rigged *ppl. a.* 1 b]. 1822 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 576/1 A large *schooner-rigged canoe. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 503/2 *Brigantine*, a small vessel, partly square-rigged and partly schooner-rigged. 1806 A. Duncan *Life of Nelson* 136 The..*schooner gun-vessels made their escape. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* xxxv, A *schooner-yacht, whose sheets gleamed like bridal satin.

Schooner (skū·nəɹ), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure origin; perh. a fanciful use of prec.] **a.** *U.S.* 'A tall glass, used for lager-beer and ale, and containing about double the quantity of an ordinary tumbler' (Webster, Suppl. 1879). **b.** Hence, in British use, a customary measure (see quot. 1896) by which beer is sold by retail in various places.

1886 *Boston (Mass) Jrnl.* 21 July 2/4 Scene: A beer garden. Mr. Schweitzer (refereeing to the music): 'Dot vos Meyerbeer.' Mr. Hooligan (excitedly, in view of the fact that only one schooner stands on the table between the two gentlemen): 'Ye're a liar, it's *my* beer'. 1895 *N.B. Daily Mail* (Glasgow) 23 Sept. 4 He..had two glasses of whisky and a schooner of beer. 1896 *Ibid.* 7 Mar. 2 Of these [local measures] 'the schooner' containing 14 fluid ounces, or 2 4-5ths imperial gills, occupied perhaps the most prominent place.., being found in everyday use, under various names, in London, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and elsewhere.

c. *Comb.*: **schooner-house**, a place for the sale of schooners of liquor.

1893 E. M. Whittemore *Delia* ix. 59, I was having a big time sporting round schooner houses.

Schoot, obs. f. Schuyt. **Schoppe**, obs. f. Chop *v.*, Shop; obs. pa. t. of Shape *v.*

Schor(e, Schorch, Schorchattis: see Score, Shore, Scorch, Scrochat.

Schorer, obs. f. *chorer* charwoman (see *E.D.D.*).

c 1638 Earl Cork in Dor. Townshend *Life & Lett.* (1904) 303 That all the Women Servants under the Degree of Chambermaids be certainly known by their names to the Steward,..and no Schorers to be admitted in the house.

Schorge, obs. f. Scorch *v.*[1], Scourge *sb.*

Schorl (ʃɑl). *Min.* Forms: 8 **schoerl**, 8–9 **shirl, shorl, schorl**. [a. G. *schörl*, in the 18th c. also *schierle, schirl, schürl, schurl, schurell, schirlich, schörlich, schorlet*, in 16th c. *schrul*; of obscure origin. From Ger. are F. *schorl*, Sw. *skörl*, Da. *skjørl*.] Tourmaline, esp. the black variety.

Formerly applied loosely to various other minerals, esp. with prefixed adj., as in *White schorl*, a name for albite, *Blue schorl*, hauyne, etc.

[1761 Da Costa *Tourmalin* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 446 The miners of Germany vulgarly call them Schirl, and sometimes our English miners name them Cockle and Call.] 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 24 It is evident that skirl contains nearly as much earth of allum as the Cornish porcellane clay. 1784 Cullen tr. *Bergman's Phys. & Chem. Ess.* II. 125 A form which, even among the schoerls themselves, is extremely rare. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 132 This rock is chiefly composed of the common black shorl, the black tourmaline of Hafiy. 1855 Leifchild *Cornwall* 72 Schorl may be observed between and approaching the joints of granite in many places, as, for example, near the Logan stone. 1894 Baring-Gould *Deserts S. France* I. 106 These are sandstone, schorls, and clays.

b. *Comb.*, as **schorl-rock** (see quot. 1882a); so **schorl-schist**.

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 132 *Shorl rock. 1838 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* 201 Schorl rock and schorly granite. 1882a Geikie *Text Bk. Geol.* II. ii. § 6. 134 Tourmaline rock or schorl-rock, is a crystalline aggregate of quartz and black tourmaline or schorl. 1885 *Ibid.* II. ii. § 7 (ed. 2) 131 Tourmaline-schist (*Schorl-schist).

Schorlaceous (ʃɑlē·ʃəs), *a. Min.* Also 8 **sh-**. [f. Schorl + -aceous.] Of the nature of schorl.

1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 89 A fibrous or striated limestone..which consists of asbestine or shorlaceous particles. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. vi. 157 It is very frequently porphyritic and here and there schorlaceous. 1886 F. H. Butler in *Mineral. Mag.* Dec. 79 The black highly schorlaceous rock.

†**Scho·rlite.** *Min. Obs.* Also 8 **shorlite**. [ad. G. *schorlit* (Klaproth 1788): see Schorl and -ite[1] 2 b.] = Pycnite.

1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 286 Siliceous genus.. Shorlite...Infusible at 168°, and no way altered by heat. 1811 Jameson *Man. Min.* 189 Schorlite, or Schorlous Topaz. 1836 T. Thomson *Min. Geol.*, etc. I. 254 Pycnite, or Schorlous Beryl. Schorlite, *stangenstein*.

Schorlomite (ʃɔ·ɹlŏməit). *Min.* Also *erron.* **schorlamite, schorlemite**. [irreg. f. Schorl; named by Shepard 1846 from its resemblance to that mineral.] A vitreous black silicate of titanium, iron and calcium, resembling garnet.

1846 C. U. Shepard in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. II. 252 Fragments of pure schorlomite an inch in diameter..may be detached from this skeleton-crystal. 1858 J. Nicol *Elem. Min.* 275 Sphene, Titanite...Schorlamite, black shining.. from Arkansas, is related. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 426/1 Schorlomite (Ferrotitanite)...Perhaps a titaniferous garnet.

†**Scho·rlous**, *a. Min. Obs.* [f. Schorl + -ous.] Resembling or having the nature of schorl.

1816 Jameson *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 61 This substance.. might then be named schorlous topaz. 1836 [see Schorlite].

†**Scho·rly**, *a. Min. Obs.* [f. Schorl + -ly[1].] Containing schorl; chiefly in *schorly granite*.

1838 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* 201 When felspar and mica are also present, it may be called schorly granite.

Schorn(e, Schorte, obs. ff. Scorn, Shirt.

Schorters(s, Schortschettis: see Scrochat.

‖ **Schottische** (ʃɑtī·ʃ, ʃɑ·tiʃ), *sb.* [a. G. (*der*) *schottische* (*tanz*), the Scottish dance.

The quasi-Fr. pronunciation given above is the prevailing one, but has no justification; the form used in Fr. is *scottish*, regarded as Eng. and pronounced (*skɔtiʃ*); Littré gives also the semi-German spellings *schottish, schotisch*, but with the same pronunciation. In German the pronunciation is (*ʃɑ·tiʃə*).]

A dance of foreign origin resembling the polka, first introduced in England in 1848. Also the music for such a dance.

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 299 An adept in the *Schottische*. 1862 *Athenæum* 25 Jan. 111/3 The 'Polka tremblante', or Schottisch, is also a Bohemian national dance, and was brought out in Paris by Cellarius in 1844. 1892 E. Scott *Dancing as an Art* 168 The Schottische is very seldom danced now in its original form...The dance consists of two distinct parts...The first part may appear to bear a certain resemblance to the polka; but there is a considerable difference in the nature of the movements.

b. *Highland* or *Balmoral Schottische*: a lively dance resembling the Highland fling. *Military Schottische*: a dance of American origin.

1882 *Society* 21 Oct. 5/2 There were a couple of reels, a Highland Schottische [etc.]. 1894 E. Scott *Dancing* 134 The Military Schottische or Barn Dance was known to and danced by the Americans long before it became generally popular over here. *Ibid.* 137 Scotch music is naturally the music most suitable for the Highland Schottische.

Schottische (ʃɔtī·ʃ), *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To dance a schottische.

1872 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. at Home* xiii. in *Roughing It*, etc. (1882) 340, I polked and schottisched with a step peculiar to myself—and the kangaroo.

Schoul, Schourge: see School, Scowl, Scourge.

‖ **Schout** (skaut, in Du. sχout). Also 5–6 **scoute**, 6 **scowte**, 7–9 **scout**. [Du. *schout*, MDu. *schout, schoutet, schoutheet*, corresponding to OS. *sculthêto* (Essen Gl.), MLG. *schultête, schulte* (mod. LG. *schulte*), OE. *sculthéta* (Corpus Gl.), *scyldhæta, -hâta*, OFris. *skeldata, skelta*, OHG. *scultheizo, -heizo* (MHG. *schultheize, -heitze*, mod.G. *schultheiss, schulz, schulze*) :—OTeut. type **skuldi-, skuldohaiton-, -tjon-*, f. **skuldi-z, skuldō* obligation, duty, + **hait-* to command (see Hight *v.*). Cf. med.L. *scultetus*.] A municipal or administrative officer in the Low Countries and in Dutch colonies. Originally the *schout* was the lord's bailiff in a subject town or village. In later use the functions and status of the officers so named have varied according to time and place as widely as have those of the English *bailiff*, the term sometimes denoting a municipal dignitary of high rank, and sometimes a mere police officer.

c 1481 Caxton *Dialogues* 43 Bayllyes, scoutes, Some of the skepyns, Ryde with. *a* 1500 *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 230 We late you weten in beryng witnesse and certifiyng for troueth that ye day of the date of these presentis before oure scoute and vs and appered thesse persones. 1533 J. Coke in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 44, I resorted to the Scowte, borowmaisters, and skepyns of the said towne of Barowe. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 285 Ten Judges of criminall causes (vulgarly called Skout). 1670 Temple *Let. to Sir J. Trevor* 15 Aug., Wks. 1720 II. 233 They said the Magistrates did not know the Man, nor any of their Officers. But if I could send some body that did to the Town-house, they would send their Scout with him to execute what I desired. 1673 — *Obs. United Prov.* ii. 82 The Scout, who takes care of the Peace, seizes all Criminals, and sees the Sentences of Justice executed, and whose Authority is like that of a Sheriff in a County with us, or a Constable in a Parish. 1809 [see Schepen]. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Schout*, a water-bailiff in many northern European ports, who superintends the police for seamen.

Schout, obs. form of Scout *sb.*[3]

Schow(e, obs. ff. She, Shoe *v.*, Shove.

Schowhe, obs. variant of Chough.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 84/2 Coo, birde, or schowhe, *monedula, nodula*.

Schownd, Schowne: see Schynd, Soon.

Schoy(e, Schoyne, obs. forms of She, Shoe.

Schrad, Schreame, Schreape, Schreen(e, obs. forms of Shred, Scream, Scrape, Screen.

Schreibersite (ʃrəi·bəɹzəit). *Min.* [Named after von *Schreibers*, of Vienna.] A phosphide of iron and nickel occurring in meteoric iron.

1846 C. U. Shepard in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. II. 383 Schreibersite. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* § 318 Besides these substances, a compound of iron, phosphorus and nickel, called schreibersite, is generally found: this compound is unknown in terrestrial chemistry.

Schrepe, obs. form of Scrape.

Schrich-owl, obs. form of Screech-owl.

Schrippe, Schrole, obs. ff. Scrip *sb.*[1], Scroll *sb.*

Schrozatis: see Scrochat *Sc. Obs.*

‖ **Schrund** (ʃrund). [Ger.] A crevasse.

1871 E. Whymper *Scrambles amongst Alps* xiv. (1900) 263 A schrund is simply a big crevasse. 1884 — in *Good Words* Feb. 101/1 Schrunds or great crevasses.

Schryche, obs. form of Screech.

Schuce, var. Scuse. **Schuche**, obs. f. Such.

Schucheon, -ion, obs. forms of Scutcheon.

‖ **Schuit** (skoit, Du. sχöit). Also 7 **souit**, 9 **schuyt**. [Du. *schuit*, earlier *schuyt*:—MDu. *schûte*, adopted in Eng. as *scute, scoute*, etc. (see Scout *sb.*). Cf. Shout *sb.*[2]] A Dutch flat-bottomed river-boat.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 28/2 There were seven or eight hundred Seamen sent from Rotterdam, with sixteen or twenty Scuits, and two Men of War. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxvii, He's built like a Dutch schuyt, great breadth of beam, and very square tuck. 1899 *Academy* 18 Nov. 567/1 The Dutch eel schuyt is familiar to Londoners.

Schul, Schulde, obs. ff. Shall, Shield.

†**Schuldere.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Given as a synonym of Colder *sb.*[1]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 86/2 Coolder, schuldere,..*petrosa*.

Schuldi, variant of Shildy *a.*, guilty.

†**Schule**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ME. *schüle*, repr. OE. **scylan*, **scīelan* (only in comb. *bescylan*), f. *sceolh* awry, oblique. Cf. OHG. *scīlhen* (MHG. *schilhen*, mod.G. *schielen*).] *intr.* To look obliquely.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Summe iuglurs beoð þet ne kumen seruen of non oðer gleo, buten makien cheres, & wrenchen mis hore muð, & schulen mid hore eien. *Ibid.* 212, & 3if þer is out to eadwiten, oðer lodlich, þiderward heo schuleð mid eiðer eien.

Schule, Schull: see School, Shall, Shovel.

†**Schulle.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ME. = MDu., MLG. *schulle, scholle* (mod.Du. *schol*), whence mod.G. *scholle*. Cf. Da *skulle, skulde*, Norw. *skuldra* (Aasen).] A plaice.

a 1300 *Havelok* 759 Þe Butte, þe schulle, þe þornebake.

Schulle: see Shall, Shell, Shill *a.*, Skull.

Schultze (ʃu·ltsə). [The name of Eduard *Schultze*, the inventor, used attrib.] *Schultze* (also *Schultze's*) *gunpowder, powder*: an explosive having nitrolignin as its chief constituent, first made in England in 1863; hence *Schultze cartridge*, one charged with this powder.

1881 Greener *Gun* 321 Schultze powder...Schultze gunpowder..is manufactured from light fibrous woods. 1885 *Field* 31 Jan. 139/2, I have used a large quantity of Schultze cartridges during the past season.

Schulzite (ʃu·ltsəit). *Min.* [Named after its discoverer W. *Schulz*: see -ite.] = Geocronite.

1849 J. Nicol *Man. Min.* 483 Geokronite occurs..at Mérédo in Galicia..with galena (*Schulzite*).

Schunder, -ir, obs. Sc. forms of Sunder.

Schup(e, obs. forms of Shape *v.*, Ship.

†**Schur.** *Obs. rare.* [= MLG. *schûr*, OHG. *scûr*; cf. the derivative OHG. *scûra*, LG. *schüre*, mod.G. *scheuer* barn.] A shed, hovel.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4049 And þar þai schewid him in schuriys [orig. *inguria*] to schellis & to caues. 1455 in Stevenson *Rental of Houses in Gloucester* 18 Ric. Hanley, cuttelar, tenet..unum cuttilagium cum schura.

Schurge, Schurgynge, Schurling: see Scourge, Shrugging, Shorling.

Schut, obs. form of Scout *sb.*[3]

Schute, variant of Chute.

1817 J. Bradbury *Trav.* 317 They pass betwixt two rocks in the Indian schute.

Schute, obs. form of Shit, Shoot.

Schw, obs. form of Sue, Show.

Schwartzembergite (ʃwā·ɹtsəmbə̄ɹgəit). *Min.* [Named by Dana, 1868, after *Schwartzemberg*, its discoverer: see -ite.] Oxy-chloro-iodide of lead, found in small yellow crystals.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 120. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 385.

Schwassle: see Swatchel.

Schwatzite (ʃwæ·tsəit). *Min.* Also erron. **schwartzite**. [Named in 1853, f. *Schwaz*, Tyrol + -ite.] A mercurial variety of tetrahedrite.

1887 Dana *Man. Min. & Petrogr.* 150 *Schwatzite*. 1892 T. E. Thorpe *Applied Chem.* II. 97/1 Mercurial fahl-ore has been named Schwatzite, from Schwatz in Tyrol.

Schweizerite (ʃwəi·tsəɹəit). *Min.* [Named in 1847 after M. E. *Schweizer*, its discoverer: see -ite.] = Antigorite. In some recent Dicts.

Schwendenerism (ʃwe·ndénəriz'm). [f. *Schwendener* + -ism.] The theory of S. Schwendener, a German botanist (1829–) that lichens are parasite fungi growing upon algæ (see quot.).

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 556/2 Not being able otherwise to account for the origin of the gonidia, and following up one or two alternatives put forward by De Bary..he [*sc.* Schwendener] promulgated the hypothesis now familiarly known as Schwendenerism.

‖ **Schwe·nkfelder.** Also **Schwenckfelder, Schwenkfeldter**. [Ger.] = Schwenkfeldian *sb.*

1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2404 The Schwenckfelders do not observe the sacraments. 1884 *American* VIII. 280 There are Germans, also, who are Schwenkfeldters.

Schwenkfeldian (ʃweŋkfe·ldiăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **Zuenk-, Swenk-, Suengfeldian, Schuenkfildian**. [f. the name *Schwenkfeld* + -ian.] *a. sb.* One of a sect founded by Caspar Schwenkfeld, a Silesian Protestant mystic (1490–1561). *b. adj.* Belonging to this sect.

1562 tr. *Jewel's Apol.* 19 b, Certen newe sectes..as Anabaptistes,..Zuenkfeldians. 1564 Harding *Answ. Jewel's Challenge* xv. 154 The Swenkfeldians. 1587 T. Rogers *Eng. Creed* II. 41 Who wil not vse the Sacraments at al, but contemne them, as the Schuenkfildians. 1876 R. Barclay *Inner Life Relig. Soc.* 243 In 1734, forty Schwenkfeldian families travelled to England, and finally emigrated to Pennsylvania. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 463/2 Schwenkfeld left behind him a sect (who were called subsequently by others Schwenkfeldians, but who called themselves 'Confessors of the Glory of Christ').

Hence **Schwenkfeldianism.**

1579 *St. Papers, Foreign 1579–80*, 81 Nestorianism, Eutychianism, Suengfeldianism and the like damnable heresies.

Schwlis, obs. Sc. pl. f. Shovel. **Schwne, Schwt**: see Shun, Shoot. **Schwyne**, obs. Sc. f. *shoon*: see Shoe. **Schye, Schyffe, Schygge**, obs. ff. Sky, Sheave, Shig. **Schyld(e, Schylle, Schyn**, obs. ff. Child, Shoulder, Skill, Shell, Chain. **Schynbalde, -band, -bawde**: see Shin-.

†**Schynd, skynd.** *Orkney* and *Shetland. Obs.* Also **schoind, schownd**. [repr. ON. *skyn* perception, in MSw. examination, inquiry.] See quot. 1859. Also *attrib.*

1576 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetld.* (1859) 58 For making of the divisioun of the said airschip, callit ane Scheind. *Ibid.*, The Laird compellit him to pay ane ox pryce, viz.—thre dolouris, for his scheind fee. 1592 *Ibid.* 102 Ane breiff of divisioun, callit in Denmark and Norroway ane Shownd Bill. 1859 D. BALFOUR *Ibid.* Gloss. 128 *Schynd, Schoind, Schownd*, an Inquest of Thingmen to examine, sanction, and confirm all procedure respecting the Succession, Impignoration, or Alienation of Heritage; anciently by a *vivâ voce* doom, but frequently (after the accession of the Scottish Jarls) by a Skynd-bref or 'Schynd Bill'. 1883 J. R. TUDOR *Orkneys & Shetl.* ii. 18 If disputes arose as to the due division of the property, it was settled by a *Schynd*, or inquest held by the Odallers who constituted the local *Thing* or court of the district.

Schyp, obs. f. SHEEP, SHIP. **Schyppune:** see SHIPPEN. **Schyrche**, obs. f. CHURCH. **Schyr(e, Schyrray, Schyrreff**, obs. ff. SHIRE, SHERIFF. **Schytle, -ttyl, Schytte**, obs. ff. SHUTTLE, SHUT. **Schytylle**, var. SHITTLE *a.* **Schytz**, obs. f. SKETCH. **Schyver, -vyr**, obs. ff. SHIVER. **Schyyd**: see SHIDE.

† **Scia.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 scie. Cf. SCIAT. [med.L., app. aphetic for the pl. *ischia* (see ISCHIUM) taken as sing.] The hip.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* II. x. 176 þe place of þe coniuncioun of þese boones is clepid þe scie. *Ibid.* 177 þat oon veyne þerof is clepid sciatica, & þat oþere is clepid renalis, &..oon veyne seruiþ for þe scie, & þat oþer for þe reynes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K iij b, The great fote lasteth fro the ioynt of the huckle called scia, vnto the ferdest parte of the toes.

‖ **Sciæna** (səi,ī·nă). [L., a. Gr. *σκίαινα* a fish, perh. the meagre.] † **a.** In the 18th c. a name of the MEAGRE. *Obs.* **b.** In mod. scientific use, the name of the genus to which the meagre (*S. aquila*) belongs; also a fish of this genus.

1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 62 The Sciæna.

Sciænoid (səi,ī·noid), *a.* and *sb. Ichth.* [f. SCIÆN-A + -OID. Cf. F. *sciénoïde.*] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to, characteristic of or resembling a sciænoid or the sciænoids. **b.** *sb.* A fish of the family *Sciænidæ* (of which SCIÆNA is the type).

1840-5 OWEN *Odontogr.* I. 100 Sciænoids [etc.]. 1863 T. GILL in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 28 Catalogue of the North American Sciænoid Fishes. 1880 GÜNTHER *Study of Fishes* 427 To this fish (*Pogonia chromis*) more especially is given the name of 'Drum', from the extraordinary sounds which are produced by it and other allied Sciænoids.

‖ **Sciage** (sīāj). [Fr., f. *scier* to saw.] A sawing movement of the hand used in massage.

1885 D. MAGUIRE *Massage* (ed. 4) 46 Sciage is a pressure of a come-and-go movement, similar to the action of a saw, and is practised with the hard side of the hand. 1900 in GOULD *Dict. Med.*

[Sciagram, -grammatic, etc. These forms, which the prevailing rules for the treatment of words of Greek etymology would require instead of SKIAGRAM, etc., do not appear to have been in actual use down to the present time (1910). The words are therefore given in this Dictionary with the spelling *Sk-*. The forms SKIAGRAPH, -GRAPHER, etc., which are almost universally adopted for the terms relating to the production of pictures by means of the Röntgen rays, are given in their alphabetical place, though etymologically identical with SCIAGRAPH, etc.]

Sciagraph (səi·ăgraf). Forms: 7 sciograph, 7, 9 sciagraph. [Formed (as if on Gr. type **σκιάγραφον*) after SCIAGRAPHY.]

† **1.** A representation of the section of a building. *Obs.* So F. *sciagraphie.* (Cf. SCIAGRAPHY 2 b.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sciagraph* (*schigrapha*) a description of the whole frame and contrivance of every room. 1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl.

† **2.** A diagram. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1657 J. B[EALE] *Herefordsh. Orch.* 17, I did..set kernels of the finest sort of apples, with delineating in a sciograph the several kinds in severall places.

3. A picture obtained by means of the Röntgen rays. See SKIAGRAPH.

1898 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 6/7 The visible effect of the X Rays is only..a shadow...It is not enough for the surgeons to have a fine 'sciagraph'. 1901 *Nature* 24 Oct. 625/1 A sciagraph exhibited before a meeting of the Zoological Society.

Sciagrapher (səi,æ·grăfəɹ). *rare.* Also 7 scio-. [f. Gr. *σκιαγράφ-ος*, later *σκιογράφος* (f. *σκιά* shadow + *-γράφος* depicting, etc.) + -ER[1]: see -GRAPHER.] One who practises sciagraphy.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 205 The complete Sciographer can cause the Sun to trace out his way upon the Earth; and by the Shadow of an Axis, to point out to us those Atomes of Time into which our artificial Day is..divided. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 136. 113 Apollodorus of Athens, the sciagrapher, was the first who directed a deeper study to the gradations of light and shade.

Sciagraphic (səi,ăgræ·fik), *a.* Also scio- and see SKIAGRAPHIC. [f. Gr. *σκιαγράφ-ος* (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to sciagraphy.

1815 R. BROWN *Princ. Pract. Perspective* 2 Sciagraphic Perspective is the art of projecting shadows of objects from a luminous body. 1867 BARRY *Life C. Barry* ix. 308 Sciographic and orthographic rules and systems.

Sciagraphical (səi,ăgræ·fikăl), *a.* Also 7–8 scio-. [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to sciagraphy; of the nature of a sciagraph.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* VIII. 698 This Sciographical Art [*sc.* Dialling]. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 76 These Sciographical Pamphlets [*sc.* on Dialling] were writ at the desire of William Tyler. 1892 *Cornhill Mag.* June 633 A shadowy cross, cast by cross-lights, on the shaft of the central pillar of the Lady Chapel, which is surely a sciagraphical curiosity.

Hence **Sciagra·phically** *adv.* 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Sciagraphy (səiæ·grăfi). Forms: 6–9 sciography, 7, 9 sciagraphy. See also SKIAGRAPHY. [a. F. *sciagraphie, sciographie*, ad. L. *scia-, sciographia*, a. Gr. *σκιᾱ-, σκιογραφία*, f. *σκιᾱ-, σκιογράφος*: see SCIAGRAPHER.]

1. That branch of the science of Perspective which deals with the projection of shadows; also, the delineation of an object in perspective with its gradations of light and shade. Cf. SCENOGRAPHY 1.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* IV. xxii. 173 Sciographie is..the second part of Perspective; considering the self same reasons of the shaddowes of bodies, which Delineation or drawing doth. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 122 Scenography, or (as some) Sciagraphy, which is the same object elevated upon the same draught and center in all its optical flexures, diminutions and shadows, together with a fore shortning of a third side, so as the whole solid of the edifice becomes visible in perspective. 1788 T. TAYLOR tr. *Proclus* I. 78 [Optics] is divided into that which is properly called optics..; and into universal catoptrics..: as also into that which is called sciography, or the delineation of shadows. 1789 SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* I. I. i. 2 Let the Architect first make a draught on paper of the intended work: 1. the Ichnography..; 2. Orthography..; 3. Sciagraphy, or Scenography, which exhibits the front and the sides retiring in a perspective view. 1822 GWILT (*title*), Sciography; or Examples of Shadows, and Rules for their Projection. 1868 R. C. PUCKETT *Sciography* Introd., This ..book does not treat upon..Linear Perspective; but is limited to the perspective projection of shadows.

b. = SCENOGRAPHY 2.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 324. 380 This..gave rise to a separate branch of perspective painting, scenography or sciagraphy, in which..more careful and delicate design was sacrificed to the attainment of illusive effects for distant beholders unskilled in art.

¶ **c.** In allusion to the etymology: The depicting of shadows.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. ii. 111 Let those who are delighted with Sciographie paint out (if they please) these shadow-Patriarchs.

† **2.** A sciagraphic delineation or picture. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 486 Plate, A Sciographie or Modell of that stupendious vessell which is at this day shewed in the Palace..in..Heidelberg. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., On Julia's Picture*, How am I ravisht! when I do but see The Painter's art in thy Sciography?

† **b.** = SCIAGRAPH 1. *Obs.*

The only sense of F. *sciographie* given by Littré; it would appear to have arisen from some misunderstanding of the statements of ancient writers respecting *σκιαγραφία*.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Sciography*,..in Architecture,..is sometimes taken for the Draught of a Building cut in its Length or Breadth, to show the Inside of it; as also the Thickness of the Walls, Vaults, &c. 1755 in JOHNSON, *Sciagraphy.*

† **3.** An outline, draught, rough sketch. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

[1624 WOTTON *Elem. Arch.* 65 Let no man that intendeth to build, setle his Fancie vpon a draught of the Worke.. or..vpon a bare Plant thereof, as they call the Schiographia or Ground lines.] 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 146 The first sciography and rude delineation of atheism. 1683 *Weekly Memorials* 22 Hereto is added Dr. Slades Sciagraphy of the Nutrition of Animals. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 32 Nature being nothing else but a Sciagraphy of Divinity. 1721-31 BAILEY, *Sciagraphy*, a profile or platform; the first rude draught of a thing. 1738 RAY *Coll. Travels* (ed. 2) II. 445 And thus much of the Sciography, or of the artificial and architectonical part [of the Pyramids].

† **4.** The art or practice of finding the hour of the day or night by observation of the shadow of the sun, moon or stars upon a dial. *Obs.*

[1635 J. W[ELLS] (*title*) Sciographia, Or the Art of Shadowes.] 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* 40 Table, Consequences from the Light of the Starres. Out of this, and the Motion of the Sunne is made the Science of Sciography. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict., Sciography*..is the Art of Shadows, comprehending Dialling, and part of Astronomy, as far as serves for finding out the hour of the Day or Night, or other Question, by the Shadow of the Sun, Moon, or Stars. 1721 BAILEY, *Sciagraphy*,..the Art of Dialling.

Sciamachy (səi,æ·măki), **skiamachy** (skəi-). Also 7 sciamachie, 7–9 scio-, 8–9 skio-, 9 skiamachy. [ad. Gr. *σκιαμαχία*, f. *σκιά* shadow + *μαχ-, μάχεσθαι* to fight.

The Gr. word is explained as having originally meant 'a fighting in the shade', i.e. in the school; cf. L. *umbratilis exercitatio* (Cic.). It was, however, also used in the sense of 'a fighting with shadows'.]

A sham fight for exercise or practice; also, the action of fighting with a shadow. Often *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Sciamachie*, counterfeit fighting. 1637 IRONSIDE *Seven Quest. Sabbath* To Rdr. B iij b, Least thou shouldst perhaps think I affected a Sciomachy or Umbratilous skirmish. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ xv. 187 Their arguing against it is but a Sciamachy. 1748 *Answ. Scurrilous Libel* 12 But enough of this skiomachy. 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 170 A great part of Cotta's argumentation becomes a mere sciomachy. 1862 *Chr. Remembrancer* Apr. 446 As we have no taste for skiomachy, we leave the fuller exposure of this portentous mare's nest to other hands. 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* I. viii. 88 It was a piece of skiamachy, difficult to render clear to the defeated.

Sciamancy, obs. form of SCIOMANCY.

Scian (səi·ăn), *a.* [f. *Scio*, mod. It. name of *Chios*, the reputed birthplace of Homer.] Chian.

1820 BYRON *Don Juan* III. lxxxvi. Isles of Greece ii, The Scian and the Teian muse,..Have found the fame your shores refuse.

Scians, obs. form of SCIENCE.

‖ **Sciapodes** (səi,æ·pŏdēz), *pl.* In 6 *erron.* Siopodes. [L., a. Gr. *σκιάποδες* pl., f. *σκιά* shadow + *ποδ-, πούς* foot.] A fabulous people of Libya 'with immense feet which they used as sunshades' (Liddell & Scott). Hence **Scia·podous** *a.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 267 Seeing that the very poreblinde do see it,..yea wherewith the Siopodes are so well acquainted also:..that it is meruelle that any man could be so shameles to deny it to be true. 1798 FERRIAR *Varieties of Man* 200 The people were..sciapodous, having feet so large as to shelter the whole body.

† **Sciat.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. The sciatic vein.

1503 *Kal. Sheph.* (Sommer) h iij, The wayn qwych ys wnder the anthleht of the fowt & yt ys namyt scyat [ed. 1506 sciat].

† **Sciathe·ric,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* In 7 scioterique, 8 scio-, sciatheriqk. [ad. late Gr. *σκιαθηρικός*, f. *σκιάθηρας* (also *σκιάθηρον, σκιόθηρος*), sun-dial, lit. 'shadow-catcher', f. *σκιά* shadow + *θηρᾶν* to catch. Cf. L. *sciothēricon* (Pliny), a sun-dial.] **a.** *adj.* = SCIATHERICAL *a.* **b.** *sb.* in pl. form Sciatherics, the art of dialling.

1677 CARY *Chronology* I. I. § 1. ii. 6 The marking out the Time of the day in such a way as in the Scioteriques, or Art of Dialling,..was rightly imputed to Anaximines. 1721 BAILEY, *Sciotherick*, investigating Shadows. *Sciotherick Telescope*, a Mathematical Instrument for observing the True Time for adjusting Pendulum-Clocks, Watches, &c. 1755 JOHNSON, *Sciatherick*, belonging to a sun-dial.

† **Sciathe·rical,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 7 (sciofericall), scia-, sciotherical, -tericall. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] Concerned with the recording of the shadows cast by the planets, esp. that of the sun as a means of finding the hour of the day.

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* I. vii, With Sciofericall instrument, By way of Azimuth and Almicantarath I'le seeke some happy point in heauen for you. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xviii. 259 There were also..Scioterical or Sun Dialls. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sciatherical. Ibid.*, *Sciotherical.* 1755 JOHNSON, *Sciatherical*...This should be written *skiatherical.*

Hence † **Sciathe·rically** *adv.*, after the manner of a sun-dial.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 37 Let the Plane bee sciatерically prepared, and it shall bee necessarie for the shadow of the Sun to go back.

Sciatic (səi,æ·tik), *a.*[1] and *sb.* Forms: 6 scyatyke, sc(h)iaticke, syaticke, 7 sciatique, (seatick), 7–8 sciatick, 8– sciatic. [a. F. *sciatique*, ad. med.L. *sciatic-us*, corrupt form of L. *ischiadic-us* (see ISCHIADIC). Cf. Pr. *sciatic*, Sp. *ciático*, Pg., It. *sciatico.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Affecting the hip or the sciatic nerves.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lvii. (1495) 271 It helpith them moche that haue this euyll that hyghte *Sciatica passio.*] 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxiii. 9 A gout or a syaticke passion. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4926 Off Malideis it generis mony mo,..As, in the theis, Siatica Passio.] 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 225 Sciaticke goutes. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvi. IV. 492 His body was tortured with sciatic pains.

2. Of or belonging to the ischium or hip.

Sciatic artery, the larger of the two terminal branches of the internal iliac; it is distributed to the muscles of the back part of the pelvis. *Sciatic nerve*, each of the two divisions of the sacral plexus, esp. the *great sciatic nerve*, which is the largest nerve in the human body; it emerges from the pelvis and passing down the back of the thigh extends to the foot. *Sciatic notch*, each of the two notches on the posterior border of the hip bone. *Sciatic vein*, † (*a*) the sciatic artery (*obs.*); (*b*) each of the companion veins of the sciatic artery.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* II. x. 177 þat oon veyne þerof is clepid sciatica, & þat oþere is clepid renalis.] 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30/1 The third is the Schiaticke vayn, which externallye demonstrateth her selfe above the anckle. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein, Sciatique vein*..is a branch of the thigh vein, which descends down the leg to the outward ankle. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 69 The largest Nerve..of the Body..is..known by the Name of *Sciatic* or *Ischiatic* Nerve. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 32 Having laid bare the sciatic nerve of a rabbit. 1828 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 117 The other two notches are situated between the sciatic tuberosity and the sacrum. They are named the Sciatic notches. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 250/1 The alteration in the condition of the sciatic artery..caused by ligature of the femoral..artery presents..remarkable results..: its branch to the sciatic nerve becomes greatly enlarged. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 213 The sciatic artery, which passes out of the pelvis at the great sciatic notch.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** The ischium or hip. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L j b, That [*sc.* the joint] of the lytell fote is moste dyffycyll [to set], & that of the kne is more, and the scyatyke is meane. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Coxa*, the hippe or huckle bone..Sometime the sciatike.

† **2.** = SCIATICA. *Obs.*

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* I. Note 32 Baptista Porta..says, that..Sciatique [is to be cured] by a Musical Instrument made of Poplar. 1678 JAS. DK. OF ALBANY in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VIII. 232 The fitt of the seatick came so violently on me, that I am forced to make vse of my wifes hand, not beein able to writ myselfe. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* I. vi. 54 Rack'd with Sciatics, martyr'd with the Stone. 1801 RANKEN *Hist. France* I. I. v. 76 Marcellus the empiric..mentions with distinction a remedy for the sciatic, or hip-gout.

3. Short for *sciatic nerve, vein.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* M iij, And there be .viij. [veynes to be let blode] in the fete, two on the knees, two sopheynes, two scyatykes, [etc.]. 1741 MUNRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 70 The two Crurals, with the Sciatic ..are distributed to the inferior Extremities. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 667 If one sciatic is paralysed alone, the patient can still walk.

Sciatic (səi,æ·tik), *a.*[2] *Naut.* ? *Obs.* Also 8 **skiatic.** [Of obscure origin: cf. TRIATIC *a.*] Only in *sciatic stay* (see quot. 1805).

Not known to the English nautical experts consulted.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 175 *Skiatic-stays* are ropes used for hoisting or lowering burdens in or out of ships. 1805 *Mariner's Dict.* (Washington, U. S.), *Sciatic Stay*, a strong rope fixed from the main to the foremast heads in merchant ships; when loading or unloading it serves to sustain a tackle, which, travelling upon it, may be shifted over the main or fore hatchways. [Hence 1815 in *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), and in some later Dicts.]

Sciatica (səi,æ·tikä). Forms: 5 **cyetica, sytyca, seyetyka, ciatica,** 5–6 **siatica,** 6 **seattica, schiatica,** 6–7 **cyatica,** 7 **sciathica, scyatica, sciattica,** 6– **sciatica.** [a. med.L. *sciatica* (*passio*), fem. of *sciaticus* SCIATIC *a.* Cf. F. *sciatique.*] A disease characterized by pain in the great sciatic nerve and its branches.

In the first quot. misapplied, perh. with jocular intention.

a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 484 Remembre my brokyne hede..3e, goode ser, & þe sytyca in my erme. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 215 Elisabet Peverel hath leye sek xv or xvj wekys of the seyetyka. *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1956 Allasse, I haue the cyatyca full euyll in my hyppe! 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. v. 169 Nowe we wyll come to the cure of the goute (called sciatica) of the huckel bones. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 59 How now, which of your hips has the most profound Ciatica? 1607 — *Timon* IV. i. 23 Thou cold Sciatica, Cripple our Senators. 1687 JENNER in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 211 The Bishop ill of his sciatica. 1839 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *St. Gengulphus*, Rheumatics,—sciatica,—tic-doloureux! 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* v. *Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 392 If you have headache, or sciatica, or leprosy,..I beseech you, by all angels, to hold your pence. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 801 Scintic neuralgia, or sciatica. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. iv. 701 A victim to sciatica, or neuralgic pain in the hip.

fig. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded. B 3, They are the verie botts & the glanders to the gentle Readers,.. the Sarpego and the Sciatica of the 7. Liberall Sciences.

b. An attack of this disease.

1444 *Paston Lett.* I. 50 He hath hadde a cyetica that hath letted hym a gret while to ride. 1606 [see LIME-KILN b]. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* I. (1652) C 4, He..was taken lame with lying in the Fields by a Sciatica. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 83 He curst an old Sciatica that Stop'd him. 1697 SIR J. FLOYER *Enq. Baths* Pref. b 7 Erysipela's, Sciatica's, Fluxes. 1722 *Hearne's Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 384 For a Sciatica. A Catskin tann'd with the Fur on, and layd upon the Part affected. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. iv, He was all that time afflicted with a Sciatica. 1831 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* Introd., Well, enough that I awake without a sciatica.

†**c. Sciatica cress, grass** (see quot. 1886).

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 20 Of Sciatica cresse or wilde cresse. *Iberis. Ibid.* 20 b, It may be called in Englishe.. sciatica cresses, becnuse the herbe is good for the sciatica. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xiv. 197 Sciatica Cresses hath many slender braunches..with small, long, and narrowe leaues, like those of garden Cresses. The flowers be very small, and yellow of colour. *Ibid.* Table Eng. Names, Sciatica grasse, that is wilde Cresses. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n., Cress, Sciatica.* A name invented by Turner (Herb.) for a cruciferous plant (which Prior identifies with *Iberis amara*, L., but which seems to us a species of Lepidium).

Sciatical (səi,æ·tikăl), *a.* [f. SCIATIC + -AL.]

†**1.** = SCIATIC *a.* 2. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12/2 The Sciaticalle vayne in the externalle anckle.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of sciatica. Of a person: Affected with sciatica. Now *rare.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 202 Empasms are used.. to help the Hydroptical, or Sciatical..Patients. *c* 1714 POPE, etc. *Martinus Scriblerus* vi, (1756) 28 Whence is it that I daily deplore my sciatical pains? 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxi, Overlooking a sciatical old nun..Margarita, the little novice, was elected as the companion of the journey. 1886 *Times* 13 Apr. 10/1 The [Canadian] Premier continues to improve in health, the sciatical pains are diminishing daily.

Hence **Scia·tically** *adv.*, 'with or by means of sciatica' (Webster 1864).

†**Scibi·lity.** *Obs.* [f. L. *scībilis* knowable (here taken in the active sense = able to know), f. *scīre* to know: see -BLE and -ITY.] Power of knowing.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. II. v. 332 That God doth not know things future by the Infinitle or Immensitie of his own Scibilitie or Scientivitie.

Scien, obs. form of SCION.

Science (səi·ĕns). Forms: 4 **sienz, cience, ciens,** 4–5 **siens, syence, syense,** 4–6 **scyence, sciens(e, 4, 6–7 sience,** 5 **scians,** 5–6 **syens,** 6 **sienc, scyens,** 6–7 **scyense,** 4– **science.** [a. F. *science* = Pr. *sciensa*, Sp. *ciencia*, Pg. *sciencia*, It. *scienza*, ad. L. *scientia* knowledge, f. *scient-em*, pr. pple. of *scīre* to know.]

1. The state or fact of knowing; knowledge or cognizance *of* something specified or implied; also, with wider reference, knowledge (more or less extensive) as a personal attribute. Now only *Theol.* in the rendering of scholastic terms (see quot. 1728), and occas. *Philos.* in the sense of 'knowledge' as opposed to 'belief' or 'opinion'.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 500 Ald thyngis deport fra 3owre mouth: for God of sciens is lord, and till him ere redyd the thoghtis. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. (1868) 59 Þe soule whiche þat haþ in it self science of goode werkes [L. *sibi mens bene conscia*]. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2697 Therfor ye trewly ber the name Cherubin, fful of scyence And of dyvyne sapyence. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 361/2 Whereof saynt Paule cryeth hymself, *O altitudo diuitiarum sapientie & scientie dei.* O the heyght and depenes of the ryches of the wysedome and scyence of god. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 103 Plutus himselfe,..Hath not in natures mysterie more science, Then I haue in this Ring. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 680 O Sacred, Wise, and Wisdom-giving Plant, Mother of Science. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. III. 36 Some of our Opponents resolve Gods certain prescience of sin into the infinitude of his science. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* II. xx. 99 The word science is either taken largely to signifie any cognition or true assent; or, strictly, a firm and infallible one; or, lastly, an assent of propositions made known by the cause and effect. 1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Mother* II. ii. 852 What makes Gods divine But Power and Science infinite. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 198 For lo! my words no fancy'd woes relate: I speak from science, and the voice is Fate. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Science*, Divines suppose three kinds of Science in God: The first, Science of mere Knowledge...The second, a Science of Vision...The third, an intermediate Science. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 107 ₱ 18 Life is not the object of Science: we see a little, very little; and what is beyond we can only conjecture. 1882 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* 260 Though we have not science of it [supernaturalism] yet we have probabilities or powerful presentiments.

†**b.** Contrasted or coupled with *conscience*, emphasizing the distinction to be drawn between theoretical perception of a truth and moral conviction. *Obs.*

1620 T. SCOTT *God & King* (1623) 84 This my Sermon..is perhaps tost by censure and science for a while, but scarce touched by conscience, or drawne into practise. 1637 ABP. LAUD *Sp. Star-Chamber* 14 June 62 The Author is clearely conceived..to have written this Book wholly..against both his science and his conscience. 1654 OWEN *Doctr. Saints' Persev.* xi. 249 A wilfull perverting of it, contrary to his own science & conscience.

2. Knowledge acquired by study; acquaintance with or mastery of any department of learning. Also †*pl.* (a person's) various kinds of knowledge.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1289 Wyth alle þe coyntyse þat he cowþe..De-uised he [salomon] þe vesselment,..Wyth slyȝt of his ciences, his souerayn to loue. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 82 And Heredot in his science Of metre, of rime and of cadence The ferste was of which men note. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5524 Epistaphus..a discrete man of dedis, dryuen into age, And a sad mon of sciens in the seuyn artis. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 132 (Harl. MS.) No man myght be likenid to him in no kynne sciens. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 16 Cleikis of hye science, the quhilkis had the grete dignities in haly kirk. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 107 As rose is aboue al floures most fine So is science most digne of worthynesse. 1538 BALE *John Baptist* in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) I. 105 You boast your selues moch, of ryghteousness and scyence. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* II. xxx. (1568) 138 b, The auncient women were more esteamed for their sciences, then for their beauties. 1562 WINȝET *Cert. Tractates* I. 16 Giue Johne Knox and ze affirmis zour selfis lauchful be ressoun of zour science [etc.]. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 52 Be love my youth's pursuit, and science crown my Age. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 14 As alphabets in ivory employ, Hour after hour, the yet unletter'd boy, Sorting and puzzling with a deal of glee Those seeds of science call'd his A B C.

b. Trained skill. Now *esp.* (somewhat jocularly) with reference to pugilism (cf. 3 c); also to horsemanship and other bodily exercises.

1785 MRS. BELLAMY *Apol.* (ed. 3) IV. 156 She could by no means be said to surpass Mrs. Yates, who joined hard-earned science to her other great qualifications. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 33 (1797) II. 111 Mr. Powell, the fire-eater, is a singular genius; and Mendoza has more science than Johnson. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 22 Molineux sparred neatly early in the fight, but he lost his science after he had been a good deal punished. 1889 *Field* 12 Jan. 41/2 It was most disappointing to their huntsman to have the cup thus dashed from his lips when it only required a kill to render complete as fine an exhibition of science as could possibly be seen.

3. A particular branch of knowledge or study; a recognized department of learning.

In the Middle Ages, 'the seven (liberal) sciences' was often used synonymously with 'the seven liberal arts', for the group of studies comprised by the *Trivium* (Grammar, Logic, Rhetoric) and the *Quadrivium* (Arithmetic, Music, Geometry, Astronomy).

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 48, I wil that ye teche him euyn The sutelte of science seuyn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 1122 As yonge clerkes..Seken in euery halke and euery herne Particuler sciences for to lerne. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 7 Therfore he þat wole knowe what siurgie is, he most vndirstonde, þat it is a medicinal science. 1421 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 138 Thre Sciences that ben Divinite, Fisyk, and Lawe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* e iv b, Bott in thes borduris ther is a grete differens emong men pretendyng theym experte and wyse in thys sciens. 1509 WATSON *Ship of Fools* II. (1517) A iij, It is they the whiche ben y^e leest experte in scyences, as in lawe. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 61 A philosophier of Athenes excellyng in all the mathematical sciencies. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 The good affeccion whyche I haue euer borne to the science of Cosmographie. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 57, I do present you with a man of mine Cunning in Musicke, and the Mathematickes, To instiuct her fully in those sciences. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 795 Mexico is now an Vniuersitie, and therein are taught those Sciences which are read in our Vniuersities of Europe. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II, vi. § 3 The right understanding of the principles of a science, is the ground why all things belonging to that science are understood. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 93 To Witt: a scool of Arts and Siences. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 59 And thus you have an honest system of the science called Magic. 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* I, I was taught the rudiments of no science, except reading, writing, and arithmetic. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 435 So Leolin went; and..toil'd Mastering the lawless science of our law. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 89 Theology is the crown of all the sciences, and Religion the synthesis of all.

transf. 1752 *Adventurer* No. 9 ₱ 10 Give us..that master of the science the celebrated Hoyle, who has composed an elaborate treatise on every fashionable game. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* 66 Underhand and oblique ways would be studied. The science of evasion, already tolerably understood, would then be brought to the greatest perfection. 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 20 Unpardonably deficient in the sciences of anecdote and match-making. 1810 SYD. SMITH *Public Schools* Wks. 1859 I. 188 His sister, who has remained at home at the apron-strings of her mother, is very much his superior in the science of manners. 1826 LAMB *Elia* II. *Pop. Fallacies* xvi, But facts and sane inferences are trifles to a true adept in the science of dissatisfaction. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. iv. 128 Scott did not pursue the science of chess after his boyhood.

b. Contradistinguished from *art*: see ART *sb.* 8.

The distinction as commonly apprehended is that a science (=ἐπιστήμη) is concerned with theoretic truth, and an art (=τέχνη) with methods for effecting certain results. Sometimes, however, the term *science* is extended to denote a department of practical work which depends on the knowledge and conscious application of principles; an *art*, on the other hand, being understood to require merely knowledge of traditional rules and skill acquired by habit.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Dyalling* 4 Though we may justly account Dyalling originally a Science, yet..it is now become to many of the Ingenious no more difficult than an Art. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 307 ₱ 5 Without a proper temperament for the particular Art or Science which he studies, his utmost Pains and Application..will be to no purpose. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 11 Previous to the year 1780, mineralogy, though tolerably understood by many as an art, could scarce be deemed a Science. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXX. (1862) 294 The medical profession.. was an art, in the worst sense of the word, before it became a science, and long after it pretended to be a science was little better than a craft. 1907 HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* 58 The development of the photographic image is both an art and a science.

c. *The noble science* (*of defence*): the art of boxing or that of fencing. Now *jocular.* Also, in mod. slang, *the science.* (Cf. sense 2 b).

c 1588–1839 [see NOBLE A. 9]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlix, Up to that time he had never been aware that he had the least notion of the science [*sc.* fencing].

†**d.** A craft, trade, or occupation requiring trained skill. *Obs.*

c 1480 *Childe of Bristowe* 78 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 114 He gaf hym gold gret plenté, the child hys prentys shuld be, his science for to conne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 Whan a virgyn begynneth fyrst to lerne to sewe in the samplar, that scyence to her as than semeth very harde. 1530–2 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 That no..persones..shalbe enterpret or expounded hande craftesmen, in, for, or by reason of usyng any of the sayde mysteryes, or scyens, of bakyng, bruyng, surgery or wrytyng. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* III. iv. (1895) 139 Husbandrye is a scyence common to them all ingenerall, both men and women, wherin they be all expeart and cunnynge. 1576 *Lichfield Guilds* (E. E. T. S.) 26 The Master, Wardens and Combrethereu of the mystery, crafte, and Scyence of the Taylers of the Citie of Lichffelde. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* (1610) B 1 b, My iolly coze..Became a Shoomaker in Wittenberg, A goody science for a gentleman. 1660 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 156 No person shall henceforth open a shop in this Towne, nor occupy any manufacture or Science, till hee hath compleated 21 years of age.

4. In a more restricted sense: A branch of study which is concerned either with a connected body of demonstrated truths or with observed facts systematically classified and more or less colligated by being brought under general laws, and which includes trustworthy methods for the discovery of new truth within its own domain.

1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 9 The word science, is usually applied to a whole body of regular or methodical observations or propositions,..concerning any subject of speculation. 1794 HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 117 Philosophy must proceed in generalising those truths which are the object of particular sciences. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 131 (ed. 5) 281 Classification of the Sciences. Mathematics... Astronomy...Physics [etc.]. 1882 ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 781/2 It may be said that in all sciences there are implied clearly defined notions, general statements or judgments, and methodical proofs.

b. with defining word.

The many conflicting systems proposed in recent times for the classification of the sciences, and the need frequently arising (apart from any formal classification) for a common designation applicable to a group of sciences that are related by similarity of subject or method, have given currency to a large number of expressions in which the word *science* is qualified by an adj. The application of these collocations, so far as it is not obvious, is explained under the adjs. Among the most prominent of the adjs. designating particular

classes of sciences are: *abstract, concrete, biological, descriptive, exact, experimental, historical, mathematical, mechanical, moral, mixed, pure, natural, physical.*

1795 BURKE *Let. to Earl Fitzwilliam* Wks. IX. 1, I am not sure, that the best way of discussing any subject, except those, that concern the abstracted sciences, is not somewhat in the way of dialogue.

5. The kind of knowledge or of intellectual activity of which the various 'sciences' are examples. In early use, with reference to sense 3: What is taught in the schools or may be learned by study. In mod. use chiefly: The sciences (in sense 4) as distinguished from other departments of learning; scientific doctrine or investigation. Often with defining adj. as in 4 b.

In the 17th and 18th c. the notion now usually expressed by *science* was commonly expressed by *philosophy*.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 3 After solempne and wise writeres of arte and of science. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 159 And 3if 3ou lyke to knowe the Vertues of the Dyamand ..I schalle telle 3ou: as thei beȝonde the See seyn and afferme of whom alle Science and alle Philosophie comethe from. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 172 He also hade a sone passyngly wyse ande witty,..ande no man myght be likenide to him in no kynne sciens. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 191 The Principles of naturall Science. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* 9 Nothing spreads more fast than Science, when rightly and generally cultivated. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 3 Where grateful Science still adores Her Henry's holy Shade. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 127 Speak ye the pure delight, whose favoured steps The lamp of Science through the jealous maze Of Nature guides. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 3 P 2 Nature was never more lavish of its gifts than it had been to her [Hypatia], endued as she was with the most exalted understanding and the happiest turn to science. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 1 Botany is that department of Natural Science which deals with Plants. 1859 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 194 How strange it seems that physical science should ever have been thought adverse to religion! 1864 COBBOLD *Entozoa* 298 This species is new to science.

Comb. a 1628 F. GREVIL *Treat. Hum. Learn.* xxvii, Strong instances to put all Arts to schoole, And proue the sciencemonger but a foole. 1857 READE *Course of True Love* 151 Casenower, the science bitten, had read all the books.

b. In modern use, often treated as synonymous with 'Natural and Physical Science', and thus restricted to those branches of study that relate to the phenomena of the material universe and their laws, sometimes with implied exclusion of pure mathematics. Also *attrib.*, as in *science-class, -master, -teacher, -teaching.*

1867 W. G. WARD in *Dubl. Rev.* Apr. 235 *note*, We shall ..use the word 'science' in the sense which Englishmen so commonly give to it; as expressing physical and experimental science, to the exclusion of theological and metaphysical. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* Introd. 14 An acquaintance with science or with the systematised knowledge of matter and its properties. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Sept. 25 Science-teaching is nothing, unless, it brings the pupil in contact with nature.

†c. *Oxford University.* Formerly applied to the portions of ancient and modern philosophy, logic, and cognate subjects, included in the course of study for a degree in the school of Literæ Humaniores. *Obs.*

1831 GLADSTONE *Diary* in Morley *Life* (1903) I. 78 Examined by..Hampden in science. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. iv, Our men know their books well, but I should not say that science is their line. 1855 M. PATTISON *Oxf. Studies* in *Oxf. Ess.* 290 A new element of uncertainty came in, in the difference between taste and scholarship on the one hand, and attainment in Aristotle (science, it was called) on the other. 1884 E. A. FREEMAN *Let.* (MS.) 10 Feb., I remember him years ago as a logic and science coach. I don't mean for cutting up cats, but what science meant then, Ethics, Butler, and such like. 1903 *Athenæum* 7 Feb. 176/3 He had none of his brother's love for the Greek philosophy, then known as 'science'.

6. Man of science. †a. A man who possesses knowledge in any department of learning, or trained skill in any art or craft. *Obs.* b. In modern use, a man who has expert knowledge of some branch of science (usually, of physical or natural science), and devotes himself to its investigation.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ii. 119 Here after is declared the names of all suche officers, men of Scyence, Artyficers, Craftismen, and other mynistres. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* I. 16 Sen the saidis lordis and gentilmen being men of science [etc.]. 1759 JOHNSON *2nd Let. to Gazetteer* 8 Dec., No man of science will deny that architecture has..degenerated at Rome to the lowest state. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* IV. xix, It was his fancy to invite Men of science, wit, and learning, Who came to lend each other light. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. IV. vii, The man of science himself is fonder of glory, and vain, An eye well-practised in nature, a spirit bounded and poor. 1890 LE GALLIENNE *G. Meredith* 71 The man of science is nothing if not a poet gone wrong.

Scienced (sə͡iˈĕnst), *a.* [f. SCIENCE + -ED 2.]

†1. Possessed of science, learned. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnassus* 53 Other Scienced men were served with all the delicacies of Learning. 1743 FRANCIS *Horace, Odes* I. xxxiv. 3, I mock'd at all religious Fear, Deep scienc'd in the mazy Lore Of mad Philosophy. 1746 — *Horace, Ep.* I. xviii. 165 Enquire of every scienc'd Sage. 1836 R. FURNESS *Astrologer* III. Wks. (1858) 161 Beyond the scienced reach of ought refined In Herschell's mighty ken, or Newton's mind.

2. Trained, well versed, in the knowledge of the art of self-defence.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 623 He was a stronger and taller man than Mendoza..full of pluck, and fine scienced.

†**Sci·encer.** *Obs.* [f. SCIENCE + -ER 1.] A professor of a particular science.

1547 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* I. vii. (1550) B v, Whan it was asked hym what sciencer he was, he [*sc.* Pythagoras] answered, a Philosopher. 1630 WESTCOTE *View Devonsh.* (1845) 301 The other two, with their protector the mystical sciencer, proceed.

Sciencial, obs. form of SCIENTIAL.

†**Sci·encist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. SCIENCE + -IST.] One who works on scientific principles.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 8 This is the money-getting Farmer, whose Agriculture the Sciencist ought to endeavour to excel.

†**Sci·ency.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *scientia*: see SCIENCE and -ENCY.] The condition or fact of knowing; = SCIENCE 1.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xxvi, His name is Dæmon, not from Sciency, Although he boasteth much in skilfull pride. *Ibid.* II. iii. I. vi, My hackney fails, not I; my pen, not sciencie.

Sciens(e, obs. forms of SCIENCE.

Scient (sə͡iˈĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *scient-ens*, pr. pple. of *scīre* to know.] **A.** *adj.* Having science, knowledge, or skill. Now *rare.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 27 The clerk that I of tolde, Which was ful fayne feithful counsel to make, For he was scient, expert, and ful bolde. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 156 Of what people? The most scient and skilfull in the seruice of God. 1626 CORNWALLIS *Disc. Prince Henry* (1641) 7 To this so rare a disposition, which being by a Prince entertained, cannot but make him.. scient of the Offices appertaining to his high estate,..is to be added [etc.]. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* v. Wks. 1846 II. 498 Together these her scient hand combined and more she added. 1820 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 24 Watching with scient eye the number of aureate particles.

B. *sb.* A man of science, scientist. *rare.*

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 383/1 Philosophers, historians, and scients. 1894 *Ibis* Oct. 555 The contributors to the Tromsö Museum's Annual may be called 'scients' or 'savants', but, please, Mr. Cocks, not 'scientists'.

‖ **Scienter** (sə͡iˈe·ntɪəɹ), *adv. Law.* [L., f. *scient-em*: see SCIENT.] Knowingly. Often as *sb.* in the phr. *to prove* (*a*) *scienter*, etc., to prove that the act complained of was done knowingly; *law of scienter*, the law with regard to the necessity of 'proving a scienter' in order to obtain damages.

1824 STARKIE *Evidence* II. 469 The plaintiff must prove not only the falsity of the representation, but also the *scienter*, the knowledge of the defect on the part of the defendant. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 252/2 The use, therefore, of the name of another manufacturer, whether done scienter or not, is an interference with his business. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 5/4 In this case the plaintiff stood in a lucky position in regard to the law of scienter. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 3/2 When the injury is to cattle or sheep, the necessity of proving 'the scienter' was abolished by the Dogs Act, 1865.

Sciential (sə͡iˌe·nʃăl), *a.* Forms: 5 sciencial, 7 scientiall, 7– sciential. [ad. med.L. *scientiālis*, f. L. *scientia*: see SCIENCE.]

1. Of or pertaining to knowledge or science. †*Sciential faith*: faith resting on demonstrative evidence.

c 1456 PECOCK *Bk. of Faith* (1909) 141 The more cleer, sure, and expert evydencis ben had for a sciencial feith, the more is thilk sciencial feith. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks. (1616) 898 His light scientiall is, and (past mere nature) Can salue the rude defects of euery creature. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 23 Those Sciential rules which are the implements of instruction. 1667 — *P. L.* IX. 837 The power..whose presence had infus'd Into the plant sciential sap. 1680 I. C. *Vind. Oaths & Swearing* (ed. 2) 3 An oath hath place but in such things as depend upon testimony, and the speakers credit and honesty, and is not to be used in things purely sciential and probable by demonstration. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 29 He ascended to the greatest and most consummate or telestic virtues; employing for this purpose, the felicity of his nature, and a sciential institution. 1820 LAMB *Elia* I. *Oxf. Vac.*, The odour of their old moth-scented coverings is fragrant as the first bloom of those sciential apples which grew amid the happy orchard. 1827 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) IV. 423 Their entire consonance with..the Scriptures and with the sciential and the practical reason. 1834 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 186 Modes of conception, sciential conditions, or whatever else you can help me to call them.

2. Endowed with knowledge.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 17 The wiese man knoweth the prouffit of the riche & the riche knoweth not the prouffit of the sciencial wiese man. 1646 GAULE *Cases of Consc.* 28 That is the Magicall, Speculative, Scientiall, or Arted Witch. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 191 Not one hour old, yet of sciential brain To unperplex bliss from its neighbour pain. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. xiv. 265 A sciential rascal.

Hence † **Scie·ntialness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 29 b, Onely the taking on knowledge which is learned out of the scientialnes of the letter..is blamed by HN.

†**Scie·ntiate.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *scientia* SCIENCE + -ATE 1.] An adept in a science.

1647 tr. *Malvezzi's Pourtract* 100 Such as will learne an Art or a Science, the first object that they set before them, is not immediately that of the Art, or that of the Science, but an Artist, or a Scientiate.

†**Scie·ntic,** *a. Obs.* In 6 **scyentyke.** [irreg. f. L. *scient-ia* SCIENCE + -IC. (Unless it be a mistake for *scientific*, of which in that case this would be the earliest example in Eng.)] = SCIENTIFIC *a.* Also †**Scie·ntical** *a.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Pref., There be ryght many and sondry sortes, aswell of very good and scyentyke bokes, as of ryght expert men within this Realme in the scyentycall arte of Cyrurgery. *Ibid.*, Your scyentycall beneuolence.

Scientician (sə͡iˌĕntiˈʃən). [f. *scient-* (see SCIENTIST) after *physician*, etc.] = SCIENTIST.

1885 J. S. GRIMES *Geonomy* 49 in *Science* 13 Feb. 142/1 The reason why scienticians have neglected to investigate the laws of the currents thoroughly,..is that [etc.].

Scientific (sə͡iˌĕntiˈfik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *scientificus*, f. *scient-em*, pr. pple. of *scīre* to know (or perh., less regularly, f. *scienti-am* knowledge: see SCIENCE) + *-ficus* making, f. *facĕre* to make. Cf. F. *scientifique*, Sp. *científico*, Pg., It. *scientifico.*

The ultimate source of the word is to be sought in Aristotelian expressions like that in *Post. Anal.* I. ii. (71 b), where it is said that unless certain essential conditions are fulfilled, a syllogism will not be demonstrative, 'for it will not produce knowledge' (οὐ γὰρ ποιήσει ἐπιστήμην, rendered in the translation attributed to Boethius 'non enim *faciet scientiam*'). In pursuance of the suggestion of this phrase, the translator in the same chapter renders συλλογισμὸν ἐπιστημονικόν by 'syllogismum epistemonicon, *id est facientem scire*', and in I. vi. uses 'scientificæ demonstrationes' for *αἱ ἐπιστημονικαὶ ἀποδείξεις*. In this application the word survived in Latin text-books of logic down to Aldrich, though some of them have instead *scientiam pariens* or *faciens scire.*

From having been thus employed as a contextual interpretation of ἐπιστημονικός (pertaining to science or knowledge; = med.L. *scientialis*), the L. *scientificus* was afterwards used inappropriately (instead of *scientialis*) in the 13th c. translation of Aristotle's Ethics (VI. i. § 6) to render this Gr. word where it designates the theoretic as opposed to the deliberative faculty of the soul. This use was followed by Aquinas; it is in this application that the It. *scientifico* is used by Dante, and the F. *scientifique* by Oresme (14th c.). Hence the prevailing sense of the adj. in subsequent Latin, in the Rom. langs., and in English, has been 'pertaining to science'; it is merely by a contextual accident that in phrases like 'scientific investigation' the word admits of being interpreted in its etymological meaning. Aquinas also uses *scientificus* for 'expert in science, learned', a sense which still survived in 16th c. Latin. The lateness of the first appearance of the word in English is remarkable.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Of a syllogism, a proof: Producing knowledge, demonstrative. Cf. SCIENTIFICAL *a.* 1. *Obs.*

To be distinguished from the mod. use in phrases like 'scientific proof', 'scientific evidence', where the adj. has the sense 3 or 4 below.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremn.* III. ix. 198 Aquinas.. maketh the Law of Nature to containe certaine principles, having the same place in practicall reason, which the principles of scientifike demonstrations have in speculative reason. 1667 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 360 No man who first trafficks into a foreign country has any scientific evidence that there is such a country, but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty.

2. Of persons, books, institutions, etc.: Occupied in or concerned with science or the sciences. In early use, †concerned with the 'sciences' or 'liberal arts', opposed to *mechanical.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. i. (Arb.) 19 The premises considered, it giueth to the name and profession no smal dignitie and preheminence, aboue all other artificers, Scientificke or Mechanicall. 1815 BANKS in *Fragm. Rem. Sir H. Davy* (1858) 208 By the more brilliant discoveries you have made, the reputation of the Royal Society has been exalted in the opinion of the scientific world. 1822 LAMB *Elia* II. *Detached Th. on Bks. & Reading*, In this catalogue of books which are no books..I reckon Court Calendars,.. Scientific Treatises, Almanacks, Statutes at Large. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* I. (1885) 4 The scientific man often asserts that he cannot find God in Science. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Pref. 7, I may mention that scientific periodicals on the general subject and its branches have since 1870 been almost doubled.

¶ b. Having scientific knowledge or given to scientific study *of* something. *nonce-use.*

1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clavig.* No. 75 VII. 63 Behold, there is the Universe; and here are we, the British public, in the exact middle of it, and scientific of it in the accuratest manner. 1884 *Ibid.* No. 95 VIII. 257 Most men are not intended to be any wiser than their cocks and bulls—duly scientific of their yard and pasture, peacefully nescient of all beyond.

3. Of or pertaining to science or the sciences; of the nature of science.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 50 Who by a proper exercise of his mind in scientific studies first opens and enlarges its capacity. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 2 Analogy confirmed by experiment becomes Scientific truth. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. 485 It is quite possible that forms now generally acknowledged to be merely varieties may hereafter be thought worthy of specific names,..and in this case scientific and common language will come into accordance. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 163 The familiar distinction between the poetic and the scientific temper is another way of stating the same difference. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. Pref. 15 To study religions in a scientific spirit is to admit that all religions, if not equally good, spring at least from a common source.

4. Of an art, practice, operation, or method: Based upon or regulated by science, as opposed to mere traditional rules or empirical dexterity. So of a worker or agent: Guided by a knowledge of science, acting according to scientific principles.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Dyalling* 3 Scientifick Dyalists..have found out Rules, to mark out the irregular motion of the Shaddow ... And these Rules of adjusting the motion of

the Shaddow to the motion of the Sun may be called Scientifick Dyalling. 1903 CHAMBERLAIN *Sp. Glasgow* 6 Oct. 42 The one is profitless taxation, the other scientific taxation.

b. Devised on scientific principles.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 320 Had the Romans any thing so scientific as a sun-dial, even during the second Punic war? 1878 BEACONSFIELD in *Times* 11 Nov. 10/4 But our North-Western frontier [of India] is a haphazard and not a scientific frontier.

c. Characterized by 'science' or trained skill.

1862 *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* I. 440 William Searle..was..as a batsman..steady and scientific. 1885 *Field* 17 Jan. 82/3 A strong wind and a spongy ground were against a scientific display [of football].

B. *sb.*

1. A man of science. *colloq.*

1830 LYELL *Let.* in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxxii. 391 The scientifics having at last a government to which they are not ashamed to turn courtiers. 1853 DE MORGAN in Graves *Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 464 This meeting of literaries and arts—not a scientific among them but myself. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxi, Some of the scientifics, as she calls them, are very fond of shooting.

2. *pl.* [See -IC 2, -ICS.] Scientific matters. *nonce-use* or *vulgar.*

1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* v, 'Leave off your confounded scientifics, there,' shouted Murphy, from the head of the table, 'and let us have a song.'

Scientifical (sə͡i|ĕnti·fikăl), *a.* Also 6–7 **-all.** [f. late L. *scientific-us* + -AL: see SCIENTIFIC.]

†1. Of a syllogism, proof, evidence: 'Producing knowledge', demonstrative. Also, of a conclusion: Demonstratively proved. *Obs.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 30 But in the meanwhile they presume that this point of philosophy is Scientificall: and doth it indeed *Sub scientiam cadere*, as they presuppose? 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 282 Our next labour must be, to set out these scientificall Syllogismes by other properties. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* viii. 62 But multitudes..discern not this evidence so clearly, as may make it scientifical to them. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 31 Who ever supposed that scientifical proofs were necessary to make a Christian?

†2. Designed for the furthering of knowledge.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 143 This is the diuinitie and goodlie instruction that commeth..from that scientificall Vniuersitie and Colledge of the right reuerend Masters. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 42 She is alwaies furnished with nurseries of scientificall graffes, which she disperseth up and downe to unfold the sacred Oracles. 1642 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. xxii. (1642) 89 This is the Divinity..that commeth..from that scientifical University.

3. Expert in science; occupied in or concerned with science; treating of science. Now *rare.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) III. ix. 18 And in these modern times, the most speculative and scientificallest men, both in Germany and Italy, seem to adhere to it. 1756–82 WARTON *Ess. on Pope* I. § iii. 177 No author ever adorned a scientifical treatise with so many beautiful metaphors. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 61 *note*, Consulting my scientifical friends respecting this fact. 1827 HOOD *Craniology* 36 Those scientifical hotch-potch men. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* I. 169 Works political, philosophical,..scientifical, theological.

4. Of or pertaining to science. *rare.*

1777 PRIESTLEY *On Air* Pref. 16 It is rather to be regretted, however, in such a number of nobility and gentry, so very few should have any taste for scientifical pursuits. 1783 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 372 This was the period of scientifical enterprise. 1796 WANSEY *Jrnl.* 268 Sense of security, which scientifical pursuits require. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. viii. (1864) IX. 300 Under a guild,..there had been..more close adherence to rule in the scientifical and technical parts.

Scientifically (sə͡i|ĕnti·fikăli), *adv.* [f. SCIENTIFICAL + -LY 2.] In a scientific manner; according to the laws of science; † by means of 'scientific' or demonstrative reasoning.

1640 J. STOUGHTON *Def. & Distrib. Div.* i. 18 Many things he did know then scientifically, which now he doth so much as opinionatively. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 227 Consider what the Subject of it is, Scientifically comprehended. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 217 The tortoises of the northern states are of several species but have not been scientifically designated. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 69 A party of genera and species which connect families scientifically far apart. 1876 E. R. LANKESTER *Hist. Creat.* I. i. 6 We are now in a position to establish scientifically the groundwork of a non-miraculous history of the developement of the human race. 1885 FITZGERALD in *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 227 The law upon this subject has been properly and scientifically put in a later case.

Scientificalness (sə͡i|ĕnti·fikălnĕs). [f. SCIENTIFICAL + -NESS.] The quality of being scientific.

1866 *Reader* 24 Feb. 206/3 Though markedly deficient in scientificalness. 1876 MORLEY *Comte* in *Crit. Misc.* (1886) III. 365 The whole of our knowledge will be impressed with ..the character of positivity or scientificalness.

†**Scientifi·ciall,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Bad form of SCIENTIFICAL, after *artificial.*] = SCIENTIFICAL.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 26 In naturall Philosophy,..is expected a satisfaction from scientificiall progressions, and such as beget a sure and rationall beleefe. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. iii. § 21 In other sciences the terms must first be known and then the rules, and conclusions scientificiall.

Scientifico-, used as comb. form of SCIENTIFIC *a.*, in hyphened nonce-formations with adjs., expressing the sense 'scientific and (something else)'.

1882a *Times* 21 Apr. 5/4 Erasmus Darwin,..known..by his scientifico-poetic work 'The Botanic Garden'. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 395 The novelist proceeds with that scientifico-historical conscience. 1887 *Ibid.* May 715 He [Sardou] attempted to dethrone Jules Verne in the realm of the scientifico-geographical spectacular piece.

Scientintically, *adv.* A burlesque nonce-word, formed by a blending of *scientifically* and *tint.*

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. v, He must have redden'd, pictorically and scientintically speaking, six whole tints and a half..above his natural colour.

†**Scie·ntious,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. **scientiōsus* (implied in *scientiōsē* adv.), f. *scientia* knowledge, SCIENCE: see -OUS. Cf. OF. *sciencieux.*] Full of knowledge, knowing. Hence † **Scientiously** *adv.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 76 There is none amongst all of them that hath scientiously describ'd the properties of simples. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* Suppl. 239 b, Serjeant Glyn..can scientiously satisfy any Man, that ther be such impious confederats with Satan. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ Def. xxi. 200 Ministers..must be obeyed by more scientious auditors when they speak in his name.

Scientism (sə͡i·ĕntizm). [f. *scient-* (see SCIENTIST) + -ISM.] The habit and mode of expression of a man of science.

1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 274 Its dogmatism on the one hand,..and its 'scientism' on the other, even when most atheistic, are tempered with mutual civility. 1895 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/5 By scientism he meant to express that change which had come over the thought of the world in consequence of the wonderful additions to the common stock of knowledge. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* May 727 What modern Scientism knows as the Supersensuous Consciousness.

†**Scienti·ssimous,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *scientissim-us*, superl. of *sciens* knowing + -OUS.] Very learned.

1650 J. JONES *Judges Judged* 88 The Wise, Learned, ..Scientissimous Interpreters of the Laws of England.

Scientist (sə͡i·ĕntist). [f. *scient-* (in L. *scientia* SCIENCE, and in SCIENTIFIC) + -IST.] A man of science.

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* I. Introd. 113 We need very much a name to describe a cultivator of science in general. I should incline to call him a Scientist. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 273 Leonardo was mentally a seeker after truth—a scientist; Coreggio was an assertor of truth—an artist. 1853 F. HALL in *Leslie's Misc.* II. 169 Atrabilious scientists. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 13 They know that the sun is better where it is than under the scalpel or other instruments of the intense scientists.

Scientistic (sə͡i|ĕnti·stik), *a. rare.* [f. SCIENTIST + -IC.] Characteristic of, or having the attributes of, a scientist. (Used depreciatively). Hence **Scienti·stically** *adv.*

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 105 'The more the worse', is the fearful political fact of the coming time; and it will by and bye be seen that scientistic free-trade is responsible for it. 1883 WRIGHT *Dogm. Scepticism* 12 All that may be scientifically true or scientistically false in connexion with bioplasmic theories. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Aug. 160/1 The most conscientiously scientistic of scientists.

†**Sci·entive,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *scientif*, f. *scient* SCIENT *a.*: see -IVE.] Well-versed, learned.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 536 Then Desperance deliuerit his missiue Vnto thir ten, so sweit and scientiue. 1560 — *Seven Sages* 10 Within ȝeiris fiue He sall be mair cunning and Scientiue Nor I. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 44 He was sa weil instructed,..and in al sciences was sa scientiue and cunning, that in quhat science he was cunningest culd na man tel.

†**Scienti·vity.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. SCIENTIVE + -ITY.] The power or faculty of knowing.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. II. 331 The Scientivitie of God and his Intellect is never satisfied with any finite or infinite number of existent singulars of any one species or al. *Ibid.* 332 [see SCIBILITY].

Scientize (sə͡i·ĕntəiz), *v. rare.* [f. *scient-* (as in SCIENTIST) + -IZE.] *intr.* To lay down scientific propositions, to theorize.

1890 *Murray's Mag.* May 697 Some few of your philosophers..have scientised over it.

†**Sci·entman.** *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. SCIENT + MAN *sb.*] A man of knowledge.

1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 127 Therefore these Elders, must certainly be the better, the most eminent Scientmen, and so Paramount the Angel-Bishops in all these respects.

Scieve, obs. f. SIEVE. **Sci. fa.,** abbrev. f. SCIRE FACIAS. **Scift(e,** obs. ff. SHIFT. **Scil.,** abbrev. f. SCILICET. **Scild,** obs. f. SHIELD. **Scilence,** obs. f. SILENCE. **Scilfisc,** obs. f. SHELLFISH.

‖ **Scilicet** (sə͡i·liset), *adv.* (*sb.*). [L. *scilicet* = *scīre licet* 'it is permitted to know'.] To wit; that is to say; namely. Abbreviated *scil.* or *sc.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 335 Looke to fore in þe firste book Capitulo Grecia, scilicet El[l]adia. 1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ & Off.* xii. L vij b, God sentithe an other mystres to scole man, scilicet aduersitie. 1601 [W. WATSON] *Dial. Sec. Priest & Lay Gentl.* Pref. *iij b, Vntill they heare the case decided: and who they are, *scil.* the secular priests or the Iesuits. 1643 in J. Simon *Ess. Irish Coins* (1749) 120 They..shall stamp the same on the one side with these letters (*scilicet*) C. R. for *Carolus Rex.* 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xviii. 160 The ultimate end of the universe, *sc.* to know, and love God. 1855 J. S. WATSON tr. *Xenophon's Anab.* I. x. § 3 *note*, [For πρὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων] Brodæus suggested πρὸς τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, scil. στρατόπεδον.

†b. Used ironically: Forsooth.

1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 207 That holy (scilicet) father of R[ome].

c. as *sb.* The word 'scilicet' or its equivalent, introducing a specifying clause.

1650 *Hobart's Rep.* 171 Now I come to the use of a (viz.) or (sc.) or in english (that is to say) and the nature and force of it. 1669 *Croke's Rep. Jas. I* (ed. 2) 429 But it was adjudged, that *postea convertit*, is sufficient, and the *scilicet* is void. 1805 *East's Rep.* V. 253 Where that which comes under a *scilicet* is consistent with what went before.

‖ **Scilla** (si·lă). [L. = Gr. *σκίλλα.*] a. *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous plants; a plant of this genus, a squill. b. *Pharmacy.* The bulb of *Urginea Scilla* (formerly called *Scilla maritima*).

1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 6502 Some species of scilla, muscari, iris, allium, oxalis. 1880 *Echo* 4 Oct. 4/1 Hardy bulbs, tulips, crocus, and scillas for example.

Scilling, obs. form of SHILLING.

Scilli·tic, *a. Pharmacy. rare*—0. [ad. L. *scilliticus*: see next.] (See quot.)

1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Scillitic*, containing squill.

Scillitin (si·litin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [a. F. *scillitine*, f. *scillit-ique* obtained from squills, ad. L. *scilliticus*, a. Gr. *σκιλλῖτικός*, f. *σκιλλῖτης* of the same meaning, f. *σκίλλα* SCILLA, SQUILL: see -ITE and -IN.] (See quot. 1819.)

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 288 Scillitin is the bitter principle of the scilla maritima or squill. 1850 *Chem. Gaz.* VIII. 276 The author [Bley] has obtained scillitine in a crystalline state. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 479 Scillitin has been asserted to be the active principle of squill; but the scillitin of different authors is diverse.

Scillonian (silō·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Scilly* + *-onian* (? after *Devonian*; but cf. *Islonian*, 'a native of the Isle of Axholme', Peacock *Manley & Corringham Gloss.*).] a. *adj.* Pertaining to the Scilly Isles or their inhabitants. b. *sb.* An inhabitant of the Scilly Isles.

1822 WOODLEY *Scilly Isl.* I. v. 108 The majority of the Scillonians..are very exemplary. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 Aug. 4/1 The dominant..idea in every Scillonian breast. 1896 BESANT *Armorel* I. iv, 'Now to a Scilly boy—' 'A Scillonian,' the girl corrected him.

Scilocco, Scilwis: see SIROCCO, SKILLWISE.

Scim, Scima, obs. forms of SKIM, CYMA.

Scimble-scamble, obs. f. SKIMBLE-SKAMBLE.

Scimitar (si·mităr). Forms: *α.* 6 **cimitarie, -erie,** 7 **-ary, -ery**; 6 **semeterrie, -iterie, -orie,** 6–7 **-arie, scimitarie.** *β.* 6 **cemiterre, -are, cimyter,** 6–7 **cimiterre, cymiter,** 6–9 **cimiter,** 8 **-etar,** 7 **cymitar, -et(t)er, -etre, cemiter, -ar, -eter,** 7–9 **cimeter.** *γ.* 6 **semitor, symitare,** 6–7 **semitar,** 7 **-iter(e, -yter, symeter,** 8–9 **simitar.** *δ.* 7 **scindifer, skimiter, scemiter,** 7–9 **scimiter, scimeter, scymitar, -etar, -iter, -eter, scimetar,** 6– **scimitar.** [Adopted in the 16th c. in various forms from different Rom. langs. The word appears as F. *cimeterre* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.; also ? *sanneterre*, ? *sauveterre*, and 16th c. *cimiterre*), It. *scimitarra* (formerly also *cimitara*), Sp. *cimitarra*, Pg. *cimitarra, semitierra, samitarra.* A Turkish origin would be expected, but no likely etymon has been found in that language; the Persian شمشير *shamshīr*, formerly pronounced *shamshēr* (whence Gr. *σαμψήρα* 'a barbarian sword', Suidas) agrees in sense but is unsatisfactory as to form. The Basque **cimeterra* 'sharp-edged', has been suggested as the source, but this appears unlikely, and recent Basque dicts. do not give the adj.

In Chr. Richerius Thorigneus *De Rebus Turcarum* (1540), *cymitharra* is given as the name by which the Janizaries called their weapon; but this does not prove that the word was Turkish.]

1. A short, curved, single-edged sword, used among Orientals, esp. Turks and Persians.

α. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 6 b, Appareled after Turkey fashion..girded with two swordes, called Cimiteries. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 8 A trenchant Turkish semitorie. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxvii. 403 By one onely blow of a Cimitary or broade Persian Sword. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 79 With the stroke of a Cimitery. 1623 COCKERAM I, *Semitarie*, a crooked Sword or Faulchion.

β. 1579 NORTH tr. *Plutarch, Alexander* (1595) 751 He..ran sodainly to him with a cimiter drawen in his hand. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. v. 3 Vppon her thigh her Cemitare was tide. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 28 The Patrone..drawing a Turkish Cymiter, beginneth to lay about him. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xxxiv. 266 They worshipped their tutelar deity under the symbol of an iron cimeter. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. ii, The curving cimiter. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 467/2 Shemr raised his glittering cimeter.

γ. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 91 He dies vpon my Semitars sharpe point. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. iii. 100 With this Semitor I..Endured some three or foure howers combat. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 53 An vnexpected Semiter ..cut off his head. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Table, Damascus Symeters. 1690 *Gt. Scanderberg* 78 His Semitar had cleaved so fast to his hand in the heat of the Fight, that it could not be pluck'd off.

δ. 1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Two Comm.* II. 43 The sworde that Scanderbeg strake the beste with was a Scimitar bending lyke vnto a falchion. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vii, If they haue a good skimiter, [they] had rather haue a blow on their arme, then their weapon hurt. 1669 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* IV. 57 Suppose that with a Syrian Scemiter,..I were minc'd into a Py. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 82 ¶ 10 A Scymitar once wielded by a soldier. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxvii. VI. 442 In the hands of the Turks, the scymetar was the only instrument of conversion. 1823 BYRON *Corsair* iii. 8 Therefore came I..To smite the smiter

with the scimitar. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 64 His scymetar and dagger were of the workmanship of Fez. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilis.* vi. (1875) 310 The Scythians worshipped an iron scimetar as the symbol of the war-god.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1689 COTTON *Winter* XXXV, And Pendant by their brawny Thighs, Hang Cimetars of burnisht Ice. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iii, To raise up the scimitar of resistance.

2. Short for *scimitar razor-shell* (see 3).

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 70 The grey scimitars are Solens.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scimitar-horned, -shaped* adjs.; **scimitar-pea**, a variety of pea (named from the shape of the pod); **scimitar-pod**, the woody legume of the tropical climber *Entada scandens*; **scimitar razor-shell**, the *Solen Ensis*; **scimitar-tree**, an evergreen tree of the genus *Harpephyllum*.

1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 145 The noble presence of the *scimitar-horned sable antelope. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 550 The Carolina, blue *scimitar, and blue and green tall and dwarf imperial [peas]. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 576 The blue scimitar pea. 1871 J. SMITH *Domestic Bot.* 432 *Scimitar Pods (*Entada scandens*)..Its large hard-wooded flat pods..resemble a sword or scimitar. 1819 TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* 160 *Solen Ensis*, *Scimitar Razor-shell. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Expl. Terms 386 Acinaciforme, *scymitar-shaped. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 142/2 Knotted, scimitar-shaped horns.

Hence **Sci·mitared** *a.*, (*a*) bearing or armed with a scimitar; (*b*) 'scimitar-shaped, acinaciform' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* II. 280 Turbaned and scimitared servants. 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* XXXV, The scimitared Mesrour.

Scin, Scinc, obs. forms of SKIN, SKINK.

Scincidoid (si·nsidoid). [f. mod.L. *Scincidæ* pl., f. L. *scinc-us* SKINK: see -ID and -OID.] A lizard of the family *Scincidæ*.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 73/1 Scincidoïds.

Scincle, obs. form of SHINGLE.

Scincoid (si·ŋkoid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *scincoïdēs* (neut. pl. *-oïdea*), f. *scinc-us* SKINK: see -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling a skink; belonging to the group *Scincoidea* or the family *Scincidæ* of skink-like lizards. **b.** *sb.* A skink-like lizard.

1790 J. WHITE *Jrnl. Voy. N. S. Wales* 242 The Scincoid, or Skinc-formed Lizard. 179. G. SHAW *Naturalist's Misc.* Pl. 179 The Scincoid Lizard is a native of New Holland. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 72/2 Oppel included under his Scincoïds..the Scinks, the genus *Seps*, the Scheltopusiks, the genus *Anguis*, and the Orvets. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* ii. 40 The smooth scales of various Scincoid Lizards.

Scincoidian (siŋkoi·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also -ean. [f. as prec. + -IAN.] = SCINCOID.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 258/2 Scincoidian Lizards, or Lepidosauri. 1841 *Ibid.* XXI. 74/1 There is not a single Scincoidian whose geographical range is confined to Europe. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* lxiv. (1875) 482 The Scincoidean Lizards.

Scind (sind), *v. rare.* [ad. F. *scinder*, or its source L. *scind-ĕre*: see SCISSION.] *trans.* To divide, make a scission in.

1870 BARING-GOULD *Orig. & Dev. Rel. Belief* II. ii. 25 A fatal mistake to scind what is by its nature indivisible.

Scind, variant of SYND *v. dial.*, to rinse.

†Scindapse. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. σκινδαψός a 'thingumbob', a what-d'ye-call-it.]

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon. Ch.* (1642) 211 So might the Sibyls be Scindapses, Counterfaits, *Entia rationis*, no such creatures.

Scinder, var. SINDER *v.* **Scine,** obs. f. SHINE.

†Sci·niphes. *Obs.* (See CINIPHES.)

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* Ep. Ded. ¶ 5 Whose prouidence reacheth from the Center to the Circumference; from the silliest Scyniph to the highest Seraphin. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* viii. comm., *Sciniphes*, smale flying beastes, especially molesting mens eyes.

Scink: see SKINK.

†Scintill, *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 7 **syntille**, 7, 9 **scintil**. Anglicized form of SCINTILLA.

1599 in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I. 158 This gentleman, in whome..neuer scintill of disloyalty..did once lurke. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* xiii. 128 The scintil from the flint-stone. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 55 Some little scintils of Love. 1860 SANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 26 No scintil of their [the stars'] jewelled flame.

†Scintill, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *scintiller* or L. *scintillāre*, f. *scintilla* (see next).] *intr.* To sparkle.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 150 His breast so filled was with ire, That's eyes both sparkled and scintilled.

‖ Scintilla (sinti·lă). [L.] A spark; always *fig.*, a minute particle, an atom.

1692 T. WATSON *Body of Div.* 434 God takes notice of the least scintilla, the least spark of grace in his Children. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* III. ix. § 11 (1740) 655 Such was the Disposition..in most People, upon a Scintilla of Evidence, to conclude the King was a Papist. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xii. (1874) 229 They are daring words,..but they have a scintilla of truth in them. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* III. xxii. 324 She expressed herself ..accurately..but without a scintilla of animation.

Scintillant (si·ntilănt), *a.* Also 8 **scintilant**. [ad. L. *scintillant-em*, pres. pple. of *scintillāre* to SCINTILLATE. Cf. F. *scintillant*.] Scintillating.

1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 219 Who can view the pointed rays, That from black eyes scintillant blaze? 1790 R. KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 407 Red scintilant zeolite from Edelfors. 1806 TURTON tr. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* VII. Expl. Terms, *Scintillant*, emitting sparks of fire when burnt. 1864 G. MUSGRAVE *Ten Days in Fr. Parsonage* II. ii. 53 Cloth of gold,..silk, and other scintillant adornments. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Shipmate Louise* III. xli. 289 By this time the island had melted into the scintillant dusk of the sky.

b. *Her.* Emitting sparks.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iv. (1611) 95 He beareth seven Firebrands flammant and Scintillant proper. 1868 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* viii. (1893) 130.

c. *fig.*

1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Brit. Synon.* I. 400 Hudibras too, of all books perhaps most dazzling with scintillant brightness. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* viii. I. 249 His scintillant wit. 1880 RUSKIN *Notes on Prout & Hunt* 9 Genius..scintillant enough to be made more vivid by contraction.

Scintillate (si·ntilĕt), *v.* [f. L. *scintillāt-*, ppl. stem of *scintillāre*, f. SCINTILLA. Cf. F. *scintiller* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To send forth sparks or little flashes of light; to sparkle, twinkle.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Scintillate*, to sparkle or leape vp. 1789 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 262 They appear to cast out rays of a determinate figure,..and to scintillate a little, if the air be not very clear. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. II. ix. 226 Now and then the glancing of armour scintillated out from the grey. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Lady Rohesia*, Her eyes..scintillating like flint and steel. 1869 DUNKIN *Midnight Sky* 191 The latter [planets] have been known to scintillate more or less. 1894 MRS. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* xv. 319 Her dark eyes scintillating with fury.

b. *fig.*

1864 *Reader* 23 Apr. 515 A work scintillating throughout with wit and humour. 1899 ELLEN T. FOWLER *Double Thread* vii. 93 My wit is all of the p.m. variety, and never scintillates in the morning.

2. *trans.* To emit as a spark or sparks; to send forth (sparkles of light); to flash forth.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* I. ii. (1820) 46 That this globe was originally a globe of liquid fire, scintillated from the body of the sun, by the percussion of a comet. *a* 1864 N. HAWTHORNE *Mother Rigby's Pipe* ii, The star on Feather-top's breast had scintillated actual flames. 1866 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 Oct. 1 A little too much given to scintillate bitter epigram.

3. *pass.* To be ornamented with bright specks.

1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 87 Painted of a green colour, scintillated or starred with gold.

Scintillating (si·ntilĕ·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That scintillates; sparkling. *lit.* and *fig.*

1775 ASH, *Scintillating*, sending forth sparks, sparkling as the stars. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. (1791) 33 Cold from each point cerulean lustres gleam, Or shoot in air the scintillating stream. 1820 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* i. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 6 A scintillating flame darted from the ceiling to the floor. 1883 F. HARRISON *Choice of Bks.*, etc. (1886) 401 It is a very inferior task to extract statements from a thousand writers, and then to piece them together into a sort of scintillating mosaic.

Scintillation (sintilē·ʃən). [ad. L. *scintillātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *scintillāre* to SCINTILLATE. Cf. F. *scintillation* (Cotgr., 1611).]

1. The action of scintillating; emission of sparks or spark-like flashes of light.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Scintillation*, a sparkling. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scintillation*, a sparkling up of fire, or new wine leaping in the glass. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* vi. 96 Coruscation, or scintillation, is a certain sign of Metals that are unripe. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* x. 125 The fire-balls seemed to explode, but the largest disappeared without scintillation. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* § 19 (1853) 59 The sudden scintillation from Kate's dress played upon by the morning sun. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 686 The red prussiate burns with scintillation when introduced into the flame of a candle.

b. An instance of this; a flash, a spark.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 32 That is the Spirit of God, the fire and scintillation of that noble and mighty Essence, which is the life and radical heat of spirits. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* V. ix. 247 Our Saviour, and the Virgin Mary ..are commonly drawne with scintillations, or radiant Halo's about their head. 1791–2 COWPER tr. *Milton's Ode to his Father* 22 Some scintillations of Promethean fire. 1866 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* iii. (1876) 83 The heat there is competent to raise iron to a temperature at which it throws off brilliant scintillations. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 39 Iron wire held in the flame burns with beautiful scintillations.

c. *spec.* The twinkling or tremulous motion of the light of the fixed stars.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xiii. 115 About the magnitude of the Stars...About their scintillation or their trepidation. 1789 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 261 When I look at the brighter fixed stars, at considerable elevations,..they appear to me without scintillation. 1873 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* vii. § 101. 317 The twinkling of the stars and the changes of colour they exhibit during the different phases of their scintillations.

d. of the flashing of the eyes.

1838 *J. M. Wilson's Tales Borders* IV. 175/1 While the fire flashed frae his ee in almost palpable scintillations o' fury. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh Up* xxxvi, An angry scintillation flashes from Dolly's superb black eyes.

2. *fig.* A flash, a brilliant display (of wit, of thought).

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 7 A man who..dazzles the attention with sudden scintillations of conceit. 1821 V. KNOX *Grammar Sch.* 77 Displaying..scintillations of great genius. *a* 1864 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* (1866) I. xii. 349 Every time his pages are turned they throw forth..new scintillations of thought. 1867 LYDIA M. CHILD *Rom. Republ.* xxiii. 282 These small scintillations of wit.

¶ Misused for SCINTILLA.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 5 Had he had the least scintillation of animosity, or majestick indignation. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* I. iii. (1871) 32 If the soul has the least scintillation of a desire to be holy. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 240 He had not a scintillation of eloquence, and his manner was brusque.

Scintillator (si·ntilē·tǝr). [f. SCINTILLATE *v.* + -OR.] A scintillating star.

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxi. 256 Capella is another notable scintillator.

Scintille·scent, *a.* [irreg. f. L. *scintillāre* to SCINTILLATE + -ESCENT.] ? Scintillating feebly.

1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. iii. § 13. 13 One pale, Minute, scintillescent, and tremulous star.

†Sci·ntillize, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *scintillāre* to SCINTILLATE + -IZE.] *intr.* To scintillate.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx. (1737) 89 The Probity that scintillizes in the Superficies of your Persons.

Scintillometer (sintilǫ·mĭtǝr). [f. L. *scintilla* spark + -(O)METER.] An instrument invented by Montigny for measuring the intensity of the scintillation of the stars.

1877 *Monthly Notices Astron. Soc.* XXXVII. 204 A scintillometer, formed of a circular plate of thick glass, was mounted obliquely in the tube of the telescope.

So **Scinti·lloscope** [see -SCOPE]. (See quot.)

1906 *Nature* 1 Nov. Advts. p. vii/2 Glew's Scintilloscope.. Shows a magnificent display of scintillations, showers of sparks, direct from the mineral Pitchblende, Radium,.. Thorium, or any radio-active substance.

Scinti·llose, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *scintilla* spark + -OSE.] 'Full of sparks' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

Scinti·llous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *scintilla* spark + -OUS.] Scintillating.

1826 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) V. 49 The grand march of the line,..coming after the broken and scintillous verses that precede it. 1837 RICHARDSON, *Scintillant,..Scintillous.*

So **†Scinti·llously** *adv.*, so as to produce sparks.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Foles* Wks. 1843 I. 203 Wyth theyr eyen beholdinge a trauers, of stomackes chaufed syntillously.

Scintle, variant of SKINTLE *v.*

†Sci·o[1]. *Obs.* [Subst. use of L. *scio* I know.] At Oxford University: The formal testimony, by a member of the faculty, to the fitness of a candidate for a degree. Also, a person who gives this testimony.

Before a candidate could proceed to a degree, a certain number of members of his faculty had to 'depone' secretly to the Vice-Chancellor in favour of his fitness with regard to conduct and learning. Nine were required in Arts, three in the other faculties. The Vice-Chancellor put the question to each in Latin, and the answer was given in the word 'Scio', 'Credo', or 'Nescio'.

1664 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 16, I gave a scio for Sr. Boen and Sr. [Henry] Knap of Merton Coll. 1681 *Ibid.* 518 The scio's taken in Adam Brom's chapel. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 278 His Scios were Dr Turner [etc.].

Scio[2] (ʃī·o). [Modern name of the island of Chios (see CHIAN).] In full *Scio turpentine*: turpentine obtained from *Pistacia Terebinthus*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 129 Scio turpentine is yielded by Pistacia Terebinthus. 1837 R. ELLIS *Laws & Regul. Customs* III. 482 Scio or Cyprus is obtained from the *Pinus Pistacia*.

Scioferical, variant of SCIATHERICAL *Obs.*

Sciograph, -er, etc., obs. ff. SCIAGRAPH, -ER, etc.

Sciolism (sǝi·ǒliz'm). [f. next: see -ISM.] The character or qualities of a sciolist; pretentious superficiality of knowledge.

1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* App. 31 That epidemic of a proud ignorance occasioned by a diffused sciolism. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 44 The tendency to shallow and conceited sciolism, engendered by hearing popular lectures on all manner of subjects. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* xvi. 148 The empty sciolism of much that calls itself criticism.

Sciolist (sǝi·ǒlist). [f. late L. *sciol-us* (see SCIOLOUS *a.*) + -IST.] A superficial pretender to knowledge; a conceited smatterer.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 20 The Generall Sciolists or Poettasters of Britannie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* To R.dr. A 4, Every..homebred Sciolist being at liberty..to coyn and innovate new Words. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* cx. (1819) II. 264 Contemptible sciolists who called themselves theatrical critics. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* I. iii. 58 In proportion as a still greater diffusion of literature shall produce an increase of sciolists. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 18 The last resource of an empiric, the last refuge of a sciolist.

Hence **Scioli·stic** *a.*, characteristic of a sciolist.

1831 W. GODWIN *Thoughts Man* 369 Must there not be in this subtle distribution much of what is arbitrary and sciolistic? 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 298 Sciolistic theorizing and dogmatism.

Sciolous (sǝi·ǒlǝs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. late L. *sciol-us* smatterer (dim. of L. *scius* knowing, f. *scīre* to know) + -OUS. Cf. It. *sciolo.*] Having a smattering of knowledge, sciolistic.

1639 LD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 18 Only sciolous wits float onely in uncertainty. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 87, I could wish, that these sciolous Zelotists had more Judgement joynd with their Zeale. 1836 D. HOFFMAN *Course Legal Study* (1846) 794 The elaborated works of ignorance,..the speculations of the sciolous. 1861 *Temple Bar* IV. 114 Legros was not the superficial, supercilious, sciolous man many of his countrymen are.

‖ Sci·olus. Pl. **scioli.** *Obs.* [L.: see prec.] A smatterer, sciolist.

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* v. 7 Certaine *Scioli*, or cunning men, which tooke vpon them..to mend the old

Bookes vpon coniecture. 1658 BURTON *Comment. Itin. Antoninus* 34 Camden..advises to exclude these words,.. as a *glossema* foisted in by some *sciolus*.

Sciomachy, variant of SCIAMACHY.

Sciomancy (sə1·ŏmænsi). Also 7 -mantie, 8 scia-. [ad. mod.L. *sciomantīa*, f. Gr. σκιο-, σκιά shadow + *μαντεία*: see -MANCY. Cf. F. *sciomance* (Cotgr. 1611).] Divination by communication with the shades of the dead.

1623 COCKERAM, *Sciomancie*, diuination by shadowes. 1647 A. Ross *Mystag. Poet.* xii. (1675) 307 This..was but Sciomancy, or a sight of shadows only, not Necromancy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sciomantie*,..the part of Necromancy, practised by shadows. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv, If you be afraid of the Dead,..I will make use of the Faculty of Sciomancy. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Sciomantia*, The Witch who conjured up the Soul of Samuel.. did it by Sciomancy. 1752 *Ibid.* (ed. 7), Sciamantia, Sciamancy, or Sciomancy. 1852 ROGET *Thesaurus* § 511 Divination.. By ghosts; Psychomancy. By shadows or manes; Sciomancy.

Hence **Sciomantic** *a.*, pertaining to sciomancy.

1859 *Mem. E. Henderson* vi. 378 The actual not sciomantic appearance of Samuel at Endor.

Scion (sə1·ən). Forms: *α.* 4 si-, syoun, 5–6 syon, syun, 6–7 si-, syen, 6 sion, 7 seyon. *β.* 5 cyun, 6–9 cion, 7–8 ci-, cyen, cyon. *γ.* 6 scyence, 6–7 science, 6–7 siens, sient, 7 sience, cions, cyons, -ens, sciance, cyence, scient. *δ.* 4, 8–9 scyon, 5 scioun, 7 sci-, scyen, 5– scion. [a. OF. *cion, ciun, cyon, sion*, mod.F. *scion* (Picard *chion*), of obscure origin.

The early forms in OF. are inconsistent with the commonly assumed derivation from *scier* to saw.]

1. † **a.** *gen.* A shoot or twig; also, a sucker. *Obs.* exc. *fig.* **b.** *spec.* A slip for grafting, a graft.

α. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 74 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Þo sioun beþ al sedwale. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 166 As a sioun mai not bere fruyt but if it stonde stable in þe vyne. 1388 — *Num.* xiii. 24 Thei..kittiden doun a sioun with his grape, which twei men baren in a barie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 457/2 Syyn, of a tree. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 341/2 A Syon or A twige. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. i. 72 The thrid syon of treis [L. *tertia hastilia*]. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 97 A crooked sien will proue a straight tree. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 170 Seyons young tender plants Where the quire of woodbirds chants. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 843 The graffing of a sien into the stocke. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Refl. Agric. 75 Young Siens growing out at the Roots.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79/1 Cyyn' of a tre, *surculus, vitulamen*. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 14 When trees shall be thus proined, they shall bring great Cions from their rootes, which shall be frank & good to replant. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 92 From Roots hard Hazles, and from Cyens rise Tall Ash. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* 441 Cyons grafted upon suckers. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* vii. (1813) 85 Proper stocks being ready, and cions or buds procured. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* xxii. (1824) 304 The cion preserves its natural purity and intent, though it be fed and nourished by a mere crab.

γ. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* (1525) 46 The scyences growynge aboute the tree of the same. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 76 The yoong sciences plucked from the rootes of the trees will growe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxv. 34 The roote..from the which there doth shoote foorth manie yoong sciences. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. v. 431 The litle sciences of cherry trees growne thick with hairie roots..being remooued [etc.]. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 No more than a sient can bring forth fruit which is not set into a stocke. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 453 If you can get a Cions to grow vpon a Stocke of another kinde. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 48 Graft every Cyence into its own kind. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. v. 87/1 Suckers,.. sprouts; some call them Sciences.

δ. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxviii. (Tollem. MS.), *Propago* is a ȝonge spray of a vyne, þat sprynge þ of a scyon. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 89 Lest the scioun crokidly vp crepe. 1619 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* Ded., Not tied to it as scion to a tree. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 104 Emerging scion, or awaken'd seed. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xix. 78 Ne'er shall it clothe its boughs Again, nor push again its scyons forth. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xii. (1874) 217 The species propagated itself by seed, bud, or scion. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 200/1 In making the scions only the well ripened portions of such shoots are used.

c. *fig.* and in *fig. context.*

1590 LODGE *Rosalynde* (1592) A 4 b, Shewe your selues siens worthie of so florishing a tree. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. i. 1 Some of the vertuous race Rose up..That cropt the branches of the sient base. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 93 You see (sweet Maid) we marry A gentler Sien, to the wildest Stocke. 1658 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 404 To prevent the extirpation of this most antient Scion of the purer Religion. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 161 To be really in Christ, is to be grafted into him with the Cyon of divine grace. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 45 Upon that body and stock of inheritance we have taken care not to inoculate any cyon alien to the nature of the original plant. 1828 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 429 Imitation, a scion of which the Fugue is the parent-tree. 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *Imperf. Sympathies*, An humble and secular scion of that old stock of religious constancy.

2. An heir, a descendant.

1814 Mrs. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 248 To guard the precious scion of a noble house. 1816 BYRON *Dream* ii, Herself the solitary scion left Of a time-honour'd race. 1817 MALTHUS *Popul.* I. 135 Young scions are then pushed from the parent stock, and instructed..to gain happier seats for themselves by their swords. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. 22 No son of a kingly father, no scion of legendary heroes. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. vi. 51 A scion of the imperial Hapsburg line.

Scioptic (sə1ɹ·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. σκιά shadow + *ὀπτικός* pertaining to vision: see OPTIC *a.*

From the dates of our examples, it would appear to be a correction of the less regularly formed SCIOPTRIC.]

= SCIOPTRIC.

1738–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Scioptic* [ed. 1728 *Sciopticke*], a sphere or globe of wood, with [etc.]. 1775 ASH, *Scioptic*, belonging to an instrument used in the camera obscura. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 178 The scioptic ball..may be considered as a kind of artificial eye. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Scioptics*, the science of exhibiting images of external objects, received through a double convex glass into a darkened room. [App. an error: cf. quot. 1706 s.v. SCIOPTRIC B.] 1842 [see SCIOPTRIC *a.*].

Sciopticon (sə1ɹ·ptikɒn). [Formed as prec. with Gr. neuter ending.] 'A magic lantern adapted for the exhibition of photographed objects' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal. Sci. Apparatus* No. 964 a (1877) 245 Sciopticon. 1879 *Nature* 16 Oct. 204/2 Advt. 1883 *Eng. Mech.* 6 Apr. 104 Of the oil-lanterns it will be supposed that I prefer the sciopticon. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 401/2 To make an enlargement on a 12 by 10 opal, using a sciopticon burning paraffin.

Scioptric (sə1ɹ·ptrik), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Gr. σκιά shadow, after *catoptric, dioptric.* Cf. SCIOPTIC.] **A.** *adj. Scioptric ball*: a ball of wood with a hole made through it in which a lens is placed, used in the camera obscura.

a 1764 J. HARRIS *Treat. Optics* (1775) 269 For holding the lens, there is a little convenient appaiatus to be had ready in the shops, called a Scioptric-ball. 1783 *P. Fletcher's Purple Isl.* V. XXXVI. *note*, Herein is described the *Camera Obscura*,..which exhibit the pictures of external objects in their proper colours, by means of a convex glass, or Scioptric Ball, either in a darkened chamber, or portable box. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 270 A scioptric ball and socket being fastened against a hole in the window-shutter in a darkened chamber. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 36/2 Put the object-glass of a 10 or 12 feet telescope into the scioptric ball. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Scioptic Ball* or *Scioptric Ball.*

B. *sb.* = *scioptric ball*: see A.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Obscura Camera*, Such ready fitted are now commonly sold..on Ludgate-hill, and are called Sciopticks. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Scioptricks*, a part of Optics. See *Obscura Camera.*] 1721 in BAILEY.

Sciotericall, -ique: see SCIATHERICAL, -THERIC.

Sciothe·ism. [f. Gr. σκιο-, σκιά shadow + *θε-ός* god + -ISM.] A proposed term for the form of religion in which ghosts take the place of gods.

1886 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Apr. 493 This scioth eism, as it might be called. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* CXL. 794 She has been discoursing..upon scioth eism.

Sciotherical, -therick: see SCIATHERICAL, -IC.

Scious (sə1·əs), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *sci-us* (see SCIOLIST) + -OUS.] Having knowledge.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 428 Brutes may be, and are scious.

Scip, Scipper, Scipple, obs. ff. SHIP, SKIPPER, SIPPLE. **Scir(e,** obs. ff. SHEER *a.*, SHIRE.

‖ **Scire facias** (sə1·ɹi fē·ʃiăs). *Law.* [Subst. use of the Law Latin phrase *scīre facias*, 'do (him) to wit', the characteristic words of the writ.] A judicial writ, requiring the sheriff to do the party concerned to wit that he should come before the Court to 'show cause' why execution should not be taken against him, or why letters patent, such as a charter, should not be revoked. Often abbreviated *sci. fa.*

In England now practically superseded by other forms of procedure for most purposes, except the revocation of royal charters.

1441 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 111/1 And he..be admitted therto, and have for his action in this case, a scire fac' ayenst hym that offendith ayenst this Ordenaunce. 1456 *Coventry Leetbk.* 295 And thei to haue for the seid forfatores seueral Scire facias vpon this mater ayenst suche as offenden. 1544 tr. *Nat. Brevium* 176 In these cases a man shal haue a scire facias within the yere. 1641 *Argts. Hutton & Croke* title-p., A Scire facias brought by the Kings Majesty, in the Court of Exchequer, against John Hampden Esquire. 1688 SHADWELL *Sp. Alsatia* I. 5 Put the Case you are indebted to me 20*l.* upon a *Scire facias*. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 48 It's jurisdiction is to hold plea upon a *scire facias* to repeal and cancel the king's letters patent [etc.]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 73 He may recover the debt out of the goods of the cognizor, by a *scire facias*, or take his body. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxi. 279 The power..to bring a chartered colony, by a scire facias, before the English tribunals.

Scirmige, -yssh, obs. forms of SKIRMISH.

Sciroc(co : see SIROCCO.

† **Scirpean,** *a. Obs.*—0 [f. L. *scirpe-us* (f. *scirpus* bulrush) + -AN.] 'Of or belonging to bulrushes' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Scirra, Scirreve, obs. ff. SIERRA, SHERIFF.

† **Scirrhe.** *Obs.* Also 7 schirrh, schirr(h)e, schyrrhe, skirrh, 8 schir. [a. F. *scirre, scirrhe* (16th c.; now *squirre, squirrhe*), ad. Gr. σκίρρος SCIRRHUS.] = SCIRRHUS.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Furies* 486 Phlegmons, Oedems, Schyrrhes, Erysipiles. 1608 *Ibid.*, *Index Hardest Words, Schirrhes*, a kinde of hard (yet paine-lesse) swellings in the flesh. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIV. xix. II. 207 Whether the matrice haue a schirre in it and be hard or swolne. *Ibid.* XXX. xiv. II. 397 Hard tumors, schirrhs, and impostumations of the matrice. 1606 — *Sueton.* Annot. 15 These Cancers be certain tumors or swellings,..which he called Scirrhes. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 66 The latter declares an intemperature, that is, an inflammation, a skirrh or wind to be in those parts [liver and stomach, etc.]. 1761 tr. *Störck's and Ess. Hemlock* 3 Fifteen schirs, the smallest of which was equal to a hen's egg. [In a footnote, the translator says he has chosen this form to avoid 'the disagreeable hissing of the word *schirrusses*'.]

Scirrho- (si·ro, sk-), used as combining form of SCIRRHUS, in *scirrho-contracted* adj.

1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 385 What is usually called a scirrho-contracted rectum. 1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 578/1 It has been clearly proved..that scirrho-contracted rectum..is of not infrequent occurrence.

Scirrhoid (si·roid, sk-), *a.* [f. SCIRRHUS + -OID.] Resembling scirrhus.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

‖ **Scirrhoma** (sirō·mă, sk-). *Path.* [mod.L. (in tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 1684, Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706), f. Gr. σκίρρωμα, σκίρωμα, f. σκίρρος, σκίρος SCIRRHUS: see -OMA.] A schirrous tumour.

1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 657/2 Carcinoma may be divided into two species, the first of which we have called *scirrhoma*, the second *cephaloma*.

† **Scirrhose,** *a. Obs.*—1 In 8 schirrose. [ad. mod.L. *scirrhōsus*: see -OSE.] = SCIRRHOUS.

1725 ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 159 Schirrose Tumours.

Scirrhosity (sirɒ·sĭti, sk-). Also 6 schirrositye, 7 scirrosity, 7–8 schirrosity, 8 scyrrhosity, schirrhosity. [ad. mod.L. *scirrhōsĭtās*, f. late L. *scirrhōs-us* SCIRRHOUS: see -ITY.] A morbid hardness or scirrhous condition of an organ or a part; the quality or state of being scirrhous.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 363/1 First on the schirrositye, be it wher it will, you must applye a little Sheepes-woolle dipped in Oyle of Lillyes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXX. iii. II. 406 They breed obstructions and schirrhosities in the bellie. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 980 In diseases of..Spleen Liver and Mesentery; and the scirrosity and hardness of those parts. 1730 STUART ibid. XXXVI. 346 In Scyrrhosities of the Liver. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. vii. § 1 (1734) 284 A discoveiable..Schirrosity, or Cancer already extant in it [the Stomach]. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 30 They often produce Schirrhosities which have afterwards proved cancerous. 1776–84 CULLEN *First Lines Physic* § 258 Wks. 1827 II. 12 It is in glandular parts chiefly that scirrhosity is observed. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 387 The existence of transverse filaments [in the gut] is generally preceded by scirrhosity.

Scirrhous (si·rəs, sk-), *a.* Also 6 schirrhouse, 7 skirrous, skyrrhus, 7, 9 scirrous, 7–9 schirrous, 8 skirrhous. [ad. F. *scirr(h)eux* (16th c.; now *squirreux*), ad. mod.L. *scirrhōsus*, f. L. *scirrhus*: see SCIRRHUS and -OUS. Cf. Sp. *escirroso*, Pg. *scirrhoso*, It. *scirroso*.] Proceeding from, of the nature of, or resembling a scirrhus.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. 4 These medicines..make softe bodyes whiche bee scirrhous and harde. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 362/2 For harde knobbes, and Schirrhouse tumefactiones. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 183 The substance of the spleene is more rare and open then that of the Liuer, but yet is oftner afflicted with scirrhous tumors. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 186 The entrails of man.. become far harder and faster, and more Schirrous than they were before. 1674–7 J. MOLINS *Anat. Obs.* (1896) 23 The Liver preternaturally large and Skyrrhus. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* I. 132 The parts will grow schirrous and a cancer ensue. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 33/1, I believe he has a scirrhous liver. 1790 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 481 A..tumor of the indolent or skirrhous kind. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obst. Med. & Surg.* 227 Skirrhous glands may be detected by their being more or less firmly attached to the surrounding structures. 1878 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 119 Scirrhous cancer.

b. *transf.* Indurated; covered with hard excrescences. Also *fig.*

1658 FRANCK *Northern Mem.* (1821) 299 Worms that are taken and drag'd forth out of a hard and skirrous earth. 1782 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Tour Flanders* Wks. 1797 II. 97 A fine portrait of Vesalius the Anatomist, when young, by Tintoret. He has a skirrous bone in his left hand, the other holds a compass. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 512 In attempting to produce an effect upon schirrous hearts and distempered intellects. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* 64 Blow, flute, and stir the stiff-set sprigs, And scirrhous roots and tendons. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. ii. (1874) 7 The father disclosed a merry expression of face, shining, scirrhous skin, and a plump, ruby head.

Hence **Sci·rrhousness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

‖ **Scirrhus** (si·rŏs, sk-). *Path.* Pl. **scirrhi,** also anglicized **scirrhusses.** Also 7 skyrrhus, schirrous, 7–8 schirrhus, 8–9 schirrus, *pl.* 7 scirri, 8 schirri. [mod.L., a. Gr. σκίρρος, properly σκῖρος a hard coat or covering, a hardened swelling or tumour, related to σκιρός hard. Cf. F. *scirre* (16th c.; now *squirre*), Sp. *escirro*, Pg. *scirrho, scirro*, It. *scirro.*]

1. A hard, firm, and almost painless swelling or tumour; now *spec.* a hard cancer.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 460 In this place sayth Bauhine ..I found a scirhus or hard tumor. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1000 For a Schirrous of the womb he useth a Buprestis. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* ii. § 3. 140 The Priest..thrusts his hand into the region of the lower belly, and looks if there be an ulcer, or a scirrhus. 1674–7 J. MOLINS *Anat. Obs.* (1896) 20 The weaknesse of the Liver caused by a Skyrrhus. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Schirri* and *scirri* are hard swellings in the flesh, without pain, but hardly curable. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bodies* vi. 55 The outward Medicine resolved

the scirrhus. 1766 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 578/2 A schirrus in the right breast..had considerably encreased, looked livid, oozed a little, and was painful. 1782 HEBERDEN *Comm.* iii. (1806) 13 Dropsy..or scirrhi of some of the viscera. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 46 A scirrhus is a hard cancer in which the fibrous stroma predominates.

b. *fig.*

1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1647) 22 And when that Callum, Schirrus or Incrustation drawn over it by nature.. is once fleyed off, the Conscience becomes so pliant and supple, that the least imaginable touch is painfull unto it.

2. The disease of having a scirrhus (sense 1); an instance or attack of this disease.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 161 Of the congelations of these salts comes goutes stones, scirrhus, hardnesse, and divers kinds of obstructions. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 155 The dysentery, Colick or nephritick Convulsions, schirrhus, &c. 1719 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 121 It somewhat inclines by Urine, and is reckon'd good in Schirri. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 323 And many chronical Distempers, as Jaundice, Dropsy, Schirrus's and Scurvies. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 126 To regard schirrus as one of the usual effects of ordinary inflammation. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 20, I also think a single ovary to be more frequently affected by scirrhus than both. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 97 According to Douglas Powell, scirrhus is the most frequent form [of mediastinal cancer].

Sciruy, obs. form of SCURVY.

† **Sci·scitation.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *sciscitātiōn-em* inquiry, f. *sciscitārī* to ask, inquire, question, f. *scisc-ĕre* search, seek to know, inceptive of *scīre* to know.] Questioning.

1634 BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* 1. *Annunc.* 8 There is not a more noble proofe of our faith, then..without all sciscitation, to goe blindfold whither he will lead us. 1646 TRAPP *John* ix. 7 He believeth and doth as he was bidden, without sciscitation. 1656 — *Heb.* xi. 8 He is to be obeyed without sciscitation, with a blinde obedience. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 132 Abraham..immediately departed without sciscitation or carnal reasonings.

[**Scise** *v.*: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Sciseme, obs. form of SCHISM.

Scism(a, -e, etc., obs. forms of SCHISM, etc.

Scissel (si·sĕl). Also 7 scizell, 9 sizel, scissil(e. [a. F. *cisaille* 'the clipping of coyne presently after the stampe' (Cotgr. 1611), verbal noun from *cisailler* to clip with shears.] (See quot. 1842.)

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 282 The wast of Copper, which commeth by melting of Bullion, remelting of the Brocage and Scizell, and by working, hammering, often nealing and blaunching of the moneys. 1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 613/2 The remainder of the plate between the holes left by the blank was remelted again, under the denomination of *sisel.* 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., etc., Scissel,* the clippings of various metals produced in several mechanical operations concerned in their manufacture. The slips or plates of metal out of which circular blanks have been cut for the purpose of coinage are called *scissel* at the Mint. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 481/2 The scrap left after the blanks are cut out, called *scissel*, is sent back to be remelted. 1868 SEYD *Bullion & Foreign Exch.* 273 The perforated ribbons..called Scissel go back to the Melting Room.

[**Scissible**: see SOISSILE *a.*, quot. 1626.]

Scissile (si·sil), *a.* [ad. L. *scissilis*, f. *scindĕre* to cut or divide. Cf. F. *scissile* (1611 Cotgr.), It. *scissile.*] Capable of being cut or divided; *spec.* in *Min.*, that splits into laminæ, esp. of alum.

1621 WYDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 30 Hard Allome or Allome Scissile is thicke, and cleaueth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 846 The Differences of..Scissile and Not Scissile [1635 Scissible and Not Scissible]; and many other Passions of Matter are Plebeian Notions. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2040 We found it [a stone] somewhat scissile and reducible by a knife into thin lamina's or plates. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 194 Animal Fat..is scissile like a Solid. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Alum*, Scissile or fossile Alum.

Scission (si·ʃən). [a. F. *scission* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) (=It. *scissione*), ad. late L. *scissiōn-em* a cleaving or dividing, f. L. *scindĕre* (ppl. stem *sciss-*) to cut or divide.]

1. The action, or an act of cutting or dividing, as with a sharp instrument.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* v. iii. 357 Nerves may be many ways wounded, viz. by Scission or Puncture. 1825 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. Introd. 25 Mix them, and you have an animal which begins to absorb fluid, and..multiplies itself by scissions or germes.

2. *fig.* Division, separation; in early use = SCHISM.

1443 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 33/1 Alsua at ferme & faste obedience be kepit til our haly fadir the pape Eugene ..And at rigorouss processis be maid agaynis þe fauoraris of scissione, & the agaynstandaris of þe said obedience. 1736 HERVEY *Mem. Geo. II*, 252 A scission (which is the term the Poles have to express an election decided by arms and not by voices). 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1853) II. 561 The Princes of the blood..presented and published a memoir, threatening a scission. 1798 *Ibid.* IV. 246 If on a temporary superiority of the one party, the other is to resort to a scission of the Union, *no federal government can ever exist.* 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iii. (1872) 97 Things ripen towards downright incompatibility and what is called 'scission'. 1870 BARING-GOULD *In Exitu Israel* I. xiv. 185 The Church was divided into two classes,..and the scission between them was almost as sharp as that between the noble and the roturier. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men*, etc. (ed. 2) 123 He feared..some scission in the continuity of man's experience.

Scissiparity (sisĭpæ·rĭti). *Biol.* [f. L. *sciss-* ppl. stem of *scindĕre* to cut or divide + *par-ĕre* to produce, bring forth + -ITY. Cf. PARITY 2.] Reproduction by fission, fissiparity, schizogenesis.

1877 BATEMAN *Darwinism* 32 This most simple mode of reproduction by scissiparity or self-division is the same by which cells are reproduced. 1901 *Nature* 12 Sept. 496/2 On scissiparity in the Hydroides, by M. Armand Billard.

So **Scissi·parous** *a.* = FISSIPAROUS.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms.*

Scissor (si·zəɹ), *v.* Also 7 cizar, 9 scissar. [f. SCISSORS *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cut with scissors, to cut *up*, *off*, or *into* pieces with scissors. Also, † to prepare or trim (the beard) with scissors.

1612 *Two Noble K.* I. ii. 59 My poore Chinne too, for tis not Cizard iust To such a Favorites glasse. 1840 L. HUNT *Seer* ix. 21/2 The young shoots of it [*sc.* ivy]..point in a most elegant manner over the edge of a glass or decanter, seeming to have been newly scissared forth by some fairy hand. 1885 FENN *Brownsmith's Boy* 24, I scissored off two or three berries in the way he had taught me. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 Sept. 1 When the luckless Abdul Aziz was scissored into a bloody grave. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 31 Each folio being scissored into half a dozen pieces.

2. To clip out (extracts) from newspapers or the like. Also *absol.*

1865 *Dubl. Univ. Mag.* I. 146 Lucy surreptitiously scissored these charming songs, and kept them in a little volume. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 133, I had for a long time, at intervals, been at work on a book to be entitled the 'Origin of American Popular Phrases'. I had scissored from newspapers, collected from negro minstrels [etc.].

Scissorer (si·zərəɹ). *U.S.* [f. SCISSOR *v.* + -ER 1.] One who uses scissors; hence, a compiler.

1878 *Cornell Rev.* Feb. 188 Ye scissorers of the college press! 1898 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 Sept. 4/1 He certainly does show..considerable ability and discrimination as a scissorer.

Scissoring (si·zərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also **scissorsing.** [f. SCISSOR *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of cutting with scissors.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 111 He may have written some pretty things, but he is taken now to slum, scissorsing, namby pamby, and is quite spoiled. 1892 MRS. SALA *Famous People* 4 By half-past ten or so his task of scissoring is over.

b. *pl.* Clippings made with scissors.

1890 *Bradford Observer* 6 Jan. 8/3 Is it [the Review of Reviews] not all made up of scissorings from the magazines?

Scissors (si·zəɹz), *sb. pl.* Forms: *α.* 4-5 sissoures, sisours, 5 sesours, syssoris, sysors, -our(e)s, -owrys, *sing.* -owre, 6 sycers, sysers, syzers, sis(z)ers, 6-8 sissars, siz(z)ers, 7 sizars, sizzors, sissers, sissors, *sing.* sizar. *β.* 5 cysors, *sing.* cysowre, 5-6 cysars, 6 cysers, -ours, cyzers, cycers, cyssers, cisars, *sing.* cizar, 6-7 ciz(z)ers, 7 cizars, cissours, cis(s)ers, cissars. *γ.* 6 scissoures, 7 scisers, scizars, scizzers, 7-8 scissers, scizzars, 7-9 scizzors, scissars, 7- *dial.* scithers (see also E.D.D.), 8 scizers, 7- scissors. [ME. *sisours, cysowres*, a. OF. *cisoires* (mod.F. only in the sense 'large shears'; the sense 'scissors' is expressed by the cognate *ciseaux*, pl. of OF. *cisel*, mod.F. *ciseau*: see CHISEL *sb.*) = It. *cesoje* (rare; the usual word is *forbici*), a fem. pl. ad. late L. **cīsōria* (neut.) pl. of *cīsōrium* cutting instrument (Vegetius, 4-5th c.), f. *-cīs-, -cīdĕre*, the form assumed in prepositional compounds by *cæs-, cædĕre* to fell, strike, beat, slay, cut. The last sense, rare in the simple vb., is prominent in most of the compounds (as *abscīdĕre, concīdĕre, incīdere, excīdĕre*); hence the late L. use of *cīs-* instead of *cæs-* in derivatives related to this sense.

The spelling with *sc*, first found in the 16th c., appears to be due to etymologizing confusion with L. *scissor*, agent-n. f. *scindĕre* to cut, split, rend. (Cf. also *scythe.*) There appears to be no evidence of this confusion at an earlier date, though in Eng. mediæval documents *scissor* (written also *cissor, cisor*) was the usual Latin word for a tailor.]

1. A cutting instrument consisting of a pair of handled blades, so pivoted that the instrument can be opened to a shape resembling that of the letter X, and the handles then brought together again so as to cause the edges of the blades to close on the object to be cut.

The larger instruments of this kind, especially those which are too large to be manipulated with one hand, are called *shears.* Tailors call the large size *shears*, the medium size *trimmers*, and the small size *scissors* or *cuts.* In Sc. dialects all sizes of the article are called *shears*, the word *scissors* not being in use.

a. in *pl.* form with plural construction, either in singular or plural sense. When qualification by a numeral or an indefinite article is required, *pair of scissors* is used.

α. *c*1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 690 (Fairf.) And moo berdys in two oures Withoute Rasour or Sisoures Y-made then greyndes be of sondes. *c*1400 *Beryn* 2916 Getith a peir sisours, sherith my berd a-noon. *Ibid.* 2917 Som went to with sesours. *c*1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 830 in *Babees Bk.*, þe snof of horn dose a-way With close sesours, as I 3ow say; þe sesours ben schort and rownde y-close, With plate of irne vp-on bose. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, *c.* 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger..shall bring into this Realm..Tailors Sheares, Sysors. 1530 PALSGR. 251/1 Payre of sycers, *ciseletz, forces.* *c*1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and naile, an aperne and sizers for head and for taile. 1592 GREENE *Quip Upst. Courtier* D 3 b, Then begins he to take his sissars in his hand and his combe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 45 The haire on his chin..he used almost daily to cut it with his sizers. 1650-63 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman Street* I. vi, He..had neither mony enough to hire a Barber, nor buy Sizars. 1682 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witches* II. 22 Out upon that filthy visage, My maid with her Sizars in two minutes shall Cut me a Better in brown paper. 1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* IV. 45 And there's thy pretty Pocket-Sissars thou hast honour'd me with. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 57, I found..one Pair of large Sizzers.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 65/1 A Pare of cysors. 1487 *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 530 My plaster box..and the cysars therein. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 175 His man with Cizers nickes him like a foole. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 87 A paire of sharpe cyzers. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 304 They..shaue off their haires to the very bones without any cizzers or rasors. 1673 E. BROWNE *Trav. Germ.*, etc. (1677) 161 Cut in pieces with large Cissars. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 391 In the management of her Cisers. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) II. 21 He would bring a paire of cizers in his muffe.

γ. 1568 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* Pref. *B iij b, This gentleman..toke a paire of scissoures, and pared his maker where he was ouergrowne. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 17 Two pair of good Scissers for to cut hair. 1664 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 8 For grinding my scithers, *2d.* 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 460 They take the fairest bunches, and with a pair of scissers snip off all the faulty grapes. 1785 J. COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* (ed. 4) 104 Clipping my beard with a pair of scissars. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 103 Their beards..are never touched by scissors. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* iv. 172 Any superabundance of material is cut away by the scissors while the glass is red-hot. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Mech. Philos.* 99 Scissors and carpenters' pincers are examples of double levers of the first kind. 1886 H. C. DENT *Yr. Brazil* 409 My men advocated ..cutting them [*sc.* ticks] in two with scissors.

† **b.** in sing. form, = pair of scissors. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 78/2 Cysowre, *forpex. Ibid.* 456/2 Sysowre, schere, *forpex.* 1611 COTGR., *Ciselet*, a little sizar, or chisell. *Ibid.*, *Forcette*, a cizar, a small paire of sheeres.

¶ **c.** in *pl.* form construed as *sing. rare.*

1843 GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 390, I removed the callous edges with a scissors. 1847 EMILY BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* ix, Now don't you think the lad would be handsomer cropped?..get me a scissors. 1849 MISS WARNER *Wide Wide World* iv, What a lovely scissors! did you choose it, mamma, or did it belong to the box? 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 12/1 Which is easily removed with a scissors.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. *shears*, which is more common in dignified metaphor.)

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 75 This good Servant.. somewhat courtailed our Commons, and for this reason we gave him the nick-name of being Hortensius his Sissors. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 698 Aid me, to keep pace With destiny; and ere her scissars cut My thread of life, to break this tougher thread Of moral death, that ties me to the world. 1770 tr. *Mme. Du Bocage's Lett.* II. 211 The scissars of time cut their [Alps'] summits into a thousand strange forms. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xvi. 169 And Jocelin's Boswellean Narrative suddenly shorn through by the scissors of Destiny, ends. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Oct. 464/2 A Life of Gargantua on which he has plied the not unnecessary scissors.

e. *Scissors and paste* († *paste and scissors*): proverbially referred to as the instruments used by the newspaper sub-editor or the mere mechanical compiler. Also *attrib.*

1817 SCOTT *Let.* 16 June in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. 65 The incidents selected should have some reference to amusement as well as information, and may be occasionally abridged in the narration; but, after all, paste and scissors form your principal materials. 1826 F. REYNOLDS *Life & T.* II. 408, I hastily commenced an alteration, and as hastily concluded it, aided with those two effective co-operators, paste and scissors. 1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 14 Dec. 785/1 (*title of article*) Scissors and Paste.

2. *Wrestling.* A grip with the wrists crossed like a pair of scissors. Also *attrib.*

1904 SKINNER *Jiu-Jitsu* 117 Hasami Shime, or Scissors Grip. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 10 Feb. 8/1 At the second meeting Crozier quickly fixed his favourite scissors hold. *Ibid.* 8/2 In the second bout Crozier, after a few minutes, again put the scissors on, and this time pinned his man down after using the double nelson.

3. A mechanical contrivance for gripping a block of stone.

1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 198 That two men should handle a stone so heavy, even swinging in the scissors.

4. *slang.* An exclamation of disgust or impatience.

1843 SELBY *Ant. & Cl.* (Farmer), Oh, scissors; insinuate that it takes nine of us to make a man! 1893 MILLIKEN *'Arry Ballads* 33/1 Oh, scissors! jest didn't we give 'em tantivy.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in form *scissor-*), as *scissor-blade, -case, -maker, -smith*; *scissor-like, -tailed, -winged* adjs.; *scissor(s-fashion, -wise* advs.; **scissor-beak, -bill,** a skimmer or shearwater, esp. *Rhynchops nigra*; **scissor bird** = *scissor-tail*; **scissor(s)-grinder,** (*a*) a man who grinds scissors; (*b*) a dial. name for the nightjar, *Caprimulgus europæus*; **scissor-tail,** either of two American birds of the family *Tyrannidæ, Milvulus forficatus* and *M. tyrannus*; **scissor-tooth,** the sectorial or carnassial tooth of a carnivore.

1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1845) 137, I here saw a very extraordinary bird, called the *Scissor-beak (*Rhynchops nigra*). 1839 BEALE *Sperm Whale* 212 The large grey pelican, the *scissors-bill and diver. 1869-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* IV. 185 The Scissor-bills (*Rhynchopes*) constitute a group of night birds. *Ibid.*, The Indian Scissor-bill (*Rhynchops orientalis*). *Ibid.* II. 161 The *Scissor Bird of the Brazilians (*Milvulus tyrannus*),..is occasionally met with in the United States. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* 514 After closure of the *scissor-blades. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4234/5 Two *Scisser Cases.., both of Silver. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 68/2, I..worked my long legs *scissors-

fashion through the water. 1869 LOWELL *Under the Willows* 227 Here The *Scissors-grinder, pausing, doffs his hat. 1893 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norfolk* 50 The Nightjar [is known as the] 'Scissor-grinder'. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 316 It [*sc.* the instrument] consists of a *scissor-like frame. 1886 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 775/2 They [the piked dog-fish] cut the lines with their scissors-like teeth. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4082/4 *Scizer or Knife-maker. 1623-4 *Act 21 Jas. I*, c. 31 § 6 The Occupacion of a Cutler, *Scissorsmith, Shearsmith or Sicklesmith. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 294/2 S. Broadhead and E. Gurney, Sheffield, scissor-smiths. 1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1845) 138 A bird with a forked tail, terminated by two long feathers (Tyrannus savana) and named by the Spaniards *scissor-tail, is very common near Buenos Ayres. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 169 Swallow-tailed Flycatcher. Scissor-tail. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* III. 816 Scizzors-tail, *Milvulus forficatus*, one of the most beautiful of the *Tyrannidæ*. 1823 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* VII. 348 *Scissars-tailed Goatsucker... Inhabits Paraguay. 1811 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. I. 280 Scissars-tailed humming-bird. *Trochilus Furcifer*... Native of Paraguay. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 151 The *carnassier*, or *scissor-tooth. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 53/1 A short..column of *scissor-winged birds. 1873 C. W. THOMSON *Depths of Sea* v. 214 A pair of scoops..close upon one another *scissorwise on a hinge.

Scissure (si·ʃiŭr). ? *Obs.* Also 6 **scissur.** [a. F. *scissure* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *scissūra*, f. *scindĕre* (pa. pple. *scissus*) to cut, divide: see SCISSION.]

1. A longitudinal cleft or opening made by cutting or separation of parts; a rent, fissure.

1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 26 Therby also..is a scissure or clyfte in the stone rok, so moche that a man almoste may lye therin. 1616 S. PRICE *Ephesus Warn.* 37 Like an earthquake,..whose rent & scissure is the breaking of the heart. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* iii. 9 A robe that is thus artificially mangled, if the scissures and breaches be reconciled with 'borders of Gold and studdes of Silver',..appeares more glorious, than the former continuity could have made it. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scissure*, a cleft, a cut or rent; the division or parting of a river. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* ii. (1664) 20 As when the Body is torn asunder, the Soul is without any farther act of violence forced out of its place, that it takes its flight home to Heaven, being thus let out at the Scissure, as at the Window. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 6 As if a Clayie ground should cleave with a wide scissure and swallow down a sudden Torrent. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* (1762) I. viii. 37 And divides it, by making in a manner a scissure. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 169 He thought that the wounds which he had made with his lance would resemble the scissures of teeth.

b. *fig.* A split, division, schism.

[1634 M. WILSON *Charity Maintained* I. v. § 3. 152 Contrary to which, is *Schisme*, from the Greeke word signifying *Scissure*, or *Division*.] 1643 HOWELL *Tru Informer* (1661) 22 To proceed in the true discovery of these Domestick scissures. 1644 — *Engl. Tears* 181 Torn and rent into so many scissures and Sects. *c* 1645 — *Lett.* (1655) III. iii. 6 To this Sect [the Presbyterians] may be imputed all the scissures that have happen'd in Christianity. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv. 67 It would both unpeople their assemblies, and necessarily cause a dangerous scissure in the multitude. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 14 Schisme signifies a criminous scissure, rent, or division in the Church.

2. *Anat.*, etc. A natural cleft or opening in an organ or part.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 263 Scissure is a passioun in a mannes tunge þat is as it were kutting. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 340 In the male [hyæna, under the tail] there is a scissure like the secrets of a female. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* (1647) Notes 138/2 It being a round fruit, and representing the seminall fullnesse of the Earth, by its scissure in the side, full of kernells or seeds. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. viii. 71 If you find after the opening of the skin, neither fracture nor scissure. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. vii. 177 That Scissure of the Face through which we breath and receive our nourishment. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Liver*, These two Lobes [of the Liver] are separated by a Scissure or Cleft through which the Umbelical Vein enters. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 633 Whether the blood occupy the great interlobular scissure, and thus lie upon the corpus callosum.

†**b.** A segment. *Obs.*

1662 H. STUBBE *Indian Nectar* iii. 20 It is..divided into several scissures, and pieces, as is a cow's kidney.

3. The action of cutting.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 8 Socrates with many mo in wisedome excellent,..Let growe their here without cutting or scissure.

Scissym, obs. form of SCHISM.

†**Scitament.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *scītāmenta* neut. pl., f. *scītus* elegant, dainty, pa. pple of *sciscĕre*: see SCISCITATION.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scitament*, a kind of meat having a very pleasant taste; Also pleasantness, or a fine or witty thing set to adorn ones talk.

Scitamineous (sitămi·nĭəs), *a. Bot.* Also **scitaminous.** [f. mod.L. *Scitamineæ* (1810 R. Brown *Prodr.* 305, altered form of *Scitamina* neut. pl., the name given to this order by Linnæus 1751, suggested by L. *scītāmenta*: see prec.) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Scitamineæ*, a former order of monocotyledonous tropical plants, including the present orders *Musaceæ* and *Zingiberaceæ*.

1806 TURTON tr. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* VII. Expl. Terms, *Scitamineous*, of a spicy taste and odour. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 130 It is to be had..from yams, potatoes, arrow-roots,..orchideous roots and scitamineous. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) 930 Scitaminous, or Reedy Stove Plants. 1851-9 HOOKER in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 426 Nothing is known of the origin of the scitamineous fruits to which the name Large Round China Cardamom has been given. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 175 Palms and scitamineous plants.

Scitation, obs. form of CITATION.

†**Scite.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *scītum* (*plēbis*) a decree or ordinance (of the people), neut. pa. pple. of *sciscĕre* to accept, approve, hence to appoint, decree, ordain.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scite*, an Ordinance, Decree, or Statute.

Scite, obs. form of CITE *v.* and CITY.

Scithers, obs. and dial. form of SCISSORS.

Scitie, obs. Sc. form of CITY.

†**Sci·ture.** *Obs.*—[f. L. *scīt-*, ppl. stem of *scīre* to know + -URE.] Knowledge.

c 1540 *Privy Seal of Hen. VIII* Miscell. Bk. (A. O.) xxx. 18 Know ye that we of our certen Sciture and mere mocion ..haue given licence [etc.].

Sciurine (səi·i·ŭrin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *sciūr-us*, ad. Gr. *σκίουρος* squirrel (f. *σκιά* shadow + *οὐρά* tail) + -INE.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sciurus* or subfamily *Sciurinæ* of squirrels. **b.** *sb.* A sciurine rodent; a squirrel.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Sciurines*...The name of a family of Rodents of which the genus *Sciurus* is the type. 1859-62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) I. 212 The Sciurine Petaurist (*Petaurus sciureus*) or Sugar Squirrel. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodentia* 830 It is at once recognizable by..its general Sciurine form. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 416/2 In the Sciurine and Hystricine Rodents the tibia and fibula are distinct.

Sciuroid (səi,i·ŭə·roid), *a.* [f. L. *sciūr-us* (see prec.) + -OID.]

1. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Sciuridæ*, or squirrel-family. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

2. *Bot.* 'Curved and bushy, like a squirrel's tail' (B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900). 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Sciuromorph (səi,i·ŭə·rŏmɔif), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *Sciuromorph-a* neut. pl., f. Gr. *σκίουρος* (see SCIURINE) + *μορφή* form.] A rodent of the superfamily *Sciuromorpha*, comprising the *Sciuridæ*, *Anomaluridæ*, etc.

1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 423 The sciuromorphs (squirrels and marmots). 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Sciuromo·rphic, Sciuromo·rphine** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Sciuromorpha*.

1891 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Sciuridæ*, A family of sciuromorphic simplicident rodent mammals. 1894 *Athenæum* 31 Mar. 415/3 Mr. F. G. Parsons read a paper on the myology of the hystricomorphine and sciuromorphine rodents.

Sck-, an occasional ME. spelling for SC- or SK-.

Scl-: ME. and Sc. variant of SL-.

Sclaff (sklæf), *v. Golf.* [A use of Sc. *sclaff* 'to strike with the open hand or with anything having a flat surface', 'to walk in a clumsy way without properly lifting the feet, to shuffle along'. Prob. of onomatopœic origin; cf. *sclaff* sb., 'the noise made by a slight blow' or 'in shuffling the feet' (E.D.D.).] **a.** *intr.* (See quot. 1897.) **b.** *trans.* To scrape (the ground) behind the ball in striking; also, to hit (a ball) after having scraped the ground with the club. Hence **Sclaffed** *ppl. a.*, **Scla·ffing** *vbl. sb.*

1893 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 651 That they might toe or heel the ball And sclaff along like me. 1896 W. PARK Jr. *Game of Golf* 269 In baffing a ball the stroke is played with the intention of lofting it high in the air, whereas a sclaffed ball is not necessarily lofted high. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 473/1 (Golf) *Sclaff*, to scrape the surface of the ground with the sole of the club head before striking the ball. *Ibid.* 469/2 Sclaffing is also the result of striking the ground behind the ball. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 3/1 An uncertain proportion are shorter, in consequence of sclaffing the ground, than the players had intended.

Sclave, Sclavic, Sclavonian: see SLAV, etc.

‖ **Sclera** (sklī·rä). [mod.L. f. Gr. *σκληρός* hard.] The sclerotic coat of the eyeball.

1888 J. M. CLARKE in *Jrnl. Morphol.* II. 261 Immature eyes, in which the sclera has attained no excessive growth.

†**Scle·ragogist.** *Obs.*—[f. next + -IST.] One who practises 'scleragogy', a rigorous ascetic.

a 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon. Ch.* (1642) 403 Ascetæ and Scleragogists they were in most..rigid manner.

†**Scle·ragogy.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *σκληραγωγία* hardy training, f. *σκληρός* hard, harsh + *ἀγωγή* conducting, guiding.] Severe discipline or training; hard treatment of the body; mortification.

1622 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 379 Amongst Christians, that Scleragogie of the ancient Monks and Ascetæ was in feeding vpon those *λάχανα*. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 149 Godly sorrow or contrition, which the Scleragogy..was most like to create. 1680 *Counterplots* 15 We have heard from St. Jerome of the abstinence and Scleragogy of Montanus.

Scleral (sklī·răl), *a.* [f. SCLERA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the sclera or sclerotic.

1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 139 The blade is now pushed on a little way in the scleral plane. 1888 J. M. CLARKE in *Jrnl. Morphol.* II. 266 The scleral portion of the visual surface is of the same structure as the test. 1890 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXIX. 410 In the compound eye of Phacops are continuous patches of scleral integument between the ommatidia.

Scleranth (sklī·ræn þ). *Bot.* [Shortened ad mod.L. *Sclēranthæ*, f. *Sclēranthus* (see below), f. Gr. *σκληρ-ός* hard + *ἄνθος* flower.] A plant belonging to the N.O. *Scleranthæ*, or of which the typical genus is *Scleranthus* or Knot-grass.

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 513 Those perigynous plants which are stationed with Scleranths in Ficoidals.

Sclere (sklīəɹ). *Zool.* [ad. Gr. *σκληρόν*, neut. of *σκληρός* hard.] A hard siliceous or calcareous body forming an element in the skeleton of a sponge.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/1 The walls of *Ascetta* are strengthened by calcareous scleres, more especially designated as spicules.

Sclereid (sklī·ri,id). *Bot.* Also **sclerid.** [Irreg. f. Gr. *σκληρ-ός* hard: see -ID.] (See quot.)

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 233/2 *Sclereid*, a sclerotic or stone-cell, a strongly thickened or lignified cell; it is sometimes spelled *Sclerid*.

‖ **Sclerema** (sklĭərī·mă). Also **scleremia.** [mod.L. form of F. *sclérème*, f. Gr. *σκληρ-ός* hard, on the supposed analogy of *œdème* ŒDEMA. The form in *-ia* is due to assimilation to other names of diseases.] (See quot. 1858.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Sclerema*, *Scleremia*, term for the hardening of the cellular tissue of new-born infants. 1879 KHORY *Digest Med.* 60 The skin has a peculiar marble-like feel in sclerema and in morphœa. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 675 The genus 'scleremia', in which he included also the œdematous sclerema of infants.

‖ **Sclerenchyma** (sklĭərē·ŋkimă). Also anglicized **sclere·nchym.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *σκληρ-ός* hard + *ἔγχυμα* an infusion, after *parenchyma*.]

1. *Zool.* The hard substance of the calcareous skeleton of sclerodermic corals.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Cælent.* 161 The 'sclerenchyma' or coral tissue.

2. *Bot.* (See quot. 1900.)

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sac Bot.* 106 The sclerenchyma in the carpel of stone-fruits (the tissue of the stone in Prunus, Cocos, &c.) forms closed massive layers. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 15/2 De Bary includes under the name of sclerenchyma all the hard thickened cells of plants, whether long or short, which have become greatly thickened, and whose cavity is nearly if not quite obliterated. 1883 HUXLEY *Pract. Biol.* 57 The dark-brown bands..consist of cells which are so much elongated as almost to deserve the name of fibres and constitute what is termed sclerenchyma. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Sclerenchyma*, (1) formerly applied to stone-cells, sclereids; (2) afterwards proposed for bast or liber cells, which are immensely thickened, with their protoplasm lost.

attrib. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 16/1 The wall of the sclerenchym fibre often exhibits peculiar split-like pitted markings. 1882 BOWER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXII. 287 Long unbranched sclerenchyma fibres with smooth walls.

Sclerenchymatous (sklĭərəŋki·mătəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *sclērenchymat-*, SCLERENCHYMA + -OUS.] Consisting of, or containing sclerenchyma.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Cælent.* 215 The numerous laminæ of a sclerenchymatous deposit. 1881 BOWER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXI. 20 Scattered irregularly through the cortical tissue..are sclerenchymatous cells.

‖ **Scleriasis** (sklĭərəi·ăsis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *σκληρ-ός* hard, after *elephantiasis*.] A hard tumour or induration; a scirrhus.

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Scleriasis*, is a Hardness of any part. 1849 in CRAIG. 1869 *Lancet* 18 Dec. 842/2 Dr. Fagge brought to the Society a living specimen of Scleriasis or Scleroderma. 1872 J. L. MILTON *Dis. Skin* 333 Diffused scleroderma (*scleriasis*).

Sclerid, variant of SCLEREID.

Sclerite (sklī·rəit). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *σκληρ-ός* hard + -ITE.] In the anatomy of invertebrates, each of the definite component portions into which the hard portion of the substance of certain animals is divided.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Cælent.* 161 Five kinds of these spicules, or 'sclerites'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 410 [In the cockroach.] On the under side of the lingua are two broader sclerites, which also unite and form an arch. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 141 *note*, In the neck there are certain chitinous pieces, or cervical sclerites. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 184/1 He [M. Laurie] considered the first two ventral sclerites of the abdomen to be appendages and not sternites.

Hence **Scleri·tic** *a.*, pertaining to sclerites; of the nature of a sclerite.

Scleritis (sklĭərəi·tis). [f. SCLERA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the sclera, sclerotitis.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 703 Affections..due to parenchymatous scleritis are rarer still.

Sclero- (sklī·ro), occurring in scientific terms.

1. As combining form of Gr. *σκληρό-ς* hard. **Scle·robra·chiate** *a.* [L. *brāchium* arm], the distinctive epithet of those brachiopods in which the arms are supported by a hard plate. **Scle·roda·ctyle** *a. Path.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger], suffering from **Scle·roda·ctyly** [mod.L. *sclerodactylia*], a form of sclerodermia affecting the fingers and toes. **Scle·roske·letal** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of the **Scle·ro-ske·leton**, the hardened or ossified fibrous and tendinous tissues which enclose organs.

1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 163 *Sclerobrachiate-Brachiopods (*Sclerobrachiata*). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 676 The fingers [may become] 'clawed' (*sclerodactyle, acroscleroderma). 1897 *Ibid.* II. 74 Well-advanced cases [of leprosy] have frequently been confounded with..*sclerodactyly [etc.]. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 134 Certain bones developed apart from the systematic endo-

skeleton, in fibrous tissue, are called *scleroskeletal. 1854 Owen in *Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 163 Those [bones] developed *in tendons*, ligaments, and aponeuroses, [form] the '*sclero-skeleton'.

2. As combining form of Sclera (chiefly written with hyphen). **Sclero-corneal** *a.*, pertaining to the sclerotic coat and the cornea. **Sclero-iritis**, inflammation of the sclerotic coat and the iris.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 3 The plan I now adopt is to make a very small incision in the sclero-corneal junction.

3. Used (after Sclerotium, Sclerotic *a.*[2]) to form the names of a number of chemical substances obtained from ergot, e. g. **sclero-erythrin**, a red colouring matter; **scleromucin**, a gummy nitrogenous substance.

1876 *Pharm. Jrnl.* 17 June 1001/1 Scleromucin. *Ibid.* 1001/2 Sclererythrin. Scleroiodin. *Ibid.* 1002/1 Scleroxanthin. Sclerokrystallin. 1878 F. H. Butler in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 521 [Ergot contains] minute quantities of sclererythrin, scleroiodin, with sclerokrystallin, scleroxanthin, and other substances.

Sclerobasė (sklīˈrobēs). *Zool.* Also in mod. L. form **sclerobasis**. [f. Gr. *σκληρό-s* hard + *βάσις* Base *sb.*, Basis.] The axis or stem of a compound actinozoan when forming a horny or calcareous skeleton. Hence **Sclerobasic** *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of a sclerobase; also as the epithet of those corals (in mod.L. *Sclerobasica*) which have a sclerobase.

1861 J. R. Greene *Calent.* 153 The 'sclerobasic' corallum, a true tegumentary excretion, formed by the conversion of successive growths from the outer surface of the ecderon. *Ibid.* 154 Section of a sclerobasis shows it to be, in some cases, solid or nearly so. *Ibid.* 156, Fig. 28 e, epitheca; i, sclerobase. 1870 H. A. Nicholson *Man. Zool.* I. xiii. 99 There may be no corallum, or rarely a 'sclerobasic' one. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 161 It is in these Octocoralia that the form of skeleton which is termed a sclerobase..occurs. 1879 Stormonth *Man. Sci. Terms* s. v. *Sclerobasic*, Forming a solid axis invested by the soft parts of the animal—called the sclerobase.

Scleroblast (sklīˈroblæst). [f. Gr. *σκληρό-s* hard + -blast.]

1. *Bot.* A stone-cell or sclereid.

1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 125 Of very common occurrence are, moreover, groups or layers of scleroblasts (especially in the cortex of many woody plants and the juicy flesh of pears). 1884 Masters *Henfrey's Bot.* (ed. 4) 461 The term ..scleroblast or stone-cell.

2. *Zool.* The tissue from which sponge-spicules are produced.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/2 (*Sponge*) The sigmaspire is formed as a superficial spiral thickening in the wall of a spicule cell or scleroblast. 1909 J. W. Jenkinson *Experim. Embryol.* 3 In some Sponges the scleroblasts begin to secrete spicules in the larval period.

Sclerocele (sklīˈrosēl). *Path.* ? *Obs.* [f. Gr. *σκληρό-s* hard + *κήλη* tumour.] A hard tumour.

1811 Ramsden (*title*), On Sclerocele, Hydrocele [etc.].

Scleroclase (sklīˈroklēs). *Min.* [f. Gr. *σκληρό-s* hard + *κλάσις* fracture.] (See quot. 1896.)

1868 Dana *Syst. Min* (ed. 5) 88 As the name Scleroclase is inapplicable, and the mineral was first announced by Sartorius v. Waltershausen, the species may be appropriately called Sartorite. 1896 Chester *Dict. Min.* 244 *Scleroclase*, a syn. of sartorite. Sometimes used as a syn. of dufrenoysite.

Scleroderm (sklīˈrodəm), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. mod.L. *sclērodermus*, a. Gr. *σκληρόδερμος*, f. *σκληρός* hard + *δέρμα* skin.] **A** *sb.*

1. a. A fish of the group *Sclerodermi*, which have the skin covered with hard scales. **b.** A polyp of the division *Sclerodermata*.

1840–5 Owen *Odontogr.* I. 82 Scleroderms. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Sclerodermi*, a name given by Cuvier to his family of Plectognathic fishes, comprehending those which have the skin covered with hard scales. 1896 H. Woodward *Guide Fossil Rept. & Fish Brit. Mus.* 121 Fossil Scleroderms, in an excellent state of preservation, are found in the Eocene Slates of Glaris.

2. 'The hard or stony external skeleton of sclerodermatous zoantharians, or corals in an ordinary sense; corallum; coral' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

B. *adj.* 'Of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermi*; sclerodermous' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

‖ **Scleroderma** (sklīˌrodəˈrmă). *Path.* [mod. L., formed as prec.] A chronic hardened condition of the skin, resulting from hypertrophy of connective tissue.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 763 The affection called scleroderma or sclerema, also sclerodermia and scleremia, may be here noticed 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 69 Hypertrophy of the connective tissue is noted in scleroderma.

Sclerodermatous (sklīˌrodəˈmătəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *σκληρό-s* hard + *δερματ-*, *δέρμα* skin + -ous.] Having a hard skin.

1. *Zool.* Belonging to the division *Sclerodermata* of zoantharian polyps. In recent Dicts.

2. *Path.* Pertaining to scleroderma.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 494 Unusual forms of wheals .. may simulate .. gummata or sclerodermatous patches.

‖ **Sclerodermia** (sklīˌrodəˈrmiă). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Scleroderma: see -ia[1].] = Scleroderma.

1866 [see Scleroderma]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 675 In scleroderma the most marked character is a peculiar hard stiffening and immobility of the skin.

Sclerodermic (sklīˌrodəˈrmik), *a.* [f. Sclerodermi + -ic.]

1. *Zool.* **a.** = Sclerodermatous *a.* 1.

1862 J. R. Greene *Calent.* 187 Basal gemmation, among sclerodermic Corals, affords very different products. 1875 Blake *Zool.* 365 The sclerodermic corallum differs altogether from the corallum. 1879 Stormonth *Man. Sci. Terms*, *Sclerodermic*, applied to the corallum deposited within the tissues of certain Actinozoa.

b. Of or pertaining to the order *Sclerodermi* of fishes.

2. *Path.* = Sclerodermatous 2.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 677 Parts at some distance from the sclerodermic integument.

Sclerodermite (sklīˌrodəˈrməit). [f. Scleroderm + -ite.] One of the hard bodies of which the skeleton of Crustacea is composed; also, one of the hard skeletal parts in certain Actinozoans.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 308 The sides only being strengthened by calcareous plates extending inwards from the dorsal hard skeletal element, or sclerodermite. 1884 Sedgwick, etc. tr. *Claus' Text-bk. Zool.* I. 231 In all cases definite calcareous bodies, the sclerodermites, form the foundation of the skeleton.

Sclerogen (sklīˈrodʒen). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *σκληρό-s* hard + -gen.] The hard lignified matter on the sides of some cells, which gives hardness to wood, fruit-stones, etc.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 4 Turpin has remarked that this thickening of the membranous sides of cells by means of a hard sedimentary matter, called by him *sclerogen*, is what causes the grittiness of the pear. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 11 It is these deposits which give hardness and firmness to the wood of plants and to the stones of fruits, and hence the name of Sclerogen has been given to them.

Sclerogenic (sklīˌrodʒeˈnik), *a.* *Phys.* and *Path.* [f. Gr. *σκληρό-s* hard + -gen + -ic.] Tending to produce hardening (of animal tissues).

1892 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 653/1 In this way the creasote treatment of tuberculosis was combined with the 'sclerogenic' method introduced by M. Lannelongue. 1905 H. D. Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 184 It [i. e. alcohol] gives rise to cirrhosis in a secondary manner, either by leading to the production of sclerogenic poisons [etc.].

Sclerogenoid (sklīˈrɔʤĭnoid), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Sclērogen-idæ* (f. Gr. *σκληρός* hard + *γένυς* cheek) + -oid.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the family *Sclerogenidæ* or mail-cheeked fishes. **b.** *sb.* A fish of this family.

1861 T. Gill *Catal. Fishes Eastern N. Amer.* 5 The Cottoids and other Sclerogenoids..are now placed after the Scombroid and before the Blennoid group.

Sclerogenous (sklīˈrɔʤĭnəs), *a.*[1] [f. Gr. *σκληρό-s* hard + -gen + -ous.]

1. = Sclerogenic.

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 456/1 The filling up of their cavities [i. e. those of the cells] with..sclerogenous secretions. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 28 Apparently indifferent cells, which secrete a sclerogenous substance. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 July 6/2 Dr. Lannelongue calls his method the sclerogenous method—that is to say, a method destined to render the flesh and fibres attacked capable of being cicatrized.

2. Consisting of sclerogen.

1856 W. L. Lindsay *Brit. Lichens* 40 The thick sclerogenous cell-wall of the seed of the..Ivory Palm.

Sclerogenous (sklīˈrɔʤĭnəs), *a.*[2] *Zool.* [Formed as Sclerogenoid + -ous.] = Sclerogenoid. In some recent Dicts.

Scleroid (sklīˈroid), *a.* [f. Gr. *σκληρό-s* hard + -oid.] **a.** *Bot.* 'Having a hard texture, as the shells of nuts'. **b.** *Zool.* 'Hard, as a sclere or sclerite; scleritic; sclerous' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1856 in Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms* 166.

‖ **Scleroma** (sklīˌrōuˈmă). *Path.* Also anglicized **sclerome**. [mod.L., a. Gr. *σκλήρωμα*, f. *σκληροῦν* to harden, f. *σκληρό-s* hard: see -oma.] = Scleriasis 1.

[1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Scleroma*, the same (as *Scleriasis*). 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Scleroma* (*Med.*) or *sclerosis*, ..a hard tumour, or induration.] 1857 Goodsir in *Edinb. New Philos. Jrnl.* V. 122 For the entire framework of an Entomasome..I employ the term Sclerome. *Ibid.* 123 The source and mode of origin of the Sclerome in the Vertebrate Embryo. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Scleroma*, . a sclerome. 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Man. Psych. Med. Insanity* 530 The term scleroma or scleriasis has indeed very properly been substituted for that of cirrhosis, which refers to the colour of the diseased liver, and is obviously inappropriate to designate an analogous change in the brain or spinal cord. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 889 Hence the name rhinoscleroma is not strictly correct, and some authors, as Paultof, speak of scleroma simply.

Sclerometer (sklīˌrɔmĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *σκληρό-s* hard + -meter. Cf. F. *scléromètre*.] An instrument for measuring the hardness of crystals.

1879 in Webster, Suppl. 1886 Judd in *Mineral. Mag.* Dec. 85 A means of expressing the cohesive force in different parts of a crystal mass as determined by the sclerometer. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* i. § 9 The hardness of crystals in different directions has been estimated by means of an instrument termed a sclerometer.

‖ **Sclerophthalmia** (sklīˌrɔfθæˈlmiă). ? *Obs.* Also 8 anglicized **scleropthalmy**. [mod.L., ad. late Gr. *σκληροφθαλμία*, f. Gr. *σκληρό-s* hard + *ὀφθαλμός* eye.] (See quots.)

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Scleropthalmia*, a hard Bleariedness of the Eyes accompanied with Pain, a slow Motion of the Eyes, with redness and dryness of 'em.] 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. *Scleropthalmy* [with definition from Blancard]. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Sclerophthalmia*, a kind of Ophthalmia wherein the Eye is dry, hard, red, and painful.

Sclerose (sklīˈrōuˈs), *v.* [Back-formation from next] *trans.* To affect with sclerosis; to harden.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 599 The long-continued deep seated inflammation has sclerosed the bone.

Sclerosed (sklīˈrōuˈst), *ppl. a.* [f. Scleros-is + -ed[1].] **a.** *Path.* Affected with sclerosis; rendered abnormally hard.

1878 A. McL. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 100 Separated from the brain-tissue in the vicinity by a sclerosed mass. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 382 No power can renew sclerosed nerve-cells. 1898 J. Hutchinson in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 292, I had removed by superficial excision some sclerosed patches.

b. *Bot.* Hardened; lignified.

1881 Shattock in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XIX. 6 In the case which I have described the sclerosed tissue is formed of the indifferent cells of the pith. 1887 Garnsey tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 499 *Sclerosed*, exhibiting sclerosis.

Sclerosic (sklīˌrōuˈsik), *a.* *Path.* [f. Scleros-is + -ic.] = Sclerotic *a.* 3.

1889 W. B. Lewis *Mental Dis.* 464 We regard these multiple lesions not as a primary sclerosic change, but [etc.].

Sclerosing (sklīˌrōuˈsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Sclerose *v.* + -ing 2.] Becoming affected with sclerosis.

1894 *Educator* (Philad.) Sept. 118 The most common lesions which appear to have caused loss of hearing are to be classified under the term sclerosing processes of the middle ear. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 425 Perinephritis, either of the sclerosing or suppurative variety.

Sclerosis (sklīˌrōuˈsis). Also 4–7 **sclirosis**. [med.L. (written *sclirosis* in *Alphita*, 15th c.), a. Gr. *σκλήρωσις*, f. *σκληροῦν* to harden, f. *σκληρός* hard: see -osis.]

1. *Path.* †**a.** A hard external tumour. *Obs.* **b.** A morbid hardening of any tissue or structure.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) 274 Of melancolia comyth a postume, and yf the matere is all wythout the postume highte Sclirosis. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 222 Ofte þer comeþ þerof sclirosis or a festre. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* 7 And there is a pannicle compouned in y^e^ eye called sclirosis. *Ibid.*, Table, Sclerosis. 1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 411 *Sclerosis*. Ragsky has analysed bone in several cases of this affection. 1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 593 Sclerosis of the tongue is most frequent about the fifth year of syphilis. 1879 Khony *Digest Med.* 111 This inflammation occurs in the liver or the kidneys where it is known as cirrhosis, when in the brain or cord, it is called sclerosis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 642 There was diffuse sclerosis [of the spinal cord].

2. *Bot.* (See quot. 1887.)

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 28 When..a hardening of the wall thus occurs, this process will for the future be indicated by the term *Sclerosis*. 1887 Garnsey & Balfour tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 499 *Sclerosis*, induration of a tissue or a cell-wall either by thickening of the membranes or by their lignification.

Sclerotal (sklīˌrōuˈtăl). *Anat.* [f. Sclerot-is + -al.] Any of the component plates of the bony ring which protects the sclerotic coat of the eyeball in certain birds and reptiles.

1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 179 An ossified part of the eye-capsule, commonly in two pieces, 'sclerotals'. 1884 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 182 It is reinforced by a circlet of bones, the sclerotals.

Sclerotic (sklīˌrɔtĭk), *a.*[1] and *sb.* In 7 **sclero-, sclirotyke, -tike.** [a. med. and mod.L. *sclērōticus* (med.L. in fem. form Sclerotica), a. late Gr. *σκληρωτικός* having the property of hardening, pertaining to sclerosis or hardening, f. *σκληροῦν*: see Scleroma.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Anat.* In *sclerotic coat, membrane, tunic* = B. 1. Cf. Sclerotica.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpr., Sclirotike. The fyrst skynne of the eye, which conteyneth vnder hym all the other skinnes, & couereth, in y^e^ hinder parte the glassye, and crystalline humour, is called in Greke Scleros, and barbarously sclirotike, that is to saye, harde. 1692 Ray *Creation* II. (1692) 26 The ciliary processes, or rather the ligaments, observed in the inside of the Sclerotick Tunicles of the Eye,..do serve instead of a Muscle. 1742 A. Monro *Anat. of Nerves* (ed. 3) 44 After piercing the sclerotick Coat. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s. v. *Eye*, The internal parts of the eye are, the sclerotic membrane, which is the hard outer case of the globe [etc.]. 1882 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 244/1 The irides are of a light orange, and the sclerotic tunics,—equivalent to the 'white of the eye' in most animals,..are in this [the Lammergeyer] very conspicuous.

b. Of or pertaining to, or connected with the sclerotic coat of the eye.

Sclerotic bone, plate = Scleroteal; *sclerotic ring*, the ring formed by the sclerotic bones of the eyeball.

1822–29 [see Sclerotitis]. 1840 Macgillivray *Brit. Birds* III. 150 The Sclerotic Bones..are in this eye fifteen in number. 1851 Mantell *Petrifactions* iii. § 3. 160 The bony sclerotic plates of the organs of vision. 1883–4 *Medical Ann.* 13/1 Less likely to be followed by complications than sclerotic..incisions. 1896 H. Woodward *Guide Fossil Rept. Brit. Mus.* 8 A genus of Crocodiles remarkable for the presence of a sclerotic ring in the eye and the absence of bony scutes.

†**c.** See quot. (? A misapprehension.)

1682 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Sclerotick*, that is troubled with some tumor in the third panicle of the eye, called the cornea membrana, or somewhere thereabouts,

2. Of medicines: Adapted to harden the tissues.
1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Sclerotic* Medicines, such as unite the parts more firmly amongst themselves. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Sclerotic*, applied to drying medicines.

3. *Path.* Of or pertaining to sclerosis; affected with sclerosis.
1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 78 Apostemes sclerotyke, of the fyngers and toes. *Ibid.*, Table, Sclirotyke aposteme. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 521 The lesion invariably consists of a nodule or mass of hard sclerotic tissue with a calcified centre. *Ibid.* 864 Alcohol is usually said to..lead to sclerotic changes in the valves of the heart.

4. *Bot.* Hardened, stony in texture.
Sclerotic cells, grit-cells or sclereids; *sclerotic parenchyma*, grit-cells or stone-cells in pears, etc.
1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 330 A sheath composed of sclerotic lignified elements goes all round the bundle. *Ibid.* 419 The outer layer of the cortex of the root is often sclerotic in a high degree.

B. *sb.*

1. The hard outer coat of the posterior part of the eyeball, forming the white of the eye.
1690 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* II. (1696) 30 It is the foremost part of this skin which hath the epithet of corneous, and the hinder is properly the sclerotick. 1751 SPRY *Morbid Eye* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 19 Yet the blood-vessels of the conjunctive were no way enlarged, nor in the least redder than that and the sclerotic were before. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 225 The eyeball is composed..of a..case consisting of fibrous..tissue the greater part of which is white and opaque, and is called the sclerotic. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. 42 He is a pale sallow man with very white sclerotics.

2. A medicine for hardening the flesh, etc.
1728 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*; and in later Dicts.

Sclerotic (sklĭɒr·tik), *a.*[2] [f. SCLEROT-IUM + -IC.] *Sclerotic acid*, one of the two most active constituents of ergot.
1876 *Pharm. Jrnl.* 17 June 1001/1 In ergot there also occurs from 2 to 3 per cent. of a substance similarly soluble in water,..this..we have named Sclerotic Acid.

‖ **Sclerotica** (sklĭɒr·tikă). Also 6 **slirotiqua.** [mod.L. *sclērōtica* (written *sclirotica* in Lanfranc *c* 1300), fem. (with ellipse of *tunica* tunic) of **sclērōticus*, a. Gr. **σκληρωτικός*: see SCLEROTIC *a.* The form in Lanfranc represents the late Gr. pronunciation of η as *i*; cf. OF. *sclirotique* (mod. F. *sclérotique*), Sp. *esclirótica.*]
= SCLEROTIC *sb.* 1.
1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E iij b, In the inwarde parte it is called slirotiqua and in the outwarde cornea. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 536 The Sclerotica formed like a Cup. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* I. 196 It is contained in three membranes; the outermost is the *Sclerotica*; the second the *Tunica Choroides*. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* vii. 113 The sclerotica is cartilaginous in Chondropterygians.

Sclerotical (sklĭɒr·tikăl), *a.* [f. SCLEROTIC + -AL.] = SCLEROTIC. 1897 in WEBSTER.

Sclerotioid (sklĭɒr·ōtĭ·oid), *a.* Also **sclerotoid.** [f. SCLEROTIUM + -OID.] Resembling a sclerotium.
1857 M. J. BERKELEY *Cryptog. Botany* § 405 A large stipitate species with a sclerotoid rooting base. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 102 Ergot, which is the sclerotioid condition of a species of Claviceps. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Sclerotioid, sclerotoid*, like a sclerotium.

† **Sclero·tis.** *Obs.* [mod.L.] = SCLEROTICA.
1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1042 The Optique nerve after its insertion into the Eye is inflected, and extends it self on the Concavity of the Sclerotis about the breadth of 2 or 3 lines.

‖ **Sclerotitis** (sklĭɒrŏtəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. prec.: see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the sclerotica.
1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 550 Sclerotic inflammation, or *sclerotitis*, as it is frequently termed. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 68 The affections of the eye in gonorrhœal rheumatism..take the form of conjunctivitis, or sclerotitis, and iritis.

‖ **Sclerotium** (sklĭɒrō·tĭŭm). Pl. **sclerotia.** [mod.L. (Tode 1790), f. Gr. σκληρός hard.]
† **1.** A former genus of *Cryptogamia*, comprising small, hard black bodies producing smut in wheat and ergot in rye; now known to be a particular stage of growth of the mycelium of certain fungi.
1819 *Pantologia, Sclerotium*, in botany, a genus of the class cryptogamia, order fungi. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 51/1 The spur, or ergot, is by some considered as a fungus, a species of sclerotium.

2. A tuberous body forming on the mycelium of a fungus, from which it becomes detached when its growth is complete. (See quot. 1879.)
1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 350 Ergot. The sclerotium (compact mycelium or spawn) of Claviceps purpurea, produced within the paleæ of the common rye, Secale cereale. 1879 G. MURRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 828 Sclerotia are tuberous bodies composed of densely interwoven mycelial hyphæ enclosed by a layer of pseudo-parenchyma...They were long regarded as independent forms of fungi, but it has been discovered that they are only resting states in which nourishment is stored up.

3. *Zool.* In *Mycetozoa*, a cyst-like growth enclosing a portion of the plasmodium in its dormant stage.
1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 841/2. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 909 But if the plasmodium is ripe for sporulation, its resting-phase, the sclerotium, has a different character.

Sclerotome (sklĭ·rŏtōm). *Anat.* Also **sk-.** [f. Gr. σκληρό-ς hard + τομή section, and *-τόμος* cutter: see -TOME.]
1. A sclerous element intervening between successive myotomes.
1857 GOODSIR in *Edinb. New Philos. Jrnl.* V. 122 To a segment of the sclerome I apply the designation Sclerotome. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 98 A piece of the lateral muscle with one of the myotomes dissected out to shew the sclerotome, or intermuscular septum. 1894 [see MYOTOME 1].

2. A knife used in incising the sclerotic.
1885 *Lancet* 11 July 56/1 The eyeball is then rotated..and a lance-pointed sclerotome passed through the sclerotic.

Sclerotomy (sklĭɒr·ŏtŏmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. σκληρό-ς hard (here repr. its derivative SCLEROTIC) + *-τομία* cutting.] Incision into the sclerotic coat of the eye-ball; an operation of this kind.
1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 139 The operation of sclerotomy, as performed in the following cases, is a modification of that proposed by M. Quaglino of Pavia. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 535 A late sufferer from glaucoma, for whom two sclerotomies had been done elsewhere.

Sclerous (sklĭ·rŏs), *a.* [f. Gr. σκληρ-ός hard + -OUS.] **a.** *Phys.* Of animal tissues: Hard, bony. **b.** *Path.* Indurated, affected by sclerosis.
1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 48 The sclerous tissue contains a large proportion of inorganic material, to which it owes its hardness. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Tissue, Sclerous.* This name has been used collectively for the cartilaginous, osseous, and fibrous tissues. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 863 The cord changes are due to slowly encroaching sclerous changes. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 486 In so far as the sclerous condition of the skin acts as an impediment.

Scleuthe, Scleve, obs. ff. SLOTH, SLEEVE.

Scley, obs. f. SLY. **Scleyre,** var. SKLEIR *Obs.*

Sclinder, obs. Sc. f. SLENDER. **Sclink,** obs. f. SLINK, a kind of leather. **Sclirosis, Sclondre,** obs. ff. SCLEROSIS, SLANDER.

‖ **Sclope·ta.** *Antiq.* [? Pl. of med.L. *sclopētum* (see next), or perh. an incorrect sing.: cf. Sp. *escopeta.*] = SCLOPETTE.
1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 5 His [*sc.* the antiquary 'Don Saltero's'] double-barrelled Pistols, Targets, Coats of Mail, his Sclopeta, and Sword of Toledo.

Sclopette (sklŏpe·t). *Antiq.* [ad. med.L. *sclopettum, sclopētum*, f. *sclopus*: see ESCLOPETTE, ESCOPETTE.] 'A hand-culverin of the end of the fourteenth century' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Scluse, Scnorte, obs. forms of SLUICE, SNORT.

Sco, obs. form of SHE, SHOE.

Scoad (skōud), *v. s.w. dial.* Also 7–8 **scode.** *trans.* To scatter (ashes or other agricultural dressing). Hence **Scoa·ding** *vbl. sb.*
1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 20 The charges of this Beating, Burning, Scoding and Sanding,..amounteth to..twentie shillings for euerie Acre. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Scode*, to scatter. Cornw. 1864 T. QUILLER-COUCH *E. Cornw. Words* in *Jrnl. R. Inst. Cornw.* Mai., *Scoad*, to scatter, spill. 'To scoad dressing'. *a* 1870 J. COUCH *Hist. Polperro* vi. (1871) 118 The turf is collected into separate 'burrows' or heaps, burnt, and the ashes 'scoaded', or scattered over the field.

Scoal(e, Scoale, obs. ff. SCALE *sb.*[1], SCHOOL *sb.*[2]

Scoar(e, Scoase, Scoat: see SCORE, SCORSE, SCOTE *v.*

† **Scob**[1] (skɒb). *Obs.* Also 5 **scobe,** 5–6 **skobbe,** 7 **scobb.** [Of obscure etymology.] A box, a chest.
1469–70 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 13 Pro ijbus clauibus..vnum..pro parua skobbe in Vestibulo. 1482–3 *Ibid.* 368 A lytell key to the scobbe by fore the Rood Awt'. 1507–8 *Ibid.* 261, j skobbe pro ornamentis Altaris predicte imponend'. 1521–2 *Ibid.* 65 A loke to the sextens scobe. 1550–51 *Ibid.* 91 Sold' to Xpofer tucker a skobbe wch we Receyued therfor xxd.

b. *Winchester School* (see quots. 1862 and 1891).
c 1615 in Walcott *William of Wykeham* (1852) 167 Item, for a scobb to hold his books 0 3 6. 1862 H. B. WHEATLEY *Anagrams* 141 At Winchester School the boys are in the habit of calling the huge old boxes that serve them for desks, skobs; skob being box (or rather bok) spelt backwards. 1891 WRENCH *Winchester Word-bk., Scob*, or *Scobb*, an oak box with a double lid, set at the angles of the squares of wooden benches in School. It is used as desk and bookcase. 1893 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 382 Here stood the 'Scobs' or oak boxes which contained all that a boy could call his own.

Scob[2] (skɒb). *Weaving.* (See quots.)
1863 J. WATSON *Art Weaving* 142 When the weft passes over a portion of the warp without being interwoven with it, the defect is that the yarn hangs loose at that part, and it is called a Scob, Float, or Flow. *Ibid.*, Scob or Float Preventer. 1878 BARLOW *Weaving* 442 *Scobs* (Scotch term), the warp and weft not properly interwoven.

† **Scobberlotcher.** *Obs.* [Cf. SCOPPERLOIT.] An idler. (So explained in context.)
a 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) II. 26 Dr. Kettle, when he scolded at the idle young boies of his colledge, he used these names,..Rascal-Jacks, Blindcinques, Scobberlotchers.

Scobby (skɒ·bi). A north-country name for the chaffinch, *Fringilla cælebs.*
1813 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl. 1852 F. O. MORRIS *Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 236.

† **Scobe,** *sb. Obs.* [a. L. *scob-em, scobs.*] Sawdust.
c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 901 Ek populer or fir is profitabull To make & lye among hem scobes abull. *Ibid.* IV. 491 Hem summe in cedur scobe..wel witholde.

† **Scobe,** *v. Obs. trans.* To gag.
1652 *Nicol's Diary* 30 Sept. (MS.) (Jam.), One of them had his mouth scobit. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann.* Hist. Wks. 1825 III. 316 [General Monk] in a rage commandit Mr. Jo. Robertsone not to speake one word, wich if he presumed to doe, he wold scobe his mouthe.

Scobiform (skōu·bifōrm), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *scob-s* sawdust, filings + -(I)FORM.] Like sawdust or filings in appearance.
1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xxiii. (1765) 129 The seeds are scobiform. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 52 Seeds scobiform, subulate, smooth.

‖ **Scobina** (skobəi·nă). *Bot.* [mod.L., use of L. *scobīna* rasp.] 'The zigzag rachis of the spikelets of grasses' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).
1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. (ed. 3) 153 In the spikelets of Grasses the rachis has an unusual, toothed, flexuose appearance, and has received the name of *scobina* from Dumortier.

Scochen, -soun, -ynne, etc.: see SCUTCHEON.

Scode, variant of SCOAD *v. dial.*

Scodgy (skɒ·dʒi). *Sc.* Also 8–9 **scogie, scougie, scudgie, skodge, skodgie, skudgy.** [Of obscure origin.] 'A boy or girl who cleans boots, or does the dirty work of the kitchen; a drudge' (E.D.D.). Also *attrib.*
1786 *Harvest Rig* xci, The Scogie lass does rin wil haste And bring the *kale*. 1850 A. MCGILVRAY *Poems* 208 Look after cleaning pans and tins, And all the scudgie matters. 1895 P. H. HUNTER *Jas. Inwick* x. 124 Misca'in me for a turncoat, an' a rinawa, an' scodgy to the laird.

Scoff (skɒf), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 skof(f, (*pl.* scoffes), 4–6 scof, 6 *Sc.* skwff, skuf, 6–7 scoffe, skoffe, 7 (schoffe), *Sc.* skuff, 6– scoff. [ME. *scof, skof*, of obscure origin.
In sense the word agrees with ON. *skop* neut. (the ablaut-variant *skaup* is more common), corresp. to OHG. *scoph, scopf* and prob. cogn. w. OE. *scop* poet: see SCOP. It is possible that there was a cognate and synonymous form **skof* of which the Eng. word may be an adoption; cf. early mod. Da. *skuf, skof*, jest, mockery, *skuffe* to jest, mock, also (as now) to deceive, disappoint, M.LG. *schoven*; Richthofen cites a single instance of OFris. *schof*, which he interprets 'mockery'.]

1. a. 'Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contumelious language' (J.); mockery. Phrase, *to make scoff.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*
13.. *K. Alis.* 667 (Laud MS.) This nis nou3th romaunce of skof [*Lincoln's Inn MS.* scof]. *Ibid.* 5461 Nov it is ypassed, hij ne don þerof Bot gamenen togedres, & ek scoff. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7586 'Drynk hail', he seyþ, & drynkeþ þer-of, Kyssyng hym in bourde & scof. 1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Do away þe scoffes and þe scornes. *a* 1450 MYRC What maner þynge þou art gulty of, Telle me boldely & make no scof. *c* 1530 *Crt. Love* 1185 'Bereve me, goddesse', quod he, [of] thy might, My skornes all and skoffes, that I have No power for-th, to mokken any wight That in thy service dwell. 1538 BALE *Brefe Comedy Tempt. Chr.* D iv, If ye do beleue, that ye are the sonne of God, Beleue thys also, if ye leape downe here in scoff, From thys hygh pynnacle, ye can take no harme therof. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 49 The Bischope was heightly offended, aswell at the skwff and bitter mock, as at the bold libertie of that learned man. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 263 By heauen, all drie beaten with pure scoffe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 188 Doubtles gif we returne, we sal vndirly a perpetual skuf and shame. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* I. iii. (1622) 6 [Augustus] asked the opinion of the Pontife in a scoffe, whether there might be a lawfull marriage betwixt them. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 1 As in nicknames taken up in scoffe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 205 Being to receive the Sacrament he demaunded in scoffe a great piece of bread. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* (1857) 360 It was a piece of scoff at his political foes.

b. A derisive jest, an expression of mockery.
1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14 And now he was thurrouly furnisshid with a cumpani of gud lusti cuts and stateli scofs. 1604 HIERON *Whs.* I. 502 The schoffes of Ismalitish papists. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIII. xvi. (1620) 456 But the Philosophers..thinke they giue vs a witty scoffe for saying that [etc.]. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 313 We..telling him of these spirits, being a Protestant, he made a scoffe at it. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1885) I. 37 He detested all scoffs at any practice of worship. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xiv, Some little souls..for want of a due acquaintance with other sciences make a scoff at them all in comparison of their favourite science. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 124 The scoffs and sarcasms of Swift, like the bite of the rattlesnake, distinguish themselves more venomously dangerous, than the wounds of a common serpent. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XII. iii, Yet none do wreak their scoffs on him. 1827 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 319 Why, this is the very scoff of a late Unitarian writer. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. xvii. 258 Worldly men have their scoff at our failure of discernment now. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. xi. 130 With the scoffs came tales of the retribution which instantly overtook the scoffers.

† **c.** *transf.* A mere jest. *Obs.*
1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* K 4 b, Day by day he disgested his meate with leading her the measures [making her 'dance', by flogging]...The ballet of the whipper of late days here in England, was but a scoffe in comparison of him.

2. An object of contempt or scorn; a mark for derision or scoffing.
1640 SIR W. MURE *Counter-Buff* 382 Then with a daring boldnesse, thou reviles That sacred name, and with base skurill stiles..Thou makes of it a sesam, a skuff, a sport. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 77 Is not he the common scoff of all beholders? 1668–9 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Jan., Dr. Waterhouse..was mighty passionate against people that make a scoff of religion. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. ii, How has my passion made me Cupid's scoff! 1733 SWIFT *Apol.* 55 And since I 'scap'd being made a Scoff, I think I'm very fairly off. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 743 These are thy glorious works, eternal truth, The scoff of wither'd age and beardless youth. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 215 Ancient history, even where only founded on tradition, so long the scoff of shallow ignorance, pseudo-philo-

sophy, and sordid indolence. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* P. 77 The principles of liberty were the scoff of every grinning courtier. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 623 But the rest of his army was the scoff of all Europe.

Scoff (skɒf), *sb.*[2] *S. African.* [Cape Du., repr. Du. *schoft*, quarter of a day, hence each of the four meals of the day.] Food; also a meal. (Cf. SCAFF *sb.*)

1879 ATCHERLEY *Trip Boërland* 101 Kafirs..get wages varying from 15*s.* to £1, besides their food, or 'scoff'..Indian or mealie flour. 1892 LD. R. CHURCHILL *Men, Mines, & Anim.* ix. (1895) 132 They were stranded without any skoff. 1899 FLYNT *Tramping with Tramps* II. iii. (1900) 251 Scoff's always more plenty than money. 1900 S. CHAMBERS *Rhodesians* 63 The bones left over from the Boss's skoff.

Scoff (skɒf), *v.*[1] Also 4 scof, 6–7 scoffe, skoffe. [f. SCOFF *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To speak derisively, mock, jeer. Const. *at*, † *of*, † *over*, † *upon*, † *with*. Chiefly implying unworthy derision, as of something deserving reverence or consideration.

a 1380 *St. Savina* 255 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 97 Hit neodep not to þe forte scof. 1530 PALSGR. 706/1, I scoffe, I bourde or jest with one, *je me bourde*. I scoffe with hym, *je me bourde a luy*. *Ibid.*, I scoffe, I jest upon one, *je jonche* and *je larde*. Hast thou naught els to do but scoffe upon me. 1560 JEWEL *Reply to Cole* Wks. (1609) 37 The Councell of Paris was scoft at, and iested out of all parts. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 156/39 To skoffe, *scommari*. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* I. (1586) 163 In this disputation manie other thinges were merily skoft ouer. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 21 Thereat Diana gan to smile, in scorne Of her vaine plaint, and to her scoffing sayd. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 45 *Burg.* [to Joan of Arc] Scoffe on vile Fiend, and shamelesse curtizan. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 2 And yet for as worthy an acte as euer he [David] did.. he was scorned and scoffed at by his owne wife. *a* 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 94 There is a difficulty which may exercise you instead of scoffing of his Lordship in the close of the Chapter. 1655 WALTON *Angler* i. (1661) 4 'Tis an easie thing to scoff at any Art or Recreation; a little wit mixt with ill nature, confidence, and malice, will do it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 629 So they among themselves in pleasant veine Stood scoffing. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 18 ¶ 3 Among the numbers whom you have taught to scoff at the retirement of Drugget, there is one who offers his apology. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 180 And fools who came to scoff, remain'd to pray. 1821 SHELLEY *Song*, '*Rarely, rarely, comest thou*' ii, With the joyous and the free Thou wilt scoff at pain. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 58 And by and by the people..Began to scoff and jeer and babble of him As of a prince whose manhood was all gone. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* xii. 201 Harvey's grand discovery..was scoffed at for nearly a whole generation.

2. *trans.* To scoff at, deride, ridicule irreverently. ? *Obs.* exc. *U. S.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 170 Such grosse questions are to be aunswered with slender reasons, and such idle heads should be scoffed with adle aunsweres. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* (? 1600) B 3, Was it not thou that scoftes [*sic*] the Organon, And said it was a heape of vanities? 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 163. 1607 B. BARNES *Divils Charter* I. v. C 2, Scoffst thou me Gismond with continuall taunts? 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* xi. 39, I would not scoffe you, nor with taunts torment ye. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* XXXVI. 24 This same foolish wittiness Alexander wittily scoffed, when he gave [etc.]. 1676 GLANVILL *Seasonable Reflect.* 35 To Scoff Religion is ridiculously proud and immodest. 1733 SWIFT *Apol.* 148 To see th' important Man of Dress Scoffing my College Aukwardness. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* X. 319 He..scoff'd their easy fears. 1892 MARY A. DODGE *Washington Bible Class* ii. 48 (Funk) The men who are increasing the sum of the world's knowledge are studying, not scoffing the Bible. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 210 Oh, how I have scoffed them in my heart.

† **b.** *To scoff out*: to dismiss or put aside scoffingly. *Obs. rare.*

1549 LATIMER *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 200 They that be called to aunswere wyll not aunswere directlye, but skoffe the matter out. 1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* I. 10 And so scoffe out both these hygh mysteries of Christe.

Scoff (skɒf), *v.*[2] *slang* and *dial.* Also scorf, skoff. [app. orig. a variant of SCAFF *v.*, taken into slang from dialectal use; latterly associated with the South African SCOFF *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To eat voraciously, devour; also *gen.* to eat.

1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Scorf*, to eat voraciously. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Skoff*, to eat with audible voracity. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang., Scoffing*, eating. To *scoff* a thing is to eat it. 1886 W. H. LONG *Dict. Isle Wight Dial.* 62 They zet down and scoffed every bit o' grub there was on the taable. 1895 A. PATTERSON *Man & Nature in Broads* 122 A bunch of grey lag-geese as wor scoffin' (eating) the young wheat in a field up hinder. 1901 W. S. WALKER *In the Blood* iv, Those birds kill snakes do they?..Rather, ..They goes down themselves and scoffs them.

b. *intr.* To eat or feed; to have one's food *with*. [Cf. Du. *schoften* to take one's meals.]

1899 LOWTH *Dau. of Transvaal* xi. 191, I say, here come those three, still skoffing. 1900 S. CHAMBERS *Rhodesians* 18 I'll 'skoff' with Achille this month.

2. *trans.* To seize, plunder.

1893 KIPLING *Many Inventions*, *Judson & the Empire*, Are we a set of hairy pirates to scoff the storeroom of a painted Levantine bumboat? *Ibid.*, There's enough [gold-leaf] for two first-rates, and I've scoffed the best half of it. 1898 HYNE *Capt. Kettle* xi. 289 Some of those lousy Portuguese have been on board and scoffed all the money. 1903 B. MITFORD *Veldt Vendetta* 122 Why the Kafirs'd have skoffed the whole span long before and started out to rake in more.

† **Sco·ffage.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SCOFF *v.*[1] + -AGE.] The action or fact of scoffing.

a 1639 WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 222 These gracelesse young men think the threats but words of sport, counterfeit words which have no truth nor substance in them, but were very mockery and scoffage.

Scoffer (skɒ·fəɹ). Also 6 scoffar. [f. SCOFF *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who scoffs. Const. *at*; also (now *rarely*) *of*. Often *spec.*, one who scoffs at religion or morality.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xlvii. 488 He was a good knyȝt but he was a scoffer and a laper. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* IV. ii. S ij, The order or felowshyp of scoffers, or common gesters. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 33 In yougthe also they be readie scoffers. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 62 Cry the man mercy, loue him, take his offer, Foule is most foule, being foule to be a scoffer. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 16 We might also be charged (by scoffers) with some vnequall dealing towards a great number of good English wordes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commew.* 190 It is also naturall to the French, to be a great scoffer; for men of light and unsteady braines, have commonly sudden and sharpe conceits. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 195 He closed with the Presbyterians, notwithstanding he had before..been a scoffer of them. *a* 1768 SECKER *Serm.* (1770) I. 209 They have..become Railers and Scoffers at it [Christianity]. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxx. 327 The impious scoffer of his Maker, of providence, of religion and of a future world. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* II. 484 This dull product of a scoffer's pen. 1852 T. PARKER *Ten Serm. Relig.* iv. (1863) 76 The long line of scoffers from Lucian..down to Voltaire. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* ii. § 5 (1873) 52 What would Anaximander or the scoffer of Anaxagoras have said, could he have known what we now know. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 445 To put any other interpretation on his words would be..to give an occasion of triumph to scoffers. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 80 The subject of foolish and brutal jests among the profligate scoffers of his Court.

† **2.** A jester, buffoon. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 268/1 Scoffer or jestar, *gaudisseur*. 1540 — *Acolastus* II. i. H iij b, Take me hardely in all the hast to be bounde prentyse to thy felowshyp or craftes men of scoffars. 1568 WITHALS *Dict.* 65 a/2 A scoffer, *histrio*. 1623 COCKERAM I, *Mimicke*, a scoffer, a iester.

† **Sco·ffery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SCOFF *v.*[1] + -ERY, after *mockery*.] **a.** A mockery, ridiculous proceeding. **b.** Mockery, jeering, derision.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. vii. 108 b, King Henrye.. thought it a mere scoffery to pursue any fallow Deare with hounds or greyhounds. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxxi. (Arb.) 76 Skelton a sharpe Satirist, but with more rayling and scoffery then became a Poet Lawreat. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 507 With..a scowling scoffery of all the principles which those who gathered together the National Assembly had contemplated.

† **Sco·ffic,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 scophick. [f. SCOFF *sb.*[1] + -IC.] Resembling, or of the nature of, a scoff. So also † **Sco·ffical** *a.*

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 86 You must make me a forger of meer reproachful, and scoffical calumnies. 1654 HAMMOND *Answ. to Animadv.* v. § 1. 118, I must in the same Scophick [*sic*; *but in Wks.* 1684 Scoptick] humour, be styled a learned man.

Scoffing (skɒ·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCOFF *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of SCOFF *v.*[1]; † a scoff.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 277 Of scornyng and of scoffyng and of vnskilful berynge. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 332/1 He laith agaynst it nothing but skoffing. 1530 PALSGR. 268/1 Scoffynges or tryfles, *fredaynes*. 1723 SWIFT *Epitaph Judge Boat* 2 Pray, Gentle-folks, forbear your Scoffing. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 425 Men whose vice is to start at vice's scoffing. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* IV. xv. 188 He bitter jests and filthy scoffing made.

b. *Comb.*: **scoffing-stock** [cf. LAUGHING-STOCK], an object of scoffing.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxix. 13 Hee was a scoffing-stock to yᵉ very princes. 1662 BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 96 The other Cardinals do but make him their scoffing-stock to laugh at. 1870 F. JACOX *Recr. Recluse* I. iv. 86 This same scoffing-stock of the school..displayed the energetic originality of genius.

Scoffing (skɒ·fiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SCOFF *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That scoffs; contemptuous, derisive.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Scurriliter*, in raylynge or scoffyng facion. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. i. H ij b, Dysours or skoffyng fellowes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 184 b, And so in this iollie scoffing brauerie he went ouer vs all, saying [etc.]. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* B 3, Questioning with one that I met why these women were so cholericke, he, like a skoffing fellow, pointed to a bush of nettles. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 534 Niele, a scoffing Poet in those daies,..wrot thus of them. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discov., Nil gratius* (1640) 91 Indeed..nothing is of more credit, or request now, then a petulant paper, or scoffing verses. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art Poet.* III. 772 A Socrates himself in that loose age, Was made the pastime of a scoffing stage. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 70 The people of the capital had been annoyed by the scoffing way in which foreigners spoke of the principal residence of our sovereigns.

Scoffingly (skɒ·fiŋli), *adv.* [f. SCOFFING *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] In a scoffing manner.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Ironice*, mockyshly, scoffyngly. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 32 b, To this decree of theyrs aunswereth Philip Melancthon, and after that Luther him selfe, but skoffyngly. 1641 *Pet. Istleworth* 4 He had rather hear an Organ..than singing of Psalmes, which scoffingly he called Hopkins his jigges. 1725 *Pope's Odyss.* III. Notes I. 167 What the Suitors had spoken scoffingly in the preceding book,..appears in this not to be impracticable. 1870 R. C. JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 126/1 Clytaemnestra says scoffingly..'now by *thy* favourite goddess'.

† **Scoffion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *scoffion* (Du Bellay, 16th c.), *escoffion* (Molière), a. Sp. *escofion* or It. *scuffione* augmentative of Sp. *escofia*, It. *scuffia*, synonymous and cogn. w. Sp. *cofia*, It. *cuffia*: see COIF *sb.*] A kind of head-dress.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xiv. 249 Lelia a Romane Dame bestowed vppon a scoffion [orig. *tocado*] and a garment embroidered with pearle and emerald 400000. ducats.

† **Sco·fting.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. Du. *schoft* blackguard.] A term of contempt for a person.

1514 BARCLAY *Cit. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 16 This scorfy scoftynge declareth openly Agaynste rurall men, rebuke and injury.

Scog, variant of SCUG *v. Sc.* and *dial.*

† **Sco·ggan.** *Mech. Obs.* Also 8 scoggen. [Of obscure origin; as it was a quasi-personal name, it may have been an application of SCOGGIN.

Commonly alleged to be from a dialect verb *scog*, to idle, loiter; but no such sense of the verb is known to exist. Desaguliers, the sole authority for the 'Humphrey Potter' story, does not say that the boy invented 'Scoggan' to save himself labour; he merely substituted one automatic contrivance for another less efficient. But the truth of the whole story has been questioned: see the art. *Newcomen* in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*]

An automatic contrivance for opening valves in Newcomen's steam engine *c* 1713. (See quot. 1744.)

1719 *Plate repr. Newcomen's engine* (*Dict. Nat. Biog.* art. Newcomen), Scoggen and his mate that do more work than the boy [? = buoy]. 1744 DESAGULIERS *Exper. Philos.* II. 533 They used before to work with a Buoy in the Cylinder.., which Buoy rose when the Steam was strong, and open'd the Injection,..thereby they were capable of only giving six, eight, or ten Strokes in a Minute, 'till a boy, Humphry Potter, who attended the Engine, added (what he call'd Scoggan) a Catch that the beam Q always open'd: and then it would go 15 or 16 Stokes in a Minute.

Scogger (skɒ·gəɹ). *north. dial.* Also skogger, scugger. [Cf. *cogger* COCKER *sb.*[1] 2.] A footless stocking, or a knitted article of similar form, worn either as a gaiter or as a sleeve to protect the arm; also the foot of a stocking worn over the boot to prevent slipping on ice.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 130 Fute-sare I was, for Bille shoon had neane,..Nor hose-legs (wele I wate) but skoggers aud, That hardly hap't poore Billes legs fra caud. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 51 *note*, So the word [snuffers]..may possibly be a misprint for scoggers, as such sleeves are called in some parts of England. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Skogger*, the leg of an old stocking; used by countrymen to keep the snow out of their shoes. 1887 D. DONALDSON *Suppl. to Jamieson*, Scoggers, Scuggers. 1899 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Scogger*.

† **Sco·ggery.** *Obs. rare.* [App. for **scogginry*: see next and -RY.] Buffoonery, scurrility.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 95 Villanie, scoggerie, and popularitie. *Ibid.* 266 You might haue left such scoggerie as Parsons hath set out in Greenecoate, to Tarleton, Nashe, or else to some Puritane Martin Mar-prelate.

† **Sco·ggin.** *Obs.* The name of John *Scoggin* (or Scogan), court fool to Edw. IV, used allusively for: A coarse jester, buffoon.

The allusion is to a fictitious compilation entitled Scoggin's Jests, licensed for printing in 1566; the 17th c. editions attribute the work to Andrew Boorde.

Shakspere (2 Hen. IV, III. ii.) confused the jester with Chaucer's friend Henry Scogan.

1579 G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett.* (1580) 55 Some wordes we haue indeede, as for example..*ayer*, both *pro aere*, and *pro hærede*, for we say not *Heire*, but plaine *Aire* for him to, (or else Scoggins Aier were a poore iest) whiche are commonly, and maye indifferently be vsed eyther wayes. 1593 — *Pierce's Super.* 2 Malice was neuer such an hypocrite, as now; and the world neuer such a Scoggin, as now. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xlii. 258 [Stinking Orach] is of a most lothsome sauour.., vpon which plant if any should chaunce to rest and sleepe, he might very well report ..that he had reposed himselfe amongst the chiefe of Scoggins heires. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 253 Playing the Scoggins with the Scripture; a common thing at this day euen among the Laity. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 26 Hauing discoursed a little with this Scoggin concerning the errand he came for. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* etc. 67 He that hath such a thing, deserves to be a Scoggin, an Vlespiegle, for he knows all the Tricks of knavery.

Comb. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 281 Ridiculous and Scoggin-like speeches.

Hence **Sco·gginism** (also 7 Scoganism), scurrilous jesting. **Sco·gginist,** a scurrilous jester. **Sco·gginly** *a.* (in 7 Scoganly), scurrilous.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 17 The Ciceronian may sleepe, til the Scogginist hath plaid his part. One sure Conny-catcher, woorth twenty Philosophers. *Ibid.* 149 They ..may peruse his guegawes with indifferency: and finde.. no honesty, but pure Scogginisme; no Religion, but precise Marlowisme. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* I. viii. 46 But what doe I trouble my Reader with this idle Scoganisme? Scolds or Iesters are onely fit for this combat. *Ibid.* III. iii. 269 Where is the shame of this Romane Priest, whiles he so manifestly belies our holy, reuerend, worthy Master Foxe, whom this Scoganly Pen dare say playes the Goose in the inconstancie of his Relation of this Nicholas?

† **Scogh.** *Obs. rare.* Also skowe, skuwe, scoe. [a. ON. *skóg-r.*] A wood.

a 1375 *Cursor M.* 15826 (Fairf.) Baþ ouer hil & scogh. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3915 And many scopid into þe scoghe without scath mare. *Ibid.* 5157 Scho gaffe skirmand skrikis at all þe skowis range. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 53 (Irel.) Alle dyrkyns the dere, in the dym scoghes [*v.r.* skuwes], For drede of the dethe droupus the doe. *Ibid.* 129 The bryddus in the boes That of the gost gous Thay scryken in the scoes [*v.r.* skowes].

Scoile, scoill, obs. Sc. forms of SCHOOL *sb.*[1]

Scoinson (skoi·nsən). *Arch.* [Refashioned form of SOUNCHEON, after its source, OF. *escoinçon.*] Used *attrib.* in *scoinson arch* = REAR-ARCH; also in *scoinson shaft.*

1842 WILLIS *Arch. Nomencl. Mid. Ages* 57 The 'pilastres des écoinsons' of Roubo, correspond exactly in position to the mediæval 'scoinson shaft (or rear-shaft) above described. 1849 E. SHARPE *Decor. Window Tracery* v. 28 In Windows which are placed in walls of considerable thickness, or where the Tracery lies near the outer surface,..there frequently occurs an arch which is not to be confounded with the Window-Arch...The object of this Arch, to which Professor Willis was the first to call attention, and which he has named the Scoinson-Arch, appears to have been twofold. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. 166 The scoinson arch is trefoiled. 1887 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Scoinson arch*...Also *rere* and *rear arch.* The interior edge of a window side.

Scoir, Scoit, Scok: see SCORE, SHOOT, SHAKE.

Scoke (skōuk). *U. S.* [Of obscure origin.] The poke-weed, *Phytolacca decandra.*

1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 145 Gargit or Skoke. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 361 *Phytolacca decandra*, (Common Poke or Scoke. Garget. Pigeon-Berry). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v.

Scol, -age, -ar, etc.: see SCHOOL *sb.*[1], SKOAL, SCHOOLAGE, SCHOLAR, etc. **Scolay:** see SCOLEYE.

Scolcurye, obs. form of SKULKERY.

Scold (skōuld), *sb.* Forms: *a. north.* (now *north. dial.* and *Sc.*) 3–4, 8–9 scald, 4–6 skald, 5 skawde, scawde, skalde, scalde, 9 scauld, scaad. *β.* 3–7 scolde, 4–6 skolde, 5–7 skold, 6 schold, skould, 6–7 scould, 7 scowld, 3– scold. *γ. north.* 6 scolle, skol, scaule, scoule, 8 scaul, scawl. [App. a. ON. *skáld* neut. (see SKALD), originally meaning a poet; the sense-development postulated is strange, but the probability of a sense 'lampooner' as an intermediate stage seems to be indicated by the fact that the derivative *skáldskapr*, lit. 'skaldship', poetry, has in the Icel. law-books the specific sense of libel in verse.]

1. In early use, a person (esp. a woman) of ribald speech; later, a woman (rarely a man) addicted to abusive language.

In the example from Ormin, the sense may be 'minstrel'.

a. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2792 Full wel birrþ ure maȝȝdenn ben Forrshamedd, ȝiff mann bringeþ Biforenn hire unnþæwfull word & wæȝning word þurrh scaldess. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22030 [Anticrist] sal be born..of bismer brem and bald And geten of a glotun scald [*Gött.* of glotun and skald] Þat þar may be na fuler tuin. *Ibid.* 29342 Womman commun and alsua scald, Alle ar suilk for cursd tald. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 69 He was of his tong a skalde, And for to baste was he ful balde. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 596 Lett bren this bawde and bind her fast. A fals skawde hang at the last; so shall thou. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 322/1 A Scawde, *barda, vt supra vbi* scalde. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 322 And knaw, kene skald, I hald of Alathya. 1825 JAMIESON, *Scald*, v. A scold; applied to a person.

β. *c* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 412 in *O. E. Misc.* 127 Be þu neuere to bold, to chiden agen oni scold. *Ibid.* 705 He is cocker, þef, and horeling, scolde, of wrechedome he is king. *c* 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) li, As wel wol a knyȝt chide As eny scold in a toun. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XII. 34 And when scripture þe skolde hadde þus wyt y-sheued, Clergie in-to a caban crepte anon after. 1377 *Ibid.* B. XIX. 279 Ne sholde no scorner ne scolde oute of skyl hym brynge. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 229 A claterer, a ianguler, a flyter, a curser, a swerer, and a skold of hur mowþe. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Venemous Tongues* Wks. 1843 I. 132 A sclaunderous tunge, a tunge of a skolde, Worketh more mischiefe than can be tolde. 1565 *Child-Marriages* 127 She takes her for no schold, nor an vnhonest woman. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. vi. 108/1 Scoldes are ducked vpon cuckingstooles in the water. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 345 Miso interrupted his tale, with rayling at Damætas, with all those exquisite termes, which I was neuer good skold inough to imagine. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 188, I know she is an irkesome brawling scold. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* XXVI. 27 A loude crying woman, and a scolde, shall be sought out to driue away the enemies. 1611 COTGR., *Causeresse*, a scowld, a brabling woman. 1640 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 433 For leading scoldes bridled along the Town at Mr. Bayliffes commaund, *6d.* 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. XXIII. 218 Fame hath much of the scold in her; the best way to silence her is to be silent. 1713 SHAFTESB. *Judgm. Hercules* iii. Charac. (1723) III. 368 The Painter.. will doubtless beware of representing his Heroine as a mere Scold. 1782 MRS. H. COWLEY *Bold Stroke for Husband* I. ii, Every body supposes my lady an arrant scold. 1827 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* XXIII. (1907) II. 206 The Prior was one of the many instances of a youthful sinner metamorphosed into an old scold. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fascination* 15 'If you only manage to drink the wine *I* send to fetch for you,' said the scold of a wife, 'you won't be much the worse for it.' 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 67 Too often he is under the dominion of a forbidding scold, who, in addition to her other bad qualities, is slovenly and unthrifty.

γ. 1569 scolle, 1572 skol [see *scold-cart*, below). 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 43/45 A Scaule, *rixosa mulier. Ibid.* 218/15 A Scoule. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. XVI, Ye's thole for this, ye scaul. 1785 BURNS *Addr. Deil* XVIII, His ill-tongu'd, wicked Scawl [*sc.* Job's wife].

b. *Common scold*: a woman who disturbs the peace of the neighbourhood by her constant scolding.

1467 *Crt. Rolls Maldon, Essex* (Bundle 43 no. 1), Eadem Katerina est communis scolde. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 500 Lyke a common skold in a Cage. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. XIII. 169 A common scold, *communis rixatrix*, (for our law-latin confines it to the feminine gender,) is a public nusance to her neighbourhood. 1858 J. P. BISHOP *Comm. Crim. Law* II. § 147 A common scold is one, who, by the practice of frequent scolding, disturbs the repose of the neighborhood.

c. *Comb.*: **scold's bit, bridle** = BRANKS[1] 1; † **scold-cart,** a cart used for the public exposure of common scolds.

1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 135 Mendyng of the scolle kart. 1572 *Ibid.* IV. 145 Mendyng the skolcart. 1604 *Ibid.* IV. 265 Wee desire we may haue a scould carte for scoulds, and to carye criples in. 1858, 1869 Scold's bridle [see BRANKS[1] 1]. 1884 *Chr. World* 4 Sept. 661/5 Then came Walton, where the famous scold's bit is preserved in the church.

2. [From the verb.] An act of scolding; a scolding rebuke. ? *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

a. 1773 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* 54 The waefu' scald o' our Mess-John to bide. 1831 R. SHENNAN *Tales, Songs*, etc. 65 (E.D.D.) Whiles they got a skelp or scauld. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* IV. 33 Aw doot Gushetneuk cam' in for a bit scaud yon'er.

β. 1726 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* Apr. (1893) I. 495 Mamma and I were in an actual scold when my poor father expired. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 133 The Lady Abbess had already put him in an ill humour by the scold she gave him for overturning her. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 31 Oct., To-day Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Desmoulins had a scold. 1807 WILLIAMS *Let. to Parr* 28 Dec. in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 293, I should not have been so long in answering your sharp scold and soothing invitation had I not [etc.]. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* Dec. in *New Lett.* (1903) I. 237, I have not had to transact one scold since this girl came to me. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 91 His scold died out good-naturedly enough in the end, and I saw him laugh as he turned away. 1891 'L. KEITH' *My Bonnie Lady* IX. 93 Now that I have given you your scolds we'll say no more about it.

Scold (skōuld), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 scolde, 5 scoolde, 5–6 skolde, 6 scoulde, skowlde, scowde, skoolde, 6–7 scould, 7 scowlde, (9 *dial.* scoud), 6– scold. *β. north.* and *dial.* 6 scaule, scoule, 9 scall. *γ. Sc.* 8 scald, scauld. [f. SCOLD *sb.*

Notwithstanding the close resemblance in form and meaning with the WGer. str. vb. OFris. *skelda*, OS. *sceldan* (in a gloss), Du., MLG. *schelden*, OHG. *sceltan* (MHG., mod. G. *schelten*), there appears to be no etymological connexion.]

1. *intr.* † **a.** Originally, to bchave as a scold; to quarrel noisily, to brawl; to rail *at* or wrangle *with* some one; to use violent or unseemly language in vituperation; said chiefly of women. *Obs.*

b. Now with milder sense (partly as absol. use of sense 3): To use undignified vehemence or persistence in reproof or fault-finding; *colloq.* often merely, to utter continuous reproof.

a. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 81 To scorne and to scolde sclaundere to make. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xiii. (1495) 197 Noo man hath more woo than he that hath an euyll wyfe, cryenge and janglynge, chydynge and skoldynge. 1526 TINDALE *N. T.* Prol. A ij b, Lest we..fall from meke lernynge into ydle despicioure, braulinge and scoldynge aboute wordes. 1530 PALSGR. 706/2, I scoulde, as a man or woman dothe that chyde, *je tence*...They scolde togyther lyke two women. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 160 b, Every day almost they would bryng them furth openly and scolde and chyde with them, and make them beleve that they woulde hang them if they were not payed. 1584 in D. Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 43 Let him goe home and skoolde with his wife. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 177 Mark'd you not how his sister Began to scold, and raise vp such a storme, That mortal eares might hardly indure the din. 1607 — *Cor.* V. vi. 106 Pardon me Lords, 'tis the first time that euer I was forc'd to scoul'd. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 239 Some runn out to braule and scowlde like women with the next enemyes. 1673 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 265, I told her I came to be merry and not to be scolded at. 1675 ALSOP *Anti-Sozzo* III. ii. 193 Therefore go scold with the Apostle: that which will bring him off will bring off the Doctor. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 287 For Gods, we are by Homer told, Can in Celestial Language scold. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* vii, I scolded heartily at him when he came back. 1764 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 21 June, A woman had 'scolded with her neighbour'. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 24 Apr. (1815) 37 He might harp as long as he pleased upon her scolding; but she never scolded, except for his advantage. 1822 A. CUNNINGHAM *Tradit. Tales, Death of Laird of Warlsworn* (1887) 273 All women love to be married, were it only for the sake of having somebody to scold at. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* II. iii, I have no doubt that Lady Frances will, at first, look grave, and even perhaps scold, but it will wear off. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* iv, I just put my two arms round her, and said, 'Come, Bessie! don't scold.'

β. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 44/2 To Scaule, *rixari. Ibid.* 218/24 To Scoule. 1820 J. JOHNSTONE *Poems* 127 (E. D. D.) I'm sure that ye a' got a part o't, And needna scall oft sae at me.

2. quasi-*trans.* with complementary adj., adv., or phrase expressing the result of scolding. Also † *to scold it out*: to continue wrangling to the end.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* XIII. 48 Stand on thy guard, I cannot scold it out. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, V. i. 173 *Lady.* An hundred Marks? By this light, Ile ha more...I will haue more, or scold it out of him. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. vii. 18 She had scolded her Husband one day out of doores. 1650 B. *Discollimitium* 10 Meer morall prudence might suffer wise men to stand still.., and such shallow heads as I am, to scould themselves quiet. 1754 WARBURTON *View Bolingbr. Philos.* I. 34 My Master is not a man to be scratched and scolded out of his Kingdom. 1783 COWPER *Let.* 17 June, No man was ever scolded out of his sins. 1887 R. N. CAREW *Uncle Max* V. 42, I scolded back the foolish thoughts, and felt ashamed of myself for entertaining them.

3. *trans.* To address (esp. an inferior or a child) with continuous and more or less angry reproach; to chide.

This construction is prob. of late introduction from northern dialects. Johnson does not mention it in his Dictionary (1755), though Boswell reports him as having used it orally in 1763. The use is still colloquial rather than literary, and its associations are somewhat undignified; but it is quite free from the discreditable implications which the intransitive use (sense 1) has not yet wholly lost.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. XXIII, Auld nick Should tempt their wifes to scald Them for't. 1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 418 You may scold a carpenter who has made you a bad table, though you cannot make a table. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 June (1815) 120 She has left off scolding the servants. 1781 COWPER *On Madan's Answ. Newton* 12 But the strife is the strangest that ever was known, If a man must be scolded for loving his own [wife]. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. v, Well, Walter, I feel, for the first time these ten years, that I have a right to scold you. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxi, She scolds the servants from morning till night. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 398 The headman scolded the fellow for his meanness. 1889 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentl.* XLII. III. 173 She scolded Anne, ..but so softly that Anne fell asleep in the middle of the little lecture.

Scoldable (skōu·ldăb'l), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. SCOLD *v.* + -ABLE.] Fit or suitable to be scolded.

1887 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Th.* iii. (1858) 44 A kissable, scoldable, sugar plum-feedable plaything. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 3/2 The small caddie is a defenceless, a scoldable thing.

Scolde, obs. form of SCALD *v.*

Scolder[1] (skōu·ldəɹ). [f. SCOLD *v.* + -ER[1].] One who scolds. Formerly, † a common scold.

1423 *Coventry Leet-bk.* 59 A Cookestowle..to punysche skolders and chidders as þe law wyll. 1497 *Will* in Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. 573/2 Provyded that al Vacabonds, Scowldars, and Brawlers be rewarded after the Mind and Discretion, and good Conscience of mine Executors. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G iij, Heare not that scolder and brauling hounde of hell. 1595 KATH. OLIVER *Conf.* in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* Ser. III. (1907) I. 273, I have bene a scoulder and a slaunderouse person, and a source of strife amongst my neighbors. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Justif. War Netherl.* 70 A Scoulder and a Taunter is reckoned..with Thieves and Idolaters. 1794 COLERIDGE *Robespierre* I. 183 The cool ferocious Robespierre turn'd scolder! 1875 M. COLLINS *Sweet & Tw.* I. I. VII. 102 Betty Carr was a finer scolder..than you will easily meet with.

Scolder[2] (skōu·ldəɹ). *Orkneys.* Also 8 **scoelder.** The oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostrilegus.*

a 1795 G. LOW *Fauna Orcad.* (1813) 91 The Sea-Pie..Orc. Sceolder. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 306 The Sea Pie..in some places here gets the name of the scolder.

Scolding (skōu·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCOLD *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb SCOLD; vituperation, angry reproach, reproof.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f. vij, A scoldyng of kemsteris. 1547 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 92 We presentt Anes Fylldyng for okypying of comyn skowdyng. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (Sommer) 59 He fell to a fresh scolding, in such mannerlie manner, as might well shewe he had passed thro' the discipline of a Tauerne. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 109 And she knew him as wel as I do, she would thinke scolding would doe little good vpon him. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 239 And then they make Religion the pretence for all their scoldings. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 33 Mrs. Clench, as I am informed, was obliged to turn her and her mother out of doors, they kept such an eternal scolding to-gether. 1877 O. W. HOLMES *How not to Settle it* 12 A page of Hood may do a fellow good After a scolding from Carlyle or Ruskin. 1895 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 38, I shall give him a good scolding after dinner.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scolding-match*; † **scolding cart** = *scold-cart* (SCOLD *sb.* 1 c); **scolding-stock** *nonce-wd.*, an object for scolding; † **scolding stool,** a cucking stool.

1474 in *Jrnl. Chester Arch. etc. Soc.* (1861) VI. 216 Costes doon in makyng of the scooldyng stoole. 1629 in W. Kelly *Anc. Rec. Leicester* (1855) 78 Paid to Frauncis Pallmer for making two wheeles and one barr for the Scolding-Cart iij[s]. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 65 She played on two instruments..; these were two maids, or rather scolding-stocks. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XV. III. 548 Report indeed spoke of some scolding matches between the Chancellor and his friend.

Scolding (skōu·ldiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SCOLD *v.* + -ING[2].] That scolds.

† 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* B iij, He..calleth them raylynge gestynge and scoldinge wordes. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 95 b, But Molzus..caste in his wife, and saied, Naught heauier than a skoldyng wife, I deme there can be waied. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 100 Her name is Katherina Minola, Renown'd in Padua for her scolding tongue. 1638–56 COWLEY *Davideis* III. note 37 Juvenal says of a loud scolding woman, that she alone was able to relieve the Moon out of an Eclipse. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 324 Think what lives Some of you daily Live with Scolding Wives. 1844 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 298, I have written Jeannie a very scolding letter.

transf. and *fig.* 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 5, I haue seene Tempests, when the scolding Winds Haue riu'd the knottie Oakes. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 84 The gate Half-parted from a weak and scolding hinge, Stuck.

Hence **Sco·ldingly** *adv.*

1548 ELYOT *Dict., Rixose*, scoldynglie.

† **Sco·ldster.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 skolster. [f. SCOLD *sb.* + -STER.] A scold.

c 1600 in A. H. A. Hamilton *Quarter Sessions* (1878) 85 [By the entry in the Sessions Book, it appears that Agnes Pringe was indicted for a] Skolster.

Scole, obs. f. SOALE *sb.*[1]; SCHOOL; SHOAL; SKULL.

Scolear, obs. form of SCHOLAR.

Scolecid (skōlĭ·sid). [ad. mod.L. *Scolecida* neut. pl., f. Gr. σκώληξ SCOLEX: see -ID.] An animal of the class *Scolecida* of *Annuloida.*

1864 HUXLEY *Elem. Comp. Anat.* 76 The ciliated larvæ of some Scolecids and Echinoderms.

Scoleciform (skǫ·lĭsifōrm), *a.* [f. mod.L. *scōlēc-*, Scolex + -(I)form.] Resembling or having the character of a scolex.

1891 *Century Dict.* s. v., The measles of pork is the scoleciform stage of *Tænia solium*.

Scolecite (skǫ·lĭsəit). Formerly **skol-**, **scolezite**. [f. Gr. *σκωληκ-*, *σκώληξ* Scolex + -ite 1.

The name in sense 1 was given because the mineral sometimes curls up when heated. The orig. form *scolezite* is f. Ger. *scolezit* (1813, see Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).]

1. *Min.* Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, found in needle-shaped crystals and fibrous or radiated masses.

1823 W. Phillips *Min.* (ed. 3) 40 Skolezite. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Optics* xviii. 61 (U. K. S.) Scolezite. 1857 Dana *Man. Min.* (1862) 167 Scolecite resembles natrolite.

2. *Bot.* The vermiform carpogonium of certain fungi.

1875 Cooke & Berkeley *Fungi* 173 Tulasne observes that this 'scolecite' or ringed body can be readily isolated in Ascobolus furfuraceus. 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 310 The adjacent threads put out small branches, pollinodia, the terminal cells of which attach themselves firmly to the anterior part of the scolecite.

†Scolecobrotic. *Obs.*—1 [f. Gr. *σκωληκ(ο)-*, *σκώληξ* Scolex + *βρωτικός* inclined to eat. Cf. *σκωληκόβρωτος* worm-eaten.] A vermifuge.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 369 Ascarides [are killed] by suppositories, clysters, with scolecobroticks, &c.

Scolecoid (skolē·koid), *a.* Also *erron.* **scolicecoid**. [ad. Gr. *σκωληκοειδής*, f. *σκωληκ-*, *σκώληξ* worm, Scolex: see -oid.] Resembling a worm or a scolex.

1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Scolecoides*, resembling a worm; vermiform: scolecoid. 1864 [see Scolex]. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Scolecology (skǫlĭkǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *scōlēcologia*, f. Gr. *σκωληκ(ο)-*, *σκώληξ* worm, Scolex + *-λογία* -logy.] A treatise on worms.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Scolecophagous (skǫlĭkǫ·făgəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *scōlēcophagus*, a. Gr. *σκωληκοφάγος* f. *σκωληκ(ο)-*, *σκώληξ* worm (see Scolex) + *-φάγος*: see -phagous.] 'Worm-eating, as a bird' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Scoleir, -er(e, obs. forms of Scholar.

†Scoleryng. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *scolere* Scholar.

The sense seems to require a fem. rather than a dim. formation, but it is not easy to explain *-ing* as a fem. suffix, as *carling* (Carline 1), the only example of the fem. ending *-ing*, is purely northern. But Chaucer or his scribe may have been familiar with the Du. and LG. suffix *-in*.]

? A female scholar.

14.. *Chaucer's Wife's Prol.* 44-45 Diverse scoles maken parfyt clerkes..; Of five husbondes scoleryng am I.

‖ **Scolex** (skō·leks). Pl. **scoleces** (skolē·sīz), also *erron.* **scolices** (skō·lisīz). [mod.L., a. Gr. *σκώληξ* (*pl. σκώληκες*) worm.] The larva or embryo produced directly from the egg in metagenesis; esp. the larva or head of a tapeworm or other parasitic worm.

1855 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 135 The Scolex, therefore, in this stage of development is synonymous with 'the head', or, as it might as well be called, the 'root' of the worm. 1864 Cobbold *Entozoa* 265 These thickened portions, in their turn, become true scolices, or, in some cases, scolicecoid formations. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 233 Van Beneden's discovery of proscolices with scolices in all stages of growth in the intestine of the Lumpfish.

attrib. 1857 tr. *von Siebold's Tape & Cystic Worms* (Syd. Soc.) 87 This worm [*bothriocephalus latus*] is never met with amongst our cattle in a scolex condition. 1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* July 349 A small scolex-cyst.

†Scoleye, *v. Obs. rare.* Also (*v.rr.*) **scolay, scoleie, scholey, schole heye, skole-aye.** [? a. AF. **escoleier*, f. OF. *escole* School.] *intr.* To attend school; to study as a scholar.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 302 But al þat he myghte of his freendes hente, On bookes and his lernynge he it spente, And bisily gan for the soules preye Of hem þat yaf hym wher with to scoleye. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 645 Þus skilfull lange he scolaid & þe scole vsed. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* iv. ix. (1494) o vj, Calistenes was in his youth put for to scoleye [*MS. Rawl.* scoleie, 1554 scoleye, 1558 scholey] In the two scoles of prudent Socrates And of plato.

Scolezite, obs. form of Scolecite.

Scolicecoid, erron. form of Scolecoid.

Scolier, obs. form of Scholar.

Scoliographic, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *σκολιόγραπτ-ος* marked with oblique lines (f. *σκολιός* bent, crooked + *γραπτός* marked as with letters, f. *γράφ-ειν* to write, mark) + -ic.] Obliquely marked.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 257 All mackerel are nearly similar in form, hue, and the scoliographic markings of their sides and backs.

Scolion (skǫ·liŏn). *Gr. Antiq.* Also **skolion, scolium,** *erron.* **scholion.** [Gr. *σκόλιον*.] A song sung in turn by the guests at a banquet.

1603 Holland *Plutarch* 1257 Terpander was the inventour of those songs called *Scolia*, which were sung at feasts. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* vi. iv. 7 Which Athenæus, proveth against the Calumiations of Demophilus not to be a sacred hymne or Pæan, but a *Scolion* or Festivall Song. 1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. 467 In the following Scolium, Timocreon gives his opinion of riches. 1850 Mure *Lit. Greece* III. 101 The celebrated scolion, or series of scolia, addressed to Harmodius and Aristogiton. 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* x. 296, I mean the *Scolia*, when one guest commenced a sentence in verse, and handed a branch to any other he chose, who was compelled to finish the verse in the cleverest way he could.

‖ **Scoliosis** (skǫlĭōu·sis). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *σκολίωσις*, f. *σκολι-ός* bent, curved, crooked: see -osis.] Lateral curvature of the spine; distinguished from *lordosis* and *cyphosis*. Hence **Scolio·tic** *a.* [see -otic], pertaining to scoliosis.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Scoliosis.* 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 949/1 The vertebral column misformed by *scoliosis.* 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Scoliotic.* 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Scoliosis Brace*, a brace for treating lateral curvature of the spine. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 555 The arguments centering round the nature of the scoliosis which is so common.

Scolk, Scolker: see Skulk, Skulker.

Scoll, obs. form of School; variant of Skoal.

Scollage, Scollar: see Schoolage, Scholar.

†Scollardicall, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *scollard* (see Scholar 3 c) + -ical.] A supposed illiterate epithet for a man of learning.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 69 These peevish Scollardicall Doctors (that will not let people beleive Lies quietly).

Scolle, obs. f. School *sb.*1, Scold, Skull.

Scoller, Scollerie, obs. ff. Scholar, Scullery.

Scollop, *sb.*1 and *v.*: see Scallop.

Scollop (skǫ·lap), *sb.*2 *Irish.* Also **scolp.** [a. Irish *sgolb*.] A thatch-peg.

1813 Mar. Edgeworth *Early Lessons* (1829) III. 107 The thatcher..fastens them down with bent twigs which he calls scollops. Here is a scollop: you see it is sharpened at both ends that it may stick in the roof. 1873 O'Curry *Manners Anc. Irish* III. 32 The house..was thatched with straw, rushes, or sedge, and neatly fastened down with what are now Anglicised 'scollops'. 1888 Laws *Little Eng.* 421 [Pembrokeshire word] *Scolps*, thatch pegs.

Scollup, obs. form of Scallop *sb.*

‖ **Scoloc** (skǫ·lok). *Hist.* Also **scoloch, scolog.** [OIrish *scoloc*, f. *scol* School; cf. mod.Irish *scológ, scalóg* farmer, rustic, and Scallag (though these may be of different origin).] (See quots.)

Cf. Reg. Dunelm. *De Cuthberti Vita* (Surtees), p. 179: Clerici illi..qui Pictorum lingua Scollofthes cognominantur.

1852 J. Robertson in *Spalding Club Miscell.* V. Pref. App. 56 Three offices or grades of a scholastic kind—the Scolocs, the Master of the Schools, and the Ferleiginn—obtained in the ancient Scottish Church. *Ibid.* 59 The Lord Bishop protested..that the heir of every Scolog ('*cujuslibet Scolgi*', '*cuius Scolagij*') should enter to his heritage by inquest and seisin. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* (ed. 2) I. 399 Researches through the records show that among the Culdees there was a grade of churchman—the humblest, apparently—who was called the scholar. In the Pictish language, as we are told, he was called Scoloch. 1888 W. Lockhart *Ch. Scot. 13th c.* 122 There had been..a deadly feud between two Scolocs or Scologs (*clerici scholares*).

Scolopaceous (skǫlǫpē·ʃəs), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *scolopācēus*, f. L. *scolopax* snipe, woodcock, a. Gr. *σκολόπαξ*: see -aceous.] Resembling a snipe; *spec.* used as epithet of a species of courlan, *Aramus scolopaceus*. Also = next.

1785 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* V. 102 Scolopaceous Heron..inhabits Cayenne. 1819 J. F. Stephens in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. II. 540 Scolopaceous courlan (*Aramus Scolopaceus*). 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiii. 454 The plumage of others, especially of some of the scolopaceous tribe, is beautifully mottled. 1841 Selby in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 254 Of the Scolopaceous family, there are two..residents.

Scolopacine (skǫ·lǫpăsin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *scolopacinus*, f. L. *scolopac-em*, *scolopax*: see prec. and -ine 1.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the subfamily *Scolopacinæ* or the family *Scolopacidæ*, typified by the genus *Scolopax*, and including the woodcock, redshank, etc. **b.** *sb.* A scolopacine bird. In recent Dicts.

Scolopender (skǫlǫpe·ndəɹ). Also 6–8 **scolopendre.** [a. F. *scolopendre*, ad. L. *scolopendra*.]

1. = Scolopendra **2.**

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 55 The same [leaves of wild mint]..are dronken..agaynst scolopendres & stynginges of serpentes. 1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 138 Serpents, Salpeges, Scolopenders. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cclxv. 553 Mint..is taken inwardly against Scolopenders. 1610 Marcelline *Tri. Jas. I* 5 His Squadrons are prepared, and consiste of Furyes, Scolopenders, Stellions, Phalanges, and Philemons, more mad and enraged then those of Orestes. 1658 Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1045 The great earth Scolopender. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 35 This creature, in its figure, is like the Land Scolopendre. *Ibid.* 37 Having put these Sea Scolopendres upon my fingers, they thrust a great number of their prickles into the skin, and caused a sharp pain for some hours. 1867 *Morn. Star* 29 Jan., The body and tail of a monster scolopender. 1881 Darwin *Veg. Mould* ii. 62 Can the plugs aid in concealing the burrows from scolopenders,..the bitterest enemies of the worms?

†2. = Scolopendra **1.** *Obs.*

1658 Phillips, *Scolopender*,..also a certain fish, which having swallowed a hook vomited up its entrails, and rid of it sucketh them in again.

†3. = Scolopendrium. *Obs.* [Cf. Gr. *σκολόπενδρα* used by Galen for *σκολοπένδριον*.]

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Scolopender*...Also a certain Medicinal Herb, vulgarly call'd Harts-Tongue, in Latin *Scolopendria*, such as Sea-green, Nightshade, Water Lentils, &c.

‖ **Scolopendra** (skǫlǫpe·ndrā). Also 7 *erron.* **scolopendria.** [L., a. Gr. *σκολόπενδρα*.]

†1. A fabulous sea-fish which 'feeling himselfe taken with a hooke, casteth out his bowels, vntill hee hath vnloosed the hooke, and then swalloweth them vp againe' (Bullokar *Eng. Expos.* 1616).

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 23 Bright Scolopendraes, arm'd with siluer scales. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 278 But, if the Scolopendra have suckt-in The sowr-sweet morsell with the barded Pin, She hath as rare a trick to rid her from it: For, instantly, she all her guts doth vomit; [etc.]. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 342 The Scolopendra is a fish..which refuseth not the bait, but [etc.].

2. A centipede or millipede. Also, a Linnean genus of myriapods, including the largest and most formidable of the centipedes.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 31 There are Scolopendraes Vipers, and Slow-wormes in Creete, yet..they are without venome. 1611 Cotgr., *Scolopendre*, the Scolopendria, a reddish, many-legd, and venomous worme. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 142 Upon the same ground hath arisen the same mistake concerning the Scolopendra or hundred footed insect. 1673 E. Brown *Trav. Germ.*, etc. (1677) 17 An Indian Scolopendria, or Forty-foot. 1752 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Dying* [*Advancement of*], The amber-coloured scolopendra will give, with lye, a most beautiful and pleasant azure. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xxiii. 167 We discovered some scolopendras, or centipedes, no less than eight or ten inches in length. 1829 H. Murray *N. Amer.* I. xi. 516 Rattlesnakes and scolopendras crawled about. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* v. ii. 265 The Scolopendra are insects belonging to the order Myriopoda and to the family Chilopoda. They are commonly termed Millipedes.

†3. Applied in reproach to a woman. *Obs.*

1633 Shirley *Gamester* II. ii, More wine, you varlets! And call your mistress up, you scolopendra. *a* 1668 Davenant *Siege* v. (1673) 83 Go bring a Barrel hither; why? when you Scolopendra.

Scolopendre, obs. form of Scolopender.

Scolopendria, obs. erron. f. Scolopendra; obs. f. Scolopendrium.

Scolopendriform (skǫlǫpe·ndrifōrm), *a. Ent.* [f. mod.L. *Scolopendra* (see Scolopendra 2) + -(I)form.] Resembling a centipede; *spec.* applied to the larvæ of certain water beetles.

1828 Kirby & Spence *Entomol.* xxx. III. 167 [The larva of Gyrinus] appears to be the most perfectly Scolopendriform of any yet known.

Scolopendrine (skǫlǫpe·ndrin), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Scolopendrinæ*, f. *Scolopendra* (the Linnean genus: see Scolopendra 2) + -ine.] Resembling or related to the centipedes. **Scolopendrine scale-back,** a polychætous marine annelid of the genus *Polynoë*, as *P. scolopendrina*; a kind of sea-centipede.

1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 230 This Scolopendrine Scale-back [*Polynoe scolopendrina*] is four inches in length.

‖ **Scolopendrium** (skǫlǫpe·ndriŏm). Also 7–8 **scolopendria.** [mod.L., ad. L. *scolopendrion* = Gr. *σκολοπένδριον* a hart's-tongue fern, so called from a fancied resemblance to the scolopendra.] A genus of ferns; a fern of this genus; = Hart's-tongue.

1611 Cotgr., *Scolopendrie vraye*,..called *Vraye*, to make it differ from Harts-tongue, or stone Harts-tongue, which is also (falsly) tearmed *Scolopendria*. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. iii. 439 Scolopendria, Cuscuta, Ceteratche, Mugwort. 1729 in *Dampier's Voy.* (ed. 3) III. 428 The Flat-ring'd Scolopendria. Is black, with yellow Edges on the Rings. 1882 Geikie *Geol. Sketches* 9 Not a vestige of vegetation could we see save..some dwarfed scolopendriums.

Scolopendroid (skǫlǫpe·ndroid), *a.* [f. Scolopendra + -oid.] Resembling a scolopendra.

1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 548/1 In the Scolopendroid races, the rings are flattened.

Scolopophore (skǫ·lǫpŏfōəɹ). *Ent.* [f. Gr. *σκολοπ-*, *σκόλοψ* spike + -phore.] The sheath enclosing the terminal rod of certain cells in insects.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 503.

Scolping, Scolyon, obs. ff. Soulpin, Soullion.

Scolytid (skǫ·litid). [ad. mod.L. *Scolytid-æ*, f. *Scolytus*: see next and -id.] A member of the family *Scolytidæ* of small wood-boring beetles.

1899 D. Sharp *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 295 The work of particular Scolytids can be recognised by the initiated.

Scolytoid (skǫ·litoid), *a. Ent.* [f. mod.L. (Geoffroy, 1762) *Scolyt-us* + -oid.] **a.** Pertaining or resembling the coleopterous family *Scolytidæ*. **b.** *spec.* A term used by C. V. Riley to denote the sixth and final larval stage of insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis.

1883 C. V. Riley in *Amer. Naturalist* XVII. 790 We would propose, therefore, the following arrangement. Triungulin = first larval stage...Scolytoid = sixth larval stage. 1899 D. Sharp *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 272 Scolytoid larva.

Scom, obs. form of Scum *v.*

‖ **Scomber** (skǫ·mbəɹ). Pl. **scombri** (skǫ·mbrəi). [L. *scomber*, ad. Gr. *σκόμβρος* tunny or mackerel.] A mackerel. In mod. use only as the L. name of the genus.

1623 J. Webster in *Cockeram* To Author, Thy leaues shall scape the Scombri, and be read. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 217 Oysters of different sorts, cavalhe or scomber, flat fish. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 193 Here, accordingly, the thunny fishery is exclusively carried on, nor was one of these scombers, he says, ever known to visit the opposite shore of Chalcedon.

Scombre, obs. form of Scummer.

Scombroid (skɒ·mbroid), *a.* and *sb.* Also (earlier) **scomberoid.** [f. Gr. *σκόμβρ-ος* SCOMBER + -OID. Cf. F. *scombéroïde* (Cuvier).] **A.** *adj.* Resembling the mackerel; belonging to the family *Scombridæ*.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 462/1 They much more closely resemble the teeth of certain Scomberoid fishes. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 294 The Scombroid genus, *Gastrochisma*.

B. *sb.* A scombroid fish.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Scomberoids*...The name of the family of fishes of which the genus *Scomber* is the type. 1849–52 OWEN *Teeth* in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 874/2 As in *Trichiurus*, and some other Scomberoids. 1877 STREETS *Contrib. Nat. Hist. Hawaiian Isl.* 58 The Carangoids and Scombroids.

Scome, Scomer, obs. ff. SCUM, SCUMMER.

Scomfish (skɒ·mfiʃ), *v. Sc.* and *north.* Also 8 **sconfice**, 8–9 **scumfish**; *pa. pple.* 4 **sconfyste**, 8 **scunfest.** [Shortened f. DISCOMFISH.] *trans.* †**a.** = SCOMFIT *v. Obs.* **b.** To suffocate, stifle, choke (with heat, smoke, a bad smell). Also, to injure, 'do for'. (See E.D.D. s.v. *Scumfish*.)

a. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 67 And as sconfyste stil he stud.

b. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 30 Her stinking breath Was just enough to sconfice ane to death. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Scumfish'd*, smother'd. N. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, A' thing is sae poisoned wi' snuff, that I am like to be scomfished whiles. 1819 — *Montrose* iv, Without scomfishing them with so much smoke. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* xviii, I'll scomfish you if ever you go for to tell.

†**Sco·mfit,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 **scoumfyt, sconfit, scumfite**, 4–5 **scom-, skomfite**, 6 **skumfite.** [f. SCOMFIT *v.*; cf. DISCOMFIT *sb.*] Defeat, discomfiture.

13.. *K. Alis.* 959 Ac the scoumfyt, and the damage, Feol on heom of Cartage. *c* 1320 *Beues* 890 Iosian lai in a castel & se3 þat scomfit euerich del. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6445 (Kölbing) After þis bataile & scumfite. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 129 How youre Same graunde Syre wyth few Pepill Arthure Macmurgho wyth myche pepill to scomfite sette. 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 173 At the skumfite gyven upon ONeyle and ODonell at the laste insurreccion.

†**Sco·mfit,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **scum-, scoom-, scoum-, scounfit(e, -fyt, -phit, -flthe**, 4–5 **skom-, sconfit(e, -fyt**, 4–6 **scomfit(e, -fyt(e**, 5 **-fet(t, scum-, scowmfet(e, skunfit, schomfyt.** *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 4 **scumfyghte, scoum-, skoumfit, -fyt**, 4–5 **scum-, skomfit(e, -fyt(e, -fet**, 5 **sokonfet, scoumfyght, (scomfede, -fide)**, 4–6 **scomfyt(e**; also regularly **scomfited**, etc. [Shortened f. DISCOMFIT *v.*] *trans.* To defeat, vanquish, discomfit.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4980 þe folk of Isrel had þoght, and syghte, For þey were twyys scumfyghte. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3777 Yiff he scounfithe us in bekyr. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2269 And when þe devel herd hym þus say, Alle skomfit he vanyst oway. 13.. *Cursor M.* 7799 (Gött.) þai er scumphited wid þair fas. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 147 By þat þei wan þo world and scounfitiden þo fende. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3440 He..scomfede his enmyes & droff hem ou3t. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 99 All þinge he scumfetis, all þinge he ouercomys. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 570 So rebukyd and skomfite as he was. *c* 1470 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 20 Kynge Edward was scomfide and put to flight. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* XII. 214 Whan I had scomfyte this serpent venymous. *Ibid.* 226 How..Haue ye scomfyted ..The..dragon. *a* 1513 *Fabyan's Chron.* VII. 324, & gaue to hym batayll, & scoumfyght hym at lengthe. 1530 PALSGR. 706/1, I scomfyte, or I overcome, *je vayncs*...He hath scomfyt all his ennemyes.

Hence †**Scomfit** *ppl. a.* (in quot. *absol.*), †**Scomfiting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1333 in *Minot's Poems* (ed. Hall) App. i. 26 So þere itte was welle semyng, þatte with multitude is no scomfiting. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* liii. 738 For it is A ful gret Merveyl to Me, the Conqwerour to þe scomfyt 3olden to be. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 323/2 A scomfetynge, *superacio, triumphus*.

†**Sco·mfiter.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 **skomfitoure.** [Shortened f. *descomfitour* DISCOMFITER.] A discomfiter, victor.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1644 Loke 3e skyfte it so that vs no skathe lympe, ffor na skomfitoure in skoulkery is skomfite euer.

†**Sco·mfiture.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **scomfitour**, 5 **scom-, skomfiture, -fyture, -fytour, -fertour, scumfetore.** [Shortened f. DISCOMFITURE.] Discomfiture, defeat.

13.. *Guy Warw.* 5235 Wel gret it was þe scomfitour. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1561 Skilfulle skomfyture he skiftez as hym lykez. *c* 1450 *Brut* 439 But God was lord and maistir of that victorie and scomfiture. *c* 1471 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 278 When the comens the skomfertour did understonde, Thay seuyd owte freshly, thay kepud none araye. *a* 1513 *Fabyan's Chron.* v. cxi. 84 He made a newe voyage ageyne theym, & made of theym a nother scomfiture.

†**Scomm.** *Obs.* Also 7 **scomme, scom.** [ad. L. *scōmma* (Macrobius), a. Gr. *σκῶμμα* (*σκωμματ-*), f. *σκώπ-τειν* to jeer, scoff.] A flout or scoff.

The sense 'a buffoon', by which J. explains a mutilated version of quot. 1692, is recorded in all subsequent Dicts.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 8 (1622) 189 Whose vaine ostentation is worthily scoffed with scomme of the Orator. 1628 W. SCLATER *Three Serm.* (1629) 6 Enough of this, least I incurre the prouerbiall scomme; *Sus Mineruam.* 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccx. 386 The Scomms of Great Men, or Buffoons of Quality, are every jot as Wolvish in Conversation, as they are here in the Fable. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* (1723) 8 Scomms and derision unbridle fear, and make the peasant brave the prince.

Hence †**Scomma·tic** [Gr. *σκωμματικ-ός*], †**Scomma·tical** *adjs.*, characterized by gibe or scoff. †**Scomma·tically** *adv.* †**Sco·mmatism,** scoffing. †**Sco·mmatizing** *ppl. a.*, derisive.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 88 This imputation scommaticall of faithlesse fidelitie. 1613 SIR E. HOBY *Counter-sn. Ishmael Rabshacheh* 8 Those vniust Cauills and scomatizing imputations. 1650 HOBBES *Answ. Davenant* ¶ 3 From hence have proceeded three sorts of Poesy, Heroique, Scommatique, and Pastorall...The Heroique Poem Dramatique is Tragedy. The Scommatique Narrative is Satyre. 1656 — *Six Lessons* vi. 55 Whatsoever is added of contumely, either directly or scommatically, is want of Charity and uncivil. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. 67 As he that has been casting his angle a good part of the day into the river, and brings home no fish, may yet be rightly saluted *Mr. Fisherman* or *Mr. Angler* at his return, though not without some kind of Scommatism at the bottom. *Ibid.*, By way of Scommatical reproach. 1668 E. HOWARD *Usurper* Epist. A 3, The other extream..is that of Farce or Scommatick Plays. 1671 SHADWELL *Miser* I. (1672) 6, I know as well as you that I depend (*Scommatically*) upon a Father.

Scommar, Scomme, obs. ff. SCUMMER, SCUM.

Scommer, scomor, -our, -ur, obs. ff. SCUMMER.

Scon, variant of SCONE.

Sconce (skɒns), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **skonse**, 5–6 **skonce, scons(e**, (5 **sconsce**, 7 **skons**, 8 *dial.* **scoance**), 5– **sconce.** [Aphetic a. OF. *esconse* lantern (also hiding-place), ad. monastic L. *sconsa*, shortened f. *absconsa*, fem. of L. *absconsus*, pa. pple. of *abscondĕre* to hide. Cf. OIcel. *skons*, ?lantern, candlestick (1397 in a church inventory).]

†**1.** A lantern or candlestick with a screen to protect the light from the wind, and a handle to carry it by (as distinguished from a lantern carried suspended from a chain). *Obs.*

c 1392 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 129 Pro reparacione de iij skonses fractis in vestiario, 12*d*. 14.. *S. Etheldred* 351 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 290 And in a sconsce he hadde hurre candelle with hurre lyȝt. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102, Y bequethe..to..sir Iohn Russhebrok a skonce. 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 11 It wexyth derke, thou nedyst A scons. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d ij b, Clymbe to her with a sconce or a lanterne that hath bot oon light. 1530 PALSGR. 268/1 Scons to sette a candell in, *lanterne a mayn*. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* IV. iii, *Wood.* Yonder's a light, Master Constable. *Blu.* Peace, Woodcocke, the sconce approaches. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Nov., The windows of the whole city were set with tapers put into lanterns, or sconces, of several coloured oiled paper. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* (1787) 10 It begun t' be dark, on I'r beawt Scoance in a strawnge Country. *transf.* and *fig.* 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 445/1 Tindal..hydeth himself in the darkenesse of the deuill, walking with a sconse of a dimme light, to make men wene he would shewe them the way. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 85 The moon is of signal service..to the Mariner..to explore his way and under the influence of this beaming Sconce, to avoid the fatal rock.

b. A flat candlestick with a handle for carrying.

1834 LOVER *Leg. & Stor. Irel.* Ser. II. 190 Put a candle in the tin sconce. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. v. 55 Taking the candle..she stood with the little flat brass sconce in her hand. 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Sconce* (public schools), a tin candlestick.

2. A bracket-candlestick, usually of brass or iron, to fasten against a wall; esp. an ornamental bracket for holding one or more candles, often fitted with a mirror. Also, a candle-bracket for a piano, etc.

c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 363 The mynyster of hyghe masse schal..lyght the quyer sconses..as ofte as nede is. 1509–10 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 270 Paid for iij plattes with nosis for þe skonsis ij *d*. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Jan., Seeing how my pewter sconces that I have bought will become my stayres and entry. 1685 DRYDEN tr. *Lucretius* II. 28 If Golden Sconces hang not on the Walls, To light the costly Suppers and the Balls. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 381/2 The forms..of these..Sconces, are numberless; some having them with Faces, others with Birds, Beasts, Fish, Trees and Flowers; some with round or oval imbossed works. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Dec. (O.H.S.) I. 310 Mr. Thomas Cherry was buried on Wednesday...The Rooms were very handsomely set out w^th^ black sconces &c. proper for such occasions. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* i. (1751) 22 You may likewise stick the Candle so loose, that it will fall upon the Glass of the Sconce, and break it into Shatters. 1755 JOHNSON, *Sconce*, a pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi, The dark colour..was relieved by the number of lights in silver sconces, which hung against the walls. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 41 This strange scene was lighted up by candles in high and heavy brass sconces. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. iv, Wax candles, arranged upon the walls on sconces. 1908–9 *Civil Service Supply Assoc. Catal.* 1212 Piano Candle Sconces. *Ibid.* 1241 Adjustable shaving stand..with..Sconces and best mirror.

3. A street-lamp or lantern attached to a wall. Only in descriptions of Continental life.

1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, A sconce was lighted on the side of the nunnery. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* I. 176 The oil wicks were lighted in the iron sconces of the streets.

4. The tube in an ordinary candlestick in which the candle is inserted. 1850 in OGILVIE.

5. *attrib.*, as *sconce candlestick, light, maker.*

1455 in Anstey *Munim. Acad.* (Rolls) II. 664, j. *scons candelstik of latone. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 427 *Skonce light. 1530 PALSGR. 268/1 *Sconsmaker, *lanternier*. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 381/2, S. the like O. with a Candle burning in the Socket proper, is the Badge of the Sconce-makers.

Sconce (skɒns), *sb.*[2] *arch.* Also 6–7 **sconse, skonce.** [Of obscure origin; possibly a slang use of SCONCE *sb.*[1] or of SCONCE *sb.*[3] (though in our quots. recorded earlier than the latter).] A jocular term for: The head; esp. the crown or top of the head; hence, 'head', ability, sense, wit. †Also put for the person himself.

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc. 105 A curled Sconce he hath, with angrie frowning browe. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 94 b, Bartlet a pleasant sconse, whose mirthe all men did muche delight. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 47 Master B. found Socrates in my Letter, and sent to seeke out your well reputed skonce to expound it. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Let. Notable Contents* C 2 b, The Princock..that can play vpon his warped sconce, as vpon a tabor. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 64 Much learning..hath crackt their skonces. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 25 How many are there ..who have such a Fee simple in their sconse, as to take a Leas of their own Lands from another? 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 20 Who swears &c., swears more oaths at once Than Cerberus out of his triple Sconce. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 15 Sept., He..running into the house, exposed his back and sconce to the whole family. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VI. viii. (1849) 370 As he stooped..Peter Stuyvesant dealt him a thwack over the sconce. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 915/2 To put it [the sum] up to twelve dollars..if she.. showed any sconce for the business. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 197 He had received a crack on the sconce.

Sconce (skɒns), *sb.*[3] Forms: *a.* 6–7 **skonce, sconse**, (7 **sconch**), 6– **sconce.** *β.* 6 **scance, skance**, 7 **skants, scans.** [a. Du. *schans* (in early mod.Du. also written *schantse, schentse*), with assimilation of form to SCONCE *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2]

The word (of which the synonymous early mod. Du. *schranse, schrantze*, seems to be a variant) is found also in late M.HG. and mod.G. *schanze* fem.; in the 16th c. it had in Du. the senses 'brushwood', 'bundle of sticks', 'screen of brushwood for soldiers', 'earthwork made with gabions' (cf. Du. *schanskorf* gabion). The ultimate origin is obscure; the late appearance of the word in Teut. would suggest the probability of some Romanic source, but neither form nor sense supports the hypothesis of adoption from OF. *esconse* hiding-place (cf. SCONCE *sb.*[1]) which app. does not occur in any military application.]

1. *Fortif.* A small fort or earthwork; esp. one built to defend a ford, pass, castle-gate, etc., or erected as a counter-fort.

a. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* 54 To make Plattes, and set downe the proportion of anye Sconces, Fortes, Bulwarkes, or Townes. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 178/2 in *Holinshed*, Caluerleigh..went vnto that end of the towne where the seneschall scaled the wals, & there he made a sconse, or a little bulworke, and..saued the towne. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 76 They will learne you by rote where Seruices were done; at such and such a Sconce, at such a Breach. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 39. 630/1 And raising the rampier to a great thicknes whereon he erected many sconces of earth like vnto Castles. 1639 R. NORWOOD *Fortif.* 134 Of small Forts or Field Skonces, and marking them out Mechanically, and first of a Skonce of foure sides. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 11 Neither is there any of the least Sconces or Blockhouses, on the shore-side of that Countrey [Hampshire]. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Siege* (1673) 67 The Outworks are made perfect, and our River Guarded by a Sconce. 1673 SIR J. MOORE *Mod. Fortif.* 94 Of small Forts or Skonces, which are built for Defence of some Pass, River, or other place. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiii. 147 The Citizens built Sconces in convenient Places, about half a Mile without the Wall, to protect the Suburbs. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 288 They had raised two sconces or breast-works over against two fords passable at low water. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* i, [He] was shot at the head of his regiment at the taking of a sconce near Maestricht. 1849 [J. GRANT] *Mem. Kirkaldy* xxi. 246 The Earl of Morton and his troops..threw up a battery on the southern part of Calton Hill...This sconce they hoped would command the Canongate.

β. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. i. 141 To carrie victuals or munition..to a distressed Scance. *Ibid.* Gloss. 252 *Skance*, a Dutch word: and is a small fortresse built of turffe and earth, commonly vsed in the low countries. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyrupædia* 115 To the end it might be, as a warlike and defensive fortresse for themselves, so a strong skants, and offensive to the Assyrians. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1017/1 They had beaten the Indians from a certain Scans, on the foresaid Promontory of Land.

†**b.** *fig.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 37 And you vse these blows long, I must get a sconce for my head, and Insconce it too. *c* 1592 BACON *Conf. Pleasure* (1870) 23 It is her goverm^t and her gverm^t alone that hath (bene y^e) sconse and forte of all Europe. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 337 Honour is but a puffe..Health but a sconce of paper. 1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Deuill* 55 If he loose the sconce of the understanding, yet give him the citadell of the affections. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 6 All sins break in at the loss of the sconce, or capitol, reason. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* xxii, Look to thy mouth: diseases enter there. Thou hast two sconses, if thy stomach call; Carve, or discourse. 1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 6 To authorise an untruth..is to build a Sconce against the walls of heaven. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. 148 This was one of the best bulwarks and sconces of Soveraignty. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 166, I spend too much time to pull down a Sconce of Sand. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* III. 221 Great Ajax, Who of the Argives is the Sconce [ἔρκος Ἀχαιῶν]. 1711 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 198 Flanders was..to be garrisoned, to the end that it might be a sconce between them and France.

c. slang. †*To build a sconce* (see quot. 1730).

1640 NABBES *Bride* III. i, By battering downe with th'engine of their purse Some sconch your drunken valour in a taverne Hath built with sack. 1641 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* 23 These have beene Men in their time,..but now their fortunes falling to an ebbe,..they are enforced..to erect a Sconce whereto the Roarers make recourse, as to their

Rendevous. 1649 Dr. Newcastle *Country Capt.* I. i. 7 *Vnd.* Hee shall read warrs to me and fortification. *Tho.* For a neede I could teach you to build a sconce Sir. 1687 [see *sconce-building* in 5]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *To build a large Sconce*, to run deep upon Tick, or Trust. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Lett. fr. Dead* III. Wks. 1730 II. 282 A lieutenant and ensign whom once I admitted upon trust, ..built a sconce, and left me in the lurch. 1730 Bailey (fol.), *To build a Sconce*, to run a Score at an Ale-house, Tavern, &c. so as to be afraid to go there, for fear of being dunn'd. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) I. 174 Cribbing from the till, and building sconces, and such-like tricks. 1765 Goldsm. *Ess.* viii. Wks. (Globe) 307/2 He ran into debt with everybody that would trust him, and none could build a sconce better than he.

2. *transf.* A protective screen or shelter (from fire or the elements).

1591 R. Bruce *Serm.* R 3, We ar no more bot as stubble is to the fyre, so ar we in the presence of God, who is a consuming fyre, except we haue a sconce, except wee haue Christ Iesus to gang betuixt vs and him. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornf. Lady* v. I 3 b, I am..a rascal: one that vpon the next anger of your brother, must raise a sconce by the high way, and sel switches. *a* 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 454 He would make small Sconces or Tabernacles upon the top of the Hill. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 449/1 Some call it [*sc.* an Umbrella] a Skonce, which Gentlewomen ..beare up..to keep and shadow them from heat. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* II. xiv. 348 The fervent Heat of the Sun made some kind of Sconce or other necessary at the Games.

3. *dial.* a. A screen, partition.

1695 Kennett *Paroch. Antiq.* s.v. *Helowe-wall, Hollen* in the North is a wall..to secure the family from the blasts of wind rushing in when the *heck* or door is open: to which wall on that side next the hearth is annext a sconce or screne of wood or stone. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Wds.* (ed. 2), *Sconce*, ..a short partition near the fire upon which all the bright utensils in a cottage are suspended. 1863 J. C. Atkinson *Danby Gloss.*, *Sconce*, a screen..lined with some reflecting metal, which is set before the fire when a joint is roasting. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Sconce*, a screen or partition.

b. (See quots.) [Perhaps a different word.]

1781 Hutton *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Sconce*, a fixed seat by the side of a fire place. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Wds.* (ed. 2), *Sconce*, a seat at one side of the fire-place in the old large open chimney. 1885 Hall Caine *Shadow of Crime* vi, She cleared the sconce and took down the flitches that hung from the rannel tree to dry. 1886 Alice Rea *Beckside Boggle* 4 A long freestone slab, or sconce, as dale folk call it, firmly fixed into the wall by the fireplace, which must have made a comfortable fireside couch in olden times.

4. (Also *sconce-piece*.) A low water-washed iceberg (see quot. 1856).

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. vii. 72 Just then, a broad sconce-piece or low water-washed berg came driving up...As the sconce moved rapidly close alongside us, McGary managed to plant an anchor on its slope. 1889 R. Collinson *Jrnl. H. M. S. Enterprise* 294 We..were..unable to see our way among the sconces, and..I hove-to for daylight.

5. *Comb.*: **sconce-battle**, a particular mode of drawing up troops in the field; † **sconce-building** *a.*, that 'builds a sconce' (see 1 b); † **sconce-korf** [Du. *schans-korf*], a gabion.

1635 W. Barriffe *Mil. Discipl.* xcv. (1643) 273 The *Sconce Battell is a Figure most properly fit for a whole Regiment. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 80 Thou huffing, puffing, *sconce-building ruffian. 1629 tr. *Pelegromius' Skertogenbosh* 41 Our Land-souldiers..did set on fire some *Sconce-kornes [? *read* -korues = -korves].

Sconce (skɒns), *sb.*[4] [f. Sconce *v.*[2]]

1. At Oxford (? formerly also at Cambridge): † **a.** A fine imposed for a breach of university or college discipline (*obs.*). **b.** A fine of a tankard of ale or the like, imposed by undergraduates on one of their number for some breach of customary rule when dining in hall.

1650 in Rashdall & Rait *New College* (1901) 176 Taking off the sconce [*misprinted* scoure] which, for their absence from prayers, was laid upon them by the said Warden. 1653 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1874) 456/1 In the case of neglect thereof they shall be punished by sconce, or imposed exercises, as to the officers of the said Colleges.. shall seeme meete. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 521 Upon the hearing of one of Sir Hen. Savile's mathematic lectures by accident, or rather to save the sconce of a groat, if he had been absent. 1707 in Hearne *Collect.* 23 Dec. (O.H.S.) II. 83 The Dean put y^e^ usual Sconce for missing Prayers upon his Name. 1763 Colman *Terræ-Filius* No. 1 P 10 If I fine them for their Irregularities, it shall be in a much more moderate Sum than Forty Shillings, or any other Sconce imposed by the Proctors. 1885 *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. XII. 523/2 When I was at Oriel,..sconces were the fines..inflicted in the 'gate-bill'...Sconces, as fines for offences in hall *contra bonos mores*, were in vogue in other colleges but not with us.

attrib. 1885 *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. XII. 449/1 The sconce-tankards held about two quarts.

†**2.** In extended application: A mulct, fine (exacted, e. g. from a member of a society, from a servant). *Obs.*

1683 Barnard *Life Heylin* 112 The exacting of Sconses or perdition mony, which he [as Treasurer of Westminster] divided among them that best deserved it. 1703 *MS. Bk. of Receipts Ashm. Museum* 2 b, Gilacholuim's sconces or Forfeits out of his wages, Beginning Oct. 22, 1703.

†**Sconce,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Sconce *sb.*[3] Cf. Du. (*be*)*schansen.*]

1. *trans.* To fortify, entrench; in later use, to shelter, protect. *To sconce away* Sc., to ward off.

1598 W. Phillip tr. *Linschoten* I. 153/2 They set vppon the towne of Ioor, that was sconsed [orig. *beschanst*] and compassed about with woodden stakes. 1620 Brathwait *Five Senses* 75 Long time, therefore, haue I resolued to sconce my selfe betwixt these two. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1626) 282 A little Bay, by Scylla haunted, lies.. sconst from the Seas and skies Distemper. 1690 C. Nesse *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 208 A screen to sconce and shelter us from consuming fire. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 65 He's pretty well sconc'd against Bullets. *c* 1715 Ramsay *Vision* iii, To..skonce my skap and shanks frae rain. 1746 D. Graham *Hist. Rebell.* x. Writ. 1883 I. 178 Confin'd into a stinking stye, And 'bove his head two hydes of kye, To skonce away the sooty rain.

2. [? By etymological association with F. *esconser* (Cotgr.).] To hide, screen from view.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* 122 With so close and secret a minde did he harbour in his heart, that new love,..remotely skonsing it from the knowledge of all men. 1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Religions Stoic* xiii. (1685) 146 As if a thicket of trees could have sconced him from his all-seeing Maker.

Sconce (skɒns), *v.*[2] [Of obscure origin. As a term of University slang, it may have arisen from some far-fetched reference to Sconce *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2], or *sb.*[3] Our first two quots. refer it to Sconce *sb.*[2]; so app. also quot. 1641 in sense 2.]

1. *trans.* At Oxford (? formerly also at Cambridge): To fine, mulct; often with the penalty as second object. Formerly said of university and college officials, with reference to fines inflicted for breaches of discipline. Now only of undergraduates when *dining* in hall: To fine (one of their number) a tankard of ale or the like, as a penalty for some breach of good manners or conventional usage.

1617 Minsheu *Ductor* s.v., Wherevpon comes the terme in Oxeford to sconce one, Lat. *Mulctare pecunia*, i. to set vp so much in the butterie booke vpon his head to pay for his punishment. 1628 Shirley *Witty Fair One* IV. ii, I have had a head in most of the butteries of Cambridge, and it has been sconced to purpose. 1687 *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 224 The said persons entering the Buttery, and taking out their crosses, Mr. Charnock thereupon sconced the Butler ten shillings each. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 11 The poorest Freshman in the University would be sconced for half so great a blunder. 1688 Wood *Life* Apr. (O.H.S.) III. 265 The vicechancellor told him the Coll. was to be sconced: Charnock said he had provided a preacher. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 238 Dr Mill..saying..that no Master of Arts in the Hall should for y^e^ future have any Privilege of sconsing or otherwise punishing the Servants in the Hall. 1707 *Ibid.* II. 9 Yesterday the Vice-Chaunc. scons'd all that were without their Hoods at St Marie's. 1728 Johnson in J. Hawkins *Life* (1787) 9 [He said to Jordan] Sir you have sconced me two-pence for non-attendance at a lecture not worth a penny. 1821 *Etonian* II. 301 Hall dinner. Was sconced in a quart of ale for quoting Latin. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* III. xi, There was a shout of indignation and he [the punster] was sconced by the unanimous vote of the company.

2. In extended application (cf. Sconce *sb.* 2).

1641 Milton *Ch. Discipl.* II. 85 We must of duty still appear before them once a year..to be taxt by the poul, to be scons't our head money..in their Chaunlerly Shop-book of Easter. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 57 P 7 [The toast-master of a drinking society] punishes an offender by sconcing him a bumper. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xi. 107 A theft committed on any one of these three [Rogation] days, was, by Alfred's laws, sconced in a two-fold 'bot' or fine. 1869 Gladstone *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 18 June, This superstition..by which every officer..who only had the good fortune to tie himself to the tail of some Judge,..had built up around him this sanctity of tenure, by which the public had been sconced generation after generation. 1892 Symonds *Life in Swiss Highl.* xvi. 346 He who comes last is sconced three litres of Veltliner for the company. 1901 *Speaker* 27 Apr. 99/1 Why should a small village public-house be sconced five or six times as much as one of the great gin-palaces. 1903 Morley *Gladstone* IV. ii. I. 471 A new minister, who ..did not shrink from sconcing the powerful landed phalanx like other people.

† **b.** *To sconce off*: to take off, rebate. *Obs.*

1768 Foote *Devil* II. Wks. 1799 II. 260 The widow..paid my bill..without sconcing off sixpence.

Hence **Sconcing** *vbl. sb.* (Also *attrib.*)

1695 Kennett *Paroch. Antiq.* App. 688 Neither are any polling Officers to draw fees and sconcing money to enrich themselves. 1885 *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. XII. 448/2 Sconcing was a privilege possessed by the senior scholar or commoner dining in hall of fining any delinquent.

Sconce, *v.*[3] *nonce-wd.* Aphetic form of Ensconce *v.*

1841 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Auto-da-fé*, All, save Privy-purse Humez, Who sconced in his room is.

Sconce, dial. form of Scunch.

Sconcer[1] (skɒ·nsəɹ). *north.* [f. Sconce *sb.*[1] + -er[1].] ? = Sconce *sb.*[1] 1.

1732 *Inv. G. Bamforth, Sheffield*, A large glass, six sconcers.

Sconcer[2] (skɒ·nsəɹ). [? f. Sconce *v.*[1] + -er[1].] A malingerer.

1843 G. Hector *Feigned Dis.* 43 One was pronounced by the surgeon an imposter, the other was admitted. It is probable he had received a hint that one of them was a sconcer.

Sconch, Sconcheon, obs. forms of Sconce *sb.*[3], Sounchеon.

Scond(e, obs. forms of Shand, shame.

Scone (skōun, skɒn). Orig. *Sc.* Also 6–9 **scon,** skon, (8 sconn). [Perh. a shortened adoption of MDu. *schoonbrot*, MLG. *schonbrot* 'fine bread'.

The LG. word is explained in the Bremen glossary (1771) as a sort of white loaf with two acute and two obtuse angles, and the similar *schönroggen* ('fine rye') in the Hamburg dialect denoted 'a seed-cake with three rounded corners'. (See Grimm's *Deutsches Wb.* s.v. *Schön.*) From the latter word are MSw. *skanroggä*, MDa. *skonroggen*, Icel. *skonrok* 'a biscuit' (Vigf.).]

1. A large round cake made of wheat or barley-meal baked on a griddle; one of the four quadrant-shaped pieces into which such a cake is often cut, or a cake of this shape separately baked. Also with defining words, denoting varieties of this cake, as *butter, potato, soda, treacle scone*; **brown scone,** one made of whole meal; **drop, dropped scone,** one made of a small portion of batter dropped on the griddle or on a tin and baked; **fried scone,** one in which the ingredients are made into a batter and fried; **sweetie scone** *Sc.* (see quot. 1808).

The *Eng. Dial. Dict.* has an 18th c. quot. for 'three nucket scons' (three-cornered scones). The context of quot. 1513 below shows that a four-cornered cake was meant.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. iii. 15 The flour sconnis war sett in, by and by, Wyth wther mesis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Thai hed na breyd bot ry caikis and fustean skonnis maid of flour. 1744 in *Scottish Jrnl. Topogr.* (1848) I. 334/2, 3 Pyes and Bread and a Currand Scone. 1787 Burns *Scotch Drink* iv, On thee [*sc.* John Barleycorn] aft Scotland chows her cood, In souple scones, the wale o' food! 1808 Jamieson s.v. *Yule* § 4 What the vulgar call a sweetie-skon, or a loaf enriched with raisins, currants, and spiceries. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Never had there been such..making of car-cakes and sweet scones. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xx, We lay on the bare top of a rock, like scones upon a girdle.

2. (More fully *scone cap.*) 'The old broad bonnet of the Lowlands' (Jam.).

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 322 From the shepherd's shealing .. to the pillared palace..—from the scone cap, to the jewelled bonnet. 1826 G. R. Gleig *Subaltern* xvii, The Lowland bonnet, or scone.

Sconfice, obs. form of Scomfish *v. dial.*

Sconn, obs. f. Scone. **Sconner,** var. Scunner.

Sconscyence, rare obs. form of Conscience.

Scontion, variant of Scuncheon.

† **Sco·ntre,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. ad. It. *scontrare*. Cf. Rescounter *v.*] *intr.* = Encounter I b.

1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, X. 515 It is raported that Barbarossa is going to Alger with 10 or 12 galeis, and that thImperial galeis are departid to scontre with him.

Scoochion, obs. form of Soutcheon.

Scool(e, Scoolde, obs. ff. School, Scold *v.*

Scoomfit(e, -phit, etc., obs. ff. Scomfit *v.*

Scoomme, obs. form of Scum.

Scoop (skūp, *locally* skōup), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **scope,** *Sc.* and *north.* **skowp,** 5 **scowpe,** 6 **skop(e, scoupe, skoupe,** *Sc.* **skwpe, skupe,** *north.* **skoppe,** 6–7 **scoope,** 7 **skoope, scowp,** 7– **scoop.** [App. of twofold origin (which is reflected in the diversity of pronunciation): (1) a. MLG. *schōpe* fem. (whence prob. MSw. *skōpa*) or MDu. *schōpe, schoepe* (mod. Du. *schoep*) vessel for drawing or bailing out water, bucket of a water-wheel, corn-scoop = MHG. *schuofe* (early mod.G. *schufe*, mod.HG. dial. *schuffe*) :—WGer. **skōpōn-*, f. **skōp-* ablaut-var. of **skap-*, root of **skappjan* to draw water (OS. *sceppian*, LG., Du. *scheppen*, OHG. *scephan*, MHG. *schepfen*, mod.G. *schöpfen*); (2) MDu. *schoppe* fem. (mod.Du. *schop*) = MLG. *schuppe* shovel (whence mod.G. *schüppe*) :—OTeut. type **skuppōn-*, prob. repr. an older **skuðnō-*, f. root **skuð-* : **skeuð-* : see Shove *v.*

The two words, though etymologically quite distinct, have, owing to their close resemblance in form and sense, been to some extent confused in continental Teut. The senses of both are represented in the Fr. adoption *écope* (*c* 1413 *escope*, mod. dial. *escope, escoupe, écoupe*) vessel or ladle for bailing out water, large shovel, skimming-dish. It is possible that the word may have come into Eng. through Fr.; but the Fr. word is first found nearly a century later than the Eng., and as the term was in nautical use immediate adoption from Du. or LG. is not improbable.]

1. A utensil for bailing out, ladling or skimming liquids; usually in the form of a ladle or a concave shovel with a straight handle. Now chiefly *Naut.* and *dial.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8168 Folk..þat þe water wiþ scopes vp drowe. *c* 1362 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 566 In emendacione unius scope pro aqua evacuanda in quarera, ij d. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* x. 65 A scope is deep & hool to resceyue watyr. 1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* IV. 454 Item, for vj greit skowpis for the greit schip to cast the watter, iij s. 1594 in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 133 Item one mashefatt,..iij sooes and ij scopes. 1600 Surflet *Country Farm* III. ii. 546 Be furnished of..scoopes of iron, to draw and emptie out the oiles. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 96 The long crooked scoop with which Dutch Mariners throw up water to wet their sails. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Coal*, Water..is dash'd on with a great Dish or Scoop. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Scoop*, a little hollowed piece of wood, employed to throw water out of a boat. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 417 The scoop best adapted to this purpose [*i. e.* lifting liquid manure] is a small wooden pitcher,..the helve passing through its sides in an oblique direction. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Scoop*, a long spoon-shaped piece of wood to throw water, when washing a ship's sides in the morning. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Scope*, a bowl with a straight wooden handle fixed to it. Used for baling or skimming...In salt making a scope is a wooden bowl used for skimming the scum from brine.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* I. 2 Watyrs of cursyng..muste be cast out of 3oure pytt with a scope of penaunce. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 3 They had neede be large long Spoons

(say you) if I come to feed with such whipsters. Let me alone, for my actiuity, at the dish meat, and a long arme, though my scoope be the shorter. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. v, Some men kneeled down, and made scoops of their two hands joined, and sipped.

c. The bucket of a water-wheel or of a dredging or draining machine. [So Du. *schoep.*]

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Alcadus*, the scoope in a water wheele. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Scoop* (Hydraulic Engineering), the bucket of a dredging-machine. 1888 W. H. WHEELER *Drainage Fens* v. 73 The scoops beat or lift the water from the lower to the upper side.

d. Applied to a mechanical contrivance for drawing water.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Bascule à tirer l'eau* ..a scoupe to drawe water out of a shallow well. 1851–4 *Cycl. Useful Arts* (ed. Tomlinson 1867) I. 516/2 Mr. W. Fairbairn..has contrived a new form of scoop or alternating trough [for drainage purposes].

2. A kind of shovel (varying greatly in size and shape according to its special purpose), used for dipping out or shovelling up and carrying materials of a loose nature; usually an implement of iron, tin, etc. with a short handle and a broad, concave, or curved blade, the part of which next the handle is often covered over to form a receptacle for the material scooped up.

1487 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 63 Shovills..iij dd j, Scopis..j. 1495 *Ibid.* 203 Skoopes for pitche. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 478 His accusations..are throwen together in an heape with full skoupes. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1070 Brewers use to keep their Barly..laid about a foot in depth, and so turned over now and then with Scoops. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 549 The charge of coals is most conveniently introduced [into the gas retort] in a tray of sheet iron, made somewhat like a grocer's scoop. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 284 A couple of wooden scoops, ..to shovel up the corn in heaps, are useful implements in a corn-barn. 1851–4 *Cycl. Useful Arts* (ed. Tomlinson 1867) I. 739/2 [Gas-making.] Each retort is recharged by means of a long curved tray of sheet-iron,..called a scoop. 1906 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 6 Huge canvas scoops were used to shovel the dried hops into..heaps.

†**b.** A gunner's ladle = LADLE *sb.* 2 a. *Obs.*

1525 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scott.* V. 258 Skupis for the artaljere. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1092 The Gunners in charging her, wet not at all the scoop, or spunge.

3. An instrument with a spoon-shaped or gouge-shaped blade, used for cutting out a piece from some soft material, or for removing a core or an embedded substance. **a.** Applied to various small utensils in domestic use: chiefly short for *apple-scoop, cheese-scoop, potato-scoop*, for which see the first element.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 134 With a small Scoope very carefully take off the Eye [of the Codling] as whole as you can, and scoope out the Core. 1774 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. II. 81, I have not been able to get your silver scoop yet...I could not wait for it, as I thought you might want the fruit. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 612 The eye or root-bud of the potatoe..is usually cut out of it by a scoop..to the thickness of about half a crown.

b. A similar instrument for surgical purposes.

1739 SHARP *Surg.* xviii. 86 It is much safer to..lay hold of it [the Stone] with the Forceps, than endeavour with the Scoop..to force it outwards. 1895 *Arnold & Son's Catal. Surg. Instruments* Index, Acne, aural, gallstone, lithotomy, lupus scoops [etc.].

c. (See quot.)

1862 PIESSE *Perfumery* (ed. 3) 254 Balls are cut by hand, with the aid of a little tool called a 'scoop', made of brass or ivory, being, in fact, a ring-shaped knife.

d. Applied to certain tools used in excavation of soil; hence, the quantity of earth taken up at once by a scoop. †Also in *Gardening*, a hollow trowel.

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. vi. 254 The Displanting Scoop is made use of to take up some Sorts of Plants with the Earth about them. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 503 The scoop..is then employed to cut under the last narrow spit. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 238 Now take a navigator's scoop, that will measure three and a half inches from edge to edge, taking straight across the front or hollow side. With this instrument commence digging another ditch...After the first few scoops have been taken out of the lower ditch..the covering in should commence. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mech.* § 1100 The bottom [of a drain] being made smooth and level by means of the scoop.

†**4.** A kind of basket. Cf. SKEP, and MDu. *schoepe* winnowing-basket (= FAN *sb.*[1] 1 a). *Obs.*

1546 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 174 A thirde q[l]. a scope of Olyves cost vj[d]. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 103 To take the same bushell or scopp that wee measured the corne in. 1673 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1883) III. 204 They let him down in a scoop or basket.

5. A variety of coal-box, somewhat resembling a flour-scoop in shape; short for *coal-scoop*.

1850 in OGILVIE; and in later Dicts.

6. Short for *scoop-net*.

1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* xiv. (1869) 513 The fish nets.. are of two kinds, the scoop and the seine.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scoop-load, -spade, -tool; scoop-like, -shaped* adjs.; **scoop driver** (see quot.); **scoop wheel** [cf. 1 c], a wheel driven by wind or steam for lifting water.

1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s. v., The *scoop driver.. guides the scoop into the [gas] retort, turns it over, and then brings it back again for filling. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* III. v. 240 A *Scoup-like Instrument. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 64 A scoop-like net for catching small fish. 1841 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Oct. 233 A *scoop load may be taken at one tenth of a cubic yard. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 302 The buckets..are..*scoop-shaped. *Ibid.* I. 601 Any loose soil..should be..taken out by a *scoop spade. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 152 An iron-edged *scoop-tool. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 90/1, I have always used *scoop-wheels, the float-boards of which dip 5 feet below the water's surface.

Scoop (skūp), *sb.*[2] [f. SCOOP *v.*]

1. The action or an act of scooping.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 910 Excavated grots..yawning wide From Nature's structure, or the scoop of Time. 1851 W. BOLLAND *Cricket Notes* 13 That runs were obtained more readily..by off hitting than by the old scoop to leg. 1908 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 396 He makes wild scoops at the fighting fish.

2. *concr.* A place scooped or hollowed out; also, a natural concavity or hollow resembling this; *rarely*, an artificial basin for water. Also *scoop-out*.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 289 He felt the delicious contrast of hill and valley changing imperceptibly into each other, tasted the beauty of the gentle swell, or concave scoop. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 115 Here a knoll and there a scoop. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Dante at Verona* xxviii, The conduits round the gardens sing And meet in scoops of milk-white stone. 1874 T. HARDY *Far from Mad. Crowd* II. ii. 21 All foot and horse tracks made previous to the storm had been abraded and blurred by the drops, and they were now so many little scoops of water. 1884 *Milit. Engineering* II. 33 Most of the pieces would be fired through countersloping scoops. 1900 *Daily News* 1 June 3/1 Lying in a shallow scoop-out among the hills.

3. In various slang uses. **a.** *On the scoop*, 'on the drink, or a round of dissipation' (Farmer).

1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 223/2 A young stockbroker..who, in the absence of his wife, has gone on the scoop with his father-in-law. *a* 1893 MILLIKEN *Ariy Ballads* 47 An English Milord on the scoop can't be equalled at blueing a quid.

b. *U. S.* (See quots.) Cf. SCOOP *v.*[1] 5 b

1886 *Phonetic Jrnl.* 6 Feb. 63/1 In American newspaper offices an item of news is valued largely according to the likelihood of its being an exclusive piece of information, or a 'scoop'. *Ibid.* 63/2 'Has the *Herald* got that water-pipe contract paragraph in its City Hall column?' 'No,' answers the *Tribune* city editor,..'It's a scoop'. 1892 HOWELLS *Mercy* 213 'Any scoops?' asked Pinney, warily—'Anything exclusive?' 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 29 Dec. LV. 487/3 Is there one of us..who would not..conceal one [*sc.* a reporter] of his own in the shrubbery..so as to get 'a scoop' on his contemporaries?

c. *U. S.* 'A sudden breaking down of prices for the purpose of buying stocks at cheaper rates followed by a rise'.

1879 in WEBSTER, Suppl.; and in later Dicts.

d. A lucky stroke of business, a 'haul'.

1893 KIPLING *Many Inventions.* 166 You'll see how I work a big scoop when I get it. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 27 July 1/6 Her engagement..at the Palace is a big 'scoop'.

Scoop (skūp), *v.*[1] Also 4–5 **scope**, 4, 6 **scoupe**. [f. SCOOP *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To lade or bail out (water) with or as with a 'scoop'. Also with *out*. Now *rare*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8164 Do scope þis water, & turn þe borne. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 155 Scopen out þe scaþel water. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* i. 2 Vnder þis watyr in 3oure pytt, whan þis watyr is scopyd out, is deep wose be-nethe. *Ibid.* x. 65 3ow nedyth..to scopyn out þis corrupte watyr of curs wyth þe scoope of penaunce. 1530 PALSGR. 699/2 Let us scoupe out the water out of this ponde. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* i. ii, Tis as easie with a Sive to scoope the Ocean, as To tame Petruchio. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 26 He scoop'd the water from the crystal flood. 1773 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* July (1889) I. 226 The waves seemed to redouble their violence, and the boat scooped one fairly over us.

absol. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* x. 66 þe scope of þi penaunce ..muste be deep in sorwe,..& ellys thou scopyst in veyn.

2. To remove or detach (a portion of friable or soft material, or part of a heap of objects) by passing a scoop or concave instrument obliquely through the mass, so as to leave a rounded hollow; to rake in as with a scoop. Chiefly with *away, out, up*. Also, to take *out* (a core, some embedded object) with or as with a scoop.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 135 There are some kinde of people so cruell and vnconscionable, that they thinke of nothing but deceit and cozenage, scooping like shouels all to themselues. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. x. § 5 (1712) 72 Her Forefeet are broad, that she may scoup away much Earth at a time. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 578 Full in his Eye the Weapon chanc'd to fall, And from the Fibres scoop'd the rooted Ball. 1747 [see SCOOP *sb.*[1] 3]. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. iv. 161 It was plainly formed by scooping the earth from the sides. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 264 The Indians..scoop them [*sc.* fish] up with small nets. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journeys* iii. 16 The name of Byron..had been scooped away by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Last Confession* 546 She.. fell, and her stiff bodice scooped the sand Into her bosom.

absol. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Sienna*, etc. 393 Whatever part of the Harbour they scoop in, it has an Influence on all the rest; for the Sea immediately works the whole Bottom to a Level.

b. To heap *up*, or collect *together* as by means of a scoop; *fig.* to obtain by effort from various quarters.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 503 The government, instead of laboriously scooping up supplies from numerous petty sources, could now draw whatever it required from an immense reservoir.

c. *U. S.* To take (oysters) with a dredge. Also *intr.*

1891 in *Century Dict.*

3. *trans.* To hollow out with or as with a scoop; to form a concavity or depression in. Also with *out*.

1708 PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 396 The little Race of Birds, that hop from Spray to Spray, scooping the costliest Fruit. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 50 P 3 As soon as this Rock was thus curiously scooped to their Liking. 1726 *Whole Art Gaming* 31 Such as Quatre-Trois..are made new by the Die-maker ..whereas Loaded Dice are easy to Scoop or Load. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 60 Consult the Genius of the Place in all; That..scoops in circling theatres the Vale. 1802 MOLLARD *Art of Cookery* 127 Take clean turnips and carrots, and scoop or cut them into shapes. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iii. (1894) 88 The rocks below having been scooped out by the glacier in old days. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 84 The posts are scooped at the top, and heavy poles, resting on the scoops, are laid along them.

b. *intr.* To make a hollow as with a scoop. (In quot. *indirect passive.*)

1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 189 A pitch black rock, scooped into by the stream.

4. To form by scooping or as if by scooping. Also with *out*.

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 740 These..The mountain-cisterns fill,—those ample stores Of water, scooped among the hollow rocks. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* XX. 10 See the wild Sons of Lapland's chill domain, That scoop their Couch beneath the drifted Snows! 1760 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 290 The firm connected bulwark [*sc.* the dikes of Holland]..Spreads its long arms amidst the wat'ry roar, Scoops out an empire, and usurps the shore. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. 217 Scooped from the woods unnumbered spots were seen, Embrowned with culture. 1816 BYRON *Prisoner of Chillon* vii, He died, and they..scoop'd for him a shallow grave. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* 433 Sometimes we scoop the squirrel's hollow cell. 1841 B. HALL *Patchwork* I. vii. 107 Vaults scooped out by the running water. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. 60 One of us scooped out a horse, more complete than any of these sculptured animals, in ten minutes. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xviii. 484 The path was scooped out to a depth of four feet like a miniature railway cutting.

5. *slang.* **a.** To take or take up in large quantities; to appropriate (something) in advance of or to the exclusion of other competitors. Chiefly *to scoop in* (or *up*).

1882 J. D. MCCABE *New York* 160 (Farmer) He runs seventy 'busses on this line, and scoops in three 'r four hundred a day. 1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xi. 118 The Irish are spreading out into the country and scooping in the farms that are not picturesque enough for the summer folks. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House with Green Shutters* 11 They felt it..a..personal defeat that he..should scoop every chance that was going.

b. *In journalistic use.* (Orig. *U. S.*) To 'cut out' a rival reporter or editor, or his paper, by obtaining and publishing exclusive or earlier news.

1884 *Christian World* 5 June 421/2 He said he was not going to be scooped out by the other fellow. 1886 *Phonetic Jrnl.* 6 Feb. 63/1 The ever-gnawing anxiety of the city editor [in America] is to 'scoop' the opposition papers. 1902 ELIZ. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 38 Miss Jackson across the way has got it, and she's going to print it in to-morrow's paper, and I shall be scooped.

c. *intr.* Of a right whale: To feed by taking in large mouthfuls of brit. *U. S.*

1887 GOODE, etc. *Fish. Industr. U. S.* V. II. 264 Again the whale may be 'scooping' or feeding.

†**Scoop,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 7 **scoup, scoope.** [Cf. SWOOP *v.*] *intr.* Of a bird: To swoop *at*. Also *trans.* To take (something) with a swoop.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* III. G, Like a Iacke-daw that when he lights vpon A dainty morsell, kaas and makes his brags, And then some kite doth scoope it from him straight. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlvi. § 12. 160 Whiles they were measuring out the circuit, an Eagle scouping at the line, flew with it ouer the Sea.

Scooped (skūpt), *ppl. a.* [f. SCOOP *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. In various senses of the verb. Also *scooped-out*.

1726 *Whole Art Gaming* 28 The Three first Frauds...1. Loaded and Scooped Dice. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 425 On the point of them [*sc.* the arrows] is fixed..a scooped point of buck-horn. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 612 The scooped sets [of potatoes], though they grew, continued in a perfectly dwarfish state. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 137 Philip of Spain..comes out after this test little better than a scooped turnip. 1886 *Phonetic Jrnl.* 6 Feb. 63–4 'How did you let the *Tribune* man "get away with you" again yesterday?' inquires the excited city editor... Then away the 'scooped' reporter goes to study the *Tribune* file...But a 'scooped' city editor is a disagreeable man to argue with. 1897 ANNE PAGE *Afternoon Ride* 61 Round scooped-out spaces. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 13/1 Venetian lace bordering the scooped-out front.

2. [f. SCOOP *sb.*[1]] Of the hands: Hollowed and joined so as to form a scoop. *rare.*

1860 SALA *Badd. Peerage* i, She stooped..and plunged her scooped hands into the kennel.

Scooper (skū·pəɹ). [f. SCOOP *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which scoops.

1668 [implied in b]. 1755 in JOHNSON. *a* 1861 T. WINTHROP *Canoe & Saddle* iii. (1883) 27 The Indians..sweep down stream with a scoop-net. Salmon..are taken twenty an hour by every scooper. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Scoopers' Pneumonia*, a form of chronic *Pneumoconiosis* occurring among grain-scoopers. 1908 *Speaker* 1 Aug. 633/2 The custom was for the steamboat company to go to a 'boss shoveller' and hire his gang of 'scoopers'.

b. A name for the AVOCET (see quot. 1668).

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 96 *Avosetta*,..the Scooper (because his long narrow beak, arched upward, resembles the long crooked scoop). 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 399. 1856 MORRIS *Nests & Eggs Brit. Birds* III. 15.

2. A tool used for hollowing out portions of the surface worked upon; esp. in *Engraving*.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 437/2 Other lines being of the same width through their whole depth, must have been produced with that species of graver called a scooper. 1839 CHATTO *Wood Engraving* 653 Gravers; tint-tools; gouges or scoopers; and flat tools or chisels. 1872 *Spon's Dict. Engin.* v. 1817 [Engravers' tools] A flat scooper;..a round scooper. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 152/2 [Modelling in clay] A scooper and two or three..scrapers will be..required.

Scooper, Scoopet: see SCUPPER, SCUPPET.

Scoopful (skū·pful). Also -full. [f. SCOOP *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] A quantity that fills a scoop.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* II. 94 The Water falling thus hard, every Scoop-full upon the Sand..wash'd a great deal of it away. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 217/1 They throw rapid scoopfuls..over their shoulders.

Scooping (skū·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCOOP *v.*[1] + -ING 1.] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1841 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Oct. 233 For successful scooping [in excavation] the ground usually requires loosening. 1865 C. GEIKIE *Scenery & Geol. Scotl.* iv. 80 The scooping out of hollows in solid rock.

attrib. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. ix. 301 The scooping power of a glacier. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 5/6 Scooping and boring tools.

b. *concr.* A concavity, hollow.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. ii. (ed. 2) 27 Two or three such scoopings out of the surface are passed on the south-east coast. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 141 There are..the same caves and scoopings.

Scooping (skū·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That scoops, in the senses of the verb. Of a rock, the sea: That forms hollows or depressions.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 79 The shepherd leaves his unprotected flock, And flies for shelter in some scooping rock. 1828 HOOD *Poems, To Tom Woodgate* xiv, Be mine the swelling, scooping sea, That is both hill and dale! 1864 J. C. ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 44 The poor trout were flung out with scooping hands.

b. *Scooping Avocet* = SCOOPER 1 b.

1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 425 Scooping Avoset. 1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 101.

Hence **Scoo·pingly** *adv.*, so as to resemble a scoop.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 232 These leaves turn very scoopingly inward on the upper side.

Scoo·p-net. [f. SCOOP *sb.*[1] or *v.*] A small long-handled net; a dip-net.

1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 90 The Indian scoop-net is shaped like a pocket. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Industr. U. S.* 51 The ordinary scoop or dip net, also called crab-net. *fig.* 1895 CROCKETT *Men Moss-Hags* xxiv, The townsfolk stood about, but not too near..lest they should be called in question for compliance with the deed,..for the King's scoop-net gathered wide.

Scoore, obs. form of SCORE, SCOUR.

Scoorse, Scoory: see SCORSE *v.*[1], SCOURY *a.*[1]

Scoot (skūt), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Also scout. [f. SCOOT *v.*] (See quots.)

1825 JAMIESON, Suppl., *Scout*, a syringe. 1880 *Jamieson's Dict.*, *Scoot*, 1. A gush or flow of water; also, the pipe or opening from which it flows. Clydes. 1887 SERVICE *Dr. Dugald* III. iv. 259 Stottin' up the gate like a haw from a callan's gulshock scoot.

Scoot (skūt), *sb.*[2] *dial.* or *slang.* [f. SCOOT *v.*] The action or an act of 'scooting'.

1864 *Morning Star* 2 Feb., House-rent, too, as it elegantly expresses it, is on the 'same scoot upwards'. 1884 F. R. STOCKTON *Lady or Tiger?* 95 Ev'ry dog an' man an' nigger made one skoot fur that tree.

Scoot (skūt), *v.* Also 9 skute, skewt, 8–9 scout. [In sense 1, which is purely Sc., the word prob. represents a ME. **skūte*, of Scandinavian origin, cogn. w. ON. **skúta* to SHOOT. The identity of the word in senses 2 and 3 is not quite certain.]

1. *Sc.* a. *trans.* 'To eject, jerk, or squirt' (Jamieson, 1880).

1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 155 (Jam.) An' gut an' ga' he scoutit. 1897 C. GREY *Misanthrope's Heir* xv, Naebody kent he was there till he scootit the water on Maister Ogilvy.

b. *intr.* (See quot.)

1880 *Jamieson's Dict.* s. v., To *scoot*,..to flow or gush out with force. Clydes.

2. *Sc.* and *U. S.* To slide suddenly, as on slippery ground.

1838 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sk.*, 'Pair of Slippers' (Farmer), Notwithstanding his convulsive efforts to clutch the icy bricks he skuted into the gutter. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* III. xii. 79 The enormous casks..scoot across the slippery decks, like so many land slides.

3. *slang* or *colloq.* To go suddenly and swiftly, to dart; to go away hurriedly. Often with advs.

The (? originally nautical) slang word, written *scout* and prob. pronounced (skŭt), seems to have become obsolete early in the 19th c. The modern *scoot* was app. imported into general British use from the U.S.

1758 CAPT. TYRRELL *Let.* 9 Nov. in *Ann. Reg.* II. (1759) 61 The largest frigate being troublesome, I gave him a few of my lower deck pills and sate [=set] him a scouting like a lusty fellow, and he never returned to the action again. 1780 CAPT. YOUNG *Let.* 3 June in *Barham Papers* (MS.), They had rigged out the fore topmast studding-sail booms to scout for it. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* II. 103 (Jam.) Wi' arm raxt out, awa' she scouted. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 28 Sponge was actually obliged to scout out of the room to conceal his risible muscles. 1847 LOWELL *Biglow Papers* Ser. I. ii, An' th' Cunnles, tu, could..send the insines skootin' to the bar-room with their banners. 1856 *Knickerbocker Mag.* Mar. (Bartlett 1860), When he goes skewtin about, buying goods in business hours. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* ii, Yer had better drop that axe and scoot round getting the stranger some breakfast. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Feb. 244/1 He scoots off like a rabbit in the opposite direction. 1897 OLIVE SCHREINER *Peter Halket* 66 A nigger man met them twenty miles off, and he said they were skooting up for Lo-Magundi's country as fast as they could go. 1904 J. SWEENEY *At Scotl. Yard* xiii. 339 Forster always got wind of the warrant's being drawn out and..conveniently scooted.

Scoot, variant of SCOUT.

Scooter (skū·tər). [f. SCOOT *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who 'scoots' or goes hurriedly.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., 'To run like scooter,' i. e. very nimbly. 1893 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 367/2 We do not..curse the harmless Saxon...If he is circling the coast of Antrim on mail-cars, we call him a 'Scooter'—nothing worse.

2. *Sc.* and *north.* A syringe, squirt.

1829 in BROCKETT *N. C. Words.* 1882 in JAMIESON.

3. *U. S.* [Perh. a different word: cf. *cooter* dial. form of COULTER.] A simple plough with a single handle used for marking furrows, making drills, breaking up the soil in furrows or between rows of plants.

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 414, 100 bushels of cotton seed were turned under with a Brinley plow, followed in the same furrow by a scooter, breaking the soil six or seven inches. 1895 *Rural World* 14 Dec. 867/2 If there is no proper subsoil plough, then run a..scooter in the furrow. 1905 *Times*, Engineering Suppl. 9 Aug. 189/3 As soon as the tobacco plants are firmly set, a 'scooter' is run between the rows, which throws up a flat-bottom furrow.

Scop (skɒp). *Hist.* Also (erroneously) scŏp or scŏp. [OE. *scop*, *sceop* = OHG. *scoph*, *scof* masc., cogn. w. OHG. *scoph* (?neut.) poetry, fiction ('commentum'), sport, jest, derision ('ludibrium'), ON. *skop* railing, mocking: see SCOFF *sb.*[1]] An Old English poet or minstrel.

Beowulf 496 Scop hwilum sang hador on Heorote. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 1 Omerus se goda sceop. *c* 1205 LAY. 22705 Scopes þer sungen of Arðure þan kingen. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI. i, I have heard scops and harpers sing [etc.]. 1887 MORLEY *Introd. to A. Cunningham's Tradit. Tales* 8 The recitations of the Scóp and gleeman. 1892 BROOKE *Early Eng. Lit.* I. 12 The Scŏp and the gleeman were professional persons.

Scop, obs. f. SCALP *sb.*[1]; obs. pa. t. of SHAPE.

‖ **Scopa** (skō·pă). *Ent.* [L. *scōpa*, in class. use only in pl. *scōpæ* twigs, shoots, a broom or brush.] A bundle or tuft of bristly hairs on the legs of bees, used for collecting pollen; a pollen-brush.

1802 KIRBY *Monogr. Apum Angliæ* I. 109 *Scopa.* This term, which is used by Schrank to denote another part, to which I have given its diminutive [i. e. *scopula*] as a name, I have adopted to signify the thick coat of hairs which externally covers the posterior tibiæ of many of these insects, by means of which they probably brush the pollen from the flowers. 1840 WESTWOOD *Introd. Classif. Insects* II. 260 The other instruments consist of bundles of hairs, whence they have been termed the scopa or scopula by Mr. Kirby, 'la brosse' by the French, and which we may call the pollen brushes.

Scoparin (skō·părin). Also -ine. [f. SCOPARIUM + -IN.] A diuretic principle found in the common broom.

1850 STENHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLI. 422 This very impure jelly consisted chiefly of a crystalline yellow colouring matter (scoparine). 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 479 Scoparin.

Scoparious (skopē·riəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *scōpārius*, f. *scōpa*: see SCOPA and -ARIOUS. Cf. late L. *scōpārius* a sweeper.] Broom-shaped, scopiform. In recent Dicts.

‖ **Scoparium** (skopē·riŭm), **Scoparius** (skopē·riŭs). [Use of mod.L. specific name: see below.] Pharmacopœial names for the tops of the common broom, *Sparlium scoparium* or *Cytisus* (*Sarothamnus*) *scoparius*.

1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 411 Diuretics..Digitalis. Squill. Scoparium [etc.]. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 483 Scoparius..is a most efficient hydragogue diuretic.

Scopate (skō·pēit), *a.* *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *scōpāt-us*, f. *scōpa*: see SCOPA, -ATE 2.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 347 Scopate (*Scopata*). When it [the tibia] is quite covered with a brush of hairs with which it brushes off the gross pollen, and in which it carries it.

† **Scope,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* In 4 scoppe. [Related to SCOPE *v.*[1]] A leap or skip.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5777 Tho hy seighe that folk, I wys, Hy plumten doune, as a doppe, In the water at on scoppe. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 184/1 Scop of an horse, is the distance of his treat vpon the ground from the foreseete to the hinder seete, in his full speed.

Scope (skōup), *sb.*[2] Also 6 scoope, skoape, 6–7 skope, *Sc.* scop. [ad. It. *scopo* aim, purpose, ad. Gr. σκοπός mark for shooting at, aim, f. σκοπ-ablaut-variant of σκεπ-, σκέπτεσθαι to look out.]

† 1. A mark for shooting or aiming at. Chiefly in figurative context, and tending to coincide with sense 2 or 3. *Obs.*

1562 *Aberd. Kirk Sess. Rec.* (Spalding Club) 4 Seing also the haill scripture of God to tend and shote at this scope and mark. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 155 O I..slipper hope Of mortal men, that swincke and sweate for nought, And, shooting wide, doe misse the marked scope. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 24 The sinner makes an abberration from the scope or marke that is set before him. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* v. Wks. 1851 V. 223 The Saxon Annalist,..runs on a sudden into such extravagant fansies and metaphors, as bare him quite beside the scope of being understood. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* I. vi. 49 From want of such a scope or marke it comes that most men shoot under, employ their minds in little by-businesses. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 170 This is the primary end of our life, unto which al our actions ought to collime, as arrows to their scope. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 54 He shall be a scope to envy in all future times.

† b. The goal or terminal point of a race, a journey, etc. *Obs. rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 301 He better skild, that rules worse horse, will all obseruance bend Right on the scope still of a Race [323 αἰεὶ τέρμ' ὁρόων]. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 182 Every step a man takes tends to some scope or other East or West or North or South.

2. Something aimed at or desired; something which one wishes to effect or attain; an end in view; an object, purpose, aim. Now *rare.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 229 The seventh Counsell of Carthage and the Milevitane Counsell, which both tend to one end and scope, that there should be no appellations made out of Affricke. 1559 tr. *Geminus' Anat.* 4/1 If there be 300 scopes or endes of the vse of the partes of the bodie. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 645 His Majestie hes thocht it maist convenient to mak manifest the cours and scope of the dangerous and indirect dealing pretendit. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. xcvi. (1612) 383 A mortall Man, sinfull as ye, or worser is the Pope, Your Coyne of all his Practises and Pedlaries the scope. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 60 Gaine being the scope of all merchants. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 95 One of the scopes I propos'd to my self in this experiment was to discover [etc.]. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 494 Thy coming hither, though I know thy scope, I bid not or forbid. 1731 SWIFT *On Death of Swift* 499 Alas, poor Dean! his only Scope Was to be held a Misanthrope. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc.* Wks. 1871 III. 422 Plato..even maintains religion.. to be the chief aim and scope of human life. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 171 Truth was the scope, at which they aimed. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gipsy* xvii, O Life unlike to ours! Who fluctuate idly without term or scope. 1869 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. (1876) 8 These societies have two distinct scopes and ends.

† b. A person who is an object of desire or pursuit. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 52 He..cursed night, that reft from him so goodly scope. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 10 God, who is the scope, which we desire & shal one day attaine vnto. 1624 SIR J. DAVIES *Ps.* xxxix, Of my desires Thou art the only scope. 1707 tr. *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 646 Being impatient to see the Princess, who was the only Scope of his hopes and desires.

† c. *To scope*: to the purpose. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 72 'Tis conceyu'd, to scope.

† d. Degree of excellence to be aimed at. *Obs.*

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Introd. A 4 b, Musick..hath been the study of Millions of Men for many thousand years, yet none ever attained the full scope and perfection thereof.

3. The object which a writer or speaker has in view, that which he wishes to express or enforce; the main purpose, intention, or drift of a writer, a book, etc.; † the subject, theme, argument chosen for treatment. Now *rare*: cf. sense 6 b.

1536 CRANMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 24 The scope and effecte of both my sermons stode in three thyngs. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 134 *marg.*, The scope or state of the boke, tendes to dysuade the kinge from hys supremycye. 1552 — *Serm. Septuag. Sunday* (1584) 323 Euery parable hath *certum statum*, a certayne scope,..it is enough for vs when we haue the meaning of the principall scope, and more needeth not. 1581 R. GOADE in *Confer.* II. (1584) I iiij, Out of the whole scope and drift of the place, it is euident to be spoken onely of the Apostles. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1594) 127 The scope of the Euangelist is this: First, that Christ would not hinder his doctrine for mother, or brethren, or any kinsman. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* x. (1627) 157 To consider well the scope and drift of the Author. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 5 This is the scope of all I say: That by this course the good become best, the bad prove worst. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark xii. 8 The design and scope of the parable, is to discover to the Jews..their obstinate impenitency under all the means of grace. 1709–11 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 120 Know well each Ancient's proper character; His fable, subject, scope in ev'ry page. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc. Roy. Acad.* vii. (1778) 322 It has been the main scope and principal end of this discourse to demonstrate [etc.]. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. I. xii. 227 In its scope and substance the argument of Demosthenes may be compared [etc.].

b. The intention or tendency of a law; the drift or meaning of a proposal.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* III. vi. 155 No sooner did the General satisfie himself in the scope of these Overtures from the Prince and the Lord Goring; but [etc.]. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 32 According to those plain Precepts of the Gospel which answer the Spirit and Scope of the Law. 1696 BENTLEY *Serm. Of Rev. & Messias* 14 The scope and tendency of the Law it self is always mine and every man's advantage.

† c. A person who is a subject or theme of discourse. (Cf. 2 b.) *Obs.*

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 134 All which had respect unto the Messias, as the scope of all the prophets, and the complement of their prophecies.

† 4. *Med.* A plan or method of treatment; = INTENTION 10, 10 b. *Obs.*

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xvii. (1596) 312 By this cataplasme you shall very well accomplish the second intention or scope of curing herpes. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* Pref. A iv b, Afterwards also were set downe diuerse scopes and indications requisite for the cure of the disease. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XVIII. xiv. (1678) 422 The

Palliative cure of that'Gout..is performed by four scopes. 1690 Blancard *Lex. Med.* 234 Endeixis est morborum indicatio, qua demonstratur, quid sit faciendum...A[ngl.] A scope.

5. † **a.** ? Skill in aiming. *Obs. rare.* **b.** The range of a missile weapon; also *fig.* Cf. 8.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, 65 He knewe that he was nether fiee from disdain nor yet deliuered from the scope of malice. 1594 *and Rept. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *E. Eng. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 397 With great scope throwing his launce forwards just upon the Turks face. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* I. i, My infirmity..led me to ettle at butts far beyond the scope of the spring that was thought to be in my bow.

6. The distance to which the mind reaches in its workings or purpose; reach or range of mental activity; extent of view, outlook, or survey.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xxix. 7 Desiring this mans art, and that mans skope. 1775 Mason *Mem. Gray* 5 These papers ..will ascertain, not only the scope and turn of their genius, but of their temper. 1807–8 Wordsw. *White Doe* III. 57 With wishes of still bolder scope On you we look, with dearest hope. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xvi. 404 He is..a man of very limited scope of mind. 1850 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* v. ii. (1877) III. 205 No one doubted his patriotism; the question was of its scope and enlightenment. 1861 Buckle *Civiliz.* II. i. 46 In the progress of civilization, the scope of the intellect is widened; its horizon is enlarged. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xxxix, Her intellect was rather limited in its scope.

b. The sphere or area over which any activity operates or is effective; range of application or of subjects embraced; the reach or tendency of an argument, etc.; the field covered by a branch of knowledge, an inquiry, concept, etc.

1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 305 Like particular theorems in geometry, which..have..their several scopes and ranges of extensive application. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. vi. III. 247 An arrangement of a more deliberate and comprehensive scope was at the same time adopted. 1855 Lyncii *Rivulet* lxxx. iv, And teach how great our treasure, How great salvation's scope. 1857 Gladstone *Glean.* VI. i. 47 He may accuse us of incapacity even to measure the scope of our own arguments. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 4 (1882) 304 Art, if it lost much in purity and propriety, gained in scope. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 53 The deliberations of the parliament almost immediately took a much wider scope. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 25/2 This history..is not dissimilar in scope to Bright's well-known History of England.

c. In phrases, as *within, beyond* (one's) *scope.*

1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* xii. 107 Every thing that falls within the scope of our enquiry. 1789 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 105 Things, indeed, have already happened so much beyond the scope of all speculation. 1808 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) IV. 169 They did not come regularly within the scope of a military dispatch. 1854 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. xi, [He] soon saw that the questions were within his scope, and that he could answer most of them. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) II. 240 We were above the scope of many of the showery clouds that haunt a hill-country. 1868 M. Pattison *Acad. Org.* v. 121 An historical enquiry into what Oxford was is beyond the scope of this memoir. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 367/2 At the time of the accident, Moore clearly was not acting within the scope of his employment.

† **d.** *To have the right scope of*: ? to take the right view of. *Obs.*

1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* II. 1861/1 Well sayde the king, I well perceiue that you haue the right scope of this matter.

7. Room for exercise, opportunity or liberty to act; free course or play. Often in phrases, *to give scope* (*to* a person or thing); *to have* or *take scope.* Also followed by defining inf., or by *for.*

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 (§ 1) To great a scope of vnreasonable libertie should be giuen to all cankarde and traiterous hartes. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 17 Wherein we might take a large scope if we would fully speake of all thynges that are comprehended vnder honestie. 1567 Fenton *Trag. Disc.* 139 b, The dames of Myllan haue a more skoape of libertie then the reste of the Ladies in any part in Italie. 1576 E. Waterhouse *Let. to Sir H. Sidney* in Collins *Lett. State* (1746) I. 147 Because I wold give free Scope to all Men to utter their Opinions concerning my Behaviour. 1602 Shaks. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 108 Be angry when you will, it shall haue scope. 1602 W. S. *Cromwell* I. iii. 99 Giue not such cruell scope vnto your hart. 1610 J. Robinson *Justif. Separat.* 171 With their transcendent jurisdiction in their..Diocesan Churches [they] take their scope without orb, or order. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Simulation* (Arb.) 509 So that no man can be secret, except he giue himselfe a little Scope of Dissimulation. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 129 As his person and parts were such as are before mentioned, so he gave them full scope, without restraint. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xix. § viii. (1669) 101 Which is much safer than that they should be allowed Scop, to break out into the Extreams of either Cruelty or Cowardliness. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 43 Here the inferior legislature has scope and opportunity to interpose. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., The Captive*, I gave full scope to my imagination. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 188 On this, he pitched on Bristol, where..there appeared to be full scope for an honourable and successful career. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. i, The more adventurous found a scope for their prowess in European wars. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 72 Perhaps you have too much common sense, Naomi. You will not give your fancies scope.

† **b.** An instance of liberty or licence. *Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 131 As surfet is the father of much fast, So euery Scope by the immoderate vse Turnes to restraint.

8. (With more reference to *literal* space or motion). Room to move in; space or range for free movement or activity. (Phrases as in prec. sense.)

1555 Eden *Decades* III. vi. (Arb.) 163 The sea is here very large, so the waters haue their full scoope. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* Pref. 7 Walking at free skope emong the wanderyng beastes of the fielde. 1591 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* III. xxiii. 128 To haue an open passage and free scope to shoote out. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xx. xii, Then through his hoast, that tooke so large a scope, He road. 1600 Surflet *Country Farm* I. xxi. 119 They be very fierce, and in that respect they are not accustomed to haue either so much scope or light as other birdes. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 184 In no place plants may take larger scope to spread their branches..then in this countrie. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. i. § 9. 229 Amraphel who held Babylonia it selfe, seemeth at this time to haue had no great scope or large dominion. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 368 The heat when it hath too much scope or roomth..is easily dissipated and vanisheth. *a* 1616 B. Jonson *Hymenæi, Barriers* Wks. I. 930 And to their wiues men giue such narrow scopes, As if they meant to make them walke on ropes. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xlviii, To give the ordnance leave to play and range with the larger scope [orig. *pour mieux donner lieu à l'artillerie*]. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 403 Publick virtue..requires abundant scope and room, and cannot spread and grow under confinement. 1809 Campbell *Gertrude* II. ii, Yet wanted not the eye far scope to muse, Nor vistas open'd by the wand'ring stream. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxviii. 67 He in a closed field gave scope of liberal entry.

9. Extent in space, spaciousness; a (large) space, extent, tract, or area.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ix. 46 So huge a scope at first him seemed best, To be the compasse of his kingdomes seat. 1600 Sir F. Vere *Comm.* 93 They would the rather attend the growing of the tide..that the scope of the sands might be less spacious and serviceable for horsmen. ?1610 Bacon *Let.* in Spedding *Life* (1862) II. 369 The land is good land, and well countenanced by scope of acres, woods and royalties. 1834 Disraeli *Rev. Epick* II. v. 63 Of adamant That mighty reservoir: its scope secure Might screen a navy. 1904 A. L. Salmon *Pop. Guide to Devonsh.* 59 The moormen may fish and dig turf, and use the infinite scope for pasturing their cattle.

† **10.** A tract (of land); esp. a piece of land belonging to an individual owner. ? *Anglo-Irish. Obs.*

1569 *Irish Act Eliz.* (1621) 313 The whole North of Ireland ..wherein he had a scope of a hundred and twentie miles long, and a hundred and odd miles broade to runne and roome himself. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* iii. 11 in *Holinshed*, The paroche was meared from the Crane castle, to the fishambles, called the cockehil with Preston hys Innes, and the lane thereto adioyning, which scope is now vnited to S. Iohn hys paroche. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. 133 The Scopes of Land which were graunted to the first Aduenturers were too Large. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 470, 3. That he had gotten vast sums of money and scopes of land, by fraud. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* i. (1690) 11 Shall not much more time be spared if they [1000 men] lived all upon a Thousand Acres, then if they were forced to live upon ten times as large a Scope of Land. *a* 1692 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 164 The Czar's chief physician confirmed to me..that in the year 1664, or 65, extraordinary dry and great scopes of land were set on fire, and miserably wasted by the great heat of the sun.

11. *Naut.* The length of cable at which a ship rides when at anchor. Also *riding-scope.*

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 437 This obliged us to let go our Sheet Anchor, veering out a good scope of Cable. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 265 Having our yaul in tow, and having but a short scope of boat rope for her. 1841 Riding scope [see Riding *vbl. sb.* 7]. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 691 At long scope, Rodgers' [anchor] dragged 7 feet 8½ inches. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 53/2 A tow which is being towed with a long scope of hawser by night. 1893 Clark Russell *Ida Noble* 98 We'll..ride to a short scope.

† **12.** Short for Horoscope. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* IV. v, Casting the Scope of mens Natiuities.

† **Scope,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4, 7 scop, 4 schope. [a. ON. *skopa* (in phr. *skopa skeið* to take a run); cf. MSw., Norw. *skopa* to skip, leap. Cf. Scoup *v.*]

1. *intr.* To leap, skip. In later use only of horses.

13.. *Cursor M.* 19080 (Gött.) Þe propheci was þan fild sua, þat said þe halt suld scope [*c* 1400 *Edinb.* scop] as ra. *Ibid.* 23569 Mani thinges mai we do, þat forto do war littel fro, Als forto schope and forto rin, Quen it war better for to blin. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 323/2 To Scope, *vbi* to rynne or lepe. 1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* I. xiv. E iiij b, Yet thitherwarde assuredlye my harte, and mynde is bente. And burnes, and burnes to braste the bondes which doe inclose it so, That it ne can goe scope abrode where it woulde gladly goe. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 140 Wer not thir thingis that maks me leif in hope, At libertie to se this Lyoun scope, One day to Rore and Ramp vpon his fois. 1607 Markham *Caval.* I. 2 That your Mares and Colts may not bee throng'd vp,..wanting libertie to scope and runne vp and downe at pleasure. *Ibid.* 5 That a Foale may ..by scoping or galloping vp and downe the hill, come to a purenes of winde, and a nimblenes of bodie. 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 5 Grounds..are very profitable for your colts to scope, run, and play in.

2. *trans.* To make (a horse) leap for exercise.

1607 Markham *Caval.* VI. 29 Then you shall gallop and scope him gently vp and down to keep him warme. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 184/2 Termes used about dressing and feeding of horses...Scop or aire him.

† **Scope,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Scope *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To aim *at* (see quot.). *nonce-use.*

1668 Howe *Blessedn. Righteous* xv. 267 And the word [σκοπούντων 2 *Cor.* iv. 18] here rendred (*look*)..doth not import..a taking notice, or assenting onely, that there is such things, but a designing or *scoping* at them (which is the very word) with an appropriative eye.

2. *trans.* ? To calculate the scope or range of.

1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* V. 608 Lincoln..Scoped the whole war and measured well the foes.

Scope, obs. form of Scalp *sb.*[1]

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 16 In the head and scope of the scull are yet diuerse and sundry little Perforations.

Scope, obs. form of Scoop *sb.* and *v.*

Scope, scopid, obs. pa. t. of Scape *v.*[1]

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3915 And many scopid in þe scoghe without scath mare.

-scope, an ending representing mod.L. *-scopium* (f. Gr. σκοπεῖν to look at, examine) in Microscope and Telescope. Hence used, by addition to Greek stems, to form many words denoting scientific instruments or contrivances for enabling the eye to view or examine or make observations: as *autoscope, baroscope, chronoscope, dynamoscope, gyroscope, helioscope, laryngoscope, ophthalmoscope, periodoscope,* etc. (Cf. F. *-scope,* It. *-scopio,* etc.)

1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* v. 123, I hope you won't lose any patients by my making a little fun of your meters and scopes.

Scopeboard, obs. (perverted) var. of Scupper.

† **Sco·peful,** *a. Obs.* In quots. **-full.** [f. Scope *sb.*[3] + -ful.] Having or affording large scope.

1598 Florio, *Ampio*, ample, large, scopefull. 1603 — *Montaigne* II. xii. 315 Giving them that were disposed to mock at him, a pleasant and scopefull occasion to doe it. 1611 Cotgr., *Ample*,..wide, large, scopefull, spacious. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Posthumi, Sonn.* vii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 322/1 Sith round beleaguer'd by rough Neptune's legions Within the straite-nookes of this narrow Ile; The noblest volumes of our vulgar style Cannot escape unto more scopefull Regions.

† **Sco·pel, sco·pple.** *Farriery. Obs.* [? contraction of Scopperil.] A seton: = Scopperil 3.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) I. 337 Scopels or round Pieces of Leather with Holes in the Middle, lap'd round with Tow, are the most fit and proper in these Cases. *Ibid.* II. 17 They can only bleed a Horse, draw a Sole, put in a Rowel or Scopple, cut for the Lampers.

Scopeless (skōu·plĕs), *a.* [f. Scope *sb.* + -less.] **a.** Having no purpose or aim; objectless (? *Obs.*). **b.** Not affording scope or opportunity.

1666 Bp. S. Parker *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 81 Which scopeless desire of searching into things exempt from humane Inquisition, is that which renders Curiosity Criminal. 1866 J. H. Newman *Gerontius* § 1 And drop from out this universal frame Into that shapeless, scopeless, blank abyss, That utter nothingness, of which I came. 1882 *Society* 7 Oct. 12/2 Mr. E. H. Sothern acted well in the scopeless character of the Squire's son.

Scopelid (skǫ·pĕlid). [ad. mod.L. *Scopelid-æ*, f. Scopel-us: see -id.] A fish of the group *Scopelidæ.*

1882 Jordan & Gilbert *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 279 Family XLII.—Scopelidæ. (The Scopelids.) 1887 Heilprin *Distrib. Animals* 297 Among the better known bony-fishes..are the..scopelids.

Scopelidan (skǫpe·lidăn). [f. mod.L. *Scopelid-æ* (see prec.) + -an.] = Scopelid.

1859–62 Sir J. Richardson, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 149 Scopelidans.

Scopeliform (skǫpe·lifǭim), *a.* [f. mod.L. Scopel-us + -(i)form.] = Scopeloid *a.*

In some recent Dicts.

Scopeloid (skǫ·pĕloid), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. Scopel-us + -oid.] **A.** *sb.* A fish of the family *Scopelidæ* (see Scopelid).

1880 Günther *Fishes* 42 In addition to the rayed dorsal fin, many Malacopterygian fishes (as the Salmonoids, many Siluroids, Scopeloids, etc.) have another of greater or lesser extent. 1896 H. Woodward *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 112 Herrings, Scopeloids, etc., occur abundantly in association with these.

B. *adj.* Like or pertaining to the *Scopelidæ.*

In recent Dicts.

‖ **Scopelus** (skǫ·pĕlŭs). *Zool.* [mod.L.; introduced (along with the Fr. form *scopèle*) in 1817 by Cuvier, who gives the etymon as 'σκόπελος, Greek name of an unknown fish'; the Gr. word, however, app. means only a rock.] The typical genus of the family *Scopelidæ*: see Scopelid.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 320 *Scopelus*, have the gape and the gill openings very deep. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 585 Some species never rise to the surface; indeed, Scopeli have been brought up in the dredge from almost any depth to 2500 fathoms.

Scoper, obs. form of Scupper.

† **Sco·petine.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *Scopetīnī* pl., one of the religious orders following the Augustinian rule (Du Cange).] (See quot.)

1537 *Orig. & Sprynge of Sectes* 27 The Scopetines or S. Saluators order. The yeare after Christes byrth .Mccclxvii. dyd thys order begynne by certayne spirituall fathers of saynt Austins order.

Scopett, obs. form of Scuppet.

† **Scopi·ferous,** *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *scōpifer* (f. L. *scōp-a* Scopa + *-fer* bearing) + -ous.] (See quot.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 324 Scopiferous (*Scopiferæ*). When they [the antennæ] are furnished with one or more dense brushes of hair.

Scopiform (skōu·pifǭim), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *scōp-a* Scopa + -(i)form.] Arranged in bundles; broom-shaped, fascicular.

1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 278 [Zeolyte] Its texture ..either stelliform or scopiform. 1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 1034 Of the two setiform processes, one is closely ciliate, and the other has a short scopiform extremity.

Hence **Sco·piformly** *adv.*, in a scopiform manner.

1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 589 Their cross fracture exhibits a scopiformly diverging aspect.

† **Sco·pious,** *a. Obs.* [f. SCOPE *sb.* + -(I)OUS.] Wide, spacious.

1599 T. M[IDDLETON] *Micro-cynicon* vi. C7, Streames y^t are bard their course Swel with more rage, & far more greater force, Vntill there full stuft gorge a passage makes Into the wide mawes of more scopious lakes. 1612 HOOKER *Serm.* III. iii. Wks. 1888 III. 623, I should have a large and scopious field to walk in, if I did here endeavour [etc.].

Scopol- (skǫpǫ·l), used *Chem.* and *Pharm.* to form names of certain extractive principles obtained from *Scopolia Japonica* (Japanese belladonna), as **Scopolamine, Scopolenin, Scopoletin.**

The genus *Scopolia* was named after *Scopoli*, an Italian naturalist of the 18th c.

1893 R. H. HARTE, etc. *Local Therap.* 399 Scopolenine. An alkaloid present in Japanese belladonna. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *von Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) 397 In cases of poisoning with deadly nightshade berries..the urine has a peculiar fluorescence..; due to the presence of scopoletin. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 837 Dilatation of the pupil..dependent..upon..the application of some drug (atropine,..scopolamine, etc.).

† **Scopo·lian.** *Ent. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *Scopoliān-us*, app. f. the name of *Scopoli*, an Italian naturalist of the 18th c.] A collector's name for a small brownish-red moth, *Semasia scopoliana.*

1829 STEPHENS *System. Cat. Brit. Insects* II. 180 *Semasia Scopoliana*..Scopolian. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 269 The Scopolian.

† **Scopo·logy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. σκοπό-s aim, end (see SCOPE *sb.*) + -LOGY.] A (suggested) name for a science of the 'ends' of human conduct.

1730 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* Pref. 34 A Scopology, or Study of Ends, would prove one of the most exalted Parts of Philosophy.

Scopperil (skǫ·pəril). Forms: 5 scop(e)relle, 5, 7, 9 scopperell, 6 scopperelle, 7–9 scop(p)eril(l), scop(p)ril, scop(p)erel, scoprel. See also SCOPEL. [Of obscure origin; a remarkable similarity of form is presented by mod.Icel. *skop-para-kringla* spinning-top, f. *skoppa* to spin like a top; cf. MSw. *skoppa* to jump, run about, MDu., mod.Du. *schoppen* to swing, sea-saw; also SCOPE*v.*²]

1. A kind of teetotum or small top (spun with the thumb and finger) made by passing a pointed peg through the centre of a disc (often a flat button or button-mould). Now *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

In some dialects applied to a small disc (as a button-mould) apart from its application.

c 1425 *St. Christina* xxiv. in *Anglia* VIII. 128/35 Alle hir body was..turnyd in to a whirlynge about as a scoprelle or a toppe þat childer playe with. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 324/1 A scoprelle, *giraculum.* 1621 G. MARKHAM *Hunger's Prevent.* 117 Vpon the least touch it will twerle and tourne as round as any Scopperill. 1636 W. SAMPSON *Vow Breaker* I. i. B2, If once we creepe out o' th shells, we run from our ould loves like Scopperells, weomens minds are planetary.

b. *transf.* Applied to an active, restless child; also to a squirrel. *dial.* (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

† **2.** *Her.* A badge in the form of a disc. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b iv b, Diaclys be called in armys scopprellys. 1562 LEIGH *Armory* (1597) 37 The sixt badge are Diacles, commonly called Scopperelles.

3. *dial.* A seton: = SCOPEL.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, A *Scopperil*, a plug put into an issue or seton made in the diseased part of an animal to drain off the humours. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.* 82 Scopperel. 1893–4 *Northumbld. Gloss.* II. 603 *Scopper, scopperalt, scoperal*, a seton.

Sco·pperloit. *dial.* Also 7 skoppoloit, -lot. [Of obscure origin: cf. SCOBBERLOTCHER and SCOTERLOPE *v.*] (See quots.)

1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Wds.* 111 A *Scopperloit*, a time of idleness, a play-time. 1787 in GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* 1878 S. H. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* iv. 131 *Skoppoloit, Skoppoloit*, romping, rude, indelicate play.

Scoppet, obs. form of SCUPPET.

Scopple, variant of SCOPEL *Obs.*

Scops (skǫps). [a. mod.L. *Scōps* (generic name), a. Gr. σκώψ the little horned owl.] A genus of *Strigidæ* containing nearly forty species distinguished by plumicorns upon the head; now usually *scops owl.* Also a member of this genus, a horn-owl.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1781 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* I. 129 Scops. E.O. [i.e. belonging to the division 'Eared Owls'.] 1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. i. 234 The Scops is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and is of a migratory nature. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 271 The scops or little horned owl. 1887 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 387/2 The little scops owl.

b. *Comb.* **Scops-eared** *a.*, having plumicorns upon the head, the characteristic feature of *Scops.*

Prob. arising from a misunderstanding of quot. 1781 above.

1825 SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* I. 56 Scops-eared Owl. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 551 The Scops-eared Owl..is remarkable for its diminutive size.

† **Sco·ptic,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. σκωπτικός, f. σκώπτειν to mock, jeer.] **A.** *adj.* Mocking, satirical.

1670 S. WARD *Serm. agst. Anti-Script.* 57 Julian and Lucian and other Scoptick wits.

B. *sb. pl.* Mocking or satirical writings.

a 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* i. (1646) 9, I fear'd thy gamesome wit began to paint, In shadow'd Scopticks some that beare the Crook In our blest Island. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scopticks*, Jests, Jeers, Flouts, Cavils.

† **Sco·ptical,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. *a.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. Comm. 235 It flies all his Translators and Interpreters; who take it meerely for serious, when it is apparantly scopticall and ridiculous. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 59 The Remarker here is very Magisterial and somewhat Scoptical.

† **Sco·ptically,** *adv. Obs.* [f. SCOPTICAL + -LY 2.] In a scornful, satirical manner.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. Comm. 35 In this first and next verse, Homer (speaking scoptically) breakes open the fountaine of his ridiculous humor following. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 114 Jove's secret springs: scoptically spoken, as if the astrologers were inspired by Jupiter [etc.]. 1686 H. MORE *Real Pres.* 55 Not as one scoptically would make us to profess, that this real participation of the Body and Blood of Christ, has no reality any where but in our phancy.

‖ **Scopula** (skǫ·piŭlă). *Ent.* [late L. *scōpula*, dim. of *scōpa* a broom.] A small brush-like group of hairs upon the tarsus of bees and spiders.

1802 KIRBY *Monogr. Apum Angliæ* I. 110 *Scopula.* This is the name by which I denominate the hairs which cover the inside of the plantæ, called by Schrank *scopa*, and by Reamur 'la brosse'. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xix. (1818) II. 127 *note*, Underneath they [the posterior plantæ] are furnished with a *scopula* or brush of stiff hairs set in rows. 1844 BLACKWALL in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 62 Those remarkable appendages termed *scopulæ* or brushes, with which the tarsi of numerous species of spiders are provided.

Sco·pulate, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *scōpulātus*: see prec. and -ATE 2.] (See quot. 1826.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 348 Scopulate..When the first joint [of the tarsus] on the under side is covered with a dense brush of rigid hairs. 1901 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* I. 212 Both tarsi and protarsi scarcely scopulate in the middle.

Scopulipede (skǫ·piŭlipēd), *a. Ent.* [ad. mod. L. *scōpuliped-, -pēs*, f. *scōpula* (see SCOPULA) + *ped-, pēs* foot.] Of certain bees: Having the feet furnished with scopulæ.

1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 367 The Scopulipede Solitary Apidæ, or those furnished, like the Hive Bee and the Humble Bee, with an apparatus for the conveyance of pollen on the hind legs. *Ibid.* 368 Closing our account of the Scopulipede Bees with this brilliant foreigner, we must now proceed [etc.].

† **Sco·pulous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *scopulōsus* craggy, f. *scopul-us* a rock.] Abounding in rocks, rocky. Hence † **Sco·pulousness,** † **Scopulo·sity** (*rare*⁻⁰).

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 261 How Scopulous, stendirrie, or stanie, was the stedd..quhairon thay than stude. 1658 FRANCK *Northern Mem.* (1694) 211 Edinburgh..stands on a mighty scopulous Mountain. 1721 BAILEY, *Scopulosity*, Abundance of Rocks. 1727 — vol. II, *Scopulousness.*

Scor, Scorar, obs. forms of SCORE, SCOURER.

‖ **Sco·rbuch, -buicke.** *Obs.* [Du.: see next.] = SCORBUT.

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* I. iii. 8 With sicknes and diseases, as swellings of the legs, and the scorbuicke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV. iii. II. 212 *marg.*, Some thinke this disease to bee the Schorbuck or Scorbute. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iv. (1614) 748 The Scuruie or Scorbuch much consumed the French in these partes.

† **Sco·rbut(e.** *Path. Obs.* [a. F. *scorbut*, whence Sp. *escorbuto*, Pg. *escorbut, scorbuto*, It. *scorbuto*, mod.L. *scorbūtus* (whence G. *scorbut*).

The Fr. word is app. ad. MLG. *schorbūk*, early mod.Du. *schorbuyck, scheurbuik* (now *scheurbuik*), whence G. *scharbock*, Da. *skørbug*, MSw. *skörbiug* (Sw. *skörbjugg*), OIcel. (14th c.) *skyrbjúg-r.* If the word be orig. LG. or Du., and not an adoption from some foreign source, the etymological sense must be 'disease that ruptures or lacerates the belly' (MLG., MDu. *schoren*, Du. *scheuren* to break, lacerate, MLG. *būk*, Du. *buik* belly). Cf. early mod.Du. *scheurmond* (*mond*=mouth) scurvy of the gums, *scheurbeen* (*been* =bone) scorbutic affection of the bones.]

= SCOURVY.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xvii. 201 Water Cresse..is verie good against the scuruie or scorbute. 1621 in Birch *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 137 His disease proves..to be nothing but the scorbut, or, as we term it, the scurvy. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 The Calenture, Scorbute or Scuruie, Feauers [etc.]. 1665 J. GADBURY *London's Deliv.* vii. 24 His frivolous supposition of the Plague its taking beginning from the disease called the Scorbute.

attrib. 1665 E. MAYNWARING *Treat. Scurvy* 65 The Scorbute Pills are efficacious against the defects and errors of digestion in the first, second and third Office.

Scorbutic (skǫrbiū·tik), *a.* and *sb. Path.* Also 7–8 scorbutick, 8 scourbutick. [ad. mod.L. *scorbūticus*: see prec. and -IC. Cf. F. *scorbutique.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to scurvy; symptomatic of or proceeding from scurvy; of the nature of scurvy. Of a patient: Affected with scurvy.

Scorbutic gums, a condition of the gums induced by scurvy, characterized by swelling and a tendency to bleed.

1655 CULPEPER, etc. *Riverius* I. v. 19 This is very manifest from the Scorbutick Palsey, or that which is joyned with the Scurvy. 1665 E. MAYNWARING *Treat. Scurvy* 51 The colour of scorbutick spots declaring this Disease, is to be regarded. 1694 tr. *Martin's Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 294 Plenty of Vetches, which recover'd our Scorbutick Men. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 321 Vegetables extremely conducive to the cure of..scorbutic disorders. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 425/1 No attempt..at any chemical examination of the properties of scorbutic blood. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxxii, A renewal of hostilities between the scorbutic youth and the gentleman in the sanguine shirt. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 267 Eight cases of scorbutic gums were already on my black-list. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 128 Rickets is produced as certainly by rhachitic diet, as is scurvy by a scorbutic diet. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 589 Very frequently the first manifestations of a scorbutic taint are excited by extreme cold.

† **2.** Of articles of diet, remedies, etc.: Good against scurvy, anti-scorbutic. *Obs.*

1696 SALMON *Fam. Dict.*, Scorbutic-Syrup. *Ibid.*, Scorbutick-Water. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* (1719) 17 A sweetning Scorbutic Ale. *Ibid.* 187 A Scorbutic Foment. 1789 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* App. (1790) 705 *Scorbutic Whey.* This whey is made by boiling half a pint of the scorbutic juices in a quart of cow's milk...The scorbutic plants are, bitter oranges, brooklime, garden scurvy-grass, and water-cresses.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** The scurvy. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1676 LADY FANSHAWE *Mem.* (1830) 118 He was advised to go to Bath for his scorbutic, that still hung on him.

† **2.** A remedy for the scurvy, an anti-scorbutic.

a 1774 HARTE *Eulogius* 85 Spoon-wort was there, scorbutics to supply.

3. 'One affected with scurvy'.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

† **Scorbu·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. SCORBUTIC + -AL.] Relating to, characterized by scurvy.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 187 Also there is a Gangreen Scorbutical which beginneth commonly from an internal cause. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* II. iv. 177 A Person ..of a full and scorbuticall Body. 1753 MAITLAND *Hist. Edin.* (1768) 507 An unctuous substance wherewith it is covered is said to be good for scorbutical disorders.

Hence † **Scorbu·tically** *adv.*

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 393 Persons that are.. Scorbutically inclined. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* II. iv. 178 Thus in scorbutically-habited ill Bodies..we frequently see these simple Ulcers afflicted with sharp Humours.

† **Scorbu·ticism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. SCORBUTIC + -ISM.] A general tendency to develop scurvy, a scorbutic habit of body.

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 86 There are but few Cases wherein there is not somwhat of Scorbuticisms mixt.

Sco·rbutized, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. SCORBUT-IC + -IZE + -ED 1.] Affected with scurvy.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 83 Yesterday's walk makes my scorbutized muscles very stiff.

‖ **Scorbutus** (scǫrbiū·tŭs). *Path.* [mod.L.: see SCORBUTE.] Scurvy.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 1121 Scorbutus..is frequently combined with other diseases. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 235 To the cachectic dropsies belong also those of scorbutus and conditions resembling it.

Scorce, obs. variant of SCORSE *sb.* and *v.*

† **Scorch,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 5 scorche, skorch, scorce, 6 scorch. [a. OF. *escorche, escorce* (mod.F. *écorce*).] Rind, bark.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* X. viii, The chylde, of whiche Mirra was grete, grewe, w^t payne under the scorche & rynde. 1481 — *Myrrour* II. x. 90 Other trees there growe.. that bere notemygges, And of the rynde and scorce is the canell or synamome. 1579 W. LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 15 Make..Almond milke.., and eate it with Sugar, and powder of the ryndes and scorches of a Pomegranate.

Scorch (skǭtʃ), *sb.*² Also 7 scortch. [f. SCORCH *v.*¹]

1. A mark or impression produced by scorching; a superficial burn. Also *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Maquereaux*, red scorches, or spots on the legs of such as vse to sit neere the fire. 1872 CUYLER *Heart-Thoughts* 38 The ugly scorch upon the commercial integrity of the merchant.

2. Scorching effect (of the sun or fire).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 330 Not onely their legitimate and timely births, but their abortions are also duskie, before they have felt the scortch and fervor of the Sun. *c* 1790 COWPER *Whs.* (1837) XV. 318 When he calls it a *balm to heal the scar of those corrosive fires* [Milton *P. L.* II. 401], we almost feel the scorch, and the pleasure of the remedy. 1862 LADY DUFF-GORDON in F. Galton *Vac. Tourists* (1864) 162 They said the thermometer was at about 130° where I was walking yesterday, but (barring the scorch) I could not have believed it.

b. *fig.*

1626 BP. H. KING *Serm. Deliv.* 9 Which..shelters vs from the scorches of the last Iudgement. 1672 W. PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 52 Persecution comes, with the Scorch of which they are wont to singe and wrap up like a Scrole. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 212 Profligate magnates quailed..whenever this scorch of eternal reason was sent in upon their conscience.

3. [From SCORCH *v.*¹ 3.] An act of 'scorching'; a rapid run on a cycle or a motor-car.

1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug. 108/1 Another 24 hours scorch! 1890 *Polytechnic Mag.* 13 Mar. 161/1 An impromptu scorch was started by the members trying to keep behind a really fast cabby to obtain shelter from the wind.

4. *attrib.*: **scorch-patch** (see quot.); **scorch pencil,** a tool used in 'poker-work'.

1897 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives of Surg.* I. 62 'Scorch-patches' is, I think, the best descriptive epithet to apply to the brown patches which occur in the macular stage of leprosy. 1903 *Daily Mail* 21 Aug. 9/2 The chief instrument used is a 'scorch pencil', so called because with it the required design is burnt upon the prepared wood surface that is to be decorated.

Scorch (skǭtʃ), *v.*¹ Forms: (? 5 schorge), 5–6 skorch, scorche, (6 schorch, 7 scorge, *Sc.* scrotch), 6–8 scortch, 6– scorch. [Related to the earlier synonyms SCORKEN, SCORKLE.

The formation is obscure. It has been supposed that the word is identical with SCORCH *v.*² to skin, the sense being altered by association with *scorken, scorkle.* Against this is the fact that *scorch*, to skin, occurs only in a few translations from Fr. (where the original has *escorchier*), and is therefore not likely to have had any real currency.]

1. *trans.* To heat to such a degree as to shrivel,

parch, or dry up, or to char or discolour the surface; to burn superficially.

14.. *Chaucer's Boeth.* II. metre vi. (*Addit. MS.*) (1868) 55 Alle þe peoples þat þe violent wynde Nothus scorchiþ [*Camb. MS.* scorklith; *orig. has* torret]. 1430 LYDG. *St. Margaret* 415 This gemme of maydenhede Was brent with brondes..Hir sydes skorched. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 43 Whan the pelagyens sawe this dede man of whom the skyn was scorched the ffiessh rosted the senewes shronken [etc.]. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 11 An hande with parte of the arme of seynt John Baptyste, some what scorcherde [*sic*] with the fyre as it was brente. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 The bodyes of men begin to waxe blacke and to be scorched. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 118 They..wer after let downe into the fyre from on hyghe, and there synged and skorched. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xvi. 8 Power was giuen vnto him to scorch men with fire. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 929 Summer drouth, or singed air Never scorch thy tresses fair. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 616 'Twas Noon; the sultry Dog-star from the Sky Scorch'd Indian Swains, the rivell'd Grass was dry. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 279 He did not awake till the fire came near enough to scorch him. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* i. § 20. 45 He had many times his forehead so scorched as to swell exceedingly. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 15 Fiery suns, that scorch the russet spice Of eastern groves. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VII. 9 His resolute eyes were scorched to blindness soon. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 49 Her skeleton..remained entire in the chair, which was only a little scorched. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 18 Much beaten about by sea-winds and scorched by poisonous suns.

absol. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 138 They quenche the skaldyng fire, which skorched with his heate.

b. *fig.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. xiii, Scorcht with Thy wrath is Thy anointed one. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* 27 Feb. (1632) 307 Take Truth without Mercy; as an hot poyson it scaldeth vs, and scortcheth vs in the flames of restlesse Despayre. 1702 PRIOR *Song to his Mistress* 1 Whilst I am scorch'd with hot Desire.

absol. 1851 WHITTIER *Chapel of Hermits* 178 The fame that crowned him scorched and burned.

c. with *away, up.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 74 The appetite of her eye did seeme to scorch me vp like a burning-glasse. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 165 The weather being very dry and hot, the grass and other vegetables were scorched up. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 516 Whose Leaves are not alone foul Winter's Prey, But oft by Summer Suns are scorch'd away.

d. *transf.* To shrivel up as if by heat.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 274 If a mans feete be scorched with cold, the powder of a Hares Wooll is a remedy for it. 1905 RIDER HAGGARD *Gardener's Year* Oct. 333 Even the hardy Sea-Buckthorns..have been sadly scorched by the spray brought up in the recent gales.

e. *intr.* for *refl.*

Quot. *c* 1430 may belong to SCORCH *v.*[2]; the form in any case is irregular, and may be due to misreading.

c 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 42 With a lytil Watere, late hem seþe til þey ben drye, & þat þey schorge. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* I. iii, And then together we will watch the cakes, Nor let them scorch.

† **2.** *trans.* To burn, consume by fire. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 3412 Ther o soule man escapid noght, But scorched and brend were to Askes small. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 As thogh that Pallas could not bee fullye reuenged, Thee Greek fleete scorching. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* II. i. D 1, Here (wench) take these papers, Scorch 'em me soundly; burne 'em to French-russet.

3. *intr.* To cycle or motor at high speed.

[Cf. F. *brûler le pavé*, lit. 'to burn the pavement', said of a furious driver.]

1891 *Wheeling* 25 Feb. 405 Be wise in time, and do not 'scorch' while you are out of condition. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 852 The father..with his nervous system corroded by drudgery and care is determined to scorch on his bicycle or to climb the Alps with any of them.

† **Scorch,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* (Only in translations from Fr.) In 5 **skorche.** [a. OF. *escorchier* (mod.F. *écorcher*) :—popular L. **excorticāre*, f. *ex-* (see ES-) + *cortic-*, *cortex* bark. Cf. ESCORSE *v.*] *trans.* To strip off (skin or bark), to flay. Also *fig.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xx. (1869) 15 Shere yow youre shepherde may at his neede but to skorche yow is not yiue him leeue. *Ibid.* III. xvi. 143 Whan the poore ben skorched thus and to pulled and that alle here goodes ben thus shaken and drawen out and arased. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 6 Her fader..made cast her in-to the Riuer, and drenche her and her childe, And made to scorch [orig. *escorchier*] the knight quicke.

† **Scorch,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* Also 6 **skorch, schortch,** 6–7 **scortch(e.** [An alteration of SCORE *v.*; perh. after *scratch.* Cf. SCOTCH *v.*] *trans.* To slash with a knife.

c 1550 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* B ij, Afore dyner nor after, with thy knyfe scorche [1577 scortche] not the borde. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 23 Baulls preists..skorched there fleshe to the bones with there knyves. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 13 We have scorch'd the snake, not kill'd it. 1656 COWLEY *Misc., Duel* 20 The Living and the Killing Arrow ..broke the Bones, and scortcht the Marrow. 1823 [see SCORCHED *ppl. a.*[2]].

Scorchanarrow, obs. form of SCORZONERA.

Scorcheatis : see SCROCHAT *Sc. Obs.*

Scorched (skɔ̄ɹtʃt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. SCORCH *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Burnt and discoloured by heat, touched by fire.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 278 And falshood, falshood cures, as fire cooles fire Within the scorched veines of one new burn'd. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* XXXVIII. 81 The Smith.. To apt the Mettall; thrusts his scorched Browes Into the flames. 1725–30 POPE *Iliad* XXI. 14 As the scorch'd Locusts from their Fields retire, While fast behind them runs the Blaze of Fire. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. 1365 My scorched limbs he wound In linen moist and balmy. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 397 'People should be careful with fire', I say sententiously and they all agree with me, the scorched ones enthusiastically.

2. Parched by the sun.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Lucan* I. 208 Like to a Lyon of scortcht desart Affricke. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Descr. Places 43 Thither do the people resort, partly for the watring of their scorched grounds. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb., Kalendar* July, The Earth now would be glad of refreshing showers to moisten the scorched Vegetables. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* X. iv, Like the roaring Of fire, whose floods the wild deer circumvent In the scorched pastures of the South.

3. *Nat. Hist.* † **a.** Having an appearance as if shrivelled by heat (*obs.*). **b.** Having colouring resembling a scorch.

1682 LISTER *Gradart of Insects* 33, I could never Observe from these kind of Catterpillars a perfect and compleat Butterfly, but with contracted, and as it were scorched Wings, not to be expanded, or fit for flight. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 162 The Scorched Blunt-wing. *Ibid.* Index 276 Scorched Carpet. Scorched Wing. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 84 The scales scorched at the apex. 1859 MISS PRATT *Brit. Grasses* 37 *Carex ustulata* (Scorched Alpine Sedge).

† **Scorched,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. SCORCH *v.*[3] + -ED[1].] Slashed, divided.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* i, The members of the League.. like a scorched snake might re-unite.

Scorcher (skɔ̄ɹtʃəɹ). [f. SCORCH *v.*[1] + -ER[2].] One who or something which scorches.

1. *colloq.* A very hot day.

1874 M. C. *Explorers* 25 One regular scorcher we camped before noon. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* xxiii. 259 A heavy mist..gave promise of a hot day, and it turned out a 'scorcher'.

2. *colloq.* One who cycles or motors furiously.

1885 PENNELL *Canterb. Pilgr.* Pref., Nor does it seem to us worth while..to record our time, since we were pilgrims, and not scorchers. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 7 Jan. 8/3 (Farmer), As a result of complaints as to the excessive speed at which motor-cars are driven..the police have been keeping a sharp look-out for scorchers.

3. *slang.* **a.** Something scorching or stinging; a scathing rebuke or attack. **b.** One who causes a 'sensation'.

1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 Jan. 1/1 We have no doubt that his 'letter, in the strongest Saxon I could command', about the Intelligence Department was, as the schoolboys would say, 'a regular scorcher.' 1899 DOYLE *Duet* (1909) 44 A perfec' pair of scorchers.

† **Scorcheresse.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *escorcheresse*, fem. agent-n. f. *escorchier* to flay, SCORCH *v.*[2]] A female flayer; in quot. *fig.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xvi. (1869) 143 This hand is a skorcheresse and a baconresse of poure folk.

Scorchet(t)is : see SCROCHAT *Sc. Obs.*

Scorching (skɔ̄ɹtʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCORCH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action or an act of burning superficially, or of parching or shrivelling up by intense heat.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 16 And if..you dout either the coldnes or hotnes of the season, in the scorching or burning of your seedes, then couer your beddes with the chaffe of corne. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* V. 22 Those parts of the world which are under..perpetuall scortchings. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., June* (ed. 9) 74 The excessive Scorchings of this, and the two following Months..do frequently indanger the untimely falling both of Blossom and Fruit before their maturity. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 641 The scorchings of unextinguishable flames and gnawings of the never dying worm.

† **b.** *pl.* Fragments detached by scorching. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 253 Goates Horne being burned at the end, and the pieces or scorchinges that rise thereof, must be shaken into a new vessel vntill the horne be quite consumed. 1676 T. MACE *Musick's Monum.* 59 Then with your Working-knife, or Chizzel, take off the Scorchings to the clean Wood.

2. The action of riding a cycle or driving a motor-car at a furious pace.

1891 *Wheeling* 4 Mar. 422 We are..in a strong position to denounce the abuse of 'scorching' through inhabited parts of the country. 1898 *Daily News* 22 July 8/2 Do you ever scorch?—I do not know what you call scorching.

Scorching (skɔ̄ɹtʃiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. SCORCH *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That scorches, burning, withering.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 87 The Body dryed by broylyng blase Of preuy schorchyng Flame. 1628 MURE *Doomsday* 206 There, to the drunkard's parched throate, Justice doth scrotching drought allote, In floods of fire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 691 How had the World Inhabited, though sinless, more then now, Avoided pinching cold and scorching heate? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Past.* II. 21 While in the scorching Sun I trace in vain Thy flying footsteps. 1745 *Watts' Hymn*, '*How bright these glorious spirits shine*,' Hunger and Thirst are felt no more, Nor Suns with scorching Ray. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. vi, He..from his native land resolved to go, And visit scorching climes beyond the sea. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 299 Under the heat of a scorching sun.

fig. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps, Charity* 43 No more shalt thou..on Gods Altar cast two scorching [1648 scortching] eyes. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 294, I have been about to preach upon some smart and scorching portion of the word. 1895 LD. ACTON *Study Hist.* 59 After looking about for a scorching imprecation, he [Titus Oates] began to call them Tories.

b. *transf.* Causing a burning sensation, irritant.

1768 MILLER *Gardener's Dict.* (ed. 8), *Thapsia*...The deadly Carrot, or scorching Fennel.

Hence **Sco·rchingly** *adv.*, **Sco·rchingness.**

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 70 b, Hauing naturally cleere beauty, scortchingly blazing, which enkindles any soule that comes neere it. 1775 ASH Suppl., *Scorchingness*,

† **Sco·rching,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. SCORCH *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] Cutting, slashing.

1570 in *E. L. Ballads* (1867) 179 The sister dire, fearce Atropos, with schortchyng cuttynge knyfe, Hath shred the threede that longe dyd holde this godly ladies lyfe.

† **Sco·rchvillein.** *Obs.* [a. AF. **escorche-villein*, f. OF. *escorchier* (mod.F. *écorcher*) to flay + *villein.*] A 'flay-villein'; an oppressive lord.

1577–87 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* V. 32/1 in *Holinshed.* [The nickname of Abp. Henry de Loundres; Stanyhurst tells a story to connect it with SCORCH *v.*[1]]

‖ **Scordatura** (skɔ̄ɹdatū·ra). *Mus.* [It. *scordatura*, f. *scordare* to be out of tune, short for *discordare* DISCORD *v.*[1]] A term used for the alteration in the manner of tuning some stringed instruments in order to produce particular effects.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Scordatura* (IT.) the mis-tuning of an instrument. When a violinist alters the *accordatura* of his instrument for a special purpose, he is sometimes said to make a *scordatura.* 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 245 The violoncello is less amenable to the scordatura than the violin.

‖ **Sco·rdium.** *Bot. Obs.* Also 6 **scordion.** [mod.L. (cf. L. *scordion*, Pliny), a. Gr. σκόρδιον a plant that smells like garlic. Cf. G. *skordien*, MDu. *scordioen.*] A name for the Water-Germander, *Teucrium Scordium*, a plant formerly in use in medicine as a sudorific, an antidote for poisons, etc.

[*c* 1050 *Herb. Apuleii* in Cockayne *Sax. Leechd.* I. 174 Wið nædran slite genim þas wyrte þe man scordean.. nemneð.] 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 71 Scordium groweth in diuerse places of Germany,..& I heare saye that it groweth also besyde Oxforde. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. LXXV. 111 Scordion is hoate and dry in the thirde degree. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCIV. 535 Called in English Scordium, Water Germander & Garlicke Germander. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. XV. (1760) 169 Of the Leaves of Scordium one Pound and a Half. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1040/1 Scordium, *Teucrium Scordium.*

Score (skɔ̄ɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **scoru,** 3–6 **scor,** 4–5 **schore,** 4–6 **skor,** 4–7 **skore,** 5 *Sc.* **scoyr, skowre,** 5, 7 **scoure,** 6 **scoore,** *Sc.* **scower, skoir,** 6–7 **scoare,** *Sc.* **scoir,** 3– **score.** [Late OE. *scoru* str. fem. (sense 16), a. ON. *skor* str. fem., notch, tally, the number of twenty (cf. *skora* wk. fem., notch) :—OTeut. type **skurā*, f. **skur-*, wk. grade of **sker-* to cut : see SHEAR *v.*]

I. A cut, notch, mark.

1. † A crack, crevice (*obs.*); a cut, notch, or scratch; a line drawn with a sharp instrument.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2660 Than shal thou go the dore bifore, If thou maist fynde any score, Or hole, or reft, what ever it were. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 174/11 A skore, *crenale.* *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 555 With scartes and scores, athort his frozen front. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 113 To procure the sap, an incision is made by two scores, an inch and a half, or two inches deep. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 783/2 To make a score on the future angles of the box in order to make the stuff bend readily.

b. *Naut.* and *Mech.* (*a*) The groove of a block or dead-eye round which the rope passes; (*b*) a notch or groove made in a piece of timber or metal to allow another piece to be neatly fitted into it.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 29 The cross-trees are let into the trestle-trees, with scores. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Score of a Dead-Eye*, is the hole through which the rope passes. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 155 *Tabling*, letting one piece of timber into another by alternate scores or projections. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 16 A score, the width of which is equal to the siding of the post. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 89 This is called the 'strap' and lies in the 'score', or channelled part of the block.

2. A line drawn; a stroke, mark; a line drawn as a boundary.

The sense, though in our examples not found in literal use earlier than the 16th c., seems to be old, as the fig. phrases in **b** apparently belong to it.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. LXXVIII, Prosperitie in eird is bot a dreme, Or like as man war steppand ouir ane scoir. 1603 *Philotus* CXXV, Trowis thow to draw me ouir the scoir, Fals feind with thy alluring. 1681 GIB in Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. App. LXXIII. 80 Drawing Scores betwixt the Books of the Bible. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 144/2 Feathers of a Ducks Wing, or such like..to wipe off a superfluous score made in a draught by the Charcoal. 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Feb., It was that ugly score [*foot-n.* A crease in the sheet] in the paper that made me mistake. 1783 BURNS *Rantin', Rovin' Robin* V, I see by ilka score and line, This chap will dearly like our kin'. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* I, Draw a score through the tops of your t's. 1836 *Comic Almanack* Sept. (1870) 63 We've chalked a score on every door Of publican or sinner. 1859 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 171, I hope you will mark your copy with scores.

b. Phrases. † *Out of score*, beyond the mark, excessively, unreasonably (frequent in R. Brunne); † *over score*, over the mark, aside.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6872 Þe aumenere was wroth þerfore, þat he asked so oute of skore. *Ibid.* 11225 But leuer ys me my moube to steke þan y spak oȝt oute of skore. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 496 As now war tyme to schift the wers ouer scoir.

† **c.** ? A track, trace of footsteps. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3377 To trauersen hem al ouer þere score, & passe þe Romayns wel byfore. *Ibid.* 13694 After hym his folk held wel þe score.

3. *spec.* The 'scratch' or line at which a marks-

man stands when shooting at a target, or on which the competitors stand before beginning a race.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. vi. 70 He suld full sone haue skippit furth befoir And left in dowt quha first coyme to the scoir. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xx. 69 Stand to, thair-foir, fyle not the scoir, But all togidder draw. *c* 1880 in Greener *Gun* (1881) 506 In case of breech-loaders, the party called to the score shall not place his cartridge in the gun until he arrives at the score.

b. Phrases. *To go off* (*set off*, *start*) *at score*, of a horse, to make a sudden dash at full speed; *fig.* of a person, to break out suddenly into impetuous speech or action. So *to go off full score*, *to keep on at a score*.

c 1800 R. Cumberland *John De Lancaster* (1809) II. 95 John and his steed were in the same humour for a start at score. 1807 [E. Goulburn] *Epwell Hunt* 117 Resolv'd at all Hazards to follow Bob Canning; To accomplish which End he kept on at a Score. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, Madge no sooner received the catch-word, than she vindicated Ratcliffe's sagacity by setting off at score with the song: 'O sleep ye sound, Sir James, she said'. 1833 Moore *Mem.* (1854) VI. 309 Talking of a paragraph lately which stated that all the Church dignitaries meant to resign.., he went off at score on the sad state we should be reduced to by such a resignation. 1834 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 1016 Start at score and make play we must, if we were now to resume the contest. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* vi, Lest the black-eyed should go off at score and turn sarcastic. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* iii. 64 His horse, Bles-bok, went off at score, and followed the spoor as accurately as any dog. 1867 M. Arnold *Celtic Lit.* 71 After the mediæval touch of the visit to the buttery in the land of the Trinity, he goes off at score: 'I have been instructed in the whole system of the universe [etc.]'. 1869 'Wat. Bradwood' *The O. V. H.* xxxiv, The slackened rein..encouraged the gray to take a final kick and fling, and then set off at score up the slope. 1900 Pollok & Thom *Sports Burma* iii. 99 The bull picked himself up and went off full score.

c. *Curling*. = Hog-score.

1862 *Chamb. Encycl.* III. 368/2 (*Curling*), At a certain distance from each of the tees, a score—the hog-score—is drawn across the ice. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 713/2 (*Curling*), Every stone to be a hog which does not clear this score.

4. A line that crosses out or cancels something.

a 1756 *Pennecuik's Collect. Sc. Poems* 120 A roll of sins hath got the clergy's score.

† 5. *pl.* as the name of a game. *Obs.*

1710 Ruddiman *Gloss. to Douglas' Æneis* s.v. *Skore*, The word score, is..most used at the long Bowls, which are sometimes call'd the Scores, because they make draughts or impressions in the ground where they are to begin and leave off.

6. *Mus.* A written or printed piece of concerted music, in which all the vocal and instrumental parts are noted on a series of staves one under the other.

Commonly stated to be so called from the practice (not now always followed) of connecting the related staves by 'scores' or lines continuing the bars.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3748/4 The Score of Musick for the Fairy Queen. 1752 Avison *Mus. Express.* Advt., Music is said to be in Score, when all the Parts are distinctly wrote and set under each other, so as the Eye, at one View, may take in all the various Contrivances of the Composer. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 360 He..sells accent, tone And emphasis in score. 1785 Geo. III in Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1862) III. 247 The King has just received the copies of the three operas M^n. Delany so obligingly borrow'd for him. He therefore returns the three scores. 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 13 This concerto was written with a full score of accompaniments, and even trumpets and drums. 1883 Rockstro in *Grove's Dict. Illus.* III. 427/1 The most important varieties [of scores] are (I.) the Vocal Score; (II.) the Orchestral, or Full Score; (III.) the Supplementary Score, or Partitino; (IV.) the Organ, Harpsichord, or Pianoforte Score; (V.) the Compressed Score; and (VI.) the Short Score. *Ibid.* 434/1 The term *Short Score* is indiscriminately applied to Organ and Pianoforte Scores of works originally written with Orchestral Accompaniments; to Compressed Scores; and to maimed transcriptions, in which the leading Parts only are given *in extenso*.

b. A musical composition with its distribution of parts.

1881 Crowest *Phases Mus. Eng.* 295 The London Musical Society has set itself the task of familiarising English people with those scores which are either little known, or which have not had a hearing in this country.

7. *Weaving*. = Beer *sb.*3

1712 [see Beer *sb.*3]. 1726 *Act* 13 *Geo. I*, c. 26 § 13 So as to distinguish the Number of biers or scores of Threads in the breadth of the said Cloth.

8. A cut or slash, as with a whip.

1882 J. T. Morse Jr. *John Q. Adams* iii. (1885) 230 There was scarce a back in Congress that did not at one time or another feel the score of his cutting lash.

II. Notch cut for record, tally, reckoning.

† 9. A notch cut in a stick or tally, used to mark numbers in keeping accounts; also the tally itself.

c 1460 *Launfal* 419 All that Launfal had borwyth before Gyfre, be tayle and be score, Yald hyt well and fyne. *c* 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* 416 in *Babees Bk.*, Yf þo koke wolde say þat were more, þat is þo cause þat he hase it in skore. 1530 Palsgr. 268/1 Score on a tayle, *taylles*. 1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Crene* [1545 *Crena*]..the scores whiche men vnlerned do make on styckes for their remembrance. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Crena*, a notche in a skore. *Ibid.*, *Tessera*,.. a tayle or score, wheron the number of thynges deliuered is marked. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 38 Whereas before, our Fore-fathers had no other Bookes but the Score and the Tally, thou hast caused printing to be vs'd.

b. *Games*. A mark made for the purpose of recording a point or the like. Cf. Chalk *sb.* 5.

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 102 Lanterloo... Having dealt set up five scores or chalks; and then proceed forwards in your Game. *Ibid*, Every deal rub off a score, and for every trick you win set up a score by you till the first scores are out, to remember you how many tricks you have won in the several deals in the Game. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 84 It is called a run, and one notch or score is made upon the tally towards the game. *Ibid.* III. vii. 203 One chalk, or score, is reckoned for every fair pin; and the game of skittles consists in obtaining thirty-one chalks precisely.

10. A record or account (of items of uniform amount to be charged or credited) kept by means of tallies, or (in later use) by means of marks made on a board (with chalk), on a slate, or the like. Now chiefly, the row of chalk marks on a door, or of strokes on a slate, which in rural alehouses serves to record the quantity of liquor consumed on credit by a regular frequenter. Hence occas. *transf.*, a customer's account for goods obtained on credit.

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 362 3if þæt þe axkere bryngeþ skore oþer wryt, and aske þe berynge y-hole-cheche... Whos paye y-maked by skore oþer by scryt oþer by sywete, so þ^t he bere tayle oþer scryt, to preue hit vp-on hure nature. *c* 1422 *Pol. Poems* 119 þe fendes redy my rolle to rede, þe countretayle to shewe, þe score. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 255 And he anon radly laft all his scores, and cownturs, and his bokes, and suet Cryst forþe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 324/1 A score, *ephemeridia*. 1591 R. Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Tablilla*, writing tables, a score. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 80 There shall bee no mony, all shall eate and drinke on my score. 1614 Ravenscroft in *Festive Songs* (Percy Soc.) 40 When all is gone we have no more, Then let us set it on the score, Or chalke it up behinde the dore. 1648 Crashaw *Steps to Temple* Matt. xxiii, The stones that on his Tombe doe lye Keep but the score of them that made him dye. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Laconics* Wks. 1711 IV. 20 He ought to have preach'd against..rubbing out of Ale-house Scores. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. i. 9 A familiar visitor of the house, who might be supposed to have his regular score at the bar. 1867 Lowell *Fitz Adam's Story* 388 These paid no money, yet for them he..chalked behind the door With solemn face a visionary score. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* i. 19 Formerly every man had a score at the village shop.

† b. *In, upon, on* (*the*) *score*: in debt. *To run into scores* or *in score*, *to run* or *go on* or *upon* (*the*) *score*: to incur debts. *Upon the score of*: indebted to. Also *on score*, *upon the score*: on credit. *Obs.*

1568 Fulwell *Like will to like* E ij, But now my masters you are on the score. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* iii. 11 in *Holinshed*, The citie merchants not vttering their wares, but to such as had not redy chinkes, and therevpon forced to run on y^e score, were very much empouerished. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* G j, If any chance to go on the skore, you skore him when he is a sleepe. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shrew* Induct. ii. 25 If she say I am not xiiiid on the score for sheere Ale, score me vp for the lyingst knaue in Christendome. 1602 Rowlands' *Tis Merrie* 11 There's many deale vpon the score for wine, When they should pay forget the Vint'ners Syne. 1615 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 57 He had stolne and pawnd his companions aparell, ..and was gon upon the score in divers howses. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple*, *The Size* iv, Those have their *hopes*: these what they have renounce, And live on score. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* v. 42 He had..begger'd both himself and the Public; and besides had left us upon the score of his needy Enemies, for what it cost them in thir own defence against him. 1649 Br. Hall *Cases Consc.* I. vii. 66 Seneca reports of a Pythagorean Philosopher at Athens, who having run upon the score for his shoos at a shop there [etc.]. 1658 H. Cromwell in Thurloe *St. Papers* VI. 820 The country, to whom the army is in score, will be all in a flame. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 75 'Tis become so fashionable a thing to run into Scores, and so unfashionable to pay them [etc.]. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 30 Dec., I perceive he is known there, and do run upon the score for plays. 1685 Evelyn *Mrs. Godolphin* 195 Every Saturday she used to sum up, and never went on score. 1702 Valden *Æsop at Crt.* iii. 43 See, injur'd Britain, thy unhappy case,..If fond of the expensive pain, When eighteen millions run on score: Let them clap mufflers on again, And physick thee of eighteen more. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* lxv, I..drank while I had money left, and ran in score when anybody would trust me.

11. The sum recorded to a customer's debit in a 'score' (sense 10); the amount of an innkeeper's bill or reckoning. Also, † a debt due to a tradesman for goods obtained on credit (*obs.*).

1600 *Ball. Coll. Acc.* (*MS.*), Item, paid to Warde the Baker for 2 skores dewe in Mr. More's yeare, 8li. 18s. 9d. 1602 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. iii. 253. After he scores, he neuer payes the score. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* 133 Chauke me on Vinters, and for aw thy skore, Let great words pay for aw, still run on more. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Country Life* 14 Or how to pay thy hinds and clear all scores. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 6 Apr., Away to the Exchange, and mercers and drapers, up and down to pay all my scores. 1675 Kidder *Charity Directed* 31 How often do men contend at a Tavern who shall pay the score. 1677 Otway *Cheats of Scapin* II. i, Some Scores that are due to the Landlady. 1687 Sedley *Bellamira* v. i. 53, I have been in the Country, and have brought wherewith to pay old Scores, and will deal hereafter with ready Mony. 1701 *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 79 Hasten over rents, and all thou canst, for many call upon me for old scores. 1715 Prior *Down-Hall* 96 When in the morning Matt ask'd for the score, John kindly had paid it the evening before. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* ix, After having paid our score. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 626 He had run a score at the public house, which he had no mind to discharge. 1766 Cowper *Wks.* (1837) XV. 9 If..you think I can afford to quit scores with the little Doctor, I shall be obliged to you if you will do it forthwith. 1807 [Ireland] *Mod. Ship of Fools* 236 Or, when in school, neglecting book, Or, running scores with pastry cook, That breech should feel the twitch of birch. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 230, I agreed that he should pay the score at our next meeting. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* July 80 The week's score at the public-house is paid up and a fresh one started.

b. *fig.*, esp. in certain phrases. *To clear*, *pay*, *quit a score* or *scores*: to requite an obligation; sometimes, to revenge an injury, to 'be even *with*' some one. † *To cut the score*, *cut scores*: to forgive a debt.

a 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 170 God cuts all scores betwixt him and his children. 1634 H. Sydenham *Serm.* (1637) 70 That that Justice which is confer'd on them, consists rather in the participation of Christs merits, who cut the score, than in any perfection of Vertues. 1672 Dryden *and Pt. Cong. Granada* v. ii, Yet, forced by need, ere I can clear that score, I like ill debtors, come to borrow more. 1690 Locke *Govt.* I, ix. § 90 To the Grandfather, there is due a long Score of Care and Expences laid out upon the Breeding and Education of his Son. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* vi. 252 Which she readily accepts, and perhaps does not make so much haste to quit scores, as Pride does. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patrick's Day* I. i, Are you sure you do nothing to quit scores with them?

12. [Originally a figurative use of sense 10.] Account, reason, ground, sake, motive. In phrases *on*, *upon the score* (*of*): by reason of, for the sake of, with regard to.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 346, I presume not to expect this for my own sake and meerly upon the score of Christian love. 1651 Evelyn *Diary* 6 Sept., He..embark'd for Scotland with some men he had raised, who..were all..imprison'd on y^e Marq. of Montrose's score. *a* 1654 Selden *Table Talk* (Arb.) 70 By reason..their great Grandfather did not do it, upon that old Score they think they ought not to do it. 1654 Dickson *Explic. Ps.* cxxix. 1 (1655) 263 The persecution of former enemies is imputed and put upon the score of present persecutors. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 3 The House of Peeres was never yet denied by them to be dissolved upon the like score. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 244 Divers that first believe the Scripture but upon the Church's score, are afterwards by acquaintedness brought to believe the Scripture upon its own score. 1667 Dryden *Ind. Emp.* I. ii, I could not do it on my Honour's score. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 250 Men..began to be over-easie upon that Score. 1751 *Affecting Narr. Wager* 47 The Crew..were however on that Score implacably incensed against the Captain. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 51 All persecution and oppression of weak consciences, on the score of religious persuasions, are highly unjustifiable. 1802 Mrs. J. West *Infidel Father* I. 231 An eminent solicitor..whom it was fashionable to consult on the score of settlements. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* x. (1876) II. 269 It was necessary to summon a parliament on the usual score of obtaining money. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xviii, Master Heatherstone knows more on that score than any one. 1859 Mill *Liberty* iv. 165 Other countries are not asked to..release any portion of their inhabitants from their own laws on the score of Mormonite opinions. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* iv. 59 You have some right to flatter yourself on that score. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* xlvi. II. 198 This state of things..disposes the men on one side to reject a proposal of the other side on the score, not of its demerits, but of the quarter it proceeds from. 1907 Hodges *Elem. Photogr.* 13 Much trouble on this score will be avoided.

† 13. A list, enumeration; number as counted. Also *by score*: (after a numeral) by tale, precisely so many. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 253 (Ritson), That were sixti yer by score Er then Crist were ybore. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 1052 So that hereby wee may iudge what great store the Lorde setteth by Infantes, and learne not to wype them out of the skore of Gods people. *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps. xxx. iii*, Thou would'st not sett me in their score, Whom death to his cold boosome drawes. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ix. 21 My lambes doe every yeare increase their score.

14. *Games*. The record or register of points made by both sides during the progress of a game or match; also the number of points made by a side or individual. *To get the score*: to obtain the highest number of runs (in a cricket-match).

1742 Hoyle *Whist* 8 If a Revoke happens to be made, the adverse Party may take down 3 Points from the Scores, or add 3 Points to his own Score, or take 3 of his Adversary's Tricks; the Revoke takes place of any other Score of the Game. *Ibid.* 68 This Method of Play may be made use of at any Score of the Game, except at 4 and 9. 1778 — *Games* 74 Score of the Game is the Number of Points set up, ten of which make a Game. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherl.* (Colburn) 33 The care of the score [at billiards] was solely confided to the charge of the tall gentleman in the stockinet pantaloons. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vii, The score of the Dingley Dellers was as blank as their faces. 1850 'Bat' *Cricketer's Man.* 98 It was on this occasion..that Mr. Ward obtained the unprecedented score of 278 runs in one innings. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxx, It was true that she liked keeping the score at cricket. 1862 *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* I. 20 Hogsflesh (by the score) bowled in the second innings of Kent, but he is not inserted among the batsmen on the Hambledon side. *Ibid.* 225 John Small, sen. who got the score in the second innings of Hampshire. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* x, The belief in both naturally grew stronger as the shooting went on, for she promised to achieve one of the best scores. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 578/2 (*Cricket*), The score was kept by notching each individual run on a stick. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* II. viii. 95 The town in this game made the losing score.

b. Phr. *To make a score off one's own bat*: see Bat *sb.*2 3 c.

1869 Trollope *He knew*, etc. xii. (1878) 67 Do you know the meaning of making a score off your own bat, Martha?

15. *colloq.* [From the verb.] a. *lit.* in games: An act of 'scoring' or gaining a point or points. b. *fig.* A successful 'hit' in debate or argument.

1844 Mardon *Billiards* 94 For should he play it slowly and miss the score, he will..leave a certain canon for his

opponent. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 301 This position gives the striker such command over the balls that it is almost impossible not to leave a score. *Ibid.* 386 A miss should be given so as to leave a difficult score for the adversary. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 675/2 (*Billiards*), No score can be reckoned for a foul stroke. 1901 *Scotsman* 15 Mar. 7/4 A loud cheer signified that..this was a distinct score. 1901 S. PAGET *Mem. Sir J. Paget* II. 407 An admirable 'score' that he made at Harewood Place.

III. A group of twenty.

[Presumably from the practice, in counting sheep or large herds of cattle, of counting orally from 1 to 20, and making a 'score' (sense 9) or notch on a stick, before proceeding to count the next twenty.]

16. A group or set of twenty. Primarily a sb., const. *of* (in OE. *gen. pl.*), but owing to ellipsis and loss of inflexions often serving (when preceded by *a*, or in uninflected pl. by a numeral) as a numeral adj. (Cf. *dozen, hundred, thousand*, etc.)

The combinations THREESCORE and FOURSCORE are common as mere archaistic synonyms for sixty and eighty; the similar combinations with other numerals are rarely used exc. when there is intentional division into groups of 20.

[*a* 1100 *Bury St. Edm. Rec.* in Napier *Contrib. OE. Lexicogr.* 56 Dæt is..v scora [glossed *quinquies uiginti*] sceap..& viii score [*octies uiginti*] æcere ġesawen.] *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 101/13 Folke..bi manie scor to-gadere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3209 Sex scor and seuen yeir liued sarra. *c* 1330 *Artl. & Merl.* 3099 (Kölbing) Wiþ him he brouȝt þritti score Wiȝt knistes him bifore. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3492 Bot yhit þar er ful many ma Of veniel syns, be many a score. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 118 Heo makeþ men misdo moni score tymes. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 52 Sewyne schore of fute & na ma. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2344 The taxe and the trebutte of tene schore wynteres. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2638 My fader was a philisofer, & of fele yeres, To the nowmber of nene skowre. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 483 Seuyne score of scheildis thai schew at ane sicht. 15.. *Scot. Field* 231 in *Chetham Soc. Misc.* II, There were killed of the Scottes moe than xij scower. 1583 BP. MIDDLETON *Injunct.* in *2nd Rep. Ritual Comm.* (1868) 426/2 Excepte there bee at the leaste, three for euery score communicantes that bee in the Parishe. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* I. ii. 111 Shee may perhaps call him halfe a score knaues, or so. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. ii. 69 How many score of Miles may we well rid Twixt houre, and houre? 1645 *Shetland Witch Trial* in Hibbert *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* (1822) 600 At your returne they continuit with you, and conversit *ut supra*, als far back agane as scoir and threttein. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 286 They chose divers scores men, who [etc.]. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3190/4, 41 stout Cambridgeshire Wethers, worth about 14 l. a Score. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 340 Six score thousand. *a* 1742 SOMERVILLE *Veom. Kent* 82 Neighbours around, and cousins went By scores, to pay their compliment. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 69 (*In the Street*), I form'd a score different plans. 1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 273 He taught him to.. bend his body into half a score antic postures. 1800 LD. KEITH in *Paget Papers* (1896) I. 223 The inhabitants of Genoa Die by Scores of hunger. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* V, 'Till he had box'd up twelve score pounds at least. 1842 MACAULAY *Lays, Lake Regillus* XXVIII, And still stood all who saw them fall While men might count a score. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXIV, There were a score of generals now round Becky's chair. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* VII, I wished a round score of men.

b. with ellipsis of *years* (referring to age). Now *rare* exc. in THREESCORE and FOURSCORE.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1019 He thoughte wel, at a score, He sscholde passi him before. 1900 H. SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* VIII. (1905) 101 He died at two-score.

17. A weight of twenty or twenty-one pounds, esp. used in weighing pigs or oxen.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XIII. 631 As a shepe of sevyn skore he weyd in my fyst. 1766 *Museum Rust.* I. 475 To kill several hogs in a season, which shall weigh from eight to ten score. 1825 COBBETT *Rural Rides* 274 The thousands of scores of bacon and thousands of bushels of bread that have been eaten from the long oak table. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 217 At fifteen months old, they weigh about 28 score. 1858 *Ulster Jrnl. Archæol.* VI. 361 The meal came down to three thirteens the score. 1885 W. WESTALL *Old Factory* XIX. 134, I'll send them a score of meal and half a score of flour and some milk.

†**18.** A distance of twenty paces. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 157 For I should se one streame wyth in a score on me. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1142/1 The trees were pulled up by the roots and cast twelve score off. 1588 SIR W. WYNTER in *Defeat Sp. Armada* (Navy Rec. Soc.) II. 10 My fortune was to make choice to charge their starboard wing without shooting of any ordnance until we came within six score of them. 1591 LYLY *Entert. Elvetham* Proeme, Wks. 1902 I. 432 Other such buildings..fourteene score off from the house on a hill side. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 34 As easie, as a Canon will shoot point-blanke twelue score. 1622 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* XXVI. 331 At Markes full fortie score they vs'd to Prick and Roue. 1646 ELDRED *Gunners Glasse* 71 Foure Demi-Culverings to the moule Rod or Pole, distant 53 score. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* Pref. *a* 4 b, Wherein the Authors fancy..leaping over all boundaries of Church-Authority,.. runs on at eleven-score, as if he were upon a warm scent, giving chase to some of his Platonical Idea's [*sic*].

19. *Coal-mining.* (See quot. 1851.)

1754 T. GARDNER *Dunwich* 216 This Port [Southwold] is of singular note in merchandizing Corn and Coals, where twenty-one is deemed a Score. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 681 The wages of hewers 2s. 8d. for hewing every score or twenty corves of coals. 1812 HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 98 Persons who..wrought 624 scores of coal, equal to 1300 Newcastle chaldrons. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 46 *Score*, a standard number of tubs or corves of coals at each colliery, upon which the hewers' and putters' prices for working are paid. It varies, in different localities, from 20 to 26 tubs.

20. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1854 *Househ. Words* IX. 88 Strips [of straw plait] are.. sold in scores, or pieces twenty yards long.

IV. 21. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *score-keeping*; **score-board**, (*a*) a blackboard in a public house, on which debts are chalked up; (*b*) in *Cricket*, a large board erected so as to be seen by the onlookers, on which the score of the game is kept; **score-book**, a book for preserving the scores of games; a scoring-book; **score-card**, (*a*) a printed card with a blank form on which spectators may enter the score in a game of cricket or baseball; (*b*) *U. S.*, 'in exhibitions of poultry, a rating card' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); (*c*) see quot. 1909; **score-game** *Golf*, a game in which the player's object is to obtain the highest score possible (opposed to *match game*); so **score-play**; **score-paper** = *score-sheet*; **score-sheet** (see quot. 1895).

1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 90 A species of desk on which was lying a black *score-board and a lump of chalk. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/1 The club has its own score-board. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 26 July 7/1 The score-board showed Somerset 147 up for the loss of four wickets. 1862 *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* I. 191 In Britcher's printed *score-book, Mr. J. Tufton is..put down as bowled merely. 1902 W. J. FORD *Hist. Camb. Univ. C. C.* Pref. 9 The C. U. C. C. has but..two scorebooks. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 4 July 5/7 For without stop-watches, *score-cards, and constant figuring, one had no idea where the contestants were. 1905 *McClure's Mag.* June 125/2 The football score-card privilege is 'sold to a New York expert'. 1909 EASTWOOD *Rep. to L. G. B. on Amer. Methods Milk Supply* 69 Most of the cities which I visited have adopted the score card system of inspection. When examining a place where milk is sold, the inspector fills up a card containing a printed list of the details on which he is required to report. For each detail a maximum score of a certain number of points is assigned. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 19 Aug. 9/7 The amateurs like match play best because they do better in it than they do at the *score game. *Ibid.* 20 Dec. 3/4 Many witty things he has to say, as, for instance, on *score-keeping. 1847 W. DENISON *Cricketer's Comp.* p. xv, [Such runs] ought in fairness not to be placed on the *score-paper as single byes. 1862 *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* I. 315 Scorers, or those who copied the score papers into the book, must have been very careless. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 2/1 In *score play..the same argument does not apply. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, **Score-sheet*, a sheet ruled or designed for scoring; specifically, in baseball and cricket, a sheet ruled for recording all the features of the game.

Score (skōəɹ), *v.* Also 5–7 **skore**, 6 **scoore**, 6–7 **scoure**, 7 **scoar**. [a. ON. *skora* to make an incision, to count by tallies, f. *skor*: see SCORE *sb.* The Eng. development of senses has been largely influenced by the sb., and in some senses the vb. may be regarded as an Eng. formation on this.]

I. To cut, mark with incisions.

1. *trans.* To cut superficially; to make scores or cuts in; to mark with incisions, notches, or abrasions of the skin. Also, † *To score away*, to remove by cutting.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 231 If þou desirist to cure glandulas & scrophulas..kutte þe skyn endelongis þe necke, ..& þane score [Latin *discarnare*] him & drawe him out al hool with þe clooþ. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 119 Have a thing therfore Made like a swerde this folk [*sc.* the testicles] away to score. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 55 His feit with stanis war rewin and scorde. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 34 Thow wolde haue scoryd hys habarion. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 174/27 To score, *crenare, incidere.* 1622 FLETCHER *Prophetess* IV. v, Scoring a man ore the coxcomb is but a scratch with you. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 124 She with her teeth scored his skull in notches in many places. 1794 J. CLARK *Agric. Heref.* 44 When the trees are unkindly 'hide-bound', they are 'scored' by cutting the bark with the point of a knife. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 615 Here stood stern Putnam, scored with ancient scars. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1850) 380 He..found most of the tall trees..more or less scored by the axe. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* V. (1879) 84 The elephant..deeply scores with its tusks the trunk of the tree. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* X. 75 We see the primitive plough of the forking tree-branch, scarcely scoring the soil. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* III. 172 A briar in that tangled wilderness Had scor'd her white right hand. 1870 BAKER *Nile Trib.* XI. 186 Young infants are scored with a razor. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Score*, to make a long shallow cut in (cardboard or very thick paper), so that the card or paper can be bent without breaking, as for book-covers or folded cards. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* LXII, Out of a stem that scored the hand I wrung it in a weary land.

b. *spec.* in *Cookery.* To make long parallel cuts upon (meat, etc.).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XII. 236 A calf lyuer skorde with the veryose. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* IX. 87 To Roast a Cod's Head. Wash it very clean and score it with a Knife. 1771 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* 95 The skin [of a loin of pork] must then be scored cross-wise. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 168 Some butchers in the north country score the fat of the closing of the hind quarter. 1853 SOYER *Pantropheon* 138 Having previously scored the back of the animal [to be baked].

c. To mark by cuts of a whip. Also *transf.* and *absol.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. vii. 12 Let vs score their backes. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 286 The remaining miserable last cultivator, who grows to the soil, after having his back scored by the farmer, has it again flayed by the whip of the assignee. *c* 1806 SIR R. WILSON *Cape of Good Hope* in *Life* (1862) I. 362 It is not pretended ..that the lash never scores at the caprice of ill temper.

†**d.** Sc. *To score aboon the breath*: to gash the forehead of (a suspected witch) with a knife or a rusty nail, in order to render her incapable of mischief. *Obs.*

1787 W. TAYLOR *Poems* 93 (Jam.) A witty wife did than advise Rob to gang to Maukin Wise, An' score her over, ance or twice, Aboon the breath. 1807 HOGG *Mountain Bard* Note xi, He seized her forcibly, and cut the shape of the cross on her forehead. This they call *scoring aboon the breath.*

e. *Geol.* To mark with scratches or furrows; said esp. with reference to glacial action.

1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* iii. 19 All around the rocks are carved, and fluted, and polished, and scored. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 161 These stones, pressed by the weight of ice above, scratch and score the rocky bed in the direction of the ice-flow. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* I. ii. 66 If the water be not sufficiently deep, they ground, and being swayed by waves and tides they [*sc.* icebergs] chafe and score the bottom in a somewhat irregular manner.

†**2.** To fracture, wreck (a ship). *Obs.*

1504 in *Charters, etc. Edinb.* (1871) 188 The schip callit the Litill Martin latlie skorit or brokin in tha partis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iv. 91 Hir foirschip hang, and sum deill scorit throwout [orig. *inlisaque prora pependit*]. 1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 482 Item, for the mendyng of the said boit, scho beand skorit with greit artailyery passand to the schippis. 1546 [see SCORING *vbl. sb.* 1].

3. To produce (marks, figures, etc.) by cutting. Also (with allusion to sense 10), to record or express by cuts or notches.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 2 And on his brest a bloodie crosse he bore,..Upon his shield the like was also scor'd. 1592 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 65 She will scoure your fault vpon my pate. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. ii, Draw your iust sword, And score your vengeance, on my front, and face. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 81 My pen shall point thee out, And thy lewde actes vpon thy forehead score. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1850) 380 On the bark of the tree was scored the name of Deacon Peabody. 1869 FROUDE *Short Stud.* Ser. II. (1871) 325 If we except the Athenians and Jews, no people so few in number have scored so deep a mark in the world's history as you [Scots] have done. 1889 — *Two Chiefs of Dunboy* XXVII. 415 They shall..score such marks on you as the quarter-master leaves on the slaves that you hire to fight your battles.

4. *Naut.* To make a 'score' or groove in; to fix by means of a 'score'.

1779 BARNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 108 Pl. 3, E. Pillars in hold about which every half Beam was scored. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 298/1 These brass wheels..are fixed over the centre of each block that is to be scored. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* II. 27 This bulb-iron is scored down between the floors sufficiently deep to lay hold of the Keelson-pieces with a double row of rivets.

5. *U. S.* [? fig. use of 1 c.] To rate, scold severely.

1891 LOUNSBURY *Studies Chaucer* III. vii. 223 Even poor Lipscomb..was soundly scored for his grossness and vulgarity. 1896 *Nation* LXIII. 37/2 He does not hesitate to score the Germans for their obstinate adherence to their own language and manners.

II. 6. To mark with a line or lines.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. vii. (1495) 555 Thouh syluer be white, yet it makyth blacke lynes and strakes in the body that it is scoryd therwyth or rulyd therwyth. 1530 PALSGR. 706/2 Whan your tymber is well scoored, you can never fayle to sawe it right. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnassus* III. iii. 1326 Then with his nayle score the margent as though there were some notable conceit. 1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* I. v, No name or title but on posts and trenchers, And doors scored with a coal instead of chalk. 1672 *Essex Papers* (1890) 18, I desire his Majtie would bee pleasd to review ye sevrall clauses wch for his greater ease I have scored with a pen in the severall copys here transmitted. 1784 W. KING *Cook's 3rd Voy.* V. vii. III. 151 They have likewise a method of scoring them [*sc.* gourds] with a heated instrument. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 185 Covered with cement, scored (lined) in imitation of stone, and whitewashed. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I, Passages had been scored in his favourite books. 1869 PARKMAN *Discov. Gt. West* XIII. (1875) 154 The plains were scored with their pathways. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* II. 20 Fields and meadows, scored with hedges. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 384 A votive tablet covered with Punic characters and scored with rude figures of a triangle and an uplifted hand. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. II. I. 163 We had found..a copy of the once famous Tract 90..scored over with pencil marks.

b. *absol.* To make marks.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 272 Upon Torrefaction it was all become a Yellow Ochre, and would score like it.

†**c.** To mark *out* (a path, a boundary, etc.).

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Breath* II. i, Giue me money, ile be thy snaile and score out a siluer path to his confusion. 1612 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* IV. 20 Acquieting the soules that newe before Their way to heav'n through their owne blood did skore. 1633 G. HERBERT *Priest to Temple* XIII, These Two Rules..excellently score out the way, and fully, and exactly contain..what course is to be taken. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* 55 Hast thou..Scor'd out the bounded Suns obliquer wayes? 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Dominium Maris* Advt., The limits thereof, beeing a fluent element, could not bee scored out, or certainly determined. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 84 Never to take up the Stakes till the Track be scored out very plain upon the Ground.

†**d.** *To score out*: to sketch in outline, adumbrate. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 265 Almost in the same instant the first threds of the spermaticall partes are together and at once skored or shaddowed out with rude lines.

7. To draw a line through (writing, etc.) in order to cancel. Often with *out*.

1687 JOHNSTON in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 154 In the..Paper I found it scored out. *a* 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) I. 10 Where the penalty in a bond was left blank, and the said blank scored, the Lords refused to modify any expences. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 42 Scoring the lease from corner to corner, with his newly-

mended pen. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 184 His full Mercy's gracious store With liberal dash thy guilt shall score And blot the sentence. 1879 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, The passage in the will containing the bequest of the annuity to the noble Lord and his Lady was scored out.

†8. *trans.* To stripe, braid. *Obs. rare.*

1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* D 3 b, A payre of Veluet slops, scored thicke with Lace.

9. *Mus.* a. To write down in score. b. To compose or arrange for orchestral performance.

1839 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* xvi, Handel would make the gusty organs blow Grandly, and a rich storm in music score us! 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxxiv. 326 He pretended to score down an air as the poet played it. 1871 R. BROWNING *Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau* 1813 Who scores a septett true for strings and wind Mulcted must be. 1884 *American* VIII. 94 Mr. Gilchrist skilfully scored the cantata for full orchestra. 1885 *Manchester Exam.* 9 Jan. 5/6 The Adagio is scored with great beauty, the treatment of the wood instruments and horns being especially effective.

III. To record by scores.

10. To record (debts) by means of notches on a tally; hence to write down as a debt. Also with *up*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 416 And, if so be I faille, I am your wyf; score it vp-on my taille, And I shal paye, as soone as euer I may. *c* 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* 407 in *Babees Bk.*, Per-fore on his 3erde skore shalle he Alle messys in halle þat seruet be. 1530 PALSGR. 706/2, I score, I marke upon a tayle or score, *je marque*. Score it, I pray you, for forgettyng. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 29 Score a Pint of Bastard in the Halfe Moone. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* viii. 14 He..scores his dyet on the Vitlers post. 1631 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* II. 13 When I brought them a reckoning, they would have had me to have scor'd it up. 1669 ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* I. ii, The Chandler refus'd to score a quart of Scurvy-grass. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 184 Let's..keep drinking and scoring brisk Claret. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xii, He answered: 'That signifies nothing: Score it behind the door'. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxxii, Joe provided him with a slate, upon which the old man regularly scored up vast accounts. 1860 SALA *Badd. Peerage* iv, Pleading some ridiculous three-and-ninepence scored against me on the slate.

fig. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxx. 760 And certes you also ..may skore up this for none of the least. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxii, Nor need I tallies thy dear love to score. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 133 The Subject must be contented rather to score it up against the future, than require present pay. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvi, I won't deal with you now,..I'll score it against ye, and some time I'll have my pay out o' yer old black hide. 1883 TYNDALL in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 39 His [Rumford's] inference from his experiments was scored in favour of those philosophers who held that heat is a form of motion.

†b. *To score* (something) *on* a person or thing: to lay to the charge of, to impute to. *Obs.*

1645 MILTON *Colasterion* 3 Bearing us in hand as if hee knew both Greek and Ebrew, and is not able to spell it; which had hee been, it had bin either writt'n as it ought, or scor'd upon the Printer. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1662) III. 96 This was the true Cause of his Execution, though in our Chronicles all is scored on his complying in a Plot.

†11. *intr.* To run up a score; to obtain drink, goods, etc. on credit. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* K 1 b, Pitch and pay, they will pray all day: score & borrow, they will wish him much sorrow. 1631 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* I. 12 It is the commonest thing that can bee for these Captaines to score and to score, but when the scores are to be paid, *Non est inventus*. 16.. CLEVELAND *May Day* xiv. Wks. (1687) 253 Then lose the Flood-gates George, wee'll pay or score. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 83 Being as welcome to score, as with ready Money. 1779 *Mirror* No. 23 P 3 Which title [*sc.* of an honest fellow] he continued to enjoy..while he had credit to score for his reckoning.

b. *trans.* To add (an item) to one's score; to incur (a debt). In quot. *fig.*

1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* I. i. 3 It seems the holy Stallion durst not score Another Sin before he left the world.

12. *trans.* To enter as a debtor. Also with *up*.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* G j, If any chaunce to go on the skore, you skore him when he is a sleepe, and set vp a grote a daye more than he hath. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* L 4 b, He stood noted or scoard for it in their bookes manie a faire day after. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. ix. (1640) 244 By dying for the Crosse [they did] crosse the score of their own sinnes and score up God for their debtour. 1801 HUNTINGTON *God Guardian of Poor* 64 Thus I scored up my blessed Master, who, in his own time, always discharged my debts with honour. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. x. P 17 *You may* earn your board easily enough, by scoring up the customers, and keeping my ledger.

†b. *To score up*: to placard as an offender.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 38 b, I thinke good they [flatterers] were scored up among the intollerable. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 25 If she say I am not xiiii. d. on the score for sheere Ale, score me vp for the lyingst knaue in Christendome.

13. To record the number of (anything) by notches or marks; to keep an account of; to count and set down the number of (e. g. sheep). Also with *up*.

a 1400 *Quatrefoil of Love* in *Furnivall Miscell.* 128 Oure werkes are wretyn and scorde, In a role of recorde. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 119 Wherein the age to come may skore him among the auncient Princes. 1609 ROWLANDS *Whole Crew* 7 When I was Maid, with Chalke behind our doore, Some fiue and forty Suitors I did score. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 40, I haue not taken vpon mee to score vp all the accidents and occasions to further old age. 1631 A. WILSON *Swisser* III. ii, Wee will score vp Summs Of our embraces. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Good Friday* iii, Or shall each leaf, Which falls in Autumne, score a grief? 1656 COWLEY *Anacreontics* vi. Poems 34 An hundred Loves at Athens score, At Corinth write an hundred more. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* I. i. 6 We were in hast; and cou'd not stay To score the men we kill'd: But there they lye. 1681 — *Abs. & Achit.* I. 542 Such were the tools; but a whole Hydra more Remains of sprouting heads too long to score.

14. In a game or contest: To set down in the score: often with *complementary obj.* Chiefly in *passive*.

1742 HOYLE *Whist* i. 15 If your Game is scored 1, 2, or 3, you must play the Reverse. 17.. in *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* (1862) I. Pref. 10 Y° Umpires..in case of hindrance may order a Notch to be Scored. 1862 *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* I. 22 Leg-before-wicket was also introduced about this time [1775], but at first simply scored down as bowled. *Ibid.* 191 [Aug. 12–15, 1795] In this match 'leg-before-wicket' is found scored for the first time. 1892 *Hurlingham Club Rules* 241 If a bird that has been shot at perches or settles on the top of the fence,..it is to be scored a lost bird.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To record the points in a game or contest, to act as scorer.

1846 W. DENISON *Sk. Players* 11 Mr. Whittaker..accompanied Mr. Mynn, and scored for him. 1862 *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* I. 244 No one was bowled out on the England side, therefore (owing to the imperfect way of scoring at this period [1798]) it is impossible to say who got the wickets. 1891 W. G. GRACE in *Outdoor Games* 14 The great thing in keeping score, after keeping it correctly, is to score neatly.

15. *trans.* Of a player or competitor: To add (so many points) to one's score. Also said of an incident in the game: To count for (so many points) in a player's score. Phr. *to score a miss*: see MISS *sb.*1 7 b.

1742 HOYLE *Whist* 8, A and B are to score 10 Points. 1782 BURNBY in *Kentish Gaz.* 20–3 Nov., Now the Batsman ..Sends the Ball Over all Scores six Notches for the feat. 1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 81 When a batter.. was scoring more runs than pleased our general, he would put Mann in to give him eight or twelve balls. 1850 'BAT' *Cricketer's Man.* 100 Pilch scored sixty-one. 1856 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Billiards* (1859) 33 My first stroke scored three. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 2 To score honours is not sufficient; they must be called at the end of the hand. 1865 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. xxii. (1878) 125 On the present occasion a great many sixpenny points [at whist] were scored. 1885 *Manchester Exam.* 13 July 5/5 Two batsmen of the Harrow eleven..scored respectively 100 and 135. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 264/2 (Curling) *Souter*, to score a love game; not to allow the opponents to score. 1898 *Ibid.* II. 262/2 (Ringoal) If the ring hit the goal-post and glance off it through the goal, it shall score a point to the server.

b. *intr.* To make points in a game or contest: said of a player or competitor; also, of a card or an incident in the game.

1844 MARDON *Billiards* 115 But, should the striker not score, it is at the option of the opponent to break them or not. *Ibid.* 116 If either of the balls lodge on a cushion, it is off the table; and should a canon or hazard be made, it does not score. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IX. xi, It might score well in the game. 1862 *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* I. 440 William Beldham was now fifty-five years of age, and still continued to score largely. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 417 Sometimes it is advisable to combine safety with an attempt to score. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 676/1 The player whose ball is in hand cannot score, unless he play his ball out of baulk before striking the object-ball. 1889 *Field* 12 Jan. 47/3 Spit drew out three lengths, scored thrice, and after a few exchanges with Gradation, picked puss up.

c. To count or be reckoned in a score.

1885 *Field* 19 Dec. 847/1 The hazard scores to the striker.

16. *transf.* and *fig.* (chiefly *colloq.*) a. *trans.* To gain, win (a success, etc.).

1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* xv. 124 She felt that she had scored the first success in the encounter. 1884 *Athenæum* 24 May 658 Occasionally the latter editor scores a point. 1884 *Manchester Exam.* 12 May 5/3 Last year he scored two unequivocal successes. 1885 *Ibid.* 13 Jan. 5/1 Prince Bismarck has at length scored a victory in his impracticable Reichstag. 1908 *Athenæum* 27 June 786/2 Though never exactly profound, Macaulay invariably scores his point.

b. *intr.* To achieve a success; to make a hit. *To score off* (a person): to gain a triumph over, to make a point at the expense of.

1882 'LUCAS MALET' *Mrs. Lorimer* I. xiii, For once she felt she had scored off her adversary. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Nov. 520/1 The hat was cut and smashed, the lord's head was uninjured; so that, happily, the lord may be said to have 'scored'. 1887 DOYLE *Study in Scarlet* (1892) 87, I told you that, whatever happened, Lestrade and Gregson would be sure to score. 1899 SAINTSBURY in *New Rev.* Feb. 143 The Republic scores by its appeal to..the most widely diffused of human weaknesses. 1891 *Spectator* 1 Aug. 148/1 Boys home for the holidays delight in 'scoring off' their most beloved friends and relatives.

IV. 17. *intr.* To 'go off at score' (see SCORE *sb.* 3 b).

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxxviii. 160 They [the hounds] score away full cry on getting upon more propitious ground. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 583/1 (Fox-hunting) *Scoring*. Hounds 'score' when the whole pack speak to a strong scent.

Scored (skōəd), *ppl. a.* [f. SCORE *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the vb.: Marked with lines, furrows, or grooves.

1535 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 208 To henry my son, a red scoryd cow. 1775 SCHUYLER in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 41, I..beg you to erase the scored part of the letter after perusal. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v., Scored stem, *exaratus caulis*, marked deeply with parallel lines, or rather grooves. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 210 Seeds 2, egg-oblong, convex and scored on one side. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xviii. 45 With ragged bark, and scored timbers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Scored pulley*, a pulley grooved around its perimeter for a round band. 1897 *Bookseller's Catal.* Oct. 10/1, 4 vols in 2, cr. 8vo, full bound scored russia.

†Sco·rel, sko·rrell. *Obs.* ?Loppings of trees.

1671 *Maldon* (Essex) *Borough Deeds* (Bundle 97. no. 2), To John Wright for one load of skorrell and three load of slag wood to make a groyn. 1817 J. MAVER *Sportsman's Direct.* (ed. 2) 128 To take the mantle off the water, lash bits of scorels, about four feet long, to each other [etc.].

Scorel, obs. form of SQUIRREL.

Scoreless (skōəlĕs), *a.* [f. SCORE *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Making no 'score' or mark.

1611 J. DAVIES *Rights Living & Dead* (Grosart) 69 Thy patient bearing this thy Scourge (or Crosse) Doth make it scorelesse.

2. In a game: Having no score.

1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 447/1 When both their hands had been disposed of they were still scoreless. 1890 *Times* 20 May 11/1 Three Notts batmen had been got out scoreless.

Scorer (skōəɹəɹ). [f. SCORE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who marks trees for felling.

1394 in *Archæologia* XXIV. 320 Et sic deficiunt ij lodes xij pedes [meremii] unde respondent le scorer et le cauier et alii ministri ibidem. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 7 Jan. 28 The scorers and liner fell the trees and roughly trim the two opposite sides.

2. Any instrument used for scoring (see quots.).

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. vi. 290/2 The Scorer is a round piece of Iron-plate fixed in another long piece,..with this Taylors score, or make a mark on Cloth before they venture to cut it. 1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (ed. 2) 374 The scorer is a well known instrument used by woodmen in marking numbers on timber trees. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2056 *Scorer* (*Joinery*), an instrument employed to cut transversely the face of a board to enable it to be planed without slivering.

3. In a game or contest: One whose duty it is to keep a record of the score.

1773 *Kentish Cricketers* in *Canterbury Jrnl.* 21–8 Sept., And underneath the shady tree The Scorer's fix'd the Runs to see. 1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 65 The whole eleven, with the umpire and scorer, were conveyed in one caravan. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, The umpires were stationed behind the wickets; the scorers were prepared to notch the runs. 1890 W. CAMP in *Century Mag.* June 206 There is one scorer, who records the order in which contestants finish, as well as their time.

4. One who makes a score.

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 July 8/2 The highest scorer in the first stage of the Queen's Prize. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 4/8 Credit must be given to Bell, to whom the scorer was indebted for getting the ball.

Scorey, variant of SCAURIE.

Scorf, Scorfy, obs. ff. SCURF, SCURVY *a.*

Scorge, obs. var. SCOURGE *sb.*1, *sb.*2, and *v.*

‖ Scoria (skōə·riă). Pl. **scoriæ** (skōə·ri,ī) and (rarely) **sco·rias.** Cf. SCORIUM, SCORY. [L. *scōria* dross, a. Gr. σκωρία, f. σκῶρ dung. Cf. F. *scorie*.]

1. The slag or dross remaining after the smelting out of a metal from its ore. Also *transf.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xliv. (1495) 568 Syndre hyght Scoria and is the fylth of yren that is clensyd therfro in fyre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIII. iv. II. 467 The grosse substance cast up from the pot or vessell & swimming aloft.. is named Scoria. 1683 DIGBY *Chym. Secrets* 105 See that you do not cast away the *Scoria*. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 146 These floating matters take the name of *Scoriæ*. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 245 Dark patches, like scoria, floating on the molten surface of the photosphere. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 144 Those alkaloids and extractive matters..must be regarded as veritable scoria, resulting in the processes of physiological combustion of the elements of the organic tissues.

fig. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 41 So redundant is the population of the Inner House found to be,..so large the proportion of the mass that runs into *scoriæ* [etc.]. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 154 'Material objects', said a French philosopher, 'are necessarily kinds of *scoriæ* of the substantial thoughts of the creator'.

2. Rough clinker-like masses formed by the cooling of the surface of molten lava upon exposure to the air, and distended by the expansion of imprisoned gases.

1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 37 A company of persons..have found further evidences of internal fires; particularly a large quantity of *scoriæ*. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 294 The ejected scoriæ of volcanoes are receptacles in which mineral products previously unknown are constantly discovered. 1896 F. M. CRAWFORD *Corleone* ii. (1898) 16 A barren stretch of burnt lava and scoriæ, which had descended..from some lower crater of the volcano.

attrib. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nevada* xi. 235 The further ascent lies up a long scoria ridge of loose, red, pumiceous rock.

Scoriac (skōə·riĕk), *a.* [f. prec. + -AC.] =next.

a 1849 POE *Ulalume* 15 These were days when my heart was volcanic As the scoriac rivers that roll. 1878 LANGLEY in Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* 280 Views which regard..the spots as analogous..to scoriac matter.

fig. 1870 FRISWELL *Mod. Men of Lett.* xvi. 275 There is something scoriac about the face, as if the fires of a volcano had nearly burnt themselves out. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* iii. 26 They rush madly to the 'scoriac fire of passion' and consume their very beings with draughts of its liquid fire.

Scoriaceous (skōəri,ē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. SCORIA + -ACEOUS. Cf. F. *scoriacé*.] Having the nature of scoria.

1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 527 Since it has no one character of scoriaceous matters melted by artificial fire. 1821 H. E. LLOYD tr. *Kotzebue's Voy.* III. 352 Scoriaceous Lava, resembling the dross of a forge. 1888 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* II. ii. § 3. 89 Portions..are called scoriaceous, this being the character of the rough clinker-like scoriæ of a recent lava stream.

Scoriated (skōə·ri,ētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. SCORIA + -ATE 3 + -ED 1.] Reduced to scoria, scorified.

1891 *New Rev.* Oct. 325 Hideous tracts of scoriated refuse.

†**Scoria·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic form of EXCORIATION.] = EXCORIATION 3.

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. li. 73 The oyle of Vitrioll healeth all the Scoriaciones of the mouth.

Scorie, variant of SCAURIE.

Scorification (skō·rifikā·ʃən). [f. SCORIFY; see -FICATION.] The process of reducing to scoria; formation of scoria or slag; *spec.* as a method of refining or assay.

1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 683 The scorification and dissipation, which most of the metals suffer in the fire. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 762 If..the extremity of the hook..is covered with a thin, shining, smooth crust, the scorification is perfect. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s. v., The operation involves roasting, fusion, and scorification proper, or the formation of a slag.

attrib. 1877 GEE *Silversmith's Handbk.* 18 The scorification process..is..applicable to the assay of all kinds of argentiferous ores.

b. *transf.* (Cf. SCORIA 2.)

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Presid. Addr. Geol. Soc.* 72 We may conclude that the peridotic rocks..are the most direct products of a scorification which took place at an enormously remote epoch. *Ibid.* 73 Such is the metallurgical sense in which the scorification of the globe is intended to be understood.

Scorified (skō·rifeid), *ppl. a.* [f. SCORIFY + -ED[1].] Reduced to the form of scoria.

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 99 The scorified remains of a current of lava. 1878 RAMSAY *Phys. Geol.* 614 The scorified ramparts of the forts in Bohemia.

Scorifier (skō·rifəiəɹ). [f. SCORIFY + -ER[1].] A vessel of fire-clay used in the process of the purification of metals in assaying.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 177 These vessels are called Tests, or Scorifiers: they are scarce ever used but in the Docimastic art, that is, in making small Assays of ores. 1861 J. PERCY *Metallurgy, Fuel*, etc. 456 Scorifiers or roasting dishes. 1881 *Metal. World* No. 6. 83 The scorifier must be large enough to admit the charge without filling it.

Scoriform (skō·rifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. SCORIA + -FORM.] Having the form of scoria, resembling scoria.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 169 The substance..melts into a scoriform mass. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanoes* 23 Instantaneously congealed into a thick scoriform crust. 1871 *Hartwig's Subterr. World* vi. 62 The black chaotic rocks of scoriform lava which form the floor of the crater.

Scorify (skō·rifəi), *v.* [f. SCORIA + -FY.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to scoria or slag.

1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 686 Mixtures of platina with bismuth..were..scorified in assay-crucibles. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 214 The lead which in this operation is scorified, and scorifies along with it the imperfect metals. 1864 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* I. 492 The iron is fused under an oxidizing flame, by which about 10 % is scorified.

2. To convert (lava) into scoria.

1852 T. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 115 Wherever these lavas are scorified, and where they have a shining surface,..the development of vegetation is extremely slow.

Scoring (skō·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCORE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb SCORE in various senses; an instance of this.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 145 Mr Seymour who landed here yesternyght..,scapyng a scorying, beyng chased furst by that knave coward Burley, and put in gret dawnger with the shot of a sacre. 1592 GREENE *Disput. Hee & Shee Conny-c.* F 4, Hearing how that poore woman did finde fault with his scoring, the Gentleman not only put her out of doores without wages, but would haue arrested her. 1698 PLOT *Blackstead in Phil. Trans.* XX. 183 [Called] by Dr. Merret, *Nigrica Fabrilis*, from its use in Scoring. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II. (1780), *Assembler*, to unite the several pieces of..a ship, as by..scarfing, scoring, tenenting, &c. 1885 *Athenæum* 4 Apr. 446/1 The bold drawing and emphatic scoring of the graver. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 109 Julian did not admire this 'scoring' on Bertha's part.

2. *concr.* Lines or figures scored.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 94/1 Scoreing or Strick lines on the Canvice to sow straight. 1864 *Reader* 13 Feb. 209/3 Sir Charles Nicholson..referred to the scorings of human or animal forms on rocks. 1890 *St. Nicholas* Nov. 66/2 In the sandstone..the deep, broad scorings can be plainly seen.

3. *attrib.*: **scoring board,** a board on which the state of the score at a match or contest is shown; **scoring-book,** a book in which the scores of games are entered; **scoring engine** *Naut.*, a machine for scoring blocks; **scoring iron** (see quot. 1688); **scoring-knife,** a knife for marking turf; **scoring machine** = *scoring engine*; also, a machine for scoring cardboard for making boxes (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1884); **scoring-sheet** = *score-sheet*; **scoring stroke** *Golf*, a stroke in score-play; **scoring-table** *Cricket*, the table at which the scorer or scorers sit.

1894 *Times* 16 July 8/1 The Scottish eight was at least nine points better than the *scoring boards gave them credit for being. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* III. I. i. 490/2 (*Cricket*), *Scoring-books (Lillywhite's). 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vii, The little card-box and the scoring-book of the players. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 147 The *scoring engine receives two blocks ..and forms the groove round their longest diameters for the reception of their ropes or straps. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. 397/1 A *Scoaring Iron...With this..they Scoare and run Veines on the Leather. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Green-plot*, After the Lines are thus scored out with a sharp *Scoring-knife. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 298/1 Scoring the blocks..is performed by the *scoring Machine. 1892 W. G. GRACE in *Outdoor Games* 15 *Scoring-sheet. Match played at Bilbery. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, 'How many runs?' Away scamper three boys to the *scoring-table.

Scorious (skō·rɪəs), *a.* [f. SCORIA + -OUS.] Of the nature of scoria; abounding in scoria.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 59 By the fire they omit..many drossie and scorious parts. 1676 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 808 The other part of the Cone..is of a more scorious Nature. 1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Min.* 256 In porous or scorious lavas, the crystals are more friable and opaque, than those in more compact lavas. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 73 These débris form a wall of scorious rock. 1862 MRS. SPEID *Last Yrs. India* 34 Aden—shrubless, flowerless, dusky, grim, and scorious.

†**Sco·rium.** *Obs.* Erroneously formed sing. to SCORIA, mistaken for a neut. pl.

1681 GREW *Museum* III. § ii. i. 325 The Scorium of the Freybergick S[ilver] Ore. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Antiq. near Naples* 237 As we see the *Scorium* of Metals always gathers into a solid Piece.

†**Sco·rken,** *v.* In 3 (Ormin) scorrcnenn. [? a. ON. *skorpna* to be shrivelled, f. *skorpenn* shrivelled.] In *passive*: To be scorched or parched.

c 1200 ORMIN 1474 Þe rihhte dom iss starrc & harrd & all Þe rihhte wræche, Swa summ itt wære scorrcnedd laf Þatt iss wiþþutenn crummess. *Ibid.* 8526 Forr Þatt te land wass driȝȝedd all & scorrcnedd burrh Þe druhhe.

†**Sco·rkle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [? Altered form of prec.] *trans.* To scorch.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. vi. (Camb. MS.) (1886) 43 And ek nero goueirnede alle Þe poeples Þat the vyolent wynd nothus scorklith [*Addit. MS.* scorchiþ; *orig. has* torret], and bakyth the brennyng sandes by hys drye hete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/1 Scorklyd, *ustillatus.* Scorkelyn, *ustulo.* Scorklynge [*v.r.* Scorkelyng], *ustillacio.*

Scorn (skɔ̄n), *sb.* Forms: α. 2–3 skarn, 3 scarn, scharne. β. 2–7 scorne, 3–4 schorn, 3–7 skorn, 4 schorne, 4–7 skorne, 6 *Sc.* scrone, 2– scorn. [Early ME. *skarn, scharne*, aphetic a. OF. *escarn, escharn* = Pr. *esquern-s*, Sp. *escarnio*, Pg. *escarnho*, It. *scherno*; a Com. Rom. word of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *skern*, MHG. *schern*, OS. *scern*, early mod.Du. *scherne* mockery, sport.

The β forms, which both in the sb. and in the vb. appear equally early with the α forms, are not easy to account for. The remarkable similarity of form and sense with It. *scornare*, lit. to deprive of the horns (:—popular L. **ex-cornāre*, f. L. *cornū* horn), hence to disgrace, slander, deride, *scorno* (vbl. sb.) dishonour, insult, contempt, has given rise to the suggestion that the form of the Eng. words may have been influenced by OF. *escorner* (mod.F. *écorner*) to deprive of horns. But although the Fr. verb occurs (rarely) in the 16th c. with the sense 'to put to confusion', 'to mock', this seems to be a late adoption from Italian; OF. *escorner* has, besides its literal meaning, only the transferred sense to despoil. In the 16th and 17th c. the It. word may perh. have influenced the Eng. literary use.]

1. Mockery, derision, contempt; in mod. use, indignant or passionate contempt.

α. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4402 Þatt tu ne take nohht wiþþ skarn, Wiþþ hæþinng, ne wiþþ idell, Þe name off ure Laferrd Crist. *Ibid.* 4876, & all onn hæþing & o skarn Off me gaþ e33whær spæche. *c* 1205 LAY. 17307 Þa Þe king Gillomar makede mucchel hoker & scarn.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Þo ne mihte no man for stenche cumen him enden..ac mest manne gremede him mid scorne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Amid Þe muðe me gurde him sume cherre, inoh reðe, ase me to beot his cheoken, & spette him a schorn [*v.r.* o scharne]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 255/8 Gret scorn heo hadden of alle þulke: Þat icristnede were. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12495 With skorne wenest þou Þe quyte As a fals ypocryte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 22 Þe vifte out-kestinge of Þe ilke stocke is scorn. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 304 In scole þere is scorne but if a clerke wil lerne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5557 Hit is heghly to haue, & of hert dryue Soche sklaundur & skorne, Þat skathis to mony. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 147 Þen was he for scorne lad to Þe ȝate of Þe cyte of Rome. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 The vestymentes [betokeneth] the garmentes in yᵉ whiche our Sauyour was clothed in scorne. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 2132 Quhilk bled with effusioun, With scrone and derisioun, And deit with confusioun, Confirmand our peace. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 133 Shall I, saies she, that haue so oft encountred him with scorne, write to him that I loue him? 1616 T. SCOT *Philomythie* II. C 3, As when laden gun Spits forth its load, in scorne to be restraind. *a* 1645 WALLER *To A. H.* 12 Till my just disdain Of her neglect above that Passion born, Did pride to pride oppose, and scorn to scorn. 1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Mem. & Observ.* 25 The Bull, immoveable, looks down upon the Dog with an Eye of Scorn. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 201 Or tell me, if you can, what pow'r maintains A Briton's scorn of arbitrary chains? 1866 SWINBURNE *Select. fr. Byron* Pref. 15 Scorn is brief or silent: anger alone finds vent in violent iteration and clamorous appeal. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 25 His great black eyes blazing in a scorn he strove to assume.

b. Alliteratively coupled with *scathe*. *Sc.* and *arch.*

a 1300 [see SCATHE *sb.* 2 d]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 767 Iustine & cypriane of Þe caldrone son wes tane als hale & fere, but schath & schorne, as Þai ware of Þare modir borne! *c* 1400 [see SCATHE *sb.* 2 d]. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 211 As skorne cummis commonlie with skaith. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* iv, And at the best I shall be ill enough off, getting both the scaith and the scorn. 1864 [see SCATHE *sb.* 2 d].

c. *personified.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 81 Thrucht Skornes noss thai put a prik, This he wes banist and gat a blek. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 51 Disdaine and Scorne ride sparkling in her eyes, Mis-prizing what they looke on. 1613 J. DAVIES *Muses Teares* (Grosart) 5 For Hate, by feare, is held from bold Attempt: But, Scorne doth make it daring. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 73 Ambition this shall tempt to rise, Then whirl the wretch from high, To bitter Scorn a sacrifice. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* II. vi, The mark for scorn to point his finger at.

2. A manifestation of contempt; a derisive utterance or gesture; a taunt, an insult. *arch.*

c 1275 LAY. 29564 And suþþe ȝ[eiden] hine on mid hire foule scornes. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 1316 Þo otuwel saui3 is cheke bon, He ȝaf clarel a skorn a non. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 393 He cam anon, and teryde natt, Wythout any skorn. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laur.* 1382 Also a deuoute Prayer to Moyses hornis, Metrifyde merely, medelyd with scornis. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 83 Do but encaue your selfe, And marke the Fleeres, the Gybes, and notable Scornes That dwell in euery Region of his face. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xi. 12 What Man then that is not stark Mad, will Voluntarily Expose himself to the..Scorns of Great Men! 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxix. 9, I met with scoffs, I met with scorns From youth and babe and hoary hairs.

3. † **a.** Matter for scorn, something contemptible. (Cf. *to think scorn* in 4.) *Obs.* **b.** An object of mockery or contempt.

c 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 81 Scho..trowed no vertu in Þe tre; Hir thoght it was scorne in hir wit Þat oþer men so honord it. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxi. 6 But as for me, I am a worme and no man: a very scorne of men and the outcast of the people. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 106 Thou..art confederate with a damned packe, To make a loathsome abiect scorne of me. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 34 Made of my Enemies the scorn and gaze. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxxiii. 195 But in a Dead Calm, a Man loses his Spirits, and lies in a Manner Expos'd, as the Scorn and Spectacle of Ill Fortune. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 57. 29 Let him live to be the Scorn of every Honest Man. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 82 A scandal and a scorn To all who look on thee.

4. Phr. † *To bring*, † *drive to scorn*, to shame, disgrace; † *to do* (a person) *scorn*, to insult; † *to get the scorn* (Sc.), to be treated with contumely; † *to hold*, † *have scorn at, of*, to entertain a feeling of contempt for; *to laugh to scorn*, now *arch.* and *literary* (see LAUGH *v.* 3); † *to make scorn at, to*, to mock, deride; † *to put a scorn on, upon*, to offer indignity to; *to speak scorn of*, to revile, speak opprobriously of; † *to take scorn at*, to despise; † *to take scorn*, to be indignant *that*, to disdain *to* do something; † *to take at* or *in scorn*, to feel as an indignity; *to think scorn of*, to despise; *to think (it) scorn*, to disdain (const. *that* or *inf.*), now *arch.* and *literary*.

In the 16–17th c. *foul* often appears as an intensive qualification of *scorn* in these phrases. Cf. quot. *c* 1275 in 2.

a 1300 [see DRIVE *v.* 17]. *c* 1320 *Beues* 1357 Beues..lou3 hem alle Þer to scorn. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5391 Scorn hym Þought, & swor his heued Þer truage schold nought so be leued. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 16701 (Fairf.) To hym mekyll scorne they made. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 641 If any scolere in Þe scole his skorne at him makis, He skapis him full skathely bot if he skyp better. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 103 Þise smale men hase als grete scorne at Þe grete men. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 264 And he of suche one gret skorne he Þowte. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xvi. 297 Syre Sagramore loked vpon syre Tristram and hadde scorne of his wordes. *Ibid.* X. iii. 417 That strong knyght toke his wordes at scorne and said he said it for mockery. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 38 They wold thynck grete skorne, to take lether for our prynce. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cv[i]. 24 Yee they thought scorne of yᵗ pleasaunt londe. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 94 Thay wist not how to get him pynd, That thame had drevin to skorne. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) V vj, Neyther can I thinke that Aristotle and Plato tooke scorn at the name of a perfect Courtier. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 213 Thus he passed..with Trumpes and Pipes of Reedes blowen before him, to do him the more scorne and despight. 1575 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 49 In Dathan, Core, Abyron: and in the Prophetes of Baal: all whych perished miserably for taking skorne to amend. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 228 Neither took I in scorne that I coupled myself with you in those affaires. 1579 [see HOLD *v.* 12]. 1581 HANMER *Jesuites Banner* A 1 b, Yee take scorne that I tearme him a cripled soldiour. 1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dangerous Positions* IV. i. 137 They doe take it in scorne to be thought so weake. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heauen* 309 They hold scorn to be taught. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* iii. 6 Hee thought scorne to lay hands on Mordecai alone. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 222 The God of heauen, Who in his great compassions, thought 't no scorne, That the Creator take the creatures forme. 1628 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 248 So his Steward..turn'd me out of doores. Which I tooke in that foule scorne..that in a kind of sullen and dogged fashion..I left the house. 1633 [see PUT *v.* 23 b]. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* II. 53 All sat and ate with him, and put licentious scornes on him. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* II. iv, The Lord..Shall..laugh to Scorn their furious Pride. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 7 Messer Corso spoke great scorn of Messer Vieri, calling him 'the Ass of the Gate'. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* 227 The worst manager among them thinks scorn of wastefulness in a superior. 1866 [see LAUGH *v.* 3]. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 35 The straightforward and business-like writs which did not think it scorn to speak to Englishmen in the English tongue.

5. *Comb.*, as *scorn-blighted, -pointing, -worthy* adjs.

1819 SHEIL *Evadne* II. ii. 33 Be all who bear Colonna's name *scorn-blighted. 1898 ARCH *Story Life* xi. 253, I made myself as blind as I could to the *scorn-pointing finger pointed it ever so scornfully. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 66 To make great prouision vpon small hope of vtterance were to incurre a *scorne-worthy losse. 1859 W. ANDERSON *Discourses* (1860) 19 It makes a most scorn-worthy exhibition of itself.

Scorn (skɔ̄n), *v.* Forms: α. 2–3 skarne, 3 scarne, (scærn). β. 3–5 schorn, 3–6 skorn, 4 scornie, 4–7 scorne, skorne, 6 *Sc.* scowrn, 7 *vulgar* squorn, 3– scorn. [Early ME. *scarne, schorne*, aphetic a. OF. *escarnir, escharnir*,

eschernir = Pr. *esquernir, escarnir*, Sp., Pg. *escarnir* (more commonly *escarnecer*), It. *schernire* :—Com. Rom. **skernīve*, of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *skernōn, skirnōn* (MHG. *schernen*), MDu. and early mod.Du. *schernen* to ridicule, treat with contumely, f. the sb. represented by OHG. *skern*, OS. *scern*: see SCORN *sb.*

With regard to the vowel of the β forms see the remarks under the sb.]

†**1.** *intr.* To speak or behave contemptuously; to use derisive language, jeer. Const. *at, with. Obs.*

a. c 1200 ORMIN 7397 Þa beþ hemm ȝarrkedd mare inoh & werrse pine inn helle, Þann iff þe33 haffdenn herrd itt nohht Ne skarnedd tær onnæness.

β. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12481 Skorne nat, and seye þou wylt forsake þy synne, and eft aȝen hyt take. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 221, 'I nile not scorne', quod scripture 'but scryueyns liȝe'. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 178 Thei scornen, whan thei seen ony strange Folk goynge clothed. 1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 85 And dey bade me do my wurst, bycause I had so fewe schyppys and so smale, that they scornyd with me. *c* 1520 NISBET *N. T.* Matt. xxvii. 29 Thai knelit before him, and scornit, and said, Haile, king of Jewis. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 302 And in like sort Iuuenal an Heathen Poet, scorneth at this folly. *c* 1660 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 297 Scorning at anything that seemed formall. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxiii, She gecked and scorned at my northern speech and habit.

†**2.** *trans.* To treat with ridicule, to show extreme contempt for, to mock, deride. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 248 And hweðer so he deð, hokereð & schorneð, & lauhweð þe olde ape lude to bismare. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* II. 4 Þat wones in heuen scorne þam salle, And lauerd sal snere with-alle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1189 Bot þa þat wille him folow, he ledes And þam scornes and taries in his nedes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 506 It is a shame that the peple shal So scorne thee and laughe at thy folye. 1421 *Coventry Leet-bk.* 27 Allso that no man throw ne cast at noo straunge man, ne skorn hym. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 323 That they hym scornyd wist he noght. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 133 'Quhom scornys thow?' quod Wallace. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 98 The þa him skrippit with a skryke, And skornit him as it was lyk. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 52 b, Replide the Goddesse: what? skornste thou in armour me? 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 208 He that in the two former partes of his life mocked and scorned all both the message and messengers of God.

3. To hold in disdain, to contemn, despise.

a. a 1225 *Prov. Ælfred* 238 in *O. E. Misc.* 117 Bi-foren he þe bimened, bi-hindin he þe scarned.

β. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 417 Nocht-þane, þo þu oure godis skorne, þu tellis ws first quhar þou wes borne. *c* 1500 *Young Childr. Bk.* 57 in *Babees Bk.*, Scorne not þe pore, ne hurte no mane. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* iii. (1604) B 2 b, Learne thou of Faustus manly fortitude, And scorne those ioyes thou neuer shalt possesse. 1600 in T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. xiv. (1633) 87 Hee must be maintained with a convenient attendance, that they may not scorne him. 1669 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. 37 *Franc.* Come, come, you'r a slanderful huswife, and I squorn your hallottry trick. 1697 — *Virg. Past.* II. 43 Nor scorn the pipe: Amyntas, to be taught, With all his kisses would my skill have bought. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* III. viii, Heav'n has no Rage, like Love to Hatred turn'd, Nor Hell a Fury, like a Woman scorn'd. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 411 'Tis not in folly, not to scorn a fool. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. viii, Death had he seen.., Knew all his shapes, and scorn'd them all. 1827 WORDSW. *Miscell. Sonn.* II. i. 1 Scorn not the Sonnet. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XIII. 1 To be scorn'd by one that I scorn.

b. *fig.* Of things: †To defy, be secure against (*obs.*); also *poet.* to be immeasurably superior to.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. 130 Such is this Golfe, whose entrance is straitned with two rocks or mountains on each side (which would well become two great Peeces and so scorne a whole fleet). 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 319 Where lawns extend that scorn Arcadian pride.

4. With *inf.* as object. To feel it beneath one, to disdain indignantly *to* do something.

1605 [WAVER?] *Dick Bowyer* C 2, I scorne to humble the least part about me. 1701 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng.* 36 They scorn their Laws or Governours to fear. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 373 We were saved the disgrace of their formal reception, only because the congress scorned to receive them. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) II. 104 He scorned for a long while to attach any consequence to this complete alternation of habits. 1885 E. ARNOLD *Secret of Death* 23 Thou Scorned'st to tread the path of wealth, wherein The foolish perish.

†**5.** *Comb.*: scorn-book, an unwilling learner; scorn-gold *a.*, out-vying gold in colour. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. Ecl. i. (1598) 86 Braue crest to him her scorn-gold haire did yeeld. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. Argt., St. George oth' back-side of the Horn-book, The Dragon kills, to Humour Scorn-book.

Scorned (skōmd), *ppl. a.* [f. SCORN *v.* + -ED 1.] Despised, contemptible.

1598 Q. ELIZ. *Horace* 151 The hilz ther frute do yeld, a skorned mouse is born. 1626 T. SCOT *Philomythie* II. C 1, The crested Horse..with head Tost in the ayre his hardned hoofes doth tread The scorn'd earth with contempt. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Knt. Malta* I. i, The wages of scorn'd Love is baneful hate. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire on Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 64 Be the most scorn'd Jack-pudding in the pack. *a* 1882 CHR. G. ROSSETTI *Poems* (1904) 176/2 The scorned thief who hangs by Thee.

Scorner (skō·nəɹ). [f. SCORN *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who scorns, derides, mocks or contemns; esp. one who scoffs at religion.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4934 Lyers, robbours, and lechours, Skorners, and also auoutours. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 357 The fesaunt skornere of the cok be nyghte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/1 Scornare, *derisor.* 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 35 Be nocht in countenance ane skornar, nor by luke. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 640/2 Very present in perrills, very great scorneis of death. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* ix. 291 As Apes are inimical imitators of mens actions, so do skorners usually act. 1661 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* III. (ed. 2) 43 The vilest..scorner at Godliness. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 3 P 1 Whatever one of these Scorners may think, they certainly want Parts to be Devout. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* ii. (1907) I. 24 From others only do we derive our knowledge that Milton, in his latter day, had his scorners and detractors. 1820 SHELLEY *To Skylark* 100 Thou scorner of the ground! 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 402 Not a scorner of your sex But venerator.

b. Phr. *Seat (chair, stool) of the scorner*, the position of a mocker (a reminiscence of Ps. i. 1).

1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Ret.* C iiij, He roates and he fomes, and sets himselfe downe in the Scorners Chayre. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. viii. 21 Thus I triumphed long in lovers paine, And, sitting carelesse on the scorners stoole, Did laugh at those that did lament and plaine. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* (1790) I. xliv. 377 The frontispiece to the *Rules of holy dying* cannot but excite mirth even in those who do not habitually sit in the seat of the scorner.

¶ **2.** As a proposed term of rhetoric: see quot.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 219 Yee haue another figure much like to the *Sarcasmus*, or bitter taunt ..and is when with proud and insolent words, we doo vpbraid a man, or ride him as we terme it: for which cause the Latines also call it *Insultatio*, I choose to name him the *Reprochfull* or *scorner*.

Scornful (skō·nfŭl), *a.* [f. SCORN *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Full of scorn, contemptuous, derisive.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1840 Thow skornede vs lang ere with thi skornefulle wordez. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXX. 244 And whan he had of hem but a short and a scornefull ansuere he told it to the kyng. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* V. ii. 137 And dart not scornefull glances from those eies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 625 To gratifie my scornful Enemies. 1712 STEELE *Spectator* No. 272, I offered..to each of them a Kiss; but, one, more scornful than the rest, turned her Cheek. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* liv, The same defiant, scornful woman still.

quasi-*adv.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 536 So saying, his proud step he scornful turn'd.

b. *absol.* (Cf. SCORNER 1 b.)

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* i. 1 O blessed is yᵉ man, yᵗ..sytteth not in yᵉ seate of the scornefull. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 73 Did they..sit at the table of the scornful and learn, with Dante, how salt was alien bread?

c. Const. *of.*

1704 PRIOR *Let. to Boileau* 180 The English Muse..Scornful of Earth and Clouds, should reach the Skies. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* x. 22 Honorio built, but dar'd my laws defy; He planted, scornful of my sage commands.

†**2.** Regarded with scorn, contemptible. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 187 Scornful, *ridiculus.* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol.* (Arb.) 66 But I speake to this purpose, that all the end of the comicall part, bee not vpon such scornefull matters, as stirreth laughter onely. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D 2, Of a scornefull Taylor, he sets up an vpstart scuruy Gentleman. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 520 So thy surviuing husband shall remaine The scornefull marke of euerie open eye. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. ii. 7 Thou dost not tell him, what a griefe it is To be the scornefull captiue to a Scot. 1618 WITHER *Motto* (1621) C 2, To whom the riches of the minde, doe seeme A scornefull pouerty. 1624 DONNE *Devot.* (ed. 2) 277 And wee haue heard of death, vpon small occasions, and by scornfull instruments; a pinne, a combe, a haire, pulled, hath gangred, and kild.

Scornfully (skō·nfŭli), *adv.* [f. SCORNFUL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a scornful manner.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 356 Fyrumbras on him glente ys eyȝe scornfullich & low. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* VII. 156 (Horstm.) Oon Theophyl preyid hyr schornfully..That she sum rosys wold hym sendyn hastyly From hyr spousys gardyn. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. 242 And in þe mene tyme ane of þe equis cryit skornefully, It was propir to romanis erare to mak ane vane manassing, þan to gif batall. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 42 Their ragged Curtaines poorely are let loose, And our Ayre shakes them passing scornefully. 1662 COWLEY *Vis. Cromwell* 55 It was bold to violate so openly and so scornfully all Acts and Constitutions of a Nation, and afterwards even of his own making. 1783 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 367 He scornfully declined to solemnize the double marriages. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xxiv, 'Bread,' he would say, scornfully, 'is only fit for a child.' 1906 H. VAN DYKE *Ideals* viii. 153 It is the fashion nowadays to speak scornfully of a book religion.

Scornfulness. [f. SCORNFUL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being scornful; contemptuousness; †contemptibleness.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiv. 7 Where is there soch one as Iob, that drinketh vp scornefulnes like water? 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 66 The scornefulnes of the action, stirreth laughter. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 203 Hee exacted also with great skornefulnesse and extremitie, good money rough and new coyned. 1665 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S.H.S.) 315 Montrose..receaved no answer from him but what relisht of scornfullness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Scornfulness*, contemptuousness.

Scorning (skō·rnin), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCORN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SCORN.

a 1205 LAY. 2791 Nefden heo of heore kinge buten heora scærninge. *a* 1240 *Lofsang* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Bi his scornunge and bi his spotlunge and bufettunge. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12484 Þyt wyl y warne þe of o þyng, Yn shryfte make þou no skornyng. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 635 Afterward speke we of scornynge which is a wikked synne. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 291 in *Babees Bk.*, Speke not lowd be war of mowynge & scornynge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 250 b, And here consyder with thankes, the paynes & illusyons or scornynges that he suffred. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 152 Breaches of charity..by the wincking and scorning of our eyes. 17.. RAMSAY *Throw the Wood* iii, I'm fash'd wi' their scorning. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* 42 He took the goose upon his arm, He utter'd words of scorning.

†b. Phr. *to laugh* or *take to scorning. Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 1830 (Gott.) Quen þai forsoke his sarmoning And toke his speche to scorning. *Ibid.* 2028 Cam..was vnkind enogh, To skorning he his fader logh.

Scorning (skō·rniŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SCORN *v.* + -ING 2.] That scorns; scornful, contemptuous.

c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 62 A proude dame..Squeymous and eke scorning. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 346 The skornynge Iay. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 324/1 Scornande, *deridens, illudens.* 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 And Paris his scorning iudgement dooth buine in her entrayls.

Hence **Sco·rningly** *adv.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. (Add. MS.) 80 The Porter toke all his wordes in scorne; neverthelesse scornyngly he went to the Emperesse,..and told her all the prive tokens that he had herd.

†**Sco·rning-stock.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. SCORNING *vbl. sb.* + STOCK *sb.*] An object of scorn.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 301 Clinias, finding himselfe the scorning-stocke of euery companie.

†**Sco·rnless,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. SCORN *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from insult or contempt.

c 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 27 Speke no good of frend ne foo, Let non skorneles fro 30w wende.

†**Sco·rnliche,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. SCORN *sb.* + *-liche*: see -LY 2.] Scornfully.

c 1300 *Beket* 710 (Percy Soc.) 34 The Kyng bihuld him al anhoker, and scornliche somdel lou3.

Scorny (skō·rni), *a. vulgar.* [f. SCORN *sb.* + -Y 1.] Todd (1818) quoted *Mirr. Mag.* but the earliest ed. reads *scorney*, SCURVY.

Scornful, contemptuous.

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xii, And off she sot, looking as scorney as a London lady. 1867 G. MUSGRAVE *Nooks & Corners O. France* I. 334 The 'scorny' look I gave to these ridiculous lumps.

Scorodite (skɒ·rodəit). *Min.* Also skorodite. [ad. G. *skorodit* (1818), f. Gr. *σκόροδ-ον* garlic: see -ITE 1 (so called from its odour when heated).] Hydrous phosphate of iron, found in pale-green or brown crystals and crusts.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 321 Skorodite. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. I. 475 Scorodite. 1857 DANA *Man. Min.* (1862) 249 Scorodite.

†**Scorp,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin: cf. SCRIP *v.*?] *intr.* To mock, deride, scoff.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 544 Thir 3oung lordis sum scorpit with greit scorne, Sayand agane [etc.]. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* 93 (Jam.) Thair was presentit to the Quein Regent..a calfe having two heidis, whairat sche scorppit [1586, 1846 scripped, 1644, 1790 skipped], and said, 'It was bot a comoun thing'.

‖**Scorpæna** (skɒɹpī·nă). Also 8 scorpena. [L., ad. Gr. *σκόρπαινα* a kind of fish; app. irreg. fem. f. *σκορπίος*, SCORPION.

The fish named *σκόρπαινα* by the ancients was prob. so called from being prickly (cf. the cognate *σκορπίς, σκορπίος*, which are names of fishes expressly described as having spines). The application of *Scorpæna* as a mod. generic name is due to the resemblance of the word to It. *scorpina* (see SCORPENE).]

In early use, a name applied vaguely (like the vernacular synonyms *scorpion-fish, sea-scorpion*) to various prickly fishes, chiefly of the families *Scorpænidæ* and *Cottidæ*. Now only as the name of a genus (Linnæus 1758) of acanthopterygian fishes, originally of wide extent, but subsequently much restricted; the typical genus of the family *Scorpænidæ*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Scorpæna*, or *Scorpides*, the lesser Scorpion-fish. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 269 The red Scorpæna, with numerous beards. 1772 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 155 In all the coves of this bay we found plenty of cuttle-fish,..scorpenas, or rock-fish [etc.]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 62 The Scorpæna or Father-lasher.

Hence **Scorpæ·nid,** a fish of the family *Scorpænidæ*. **Scorpæ·noid,** *a.* of or pertaining to the *Scorpænidæ*; *sb.* a scorpænoid fish.

1842 J. RICHARDSON in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* IX. 120 *Centropristes scorpenoides* (Cuv. & Val.), Scorpenoid Centropristes. 1862 T. GILL in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 329 Scorpænoids. 1880 GÜNTHER *Stud. Fishes* 413 The habit of living on the bottom has also developed in many Scorpænoids separate pectoral rays, by means of which they move or feel. *Ibid.* 417 To complete the list of Scorpænoid genera, we have to mention *Tæniamotus* [etc.]. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 249 The latter [name]..is inapplicable to the Scorpænids, because they are entirely unlike the cod.

Scorpene (skɒ·ɹpīn). Forms: 8 scorpen, 9– scorpene. [Anglicized form of SCORPÆNA; in the U. S. perhaps ad. the cognate Sp. *escorpina*, It. *scorpina*.] = SCORPÆNA; now only *U. S.* as a name for *Scorpæna guttata*.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 126 Scorpens, mullets, horse-mackrel, and many other sorts. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 263 Scorpene (*Scorpæna guttata*)..known by the names 'Scorpene', 'Scorpion', and 'Sculpin'.

Scorper (skɒ·ɹpəɹ). [A misspelling of *scauper*: see SCALPER 1.] a. *Wood-* and *Metal-work.* 'A gouging-tool for working in a depression, as in hollowing bowls, butter-ladles, etc. Also used in removing wood or metal from depressed portions of carvings or chasings' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). b. A jeweller's instrument for drilling holes and cutting away parts of the metal-work around settings to hold precious stones (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 164 Small gouges, chisels, and scorpers of various forms and sizes [for working ala-

baster]. 1883 MOLLETT *Dict. Art & Archæol., Scorpers*, in wood engraving, tools used for cutting away large spaces after outlining or engraving, so as to leave only the drawing in relief. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 230 Scorper, a kind of graver used for squaring the corners of sinks, easing watch bezels and other purposes.

† **Scorpiac,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [a. late Gr. σκορπιακ-ός pertaining to a scorpion, f. σκορπίος SCORPION : see -AC.] Stinging like a scorpion; in quot. *fig.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 82 To wound him first with Arrows of sharp-pointed Words, and then to Sting him with a Scorpiack censure.

Scorpillyng : see under SCAPPLE *v.*

‖ **Scorpio** (skǭɹpio). *Astr.* [L., see SCORPION.] A zodiacal constellation, the Scorpion. Also, the eighth sign of the zodiac, named from this; situated between Libra and Sagittarius; entered by the sun about 23 October.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 8 The names of the Twelve Signes, as Aries..Scorpio. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. x. (1495) 313 The sygne of Scorpio hath the hous of deth and of drede. *a* 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* v, Scorpio dreading Sagittarius dart. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 82 The two malignant Signs of the Zodiaque, *Sagitary* and *Scorpio*. 1741 *Poor Robin* C 3 b, Next *Scorpio* comes, an ugly Beast. 1899 R. H. ALLEN *Star-n.* 364 In southern latitudes Scorpio is magnificently seen in its entirety.

Scorpioid (skǭɹpioid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. σκορπιοειδής, f. σκορπίο-ς SCORPION : see -OID.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Bot.* (See quot. 1875.)

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. (ed. 3) 160 The cyme of Monocotyledons..is *helicoid* or *scorpioid*, according as its peduncles are *homodromal* or *antidromal*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 159 *note*, The term scorpioid was introduced by H. P. De Candolle..to express a unilateral cyme the undeveloped portion of which is usually rolled up...Bravais amended De Candolle's definition of the scorpioid cyme by pointing out that the flowers are in two rows parallel to the pseud-axis. 1896 G. HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 156 The flowers are arranged in scorpioid or curled racemes.

2. *Zool.* a. Resembling a scorpion; belonging to the scorpion family. b. Resembling the tail of a scorpion; 'cincinnal; coiled in a flat spiral' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1864 WEBSTER, *Scorpioid*, Scorpion-like.

B. *sb.*

1. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Scorpioid*, an inflorescence which is rolled up towards one side, in the manner of a crosier, unrolling as the flowers expand. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

2. *Zool.* A scorpion or scorpion-like animal.

1887 HEILPRIN *Distrib. Animals* 146 The discovery of a true scorpioid (Palæophoneus) in the Upper Silurian deposits of both Sweden and Scotland.

Scorpioidal (skǭɹpioi·dăl), *a. Bot.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = SCORPIOID *a.* 1.

1835 J. S. HENSLOW *Bot.* I. iv. 85 If..one bud only is developed in the dichotomous cyme, and always on the same side of the axis, it assumes a peculiar character, termed 'scorpioidal'. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) Gloss., *Scorpioid* or *Scorpioidal*.

‖ **Scorpioides.** *Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* scorpoides. [mod.L. *scorpioides*, a. Gr. σκορπιοειδές, neut. of σκορπιοειδής : see SCORPIOID.] Scorpion grass.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlii. 61 Scorpioides or Scorpions grasse..is a small, base or lowe herbe. 1669 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., Apr.* (ed. 3) 15 Sow divers Annuals to have Flowers all Summer; as..Scorpoides, Medica, Holyhock [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Scorpioides*, a kind of Pulse.

† **Scorpiolocust.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. mod.L. *scorpiolocust-a*, f. L. *scorpi-us* (see SCORPION) + *locusta* LOCUST.] A locust resembling a scorpion (see Rev. ix. 3–10).

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* xxxix. 256 Whome by the iust iudgement of God these Scorpiolocustes [orig. *scorpiolocustæ*] distroie with their poyson.

Scorpion (skǭɹpiən). Also 3 scorpiun, 4–5 scorpyo(u)n, scorpien, 4–6 scorpioun, scorpione, 5 scorpyone, (scarpyn, 6 scorpiowne, 7 scorpean). [a. OF. *scorpion*, *scorpiun* (also *escorpiun*; mod.F. *scorpion*) = Pr., Sp. *escorpion*, Pg. *escorpião*, It. *scorpione* :–L. *scorpiōnem* (*scorpio*), extended form of *scorpius* (whence It. *scorpio*), a. Gr. σκορπίος.

The word has been adopted into all the Teut. langs.: OHG. *scorpjo*, *scorpo*, MHG., MDu. *schorp(e*, MLG. *schorpie*; also, in forms showing later adoption from Fr. or Latin, mod.Ger. *skorpion*, MDu., mod.Du. *schorpioen*, MLG. *schorpion*, Sw., Da. *skorpion*.]

1. An arachnid of any of the genera (*Scorpio*, *Buthus*, *Androctonus*, etc.) forming the group *Scorpionidæ*, having a pair of large nippers and a general resemblance to a miniature lobster; they inhabit tropical and warm temperate countries in both hemispheres. The intense pain caused by the sting of the scorpion (situated at the point of the tail) is proverbial.

a 1225 [see b]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 693 Þe scorpion for-bare is stang Fra bestes þar he lai amang. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 153 For of alle venymes foulest is þe scorpioun. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 12 Ethir if he schal axe an ey, whether he schal dresse to him a scorpioun? *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 766/4 *Hic scorpio*, a scarpyn. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 86 But well fore-warning winde Did seeme to say, seeke not a Scorpions Nest, Nor set no footing on this vnkinde Shore. 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137–8 Since my coming to Montpellier I have seen several scorpions creeping on the walls...Animals stung by these scorpions fall generally into tremblings and convulsive motions. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 352 Those poisonous fields with rank luxuriance crowned, Where the dark scorpion gathers death around. 1806 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VI. 485 The common Italian Scorpion usually measures something more than an inch in length from the head to the setting on of the tail. *Ibid.* 486 The *Scorpio Afer* of Linnæus, or great African Scorpion. 1882 E. R. LANKESTER in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XVI. *Zool.* 455 The beautiful citron-coloured Scorpion, *Androctonus funestus*. *Ibid.* 460 A large number of Italian Scorpions belonging to the species *Euscorpius italicus*, *E. carpathicus*, and *E. flavicaudus*. *Ibid.* 462 The *Androctonus occitanus* or yellow Scorpion of Southern France and Spain. 1902 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 538/2 The desert Scorpion, *Buthus australis*.

b. in allusions to various fabled habits or properties of the animal.

The flesh of the scorpion was supposed to be a cure for its own sting (see also 1 e). The alleged fact, related by ancient writers, that a scorpion, when surrounded by a ring of fire, will commit suicide by stinging itself, is discredited by naturalists, though many persons in modern times have claimed to have observed it.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 Þe scorpiun is ones cunnes wurm þet haueð neb, ase me seið, sumdel iliche ase wummon, & is neddre bihinden, makeð feir semblaunt, & fikeð mid te heaued, & stingeð mid te teile. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 814 O thou fortune Instable, Lyk to the Scorpion, so deceyuable, That flaterest with thyn heed, whan thou wolt s[t]ynge. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Cust. Country* V. v, Women..rellish much of Scorpions, For both have stings, and both can hurt, and cure too. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 137 The Scorpion sucks the Poison he convey'd, An antidote to his own Poison made. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* xvi, The Mind, that broods o'er guilty woes, Is like a Scorpion girt by fire. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 70 And we are left, as scorpions ringed with fire. What should we do but strike ourselves to death?

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 Ich ne der nemen þeo unkundeliche kundles of þisse deouel scorpiun, attri iteiled. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 167 Tnaitour quod he, with tonge of Scorpion Thou hast me broght to my confusion. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 57 That scorpioun fell [*i.e.* Death] hes done infek Maister Johne Clerk, and James Affflek. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 44 Some private Scorpion in your heartes.. hath caused you to conspire my death and confusion. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 36 O, full of Scorpions is my Minde, deare Wife. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* II. i, That thought has fixed a scorpion on my heart That stings to death. 1825 T. H. LISTER *Granby* xvii. (1836) 112 'That detrimental class, the Scorpions.' 'What do you mean?' 'Why, younger brothers.'

d. *Her.* A representation of a scorpion as an armorial bearing (see quot. 1780).

1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* Gloss. s. v., It is..usually borne erect, or with its head strait upwards,..in which case it is, in blazon, called a *Scorpion*, without any addition..; but when it is borne with the head downwards, it is to be called, in blazon, a *Scorpion reversed*. 1906 VINYCOMB *Fict. & Symb. Creatures in Art* 122 The Scorpion..is generally borne erect.

† **e. Oil of scorpions, scorpion's oil:** an oily substance formerly prepared from scorpions, used as an antidote against the sting of a scorpion, and for other medicinal purposes. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* L 1, Ere the officers come to extend, Ile bestow an hundred pound on a doale of bread, which Ile cause to be kneaded with scorpions oyle, that will kill more than the plague. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 185 Wherunto he layed Garlicke, Rue, and oile of Scorpions. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 48 The Oyl of Scorpions is not onely Antidotal against their Stings, but is witnessed..to be very useful to bring away the descending Stone of the Kidneys. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 57 Take Oil of Scorpions, and Oil of Bees-wax, of each a like Quantity.

f. Applied to other animals resembling or popularly confounded with the scorpion: (*a*) to arachnids of the closely related groups *Pseudoscorpionidæ* (tailless or false scorpions, including the chelifers or book-scorpions) and *Pedipalpi* (including the genus *Thelyphonus*, known as whip-scorpions); (*b*) in the U.S., to tarantulas, centipedes, various lizards, etc. (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); † (*c*) see WATER-*scorpion*.

1709 [see *scorpion-lizard* in 8 c]. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 679 Book Scorpion, *Chelifer Wideri*.

2. *Astr.* The constellation and (now somewhat rarely) the zodiacal sign SCORPIO.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 948 Til that he sey the Scorpioun, Whiche that in heuen a sygne is yit. *c* 1400 *Treat. Astron.* 4 (MS. Bodl. Add. B. 17), The viij signe is Scorpio, he regneþ in octobre and is y cleped the signe of a Scorpion þt is an Adder. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* Wks. 1884 I. 278 Not much vnlike the progresse of the resplendent Sunne in the Scorpion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 328 Satan in likeness of an Angel bright Betwixt the Centaure and the Scorpion stearing His Zenith. 1754 HILL *Urania* s. v. *Scorpio*, The Scorpion is not a very large constellation, but, for its extent, it contains a considerable quantity of stars, and some of them very conspicuous. *Ibid.*, They call this..Cor Scorpionis, the Scorpion's Heart. 1785 W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 256 In the body of the Scorpion is an opening. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 382 The bifurcation [of the Galaxy] continues through the Wolf, the Altar, the Scorpion, and Sagittarius. 1870 MRS. LOCKYER *Flammarion's Marv. Heavens* 81 The Scales and Scorpion only formed one sign with the Latins before Augustus: the Scales were then the claws of the Scorpion. 1880 LONGF. *Poet's Cal.*, Oct., Then on the frigid Scorpion I ride.

3. Applied to certain fishes armed with spines: **a.** Used to render L. *scorpio*, *scorpius*, Gr. σκορπίος, in ancient writers. **b.** In Australia and America, the local name for certain species of *Scorpænidæ* (cf. SCORPÆNA, SCORPENE, and *scorpion fish*).

c 1520 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* III. lxxxvi. in *Babees Bk.*, The Scorpion of the see is so named because whan he is taken in any mannys handes he pricketh him with his stinge of his tayle. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 110 Catterpillers..are also a very good meate to diuers byrdes..& to a certaine Sea-fish called a Scorpion. *Ibid.* 223 The Scorpion of the water or of the Sea, whose discourse or history is to be found among the fishes. 1874 HILL in Tenison-Woods *Fish N. S. Wales* (1882) 49 The scorpion or Fortescue, as these fish are popularly termed by fishermen, have been known for a long time, and bear that name no doubt in memory of the pain they have hitherto inflicted. 1884 [see SCORPENE].

4. † **a.** A name for Aconite. **b.** The scorpion plant, *Genista scorpius*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVII. iii. II. 271 And for that the root [of Aconite] doth turne and crooke inward in manner of a Scorpions taile, there be that give it the name Scorpion. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 231 The greene Scorpion which is bredde of Basill,..beeing beaten and pounded with the herbe Scorpion, and so made into pills, then dryed and put into a glasse, are very profitable to him that hath the Falling-sicknesse. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, Scorpion, see *Genista scorpius*.

5. In the figurative passage 1 Kings xii. 11 (and 2 Chron. x. 11), where chastisement 'with scorpions' is referred to as a symbol for severe oppression, the word has commonly been supposed to denote a kind of whip made of knotted cords, or armed with plummets of lead or steel spikes, so as to inflict excessive pain. Allusions to the passage are common, esp. (after Milton) in the phrase *a whip* or *lash of scorpions*.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* x. 11 My fader beet 3ou with scourgis, I forsothe schal beten 3ou with scorpiouns [1388 Y schal bete 3ou with scorpioums, that is, hard knottid roopis]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 229 If he hem smot with roddis smale, With Scorpions thou schalt hem smyte. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. x. (1642) 26 They..chose rather to bee ..scourged with Scorpions..than yeeld to deny their Maker. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 702 Back to thy punishment, False fugitive, and to thy speed add wings, Least with a whip of Scorpions I pursue Thy lingring. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* (1790) I. xx. 180, I speak my thoughts freely, though I know the editors of newspapers have vengeance in their own hands, and are able to repel their assailants, with a lash of scorpions. 1816 BYRON *Siege of Corinth* xxi. 31 Scourge, with a whip of scorpions, those Whom vice and envy made my foes.

b. Hence used quasi-*Hist.* as the name of a supposed ancient instrument of torture. Also *Antiq.* as the name of a mediæval weapon (see quot. 1870).

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* xxxix. 98 His correction mought be no lasse than that he being al naked, shuld by his lybertines be fyrst of all whipped throughoute the citie of Rome with whyppes full of ruelles called Scorpions. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* X. viii, He..bade the torturing wheel Be brought, and fire, and pincers, and the hook, And scorpions. 1870 BLACK tr. *Demmin's Weapons of War* 425 Scorpion or flail, with four chains without balls,..a Hussite weapon of the fifteenth century [figured].

6. (tr. Gr. σκορπίος, L. *scorpio*, *scorpius*.) An ancient military engine for hurling stones, darts, and other missiles, used chiefly in the defence of the walls of a town.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Mac.* vi. 51 He..ordeynyde..tourmentis for to cast stoons and darts, and scorpiouns for to sende arowis [1388 scorpiens, 1535 COVERDALE scorpions to shute arowes; 1609 *Douay*]. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* III. 112 Here croked coruies, fleeing bridges tal, Their scathfull scorpions that ruynes the wal. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. 533 They within shot closely against the enemies, some arrowes out of bowes, some quarrels out of scorpions and brakes. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. Prol., Balists, scorpions, and other such warlike engines. 1840 [see ONAGER 2]. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xix. 325 The slings, the crossbows, the scorpions were all at hand and in order.

7. *Military slang.* A nickname for a civil inhabitant of Gibraltar. Also *Rock-scorpion*.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 342 The houses..are fit only for..'scorpions', as those born on the Rock are called. 1889 H. M. FIELD *Gibraltar* 34 A choice variety of natives of Gibraltar, called 'Rock scorpions'.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attrib. (often *fig.*), as *scorpion-nest*, *-sting*; *scorpion-like* adj.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's answ. Osorius* 497 So much rayling in such *scorpionlike nipping & bitternesse. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xv. (1713) 320 Scorpion-like Locusts. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. iv, Dream they of this our preparation, doom'd To view with fire their *scorpion nest consumed? 1797 *The College* 2 Hardly could..Syd'nham's worth her *scorpion-sting assuage.

b. With sense 'stinging like a scorpion' (cf. sense 5), as *scorpion curse*, *lash*, *whip*, etc.

1803 HEBER *Palestine* III Israel's sons by *scorpion curses driven. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 513 His hand, Armed with a *scorpion lash. 1900 *Pilot* 23 June 526/2 But exactitude in the hands of second-rate scholars is a *scorpion-scourge. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* I. § 31 It [the nation] must discipline its passions, and direct them, or they will discipline it, one day, with *scorpion whips.

c. Special combinations: † **scorpion-bow,** ? = sense 6; **scorpion-broom** = *scorpion plant* (b); **scorpion-bug** *U.S.*, the water-scorpion (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **scorpion fish,** any spiny fish of the genus *Scorpæna* or family *Scorpænidæ*; also, an East Indian cat-fish (*Saccobranchus*); **scorpion-fly,** an insect of the family *Panorpidæ*, the slender abdomen of which is armed with forceps, and curls like the tail of a scorpion; **scorpion iris,** *Iris alata*, a native of Spain and Northern Africa; **scorpion-**

lizard, some kind of North American lizard; scorpion lobster, a long-tailed decapod crustacean of the family *Thalassinidæ*; scorpion oil = *oil of scorpions*: see sense 1 e (*Cent. Dict.*); scorpion plant, (*a*) a Javanese orchid, *Arachnanthe moschifera* (*Renanthera arachnitis*), having creamy-white or lemon-coloured flowers, somewhat resembling a spider; (*b*) a plant of South-western Europe, *Genista scorpius*, also called *scorpion-broom*, or *-thorn*; scorpion senna, the *Coronilla Emerus*, a common plant of Southern Europe, with bright-yellow flowers; scorpion-shell, a gastropod of the Indian seas and Pacific, of the genus *Pteroceras*, having a development of long tubular spines from the outer lip of the aperture; scorpion-spider, a name given to various arachnidans (see quots.), now usually any arachnidan of the order *Pedipalpi*, a whip-scorpion; scorpion's tail, any plant of the genus *Scorpiurus*; scorpion('s-thorn = *scorpion plant* (b); scorpion-wort, (*a*) = SCORPION GRASS; (*b*) *Ornithopus scorpioides*, native of Southern Europe.

1641 HINDE *Y. Bruen* xxxviii. 118 Cyprian strikes them through, as with a *Scorpion bow. 1884 W. MILLER *Plant-n.* 199 *Genista scorpius*, *Scorpion Broom. Scorpion-plant. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 221 *Scorpion-fish...They are not the worst of fishes, especially if taken in the winter, yn stony places, & the pure Sea. 1853 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 247 Red Scorpion-fish—*Scorpæna scrofa*. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 36 In some fresh-water siluroids they [the eggs] are of a light pea-green, as in the scorpion fish, *Saccobranchus fossilis*. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 48 *Scorpio alatus*, the *Scorpion-Fly. 1869 G. GUYON in *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* 1 Jan. 23 The Scorpion-fly is quite harmless. 1900 *Field* 15 Dec. 936/1 The *Scorpion Iris (*I. alata*).—Bulbs of this lovely blue iris are now flowering in pots in a cool greenhouse. 1709 LAWSON *Voy. Carolina* 131 The *Scorpion-Lizard is no more like a Scorpion, than an Hedge-Hog; but they very commonly call him a Scorpion. He is of the Lizard Kind, but much bigger. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* s.v. *Macroura*, The *scorpion lobsters of India, *Thalassina*, which live a part of their lives on land. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Scorpion-plant, *Renanthera arachnitis*; also *Genista scorpius*. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Emerus*, *Scorpion Sena. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 271 Among the ruins grows the scorpion senna. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 144 The *Scorpion-shell, commonly called the Spider-shell. 1859–62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 341 Genus Pterocera.—The Scorpion Shells, as they are called. 1802 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* I. 112, I had before observed the *Phalangium araneoides*, or *scorpion-spider. 1880 SILVER & Co. *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 179 The large and wonderfully swift scorpion-spiders [*Galeodes*] abound in the dry upland districts. 1884 SEDGWICK, etc. tr. *Claus' Text-bk. Zool.* I. 506 *Pedipalpi* (Scorpion-Spiders)...The Scorpion-spiders are allied both to the Spiders and the Scorpions. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 41 Heliotropium mai be called in englishe *Scorpiones tayle. 1835 PARTINGTON *Brit. Cycl. Nat. Hist.* I. 747/1 The *Scorpiurus* (scorpion's tail) of botanists. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Scorpiurus*, [The seed-pod] has a fancied resemblance to the tail of some reptile—whence its name, Scorpion's-tail. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 326 *Scorpion's Thorn, *Ulex*. 1578 *Scorpion-wort [see SCORPION GRASS]. 1612 COTGR., *Oreille de lievre*, Scorpionwort, or scorpiongrasse. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Scorzonera*, or *Scorpion-wort*, a Plant that has Leaves a span long. 1852–6 WRIGHT *Dict.*, *Scorpion-wort*, the plant *Ornithopus scorpioides*.

Scorpion grass. A plant of the genus *Myosotis*; the forget-me-not or mouse-ear. Also with qualifying words, denoting particular species or varieties.

Lyte and some other botanists assign the name to *Scorpiurus sulcatus* ('scorpion's tail'), 'with which various species of *Myosotis* are associated' (Britten & Holland).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlii. 61 Bysides these two kindes of Scorpioides, there is yet twoo other small herbes whiche some do also name Scorpion grasse, or Scorpion worte. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 254 To this end they doe prescribe Bayberries, Scorpion-grasse [etc.]. 1690 RAY *Synopsis Meth. Stirpium* (1724) 229 Mouse-ear Scorpion-grass. *c* 1710 PETIVER *Cat. Ray's Eng. Herbal* Tab. xxix, Water Scorpion-grass, Field Scorpion-grass, Small Scorpion-grass. 1768 MILLER *Gardener's Dict.* (ed. 8) Index, Scorpion-grass, or Caterpillar, see Scorpiurus. 1833 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 29 *Myosotis sylvatica*—Wood Scorpion-grass. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 235 The early scorpion-grass or hill forget-me-not.

Scorpionic (skɒ̄pio·nik), *a. rare.* [f. SCORPION + -IC.] Pertaining to the scorpion.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 331 Which like Apocalyptick Locusts fierce, Their Scorpionick Poison did disperse. 1886 PROCTOR in *Sci. Amer.* 3 July 3/3 Below the Serpent Bearer we find the Scorpion (*Scorpio*), now fully risen, and showing truly scorpionic form.

Scorpionid (skɒ̄·pionid), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Scorpionidæ* pl., f. L. *scorpiōn-em* SCORPION: see -ID.] Of or pertaining to the group *Scorpionidæ* of arachnidans, typified by the genus *Scorpio*.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1902 *Nature* 25 Sept. 529/2 The facts do not prove the total independence of the scorpionid and limuloid series. *Ibid.*, The Silurian Scorpions simplify the existing Scorpionid type.

† **Scorpionist.** *Obs. rare*–1. [f. SCORPION + -IST.] One born under the sign Scorpio.

1689 *Wonderful Predict. Nostredamus* 3 When the two Scorpionists [Jas. II and Louis XIV] conjoin'd shall be.

† **Scorpionly,** *a. Obs. rare*–1. [f. SCORPION + -LY 1.] Scorpion-like.

1573 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (ed. 2) 120 b, Of their Scorpionly tayles, and of the fiue monethes I haue spoken before.

† **Scorse,** *sb. Obs. rare*–1. [f. SCORSE *v.*1] Barter, exchange.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 55 Yet liuely vigour rested in his mind, And recompenst him with a better scorse: Weake body well is chang'd for minds redoubled forse.

Scorse (skɔ̄ɪs), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 scorss, skose, skoase, 6–8 scorce, 6–7, 9 scose, 7 scoarse, scoorse, skorce, 7–8 scourse, 8 scoss, *dial.* scoase (see also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [Early 16th c. *scose, scorse*, related to the synonymous COSS, CORSE *vbs.*

Prof. Skeat suggests that the vb. is a back-formation from SCORSER, and that this arose from *horse-scorser*, corrupt form of HORSE-CORSER.]

1. *trans.* To barter, exchange.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 159 And for one god scosyth gladly twayne. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 481 Pryuate Commodye withe Commone wealthe to scorse: as Rentis to come downe from owterage so hye too Price indifferent to helpe manye bye. 1565 JEWEL *Replie Harding's Answ.* viii. § 5. 382 These partes bicause they are ioined in one Mysterie, therfore oftentimes thei scorce names, the one enterchangeably with the other. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 16 But Paridell sore brused with the blow, Could not arise, the counterchaunge to scorse. 1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* VI. xxii. (1880) 76 He that will loue through water and through fire,..Which will not scorse me for a better friend. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 45 Their fortune will'd that after they should scorse Blowes with the bigboan'd Dane, exchanging force for force. 1618 AINSWORTH *Annot. Lev.* xxvii. 10 *Nol alter* or, not scourse it, nor change it. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i. 84, I know the barber will scourse it [a fiddle] away for some old cittern. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Scoss* or *Scourse*, (old word) to change. 1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Scorse*, or *Scose*, to exchange.

2. *intr.* To make or effect a barter or exchange.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. 139 Pollitians knowe to cheapen, what to offer, when to skorse [*rime* cloase]. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XX. lxxviii. (1634) 159 One was on foote the tother on a horse You thinke perhaps the horsman vantage had No sure, no whit; he would have wished to skorce For why, at last to light he must be glad. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, III. i. (1613) F 1, *K. Ed.*..Wilt thou take my courser for thy mare? *Ho*...If I were so mad to scorce, what boote wouldst thou giue me? 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. iv, Will you scourse with him? you are in Smithfield, you may fit your selfe with a fine easy-going street-nag. 1662 *Rump Songs* I. 209 Did'st thou not scourse, as if enchanted For Articles Sir Thomas granted?

Hence **Sco·rsing** *vbl. sb.*

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 141 Of folysshe exchanges scorsynges and permutacions. 1611 COTGR., *Compermutant*, changing, scoorsing, bartering, interchanging. *Ibid., Courratage*, brokage; scoursing, horse-scoursing. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 479 Barter (vulgarly called Truck and Scosing) and the Concerns thereof..may be comprised under the 10 following Cases.

† **Scorse,** *v.*2 *Obs.* (? *nonce-wd.*) [f. It. *scorsa* a run, f. *scorrere*:—L. *excurrĕre*: see EXCUR.] *trans.* To chase.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ix. 3 Him..From the country back to priuate farmes he scorsed [*rimes* coursed, forsed].

† **Sco·rser.** *Obs.* [f. SCORSE *v.*1 + -ER1.] One who exchanges or barters. See also HORSE-CORSER.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. x, Virgile leaueth farre behynde hym all..hakneymen, and skosers. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* VI. 738 Christe sommetime thruste sutche Buiers, Sellers, Brokers, & Scorsers out of the Temple. 1611 COTGR., *Compermutant*, a changer, scoorser [etc.]. 1617 [see HORSE-CORSER]. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Scourse*, A *horse scourser*.

Scorsheatis: see SOROCHAT *Sc. Obs.*

Scort, obs. form of SHORT.

Scortation (skɒ̄ɪte·ɪʃən). *rare.* [n. of action to L. *scortārī*: see next and -ATION.] Fornication.

1556 KNOX *Baptism* Wks. 1855 IV. 127 The Halie Gaist ..wald have restraynit and exceptit it, as he hath done scortatioun. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 85 The sanctifying of the unbelieving Husband or Wife cannot be meant of making or continuing the Marriage lawfull, in opposition to Adultery (or scortation). 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 919, I see no reason why the modesty of the Bee and of the Drone, whereby they abandon publick scortation and venery, should debar them of the private use of copulation. 1794 tr. *Swedenborg's Delights Wisd. Conjugial Love* (1811) II. 312 It is a scortation more opposite to conjugial love than the common scortation, which is called simple adultery. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* 113 Rapacity,..filth, and scortation.

† **Scorta·tor.** *Obs. rare*–1. [L. *scortātor*, agent-n. f. *scortārī* to associate with harlots, f. *scort-um* a harlot.] (See quot. 1656.)

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 26 There be..luxurious scortators, and their infectious harlots. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scortator*, a whoremonger, a hunter of Harlots.

Scortatory (skɒ̄·rtătəri), *a. rare.* [f. prec.: see -ORY.] 'Pertaining to, or consisting in, fornication or lewdness' (Webster, 1864).

1794 (*title*) tr. Swedenborg's Delights of Wisdom concerning Conjugial Love: after which follow the pleasures of Insanity concerning Scortatory Love. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 396 Here are..churches that proscribe intellect; scortatory religions.

Scortch, Scorte, obs. ff. SCORCH, SHORT.

Scortitsche: see SOROCHAT *Sc. Obs.*

† **Sco·ry.** *Obs.* [Anglicized form of SCORIA.] (See quot.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 182 The little scories or iron chips which flie off from the Smithes hotte iron while he beateth it.

Scorza (skɒ̄·rzä). *Min.* Also skorza. [Ger. (1800: see Chester *Dict. Min.*), said to be Wallachian.] An obsolete name for epidote, when found in the form of dark green sand.

1821 URE *Dict. Chem.*, *Scorza*, a variety of epidote. 1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 293. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, Skorza.

† **Scorzoner.** *Obs. rare.* [Anglicized form of SCORZONERA. Cf. F. *scorsonère* (also spelt *scorzonère*).] = SCORZONERA.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxlii. 599 In English we may call it Scorzoner after the Spanish name, or Vipers grasse. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 343/1 A Dyet of Veal and Chicken Broth, with Scorzoner and Sarsaparilla in it.

Scorzonera (skɒ̄zonī·ərä). Also *rarely* 7 scorsonera, skarsinarie, scozonera, 8 scorchanarrow, -enarrow. [a. It. *scorzonera* (whence mod.L. *scorzonēra*) = F. *scorsonère*, *scorzonère*, Sp. *escorzonera*, Pg. *escorcioneira*; prob. f. It. *scorzone* some kind of venomous snake, Sp. *escorzon* (Cat. *escorçu*), some kind of toad or lizard deemed venomous. Cf. the following:

1580 J. FRAMPTON *Monardes' 2 Med. agst. Venom* 133 They call this herbe *Escuerçonera* because it doeth heale.. the bytinges of this beast called *Escorçu* [printed *Estorçu*] in the Catalan tongue, and the same roote is like too the sayde beast.]

A plant of the modern genus (Tournefort, 1700) *Scorzonera*, esp. *S. Hispanica* or black salsify, much cultivated in Europe for its root which is used as a vegetable and somewhat resembles the parsnip. *S. Hispanica* was also formerly called *viper's-grass*. Also the root of this plant.

It was supposed to be good against the bites of vipers and other venomous creatures.

1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 301 Wee call them in English Vipers grasse, or Scorsonera. 1666 OLDENBURG *Let. to Boyle* 15 Nov. *B.'s Wks.* (1744) V. 363 Colonel Blunt presented the company..with excellent scorzoneras, which he said might be propagated in England as much as parsnips. 1690 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spald. Club) 353, 2 drope of skarsinarie ..ane unce of Turkie persell. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. I. 250 Scorzonera, demulcent in the Small Pox. 1738 *Ochterlyre House Bk.* (S. H. S. 1907) 142 Eggs buitt harrings and scorchanarrow. 1756 J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* 444 Tall, narrow-leaved Scorzonera. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v., *Scorzonera hispanica*..is a native of Spain, but is cultivated in this country; and its root is sold in the markets as Scorzonera. 1882 *Garden* 22 Nov. 425/3 Salsafy and Scorzonera can be strongly recommended for culture. 1884 W. MILLER *Plant-n.* 122 Scorzonera, French, *Scorzonera picroides* (*Picridium vulgare*). Scorzonera, Garden, *Scorzonera hispanica*.

b. *attrib.*

1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimogr.* (1894) 76 Juniper berryes, *Scorzonera roots. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 91 Sow *scorzonera salsfy, and slip skerrits of the last years growth. 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* (1820) II. 155 Mr. Selkirk asked him, what the virtues of that *Scorzonera-water were, which he observed he drank every day after dinner.

Scot (skɒt), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 *pl.* Scottas, 3–6 Scotte, 4 Skot, Skotte, 6 Skott, (Skote), 7 Scott, 5– Scot. [OE. **Scot*, pl. *Scottas*, ad. late L. *Scottus*; first in writers of *c* 400. Late Latin had a variant *Scōtus* (cf. med. Gr. Σκῶτος), which became the usual form in med.L. A third form, *Scōtus*, may perh. be inferred from the ON. *Skotar* pl., though the examples of it in med. Latin verse are prob. mere mistakes.

The source of the late Latin word is obscure. There is no evidence that it represents the native name of any Gaelic-speaking people (the Irish *Scot*, an Irishman, pl. *Scuit*, appears to be a learned word from Latin), nor does it exist in Welsh, though Welshmen in writing Latin have from the earliest times used *Scoti* as the rendering of *Gwyddel* (Gaels). It may possibly be an adoption of a name bestowed at an early period by Britons or Gauls on a Gaelic people (cf. the Gaulish personal names *Scottos, Scottios*); Sir J. Rhŷs has suggested that it may have meant 'tattooed', comp. w. Welsh *ysgwthr* a cutting, carving, or sculpturing; other conjectures have also been offered.

The OHG. *Scotto* (MHG., mod.G. *Schotte*), MDu. *Schotte, Schot* (mod.Du. *Schot*), agree with the Eng. form; adoptions from literary Latin appear in OF. *Escot*, Sp., Pg. *Escoto*, It. *Scoto*.]

1. *Hist.* One of an ancient Gaelic-speaking people, first known to history as inhabitants of Ireland, who in the 6th century A.D. settled in the north-west of Great Britain, and from whom the northern part of the island ultimately received its name.

Down to the reign of Alfred, *Scottas* was the ordinary word for Irishmen (as *Scotland* for Hibernia). In the next reign there were relations between the Anglo-Saxon kingdom and the kingdom of the Scots in North Britain, and from that time onward the name was no longer associated with Ireland except in historical statements.

O. E. Chron. an. 891, Þrie Scottas comon to Ælfrede cyninge, on anum bate butan ælcum ġerebrum of Hibernia. *a* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 28 Hibernia Scotta ealond. *c* 1205 LAY. 5575 Bruttes & Wailsce, Scottes & Densce. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 482 This Constable was no thyng lord of this place..But kepte it strongly many wyntres space, Vnder Alla, king of al Northhumbrelond,..Agayn the Scottes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 331 And þat londe [Hibernia] hatte Scotland also, for Scottes woned þere somtyme, or þey come into þe oþer Scotland, þat longede to Bretayne. *c* 1400 *Brut* lxxvi (1906) 76 Arthure turnede him azeyne þere þat he was, into þe place þat he hade lefte þe Scottes. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 2 These Scots (as them selues do write) were a people of Scythia, that came first into Spaine, then into Ireland, and from thence to the North part of Britaine. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 1. 80 The 3eir quhen the scottis cam in the Iles of Albion first, quhilkes we cal Hebrides now. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxiii. (1612) 346 Till the Picts, a People stout, Were by th'inuading Irish-Scots long thence debelled out. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 560/1 When the Scots became masters of the

low country. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (ed. 2) I. 286 A chief among the Scots of Ulster,..who lived in the middle of the third century. 1882 RHŶS *Celtic Brit.* v. 154 Now the Scots were Christians, while the Picts ruled over by Brude were still pagans. *Ibid.*, Columba, who was connected with the royal family of the Dalriad Scots, came over from Ireland in the year 563.

†**b.** *Comb.*, as *Scot-lede, -thede*, the people of the Scots. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 20047 Þer liðen to-somne alle Scotleode. *Ibid.* 20417 Al Scot-þeode he ȝaf his ane þeine.

2. A native of Scotland, a Scotchman, a Scotsman. †*Irish Scot*: a Highlander.

Since the 17th c. till recently chiefly *Hist.* exc. in jocular or rhetorical use. In Scotland there has latterly been a tendency (esp. in newspaper writing) to the more extended use of the word.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 304 At Foukirke in Scotlond, Scottis escapid none. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) ii. 1 Skottes out of Berwik and of Abirdene. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 73 Þe see þat departeþ Englische men and Scottes in þe est half. *c* 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 520 The firste Edwarde..wan Scotlonde, magre the Scottes stronge. 1513 [? SKELTON] in Fllügel *Neuengl. Lesebuch* (1895) 155 Of the out yles ye rough foted scottes we have well eased you of the bottes. *a* 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 102 A litill balet..made at Mr. Shawes table by a Skote. 1536 A. BOORDE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 303 Shortly to conclude, trust yow no Skott, for they wyll yowse flatteryng wordes, and all is fal[s]hode. 1585 PILKINGTON *Expos. Nehemiah* iv. 13. 61 If any shoot ill fauouredly, we snie he Shooteth like a Scott. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. 22 It is..one selfesame Sunne that maketh the Ethyopian blacke, and the Scotte yellowish. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 212 Those same Noble Scottes That are your Prisoners. 1632 PORY in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 125 The same Mackey, a Western or Irish Scot,..was, of all the Scots, most affected by the King of Sweden. 1639 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 78 For who knoethe, when your Matie is neer the borders, what Scots may flocke to you, if I be gone. 1793 BURNS *Bruce's Addr.* i, Scots! wha hae wi' Wallace bled, Scots! wham Bruce has aften led. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 66 In perseverance, in self-command, in forethought, in all the virtues which conduce to success in life, the Scots have never been surpassed. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. xli. 281 Paul Jones, a Scot by birth, in the service of the United States.

Comb. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 18 We (Scotlike) knew not the meaning of a Pardon.

3. *dial.* (See quots.)

1787 MARSHALL *Rural Econ., Norf.* 387 *Scots*, Scotch cattle. 1886 *Field* 7 Aug. 217/3 Prime large oxen 48. 6d. to 48. 8d. ditto Scots &c. 48. 8d. to 58.

4. *slang.* (See quots.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Scot*, a person of an irritable temper, who is easily put in a passion, which is often done by the company he is with, to create fun, such a one is declared to be a fine *Scot*. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 87 *Scot*, temper or passion; 'oh! what a scot he was in'. 1864 ELIZ. MURRAY *Ella Norman* II. 53, 'I am tired.'—'Yes and in a greater scot than I ever saw you. Why, we can raise you worse than Ma!'

Scot (skɒt), *sb.*[2] Also 3-4 scoth, 4 scott, 5-6 scotte, 6 skot(t, skotte. [Ultimately identical with OE. *sc(e)ot, gesc(e)ot* SHOT *sb.*; its formal relation to this is somewhat uncertain.

There can be little doubt that ME. *scot* is in part of Scandinavian origin, a. ON. *skot*; but in some instances it may represent the OF. *escot* (mod.F. *écot*), which is an adoption of the Teut. word; in some uses, again (esp. in ROME-SCOT) the OE. written form may have been preserved traditionally or revived from documents.]

1. A payment, contribution, 'reckoning'; esp. payment for entertainment; a or one's share of such payment; chiefly in the phrase *to pay (for) (one's) scot: lit.* and *fig.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6001 Verst hii wolde ete & drinke ..& supþe þe louerd of þe hous quelle..& supþe brenne al is hous al uor hor scot ywis. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 And þanne me hine [*sc.* the glutton] anhongeþ. þis is þet scot: þet me ofte payþ. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxiii. (1495) 213 After souper that is freely yeue it is not honest to compell a man to pay his scot. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxii. (1869) 147 Þat is þilke þat biseecheth bred for þe loue of god, and wole in no place pay scotte for no thing þat she dispendeth. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* i iij b, God payeth yt grete scot for he rendred to C. double. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1177/2 If so be..that they haue founde out so easye awaye to heauen, as to take no thought, but make mery,..and then lette Chrystes passion paye for all the scotte. *c* 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* in *S.'s Wks.* (1843) I. p. lviii, Ise bay for yourskott to London. 1729 P. WALKDEN *Diary* 4 July (1866) 29, I asked him what I owed him;..I gave him half-a-crown, but he gave me 6d. back...So we are clear of all the scots that I know of. 1759 in *Catal. Archives All Souls' Coll.* (1877) 227 The scots have been very high. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 346 No system of clientship suits them; but every man must pay his scot. 1870 A. STEINMETZ *Gaming Table* I. viii. 214 Some silly lad..allows himself to be..wheedled into paying their scot. 1879 PATTISON *Milton* iii. 36 He paid his scot by reciting from memory some of his youthful Latin verses. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Scot*, an ale-house reckoning.

†**b.** *Comb.*, as *scot-penny*.

1319 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 13 Solvent denar' qui Scot peny vocatur. 1338 *Andover Gild Rolls* ibid. 335 Summa denariorum receptorum de scotpanes, sigepanes et hanspanes in domo inferiori xlii.*s. v.d.*

†**2.** A customary tax laid on, or a contribution paid by subjects according to their ability; a custom paid to the use of a sheriff or bailiff; a local or municipal tax. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Scot, a gaderynge in work of baylifes. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* ibid., Scot, that is the paymente of a certeyne money to the vtilite of the lorde. 1545 ELYOT *Dict., Cloacarium*, scotte in a towne for clensynge of commune draughtes. 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Usura Accom.* 15 So they may..at least be eased in their Scots and Taxes.

3. *spec.* A tax levied on the inhabitants of the marshes and levels of Kent and Sussex (see quots.).

1793 A. YOUNG *Agric. Sussex* 22 In Pevensey, and generally in all the levels, is raised a tax by the acre, called Scot, both general and particular. The general scot is applied for the purposes of paying water-bailiffs expenses...The particular scot is applied for the..looking after the streams and sewers. 1896 *Daily News* 1 June 4/6 This 'scot' is a special rate on the agriculturists of the marshes, and in some years has amounted to as much as 8s. in the £.

4. *Scot and lot* (earlier *lot and scot*): a tax levied by a municipal corporation in proportionate shares upon its members for the defraying of municipal expenses. Phrase, *To pay* (a person *off*) *lot and scot* (fig.), to pay out thoroughly, to settle with. Also *shot and lot*: see SHOT *sb.*

1227 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 211 Si aliquis natiuus alicuius in prefato Burgo manserit,..et fuerit in prefata Gilda et Hansa et loth et Scoth cum eisdem Burgensibus [etc.]. 1320 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 377/2 Quod cum villa de Pevenese..fuerit..in Lote & Scot; cum illa villa de Hastinges. 1494 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 189, I shalbe redy at scotte and lotte, and all my duties truly pay and doo. 1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 150 Robt. James..shall bere almaner of skotte and lotte. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 6 The said barbours..shal beare and pay lot and scot ..within the sayd citie. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 115 Twas time to counterfet, or that hotte Termagant Scot, had paid me scot and lot too. 1640 *Jrnl. Ho. Commons* II. 14 The Election was free to every one that paid Scot and Lot. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 5 ¶ 3 The freeholders of Great Britain, as well as those that pay scot and lot. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* xii. I. 92 Ye maun just gang your ways, for scot nor lot will I pay you, or the like o' you. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* I. 5 The Juries are selected by the bailiffs from the inhabitants paying scot and lot. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiv, I'll pay you off scot and lot by and bye. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* I. xvi, She paid scot and she paid lot when she had money to pay. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* xiii, This notable Club Pacchiarotto Had joined long since, paid scot and lot to, As free and accepted Bardotto'.

b. *attrib.*

1718 PRIOR *Protogenes & Apelles* 12 Protogenes, Historians note, I liv'd there, a Burgess Scot and Lot. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. iv. ¶ 8 This is really too flattering, interrupted the scot and lot gentleman. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 29 Apr., By Scot and Lot Voting. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* II. 1059 (Seaford, Kent) The Commonalty are the scot and lot inhabitants. 1869 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* I. 67 The scot-and-lot voters. 1898 J. E. C. BODLEY *France* II. III. iii. 157 Scot-and-lot electors.

Scot (skɒt), *sb.*[3] [Cf. Icel. *Skotti*, a nickname for 'a horse whose body and tail are of different colours' (Vigf.), *skott* a (fox's) tail; also SCUT *sb.*]

1. A name of a horse. Now *dial.* (Suffolk): see E.D.D.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 616 This Reue sat vpon a ful good stot, That was al pomely grey, and highte Scot. *Ibid. Friar's T.* 245 Hayt Brok, hayt Scot, what spare ye for the stones?

†**2.** An old name for the hare. *Obs. rare*—[1]. Cf. SCOTART, SCOTEWINE.

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The scot, the deubert [etc.].

Scot (skɒt), *v.* See also SHOT *v.* [f. SCOT *sb.*[2]]

†**1.** *intr.* To participate, share (*with* a person).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 348 Ase ȝe schotteð mid him of his pine on eorðe, also ȝe schulen scotten mid him of his blisse ine heouene.

b. *Sc.* in phr. *to scot and lot*: see SCOAT *v.*[2]

1532 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 53 Because the saidis vnfremen nowthir scottis lottis, walkis nor wardis within our said fredome. 1583 J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 48 Gif ony wedow buy and sell within burgh with the nichtbouris, sche sall scot and lot with thame in taxatiounis and utheris helpis.

2. *trans.* To lay (a person or property) under contribution of 'scot'; to assess.

c 1750 in *Catal. Archives All Souls' Coll.* (1877) 226 List of owners of land scotted to Lydd Wall. 1774 E. JACOB *Faversham* 28 All which lands and tenements are geldable by the abbot, and scotted and lotted as well as ourselves, for the service of our lord the king. 1864 LOWER in *Sussex Archæol. Collect.* XVI. 253 As low lands drained at a public or common charge are still said to be 'scotted'.

Hence **Sco·tted** *ppl. a.*, **Sco·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1545 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Thair scotting & lotting, with the furing of his guids furth of Aberdeen to Leyth. 1893 *Doncaster Chron.* 10 Nov. 1/5 That the sum of £500 be allowed from the estate in reduction of the engine rates on the scotted lands.

Sco·tale, sco·t-ale. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 2 scot(t)hale, (scotteshale), 4 scotal(l. [f. SCOT *sb.*[2] + ALE.] An 'ale' or festival at which ale was drunk at the invitation of the lord of the manor or of a forester or other bailiff, for which ale a forced contribution was levied.

[1155-8 in *Cal. Charter Rolls* (1906) II. 472 Quod omnes sint quieti de burdel..et de scotala..ita quod vicecomes meus..scotalam non faciat.] 1190 in Stubbs *Sel. Charters* (1895) 266 Quod omnes sint quieti de jeresgieve et de scottes-hale, ita quod si vicecomes noster vel aliquis alius baillivus scotthale faciat. 1227 *Charter of Forest* vii, Nullus forestarius vel bedellus de cetero faciat scotale, vel [etc.]. 1235-52 *Rentalia Glastonbury* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 108 Item, potabit iij scotallas. 1474-5 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 17 Et in clauis emptis pro domo scotale hoc anno, vd. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxi. § 4 (1615) 203/2 A Scottall or Scot-ale is, where any officer of the Forest doth keepe an Alehouse..and by colour of his office doth cause men to come to his house, and there to spend their money, for feare of hauing his displeasure. 1660 SOMNER *Gavelkind* 29 It seems to be the same with what was afterwards called Scot-ale, whereof you may read in Matth. Paris, the Charter of the Forest, Bracton, the Mirroir, and elsewhere. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xiii. (1897) I. 672 Next to this the 'scot-ale' seems to have been the most burdensome local custom. The nature of this exaction is very obscure. It was however levied by the sheriff for his own emolument, probably as a reward for his services in maintaining the peace.

†**Sco·tart.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. SCUT *sb.* + *-art*, -ARD. Cf. SCOT *sb.*[3] 2.] An old name for the hare.

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The hare, the scotart, the bigge, the bouchart.

Scotch (skɒtʃ), *sb.*[1] In 5 skoch, 8 skotch, *dial.* squotch. [Cognate with SCOTCH *v.*[1]]

1. An incision, cut, score or gash.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 102 Kut him in þe bakke in two or þre places, but not þorgh, And drawe him in þe sket [*Douce MS.* skoch] next the hede, as thou doest a lounde pike. 1526 *Grete Herball* cclxxiii. (1529) P iv b, In that countree the people make scotches or clyftes in the barke of this tre. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cicatricosa vitis*, a vine full of scotches and choppes. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. vii. 10 Wee'l beat 'em into Bench-holes, I haue yet Roome for six scotches more. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. (1635) 37 A round bowle..indented here and there with scotches. 1655 WALTON *Angler* xiii. (1661) 194 Then give him [the eel] three or four scotches with a knife. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1895/4 A pretty big chubbed Man,..a Scotch in his Face. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Skotch*, or *Squotch*, a notch, or cut. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 387 *Scotches*, scores, or notches. 1832 L. HUNT *Boileau's Battle of Bks.* 51 All arm them as they can; one gives a scotch With 'Love's Decree'; another, with the 'Watch'.

2. *spec.* A line scored or marked upon the ground, in the game of HOPSCOTCH. Also *Comb.* †**scotch-hoppers, -hob,** names for the game.

1677 *Poor Robin* To Rdr., The time when School-boys should play at Scotch-hoppers. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 76 (1699) 116 Dancing and Scotch-hoppers would be the same thing to them, were the Encouragements and Discouragements equal. *Ibid.* § 129. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Scotch-hob.* 1890 WEDGWOOD in *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. X. 64 Taking care that the tile shall be driven clear over the scotch, or scored line.

†**3.** Phr. *Out of all scotch and notch*, ? beyond all bounds or calculation. Cf. SCOTCH *v.*[1] i. *Obs.*

1589 *Marprel., Hay any Work* A ij b, The pleasure which you haue done vnto me, is out of all scotche and notche. 1594 LYLY *Mother Bombie* II. iii, We gird them and flout them out of all scotch and notch, and they cannot see it. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 9 Thou wilt be as ready as any catchpoule, out of all scotch & notch to torment him.

Scotch (skɒtʃ), *sb.*[2] Also 7 skatch, 9 skotch. [Belongs to SCOTCH *v.*[2]: of obscure origin; perh. cogn. w. SCOTE *v.*

If the 17th c. form *skatch* be correct, the word may be identical with SCATCH *sb.*, stilt.]

1. A block placed under a wheel, a cask, or the like, to prevent moving or slipping.

1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlii. § 458 Behind there is a skatch to stay the wagon in some steep descent. 1861 J. B. KEENE *Pract. Ganging* 40 They [*sc.* casks] are to be firmly fixed, by means of scotches placed underneath, in a horizontal position, bung upwards. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 115 Two shod handspikes, and two scotches. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 415 The wheels must be well secured with lashing rope and scotches. 1897 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 8/5 The scotches failed, and the boiler began to back down the hill.

b. *fig.*

1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlv. (1631) 251 It is time so soon as our breathing hath set a scotch upon Time. 1861 RUFFINI *Dr. Antonio* x, The Baronet, who did not like so many scotches put to his plans. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., So we often speak metaphorically of 'putting a *scotch* on a person's wheel', i.e. checking him; and to put a *scotch* on a project is to put difficulties in its way.

2. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Scotch*, a slotted bar which slips upon a rod or pipe, and forms a bearing for a shoulder or collar thereon, so as to support it while a section above is being attached or detached. Used in boring and tubing wells.

Scotch (skɒtʃ), *a.* and *sb.*[3] Also 7 Scot'sh. [Contracted var. of SCOTTISH.

The three forms of the adj., *Scotch, Scottish, Scots*, are still current, with some difference in use, which, however, is somewhat unsettled. Down to the middle of the 16th c. the only form used in southern English was *Scottish*; but in the dialect of Scotland (and in that of the north of England in the 14th and 15th c.) the form was *Scottis* (cf. *Inglis* = English), subsequently contracted to *Scots*. So far as our quotations show, the contraction of *Scottish* into *Scotch* is not recorded before 1570 (in the compound *Scotchman*), though the colloquial pronunciation which it represents may well be much older; instances of *Scotch cap, Scotch jig* occur in 1591-99, but the adj. did not become common in literature until the second half of the 17th c. From that time until recently *Scotch* has been the prevailing form in England, though *Scottish* has always been in use as a more formal synonym. In Scotland, the authors who wrote in dialect (down to Ramsay and Fergusson early in the 18th c.) used *Scots*, while those who anglicized adopted the form *Scottish*. But before the end of the 18th c. *Scotch* had been adopted into the northern vernacular; it is used regularly by Burns, and subsequently by Scott; still later, it appears even in official language in the title of the 'Scotch Education Office'. Within the last half-century there has been in Scotland a growing tendency to discard this form altogether, *Scottish*, or less frequently *Scots*, being substituted. At present, while in England *Scotch* is the ordinary colloquial word, the literary usage prefers *Scottish* in applications relating to

the nation or the country at large or its institutions or characteristics. Thus it is usual to speak of 'Scottish literature', 'Scottish history', 'the Scottish character', 'a Scottish lawyer', 'the Scottish border'. On the other hand, it would sound affected to say 'a Scottish girl', 'a Scottish gardener,' and there is no alternative for expressions like 'Scotch tweeds', 'Scotch whisky'. Although 'the Scottish dialect' is now the usual designation, it is seldom that *Scottish* is used as a sb. instead of *Scotch*. Recent usage favours *Scots* in 'Scots law', and it is now almost universal in historical references to money, as 'a pound Scots'.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons: Of, belonging to, or native to, Scotland.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxiv. (1612) 350 Ferquard did with the fatall Chaire, earst spoke-of, send his Sonne, That thereupon of Scotch-Kings Here the Title first begunne, And all Scotch-Crownings earst as his, on it were Else-where done. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 166 The Scot'sh Revolters in the state I left them, were not like to meliorate nor to goe lesse in animosity. *c* 1655 MILTON *Sonn., Forcers of Conscience* 12 By shallow Edwards and Scotch what d'ye call. 1702 *Cowel's Interpr., Acre*, an old sort of Duel fought by single Combatants, English and Scotch, between the Frontiers of their Kingdom, with Sword and Lance. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Laconics* Wks. 1711 IV. 15 An English Bull-dog, and a Scotch Presbyterian, are of a different Species from all the Bull-dogs and Presbyterians in the World. 1775 *Brit. Chronol.* II. an. 1717, 19 June, Several of the Scotch clergy, being convicted a second time, of not praying for king George by name, were silenced for three years. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* Pref. 7 To which no Scotch lawyer of the present century can refer, without [etc.]. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, On some carp at Sans Souci*, That tipsy Scotch gentleman who used to come to the chambers sometimes. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* xxvi. 313 His marriage with Maud, the aunt of the Scotch king. 1894 SIR J. ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* II. 201 He had no Scotch blood in him that I know of!

b. *Scotch cuddy, draper,* † *merchant,* etc.: a travelling draper or pedlar: see quots. and SCOTCHMAN[1] 1 a.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Pedler*, one that sells small Wares about the Streets; a Hawker; a Scotch or wand'ring Merchant. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii, [He] spoke of Jarvie as a petulant, conceited Scotch pedlar, with whom there was no dealing. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss., Manadge-man*, an itinerant vendor of goods on credit for household requirements. Sometimes called in Newcastle a 'Scotch draper'. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho. Green Shutters* 96 The 'Scotch Cuddy' is so called because he is a beast of burden, and not from the nature of his wits. He is a travelling packman, who infests communities of working men, and disposes of his goods on the credit system, receiving payment in instalments. *Ibid.* 98 Sandy..had been a Scotch Cuddy in the Midlands. 1908 E. PARRY in *Daily Chron.* 9 June 4/7 A Scotch draper is a credit travelling draper, and I believe they originally came from Scotland.

c. In the names of military bodies consisting of Scotchmen.

Scotch Greys: sometimes used for the official form *Scots Greys* (see GREY *sb.* 8).

1756 *Act* 29 *Geo. II*, c. 17 § 5 The Corps in the Service of ..the United Provinces, distinguished by the Name of The Scotch Brigade. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 139 At this moment the Scotch Greys poured in upon the enemy as a flood. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iii, The corps long maintained in the service of the States of Holland, and called the Scotch Dutch. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl., Scotch Brigade*, a brigade of Scotchmen, gentlemen and others, who served under the elector of Bavaria in the reign of James I, and subsequently under Gustavus Adolphus in the thirty years' war.

d. Characteristic of Scotland or its people.

1825 R. BELL *Conveyance of Land* Introd. 8 The statute acting (agreeably to Scotch ideas) as a charter of confirmation in favour of every subsequent purchaser. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise of Midge* viii, 'What ship is that?' This was answered Scotch fashion—'What felucca is that?' 1900 *St. James's Gaz.* 9 Apr. 3/1 What the sailors call 'Scotch seamanship', which is all stupidity and main strength.

e. *Scotch cousin*: a distant relative (in allusion to the practice in Scotland of tracing kinship to remote degrees).

1864 *Times* 10 Aug. (Hoppe), A Scotch cousinship of ten removes. 1887 MARY CHOLMONDELEY *Danvers Jewels* i, I have no deserving nephew or Scotch cousin.

2. Of things: Of or pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants (often denoting a particular variety or quality of the thing named, e.g. *Scotch ale, cambric, carpet, paling, rite, whisky*, etc.).

1591, 1595 [see SCOTCH CAP]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 77 The first suite is hot and hasty like a Scotch jigge (and full as fantastical). 1669 DIGBY *Closet Opened* 114 The excellent Scotch Ale is made thus. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Luggs*, A Scotch Proverb. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 296/2 The Scotch Settlement there [at Darien]. 1785 *Spanish Rivals* 7, I have stuck to my master like a Scotch plaid, in all weathers. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* i, I sing the juice Scotch bear can make us. *Ibid.* ii, O thou, my Muse! guid, auld Scotch Drink! 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) I. i. 58 The Scotch law lectures were those of Mr. David Hume. 1820 *Trials for High Treason Scot.* (1825) I. 93 We are here to deal with Scotch law in a Scottish court. 1832 *Scoreby Farm Rep.* 5 in *Libr. Useful Knowl., Husb.* III, Scotch-Paling, neat light fence, peculiarly adapted for gardens, for securing single trees,..was introduced at Scoreby [Yorkshire], from Lanarkshire, by John Wood, Esq., M.P., a few years ago. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 5 In Scotch law language, however, the term *absolute disposition* is generally used in relation to heritable property. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 263 The three-ply imperial carpet, called the Scotch, is coming very much into vogue. 1855 J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Chem. Common Life* xiv. I. 337 While malt liquors give our Scotch and Irish whiskies. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Scotch-cambric*, a cotton fabric made in imitation of French cambric. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* xxviii. 337 The transition of races that was rapidly going on in the Scotch Lowlands. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 437 The impressions of his [Mendelssohn's] Scotch tour in 1829.

b. As the epithet of various weights and measures, etc. (differing from the English standard), used formerly in Scotland. *Scotch acre*, 6,084 square yards; *Scotch ell*, 37·0958 inches; *Scotch mile*, see MILE *sb.*[1] 1; etc. Cf. SCOTS *a.* 16, SCOTTISH *a.*

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 314 The half-Davoch..consists of ninety-six Scotch acres of arable land..with a competent quantity of mountain or grazing land. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* vii, Its stature seem'd lang Scotch ells twa. 1786 — *Auld Farmer's Salut. Mare* x, But sax Scotch mile, thou try't their mettle. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 718/1 The Scotch quart contains 210 inches. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* p. vi, Table Weights etc., 1 Scotch pint = 103.4 cubic inches...A Scotch acre commonly = 6084 square yards. N.B. If the difference of inches were narrowly attended to in making the Scotch chain, a Scotch acre would be equal to 6150.7 square yards. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 179 A good crop of hay, upon an English statute acre, will not exceed 240 Scotch stone. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, At the rate of twelve shillings (Scotch) per diem. 1843 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* Suppl. (1857) § 8308 The following table exhibits the cost per Scotch acre of draining in this method.

c. With the names of various animals and birds.

Scotch dipper, duck, teal, local U.S. for the *Charitonetta* or *Bucephala albeola* (in Cent. Dict. 1891 and later Dicts.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Scotch-hobby*, a little sorry, scrubbed, low Horse of that Country. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 61/1 Black Scotch cattle. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 515/2 The chief breeds of coursing greyhounds now in vogue are the Newmarket, the Lancashire, and the Scotch. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 28 [The sedge-warbler is called] Scotch nightingale (Roxburgh; Stirling). 1887 *Field* 18 June 845/3 Some people at Felling-on-Tyne..were taken in by buying skinned cats for 'Scotch hares'.

d. With the names of various insects, esp. butterflies and moths. (See quots.)

1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 13 The Scotch Ringlet (*Hipparchia Blandina*, Leach) appears in August. *Ibid.* 19 The Scotch Argus (*Polyommatus Artaxerxes*, Stephens) appears at the end of July. *Ibid.* 135 The Scotch Pug (*Eupithecia cognata*, Stephens)...Scarce. Fifeshire and Mid Lothian. 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 68 The Scotch Amulet (*Dasydia obfuscata*). 1876 J. GIBSON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 595/1 Other species are extremely local, as the Scotch Argus (*Lycæna artaxerxes*), confined to a few Scottish hillsides. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Scotch-sawfly*, the genus Lophyrus.

3. As the designation of the variety of northern English which is vernacular in Scotland. Hence of words, expressions, etc., belonging to this, and of works composed in it. Cf. SCOTS *a.* 2, SCOTTISH *a.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 560/1 *marg.*, Causes of the purity of the Scotch dialect of this ancient language. 1801 W. BEATTIE (*title*), Fruits of Time Parings, being a small collection of original poems, Scotch and English. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N.S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 239 Many spoke the Scotch dialect so broadly as almost to puzzle *me* to unravel it. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd., To secure the adherence of stout, able-bodied, and, as the Scotch phrase then went, *pretty* men. 1863 *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1649/2 Similar to the Scotch pronunciation of the initial H. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 398/2 So in early Scotch books we find *zedlow, ze, yat, yem*.

4. Special collocations: **Scotch bait** (see quot.); † **Scotch boot** = BOOT *sb.*[3] 3; † **Scotch bum**, a kind of bustle; **Scotch catch** *Mus.* = *Scotch snap*; **Scotch chocolate, coffee** *slang* (see quots.); **Scotch collops** (see COLLOP[1] 2 c); **Scotch douche** [= F. *douche écossaise*] (see quot.); **Scotch face** *Printing* (see quot.); † **Scotch fall**, an article of dress; **Scotch fiddle** *slang*, the itch (see FIDDLE *sb.* 4 c); **Scotch fines**, a particular quality of rags used in paper-making; **Scotch furnace**, 'a simple form of ore-hearth used in smelting lead ores' (*Cent. Dict.* 189₁); **Scotch hand, hearth** (see quots.); † **Scotch-land**, Scotland; **Scotch marriage** (see MARRIAGE 2); **Scotch mist** (see MIST *sb.*[1] 1 c), also allusively; hence **Scotch-misty** *a.*, characterized by Scotch mist; **Scotch pebble** (see PEBBLE *sb.* 2 c); **Scotch prize** *Naut.*, a capture by mistake; † **Scotch rabbit**, ? a 'Welsh rabbit'; † **Scotch saddle**, a particular variety of saddle (cf. *Scotissh sadell*, SADDLE *sb.* 1 b), also *attrib.* or *adj.*; **Scotch scale** *Mus.* (see quot.); † **Scotch-sleeve**, ? a person wearing sleeves of 'Scotch cloth'; **Scotch snap** *Mus.* (see quot.); **Scotch spur** *Her.*, a bearing representing a prick spur; **Scotch stone** (see quot.); **Scotch terrier** (see TERRIER). See also SCOTCH BONNET, CAP, CLOTH.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, **Scotch bait*, a halt and a resting on a stick, as practised by pedlars. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 123 They..immediately got a sort of *Scotch-Boot to bend their Hams in. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw.-Hoe* II. ii, That French gowne, Scotch fals, *Scotch bum, and Italian head-tire you sent her. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, **Scotch chocolate*, brimstone and milk. 1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, **Scotch coffee*, biscuits toasted and boiled in water. Sea. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang., Scotch coffee*, hot water flavoured with burnt biscuit. 1891 *Century Dict.*, **Scotch douche*, a douche of hot water, beginning at a temperature of 40° C., increased gradually to 45-50° C., and immediately followed by cold water; more generally, a succession of alternate hot and cold douches. *Ibid.* s.v. *Serif*, in the *Scotch-face it [the serif] is curved like a bracket on the inner side. 1607 *Scotch fall [see *Scotch bum*]. 1675 EARL OF ROCHESTER *Tunbridge Wells* 120 And then more smartly to expound the Riddle Of all this Prattle, gives her a *Scotch Fiddle. 1880 J. DUNBAR *Pract. Papermaker* 23 *Scotch Fines. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Jan. 155/3 Little rolls of butter (made with the two little wooden bats known as *Scotch hands). 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Scotch hearth*, a low forge or furnace of cast-iron, with one tuyere, in which rich galena is treated by a sort of accelerated roasting and reaction process. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iv. 88 In *Scotch-land. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* v, *Landlady*...For certain, *Scotch marriages seldom turn out well. 1647 J. C[LEVELAND] *Char. of Lond.-Diurn.* 7 This is he, that hath put out one of the Kingdoms eyes, by clouding our Mother-University, and (if the *Scotch-mist further prevaile) will extinguish this other. 1662 *Gusman's Ephemeris* A 2 b, Since the first Scotch Mist in England 20 [years]. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 204 By sundry vials powr'd upon it, a Scotch mist is upon it. *a* 1700–[see MIST *sb.*[1] 1 c]. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 210 A windless, Scotch-misty, Saturday night. 1867 SMYTH *Sailors' Wordbk.*, **Scotch prize*, a mistake; worse than no prize, or one liable to hamper the captors with heavy law expenses. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 97 To make a *Scotch-Rabbit. Toast a Piece of Bread..., butter it, cut a Slice of Cheese,..toast it on both Sides, and lay it on the Bread. 1598 FLORIO, *Naso schincciato*, a flat *Scotch-saddle nose. *c* 1800 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* **Scotch-Scale*, a Scale differing from that of the other nations of Europe by its omission of the *fourth* and *seventh*; a peculiarity from which all the genuine Scottish melodies derive their national and distinguished character. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iii. 30 Poor Lawn-Sleeves (or *Scotch-Sleeves)..was so assaulted, as..he had probably perished by their violence. 1883 J. M. WOOD in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 437 *Scotch Snap or Catch is the name given to the reverse of the ordinary dotted note which has a short note after it—in the snap the short note comes first and is followed by the long one. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. vii. 304/1 *Scotch Spur. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 293 The Scotch or prick-spur has a spike instead of a rowel. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 135/1 Among hones of less importance ..may be noted..Water of Ayr stone, *Scotch stone, or snake stone, used for tools and for polishing marble.

b. In names of plants: **Scotch asphodel** (see ASPHODEL 2 d); **Scotch attorney**, a name given in Jamaica to various species of *Clusia* or woody vines which twine round the trunks of trees and destroy them (cf. SCOTCHMAN 1 d); **Scotch barley**, (*a*) a Scotch variety of barley; (*b*) 'a variety of pot-barley (BARLEY *sb.* 1 b), made by simply grinding off the husk' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); **Scotch bear, bigg,** bear (*sb.*[2]), and bigg, grown in Scotland; **Scotch broom**, 'an American designation of the common broom, *Cytisus scoparius*' (Cent. Dict. 1891); **Scotch cinquefoile, crocus, curlies** (see quots.); **Scotch elm**, *Ulmus montana*; **Scotch fir** (see FIR 1); **Scotch gale** = GALE *sb.*[1]; **Scotch geranium**, *Geranium Robertianum* (Britten & Holland 1886); **Scotch grass**, the *Panicum molle* of the West Indies (see quots.); **Scotch greys**, a variety of oats; **Scotch heath** or **heather** (see quot.); **Scotch kale** (see KALE 1 b); **Scotch laburnum** (see LABURNUM); **Scotch lilac** (see quot.); **Scotch lovage** = LOVAGE b; **Scotch mercury** (see MERCURY *sb.* 10 d; **Scotch parsley** = LOVAGE b; **Scotch pine** (see PINE *sb.*[2] 2); also *attrib.*; **Scotch primrose** (see PRIMROSE 2); **Scotch rose** (see quot. 1820); † **Scotch scurvy-grass**, the sea-side bindweed, *Convolvulus Soldanella*. See also SCOTCH THISTLE.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 358 Tofieldia palustris..*Scotch Asphodel, Marsh Tofieldia. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Islands* 787 *Scotch attorney: *Clusia*. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v, The Matapalo (or Scotch Attorney, as it is rudely called here). 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 131 In Lincolnshire they sow a sort of Barley that they call *Scotch Barley. 1825 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 4689 Of pot-barley there are two sorts, pearl and Scotch; both are produced by grinding off the husk. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 87 The *Scotch beer or bigg, is the *hordeum vulgare hexasticon*. *Ibid.* 91 An inferior Scotch bigg. 1843 BAXTER *Brit. Phænog. Bot.* VI. 470 Sibbaldia procumbens. Procumbent Sibbaldia. *Scotch Cinquefoil. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 66/2 The Cloth of Silver or *Scotch Crocus is a large variety of the Italian Crocus biflorus. 1891 *Century Dict.*, **Scotch curlies*, a variety of kale, so called from its curled leaves. 1840 BAXTER *Brit. Phænog. Bot.* V. 386 Ulmus montana. Mountain Elm. *Scotch Elm. Wych Elm. 1696 PLUKENET *Almagestum* Wks. 1769 II. 297 The *Scotch Firr. 1897 BARING-GOULD *Bladys* xxii, The wind sang in a Scotch fir rooted in the red cliff overhead. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 60 Near to the King's Well, in the same barony, is to be found what is called the *Scotch-gale, a species of the myrtle. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 133 *Scotch Grass. This plant is cultivated and thrives very luxuriantly in all the low and marshy lands of Jamaica. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 75/1 The Scotch grass grows with great luxuriance by the sides of the rivers [of Jamaica]. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 578 The blue oat..is suggested in Miller's Dictionary as the sort known to farmers under the title of **Scotch Greys*. 1891 *Century Dict.*, **Scotch heath* or *heather*, most properly, *Erica cinerea*..; also (U.S.), the common heather, *Calluna vulgaris*. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, **Scotch laburnum*, see *Cytisus alpinus*. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Syringa*, One of these [varieties] has white Flowers, one blue, and the third has purple Flowers; the latter is commonly known by the Title of *Scotch Lilac, to distinguish it from the other. 1731 *Ibid., Ligusticum*; *Scoticum...*Scotch Lovage. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 310 *Ligusticum scoticum*, *Scotch parsley, or the *shunis* of this island [Hebrides]. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Abies* 3/2 The *Scotch Pine

or Pinaster, will grow on the North or East side. 1840 LOUDON tr. *Kollar's Treat. Insects* 363 The Scotch Pine Bark-Beetle. *Hylesinus* (*Hylurgus*) *piniperda*, Fabr. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 184 *Scotch-Primrose. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Rosa* 6, The striip'd *Scotch Rose... The sixth Sort is found wild in Scotland. 1820 J. SABINE in *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1822) IV. 281 The Scotch Rose has been, and still is, sometimes called the Burnet Rose; it is the Rosa spinosissima of the English authors. 1787 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 140 Convolvulus foliis reniformibus pedunculis unifloris..Sea Bindweed. *Scotch Scurvy-Grass.

B. *sb.* (Elliptical uses of the adj.)

1. *The Scotch* (pl.): The inhabitants of Scotland or their immediate descendants in other countries.

1781 J. RIPLEY *Sel. Orig. Lett.* 41 Let the words English and Scotch be entirely obliterated and lost in that more ancient and significant word Britons. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv, The Scotch of that period were guilty of similar injustice to the English. 1825 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 4718 The fine powder which is produced by husking the corn,..forms the sowens of the Scotch. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* xxviii. 337 Meanwhile, the Scotch were divided by a quarrel as to who should lead the van.

b. *Scotch and English*: the English Border name for prisoner's base; cf. *French and English* (see FRENCH *sb.* 2 b).

1802 W. HUTTON *Hist. Roman Wall* 105 The children of this day, upon the English border keep up the remembrance [of former scenes] by a common play, called *Scotch and English*, or, *The Raid* (inroad). 1825 JAMIESON, *English and Scotch*, a common game among young people. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Personal Recoll.* (1872) i. 22 In our play-hours [at school in 1790] we amused ourselves..at 'Scotch and English', a game which represented a raid on the debatable land, or Border between Scotland and England, in which each party tried to rob the other of their playthings.

2. The Scotch language: see A. 3.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Sawny*, a Fool. *He's a meer sawny*, he is very soft, tho' (in Scotch) it is only for Alexander. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv, Which is to say, in plain Scotch, the gallows. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. iii, I myself have since that time acquired Scotch in perfection, and many a Scotticism withal. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 400/2 The revival of [interest in] Lowland Scotch last century. 1896 ASHBY-STERRY *Tale of Thames* viii, I can read French as well as I can English, but it is impossible for me to comprehend Scotch.

3. Often *elliptically* (the sb. being contextually known), e. g. for *Scotch whisky*; also = a glass of Scotch whisky. Also formerly for *Scotch snuff*.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 100 The finely levigated snuff, known as 'Scotch'. 1886-96 MARSHALL *He Slumbered* ('Pomes,' 118) (Farmer) In the early evening watches he had started well on Scotches. 1893 H. CRACKANTHORPE *Wreckage* 125 Two bitters and a small Scotch. 1894 SIR J. ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* II. 124 And over a drop of Scotch and a cigar discuss the leading topics of the day. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *You never can tell* 307 *Waiter*..Scotch and syphon for you, sir?

Scotch (skɒtʃ), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 scoocche, skoocche, schooche, 5–6 skooche, 6 scotche, 6–7 skotch, 6– scotch. [Of obscure origin; identity with SCORCH *v.*[3] (first in 16th c.) is hardly possible.]

1. *trans.* To make an incision or incisions in; to cut, score, gash. ? *Obs.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3727 With his nayles cracched he his face, And scooched [*Roxb.* skoccched] it with knyues, and to-rente. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 101 Schoche him [the fish] by þe hede in þe backe,..And skoche him in two or iij. peces in þe bak, but not3t thorgh. 15.. *Scot. Field* 218 *Chetham Soc. Misc.* II, Our Englishmen full egerly attilde them to shott; Skochen the cruell Scottes with their kene arrowes. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 46 b, If ye will haue the iuice, ye must scotche & pryck the rootes in many places. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* xliii. 131 When they haue well skotched it [the deer-skin] with their wood-knives, that the houndes may the more easily teare off the fleshe. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded. C 3 b, I..will deliuer him to thee to be scotcht and carbonadoed. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IV. v. I. 74 Thus many creekes doth scotch and cut Peloponnesus. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 17 Wash the Eele cleane...Scotch it all along both the sides. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 129 Scotch with your knife the back of the Carp. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 33 When you have clear'd the Pig of both [skin and hair], scotch him down to the Bones.

absol. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 73 How euer ye scotch, saue pole and crotch.

† b. Phr. *To notch and scotch.* (? A term used in Tennis: cf. SCOTCH *sb.*[1] 3.) *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 198 He scotcht him, and notcht him like a Carbinado. 1797 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Dec. (1891) IV. 49 They play all day at tennis, and learn with vast skill to notch and scotch and go one.

2. Theobald's generally accepted conjectural reading of *Macb.* III. ii. 13, 'We have scotch'd the snake, not kill'd it' (see SCORCH *v.*[3]), has become a stock quotation, in which the verb *scotch* is taken to mean: To inflict such hurt upon (something regarded as dangerous) that it is rendered harmless for the time.

1798 COOKE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 393, I fear relaxation and too much clemency; but the snake must be killed not scotched. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III. ii. 268 Would that the hour were come! We will not scotch, But kill. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. II. viii. 279 The malaria is scotched, not killed, and the intermittent returns at some future period. 1879 MERIVALE *Early Ch. Hist.* ii. 86 It was by Augustine most of all that the Arian heresy was scotched, if not actually killed. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* II. 115 From the time of St. Louis, the feudal power in France was scotched, though far from killed.

b. To crush, stamp upon, stamp out (something dangerous).

1825 *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 277 If we, in our own language, were to scotch the insidious forgetfulness, *we* might, perhaps, be accused of 'coarse and insulting abuse'; and shall therefore only cite the gentle remonstrance of Lord Byron. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* I. iii. 189 Attempting to scotch the pestiferous germs of heresy. 1908 *Expositor* Dec. 527 Fanaticism constitutes a danger to mankind should be scotched.

Hence **Scotched** *ppl. a.*, cut, scarred; also in *scotched collops*, an etymologizing perversion of *Scotch collops*; **Sco·tching** *vbl. sb.*

1559 FECKENHAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. ix. 26 There was no scotchinge nor cuttinge of the Faces and Legs of the Crucifix and Image of Christ. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 98 The Lombard left,..Unto the skotched [*balafrez*] Hunnes the divers furrowd marge Of Ister. 1708 W. KING *Art Cookery* 21 A Cook perhaps has mighty things profest, Then sent up but two Dishes nicely drest, What signifie Scotcht-Collops to a Feast.

Scotch (skɒtʃ), *v.*[2] Also 8 skatch. [f. SCOTCH *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To block or wedge (a wheel, log, gate, etc.) so as to keep from moving or slipping. Also with *up* (see quot. 1898). Also *fig.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiii. § 4 Hedges and counterhedges..serve for barracadoes, and will stick as birdlime in the wings of the horse, and scotch the wheeling about of the foot. 1645 T. HILL *Olive Branch* (1648) 29 If now jealousies and misunderstandings should creep in, and scotch the wheel. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i. (1669) 2 Then will I first scotch the Wheeles of it, that it may not run. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) To *Shatch a Wheel.* 1713 M. HENRY *Conc. Meekness & Quietn. of Spirit* (1822) 141 Abigail prudently scotched the wheels of his passion. 1844 EMERSON *New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 259 Stop, dear nature, these incessant advances of thine; let us scotch these ever-rolling wheels. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 125, 2 has charge of the..skidding, scotches the wheels. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 323 It was..noticed that near most of the gates that would have had to be opened, a stone was lying, as if it had been used to 'scotch' it. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., To *scotch* a ladder is to 'foot' it, and thus prevent its slipping. 1895 LD. WATSON in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 636/2 Hopper..insufficiently scotched the waggon which ran down the incline and killed the deceased. 1898 ANSTED *Dict. Sea Terms* s.v., To be *scotched up* is to be supported, as a boat may be when propped or 'scotched up' against a quay by timber shores or legs.

b. *fig.* To render inoperative, cripple the action of; to frustrate (a plan).

1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. 18th C.* I. 33 The name of Spinozism was of course dreaded by them [*sc.* the Deists]; they take care both to avoid the imputation, and to make it undeserved by carefully scotching their logic. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1897 'O. RHOSCOMYL' *White Rose Arno* 163, I scotched the project of retreat for this council, at any rate.

† 2. *intr.* (Chiefly with negative.) To hesitate, scruple, boggle, or stick *at*; to hesitate *to do* something. Also, to haggle *with* a person *for* something. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 74 For when [men] come to giuing vnto holy and necessarie vses, then they will sticke at a pennie, and scotch at a groat, and euery thing is too much. 1627 J. CARTER *Plain Expos.* 47 He will haue vs value our humilitie, loyaltie, and phiablenesse to the higher powers..at so high a rate, as to scotch at no hardship, to give them, or their assignes, iust content. *Ibid.* 81 God hath giuen the greater,..wherefore out of question, hee will not scotch with vs for the lesse. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Scotch v.* to spare; to refrain...So when we say 'I did not scotch to tell him my mind', we mean 'I did not at all mince the matter'. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Scotch*, to hesitate, stick at. 'He scotches at nowt'.

3. *intr.* Of a horse: ? To boggle, shy.

1894 SIR J. ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* II. 216 Soon after he [*sc.* a racehorse] started he began to scotch, and was on the point of stopping to kick.

Hence **Sco·tching** *vbl. sb.* Also **Sco·tcher** *nonce-wd.*, an implement for scotching or blocking.

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Parents' Assist.* (1856) 460, 'I call this thing my scotcher,' said Paul, 'because I always scotch the wheels with it.' 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 110 This is called scotching, or chocking.

Scotch, variant of SOUTCH *sb.* and *v.*

Scotch bonnet.

1. (See BONNET *sb.* 1.)

a 1803 J. BEATTIE (*title*), To the Right Honourable Lady Charlotte Gordon, Dressed in a Tartan Scotch Bonnet, with plumes. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvii, Their Scotch bonnets, were ornamented with plumes of jet black feathers. 1876 A'BECKETT *Holiday in Scot. Highlands* 29 The sentry..in spite of wearing a Scotch bonnet, had evidently been born in the sister island.

2. *pl.* a. The fairy-ring mushroom, *Marasmius oreades.* b. The bonnet-pepper, *Capsicum tetragonum.*

1696 RAY *Synopsis Stirp. Brit.* (ed. 2) 13 Fungus lamellatus,..Scotch-bonnets. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Scotch-bonnets*, a name for the champignon; also for a variety of capsicum. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 256 Every one is familiar with the common campignon or Scotch bonnets, which form those sour ringlets in the grassy meadows popularly called fairy rings. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Scotch cap.

1. A man's head-dress made of thick firm woollen cloth, without a brim, and decorated with two tails or streamers.

One form is the GLENGARRY which is elongated, with a depression in the middle. Another is the BALMORAL, which is round and flat, the top projecting all round the head.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 209 Vpon his head an old Scotch cap he wore. 1595 *Locrine* IV. ii. 20 *Stage-Direction*, Enter Strumbo with a pitchforke and a scotch-cap. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 274 Nothing was wanting to him but his Scotch cap.

2. *U.S.* a. The wild black raspberry, *Rubus occidentalis.* 1891 in *Century Dict.*

b. The salmon-berry, *Rubus parviflorus.*

1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

† **Scotch cloth.** *Obs.* A textile fabric resembling lawn, but cheaper; said to have been made of nettle fibre.

1675 GREW *Anat. Plants, Trunks* (1682) 139 Hemp, is nothing else but the Sap-Vessels of the Barque of the Plant so called. And Scotch-Cloath, is only the Housewifery of the same Parts of the Barque of Nettle. 1696 J. F. *Merch. Warehe. laid open* 37 Scotch Cloth..is a sort of white Sleasie Soft-Cloth,..and since Callico hath been dear, is much used for Linnens for Beds and for Window Curtains. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Dial. Dead, Reas. Oaths* Wks. 1711 IV. 76 A Physician turn'd a Zealous Expounder of the Bible; or a Sworn Friend of Scotch-Cloth, reconciled to Lawn-Sleeves. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 147/1 A high Altar..at which a brawny Priest officiated in a Habit of Scotch Cloth.

attrib. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* (1721) I. 54 Because this is a Prying Age, and Scholarship and Craft is not now ..confin'd to a Cassock, or Scotch-cloth Sleeves.

Scotcheon, obs. form of SCUTCHEON.

Scotcher, variant of SCUTCHER.

Sco·tchery. *nonce-wd.* [f. SCOTCH *a.* + -ERY.] Scotch characteristics.

1740 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Conway* 23 Apr., His solemn Scotchery is a little formidable.

Scotchify (skɒ·tʃifəi), *v.* [f. SCOTCH *a.* + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To render or make Scotch. Hence **Sco·tchified** *ppl. a.*; also **Sco·tchifica·tion.**

1795 *Jemima* II. 94 That man..who sometimes talks scotchified. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 487 The general character of the place [Ostend] was marked by the long windows and Scotchified gable ends of the houses. 1824 J. GILCHRIST *Etym. Interpr.* 272 Even the English are perceived to be Scotchified in their speech after a short residence in the North. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 501 [It] is only a Scotchification of a well-known Spanish proverb. 1850 T. MCCRIE *Mem. Agnew* 211 They begged him not to 'Scotchify' their Sunday. 1891 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 5/6 The 'Scotchification of Essex'—we use the local expression. ..It is all owing to Scotch agriculturists taking a fancy for Essex farms.

Scotchiness (skɒ·tʃinés). [f. SCOTCHY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being Scotchy.

1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 411 [Murray's letters have] a certain cast of Scotchiness about them. 1876 J. BROWN *Lett.* (1907) 247 Your mother would have rejoiced in Bogle —his sense, his homeliness,..his Scotchiness.

Scotchion, obs. form of SCUTCHEON.

Scotch-Irish, *a.* Belonging to that part of the population of northern Ireland which is descended from Scotch settlers. Also *absol.* in plural sense. So **Scotch-Irishman.**

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* IV. iii. 333 But its convenient proximity to the border counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia had been observed by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and other bold and industrious men. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 421/2 The so-called Scotch-Irish are the descendants of the Englishmen and Lowland Scotch who began to move over to Ulster in 1611. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 136/2 Late in the afternoon we got into the Scotch-Irish part of the valley.

† **Sco·tchism.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. SCOTCH *a.* + -ISM.] A Scotch peculiarity. (Cf. SCOTTICISM.)

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. 231 *note*, This is not a Scotchism but an Irish-ism.

Scotchman (skɒ·tʃmæn). Also 6 Scotcheman, 7 *Sc.* Scotsshman. [f. SCOTCH *a.* + MAN.] A man of Scottish nationality.

The usual English name; the prevalent form used now by Scotch people is SCOTSMAN.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 21/3 Scotcheman, *Scotus.* 1597 P. LOWE *Chirurgerie* title, The Whole Covrse of Chirurgerie. ..Compiled by Peter Lowe Scotchman. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, May the Great Fiend, booted & spurr'd With a Sithe at his girdle, as the Scotchman saies, Ride headlong down her throat. 1671 FRASER *Polichron.* (S. H. S.) 491 After the peace he went up to Pole with other Scotsshmen. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Scots* or *Scotch-men*, the People of Scotland, a part of Great Britain. 1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1791) I. 231 The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the high-road that leads him to England! 1773 MACPHERSON *Ossian's Poems* (1806) I. *Dissert.* 37 A Scotchman, tolerably conversant in his own language, understands Irish composition. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd. Ep., 'Then,' said I, 'you are a native Scotchman..?' 'Not so, answered the monk; 'I am a Scotchman by extraction only.' 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *Imperf. Sympathies*, I have been trying all my life to like Scotchmen and am obliged to desist from the experiment in despair. *Comb.* 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 26 Determining.. to be exceedingly prudent and Scotchman-like.

b. (Also *Flying Scotchman.*) A familiar name for the Scotch express (London to Edinburgh) on the Great Northern and on the London & North-Western Railway. Cf. IRISHMAN b (*b*).

1874 R. C. RAPIER *Signals Railw.* 56 On arriving at King's Cross, the Flying Scotchman had not yet departed. [1879 Flying Scotsman: see SCOTSMAN.] 1881 REYNOLDS *Engine-driving Life* 59 The same express-men..were proceeding down a bank..at about 3 a.m. in summer with the 'Scotchman'. 1885 G. DOLBY *Dickens as I knew him* 33 A railway carriage which was being dragged along at the rate of fifty miles an hour by the 'Flying Scotchman'. 1892 *Strand Mag.* Feb. 195 This Scotch Express (significantly named 'The Flying Scotchman') is believed to be the fastest train in the world.

c. A travelling draper or pedlar: see SCOTCH *a.* 1 b. *dial.* (See examples in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 381 Mother, here's the Tallyman, Mother, here's the Scotchman.

d. *Scotchman hugging a Creole*, a West Indian name for various species of *Clusia*.

1835 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xiv, Do you see that Scotchman hugging the Creole? 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 25 May 6/6 One more queer tree is the wild fig, familiarly called 'Scotchman hugging a Creole'.

e. A New Zealand name for a smaller kind of the prickly bushy grass called 'Spaniard' (*Aciphylla colensoi*).

1895 W. S. ROBERTS *Southland in* 1856, 39 (Morris) As we neared the hills speargrass of the smaller kind, known as 'Scotchmen', abounded, and although not so strong and sharp-pointed as the 'Spaniard', would not have made a comfortable seat.

2. *Naut.* A piece of hide, wood, or iron, etc. placed over a rope to prevent its being chafed.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.*, *Scotchman*, a large batten placed over the turnings-in of rigging. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) I/2 On the top of this are placed coarse Kaffir mats made of reeds, which act as a Scotchman (to use a seafaring phrase), to keep the waggon sail, which is of stout canvas, from chafing. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 83 A Scotchman should be made of leather,..to allow the new skin to harden. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 68 How is the lower rigging protected from being cut by the futtock rigging? By lashing iron Scotchmen on the shrouds.

3. *S. African.* A florin. (See quot. 1879.)

1879 ATCHERLEY *Trip Boërland* 55 In dealing with the Kafirs, I frequently heard the term 'Scotchman' applied to a two-shilling piece: and upon enquiry was informed that an enterprising gentleman of that nationality having once passed a large number of florins to the Kafirs as half-crown pieces, the latter had ever since christened the florin 'Scotchman'. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* x, Jantjé spat upon the 'Scotchman', as the natives in that part of Africa [Transvaal] call a two-shilling piece.

4. *U. S.* The 'Scotch duck', *Charitonetta* (or *Bucephala*) *albeola*. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

5. *colloq.* A Scotch fir.

1901 'LUCAS MALET' *Sir R. Calmady* VI. vii, 'What shall we do with it [a piece of land]?' 'Oh, plant,' she said. 'With the ubiquitous Scotchman?' 'It wouldn't carry anything else, except along the boundaries.'

Scotchness (skɒ·tʃnés). [f. SCOTCH *a.* + -NESS.] Scotch quality or character.

1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* XXVIII, Annie had a certain Scotchness in her which made her draw back from the offer. 1892 STEVENSON *Let. to J. M. Barrie* (1899) II. 247 My own Scotchness tends to intermittency.

Sco·tchwo·man. [f. SCOTCH *a.* + WOMAN; orig. two words.] A woman who is a native of Scotland or of Scotch descent.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii, The neat, clean, quiet-looking little Scotchwoman, who now stood before her. 1827—*Chron. Canongate* v, Knowing her honesty,..and, although a Scotchwoman, her cleanliness and excellent temper.

Scotchy, *sb. colloq.* [f. SCOTCH *a.* + -Y.] A nickname for a Scotchman.

1861 *Two Cosmos* II. 62 Will you come it now, Scotchy, and I don't mind if I forgive you if you can lick me?

Scotchy (skɒ·tʃi), *a.* [f. SCOTCH *a.* + -Y.] Having the characteristics of what is Scotch.

1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 414 It is impossible that any compositions can be more bookseller-ish and more Scotchy. 1896 ASHBY-STERRY *Tale of Thames* viii, I don't read them all [*i.e.* Scott's novels]. Some of the very Scotchiest ones I can*not* stand.

Comb. 1874 A. J. C. HARE *Story My Life* (1900) IV. xvii. 258 A great Scotchy-looking house.

†**Scote,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Cf. Du. *schoot* 'sheet' (i. e. rope), whence OF. *escoute* (mod.F. *écoute*).] ? A kind of cable.

1394 *Issue Roll*, Easter 17 Rich. II, 5 Sept. (Devon), [Five cables, weighing 5941 lbs...two] scotes [weighing 348 lbs.].

†**Scote,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [? a. MDu. *schote*, a definite quantity of some article.] = BEAT *sb.*[3]

1633–4 *N. Riding Rec.* III. 365 A labourer for stealing 7 scotes of hemp. *Ibid.*, A labourer presented for stealing 7 beates or scotes of hemp.

Scote (skōut), *sb.*[3] *dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. Norw. *skota* pole, bar, forked stick; also OF. *escot* (mod.F. *écot*) stump.] (See quot. 1890.)

1839 *Herefordsh. Gloss.*, *Scote*, a dragstaff (Glouc.). 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.* 132 *Scote*, an ironshod staff attached to the axle of the bind wheel of a waggon to prevent it running back down hill.

Scote (skōut), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7–8 scoat, 9 scort. [f. SCOTE *sb.*[3] Cf. SCOTCH *v.*[2]] *trans.* To set a drag upon (the wheel of a wagon).

1642 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 45 This is that that scoat's the businesse in publike. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), To *Scoat*, to put a Stone or peece of Wood under a Cart to stop it from going forward. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.* 132 *Scort* or *Scote*.

Scoteino·graphy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. σκοτεινό-ς dark + -γραφία: see -GRAPHY.] Illegible writing.

1779 TWINING *Let.* 17 Sept., in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 267, I thought myself a tolerable adept in this art of scoteinography, but I give you the wall.

†**Scoteo·graphy.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. Gr. σκότεο-ς gen. of σκότος darkness + -γραφία writing: see -GRAPHY.] (See quot.)

1803 J. GOUGH in *Nicholson's Jrnl.* VII. 53 Scoteography or the Art of Writing in the Dark.

Scoter (skōu·tər). [Of obscure origin.] A duck of the genus *Œdemia*, esp. *Œdemia nigra*, a native of the Arctic regions and common in the seas of Northern Europe and America. Also *scoter-duck*.

1674 RAY *Collect., Catal. Birds* 96 The Scoter: *Anas niger*. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 494 Scoter...This bird is allowed in the Romish church to be eaten in Lent. 1808–13 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* (1831) III. 212 Scoter duck. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 1077 The scoter..has occurred twice in winter at some water in Basing parish. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 239 The writers of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance..had very vaguely described the Scoter Duck.

†**Sco·terlope,** *v. Obs.* [Metathesis of SCOPPERLOIT *v.*, after LOPE *v.*] *intr.* ? To wander aimlessly.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xix. 113 God mindeth to try our obedience, by restreining vs from..scoterloping ouer the fieldes [orig. F. *de courir à travers champs*] to raught at euerie thing that we like off.

Scotewache, obs. variant of SCOUTWATCH.

†**Scotewine.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. SCOT *sb.*[3] 2, SCOTART.] An alleged name for the hare.

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The scotewine, the skikart.

Scot-free, *a.* Also *rarely* 6 scotchfree, 7 scotts-free. See also SHOT-FREE. [f. SCOT *sb.*[2] + FREE *a.* Cf. MDu. *schotvrî* (the mod.Du. *schotvrij* 'shot-proof' is independently formed), OSw. *skutfrī-r*.] Free from payment of 'scot', tavern score, fine, etc.; exempt from injury, punishment, etc.; scatheless. Almost exclusively *predicative*; esp. in the phrase *to go scot free*.

In the mod. use of the expression, 'scot' is probably often interpreted as a mere intensive.

? 12.. *Charter of* 1066 in Kemble *Cod. Diplom.* IV. 191 Scotfre and gauelfre, on schire and on hundrede. 1531 TINDALE *Expos.* 1 *John* (1537) 22 The poore synner shulde go Skot fie without oughte at all. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 129 What damages their cuntrey and peple had suffred by this warre, and that Your Majestie went not all scott free. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 233 They payed no money, but were set scot free. 1567 MAPLET *Green Forest* 93 Daniell scaped scotchfree by Gods prouidence. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Tiberius & Caius* (1595) 878 Caius..had charged the poore citizens with an annuall rent for the lands ..Liuius..did please them by..letting them haue the lands scotfree. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 231 The first speaker scapes scot-free. 1665–6 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 73 Oxford escaped scot fre of the plague. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 117 She should not, for all the trouble she has cost you, go away scot-free. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes of Condolence* Wks. 1794 III. 237 Scot-free the Poets drank and ate; They paid no taxes to the State! 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xii, Do as much for this fellow and thou shalt pass scot-free. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xiv. 45 The sporting inhabitants thereof preferred the money-griping propensities of a certain Baronet..to the scot-free sport with the frigid civilities of the noble Earl. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xiv. I. 133 The people had not been heavily taxed, and the clergy had passed..scot-free. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii, When some notorious offender has got off scot free.

¶ b. ? Mis-used for: Without inflicting damage.

1652–66 in Gilbert *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* I. 25 [They] shooted at him with earnest leuell, and not scotts-free for presently he was tumbled to the earth deadly wounded.

‖ **Scotia** (skōu·ʃiă). *Arch.* [L. *scotia* (Vitruvius), a. Gr. σκοτία, f. σκότος darkness (so called from the dark shadow within the cavity); cf. F. *scotie*.] A hollow moulding. = CASEMENT I.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* II The nethermost Trochilus or Scotia. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 125 Our Workmen retain the antient Scotia..but more vulgarly they call it the Casement. 1789 SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 90 Other particles of an order are hollow, the common name to which is scotia. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 152 In England another kind of base is frequent, in which a bead is substituted for the scotia.

†**Sco·tian,** *a. nonce-wd.* [f. med.L. *Scōtia* Scotland + -AN.] Of or belonging to Scotland.

1803 LEYDEN *Scenes Infancy* I. 232 But long Their fame shall flourish in the Scotian song.

Scotic (skɒ·tik), *a.* Also 8–9 Scottic. [ad. late L. *Scōticus*, *Scotticus*, f. *Scōt-us*, *Scott-us*: see SCOT *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** Used as a designation for the Scottish dialect.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. 74 The English speech..hath..divers subdialects..but her chiefest is the Scotic, which took footing beyond Tweed about the last conquest.

2. Pertaining to the ancient Scots.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 183 The uncorrupted native language of the Irish is the Gaedhloc, or Scottic. 1851 D. WILSON *Archæol. & Prehist. Ann. Scot.* 470 Cairbre Rinda, a celebrated Scottic warrior. *Ibid.* 479 The Scotic line of princes. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 253 Our method of colonization has failed with the children of the Scotic race. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1232 Celestius, the companion of Pelagius, is supposed by some to have been of Scotic, i.e., Irish origin. 1902 MACBAIN in Skene *Highlanders Scot.* 400 Donald being likely a Scotic prince.

†**Sco·tical,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] Of or belonging to Scotland; Scottish.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* (1550) 16 b, Wherof the occasion shall bee to you declared accordyng to the Scotticall histories.

Scotican (skɒ·tikăn), *a.* [f. late L. *Scōtic-us* (see SCOTTO), after ANGLICAN.] Of or pertaining to the Scots ecclesiastically.

1635 [see ANGLICAN *a.* 1]. 1830 CHAMBERS *Jas. I*, II. ix. 257 Equalizing the Anglican and Scotican Churches. 1844 *Bp. Sage's Wks.* I. Mem. 23 They regarded the Scotican Church..as schismatical.

Scoticè, -icism: see SCOTTICÈ, -ICISM.

Scoti·ety. *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. the name *Scōtus*, in imitation of scholastic terms.] The essential nature of John Duns Scotus.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 97 The very Scotiety of Scotus belongeth to England as his Native Country.

Scotify: see SCOTTIFY.

†**Sco·tism**[1]. *Obs.*[−0] [f. late L. *Scōt-us* SCOT + -ISM.] = SCOTTICISM.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 146 [Words that end in *isme*] be of three sortes...The second be taken of a countrey or language, as of..Scotte, *Scotisme*, *Scotismus*.

Scotism[2] (skōu·tiz'm). *Theol.* [ad. med.L. *Scōtismus*, f. *Scōt-us* (see SCOTIST) + -ISM.]

1. The teaching of Scotus or the Scotists.

a 1871 G. S. MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* (1872) I. 454 Scotism is..like Thomism, one of the doctrines in which Scholasticism culminates. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 429/2 Hervæus Natalis (*ob.* 1323) and Thomas Bradwardine (*ob.* 1349) were determined opponents of Scotism. 1900 *Month* July 50 This would go to show that Scotism, for which England had been celebrated in the middle ages, had already lost its hold on English Catholic thought.

2. *pl.* (*nonce-use*). Subtleties such as are characteristic of the Scotists.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 28 These ages wherin Canons, and Scotisms, and Lumbard Laws, have dull'd, and almost obliterated the lively Sculpture of ancient reason.

Scotist (skōu·tist), *sb.* and *a. Eccl.* [ad. med.L. *Scōtista*, f. *Scōtus*: see below.] **a.** *sb.* A follower or disciple of John Duns Scotus (known as 'The Subtle Doctor'), a scholastic philosopher and theologian of the 13th c., whose system in many respects was opposed to that of Thomas Aquinas. (See DUNCE.) **b.** *adj.* Belonging to the Scotists.

1530 [see DUNCE, etym. note]. 1562 tr. *Jewel's Apol.* 21 How happeneth it then that the Scotistes and the Thomistes do agree no better about merytes of conueniency, and merites of duety? 1661 tr. *Erasm. Life Colet* in *Colet's Serm.* 75 His Bishop..was a superstitious and stubborn Scotist. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 244 Scotists and Thomists now in peace remain Amidst their kindred cobwebs in Duck-lane. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 826/2 Decrees were passed requiring the Scotist doctrine to be taught in all the Franciscan schools. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 429 This primacy of the undetermined will..was the central contention of Scotists against the Thomist doctrine.

†**Scoti·stical,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ICAL.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Scotists.

1600 tr. *Garzoni's Hosp. Incur. Fooles* A 4 b, Betweene them and Folly there is a iust Logicall equipollence..and a Scotisticall Identitie. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 4 The Thomistical and Scotistical Schools and Preaching Orders of Dominicans, Franciscans [etc.].

†**Scoti·stical,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. SCOT *sb.*[1] + -ISTICAL (see -ISTIC).] ? Favouring what is Scottish.

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 14 Neither can they imagine whether these Scotisticall Pioneers will be Scots or no Scots.

†**Sco·tistry.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SCOTIST + -RY.] The habit of thought proper to a Scotist.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Colet* 105 His own Bishop, of whose Sophisticall Scotistry the Deane made no great account, and the Bishop as little of his Ciceronian Divinity.

†**Sco·tize,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 scottize. [f. SCOT *sb.*[1] + -IZE.] *intr.* To imitate the Scots; to favour Scottish ways. Hence **Sco·tizing** *ppl. a.*

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dangerous Positions* 41 *headline*, English Scottizing for Discipline. 1607 SIR J. HARINGTON *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II. 25 His Majestie had long since understanding of his wryting against the genevising and scotising ministers. 1623 W. LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 13 An Englishman Scottizing once to our King was roundly reproued for it. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* III. xix. 323 A Scotizing zeal. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* IV. (1668) 328 The English had Scotized in all their Practises. *Ibid.* V. 460 Thereby drawing on himself the general hatred not only of the Scots, but Scotizing English.

†**Sco·tized,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Imbued with Scottish (ecclesiastical) principles.

1657 SANDERSON *Serm.* Pref. § 24 The rigid Scotised, throughpaced Presbyterian on the one side and the giddy Enthusiast on the other. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* Pref. Disc. 220 The High-scotized Flyers..among the Presbyterians.

†**Sco·tnail.** *north. Obs.* Forms: 4 scot-, 4–5 schot-, 5 shot-. [Cf. Du. *schotspijker* (f. *schot* ? partition + *spijker* nail).] Some kind of nail. Cf. SCOTSEM-NAIL.

1349–50 in *Bp. Hatfield's Surv.* (Surtees) 202 In spykings ferri, lednaylls, schotnaylls et bordnaylls empt. pro aula cooperienda ut supra, 3s. 10d. 1349–50 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 550 Spykyng', et Scotnayls pro fonte infra Abbathiam. 1374 *Ibid.* 211 Et in spikyngs, schetnaill' [? *read* schotnaill'], stanbrod..42s. 5d. 1449–50 *Ibid.* 239, 200[ma] del spikyngez, 200[ma] del shotnaill. 1454 *Ibid.* 149 Item..ij wayneclowtez cum spikyng et shotnayll.

Scoto- (skɒ·to, skōu·to), combining form of late L. *Scōtus* SCOT *sb.*[1], prefixed (with hyphen) to ethnic adjs. (rarely sbs.) either with the sense 'belonging to Scotland', as in *Scoto-Britannic*, *-Celtic*, *-English*, *-Gaelic*, *-Gallic*, *-Norwegian*, *-Scandinavian* adjs., *Scoto-Norman* sb., or with the sense 'partly Scottish and partly...', as in *Scoto-Irish* adj.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 45 The good man is in such a wofull Scoto-Britannick pickle. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. III. vi. 253 This Scoto-Irish people. 1828–43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 249 The Saxons and the Scoto-Normans. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. 332 The clergy of the primitive Scoto-Celtic Church. 1846 C. INNES *Liber de Calchou* (Bannatyne Club) Pref. 30 The permanent incorporation of

the Scoto-Saxon lowlands with the kingdom of Scotland proper. 1851 D. Wilson *Archæol. & Prehist. Ann. Scot.* 490 The subsequent history of the Scoto-Norwegian kingdoms. *Ibid.* 522 Scoto-Scandinavian relics. 1858–61 Ramsay *Remin.* vi. (1870) 245 Scoto-Gallic words were..differently situated. 1867 Burton *Hist. Scot.* I. vii. 261 The Scoto-Irish saints. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* viii. (ed. 4) 138 Their language is Gaelic, whereas that of the rest of the county [Banffs.] is Scoto-English. 1905 *Athenæum* 7 Oct. 466/1 Most purely Scoto-Gaelic words prefix the article.

Scotograph (skō·tǫgrɑf). [f. Gr. *σκότο-ς* darkness + *-γραφος* : see -GRAPH.] An instrument for writing in the dark, or without seeing.

1869 Nuttall *Dict. Sci. Terms, Scotograph*, an instrument with which a blind person may write.

Scotography (skǫtǫ·grăfi). *rare.* [f. Gr. *σκότος* darkness : see -GRAPHY.] The exhibition of the effect of the Röntgen rays; the production of a picture by means of such rays; = RADIOGRAPHY. Hence **Scotogra·phic** *a.* = RADIOGRAPHIC *a.*

1896 Sir Alfred Wills in *Times* 10 Mar. 12/2 [The X rays] have very little in common with light. Would not 'scotography' be a better name for their work than 'photography'? 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 1/3 A correspondent who was present on Friday sends us some notes of that remarkable 'skotographic' séance.

‖ **Scotoma** (skǫtō·mă). *Path.* Pl. **scotomata** (skǫtō·mătă). [late L. *scotōma*, a. Gr. *σκότωμα* dizziness, f. *σκοτοῦν* to darken, make dim-sighted, f. *σκότος* darkness.]

†**1.** Dizziness accompanied by dimness of sight; = SCOTOMY. *Obs.*

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpr. s. v. *Scotomia*, Some go about, to make a foolysh difference of scotoma, and vertigo. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 534 Hence Linnæus..has even made scotoma, or dizziness with blindness and a tendency to swoon, a distinct genus also.

2. An obscuration of part of the visual field, due to lesion of the retina or of the ophthalmic centres in the brain.

1875 Walton *Dis. Eye* 645 Without limitation of the visual field or scotomata,..direct vision may be much diminished in the region of the yellow spot. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 219 Central scotoma, or loss of vision in the central part of the field, is common [in diabetes].

†**Scotoma·tical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *scotōmatic-us* (f. *scotōma* : see prec.) + -AL.] Suffering from or under the influence of scotoma.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* *a* 1691 Baxter in *Relig. B.* (1696) I. II. 199, I was then under great Weakness and Soporous or Scotomatical Ilness of my Head.

‖ **Scoto·mia.** *Path.* [med.L., irreg. f. *scotōma*, after names of diseases in *-ia.*] = SCOTOMA 1.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpr. s. v., *Scotomia.* They shoulde saye, Scotoma, and it is a disease, when [etc.]. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Scotomia*, or *Scotoma*, in medicine, a dizziness or swimming in the head. 1879 Knory *Digest Med.* 13 There may be flashes of light or muscæ volitantes or scotomia.

†**Sco·tomy.** *Path. Obs.* [Anglicized form of SCOTOMIA.] = SCOTOMA 1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 118, & if þat he hadde scotomie, þat is to seie a maner sijknes, whanne þat þer semeþ as flien or oþere smale gnattis fleen tofore his yȝen. *a* 1500 in James *West. MSS. Trin. Coll. Camb.* (1902) III. 494 Scotomye is such a sekenes of the Brayne that maketh a man to seme that he sethe flyes or blake thingis in þe eyre. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. xxxiv. (1541) 50 In swellyng of the body and legges..mygrimes, and scotomies, which is an imagination of darkenes. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* I. iv. (1607) C 2, How do's he, with the swimming of his head? *Mos.* O, Sir, tis past the Scotomy; he, now, Hath lost his feeling, and hath left to snort. *a* 1640 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, I ha got the Scotony [*sic*] in my head already, The whimzy: you all turne round, do not you dance gallants? 1710 T. Fuller *Pharmacop.* 222 We employ it [i.e. the Infusion] with happy Success in..Scotomy, &c.

†**Sco·toscope.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. *σκότο-ς* darkness + -SCOPE.] An instrument which enables the user to see in the dark.

1664 Pepys *Diary* 23 Aug., There comes also Mr. Reeve with a microscope and scotoscope..a curious curiosity it is to discover objects in a dark room with. *c* 1670 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 291 The perfection of telescopes, microscopes, scotoscopes, and burning glasses.

†**Sco·try.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. Scot *sb.*1 + -RY.] The Scots collectively.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* CCXL. (1812) 420 *note*, Betuene the see of the West occion, And the hilles of Scotlonde occident, The wilde Scotrie have their propre mancion.

Scots (skɒts), *a.* (*sb.*) Orig. *Sc.* and *northern.* Forms: 4 Skot(t)is, 4–6 Scottis, 5–7 Scottes, 6 Skottes, Scotes, Scotis, 6–8 Scotts, 7– Scots. [Orig. *Scottis*, northern var. of Scottish. (Cf. *Inglis* English.)

For the relation in use between this form and the two others, see Scotch *a.*]

1. Of or belonging to Scotland or its inhabitants, Scottish, Scotch.

a 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed. Hall) i. 79 And þarfore many a Skottis brid With dole er dight þat þai most dwell. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* (Camden) 2 The Scottes host. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxvii. 40 Fair gem of joy, Mergreit of the I meyne: Gladethe thoue Queyne of Scottis regioun. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 103 This buik I dedicaite, Writing in the language of Scottis natioun. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 80 Scots-coale, Wheat, Barley and all kind of graines in both Kingdomes. 1637 Monro *Exped.* II. 23 The other Scots Officers of the Regiment. 1797 Dr. Burney *Let. to Mme. D'Arblay* 28 Sept., A Scots lady. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* xvii. (1857) III. 337 The Scots parliament took care to bring on the crisis by the act for security in 1704. 1902 Buchan *Watcher by Threshold* 125 He thought Scots games inferior to southern sports.

b. Qualifying the name of a coin or a money of account (in contradistinction to *sterling*), as *mark Scots, penny Scots, pound Scots, shilling Scots* (see the sbs.). Also in names of weights and measures denoting a particular variation from the English standard, *Scots acre, boll, mile, pint, stone, Troy weight* (see the sbs.). Now *arch.* or *Hist.*

1520 *Charges conc. Dk. Albany* in G. Douglas *Wks.* (1874) I. Introd. 109 Fourty thousand pund of Scottis money. *Ibid.*, Bettir than ten thousand pundis Scottis. 1632 [see Mile *sb.*1 2]. 1641 in Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scot.* (1876) I. Introd. 30 The king hes vpon the coinage of euerie Scots staine of siluer bulyion 64 li. 1697 in A. I. Ritchie *Churches of St. Baldred* (1880) 39 Whoever shall desire the great bell to be rung to any burial, must pay for the same ten shillings Scots. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 455 From eleven to twelve pecks, Linlithgow measure, of Dutch or Riga seed, is generally sufficient for one Scots acre. 1775 *Brit. Chronol.* an. 1719 II. 51/2 An act for laying a duty of two pennies *Scots*..upon every pint of ale or beer that shall be vended or sold within the town of Inverness. 1791 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 7 We think na on the lang Scots miles.. That lie between us and our hame. *c* 1792 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 718/1 It was enacted by..James VI that it [the pint] should contain 55 Scots Troy ounces of the clear water of Leith. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 72 In one instance, the produce is stated to be..92 Scots bolls per English statute acre. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* xx, What say ye to anither pot? or shall we cry in a blithe Scots pint at once? 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Schools*, The salaries of the schoolmasters were to be fixed at from 300 to 400 merks Scots. *Ibid.* s. v., Sterling money is twelve times the value of the same denomination of Scots money. 1883 *American* VI. 270 A legacy by word of mouth is good to the extent of £100 Scots, or £8 6s. 8d. sterling.

c. With reference to law. Cf. Scottish *a.* 1 e.

In this application recent literary usage favours the form *Scots* rather than *Scottish* or *Scotch*, but Scottish legal writers have apparently never followed this rule.

1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. iv. 57 These inferior feudatories ..held what are called in the Scots law 'rere-fiefs'. 1773 (*title*) An Institute of the Law of Scotland..By John Erskine ..Sometime Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh. 1820 *Trials for High Treason Scot.* (1825) I. 15 The old Scots law of treason was by no means well defined.

d. In the names of trees and plants. More commonly Scotch.

c 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 20 On ye right side of ye house is a large grove of firrs halfe scotts halfe norroway. 1728 Bradley *Dict. Bot.* II, *Scots Scurvy-Grass*, i.e. *Solidanella.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 761/2 The [*pinus*] *rubra*, commonly called the Scots fir, or pine. 1908 *Q. Jrnl. Forestry* Jan. 70 The whole enclosure was planted in the spring of 1905 with oak,..larch, and Scots pine.

†**e.** *Scots goose* : the barnacle goose. (So Norfolk dial. *Scotch goose* : see *E. D. D.*)

1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 98 *Anser Bernicla*, the Barnacle, or Scots-goose.

2. Of language: **a.** The distinguishing epithet of the dialect of English spoken by the inhabitants of the Lowlands of Scotland. Also *absol.* as *sb.*, the Scottish dialect.

1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 415/1 It salbe lefull to all o' souirane ladyis lieges to haif þe haly write bait þe new testament and þe auld in þe vulgar toung In Inglis or scottis of ane gude and trew translatioune. 1563 Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 74 'By' in Scottis and in Inglis toung is nocht ane. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 179 Translating the Æneids of Virgil in scotis; sa rycht..that ilk scotis verse concordet with the latin. 1788 in *Shirrefs' Poems* (1790) p. xxvi, For Scots is neither flat nor lame:..When we had kings and courts at hame, They spake nae ither. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxvii, Kilted loons that dinna ken the name o' a single herb or flower in braid Scots, let abee in the Latin tongue. 1839 Hallam *Lit. Eur.* II. v. § 77 It would be a great omission to neglect..the Scots and English ballads. 1861 *Two Cosmos* I. 294 To use a good old-fashioned Scots phrase. 1902 Buchan *Watcher by Threshold* 281 She speaks broad Scots.

b. Used quasi-*Hist.* for: Scottish Gaelic. *rare*−1.

1831 Scott *Cast. Dang.* v, An antique language,..being a species of Scots or Gaelic, which few would have comprehended.

3. Characteristic of or peculiar to Scotland or a Scotsman. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1616 W. Haig in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) 163 That Scots kindness (ever ready to a friend, but oft inconsiderate). 1822 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 17 Captain Barclay..has reduced Crib from upwards of sixteen stone to the above weight, by Scots living.

4. *Mil.* **a.** In names of regiments in the British Army, as *Scots Fusiliers, Scots Greys* (see Grey *sb.* 8), *Scots Guards.* **b.** In names of bodies of mercenaries in foreign service, as *Scots Brigade, Scots Dutch* (see the equivalent forms under Scotch).

1637 Monro *Exped.* II. 25 Which..thereafter was still called the Scots Briggad commanded by Hepburne. 1646 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) VI. I. 597/2 Sr. Robert Murray Lieut: colonell to the Scotis Regiment of the guard in France. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* vii. *note*, Such disputes between the Scots Guards, and the other constituted authorities of the ordinary military corps, often occurred. 1862 A. K. Murray *Scottish Regiments* 70 The Scots Fusilier Guards, with the Grenadiers and Coldstreams, were stationed in the chateau and grounds of Hougomont. 1867 Burton *Hist. Scot.* III. xxvii. 108 The celebrated Scots Guard was established—it is said to have begun in the few who survived the slaughter at Verneuil. 1883 *Macmillan's Mag.* XLVII. 443 Twenty-five mounted infantry of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xii. 132 Lieutenant-colonel in a regiment of the Scots-Dutch.

†**Sco·tsem-nail.** *Obs.* Also 4 scotsem, scotsum-, scotsom-, 5 scotseme-, scotesem-, schotsem-. [Presumably formed as Scotnail; the middle syllable may be Seam *sb.*, rivet.]

1336 in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1895) App. 17 In C. clavis de scotsem emptis..iij d. 1371 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 7 In 10.m. de Scotsomnail emptis pro celura. 1408 *Durham Acct. Roll* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XIV. 518, ccclx schotsemnaylle, c ad viii^{d}; c clavis parvis [etc.]. 1434 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 53 In xij.m de stonebrodes, in v.m Scotesemnailes, 5s. 5d. In vij.m dccc Scotsemnailes, 9s. 2d.

Scotsman (skɒ·tsmæn). Forms: 4 Scottis man, 5 Scottys man, Scottes man, Scotesman, 5–6 Scottisman, Scottesman, 6 Scotisman, 7 Scotts man, 7–8 Scots-man, 6– Scotsman. [f. Scots *a.* + Man (orig. two words).] = Scotchman.

c 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 8 Quhen he herd schir Philip say, That Scottis men had set ane day To fecht [etc.]. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxi. 401 Þar Scottismen fel gret tynsaille. *c* 1490 *Paston Lett.* III. 366, I conceyve also that the same Thomas is noysed in Norffolk for a Scotesman borne. 1515 *Minute of Council* in G. Douglas *Wks.* (1874) I. Introd. 61 My Lord Gouernour traistit nocht that ony Scotisman in the realme wald sek help at Inglismen in his doingis. 1548 W. Patten *Exped. Scot.* D viij b, But what saynte so euer he bee, he is sure no Scottes mans frend. 1565 Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. xxi. 97 These priestes were called Cedda, Adda, Betti, and Diuna, who was a scottesman borne, the other thre english. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 441 Books and Treatises published by Scotts men. 1780 *Mirror* No. 82 The Earl of Bute, who was both a Scotsman and a favourite. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* iv, Are not we, like them, Scotsmen and burghers of Edinburgh? 1879 *G.N.R. Tourist-guide* 1 The splendid express known as the 'Flying Scotsman'. 1902 Gairdner *Eng. Ch. 16th Cent.* xiii. 246 The Protector might..have reckoned on the devotion of a little band of Scotsmen in a Scottish stronghold by the sea to assist him.

Hence **Sco·tsmanship,** the nature or quality of a Scotsman.

1828 *Examiner* 56/2 If there is gallantry in Dudley, conceit in Ellenborough, Scotsmanship in Melville. 1894 R. Wallace in *Life & Last Leaves* (1903) 485 'Proud' of his Scotsmanship, he might [etc.].

Sco·tswoman. [Scots *a.*] = Scotchwoman.

1820 Scott *Abbot* iii, 'The slothful hinds!' exclaimed Mary, thinking and feeling like a Scotswoman of the period. 1822 — *Nigel* viii, The old Scotswoman.

Scott(e, variant forms of Scot.

Scottall, Scottel(l, obs. ff. Scotale, Scuttle.

Scottic, variant of Scotic.

‖ **Scotticè, Scoticè** (skɒ·tisi), *adv.* [med.L. *Scottic-ē, Scōtic-ē*, f. late L. *Scottic-us, Scōtic-us* Scottish.] In Scotch.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.*, *note* L, *Lockman*, so called from the small quantity of meal (Scottice, *lock*) which he was entitled to take. 1861 *Two Cosmos* II. 129 An enormous pair of old worn-out shoes (Scottice, bauchles).

Scotticism, Scoticism (skɒ·tisiz'm). [f. late L. *Scōtic-us* (*Scotticus*) + -ism. The spelling with *tt* has prevailed owing to the analogy of *Scottish.*]

1. An idiom or mode of expression characteristic of Scots; esp. as used by a writer of English.

1717 De Foe *Mem. Ch. Scot.* II. 137 This is a Scoticism in Speech. 1759 W. Robertson *Hist. Scot.* VIII. Wks. 1851 II. 323 Many of those vicious forms of speech, which are denominated *Scotticisms*, have been introduced by them [lawyers] into the language. 1772 Wesley *Jrnl.* 11 Dec. (1827) III. 470 The book is wrote with great accuracy of language, (allowing for a few Scotticisms). 1815 L. Hunt *Feast of Poets* Notes 62 His style in prose, setting aside it's Scotticisms, is very well where [etc.]. 1892 B. Matthews *Americanisms & Britticisms* 16 The Scotticisms of the North Briton.

2. Scottish sympathies.

1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. II. i. 230 His ardour of Scoticism hurries him headlong, from the paths of truth. 1862 Lowell *Lett.* I. 361 He seems to me a remarkably good critic, where his Scoticism doesn't come in his way.

Scotticize (skɒ·tisəiz), *v.* [f. late L. *Scotticus* (*Scōticus*) Scottish, Scotch (see Scotic) + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To imbue with Scottish ideas or characteristics.

1763 Wilkes *N. Briton* No. 34 None but Scots or Jacobites, or such English as are Scotticized, must expect favour or preferment under him. 1859 Masson *Brit. Novelists* iii. 204 He [Scott] has Scotticized European literature.

2. To give a Scottish form to (a foreign word); to turn (a work) into Scottish dialect.

1874 Small *Douglas' Wks.* I. Pref. 165 He accordingly, in his version of Virgil, does not scruple to Scotticise a Latin word. 1901 Law *N. T. in Scots* (S.T.S.) Introd. 15 A Scotticised transcript of it was added..at the end of the volume.

Scottified (skɒ·tifəid), *ppl. a.* Also 7 scotified. [f. next + -ED 1.] Having Scottish characteristics.

1644 Needham *Case of Commonw.* 67 The ambition of a few scotified English. 1763 Wilkes *N. Briton* No. 37 P 4 The chaste and scrupulous integrity of the knot of Tories, Scottish members, and Scottified English. 1824 Scott in *Lockhart* (1839) III. 315, I think you will like it [*The Lord of the Isles*]: it is Scottified up to the teeth.

Scottify (skɒ·tifəi), *v.* Also Scotify. [f. Scott-(ish) + -(i)fy.] *trans.* To render Scottish.

1869 F. J. Furnivall *Forewords Q. Eliz. Acad.* 17 The conclusion then forced on me was, that Adam Loutfut..had copied the poem from an original, and scottified it as he copied. 1882 *Athenæum* 8 Jan. 55/3 The chap-books sold by Scotch pedlars at the annual Lammas Fair of Kirkwall [Orkney] played an important part in Scottifying the ver-

nacular. 1902 G. G. SMITH *Spec. Med. Scots* p. xxxv, It may be a 'Scotifying' of S[outhern] *those*.

Hence **Sco·ttifica·tion**, the process of 'Scottifying'; quasi-*concr.* a rendering into Scottish dialect. 1869 F. J. FURNIVALL *Forewords Q. Eliz. Acad.* 17 Which scottification I hope some day to print opposite Caxton's own text. 1894 A. J. BALFOUR in *Times* 23 July 3/2, I watch with satisfaction the gradual Scottification of England by this great golfing propaganda. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 2/2 Scotification is clearly Lord Rosebery's policy.

Scottish (skɒ·tiʃ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: [1 Scyttisc, Scyttysc, Scittisc], 2 Scottysc, 3 Scottisc, 5 Scottissh, 6 Scottys(s)he, Skottishe, Skottyshe, 6–7 Scottishe, Skottish, 7–9 Scotish, 6– Scottish. [Late OE. (12th c.) *Scottisc*, a new formation on *Scotta* SCOT *sb.* + *-isc*, -ISH [1], replacing the older *Scyttisc* with umlaut. Cf. MDu., Du. *schotsch*, LG. *schottsch*, G. *schottisch* (earlier *schöttisch*), ON. *skotsk-r.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to Scotland or to the people of Scotland; esp. of persons: of Scotch nationality, birth, or descent. † *Scottish cap* = SCOTCH CAP.

[*c*900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xxi. (1890) 222 Se nyhsta wæs Scyttisces cynnes; þa oðre wæron Englisce.] *c* 1205 LAY. 20355 Patric þe ricche mon þat wes a Scottisc þein scone an his londen. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 197 For thei were but two scottissh myle fro the town. 1507 in *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 154 Per was gret plente of Skottishe samon. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* Lvij, The Skottish gouuernor..caused the erle Bothwel to be let out of prison. 1553 in *Roy. Engin. Jrnl.* 3 Mar. (1910) 174 Euery souldiour to have Jackes covered w^th fustian & Skullis with Scotishe cappes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 259 Then once more to your Scottish Prisoners. Deliuer them vp without their ransome straight. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Pennyless Pilgr.* E 4, The olde Prouerbe of a Scottish Miste was verified, in wetting mee to the skinne. 1637 MONRO *Exped.* I. 55 Here also our Scottish High-landmen are prayse-worthy. 1791 BURKE *Let. to W. Smith* Wks. IX. 407 A zealous Anglican or Scottish Church principle. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* ii, A..broken-down Scottish laird. 1896 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* II. xlii. 559 The settlement of the Scottish emigrants at Port Royal.

b. In the names of various trees and plants: cf. SCOTCH 4 b, SCOTS 1 d.

1855 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 279 *Scottish Asphodel. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 297 *Scottish lovage, or Sea Parsley. 1855 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 232 *Scottish Primrose. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxciii. 690 *Soldanella*..in English Sea Withwinde,..of some..*Scottish Scuruie grasse.

† **c.** (See quot.)

1623 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Praise Hemp-seed* 7 Many a Gallant..Hath got the Spanish pip,..or the Scottish fleas, or English POX, for al's but one disease.

d. *Mil. Scottish Guard* = *Scots Guard. Scottish Rifles* (see quot 1888).

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* v, With these followers, and a corresponding equipage, an Archer of the Scottish Guard was a person of quality and importance. 1888 LAWRENCE-ARCHER *Brit. Army* 240 The King's Own Scottish Borderers. *Ibid.* 246 The Cameronians..This peculiar old corps..now forms the first battalion of the Scottish Rifles.

e. Used with reference to law. Cf. SCOTS *a.* 1 c.

1726 (*title*) Minor Practicks, or, a Treatise of the Scottish Law. Composed by..Sir Thomas Hope..Advocate to His Majesty King Charles I. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 9 June, The consequence of this will in time be, that the Scottish Supreme Court will be in effect situated in London. Then down fall—as national objects of respect and veneration—the Scottish Bench, the Scottish Bar, the Scottish Law herself. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 639/2 *Art and Part*, a term used in Scottish Law to denote the aiding or abetting [etc.].

† **2. Scottish earth** *Min.*, strontian. *Obs.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 13 Scottish, or Stronthian Earth.

† **3.** *transf.* Marked by Scottish characteristics.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 739/2 The rude rimelesse runninge of a scottishe ieste. 1610 MARCELLINE *Triumphs Jas. I* To France B 4 b, My life is innocent, my heart Christian, my tongue to Scottish, and he is too good and wise a King, to bee flattered by any. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* I. vii. (1870) 18 The assumption is Scottish, and the conclusion false.

4. Applied to the language (see SCOTS *a.* 2).

1780 *Mirror* No. 83 The Scottish dialect is our ordinary suit; the English is used only on solemn occasions. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv, This was the first time I had heard the Scottish accent. 1862 *Chamb. Encycl.* IV. 66/1 Gavin Douglas (died 1522), whose best work is a translation of Virgil's Æneid into Scottish verse.

5. *Comb.*, as *Scottish-hearted*; **Scottish-French**, French spoken by Scots; **Scottish-Irish** = SCOTCH-IRISH.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* v, The well-known sound of the *Scottish-French was as familiar in the taverns near Plessis, as that of the Swiss-French in the modern *guinguettes* of Paris. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, Walking hand in hand with the real noble *Scottish-hearted barons. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* IV. xviii. 443 Presbyterians of *Scottish-Irish descent.

B. *sb.* (absolute uses of the adj.)

1. The Scottish language.

1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* Wks. 1851 II. 368 The letters were very early translated into Scottish. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXV, Nor was there the least tincture of that vulgarity, which we naturally attach to the Lowland Scottish. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 541/2 Bellenden also translated the first five books of Livy into Scottish.

2. *The Scottish* (with pl. sense): the Scots. *rare.*

1632 *Swed. Intelligencer* II. 13 The Scottish have hitherto had the honour and the danger, to be the first men that are put upon such a businesse. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, The large measure which the Scottish allowed of their land. 1831 — *Cast. Dang.* xx, The necessary conditions were speedily agreed on, which put the Scottish in possession of this stronghold.

† **Sco·ttish,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 Scotish. [f. the adj. (Cf. *to English.*)] *trans.* To render in the Scottish tongue.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdrs. c 4 b, At length I lighted on Virgil Scotished by the Reuerend Gawin Douglas.

† **Sco·ttishman.** *Obs.* [f. SCOTTISH *a.* + MAN.] = SCOTSMAN.

[1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 389 Þe Scottyshe men ..took a carabum..and wente þerynne.] 1523 SURREY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 225 Bothe with thies contreymen and Scottishmen. 1530 PALSGR. 268/1 Scottyssheman, *Escoyssoys.* 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* G vij, The Scottishmens pykes wear as long or lenger then their staues. 1632 *Swed. Intelligencer* I. 86 One Scottish-man protested he had kill'd 18 men with his owne hand. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlii. Contents (1760) II. 41 We are accosted by a priest, who proves to be a Scottishman. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* I. i. 3 Every Scottishman has a pedigree. 1831 — *Cast. Dang.* xix, It seems almost unnatural for Scottishmen and English to meet and part without a buffet.

Scottishness (skɒ·tiʃnés). [f. SCOTTISH *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being Scottish.

1859 RAMSAY *Remin.* 154 It is the Scottishness that gives the zest.

Scotty (skɒ·ti), *sb. colloq.* [f. SCOT *sb.*[1] + -Y.] A nickname for a Scotchman.

Scotty (skɒ·ti), *a.* [f. SCOT *sb.*[1] + -Y.] **a.** Having the characteristic temperament of a Scot. **b.** [Cf. SCOT *sb.*[1] 4.] Angry, 'cross'.

1892 STEVENSON *Let. to J. M. Barrie* (1899) II. 247 We are both Scots besides, and I suspect both rather Scotty Scots. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 220/2 It made me scotty with every one and every thing.

Scotylle, Scouce: see SCUTTLE, SCOUSE.

Scoug, Scouk: see SCUG, SKULK.

Scoul, Scould, obs. forms of SCOWL, SCOLD.

Scoulding: see SCULDING *Orkney and Shetl.*

Scoule, obs. form of SCOLD, SCULL.

Scoulerite (skū·lərəit). *Min.* [Named after Dr. J. *Scouler.*] An impure variety of mesole; also, a pipe-stone from N. America, having a similar composition.

1840 R. D. THOMSON in *Lond. & Edin. Phil. Mag.* Ser. III. XVII. 408 My son..distinguished it [this mineral] by the name of Scoulerite, in honour of Dr. Scouler. 1843 J. E. PORTLOCK *Geol.* 215 The Scoulerite variety occurs, rarely, at Portrush in small spheres. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol., Min.* etc. § 422 Scoulerite, Pipestone.

Scoulion, Scoull(e, obs. ff. SCULLION, SCHOOL.

Scoult, obs. form of SCOUT *sb.*[4]

Scoulyon, Scoum, obs. ff. SCULLION, SCUM.

Scoumar, variant of SCUMMER, pirate.

Scoumfit(e, **-phit,** etc.: see SCOMFIT.

Scoundrel (skau·ndrĕl), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **skown-, skoundrell, scondrell,** 7 **skundrel, scoundril,** 8 **scoundrell.** [Of unknown origin.

Derivation from Sc. SCUNNER *sb.* and *v.* is inadmissible on phonological grounds; and although *scoundrel* is now vernacular in Scotland (pronounced skū·mĕl or skū·ndrĕl), all the early examples of the word are English. The phonetic character of the word suggests a Fr. origin; it might conceivably represent an AF. derivative of *escondre* to abscond, but the late date of its first occurrence is against this supposition.]

A. *sb.* 'A mean rascal, a low petty villain' (J.). Now usually with stronger sense: An audacious rascal, one destitute of all moral scruple.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. 137 Must I, thought I, giue aime to such a Skrub and such a Saint, That Skowndrell, and this Counterfeit. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 22 You see my quarter staffe, is it not a blesse begger, thinke you? A washing blow of this is as good as a Laundresse,.. and must needs dry beate a skoundrell, if it be artificially managed. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* IV. G 3, *Clown.* Haue I master thou scondrell? I haue an Orator to my master. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 36 By this hand they are scoundrels and substractors that say so of him. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* V. i. I 3, Your Mother..a lustie stoute Woman, bore great Children, you were the verie skundrell of am all. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 119 If you take away my life, you shall put an honest man to death for a cowards and a scoundrels sake. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 Nov., I often advised the dissolution of that Parliament, although I did not think the scoundrels had so much courage. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 212 If your ancient, but ignoble blood Has crept thro' scoundrels ever since the flood. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 7 Apr. (1791) I. 478 Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* liii. (1862) 121 When a woman is married for the sake of her fortune, the chances are five hundred to one that she marries a villain, or at best a scoundrel. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxi, 'They are great scoundrels,' said Mr. Pickwick. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* IV. i, My father, Who shook the Norman scoundrels off the throne. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XV. 224 He saw these high-born scoundrels coming home loaded with treasure. 1886 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* i, If you keep on drinking rum, the world will soon be quit of a very dirty scoundrel!

b. *attrib.* and *appositive.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. ii, Of a Jourdan Coupe-tête, who has skulked thitherward..and will raise whole scoundrel-regiments. 1850 — *Latter-d. Pamph.* II. 9 [Model Prisons.] The 'sympathy' of visitors..for his interesting scoundrel-subjects..was evidently no joy to this practical mind. Pity, yes:—but pity for the scoundrel-species? 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 120 This scoundrel-fool Shafton had been the cause of his misfortunes.

B. *adj.* Now *rare.*

1. Of a person: That is a scoundrel; having the characteristics of a scoundrel; scoundrelly. Of a company: Composed of scoundrels.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. i. (1645) 33 We read, not that the scoundrel people, but the choicest, the wisest, the holiest of that nation have frequently us'd these lawes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canting Crew, Scab*, a..Scoundril-Fellow. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 Dec., I met that beast Ferris,..and that scoundrel dog is as happy as an emperor. 1715 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 53 The Printer is that scoundrel Rascal Curle. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1638 The cruel wretch ..has squander'd vile, Upon his scoundrel train what might have cheered A drooping family of modest worth. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 789 We'll vex those scoundrel-boys. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 187 The scoundrel governor ..was the Duke of Montpensier.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a scoundrel. Of conduct: Mean, unprincipled.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Dial. Philautus & Timoth.* iii. 5 Shouldest thou not in all justice and Conscience, instance something..that deserves..such scoundrel, Billings-gate Ribaldry. ? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Declam. in Def. Gaming* Wks. 1709 III. I. 134 What..is there more scoundrel? What more beastly, than a man depriv'd of his Manhood..by an Inundation of Claret? 1729 MANDEVILLE *Bees* II. 101 An Italian No-man of Scoundrel Extraction. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* (1738) I. 227 He [*sc.* the Hottentot dog] makes such a Scoundrel-Figure, that all his good Qualities together, are hardly a Ballance for it. 1738 J. HILDROP *Let. Commandm.* (ed. 4) 17 Stealing we all know is the most pitiful, scoundrel Act of Injustice. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. I, 'A penny saved is a penny got'—Firm to this scoundrel maxim keepeth he. 1757 WARBURTON *Lett. to Hurd* xciii. (1809) 218 He..died..here in England; but of so scoundrel a temper, that he avoided ever coming into my sight. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 84, I am shocked at the mean, scoundrel Behaviour of Mr. P——. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lviii, Her parents..encouraged me, with all sorts of coarse artifices and scoundrel flatteries.

† **3.** Of a thing: Base, degraded in character or type. *Obs. rare.*

1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra's Royal Politician* II. 160 Trade was ruin'd by this troublesome, scoundrel Metal. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 75 Their Religion is also a Sort of scoundrel Mahometism.

Hence **Scou·ndrel** *v. trans.*, ? to treat as a scoundrel, to vilify. **Scou·ndreldom,** the world of scoundrels, scoundrels collectively; also = SCOUNDRELISM. † **Scou·ndrelish** *a.*, befitting a scoundrel. **Scou·ndrelship,** the behaviour of a scoundrel, scoundrelism. **Scou·ndrelry,** scoundrels collectively.

1701 W. NICOLSON *Let.* 9 May in Evelyn *Diary & Corr.* (1906) 721 This being one of the matters wherein I am scoundreled by the late reply of Dr. Wake. 1705 ROWE *Biter* I. i, I being in somewhat scoundrelish, or, as your Honour calls it, scurvy Terms with him my self. 1837 CARLYLE *Diamond Necklace* xvi, Let the eye of the mind ..astound itself with the magnificent extent of Scoundreldom; the deep, I may say unfathomable, significance of Scoundrelism. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 361, I was dirty and grim-looking enough to represent any amount of scoundrelship. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 415 It is astonishing to find how much foreign riff-raff and alien scoundrelry will turn up at a masquerade. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 101/1 With such consummate scoundrelship in the foreground, one may be pretty sure..that there is no lack of incident. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* iii. 68 All greedy villains and adventurers, the scoundreldom of the whole world. 1876 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* lxix. XII. 111 Either as an effect of looseness of life, or from inherent scoundreldom of temperament.

Scoundrelism (skau·ndrĕliz'm). [f. SCOUNDREL *sb.* + -ISM.] The character, conduct, or practices of a scoundrel; also, a piece of scoundrelism, a scoundrelly act or trait.

1611 COTGR., *Villaquerie*, villanie, roguerie, rascalitie, skowndrellisme. 1773 JOHNSON in Boswell *Tour Hebrides* (1785) 111 Why, Sir,..There is generally a scoundrelism about a low man. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ix, Thus ..shall the Bastille be abolished from our Earth; and with it, Feudalism, Despotism; and one hopes, Scoundrelism generally. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fabian Ess., Socialism* 194 Hungry mobs, nuclei of all the socialism and scoundrelism of the city. 1902 F. E. HULME *Proverb Lore* ii. 62 The *epigrams [of John Davies] are, most of them, of a most offensive character...There are two hundred and ninety-two of these scoundrelisms.

Scoundrelly (skau·ndrĕli), *a.* [f. SCOUNDREL *sb.* + -LY [1].] Having the character of a scoundrel; of, belonging to, or characteristic of a scoundrel; characterized by scoundrelism.

1790 BURNS *Let.* 2 Mar., Mankind are by nature benevolent creatures, except in a few scoundrelly instances. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* vi, I have directed the constables to take up that old scoundrelly beggar, Edie Ochiltree, for spreading disaffection. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 266, I read on till I got to the base and scoundrelly part of the address. 1847 THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* Jan. 116/2 Tom Starlight, the poacher,..inveighing against the tyranny of a scoundrelly aristocracy. 1862 CARLYLE *Friedk. Gt.* VIII. iv. III. 18 Money back? 'I will none of His scoundrelly money'. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 9 Feb. 4/8 A scoundrelly pasha..opened the gates of the city and let the Mahdi in.

† **Scou·ndrelously,** *adv. rare*[−1]. [f. SCOUNDREL + -OUS + -LY [2].] In a scoundrelly manner.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Dial. Philautus & Timoth.* xiii. 28 Thou handlest the matter..so scoundrelously, and so far below the Rules of all Logick and Morality.

Scouner, obs. form of SCUNNER *v.*

Scoup (skaup), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5–6 **scoupe,** 6 **skowp,** 8 **scowp,** 7– **scoup.** [Of

obscure origin; perh. cognate with the synonymous Scope *v.*[2] *intr.* To bound, caper, skip. · Of an animal: To go with leaps and bounds.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 23569 (Trin.) Mony þingis may we do þat better were vndone þen so As for to scoupe [*Cott.* skip, *Fairf.* lepe, *Gött.* schope] & to ryn Whenne bettur tyme were to blyn. 1530 Palsgr. 699/2, I scoupe, as a lyon or a tygre dothe, whan he doth folowe his pray, *je vas par saulides*. I have sene a leoparde scoupe after a bucke. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 23 The hart, the hynd, the dae, the rae,..War skowping all fia biae to brae, Amang the water broxe. 1721 Ramsay *Elegy on Patie Birnie* vi, The corky cowp That to the Papists' country scowp, To lear' ha, ha's. 17.. — *Addr. of Thanks* iii, Lads..scowp aiound like tups and bulls. 1739 A. Nicol *Nature without Art* 87 Your Head's sae fu' o canty Tales That scoups o'er many Muirs and Dales. 1756 *Pennecuik's Collect. Sc. Poems* 55 But dawt red-coats and let them scoup Free, for the fou of cutty-stoup. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Mid.* xxvi, 'Wha the deil are ye?' said the fat dame to poor Jeanie,..' scouping about a decent house at sic an hour in the morning?'

b. *Phrase.*

a 1802 *Ld. Thomas & Fair Annie* xv. in Child *Ballads* II. 70/1 The shame [*i. e.* the Devil] scoup in his company. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, Deil scowp wi' Redgauntlet!

Hence **Scou'ping** *vbl. sb.* Also **Scou'per.**

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* iv. Wks. 1848 II. 416 Witnes the Lordschip of Abercorne,..and diverse utheris..gyffin in heritage to scouparis, dansaris, and dalliaris with damis. *a* 1585 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 757 Laud lowper, light skowper, ragged rowper like a raven. 1593 B. Barnes *Parthenophil & P.* Ode xi. in Arb. *Garner* V. 457 To see the frisking, and the scouping!

Scoupe, obs. form of Scoop.

Scour (skauəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 4 skour(e, skowr(e, scowr, 6 scoure. [See Scour *v.*[1]]

1. The action of moving rapidly or going in haste; a run or rush. †Adv. phr. *good scour* = with hasty movement, at a good pace (*obs.*).

a 1300 *K. Alis.* 4276 To his ost he farith, good skour. *c* 1796 J. Burness *Thrummy Cap* 31 Sae on they gaed at a gude scow'r. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 16 (1822) I. 122 Robin..was a fine eager-looking dog, and seemed to have all his faculties ready for a scour.

†**2.** An onset or attack. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Rel. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 96 Thane schalle erthe for erthe suffire scharpe scowrrys [*v.r.* schouris]. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii. 196 (Manly), *Hodge.* Was not wel blest, Gammer, to scape that scoure?

3. The rush of a driving wind.

1808 Jamieson, *Skour* of wind. 1906 G. A. B. Dewar *Faery Year* 65 The thrushes and blackbirds love the driving scour and the wind-rocked tree.

Scour (skauəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 8–9 scower. [f. Scour *v.*[2]]

1. An apparatus for washing auriferous soil. Cf. Scour *v.*[2] 11 d.

1619 Atkinson in *Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (S.H.S.) III. 30 In all these places following..natural gold is to be found out, & you shall alwayes find skilfull seekers and discoverers thereof..for to use the Trough or Skower; but not very perfit in the Buddle. 1824 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* III. vi. viii. 733 The places where the gold mines were formerly wrought, at the gold scours, in the valley of the Elwan.

2. The action of a current or flow of water in clearing away mud or other deposit; in *Civil Engineering*, an artificial current or flow produced for this purpose; also, an engineering work constructed for the purpose of producing such a current.

17.. in Lediard *Life Marlborough* (1736) III. 438 The useless Refuse, took a cleansing Scour, Along the rapid Scheld's intrenched Shore. 1729 in Labelye *Result View Level Fens* (1745) 39 Experienced Mechanick-Practice in making Drains, Sluices, Banks, Scours, &c. 1736 Badeslade *New Cut Canal* 5 Capt. Perry was making Sluices..to hold up Water to make a Scour, by the force of which he expected to drive the Sand to Sea and deepen that River. 1745 Labelye *Result View Fens* 33 As to artificial Scours by means of Reservoirs, or relieving Basons or Sluices. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 146 The scour of the ebb-tide co-operates with the rapid flow of the river to sweep away any sediment. 1890 *Engineer* LXVIII. 452 (Cent.) There is a low water depth of only about 4 ft., but this is to be increased by about 20 ft. by dredging and scour. 1909 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 9 A small piece of land at the far end of the reservoir..together with..15 manholes, one air valve, three scours in connection with the pipe line.

3. A place in a river where the bottom is scoured by the stream; a river-shallow with a gravel bottom.

1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* xli. § 6 (1689) 310 In March they shoot into the Scours to spawn. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 30 Angle..for pearches, in scours. 1833 Bowlker *Art of Angling* 82 The haunts of Roach, during spring, are on the shallows and scowers. 1872 Taunt *Map of Thames* 21/2 Below are fine scours and deeps, affording good fishing.

4. *Sc.* A hearty drink (*of* a beverage); a 'swig'. Cf. Scour *v.*[2] 11 e.

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 167 If that her tippony chance to be sma' We'll tak a good scour o't, and ca't awa. 1728 — *Robt., Richy, & Sandy* 132 We'll take a scour o't to put aff our pain.

5. A kind of diarrhœa in cattle.

1764 *Museum Rust.* I. 450 It actually gives, or inclines them to a scower (and other disorders well known to the shepherds). *Ibid.* II. 9 A remedy for the white scour in sheep. 1802 Willich *Dom. Encycl.* IV. 60/2 The White Scour is an uncommon looseness, occasioned by feeding sheep on putrescent vegetables. 1881 Sheldon *Dairy Farming* 61/2 An effectual preventive of 'scour', a malady from which young calves, when reared away from their mothers, are constantly liable to suffer.

6. The detergent matter used in scouring wool.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 657/1 The wool..was rinsed in a current of clean water to remove the 'scour'.

7. An act of scouring, cleansing, or polishing.

Mod. colloq. Give the floor a good scour.

8. *Comb.*: **scour-hole,** a hole made in mud or sand by the scour of the tide; **scour-way** (see quot.); †**scour-wort,** a name suggested for *Saponaria officinalis.*

1890 Kipling *City Dreadf. Nt.* 24 She sank there, and the next tide made a *scour-hole on one side of her. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Scourway, Geol., a drainage-furrow caused by a strong current, as by a glacial river flowing over a gravel plain. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 66 Radicula..if we had it here, it myghte be called in english sopewurt or *skowrwuit.

Scour (skauəɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 scur(e, schoure, 4–7 skour(e, scoure, 5–8 scowr(e, 6–7 skowr(e, 7–8 scower, 6– scour. [Of obscure origin.

In some of the senses explained below there may have been coalescence of words of identical form but etymologically unconnected; it is difficult in some uses to distinguish between this verb and Scour *v.*[2], by association with which its sense-development has certainly been influenced. The relation to the cognate Scour *sb.*[1] is uncertain; from the early date of the latter, it is perh. more likely to be the source of the verb than a derivative of it, so that the sb. may be ad. ON. *skúr* storm, Shower *sb.*, and the vb. may correspond to Norw. *skura* to rush violently. In the originally military uses, the vb. may perh. be partly a back-formation from Scourer.

The current view, that the verb is a. OF. *escourre* (:—L. *excurrĕre*, f. *ex-* out + *currĕre* to run) seems untenable, as the OF. word would normally have assumed in ME. the form *scurre* instead of *scoure.*]

1. *intr.* To move *about* hastily or energetically; *esp.* to range about in search of something, or in movements against a foe.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 390 Corineus herwiþ harde smot & stured [MS. *α* scuiede, *β* scured, *γ* scuryd] him aboute, & made is wey bi eiber side & percede þe route. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 180 Skour weyll about for scoukaris in the se. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 185 In plesurys new, your hert dooth score and raunge So hye and ferre. 1576 Turberv. *Venerie* lxii. 176 Lette him carie them [the hounds] home vncoupled, that they may skoure at large and skommer. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* IV. i. 196 He that..fearles scowres in danger's coasts, T'enlarge his countries liberty. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 641 Barbarussa thus scouring alongst the coast of Italie,..strucke such an exceeding terrour into the mindes of the citizens [etc.]. 1615 Heywood *Four Prentises* I. D 3 b, Sirra go you and scoure about the hill. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rev.* iv. 6 Furnished with six wings apiece..to scoure about for the peoples benefit. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccxxiv. 196 There was a Freak took an Ass in the Head, to Scoure abroad upon the Ramble. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To Scour about*, to ramble or run raking about. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 323 While these intrepid Bands..out-fly the Storm, And scowring round, make Men and Beasts their Prey. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. II. ii, Furnishers scour in gigs over all districts of France. 1865 A. Smith *Summer in Skye* I. 152 How John Kelly shouted and objurgated, and how his dog scoured about! [driving cattle]. 1879 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 26 June, The City authorities scoured fruitlessly about in quest of a new site for a debtors prison.

b. To move rapidly, go in haste, run. Chiefly with advs., indicating the direction, etc.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3722 Lordynges, he saide, hit is nought to fleon! We buth the ost and the water bytwene... Hit is beter that we to heom schoure [*Bodl.* scoure], So longe so we may dure. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 297 Þai wysmen þan scouryt þam faste. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 104 The swanne put him afore the shippe, the which he made to scoure upon the water in suche wise that they were anon ferre fro Lyleforte. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 20 The lady..from him fled away with all her powre: Who after her as hastily gan scowre. *a* 1600 *Floddan F.* iii. (1664) 23 The Scots anon they scoured in And plyed apace unto their prey. *a* 1630 *Tom Thumb* 420 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 229 She took him up between her jaws, And scower'd up a tree. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 39 The Galley scowred away a maine course. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* lxxxiii. 81 They..Scoure off themselves and leave Those that Trust them to pay the Reck'ning. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 139 He scour'd after me as hard as he could. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 566 Away he scowered, and left my Pilot..a compleat Victory. 1810 Southey *Kehama* xxiii. xi, Through the red sky terrific meteors scour. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* viii. 51, I..scoured on my way with more speed than before. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* II. iv, Sterling..took to daily riding in summer; scouring far and wide on a swift strong horse. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* viii. 181 Dogs turn tail and scour off in dismay.

†**c.** (Without adv.) To depart in haste, run away, decamp. (Chiefly *colloq.* or *slang.*) *Obs.*

a 1592 Greene *Alcida* (1617) H 2, Whereupon the mariners reloyced, hoising vp sailes, and thrusting into the maine, we scowred and returned home to the court. 1687 Sedley *Bellamira* Prol., Till all the Ladies and some Gallants scowre. 1688 Shadwell *Sq. Alsatia, Expl. Cant, To Scamper, to rubb, to scoure*, to run away. 1688 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* I. 486 Some of them that lay most obnoxious are scowring; several of which are taken and secured making their escapes. 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* IV. iv. (*end*), No, no; fire over their Heads only to fright 'em; I'll warrant the Regiment scours when the Collonel's a Prisoner. 1753 Foote *Englishm. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 35 How the powder flew about, and the Monsieurs scour'd.

2. *trans.* To pass rapidly over or along (a tract of land or water); *esp.* to traverse in quest of something, or in order to capture or drive away a foe.

Cf. Scour *v.*[2] 8.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 363 And þis lore shulden prestis lerne, and speciali hey prelatis, sib þei shulden scure [*v.r.* skoure] þe weie to þe oost þat comeþ aftir. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law of Arms* (S. T. S.) 230/11 Gif a Franche knycht..had runnyn before Bordeaulx to scoure the contree and tak prisouneris. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cxciii. 196 This Edgar..vsed, in the somer tyme, to scowre the see with certeyne shyppes of warre. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* D viij, By that time such as were sent before to scowre the countrey, came in, and reported. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 464 The king before he would take his voyage, sent the Erle of Huntyngdon to serche and scowre the Seas. *Ibid.* 833 The noble men..without any tariyng, scouryng the wayes as fast as their horses could runne. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* v. 79 Euen so our battails..Dyd scoure the plaines in pursuite of the foe. 1636 *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 73/2 You..may spare part [of your fleet] to scour the Channel to the Land's End westward. 1667 Milton *P. L.* 529 And Scouts each Coast light-armed scoure, Each quarter, to descrie the distant foe. 1776 Johnson *Let. to Boswell* 5 Mar., I know not but we may scour the country together, for I have a mind to see Oxford and Lichfield. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. III. iii. 342 Their piratical countrymen..scoured those coasts, in quest of prey. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v, Patrols..scour the streets, all that night. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & P.* xi. (ed. 3) 390 The sloping hills..scoured by herds of gazelles. 1885 C. F. Holder *Marvels Anim. Life* 116 He went aloft, scoured the hold, examined the galley.

b. *fig.* To run over in the mind, with the eye, etc.

1883 *Sunday Mag.* July 432/2, I stand here scouring the universe with my imagination. 1909 Max Beerbohm *Yet Again* 69 You scour the list vaguely, and order a pint of 273.

3. *spec.* in 17th–18th century slang (cf. Scourer[1] 2). **a.** *intr.* To roam about at night uproariously, breaking windows, beating the watch, and molesting wayfarers.

1673 Shadwell *Epsom Wells* II. i, You drink Burgundy perpetually and Scower as you call it. 1687 Sedley *Bellamira* III. i. Wks. 1778 II. 152, I went home drunk, and scour'd outragiously. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 358 P 1 There is no Inhabitant of any standing in Covent-Garden, but can tell you a hundred good Humours, where People have come off with little Blood-shed, and yet scowered all the witty Hours of the Night. 1717 Prior *Alma* III. 233 From Milksop He starts up Mohack:..So thro' the Street at Midnight scow'rs: Breaks Watch-men's Heads, and Chair-men's Glasses. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 37 As bees for honey range from flow'r to flow'r, From house to house I see Mundungus scow'r!

b. *trans.* To ill-treat or 'maul' (the watch, wayfarers, etc.) while roistering in the streets.

1681 Dryden *Sp. Fryar* Prol. 39 Scowring the Watch grows out of fashion wit. 1687 Sedley *Bellamira* IV. i. Wks. 1778 II. 177 *Mer.* The house is beset: What's here, scourers?..*Cun.* We'll scour 'em for a company of uncivil fellows, thus to disturb lovers at their innocent recreations. 1692 *Scarronides* II. 33 Our Watch they scowre, and greet with ill-blows. 1723 *Briton* No. 19 (1724) 83 They got drunk, ..scowe'd the Watch, abused the Constable.

c. To roister through (the streets).

1691 *Comedy, Win Her & Take Her* I. i. 2 We'le scour ev'ry street And kick all we meet. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 491/2 We scoured the street after our nocturnal revel.

Scour (skauəɹ), *v.*[2] Forms: 3–4 schur, skur, 3–5 scur(e, 3–7 skour(e, 4–7 skowre, 4–8 scowr(e, scoure, 5–6 score, 5–7 skore, scoore, 6 skower, 5–9 scower, 9 *dial.* scaur, 4– scour. [Prob. a. MDu. or MLG. *schûren* (mod.Du. *schuren*, mod.LG. *schüren*), whence mod.G. *scheuern* and MSw., Sw. *skura*, Da. *skure*; Du. has also a vb. *schuieren* to brush, which is prob. a dialectal variant. The Du. and LG. word is prob. a. OF. *escurer* (mod.F. *écurer*) = Pr., Sp. *escurar*, It. *sgurare, scurare* (rare) :—popular L. **excūrāre* (med.L. *escūrāre, scūrāre*) to polish, scour, f. *ex-* out + *cūrāre*, in class. Latin to take care of (f. *cura* care), in med.L. also to clean (so F. *curer*).

Direct adoption from OF. *escurer* is not likely, as the word should in that case have become *scure* in mod. Eng. (cf. *cure, pure*). The same objection applies to the hypothesis of adoption from monastic Latin, unless it be supposed that the word had been English for some centuries before the date of the first known examples. Possibly the word was brought in as a technical term by Flemish workmen.]

1. *trans.* To cleanse or polish (metal, earthenware, wood, etc.) by hard rubbing with some detergent substance. Sometimes with compl. adj., as *bright, clean.* Also const. *of, from* (rust, etc.).

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 540 His heer was as yelowe of hewe As any basin scoured newe. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 223 Sho..wasshid dysshis & skowrid pottys. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xx. 313 Thei..scowred haubeikes and furbisshed swerdes and helmes. 1530 Palsgr. 707/1, I scoure vessel, I make it bright and cleane. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 78, I see you Peerce, my glasse was lately scowrde. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 62 They skowre them so bright that a man may behold his face in them. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 232, I was..in my Masters Kitchen, scowring of the Panns and the Spits. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VI. 1114 By dint of Sword his Crown he shall increase; And scour his Armour from the Rust of Peace. 1709 *Female Tatler* No. 4/3 When the Cook Maid's Sick, he'll..scowre down the Stairs. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. vii, Grudging a quarter of a pound of Soap and Sand to scowre the Rooms. *c* 1714 Arbuthnot, etc. *Mem. Martinus Scriblerus* I. iii, The Truth was, the Maid..had scoured it as clean as her Andirons. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* xiv. II. 195 His slaves were scouring the vessels of gold and silver displayed on the sideboard. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* liv, [He] passed by the scared female who was scouring the steps. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 193 The stone largely used for scouring paint is a lava of very porous texture.

b. *fig.* Also with *over, up* (cf. 'polish up'). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25867 Els moght moght na clensing fire þi saul skur to make it schirre. *Ibid.* 28058 Þarfor ilkan i rede forloke þat þai..skir þam sua wit þair in-sight, þair conscience sua clene and bright, þat þai þar-in leue nakin thing þat ani nede haf o scuring. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1219 Þai..þat þame-self ofe syne wil scoure. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xli. (1869) 195 She leueth no thing þat she ne correcteth and skowreth and forbisheth. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 93 Wherfor þys tyme of Lenton ys ordeynt only to scowre and to clanse your concyens of all maner roust and fulþe of synne. 1556 Parker *Ps.* cxix. 140 Skord cleane full out thy word is seene: fine tride from drosse impure. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xii. § 5 Some few..who..are not so scowred of their former rust, as to forsake their auncient perswasion. 1608 Day *Law Trickes* I. i, How the daw Scoures ore his rustie phrases! 1611 Speed *Chron. IX.* xxiv. 871/2 [Q. Eliz. said] I haue been enforced this day to scowre vp my old Latine, that hath laine long in rusting. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 162, I will..scoure up that little Toscane language, which ..shall be remaining vnto me. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. v. (1640) 7 Heraclius..scoured bright an old holy-day with a new solemnitie. 1654 — *Two Serm.* 58 Such who by Art and Education..have scoured over the dimme inscription of the Morall Law, that it appeared plaine unto them.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* viii. (1906) 11 Score so long on this plate till ye haue hadde awey all the blacke spottis. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 315 Item, she can wash and scoure. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 248 P 5 The Wench in the Kitchen sings and scours from Morning to Night. 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* xxxii, Listening to all manner o' gossip when they should be down on their knees a-scouring.

d. *trans.* (*hyperbolically*). To thrust (a sword, knife) in a person's body.

1613 Hayward *Will. I* 68 Encouraging one another..to scoure their swords in the entrailes of their enemies. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxx, Have ye a mind I should scour my knife between your ribs, as my mother says?

e. To clean the inside of (a gun) after firing.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* v. i, Let me see your peece neighbor Greene-goose, when was she shot in? *Greene.* And like you maister Captaine, I made a shot euen now, partly to scoure her, and partly for audacity. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 Souldiers scowre your peeces. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* I. iii. 9 Even as Musquetieres are scouring their Musquets after much shooting.

†**f.** *slang.* To wear (fetters); to sit in (the stocks). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mankind* 634 in *Macro Plays* 24 Me semyth ȝe haue scoryde a peyr of fetters. 1533 J. Heywood *Pardoner & Frere* 602 Thou shalt not escape me, Tyll thou hast scouryd a pare of stokys. 1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 84 To skower the cramp-rings, to weare boltes or fetters. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Scoure,* to wear.

2. *trans.* To remove grease or dirt from (cloth, wool, silk, etc.) by some detergent process.

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 630/1 The said Clothes..clene scowred, full dryed, and redy to the sale. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 34 *Rescourer vne robe,* Skowre agayn a goune. 1496 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 574 To scoure & fresche old bonettes. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 11 § 2 The same Cappe [shall] be first well scoured and closed upon the Banke. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XIX. i. II. 5 There is a kind of Poppies much sought after for blaunching and bleaching of linnen cloths; for being skoured therewith, it is wonderfull how white and pure they will looke. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 362 In some Lakes the Water is so Nitrous, as if Foule Cloaths be put into it, it scoureth them of it selfe. 1683 Wilding in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 257 For scouring my Coate 00 00 06. 1751 *Chambers' Cycl.* s. v. *Dying, Dying of thread* is begun by scouring it in a lye of good ashes. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* iii. 107 When the cloth is woven, he sends it..to be 'scoured' and 'fulled'. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 657/1 Stale urine was a favourite medium in which to scour wool.

b. *absol.* Also *fig.*

1624 Quarles *Job Militant* Med. vi. 41 Teares, mingled with thy Blood can scower so, That Scarlet sinnes shall turne as white as Snow. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 362 Warme Water scoureth better than Cold.

3. To wash vigorously (the hands, face, teeth); to 'scrub'. Now only *jocular.*

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 147 Vnto the Trough he hies, And skowres his coly fists and face. 1602 *How to chuse good Wife* III. iii. F 4, He had a pound of sope to scowre his face. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 72 They..gave him th' oyl to scour his skin withal. *a* 1704 *Compleat Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 65 To wash the Face, to keep it smooth and to scower it clean. 1712 Swift *Midas* 71 British Midas' dirty Paws; Which..the Senate strove to scour. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxxvii. 20 And teeth a native lotion hardly scours quite pure.

b. *transf.* To cleanse (the teeth) by chewing some substance. Also, †*to scour one's mouth on,* to abuse, vilify.

1598 Florio To Rdr. a viij, Let Aristophanes and his comedians make plaies, and scowre their mouthes on Socrates. 1781 C. Johnston *Hist. J. Juniper* I. 83 To eat cold beef, and drink strong beer for breakfast, and to scour his teeth after it with a quid of tobacco.

4. To cleanse (a wound, ulcer, the entrails of an animal) by treating with some medicament.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 9 Take, wasshe tho isues of swannes anon, And skoure tho guttus with salt ichon. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 That they clense and scoure the woundes from al corupcion. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 31 This unguent serveth well to cleanse and scowre ulcers. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* (1796) xviii. 290 Take your eel and scour it well with salt.

5. To clear out (a channel, ditch, drain, etc.) by removing dirt, weeds, etc. Also with *out,* † *up.*

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. 754 The canel skoured was so clene. 1519 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 31 The grett Inquest..commandes all wattersewers..be dykid and scoried be Withesonday. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 123 Than scoure the olde dyche, and cast it vp newe. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 403 The..ryvers.. shalbe ryde and scowred. 1589 Ive *Pract. Fortif.* 3 It may haue the riuer turned into the ditch to skowre the ditch of any thing that may be cast into it. 1645 Symonds *Diary* (Camden) 231 A large ditch..lately scowred and cast vp. 1657 G. Thornley *Daphnis & Chloe* (1893) 79 He scowred the Fountains, that the Water might be clear and transparent. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 52 Working hard to scour their moats. 1740 J. Leaford *Observ. S. Level Fens* 21 It is proposed..To scour out St. John's Eau, and lay the Earth on the Norfolk side. 1747 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. (1887) II. 81, I first scoured up my ditches and drains, and took off all the weed-. 1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. 1906 III. 232 These watercourses again call for a considerable expense to keep them properly scoured and duly levelled. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 433 The hedger now resumes his work of water-tabling and scouring ditches. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vic.* c. 49 § 9 The Admiralty may ..dredge scour and deepen the foreshore and bed of the sea within the said limits.

b. *To scour a hedge* (see quot. 1847).

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 5 The Hayes, Fenses, Dykes or Hedges..shall from time to tyme be diked, scoured, repaired and kept lowe. 1847 Halliwell, *Scour.* (1) To scour a hedge, to deepen the ditch, and to breast up the hedge with the soil taken out. *North.*

6. To clear out or cleanse by flushing with water.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1547/1 So as by the space of foure daies there could be no water reteined within the pent, to scowre the mouth of the hauen. 1619 S. Atkinson *Gold Mynes Scot.* (Bannatyne Club) 1 Sufficient water ..for..scowring places..with which all sorts of earth are to be washed or scowred. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xix. 339 If his land accosteth the sea, he considereth..what Keys are rusty with sands and shelves, and what are scoured with a free and open tide. 1839 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 86/1 The projection of this isle,..forcing the tide-wave southward, causes it to run northward, again, with great force, and scour out the Bay of Weymouth. 1847 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* xix. (ed. 7) 263 During other seasons of the year, *the ocean makes reprisals,* scouring out the channels.

b. with *away*: To form (a channel) by flushing.

c 1683 *Cowley's Voy.* in *Cook's Voy.* (1790) III. 846 There cannot be so great a lack of water, but must needs scowre a channell away at the ebbe deepe enough for shipping to goe in.

c. To clear or refresh (the throat) with liquor. *Sc.*

1787 W. Taylor *Scots Poems* 4 (E. D. D.) Upo' that hint I scour'd my rusty throat. 1801 W. Beattie *Fruits of Time Parings* (1873) 15 (ibid.) Lat's see a drappie o' yer beer, To scour my crap.

7. Of a medicine, or of one who administers it: To purge (an animal, a person, the body, etc.); to evacuate (the stomach or bowels). Also, to cleanse (worms, fish, etc.) by purging.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 542 Thai eyt it with full gud will, That soucht [nane othir] salss thar-till Bot appetyt, that oft men takys; For weill scowryt war thar stomakys. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 35 b, At which tyme they are very good to skowre horses. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* III. ii. 71 Like to a Curre that Carrion hath deuour'd, And cannot rest, vntill his mawe be scour'd. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 434 Ponds or Stewes..to feed Pikes and Tenches fat, and to scoure them from the strong and muddy fennish taste. 1653 Walton *Angler* vi. 138 A Lob or Garden worm, which should be wel scowred, that is to say, [kept] seven or eight dayes in Moss before you fish with them. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physic* 87 Clysters in great quantity if you would scowre the guts. 1691 *Braggadocio* III. i. 35, I hate to have a puddle o' your Outlandish Nusance cloging my Stomach. *Tog.* Puh.—a scouring Bottle of Pontack will scour it again, Mun. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 29 Pease, wheat, and barley are apt to scour your Pigeons too much. 1817 J. Mayer *Sportsman's Direct.* (ed. 2) 132 Scour them [*sc.* gentles] in sand, in a flannel bag. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 210 [He] immediately proceeded to scour him with the most potent medicines. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. v. ii. § 3. 236/2 All these worms should be scoured, a process which consists in starving them, by placing them in damp moss. 1888 J. Inglis *Tent Life in Tigerland* 72 This food..has a tendency to scour the animals.

b. *absol.* Of medicine or food: To act as a purge.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xlvi. 267 Pellitorie of the wall.. hath force to scoure. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* xx. 42 The ordinary great Celandine..scowreth and cleanseth effectually. 1884 *Farm & Home* 25 Oct. 275/2 Potatoes and middlings tend to scour.

c. *refl.* Chiefly of worms and fish: To become clean by purging.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 12 These wormes did first scoure themselves, either in mosse, lome, or bran. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min., Isagoge* d 4 b, Pond-fish..are not so sweet as river fish, except they have been kept in rivers to scoure themselves. *Ibid.* d 6 b, Snailes..are best towards winter having scoured themselves. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* iv. (1880) 104 Pike..spawn from early April to the end of May,..and, after a short rest,..*scour themselves* in the streams or shallows.

d. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be purged. Of worms, fishes, etc.: To be cleansed by purging. Of cattle: To have diarrhœa.

1592 *Repentance of Robert Greene* D 2, Al his paine was in his belly. And although he continually scowred, yet still his belly sweld. 1616 Surfl. & Markham *Country Farme* IV. xvi. 514 The wormes..will not onely liue long therein, but also scoure and feed. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* iii. § 16 (1689) 26 The Dew preserves them [*sc.* baits] and makes them scour and thrive. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 242 If you turn Sheep into Wheat or Rye to feed, let it not be too rank..lest it make them Scowre. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bait,* A dead Man's Skull beaten to powder for the Worms to scour in. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 147 Those which had the lask, and scowered. 1909 *Daily News* 5 May 4 Young spring grass is about the worst food for calves, causing them to scour very badly.

8. *fig.* To rid, clear (a place, the sea, etc.) *of* or *from* an enemy or other undesirable occupants.

Closely associated with Scour *v.*[1] 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 475 He..schurd [*Göt.* skourd, *Trin.* scoured] þat curt o þam sa clene, þat sithen þar sted was neuer sene. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlvii. [li.] 97 b, The lord of the narowe see is bounde..to scoure the see of pyrattes. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* VI. lxiv, As..Some fleet-wing'd haggard..th'ayre of all her feath'red flocks *doth skower.* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* v. i, And like a sort of true-borne Scauingers, scoure me this famous Realme of enemies. *a* 1627 Hayward *Ann. Q. Eliz.* (Camden) 49 He was appointed to skowre the seas from unlawfull adventurers. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 98 It is the Catwals Business with a Guard of near Two hundred Men, to scower the Streets..of idle Companions. *a* 1701 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* 28 Feb. (1732) 4 Maintaining the ways in good repair, and scouring them from Arabs, and Robbers. 1716 B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 180 Church received a Commission..to Scoure the Woods of some of the lurking Enemy. 1786 W. Thomson *Watson's Philip III,* VI. (1839) 317 This..contributed not a little to scour the sea from the pirates. 1826 Scott *Diary* in Lockhart *Life* (1839) IX. 17 He might have done well there could he have scoured his brains of politics. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., *To scour the country* means to clear the country of the enemy for miles around.

b. *fig.* (of a devastating plague).

1607 J. Davies *Summa Totalis* (Grosart) 21/2 The Plague (which late our Mother-Citty scour'd And erst the Kingdome made halfe desolate!)

9. *fig.* To beat, scourge. Hence, to punish, treat severely.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 596 He..broghte a yerde to scoure with the child. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1536 þe nouices, whils þai er ȝing Aw to be scorid for swilk a thing. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Testament* Minor Poems (Percy Soc.) 255 Of the yeerde somtyme I stood in awe, To be scooryd that was al my dreede. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 259 He tuke a wand and skowrid þaim bathe. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 737 ȝa! thys hard balys on þi bottokkys xall byte!..cum vp, ȝe horsons, and skore a-wey þe ych e! *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* 977 Ile teach ye to impeach honest men: stand by, Ile scowre you for a goblet. [1599 Shaks. *Hen. V,* II. i. 60 If you grow fowle with me Pistoll, I will scoure you with my Rapier, as I may, in fayre tearmes.] 1662 Pepys *Diary* 4 Feb., We shall scoure him for it. 1730 Fielding *Author's Farce* I. viii, But I will pay the dog, I will scour him.

10. To sweep or rake (a place, position, a body of men, etc.) with gun-shot. Also, to command (a position, etc.) with one's guns.

1563 W. Cothe in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. II. 32 Our steple..on the which stoode iii fayre Demi-Colveiyns to skowre the topp of the hills. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 320 Cortes unshipped three peeces of ordinance to scoure the Cawsey, which was full of enemies. 1589 Ive *Pract. Fortif.* 11 That the artillerie which shoulde scoure the front of yᵗ one Bulwarke might lye couered in the other Bulwarke. *c* 1620 Fletcher & Mass. *Double Marriage* II. i, How many saile of wel man'd ships before us,..Have we pursued and scowerd. 1630 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 304 The South part..is well defended with Casemats, the better to scoure the Curtaine. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4082/3 The Ditch is doubly Palisadoed, with very good Flanks within, to scour the Moat when they enter. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), To *Scour the length of a Line,* to rake a Line from end to end with the Shot, so that every Bullet which comes in at one end, sweeps all along to the other. 1781 Simes *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 12 Small parties of light cavalry to scour the flanks. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Firing, Street Firing* is the method of firing adopted to defend or scour a street, lane, or narrow pass of any kind. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. xx. 567 He ordered up heavy artillery and scoured the woods with grape.

11. To remove, get rid of. Chiefly with advs., as *away, off, out.* **a.** To remove (rust, dirt, etc.) by cleansing or hard rubbing. Also *fig.*

c 1410 Lydg. *Life Our Lady* lxv. (? 1484) k j, He came for our sauacion To scoure aweye the rust of al our blame. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/2 Scowryn [*Winch. MS.* scoryn] a-wey ruste, *erugino, erubigino.* 1596 Shaks. I *Hen. IV,* III. ii. 137, I will..staine my fauours in a bloody Maske: Which washt away, shall scowre my shame with it. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 15 The stains will not easily (if at all) be scoured off again. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 31 He would often speak that there was much of good in the order of bishops, if the dross were scoured off. 1806 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* xi. No. 18 (ed. 3) I. 263 The face or hands..begrimed with that mysterious sort of filth, which, as soon as you have, with great difficulty, scoured it away, returns again and again. 1866 Redgrave *Cent. Painters* II. 605 Many a one whose qualifications consist only in the reckless impudence with which he dares to use the spirit or the alkali to scour off dirt and art together, places a half-washed portrait in the window, and dubs himself a restorer.

b. To drive (an enemy, etc.) *out of* the land.

1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 16 How thai suld tak on hand The rychtwys blud to scour out of Scotland. *a* 1600 *Floddan F.* viii. (1664) 73 The gray gooswing did work such greif, And did the Scots so skoure and skaile. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 287 After that Scanderbeg had thus.. scoured the Turks out of euery corner of Epirus. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. iii. 56 What Rubarb, Cyme, or what Purgatiue drugge Would scowre these English hence? 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iii. 365 King Saul, who had formerly scoured Witches out of all Israel. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* III. 112 Fullers earth, a precious ware is daily scowred hence, though by law forbidden to be transported.

c. To discharge, evacuate, purge away (a humour, disease, excrement, etc.).

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 190 b, It scowreth away the collections of a Plurisy beginning. 1620 Fletcher *Chances* III. ii, Has given me a dam'd Glister,.. Has almost scour'd my guts out. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 157 It concocteth and scowreth downwards crude and

phlegmaticke humors. 1687 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* ciii, The same stamped with Honey..consumeth and scoureth away the Ulcers of the Head. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xliii, They sow..but..Wind-flowers,..herbs that may make One break wind to the purpose, these scowre them off carefully. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 84 There are Horses which put off, or scour off their Meat (as we say) very fast.

d. To remove or clear away by flushing with water.

c 1582 T. Digges in *Archæologia* XI. 227 Beache..vnder the Sowthern jawe of the haven mowth..by the force of the Master Sluce shall allway be scowred and remooued. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* 42 By turning a streame of water on the mickesons, he scowred away that in a weeke, that an hundred could scant haue done in a yeare. 1619 Atkinson in *Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (S. H. S.) III. 31 Their usual manner is, when they seek for Gold..to frame or make a long seuch or scowring place into which they bring the stream of water, to scowr away the light earth from the heavy sandy earth. 1849 Lyell *2nd Visit U. S.* (1850) II. 152 The tide enters far up each channel, scouring out mud and sand.

†**e.** To drink *off* (a health). *Obs. Sc.* (Cf. Scour *sb.*[2] 3.)

1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xi, He..scour'd aff healths anew, Clean out that day.

†**Scour,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic f. *discour(e,* Discover.] *trans.* To divulge, reveal, disclose.

1584 Munday *Fidele & Fortunio* 12 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* CXXIII. 48 Heare you Maister Fortunio..Doo but scoure your minde to mee, and shut vp your greef: Either He finde you some ease, or you shalbe hangd for a theef.

†**Scou·rage**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 5 scur-, 6 scurr-, scowr-, scourage, scouradge. [f. Scour *v.*[1] + -age.] The act of scouting or skirmishing. Phr. *to make* or *keep scourage.*

1470 Hardyng *Chron.* Pref. 1 To scarmyse als, and make sykyr scurage. 1520 in *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 43 It is ordred that Sir Griffythe Ryce, Sir William Bulmer, Sir Richard Tempest, with theyre cumpanyes, shall make scurrage that day for discoueryng the cuntrey for the kings suertie. 1557 Ld. Warton in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. ii. 266 Our Men..upon their Retyre followed them with Scowerage towards Tividale. 1560 in J. Scott *Berwick-upon-Tweed* (1888) 448 Yf any soldiers of the garrison be appointed to keep scourage. 1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 108 He is to appoynt which bands of Horse shall go to the watch or scouradge.

Scou·rage[2]. *rare.* In 7 -idge. [f. Scour *v.*[2] + -age.] Material for scouring; 'refuse water after cleansing or scouring' (Ogilvie, 1882).

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) Pref. 30 The sope, niter and scouridge, that the Iesuites are able eyther to beg, to borrow, to steale, or otherwise come by; are not able to cleanse the vulgar translation.

Scoure, obs. form of Score *sb.* and *v.*

Scoured (skau·ɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. Scour *v.*[2] + -ed[1].] **1.** Polished by rubbing; cleansed by scrubbing with a detergent. Also *fig.*

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 186 Droppe hyt in a clene scoured bacyn. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* i. 7 They glistred, as it had bene fayre scoured metall. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* IV. 17–22 He cannot be sene, but onely with the scoured iyes of the soule. 1575 Han. Woolley *Gentlew. Comp.* 141 Set it a-boiling in a clean scoured skillet. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 465, I saw seven white scoured Elephants Teeth. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii, Dinah would contract such an immoderate attachment to her scoured tin, as to insist upon it that it shouldn't be used again for any possible purpose.

b. With *out*, of a glass: Cleaned out, emptied. *Sc.*

1805 J. Nicol *Poems* I. 158 (Jam.) An' ilka blade had fill'd his wame, Wi' monie scour'd-out glasses.

2. Of silk, wool, etc.: Treated with a detergent.

1666 Petty in Sprat *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1667) 305 The same scowred Silk. 1716 Gay *Trivia* III. 270 The new-scower'd Manteau. *c* 1830 Mrs. Sherwood *Houlston Tracts* III. No. 81. 6 She wore a scoured silk trimmed with gimp. 1868 J. Turner *Woollen Manuf. Assist.* 56 To find weight of greasy wool required to produce a certain weight of scoured wool.

b. quasi-*sb.* = scoured wool.

1894 *Times* 14 Mar. 3/4 The Continent again purchased freely of scoureds. 1897 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 9/5 Good bodied and light dry scoureds maintain previous series' prices.

3. Purged; cleansed by purging.

1653 Walton *Compl. Angler* xi. (1878) 87 At a well scowred lob-worm he [*sc.* the barbel] will bite as boldly as at any bait. 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* xiii. 106 A small well-scoured red worm will take them when nothing else will.

Scourer[1] (skau·rəɪ). Forms: 5 **skoverour, skowrrour, skouriour,** scorer, -ar, 6 **scurer, skourer,** 6–8 **scowrer,** 8 **scowerer,** 5– **scourer.** See also Scurrier. [In sense 1 orig. aphetic f. Discoverer (OF. *descouvreor*); afterwards confused with the agent-n. f. Scour *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

†**1.** One sent out to reconnoitre; a scout or avant-courier; = Discoverer 2 and Scurrier.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3118 Than skyftes þes skoueirours, and skippes one hyllis, Discoueres for skulkers that they no skathe lymppene. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 103 Send twa skowrrouris to wesy weyll the playne. *Ibid.* IV. 431 Set skouriouris furth the contre to aspye. *c* 1471 *Arriv. K. Edw. IV* (Camden) 28 The Kynge..sent afore hym his forrydars and scorars, on every syde hym. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxx. 224 Thenne he loked on the ryght syde vpon a lytel mountaynne & sawe the grete batayll, and sawe the watche and the scourers al about the oost. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1181/2 Out was our scurer sent agayn,..to shew wher aboute ye place was. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* H vij, By the spring of the day the scourers that he sent before to discover, returned to him wyth reporte that Darius was comming. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Antecursor*, a fore runner,..a scouter. 1579 Digges *Stratiot.* 109 To give order that the Scowrers come not out of the fielde till the Trumpet sounde. 1826 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 39 The scourers now took the lead, looking vigilantly around them.

2. In the 17th–18th c.: One who made a practice of roistering through the streets at night, beating the watch, breaking windows, etc.

1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* v. ii, No Burgundy man or drunken Scourer will reel my way. 1684 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 120 Several lusty fellows..pull'd down some of the rails before Ball: Coll: and broke windowes in S. Giles and Magd. parishes. These they call 'Scourers'. 1691 Shadwell (*title*) The Scowrers. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 276 P 3 [He] has been, he tells me, a Scowrer, a Scamperer, a Breaker of Windows. 1716 Gay *Trivia* III. 325 Who has not heard the Scowrer's Midnight Fame? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 58 In those days of highwaymen and scourers.

3. One who ranges over (land or sea).

1878 B. Harte *Hoodlum Band* ii, Who but the Pirate Prodigy—the relentless Boy Scourer of Patagonian seas?

Scourer[2] (skau·rəɪ). Also 5 scourour, 6 skourer, 6–8 scow(e)rer, 7 skowrer. [f. Scour *v.*[2] + -er[1].] One who, or a thing which, scours.

1. One who polishes or cleanses by hard rubbing. Used esp. as the designation of certain servants in the Royal Household.

1576 in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 39 Ten services to the Porters and Skowrers of all sides. 1647 Haward *Crown Revenue* 32 Six Porters, and Scourers, Larges at Easter:— 5 . 0 . 0. 1662 *Comenius' Janua Ling. Triling.* 103 The sword-cutler [maketh] swords, which the scourer furbisheth. 1669 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* 317 Three Turnbroaches, each 18*l.* 5*s.* Two Scowrers, each 18*l.* 5*s.* 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* I. 209 So scowerers assist painting, and plaisterers mend statuary. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* ii, A small person..acted as scourer, kitchen-wench, and scullion. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 12/2 The 'Kitchen Staff' comprised a chief cook.., two assistant cooks, four scourers, three kitchenmaids.

b. *fig.* (with *new*). One who furbishes afresh or renovates.

1554 T. Martin *Marr. Priests* ii. B j, Oure menne (beinge but newe scourers of their olde heresie).

2. One who cleans wool, cloth, clothes, etc.

1574 *Life Abp. Parker* B vij b *marg.*, His Father was an honest poore man, a scourer or Calender of worsteddes of Norwich. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2328/4 One Zechariah Pickford,..a Scowrer by Trade,..is lately gone away with a Cantoon grey cloth Bed. 1756 Footie *Engl. ret. fr. Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 102 Carry..his coat to a scowrer's. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxxi, Bottlecock and Co., Dyers, Callenderers, and Scourers. 1886 *Lond. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 68/1 Dyer and Scourer.—Robert Pullar, Perth.

3. One who cleans out drains, etc.

c 1515 Masser scourer [see Masser 2]. 1536 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1813) May 427 John Wylkynson of Busshopgate strete in London, scourer of synks. 1540 *MSS. Dk. Rutland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 309 Maser scowrer. 1902 C. G. Harper *Cambridge Road* 206 The main drains are scoured by 'scourers'.

4. An implement or contrivance for scouring or scrubbing.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Scourer*, a form of grain cleaner in which the berry is subjected to a rubbing action to remove all extraneous matters. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/2 Hides brought to the currying..are put under a 'scourer', a machine constructed of a number of diminutive wheels, which are made to move powerfully and swiftly over the yet damp hide.

†**5.** A wad or sponge for cleaning out the bore of a gun; a ramrod fitted with such a contrivance.

1467 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court Rolls* (Bundle 43, No. 14), 1 posnet, 1 scourour, et 1 ladell. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 4 His scowrer must be trimmed on the end with a Lynnen cloth. 1611 Cotgr., *Esgueuillon*, a Spunge, or Scourer for a peece of Ordnance. 1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* v. 249 With ladles, chargers, skowrers, carthridges. 1631 in Rymer *Fœdera* XIX. 315 For a new Musket with Mould, Worm and Scowrer. *ol.* xvs. *vid.* 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4455/4 Fine Triangle Worms.., experienc'd for drawing of Balls out of Pieces, with Scowerers and Washers to them. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4), *Rammer*, or *Scourer*, is a Rod belonging to all Fire-Arms..serving to thrust down the Powder and Ball.

6. A purgative agent, a cathartic.

1719 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 96 Spleenwort.. has..been reckon'd..a Scowrer of the Spleen. 1840 Blaine *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 3113. 1002 The process of worm scouring is somewhat mechanical...Sound moss is the best scourer.

Scou·ress. *nonce-wd.* [-ess.] A female scourer.

1648–60 Hexham, *Een Schuerster*, a Scouresse or a Woman scourer.

Scourge (skɔ̄ɪdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **schurge,** 3–6 **schourge, scurge,** 3–7 **skurge,** 4 **schorge,** 4–5 **skourge, scowrge,** 4–6 **skorge, scorge,** 6 **scourdge, squorge,** 7 **skurdge, scurdge,** 4– **scourge.** [a. AF. *escorge, escurge*, related (the precise nature of the relationship is obscure) to OF. *escorgiee* (mod.F. *écourgée*) = It. *scuriada, scuriata* (earlier *scoriata*) :—popular L. **excoriāta* scourge, lit. strip of hide, f. late L. *excoriāre* to strip off the hide, f. *ex-* Ex- + *cori-um* hide.

Another view is that the sb. is a verbal noun from *escorgier* to scourge, and that this directly represents late L. *excoriāre* in the sense to skin by flogging (cf. Hide *v.*). OF. had also a parallel form *corgie* sb., an English adoption of which appears to occur in the following example:

13.. *S. E. Legendary* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 410/107 Wit stauis & wit courgis he let hem bete so faste.]

1. A whip, lash. Now only *rhetorical*, with reference to the torturing of human beings, or to ascetic discipline. Formerly *gen.*, e.g. in †*top and scourge* (see Top *sb.*).

The use as applied to a whip for a top still survives *dial.*: see E.D.D.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1551, & beaten hire bare flesch & hire freoliche bodi mit cnottede schurgen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25542 Wit knotted skurges hard and lang. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8445 (Kölbing) He laid on wiþ schourge & bad hir go. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 41 And bad his tormentouris son bring Skurgis of senonis felly mad. 1382 Wyclif *John* ii. 15 And whanne he hadde maad as a scourge of smale coordis, he castide out alle of the temple. [So in most later versions.] *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1924 Laches me þis losengere..þat I may him skelp with a skorge. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 147 Oon knelith doun, requerith of the tothir, Pleyn remissioun of oold cursidnesse, Bete with a scorge, took it with meeknesse. *a* 1500 *St. Margaret* 196 in *Brome Bk.* 113 They bete hyre with scowrgys stronge. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxxviii. 31, I wil vyset their offences with the rodde, and their synnes with scourges. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 153 First I was betin lang, With scurgis scharp and strang. 1609 Bible (Douay) 3 *Kings* xii. 11 My father bette you, with scourges, but I wil beate you with scorpions. 1644 Symonds *Diary* (Camden) 47 Escocheons with severall bearings alluding to the passion, of the scourge, whip &c. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. vii. 83 Scourges of cords ..made the blood flow from every part. *a* 1793 G. White *Poem* in *Selborne* (1854) 8 The happy schoolboy brings transported forth His long forgotten scourge, and giddy gig. 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 177 Mortify Your flesh, like me, with scourges and with thorns. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxv. 11 The scourge's heavy branding.

†**b.** A blow with a whip. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xii. 74 The next Moment he called for Cords, to imitate the frowzy St. Dominic, who gave himself 300,000 Scourges every Week.

2. *fig.* and in figurative context; chiefly, a thing or person that is an instrument of divine chastisement.

The Scourge of God (= L. *flagellum Dei*): a title given by historians to Attila, the leader of the Huns in the 5th century.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxviii. 15 Scourge flowend [Vulg. *flagellum inundans*; 1611 the ouerflowing scourge]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 1157 He..suffreth vs as for oure exercise With sharpe scourges of Aduersitee ful ofte to be-bete in sondry wise. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 247, I am Athila, Goddes scourge [L, *Ego sum Attila flagellum Dei*]. *c* 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 44 þat sellen soules for temperal getyng, þey maken skourges to here owe betyng. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 32 The faithfull had neede of inuincible constancie and incredible pacience, that they may know them to be gods squorges, and the instrumentes of his wrath. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* III. i. 316 Mocking our poverty, and telling us Such was God's scourge for disobedient sons.

3. a. A cause of (usually, widespread) calamity. Applied, e.g. to a cruel tyrant, a warrior, a war, a disease that destroys many lives. **b.** One who 'lashes' vice or folly.

Primarily identical with the figurative sense 2; but used without conscious reference to divine chastisement.

c 1535 Ld. J. Butler in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 48 OConnor that evyr hath bene the oonly scourge of the Englishe pale..is his right hand. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 410 b, Marques Albert yᵉ scourge of priests. 1596 Spenser *Soun., Scanderbeg*, The scourge of Turkes, and plague of infidels, Thy acts, o Scanderbeg, this volume tels. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xxvi. 89 Glory and curiositie are the scourges of our soules. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. iii. 97 You haue bin a scourge to her enemies. 1726–46 Thomson *Summer* 1499 Raleigh, the scourge of Spain! 1727 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* IV. 275 Though this terrible Scourge [the plague] had fallen no less heavy on France, Phillip was making great Preparations to renew the War. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 60 The great Swift, that severe scourge of the vices and follies of his time. 1821–2 Shelley *Chas. I*, II. 301 And I speak it not As loving parliaments, which, as they have been..The scourges of the bleeding Church, I hate. 1879 Walley (*title*) The Four Bovine Scourges: pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, cattle plague, tubercle (scrofula). 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* I. 23 He had the same temper as of old made the tyrants of Padova and Verona..the scourges of their generation.

†**4.** [After L. *flagellum.*] An offshoot of a vine or other tree, a sucker. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xvi. 8 The lordis of Ientiles hewen doun his scourges; vnto Iaser þei fil camen. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 113 The squorges hie & graffes from the folde,.. for fruitful let hem not be tolde. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. liv. 80 Beluedere..hath diuers small shutes or scourges.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scourge-procuring, -proof, -tormented* adjs.; **scourge-crop** [cf. Scourge *v.* 3], the result of a method of cultivation which impoverishes land; †**scourge-stick,** a whip used with a child's top (also *transf.*); †**scourge-top,** a whip-top.

1842 J. Aiton *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 192 When a minister's incumbency is apparently drawing to a close, one *scourge crop after another is sometimes taken from a glebe. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 137 Wherefore did our Sauiour thunder forth such a terrible woe against the causers of offence, or discontent, but that it was the most heynous *scourge-procuring transgression of all others? 1808 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) II. 528 The ass's skin is almost *scourge-proof. *c* 1500 *World & Child* (Roxb. Club) A ij b, I can with my *scorge stycke My felowe vpon the heed hytte. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 297 *Flagellum..*: a scowrgesticke. 1662 J. T. *Grim, Collier of Croydon* 18, I am whipt up and down with the scourge-stick of Love. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 130 (1699) 243 But if they had a Top, the Scourge-stick, and Leather-strap should be left to their own making and fitting. 1627 W. Hawkins *Apollo Shroving* Prol. 5 *Prol.*..We play

at our best game. *Lala.* What? Blow-point?..*Prol.* No Tomboy, no. Nor 'scourge-top, nor Trusse, nor Leape-frog. 1888 *Longman's Mag.* XIII. 516 Scourge-tops, peg-tops and humming-tops were all patronised. 1900 SWINBURNE *Astræa Victrix* 66 We loosed not on these knaves Their *scourge-tormented slaves.

Scourge (skɔ̄ɪdʒ), *v.* Forms: 3, 6 scourge, (3 scruge), 3–4, 6 skurge, 4 schourge, (4–5 schoruge), 4, 6 skourge, skurge, 4–7 scorge, 5 sc(h)owrge, skorge, chorge, shorge, 5–6 skowrge, squo(u)rge, 3– scourge. [a. OF. *escorgier*, either f. *escorge* SCOURGE *sb.* (which however occurs in AF. only), or directly repr. late L. *excoriāre* (see the sb.).]

1. *trans.* To beat with a scourge; to whip severely, flog. Now *rhetorical* (cf. SCOURGE *sb.* 1).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5304 Hii nome him an scourgede him & subbe naked him bounde To a tre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16398 Iesus..to scruge he taght þem til. *Ibid.* 19356 For þan wit suepes þai þam suang, And scurged sare, þai let þam gang. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xix. 1 Therfore Pilat took thanne Jhesu and scourgide. *c* 1400 in *Hampole's Wks.* I. 203 Then Pilate comandede theyme þat he sulde be betyne & schorugede. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* I. 337 (Horstm.) The tormentours hyr shorgyd so cruelly That lyk as watyr in a ryuer So ran hyr blood owt plenteuously. *Ibid.* III. 283 And anone she chorgyd was so cruelly That uerrey pete it was to behold & se. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 327 With ane hauthorne skurge thy self and dyng. 1530 PALSGR. 731/2 I squourge one with whyppys, *je fouette.* 1625 *Peebles Charters*, etc. (1872) 413 Item, to the man that scorgit Issobell Gray xiijs. 4d. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 291 They scourg'd the confessors of the Gospell. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 87 Our people did scourge him severely from head to foot. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* II. i, Let him pass,..he will get scourged if he is too late. 1903 A. SMELLIE *Men of Covenant* (1908) I. ix. 167 It was his habit to scourge and afflict himself.

b. With complementary adv. or phrase: To drive or force by or as by blows of a whip.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 914 Till the wrauth, Which thou incurr'st by flying..scourge that wisdom back to Hell Which taught thee yet no better. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Art Preserv. Health* II. 18 This vital fluid [*sc.* the blood]..scourg'd for ever round and round, Enrag'd with heat and toil, at last forgets Its balmy nature. 1812 LANDOR *Ct. Julian* v. ii, How bitter is the tear that fiery shame Scourges and tortures from the soldier's eye. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 47 If I Shall fail to..send thee forth, Howling,..Scourged from the council with a storm of blows.

c. In figurative context.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. i. 4 Comets importing change of Times and States, Brandish your crystall Tresses in the Skie, And with them scourge the bad reuolting Stars. 1821–2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II. 218 For the waves never menace heaven until Scourged by the wind's invisible tyranny. 1887 *Times* 11 Aug. 13/3 The great masted ironclads throb and shake.. and their great screws scourge the water behind them.

2. *fig.* To punish, chastise, correct (often said of God, with reference to Heb. xii. 6); to 'lash' with satire or invective; to afflict, torment; to devastate (a country) with war or pestilence.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xii. 6 Forsoth he scourgith euery sone that he receyueth. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ix. 74 So that goddes hand, whiche that merciably me hath scorged, herafter in good plite from thence merciably me kepe and defende. 1530 PALSGR. 707/1 God hath scourged the lande of Italye very sore in our tyme. 1540 — *Acolastus* v. iii. Z j b, To seke out Pelargus agayne, which scourgeth or tourmenteth hym selfe with vnreasonable .i. endlesse cares. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 225 This house, and the whole Ile was scourged thrice within the space of twenty yeeres and a little more by the Danes. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* H 4, You shall with rods of iron scourge these treasons. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 530 The wars that have scourged Europe since the treaty of Westphalia. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iii, That is the way one patrician always scourges the insolence of another. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* xlviii, God has got me in his power at last, and is going to scourge me for my bad doings.

3. *Sc.* To exhaust the fertility of (land). Said of a crop; also of the agriculturist. Also *absol.*

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 166 Both crops scourge the ground. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 47 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, A tenant..was unable to make the necessary outlays on his farm, and forced to scourge as far as he could. 1842 J. AITON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 55 He will find it to be his interest to scourge every thing out of the land. 1888 J. HARRISON *Scot in Ulster* vii. 111 Flax..is a crop which scourges the ground.

4. *Comb.* †**scourgemutton** (lit. a scourger of sheep), one who is irrationally cruel.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 181 b, This cruell scourgemotton [*orig. Orbilius*] weried throughly wᵗ whippyng poore Luther miserably,..doth now at the length hyde his rod. *Ibid.* 385 This cruell scourgemutton.

Scourged (skɔ̄ɪdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Beaten, flogged.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 232 Ye shall applye vpon the skourged place this cerote [following]. 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 2062/1 In this societie of the scourged professors of Christ, was also one Iames Harris. 1693 S. HARVEY *Dryden's Juvenal* IX. (1697) 238 Let the Great Man, whom gaping Crowds attend, Fear a scourg'd Slave. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 242 Now tell the scourg'd Impostor he shall bleed! 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 454 There will always be a difference of opinion on the amount of evil between the oppressor and the oppressed, between the scourger and the scourged. 1853 O. W. HOLMES *Poem Amer. Med. Assoc.* 47 The scourged racer.

trans. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* liv. 5 While the scourged oak and shaken pine Aloft in brighten'd verdure shine.

2. Of land: Exhausted by improper cultivation.

1880 *New Virginians* I. 85 A sign of scourged land and disgraceful farming.

Scourger (skɔ̄ɪdʒəɹ). Also 6 *Sc.* skurgeare, 7 *Sc.* scurger. [f. SCOURGE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who scourges or flogs; † an official charged with the duty of whipping offenders.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Rabroveur de petits enfans*, a scourger, a rebuker of children by the way. 1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 23 The mercilesse scourgers whipped and tormented him. 1662 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1872) IV. 203 The tuo litle housses under the Gallowgait Port to be ane duelling hous to the said scurger dureing his service. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 321 Every district magistrate has..a scourger, to inflict corporal punishment. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* CXXIX. 3 The scourgers tore the flesh as ploughmen furrow a field.

b. (See quot.)

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Scourger*, a cab-driver who treats his horse with undue severity.

2. *fig.* One who punishes or oppresses; one who 'lashes' with satire or invective.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. XV. (S. T. S.) I. 189 The pepill had na litill Indignacioun, þat þis marcius suld rise sa haistelie to be þare new fleschour and skurgeare. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1242/2 Joseph de Chancie..was tresuror in the second yeere of the scourger of the Scots king Edward the first. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lii, The West must own the Scourger of the World. 1881 W. R. NICOLL *Incarn. Saviour* xxiii. 377 He was the scourger of Pharisees.

†**3.** = FLAGELLANT. *Obs.*

1537 *Orig. & Sprynge of Sectes* 22 Scourgers of the .I. secte. *Ibid.* 37 Scourgers of the .II. secte. 1728 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* VI. 467 The Sect of the Scourgers.

Scourging (skɔ̄ɪdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCOURGE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. SCOURGE.

1. Infliction of blows with a whip. Also *fig.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXI. 13 Many ere þe scourgynges the swyngyns of synful: bot hopand in lord mercy sall ymgif. *c* 1425 *Processional Nuns Chester* (1899) 31 Ihu thy Crowne satt full soore and thy scowrgynge when thow bett wore. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vi. 133 Thou may skurgeyngis and strakis in lugeings rais, And thow of frendis may mak mortale fays. 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 2060/1 The scourging of Thomas Greene. *c* 1570 W. WAGER *The longer thou livest* 142 (Brandl), I am good at scourging of my Toppe. 1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* v. (1641) 206 This beating or scourging was commanded, Deut. 25. 2, 3. where the number of stripes was limited, which the Iudge might not exceed. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 390 You remember with what indignation I heard of the scourging of the soldier at Carrick. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 257 In spite of all the scourgings I suffered at that school. 1893 *Athenæum* 30 Sept. 445/3 Those whom we have seen put to death certainly bore no traces of recent scourging.

b. As a part of religious discipline.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 1055 Thanne is discipline eek in knokkynge of thy brest, in scourgynge with yerdes, in knelynges. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 23289 (Trin.) And for þei wolde no scourgyng þole for loue of heuen kyng þei shul be beten euer on on. *a* 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 41 Betwene oure squorgyng, 3eue we thankyngys to God. 1665 J. SPENCER *Disc. Vulg. Prophh.* 42 Severe disciplines of the body by excessive fastings and scourgings.

†**2.** *transf.* Correction. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 42 And þus she norisshe þe him in hir manere With no thinge but with skowrginge of hir chere.

3. A picture of the scourging of Our Lord: = FLAGELLATION b.

1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 350 Here is also the scourging of Christ, and the four seasons by Albani.

4. The action of impoverishing the soil by reckless methods of cultivation.

1842 J. AITON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 192 Let the same rule hold in respect to an outgoing incumbent which restricts an outgoing tenant, and let that rule be—no scourging.

Scou'rging, *ppl. a.* [f. SCOURGE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That chastises with a scourge. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIII. ii, The scourging plagues, which on their neighbours fall, Torment not them. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, There is a thing cald scourging Nemesis. 1600 C. EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* VII. xv. 79 Our English nation caried a scourging hand in France. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. v. 20 Next, lay thy scourging Hand, good L..d Upon that High-Church Scribe, Ned Ward.

2. That impoverishes (ground under cultivation).

a 1799 SIR W. MURRAY in J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 167 *note*, Perhaps lint..is not a very scourging crop. 1851 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 3 May 279/2 Exhausting the natural soil with a scourging succession of grain crops.

Scouridge, Scourie: see SCOURAGE, SCAURIE.

Scouring (skaʊ·riŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. SCOUR *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The action of advancing as a scout, of roving with hostile purpose, of moving swiftly about, of overrunning a country, etc.

c 1471 *Arriv. K. Edw. IV* (Camden) 3 By the scuringe of suche persons as for that cawse were, by his said rebells, sent afore into thos partes for to move them to be agains his highnes, the people were sore endwsed to be contrary to hym. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. ii. 15 The Enemies Drumme is heard, and fearefull scouring Doth choake the ayre with dust. 1611 COTGR., *Escumement*,..a scowring of the seas. 1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* I. xlii. 371 Journeying securely along the pleasant banks of the Xenil, so lately subject to the scourings of the Moors. 1872 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. 541 As the motions are superfluous bounds and scourings around.

attrib. 1781 SIMES *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 11 Scouring parties of light cavalry. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 1 June 4/2 It was in the course of these scouring operations that Admiral Rozhdestvensky was captured on board a destroyer.

Scou'ring *vbl. sb.*2 [f. SCOUR *v.*2 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of polishing or cleaning by hard rubbing.

a 1300 [see SCOUR *v.*1 b]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. i. (1495) 552 By frotynge and scourynge of grauel golde, bras and yren is made bryght. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 197/1 Glacynge, or scowrynge [*Winch. MS.* shoryng] of harneys, *pernitidacio, perlucidacio.* 1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 80 For scowryng of the Standardis candilstikkis, & the Rode loft. 1547 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 387 Paid to the bedylls wyffe for skoryng of the vessell, iiij d. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 140 Brass and copper and baser metals are kept bright with scowring. *c* 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mem. M. Scribl.* I. iv, Thus..hath Heaven..afflicted me with the scouring of my Shield. 1862 MORRALL *Needle-making* 11 The next process is scouring.

b. *fig.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 147 b, Those doctours.. nether thought or once dreamed..of any soch whisperinge or of pardons, or scouringe of purgatory as they have fayned.

2. The process of cleansing wool, cloth, etc.

1464 *Manx. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 251 Payd to the taylor, for makenge, lynynge, and scorynge of my masterys blake gown, iij.s. ix.d. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 630/1 The seid brode sette Clothes, after all the said sufficiant and perfit werkmanship, scowring, full dryng. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 26 White Ashes..are verie necessarie..for the ..dyinge and scowringe of wollen Clothe. 166. PETTY in Sprat *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1667) 304 Scowring and Washing of Stuffs to be dyed, is to be done with special Materials. 1713 *Guardian* No. 38 (1756) I. 163 It is the last time my black coat will bear scouring. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 339/2 After the sorting, the first process is scouring, by which the wool is cleansed from the grease.

3. The action of cleaning out a ditch, a gun-bore, etc.; the clearing of a channel by flushing or by a natural flow of water. Also with *out.*

1458–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 411 In le scurryng unius fossati. 1479–80 in *Finchale Priory Charters* (Surtees) p. cccxlvii, Pro le scowryng fossatorum et factura sepium. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 234 Abought skowryng & clensyng of..the Kynges dokke. 1543 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, XVIII. II. 118 For skoryn of a water souer. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 18 § 8 The scowring, clensinge, repayringe, and keping of the said Ryver of Lee. 1575 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 159 Payd for skowryng of the guns to Thomas Lockesmeth ij s. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 12 The cutting and scowring of rivers into navigable. 1780 [see HORSE *sb.* 23]. 1859 T. HUGHES (*title*) The Scouring of the White Horse. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 147 There is sufficient scouring out of the mouth [of the river] to keep its channel open. 1898 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U. S.) Oct. 283 This scouring cuts the uplands into hills, but eventually they, too, are worn down.

4. The action of purging the bowels. †Also *concr.*, a purgative medicine.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 234 If these receytes and skowrings yeelde no remedie then must you to the actual canterie. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. 9 Let exercises and mashes of sweet Mault after, be his usual scowrings. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1742/4 All sorts of Drugs for Purging, Scouring, and Sweating of Running-Horses or Hunters.

b. The state or fact of being purged; a looseness or flux of the bowels, diarrhœa; *esp.* as a disease in cattle (= SCOUR *sb.*2 2).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clix. 1378 Lungwoort..stoppeth the bloudie flix, and other flixes and scourings, either vpwards or downwards. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 92 Hee ate a pound of Cherries, heereupon he fell into a scowring. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Sheep*, It generally throws them into scowerings. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 26 Horses full of grass are very subject to scourings. 1884 F. J. LLOYD *Sci. Agric.* 297 Diarrhœa. This is termed when applied to animals, 'scouring'.

†**5.** The action of clearing or ridding of undesirable occupants or the like. *Obs.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 92 The skouringe or riddance of the worke-house prisons.

6. The action of beating, drubbing or chastising; also *fig.* Phr. *to scape* or *escape a scouring.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17000 Blyssed be the betynges and skowrynges that compellyn a chylde to declyne from his trespacys and his errours. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 44 With what a manly countenance you giue your brethren this scouring. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. 457 In my former Consulship, I hardly escaped a scouring. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* V. i. (1669) 70 What a scowering have I scapt to night. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* x. (1840) 187 Aylesbury escaped a scouring for that time. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 June (1815) 140 Certain it is, I have not 'scaped a scouring.

7. *concr.* Dirt or refuse removed by scouring.

1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. 475 If any person..haue cast the scouring of any ditch..into the high way. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iii. 34 The Sulphur-Well in York-shire smells like the scowring of a Gun that is very fowl. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 28 Apr. (1815) 53 It is very far from being clear with me, that the patients in the pump-room don't swallow the scourings of the bathers. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* i, The Thames (not yet polluted by the tide, the scouring of cities, or even the minor defilement of the sandy streams of Surrey). 1857 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) II. 371 And out of the scourings of that vast mass of chalk was our gravel-pit made.

†**b.** Dirt or scum naturally collected. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 229 The frogs, bred in the slimie scowring Of the moist moores.

c. *fig.* (esp. of persons: cf. OFF-SCOURING 2 b).

1721 *Lett. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 76 The Scum and Scouring of the People. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xl, The associate of the scourings of the jail and hulks. 1853 H. REEVE in *Life & Corr.* (1898) I. 271 How far will the next 'Quarterly' support this strain? Unhappily Croker's influence still condemns us to several sheets of his scourings.

8. *Tanning.* (See quot.)

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 307/1 (*Tanning*) After which they [the hides] are removed into another pit called a *scowering*, which consists of water strongly impregnated with vitriolic acid, or with [etc.].

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scouring-work*; also **scouring bit** (see quot.); †**scouring clay** or **earth**, fuller's earth; **scouring drops** (see quot. 1867); †**scouring house**, a room where plate, pewter, etc. is scoured; also *fig.*; **scouring machine, mill**, an apparatus for scouring cloth after weaving; **scouring paper**, emery-paper, glass-paper, or the like; **scouring power** (see quot. 1855); †**scouring-rod** = *scouring-stick*; **scouring rush**, *Equisetum hyemale*; **scouring sand**, a kind of sand used for scouring; †**scouring-stick** = SCOURER[2] 5; also *transf.* (jocular); †**scouring-stocks**, a form of scouring-machine; **scouring-stone**, a stone used for cleaning paved floors; †**scouring woman**, a charwoman.

1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss., Derbysh.* 43 **Scouring bit*, a bit attached to the boring rods for the purpose of extracting the rubbish. 1660 MARVELL *Let.* 29 Nov., Wks. (Grosart) II. 96 To-morrow will be carryed up that [bill] against transporting Wooll,.. Fullers Earth and all 'Scowring clay. 1808 *Times* 19 Jan. 1/3 Bayley's *Scouring Drops, for taking grease out of silk, woollen cloth, &c. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Scouring Drops*, the essential oils of lemon and of bergamotte are sold under this name. 1661 PETTY in T. Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1756) I. 61 The best Woolburn earth resembleth Castle-soap not obscurely, that and all other *scowring earths consisting, of very fine sand, answering to the salt in soaps [etc.]. 1603 *Inv.* in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 21 Y^e chamber over y^e *skoringe house. *Ibid.* 22 Y^e scooring house. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Tim.* ii. 21 O happy he you that you be now in this scouring house: for shortly you shall be set upon the celestial shelf. 1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) II. 938/1 This form of washer is called a **scouring-machine* in Yorkshire. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 399 They must before they are sent to the dye-house, be well scowered in a 'scowering mill. 1771 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* 252 To rub the stove and fire-irons with *scowring-paper. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Scouring-Paper Maker*, a manufacturer of emery and glass papers for brightening metals, &c. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 338/1 He..expresses his complete disapproval of the *scouring power. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl., Scouring-power*, the efficiency of a stream of water employed to carry away shingle, &c., from the mouth of a harbour, river, and the like, by flushing. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 178 Lance-wood..is very hard, tough and heavy, therefore Privateers esteem it very much..to make..'Scowring-Rods for their Guns. 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 113 In the *scouring rush (*Equisetum*), the quantity of silex is such, that housekeepers find it an excellent substitute for sand, in scouring wood or metals. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Schuer-zandt*, *scouring-sand, or gravell. 1700 in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1539 Not unlike what we call white scowering Sand. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1228/1 One of the gunners..was shot in the side with a piece of *scowring stick, left in one of the calivers. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromm.* Wks. 1873 I. 229 Wher's the Sering thou carriest about thee? O have I found thee my scowring-sticke. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 3 Straight scowring stickes, headed at the one end with Rammers of horne, suitable to the bore of the Piece. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 72 They..ram down a sizable Bullet with the Scowring-stick, which is all Iron. 1835 URE *Phil. Manuf.* 187 The helves of the fulling-mallets are placed in a position different from those of the *scouring-stocks. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een schuer-steen*, a *Scouring stone. 1894 SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 380 A small excavation from which in former times scouring-stones for the flagged floors of Ripley Castle were obtained. *c* 1610 MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* II. i, I ha'.. no child of mine own, But two I got once of a *scowring woman. 1620 FLETCHER *Chances* I. vi, To..consume my selfe in candles, And *scowring works, in Nurses Bells and Babies. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 154 [This soup] may be considered as an assistant to Archæus, when he has any scouring work to perform.

Scou'ring, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. SCOUR *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That moves about with hostile purpose; *spec.* roistering through the streets.

1691 SHADWELL *Scowrers* v. iii. 51 They tell me you were disturb'd with Roysters, and scowreing Rogues. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* ii, A set of roaring, scouring companions, overcharged with wine. 1716 GAY *Trivia* III. 314 If hapless you Should chance to wander with the scow'ring crew.

Scou'ring, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. SCOUR *v.*[2] + -ING[2].]

1. That cleanses; detergent.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 31 Those scowring effectes, for the which it [*sc.* Fullers' earth] is diuerse wayes had in vse amongst vs. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. xxvii. 484 The wood being burned doth yeelde a sharpe smoke, and the ashes a verie scouring lee.

2. Purging, cathartic.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xvi. 199 Lampsana is of nature hot, and somewhat abstersiue or scowring. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 11 Scowring things, as figs. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 93 Barley..is scouring.

fig. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 196 To see how that scowring potion of Reproofe would worke to his humiliation, before he would minister to him any Cordials. 1864 BUNYAN *Holy Life Beauty Chr.* 43 Repentance is the scouring grace, 'tis that which purges.

3. Of slag: Having an erosive action on the hearth of the furnace.

1880 WRIGHT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 296/1 If the slag becomes more or less of a 'scouring' character. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 110 Heavy burdens and a reduced temperature of the furnace are accompanied by a scouring slag or cinder, flowing as freely as water.

Hence **Scou'ringly** *adv.* (in quot. = cathartically).

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 67 Muste prouoketh one to pysse, by reason y^t^ the erthy partes scouryngly bitethe the bladder.

Scourse, obs. variant of SCORSE *v.*[1]

Scou'ry, *a.*[1] *Sc.* Also 6 **skowry**, 9 **scoory**. Shabby, disreputable. Hence **Scou'riness**.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 15 The tod wes nowder lene nor skowry, He wes ane lusty reid haird lowry. 1792 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 27, I wha stand here, in this bare scoury coat Was ance a packman. 1814 *Saxon & Gael* III. 58 (Jam.) That little whippy maun be casting up our poortith and your scouriness. *a* 1894 J. SHAW in R. Wallace *Country Schoolmaster* (1899) 352 A 'scoory-looking blade', a broken-down looking tramp.

†**Scou'ry**, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. SCOUR *v.*[1] or [2] + -Y.] ? Scouring, bitter, sharp.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* Poems (1845) 39 May Scotia's summers aye look gay and green Her yellow hairsts frae scoury blasts decreed.

Scouse (skaus). Also **scouce**. [Shortened from LOBSCOUSE.] = LOBSCOUSE.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* v, The cook had just made for us a mess of hot 'scouse'. 1876 C. H. DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* vi. 63 A couple pounds of which we used last night making scouse. 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 13/2 Bear and walrus were boiled up with vegetables and made into scouce or soup.

†**Scout**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **scowte**. [a. ON. *skúta* (in Icel. 'cave formed by jutting rocks', Vigf.); cf. *skúta* to jut out, cogn. with *skióta* to SHOOT *v.*] A high overhanging rock.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2167 Þe skwez of þe scowtes skayned hym þo3t. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) 94 Gloss., *Scout*, an high rock. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

Scout, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 4 **scoute**, 5 **skowte**, **scowte**, 5, 9 *Sc.* **scout**, 9 *Sc.* **scoot**. [? cogn. w. SCOUT *v.*[2]] A term of contempt applied both to men and women.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2285 Roland cryede an heȝ 'mountioye' wan he be-huld þay scoute. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2218 The godman..callyd hys wyf foule scout. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 217 Come forthe, thou stotte! com forthe, thou scowte! *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 313 Avaunt, ye skowtys [*addressed to women*], I defye you euery-chone. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I, 'Base scoot!' exclaimed Andrew, ..'what puts such a thought into your head?' 1825 JAMIESON, *Scoot, Scout*, a term of the greatest contumely, applied to a woman; as equivalent to trull, or camp-trull. 1869 R. LEIGHTON *Scotch Words*, etc. 18 The learned, pious, yet unworthy skoot, Neglects his sacred trust to catch a troot!

Scout (skaut), *sb.*[3] Forms: 5 **scowte**, 5–7 **skowt**, 5–8 **scowt**, 5, 9 **scut**, 6 **skut**, 6–8 **scute**, 7 **scaut**, **schut**, **skeut**, 7, 9 **skute**, 5, 8–9 **schout**, 9 **scoot**, 7– **scout**. [a. MDu. *schûte* (mod.Du. *schuit*: see SCHUIT) = ON. *skúta* (Sw. *skuta*, Da. *skude*). Cf. SHOUT *sb.*] A flat-bottomed boat; 'a Dutch vessel, galliot rigged, used in the river trade of Holland' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

'A boat called *skoute*,' app. Flemish, is mentioned in *Close Roll* 20 *Edw. II* (Latin; 26 Sept. 1326).

1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) 239 Item, de qualibet scut descendente in dicta Ripa [*i.e.* Queen-Hythe], cum busca sive blado, capiendus est i denier. 1436 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IV. 679 Pro naulo barce vocate scowte. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 382 Item to ane scowt that baid apone the King, and landit his folk and hed thaim on burd. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* xviii. B b vj, All they that occupye boates, wheries, and scutes, or sayle vpon the sea. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 136 Where skut's forth launched. *a* 1609 ALEX. HUME *Day Estivall* 32 The Salmon out of cruifs and creils Up hailed into skowts. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. iv. 42 We went in a skeut by water..one mile to Dockam. 1700 T. BROWN *Acc. Journ. Exon.* Wks. 1709 III. II. 101 Had I been travelling in a Dutch Scout, or a Gravesend Tilt-Boat, I could not have been treated with less Manners. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 157 Hoys, Bilanders and Schouts,..vessels peculiar to their inland and coasting Navigation. 1827 *Linc. & Lincolnsh. Cabinet* 18 The Witham..covered with..a portable kind of boats called *schouts*. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xxii. 261 Ye can get a passage down the Maes in a sailing scoot.

attrib. 1493 *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 34 Item to the schout man ilk pip 4 g^s^. *Ibid.* 37 Item for schout hir, toyll, and pynor fe, 12 g^s^.

b. A vessel more or less similar used in warfare. Cf. SCOUT *sb.*[4] 5.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3950/4 A Scout, of an unknown Name, taken by the Chester. 1799 CAPT. WINTHROP in *Naval Chron.* II. 343 Lieutenant Searle..commanded a schoot converted into a gun-boat.

Scout (skaut), *sb.*[4] Forms: 6 **scoult**, **skowlt**, **scowte**, 6–7 **scoute**, **skout**, 7 **scowt**, **skowt**, 6– **scout**. [a. OF. *escoute* fem., action of listening, *concr.* listener, scout, vbl. noun from *escouter* to listen = Pr. *escoltar*, Sp. *escuchar*, Pg. *escutar*, It. *ascoltare*:—L. *auscultāre*.

The compound SCOUT-WATCH appears in our quots. much earlier than the simple word.]

1. The action of spying out or watching in order to gain information; chiefly in the phrases *on* or *in (the) scout, to the scout.*

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* H vij, But those y^t^ discovered for the Percians, were but a .M. horsemen, whiche kepynge the scoute a farre of, semed to the Macedons to be a great army. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1980/2 The order of their march was this,..the light horssemen..tended to the skout a mile or two before. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xvii. (1636) 50 None of these things hindered the Generall from sending his brother in scowt, to discover the pase. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 199 There are Malabar Barks commonly upon the scout, especially in the evening, skulking behind some Points of Land. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 203, I set my self upon the Scout as often as possible. 1775 P. SCHUYLER in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 29 Capt. Baker..without my leave, went upon a scout and ..was shot. 1788 COWPER *Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch* 34 A beast forth-sallied on the scout, Long-back'd, long-tail'd, with whisker'd snout. 1864 SIR T. SEATON *From Cadet to Colonel* xviii. 373, I thought it advisable to send Hodson on scout to Bilram. 1892 BIERCE *In the Midst of Life* 23 The commander asked him if in his scout he had learned anything of advantage to the expedition.

2. *Mil.* One sent out ahead of the main force in order to reconnoitre the position and movements of the enemy. Hence occas. in wider sense: One sent out to obtain information.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 91 He fownde two scoutes of his ennemyes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 10 What tidings send our Scouts? 1644 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 7 Some bodyes of theire horse and many of their scoutes appeared on the hill. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 529 Others from the dawning Hills Looked round, and Scouts each Coast light-armed scoure, Each quarter, to descrie the distant foe. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 346 While they lay here ..expecting the return of their Scouts, they used what diligence they could in getting provisions. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iii, Davy Wilson..was the very prince of scouts for searching blind alleys, cellars, and stalls, for rare volumes. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 53 The captain, therefore, continued to maintain the most vigilant precautions; throwing out scouts in the advance, and on every rising ground. 1869 BROWNING *King & Bk.* XII. 724 This foul-mouthed friar shall find His Noah's-dove that brought the olive back, Is turned into the other sooty scout, The raven. 1896 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* iv, Without special training a man cannot have a thorough confidence in himself as a scout.

†b. *fig.* and in fig. context. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 630 The Ears, The bodie's Scouts. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 889 In this sea we may see many Hands which Nature hath seemed to set,.. as skowts to espie, and as Garrisons to defend their soueraigne, Earth. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Search* v, I sent a sigh to seek thee out,..Wing'd like an arrow: but my scout Returns in vain. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnidæ* III. iv. (1820) II. 65 Had not the wise endeavours of her maid..grief's pale scouts betrayed, By sly deceit.

c. *Boy scout*: in the British Empire, a member of an organization (first established in 1908 by Gen. Baden-Powell) consisting of boys who meet periodically to practise exercises and to undergo training in the duties belonging to a scout.

The name of *girl scouts* is sometimes incorrectly applied to the 'Girl Guides', an organization formed in imitation of the Boy Scouts.

[1908 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Scouting for Boys* 3 We had an example of how useful Boy Scouts can be on active service, when a corps of boys was formed in the defence of Mafeking.] 1908 *Scout* 18 Apr. 1 Although the Boy Scouts have only been set going within the last two months, they are rapidly increasing all over the country. 1909 *Daily Mail* 6 Sept., The following message from the King was read at Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell's review of the Boy Scouts at the Crystal Palace on Saturday..'The King is glad to know that the Boy Scouts are holding their first annual parade. Please assure the boys that [etc.]'. 1909 B. W. HENDERSON in *Times* 21 Sept., At Oxford we have seen the number of Boy Scouts rise from 30 to 300 in nine months, and there are no scouts, I believe, outside the organization.

†3. A body of men sent out to gain information.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1198/2 The English scout, being thirtie good harquebutters, were set upon by the enemies. *a* 1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* IV. ii, *Mount.* What were those past by? *Roc.* Some scout of Souldiers, I think. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 57 He immediately sent away a Scout of 60 Men. 1775 L. BROWN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 462 Being informed.. that two scouts, of fifty men each, were sent out often.

4. One who keeps watch upon the actions of another; a watchman. †Formerly often in opprobrious sense: A mean spy, a 'sneak': cf. SCOUT *sb.*[2]

1584 A. MUNDAY *Fidele & Fortunio* 465 in *Arch. Stud. new. Spr.* CXXIII. 57 As close as I can, in this place I wil stand, Unseen vnto any, yet vewing of all: A pretty scowte to take a knaue in a pit-fall. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1635) 4 These constables should keepe watch about the towne for the apprehension of rogues and vagabonds, and night-walkers, and eves-droppers, scouts, and such like. 1691 MOUNTFORT *Greenwich Park* v. ii. 54, I suppose the Spark was come, for one of her Scouts came and whisper'd her. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xv, For though I be a poor cobler's son I am no scout. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. xi. 97 Lamela performed the office of a scout. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 327/2 The leading oil brokers of Bradford and Oil City employed scouts to watch it [the boring] after the hole had got down nearly to the depth where it was expected the oil-bearing sandstone would be reached.

b. *slang.* Used allusively for 'watch' = pocket timepiece.

1688 SHADWELL *Sq. Alsatia* II. i. 23 Sirrah. Here's a Scout: What's a Clock? what's a Clock, Sirrah? *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Scout*, a Watch. 1821 HAGGART *Life* (ed. 2) 28 Sporting an elegant dross-scout, drag, and chats...I succeeded in undubbing the stretch which slung the scout round her waist.

5. A type of war-vessel adapted for the purposes of reconnoitring. Cf. *scout-ship, -vessel*; also SCOUT *sb.*[3] b, which may have been confused with this.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4233/1 The Monk and Experiment Men of War,..put ashore near Cape de Gat a French Scout of 40 Guns. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Scouts*, small vessels of war for especial service. 1896 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/1 Many of our older scouts and commerce-protectors will show a higher rate of speed. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 6/2 The Admiralty have accepted the tenders of [certain ship-

building firms]..for the construction by each firm of one vessel described as a 'scout'. These scouts are a new departure in the Navy.

6. *Cricket.* = FIELDSMAN a. Also in *Baseball.* ? *Obs.* b. A boy who is employed to run after the balls at 'practice'. (Cf. SCOUT *v.*[1] 1 c.)

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 178 He was..nothing of a scout to John Simmons. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, It fell upon the tip of the bat, and bounded far away over the heads of the scouts. 1851 LILLYWHITE *Guide to Cricketers* 54 Mr. Dark engages..to attend on the Marylebone Club.. six boys as scouts. 1870 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Plutarch* Wks. (Bohn) III. 347 They are like the baseball players, to whom the pitcher, the bat, the catcher, and the scout are equally important.

7. In pigeon-shooting: An outlying marksman set to prevent the escape of wounded birds.

1859 'STONEHENGE' *Shot-gun* I. ii. 9 But if a bird, so hard hit by the shooter that, in the opinion of the referee, it would have fallen within bounds, is shot at by a scout, the shooter may be allowed another bird.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scout boat*, †*canoe*, *-craft*, *-law*, †*-path*, *patrol*, †*-shallop*, *-ship*, *vessel*; † scout-ken *slang* (see quot.).

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 7/3 Designs and tenders..for ten *scout boats. 1798 COL. BARROW in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 247, I sent out two *scout canoes. 1908 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Scouting for Boys* 24 A scout's badge..is given him when he passes the tests in *scout-craft necessary to make him a scout. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Scout-ken*, a watch-house. 1750 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 378 About twelve or fifteen Indians Way-laid the *Scout-Path from Fort Dummer to Colerain. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 21 Aug. 5/4 To direct and help those who were forming *scout patrols all over the world. 1704 S. SEWALL *Diary* 1 Apr. (1879) II. 98 Read Brother's Letter about a *Scout-Shallop. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* III. 356 A *scout ship of theirs [the French] taken gives account that [etc.]. 1849 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. lviii. (1862) V. 166 They awaited the return of the three scout-ships from Egesta. 1869 *Daily News* 13 July, The *scout vessels I have mentioned were necessary enough at first. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 4/1 Tenders had been asked for a new 'Scout' vessel.

Scout (skaut), *sb.*[5] Forms: 6 scowt, 7 scoute, 7–9 skout, 9 (*dial.*) scoot, 8– scout. [Of obscure origin: connexion with COOT *sb.*[1] appears to be impossible.] A local name for various sea-birds native to Great Britain; as the Guillemot (*Alca troile*), the Razor-bill (*Alca torda*), and the Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*). *Green scoot*: a local name for the Green Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax Graculus*).

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 26 Ane certane kynd of fowle, in our mother toung named the Skout. 1635 BREERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 98 Abundance of fowl breed here, solangeese, storts, scoutes, and twenty several sorts of fowl. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* III. iii. iv. (1676) 244 *marg.*, Alia avis est quam Scoti circa insulam Bassam, & Northumbrici circa Fernas insulas Skout vocant. 1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife & Kinross* 45 The Fowls which most frequent the Bass are..the Scout, the Scarts [etc.]. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 305 The Guillemote..here the skout, remains with us all the winter. 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* V. 392 *Phalacrocorax Graculus.* The Green Cormorant. ..Green Scout. 1893–4 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Scoot*, the guillemot, *Uria troile.* So-called near Spittal.

Scout (skaut), *sb.*[6] [Of unknown origin: identity with SCOUT *sb.*[4] has been conjectured, but evidence is wanting.] At Oxford (also at Yale and Harvard): A (male) college servant.

In the first quot. the word seems to be applied to a woman (unless 'goody' is peculiarly used).

1708 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 117 One shilling to goody Earl a Scout y[t] belongs to Oriel Colledge. 1750 *Student* I. 55 My scout, indeed, is a very learned fellow. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 85 Waked at eight o'clock by the scout, to tell me the bell was going for prayers. *a* 1851 *Yale Lit. Mag.* XI. 282 (Hall *College Words*), We had to send for his factotum or scout, an old black fellow. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 52 The scout who intrusively asked him every morning what he would have for breakfast.

Scout (skaut), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 skowt, 6 scoute, skoute, 6–7 scowt, 7 skout. [f. SCOUT *sb.*[4]]

1. *intr.* To act as a scout, to play the spy; to travel about (in search of information).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 483, & ho skyrmez vnder skwe & skowtez aboute, Tyl hit was nyze at be nazt & noe ben sechez. *a* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Dan Barth.* 108 Such was his hap..To watche and warde at euery time and tyde, Though foes were farre yet skowted he alwaye. 1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Brief Disc. War* 31 Besides, they must skoute, discouer, with all dueties that belongs vnto an Armie. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 193 Scout mee for him at the corner of the Orchard like a bum-Baylie. 1644 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 7 We scouted beyond Cumner, and mett with some of them. 1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 257 If they are at greater distances, it is inconvenient for the soldiers to scout. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* x, It will be necessary that I scout abroad a little. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 665 Keyes, who had been out scouting among his old comrades, arrived with news more ominous still. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xx. 192 Keeping only one eye above the edge of our..shelter, [he] scouted all round the compass.

transf. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* ii. Misc. (1711) 303 These are the Men who pretend to understand a Book, by scouting thro the Index.

b. To skulk, lie hid (as a spy) in concealment. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (See E. D. D. *s. v.*)

1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 23 The little Conie loues to scoute, In Berries that are digged out. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* Introd. 3 Many of these supposed Physitians.. lie skouting in corners of the famous Citie of London.

2. = FIELD *v.* 5. ? Now *dial.*

1828 [implied in SCOUTING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2]. 1887 HAVERGAL *Hereford. Gloss.* s. v., In Herefordshire cricket fields, to scout out = to field out. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 14 Aug. 4/7 On many suburban cricket grounds, where the small boys of the neighbourhood gather to field (or scout, as they call it) for the members at the nets.

†3. *trans.* With adv., *to scout round*: to surround with a watch. Also in *passive*, to be followed *about* by spies. *Obs.*

1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* v. ii, Take more men, And scout him round. 1671 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 227, I must be a papist: and then, upon that account, I was scouted about.

4. To reconnoitre, to examine with a view to obtaining information.

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 260 One surveys the Region round, while the t'other scouts the Plain. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 23 The fox is loth to 'gin a long patrole, And scouts the woods, content with meaner prey. 1871 *Daily News* 24 July, Bazaine has been condemned by every military authority in Europe for not scouting the ravine of Gorze. 1900 *Ibid.* 25 May 7/2 Major Karri Davies, with eight men of the Light Horse, were ordered to scout the country.

Scout (skaut), *v.*[2] Forms: 7 scowt, skowt, 8– scout. [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. ON. *skúta*, *skúte* sb, a taunt, prob. f. root of *skióta* to SHOOT. Cf. ON. *skútyrði*, also *skotyrði*, abusive language.]

†1. *trans.* To mock at, deride. Also *absol. Obs.*

1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* Prol., As for some few, we know of purpose here To taxe and scowt. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 130 Flout 'em, and cout 'em: and skowt 'em, and flout 'em. 1691 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 357 He scouted me and told of 'virtue' (for 'vertue') [i.e. that the former was bad spelling]. 1768 GOLDSM. *Goodn. Man* II, When he speaks upon his legs, by the Lord he's prodigious, he scouts them.

2. To reject with scorn (a proposition); to treat as absurd (an idea); to dismiss scornfully the pretensions of (a person, a work, etc.).

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 102 They pass the rhodomontade till they're expos'd and scouted. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 133 Those who laugh at and scout it. 1782 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 6 Apr. (1891) I. 426 The people..who have been fond of blood and family, have all scouted *title* when put in any competition with it. 1819 F. HAMILTON *Nepal* 315 All alliances with the chief,..are scouted by the purer inhabitants of the southern mountains. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. x. (1869) 212 Many great philosophers have not only been scouted while they were living, but forgotten as soon as they were dead. 1849 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix, His turned-up nose..scouted all things of earth with deep disdain. 1872 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 251 Simple and obvious remedies are scouted or neglected. 1883 MRS. R. RITCHIE *Bk. Sibyls* i. 47 The poem..was scouted at the time and violently attacked. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, I am glad that France hath scouted him at last. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. III. v. 247 The King..scouted the idea of his functions being reduced to those of an English monarch.

Scout, Scoutchin: see SCOOT *sb.*[1], SCUTCHEON.

Scouted (skau·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. SCOUT *v.*[2] + -ED [2].] Scorned, flouted.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 38 No public breakfasts cheer these scouted tars.

† **Scou·ter.** *Obs.* Also 7 skooter, scowter. [f. SCOUT *v.*[1] + -ER [2].] A scout or spy.

1642 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 434 To Robert Addams..for goeing as a skooter to Coventry to hearken out how nere the soldiers were cominge. 1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 193 The horse..were persued by a body of the enemyes horse and loose scowters. *c* 1776 in W. Irving *Washington* (1856) II. 606 A famous scouter and wood-hunter. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* xviii, But this is a scouter in his war-paint!

‖ **Scoute·tte, scouttet.** *Obs. rare.* [MDu. *schoutet, schoutheet*: see SCHOUT.] = SCHOUT.

1534 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 543 Yisterdaye I had the Scouttet and Lordes of this town at dynner with me. *Ibid.* 547 The Quene hath send owt hyr placarts of comandment to all drossarts, scoutettes, ballyys, and othyrs offyssers of the conttres about.

Scouth (skauþ). *Sc.* Also 8–9 scowth, skouth. Opportunity, scope. Also, abundance, plenty.

Also in phrase *Scouth and routh*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 387 There are Bands which circle & fetter him, that he hath no scouth or liberty to run out. 1728 RAMSAY *Robt., Richy, & Sandy* 10 He seeks the dowy glen That he may scowth to a' his mourning len. 1785 BURNS *To Rev. J. M'Math* x, They talk o' mercy, grace, and truth, For what?—to gie their malice skouth On some puir wight. 1825 FINLAYSON *Rhymes* 38 (E. D. D.) The sturdy tiller o' our plains, Whose work demands nae scowth o' brains.

Scouting (skau·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. SCOUT *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. SCOUT.

1. Spying, reconnoitring.

1644 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 22 Some scowting beyond Banbury that evening; little or no hurt on neither side. 1754 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 285 However, if the scouting be faithfully performed, there will not, I apprehend, any considerable body of the enemy get within ye line aforesaid undiscovered. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 30 Often I sat on a little cricket at his feet, and listened to tales of battles, scoutings, and starving.

attrib. 1856 W. IRVING *Washington* III. 852 He had recently signalized himself in scouting-parties.

b. The exercises practised by 'boy scouts'.

1908 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Scouting for Boys* x Instruction in scouting should be given as far as possible through practises, games, and competitions.

2. Fielding at cricket. ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 38 Both were so completely knocked up, with alternately bowling and scouting, as to be nearly incapable of walking home.

† **Scou·ting,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. SCOUT *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] A snubbing reproof, a scolding.

1794 MARIA J. HOLROYD *Lett.* (1896) 301, I gave Louisa a good scouting for indulging her moralizing turn.

Scouting (skau·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SCOUT *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That scouts; watching, exploring, spying.

1663 *Brief Acc. Turks Late Exped.* 21 There followed into the Town a great Body of Tartars after these scouting Troupers. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 31 The owls mope out, the scouting bats Begin their giddy round. 1907 *Standard* 19 Jan. 7/5 Scouting air vessels could follow night and day every movement of the armies.

† **Scou·tinger.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. SCOUTING *vbl. sb.* + -ER [1]; or f. SCOUT *sb.*[4] after *harbinger, messenger*, etc.] ? A military scout, a spy.

1642 *True Copy of Let. from Oxford* 7 A good scoutinger is worth a kingdome, being the very key of the worke, and for want of it, many rare opportunities are lost.

Scoutmaster, scout-master (skau·t-mā·stəɹ). [f. SCOUT *sb.*[4] + MASTER *sb.*[1]]

1. A leader or captain of a band of scouts. In recent use, also the officer who has charge of a 'troop' of boy scouts.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 99 The Scout maister oughte diligently to viewe and note rounde aboute the campe. 1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Brief Disc. War* 16 The General of the horsmen hath to serue him, his Lieftenant, Colonels, Captaines, and Scoutmasters. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxi. 235 Captaine Crofts the Scout-Master [was killed] with a shot in the backe. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 54 Parson Hudson, an able divine, was his scout-master, and Chillingworth his engineer. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxv, The scoutmaster arrived after a brief delay. 1908 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Scouting for Boys* 25 The badge is worn by scout masters on the left side of the hat or cap.

fig. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Pr. ob. Sacr.* d iiij b, Archbishop Laud..takes the words which Heylin (his Scoutmaster) had found passable.

b. *Scoutmaster general*: (Hist.) The chief of the intelligence department of the Parliamentary army.

1644 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1853) I. 321 Scoutmaster general Bedford came to the house with letters from the commissioners in the army, of the particulars of the battle at Newbury. 1647 SPRIGG *Anglia Rediv.* 326 (List of Officers), Major Watson, Scoutmaster Gen. to the Army. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 289 Forasmuch as he [Mr. Prywell] was so naturally inclined to seek their good, and also to undermine their foes, they gave him a Commission of Scoutmaster-general. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 498 No body was more active in procuring these witnesses, than the Bishop of Meath, who had been Scoutmaster General to Oliver Cromwell's army.

¶ 2. Erroneously used for SCHOUT.

1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 5 The Sheriffs [of the cities of Holland] together with the Scoutmaster [orig. *Sculteto*] deal in the administration of Justice both Civill and Criminall. 1690 *Moral Ess. Pres. Times* vii. 117 There is in every one of these parishes of Holland, one they call a Scout-Master, which is the chief Magistrate of it.

† **Scou·t-watch.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 scowte-, skowtte-, 4–6 skowte-, 4–7 skoute-, 5 scote-, (*erron.* skoulk-), 7 skowt-, 5–8 scout(e-, 4 -wach, 4–5 wacche, 5–6 -wache, watche, 6–8 -watch. [f. SCOUT *sb.*[4] + WATCH *sb.*]

1. A sentinel, spy; one that keeps guard.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 838 In grete flokkez of folk, þay fallen to his ȝatez, As a scowte-wach scarred, so þe asscry rysed. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2468 Skayres thaire skottefers, and theire skowtte-waches. 1442 *Beckington's Jrnl.* (1828) 97 Whan they were approched nigh the same towne there comme upon theym the skoulk wache, and there a showte was made of St. George d'Angleterre. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xiii, But the scoute watche by her hoost cryed lordes att armes for here be your enemyes at your hand. 1562 [? PILKINGTON] *Burn. Paules Ch.* (1563) B v, The word *Episcopus* is Greke, and signifies a Scoutwatche, an ouerloker or Spie. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* xiii. 34 And the servant that was the scoutewatch, lifted up his eies, and looked: and behold much people came by a byway. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Scouts* or *Scout-Watches*, Sentinels that keep Guard in the advanced Posts.

2. The action of keeping watch and guard.

1464 *Mann. Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 161 Item, my mastyre payd the same day to ix. men that made scotewache on horse bakke, vj. s. viij. d. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Treat. Househ.* (1768) 75 It is best to kepe watches and scoutwatches both by nyght and by daye. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxiv. 2 Being in scoutwatch: a spider spiyng me, In the head spiders name: wild me speedilie, To tell this to you all. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* v. 357 Make skowt-watch, inrodes, gett intelligence.

3. A body of men told off for the purposes of watching and keeping guard.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvi. 17 If theyr Scoutwatche hard any noyse, or mouyng of people drawyng to the cite warde, than incontynent they shulde gyue them knowledge. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. § 50. 723 Neither durst he for the Kings Scout-watch demand direction to Tamworth.

Scouty-aulin (skū·ti,ō·lin). *dial. Sc.* Forms: 8 scouti-allan, 8–9 scouti-aulin, 9 scoutiallin, scouty-, scootie-allan, scoute-, scouti-allen, scouty-aulin. [app. f. **scouty*, **scooty* adj. (f. *scout* = SCOOT *v.* 1) + *aulin, allan*, which is used separately as the name of the bird. Cf. the synonymous *dirty allan.*] The Arctic Gull or Skua (*Stercorarius crepidatus*, or *richardsoni*).

1701 BRAND *Descr. Orkn.* etc. (1703), There is a Fowl there called the Scutiallan, of a black colour, and as big as a Wild Duck. *a* 1795 G. LOW *Fauna Orcad.* (1813) 118 The Arctic Gull...Orc. Scouti-Aulin. 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* V. 492 *Lestris Richardsonii.* Richardson's Skua...Scouteallen. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 870 It [*Stercorarius crepidatus*] is..the Shooi of the Shetlands, and the Scouti-

allen of the fishermen of Orkney and on the east coast of Scotland.

Sco·van. *Mining* (Cornw.). [Related to next.] = SCOVE *sb.* *Scovan lode* : see quots.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 90 A Scovan Lode, is formed of a hard compact crystalline Stone, either of a brown or black hue, according to the colour of the Tin with which it is mixed. *Ibid.* 105 If it takes its course through a Scovan Lode, it mostly damages..the Scovan. 1814 W. PHILLIPS in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* II. 118 When tin ore is intimately mingled with quartz and chlorite, the vein is termed a scovan load. 1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss., Cornw.* (ed. 2) 22 *Scovan lode*, a lode having no gossan on its back or near the surface.

Scove. *Mining* (Cornw.). [Prob. from Celtic Cornish.] (See quots.)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 90 The Ore is often rich, ponderous, and solid in this Stone; and when it is worth one half for Metal, they call it Scove. 1808 POLWHELE *Cornish-Eng. Vocab.* 56/2 We say of a rich lode *'tis all skove*; *pure and clean.* 1880 D. C. DAVIES *Metallif. Min.* 420 *Scove* C[ornish], very pure tin that hardly needs dressing.

Sco·vel(l. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. early mod.F. *escouvelle* (Cotgr.), dim. of *escouve* (:—L. *scōpa*) broom. (The ordinary Fr. word for the baker's 'malkin' is *écouvillon*, OF. *escouvillon*.)] A baker's malkin.

1562 WITHALS *Dict.* 44 b/1 A scouell, dragge, or malkyn, wherewith the floore of the ouen is made cleane, *peniculus*. 1662 *Comenius' Janua Ling. Triling.* 84 But first he [*sc.* the baker] rakes the fire from it with a scovel (maukin, cole-rake). 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 317/1 Bakers Terms in their Art. ..A Scovel, a Maukin, an Oven sweep.

Scovillite (skō·vilait). *Min.* [f. the name of the *Scoville* ore-bed, Salisbury, Conn., U.S., its locality : see -ITE.] Hydrous phosphate of cerium, yttrium, and other rare metals; rhabdophanite.

1883 BRUSH & PENFIELD in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXV. 463. 1884 *Athenæum* 12 Apr. 479/1 The author [Mr. W. N. Hartley] shows that a new mineral, scovillite, described by Brush and Penfield..is but a variety of rhabdophane. 1892 [see *Rhabdophanite* : s. v. RHABDO-].

Sco·vin. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 scoven. [Altered form of SCOVEL.] = SCOVEL.

1657 C. BECK *Universal Char.* II 7, A malkin or scoven. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Scovin*, a cloth, mat, or old fishing-net, attached to a pole and used for cleaning out a baker's oven.

Sco·vy, *a. dial.* Also scovey, scawvy. [Cf. SCAWE, SCAWED *a.*] Streaked, mottled, smeared.

1777 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 382 (E. D. D.) Scovy wool, wool of several colours, not duely mixt in scribbling, but streaky. ..Scovy cloth, when the nap, or the woof is not all of the same colour,..and the cloth appears in streaks or lines. 1864 T. Q. COUCH *Wds. E. Cornw.* in *Trnl. R. Inst. Cornw.* Mar., *Scovey*, spotted, mottled. 1892 SARAH HEWETT *Peasant Sp. Devon* 120 *Scawvy* - smeary. 'Go an' scrub thickee planche floor again ; 'tez za scawvy I'm ashamed tu zee 'n.'

† **Scow** [1], **skow.** *Sc. Obs.* [Possibly a. Du. *schouw* (see next) in an unrecorded sense ; the HG. etymological equivalent, *schalte*, has in Bavarian dialects the sense 'wood for coopers, thin laths' (*Deutsches Wb.* s. v.).] *pl.* Strips of wood for wattle-work, barrel-staves, fixing thatch, etc.

1524-5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 221 That had maid expenssis vpoun the standand graith of the commoun mylnis in stra, scowis, rauchteris, lyme [etc.]. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. (Jam.), Girchistingis & skowis. 1543 *Ibid.* XVIII. (ibid.), Tymmer skowis Suadene buirdis, guirdstingis and boddummis. 1614 *Shipping Lists of Dundee* in Wedderburne *Compt Buik* (S. H. S.) 246 The said bark laitlie arryved frome Melstrand contenand .. auch thowsand barrellis of Skowie [? *read* Skowis] & ane hundreth pyp stalffis. 1705 *Sc. Acts Anne* (1824) XI. 293/2 Knaple, skows, hoops, dutch nets..shall be free of custome.

Scow [2] (skau). *U. S., Scotland, Ireland.* Also skow. [a. Du. *schouw*, MDu. *schouwe, schoude* = LG. *schalde*, HG. dial. *schalte* punt-boy, boat propelled by a pole ; related to OS. *scaldan* to push (a boat) from the shore. Cf. Gael. *sgoth*.]

1. A large flat-bottomed lighter or punt.

1780 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 254, I have empowered Colonel Carrington to have twelve boats, scows or batteaux, built. 1841 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond.* I. 221 Three fishers too, whose rude Annan voices I heard busy in their skows in the Gallowbank Pool. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Scow*...On Lake Ontario they are sometimes rigged like a schooner or sloop, with a lee-board or sliding keel, when they make tolerably fast sailers. 1862 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 4 Apr., By 2 o'clock..about 8,500 men were on their way to..Fortress Monroe. They were carried in 12 large river steamers, some of which tugged scows for horses and artillery. 1877 LD. HATHERLEY in *Law Rep., App. Cases* II. 842 The navigation [on the river Leven] appears to be carried on in what are called scows, large barges, I suppose we should call them. 1878 BRET HARTE *Hoodlum Band* 102 A long, low, sloop-rigged scow,..worked her way out of the mill-dam towards the Sound. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Skeow*, a large flat barge, used to receive the mud raised by a dredging machine. 1884 G. ALLEN *Strange Stories* 154 Captain Pierpoint arranged to take down a scow or flat-bottomed boat, laden with grain, from Milwaukee for the Erie Canal. 1909 *Times* 27 Jan. 6/5 For the water he would use skows (flat-bottomed boats) which would also be capable of progressing upon the ice.

2. Applied locally to a coracle.

1825-82 JAMIESON, *Skow*, a small boat made of willows, &c. covered with skins, Moray.

3. *attrib.*, as *scow-crew* ; *scow-shaped* adj.

1775 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 60 Father Smith prayed for our scow crew, I doubt not. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 547/1 A clumsy, scow-shaped cattle-boat.

Scow (skau), *v.*[1] [f. prec.] a. *intr.* To cross *over* (a river) by means of a scow. b. *trans.* (See quot. 1828-32.)

1749 W. DOUGLASS *Summary* I. 460 The ferry is about 80 rod, and..runs two or three knots, scowed over in about 9 minutes. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Scow*, to transport in a scow.

Scow (skau), *v.*[2] *Naut.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* in *To scow an anchor* : on a foul bottom, to bend the cable to the crown and stop it within the ring, so that in weighing the seizing may be broken and the anchor tripped. Hence **Scowed** *ppl. a.*

1878 D. KEMP *Man. Yacht Sailing* 366 Scowing an Anchor. 1879 W. ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, Scowed anchor.

Scow·banker. *slang* (?and *dial.*). Also skow-, skull-. [Of obscure origin. Adm. Smyth (*Sailor's Word-book*, 1867) gives a word *scow-banker* with the explanation 'a manager of a scow' ; but this is prob. a mistake.] A loafer (see quots.).

1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 233 *Skow-Banker*, a fellow who loiters about the premises of any one willing to support him without the necessity of working for his living ; a rogue, a rascal. Common at Melbourne, Australia. 1866 A. MICHIE *Retrospects & Prospects* 91 (MORRIS) A skull-banker is a species of the genus loafer... He is a haunter of stations, and lives on the squatters,..affecting to seek work and determining not to find it. 1898 E. E. MORRIS *Austral English, Skull-banker*, or *Scowbanker*, a slang name in Australia for a loafer, a tramp.

Hence **Scow·bank** *v. intr.*, to loaf ; also *sb.* = SCOWBANKER. **Scow·banking** *ppl. a.*

1868 B. BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* iii. 40 If skeawbankin' fro aleheause to aleheause isno' drinkin', what is? 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* I. ii. 44 A sprinkling of black-browed scowbanks from Mediterranean ports. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl., He's a scow-banking sort of fellow ! 1901 F. E. TAYLOR *Folk Sp. S. Lanc.* (E. D. D.), He does nowt bu' skeaw-bank abeawt o day.

Scowdo, obs. form of SCOLD *v.*

Scowder (skau·dəɹ), *sb. Sc.* Forms : 8 scowder, scouder, 9 scowdher, scouther. [f. the vb.]

1. Scorching, slight burning.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Election* Poems (1845) 40 Till, in a birn, beneath the crook Theyre sengit wi' a scowder, To death that day. 1793 T. SCOTT *Poems* 358 (E. D. D.) Love has gie'n his heart a scouder. 1816 SCOTT *Black Dwarf* vii, If things be otherwise than weel wi' Grace Armstrong, I'se gie you a scouther, if there be a tar-barrel in the five parishes.

2. *Anglo-Irish.* (See quot.) *lit.* and *fig.*

1830-2 W. CARLETON *Traits Ir. Peas.* (1844) II. 131 'Franky,' they would say, 'is no finished priest in the larnin' ; he's but a scowdher'. Now a scowdher is an oaten cake laid upon a pair of tongs placed over the..embers. ..In a few minutes the side first laid down is scorched : it is then turned, and the other side is also scorched.

Scowder (skau·dəɹ), *v. Sc.* Forms : 6 skolder, skowder, 7 scouther, 8 scouder, 7- scowther, scowder. [Of obscure origin : with the 16th c. form *skolder* cf. the synonymous SCALDER *v.*] a. *trans.* To scorch, burn slightly. b. *intr.* To undergo scorching. Hence **Scow·dered** *ppl. a.*, scorched ; also see quot. 1781. **Scow·dering** *ppl. a.*, scorching ; also (of cold, etc.) withering, blighting.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 122 Fy ! skolderit skyn, thow art bot skyre and skrumple. *Ibid.* 171. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 534 His skowdrit skyn wes blak as ony ruke. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk Buriall* (1833) 4 By scowdring their skins in the Sunne. 1672 *Pasquil on Stair Family* in *Bk. Scottish Pasquils* (1868) 183 On shoulder clap made her Mess James embrace, And lick the dreepings of his scouther'd face. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* viii. Poems (1800) 134 For weel she trows,..That kye hae tint their milk wi' evil eie, And corn been scowder'd on the glowin kill. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* x, Gude scoudered bannocks. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Scowder'd*, over-heated with working. 1799 J. STRUTHERS *Poet. Wks.* (1850) II. 202 Could winter wi' his scowdering eye. 1831 MISS FERRIER *Destiny* I. xx, Your cook's not a good hare-dresser...After all, I believe it's only a little scowthered. 1856 G. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes Berwick* 54 We'll..send them [*sc.* witches] hame, To scouther forever in h—'s blue flame ! 1875 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) I. 109 The smell an' scowtherin' norther blaw Frae blae Brunteelan'.

Scower, obs. form of SCORE, SCOUR.

Scowl (skaul), *sb.*[1] Also 6 scowle, 7 scoul. [f. SCOWL *v.*] A louring or malevolent look.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 123 The air was dirkit with the fowlis, That come..With skryking, skrymming and with scowlis, To tak him in the tyde. 1625 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 206, I suppose none but a Queene could have cast such a scowl. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *Genius, Envy & Time* 9 Each letter'd, grave, pedantic dunce Wakes..And, being dull, looks wond'rous wise, With solemn phiz, and critic scowl. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 114 By axe and eagle sat, With all their foreheads drawn in Roman scowls,..The fierce triumvirs. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 27. 39 Natural signs, as a scream to express terror, a scowl for hatred. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 369/2 He was received with scowls and curses.

b. *transf.* Of clouds, the elements, etc.

1648 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses, Death Herrys*, A ruddy storme whose scoule Made Heavens radiant face looke foule. 1878 BROWNING *Poet's Croisic* Prol. 2 Sky—what a scowl of cloud.

† **Scowl,** *sb.*[2] *U. S. Obs.* ? Corrupt f. SCOW.

1778 T. ANBUREY *Trav. America* (1789) II. lix. 278 We crossed the river in scowls, which are flat bottom boats, large enough to contain a waggon and horses. 1796 H. WANSEY *Jrnl.* 56 While our coachee, and all its passengers were passing this fine river in a scowl.

† **Scowl,** *sb.*[3] *dial. Obs.* Forms : 6 skoole, skole, scowle, scoule, 8 scoil. [Cf. SCOWLES.] Rubbish, debris.

1538-9 in R. N. Worth *Cal. Tavistock Par. Rec.* (1887) 17 Itm for Carynge awaye of the Skoole there ij[d]. *Ibid.* 18 Itm for Caryngе oute of the Skole of the churche ij[d] ob. 1561-2 *Ibid.* 26 Itm payed for Caryinge of Scowle that laye in the churche yarde ij[s] viij[d]. 1574-5 *Ibid.* 33 Itm paid for caryadge awaie of the scoule, iiij[d]. 1777 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 380 (E. D. D.) *Scoil*, rubbish ; the head of a quarry before the solid rock is reached.

Scowl (skaul), *v.* Forms : 4 skoul, 5 schoul, 5-6 scowle, 6 skoule, 6-8 scoul, 6-7 scoule, 7- scowl. [Prob. of Scandinavian origin ; cf. Da. *skule* of the same meaning.]

1. *intr.* To look with louring brows and a malignant or threatening expression ; to look angry or sullen. Const. *at, on, upon.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2225 Devels sal..raumpe on hym, and skoul, and stare. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Book* 16158 Menelaus hadde grete envy Off that quene Pantasaly,.. On hir that tyme ful foule he schouled And seyde: that [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/1 Scowle, wythe eyne, *oboculo*. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xvi. 9 Myne enemy skouleth vpon me with his eyes. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 21 A mistres that scowles. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 35 But with bent lowring browes, as she would threat, She scould, and frowned with froward countenaunce. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 28 Euen so, or with much more contempt, men's eyes Did scowle on Richard. 1702 VALDEN *Æsop at Ct.* viii. 33 Shall I [*sc.* Phoebus] the universe benight..Because you [*sc.* an owl] rail and scoul. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* i, His brow scowled. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, Allany scowled, but was silent. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) I. 72 Whether it were not possible to make a spinner that would not rebel, nor mutter, nor scowl, nor strike for wages? 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. vi. 119 We met many disbanded soldiers,..but beyond scowling at us they did us no harm.

b. To be exhibited or expressed frowningly or with a scowl. *poet.* or *rhetorical.*

1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i, A sullen gloom Scowls on his brow, and marks him thro' the dusk. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xv. 296 Amazement scowl'd upon his clouded face. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 89 A menace scowled upon the brow.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Of inanimate things (sometimes personified) : To assume a gloomy, forbidding, or threatening aspect.

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worthies of Wales* N 4, When..Clowdes waxe cleere, that now doth lowre and skoule. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 56 What squint-ey'd Starre hath scowl'd vpon me? 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 312 The Day returns, the Heav'ns no longer scowl. 1783 COWPER *Task* III. 541 Not so when winter scowls. Assistant art Then acts in nature's office. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 16 Fretting cares scowl far aloof. 1905 J. H. FIRTH *Highways of Derbyshire* 168 The edge..scowls down upon a bleak Staffordshire moorland.

3. *trans.* in *nonce-uses.* To send forth with a scowl ; to express with a scowl.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 491 As when..the dusky clouds.. o'respread Heav'n's chearful face, the lowring Element Scowls ore the darkn'd lantskip Snow, or showre. 1757 GRAY *Bard* II. iii, Fell Thirst and Famine scowl A baleful smile upon their baffled Guest.

Hence **Scow·ling** *vbl. sb.* Also **Scow·ler.**

1575 *Gammer Gurton* I. i, There is howlynge and scowlyng, all cast in adumpe, With whewling and pewling. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-T.* viii. (1859) 188, I had rather meet three of the scowlers than one of the smilers.

Scowld, e, Scowle : see SCOLD, SCALE *sb.*[1]

† **Scowled,** *a.* ? Striped.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/1 Scowlyd, *radiatus*.

Scowles, *sb. pl. dial.* [Of obscure origin : cf. SCOWL *sb.*[3]] (Also *scowl-holes.*) See quots. Hence **Scowle** *v. intr.*, (of mine-workings) to cave in.

1835 *4th Rep. Dean Forest Comm.* 3 The excavations, provincially called Scowles, which exist in many parts of the Forest, have evidently been made for the purpose and in the course of getting out the ore. 1884 *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. X. 288 The word applied to the actual quarries is usually scowl-holes, Scowles having become a place-name in several localities. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss., Scowles*..A very common word here [*i. e.* Forest of Dean] for the sides of workings in coal or iron mines falling in. The miners say 'scowling in'.

Scow·lful, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. SCOWL *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or characterized by scowling.

1881 F. T. PALGRAVE *Vis. England* 278 The musket gripp'd ; the brow firm set ; a scowlful smile of joy.

Scowling (skau·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SCOWL *v.* + -ING [2].] That scowls ; having a sullen or malignant expression of countenance.

1552 HULOET, Skowlyng of countenaunce, *supercilious*. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 15 b, Then euery skowlyng scholemaster would read with harshie voyce Thy verse. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 125 But Miss..came with skowling eyes to deliuer a slauering good morrow to the two Ladies. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 290 The Conversation of gentlemen is very Austere, full of scowling gravity. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 158 Daughters, who surveyed her with scouling, frightened attention. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii, Prue had a peculiar scowling expression of countenance. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. viii. 75 A young man..with sickly face and scowling brow.

b. *transf.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 19 Or on the scharp craggy rochis hie,..Wyth hingand hewis and mony a skowland bra. 1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 114 What scowling cloudes haue ouercast the skie. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1124 In rueful gaze The cattle stand, and on the scowling heavens Cast a deploring eye. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 2 Wilt thou change the smiling Erin For the scowling Pictish skies?

Hence **Scow'lingly** *adv.*, with a scowling face.
1755 in Johnson. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 32 The.. beldame..scowlingly opened the door.

Scowlke, Scowmar: see Sculk, Scummer.

Scowmfet(e, Scowner: see Scomfit, Scunner.

Scowp, e, Scowrge: see Scoop, Scourge.

Scowry, var. Scaurie; obs. f. Scoury.

Scowse, var. Scuse, aphetic f. *excuse* vb.

Scowt(e, Scowth: see Scout, Scouth.

Scoyer, Scoymes, -ous: see Squire, Squaimous. **Scoyr**, obs. Sc. form of Score.

Scr-. 1. While as a general rule an initial *sc-* or *sk-* in a mod.Eng. word indicates that the word is not of OE. origin (OE. *sc-* being normally represented, in dialects as well as in standard English, by *sh-*), it is doubtful whether the rule applies to the combination *scr-*. The modern representation of OE. *scr-* in dialects varies between (ʃr-), (ʃər-), (ʒr-), and (sr-), and there is some reason for supposing that in some localities it normally becomes (skr-). Several words of undoubted OE. descent (there being no corresponding form in Scandinavian) have in ME. or in mod.E. two parallel forms with (ʃr-) and (skr-) respectively: e.g. *shred, screed*, from OE. *scrēade*; *shrew*, dial. *screw*, from OE. *scrēawa*; ME. *screpe* and *schreape*, from OE. *screpan* to scrape. The same variation of the initial consonant appears in some other words, which have not been found in OE., but which have Teut. cognates: *scream*, ME. also *schreame*; *scram* and *shram* dial. to benumb, to paralyse (cf. OE. *scrimman* of similar meaning); *shrog* and *scrog* dial., a bush. As the combination (skr-), unlike the Midland (sr-), is consistent with the articulatory habits of standard English, some dialectal forms with this beginning have found their way into the literary language; in one instance (*screed, shred*) an OE. word with *scr-* survives in two parallel forms with differentiation of meaning. In view of these facts, it seems doubtful whether there is sufficient ground for the usual assumption of Scandinavian origin for words like *scrape*, which existed in OE. (*scrapian*) as well as in ON. (*skrapa*).

2. Many Eng. words beginning with *scr-* agree more or less closely in meaning with other words differing from them in form only by the absence of the initial *s*. Examples of such pairs are *crab* (apple), *scrab*; *crag* (neck), *scrag*; *cramble, scramble*; *cranch, scranch*; *cratch, scratch*; *crawl, scrawl* (v.[1]); *creak, screak*; *crimple, scrimple*; *cringe, scringe*; *croak, scroak* (dial.); *crump, scrump*; *crumple, scrumple*; *crunch, scrunch*; *crush, scrush* (dial.). It does not appear that these coincidences are due to any one general cause (see the articles on the several words), but it is probable that the existence of many pairs of synonyms with *scr-* and *cr-* produced a tendency to change *cr-*, in words expressive of sounds or physical movements, into *scr-* so as to render the word echoic or phonetically symbolic; apparent examples are *scrawl* vb.[1], *scranch, scrunch, scringe, scroak*.
For other instances in dialects see Wright *Eng. Dial. Gram.* § 323, where examples are also given of parallel forms with (sk, k) before a vowel or (w).

Scraa, variant of Scraw.

Scrab (skræb), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 **skrab**. [Prob. of Scandinavian origin: cf. Sw. dial. *skrabba* of the same meaning, Sw. *scrabba* sea-scorpion.] The crab or wild apple = Crab *sb.*[2] Also *attrib.*, as *scrab-apple, scrab-tree*.
1467-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 92 Pro ij bus. de Scrabbez emp. pro verius inde fiend., xxij*d*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. iii. 18 Braid trunschouris dyd thai fyll..Wyth wyld scrabbis and wther frutis large. 1528-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 163 Scrabstre medow. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 47 Malus Sylvestris in Englyshe in the Southe countre, a Crab tre, in y^e^ North countre a Scrabtre. 1587 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 157, iiij mells for brusing of skrabbes, 6*t*. 1595 Duncan *App. Etym.* (E. D. S.), *Vnedo, fructus arbutii*, a scrab-aple. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Scrab-apple*.

† **Scrab,** *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. Scrub *sb.*] In plural, 'Stumps of heath or roots' (Jam.).
1768 Ross *Helenore* I. 20 A hail half mile she had at least to gang, Thro' birns an' pits an' scrabs, and heather lang.

Scrab (skræb), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 skrab. [a. Du. *schrabben*: allied to Scrape *v.*]
1. *trans.* To scratch, claw. *lit.* and *fig.*
1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxxix. (Arb.) 106 Reyner..stode aboue the wynde skrabbing and casting wyth his feet the duste [orig. *boven wijnds staen scrabben in dat slof*]. 1808 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 111 The police of the metropolis is already curious..enough: without employing new ferrets to scrab the remaining pleasures out of their skulking-holes. 1823 Moor *Suffolk Words* s.v., A dog scrabs a rabbit from its burrough. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., The cat near scrabbed his eyes out.
2. To snatch, grab.
1890 P. H. Emerson *Wild Life on Tidal Water* xxiii. 100 When we see them Tom Taylors [i.e. Stormy Petrels] we scrab the nets in quick as we can.

Hence **Scrabbed** *ppl. a.*, scratched; also in *scrabbed eggs* (see quot.). **Scra'bbing** *vbl. sb.*
a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Scrabbed-eggs*, a lenten dish, composed of eggs boiled hard, chopped and mixed, with a seasoning of butter, salt, and pepper. 1880 S. Lakeman *Kaffir-Land* 13 That small garden..was overrun with weeds and scarred with poultry scrabbings. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/1 Small heed was paid in those days to scrabbed face and bleeding hands.

Scrabble (skræ·b'l), *sb.* [f. Scrabble *v.*] A scrawling character in writing, hence, a document composed of such characters. Also, a picture composed of or characterized by careless or hastily-executed line-work.
1842 P. F. Tytler in Burgon *Mem.* xiv. (1859) 311 Peregrine's letters they could read, but the Duchess of Suffolk.. defied them..with her fearful scrabbles. 1862 Miss Yonge *Countess Kate* I, With some peaked scrabbles and round whirls intended for smoke. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Scrabble*, a badly written log. 1881 Ruskin in *19th Cent.* Oct. 517 Yesterday..came to me from the Fine Art Society, a series of twenty black and white scrabbles. 1908 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 457/2 A composition of some grace, but much of it executed in a scrabble of lines which wants repose.

Scrabble (skræ·b'l), *v.* Also 7 scrable. [a. Du. *schrabbelen* (in sense 2; for sense 1 cf. *schrabbelaar* 'bad writer, scrawler', Verdam), frequentative of *schrabben* Scrab *v.*]
1. *intr.* To make marks at random; to write in rambling or scrawling characters; to scrawl, scribble.
1537 Bible (Matthew's) 1 *Sam.* xvi. 13 And he..raued in their handes and scrabled on the dores of the gate. [So 1611.] 1625 [cf. Scrabbled *ppl. a.*]. *a* 1628 Preston *Serm. bef. His Majestie* (1630) 86 We reckon men mad..when they scrabble vpon the walls. 1854 Miss A. E. Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Scrabble*, to write in an uncouth and unsightly manner; to make unmeaning marks, as boys often do with chalk on a wall or gate. *a* 1889 in Baring-Gould & Sheppard *Songs of West* (1905) 67 So with his finger dipp'd in blood, He scrabbled on the stones.
b. *trans.* To write or depict (something) in a scrawling manner; also, to scrawl upon (something).
1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* II. v. (1879) 386, I do scrabble down things that tease me by running in my head, when I want to clear my brains. 1857 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* ii. 21 One of my first attempts at a work of art was to scrabble his initials with my fingers, in red paint, on the house-door. 1883 *Spectator* 5 May 557 Technically the painting is better..though the white ruff of the collie could be improved by being toned down, and not being scrabbled about so much. 1894 *Cornhill Mag.* June 635 The face of the cliff is..scrabbled all over with marks of men's hands making homes for themselves in the living rock.
2. *intr.* Of an animal: To scratch about hurriedly with the claws or paws; hence, of a person, to scratch or scrape about with the hands or feet.
1600 Surflet *Country Farm* I. xv. 93 Cast out..fresh straw right ouer against the barne, where the pullen vse to scrabble. 1668 J. Howe *Blessedn. Righteous* xiii. 240 Tis a low, Dunghil spirit; fit for nothing but to rake, and scrabble in the dirt. 1863 Wood in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 22 The mole..then scrabbled about until he came upon the rest of the worm. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas* 74 Gangs of the prying gull That shriek and scrabble on the river hatches. 1900 Elinor Glyn *Vis. Elizabeth* (1906) 62 Upon which Victorine looked coy, and began scrabbling with her toes on the parquet.
b *trans.* To make scratching movements with.
1890 W. H. Pollock in *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 406 The parrot..scrabbled his beak on the edge of his food-can.
3. *intr.* Of a person: To scramble on hands and feet; to stumble or struggle along; *lit.* and *fig.*; also *occas.* of an animal. Now somewhat *rare*.
1638 *2nd Relat. Accidents Wydecombe* 23 Then presently the rest of the people scrabled forth the Church as well as they could. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Abound.* § 198, I did liken myself..unto..a child that was fallen into a mill-pit, who, though it could make some shift to scrabble and sprawl in the water, yet [etc.]. 1678 — *Pilgr. Progr.* I. 167 Little-faith came to himself, and getting up made shift to scrabble on his way. 1738 *Universal Spectator* 11 Nov. 3/3 The Hog had scrabbled up Stairs, shook the Child out of its blankets, [and] kill'd it. 1742 Wesley *Extr. Jrnl.* 1 Mar. (1749) 32 The boat..was driven down among the rocks: on one of which we made shift to scrabble up. 1774 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 12 One member of the General Court, he said, as they came down stairs after their dissolution at Salem said to him, 'Though we are killed, we died scrabbling, did not we?' 1812 J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 115 Scrabbling out of the cavity, without assistance. 1854 Miss A. E. Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v., I have hard work to get a living, but I hope I shall manage to scrabble on. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* xxxvi, A dozen or so of poor creatures,..too tipsy to battle with the wind,..wallowed upon sacks, and scrabbled under the stanchion-boards, where the gaiety [of the Fair] had been. 1900 F. T. Bullen *Idylls of Sea* 184 The poor possessors of only a four-oared galley hope to rise to the dignity of a lugger, so that they may quit scrabbling along the shores.
4. *trans.* To scratch or rake (something) *up, off, out*, etc. hurriedly; to obtain by scratching or raking about.
1657 Bunyan *Vindic. Gospel Truths* (1862) II. 203 How dost thou run about the bush, seeking to scrabble up an answer. 1658 F. Osborne *Trad. Mem. K. Jas.* 85 The King..casting himselfe upon the heap scrabled out the quantity of 2 or 3 hundred poundes. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 82 The wool, with part of the skin scrabbled off. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 121 The snow had been scrabbled up by the puffed hands in the death agony. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Way Navy* 95 The trimmers must lie flat and scrabble the coal away as fast as it is pelted down. 1905 E. Nesbit *Amulet* i. in *Strand Mag.* May 587/2 It scrabbled a hasty hole in the sand.
5. *intr.* To struggle or scramble *for* (something).
1698 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* III. (1709) 32 That Phantome of Honour, which Men in every Age have so contemn'd, they have thrown it amongst the Women to scrabble for. 1861 C. C. Robinson *Dial. Leeds* 399 A generous juvenile 'scrammles' a handful 'o' peis', which are instantly 'scrabbled' for.

Scrabbled (skræ·b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Scrabble *v.* + -ed [1].] Inscribed with scrawling characters, written in a scrawling style.
1625 Jackson *Orig. Unbelief* xlvii. 425 [They] frame such compositions of sacred lines, as men in phrenzie..do out of scrabled walls or painted cloaths. 1857 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* vii. 141 The blank spaces were occupied with deplorably scrabbled couplets. 1880 Webb *Goethe's Faust* II. iv. 101 A scrabbled parchment, signed and sealed.

† **Scra'bblement.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Scrabble *v.* + -ment.] Writing of a rambling character like that of a madman.
a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 219 Of the departed Saints Patronage, wee reade not, but in the scrablements of the Iesuites.

Scrabbling (skræ·blin), *vbl. sb.* [-ing [1].] The action of the vb. Scrabble; also, an instance of this.
1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 116 Al they the like poste haste dyd make, with scarboio scrabbling. 1631 Bolton *Comf. Afft. Consc.* xiv. (1635) 74 Such..speeches are but as so many catches and scrabblings of a man over head in water. *a* 1650 P. Fletcher *Father's Test.* (1670) 20 They were suddenly frighted by some noise (perhaps the scrabling of their cat or dog).

Scrabe (skrēib), *Sc.* and *north.* Also 7 skrabe, 9 scraib. [a. Da. *scrabe*, ad. Fær. öese *skrápur*: cf. next.] The Manx Shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.
1676 J. S. tr. *Debes' Descr. Færoe* ii. 144 The other eatable Sea Fowls are found in great quantities..., namely the Skrabe [etc.]. *Ibid.* 145 The Skrabe builds..under the Earth, scraping with its Beak and Claws,..whence it is called Skrabe. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 781 *note*, Scraib and Scraber are also used [for the Shearwater] in Scotland.

Scraber (skrē'·bəɹ). *Sc.* [Of obscure origin; in Gaelic *sgrabair*. Cf. prec.] A name for the Black Guillemot, *Uria Grylle*, and the Manx Shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.
1698 M. Martin *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 30 The Scraber [the black Guillemot, *Uria Grylle*], so called in St. Kilda. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* II. 422. 1852 Macgillivray *Brit. Birds* V. 441 *Puffinus Anglorum*. The Manx Shearwater. ..Scrabe. Sciaber. 1857 F. O. Morris *Hist. Brit. Birds* VI. 33 Black Guillemot. Common Scraber.

† **Scrabroun.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. corrupt form (see Diefenbach) of L. *crābrōn-em, crābro* hornet.]
1388 Wyclif *Exod.* xxiii. 28 And Y schal sende out bifore scrabrouns [1382 stynggynge flies, Vulg. *crabrones*].

Scrac(c)h, obs. forms of Scratch.

Scrae (skrē), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Also **scray, skrae**. [? Subst. use of Scrae *a.*]
1. A diminutive or skinny person.
1803 Jamieson in Scott *Minstrelsy* III. 363 [To a crying child], Lie still, ye skrae. 1823 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* VII. ii. III. 119 Yon poor shaughlin'-in-kneed bit scray of a thing! 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 136 Lean skraes o' men.
2. 'A shrivelled old shoe' (Jam.).
1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 251 Mickle Sorrow comes to the Screa, e'er the Heat come to the Tea [= toe]. Spoken when one holds his Shoe to the Fire to warm his Foot.

Scrae (skrē), *sb.*[2] *Orkney and Shetland.* [a. ON. *skreið* dried fish.] Dried fish. Also *scrae-fish*.
1806 P. Neill *Tour Orkney & Shetl.* 78 The gables of the cottages here, were..hung round with hundreds of small coalfish,..strung upon spits, and exposed to dry, without salt. The fishes dried in this manner are called scrae-fish.

Scrae (skrē), *a. Sc.* Also **skrae**. [? a. LG. *schrae, schra, schrade*, etc. (see Grimm s.v. *schrade*) lean, dried up, shrivelled.] Thin, lean. Also *comb.* **scrae-shanked** *a.*
1822 Hogg *Three Perils of Man* II. vii. 232 The skrae-shankit Laidlaws. 1898 L. E. Hamilton *Mawkin of the Flow* xviii. 241 This skrae-shankit laddie.

Scrae, var. Scree *Sc.* and *north.*, debris of rock.

Scrafis(c)h, -fissh, etc.: see Scrayfish.

Scrag (skræg), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **skrag, skragge**, 8 **scraig, scragg**. [As the senses are those of the older Crag *sb.*[2] (and *sb.*[3]), it is probable that this is an alteration of that word, due to some feeling of phonetic expressiveness.
The senses below are placed in the order of their first appearance in our quots.; the order of arrangement in Crag *sb.*[2] is prob. in accordance with that of development.]
1. A lean person or animal. (In depreciatory use.) Cf. Crag *sb.*[3] (which occurs only in Udall).
1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 270, I feare..yonder same spare slendre skragges and pale salowe coloured whooresoonnes [orig. *L. graciles illos ac pallidos*]. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 We beheld a windbeaten hard shrimp, With lanck wan visadge,..A meigre leane rake..When the skrag had marcked [etc.]. *c* 1600 *Lusti's Dom.* IV. v, You see I am but a scrag, my Lord; my legs are not of the biggest. 1602 Dekker *Satiromast.* L 4 b, Horace was a goodly Corpulent Gentleman, and not so leane a hollow-cheekt Scrag as thou art. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 66 The elder sort of them are rough, hard, thinne and leane scragges,..nothing but skinne and bone. *c* 1815 Scott in *Lockhart* (1837) III. 379 May be some bird had whispered Daisy [his charger] that I had been to see the grand reviews at Paris on a little scrag of a Cossack, while my own gallant trooper was left behind. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* II. v. (1881) 255 We are going to catch every scrag that comes this way from the Pest.

2. The lean and inferior end of a neck of mutton (or veal). Also (earlier) *scrag-end* (also used *transf.*). Cf. *crag-end*, CRAG *sb.*[2] 3.

a 1644 QUARLES *Virgin Widow* v. i, The Devill a bit of meat have I gotten these nine dayes, but once a leane scrag end of a Neck of Mutton. 1728 E. S[MITH] *Compl. Housew.* 29 To dress a Neck of Mutton. Take the best End..and cut it into Stakes.. : Take the Scrag-End of the Mutton, break it in pieces [etc.]. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 33 A Leg of Mutton..: Or a fine Neck, with the Scraig cut off. *Ibid.* 35 Shalot-Sauce for a Scraig of Mutton boiled. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* v. ii, They sat down..to a scrag of mutton and broth. *a* 1754 — *Fathers* III. i, I may not marry whom I please, but must have crammed down my throat some.. scrag end of a woman of quality. 1769 MRS. RAFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 61 Cut a scrag-end of a neck of veal in pieces. *Ibid.* 63 Take a scrag of veal [etc.]. 1771 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* 32 Boil the scragg an hour before you put in the other end [of the neck]. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.*, In lieu of..our scanty mutton scrags on Fridays..he had his hot plate of roasted veal. 1837 HOOD *Hymeneal Retrospect.* I. viii, That neck, not a swan could excel it in grace,..Though now a grave 'kerchief you properly place, To conceal the scrag-end of your charms! 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xix, Lady MacScrew..serves up a scrag-of-mutton on silver. 1874 MRS. H. WOOD *Master of Greylands* xxxi, I could only get the scrag end this morning, aunt: the best end was sold.

3. The neck (of a sheep). Cf. CRAG *sb.*[2] 3.

1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 384 The scrag or neck should be strong and masculine. 1869 *Daily News* 7 Aug, The judges thought the breed much improved, both in their scrags and general symmetry.

4. *slang.* The neck (of a human being).

[1756: ? Implied in SCRAG *v.* 1.] 1829 *Vidocq's Mem.* IV. 266, I adwise you to nose on your pals,..that'll be the best way To save your scrag. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* xxxvii, I have your little pearl necklace at this moment fastened round my bronze scrag under my cravat. 1857 'DUCANGE ANGLICUS' *Vulgar Tongue* 43 And you must sport..a yellow wipe tied loosily Round your scrag. 1887 HENLEY *Villon's Straight Tip* 27 Until the squeezer nips your scrag.

5. Scrag-whale, a finner-whale of the sub-family *Agaphelinæ*, esp. *Agaphelus gibbosus*, common in the North Atlantic; so also † *scrag-tail whale.*

1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 39 A Scrag-tail Whale. 1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 258 The Scrag Whale is near a-kin to the Fin-back, but, instead of a Fin upon his Back, the Ridge of the After-part of his Back is scragged with half a Dozen Knobs or Nuckles. 1835 O. MACY *Hist. Nantucket* I. ii. 28 A whale, of the kind called 'scragg', came into the harbor. 1850 GRAY *Catal. Mammalia Brit. Mus.* I. 18 *Balæna gibbosa.* The Scrag Whale.

Scrag (skræg), *sb.*[2] Now chiefly *dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. SHRAG, SCROG, SHROG *sbs.*]

1. A stump of a tree; also, a rough projection (on a pole, trunk, or stump of a tree, rock, etc.).

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 99 b, The sielie Beast to scape the Dogs did iumpe vpon a roote. The rotten scrag it burst, from Cliffe to Seas he fell. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Garden* 30 It is very necessarie that your Poales be streyght without scrags or knobbes. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1857) IV. 346 His wish was,..Only liberty to cut, of scrags and waste wood, what would suffice for his charring-purposes, in those wild forests. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xviii. 174 It was a rough part, all hanging stone, and heather, and bit scrags of birchwood. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss., Scrag*, a crooked, forked branch. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* xvi, He took the springy spar of ash..and getting a good purchase against a scrag of flint, brought the convexity of his pole to bear on the topmost jag of boulder.

2. Rough, rocky and barren ground.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. v. II. 359 Friedrich Wilhelm found it scrag and quagmire; and left it what the Tourist sees. *Ibid.* IX. iii. II. 426 Fields grew green again, desolate scrubs and scrags yielding to grass and corn. *Ibid.* XVIII. x. V. 242 Nypern, with its bogs and scrags.

Scrag (skræg), *v. slang.* [f. SCRAG *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To hang (on the gallows).

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 111 Many an honester man than he..has been scragg'd...Scragg'd, said she, is being hung in chains. 1780 R. TOMLINSON *Slang Pastoral* 10 If he does, he'll to Tyburn..be dragg'd, And what kiddy's so rum as to get himself scragg'd. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxiii, If he pikes, we shall all be scragged. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Dead Drummer*, So Justice was sure,.. And the Sergeant, in spite of his 'Gammon', got 'scragg'd'.

b. To wring the neck of; also, to garotte.

1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* 213 Cock-feeders, when they twist the necks of their dungs, call it scragging them. 1883 W. E. NORRIS *No New Thing* xxv, 'Confound the fellow!' he exclaimed; 'I wish to heaven his mother had scragged him when he was a baby!' 1886 W. H. MALLOCK *Old Order Changes* I. 290 That I might send some minion to meet him and have him scragged on the road. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 429/2 (Football), *Scrag*, (R.) to screw an opponent's neck under the arm in order to induce him to drop the ball.

2. *Comb.*: **scrag-boy,** the hangman.

17.. in W. *Ireland* 60 *Years Ago* (1847) 88 De scrag-boy may yet be outwitted.

Hence **Scra'gging** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.* in *scragging-post*, the gallows; **Scra'gger,** the hangman.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Scragging-post*, the gallows. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* V. i. 383, I wish I was as certain of my reward, as that Tunpin will eventually figure at the scragging post. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* x, Never mind George Barnwell...it's always been my opinion, mind you, that the young 'ooman deserved scragging a precious sight more than he did. 1897 P. WARUNG *Old Regime* 213 We're all a-stuffed in 'ere till the scragger comes along for you fellows.

† **Scragged,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **skragged.** [? Alteration of CRAGGED. Cf. SCRAG *sb.*[2]] Rough and irregular in outline; of ground, rugged and barren. Also *fig.* Cf. CRAGGED *a.*[1]

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 177 Beste hylly grounde is nat that: the whiche is hye vpright, and skragged, but that the whiche is ful of wodde, herbes, and grasse. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Concl. 53 The universities..fed with nothing but the scragged and thorny lectures of monkish and miserable sophistry. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm.* viii. § 10 (1724) 331 Is there then any physical deformity in the Fabric of a Human Body; because our Imagination can strip it of its Muscles and Skin, and shew us the scragged and knotty Backbone? 1725 [see SCRAG *sb.*[1] 5].

Scragged (skrægd), *a.*[2] Also 6 **skregged,** 7 **scregged.** [f. SCRAG *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].] Scraggy.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1592) 1030 Many of vs..after twenty or thirty yeares feeding, are as skregged and leane as we were before. 1607 T. TWINE *Patt. Painefull Advent.* viii. F, Her bodie of comely stature,. not scregged with leanenesse, nor vndecently corpulent. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 100 That Noble Person..scragged, as it seems, of a cold and dry temper. was frequently taken with the Colick. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* I, The Handsome, she's all Divinity..; The scragged lean pale Face, has a shape for Destruction. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 45 That man with the scragged neck.

Scraggled (skræ·g'ld), *ppl. a.* [Formed as next + -ED [1].] Drawn with rough and irregular strokes.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 507/1 The hazy and lazy impertinence which asked us to accept a blue blot for a man, and a scraggled scratch for a tree.

Scraggling (skræ·g'liŋ), *ppl. a.* [As if f. '*scraggle* vb. (f. SCRAG *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2]) + -ING [2].]

† **1.** Scraggy, meagre. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1616 T. ADAMS *Sacrif. Thankfulness* 20 The Lords Sacrifice must be fatte and faire; not a leane, scraggling, starued Creature.

2. Straggling, irregular in outline or distribution.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 79 They, by being weak, were forced to plough the ground scragling. 1766 MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 169 Where scraggling slocs their ebon branches spread. 1854 MISS A. E. BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Scraggling*, irregular, scattered. Applied principally to a village where the houses are situated irregularly... Also applied to vegetation that grows wild and disorderly. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* I. 471 The remains [of Hastings Castle] being somewhat scanty and scraggling.

Scraggly (skræ·gli), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -Y.] Irregular or ragged in growth or form; scraggy.

1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Errand* vii. 26 He had a long scraggly beard. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 115/1, I watched her struggling up the..hillside, passing in and out of sight among the scraggly pines.

Comb. 1889 MARY E. WILKINS *Far-away Melody* (1890) 28 The walls..had a scraggly-patterned paper on them.

Scraggy (skræ·gi), *a.*[1] [f. SCRAG *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Of persons, animals, or their limbs: Lean, thin, bony. Chiefly in depreciatory use.

1611 COTGR., *Cadavreux*, .. leane, skraggie, fleshlesse. *Ibid.*, *Rachais*, leane, carrion, scraggie. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Diet* (1735) 290 A Body hard, dry, scraggy, hairy, warm.. with firm and rigid Muscles [etc.] are Signs of strong, rigid, and elastic Fibres. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 84 He is a giant of a man for stature;..large-boned and scraggy. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, II. 133 Her sister, who was thin and scraggy. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xviii, A bevy of dowagers, stout or scraggy. 1851 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 143, I hope the summer will plump out my poor scraggy arms. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iv. 250 Our party started..in a long procession, mounted on scraggy ponies. 1898 W. WHITE *Jrnls.* 214 There were too many scraggy necks and shoulders.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Meagre, thin, scanty.

1837 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 64 The scraggiest of prophetic discourses. 1881 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 1654 'Receive me, thy poor Christian..' is very poor and scraggy, when compared to the stately simplicity of..'Recevez-moi' [etc.]. 1897 GLADSTONE *Let.* 25 June, in *Daily News* 30 June 7/2, I thank you for the Newark paper, a contrast with the scraggy sheet which strove to live there in my time.

2. Of meat: Lean. *Scraggy end* = scrag-end.

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Broth*, The scraggy End of a Neck of Mutton. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* I. ii. 65 He ate..scraggy chops.

Hence **Scra'ggily** *adv.*[1]; **Scra'gginess**[1].

1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jaspar* i, That general scragginess which distinguishes the arrangements of a gentleman's servants when they are cast upon their own resources. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 148, I recollect being thankful (scraggily thankful) for the day of small things. 1869 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Sept. 12 Where..do all the scraggy, bad-fleshed beasts come from..and what is the cause of their scragginess?

Scraggy (skræ·gi), *a.*[2] [f. SCRAG *sb.*[2] + -Y. In some applications difficult to distinguish from SCRAGGY *a.*[1]] Rough, irregular or broken in outline or contour; esp. of rocks, rugged; of a stem or branch, knotted, full of projections; of trees, ragged, stunted or scanty in growth.

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Garden* (1578) 35 If your Poales be scraggye, so as you cannot stryp the stalkes from them. 1686 B. RANDOLPH *Pres. St. Morea* 6 The Walls are high, and their Foundations on scraggy Rocks. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cider* I. 8 A scraggy Rock, whose Prominence Half overshades the Ocean. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 276 [Black Cobalt ore] Its surface scraggy and botryoidal. 1815 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. lxvi. 365 The walk was immensely long..through the scraggy and hilly streets. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. ix. II. 21 There is game abundant in the scraggy woodlands. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 1 The plateaus produce..bush and scraggy thorn. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 396 To use a broken scraggy touch for the tops of mountains.

Hence **Scra'ggily** *adv.*[2]; **Scra'gginess**[2].

1882 BLACKMORE *Christowell* ii, Within a landyard the lane is jumping scraggily, with ribs of solid rock. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 274/1 With their scraggy edges looking the very climax of scraggyness.

Scraich, scraigh (skrēx), *v. Sc.* [Echoic: cf. SCRAUGH, SKREIGH *vbs.*, parallel onomatopœias with different vowels.] *intr.* To utter a harsh cry. So **Scraich, scraigh** *sb.*, a harsh cry. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Screigh.*)

1785 BURNS *Ep. to Lapraik* i, While..Paitricks scraichan loud at e'en..Inspire my Muse.

Scraip, obs. Sc. form of SCRAPE *v.*

Scrall, obs. form of SCRAWL, SCROLL.

Scram (skræm), *a. s.w. dial.* Also **skram.** [Cogn. w. SCRAM *v.*] Abnormally small, insignificant-looking, puny. *Scram hand*, a withered hand (Elworthy, *West Som. Gloss.*); hence Comb. *scram-handed* adj.

1825 J. JENNINGS *Dial. W. Eng.* 69 *Skram* adj., awkward; stiff, as if benumbed. *Ibid.*, *Skram-handed* adj., having the fingers or joints of the hand in such a state that it can with difficulty be used; an imperfect hand. 1853 PULMAN *Rustic Sk.* (1871) Gloss., *Scram*, small, puny. 'What a scram cheeld!' 1872 HARDY *Greenwood Tree* v, There's sure to be some poor little scram reason for't. 1891 — *Tess* xxix, I'd ha' knocked him down wi' the rolling-pin—a scram little feller like he!

Scram (skræm), *v. s.w. dial.* Also 9 **scramb, skram.** [var. of SHRAM *v.*; cf. OE. *scrimman* (once; ? str. vb.) to shrivel, shrink.] *pass.* To be paralysed; to be benumbed (with cold). Also *transf.* of a wheel. Hence **Scra·mmed** *ppl. a.*

[*c* 1400 *Beryn* 2381 A Crepill..with hondis al for-skramyd.] 1697 R. PIERCE *Bath Mem.* I. x. 235 He..being..willing to play; but, not having a ready Use of his Lower Parts, could not, but was Scramm'd, drawn up altogether. 1825 J. JENNINGS *Dial. W. Eng.* 69 To *Skram* v. a., to benumb with cold. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Scrambed*, deprived of the use of some limb by a nervous contraction of the muscles. *Somerset.* 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* xlii, On a frosty winter night he'll keep me there..till my arms be scrammed for want of motion. 1894 BLAIRIE WHITBY *Mary Fenwick's Dau.* III. iii. 63 When the engine stops, her wheels get clogged up, and scrambed [with snow].

Scramasax (skræ·măsæks). *Antiq.* Also **-saxe,** and in L. form **-saxus.** [a. OFrankish **scrāmasahs* (latinized: 'cum cultris validis, quos vulgus *scramasaxos* vocant', Gregory of Tours, 6th c.), f. **scrāmo* of uncertain meaning + *sahs*: see SAX.] A large knife used by the Franks in hunting and in war; identified by antiquaries with a particular type of weapon found in Teutonic burial-mounds.

1862 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 4 Dec. 163 One of these weapons was the scramasaxus, or knife-shaped sword of the Anglo-Saxons, with one edge. *Ibid.*, Index, Scramasax from Little Hampton. 1870 BLACK tr. *Demmin's Weapons of War* 35 The long dagger or cutlass about twenty inches in length, called a scramasaxe.

Scramble (skræ·mb'l), *sb.* [f. SCRAMBLE *v.*]

1. A struggle with others for something or a share of something; hence, an indecorous struggle, a confused or disorderly proceeding.

1674 *Essex Papers* (1892) I. 201 The Truth is, y^e Lands of Ireland have bin a meer scramble, & y least done by way of orderly distribution of them as perhaps hath ever been known. 1687 WOOD *Life* 5 Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 237 His majesty..seeing the people begin to scramble after the victualls..he stood still to see the beginning of the scramble. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. cccixxv. 347 Somebody threw a Handful of Apples among them, that set them presently together by the Ears upon the Scramble. 1745 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 21 He declined making purchases in land, that by leaving what he had in money, the scramble might be made the easier among those that came after him. 1788 A. FALCONBRIDGE *Acc. Slave Trade* 33 Sometimes the mode of disposal [of slaves] is that of selling them by what is termed a scramble...The negroes were..placed together in a large yard,..the doors of the yard were suddenly thrown open, and in rushed a considerable number of purchasers.. [who] seized such of the negroes as they could..lay hold of. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. (1858) 12 The arrangements of good and ill success in this perplexed scramble of a world. 1839 DK. WELLINGTON *Let.* 12 Nov. in *Croker Papers* (1884), It is probable that Lord Melbourne's Government..will.. give us a better chance of tranquility than a Government formed by a scramble of Tories! 1860 MISS YONGE *Stokesby Secr.* ii. (1880) 191 Lessons were always rather a scramble. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 107 That scramble after undefined and indefinable rights which ends always in despotism. 1907 LD. CURZON *Frontiers* 8 But the scramble for new lands..will become less acute as there is less territory to be absorbed.

2. An act of scrambling or struggling progression; a scrambling journey.

1755 JOHNSON, *Scramble*...2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xli, A scramble of five miles brought us to the eastern end of the valley. 1865 G. MACDONALD *Alec. Forbes* viii, The rats made one frantic scramble and were still. 1873 HALE *In His Name* i, Félicie liked nothing better than a brisk scramble to the top.

Scramble (skræ·mb'l), *v.* [Of obscure origin; first recorded late in the 16th c. Cf. dial. *scramb, scrame* 'to pull or take together with the hands' (Hutton *Tour to Caves*, ed. 2, 1781), also SCRAWM, SCAMBLE, and CRAMBLE *vbs.*]

1. *intr.* To raise oneself to an erect posture, to get through or into a place or position, by the struggling use of the hands and feet; hence, to make one's way by clambering, crawling, jumping, etc. over difficult ground or through obstructions. Cf. SCAMBLE *v.* 4.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 221 The cowardly

wretch fell down, crying for succour, & scrambling through the legs of them that were about him gat to the throne. *Ibid.* III. 320 But Amphialus scrambled vp againe. 1614 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water-worke* Ded., But if you will not assist me, I will attend the next hightide, & scramble vp into Paul Church-yard. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* I. iii, *Dor*..I know she loves him. *Alice.* Yes, and will not lose him, Unless he leap into the Moon,..And then she'l scramble too. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 132 My Master & my Mistrisse..scrambled (as well as they could) to bed [after a drinking-bout]. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 67 We..then scrambled up a very high and steep hill. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 52 In this alarm our troops scrambled to arms. 1772 PENNANT *Tours in Scot.* (1774) 339 The height was taken by a little boy, who scrambled to the top. 1827 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 117 Sometimes they scrambled from rock to rock, up the bed of some mountain stream. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simeon* 181, I hardly, with slow steps,..and much exceeding pain, Have scrambled past those pits of fire. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 65 There was a ladder! Down I let myself, Hands and feet, scrambling somehow. 1877 OWEN *Desp. Wellington* p. xxvi, Lake's..over-confident attempts to scramble into Bhurtpore without proper appliances.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 180 Girolamo Farnese.. has made a shift, without any Foreign assistance, to scramble into several Honours. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc.* 125 Lisping our 53 llables, we scramble next, Through moral narrative, or sacred text. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 411 He is a fellow who will scramble through the world with a light heart. 1879 Miss BRADDON *Vixen* I. He had only time to scramble through a hurried toilet. 1900 ELINOR GLYN *Vix. Elizabeth* (1906) 93, I had not even scrambled into my clothes when the clock struck five.

quasi-*refl.* (with *complement*). 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III, A..boarding-school,..where girls might be sent to be out of the way, and scramble themselves into a little education.

c. *trans.* To collect or gather *up* hastily or in disorder; also, to cause (a crowd) to move in hurried confusion.

1822 M. A. KELTY *Osmond* I. 214 She had scrambled the boy's nine-pins into a bag. 1833 T. HOOK *Love & Pride* xi, He hastily scrambled up the papers. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* VIII. v, Juliet, scrambling up her hair, darted into the house. 1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* xxix. 339 These poor wretches have been scrambling and scraping their passage-money together for months. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 7/1 There is no earthly reason for rushing and scrambling the crowds into tight-fitting places.

2. *intr.* To strive or struggle with others for mastery; to contend with a crowd for a share of food, coin, wealth, etc. Cf. SCAMBLE *v.* 1.

c 1590 A. GORGES *Let. to R. Cecil* in P. F. Tytler *Life Raleigh* (1833) 132 At the first I was ready to break with laughing to see them two scramble and brawl like madmen. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1289 Many of them, in scrambling for the money that was cast abroad,..having their hands and fingers cut off. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 116 Of other care they little reck'ning make, Then how to scramble at the shearers feast, And shove away the worthy bidden guest. 1692 RAY *Creation* II. (ed. 2) 56 Had we wanted this Member [*sc.* the hand] in our Bodies, we must have lived.. without any Artificial..Meats; but must have scrambled with the wild Beasts for Crabs and Nuts. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Opened* 33 The Servants of God were not left to scramble for their Livings. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 205 When we are got out [into the world], and left to scramble for ourselves, how many hardships and tricks are put upon us. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 77 Which exposed their sure inheritance to be scrambled for and torn to pieces by every wild litigious spirit. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 549 Princes..were seen scrambling for lucre with footmen and prostitutes. 1862 LADY DUFF-GORDON in F. Galton *Vac. Tourists* (1864) 163 He..amused himself by making the little blackies scramble for halfpence in the pools left in the bed of the river.

b. *trans.* To contend or struggle with others for (a share of something distributed); hence, to seize rapaciously or unscrupulously.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 5 A little basket now before the doore They set forth, to be scrambled by the poore. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 126 His [the king's] revocation..of such things as had been depredated and scrambled away from the Crown in his Father's minority. 1656 OSBORN *Advice, Son* 27 The meanest; who have the impudence to scramble up any thing that suits to their advantage.

c. To scatter (money, etc.) to be scrambled for.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 563/2 And then they scrambles money between us. 1875 *New Q. Rev.* Oct. 202 A fairy princess,..who scrambles the diamonds to the crowd.

3. To cook (eggs) in the manner called 'scrambled'.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1903 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIX. 247 She scrambled eggs and bacon, and ate them.

Scrambled (skræ·mb'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. SCRAMBLE *v.* + -ED 1.] In the senses of the verb.

1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-Cl.* G j b, Ha, what scrambled ends heape vp confusedly? 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xviii, The scrambled dinners in the small cabin.

b. *Scrambled eggs*, a dish of eggs broken into the pan and fried with milk, butter, salt, and pepper. Cf. SCRABBED *ppl. a.*

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 9 Feb., 'Here you,' he cried.. 'bring me..some scrambled eggs'. 1897 M. L. HUGHES *Mediterr. Fever* v. 192 In the later stages eggs lightly poached or scrambled may safely be used.

Scra·mblement. *nonce-wd.* [f. SCRAMBLE *v.* + -MENT.] The action or an act of scrambling.

1747 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 481 After the dinner is over the common people are let in to carry off all that remains..; you may imagine what a notable scramblement it occasions.

Scrambler (skræ·mblər). [f. SCRAMBLE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who scrambles. (Cf. SCAMBLER.)

1687 Wood *Life* 5 Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 237 Dr. Derham.. was here noted for a scrambler, being in his scarlet, so notorious that they flung things in his face. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 40 P 1 All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him, publish every blot in his life [etc.]. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 251 Nature..proportions the multiplication of the people to their comforts, and thus provides an everlasting supply of scramblers for subsistence. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 236 A scramble for sovereigns..would be sure to attract plenty of scramblers. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* xiii. (1894) 337 The mountaineer..is not a mere scrambler.

Scrambling (skræ·mblin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. SCRAMBLE; an instance of this.

1598 CHAPMAN *Achilles Shield* Ded., His [Virgil's] skirmishes are but meere scramblings of boyes to Homers. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discipl.* I. 9 The Bishops, when they see him tottering, will leave him, and fall to scrambling, catch who may, hee a Patriarch-dome, and another what comes next hand. 1792 BARLOW *Constit. of* 1791, 23 Money..creates a perpetual scrambling for power. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cvii, At last, with swimming, wading, scrambling, he Roll'd on the beach, half senseless. 1888 GARNETT *Emerson* ii. 86 An age was impending of selfish scrambling and shameless manœuvring. 1908 M. M. HARPER *Rambles in Galloway* vii. 109 We were amply repaid for all our scramblings and genuflexions by the extent and beauty of the prospect.

b. *attrib.*, as *scrambling-ground, -place.*

1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 49 He..protested against making the House of Commons a mere scrambling place for office. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 Feb. 1/1 The Soudan flung away to be the scrambling-ground of the piratical adventurers of the world.

Scrambling (skræ·mblin), *ppl. a.* [f. SCRAMBLE *v.* + -ING 2. Cf. SCAMBLING *ppl. a.*]

1. Of persons: That scramble or contend one with another. Also applied to a meal at which the partakers help themselves to what they can get.

1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* III. iv, Farewell my fellow Courtiers all, with whome, I haue of yore made many a scrambling meale In corners, behind Arasses, on stalles. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 42 Scatter thy Nuts among the scrambling Boys. 1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* III. 17 We enjoyed our scrambling meal infinitely more than we did our dinner yesterday. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* II. 52 To be divided..among a scrambling multitude.

2. Irregular or rambling in form or habit. Of a plant: Of straggling or rambling growth.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/2 Scrambling Trees are such as grow confusedly wide and spreading, and will not be kept in order. 1826 SCOTT *Woodstock* XXI, A huge old scrambling bed-room. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 46 Shrubs, having sometimes a scrambling habit. 1851 *Florist* 228 Scrambling Roses, to be pegged down during their season of growth, do not make the kind of effect in beds that one could wish. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 200 Scrambling Rocket.

b. Of a person: Shambling, uncouth.

1765 COWPER *Lett.* 14 Sept., I am upon good terms with.. five families, besides two or three odd scrambling fellows like myself. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* x, What should such an ill-favoured, scrambling urchin do at court?

3. Irregular, unmethodical.

1778 PR. FREDERICK in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 417 There had been a scrambling fight between Admiral Biron and Monsieur Destin. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 196 The ceremony was a business of so scrambling and shabby a nature, that she could as safely swear she was *not*, as that she *was* married. 1795 NELSON 29 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 64 The scrambling distant fire was a farce. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 45 Their too purblind, scrambling controversies. 1878 STUBBS *Mediæval & Mod. Hist.* vii. 137 Peter [of Blois] seems to have led a scrambling sort of literary existence. 1893 G. TREGARTHEN *Austral. Commw.* 244 The scrambling, and inefficient administration of the law.

Hence **Scra·mblingly** *adv.*

1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (ed. 3) To Husbandman, Half or one third part of so much land as many of you Till, shall..yeeld you as much corn as all that great quantity scramblingly husbanded.

Scran (skræn), *sb. slang* and *dial.* Also **skran.** [Of obscure origin; the coincidence with mod. Icel. *skran* rubbish, odds and ends (Björn Haldorson, 18th c.) is prob. accidental.]

†**1.** (See quot. 1725.) *Obs.*

1724 in *Bacchus & Venus, Collect. Canting Songs* (1737) N2, E'er for the Scran he had tipt the Cole. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Scran*, a Reckoning at a Boozing-ken.

2. a. A collection of eatables; provisions for a slight repast or picnic; a portion of food carried by a labourer into the field for a meal. *Cold scran*, cold refreshment. **b.** Broken victuals; rarely, scraps of butchers' meat.

1808 JAMIESON *s.v. Skran*, 1. *Fine skran*, a phrase used by young people when they meet with any thing, especially what is edible, which they consider as a valuable acquisition, S. 2. The offals or refuse of human food, thrown to dogs, Loth. 1826-30 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* I. lxxxi. (1843) 14 Se weel she ettles what aw get..That nyen can say we.. want for owther claes or scran. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 418 Most of the lodging-house keepers buy the 'scran' (broken victuals) of the cadgers. 1857 'DUCANGE ANGLICUS' *Vulgar Tongue, Scran*, food. Thieves. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Scran*, pieces of meat, broken victuals. 1887 *Kent Gloss., Scran*, a snack of food; the refreshment that labourers take with them into the fields. *a* 1892 MILLIKEN *Arry Ballads* 3 But to cart you off suddent to Chawbacon-shire and cold scran...I call it 'ard lines.

3. Phrase. *Bad scran to —!* = 'bad luck to'. Chiefly *Anglo-Irish.*

1841 LEVER *Charles O'Malley* lxxxv, Bad scram [*sic*] to me if I wouldn't marry you out of a face this blessed morning just as soon as I'd look at ye. 1867 KENNEDY *Banks Boro* xxv. 190 But bad scran to the note they'd give me back.

4. (From the verb.) The action of collecting broken victuals.

1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* (1865) s.v. *Scran*, Scranning or 'out on the scran', begging for broken victuals.

5. *Comb.*: **scran bag,** (*a*) a cadger's receptacle for broken victuals; (*b*) a soldier's haversack; (*c*) a receptacle for impounded articles negligently left lying about the deck by sailors; hence **scran-bag** *v.*, to impound (such articles); **scran-pook** *Sc.* (see quot.); **scran wallet** *Sc.* = *scran-bag* (a).

1855 [BURN] *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* 17 Your professional pickpocket looks down with contempt upon a knight of the *scranbag. 1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 222 *Scran bag*, a soldier's Haversack. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 26 Mar. 493/3 The 'scran-bag' as the sailors term it, is the receptacle for all loose articles of clothing, &c., which are left about the ship by the men. 1903 L. YEXLEY in G. T. Wilson *Log of H.M.S. Phaeton* p. i, The Scran Bag. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 20 We came to the cells, and, lo! the only prisoner was a 'bike', '*scran-bagged' and awaiting ransom by its owner. 1825 JAMIESON Suppl., **Skran-pock.* 1. A beggar's wallet..Loth. 2. A bag meant for receiving the spoil or plunder of the dead who may have fallen in battle, when it is gathered by the women who follow the army. S.O. The term was thus explained, at the time of the trial of the Radicals at Falkirk, A. 1819. 1861 QUINN *Heather Lintie* (1863) 192 Regardless o' '*scran-wallat' watchers, Or vile nefarious beggar catchers.

Scran (skræn), *v.* [f. SCRAN *sb.*]

1. *slang.* **a.** *trans.* To provide with 'scran' or food. **b.** *intr.* To collect scran or broken victuals.

c 1742 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 527 Tickets to be had for three Megs a Carcass to scran their Pannum-Boxes. 1839 in 'Ducange Anglicus' *Vulgar Tongue* (1857) 33 *Scranning*, begging. [Peculiar to the Scotch.] 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Scranning*, begging for broken victuals.

2. *Sc. trans.* and *intr.* (See quots.)

1825 JAMIESON, Suppl., To *Skran*, to make a promiscuous collection of things in whatever way, either by fair or by foul means, Edin. 1867 W. GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss., Skran*, to gain; to gather; to catch; as, 'Fin we're at the Heilan fishan, we're eye skrannin' something'.

Scranch (skrɑ̃nʃ), *sb. dial.* [f. SCRANCH *v.*] A 'scranching' noise or sound.

1881 T. E. BROWN *Fo'c's'le Yarns* 188 It [*sc.* the storm] come With a rip and a roar,..Rip-rip-rip—you know the scranch of it.

Scranch (skrɑ̃nʃ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **scraunch.** [App. an onomatopœic formation, related to CRANCH *v.* (which is slightly later in our quots.); cf. *crunch, scrunch* vbs., and SCR- 2.

Mod.Du. and LG. have a vb. of similar form and sense: *schransen* to eat heartily, in 16th c. (Kilian) *schrantsen*, 'mandere, dentibus frangere', W. Flem. *schranzen* to crunch, chew noisily.]

1. *trans.* = CRUNCH *v.* 1.

1620 SHELTON *Quixote* II. xiii. 78 Sancho fell to, without invitation, and champed his bits in the darke, as if he had scraunched knotted cordes. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 983 Locusts..have teeth..with which they easily eat ears of corn, and scranch them with a great noise. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 84 [He] epicurizes upon burning Coals, drinks healths in scalding Brimstone, scraunches the Glasses for his Desart. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Scranch*, to crunch, crack, or break any hard thing between the Teeth. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 72 We see the Swine scranching the Acorns. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 P 3, I then took a strange Hankering to Coals; I fell to scranching 'em. 1755 JOHNSON, To *Scranch*, To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it. 1785 [R. GRAVES] *Eugenius* I. vi. 35 Flora..scranching her apple. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words, Skraunch*, the act of chewing or munching any thing that sounds short under the tooth, green apples, raw carrots, hard biscuits, &c. 'How 'a dew skransh em'. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss., Scraunch, scrunch*, to grind with a crackling noise between the teeth.

2. = CRUNCH *v.* 2.

1845 JUDD *Margaret* I. xvii. (1874) 158 A troop of boys and girls..were coming up the hill, goring and scranching the crust [of the snow] with their iron corks. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 261 [It] broke, being scranched in my pocket, when I fell off pony-back.

Hence **Scra·nching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1846 W. SANDYS [Jan Treenoodle] *Spec. Cornish Dial.* 38 (E.D.D.) Apples ripe for scranching. 1854 MISS A. E. BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v. *Scraunch*, A bow drawn in, an awkward, unskilful manner across a violin makes a scraunching noise.

Scranky (skræ·ŋki), *a. Sc.* and *north.* Also **sk-.** [Cf. Norw. *skrank* lean, large-boned figure (Ross); ? cogn. w. SHRINK *v.*] Lean, slender, scraggy.

17.. RAMSAY *Addr. Thanks* xiv, Ye lads of little rent, Wha..did lament Your purses being skranky. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 289 The skranky ancle bespeaks skranky neck and bosom. 1835 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xiv, It was a desolate-looking place..lumbered..with several skranky leathern-backed Spanish chairs. 1882 J. WALKER *Sc. Poems* 114 Poor devils, scranky as the kitchen tongs.

Scrannel (skræ·nĕl), *a.* [Cf. Norw. *skran* lean, shrivelled.] Thin, meagre. Now chiefly as a reminiscence of Milton's use, usually with the sense: Harsh, unmelodious.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 124 Their lean and flashy songs Grate on their scrannel Pipes of wretched straw. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xviii. (1713) 145 As lank and scrannel as a Calf that sucks his Dam through an hurdle. 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 92 His voice has a scrannel tone. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xvii. 209 Voices like those of children in volume, but scrannel and harsh as those of decrepit age. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 20 Time..which he spent in birdsnesting, making whistles out of reeds and scrannel straws [etc.]. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1000 Now from the stone lungs sighed the scrannel voice. 1889 *Antiquary* Nov. 196 It would have..made the scrannel list of honest men show thinner still in history. 1908 DOBSON *De Libris* 191 In this cash-cradled Age, We grate our scrannel Musick.

b. *Comb.*: **scrannel-piping**, the use of a 'scrannel pipe'.

1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* III. x, A kind of infinite, unsufferable, Jew's-harping and scrannel-piping.

Scranny (skræ·ni), *a.*[1] Chiefly *dial.* [Cf. SCRANNEL.] Lean, thin. Of diet: Poor, meagre.

1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 2) 89 Want! thy confinement makes me scranny. 1820 SHELLEY *Œd. Tyr.* I. 268 *Rat*... Creeping thro' crevice, and chink, and cranny, With my snaky tail, and my sides so scranny. 1867 E. WAUGH *Owd Blanket* iii. 71 Hard wark..an' poor scranny livin'.

Scranny (skræ·ni), *a.*[2] *dial.* Crazy, wild, 'silly'.

1858 BAILEY *Age* 178 The people must go scranny once a year. 1862 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. Doctors* xxiii. 259 His niece's scranny lover. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., Oh, dear! I'm well nigh scranny. The bairns are fit to drive one scranny.

Scrap (skræp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **scrappe**, 8 *Sc.* **scrape**, 6– **scrap**. [a. ON. *skrap* scraps, trifles (Sw. *skrap*, Da. *skrab*), f. root of *skrapa* SCRAPE *v.*]

1. *pl.* The remains of a meal; fragments (of food); broken meat. *rare* in *sing.* Also *fig.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 3if I myȝte gadre somwhat of þe crommes þat falleþ of lordes bordes... And also 3if I myȝt gadre eny scrappes of þe releef of þe twelf cupes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 151, I shall in generall, gather certayne scrappes & crommes that holy doctours hath left behynde them in wrytynge. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xv. 27 For yᵉ whelpes eat of yᵉ scrappes yᵗ fal from yeer Mʳˢ table. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 40 They haue beene at a great feast of Languages, and stolne the scraps. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* B 3, *The muggill will tip you fat scraps and glorious bits*, the Beadle will well bumbast you. 1612 BACON *Ess., Of Judicature* (Arb.) 456 Those that ingage Courts in quarrels of Iurisdiction,..for their own scrappes and aduantage. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vi. 207 He drinks water, and liue's of wort leaues, pulse, like a hog, or scraps like a dog. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* Ep. to Rdr., He who has raised himself above the alms-basket, and not content to live lazily on scraps of begged opinions, sets his own thoughts on work to find and follow truth. 1718 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 259 'Twas but for scraps he ask'd. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. 239 Feeding them only with delusive expectations and stale scraps of enjoyment. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xiii. Wks. 1834 III. 221 Scraping they lived but not a scrap they gave. 1856 MACAULAY *Johnson* Misc. Writ. 1860 II. 274 He appeased the rage of hunger with some scraps of broken meat. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xxi, He brought out of the pantry a dish of scraps [for a dog].

2. A remnant; a small detached piece; a piece very small by comparison with the whole; a fragmentary portion. Often with negative context = (not) the least piece. **a.** Of material things.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 39 Neuer so little scraps or shreds or short ends of lace. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 261 If Mansoul come to be mine, I shall not..consent that there should be the least scrap, shred, or dust of Diabolus left behind. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii, Like the scraps of paper fastened by school-boys at the end of the string that holds their kite. 1761 GRAY *Let. T. Brown* 24 Sept., Then I got a scrap of supper, and..walked home. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXVI, As she passed through the crowd,..a scrap of paper was thrust into her hand. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 27 Not a scrap of meat, or an ounce of biscuit, was left on board. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxix, Without a scrap of jewellery either round her neck or on her hands.

b. Of immaterial things, conversation, literary compositions, etc.

1607 MARSTON *What you will* II. i, A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse, Looke the I speake play scrappes. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 166. 209 Languages are to be learn'd only by reading, and talking, and not by scraps of Authors got by Heart. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* I. v, He is a Fool with a good Memory, and some few Scraps of other Folks Wit. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 ₱ 2, I..was forced to get what Scraps of Learning I could by my own Industry. 1728 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 359 My Lord Grange took up the debate,..in a very distinct discourse, which I cannot pretend to resume; it's but scrapes I can give. 1767 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 17 July, In my scraps of time..I read over that.. poem. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 353 Follow'd then A classic lecture,..With scraps of thundrous Epic lilted out By violet-hooded Doctors. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 623 There is not a scrap of evidence in support of it. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxix. 400 He could turn to account every scrap of knowledge..which he happened to possess. 1888 BURGON 12 *Gd. Men* I. i. 22 The following note..is almost the only scrap of his early private correspondence which has reached me.

c. A small picture, cutting, etc. to be put in a SCRAP-BOOK or used for ornamenting a screen, box, or the like.

1880 *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. II. 212/1 Having mounted many scraps of many kinds, including photos, I have found nothing so good as a..solution of gum arabic.

3. *pl.* **a.** The pieces of blubber, fish, etc. remaining after the oil has been extracted. Also *collect. sing.* **b.** (See quot. 1823.) *dial.*

Cf. the synonymous CRAP *sb.*[1] 3.

1631 E. PELHAM *Gods Power* 22 The Fittars or Graves of the Whale. *marg. note.* These be the Scraps of the Fat of the Whale, which are flung away after the Oyle is gotten out of it. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words, Scraps*,..the small pieces of fat pork remaining after the operation of boiling for the purpose of extracting the lard. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 187 The crisp membranous parts after the oil is extracted, and which are called by whalers 'scraps', serving for fuel. 1878 L. MADDOCKS *Menhaden Fish. Maine* 32 The article bears the same name when bought and sold as material for the superphosphate manufacturers, being called *green* or *dry* scrap, according to the moisture contained. 1879 G. B. GOODE *Catal. Anim. Resources U.S.* 187 Oil-factory scraps. Fish-scraps. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* iii. (1900) 18 The fires were fed with 'scrap'.

4. *Founding.* **a.** *pl.* Remnants of metal produced in cutting up or casting. **b.** = SCRAP-IRON.

a. 1790 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 367 In cutting out the rolled plated metal into pieces of the required forms and sizes, there are many shreds, or scraps as they are called, unfit for any purpose but the recovery of the metals by separating them from each other. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s. v., When the bottom of a puddling furnace requires renewing, malleable scrap-iron is put in and burned up till the bottom is covered with a coating of silica. This operation is termed 'putting scraps on'.

b. 1846 GREENER *Gun* 136 'Twopenny' or 'Wednesbury skelp'..is made of an inferior scrap. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 109 The pigs are to form the bath in which wrought iron and steel scrap is to be melted.

5. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* Consisting of scraps.

1815 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXV. II. 540/1 The scrap-knowledge of musick is immethodically made up of second-hand quotations. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 14 Nine tons and more of mild scrap steel. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 4 Jan. 6/6 While two women..were digging for scrap coal into a disused railway embankment.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scrap gatherer*; **scrap-box**, a receptacle for scrap-iron; **scrap-cake**, (*a*) *dial.* (see quot. 1877); (*b*) the solidified residuum of tried-out fat; (*c*) refuse of fish, etc.; **scrap dinner**, a makeshift dinner; **scrap-furnace**, one for melting scrap-iron; **scrap-hopper**, a trough used in trying out blubber; **scrap-monger**, one who deals in (literary) scraps; **scrap-pie**, a pie consisting of scraps or remains of meals; **scrap pudding** (see quot.). Also SCRAP-BOOK, -HEAP, -IRON.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 15 If they could return and see their handiwork consigned to the *scrap-box as old iron. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, **Scrap-kecaks*, cakes made of dough mixed with scraps of fat or dripping. 1879 *U.S. Comm. Fish & Fisheries* V. 174 This cheese or scrap-cake is ground to different degrees of fineness. 1776 in *Archives of Maryland* XI. 96 Will it be agreeable to the Governor and yourself to take a 'Scrap Dinner with me tomorrow. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 282 Mr. Sidney always came unseasonably...So sure as we had a scrap dinner, so sure came he. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 89 Balling and *scrap furnaces. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 136 Parasites and *scrap-gatherers at free-cost feasts. 1879 G. B. GOODE *Catal. Anim. Resources U.S.* 175 *Scrap-hopper. 1786 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. Boswell* 23 Thou, curious *scrapmonger, shalt live in song When Death hath still'd the rattle of thy tongue. 1829 CAROLINE BOWLES (MRS. Southey) *Chapters on Churchyards* II. i. 23 Just as the 'young gentlemen' had risen from their Saturday's commons of *scrap-pie and stick-jaw. 1876 J. PAYN *Halves* xii, 'Scrap pie' and unattractive cutlets. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, **Scrap pudding*, a pudding made by mixing flour with the small pieces of meat left after the fat of a pig has been melted down to lard.

Scrap (skræp), *sb.*[2] *slang.* Also 8–9 **scrapp**.

†**1.** (See quots. 1725, 1809) *Obs.*

1679–80 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) 217 The factious persons of his gange,..now mightily commiserat him, as if his accusation wase only to carry on yᵉ pretended Presbiterian plot; for in truth they are in great feare Sʳ Robt. Payton shou'd bring them into yᵉ scrappe. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Scrap*, a Design, a purpos'd Villainy, a vile Intention; also a perpetrated Roguery: *He whiddles the whole Scrap*; He discovers all he knows. 1809 G. ANDREWES *Dict. Slang*, *Scrapp*, a villainous scheme.

2. A struggle, scrimmage, tussle; a boxing-match.

1874 [see SCRAP *v.*[2]]. 1885 G. DOLBY *Dickens* iv. 102 Papers, which he threw carelessly amongst a group of passengers to be scrambled for—producing an effect more resembling a 'scrap' in a game of football than the action of a lot of sober citizens. 1905 *Century Mag.* Aug. 485/1 A suggestion to match the two coxswains..for a 'feather-weight scrap'.

Scrap (skræp), *v.*[1] *dial.* [var. of SCRAB *v.*] *intr.* (See quot. 1895.)

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 324/2 (MS. Addit.), To Scrappe as a hen dose, *ruspare*. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Scrap*, to scratch in the earth; as a dog or other animal having that propensity.

Scrap (skræp), *v.*[2] *slang.* [f. SCRAP *sb.*[2]] **a.** *intr.* To fight, box. Also, to scrimmage.

1874 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 280 *Scrap*, to fight. Also used as a substantive. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 137 Look..at the football picture opposite; note the two quarter backs scrapping with each other in friendly combat.

b. *trans.* To box with (an opponent).

1893 P. H. EMERSON *Signor Lippo* xvii. 83, I could put up my dooks, so I was backed to scrap a cove bigger nor me.

Scrap (skræp), *v.*[3] [f. SCRAP *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To break up into scrap-iron (machinery or ironwork which has become worn out or superseded); to consign to the scrap-heap. Also *fig.*

1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 Oct. 8/4 The Americans would 'scrap' it [*sc.* a machine] at once if they discovered that something better had got on the market. 1904 G. B. SHAW *Comm. Sense Municipal Trading* 41 Private enterprise..will not start a new system until it is forced to scrap the old one. 1906 *Morning Post* 6 July 6/6 A clause which will have to be 'scrapped'. 1908 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 38/1 The policy of..building fast small cruisers while scrapping numerous vessels of older type.

2. To make scrap or refuse of (menhaden or blubber). 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Scrapable (skrēi·pāb'l), *a.* [f. SCRAPE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being scraped.

1840 CAROLINE FOX *Old Friends* (1882) 71 [A picture] which, upon examination, he found scrapable; he scraped and developed a Coreggio.

Scra·p-book. [f. SCRAP *sb.*[1]] A blank book in which pictures, newspaper cuttings, and the like are pasted for preservation. Hence occas. as the title of a printed book of miscellaneous contents.

1825 (*title*) The Scrap Book, or a selection of..anecdotes. 1854 THACKERAY *Leech's Pict.* (1869) 328 Great swollen scrap-books,..full of the comic prints of grandpapa's time. 1881 LANG *Library* 2 An assortment of broadsheet ballads and scrapbooks, bought in boyhood, was the nucleus of Scott's library.

Hence **Scra·p-book** *v.*, to place in a scrap-book.

1881 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp abroad* xlvi, I scrap-booked these reports during several months. 1883 *North Star* 25 Oct 3/2 We trust that our wage-earning readers especially will scrap-book these Letters, for after-study.

Scrape (skrēp), *sb.*[1] [f. SCRAPE *v.*]

I. Means, act, or result of scraping.

1. An instrument for scraping, a scraper. †**a.** A scraping tool held in the hand (*obs.*). **b.** *Eastern U. S.* 'A small dredge' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 607 Or brasen scrapis out of euery dalke Hem scrape [orig. *uncinis æreis tollendi sunt vermes ex ficu*]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xx. (ROXB.) 247/1 The Fourth is an Iron Scrape..set in a wooden handle, it is for the skullion to scrape and clense the furnice hole.

2. An act of scraping. **a.** *gen.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 324/2 A Scrape (*MS. Addit.* to Scrappe) as a hen dose; *ruspare*. 1553 ASCHAM *Disc. Germ.* 27 b, And how soone *eunig* [read *ænig*] may be turned into *ewig*, not with scrape of knife, but with the least dash of a pen, so that it shall neuer be perceiued, a man that will proue, may easely see. 1611 COTGR. *Gratture*, a scratch, a scrape.

b. *Scrape of a pen* (Sc.): a hasty scribble, a small scrap of writing. Cf. SCRIBE *sb.*, SCRIP *sb.*

1690 EARL OF MELFORT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 198 And in all this time we have not one scrape of a pen to free us from all these pains we suffer. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii, It..wad cost but the scrape of the pen to make it out. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* IX. viii, Just give me a scrape of a pen to him to transfer the amount to your credit.

c. An awkward bow or salutation in which the foot is drawn backwards on the ground. Often coupled with *bow* or *leg*.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Scholler* (Arb.) 41 But his scrape is homely, and his nod worse. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 366 That they might make long legs and scrapes to them. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ-Filius* No. 39 (1726) II. 50 A formal fellow.. going to see an acquaintance of his..made a thousand scrapes and cringes. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* vi, I..made him abundance of bows and scrapes. 1787 J. P. ANDREWS *Anecd.* (1790) 146 He drew from his purse a guinea, and with a scrape, made an uncouth offer of it. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* i, To every one of these assurances..Andy made a bow and a scrape. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xv, Uncle Reuben made his very best scrape and then walked up to the table.

d. A drawing of the bow over the violin.

1831 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 7 July, He can actually sell the tones of his fiddle at so much a scrape. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. xi, Baroni appeared..with his violin. He gave a scrape or two, and the audience became orderly.

e. *jocular.* A shave.

1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Scrape*, low wit for a shave. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* iv, I's jist gang ower to the barber's an' get a scrape.

f. *Fencing.* (See quots.)

1889 POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) 52 The scrape.—If slang were allowed, this ought to be called the 'scrooge'; but there is no English word which precisely reproduces the French *froissé*. It is delivered in tierce when the adversary has his point too low, or his arm stretched out. *Ibid.*, Giving his sword a scrape which ought to unnerve his hand for the moment. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 385/1 (Fencing), The *scrape* (this is the nearest English word for the French *froissé*) is made only in the high lines and mostly in the upper line (tierce).

g. A sound of scraping.

1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xiv, The harsh scrape of Natt's clogs was on the gravel.

3. One who 'scrapes' or uses excessive economy, a miser. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see *E. D. D.*).

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *A Scrape*, as meer Scrape, a saving industrious Person.

4. **a.** A place scraped bare on a hillside. *dial.*

1781 BECKFORD *Th. upon Hunting* (1802) 258, I have known them lie in sheep's scrapes, on the sides of hills, and in small bushes. 1848 BARNES *Poems Rural Life* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Scrape*, a sheep-scrape; a bare place, where the turf has been scraped off by sheep's feet on a steep down-side. 1894 PATTERSON *Newfifld. Words* in *Trans. Amer. Folk-Lore Soc.* (E.D.D.), *Scrape*, a rough road down the face of a bank or steep hill, used specially in regard to such as are formed by sliding or hauling logs down.

b. A place where the soil has been scraped up.

1862 *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 391 The deer which..were addicted, at certain seasons, to dig up the land with their fore feet, in holes to the depth of..half a yard, contributed a new word to our language. These were called 'scrapes'. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Apr. 7/4 Rabbit holes and scrapes at once appeared in shoals to the terror of the old golfers.

5. A layer (of butter) scraped thin; chiefly in *bread and scrape* (colloq.).

1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* vii, A double ration of bread ..with the delicious addition of a thin scrape of butter. 1861 *London Rev.* 16 Feb. 170 Cutting the children's bread and scrape! 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* xlvii, Some people have their happiness thinly spread over their whole lives, like bread and scrape!

6. (See quot. 1879.)

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 343 It [turpentine] is occasionally..scraped off, and barreled by itself. It is, therefore, known in market as 'scrape'. 1879 F. H. BUTLER in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 711/1 The concreted turpentine obtained in the United States by making incisions in the trunk of a species of pine, *Pinus australis*,..is commercially known as 'scrape'. 1884 C. S. SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 517 The yield of the 'scrapes'..is estimated..at from 60 to 70 barrels of 280 pounds [of turpentine] each.

II. 7. An embarrassing or awkward predicament or situation, usually one into which a person is brought by his own imprudence and thoughtlessness.

[Prob. from the notion of being 'scraped' in going through a narrow passage: see SCRAPE *v.* 4 c, and the later sense 9.]

1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 8 A Youngster in a Scrape, is a Word out of Date. 1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 89 Cleander told Rivella what a Scrape they were brought into. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 273, I congratulated myself on my Dexterity in getting out of the Scrape. 1755 JOHNSON, *Scrape*, difficulty; perplexity; distress. This is a low word. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 11, I was generally the leader of the boys and sometimes led them into scrapes. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. xx, And let few opportunities escape Of getting her liege lord into a scrape. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. vii, Every scrape of the government was a step in the ladder to the great boroughmonger. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v, Here one has only just to take care of oneself, and keep out of scrapes. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* xlvi, If you don't take care, young man,..you will find yourself in a scrape with your Madalina. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iv, If anyone was in a scrape about money.

Scrape (skrēip), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Of obscure origin; the ON. *skreppa* mousetrap has been compared, but connexion is very doubtful.] A trap for catching birds; = SHRAPE *sb.*

1620 J. WILKINSON *Treat. Statutes* 124 Next you shall enquire if there be in euery parish..a crow net,..and it is not enough to haue one, but it must be vsed, & scrapes made in the winter to that purpose. 1668 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.*, A Shrape, or Scrape, a place baited with Chaff or Corn to entice Birds. 1706 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. 425 Catch'd like Sparrows in a Scrape of Chaff. 1877 E. LEIGH *Cheshire Gloss.* 177 *Scrape*, seeds or corn laid on the snow, in order to get a raking shot at birds.

Scrape (skrēip), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **scraped** (skrēipt). Also 6 *Sc.* **scraip(e, skraip** (pr. pple. **screpand, screpping**, 7 *rarely* pa. pple. **scrapen**. [ME. *scrape* (also SHRAPE), perh. (see SCR- 1) directly repr. OE. *scrapian* (see quot. under sense 4); perh. a. the corresponding ON. *skrapa* to scrape, erase, in Icel. to clatter (Sw. *skrapa*, Da. *skrale* to scrape) = MDu., Du. *schrapen*:—OTeut. type **skrapōjan*, f. root **skrap-*, ablaut-var. of **skrep-* in OE. *screpan* (str.; ME. SCREPE wk.) to scrape.

Other cognates are Du., LG. *schrappen* to scrape (whence G. *schrappen*, *schrapfen*), MHG. *schreffen* (mod.G. *schröpfen*) to scarify; the Du. *scrabben* SCRAB *v.* is prob. more remotely connected.

The Teut. root **skrep-*: **skrap-* may be a metathetic form of **skerp-*: **skarp-* (see SHARP *a.*); cf. OE. *scearpian* to scarify.]

1. *trans.* To remove (an outer layer or something excrescent or adhering) by drawing across the surface the edge of some instrument held nearly perpendicularly. Chiefly with advs., *off, away, out*, or const. *from, off, out of.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* ii. 8 The whiche with a sherd scrapide [1388 schauyde] awei the quyture, sittende in the dunghil. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 213 Þat men of Þat lond ete Þe flesche of her owne children, and meny scrapede of Þe pouder of an hil and ete it as it were mele. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 608 Or brasen scrapis out of euery dalke Hem scrape. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/2 Scrapyn, or schavyn a-wey, *abrado*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, He scraped y^e^ stynkyng fylth & corrupcyon of her deed body. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xiv. 43 After y^t^ the stones are broken out, & the playster scraped of [etc.]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 16 Of this Robert reporteth Reynulph that he scraped from one Beame of his Church in Couentrie fiue hundreth marke, to fill the hande of king William. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 205 He..doth enlarge his Rising, with the blood Of faire King Richard, scrap'd from Pomfret stones, Deriues from heauen, his Quarrell, and his Cause. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 550 With kniues in their hands, to scrape from their legs the bloud-leeches. 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 3) v. 94 After your Groom has..scrapt off all the Sweat from your Horses. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* i. Wks. 1751 XIV. 23 When you cut Bread for a Toast,..lay it on the Coals;..and, if you find it toasted quite through, scrape off the burnt Side, and serve it up. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 189 But let me scrape the dirt away That hangs upon your face. 1786 CHELSUM *Hist. Engrav. Mezzotinto* 6 These parts are scraped away in a greater or less degree, as the lights are intended to be stronger or weaker. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 191 Covered by a soft pulpy matter, which may be readily scraped away. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 193, I scraped the lichen from it [the tombstone]. 1877 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. 37 Like dry colours scraped off a picture.

†b. *spec.* To erase (writing, etc.) with a knife. Chiefly with advs. *out, away, off*, and const. *out of.* The earliest recorded use; the older SCREPE *v.* occurs in the same sense. Sometimes (as in quot. 1563-83) the sense appears to be: To delete by crossing through with a pen.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7044 And commaunded alle yn rape A-wey þat wrytyng for to skrape. ?1384 CHAUCER *Wordes unto Adam* 6 So ofte a daye I mot thy werk renewe, *Hit* to correcte and eek to rubbe and scrape, And al *is* through thy negligence and rape. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxi. (1869) 83 Which thing if it so were, riht so alle hise ordenaunces shulden be put out of the book, and defaced and scraped. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 190, I will skrape this awaie anon, Their as a virgine is wrytten on, I will wryte, a good woman. 1530 PALSGR. 707/1 Scrape out this lyne, it is falsely written. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 421/1 A..learned priest, that through out al the ghospels scraped out *diabolus* and wrote *Iesus Christus*. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1591/2 Then he tooke his penne & said that he would scrape it out for my pleasure. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 1189/1 Bookes..beautified with Images, the heads wherof had bin scraped off. 1600 J. HAMILTON *Facile Traictise* 152 Screpping out the wordis (*ful of grace*) and putting in..(*frelie bewouit*). *Ibid.* 276 Screpand out thir wordis, *Except* [etc.]. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 9 Thou conclud'st like the Sanctimonious Pirat, that went to sea with the ten Commandements, but scrap'd one out of the Table. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 19/2 One end was sharpe to make the letters, the other end broad with an edge, to scrape what was amise, out againe.

transf. and *fig.* *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 448 Faire so his figure is festened in mi 3out [*read* þout], þat wiþ no coyntise ne craft ne can y it out scrape. 1387 TREVISA tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 431 Haue mynde of Moyses, hym was levere be scraped out of þe book of lyf. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. II*, 203 His vnhappy predestinate chaunce coulde not by any pollicy be put by, nor by any instrument scraped away. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* IX. xii, The poore in sprite Shall not be scrapt, from out of heav'nly score. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 231 Yes, by all meanes: if it be but to scrape the figures out of your husbands braines.

2. To deprive of an outer layer or to free from excrescent or adhering matter by drawing the edge of some instrument over the surface; to abrade, clean, or render smooth, or to obtain scrapings from, by this process.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take þe Mawes of Turbut, Haddok, or Codelyng, & pyke hem clene, & skrape hem, & Wasshem clene. 1530 PALSGR. 707/1, I scrape a parchement skynne to make it the better to write on. *Ibid.*, Scrape the knedynge troughe or you put in the meale. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xiv. 41 Then shall he command..the house to be scraped within rounde aboute. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 43 And with a piece of glasse he skrapeth his fingers. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 2 Where's Potpan, that he helpes not to take away? He shift a Trencher? he scrape a Trencher? 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 25 *Onicha*, a kind of spice very cleare, which being scraped giveth an extraordinary sweet savour. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 19 It may bee his trenchers were not scrap't. 1662 FAITHORNE *Art Graving* 48 After you have graved part of your work, it will be necessary to scrape it with a sharp edge of another Graver. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Joinery* 70 These hard woods are..more properly said to be Scraped than Plained. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s. v. *Horse-radish*, The Root..is scraped and used with Vinegar for Sauce to roast Beef, Mutton, &c. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1783 (1811) IV. 205 He..scraped the joints of his fingers with a pen-knife, till they were quite red and raw. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli, The gravel walk and terrace had been scraped quite clean. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxii. 349 Ice at 32° may..be scraped with a knife with even greater facility than some kinds of chalk. 1880 *Standard* 12 Apr. 2/8 He at once seized him and discovered that he had a gold band bracelet,..worth about 5*l*..It had evidently been tested, for it was 'scraped' in more than one place. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Oct. 2/2 An ironclad's..bottom is always foul when she cannot be periodically docked and scraped. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Scraping*, cleaning the spars of a ship and parts of the hull with a small piece of sharp iron, steel, or glass.

b. To remove the dirt from the soles of (one's boots or shoes) by drawing them over a door-scraper.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xliii, I'd scrape my shoes on the scraper of the door.

c. Used jocularly for: To shave.

1773 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1807) 280 Their barber bauld his whittle crooks And scrapes them for the races.

d. To inscribe or portray on stone by scraping away the surface.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 728/2 But if he feele it written there in dede as he saith he doth, then he feleth it scribled and scraped in his hert by the croked clouen clawes of the deuill. 1581 L. ALDERSEY in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 182 The outside of the [holy] sepulchre is very foule, by meanes that euery man scrapes his name and marke vpon it. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliv, The family arms were just new scraped in stone.

e. To produce (a mezzotint engraving) by scraping the prepared copper plate. Also *absol.*

1747 *Sculptura-Hist.-Techn.* 225 Mezzotinto, called Scraping or Burnishing on Copper. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 239 Several prints were made from his works, and several plates he etched and scraped himself. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 Feb. 3/1 The painter has scraped a mezzotint from his picture.

†3. Of a beast or bird: To remove (soil, etc.) by scratching with the feet or claws; to make (a hole) by scratching. Also *absol.* or *intr.* to scratch in the ground. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Sir Tryam.* 392 (Percy Soc.) Hys gode hownde..scraped on hym bothe ryne and mosse, And fro hym nevyr wolde gone! *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 308 Sho [a wolf] began to skrape & grafe abowte þe rowte with hur naylis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/2 Scrapyn, as hennys, *ruspor*. 1530 PALSGR. 707/1 Yonder dogge scrapeth to make a hole to hyde his dyner in. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Scalpturio*, to scrape as a Cocke dothe, or other fowles. ?*a* 1598 *D. Ferguson's Sc. Prov.* No. 327 (1785) 13 He is a proud tod that will not scrape his ain hole.

fig. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. v. § 5 Those Arabick traditions which that author scrapes as much for, as Æsops Cock did on the Dunghill. *Ibid.* III. ii. § 4 Scraping and searching into the natures of things.

b. *trans.* with adv. or phrase. † *To scrape out, forth*: to dig out with the nails or claws. Also *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 707/1 She loved nat her housbonde whyle he lyved, and now she wolde be gladde to scrape hym out of the yerthe with her nayles. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* To Rdr. 12 For ane hen that seikis hyr meyt in the mydding, may scraipe sa lang amang the fylthi, quhil sche scraip furthi sum ald knyfe that hes been tynt. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* iv. (1849) 205 The females [turtles]..lay their eggs in holes [in the sand] which they scoop out with their fin-like feet. The work being accomplished, the sand is again scraped back over the eggs, and the surface made smooth as before.

†4. To scratch with the finger-nails or claws; also *intr.* Also, to caress (a dog, etc.) by scratching or clawing. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sign Language* § 67 in *Techmers Zeitschr.* II. (1885), Ðif þu æȝera beþurfe, þonne scrapa þu mid þinum fingre up on þinne wynstran þuman. *a* 1400–1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 87 in *Babees Bk.*, Yf þy nown dogge þou scrape or clawe, þat is holden a vyse emong men knawe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/2 Scrapyn, a(s) bestys (*MS. S.* schrapen), *scalpo*. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 97 Thou likst ill men, ill men thee laude. So Mules of mules are scrapt and clawd. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 163 The little Dog, seeing his true maister returned home, ranne barking to the doore,..fawning and scraping his Lord and maister also.

†b. Phr. *Go scrape!* app. a form of contemptuous dismissal. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Fauoyer au grat*, to send a grazing; a Maister to put away his man; (and, perhaps from this phrase came our contemptuous, *Goe scrape*).

†c. To scratch, lacerate (with thorns). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 113 The pryst demyd them devylles both, wyth them he wolde not mett; He sparyd nother hylle, nor holte, busche, gryne, nor grett; Lord! he was fowle scrapyd!

†d. To make a scratching noise with the finger-nails on (a door), by way of an unobtrusive signal. In later use *intr.* with const. *at. Obs.*

Cf. SCRATCH *v.* 7.

c 1400 *Beryn* 482 3it trowid he no gyle, but went[e] nere to, And scrapid the dorr welplich, & wynyd with his mowith. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 24. 173, I hope we shall never..condescend to Scrape, instead of Knocking, at a Great Man's Door. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. vi, We came to the door of a second chamber, at which Fleuri scraped gently.

5. (*fig.* of sense 3.) 'To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence' (J.); to amass, get possession of, collect, or bring together with difficulty. Now only with *together* or *up*.

[1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. i. H ij b, It shuld not greue me..to scrape my lyuyng out of the harde stone walles, with my nayles.] 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Ephes.* Prol., Whan was there more haftyng and craftyng to scrape money together..than now. 1559 *Mir. Mag., Northumbld.* xvi, Who in my cause al that he could ey skrapte. 1588 *Munday's Banq. Daintie Conceits*, '*The Statelie pine*' v, The wealthy chuffe, that..scrapes and scratches all the mucke he may. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 27 Thereafter all that mucky pelfe he tooke,..The which her sire had scrap't by hooke and crooke. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 178 Busie..in scraping up money for such idle expences. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 2 We do amisse to spend seven or eight yeers meerly in scraping together so much miserable Latin, and Greek. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 142 But to make up this also he does *corradere* scrape together some things extrinsecal to the words of this authoritie. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 278 The greatest, but not best part of men..scrape up Wealth by Hooke, or by Crooke. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* X. i. 24 The Prelaticall party complained, that to swell a number, the non-conformists did not chuse, but scrape Subscribers. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 299 ¶ 2 By the Age of Five and twenty I had scraped together Four thousand two hundred Pounds Five Shillings, and a few odd Pence. 1805 H. K. WHITE *Let.* Apr. *Life & Rem.* (1850) 330 The poor Tallow-chandler, who..at length scraped money enough to retire. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 683 The fervent dean scraped together all his properties..to endow it [a College]. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. x. 272 The first money he was able to scrape together by strict frugality. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mlle. Ixe* iii. 80 They really must scrape some men together to balance all these heavy girls.

b. *To scrape (an) acquaintance*: to get on terms of acquaintance *with* by careful effort and insinuation; rarely with *up*. So † *to scrape kindred.*

'A low phrase. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity' (J.). Cf. † *to scratch acquaintance*, SCRATCH *v.* 1 e.

1600 ROWLANDS *Letting of Humours Blood* Epigr. XXXI, One newlie practiz'd in Astronomie..Would scrape (forsooth) acquaintance of the skie, And by his arte, goe knocke at heauen dore. 1602 *How a Man may Chuse gd. Wife* F 1 b, O this acquaintance was well scrapte of me. 1641 C. BURGES *Serm.* 5 Nov. 58 Although God be gratiously indulgent, yet is he not inconsiderately prodigall of mercies to all that scrape acquaintance with him in their troubles. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 157 Affecting relation to Tioy, and scraping kindred thence. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lx. 402 Mrs. Harris scraped acquaintance with Mrs. Thomas. 1825 MRS. SHERWOOD *Ynq. Forester* (Houlston Tr.) I. 5 He contrived to scrape acquaintance with certain smugglers. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* lix, Two or three of the inmates..with whom Jack had already scraped up an acquaintance. 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Land of Gilead* i. 8 After establishing ourselves..we went out to look about us, and scrape acquaintance with the people. 1904 F. WHISHAW *Lovers at Fault* v. 43 Her two dearest friends had contrived to scrape acquaintance without introduction.

c. *absol.* and *intr.* To hoard up penuriously; to save or economize; to gather together money, etc. with labour and difficulty. Now chiefly *dial.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm., St. Andr. Day* (1562) 120 They intend to gette that money agayne which they haue layed out, and afterwarde to scrape for purchasyng. 1552 — *1st Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 302 b, Euery manne scrapeth for hymselfe. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1594) 109 Zacheus, which before hee had seene Christ, knew nothing but to scrape; but as soone as he had heard Christ, all his minde was set vpon giuing. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* D 3, Let them grieue That scrape for wealth, I will the poore relieue. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxv, She scraped and scraped at pleasure, till I was almost starved to death. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 74/2 How he got it [so much money], save by scrape—scraping, the Lord alone knows. 1881 *Century Mag.* Nov. 133 You do have a hard time, don't you?..to slave and tug and scrape to get a house over your head.

6. Used disparagingly for: To play (a fiddle); occas. *to scrape catgut*; to play (a tune, etc.) on the fiddle. Cf. F. *râcler*. Chiefly *absol.*

1599 [see CATGUT 1]. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westward*

Hoe I v. i, They are but rozining, sir, and theile scrape themselues into your company presently. *Mono.* Plague a their Cats guts and their scraping. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. of Milan* II. i, You shall scrape, and Ile sing, A scuruie Dittie to a scuruie tune. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 189 Like contry fidlers [to] scrape for our livings. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 37 Save where some Fiddler scrapes a drowsy Tune. 1779 V. KNOX *Ess.* lxxi. (1782) I. 310 It is..necessary to do little else than scrape and pipe. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii, The musicians were still there..scraping and twanging away. 1842 LEVER *J. Hinton* ix, While fiddles, French-horns, and dulcimers, scraped and blew their worst. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lviii, He..was scraping consolation out of its deepest notes.

7. To rub harshly on (a surface) in passing along or over it, so as to cause abrasion or produce a grating noise; to draw (something) roughly over a surface.

1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 152 The chiming Clocks to dinner call; A hundred footsteps scrape the marble Hall. 1857 O. W. HOLMES *Autocrat* iii, Somebody happened to scrape the floor with his chair just then; which accidental sound..broke the charm. 1871 DARWIN *Descent of Man* II. xiii. 61 Turkey-cocks scrape their wings against the ground, and some kinds of grouse thus produce a buzzing sound. 1897 *Encycl. Sport.* I. 473/1 (Golf) *Sclaff*, to scrape the surface of the ground with the sole of the club head before striking the ball.

b. *intr.* To graze *against* or *on*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 344 When the animal therefore is compelled to make a step forward, it scrapes on the back of the nails along the surface. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi. (1856) 423 Fangs of broken ice, which scraped against the beach as the tides rose and fell.

† **c.** *transf.* To pass very closely *along*. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 750 Then scraping along the island Prochita.., he put into the bay of Puteoli.

d. To draw one's feet noisily over the floor. Hence † *trans.* to insult by doing this in a public assembly (*obs.*). Also *To scrape down*: to silence (a speaker) by making a noise with the feet.

1561 [see SCRAPING *vbl. sb.* 1 b]. 1773 JEBB in Disney *Mem.* J.'s Wks. 1787 I. 57 The young men were offended at him [Wilgress] for his behaviour as proctor, and therefore *scraped* him. When the sermon was over, the vice-chancellor called to the proctors, to take the names of all the gentlemen in one of the galleries. 1785 [see SCRAPING *vbl. sb.* 1 b]. 1832 *Tour through College* 25 (Hall *College Words*), They not unfrequently rose to open outrage or some personal molestation, as..'scraping him'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 749 Another [orator] was coughed and scraped down.

8. *intr.* To make obeisance, to bow drawing the foot back, 'to make an awkward bow' (J.).

Often *to bow and scrape*, with contemptuous reference to over-ceremonious politeness or reverence.

1645 GIPPS *Serm.* 12 Who will scrape to a keeper for a piece of Venison, who may have free accesse to the master of the game to aske and have? 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 24 Have you not known some in a low condition, to bow and scrape? 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* 396 By turns transform'd into all kinds of shapes, Constant to none, Foote laughs, cries, struts, and scrapes. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, He ducked with his head and shoulders, scraped with his more advanced hoof,..and withdrew to his own domains. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* xxxv. I. 301 Bowing and scraping and rubbing his hands together.

† **b.** trans. *To scrape a leg*: to make a leg (see LEG *sb.* 4). *Obs.*

1602 [see LEG *sb.* 4]. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 328 Scraping many legs to him, and desiring him to tell his demands. *Ibid.*, And scraping many Legs, asked a largess of the Knight. 1681 D'URFEY *Progr. Honesty* v. 5 Sure he has some suit to beg, That thus he sneaks and scrapes a Leg.

9. intr. *To scrape along*: to manage or 'get along' with difficulty. *To scrape through*: to get through a trial, an examination, so as just to escape failure.

1884 W. CUDWORTH *Yorksh. Dial. & Character Sk.* 33 (E.D.D.) Boath him an' his father hed scraped along withaht wommanly help. 1905 VACHELL *The Hill* iii. 51 We must mug up our 'cons' well enough to scrape along without 'puns' and extra school. 1907 ELINOR GLYN *Three Weeks* i, He scraped through his 'Smalls' and his 'Mods'.

b. *trans.* (causatively.) *To scrape* (a person) *through*: barely to enable him to get through.

1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 243 A futile effort to scrape Billy through an examination. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 July 7/2 The..tests of fitness for promotion,..for which officers cram up a little theoretical knowledge, just sufficient to scrape them through.

10. *Comb.* **a.** in contemptuous designations of persons, as † **scrape-all** (see quot.); † **scrape-good**, a miser, also *adj.* miserly; **scrape-gut**, a fiddler; † **scrape-pelf, -penny, -scall**, a miser; † **scrape-shoe**, ? an obsequious person, a toady; **b.** † **scrape-pan**, an instrument for scraping a salt-pan.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Scrape-all*, a Money-Scrivener; also a miserable Wretch, or griping Fellow. 1611 COTGR., *Caqueduc*, a niggard, micher, miser, *scrape-good. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. iv, None will there be..a Scrape-good wretch or churlish hard hearted refuser. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. v. 152, I greatly doubt, sir, you were born for nae better than a *gangrel **scrape-gut*. 1746 T. LOWNDES *Brine Salt improved* 10 And then instantly, with the common iron *scrape-pan, stir the Brine very briskly in every part of the pan for about a minute. 1626 W. FENNER *Hid. Manna* (1652) 28 No covetous, nor drunkard, *scrapepelfe, nor swearer,..partaketh of it with you. 1584 LODGE *Alarum agst. Usurers* 3 b, Assuring him yt he is to think wel of his master *scrapepenie ye vsurer. 1755 [see SCRAPER 1]. 1602 *Withals Dict.* 80/1 Regarding nothing but the gaine, a Scraper, or *scrape-scall. 1607 *Puritan* I. iii. 12 Why, how now, we three? Puritanicall *Scrape-shoes, Flesh a good Fridayes! 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. i, Live scrape-shoo, and be thankfull.

Scrapeage (skrēˑpēdʒ). *rare*—[1]. [f. SCRAPE *v.* + -AGE.] That which is scraped off.

1851 [see RAKEAGE].

Scraped (skrēpt), *ppl. a.* [f. SCRAPE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Deprived of the surface, or freed from excrescent or adherent matter, by scraping. Also, reduced to the condition of scrapings.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20 b, They stoppe it with scraped linte. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Engl. Housekpr.* (1778) 21 Garnish it with..scraped horse-radish. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* i, My companion escaped..with no greater injury than a black eye and a scraped shin. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Lupus* 8 Applying caustic potash to the scraped area. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 543 Scraped raw beef, taken at first in very small quantities, has been well borne.

2. Collected together or amassed. Also *scraped-up*.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* H 4, His huge long scraped stock Of well penn'd playes. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* ii, And add a few scraped shillings every week to the money you can hardly count. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 387 By the aid of it..and a carefully scraped-up candle and a box of matches, the fire soon blazes.

3. *Sc.* in *well-scraped, ill-scraped*, said of the tongue of a person as having or lacking refinement and courtesy of speech. Cf. FILED *ppl. a.*

1785 R. FORBES *Poems Buchan Dial.* 24 Thersites, Wha for's ill-scrappit tongue..got on his back Puss wi' the nine tails hung. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii, It's ill-scraped tongues like yours, that make mischief atween neighbourhoods and nations. 1820 — *Monast.* xxvi, Martin should keep a weel-scrapit tongue in his head. 1858, 1884 Ill-scraped [see ILL- B.].

† **Scra·pelet.** *Obs.* In 7 **skraplet**. [f. SCRAPE *sb.* + -LET.] A small scraping.

1615 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* Pref. 1 Conyes..do make many skraplets and profers on the ground before they dig earnestly for their neast or litter.

† **Scra·peling.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. SCRAPE *v.* + -LING.] A money-grubber, miser.

1629 GAULE *Distractions* 321 Is it you..old Pouch-penny? Methought, twas some such Scrapeling.

Scraper (skrēˑpəɹ). [f. SCRAPE *v.* + -ER[1].]

I. One who scrapes.

1. One who 'scrapes together'; *esp.* one who strives meanly to make and save money, a money-grubber. Now *rare*.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 216 As about this present question he taketh in a maner al out of Augustines boke of repentance, which is foolishly botched of good & bad by som scraper together. 1619 HIERON *Wks.* I. 35 The rakers and scrapers of this world,..as though there were no God in heauen to make prouision for them, lay about them, leauing no vile vngodly oppressing courses vnassayed. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* xxvi, Never was scraper brave man. 1755 JOHNSON, *Scraper*, a miser; a man intent on getting money; a scrapepenny. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xiii, Everywhere there are scrapers and scatterers; the scrapers are few, and the scatterers are many.

† **b.** An unscrupulous plunderer. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 11 Not in the spoile of apparel, robes, and trash, Least he be accounted an vnruly scraper, as too many now a dayes be. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 320 Hugh Tirell his fellow scraper, tooke from the poore Priests at Armagh, a great brasse panne.

2. One who scrapes (something specified or implied). *Mezzotint scraper*: see SCRAPE *v.* 2 e.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Escarvador*, a scraper, *Scalptor*. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 234 *note*, He was both painter and scraper in mezzotinto. 1788 LD. R. SEYMOUR in *Murray's Mag.* I. 484 A Carrot Scraper in St. James' Market, who sleeps in a little Kennel. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 943 After which it [parchment] is transferred to the *scraper*. This workman employs here an edge tool of the same shape as the fleshing-knife, but larger and sharper.

b. A derogatory term for a fiddler.

1611 CHAPMAN *May-day* IV. i, Strike vp, Scrapers. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 157 ¶ 16 Mr. Bickerstaff..summons all his Disciples, whether..Toasts, Smarts,..Musicians or Scrapers, to make their Appearance at the Playhouse. 1835 CARRICK, etc. *Laird of Logan* (1841) 140 'Vear!' responded the astonished scraper of cat-gut. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* I. i, A common scraper on a crowd like a one-legged man with a Jack in the Green.

c. A contemptuous term for a barber.

1792 *New Year's Morning Edin.* 12 (E.D.D.) Gart the puir scraper tyne his feet. 1869 *Public Opinion* 19 June (Farmer), The beard and moustache which the sailors in the Royal Navy will be permitted to wear, thereby doing away with the objection that blue-jackets have to the scraper.

3. A bird that 'scrapes' or scratches in the soil. Used *Ornith.* to render mod.L. *Rasores*, a former order of gallinaceous birds.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXIV. Epil., Yet this inestimable Pearle, wil all Our Dunghil Chanticleres, but obuious call; Each Moderne scraper, this Gem scratching by; His Oate preferring far. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* I. 100 Order 1. Rasores. Scrapers. 1894 *Month* Oct. 163 The old school of ornithologists divided them..into birds of prey, perchers, climbers, scrapers, waders, and swimmers.

II. An instrument for scraping with.

4. A scraping instrument held in the hand. **a.** *gen.* and in various technical applications: see quots.

1552 HULOET, Scraper or rubber, *scalprum*. Scrapynge knyffe, *scalprum*. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bookbinding*, Manner of gilding books on the edges.—The book, being put in the press, between two boards, is scraped with a knife called a scraper. 1849 *Weale's Dict. Terms, Scraper*, a piece of iron used to take out the pulverized matter which remains in a hole when bored previous to blasting. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 203 Over which the skin..is laid with the hair side up; and he then scrapes the surface strongly from above downward, with the scraper. 1894 SIR J. ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* I. 14, I hated scraping ham—that was a job I did bar; for in the first place, it isn't easy, and the next, you are more likely to scrape your knuckles with the scraper than the ham. 1895 *Stores' Price List*, Artists' Scrapers. 2½ in. Steel Blade, Ebony Handle. *Ibid.*, Steel pipe bowl scraper.

b. (*a*) *Antiq.* Used to render the L. *strigil* (see STRIGIL). (*b*) 'An instrument with which to clean the tongue by scraping off the fur' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). (*c*) An instrument for scraping off the sweat from horses.

(*a*) 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiv. (1887) 123 Then with certaine scrapers called Strigiles, they had all their filth scrapte of their bodies. 1756 C. SMART tr. *Hor., Sat.* II. vii. (1826) II. 165 Is that boy guilty, who by night pawns a stolen scraper for some grapes? 1904 BUDGE *3rd & 4th Egypt. Rooms Brit. Mus.* 43 Iron strigil, or skin-scraper.

(*b*) 1685 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2040/4 A Gold Scraper for the Tongue. 1895 *Stores' Price List*, Tongue Scrapers (Tortoiseshell and Ivory).

(*c*) 1667 DK. NEWCASTLE *Method of Dressing Horses* 124 But, the Best of all is the Knife-[or-]Heat, which is the Scraper; for, when he is Hot, Scraping of Him gets all the Sweat..out of him. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1895 KIPLING *Maltese Cat* in *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 June 2/2 [A polo pony] stiffening up to get all the tickle out of the big vulcanite scraper.

c. An instrument (of various forms) used for scraping off paint, tar, adhesive labels, etc. from wooden surfaces.

A common form in nautical use consists of a triangular plate of metal, with a handle inserted perpendicularly in the middle; another form has a curved blade between two handles.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 80 Cleaned with brushes, or Scrapers if barnicled. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang., Scraper*, a triangular iron instrument for scraping the deck.

d. *Engraving.* A three-sided tool used to remove burrs left by the graver, etching needle, or dry-point, or to obliterate lines. Also the similar instrument used in 'scraping' mezzotint.

1747 *Sculptura-Hist.-Techn.* 225 Take a Burnisher, or Scraper, and burnish that Part of the Plate. 1883 MOLLETT *Dict. Art & Archæol., Scraper*, an engraver's tool for removing burrs.

e. An implement of varying construction used by uncivilized peoples for removing the hair from skins. Hence, in prehistoric archæology, applied to a particular type of flint implements (otherwise known as *thumb-flints*), from their conjectured use.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 71 The so-called 'scrapers'.. are oblong stones, rounded at one end, which is brought to a bevelled edge by a series of small blows. 1872 J. EVANS *Anc. Stone Implements* xiii. 268 One of the simple forms into which flakes are susceptible of being readily converted has, in consequence of its similarity in character to a stone implement in use among the Esquimaux for scraping skins and other purposes, received the name of a 'scraper', or, to use the term first, I believe, employed by the late Mons. E. Lartet, a *grattoir*. 1900 *Archæol. Æliana* XXII. 83 A 'thumbflint' or 'scraper' and also a large rough flint core were found by a tenant of one of the glebe farms.

5. An appliance, usually consisting of a metal blade with a horizontal upper edge, fixed outside the door of a house for persons to scrape off upon it the dirt from the soles of their boots or shoes before entering.

1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* iii. Wks. 1751 XIV. 47 Never clean your Shoes on the Scraper, but in the Entry,..by which..the Scraper will last the longer. 1833 J. BENNETT *Artificer's Lexicon* 366 Scrapers. Garden, hall, and door, from 1*s.* 6*d.* 1871 *Punch* 2 Dec. 235/2 Due observance of the scraper and the door-mat.

6. *Lithography.* (See quot. 1875.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 304 Behind the inking-cylinder K, a rubber, or scraper, is placed, to press very lightly against the cylinder, and to prevent the ink accumulating in rings round the cylinder. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Scraper*, the board in a lithographic press whose edge is lowered on to the tympan-sheet, to bring the requisite pressure upon the paper.

7. A machine (or scoop) drawn by horses or oxen for excavating ditches, canals, etc., for levelling and making roads, or for raising and removing soil, dirt, weeds, etc. a short distance.

1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Rail Roads U.S.* 259 *Scraper*, a machine drawn by horses or oxen, for excavating trenches, for canals, rail-roads, &c. 1884 *Longman's Mag.* Feb. 414 Subsequent snows are removed by means of a 'scraper', a kind of scoop upon wheels which is drawn over the ice by horses. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 588/1 A horse scraping machine which delivers the mud at the side is also used, the blades of the scrapers being mounted obliquely.

b. An instrument for scraping dirt, mud, etc. from roads, etc. Also *road-scraper*.

1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1857) § 2464 The scraper may be described as a broad hoe, of treble the usual size and strength, used in cleaning roads or court-yards, and sometimes in cleaning grassy surfaces. *Ibid.* § 3133 The Dutch hoe is a good road and lawn scraper. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Scraper*,..a long hoe for cleansing roads of mud. 1909 *Daily News* 22 Dec. 6/1 There were some men out with scrapers, but..until late in the afternoon, pedestrians had to wade through..the..streets ankle deep in slush.

c. *U. S.* A small dredge for taking oysters, etc.

1887 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U. S.* v. II. 571.

III. Slang or jocular uses.

8. *Anglo-Irish.* Phrase: *to take to one's scrapers*: to take to one's heels, decamp.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 47 She took to her 'scrapers', as the Irish phrase it. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxxvi, He took to his scrapers.

9. A cocked hat.

Perh. with allusion to the shape: see 4 c.

1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xi. 95 He had a well-worn scraper on his head, penked before and behind. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Scraper*... Also, metaphorically, a cocked hat, whether shipped fore-and-aft or worn athwart-ships.

IV. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as in *scraper-knife*; **scraper-box**, the frame holding the 'scraper' of a lithographic press; **scraper-mat**, a door-mat of wire or parallel strips of metal serving the purpose of a scraper; **scraper-plane** = *scraping-plane* (see SCRAPING *vbl. sb.* 3).

1843 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 79 The..*scraper-box [in the lithographic press]. 1903 *Daily Mail* 3 Sept. 7/3 The bee-keeping beginner should provide himself with..a *scraper-knife, a comb foundation [etc.]. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 89/1 Metal *Scraper-Mats..suitable for all gravel-walk entrances. 1895 *Stores' Price List*, Adjustable *scraper Planes... For scraping and finishing Veneers [etc.].

Scra·pe-trencher. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. SCRAPE *v.* + TRENCHER.] A servant whose office was to scrape the trenchers after use. (In Oxford colleges the term was in regular use till the 18th c.)

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 77 Euery slouenly seruingman, and greasie scrape-trencher will exceede the bounds of his calling. 1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Enf. Marr.* I. A 2, But stay, here is a Scrape-trencher arriued. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 199/1 The Common Servants to each Hall..are..the Porter, Scrape Trencher, Cook, and his under Servants. 1692 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 3 Ferdinand Smith, Scrape-trencher of the Colledge. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* III. Wks. 1799 II. 318 Mr. Scrape-trencher, let's have no more of your jaw! 1862 GRANT *Capt. of Guard* i, A train of cut-throats, swashbucklers, and scrapetrenchers.

attrib. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 496 The King should present himself wholly disarmed, not having even a scrape-trencher blade or whittle-dagger.

Scra·p-heap. [f. SCRAP *sb.*[1]] A heap of SCRAP IRON; an accumulation of disused and broken-up ironwork for refounding. Hence *fig.* in phrases, as *to cast on* or *consign to the scrap-heap*, to cast aside as worn out or superseded.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 121/1 *note*, All its contemporary rivals [*sc.* locomotive engines] that have escaped the fate of the 'scrap heap' have been re-made. 1891 [see SCRAP IRON]. 1903 G. B. SHAW *Man & Superman* xxxi, This is the true joy of life..: the being thoroughly worn out before you are thrown on the scrap heap.

Hence **Scra·p-heap** *v. trans.*, to consign to the scrap-heap. So **Scra·p-heaping** *vbl. sb.*

1905 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 6 The recent scrap-heaping of war vessels. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 7/3 They cannot very well 'scrap-heap' the boats.

†**Scrapia·na,** *pl. Obs.* [quasi-L., f. SCRAP *sb.*[1] or SCRAPE *v.*: see ANA.] A collection of literary scraps or 'scrapings'.

1792 (*title*) Scrapeana. Fugitive Miscellany. 1811 MRS. JACKSON in *Sir G. Jackson's Diaries & Lett.* (1873) I. 256, I shall finish the last volume of scrapiana I began here. 1818 (*title*) Scrapiana: or elegant extracts of wit: being a complete collection of humorous pieces in prose and in verse.

Scrapill, obs. form of SCRAPPLE *sb.*[1] and *v.*

Scraping (skrē·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb SCRAPE in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/2 Scrapynge, or sehawynge, *rasura, abrasio.* 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 1189/1 The Abbot of saint Albons sent the boke so disfigured with scrapings & blotting out..vnto the king. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* D 3 b, Each one sweares (By Orpheus fiddle-case) they will tickle your eares If they can doo 't with scraping. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1851 III. 130 All your learned scraping in antiquity. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xv, They [the poultry] had siccan a skarting and scraping in the yard, that there's nae getting a bean or pea keepit for them. 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Steam Excursion*, Here the scraping [*i.e.* bowing] was renewed. 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* iv, Only a scraping of shoes on the mat. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 72 The scraping of my pen over the paper. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 430 It is better to treat each focus independently by scraping or by the excision of a wedge.

b. The noise produced by drawing something roughly over a surface. †Also, the action of expressing disapproval of a speaker by shuffling the feet (see SCRAPE *v.* 7 d).

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. K 2 b, Then was there hard a great scraping of fete in the floore. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Scraping*, a mode of expressing dislike to a person or sermon, practised at Oxford by the students, in scraping their feet against the ground during the preachment. *a* 1801 G. WAKEFIELD *Mem.* (1804) I. 94 A comical incident..respecting that scraping of the Proctor, Mr. Wilgress, whilst preaching. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 436 There was the scraping of a chair behind the speaker. 1897 'A. HOPE' *Phroso* xvii. (1905) 327 The scraping of men's limbs and the rasping of cloth on the rock.

2. *pl. concr.* That which is scraped off, up, or together. Rarely *sing.*

1511–12 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 321 The sciapenis of certane giltin weschele. 1533 *Respublica* I. i. 97 The flietiance, the scrapinges,..The skimmynges, the gubbins of booties and praies. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Flowers* 33 Catche, snatche, and scratche for scrapings and for crommes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 391 The scraping of the inward parts of his own hooues beaten into powder and mingled with wine. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1063 A fourth sort we have which we call Scrapings, that is a course sort of Salt ..that cleaves to the tops of the sides of the Phats. 1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dressing Room* 40 The Bason takes whatever comes, The Scrapings from her Teeth and Gums. 1790 SPEECHLY *Cult. Vine* 33 The dust and scrapings from roads. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, The Streets, Morning*, An apprentice ..thinking of..the miseries of the milk and water, and thick bread and scrapings. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 704 The microscopic examination of scrapings reveals at once their [*sc.* certain diseases'] characteristic fungi.

fig. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ref. Untr. Jewel* I. 32 The scrapinges of malice it selfe. 1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 77, I.. trusted him with all, All my poor scrapings from a dozen years Of dust and deskwork.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scraping-iron, -knife, machine, -plane, -tool*; **scraping-ground**, a place where deer scrape or rub the velvet off their antlers.

1877 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* 89 (Cent.) The lordly bucks begin their nocturnal rambles over their favourite runways and *scraping-grounds. 1727 *Protestant Merc.* 16 Aug. 4 The Tree..scraped on the Bark, as if it had been done with a *Scraping-Iron or Addice. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 16 Feb. 6/6 The pressure of the scraping-iron used by the workman was sufficient to knock a huge hole in the vessel. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer* xxxvi. 23 He kutte it with a *scraping knife of the scribe. 1662 *Comenius' Janua Ling. Triling.* 87 A Butcher ..scalds swine all over first with hot water, and scrapes them with a scraping knife. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 166 For removing the hair, the scraping-knife alone must be used. 1886 *Scraping machine [see SCRAPER 7]. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 483 This tool is called a *scraping plane, and is used for scraping the ivory keys of piano-fortes, and works inlaid with ivory, brass, and hard-woods. 1691 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Escoplo*, a *scraping toole, a plaine for a carpenter.

Scra·ping, *ppl. a.* [f. SCRAPE *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That scrapes, in various senses of the verb SCRAPE.

1599 *1st Pt. Ret. Parnass.* Prol. 2 That scrapinge legg, that dopping curtisie. 1790 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 8 Aug., A quality rather rare in compliments of these grinning, bowing, scraping times. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xix, The blind scraping scoundrel [a fiddler]. 1879 *Organ Voicing* 17 A scraping or chiffing noise is sometimes heard accompanying a note. 1890 H. G. DAKYNS *Xenophon* I. Introd. 121 *note*, Scraping courtiers and nodding satellites.

2. *esp.* Money-grubbing, miserly.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 69 He shall spend mine Honour, with his Shame; As thriftlesse Sonnes, their scraping Fathers Gold. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* 27 The Duke of Lancaster was as scraping as shee. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* III. iii, You are never mentioned but by the names of covetous, scraping, stingy. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 74 He had always been brought up to be saving and thrifty by the careful scraping old barber, his father.

Hence **Scra·pingly** *adv.*, in a scraping manner.

1680 J. SHARP *Serm. on Eccl.* iii. 10, 26 That live scrapingly and uncharitably,..all their lives long.

Scrap iron. [f. SCRAP *sb.*[1]] Iron which has already been cast or wrought and broken up or cast aside for re-casting or re-working; broken pieces and small articles of old and disused ironwork. Also *attrib.*

Scrap wrought iron, scrap consisting of pieces of malleable iron, which when re-cast produces a superior iron.

1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* 214 Mere 'gatherers of scrap-iron'. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 432/2 The bolts to be of the best scrap iron. 1862 *Times* 13 Aug. 4/2 In another..process scrap wrought iron is melted in admixture with pig iron. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v., In Government yards, where they do not sell old boilers, &c. these are broken up and the pieces are placed in heaps (scrap heaps) and sold as old iron. Men employed at this are said to be on *scrap iron work.*

Scraplet (skræ·plĕt). Forms: 6 **scrappelet**, 9 **scraplet**. [f. SCRAP *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small scrap.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 160 Fet a voyder to haue awey this scrappelettis [*quisquilias*]. 1878 E. W. BENSON *Cathedral* viii. 123 He thinks his little scraplets will do more for him and his people than the 'History of the Jews'.

Scrapling (skræ·pliŋ). [f. SCRAP *sb.*[1] + -LING.] A small scrap. (See E.D.D. s.v. *Scrappling.*)

1843 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 220 Don't be angry at this scrapling.

Scrappe, obs. form of SCRAP.

†**Scra·pper**[1], *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. SCRAP *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who collects scrap-iron.

1648 in *Victoria Hist. Sussex* II. 245 Russell the scrapper for pickinge of soe much iron as made three tunne and 17 hundred at 3[li] per tunne.

Scrapper[2] (skræ·pəɹ). *slang.* [f. SCRAP *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] A pugilist.

1874 in *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 280. 1904 J. A. RIIS *Roosevelt* v. 104 He was a scrapper first, last, and all the time, with but little regard for whom he tackled, so long as he had him.

Scrappet (skræ·pĕt). *rare.* [f. SCRAP *sb.*[1] + -ET.] A small quantity or amount, a little scrap.

1901 *Pilot* 19 Jan. 75/2 Scrappets of science such as can be read in penny weekly papers. 1905 F. HARRISON in *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 6/3 Political interest is transferred to scrappets in halfpenny prints.

Scrappily (skræ·pili), *adv.* [f. SCRAPPY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a scrappy manner.

1886 MAX MÜLLER in *Contemp. Rev.* June 779 Carlyle.. was still a raw, narrow-minded, scrappily educated Scotchman. 1909 *Athenæum* 28 Aug. 244/2 The attempt at final summary is rather a failure, being written scrappily.

Scrappiness (skræ·pinĕs). [f. SCRAPPY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being scrappy.

1867 *Lond. Rev.* 17 Aug. 183 What shall we say of the local newspaper? its essence is scrappiness. 1881 *Athenæum* 25 June 840/3 The great fault of his selection [*sc.* Arnold's *Poetry of Byron*] is its scrappiness.

Scrapping (skræ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] *slang.* [f. SCRAP *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Fighting; boxing. Also *attrib.*

1891 *Pall Mall. Gaz.* 28 May 7/3 Discussing the rival merits of a wrestling match, of a lottery, and of a scrapping match. 1897 HOWELLS *Landl. Lion's Head* 387, I got to scrapping with a man,..and he left his marks on me. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* July 40/1 What do you want me for? *Is it* for a straight 'scrapping' with Boers?

Scra·pping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. SCRAP *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] The action of 'sending to the scrap-heap'.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 23 May 4/4 The scrapping or sale of ships that ought to have been retained. 1907 *Morn. Post* 17 Jan. 2/3 The scrapping of ships.

Scrapple (skræ·p'l), *sb.*[1] *dial.* Forms: 4 **scrapill**, **scrapyll**, 7 **skrapple**, 7–9 **scraple**, 9– **scrapple**. [f. SCRAPE *v.* + -EL. Cf. WFlem. *schrepel* in the same sense.] A tool used for scraping or raking up.

1354 in *Finchale Priory Charters* (Surtees) p. xxxvij, j scrapill, j securis. 1397 *Ibid.* p. cxviij, Item j por et j scrapyll. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 46 A skrapple of iron..For Nettles and ground-luy after a showie. 1825 JAMIESON, *Scraple*, s. An instrument used for cleaning the Bake-board, Roxb. 2. One for cleaning a cow-house. 1875 W. DICKINSON *Cumbriana* 51 The girl came out with a small coal-rake, to which the old dame pointed, saying, 'Whè, that's what a scrapple may be!'

Scra·pple, *sb.*[2] *U. S.* [dim. of SCRAP *sb.*[1]] An article of food made from scraps of pork, etc. stewed with meal and pressed into large cakes.

1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ii. 89 The sausage and scrapple of New Jersey. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 181 Milk, eggs, sausage, scrapple, vegetables, and poultry, all fresh from the farm.

Scra·pple, *v. dial.* Also 6 **skraple**, 8 **scraple**. [f. SCRAPPLE *sb.*[1]] To scrape or use a 'scrapple'.

1504 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 321 For skraplyng of ij. trees. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 138 This pavem[t]., after a little earth was scrapled away from its surface..was very fresh and faire. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Scrapple*, to grub about. *Oxon.* 1881 J. SARGISSON *Joe Scroop's Journ.* 48 (E.D.D.) They scrapplt up t'wet spots gayly weel.

Scrappy (skræ·pi), *a.* [f. SCRAP *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Consisting of scraps; made up of odds and ends; disjointed, unconnected.

1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1842) 474 If you take any of the volumes of the living poets [in Germany], you are amazed at ..the short and scrappy nature of their effusions. *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* xliii. Wks. 1864 III. 509 The partial genius is flashy—scrappy. 1858–9 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lvi, It may be that..there is a dreadfully scrappy dinner, the evident remains of a party to which I *didn't* invite you. 1864 BROWNING *Youth & Art* 62 Each life's unfulfilled, you see; It hangs still, patchy and scrappy. 1888 FRITH *Autobiog.* III. vii. 156 This chapter..is intended to be desultory, disjointed, ..scrappy, in fact. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 436 My classical knowledge is scrappy.

Scrapy (skrē·pi), *a.* [f. SCRAPE *v.* + -Y.] Having or producing a harsh grating noise.

1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mile. Ixe* ii. 47, I get tired of hearing her scrapy voice. 1890 *Working Men's Coll. Jrnl.* 101 A particularly loud and scrapy violin.

Scrapyll, obs. form of SCRAPPLE *sb.*[1]

†**Scrash,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Onomatopœic var. of CRASH *v.*] = CRASH *v.* 1.

1540 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. iii. 8 Hee seized upon the Knights Shield with his teeth, and pulling it easily from him,..hee scrashed it into a thousand pieces whilst hee trampled it under his feet.

Scrat, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **skratt**, **scrat(t)e**, **scrette**, 6 **scrayte**, **skarth(t**, (*erron.* **karthe**), **scarcht**, **scratche**, 6–7 **skrat**, 7–8, 9 (*dial.*) **scrat**, **scart**, **scratch**. See also SCARTH *sb.*[2] [Perh. repr. OE. **scratta* (? miswritten *scritta*), app. (in spite of the difference of sense) corresp. to ON. *skratte* wizard, goblin, monster, mod.Icel. *skratti* devil (MSw. *skratte* goblin); cf. OHG. *scrato, skraz* (pl. *skrazzâ, skrezza*) satyr, wood-demon, MHG. *schrat(e, schraz, schrag*, goblin, elf; for many mod.Ger. derivatives see Grimm s.v. *schrat.*]

1. A hermaphrodite.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 161/11 *Hermafroditus*, wæpenwifestre, *nel* scritta [? *read* scratta], *nel* bædel. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 695/2 *Hic et hec armifraudita*, a skratt. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 793/31 *Hec armifodrita*, a *scrate.* 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* II. i. 73 Somtyme one of mankynde is both man & woman & suche..in englyssh is called a scrette [1527 scratte]. 1552 HULOET, Scrayte whyche is both male and female. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* I. xxxi. (S.T.S.) I. 145 Ane bairne borne quhilk had baitht the kyndis of maill and famell, callit in our langage karthe [*v.rr.* scarcht, scratche]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. 1036 An Hermaphrodite or Skrat. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXV. iv. (1678) 592 Hermaphrodites, or Scrats. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words*, A *Scrat*; an Hermaphrodite: used of Men, Beasts, and Sheep. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Scrat, scart, scratch*;..a female hermaphrodite sheep.

2. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. SCRATCH *sb.*[2]

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Scrat*, Satan, generally with the prefix—old, 'Aud Scrat'.

Scrat, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **scratte**. [f. SCRAT *v.*]

1. An act of scratching, a mark resulting from scratching. Also, † a weal made by a whip.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 84 b, The markes or scrattes of the stripes declared as plainly as if he had spoken it..how he had been handled. 1865 ATKINSON *Danby Gloss.*, *Scrat*, a scraping, or scratching together, with pains and toil.

2. A small portion or part of anything.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 172 The golden Asse, in the superabundance of his rich humours, promiseth many other golden mountaines; but hath neuer a scrat of siluer. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Scrat*, a trifle, or minimum of income. ..'He's not woth a scrat'. 1896 LUMSDEN *Poems* 89 Sma'

wheat was saun, an' maist o' that Was droun'd out to a waesome scrat Ere Mayday cam.

3. One who scrapes; a saving, miserly person.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Flay*, . . *He'll flay a Flint*, of a meer Scrat or Miser. 1866 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Lizzie Lorton* xvi. II. 77 Bella was an industrious, hard-working little body, generally called a 'lile scrat' by her neighbours.

Scrat, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3–6 scratte, 4–6 skrat, 5 skratt, 6 scratt, 4– scrat. Also 6 Scart *v.* [Early ME. *scratte*, of difficult etymology.

The sense coincides with that of MSw. *kratta* to scratch (so also in mod.Sw. dial.; cf. Sw. *kratta* to rake) = OHG. *krazzôn* (G. *kratzen*) :—OTeut. **krattôjan*, believed to be the source of It. *grattare*, Sp., Pg. *gratar*, F. *gratter* to scratch, Grate *v.*[1] Possibly the ME. word may be an alteration (see Scr- 2) of an unrecorded **cratte* (either :—OE. **crattian* or adopted from Scandinavian), representing this Teut. verb. Another possibility is that the word may be a. OF. *esgrater*, f. *es-* (see Es-) + *grater*, *gratter* (see above).]

1. *intr.* To use the nails or claws for attack; to scratch (*at* a person).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 And nis þet child fulitowen þet schrepeð [*MS. T* scratteð] ajean, & bit upon þe gerde? *c* 1500 *Smyth & Dame* 374 in Hazl. *E. E. P.* III. 215 All way fast gan she scrat At hym wyth all her myght. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1314 A perylous thynge, to cast a cat Vpon a naked man, and yf she scrat. 1790 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 69 They braaid, skrat, an fout, like mad fowk.

2. *trans.* To lacerate, wound, or mark superficially by dragging the nails, claws, or anything pointed or prickly, over the skin or surface.

1340 Hampole *Pr. C.* 7378 Ilk ane scratte other in þe face. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Engenia*) 365 For-þi hyr face scho skratit þare, And of hyre hewid rugit þe hare. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 515 And þan he come home all tobittyn and skrattyd with thornys and breers. 1530 Palsgr. 707/2 The catte hath scratte hym by the face. 1577 Hellowes *Guevara's Chron.* 197 Hee caused the brestes of the priests to be scrat with combs of yron in his presence. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. II. i. 684 It is an ordinary thing for women in such cases, to scrat the faces, slit the noses of such as they suspect. 1797 Bridges *Hom. Trav.* I. 235 If they won't fight, their steps he traces, And . . scrats their faces.

† **b.** *fig.* in *passive.* To be superficially marked.

1559 Aylmer *Harborowe* A 3 b, A little scratted with som shewe and apparance of learning.

c. with advs.: To pull *out*, scrape *off* with the claws or nails.

c 1500 *Robt. Deuyll* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) I. 9 He scratte out theyr eyen. 1589 Nashe *Martin's Months Mind* Ep. Ded., We shall reach them a rappe, as they will neuer clawe of, except they scratt off the skinne from the verie bones.

3. To rub lightly with the finger-nails, etc., to relieve itching or the like; = Scratch *v.* 2.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 324 Scrattyng his hedde with one fynger. 1576 Turberv. *Venerie* xlvii, Sometimes he would skrat his thyghes with his foote. 1598 Hall *Sat.* VI. i, And bite my nayles, and scrat my dullard head.

4. *intr.* Of a bird or animal: To rake in the ground with the claws. Also *transf.* of persons.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xv. 58 While ye were in that diche scrallyng, And scratting in the myre to snue your life. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xii. 156 Seeing a Crow scrat vpon the muck-hill, [he] returned in all hast. 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* i, If a man . . scrats at his bit o' garden, and makes two potatoes grow i'stead o' one [etc.].

b. *trans.* with advs. To get *out*, *up*, by scratching.

a 1560 Becon *Fl. Godly Prayers* Pref., Wks. II. 176 The Iewes were compelled for very hunger . . to scratte out the most filthy and stinking dounge, . . and for very famine to eate it. 1864 Mrs. H. Wood *Trev. Hold* I. ii. 22 The hole was scratted out by the dog. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., Th' ens have been i' th' garden, and scratted up everythink.

5. *intr.* (fig. of 4). To struggle to make a living or to gain money: Scratch *v.* 5.

1579 W. A. *Spec. Rem. Lawless Love* c j (Roxb. Club), He . . scrapes and scrattes as though all were his owne, And hoordes it vp within his bagges to rust. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Wolsey* ii, Ambitious minde, a world of wealth would haue, So scrats and scrapes, for scorse, and scoruy drosse. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* xiv, We may strive and scrat and fend, but its little we can do arter all.

Hence **Scra·tting** *vbl. sb.*, and *ppl. a.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 11823 (Fairf.), & wip skratting he toke þe skurf he barked ouer as a turfe. 1555 Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 179 Thei canne finde none ende of their scrattinge, but the more thei haue, the fellier gnaweth their longing. 1593 Churchyard *Challenge* 1 The restles race, that mortall men doe runne, Seemes smooth to sight, yet full of scratting breers. 1602–3 in P. F. Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 312, I hope you will bear with my molesting you too long with my scrattinge hand. 1667 Lacy *Sauny the Scott* II. i. (1698), I take as Muckle Pleasure, Sir, in Scratten and Scrubben, as ye de in Tiplin and Mowing.

Scratch (skrætʃ), *sb.*[1] [f. Scratch *v.*]

I. Result of scratching.

1. A slight tearing or incision of the skin produced by a sharp instrument. (Sometimes applied slightingly to a trifling flesh-wound.) Cf. Scrat *sb.*[2]

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (Sommer) 82 Al the Lion could do, was with his paw to teare of the mantle and sleeue of Zelmane, with a little scratch, rather then a wound. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 96 *Ben.* What art thou hurt? *Mer.* I, I, a scratch, a scratch, marry 'tis inough, Where is my Page? go Villaine fetch a Surgeon. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* v. i, *Leon.* Are all his wounds well? *Tra.* All, they were but scratches, but the losse of blood made him faint. 1672 Wiseman *Wounds* I. x. 96 But if the bloud . . be recent, it possibly happened from some scratch of your Terebra. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 394 The third had a little scratch in the shoulder. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* iii, Surely a few drops of blood from a scratch, and a few silly words from a foolish wench's lips, are not to part father and son. 1851 Tennyson *Edwin Morris* 63, I would have hid her needle in my heart, To save her little finger from a scratch. 1889 Corbett *Monk* I. 10 The young ensign passed through the four months of . . fighting without a scratch.

b. *fig.*

1592 Timme *Ten Eng. Lepers* vii. H 2 b, Rase it over but with a little scratch, and all the matter of loue is gone. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 94 Angred pride makes a noise, like Homerican Mars, at every scratch of offences. 1759 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 30 Nov., Our loss is a scratch, one lieutenant and thirty-nine men killed [etc.].

c. slang. *No great scratch*: of no serious importance, of no great value.

1844 *Maj. Jones' Courtship* 136 (Bartlett), There are a good many Joneses in Georgia, and I know some myself that ain't no great scratches. 1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* s.v., 'No great scratch', of little worth.

2. a. *pl.* A disease of horses, in which the pastern appears as if scratched; = *cratches*, Cratch *sb.*[2] 2.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Arestin*, the scratches in a horses pasterns, *Scabies in equorum suffragine.* 1650 B. *Discollimitium* 16 My Mare hath the Scratches on her hinder Heeles. 1754 Bartlet *Gentl. Farriery* xxxvii. (ed. 2) 305 Scratches in the heels have so much affinity with the grease . . that [etc.]. 1881 *Scribner's Monthly* XXII. 644 The history of a galled shoulder or of an obstinate case of scratches. *fig.* 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 26 So hath hee . . vncessantly perswaded me to preserue my credit from iadish dying of the scratches.

b. The mange. Cf. Cratch *sb.*[2] 1.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 26 The appearance of mange, or scratch as it is sometimes called, among my hounds.

3. A mark or furrow produced by the grinding contact of two substances; a shallow linear incision.

1662 Faithorne *Art Graving* 48 And if you perceive any scratches in your plate, rub them out with your burnisher. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Smithing* 15 The course File cuts deep and makes deep scratches in the work. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 818 The scratch made on the glass at the commencement, need scarcely be more than a point. 1863 Dana *Man. Geol.* 538 There are deep scratches or groovings in the rocky surface of the country across which the stones were carried. 1907 Hodges *Elem. Photogr.* 25 Any adherent grit will cause scratches.

4. A rough or irregular mark made by a pencil, paint-brush, etc.; hence, a slight sketch, a hasty scrawl.

1646 Evelyn *Diary* Apr., 400 leaves full of scratches of Indians. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxviii, Drawing scratches on the hearth with a stick burnt at the one end. 1752 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 124, I send you a little scratch not worthy to be called a sketch. 1785 Cowper *Let. to Newton* Wks. 1836 V. 153 Every scratch of his pen was accounted a treasure. 1811 Byron *Let. to Dallas* Wks. 432 *note*, A scratch under *last*, to show where the joke lies. *a* 1871 De Morgan *Budget Parad.* (1872) 466 If any one should have the sense to leave out of his Greek the unmeaning scratches which they call accents. 1908 *Outlook* 14 Nov. 655/2 The scratch of a Minister's pen may be worth millions of dollars to some favoured person or some inside syndicate.

5. *Sporting.* A line or mark drawn as an indication of a boundary or starting-point; † in *Cricket*, a 'crease' (*obs.*); in *Pugilism*, the line drawn across the ring, to which boxers are brought for an encounter. Hence in various phrases (often *fig.*), as *to come up to the scratch, to bring to the scratch, to toe the scratch*, etc.

1778 Cotton in Nyren *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1833) 67 Ye strikers . . Stand firm to your scratch, let your bat be upright. 1821 *John Bull* 7 Jan. 29/3 He started a few seconds before the time and came up in speed to the scratch at the moment appointed. 1830–57 De Quincey *Bentley* Wks. VII. 131 No prudent champion, however game, would have chosen to offer himself to the scratch for a second round. 1881 *Sportsman's Year-bk.* 37 [Pigeon shooting rules.] 21. In Shooting Matches . . The shooter is bound in his turn to appear at the scratch within five minutes when called upon. 1894 Sir J. Astley *Fifty Yrs. Life* I. 41 Some eight or ten toed the scratch, and I won very easily.

b. The starting-point in a handicap of a competitor who receives no odds; sometimes *colloq.* used *elliptically* for such a competitor.

1867 *Athlete for* 1866, 9 W. Collett, scratch 1. 1876 *Bicycle Jrnl.* 18 Aug. 7/1 Mr. Tom Sabin, of the Coventry Bicycle Club, has won, during last week, three races from scratch. 1886 *Field* 31 July 182/2 In the [lawn tennis] match between Messrs. G. Butler (owes 15) and E. A. Butler (scratch), the odd set again had to be resorted to.

6. The sound produced by the friction of two more or less rough surfaces.

1787 Mme. D' Arblay *Diary* 8 Nov., At the Royal doors there is always a particular kind of scratch used, instead of tapping. 1898 G. B. Shaw *Arms & Man* I. 8 There is a scratch, and the flame of a match is seen in the middle of the room.

7. *Salt making.* (See quot.) Also *attrib.*

Perhaps so called because *scratched* from the side of the pan. Possibly, however, it is a different word: cf. Scratchings.

1723 Brown in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 354 Whilst the Brine is boyling, there precipitates a hard crusty Matter, . . Part of it fixes on the Bottom of the Iron Pan so hard, as to be afterwards dug off; and this the Workmen call Scratch. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Scratch*, in the language of the salt-workers of our country, the name of a calcarious earthy or stony substance, which separates from sea water in boiling it for salt. Scratch pans, in the English salt-works, a name given to certain leaden pans, which [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 627/1 At the four corners of the salt-pan, where the flame does not touch its bottom, are placed four small lead pans called scratch pans.

II. 8. An act of scratching. *rare.*

1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 157, I pass a moderate-sized roller over the field, and then give it a slight scratch with a pair of light harrows. 1844 O. W. Holmes *Verses for After-dinner* 28 No rubbing will kindle your Lucifer match, If the fiz does not follow the primitive scratch. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxvi, Lifting the back of his short hat off his head to make room for a scratch. 1899 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 4/7 The little finger is going to descend on the nearly bald pate and gently tickle it—the scratch of feigned wonderment or perplexity.

b. A skirmish, a trivial fight.

1840 De Quincey *Style* Wks. XI. 218 The philosopher should not have had it all his own way; there should have been a 'scratch' at least between us.

† **III. 9.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1618 Atkinson *Gold Mynes Scot.* (Bannatyne Club) 1 The iron raake or scratch to cull and devide the great stones.

IV. 10. Ellipt. for *scratch periwig* (see 11).

Possibly the etymological notion was 'a periwig that gives opportunity for scratching the head'.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 77 P 1 His long lank greasy hair may be exchanged in Middle-Row for a smart bag or a jemmy scratch. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 26 Quips, and Cranks, and wanton Wiles, That love to live within the one-curled Scratch. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* II. 119 A stout short man, with a flaxen scratch. 1830 O. W. Holmes *Treadmill Song* 30 Don't pull his hair, Because he wears a scratch. 1904 Baroness von Hutten *Pam* 285 Either his hair is beginning to grow, or he is wearing a craftily made scratch.

V. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. attributive uses of sense 5 b, as *scratch-car*, *-line*, *-man*, *-player*, *-race.*

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 4/2 Two thousand two hundred and thirty-one yards separated the limit car from the *scratch car. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 62/1 (Athletics) **Scratch line*, the mark from which the length of any race is measured. 1877 *Bicycle Jrnl.* 7 Sept. 6/1 The ultimate result was a brilliant and well earned victory by the two *scratch men. 1888 *Athenæum* 16 June 760/3 The tone of brutality towards bad players which *scratch players always adopt. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 473/1 (Golf) *Scratch player*, a good player, who receives neither handicap nor penalty. 1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, **Scratch-race* (on the Turf), a race where any horse, aged, winner, or loser, can run with any weights. 1888 P. Furnivall *Phys. Training* 6 Next comes the knotty point as to whether the rider intends training for handicaps or scratch races.

b. Special combinations (some of which may perh. be referred to the verb): **scratch-block**, a scribbling block (cf. sense 4); **scratch-card**, an instrument for polishing metals formed by fastening long lengths of steel wire upon a pad of leather or cloth; **scratch-carding**, the use of the *scratch-card*; **scratch-cat**, humorous epithet for a spiteful person; **scratch-coat** (? *U. S.*), a rough coating of plaster scratched before it is quite dry in order that the following coat may adhere properly; hence **scratch-coated** *a.*, treated with such a coating of plaster; **scratch-comma**, a diagonal stroke used by some early printers in place of the comma; **scratch-cradle**, a name for Cats-cradle; **scratch-figure** *Typogr.* = *scratched figure*; **scratch-finish** (see quot.); **scratch-grass**, a dial. name for *Galium Aparine*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, and, in U.S., *Polygonum sagittatum*; † **scratch-hoeing** (see quot.); **scratch-knot**, a simple form of scratch-brush consisting of a single bunch of wire; **scratch-pan** (see sense 7); **scratch-periwig** = *scratch-wig*; **scratch-rattle** = Scratch-back 2; **scratch-weed**, *Galium Aparine*; **scratch-wig**, a small, short wig; **scratch-work** (see quot.). Also Scratch-brush.

1897 Flandrau *Harvard Episodes* 192 His note-books and *scratch block were lying open. 1839 *Scratch card [see Scratch-brush]. 1839 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* 3 The operation of *scratch-carding is . . to commence. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* I. 39 She was the most obstinate, humdrum, nasty old *scratch-cat in the County. 1891 *Century Dict.*, **Scratch-coat.* 1823 J. F. Cooper *Pioneers* xi, The brown sides of the *scratch-coated walls. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Voc.*, **Scratch comma*, a sign thus / used in old documents and reprints. It is now used as a shilling mark. 1892 Lounsbury *Stud. Chaucer* I. 342 The mark that goes under the name of a scratch-comma. 1822 Nares *Gloss.* s.v. *Cratch*, A childish game, corruptly called *scratch-cradle. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Voc.*, *Scratch figures. 1891 *Century Dict.*, **Scratch-finish*, a finish for decorative objects of metal-work, in which a surface otherwise smooth is diversified by small curved scratches forming irregular scrolls over the whole field. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 475 *Polygonum sagittatum.* *Scratchgrass. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Scratch Grass. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* vii. 56 The Shallow Horse-Hoeing . . is but an Imitation of the Hand-Hoe, . . and may be properly called *Scratch-Hoeing. 1905 Hasluck *Electro-plating*, Fig. 44 *Scratch-knot. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Clinker* 31 May, Our . . footman . . lost his *scratch periwig. 1870 Bartley I *Square Mile E. London* 50 The abolition of Greenwich and other fairs having much damaged the sale of the *scratch-rattle toy, which was his speciality. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 154 (Goose-grass or Cleavers) . . Leaves, stems, and globular fruits are all bristly, and the latter often cling to the clothing, . . thus it is called . . *Scratchweed. 1868 *Paxton's Bot. Dict., Scratch-weed.* 1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 26 Mar., [Garrick] was himself in a most odious *scratch wig. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkback* 7 A good-humoured, easy-going veteran in a scratch wig. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II, **Scratch-work*, in Italian, *Sgrafitti*, was a way of Painting in Fresco, by preparing of a black Ground, on which was placed a white Plaster; and this White being taken off with an Iron Bodkin, the Black appears thro the Holes, and serves for Shadows.

Scratch (skrætʃ), *sb.*[2] *colloq.* (now chiefly *dial.*) [Alteration of Scrat *sb.*[1], after Scratch *v.*] A name for the devil, usually *Old Scratch.*

1740 *Christmas Entertainments* iv. (1883) 38 Old Scratch or Nicholas the Antient. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) I. 303 Scratch was the name I had for the evil one. 1762 [see OLD *a.* 9]. 1858 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xx, He'd have pitched me to Old Scratch..if [etc.]. 1873 WILL CARLETON *Farm Ball.* 43 Do you mind my melon-patch—How you gobbled the whole batch,..just to raise the scratch?

Scratch (skrætʃ), *a.* [Orig. the sb. used attrib.]

1. Hastily sketched, roughly drawn.

1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xx. 98 A scratch map he had made on a bit of paper.

2. Gathered together promiscuously, hastily assembled. *Scratch vote, division, majority*: one which, owing to accident or stratagem, does not represent the actual state of opinion in a constituency or deliberative body (cf. *snap, snatch*).

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ix. 147 Our pack was what is called a 'scratch pack'. Every one contributed a dog or two. 1864 *Times* 17 Mar. (Hoppe), Compared with the Oxford men, those sent up by Cambridge on this occasion were little better than a scratch crew. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxiii, The company was what he irreverently called..a scratch team. 1883 SHERER *At Home & in India* 119 A scratch troop of domestics..secured all the glass doors. 1891 *Newcastle Daily Jrnl.* 9 Oct. 4/6 All he looks forward to is a scratch majority, obtained..by keeping the whole question in the dark. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 266 Scratch brigades..hastily constituted with scratch staffs.

b. *absol.* A scratch crew.

1896 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 7/2 The eights paddled up steadily against the ebb, the scratch stopping short at Barnes with the Dark Blues going on. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 2 Apr. 6/5 It is not so easy to race away from a fresh scratch towards the end of a twelve minutes row.

Scratch (skrætʃ), *v.* Forms: 5 **scracch, scartch,** 6 **scratche, skratch**(e, **scarche,** 6–7 **scrach,** 5– **scratch.** [App. produced by a confusion of the synonymous SCRAT, CRATCH *vbs.*

First in CAXTON. The form *scartch, scarche*, which occurs once in Caxton and once in Du Wes, may possibly be a mere misprint, although metathesis of *ra* is not uncommon.]

1. *trans.* To wound superficially by dragging the claws or finger-nails over the skin. Also, in wider sense: To wound superficially with anything pointed and hard dragged over the skin or in contact with its moving surface, so as to produce a slight linear tearing or abrasion.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. i. (1883) 20 He scracchid hym in the visage. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 491 For she scartched her face and pulled her heres from her hede for grete sorow. 1530 PALSGR. 720/1 Se howe she hath scratched me by the face. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* ibid. 943 To scarche, *esgratigner. Ibid.* 945 To scratche, *esgratigner.* 1542 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D ij b, He hath scratched hymself in any party, as on the arme, and sodaynly is rysen a blyster or pustule. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii, How way-ward is this foolish loue; That (like a testie Babe) will scratch the Nurse, And presently, all humbled kisse the Rod? 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 238 Who to expresse their zeale the better, burne and scratch their armes and breasts, cutting their flesh. 1766 GRAY *Impromptus* 6 Bishop of Chester,..If you scratch him will fester. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 155 A golden buckle scratched her tender hand. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1884) 57 But all too soon my kitten Became a full-sized cat, by which I've more than once been scratch'd and bitten.

b. With adv.: To tear *out* (e.g. the eyes) or to drag *off* (a portion of the skin, a pimple, etc.) with the claws or nails.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 209, I vow, I should haue scratch'd out your vnseeing eyes. 1609 B. JONSON *Masque of Queens* Wks. 1616 I. 952, I scratch'd out the eyes of the Owle before. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 120 Thus when she killed one once and scratcht out the eie of another.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To use the claws or nails as weapons of offence. Also occas. of inanimate things, to produce a scratch or superficial abrasion.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Lyly's Wks. 1902 III. 406 If a field may be pitcht we are readie: if they scratch wee will bring cattes. *a* 1629 GOFFE *Courag. Turk* III. iii. (1632) E 3, Enter some Truls both sides, they fight and scratch. 1839 HOOD *Rural Felicity* 28 But, mercy on us, how nettles will sting, and how the long brambles do scratch. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 666 It was better to die biting and scratching to the last than to be worried without resistance or revenge. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Jan., Children, especially when they grow to years of discretion, should not scratch.

†d. *fig.* To skirmish or fight without doing serious injury. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* O 4, Euerie circumstance I cannot stand to reckon vp, as how wee came to take knowledge of one anothers being there, or what a stomacke I had to haue scratcht with him. 1625 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 193 What is it for his Allies to scratch with the King of Spain, to take a Town to day, and lose it to morrow.

2. *trans.* To rub or scrape lightly (a part of the body) with the finger-nails or claws (e.g. to relieve itching). So *to scratch one's head*, as a gesture indicating perplexity.

1530 PALSGR. 707/2 Come, scratche my backe, I pray the. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 7 Scratch my head, Pease-blossome. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 83 In the morning when they turne them [their Hogges] forth, they scratch them with their fingers, as Barbers doe mens heads. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Sept., An antic of a dog in stone scratching his eare. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 498 P 3 The fellow thereupon surrendered his whip, scratch'd his head, and crept into the coach. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VI. 100 He scratch'd his ear, the infallible resource To which embarrass'd people have recourse. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Jan. 1/2 The homely adage, 'Scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.'

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 28 If my haire do but tickle me, I must scratch. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 92 So stupid, that notwithstanding Chints, Fleas, and Muskeeto's, torment them every Minute [they] dare not presume to scratch where it itches. 1810 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* XIII. 71 My dogs itch and scratch with the mange.

3. *trans.* To make slight linear abrasions on (a surface of any kind).

1669 EVELYN *Diary* 13 July, Observing that..some idle persons began to scratch and iniure them [*viz.* marbles]. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. ix. 73 Marble is soft, and can be scratched with a knife. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Glass* xvi. 324 These specimens were sufficiently hard to scratch rock-crystal. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 676 The stones which have produced the furrowing are sometimes scratched themselves.

absol. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 134 The coarse sediment scratching along the bottom, helps to tear it up.

b. *hyperbolically.* To furrow (the soil) very lightly for the purpose of cultivation.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 797 The lab'ring Swain Scratch'd with a Rake, a Furrow for his Grain. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* vii. 62 Sarrition scratched and broke so small a part of the Earth's Surface. 1860 *Chamb. Encycl.* I. 82/1 The ground, in such cases, requires no further culture than treading in the seed by animals or slightly scratching the surface with bushes. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 422 Its cultivators—if those who just scratch the surface of the earth may be so called.

c. To produce (marks) or portray (an object) by light incisions on a surface.

1644 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 71 Another huge large stone, three pictures of men in armes scratcht upon the stone. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 235, I had scratched, as it were, out of the block, some faint resemblance of an image. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 522 When both were children, and in lonely haunts Would scratch a ragged oval on the sand, And each at either dash from either end.

†d. *intr.* In the election of the Lord Mayor: To put a mark against the name of the candidate voted for. *Obs.*

1773 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 142/1 The number of aldermen who scratched for each being equal, it was decided..by the casting voice of the present Lord-Mayor.

e. *trans.* To polish = SCRATCH-BRUSH *v.*

1856 G. GORE in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 76 After being again washed in water, they are 'scratched' at the brush. 1877 G. B. GRE *Silversmith's Handbk.* x. 161 After either of the processes of whitening or plating, the work has to be scratched, unless required to be left a dead white.

4. *intr.* Of a bird or animal: To remove earth, etc., with the claws. Also *trans.* with advs., *to scratch out*, to extricate or disinter with the claws; *to scratch up*, to heap up by scratching.

c 1520 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 220 They put their bylles in the erthe sometyme so depe that they can nat gete it vp agayne & than they scratche theyr billes out agayn with theyr fete. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 247, I found they [*sc.* jackals] had scratched up the earth almost to his body. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh Up* xxiv, We..found the doomed chanticleer scratching and scraping peaceably on the dunghill.

5. *fig.* a. To struggle to make money, to 'scrape'. Also *trans.* to scrape up (money). Now *dial.*

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 43 If he can be a fals extorcyoner Fasynge and bostynge to scratche and to kepe He shall be made a comon costomer. *c* 1550 *Vertuous Scholehous* C 6, Thou doest scratche and rake so long at home. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* (1562) 66 Is it tyme for you that ye scrape and scratch together, all ye can laye youre handes on? 1900 *Pearson's Mag.* May 475/2 For this they put by ivery ha'penny they could scratch an' save.

b. *intr.* with adv. To get *along, on, through* with difficulty.

1838 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. II. iv. 53, I think a body might have a chance to make out to scratch along to live here. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh Up* xxix, I suppose we shall manage to scratch on pretty much as other people do. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s.v., 'Times is bad, but I just manage somehows to keep scratching along'. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 152 Charley..contrived to scratch through for the Edinburgh M.D.

†**6.** *trans.* To seize rapaciously, as a bird with its claws; to get possession of by effort or with difficulty. *To scratch acquaintance* = 'to scrape acquaintance' (see SCRAPE *v.* 5 b). *Obs.*

1582 G. MARTIN *Manif. Corrupt. Script.* vi. 96 What a peeuish, malicious, & impudent corruption is this,..to seeke to scratch aduantage of the word Presbyter, & to make it signifie an Elder, not a Priest. *c* 1610 ROWLANDS *Terrible Batt.* 2 The great and good report which my beloued friend ..hath giuen of you, hath made me more then halfe in loue with you, which makes me thinke in some sort (as the rude and rusticke phrase is) to scratch acquaintance of you. 1658–9 LUDLOW in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 145 If we take the people's liberties from them, they will scratch them back again. 1680 C. NESSE *Ch. Hist.* 387 Satan, with all his savage sanhedrims, could not yet scratch Christs Apostles out of their mansions.

†b. intr. *To scratch for*, to struggle fiercely to obtain.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 415 Such as will skratch for heaven by force [orig. *violentis illis, qui regnum Dei rapturi sunt*], must undertake no small trauayles. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* IV. iii, And were I fit to be your wife ..Trust me I would scratch for ye but I would have ye.

7. a. trans. *To scratch out*: to erase (writing) with a penknife. Also (cf. 3 c), to delete by crossing through with a pen.

1711–12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 25 Jan., I have often scratched out passages from papers and pamphlets sent me,..because I thought them too severe. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1765) I. IV. 253 [He] did, with his knife, scratch out the letters. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 302 The butler refused to scratch Hough's name out of the buttery book.

b. To erase the name of (a person) from a list; hence † to expel from a club or society (*obs.*); to expunge from a list of candidates or competitors; *Sporting*, to withdraw (a horse or other animal) from the list of entries for a race or other competition.

1685 *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) V. 607 They kick'd me out of Goldsmiths'-Hall..; One cursed Tory scratch'd me! 1825 *Examiner* 762/1 All payments should be made on the quarterly night, or be scratched; if ladies got intoxicated, they would be scratched. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 343 Of course I got 'scratched' from the trade Society. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lxiii, 'Scratch you out of her will, I think you mean?' 'Of course I do. In short..I mean—*to*—Scratch me.' 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* s.v., Tomboy was scratched for the Derby at 10 A.M. on Wednesday. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 854/2 If he is not to start, the sooner Lord Alington scratches him the better.

c. *U.S. Politics.* Of a voter: To erase the name of (one or more of the candidates) from the party ticket. Also *absol.*

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxvi. II. 494 The number of candidates is often so great, and the knowledge which the average citizen has..of them so small, that many who would be glad to 'scratch' or 'paste' have really no data for doing so. 1890 C. L. NORTON *Polit. Americanisms* 100.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* To withdraw from a competition; *jocularly*, to withdraw one's acceptance of an invitation.

In Oxford University, formerly said of an undergraduate who after having entered for an examination, and perhaps having done all or part of the paper work, withdrew his name before undergoing the *viva voce*, with the intention of presenting himself for the examination at a later time.

1866 *Mysteries of Isis* 292 He was ploughed for 'Smalls' as you know; eventually he had 'scratched' at 'Mods', and on a second attempt had been again ploughed. 1878 *Athletic World* 5 Apr. 12/1 Middlesex scratched to Charing Cross [in a cup-tie]. 1897 *Punch* 6 Nov. 210/2 Wonder.. how many people will scratch at the last moment.

†**8.** *intr.* To fish with a line with three or four hooks attached. *Obs.*

1659 T. BARKER *Angling* (ed. 2) 41 Nicholas Harridans.. hath killed many a dish of Barbells that way with scratching.

9. To drag the nails or claws over a surface so as to make a faint grating noise. Also, of a pen, to move over the paper with a slight noise.

1703 *Rules of Civility* 14 At the door of a Prince..it would be rude to knock; we are only to scratch. [Cf. quot. 1787 in SCRATCH *sb.*[1] 6.] 1909 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 4/6 He [a dog] scratched so persistently at the door, that they let him have his way.

¶ b. The verb-stem (or the imperative) is sometimes used quasi-adv. to express the sound of scratching.

1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* xxix, The pen went.. scratch, scratch over the paper. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. i, Scratch across his back went one of those ingenious mechanical contrivances familiarly in vogue at fairs.

c. *trans.* To rub gratingly on a rough surface.

1875 F. T. BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 98 A match being scratched on a box for ignition. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 163 One may scratch a thought half a dozen times and get nothing at last but a faint sputter.

10. To scribble, write hurriedly or carelessly. Also with advs.

1806 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* June (1894) I. ii. 47, I also scratched down another ballad the morning of the day of meeting. 1883 READE in *Harper's Mag.* June 98/1, I..left her to scratch him a receipt. 1889 LADY WATERFORD in Hare *Two Noble Lives* (1893) III. 462 The usual scene, Jenny singing and me scratching off letters for the second post.

11. *intr.* Of horses: To contract the disease known as 'the scratches' in the hoofs.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) I. 345 They would grease and scratch sooner behind than before.

12. *Comb.* (with object), as *scratch-eye* adj.; **scratch-my-back** = SCRATCH-BACK 2; **scratch-penny,** a money-grubber (cf. *scrape-penny*).

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 36 It turned to a *scratch-eye scuffle. 1887 *Mayor's Proclam. Oxf.* 19 Aug. (*St. Giles's Fair*), Any person..who may prove to have assaulted any ..person,..by means of a squirt, *scratch-my-back. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 213 Are the military to starve, that a *scratchpenny may thrive?

Scratchable, *a. nonce-wd.* [-ABLE.] Capable of being scratched. (Cf. SCRATCH *v.* 3 b.)

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. viii. (1872) VII. 236 [The] country..is now under poor plough-husbandry, arable or scratchable in all parts.

Scratch-back. [f. SCRATCH *v.* + BACK *sb.*[1]]

1. An instrument for scratching the back to allay itching, usually in the form of a small hand of ivory or metal fixed to a long handle; a back-scratcher.

1864 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* II. 238/1 [Description]. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH *Cowper* vii. 107 It is almost as easy to get a personal memento of Priam or Nimrod as it is to get..a spinning wheel, a tinder box, or a scratch-back.

2. A toy formed on the principle of a rattle, producing a sound of tearing cloth when rubbed upon a person's back.

1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. i, But to pay such a price for a scratch-back!—Prodigal! 1865 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* III. xii. 263 Greenwich Fair *too* has died out —its bonnettings and its scratch-backs.

Scratch-brush (skrætʃ,brʌʃ), *sb.* [f. SCRATCH *sb.* or *v.*] A brush of fine wire used in gilding, electroplating, etc. to polish or clean articles of metal.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 740/1 First, the gilded piece of metal is rubbed with a scratch brush (which is a

brush composed of brass wire) till its surface is made smooth. 1839 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* 3 The [gun] barrel..is to be well rubbed over with a steel scratch card or scratch brush, until the rust is..removed. 1873 Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 174/2 For delicate objects, scratch-brushes are made of spun glass. 1877 G. B. Gee *Silversmith's Handbk.* x. 162 The beautiful frosted surfaces to be seen upon silver lockets..are all produced by means of the scratch-brush.

b. *attrib.* **scratch-brush lathe,** a lathe with a circular revolving scratch-brush.

1856 G. Gore in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 48 'Scratch brush' lathes..for scouring and preparing the surfaces of metal articles to receive a deposit. 1877 G. B. Gee *Silversmith's Handbk.*, Fig. 40 Scratch-brush Lathe.

Scratch-brush (skræ·tʃˌbrʊʃ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To polish by means of a scratch-brush.

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 87 Take it out and scratch-brush it in clean water. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 135 The articles must be..rinsed in water and scoured with sand, or scratch-brushed.

Hence **Scra·tch-brusher,** a workman who operates a scratch-brush; **Scra·tch-brushing** *vbl. sb.*, the process in which a scratch-brush is used.

1839 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* 3 The barrel will [then] be sufficiently corroded for the operation of scratch-brushing. 1885 *Brit. Alm. Comp.* 94 (Occupations) Scratch brusher.

Scratched (skræ·tʃt), *ppl. a.* [-ED 1.]

1. In senses of the verb Scratch. *Scratched figure* (Typogr.): A numeral figure with a slanting line drawn across it, used in printing examples of arithmetical operations involving cancelling.

1562 A. Brooke *Romeus & Juliet* 2422 With scratched face, and heare betorne. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 256 Scratched figures..were used here in that Species of Arithmetic which is called Division. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Scratched Figures*..are frequently called canceled figures. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 409, I purchased a small printing frame..and some scratched negatives from a local photographer.

Prov. 1584 Lyly *Alex. & Camp.* IV. iv, Truth is never with out a scracht face. 1625 J. Robinson *Ess.* xxxiii. Wks. 1851 I. 142 Truth goes with a scratched face, less or more.

b. *Sporting.* Withdrawn (from a race, etc.).

1869 'Wat. Bradwood' *The O. V. H.* xix, The peccant owner of the scratched animal.

†**2.** *slang.* Drunk. *Obs.*

1622 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Water Cormorant* B 4 b, For though hee be as drunke as any Rat, He hath but catcht a foxe... Or some say hee's bewitcht, or scratcht or blinde.

Scratcher (skiæ·tʃəɹ). [f. Scratch *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who scratches, in various senses of the vb.

1557 Edgeworth *Serm.* Repert., Giuers of their owne shale be riche, scratchers of other mens be euer at beggers state. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., They must look for no better fare from a world of Bears and Scratchers, than [etc.]. 1736 Ainsworth, *Sculptor*, a graver, a cutter in metal, a scratcher, an etcher. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 26 June (1815) 197 His master declared he was the best scratcher in the family. 1852 Jerdan *Autobiog.* I. xxiv. 203 We have a considerable proportion of very superficial scratchers of the soil, both among authors and critics.

b. *Ornith.* Used in *pl.* to render mod.L. *Rasores*, in Illiger's system (1811) an order of birds including the families *Gallinacei, Epollicati, Columbini, Crypturi* and *Inepti*. Cf. Scraper 3.

1831 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* (ed. Rennie), *Rasores* (Illiger), Scratchers, a family of birds who scratch their food from the earth. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* (1855) 310, 4th Order.—Rasores (or Scratchers, fig. 213).

c. *U.S. Politics.* A voter who 'scratches', i. e. declines to support some of the candidates named on his party ticket. Cf. Paster.

1883 *Atlantic Monthly* LII. 327 To whom a 'scratcher' or a 'bolter' is more hateful than the Beast.

d. In certain trades: A scratch-brusher.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 96 Electro and other Plated Ware Manufacturer..Scratcher. 1884 *Birm Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/3 Chandelier-Trade.—Women Scratchers wanted.

e. *U.S. Cant.* (See quot.)

1894 *N. Amer. Rev.* Apr. 454 A professional forgery gang consists of: First, a capitalist or backer; second, the actual forger, who is known among his associates as the 'scratcher'.

2. An instrument used for scratching. **a.** A tool used in plastering to roughen the surface of the preliminary coating.

1812 P. Nicholson *Mech. Exerr.* 312 (Plastering) Scratcher, the instrument for scratching the plaster, as its name implies. 1873 Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 121/2 After the coat is laid on, it is scored in diagonal directions with a scratcher.

†**b.** = Scratch-back 2.

1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Greenwich Fair*, The noise of these various instruments,..the shouting, the 'scratchers', and the dancing, is perfectly bewildering.

c. *Comb.* (See quot. 1858.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Scratcher-up*, a bookbinder's tool. 1902 Hasluck *Bookbinding* iv. 52 After lightly pasting the back of each book, a 'scratcher up' is drawn several times..down the back.

†**Scra·tchets,** *pl. Obs. rare.* [f. Scratch *sb.* + -et.] = *scratches*, Scratch *sb.*1 2 a.

1611 Florio, *Crepdecij*, the scratchets, or rats-tailes in a horse; some horsemen say they are little chaps or rifts about the coronet of the horses hoofe. 1683 Snape *Anat. Horse* I. ii. (1686) 3 Inflammations or breakings out, which we call *Grease in the heels* or *Scratchets*.

Scra·tchifica·tion, *jocular nonce-wd.* [f. Scratch *v.* + -(i)fication.] A spiteful attack.

1840 Miss Edgeworth *Let.* in H. Zimmern *Mem.* (1883) 206 Among the various scratchifications and scarifications in this volume, you may remark that there have been reiterated scratches at Mrs. and Miss Wilmot.

Scratching (skræ·tʃiŋ), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Chiefly pl. Also 5 *pl.* **scrachenis.** [App. a corrupt form of the word which appears variously as Cratchen, Cracon, Crackling 3, Crawke; cf. also the synonymous Criton (F. *cretons*), Croote (Wyclif).] **a.** The refuse of tallow remaining after refining. **b.** The residue of pork fat left after rendering lard; = Crackling 3 b.

c 1440 *Psalmi Penit.* ci. 3 (1894) 36 My bones beth drie and forsoke, As scrachenis [Vulg. *cremium*] that beth forfryed. 16.. *More's note to Ray's N.C. Words, Greaves* or *Scratchings*, sebi reliquiæ. 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* xviii, She'd take a big cullender to strain her lard wi', and then wonder as the scratchins run through. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* ii. (1880) 70 Scratching as they term greaves on the Trent. 1883 *Knowledge* 18 Aug. 99/1 'Scratchings'—a delicacy greatly relished by our British ploughboys, but rather too rich in pork fat. 1899 *Fishing Gaz.* 2 Dec. 455/1 Scratchings, or..the refuse of the tallow chandlers' boilings, is anything but a desirable substance to handle.

Scratching (skræ·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the vb. Scratch in various senses.

1549 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 24 For what shall I loke for amonge thornes but prickyng and scrachinge? 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 30, I would thou didst itch from head to foot, and I had the scratching of thee. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 37, I heard a scratching about my bed; I am sure it must be rats. 1817–8 Cobbett *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 60 In the broadcast method the after culture must, of course, be confined to hoeing, or, as Tull calls it, scratching. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xv. 100 We crossed the Grimsel pass, and traced the [glacier] scratchings to the very top of it. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 Oct 1/8 There is always more or less scratching of names of the Electors, and a recount would be necessary to settle this point alone. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 490 Pruritic dermatoses in which rubbing and scratching are induced.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scratching tool*; **scratching-board,** a board upon which are posted the names of those who have withdrawn from a competition; **scratching ground, -shed, shelter,** a part of a poultry-run reserved for the dust-bath; **scratching post,** a stake (or the like) against which animals rub themselves to allay itching.

1891 N. Gould *Double Event* 118 Judging from the *scratching-board there would be good fields. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 1/3 One of the Crick hens..wearied of her legitimate *scratching-grounds, and flew over the low wall that divided the holdings of the neighbours. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 47/1 We little dreamed that one of our nags would use the bow of our birch as a *scratching post. 1902 L. Wright in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 881/2 In several cases it [the colony plan] has been abandoned for the system of houses and *scratching sheds. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* vii. 111 The harder blocks would serve as *scratching and grinding tools.

Scratching (skræ·tʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That scratches, in various senses of the verb.

1577 Kendall *Flowers of Epigr., Trifles* 3 A Crowne of thorne with scratching pricks our Christ did willing weare. 1614 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 34 These kinde of scratching Hawks, that I did never love should come too neere my fingers. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, Like the legs of scratching poultry.

†**Scra·tchingly,** *adv. Obs. rare*–1. [f. Scratching *ppl. a.* + -ly 2.] In a scratching manner.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 122 b, Like a cat, when scratchingly she wheeles about after a mouse.

Scratchless (skræ·tʃˌlĕs), *a.* [f. Scratch *sb.*1 + -less.] Without a scratch.

1887 Browning *Parleyings, Apollo & Fates*, Not scratchless but unscathed, he somehow eluded Each blow fortune dealt him.

Scratchy (skræ·tʃi), *a.* Also 8 scrachy. [f. Scratch *sb.*1 + -y.]

†**1.** *Farriery.* Affected with the disease known as 'the scratches'; see Scratch *sb.*1 2. *Obs.*

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4788/4 Lost.., a..Mare.., her Legs very hairy and scrachy. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 294 Being well fed, or want of exercise, will frequently excite swellings, which are by no means connected with a scratchy heel.

2. Of work executed with the pen or brush: Composed of scratches, as opposed to bold, firm lines.

1827 Hood *Progress of Art* ii, Some scratchy strokes.. Suffic'd for my design. 1866 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 332 Such a scratchy, illegible hand. 1892 *Nation* 29 Dec. 502/2 The illustrations are..occasionally scratchy.

3. Of hair: Scanty, straggling.

1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 46 (1822) I. 371 His mane is scratchy and lax.

4. Apt to scratch.

1866 Cockayne *Sax. Leechd.* III. 402 This interlineation ..has been written with a scratchy pen. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. viii. 145 He swept the frescoes over with a scratchy broom.

5. *Sporting.* Of action: Ill-sustained, uneven, 'ragged'.

1881 *Sportsman's Year-bk.* 100 Over a short course, where a fast, scratchy stroke often gets a bad boat home in front. 1894 *Field* 9 June 829/1 Galston's action was of a scratchy character, and Sempronius did not look at his best. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 2 Apr. 6/5 The Dark Blues did several starts, some of which were scratchy and some were good.

Scrath (skrāþ). *Sc.* [Metathesis of *scarth*, Scart *sb.*1] = Scart *sb.*1, Scarf *sb.*4

16.. in *Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (S. H. S.) II. 133 The Scrath, the Badoch are two great black fowls. 1880 'Shirley' (J. Skelton) *Crookit Meg* xxi. 228 A large scrath with a look of insatiate gluttony stamped on its ugly face. 1893 *Blackwood's Mag.* Aug. 228 Some æons ago, the scrath and the phoca had the [Orcadian] islands pretty much to themselves.

†**Scra·ttle,** *v. dial.* [Frequent. f. Scrat *v.*]

1. *intr.* To keep on scratching; *trans.* to scrape *away* by quickly repeated movements.

1739 Shenstone *Let.* Wks. 1777 III. 5, I sat down, and wrote thus far: scrattle, scrattle, goes the pen. 1817 Wilbraham *Chesh. Gloss., Scrattle*, to scratch, as fowls do. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., The authoress..can toil through a long day 'scrattling' the snow away from frozen sheep.

2. (See quot. 1864.)

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxx, Nobody..cared for nothing but scrattling up and down alongshore like to prawns in a pule. 1864 — *Roman & Teuton* 175 With west-country men, to scrattle still means to scramble or shuffle about.

Hence **Scra·ttling** *vbl. sb.*, scraping, scratching.

1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii, A bouncing and scrattling was heard on the stairs, and a white bull-dog rushed in.

†**Scra·ttop.** *Obs. rare*–1. [? For *scrat-up*, f. Scrat *v.* + Up *adv.*] (A term of abuse.)

1593 Nashe *Strange Newes* G 3 b, Why thou arrant butter whore, thou cotqueane, & scrattop of scoldes, wilt thou neuer leaue afflicting a dead Carcasse.

Scraugh (skrɔχ), *sb. Sc.* [Belongs to Scraugh *v.*] A loud, hoarse cry.

1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxiv, I blew sic points of war, that the scraugh of a clockin-hen was music to them. *a* 1826 Moir in J. Wilson *Noctes Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 198 The old woman o'er the way To our cheer a scraugh gave back. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., The scraugh of a heron.

Scraugh (skrɔχ), *v. Sc.* Also 9 scrauch. [Echoic: cf. Scraigh, Skreigh *vbs.*] *intr.* To utter a loud hoarse cry.

1805 A. Scott *Poems* 15 (Jam.) Thus gaed they on wi' deavin din, A' scraughin, yelpin thro' ither. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, And if ye are deaf, what needs ye sit cockit up there, and keep folk scraughin' t'ye this gate? 1831 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1856 III. 102 The unhappy somnambulists are scrauching.

Hence **Scrau·ghing** *ppl. a.*, in quot. harsh, guttural.

1849 R. Curzon *Monasteries Levant* IV. vi. 421 My knowledge of his scraughing language did not extend very far. 1897 F. Mackenzie *Sprays N. Pine* xviii. 231, I carena though I never hear your scrauchin' voice again.

†**Scraw,** *sb.*1 *north. Obs.* Also 5 **skraw.** [a. ON. *skrá* a dry skin, a scroll.] A scroll or tag of parchment or leather.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 516 How felowse, se ye not yond skraw? It is writen yonder within a thraw. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 325/2 A Scrawe.., *cedula*. *a* 1542 Speman *Glossarium* (1664) 459 Pictatium est epistola brevis & modica; vel schedula de membrana excisa; vel illa particula corii, quæ solearæ repeciatæ insuta est...Anglicè A scraw, or a speck, or a clout of a shoo.

Scraw (skrɔ̄), *sb.*2 *dial.* (Anglo-Irish, Sc., Manx.) Also 8 scra, 9 scraa. [a. Irish and Gael. *sgrath*, pronounced (skrā).]

1. A turf used for covering the roof of a hovel beneath the thatch, or for burning.

1725 Swift *Drapier's Let.* vii. Wks. 1755 V. II. 152 That odious custom..of cutting scraws (as they call them) which is flaying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. 1823 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 37 Witness dug down, and on the rim of the ground got a scraw, under which he discovered a body stark naked. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* I. iv. 19 Fixing her hazy eyes on the scraas under the thatch.

†**2.** A thin covering of grass-grown soil formed upon the surface of a bog. *Obs.*

1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 120 This Bog is generally covered over with a Scraw, or Scurff of mossy Grass. 1820 Mar. Edgeworth *Mem. R. L. Edgeworth* II. 316 A slight surface of peat heath or grass, called by the common people a shaking scraw.

3. *Comb.*, as *scraw-spade*; †*scraw-built* adj.

1789 D. Davidson *Seasons, Spring* 42 Down frae the scra-built shed the swallows pop. 1830 Carleton *Traits* (1843) I. 294 A scraw-spade is an instrument resembling the letter T, with an iron plate at the lower end, considerably bent, and well adapted to the purpose for which it is intended [cutting sods].

†**Scraw,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* Also 6 **skralle.** [? a. Du. *schraag* trestle.] A frame upon which textile fabrics are hung to dry.

c 1563 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan, Canterbury* (MS.), Item solde [a] skralle for a Towell. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. II. II. ii. 161 A kind of broad ladder..called a scraw or scray, on which the fleece is drained. 1837 Whitlock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 192 In dyeing wool in the fleece, a kind of broad ladder with very close rounds, called by the Dyers of this country, a 'scraw' or 'scray' is used.

†**Scraw,** *v. Obs. rare*–1. [Echoic: cf. L. *screāre*.] *intr.* To clear the throat, to 'hawk'. Hence †**Scraw·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 38 If it come forth by spitting alone, it proceeds from the gums; if by scrawing from the Throat [etc.].

Scrawl (skrɔ̄l), *sb.*1 Forms: 8 scrall, skrawl, skrale, 7– scrawl. [f. Scrawl *v.*2]

1. Something scrawled; a hastily and badly written letter, a careless sketch.

1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* v. vii, There, read. (*Shows Letters.*) That..That's a Scrawl of Quality. 1739 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let to C'tess Pomfret* Jan. (1893) II. 37, I forget you are at Paris, and 'tis not polite to trouble you with such long scrawls as might perhaps be supportable at Mouts. 1792 Scott *Let.* in Lockhart (1837) I. vii. 188 Taking the advantage..of my father's leaving this place, who will take charge of this scrawl, I sit down to answer your favour. 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1867) 52 A scrawl from his pencil brings an enormous price. 1882

B. D. W. Ramsay *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. xi. 286 An hour or two had not elapsed before I received a scrawl in Sir Colin's own handwriting.

†b. *pl.* Scrawled or illegible characters. *Obs.*

1728 Tickell *Horn-bk.* 34 So from the letters of our native tongue, Put in Greek scrawls, a mystery too is sprung. *a* 1767 Harte *Vis. Death* 264 In sable scrawls I Nero's name perus'd. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 290 Mark now in what confusion, stoop or stand, The crooked scrawls of many a clownish hand.

2. A careless, illegible style of handwriting.

1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 3 Nov., A bad scrawl is so snug. 1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary, Let.* Nov. (1889) II. 90 Her hand-writing..was..a miserable scrawl. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, The scrawl of childish hands.

Scrawl (skrǭl), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Perh. f. Scrawl *v.*[1] But cf. OF. *escrouelle* river-shrimp.] (See quot. 1847.)

1847 Halliwell, *Scrawl*, the young of the dog-crab, or a poor sort of crab itself. *Linc.* 1851 Tennyson *Sailor Boy* 12 And on thy ribs the limpet sticks, And in thy heart the scrawl shall play.

Scrawl, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4, 6–7 **scrawle**, 5–6 **scraule**, 6 **scrale, skrall(e, skrawl**, 6–7 **scraul, scrall**, 6–8, 9 (*dial.*) **scrawl**. [App. an altered form of Crawl *v.*, perh. suggested by Sprawl *v.* of cognate meaning.]

†1. *intr.* To spread the limbs abroad in a sprawling manner; to gesticulate. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* ccxxx. Sel. Wks. II. 204 And þis spirit cryinge, made him scrawle [*v.rr.* spraule, scraule], or, al to-teeringe him, went oute from him. 1560 Phaer *Æneid* ix. A a 2, As he there did pendant skralle; He pluckt him back by foarce. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 51 Hee freams, and skrawling to the skye brayes terribil hoyseth.

2. To move with a scrambling and shuffling motion. = Crawl *v.*[1] 1.

1530 Tindale *Lev.* xi. 41 All that scraueth vpon the erth. 1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 108 If gentils be scrauling, call magget the py. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 84. 1135 Not so few as one hundred and twentie of knowne Iesuites and Seminaries scrawled like Frogs, thorow her faire soyle. 1677 Coles *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To scrall (stir); *motito*. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* I. 127 He scrawling, she tugging, with hawling and lugging, Through Window at last he got in. 1851 *Cumberland Gloss.*, Scrawling. 1892 C. A. Clarke *Tum Fowt Sketches* 40 (E. D. D.) T' poor pig what had just scrawled through t' bottom o' t' cart.

†3. *transf.* To teem. = Crawl *v.*[1] 5. *Obs.*

1530 Tindale *Exod.* viii. 3 And the ryuer shall scrale with frogges. 1643 Lightfoot *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 14 The waters.. scrawle with frogges.

Scrawl (skrǭl), *v.*[2] Also 7 **scraul, scrall.** [Perh. a use of Scrawl *v.*[1], the development of sense being suggested by the coincidence of the initial cons.-group with that of *scrabble, scribble, scroll.*]

1. *trans.* To write or draw in a sprawling, untidy manner.

1612 [implied in Scrawling *vbl. sb.*]. 1629 Quarles *Argalus & Parth.* III. Wks. (Grosart) III. 274 To whom poore Vulcan..Scrall'd many a thank. 1748 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'less Bute* 26 July (1893) II. 169, I enclose to you a rough draft of it [my garden] drawn (or more properly scrawled) by my own hand. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 156 Who, where'er he came, Scrawl'd upon glass miss Bridget's lovely name. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* xxvii. II. 304 The war correspondent now scrawls his despatches as he sits in his saddle under the fire of the enemy. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vii. 215 [The] accomplishment of scrawling their names at the bottom of a cheque.

b. To cover (a surface) with scrawling inscriptions or marks. Also with *over.*

1647 Cowley *Mistr., Written in Juice Lemmon* ii, Like Hypocrites, which seem unspotted here; But when they sadly come to dye, And the last Fire their Truth must try, Scrauld ore like thee, and blotted they appear. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 13 July (1815) 237 The windows of all the inns are scrawled with doggrel rhimes. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* I. ix. 153 Many people carry papers about with them, scrawled with hieroglyphics. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* I. i. 2 Letters..all to be scrawled over in the margin by the diligent old man. 1889 Rider Haggard *Allan's Wife* 36 The western tempest was scrawled all over with lines of intolerable light.

2. *intr.* To scribble, to write carelessly or awkwardly. Also †*to scrawl it.*

1611 Cotgr., *Griffonner*, to write fast, and ill; to scrible, to scrall it. [1647: ? *indirect passive*; see 1 b.] 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 47, I have ordered Dorcas ..to be always scrawling with a pen, lest inky fingers should give suspicion. 1842 Tennyson *Day-dream* 142 The butler drank, the steward scrawl'd. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 75 Splash and scrawl, Completed lay thy piece, swift penman Paul!

†**Scrawla·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Scrawl *v.*[1] + -ation.] ? Disorderly behaviour.

1774 Toplady *Let.* 11 Jan., Wks. (1853) 853 Perhaps it may conduce to render both your antagonist, and his antecedent scrawlation (forgive a homely Devonshire term), more conspicuous, than they might otherwise have been.

Scrawled (skrǭld), *ppl. a.* [f. Scrawl *v.*[2] + -ed [2].] Scribbled, badly written.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lviii, Many other scrawled memoranda regarding the bygone frequenters of the house.

Scrawler (skrǭ·lər). [f. Scrawl *v.*[2] + -er [1].] One who writes carelessly.

1734 Swift *Let. to Miss Hoadly* 4 June, I will shew the paper to every female scrawler I meet, who will soon spread about the town, that your writing and spelling are ungenteel and unfashionable, more like a parson than a lady. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* I. ix. 65 The paltry, dirty scrawler [the captain's clerk].

Scrawling (skrǭ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Scrawl *v.*[2] + -ing [1].] The action of Scrawl *v.*[2]; scribbling, careless untidy writing.

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xx. 230 Schollars now will be carefull to keepe their Greeke Testaments faire from blotting or scrauling. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* iv. § 2. 108 Is it not pity that the refinements of a civilized life, instead of supplying the defects of natural language, should root it out, and plant in its stead..the scrawling of insignificant characters? 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VI. viii. (1820) 424 The drop of ink which hangs trembling on his pen, which he may either dash upon the floor, or waste in idle scrawlings. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxvii, After much painful scrawling and erasing,..the old woman produced this document.

†**Scraw·ling,** *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Scrawl *v.*[1] + -ing [2].] Crawling.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 219 The duste brought forth the scralling lise. 1589 *Rare Tri. Love & Fortune* I. in *Five Old Plays* (Roxb. Club) 84 Brought up in blood, and cherisht with scrauling snakes. 1637 G. Daniel *Genius of this Isle* 285 Here Scrauling wretches, too, too bad to tell, Endure a Torment.

Scrawling (skrǭ·liŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Scrawl *v.*[2] + -ing [2].] That scrawls. Of handwriting: Careless, untidy, illegible.

1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* IV. 375 Parsons..could make a shift to write a scrawling hand. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 33 He was continually shaking sand from a pepper-box over scrawling entries in marble-covered copy-books. 1886 G. Allen *Maimie's Sake* xvii, Written..in a loose, scrawling uneducated hand.

Scrawly (skrǭ·li), *a.* [f. Scrawl *v.*[2] or *sb.*[1] + -y.] Badly or untidily written; irregularly designed.

1833 Mrs. Stowe in C. E. Stowe *Life* (1889) 70 The envelope was written in a scrawny, scrawly, gentleman's hand. 1859 G. Wilson *Life E. Forbes* iii. (1861) 76 Its statements are exceedingly brief, some in ink, many in pencil, all of them very scrawly. 1901 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 May 6/1 Three yellowish eggs with their unmistakable black, scrawly marks.

Hence **Scraw·liness.**

1903 F. W. H. Myers *Human Pers.* II. 168 Before one can feel sure that the resemblance is in more than some formal scrawliness.

Scrawm (skrǭm), *v. dial.* [App. a phonetically symbolic formation after words beginning with *scr-*.] *trans.* To scratch.

In dialects also in other senses: To scramble, sprawl; to climb, clamber; to scribble, scrawl; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1886 Tennyson *North. Cobbler* iv, He scrawm'd an' scratted my faäce like a cat. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Screwm*, to scratch, scrawl; as of a foot-rule packed up carelessly with tools,—'They're scrawming it all over'.

Scrawny (skrǭ·ni), *a. U. S.* [Variant of Scranny.] Lean, scraggy.

1833 [see Scrawly]. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Alphonso* Wks. (Bohn) I. 408 Yon pale, scrawny fisher fools, Gaunt as bitterns in the pools. 1876 C. D. Warner *Winter on Nile* ii. 35 What a lot of scrawny old women. 1883 W. H. Bishop *Old Mexico* xxiii. 333 The..tough, fragrant, but scrawny, eucalyptus is much in use as a shade-tree.

Hence **Scraw·niness,** scragginess.

1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 390, I often found,..in the persons of such of my dear countrywomen as I now occasionally met, a certain meagreness, (Heaven forbid that I should call it scrawniness!)

Scray[1] (skrē[1]). In 9 **scraye.** [History obscure: cf. the synonymous Welsh *ysgräen, ysgräell.*] The common tern, *Sterna hirundo.*

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. § 4. 155 Sea-swallow, Scray. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 353 In other places of England they are called Scrays. 1813 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl., Tern—Common..Rittock or Rippock, Spurre, Scraye. 1852 Macgillivray *Brit. Birds* V. 638.

Scray[2]. *dial.* [?Altered form of Spray.] A bush.

c 1650 *Robin Hood & Butcher* 14 in *Percy Folio MS.* I. 20 Robin he marcht in the greene forrest, vnder the greenwood scray. 1869 E. Peacock in *Once a Week* 27 Mar. 230 The thorn scray grows at the horn of the river.

Scray [3]. *dial.* = Scraw *sb.*[3] 1791 [see Scraw *sb.*[3]].

†**Scray·fish.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **scrafisse, -fysse, -fisch, -fish, skrafysch, -fissh, schraf(f)ysch**, 5 **scra(y)fysche.** [Corruptly ad. OF. *escrevisse* (mod.F. *écrevisse*): see Crayfish.] A crayfish.

1309–10 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 6 De lx de Scrafisse. 1333–4 *Ibid.* 20 In xxvij Skrafysch, playc' [etc.]. 1355–6 *Ibid.* 555 Et in 30 Skrafisshes empt. pro d'no Priore. 5*s.* 9*d.* 1397 in *Finchale Priory Charters* (Surtees) p. cxviii, Item vj scraffysch. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 324/2 Scrayfysche (*MS. A* Scrafysche); *vbi* stokfysche.

†**Scray·foot.** *dial. Obs.* [? f. Scray [3].] *attrib.* in *scrayfoot pot*, a pot with a tripod support.

1512 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 249 Bras potte called a scrayfote potte.

Scraze (skrēz), *v. dial.* [App. a blending of Scratch and Graze *vbs.*] *trans.* To scratch, graze (see E.D.D.). Hence **Scraze** *sb.*, a scratch or graze.

1703 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 397 A defluxion which fell into one of my legs, caused by a slight scraze on my shin bone, falling on a stump as I was walking in Brompton Park. 1865 *East Kent Gazette* 7 Jan. 4/5, I found a small scraze of the right shin, which might have been caused by a fall.

†**Scre·able,** *a. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *screā-re* to hawk, hem: see -able.] See quot. and cf. Excreable.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Screable* (*screabilis*) that may be spitted out. 1721 in Bailey. 1755 in Johnson.

Screade, obs. form of Screed.

Screak (skrīk), *sb.* Now chiefly *dial.* For forms see the vb. [f. Screak *v.*]

1. A shrill cry; a shrill grating sound.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. xii. 14 The 3ing childring, and frayit matrounis eik, Stude all on raw, with mony peteous scriek. *Ibid.* IV. viii. 111 And oft with wild skrek the nycht oule, Heich on the ruif, allane, was hard 3oule. 1614 H. A. *Scourge of Venus* (1876) 30 What may these scremes & dolefull scriks portend. *a* 1710 Bp. Bull *Serm.* xx. (1713) III. 801 Others peep forth into the Light, as it were only to see it, and having, by a Skreek or two given Testimony to the Misery of this Life, presently die and vanish. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 87 His Landlady..gave a Screek as if she had seen the Devil. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* I. 223 Their note of anger or fear is very harsh, between a chatter and a skreek. 1799 Southey *Eng. Ecl., Dancing Bear* 3, I would rather hear cat-courtship Under my bed-room window in the night, Than this scraped catgut's screak. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 34 And siccan hidyous yells and shrieks!—A' the warld soundit wi' their skrieks! 1894 *Tablet* 8 Sept. 362 The old flagellants..whipped themselves to the screak of the fife and the roll of the drum.

b. *In a screek,* ? crying out with pain.

1681 O. Heywood *Diaries* (1885) IV. 81 Very sick, much pained, had been in a screek most part of the night.

2. A name for some species of Shrike.

1802 Montagu *Ornith.* s. v. *Shrike*, Murdering-bird. Skreek, or Skrike. Night-jar.

3. *Screak of day,* daybreak (*dial.*: see E.D.D.). Cf. Skreigh, Skrike, Creek *sb.*[2], Creking.

1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 51 Ilka morning by the screak o' day, They're set to wark. 1830 Carleton *Traits* (1843) I. 60 That morning we were all up at the skriek of day.

Screak (skrīk), *v.* Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: *a.* 5–6 **screke**, 6 **skrek(e, screake**, *Sc.* **screik**, 6–7 **screeke, skreeke**, 6–8 **screek, scriek**, 6–9 **skreak, skreek, skriek**, 7–8 *screeck*, 6– **screak.** *β.* 6 **skrick(e**, *pa. pple.* **skrigd**, 7 **scrick(e, scrik.** See also Skrike. [a. ON. *skrækja*, prob. echoic; cf. Screech, Shriek *vbs.* In dialects there are parallel forms with other vowels, symbolizing different varieties of sound, as *scraik, scrawk, scroke.*]

1. *intr.* To utter a shrill harsh cry; to screech or scream. Also with *out.*

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 37 (*Passion*), Though he sore skricke, A buffitte shall bytte. 1567 Drant *Horace, Ep., A. P.* B iiij, They all would screeke vnto the skye and laughe at bym aloude. 1605 Armin *Foole upon F.* (1880) 14 The cracke made them all screeke out. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. x. 25 Dreadfull spectres and fansies skreaking hideously round about him. *a* 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 588 The Impenitent shall howl, the Unjust skreek out. 1707 tr. *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 374 She skreem'd, she skreek'd, she baul'd, she yaul'd. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 78 Her Mother..screekt out. 1787 *Minor* II. x. 98 The situation made the servant screak.

b. of certain animals.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 513 When mice cry and screeketh aboue their ordinary custome, it presageth an alteration and change of the Weather. 1614 H. A. *Scourge of Venus* (1876) 30 To heare the night-crowes scrik, and goblins play. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* 32 The very magpies and jays followed Tom up, screaking and screaming.

c. Of things such as an ungreased hinge or axle: To make a shrill grating sound. Cf. Creak *v.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Stridco, Tibia stridebat cantu*, screaked. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Amos* ii. 13 Behold I wil screak under you, as a wayne screaketh loden with hay [Vulg. *stridebo..strident*]. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* xvi. (1677) 247 The yoke screeks [xvi. 470 κρίκε δὲ ζυγόν]. 1725 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. iv. xvii. 222 They oil'd the Hinges of the Door, least they should screak and make a Noise. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Vitis*, Especially when the Screw is perceiv'd to be rough, or screaks in the Nut when the Trendle is turn'd. 1843 Dickens *Christm. Carol* iv. 130 Stop till I shut the door of the shop. Ah! How it skreeks? 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 2/3 The noise that the slate pencil can make in the hands of a child.. can only be rendered by a word which is onomatopœic if not correct—'screak'.

2. *trans.* To cry *out* or utter with a screak.

1569 W. Hubbard *Ceyx & Alc.* A vij, She screeketh out, why doest thou flie and leaue me alone. 1598 Q. Eliz. *Plutarch* xiv. 19 Whan..old man had skrigd out, 'O worthi me whom nide to spike constrains.

†**Screa·ker.** *Obs.* In 6 **skreker.** [-er [1].] One who screaks.

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* I iij, But and if the skreker (the preacher I woulde have saied) falleth out of his purpose.

Screa·king, *vbl. sb.* [-ing [1].] The action of the verb Screak; utterance or emission of a shrill cry or grating sound.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Stridor*, To heare the screaking or crashyng of a saw. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 7 So that vnder Gam vt the voice seemed as a kinde of humming, and aboue E la a kinde of constrained skricking. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 149 The noise of Water-streams, or the screekings of Grass-hoppers. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 95 Terrible Shrieks and Skreekings of Women. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. iv. 129 These Brutes, whose Language resembled the Screeking of Bats. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xiv, The screaking of a cracked fiddle. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 4/2 A silence broken only by the perpetual 'skreeking' of the katydids in the locust-trees.

Screa·king, *ppl. a.* [-ing [2].] That screaks; that makes a shrill strident sound.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Aridus, Sonus aridus*, a shrill screkyng sounde. 1567 Turberv. *Epit.* etc. 125, I would become a Cat To combat with the creeping Mouse and scratch the screeking Rat. 1615 Rowlands *Melancholie Knt.* 30 Your skreeking Parrot will distract my sence. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 384 Which joynt..moves not without a strong screaking pressure of the parts. 1825 Hazlitt *Spirit of Age* 88 With a harsh screaking voice.

Screaky (skrī·ki), *a. rare.* Also **screeky, skrieky.** [f. Screak *sb.* or *v.* + -y.] Apt to screak.

1892 *Dial. Notes* (U. S.) V. 231 (Kentucky Words) *Skrieky*,

creaky. 1893 R. Bridges *Humours of Court* III. ii. 2473 I'll shut him in the screeky cupboard.

† **Screa·ling.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. in some way related to Norw. *skræling*, Da. *skrælling* weakling, OIcel. *Skrælingjar* (pl.), the name given to certain American aborigines.] A dwarf, pygmy.

1613 W. H. in R. Anton *Moriomachia*, Their indifferent dealings Did proue them to meane Knights, not Gyants, nor Screalings.

Scream (skrīm), *sb.* In 6 *Sc.* **screym, skreyme, 7 schreeme, 8 skream.** [f. Scream *v.*] A shrill piercing cry, usually expressive of pain, alarm, or other sudden emotion.

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. iii. 61 And (as they say) lamentings heard i' th' Ayre; Strange Schreemes of Death. 1708 Pope *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day* 57 Dreadful gleams, Dismal screams. 1820 Shelley *Prometheus* I. 498 Oh, ye who shake hills with the scream of your mirth. 1842 Apperley *Life Sportsman* ii. 33 His scream, or view-halloo, is, indeed, wonderful. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxix, She dropped them with a scream of terror. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xix. 563 It was a sharp, sudden scream, following a shot.

b. *transf.* Applied to the shrill cry of certain birds and beasts, and to any similar noise.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. v. 76 And sone the other fowlis heich in the sky Turnit agane, with mony screym [*ed.* 1710 skreyme] and cry, To chais and to assail thar aduersair. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 14 The scream of a peacock. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. x, The eagles answer'd with their scream. 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Legacy* xvi. 138 The engine gave a shrill scream. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. iii, Listening now to the tide.., Now to the scream of a madden'd beach dragg'd down by the wave.

Scream (skrīm), *v.* Forms: 2 **screme**, 3 **screame**, 4–5 **screme, skreme**, 7 **schreame**, 8 **skreem, skream**, 7– **scream.** [Early ME. *scremen, screamen, schreamen*, perh. :—OE. **scrémman*. Cf. mod. WFris. *skrieme* to weep (for the sense-development cf. *weep, cry*) :—OFris. **skrêma*. Early ME. *sc* may stand for either (sk) or (ʃ); see the rare parallel form Shream. In Shakspere's *schreame, schreeme* (see Scream *sb.*) *sch* probably stands for (sk), after the spelling of words of classical derivation.]

1. *intr.* To utter a shrill piercing cry, normally expressive of pain, alarm, mirth, or other sudden emotion. Also, to produce unpleasantly loud and shrill upper notes in singing. Also with *out, away.*

a 1200 *Twelfth Cent. Hom.* 128 Þær is ece endlȝnesse; þær eald ne granեð, ne child ne scramեð. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 Þat wif..þat iherեð, hwen ha cumեð in, hire bearn screamen [*MS. Bodl.* schreamen]. *c* 1325 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 158 Heo biginnith to shryke ant scremeth anon. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9998 A dredful dreme that lady dremed, That In hir sclepe sche cried & scremed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 325/2 To screme. 1634 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 6 Others elder..guided these little ones, and sung, screaming, and squeaking, and straining their voices. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), To *Scream* or *Scream out*, to cry out, especially as one that is scar'd or frighted. 1707 tr. *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 374 She skream'd, she skreek'd. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 4 These antipatriotic prejudices are the abortions of Folly impregnated by Faction...They are born only to scream and perish. 1782 Cowper *Mutual Forbearance* 27 Yes, truly—one must scream and bawl—I tell you, you can't hear at all! 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxxiii, 'Nay, scream away if you like it,' said he, still holding her fast. 1825 Dannelev *Encycl. Mus.*, To *Scream*, is to sing in so loud a manner that the tones of the voice cannot be appreciated. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 311 She screamed for help.

b. Of certain birds and beasts: To emit their characteristic shrill cry.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 747 *Putois garit.* Fulmarde scremyth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 910 A wonderfull noyse [the cry of the dragon] Skremyt vp to the skrow with a skryke ffelle. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. ii. 16, I heard the Owle schreame, and the Crickets cry. 1720 Pope *Iliad* XVII. 529 So flies a Vulture thro' the clam'rous Train Of Geese, that scream, and scatter round the Plain. 1757 Gray *Bard* 38 The famish'd Eagle screams, and passes by. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 87 A marmot screamed near me. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 415 Under the cliffs, where the sea-birds scream.

c. Of an inanimate thing: To make a noise like a scream.

1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 478 The fiddle screams Plaintive and piteous. 1792 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Odes of Condolence* Wks. 1794 III. 233 Wild screams the trumpet's brazen note so clear. 1827 Scott *Chron. Canongate* iv, There it [the sign of an inn] hung, creaking, groaning, and screaming in every blast of wind. 1888 F. W. H. Myers *Renewal of Youth* 138 Winds that screamed and storms that fled. 1886 Corbett *Fall of Asgard* II. 159 The ships screamed and groaned, ..as they ground together.

d. quasi-*trans.* with complementary adv. or phr.

1801 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. x. 334 Bugles indeed we have; but it is only to scream us out of bed at five in the morning. 1862 F. W. Robinson *Owen* IV. ix, If he stayed there by her side, she would scream the house down in a minute more.

2. *fig.* To express oneself angrily, excitedly, etc., in speech or writing.

[1775: see 1.] 1880 G. A. Simcox in *Macm. Mag.* XLI. 401 The Bishop of Exeter 'screamed' at the idea of having to listen to the same speaker for two months. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 445 'The Times'—..it screamed, it bullied, it worked itself up into a perfect whirlwind of wrath. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June, We receive quite as many communications screaming at us for 'insufferable complaisance' towards Mr. Gladstone.

3. *trans.* To utter with a scream. Also with *out.*

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 15 ₱ 2 Clapping me on the Back and skreaming a Lullaby. 1823 Byron *Island* IV. xiii, The sea-birds..screaming high their harsh and hungry dirge. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Streets—Night*, Mrs. Macklin..has no sooner opened her little street-door, and screamed out 'Muffins!' with all her might, than [etc.]. 1890 Doyle *White Company* xxxi, Screaming out the doggerel lines which had long been the watchword of the Jacquerie.

Screamer (skrī·məɹ). [f. Scream *v.* + -er [1].]

1. One who screams; one who sings in shrill piercing tones.

1712 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 Nov., She must have been tortured with the noise of the Grub Street screamers mentioning her husband's murder to her ears. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, The screamer aforesaid, who added good features and bright eyes to the powers of her lungs. 1830 Cunningham *Brit. Painters* I. 208 An age which lavished its tens of thousands..on Italian screamers. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 223/2 The ballad singers—or street screamers, as we calls 'em.

2. An animal that utters a cry like a scream.

1801 Southey *Thalaba* III. xxxix, Forth from her shadowy haunt Flies the large-headed screamer of the night. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxvii, These tiresome screamers of the morass [the lapwing and curlew]. 1892 W. H. Hudson *Naturalist in La Plata* I. 15 At night when camping out I have heard its [the aguará's] dismal screams, but the screamer was sought in vain.

3. *spec.* a. A name for the birds of the S. American family *Palamedeidæ*; esp. the Kamichi or Horned Screamer, and *Chauna chavaria*, the Crested Screamer.

The name Crested Screamer is also given to the Seriema or Cariama (*Palamedea cristata* Linn., *Dicholophus cristatus* Illiger) of Brazil.

1773 Pennant *Genera of Birds* 43 *Palamedea* of Linnæus, *Anhima* and *Cariama* of Brisson...I call it Screamer, from the violent noise it makes. Only two species. 1785 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. I. 18 Horned Scr[eamer]. *Palamedea cornuta* Lin. *Ibid.* 20 Crested Scr[eamer]. *Palamedea cristata* Lin. 1869–73 T. R. Jones *Cassell's Bk. Birds* IV. 91 The Brazilian Cariama, or Crested Screamer (*Dicholophus cristatus*). *Ibid.* 95 The Screamers (*Palamedeæ*) constitute a group of strange birds. *Ibid.* 96 The Aniuma or Horned Screamer (*Palamedea cornuta*) is characterised by a horn upon the brow. 1892 W. H. Hudson *Naturalist in La Plata* I. 20 The spur-winged crested screamer; a noble bird as large as a swan.

b. A local name for the swift.

1813 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl. 1852 F. O. Morris *Brit. Birds* II. 75.

4. *slang.* a. A person, animal, or thing of exceptional size, attractiveness, etc.; a splendid specimen; e.g. a well-grown or beautiful female; a 'heavy swell'; a large fish; a large sum of money.

1837 A. Greene *Glance at New York* (Bartlett 1860), The folks are all waiting to see the fast steamer..; Ah, here she is now; sir, ain't she a screamer? 1846 Mrs. Kirkland *West. Clearings* 44 'But she's a screamer of a girl,' persisted Master George; 'I'd rather have her than all the rest.' 1850 Smedley *Frank Fairleigh* xiii, Well, you are a screamer, and no mistake,..Be merciful towards the ladies. 1853 White Melville *Digby Grand* xx, I am in for a 'screamer', and the bill for which I am arrested is only a ruse to prevent my leaving England. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxvi, I..lost one screamer just up the back ditch there. He must have been a four-pounder.

b. A composition of a startling or exaggerated character; e.g. a thrilling or funny story, a 'screaming' farce. Also, a person who tells exaggerated stories.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xvi, A peculiar style of broad-side-essay called 'a screamer'. 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Legacy* xxiii. 234 'Stranger,' said the man..'you are a screamer!' 1854 *Househ. Words* VIII. 77 Actors speak of such and such a farce being a 'screamer'. 1872 'Mark Twain' (*title*) Screamers; a gathering of scraps of humour, delicious bits, and short stories. 1888 in *Echoes fr. Oxf. Mag.* (1890) 111 And I'll write you a regular screamer If you dare to come up in the Long.

Screaming (skrī·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Scream *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Scream.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10182 The skrew for þe skrykyng & skremyng of folke, Redoundet with dyn drede for to here. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 72 Such roaring and screaming, such swaggering and bouncing. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 443 Nor may we pretend to faint away at the screamings of a country church, because we happen to have a fine ear..for music. 1892 Henley *Song of Sword* 9 A noise Of the screaming of eagles.

Screa·ming, *ppl. a.* [-ing [2].]

1. That screams; sounding shrilly.

1602 B. Jonson *Poetaster* To Rdr. 100 Like so many screaming grasse-hoppers. 1700 Dryden *Theodore & Honoria* 100 And from afar he heard a screaming sound, As of a Dame distress'd, who cry'd for Aid. 1782 Cowper *Hope* 353 The screaming nations, hov'ring in mid air, Loudly resent the stranger's freedom there. 1892 Bierce *In Midst of Life* 89 Storms of screaming grape, which..splintered the trees. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* XXXV, Far the calling bugles hollo, High the screaming fife replies.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Tending to excite screams of laughter; said esp. of a farce.

1854 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. x, It was a situation for a screaming farce. 1873 Hopkins *Making Worst of it* viii, The gorgeous and screaming new and original burlesque drama.

b. Violent or startling in effect; glaring.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxi, '——!' burst out his father with a screaming oath. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 700/2 When we..added these startling spots of colour..the effect was rather screaming.

c. *slang.* First-rate, splendid.

1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Screaming*, first rate, splendid. 1879 Miss Braddon *Cloven Foot* I. vi. 125 'Well', cried the manager, radiant, 'a screaming success. There's money in it.' 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 314 The Belvoir have, again, had a screaming run, a brilliant day, and a grand finish. 1897 *Badminton Mag.* IV. 386 The Rioters had come out of the wood on a screaming scent.

Hence **Screa·mingly** *adv.*; chiefly in the phr. 'screamingly funny' (cf. prec. 2 a).

1847 Kinglake *Eothen* 173 The joyous girls will suddenly, and screamingly, and all at once, explain to each other that [etc.]. 1879 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* (1885) III. 368 You would be screamingly amused by one. 1892 *Cornhill Mag.* Apr. 444 They are screamingly funny.

Screamy (skrī·mi), *a. colloq.* [f. Scream *sb.* or *v.* + -y.] Given to screaming; having a screaming voice or sound; *fig.* characterized by exaggerated or undignified expression of anger, complaint, or the like; violent or glaring in colour.

1882 *Spectator* 25 Feb. 265/1 The two thoroughly unworthy and screamy [sonnets] on Carlyle's *Reminiscences*, by Mr. Swinburne. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 927/1 Dining-rooms.. fidgety with glitter, gilt, and screamy colouring. 1891 *Jrnl. of Educ.* 1 Nov. 572/2 We deprecate the 'screamy' temper in which so many of the aggrieved feel and write.

Hence **Screa·miness.**

1884 Haweis *Mus. Life* 233 A word about violin strings... Thick strings will mellow the screaminess of a Stainer. 1891 *Spectator* 9 May 666/2 She impairs its effect for English readers by a certain screaminess of tone.

Screane, obs. form of Screen *v.*

† **Screa·tion.** *Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *screāre* to hawk, hem: see -ation.] Hawking or spitting.

1658 Phillips, *Screation*, a spitting.

Screbel, screble, obs. forms of Scribble *v.*[1]

Screch, obs. form of Screech *v.*

† **Screde,** *v. Obs. rare.* [dial. var. of *shrede*, Shride *v.*] *trans.* To clothe, array.

a 1400 *Octovian* (W.) 1676 In armes that owghte the Sarsyns deede The Crysten knyghtes gonne hem screde.

Scree (skrī), *sb.* Also 9 *erron.* **scrae.** [a. ON. *skriða* landslip (Sw., Da. *skred*), cogn. w. *skríða* to slide, glide (= OE. *scrīðan* to go, glide).

The existing form of the sing. is prob. a back-formation from the pl. *screes*, in which the medial ð is dropped as in 'clo'es' for *clothes*.]

A mass of detritus, forming a precipitous, stony slope upon a mountain-side. Also the material composing such a slope.

1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. 96 *Skirl*, or *screes*, small stones or pebbles. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. viii, Far on the sloping valley's course,..Shingle and Scrae, and Fell and Force, A dusky light arose. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 137 The cliffs, and screes, and snowpatches looked uglier and steeper. 1905 Weyman *Starvecrow Farm* 209 And now the screes of Bow Fell, flecked with snow, were not more cold and hard than her face.

attrib. 1888 Davison in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 232 The instability of scree-material being so great, the causes of its motion are consequently numerous.

Screech (skrīʧ), *sb.* Forms: 6 **skreeche, 7 scriech, screitch, skreech, 7–8 skriech, 8 schreetch, skreetch, 7– screech.** [f. Screech *v.* Cf. Scritch *sb.*]

1. A loud shrill cry, usually one expressive of violent and uncontrollable pain.

1560 *Ovid's Narcissus* A ij b, Ecco..the dobbeler of skreeche [*rime* speche]. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* II. 238 Th' one insulting proud; Th' other in skrieches, and sad cryes, as loud, Deafned the shores. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* I. 11 A great lamentation, accompanied with grones and skreeches. 1628 Ld. Carleton in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 259 But to returne to the screeches made att the fatall blow given. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 109 A Woman gave three frightful Skreetches. 1743 Appleton *Serm.* 93 Draw forth Teares, yea, to cause Schreetches and screamings out. *a* 1822 Shelley *Hate-song* 3 He sang a song which was more of a screech [*rime-word* ditch] 'Gainst a woman that was a brute. 1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Sev. Gables* xix. (1852) 230 Shouting to her at mouth-wide screech. 1864 C. Grikie *Life in Woods* vii. (1874) 128 Suddenly an unearthly sound broke from one side, a sort of screech.

†*fig.* 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* xii. 35 Oh what a fearful scriech will thy Conscience give.

2. A name for various birds having a harsh discordant cry, e.g. the Barn-owl (*Strix flammea*), the Swift (*Cypselus apus*), the Missel-thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*), etc. Now only *dial.*

1637 G. Daniel *Genius of this Isle* 346 Where the owle And yelling Screitch, (full of portent and Fate) Late kept. 1802 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.*, Swift...Screech. 1822 Shelley tr. *Goethe's Faust* ii. 67 Are the screech, the lapwing, and the jay, All awake as if 'twere day? 1852 F. O. Morris *Brit. Birds* II. 75 Swift,...Black Martin. Screech.

3. *transf.* A harsh, squeaking sound made by some inanimate object.

1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* iii. 46 He was completely roused by a creak and screech of the latticed window. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* II. 85 We could hear the galloping sweep of a railway train..and its discordant screech.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., with the sense 'screeching, loud and discordant'.

a 1830 Cockburn *Mem.* (1856) 179 A wild-looking..man with sandy hair, a screech voice, and staring eyes.

b. In dial. names of birds with reference to their characteristic cry (cf. sense 2), as **screech-bird, -thrush**, the Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*); **screech-**

cock, -drossle, -thrush, the Missel-thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*); screech-devil, -martin, the Swift (*Cypselus apus*); screech-hawk, the Nightjar (*Caprimulgus Europæus*). See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.*, Swift...Screech Martin. 1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* II. 114 *Turdus viscivorus*. The Missel Thrush...Screech Thrush.

¶ 5. Misused for SCREAK, SKREIGH, break of day.

1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii, I am a very early bird: I get up at the screech of dawn.

Screech (skrīʧ), *v.* Forms: 6 skrech, 7 screch, skriech, scriech, 8 skrietch, screetch, 7– screech. [Echoic modification of SCRITCH *v.*]

1. *intr.* To utter a sharp, piercing cry, as of pain or alarm; to scream or call out with a shrill voice; also occas. used *transf.* of inanimate things.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 26 b, Thou weepest still, thou skrechest shrill, thou halest from head thyne heares. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii, Now croakes the toad and night crowes screech aloud. 1704 *Lond. Post* 28–30 June 2/1 The Nurse and 2 Maids who lay in a Room backwards, were heard to Skriech out a considerable time, in a most pitiful manner. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes of Condolence* Wks. 1794 III. 232 The fiddles screech with rapture one and all. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xix. (1856) 146 Crowds of Auks and Ivory Gulls, screeching with execrable clamor. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib. Troub.* III. x, I screeched out all the more..when I remembered the quarrel that had took place at dinner. 1888 HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 152 A draggled fishwife screeches at the gates.

2. *trans.* To utter (a word or sentence) with a loud, shrill, piercing sound.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. iv. 205 'Rigby', screeched a hoarse voice, 'don't you mind'. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 149 Next minute she screeches, 'What, what, what?'

3. To cause to utter a shrill, squeaking noise. *rare.*

1862 LADY DUFF-GORDON in F. Galton *Vac. Tourists* (1864) 161 When I went into the hall, a Dutchman was screeching a concertina hideously.

Screecher (skrīʧəɹ). [f. SCREECH *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who screeches. *lit.* and *fig.*

1869 J. BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin* viii. (1895) 210 The flycatchers..are not properly songsters, but are classed by some writers as screechers. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Jan. 6/2 They are as unpatriotic in their way as screechers about Bulgarian atrocities. 1908 *Academy* 11 July 27/2 These screechers are beginning to learn that hysterics are of little use where argument is concerned.

2. A dial. name for several birds having a harsh screaming cry; e. g. the Swift (*Cypselus apus*), the Gull-billed Tern (*Sterna anglica*), and the Missel-thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*).

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The common swift is in G[louces-tershire] a 'screecher'. 1864 ATKINSON *Bird-n.*, Screecher... Gull-billed Tern. *Sterna Anglica.*

Screeching (skrīʧiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCREECH *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. SCREECH; shrill crying, howling.

1616 BRETON *Good & Badde, Vnquiet Woman* Wks. (Grosart) II. 12/2 Her voice is the skrieching of an owle. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Gregory F. Greybeard* 307 This rat-catcher owl..with her howlings and scrietching she spoils the musick. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* Concl. (1811) 221 How have I seen a whole company made uneasy from the screeching of a cork between some person's fingers! 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* CXXIX, They make a most disagreeable screetching. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, 'I prithee, peace', said Craigdallie, who was obviously tired of the tuneless screeching of the worthy deacon. 1871 O. W. HOLMES *Smiling Listener* 54 More banging, more screeching of fiddle and drum.

Screeching (skrīʧiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SCREECH *v.* + -ING 2.] That screeches. Hence **Scree·chingly** *adv.*

1816 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1839) V. 141 My old peacock, who chooses to..sit below my bedroom window to keep me awake with his screeching lamentation. 1834 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXI. 217 Old ones cry out screechingly. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 209 The screeching appeals which greeted the discovery of our misdemeanour.

Scree·ch-owl. Also 7 skreech-, 8 scriech-. [f. SCREECH *v.*; altered form of SCRITCH-OWL.]

1. A name for the Barn Owl (*Aluco flammeus* Fleming, *Strix* Linn.), from its discordant cry, supposed to be of evil omen.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 21 The time when Screech-owles cry, and Bandogs howle. 1612 DEKKER *London Triumphing* B 1 b, Let Bats and Skreech-Owles murmure at bright Day. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 P 2 A Screech-Owl at Midnight has alarmed a Family, more than a Band of Robbers. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* 8 July, From this screaming probably arose the common people's imaginary species of screech-owl, which they superstitiously think attends the windows of dying persons. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VI. vi, Long-winded, unmelodious as the screech-owl's, sounds that prophetic voice. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1884) 5 And the screech-owl scares the peasant As he skirts some churchyard drear.

2. *transf.* Applied to a bearer of evil tidings, or one who presages misfortune.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. x. 16 Let him that will a screech-oule aye be call'd, Goe in to Troy, and say there, Hector's dead. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXX, 'Vile murderous hag!' replied Front-de-Bœuf; 'detestable screech owl!' 1896 JANE BARLOW *Mrs. Martin's Comp.*, etc. 50 To be pitied for havin' to put up wid the ould screech-owl's foolish talk.

3. *attrib.*

1796 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Satire* Wks. 1812 III. 409 Of Screech-owl satire Pitt has shorn the wings. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, The harsh and dissonant voice, and the screech-owl notes to which it was exalted when he was exhorted to pronounce more distinctly. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VI. vi, Then, secondly, his rejected screech-owl Oration.

Screechy (skrīʧi), *a.* [f. SCREECH *sb.* + -Y 1.] Of a voice: Given to screech; loud, shrill, and discordant. Also *transf.*

a 1830 COCKBURN *Mem.* (1856) 154 His voice..got sputtering and screechy when he became excited. 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Apr. 10 She has a moderate mezzo soprano, rather reedy and screechy in its upper notes. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 8 Oct. 8/6 Vilification of the screechiest kind.

Screed (skrīd), *sb.* Forms: 4 screade, 5 screde, 6 *Sc.* skreid, screid, 7 skread, 8–9 skreed, 7– screed. [Variant of SHRED *sb.*, repr. OE. *scréade*; cf. SCR- 1.]

I. 1. A fragment cut, torn, or broken from a main piece; in later use, a torn strip of some textile material. Also *collect. sing. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 824 Þaȝ eny best devoured hyt,.. Ech screade ȝet al so longe hys godes body, Ase lest þe fourme of brede. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 655/11 *Hoc presegmen*, screde. *a* 1460 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 252 Robes made of scredes. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *Conscience* 7 Of his habite out cuttit thay ane skreid. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 37 Scho raif hir clais all into screid. 1825 CROKER *Fairy Leg.* I. 162 He has been sometimes seen going about with hardly a skreed to cover him. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 208 By a screed o' her druggit goown tangled on a blackthorn.

b. A strip of land; a parcel of ground.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 220 Thou Ahab, thou that by extortion gaines, Some Skreads of Land to better thy demains. 1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 126 Northscales, a town in Wawne [Walney] Iseland wch is a narrow screed of land lying before Fourness. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 337 The sea encroached upon these cliffs, by taking off parallel Screeds. 1843 *Lincolnsh. Topogr. Soc. Papers* 64 The triangular screed of land lying on the north side of the Cross-cliff hill, was the ancient Swine-grun of Lincoln. 1889 RAINE *Hist. Hemingborough* 165 There is a long screed or tongue of land called Bishop's Meadows.

c. An edging, a bordering strip; the border or frill of a woman's cap. *dial.*

1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Skreed*, a border or shred of cloth. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xxiii, The screed, or frill of the cap, stood a quarter of a yard broad round the face of the wearer. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, A *Screed*, a border or edge of paper, or other flat surface. 'A cap screed.'

2. *fig.* A long roll or list; a lengthy discourse or harangue; a gossiping letter or piece of writing.

a 1789 in Ross *Helenore* To Author p. vii, I here might gie a skreed of names. 1812 CHALMERS *Let.* in Hanna *Mem.* (1849) I. 293 Mr. Manson threatens a long screed of poetry on the subject. 1816 SCOTT *Fam. Let.* 28 Dec. (1894) I. 392 The lady would not be kept from Eildon Hills when there was any worthy..to give her a screed of doctrine. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 31 Oct. 7/1 What Montaigne meant by his 'emprunts' was something altogether different from Mr. Tregellas's great screeds of cribbing. 1902 A. DOBSON *S. Richardson* v. 117 Richardson's reply is a screed of malevolence.

b. A piece, portion (of a literary work).

1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 12 June, After dinner I..took a screed of my novel.

† c. A (drinking) bout. *Obs.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXV, Naething confuses me unless it be a screed o'drink at an orra time. 1823 GALT *Entail* XXXII, Had he no deet amang hands in one o' his scrieds wi' the Lairds o' Kilpatrick, I'm sure I canna think what would hae come o' me and my first wife. 1828 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1856 II. 59 A skreed in any room of his house clears my head for a month.

3. *Plastering.* a. An accurately levelled strip of plaster formed upon a wall or ceiling, as a guide in running a cornice or in obtaining a perfectly even surface in plastering; a strip of wood used for the same purpose.

1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 308 Floating Skreeds differ from cornice skreeds in this, that the former is a strip of plaster, and the latter wooden rules for running the cornice. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 431/2 Ledges or margins of plaster, called screeds, are formed at the angles. 1855 REINNEL *Masons'* etc. *Assist.* 61 The work must be correctly plumbed up by means of flat-headed nails, and screeds for the guidance of the floating rule formed with Roman cement.

b. *Comb.*: screed-coat, a coat of plaster made level with the screeds (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

c. (See quot.)

1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 92 The concrete [for the floor should be]..thrown on..and its upper surface brought perfectly level by passing a 'screed', or large wooden straight-edge, over it.

II. 4. *Sc.* [From the verb.] A rent, tear. Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

a 1728 RAMSAY *Tit for Tat* iii, He had lent ane's Guts a Skreed, Wha had gi'en him a broken Head. 1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* iv, Ye, for my sake, hae gien the feck Of a' the ten comman's A screed some day.

5. *Sc.* A sound as of the tearing of cloth; hence, 'any loud, shrill sound' (Jam.).

a 1805 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 125 Fearfu' ye sang till some agreed The notes war true; Whan grown mair bauld, ye gae a screed That pleased nae few. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* II. 12 (Jam.) Their cudgels brandish'd 'boon their heads,— Their horns emittin martial screeds.

Screed (skrīd), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 screde, 8 skreed, 8– screed. [Orig. a var. of SHRED *v.*, repr. OE. *scréadian*; in later use f. SCREED *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To shred, tear, rip.

c 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 30 Take Apples, & pare hem, an smal screde hem in mossellys. 17.. *Fair Helen* xiii. in Child *Ballads* II. 212/2 And out he took a little pen-knife, And he screeded the winding-sheet.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxi, Had I been in ony o' your rotten French camlets now, or your drab-de-berries, it would hae screeded like an auld rag wi' sic a weight as mine.

2. *intr.* To produce a sound as of tearing cloth. Hence, of a musical instrument, to make a loud shrill sound.

a 1706 *Watson's Collect. Sc. Poems* I. 38 It made me Yelp, and Yeul, and Yell And Skirl and Skreed. 1756 *Pennecuik's Collect. Sc. Poems* 77 He gar'd his pipe, when he did play, Baith skirl and skreed. 1835 CARRICK, etc. *Laird of Logan* (1841) 77, I mind the verra tune that the fiddler played to us, as weel as if I heard the how screeding o'er the strings the noo.

3. *To screed off, away*: to give audible expression to, to relate or repeat (a matter) readily from memory.

a 1774 R. FERGUSSON *Poems* (1807) 239 Sing then, how, on the fourth of June, Our bells screed aff a loyal tune. 1839 BALLANTINE in *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. II. 5 There's nae Carritch question, nor auld Scottish sang, But the loun screeds ye aff in the true lowland twang.

Screeding (skrīdiŋ), *vbl. sb. Plastering.* [f. SCREED *sb.* + -ING 1.] The forming of the screeds.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 617 When the screeding is finished, compo is prepared in larger quantities and..the workmen spread it..over the wall in the space left between each pair of screeds.

Screen (skrīn), *sb.*1 Forms: (? 4 scren), 5–6 screne, 5–7 skrene, skreene, 6 scren, skreine, 7 skrein, 6–7 screene, 7 schreen(e, 8 skreyn, 7–9 skreen, 7– screen. Also 6–7 scrine, skrine. [Of difficult etymology. The sense corresponds with that of F. *écran*, OF. *escran* (1318 in Hatz.-Darm.), in glossaries also *escrin*, *escren* (Du Cange s. vv. *Antipirgium*, *Antypira*); Godefr. gives one instance of *escrine* fem. in the same sense. The ME. *skrene*, *skreene*, however, does not admit of being regarded as an adoption of any of these forms; though it may represent some AF. variant or derivative. The form has probably been influenced by confusion with *screne* = SCRINE, chest, coffer.

The OF. *escrin*, *escren* (? whence *escran*) is prob. a. OHG. *skirm*, *skerm* (mod.G. *schirm*) of the same meaning; the fem. *escrine* is presumably a derivative of the same word.]

1. A contrivance for warding off the heat of a fire or a draught of air. a. A piece of furniture consisting usually of an upright board or of a frame hung with leather, canvas, cloth, tapestry, or paper, or of two or more such boards or frames hinged together. Cf. FIRE-SCREEN.

The meaning of the word in quots. 1393–1403 is uncertain; it is not impossible that they ought to be placed under SCRINE, coffer. In quot. 1530 the meaning may be a fireguard.

1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 194 Unum skreu [? *read* skren] ferreum. 1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 20, j. skrene, iijs. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 564/24 *Antipera*, a screne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/2 Screne.., *ventifuga*. *c* 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* 462 in *Babees Bk.*, And fuel to chymné hym falle to gete, And screnes in clof to y-saue þo hete Fro þo lorde at mete when he is sett. 1530 PALSGR. 271/1 Skrene made of wycars to put bytwene the fyre, *escrain*, *estrane*. 1603 *Inv.* in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 27 Itm, one great foulding skreene of seaven foulds. 1630 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* cxii. (1633) 282 This screene, that stands betwixt me and the fire, is like some good friend at the Court, which keepes me from the heate of the unjust displeasure of the great. 1711 *Hermit* 25 Aug. 2/1 Indian Skreens must be purchased to succeed Abraham and Isaac [on tapestry]. 1854 *Househ. Words* VIII. 58/2 Tables, chairs, pole-screens and cheval-screens. 1899 COWAN *Hist. Kiss* 230 There was a draught-screen just at the door.

b. A frame covered with paper or cloth, or a disk or plate of thin wood, cardboard, etc. (often decorated with painting or embroidery) with a handle by which a person may hold it between his face and the fire; a hand-screen. Also applied to a merely ornamental article of similar form and material.

1548 *MS. Harl.* 1409 lf. 61 Two litle Skrenes of silke to hold againste the fier. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 83/1 The first is nominated a screene, it is a thing made round of crisped paper, and set in an handle to hold before a Ladies face, when she sits neere the fire. 1712 STEELE *Spectator* No. 336 P 2 [They] plague me..to cheapen Tea or buy a Skreen. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* ii, Is it what you people call law-hand? she asks..toying with her screen.

c. A wooden seat or settle with a high back to keep away draughts.

1826 WILBRAHAM *Cheshire Gloss.* (ed. 2) 77 *Skreen*, a wooden settee or settle, with a very high back, sufficient to screen those who sit on it from the external air. 1879 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* Suppl. 512.

d. A contrivance in the form of a screen (sense 1 a), for affording an upright surface for the display of objects for exhibition; a flat vertical surface prepared for the reception of images from a magic lantern or the like; a frame for photographs resembling a folding screen.

1859 R. HUNT *Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* (ed. 2) 46 The screen on the eastern wall..exhibits the russet and bird's eye marble, in the base. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 Some of the most delightful panel screens for photographs I ever set eyes on.

e. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Screen*,..a cloth brattice or curtain hung across a road in a mine to direct the ventilation.

2. *Arch.* A partition of wood or stone, pierced by one or more doors, dividing a room or building into two parts.

c 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* 28 in *Babees Bk.*, And sithen byfore the screne þou stonde In myddys þe halle. 1553 Bale tr. *Bp. Gardiners Serm.* H j b, I am..compelled to take my wyfe Truthe to me, whan she commeth agayne at leynght peeping behynde the scrine. 1589 *Hay any Work for Cooper* 44 When he hadd gotten some fatte meat of O the fellowes table, would go to the skrine, and first wipe his mouth on the on[e] side and then O the other, because he wanted a napkin. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. x. 37 Streight th' other fled away, And ran into the Hall, where he did weene Him selfe to saue: but he there slew him at the skreene. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 118 He always loved good talk, and often would get behind the Skreen to hear it. 1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. ii. 44 Behind the screen, or 'in the screens' as it was called was..the Lavatory. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xi. (1897) 380 The name [chancellor], derived probably from the *cancelli*, or skreen behind which the secretarial work of the royal household was carried on.

b. *Eccl.* (See Chancel-*screen*, Rood-Screen.)

1643 Evelyn *Diary* 24 Dec., They greatly reverence the Crucifix over the skreene of the Quire. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 265 He committed the same error at Winchester, thrusting a screen in the Roman or Grecian taste into the middle of that cathedral. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* i, Two fair screens of beautiful sculptured oak had been destroyed. 1908 F. Bond (*title*) Screens and Galleries in English Churches.

c. A wall thrown out in front of a building and masking the façade.

1842 R. Brown *Dom. Arch.* 318 *Screen*, a row of columns with their continued entablature, erected along the top of a dwarf-wall, between which and the dwelling-house is a court, generally attached to palaces. 1886 C. E. Pascoe *Lond. of To-day* xxxi. (ed. 3) 283 The screen on the Whitehall side [of the Admiralty]. *Ibid.* xxxii. 295 Devonshire House, a large mansion with a screen in front, at the corner of St. James's Street.

d. *Mil.* = *Screen-battery* (sense 7 below).

1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 35 Small openings are made in the screens corresponding with the embrasures of the batteries.

3. *transf.* **a.** Applied to any object, natural or artificial, that affords shelter from heat or wind.

Ramsay's application of the word to a scarf worn by a woman over the head has been echoed by later writers as if it were a dialectal specific sense.

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Umbella*, a lyttel shadow, also a skrine to kepe away the light of the sonne. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vii. 167 A South-window in summer..needs the schreen of a curtain. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 66 My mistris in her tartan screen. 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 31 When the sun began to break through the clouds they ordered a pavilion to be raised, as a screen from the intrusion of his beams. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxv, Her tartan screen served all the purposes of a riding-habit, and of an umbrella.

b. Something interposed so as to conceal from view. Also *fig.*

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. vi. 1 Now neere enough: Your leauy Skreenes throw downe, And shew like those you are. *a*1674 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* (1675) 91 All Things are naked and open before his Eyes, and there be no Walls to exclude, or Skreens to hide..nor Distance to over come, but all Things equally neer and fair. *a*1704 T. Brown *On the Beauties* Wks. 1730 I. 44 Next, over all, must Phryne's skin be drawn ..Through which most lovely and unfaithful screen The various passions of the soul are seen. 1788 Burke *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 284 The screen, the veil spread before this transaction, is torn open by the very people themselves, who are the tools in it. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xiv, The sun set beyond..the screen of western hills. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* 23 He sought, it would be difficult to say whether a comfort or a screen in the observance of religious practices.

c. *Mil.* A small body of men detached to cover the movements of an army.

1892 Home & Pratt *Précis Mod. Tactics* 81 The dispersion on a wide front which is necessary to obtain what is generally called the cavalry screen necessarily entails weakness. 1894 Gall *Mod. Tactics* (ed. 3) 175 Large bodies of infantry when there is a possibility of contact with the enemy will be covered by what is now called a screen of troops in extended order.

d. A line or belt of trees planted to give protection from the wind.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 21 Mar., A pretty garden,..having at the entrance a skreene at an exceeding height, accurately cutt in topiary worke. 1791 W. Gilpin *Forest Scenery* II. 75 In a part of the skreen, which divides these grounds from the road, we have an opportunity of remarking the disagreeable effect of trees planted alternately. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 246 Screens of oak and sycamore trees. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 65/1 All..screens of Privet, Beech, Holly, Yew, &c. to be kept thick must be cut annually.

4. *fig.* A means of securing from attack, punishment, or censure. Also, anything which intervenes obstructingly.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 107 To haue no Schreene between this part he plaid, And him he plaid it for, he needes will be Absolute Millaine. 1625 Bacon *Ess.*, *Envy* (Arb.) 514 There be so many Skreenes betweene him, and Envy. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* III. *Misc. Ess.* 213 A worthless rascal who has found out the art of deceiving under the screen of royal authority. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 651 He would not have scrupled to form for himself a screen out of his own ambiguity. 1877 Northcote *Rom. Catacombs* I. i. 24 They furnished a real and legal screen for the protection of the Christian Society. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 56 There's no longer screen betwixt soul and soul's joy.

b. (*a*) See quot. 1710; (*b*) a chaperon. ? *nonce-uses.*

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 171 Advt., All false Buyers at Auctions being employ'd only to hide others, are from this Day forward to be known in Mr. Bickerstaff's Writings by the Word Screens. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xiv, I will bribe old Martha with a cup of ten to sit by me and be my screen.

5. An apparatus used in the sifting of grain, coal, etc. Cf. Scry *sb.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 37 A skuttle or skreine, to rid soile fro the corne. 1667 Merret in *Phil. Trans.* II. 466 The Skreens are made with two partitions, to separate the dust from the Corn. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 101 A frame..made all of small wire just as I have seen fine Screens to screen Corne in. 1760 Milles in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 538 The smaller coal is separated from the clay by a skreen, or grated shovel. 1805 Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. xiv, The corn passes through the skreen G into the hopper H. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 547 There is a portable screen or harp for riddling and depositing the stones. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 61 An improvement has been made ..by the substitution, at several mills, of coarse screens, with apertures one-quarter of an inch in diameter, instead of the one-eighth-inch screens heretofore in use.

b. An arrangement of bars at the end of an overflow pipe, to prevent the escape of fish from a pond.

1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 57 They had..gone through the screen at the mouth of the pipe.

6. Applied to various portions of optical, electrical, and other instruments, serving to intercept light, heat, electricity, etc.

1819–23 Barlow *Optics* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) III. 474/2 A skreen of gauze, or gummed muslin posited vertically. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 29/1 What are called electrical screens, i. e. sheets of metal used to defend electrical instruments, &c., from external influences. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 1 (Photogr.) A screen of ground-glass. 1893 Sloane *Electr. Dict.*, *Screen*, Electric, a large plate or a hollow case or cage of conducting material connected with the earth, and used to protect any body placed within it from electrostatic influences. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 54/1 Screens which become fluorescent under the influence of the Röntgen rays are generally made of platino-cyanides.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *screen-bulkhead*, *-door*, †*-fan*, *fence*, *-plantation*, *-shape*, *wall*, *-work* (also *fig.*); †*screen-faced*, †*-like* adjs.; **screen-battery** *Mil.* (see quot.); **screen-cell**, a part of a gaol where a prisoner may be kept under constant observation; **screen-chamber**, an enclosure containing a screen (sense 5); **screen-cloth**, † (*a*) the material used to cover a screen; (*b*) *Mining*, a mat hung in an airway to promote ventilation; **screen-man**, a worker at the screen (sense 5), *spec.* in the *Coal-trade* = Screener; **screen-perch** (see quot.); **screen-tower**, an elevated building containing a series of screens (sense 5).

1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 35 A *screen battery is a parapet of earth running across the front of the batteries and thus forming a screen. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 404/1 The beam abaft, which comes under the *screen bulkhead. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Oct. 5/2 He was confined in a *screen cell. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 432 The screens are provided with latticed hoppers, which allows a current of air to flow freely up through the *screen-chambers. 1603 *Inv.* in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 27 A *skreen cloth..of green kersey. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Apr. 3/1 By the expenditure of a few shillings in hanging a mid wall of screencloth a plentiful supply of air could have been obtained. 1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 84/1 Its effect is..unavoidably impaired by the interference of two pairs of *screen doors. 1601 Munday *Downf. Robt. Earl Huntingdon* B 4 b, Is it thy part, thou *screenfac't snotty nose, To hinder him that gaue thee all thou hast? 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 367 Are sweating Lanthorns, or *Screen-fans, Made better there than th'are in France? 1856 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 817 Along the side [of the plantation] most exposed to the sea-breeze, erect a *screen fence composed of turf [etc.]. 1611 Cotgr., *Araraye*, a round or *skreene-like ornament of feathers, worne by the West-Indian Sauages at their backes. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 48 *Skreenmen. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Screeners* or *Screenmen*, men at bank who shovel the coals over the flat of the screens into the wagons and clean them. 1891 Harting *Bibl. Accipitr.* 229 **Screen-perch*, the form of perch used for hawks when kept in a room. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 420 Soften the rigour of winter, by sheltering the lower farms with *skreen-plantations. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 A smaller frame, *screen shape,..to hold six 'midget' photographs. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 447 All [the ore] was elevated some seventy feet to the top of the *screen-tower. 1900 *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* XV. 303 The *screen-wall between the pillars of the nave. 1648–58 Hexham s. v. *Voye*, The Top of some *schreene-worke. 1850 *Parker's Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 416 The oldest piece of screen-work that has been noticed is at Compton church, Surrey. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. 354 Unhappily, behind the screen-work of these poor saints, a whole Irish insurrection was blazing in madness and fury. 1904 Gasquet *Eng. Monastic Life* ii. 20 In some places, it is true, certain screenwork divisions appear to have been devised.

Screen (skrīn), *sb.*[2] *Cant.* ? *Obs.* [? Connected with Screeve *sb.* and *v.*] A bank-note. Chiefly in *queer screen*, a forged bank-note.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Queer screens*, forged Bank-notes. 1830 Lytton *P. Clifford* xxxi, Bill Fang..was stretched for smashing queer screens. 1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Screen*, a bank note. *Queer Screen*, a forged bank note.

Screen (skrīn), *v.* Forms: 5 **screane**, 7 **screene**, **skreene**, 7–9 **skreen**, 7– **screen**. [f. Screen *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To shelter or protect with or as with a screen, *from* heat, wind, light, missiles, or the like.

c 1632 *Poem* in *Athenæum* 27 Jan. (1883) 121/2 From whose inward light The Angells with their wings must skreene their sight. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 30 Back'd with a ridge of hills That screen'd the fruits of the earth and seats of men From cold Septentrion blasts. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Eye*, To screen his Eye, he will presently cover it therewith. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 440 He therefore timely warn'd himself supplies Her want of care, screening and keeping warm The plenteous bloom. 1823 W. Scoresby *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 202 The adjoining mountains..skreened the ice near their bases, from the solar rays. 1879 Geikie *Geol.* in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 268/2 Being hard, they resist the action of the falling drops and screen the earth below them.

b. To shut off by something interposed. *rare.*

Now only with *off.*

1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 211 The Curtains closely drawn, the Light to skreen. 1861 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1871) 384 You will perhaps try whether the magnetic power is not to be screened off.

2. To hide from view as with a screen; to shelter from observation or recognition.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 196 Clouds..shall skreen the Sun from us. 1711–12 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 6 Jan., When he came out, Mr. Secretary..walked so near him that he quite screened me from him with his great periwig. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 168 Our fav'rite elms, That screen the herdsman's solitary hut. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxv, A small hedge, which imperfectly screened the alley in which I was walking. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. vii. III. 357 The Coorgs effectually screened themselves behind the bushes. 1893 *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* 30 Mar. 1500 To send vessels to sea whose lights are screened on different principles.

b. *Mil.* To employ a body of men to cover (an army's movements). Also *absol.* (Cf. Screen *sb.*[1] 3 c.)

1881 Bell tr. *C. von Schmidt's Instr. Training Cavalry* 173 In all these different cases the leading thought..must.. be to see without being seen, reconnoitre and screen. 1884 Trench *Cavalry in Mod. War* 270 The duties to be performed by the division—*i. e.*...to screen the movements of one's own army, to unmask those of the enemy [etc.]. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 1/3 The duty of reconnoitring the foe and screening the friend.

c. In immaterial senses.

1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. IV. 151 The artifice of his Enemies so skreen'd his merits from his Majesties observation, that he receiv'd very little thanks for his labour. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* i. 6 There are some Infidels among us, that..to avoid the odious name of Atheists, would shelter and skreen themselves under a new one of Deists. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* v. 27 Compelled by its deformity, to screen With flimsy veil of justice and of right, Its unattractive lineaments.

3. To shield or protect from hostility or impending danger; *esp.* to save (an offender) *from* punishment or exposure; to conceal (a person's offence).

c 1485 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 58 If I shold therfore screane myself, & my frynds also, & not put me therfore to hurt. 1630 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* cxii. (1633) 283 But how happy am I, if the interposition of my Saviour .. may screene mee from the deserved wrath of..God. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 214 (1699) 376 He that Travels with them is to skreen them; get them out when they have run themselves into the Briars [etc.]. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 141/2 Were there any Hopes that he could ever be brought to skreen the most notorious Corruption, I dare say he would meet with the Approbation of this virtuous Society. 1780 *New Newgate Cal.* V. 206 All his artifices could not screen him from the justice of his country. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 696 Mr. Hastings had taken presents, and skreened himself by giving them up at last to the Company. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 244 Great exertions were made to screen him from justice, but in vain. 1850 Browning *Easter-D.* ix, No misery could screen The holders of the pearl of price From Caesar's envy. 1894 Sir J. Astley *Fifty Yrs. Life* II. 4, I more than once helped—or at any rate screened—a man who had taken a drop too much.

†**b.** *intr.* To interpose oneself as a protection.

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* V. 11, I..took no care to approach to his assistance, being unwilling to skreen betwixt him and the abuse.

4. *trans.* To sift by passing through a 'screen'.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.*, May 67 Mixing it [*sc.* earth] with..very mellow Soil, screen'd and prepar'd some time before. 1693 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 251 A Skreen.. with which one Man will Skreen as much Lime..as two Men can with a Sieve. 1763 *Museum Rust.* (ed. 2) I. 79 If it is necessary to screen all the corn at this time, a small screen is fixed under the aperture of the second floor. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 191 Sea-coal ashes, sifted or skreened through a sieve or skreen ½ an inch wide. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c. 89 § 28 Every Person who..slacks, sifts or screens any Lime. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 11 July 7/6 Screening water through fine gauze was sometimes substituted for filtration.

†**b.** *fig. Obs.*

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 249 How ought we to skreen and riddle our soules concerning the steyn of blood-shed.

5. In the Inns of Court: To post upon a screen or notice-board.

1870 *Echo* 10 Jan., An attempt was made by the Benchers to shame them into honesty by 'screening' or posting their names in the dining hall. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 5/3 The Treasurer of the Inner Temple..has caused to be screened in the vestibule of the Hall an invitation [etc.].

6. *Comb.*: **screen-berth** (see quot.).

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Screen-berth*, pieces of canvas temporarily hung round a berth, for warmth and privacy.

Screened (skrīnd), *ppl. a.* [f. Screen *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Protected by a screen, sheltered.

1696 Whiston *Theory of Earth* IV. iv. 355 In the more retired and skreen'd Plains and Valleys. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dau.* III. xi, A screened-off place was made up for the maids. 1872 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IX. 567 Midnight meetings in a screened alcove Must argue folly in a matron. 1894 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 5/4 Thirteen degrees of frost in the heart of London is a record which is not often obtained from a screened glass.

b. *fig.* Concealed, hidden away.

1844 *Queen's Regul.* 123 The positive absence of Crime is the criterion of a well-established Discipline, not its screened existence,

2. Sifted by means of a screen.

1677 J. W[ORLIDGE] *Art Gard.* 1. iii. 32 The Gravel Walkes ..which if made with a fine skreened red Gravel do very much adorn your Garden. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* II. 193 He now does them [*sc.* the drains] with picked and skreened stone. 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 341/2 A composition of 'screened' (otherwise almost uselessly small) coal, river mud, and tar. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Screened-coal*, sifted or large coal; that from which the breeze or fine dust has been separated.

3. Posted upon a screen. (See SCREEN *v.* 5.)

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 4/3 Two are described in the screened list, as gentlemen.

Screener (skrī·nəɹ). [f. SCREEN *v.* + -ER[1].] (See quot. 1816.)

1816 J. H. H. HOLMES *Coal Mines Durh. & Northumb.* 247 *Screeners*, men employed to screen the coals, which descend an iron screen into the wagon, and suffer the small coal or culm to pass through. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 6/2 The screeners..who sift and load the coal at the pit bank.

Screening (skrī·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the vb. SCREEN in various senses.

1. The action of sheltering or concealing with or as with a screen.

1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 246 It was done for the screening of his own guilt. 1893 *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* 30 Mar. 1500 The new Order in Council in reference to the screening of side lights in passenger vessels.

attrib. 1881 BELL tr. *C. von Schmidt's Instr. Training Cavalry* 231 Four squadrons being placed in 1st line for screening and reconnoitring purposes.

2. A sorting or sifting carried on by means of a 'screen'.

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict., Skreyn*, an Instrument..made of Lath for the Skreening of Earth, Sand, Gravel, &c. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 128 This was then easily separated by proper screening, and the wheat proved so good, that the bakers bought it at the highest market price. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 451 Screening through fine screens is, at best, a very imperfect..operation.

b. *pl.* Material which has passed through the operation of screening.

1730 WRIGLESWORTH *Jrnl. of the 'Lyell'* 23 Sept., This morning put out another Boat Load of our Screenings. 1885 *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 427/2 The footpaths..should be made of good gravel or ballast, or fine stone screenings.

3. The posting of an offender's name upon a screen or public notice-board.

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Mar. 7/1 The Benchers..have imposed the penalty of a reprimand and 'screening'.

Screening (skrī·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SCREEN *v.* + -ING[2].] That screens; that hides or protects.

1817 HUGHSON *Walks through London* 395 The screening colonade of the latter will be taken down. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 1. ii, He felt hidden even from the heavens by the screening trees and hedge.

Scree·ny, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. SCREEN *sb.* + -Y.] ?Resembling the kind of decoration usual on screens.

1820-2 PYNE *Wine & Walnuts* (1823) I. xx. 262 Reynolds ..observing that Wilson's pictures were screeny in effect. This was in allusion to the sudden effects of his lights on the shadows.

Screeve (skrīv), *sb. Sc.* and *slang.* Also scrieve, scrive. [f. SCREEVE *v.*[2]] a. A piece of writing; †b. *spec.* a banknote, = SCREEN *sb.*[2] (*obs.*); c. a begging letter (now the usual sense).

1788 W. BRODIE 10 Apr. in Roughead *Trial of Brodie* (1906) 154 Acquaint him I glimed the scrive I had of him. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 88 Fearns asked, what he gave for the one-pound screeves? 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Screeve*, a letter, or written paper. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xxix, Juist gie me a screeve o' a note to that effect.

Screeve (skrīv), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 5 scryve, 9 screive. [Aphetic a. OF. *escreve-r* (usually said of wounds) :—L. **excrepāre*: see Es- and CREVE.] *intr.* Of a wound: To open and discharge matter. In mod. dial., to ooze, exude moisture.

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 382 His woundis scryved and stille he lay And in his bedde he swownyd thrye. 1882 *Lancs. Gloss., Screeve*, to froth at the mouth as in a fit. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Screeve*, to ooze out, to exude moisture. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* s. v., A sack of corn may screive; liquid manure in a pigsty is said to screive out. But the word is specially used of moisture exuding from a corpse.

Hence **Scree·ving** *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 121 In scryuyngis of þe brayn panne.

Screeve (skrīv), *v.*[2] *slang.* Also scrieve. [Ultimately from L. *scrībĕre* to write; the proximate source is uncertain; possibly It. *scrivere*.

Cf. Sc. (Ayrshire) *scrieve*, 'to read or write quickly or continuously' (Jam.); but connexion of the slang word with this is very doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To write.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 246 Ah! once I could 'screeve a fakement' (write a petition).

2. *intr.* To draw pictures on the pavement with coloured chalks; to be a 'pavement artist'.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 415, I then took to screeving (writing on the stones). 1876 MRS. EWING *Jan of Windmill* xxxi. 302 A street-artist who was 'screeving', or drawing pictures on the pavement in coloured chalks. 1887 HENLEY *Villon's Straight Tip* 1 Suppose you screeve?

Screeve (skrīv), *v.*[3] *dial.* [app. a. ON. *skrefa* to stride (Norw. *skreva*, Da. *skræve*, Sw. *skrefva* to open one's legs wide, straddle.] *pass.* Of horses: To have the legs split apart in running on ice.

18.. WHEELER *Fens* App. 12 (E. D. D.) *Screeve*, a term used to describe an accident which occasionally happened to horses in the fens when running over ice in winter their legs became parted and torn off at the joint. 1895 *Naturalist* 321 The poor horses..got on the ice in winter, and were screeved.

Screever (skrī·vəɹ). *slang.* Also 9 scriever. [f. SCREEVE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. A begging letter writer.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 313 'He writes a good hand', exclaimed one, as the screever wrote the petition.

2. A pavement artist.

1876 MRS. EWING *Jan of the Windmill* xxxv. 336 The horrors of his life as a screever. 1894 MARKS *Pen & Pencil Sk.* II. 100 The pavement-artist, or 'scriever', as he is called in the profession.

Scremus, obs. Sc. form of SKIRMISH.

Screpand, obs. Sc. pr. pple. of SCRAPE *v.*

† Screpe, *v. Obs.* [OE. *screpan* str. vb.: see SCRAPE *v.* Cf. SHREPE *v.*] *trans.* To scrape, scratch *out*, erase. In OE. also *intr.* to scratch.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1828 *Scalpio*, scriopu. *Ibid.* 1805 *Scarpinat*, scripiđ. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark ix. 18 And fæmeđ & gristbites miđ toðum & screpes. [Mistranslates *arescit.*] *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 38 Screp þonne of þam fæte þat biþ swiðe god sealf þam men þe hæfđ þicce bræwas. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 Vor nis non so lutel þing of þeos þet þe deouel naueð embreued on his rolle. Auh schrift screpeð hit of, and makeð him uorte leosen muchel of his hwule. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Ha beoð iscrepte ut of liues writ in heuene.

Screpping, obs. Sc. pr. pple. of SCRAPE *v.*

† Scresent, var. of or error for CRESCENT *sb.* 3 b.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* d vij b, Powderit with crosslettys molettys Scresentis smale briddis or other difference.

† Screte, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Supple, pliant.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/2 Screte, or lethy [*Winch. MS.* Streyte, or lythy], *gracilis, lentus.*

Screutore, obs. form of SCRUTOIRE.

Screvelio, obs. form of SCRIVELLO.

Screw (skrū), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 scrwe, skrew(e, 6–7 skrue, skrew, 6–8 scrue, 7– screw. [Apparently, in spite of the difference of sense, a. OF. *escrone* fem., also *escro* masc. (mod.F. *écrou*) female screw, nut; not found in the other Rom. langs. The Teut. langs. have (though not recorded from their earliest periods) a word meaning 'screw' which may be related in some way to the OF. word: MLG., MDu., *schrûve* (mod.Du. irreg. *schroef*), late MHG. *schrûbe* (mod.G. *schraube*), Sw. *skruf va*, mod.Icel. *skrúfa*, Da. *skrue*. The North-eastern OF. *escruve*, a screw (misread *escrime*: the examples are placed by Godefr. under that word), is prob. from MDu.

The ultimate etymology of the Fr. word, and the nature of its relation, if any, to the Teut. words, remain obscure. Diez's suggestion that it represents the L. *scrobem*, ditch, is phonologically impossible. Baist, followed by Kluge, would refer both the Fr. and the Teut. words to the L. *scrōfa* sow (in med.L. also an engine for undermining walls), comparing the Sp. *puerca* sow, also (=*tuerca*) female screw; but this does not account for the Teut. forms. The supposition that the Fr. word is an adoption from the MLG. *schrûve* presents very great difficulties.]

I. The general name for that kind of mechanical appliance of which the operative portion is a helical groove or ridge (or two or more parallel helical grooves or ridges) cut either on the exterior surface of a cylinder (*male screw*) or on the interior surface of a cylindrical cavity (*female screw*). Hence applied to various other contrivances resembling this.

Ordinarily *screw* without defining word is taken to mean a male screw, which seems indeed to be the proper sense in Eng.; but there are occasional exceptions in speaking of instruments in which the female screw is the moving part of the combination.

A screw is called *right-handed* or *left-handed* according as the rotation necessary to carry the screw away from the operator is towards his right or his left.

1. A male screw (see above) with a correspondingly grooved or ridged socket in which it can revolve or which can revolve upon it; used for the purpose of converting a motion of rotation into a motion of translation bearing a fixed proportion to it.

a. As an apparatus for raising weights or applying pressure or strain.

For a supposed earlier instance see quot. 1393 under SCREEN *sb.* 1; *skreu* being prob. a misreading for *skren*, screen. Whether quot. 1497 belongs to this word is somewhat doubtful; the spelling *skrewe* would not be expected to occur so early if the Fr. etymology is correct.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 396 Item 1 rabitstoke cum 2 scrwes. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 95 Skrewe with her apperell, *Ibid.* 122 Lading gynnes ij. Skrewes j. Wilkyn rammes iij. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 35 Then those great coches which themselues did driue With bended scrues, like things that were aliue? Ingenious Germane, how didst thou conuey Thy Springs, thy Scrues, thy rowells, and thy file? 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, He moues like the faery King, on scrues and wheeles Made by his Doctors recipes. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XXV. 352 He puts them into the Standing Press..obserㅣving to set in every Pile..an equal number of Books, that each Pile may equally feel the force of the Screw. *a* 1711 KEN *Blandina* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 520 Then on the Rack the Saint they stretch, Her Limbs with Screws and Pulleys retch. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* 1. iii. 59 A curious engine compounded of wheels, screws and pulleys. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 14 The hollow screw, or the counterpart in which a screw operates, when in the form of a small movable piece, is called a nut, and the cavity is termed a female screw. 1861 F. CAMPIN *Hand-turning* v. 105 Double, triple, and quadruple screws, are those which have two, three, or four distinct threads upon them.

b. Considered as one of the *mechanical powers*; in mechanical theory treated as a modification of the inclined plane.

1570 J. DEE *Math. Pref.* c iiij b, For, in many thinges, the Skrue worketh the feate, which, els, could not be performed. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* 1. ix. 56 The sixth and last Mechanick faculty, is the Screw, which is described to be a kind of wedge that is multiplyed, or continued by a helicall revolution about a Cylinder. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* iii. 43 The screw..cannot properly be called a simple machine, because it is never used without the application of a lever. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 14 The screw is applied to mechanical purposes chiefly to obtain great pressures in small distances. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 33/2 The efficiency of the screw is largely diminished by friction... This contrasts the screw with the lever, for in the latter the effect of friction is quite imperceptible.

c. Used for regulating or measuring longitudinal movement.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* (1639) 7 Of the Speculum oris with a screw. 1833 ARNOTT *Physics* II. 158 The coal..was moved up like the wick of a lamp, by its screw. 1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 78/1 This movement may be also effected..by a screw and pinion. 1881 F. CAMPIN *Mech. Engin.* iv. 50 The lathe generally travels the tool rest by a screw called the 'leading screw'. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 244/2 The screws of micrometers are generally made with 50 or 100 threads to the inch.

d. With various qualifying words. *Bench screw*: a joiner's vice. *Double screw*: one with a pair of screws to carry the vice-cheek with a parallel motion. *Endless screw*: see ENDLESS *a.* 4 b. *Perpetual screw* = prec. *Screw of Archimedes, water screw* = ARCHIMEDEAN screw.

1574 EDEN in *Decades* Life 47/1 An engin..wherewith a man with the strength of onely one hande, by helpe of the instrument called Trispaston (which in our tongue some cal an endlesse Scrue), brought a Shyp..from the lande into the sea. 1641 Water screw [see COCHLEA]. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* 1. ix. 60 Another invention, commonly styled a perpetuall screw, which hath the motion of a wheel, and the force of a screw. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Invent.* § 54. 35 How to make a Water-scrue tite, and yet transparent. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 60 The Bench-Screw..to Screw Boards in whiles the edges of them are Plaining or Shooting. *Ibid.* 61 Sometimes a double Screw is fixed to the side of the Bench. 1807 T. YOUNG *Nat. Philos.* I. 328 A single pipe wound spirally round a cylinder which revolves on an axis in an oblique situation, has been denominated the screw of Archimedes. 1821 R. TURNER *Arts & Sci.* 91 *note*, When the screw acts in a wheel, it is called a perpetual screw. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* 187 The lower deck could be pumped by a single man, with the aid of a machine, ..which we..name the screw of Archimedes.

e. *The screws* (rarely *the screw*): an instrument of torture formerly in use, designed to compress the thumbs of a prisoner in order to extort a confession; the 'thumbikins'. Cf. THUMBSCREW.

1663 *Aron-himn.* 32 The Bedlam, and the chain, the whip and the skrews, all the violences of a severe discipline. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* xvi. (1900) II. 422 Little screws of steel were made use of, that screwed the thumbs... They put his thumbs in the screws; and drew them so hard, that [etc.]. 1788 COWPER *Negro's Compl.* 31 Your knotted scourges, Matches, blood-extorting screws. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 177 Crush the thumbs of the Jew With the vice and the screw, Till he tells where he buried his treasure. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 259 Carstairs..hated prelacy with the hatred of a man whose thumbs were deeply marked by the screws of prelatists.

2. *fig.* A means of 'pressure' or coercion.

1648–9 *Eikon Bas.* xiv. 113 When Politicians most agitate desperate designs against all that is settled..in Religion, and Laws, which by such scrues are cunningly, yet forcibly wrested by secret steps..from their known rule and wonted practise. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 50 There being sufficient Props and Engines, nay Screws and Pulleys, if you will, to raise mens Love and Devotion. 1796 G. WALPOLE in B. Edwards *Proc. Maroon Negroes* 19 All this will..prove to your lordship the impropriety of holding forth more harsh conditions...: Should there be any person so dull..as to think that another turn of the screw would be better, ask him this question. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 497 This chief ought..to be pressed upon this point..and all the screws, menaces, &c. might be brought to bear upon him. 1855 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 July 126/2 His Lordship owned himself unable to resist the mild influences of the 'screw' [*sc.* of a deputation]. 1861 *Times* 22 Aug., The farmer..the tradesman..the passengers who travelled less frequently.., had all felt the screw before it touched the Railways. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/1 If any body wants anything nowadays, he must put on the screw on the powers that be, and the only efficacious screw is that of agitation.

b. Phrases. *To put on, apply, turn the screw* or *screws* and similar phrases: (*a*) to apply moral pressure; (*b*) to force the payment of a debt or loan; also *rarely*, to limit the giving of credit.

1845 JUDD *Margaret* II. vii. (1874) 290 We didn't put on the screws half hard enough. The Insargents ought to have been hung. 1852 *Dow's Serm.* I. 302 (Bartlett 1859) Love strains the heart-strings of the human race, and not unfrequently puts the screws on so hard as to snap them asunder. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., *To put the screws on*; *to turn the screws*, to press, and figuratively to extort, to enforce payment in money transactions; to force a debtor, by any compulsory means, to pay. 1860 *All Year Round* 26 May 160 When there is work and plenty of it, the operatives turn the screw upon the masters. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* x, These creditors..are sueing him in the.. Court, thinking now's the time to put the screw on. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. 317 The local authorities kept on the screw for their own private benefit. 1883 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 150/2 It cannot be said that he did it..for the purpose of putting the screw on the company, and forcing them to abandon a defence

bond fide claimed by them. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xliii. 133 *note*, Occasionally the assessors of a country town take it into their heads to apply the screw.

3. A metal pin or bolt (cylindrical or, more commonly, slightly tapering) with a spiral ridge upon its shank, used in joining articles of wood or metal, fastening fittings to woodwork, etc. (It is turned and driven in by means of a screwdriver or spanner.)

Blake's screw: see quot. 1879. *Wood screw*, a more definite name for the screw commonly used for woodwork.

1622 F. Markham *Five Dec. War* I. ix. 35 See that the breech [of the gun] be strong and close, all the screwes and pinnes about it fast and sure. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* II. I. ii. 22 And then I look upon the boards, the legs, the hinges, the screws, the glue..as one thing, which I call a table. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 105 A nut headed screw, is a large, thick screw with a strong thread. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 39 A screw-plate is a cheap and handy instrument for making screws. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 109/1 The blanks for wood-screws were formerly forged by the workmen who make nails. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 256/1 The outside planking is temporarily secured to the frames by fastenings, known as 'Blake's screws'...These screws consist of bolts with an eye formed on one end and a wood-screw cut on the other. 1885 J. H. Leno *Boot & Shoemaking* xvi. 131 Brass, and Iron Screws. These are usually employed in clump work.

b. *A screw loose*: fig. something wrong in the condition of things; a dangerous weakness in some arrangement.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 166 The others..had got a screw loose. 1821 *Ibid.* VII. 192 A screw, it seems, has been loose between Neat and the Champion of England. 1848 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* xli, It was evident that there was a screw loose in the programme. 1833 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 21 In fact, a genius with a screw loose, as we used to say. 1844 Dickens *Martin Chuz.* xiii, I see well enough there's a screw loose in your affairs. 1870 R. Brough *Marston Lynch* xii. 110 There may be some little screw loose between him and the..step-daughter. 1883 V. Stuart *Egypt* 314 Who will put his finger upon the loose screw?

c. Helical grooving or ridging.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 34/2 A bolt 12 inches long, and with 2 inches of screw on the end.

4. Each of the component parts of a screw-fastening or screw-joint.

1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 217, I give him alsoe my chaine of beads with scrues. 1684 R.H. *School of Recreation* (1696) 165 And lastly his Landen Hook, with a Screw at the end to screw it into the socket of a Pole. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 22/2 The second..a long round Inke-horne, some haue only a screw at each end, one for Inke, the other to put in the pens. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 181 The tube is divided into four parts, which are well joined by screws.

†**b.** *Needle and screw, screw and bodkin*: some kind of fastening for jewellery. *Obs.*

1605 in *Heriot's Mem.* (1822) App. VII. 202 Item, put to v great diamondis, v needles, and v scrues of gold. 1607 *Ibid.* 213 Item, made a screw and a bodkin for a jewell. *c* 1610 *Ibid.* 217 For gold, and making of a needle and a skrew for the King of Denmark's picture.

5. The worm or boring part of a gimlet; also, † the gimlet itself.

1577 Harrison *England* I. viii. 19/1 in *Holinshed*, Which some doe liken..to a vice, skrew, or wide sleeue, bycause they are very small at the east end, and large at west...They resemble the slope course of the cutting part of a skrew or gimlet. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Confession* x, No scrue, no piercer can Into a piece of timber work and winde, As Gods afflictions into man. 1812 P. Nicholson *Mech. Exerc.* 34 At the lower end [of the auger] is a worm or screw of a conic form, for entering the wood.

6. An instrument terminating in a 'worm' for screwing into something in order to pull it out; esp. a corkscrew; also, the 'worm' itself. Also *fig.*

Screw or kettle=corkscrew (*i.e.* wine) or hot water (*i.e.* grog).

1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi* Κοινή Dial. iii. 145 They must be strange Scrues and Wires that shall draw this conclusion from the Text. 1702 Bottle Screw [see Bottle *sb.*1 5]. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 461, I have stopped the bottle with a good cork; I can draw it out again with a screw. 1819 *Edin. Ann. Reg.* (1823) XII. App. 74 James Smith proved his making a worm or screw to the ramrod of the pistol. 1832 J. Barrington *Sk.* III. iv. 44 He was the hardest-goer either at kettle or screw..of the whole grand-jury. 1835 W. H. Maxwell *My Life* II. i. 7 Good eating, produced good drinking;..and the commander politely inquired whether I would be for 'screw or kettle'.

b. A gunner's instrument. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

? 1594 Barwick *Disc. Weapons* 8 His scrues and wormes to serue all for his skowring sticke. 1611 Cotgr., *Tirebourre*, a worme, or skrue; the Instrument wherewith a charged Cannon is vnladen. 1870 C. C. Black tr. *A. Demmin's Weapons of War* 499 Swiss cannon rammer..the end of which contains a wadding screw.

7. A screw-propeller (see Propeller 3).

Hoisting screw, one adapted to be disconnected and lifted when not required for use.

[1788 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 408 We..constructed a machine in the form of a screw with short blades, and placed it in the stern of the boat, which we turned with a crank. 1815 R. Trevithick in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Marine Propulsion* (1858) 62 A worm or screw..which revolves in a cylinder,..or without a cylinder, at the head, sides, or stern of a vessel.] 1838 *Civil Englin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 385/1 The propeller or paddle..will be worked by a communicating shaft, acting upon a screw called the Archimedean screw, in the application or use of which the invention is grounded. 1839 *Ibid.* II. 442/2 The screw [of the *Archimedes*] consisted of one whole turn of a single thread, 7 feet in diameter, and 8 feet pitch. 1861 Murray *Shipbuilding* 131/1 The hoisting screw has been adopted generally for war-steamers. 1867 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 302 The passage here was delightful, and we had scarcely motion beyond that of the screw.

8. A ship driven by a screw-propeller.

(Ellipt. for *screw-steamer*.)

[1844 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Englin.* III. 82 A diagram of the propeller used on board the 'Liverpool Screw'.] 1867 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 310 These screws are tremendous ships for carrying on, and for rolling. 1876 A'Beckett *Holiday in Scot. Highlands* 2 The 'Seven Stars' was a long three-masted screw. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* I. 533/2 Many of the iron screws..are still in..service.

9. Something having a spiral course or form.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, ccxlvi, This subtle Gin Thus open'd, & hee following the Scrue, Run in a Labirinth, without a Clew. 1682 *Phil. Collect.* XII. 151 They have a skrue or spiral Valve within them..; this skrue in both the *Intestina* winds about twenty turns. 1833 Brewster *Nat. Magic* x. 251 The German also exhibited his strength in twisting into a screw a flat piece of iron. 1857 Gosse *Omphalos* 136 [Screw-pine.] A tree of this size makes a 'screw', or imperfect spire of leaves in about three years. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* x, There was scarcely the screw of his tail to be seen.

b. = *screw-stone* (see 22).

1729 Woodward *Catal. Eng. Fossils* II. 102 A Mass of Stone, with several of these Screws...From the same Mine. *c* 1774 J. Walcott *Descr. Petrifactions* 41 Stones. Which represent the interior form of univalve shells; in which they were moulded when soft...From Fig. 48. to Fig. 54. inclusive are called by the quarry-men Screws. 1860 R. Damon *Geol. Weymouth & Portl.* 76 The common 'screw', *Cerithium Portlandicum*, so characteristic of the roach [-bed], is almost entirely absent.

10. *slang.* **a.** (See quots.)

1795 Potter *Dict. Cant* (ed. 2), *Screw*, a false key. 1811 *Lex. Balatron.*, *Screw*, a skeleton key...To stand on the screw signifies that a door is not bolted, but merely locked. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, To *screw* a place is to enter it by false keys; this game is called *the screw*. Any robbery effected by such means is termed *a screw*. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 2/2 So the next night I borrows a bunch of screws—them's skeleton keys—and an old jemmy.

b. A prison warder, a turnkey.

1821 Egan *Life in Lond.* ii. (1869) 60 Washing the ivory with a prime screw. *Ibid.* xiv. 379 The officer..was compelled to put him under the screw. 1877 *Five Yrs. Penal Serv.* ii. 77 The slang name for all the officials is 'screws'.

II. Senses derived from Screw *v.*

11. An act of screwing up; a turn of the screw.

1709 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) I. 84 So I term those that..are followers of Mr. M'Millan, and some that are a screw higher than he. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 385 What is man?..An instrument, whose chords upon the stretch, And strain'd to the last screw that he can bear, Yield only discord in his Maker's ear. 1796 Earl Balcarres in B. Edwards *Proc. Maroon Negroes* 20, I am perfectly with you, that the pin ought not to receive another screw; but also clear that it ought not to be relaxed.

b. *Billiards.* A stroke by which a twist is given to the cue-ball by striking it below its centre; also, the twist resulting from this stroke, esp. in the phrase *to put on screw.*

1849 H. Turner *Billiards* (title-page), The Side Stroke—the Screw—and the Double. 1856 Pardon ('Capt. Crawley') *Billiards* (1859) 17 The Screw or Twist..is made by striking your ball very low, with a sort of jerk. 1866— *Billiard Bk.* iii. 38–9 The High Oblique Screw. The effect of the High Screw is to cause the ball to jump a little, and to twist back on reaching the Object-ball. *Ibid.* ix. 106 The Slow-screw is made with a decided twist, your ball struck low. 1873 Bennett & 'Cavendish' *Billiards* 190 Balls thus struck are said to be played with screw.

c. *Cricket.* A twist imparted to the ball in its delivery.

1867 Selkirk *Guide to Cricket Ground* 35 *Screw*, a twist put upon the ball by the bowler to make it vary in pace and direction after the pitch. 1891 W. G. Grace in *Outdoor Games* 13 The next ball, very swift, with lots of screw on, is snicked into the slips.

d. *Rowing.* The action of swinging the body from one side to the other during the stroke. (Cf. Screw *v.* 16 a.)

1875 W. B. Woodgate *Oars & Sculls* viii. 64 For the fault which causes the screw may be his own, though unconnected with his swing.

12. *slang.* A tonic, a 'pick-me-up'.

1877 *Five Yrs. Penal Serv.* iii. 232 He was in the habit of taking every morning a 'screw' in the shape of a little dose of bitters to correct the effects of the last evening's festivities.

13. The state of being twisted awry; a contortion (of the body or features).

1708 *Hickelty Pickelty* in Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* I. 140 The nice Management of his Italian Snuff box, and the affected Screw of his Body, makes up a great Part of his Conversation. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 195 You are all in a screw: every limb is disjointed: you lisp and you smile. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* i, Running up to him with a kind of screw in her face and carriage, expressive of suppressed emotion.

14. A small portion (of a commodity) wrapped up in a twist or cornet of paper; esp. a penny packet (of tobacco); also, a wrapper of this kind.

1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tuggses at Ramsgate*, The poisonous voice of envy distinctly asserted that he..retailed.., tobacco by the screw, and butter by the pat. 1839 'J. Fume' *Paper on Tobacco* 114 A penny paper of tobacco is in London termed a screw. 1844 Dickens *Martin Chuz.* xxxvi, A knife, some butter, a screw of salt. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lvii, A halfpenny-worth of snuff in a cornet or 'screw' of paper. 1893 Miss F. M. Peard *Swing of Pendulum* i, Followed by children shyly inviting him to buy paper screws, containing each four or five strawberries.

15. One who forces down (prices) by haggling; a stingy, miserly person.

1835 Frith *Autobiog.* (1888) III. iii. 46 Aunt is just as great a screw as ever. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* viii, They both agreed in calling him an old screw; which means a very stingy, avaricious person. 1893 C. G. Leland *Mem.* II. 211 He and his wife had the reputation of being fearful screws.

16. *U. S. College slang.* (See quot.)

1851 B. H. Hall *College Words* 265 In some American colleges, an..unnecessarily minute, and annoying examination of a student by an instructor is called a *screw*. The instructor is often designated by the same name. An imperfect recitation is sometimes thus denominated. *Ibid.*, Passing such an examination is often denominated *taking a screw.*

III. Senses of obscure origin.

17. A horse not perfectly sound; also *transf.*, a cow not perfectly healthy.

Perh. originally a race-horse that can be made to obtain a place by 'screwing' on the part of the jockey.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 262 The farrier..pronounced her 'a most complete screw'. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Oct. 219/2 Mr Drinkald [won] the Chester Cup, with an old screw. 1859 Meredith *R. Feverel* xviii, 'Doctor', replied Sir Austin, 'if you had a pure-blood Arab barb would you cross him with a screw?' 1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* (1865), *Screw*, an unsound, or broken-down horse, that requires both whip and spur to get him along. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 395/1 Defendant bought the cow in question and a smaller one,..remarking that they were both screws. 1893 Chesney *Lesters* III. II. xxi. 12 Lionel was mounted on an obvious screw, but in good going condition.

18. *slang.* Salary, wages.

1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Screw*, salary or wages. 1884 Hunter & Wiyte *My Ducats* xxviii. (1885) 453, I said it was in payment of my screw—my salary, I mean. 1894 Doyle *Sherlock Holmes* 58 The screw was a pound a week.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

19. Simple attrib. **a.** with the meaning 'of or belonging to a screw', as *screw-arbor, -curve, -head, -hole, motion, -worm.*

1777 Ramsden *Descr. Engine* 1 A Circle of Brass being fixed on the *Screw Arbor. 1856 Orr's Circ. Sci., Mech. Philos.* 247 The drawing of a *screw-curve. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 436/1 A Key for a *Screw Head. 1835 Sir J. Ross *N.-W. Passage* iii. 52 The *screw holes in the flaunches. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 63 There is upon every key a *screw-worm and brass wire.

b. with the meaning, 'of or pertaining to a screw-propeller', as *screw-blade, -post, -shafting.*

1844 *Proc. Instit. Civ. Englin.* III. 77 The *screw blades. 1882 Ogilvie, **Screw-post*, the inner stern-post through which the shaft of a screw propeller passes. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 5 Aug. 3/2 A warship..with all her armour in its place, her *screw-shafting and propeller fitted.

c. with the meaning 'fitted with, or driven by means of, a screw-propeller', as *screw boat, ship, steamer, steamship, vessel*; also *screw fleet*, a fleet of screw-vessels.

1848 Woodcroft *Steam Navig.* 91 The screw boat, the *Francis B. Ogden. Ibid.* 101 The first screw steamer, the *Ericsson.* 1850 E. P. Halsted *Screw-fleet of Navy* Introd. 4 These trials..caused their Lordships to lay the foundation of our present Screw Fleet, by ordering the construction of 'Screw ships'..to the extent of twenty-three vessels. *Ibid.* ii. 12 Screw-frigates. *Ibid.* 14 Screw-corvettes. 1852 J. Bourne *Screw Propeller* x. 216 H.M.S. 'Amphion', the first screw vessel constructed in this country. 1854 F. Moresby *Two Admirals* (1909) 158 The ability of the screw fleet to hold the Russian ships in check. 1861 Murray *Ship-building* 132/2 Results of Trials made in her Majesty's Screw-ships. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 825/2 Screw steamship propulsion.

d. Used in names of appliances operated by or working upon a screw, as *screw-borer, -brake, candlestick, -clamp, -collar, -elevator, -feed, gill, lever, lifting jack, -pad, -valve, -ventilator.*

1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Borer*, **Screw-borer*, an instrument..for searching or exploring the nature of any soil. 1871 Z. Colburn *Locomotive Englin.* xxv. 268/2 A *screw-brake is applied to the engine. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 315 *Screw Candlestick, with double sockets..; by the help of the Screws the sockets are raised or lowered according to pleasure. 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 302 These gallies are attached to the four sides of the central axis of the prism by the *screw-clamps. 1854 Perkira *Lect. Polar. Light* 301 By means of a *screw-collar he managed to vary the distance between the first and second compound lens. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Screw Elevator.* 1874 Raymond *6th Rep. Mines* 512 In place of the *screw-feed..a new hydraulic feed has been tried with success. 1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 765 Thus constructed the '*screw gill' continues to be the most esteemed in principle. 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* v. § 65. 62 Screw gill boxes. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 796/2 s. v. *Weaving*, The rollers..are cylinders, pressed together by a *screw lever. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 236 Improved *screw lifting jacks. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 257 Pressure is made with a *screw-pad over the extremity of the wounded artery. 1850 Fownes *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 3) 159 Furnished with a *screw-valve of peculiar construction.

20. Objective and obj. genitive, as *screw-chasing, -cutter, -cutting, -maker, -making, -manufacturer, -slotting*; instrumental, as *screw-driven, -propelled, -torn* adjs.; parasynthetic, as *screw-stoppered, threaded* adjs.

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Englin.*, **Screw Chasing*, the cutting..of screw threads in the lathe by means of chasing tools. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 605 The temporary *screw-cutter possesses the same interval or thread as before. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 2 Feb. 9/7 Wanted..Engineer.—Good general turner and screw cutter. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xi. 82 *Screw-cutting. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 580 The screw-cutting lathe. 1832 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 209 A Staffordshire *screw-maker. 1747 *Gen. Descr. Trades* 21 *Screw-making is also a Branch by itself. 1841

Penny Cycl. XXI. 109/1 In the infancy of screw-making the thread was formed with a file. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 588 The screw-making machine. 1848 WOODCROFT *Steam Navig.* 101 The *New Jersey* was the first *screw-propelled vessel practically used in America. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Screw Slotting*, the slotting of the grooves in the heads of cheese-headed and button-headed screws. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 7/4 Two tin gallon cans, *screw-stoppered, full of naphtha. 1907 HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* 29 Never..use screw-stoppered beer or other bottles. 1865 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Nails* (1873) 291 *Screw-threaded bolts. 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* vii. 143 The little schooner staggered..in a rush of *screw-torn water, as a liner's stern vanished in the fog.

21. Similative, as in *screw-twist*; *screw-like, -shaped* adjs.; *screw-wise* adv.; also quasi-adj. with the meaning 'spiral', as in *screw gut, gutter, motion, stair, stair-case.*

1681 GREW *Museum* I. § v. i. 99 The *Skrew-Gut of the Raja..winds between parallel lines like a Screw or Stair-case. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 738 The water might be conducted more regularly from the apex to the base..by forming round it a *screw gutter. 1705 *Observ. Seed-Vessels Polypodium* in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1872 The *Screw-like parts of the Seed Vessel. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 754/2 Screw-like or helical motion. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinematics* 244 *Screw Motion of a Liquid. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xiii. (1776) 34 The Figure of the Filaments is either ..Spiral, *Skrew-shaped, as in Hirtella [etc.]. 1867 N. MACLEOD *Starling* II. x. 116 He..lived in a very small house, above his shop, which was reached by a *screw stair. 1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 87 § 6 A *screw stair-case. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Nero* II. III. ii. 1234 Very few Are what they show the world: there's a *screw-twist In every mind. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 46 Fasten to each of the two pieces that are to enter into one another, some Iron, Copper, or Silver wire, turned *Screw-wise.

b. Similative (quasi-*adj.*), as in *screw-shell, snail, -turbo*, applied to various gasteropods with slender spiral shells.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolbe's Cape G. Hope* II. 212 There is a Sort of Water-Snails at the Cape, which the Europeans there call Screw-Snails. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Turbo*, the Screw-Shell...5. The screw-Turbo, with variegated lines and spots. 1819 TURTON *Conchol. Dict. 62a Helix Terebra.* Screw Snail-shell. *Ibid.* 95 *Murex Gyrinus.* Screw Rock-shell. *Ibid.* 165 *Strombus.* Screw-shell. *Ibid.* 216 *Turbo Terebra.* Screw Turban. 1859–62a SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 339 The family of Turret or Screw shells (*Turritellidæ*).

22. Special combinations: **screw-alley, -area** (see quots.); **screw auger**, an auger with a spiral shank; **screw-barrel** *sb.* (see quot. 1888); **screw-barrel** *a.*, (*a*) of a fire-arm, having a screwed barrel (see SCREWED *ppl. a.* 5 b); also *ellipt.* as *sb.* a fire-arm with a screwed barrel; (*b*) *Mech.* see quot. 1888; **screw battery**, a battery composed of screw-guns (see *screw-gun* a); **screw-bell** (see quot.); **screw-blank**, the piece of metal upon which a thread or worm is to be cut to form a screw; **screw board** (see quot.); **screw-bolt**, a bolt with a thread or worm at the end to be secured by means of a screw-nut; hence **screw-bolt** *v.*, *trans.*, to fasten with a screw-bolt; hence **screw-bolting** *vbl. sb.*, the use of screw-bolts; **screw-box**, †(*a*) = NUT *sb.*[1] 11; (*b*) a tool for cutting the thread on a wooden screw; **screw-cap** (see quot.); **screw-chuck**, a variety of lathe-chuck (see quot.); **screw-coupling** (see quot.); **screw-cut** *a.*, fashioned as a screw, furnished with a screw-thread; **screw-die** = DIE *sb.*[1] 6 a; **screw-dock** *U.S.*, a dock in which the cradle is raised by screws; **screw-dog**, a clamp adjustable by a screw, to hold timber while being sawn; **screw-dollar** *U. S.*, 'a medallion of which the obverse and reverse may be screwed together to form a box' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **screw-drill**, a drill with a spiral shank; **screw engine**, (*a*) a machine for raising water by means of a screw, a water-screw; (*b*) a steam-engine adapted to drive a screw-propeller; **screw-eye**, (*a*) a screw having a loop or eye for its head; (*b*) 'a long screw with a handle, used in theatres by stage carpenters in securing scenes' (*Cent. Dict.*); **screw-eyed** *a.*, having the eyes screwed up; **screw-fish** ? *U. S.*, 'fish packed under a screw press' (*Cent. Dict.*); **screw forging**, a screw-blank of forged iron; **screw-gear**, gear consisting of an endless screw and a toothed wheel; **screw-grip (action)**, see quot. and GRIP *sb.*[1] 5; **screw-gun**, see quot. 1877–81; **screw-hook**, (*a*) see quot. 1688; (*b*) see quot. 1875; (*c*) a small hook, usually of brass, with a screwed shank to screw into woodwork; **screw-jack** = JACK *sb.*[1] 10; **screw-joint**, (*a*) *Mech.*, a joint formed by screwing together the ends of piping, etc.; (*b*) *Anat.*, a joint in which there is a slight lateral sliding of one bone upon the other; **screw-key**, (*a*) = *screw-wrench*; (*b*) a key furnished with a thread or worm; **screw-line** *Bot.* (see quot.); **screw-lock**, one operated by turning a wormed key on a similarly wormed pin; **screw-machine**, (*a*) a machine operated by a screw; (*b*) a machine for making screws (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); (*c*) see quot. 1884; **screw-mandrel**, a screw-cutting mandrel having on its spindle screws of various sizes and pitches; **screw medal** *U. S.* – *screw-dollar* (Cent. Dict.); **screw micrometer** (see MICROMETER 2); **screw mill**, a mill for driving screw-cutting machinery; **screw-moulding**, (*a*) the moulding of screws in sand for casting; (*b*) the forming of screws in metal collars, caps, etc. (*Cent. Dict.*); †**screw mouth**, an ill-shaped mouth; **screw-nail**, a screw or wood-screw (see sense 3); **screw nut** = NUT *sb.*[1] 11; †**screw pelican** *Dentistry* (see quot.); **screw pile**, a foundation pile with a screw at its lower end adapted for screwing instead of driving; hence **screw-pile, -piled** *adjs.*, built upon screw piles; **screw-plate**, a hardened steel plate for cutting the threads of small screws by means of a series of drilled and tapped holes of various diameters; **Screw Plot** *Hist.*, an imaginary plot to destroy the Queen and the Court on Thanksgiving Day, 1710, by the removal of some of the iron bolts from the timbers of the roof of St. Paul's in order to cause its fall; **screw-press**, a machine in which pressure is applied by means of a screw; **screw propeller** (see PROPELLER 3); **screw-pump**, an ARCHIMEDEAN screw; †**screw range**, ? a cooking range with screw adjustment for the grate; **screw-rasp**, a kind of file (see quot.); **screw rod**, a binding or connecting rod with a screw and nut at one or both ends (*Cent. Dict.*); †**screw-rope**, ? a rope for use with some form of screw-jack; **screw-rudder** (see quot.); **screw shackle (joint)**, a variety of coupling joint; **screw-shaft**, (*a*) a shaft having a screw-thread cut upon it; (*b*) see quot. 1869; **screw spanner** = *screw-wrench*; **screw-spike** (see quot.); **screw stock** = DIE *sb.*[1] 6 a; **screw-stone**, a stone containing the hollow cast of an encrinite (= *pulley-stone*, PULLEY *sb.*[1] 5); **screw-tap**, (*a*) a screw of hardened steel used for cutting an internal or female screw; (*b*) a draw-tap with a screw-down plug; **screw-thread**, the spiral ridge of a screw; also, one complete turn of its thread regarded as a portion of a unit of length of the axis of the screw; **screw tool**, a lathe-tool for cutting screws; **screw-tool cutter** (see quot.); **screw-turn** (*dial.*), -turner, a screwdriver; †**screw-ways** *adv.*, in a spiral or twisted direction; **screw-well** (see quot.); **screw-wheel**, the toothed wheel associated with the endless screw in screw-gearing; **screw-wire**, a cable-twisted wire used to fasten the soles of boots to the uppers (*Cent. Dict.*); **screw-wise** *adv.*, after the manner of a screw, spirally; **screw-worm**, (*a*) see quot. *a* 1892; (*b*) the larva of certain American flesh-flies; **screw-worm chuck** = *screw-chuck*; **screw-wrench**, a wrench or spanner adapted to fit over or grasp the heads of screw-bolts, nuts, etc., and turn them. Also SCREW-CUT, -CUTTER, -CUTTING, SCREWDRIVER, SCREW-PIN.

1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 685/2 In screw-steamers,..a tunnel, known as the *screw-alley, has to be kept open for the shaft of the screw from the engine-room to the stern. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Screw Area* in a propeller is the area of the circle described by the tips of the blades. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 149 They were at work..with broad axes and *screw augers. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 173 A short *Screw-barrel Pistol. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xl. 179 Being ignorant also how to use the screw-barrels, he offered to return them. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Screw Barrel*, a chain barrel having a continuous spiral groove cut around its periphery to receive the links edgeways. 1877–81 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* Suppl. 26/2 The *screw battery did excellent service in the last Afghan war. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Screw-bell*, a recovering tool in deep boring, ending below in a hollow screw-threaded cone. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 147 The *screw-blank being exactly turned in the lathe to the thickness and length required. 1887 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, **Screw board*, or *Side board*, the vertical board at the side of a carpenter's bench pierced with holes..which admit of pins for holding up the object to be planed [etc.]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 42 The..fastening of the outside uprights to the solid, by means of Jag-bolts, or *screw-bolts. 1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 376 Two loops..are *screw-bolted to the ends of them. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xxi. 475 *Screw-bolting has been almost universally adopted in the French iron-clads. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 5 The Nut or *Screw-Box hath also a Square Worm. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 593 The instrument which is commonly employed for making long screws in the soft woods, namely, the screw box. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Screw-cap*, 1. A cover to protect or conceal the head of a screw. 2. A cover for a fruit-jar. 1895 *Mod. Steam Eng.* 87 The *screw-chuck..shows on its right side a flat circular surface, from the centre of which projects a large, coarse, conical screw for holding firmly any large piece of wooden work. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Screw-coupling*, (*a*) a device for joining the ends of two vertical rods or chains and giving them any desired degree of tension; (*b*) a screw-socket for uniting pipes or rods. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* X 2 b, Cylindrical pieces of wood or iron, *screw-cut at one end. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 593 On cutting external screws, with *screw dies. 1864 WEBSTER, **Screw-dock*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gridiron*...The Americans also use for a similar purpose an apparatus called a screw-dock. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. Q 16, 4 The carriages to support the ends of the timber are furnished with adjustable *screw-dogs. 1869 C. KNIGHT *Mechanician* 126 A *screw-drill..is advantageous for drilling long holes. 1767 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* Suppl. 22 Archimedes's *Screw-Engine for raising water. 1852 J. BOURNE *Screw Propeller* ix. 199 Screw engines are divisible into two great classes—geared screw engines and direct-acting screw engines. 1873 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Nails*, etc. 332 *Screw-eyes, adapted for holding stair rods [etc.]. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 158 The demure looking *screw-eyed cat. 1818 E. WOOLLEY in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Nails*, etc. (1873) 19 The *screw forging is formed or shaped from round or cylindrical rod iron. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Screw-gear*. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 4/2 The commutator is driven by screw-gear from the magneto driving shaft. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 498/2 [Guns] The *Screw Grip Action...The barrels..are held down, first by the ordinary Purdey bolt system operated by a vertical shaft..; this shaft carries upon it the 'screw grip'..working in a square-threaded screw cut in..the breech. 1877–81 VOYLE & STEVLNSON *Milit. Dict.* Suppl. 26/1 To be added to the list of M. T. guns is the *screw gun, which takes in two, being fastened together by a screw, hence its name. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 87/1 Two *screw hookes (or Boate hookes with screws). 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Screw-hook* (Surgical), an instrument for withdrawing foreign bodies from the ear or nostrils. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* iv. (Globe) 54 In the Carpenter's Stores I found..a great *Skrew-Jack. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 680 Cast-iron water-pipes with *screw joints. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cochlearthrosis*...Screw joint. 1850 OGILVIE, *Screw wrench or key. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 28 The screw-key..is an invention of our own time. 1855 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Locks* (1873) 134 A screw pin (being an exact counterpart of the key, which is a screw-key) is fitted to the lock plate. 1869 C. KNIGHT *Mechanician* 16 Screw keys.. have screwed ends, for the convenience of having a nut to prevent the key slipping back..while in use. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, **Screw-lines*, spirals in phyllotaxis. 1685 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2037/4 A black-brown Gelding..., with a *Screw-lock on his near Foot before. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 108/2 The ingenious *screw-machine which was invented by Mr. Hunter..consists of one convex screw which works in the interior of another convex screw. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 115/2 Standard Screw Machine for attaching the soles of boots and shoes with screws instead of rivets. 1885 J. B. LENO *Boot & Shoemaking* xxiii. 189. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xi. 199 Another sort of Mandrel is called the *Screw-Mandrel. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 612 The screw-mandrel or traversing mandrel. 1798 S. SHAW *Staffordsh.* I. 109/1 The brook..turned a corn mill, which was converted into a *screw mill..about 1766. 1707 *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 374 She would not change her flat Nose and her *Skrew Mouth for all Gratiosa's Beauty. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* xxxiv. 51 *Screw-nailes, which had holes prepared for their reception. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 199 The wood screw, or, as it is sometimes called --, the screw nail. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 39 The pin by which the spirals of a *screw nut are formed, is called a tap. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 435/1 A *Screw Pelican,..a kinde of pincers to draw out the..grinding teeth withall. 1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 282/2 The foundation of the building is formed of seven *screw piles. 1893 KIPLING *Many Invent.* 6 Dowse was in charge of a *screw-pile Light called the Wurlee Light. 1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 281/2 The *screw-piled pillars. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* i. 7 The *Screw-plate is a plate of Steel..with several holes in it, each less than other. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 232 Screw a piece of steel of the desired size in an ordinary right-handed screw plate. 1722 A. BOYER *Hist. Q. Anne* 480 Which pretended *Screw-Plot, (as it was afterwards called) many of the Tories..were ready enough to charge upon the Whigs. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 371/1 He beareth Gules, a Stationers, or Book-Binders *Screw-press, Or. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 23 *note*, The device on its title-page of the press-man at work on the screw-press of the day. 1839 *Screw propeller [see PROPELLER 3]. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 42 [The water] that soaked from the Bed of the River..we conveyed into the S.E. Corner for the *Screw-pump. 1798 *Times* 28 June 4/1 The very neat and excellent Household Furniture, Plate, China, a capital *Screw Range, a Copper, and other Effects. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 388/1 A Flote, or *Screw-Rasp..is three Square, smooth on one side, and toothed like a Saw on the other two. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 118 Gynne rope with an hoke of iren..j, *Skrew rope. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Screw-rudder*, an application of the screw to purposes of steering, instead of a rudder. 1882 W. J. CHRISTY *Joints* 102 *Screw Shackle Joint. This..is used by the carpenter with tie-rods. *Ibid.* 126 Coupling Joint. ..Amongst builders it usually takes the form of a hinge, union, screw shackle [etc.]. 1852 J. BOURNE *Screw Propeller* x. 216 The bearings of the *screw shaft are of cast iron. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 787 These gills are supported and traversed by their extremities, taken into the threads of two screw shafts. 1869 C. KNIGHT *Mechanician* 386 The screw-shafts of a pair of engines properly include the crank-shaft, all the intermediate shafts, and the propeller-shaft. *Ibid.* 120 *Screw spanners..may be made to fit nuts and heads of several different diameters. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Screw-spike*, a round spike having a shallow screw-thread cut on a portion of its stem. It is driven partly home and screwed the remaining distance. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 605 These *screw stocks were found to cut very rapidly. 1729 WOODWARD *Catal. Eng. Fossils* II. 102 This is one of those Bodies that are call'd, tho' improperly, *Screw-Stones. From a Lead-Mine near Wirksworth, in the Peak, Derbyshire. 1829 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. Yorksh.* 109 The screw-stones which are casts in the central hollow of crinoidal columns. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ii. 31 The *screw-tap, that makes the Screw in the Nut. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 14 Common taps do not answer, and the best screw taps..must be used. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 353 *Screw Threads, the parts which are left standing between the spiral grooves of the screw. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 271 The rocking motion of the bars is accomplished by what is vulgarly called a drunken screw-thread. 1817 SCHELLEN *Spectrum Anal.* § 25. 88 In order to measure accurately the amount of motion the value of a screw-thread must be ascertained. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 370 *Screw Tools are employed in cutting of screws

of various sizes of threads. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 592 The cutter [*sc.* tap] is then called a hob, or a *screw-tool cutter. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 208 So that a *screw-turner will only operate upon the screws in one direction. 1705 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2140 Which not only separateth the fibres of the Iron..but also changeth their situation from Longways to *Skrew-ways. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Screw-well*, a hollow trunk over the screw of a steamer, for allowing the propeller to be disconnected and lifted. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 428 The *screw-wheel to act in the worm. 1731 MEDLEY tr. *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 126 The horns of the Hottentot hart..run up twisting, *screw-wise, to about half their length. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 84/2 The screw-pine..with long prickly leaves set screw-wise. *a* 1892 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Travel* v. (1900) 120 Wherever we stopped in the woods we could hear the queer creaking rasp of the big boring grub which they call the *screw-worm. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 704 To the larva of the latter [Sarcophaga Georgina] the term 'screw-worm' has been applied. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Screw-wrench*, a turn-screw; a bed-wrench. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 571/2 *Screw-wrench*, a tool used for grasping the flat sides of the heads of large screws.

b. In names of plants, as **screw-bean, -mezquit, -moss** (see quots.); **screw-palm, -pine,** any of the plants belonging to the N.O. *Pandanaceæ* (see quot. 1836); also *attrib.*; **screw-stem,** a plant of the N. American genus *Bartonia* (or *Centaurella*); **screw-tree** (see quot.).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 930/1 *Prosopis pubescens*,..is the *Screw-bean or *Screw Mezquit of the Americans..and is so called from the screw-like form of its pods. 1869 C. C. PARRY in W. A. Bell *New Tracks N. Amer.* II. 289 In the river bottoms we meet with luxuriant growths of mezquit and 'screw-bean'. 1817 PURTON *Brit. Plants* II. 540 *Tortula*. *Screw-moss. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 309 The common or Wall Screw-moss. 1851 E. FORBES *Veg. World* i. in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.*, Hats, made of the leaves of *screw-palms. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* (1837) I. 503 The Pandaneæ, or *Screw-Pines..abound in the Indian Archipelago...Their aspect is that of gigantic Pine apple plants having arborescent stems. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 687 Pandanaceæ.—The Screw-pine Order. 1873 DRURY *Useful. Plants India* 325 *Pandanus odoratissimus*... Fragrant Screw-pine. 1902 A. ALCOCK *Nat. in Indian Seas* 58 Scenery, which consists chiefly of slimy creeks and screw-pine swamps. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 454 *Centaurella autumnalis*..*Screw-stem. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 330 The *Screw Tree. [*Helicteres Jamaicensis*, Jacq.] This curious shrub is very frequent in the low gravelly hills.

Screw (skrū), *sb.*[2] Also 7, 9 **scrow.** [Prob. of Fr. origin: cf. F. *escrouelle* (Cotgr.), now *écrouelle*, of the same meaning.] A small crustacean of either of the genera *Gammarus* and *Niphargus*; a river-shrimp.

1684 R. SIBBALD *Scotia Illustr.* II. VII. x. 34 Squilla, nostratibus the Scrow. 1808 JAMIESON, *Scrow*, the name given most commonly to the minute cancri observed in pools and springs,..also occasionally applied to some of the aquatic larvæ of flies and beetles. 1834 J. WILSON *Let.* 27 June, in J. Hamilton *Mem.* v. (1859) 186 We found their interior crammed full of screws, or fresh-water shrimps. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 3), *Scrows*, the small shrimp-like insect found in fresh-water pools. 1850 A. WHITE *List Specim. Crustacea Brit. Mus.* 52 *Gammarus fluviatilis*. The Freshwater Screw. 1857 — *Brit. Crustacea* 182 *Gammara locusta*, Common Coast Screw. *Ibid.* 187 *Niphargus aquilex*...The Well Screw.

Screw (skrū), *sb.*[3] *Orkney and Shetl.* Also **scroo, skroo, skrew** (see E.D.D.). [a. Norw. *skrue, skrun*, ON. *skrúf*.] A small stack (of corn, hay or straw).

1814 SHIRREFF *Agric. Shetld.* 155 Forty Linlithgow bolls are sometimes preserved in one of these piles, here called beaks or screws. 1897 SIR H. MAXWELL *Mem. Months* 46 The slender ricks, locally called 'screws'..shaped like pepper-castors.

Screw (skrū), *v.* Forms: 7 **scrue**, (**screue**), **skrue, screwe,** 7–8 **skrew,** 6– **screw.** [f. SCREW *sb.*[1] Cf. Du. *schroeven*, G. *schrauben*, Icel. *skrúfa*, Sw. *skrufva*, Da. *skrue*.]

I. To attach with a screw or screws.

1. *trans.* To attach with an inserted screw or screws; hence *fig.*, to fix firmly. *To screw down, up*: to close and secure with screws.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 44 Why should I write this downe, thats riueted, Screw'd to my memorie. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. xvi. 93 The best way to hold the Quadrant..is to skrew it with a Brass-Pin..to a Staff. 1669 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 559 The outward dores to have..locks to them well scrued on. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. i. ii. 25 If while our backs are turned an unlucky boy screws a piece of deal upon one of the leaves [of a table]. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 43 The coffin being skrewed down before she came. 1792 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Firearms* (1859) I. 33 The trigger has a spring screwed to the frame. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 30 A square piece of wood,..being firmly screwed to the under side of the board. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. vii. 283 Think of being screwed down in a coffin, and put into the cold ground. 1885 J. B. LENO *Boot & Shoemaking* xxiii. 189 The boot, instead of being nailed or riveted, is by this machine really screwed together. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q.B.D. 359 A metal cap was put over the shaft and screwed to the bearer.

II. To press, strain, or force with or as with a screw.

2. To force, press, or strain, by or as by means of a screw; to compress or hold fast in or as in a vice. *To screw up*: to tighten by turning a screw. † Also, to torture with 'the screws'.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* (1639) 7 This Speculum serveth to screw open the mouth..for conveying nourishment. 1620 *Swetnam Arrayned* IV. ii. I 3, You haue spoke to mutch alreadie, you damn'd Rogue But weele reward..you for't. Skrew his iawes. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ii. 30 Screw the shank..in the Vice. 1680 *Ibid.* xii. 208 And screw your Work a little lightly up; Then..you may without more ado screw up your Work tight. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 25 Cœus, and Gyges..Were..Dungeon'd..and all their limbs Lock'd up like veins of metal, crampt and screw'd. 1902 HASLUCK *Bookbinding* xi. 104 Screw the book into the press.

b. transf. *To screw in, up*: to compress the waist of (a person) by tight-lacing.

1785 HOLCROFT *Tales of Castle* (ed. 2) I. 17 Ridiculous vanity made her bear..to be screwed up till she could scarcely breathe. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* iii, The mistress of a school—not of a seminary..where young ladies for enormous pay might be screwed out of health and into vanity. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* (Colburn) 207 The eldest girl..was screwed in, and poked out, to look like a woman.

3. To stretch tight by turning a screw; *esp.* to increase the tension or pitch (of a musical string) by winding up the screws or keys. Chiefly with *up*. Often in figurative context.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* III. xcviii, Love, to high Graces key skrues up low Natures Strings. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xii (1674) 15 They break the strings by scruing them up too high. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* Pref. b 1 b, For what melody can be made on that Instrument all whose strings are screw'd up at first to their utmost stretch, and to the same sound? 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. v, Being a lover of such kind of concord as arises from two such instruments being put in exact tune, —he would instantly have skrew'd up his to the same pitch. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 469 Screw not the chord too sharply lest it snap.

transf. 1831 O. W. HOLMES *My Aunt* 30 They pinched her feet, they singed her hair, They screwed it up with pins.

absol. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. xii. 216 Agatho screwed a Note above Ela when he Decreed,..that the Popes Decrees should be received as if S. Peters mouth had confirmed them.

b. *fig.* With object a person or his attributes.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. vii. 60 *Lady.* We faile? But screw your courage to the sticking place, And wee'le not fayle. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 438 [He] occasion gaue For me to vse my wits; which to their height, I striu'd to skrew vp. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* II. i, All your arts..screw to th' highest; For my main piece is now a-doing. 1646 QUARLES *Judgem. & Mercy* I. Wks. (Grosart) I. 69/1 Let's skrue our pamper'd hearts a pitch beyond the reach of dull-browd sorrow. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XXI. clxx, The Voice, though scrued to appear Divine, seem'd something out of tune to Her. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* Pref. (1702) 6 When we need Variety and Novel Expressions to skrew us up into a Devotion. *a* 1677 [see PEG *sb.*[1] 2 a]. 1823 *Examiner* 272/2 The first series of calculations by which the Bourbon government was screwed up to undertake this awful..business. 1840 TENNYSON *Vis. Sin* IV. vii, Let me screw thee up a peg: Let me loose thy tongue with wine. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* V. 269 To screw up their exertions to an unnatural pitch. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* V. 92, I had some difficulty in screwing my courage..to open an abscess. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* X, My love of life screwed to the topmost peg.

refl. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.* vii. *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 100 He..must screw himself up to resolution. 1858 S. BROOKS *Gord. Knot* xlvi. (1860) 348 Whether Earnshaw screwed himself up to assent to the terms that night, or [etc.]. 1868 C. ROSSETTI *Let.* in *Life Anne Gilchrist* (1887) 173, I am not certain that in any case I should have screwed myself up to accept it [*sc.* an invitation], as I am shy amongst strangers.

c. With immaterial object; *esp.* to stretch, strain, force the meaning of (words).

1628 PRYNNE *Censure Mr. Cozens* 32 Those Prayers were published..in the very infancy of Reformation,..therefore our Author may not racke and scrue them to our Aged and noone-tide seasons of the Gospell. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 127 Matters being scrued up to this height. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1659) 98 Since then the Heroes of the pen with mee Nere scrue the sense With difference, We all agree, agree. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 69 Let us screw our Enquiry a little further. 1698 CLARK *Scripture Justif.* Ep., I have not first taken up a Notion and then screwed and wrested Scripture to countenance and confirm it. 1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 67 The British commissioners appear to have screwed every article [of a treaty] as far as it would bear. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 213 Or, rigidly screwing up right into wrong, did they convert a legal claim into a vexatious extortion? 1822–32 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 215 This may be done..by jurisprudential construction, screwing up misdemeanours into felonies.

d. *To screw up*: to raise (a payment, rent, etc.) to an exacting or extortionate figure.

1631 W. BRADFORD *Hist. Plymouth Plant.* (1896) 357 He scrued vp his poore old father in laws accounte to aboue 200[li] and brought it on y[e] generall accounte. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 126 He is now only bussy to scrue up his pension by Lord Percy,..and he hath gott an order to be this day paid two pounds. 1696 in *Home Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm., 1902) 270 When wee got 2 secretaries the admission of Writers was scrued up to 800 merks. 1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* IV. ii, I screw up their rents till they break and run away. 1725 SWIFT *Drapier's Let.* vii. Wks. 1824 VII. 40 The rents of Ireland,..have been of late so enormously raised and screwed up. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. vii, While some of my tenants appear to pay nominal rents..others are screwed up higher than any man's in the county. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 676 Screw up your rents as your neighbours are doing.

4. To operate or adjust (an instrument) by turning its screw.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cider* II. 100 When the Press, by utmost Vigour screw'd, Has drain'd the pulpous Mass. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 140 Whilst the instrument was screwing to its focus. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 158 The surgeon always screws the tourniquet till he suppresses the pulse in the lower part of the limb. 1837 BROWNING *Strafford* I. i, How that man taught Tyranny..To ply the scourge yet screw the gag so close That strangled agony bleeds mute to death. 1902 HASLUCK *Bookbinding* iv. 52 The standing press..is screwed down tightly.

5. To extort by pressure. **a.** To force or draw out (information, a secret, the truth, etc.) *from* a person by moral pressure; to draw *out* by close questioning; to force the admission of.

In quot. 1715 lit. to force *out* by applying the thumbscrew.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 65 A certaine friend of his,..told him..that euery one might scrue what he would from me, and draw all those secrets from me. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. vii, *Int.* Hee Will screw you out a Secret from a Statist—. *Com.* So easie, as some Cobler wormes a Dog. 1650 STAFYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Wars* V. 137 Was any of his Ministers of State so dull-brained,..to suffer these mysterious parts of Government to be scrued out of his mouth or hands? 1699 W. CLAGETT *17 Serm.* 370 The court by multiplying questions may screw out the truth at last. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* xvi. (1900) II. 423 Upon what was screwed out of these two persons,..six or seven gentlemen of quality, were clapt up. 1794 SCOTT *Let.* 5 Sept. in *Lockhart*, He tried them on every side, and screwed out of them the evidence they were so anxious to conceal. 1818 —*Rob Roy* xix, I screwed out of him these particulars.

b. To force or exact (money) *out of* or *from* (an unwilling giver, a miserly or necessitous person); to get (something) *out of* (a person) by pressure.

1693 *Humours Town* 95 What they can in any way screw out of the Necessitous. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem.* 127 Finding not a Penny to be screw'd out of the Prig. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant* I. 128 They made a thousand Scruples before they would let us see them [*sc.* Alum mines]; only to skrew a little Mony out of us. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* viii, They held..that their business..was to get as much from every boy as could by possibility be screwed out of him. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 52 Cecil, not being able to screw it out of the Queen, had to pledge his own credit. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 785 The rate of taxation is simply the maximum that can be screwed out of the people.

6. To put compulsion upon, to constrain, oppress.

a. To oppress (a person, esp. a tenant) with exactions; also *to screw down, to screw out of*, to deprive of or dispossess of by extortion.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* ix. (1687) 90 Landlords, who..rack and skrew them beyond the worth of the thing. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 80 The system of laws which..had screwed the Roman Catholics out of their landed property. 1826 COBBETT *Rural Rides* (1885) II. 191 In order to see how the labourers are now screwed down, look at the following facts. 1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 225 They are so screwed by taxes,..that they never have a farthing in hand. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* li, 'The lord' had been screwed out of a good sum of money by way of separate maintenance. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxix, He quarrelled with his agents and screwed his tenants by letter.

b. To force (a seller) to lower his price, to 'beat down'.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 178 The severe customs..that some of the greatest Traders..use unto some of their own Trade, by scruing and pinching them in such things they sell them in their necessity. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xix. 179 They should not stand and haggle and screw the shopkeeper down. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 294/2 They're fairish customers, but they often screw me. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* XII. vii, Why I am not sure that it is already bought—that is, paid for...Spendquick complains that Levy screws him.

c. To examine rigorously. *Obs.* exc. in *U. S.* college slang (see quot. 1851). Also *absol.*

1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* V. iii, And there hee sits like an old worme of the peace.., screwing, Examining, and committing the poore curres. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosc's Compl. Woman* Pref., They examine all the conceits, they weigh all the words, they scrue all the syllables [orig. F. *ils espluchent toutes les syllabes*]. 1851 B. H. HALL *College Words* 265 *Screw*, to press with an excessive and unnecessarily minute examination. 1851 O. W. HOLMES *Song of 'Twenty-nine'* 10 At last the day is ended, The tutor screws no more.

7. To produce, attain, or elicit with an effort. Also with *out, up*, or complementary phrase.

1679 ALSOP *Melius Inq.* II. v. 325 All that can possibly be screwed out of these instances of Paternal Authority is no more than this. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 47 One of our Place-mongers..To serve a Premier and betray the Nation At length screwed out a situation. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Bergamo* 54 Screwing a smile into his dinnerless face. *a* 1848 O. W. HOLMES *Nux Postc.* 33 It's a vastly pleasing prospect, when you're screwing out a laugh, That your very next year's income is diminished by a half. 1859 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 106 If you could screw time to send me ever so brief an answer. 1869 J. GREENWOOD *Seven Curses Lond.* ix. 170 If I entrust my tailor with stuff for a suit, and it afterwards comes to my knowledge that he has 'screwed' an extra waistcoat out of it. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Pressure* ii. 32 Another inventor screws light out of coals. 1898 J. B. WOLLOCOMBE *Morn till Eve* ii. 15 Gillard..saw his opponent in front of him, doing his utmost to screw up a trot.

8. *intr.* To be parsimonious.

1849 THACKERAY *Let.* 10 Apr., I must screw and save in order to pay off the money. 1855 — *Newcomes* xliv, Did you ever hear of me screwing? No, I spend my money like a man.

III. To turn a screw.

9. *trans.* To work (a screw or something fashioned as a screw) by turning.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. Invoc., Rowze thee, my soul,..Skrue up the heightned pegs Of thy Sublime Theorboe foure notes higher. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 23 He resolvd to governe them by subalterne Ministers, who it seems scrud up the pinnes of power too high. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. ix. 59 The chief inconvenience of this instrument is, that in a short space it will be screwed unto its full length. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 13 That a pin be screw'd

so firm and hard, that though it has a convenient head to it, yet it can by no means be unscrew'd by the fingers. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xii. 208 Screw your Pike wider or closer, according as the length of your Work requires. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xvii. (Roxb.) 273/1 The Spanner..is put on the Nut heads and so to screw and unscrew them at pleasure. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 396 A series of posts driven or 'screwed' (with Mitchell's Archimedian screw) into the ground. 1869 C. Knight *Mechanician* 122 The simplest mode..consists in screwing a hard steel screwed plate on to the piece to be made into a screw. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 34 2 Their nuts [may be] kept tight by the simple process of screwing a second nut down home on the top of the first.

10. To insert or fix one thing *in*, *into*, *on*, *to*, or *upon* another or two things *together* by a turning or twisting movement, one or both having the surface or part of it cut into a screw for the purpose. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate*, Enema Fumosum (1639) G 2, Put the pipe prepared into the fundament..with the first short pipe screwed to it. *Ibid.* G 2 b, The stopple to be screwed upon the head thereof. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 79 These trumpets are taken in two at the middle..; when they have a mind to sound, they skrew the two parts together. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 22/1 A pockett Inkhorne with..the penner or top screwed on it. 1774 Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* 28 Screw the Ball firm in the Socket. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 371 Mackay..ordered all his bayonets to be so formed that they might be screwed upon the barrel without stopping it up. 1883 F. Campin *Details of Mach.* xi. 159 The bolt is screwed into some part of the cast-iron framework.

b. *fig.* †(*a*) To implant firmly (a notion) by means of gradual insinuation; to contrive to insert. Also *refl.* to insinuate oneself by degrees (into a person's favour, etc.). *Obs.* (*b*) colloq. *To have one's head screwed on right* or *the right way*, and similar phrases, implying the ability to use one's brains to one's own advantage, or to 'know what one is about'. *To screw one's head on tight*, to make an effort to prevent its being 'turned'.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliv. (1632) 414 That opinion was skrewed deeper into their fearefull conceit by a cloud appearing. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. II. 389 Others buy titles,..and by all meanes skrew themselues into ancient families. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 339 Thus by little and little, I went scruing my selfe into his seruice, getting more ground still vpon him. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 160 Howbeit a while after they got breath, and screwed into their good fauour and opinion *King Cazell*. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ii. 5 Ill customs being not knockt, but insensibly scru'd into our Souls. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* ix. 157 No discourse can be administred, but..they [*sc.* Boasters] will..screw in here and there some intimations of what they did or said. 1667 Dryden & Dr. Newcastle *Sir M. Mar-all* II. ii, You would do well to screw yourself into her father's good opinion. 1680 C. Nesse *Church Hist.* 47 He trys his skill by an intrinsick engine, screwing himself into the minds of Israel. 1826 Scott *Prov. Antiq. Scot.* 194 He had screwed himself into the partial confidence of Laird Bour. 1855 Burn *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* (1859) 95 It was true I had a small quantity of brains, but the fact was, my head was not screwed on right to enable me to turn them to my advantage. 1897 M. Creighton *Let.* Life & Lett. (1904) II. vii. 235, I feel it necessary to screw my head on tight and go my own way gently. 1900 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 7/5 Elizabeth has, to use a slang phrase, 'her head very well screwed on'.

c. *intr.* in passive sense. To be adapted for joining or taking apart by means of component screws. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xiv. 235 A Brass Coller with a Female Screw in it, to screw on the Mandrel. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 18 The Rods were in three Pieces..which screwed together occasionally. 1791 Gilpin *Forest Scenery* II. 43 He carried with him a gun, which screwed into three parts, and which he could easily conceal in the lining of his coat. 1821 *John Bull* 18 June 215/1 The head [of the vessel] screws off at the middle of the neck. 1881 F. Campin *Mech. Engin.* iv. 53 The face-plate which screws on the mandrils.

d. trans. *To screw out*: to take out (a screw) by turning; to unscrew. *rare.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 904 Euill opinions once fastened in mens hearts, hardly can be screwed out againe. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 109/1 An apparatus for screwing the patterns..out of the mould, so as to leave the impression of the thread uninjured.

11. *intr.* To penetrate as a screw; to penetrate with a winding course. In quots. *fig.*, to worm one's way.

1614 C. Brooke *Ghost Rich. III*, xxxix, Proud of this Knowledge I scru'd into the state, And of that Nature got intelligence. 1627 P. Fletcher *Locusts* II. xxviii, Ily flattery They [*sc.* the Jesuits] worme and scrue into their conscience. 1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* 80 They have a way to scrue into the most inmost Closets of Princes. 1642 D. Rogers *Naaman* 447 To scrue and dive into the hearts of men by degrees.

IV. To move in a twisting direction.

12. *trans.* To twist round, esp. to twist with violence so as to alter the shape. *To screw one's neck*: to kill by wringing the neck. *To screw up*: to twist (e.g. a piece of paper) into a spiral form.

a 1721 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 173 The Pillars on which arch'd Heav'ns rely, Were on their sev'ral Bases screw'd awry. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* viii, They all pinched me at once, and in a dreadfully expert way: screwing up such little pieces of my arms that I could hardly forbear crying out. 1869 'Wat. Bradwood' *The O. V. H.* xxiv, Jack screwed his moustache,..in deep deliberation. 1872 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* Dec. 46/1 I'll screw his neck. 1888 F. Hume *Madame Midas* I. ii, I wish you'd screw that bird's neck, Silvers; he's too clever by half.

13. To twist awry, contort (the features, body, mouth); to twist (one's head, oneself) *round* in order to look at something.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. i, Screw your face a t'one side thus, & Protest. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i. 117 The aged Crampe Had screw'd his square foote round, The Gout had knit his fingers into knots. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* III. 55 Sometimes a violent laughter scru'd his face. 1645 (Quarles *Solomon's Recant.* ii. *Soul.* ii, Wks. (Grosart) II. 174 2 What pleasure is't, to skrue An Antick face and grimme. 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* IV. iii, Oh how you'd..scrue your Face into a submissive Smile. *a* 1680 S. Butler *Characters* (1908) 134 He is always giving Aim to State Affairs, and believes by screwing of his Body he can make them shoot which Way he pleases. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* ii, Some grotesque habits of..screwing his visage while reciting his task, made poor Sampson the ridicule of all his school-companions. 1821 W. Irving *Sk.-Bk.* I. 74 (Rip van Winkle) The self-important man..screwed down the corners of his mouth, and shook his head. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, Screwing himself round to catch a glimpse in the glass of the waist buttons. 1881 Fenn *Vicar's People* xlvi, Setting his teeth, and screwing his mahogany-brown face into a state of rigid determination. 1889 F. Cowper *Capt. of the Wight* 304 From where Ralph stood, by screwing his head a little he could just see the top of the masts.

fig. 1647 C. Harvey *School of Heart* Poems (Grosart) 171 An heart..That's..screw'd aside with stubborne wilfulne-se, Is onely fit to be cast forth.

b. *To screw up*: to contract the surrounding parts of (the mouth, eyes).

1743 Fielding *Journey fr. this World* I. ii, But that female spirit screwing up her mouth, answered, she wondered at the curiosity of some people. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xvi, Jo screws up his mouth into a whistle. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* ii, Mr. Barker screwed up his eyes and put out his jaw.

†**c.** To produce (a gesture) by contortions. *Obs.*

1635 Quarles *Embl.* I. x. 41 See how their curved bodies wreathe, and skrue Such antick shapes as Proteus never knew. *Ibid.* IV. iii. 193 My antick knees can turne upon the hinges Of Complement, and skrue a thousand Cringes.

14. To propel by a spiral movement; to force or squeeze (one's body) by a tortuous movement *into*, *through*, etc. (a comparatively small space).

1635 Swan *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 201 They [springs] do (as it were) scrue themselves up to the convenientest place of breaking out. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. i. 2 A Silk thred [is] twisted and screwed through a small hole..and fastned with a small wooden pin. 1690 C. Nesse *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 109 If the subtle serpent can but see a hole..he will easily screw in his whole body. 1719 D'Urfey *Fills* I. 127 He screw'd himself under the Bed. 1812 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 2 Sept. (1894) I. 257 We are all screwed into the former farmhouse. 1835 [see Screwer]. 1872 Bagehot *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 42 They have screwed themselves into the uncomfortable corners of a complex life. 1868 Pitt-Rivers *Prim. Warfare* II. 125 [The boomerang] is caused to rise by virtue of its rotation, screwing itself up in the air.

15. *intr.* To wind spirally.

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 55 They [*sc.* the shoots of the honeysuckle] coalesce for mutual support, the one screwing round the other to the right, the other to the left.

16. *Sporting.* **a.** intr. *Rowing.* (See quot. 1898.)

1875 W. B. Woodgate *Oars & Sculls* viii. 68 Possibly.. each man [*sc.* of a pair of oarsmen] may screw to match the other instinctively. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 297/2 (Rowing) *Screw*, to swing the body from one side to the other during the stroke, instead of swinging straight backward and forward. If the man swings toward his oar during the stroke he is said to screw 'into the boat'; if away from it 'out of the boat'.

b. trans. *Rugby Football.* To cause (the scrummage or one's opponents in a scrummage) to twist round by pushing in a body to the right or left. Also *absol.* (Said of either set of forwards composing a scrummage.)

1887 Shearman *Athletics & Football* 311 One team.. cleverly 'screwing' the scrimmage and taking the ball out. 1889 H. Vassall *Rugby Football* 32 It is no use trying to screw as long as your opponents have command of the ball. You must then..devote your energies to stopping your opponents from screwing you. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 408/2 You must wheel to the side on which you can best screw off your adversaries, and then rush ahead with the ball. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 4/8 The Englishmen screwed the first scrum in capital style.

c. *Games.* To impart a screw or twist to (the ball); to cause to swerve. Also *absol.*

1839 *Bentley's Miscell.* VI. 348 Cue in hand,..chalking, screwing, and pocketing..after a most extraordinary fashion. 1881 Forgan *Golfer's Handbk.* 35 *Screw*, see *Draw* [i. e. to drive widely to the left hand]. 1887 Shearman *Athletics & Football* 350 The back knows..when he should kick true, or when he should 'screw'.

d. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Racing.* Of a horse: To force his way *through*. Also *trans.* Of a rider: To force (a horse) *over* (an obstacle); *to screw in*, to force to the front at the finish of a race.

1840 Blaine *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 1658. 470 Others [*sc.* horses] however screw through, that is, they actually push themselves through these hedges. 1842 Lever *J. Hinton* viii, I have been trying a new horse in the Park, screwing him over all the fences. 1856 H. H. Dixon *Post & Paddock* 48 Alfred Day..screwing in Vivandière half a head in front of Butler.

17. *intr.* Of Polar ice-floes: To ram together.

1901 [see Screwing *vbl. sb.*]. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 9/2 At the 88th degree the ice screwed badly.

V. In various uses from senses of the sb.

18. *trans.* To break into (a house, etc.) by means of a 'screw' or skeleton key.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* Mem. 1819 II. 204 To screw a place is to enter it by false keys. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* XL. 503/1 We went and screwed (broke into) his place, and got thirty-two quid. 1896 A. Morrison *Child of Jago* xxiv. 236 He was..the King of High Mobsmen...He did no vulgar thievery: he never screwed a chat, nor claimed a peter.

19. To furnish with a helical groove or ridge; †to rifle (a firearm) (*obs.*); to furnish (a screw-blank, pin, cylinder, etc.) with a thread or worm; to cut a screw-thread *upon*.

1635 A. Rotsipen in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Fire-arms* (1859) I. 22 To rifle, cutt out, or screwe barrells as wyde or as clos. or as deepe or as shallowe as shalbe required. 1680 R. H. *Milit. Discipl.* I. ii. 22 Carabins..whose Barrel..is screwed and rifled: that is to say, wrought and crevassed in the inside..in form of a Screw. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 145 The vice-pin intended to be screwed..is placed in the stock. 1869 C. Knight *Mechanician* 346 Screwed plugs..for screwing nuts to stated diameters. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., The breech part,..with the front end screwed for the purpose of uniting with the barrel.

absol. 1870 *Amateur Mech. Workshop* 46 It is of great importance when screwing..that the pin should be passed perpendicularly through the tool.

20. *intr.* To travel on the water by means of a screw-propeller; also *trans.* in *to screw its way*.

1860 W. H. Russell *Diary India* I. vii. 94 We lay-to during the night, and now we are screwing up against the.. current. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* I. 165 We screwed slowly along till we landed on the little jetty. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 2/1 The boat rolled and screwed its way northward.

21. *trans.* To make a screw of (a horse), to 'crock'.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 102 Jedwood will see you far enough before he gives you another one in his place, if you screw him doing his work.

VI. 22. The verb-stem in comb. **a.** with advs., as **screw back** (see quot.); **screw-down** *a.*, adapted to be closed by screwing; **b.** with sbs., as **screw cannon** (also **screw-back cannon**) *Billiards*, a cannon made by striking the ball very low down and so causing it to recoil from the object ball; **screw kick, shot, stroke** (in various games: see quots.), one that causes the ball to swerve; **screw-smile** *nonce-wd.*, a forced smile.

Most of these admit of being regarded as combinations of Screw *sb.*[1] II.

1884 W. Cook *Billiards* 12 **Screw Back*, the same rotary motion [as that described under *screw*] causing the ball to run backwards after striking another ball. 1866 Pardon *Billiard Bk.* xi. 125 Another very good stroke is the Wide *Screw Canon...This may be made with a slow twist..from the baulk. 1873 Bennett & 'Cavendish' *Billiards* 325 A screw-back cannon may here be made by playing a three-quarter ball on the red, without side, No. 2 strength. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 54 Strong round-way *screw-down bib and stop cocks. 1889 Welch *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xi. 124 Their upper ends are fitted with screw-down valves. 1887 Shearman *Athletics & Football* 349 The back may turn the ball with a *screw kick. 1887 *Field* 5 Nov. 714/1 [Assoc. Football] The Harrow captain..putting in a low *screw shot. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 252/2 [Croquet] The chop, *screw, or stop stroke. *Ibid.* 254/1 It resembles the screw shot in billiards. 1879 Meredith *Egoist* xiii, The well-known *screw-smile of duty upholding weariness worn to inanition.

Screwable (skrū·ăbl), *a.* [f. Screw *v.* + -able.] Capable of being screwed.

18.. *Engineer* LXIX. 422 (Cent.) A screwable bracket.

Screwage (skrū·ĕdʒ). *rare*—[1]. [f. Screw *sb.*[1] + -age.] The action or process of screwing.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XX. vi. IX. 105 The Butes and Hardwickes working incessantly with such rare power of leverage and screwage in the interior parts.

Screwdriver (skrū·drəivəɹ).

1. A tool for turning screws into or out of their places. It is shaped like a chisel, with a blunt end which fits into the nick in the head of the screw.

1812 P. Nicholson *Mech. Exerc.* 353 Screw Driver, a tool used to turn screws into their places. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* vii, A screwdriver and a crowbar. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* § 2109 Some [bits]..are provided with a screw-driver for sinking small screws into wood.

Comb. 1893 *Dunglison's Dict. Med. Sci.* (ed. 21), *Screwdriver teeth*, peculiar teeth seen in young subjects of hereditary syphilis.

2. *punningly.* One who drives a 'screwy' horse.

1835 Apperley *Nimrod's Hunting Tours* 215 (Farmer) Mr. Charles Boultbee, the best screw driver in England.

Hence **Screw·drive** *v.* (nonce-wd.), *trans.*, to drive in as if with a screwdriver.

1894 Clark Russell *Good Ship Mohock* I. 105 He stared at me for some moments fixedly, as though he would screw-drive his gaze through my brain.

Screwed (skrūd), *ppl. a.* [f. Screw *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Attached or fastened with inserted screws, or by means of component screws.

1770 *Ann. Reg.* 19 The great superiority of the Russians may be attributed..to their charging with screwed bayonets. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* IV. xxxix. 53, I was stopped..by a sign over a large shop advising me to buy some 'screwed boots and shoes'. 1885 J. B. Leno *Boot & Shoem.* xxiii. 189 With a screwed boot..the fastening actually holds for its entire length in the leather. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 831/1 The principal disadvantage in the use of standard screwed soles is the great difficulty met with in removing.. an old sole.

†**2.** Strained or forced with or as with a screw. Of wit: Strained to its highest pitch. *Obs. rare.*

1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* XI. 1, And rais'd her self to that transcendent pitch Of Monstrousness, which never any Fiend With Hell's most scrued wit before could reach.

3. Furnished with an adjustable screw.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 398/1 A single Beak Pellican with a screw,..called a Screw'd tooth Forcer.

4. Twisted round or awry. a. Of the face: Contorted. Of (the surrounding parts of) the eyes: Contracted. Also with *up*.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* (1708) Pref., As for the Saints (your thorough-pac'd ones I mean, with screw'd Faces and wry Mouths) I despair of them. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 257 ¶ 1 Notwithstanding..the Pliancy of the Matter in which the Images are wrought..he did not think it possible for it to be twisted and tortured into so many skrew'd Faces and wry Features. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* x, On this hand sits a chosen swatch, Wi' screw'd up, grace-proud faces. 1901 C. HOLLAND *Mousmé* 15 [His] gravely screwed-up eyes.

†b. Winding, spiral. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Invent.* § 48 A scrued Ascent, instead of Stairs.

c. Twisted into a spiral form.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xix, He held the usual screwed bit of whity-brown paper in his hand, from which he ever and again unscrewed a spare pinch of snuff.

5. Having a helical groove or ridge on its surface. *Screwed plate* = *screw-plate* (see SCREW *sb.*¹ 22). *Screwed work*, the cutting of screws.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Invent.* § 71. (1663) 51 A Key perfectly square, with a Scrue turning within it..and no heavier then the triangle-scrued Key. 1716 HALLEY *Lights in Air* in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 421 Certain skrewed or striate Particles, adapted to the Pores they are to enter. 1819 PECKSTON *Gas-Lighting* 299 Service-pipes..are..screwed at one end, and furnished with a screwed socket at the other. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 72 [The wood of the apple-tree] is better adapted..for screwed work. 1869 C. KNIGHT *Mechanician* 122 Screwed plates are..screw formers for rods, wire, small bolts [etc.]. 1883 F. CAMPIN *Details of Mach.* xix. 224 The strength of a bolt or any description of screwed end must be determined from its diameter. 1907 H. A. BETHELL *Mod. Guns* 9 The screwed breech of the gun is cut away to match.

b. Of a firearm: Furnished with a screwed barrel, i.e. one having a helically grooved bore.

1646 EVELYN *Diary* (1850) I. 240 (Geneva) Excellent screwed guns. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 485 The two persons being apprehended, they were found to have screwed pistols. 1698 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1271/4 A Case of screw'd barril Pistols. 1680 R. H. *Milit. Discipl.* I. ii. 23 The King commands at present that in every Troop of his Guards be carried eight rifled or screwed Carabins.

6. Partly intoxicated; 'tight'.

1838 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Witches Frolic*, Alone it stood, while its fellows lay strew'd, Like a four-bottle man in a company screw'd, Not firm on his legs, but by no means subdued. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 381 Intoxicated! not a bit of it! Screwed, nothing more! 1881 F. A. PALEY in *Fraser's Mag.* Feb. 202 We read in Plato of Alcibiades coming to a party somewhat 'screwed'. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* xi, I swear I can see all right when I'm—when I'm moderately screwed.

7. *Comb.* **screwed-surfaced joint** *Anat.* = *screw-joint* b (see SCREW *sb.*¹ 22).

1875 W. TURNER *Hum. Anat.* I. 68 An important modification of the ginglymus is the screwed-surfaced joint.

Screwer (skrūˑəɹ). [f. SCREW *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which screws. Also with *up*.

1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 484, I am, saith he, incredibly taken with Musick and Dancing..it seemeth a Screwer up of lower Passions (more than Pins). 1826 COBBETT *Rural Rides* (1885) II. 198 A cruel screwer down of the labourers. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 214 The locks of flax are screwed into the holders by a boy called the screwer. 1842 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 342, I left the carbine in charge of Jones, a very clever 'screwer together'. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 285 The gun is sent to the screwer to have the trigger-plate let in and the breech pin fitted.

Screwiness (skrūˑinės). [f. SCREWY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being screwy.

1872 *Daily News* 26 Aug., [The horses] are certainly on the confines of screwiness. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* I. vi. 96 A screwiness about money.

Screwing (skrūˑiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCREW *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb (in its various senses); also, an instance of this.

1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 54 A scruing up the courage of a friend to those fantastick heights. 1680 BUNYAN *Mr. Badman* (1905) 115 Extortion is a screwing from men more than by the Law of God or men is right. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 18 Every Turn of their Hands, every Screwing of their Bodies. 1812 [see SCREWSMAN]. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherl.* (Colburn) 27 The tall gentleman..played billiards with uncommon skill, and possessed all the delicate arts of chalking, and twisting, and screwing. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 1647. 468 For screwing and creeping, however, he beat every horse we ever rode. *Ibid.* § 1658. 470 Screwing..is a method of getting through the thick hedges that cannot be got over. 1848 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Jan. 36/2 Cheapness, economy, or 'screwing' will be found at the bottom of most railway casualties. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 610/2 But if the vessel is caught in an 'ice screwing', the ramming together of giant floes, it will be crushed like an eggshell. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 July 11/1 Counsel explained that 'screwing' meant committing burglary.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in the sense 'cutting screw threads'), as *screwing apparatus, -engine, -machine, table, tackle, tool, trade*; **screwing die, stock** = *screw die, stock* (see SCREW *sb.*¹ 22).

1850 OGILVIE, *Screwing-machine*, a highly important implement..for forming the screws of bolts and nuts by means of the machinery of the factory. 1861 F. CAMPIN *Hand-Turning* 120 Dies very similar to the above are also used in a machine called a screwing-engine. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. R 1, Sets of screwing dies. *Ibid.*, This form of screwing stock..produces threads approximating in accuracy to those cut by the slide lathe. 1870 *Amateur Mech. Workshop* 47 The above [stock] forms the most usual screwing apparatus of the general mechanic. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Screwing-table*, a kind of screw-stock, used for forming threads of screw-bolts or wooden screws. 1890 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 2/6 Lifting and screwing tackle are in good demand. 1909 *Installation News* III. 58 Screwing tools.

Screwing (skrūˑiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SCREW *v.* + -ING².] That screws (in the senses of the verb).

1707 in *Sewall's Diary* (1879) II. 39* The Governour, with his Son Paul..are very Screwing and Exacting upon the People. 1737 SWIFT *Let.* 30 Mar., Wks. 1841 II. 789 Your society has raised the rents..to four times the value of what they formerly paid; which is beyond all I have ever heard even among the most screwing landlords of this impoverished kingdom. 1889 *Daily News* 25 May 5/4 Screwing ice, maëlstroms, and impassable ice..stopped them.

Screwish (skrūˑiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. SCREW *sb.*¹ + -ISH.] Of the nature of a screw.

1570 J. DEE *Math. Pref.* c iiij b, Archimedes, setting to his Skruish Engine, caused Hiero the king, by him self, at ease, to remoue her [*sc.* a ship]. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 285 How unlucky then that he chanced to have so screwish a set [of horses].

Screw-pin. [SCREW *sb.*¹] A pin with a screw cut upon it: a. the screw of a vice; also *fig.*; b. an adjusting screw, finger screw; c. the pin which forms the foundation of a screw.

1614 T. FREEMAN *Rub & Gt. Cast* G 2, Since these three [*sc.* Chaucer, Lydgate and Gower] knew to turne perdy The Scru-pin of Phylosophy As well as they [*sc.* the Greeks and Romans]. 1632 in Rymer *Fœdera* XIX. 315 For a whole Worke, consisting of the Pan, the cover of the Pan, the Scutchion and the screw Pynn. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650), *Terrestrial Globe* 265 It [the Quadrant] is..affixed to the Meridian with a little Screw-pin, to bee removed at pleasure. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* i. 29 The Nut is turned about hard upon the Screw-pin. 1765 H. TIMBERLAKE *Mem.* 16, I pulled the trigger, which missing fire, broke off the upper chap and screw-pin. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 175 A screw-pin, by which to regulate the main-springs of locks of every description of fire-arms. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 146 The screw-pin is sometimes infirm, in consequence of its having but partially resisted the torsion. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 115/2 By means of a nut on the screw-pin they are pressed closely together.

Screwsman (skrūˑzmăn). *slang.* [f. SCREW *sb.* + MAN *sb.*: after *cracksman*, etc.]

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* Mem. 1819 II. 204 *Screwsman*, a thief who goes out a screwing. 1910 *Dundee Advertiser* 8 Jan. 7, I believe you are a 'screwsman'. Where's the jemmy and the 'twirls'?

Screwy (skrūˑi), *a.* [f. SCREW *sb.*¹ and *v.* + -Y¹.]

1. Slightly 'screwed' or tipsy.

1820 T. CREEVEY in *C. Papers* (1904) I. 339, I..drank an extra bottle..: not that I was the least screwy, but [etc.]. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xlvii, Blest if I did'nt nearly drive her into a wegetable cart. I was so uncommon screwy!

2. Of a person: Given to screwing, mean, stingy.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 295/1 Mechanics are capital customers..; they're not so screwy. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* xliii. (1862) 367 Whereas before we never knew what we could afford..and I used to feel a very unpleasant 'screwy' sensation from one year's end to the other. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* xxx, He was so hard upon 'em, and that screwy, never a drop of milk or a fagot to give 'em. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* II. xx. 287 To a scrimpy and screwy man..such a position would have done a deal of harm.

3. Of a horse: That is 'a screw'; unsound.

1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* xxiii, It's like turning a screwy horse out to grass. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Book of N'west* I. vii. 106 Two likely-looking hunters, perhaps a little screwy, were brought round.

4. Of a track: That winds about.

1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 15 A jaggy, steep, screwy little trackway.

Screwze, obs. form of SCRUZE *v.*

†Scrib¹. *Obs.* [? var. of SCRUB.] ? A miscr. (Quot. 1608 is obscure, and the text may be corrupt; with 'bonny scribs' cf. 'bonny scrubs' in SCRUB *sb.*³)

1600 BRETON *Pasquils Madcap* 16 If she haue playde the thrifty prowling scribbe, To purchase Grasse to greaze the Bullockes ribbe. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* III. iii, Why then set forward; and as you scorne..twelue penny Pandarisme, and such base bribes, guard me from bonny Scribs, and bony Scribes [*ed.* 1640 *adds* and bony rags]. 1634 *Withal's Dict.* 575 *Promus magis quam condus.* He is none of these miserable scribs, but a liberall Gentleman.

†Scrib². *nonce-wd.* Abbreviation of SCRIBBLE *sb.*

1795 DR. BURNEY *Let. to Mme. D'Arblay* 7 May, It strikes three o'clock;..and I must send off my scrib.

Scribable (skrəiˑbăbˈl), *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 5 **scryvable.** [irreg. f. L. *scrībĕre* to write: see -ABLE. The form *scryvable* represents a possible OF. **escrivable.*] Suitable for being written on.

14.. LYDG. *Ballad of deceitful Women* 44 Though al the erth..Were parchemyn smothe, whyte and scribable. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 182 Wyt leþer or in good [*v. r.* scribable] pauper. *Ibid.* 14 Scryuable. *a* 1500 *Arnolde's Chron.* (1502) 26 Paper scribabil the bale, vi. d'. 1889 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 412 One filled every scribable corner of his foolscap.

Scribacious (skrəibēˑiˑʃəs), *a. rare.* Also incorrectly *-atious.* [f. L. *scrībĕre* to write + -ACIOUS.] Given to, or fond of, writing. Hence **Scriba'ciousness,** fondness for writing.

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 165 We have some Letters of Popes (though not many; for Popes were then not very scribacious..). 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Books* Wks. (Bohn) III. 87 Cornelius Agrippa 'On the Vanity of Arts and Sciences' is a specimen of that scribatiousness which grew to be the habit of the gluttonous readers of his time.

Scribal (skrəiˑbˈl), *a.* [f. SCRIBE *sb.* + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a scribe or copyist, or his work.

1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 674 Jobares was an easily committed scribal corruption of Jomanes. 1868 R. MORRIS *O. E. Hom.* Pref. 6 The scribal blunders that it contains. 1893 SKEAT in *Athenæum* 17 June 765/1 Scribal errors abound throughout [Chaucerian MSS.].

2. Of or pertaining to the Jewish scribes.

1863 *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1164/2 (*Scribes*) We must look back to what is known of the five pairs..of teachers who represented the scribal succession. 1896 *Expositor* Feb. 109 The saying..is diametrically opposed to the Scribal method of teaching.

†Scri·bbet. *Obs.* Also 7 **scribet.** [? f. SCRIBE *v.* + -ET.] A charcoal for drawing.

1673-4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* etc. (1675) 75 It [sallow] maketh an excellent Coal for Painters Scribets. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sallow*, Sallow-Coal is..the best of all for Painters Scribbets to design their Work with.

Scri·bblage. *nonce-wd.* [f. SCRIBBLE *v.* + -AGE.] Scribblings, ephemeral writing.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 39 The polemic scribblage of theology and politics.

Scribblative (skriˑblătiv), *a. rare.* Also **scriblative.** [f. SCRIBBLE *v.*¹ + -ATIVE. Cf. *talkative.*] Pertaining to scribbling.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 48 All of which are..denied by our professors of the arts babblative and scribblative. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Feb. 282/2 He did not see anything that hundreds and thousands of professors of the arts gaddative and scriblative have not seen before him.

Scri·bblatory, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. SCRIBBLE *v.*¹ + *-atory*: see -ORY.] Tending to cause scribbling.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 246 The dilatory, scribblatory..mode of the courts of equity.

Scribble (skriˑbˈl), *sb.* Also 7-8 **scrible.** [f. SCRIBBLE *v.*¹]

1. Something hastily or carelessly written, esp. a depreciatory term for a letter (usually one's own); also, a worthless or trivial composition.

1577 SIDNEY *Lett.* Misc. Wks. (1829) 304 But I will leaue [that] till I may my selfe say it unto yow, and so, his speeches at my farewell, wch I am afraide I was in the beginninge of these scribbles to longe in. 1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 397 Your honors pardon I crave for this my shorte and hastie scribbles. 1632 HIDE in *Randolph's Jealous Lovers* To Author, When they that write by guesse, Scatter their scribbles, and invade the presse. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 155 He made a shift to get a lively-hood by his mendicant scribbles. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 131 In the Margin..are some scribbles. 1730 SWIFT in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 33 If a scribble comes out complaining of our hardships here, it is infallibly laid at my door. 1814 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 96 As you seem to have found some amusement in some of my scribbles, I beg your acceptance of another morsel. 1865 PRINCESS ALICE *Mem.* 14 Aug. (1884) 107, I have made little scribbles on the way.

2. Hurried or negligent and irregular writing; an example of this. Also, a number of irregular and unmeaning marks made with pen or pencil.

1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 70 ¶ 7, I shall trouble you with no more Scribble. 1788 TWINING in *Select Papers T. Family* (1887) 185, I shall refer you for my thanks to the packet which you will receive, containing no less than five sheets of scribble. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. ii. 19 The hand-writing of Charles..was elegant, and opposite to the slovenly scribble of his father. 1841 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1868) II. 21 Did you ever behold such a vile scribble as I write since I became a farmer? 1881 FITCH *Lect. Teach.* 192 The scribble of men who think good writing a thing for clerks and shopmen. 1896 *Amer. Annals Deaf* Feb. 70 The speed of writing, even at a scribble, hardly exceeds thirty words a minute.

†b. *transf.* A hurried manner of walking. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use.*)

1665 HOWARD *Committee* I. i, O are you come, Long look't for comes at last. What,—you have a slow set pace, As well as your hasty scribble sometimes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1653 [F. PHILIPS] *Consid. Crt. Chancery* 24 Other Mungrel and Scribble dashed hands made out of the Roman and Italian. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* July 230 The conventional 'scribble' foliage has descended to oblivion with the drawing books of our fathers.

Scribble (skriˑbˈl), *v.*¹ Forms: 5 **scribyl,** 6 **scribel, -il, -ul, screble, scrybel, skribile,** 6-7 **scryble, scrible,** 6- **scribble.** [app. ad. late med. L. *scrībillāre* (cf. rare class. L. *conscrībillāre*), a diminutive formation on L. *scrībĕre* to write. Cf. G. *skribbeln, skribeln*, for which recent writers substitute *schreibeln*, f. *schreiben*; OHG. had *scribilôn* (? *ł*), 'scriptitare'.]

1. *trans.* To write hastily or carelessly. a. To write in an irregular, slovenly, or illegible hand through haste or carelessness; also, to produce (marks, a drawing, etc.) or portray (an object) by rapid and irregular strokes like those of hurried writing. b. To write hurriedly or thoughtlessly, so that what is written is faulty in style or worthless in substance.

c 1465 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 14 Scribled in hast with mine owne hand in default of other helpe. 1490 *Paston*

Lett. III. 363 Scribyllyd in the moste haste, at..Aucland. 1513 More *Rich. III.* Wks. 56 For al y^ time..could scant haue suffised vnto y^ hare wryting alone, all had it bene but in paper & scribled faith in hast at aduenture. 1537 Layton in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 77 Scribullede this Satterday, an written with the hasty hand of your assurede servant. 1575 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 90 An answer to a sayne letter..scribblid longe since. 1653 Dorothy Osborne *Lett.* (1903) 15 This (if you can read it, for 'tis strangely scribbled) will be enough to answer yours. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ii. 38 That the innumerable Members of a 'Human Body'..were at first fortuitously scribbled, and by meer accident compacted into this beautifull, and noble, and most wonderfully usefull Frame. 1710–11 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 31 Jan., So I could not scribble my morning lines to MD. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 184, I scribble Verses? why you know, I left the Muses long ago. 1842 S. Sharpe *Egypt under Romans* iii. 66 Travellers..have at all times been fond of carving or scribbling their names on the spot. 1884 *Publisher & Bookbuyer's Jrnl.* 15 Nov. 19/1 Writers who scribble bosh. 1899 M. Creighton in *Life & Lett.* (1904) II. xii. 403, I must scribble a line to tell you how much I feel for you.

fig. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 728/2 But if he feele it written there in dede as he saith he doth, then he feleth it scribled and scraped in his hert by the croked clouen clawes of the deuill.

b. With various advs., as *away, down, out.* †Also *to scribble up*: to compile hastily.

1583 J. Hawkins in *Archæologia* XXXIII. 193, I have brefflye..scryblyd out a note of the joynnynge of thordynary and extraordynary together, which I send. 1596 H. Clapham *Briefe Bible* II. 234, I haue for your vses, sodainly scribled vp this Breviarie of the Bible. 1619 Hales *Golden Rem.* II. (1673) 70 His sudden and unexpected departure hath made me scrible up this, more rudely and concisely than I had intended. 1800 Lamb *Lett.* (1849) 113, I could not resist so facile and moderate a demand, so scribbled out another, omitting sundry things. 1826 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) 20 Mar., I was easily induced to take up my pen..and I scribbled away a reply. 1831 Greville *Mem.* 31 July (1875) II. 174, I have scribbled down all I can recollect of a very loose conversation. 1901 *Athenæum* 31 Aug. 294/1 The liquid brush-work with which the light leaves of the oak were rapidly and easily scribbled down by the painter.

c. To cover with scribblings. Chiefly with *over.*

1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* Ep. Ded. A iij b, They chuse moste commonly the very worste [words], and therewith scryble the bokes of theyr latyne auctours. *a* 1593 Marlowe *Ovid's Elegies* II. v. 18 Not silent were thine eyes, the board with wine Was scribled, and thy fingers writ a line. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 88 Is not this a lamentable thing..that Parchment being scribled ore, should vndoe a man. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 83 How [they will] gird the Sphear With Centric and Eccentric scribl'd o'er, Cycle and Epicycle, Orb in Orb. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* III. Wks. 1766 III. 154 Having scribbled over both sides [of the medal], they are forced, as it were, to write upon the margin. 1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 519 Most of these obelisks are scribbled over with hieroglyphics. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. iii, The page found my lord's sheet of paper scribbled over with dogs and horses. 1859 Tennyson *Merlin & V.* 527 Thou read the book! And every margin scribbled, crost, and cramm'd With comment. 1882 B. D. W. Ramsay *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xiii. 26 The walls of every room are scribbled over with the names of visitors.

fig. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 176 The Common-peoples minds..scribbled over with the opinions of their Doctors.

2. *intr.* To write something hastily or carelessly, either as to handwriting or composition; to produce abundance of worthless writing. Also, to make random or irregular lines resembling careless writing.

1534 Cranmer *Let.* cxviii. Misc. Writ. (Parker Soc.) II. 291, I have..made them to write their shepe mark, or some other mark, as they can..scribble. 1601 Q. Eliz. *Let. to Maunsfey* in *Moryson's Itin.* II. (1617) 151, I end, scribling in hast, Your loving Soveraigne. E. R. 1661 Marvell *Let. to Mayor of Hull* 1 June, If I wanted my right hand yet I would scribble to you with my left, rather than neglect your business. 1721–2 Bolingbroke in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 23 The expression is equivocal; a fault, which our language often betrays those, who scribble hastily, into. 1780 Cowper *Progr.* 318 Ye..teach her..To scribble as you scribbled at fifteen. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* x. vi, Contenting himself with doing nothing but scribble and scribe. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* v, I have scribbled myself but have not yet published. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXX. 35 If a man scribbles for a Newspaper, or writes a magazine article. 1888 Burgon 12 *Good Men* II. v. 36 He utilized a railway journey..to get out his writing materials, and to scribble on a kind of swing-desk.

b. *To scribble on*: to go on or continue scribbling or writing carelessly.

1575 Gascoigne *Posies, Herbs* 141 My hasty hand forthwith doth scribble on apace. 1683 *Agathocles* 6 The harden'd Wretches sinn'd, and scribbled on.

c. quasi-*trans.* with complementary adv. or phrase.

a 1704 T. Brown *Laconics* Wks. 1711 IV. 25 Stay but a while, and you'll find he'll scribble himself out of his little Reputation. 1734 Pope *Let. to Swift* 15 Sept., I have scribled the remainder of this page full. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* I. xv, At our age we have passion, fancy, sentiment; we can't read them away, nor scribble them away.

†**3.** *Comb.* as **scribble-mania** = Scribbleomania; **scribble-paper** = *scribbling paper*; **scribble-wit**, a wit who scribbles (see quot.).

1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* II. i. 26 *Lyd.* But what is your Chamber-Wit or Scribble-Wit? *Dap.* He..searches all the Records of Wit, to compile a breviate of them for the use of Players [etc.]. 1792 Coleridge *Let. to M. Evans* (1895) 35, I have never had the scribble-mania stronger on me. 1854 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. ii, Having furnished the table with pens, ink, and scribble-paper.

Scribble (skrib'l), *v.*[2] Forms: 7–8 scribile, 7 scruble, 8– scribble. [Prob. from LG.; cf. the synonymous G. *schrubbeln, schrobbeln, schrobeln, schruppeln, schroppeln*, Sw. *skrabbla*; the vb. is a frequentative f. LG., Ger. *schrubben, schrobben*: see Scrub *v.*[2]] *trans.* To card or tease (wool) coarsely, to pass through a 'scribbler'.

1682 [implied in Scribbler[2], Scribbling *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1687 *Rec. Cloth Manuf. New Mills* (S. H. S.) 142 That noe cloath..be permitted to be woven, scribled or dressed by any of our servants. 1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 106 At Gallowshiels are made a few coarse Kelseys,..and was their Wooll better scribled,..they might serve in place of the lowest-pric'd York-shires. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 181 The wool having been scribbled in the ordinary way. 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 53 All woollen yarns are carded or, to use another name, 'scribbled'.

Scribbleable (skri·b'lăb'l), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Scribble *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being scribbled or written on.

1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 83 Every scribbleable inch of its walls.

Scribbled (skri·b'ld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Scribble *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Carelessly or hastily written or composed; also hastily or carelessly written on.

1548 W. Thomas *Ital. Gram.* Epist. (1567), I knowe these fewe scribledde rules to bee muche imperfect. 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 266, I..haue forboren to incert..som propper inferrences for explanacion of such names..and terms, as you haue not been used to read, especially in so scribled a hand. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 32, I am a scribled forme, drawne with a pen Vpon a Parchment, and against this fire Do I shrinke vp! 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 52 Mr. Sergeaunt Crewe and Mr. Attourney perused the scrybled booke and perfected the same in the places marked by their noates taken therof. 1643 F. Bell in Mrs. Hope *Franciscan Martyrs Eng.* xiv. (ed. 3) 194 By chaunce they found in my pockett a little ragg of scribbled paper in Spanish. 1656 *Disc. Auxil. Beauty* 54 Ill scribled bills; which seem to be as so many charms or spells. 1909 P. C. Simpson *Life of Rainy* II. xxi. 183 It is a scribbled and unfinished draft.

Hence †**Scri·bbledly** *adv. rare.*

1681 H. More *Expos. Dan.* Pref. 7 It being writ..so scribledly as I may so say, and brokenly. 1685 — *Illustr. Dan.* v. 55 The writing being writ more scribledly on purpose.

Scribbled, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Scribble *v.*[2] + -ed[1].] Carded, or passed through a 'scribbler'.

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 171 The scribbled wool is weighed.

Scri·bbledom. *nonce-wd.* [f. Scribble *sb.* + -dom.] The practice of 'scribbling'.

1887 Miss Betham-Edwards *Next of Kin Wanted* II. xvii. 221 Without any apprenticeship to the sublime art of scribbledom, she could write sweet, unalloyed, rustic English.

Scri·bbleism. *nonce-wd.* [f. Scribble *sb.* + -ism.] Scribbling.

1801 Coleridge *Let. to Southey* (1895) 363 Other perseverants in the noble trade of scribbleism.

Scribblement (skri·b'lmĕnt). [f. Scribble *v.*[1] + -ment.] Something scribbled; = Scribble *sb.* 1.

a 1608 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 175, I see lines and scribblements (as before) going athwart the lines. *c* 1662 F. Kerby in *O. Heywood's Diaries* (1883) III. 24 The intents of them who first set down these scribblements. 1784 Cowper *Let. to Unwin* 20 Oct., I am tired of this endless scribblement. Adieu! 1785 — *To same* 22 Oct., The crabbed epigrams and scribblements of the minor poets. 1833 Carlyle in *Froude* (1882) II. 382 In about a week hence..I shall be done with this scribblement. 1887 T. A. Trollope *What I remember* II. xvii. 349 The exhortation addressed to me..was the writer's characteristic mode of exciting me to new scribblements.

Scri·bbleoma·nia. [f. Scribble *v.*[1] + -mania.] The craze or mania for scribbling.

1815 [see -mania]. 1877 M. Pattison in *Fortn. Rev.* XXII. 660 Catherinot is a bye-word, the typical case of scribbleomania,—of the *insanabile scribendi cacoethes.*

Scribbler[1] (skri·blər). [f. Scribble *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who scribbles or writes hastily or carelessly; hence 'a petty author; a writer without worth' (J.).

a 1563 Udall *Roister D.* III. v. (Arb.) 58 Fare thou well scribler...*Scrivener.* Fare ye well bibbler. 1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* ii. 5, I neuer yet could see any Scribler so vnlearned, as that he durst not charge his opposite with ignorance. 1682 Dryden *Religio Laici* Pref. 7 The first Presbyterian Scribler. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. Ded., I have known some Scriblers, or Authors, dedicate their Works to great Men who they hardly knew any more of than their illustrious Names. 1778 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* Aug. (1891) I. 25 She talked..very highly of a new novel called 'Evelina'; though without a shadow of suspicion as to the scribbler. 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton* P 46 Venal and licentious scribblers, with just sufficient talent to clothe the thoughts of a pander in the style of a bellman. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* V. 124 The Dunciad was thus a declaration of war against the whole tribe of scribblers.

attrib. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 727/1 Slave parasite and joker, With scribbler-satirist.

Scri·bbler[2]. [f. Scribble *v.*[2] + -er[1].]

1. A person who scribbles wool, or who tends a scribbling-machine.

1682 *Rec. Cloth Manuf. New Mills* (S. H. S.) 16 To ingage 2 shear-men, 2 weavers and 2 scrublers. 1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 109 We have but few Scriblers who understand the close mixing of Wooll on the Cards for Medleys. 1774 *Act* 14 *Geo. III*, c. 25 § 1 If any Picker, Scribbler, Spinner or Weaver..shall not return all working Tools..delivered out. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. I. 14 The woolcomber..,the dyer, the scribbler [etc.].

2. A machine for scribbling (wool).

1805 J. Luccock *Nat. Wool* 146 The chief point of attention in the scribbler is to break it [the staple] no further than the hookedness of the pile will admit of. 1884 W. S. B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 191 We now have the wool ready for the scribbler, or first carding machine.

attrib. 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 391 The scribbler-engine has three distinct parts or cylinders in one frame.

Scri·bble-scra·bble, *adv., sb.,* and *a. colloq.* [Reduplicated formation on Scribble *v.*]

†**A.** *adv.* In a scribbling manner. *Obs.*

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 22 A Iewes letter scribble sciable ouer the Courtenaunce of a mans countenance, will dash a body wickedly.

†**B.** *adj.* Covered with scribble. *Obs.*

1702 Farquhar *Twin-Rivals* v. iii, Uboo, here ish nothing but scribble scrabble Paper, I tink.

C. *sb.* †**1.** A scribbler. Also, ? a harum-scarum person. *Obs.*

1665 Howard *Committee* I. i, By your grave and high demeanor make yourself Appear a hole above Obadiah; lest your Mistriss Should take you for another scribble scrabble as he is. 1707 *Muses Mercury* I. 216 I'll be your Arbitrator, Quo' Scribble Scrabble; so he op'd The Oyster fat, and at a sup, He swallow'd down the Creature.

2. A scribble; hasty or careless writing.

1838 W. Irving *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 123 But enough of this scribble scrabble. 1839 *Ibid.* 145, I am running on into idle 'scribble scrabble' about a matter now passed away.

So **Scri·bble-scrabble** *v., trans.,* to scribble.

1860 W. Collins *Wom. White* (1861) 255 The respectable lawyers who scribble-scrabble your deeds and your wills.

Scribbling (skri·blĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Scribble *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Scribble *v.*[1]

c 1532 Latimer *Let. to Baynton* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1751/2, I had made an end of this scribling, and was beginning to write it agayne more truely and more distinctly, and to correcte it. 1536 Beerley in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 132 My lowly and myck scrybullyng unto your nobull grace at this tyme. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 595 When they promise to give scribbling o'er. 1820 Byron *Blues* II. 9 What with learning, and teaching, and scribbling, and shining In science and art.

2. Something scribbled; a scrawl or scribble.

1705 Hearne *Collect.* 11 Dec. (O.H.S.) I. 124 In this Book are a great many scribblings of William Smith. 1835 W. Irving *Abbotsford* P 2, I..had reason to think, from the interest he had taken in some of my earlier scribblings, that a visit from me would not be deemed an intrusion. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & P.* i. (ed. 3) 58 Their likeness to the scribblings of casual travellers in halting-places. 1894 R. B. Sharpe *Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 47 There are distinct scribblings near the larger end [of the eggs], similar to those of a Yellow Bunting.

3. Short for *scribbling paper.*

1859 *Stationers' Hand-bk.* 64 Demy Scribling (scribling demy), a writing paper of a printing demy size.

4. *attrib.* as *scribbling-block, -book, diary, paper*; **scribbling itch,** tr. L. *Cacoethes scribendi.*

1908 *Outlook* 26 Sept. 397/1 With pencil and *scribbling-block in his hand. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xlii, He had taken the manuscript out of a long-neglected chest, containing..old Oxbridge *scribbling-books, his old surplice, and battered cap and gown. 1883 *Stationers' & Booksellers' Jrnl.* Advt. iii, Small *Scribbling Diary. 1787 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1812 I. 440 I'm much afraid of that same *scribbling-itch. 1905 A. Dobson *De Libris* 149 But that some scribbling itch attacked Him in and out of season. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantabr.* 118 **Scribbling paper,* an inferior sort used by the mathematicians, and in the lecture room.

Scri·bbling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Scribble *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The action of Scribble *v.*[2]; the first process in the operation of carding wool.

1683 *Rec. Cloth Manuf. New Mills* (S.H.S.) 56 For piking scribling and oyll. 10s. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 165 Scribbling is merely a rude species of carding the oiled wool. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 339/2 The various stages in the manufacture of woollen cloth, then, are:—. 8. Oiling and teasing. 9. Scribbling by first carding-engine.

b. *attrib.* as *scribbling-card, -machine, -mill,* etc.

1682 *Rec. Cloth Manuf. New Mills* (S. H. S.) 17 One dozen scrubleing cards. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 80 They have erected a teasing or scribling, and a carding machine. 1796 *Monthly Mag.* May 350/1 The scribbling mill at Holbeck, near Leeds, has been lately consumed by fire. 1805 J. Luccock *Nat. Wool* 179 Kemps are commonly much coarser than the wool in which they are found, and often so intermingled with it as not to be separated even by the motion of the scribbling machine. 1857 *P. O. Directory Yorksh.* 1051 Scribbling Millers. 1876 W. Cudworth *Round Abt. Bradford* 373 Extensive premises..containing willeying, moiting, scribbling, and condensing machinery. 1888 J. Paton in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 659/1 Fig. 4—Diagram of Scribbling Card.

Scri·bbling, *ppl. a.* [f. Scribble *v.*[1] + -ing[2].]

1. Given to scribbling.

1595 *Hist. France* Ep. Ded. A 4, In this scribling age. 1641 Howell *Vote* ii, Scribling pamphletors who story stain With loose imperfect passages. 1765 Goldsm. *New Simile* 2 Long had I sought in vain to find A likeness for the scribbling kind.

†**2.** Badly or carelessly written. *Obs. rare.*

1592 G. Harvey *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 187 Is this Greene with the running Head, and the scribling Hand. 1621 Sir G. Calvert in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 154 An yll favored piece of paper and a scribling hand.

Hence **Scri·bblingly** *adv.,* in a scribbling manner.

1653 in *Shropsh. Parish Documents* (1903) 246 What was disorderly and scribblingly set down on this side was taken out of a luse paper. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) I. 10 These minutes which I have hastily and scriblingly here sett downe, 1860 in Worcester.

Scribbly (skri·bli), *a.* [f. SCRIBBLE *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by scribbling, resembling a scribble.

Scribbly gum, *Australian,* a variety of gum-tree (see quots.).

1883 F. M. BAILEY *Synopsis Queensland Flora* 174 (Morris) Scribbly or White-Gum...A tree, often large, with a white, smooth, deciduous bark, always marked by an insect in a scribbly manner. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Engl.* s.v. *Gum,* Scribbly Gum *Eucalyptus hæmastoma,* Smith. Scribbly Blue Gum *E. leucoxylon,* F. v. M. (South Australia).

Scribe (skrəib), *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 **scrybe.** [ad. L. *scrība* writer, amanuensis, secretary, f. *scrībĕre* to write. Cf. F. *scribe* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.). Sp., Pg. *escriba,* It. *scriba.*] A writer; one whose business is writing. In various specific or limited applications.

1. *Jewish Hist.* A member of the class of professional interpreters of the Law after the return from the Captivity; in the Gospels often coupled with the Pharisees as upholders of ceremonial tradition.

Used, after the Vulgate *scriba,* to render Gr. γραμματεύς in the New Testament. The corresponding Heb. word is סוֹפֵר *sōphēr,* active pple. of *sāphar* to write, to count, number. In Biblical Heb. the sb. had generally the sense 2 below; it was also used for a man of learning, a scholar, and as the designation of Ezra (Ezra vii, Neh. viii. 9, etc.) it comes near to the post-Biblical use.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 383 And so may sarasenes be saued, scribes and iewes. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 29. [And in all later versions.] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 14 And thus for Pompe and for beyete The Scribe and ek the Pharisee Of Moises upon the See In the chaiere on hyh ben set. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 510/2 These heretikes may properly bee called not onelye mercennaries,..but also verye Scribes and Pharisees...For these be false Scribes, that is to wit wryters, not wryting any true bokes of scripture, but fals gloses and contrary commentes vpon scripture. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 261 What was writ Concerning the Messiah, to our Scribes Known partly. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 365 The Religion..was fully revealed.., not prophets were needed to declare it, but 'scribes' to expound and defend it.

2. *Anc. Hist.* A general designation for any public official (whether of high or low rank) concerned with writing or the keeping of accounts; a secretary, clerk.

The usual rendering of L. *scriba* and Gr. γραμματεύς, and of Heb. *sōphēr*: cf. the note under sense 1.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xviii. 18 Forsothe Eliachym,..prouost of the hous, wente out to hem, and Sobna, scribe [1388 scryueyn], and Ioache, the sone of Azaf, chaunclere. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xxv. 19 The principall Scribe of the hoste [*marg.* Or, scribe of the captaine of the hoste], which mustered the people of the land. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxii. IV. 230 Tisamenus, who..had filled the office of a public scribe. 1849 LAYARD *Nineveh* xiii. II. 76 The secretaries and scribes from the palace left their divans.

†**3.** Used as the official designation of various public functionaries performing secretarial duties.

1530 PALSGR. 268/1 Scrybe in a spyrituall court, *scribe.* Scrybe in a temporall court, *greffier.* 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 160 To Thome Cameroune, scribe to the futhand vs. 1533 in *Sel. Pleas Crt. Admiralty* (1894) I. 93 The noble John Aborow Englysheman patron of the shypp Saynt Mighell...And allso the noble John Andreas allso Englysshman scrybe of the saide shipp consenting [etc.]. 1560 *Maitland Club Misc.* III. 225 Gevin vnder the Seill quhilk we wse..and the subscriptioun manuall of our scribe [of a kirk session]. 1562 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1875) III. 153 The council continewis Jhonne Young, writer, thair scribe, and ordanis him to serue [etc.]. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 431 If any Ordinarie, or his scribe, or register have taken mo, or greater fees..then he ought to take. 1641 BAKER *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1653) 396 Amongst other Officers of the Court [of Hen. VIII's divorce], Stephen Gardiner..sate as chief scribe. The Court being set, the Judges commanded silence, whilst their Commission was read; which done, the Scribes commanded the Cryer to call the King. *a* 1707 S. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 13 And soon after made me the college scribe, which brought me in a great deal of money, many leases being to be renewed.

†**4.** One who writes at another's dictation; an amanuensis. *Obs.*

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clix. (1533) 88 b, One of the foresayde two persones so condempned was scrybe to the pope. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 146 That my master being scribe, To himselfe should write the Letter. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in H.* v. i. 323 These two gentlemen..very strongly supposing me to be your worships scribe, entreated me to procure them a warrant. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* i. 64 This remarkable personage had risen from the situation of a confidential scribe to the Duke of Lerma.

b. *fig.*

a 1475 ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 96 The first vertue is to kepe man is tong, For it is scribe of his discrecion, For what it wol say it writith at longe. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* vii. 152 The senses themselves can tell us nothing except in so far as they are 'scribes of the soul'.

5. A copyist, transcriber of manuscripts; now esp. the writer of a particular MS. copy of a classical or mediæval work.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 43, I tolde his scrybe, euen him that wrote and corrected the testament for him. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* P 6 The Grecians..had many of their seruants, ready scribes, to copie them [the books] out. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 878 If the Scrivener, whom I hired to write me out a fair Copy thereof, had not disappointed me, I could ere this have lent you a Copy, it may be, as good as the Authors; I believe somewhat more distinct, by such directions as I gave my Scribe. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art of Poetry* 481 We ne'er those Scribes with Mercy treat, Who, though advis'd, the same Mistakes repeat. 1850 SIR F. MADDEN *Wycliffite Bible* List of MSS. No. 65 Each scribe has peculiarities of orthography. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplices* 247 *note,* If the nominative had been found by a scribe in his copy, he was not very likely to have altered it. 1892 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* I. 375 No one familiar with the work of the scribe will be disposed to pay too much respect to his authority.

6. A penman, one (more or less) skilled in penmanship. Now somewhat *arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 4 Write downe thy mind, bewray thy meaning so, And if thy stumpes will let thee play the Scribe. 1705–6 PENN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 111, I must recommend him to your care, being a scribe and an accomptant. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, I could make out plain court hand a great deal better when written by a good scribe. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* liii, Mr. Bucket..is no great scribe; rather handling the pen like the pocket-staff he carries about with him.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1696–1715 *Laws Maryland* ii. (1722) 3 One Master, One Usher, and One Writing-Master or Scribe to a School.

7. Used (more or less playfully) for: One who writes or is in the habit of writing; an author; the writer (of a letter, etc.).

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 31 Your shameles rymes,..ô Scrybes prophane [orig. *Profanes escriuains*]. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 475 P 4, I have been engaged in this Subject by the following Letter, which comes to me from some notable young female Scribe. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 20 July (1892) I. 16 As I am often writing..he commonly calls me the scribe. 1886 TUPPER *Autobiog.* 60 Some frivolous larks in the Waterford days, wherewith I need not say the present scribe had nothing to do. 1892 DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* I. 7, I am but a poor scribe, ill versed in the craft of wielding words and phrases.

b. Applied to a political pamphleteer or journalist; chiefly with contemptuous notion, a party hack. (Coloured by sense 4.)

1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 100 The impudent scribes would make us believe, that England was formerly nothing at all, till they [the Scotch] came to enlighten it. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* III. xiv. 303 Leighton seems to have been the first of our political scribes..who [etc.]. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Feb. 3/1 So conscious are the scribes of the Government of the state of feeling in the country. 1885 *Liverpool Daily Post* 1 June 5/3 The youngest scribe of a Tory organ could manage national affairs much better.

†**8.** A cuttle-fish. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1655 MOUFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* xviii. 151 Cuttles, (called also..scribes for their incky humour).

9. *Comb.,* as **scribe palsy,** 'writers' cramp' (*Dunglison's Dict. Med. Sci.* 1876); **scribe-work** *nonce-wd.,* work for 'scribes' or clerks.

1829 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 415 There is likely to be but moderate scribe work in the legation.

Scribe (skrəib), *sb.*[2] [f. SCRIBE *v.* Cf. SCRIVE *sb.*[2]] **1.** A tool for scribing (see SCRIBE *v.*) in *Carpentry, Building,* etc.

1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 212 (Bricklaying) The Scribe is a spike or large nail ground to a sharp point, to mark the bricks on the face and back by the tapering edges of the mould, in order to cut them.

b. *attrib.* **scribe-awl** (see quot.); **scribe-mark,** a mark made with a scribing-iron on a log, etc.; a mark scored on stone as a guide for cutting.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Scribe-awl,* an awl used for making lines to be followed in sawing or cutting out work. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mech.* § 156 The following are the 'scribe marks' indicating the quality of Memel and Dantzic timber. 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* xiv. 256 The delicate scribe marks by which the mason some 1900 years ago lined out his work on the blocks of stone he was about to chip. 1888 BURT *Stand. Timber Meas.* 278 Table of Scribe Marks of Cubic Contents on Log Timber.

2. *dial.* A written mark; a scrap of writing: usually *scribe o' the pen.* (Cf. SCRAPE *sb.*[1] 2 b.)

1805 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball., Ruth* iii, She..Ne'er yence sent the scribe of a pen. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *Scribe of a pen,* a letter. 1903 CROCKETT *Banner of Blue* viii. 88 Jeems Carlyle never wrote a scribe o' print, or hand-write either.

Scribe (skrəib), *v.* [Of obscure history; in sense 1 perh. aphetic for DESCRIBE *v.*; in sense 2 partly ad. L. *scrībĕre* to write, partly f. SCRIBE *sb.*[1] Cf. SCRIVE *v.*]

1. In technical uses. **a.** *trans.* Originally, in *Carpentry,* to mark the intended outline of (a piece of timber) with one point of a pair of compasses, moved parallel with the other point which is drawn along the edge of the piece to which the 'scribed' piece is to be fitted. Now in wider sense: To mark or score (wood, metal, bricks) with a pointed instrument (often regulated by a gauge or similar contrivance) in order to indicate the outline to which the piece is to be cut or shaped; to draw (a line, etc.) in this way.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* VII. 112 To make these two peeces of Stuff joyn close together all the way, they Scribe it, (as they phrase it,) thus [a long explanation follows]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 101/2 *Scribe,* is the drawing of a line or stroak with the Compasses upon a piece of stuff that is straight, thereby to cut it so as it may join to an Irregular piece, whether bowed or cornered. 1811 *Self Instructor* 528 With your ivory point scribe them. 1878 MAYER *Sound* 154 With the separated points of a pair of spring dividers scribe around the edge of the templet. 1902 P. MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 18 The edge against which the required line is scribed.

b. Hence, to shape the edge of (a piece of timber, metal, etc.) so that it will fit into the irregular edge of another piece or to an uneven surface. (See quot. 1842.)

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* VIII. 140 The Joysts are always scribed to project over..the Roundness or waynniness of the upper side of the Girder. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 177 To Scribe one piece of Board or Stuff to another. *Ibid.,* Thus the skirting boards of a room should be scribed to the floor. 1830 HEDDERWICK *Mar. Archit.* 259 Make a mould for the foot of the stem with its cog or conk, scribing it so that it will fit very completely. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 289 (*Gun-Maker*) Parts of the locks and springs are 'scribed' in to the butt of the gun-stock. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Scribing,* fitting the edge of a board to a surface not accurately plane, as the skirting of a room to a floor. In joinery, it is the fitting one piece to another, so that the fibres of them may be perpendicular to each other, the two edges being cut to an angle to join. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 69, 6 slots are then laid at due distances upon the heads, and the latter are scribed to the size of each slot, to regulate the mortises.

c. To draw (lines) on wood with a pointed tool.

1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 59 A drawing-board..on which the lines are first chalked and then carved, or scribed.

d. To mark (timber, a cask, etc.) with a scribing-iron.

1859 [implied in SCRIBING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang., Scribe,* to mark packages in bond with the number and weight. 1888 BURT *Stand. Timber Meas.* 75 The Raze Knife, for scribing the numbers and contents on the logs for identification.

e. To delineate with incised marks.

1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Story of Ung* 12 He..Pictured the mountainous mammoth..Out of the love that he bore them, scribing them clearly on bone.

2. a. *intr.* To act as a scribe, to write. **b.** *trans.* To write down. *rare* exc. *dial.*

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. vi, Contenting himself with doing nothing but scribble and scribe one day. 1787 J. CLARKE *Lakes* Introd. 26 *To scribe* is still to write. 1801 SOUTHEY in Robberd *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 378 As if the author of 'Joan of Arc' and of 'Thalaba' were made a great man by scribing for the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 322 A writer..scribing about Jeffery as if it was a living thing. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud., Pepys* (1888) 299 He desires that..gentleman, ..to recall..the very line his own romantic self was scribing at the moment. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 364 Patrick Walker (he that scribes the stories of the sufferers and has had them printed).

Scribed (skrəibd), *ppl. a.* [f. SCRIBE *v.* + -ED[1].] **1.** *Carpentry, Building,* etc. In sense 1 of the verb.

1882 W. J. CHRISTY *Joints* 61 [Mason's Joints] Scribed Joint.—This occurs where stone cornices and mouldings unite with corresponding ornamentations in cast iron. *Ibid.* 74 [Joiner's Joints.] Scribed Joint is formed by scribing.

2. *Her.* Of an escutcheon: Having its base formed by two undulating curves meeting at the apex.

1892 E. CASTLE *Engl. Book-plates* 128 The square-sided, eared, scribed or angular based escutcheon.

Scribedom (skrəi·bidəm). [f. SCRIBE *sb.*[1] + -DOM.] The (Jewish) scribes as a body.

1863 *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1164/2 (*Scribes*) The spirit of Scribedom was growing.

Scribel, obs. form of SCRIBBLE *v.*[1]

†**Scri·belet.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 **scriblet.** [f. SCRIBE *sb.*[1] + -LET.] An insignificant scribe or writer.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* ii. 10 Your scriblets, forsooth, must countenance the Bible.

Scriber (skrəi·bəɹ). [f. SCRIBE *v.* + -ER[1].] A tool or appliance for scribing.

1834–6 P. BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 296/2 The chisels [of the mortising machine] are provided with small teeth..: these are called scribers. 1869 C. KNIGHT *Mechanician* 109 A scriber for marking diagrams on tables or plattens, is a piece of steel wire which [etc.]. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 58 With a steel scriber or sharp hard pencil trace each dovetail carefully on the end of the wood. 1908 *Remin. Stonemason* 104 The workman runs round the pattern with a sharp-pointed tool called a scriber. This scriber ploughs a minute furrow in the stone.

attrib. 1869 C. KNIGHT *Mechanician* 111 A scriber-block is an instrument consisting of two principal parts; these are the movable scriber, and the block to which the scriber is attached...Scriber-blocks are principally used to mark straight lines upon engine-work of all classes. 1902 P. MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 19 A little chalk rubbed over the surface of the metal will often enable the scriber lines to be more clearly seen.

Scribeship (skrəi·bʃip). *rare*—[2]. [f. SCRIBE *sb.*[1] + -SHIP.] The office or function of a scribe.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGUE *Gagg* To Rdr. 5 The Scribe was some puny-nouice in euery point of Scrib-ship. 1810 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* XIV. 149 Myself his scribe, and all my scribeship then To note how many casks were gaug'd.

Scribing (skrəi·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] **1.** The action of the verb SCRIBE.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Scribing,* when the Joyners would fit a piece of Board, &c. to an irregular Surface, or any other irregular Piece: they [etc.]. 1876 PAPWORTH in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 494/1 This operation is called scribing, and the result of it is evidently to make the skirting fit down on the floor with the utmost precision. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Story of Ung* 50 Ung, a maker of pictures, fell to his scribing on bone.

2. *concr.* The identifying mark on a cask, etc.; *pl.* incised markings on stone, etc.; also, writings, scribblings.

1859 M'CLINTOCK *Voy.* '*Fox*' *in Arctic Reg.* xiii. 242 The heading [of a cask] has been brought on board, but the

'scribing' upon it is very indistinct. 1895 *Nature* 28 Nov. 83 A number of mysterious rock-scribings. 1895 *Athenæum* 14 Dec. 839/1 Many of them [megalithic remains] are marked with scribings and other ornamentations. 1897 Crockett *Lad's Love* Ded. 9 But if you like my scribings not—well, pass; at least I was entirely happy when I wrote them.

3. *attrib.* In the names of various instruments or appliances for 'scribing', as *scribing-block, gauge, -iron, point*, etc. (See quots.)

1863 F. Campin *Mech. Engin.* 66 (Cent.) A *scribing-block, which consists of a piece of metal joined to a wooden block at one end, and having at the other a point; it is useful for making centres, and for similar purposes. 1902 P. Marshall *Metal Tools* 19 Sometimes, a scriber is used in conjunction with a scribing block or surface gauge. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 269 A *scribing cutter is made to traverse round, and cut the pieces [*sc.* for the heads of casks]. 1895 *Mod. Steam Eng.* 84 *Scribing gauge. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Scribing-iron*, an iron-pointed instrument for marking casks and logs of timber. 1879 *Nature* 30 Oct. 623/1 It is necessary that one and the same *scribing point should describe the sum of the two motions.

Scribism (skrəi·biz'm). [f. Scribe *sb.*[1] + -ism.] The teaching and literature of the ancient Jewish scribes (Scribe *sb.*[1] 1); the qualities of the scribes.

1657 J. Watts *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. II. 203 As of all the other your Texts alleged against us, so of this, and the Scribism of the same. 1850 F. W. Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. v. (1857) 72 With our Evangelicalism, Tractarianism, Scribeism, Pharisaism, we have ceased to front the living fact. 1892 Bruce *Apologetics* II. iv. 219 A risk which the subsequent career of scribism shows to have been far from imaginary.

† Scribi·stical, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Scribe *sb.*[1] + -istical.] Characteristic of or relating to the scribes (Scribe *sb.*[1] 1).

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 61 Their Pharisaical holinesse and Scribisticall zeale and religion.

Scriblative, variant of Scribblative *a.*

Scrible, etc., obs. forms of Scribble, etc.

† Scrick-shoe. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. MDu. *schricschoe*, f. stem of *schricken* to stride + *schoe* Shoe *sb.* Cf. MHG. *schriteschuoch*, mod.G. *schlittschuh*, in the same sense.] A skate.

1659 Hoole *Comenius' Vis. World* (1672) 275 Boyes exercise themselves in runing, either upon the Ice, in Scrick-shooes,..or in the open field.

Scriddan (skri·dăn). *Sc.* Also scridan. [a. Gael. *sgriodan*.] (See quot. 1820.)

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 249 The farms which are bases to high mountains, as in Kintail, suffer great losses from what is called Scriddan, or 'mountain torrent'....The farm of Auchuirn...was, in 1745, rendered uninhabitable...by an awful Scriddan. 1820 *Glenfergus* I. 203 (Jam.) When the rain falling on the side of a hill, tears the surface, and precipitates a large quantity of stones and gravel into the plain below, we call it a scridan. 1820 *Marmaiden o' Clyde* I. in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Ballads* (1857) 93/2 There's no ae burn in braid Clydesdale But wimples at my will, Nor a scridden broun that but my leave Comes tumbling doun the hill.

† Scride, *v. Sc. Obs.* [? Echoic: cf. Screed *v.*] *intr.* To make a shrill sound. Hence **Scriding** *vbl. sb.*

c 1690 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 608 What? shall my Viol silent be, or leave her wonted Scriding?

Scrie, Scrieh : see Scry, Skreigh.

Scrieve (skrīv), *v. Sc.* Also screeve, skrieve, screive, scrive. [app. a. ON. *skrefa* to stride.] *intr.* To move or glide along swiftly. (See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.* and Jam.)

1785 Burns *Halloween* xxiv, She thro' the whins, an' by the cairn, An' owre the hill gaed scrievin. — *St. Drink* v, But oil'd by thee, The wheels o' life gae down-hill, scrievin, Wi' rattlin glee. 1822 Hogg *Perils of Man* I. 54 Scrieving o'er law and dale. 1896 Crockett *Grey Man* I. 3 A screed of muirburn screeving across the hills.

Scrift(e, obs. forms of Shrift.

Scriggle (skri·g'l), *sb.* Chiefly *dial.* [f. Scriggle *v.*] A wriggle; also, a scrawly piece of writing.

1832 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 697 Unproductive of so much as the scriggle of a single tadpole. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Scriggle*, a quick motion caused by tickling, a wriggle. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 4/5 The last scriggle I had from him came on Friday night.

Scriggle (skri·g'l), *v.* Chiefly *dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Also sk-. [Phonetically symbolic: cf. Scruggle *v.*] *intr.* To wriggle or struggle.

1806 Bloomfield *Wild Flowers, Horkey* 169 They skriggl'd and began to scold, But laughing got the master. 1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 359 How brisk [the fish] play And swarm, and scriggle everywhere! 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Skriggle*, to wriggle or struggle away.

Hence **Scri·ggler,** a wriggling creature; **Scri·gling** *ppl. a.*, that 'scriggles'; **Scri·ggly** *a.*, wriggly, scrawly.

1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words* 355 A skriggled eel. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* II. 207 A person who writes a light, scratchy, irregular hand, is said to write a *scriggling* hand. 1888 Fenn *Dick o' Fens* 232 The scriggly legs of a beetle. 1895 A. Patterson *Man & Nature on Broads* 51 Into it [the eel-set] the scrigglers swim. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 16 Nov. 4/6 L. F. Austin's scriggly manuscript.

† Scright. *Obs.* In 4 skrythe (*but rimed with* -nyghte). [f. Scrike *v.*] A shout, cry.

23.. *St. Cristofer* 325 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 459 Whene þat it was abowte mydnyghte, Bysonde þe water he herde a skrythe, Full lowde one heghte he herde it cry.

Scriit, variant of Scrite, writing.

Scrike (skrəik), *sb.* Now only *dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* For forms see the vb. [f. Scrike *v.* Cf. Screak *sb.*]

1. A shrill cry, a screech; = Screak *sb.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 4709 The Crystene men gunne make a scryke: Anon they wunnen ovyr the dyke. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 910 A wonderfull noyse Skremyt vp to the skrow with a skryke ffelle. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 491 A grete scryke up he nam. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems, Fenȝeit Freir* 97 The ja him skrippit with a skryke. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par., Mark* xv. 37 Jesus..gaue a great skryke, and therwith yelded vp the ghost. 1631 *Celestina* xix. 190 You will haue mee fill my Fathers house with cryes and skrikes. 1891 Atkinson *Last of Giant-Killers* 107 The savagest scrike ever uttered by a raving giant.

2. *Skrike of day*, the dawn. Cf. Screak *sb.* 3.

1746 Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 41, I geet up be skrike o Dey. 1866 Brogden *Prov. Lincs.*

Scrike (skrəik), *v.* Now only *dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Forms: 4–6 scryke, skryke, 4–7, 8–9 *dial.* scrike, skrike; *pa. t.* 4 skryȝte. [Prob. of Scandinavian origin: cf. Norw. *skrika* (str. vb.), Da. *skrige*. See also Shriek.] *intr.* To utter a shrill harsh cry; = Screak *v.* 1.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7347 Þe devils ay omang on þam salle stryke, And þe synfulle þare-with ay cry and skryke. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 744 *Senge brate*, Ape scrikith. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 2609 Loude þay cryede & skryȝte an hye: 'Mahoun wat is þy red?' *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1671 He woke wt þat & scrykede for fere. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 129 (Douce MS.) Þe birdes in þe bowes, þat one þe goost glowes, þei skryke [*Ireland* scryken] in þe skowes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 232 For all if she stryke, yit fast will she skryke. 1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 98 Hee is such a sneaking fellowe, that..touch him and he will scrike. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. iv. 18 The litle babe did loudly scrike and squall. *a* 1600 *Flodden Field* i. (1664) 8 Their names make..children skrike.

Hence **Scri·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Scri·ker,** one who scrikes.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7352 Þare salle be swilk rareyng and ruschyng..And skrykyng of synfulle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10182 The skrew for þe skrykyng & skremyng of folke, Redoundet with dyn drede for to here. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/2 Scrykynge, of chyldyr, *vagitus*. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 112 Notwithstanding his pitifull lamentation and skrikings. 1631 R. Bolton *Comf. Afflict. Consc.* (1640) 241 They shall never more be heard, though with much violence they throw their scrikings into the Aire. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 401 A scriking noyse, as if it had beene the chirking of Frogs. 1891 Atkinson *Last of Giant-Killers* 149 Otheis used to call it the 'Scriker' because of the awful scrikes (shrieks) it uttered.

Scrim (skrim). [Of obscure origin.] A kind of thin canvas used for lining in upholstery, and for other purposes. Also *attrib.*

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 534 A few yard-wides called Scrims. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Scrims*, thin canvas glued on the inside of a panel to keep it from cracking or breaking. 1881 *Carter & Co.'s Pract. Gardener* 75 It is a good plan to have coarse scrim canvas strained over the ventilators. 1881 T. Moore in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 220/2 They should have attached to them scrim cloth (a sort of thin canvas), which admits light pretty freely, yet is sufficient to ward off ordinary frosts. 1885 *N. Y. Weekly Sun* 23 May 6/7 White goods, scrim curtains and table damasks have a fairly liberal outlet. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 2/6 The recent briskness in scrims has shown no sign of falling off.

† Scri·mer. *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 scrimure. [aphetic var. of Escrimer.] A fencer.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. vii. 101 (Qo.[2]) The Scrimures of their nation He swore had neither motion, guard nor eye, If you opposd them.

† Scri·mish, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6 skrimishe, skrymisshe, scrimishe, scresmys, screamishe. [f. Scrimish *v.* Cf. the later form Scrimmage *sb.*]

1. = Skirmish *sb.*

1557 Machyn *Diary* (Camden) 144 The xvij day of July was a scresmys at Margyson be-twyn the Englysmen and Frenchemen. 1562 Montgomery in *Archæologia* XLVII. 224 As the auncient and faulmous Romainges..who exercised theire souldiors to the screamishe, to marche in battaile [etc.]. *Ibid.* 226 To be instructed yn martiall fealtes..whithe the marche, scrimishe, and order of battaile.

2. An alarm, an outcry. *rare.* Cf. Scrimmage 2.

1505 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 391 Every man that answerith not the crye or skrimishe at every of the town gattes..with his feansabull weapon, to paie and forfayte xii.*d.*

† Scri·mish, *v. Obs.* In 6 skrymysshe, skryssmys. [variant (after OF. *escremiss-*) of Skirmish *v.* (a. OF. *escharmiss-*), q. v. for the full history. Cf. the later form Scrimmage *v.*] *intr.* To skirmish.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xviii. 9 b, And some of the oste mounted on good horses, and rode forth to skrymysshe with theym. 1554 Machyn *Diary* (Camden) 60 Ther the qweyns men and [Wyatt's] men dyd skryssmys.

Scrimmage (skri·midʒ), **scrummage** (skrʌ·midʒ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 scrymmage, 6 scrymage, 7 scrimage, 7, 9 skrimmage, 8 skrimage, 8–9 scrimmage; *β.* 9 skrummage, scrummage. [Altered form of Scrimish *sb.*, the ending being associated with -age *suffix*. Cf. the parallel *skirmage*, obs. var. of Skirmish *sb.*]

† 1. = Skirmish *sb.* Also, a fencing bout. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 359 Ane Inglisman, on the gait, saw he play At the scrymmagis a bukler on his hand. *Ibid.* IV. 458 Then Longaweill, that ay was full sawage, With Wallace past, as ane to that scrymmage. 1549 *MSS. Dk. Rutland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 356 To ij Duchemen that were hurt in the scrymnge at Dunbar, *xs.* 1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* I. xviii. F v, The Oste deuydes their bargies, and the water scrymage then..in foishe guyse is playde by youthely men. 1643 *Par. Reg. St. Mary's Beverley* 30 June, O'r great scrimage in Beverley & god gave us the viciory.

† 2. An outcry, alarm; = Scrimish *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1632 *Acts Durham High Comm. Crt.* (Surtees) 30 Shee heard her mistris..make a great skrimmage or outcry.

3. *colloq.* A noisy contention or tussle; also, a confused struggle between persons, often with exchange of blows; a free-fight, scuffle.

α. 1780 Johnson *Lett.* 6 June, Mrs. Vesey protests that I do not love them since that skrimage. 1826 J. F. Cooper *Mohicans* xx, That we shall have what you may call a brisk push of it, is probable; and it may happen, a brush, a skrimmage. 1844 *Catholic Weekly Instr.* 127 The wild exultant cry so frequently heard in an Irish scrimmidge. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Nov. 5/2 There was generally a chance of a scrimmage with the police when these mounted processions took their outing. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 138 Fearful scrimmage heard going on all the time on the deck below.

β. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words* 356 *Skrummage*, a battle, a fray; probably skirmish. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxvi, In two scrummages only two men were killed out of hundreds. 1833—*P. Simple* xiii, 'Was there a fight?' 'Not much of a fight—only a bit of a skiummage—three crowner's inquests, no more.' 1905 *Daily Chron.* 15 July 6/3 [The] entrance arrangements, which necessitated a scrummage lasting from five to fifteen minutes to those who were ticket-holders.

b. *dial.* A confused, noisy proceeding. (Cf. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* and Scrimmage *v.* 2.)

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxx, If everybody's caranting about to once, each after his own man, nobody'll find nothing in such a scrimmage as that.

4. *Rugby Football.* Originally, a confused struggle in which the players on either side endeavour to force their opponents and the ball towards the opposite goal; now, an ordered formation in which the two sets of forwards pack themselves together with their heads down and endeavour by pushing to work their opponents off the ball and break away with it or heel it out. Phr. *To carry the scrimmage*, to gain ground in a scrimmage. *To hold the scrimmage*, to prevent one's opponents from gaining ground.

α. 1864 *Field* 10 Dec. 403/2 After several severe scrimmages in the School goal, a run-in was obtained. 1887 Shearman *Athletics & Football* 311 The first and essential requisite to a forward team is that it should be able to 'hold', if not always to 'carry the scrimmage'. 1899 W. Camp in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 287 (American Football) Someone upon his side..must place the ball on the ground at that spot for a 'scrimmage', as it is termed.

β. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, Then the two sides close and you can see nothing for minutes but a swaying crowd of boys, at one point violently agitated. That is where the ball is...This is what we call a scrummage, gentlemen. 1867 *Routledge's Handbk. Football* 47 A Scrummage commences—i. e. the holder puts the ball down on the ground, and all who have closed round on their respective sides begin kicking at the ball. 1889 H. Vassall *Rugby Football* 32 A team must contain enough honest workers to be able to hold the scrummage. 1892 *Outdoor Games* 548 A maul, or tight scrummage. *Ibid.* 549 A loose scrummage may be described as half way between a maul and a dribble.

b. A tussle for the ball among players (in various games).

1883 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* viii, [Polo] Twice the ball was sent over the line..by long sweeping blows from Isaacs, who ever hovered on the edge of the scrimmage. 1889 *Field* 12 Jan. 61/3 [Hockey] Lucas putting the ball through out of a scrummage in front of goal off the goal-keeper. *Ibid.* 89/1, [Association] A scrimmage in the mouth of the goal appeared likely to result in a further point.

Scri·mmage, scru·mmage, *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* 'To skirmish, quarrel; to scramble; to argue' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Scrimmage, Scrummage* v., to skirmish, &c.

2. To bustle about.

1833 T. Hook *Love & Pride* vi, You keep here, sir, while I go skrimmiging about the premises. 1883 Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 255 Without a scent, hounds scrimmaged hither and thither with the cubs in the low dense gorse. 1887 Hare *Story Life* (1900) VI. 59 She scrimmaged at the fire, and raked out all she possibly could.

3. *Rugby Football.* To put (the ball) in a scrummage as a means of re-starting the game when and where it has been temporarily stopped, as for some breach of the rules; also, to propel or take along in a scrimmage.

1881 *Sportsman's Year-bk.* 165 The ball is scrummaged where the act of off-side was committed. 1887 *Field* 19 Nov. 790/1 The ball had been dead a short way outside, and when scrummaged off was removed out of danger. 1892 *Outdoor Games* 540 If it [*sc.* the ball] is scrummaged over [the goal-line], the chances are ten to one that the defending side avert disaster by means of a touch-down.

Scri·mmager, scru·mmager. [f. Scrimmage *v.* + -er[1].] One who takes part in a scrimmage.

1881 *Sportsman's Year-bk.* 263 [Hockey] A somewhat heavier stick best suits the scrimmager. 1889 H. Vassall *Rugby Football* 28 But as every [forward] player..has to go into scrummages whether he likes it or not, he can at least learn not to spoil the play of the genuine scrummagers.

fig. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 534 It is the fashion to decry those

hardy scrimmagers whose battle-pieces occupy so much of the old reviews.

Scri·mmaging, scru·mmaging, *vbl. sb.* [f. SCRIMMAGE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb.

1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* 304 It became necessary to choose some for their scrimmaging, and others for their dribbling and following up. 1889 *Field* 26 Jan. 123/1 A lot of fast scrummaging was indulged in.

b. *attrib.*

1887 *Field* 19 Nov. 790/1 The forwards are a capital set in the open, but lack scrummaging power. 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* 305 The loose scrimmaging system.

Scri·mmaging, *ppl. a.* [f. SCRIMMAGE *v.* + -ING 2.] That scrimmages; bustling, fussy.

1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xiv. (1893) 75 Mrs. Jawleyford..was a very scrimmaging, rough-and-ready sort of woman. *Ibid.* lii. 293 Their management [pack of hounds] was only of the scrimmaging order.

Scrimp (skrimp), *a.* and *adv.* [This and the related SCRIMP *v.* first appear in the 18th c. The origin is obscure; cognate forms are Sw., Da. *skrumpen* shrivelled, MHG. *schrimpfen* (Mid.Ger. *schrimpen* str. vb.) to contract, *trans.* to wrinkle up (the nose), G. *schrumpfen* to shrivel; also SHRIMP *sb.*, in ME. a diminutive creature. More remotely allied are OE. *scrimman* to be paralysed, SCRAM *a.*] **A.** *adj.* Scant, scanty, meagre.

1718 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 380 They say the young man is none of the greatest abilities, and the people are not so much for him, and his call scrimp; and it's alleged this aversion comes from the Presbytery. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* III. iv, He gangs about somnan frae Place to Place, As scrimp of Manners as of Sense and Grace. 1733 W. CRAWFORD *Infidelity* (1836) 59 Our own soul..is..too scrimp an image to give us either a full or clear representation of him. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 15 The accommodations necessary for preparing the grain for market ought never to be too scrimp. 1854 MISS KEDDIE *Phemie Millar* I. ii. 24 Mrs. Millar in a scrimp dark green woollen dress. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xviii. 386 Edward, though poor and scrimp of means, has always enjoyed a happy home. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 1/3 Their scrimp management of the most lucrative investment in the world.

†**B.** *adv.* Scarcely, barely. *Obs.*

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xl, Not that he's come so far as to need it—for it's but scrimp six miles. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xi. (1863) 189 And I can scrimp deny that same.

Scrimp (skrimp), *v.* Also *Sc.* **skrimp.** [See SCRIMP *a.*]

1. *trans.* To keep on short allowance; esp. with regard to food.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1807) 254 At Hallow-fair, whare browsters rare..dinna scrimp ye o' a skair O' kebbucks frae their pantries. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, I trust you winna skrimp yourself for what is needful for your health. 1886 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall After* 221 There the Master scrimps his haggard sempstress of her daily bread.

2. To cut short in amount; to be sparing of.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 726/2 Pensions and sinecures were now defensible By wisdom's rules; and who could think of scrimping 'em. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iii, Do not scrimp your phrase, But stretch it wider.

3. *intr.* To economize, to be niggardly.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. viii. Poems 1890 II. 131 While we are saving and scrimping at the spigot, the government is drawing off at the bung. 1909 *New York Observer* 2 Sept. 313/2 The result of overwork in frequent but fruitless endeavors to scrimp on household expenses.

Hence **Scri·mping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1855 MRS. WHITCHER *Widow Bedott P.* xxvii. (1883) 123 Bethiar Nobles..knows..how every lady in town carries on her kitchenary consarns, how scrimpin' they live, and all that. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 290 This wretched scrimping prevailed through the whole business.

Scrimped (skrimpt), *ppl. a.* Also 8 *Sc.* **scrimpit,** -et. [f. SCRIMP *v.* + -ED 1.] Stinted, contracted, narrow.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* I. i, A Mind that's scrimpit never wants some Care. 1786 BURNS *Ep. to J. S.* iii, That auld, capricious carlin, Nature, To mak amends for scrimpet stature, She's turn'd you off a human-creature On her first plan. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 22 Apr. 2 The 4th West Surrey had the new haversack, the cover of which is too scrimped.

Scrimpiness (skri·mpines). [f. SCRIMPY *a.* + -NESS.] 'Scrimpy' quality, meagreness.

1898 SURTEES *Ask Mamma* li, Monsieur, rising in the gig, showing the scrimpiness of his coat.

†**Scri·mple,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Cf. CRIMPLE *v.*; also SCRUMPLE *v.* and G. *schrumpeln, schrumpfeln.*] *trans.* To shrivel with fierce heat, to scorch. Also, to crumple, crinkle. Hence †**Scri·mpled** *ppl. a.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 306 The Scottis birdis..Of scrymplit ledder mony closbow maid. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 17 A trane of powder was ..sett a fyre, quhilk gave to the blessed martyre of God a glaise, skrimpled his left hand, and that syd of his face.

Scrimply (skri·mpli), *adv.* [f. SCRIMP *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a niggardly, parsimonious manner.

1724 RAMSAY *Health* 364 Nor scrimply save from what's to merit due. *a* 1728—*Miser & Minos* 6 He..scrimply fed on Crumbs and Water. 1864 J. BROWN *Jeems* 5 Nature..had finished off the rest of Jeems somewhat scrimply, as if she had run out of means.

2. Barely, scarcely.

1786 BURNS *Vision* I. xi, Down flow'd her robe, a tartan sheen, Till half a leg was scrimply seen. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 432 It is a cheap and easy course, but scrimply honest.

Scrimpy (skri·mpi), *a.* [f. SCRIMP *a.* + -Y.] Of meagre dimensions, scanty.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Scrimpy.* 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xiii, A..jacket over her scrimpy and short white petticoat. 1883 *Mag. of Art* Aug. 402/1 A hall and staircase less abjectly 'scrimpy' than those usually met with.

Scrimshank (skri·mʃæŋk), *v. Mil. slang.* Also **skr-.** [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To shirk duty. Hence **Scri·mshanking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Scri·mshank** *sb.*, an act of 'scrimshanking'; **Scri·mshanker,** a shirker.

1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang* Scrimshank *v.*, Scrimshanker. 1893 KIPLING *Many Invent.* 135 If Mulvaney stops skrimshanking..I lay your lives will be trouble to you. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 2/2 A skrimshanking Tommy. 1903 *Pilot* 17 Oct. 378/1 We all know that you are due for a long skrim-shank next month.

Scrimshaw (skri·mʃɑ), *sb. Naut.* [Of obscure origin; the surname *Scrimshaw*, if not actually the source, may have influenced the form of the word. Cf. prec.] A general name (also *scrimshaw work*) for the handicrafts practised by sailors by way of pastime during long whaling and other voyages, and for the products of these, as small manufactured articles, carvings on bone, ivory, or shells, and the like. Also **Scri·mshaw** *v.*, *trans.* to decorate or produce as scrimshaw work; *absol.* to employ oneself in scrimshaw work; **Scri·mshander, -shandy** = SCRIMSHAW *sb.*; **Scri·mshoner,** one who practises scrimshaw work.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* I. 14, I found a number of young seamen..examining..divers specimens of scrimshander. *Ibid.* II. 128 Other like skrimshander articles. 1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Scrimshaw*, anything made by sailors for themselves in their leisure hours at sea is called Scrimshaw-work. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang., Scrimshandy*, an Americanism signifying the objects in ivory or bone carved by whalemen during their long voyages. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 198 Collection illustrating the games, amusements, literature, art-work of the fishermen; musical instruments, carvings ('scrimshandy'), &c. *Ibid.* 207 Walrus tusks scrim-shawed, and frame made of walrus ivory. 1887 GOODE, etc. *Fisheries of U. S.* v. II. 231 Scrimshawing is..the art.. of manufacturing useful and ornamental articles at sea. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* viii. 83 The great jawpans were sawn off, and placed at the disposal of anybody who wanted pieces of bone for 'scrimshaw', or carved work. *Ibid.* xxi. 258 Such pieces as were useful to the 'scrimshoners' for ornamenting their nicknacks. 1906 B. LUBBOCK *Jack Derringer* 171 Specimens of skrimshander, rare shells and Japanese nitchkies in cabinets.

Scrin (skrin). *dial. Mining.* Also 9 **skrin,** scrinn. [Cf. MDu. *schrinde, schrunde* (Kilian) = OHG. *scrunta* (mod.G. *schrunde*) fissure, crack, OHG. *scrintan* (MHG., MDu. *schrinden*) to crack.] (See quot. 1881.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* D 4, In Scrins they are usually made by Choaking in long Stones between the two Sides. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 65 Small (lead) veins, usually called *strings*, or *scrins*, often extend from the rake. 1836 R. FURNESS *Astrologer* I. Wks. (1858) 135 In shaft, and scrinn, broad-rake, flatt, pipe, and vein, His mode of timbering shew'd all others mean. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Scrin*, or *Skrin*, Derb., a small subordinate vein.

Scrinch (skrintʃ), *v. U. S.* [Cf. SCRINGE *v.*] *intr.* To sit closely, to squeeze together.

1869 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi, Nor have to scrinch all up..for fear she'd touch us.

†**Scrine.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 3, 5–6 **scryne,** 6 **scrine, scrynne, skryne,** 6–7 **skrine**; *β.* 5 **screne,** 6 **screene.** [a. OF. *escrin* (mod.F. *écrin* jewel-case):—L. *scrinium* box for books and papers, writing-desk, whence OE. *scrín* SHRINE *sb.* Cf. MDu., Du. *schrijn* (MDu. also *schrein, schreen*, whence possibly the *β* forms above).] A box for the safe-keeping of valuables; *spec.* a chest in which the relics of saints are preserved, a SHRINE.

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 46 Þe quene of seluer and [of] gold an riche scryne wro3te. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 610/35 *Scrinium, vas vel locus ubi libri vel thesauri servantur*, a screne. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 180 He com to þe chyrch and to þe scryne of Saynt Wenefryd. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vii. (Arb.) 73, I haue seene your head with it full many a tyme, Couered as safe as it had bene with a skrine. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 94 Item the vth day of Januarij [1555] was sent Edwardes day and thene was sett up the scrynne at Westmyster. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 69/31 A screene, *scrinium*. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* vi. 27 b, In the great Church..is erected a stage whereon standeth a scrine that beareth vpon it the Imperiall cappe and robe of very riche stuffe. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Schrijne*, a Skrine, or a Coffin.

b. *fig.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 145 b, The mynde or solle of manne is..housed or hidden within the tabernacle or skryne of the bodye.

†**Scri·nerary.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. It. *scrinerario*, erron. form of *scriniario.*] = SCRINIARY.

1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 85 The Chancellor.. had under him twelve Scrineraries, and one Proto-Scrinerary.

Scringe (skrindʒ), *sb.* [Belongs to SCRINGE *v.*2] A kind of seine net. Also *scringe net.*

1851 *Act* 14 & 15 *Vict.* c. 26 § 6 It shall not be lawful for any Person to use for the Purpose of taking Herrings..any Sweep, Circle, Ring Net, or Scringe Net, or any Net prohibited by the said..Acts. 1895 'J. BICKERDYKE' *Sea Fishing* 282 There are broadly speaking, three descriptions of seine nets: (1) the common or deep-water seine, (2) the tuck seine, and (3) the ground seine, foot seine, or scringe.

Scringe, *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 (*dial.*) **skreenge, skringe.** [Altered form of CRINGE: see SCR-.]

1. *trans.* To screw up (one's face); to shrug (the back or shoulders) from cold.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 51 This monall motion gaue the world such a buffet, that she skrindge [? *read* skringed] her face as though she were pincht home. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 355 *Skringe*, screw, shrink; in this sense, sheep clipped in cold weather are said to skringe their backs up.

2. To squeeze violently.

1790 MRS. ANN WHEELER *Westmorld. Dial.* iii. 73 Tom.. fel a top on him an skreengd him terrably. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Skringe.*

3. *intr.* To flinch, cower.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Scringe*,..to cringe; to shrink as it were from fear of chastisement. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. i. Poems 1890 II. 230 That makes European tyrans scringe in all their gilded pal'ces. 1897 BARTRAM *People of Clopton* vii. 192 Ye needn't scringe, Exeter, tain't so baad as all that.

Scringe (skrindʒ), *v.*2 *dial.* Also **screenge, skreenge.** [Prob. a use of the dialectal *skreenge* 'to scourge, flog' (Jam.).] *intr.* To fish with a scringe net. Also *trans.* Hence **Scri·nging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Scri·nger.**

1825 JAMIESON, *Skreengin.* 2. A mode of fishing with small nets during the night, without the aid of torches, on the coast of Argyleshire. This mode of fishing is simply *scourging* the water. 1898 MACMANUS *Bend of Road* 208 Her bate wasn't to be foun', nor yet her like again, an' screenge all Irelan' with a herrin' net. 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 10/1 It is a fashion for yacht owners to say that scringing, if carried on by their crews, is not carried on by their consent. *Ibid.*, On the calm summer nights scringing crews will travel long distances. *Ibid.*, Professional scringers are in no sense sportsmen.

Scri·niary. [ad. late L. *scrīniārius*, f. *scrīnium*: see SCRINE.] A keeper of the archives.

1866 STUBBS *Lett.* (1904) 104 The Archbishop of Trieves was Ludolf, and a Ludolf was scriniary in 978, and may have been the same person.

Scrip (skrip), *sb.*1 *arch.* Forms: 3–7 **scrippe,** 4–5 **scripe, skrippe,** 4–6 **skrip,** 5 **scryp(e, skryppe,** 5–6 **skryp, scryppe,** 3– **scrip.** Prob. a. OF. *escrp(p)e* wallet, purse, bag for alms (later *escerpe, escharpe*, mod. F. *écharpe* scarf). Cf. SHRIP.

ON. had *skreppa* (Sw. *skräppa*, Da. *skreppe*) in the same sense, but it is doubtful whether the word is native or from OF. The OF. word is commonly supposed to be of Teut. origin; cf. the MHG. gloss 'schelbe, *pera*' (Graff.). The commonly cited OE. *scrip* has no existence; the supposed instance is a scribal or editorial mistake for *scip* (ship).]

A small bag, wallet, or satchel, *esp.* one carried by a pilgrim, a shepherd, or a beggar.

In ME. frequently coupled with BOURDON 2 (= staff); cf. OF. *escrepe et bordon.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1093 Horn tok burdon and scrippe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11425 Pair scrippes..þam failed neuer o drinc ne fode. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* VIII. 180 Ich seyh neuere palmere with pyk ne with scrippe [*v.r.* shrippe] Asken after hym. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7405 She had a burdoun al of Thefte And a scrippe of Fainte Distresse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 262/3 [He] clad hym with thabyte of a pylgryme ..a scryppe on his sholder and a pylgryms staff in his right honde. 1524 in G. Oliver *Historic Coll.* (1841) App. 15 A staffe and scryppe of Seynt James. 1572–3 in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) I. 324 A scrippe of mother-of-perle,.. hanging at three little cheines of golde. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* I. i, Every Shepherds Boy Puts on his lusty green, with gaudy hook, And hanging scrip of finest Cordevan. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Captiv'd Bee* 23 He laid his little scrip Of hony 'fore her Ladiship. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. viii. 104 Argent a Cheveron between three Palmers scrips Sable. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermit* vii, A scrip with herbs and fruits supplied. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlv, He wore, hanging with a long strap round his neck, a kind of scrip or wallet, in which to carry food. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 458 A staff he bore, but nowise was he bent With scrip or wallet.

allusively. 1587 GREENE *Penelopes Web* D 1, Fallen from a Crowne to a Cottage, and from a Scepter almost to a Scrip. *Comb.* 1530 PALSGR. 799 Scryppe wyse, lyke or in maner of a scryppe.

†**Scrip,** *sb.*2 *Sc. Obs.* [f. SCRIP *v.*2] A scornful grimace.

1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 143 Ane maid a scrip, and tyt at his lang suorde.

Scrip (skrip), *sb.*3 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see E.D.D.). [App. an alteration of SCRAP *sb.* and SCRAPE *sb.*, with weakened vowel expressive of smallness; prob. influenced by association with SCRIPT *sb.*]

1. A small piece or scrap (of paper, usually with writing upon it; rarely, of other things).

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 92 There is not the least scrip of the bill kept in hand for any second demand, when once the bond is cancelled. 1676 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 134, I punish myself yt I may revenge myself on you for yr little scripps of paper. 1681 E. MURPHY *State Irel.* § 16 He would not save the least scrip of his goods. 1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Interest* (1692) 25 That cannot be till scrips of Paper can be made current Coin. 1704 J. PITTS *Relig. Mohammetans* v. 33 They'll not suffer a scrip of clean Paper to lie on the Ground. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 243 Of such strange Importance can Love make a Scrip of Paper, and a few black Lines. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* To Public (1849) 27 And here have I.. collected, collated, and arranged them, scrip and scrap.

2. *Scrip (of a pen)*: a small scrap of writing. Cf. SCRAPE *sb.*1 2 b, SCRIBE *sb.*2 2.

1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* Pref., It was the Expression

of a very great Person, That not a Scrip of the Doctor's should be lost. 1775 JEFFERSON *Let.* Writ. 1892 I. 489, I never had received the scrip of a pen from any mortal breathing. 1779 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 357 For God's sake never reproach me again with not writing or with writing scrips. 1874 *N. & Q.* Ser. v. I. 66, I sent you a 'scrip' at once, to thank you for the parcel, and now write more fully. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 2, 3 When I write to you, I often sigh To see so poor a scrip.

3. *U. S.* Fractional paper currency.

1889 MACOUN *List Canadian Plants*, The price of the list is 50 cents per copy. Scrip preferred to postage stamps.

Scrip (skrip), *sb.*[4] [Short for SUBSCRIPTION.]

1. (Short for †*subscription receipt.*) Originally, a receipt for a portion of a loan subscribed. Now, in strict commercial use, a provisional document entitling the holder to a share or number of shares in a joint-stock undertaking, and exchangeable for a more formal certificate when the necessary payments have been completed; often *collect. sing.* Hence, in loose or popular language, applied to share certificates in general.

1762 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man own Broker* (ed. 5) iv. 174 The receipts for the 3 per Cent. Annuities, are called by the Brokers, Scrip, and Light-Horse... In the month of March ..just after the second payment, a person may buy a receipt for 500*l.* Scrip. for 25*l.* 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., Scrip is also a Change Alley phrase for the last loan or subscription. What does scrip go at for the next rescounters? what does scrip sell for delivered at the next day of settling? 1820 G. G. CAREY *Guide Publ. Funds* 10 When the loan is in progress..the separate parts..are called Scrip. 1828–32 WEBSTER s.v., A certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a share of other joint property, is called in America a scrip. 1833 THACKERAY in *National Standard* 18 May, The eighths, halves, and quarters, scrip, options, and shares. 1848 *Rev. Statutes Wisconsin* (1858) 40 No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vii. 4 You find a dying railway, you say to it, Live, blossom anew with scrip. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 4 Lucky rhymes to him were scrip and share. 1865 *Shareholders' Guard.* 8 Nov. 847/2 'Scrip'..is applied to the stocks given in exchange for a loan, as Reduced Scrip, Consol Scrip, &c. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. ii, The small table before him was covered with scrip. 1901 *Rules Stock Exch.* 141 In case the payment of an instalment on Foreign or other Scrip falls on a Settling-day.

b. *attrib.*

1798 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 33/1 Robert Reaves the stock broker who was..found guilty..of forging scrip-receipts. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rept. Geol. Cornw.* etc. 565 The number of shares has amounted to 10,000 or more in the scrip mines. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* xi, The shares were scrip shares, making the dividend payable to the bearer. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vii. 3 Mounted on some figure of a Locomotive, garnished with Scrip-rolls proper. 1869 REDFIELD *Law Railways* (ed. 4) I. 7 They have no right to decline accepting such scripholder, as a shareholder. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, The directors of the Atlanta and West Point railroad have decided to issue a scrip dividend of 100 per cent. interest. 1882 OGILVIE, *Scrip-company*, a company having shares which pass by delivery, without the formalities of register or transfer. 1901 *Rules Stock Exch.* 129 Every bond or scrip share is to be considered perfect, unless it be much torn or damaged.

2. *Bookselling.* (Short for *subscription price.*) A trade price 25 % below the published price.

So called because this was originally the price at which books were sold by the publisher to the booksellers who 'subscribed' them, i. e. agreed before publication to take a certain number of copies. Now, however, 'scrip' is the most unfavourable trade terms that are given, the ordinary trade rate being known as 'sale price'.

1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1173/1 To enter the books at scrip. 1897 *Publishers' Circular* 3 July 8/2 Those dealers who refuse to come into the arrangement..should be supplied at no better terms than scrip.

†Scrip, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* In 5 **skryp.** [f. SCRIP *sb.*[1]] *refl.* To provide oneself with a scrip.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 6515 Whan they hem skryppen euerychon.

†Scrip, *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **skrip(e,** 7 **scirp.** [Cf. SCORP *v.*] **a.** *trans.* To mock, deride. **b.** *intr.* To scoff, jeer.

*c*1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 67 Sum skripe me with scorne. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Fenzeit Freir* 97 The ja him skrippit with a skryke. *a*1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 119 The Cardinall scripped and said, 'It is but the Island flote'. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 278 When Lethington had viewed the Apologie, he scripped and said, '*Homines obscuri*'. 1658 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) III. 362 They scirp at all we can doe or say for peace.

†Scri·ple, *sb. Obs.* Also 4 **scripil(le, scripul,** 5 **scrypull,** 6 **scripple.** [ad. L. *scrūpulum*, var. of *scrūpulus, -um* SCRUPLE, esp. in the sense of 'small weight'.] = SCRUPLE *sb.*[1] and 2.

*c*1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 201 Þus seien seintis, þat him wantiþ noo scripul of privy felowship, þat leeveþ to blame *an* open synne. 1382 — *Exod.* xxx. 13 A sicle, that is, a nounce, hath twenti half scripilles. *Ibid. 1 Sam.* xxv. 31 This shal not be to thee..into scripil of herte [Vulg. *in scrupulum cordis*]. *c*1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 418 Putte theryn A scriple of foyl, and half a scriple of fyn Saffron. *c*1450 *Mirk's Festial* 18 This holy apostoll preuet so oure fay, þat he lafte no scrypull yn no parte þeryn. 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four PP.* 614 Here is a syrapus de Bizansys A lyttell thynge is ynough of thys For euen the weyght of one scrippull Shall make you stronge as a crippull.

†Scri·ple, *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 **scrypyll.** [Origin obscure, but cf. SCRUPLENESS.] Scrupulous.

*a*1500 MEDWALL *Nature* I. 1281 (Brandl) Yf he vary agayne Of scrypyll ymagynacyon.

Scripless (skri·plės), *a.* [SCRIP *sb.*[1]] Without scrip or wallet. (With allusion to Matt. x. 10.)

1850 J. HAMILTON *Mem. Lady Colquhoun* vi. 234 Then it was that on the adherents of the new and scripless Institution was poured out that spirit of joyful contribution. 1867 R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 3 As purseless, scripless and shoeless as the seventy-two disciples of Christ.

Scrippage (skri·pėdʒ). [f. SCRIP *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] In Shakspere's phr. *scrip and scrippage*, modelled on *bag and baggage*; rarely used independently.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 171 Come Shepheard, let vs make an honorable retreit, though not with bagge and baggage, yet with scrip and scrippage. 1812 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 20 Sept. (1894) I. viii. 259, I wrote to Morritt that I would make a raid on him with bag and baggage, scrip and scrippage about Monday. 1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 218, I.. found I should be knocked entirely to pieces by the graze and jam of the boxes and scrippage, as the tide of carrier-ponies crushed past me.

†Scri·pper. *Cant. Obs.* (See quot.)

1591 GREENE *Not. Discov. Cosenage* (1592) C2, In high Lawe The theefe is called a High lawier. He that setteth the Watch, a Scripper. 1608 DEKKER *Belman of Lond.* (ed. 2) G 4 b.

Scri·p-scrap. *colloq.* [reduplication of SCRAP *sb.*] Miscellaneous scraps; odds and ends.

[1804 J. COLLINS (*title*) Scripscrapologia.] 1894 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 266 [Heading of a collection of snippets.] Scrip-scrap.

Script[1] (skript). Also 5 **skript.** [In ME. an etymological spelling of SCRITE (so OF. *escript* for *escrit* :—L. *scrīptum*); later, ad. L. *script-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *scrībĕre* to write, used subst.]

1. Something written; a piece of writing. Now *rare.* †*Script of mart*: see MART *sb.*[5]

*c*1374 [see SCRITE]. *c*1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 108) 409 In his hond he fond a skript [*Vernon MS.* skrit; *rime* as tyd]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. 1129 He delivered unto them a script to this effect as followeth. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* I. ii, Do you see this Sonnet, This loving Script? do you know from whence it came too? 1665 J. ELIOT *Commun. Ch.* Pref., A few copies of this small script are printed. 1690 EVELYN *Let.* Aug. in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 168 This hasty script is to acquaint you that [etc.]. 1722 *Hearne's Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 315 He delivered to me a Parchment Script..the words of which Script here follow. 1781 W. POLLARD *Let. to Dr. Parr* 25 Feb. in *P.'s Wks.* (1828) VIII. 383, I once more repeat, that any script of paper assuring me of your welfare will give me the greatest satisfaction. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* VIII. ad fin., Forgive this feeble script, which doth thee wrong, Measuring with little wit thy lofty Love. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 374 The green banner with its script of gold.

fig. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 534/2 A beardless face, full of the script of years.

2. Handwriting, the characters used in handwriting (as distinguished from print). Also *attrib.*, as in *script hand, letter.*

1860 S. S. HALDEMAN *Analyt. Orthogr.* iii. 25 Script and printing are essentially different. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 86 The press in each country..reproduced exactly the script-hand of each country. 1885 'S. LUSKA' *As it was written* 184 The writing is German Script. 1887 (*title*) Script Letters for Perforating and Sewing. 1899 HUTTON in *Life of H. Calderwood* (1900) 288 It was written in full on a sheet of ship paper in his own clear script.

b. *Typogr.* (In full *script type.*) A kind of type devised to imitate the appearance of handwriting.

1838 TIMPERLEY *Printers' Man.* 63 Script Type. Script was in former times called Cursive. 1841 W. SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 751 Since 1820 the English letter founders have produced a variety of beautiful Scripts of different sizes. 1846 *Wood & Sharwood's Spec. Bk. Type*, Great Primer Script, cast on a common Square Body.

c. Used *attrib.* of systems of shorthand which resemble longhand in general appearance and in the movements of the hand that are required.

1888 (*title*) Science Victorious!..Published by the Script Phonography Co. of Scotland. *Ibid.* 7 Shorthand constructed on the Script or one-slope principle. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 6/6 The shorthand was Mr. Malone's script system.

3. A kind of writing, a system of alphabetical or other written characters.

1883 SAYCE *Fresh Lt. fr. Anc. Monum.* i. 15 The inscriptions of Nineveh turned out to be written in the same language and form of cuneiform script. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 268 Thus both scripts were probably employed concurrently for a considerable period. 1899 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 277/2 A..knowledge of Japanese, especially of its complicated scripts. 1909 *Expositor* May 437 Recent excavation has carried the history of the use of the Babylonian script in Palestine a little further.

4. *Law.* 'The original or principal instrument, where there are part and counterpart'. Cf. *rescript.*

1856 BOUVIER *Amer. Law Dict.* (ed. 6) s.v. *Part*, Covenants were formerly made in a script and rescript, or part and counterpart.

5. In theatrical parlance, short for MANUSCRIPT. (Written '*script.*)

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 10/1 Hearing of the success of the play from a friend, Macready wrote asking to see the 'script. 1900 *Ibid.* 22 Mar. 10/1 Mrs. Campbell has had the 'script of 'Tess' on her hands for quite a while.

†Script[2]. *Obs.* [Var. of SCRIP *sb.*[4]] = SCRIP *sb.*[4] 1.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. III. 374 The Bank of England give no interest upon their notes, whereas the Bank of the Universe improve what we have lying there to immense advantage, far beyond what could be made in Script by any Jew or clerk in the secretary office let into secrets.

Scription (skri·pʃən). [ad. L. *scriptiōn-em*, f. *scrībĕre* to write. Cf. OF. *escripsion, escricion.*]

†**1.** A writing; a document; an inscription. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 5 b, To imploye their time in the readinge of my scriptsons [*sic*] and writinges. 1607 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 34 Let the scription of those tables bee. *Non nobis domine* [etc.]. 1693 DRYDEN *Ded. 3rd Misc.*, I care not much if I give this handle to our bad illiterate Poetasters, for the defence of their Scriptions, as they call them.

2. The action of writing. *rare.*

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 279 Recordation, registration, scription.

3. Handwriting; a kind of handwriting. *rare.*

1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* II. p. xxxiv, The vellum is rough, and the scription careless. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 18 *note*, This Anglo-Saxon MS. is of the early part of the ninth century, and a fac-simile of its scription is given by Hickes. *Ibid.* I. iii. 275 Britain taught Ireland a peculiar style of scription.

†**Scriptita·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. **scriptitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *scriptitāre*, frequent. of *scrībĕre* to write.] Continual writing.

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 38 The Brownists, whose contrary scriptitations had divulged all their divisions.

Scriptitious (skripti·ʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *script-*, ppl. stem of *scrībĕre* to write + -ITIOUS.] Committed to writing. Hence **Scripti·tiously** *adv.*

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 55 Scriptitious or scriptitiously delivered depositional testimony.

†**Scriptoir, -our.** *Obs.* [Aphetic a. OF. *escriptoire*, ad. L. *scriptōrium*: see SCRIPTORIUM and cf. SCRUTOIRE.] A pen-case.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. (1883) 93 And that is signefied by the scriptoire and the penne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 305, I hynt a scriptour and my pen furth tuike, Syne thus begouth of Virgill the twelt buike.

Scriptor (skri·ptəɹ). *rare.* Also 6 **-our.** [a. L. *scriptor*, agent-n. f. *scrībĕre* to write. Cf. OF. *escriptor, escripteur.*] A writer, a scribe.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 306 Tacitus, The Roman scriptour. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. p. clxxiii, No art was allowed there except that of the scriptor.

†**Scriptore.** *Obs.* Also 8 **-ure.** [? Etymologizing refashioning of *scritoire*, SCRUTOIRE.] A writing-desk, escritoire.

1716 in J. O. Payne *Engl. Cath.* (1889) 84 Several of the goods were very good, and particularly a scriptore. 1724 *Let. to W. Woods* Swift's Wks. (1824) VII. 76 Every monied man, instead of a scriptore, or an iron chest,..must have a warehouse. 1732 in W. Macgill *Old Ross-sh.* (1909) 137 A Scripture [escritoire]. 1752 *Ibid.* 140 Old wainscot Scriptore.

Scriptorial (skriptō·riăl), *a.* [f. late L. *scriptōri-us* SCRIPTORY + -AL.] Relating to or used for writing.

1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 156, I must not take all your encomiums about my scriptorial genius. 1859 *Macm. Mag.* 31 Graphic or scriptorial materials.

†**Scripto·rian,** *a. Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -AN.] = SCRIPTORY *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scriptorian*, of, belonging, or serving to writing.

‖**Scriptorium** (skriptō·riŭm). Pl. **scriptoria, -iums.** [med.L. f. L. *script-, scrībĕre* to write; see -ORIUM.] A writing-room; *spec.* the room in a religious house set apart for the copying of manuscripts.

1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* Expl. Ground Plan, H, the chapter-house, over which were the library and scriptorium. 1828 H. ANGELO *Remin.* (1830) I. 66 The attics or scriptoriums of the poets of the last age. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 1 (1882) 113 Writing-rooms or scriptoria, where the chief works of Latin literature..were copied and illuminated. 1907 *Times, Lit. Suppl.* 18 Jan. 17/1 Drowsy intelligences and numbed fingers in a draughty scriptorium, will easily account for deviations.

Scriptory (skri·ptəri), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *scriptōri-us*, f. *script-, scrībĕre* to write: see -ORY.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to or used in writing.

*a*1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* i. (1683) 82 Reeds, Vallatory, Sagittary, Scriptory, and others. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 21 Let the English reader fancy a Burton writing, not an *Anatomy of Melancholy*, but a foreign romance, through the scriptory organs of a Jeremy Bentham. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 31 Jan. 4/3 There is a tendency nowadays to unify the scriptory characters of all languages.

2. Expressed in writing, written.

1704 SWIFT *Tale of Tub* ii. 67 Of Wills, *duo sunt genera*, Nuncupatory and Scriptory. 1805 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II. 133 Selwyn..was assured that Aurora had no intercourse, either verbally or scriptory, with any one.

B. *sb.* A writing-room, scriptorium.

*a*1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 35 These clerks to have dynners & soupers to theyre scriptory. 1844 PALEY *Church Restorers* 14 It was the favourite scriptory of the writer.

Scriptour: see SCRIPTOR, SCRIPTURE.

†**Scri·ptule.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *scriptulum*, var. spelling of *scrūpulum* = *scrūpulus* SCRUPLE.] The weight called a scruple.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIII. iii. II. 463 A scriptule of gold was taxed and valued at twentie sesterces.

Scriptural (skri·ptiŭrăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *scriptūrāl-is*, f. L. *scriptūra* SCRIPTURE.]

1. Based upon, derived from, or depending upon Holy Scripture.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 53 A method..very Scriptuall, and Authentick. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. iv. (1736)

333 The Importance of any scriptural Doctrine or Duty. 1832 J. J. Blunt *Sk. Reform. Eng.* v. 95 An eager appetite for Scriptural knowledge was excited among the people. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) II. 219 Immense engravings of Gothic or scriptural scenes. 1881 Stubbs *Med. & Mod. Hist.* xii. (1886) 288 The translation of the Bible and Scriptural formulæ of prayer.

2. Of or pertaining to writing.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 28 Cases of scriptural forgery [draw] upon the arts of the engraver, the paper-maker [etc.]. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 73 The day arrived that even barons were incited to scriptural attempts.

Scripturalism (skrĭ·ptiŭrăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ism.] Close adherence to or dependence upon the letter of Holy Scripture.

1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 33 In every branch..of the Genevan Reformation..a rigorous Scripturalism prevails. 1899 Dowden in *Contemp. Rev.* July 24 The spirit of the Reformation..lost some of its more liberal temper in a narrow Scripturalism.

So **Scri·pturalist,** †? one well versed in Holy Scripture; an advocate of scripturalism.

1725 De Foe *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. iii. 20 King Charles II ridiculing the warm Disputes among some Critical Scripturallists..concerning the visible Church. 1857 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) VI. 84 Those Scripturalists of the present day, who conceive that the measure..aims at the vindication of Bible freedom against the tyranny of the church.

Scripturality (skripti͡ŭræ·lĭti). [f. Scriptural + -ity.] The quality or condition of being scriptural or based upon Holy Scripture.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 487 We give them credit for scripturality of creed. 1842 G. S. Faber *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 62 If we reject unscripturalities, we must, would we be consistent, reject Scripturalities also. 1904 J. Gibson *Val. denses* 11 The boldness and scripturality of the preaching.

Scripturalize (skri·ptiŭrălaiz), *v. rare.* [f. Scriptural + -ize.] *trans.* To render scriptural.

1858 F. W. Faber *Spir. Confer.* 382 This I must heighten, modify and scripturalize a little.

Scripturally (skri·ptiŭrăli), *adv.* [f. Scriptural + -ly 2.] In accordance with the Scriptures; by means of Scripture.

1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* II. iii. Wks. 1782 IV. 80, I shall briefly say something of what is *not* faith, before I speak of that which appears to me to be truly and scripturally such. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* i. § 4 (1876) 112 A scripturally-worded creed.

Scripturalness (skri·ptiŭrălnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] = Scripturality.

1874 Morley *Compromise* i. (1888) 35 Firm persuasion of the greater scripturalness of episcopacy. 1881 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan. 42 Not upon the scripturalness or the rationality of her creed, but upon its ecclesiastical authority.

† Scriptura·rian. *Obs.* [f. mod.L. *scriptūrārius* (see next) + -an.] One who makes Holy Scripture the sole authority for religious belief.

A form *scripturarius* (? after *textuarius*) occurs in mod.L.; the printed reading in quot. 1718 may be due to the author.

1678 *Lively Oracles* vi. § 1. 165 Protestants..being call'd by them [Romanists] in contemt the Evangelical men, and Scripturarians. 1718 Prideaux *O. & N. Test. Connected* II. v. (1719) 265 From hence they had the name of Karraites, which is as much as to say *Scriptu[r]arians.*

† Scriptura·rian. *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *scriptūrārius,* f. *scriptūra* Scripture: see -ary.] = prec.

1659 Thorndike *Epil. Trag. Ch. Eng.* I. xxvi. 190 But, there is another sort of Jews called Scripturaries,..which admit nothing but the leter of the Scriptures.

Scripture (skri·ptiŭ), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **scriptur, scrypture,** 5 **scryptour, skreptour, skrypt(o)ur,** 5–7 **scriptour,** 6 **scriptuir, scriptor, scryptor, skrypture, skripture, scriture,** 4– **scripture.** [ad. L. *scrīptūra* writing, f. *scrīpt-, scribĕre* to write: see -ure. Cf. OF. *escriture,* also written *escripture* (mod.F. *écriture*), Sp., Pg. *escritura,* It. *scrittura.*]

1. (Usually with capital initial.) The sacred writings of the Old or New Testament, or (more usually) of both together; Holy Writ; the Bible. Often with *holy* prefixed.

a. *Scripture* (without demonstrative).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 327 For-þi es godd, als sais scripture. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6452 And this ageyns holy scripture. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Prol. 60 (Horstm.) And to thys manyfold of nature Exaunplys accordyth weel scrypture. *c* 1485 *Digby Plays, Mary Magd.* 1522 And on þe sonday, he gan rest take, as skryptur declaryth pleyn. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31 They haue theyr scrypture in ye Greekes speche. 1565 Stapleton tr. *Staphylus' Apol.* 167 He acknowledgeth the bookes off the Machabees for Scripture. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 99 Marke you this Bassanio, The diuell can cite Scripture for his purpose. 1638 Chillingworth *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. 54 Scripture is as perfect a rule of Faith as a writing can be. 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 53 Every page of scripture will sanctify thy passion. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 82 The extreme Puritan.. employed, on every occasion, the imagery and style of Scripture. 1852 Manning *Grounds of Faith* ii. 28 Holy Scripture is Holy Scripture only in the right sense of Holy Scripture. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 264 The revelation of God in nature is presupposed by that in Scripture.

β. *the* (*Holy*) *Scripture.* Now *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22168 Quelper þat he be crist or nai, þat þai of here þe scriptur sai. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxxxii. (1906) 105 Ensaumple is of Sarra, whom the scripture hathe in gret Recommendation. 1676 Glanvill *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* v. 24 That there is a God; or, That the Scripture is his Word. 1741 Johnson *Morin* in *Gentl. Mag.* XI. 377/2 After his Return [from Mass] he read the Holy Scripture, dined at eleven [etc.]. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* xxviii, I have ..renounced what the Scripture calls the pride of life.

γ. pl. *the* (*Holy*) *Scriptures.* († In early use also without article.)

1382 Wyclif *John* v. 39 Seke ȝe scripturis. 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* xv. 4 Accordynge to the scriptures [1382 Wyclif vp the scripturis, 1388 after scripturis]. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) i. 171 Cans everye stait to þair vocatioun go, Scolastik men þe scriptouris to descrywe, And maiestratis to vse þe swerd also. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 206 The Scriptures are not made Laws, by the Universall Church. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* xviii. (1739) 229 The Perfection and Perspicuity of the holy Scriptures. 1782 Priestley *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* I. Pref. 35, I would teach the knowledge of the scriptures only. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* i, But while many of the converts were turning meekly towards their new creed, some..were limiting the Scriptures by their own devices. 1871 E. E. Burr *Ad Fidem* i. 7 The Scriptures, illuminators of mankind.

b. A particular passage or text of the Bible. Now *rare* (after biblical use).

1382 Wyclif *Mark* xii. 10 Wher ȝe han not rad this scripture [so all later versions], The stoon the which [etc.]. 1565 Allen *Defence Purg.* xvii. 283 For which we haue broughte diuerse scriptures, all construed by most learned fathers for that sense. 1607 R. Wilkinson *Serm. Whitehall* 1 This whole chapter is a scripture written for women. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii, I have marked a scripture..that will be useful to us baith. 1845 Kitto *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s. v. *Scribes,* At the close of this striking Scripture our Lord thus describes these men. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 44 Worse than had he heard his priest Preach an inverted scripture, sons of men Daughters of God.

c. Something as surely true as Holy Scripture; = Gospel *sb.* 4.

1573 G. Harvey *Common-pl. Bk.* (Camden) 10 Marri not so, that I can strait wai take it for scripture what soeuer he hath giun his wurd for.

d. *sing.* or *pl.* Sacred writings or records.

1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 257 A Councell..decreed..that no Scripture be read in the Church, but Canonicall. 1764 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 358 His [Homer's] works and those of his successors were the scriptures of the nation. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. India* I. v. 225 The system..professes to be founded on the authority of the Vêdas, and appeals for proofs to texts from those Scriptures. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* (1884) 116 Most men do not know that any nation but the Hebrews have had a scripture.

e. *fig.* and *allusively.*

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 644 'Tis elder Scripture, writ by God's own hand; Scripture authentic! uncorrupt by man. 1774 Burke *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 369 Here, Sir, is a canonical book of ministerial scripture; the general epistle to the Americans. 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* 281 *Festus.* What are ye orbs? The words of God—the Scriptures of the skies? 1908 W. Raleigh in *S. Lee's Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* Introd. 16 This scripture [Guido's *History of Troy*] was divulged in England, for the benefit of the men of Shakespeare's time, in two principal versions.

2. The action or art of writing; handwriting, penmanship. Also *concr.* written characters. Now *rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 255 Somme men have chaungede the names for feirenesse of scripture. 1426–7 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* I. (1827) Introd. 21 Symkyn hathe had the hole scripture rased of a chartre undre the seal of armez of my lord of York. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Recapit. i. in Ashm. (1652) 186 By Fygures, and by Colors, and by Scrypture playne. 1535 Coverdale *Ezra* iv. 7 The scripture of yᵉ letter was wrytten in the Syrians speach. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* II. xii, The handwriting was of that form of scripture which attracts; refined yet energetic; full of character. 1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* lviii. 295 The wooden blocks of Germany abolished the art of scripture.

3. An inscription or superscription; a motto, legend, or posy. Also, in generalized use, inscribed words. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1546 When hit þe scrypture hade scraped wyth a strof penne. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1369 Sone after this they speke of sondry thinges, As fil to purpos of this aventure, And pleyinge entrechaungeden hir ringes, Of which I can nought tellen no scripture. 1420 Hen. V *Let.* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) IX. 907/2 As touching the Scripture of the Seeles, us seemeth that this word Regent may be owte wel ynogh. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxii. 123 (Add. MS.), On the balle was this scripture written, he that shall pleye with me [etc.]. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* x. 234 (Horstm.) In hys hand holdyng a scrypture, Wych wrytyn was wyᵗ lettrys of gold. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 40 My owune seel of silvir, therin a egle with scripture. 1533 J. Coke in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 44 With a scripture over her head, saiyng that Love was lighter then a fether. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 98 For my grave a picture of latten..with scriptur about it and the iiij evangelistes. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 90 The xviij. day of the same monyth [July 1554] stode a man on the pyllery..with a paper and a scryptor on hys hed, that was consentynge there-to. *a* 1600 *Flodden F.* IV. (1664) 32 A certain scrall, whose scripture said, Jack of Norfolk be not too bold. 1772 *Antiq. Surish.* 199 Three fair basons,..with a Scripture, Orate pro anima Will. Normanton. 1900 Hope in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* XV. 296 A scroll with this scripture..*Benedicite fontes Domino.*

4. A written record or composition; *pl.* writings. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

Sometimes with more or less allusion to sense 1; cf. 1d, 1e.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxviii. 9 The scripture of Ezechie, king of Juda. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1186 And over his heed ther shynen two figures Of sterres, that been cleped in scriptures, That oon Puella, that other Rubeus. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2119 (Ashmole) Scamandra þe slire flode þe scriptour it callis. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* 5799 So now we knowen be that scripture of these aventures. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. iv. 83 What is heere, The Scriptures of the Loyall Leonatus, All turn'd to Heresie? 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) II. 239, I am not so well read in the scriptures of errantry as your worship. 1845 Trench *Huls. Lect.* I. 15 Through a Scripture alone, that is, through a written record, could any great epoch..transmit itself unimpaired to the after world. 1876 Swinburne *Erechtheus* 517, I had made no question of thine eyes or heart, Nor spared to read the scriptures in them writ, Wert thou my son.

† **b.** In generalized use: Written composition.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 89 Thei that writen the scripture Of Grek, Arabe, and of Caldee. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 5 But for to tellyng alle the circumstaunces.. Conveyed be scripture with fulle grete excellense; Alle to declare, I have noone eloquence. 1430–40 — *Bochas* I. xv. (1494) e iij, And as poetis recorde by scripture He callyd was the faire adonydes. 1534 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C iiij, There haue bene many famous and renoumed by scripture and lerning. 1595 *Locrine* I. ii. 34, I will dite an aliquant loue-pistle to her, and then she hearing the grand verbositie of my scripture, will loue me presently.

† **c.** *In scripture*: in writing; on record. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. (1868) 17, I haue put it in scripture and remembraunce. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxxiii. xix, The Secretorye shulde put it in scrypture. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xliv. 5 They..brought forth the pleasaunt songes in scripture. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. vii. (1633) 99 It shall never bee chronicled, nor remaine in scripture,.. that Ireland was lost by my negligence. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Macc.* xii. 21 It is found in Scripture of the Spartians, and the Jewes that they are bretheren.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attributive, with the sense 'of or pertaining to Holy Scripture', as in *scripture-lesson, light, mine, sword*; 'recorded in Holy Scripture', as in *scripture account, history, miracle, saint, story.*

1718 Atterbury *Serm.* (1734) I. 195 The *Scripture Accounts of these things are short. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* I. 305 Mr. Selden..avers that the most impious Customs among the Gentiles had their Original from *Scripture-History. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* iii, Scenes taken from Scripture history. 1867 W. L. Collins *Public Schools* 56 There is a *Scripture or Greek Testament lesson at 4. 1627 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) I. 262 By reason of the darkness of their understandings, and the want of *Scripture-light. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 298 That cannot bear the blaze of scripture light. 1781 — *Retirem.* 698 Strong judgment lab'ring in the *scripture mine. 1751 J. Brown *Ess. on Shaftesbury's Charac.* 284 This seems to be the true light, in which the evidence arising from the *scripture miracles ought to be placed. 1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 12 The Prayers of the greatest and most illuminated *Scripture-Saints are rather frequent. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 142 P2 The Tapestry Hangings, with the great and venerable Simplicity of the *Scripture Stories, had [etc.]. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 345/1 The World assails thee with ambition, wield Thy *scripture-sword.

b. attrib., passing into adj., with the senses 'used in or adopted from Holy Scripture', as in *scripture expression, language, name, phrase,* † *speaking, style, word*; 'derived from, prescribed by, or conformable to Holy Scripture, scriptural', as in *scripture church, doctrine, notion, proof, rule, view, warrant.*

1720–1 *Lett. fr. Miss's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 94 One might justly have expected, that their Opposition to the *Scripture Church should have been clearly demonstrated, from the Writings of the New Testament. 1712 S. Clarke (*title*) The *Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* I. 2 Collectible from *Scripture-expression. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1773, 3 Apr., A scripture expression may be used, like a highly classical phrase, to produce an instantaneous strong impression. 1745 J. Mason *Self-Knowl.* I. iii. (1853) 33 A good and a bad Principle, (called in *Scripture-Language the Flesh and the Spirit). 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 132/4 When thou art converted, thou must take to thee a *Scripture-Name. 1861 Mrs. Stowe *Pearl Orr's Isl.* iv. 24 Miss Jones..called her twins Tiglath-Pileser and Shalmaneser—Scriptur' names both, but I never liked 'em. 1659 Pearson *Creed* 353 For in this particular the *Scripture-notion of priority excludeth an antecedent, but inferreth not a consequent. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* I. 10 The lip-work of every Prelatical Liturgist, clapt together, and quilted out of *Scripture phrase. 1827 [Apperley] *Turf* (1854) 125 The Scripture phrase..is now every day being verified, the race not being to the swift. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. vii. § 9 *Scripture-proofe..in strength & value exceedeth all. 1672 *Disc. Conc. Evang. Love* 68 The sentence of Natural Reason, or *Scripture-Rule. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 22. 7 To try this Athanasian Creed by Scripture rules. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1620) II. 369 The last clause, 'Thou wilt not despise', is to be observed also, as being such which, in *Scripture-speaking, betokeneth more then is expressed. 1686 [Hickes] *Spec. B. Virg.* 30 S. Ignatius..mentions her by the name of plain Mary in the *Scripture-stile. 1791 *Fash. World* 216 From a *scripture view of what real religion is. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 24 (*title*) The Scripture View of the Apostolic Commission. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xix, The bits o' stane idols were broken in pieces by *Scripture warrant. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 948 There are vsed also *Scripture-Words. 1851 Pusey *Let. Bp. London* (ed. 3) 127/1 That wide-opened Hand, trickling (in Scripture-words) with 'the Blood of God'.

c. Objective and objective-genitive, as in *scripture knowledge, quoter, scorning* (adj.), *searcher*; adverbial, as in *scripture diviner, learned* adj. (hence *-learnedness*), *-read* adj.

1826 W. E. Andrews *Exam. Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 253 His list of heterogeneous fanatics and *scripture-diviners. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 140 Every new degree of *Scripture-knowledge. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* A ij b, Vnto which..holy annoynting no conceited *Scripturelearned or Doctour of the letter..hath in these days attained. 1607 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* vi. (1625) 28 In whose bookes nothing is more frequent then the tearming of Gods reuerend ministers, and preachers, Scripture-learned. 1608 H. Clapham *Errour Right Hand* 49 Leaue

your *Scripture-learnedness, and submit your selfe to the spirit of Loue. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 4) II. 268 [In women-convict ships] there was not a single *Scripture-quoter, such as we find in men-ships. 1888 Doughty *Arab. Des.* I. 144 Great *scripture-read scholars. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 58 Bold blasphemies and *Scripture-scorning ironies against God. 1844 Ld. Leigh *Walks in Country* 129 The humble *scripture-searcher prays for grace.

d. Special combinations: **Scripture Janus** *nonce-wd.*, one who quotes Holy Scripture 'both ways'; † **Scripture-proof** *a.*, secured by Holy Scripture; **Scripture-reader**, (*a*) a reader of the Scriptures; so *scripture-reading*; (*b*) one who is employed to read the Bible to the uneducated poor in their own houses; **scripture-wort**, letter-lichen.

1715 Pittis *Life Radcliffe* 53, I cannot be induc'd to love a *Scripture-Janus, such as is the Arch-Bishop of Glascow. 1641 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 5 When their doctrines were found not to be *Scripture-proof. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 1 Cor.* ii. (1656) 663 Our whole preaching must be Scripture-proof, or it will burn, and none be the better for it. 1625 Godwyn *Moses & Aaron* I. ix. 43 They had their name קראים *Karaim*,..or *Scripture readers, because they adhered to Scripture alone. 1882 Ogilvie, *Scripture-reader*, one employed to read the Bible in private houses among the poor and ignorant. 1849 Sidvel *Canne's Necess.* 55 These *scripture-reading believers in the Lord. 1856 *Scripture-wort* [see *letter-lichen*, Leiter *sb.*[1] 8]. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Scri·pture,** *v. Obs.* [f. Scripture *sb.*] *trans.* To write, place on record.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxlii. xv, At Newerke died, at Worcester sepultured, In chronicles, as is playnly scryptured. *Ibid.* cxlvii. ii, As some menne wrote the right lyne to depryue, Through great falshed made it to bee scripturedd.

† **Scri·ptured,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **scryptured.** [f. Scripture *sb.* + -ed [2].]

1. Learned or versed in the Scriptures; well acquainted with Holy Scripture.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 391/2 Me semeth it is.. of such a scripturedd manne not very scripturelye spoken. 1533 — *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1093/1 Whither he bee scryptured or not, he hath a very bare barain wytte when he can wene yᵗ this argument were aught.

2. Warranted by Holy Scripture.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) E 2 b, Although there be nothing more plentifully scriptured nor buriall exemples.

3. Covered with writing.

1856 D. G. Rossetti *Burden of Nineveh* xx, Those scriptured flanks it cannot see. 1899 T. S. Moore *Vinedresser* 35 When I read from the scriptured scroll Those ancient words I prize.

Scriptureless (skri·ptiūrlĕs), *a.* [-less.] Not according to or founded upon the Scriptures.

1563 Davidson *Answ. to Kennedy* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* I. 238 He callis thaim factious men, because thay will not subscrive to Scriptureles Councels. 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) B 3, Buriall is ordinarilie traduced as a scripturelesse thing. 1885 A. Blackburn in *Homiletic Rev.* July 57 There is a godless spiritualism, a Christless Unitarianism, and a Scriptureless 'new theology'.

† **Scri·pturely,** *a. Obs.* [f. Scripture *sb.* + -ly [1].] Scriptural.

1549 Olde *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol. 2 In scripturely fastyng, in ghospellike prayer. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 45 The which scripturely speche S. Paul vseth thus.

† **Scri·pturely,** *adv. Obs.* [-ly [2].] Scripturally.

1532 [see Scripturedd *ppl. a.*[1]].

Scripturian (skriptiū·riăn), *sb.* and *a. rare.* Also 7 **-ean.** [f. Scripture *sb.* + -ian.]

A. *sb.* A biblical scholar; a scripturist.

1599 Chapman *Hum. Days Mirth* G 3 b, *Flo.* Cursed be he that maketh debate twixt man & wife. *Lem.* O rare scripturian! you haue sealed vp my lips. *a* 1612 Harington *Epigr.* (1633) IV. lxxxiii, Great Scriptureans.., That cite Saint Paul at every bench and boord.

B. *adj.* = Scripturarian *a.*

1826 *Examiner* 35/2 An Irish Priest..had called him a Bible-reading vagabond, a Scripturian rapscallion, &c. merely because he refused to part with his Bible.

Scripturiency (skriptiū·riĕnsi). [f. Scripturient: see -ency.] A mania for writing.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 262 Though scripturiency be a fault in feeble pens. 1685 *Reflect. on Baxter* I The Disease of Scripturiency in R. B. taken notice of. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 3. 18 This Bladder of Scripturiency.

Scripturient (skriptiū·riĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *scripturient-*, pres. pple. of late L. *scripturīre* to desire to write, f. L. *script-*, *scrībĕre* to write.]

A. *adj.* Having a desire for writing or authorship.

1643 *Copy of Two Lett.* 5 This I know, that a Scripturient Engine, may finde matter enough for exercise in Gerson, Bucerus..and other moderne Authors, which yet lye unanswered. 1710 R. Ward *Life H. More* 151 He labour'd under the Scripturient Disease. *a* 1711 Ken *Lett.* Wks. (1838) 84 There is a remarkable scripturient person, who keeps correspondence with your adversaries here.

B. *sb.* One who has a passion for writing.

1659 Heylin *Examen Hist.* II. Pref., Most of our late Scripturients affecting rather to be doing, then to be punctuall and exact in what they doe.

† **Scri·pturing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Scripture *sb.* + -ing [1].] Reading or discussing of the Scriptures.

1588 J. Udall *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 7 As for these controuersies and this Scripturing, I neuer trouble my selfe with it.

Scripturism (skri·ptiūriz'm). [f. Scripture *sb.* + -ism.]

1. Reliance upon the Scriptures alone; devotion to Scripture.

1864 Gladstone in Morley *Life* v. x. (1903) II. 165 This rude shock to the mere scripturism which has too much prevailed. 1889 T. K. Cheyne *Orig. Psalter* v. (1891) 202 The Song of the Sun was provided with a new conclusion more in harmony with the intense Scripturism of the post-Exile period.

2. A Scripture phrase or expression.

1884 J. W. Hales *Notes & Ess. on Shaks.* 181 There are several 'scripturisms' in Hamlet.

Scripturist (skri·ptiūrist). [f. Scripture *sb.* + -ist.]

1. One who is versed in the Scriptures.

1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 140 To engage us to grow ready Scripturists. 1713 Nelson *Life Bull* 509 He was also esteemed a very good Grecian and a great Scripturist. 1792 W. Newcome *Eng. Biblical Transl.* 6 Wiclif was not only a good divine and scripturist, but well skilled in the civil, canon, and English law. 1878 C. Stanford *Symb. Christ* ii. 38 The Puritan fathers, those devout Scripturists, delighted to say that they found in Scripture a hundred and eight of His names.

2. One who bases his religious belief or opinions upon Scripture alone.

1624 Godwyn *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 47 The Sadduces were termed קראים *Karaim*, Biblers, or Scripturists. 1737 Waterland *Rev. Doctr. Eucharist* Introd. 9 It must argue great Conceitedness..for a Man to expect to be heard, or attended to, as a Scripturist, or a Textuary, in opposition to the Christian World.

† **Scri·pulous,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **screpulus,** 6 **scripulus.** By-form of Scrupulous: cf. Scriple *sb.*

1464 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 328 For-somoche as the mater dependyng betwix Joh. Abery & Will. Bedon on that oon partie and Will. Huet on the other..ys screpulus & doubtefull. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 165 Sum scripulus preistis, hefand there consciens subiect to traditions. 1601 Yarington *Two Lament. Trag.* I. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV., Peace, conscience, peace, thou art too scripulous. *Ibid.* IV. vi, It cannot out Unlesse your loue will be so scripulous That it will overthrowe your selfe and me.

Scris, variant pl. form of Scrite.

Scritch (skrit∫), *sb. arch.* Also 6 **skrych,** 6–7 **scrich, skrich,** 7 **skritch.** [See the vb.] A screech, shriek, loud cry.

1513 More in *Hall's Chron. Rich. III* (1550) 4 b, With pitefull scriches she repleneshyd the hole mancion. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 560 Monstrous skritches are heard round about this mountaine. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 190 Gave she not her selfe over to scritches and cries. 1797 Coleridge *Christabel* I. xvii, Perhaps it is the owlet's scritch. 1833 Tennyson *'My life is full'* 20 Sudden scritches of the jay.

† *Comb.* 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 120 Up to the sky staring, with belling skrichcrye she roareth.

Scritch (skrit∫), *v. arch.* Forms: 3, 6–7 **scrich,** 4 **skriche,** 6 **skritche,** 6–7 **skrich,** 6– **scritch.** [Onomatopœic: cf. Scrike, Shriek *vbs.*] *intr.* To utter a loud cry, screech, shriek.

a 1250 *Owl & N.* 223 (Jesus MS.) Þu scrichest & yollest to þine fere, þat hit is giyslich to ihere. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1290 Loude he gan to crie and skriche [*rime* diche]. 1566 Painter *Pal. Plens.* I. 45 She cried out, and all her maides skriched with her. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* V. (1598) 441 Then would she imagine..she heard the cries of hellish ghosts, then would she skitch out for succour. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 99 With a shril voice he suddenly scritch'd out. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 181 The pyes chattering about the house, the owles scritching. 1840 Browning *Sordello* II. 458 Only let..the hungry curlew chance to scritch Or serpent hiss it, rustling through the rift, However loud, however low.

Hence **Scri·tching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1592 Nashe *Strange Newes* F 1, Like a scritching night-owle. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 314 Then began their sorrowes afresh, with pitious scriching and teares. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 700 Squeaking or skriching Noise. *Ibid.* § 713 Feare causeth Palenesse;..Starting; and Skritching. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 155 This is a very rude sport, and full of scrieching and hideous noise. 1888 Doughty *Arab. Des.* I. 305 We heard scritching owls sometimes in the still night.

Scri·tch-owl. Now *arch.* Forms: see Scritch *sb.* [f. Scritch *sb.* + Owl.] = Screech-owl.

1530 Palsgr. 268/1 Scrytche houle a byrde. *Ibid.* 271/1 Skrytche heule. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. 383 Whil'st the scritch-owle, scritching loud, Puts the wretch that lies in woe, In remembrance of a shroud. 1609 B. Jonson *Masque of Queens* Wks. 1616 I. 951 The Scrich-owles egges, and the feathers blacke,..I haue been getting. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 24 The Warbling of Cats and Scritch-Owls. 1813 Coleridge *Remorse* IV. iii. 6 The scritch-owl only wakes.

transf. and *fig.* 1594 *Contention* II. (1843) 151 Bring forth that fatall scrichowle to our house, That nothing sung to vs but bloud and death. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 187 What is poore, and silly man alone, but a very scrich-owle, and satyre.

attrib. 1790 Coleridge *Music*, 'Tis thou who pour'st the scritch-owl note.

Scri·tch-scratch. [Reduplicated formation on Scratch.] Continual scratching. Hence **Scritch-scratching** *vbl. sb.*

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 320 One could not work; he never could whilst men were making such a scritch-scratch with their pens. 1882 Ethel Coxon *Basil Plant* I. 67 Do leave that confounded scritch-scratching alone this afternoon.

† **Scrite.** *Obs.* Also 3–4 **scrit,** 4 **scritte, skryt(e, scriit, skrite,** *pl.* **scris,** 4–5 **scryt(e,** 5 **skrit.** [Aphetic a. OF. *escrit*; see Escript.] A writing, written document.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7682 Let it write plene ynou & þat scrit dude iwis In þe tresorie at westmunstre þere it þut is. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17634 þai..raght him for to rede þat scritte. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7008 To Seynt Ihon he wrote a skryte. 13.. *Sir Beues* 1240 (A.) Al in solas and in delit þow most him bere þis ilche scriit! *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1944 Swiche cas him was bi falle As we finde in scrite. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8071 We fynde writen in our scrytes Of swylk manere of spyrites. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 224 Þe charttes and þe scris. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2936 (Bodl. MS.), þat ich habbe by a skryt þou seide Oiþer 3ee shullen ben soie ennoyed. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1130 She..seyde scryt [*v.rr.* scrit, script] ne bille, For loue of god..Ne bryng me noon. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 357 Treweleche a-countes 3elde to godemen of þe town twyȝes by þe 3ere, by skore oþer by scryt. *a* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Vernon) 409 In his hand he heold a skrit. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6520 þis semys agayn saint bede scrite.

† **Scrithe,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **scriðan,** 3 **scripen,** 4 **skrith, skrythe,** 5 **scrith(e, scryth(e;** *pa. t.* 1 **scrað,** 3 **scrað, scroð;** *pa. pple.* 1 **scriden, scriðen,** 3 **iscriðen,** 5 **scrithen, -in, -yn.** [A Common Teut. str. vb.: OE. *scrīðan* = OS. *scrīðan, scrīdan*, OHG. *scrītan* (MHG. *scrīten*, G. *schreiten*), ON. *skrīða* :—OTeut. **skrīpan, *skrīdan.*]

1. *intr.* To go, pass; in OE. also, to glide, creep; to wander.

Beowulf 163 Hwyder helrunan hwyrftum scriþað. *c* 1205 Lay. 4109 Þa iherde Slater..mid muchele Scot feride he scrað to þisse londe. *Ibid.* 10809 Whar beo 3e mine Scottes scriðeð me biside. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed. Hall) v. 68 Þe schipmen of Ingland sailed ful swith þat none of þe Normandes fro þam might skrithe

2. In immaterial sense.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 942 (Gr.) Dagas foið scridun. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Treat.* (1866) 2 *note* 3, þer skrythes in to my mynde delyciost swetnes. 1434 Misyn *Mending of Life* xi. 126 In þi swetnes scryth in-to me.

b. To fall or lapse (*into* sin).

1434 Misyn *Mending of Life* i. 107 Truly a man I saw of qwhome þai sayd þat fyftene 3ere his body [he] chastisyd with meruelus scharpnes and afterward skrithyn into synne with his seruandis wife. 1435 — *Fire of Love* II. i. 70 3it many after penans has fallin fro innocence eftsoyns scrythand to ydilnes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 326/1 To be Scrythen (Scrythin *A.*), *illabi.*

3. *intr.* and *refl.* To urge, entreat.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1055 He..scroð him wel, And bead hem hom to is ostel To herbeirgen wið him ðat niȝt. *Ibid.* 1834 Iacob was wo ðat he is for-soc, And scroð him so ðat sum he ðor tok. *Ibid.* 2023 Often 3he ðrette, often 3he scroð, Oc al it was him o-like loð.

Hence † **Scrithing** *ppl. a.*, passing away, wandering, erring.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* I. xxii. 49 Cliste truly had no scrithyng þoghtis. *Ibid.* II. ix. 92 As if maners or riches or fayines frenschyp be had with yll maners, riches scribinge, fayrnes wastyd.

† **Scri·thel,** *a. Obs.*—[o] In 5 **scrythylle.** [repr. OE. **scriðol* (found in *widscriðol* far-wandering, roving), f. root *scrið-* (see prec.).] Fleeting.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 326/1 Scrythylle, *labilis.*

Scritoire, scritore, obs. ff. Scrutoire.

† **Scritory.** *Obs.* Anglicization of Escritoire.

1687 Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, Scritory, a great sort of Cabinet with Drawers, and the conveniency of a Table to write upon, *bureau.* 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Scrutoir*, or *Scritory.*

Scrittoir, Scriture: see Scrutoire, Scripture.

† **Scrivan.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of next.

In the examples relating to India it may be a. Pg. *escrivão.*

1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 16 There scryuan euer wrytyng our names man by man as we entred in the presens of the sayd Lordes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 460 [He] commanded the Scriuan to draw vp a Warrant. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 112 Few of their Great Men or Merchants can read, but keep a Scrivan of the Gentues. 1711 C. Lockyer *Acc. Trade in India* 153 Scrivans at the fort, Scrivans and boatmen at Canton.

attrib. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 450, I was brought forth before these foure Caualliers,..and the Scriuan-table set, with pen and paper to write my confession.

‖ **Scriva·no,** *Obs.* Also 7 **scriuana, skrivano,** 8 *pl.* **scrivani.** [It. = F. *écrivain* (see Scrivein). Cf. prec. and Escrivan.] A professional writer; a notary; one who keeps accounts; a clerk, etc.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 403 There must a Bull be desied at the length I suppose, or some scrow of Release from the Popes Scriuanoes. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* O 2, If there were euer a paltrie Scriuano, betwixt a Lawiers Clark & a Poet, or smattering pert Boy [etc.]. *c* 1605 E. Scot in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. III. 169 He bad me I should shew his Scriuana those Captaines. 1626 Shirley *Brothers* IV. i, You do not know the quirks of a Scrivano, A dash undoes a Family. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* II. 14 The scrivani, or commissaries, who have the department of warrants, arrests, and police, are allowed no pay.

† **Scrive,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* A shriek, a noise.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9511 The shippes on a shene fyre shot þai belyue, That the low vp lightly launchit aboute; And all chrickenede with the scriue þurgh the styrn ost.

Scrive (skrəiv), *sb.*[2] [f. Scrive *v.* 2.] = Scribe *sb.*[2]

1839 Chatto *Wood Engraving* 2 'To scrive'..signifies, in our own language, to cut numerals or other characters on timber with a tool called a scrive.

Scrive (skrəiv), *v.* Also 4 **skr-.** [Formation somewhat uncertain; perh. aphetic for Describe.]

† 1. a. *trans.* To describe. b. *intr.* To write. *Obs.*

13.. *Ipotis* 399 (Vernon MS.) in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 345 Glotenye, I wol now skriue, Is among monkunne ful ryue. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1895) 58 How mankinde doop bigynne is wondir for to scryue so. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 91 It semyth nat thy pyllyd pate Agenst a poyet lawreat To take vpon the for to scryue. 1530 Palsgr. 707/2, I scryve a thyng, I discrybe the maner of it, *je descris.*

2. *trans.* = SCRIBE *v.*

1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Skrive*, to mark or scratch wood or metal. 1839 [see SCRIVE *sb.*[2]]. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 143 When the lines of the sections or frames are accurately drawn, they are scratched or 'scrived' in by a sharp-pointed tool.

Scrive, obs. (north.) form of SHRIVE *v.*

Scrive-board (skrəi·vˌbōəd). *Shipbuilding.* [f. SCRIVE *v.*] A large drawing-board made of planks, on which the lines of a vessel are scribed.

1869 Sir E. REED *Shipbuild.* xx. 429 The name commonly given to these boards by the workmen is the scrive or scriving boards. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 59 When the lines are passed as accurate, moulds or skeleton outlines of them are taken, and thus they get transferred to the 'scrive-boards', from which the shipwrights work.

†Scrivein, -eyn. *Obs.* Also 4 -ayn, scryvane, -ein, -eyne, screweyny, 4–5 scry-, 5 skry-, skreveyn. [Aphetic a. OF. *escrivain, -ein*, etc. (mod.F. *écrivain*): see ESCRIVAIN.] = SCRIVENER 1.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliv. [xlv.] 2 My tunge is penne of þe scrinayn swiflich wrytand. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 þise scriueyns þet sseweþ guode lettre ate ginnynge and efterward makeþ wycked. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *To Scriv.* 1 Adam scryveyne if euer it þee byfalle Boece or Troylus for to wryten nuwe. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 119 Yis gylde schal hawe..to scriueynys. *Ibid.*, And if ony of hem for-sake hys office,..eyther screweyny [schal payn] a qwarter of wax. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 106 Al-so it fallys þat þou chese of wyse men & of Skreueyns, sweche þat hauyn perfeccion of enournede eloquence, & of sotyll record; And right as þe Skryueyn ys enterpretour of þy wyl [etc.]. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xv. (1494) h j b, Of a scryueyn Bochius maketh mencion.

‖ Scrivello (skrive·lo). Also 8 screvelio, (9 crevelle). Pl. **-oes, -os.** [repr. Pg. *escrevello*, ? var. of *escaravello* pin, peg. Cf. F. *escarbeille, -belle, -balle.*] An elephant's tusk weighing less than 20lb.

1735 S. ATKINS *Voy Guinea* 181 The screvelios are small, from 15 to 4 lbs. weight. 1757 *List of Cargoes* in Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* (1790) II. 287, 14 scrivellos. 1819 *Rees' Cycl.*, Crevelles. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* 41 The horn is a small scrivello with a large oblong hole near the point. 1891 *Times* 24 Oct. 4/5 Billiard ball pieces and cut descriptions few sold. Ball scrivellues dearer.

Scriven (skri·v'n), *v.* [Back-formation f. SCRIVENER.] *trans.* and *intr.* (with *advs.*) To write as a scrivener does.

a 1685 Ld. GUILFORD in North *Life* (1742) 311 Here's a Mortgage scrivened up to ten Skins of Parchment; and the King's Attorney General is content with six lines. 1839 MRS. GORE *Courtier* iii, The attorney's clerks..were scrivening away in Mr. Heneage's justice-room.

Scrivener (skri·v'nəɹ). Forms: 4 scriveyner, 4–6 skrivener, 5 skri-, scryvenere, skerevener, 5–6 scry-, skryvener, 6 skryvynar, scryvenar, -our, skrevener, 7 scrivender, scrivenor, scrivner, 5– scrivener. [f. SCRIVEIN + -ER[1].

The form *escriveuer* occurs in 1415 (*York Myst.* ed. 1885, Introd. p. xxvi).]

1. A professional penman; a scribe, copyist; a clerk, secretary, amanuensis.

c 1375 in *Trans. Shropsh. Archæol. Soc.* Ser. III. (1901) I. 121 Reinaldus le scriueyner. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 194 But, even-lyk as doth a skrivenere That can no more what that he shall wryte, But as his maister besyde doth endyte. 1455 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 10 Item payd to the skerevener for the dyvyce of the ordinaunce and for þe wrytyn in pabir iij[s] iiij[d]. 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 No person or persones straungers, beyng a comon baker, bruer, surgeon or scryvenour shalbe enterpret or expounded hande craftesmen. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 46 Richard Scelton a tayler and Jhon Asteley a Skrevener. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 18 This fellow came into a Scriueners shop to haue a letter written to his wiues mother. *a* 1629 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 3 (1622) 176 The Scriuener of Nature [said of Aristotle by Suidas]. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 210 Scriveners take more Pains to learn the Slight Of making Knots, than all the Hands they write. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 91 A very little suffices for the stock in trade, upon which the scribes and scriveners of literature, who take upon themselves to direct the public, set up. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 19 Thereupon the scrivener throws the burden of pen-prehension upon other muscles.

transf. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. iii, Thou hast beene Scriuener to much knauery then. 1806 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 339 Sir, let fools say, what fools think fit Trust to that upright Scrivener, call'd Time.

attrib. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 256/2 The third to teche to Write, and all suche thyng as belonged to Scrivener Craft.

b. *Scrivener's cramp, palsy*, writer's cramp.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Scrivener's cramp.* 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 543/2 The disease known as Writer's Cramp, or Scrivener's Palsy.

† c. An author. *Obs.*

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) III. 90 All the politicke scriuners that euer handled such a subjecte.

d. 'A writing-master' (Halliwell, 1847).

2. A notary.

1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 83 Item, to—masse, Scryvenere, for ouerseyng the olde endentures of the same bowse. 1577 HELLOWES tr. *Guevara's Fam. Epist.* 83 As God made you a Knight, if he had made you a Scriuener, you would haue bene more handsome to colour Cordouan skinnes, then to haue written processe. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 59 My Boy shall fetch the Scriuener presentlie. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merchant* 100 The Bills were tendered with a Scriuener according to their agreement. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 3 Some skilful Lawyer, and knowing Scrivener. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Scrivener*, one that draws up and engrosses Writings or Deeds, as Bonds, Bills, Leases, Releases, &c. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 85 Notaries, Scriveners, and Clerks of the Court of Justice. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* XXI. (1826) 296 Why what the plague? where is this scoundrel of a scrivener? what if I should die before he comes!

attrib. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Henry & Frances* (1766) IV. 44 Vulgar Phrases, and scrivener Id[i]oms.

3. One who 'received money to place out at interest, and who supplied those who wanted to raise money on security' (Tomlins). Also *money scrivener. Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northward Hoe!* II. D 2 b, Here was a scriuener but euen now, to put my father in minde of a bond, that wilbe forfit this night. 1625 BACON *Ess., Of Riches* (Arb.) 237 The Scriueners and Brokers doe valew vnsound Men. 1637 *Prynne Docum.* (Camden) 77 To make inquiry into the breach of the statute, that noe scrivener shoull take above 5[li] brokadge in the £. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 8 Let a Gentleman..come to a Money Scrivener, and desire Four thousand pounds to be lent him on all his Land. *a* 1700 DRYDEN tr. *Hor. Epodes* ii. 5 How happy in his low Degree, Who leads a quiet Country Life, Discharg'd of Business, void of Strife, And from the griping Scrivener free? 1704–84 [see MONLY *sb.* 8]. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* III. i. 28 *Sir Ch.* Sir, I am oblig'd to you, you shall have my Note. *Fan.* No, but I won't, I am no Scrivener, Sir; there's a Bill payable at sight. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 207 T. Gibson and Co. being scriveners, and having large sums of money of other peoples' in their hands, had lent Mr. Stiles [etc.].

Hence **Scri·venership** *rare*[−0].

1611 COTGR., *Escrivainerie*, Scriuenership.

Scrivenery (skri·v'nəri). Also 9 (Dicts.) scriveny. [f. SCRIVENER: cf. -ERY, -RY.]

1. The occupation of a scrivener; writing, as of a copyist or clerk.

1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 257 He pursued his scrivenery with industrious taciturnity. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 99/1 The books are beautiful specimens of scriveneiy, and from cover to cover may be searched without finding a blot.

attrib. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack*, Law Offices, etc., Scrivenery Department.

2. A room in which scriveners work.

1897 *Times* 26 Feb. 3/6 Mr. Spedding's Biography..disclosed..that Bacon and his brother Anthony kept a scrivenery financed by Essex. 1898 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 20 Jan. 39 Nineteen lines of beautiful script, possibly written in the scrivenery attached to the court.

Scrivening (skri·v'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCRIVEN *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. Writing, esp. of a mechanical or arduous kind.

1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* xxi. (1893) 237 He..would, after two or three hours' hard scrivening,..permit me to yawn, and stretch, and pity myself, and curse the useless repetitions of lawyers. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 221 When I had done my scrivening, Hanson strolled out.

b. *attrib.*

1828 *Craven Gloss., Scrivenin time*, time appropriated to writing. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* VI. I. (1860) I. 141 Had I that same scrivening art at my service, I should write me a book setting forth what I..observed. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xi. 79 Two sheets of clean scrivening paper.

2. *Money scrivening*: the business of a money scrivener. *Hist.*

1885 *Weekly Notes* 68/1 They did a considerable business in money scrivening, receiving money from clients both for specific and general investment.

Scri·vening, *ppl. a.* [Formed as prec. + -ING[2].] Following the occupation of a scrivener.

a 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* Prol., Now Slipslop enters..tho' this scriv'ning vagrant Salted my virtue, which was ever flagrant. 1814 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patronage* xxiii. (1893) I. 364 When he was a scrivening nobody in his garret.

†Scri·venliche, *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SCRIVEN + -LY[2].] In the manner of a scrivener.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1206 (MS. Harl. 3943) Ne scryvenlich [*v.rr.* scryuenyssh, scriuenisshli(che, etc.] or craftly þow it write.

†Scri·ver. *Obs.* [? f. SCRIVE + -ER[1]. Cf. SOREEVER.] = SCRIVENER.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2479/4 Huntley Bigg, Scriver, near the New Exchange. *c* 1700 in *Law's Memor.* (1818) 199 *note*, Another that was scriver to a troop, who was sitting in a chamber himself,..the house fell and smoored him.

Scri·ving, *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of SCRIVE *v.*; *attrib.* in **scriving-board** = SCRIVE-BOARD; **scriving-iron** = *scribing-iron.*

1847 HALLIWELL, *Scriving-iron*, an instrument used for numbering trees for sale. 1869 [see SCRIVE-BOARD].

Scrob, obs. form of SCRUB *v.*

Scrobe (skrōub). [ad. L. *scrob-is* trench.]

†1. A trench. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. vi. 17 Enjoining to dig their scrobes, for the Planting of Trees at the Full Moon.

2. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1891 *Century Dict., Scrobe*, ..(*a.*) A groove in the side of the rostrum in which the scape or basal joint of the antenna is received, in the weevils or curculios. (*b.*) A groove on the outer side of the mandible, more fully called mandibular scrobe. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

†Scro·bicle. *Obs. rare*[−0]. = SCROBICULE.

1721 BAILEY, *Scrobicle*, a little Ditch.

Scrobicular (skrobi·kiŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. mod.L. *scrobicula* or late L. *scrobiculus* SCROBICULE + -AR.] Pertaining to or surrounded by scrobicules.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 558 In *Palaeechinidae*..The larger tubercles are surrounded by a smooth area—the scrobicula—and this by a ring of smaller scrobicular tubercles which bear correspondingly small spines. 1900 *Lankester's Treat. Zool.* III. 287 Generally surrounded by a circle of granules called the 'scrobicular circle'.

Scrobiculate (skrobi·kiŭlĕt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [Formed as prec. + -ATE[2].] Having many small depressions; furrowed or pitted; *Ent.* foveate.

1806 TURTON tr. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* VII. Expl. Terms, *Scrobiculate.* 1882–4 COOKE *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I. 77 Zygospore globose or broadly elliptic, dark olive, scrobiculate, formed in the canal of conjugation.

So **Scrobi·culated** *a.*

1860 R. FOWLER *Med. Voc.* 1881 WATSON in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XV. 269 Rounded, almost scrobiculated varix.

Scrobicule (skrōu·bikiul). *Biol.* [ad. mod.L., *scrobicula* or late L. *scrobiculus*, dim. of *scrobs* (see SCROBE).] A small pit or depression; *spec.* the smooth area around the tubercles of a sea-urchin.

1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 39 It would appear that at one period of growth these little pits or scrobicules are wanting, but when the plant is in full vigour they are markedly prominent. 1900 *Lankester's Treat. Zool.* III. 287 Around the base of each primary tubercle is a smooth, level surface called the 'scrobicule'.

Scrobiculous (skrobi·kiŭləs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *scrobiculōs-us*, f. *scrobiculus* or *scrobicula*: see prec. and -OUS.] = SCROBICULATE.

1889 WAGSTAFFE *Mayne's Med. Voc.* (ed. 6), *Scrobiculous* Bot., applied the same as *Scrobiculate.*

†Scrochat. *Sc. Obs.* Forms (*pl.*): 5 scro-(s)chatis, scorzat(t)is, schrozatis, 5–6 scorchet(t)is, 6 schorchattis, scorcheatis, -sheatis, scrottiszarttis, scrotchertis, schoiretts, schorters(s, schortschettis, 7 scortitsche. [Of obscure origin.] A kind of sweetmeat.

1448 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 17 A propyne to our souerane lord..xij half pundis of scorchetis. 1496 *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 15 Item 12 li scrozattis, cost 5s. 1552–3 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 276 Item, on the sacrament day gevin to the Bischop of Ross that bure the sacrament, in wyne and scrottiszarttis that extendit to xvj[s] viij[d]. 1581–2 *Aberd. Acc.* in *Spalding Club Miscell.* V. 54 Item, payt to Alex. Cullen vyff for vyn and schoiretts. 1583–4 *Ibid.* 55 Schorterss. *Ibid.* 56 Schortschettis. 1647–8 *Ibid.* 110, 10 pond scortitsche and confectionis.

Scrod (skrɒd). *U. S.* Also **scrode.** [Possibly a. Du. † *schrood*, MDu. *schrode* piece cut off = OE. *scréade* SHRED *sb.* The variant ESCROD is difficult to explain.

The recent U.S. dictionaries have a verb *Scrod*, 'to shred, to prepare for cooking by tearing in small pieces,' which they assign as the source of this word.]

A young cod weighing less than three pounds, *esp.* one that is split and fried or boiled.

a 1873 MRS. SPOFFORD in *Casquet Lit.* IV. 9/2, I..made the nicest little supper ready—scrod, as brown outside and as white inside as a cocoa-nut is, and cold turkey [etc.]. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 404/2 Eighteen hundred-weight of scrod.

Scroddled (skrɒ·dl'd), *a.* [Of obscure origin; cf. LG. *schrodel* scrap.] (See quot.)

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Scroddled Ware.* (*Ceramics.*) Ceramic ware, made by taking scraps and pieces of differently colored clays, such as are left over in making vases and plaques, and laying them together, joined but not intermixed, so as to produce a marbled or mottled effect.

Scrodgill (skɹɒ·dgil), *sb.* ? *U. S.* [Cf. SCROUGER.] = *Pull-devil* (see PULL- 2). Hence **Scro·dgill** *v. trans.*, to take or catch with a 'scrodgill'.

1891 in *Century Dict.*

†Scrof, *a. Obs.* [? f. *scrof*, SCRUFF *sb.*[1]] Rough.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1546 When hit þe scrypture hade scraped with a scrof [*MS.* strof] penne.

Scrofe, obs. form of SCRUFF, SCURF.

†Scro·ffles, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 5 scurffyls, skorphillys, 5–6 scrofulus, scruphules, 5–7 scrophules, 6 scrofules. [a. OF. *scrophules*, ad. L. *scrōfulæ*; see SCROFULA.] Scrofulous swellings.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 62 Cyrneles & scrofelles.] *a* 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 141 It desolwyth skorphillys. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 19 (Addit. MS.) Þe pridde entencioun is to remevyn þat þat ys to myche as scurffyls [Ashm. MS. scrofulus] of þe hed & þe nekke. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 243/4 A poure woman that had a sone whyche was gretely tormented with scrophules. 1541 COPLAND tr. *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* S j b, Propre for scrophules and kyrnelles. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* (1597) 144 b, Instill two or three droppes into the eare of the pacient, on that syde where Scroffles be. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 573 A certain Woman had the Scroffles all over her Neck.

Scrofula (skrɒ·fiŭlă). Also 5–9 scrophula, 6 skurfula, 7–8 schrophula; *pl.* 5–7 scrophule, 7 scrofulæ. [In early use pl. after late L. *scrōfulæ* swelling of the glands, dim. of *scrōfa* breeding sow (supposed to be subject to the disease: cf. the use of Gr. χοιράδες, pl. of χοιράς like a hog's back). Later in sing. form after med. L. *scrofula, scrophula* (also *schrof-, scrufula*).

From L. pl. are: F. *scrofules* (see SCROFFLES), G. *skrofeln*, Sw. *skrofler*; also F. *écrouelles* (:—pop. L. **scrofellas*: see ESCROLES, CREWELS); from L. sing., It. *scrofola*, Sp. *escrófula*; also from pop. L. type OE. *scrofell.* See also SCURFLE.]

A constitutional disease characterized mainly by chronic enlargement and degeneration of the lymphatic glands. Also called KING'S EVIL and STRUMA.

a. plural. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 207 Also blood is medlid wiþ greet fleume & malancolie, & engendriþ glandulas & Scrophulas...Also greet fleume is medlid with malancoli, & þerof comeþ glandula & Scrophule. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D iij, The sam withdryveth Scrofulas

wher so ever they be on the body. *a* 1625 Lodge *Poore Mans Talentt* (1881) 13 For the Scrophulæ or Kinges euill. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2080 Most inhabitants of which are troubled with the Scrofulæ or Kings Evil. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 411/1 An absolute Cure for all kinds of Struma's or Schrophula's whatsoever.

β. *sing.* 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1772, Young Johnson had the misfortune to be much afflicted with the scrophula, or King's-evil. 1843 Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 248 Scrofula has a tendency to attack every tissue in the body. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 597 Thus in the sixties and the seventies it was as common to see persons marked by the scars of scrofula as it still was to see the ravages of small-pox.

Scrofulide (skrǫ·fiŭlid). *Path.* [n. F. *scrofulide* (Ilardy), f. *scrofule* Scrofula.] A scrofulous or strumous skin-disease.

1864 W. T. Fox *Classif. Skin Dis.* 20 Scrofulides. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 470 The sudden retrocession of an extensive eruption of phlegmonous scrofulides.

Scrofulism (skrǫ·fiŭliz'm). [f. Scrofula + -ism.] A scrofulous diathesis.

1893 *Dunglison's Dict. Med. Sci.* (ed. 21). 1894 Gould *Illustr. Dict. Med.*

Scrofulitic (skrǫfiŭli·tik), *a.* [irreg. f. Scrofula + *-itic*, after *rachitic*, etc.] Scrofulous.

1866 *Morn. Star* 13 Nov., The Margate Infirmary is for scrofuletic patients. She was in no way scrofuletic [*sic*]. 1882 O'Donovan *Merv Oasis* II. 387 Fifty per cent. of the population..had..scrofulitic and scorbutic ailments.

Scrofulo- (skrǫ·fiŭlo), used as combining form of Scrofula, forming adjs. with the sense 'characterized by scrofula and . . .'.

1878 A. M'L. Hamilton *Nervous Dis.* 59 The children.. were generally scrofulous or scrofulorachitic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 473 The chronic scrofulo-tuberculous gummata..can hardly be mistaken.

‖ **Scrofuloderma** (skrǫfiŭlodə·rmă). Pl. **-dermata** (-də·rmătă). Also anglicized **scro·fuloderm.** [mod.L., f. Scrofulo- + Derma.] A skin-lesion considered to be of scrofulous origin. So **Scro·fulode·rmia** [see -ia 1], the condition of being affected with scrofulodermata.

1857 W. J. E. Wilson *Dis. Skin* (ed. 4) 321 Scrofuloderma. 1888 J. N. Hyde *Dis. Skin* (ed. 2) 492 The Small Pustular Scrofuloderm. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 795 Scrofulodermia may appear in the same class of subjects as lupus.

Hence **Scro·fulode·rmic** *a.*

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 801 The second variety of scrofulodermic lesion appears as an ulceration limited to the neighbourhood of the natural apertures.

† **Scro·fulose,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. In 8 scroph-. [nd. mod.L. *scrofulōs-us*, f. Scrofula: see -ose.] = Scrofulous.

1753 R. Russell *Diss. Sea Water* 70 Cancerous, scrophulose, and scorbutic Humours.

‖ **Scrofulosis** (skrǫfiŭlō·sis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Scrofula + -osis.] Scrofula without tubercle; 'scrofulous diathesis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1860 R. Fowler *Med. Voc.*, *Scrophulosis*, the condition of being scrofulous. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 457 Scrofulosis is a disease especially of childhood and youth.

Scrofulous (skrǫ·fiŭləs), *a.* Also 7–9 **scrophulous.** [f. Scrofula + -ous. Cf. F. *scrofuleux*.]

1. Caused by, or of the nature of scrofula.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* (1639) 395 A body having *Struma*, or scrupulous [*sic*] tumours. 1732 Arbuthnot *Aliments, Rules of Diet* 386 The English Consumptions, generally speaking, proceed from a Scrophulous Disposition. 1856 Macaulay *Biog.* 78 (*Johnson*), He had inherited from his ancestors a scrofulous taint.

fig. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 582 Excess, the scrofulous and itchy plague That seizes first the opulent [etc.].

2. Affected with, or suffering from, scrofula.

1708 Swift *Abol. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 86 What would become of the race of men in the next age, if we had nothing to trust to beside the scrophulous consumptive productions furnished by our men of wit and pleasure? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 479 Charles once handled a scrofulous Quaker, and made him a healthy man and a sound Churchman in a moment.

3. *transf.* Having the appearance of being affected with scrofula.

1837 P. Keith *Bot. Lex.* 79 The punctured leaf assumes a wrinkled, reddish, and scrofulous appearance.

4. *fig.* Of literature, etc.: Morally corrupt.

1842 Browning *Solil. Span. Cloister* viii, Or, my scrofulous French novel On grey paper with blunt type! 1866 Thornbury *Greatheart* III. 328 Eight or ten numbers of the most scrofulous of the French novels. 1889 *Ch. Times* 28 June 593/2 Holywell-street was re-named 'Booksellers'-row' because of its scrofulous reputation.

Hence **Scro·fulously** *adv.*, **Scro·fulousness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Scrofulousness.* 1847–54 Webster, *Scrofulously.* 1894 Gould *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Scrofulousness.*

Scrog (skrǫg), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 4 **skrogg,** 5 **scroge,** 7 **skrog,** 6– **scrog(g.** [App. related to Scrag *sb.*2; cf. Shrog.]

1. A stunted bush; usually *pl.*, brushwood, underwood.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1641 Discoueres now sekerly skrogges and other, That no skathelle in the skroggez skorne vs hereaftyre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 326/1 A Scroge; *vbi* A buske. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. Prol. 37 Full litill it wald delite To write of scroggis, broym, haddir, or rammale. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 32 What an infinite number of bushes, shrubs, and skrogs of hazels, thornes, and other profitable wood. 1719 Ramsay *3rd Answ. to Hamilton* 18 Yet sometimes leave the Riggs and Bog, Your Howms, and Braes and shady Scrog. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 568, I have gathered nuts from the scrogs of Tynron. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xi, In a bit scrog of a wood by east of Silvermills.

b. *Her.* A branch of a tree: a blazon sometimes used by Scottish heralds.

1780 Edmondson *Her. Gloss.*, *Scrogs*, the term used by the Scots in blazoning a small branch of a tree. 1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* II, *Scrogie*, or *Scroggie*, ar. a chev. or, betw. two scrogs, or starved branches, in chief, and a man's heart in base, ar. 1868 Cussans *Heraldry* vi. (1893) 104 Amongst Scotch Heralds a Branch is termed a Scrog.

2. a. The blackthorn. b. The crab-apple tree.

1691 Ray *N. C. Words* 61 *Scrogs*; Blackthorn. 1853 [see 3].

3. *attrib.*, as *scrog-apple, -branch, -bush, -tree.*

1853 G. Johnston *Bot. E. Bord.* 79 Pyrus Malus..Crab-apple: Scrogs or *Scrog-apple. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxxvi, 'Scrogie Touchwood, if you please,' said the senior; 'the *scrog branch first, for it must become rotten ere it become touchwood.' 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 288 The kingis body is layd on a horse, and twa myles frome the castell castne in a *scrogg buss. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xviii, He got a handsome piece of parchment, blazoned with a white lion for Mowbray, to be borne quarterly, with three stunted or scrog-bushes for Scrogie, and became thenceforth Mr. Scrogie Mowbray. 1887 R. M. Calder in *Minstrelsy of Merse* (1893) 259 The *scrogg tree in the meadow.

Scrog (skrǫg), *v. dial.* [f. Scrog *sb.*] *trans.* To cut with a hook.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 282 Beans are either pulled by women or cut with a hook, 'scrogged'. 1893 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norfolk* 84 *Scrog*, to cut field beans with a sickle or hook.

Scrogged (skrǫgd), *ppl. a.* [f. Scrog *sb.* + -ed 2.] Stunted, dwarfed.

1814 W. Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1897) 149 The auld scrogged hawthorn, where aft we had met. 1878 in Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* iv. 130 *Scrogged*, twisted, stunted.

Scroggy (skrǫ·gi), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north* Also 5 **scrogghy,** (**scourgy**), 6 **skroggy,** 8 **scrogy,** 8–9 **scroggie.** [f. Scrog *sb.* + -y 1.] Abounding in stunted bushes or underwood. Also, of trees: Stunted.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 19 (Harl. MS.) And þe wey toward þe Cite was stony, porny, and scroggy. *Ibid.* 20 This stony & scourgy wey. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 131 At the mur syde, in till a scrogghy slaid. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. vi. 84 Quhair now standis the goldin Capitoll, Vmquhyll of wyld buskis 1ouch skroggy knoll. 1728 Ramsay *Robt., Richy, & Sandy* 11 The clinty craigs and scrogy briers. 1788 Burns *My Hoggie* 8 We heard nought but the roaring linn, Amang the braes sae scroggie. 1843 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. xi. 66 A sprinkling of scroggy birches.

Scrolar (skrō·ulăr), *a. Math.* [f. Scroll *sb.* + -ar.] Pertaining to a 'scroll'.

1869 Cayley *Math. Papers* (1893) VI. 334 If there be on a surface a right line which is such that the tangent plane is different at different points of the line, the line is said to be scrolar.

Scroll (skrōul), *sb.* Forms: 5–8 **scrowle,** 6 **scrolle, schrole, skrole, scrall,** 6–7 **scrouie,** 6–8 **scrole,** 7 **scroul, scrowll, skroule,** 7–9 **scrowl,** 8 **scraw**l, 6– **scroll.** Also Escroll. [In 15th c. *scrowle*, altered form of the earlier Sorow. Possibly due to assimilation to *rowle*, Roll *sb.* The form would be abnormal as an adoption of OF. *escro(u)ele*, dim. of *escro(u)e* Escrow, Scrow.]

1. A roll of paper or parchment, usually one with writing upon it.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 682/26 *Hec sidula*, a scrowle. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. (1533) 152 b, He therfore redde the scrowle of resignacyon him selfe, in maner and fourme as foloweth. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* vi. 14 And heven vanysshed awaye as a scroll when hitt is rolled togedder. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 28 What's heere? a scrole, & written round about? *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* 562, I, of necessitie, for here's the scrowle, Wherein thou hast giuen thy soule to Lucifer. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 456 Thus bowing his head to look upon a scroul lapt about his finger, he made a pause. 1704 Swift *Tale of Tub* ii. Wks. 1751 I. 58 An old Parchment Scrowl was tagged on according to Art in the Form of a Codicil annexed. 1742 W. Collins *Ode, Manners* 76 Let some retreating Cynic find Those oft-turn'd scrolls I leave behind. 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* xix, Other scrolls whose writings did unbind The inmost lore of Love. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 12 He past To turn and ponder those three hundred scrolls Left by the Teacher, whom he held divine. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xxvi. 460 A stranger thrust a scroll into his hand, and begged him to read it on the spot.

b. *fig.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. Disc. xv. 34 God was pleased to shew the scrowles of his eternall counsels. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* II. 765 And now, to me The moonlight ..Interpreted those scrolls of mortal mystery. 1891 F. Thompson *Sister-Songs* (1895) 22 Summoned by some presaging scroll of fate.

c. *transf.*

1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, Isa.* xxxiv. iii, The wide-stretcht Scrowl of Heaven. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* iii. 26 As the day sinks, scrolls of pearly clouds draw themselves around the mountain crests. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* 12, I saw a scroll of smoke go mounting.

d. A roll or bundle of any material.

1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxix, Chesney Wold is shut up, carpets are rolled into great scrolls in corners of comfortless rooms. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xvii. 177, I took Sir John Franklin's portrait..and cased it in an India-rubber scroll.

2. A piece of writing, *esp.* a letter.

1534 Starkey *Let. to Cromwell* in *England* (1878) p. ix, Syr, the grete gentylnes of you so manyfestely schowyd toward me,..gyuyth me yet a lytyl more boldnes to trowbul you wyth the redyng of this scrole. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. viii. 5 Do not exceede The Prescript of this Scroule. 1723 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 101 Forgive me this long scroll, which is not my ordinary, and give my wife's and my humble duty to your lady and family. 1808 Scott *Marmion* v. xxi, And that between them then there went Some scroll of courteous compliment.

b. A list, roll, or schedule (of names). Also *fig.*

1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 78 A scrowle, wherin wer written the names of the parishes wherof he was parson. 1556 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. II. II. xxviii. 302 To whose hands..any of the said Accompts, Books, Scroles, Instruments, or other Writings..did or is come. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 16 Now good Peter Quince, call forth your Actors by the scrowle. 1621 Bp. Hall *Heaven upon Earth* § 7 Neither can it suffice for peace, to haue crossed the old scrole of our sinnes, if we preuent not the future. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 336 Such follow him, as shall be registerd Part good, part bad, of bad the longer scrowle. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* I Men whom fame has eternised in her long and lasting scroll. 1903 Morley *Gladstone* V. v. (1905) I. 718 He was..to add another to the long scroll of tragedies in the house of Austria.

c. A draft or copy (of a letter). ? *Sc.* ? *Obs.*

1790 [see *scroll-copy* in 6 c]. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xxvi. 382 He wrote scrolls of almost every letter he composed. 1889 Stevenson *Master of Ballantrae* 165 The best will be to reproduce a letter of my own..of which (according to an excellent habitude) I have preserved the scroll.

3. A strip or ribbon-shaped slip of paper with a legend inscribed; a graphic or plastic representation of this.

a 1600 *Flodden F.* iv. (1664) 32 A certain scrall, whose scripture said, Jack of Norfolk be not too bold. 1644 Symonds *Diary* (Camden) 17 This motto is in divers severall scrowlls: 'Mercy and Grace'. 1751 Hurd *Poet. Imit.* 148 Painters continuing, for a long time, to put written scrolls in the mouths of their figures; and contriving, by this expedient, to make them tell their business to the spectator.

b. *Her.* The ribbon-like appendage to a coat of arms, on which the motto is inscribed; = Escroll 2. Also, *transf.* the words inscribed upon the scroll.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* VI. vi. (1611) 265 Three or foure words which are set in some Scrole or Compartement, placed usually at the foot of the escocheon. 1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Scroll*, part of the outward ornaments of the shield, achievement or escocheon of arms in which the motto is inscribed. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 326 A knightly shield..; the scroll 'I follow fame'.

c. App. used for: A streamer, narrow flag.

1808 Scott *Marmion* IV. xxviii, A thousand streamers flaunted fair..Scroll, pennon, pensil, bandrol there O'er the pavilions flew.

4. An ornament resembling a scroll of paper partly unrolled.

a. A convoluted or spiral ornament; *spec.* the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. b. *Shipbuilding.* A curved piece of timber bolted to the knee of the head. c. The curved head of instruments of the violin kind, in which the tuning-pins are set. d. *U.S.* A flourish (or sometimes a circle) added to a person's signature to represent a seal, and having the same value.

a. 1611 Cotgr., *Vrilles*, hooke-like edges or ends of leaues (called by some of our workemen Scrolls, and) sticking out in the upper parts of pillers, and of other peeces of Architecture. 1655 Evelyn *Diary* 2 Mar., A most rich achat cup..having a figure of Cleopatra at the scroll. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 88 For sciowles to the said windowes, six shillings a piece. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Scrowles*, or *Volutes*. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. (1786) 285 The capitals are gilt and painted with ugly scrolls and compartments, in the taste of that reign. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 200 The Scroll is the termination of the hand-rail of a geometrical stair, in the form of a spiral. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 43 Dark slabs carved with the great Cross-sword, And..the galley, with scrolls all round.

b. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 394/2 The upper part [of the upper cheek] may run in a serpentine as high as where the shoulder of the figure is supposed to come, at which place it may be turned off with a scroll. The distance from the scroll to the heel of the figure is called the hair-bracket. 1898 Ansted *Dict. Sea Terms, Scroll* or *scroll-head.*

c. 1836 Dubourg *Violin* i. (1878) 8 The Scroll, that crowning charm of the fiddle's form. 1875 G. Hart *Violin* 288 He calmly set himself to open the parcel containing his dissected 'Strad', when..he failed to find its scroll.

d. 1856 Bouvier *Amer. Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 500 *Scroll*, a mark which is to supply the place of a seal, made with a pen or other instrument on a writing. In some of the states this has all the efficacy of a seal. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), Scroll is also used for the flourish made at the end of a signature, representing a seal.

5. Applied variously in technical use to scroll-shaped or spiral parts, figures, etc. (see quots.).

1868 [see *scroll-wheel* in 6 c]. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Scroll*, (*Hydraulic Engineering.*) A spiral or converging adjutage around a turbine or other reaction water-wheel, designed to equalize the rate of flow of water at all parts around the circumference of the wheel, by decreasing the capacity of the chute in its circuit. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Scroll*, the mantling or lambrequin of a tilting-helmet. (Rare.) *Ibid.*, *Scroll*, in *anat.*, a turbinate bone.

b. *Geom.* A skew ruled surface.

1862 Cayley *Math. Papers* (1892) V. 90 The skew surface of the third order, or 'cubic scroll'..may be considered [etc.].

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., with the sense: Consisting of, having the form of, or decorated with scrolls, scrolled; as *scroll-case, -handle, -keystone, -leg, -moulding, -work*; *scroll-patterned, -shaped* adjs.; *scroll-wise* adv.

1896 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 7/4 A clock by Vulliamy, in *scroll case. 1878 Nesbitt *Catal. Glass Vessels S. Kens. Mus.* 128 Vase..with two *scroll handles. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. I. 38/1 To this arch a *scroll key-stone, and to the postern ditto plain key-stones. 1850 *Parker's Gloss.*

Archit., Roll-moulding... It is sometimes called the *scroll moulding, from its resemblance to a scroll of paper or parchment with the edge overlapping. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xlv, As if she had to work out her deliverance from bondage by finishing a *scroll-patterned border. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 7/4 A large Louis XV. ormolu cartel clock,.. in a *scroll-shaped case. 1857 Gosse *Omphalos* vii. 129 Young leaves..coiled up *scroll-wise at their tips. 1739 Gray *Let. to West* 22 May, Sugar-loaves and minced-pies of yew; *scrawl-work of box, and little squirting jets-d'eau. 1840 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 2/1 The three doors will be of oak, relieved by the quaint and beautiful ramified iron scroll-work so characteristic of this style of architecture.

b. objective; as *scroll-cutter, -cutting, -filer*; instrumental; as *scroll-cut* adj.

1837 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 75/1 Separated by *scroll-cut standards. 1892 *Daily Chron.* 28 Apr. 8/1 Gun Engraving. Wanted at once good *scroll cutter. 1873 Richards *Operator's Handbk.* 125 For *scroll cutting, slitting, and with narrow blades generally, the matter of teeth has not such importance. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 91 Whitesmith... *Scroll Filer.

c. Special combinations: **scroll-bone** (see quot.); † **scroll chair**, a chair with a carved scroll ornament; **scroll-chuck**, a lathe-chuck with a spiral arrangement for operating the jaws; **scroll-copy** *Sc.*, a rough draft or copy; **scroll-creeper** *Arch.* (see quot.); **scroll-drum** *Mech.*, a drum of tapering form; **scroll-finis**, a scroll containing the word 'finis'; **scroll-gall** *Bot.*, a malformation consisting in the curling over of a leaf caused by an insect; **scroll-gear** (see quot.); **scroll-guard**, (see quot. 1824); **scroll-head** = sense 5 b; **scroll-iron, -lathe** (see quots.); **scroll-saw**, a saw for cutting scrolls; so *scroll-sawing*; **scroll-wheel**, a wheel actuated by scroll-gear.

1891 *Century Dict.*, *Scroll-bone*... The principal *scroll-bones are the ethmoturbinals, maxilloturbinals, and sphenoturbinals. 1614 in *Archæologia* XLII. 354 One highe Chaire with a longe cushin, two *scrowle chaires, two highe stooles. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Scroll-chuck*. 1790 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vi. 172, I send you the *scroll copy of an essay on the origin of the feudal system. 1829 — *Rob Roy* Postscr., These were taken from scroll copies in the possession of his Grace the present Duke. 1825 Fosbroke *Encycl. Antiq.* I. 90* Crockets,..by professionalists termed '*scroll creepers'. 1875 Martin *Winding Mach.* 42 It would..be advisable..to give up all idea of using *scroll drums like those used in England and in Germany. 1896 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* III. 957 That fair *scroll-finis of a wicked book. 1895 Oliver tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 530 *Scroll-galls are caused by gall-mites, leaflice [etc.]. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Scroll-gear*, a gear-wheel of spiral or snail form. 1820 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 194 The keeper..hooked the gun by the *scroll guard and brought it up. 1824 — *Instr. Yng. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 54 *Scroll-guard*, an extra bow, continued from the guard [which defends the triggers], to steady the hand. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Scroll-head*. 1871 Z. Colburn *Locomotive Engin.* xxxii. 303/1 *Scroll-irons. 1886 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Scroll Irons*, small brackets attached to the underside of railway wagons, to which the ends of the bearing springs are attached. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Scroll Lathe*, one adapted to turn spiral and scroll work, such as balusters, table and piano legs. 1875 *Ibid.*, **Scroll saw*... The band-saw is a scroll-saw, and operates continuously. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 473 On the outside of the door is tacked up a circle cut from thin wood with a scroll saw. 1874 *Spon's Dict. Engin.* VIII. 3093 This class of sawing is usually termed sweep or *scroll sawing for the heavier class of work, and fret sawing for the lighter or ornamental kinds. 1868 J. Turner *Woollen Manuf. Assist.* 18 To find revolutions of rim for 1 of scroll... Divide the product of the driven (1st sh. roller wheel, 1st short wheel, 1st *scroll wheel and scroll) by the product of the drivers.

Scroll (skrōul), *v.* Also 7 scrool. [f. Scroll *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To write down in a scroll (Scroll *sb.* 1, 3). *rare.*

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxix. 361 And from his mouth was scroold this Mott: So I do euery day. 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Flowres of Sion* 43 But thou in thy great Archieues scrolled hast In parts and whole, what euer yet hath past. 1852 C. W. H[oskins] *Talpa* 8 The motto which might be scrolled up over so many a splendid door-way.

2. † a. To draft, make a rough copy of. *Obs.*

b. ? *Sc.* To engross. Also *absol.*

a. 1730 T. Boston *Acc. My Life* (1908) 305, I had brought up the Account of My Life as scrolled in shorthand characters to the day of my beginning it. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* viii, I'll scroll the disposition in nae time.

b. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xlii, He wald scroll for a plack the sheet, or she kenn'd what it was to want.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* To roll or curl up.

1868 M. C. Lea *Photogr.* 428 (Cent.) When gum mucilage is used, the addition of a very little glycerine will make it hold better, and diminish its tendency to separate or scroll.

Hence **Scro·lling** *vbl. sb.*

1731 T. Boston *Acc. My Life* (1908) 332 With some difficulty I carried the scrolling of my letter some length.

Scrollage (skrōu·lĕdʒ). [f. Scroll *sb.* + -age.] Decoration in the manner of a scroll.

1847 Winston *Glass* I. 65 Flowing tendril-like scrollages.

Scrolled (skrōuld), *ppl. a.* [f. Scroll *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.]

1. In the form of, or decorated with, scrolls.

1603 *Inv.* in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 26 Itm, two scrowled cheyers. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* v, Trim doors, with conspicuous scrolled hinges. 1887 Hissey *Holiday on Road* 27 The scrolled plaster-work between the oaken beams.

b. *transf.* Curled.

1863 Sala *Last Crusader* 208 The haughty angelica, the scrolled acanthus. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* i, An envoy with a scrolled mustache.

2. Inscribed with mottoes.

1875 Henley *Bk. Verses* (1888) 69 The silken shrouds with spells are manned, The hull is magically scrolled.

3. *Anat.* (See quot.)

1891 *Century Dict.*, *Scrolled*, in *anat.*, turbinated as a bone; scroll-like.

Scrollery (skrōu·lĕri). [f. Scroll *sb.* + -ery.] Scroll-work.

1892 L. F. Day *Nat. Ornament* xi. 194 One is inclined to ask what the little Love..is doing amongst the scrolleiy. 1901 E. L. Arnold *Lepidus* 106 A fine sweep of tesselated pavement, not quite perfect,..but still wonderful enough in its green and white scrollery, its vines and doves.

Scrolly (skrōu·li), *a.* [f. Scroll *sb.* + -y.] Scrolled, scroll-like.

1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 373 It is difficult to distinguish..the modern Arabic character from the scrolly ornaments. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 538/2 Who were now buying the scrolly chiffoniers?

Scrone, obs. Sc. form of Scorn *sb.*

Scroo, Scrooby: see Screw *sb.*[3], Scruby.

Scroo(d)ge, var. forms of Scrouge *v.*

Scroof(fe, Scrool, obs. ff. Scruff, Scroll *v.*

Scroop (skrūp), *sb.*[1] [Echoic; cf. Scroop *v.*] A harsh, strident, or scraping noise.

a 1859 *Household Words* XXX. 139 This man could mimic every word and scroop and shout that might be supposed proper to such a scene [the pulling of teeth]. 1868 Miss Braddon *Trail of Serpent* vi. iv, The door opened with a scroop. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 12 Nov. 734/2 There is always a scroop of chairs moving on the stone floor.

Scroop, *sb.*[2] *rare*—[1]. ? Perh. a mistake for Scruff.

1850 E. Bronte *Wuthering Heights* iii, I took my dingy volume by the scroop, and hurled it into the dog-kennel.

Scroop (skrūp), *v.* [Echoic.

Cf. *skruke*, 'the noise made by a chair being drawn along a brick floor' (Cozens-Hardy, *Broad Norfolk*, 1893).]

intr. To make a strident, grating, or scraping sound; to grate, creak, squeak.

1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* s. v., The jack scroops. 1826 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 194 It is boundless joy to me, to contemplate this infernal system [of paper-money] in its hour of wreck: swag here; crack there: scroop this way: souse that way. 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Legacy* xxxiv. 401 She heard the shutters of the dairy scroop on their hinges. 1886 J. Ashby-Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* 110 The iron gate scrooped on its hinges.

Hence **Scroo·ping** *vbl. sb.*

1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Legacy* xxxiv. 410 Without any of the scrooping or vibrating that usually accompanies a pull-up. 1884 Miss Braddon *Ishmael* II. 232 Opening the doors as cautiously as a practised burglar, lest the porter or his wife should be awakened by the scrooping of a bolt.

† **Scrophe.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *scropha* in the originals.] App. a measure of land.

The addition 'or diches' is prob. due to a mistaken guess at the meaning.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 279 To Petir of Esserugge, half j. acre of mede in Roweneye,..with iij. scrophis of the seid half acre liyng to them. *Ibid.* 290, ij. yerdes of mede in Farnhull..with iiij. scrophis or diches. *Ibid.* 292, ij. Rodis and iiij. scrophis of mede [L. *scrophas prati*] in Farnehulle.

‖ **Scrophularia** (skrŏfiū·lē·riă). *Bot.* Also 7–8 scrof-, 7 schroph-. [mod.L. (sc. *herba*), f. med.L. *scrophula* Scrofula: see -ary.] A genus of monopetalous plants (the fig-worts), typical of the N.O. *Scrophulariaceæ*; a plant of this genus.

[1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B iv, Scrofularia in latyn. The best parte & tyme of his dystyllacyon is the rote wasshed, and the leues stroped fro the stalkes and so togyder dystylled.] 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. viii. 192 Our Chymist told me he had made such *Prima entia* of Scrophularia. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 385 You have besides the scarlet Lichnis,.. Spanish Scrophularia [*printed* Scorphularia], Larkspur.

Hence **Scrophularia·ceous** *a.*, belonging to the N.O. *Scrophulariaceæ*; **Scrophula·riad**, a plant of this order.

1846 Smart Suppl., *Scrophulariaceous.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 126/2 *Bartsia*, unpretending annuals, belonging to Scrophulariads. 1884 *Athenæum* 20 Sept. 375/2 The classification of the labiates, the scrophulariads, the Leguminosæ [etc.].

Scrophularin (skrŏfiū·lărin). *Chem.* [f. Scrophular-ia + -in [1].] A bitter substance obtained from *Scrophularia nodosa* (knotted figwort).

1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 209 *Scrophularia nodosa* contains a bitter substance called by Walz α-scrophularin... *Sc. aquatica* contains a bitter substance β-scrophularin.

Scrophularineous (skrŏfiūlări·niəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Scrophularineæ* + -ous.] Of or pertaining to the *Scrophularineæ* (or *Scrophulariaceæ*).

1845 G. Don in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 108* Scrophularineous Plants. 1882 G. Allen in *Cornhill Mag.* Jan. 32 The scrophularineous family, to which the snapdragon belongs.

† **Scrophulary.** *Obs.* Also 5 scropholarie, 6 scrophularye. Anglicized form of Scrophularia (cf. F. *scrofulaire*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 269 Oubir take scropholarie þe ryndе þerof & grinde it wiþ grese, & make þerof an emplastre. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxxi. 44 The roote..euerlasting, putting forth yearely new springs, as also doth the rootes of the other two Scrophularies. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Cancer*, Tisans composed of Maiden-Hair, Ceterach, great Scrophulary or Knot-grass.

Scrophules: variant of Scroffles *pl.*

† **Scro·ppit,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* 'Mean, scraping, niggardly' (Jam.).

? *a* 1550 *Peder Coffeis* 10 in *Lyndesay's Min. Poems* (1871) 588 Thay are declarit in sevin pairtis; Ane (scroppit cofe) quhen he begynnis, Sornand all and sindry airtis, For to by hennis reid-wod he rynnis.

Scroschatis: see Scrochat *Sc. Obs.*

Scrotal (skrō·tăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *scrōtālis*, f. Scrotum.] Of or pertaining to the scrotum.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 331 A. B...had many years been subject to a large scrotal hernia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 808 Sinuous raised infiltration of the scrotal skin.

† **Scro·tcher.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? = Croche *sb.*[2]

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Semé, Teste de cerf bien semée*, a Stags head which hath all it spillers, rochers, and scrotchers on both sides.

Scrotchertis: see Scrochat *Sc. Obs.*

Scrotiform (skrō·tifɔrm). *Bot.* and *Biol.* [f. Scrotum + -(i)form.] Pouch-shaped.

1775 J. Jenkinson *Brit. Plants* 256 *Scrotiform*, in the form of the *Scrotum*. 1856 Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Scrotiform*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Scrotocele (skrō·tosēl). *Path.* [f. *scroto-* combining form of Scrotum + Cele.] A scrotal hernia.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Scrotocele*, a Rupture of the *Scrotum*. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Scroto-femoral (skrō·tōˌfe·mŏrăl), *a. Path.* [formed as prec. + Femoral.] Pertaining to the parts about the scrotum and the thigh.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 510 The popliteal hollow, the groins, the scroto-femoral flexures.

Scrottiszarttis: see Scrochat *Sc. Obs.*

‖ **Scrotum** (skrō·tŏm). *Anat.* [L. *scrōtum*.] The pouch-like tegument enclosing the testicles.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21/2 The Scrotum, which we call the bagg wherin the testicles are contayned. 1690 R. Davies *Jrnl.* (Camden) 114 He was shot through the scrotum, and thereby forced to retire. 1772 D. Lysons *Pract. Ess.* 66 His neck, abdomen, scrotum, legs, and all parts of his body were greatly tumified. 1878 Bryant *Pract. Surgery* I. 46 Where much cellular tissue exists, oedema will rapidly show itself, as in the eyelids or scrotum.

Scrouge (skrŭdʒ, skraudʒ), *sb. colloq.* or *vulgar.* Also **scrowge.** [f. Scrouge *v.*]

1. A crush, squeeze, or crowd.

1839 C. Clark *J. Noakes* cxxiii, Agin these shows, oh, what a scrowge! 1887 C. Keene *Let.* in *Life* xii. (1892) 383, I went to the Academy 'Swarry' last night—the usual scrouge.

2. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1851 B. H. Hall *College Words, Scrouge*, an exaction. A very long lesson, or any hard and unpleasant task, is usually among students denominated a *scrouge*.

Scrouge (skrŭdʒ, skraudʒ), *v. colloq.* or *vulgar.* Also 8–9 **skrowdge**, 9 **scroodge, scrooge, scroudge, scrowge, skrouge.** [App. an onomatopœic alteration of Scruze.]

1. *trans.* To incommode by pressing against (a person); to encroach on (a person's) space in sitting or standing; to crowd.

1755 Johnson s. v. *Scruze*, This word..is still preserved, at least in its corruption, *to scrouge*, in the London jargon. 1756 Toldervy *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 198, I assure you, that I am not used to be skrowdged by any man, not even my husband; therefore, pray sit farther from me. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* III. 131, I hope, Miss, I don't scrouge you? 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxix, Kit had hit a man on the head with a handkerchief of apples for 'scrowdging' his parent with unnecessary violence. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 7/2 A barrister applied at Westminster Police-court to-day for a summons against a solicitor's clerk, alleged to have 'scrouged' applicant when..he tried to obtain a seat at the *Drummond Castle* inquiry the other day.

b. *intr.*

1821 Egan *Life in London* viii. (1870) 194 Who's that that scroudges?—you shan't shove my wife. 1873 *Punch* 14 June 247/1 He, like the rest, scrooged and elbowed and leaned forward to see.

2. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1851 B. H. Hall *College Words, Scrouge*,..said of an instructor who imposes difficult tasks on his pupils.

Hence **Scrou·ging** *vbl. sb.*

1843 B. R. Hall *New Purchase* II. 59 (Bartlett 1860) After hard scrouging each way some hundred yards, we came together and held a council. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* IV. xvi. 263 Such pushing and scrooging, you never seen the like.

Scrou·ger. [f. Scrouge *v.* + -er [1].]

1. *U. S.* Anything exceptional in size, capacity, etc.; a 'bouncer'.

1847 Robb *Squatter Life* (Bartlett 1860), The gals among them warn't any of your pigeon critters,..but real scrougers; any of 'em could lick a bar easy. 1852 Haliburton *Traits Amer. Humour* xxi. (1866) 119 A drum, and a regular scrouger at that.

2. A fishing-line fitted with several hooks used for illegal fishing (= Scrodgill).

1897 Kipling *Capt. Courr.* viii. 157 A man..had been convicted of using a tackle with five or six hooks—a 'scrowger' they call it—on the Shoals.

Scrow (skrōu), *sb.* Also 3–6 scrowe, 5 skraw, ? skrew, 5–7 skrow, 6 schrowe, 6–7 skro. [Aphetic a. AF. *escrowe* (see Escrow).]

† 1. = Scroll *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 ȝif þu hauest knif oðer cloð, mete oðer drunch, scrowe oðer quaer, holi monne uroure. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3395 Looke every mannys name thou wryte, Upon a scrowe off parchemyn. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxiii. 5 Filateries, that ben smale scrowis. *c* 1400 *Brut* ccxxxi. 313 And whan they had þus swore, þey token her scrowes that þe

othes were comprehendid in, to the Notaries. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 99 Wryte þis charme on a skrowe. 1550–1 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 392 Paid for a scrow to syng on ij d. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 397 Tha offir to the Quene a scrow of requeist conteining sum poyntes of thair schisme, inuentiounis, and deuyses. 1615 *Irish Act Jas. I*, c. 9 (1621) 444 Yet neuerthelesse all estreates of such fines..shall..be orderly charged and deliuered by scrowes into the office of the pype in the court of Exchequer.

†**b.** *pl.* Writings. *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 26 Dirtin Dumbar, quhome on blawes thow thy boist? Pretendand the to wryte sic skaldit skrowis. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 624 Knowynge that yᵉ sayd flaylly vsed to bere scrowys and prophecye aboute hym, shewyng to his company that he was an enchanter and of ylle disposicion. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 112 Thy scrows obscure are borowed fra some buike. 1646 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 190 The haill actis and scrowis that ar not buikit..in the counsall book.

†**2.** The expanse of heaven, the sky. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 910 As þe welkyn shold walt, a wonderfull noyse Skremyt vp to the skrow with a skryke ffelle.

†**3.** A note, memorandum. *Obs.*

1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 18 This scrowe is mad only for the informacion of the worthy and worshipfull lordes the arbitrores. *c* 1538 R. COWLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 94 There coulde be founde no maner roll, boke, or scrowe of the Kinges Revenues.

†**b.** A list, inventory, schedule. *Obs.*

a 1545 in *Archæologia* XXXIV. 38 Two prepositores in euery forme, whiche doth giue in a schrowe the absentes names at any lecture. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 196 Heirefter how lang king Frances lyuet, he labouret to put the scotis in the skrow of his maist faythful seruandes.

†**c.** *Clerk of the scrow* = *Rotulorum clericus*, Clerk of the Register. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 435 James Makgil quha clark is called of the lytle scrow.

4. *pl.* or *collect. sing.* Strips or clippings of hide or leather used for making glue.

1339–40 *Sacrist Rolls Ely* (1907) II. 99 Item in iiij buss. de strowes [*read* scrowes] empt. pro cole [*i.e.* glue] inde faciend. 1811 *Dues on Goods* in *Thom's Hist. Aberd.* II. 54 Scrows of ox and cow, or other hides, per ton, o. 4. o. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 133/1 So prepared the 'scrows' or glue pieces, as they are termed, may be kept a long time without undergoing change.

Scrow (skrau), *a. dial.* [? cogn. w. SHREW.] (See quots.)

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 77 *Skrow*: surly, dogged, used most adverbially, as to look skrow [*printed* shrow], i. e. to look sowrly. 1859 HUGHES *Scouring W. Horse* vii. 182 Owld Tovey at this did look main scrow. 1883 *Hanpsh. Gloss., Scrow*, (1) Cross. (2) Angry, scowling. (3) Dark, threatening, as weather, 'A scrow night'.

Scrow, variant of SCREW *sb.*²

Scrowl (skraul). A thin incrustation, calcareous or silicious, upon the wall of a lode.

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 99 What they call a Scrowl of the true Lode in the Cross-Gossan. 1884 R. HUNT *Brit. Mining* 912.

†**Scroyle** (skroil). *Obs.* Also 7 scroile. [Of obscure origin.

The conjecture that it is a. OF. *escroele*, scrofulous sore, is not quite satisfactory as to form, and the assumed development of sense, though plausible, has no evidence.]

A scoundrel, wretch.

1595 SHAKS. *K. John* II. i. 373 By heauen! these scroyles of Angiers flout you, kings. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. iii. 35, I cry mercy (my good scroile) was't thou? [Cf. *ante* 20 By thy leaue, my neat scoundrell.] 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Water-cormorant* E 3, Then vpon Sabbath dayes the scroyle beginnes With most vnhallowed hands, to weed vp sinnes. 1794 I. WILLIAMS *Crying Epist.* 20 P—t was presuming when a young beginner: S—d—y's n Scroyle—A—d—n's a luckless winner! 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xix, 'Hang him, foul scroyle, let him pass,' said the mercer.

Scrub (skrɒb), *sb.*¹ Also 6 schrub. [var. of SHRUB: see SCR- 1.]

I. 1. A low stunted tree. Cf. SHRUB.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. XXV. (Tollem. MS.), In euery scrub [orig. *in omni frutice*], where þe reynebowe schineþ strayte þeron, þe same swetnesse of smel is all þe while, þat þe bowe schineþ þere. 1597 *Regul. Manor of Scawby, Linc.* (MS.), That none shall take or carrye away any common flurrs, being common rootes or scrubbes. 1868 HUNTLEY *Gloss. Cotswold Dial., Scrub*, shrub.

2. *collect.* Stunted trees or shrubs, brushwood; also, a tract of country overgrown with 'scrub'.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 281 At four o'clock in the afternoon, we reached a little scrub, or bushy tract, on which we encamped. 1833 STURT *S. Australia* I. i. 21 We encamped about noon in some scrub. 1873 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 60 There are few trees, but plenty of scrub and bushes. 1885 H. FINCH-HATTON *Advance Australia!* 152 Upon one occasion a traveller was riding quickly round the corner of a scrub, when he came suddenly on to a camp of wild Blacks.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1860 C. KINGSLEY *Miscell.* I. 295 The Elizabethan poets dwindled down into a barren scrub of Vaughans and Cowleys, etc. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* vii, He felt his chin, on which the accumulated scrub of a ten day's beard was flourishing.

3. spec. *Mallee scrub* (*Eucalyptus oleosa*) and *Horizontal scrub* (*Anodopetalum biglandulosum*), native trees of Australasia, common in thickets and undergrowth. *Tea-scrub*: see TEA-TREE.

1857 HOWITT *Tallangetta* xii. II. 2 This Mallee scrub.. consists of a dense wood of a dwarf species of gum-tree. 1909 G. SMITH *Nat. Tasmania* 117 The most formidable constituent of this underscrub is the..Horizontal Scrub.

II. 4. a. A breed of cattle distinguished by their small size. †**b.** A dwarf; a person of mean presence.

a. 1555 *Act* 2–3 *Phil. & Mary* c. 3 § 1 Persons..have layde theyr Landes..to feeding of Sheepe, Oxen, Runtes, Schrubbes, Steeres & Heckfers, and suche other lyke Cattell. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. IV. 449 Oxen, rontes, steeres, scrubs, heifares, or kine. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 297/2 The latter receives most of the 'through Texans', the old cows, and the 'scrubs' and 'culls' from the better lots.

b. 1611 COTGR., *I'n manche d'estrille*, a dwarfe, elfe, dandiprat, low scrub.

5. *transf.* A mean insignificant fellow, a person of little account or poor appearance.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXXI. 137 Must I, thought I, glue aime to such a Skrub and such a Saint, That Skowndrell, and this Counterfeit. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* lxii. 4 Neither is there ever a better of these glavering companions, dissembling scrubs. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. iv, He is an arrant scrub, I assure you. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* xlvii. II. 256 Any poor scrubs in our place must be fools not to think the match a very rare and astonishing honour, as far as the position goes.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: (sense 2), as *scrub-cattle, -horse, -land*; (sense 1), as *scrub-tree*; **scrub-itch**, a skin-disease peculiar to the jungles of New Guinea.

1870 A. L. GORDON *Bush Ballads* 14 'Twas merry 'mid the blackwoods, when we spied the station roofs, To wheel the wild *scrub cattle at the yard. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xvii, The rider of *scrub-horses. 1909 K. MACKAY *Across Papua* 125 We were now in the region of leeches and *scrub-itch. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 15 Innumerable tracks for equestrians across the stunted *scrub-land. 1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* (1775) 163, I ordered a crooked row of *scrub trees to be fallen. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Sing. Seigneur* 153 A hamlet of thirty or forty cabins crowded together among some scrub trees in the midst of a stony moor.

b. In names of birds; as **scrub-bird**, a bird of the Australian family *Atrichiadæ*; **scrub-hen** = MOUND-BUILDER 2; **scrub-robin**, any bird of the genus *Drymodes*, Gould; **scrub-tit, -wren**, small birds of the order *Sericornis*, Gould (MORRIS, *Austral Eng.*); **scrub-turkey**, *Tallegalla lathami* or *Leipoa ocellata*.

1869 J. GOULD *Birds of Australia* Suppl. Pl. 26 *Atrichia rufescens*. Rufescent *Scrub-bird. 1864 J. ROGERS *New Rush* II. 33 The monster *Scrub-hen, waddling past, Affrights. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds of Australia* III. Pl. 10 *Drymodes Brunneopygia*, Gould, *Scrub Robin. 1872 C. H. EDEN *Queensland* 124 The *scrub turkey (*Talegalla Lathami*).. much resembles the English hen turkey, though but little larger than a fowl.

c. In names of Australasian and American trees and plants; as **scrub-oak**, *Villaresia mooreï* and *Casuarina cunninghamii*; **scrub-pine, -vine** (see quots.). Also **scrubwood** (see quots.).

1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 40 Found some *scrub oak. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 457/1 An envious scrub-oak tore it off. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 103 In sparse low woodland, cedar thickets and old fields grown up to *scrub-pines. 1884 SARGENT *Forests N. Amer.* 199 *Pinus clausus* Vasey...Sand Pine. Scrub Pine. Spruce Pine. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* s. v. *Pine*, Scrub Pine, *Frenela endlicheri*. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 242 The *scrub-vine, a species of cassytha. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* s.v. *Banera*, A shrub, *Banera rubioides*..the Scrub Vine, or Native Rose. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl. s.v. *Commidendron, C. rugosum* is called the *Scrub Wood and Gum Shrub. 1875 MELLISS *St. Helena* 284 *Aster glutinosus*...The indigenous plant called 'Scrubwood' is a native of the low, outer zone of the Island.

Scrub (skrɒb), *sb.*² [f. SCRUB *v.*]

1. The action or an act of scrubbing.

1621 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Praise Beggery* D 1 b, Then (after a scrub or a shrug) you must conceiue he meetes with a Lawyer, and fitting his phrase to his language, hee assaults him thus, and ioynes issue. 1900 *Daily News* 14 Aug. 5/1 Afterwards the Carlton goes over to the Junior Carlton, the senior club requiring a scrub up.

2. A broom or brush with short hard bristles.

1687 MIÈGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II, Scrub, or old Broom, *un vieux Balais*...She has but a Scrub to sweep the Room withall. 1829 *Yng. Lady's Bk.* 466 The brushes used [for painting on velvet] are called scrubs. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 57 Brushes for slippers, deck and paint scrubs.

3. One who scrubs; a hard-worked servant, a drudge. Perhaps with some reference to *sb.*¹ 5.

[1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Stratagem* Dram. Pers., *Scrub*, Servant to Mr. Sullen.] 1709 [E. WARD] *Rambling Fuddle-Caps* 10 [The cook-wench says] Altho' I'm a Scrub that is doom'd to a Kitchin. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 304 He [Pan as described by Lucian] was a kind of *Scrub*, a drudge, fit for *all work*. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 447 A young girl of fifteen—a kitchen scrub he had never seen before.

4. The third grade in the quality of the heads of teasels; cf. KING, MIDDLING, QUEEN.

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 2 Another, or third sort, are such of the largest, or those which grew on the middle stem, as are damaged by the mildew, wet, or other accident..These therefore are thrown to a third sort, and denominated scrubs. 1813 [see QUEEN *sb.* 9 a].

5. *attrib.* **a. scrub-grass** (see quots.); **b.** *U. S.* (in transf. use of sense 1: cf. SCRATCH *sb.*¹) **scrub-crew, -nine** (see quot. 1891); **scrub-race, -game**, an impromptu race or game between competitors who have not trained beforehand.

1891 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Scrub*, **Scrub-crew, *nine*, etc. in contests or games, a crew, nine, or the like, the members of which have not trained beforehand. 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* 206 Through all these islands, and on the Missouri bottoms, there are great quantities of rushes, commonly called *scrub grass. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Scrub-grass*, a syn. for *Scouring rush* [*Equisetum hyemale*]. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 283 To start in a *scrub-race for honour and renown. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 14 The scrub-race of American politics.

†**Scrub**, *sb.*³ *Obs.* [? f. SCRUB *v.*: cf. SCRUBBADO.] The itch.

1709 O. DYKES *Eng. Prov.*, *Union Prov.* (ed 2) 7 We English are as much afflicted with the Scurvy, as they are with the Scrub. 1729 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 311 The Pox, the Mulligrubs, the Bonny Scrubs.

Scrub (skrɒb), *a.* [attrib. use of SCRUB *sb.*¹]

1. Mean, insignificant, contemptible.

1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Jan., Upon Steele's leaving off, there were two or three scrub Tatlers came out, and one of them holds on still. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 3 Oct., How dismal,..how scrub does this town look. 1813 SCOTT 9 Jan. in *Lockhart* III. i. 36 Charlotte is with me just now at this little scrub habitation.

†**2.** ? = Bob (tail). *Obs.*

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4888/4 A large scrub Tail, dapple grey.

Scrub (skrɒb), *v.*¹ Forms: 3–4 scrobbe, 6–7 skrub, 6– scrub. [Of obscure history: adopted from or corresp. to MLG., MDu. *schrobben, schrubben* (whence G. *schrubben, schruppen*, Sw. *skrubba*, Da. *skrubbe*), perh. related to SCRAPE; cf. GRUB *v.*

The existence of the variant SHRUB *v.* suggests the possibility that there may have been an OE. **scrobbian* or **scrybban*. In the mod. sense 3 the word may perh. have been re-imported from Du. as a nautical term: *cf. swab.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To curry-comb (a horse). *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4310 The knave greytheth the hors, and scrobbeth [*Laud MS.* þe knaues graiþen her hors, & shrubben].

†**2.** To scratch, rub (a part of one's body). Also *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* O 2 b, He put his hand in his pocket but to scrub his arme a little that itcht. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. E 8, Capro reads, sweares, scrubs, and sweares againe, Now by my soule an admirable straine. 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Gleam. Exod.* 17 He is glad to get a potsheard to skrub himselfe. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vines*, With a Clout fastned to a Stick scrub the Place four or five Mornings, until the inflam'd Part becomes soft and ripe.

3. To clean (esp. a floor, wood, etc.) by rubbing with a hard brush and water. Also *fig.*

c 1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 13 If part of our companie had been sent thither upon our first arrival at Rio de la Hacha, doubtles we had done much goode, but now they [the Spaniards] had scrube [?*read* scrubd] it very bare. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 52 We careen'd Capt. Wright's Bark and scrubb'd the Sugar-prize and get 2 Guns out of the Wrecks. 1709 W. KING *Art of Love* VIII. 1104 You'll scrub the rooms, or make the bed. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* Introd., I hastened to the spot, and found the well-meaning traveller scrubbing the floor like a housemaid. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* I. ii, These poor arms you fold about you now Oft scrub the settle, scour the pans, and knead The homely dough.

b. *transf.* To rub with something bristly.

1844 THACKERAY *Arabella* in *Colburn's New Monthly* II. 170 He has a kind word for both, and scrubs the little girl's fresh cheek with his bristly beard.

4. *techn.* To carry on the process of cleansing coal-gas from impurities by means of a 'scrubber'.

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 5/1 The particular arrangement of the interior of the scrubber adopted here, is that patented by Henry Green of Preston, and used in the gasworks there for scrubbing gas.

5. In *Comb.*, as *scrub-broom, -girl, pail, -woman.*

1675 V. ALSOP *Anti-Sozzo* iii. § 2. 223 He brings nothing New, his Rayling faculty, like an old *Skrub-broom, being worn to the Stumps. 1839 MRS. KIRKLAND in Griswold *Prose Writers Amer.* (1847) 464 Fetch the broom, Betsey! and the scrub-broom, Betsey! 1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) Jan. 556 A majority of the mothers work out as washerwomen or *scrubwomen.

†**Scrub**, *v.*² *Obs.* Also **skrub**. [? f. SCRUB *sb.*¹ (sense 5).] *intr.* To go in mean attire.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm. Wedd. Garmt.* 18 Therfore when we may goe in our maisters attire, shall wee scrubbe like beggars patched in our rags? 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iii. 7 Now scouping in side robes of Royalty, That earst did skrub in lowsie brokery.

†**Scrubba·do.** *Obs.* Also 7 scrubadoe, 7–8 scrubado. [f. SCRUB *sb.*³ + -ADO: cf. SCABBADO.] The itch.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 112 He was still troubled with his guest, the scrubadoe. 1709 *Female Tatler* No. 6/4 A new Nostrum for the Scrubbado. 1729 FIELDING *Author's Farce* III. Air xii, Were I laid on Scotland's Coast, And in my Arms embrac'd my dear, Let Scrubado do its most, I would know no Grief or Fear.

†**Scru·bbed,** *a. Obs.* [f. SCRUB *sb.*¹ + -ED ².]

1. Stunted, dwarfed.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 163 Now by this hand I gaue it to a youth, A kinde of boy, a little scrubbed boy No higher then thy selfe, the Iudges Clearke. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 237 They suffer their sheepe and cattell to bruize them [Furze bushes] when they are young, and so they grow to scrubbed and low tufts, seldome to that perfection that they might. 1723 T. TAYLOR in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 87 The first wood..consisting all of oaks, but very scrubbed ones. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xvii, Straggling forests of the kind of low scrubbed trees already mentioned.

2. Squalid, insignificant. *rare*⁻¹.

1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1724) 72 Consider, there-

fore, that as bad as thou have got thither; thither went scrubbed, beggarly Lazarus, &c.

Scrubber[1] (skrʌ·bəɹ). [f. SCRUB *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who, or something which scrubs.

1839 MRS. KIRKLAND in Griswold *Prose Writers Amer.* (1847) 464 Her floor is scoured every night, after all are in bed but the unlucky scrubber, Betsey, the maid of all work. *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 166 Steam at forty lbs. is an excellent scrubber.

2. An instrument for scrubbing. **a.** A scrubbing-brush. (In mod. Dicts.) **b.** An apparatus for cleansing coal-gas from impurities.

1853 S. HUGHES *Gas-works* 42 The scrubber or breeze condenser is used for the same purpose. 1876 *Engineering* 16 June 514/2 It was yet an open question which were the better, washers or scrubbers.

Scrubber[2] (skrʌ·bəɹ). [f. SCRUB *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] A person or animal that lives in the scrub.

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxix, The captain was getting in the 'scrubbers'—cattle which had been left..to run wild in the mountains. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 411 Don't you stick at home all your life, like a mallee scrubber.

Scru·bbery. [f. SCRUB *v.*[1] + -ERY.] Drudgery.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 31, I escaped the ennui of this endless scrubbery. 1884 MRS. F. MILLER *Ht. Martineau* 108 Brains tell in the mean and dirty scrubbery of life as well as in pleasanter things.

Scrubbing (skrʌ·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of SCRUB *v.*[1], in various senses.

†**1.** Scratching. *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 119 The cattell went grazing on the humane Pasture of my miserable corps; I awaked with their nibbling, fell a scrubbing, and [etc.]. 1667 [see SCRATTING *vbl. sb.*, under SCRAT *v.*]

2. Rubbing with a hard brush and water; *transf.* rubbing with something bristly.

1681 [see SCRUBBING-BRUSH]. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* VI. (1697) 141 To shun the scrubbing of a bearded Kiss. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wise* Wks. III. 445 A little washing, scrubbing, and rubbing, bestowed on their persons and houses.

†**3.** A beating, a drubbing. *Obs.*

1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 485 Three thousand French horse..have given Scheubler a severe scrubbing.

†**Scru·bbing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. SCRUB *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] Squalid, beggarly.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yr.* D j, Hungry Coffin-sellers, scrubbing Beaters, and nastie Graue-makers. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* III. iii, Nor do I care From what a lauish hand your money flies, So you giue none away, feed beggers...And to the scrubbing poore.

Scrubbing-brush (skrʌ·biŋbrʌʃ). Also 7 **scrubing-brush.** [f. SCRUBBING *vbl. sb.*] A brush with hard bristles for scrubbing purposes.

1681 GREW *Museum* II. § i. iv. 204 The outward Skin being taken off, the Fruit looks and feels like a round Scrubing-Brush. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. i. 7 She never would lay aside the Use of Brooms and scrubbing Brushes. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Zita* xxxiii, A woman over her soapsuds and scrubbing-brush.

†**Scru·bbish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. SCRUB *a.* + -ISH[1].] Like a 'scrub', contemptible.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 43 The Dutch, truckling, scrubbish.

Scrubby (skrʌ·bi), *a.*[1] [f. SCRUB *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Stunted, under-developed.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XIII. xxxiv. 98 A short thicke planke stood on a scrubby post That seru'd them for a boord to drinke and eat. 1727 SWIFT *Bawis & Phil.* 177 The other Tree was griev'd, Grew scrubby, dy'd a-top, was stunted. 1794 W. PEARCE *Agric. Berks* 55 Woods...The scrubby stuff is..burnt into charcoal. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* ii. 30 The ground is..covered with scrubby lichens.

2. Covered with scrub or brushwood.

1676 PETTY *Polit. Anat. Irel.*, etc. (1691) 115 About two Millions of Rocky, Boggy, and Scrubby Pasture, commonly call'd Unprofitable. 1835 T. BATMAN in *K. Cornwallis's New World* (1859) I. 373 The country, however, proved too scrubby to enable the dogs to have a fair run.

3. Insignificant, shabby, paltry, of poor appearance.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V. xii, To be treated like a little scrubby apprentice? 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 35, I am so sorry to put you off with such a scrubby letter. 1894 MRS. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* i. 22 They were but a very scrubby mixture of the lowest peasants.

Scrubby (skrʌ·bi), *a.*[2] [f. SCRUB *v.*[1] + -Y.] Rough, bristly.

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* xl. 411 'Well, I should like to see her', drawled out Merl, as he smoothed down his scrubby mustachios.

†**Scru·bly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. SCRUB *a.* + -LY[2].] Meanly, shabbily.

1732 LD. TYRAWLY in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 383 This room few of my predecessors made use of..; and..such of them as did furnish it, did it very scrubly.

†**Scru·by.** *north. Obs.* Also 6 **scrubby,** 6, 9 **scrubie,** 7 **scrobie, scrooby.** [Perh. a metathetic alteration of SCORBUTE or its source.] Scurvy. Also 16th c. *scruby ill. Comb.* **Scruby-grass,** scurvy-grass.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I vj, The scuerbuch whyche is called in the North cuntre the scruby ell [1568 the scrubby ill, or the crepel ill]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxii. 325 In English it is called Spoonewort, Scrubie grass, and Scuruie grasse. 1655 LAMONT *Diary* (Maitland Cl.) 87 This year, Mr. Jhone Duncan..died of the Scrobie. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* App. (1848) 593 Scruby, gout, and gravel. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 61 *Scrooby-grass.*

†**Scrud,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin: cf. SCRUB *v.*] (See quot.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 326/1 To Scrud (Scrvde *A*); *ubi* to rub.

Scrue, obs. form of SCREW *sb.*[1] and *v.*

Scruff (skrʌf), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1, 7–9 **scruf,** 5 **scrofe,** 6 **scruffe,** *Sc.* **skrufe, skruif(e, skruiff, scruef,** 6–8 **scroof,** 7 **scroofe, scrooffe,** 7– **scruff.** [Metathetic var. of SCURF *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A scabby or scaly condition of the skin; = SCURF *sb.*[1] 1. *Obs.*

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 316 Wið scruf, & wið sceb.] 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626 *Glabra*, scrofe or scalle.

† **b.** A scab. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4716/4 Stoln.., a black Gelding.., with a large Wait or Scruff over his near Eye.

2. = SCURF *sb.*[1] 2.

1526 *Grete Herball* clx. (1529) K ij b, Agaynst the scruffe of the heed and habundaunce of lyce. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* x. 124 Jumbling them together make them rub off their scruf from one another. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Med.* xxvii. 339 Where there was a copious detachment of scruf.

3. A thin crust or coating. Cf. SCURF *sb.*[1] 4.

1591 BRUCE *Serm.* T 2 b, The outwarde scroofe, suppose it appeareth to be whole, where the inward is festered, availeth nothing, bot maketh it to vndercoate again. 1695 *Sc. Acts Will. III* (1822) IX. 452/2 Pulling up..Bent Juniper and broom bushes which did loose and break the surface and scroofe of the saids hills.

4. Applied to what is worthless or contemptible; refuse, litter; † *spec.* base money; also used (like 'dross', 'muck') as a contemptuous term for money.

1559 in KNOX *Hist. Ref.* II. Wks. 1846 I. 403 They spair not planelie to brek doun and convert the guid and stark money..into this thair corruptit skruiff and baggage of Hard-heidis and Non Suntis. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 65 Thai brocht þair bastardis, wt þe skruife thai skraip To blande þair blude wt barrownis be ambitioun. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scruff*, is a kinde of fuel, which poor people..gather up at ebbing water, in the bottom of the Thames about London, and consists of Coal, little sticks of Wood, Cockle-shells, and the like. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 103 The..dirty current..carrying away with it the little trifling straw, scruff, and bubbles on its surface.

† **b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1673 *Cal. Treas. Bks.* (1909) IV. 404 As to the importation of whale fins, commonly called scruffe, which you conceive ought to pay as whalebone, you are to state a case.

5. *Comb.*: **Scruff-stone,** ? rubble.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, Old Cop..had jammed the double gates in under the scruff-stone archway.

Scruff (skrʌf), *sb.*[2] Also *dial.* **scruft.** [Corrupt form of SCUFF *sb.*[2], assimilated to prec.] The nape of the neck.

1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Scruff*, the nape of the neck. North. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, He would have fallen overboard, if I hadn't caught him by the scruff of the neck. 1892 J. K. JEROME in *Idler* June 498 We adopted a more pressing method, and coaxed the dog out by the scruff of his neck.

transf. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxix, 'John Fry, you big villain!' I cried, with John hanging up in the air by the scruff of his neck-cloth.

Scruff (skrʌf), *v.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. Obs.* Also 8 **scruiff.** [f. SCRUFF *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To touch slightly, graze (see Jam. and E.D.D.); in quots. *fig.* to treat superficially, slur *over*. Hence **Scru·ffer.**

1698 in J. Campbell *Balmerino* (1899) 410 Calling him [the minister] a betrayer of sowles, a scruffer of Scriptures. 1707 *Min. Ayr Presbyt.* (MS.), He doth often change his text, and doth not raise many heads and doth not prosecute such as he names, but scruffs them. 1713 *Humble Plead. Good old-way* 92 Many scandalous practises of Presbyterian ministers in some places, tho flagrant and notour, little heeded, and, when complained of, scruffed over with private accomodations. 1720 E. ERSKINE *Wks.* (1871) I. 91 Many there are who scruff over the duty in a superficial manner.

Scruff (skrʌf), *v.*[2] [f. SCRUFF *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To seize (a person) by the nape of the neck.

1885 H. FINCH-HATTON *Advance Australia!* 100, I once had a narrow escape of being 'scruffed' by an alligator.

Scruffy (skrʌ·fi), *a.* [f. SCRUFF *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Scaly, covered with scurf.

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 76 The Serpent goes to Fenell when he would..cast off his old scruffy skin to wear a new one. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xxx, Every man, woman, and child has a brown, scruffy, turf-like face. 1885 *U. S. Cons. Report* No. lviii. 150 (Cent.) The sheep [in South Africa] becomes scruffy and emaciated.

Scruge, obs. form of SCOURGE *v.*

†**Scru·ggle,** *v. Obs.*—[0] [Cf. STRUGGLE, SCRIGGLE *vbs.*] *intr.* To contend, struggle.

1530 PALSGR. 707/2, I scruggell with one to gette from hym, or by cause I wyll nat obey his correction.

Scruish, Scruitore: see SCREWISH, SCRUTOIRE.

Scrum (skrʌm). [Abbreviated form of SCRUMMAGE.] = SCRIMMAGE *sb.* 4.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 May 11/2 The Englishmen are particularly weak behind the 'scrum'.

Comb. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 652 The impetigo or scrum-pox of Rugby football players..seems to be traced to chafing by jerseys infested with pyogenetic cocci.

Scrummage, variant of SCRIMMAGE *sb.*

Scrump (skrʌmp). *dial.* [Cf. SCRIMP *a.* and *v.*] Anything withered or dried up.

1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. Flirt* xxiii, You two old scrumps, suppose you sit an hour in the pump-room. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1892) 193 A mouse is baked in the oven to a 'scrump', then pounded to powder.

†**Scru·mple,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [var. form of CRUMPLE; see SCR- 2.] A wrinkle, crease.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 122 Fy! skolderit skyn, thow art bot skyre and skrumple.

Scru·mple, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To crush, fold, wrinkle.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 188 Ane chartour, sasine, or uther evident, being be chance brint, singit be the fire, scrumpillit, or the seil thairof meltit and brokin. 1894 Moss *Cheadle* 172 Her rough hair was scrumpled into a chenille net.

Hence **Scru·mpled** *ppl. a.*

1902 *Longman's Mag.* Sept. 441 A scrumpled face.

Scrumptious (skrʌ·mpʃəs), *a. colloq.* or *vulgar.* [Prob. identical with the dial. *scrumptious* 'mean, stingy, close-fisted', related to *scrimption* small quantity, f. SCRIMP *v.* The transition to sense 1 below is not impossible; for the development of sense 2 cf. NICE *a.*]

1. Fastidious, hard to please. ? *U. S.* only.

1845 JUDD *Margaret* II. vii. (1874) 291, I don't mean to be scrumptious about it, Judge; but I do want to be a man, if I..haven't so much eddication as the rest.

2. a. *U. S.* Stylish, handsome. **b.** Used as a vague epithet of enthusiastic praise: First rate, 'glorious'.

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xxiii, A little tidy scrumptious looking slay. 1865 MEREDITH *R. Fleming* xxxi, Hang me, if ever I see such a scrumptious lot. 1901 F. HUME *Golden Wang-ho* iv, 'I shan't show it [the picture] to anyone till it's done..; then you'll say it is scrumptious'.

Scrunch (skrʌnʃ), *sb.* [f. SCRUNCH *v.*]

1. The noise made by scrunching.

1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* 219 Leaning forward in expectation of the *scrunch* I knew must come. 1892 'VERNON LEE' in *Contemp. Rev.* May 670 Its snow was becoming less crisp (before you might have almost heard its scrunch).

2. An act of scrunching.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 297, I brought my heel well down on his little varnished toe and gave it a scrunch.

Scrunch (skrʌnʃ), *v.* [Cf. CRUNCH *v.* and SCR- 2.]

1. *trans.* To bite with a crushing noise, = CRUNCH *v.* 1.

1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 66 A person may be said to scrunch an apple or a biscuit, if in eating it he made a noise. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxliv. (1848) 366 This horse would eat oysters with great delight, scrunching them shells and all between his teeth.

2. To crush, tread crushingly upon; also, to squeeze into small compass; = CRUNCH *v.* 2.

1861 SALA *Dutch Pictures* viii. 111 An old lady..scrunches the boots of her opposite neighbours. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxx. 33 Paper as everyone knows, burns well when scrunched up. 1895 SYMONDS in *Life* I. iii. 71, I scrunched the muddy gravel, beneath the boughs of budding trees.

b. *refl.* To squeeze oneself into compact shape. Cf. SCRINCH, SCRINGE *vbs.*

1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* (1845) 265 Now belaying, and now letting go—now scrunching himself down into mere ballast. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 466/1 The first night I slept out..I..scruntched [*sic*] myself into a doorway, and the policeman passed by..without seeing me.

3. *intr.* To produce a sound of being crushed.

1844 W. BARNES *Dorset Poems, Lydlinch Bells* 6 When vrozen grass, as white's a sheet, Did scrunchy sharp below our veet. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 403/1, I could hear the stones scrunch under his feet.

Hence **Scrunched, Scru·nching** *ppl. adjs.*

1835–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Last Cab-driver*, He had compromised with the parents of three scrunched children, and just 'worked out' his fine for knocking down an old lady. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 189 But after some alarming scrunching sounds, and creaks from the canoe, we were shot ignominiously out over the bows.

Scrunt (skrʌnt). *Sc.* Anything stunted or worn out, esp. the stump of a tree.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 115 And no redres that ȝe will mak thairfoir, Nocht worth ane scrunt of all that to restoir. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* vii. 75 In the midst of the bit scrunts of birks and..thorns.

Scrupilous(e, obs. forms of SCRUPULOUS.

Scruple (skrū·p'l), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **scrupul,** 6–8 **scrupule**; and see SCRIPLE, SCRIPTULE. [ad. L. *scrūpulus*, more freq. *scrīpulum* (also *scrūpulum, scrīplum, scrīptulum, scrīptum*, whence SCRIPLE, SCRIPTULE), commonly regarded as identical with *scrūpulus* SCRUPLE *sb.*[2], the sense 'small weight or measure' being supposed to be developed from the etymological sense 'small pebble'.

The assumed sense-development presents no difficulty, but the relation between the forms with *ū* and those with *ī* has not been satisfactorily explained, and some scholars dispute the identity of the word.

Cf. F. *scrupule* (15th c.), Sp. *escrúpulo*, Pg. *escrupolo*, It. *scrupolo, scrittolo* (:—L. *scrīptulum*), G. *skrupel.*]

A small unit of weight or measurement.

1. A unit of weight = 20 grains, ⅓ drachm, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Apothecaries' weight. Denoted by the character ℈. [1382–: see SCRIPLE.] 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst Pest.* (1888) 42 Take Theriaca..ij Scruples..; bole Amoniacke, prepared, half a Scruple. 1590 BARROUGH *Physick* (1596) A viij b, A Scruple is twentie barley cornes. 1632 MASSINGER *Emperor East* IV. iv, With some few scruples of sassa-fras and Guacum. 1710 P. BLAIR *Misc. Observ.* (1718) 63 It, weighed betwixt a Scruple and half a Dram. 1843 T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* I. xxxix. 700 It consists of the iodide of mercury, mixed with lard, in the proportion of two scruples to the ounce.

attrib. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 647 He was ordered scruple doses of salicylate of ammonia.

¶ **b.** Alleged values of doubtful authority.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scruple* (*scriptulum*), is of Troy weight seven grains and an half. 1688 HOLME *Armoury*

III. 339/1 A scruple is 24 grains. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Among Goldsmiths, the Scruple is 24 Grains.

2. One-sixtieth of a degree; a minute of arc.

First, second, third scruple, the first, second, third power of one-sixtieth. Cf. MINUTE *sb.*[1], etymological note.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 205 The latitude fiftie degrees, and fortie scruples or minutes. *Ibid.* 474 Two and fiftie degrees and fortie scrupuls from the Aequator. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 16 Northampton lying within twenty nine scruples of the same degree of longitude with Oxford. 1709-29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 75 A Degree is subdivided into Minutes, or First Scruples, 60'. A First Scruple, into Seconds, 60". Seconds, into Thirds, and so on.

† **b.** *Astr.* in special collocations (see quots.).

In some mod. Dicts. *scruple* is said to be synonymous with DIGIT 4, but this seems to be an erroneous inference from statements like that in quot. 1728.

1633 H. GELLIBRAND *App. Longitude* in T. James *Voy.* R 2, The middle motion of the ☽ Center...The Prosthaphaereseis of the Center add...The Proportional Scruples.—I. 1658 GADBURY *Doctr. Nativities* II. 229 Then..take out the Scruples of proportion, and reserve them until anon. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Scruples eclipsed are that Part of the Moon's Diameter which enters the Shadow, expressed in the same Measure wherein the apparent Diameter of the Moon is expressed. See *Digit. Ibid.*, *Scruples* of Immersion, or Incidence, are an Arch of the Moon's Orbit, which her Centre describes from the Beginning of the Eclipse, to the Time when its Centre falls into the Shadow...*Scruples* of Emersion, are an Arch of the Moon's Orbit, which her Centre describes in the Time from the first Emersion of the Moon's Limb, to the End of the Eclipse.

† **3.** As a unit of time. **a.** *Scruple of an hour*: the sixtieth part of an hour, a minute: more fully *first scruple*, the successive smaller fractions of the sexagesimal scale being called *second scruple* (= our 'second'), *third*, *fourth*, *fifth*, etc. *scruple*. **b.** Similarly, the day of 24 hours was divided sexagesimally into *first*, *second*, etc. *scruples*, the 'first scruple' being = 24 minutes. **c.** In Rabbinical chronology, the 1080th part of an hour, equal to 1-18th of a minute (= late Heb. חֵלֶק *ḥēleḳ*; the attribution of this measure to the Arabs is a mistake). *Obs.*

a. 1603 HEYDON *Def. Judic. Astrol.* iv. 143, I haue a plumbe watche..and this, with one motion giueth me so perfectly, both the minute and second scruple of time, that hauing obserued [etc.]. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* Med. xxi. 128 How can it be expected, we have power To hold out Seige, one scruple of an hower. 1640-72 WILKINS *Disc. New Planet* II. (1684) 124 If a Man, leaping up in a Ship, may abide in the Air one second scruple of an hour. *c* 1653 T. WHALLEY in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 603 [A computation expressed in sexagesimals of an hour is referred to as being] in hourly scruples.

b. 1709-29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 77 Astronomically, a Day is divided as an Integer, into first Scruples 60'. A Prime or first Scruple into 60", and so on.

c. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Chaldee Scrupule is 1/1080 Part of an Hour, called, by the Hebrews, Helakim. These Scruples are much used by the Jews, Arabs, and other Eastern People. 1788 MARSDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 419 The lunar month..according to the computation of the Arabian Astronomers, consists of 29 days, 12 hours, and 792 scruples or parts in 1080

† **4.** A Roman land-measure of ten feet square, being the 24th part of an *uncia* and 288th of a *jugerum*. *Obs.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 114 A Scruple of an Arpent is 1/48 of an Arpent or 10 Feet Square every way.

5. One-twelfth of an inch; a line. Also, one-tenth of a geometrical inch. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* III, This to me, who never leave one scruple of an inch of my paper unadorned by my literary genius.

6. *fig.* A very small quantity or amount; a very small part or portion.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 77 There is no loue in this worlde so perfecte, as that whiche holdeth no scruple of interest. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 38 Nature neuer lends The smallest scruple of her excellence But [etc.]. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 54 Look into Italy and Spain, whether those places be one scruple the better. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 111 Each Word and Syllable brought to the Scale, And valu'd to a Scruple in the Sale. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. i, In the choice of a second wife, one scruple of prudence is worth a pound of passion.

Scruple (skrū·p'l), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **scrupule**, (**scrupple**, **scroopple**). [ad. F. *scrupule* (14th c.), ad. L. *scrūpulus*, lit. a pebble (recorded only in late L.), fig. a cause of uneasiness, scruple, dim. of *scrūpus* rough or hard pebble, used fig. by Cicero for a cause of uneasiness or anxiety.

Cf. F. *scrupule* (14th c.), Sp. *escrūpulo*, Pg. *escrupulo*, It. *scrupolo*, G. *skrupel*.]

1. A thought or circumstance that troubles the mind or conscience; a doubt, uncertainty or hesitation in regard to right and wrong, duty, propriety, etc.; esp. one which is regarded as over-refined or over-nice, or which causes a man to hesitate where others would be bolder to act. Often, *scruple of conscience*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 63 b, He wyll..lette the ..symple persone from the performynge of his dutyes.., by the reason of..feares and scruples. *c* 1534 MORE *Wks.* 1435/1 Though men..say it is no consience but a foolish scruple. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 179 The kyng of England ..was in a great scruple of his conscience and not quiet in his mynde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 40 (2nd Qo.) Some crauen scruple Of thinking too precisely on th'euent. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. vi. Rule 1, A Scruple is a great trouble of mind proceeding from a little motive. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xli. 43 Upon the nicest Scruples of Honour. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 389 The assembly did not, however, start any scruple on this head. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 90 The scruples of reason, or piety, were silenced by the strong evidence of visions and miracles. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xvii. (1872) 317 A scruple is..a vain fear of sin where there is no reasonable ground for suspecting sin. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. ii. 34 They had to deal with enemies who were troubled with few scruples.

b. in generalized sense. (Sometimes = scrupulosity.)

1547-8 *Ordre of Communion* 7 To the satisfaccion of his mynde, and auoydyng of all scruple and doubtfulnes. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. vi. Rule 2 § 1 This is a right course in the matter of scruple; *proceed to action*. 1689 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Feb., The Abp. of Canterbury and some of the rest, on scruple of conscience..enter'd their Protests and hung off. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 90 At first, the experiment was made with caution and scruple. 1848 BARONESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. iii. 114 He expresses much concern and scruple about the trouble he occasions. 1872 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sker* vi, Just as I had made up my mind to lift up the latch, and to walk in freely, as I would have done in most other houses, but stood on scruple with Evan Thomas.

c. Phr. *Without scruple.*

1526 TINDALE *Acts* x. 29 Therfore cam I unto you with outen scruple [*orig.* ἀναντιῤῥήτως]. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 157. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 98 The Jewish king, who had broken without scruple the brazen serpent. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 186 Attacked by the civil power, they without scruple repelled force by force.

d. Phr. *To have scruples*; *to have little, no scruple*, etc. Const. *about* (a matter), *in* (doing something).

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 340, I had some little Scruple in my Mind about Religion, which insensibly drew me back. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 709/2 That the Quakers can have no Scruple of Conscience in paying Tythes. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam's Const. Hist.* (1897) 80 A man without truth or humanity may have some strange scruples about a trifle. 1850 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 14 June (1884) I. i. 18 If you have the slightest [objection], pray have no scruple in leaving my curiosity ungratified. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* viii, [They] had little scruple in applying to a witch.

e. *To make scruple* (also *a, no*, etc. *scruple*): to entertain or raise a scruple or doubt; to hesitate, be reluctant, esp. on conscientious grounds. Const. infin.; also with *of* (*at*, *in*) = to stick at, hesitate to do or allow, etc. ? *Obs.* (Cf. F. *faire scrupule*, with similar constructions.)

1589 NASHE *Pasquill & Marf.* B j, They presume to make a shrewde scruple of their obedience. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. LXXXIX. 51 Making a scruple that the holy shields called Ancilia were as yet not layed up againe. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* IV. v. (1605) I 4 b, *Lac.* But is that true, it 'tis prohibited To sacrifice vnto him? *Ter.* Some such thing Cæsar makes scruple of, but forbids it not. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. XXIII. § 36 Cæsar..made no scruple to professe that hee had rather bee first in a village, then second at Rome. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 57 The superstitious make more scruple of a little sinne then of a great. 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* CXXXII. Wks. (Grosart) II. 298 One of those who thinke it the greatest point of wisdome to make the most scruples. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 210, I made no scruple at taking these goods. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 24 Small scruple is made by the authorities in opening private letters.

† **2.** A doubt or uncertainty as to a matter of fact or allegation; an intellectual difficulty, perplexity, or objection. *Beyond a scruple*, beyond doubt or cavil. *Obs.*

The phrase 'scruple of suspition' (quot. 1534) perh. contains an etymologizing reference to SCRUPLE *sb.*[1] 6. Cf. 'un seul scrupule de doubte', 16th c. in Littré.

1534 MORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 49 In eny parte of all which my dealing, whither eny other man may peradventure put eny dowt, or move eny scruple of suspition. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 644 For auoyding of which scruple and ambiguity: Edmund Erle of Marche..made his tytle and righteous clayme. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 16 In the Table there is no difficultie..yet, to take away all scruple, I will shew you the vse of it. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. v. § 2 The only scruple is whether it was used in their sacred accounts or no. *a* 1718 PENN *Innocency with open Face* Wks. 1726 I. 267, I hope my Innocency will appear beyond a Scruple. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 22 Our captain..raised several scruples about the latitude which we should keep in such a voyage. 1741 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. I. (1765) 140 A Subject, where one's own Interest appeared concerned so nearly would well justify every Scruple, and even the severest Inquiry.

† **b.** Disbelief or doubt *of*. *To have* or *make scruple of*: to hesitate to believe or admit. Also rarely with *how* and clause. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 149 But how I should bee your Patient, to follow your prescriptions, the wise may make some dram of a scruple, or indeede, a scruple it selfe. 1611 — *Cymb.* V. v. 182 Whereat, I wretch Made scruple of his praise. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Cov.* (1634) 116 When there is no scruple in our hearts of Gods love towards us. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 12 That Letters, and consequently Sculpture, was long before the Flood, we make no scruple of. 1666-7 MARVELL *Corr.* Ixix. Wks. (Grosart) II. 210 If you find any thing perplext in it, I shall..resolve any scruple that you may have of its exposition. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. (Arb.) 33 If you make the least scruple of the efficacie of these my Rules, do but come to the Play-house, and you shall judge of 'em by the effects.

† **c.** *Without scruple*: without doubt or question, doubtless. (Used to qualify an assertion.) *Obs.*

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. 189 As is, *without* scruple, apparant in the date of the synod. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 49 The same house to be sold.. would have yielded without scruple 1000 or 1200 l.

¶ **d.** A suspicion *of* (something). *rare*—[1].

1597 SIR R. CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 42 Wherein that you may see the poore unfortunate Secretarie will leave no scrupule in you of lack of industry, to yeald you all satisfaction..I have thought good to [etc.].

† **e.** A quibble, fine distinction. *Obs.*

1709 FELTON *Diss. Classics* (1718) 43 If there is any Thing else Commentators concern themselves about, it is Property of Expression, or rather some Verbal Niceties, and Grammatical Scruples.

3. *Comb.*, as † *scruple-drawer* (applied to a confessor), *-monger*; *scruple-selling* ppl. a.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Laconics* Wks. 1711 IV. 19 The late Ordinary of Newgate, Mr. Smith, who was one of the most famous *Scruple-drawers of his Time. 1675 WALTON *Hooker* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1818) IV. 223 There were also many of these *Scruplemongers that pretended a tenderness of conscience, refusing to take an oath before a lawful magistrate. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Reas. Oaths* Wks. 1711 IV. 91 b, Printed by one of those Godly Wholesale Dealers in Scandal, those *Scruple-selling Vermin of the Poultry.

Scruple (skrū·p'l), *v.* Also 7 **scrupule**, **scroople**. [f. the sb. Cf. OF. (15th c.) *scrupuler* 'examiner scrupuleusement' (Godefroy).]

1. *trans.* To have or make scruples about; to demur to, take exception to, question the propriety or expediency of (something done or to be done); to hesitate or stick at (doing something). ? *Obs.*

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 175 Was euer a Papist knowne to scruple this sinne? Not to extenuate it as veniall? 1692 LOCKE *3rd Let. Toleration* iii. Wks. 1714 II. 347 Perhaps it is because he scruples the Cross in Baptism. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 302 Let no man scruple my honourable mention of this noble enemy. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cxlv. 18 He scrupled no means to obtain his ends. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Europe* III. iii. § 86 *note*, It seems reasonable not to scruple the use of a word so convenient.

† **2.** To doubt, question, hesitate to believe (a fact, allegation, etc.); to question the truth, goodness, or genuineness of. *Obs.*

1640 D. CAWDREY *Three Serm.* (1641) 13 The Truth of this Grant may well be scrupled. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. viii. 474 The Doctrine of a Third [Person] ought not to be scrupul'd. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* iv. 75 Though the Father's Deity is not scrupled, or called in question. 1787 R. TYLER *Contrast* III, Though I don't scruple your veracity, I have some reasons for believing you were there. 1846 W. H. MILL *Five Serm.* (1848) 142 The charge of ignorance of the Gospel is often made against those who scruple statements resembling..this.

† **b.** with obj. a sentence introduced by *that* or *whether*. *Obs.*

1642 *Collect. Rights & Priv. Parlt.* 9 They at the first scrupuled, whether or no they might take up armes for their own defence against that cruell arrest. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 275 It is not to be scrupled that the omnipotent and wise Creator saw and judged all things that he had made to be good. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 7 They were of invincible spirits to undergo all manner of..dangers, whereby it was scrupled by the rest of the World, Whether they were more greedy of Honour or Wealth?

† **3.** *causative.* To excite scruples in (a person), to cause to feel scruples. *Obs.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 72. 380 But all of them..fear the event of such a tryall [of their religion] that they may be scrupled and staggered and disquieted by it. 1657 J. WAITS *Scribe*, etc. III. 72 The dangerous tentations of the Devil, wherewith he and his instruments..do mainly assault the mindes, and scruple the consciences,..of the weaker amongst us. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 255 If he had anything that scrupled him in matter of Law.

4. *intr.* To entertain or raise scruples; to hesitate, demur, † doubt. Chiefly *to scruple at* (also in indirect passive). Now *rare*.

1639 SALTMARSHE *Pract. Policy* 120 When you are to be engaged in imployment, and your abilities are doubted and questioned, and therefore you are scrupeld at. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 63 Although M. de Nointel scrupl'd at first, yet he consented at length. 1708 *Misc. Curiosa* III. 407 Whilst I was scrupling at this Relation, they brought me Gallasius his Commentary upon Exodus. 1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 26 The sovereigns..who scrupled at no means for securing themselves on the throne. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 481 His love for the Church was a passion and he scrupled at nothing which could advance its interests.

b. quasi-*refl.* with complement: To allow one's scruples to drive one *out of*.

1786 J. NEWTON in J. Bull *Mem. W. Bull* (1864) 163 Mr. R. of Birmingham has indeed had some sceptical qualms about his situation in the Church, and some thoughts of seceding or dissenting from us...I shall be sorry if he scruples himself out of a sphere of usefulness.

5. *Const. inf.*: To hesitate or be reluctant (*to do* something), esp. on conscientious grounds, or out of regard for what is fit and proper. (The current use.)

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 357 Fathers not scrupling to make their own children victims. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 997 He scrupl'd not to eat Against his better knowledge. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 119 The Muletors scrupuled to let us have Mules to Ride on. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. XXXV. 279 The lords for some time scrupled to pass this clause. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* x. (1875) 164 The Pope did not scruple to preach a crusade against the Emperor himself 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* p. xix, Nor have I scrupled to forsake the ancient quantity in proper names.

Hence **Scru·pled** *ppl. a.*, questioned, made an

object of scruple. **Scru·pling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 *Vindic. Smectymnuus* 36 Unable to give solid satisfaction to a scrupling conscience. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 127 Therefore the scrupling at this conditional Petition is causless. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 381 Let all Rulers multiply unnecessary scrupled impositions in their own dominions. 1696 WHISTON *Theory of Earth* II. 151 One of the most scrupled and exceptionable Points of his Narration, that of the Universal Deluge. 1818 scrupling [see RAP *v.*1 3 c]. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 173 The bill of comprehension proposed to parliament went no farther than to leave a few scrupled ceremonies at discretion. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 708/3 [He] scorned the constraint which prevents a scrupling dullard from describing what he never saw.

Scru·pleless, *a. rare*—1. [f. SCRUPLE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no scruples, unscrupulous.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xliv, Your Grace's swordsmen have had ill-luck of late; and it is hard, since you always choose the best hands, and such scrupleless knaves too.

†**Scru·pleness.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 scrupulenes, 6 scrupulnes. [irreg. f. SCRUPLE *sb.* + -NESS.] Scrupulousness.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* IV. i. 230 To take awaye all scrupulenes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 165, I exort 30u..to put al cerimonial scrupulnes furtht of 30ur hartis. 1573-80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 69 (*heading*) Against fantasticall scruplenes. 1647 HEXHAM I, Scruplenesse of conscience.

Scrupler (skrū·plər). [f. SCRUPLE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who scruples, one who has scruples.

Applied *spec.* to the Scots divines who objected to take the Abjuration Oath in 1712.

1631 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 295 Away then with those nice scruplers. 1650 J. DURY *Just Re-proposals* 20 To satisfie scruplers, all their scruples must be first known. 1712 T. BOSTON *Acc. Life* (1908) 191 There the lawfulness of the Oath of Abjuration was debated *pro* and *con*,..betwixt the scruplers and the clear brethren. 1843 *Wodrow's Corr.* II. 401 Warden..refused to swear the Abjuration Oath, even after the change of its form in 1719, which induced the greater number of scruplers to take it.

Scru·plesome, *a. rare*—1. [f. SCRUPLE *sb.* + -SOME.] Inclined to be scrupulous.

c 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Let.* in Emily Lawless *Mem.* (1904) 95 It was raining very hard, and Pat in his yellow waistcoat, which you know he is scruplesome about wetting.

†**Scrupose,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *scrūpōsus*, f. *scrūpus* rough or sharp stone: see -OSE.] Rough, jagged.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Corallina*, The feathered, scrupose coralline.

†**Scru·pular,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *scrūpulār-is* (*scrīp-*), f. *scrūpul-um* SCRUPLE *sb.*1] Of or amounting to a scruple in weight.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scrupular*, of or belonging to a scruple, small. 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 492 The latter coins of this scrupular standard are like the Denarii of the age in which they were struck.

Scrupule, obs. f. SCRUPLE *sbs.* and *v.*

Scrupulist (skrū·pĭlist). [f. L. *scrūpul-us* SCRUPLE *sb.*2 + -IST.] One who has scruples or raises difficulties.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Casuist Uncas'd* 5 The Rebells assaulting of their Sovereign..might have given your Scrupulists as hard thoughts of the Faction that did it. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* Misc. II. iii. (1737) III. 109 These are the Scepticks or Scrupulists, against whom there is such a Clamour rais'd. 1863 *Times* 14 Oct. 8/4 Foolish scrupulists, who in a matter of life and honour would not use their only weapons of defence because carved with objectionable figures.

†**Scru·pulize,** *v. Obs.* [formed as prec. + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To scruple at. b. *intr.* To make scruples.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 244 If in this, why not in other Articles that eyther are or may be so scrupulized..? 1642 FLETLY *Vertumnus* 126, I admire that any man hath so long scrupulized to the losse of himselfe and fortunes. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* I. xii. (1696) 49 Whensoever my duty calls me, 'tis my part to attend, without Scrupulizing upon Forms, or Difficulties.

Scrupulosity (skrūpiulo·sĭti). [a. F. *scrupulosité* (14th c. in Littré) or ad. L. *scrūpulōsitāt-em*, f. *scrūpulōs-us* SCRUPULOUS: see -ITY.]

1. The state or quality of being scrupulous (see the adj.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 66 Our lorde for his tender mercy preserue all those that entendeth this holy iourney of perfeccyon from..scrupulosite and pusillanimite of spiryte. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 12 July, Thence we went to New College, where the Chapel was in its ancient garb, notwithstanding the scrupulositie of the times. 1690 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* XXXV. Wks. I. 558 Avoid a needless Scrupulosity of Conscience, as a thing which keeps our Minds always uneasie. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXVI, Age looks with anger on the temerity of youth, and youth with contempt on the scrupulosity of age. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 273 It would have been thought strange scrupulosity in him to quit his post, because his advice as to matters not strictly within his own department was not taken by his master. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 5 When I was a lad I danced a hornpipe with arduous scrupulosity.

b. An instance of this; †a scruple.

a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 123 It was a certeyn scrupulositie that prykked my concyence. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 7 Or else..we fall into timorous scrupulosities. 1831 LAMB *Recoll. Royal Academ.* in *Mrs. Leicester's School*, etc. (1886) 309 For the thousand tints—the grains—which in life diversify the nose, the chin, the cheek..he cared nothing at all about them. He left such scrupulosities to opticians and anatomists. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 264 It shows that Peter had already abandoned Rabbinic scrupulosities.

†2. *Astr.* [After SCRUPLE *sb.*1 3.] Minute determination (of time). *Obs.*

1633 H. GELLIBRAND *App. Longitude* in T. James *Voy.* R 3, The scrupulosity of time is vnknowne, and therefore we cannot argue the) true place from thence.

Scrupulous (skrū·pĭŭləs), *a.* Also 6 scrupilous(e, scrupulouse, scrupulus. Cf. SCRIPULOUS. [ad. F. *scrupuleux* (16th c., *scrupuleusement* 14th c.), or ad. L. *scrūpulōs-us*, f. *scrūpul-us*: see SCRUPLE *sb.*2 and -OUS.]

1. Troubled with doubts or scruples of conscience; over-nice or meticulous in matters of right and wrong. Also (of things, actions, etc.), characterized by such scruples.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 52 Yt is good in suche case to be gouerned by the consayle of a dysciete gostly father leste the dome of hys owne conscyence be other to scrupulous or to recheles. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 58/1 Of spiritual men thei toke such as had wit,..& had no scrupilouse conscience. 1528 HENRY VIII in R. Hall *Life Fisher* F.'s Wks. (E. E. T. S.) II. 61 Whiche thinge..ingendred such a scrupilous doubt in me, that my mind was incontinently accombred, vexed, and disquyeted. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 61 *Rich.* Why Brother, wherefore stand you on nice points?..*Hast.* Away with scrupulous Wit, now Armes must rule. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi. § 5 Abusing their libertie and freedom to the offence of their weake brethren which were scrupulous. 1667 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Miscell.* III. 64 And yet, though he spent so much time in examining his consciens, he was not the least scrupulous nor long at Confession. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vi. 226 Whatever doubts might be formerly raised by weak and scrupulous minds about the existence of such an original contract. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 108 The common people superstitious, fanatical, scrupulous, licentious. 1907 A. C. BENSON *Altar Fire* 134 The religion recommended was a religion of scrupulous saints and self-torturing ascetics.

†b. Prone to hesitate or doubt; distrustful; cautious or meticulous in acting, deciding, etc. Also (of actions, etc.), characterized by doubt or distrust; (of objections) cavilling. *Obs.*

1559 W. CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 46 It is truely said, that knowledge hath no enemie but ignoraunce. There are..no small number of Lactantius sort, not scrupulous enemies onely, but also Physicians, of whom [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* Pref. 2 b, Thucydides was so desyrous of the verity, and so doubt full and scrupulous in wryting of his story. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 67 The Italians are so curious and scrupulous in many of their cities..that they will admit no stranger within the wals..except he bringeth a bill of health from the last citie he came from. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxiii. § 4. 574 But in filling vp the blankes of old Histories, we neede not be so scrupulous. *a* 1681 WHARTON *Apotelesma* Wks. (1683) 44 Nor any one [*sc.* art or science] that can truly say, it is free from every scrupulous exception. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* Acc. Observ. 8, I have been the more scrupulous and wary, in regard the Inferences drawn from these Observations are of some importance.

†c. with *const.*: Loth or reluctant, through scruples, *to* (do something); doubtful or suspicious *of* (a person or thing); chary *of* or *in* (doing something); anxious or fearful *about*. *Obs.*

1608 D. T[UVILL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 125 Hee was no way scrupulous to circumvent, and kill, *insontes sicuti sontes*. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3. 4 And therefore I am not scrupulous to converse and live with them. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 32 The Father is scrupulous of the Son, the Son of the Sisters, and all three of me, to whose award they referr'd the business three severall times. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* I. 5 The Jews..as they raised noble Monuments and Mausolæums for their own Nation, so they were not scrupulous in erecting some for others. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. ix. § 21. 320 The primitive Christians were very scrupulous of calling the Emperours *Dominus*. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxi. 161 She often directed herself to me in Italian. I do not talk it well: But..I was not scrupulous to answer in it. 1785 PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Nav.* 33 Those..whom I have consulted on the subject, where I was scrupulous of my knowledge. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. viii. (1871) 284 Don't you stir out of the house; I am scrupulous about what might happen.

d. *absol.* (*The scrupulous* = scrupulous persons.)

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. ii. 118 'Tis the house of fame, Sir, Where both the curious, and the negligent, The scrupulous, and carelesse;..all doe meet. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. vi. § 12 There are some Birds..whose Bloud is cold as Fishes, and their Flesh in taste so near akin, that the Scrupulous are allow'd them on Fish-days.

†2. Of a thing: Causing or raising scruples; liable to give offence; meriting scruple or cavil, dubious, doubtful. *To make it scrupulous*: to scruple, hesitate (*to do* something). *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 57 The scrupulous stynges of domesticall sedicion. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Epist.* (1577) 66 If your warre had ben vpon Ierusalem, it were to be holden for iust, but for that it is vpon Marsillius, alway we hold it for scrupulous. 1593 *Tell-trothe's New Yeare's Gift* 3 And it being my hap to enquire first from whence hee came, hee made it not scrupulous to certifie his comming from hell. 1622 BACON *Holy War* Misc. Wks. (1629) 117 As the Cause of a Warre ought to be Iust; So the Iustice of that Cause ought to be Euident; Not Obscure, not Scrupulous. 1685 BUNYAN *Quest. Seventh-day Sabbath* ii. 16 This yet seems to me more scrupulous, because that the punishment due to the breach of the Seventh-day Sabbath was hid from men to the time of Moses.

†b. Of the nature of a mere scruple. *Obs.*

1605 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 372 Let not any man mervaylle of the manyfould downefalles into synne, or think it a thing scrupulous.

3. Careful to follow the dictates of conscience; giving heed to the scruples of conscience so as to avoid doing what is wrong; strict in matters of right and wrong.

A use of sense 1 developed chiefly in contexts with a negative expressed or implied.

1545 ELYOT *Dict.* s.v. *Religiosus*, *In testimonio religiosi*, scrupulouse in bearynge wytnesse. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 210 His more scrupulous brother ceased to appear in the royal chapel. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* iii, Yet, though scrupulous in most things, it did not go against the consciences of these good brothers to purchase smuggled articles.

b. With inf.: Careful (to do something) in obedience to one's conscience.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 50 We should be religiously scrupulous and exact to say nothing..but what is true.

4. Of actions, etc.: Rigidly directed by the dictates of conscience; characterized by a strict and minute regard for what is right.

1756 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. IX. 338 This point is carried to so scrupulous a severity, that chamber practice, and even private conveyancing..are prohibited to them under the severest penalties. 1779 *Mirror* No. 37 While he gave to business the most scrupulous attention. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 248 William saw that he must not think of paying to the laws of Scotland that scrupulous respect which he had wisely and righteously paid to the laws of England. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 9 A scrupulous honesty recommended him even to careful housekeepers.

5. Minutely exact or careful (in non-moral matters); strictly attentive even to the smallest details; characterized by punctilious exactness.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 77 Examining..every little moment of Art with such infatigable though scrupulous care. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶ 4 Where we would make some Amends for our want of Force and Spirit, by a scrupulous Nicety and Exactness in our Compositions. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* (1805) I. 44 Thus all the power of description is destroyed by a scrupulous enumeration. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* ii, Great men are seldom over scrupulous in the arrangement of their attire. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 11 Scrupulous attention to the purity of the matter submitted to analysis is of course of primary importance. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N.T.* Introd. § 11 A scrupulous jealousy as to their text. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* V, Shelves, on which books..were arranged in scrupulous order. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 5/4 The various performances were gone through with scrupulous exactitude.

†6. Wrought or produced with minute care and exactness. *Obs.*

1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 34 If seelings be an ornament, what are scrupulous carvings?

Scrupulously (skrū·pĭŭləsli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a scrupulous manner; with scruple, doubt, or cautiousness; with conscientious strictness; with minute care or punctilious exactness.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 51 Most diligently, and as I mought say, most scrupulously to be observed. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* ii. 33 'Tis well known how Scrupulously the Pythagoreans..abstained from Flesh. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 ¶ 9 Works..which are scrupulously exact and conformable to all the Rules of correct Writing. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* XXVIII, An elderly woman, somewhat rough-looking, but scrupulously clean. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 56 In all this, by Pope's own showing, Addison seems to have been scrupulously fair.

Scrupulousness (skrū·pĭŭləsnės). [-NESS.] The quality of being scrupulous (see the adj.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 82 Spirituall..diseases: ..as glotony, lechery, and scrupulousnes. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 872/2 To the end that none should haue anie scrupulousnesse of conscience in so dooing. 1689 W. A. *Herbert's Acc. Exam.* 55 Such was Sir Edward's great scrupulousness, and tenderness, where the Life of Man was concern'd. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 13 If a precise or unnecessary Scrupulousness be avoided. 1853 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* II. x. 208 Nothing could exceed his scrupulousness, about running into debt. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. Church* 35 Religion is a matter where scrupulousness has been far too active.

Scruse, variant of SCRUZE, to squeeze.

Scrutable (skrū·tăb'l), *a.* [As if ad. L. **scrūtābilis*, f. *scrūtārī*: see SCRUTATOR. Cf. It. *scrutabile*.] That can be understood by scrutiny. Chiefly in implied contrast with *inscrutable*.

c 1600 *Distr. Emperor* I. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 176 If the thoughts of men were scrutable To man and mongst men. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. xlviii. 153 Magnifying the Providence of God, which is by Mortals Scrutable. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 320 Cognisant Of the less scrutable majesties. 1878 *Life C. Combe* I. ii. 23 Nobody conceived the cause of these phenomena to be scrutable.

Scrutate (skrutē·t), *v. rare.* [f. L. *scrūtāt-*, ppl. stem of *scrūtārī*: see SCRUTATOR.] *trans.* To search out; to investigate.

1882 BERESFORD-HOPE *Brandreths* II. xxix, Scrutating all a sovereign yearns to learn.

Scrutation (skrutē·ʃən). [ad. L. *scrūtātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *scrūtārī*: see next.] Minute search or examination.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Mr sex* I. 37 After long scrutation and inquisition, this well was found and performed the cure. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 20 For though we be very curious in our scrutation [etc.].

Scrutator (skrutē·tər). [a. L. *scrūtātor*, agent-n. f. *scrūtārī* to examine, scrutinize, app. f. *scrūta* pl., 'old or broken stuff, trash, frippery, trumpery' (L. & Sh.); the etymological sense of the vb. is supposed to be 'to search even to the rags' (*ibid.*).]

1. One who examines or investigates.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Mayer* 1. 10 Master Camden, a singuler scrutator of antiquities. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 452 The very disquisition concerning any one part of the Brain, the Eye, the Nerves, the Blood hath perplexed the most exact Scrutators. 1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 188 He threw down the gauntlet of defiance to the learned scrutators into the hidden mysteries of hieroglyphical lore. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xlii, She would have declared herself innocent before the scrutator.

2. *spec.* One whose office it is to examine or investigate closely, *esp.* one who acts as an examiner of votes at an election, etc.; a scrutineer.

1618 HALES *Let. fr. Synod of Dort* Golden Rem. II. (1673) 2 The manner of election was by Scrutiny... The Scrutators were two of the Seculars, ..these calculated the voices and pronounced the election. 1734-5 *Act* 8 *Geo. II*, c. 6 § 4 The justices of the peace..shall be scrutators of the ballot. 1908 *Athenæum* 16 May 609/3 Messrs. M. S. Giuseppi and W. A. Littledale were appointed scrutators of the ballot.

b. As the title of a university official. (See quots.) Now only *Hist.*

1580 GRINDAL *Let. to Burleigh* in Strype *Life* (1710) 251 The said Mr. Barrow..alledgeth another [university] Statute, made by Grace,..concerning the Scrutators. 1665 J. BUCK in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* App. B, p. lv, The Scrutators also doe..give over their office by delivery of their keys to the V. Ch. 1793 *Acc. Proc. Camb. agst. W. Frend* 195 The statutes which relate to the duty of scrutators and moderators on passing graces. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 412 *note*, In Oxford..the two Proctors..were necessarily chosen, one from the Northern, the other from the Southern men; also the two Scrutators, anciently distinct (?) from the Proctors. 1835 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 117 The Vicechancellor, Proctors, and Scrutators examine the votes received. 1841 PEACOCK *Stat. Cambridge* 25 The two scrutators were elected by the non-regents of each congregation, to collect the votes, and announce the decisions of their house, in the same manner as was done by the two proctors in the house of regents.

Scrutatory (skrĭū·tătəri), *a.* [f. L. *scrūtāt-*, *scrūtārī*: see SCRUTATOR and -ORY.] Searching, examining.

1893 *Temple Bar* XCVIII. 151 Loripont dropped a scrutatory glance.

† **Scrute**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *scrūtārī*: see SCRUTATOR.] *trans.* To scrutinize.

1536 *Primer Eng. & Lat.* 121 My synne and inequite why doste thou scrute so.

Scrutener, -enous, -y: see SCRUTINEER, etc.

Scrutinant (skrū·tinănt), *a. rare.* [a. F. *scrutinant*, pr. pple. of *scrutiner* to scrutinize, f. *scrutin* SCRUTINY.] Occupied in scrutinizing.

1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxii. 378 Live here in my Venetian palace..scrutinant of dome, cloud and cockle-shell.

† **Scru·tinate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. F. *scrutin-er* (see prec.) + -ATE³.] *trans.* = SCRUTINIZE.

a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr. Guilford* (1742) 43 The Court..scrutinated all Points of Form.

† **Scru·tinator.** *Obs.* [quasi-Latin agent-noun f. SCRUTINE *v.*] = SCRUTINEER.

1691 W. B. *Hist. Roman Conclave* v. 15 These Votes.. are set upon a File..by one of the Scrutinators.

† **Scru·tine**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *scrutine-r*, f. *scrutin* SCRUTINY.] *intr.* To make an investigation or examination. Hence † **Scru·tining** *vbl. sb.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* H 2 b, They..departed to scrutine of the matter by inquirie amongst themselues. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kοινῆ* v. 62 Free admission to the Sacrament..without any scrutining or proof of their real holiness.

Scrutineer (skrŭtinĭ·ə·r). Forms: *α.* 6 **scrutener**, 7–8 **scrutiner**; *β.* 7– **scrutineer**. [f. SCRUTINY + -ER², -EER.] One whose duty it is to scrutinize or examine; esp. one who acts as an examiner of votes at an election, etc.

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* B vij b, That there be..elected.. ij Scruteners to gather in the Legacies. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. iv. 182 Else what needs the Canon either the Fathers consent, or the scrutiner to begin with *placet vobis*? 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 229 The scrutineers of the poll relating to the lord mayor have mett severall times. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 102 The balloting began at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and ended at Six, when the scrutineers reported to the Directors. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* iii. Pr. Wks. (1888) I. 152 He gazed on the mysterious scrutineer who stood before him. 1894 *Proc. Incorp. Assoc. Munic. Engin.* XX. 3 The Scrutineers report the result of the voting as follows.

† **Scru·tinist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SCRUTIN-Y + -IST.] ? A curious investigator.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 207 They [certain ploughs] are of no great Advantage to the..Husbandman, onely invented to satisfie the minds of some scrutinists.

Scrutinize (skrū·tinəiz), *v.* [f. SCRUTIN-Y + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To subject to scrutiny; to examine methodically and with close attention.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* Introd. 6 We have with much labour scrutinized the best Authors, &c. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 6 Des Cartes gave a noble example of turning our attention inward and scrutinizing our sensations. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 295 She began..to scrutinize her heart, with an uncommon degree of severity. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 75 Mr. Pentreath scrutinised his son through his spectacles, perhaps to make sure that he was sober. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iv. 215 The closer all such documents are scrutinised the more clear becomes the nature of their origin.

b. *spec.* with reference to votes. (Cf. SCRUTINY 2 c.)

1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 25 Feb., The Westminster election, which is still scrutinising, produced us a parliamentary event this week.

† 2. *intr.* To make scrutiny. Const. *into*. *Obs.*

1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 256 The bank is now scrutinizing upon whom the choice of the new directors is fallen. 1742 *Loud & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 17 The latest and best Doctors have so far scrutinised into the prime Cause of our British Malady the Scurvy as to affirm [etc.]. 1743 in *Etoniana* (1865) 69 After prayers and sacrament they began to vote...Thus they continued scrutinising and walking about. 1788 *Trifler* No. 9. 124 They will have a better opportunity of scrutinizing into the minutest circumstances.

Hence **Scru·tinizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Scru·tinizingly** *adv.*

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. iv, With the scrutinizing observation of a man on the point of making a bargain. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 172 Thus it is that to any scrutinizing eye the secret, had there been any, would have been betrayed. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 49 We look rather more scrutinizingly into its expression. 1883 ANNIE S. SWAN *Aldersyde* I. ii. (ed. 2) 34 Her restless black eyes wandered scrutinizingly over the face and figure of her comely young kinswoman.

Scrutinizer (skrū·tinəizəɹ). [f. SCRUTINIZE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who scrutinizes.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 250 Marmol, to whom I refer every curious Scrutinizer, relates this whole story very differently. 1839 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 14 Mar., The eye is a cold and jealous scrutiniser of those that are opposite to us. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 401 The scrutiniser into her course of conduct will allow that she is at once grave, sedate, witty, social, humorous, cheerful.

Scrutinous (skrū·tinəs), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 6 **scrutinus**, 7 **scrutenous**. [ad. F. † *scrutineux* (1512 in Godefr.), f. *scrutin* SCRUTINY: see -OUS.] Closely examining; searching.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 21 How impetrable hee was in mollyfying the adamantinest tiranny of mankinde..those that be scrutinus to pry into, let them [etc.]. 1618 M. BARET *Vineyard Horsem.* I. Ded. to King 9 Although my Artlesse pen hath not made it so delightfull as to reuiue the dead senses of all scrutenous braines, which no Tullies Eloquence as yet could euer perswade. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 3 (1748) I. 159 They cannot be too scrutinous into the principles of the persons entrusted with the direction of them. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 695 Dr. Gordon, after a scrutinous examination, has added his testimony to the same fact. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 815/2 Don't let us be too searching and scrutinous.

Scrutinously (skrū·tinəsli), *adv.* [f. SCRUTINOUS *a.* + -LY².] In a scrutinous manner.

1649 MARBURY *Habakkuk* i. 3 (1650) 21 To look into his brethren; I do not say so scrutinously as the Hypocrite in the Gospel, who [etc.]. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 364, I was begging Ventidius to enquire scrutinously who the Parthian was. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 130 Having scrutinously examined all within reach of his view. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 216 The more scrutinously the book of Genesis is analysed, the more evident it becomes that [etc.].

Scrutiny (skrū·tini), *sb.* Also 5 **scrutyny**, 6 **scruteny**, **-enie**, 6–7 **scrutinie**. [ad. late L. *scrūtinium*, f. *scrūtārī*: see SCRUTATOR. Cf. OF. *scrutinie*, *scrutine*, mod.F. *scrutin*, Sp., Pg. *escrutinio*, It. *squittino*, *scrutinio*, *scruttino*.]

1. a. The formal taking of individual votes, as a method of electing to an office or dignity, or of deciding some question proposed to a deliberative assembly; an instance of this procedure.

Now chiefly in *Canon Law*. In English municipal and university procedure, 'scrutiny' was commonly resorted to only when the result of show of hands or acclamation was not accepted, so that in some examples it is doubtful whether the word partakes more of this sense or of sense 2 c. In Oxford University, the Latin formula *Fiat scrutinium*, 'let a scrutiny be made', is still employed, but the English word is rarely if ever used with reference to present practice.

c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 288 The thre formes of eleccion schal be declared..That is to sny, the wey of the holy-goste, the wey of scrutyny, and the wey of compromys. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 123 After many scrutinies they elected one Iohn Quicedus. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 46 Whereuppon he and M. Jackson went strait wais up to the table to cal for our voices in 'scrutinie'. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. 360 The people went to a scrutinie and began to giue their voices. 1620 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 9 By a scruteny he was ellected. 1623 WOTTON *Lett.* (1907) II. 275 We have at last a new Pope, after many scrutinies. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 285 The Election of the Pope is usually in three manners, the first by Scrutiny, the second by Access, and the third by Adoration. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 62 The Proctors went to a Scrutiny. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4493/3 Upon a Scrutiny the following Persons were declared to be duly elected Directors. 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 311 *Election*...In canon law, the act of choosing a fit person for a vacant post...The actual choice may be made in one of three ways: by inspiration.., by scrutiny, or by compromise.

† b. A vote in one's favour, a suffrage. *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 781 Of all gentlywomen he hath the scruteny, In Fames court reportynge the same.

c. (See quot.)

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Scrutiny is also used, in the Canon Law, for a Ticket, or little Paper Billet, wherein, at Elections, the Electors write their Notes privately, so as it may not be known for whom they vote.

2. Investigation, critical inquiry; an instance of this. Formerly often (now *rarely*) const. *into*, † *of*.

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* I. 6 At three monthes a scrutinie was held, And serchers then sent euery where about. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Scrutinie*, diligent Search, inquiry. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 190 Let us.. stretch the scrutiny to that Angelicall birth-Caroll of our blessed Lord. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 515, I thought thee worth my nearer view And narrower Scrutiny. 1680 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Oct., An accurate scrutinie of all my actions past. *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 38 Making..an exact scrutiny into this antiquity. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 186 To threaten him with scrutinies into his conduct. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 176 The closest scrutiny will detect little that is not deserving of approbation. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xvi. § 16 Whatever may first lead us to the scrutiny of natural objects, that scrutiny never fails of its reward. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 35 He is safe from his own scrutiny.

b. *Eccl.* (See quot. 1897.)

1728 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 832/1 *Scrutiny* (*scrutinium*). An examination of those who were about to receive baptism...The days appointed for the different scrutinies varied in different places...In the Roman Church, under Pope Siricius, there were apparently three scrutinies only; at a later date, seven.

c. An official examination of the votes cast at an election, in order to eliminate any votes that are invalid, and to rectify or confirm the numbers stated in the return. (Cf. 1 a.)

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Among us, Scrutiny is chiefly used for a strict Perusal, and Examination of the several Votes hastily taken at an Election. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 31 Jan., The Westminster election is still hanging in scrutiny; the Duke of Bedford paid the election, which he owns to have cost seven thousand pounds; and Lord Gower pays the scrutiny, which will be at least as much. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 887 It is frequently necessary to subject the votes of both parties to a scrutiny. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 290/1 It has been found possible to render voting perfectly secret and to provide for a scrutiny.

† d. *Winchester School.* 'An examination of the seven seniors and seven juniors in College, on the subject of their personal comfort, etc.' (R. G. K. Wrench, *Winchester Word-Book*, 1891).

In the original Latin statutes the section relating to this subject is headed 'De Scrutiniis seu Capitulis ter in Anno in Collegio Celebrandis'.

3. In recent use: The action of looking searchingly at something; a searching gaze.

1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* III. 183 The celebrated Mrs. Berlinton still appeared not to undergo a scrutiny. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* xi, He adjusted his hat fiercely, turned round, and came forward, as if to meet and defy scrutiny. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* vi, I observed him throwing a glance of scrutiny over all the passengers. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i, One [man] was stooping slightly, and looking downward with the scrutiny of curiosity. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, It was natural that John Harmon should have his own secret reasons for a careful scrutiny of her countenance. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 402/1 A brief scrutiny informed him that she was neither in the ball-room nor the supper-room.

† **Scru·tiny**, *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. SCRUTINY *sb.*] *trans.* = SCRUTINIZE. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Scruto (skrū·to). *Theatre.* [Of obscure origin.] A spring trap-door, made of strips of wood or whalebone, flush with the floor of the stage. Also *attrib.*

1853 *Punch* XXIV. 128/2 The working of various mysterious engines of machinery called 'sloats' and 'scruto-pieces'. 1859 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 58/2 Gorgeous transformations, on which..scruto-work, gas-battens, and all the resources of 'sink and fly', have been lavished. 1861 *Ibid.* XL. 14/1 A land of..scruto-work and profiling, And shivering *coryphées*.

Scrutoire (skrutōə·ɹ, -twȧ·ɹ). Forms: *α.* 7–8 **scritoire**, **-ore**, 7 **'scritore**, 8 **scrittoir**. *β.* 7–9 **scrutoir(e, -ore**, 8 **'scrutore, scrutor, screutore, scruitore**. [Aphetic ad. F. *escritoire*: see ESCRITOIRE, which appears later in our quots. The change from *i* into *u* in *scrutoire, escrutoire* (18th c.) is unexplained.] = ESCRITOIRE.

α. 1678 *Trial of Colenan* 41 bis, Then I came to his own Study where his 'Scritore was. 1682 OLDHAM *Imit. 3rd Sat. Juv.* Poems & Transl. (1684) 198 One gives a fine Scritore or Cabinet. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* p. xi, He searched his Scrittoir for something further to give me. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* Pref. P 14, I had locked up these Papers in my Scritoire. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 372 Bank-stock, or India-bonds..are not idle, even when in his scritoire.

β. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 44 There they sell ..Scrutores or Cabinets of Mother of Pearl. 1698 in *MSS. Ho. Lords* N. S. (1905) III. 345 He had several trunks and a scrutoir in the ship. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 22 Dec., A person who had stolen sixty guineas out of his scrutoire. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Dice* Wks. 1859 XI. 293 There was still preserved in the house a scrutoire fixed in the wall. *a* 1844 F. HOWES *Horace, Sat.* I. i. (end), But hold!—You'll think I've pillaged the scrutoir Of blear Crispinus.

attrib. 1737 HOPPUS *Salmon's Country Build. Estim.* (ed. 2) 110 Cabinet Locks..and Scruitore Locks.

Scruyde, obs. form of SHROUD *v.*

Scruze (skrūz), *v.* Now *dial.* Also 7–8 **scruse**, (7 **screwze**). [? Suggested by SCREW and SQUEEZE *vbs.*] *trans.* To squeeze.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 46 Having scruzd out of his carrion corse The lothfull life. *Ibid.* II. xii. 56 Whose sappy liquor, that with fulnesse sweld, Into her cup she scruzd with daintie breach Of her fine fingers. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. (1623) 530 Those huge sums, which he had scruzed out of Stephen. 1624 BP. HALL *True Peace-Maker* Wks. (1625) 542 The oppressing Gentleman, that..scruzes his Tenants to death. 1664 *Court & Kitchin Eliz. Cromwell* 114 Scruze into it the juice of two or three lemons. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 186 The whole Stick of Letters..are screwzed together. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Scruse*, to crowd, to press or thrust hard.

Scrwe, obs. form of SCREW *sb.*¹

† Scry, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **scry(e,** 5–6 **skry(e,** 6 **scrie, skrie.** [Aphetic form of ASCRY or ESCRY: cf. SORY *v.* In many places it is impossible to tell whether we should read *ascry(e* in one word, or *a scrye* in two: see quotations below.]

1. Crying out, shout, exclamation, clamour.

Quot. *a* 1450 was misunderstood by Skinner (*Etymologicon*, 1671), who interpreted 'scrye of foules' to mean a flock of wild fowl. The error was repeated by Blount 1674, and appears in many dictionaries.

1419 *Ordin. War.* xii. in *Black Bk. Admir.* (Rolls) I. 462 For unlawefull scryes..that none escrie the whiche is called mount. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 16 With the which the ladis, and all the wemen, mayd a sorowfull skrye. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 5 The blastes of hornys and the scrye of foulis. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 671 The scry sone rais, the bald Loran was dede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xi. 33 Thayr was also engravyt all at rycht The syluer ganer, flyghterand wyth lowd skry. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 41 b, Towardes that parte where the skrye was heard. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 54 Euerie one to help other to arme and diligentlie to iesort to the place of seruice, at scrie or lauum vpon paine. 1616 *Barbour's Bruce* XIX. 564 The noyis weill soyn raiss and the skry. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 137 Wi' skirl, and skry, and rallion-shout, Stood thick and far the rabble-rout.

2. An attack; a reconnoitre.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 24 Euery nyght the Englisshe oste made good and sure watche, for they doubted makyng of skryes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 249 To make a skrye in the Scottes hoste. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 813/1 On a daie the Frenchmen made a skrie toward the English campe.

Scry (skrəi), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see E.D.D.). Also 7 **sorie,** 9 **soree.** [App. related to SCREEN *sb.* 5.] A kind of sieve.

c 1615 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 347 Winnowed corne is..made cleane by the fanne and scrie, for the masters owne vse: so though our enemie sift vs, his scrying is but our trying. *Ibid.* 428 He must be like the scry, keeping the good seed but casting away the dust and vnprofitable darnell. 1892 *Auction. Catal. Kent Farm Sale,* Manure scry.

Scry (skrəi), *sb.*[3] [f. SORY *v.*[2]] Something 'scried' in a crystal.

1898 A. LANG *Making of Relig.* v. 95 The 'scries' which came right were sometimes those of which the 'agent', or person scried for, was consciously thinking.

† Scry, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [Aphetic form of DESCRY *v.*[2]] *trans.* To describe.

a 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 1859, I knewe never mane so wys, That couth telle the servise, Ne scrye the metys of prys Was servyd in that sale. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 333 That men myght mewse on many a yere, Or he hyt scryed wyth stevyn. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 69, I neede no scribe to scrie my care, in restlesse rigour spreade.

Scry (skrəi), *v.*[2] Also 6 **skrie.** [Aphetic f. DESCRY *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To descry, see, perceive. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1555 PHAER *Æneid* III. (1558) G iv, Whom Phebus token trees & starres of heauen, hath taught to skrie. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iv, Landmarkes from the sea..well hable to be skried. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 57 Our Generall..was the first that scryed a sayle. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. iii. § 43 (1740) 147 The most that any close Inspection can scry out of, it is that a Party was found that would oppose the Exclusion Bill. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 41 Forth frae the bit they scry'd it furst, Agean the demon springs. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Scried,* 'I scried it lang afore I com at it'.

absol. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirror* (Chetham) 8 As I ken'd him farre, as eyes could scry.

2. *intr.* To see images in pieces of crystal, water, etc. which reveal the future or secrets of the past or present; to act as a crystal-gazer.

Revived recently as a technical term: cf. SCRYER.

1528 W. STAPLETON *Confess.* (P. R. O.), His said boye did scrye unto him, which said spirytt I had after myself. And for a tryall..he caused his servaunt to goo hyde a certeyn money in the gardeyn, and I shewed for the same and oone Jakeson scryed unto me, but we could not accomplisshe our purpose. 1894 A. LANG *Cock Lane & Common-sense* 223 Thus the conditions under which the scryer can scry, are, as yet unascertained. 1897 — *Dreams & Ghosts* iii. 61 In using the ball she..succeeded in seeing..persons..familiar to people for whom she 'scried', but totally strange to herself.

Hence **Scry·ing** *vbl. sb.*, crystal-gazing.

a 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* II. (1659) 4, I thereupon appointed with myself to bring the Childe to the place, and to offer him, and present him to the service of Seeing and Skrying from God. 1894 A. LANG *Cock Lane & Common-Sense* 212 The practice of 'scrying', 'peeping', or 'crystal-gazing' has been revived in recent years. 1902 F. PODMORE *Mod. Spiritualism* IV. vi. II. 297 The substances commonly used for scrying—crystal, glass, water,..etc.

Scry, *v.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see E. D. D.). Also 9 **scree.** [f. SORY *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To sift (corn, etc.). In quot. *fig.* Hence **Scry·ing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1615 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 428 He must scry the Sermons of the Prophets and try the spirits, examining all things, and then holding that which is good. *Ibid.*, Scrying [see SCRY *sb.*[2]].

Scry (skrəi), *v.*[4] *Sc.* and *north.* Also 8 **skry.** [Aphetic form of ASCRY, ESCRY, a. OF. *escrier* to cry out.] *trans.* To proclaim (a sale, etc.).

1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss.* to *Douglas' Æneis* s. v., To skry a Fair, i. e. to proclaim it. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xi. (1881) 70 If Samie Pikeshule had a roup to scry.

Scryer (skrəi·əɹ). Also 6 **scrier,** 6, 7, 9 **skryer.** [f. SORY *v.* + -ER[1].] One who 'scries'; a crystal-gazer.

1549 in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 334 Thomas Malfrey.. and a woman..are scryers of the glasse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 319 The scrier which deceiueth the veine of the myne goth before the workemen. *a* 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 91 He..willed me to use John my Boy as my Skryer. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 244 Kelley was several times..false to Dee, yet he mostly performed the office of Skryer. 1889 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* XIV. 495 Dee's..scryer or seer, Kelly. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 36 The profession of skryer, crystal-gazer, or speculator.

Scrymppys, obs. pl. of SHRIMP.

† Scu. *Obs.* Also 4 *pl.* **skwez.** [?repr. OE. *scuwa, scūa* shadow; the *sc* for the normal *sh* may be due to the influence of the corresponding ON. *skugge*: see SCUG *sb.*] **a.** A shadow. **b.** A screen.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2167 Þe skwez of þe scowtes skayued hym þo3t. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/2 Scu, spere in a howse, *idem quod* sciene, *scrineum, ventifuga.*

Scua, obs. form of SKUA.

† Scu·age. *Obs.* [Aphetic form of ESCUAGE.] = ESCUAGE 2, SCUTAGE.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 206 þat þe foresayde Abbesse & couente..be free & quiet of scuage & sute of here myllys. *c* 1460 *Osney Reg.* 48 Be lose and quite fro scuage, tallage, & all oþer seculer exaccions.

† Scubard. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. (*en*) *escobart.*] *In scubardis*: secretly, in private.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26936 Sum men in scubardis til oþer men telles þair folis, and sais amang riot ron 'All men wat wel þat i ha don'.

Scuchen, -in, -(i)on, obs. ff. SCUTCHEON *sb.*[1]

Scud (skʌd), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **soudde,** 8 **scudd.** [f. SCUD *v.*; in some uses perh. onomatopœic.]

1. The action of scudding; hurried movement.

1609 B. JONSON *Case Altered* IV. iv, O how she skudded, O sweet scud, how she tripped, O delicate trip and goe. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Scud,* the Course or motion of the Clouds, in Fleeting. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* i. § 54 (1873) 42 The scud of the clouds before the wind. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* xviii. (1892) 241 At times he came flashing through the scud of her thoughts.

b. A certain figure in skating.

1892 *Gentlew. Bk. Sports* I. 245 The hand-in-hand figures, such as the Mercury, the Q scud, the half-double scud [etc.].

2. a. Light clouds driven rapidly before the wind.

1669 DRYDEN & DAVENANT *Tempest* I. i, The Scud comes against the Wind, 'twill blow hard. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 128 The black'ning ocean curls; the winds arise; And the dark scud in swift succession flies. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xiii, The darkening scud comes on. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 209 Peaks..along whose flanks the clouds rolled upwards in white humps and scuds.

b. A driving shower (of rain or snow).

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 187 With every change [of wind] we had a scud of Wind and Rain. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 3 After such a scudd of rain cool cloudy weather ensues. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 207, I had but one little scud during the day; just enough for St. Swithin to swear by. 1879 *Gd. Words* Jan. 48 The rain blowing in drizzling scuds.

c. A sudden gust of wind.

1694 MOTTRUX *Rabelais* V. xviii. (1737) 76 Some Gusts, or Scuds of Wind..arose. 1863 'C. BEDE' *Tour in Tartanland* 293, I beheld my wife..borne in a wild scud immediately in front of the three-abreast horses. 1893 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Delect. Duchy* 193 A sullen pond, over which the wind drove in scuds.

d. Ocean foam or spray driven by the wind.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* XXI. I. 143 Bailing out the scud thrown over the gunwale by every surge. 1894 N. BROOKS *Tales of Maine Coast* 218 The air was drenched with spume and flying scud.

transf. 1884 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 63 She..was..shielding her face from the scud of ice flung from the mare's heels.

e. *attrib.*

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 342 Light scud clouds driving across heavy masses show wind and rain. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 7/1 The boat disappeared in a yeast of scud rain and spindrift.

3. *School slang.* A swift runner.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, You ain't a bad scud, not by no means. *Ibid.* I. vii, Unless you're a first-rate scud.

Scud (skʌd), *sb.*[2]

† 1. Dirt, refuse. *Obs.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 95 For now the scudde and scumme passed away, and the dyke was as cleare and fresh att the last as att the first.

2. *Coal-mining.* (See quot. 1883.)

1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 59 Scud or ming coal. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Scud,* iron pyrites embedded in coal seams. *Ibid.*, *Scud* (Leicester), very thin layers of soft matter, such as clay, sooty coal, &c.

Scud (skʌd), *sb.*[3] *dial.* [Belongs to SCUD *v.*[4]] A wisp of twisted straw, used for stopping a drain.

1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. I. 26 We fill up either with haulm.., or ling,..or a scud of straw, or turf. 1847 *Ibid.* VIII. II. 279 The materials..are 'haulm' (stubble), straw, 'scuds' (twisted straw), ling, or bushes.

Scud (skʌd), *v.*[1] Also 6 **scudde, skude, squdde,** 6–7 **soudd,** 6–8 **skud,** 7 **scude.** *Pa. t.* 7 **scud**; *Pa. pple.* 6 **scudde.** [Of obscure etymology.

First recorded in the 16th c., but prob. much older in colloquial use. The initial *sc* shows that the word cannot descend from OE.: if not formed onomatopœically or by phonetic symbolism, it was presumably adopted either from Scandinavian or from LG. or Du. Formally, a possible origin would be MLG., MDu. *schudden* to shake (:—OS. *scuddian*), whence Sw. *skudda*, Da. *skudde*; but the sense seems not sufficiently near. The ON. *skunda*, to hasten, agrees in sense but not in form. It has been usual to refer the word to Da. *skyde* (with long vowel) to shoot (=ON. *skiōta*), *skud* shot (=ON. *skot*), but the Da. change of *t* into *d* is a late development, and is not represented in Eng. words of Anglo-Danish origin. It may be noted that several dialects have a synonymous *scut* vb., of which *scud* may be an altered form. As the earliest instance of *scud* refers to the movement of a hare, and this has always been a prominent application of the vb., it seems possible that it may be connected with *scut* sb., the tail of a hare, sometimes applied to the animal itself.]

1. *intr.* To run or move briskly or hurriedly; to dart nimbly from place to place.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 721/2 Tindall hath, as ye haue heande, scudded in & out lyke an hare yᵗ had .xx. brace of greyhoundes after her. 1553 *Respublica* 1632, I have trodde & scudde tyll my winde is almost paste. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* I. i. B viij, Sumtymes I skude abowt the towne in ciuyll matters drounde. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. H i, My sinewes tremble, and my panting heart Scuds round about my bosome to goe out. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii. 25 The Trout within the weeds did scud. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 344 Animals.. bounding over the Hills, and skudding along the Plains. 1812 BYRON *Childe Har.* I. lxx, Some Richmond-hill ascend, some scud to Ware. 1822 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 10 Mar. (1894) I. 223, I never saw him so slim and active, and he scuds into dinner [etc.]. 1830 TENNYSON '*How*' & '*Why*' 30 The black owl scuds down the mellow twilight. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iv. 30 They scud away as cowards from the fight. 1894 MRS. RITCHIE *Chapters fr. Mem.* ix. 131 He stood looking at us fixedly,..and the train scudded off.

b. In the imperative: Be off! Make haste!

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* IV. i. 68 Nay, scud:..begone and mum. 1649 DR. NEWCASTLE *Country Capt.* III. 51 Scud and binge wine you varletts. *c* 1854 THACKERAY *Wolves & Lamb* I. Wks. 1869 XXII. 353 There's the outer bell. Scud, you vagabond!

2. To sail or move swiftly on the water. Now chiefly (and in technical nautical use exclusively), to run before a gale with little or no sail.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneid* III. (Arb.) 85 Italye see yoonder: thither with nauye be squdding. *a* 1592 GRELNE *Opharion* (1599) 39 (*Song of Arion*) Seated vpon the crooked Dolphins back, Scudding amidst the purple coloured waues:..Neptune..Threw forth such stormes as [etc.]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. 951 Pausistratus..skudded amaine with his ship to the entrance of the haven. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 17 She scuds before the Sea very well. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* V. 1086 They scud before the Wind. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond., Thames* Wks. 1709 III. iii. 60 The next [person] that we met was a jolly Parson, skudding from Lambeth-House in a Skuller. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Scudding,* A ship either scuds with a sail extended on her foremast, or, if the storm is excessive, without any sail, which..is called scudding under *bare poles.* 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. 109 Having fairly scudded before the gale, we arrived by the middle of the day at the Sauce posta. 1884 LADY BRASSEY in *Good Words* Mar. 163/1 There was too much wind to scud.

3. Of clouds, foam, etc.: To be driven by the wind.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* V. 93 The rising Mists skud o're the dewy Lawns. 1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Pixies* ii, When.. scuds the cloud before the gale. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream of Fair Wom.* 39 Crisp foam-flakes scud along the level sand, Torn from the fringe of spray. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XXXVIII, They [the hours] passed like drift cloud—like the rack scudding before a storm.

4. *trans.* To pass, travel, or sail quickly over.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 424 Then scud I France, and cross'd the Pyrheneise. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruined Abbey* 107 His less'ning flock In snowy groups diffusive scud the vale. 1802 SCOTT *Cadyow Castle* xiii, The startled red-deer scuds the plain.

transf. 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marr.* I. iv. 41 Immense was the range of vision scudding the peaks.

5. *dial.* **a.** To throw (a flat stone) so as to make it skim the surface of a body of water. **b.** To shoot or discharge (a load of herrings) into the hold of a vessel.

See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, and cf. *scudding-pole, -stone* (SCUDDING *vbl. sb.*[1] b).

1874 HOLDSWORTH *Deep-Sea Fishing* 110 'Scudding the fish', as it is termed, enables them to be easily shaken out of the net, whence they fall on the deck and then through temporary openings into the well or hold.

Scud, *v.*[2] *Sc.* ? *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. SCUDS *sb. pl.*] *trans.* 'To quaff, to drink liberally' (Jamieson, 1808).

a 1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's W.* 3 You wha laughing scud brown Ale, Leave Jinks a wee, and hear a Tale.

Scud (skʌd), *v.*[3] [? f. SCUD *sb.*[2]]

1. *dial.* (See quot.)

1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 350 *Scud,* to clean or scrape with a 'spittle' [i. e. a small spade].

2. *Tanning.* To remove remaining hairs, dirt, etc., from (skins or hides) with a hand-knife.

1880 *Times* 27 Sept. 12/6 The cost of unhairing, fleshing, and scudding all kinds of skins appears to have been reduced. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 372/2 The.. remaining hairs, and other dirt, can now be very readily scudded out.

Scud (skʌd), *v.*[4] *dial.* [Belongs to SCUD *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To make straw into 'scuds'.

1803 YOUNG *Annals Agric.* XL. 332 (E.D.S.) Straw twisted together (provincially called skudded) is used [in covering drains]. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. I. 40 The system of shallow parallel drains filled with wood and straw, or straw only, twisted or 'scudded', is universally adopted.

Scuddaler (skʌ·dələɹ). *Shetl.* Also **scudler, skudler.** [Of obscure origin: Hibbert's explanation (quot. 1822) is untenable.] The leader of a band of maskers.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* ii, It augured well of the expedition if

Mordaunt could be prevailed upon to undertake the office of skudler, or leader of the band. 1822 Hibbert *Shetl. Isles* 560 The whole are under the controul of a director, named a scudler. [*Footnote*, An ancient Shetland name given to the pilot of a Scuda or twelve-oared boat.] 1888 Mrs. Saxby *Lads of Luuda* 211 Who disguise their persons, and under the guidance of a Scuddaler, do pass from house to house entertaining the folks.

Scudder (skʌ·dəɹ). [f. Scud *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who or that which scuds. In recent Dicts.

Scuddick (skʌ·dik). *slang* and *dial.* Also **scuddock, scuttick, skiddi(c)k, skuddick, scurrick** (see E.D.D.). An extremely small coin or amount. Also, something very small.

1823 'Jon Bee' *Dict. Turf, Scuddick* is used negatively; 'not a scuddick'—not any brads, not a whinn, empty clies. 1823 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. Egan), *Scurrick*, a half-penny. *Cant.* 1831 *Election Sk. Newport* (I. W.) 20 Apr. [E.D.D.], I won't pay one scuttick towards the taxes. 1840 E. Howard *Jack Ashore* xlvii, So I..offers the chaps their wages in advance —true-blue Jacks—wouldn't take a scuddick—so up anchor and off. 1863 Robson *Bards of Tyne* 303 To hear fine Sinclair tune his pipes Is hardly worth a scuddock. 1901 'Zack' *Tales of Dunstable Weir* 248 Poor little skiddick! Shall I go for the doctor?

Scudding (skʌ·diŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Scud *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of the verb in various senses.

1583 Golding *Calv. on Deut.* xxiv. 140 There is scudding from aultar to aultar. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* II. (1780), *Treon*, a square-sail, used in scudding. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 81 Scudding will tend to carry the ship beyond its influence.

b. *Comb.*: **scudding-pole**, 'a pole erected for the purpose of shooting herrings conveniently into the hold' (E.D.D.); **scudding-stone**, a thin stone that can be made to skim the surface of a body of water.

1874 Holdsworth *Deep-Sea Fishing* 110 The 'scudding-pole'..is fixed fore and aft between the mitch-board and the mast. 1897 Ld. E. W. Hamilton *Outlaws of Marches* xv. 166 While her great bobble of a lad's aye flinging scuddin'-stanes in Keeldar's Pool.

Scudding (skʌ·diŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *Tanning.* [f. Scud *v.*[3] + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Scud[3]. Also *attrib.*

1882 Paton in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 384/1 This is partly accomplished by going over the hide on the beam with a scudding knife. *Ibid.* 389/2 The general sequence of unhairing..scudding, washing, and treating with the bran drench is the same as in the case of other skins.

Scudding (skʌ·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Scud *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] That scuds, in senses of the vb.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 126 That shafte whiche one yeare for a man is to lyghte and scuddinge, for the same selfe man the next yeare may chaunce be to heuy and hobblynge. 1762 Falconer *Shipwreck* III. 35 What regions now the scudding ship surround. 1849 Helps *Friends in C.* II. iv. (1851) II. 6 Strange images are sought out in the scudding clouds.

†**Scu·ddle**, *v.*[1] *Sc. Obs.* In 6 scudle. [?Back-formation from Scudler.] a. *trans.* To wash (dishes). b. *intr.* 'To act as a kitchen-drudge' (Jam. 1828–81).

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 194 The fyre to big, and scudle dischis clene.

Scuddle (skʌ·d'l), *v.*[2] Now *dial.* [Frequentative f. Scud *v.*[1]] *intr.* To run away hastily, to scuttle. 'A low word' (Johnson, 1755).

1661 R. Burney *Κέρδιστον Δῶρον* 77 Lucifer might scuddle away as a subordinate sinner. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), To *scud*, or *Scuddle away*, to scamper or run away all of a sudden. 1766 [Anstey] *Bath Guide* xiii. 45 How the Misses did huddle, and scuddle, and run. 1886 A. D. Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1887) 38 They gathered themsel's up an' scuddled awa into the hoose.

Scuddy (skʌ·di), *a.*[1] and *sb. Sc.*

A. *adj.* Naked. Also *scuddy-naked.*

1829 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 II. 267 Some skuddy-naked, some clothed in duds. 1831 *Ibid.* III. 286 Strip a kintra lass..perfectly skuddy. 1906 N. Munro in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 79/1 Scuddy little dolls.

B. *sb.* A naked child. Also, an unfledged bird.

1825 W. Finlayson *Simple Sc. Rhymer* 92 (E.D.D.) Wad ye hae them to rin like scuddies Without a rag? 1865 Janet Hamilton *Poems, Ess. & Sk.* (1870) 67 The mavis nest O' naked scuddies fu'.

†**Scu·ddy**, *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Scud *sb.*[2] + -y.] ? Turbid, full of sediment.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 872/2 It sometimes happens that wines scuddy and stubborn will not fall with one or even two forcings.

Scude, obs. form of Scud *v.*

†**Scu·dler.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **scudler**, 6 **scudlar, skuddiller.** [App. a. early OF. **escudeler* (later *escuelier*), f. **escudele* (later *escuele*, mod.F. *écuelle*) dish. Cf. Squiller.] A scullion.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 1027 In the kyching scudleris lang tyme had beyne. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 179 He commandit al scudlaris..to be exilit within ane certane day. 1595 Duncan *App. Etym.* (E.D.S.), *Lixa*, a scullion, or scudler; *calo.* 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 196 The skuddilleris and kitchine boyes, and a few suddartis ..invade the Ennimies. 1638 *New Litany* in *Bk. Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 57 From horsruber, scudler, scold and hagge, Tinker, trueulerd, slouene and sluit.

Scudler, variant of Scuddaler.

‖ **Scudo** (skū·do). Pl. **scudi** (skū·di), 8 *erron.* **scudis.** [It. = OF. *escu* (mod.F. *écu*), Sp., Pg. *escudo* shield, hence used as the name of a coin bearing a shield :—L. *scūtum* shield.] A silver coin and money of account formerly current in various Italian states, usually worth about 4 shillings.

In some states a gold scudo of the same value was also used, and occasionally the name was given to gold coins of much higher value.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 29 Nov., I am told the gardener is annualy alowed 2000 scudi for the keeping it. 1766 *Ann. Reg.* 122 She found means by her industry to save a sum of 6000 scudis. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiv, Everybody who had a balance of above five hundred scudi was invited to the balls which this prince of merchants gave.

Scuds, *sb. pl. Sc.* [? f. Scud *v.*[2]] Ale, beer.

1721 Ramsay *On Maggy Johnstoun* iv, We guzl'd Scuds. 1806 J. Cock *Simple Strains* (1810) I. 104 I'll strive to smooth your thrawart fate Wi' whisky and gude scuds.

†**Scuet.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin: possibly an error for *scuer* skewer.] ? = Skewer.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 150 In some Bazzars they haue Camell or Mutton cut in mammocks or small bits put vpon scuets and carbonaded.

Scufe. *Sc.* Also **scoof, scuff.** [Cf. ON. *skúfa* to shove, push.] (See quot.)

1825–80 Jamieson, *Scoof, Scufe*, a sort of battledoor made of wood, used for striking the ball at Tennis, in order to save the palm of the hand from the severity of the stroke, Teviotdale. *Ibid.*, *Scufe, Scuff*, a bat used by boys for playing at hand-ball, Roxb.

Scuff (skʌf), *sb.*[1] Also **skuff.** [? f. Scuff *v.*]

1. *Sc.* A slight glancing blow; a 'brush' with the hand. *To get upon the skuff*, to get to scuffling.

1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s. v., The scuff is the wind, as it were; the scuff of a cannon ball, blows a man to pieces. 1825 Jamieson, Suppl., *Scuff.* 1. The act of grazing, or touching lightly. 2. A stroke, apparently a slight one, Banffs. 1839 Moir *Mansie Wauch* xxiii. 292 After giving his breeches-knees a skuff with his loof, to dad off the stoure. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 337 We got upon the skuff after you left us. 1899 J. Strang *Lass of Lennox* xv, 'She was a dacent woman Lucky'... 'She was a' that', says he, gie'in' his een a bit scuff wi' the back o' his haun'.

b. *transf.* A gust or puff of wind or rain.

1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xlviii, It was a dark, gloomy day, with..scuffs of grey showers scudding among the hilltops.

2. The noise made by the 'scuffing' of feet: see Scuff *v.* 2 b.

1899 B. M. Dix *Hugh Gwyeth* xvi, They rode a long space in silence, save for the soft scuff of the horses now and again as they came upon a stretch of sandy road.

3. A rowdy crowd, rabble; also, one of such a crowd. Cf. Scurf *sb.*[1] 4.

1856 J. Ballantine *Poems* 67 On Queen's birth-days, thy squibs and pluffs Slappit in face o' drucken scuffs. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* XL. 501/1 This got a scuff (crowd) round us.

Scuff (skʌf), *sb.*[2] Forms: *α. dial.* 8–9 **skuft**, 9 **skufft, scuft.** *β.* 9 **scuf, scuff.** [Of obscure origin: cf. the variant forms Scruff *sb.*[2], Cuff *sb.*[4] It is usually assumed that the form *scuft* is the original, and that the word is ad. ON. *skopt* (poet.) hair=Goth. *skuft*. But there is little affinity of sense with the ON. word. The NFris. *skuft*, 'back of the neck of a horse', sometimes cited as cognate, seems to be = Du. *schoft* shoulder.]

The nape of the neck (only in references to seizing by the 'scuff (of the neck)'.

α. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Skuft* (of the neck), the cuff or back of the neck. 1818 Wilbraham *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Skuffi*, the back part of the neck. 1878 Hartley *Clock Alm.* 31 (E.D.D.) He seized Dawdles by th' scuft o' th' neck. *β.* 1823 in *Spirit Publ. Jnls.* 129 The champion caught the scampering coppersmith by the 'scuff of the neck'. *α* 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 II. 91/1 Take them by the scuf, and out with 'em. 1864 M. Evre *Lady's Walk S. France* xiii. (1865) 159, I caught him [a dog] by the scuff of his neck.

Scuff (skʌf), *v.* Also 6 **scuffe**, 7, 9 **skuff.** [Of uncertain and possibly mixed origin; perh. connected with Scruff, Scurf *vbs.*; possibly in part of onomatopœic origin (cf. quot. 1825 in Scuff *sb.*[1] 2, and the Sc. dial. phrase 'to go scuff', to fly past with a whizzing noise). With sense 4 cf. Cuff *v.*; with sense 3 b cf. Scuffle, Shuffle *vbs.*]

†1. *trans.* ? To evade, shirk (duty). Cf. Scruff *v. Sc. Obs.*

1595 Duncan *App. Etym.* (E.D.S.), *Eludo*, to scuffe, to shift off.

2. To touch lightly in passing; to strike with a slight glancing blow; to brush against (an object); to wipe off (something) with such a blow or stroke.

1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Scuff*, to touch, to graze. 1826 G. Beattie *John o' Arnha* (ed. 5) 63 [The bird] Now soar'd aloft, now scuff'd the ground. 1832–53 A. Crawford in *Whistle-binkie* III. 84 The sun clam up.. And frae his e'ebrows scuff'd the mornin' dew. 1867 Gregor *Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Scuff*, to wipe very lightly; as, 'Scuff the stew aff o' yir sheen'.

b. To scrape (the ground, boards, etc.) with the feet; to wear off by treading.

1897 Beatty *Secretar* xlviii, To whilk speech, after I had skuffed the boards with my feet,..I made answer. 1905 Treves *Other Side of Lantern* II. xvii. 115 A common of worn earth from which a million feet have scuffed whatever living thing has grown upon it.

3. *intr.* To walk (through dew, dust, snow, etc.) so as to brush it aside or throw it up; hence *trans.*, to throw *up* (dust by this manner of walking).

1768 Ross *Helenore, Rock & wee pickle Tow* xvii, With a pair of rough rullions to scuff thro' the dew. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* s. v., To 'scuff up' the dust..by dragging a foot along the road. 1900 *Academy* 28 Apr. 363/1 How pleasant it is to scuff along amidst the clattering leaves!

b. To shuffle with the feet.

1847 Halliwell, *Scuff*, to shuffle in walking. *West.* 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.* 1896 *Warwickshi. Gloss.* 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 41/1, I vainly tried to scuff over the boards with my leather-soled shoes in the same noisy fashion as the men whose hobnailed boots scraped and banged against the wood.

4. *trans.* To buffet (a person).

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 482/1 By these [persons]..this man of medicine is huffed and scuffed about. 1845 *Round Preacher* ii. 40 The gentleman..scuffed and kicked him. 1875 J. Ballantine *Gaberlunzie's Wallet* (ed. 3) Gloss. (E.D.D.), Scuffs his ear.

Hence **Scu·ffing** *vbl. sb.*

1883 Stallybrass tr. *Grimm's Teut. Myth.* III. 967 A man ..hears at midnight a scuffing of shoes. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 571/1 There was a scuffing of many feet on the bench below.

†**Scuffe.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. (See quot.)

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 169 Other seruingmen there were with the sayd Bassas, with red attire on their heads, much like French hoods,..with scuffes or plates of mettall, like vnto the chape of an ancient arming sword, standing on their foreheads like other Janisaries.

Scuffed (skʌft), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Sc., Anglo-Irish*, and *U. S.* [f. Scuff *v.* + -ed[1].] Of clothing, etc.: Worn, shabby.

1819 Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 90 And scapularies scuff'd and shent..Lay hither-thither on the bent. 1839 Carleton *Fardorougha* (ed. 2) 62 Differing very little in his dress from an absolute squireen, save in the fact of his Caroline hat being rather scuffed. 1879 *New York Tribune* 12 Dec. (Cent.), How to restore scuffed gloves.

Scuffle (skʌ·f'l), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **skuffle.** [f. Scuffle *v.*[1]]

1. A scrambling fight; an encounter with much hustling and random exchange of blows; a tussle. Comb. *scuffle-royal* (nonce-wd.) after *battle-royal.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 7 His Captaines heart, Which in the scuffles of great Fights hath burst The Buckles on his brest. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. II. xix. 32 Ther was a scuffle lately here 'twixt the Duke of Navers and the Cardinal of Guise, who..meeting the last week..from words they fell to Blows. 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch.-div.* (ed. 3) Pref. II. § 7 B 4, I tell you again that a battel or a foot-ball skuffle will not settle the discomposed and divided Churches. 1725 De Foe *New Voy.* (1840) 354 There had been a scuffle among them in which one of them canoes had been overset. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 17 A scramble, boys, a scramble! Hereupon a scuffle-royal instantly ensued. 1818–19 Byron *Don Juan* II. xcii, Just like a black eye in a recent scuffle. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 107 The victor in this struggle, a scuffle rather than a battle, again took possession of the Earldom. 1891 'J. S. Winter' *Lumley* ii, A friendly scuffle between a fox-terrier pup and a fine black cat.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Now *rare.* Formerly often, †a heated controversy.

1641 Milton *Ch. Discipl.* II. 69 Such poore drifts to make a Nationall Warre of a Surplice Brabble, a Tippet-scuffle. 1662 H. More *Antid. Ath.* I. ix. § 2 (1712) 26 All those changes and varieties we see in the World are but the result of an Eternal Scuffle of coordinate Causes. 1664 [see Scamble *sb.*[2]]. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* I. I. 22 And here the Thomists and Scotists have another skuffle, Whether [etc.]. 1732 T. Boston *Mem.* vii. (1899) 111 With the student above referred to I had had some scuffles on the Arminian. points. 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* 74 They were not afraid..that their resolution to stand or fall together should, by placemen, be interpreted into a scuffle for places.

2. The action of scuffling; confused utterance (of speech); shuffling (of feet).

1899 B. Capes *Lady of Darkness* 260 His wry jaw and crippled scuffle of speech. 1905 Treves *Other Side of Lantern* IV. viii. (1906) 290 The scuffle of naked feet upon the stones makes little more sound than the rustle of a snake.

Scuffle (skʌ·f'l), *sb.*[2] [a. Du. *schoffel* weeding-hoe.]

1. = Scuffler[2].

1798 J. Middleton *Agric. M'sex.* V. 96 Every farmer of arable land should possess himself of a scuffle... This implement is used in the same manner as a harrow: its feet cut up the weeds, and, altogether, it pulverizes the soil. 1805 R. Somerville *Agric. Surv. E. Lothian* 69 The Horse-hoe or Scuffle..is used more or less in all drill crops. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. I. V. § 1. 49 Another very considerable proportion was left in rough fallow, undisturbed by the scuffle.

2. A gardener's thrust-hoe. *local* and *U. S.*

1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* 558 *Scuffle*, a hoe, chiefly used in gardens for cutting up weeds. 1848 Lowell *Biglow Papers* Ser. I. iii, Where so much is to do in the beds, he were a sorry gardener who should wage a whole day's war with an iron scuffle on those ill weeds that make the garden-walks of life unsightly. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Scuffle*, a garden implement used for cutting off weeds at the roots,—generally known as a Dutch hoe.

Scuffle (skʌ·f'l), *v.*[1] Also 6 **skufle, 7 skuffle.** [A frequentative formation on a base perh. of Scandinavian origin: cf. Sw. *skuffa* a push, *skuffa* to push, f. Teut. root **skuf-* (*skub*): see Shove, Shuffle *vbs.*

The Eng. Scuff *v.* (which is later in our quots.) can hardly be directly connected; cf. however sense 5 below with Scuff *v.* 3 b.]

1. *intr.* To struggle confusedly *together* or *with* another or others; to fight at close quarters in a disorderly manner, with pulling, pushing, and random delivery of blows; to tussle.

1590 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 6 Shall we haue neighbors

children, lie skuffing in the kennel together by the eares like bride well birds? 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. 75 He.. rushed amongst the thickest of the Veientians, and skuffled with many of them together. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XII. 196, I..haue seene in former dayes The best Knights of the world, and scuffled in some frayes. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* V. i, Weele skuffle [1st ed. 1620 *reads* shuffle] hard before he perish. 1743 N. APPLETON *Serm.* 21 They scuffle, and oftentimes quarrel as Children. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* ix. 64 The field-mice..scuffled amongst the corn. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXIX, Only groans and people scuffling and rolling round on the garret-floor half the night!

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Now *rare*; in the 17th c. often with the sense: † To contend vigorously or resolutely.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVI. XV. II. 585 When the great men of the citie, Cæsar and Pompey, were skuffling together by the eares, hee knew well how to fish in a troubled water. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 7 Here I must needs scuffle with two great errors. *a* 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1670) I. 99 [Genoa] is so well fortified on the other side..that they could scuffle notably in their own defence. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor., Ep.* XXVIII. (1696) 614 Both at Sea and Land we Tug and Scuffle for Dominion and Wealth. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 181 Even when their perverse and litigious nature sets them to equivocate, scuffle, and fight about the terms of their written obligations. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 249 To scuffle for a few years upon the plains with the wild tribes, ..for the flesh and the skins of the last of the buffaloes.

2. *trans.* To put *on, out, up,* etc. in a scrambling or confused manner.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 63/1 There should be a ..discipline [in the Church], to the end that matters might not be huddeled and scuffled vppe together confusedly, and without order. 1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 285, I had to rise and scuffle all my things out into the other half of the building..in a heavy rain. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* XXXI. (1886) 96 Scuffling on his dressing-gown, [he] advanced towards them. 1863 J. G. WOOD in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 22 [The mole] passing the worm underneath his body from his fore to his hind feet in a very peculiar manner, scuffling it, as it were, backwards and forwards.

3. *intr.* To struggle *through, on, along*; hence, to go hurriedly and superficially (*through* or *over* some operation).

1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 340 The rude will scuffle through with ease enough, Great schools suit best the sturdy and the rough. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Book of Farm* II. 218 They are usually scuffled over in the morning with the currycomb. 1844 THACKERAY in *Punch* VII. 83/2 Scuffling through our blessed meals, that we may be early on the road. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 235 You go to school and scuffle on the best way you can.

4. To go in hurried confusion; to move with much effort and fuss; also *trans.* (causatively).

1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* XX. (1843) 204 The bearers, Peons, and people whom I had scuffled half out of their lives to get ready in time. 1840 THACKERAY *George Cruikshank* (1869) 298 The outward rush of heroes, ..scuffling at the door, is in the best style of the grotesque. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 412 Drive the populace headlong past it as fast as they can scuffle.

5. To move with a shuffling gait; also, to shuffle (with the feet).

1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* vi, The man..scuffling slipshod along the sanded floor. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Brier Bush* 219 Is't true Elspeth scuffled wi' her feet at the laist head [of the sermon] and gar'd him close?

6. *Comb.*: **scuffle-shoe** *nonce-wd.*, a person of 'slipshod' habits.

1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marr.* XXXV, So scathing was Gower's tone of irate professor to shirky scholar—or it might be put, German professor to English scuffle-shoe.

Hence **Scu'ffling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Scu'fflingly** *adv.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 43 This scuffling or bopeepe in the darke they had a while without weame or bracke. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 134, I may passe over with silence the skuffling skirmishes which hapned euery daie. 1622 FLETCHER *Prophetess* IV. v, Your scurvie scuffling trade. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. *Supernum. No.* 2. 3/2 They had a scuffling for it. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 351 A noise like scuffling of feet. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead-Sea Fruit* I, The wrestling, and scuffling, and striving, and struggling of modern commerce. 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 91 My Son, if a maiden deny thee and scufflingly bid thee give o'er. 1894 — *Jungle Bk.* 51 The monkeys..would..fight and cry in scuffling crowds.

Scuffle (skʌ·fl), *v.*[2] [f. SCUFFLE *sb.*[2] Cf. Du. *schoffelen.*] *trans.* To scarify or stir the surface (of land) with a thrust-hoe or horse-hoe; to hoe (a crop), cut up (weeds), turn in (seed) by means of a scuffle or scuffler.

1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Walk* 7 Z 3/1 If they [*sc.* walks] are scuffled over with a Dutch hoe in dry weather, and raked smooth, it will destroy the moss and weeds. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. x, The seed is by this implement scuffled in. 1807 T. RUDGE *Agric. Glouc.* (1813) 110 The land is immediately 'scuffled' or torn to pieces with the scuffler. 1863 *Intell. Observ.* IV. 199 A labourer..scuffling turnips.

Hence **Scu'ffling** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1802 W. AMOS *Drill Husb.* 243 Mellow land..requires no other preparation than scuffling, harrowing, &c. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Book of Farm* III. 959 The [mould-board] plough ..is convertible into a scuffling or cleaning plough, or horse-hoe. *Ibid.*, A second mortise is punched in each wing-bar to receive the scuffling coulters.

Scu'ffle-hunter. *Naut. slang.* (See quots.)

1796 COLQUHOUN *Police Metrop.* (ed. 3) 54 The prevailing practice of discharging and delivering the cargoes of ships by a class of aquatic labourers, known by the name of lumpers and scufflehunters. *Ibid.* 66 Those (who are distinguished by the nick-name of *Scuffle-hunters*) prowl about the wharfs ..., under pretence of asking employment: but their chief object is to pillage and plunder whatever comes in their way. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* XVIII, We've..the Scuffle Hunters, and the River Pirates.

Scuffler[1] (skʌ·flə). Also 7 scufler. [f. SCUFFLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who scuffles.

1633 MARMION *Fine Comp.* III. iv. F 2 b, *Fid.* Ile belabour you the next time I meet you. *Cap.* What Scufler, dost thou thinke ile faile my friends? No Hector I scorne it. 1642 *Tom Nash his Ghost* (title-p.), To the three scurvy Fellowes of the upstart Family of the Snufflers, Rufflers and Shufflers; the thrice Treble-troublesome Scufflers in the Church and State.

Scuffler[2] (skʌ·flər). [f. SCUFFLE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] An agricultural implement for scarifying and stirring the surface of the ground, esp. between the rows of crops; a horse-hoe.

1797 BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Somerset* (ed. 2) 278 I verily think, that his [J. Cooke's] instruments called the scuffler, and scarifier, are the best contrivances I ever beheld, for the pulverization of the soil, and the destruction of weeds. 1891 *Times* 5 Oct. 3/2 The best remedies for the pest..being nitrate of soda..and the use of scufflers, or of horse-hoes.

b. Each of the scuffling coulters of a scuffler.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Book of Farm* III. 959 In returning it to the double mould-board state, it is only necessary to remove the scufflers and the feathered share.

Scuffy (skʌ·fi), *a. Sc.* [f. SCUFF *v.* + -Y]. = SCUFFED *a.* Also *fig.*

1858 M. PORTEOUS *Real 'Souter Johnny'* 32 Some scuffy chiels to mak a boddle On thy sweet muse hae dauted to saddle..Brain brats that ye wad scorn to cuddle Or think were thine. 1895 W. C. FRASER *Whaups of Durley* xiii. 189 He wears black claes, awfu' scuffy.

Scuft, dial. variant of SCUFF *sb.*[2]

Scufting (skʌ·ftiŋ). (See quots.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 85/2 Bran or Scufting, the Husk of the Corn. 1881 *Leic. Gloss.* s. v. *Meal*, The various qualities of meal are distinguished into—1. Bran. 2. Shorts. 3. Scuftings, pollards, or shorts-and-sharps.

Scug (skʌg), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 5–7 (9) scoug, 6 skug, (skowg, skugg, 7 skough, scugg, scugge), 9 sco(o)g, skoug, 6– scug. [a. ON. *skugge* wk. masc., shadow (Sw. *skugga* fem., Norw. *skugge*, Da. *skygge*) = OE. *scu(w)a*, OHG. *scuwo* shade, Goth. *skuggwa* mirror;—OTeut. **skuwon-*.]

1. Originally, shadow; the shade or shelter afforded by a rock, bush or the like; hence, a shelter. *To take scug*: to take shelter.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iv. 8 And skuggis dym of a full dern wod schaw. *Ibid.* 74 As Jupiter,..With erdis scug hydis the hevynis all. *Ibid.* VII. Prol. 47 Thik drumly scuggis dirknit so the hevyne. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1888) I. 30 In the scoug of the craig and castell is a verie quyet hauining place. *Ibid.* II. 321 Hume with sum of his cumpanionnis slipis quyetlie in the skug [orig. *ad umbraculæ*], and thair he rested and hid him selfe. 1823 GALT *Entail* XXI, Instead o' gallanting awa under the scog and cloud o' night. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Skug*, a sheltered place. 1890 'H. HALIBURTON' *In Scottish Fields* 33 Hastening through the rain to rustic scoogs or the shelter of friendly cottages.

b. *fig.* Cloak, pretence, outward show.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 281 How thai suld be punyst that beris otheris armes wrangwisly, in entencioun to do mys under scoug of thame covertly. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 282 That the said lord micht have sic ane skug of him [*sc.* a counterfeit bishop] to the eies of the peopill that be him he micht obteine the profeit of the said benefice. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xix. (1833) F 3, Under skough of the conscience scruple. 1688 A. SHIELDS *Notes & Heads* (1709) 17 (Jam.) Some did boast of their pretended performances, and so make them a scugg to hide their knavery with. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 215 But brawly kent I that a' this was but a scoug to keep some ither thing oot o' sicht.

Scug (skʌg), *sb.*[2] *dial.* A squirrel.

1718 J. FOX *Wanderer* 73 He first chid me, then depriv'd me of my poor skug. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversat.*, etc. I. 123 Scug does not very willingly expose himself in the open day far from his trees.

Scug (skʌg), *sb.*[3] *School slang.* Also **skug.** (See quot. 1881.)

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 82 Come fill the bowl with Bishop up, Clods, Fags, and Skugs, and Muttons. *Note*, Scug or Skug, a lower boy in the school, relating to sluggish. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* XIX, Whereas, to lay by ten thousand-a-year out of eighteen, till his best days are gone by, makes what, at Eton, we used to call, a scug of him at once. 1881 *Everyday Life in Public Sch.* 312, *Scug*, Et[on]. Har[row]. Negatively, a boy who is not distinguished in person, in games, or social qualities. Positively, a boy of untidy, dirty, or ill-mannered habits; one whose sense of propriety is not fully developed.

Scug (skʌg), *v. Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 6, 8–9 scug, 6, 9 scoug, 9 sco(o)g, skug. [f. SCUG *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To shade, shelter, screen, protect.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 24 Joyfull and blyth thai entir in the flude, That derne about scuggit wyth bewis stude. *Ibid.* VIII. vi. 90. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Song*, '*My ain kind Deary, O!*' 7 At thornie dike and birken tree, We'll daff, and ne'er be weary, O! They'll scug ill een fra you and me. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* II. ii. 21 I'll gang..mysel, and muddle about the root o' this affair till I get at it...Naebody in this country-side kens me; I'll be scoggit wi' my ain hamely manner. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Skug*, to hide, to screen. 1898 C. SPENCE *From Braes of Carse* 29 He has hives o' bees..Weel scouged wi' shrubs..Frae ony blast the wind can blaw.

absol. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Sept. 154/1 He hadnae call'd on the Halie Name That scugs in the evil hour.

2. *refl.* and *intr.* To take cover or shelter, to hide.

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 187 Within their sacrify'd abodes Scougin' themsel' frae stanes and clods. 1823 W. JAMESON *Mem. & Lett.* (1845) 94, I went to His holy table and felt like one in the pelting of a storm, scugging under Immanuel.

3. *trans.* To take shelter from (the elements).

1812 W. GLASS *Caledonian Parnassus* (1814) 20 Beneath the ivy-twining bow'r, Where aft I've scoug'd the simmer show'r. 1886 'H. HALIBURTON' *Horace* (1900) 43 Wind and snaw, Are far abune oor fit, But while we scoog them, let them blaw.

Scuggery (skʌ·gəri). *north. dial.* [f. SCUG *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] Concealment, secrecy.

a 1568 *Henryson's Two Mice* xiv. (Bannatyne MS.), In skugry ay, throw rankest girss and corne, And wondir sly, full preuely cwth thay creip. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 350 In *scuggery*, in secrecy; hid, as from creditors.

† **Scu·ggy,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 skogy. [f. SCUG *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Shady, gloomy.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 54 Quham the sydis of a thik wode of tre Closis full derne wyth skogy bewis hie.

Scuil(l, obs. forms of SCHOOL.

Scul, obs. form of SCHOOL, SKULL.

Sculc, Sculcare, obs. ff. SCULK, SKULKER.

Sculch (skʌlʃ). *dial.* and *U. S.* Also sculsh, scultch, skultch. [var. of CULCH.] = CULCH 1, 2.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Sculsh*, rubbish. 1865 W. WHITE *Eastern Engl.* II. 236 Here from time to time the men throw into the river what they call 'skultch', which an outsider would call rubbish...Of such stuff as this a comfortable bed [for oyster spawn] is made. 1891 M. COLE *Cy Ross* 38 They dumped the tunnel full of big rock an' sculch.

Sculck, obs. form of SKULK.

† **Sculd.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Connected with ON. *skilja* to divide.] A parting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15541 Þis ilk night sal be a sculd [*Gött.* a skaile, *Fairf.* parting, *Trin.* a scatering] betuix you and me.

† **Scu·lding, scou·lding.** *Obs. Orkney* and *Shetl.* [a. Norw. *skulding* accusation.] (See quot.)

1576 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetld.* (1859) 49 The Laird..chargit ten houshaldis for scoulding. 1576 *Ibid.* 51 Thair is ane branche of this law of Granderie, callit Sculding, that is to say, ane brute or sclander of thift, pykrie, or sic uther crymes, rasit by the deid of ane single persoun [etc.].

Sculduddery (skʌldʌ·dəri). *Sc.* and *U.S.* Also 8 sculdudry, 8–9 sculduddry, 9 skulduddery, *U. S.* skulduggery. [Of obscure origin.]

1. 'A term, now used in a ludicrous manner, to denote those causes that come under the judgment of an ecclesiastical court, which respect some breach of chastity' (Jam.).

Jamieson's words imply that the word was originally in serious use, but of this there seems to be no evidence.

1713 CENTLIVRE *Wonder* III. iii. Wks. 1760 III. 42 But I'm seer ther's na sike honest People here, or there wou'd na be so muckle Sculdudrie [*note* Fornication]. 1714 RAMSAY *On Y. Cowper* 5 There's none..Could sa'r sculdudry out like John. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) I. 190 If any one be brought before a presbytery &c., to be questioned for sculduddery, *i.e.* fornication or adultery. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XVI, [They] can find out naething but a wee bit skulduddery for the benefit o' the Kirk-treasurer.

2. Obscenity.

1821 GALT *Legatees* IX. Let. XXXII. 271 All the sculduddery of the business might have been well spared from the eye of the public. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. XI, Speaking blasphemy and sculduddry.

¶ **3.** *U. S.* (With form skulduggery.) ? Malversation of public money.

1890 *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. X. 224/1 Some two or three years ago one of the New York papers..announced that a missionary on the Congo intended to return to America and blow up the whole scullduggery; meaning, apparently, to expose the false pretences on which money had been collected for the mission. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 Nov. 7/4 Unfounded Charges of Skulduggery. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 22 Dec., The United States Courts..are now very busy affixing the penalties for violations of the national banking laws and for general skulduggery in the management of the institutions.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* **a.** Concerned with 'sculduddery' as a punishable offence. **b.** Of literature or conversation: Obscene.

1756 A. PENNECUIK *Coll. Sc. Poems* 136 Sculdudry-fowk may now sing dool, And steep their graith in a cald pool. *a* 1779 D. GRAHAM *Misc. Writ.* (1883) II. 135 They did na like sculdudery wark, but said na meikle against it. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. XI, The rental-book..was lying beside him; and a book of sculduddry sangs was put betwixt the leaves.

Scule, obs. form of SCHOOL.

Sculk, -er, -ing: see SKULK, -ER, -ING.

Scull (skʌl), *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 skulle, 7 scul, 5 sculle, 4–9 skull. [Of obscure origin.

Some would identify it with SKULL bowl, goblet, supposing that the name refers to the hollowed form of the blade; but this seems very improbable.]

1. A kind of oar. **a.** An oar used to propel a boat by working it from side to side over the stern of the boat, reversing the blade at each turn. **b.** An oar, shorter and lighter than a 'rowing' oar, so that a pair can be operated at once by one person, who sits midway between the sides of the boat.

1345-6 in Nicolas *Hist. Royal Navy* (1847) II. 477 [For four large and long oars called] skulles [4*s.* 8*d.*]. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 13, ij sculles..for the bote of the said ship. 1495 *Ibid.* 193 After skullys..j. *a* 1500 *Piers of Fulham* 275 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 12 And for to rowe in

a barge with a skulle Avayleth not but the stud be at full. 1530 PALSGR. 268/2 Scull to rowe with, *auiron*. 1674 PETTY *Disc. R. Soc.* 56 Suppose a Parallellipipedon-Boat or Vessel, of breadth fit for a pair of Skulls..and of length sufficient for 9 such Skulls or Oars. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 287 We moved on in deep silence, with a single scull astern. 1869 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i. The girl rowed, pulling a pair of sculls very easily. 1875 W. B. WOODGATE *Oars & Sculls* xv. 118 On a sliding seat the sculls, like oars, should be a trifle longer inboard.

†**2.** A boat propelled with a scull or a pair of sculls; a sculling-boat. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Napelette*, a small skiffe, scull, or cocke-boat. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Dec., Thence by water..being carried by him in oares that the other day rowed in a scull faster than my oares to the Towre.

†**3.** One who sculls; a sculler. *Obs. rare.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 89 He loves, but dares not make the motion;..Like..rowing Skull, he's fain to love, Look one way and a nother move. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 5 Where Sculls did once row, Men walk to and fro.

4. *pl.* A sculling race.

1878 *Athletic World* 5 Apr. 8/2 The following races have been fixed..Lowe Senior Sculls, July 22;..Handicap Sculls, Aug. 21.

5. An act of sculling.

1886 TUPPER *Autobiog.* 59 The gallop with Mr. Murrell's harriers, or the quick scull to Iffley. 1897 MRS. RAYNER *Type-writer Girl* xvii. 176 To ask me to fill in a journal with the day's events is like asking a galley-slave to take a scull in a pleasure-boat after his toil is over.

†**Scull,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6–7 skul, 7 scul. [? Shortened from SCULLION.] A scullion. Also Comb. *scull-boy.*

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. iii. G 4 b, Foulers, fishers, sculls, podingwrightes, the trulls of Tuscus streate. 1598 tr. *G. de la Perriere's Mirr. Policie* D d, The Romane law..ordained that honest Romane wiues should be exempt from..playing the skuls in the kitchen. 1643 VICARS *Looking Glass* 35 God most wisely..makes them..to be but as it were, the very drudges and scull-boyes of his Church. 1743 A. BUSH in Howell *St. Trials* (1813) XVII. 1196 He was a little scull that used to go of errands.

Scull (skʌl), *sb.*[3] A name given locally to various species of gulls.

1813 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl., Gull-Arctic. Larus Parasiticus...Provincial. Scull. 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* V. 492 *Lestris Richardsonii*. Richardson's Skua... Scull. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 210 Common Skua (*Stercorarius catarrhactes*)...Scull.

Scull (skʌl), *v.* Also 7–9 skull. [f. SCULL *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* or *absol.* To proceed by means of a boat propelled with a scull or a pair of sculls; to use a scull or a pair of sculls in propelling a boat. Also *to scull it*, and with complement denoting the position of the sculler.

1624 (implied in SCULLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1679 V. ALSOP *Melius Inquir.* 159 Others have nothing to do but skull away with the Tide when it comes in. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* ii, As we sculled along in the clear creek. 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* ii, I had steamed it down the Mississippi, and sculled it up the Orinoco. 1892 FURNIVALL *Hoccleve's Minor P.* Forew. 47 *note*, When he peeld to scull bow down-stream.

b. *transf.* Of a fish: To propel itself. Of the tail: To act as a propeller.

1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* (1858) viii, He has two curious fins to scull with. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 59/1 A long greenish form with fins that wavered slowly, and a tail that sculled with just sufficient power to keep its owner in his hiding-place.

c. *trans.* To make (a particular stroke) in sculling.

1875 W. B. WOODGATE *Oars & Sculls* xv. 116 It is possible to scull a much longer stroke than can be rowed.

2. *trans.* To propel (a boat) by means of a scull or a pair of sculls. Also *refl.* of a fish, etc., to propel itself as by a scull or sculls.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 186 [Serving] for the finns and tail, for the Oars and Ruder of this little creature [*sc.* a water-insect], wherewith it was able..to move himself any whither, and to skull and steer himself as he pleas'd. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* II. ii. § 12. 217 He [the whale] sculls himself in the water with a large horizontal tail. 1798 S. WILCOCKE in *Naval Chron.* (1799) II. 63 They [*sc.* the boats] are sculled instead of being rowed. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, Another boat..dropped alongside. 'In luck again, Gaffer?' said a man..who sculled her.

b. *intr.* Of a boat: To admit of being sculled (well, easily, etc.).

1891 *Century Dict.* s.v., The boat sculls well.

3. *trans.* To convey (a person) by water in a sculling-boat or by sculling.

1827 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* (1903) I. i. ii. 43 Sculled Hallam to Surly after 6. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 246 He went home sculling himself across the lake. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* I. i. ii. 40 The more sinewy Gladstone used to scull him up to the Shallows.

Scull: see SCULL. **Scull(e,** obs. ff. SCHOOL.

Scullen, obs. form of SCULLION.

Sculler (skʌ·ləɹ), *sb.* Also 6 scullar, skoller, -oer, 7 skullar, 7–8 skuller. [f. SCULL *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who propels a boat by means of a scull or a pair of sculls; one skilled in the management of a sculling-boat.

1530 PALSGR. 268/2 Scullar, *batellier*. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1081/2 He went ouer unto Westminster bridge with a Sculler, where he entred into a Whirry that went to London. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Nov., I was told the Queen was a-coming; so I got a sculler for sixpence to carry me thither and back again. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxx, Ply for employment like scullers at Hungerford stairs. 1755 JOHNSON, *Sculler*, one that rows a cockboat. 1875 W. B. WOODGATE *Oars & Sculls* xv. 116 If anything, a sculler can reach his hands an inch or two farther forward than the oarsman.

2. A boat propelled by sculling; a sculling-boat; also, rarely † *a pair of scullers.*

Double-sculler, a sculling-boat to seat two scullers.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xi. (1869) 54 He went to the water syde and toke a Skoller [ed. 1573 skolloer], and was sette ouer the Water into Saincte Georges feldes. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 220/2 *Linter*, a wherry or sculler. *a* 1640 W. FENNER *Sacrif. Faithfull* (1648) 211 A man cannot row upon the maine ocean in a paire of Scullers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 735 Her Soul already was consign'd to Fate, And shiv'ring in the leaky Sculler sate. 1760 *Brit. Chron.* 23 Jan. 79 On Sunday evening a skuller, with twelve people in it, struck on a hawser..and overset. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* liv, Early as it was, there were plenty of scullers going here and there that morning, and plenty of barges. 1902 *Working Men's Coll. Jrnl.* VII. 366 Our skipper told us our boat drew too much water..and persuaded us to hire a double-sculler.

†**3.** A sculling oar. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1766 *Maldon* (Essex) *Borough Deeds* (Bundle 79. no. 14), [Gideon Whetstone, mariner] saw him sink and try'd with his sculler to feel for him but could not reach him.

†**4.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as sculler-boat, a sculling-boat; sculler-man, one who plies a sculling-boat for hire. *Obs.*

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 1 May, Going thither..I met a boy in a sculler-boat. 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 109 The other captain and the scullerman were saved. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 598 With us it [Nigrescent leprosy] is chiefly found among soldiers, sailors, sculler-men, stage-coachmen [etc.].

†**Scu·ller,** *v. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. SCULLER *sb.*] = SCULL *v.* 3.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* Introd., Wks. 1716 II. 4 What they paid for being Sculler'd back again, is not in the Book of Rates..for Charon's Boat is always empty of Passengers back again.

Scullery (skʌ·ləri). Forms: *α.* 4 squillerye, 5–6 squillery, 6 -erie, squyllary, squylery, suyllarye; *β.* 5 skulery, 6 skullary, scullary, -arie, -erie, 6–7 skullery, 7 -erie, 5– scullery. [a. OF. *escuelerie*, f. *escuelier* SQUILLER.]

1. The department of a household concerned with the care of the plates, dishes, and kitchen utensils. Also the room or rooms in which the work of this department is carried on. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

α. [1330 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 33/1 Johan de la Squillerye.] 1445 in *Turner's Dom. Arch.* (1859) III. I. 78 To make in all hast possible..a new halle with a squillery, saucery, and surveying place. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 10 b, He had been a tume broche and executed such vile officies in the kynges kytchyn & suyllarye for a space. 1576 in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 43, 1 Sergiant and Clerk of the Squillery.

β. *c* 1440 Scullery [see SAUCERY]. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 179 [Given] to the kinges cookes white x.s. And to the skulery iij.s. iiij.d. 1520 [see SAUCERY]. 1555 LATIMER *Lett.* in FOXE *A. & M.* (1570) III. 1911/2 And as for suffrage,..I had leauer haue the suffrage of iacke of the skullery. 1583 in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 402 The kitchin, with bylinge-house, scullery, pastry, and laders. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. vi. 67 Some of their scullerie having dressed these homely cates, presents it to his guests. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 258 Holding it unbeseeming that the businesses of the scullery should be done in our parlour. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 537 Her Majesty's Household Officers [etc.]. Scullery.

†b. *Silver scullery*: the department concerned with the care of the silver utensils. *Obs.*

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2149/4 Whoever shall give notice thereof unto any Officer of the King's Silver Scullery, shall have two Guinea's Reward. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6364/1 The Officers of the Board of Greencloth, or Silver Scullery.

†c. Kitchen refuse. *Obs.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* II. xxxiii. 258 Besides the black pots, among which these doves [*sc.* ministers of the Church] must lie, I mean the soot and scullery of vulgar insolency.. and fanatick contempt.

2. In modern use: A small room attached to a kitchen, in which the washing of dishes and other dirty work is done; a back kitchen.

1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* I. i. (1811) 36 In the wash-house or the scullery, perforiming the most laborious offices. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 332 Attached to the wards are attendants' rooms, scullery [etc.]. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. x. 229 Everything must have a name, even the slate that roofs your scullery.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scullery board, boy, maid, man, work.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 156 Wasshe all the grecy dysshes.. and set them clene vpon the *squylery bourde. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 217 [Directions] To *Scullery-Maids in great Houses. 1595 in *Sussex Archæol. Collect.* VII. 210 The *Scullerye man and his Office.

Sculling (skʌ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCULL *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 225 Being with skulling and bayling the water tired. 1820 SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* I. 466 As a boat is forced along, with a single oar, by the operation of skulling. 1875 W. B. WOODGATE *Oars & Sculls* xv. 118 Recovery is a matter of greater ease in sculling than in rowing. *Ibid.*, Double sculling is faster than pair-oar rowing.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sculling-boat, outrigger, race*; **sculling boy,** one who sculls a wherry for hire; **sculling-crutch** (see quot.); **sculling eight,** four, a sculling-boat propelled by eight or four pairs of sculls respectively; **sculling float,** a flat-bottomed sculling-boat; **sculling-hole,** a hole for a sculling oar; **sculling motion, stroke,** that resembling the motion or stroke of a sculling oar; **sculling oar,** an oar used in sculling over the stern of a boat.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. I. ix. 76/2 It has a deck like the outrigger *skulling-boats used on the Thames. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 125 The *Skulling-boy [? a public house bearing this sign] lying just over the Gate. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 168/2 (Punt shooting) '*Sculling-crutch*, the spur on the starboard side of the punt in which the fowler 'sculls' with his oar. 1885 *Sculling eight [see *sculling four*]. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* xxii. 230 They may also be approached..in the *sculling-float. 1885 FURNIVALL in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. XI. 324/1 The first '*sculling four'..was put on the Thames, at my suggestion..in 1883; and..the first '*sculling eight' was brought out..in January, 1885. 1892 — *Hoccleve's Minor P.* Forew. 47 *note*, How different it was yesterday, in our narrow sculling-four! 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* iv. 91 The *sculling-hole is placed six inches to larboard of centre of stern. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 51 It [the tail of fish] acts very much like the *sculling oar of a boat.

Scullion (skʌ·lyən). Forms: *α.* 6 squylyon; *β.* 5 scul3on, scwlione, *Sc.* skul3eoun, 6–7 scullian, skullion, -an, scullen, 6 scolion, (-yon, scoulion, -yon, skolyon, scullyon, schoolyone, scullyan, 7 skullen), 6– scullion. [Perh. an alteration of F. *souillon* scullion, due to assimilation to SCULLERY.] A domestic servant of the lowest rank in a household who performed the menial offices of the kitchen; hence, a person of the lowest order, esp. as an abusive epithet. Now only *arch.*

α. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxxvii. 118 Squylyons of ye kechyn.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 326/1 A Scul3on (Scwlione *A.*), *calcula, lixa.* 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. 17 Me thought the scullians like fendes of their lookes Came forth with whittels. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* (1580) 151 The Jewes..made of the Gabaonites, being theyr confederates, their scullyons, and drudges. 1579 LOUTH in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 50 There Cooke in that hyghe court was dressed lyke a schoolyone. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 65 Away you Scullion, you Rampallian, you Fustillirian. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 616. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 542 Haveloke..having beene first a skullen in the King's Kitchin. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. i, Ay, it's the way with them all, from the scullion to the privy-councillor. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 151 Among the scullions and the kitchen-knaves.

b. *attrib.*, as *scullion-boy, -clout, -maid, -work.*

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref. 18 And those Tarrantagmales, the Decretall Epistles of the Popes *scullen-boyes making. *c* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 121 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.*, With *skul3eoun clowttis and dressing knyvis. *c* 1684 *Roxb. Ball.* (1889) VI. 267 Would I had been a *scullian-maid, or a servant of a low degree. 1632 SHERWOOD, A *scullion wench, *Souillonne*. 1698 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* 342 Such a one, which is forced to do all manner of *skullion work? 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 8 If it be but skullion-work to brighten vessels.

c. quasi-*adj.* Base, mean.

1658 [cf. *scullion work* above]. 1824 BYRON *Deformed Transf.* I. i. 128 The forester Hunts not the wretched coney, but the boar.., leaving paltry game to petty burghers, who leave once a year Their walls, to fill their household caldrons with Such scullion prey. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 114 We must have a scope as large as Nature's to deal with beast-like men, detect what scullion function is assigned them.

Scullionish (skʌ·lyəniʃ), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. SCULLION + -ISH.] Befitting a scullion.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xix. (1862) 195 The most ludicrous combination of scullionish and poetical ideas it was ever my lot to hear.

Scullionize (skʌ·lyənəiz), *v. rare*—[1]. [f. SCULLION + -IZE.] *intr.* To perform the office of scullion.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 309 He has scullionized at the 'Trois Frères', and played *chef* to a London club-house.

†**Scu·llionly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. SCULLION + -LY[1].] Pertaining to or used by a scullion.

In the quot. from Milton (Wks. 1738 I. 304), given by Todd and some later Dicts., the correct reading is 'cullionly'.

1623 tr. *Pavine's Theat. Hon.* IX. i. 342 This Doue beheld her selfe as dead and entranced,..among the Scullionly potts, spits and dripping pans, of Indian..Infidels.

†**Scu·llionry.** *Obs.*—[0] [f. SCULLION + -RY.] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Marmitonnage*, Scullionrie, or th' Office of a Scullion. *Ibid.*, *Souillonnerie*, scullionerie, drudgerie.

Scullionship (skʌ·lyənʃip). [f. SCULLION + -SHIP.] The business of or period of employment as a scullion. Also as a mock title.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 150 If..I had not before indured some stormes of Aduersity, neuer in that faire weather of my Scullion ship [orig. Sp. *sollastria*], should I haue knowne how to Sayle in my putting forth from the Kitchen. 1707 *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 434 What would your Skullionship have with the King, I pray now?

‖ **Scullo·gue.** *Obs* [Irish *sgológ*: cf. SCALLAG, SCOLOG.] An Irish farm labourer.

1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. (1666) 5 The [Irish] Rebels.. met with my Mother, attended by two Scullogues, her menial servants. 1681 T. DINELEY in *Jrnl. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* (1858) I. 176 The scullogues, in digging for turfe, find large whole trees of oake, elme and firr. 1690 MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 1/1 For his Army here could not bear it, to see themselves out-rivall'd by a Crew of Scullogues in their Prince's Favour.

†Sculp, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. SCULP *v.*[1]]

1. An engraving or wood-cut used as an illustration in a book.

1696 EVELYN *Let. to Place* 17 Aug., I do not say the Holland Sculps are ill perform'd; but [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Sculp*, a Cut, Print, or Engraved Picture; as *A Book full of fine Sculps.*

2. A piece of sculpture.

c 1845 J. MORRIS in Pollen *Life & Lett.* (1896) 23 Two sculps in the marble tell the same tale.

Sculp (skʌlp), *sb.*[2] *N. Amer. dial.* [f. SCULP *v.*[2]] The skin of a seal with the blubber attached.

1840 JUKES *Excurs. Newfoundld.* (1842) I. 273 The [seal-] skin in this state is called the 'pelt', and sometimes the 'sculp'. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 23/2 The 'sculp' of the dog hood sometimes weighs six hundredweight.

transf. 1904 W. CHURCHILL *Crossing* vi. 61 You damned Dutchmen..I wish the devils had every one of your fat sculps.

Sculp (skʌlp), *v.*[1] [f. L. *sculp-ĕre* to carve.]

†1. *trans.* To carve or engrave (upon something).

c 1535 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 947 To grave or sculpe, *graver.* 1638 SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* xix. 26 Oh.. that the tenor of my just complaint Were sculpt with steele on Rocks of Adamant! 1673 BLOUNT *World of Errors* A 2, A pompous Frontispiece, wherein are sculped our two famous Universities. *a* 1695 WOOD *City of Oxford* (O. H. S.) III. 170 Out of whose mouth on a scroule is this sculped: *Sancta Trinitas* [etc.].

†2. To cut *out* with a graving tool. *Obs.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. § 4 [He] digs or Sculps out the Steel between the..Marks..on the Face of the Punch.

3. To sculpture. Now chiefly *colloq.* or *jocular.*

1784 *Sel. Fables* Life Æsop 8 The Athenians..erected a noble statue..sculped by the famous Lysippus. 1887 STEVENSON *Lett.* 21 Nov., St. Gaudens the sculptor sculping me.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

1889 W. E. NORRIS *Miss Shafto* (1890) 36, I wouldn't for the world deny that you can sculp or sculpt, or whatever the proper word is. 1893 KIPLING *Many Invent.* 26 Men who write, and paint, and sculp.

Hence **Scu·lping** *vbl. sb.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. § 4 The Letter-Cutter does not expect to perform this Digging or Sculping at one single Operation.

Sculp (skʌlp), *v.*[2] *N. Amer. dial.* [Cf. SCALP *v.*] *trans.* To skin (a seal).

1840 JUKES *Excurs. Newfoundld.* (1842) I. 274 They skin, or, as they call it, 'sculp' them with a broad clasp-knife, called a sculping-knife. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 175 Drawings exhibiting Sealers..Sculping young Seal.

b. *fig.* To strip (a person) of all his possessions.

1904 W. CHURCHILL *Crossing* vi. 61 We've all been burned out and sculped up river.

Sculpin (skʌ·lpin), *sb.* Also 8 **scolping, sculpion,** 9 **skulpin, soulpen, soulping.** [? Corruption of SCORPENE.]

1. A name for various small worthless fish having a spiny appearance: **a.** A fish of the genus *Callionymus*, e. g. *C. draco*; **b.** A fish of the genus *Coltus*, e. g. *C. virginianus*; **c.** *Hemitripterus hispidus* or *americanus*; **d.** *Scorpæna guttata* (see SCORPENE); also **†***Sculpin fish.*

1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Physic.* 7 A Sculpin Fish..called by us in those parts, the Sea Hedge-Hog. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 342 The Sea Porcupine, or a sort of Sculpion. 1767 tr. *Crantz Greenland* I. 95 The Ulkes, *scorpius marinus*, which we call Toadfish, or in Newfoundland Scolping. 1778 COOK *Voy. Pacific* IV. v. (1784) II. 379 We caught a few sculpins about the ship. *a* 1849 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T., Village Uncle*, The very air was fishy, being perfumed with dead sculpins, hardheads, and dogfish. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i, Now the Sculpin (*Cottus Virginianus*) is a little water-beast which pretends to consider itself a fish. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 258 'Deep-water Sculpin'...This fish, *Hemitripterus hispidus* or *H. americanus*, attains the length of two feet, and is conspicuous by reason of its russet-orange or brick-red colors [etc.]. 1890 E. GOSSE *Life of P. H. Gosse* 114 The large, richly coloured sculpen (Cottus), so common in the clear water round the wharves of Caribonear.

2. *transf.* A mean, worthless person or animal.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii, What are you gaping at, you young sculping? 1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xxvii, Go along, you old sculpin [a horse], and turn out your toes. 1877 SARAH O. JEWETT *Deephaven* (1893) 105 Ye see the miser'ble sculpin thought I'd never stop to open the goods.

Scu·lpin (skʌ·lpin), *a. U. S.* [f. prec.] Worthless, despicable.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 126 Existence on such sculpin terms,..What is it all but dross to me.

Sculpt (skʌlpt), *v. rare* exc. in jocular use. [ad. F. *sculpter*, f. L. *sculpt-*, ppl. stem of *sculpĕre*; but apprehended as a ludicrous back-formation from SCULPTOR.] *trans.* To sculpture; *absol.*, to practise the art of sculpture. Hence **Scu·lpting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1864 *Reader* 5 Mar. 300/1 Galileo..says: As to what sculptors argue, that Nature moulds men but does not paint them, I reply that she makes them not less by painting than sculpture, because she both sculpts and colours. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxi, It isn't enough to go to shops and buy pictures. We must go in for sculpting too. 1883 KATH. S. MACQUOID *Her Sailor Love* v. i. II. 135 A well-known sculptor..had been commissioned by the squire of Trant to sculpt his wife. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 2/2 Mr. Watts's well-known principle is..that the sculptor should paint and the painter should sculpt. 1886 O. LODGE in *Liverpool Univ. Coll. Mag.* Mar. 138 The statues we sculpt..the less said about them the better. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 105 A sculptor advised a young sculpting friend to lose no time in completing the bust of the deceased husband whenever it was ordered by the inconsolable widow.

†Sculpta·ted, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. F. *sculpt-er* (see prec.) + -ATE [3] + -ED [1].] Sculptured.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 243 The ears very round, plain, and not sculptated.

†Scu·lpter. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **sculptor.** [As if ad. L. type **sculptrum*, f. *sculpĕre* to engrave.] Some kind of graving tool.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xiii. 225 The Tool, which is commonly a Graver, or sometimes a Sculptor, fit to such Moldings as are to be made on the Mettal. *Ibid.*, Afterwards with Sculptors, Round or Flat, or great or small, they work their intended Moldings. 1683 — *Printing* xiii. § 3 He uses the Knife-backt Sculpter. *Ibid.* § 4 With.. proper shaped and Pointed Sculptors and Gravers, [he] digs or Sculps out the Steel.

†Scu·lptile, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **sculptill.** [a. L. *sculptilis*, f. *sculpt-*, ppl. stem of *sculpĕre* to carve, sculpture.]

A. *adj.* Sculptured, graven. Also *fig.*

1621 *Gude & Godlie B.* App. 237 Let be thy sculptill honouris vaine. 1646-58 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ix. (ed. 4) 300 The commandment against sculptile Images. 1679 RYCAUT *State Grk. Ch.* 322 All carved Images they abhor, and Anathematize the adorers of Sculptile Representations. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 135 Adopting a lighter and more regular character, but still using sculptile or sculpto-fusile types.

B. *sb. pl.* Graven images [= L. *sculptilia*, Vulg.]. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 64 Pere sculptils þai lout, noght god. 1382 WYCLIF *Micah* i. 7 Alle sculptilis, or grauen ymagis. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* xcvi. 7 Let them al be confounded that adore sculptils.

†Scu·lpto-fu·sile, *a. Obs.* [f. *sculpto-* taken as comb. form of L. *sculptus* engraved + FUSILE *a.* The word in Meerman's Latin is *sculptofusus* (*fūsus* pa. pple. of *fundĕre* to cast).]

(See quot.)

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 167 Meerman..was an advocate for sculpto-fusile types, or types of which the body was cast and the letter engraved.

Sculptor (skʌ·lptəɹ). [a. L. *sculptor*, agent-n. f. *sculpĕre* to carve, engrave, sculpture. Cf. F. *sculpteur*, Sp. *escultore*, Pg. *esculptor*, It. *scultore.*]

1. One who practises the art of sculpture; chiefly, an artist who produces works of statuary in marble or bronze.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 59 A Pegasus: an inuention of the Sculptor, to expresse his workemanship. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Sculptor*, a graver or carver. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Modena* (1685) 209 Here are many Sculptors both for Ivory and Wood. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. liii. 78 His sculptors could have made no other figure so proper for that purpose as this statue. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy* II. 231 Jacopo della Quercia, a sculptor whose works are now to be sought in Siena, Lucca, and Bologna. 1893 *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The fronts of the mansion were decorated with statues by skilled sculptors.

†2. An engraver. *Obs.*

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 24 May, He brought over Wenceslaus Hollar, the sculptor. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 42 Sculptors in their strongest shadows, after this order doe draw their double Haches.

3. *Astr.* (See quot.)

1852 HIND *Astron. Vocab.* 52 *Sculptor*, an abbreviation for *Apparatus Sculptoris*, one of the southern constellations introduced by Lacaille.

Sculptress (skʌ·lptrĕs). Also 7 **sculpteress.** [f. SCULPTOR + -ESS.] A female sculptor.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Table & Contents, Propertia de Rossi (a sculpteress) 52. *Ibid.* iv. 52 The glory of the Sex, Propertia de Rossi a Florentine Sculptress. 1825 COLERIDGE *Let. to J. Gillman* (1895) 743 The ci-devant sculptress with all her kaleidoscopic freaks and symmetries! 1889 ALGER *Englishm. in Fr. Rev.* 251 Mrs. Damer, the amateur sculptress.

Sculptural (skʌ·lptiŭrăl), *a.* [f. SCULPTURE *sb.* + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to sculpture.

1819 SHELLEY *Lett.* Prose Wks. (1888) II. 287 The moulding of the face modelled with sculptural exactness. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § 8, 144 Sculptural sketching exactly correspondent to a painter's light execution of a background. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 319 There will naturally be associated with it those relics of sculptural ribaldry,..to be found in the decorations of old ecclesiastical buildings.

b. *transf.*

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 59 The wall of the cavity presents none of that sculptural detail which [etc.].

2. Having the qualities of a piece of sculpture.

1849 PATMORE in *Quaritch's Rough List* Nov. (1899) 123 The poems seem to me to be too sculptural. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 362 She is faultlessly made, face and form...It is like sculpture...What I said—she is sculptural.

Sculpturally (skʌ·lptiŭrălĭ), *adv.* [f. SCULPTURAL + -LY [2].]

1. By means of sculpture.

1825 *Examiner* 290/2 The sculpturally translated beauties of Painting. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* v. 222 The quaint beauty and character of many natural objects..is sculpturally expressible in iron only.

2. In accordance with the canons of sculptural art.

1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 269 Those slender beautiful white arms, that Paris said were sculpturally faultless. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 222/1 All are sculpturally muscled.

Sculpturation (skʌlptiŭrē·ʃən). [f. SCULPTURE *v.* + -ATION.] A marking resembling sculpture.

1866 R. TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 218 Its minute size and its sculpturations serve to distinguish it.

Sculpture (skʌ·lptiŭɹ), *sb.* Also 6 **sculture.** [ad. L. *sculptūra*, f. *sculpĕre* to carve, engrave, sculpture. Cf. F. *sculpture* (15–16th c.; an older synonym was *sculpeüre*, f. *sculper* to 'sculp'), Sp. *escultura*, Pg. *esculptura*, It. *scultura* (whence the 16th c. Eng. form *sculture*).]

1. Originally, the process or art of carving or engraving a hard material so as to produce designs or figures in relief, in intaglio, or in the round. In modern use, that branch of fine art which is concerned with the production of figures in the round or in relief, either by carving, by fashioning some plastic substance, or by making a mould for casting in metal; the practice of this art.

Now chiefly used with reference to work in stone (esp. marble) or bronze (similar work in wood, ivory, etc. being spoken of as *carving*), and to the production of figures of considerable size. Thus to apply the term, e. g. to die-sinking or to stone-carving on a small scale would now be regarded as a transferred use.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 Zenzis fond ferst the pourtreture, And Promotheus the Sculpture. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A ij, And hauing the sayde trikes and deuises aswell of sculture & painting as also of Architecture. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* d ij b, Though I mencion not Sculpture, in my Table of Artes Mathematicall. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xxxv. 76 The Excellence of Sculpture is the Effect of repeated Experience, which refers itself to the Works of Nature, as to its Archetype. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. 573 Nor in painting's light, or mightier verse, Or sculpture's marble language. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 320 Sculpture is the language of the body, music the language of the soul.

b. †The operation of cutting or engraving (*obs.*); the operation of sculpturing.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge e 8 b, All may have Sculpture by the powder of smiris, except the adamant. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. vi. § 20. 262 The dog.. watches the progress of the sculpture with a grave interest.

c. Kind or quality of sculptured work.

1653 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 4 And I shall hope to set nothing upon his spirit but what may be of a good sculpture.

2. *concr.* **a.** The product of the sculptor's art; that which is sculptured († or engraved); sculptured figures in general.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 167 And of what Ston his sepulture Thei sholden make, and what sculpture He wolde ordeine therupon. 1638 SIR R. COTTON *Tower Rec.* 23 For money is not meerely to bee esteemed in respect of the sculpture or figure. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 79 Some frail memorial still erected nigh, With uncouth rhimes and shapeless sculpture deck'd. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 763 When sculpture is represented, as it is always supposed to be white marble or stone, the engraving should be light and smooth.

fig. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 28 These ages wherin Canons, and Scotisms, and Lumbard Laws, have dull'd and almost obliterated the lively Sculpture of ancient reason.

b. In particularized sense: A work of sculpture; a sculptured († or engraved) figure or design.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Sculpture*, a caruing, a grauing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 716 Cornice or Freeze, with bossy Sculptures grav'n. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 66 A pretty church..remarkable for its exquisite marble sculptures. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 54 Like some sweet sculpture draped from head to foot, And push'd by rude hands from its pedestal. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* ii. (1875) 53 In some places of Western Europe, rock sculptures have been discovered.

fig. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. verse 14 III. i. 207 Righteousness..is a sculpture, the Spirit ingraves on none, but the children of God. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. § 47. 675 The Divine art and wisdom..would..everywhere impress the sculptures and signatures of itself.

†3. A picture or illustration printed from an engraved plate or block; an engraving; engravings collectively. *Obs.*

1654 OGILBY *Wks. Virg.* title-p., Translated, adorn'd with Sculpture and illustrated with Annotations. 1670 — *Africa* title-p., Adorn'd with peculiar Maps, and proper Sculptures. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* Introd. 13 An admirable Draught or Sculpture of this Ship..in four large sheets of Dutch Paper, will shortly be published. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. 1816 IX. 324 Settle..had published his play with sculptures and a preface of defiance.

4. *Nat. Hist.* Marking of the skin, shell, or surface of any animal or plant resembling that produced by a carving tool.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 397 The sculpture of the integument of insects is often very remarkable. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 277 In a few the claws are visible, and the sculpture, and even some degree of local colouring are preserved. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 116 But in some of these plants the seeds also differ in shape and sculpture. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 434 In its sculpture *Ammonites Bainii*..somewhat resembles the present species.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sculpture-gallery*; *sculpture-like* adj.

1834 MRS. HEMANS *Scenes & Hymns of Life, Water-lily* 237 Thou sculpture-like and stately River-Queen! 1856 W. HUGHES *Treas. Geog.* 250/2 The glyptothek, or sculpture-gallery [of Munich].

Sculpture (skʌ·lptiŭɹ), *v.* [f. SCULPTURE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To represent in sculpture, to carve (a design or figure) from the solid.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* June, The altar is cover'd with a canopy of ophit, on which is sculptur'd the storie of the Bible. 1852 T. PARKER *Ten Serm. Relig.* ii. (1863) 36 As they who sculptured loveliness in stone two thousand years ago. 1875 MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 33 A square stone, on which dials have been carefully sculptured.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. 3746 That record shall remain..And fame, in human hope which sculptured was, Survive the perished scrolls of unenduring brass. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 154/1 The wax-workers..do not possess the power of sculpturing the cells. 1852 T. PARKER *Ten Serm. Relig.* ii. (1863) 36 All the manly excellence that we slowly meditate and slowly sculpture into life. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 42 The edges..are soon sculptured off by the action of the sun.

2. To decorate with sculpture. Also *passive* (*Nat. Hist.*), to bear marks resembling sculpture.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Jan., The very bell, cover of a book, sprinkler &c. were all of the rock, incomparably sculptur'd with the holy story in deepe Levati. 1737 POPE *Imit. Hor., Ep.* II. ii. 264 Gold, Silver, Ivory, Vases sculptur'd high. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Lib.) 155 The thorax is sculptured with numerous excavated dots.

Sculptured (skʌ'lptiŭd), *ppl. a.* [f. SCULPTURE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Produced or represented by sculpture. Also, covered or adorned with sculpture.

c 1710 T. PARNELL *Night-piece on Death* 41 Whose pillars swell with sculptured stones. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* vii. 347 Sculptured Forms of Warriors brave. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 61 The sculptured crosses and round tower.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Having a conformation or markings similar to those produced by sculpture.

Often in specific names, rendering L. *sculptus* or *insculptus*.

1819 TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* 221 *Turbo insculptus*. Sculptured Turban. 1853 T. BELL *Brit. Stalk-eyed Crustacea* 263 Sculptured Shrimp.

Sculpturer. *rare.* [f. SCULPTURE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who sculptures; †a sculptor.

1732 LE BLON in Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* (1753) Pref. 13 The sculpturers, the architects, &c., began to apply it to their several arts.

Comb. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 154/1 The cells are made by the sculpturer-bees, who are smaller than the wax-workers.

Sculpturesque (skʌlptiŭre'sk), *a.* [f. SCULPTURE *sb.* + -ESQUE.] Like sculpture, having the qualities of sculpture.

1835 PARTINGTON *Brit. Cycl. Arts* I. 10/2 A more sculpturesque effect. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xiii, Her face [was] rather emaciated, so that its sculpturesque beauty was the more pronounced.

absol. 1873 PATER *Renaissance* viii. 197 His insight into the typical unity and repose of the sculpturesque. 1883 SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* v. 83 The sublime of sculpturesque in crag structure is here.

Hence **Sculpture'squely** *adv.*

1883 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 319/1 On our right..appears Joseph, in red and yellow garments, which are sculpturesquely disposed.

Sculpturing (skʌ'lptiŭriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCULPTURE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of SCULPTURE *v.*; *concr.*, a sculptured marking.

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* iv. (ed. 2) 108 The sculpturings seem intended evidently for effect. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* I. ii. 11 Thus land-surfaces everywhere, especially in mountain-regions, are cut away by a process of sculpturing. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 501 The chitinoid cuticle..is more or less marked by hexagonal areæ and by various sculpturings (dots, pits, lines, &c.).

†**Scu'lpturist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SCULPTURE *sb.* + -IST.] A sculptor.

1689 E. HOWARD *Carololades* A 2 b, The skillfull Sculpturist, out of some rough Mass of Stone, polisheth and forms his several figures.

†**Scu'lptury.** *Obs. rare*–0. [Alteration of SCULPTURE, after words in *-ury*.] Sculpture.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Sculpturie*, a caruing or grauing. 1647 HEXHAM I, Sculptury, *Graveringe ofte suijdinge*.

Sculsh, variant of SCULCH.

‖ **Scult,** *sb. Obs.* [LG. *schulte.*] = SCHOUT.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* (1550) 17 [They] sent to hym ..the Sculte called Peter Longoll.

†**Scult,** *v. Obs.* ? = SKULK *v.*

1622 PRESTON *Godly Man's Inq.* i. 6 For shame Adam skulted in the groue of Paradise. *a* 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* v. i. (1659) 74 The man Scults closs i' th' house here.

Scum (skʌm), *sb.* Forms: 3, 5 scume, 4 skume, 4–6 scome, 5–7 scumme, 6 scomme, skomme, scoomme, 6–7 skumme, 7 skom(e, 7–8 skum, scumm, 5– scum. [Identical with MLG. *schûm* masc. (MSw., Sw., Norw., Da. *skum*), MDu. *schuum* masc., neut., *schûme* fem. (Du. *schuim* neut.), OHG. *scûm* masc. (MHG. *schûm*, mod.G. *schaum*) :– OTeut. **skûmo-*, f. Teut. and Indogermanic root **skeu-* to cover. The Teut. word was adopted in Rom. as OF. *escume* (mod.F. *écume*), Pr., Sp., Pg. *escuma*, It. *schiuma*. For the shortening of the vowel (which, as the spelling *scome* shows, had taken place already in the 14th c.), cf. *thumb, plum.*

The proximate source is uncertain. The word cannot represent an OE. **scûm*, which would have given an initial *sh*. The locality of the early quots. does not favour adoption from Scandinavian, and the word is not found in ON., the mod. Scandinavian form being prob. from LG. The mod. Eng. form cannot well come from the OF., though that may have been the source of the ME. *scume*, assuming that the *u* represents the sound *ü*. Possibly the form adopted from OF. may have been replaced by one imported from MDu. or MLG. as a term of brewing or some other industry.]

†**1.** Foam, froth; *pl.* bubbles. *Obs.*

In the first quot. the identity and meaning of the word are doubtful.

a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 334 in *O. E. Misc.* 122 For hit seyþ in þe loþ as scumes forteoþ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Ase deþ þe tavernyers þet velleþ þe mesure mid scome. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. met. vii. 39 And the bristlede boor markede with scomes [L. *spumis notavit*] the shuldres of Hercules. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xi. (1495) 871 Also white matere is gendryd of thynnynge and spiedynge of ayre as it faryth in skume. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XV. 53 Gnawyng his bytte garnysshed wyth botones of golde, alle charged wyth the scume of the horse. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K k, They haue growen as a hole piece, and sodeynly wasted as a skumme. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 336 Those small white Fish to Venus consecrated, Though without Venus' ayd they be created Of th' Ocean scum. 1694 tr. *Marten's Voy. Spitsbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 29 The following Wave raiseth it again, with much curled and foaming Scum.

fig. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 169 The scum & froth of my letters I father upon my own unbeleeving heart. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xvi. 421 Though malice boyled hot in their hearts, yet no scumme ran over in their mouthes.

2. †**a.** Dross which rises to the surface in the purifying of a metal; refuse, slag. *Obs.*

1526 *Grete Herball* clx. (1529) K iij, One or two vnces of lytargy or scomme of sylver. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. ix. 233 There was great store of these poore mettalls, whereof they made no great account, but were reiected..as the skumme of the good mettall. 1811 W. J. HOOKER *Iceland* (1813) II. 201 No. 1 [a specimen of lava] resembles externally the scum of iron.

b. A film or layer of floating matter formed upon the surface of a liquid in a state of fermentation, ebullition, etc.; hence, a film formed upon stagnant, foul water, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 449/2 Scome, or scum of fletynge, *spuma*. 1530 PALSGR. 268/2 Scumme of a potte, *écume*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 321 Floting aboue the water lyke a scoomme. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 122 Whereon floweth a thick skum of liquid Bitumen. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 283 Put it [the finest honey] up warm into Pots by it self;..two or three days time work up a Scum of course Wax, Dross, and other stuff. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 63 After it [water] has been in the cask a day or two it begins to purge itself,..and is soon covered over with a green scum. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* III. 70 Spawn, weeds, and filth, a leprous scum, Made the running rivulet thick and dumb. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 18 The green scum, which floats upon ponds, ditches, &c., and which consists of the cells of a minute Cryptogamic Plant. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 380 When saccharine urine is left in a warm place, a scum soon forms on its surface.

c. *fig.*

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* I. 12 Scum and scurrility making up his whole book. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* IV. xvi. 3 A leaden-witted thief—just huddled Out of the dross and scum of nature. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & Voices* iii. 63 Her literature became a seething scum of cynicism and abomination.

3. *transf.* Applied to persons: The offscourings of humanity; the lowest class of the population of a place or country.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii, These are the cruell pirates of Argeire, That damned traine, the scum of Affrica. 1610 B. RICH *Descr. Irel.* 37 The Kerne of Ireland are next in request, the very drosse and scum of the Countrey. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vi. 25 Scoundrels! Dogs! the Scum of the Earth! 1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 56 Many of the scum of our people have been employed in protecting us against foreign enemies. 1889 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* I, Away, ye scum o' Egypt and o' Scotland.

†**b.** In particularized sense: An assemblage or body of 'scum'. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 317 A scum of Brittaines, and base Lackey Pezants. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 28, I know ..what a Scumme of men you have. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 235 As for the Seuerities vsed vpon those which were taken in Kent, it was but vpon a Scumme of People. 1819–22 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, ii. 234 Unleash the sword and fire, that in their thirst They may lick up that scum of schismatics. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* XXXIV, I was lately Charles of Burgundy, called the Bold—now am I twice beaten by a scum of German peasants.

†**c.** Applied to an individual: A worthless wretch. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 168 Froth, and scum thou liest. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* V. H 3 b, Out you base scums, come you to disgrace mee in my wedding shooes? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* III, Knockdunder answered, 'that the soul of such a scum had been long the tefil's property'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scum-gatherer*; *scum-like* adv.; **scum-board,** †**-pan** = SCUMMER *sb.* 1; **scum-soap,** a lathering soap [? orig. G. *schaumseife*].

1898 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/4 Much fat floats on the surface, and is cleared off with *scum-boards. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 649 After that sollicitors were suffered in the middest of them all, to be, as it were, the *skum-gatherers of suits. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. c, That trash of such sort not alone evades Contempt, but from the bathos' vast abyss Floats *scumlike uppermost. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Schuympan*, a Scummer, or a *Scumme-pan. 1852 J. J. SEIDEL *Organ* 145 A mixture of fine olive-oil and *scum-soap.

Scum (skʌm), *v.* Forms: 4–5 scume, 4–6 scome, 4, 6–8 skum, 5 scom, 5–6 scomme, skom, 5–7 scumme, skumme, 6 scoum, skume, 7 scumm, 5– scum. [f. the sb. Cf. OHG. *scûmen* (MHG. *schûmen*, mod.G. *schäumen*), MLG., MDu. *schûmen* (mod. Du. *schuimen*), Da. *skumme*, Norw. *skuma*, Sw. *skumma*; also OF. *escumer* (mod.F. *écumer*) and SKIM *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To clear (the surface of a liquid) of impurities or floating matter; to SKIM. Also, to remove as scum, to skim *off*. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lx. (1495) 897 The pigmentaries other the leche skumyth awaye the fylthe warely wyth a fether. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 242 Take þe white of an ey & scume it, & loke þat þere falle no filþe þeron. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/1 Scummyn lycurys, *despumo*. 1509 WATSON *Ship of Fools* lvii. (1517) O j b, This foole settynge his pottes to the fire is so lunatyke that he taketh no hede to scumme them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 36 Some scumd the drosse that from the metall came; Some stird the molten owre with ladles great. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 650 That which swimmeth aboue in the manner of fat, they scum it off with their handes, and put it away in a vessell of Tinne. 1662 *Comenius' Janua Ling. Triling.* 82 The next day after she [*sc.* the milkmaid] skums the cream which swims on the top. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 551 As it is dissolving in Water, I have scummed off from some Lumps of it a dark-purple bituminous Substance. 1817 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* (1818) 59 The oftener it is scummed, and the cleaner the top of the water is kept, the cleaner will be the meat.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 19 b, Thou hast skumd ouer the schoole men, and of the froth of their folly, made a dish of diuinitie Brewesse, which the dogges will not eate. 1675 PLUME *Life Hacket* 37 Till the heats which boyl in the bloods of youth were well *scum'd off, if not* quite boyl'd away. 1796 COLERIDGE *Watchman* ii. 38 We shall select from each speech whatever lines contain a fact or argument not before urged in the debate, scummed and clarified in the following manner.

†**2.** To scour (the sea or land). Cf. F. *écumer la mer*. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Brut* 385 And for to speke moore of the Erle of the Marche, þat þe King hadde sette to scom þe see and the Coostez of Engelonde for enymys. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xiii. 52 Soo by Merlyns aduys ther were sente fore rydars to skumme the Countreye. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 89 Without certain seat, they liv'd by scumming those Seas and shoars as Pyrats. 1690 I. MATHER *Vind. N. Eng.* 44 in *Andros Tracts* (1869) II. 62 Are not at least Four of the 12, Inhabitants of other Towns? Must they Scumm Water-Town and Cambridge also to pack a Charles-Town Jury?

†**3.** To pass lightly over, 'skim' (a surface). *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. v. 149 Lyke a fouil that..Fleis by the watir, scummand the fludis law.

†**b.** *fig.* To study superficially, 'skim'. Also *intr.* (Const. *upon.*) *Obs.*

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 248 You understand not the state of Limbus Patrum, nor the depth of the Question, but scumme upon the surface, and gibberish you cannot tell for what. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* Pref. 1 There was no need to have scumm'd them [*sc.* those books] thus superficially over.

†**c.** *absol.* ? To skim the air. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ii. 120 Lyke as quhen that the gredy gled on hycht Scummand vp in the ayr oft turnis his flycht. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 44 Thus whill she vsde to scum the skyes about, At last she chanced to sore out ower the see Calld *Mare Rubrum*.

†**4.** *To scum together*: to collect as scum. *Obs.*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 431, I had almost forgotten to tell you here, of that adoe which Thomas Fawconbridge..made at London with a handfull of rakehelles which he had scummed together in this our shire.

5. *intr.* †**a.** To rise to the surface as scum. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxiii. 115 The erthe whiche is in the bottom of thise valeyes [of the sea] scumeth for the hete of the sonne vpward. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlix. 170 Golde and syluer was no more spared then thoughe it had layned out of the clowdes, or scomed out of yᵉ sea.

†**b.** To foam (at the mouth). *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 3888 Wan Agolafre haþ herd hym speke, For angre þat he ne drast him wreke, A skuntede [*read* scumede] als a bore. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 156 Galafre..began to scumme at the mouth.

c. To throw up foul matter as a scum; to become covered with a scum.

1661 [implied in SCUMMING *vbl. sb.* 1 b]. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 342 Stir them twice a day at least, or they will scum over. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 53 Belike you think your lives will dribble out As brooks in summer dry up. Let us see! Try: dike them up: they stagnate—thicken—scum. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 373/2 The mass scums very much.

Scum- : see SCOM-.

Scu'mber, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 skommer, skomber, 7, 9 (*dial.*) skummer. [f. SCUMBER *v.*] The dung of a dog or fox. Hence *dial.*, filth, dirt.

1647 HEXHAM I, Skummer or filth, *Schuym ofte ruyghegt.* 1655 MENNES & J. SMITH *Mus. Delic.* (1656) 4 For here [Epsom] old Ops her upper face Is..safroniz'd with mortall scumber. 1671 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Scumber*, (a Term in Hunting) the dung of a Fox. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. vii. 133/2 Terms..proper for the Ordure..of several Beasts... An Hound,..and all sorts of the Dog kind, its called, Skommer, or Skomber. 1825 J. JENNINGS *Dial. W. Eng.* 69 *Skummer*, a foulness made with a dirty liquid, or with soft dirt.

Scu'mber, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–5 scombre, 6 skammer, skom(m)er, 6–8 scummer, 7 scumer, 7–8 scumber, 7–9 (9 *dial.*) skummer. [App. aphetic a. OF. *descombrer* (mod.F. *décombrer*) to relieve of a load. Cf. DISCUMBER *v.*, of equivalent formation.]

1. *intr.* Of a dog or fox: To evacuate the fæces. Also *jocularly* of a person.

c 1400 *Master of Game* XX. (MS. Digby 182), Also y will teche þe childe to leede þe houndes to scombre twyse on þe daye. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 113 Bettir thow ganis to leid ane doig to skomer..than with thy maister pingill. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 176 Lette him caule them home vncoupled, that they may skoure at large and skommer. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Chien, Tandis que le chien chie le loup s'en va*: Prov. While the dog scummers the wolfe scuds away. 1656 *Choyce Drollery* 37 Beware of fire when you scumber. *fig.* 1611 J. DAVIES *Commend. Verses to Coryat's Crudities* 49 And for a Monument to After-coommers Their Picture shall continue (though Time scummers Vpon th' Effigie).

2. *trans.* To void (ordure); *fig.* to produce (something foul). Also *dial.* (see quot. 1825).

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* V 2, Where he and his Brother..scummerd out betwixt them an Epistle to the Readers against all Poets and Writers. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lii, For four or five Days I hardly scumber'd one poor butt of Sir-reverence. 1819 KEATS *Let. to Haydon* 3 Oct., I have not seen the portentous Book which was skummer'd at you just as I left town. 1825 J. JENNINGS *Dial. W. Eng.* 69 To *Skummer*, to foul with a dirty liquid, or to daub with soft dirt.

Hence † **Scu'mbering** *vbl. sb.*, the excrement of a dog or fox.

1611 FLORIO, *Schinchinnurra*,..a skummering of a dog. 1817 J. MAYER *Sportsman's Direct.* (ed. 2) 203 You may know if it is a good scenting day, by the smoke and strong scent of their scummerings.

Scumble (skʌ·mb'l), *sb.* [f. SCUMBLE *v.*] A thin coat (of colour) put on by scumbling; a softened effect produced by scumbling (see SCUMBLE *v.* 1 and 2).

1834 T. H. LISTER *Anne Grey* iii, [The uncertainty as to] whether your drawing is..to be brought suddenly to a sharp edge, or a scumble, by the entrance of a visitor. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 230 After a time the scumble partially sinks into the colour over which it is laid. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 77 It is carefully and thinly painted with thin scumbles of semi-opaque colour. 1880 MUCKLEY *Handbk. Painters* 75 When the tint forming the scumble is nicely calculated, no doubt a more delicate and transparent grey will be the result, than when produced by solid painting. *transf.* 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 528/2 A golden scumble of October haze.

Scumble (skʌ·mb'l), *v.* [? Frequentative f. SCUM *v.*; cf. quot. s. v. SCUMMING *ppl.a.*]

1. *trans.* In *Oil Painting.* To soften or render less brilliant (the colours in a portion of a picture) by overlaying with a thin coat of opaque or semi-opaque colour; to spread or 'drive' (a colour) thinly over a portion of a picture in order to soften hard lines or blend the tints; to produce (an effect) by this process.

1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 280 The artist then painted the lights with pure white..where the light was brightest..; and, where the demi-tints were afterwards to be, scumbling it thinner by degrees. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Painters* I. 234 Over that is scumbled thinly and smooth a warmer tint. 1866 REDGRAVE *Cent. Painters* II. 112 The hills and distant bay are scumbled into a mighty haze. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nevada* x. 212 I'll scumble in a sunset effect. 1882 P. G. HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* xxi. 232 If ground colours are to be scumbled over they ought not to be full of strong and deep brush-marks.

b. *absol.*

1868 TYRWHITT *Handbk. Pict. Art* II. v. 336 *note*, To scumble is to use partly opaque colours and white, in the same way [as in glazing]. 1870 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 Nov. 11 M. Legros has in no single place permitted himself to scumble or retouch.

2. In *Pencil, Chalk,* or *Monochrome Drawing.* (See quots.)

1815 R. BROWN *Princ. Pract. Perspective* 76 *Scumbling* is giving a kind of rough shadow to trees, grass, gravel-walks, &c. in a drawing when it is nearly finished. It is performed with a brush having some dark colour in it, and nearly dry. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art, Scumbling*..is produced by lightly rubbing the blunt point of the chalk over the surface, or spreading the harder lines by the aid of the stump.

3. *transf.* of natural effects.

1905 J. H. MCCARTHY *Dryad* 92 More frequent clouds now scumbled the sky.

Hence **Scu'mbled** *ppl. a.*, **Scu'mbling** *vbl. sb.*

1815 [see SCUMBLE *v.* 2]. 1816 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Char. Painters of Italy* 113 A..description of the effect of glazing or scumbling, such as was practised by Titian. 1849 (see DRIVE *v.* 12). 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 229 Scumbling..is used to modify certain portions of a picture which may require to be rendered cooler, greyer, and less definite. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 198 His light tints, the result of pearly scumblings, make his light pictures as luminous as his water-colour drawings. 1868 TYRWHITT *Handbk. Pict. Art* II. v. 354 This system of covering the canvas with scumbled shade first and painting on the lights seems the best for a beginner. 1877 'OUIDA' *Puck* XXV, Fancying they have got 'atmosphere' in dabs of grey and yellow, and..'sunset' in scumbled lakes and ochres.

Scumless (skʌ·mlĕs), *a.* [f. SCUM *sb.* + -LESS.] Lacking or forming no scum.

1881 TYNDALL *Ess. Floating Matter of Air* 151 In one of them [i. e. the tubes] the infusion was scumless throughout.

Scummed (skʌmd), *ppl. a.* [f. SCUM *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Skimmed, deprived of any matter floating upon the surface.

c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Surgery* 40 If þou haue noȝt redy þe forseid tapsimell, be þe same done wiþ scomed hony. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xlii. § 1 (1689) 315 Take scummed milk which hath stood so long that no more cream will rise from it. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 207 You may temper your Lime and Sand with scum'd Milk. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 67 The scummed fat of a pot wherein fresh meat has been boiled.

2. Covered with foulness or scum.

1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 221/2 An old Arab reservoir from whose scummed and stagnant waters the third class passengers push to fill their water bottles.

† **Scu'mmer,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 scummar, schumour, scomeoure, skumo(u)r, scomor, 4–6 scommer, skumer, 4–5, 7 scomer, 5 scowmar, scomur(e, scomour, scomowre, scommyr, schomore, scummour, scummowre, scwmure, skumoure, 5–6 skomer, 6 scommar, skomor, skwmmer, 6–7 skommer, skummer, 7 scumur, 8 scumer, 6–9 scummer. [f. SCUM *v.* + -ER[1]; in sense 1 after OF. *escumoir* (mod.F. *écumoire*), in sense 2 after *escumeor* (mod.F. *écumeur*) respectively instrumental noun and agent-noun to *escumer* to skim, f. *escume*: see SCUM *sb.*]

1. A shallow ladle or sieve for removing scum or floating matter from the surface of a liquid.

1326 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 15 In..uno schumour pro coquina, 12*d.* 1399 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 18, j scomor cum j podyngiren. 1487 *Paston Lett.* III. 466 A ladill and a scomer of laton. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. xxxiii. 48 Thereon will come a thinne skime, the whiche ye shall gather together with a Scummer. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* I. (1647) 16 Be you ready, as scum shall rise, to take it away with a scummer. 1727 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Conserve*, You must suffer your Scummer or Spattle to drain. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 360 Another large iron ladle pierced like a scummer.

2. One who scours the sea; a rover, pirate. [So F. *écumeur de la mer.*]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 375 Ane scummar [*MS. E* scowmar] of the se. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. civ. (1495) 526 The men of Norwey..ben stronge skumoures and see theues. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xv. 130 Pirates, Coursaries, and Skummers of the sea.

3. One who gathers scum. Also *fig.*

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 440 That same youthe's the scummer of all skorne. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. XXX, Pope Boniface VIII. a scummer of pots.

† **Scu'mmer,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. SCUMMER *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make a predatory raid.

1633 *Swed. Intelligencer* IV. 121 Having again thus scummerd over the frontiers of Paderborn, he passes the river Weser.

2. *trans.* To scour, furbish up.

1679 V. ALSOP *Melius Inq.* Introd. 33 If some of the old superstitious Ceremonies (when well scraped and wiped) were left for decency,..why were not the rest scummer'd up, that the Worship might be more decent?

Scummer, variant of SCUMBER.

† **Scu'mmerfare.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SCUMMER *sb.* (sense 2) + FARE *sb.*] Piracy.

1358 in S. P. H. Statham *Dover Charters* (1902) 86 Que bona et quanta cepissent per Skomerfare, tempore quo dictus Custos optinuerit ballivam suam. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 321 Out of a barge faste by, Which hidd was ther on Scomerfare, Men sterten out.

Scumming (skʌ·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCUM *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. a. The action of removing scum from the surface of a liquid. Also *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Escumement*,..a scumming, or skimming. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 220 There is a Brain that will endure but one Scumming:..Wit, without Knowledg, being a sort of Cream. 1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* III 37 There is naething abroad like our hearty aitmeal, Nor guid sheep-head-kail, for nae outlandish woman Has the gumption to ken that they need sic a scummin'.

attrib. 1683 PETIUS *Fleta Min.* I. 333 Put the Salt-Petre gently..in it, and turn it about with the scumming Spoon.

† **b.** The action or process of forming or throwing up a scum. *Obs.*

1661 RABISHA *Cookery Dissected* 40 Set it over the fire, watch the boyling and scumming thereof; then [etc.].

2. *concr.* in *sing.* and *pl.* The matter removed in the form of scum from the surface of a liquid. † Also, the matter rising to the surface as scum.

1530 PALSGR. 268/1 Scomyng of a pot, *escume de pot.* 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. 368 And where the fire had from the pan the scumming cast..the ground did springlike florish there. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* iii. (1734) 133 Most Apothecaries make this Syrup with the brownest Sugar, and reserve the Scummings for Clysters. 1841 *Maugnall's Questions* 415 From the scummings of the sugar when boiling an inferior kind of spirit is made.

Scu'mming, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That scums. (In quot. app. = *scumbling.*)

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 89 This most eminent artist has lately adopted..a sort of scumming, smearing, slubbering way of sketching.

Scummy (skʌ·mi), *a. rare.* [f. SCUM *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Having the nature or appearance of scum.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 297 The skummie froathe is not mixed with the oyle. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* IV. xli, Hee makes the deep sea like a pot to boyl, A pot of Oyntment (casting scummy Soyl). 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 330 To breathe away as 'twere all scummy slime From off a crystal pool. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 44 This fair earth..'Tis but the particoloured, scummy, dross Of the original element wherefrom The fiery worlds were framed.

fig. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1598) 414 These were the skummy remnant of those rebels. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 140 The strength of his faith dashes down all the scummy bubbles of carnal reasonings.

2. Abounding in scum. Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 83 London, thou art..the Sea that sucks in all the scummy chanels of the Realme. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Scummy*, frothy, dreggy, &c. as a boiling Pot.

Scunage, variant of SKIVINAGE *Obs.*

Scunch (skʌnʃ). *Arch. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 scunche, 9 sconce. [Shortened from SCUNCHEON. Cf. SQUINCH.] = SCUNCHEON.

1611 COTGR., *Escoinson*, a Scuncheon; the backe part of the iaumbe of a window. 1899 DICKINSON & PREVOST *Cumbld. Gloss., Scunch, Sconce, Scunchen*, the stone or brick reveal of a door or window.

Scuncheon (skʌ·nʃən). *Arch.* Forms: 4 scochon, 5 squynchun, sconchon, scouchon, skonchon(e, skochyn, skownsiom, sconcheon, 8 skimshion, 9 scuncheon, (scontion, scuntion, scunchen). [a. OF. *escoinson*, also written *escochon, escouchon* (mod.F. *écoinson*), app. f. *es-* Ex- + *coin* angle. Cf. the later form SQUINSON.] The bevelled inner edge of the side or jamb of a window, door, etc.

In the earlier quots. the sense is uncertain. Godefr. gives for *escoinson* a sense 'piece of stone or wood projecting inside a building, to support a beam, etc.'

1435 *Contract Fotheringhay Ch.* (1841) 27 The said Stepill ..shall be chaungid and turnyd in viij panes, and at every Scouchon a boutrasse fynysht with finial. 1450 in *Hist. Dunelm. Script. tres* App. 325 Pro factura..j sol skownsiom. 1473 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mich. Cornhill*, For sconchcons and a felet for the same pewes. 1487–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 651 Et sol. Will. Mayson pro dolacione..36 skonchones ad 3d., 9s.; 17 jawmys ad 4d., 5s. 8d. 1490 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 559/4 4 skochyns [for library window @] /8. 1789 in Macgill *Old Ross-sh.* (1909) 195, I mean to build a house..to be built of what is called solid mud except the corners, door, and window skimshions, Lintols and soles [etc.]. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 929 Soffits, Ingoings, Scuncheon Linings, &c...The scuncheons (the beveled parts, splays, or elbows, of the inside of a window opening, where the shutters are placed) of the two parlour windows are to have framed linings to correspond with the shutters. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Book of Farm* § 60 I. 144 The corners of its [*sc.* the door's] scuncheon should be rounded off. *Ibid.* § 214 I. 200 Scontions of all voids [*i.e.* spaces for doors and windows] are..measured over and above the rubble-work. *Ibid.* § 2847 III. 1007 When the dyke has a scuncheon for its end, a large boulder..should be chosen as the foundation-stone. 1885 *Blacklaws Quarry Price List*, Scuntions, 20 in. by 11 in. by 7 in. each 7*d.*

† **b.** *attrib.* in *scuncheon anglers, scuncheon-crest,* of obscure meaning.

1372 *Ely Sacrist Roll* in Willis *Arch. Nomencl.* 38 In 8 scochoncrestes magnis empt'. 8*s.* pro pet. 12*d.* 1429–30 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 445 Pro xvij ped' et di de squynchuncrest v*s.* 1443 *Ibid.* I. 386, xij coynes iiij skouchons-anglers and viij Squale Angleis to the..legement table.

Scunfest, obs. f. pa. pple. of SCOMFISH *v. dial.*

Scunk, obs. form of SKUNK.

Scunner (skʌ·nəɹ), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 7, 9 **skunner,** 8 **skonner,** 8–9 **sconner,** 5–6, 8– **scunner.** [f. SCUNNER *v.*] A loathing disgust; esp. in the phrase *to take a scunner at* or *against.*

a 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVII. 34 In harte he tuke ȝit sic ane scunner. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 106 (Jam.) We might have miss'd a beastly blunner, Had we not spewed out our skunner Against this Test. 1755 R. FORBES *Ajax*, etc. 29 It was enough to gi' a warsh-stamack'd body a scunner. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* ii, I thought she seemed to gie a scunner at the eggs and bacon that Nurse Simson spoke about to her. 1881 R. G. WHITE *Words & Uses* (ed. 3) 252 Cultivated and well-meaning people sometimes take a scunner against some particular word or phrase.

Scunner (skʌ·nəɹ), *v. Sc.* and *north.* Forms: *α.* 4, 7, 9 **skunner,** 4–5 **skoner,** 5 **scowner, skowner, scouner,** 8 **sconner,** 7 **scunder,** 7– **scunner;** *β.* 6 **skynner, skinner.** [Of obscure origin.

The sense naturally suggests connexion with SHUN *v.*, but there is no variant with *sh-*, and no cognate verb in Scandinavian. The suffix is app. the frequentative -ER[3]. But cf. the earlier synonym SCURN *v.*]

1. *intr.* † **a.** To shrink back with fear, to flinch. **b.** To be affected with violent disgust, to feel sick.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 201 (Edin. MS.) Bot thai war skownrand vounder sair Sa fer in Scotland for to fair. *Ibid.* XVII. 651 Bot thai..skunnyrrit [*v. r.* scounryt] tharfor na-kyn thing, Bot went stoutly till assalyng. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. xvi. 1452 Syne faynt of kynde al women was, And mekil skonerande for to se blude. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 47 The rest of the Douglassis skynnit [*v.r.* skinnerat], thinking the marieage to be wnlesum. 1635 T. JACKSON *Creed* VIII. XXX. 354 The Jew ..perhaps would not so much as have scunnered at the Altar, if our Saviour had beene offered upon it, specially in the Temple. *c* 1643 R. BAILLIE in *Sc. Metr. Psalter* (1864) 36/2 Seducers in this land have drawne on their followers to scunder at and reject our whole psalmes in meeter. *a* 1728 RAMSAY *Fable* XIX. 8 Their sickly stamacks scunner'd at the prey. 1786 BURNS *To James Smith* XXII, And yill an' whisky gie to Cairds, Until they sconner. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 121 It's no features, though they're bad aneuch in general, but the expression that makes me skunner. 1894 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 122 When he preached on the Sabbath he gied the fowk no gospel to ca' gospel, but he did mak them scunner with the Law.

2. *trans.* To disgust, sicken.

1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 216 It was aye 'oor Patie's this', an' 'oor Patie's that', till it wud 'a scunner't a tyke. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho. Green Shutters* 282 It always scunnered me, for I aye liked things tidy.

Hence **Scu'nnering** *ppl. a.*, sickening.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 513 When it's fairly on lowe, its thick and steaming scent wad smother the scunnering smell o' an acre o' corses.

Scup (skʌp), *sb.*[1] *U. S.* [a. Du. *schop.*] A swing.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Scup*...A New York word. 1849 MISS WARNER *Wide Wide World* xi, A swing! maybe you don't know it by that name [said Mr. Van Brunt]; some folks call it a swing.

Scup (skʌp), *sb.*[2] *U. S.* [Shortened a. Narragansett *mishcup* 'thick-scaled', f. *mishe* large + *cuppi* scale.] The fish *Pagrus argyrops*; = PAUGIE.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Scup.* 1873 S. POWEL in *Rep. U. S. Fish Commission* 1871–2, 74 The scup are known to be schooling, wandering fish of the high seas, and come from the Gulf Stream and from the Florida Cape.

Scup (skʊp), *v. U.S.* [a. Du. *schoppen*, cf. *schop*, Scup *sb.*1] (See quot.)

1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., To Scup*..to swing. Common in New York.

Scuppaug (skʊ·pɒg). *U.S.* [Shortened a. Narragansett *mishcuppâuog*, pl. of *mishcup*: see Scup *sb.*2] = Scup *sb.*2

1873 T. Gill *Catal. Fishes East N. Amer.* 27 *Stenotomus argyrops* (Linn.) Gill.—Scup; scuppaug; porgy (New York). 1884 Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 386 The Scup ..is often known in New England as the 'Scuppaug'.

Scupper (skʊ·pəɹ), *sb. Naut.* Chiefly *pl.* Forms: 5 **skopor, skopper,** 6 **scopper,** 7 **scuper, scopeboard** (*erron.*), 7–8 **scoper, skupper,** 6– **scupper.** [Of disputed etymology.

Some regard it as an agent-n. f. Scoop *v.* (sense 1); others as an adoption of an AF. derivative of OF. *escopir* to spit. Cf. G. *speigat* scupper, f. *speien* to spit.]

1. An opening in a ship's side on a level with the deck to allow water to run away.

1485, 1497 [see *scupper-nail -leather*, in 2]. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 34 Voiding scoppers voided out their bloud. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xviii. 418 The whilst those mightie Ships out of their scuppers pour'd Their trayterous cluttred gore. 1669–79 T. B[ateman] *Asia* lf. 48 With girdlines from the said cradle to her ports or Scopeboards. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III iv. 443 We made a great quantity of water through our hawse-holes, ports and scuppers. 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxv, Every scupper of her running blood and water. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* III. xiii, The Hispaniola was rolling scuppers under in the ocean swell.

† b. Used for: A pump. ? *nonce-use.*

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* To Rdr. 2 Whereas conjectures are certain detections of things vnknowne..I have alwaies thought that they were to be accounted among the skuppers [orig. *inter autlias*] wherewith Time worketh and draweth Veritie out of Democritus his deepe dungeon.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **scupper-hole, -hose, -leather, -nail, -shoot** (see quots.).

c 1590 E. Wright in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. II. 163 Euery *scupper-hole, and other place where it [sc. rain] ranne downe. 1702 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (1711), *Skuppers*, or *Skupper-Holes* are the Holes close to all the Decks, through the Ship's sides, through which the Water runs out of the Ship from the Decks. 1903 H. Clifford *Free Lance* x. 82 Her scupper-holes spouting. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v., The scuppers of the lower deck of a ship of war are usually furnished with a leathern pipe, called the *scupper-hose, which hangs downward from the mouth or opening of the scuppers. The intent of this is to prevent the water from entering, when the ship inclines under a weight of sail. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 298 *Skopperlethers & Skoppernayles. 1702 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* II. (1711), *Skupper-Leathers* are the round Leathers nail'd over the Skupper-Holes,..which keep out the Sea-Water from coming in, and yet let any Water run out from the Deck. 1485 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 180 For iij^e *skopor nayll vj^d. 1702 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* II. (1711), *Skupper-Nails*, are little short Nails, with broad Heads, made on purpose to nail on the Skupper Leathers. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 *Scupper nails.* 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Scupper-shoots*, metal or wooden tubes which carry the water from the decks of frigates to the sea-level.

Scupper (skʊ·pəɹ), *v. Mil. slang.* [perh. f. prec. sb., but the connexion of meaning is not clear.] *trans.* To surprise and massacre.

1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 Apr. 3/2 The fierce warriors who 'scupper' Tommy Atkins within the lines of Suakin. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 31 Mar. 4/1 Being quietly chopped to pieces in their beds, or 'scuppered', as some grim wits have termed it. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas* 98 We preach in advance of the Army, We skirmish ahead of the Church, With never a gunboat to help us When we're scuppered and left in the lurch. 1896 *Daily News* 19 May 8/1 It was pretty much like a 'scuppering' surprise in the Eastern Soudan. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 333 It's a great relief to find that advance squadron hasn't been scuppered.

Scuppernong (skʊ·pəɹnɒŋ). *U.S.* The name of a river in North Carolina. Used *attrib.* and *elliptically* in *Scuppernong* (*grape*), a variety of the Fox-grape (*Vitis vulpina*), indigenous to the basin of the Scuppernong River.

1854 Longf. *Catawba Wine* ii, It is not a song Of the Scuppernong From warm Carolinian valleys. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 215 The Scuppernong grape does best in low lands.

altrib. 1887 *Century Mag.* XXXIV. 335/2 Then she.. begged Mrs. Colonel Ledbeter to give her her recipe for making the scuppernong wine she had heard so much praised.

Scu·ppet, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5–6 **scopett, 6 scopytt, skuppat, 8 scoopet, skippet, 9 scuppett, skoppit,** 6, 9 **scuppet.** [App. f. *scope* Scoop *sb.*1 (sense 2) + -ET (possibly an AF. formation on the Eng. sb.).] A spade used for trenching and in making ditches; also, a similar instrument used for turning hops while drying.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 40 Shovilles shodde.. xxiiij, Scopettes..xij. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 27/19 Sharpe cutting spade, for the deuiding of mow, With skuppat and skanel, that marsh men alow. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 294 Help the water out of the ruts with scoops or skippets. 1843 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 582 In this marsh I limed 120 rods of bank during the summer with unslacked lime, and in the winter it might have been moved with a barn scuppet. 1892 *Auction Catal. Farm Sale* (Kent), Hop scuppet.

Scu·ppet, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **scoppet.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To shovel (*out, away*). Also *fig.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 28 Our mitred Archpatriarch.. scuppets not his benificence into their mouthes with such freshwater facility as M. Ascham..would imply. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 77 Vain man, can he possibly hope to scoppet it out so fast as it fills. 1837 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 37, I take a spade, and scuppet away the snow from the footpaths.

Scur, *variant of* Skirr *v.*; *obs. f.* Shower.

Scurage, Scurby: see Scourage[1], Scurvy *sb.*

Scurdge, obs. form of Scourge *sb.*

Scu·rdy. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* A kind of rock, whinstone.

1789 J. Williams *Min. Kingd.* I. 71 Basaltine rocks are.. called skurdy in the north of Scotland. 1866 Mitchell *Hist. Montrose* ii. 19 The town was built of trap rock or scurdy..with free stone dressings.

Scure, obs. form of Skewer.

Scurell(e, Scurer, obs. ff. Squirrel, Scourer[1].

Scurf (skəɹf), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **scorf,** 4, 7 **skurf,** 5–7 **scurfe,** 6 **scorfe, skorfe, skurffe,** 6–7 **scurff(e, skurfe,** 1, 3, 6– **scurf.** See also Scruff *sb.*[1], Shroff[1]. [Late OE. *scurf* ? masc., a later form, prob. due to Scandinavian influence (cf. OSw. *skorver*, acc. *skorff, skurff*, mod.Sw. *skorv*, Da. *skurv*, mod.Icel. *skurfur* pl.) of OE. *sceorf* (also *scrif*: see Scruff *sb.*[1]), corresp. to MLG., LG. *schorf*, MDu. *schorf(t, schurf(t*, Du. *schurft* fem., OHG. *scorf* (MHG., mod.G. *schorf* masc.):—OTeut. **skurbo-*, **skurfo-*, prob. from the root represented in OE. *sceorfan* str. vb., to gnaw, *scearfian* to cut into shreds (= OHG. *scarbôn*).]

†**1.** A morbid condition of the skin, esp. of the head, characterized by the separation of branny scales, without inflammation. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 316 Wið scruf [*v.r.* scurf] & wið sceb. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11823 Wit þe crache him tok þe scurf, þe fester thrild his bodi thurgh. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. iii. (1495) 223 Ofte thyse scales cleue to the rotes of the heere, vnnethe suche skalles other scorf is heelyd. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4140 All þe bolnyng went away, And þe scurfe with in a day. 1526 Skelton *Magnif.* 1958, I am lowsy and vnlykynge and full of scurffe. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 190/37 Scurfe, itch, *prurigo*. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 681 They which drink or eat sow milk fal into scurffes and Leprosies. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 25 The gall helpeth the leprosy and scurfe.

† b. A similar condition in animals. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 138 And ouer yeer they wol been in good poynte Withouten scorf or scalle in cors or ioynte. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 116 There is a disease amonge horses that is called the scabbe, and it is a skorfe in dyuers places of his body. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 28 The vrine with the owne dung,..taketh away the scurffe of Oxen.

2. The scales or small laminæ of epidermis that are continually being detached from the skin; esp. such scales detached in abnormally large quantity as a consequence of disease, or forming accumulations at the roots of the hair or elsewhere. † Formerly also, a single scale or lamina of this kind.

a 1000 *Bede's Eccl. Hist.* v. ii. (MS. B.), Se..swa micle hreofle & scurf [*v. rr.* scyrf, sceorfe; L. *furfures*] on his heafde hæfde, ðæt him hræfre æniȝ feax on ufan ðam heafde acenned beon meahte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 451/1 Scuf, of scabbys, *squama, squamula*. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 326/1 Of kyrnellys & botches of his face & of scurffys there ranne grete plenty of blood. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* Prol. B iij b, By whiche their so doing, they clawe of their owne skabbe, i. their new gathered scurfe, thei by makynge their skynne rawe agayne. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 7 The flowers sodden in lée, and the head washed therwith taketh away the skurfe..thereof. 1786 J. Hunter *Treat. Vener. Dis.* VI. ii. (1810) 473 It broke out after in venereal scurfs, upon the skin. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 341 The bather is scrubbed by the men of the bath till every particle of dirt or scurf is cleared off his skin. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 270 His bones foul with leprous scurf and green corruption of the grave.

b. *transf.* in *Bot.* Minute scales found on the leaves of certain plants.

1839 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 63. 1857 A. Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) Gloss.

3. Any incrustation upon the surface of a body; rust, † a scab (*obs.*); a saline or sulphurous deposit, mould, or the like. Now *rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 451/1 Scurfe, of metel, *scarium*. 1538 Elyot *Dict., Crusta*,..the scurfe of a scabbe or wounde [? *read* (with ed. 1548) the scurfe or scabbe of a wounde]. 1581 Stafford *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 59 Then there is no rust nor scurfe that diminisheth the goodnes or wasteth the substaunce of Gold. 1624 Capt. Smith, etc. *Virginia* III. 58 The waters..had left a tinctured spangled skurfe, that made many bare places seeme as guilded. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 135 Growing Trees..that have been long expos'd to the Air and Rain, will be all over cover'd with a greenish scurff. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 672 There stood a Hill not far whose griesly top Belch'd fire and rowling smoak; the rest entire Shon with a glossie scurff, undoubted sign That in his womb was hid metallic Ore, The work of Sulphur. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 410 The bottom of the great crater, which was before an indurated scurf of bitumen and sulphur, is now full of large rents or openings. 1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* v. 5 By shards and scurf of salt, and scum of dross.

b. *fig.*

?1533 Latimer *Let. to Morice* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1741/2, I neuer denyed Pilgrimage. And yet I haue sayed that much scurffe must be pared away ere euer it can be wel done, superstition, idolatry, [etc.]. 1642 D. Rogers *Naaman* 30 Job was an holy man, yet such naturall scurffe the Lord saw to lurke in his spirit that he was faine..at last to wring this speech from him. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VI. 1011 Then are they happy, when by length of time The Scurf is worn away, of each committed Crime. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 153 'Tis boyish in Swedenborg to cumber himself with the dead scurf of Hebrew antiquity.

c. *spec.* A deposit of coke on the inner surface of a gas retort.

1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 81/2 Pieces of the hard coke obtained as scurf in gas retorts are sometimes employed.

†**4.** A thin layer of turf. *Obs.*

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 59 The first is by cutting of the Scurf of the Ground, making up the Turf so cut in heaps, and when the Sun has dryed these Heaps, they are then set on Fire. *a* 1726 King in *Nat. Hist. Irel.* 106 Now that sword or scurf of the earth, that consists of the roots of grass, being lifted up and made fuzzy by the water in winter ..is dried in the spring.

5. a. The 'scum' of the population. *rare.*

1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 143 Some of the scurf and meaner part run in to them, as they would to see a show. 1870 Longf. *Dante's Inferno* XV. 111 Thou hadst seen there, If thou hadst had a hankering for such scurf [*di tal tigna*], That one, who by the Servant of the Servants From Arno was transferred to Bacchiglione.

b. *slang.* A contemptible person, esp. a miser, skinflint. Also *spec.*, an employer who pays less than the usual rate of wages; a labourer who accepts less than the usual rate; also *attrib.*

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 208 The inferior paying class..are..known among their work-people as 'scurfs'. *Ibid.* 236 Let me now speak of the Scurf labourers. *Ibid.*, A scavager, working for a scurf master, gave me the following account. 1854 *Househ. Words* VIII. 75 A low person is a snob, a sweep, and a scurf. 1889 A. T. Pask *Eyes Thames* 39 The crowd of loafers on the quay. These are the 'scurfs' or 'uffiers' who hang about for any odd jobs.

Scurf (skəɹf), *sb.*[2]. Also 5 **scurffe,** 7 **scurfe,** 7–8 **skurff,** 8 **scurff**; 7 *pl.* **scurves.** [Possibly identical with Scurf *sb.*[1]

The fuller form *salmon-scurf*, though not found in our quots. before the 19th c., may be the original; for *scurf* in the sense of something inferior of its kind, cf. Scurf *sb.*[1] 5 and Scruff *sb.*[1]]

The Sea-trout, *Salmo eriox* or *S. trutta.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 326/2 A scurffe, *quidam piscis*. 1557 Turner in *Gesner's Hist. Anim.* IV. (1558) 1296 *Accipi eundem in alijs Britanniæ provincijs uocari* a Gray trout, *& in alijs* a Skuf. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 283 There are two sorts of them [Bull-trouts], Red Trouts..and Gray Trouts or Skurffs. 1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* 26 The Scuff..or Salmon-Peale..differs in shape from a Salmon in not having a forked Tail. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory Fish of the Genus Salmon, whether known by the Names herein-after mentioned, that is to say, Salmon..Bull Trout, Whitling, Scurf,..or by any other local Name. 1865 Couch *Brit. Fishes* IV. 200 The Scurf, Bull Trout.

Scurf (skəɹf), *v.* [f. Scurf *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To cover with a scurf or incrustation. *Obs. rare.*

[1599: Implied in Scurfing *vbl. sb.*] *a* 1658 Lovelace *To E. K.* 36 So..Scurf'd all ore with its unseemly crust. The Diamond, from 'midst the humbler stones, Sparkling, shoots forth the price of Nations. 1699 T. Boston *Art Man-fishing* (1899) 30 Many this way, by having the wound scurfed over, are rather killed than cured.

2. *intr.* To rise *up* in the form of scurf.

1862 Thornbury *Turner* II. 168 The pure gold runs here and there to schist, the dross now and then is scurfing up upon the surface.

3. *trans.* To remove by scraping; to chip off (hard deposits) from the surface of a boiler or retort.

1839 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 362/2 Scurfing castings, ..1s. od. 1879 J. Paton in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 92 A carbonaceous deposit forms on the sides of the retorts, which requires to be periodically removed by 'scurfing' with chisels.

Scurfed (skəɹft), *a.* [f. Scurf *v.* + -ED[1].] Covered with scurf.

1646 *Full Relat. Fountain Halberstadt* 11 A Boy of Egeln, which had a scurffed head.

Scurffyls, variant of Scroffles *pl. Obs.*

Scurfily (skəɹ·fili), *adv.* [f. Scurfy *a.* + -LY[2].] In a manner resembling scurf; like scurf.

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 174 *Viburnum Lantana.* Scurfily pubescent.

Scurfiness (skəɹ·finés). Also 6 **scorffynesse.** [f. Scurfy *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being scurfy or covered with scurf.

a 1549 Skelton *Dk. Albany* 140 In lousy lothsumnesse And scabbed scorffynesse. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* ciii, The same stamped with Honey..consumeth and scoureth away..all scurfinesse of the Head and Face. 1799 Underwood *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) II. 20 Some infants early contract a scurfiness on the head.

b. *Bot.* (See quot. 1900.)

1857 A. Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) Gloss., Scurfiness. 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Scurf..Scurfiness*, the appearance produced by membranous scales.

Scurfing (skəɹ·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Scurf *v.* + -ING[1].]

†**1.** The formation of scurf. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 359/1 [A prescription] for all manner of scurfinge of the externalle skinne.

2. An incrustation formed in boilers or retorts.

1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 104/2 Get new carbons, made out of gas-retort 'scurfing', as it is called.

Scurfy (skəɹ·fi), *a.* [f. Scurf *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Covered with scurf; suffering from cutaneous disease. Also, of the nature of scurf.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 326/2 Scurfy, *vbi* scabbyde. 1692 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2803/4 A bright bay Mare,..with..scurffy Heels before. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. Cc 2, *Lepra*, a dry Scab that makes the Skin scurfy. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 404 By persevering in the use of these remedies,..the white scurfy scales intirely disappeared. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 513 A head which has been scurfy for many years becomes sore and eczematous.

2. *transf.* Covered as with scurf incrusted; resembling scurf.

1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 201 Those Diamonds that lay more superficially, and exposed to the Air and Sun were more scurfy, and by Consequence lost more by polishing than the other. 1849 W. H. HARVEY *Sea-Side Bk.* 232 Very similar to the barnacle is the animal of the *Balanus*, whose shells cover, in scurfy patches, the surface of exposed rocks.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.* (See quots.)

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 79 Scurfy (*squarrosus*) applied to a cup in compound flowers, the scales of which are bent outwards at the ends, so as to give the whole a ragged appearance. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 9 Thallus crustaceous, squamose, scurfy, powdery [etc.].

† **3.** Of turf: Forming a thin crust. *Obs. rare*—1.

1710 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 297 A Scurfy Heath Turf will at last grow on the Top of it.

Scurge, obs. form of SCOURGE *sb.* and *v.*

Scuril, Scuring, obs. ff. SCURRIL *a.*, SCOURING.

Scurling, variant of SKIRLING.

† **Scurn,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. SCURN *v.*] Hesitation, bashfulness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8963 Sco lift hir skirt wit-vten scurn, And bar-fote wode sco þat burn.

† **Scurn,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 skur(r)n, 4 skurne, 4–5 schurn, scurn(e. [Of obscure origin; perh. cognate with ON. *skirra-sk* (see SCARE *v.*). Cf. SCUNNER *v.*] *intr.* To shrink, flinch, take fright.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19446 He sagh him croised þat ilk turn þat he for staning suld not skurn. *Ibid.* 20960 Noght he skurnd wit hir stang, Bot on his hand þer scho was fest, He schok and in þe fir hir kest. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 24 Quen sun and mon sal thusgat turn, Than sal the sinful sar scurn. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 120 And menne besought me..To turne it bot in light[e] ryme. Þai sayd, if I in strange it turne, To here it, manyon suld skurne.

† **Scurr.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *scurra* buffoon.] A buffoon or jester.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 121 Bardis, scurris,..wt sik sort of persouns, lat skurge. 1823 MACTAGGART *Gallov. Encycl., Scurr*, a low blackguard.

Scurr, variant of SKIRR *v. dial.*

Scurrage, variant of SCOURAGE[1] *Obs.*

Scurrick, variant of SCUDDICK.

† **Scu·rrier.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 5 scourrour, 6 scourrer, skurrer, skyrrer; *β.* 6 scourreour, -iour, -ior, -yor, scurier, 6–7 scurrier. [App. aphetic a. OF. *descourreor* DISCOVERER; cf. the Sc. forms *discurrour, discuriour* (14–16th c.), and the 14th c. *skouerour* s. v. SCOURER[1]. The coincidence of sense with *currour*, COURIER 2, has probably influenced the form. The It. *scorridore* (agent-n. f. *scorrere* to run out: cf. EXCUR *v.*) has the same meaning, but there is no equivalent OF. **escoureor.*] One sent out to reconnoitre; a scout, avant-courier.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 796 Apon the moss a scurrour sone fand he. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) II. xxxiii. 99 He sente for the scurrers to aduyse the dealynge of their ennemyes. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 94 Claudius,..send his scurriouris to spy the nature of the cuntre. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) 21 John Fastolf.. had intelligence of his comming, by meane of scurryers. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 119 Then the Dukes skyrrers made profer afore the toune, out of the whiche issued a great compagnie of horsemen and skyrmished with the Dukes horsemen. 1607 B. BARNES *Divils Charter* II. i. C 4 b, Our scurriers, Are now return'd.

fig. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 491, I wolde not haue the Deputye, representing the Kinges person, be a comen skurrer for every lyght mater; but, whan he shulde begynne a warre, begynne it upon a juste goode grounde, and [etc.].

Scu·rrifunge, *v.* ? *dial.* Also **scurry-.** [A word of jocular formation, used in various senses with little or no discoverable connexion.] **a.** ? *trans.* To scrub, scour. **b.** *intr.* (See quot. 1777.) **c.** ? To wriggle about.

1777 *Horæ Subsecivæ* (MS.) in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, s.v. Scurrifunge, to lash tightly; coſre. 1789 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 6 June, Half a dozen tooth brushes...Two of the brushes abovesaid must be for inside scurryfunging, viz. they must be hooked. 1894 *Punch* 1 Sept. 102/1 So he scurryfunged around with his stomach on the ground,..And he spied 'a stag of ten'.

Scurrile, scurril (skv·ril), *a.* Now somewhat *arch.* Forms: 6–7 scurrill, skurrill, 7 skurrile, souril, 6– scurrile, scurril. [a. F. *scurrile*, † *scurrille* (14th c.), or ad. L. *scurrilis*, f. *scurra* buffoon.] = SCURRILOUS.

1567 DRANT *Horace, A. P.* B 1, If I, or you the taunting grace can iudge from scurrill gere. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1595) 4 That it containe not base, filthy or scurrile matter. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 148 With him, Patroclus.. Breakes scurrill Iests. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 43 It had bin plainly partiall..to correct him for grave Cicero, and not for scurrill Plautus. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. ii. (1720) 30 With scurrile Taunts and blackest Infamy They load my Name. 1838–43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxxvii. 479 Scurril songs, and gestures, and clapping of hands, were the only answer returned to him. 1854 TRENCH *Synon.* xxxiv. 141 Which would attract many..whom scurrile buffoonery would only revolt and repel. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. v. 83 All which full oft she turned to scurril jest.

¶ App. misused for: Rough, rugged, 'unfriendly'.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 262 Wee came to the most scurrile and timorous Discent of the whole passage. *Ibid.* IX. 423 Wee Coasted the scurrile and Rockey face of Norway.

† **Scu·rrilely,** *adv. Obs.* In quots. scurril(l)y. [f. SCURRILE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a scurrile manner.

1647 HEXHAM I, Scurrilly, *Als een rabaut.* *a* 1707 S. WILLARD *Body Div.* (1726) 903/1 [In praying] we may do nothing rashly, nothing scurrily, or unbecomingly.

Scurrility (skvri·liti). Forms: *a.* 6 scurrilite, -illitie, skurrillity, 6–7 scur(r)ilitie, scurrillity, 7– scurrility; *β.* 6–7 squirilitie, 6 squirrilitié, 7 -ility. [a. F. *scurrilité* (15th c.), or ad. L. *scurrilitās*, f. *scurrilis*: see SCURRILE *a.* and -ITY.] The quality of being scurrilous; buffoon-like jocularity; coarseness or indecency of language, esp. in invective and jesting.

a. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 58 Scarth fra scorpione, scaldit in scurrilitie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 90 b, Scurrilite or spekynge of fylthy wordes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. i. 4 Your reasons at dinner haue beene..plensant without scurrillity. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 3, I list not to contend with him in scurrilitie and bad language. 1759 SYMMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 414 The hawkers..every day have some new piece of scurrility against him, to bawl about the streets. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 650 He was, as usual, interrupted in his defence by ribaldry and scurrility from the judgment seat. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 346 The Sacrament of the Mass..was attacked with a scurrility and profaneness, which passes belief.

β. a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1908) B j b, I came not yet to be the Kinges foole, Or to fill his eares with seruile squirilitie. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* ii. 6 b in *Holinshed*, The heathen misliked in an ornature squirilitie. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* II. i. B 4 b, So long as your mirth bee voyde of all Squirrility.

b. Something scurrilous.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxxi. (Arb.) 76 Such among the Greekes were called Pantomimi, with vs Buffons, altogether applying their wits to Scurrillities & other ridiculous matters. 1733 POPE *Dunc.* II. 299 *note*, Concanen.. was author of several dull and dead scurrilities in the British and London Journals. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xi. 244 Who could have imagined that the writers of these scurrilities were scholars.

† **c.** Buffoon-like behaviour. *Obs.*

1614 J. NORDEN *Labyrinth Mans Life* L 4, Heroicke acts, that make men honorable, Are only sweet and most inestimable; The rest are false, found mere scurrilitie, By which some loose, both fame and dignitie. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 24 We may as well say, Cats, Goates and Apes, are by chance given to voracitie, lust, and squirilitie.

Hence † **Scurri·litiship** *nonce-wd.*, ? the state of persons who indulge in scurrility

1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* G 2 b, Maister Bird shall.. meeter it mischieuously in maintenance of their scurrilitiship and ruditie.

Scurrilize (skv·rilәiz), *v. rare.* [f. SCURRILE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* † **a.** To attack with scurrility, speak scurrilously of. **b.** To make scurrilous.

1609 [W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 157 What is this vncircumcised Iesuite, that hee should, in so base tearmes, scurrilize so great a King? 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* i. 5 All inducements to degrade or scurrilise the theatre.. ended in [etc.].

Scurrilous (skv·rilәs), *a.* Also 6 skurulous, 7 scurulous, scurrillous. [f. SCURRILE *a.* + -OUS.] 'Using such language as only the licence of a buffoon can warrant' (J.); characterized by coarseness or indecency of language, esp. in jesting and invective; coarsely opprobrious or jocular.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Needles Eye* Wks. 1910 II. 419 What shall we thinke of skurulous, deceyptfull, byting, slanderous.. wordes? 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. Ded. § 7 The scurrilous and more then Satyricall immodestie of Martinisme. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 215 Forewarne him, that he vse no scurrilous words in's tunes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 110 Sometimes a scurrilous Jester, as Hyperbolus. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 23 P 1 They are grown scurrilous upon the Royal family. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1851) I. 56 They might be violent in innovation and scurrilous in controversy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 359 The old scurrilous ballads were heard again in the streets.

Hence **Scu·rrilously** *adv.*, in a scurrilous manner; † after the manner of a buffoon. Also **Scu·rrilousness.**

1597 BEARD *God's Judgem.* II. xxxvi. (1631) 431 Such as shamed not as soone as they had glutted their..heads with wine, to fall scurrilously a dauncing. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Oct., Heard the Duke discourse, which he did mighty scurrilously, of the French. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Scurrilousness*, scandalous Language, saucy Drollery, Buffoonry. 1789 W. BELSHAM *Ess.* (1799) II. 369 He has been..scurrilously reviled as the genuine successor and counterpart of..Hugh Peters.

Scurrio(u)r, scurrour: see SCURRIER.

Scurry (skv·ri), *sb.* [f. SCURRY *v.*]

1. The act of scurrying; a hurried movement, a rush; hurry, haste, bustle. *Hurry and scurry*: cf. HURRY-SCURRY *sb.*

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 356 *Skurry*, haste, impetuosity. 1830 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 437 It was such a treat after the hurry and scurry, and heartless bustle of London. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xix. 218 Belinda would usually come down in a scurry as she heard her mother's bell. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* v. 34 Unsuspecting gulls..took to wing with a tremendous scurry. 1910 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 181 Far away from the scurry and the scramble..of London life.

2. *Sporting.* A short quick run or race on horseback.

1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LVII. 407 They travelled for adventures to the courts Of princes,—where at tournaments and skurries, Fame could be earn'd. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 52 A very fast scurry with Lord Lonsdale the day before I left. 1885 *Field* 17 Jan. 63/3 To wind up, a Flat Scurry, at catch weights, usually gave good sport. *Ibid.* 21 Feb. 219/3 Although only a few fields separate the two coverts,..more than one coat changed colour during the short scurry. 1898 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 4/7 There are still at Doncaster too many of the five furlong scurries.

b. A run (made by an animal).

1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Mar., She [the hare] steals the help of a scurry up the ditch-bottom. 1874 S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley* I. xiii. 247 [The dog] has his scurry..night and morning.

3. A fluttering assemblage (e. g. of birds, snow, foam) moving or driven rapidly through the air. † Also, a confused tangle of material.

1839 THACKERAY in *Corsair* 26 Oct. *Stray Papers* (1901) 177 Ladies at work at a frame in the midst of a great skurry and labyrinth of worsted balls, making slipper-tops [etc.]. 1858 B. TAYLOR *Northern Travel* xxvi. 267 The birds circled overhead, or dropped like thick scurries of snow-flakes on the water. 1868 HUNTLEY *Gloss. Cotswold Dial.*, *Skurry*, a flock in confused flight. 1873 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 123 That flight of baby angels caught up and whirled along in the wake of Gabriel like a skurry of autumn birds. 1880 BLACKMORE *May Anerley* I. xviii. 312 A scurry of foam flew like pellets from the rampart.

Scurry (skv·ri), *v.* Also **skurry.** [In sense 1, app. a back-formation from SCURRIER. In the current sense perh. taken from HURRY-SCURRY, a reduplication of HURRY *v.*]

† **1.** *intr.* ? To ride out as a 'scurrier'. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch, Annibal* (1595) 1135 Then he commaunded the horsemen of the Numidians to scurrie to the trenches of the Romanes, to intise him to come to battell.

2. To go rapidly, move hurriedly. Often with advbs., as *off, away.*

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* V. xiii, The wind..opens the clouds; Scatter'd before the gale, They skurry through the sky. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* V, The ladies..skurried out of the apartment. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xvi. 219 They scurry away like rabbits when they see her coming. 1894 MRS. ANNE RITCHIE *Chapters from Mem.* ii. 14 Remembered events come cheerfully scurrying up one after another.

b. *Hurry and scurry*: cf. HURRY-SCURRY *v.*

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xix. (1858) 145 Charlotte hurried and skurried about the room hither and thither, doing or pretending to do many things. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 140 How petty seems the work on which they are hurrying and skurrying.

3. *trans.* To cause to go hastily or move rapidly.

1850 THACKERAY *Lett.* 26 Feb., Off we set,..skurrying the policemen off the road. 1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* I. xv, When the traitor-swain with ships of Ida Scurried o'er the wave his hostess Helen. 1892 GARLAND *Little Norsk* iv. 32 The wind..scurried the snow south or east.

Hence **Scu·rrying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 75 A view of flustered and scurrying fishing-boats in a gale of wind. 1869 'WAT BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* xix, A hurrying, scurrying crowd of horses. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. v, The scurrying of a rat, Affrighted me. 1883 ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 93 The scurrying drops came thicker and thicker. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 398/2 There was a sound of skurrying steps.

† **Scurryvaig.** *Sc. Obs.* [? ad. L. *scurra vagus* wandering buffoon.] A vagabond.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 68 Swingeouris and scurrevagis [*v. r.* skuryvagis], swankeis and swanis. 1819 *St. Patrick* III. 305 (Jam.) Ye may hide the vile scurrievaig.

† **Scurve·tical,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Irreg. f. SCURVY.] Good against the scurvy, scorbutic.

1663 in Myddelton *Chirk Castle Acc.* (1908) 165 Paid for a pint of scurveticall water, 2s. 6d.

† **Scu·rvical,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. SCURVY *sb.* + -ICAL.] = SCURVIED.

1728 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 8 Mar. 3 Offensive Breath, often occasioned by..Scurvical Gums.

Scurvied (skv̄·rvid), *a.* [f. SCURVY *sb.* + -ED[2].] Affected with scurvy.

1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. v. 65 The scurvied sick of Rensselaer. *Ibid.* vii. 83 Able to empty a slop-bucket or rub a scurvied leg.

Scurvily (skv̄·rvili), *adv.* Now *arch.* [f. SCURVY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a scurvy manner.

a. Shabbily, meanly; sorrily, unsatisfactorily.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. iii. Wks. 1616 I. 243 His hat was carried skirully. 1671 CLARENDON *Dialogues* Tracts (1727) 306 We are scurvily used, but that is because we are scurvy fellows, and deserve no better. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 236 Her Fondness for a Spark of hers was scurvily interpreted. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Dec., And, passing an evening scurvily enough, [I] did not come home till eight. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* iv, I will lay no bets about Miss Grey,..I think I should act very scurvily, if I were to make her the subject of any idle debate betwixt you and me. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III The young pair quitted Paris to reside At London: which repaid the compliment But scurvily.

† **b.** Sourly, rudely. *Obs.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* IV. i. (1608) E 4 b, Speak pittifully, looke scuruily, and dissemble cunningly. 1647 J. BERKENHEAD *On Happy Collect. Fletcher's Wks.* 90 Such boyst'rous Trifles Thy Muse would not brooke, Save when she'd show how scurvily they looke.

† **Scu·rviness.** *Obs.* [f. SCURVY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being 'scurvy'.

1548 ELYOT *Dict., Psorothalmia*, a scuruinesse of the browes with an ytche. 1596 MASCALL *Govt. Horses* 138 The scratches is a long scuruines right behind the legge. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 83 Leprosies, botches, and scuruinesse of the skinne. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Schorftigheydt, ofte Schorftigheydt*, Scurvynesse, Scabbinesse, or Manginesse. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Scurviness*, Badness, Naughtiness, Sorriness.

Scurvy (skv̄·rvi), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 skurvie, 6–7 scurvie, 7 skirvye, 7–8 scurvey, 6– scurvy;

β. 6 scurby, skyrby, scorbie, 7 scorby. [Subst. use of SCURVY *a.* (cf. *scurvy disease* under sense 1 of the adj.); the specific sense was determined by the use of the word to render the like-sounding F. *scorbut*, MLG. *scherbûk*, etc. (see SCORBUTE), and the β forms above proceed from assimilation of the native to the foreign word. See also SCRUBY.]

1. A disease characterized by general debility of the body, extreme tenderness of the gums, foul breath, subcutaneous eruptions and pains in the limbs, induced by exposure and by a too liberal diet of salted foods; SCORBUTUS.

Formerly used more vaguely, including what is now distinguished as PURPURA.

a. *c* 1565 R. BAKER in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 151 Our legs n ow..swolne euery ioint withall With this disease, which, by your leaue, the Scuruie men doe call. *c* 1603 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land & Sea* III. i. (1655) 21 They'l find work enough about home to keep us from the scurvey. 1620 J. MASON *Newfound-land* in *Mem.* (1887) 149 A great roote grows in fresh water ponds that is good against the skiruye. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 35 About 30 more had the Scurvy. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 17 Our British Malady the Scurvy. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXV. 133 The scurvy had begun to show itself on board. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 586 Scurvy is a general apyretic and non-contagious disorder.

β. 1586 A. H. tr. *Guillemeau's Treat. Eyes* title-p., A worthy treatise of the eyes &c. together with a profitable treatise of the scorbie. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xii. 195 The disease..which we in England call the Scuruie, and Scurby, and vpon the seas the Skyrby. *Ibid.* II. lxxxii. 325 Which excellent plant, Cæsars soldiers..found to preuaile..against that plague and hurtfull disease..called *Scorbutum*; in English the Scuruie, and Skyrbie.

† **b.** *pl.* Attacks of this disease. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. 1904 I. 171 Hee lyes in brine, in Balist, and is lamentable sicke of the scuruies. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Remembr.* I. 400 Sloath-bred Scurvies. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 257 A temperate Sea-Salt, very useful in Scurvies. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 162 Your scurvies, and gouts.

† **2.** A disease of cattle. Cf. SCURF *sb.*[1] 2.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xv. 465 If the mangie or the scurvie which they call carache take any beast they were presently commaunded to bury it quicke, lest it should infect others.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scurvy-rickets*, *-spot*; † **scurvy-ale**, medicated ale intended as an antidote to scurvy (cf. *scurvy-grass ale*); † **scurvy-weed, -wort** = SCURVY-GRASS.

1618 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Pennyless Pilgr.* C 2, We had a sort of Ale, called *Scuruy Ale. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 18 In infants I have known *scurvy rickets mistaken for rheumatism. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiv. 163 The *scurvy-spots that mottled our faces. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* I. (ed. 2) 90, I could neuer learne anye name of it, but *Scurby wede, or *Scurby wurt.

Scurvy (skɜ̄·rvi), *a.* Forms: 6 **skurvy, scurvye, skurvie, skyrvye**, 6–7 **scurvie**, 7 **scirvy, skirvie, scurvey**, 6– **scurvy**. [f. SCURF *sb.*[1] (with regular change of *f* into *v*) + -Y. Cf. the later SCURFY *a.*; also Sw. *skorfvig*, LG. *schorfig*, Du. *schurftig*.]

† **1.** Covered with scurf; suffering from, or of the nature of, skin disease; scurfy, scabby. *Obs.*

Scurvy disease: *spec.* = SCURVY *sb.*

1515 BARCLAY *Eglogues* iii. (1570) B vj b, Iugglers and pipers, and scuruy wayfarers. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 140 A sorte of foule drabbes All scuruy with scabbes. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xxi. 20 Whether he be blynde,..or is gleyd, or is skyrvye or scaulde. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull News* II. (1596) 38 Shee was healed of her skuruie disease very well. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Le mal Saint-Mein*, the Scuruie disease. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xl. 60 The bran of Wheate..rubbed vpon them that be scuruie and mangie, easeth the partie very much. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. lxxviii. 351 This medicine is well approued to cure..Moully heeles, or any other scirupy scalls whatsoeuer. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 439 Contrary to the scurvy and unsightly flesh of a leper. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. C c 7 *Psoriasis*, a Scurvy Scabbiness in the Body.

b. *transf.* Of vegetable growths: Resembling scurf, scurfy.

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 319 The situation..should communicate to the vines a moisture which is neither bitter nor salt; for either of these will vitiate the taste of the wine, and give a scurvy rough coat to every plant that grows on such land. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 42 A ring of scurvy and diseased matter.

2. *fig.* Sorry, worthless, contemptible. Said both of persons and things. Cf. SCABBED *a.* 2. Also of treatment, etc.: Shabby, discourteous. Now somewhat *arch.*

1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* 64 b, Looke that thou flee and eschewe this scabbed and scuruie company of Dauncers. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Wolsey* ii, Ambitious minde, a world of wealth would haue, So scrats and scrapes, for scorfe, and scorny drosse. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. v. 1411 Ist not a scuruie iest that a man should iest himselfe to death? 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 140 The Moore's abus'd by some most villanous Knaue, Some base notorious Knaue, some scuruy Fellow. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 107 He reporteth..that the scurvy Ile of Manne, is so abundant in Oates, Barley, and Wheate, that it supplieth the defects of Scotland. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 19 Nov., Steele and I sat among some scurvy company over a bowl of punch. 1710–11 *Ibid.* 9 Jan., We only had a scurvy dinner at an alehouse. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxv. 217 The music of a scurvy organ and a few other instruments. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xliv, Take your hand from my cloak, my Lord Duke,..I have a scurvy touch of old puritanical humour about me. I abide not the imposition of hands. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs of Relig.* 113 The bare brae seems clad in mockery, With one thin belt of lean, and scurvy trees. 1902 BRENAN *House of Percy* II. ii. 83 Scant preferment and scurvy friendship..the Earl received.

† **b.** quasi-*adv.*

1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* III. ii, How scurvy prowd he would looke when the treasury was full!

Scu·rvy-grass. *Bot.* Forms: see SCURVY *sb.*; also SCRUBY-*grass*.

1. A cruciferous plant, *Cochlearia officinalis*, believed to possess anti-scorbutic properties.

a. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxii. 323 Round leafed Scuruie grasse is a low or base herbe. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* F 2 b, Would any husband suspect that a woman crying, Buy any scurui-grasse, should bring lone letters amongst her herbes to his wife. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. iv. 247 Take..of Scurvygrass half a Bushel. 1767 *Byron's Voy. round World* 47 We carried off a great quantity of cocoa nuts, scurvy-grass, and other vegetables, for the use of the sick. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 269 Peterson brought me quite a handful of scurvy-grass (*C. fenestrata*). 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii, The saxifrage and the scurvy-grass give a faint tinge of verdure to the snow-white sterility of the arctic lichens.

β. 1622 R. BANISTER 113 *Dis. Eyes* N 5 b, Scorby-grasse, water-cresses, brooke-lime.

† **b.** *Spirit of scurvy-grass*: a volatile oil distilled from the plant. *Obs.*

1676 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect.* ii. (1682) 242 Spirit of Scurvy-grass maketh no Luctation with any Acid. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 184/2 If it be made with Spirit of Scurvy-grass [etc.].

† **2.** *Sea* or *Scottish Scurvy-grass*: the Sea Bindweed, *Convolvulus Soldanella*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxciii. 690 *Soldanella*..in English Sea Withwinde,..of some Sea Folefoote, and Scottish Scuruie grasse. 1676 T. GLOVER *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 629 *Soldanella* or Sea-Scurvygrass.

† **3.** = *Scurvy-grass ale* (see 4). *Obs.*

1664 ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* I. ii. 5 And but this morning the Chandler refus'd to score a quart of Scurvy-grass. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Britain* I. III. vii. (1743) 188 There are sold in London..many sorts of ales, very different, as Cock, Steponey,..Betony, Scurvy grass, &c.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † **scurvy-grass ale**, ale medicated with scurvy-grass; similarly † *scurvy-grass drink*; † **scurvy-grass medicine**, a medicine containing scurvy-grass as the chief ingredient.

1661 in W. M. Myddelton *Chirk Castle Acc.* (1908) 152 Pd for a qrte of *scurvigrasse ale and plaine ale 8d. 1679 J. LOCKE in Ld. King *Life* 135 There are also several sorts of compounded ales, as cock-ale,..scurvy grass-ale, college-ale, &c. 1658–9 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 273 *Scurvy-grass drink began to be frequently drunk in the mornings as physic-drinke. 1669 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 77/5 Paide for longe pepper graynes, cloves, mace, and saffron for my *skurvye-grasse medicine, vj d.

Scurzonera, obs. rare form of SCORZONERA.

† **Scusa·tion.** *Obs.* Also 5 **skeusacion, skew(y)sasyon, skosacion, skwsacion**, -cyon. Aphetic form of EXCUSATION.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 112 (Halliw.) And to that semble he most nede gon, But he have a resenabul skwsacyon. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 52 When sho outhe gett no skosacion to helpe hur with, bod at sho trewid vereli[e] to dye, sho shrafe hur vnto þe preste [etc.]. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 215 He seydyt [*sic*] but for a skwsacion.

† **Scuse,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **skuse**, 7 **schuce**. Aphetic form of EXCUSE *sb.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* I. cccIxiii. 52 So the knight coude make no scuse. *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* v. ii, Better (they say) a badde scuse, than none. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 8 Tis as hard to find a Hare without a Muse, as a woman without a scuse. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* III. (1654) 35 If all be well with us, that schuce shall serve.

Scuse (skiūz), *v. Obs.* exc. in illiterate use. Also 6 **scowse, skewse, skuse**. Aphetic form of EXCUSE *v.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 186 They that had done it scused them. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 577/2 To skewse hym and keepe hym from beatynge. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 70 He wolde have gevyne moch to a be scowsyd. 1594 R. C[AREW] *Tasso* (1881) 110 Ile you to Captaine skuse. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 250 Would to heauen, that all the abiect blood, In all your veines, had Hector scuse. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. ix. (1849) 114 The gentleman will 'scuse me'. 1887 T. E. BROWN *Doctor* 22 'Scuse me, your honour.

Scut (skʌt), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **scutte**, 6–8 **skut(t**, (9 scud). [Of obscure origin: prob. allied to SCOUT *a.* Connexion with ON. *skut-r* stern of a vessel (Norw. *skut* either end of a boat), or with mod. Icel. (*tǫu-*) *skott* (fox's) tail, has often been assumed, but appears unlikely.]

1. A short erect tail, esp. that of a hare, rabbit, or deer. (Quot. 1530 may belong to sense 2, which is recorded earlier.)

1530 PALSGR. 268/2 Scutte. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 243 The tayle of an Hare and Conney is called their Skut. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 20 My Doe, with the blacke Scut? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. I. 352 Those that be long shagged and rugged, have very little and short skuts, as Beares. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 329 How the Indian Hare came to have a long tayle, whereas that part in others attains no higher then a scut? 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* Mar. (1789) 79 It's scut [the moose's] seemed to be about an inch long. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 89 The tail of a Fox is called the Brush;..of a Hare or Rabbit (heraldically termed *Coney*), the Scut. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix, The goat..rushed at him..his little scut cocked like a gun-hammer.

† **b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. v. II. 434 If the husband take a frogg and spit her..alength upon a reed, so as it goe in at the skut or nature [*printed* mature] behind and come forth againe at the mouth.

† **2.** A hare. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 451/1 Scut, hare. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 632 Masid as a marche haire, he ran lyke a scut.

† **b.** *Hunting.* The hare as the object of the chase. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. ix. (Rtldg.) 296 The minister was ready to burst with laughing, to see me so eager after the scut. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 378 This day being devoted to the scut, we accompanied Mr. Lyster.

Hence **Scu·tted** *a.* (only in *Comb.*)

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. xv. 89 An English Mare..stumbled into one of these traps;..the Indians ..seeing such a long scutted Deere, prannce in their Merri-totter [etc.].

† **Scut,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Perh. a. early mod. Du. *schut, schutte* embankment.] ? An embankment.

1561 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 124 Tellyng of the skutte and other worke about the Bryges.

† **Scut,** *a.* and *sb.*[3] *Obs.*—[o] [Of obscure origin: perh. related in some way to SHORT *a.*, SKIRT *sb.*]

a. *adj.* Short. **b.** *sb.* A short garment.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 451/1 Scut, or schort, *curtus, brevis*. *Ibid.*, Scut, garment, *nepticula*.

† **Scut,** *v. Obs.* [? f. SCUT *a.*] *trans.* To dock, cut short. 1530 PALSGR. 707/2, I scutte, *je docque*.

Scut, variant of SCOUT *sb.*[3]

Scutable, obs. form of SKEW-TABLE.

Scutage (skiū·tēdʒ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 **scutagie**. [ad. med.L. *scūtāgium*, f. *scūtum* shield, after OF. *escuage*: see ESCUAGE.] A tax levied on knight's fees; chiefly in restricted sense, such a tax paid in lieu of military service.

c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 123 þe foresaide [canons] schall aquite towarde Richard ffist Odone and his heyres (þat is to say, ij. s. iiij. d., how that euer þe scutage goo, weþer it be more or lasse). *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 345 A taske callyd the scutage. 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 276/1 The king more and more incensed against hym,..called him to a counte of..scutagies, gifts, presents, scapes of prisoners. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 74 We find in our antient histories, that,..when our kings went to war, they levied scutages on their tenants..to defray their expenses, and to hire troops. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 454 The term *scutage*, now first employed, indicates that the assessment of the knights' fees was coming into use. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. i, It seem'd to me but just The Church should pay her scutage like the lords.

Scutal (skiū·tăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *scūtālis*, f. L. *scūtum* shield: see SCUTUM.]

1. *Zool.* Of the nature of or pertaining to a scutum. 1857 GOSSE *Omphalos* 218 On each of the scutal valves in this individual I can count about 260 growth-lines.

2. In etymological sense: Of or pertaining to a (heraldic) shield. *Extra-scutal* adj., of a heraldic device, placed outside the shield.

1868 CUSSANS *Her.* ii. 43 A good example of these scutal monstrosities. 1900 PIXLEY *Hist. Baronetage* v. 244 Some Baronets add the badge as an extra-scutal appendage to their arms.

† **Scu·tarde** [1]. *Obs. rare.* = SCOTART.

a 1400 *Med. Rec.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 52 Tak a scutarde als hale als he es taken, and bryn him in a newe potte al to powder.

† **Scu·tarde** [2]. *Sc. Obs.* [? f. *scute*, SCOUT *v.* + -ARD.] ? One who pours out.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 92 Ane skabbit skarth, ane scorpioun, ane scutarde behinde.

Scutate (skiū·tēit), *a.* [ad. L. *scūtātus* provided with a shield, f. *scūtum* shield: see SCUTUM.]

1. *Zool.* Covered with scuta or large flat scales.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 274 Scutate (*Scutata*). Covered with large flat scales. 1858 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 265 *Hydrophies*. Head scutate, small.

2. *Bot.* Buckler-shaped.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 925 Root scutate. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Scutate*, formed like an ancient round buckler. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* s. v. *Algæ*, Where a root exists it is merely a fibrous or scutate base.

Hence **Scuta·ted** *a.* = SCUTATE *a.* 1.

1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 221 Scutated lizard, *Lacerta Scutata*. *Ibid.* 518 Scutated Snake, *Coluber Scutatus*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 445 Head scutated.

Scutation (skiutē··ʃən). *Zool.* [f. SCUTATE *a.*: see -ATION.] Arrangement of scuta.

1852 *Zoologist* X. 3402 The integument of the naked part of the foot [presenting] its well-marked scutation. 1881 OWEN in *Nature* XXIII. 402 The horny scutation of lizards.

Scutch (skʌtʃ), *sb.*[1] Now chiefly *dial.* [f. SCOUTCH *v.*] A stroke with a stick or whip.

1611 COTGR., *Fessée*, a scutch on the breech, a lash on the buttocks. *Ibid.*, *Singlet*, a scutch,..or ierke with a rod, &c.

Scutch (skʌtʃ), *sb.*[2] Also 8 **skutch**, 9 **scotch**. [a. OF. *escouche* (15th c.; mod.F. *écouche*).

The remarkable correspondence of the OF. word with the mod. Norw. synonym *skoka* suggests that it may be of Scandinavian origin. By Hatz.-Darm., however, it is regarded as f. **escoucher, escousser* to scutch, thrash, and this is identified with *escoisser* to shake:—pop.L. **excussāre* (cf. EXCUSS *v.*).]

1. = SCUTCHER.

c 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 291/2 Common flax; which from the skutch proceeds to the heckle. 1836 L. HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* I. 510 Arms to which are attached scotches revolving within a cylindrical casing. 1845 *Encycl. Metropol.* VIII. 702/2 An instrument somewhat resembling a curry-comb, and called a hand-scutch. 1891 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Scutcher*, The fluted rollers *b*, *b'*, which seize it and present it to the scutches or beaters, *c*.

2. 'One of the pieces of wood which in a thrashing mill beats out the grain' (Jam.). Cf. SCUTCHER.

1805 R. SOMERVILLE *Agric. E. Lothian* 77 The purpose of separating the grain from the straw might be accomplished ..by skutches acting upon the sheaves by their velocity, and beating out the grain.

Scutch (skʊtʃ), *sb.*[3] *dial.* [Var. of SQUITCH, altered form of QUITCH *sb.*[1]]

1. = QUITCH *sb.*[1] Chiefly in Comb. *scutch-grass* in the same sense.

1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 957 It has turned the Bog into a green sod, with a very fine scutch grass on it. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. lxx. 307 It is only fit for wet, or bog lands, growing from every joint, like the scutch, or couch grass. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* II. 105 What he could not lay down properly, he suffered nature to lay down for him with scutch grass, thistles and docks. *a* 1889 'CUTHBERT BEDE' (Webster 1897), The smoke of the burning scutch.

2. a. *dial.* Rubbish (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). b. *Glue-making.* (See quot.)

1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 301/2 The matter left in the pans after boiling is termed 'scutch'.

Scutch (skʊtʃ), *v.*[1] Now chiefly *dial.* Also 8–9 **skutch.** [Of somewhat uncertain etymology. Commonly assumed to be a transferred use of SCUTCH *v.*[2], which, though later in our quots., must from its etymology have existed at least from the 15th c. This is not impossible (cf. *thrash*), but more probably the present verb is an independent onomatopœic formation: cf. *scotch* vb.]

trans. To strike with a stick or whip, to slash, switch. Also *intr.* to strike *at*.

1611 COTGR., *Singler*, ..also, to switch, ..scutch, or scourge with a rod. 1643 Z. BOYD *Battle Newburn* (1853) 12 The Scots them scutcht both upon back and shoulder. 1652 BROME *City Wit* I. i. A 6, What Scold hath scutch'd thy skonce? 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Misc. Wks.* (1775) 57 Shou'd they naw be..scutcht with' seme Rod wi'ther Clarks? 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss., Scutch*, to strike with a thin switch, which is often done to snakes by cruel boys. 1867 BRIERLEY *Daisy Nook Sk.* 53 He skutcht at him wi' his whip. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 204 The master should always give his orders in an even, calm voice, devoid of passion, so that the dog cannot tell from his tone whether he is to be scutched or not.

Scutch (skʊtʃ), *v.*[2] Also **skutch.** [a. OF. **escoucher, escoussser*: see SCUTCH *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To dress (fibrous material, flax, hemp, cotton, silk, wool) by beating.

1733 [see SCUTCHING *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1763 in *Scottish Forfeited Estates Papers* (S. H. S. 1909) 225 A person skilled in raising, breaking, scutching and heckling of lint. 1812 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 23 Jan. (1894) I. 242 A heckle is the many-toothed implement with which hemp is broken and scutched. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* v. 159 When the heads of flax are ready for working, they are 'scutched' out at the ends. 1880 O. CRAWFURD *Portugal, Old & New* 194 Some portion of the flax..is broken and skutched by hand. 1884 *Spectator* 26 Apr. 548 Wool must be scutched to be worn.

absol. 1808 *Ann. Reg., Charac.* 101 To try whether any improvement can be made in the mode of skutching. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 345 Indeed, each machine not only beats, scutches, but blows.

2. *Tanning.* (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 86/2 Scutching the Bark is, cleansing it from Moss, and the rough crusty outward Bark.

3. To strike the grain from (ears of corn). Cf. SCUTCHER[2] 2.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 271 The feeder-in supplies the mill in small quantities with the stick, so as the roughs may have time to be thoroughly scutched by the drum.

4. *Comb.*: **scutch-mill, -rake** (see quot. 1858).

1852 *Act* 15 & 16 *Vict.* c. 34 For the Erection of Buildings suitable to Scutch Mills for Flax in Ireland. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Scutch-mill*, a mill for preparing flax. *Scutch-rake*, a flax dresser's implement.

Hence **Scutched** *ppl. a.*

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 785 A holder, containing a strick of scutched flax.

† **Scutchane·le** *v. Obs.* [*f. scutchanele*, obs. f. COCHINEAL.] *trans.* To colour with cochineal.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* I x b, To haue scutchaneled and painted his pickerdeuant.

Scutchenel, obs. form of COCHINEAL.

Scutcheon (skʊ·tʃən), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 scochoun, 4–5 scochon, 5 skochonne, 6 scocheon(e, scotchion, -yon, skotcheon, 7 scotcheon; 4–5 skoochen, 5–6 scochen, 6 schochen; 5 scoochion, 6 schoocheon, skoochion; 5 scotchyne, 5–6 skochyn; (5 scogion, scogen, skecon, squechon); 5 scouchon, 6 scoucheon, scou(t)chin, skouchin; 5 scuchon, 6 schuchion, scuchon, -in, -ion, skuchin, skutchin, 6–7 scutchin, -ion, 7 schucheon, scutshion, skutchin, 6– scutcheon. Sometimes written *'scutcheon.* [Aphetic variant of ESCUTCHEON.]

1. = ESCUTCHEON 1. Formerly often † *scutcheon of arms.*

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 893 With losenges and scochouns. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 99 For as scottis token þe skochen of armes of seynt george & here-bi traieden englischemen, so [etc.]. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4 Tapites of sute, ..ypouthered with chapes and scochons, in the corners, of myn Auncestres armes. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 477 Item, j. ball of coper gilt, embrauded rechely with j. skogen hongyng therbi. *c* 1470 *Rauf Coilzear* 684 Greit Squechonis on hicht, Anamalit and weill dicht. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b iv, Fesy target is whan a scogion or an engislet is made in the myddull of the cootarmure. *Ibid.* e iii b, It shall be shewyt in thys scoochon next folowyng. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 335/2 Setting vp oure skouchin & cote armours on yᵉ wall. 1527 in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 47 For xiij skuttchens with armes. 1540 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 112 Which were all rychlie hanged with schuchions and targattes and banners. 1548 ELYOT *Dict., Scutulum*, a littell shielde or scouchin. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 342 The scuchen of armes gyuen to Colon by Don Ferdinando. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xxviii. 485 The leaues be smal and tender (triangled like a scuchion). 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 567 My Scutcheon plaine declares that I am Alisander. 1601 LYLY *Love's Metam.* I. i, I will hang my Skutchin on this tree in honour of Ceres. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* B 1 b, They [*sc.* flowers] sticke like the scutchions of madame chastity, on the sable ground. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 318 Betwixt two golden scutchins ouer the dore. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. i. 233 In the Crest and Scucheon of many Noble families. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 218 His Scutcheon was the three burning Thunder-Bolts. ? 1718 POPE *Let. to Dk. Buckhm.* Lett. (1737) 199 A vast arch'd window beautifully darken'd with divers scutcheons of painted glass. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xii, And on the gibbet-tree I reversed His foeman's scutcheon tied. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxiv, A shielded scutcheon blush'd with blood of queens and kings.

b. *fig.* = ESCUTCHEON 1 b.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 236 (Harl. MS.) God haviþe iij. scochens, scil. [the] powere, the whiche is the scochon of the fadir; he hathe wisdome, þe which is þe scochon of the sone [etc.]. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 18 Had not Heresie, ..been so great a blot in her Scotcheon. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Reform.* Wks. III. 246 Carefully avoiding a sort of blot in their scutcheon, which they think would degrade them for ever. 1838 *J. M. Wilson's Tales Borders* IV. 151 You have blotted ..the proudest scutcheon of England. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. v, A scutcheon as stainless as the best.

c. *transf.*

a 1678 MARVELL *Clorinda & D.* 3, I have a grassy Scutcheon spy'd, Where Flora blazons all her Pride.

† d. Used for: A shield. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. 215 Here are the fires of Vesta, here be the scutcheons come downe from heaven.

2. A hatchment. = ESCUTCHEON 2.

1711 in Macgill *Old Ross-sh.* (1909) 152 Ane accompt off the Laird of Balnagowns funeral charges. .. Wm. Kerr painter in Nairne for Scutchins. 1739 H. WALPOLE *Let. to R. West* 21 Apr. *Priv. Corr.* (1820) I. 19 The burial..was a most vile thing...No plumes,..led horses, scutcheons, or open chariots. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 265 The busy heralds hang the sable scene With mournful 'scutcheons. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. iii, A hundred scutcheons deck with gloomy grace The Laras' last and longest dwelling place. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxviii, It..Reads Honour's scutcheon from thy hearse. 1850 THACKERAY *Kickleburys* (1851) 7 When Sir Thomas Kicklebury died..who does not remember the scutcheon with the coronet..that flamed over No. 36?

† 3. A badge. *Obs.*

1442 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 200 Sub Condicione quod habeant vnum Trumpet, prout infra fit mencio etc. & les skecons sub securitate inventa habebunt etc. 1530 PALSGR. 267/2 Scochen a badge, *escusson.* 1594 G. ELLIS in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 25 He is upon a journey, messanger like, with a skuchin on his breast. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Germanie* vi. 270 For a skutchion of their superstition, they carry the pictures of wilde Boares.

4. Anything shaped like an escutcheon. † a. A brooch. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 326/1 A scuchon, *monile*, & cetera, vbi a bruche.

† b. *Arch.* (See quots.)

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Tholos*, ..a scochen in the middes of a timber vaute where the postes reste. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Thole*, a knot in the midst of a timber vault, where the ends of the posts meet, called a Scutchin.

c. *Horticulture.* A piece of bark cut more or less in the form of a shield, and bearing a bud, for grafting between the wood and the bark of a stock. = ESCUTCHEON 3 d and SHIELD *sb.*

[After F. *en écusson* (16th c. in Littré).]

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* v. 34 The fourth maner to graffe..is to graffe in the scutchion. *Ibid.* 35 With the pointe of a sharpe knyfe softly raise the sayd shield or scutchion, round about, with the oylet in the middest. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 63 After your scutcheon has put forth its first sap, you may prune it at top. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 162 The Figure of a Scutcheon ought to resemble that of a V, when 'tis taken off from the Stock with its young Shoot. 1759 MILLS tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. ii. (1762) 4 The tree might be grafted by a scutcheon.

† d. The plate of a gun-lock. *Obs.*

1631 in Rymer *Fœdera* XIX. 315 For a whole Worke, consisting of the Pan, the cover of the Pan, the Scutchion, and the screw Pynn. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* IV. 82 Placentia..at present..supplies fourteen thousand four hundred [fire-locks], with the scutcheons of their locks.

e. A key-hole plate, a name-plate, etc. = ESCUTCHEON 3 c.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Scutchion*, ..a small Plate of Iron or Brass to be set before a Lock. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 162 The Keyhole is covered with a double Scutcheon. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Scutcheon*, ..an ornament put round a key hole, door handle, knob of a door, or other similar object. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. i. 10 The scutcheons of locks are frequently ornamented. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2078 *Scutcheon*, a name plate on a coffin, pocket-knife, or other object.

f. *Zool.* A large scale or bony plate, a scute.

1846 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. I. 368 The head and anterior part of the body [of this fossil fish] are covered with large osseous plates or scutcheons. *Ibid.* 369 The central lateral scutcheon plates. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* v. § ii. 448 The teeth, spines, or fin-rays, tubercles and scutcheons, vertebrae, ..are the only parts preserved in a fossil state.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *scutcheon fashion*; (sense 4 b) *scutcheon-graft* sb. and vb., *-grafting*; (sense 4 d) *scutcheon lock*; also *scutcheon-like* adj., *scutcheonwise* adv.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 353 The Baron is made by giuing him a square Ensigne, or Banner, but the Banneret, by an Ensigne in *Scutchion fashion. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 169 Make use of the Slit or the *Scutcheon-Graft. 1727 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Grafting*, Let them be *Scutcheon-grafted. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 159 In *Scutcheon-grafting we cut the Body of the Stock to Four Inches. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. xvii. 454 The *scutcheon like graft. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* v. § 2. 439 [*Blochius longirostris*] has..scutcheon-like scales. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 9 There is one adaptation of the principle of this lock, designed as a '*scutcheon lock'. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compt. Gard.* I. 10 The most common and best Method of Grafting, is either cleftwise, or *Scutcheonwise.

Scu·tcheon, *sb.*[2] *Arch.* (*Hist.*) Modernized form of ME. *scochon, scouchon*, etc.: see SCUNCHEON.

1850 *Parker's Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 417 *Scutcheon*, ..an old name for the angles of buildings or parts of buildings, such as window-jambs, &c., but apparently for those only which are more obtuse than right angles.

† **Scu·tcheon,** *v. Obs.* (? *nonce-wd.*) [f. SCUTCHEON *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To trick *out* on a scutcheon.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Q 4 b, To approue his Heraldrie [he] scutchend out the honorable Armes of the smoakie Societie.

Scutcheoned (skʊ·tʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. SCUTCHEON *sb.* + -ED[1].]

1. Furnished or decorated with scutcheons.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xv, The scutcheon'd emblems which it bore, Had suffer'd no decay. 1863 WHITTIER *Countess* 148 Far off her lover sleeps as still Within his scutcheoned tomb.

2. *Zool.* Bearing scutcheons or scutes.

1846 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. I. 371 This is so far as we know, not only the first instance of finding scutcheoned fishes in this country, but also [etc.].

Scutcheonless (skʊ·tʃənlĕs), *a.* [f. SCUTCHEON *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no scutcheon.

1692 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus' Enchir.* XXX, No honour ..shall I have, But 'Scoch'onless descend into the Grave.

† **Scu·tcheonry.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SCUTCHEON *sb.* + -RY.] Emblazoned figures collectively.

1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* x. (1860) 280 Reading the fiery scutcheonry that blazed On high, upon the great celestial bow.

† **Scu·tcher**[1]. *Obs.* [f. SCUTCH *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A stick, a whip.

1611 COTGR., *Verge*, ..a whisker, switch, or scutcher, to ride with. *Ibid.* s.v. *Singlant.*

Scu·tcher[2] (skʊ·tʃəɹ). Also **scotcher, skutcher.** [f. SCUTCH *v.*[2] Cf. OF. **escouchoir*, in 15th c. *escoussoir* flail.]

1. An implement or apparatus for scutching. Variously applied to: A hand tool for scutching flax or hemp, a scutch-blade; one of a number of projections on a revolving drum or axle in a scutching-machine; a machine (of various kinds) for scutching flax, silk, cotton, etc.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Hemp* A 3/1 The workman..strikes it with the sharpened edge of a long, flat, and strait piece of wood, commonly called a swingle hand, or scutcher. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 601/2 A lint-mill with horizontal scutchers upon a perpendicular axle. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 379 A scotcher, revolving rapidly upon its axis, strikes the cotton with its two edges. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 379 It is grasped at the proper moment by the holding apparatus of the second pair of the scutchers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2079 *Scutcher*..a beating-engine, in which floss and refuse silk..is brought to a downy condition.

attrib. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 347, GH and MN are the two scutcher flames.

2. The part of a thrashing machine which strikes off the grain.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 507/1 While the scutchers strike off the grain from the straw as it passes through. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 285 The essential parts of the thrashing apparatus, the feeding-rollers and the beater or scutcher. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 110 Mr. Oxley is said to have afterwards tried the plan of stripping the corn from the straw by means of a scutcher.

3. A person employed in scutching.

1847 NICHOLLS in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 457 Having a slit..into which the scutcher slips the flax. 1891 S. WEBB in *Econ. Jrnl.* I. 641 Average Earnings per Week in 1885 of Scutchers.

† **Scu·tchery.** *Obs.* Knavery. (Chiefly in Nashe.)

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* C, Yet left I not here, but committed a little more scutcherie. 1594 — *Terrors of Nt.* E iij b, Now that he [Senior Sathan] is thoroughly steeled in his scutcherie he playes aboue boord boldly. 1595 [J. DANDO & H. RUNT] *Mavroccus Ext.* (Percy Soc.) 15 His private scutcherie wounds not the commonwealth farther than that his whoore shall haue a house rent free.

† **Scu·tchin.** *Obs.* ? Corruption of CUTCH[1], catechu.

1818 *Art Bookbinding* 78 Add half a pint of the spirits of wine, and one pennyworth of yellow scutchin.

Scutchin, -el, obs. ff. SCUTCHEON, COCHINEAL.

Scu·tching, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. SCUTCH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of SCUTCH *v.*[1]

1611 COTGR., *Singlement*, ..a whisking, lashing, jerking, scutching. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (Bannatyne Cl.) I. 326 Discourse falling in concerning the Deputie's scutching of a gentleman with a rod. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xi. 36 Not to be fierce and furious..in immoderate..scutching and lashing.

Scutching (skʊ·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. SCUTCH *v.*[2]]

1. The action of SCUTCH *v.*[2]; the process of beating flax stalks to get rid of the straw and prepare the fibre for hackling; the similar operation applied to hemp, cotton, silk, etc.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 159 There must be at every Mill, besides the Boys that attend the breaking and scutch-

ing of the Mill, at least, two or three skilful Flax-dressers. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Hemp* A 3/1 After the hemp has been broken, it undergoes a second operation, which is commonly termed swingling or scutching. 1836 L. Herbert *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* I. 519 The hand methods of breaking and scotching of flax. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* i. 26 This process called 'scutching', or 'batting' or 'blowing'—is effected in various ways:—The cotton is laid [etc.]. 1851-4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) I. s. v. *Hemp*, The after processes of scutching and heckling [of hemp and flax] are likewise similar.

comb. 1887 Jamieson Suppl. *Scutchings, Scutchins*, refuse lint or flax that remains after the process of scutching; waste tow.

2. *attrib.*, as *scutching apparatus, arm, barrel, board, machine, mill, season*; †**scutching knife**, a tanner's tool (cf. Scutch *v.*[2] 2); **scutching shaft**, in a cotton mill, the revolving shaft which carries the first beater; **scutching-stock**, the support on which the flax or hemp is placed in a scutching machine; **scutching-sword**, a scutch-blade; **scutching tow**, the refuse of flax after scutching.

1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II. App. 48 The wheels and *scutching apparatus. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 346 This last fan is suppressed in many blowing machines, as the *scutching arms supply a sufficient stream of air. *Ibid.*, In the figure we see the feed-cloth, the *scutching barrel, the squirrel suction [etc.]. 1854 Delamer *Flax & Hemp* 66 The *écouche-pied*, or *scutching-board. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 350/2 Instruments belonging to the Tanners Trade; the first is a *scutching Knife. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 95/1 The *scutching machine is used to open the locks of cotton and separate its fibres. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 457 The growers, after having steeped their flax at home, send it to some *scutching-mill to be dressed. 1851-4 *Tomlinson's Dict. Useful Arts* (1867) I. 452/2 The *scutching-shaft, makes 2,000 turns per minute. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 604/2 This sloping stroke is got by raising the *scutching-stock some inches higher than the centre of the axle. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2079 Scutching is performed with the *scutching sword *a* held in the right hand. 1853 Ure *Dict Arts* (ed. 4) I. 789 The yield was 187 lbs. of flax; and of *scutching tow, 12 lbs. 6½ oz. fine.

Scutchion, obs. form of Scutcheon.

Scute (skiūt), *sb.* Also 7 sceute, skute. [ad. L. *scūtum* shield, whence OF. *escut, escu* (F. *écu*).]

1. An English name for the French coin called *écu*: see Ecu, Escu. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1400 *Three Kings of Cologne* 100 As men clepe in þis contrey gold of bisende þe see Scutys, Motouns or floryns. 1420 *Treaty of Troyes* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) IX. 916 The forsayd Katerine shall take and haue Douer in our Roiaulme of Englond..to the Somme of forty Mill. Scutes be Vere; of the whiche Tweyne algates shall be worth a Noble Englysch. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 17 Scutes of the kyng [F. *escuts du roy*], Ryallis nobles of englond. *c* 1522 Skelton *Why Nat to Courte* 167 With scutes and crownes of gold I drede we are bought and solde. 1549-50 Edw. VI *Jrnl.* Rem. (Roxb.) 251 The French to pay 200,000 scutes within three days after the delivery of Boullein. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Justine* L 1/4 The King of England demanded of the Emperor interest for fiue hundred thousand skutes which he had borrowed. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. (1623) 812 Forty thousand sceutes, that is, two to a Noble. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 80 Peter bought a maids kiss for a scute [orig. *scutato emit*].

¶ **b.** Used as a (? jocular) name for an English coin; ? a crown. *Obs.*

1472 Sir J. Paston *Let.* 8 Jan. in *P. Lett.* III. 33, I beseche yow to remember my brother to doo hys deveyr thatt I maye have agayn my stuffe,..how so evyr he doo, thoghe I scholde gyffe xx^ti Scutes by hys advyse to my Lady Brandon. 1472 — *Let.* 22 Nov. *Ibid.* 64, I thynke verrely to come to gyff him xx scutys.

c. Used vaguely for a coin of small value.

1594 Nashe *Christ's T.* To Rdr. 2ij b, Therein I imitate rich men who hauing gathered store of white single money together, conuert a number of those small little scutes into great peeces of gold, such as double Pistols and Portugues. 1596 — *Saffron-Walden* Q 1, The diuell a scute had he to pay the reckoning. 1605 Chapman *All Fools* v. i. H 4 b, And from a paire of Gloues of halfe a crowne To twenty crownes: will to a very scute Smell out the price. 1834 Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* I. i. iii, Five hundred marks—I'll bate you not a scute.

†**2.** An escutcheon. *Obs.*

1575 Gascoigne *Posies, Flowers* 51 He..bare the selfe same armes that I dyd quarter in my scute.

3. A disk, small piece. Now only *dial.*, a small patch of leather on the sole of a boot or shoe; also, a metal heel- or toe-plate. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

In the first quot. prob. merely *transf.* from sense 1.

1635 T. Heywood *Hierarchie* IX. 574 Round scutes of horne, and pieces of old leather. 1775 Ash, *Scute*,..a small piece of leather set on a shoe.

4. *Zool.* A large scale or bony plate, forming part of the integument of certain animals, as the tortoise, armadillo, echinoderms, various fishes, etc.

1848 Owen in *Times* 14 Nov. 8/6 Without scales, scutes, or other conspicuous modifications of hard and naked cuticle. 1870 Gillmore tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* i. 10 The stiff epidermal scutes crossing the under surface of the body. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 278 The 'scales' of Fishes should rather be termed 'scutes'. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 107/2 A scute is a hardening of the outermost portion of the dermis, with an investment from the deepest layer of the epidermis.

Scute, obs. form of Scout *sb.*[3]

Scutel (skiū·tel). [ad. mod.L. *scūtellum*.]

1. *Ent.* = Scutellum 2.

1806 Turton tr. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* VII. Expl. Terms, *Scutel*, the portion on the back of an insect which is situated between the thorax and abdomen. 1862 T. W. Harris *Insects Injur. Vegt.* (ed. 3) 23 The wings of beetles are covered and concealed by a pair of horny cases or shells, meeting in a straight line on the top of the back, and usually having a little triangular or semicircular piece, called the scutel, wedged between their bases. 1875 *De Saussure's Synopsis Amer. Wasps* 160 Scutel flat. Post-scutel arcuate on its posterior border.

2. *Bot.* = Scutellum 1.

1819 *Pantologia.* 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms.*

Scutel(l, obs. forms of Scuttle *sb.*[1]

‖ **Scutella** (skiūte·lă). Pl. **scutellæ.** [mod.L.; originally a use of L. *scutella* platter, but mistaken for a dim. of L. *scūtum* shield, and hence altered in application.] = Scutellum in various senses.

1772 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 224/2 They [*sc.* snakes] have a number of scuta, or hard crusts, on the belly; and scutellæ, or scales, on the tail. 1837 P. Keith *Bot. Lex.* s. v. *Scutella*, The little shields or cups found on the thalli of the Lichens, are by botanists designated scutellæ. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i. (1878) 16 The number of scutellæ on the toes.

Scutellar (skiūte·lăr), *a. Ent.* [f. Scutellum + -ar.] Of or pertaining to a scutellum.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 561 Another nervure ..appears to diverge upwards from the scutellar angle to the Intermediate Area.

Scutellarin (skiūte·lărin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Scutellaria* (f. *scutella* dish) + -in.] (See quot.)

1883 Martindale *Extra Pharmacop.* 240 Scutellarin... The dried extract of *Scutellaria lateriflora*—mad-dog skull-cap..given as a nervous stimulant.

Scutellate (skiū·teleit), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *scutellātus*, orig. f. L. *scutella* platter, but apprehended as f. Scutellum: see -ate. Cf. Scutulate.]

1. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1785 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 497 The sections of the genus [Lichens] are,..2. Scutellate, or such as have little shields, or roundish receptacles with a rim. 1821 W. P. C. Barton *Flora N. Amer.* I. 79 Calix scutellate as in the whole genus. 1857 A. Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) Gloss., *Scutellate*..saucer-shaped or platter-shaped. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomyc.* 284 Cup superficial,..sessile, scutellate. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Scutellate*, formed like a dish or saucer, orbicular and nearly flat.

2. *Zool.* **a.** *Ent.* Of an insect: 'Having a visible scutellum'. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 332.

b. *Ornith.* Of the feet of birds: Covered with scutella.

1872 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 46 A tarsus so furnished is said to be scutellate, before or behind, or both. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 511 The *podotheca* or covering of the tarsus, which is scutellate behind as well as in front.

c. Of certain structures: Shaped like a platter.

1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 4/2 Amœba enclosed in an urceolate or scutellate shell. 1856-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 48 *Arcella*, Ehrenb. Lorica scutellate, globose, or hemispherical.

Scutellated (skiū·teleitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].] = prec.

1729 Woodward *Catal. For. Fossils* II. 28 It seems to be part of the scutellated Bone of a Sturgeon. 1872 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 11 Thrushes with booted tarsi, and thrushes with scutellated tarsi.

Scutellation (skiūteleī·ʃən). *Zool.* [f. Scutellate *a.*: see -ation.] **a.** Scutellate formation (of the feet of birds). **b.** Arrangement of scutes or scales (in lizards, serpents, etc.).

1872 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 47 The Crus, when bare below, may present scutellation. 1882 Günther in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 733/2 Scutellation similar to that of the skinks. 1887 — *Ibid.* XXII. 195/2 The Venomous Colubrine snakes which combine with the possession of a perfect poison apparatus the scutellation and general appearance of the typical non-poisonous snakes.

Scutelliform (skiūte·lifōm), *a.* [f. Scutellum + -form.] Having the form of a scutellum.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 538 In many of the species here quoted the prothorax is producted posteriorly into a long scutelliform horizontal horn. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 212 The cuculli were also observable, but still very small and green, nearly scutelliform. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 554/1 The disciform apothecia..present various shapes.., (*a*) peltate..(*b*) *lecanorine*, or scutelliform.

Scutellum (skiūte·lŏm). Pl. **scutella.** [mod. L.; app. in origin a supposed correction of *scutella* (see Scutella), due to the notion that this was a dim. of L. *scūtum* shield; the applications are based on the rendering 'little shield'.

The correct L. dim. of *scūtum* was *scūtulum*, which some mod. scientific writers have adopted as a basis for derivatives, using, e. g., Scutulate instead of *scutellate*.]

1. *Bot.* **a.** (See quots.)

1760 Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. xxii. (1765) 227 *Scutellum*, a small Buckler, which is a concave orbiculate Fructification, the Margin of which is elevated on every Side. 1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, *Scutellum*...An orbicular concave fructification (in some Lichens). 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

b. An anterior cotyledon in certain grasses.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 191 In wheat there is a second small cotyledon on the outside of the embryo, inserted a little lower down than the scutelliform cotyledon. This last is called scutellum by Gærtner, who considered it of the nature of vitellus. 1880 Bessey *Bot.* 451 The first leaf of the young plant (the cotyledon or scutellum). 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 620 In Grasses, however, the whole of the plumule projects from the seed, the scutellum only remaining behind in it.

c. (See quot.)

1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Scutellum*..the conical cap of the endosperm in Cycadeae.

2. *Zool.* **a.** *Ent.* The third of the four sclerites composing any segment of the tergum of an insect; usually, the mesoscutellum.

1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 266 Two stripes near the scutellum. 1896 tr. *Boas' Zool.* 259 A triangular median portion of the mesothorax (scutellum) remains uncovered.

b. *Ornith.* One of the horny plates which cover the feet of certain birds.

1840 Macgillivray *Man. Brit. Ornith.* I. 64 Toes short, feathered, all with two scutella at the end. 1884 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 249 *Mimus*...Tarsal scutella always distinct.

Scutibranchiate (skiūtibræ·ŋkiĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Scutibranchiāta* neut. pl., f. *scūt-um* shield + *branchiæ* gills: see -ate[2].] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to the *Scutibranchiata*, a group of gasteropods comprising the sea-ears and limpets. **b.** *sb.* A member of this group.

1836 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 391/1 With the exception of the Scutibranchiate..orders, the heart is single. 1883 *Science* II. 22/1 It treats of..scutibranchiate limpets.

Also, in the same senses, **Scutibra·nchian** *a.* and *sb.*; **Scutibranch** (skiū·tibræŋk) *a.* and *sb.*

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 322/1 The third class, Gasteropods, are divided into the following orders and suborders:—..Scutibranchians.

†**Scu·tifer.** *Obs.* Also 5 skotifer, skottefer. [a. med.L. *scūtifer*, f. L. *scūtum* shield + *-fer, ferre* to carry.] A shield-bearer; one who bears his master's shield.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2468 Skayres thaire skottefers, and theire skowtte-waches. *Ibid.* 3034 Skotifers. *c* 1450 *Brut* 540 Scutifers of þe Kynges house. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 691 Scutiferis and squyeris, and bachilleris blyth.

Scutiferous (skiūti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. med.L. *scūtifer* (see prec.) + -ous. Cf. -ferous.]

1. 'That bears a Buckler or Shield' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

2. *Zool.* = Scutigerous (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Scutiform (skiū·tifōm), *a.* Chiefly *Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *scūtiformis*, f. *scūt-um* shield + *forma*: see -form.] Shield-shaped.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Scutiform*, fashioned like a Scutcheon or Shield. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5) *Scutiform Gristle*, the first, the broadest and the biggest of the two Gristles of the Larynx, resembling a Buckler. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 330 A single joint of the hand is dilated into a broad scutiform plate. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 382 Two flat plates, composing the thyroid or scutiform cartilage. 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 447 The two upper give rise to the first leaf (cotyledon), which, on account of its peculiar form, is known as the 'scutiform leaf'.

So †**Scu·tiformal** *a.*

1694 W. Cowper *Myotomia Ref.* 82 The Thyroidal or Scutiformal Cartilage.

‖ **Scutiger** (skiū·tidʒər). [Late L. *scūtiger* shield-bearing, f. *scūt-um* shield + *-ger, gerĕre* to carry; in med.L. used subst. for 'esquire'.]

1. *jocular nonce-use.* A squire.

1839 Syd. Smith *Ballot* Wks. 1859 II. 306/2 All set upon the unhappy scutiger; and the squire, unused to be pointed at,..is driven to the brink of suicide.

2. *Zool.* A centiped of the genus *Scutigera*; any member of the family *Scutigeridæ*.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Scutigers, Scutigera*, the name of a genus of unequal-legged Chilopodous Myriapods, which frequent houses..in the South of Europe.

Scutigeral (skiūti·dʒĕrăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Scutiger + -al.] Pertaining to a squire.

1819 Syd. Smith *Game Laws* Wks. 1859 I. 259/2 After many years of scutigeral folly—loaded prisons—nightly battles—poachers tempted—and families ruined, these principles will finally prevail.

Scutigerous (skiūti·dʒĕrəs), *a. Zool.* [f. med. L. *scūtiger* (see Scutiger) + -ous.] Provided with a scute or with scuta (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Scutiped (skiū·tiped). *Ornith.* [f. L. *scūt-um* shield + *ped-em, pēs* foot.] (See quot.)

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Scutipeds*, the name given by Scopoli to one of the divisions of his binary system of ornithology, including those birds which have the anterior part of the legs covered with segments of unequal horny rings terminating on each side in a groove.

Scutle, obs. form of Scuttle *sb.*[1], *sb.*[4], and *v.*[1]

Scutshion, Scutte: see Scutcheon, Scut.

Scuttel(l, obs. forms of Scuttle.

Scutter (skv·təɹ), *sb.* Chiefly *dial.* [f. Scutter *v.*[2]] An act of 'scuttering'; a hasty, scrambling, noisy rush.

1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 238 Ilka half-hour there was a toutin o' horns lang tin anes, I'm sure, frae the scutter o' broken-winded soun. 1847 E. Bronte *Wuthering Heights* xiii. (1850) 127 The dog's endeavour to avoid him was unsuccessful; as I guessed by a scutter down stairs, and a prolonged piteous yelping.

†**Scu·tter,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. App. a var. of Squitter *v.*, *intr.* to have diarrhœa.

1565 *K. Daryus* (Brandl) 1140 Nay then I wil geue you no bread and butter. Here, take some, it will make thee to scutter.

Scutter (skv·təɹ), *v.*[2] *colloq.* and *dial.* [? Alteration of Scuttle *v.* with substitution of suffix -er[5].] *intr.* To go hastily with much fuss and bustle, as from excitement or timidity.

1781 in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) III. 44 She staid ab^t 24 hours, then scutter'd away to Badminton. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* xxvii, The men..scuttered

down the stairs. 1892 KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 160 A whirling dust-devil would scutter across the plain for a couple of miles. 1892 JANE BARLOW *Irish Idylls* IV. 102 She scuttered off towards her dwelling.

Hence **Scu·ttering** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1848 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. 232 We heard cannon firing and a mighty scuttering among the guards. 1888 FENN *Dick o' the Fens* XXVI. 364 Noises in the fen..mingled with the quacking of the ducks and the scuttering of the drakes. *Ibid.* 367 The scuttering noise made by a duck dabbling its bill in the ooze.

Scuttle (skʊ·t'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1, 4 scutel, 4–5 scutell, 5 scutelle (scutylle, scwtylle, scptel(l, scotill, -ylle, scotle, schewtell, scutty1, skuttel, skuttyl), 6 skottell, (scutle) 6–7 scuttell, 6–9 skuttle, 6– scuttle. [OE. *scutel* in sense 1, prob. pronounced with (sk), ad. L. *scutella* dish, platter; the word appears in other Teut. langs.: ON. *skutill*, MDu., Du. *schotel*, MLG. *schötel*, OHG. *scuzzila* (MHG., G. *schüssel*).

The development of sense 2 is somewhat strange, but there seems no reason to doubt the identity of the word.]

†**1.** A dish, trencher, platter. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 280/22 *Catinus*, scutel. 14.. *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 770/21 Nomina pertinencia coquine... *Hec scutella*, a scotylle. 1701 *Cowel's Interpr.* (ed. Kennett), *Scutella*,..sax. Scutel, Scuttle, any thing of a flat and broad shape, like a Shield, especially a Plate or Dish, as [*read* a] shallow wooden Bowl or Platter is still call'd a Scuttle.

2. a. A basket for sifting or winnowing corn; hence, a large shovel to cast grain in winnowing, a casting-shovel. Now only *dial.*

1366–7 in *Finchale Priory Charters* (Surtees) p. lxxij, Et in pane equorum, cum furnura..scutels sive pal', cribris [etc.]. 1411–12 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 139 In j vanga, j shouill, j scotill, j boll empt. *xd. ob.* 1427–8 *Ibid.* 142 In ij scotill empt., 6 d. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 726/7 *Hoc ventilabrum*, a scotylle. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A skuttle or skreine, to rid soile fro the corne. 1681 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Skepe*, A *Skepe*, or *Scuttle*; a flat and broad Basket made to winnow corn withal. 1701 *Cowel's Interpr.* (ed. Kennett) s.v. *Scutella*, In Kent the broader Shovel with which they turn Malt or Corn, is call'd the Skuttle. 1819 W. & H. RAINBIRD *Agric. Suffolk* (1849) 299 (E.D.D.) *Scuttle*, the large casting shovel used in barns for moving threshed corn,..and especially for casting it from side to side of a barn the whole length of a dressing place that the light grains may fall short.

b. A large open basket wide at the mouth and narrow at the bottom, usually of wickerwork, used for carrying corn, earth, vegetables, etc.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 398 Item in orreo..1 herlepe novum, 2 scotlys, 4 wedhokys. 1415–16 *Ibid.* 225 Pro 2 scoteles virgeis pro cova. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 184 And he..garte paim..make skuttels & lepis of wandis evyn vnto evyn. 1542 in J. H. Glover *Kingsthorpiana* (1883) 81 Ther be bones of dede persones dygged up wt conyes, whiche would fylle a scutle. 1560 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 124 For a skottell to serue ye tyllar, iij d. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 318 In the Larder Howse, buttertubbes scuttles and other stuff. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIII. iv. II. 467 The earth and stones..they are faine to carie from under their feet in scuttles and baskets, upon their shoulders. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. viii. 158 Alas! and what's a man? A scuttle full of dust. 1655 TERRY *Voy. E. India* ix. 203 I have observed them to lay down scuttles or broad open wicker Basketts upon the ground. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 283, I had the mortification..to see all the tiles and a chimney shoot off from the house, as if shot out of a skuttle. 1814 T. HAYNES *Treat. Strawberry*, etc. (ed. 2) 40 After which, afford a good dressing with..manure..; which will most easily be performed by taking it out of scuttles or wheelbarrows on each side the bed.

c. = COAL-SCUTTLE 1.

1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* vii. 46 Fourteen skuttles of coals. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 774/1 A brass scuttle stood by the fireplace.

d. *Comb.*, as *scuttle-carrier, -maker*; **scuttle-mouth** (see quot.).

1611 COTGR., *Hotteur*, a Basket-carrier, or *Scuttle-carrier. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 327/1 A *Scutelle (Scutylle *A.*) maker, *scutellarius*. 1610–11 in *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* (1884) I. 208 [They] present..John Welbanck.., brewer, and Geo. Murrey .., scuttle maker..as vagrants and sturdy rogues. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 75/1 The very large shelly oysters.. were introduced from the Sussex coast...The costermongers distinguished them by the name of '*scuttle-mouths'.

Scuttle (skʊ·t'l), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 skottelle, 7 scottel, scutle, 7–8 skuttle, 6– scuttle. [Of obscure origin; identical with F. *écoutille* hatchway, in 16th c. *escoutille*, = Sp. *escotilla*, Pg. *escotilha*; the sense 'scuttle' is expressed by the derivatives F. *écoutillon*, Sp. *escotillon*, Pg. *escotilhão*.

The Eng. word is commonly believed to be adopted from the Fr., and this from the Sp.; but the relation between the three, and the ultimate etymology, remain uncertain. According to a quotation given by Jal, the Fr. word formerly meant the hatch or trap-door covering the hatchway; if this was the original sense, the word might be a derivative of Du. or LG. *schutten* to shut; cf. Eng. *shuttle* (of a dam).]

1. *Naut.* A square or rectangular hole or opening in a ship's deck smaller than a hatchway, furnished with a movable cover or lid, used as a means of communication between deck and deck; also a similar hole in the deck or side of a ship for purposes of lighting, ventilation, etc.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 323 A chayne of yron for the skottelles of the haches. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakluyt) 20 Wee have had in a watch in the night a fish flie into a little scuttle of a cabbin, noe bigger then the hande of a man. 1622 *Recov. of the 'Ex-change' fr. Pirates* D 3, He had ropes, and iron hookes to make fast the scottels, gratings, and cabbines. 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-man's Dict.*, A *Scuttle* is a square hole..cut through any Hatch or any part of the Deck to goe downe by..: also for vent for the Ordnance, there are small scuttles with grateings..: Also all the little windowes and holes which are cut-out aloft in the Captaines, or Masters cabbins, are called Scuttles. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 754/1 Some hurt in his face, received when he was making a Sally out of the Scuttle, to drive the Dutch from the Deck. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 51 Two small skuttles to give light into the great cabbin. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* XV. (1842) 355 A room..lighted by a long scuttle, or skylight, in the deck above. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 223 *Scuttles*.. are openings by which to obtain access to certain compartments when necessary,..scuttles in some cases are covered with *cap* and in others with *flush* covers. In the former they..are termed *cap scuttles*, and in the latter. *flush scuttles*. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 186 The second mate..was hanging over the open scuttle, absorbed in watching the game.

b. A hole cut or bored through any part of a ship, esp. for salving the cargo. Cf. SCUTTLE *v.*[2] 2.

1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 102 Several scuttles or holes in the ship's side were made..to facilitate the discharge of the ..cargo.

c. The lid of a scuttle-hole or hatchway.

1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 784 We hoised out a Boat, and took one of the Scuttles that cover'd one of the Hatches of the Ship. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 474 We..took up..a small Hatch, or Scuttle rather, belonging to some Bark. 1769–80 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II, *Ecoutille qui s'embotte*, a hatchway with a scuttle which covers its border. 1908 PAASCH *From Keel to Truck* 118 *Scuttle*,..the term is also given to the framing and the thick piece of glass (Bull's-eye) by which the aperture is closed.

2. An opening in the roof, floor, wall, etc. of a building closed with a shutter or lid; a trap-door; also the shutter of such an opening. Now only *U.S.*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 148 For the Hole in the Door, have a small Scuttle to shut down when you go in. 1737 [implied in *scuttle hinge*, see 4 below]. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Scuttle*, a square hole in the roof of a house, with a lid. 1877 WHITTIER *Witch of Wenham* II. xvi, She forced the oaken scuttle back; A whisper reached her ear: 'Slide down the roof to me' it said. 1902 R. SIURGIS *Dict. Archit.* III. 524 Occasionally smaller skylights are in the form of glazed scuttles arranged to be opened for access to the roof.

†**3.** (See quot.) Cf. SHUTTLE.

1705 *Act* 4 & 5 *Anne* c. 8 [21], Owners..of..Mills, upon any..rivers..shall constantly keep open One Scuttle or small Hatch of a Foot Square in the Waste Hatch or Water course..for the Salmon to pass and repass freely.

4. *Comb.*: **scuttle-butt, cask** = *scuttled-butt, cask* (see SCUTTLED *ppl. a.*); **scuttle-hatch**, a lid or covering of a scuttle; **scuttle hinge**, a hinge for a scuttle or trap-door; **scuttle-hole** = sense 1.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxii. 123 Going to the *scuttle-butt for a drink of water. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 183 Water from the *scuttle-cask on the quarter-deck. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 A *scuttle-hatch is a little hatch doth couer a little square hole we call the Scuttle. 1737 HOPPUS *Salmon's Country Build. Estim.* (ed. 2) 107 *Scuttle Hinges..are sold by the Dozen. 1684 I. MATHER *Rem. Prov.* 5 The *scuttle-hole of the quarter-deck. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 212 Scuttle-holes, to open and shut for the admission of air, are cut along the ship's sides.

†**Scu·ttle**, *sb.*[3] *Naut. Obs.* Also 6 skutele. [Of obscure origin; not easily to be connected with either of the preceding sbs.] A platform at the head of a lower mast; a 'top'.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* I. ii. (1631) 4 Their carefull watchfulnesse..ought to serue them for sails, cables, ankrs, masts, and skuttles, whereby to gouerne and direct the Vessel. 1611 COTGR., *Hune*, the scuttle of the mast of a ship. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxviii. 181 Let down this white wine of Anjou, from the scuttle [orig. *la Hune*] of the mast of the ship. 1671 H. M. *Erasm. Colloq.* 172 On the top of the main mast stood one of the Marriners, in the skuttle [orig. *in galea*]..looking about him, if he could see any land. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 592 This mast..has at its extremity a scuttle like that of the masts of a ship.

Scuttle (skʊ·t'l), *sb.*[4] Forms: 6 scottell, scuttel(l, 8 scutle, skuttle, 7– scuttle. [Altered form of CUTTLE *sb.*[1]] Also *scuttle fish*.

1530 PALSGR. 268 Scottell a fysshe, *seiche*...Scuttell fysshe, *saiche*. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXXVI. § 11. 315 The scuttle fish, when he is in straights of being taken..casteth out a blackenesse that is within him. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 476 P 4 Our Disputants put me in mind of the Skuttle Fish, that when he is unable to extricate himself, blackens all the Water about him, till he becomes invisible. 1876 GOODE *Fish. Bermudas* 10 The 'Scuttle', a large Octopus.

b. *attrib.* **Scuttle-bone, shell** = CUTTLE-BONE.

1530 PALSGR. 268 Scottell bone,..Scuttell bone, *os de saiche*. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. I. 114 We began to see some Scutle-bones floating on the Water. *Ibid.* 130 We saw..abundance of Scuttle shells swimming on the Sea.

Scuttle (skʊ·t'l), *sb.*[5] Also 8 skuttle. [f. SCUTTLE *v.*[1]] The action or an act of scuttling.

1. A short hurried run.

1623 WEBSTER *D'chess Malfi* III. ii, Pluto the god of riches, When he's sent (by Iupiter)..goes limping,..but when he's sent One the diuells arrand, he rides poast, and comes in by scuttles. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 323 P 7 From Twelve to One. Shut my self up in my Chamber, practised Lady Betty Modely's Skuttle. 1755 JOHNSON, *Scuttle*...3. (From *scud.*) A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation.

b. *Political slang.* (See SCUTTLE *v.*[1] 2.)

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 30 Dec. 5/1 In other words, scuttle, if adopted as a ministerial policy, may lead to the evacuation of Downing-street, for the evacuation of Egypt is quite impossible for at least a year yet. 1892 C. RHODES in *Daily Tel.* (1901) 12 Oct. 9/7, I was horrified..to read a speech of Mr. Gladstone's evidently foreshadowing a scuttle if he came in.

2. In Manchester: A street faction-fight between bands of young people.

1864 in G. Milner *Odds & Ends* (1875) I. 43 When the boys of one street take offence at boys of an other street, they often fall to fighting in a body. This is called a 'scuttle'.

Scuttle (skʊ·t'l), *v.*[1] Also (? 5 scottle), 7 scutle, 8 skuttle. [? Altered form of SCUDDLE *v.*[2] It is doubtful whether the 15th c. *scottle* belongs to this word, the sense being somewhat obscure.]

1. *intr.* To run with quick, hurried steps. Chiefly with *away, off*.

a 1450 [implied in SCUTTLING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. 1657 THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* (1893) 21 Then she told him all that had happened; how she scutled up to Dorco; how [etc.]. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fortune* I. (1683) 4 So away he scuttled with as great joy as if he had found the Philosophers stone. 1739 H. WALPOLE *Let. to R. West* 20 July, We scuttle upstairs in great confusion. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Scuttle off*, to run away. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxv, With the first dawn of day, old Janet was scuttling about the house to wake the Baron. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxi. 74 Causing the conceited hares to scuttle away for the.. hills. 1871 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* III. (1901) 278 The bit of ground..which everybody scuttles over by train. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* xiv, In a moment the house was empty. It is not too much to say that the Duchess scuttled.

b. *transf.* in *Political slang.* To withdraw in a precipitate and undignified manner from the occupation or control of a country. Cf. SCUTTLE *sb.*[5] 1 b.

App. first used in 1883 with reference to the suggested abandonment by England of its control in Egypt. Still not uncommon in journalistic use.

1883 LD. R. CHURCHILL *Sp.* 18 Dec. (1889) I. 79 Now—so says Mr. Gladstone at the Guildhall—we, the Liberal Government..are going to scuttle out of this pandemonium as soon as we can. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 4 July 1/2 Even if we were going to scuttle next year from Egypt.

2. In Manchester: To take part in a 'scuttle' or street-fight. See SCUTTLE *sb.*[5] 2.

1890 *Daily News* 14 Aug. 5/1 Five men, or rather lads, were in the dock [at the Manchester City Sessions] charged with 'scuttling'...The prisoners, arming themselves with belts and clasp knives, made their way through the Manchester streets stunning or stabbing, without provocation, every one who came in their way.

Scuttle (skʊ·t'l), *v.*[2] [f. SCUTTLE *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To cut or bore a hole or holes in the sides or bottom of (a vessel, boat, etc. for the purpose of sinking her).

1642 in R. H. Hore *Hist. Wexford* (1900) I. 300 He went ..on board and scuttled and set fire to the ships. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 91 Orders had been given to scuttle each ship for sinking,..and they had all a large square plug ready to pull out when the signal..was given. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xli, He was the mildest manner'd man That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* Ser. IV. 106 The vessel..had been scuttled.

fig. 1888 *Ch. Times* 3 Feb. 89 A few of them once had a fine Protestant appearance, but they have been scuttled by three recent discoveries.

2. To cut a hole in (the deck of a vessel), esp. for the purpose of salving the cargo (see quot. 1867).

1789 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) IV. 37 It was thought necessary to scuttle the deck close aft, which.. would enable them to get up and throw overboard some of the provisions and stores. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 21 The decks are scuttl'd, and we lay Far in the hollow of the sea. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To *scuttle*, to cut or bore holes through part of a ship when she is stranded or overset,..in order to save any part of her contents.

b. *transf.*

a 1797 C. MACKLIN in *Europ. Mag.* (1801) XL. 16/1 Sir, I remember the time when the price of admission here [at Sadler's Wells] was but threepence, except a few places scuttled off at the sides of the stage at sixpence.

3. Pugilistic slang. *To scuttle* (a person's) *nob*: to break (his) head.

1834 F. S. MAHONY *Reliques F. Prout* in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 671/1 I'll..scuttle your nob with my fist. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Dead Drummer*, What I..desart..and then rob! And go scuttling a poor little Drummer-boy's nob.

Scuttled (skʊ·t'ld), *ppl. a. Naut.* [f. SCUTTLE *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Having a hole cut in it. *Scuttled butt* (see quot. 1846); so *scuttled cask, puncheon*.

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 160 We sent ashore in a scuttled Puncheon some wearing apparel [etc.]. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 86 A centry was placed at the scuttled-cask, and a regular allowance of water was daily served out. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii, Filling the 'scuttled butt' with fresh water. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Scuttled-butt* or (as it is generally abbreviated) *Scuttle-butt*, a cask with a square hole cut in its bilge, kept on deck to hold water for ready use.

Scuttleful (skʊ·t'lful). [f. SCUTTLE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] As much as will fill a scuttle.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 109 He tuke a skuttylfull of corn. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* II. xli. 253 You must first put horse dung..a scuttle full to euerie borde. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* v. i, I thought the gift as entirely gratuitous, *mon cher*, as giving a scuttle-ful of coals to Newcastle.

Scuttler[1] (skʊ·tlə1). [f. SCUTTLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. a. *Political slang.* One who advocates a policy of 'scuttle' (see SCUTTLE *sb.*[5] 1 b).

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec., Thus the scuttlers..will be restrained from saying a word about scuttling.

b. *U. S.* A local name for the lizard *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus* (Cent. Dict. 1891).

1886 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVII. 46 Scuttler or streakfield (striped lizard).

2. In Manchester: One who takes part in a 'scuttle' or street-fight. See SCUTTLE *sb.*[3] 2.

In the first quot. app. used for: A street urchin, 'gamin'. If the word is identical with that current in Manchester, the writer seems to have misapprehended its meaning.

1867 C. G. GORDON *Lett.* (*Manchester*) 21 Sept. in *Lett. to Sister* (1888) 23 The poor scuttlers here, male and female, fill me with sorrow. They wear wooden clogs,..and make such a noise. [Also in later letters dated from other places, 1882–3, *ibid.* pp. 253, 271, 300, 322; sometimes glossed 'boy' by the editor.] 1887 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 6/2 A gang of 'scuttlers' who parade the streets [of Manchester] at night and assault passengers with belts and frequently with knives.

Scuttler[2] (skʌ·t'ləɹ). [f. SCUTTLE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who scuttles a ship; esp. with the design of 'losing' her and claiming the insurance-money.

1869 *Daily News* 11 Dec., The over-insured..as well as the scuttler, should be..punished severely. 1884 *Man. h. Exam.* 9 Aug. 5/1 Supposing the scuttlers..had not bungled in the business, the ship would have been among the missing.

Scuttling (skʌ·t'liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. SCUTTLE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of SCUTTLE *v.*[1]

a 1450 *Mankind* in *Macro Plays* 4 *Nought.* 3ys, Mary, I prey yow, for I loue not þis rewelynge [*sc.* of dancing]. ..Go to! for I haue hade a praty scottlynge. *Mercy.* Nay, brother, I wyll not daunce. 1873 'CUTHBERT BEDE' *Little Mr. Bouncer* 147 The scuttling of rabbits in and out of their holes. 1884 [see SCUTTLER[1] 1a]. 1890 [see SCUTTLE *v.*[1] 2]. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* IV. xiv. 256 It was the scuttling of the feet of the town-people as they ran to meet the procession.

Scuttling (skʌ·t'liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. SCUTTLE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of SCUTTLE *v.*[2]

1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xvii. 40 Great care is to be had also..in Hooping or Scutling of Caske. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 269 The other ships..were prepared for scuttling. 1877 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* IV. xx. 350 It does not at once appear how the Canal could be secured against the furtive scuttling of ships.

Scuttling (skʌ·t'liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SCUTTLE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That scuttles; characterized by scuttling.

1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Surrey* vii. 171 A stray water-hen made a flapping, scuttling progress across the pool. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 541 A couple of skulking scuttling spies. 1904 *Ibid.* Dec. 122 The patter of scuttling sheep could be heard on the soft turf.

Scuttock (skʌ·tək). *local.* [Perh. a dim. of SCOUT *sb.*[5]: see -OCK.] The common guillemot.

1813 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl., Guillemot, Foolish, Uria Troile...Provincial...Skuttock [1831, 545 Scuttock].

Scutty (skʌ·ti). [? f. SCUT *sb.*[1] + -Y.] A name applied locally to the wren (see quots.).

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 35 Wren (*Troglodytes parvulus*)...From its short bob-tail it has the name of.. Scutty (Sussex). 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 355 The wren ..is commonly known [in Ireland] by the name of 'Scutty' ..on account of its short, upright tail.

Scuttyl, obs. form of SCUTTLE *sb.*[1]

Scutulate (skiū·tiŭlĕt), *a.* Also *erron.* **scutilate.** [ad. mod.L. *scūtulāt-us*, f. L. *scūtulum* dim. of *scūtum* shield.] = SCUTELLATE. Also **Scu·tulated** *a.*

1827 R. JAMESON tr. *Cuvier's Theory of Earth* (ed. 5) 310 Two-thirds of the leg, and the whole length of the toes, are scutulate. 1848 HEPBURN in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 276 Tarsus short,..scutilate in front. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marv. Animal Life* 127 [Other species] are the..spotted, scutulated, confluent, and the black-tail rattlesnakes.

Scutule (skiū·tiŭl). [ad. L. *scūtulum* (in sense 1 through It.), f. *scūtum* shield.]

†**1.** ? An escutcheon-shaped marking. *rare*—[1].

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 48 Because the circumduct and compassing coulers, meeting together in the selfe same smoothe and cleane stones, did yeeld a reflection, no part being faultie, eyther of the square checkers or scutuls and Trigons [orig. *scutuli, trigoni, quadrati*].

2. *Zool.* A small scute or dermal plate.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 469/2 Rhinoceros...One-horned; ..scutules of the skin angled at the margin.

‖ **Scutulum** (skiū·tiŭlŏm). *Path.* Pl. **scutula.** [mod.L. use of L. *scūtulum*, dim. of *scūtum* shield.] A shield-shaped crust or disc developed in the skin-disease favus.

1888 J. N. HYDE *Dis. Skin* (ed. 2) 598 The inferior surface of this disk or scutulum rests upon the scalp. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 862 The characteristic lesion [of favus] is a small yellow-coloured disc or scutulum. *Ibid.* 863 In old scabs the scutula are lost.

b. *Zool.* A scutellum. 1902 in *Webster's Suppl.*

‖ **Scutum** (skiū·tŏm). Pl. **scuta** (skiū·tă). [mod.L. use of L. *scūtum* shield, f. Indogermanic root **skŭ-* (: **skeu-*) to cover, whence SKY *sb.*

The L. *scūtum* denoted specifically the large oblong shield, in contradistinction to the *clipeus* or buckler.

In mod. anatomical Latin the word was formerly used as a name for the knee-cap and for the thyroid cartilage.]

1. *Bot.* 'The broad dilated stigma in some asclepiads' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 122 The circular space in the middle of the top of the orbiculus is the *scutum*.

2. *Ent.* The second segment of each of the three divisions of the tergum in insects.

The *scuta* respectively of the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum are called prescutum, mesoscutum, and metascutum. The term *scutum* alone sometimes = *mesoscutum*. 1830 MACLEAY in *Zool. Jrnl.* V. 169 The *scutum*, whether the collar be apparent or not, is therefore the second piece of the mesothorax. 1833 F. WALKER in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 26 A yellow line extends along the suture [of *Decatoma biguttata*], between the scutum and the parapsides of the mesothorax.

3. *Zool.* A shield-like dermal plate; a scute.

1771 [see SCUTELLA]. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* lxiv. (1875) 482 [The true Lizards and the Monitors] are chiefly separated by the..fact that the abdomen and head are covered with ordinary scales, and not with large 'scuta'. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Scuta*, applied to any shield-like plates; especially to those which are developed in the integument of many reptiles.

Scutylle, obs. form of SCUTTLE *sb.*[1]

Scuwe, scewe: see SKEW.

Scwle, scwylle, rare obs. ff. SCHOOL *sb.*[1]

Scwtylle, Scwyer, obs. ff. SCUTTLE, SQUIRE.

†**Scy·bal.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 squibal. [a. F. *scybale*, ad. med.L. *scybalum.*] = SCYBALUM.

c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Sarg.* 76 Water alon & salt boiled togidre and 3ette in by a clis-trye bringeþ out squiballez. *Ibid.* 78 þis [clistery] bryngeþ out hard squiballez of what euery cause þai be withholden. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvii, Sir-reverence, Ordure,..Scybal or Syparathe.

Scybalous (si·bălәs), *a. Path.* [f. med.L. *scybal-um* + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, scybala.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 349 These stools, small in quantity, having a scybalous appearance, and constantly mixed with blood. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 735 Scybalous masses may frequently give rise to diarrhœa.

‖ **Scybălum** (si·bălŏm). *Path.* Usually pl. **scybala.** [med.L. *scybalum*, a. Gr. *σκύβαλον.*] One of a collection of round masses of constipated fæces formed in the bowels in certain diseases.

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Scybala*, are Sheeps, or Goats, &c. Buttons, or Excrement. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 308 One scanty stool without scybala. 1889 MATTHEWS *Dis. Women* xiv. (ed. 4) 98 A Scybalum is a rounded or oval mass of fæces.

Scye (səi). *Tailors' term.* [A use of a Sc. and Ulster dialect word (written also *sey, sci, si, sie, sy* in glossaries) meaning 'the opening of a gown, etc., into which the sleeve is inserted; the part of the dress between the armpit and the chest' (E.D.D.); of obscure etymology.] The opening in a coat into which a sleeve is inserted.

[1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v. *Sey*, The sey of a gown or shift is the opening through which the arm passes.] 1830 DAVEY *Syst. Cutting* 7 Measure the distance from the top of the back to the bottom of the back scye. 1899 WHITEING *No.* 5 *John-St.* xviii, What's wrong with the Scye? 1909 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 12/1 There is..a very clean fit about the scye, and an excellent shoulder.

Scyelite (səi·ĕlәit). *Min.* [f. the name of Loch *Scye* in Caithness + -LITE.] A combination of mica with hornblende-picrite.

1885 JUDD in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLI. 401 The Scyelite (altered Mica-Hornblende-Picrite) of Caithness.

Scyle, Scylful, obs. ff. SKILL, SKILFUL.

Scylence, -ens, obs. forms of SILENCE.

Scylla (si·lă). [L.; a. Gr. Σκύλλα.] A rock upon the Italian side of the Straits of Messina facing CHARYBDIS (q. v. for the proverbial use); also personified as a dangerous sea-monster.

c 1520 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* III. lxxii, Scilla is a monster in the see betwene Italye & Sicill, it is great ennemye vnto man. ? *a* 1547 ? SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 241 Seas.. Which we [*read* me] haue tossed sore: From Sicilla [*read* Scilla] to Caribdis cliues. *c* 1580 W. SPELMAN *Dialogue* (1896) 3, I ffell from Silla into Caribdes, from euyll to woors. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 19. *c* 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 607 Or as ye iawes of Scyllas barkinge hounds, That aye for greedinesse of booties raue. 1651 *Reg. Comm. Gen. Assembly* (1909) 244 Our former Warnings..hes stiered a steadie course betwixt the Shylla of Malignants and Charibdis of Sectaries. 1703 KELSEY *Serm.* 290 The Scylla's and Charibdis's which have swallowed up many Mortals. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* iii, Alas, the poor father in avoiding Charybdis had run against Scylla.

Scylling, Scyment, obs. ff. SHILLING, CEMENT.

Scymetar, -er, scymitar, -er: see SCIMITAR.

Scymme, obs. form of SKIM.

Scymmer: see SCUMMER *sb.*, SKIMMER *sb.*

Scyn, Scyne, obs. ff. SKIN *sb.*, SHINE *v.*

Scyon, Scyoure: see SCION, SEWER.

‖ **Scypha** (səi·fă). *Bot.* [mod.L. *scypha*, a. Gr. *σκύφη*, var. of *σκύφ-os* drinking cup.] = SCYPHUS.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. 205 *Scypha*, is a cup-like dilatation of the Podetium, bearing shields on its margin. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Scypha*, *Scyphus*. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Scypha* or *Scyphus*.

Scypher, obs. form of CIPHER *v.*

Scyphi- (səifi), combining form of L. *scyphus* cup (see SCYPHUS), used in scientific terms, chiefly *Bot.* and *Zool.* (Properly, this form should be used only for compounds with Latin words, and SCYPHO- for those with Greek words; but this rule has often been neglected.) **Scyphiferous** (səifi·fĕrəs) *a.* [-FEROUS] *Bot.*, bearing a scyphus; = SCYPHOPHOROUS. **Scy·phiform** (-fɔm) *a.* [-FORM], (*a*) *Bot.*, resembling a scyphus in shape; (*b*) *Zool.*, 'boat-shaped, scaphoid' (*Cent. Dict.*). **Scyphi·phorous** (-fŏrəs) *a. Bot.* = SCYPHOPHOROUS, SCYPHIFEROUS. ‖ **Scyphi·stoma** *Zool.* = SCYPHOSTOMA. Hence **Scyphi·stomoid** *a.*, of or belonging to a scyphistoma (in quot. *absol.*); **Scyphi·stomous** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 57 Podetia from disk of lacinæ,..*scyphiferous. *Ibid.* 2 Apothecia biatorine on *scyphiform or simple podetia. 1879 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 521 *Scyphiphorous. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (1875) 122 The **Scyphistoma* assumes the aspect of a pile of saucers, arranged one upon another with their concave surfaces upward. 1902 G. H. FOWLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 131 The non-sexual *scyphistomoid (corresponding to the hydroid) alternating with the medusoid.

Scypho- (səi·fo, səifɒ·), representing Gr. *σκυφο-*, combining form of *σκύφος* cup (see SCYPHUS), chiefly in scientific terms: cf. SCYPHI-. **Scypho·geny** (-dʒĭni) [-GENY], *Bot.*, production of ascidia. **Scyphomancy** (-mæ:nsi) [-MANCY], divination by means of a cup. ‖ **Scy·phomedu·sa** [mod.L.], *Zool.*, a group of Hydrozoa. Hence **Scyphomedu·san, -medu·soid** *adjs.* (Cent. Dict.). **Scy·phophore** (-fōəɹ) [ad. mod.L. *scyphophor-us*], *Zool.*, a member of the *Scyphophori*, an order of physostomous fishes (*Cent. Dict.*). **Scypho·phorous** (-fŏrəs) *a.* [-PHOROUS], *Bot.* = SCYPHIFEROUS. **Scyphopolyp** (-pɒ·lip) [POLYP], a cup-shaped polyp; also *attrib.* **Scypho·stoma** [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], *Zool.*, a non-sexual hydroid form of the Hydrozoan Acraspeda (also called SCYPHISTOMA).

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, **Scyphogeny.* 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 293 The existence of a kind of *scyphomancy, or divination with a cup, is supposed to be alluded to. 1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 553/1 And now the ancestry took two distinct lines, which have given rise respectively to the two great groups into which the *Hydrozoa* are divisible—**Scyphomedusæ* and the *Hydromedusæ*. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 64 Nigrescent and albo-guttate at the base, *scyphophorous, scyphi proliferous. 1882 tr. *Haeckel in Challenger Rep., Zool.* IV. II. p. xiii, The Acraspedæ [originate] from *Scyphopolyps by terminal gemmation. *Ibid.* p. xiv, Developed from the Scyphopolyp nurse. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 98 The *Scyphostoma seems to be more highly organised than most of the Hydroid-Polyps. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 787 *note*, Haeckel believes that the Tesseronimæ possess a Scyphostoma stage.

Scyphose (səi·fōs), *a. Bot.* [f. SCYPH-US + -OSE.] Having a scyphus or scyphi.

1879 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* (ed. 3) 521 *Scyphose*, bearing thalline cups as in *Cladonia*.

‖ **Scyphulus** (səi·fiŭləs). *Bot.* [mod.L. *scyphulus*, dim. of SCYPHUS.] (See quot. 1856.)

1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Scyphulus*, the cup-like appendage from which the seta of Hepaticæ arises. Used also synonymously with Scypha.

‖ **Scyphus** (səi·fŏs). *Bot.* Pl. **scyphi** (səi·fəi). [mod.L. use of L. *scyphus*, ad. Gr. *σκύφος* a large drinking vessel without a foot.] **a.** A name given by Haller to the corona of certain plants when forming a cup or funnel-shaped appendage. **b.** A dilatation of the podetium in lichens bearing shields on its margin. Cf. SCYPHA.

1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 23 A scyphus is a fructification in the form of a cup, in some species of Archil. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 122 The most common form of appendage is the *corona*,..forming sometimes an undivided cup, as in Narcissus, when it becomes the *scyphus* of Haller. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Scyphus*. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 63 Scyphi denticulate at the margins. *Ibid.* 64 Dilated upwards into a scyphus.

Scyrle, obs. form of SHRILL *a.*

Scyrmyssh, obs. form of SKIRMISH *v.*

Scyrrhosity, obs. form of SCIRRHOSITY.

Scyrt, obs. form of SHORT *v.*

Scyrtte, obs. form of SKIRT *sb.*

Scysme, obs. form of SCHISM.

†**Scy·tal(e.** *Obs.* Also 6 **scitale,** 7 **scytal(l, scythale.** [ad. L. *scytalē* (med.L. *scitalus*), a. Gr. *σκυτάλη*, app. a use of *σκυτάλη* staff: see next.

Owing to a misreading of *σκυτάλην* for *μυγάλην* in Columella VI. xvii (ed. Stephanus 1543), the word was frequently supposed to have the sense of shrew-mouse.

In mod. zoological Latin *scytalē* is used as the name of a genus of snakes [the type of the order *Scytalidæ*), and also as the specific name of a coral-snake (*Tortrix scytale*).]

A serpent mentioned by ancient writers, described as resembling a round staff of uniform thickness. Also, a figure of this as a heraldic bearing.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 62 O beareth Argente, on a Pale Vert, a Scitale, proper. This serpente is so called, because he shinethe with suche diuersitie of speckles vpon his backe, that all that looke thereon haue wonder, and likinge to see him. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 232 This Scytall is very full of markes or spots vppon the back so variable and delectable, that it possesseth the beholders with admiration. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. i. 467 The Scythale is admirable in her varied jacket. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 421 No otherwise doth he keep them at a gazing admiration of worldly pomp,..than the serpent Scytale doth with passengers, whom she stays, by amazing them with her beautiful colours, till she have stung them. 1770 J. & W. LANGHORNE *Plutarch, M. Crassus* III. 465 His army resembled the serpents called *Scytalae*.

‖ **Scytale** (si·tăli). *Antiq.* Also 6 in Latin form **scytala.** [Gr. *σκυτάλη* staff, also *spec.*: see below.] A method of secret writing practised by the Spartans, consisting in writing the message on a strip of parchment wound spirally round a cylindrical or tapering staff, so that it became illegible when the parchment was unrolled, and could be read only by the use of a staff of precisely the right form

and size. Hence, a secret dispatch conveyed by this method.

1580 North *Plutarch, Lysander* (1595) 487 To him selfe they sent immediately that which they call Scytala...The Scytala is in this sort. When the Ephori doe send a Generall, or an Admirall to the warres, they cause two litle round staues to be made [etc.]...These two litle staues they call Scytales. *Ibid.*, This litle scrowle of parchment also is called as the rowle of wodde, Scytala. 1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VI. 268 A Spartan letter sent once in a Scytale or round cypher'd staffe. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xxxvii. V. 17 A scytalé would at all times be sufficient to procure whatever they wished.

Scyte, obs. f. Site *sb.*[1], Sheet *sb.*

Scyth (siþ). Now *rare.* Forms: 4 Sithe (Schyte, Schite, 5 Scite, Shite, Scytte), 7 Scythe, 9 Scyth. [ad. L. *Scytha*, Gr. Σκύθης.] A Scythian.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 257 Of Egipcians in þe soup, and of Sithes [MS. *a* Schytes; Caxton, Shites] in the norþ. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Scot.* (1520) 1/1 Scottes ben called as it were scyttes for they came out of Scicia. 1557 North *Gueuara's Diall. Pr.* (1619) 707/1 The Greekes the Romaines, ..the Scythes were alwayes temperat in eating and drinking. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 632/2 The old English also which there remayneth have gotten up theyr cryes Scythian-like...And herein also lyeth open an other manifest proof that the Irish be Scythes or Scotts. 1871 P. Smith *Anc. Hist. East* xxiii. § 12 (1881) 473 The *Saca* of Greek writers on Persian affairs are simply Asiatic Scyths.

Scythe (səiðˑ), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 sigði, siðe, 3–6 sype, 4–7 sith, 5 cithe, (sythy), 5–6 cythe, 6 syith, 6–7 syth, sieth, 7 siethe, seith, sight, syeth, 3–9 sythe, 4–9 sithe; *β.* 5 seth, 7 saith; *γ.* 7 soith, scithe, 7– scythe. [OE. *siðe* masc., earlier **sigði* (written *sigði* in Epinal Gl.) = LG. *seged, seid, sicht,* ON. *sigð*-*r* (mod.Icel. *sigð* fem., Norw. *sigd, sigde, sidde* masc.) :—OTeut. **segiþjo-z*, f. root **seg-* to cut, whence the synonymous OS. *segisna* (MLG., MDu. *seisene*, Du. *zeisen, zeis*), OHG. *segansa* (MHG. *segense, seinse*, G. *sense*).

The etymologically correct spelling *sithe* was preferred by Johnson, but his authority has not prevailed against the currency of the spelling with *sc*, due to erroneous association with L. *scindere* to cut. Cf. *scissors.*]

1. An agricultural implement for mowing grass or other crops, having a long thin curving blade fastened at an angle with the handle and wielded with both hands with a long sweeping stroke.

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 834 *Falcis*: wudubil, siðe, iistras. *c* 825 *Epinal Gloss.* 62 *Falces*, uudubil, sigdi, riftr. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 162 Befeall an siðe of ðam snæde into anum deopan scaðe. 13.. *Cour de L.* 6788 Thoy slowen Sarezynes al soo swythe, As gres fallyth fro the sythe. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* ii. 4 Thei shul bete togidere their swerdes in to shares and ther speres in to sithes. 1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 396 Item..1 fot ax, 1 cithe, 1 hamer. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 23 Take hede that thy mower mow clene and holde downe the hynder hand of his sith. 1580–3 Grelne *Mamillia* I. 12 The grasse looketh better being vncut, then that which withereth with the sieth. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xvi. 48 Thou sawest great-burthen'd Ships through these thy valleys pass, Where now the sharpedg'd Sithe sheeres vp the spying grasse. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 66 And the Mower whets his sithe. 1766 *Ann. Reg.* 62 Samples of home-made sithes. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* VI. 120 There, likewise, were sithes, and all the instruments of harvest. 1828–32 Webster, *Sythe.*

β. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 728/40 *Hec falx*, a sykyl, or a seth. 1625 *Althorp MS.* p. lxi, To Gibson one daie waiting on my lo. of Southampton in the parke with the saith yor lop bid him call for 00 01 07.

γ. 1602 J. Bruen in Hinde *Life* (1641) 147 My son..took up a scith to see how he could mow, and the scith entered in at his stocking. 1716–8 Lady M. W. Montague *Lett.* I. xxxviii. 151 He was..followed by..several reapers..with scythes in their hands, seeming to mow. 1863 Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* I. x. (1871) 47 The day arrived when the sickle must be put into the barley, soon to be followed by the scythe in the oats. 1875 J. Wilson in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 362/1 The common scythe..is very extensively used for reaping grain in all parts of the kingdom.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. as the attribute of Time or Death.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. Prol. 99 Sithen al the grettest clerkes..with their sharpe sythes of conning al mowen and mad therof grete rekes and noble. 1506 *Kal. Sheph.* (Sommer) 90 They fyght and cose on eche other wonder with the sythe of deuyls thedabyll. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xii, And nothing gainst Times sieth can make defence Saue [etc.]. 1659 Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 112 Time devours Things; His Sithe our Legs will hit. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 185 See how Death preys on humane Race; Out with his Scythe the Tyrant goes, Great Multitudes at once he mows. 1809 Byron *Bards & Rev.* 632 Whet not your scythe, suppressors of our vice! Reforming saints! 1854 Brewster *More Worlds* I. 16 The swarm of human life..has never been perceptibly reduced by the scythe of famine, of pestilence, or of war. 1883 O. W. Holmes *Loving-cup Song* 29 Old Time his rusty scythe may whet.

3. A weapon having a long curving blade resembling a reaping hook. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* with reference to scythed chariots (see Scythed *a.*).

a. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2553 Hand-ax, sybe, gisarm, or spere. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3058 For-þi þe chariots in þe chace choppid þaim to deth, þe cartis þat I carpid of with þe kene sithis [*v. r.* sythez]. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 302 But the geaunt stert vp lyghtly, in grete yre, & as geffray passed by, he smote hys hors behynd with hys sythe of fyn stele. 1620 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 30 They use axeltrees armed at both ends with hookes and sithes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** Simple attrib., as *scythe-blade, -handle, -smith, -stick, -sweep, -work*; *scythe-like* adj.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3023 Chariotis..sett apire side full of 'sythe-bladis, Kene keruand as knyfes. 1829 Scott *Rob Roy* Introd. and half, He supplied the want of guns and swords with scythe-blades set straight upon their handles. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 51 It is also good for Rake and *Scythe-handles. *c* 1835 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIII. 464/2 Giving the edge of the fin a *scythe-like shape. 1633 J. Clarke *Two-fold Praxis* 24 In the street next above, bee shoesmiths, *sythesmiths, bladesmiths, cutlers. 1890 Amphlett *Hist. Clent* 119 Philip Cix, also a scythesmith. 1831 Loudon *Encycl. Agric.* (1857) § 7799 *Scythe-sticks and stones for sharpening scythes, hay-knives. 1856 Allingham *Mowers* 7 A *scythe-sweep, and a scythe-sweep, We mow the grass together. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 713 Their flowry Fleece Affords us *Sithe-work yearly twice or thrice. 1904 Edith Rickert *Reaper* 183 He was stiff with scythe-work.

b. objective, as *scythe-grinder, -maker, whetting*; *scythe-bearing* adj.

1633 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* (1656) 165 The old Lucadian *Syth-bearing Sire..for thee feeles flames of sweet desire. 1629 *Canterb. Marr. Licences* (MS.), Robert Brooke of Goudhurst, *sightgrinder. *Ibid.*, Edward Male of Goudhurst, *sightmaker. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 55 Hay and straw knives are manufactured by the scythe-makers. 1857 FitzGerald *Let. to Cowell* 27 June, One wakes to the tune of the Mower's *Scythe-whetting.

c. similative, as †*scythe-billed, -shaped*, † *-tusked* adjs.

1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 103 *Falcinellus*..the *Scythbill'd Heron. 1815 S. Brookes *Intr. Conchol.* 80 The animal of *Anomia tridentata* has two flat arms somewhat *scythe-shaped. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. i. 79 Most dreaded Amazonian, that hast slain The *scythe-tusk'd boar.

d. instrumental, as *scythe-armed* adj.

1811 Scott *Don Roderick* II. xxv, The scythe-arm'd Giant turn'd his fatal glass. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xxxiii. IV. 304 Scythe-armed chariots.

5. Special combinations, as † **scythe-bill,** a suggested name (after mod.L. *Falcinellus*) for the Glossy Ibis; **scythe-chariot** *Hist.* = *scythed chariot* (see Scythed *a.*); **scythe-cradle,** a framework of wood fastened to a scythe for carrying the mowings clean into the swath; **scythe-hook, -sickle,** a reaping-hook with a smooth cutting blade as contrasted with one in which the edge is cut into teeth; † **scythe-land** (see quot.); † **scythe-sand** (see quot.); **scythe-snathe, -sned** *dial.*, the curved handle to which the blade of the scythe is attached; **scythe-stone,** a whetstone for scythes; also in *Comb.*

1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 295 The Falcinellus of Gesner and Aldrovand, which we may English, The *Sithe-Bill. 1695 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* III. 215 With these *sithe-chariots they mowed men down. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* s.v. *Carecta*, In Kent a *Sithe-cradle, or rack of wood fastened to a sithe for carrying the mow'd barley clean into the swath. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 447/1 Grain was reaped with sickles, though '*scythe-cradles' were not unknown. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1079 The smooth edged sickle, or '*scythe-hook. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Husbandland*, Hvsbandland conteinis commonly 6. aikers of sok & *syith land: That is of sik land as may be tilled with ane pleuch, or may be mawed with ane syith. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 154 An excellent sand to whet their Sithes, whence it has the denomination of *Sithe-Sand. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1055 The *scythe sickle is so called, because of its being provided with a cutting edge. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 184 His bare head pillowed on a *scythe-snath. 1907 'J. Halsham' *Lonewood Corner* xix. 212 Ne'er he nor his father afore him ever bought a *scythe-sned. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2413/4 Who hath formerly been an Apprentice to a *Scythe-Stone Cutter near Dalby. 1879 Rutley *Study of Rocks* xiv. 278 The Rotherham stone is worked for building purposes and for grindstones, and that at Hart Hill for scythe-stones.

Scythe (səiðˑ), *v.* [f. Scythe *sb.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To use a scythe. *Obs.* *rare*—[1].

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* M 541 He that sietheth with a bill, or he that weeth a sieth or hooke, a mower, *falcarius.* [After Elyot's (and Cooper's) rendering of *Falcarius*: 'He that fighteth with a bill'.]

2. *trans.* To cut or mow with a scythe.

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 12 Time had not sithed all that youth begun. 1892 Henley *Song of Sword* 9 Where the tall grain is ripe Thrust in your sickles:..Scything and binding The full sheaves of sovranty.

3. *intr.* To move with a sweeping motion as of one mowing with a scythe. *nonce-use.*

1897 Kipling *Capt. Courageous* V. 111 The foresail scythed back and forth against the blue sky.

Scythed (səiðd), *ppl. a.* [f. Scythe *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Furnished with a scythe; esp. *Hist.* (= Gr. δρεπανηφόρος, L. *falcatus*) of war-chariots provided with scythes fastened to a revolving shaft projecting from the axle-trees; attributed by classical writers to the Persians and the Britons.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3821 For with his florantis olifants him folowed a thousand, Of sithid chariotis. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 120 Three hundred thousand foot, and not a lesse number of Horse, and of seithed Chariots. 1750 Warton *Verses, Montaubon* 19 Galgacus' scythed, iron car. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* vi, Let Destiny drive forth her scythed car through the..trembling mass of humanity.

2. Cut down with a scythe.

1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball.* Ser. I. 209 *Before Parting*, And yet who knows what end the scythed wheat Makes of its foolish poppies' mouths of red?

Scytheless (səiˑðlés), *a.* [f. Scythe *sb.* + -less.] Without a scythe.

1817 Coleridge *Limbo* 5 Scytheless Time with branny hands. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 98, I tell you, Time is scytheless and toothless; it is we who [etc.].

Scytheman (səiˑðmæn). Also 8–9 **scythesman.** [f. Scythe *sb.* + Man *sb.*[1]]

1. One who uses a scythe.

1577 Peacham *Gard. Eloq.* P ij b, Reapers cutting downe Corne in euery fielde, Sithmen labouryng harde. 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* III. ii, As sithmen trim the long haird Ruffian fields, So fast they fall. 1797 Coleridge in J. Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) I. 215 When the scythes-man o'er his shea' Caroll'd in the yellow vale. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1050 The scytheman requires a person to follow him and carefully gather the corn he has mown into sheaves in bands. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 297 Three kinds of sand he brought me to see, but not being a scytheman I could not tell the difference.

b. A member of an irregular body of troops armed with a scythe as a weapon.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 23 Another said that he should be glad to know how the Devonshire trainbands, who had fled in confusion before Monmouth's scythemen, would have faced the household troops of Lewis. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* 138 See that your scythesmen line the quickset hedge upon the right.

2. *fig.* Applied to Time and to Death.

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* x, 'The old scythe-man has moved so rapidly,' I answered, 'that I could not count his strides.' 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Scotland* xxxix. (1855) 305 Time, that villanous old scytheman. 1909 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 4 The stroke of the dread scythesman.

Scyther (səiˑðəɹ). [f. Scythe *v.* + -er[1].] A mower; *esp.* with allusion to Time. Cf. Scytheman.

1863 Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* I. x. (1871) 47 David..was the best scyther in the whole country side. 1901 Meredith *Reading of Life* 2 And unto the pallid Scyther Either points us.

† **Scythiac,** *a. Obs.* [See -ac.] = Scythian.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 280 There is a strong similarity between the Hebrew and the Scythiac languages.

Scythian (siˑþiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **Sythian.** [f. L. *Scythia*, a. Gr. Σκυθία (f. Σκύθης Scyth) + -an.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to Scythia, an ancient region extending over a large part of European and Asiatic Russia, or to the nomadic people by whom it was inhabited.

1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* xv. 312 Hypanis That springeth in the Scythian hilles. 1587–90 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i. 44 Tamburlaine, that sturdie Scythian thiefe. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 630/1 For though it [Nomadism] be an old Scythian use, yet it is very behoofull in that countrey of Ireland. *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Four Plays in One, Tri. Death* vi, What Scythian snow so white? what crystal chaster? 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. 14 The irruptions of northern or Scythian barbarians. 1882 Ruskin *Bible of Amiens* iii. 100 The northern kingdoms are moated from the Scythian desert by the Vistula.

transf. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xviii, All the domestic accommodations of milk, poultry, butter, &c., were out of the question in this Scythian camp.

2. Special collocations: **Scythian antelope** = Saiga; **Scythian disease** [for the reason for the name, cf. Herodotus I. cv], atrophy of the male organs of generation, accompanied by loss of masculine attributes (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898); **Scythian insanity,** the mental perversion occurring in the Scythian disease, manifested in the assumption of female dress and habits (*ibid.*); † **Scythian lamb,** = Barometz; **Scythian stone,** some mineral.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 147 The gall of this beast [*sc.* the Dart] mixed with the Sythian Stone, yealdeth a very good Eye-salue. 1659 R. Lovell *Herbal* 524 Scythian Lamb *Agnus Scyth.* 1781 Pennant *Quadrupeds* I. 86 Scythian Antelope. 1800 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* II. 339 The Saiga or Scythian Antelope, is an inhabitant..of all the deserts from the Danube and the Dnieper to the river Irtish.

† **3.** *Philol.* Used as a designation for the Ural-Altaic family of languages. *Obs.*

1885 Whitney *Philol.* in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 779/1 Ural-Altaic (Scythian, Turanian) Family.

B. *sb.*

1. A person belonging to the race by which Scythia was inhabited; = Scyth.

1543 Becon *Invect. agst. Swearing, Cert. Laws* Wks. 1560 I. 223 b, The law among the Scythyans was y', if [etc.]. 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. v, Raile not proud Scythian. 1596 *Edward III*, II. i. 72 That it may rayse drops in a Tarters eye, And make a flyntheart Sythian pytifull. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvi. (1787) II. 563 *note*, In speaking of all, or any, of the northern shepherds of Europe, or Asia, I indifferently use the appellations of *Scythians*, or *Tartars.* 1883 Morfill *Slavonic Lit.* ii. 38, I shall not discuss the question here as to whether the Scythians were a Mongolian or Indo-European race.

2. The language of Scythia.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* I. i. § 3. 3 The European Tartar, or Scythian, from which some conceive our Irish to have had its original.

3. Comb. *Scythian-like* adj. and adv.

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 632/2 The old English also which there remayneth have gotten up theyr cryes Scythian-like, as the Geraldins Croum-aboue. *Ibid.* 633/1, I thought this manner of lewd crying and howling not impertinent to be noted as uncivill and Scythian-like.

Scythic (siˑþik), *a.* [ad. L. *Scythicus*, a. Gr. Σκυθικός, f. Σκύθ-ης Scyth.] Scythian.

1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 5 But we shall hence, some to the thirsty Moore, To swift Oront of Creet, to Scythicke shore. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1638) 20 The Arimaspi..not seldome from their Scythic holes attempting the conquest of Mammon inclos'd in the Rhyphean hills. 1808 Pinkerton *Mod. Geog., Turkey in Asia* II. 15 The original population of these regions consisted chiefly of Scythic nations. 1871 P. Smith *Anc. Hist. East* xxiii. § 12 (1881) 473 *note*, The Scythic element in the population of Western Asia.

†**Scy·thical,** *a. Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] Befitting the Scythians, barbarous.

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* Pref. A ij b, There is also..a heauenlye water..whiche boothe Democritus and Mercury Trimegistus knewe: callinge it sometimes a deuine water, sometimes a Scythicall liquor. 1602 F. Hering *Anat.* 20 Such Schythicall..torturing and massacring of Men.

Scything (səi·ðiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Scythe *v.* + -ing 2.] That cuts like a scythe.

1822 'B. Cornwall' *Flood of Thessaly* I. 448 Fierce as the North In March, when scything blasts strip all the boues.

†**Scy·thism.** *Obs.* [ad. late Gr. Σκυθισμός, f. Σκύθης Scyth: see -ism.] a. The type of paganism to which the religion of the Scythians belonged. b. (See quot. 1793.)

1609 Bible (Douay) *Gen.* Contin. Ch. 48 The second mother of al Sectes beginning after the floud..was Scythisme. 1793 Hely tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* Pref. 59 The Scythians are looked upon to be the most ancient people. *Ibid.* 70 Wherefore that interval of time..between the deluge and the Babylonian monarchy..is denominated a scythesm, as Epiphanius affirms. 1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 86 From their supposed founders..we may call the one Scythism, and the other Ionism.

Scy·thized, *a. rare.* [f. L. *Scyth-a* Scyth + -ize + -ed 1.] Assimilated to the Scythians.

1861 W. L. Bryan *Student's Man. Anc. Geog.* I. iii. § 7 (1864) 35 The inhabitants of this district were partly Scythized Greeks, but mainly Scythians.

Scytho- (səi·þo), combining form of L. *Scytha, Scythes* Scyth; prefixed (with hyphen) to ethnic sbs. or adjs. with the sense 'partly Scythian and partly . . .', as in *Scytho-Aryan, -Greek, -Median.*

1844 W. D. Cooley *Larcher's Notes on Herod.* IV. cv. II. 57 The Scytho-Greeks. 1871 P. Smith *Anc. Hist. East* xxiii. § 10 (1881) 472 *note*, Which is sometimes expressed by calling them Scytho-Aryans. *Ibid.* § 12. 473 The Persian and Scytho-Median columns [of the Achæmenid inscriptions].

'Sdeath (zdeþ), *int. Obs.* exc. *arch.* A euphemistic abbreviation of *God's death* (see God *sb.* 14 a) used in oaths and asseverations.

1606 *Sir. G. Goosecappe* I. ii, S'death they put not all their virtues in their smockes..as our Ladies doe. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. i. 221 Sdeath. 1616 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, 'Sdeath, he mads me. 1697 Cibber *Woman's Wit* III. 31 S'Death, Sir, is that a Question to ask a Dying Man? 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 61 'Sdeath I'll print it. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xl, 'Sdeath! to think on it is distraction! 1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* XI. 1279 'Sdeath! Here's a coil raised.

†**Sdeign,** *sb. Obs. rare.* In 6 sdeigne, sdaine. [ad. It. *sdegno*, f. *sdegnare*: see next.] Disdain.

1594 Spenser *Amoretti* v, Scorn of base things, & sdeigne of foule dishonor. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. v. 51 So she departed, full of griefe and sdaine.

†**Sdeign,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 s'dain, sdaine, sdayn, s'deigne, 7 sdain, sdein. [ad. It. *sdegnare*, aphetic var. of *disdegnare* to Disdain. Sometimes used as an English shortening of *disdain.*]

1. *trans.* = Disdain *v.* in various senses.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 40 They sdeigned such lasciuious disport. *Ibid.* 55. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 679 As if he.. sdeign'd the low degree. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. v. 44 Yet durst she not disclose her fancies wound..for doubt of being sdayned. 1596 Fitz-Geffrey *Sir F. Drake* xxv. B 5, Sdaine nott that our harsh plaints should beate your eares. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets Drie Dinner* A a 3, Come welcome Guest; s'deigne not..this shot-free entertainement. 1614 Drumm. of Hawth. *Teares Death Mœliades* A 3 b, The Shepheards left their Flocks with downe-cast Eyes, Sdaining to looke vp to the angrie Skies. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 50 Lifted up so high I sdeind subjection.

2. *intr.* = Disdain *v.* 3.

1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, v. ii. H 4 b, Why yongling, s'dainst thou so of Mortimer?

†**Sdei·gnful,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 sdainfull, 8 'sdeignfull. [f. Sdeign *sb.* + -ful.] Disdainful.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ii. 33 In sdeignfull wize he drew vnto him neare. 1598 Tofte *Alba* (1880) 22 A Sdainfull thought through Hatred doth arise. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* VII. xliii. 125 The Prince (whose lookes his sdainfull anger show). *Ibid.* XX. CXXVIII. 389 She shrikes, and twines away her sdeignfull eies. 1748 Shenstone *Schoolmistress* xxix. in Dodsley *Poems* I. 259 As he who now with 'sdeignfull fury thrill'd Surveys mine work; and levels many a sneer.

†**'Sdeynes,** *int. Obs.* Shortened form of *God's deynes, God's dines*: see Dines.

1616 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, 'Sdeynes, I know not what I should say to him, I' the whole world. [1601 *reads* Faith...] *Ibid.* II. ii, 'Sdeynes, and I swallow this, I le nere draw my sword..againe. [1601 *reads* S'blood and I...]

†**'Sdi·ggers,** *int.* = *God's diggers* (see God *sb.* 14).

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 25 S'diggers.

‖ **Sdru·cciola,** *a. Obs. rare.* [It. *sdrucciola* (sc. *rima*), fem. of *sdrucciolo*), lit. 'slippery', whence Sp. *esdrújulo*, used similarly with reference to versification.] Epithet of that kind of rhyme in which the words ending the lines are accented on the antepenultimate; trisyllabic (rhyme).

English writers on verse have sometimes used *sdrucciolo*, or the phrase *versi sdruccioli*, as a foreign technical term, esp. in referring to Italian poetry.

a 1586 Sidney *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 71 Lastly, euen the very ryme it selfe, the Italian cannot put in the last silable, by the French named the Masculine ryme, but still in the next to the last, which the French call the Female; or the next before that, which the Italians terme *Sdrucciola.* The example ..of the *Sdrucciola* [is] *Femina, Semina.* 1605 Chapman *All Fools* II. i. 176 In any Rime Masculine, Feminine, Or Sdruciolla [*printed* Sdruciolla].

†**Se,** *pron.* (*def. art.*) *OE.* and early *ME.*: see The.

Se, obs. form of Say *sb.*3

1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) I. 267, xxix milk bowells & skeles, one stand, one se, ij kyines.

Se, obs. form of So *adv.*, See *sb.* and *v.*, She.

Se-, *prefix*, occurring only in Latin derivatives, represents the L. *sē-*, identical with the OLatin *sē* (also *sēd* prep. and adv., without, apart. With prepositional force the L. *sē-* occurs in one or two adjs., as *sēcūrus* secure (from **sē cūrā* without care); with advb. force (= apart) it is chiefly found in verbs, of which the following (as also their derivatives) have come into English in adapted forms: *sēcēdĕre, sēcernĕre, sēclūdĕre, sēdūcĕre, sēgregāre, sēparāre.* The form *sēd-* occurs in *sēditio* sedition (lit. 'going apart').

The L. *sē, sēd* is believed to be related to the pronoun *sē*, oneself. It is disputed whether the *d* of *sēd* is an ablative sign or represents a particle *-de.*

Sea (sī), *sb.* Forms: 1 sǽ, (2 seo), 2–3 sæ, 2–6 se, see, 4 (*Ayenb.*) ze, (seo, sse), 4–5 cee, 4–6 *Sc.* sey, 6 *Sc.* seye, sie, 2– sea. *Pl.* 1 sǽs, sǽas, sǽ, 4 sen, 4–5 sees, 4–6 (chiefly *Sc.*) seis, 6 seaes, sease, (saezes), seeis, *Sc.* seyis, seyes, 6– seas. [Common Teut.: OE. *sǽ* str. masc. and fem. corresponds to OFris. *sē* masc., OS. *sēo, sēu*, dat. *sēwa* masc. (MLG. *sē*, MDu. *see* masc. and fem., Du. *zee* fem.), OHG. *sēo, sē*, dat. *sēwe* masc., sea, lake, pond (MHG. *sē* masc. and fem., sea, lake, mod.G. *see* masc., lake, *see* fem., sea), ON. *sæ-r, sjá-r, sjó-r* masc. (Sw. *sjö*, Da. *sø*), Goth. *saiw-s* masc., sea, also marsh:—OTeut. **saiwi-z.*

The word has no certain affinities, and it is doubtful whether the *w* represents a pre-Teut. *w* or (by Verner's Law) a pre-Teut *g*^{u} (or *kw*). On the assumption of a guttural root, and of the priority of the sense 'marsh' (occurring in Gothic) it has been suggested that the word may be cogn. w. OHG. *gīsig* (*gīsic, gēzik*), found in glosses as a collective for ponds or marshes (*stagna, paludes*), and with the OHG. *stigan* to flow down, sink, OE. *stīgan* to descend: see Sye *v.*]

I. The simple word.

1. The continuous body of salt water that covers the greater part of the earth's surface. Often *poet.* with epithet as *broad, deep* (see Deep *a.* 1), †*large, salt* (see Salt *a.*1 1), †*side, wide, wild*, etc.

Since Early Middle English always with prefixed article, exc. in phrases with prep., (see esp. 1 c and 10–17).

Beowulf 2394 Ofer sæ side. *c* 1205 Lay. 30496 On þare sæ brade. *c* 1275 *Moral Ode* 82 in *O. E. Misc.* 61 He makede fysses in þe sea. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2163 In an yle, amid the wilde see. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1098 Fletynge in the large see. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1982 Blouen to þe brode se. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 6553 Toward the cee he rode a pase. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 46 This precious stone, set in the siluer sea. 1647 H. More *Philos. Devot.* 32 As the thankfull Rivers pay What they borrowed of the Sea. 1779 Cowper *Olney Hymns* III. xv. 3 God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform; He plants his footsteps in the sea, And rides upon the storm. 1807 Wordsw. *Sonn. to Liberty* I. xii, Two Voices are there; one is of the sea, One of the mountains; each a mighty Voice. 1842 Tennyson *Farewell* 1 Flow down, cold rivulet, to the sea.

b. For *ocean sea, sea ocean, sea of ocean*, see Ocean *sb.* 1. Also *the great sea* (*of ocean*).

c 1290 *St. Michael* 632 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 317 The gret se of occean. *Ibid.* 654 þe eorþe amidde þe grete se ase a luyte bal is round. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxvi. 67 Our all the grit se occeane. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. ix. 14 Neir by the end of the gret occiane see, Thar as the son..gois doun.

c. Often coupled with *land*, to express the idea of the whole surface of the earth; similarly †*sea and earth, sea and sand.* Also with preps., as *by land and sea, on sea or land*, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 15 Se befarað sæ & eorþan þæt ge don anne elþeodine. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 281 At his wille to be, bi se & bi land. 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Of zuichen her byeþ uele maneres ine londe and ine ze. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed. Hall) iii. 1 God þat schope both se and sand. *c* 1366 Chaucer *A. B. C.* 50 Neither in erthe nor in see. *c* 1386 — *Man of Law's Prol.* 127 Ye seken lond and see for yowre wynnynges. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 254 Was neuer more sorweful segge bi see nor bi sand. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 8 Batailes bothe by lond and see. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 756 Quhat thow hes hard, be landis, or be seis, Off ws Kirkmen. 1805 Wordsw. *Eleg. Stanzas, Peele Castle* 15 The light that never was, on sea or land. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 300 Cimon and Lysander, Pompey and Agrippa, had fought battles by sea as well as by land.

d. *pl.* Different parts or tracts of the ocean. (Often merely *poet.* or *rhetorical*, like *waters.*)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxiii. 2 He ofer sæas [Vulg. *super maria*] gestaþelade hie. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* i. 10 And God gecigde þa drixnisse eorðan and þæra wætera gegaderunga he het sæs [Vulg. *maria*]. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Lyke the Audience* 44 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 49 Shipmen..that haue experience In troubly seis. 1550 Bp. Day in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* III. III. 303 No lesse vnpleasaunt..than it is to the merchaunte to sayle againe in those seeis wherin he hathe suffered shipwrack before. 1600 *Will* in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* (1902) XVII. 121 In the name of Gode, the maker of heven and yerth, the saezes and all that therin ys. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. ii. 62 This my Hand will rather The multitudinous Seas incarnadine. 1820 Keats *Ode to Nightingale* vii, Magic casements, opening on the foam Of perilous seas. 1872 R. Ellis *Catullus* iv. 18 To carry thence a master o'er the surly seas.

e. In a more or less pregnant use, with reference to naval operations, the shipping trade, the profession or employment of a sailor, life on shipboard, etc. *To keep the sea*: to prevent the enemy from occupying it, to keep it clear for one's own ships and traffic.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 161 Bernard of Bayoun, þat was kepand þe se [orig. *ke la mer gardail*]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 276 He wolde the see were kept for any thing Bitwixe Middelburgh and Orewelle. 1414 26 *Pol. Poems* xiii. 108 Whanne ȝe han made pes wiþynne,..Strengþe ȝoure maiche, and kepe þe see. 15.. *'Doun by ane Rever'* 41 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) II. 306 Gif thow beis ane marchand man, And wynnis thy living be the see. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 78 Thys yere the lorde Talbot..was made..amyralle of the see. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 489 To be Master of the Sea, is an Abridgement of a Monarchy. *Ibid.* 491 The Command of the Seas. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 64 Who did not think that the fleet could have been so soon ready for sea. 1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 178 Without the assistance of the sea, the best dispositions in Italy are useless. 1745 *Life Bampfylde-Moore Carew* 9 His Friends..put him on board a Man of War, but neither the Sea, nor any settled Employ agreeing with his wandering Inclinations, he soon forsook the King's Service. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. v. I. 447 The antient Egyptians had a superstitious antipathy to the sea. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 302 As soon as he came back from sea he was made Colonel of a regiment of foot. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 304/1 We are afraid that few Englishmen at present claim the sovereignty of the seas for their country.

f. Proverbs, proverbial phrases, and similitudes.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 33 A heart As full of sorrowes, as the Sea of sands. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iv. 103 As hungry as the Sea. 1637–1894 [see Devil *sb.* 22 b]. 1614 T. Gentleman *England's Way to win Wealth* 45 *marg.*, The Sailors Prouerbe: The Sea and the Gallowes refuse none.

g. High sea. (Now usually *pl.*) The deep or open sea; the main sea or main. *spec.* in *Law* (*sing.* and *pl.*): (*a*) The main sea; the sea as far as it is regarded as being within the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty; (*b*) The area of the sea not within the territorial jurisdiction of any nation, but the free highway of all nations.

Cf. F. *haute mer*, L. *altum* (*mare*), and the OE. compound *hēahsǽ* quoted below.

[*a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xi. 3 Se is eac wealdend woruldgesceafta heofones & eorðan & heahsæ.] *c* 1300 *Havelok* 719 And sone did he leyn in [a ship] an ore, And drou him to þe heye se. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 61 He sagte þam in þe hize see sailand to-gedire. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vi. 27 Whan they were well on the waye oute of the lande, in the hye see. *c* 1532 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlvi. 155 They..came in to the hye see and had wynde at wyll. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. iv. 107 The main or high seas are part of the realm of England. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. xvii. 226 They had heard of the frigate Phœbe and the Isaac Todd being on the high seas. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. 580 Piracies and felonies committed on the high seas.

2. A part of the general body of salt water, having certain land-limits or washing a particular coast, and having a proper name, as *the Red, Black, Irish, Adriatic Sea.* †*The great sea*: the Mediterranean. *The Severn Sea* (arch.): the Bristol Channel. †Formerly sometimes in pl., as *the Red, Irish, Indian Seas*; cf. Narrow seas.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxv 13 Se todaelde ðone readan sae. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 636 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 317 Ech oþur se among us here, ne beo heo so gret non, Nis bote a lime of þulke se. 1382 Wyclif *Numb.* xxxiv. 6 The west plage forsothe shal begynne fro the greet see. [So 1611 and 1884 (*Revised*).] 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 362 To passe over the grete See To werre and sle the Sarazin. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* viii. 13 To the Turk sey all land did his name dreid. 1533 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* I. (1541) A i, Pharo..quhais son.. wes drownit..wt all his army in ye reid seis. 1563 Sackville *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* v, The Beare, that in the Lyshe seas had dipt His grisely feete. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 167/1 The Danes..comming into the Seuerne sea. 1614 T. Gentleman *England's Way to win Wealth* 20 When as they [*sc.* herrings] come into Yermouth Seas yeerely about S. Luke, and sometimes before. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 43 The River Indus, which their ingulfes herselfe into the Indian Seas. 1635 Swan *Spec. Mundi* vi. § 2 (1643) 187 The sea, is a part of the ocean, to which we Cannot come but through some strait. 1641 Evelyn *Diary* 28 Sept., We sailed over a sea call'd the Plaet, which is an exceeding dangerous water. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 578/2 Any part of the ocean marked off from the general mass of water may be called a sea. In geography the name is loosely applied: for instance, the Arabian Sea is an open bay, Hudson's Bay is an enclosed sea.

b. *The four seas*: the seas bounding Great Britain on the four sides. Phr. *Within the four seas* = in Great Britain.

a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B.* 520 lf. 30 þe chef lordes..þat beȝ of plener age ant bi þinne þe four sen ant out of prisone. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4406 þe soile ne þe foure sees suffice ȝowe nouthire. 1642, 1886 [see Four *a.* 1].

c. *Astr.* The name of 'seas' is still given to those darker portions of the moon's surface which were formerly supposed to be covered with water.

1873 Proctor *Moon* 383 Index to the Map of the Moon. Table I. Gigy Plains, usually called Seas.

3. A large lake or landlocked sheet of water,

whether salt or fresh. *Obs.* exc. in *inland sea* and in proper names, as the Sea of Galilee, the Dead Sea, the Caspian Sea, the Sea of Aral.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 9 Þeah sume men secgen Þæt [the Nile] bær wyrcð micelne sæ *[vastissimo lacu exundare]*. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vi. 1 Æfter Þyson for se hælend ofer Þa galileiscan sæ, seo is tiberiadis. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 And te swin anonriht urnen & adreinten ham suluen iðer see. *c* 1250 — [see DEAD SEA]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 275 A myle wes betuix the seis. 1590 [see INLAND B. 1]. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 186 This [the Caspian], as other Seas, is a gathering together of perpetual Waters nourished with Springs. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 176/1 The Caspian Sea..is the largest of those salt lakes or closed inland seas which may be considered as 'survivals' of former oceanic areas.

4. The volume of water in the sea considered in regard to the ebb and flow of the tide. † *Full sea*, high tide (also *fig*). † *The sea was in*, it was high water.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 176 Þonne Þu wyte Þæt sæ si ful. *c* 1205 LAY. 22019 Whænne Þa sæ vleden. *Ibid.* 22025 Þenne Þa sæ falled in. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 35 The See now ebbeth, now it floweth. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 46 In which place of the firmament the mone being, maketh fulle see. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 419 The sey was in, at thai stoppyt and stud; On loud he cryt and bad thaim tak the flud. *a* 1500 *Brut* (Lamb. MS.) 583 Remembres how ye drowned at full see. 1536 in *Sel. Pleas Crt. Admiralty* (1894) I. 58 Goyng from the porte of London at a full see with a full wynde. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 27 A Satyrical Roman in his time thought all vice, folly, and madness were at a full sea. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 181 But it was now full Sea with Philip his Affairs. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* III. 512 During spring tides these sluices are opened, and at full sea they are shut.

5. With an epithet indicating the roughness or smoothness of the waves, the presence or absence of swell, etc. Hence without qualification = a heavy swell, rough water.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. § 1 Ful oft we fageniað smyltre sæ. *c* 1205 LAY. 120 15 Þe sæ wes wunder ane wod and ladliche iwræðed. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 282, I wode as doth the wylde Se. 1555 TOWRSON in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 103 We..found the entrance very ill, by reason that the sea goeth so high. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Sept., We..sailed again with a contrary and impetuous wind, and a terrible sea. *c* 1743 WOODROOFE in *Hanway's Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lix. 275 When there is any sea, the breakers are visible. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 114 We found a large under-rolling Sea. 1769–80 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s.v., A long sea implies an uniform and steady motion of long and extensive waves; on the contrary, a short sea is when they run irregularly, broken, and interrupted, so as frequently to burst over a vessel's side or quarter. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXVIII, We were now past Devil's Point, and the sea was very heavy. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* XX, It was pitch-dark, a good deal of sea on. 1840 LONGF. *Wreck of Hesperus* xi, Some ship in distress, that cannot live In such an angry sea! 1865 *Daily Tel.* 8 Dec. 5/6 During the passage..they had continued fine weather, and no sea.

b. The direction of the waves or swell.

1769–80 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Sea*..is..applied by sailors..to their [waves'] particular progress or direction. Thus they say,..the sea sets to the southward. Hence a ship is said to head the sea, when her course is opposed to the setting or direction of the surges. *Ibid.* II, *Franchir la lame*, to head the sea; to sail against the setting of the sea.

c. A large heavy wave.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Theire ships too larboord doo nod, seas monsterus haunt theym. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 93 Two huge broken Seas, which twice coured the..boat. 1769–80 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Sea*..is..applied by sailors, to a single wave...Thus they say, a heavy sea broke over our quarter, or we shipped a heavy sea. 1861 LADY DUFF-GORDON in F. Galton *Vac. Tourists* (1864) 121 A sea struck us on the weather side. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 26 The heavy fresh-water seas broke with great violence on the weather shore.

6. *Salt* or *bitter sea*: sea-water. *poet.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. ii. G 3 b, They'l..eat like salt sea in his siddowe ribs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 622 His finny Flocks about their Shepherd play, And rowling round him, spirt the bitter Sea. 1840 LONGF. *Wreck of Hesperus* xxi, The salt sea was frozen on her breast.

7. *fig.* With reference to metaphorical sailing, drowning, waves, etc.; also, a copious or overwhelming quantity or mass (*of* something). See also 4.

a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 45 On ðessere michele sea of ðare bitere woreld. 1574 HIGINS *Mirr. Mag.* I. Induct. v, Sithe those on whom, for Foitunes giftes we stare, Ofte sooniste sinke in greatest seas of care. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 59 A whole Sea of examples woulde present themselues. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 59 To take Armes against a Sea of troubles. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii 360, I haue ventur'd.. This many Summers in a Sea of Glory, But farre beyond my depth. 1632 MASSINGER *Emp. East* III. ii, The peoples ioy In seas of acclamations flow in, To wait on yours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 718 In a troubl'd Sea of passion tost. 1692 T. WATSON *Body Divin.* 365 Men will for a drop of Pleasure drink a Sea of Wrath. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, The elder traveller..plunged, nothing loath, into a sea of discussion concerning urns, vases [etc.]. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Conf. Drunkard*, To waste whole seas of time upon those who pay it back in little inconsiderable drops of grudging applause. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 220 A complex sea of forces and passions trouble men in life and in action.

8. *transf.* **a.** A large level tract (*of* some material substance or aggregate of objects).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. x, In al this sandy sea, is found no water. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Nov., We could perceive nothing but a sea of thick cloudes. 1654 *Ibid.* 22 July, After dinner,..we passed over the goodly plaine, or rather sea of carpet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 440 So on this windie Sea of Land, the Fiend Walk'd up and down alone. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1851) II. 598/2 The billows of an immense sea of sand surrounding the whole army. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 655 All the space as far as Charing Cross was one sea of heads. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* XXXVII, His uncle's wife, in a criminal dock, hemmed in on every side by a sea of eager faces. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 340 The open country extends in a sea of green vegetation.

b. Hyperbolically, a great quantity of liquid, esp. (in figurative context) of blood. So, allusively, *Red Sea* (see 2), with reference to blood or wine.

1598 CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* iii. 323 And all this while the red sea of her blood Ebd with Leander. 1646 QUARLES *Sheph. Oracles* vii. 83 Oyl-steep'd Anchovis, landed from his brine, Came freely swimming in red seas of wine. 1756 BURKE *Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 77 These wars, which have spilled such seas of blood. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* i, We will have one of Friar Bacon's pupils..to conjure them [such troublesome thoughts] away..—Or, what say you to laying them in a glorious red sea of claret, my noble guest? 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 239 The ghost of a creed..may be laid, after all, only in a Red Sea of blood.

9. *Antiq.* The great brazen laver in the Jewish Temple. [Literally from Heb.]

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 23 He made forsothe the 3oten see. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 47 Thilk see of brasse Whilk in the entree of the Temple of Jerusalem sette was. 1899 SAYCE *Early Israel* vi. 251 In the court of the temple was a 'sea' or 'deep', like that which was made by Solomon.

II. Phrases.

10. At sea. a. Out on the sea, on ship-board; (sailing, trafficking, fighting, etc.) on the sea; in employment as a sailor. Also † *at the seas*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13284, At see sant John and Iam he fand. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. v. 4 Wee discouered at the Seas [Fr. *en plaine mer*] two Foystes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 177 Thou knowst that all my fortunes are at sea. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIV. v. II. 491 The beake-heads..which were taken from them in a conflict at sea. 1672 C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24 The Duke is at sea allready, to draw by his example others to the fleete. *a* 1687 SIR W. PETTY *Polit. Arith.* iii. (1690) 55 To persuade the World, how considerable the King of France was..at Sea. 1793 [see AT *prep.* 5]. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xix, I have not been long at sea, and, of course, cannot know much about these things.

b. *fig.* In a state of mind resembling the condition of a ship which is out of sight of land and has lost her bearings; in a state of uncertainty or perplexity, at a loss. Also *all at sea*.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 440 If a court of equity were still at sea, and floated upon the occasional opinion which the judge who happened to preside might entertain of conscience in every particular case. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 486 If there were not the same rules of property in all courts, all things would be as it were at sea; and under the greatest uncertainty. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. ix, MRS. Tickit..was so plainly at sea on this part of the case..that Clennam was much disposed to regard the appearance as a dream. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 219, I was rather surprised to find that he seemed all at sea, and had no one ready to go with me.

11. Beyond (the) sea or seas. Out of the country, in foreign parts, abroad. Cf. BEYOND B. 1. For *beyond-sea* as adj. see BEYOND D.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* V. xix. (1890) 458 Mid Þy he Þa ȝena wæs beȝeondan sæ wuniende. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1041 (MS. C.) Fram beȝeondan sæ. *c* 1205 LAY. 29149 Sum fleh bi-ȝeonden sæ in to Bruttaine. 1340 *Ayenb.* 165 Ine Þe londe. be-yende Þe ze. 1485 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 28 A standyng bed, corven with estrich borde of beyond see makyng. 1536 in *Sel. Pleas Crt. Admiralty* (1894) I. 56 All my goods whersoever they may be found as well on this syde the see as beyende the see. 1555 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 227 Sindry schippis cumin furth of Burdeaux, Scherand, and vtheris places beyond sey. 1590 J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 58 When her Majestie called me from beeyond the seas. 1640 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. ii. 23 The Reformed Churches beyond the Seas. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Oct., He is a very ingenious man, and a great scholar, and has been beyond sea. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Cloven Foot* XXXII, The husband, or lover, may have been out of the way —beyond seas, perhaps.

12. By sea. † **a.** Close to the sea, at the seaside. (Now *by the sea*). **b.** By way of the sea, on or over the sea (as a mode of transit or conveyance). **c.** In the region of the sea, at sea. (See also sense 1 c.)

c 1205 LAY. 1485 Heo forð fusden toward sele Brutun Þer he bi sæ wonede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 615 Send the Kyng by se Till Balmeburch in his awne cuntre. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1131 Few fled with him, and gat away be see. 1625 BACON *Ess., Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 489 We see the great Effects of Battailes by Sea. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 6 One of my Companions being going by Sea to London. *Ibid.* 293, I had been very unfortunate by Sea. [1836 LONGF. (*title*) The Castle by the Sea.] 1891 LD. HOBHOUSE in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 562/2 From the Melbourne factory they carried butterine by sea to Sydney.

†**13. By long sea.** Short for *by long sea passage*: see LONG *a.*[1] 18. Also *by the long seas*.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* Aug., I made a collection of divers curiosities..which I sent for England by long sea. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 290 Two dispatches are sent to our fleet at Cadiz, one by way of the Groyn, the other by long sea. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. iii. II. 265 To pass into Ireland, either by the long Seas, or by Bristow.

14. On or upon the sea. (In early use *on* or *upon sea*.) **a.** On the sea's surface, afloat, at sea, on shipboard. In OE. also = in the sea. **b.** Of a dwelling, etc.: At the sea's edge, on the sea-coast.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xiii. (1890) 48 We..oðde sticode beoð oðde on sæ adruncene. *a* 1000 *Colloq. Ælfric* in WR.-WÜLCKER 94 For hwi ne fixast Þu on sæ. *O. E. Chron.* an. 877, Þa mette hie micel yst on sæ. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13296 Þatt iss to farenn uppo sæ, To fisskenn affterr fisskess. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9795 Colgrim had a broþer on Þe se. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 48 Þorow losse on Þ⁹ se. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 83 For he him-self is on Þe se with siche a somme armed. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 327, I fled in to Spayn to Alaffre vpon the see⁹ 1560 in *Sel. Pleas Crt. Admiralty* (1897) II. 25 The marrynors ..in eny ship or vessel laboring and travayling upon the seues. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 711 The Bastard.. made sayle with all haste, and roued on the Sea, as before he was accustomed. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. of Art* 97 In a clear-wall'd city on the sea. 1860 W. WHITING *Hymn*, *'Eternal Father, strong to save'* 6 O hear us when we cry to Thee For those in peril on the sea.

15. Over (the) sea. a. Of motion: Across the sea, to the other side of the sea. **b.** Of position: On the other side of the sea; abroad. Cf. OVER-SEA *a.* and *adv.*, OVER-SEAS *adv.*

O. E. Chron. an. 894 (end) Ond Þæt wæs ymb twelf monað Þæs Þe hie ær hider ofer sæ comon. *c* 1205 LAY. 3502 Ouer sea icomen, hauene sone anomen. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 25 He..ferde ouer the see, & conquerd Normundie. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 392 If I sent ouer see my seruantz to Bruges. 1458 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 300 Ther marchandys, the wyche they takyth ovyre the se. 1583–1886 [see OVER-SEAS *adv.*]. 1616–1895 [see OVERSEA *adv.*]. 1845 BROWNING *Time's Revenges* I I've a Friend, over the sea.

16. To sea (also † *to the sea*). Out on the water, on a voyage, or on ship-board. *To go to sea*, to go aboard ship, go on a voyage; to enter upon, or follow, the profession of a sailor; † also with ellipsis of the verb. *To put, put off, put out, to sea*: see PUT *v.*[1] 7, 8, 45 n, 47 j. *To stand out to sea*: see STAND *v.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xiii. (1890) 48 Us drifað Þa ellreordan to sæ. *c* 1205 LAY. 19368 To Þere sæ heo wenden. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 11968 Hii seileden [down the Thames] forte hii to see come. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Fegipciane*) 474 Til I percase a-pone a day saw men of luby & egipe hast Þanne to sey, for to schype. 1488 *Paston Lett.* III. 344 All suche capeteyns as wente to the see in Lente..makythe them redy to goo to the see ageyn as schortely as they can. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXVII. 216 Wherefore if any be desirous to vomit, let them rather go to the Sea. 1591–5 SPENSER *Colin Clout* 209 Let him to sea. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 41, I waited upon the Lord Clarendon and some other Gentlemen to Sea. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 53 The Ottoman Fleet..putting to sea from Constantinople, Landed in Candy. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 61 He knew I was not allowed an ounce of fresh provisions to sea with me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 550 On the afternoon of the second of May he stood out to sea before a favourable breeze.

17. To take the sea (also † *to take sea, the seas*, ME. *to nim the sea*). To go on board ship, embark; to start on a sea-voyage, launch forth, put out to sea (said also of the ship). Cf. F. *prendre la mer*.

c 1205 LAY. 1281 Bi Ruscikadan heo nomen Þa sæ. *Ibid.* 4966 Þer he Þa sæ nom. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4099 And Achilles toke the see With his vitayles and his naue. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 530 Reynawde dyde doo hale vp sayle, & toke the see. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 287 The maryners,..beeyng lothe to take y⁹ seanes, Pompeius hymself first of al entreed into the shippe. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 366 For want of skill they could not take the seas, but were tossed with winde and weather, along the Coast. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 68 The 27. of April he tooke sea at Dover. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 119 The first hymn of Orpheus as Argo takes the sea. 1890 S. LANE-POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* vii. 83 He..was able to take the sea with a fleet of eighty-four vessels. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 July 3/1 All the ships ..are able to touch 24 knots, but their lines and the way they take the sea is cause of common complaint.

III. Attributive uses and combinations.

18. Simple attributive: **a.** Of or belonging to the sea or a sea, as *sea-arm, -basin, bed,* † *-bore, brim, -brink,* † *-flash, -floor, harbour, -haven, -marge, -pull, -spray, -tide, -wave*.

1637 HEYWOOD *Descr. Royall Ship* (1638) 28 The Great Colosse..who bestrid The spacious Rhodian *Sea-arme. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 203 Between the islands runs a narrow sea-arm. 1884 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* XIV. (1886) 123 Most of the great *sea-basins. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 142/2 So as to stain the whole *sea-bed for 1000 feet or yards in depth. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (Small) 135 That betes thaim wit dede and word Als *se bare betes on schip bord. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1626) 225 With blood the *sea-brimme blusht. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* I. iii, A country full of life and animation even to its sea-brim. *a* 1300 *Horn* 151 (Camb. MS.), Bi Þe *se brinke No water Þe na drinke. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 84 On the sea-brink, another train they met. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 Sometimes the surges or *Sea-flashes doe rebound top-gallant height. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 60 The variety of its rocks, aspects, and *sea-floors. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Zeehaven*, A *Sea-haven, or a *Sea-harbor. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* V. 89 No monstrous pitchy⁹ City, and Seahaven of the world! 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 69 Thy *Sea-marge stirrile. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 68 The *sea-pull drew them side by side, gunnel to gunnel laid. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 47 Withering mentions a thorny shrub..which stands the *sea-spray. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* V. i. I. 90 It.. is only not overflowed by the *sea tides. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1600 The loud *sea-wave. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXV. 185 The sea-waves..sometimes reach the shore before the wind which produces them.

b. That is an attribute or quality of the sea, as *sea-blink, -calm, -murmur, -music, -roughness, -shine, -smell, -voice*.

1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* xviii, Far away to the right I saw the *sea-blink along the edges of the sky. 1881 *Sea-calm [see *sea-roughness* below]. 1818 Shelley *Eugan. Hills* 347 A dell..Which the wild *sea-murmur fills. 1819— *Prometh.* III. iii. 27 And thou, Ione, shalt chant fragments of *sea-music. 1821 Lamb *Elia, Witches* (end), The billows gradually subsiding, fell from a *sea-roughness to a sea-calm, and thence to a river motion. 1867 Augusta Wilson *Vashti* viv, The greenish *sea-shine breaking through the dense foliage. 1880 Swinburne *Studies in Song* 179 Streak on streak of glimmering seashine crosses All the land. 2833 Tennyson *Rosalind* ii, Fresh as the early *seasmell blown Through vineyards from an inland bay. 1859— *Guinevere* 245 And strong man-breasted things stood from the sea, And sent a deep *sea-voice thro' all the land.

c. Consisting of sea, as *sea-frontier, -lane, †-limit, -path, pool, †-tract, -valley.*

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 3/1 The *sea-frontier of England. 1878 Tennyson *Revenge* v, And the little Revenge ran on thro' the long *sea-lane between. 1577 Dee *Memor. Navig.* 59 All, within the *Sea-limits of our Brytish Royallty. 1653 Milton *Ps.* viii. 22 Fowl of the Heavens, and Fish that through the wet *Sea-paths in shoals do slide. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* 2, I heard it often wished also..that all that land were a *Sea poole. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* p. lxxxvii, A Seapool arranged as a grotto. 1600 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 169 So huge a *sea-tract full of hauens. 1857 Emerson *Poems* 81 *Sea-valleys and the deep of skies Furnished several supplies.

d. (Phenomena) occurring at sea, as *sea-cloud, dew, -meteor, -storm, -sunset, †-tempest.*

1811 Scott *Don Roderick* xxxvi, That *sea-cloud, in size like human hand. 1888 F. Cowper *Captain of Wight* (1889) 306 The *sea-dew glittered on spar and mast and straining sail. *a* 1818 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 39 The above-mentioned floating lights are a kind of *sea-meteors. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 177 And now I pray you Sir...your reason For raysing this *Sea-Storme? 1839–52 Bailey *Festus* 428 Nor that it now sinks Like a *sea-sunset. 1871 Tennyson *Last Tourn.* 505 A low sea-sunset glorying round her hair. *c* 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II. 1011 And sene þat so þe *see-tempestes Lownyt not, nor yhet toke restes.

e. (*a*) Deposited by or in the sea, as *sea-clay, †-gravel, -mud, -ooze, -slob, †-slub, -slutch, †-turf, -warp*; (*b*) formed by the sea, as *†sea-concretion*; (*c*) proceeding from the sea, as *sea-blast, -fog, fret, -gale, haze*, etc.

1798 Southey *Henry the Hermit* 25 And underneath a rock that shelter'd him From the *sea-blast, he built his hermitage. 1531 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, V. 183 Longe cartes caryng of see turff and *see clay from the floo marke. 1695 J. Edwards *Author. O. & N. Test.* III. 282 Others would persuade us that it [Stone-henge] is a *sea-concretion. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 171 Long belts of land and *sea-fogs, which accompany the melting of all ices. 1846 Brockett *N. C. Words* (ed. 3), *Sea-fret*, a wet mist, or haze proceeding from the sea inland. 1882 W. B. Scott *Poet's Harvest Home* 33 But still she stared across the bar Through blinding locks and blind seafret. 1821 Scott *Pirate* i, A garden..produced such vegetables as..the *sea-gale would permit to grow. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 304 Þin herte is lyche þe *see-grauel & sande, þat sokyth in, & drynketh in, all waterys, and 3it be see is neuere full. 1864 Tennyson *Enoch Arden* 673 Till anon drawn thro' either chasm,..Roll'd a *sea-haze and whelm'd the world in gray. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 125/2 If their holes were stopt up with *Sea-mud, or ashes, it wou'd destroy them. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 68 All manner of *Sea-Owse, Owsie-mud, or Sea-weeds,..are very good for the bettering of Land. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words*, *Sea-roke, a fog or mist suddenly approaching from the direction of the sea. 1869 *Zoologist* Ser. II. IV. 1943 A gray sea-roke drifting in across the sand-dunes 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 20 It was no easy matter to distinguish between salt *seascud and driving rain. 1776 M. Murray in *A. Young's Tour Irel.* (1780) I. 279 Part [manured] with *sea-slob and lime mixed. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 30 They vse both Orewood, Sea-sand, and *Sea-slubbe for soylings. 1795 J. Holt *Agric. Lanc.* 126 *Sea slutch, from the Ribble and Wyre, is in some places adjacent, made use of as a substitute for marle. 1860 Tennyson *Sea Dreams* 52 A full tide Rose with ground-swell, which, on the foremost rocks Touching, upjetted in spirts of wild *sea-smoke. 1532 *Sea turf [see *sea-clay* above]. 1705 Addison *Italy, Pesaro* etc. 142 Expos'd to the Winds and Salt *Sea-Vapours. 1839 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 450/1 By introducing fascine jetty work, which greatly accelerated the deposit of the *sea warp.

f. Situated in or by the sea, as *sea-cape, -cave, †-city, crag, -down, -dune, -flat, -grove, -hall, -home, -marsh, -point, -quag, -scar, -terrace, -wold, -wood.*

a 1876 M. Collins *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 251 *Seacapes divine which the merry winds whiten. 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* VI. xxiii, But the *sea-caves rung, and the wild winds sung, The dirge of the lovely Rosabelle. 1849 M. Arnold *Forsaken Merman* 61 Come back to the kind sea-caves! 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 29 All the *sea-cities and inland-cities of Barbarie. 1595 Duncan *App. Etym.* (*E. D. S.*), *Scopulus*,..a *sea-craig. 1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* I. ii. 30 Between the *sea-downs and the sea. 1885 Tennyson *Flight* xxiii, We shall light upon..Some lodge within the waste *sea-dunes, and hear the waters roar. 1823 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 275 The wheat on..the *sea-flats at Havant. 1830 Tennyson *Merman* ii, Then we would wander away..To the pale-green *sea-groves. *Ibid.*, I would fill the *sea-halls with a voice of power. *a* 1746 Holdsworth *On Virg.* (1768) 400 There could be no fleet lying there, no *sea-marshes, no lines drawn across them to intercept communication. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 357/2 To be built on the *sea-point of the same Island. 1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* II. ii. 15 The Graden Floe and the other *sea quags that fortified the shore against invaders. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 415 Ane fair castell standand on the *se skar. 1868 Ld. Lytton *Chron. & Char., Siege Constant.*, The solemn obelisks And sombre cypress stripe with blackest shade *Sea terraces. 1884 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* xxiii. (1886) 217 Fig. 40 View of an old sea-terrace or raised beach, with sea-worn caves on its inner margin. 1830 Tennyson *Merman* iii, We would run to and fro, and hide and seek, On the broad *sea-wolds in the crimson shells. 1902 Buchan *Watcher by Threshold* 113 A *sea-wood of alders slipping from the hill's skirts to the water's edge.

g. Occasionally = 'at the sea-side', as *sea-place, -quarters, -sojourn, †-watering-place.*

1824 Coleridge *Let. to H. F. Cary* (1895) 733 Both Mrs. G. and myself have returned much benefited by our sea-sojourn. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dau.* II. xiv, 'Where's St. Leonard's?' 'Oh, the sea watering-place, close to Hastings'. *Ibid.* III. iii, The proposition of her removal to some sea-watering place. 1861 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 81 East Cliff..would be perfect as sea-quarters if it weren't for the noise. 1877 P'cess Alice *Mem.* 25 July (1884) 356 The nicest sea-place I have been as yet.

h. Pertaining to the sea as a sphere of warlike operations, as *sea army, battle, campaign, conquest, dominion, empire*, etc.

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 161 The arriuall of his *sea-armie. 1835 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Arts* s.v. *Signals*, The movements of a sea-army having a necessary dependence on the wind, they cannot [etc.]. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 12 In the yeere 1156..there was a *Sea-battell fought. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 264 This fatal conclusion of all our *Sea-champaynes. 1627 May *Lucan* III. Argt., Brutus maintaines The siege, and Cæsars first *Sea-conquest gaines. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 58 The *Sea-Dominion of the Lydians. 1696 B. Kennett *Rom. Antiq.* II. i. iv. (1717) 46 The *Naumachiæ*, or Places for the Shows of *Sea-Engagements. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 299 P 2 Such an one commanded in such a Sea Engagement. 1910 *Nation* 22 Jan. 671/2 They controlled a *Sea-empire over the Aegean. 1577 Dee *Memor. Navig.* 59 Our *Sea-forces preuayling. 1669 R. Montagu in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 444 Four *sea regiments of three thousand men a-piece. 1682 C. Irvine *Hist. Sc. Nomencl.* Ded. *iv, By your careful Conduct, you made Britain triumph over her most powerful *Sea-Rival. 1577 Dee *Memor. Navig.* 21 Appropriat to her peculiar Iurisdiction and *Sea Royallty. *Ibid.* 5 That expert and hardy Crue of some Thousands of *Sea soldiers wold be to this Realme a Treasor incomparable. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. ii. (1710) 53 He can soon Man the same with the best Sea-Soldiers in the whole World. 1625 *Trade's Incr.* 33 This goodly engine of our *sea-state. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Jas. IV*, Wks. (1711) 64 A *sea-victory obtained by Sir Andrew Wood. 1727 Arbuthnot *Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. 241 This *Sea War cost the Carthaginians five hundred Quinquiremes.

i. Sea-going, as Sea-boat, *sea-coble, -ship.* Also in fanciful terms descriptive of various kinds of sea-going vessels, as *sea-car, -castle, -coffin, †-kennel, -terrier, †wasp.*

1851 C. L. Smith tr. *Tasso* xvii. liv, Over the self-same paths which the *sea-car Had traced in coming, backward hence it goes. 1655 Marq. Worcester *Cent. Invent.* § 16 How to make a *Sea-castle or Fortification Cannon-proof. 1841 Ld. J. Manners *England's Trust* 18 On furthest ocean's heaving breast meanwhile Ride the sea-castles of our merchant-isle. 1878 Tennyson *Revenge* iv, Till the Spaniard came in sight, With his huge sea-castles heaving upon the weather bow. 1505 *Berwick Reg.* in *Var. Collect.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 9 That all the *see cowbells commynge frome the se shall lande upon this syde of the water of Twede. 1565 [see Coble1 2]. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 230 Many coasters were called *Sea-coffins after Mr. Plimsoll..denounced the ship-owner as the rapacious destroyer of his species. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* III. i, You shou'd be ty'd up again, in your *Sea-kennel, call'd a Ship. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* x. 22 The kynges *Seeshippe yt snyled vpon the See with ye shippe of Hiram. 1838 Longf. *Beowulf* 20 He bade him a sea-ship..prepare. 1865 E. Burritt *Walk to Land's End* 275 The Fowey seamen made a remarkable reputation in their day with their little *sea-terriers. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cliii, She seems a *sea-wasp flying on the waves.

j. Pertaining to life at sea; used or worn at sea; as *sea-biscuit, -boot* (hence *sea-booted* adj.), *bread, cap, †-cates, coat, †compass*, etc. Also, characteristic of life at sea or of seamen, nautical, as *sea-bow, -gibberish, -hornpipe, -language, manners*, etc.

1680–90 Temple *Ess. Health & Long Life* Wks. 1731 I. 283 A Spoonful of Powder of *Sea-bisquet. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* ix, A low rumbling of heavy *sea-boots among the benches. 1897 Kipling *Capt. Courr.* v. 107 With his *sea-booted feet cocked up on the table. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 11 My uncle after two or three *sea-bows expressed himself in this manner. 1876 Davis *Polaris Exp.* xi. 261 A hash made of dried salmon and *sea-bread. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 364 Now you haue no *sea-cap on your head. 1688 Jane Barker *Poet. Recreat.* I. 92 The best of *Sea-Cates we wish for thy Diet. *c* 1578 Frobisher in *Proc. Rec. Comm.* (1833) 562 At Bristo, wher his carde and his *se-clothes dyd ly to pawne. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2290/4 A black Negro..having a *Sea-Coat lin'd with white Bays. 1570 J. Dee *Math. Pref.* a ivb, Certaine Landmarkes ..well hable to be skried, in what point of the *Seacunipase they appeare. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 81 This Instrument is generally furnished with the Sea Compass. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Sea-pie*,..a favourite *sea-dish in rough weather. 1889 *Century Dict., Furling-line*, a line wound spirally about a sail and its yard in furling. Also called *sea-gasket*. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 929 Strike, strike our sails (the Master cryes) amain,..but hee cryes in vain; For, in his face the blasts so bluster ay, That his *Sea-gibb'ish is straight born away. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 13 Vp from my Cabin My *sea-gowne scarft about me in the darke. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 91 My Guide carried my Sea-gown, which was my covering in the night. 1745 *Life Bamfylde-Moore Carew* 58 He..furnishes himself with a tattered *Sea-Habit. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2256/4 With a *Sea Hankerchief about his Neck. 1798 O'Keeffe *Wild Oats* I. i, *John.* You know, on our quitting harbour—. *Sir Geo.* Damn your *sea-jaw, you marvellous dolphin, give the contents of your log-book in plain English. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* I. vi, The doctor was amazingly shabby, in a torn and darned rough-weather *sea-jacket [etc.]. 1884 Sir F. S. Roberts in *19th Cent.* June 1069 *Sea-kits should be issued gratis [to the army] as required. 1728 Chambers *Cycl., Offing*, in the *Sea-language, that part of the Sea a good distance from Shore. 1838 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 358/1 A *sea lead is charged at its heavy end with a small iron tube. 1740 Johnson *Life Drake* Wks. 1816 XII. 99 Bred from his earliest years to the labour and hardships of a *sea life. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* v. (1856) 35 The recurring noonday, the meridian starting-point of sea-life. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* iv, My *sea manners were not congenial to the drawing-room. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 262/4 A *sea Neckcloth about his neck. 1659 Torriano, *Avaria*, a *sea-phrase, viz. a..distribution of the losse made, when [etc.]. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 248, I suppose it to be some sea-phrase. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* x, Then there came a single call on the *sea-pipe, and that was the signal. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* II. 538 King Agamemnon, on these men, did well-built ships bestow To passe the gulfie purple sea, that did no *sea rites know. 1884 'H. Collingwood' *Under Meteor Flag* 172 He made an elaborate *sea-scrape with his right foot. 1857 Dufferin *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 400 [We] were nearly run into ourselves by a clumsy merchantman, whom we had the relief of being able to abuse in..the most racy *sea-slang. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. ix. 91 Some place..where ships might refresh and supply themselves with the necessary *sea-stock for their voyage. 1840 F. D. Bennett *Whaling Voy.* II. 349 This fruit..is very eligible for sea-stock. 1659 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* 415 All manner of Tackle, *Sea-stores, and Ammunition. 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* viii, We were ordered to the dock-yard to draw sea-stores. 1603 Dekker *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* I. ii. *Stage-dir.*, Enter Fustigo in some fantastic *sea-suit. 1710 Pope *Let. to H. C.* (1735) I. 105, I agree with you in your Censure of the Use of *Sea-Terms in Mr. Dryden's Virgil. 1898 Ansted (*title*), A Dictionary of Sea Terms. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xi. 125 To make *Sea Venison.

k. Applied to pay received or 'due for actual service in a duly-commissioned ship' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

In sea-pay, †*at sea-wages*: (of a sailor) in actual service on the sea; (of a ship) in commission.

1490 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 1 § 2 If the Captain be at Sea-wages, he [shall] shew the departing..of the said Soldier.. to the Admiral of the Navy. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 29 Aug., My Lord Crewe and his friends take it very ill of me that my Lord Sandwich's sea-fee should be retrenched. 1758 *M. P.'s. Let. on R. N.* 6 When such Ships shall have been eighteen Months in Sea-pay, the Wages of the first twelve Months shall be paid. 1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VII. 81/2 The fleet then left by Pepys in sea-pay comprised 76 vessels, and the men numbered 12,040.

l. Applied to works of art or literature, narratives, etc., representing the sea or life at sea, as *sea-eclogue, -sonnet, -story, -subject, -tale, -yarn*, etc. So also *sea-painter, -poet.*

1712 (*title*) Nereids: or *Sea-Eclogues. 1909 *Q. Rev.* July 140 Joseph Autran the *sea-poet of Marseilles. 1659 *Lady Alimony* III. iii. F 4, Let us have a *Sea-sonnet before we lanch forth in our Adventure-Frigot. 1855 (*title*) *Sea Stories: tales of discovery, adventure, and escapes. 1885 *Academy* 21 Nov. 338/3 Mr. Russell undoubtedly 'struck oil' with his earlier sea-stories. 1850 Marg. F. Ossoli *Wom. in 19th Cent.* (1862) 267 Painters of *sea-subjects. 1888 F. M. Crawford *With Immortals* II. 129, I used to ..listen to the *sea-tales of the sailors. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1892) 157 Spinning *sea-yarns all night.

m. Applied to nautical maps and charts, as *†sea-chart, -map, -plat*, etc. Also Sea-book, -card I.

c 1635 N. Boteler *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 266 This *Sea-cart is also called a Plot. 1745 Pococke *Descr. East* II. I. 210 The modern sea carts make it [Cyprus] only one hundred and thirty-five [miles] in length. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. iii. 157 By the true *Sea-chart you are arrived at G. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 520/2 By 1601 Mercator's projection was in use for all sea charts. 1632 Sherwood, A sea-card, or *Sea-map, *Carte marine, Hydrographie.* 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 405/1 There are two kinds of terrestrial maps—geographic or land maps, and hydrographic or sea maps. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 416 The Drafts or *Sea-plats being first consulted, it was [etc.].

n. By sea; also, pertaining to navigation or maritime or naval affairs; as *sea-business, -carriage, †-concernment, -passage, -passenger, -route, -trade, -traffic, -transport, †-wandering*, etc. Also Sea-voyaging.

1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xv. 289 The hurly-burly of such as were unskilfull in *sea-business, was like to bring no lesse danger than the storms violence. 1712 M. Henry *Daily Commun. with God* (1866) 45 Whatever your employment be, in country-business, city-business, or sea-business,..go about them in the fear of God. 1766 Smollett *Trav.* I. xx. 315 This wine is of a strong body,..and improves by *sea-carriage. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 20 The relative values of food, clothing, metals, and sea-carriage remain the same. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 27 Wherefore he whom this latter Party doth affectionately own to be their Head, cannot probably be wronged in his *Sea-concernments by the other. 1615 *Trade's Incr.* 2 A man may runne a course this way [by fishing] to enrich himselfe..more easily..then any other *sea-course can persuade vs to. 1619 Hieron *Wks.* I. 643 It is an allusion to a sea-course: When he the admirall hangs out a lanterne, and all that come behind steere to that. *a* 1586 *Sea-discipline [see Land-service]. 1666 Marvell *Corr.* lviii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 197 The *sea-news is not good from severall places. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 2 The description of our *Sea passage. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 181 Because a man has frequently to make sea-passages, he is not gifted with an immunity from sea-sickness. 1592 Greene *2nd Pt. Conny-catching* Wks. (Grosart) X. 89 Syrens, who sitting with their watching eies vpon the rockes to allure *Sea-passengers to their extreame preiudice. 1858 Timbs *Curiosities of Sci.* Ser. I. 184 Ocean highways: how *sea-routes have been shortened. 1886 C. E. Pascoe *Lond. To-day* xliii. (ed. 3) 372 In communication with the Continent by the shortest sea route. 1664 Exton *Maritime Dicæol.* I. iii. 14 Other things..done—either on or at the sea, con-

cerning *Sea-trade. 1885 J. F. Payne in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 166/2 Two insular outbreaks [of plague]..both thought to be cases of importation by *sea-traffic. 1847 Webster, **Sea-traveling*, traveling by sea voyages. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 50 Like..Vlysses (well knowne vnto them by his prolixious *seawandering).

o. In designations of persons, as living or exercising their functions at sea, as *sea-boy*, *-carpenter*, *-commander*, *-friend*, *-robber*, etc.; † also occas. quasi-*adj.*, that is a sailor, nautical, as *sea-lover*, *-philosopher*, *-reader*.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 27 Canst thou (O partiall Sleepe) giue thy Repose To the wet *Sea-Boy, in an houre so rude. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* cxii. III. 38 A Hull sea-boy went to see his master when his time was out. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Scarfed*, in the *sea carpenter's language, is the same as pierced, or fastened or joined in. 1718 Blackmore *Alfred* III. (1723) 87 Rigid *Sea-Chiefs and turbulent of Mind. 1672 Wiseman *Wounds* II. App., To Rdr., My design was to help the *Sea-Chirurgions. 1659 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 4 One of the last *Sea-Commanders then living bred under Queen Elizabeth. 1661 J. D[avies] *Civil Warres* 326 Coll. Popham one of their *Sea-Generalls. 1666 Evelyn *Diary* 2 Dec., Van Tromp, the Sea Generall. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 85 Hand-Granadoes [are]..made by *Sea-Gunners upon a Mould made with Twine. 1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 42 To *sea-lads under 18 not more than 22s. 6d. per month. *c*1688 Pepys *Mem. R. N.* in Moorhouse *Pepys* (1909) 253 For ascertaining the duty of a *sea-lieutenant, and for examining persons pretending to that office. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II. 341 The same happened to another Sea-Lieutenant Michucow. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 322 A *sea-looby that did not know how to reckon. 1695 Congreve *Love for Love* IV. xii, What, has my *sea-lover lost his anchor of hope then? 1600 Abp. Abbot *Expos. Jonah* viii. 169 These *sea-people in like sort might well thinke of the Lord, and yet not leaue their idolatry. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xxxii. (1760) I. 248, I was much pleased and edified with the maxims of this *sea-philosopher. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* Pref. 4, I do not here pretend to give my *Sea-Reader a compleat system of the Navigation on the coasts of Chili, Peru, &c. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. vii. 48 3one fals *see rewir will leif in sturt. 1595 Duncan *App. Etym.* (E.D.S.), *Pyrata*, a sea-rewar, a pyrate. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 435 When the Erle..had not founde one Pirate or *Sea robber, he [etc.]. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 305 On the mast Hung the sea-robbers' fair shields, lip to lip.

p. In appellations of mythological or other imaginary beings supposed to inhabit the sea, as *sea-cattle*, *-deity*, *-giant*, *-goblin*, *-idol*, etc.

1710 W. King *Heathen Gods & Heroes* I. (1722) 179 He [Proteus] is said to ride in a Chariot drawn by *Sea-Cattle, a sort of Horses with two Legs, and Tails like Fishes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 677 Neptune with his ruder *Sea-Deities. 1888 F. M. Crawford *With Immortals* (1890) 294 The match between gods and *sea-giants for souls of sailors. 1823 Scott *Ess. Romance* (1874) 97 Begot betwixt a monster and a *sea-goblin. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes, Argon.* v. 161 In that cave lives Scylla, the *sea-hag. 1671 Milton *Samson* 13 This day a solemn Feast the people hold To Dagon thir *Sea-Idol. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants at Ordinarie* 22 Riding upon a *Sea-mare. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 52 How oft haue I descending Titan seene His burning lockes couch in the *Sea-queenes lap. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 24 The horrible *Sea-satyre, that doth shew His fearefull face in time of greatest storme.

q. That lives in the sea, or is found in the sea, esp. as opposed to a similar thing found or living on land, or in fresh water.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XXII. xxii. II. 128 Others affirme, that Alimon is a sea-wort, of a salt and brackish tast. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xl. (1614) 79/2 Sea-winkles, cockles and other sea-fish. 1767 tr. *Cranz' Greenland* I. 60 Of the Land and Sea Vegetables. 1848 Owen in *Times* 14 Nov. 9/1 The Sea Saurians of the Secondary periods of geology. 1859 Ld. Lytton *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 329 My coat..Salt as a sea-sponge. 1867 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* s.v. *Sea-serpent*, Mesozoic sea-reptiles (*Ichthyosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*).

19. Objective, as †*sea-binding*, *-convulsing*, †*drying*, *-framing*, *-loving*, † *-shouldering*, etc., adjs. Also † *sea-wright* sb.

1616 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iv, O ye *sea-binding cleeves! *Ibid.* II. i. 10 By thickets which aray'd The high *Sea-bounding hill, so neare she went [etc.]. 1861 S. Brooks *Silver Cord* xvii, The basin in which stood..the *sea-compelling Poseidon. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 474 The *sea-convulsing fight. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captaines* 294 Let faint Women shake At their Drad God, at their *Sea-drying Lord. 1601 R. Chester *Love's Mart.* (1878) 78 The flowing Riuer Thamasis is nam'd, Whose *Sea-ensuing Tide can neare be tam'd. 1860 Tennyson *Sea Dreams* 33 They..Ran in and out the long *sea-framing caves. 1862 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 700 The Dunlin..is the commonest of the *sea-loving Sandpipers. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 23 Spring-headed *Hydraes* and *sea-shouldring Whales. 1616 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. i. 26 Bearded Goates, that on the clouded head Of any *sea-suruaying Mountaine fed. *c*1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* XCV. ii, The sea is his, and he the *sea-wright was.

20. Similative, as *sea-colour*; *sea-blue*, *-deep*, *-grey*, *-wide* adjs. Cf. Sea-green.

1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xc[i], Or underneath the barren bush Flits by the *sea-blue bird of March. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 233 Three springs of hote water, of a blewish or *sea colour. 1896 Housman *Shropshire Lad* xiv, *Sea-deep, till doomsday morning, Lie lost my heart and soul. 1906 *Academy* 6 Jan. 14/1 Our ancient *sea-grey town. 1756 Dyer *Fleece* IV. 220 Those [lakes] a *sea-wide surface spread.

21. Instrumental, as †*sea-partition*; *sea-bathed*, *-bounded*, † *-broke*, † *-circled*, *-deserted*, *-divided*, *-driven*, *encircled*, *-scented*, *-tossed*, † *wrecked* adjs.

1640 Sandys *Christ's Passion* I. 80 *Sea-bath'd Hesperus, who brings Night on. 1610 Niccols *Winter night's Vision, Mirr. Mag.* 573 Our *sea-bounded Britanie. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clx, As a brave Vessell, *Sea-broke, lyes to Hull. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 20 Their *sea-circled Ilands. 1820 Shelley *Witch* iv, The *sea-deserted sand. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V* lxxviii, *Sea-Devided France. 1581 W. S. *Compend. or Briefe Exam.* 8 b, Towards what Coastes yee be *Sea dryuen. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 926 Round the *sea-encircled globe. 1597 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* 44 b, This *Sea-inuirond Ile. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 431 All now is plain, Plain as the strand *sea-lav'd. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 3 Neyther *sea particion nor distans of place can be anye lawfull excuse to be..silent. 1592 in Sir J. Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 70 *Sea rounded groundes. 1845 Browning *Meeting at Nt.* ii, Warm *sea-scented beach. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.* 85 (*Welcome to Sack*), Far more welcome then the happy soile, The *Sea-scourg'd Merchant, after all his toile, Salutes with tears of joy. 1744 Young *Nt. Th.* VII. 32 He whom *Sea-sever'd Realms obey. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 827 *Sea-surrounded realms. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 251 She that from whom We all were *sea-swallow'd. 1616 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. i. 3 Into as fayre a Baye As euer Merchant wisht might be the rode Wherein to ease his *sea-torne Vessels lode. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* III. Gower 60 Vpon whose Decke The *seas tost Pericles appeares to spenke. 1594 Lodge & Greene *Looking-gl.* (1598) F 2, You returne thus *sea-wrackt as I see.

22. Locative, as *sea-based*, *-bred*, *-built*, † *-lost*, *-packed*, *-potent*, *-setting* adjs.; also *sea-setting* sb.

1839–48 Bailey *Festus* 67/1 Like *seabased icebergs. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* Dram. Pers., Ben, Sir Sampson's younger Son, half home-bred, and half *sea-bred. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* lvii, The *sea-built forts in dreadful order move. 1624 Quarles *Sion's Elegies* II. xi. D 1 b, As a *Sea-lost Rouer, Shee roames, but can no land of peace discouer. 1891 *Century Dict.*, **Sea-packed*, packed at sea or during a voyage, as fish to be sold on arrival in port. 1743 Francis tr. *Hor., Odes* III. xxviii. 9 The *Sea-potent King, And Nereids. 1685 Dryden *Albion & Alb.* III. i, *Sea-racing Dolphins are train'd for our Motion. 1655 Marq. Worcester *Cent. Invent.* Index 2 A *Sea-sailing Fort. 1839–48 Bailey *Festus* xix. 211 My soul sank within me like a star *Sea-setting. 1865 A. Smith *Summer in Skye* I. 200 [The] wan sea-setting of the moon. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 15 *Sea-wilder'd crews the mountain-stars admire.

23. Special combinations: †**sea-affairs**, nautical or naval affairs, or things occurring at sea; † **sea-agate**, ? an agate with green wave-like markings; **sea-anchor**, (*a*) (see quot. 1769); (*b*) = *drift anchor* (see Drift *sb.* 19 c); † **sea-artist**, a master of the art of navigation; **sea-beggar** *Hist.* [= F. *gueux de mer*], a seaman of the small fleet organized by William of Orange in 1572 to combat the Spaniards; **sea-blacking** *jocular*, the effect of sea-air in darkening the skin; **sea-bloom**, **-blossom**, a flower or blossom of marine vegetation; **sea-bow**, a phenomenon similar to the rainbow, formed by the action of light on sea-spray; † **sea-brace**, a piece of timber used to strengthen a framework against the stress of the waves; **sea-breach**, (*a*) a breaker; (*b*) an irruption of the sea; **sea-break** = prec. (*b*); **sea-brief** (see quot. 1875); **sea-bud**, a bud of marine vegetation, also *attrib.*; **sea-cap** (see quot.); † **sea-carriage**, a gun-carriage for a ship's gun; **sea-change**, a change wrought by the sea; **sea-chest**, a seaman's chest or box for his own clothing, etc.; **sea-clam**, **-clamp**, 'a clam, clamp, or forceps closed by a weight, for use with deep-sea sounding-lines' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **sea-cloth**, a painted cloth spread over the stage and moved so as to represent waves; **sea-cobble**, a pebble rounded by the action of the sea, used for paving and building; † **sea-common** (see quot.); **sea-cook**, a cook on board ship; esp. in *son of a sea-cook* used as a term of abuse; **sea-crust**, the incrustation formed on an iron ship during a sea-voyage; **sea-daddy** [cf. Du. *zeevader*], an old sailor who befriends and instructs a midshipman; † **sea-dingle**, an abyss or deep in the sea; † **sea-distemper** = Sea-sickness; **sea-door**, a means of access (to a country) from the sea; † **sea-drags**, **-dust** (see quots.); **sea-edge**, the brink of the sea; also *spec.* 'the boundary between the icy regions of the "north water" and the unfrozen portions of the Arctic Sea' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **sea-farm**, 'an area of sea-bottom devoted to the cultivation of molluscs; an oyster-farm' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **sea-fencible**, an old coastguard; **sea-fire**, phosphorescence at sea; **sea-flier**, one of the longipennine natatorial sea-birds, as gulls, etc.; **sea-fort**, a fort on the coast; **sea-gauge**, (*a*) (see quot.); (*b*) 'the depth that a vessel sinks in the water' (Webster 1828–32); **sea-gipsy**, one of a roving tribe of fishermen of Malayan type living all their life on the sea, in the Malay Archipelago; **sea-glass**, † (*a*) isinglass; (*b*) (see quot. 1895); † **sea-grave** = *sea-reeve*; **sea-grocer**, 'a sobriquet for the purser' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **sea-guard**, a guarding or protecting by sea; † **sea-gulf**, a whirlpool; † **sea-head**, ? a sea-wall or bank; **sea-horizon**, the line where sky and sea seem to meet; in *Navigation*, 'the small circle which bounds the portion of the surface visible to a spectator in the open sea' (Harbord *Gloss. Navig.* 1863); **sea-ice** (see quot. 1835), also simply, the ice of the sea, frozen sea-water; **sea-ivory**, ivory from the tusks and horns of marine mammalia; **sea-kindly** *a.*, (of a ship) easy to handle at sea; hence *sea-kindliness*; **sea-lake**, a land-locked portion of the sea, a lagoon; **sea-league**, three nautical miles; **sea-ledger**, ledger tackle (see Ledger *sb.* 8) used in sea-fishing; **sea-letter** = *sea-brief*; **sea-loch** *Sc.*, an inlet of the sea; **sea-lock**, a lock at the marine extremity of a ship canal; **sea-log**, an official record of a ship's voyage (see also quot. 1867); **sea-lord**, a naval lord (of the Admiralty); † **sea-master**, a sailing-master; **sea-mile**, a geographical or nautical mile (see Mile *sb.*[1] 3); **sea-mine** (see Mine *sb.* 3); **sea-mountain**, (*a*) a high wave; (*b*) a mountain covered or partly covered by the sea; **sea-net**, a net used in sea-fishing; † **sea-office**, an office on board ship; **sea-pass** (see quot.); **sea-peril** = *sea-risk*; **sea-preacher**, ? = Sea-lawyer; **sea-pup** *jocular*, a 'young sea-dog', a child of a sailor or fisherman; **sea-purple** = Purple *sb.* 3, also the dye derived from it; **sea-rainbow** = *sea-bow*; **sea-rake**, a rake used for collecting shell-fish, etc., a clam-rake; † **sea-rat**, a pirate; **sea-rate**, **reach** (see quots.); **sea-reeve**, an officer who took care of the maritime rights of the lord of the manor, and watched the shore and collected wrecks; **sea-risk**, 'liability to losses by perils of the sea' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **sea-run** *a.*, 'having returned to the sea after spawning, as an anadromous fish' (*Cassell's Suppl.* 1902); **sea-runner**, ? = *sea-flier*; **sea-running** *a.*, 'anadromous; entering rivers to spawn and returning to the sea' (*Cassell's Suppl.*); † **sea-ruttier** = Ruttier; **sea-scurvy**, the form of scurvy incident to life on ship-board; **sea-sergeant** (see quot. 1867); **sea-shoal**, (*a*) a shoal of fish in the sea; (*b*) a shoal or bank in the sea; † **sea-shoe** (in *phrase*: see quot.); **sea-slope**, a slope facing the sea; **sea-sorrow** *arch.*, a catastrophe or cause of trouble at sea; **sea-speed**, the ordinary speed of a vessel when at sea, as distinguished from *full speed*; **sea-stick**, a herring cured at sea; **sea-stroke**, the stroke of a heavy wave; **sea-tan**, tan produced by exposure to sea-air; **sea-tath** (see Tath 3); **sea-time**, (*a*) time spent at sea in service; (*b*) the way of reckoning time at sea; **sea-toss** *colloq.*, 'a toss overboard into the sea' (*Cent. Dict.*); **sea-transom**, 'that which is bolted to the counter-timbers, above the upper, at the height of the port-sills' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **sea-trap**, a trap in the sea for catching fish, etc.; † **sea-trod** *a.*, sea-faring; **sea-turn**, (*a*) a gale or breeze (usually accompanied by mist, etc.) from the sea; (*b*) 'a tack into the offing' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **sea-valve**, 'any one of several valves in the bottom or side of a steamship communicating with the sea below the water-line' (*Cent. Dict.*); † **sea-wake**, the duty of watching the sea; † **sea-warth**, the sea-shore; † **sea-watch**, (*a*) a chronometer; (*b*) (see quot. 1769); **sea-wax** = Maltha 2; **sea-wit**, a naval jester or wit; also, nautical wit or facetiousness; **sea-woman**, a mermaid; **sea-work**, a work or construction in the sea, also naval work or work on a ship or in service; † **sea-yoke**, a combination of pulleys and ropes for working the helm in stormy weather.

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. vi. (1821) 546 Conversant in *Sea-affaires. 1798 O'Keeffe *Wild Oats* I. i, Since you've ..retired to live in quiet, on your estate, and had done with all sea affairs. *a*1593 Marlowe *Hero & Leander* I. 138 The wals were of discoloured Iasper stone, Wherein was Proteus carued, and o'rehead, A liuelie vine of greene *sea agget spread. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* II, *Ancre du Large*, the *sea-anchor, or that which lies towards the offing. 1877 J. Dixon in *Daily News* 19 Oct. 6/4 She also had a floating bag, or sea anchor, to keep her head to windward. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. i. 138 Such young Sea-faring Men, as are desirous to be *Sea-Artists or Navigators. 1845 M. Russell in *Encycl. Metrop.* XIII. 603/1 Repulsed by the *Sea-beggars, he [the Count de Bossu] endeavoured to seek a refuge in Dort. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* XXX, It was surprising to see how much soap and fresh water did for the complexions of many of us; how much of what we supposed to be tan and *sea-blacking we got rid of. 1819 Shelley *Ode W. Wind* 39 The *sea-blooms and the oozy woods which wear The sapless foliage of the ocean. 1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* I. ii. 38 Some *sea-blossom stripped to the sun and burned At naked ebb. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Rainbow*, The Marine or *Sea-Bow is a Phænomenon sometimes observ'd in a much agitated Sea. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 131 You may also extend the..Sills..toward the Sea, and thereon fix your five *Sea-braces. *c*1610 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* v. iii, Let me stand the shock of this mad *sea-breach, Which I'le either turne, or perish with it. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 14 You might as good attempt to..stop a Sea-breach by proving the Water gets nothing by overflowing. 1884

Chamb. Jrnl. 3 May 275/1 The whole coast also suffers much from sea-breaches. *a* 1688 J. Wallace *Descr. Orkn.* (1693) 19 How great is the power of the *Sea-break may appear from this, that..there are by the violence of the sea & winds, large stones thrown up..a great way above the rock. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 481 The lettres of marque, or *sey brevis of the Kingis of Denmark, Swaden, or ony uther foreign Prince. 1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 460 All kind of Ships and Vessels..shall be only obliged to shew unto the Officers acting in the Ports of the said States, ..their Passport commonly called a Sea-Brief. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 224 The Sea-letter, or Sea-brief, ..is the document which entitles the Master to sail under the Flag..of the Nation to which he belongs; and it also specifies the nature and quantity of the cargo [etc.]. 1817 Shelley *Pr. Athanase* II. iv. 11 The grass in the warm sun did start and move, And *sea-buds burst under the waves serene. 1830 Tennyson *Mermaid* ii, My starry sea-bud crown. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Sea-cap*, the white drift or breaks of a wave. *White horses* of trades. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xii. 64 *Sea-Carriages are made ..as the Block-maker that makes them hath Rules for. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 400 Nothing of him that doth fade, But doth suffer a *Sea-change Into something rich, & strange. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 86 Like a *Sea Chest. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* i, His sea-chest following behind him in a hand-barrow. 1891 *Century Dict.*, **Sea-cloth*, *Theat.* 1901 *Referee* 4 Aug. 3 (Cass. Suppl.) The quicksand in 'Wrestler Joe' was crudely represented by a black 'sea-cloth'. 1810 *Hull Improv. Act* 36 Paved with such good and substantial *sea-cobbles. 1584 in 3*rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 5/1 All fishermen may fish in and upon *sea-commons, that is, all such places in rivers, creeks, or bays as are covered by the water at high tide. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 82 A *Sea-Cook has been an able Fellow in the last War. *c* 1825 Choyce *Log Yack Tar* (1891) 30 [They] struck the landlord, and called him an out-landish son of a sea-cook in his own house. 1865 H. Kingsley *Hillyars & B.* lv, If he got any more cheek from him, or any other..post and rail son of a sea-cook. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas, Coastwise Lights* 21 Go, get you gone up-Channel with the *sea-crust on your plates. 1899 'Martello Tower' *At School & at Sea* 80 'Mas'r Tower', said my *sea-daddy to me one quiet evening, 'I was wantin' to say a word to you, sir.' *a* 1240 *Sea dingle [see Dingle *sb.*]. *a* 1641 Finett *For. Ambass.* (1656) 153 Giving to the Queen some time of refreshing after her *Sea-distempers, before he would see her. 1745 *Life Bampfylde-Moore Carew* 22 So violently were Bampfylde and his Friend afflicted with the Sea-Distemper. 1861 Lowell *Pickens-and-Stealin's Rebell.* Wks. 1890 V. 83 The seceding States, every one of which had a *sea-door open to the invasion of an enemy. 1884 Joaquin Miller *Memorie & Rime* (N. Y.) 220 Portland sits at the sea-door [of Oregon]. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Sea-Drags*,..any thing that hangs over the Ship in the Sea; as Shirts, Gowns, &c. or the Boat when it is towed. 1879 Geikie in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 266/1 The dust or sand of dried lakes or river-beds is sometimes borne away into the upper regions of the atmosphere,..it may descend again to the surface, in the form of 'red-fog', '*sea-dust', or 'sirocco-dust'. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 102 The Seven Icebergs are each, on an average, about a mile in length, and perhaps near 200 feet in height at the *sea-edge. 1910 N. Munro in *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 231 The drystone dykes that marked them rose from the sea-edge dripping. 1803 Sir J. Moore in *Tait's Mag.* (1834) I. 333/2 The Volunteers, *Sea-Fencibles, and all, were turned out. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* Note ix, The phenomenon called by sailors *Sea-fire. 1869–73 T. R. Jones *Bk. Birds* IV. 175 The *Sea-fliers (*Longipennes*). *Ibid.* 219 The Oar-footed Sea-fliers (*Steganopodes*). 1879 Sir C. Nugent in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 450/1 Fig., Plan of *Sea Fort, with continuous Iron wall. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 213 Upon the passage, I made several trials, with the bucket *sea-gage. 1817 Moore *Lalla Rookh, Fireworshippers*, That Eastern Ocean, where the *sea-gipsies, who live for ever on the water, enjoy a perpetual summer in wandering from isle to isle. 1848 *Simmonds' Col. Mag.* Jan. 49 The sea-gipsies skimming over the waters in prahus filled with their wives and children. 1747 Cooke in *Hanway's Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lviii. 266 We observed a great quantity of *sea-glass [*note* Commonly called isinglass, of which lanthorns are made]. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 240/1 Our object in visiting the reefs was to look through the sea-glasses, which consist of funnels of wood about a yard long, with a piece of glass at the lower end. 1583 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) I. 250 [They] have had *seagroves [*read* seagraves] chosen..from tyme to tyme for the presenntyngе of all such wreckes and Regall fishes. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. v. 366 It was Grenville who introduced a more than Spanish *sea-guard of British America. 1902 *Times* 15 Aug. 5/3 The [naval] review of this week may also be regarded as a kind of national stock-taking of the Empire's sea-guard. 1577 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xlii. 8 By y^e^ name of (depth) he sheweth that y^e^ temptacions, wherwith he was assaulted might bee compared too *seagulfes. *a* 1593 Marlowe *Dido* v. (1594) F 4 b, I hope that that which loue forbids me doe, The Rockes and Sea-gulfes will performe at large, And thou shalt perish in the billowes waies. 1532 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, V. 181 Chawlke for making of a *sese hedd be the West Bray gate, which was brokyn by the great rage of the see. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 632 The Sirocco ..drove his flock of thunder-clouds Over the *sea-horizon. 1878 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. x. 306 A luminous sheet which grazes the sea-horizon. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. 2nd Voy.* Explan. Terms p. xv, **Sea ice*, ice within which there is a separation from the land. 1909 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 484 Travelling over the sea-ice. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 78 *Sea Ivories, Horns, Bone, &c. manufactured and rough. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, **Sea-kindly*. 1897 F. T. Bullen *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 133 But for the build and *sea-kindliness of the *Cachalot*, she could not have come out of that horrible cauldron again. 1827 Montgomery *Pelican Island* II. (1828) 30 A *sea-lake shone amidst the fossil isle. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1892) 161 The slumbering sea-lake. 1903 Kipling *Five Nations* 23 They forced the sea a *sea-league back. 1887 'J. Bickerdyke' *Angling in Salt Water* 24 The *Sea Leger..is a very useful piece of tackle for catching flat fish. 1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 501 The Ships and Vessels belonging to the Subjects of the other Ally must be furnished with *Sea-Letters, or Passports, expressing the Name, Property and Bulk of the Ship [etc.]. 1848 Arnould *Law Marine Insur.* II. iii. (1866) II. 577 In New York..a difference has been held to exist between a passport and a sea-letter, the latter term being confined to a mere certificate of ownership. *c* 1645 in Macfarlane *Geogr. Collect.* (S.H.S.) II. 522 Ther is a *sealoch cumeth in betwixt both the countreys of Morrour and Knodeart. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xx. (1907) II. 84 Would any but a poet..have brought all the different marks and circumstances of a sea-loch before the mind, as the actions of a living and acting power? 1839 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 11/1 The difficulties experienced in building the *sea lock at the eastern end of the [Caledonian] canal. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Sea-log*, that part of the log-book relating to whatever happens while the ship is at sea. 1817 Canning in *Parl. Deb.* 322 The Admiralty ought to be constituted partly of lay and partly of *sea lords. 1872 *Daily News* 19 Jan., The First Sea Lord had charge of all ships in commission. 1907 *Who's Who* s. v. *Fisher*, Fisher, Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot,..2nd Sea Lord of Admiralty, 1902–3. 1582 J. Dee *Priv. Diary* (Camden) 17 The same day cam M^r^ Clement the *seamaster. 1796 Hutton *Math. & Phil. Dict.* I. 530 *Geographical Mile*, which is the *sea-mile or minute. 1871 Proctor *Lt. Sci.* 224 At the rate of three or four hundred sea-miles an hour. 1694 tr. *Marten's Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 30 The Ships do not feel these smaller Waves but only the great ones, that are called *Sea-Mountains. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 70 That extensive flat [the sand-banks off Cape Breton] seems to be no other than the broad top of a sea mountain, ..surrounded with a deeper sea. 1851 *Act* 14 & 15 *Vict.* c. 26 § 6 It shall not be lawful for any Person to use for the Purpose of taking Herrings any Drag Net, or *Sea Net mounted for trawling. 1669 Dryden & Davenant *Temp.* III. iii, This [the boatswain's whistle]..is a Badge of my *Sea-Office. 1864 Webster, **Sea-pass*, a document carried by neutral merchant vessels, in time of war, to show their nationality. 1811 E. H. East *Cases K. B.* (1812) XIV. 465 The ship..was run foul of by another vessel in a gale of wind, and from that and other *sea perils received so much damage as to be obliged to put into Warberg Roads. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sea-peril*, synonymous with *sea-risk*. 1855 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 566 The poor old fellow..seems to have been a mischief-maker,—what they call a *sea-preacher,—promoting discontent and grumbling. 1897 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* II. iii, Associating with fisher-boys and all the shoeless, hatless '*sea-pups' of the sands. 1861 Paley *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Agamem.* 921 *note*, Garments of the precious *sea-purple. *Ibid.* 933 *note*, The shores of Laconia.., produced the sea-purple (*Murex trunculus*) little inferior to the Tyrian. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Iris, Iris marina*, the **Sea Rainbow*. This elegant appearance is generally seen after a violent storm. 1902 R. W. Chambers *Maids of Paradise* x. 176 Dragging a *sea-rake over the ground [*sc.* the sand] behind her. 1634 Massinger *Very Woman* v. i, I'll make..you the Neptunes of the Sea, you shall No more be *Sea-rats. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Sea-rate*, the going of a chronometer as established on board, instead of that supplied from the shore [etc.]. *Ibid.*, **Sea-reach*, the straight course or reach of a winding river which stretches out to sea-ward. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, *Sea-reeve. 1727 Arbuthnot *Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. 273 He charged himself with all the *Sea-risque of such Vessels as carried Corn to Rome in the Winter time. 1884 *G. W. R. Time Tables* July 82 The Company will not be responsible for Sea risks of any kind. 1885 *Science* 22 May 424 The group [of Salvelini] includes fontinalis, known in the *searun condition as immaculatus. 1896 Jordan & Evermann *Fishes N. & Mid. Amer.* 492 Sea-run specimens are nearly uniform silvery. 1872 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 324 Petrels..are oceanic birds..; excepting the *sea-runners, none of them dive. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 10 My Tables are not yet one quarter emptied of my notes out of their Table, which..is, as it were a *Sea Rutter diligently kept amongst them from age to age. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 110 Languishing..for the land and its vegetable productions, (an inclination constantly attending every stage of the *sea-scurvy). 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 423/2 In sea-scurvy..a similar state occurs. 1744 *Gen. Even. Post* No. 1670 On Saturday the 14th Day of July next will be held the Anniversary Meeting of the Society of *Sea-Serjeants. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sea-sergeants*, a society of gentlemen, belonging to the four maritime counties of South Wales..It was a secret association of early date, revived in 1726, and dissolved about 1765. 1738 [G. Smith] *Cur. Relat.* II. v. 8 There are a great many *Sea Shoals floating about the Sea, between which the Fishermen in still Weather look out for Whales. 1903 Morley *Gladstone* IV. vii. (1905) I. 346 Like quicksands or sea-shoals. 1769–80 Falconer *Dict. Marine* II, *Avoir le pied marin*, to wear *sea-shoes; or to walk firm in a ship like a sailor. 1838 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 136/2 The Plymouth Breakwater..has a *sea-slope of about one in five. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 277 The sea-slope of the mountains. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 170 Sit still, and heare the last of our *sea-sorrow. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 10/2 The *sea-speed aimed at in the contract will be about 16½ knots. *a* 1618 *Rates Marchandizes* M 4 b, Herrings, Shotten, vnpacked, or *Sea-sticks y^e^ Last, cont. 18 barrels, iiij l. 1641 S. Smith *Herring Buss Trade* 7 The sea-sticks are all the Fishing season as they come from the sea..repact on shore. 1823 *Q. Rev.* IX. 291 All the Herrings caught and packed to be bought by Government at 25/ a barrel of sea-sticks. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Voy. to Eng.* 33 Chances of squall, collision, *sea-stroke, piracy, cold, and thunder. 1902 R. W. Chambers *Maids of Paradise* x. 176 She was a lithe creature..with the *sea-tan on throat and knee. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 7 Jan., Commanders did never heretofore receive any pay for the rigging time, but only for *Seatime. 1793 Rennell in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 193, I have, throughout, reckoned according to sea time; that is, the day commences at noon. 1899 Mahan in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 483 The date of this Opinion is misleading to-day, because it uses the now obsolete sea-time. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* xiv. 280 He usually visited his *sea-traps once a month. 1624 Chapman *Homer's Hymn to Apollo* 684 The Light himselfe..made the *Sea-trod ship [πολυπόρος νηῦς] arriue there The Grapefull Crissa. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seamen's Gram.* x. 46 All the night it [the breeze] is from the shore which is called a Turnado, or a *Sea-turne. 1792 Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 23 Sometimes the extreme heat of several days, produces, in the maritime parts, a sea turn, and in the inland parts, a whirlwind. 1883 Howells *Woman's Reason* I. 97 A dull chilly morning when the sea-turn was beginning to break in a thin, chilly rain. 1201 *Rot. Chart.* (1837) 89/1 Quieta de schiris et hundredis..de *sewake, castelwerke, taillagio, cornagio, et de omni thelonio. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxii. § 3 Be *sæwaroðe. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 7 As he walket on þe see-warth, he segh a drownet man cast vp on þe watyr. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* X. i. 141/1 Two time-pieces or *sea-watches. 1769–80 Falconer *Dict. Marine* II. s. v. *Bordee, Faire la grande Bordee*, to set a watch of half the ship's crew, when in any dangerous road, usually called the sea-watch. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 455 *Sea wax, or maltha, is a solid substance found on the Baikal lake in Siberia. 1855 in *Ogilvie's Suppl.* 1695 Congreve *Love for Love* III. vi, I swear Mr. Benjamin is the verriest Wag in nature; an absolute *Sea-wit. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 98 He and his Brother Jacks lie pelting each other with Sea-Wit. 1728? Arbuthnot *A.'s Misc. Wks.* (1751) II. 164 In this Instance his absolute Sea-Wit seems to come somewhat short of the Mark. 1609 E. Grimston *Hist. Netherl.* 116 A *Sea-woman swimming in the Zuyderzee. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 2/3 The green weed shone as silken as a sea-woman's hair. 1528 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 2228 The ordinary reparations of the town sluices, *see works [etc.]. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* XIII. 1079, I Was given too seawoorkes, and in them mee only did apply. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxix, He never saw sea-work to my remembrance. Never saw a shot fired by sea, except ours at Smerwick. 1897 *River & Coast* 29 May 12/2 Mr. Gibson well-known in connection with sea-work, including bridges, screw-pile piers, jetties, &c. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, **Sea-Yoke*.

b. In the names of marine mammalia, as † **sea-boar**, some kind of large cetacean; **sea-canary**, a sailor's name for the white whale or beluga, *Delphinapterus leucas*, of the dolphin family (see quot.); **sea-goose**, 'a dolphin, so called from the shape of the snout' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **sea-leopard**, a name for various seals of the antarctic and southern seas, esp. of the genus *Ogmorhinus* (formerly *Stenorhynchus*); **sea-monk**, 'the monk-seal' (*Cent. Dict.*); † **sea-monoceros** = Sea-unicorn 1; **sea-morse**, the morse or walrus, also *attrib.*; **sea-pellock** *dial.*, the porpoise (*E.D.D.*); **sea-pig**, applied to the porpoise, the dolphin, the dugong, etc. (see also Pig *sb.*[1] 4); **sea-seal**, the seal; † **sea-veal** = Sea-calf.

1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* xxv. xxi. 1005 The effigies of a *Sea-Bore. Olaus Magnus writes that this monster was taken at Thyle. 1879 E. P. Wright *Anim. Life* 130 When under water, they [dolphins] emit a peculiar whistling sound,..and on this account the seamen often call them *sea-canaries. 1664 Hubert *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 14 A *Sea-Leopard. 1825 Wedderl *Voy. S. Pole* 22 Having seen some sea-leopards on shore, I sent the second mate to take them. ..This creature resembles the quadruped of the same name in being spotted. 1891 Flower & Lydekker *Introd. Mammals* 605 One species, *Ogmorhinus leptonyx*, the Sea-Leopard, widely distributed in the Antarctic and southern temperate seas. 1672 Josselyn *New-Eng. Rarities* 32 Sea Vnicorn or *Sea Mononeros. 1631 J. Rous *Diary* (Camden) 64 A *Sea-morce as big as an oxe. 1642 *Rates Merchandizes* 48 Sea morse teeth the pound 00. 05. 00. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Sea-morse-teeth*, a name for the canines or tusks of the hippopotamus. 1826 *Sea-pig [see Pig *sb.*[1] 4]. 1879 E. P. Wright *Anim. Life* 130 [Dolphins] are sometimes also called 'sea-pigs'. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxii. (1495) 840 The skynne of the *see Sele. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. 3298 The common sea-seal or elephant is very numerous on our coast [California]. 1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Eng. Dogs* (1880) 19 The sea Calfe,.., other more largely name a *Sea Vele.

c. In names of birds: **sea-brant**, (*a*) *U. S.*, the white-winged scoter, *Œdemia deglandi*; (*b*) 'the brant- or brent-goose' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **sea-bumblebee** = *sea-dove* (ibid.); **sea-coot**, † (*a*) the cormorant; (*b*) the guillemot (see Coot *sb.*[1] 1); (*c*) a scoter of the genus *Œdemia* (Cent. Dict.); (*d*) the American coot (see Coot *sb.*[1] 2); **sea-coulter**, the puffin, *Fraterula arctica*; **sea-dotterel**, the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*; also a local name for the ring-plover; **sea-dove**, the little auk, *Mergulus alle*; **sea-drake**, a cormorant or sea-crow; also *U. S.*, the male eider-duck; **sea-goose** *U. S.*, a phalarope (see quot.); **sea-kittie**, a dial. name for the kittiwake, also for any sea-gull; **sea-magpie** = Sea-pie[1]; † **sea-moit** [F. *mouette*], a sea-gull; † **sea-peacock**, the Balearic or Crowned Crane; **sea-piet, -pilot** = Sea-pie[1]; **sea-plover**, a local name for *Squatarola helvetica*; **sea-quail** *U. S.*, the sea-dotterel or turnstone; **sea-skimmer**, a skimmer, a bird of the genus *Rhynchops*; **sea-titling**, the rock-pipit; † **sea turtle-dove** = Sea-turtle[1]; **sea-whaup** *Sc.*, a species of sea-gull; **sea-widgeon**, (*a*) 'the pintail duck'; (*b*) 'the scaup-duck' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*); **sea-woodcock**, (*a*) some West Indian bird; (*b*) applied *dial.* to various birds, e.g. the bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*, the oyster-catcher or Sea-pie, and the little grebe, *Trachybaptes fluviatilis*.

1888 Trumbull *Names & Portr. Birds* 99 *Sea Brant. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 137 The flesh of the Bitter and *Sea Coote is good. 1684 Sibbald *Scotia Illustr.* II. iii. vii. 22 *Avis Marina* *Sea-Coulter *dicta*. *a* 1672 Willughby *Ornith.* (1676) 231 *Morinellus marinus*...The Turnstone or *Sea-Dotterel. 1805 G. Barry *Orkney Isl.* 300 The Turnstone or Sea Dotterel (*charadrius morinellus* Lin. Syst.). 1826 J. F. Stephens in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XIII. i. 34 (*Mergulus melanoleucos*)..*Sea-dove. 1855 Kingsley *Westw.*

Ho! xxvii, Or if I was a say-dove, to fly unto the shoor. 1632 SHERWOOD, *Sea-drake, sea-raven, or sea-cormorant, *diable de mer*. 1861 [see SEA-DUCK 1]. 1861 COUES in *Proc. Philad. Acad.* 229 The [*Phalaropus*] *fulicarius* and *hyperboreus* are both known by the..inappropriate, though curious name of '*Sea-geese'. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 206 Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)...*Sea kittie (Norfolk; Suffolk). 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 226 *Sea-magpye. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § iv. iv. 77 The Egg of the *Sea-Moit. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 362 Some have described them [the Balearic cranes] by the name of the *Sea Peacock. 1710 SIBBALD *Fife & Kinross* 46 *Hæmatopus Bellonii*, the *Sea-Piot. 1880 BLACK *White Wings* xx, There is no screaming sea-pyot to give warning. 1891 *Century Dict.*, **Sea-pilot*. 1682 A. MUDIE *Pres. St. Scot.* i. 12 *Sea-plover, Pewits, Woodcoks [etc.]. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names & Portr. Birds* 186 *Sea Quail. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 333/1 Brisson placed in his twenty-third order..the Gulls,..Terns, *Sea-skimmer or *Rhyncopsalia*. 1872 LATHAM *Dict.*, **Sea-titling*. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* (1676) 245 *Columba Groenlandica dicta*. The Greenland-Dove or *Sea-Turtle-Dove. 1822 H. AINSLIE *Pilgr. Land of Burns* 208 The *sea whaups cry As they rise frae the whitening roar. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Gen. Hist.* v. 171 Coots and Red-shankes, *Sea-wigions, Gray-bitterns [etc.]. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 106 There is another kind of Becunes, by some called *Sea-Wood-Cocks from the figure of the Beak. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Norf. Fishes* Wks. 1835 IV. 329 A *scolopax* or sea woodcock of Rondeletius. 1887 A. C. SMITH *Birds Wilts.* 423 In consequence of their great length of beak, they [*sc.* the bar-tailed godwits] are often called 'Sea Woodcocks'.

d. In the names of fishes, jelly-fishes, molluscs, shells, etc., as **sea-acorn** (see ACORN 4), also *sea-acorn shell*; **sea-anemone** (see ANEMONE 2); **sea-angel**, the angel-fish; **sea-arrow**, (*a*) a mollusc of the genus *Onmastrephes*; (*b*) a member of the *Sagittidæ*; **sea-attorney**, 'the ordinary brown and rapacious shark' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **sea-barrel**, an ascidian of the class *Tunicata*; **sea-barrow**, the egg-case of the skate; **sea-basket**, a basket-fish or gorgon's head; †**sea-beard**, a sertularian coral (see quot.); †**sea-bleb** = SEA-BLUBBER 2; †**sea-blewling** [cf. G. *bläuling* pilchard], some bluish fish; **sea-blub** = SEA-BLUBBER 2; **sea-bread**, = *sea-cracker*; **sea-bristle**, a sertularian polyp, *Plumularia setosa*; **sea-bug**, †(*a*) a triton shell; (*b*) (see quot. 1884); **sea-bun**, the heart-urchin; **sea-butterfly**, a mollusc of the sub-class *Pteropoda*; †**sea-button**, a sea-urchin (cf. *button-fish* s. v. BUTTON *sb.* 12); **sea-cactus**, a holothurian of the family *Thyonidæ*; **sea-cap**, 'a basket-shaped sponge which sometimes attains great size, found in Florida' (*Cent. Dict.*); †**sea-capon** (see quot.); **sea-carnation**, a kind of sea-anemone; **sea-caterpillar**, (*a*) a marine worm of the genus *Polynoë*; (*b*) a chiton shell; **sea-catfish**, a name for various marine siluroid fishes; **sea-centipede**, (*a*) a large marine errant annelid; (*b*) an isopod of the family *Idoteidæ*; †**sea-chameleon**, the BLEAK; **sea-chestnut**, a sea-urchin; †**sea-chough**, ? = SEA-CROW; †**sea-chub** (see quot.); **sea-clam** = HEN-CLAM; also *Arctic sea-clam*, '*Mya truncata*, the chief food of the walrus' (*Cent. Dict.*); **sea-clerk**, the calamary; **sea-cockroach**, a crustacean of the genus *Remipes*; †**sea-coralline**, a coralline or coral; **sea-corn** *U. S.*, the string of egg-capsules of the whelk; **sea-cracker** (see quot.); **sea-crawfish**, **-crayfish**, †(*a*) (see CRAYFISH 2); (*b*) a crustacean of the genus *Palinurus* (= CRAYFISH 3 b); **sea-cross**, a jelly-fish; †**sea-cup**, a polyp (see quot.); **sea-cut**, the cuttle-fish or calamary; †**sea-cypress**, a sertularian polyp; **sea-dace**, the sea-perch or bass; **sea-danger**, a jelly-fish; †**sea-dart** (see quots. and DART *sb.* 5); **sea-date**, **sea date-shell** (see quots, and *date-shell* s. v. DATE *sb.*[1] 4); †**sea dog-fish**, the SEA-FOX or SEA-APE; †**sea-emperor**, a sword-fish; †**sea-fig**, a polyp (see quot.); **sea-finger** (see quots.); **sea-fir**, a sertularian polyp or coral; **sea-flea**, the sand-flea or sand-hopper; †**sea-forty-legs** = *sea-centipede*; **sea-frog** = ANGLER 2; †**sea-galliwasp**, a Jamaican name for *Elops saurus*; †**sea-gar**, a crustacean (see quot.); **sea-gherkin**, one of several small holothurians, akin to the sea-cucumber; **sea-ginger** (see quot.); †**sea-grasshopper**, a squill or mantis-shrimp; **sea-gudgeon** (see GUDGEON *sb.*[1] 1 b); **sea-hag**, the hag-fish; **sea-hair**, a sertularian polyp; †**sea-hare-fish**, the SEA-HARE (*Aplysia*); †**sea hog-louse**, a sea-slater; **sea-honey-comb** (see *sea-corn* above); **sea-insect**, †(*a*) a coral-polyp (or '-insect'); (*b*) a crustacean; **sea-jelly**, a jelly-fish; †**sea-kite**, a kind of flying-fish; †**sea-lamprern** = *sea-lamprey* (*a*); **sea-lamprey**, †(*a*) = REMORA 1; (*b*) a marine lamprey, *Petromyzon marinus*; **sea-leech**, a marine annelid of the genus *Pontobdella*; **sea-lemon**, (*a*) a nudibranchiate gastropod of the family *Doridide*; (*b*) *Austral.*, 'a holothurian of the genus *Cuvieria*; sea-orange' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*); **sea-lily**, a crinoid; †**sea-liver** (see quots.); **sea-locust** *arch.* [L. *locusta*], a lobster; **sea long-worm**, a nemertean worm of the family *Lineidæ* and genus *Lineus*; **sea mantis**, the mantis-shrimp; **sea-marigold**, a kind of sea-anemone; **sea-mat**, a polyzoan of the family *Flustridæ* and genus *Flustra*; **sea-mat acorn-shell** (see quot.); **sea-melon**, a holothurian of the family *Pentactidæ*; **sea-minnow**, †(*a*) the anchovy; (*b*) *dial.* (see quot.); †**sea-mulberry**, a variety of coral (see quot.); †**sea-mushroom**, a sea-anemone; †**sea-nail** = *sea-finger* (above); †**sea-navel** (see quot.); **sea-necklace** (see *sea-corn* above); **sea-needle**, the gar-fish, *Belone vulgaris* (cf. NEEDLE-FISH); **sea-orange**, a large holothurian (*Lophothuria fabricii*) of a globose shape and orange-coloured; **sea-orb**, a swell, globe, or orb-fish; **sea-pad**, a star-fish; **sea-palm**, a crinoid (see quot.); **sea-panther**, †(*a*) ? a hound-fish or shark; (*b*) 'a South African fish, *Agriopus torvus*, of a brown color with black spots' (*Cent. Dict.*); **sea-parson**, the stargazer; **sea-peach** (see quot.); **sea-pear**, an ascidian or sea-squirt of the genus *Boltenia*; †**sea-pelican** = *sea-dart*; †**sea-pencil**, the razor-shell or spout-fish; **sea-perch** (see PERCH *sb.*[1] 2); **sea-pert**, the OPAH; **sea-pill-ball**, an isopod crustacean (*Sphæroma*), a globe-slater; **sea-pincushion**, (*a*) = *sea-barrow*; (*b*) 'a kind of starfish of the genus *Goniaster*' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); †**sea-pipe**, ? a 'pipe-worm'; **sea-poacher**, the armed bull-head or pogge; **sea-porcupine**, the porcupine-fish, *Diodon hystrix*; **sea-potato** *local U. S.*, an ascidian, as *Boltenia reniformis* or *Ascidia mollis* (Cent. Dict.); †**sea-poult**, ? a sea-hen; †**sea-priest** (cf. *sea-parson*); **sea-pudding**, †(*a*) an *Actinia* or sea-anemone; (*b*) a large sea-cucumber; **sea-qualm**, a jelly-fish or cuttle-fish; **sea-quince** = *sea-orange*; †**sea-roach**, the cunner; **sea-roll**, 'a holothurian' (*Cent. Dict.*); **sea-rose**, (*a*) = *sea-corn*; (*b*) 'a sea-anemone, *Urticina nodosa*, found on Newfoundland, etc.' (*Cent. Dict.*); **sea-ruff** = RUFF *sb.*[1] 1; **sea-ruffle** = *sea-corn*; **sea-sac**, any ascidian of the class *Tunicata*; **sea-salmon**, a pollack, also the spotted weakfish and the white sea-bass (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*); **sea-scallop**, 'the great northern scallop' (ibid.); **sea-scurf**, a polyzoan of the genus *Lepralia*; †**sea-shears**, ? = *sea-woodlouse*; †**sea-shilling** [Du. *zeeschelling*], a sea-urchin; **sea-shrub**, an alcyonarian polyp of the family *Gorgonidæ*, a sea-fan; **sea-silkworm**, a bivalve mollusc of the genus *Pinna*; **sea-slater**, a small isopod crustacean, *Ligia oceanica*; **sea-sleeve**, a cuttle-fish or calamary; †**sea-snapple** (see quot.); **sea-sow** *dial.*, the ballan wrasse; †**sea sparrow**, ? the plaice; †**sea sparrow-hawk**, the lizard- or snake-fish, *Synodus fœtens*; **sea-squirt**, any ascidian or tunicate, also *attrib.*; †**sea-star-flower**, a sea-anemone; **sea-stickle**, **-stickle-back**, the (marine) fifteen-spined stickleback, *Gasterosteus spinachia* or *Spinachia vulgaris*; †**sea-stickling**, ? = the *glaucus* of Pliny; †**sea-stranger** *Sc.*, the adder-pike, *Trachinus vipera*; **sea-strawberry**, 'a kind of polyp, *Alcyonium rubiforme*' (Cent. Dict.); **sea-sucker**, a sucker, a fish of the family *Cyclopteridæ*; †**sea-sun**, a kind of starfish; **sea-sunflower**, a sea-anemone; **sea-surgeon**, 'a surgeon-fish' (*Cent. Dict.*); **sea-tamarisk**, a sertularian polyp; **sea-tench**, 'the black sea-bream, *Cantharus lineatus*' (Cent. Dict.); **sea-thorn** (see quot.); †**sea-tod** *Sc.*, the ballan wrasse, *Labrus maculatus*; †**sea-torchthistle**, a variety of sea-anemone; **sea-umbrella**, 'a pennatulaceous polyp of the genus *Umbellularia*' (Cent. Dict.); **sea-vampire**, 'a devil-fish or manto' (ibid.); **sea-washball**, a local name for the egg-case of the whelk; **sea-weasel**, 'an old name of the lamprey' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **sea-weever**, the greater weever (*Trachinus draco*); **sea-whip** = SEA-FAN; **sea-wife**, a kind of wrassse, *Acantholabrus yarrelli*; **sea wood-borer**, a wood-shrimp, *Chelura terebrans*; **sea-woodlouse**, (*a*) a sea-slater; (*b*) a chiton or coat-of-mail shell, so called from resembling the above; **sea-wreath**, a sertularian polyp.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 33 *Sea Acorns, *Balani*. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 531 The Sea Acorn Shells. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. v. 99 The *Sea-Mushroom.., some Naturalists have called it the **Sea-Anemone*. 1855, 1881 [see ANEMONE 2]. 1891 *Century Dict.*, **Sea-angel*. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 384 There are Sharks (*Squatina*, the Sea-angel), which are somewhat flattened. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 73 The sailors call them '*sea-arrows' or 'flying squids' from their habit of leaping out of the water. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 142 Sea-Arrows (*Sagittidæ*). 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* II. 150 Sea-sacs, Tunicata, Sea-squirts, *Sea-barrels. 1860 WORCESTER (cites *Gentl. Mag.*), *Sea-barrow. 1865 T. R. JONES *Anim. Creation* 65 The *Sea-baskets (*Gorgonocephalus*). 1755 J. ELLIS *Corallines* 15 Lobster's horn Coralline, or *Sea-beard. 1700 C. LEIGH *Nat. Hist. Lancs.*, etc. I. 133 We have frequently cast upon the sea-shore the *Sea-Blebs, the whole substance of which seems to be nothing but a perfect Gelly. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 135 *Glaucus Bellonii*...Idem forte, quem piscatores nostri *Sea-Blewling vocant. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 89 Those called the Discophora, 'sea-nettles', '*sea-blubs', or jelly-fishes. 1888 *Sea-bread [see *sea-cracker* below]. 1755 J. ELLIS *Corallines* 19 *Sea-Bristles. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 209 Sea-bristles (*Plumularia setacea*). 1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 783 The Triton (otherwise called the *sea Bug). 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 701 These [Chiton] shells have been called by different names,..such as.. 'Sea-bug', and 'Sea-caterpillar'. 1888 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 270 *Spatangus* (Heart-urchin or *Sea-bun). [1883 *Science* I. 508/1 The winged..mollusks..known to the Neapolitan fishermen as *farfalle di mare*, or *sea-butterflies.] 1909 SHACKLETON *Heart Antarctic* II. 266 A few sea-butterflies (*Pteropods*) of large size and red colour. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 183 *Echinus Minimus*..the *Sea-Button. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 330 *Sea-Cactuses (*Thyonidæ*). 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 75 The Sole...For whitenes [etc.]..far excelleth all other Sea fish, and therefore may well be termed the *Sea Capon. 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 30 Soles, or Tonguefish, or Sea Capon, or Sea Partridge. 1767 J. ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 436 The *Actinia dianthus* or *Sea carnation. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 401 Herrings [feed] on an insect called the *sea caterpillar. 1869 W. S. DALLAS tr. *F. Muller's Facts for Darwin* 111 The Sea Caterpillars (Polynoë) at first possess only a few body-segments. 1884 [see *sea-bug* above]. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 110 *Arius felis*...*Sea Cat-fish. *Ibid.* 111 *Æluriichthys marinus*...Sea Cat-fish. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* s.v. *Annelida*, To this order [*Dorsibranchiata*] belong the *sea centipedes or *Nereidæ*. *Ibid.* s.v. *Isopoda*, The sea centipedes, *Idotea*. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 187 They are called *Sea Chameleons also. 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 24 Sea Bleak or Bley, or Sea Camelion. 1666 *Sea-chestnut [see SEA-EGG 1]. 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 24 *Sea Chough. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 151 *Capito*..the *Sea-Chub, or Pollard. 1864 *Sea-clam [see HEN *sb.* 6]. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Calmanarie*, a fish called the *Sea Clarke, hauing as it were a knife and a pen. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 323 The Sea-clerk (*Loligo vulgaris*). 1792 M. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 77 The *osiscus physodes*, or **sea-cockroach*, is about two inches long; it has fourteen feet without nippers. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Corallinæ*, The small, fir-like, *sea-coralline. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 333 Presenting an appearance well-described by the name '*sea-corn' applied to them by the New England fishermen. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Sea-corn*...Also *sea-ear*, *sea-ruffle*, *sea-honeycomb*, *sea-necklace*, etc. 1888 HEILPRIN *Anim. Life Sea-shore* v. 115 The '*sea-bread*' or '*sea-crackers', rounded yellowish masses..are also skeletal parts of sponges. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. xi. II. 451 The *sea Craifish Cammarus. 1694 tr. *Martin's Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 113 The sea Crawfish without a Tail, or Sea Spider. 1856 *Engl. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* IV. 174 The *Palinuri* or Sea-Crawfish, as they are popularly called, have the body nearly cylindrical. 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm. Things of Sea-side* v. 326 Our common species [of jelly-fish] are termed Sea-blubbers, Sea-dangers, Falling stars, or *Sea-crosses. 1755 J. ELLIS *Corallines* 87 *Alcyonium, seu Cyathus marinus*. *Sea Cup. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX. XV. I. 244 Good store of *Sea-cuts or Calamaries. 1755 J. ELLIS *Corallines* 7 *Sea-Cypress. *a* 1776 — *Zoophytes* (1786) 38 *Sertularia cupressina*. Sea Cypress. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 143 *Apua*..the Spirling, Smy, or *Sea-Dace. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 231 The..Basse, or Sea-Dace, or Sea-Perch. 1850 *Sea-danger [see *sea-cross* above]. 1664 HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 17 A long narrow fish called the Sea-Pelican for the form of its head, also it is called the *Sea-Dart. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* III. lxv. (ed. 2) 23 A kind of sea insect..called..*Sea-date. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* s.v. *Lithodomus*, It [the bivalve *L. lithophagus*]..is generally known by the name of the 'sea date shell'. 1611 COTGR., *Peis espase*, the sea FOX, or *sea Dog-fish. 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 25 *Sea Emperour or Sword Fish. 1755 J. ELLIS *Corallines* 82 *Alcyonium pulmonis instar lobatum*...*Sea Fig. 1748 *Veg. Renatus of Distemp. Horses* 42 Those small Shell Fishes they call Sea-nails or *Sea-fingers. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xvi. 329 'Dead-men's paps, sea-fingers, etc.' (*Alcyonium digitatum*). 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* III. clxv. 1574 *Abies marina Belgica*, Clus. Clusius his *Sea Firr. 1755 J. ELLIS *Corallines* 4 *Corallina marina Abietis forma*... Sea-Fir. *a* 1776 — *Zoophytes* (1786) 36 *Sertularia abietina*. Sea Fir Coralline. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* vii. (1875) 90 The Sea-firs (*Sertularida*). 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1127 The *Sea-fleas are larger...It shewes a wonderful deal of agility when men strive to catch it. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 259 The *Sea-Forty-Legs. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. v. II. 434 The decoction of *sea-frogs sodden in wine and vinegre. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 251 A sea-frog as prepared by the Neapolitan boatmen for a show. 1713 RAY *Syn. Pisc.* 159 *Saurus maximus non maculatus*; The Sean fish or *Sea Galley Wasp. 1674 — *Catal. Fishes* 105 Shell-Fish. Crustaceous. Long Oyster, *Sea-gar, Red Crab: *Locusta marina*. 1841 E. FORBES *Brit. Starfishes* 229 The animals to which we have applied the name of *Sea-Girkins. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 841 The so-called Finger Coral or *Sea Ginger (*Millepora alcicornis*), the latter common name having reference to the smarting sensation which it imparts to the skin, on handling. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 175 *Squillæ*.. *Mantis*..the *Sea-Grashopper. 1655 *Sea-gudgeon [see SEA-COB 2]. 1864 W. S. SYMONDS *Old Bones* (ed. 2) 122 The Sea Gudgeon, or common goby of the aquavivarium. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 645/1 The skeleton of the Cyclostomata (or Marsipobranchii) (lampreys and *sea-hags). 1755 J. ELLIS *Corallines* 8 *Coralius muscosa denticulata procumbens* [etc.]. *Sea-Hair. *a* 1776 — *Zoophytes* (1786) 39 *Sertularia operculata*. Sea-Hair Coralline. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 27 Against the venom of a *sea-Hare-fish. 1702

PETIVER *Gazophyl.* i. Tab. 1 *Asellus marinus, e nigro luteoque striatus.* *Sea-Hog-louse. 1664 HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 27 A *Sea insect called the Sea Shears. 1755 J. ELLIS *Corallines* 73 On which different species of Sea-Insects build their calcarious Nests. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* iii. 68 The hopping sea-insects and molluscs. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Norf. Fishes* Wks. 1835 IV. 333 Squalders, or *sea-jellies. 1683-4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 478 The *Urtica Marina* (called Sea Gelly or Blubber). 1864 BROWNING *Death in Desert* 152, I seemed left alone Like a sea-jelly weak on Patmos strand. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX. xxvi. I. 249 The *sea Kite. 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 27 Sea Kite or Flying Swallow. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* Pref. Magn. 3 The *sea-Lampron or Remora, that is thought to stay a ship under saile. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Exp.*, *Sealamprit*, a fish called by some Remora. *c* 1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* I. ii. 209 A remora? what's that? *Hec.* A little sucka-tone; Some call it a sea-lamprey, a small fish. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 467 The Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) is widely dispersed in the seas of Europe, North America, and West Africa. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Norf. Fishes* Wks. 1835 IV. 334 *Hirudines marini*, or *sea-leeches. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 258 The Sea-Leech. The common People call this the Sea, or the Black-pudding. However, I shall call it, the Sea-leech. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 382/2 The sea-leech is distinctly mentioned by Belon, Rondelet, [etc.]. *c* 1790 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 91/2 The argo, or lemon doris,..called about Brighthelmstone the *sea-lemon. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.*, *Doris*, the Sea Lemons. 1890 DOYLE *Capt.* '*Pole-Star*' 13 Numerous small medusæ and sea-lemons. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* II. 166 *Sea Lilies. Crinoida. 1611 COTGR., *Foye marin*, the *sea Liuer; a kind of Breame-like fish, that is but seldome seene. 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 27 *Sea Locusts. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* x, The strange crabs and sea-locusts which crawled up and down the face of the masonry. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 405 The *sea long-worm. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. 58 The Stomapods..are called *Sea Mantises. *a* 1776 J. ELLIS *Zoophytes* (1786) 7 *Actinia Calendula.* *Sea Marigold. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1805) III. 541 The Sea Marigold. *a* 1776 J. ELLIS *Zoophytes* (1786) 10 *Flustra.* The *Sea Matt. *Ibid.* 11 *Flustra truncata.* Square-top'd Sea Matt. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 449 *Flustra denticulata* (Toothed Sea Mat). 1819 TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* 76 *Lepas Alcyonii.* *Sea-mat Acorn-shell. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 330 *Sea-Melons (*Pentactidæ*). 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 23 Anchova or *Sea Minnow. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Sea-minnow*, the young of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius.* 1752 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 465 The soft lithophyton, usually call'd the *sea-mulberry. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. v. 98 The *Sea-Mushroom, or Anemone:..a little Animal found frequently on the Coasts of Normandy. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), **Sea-navel*, a turbinated and small shell-fish like a Navel. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 200 Certaine fishes called the *Sea-needles [Gr. βελόνη]. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 274 This fish [the sea pike] is known by the name of the Sea Needle. 1753 *Sea orange [see ORANGE *sb.*1 4]. *c* 1800 MISS KNIGHT *Autobiog.* II. 256 Sea-oranges and Sea-lemons I have seen. 1801 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* III. ii. 91 The Alcyonium Lyncurium of Lamouroux, commonly called the Sea-quince or Sea-Orange. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 291 The *Sea Orb, which is almost round, has a mouth like a frog... Also called the Sea Porcupine. 1558 RONDELET *Gesner's Hist. Anim.* IV. 1106 *Eliota Anglus interpretatur* a Sterrefyshe. *Ego ab erudito quodam Anglo audiui nominari* a *Seepadde. 1661 [see PAD *sb.*1 2]. 1773 JOHNSON (ed. 4), *Sea-pad*, the star-fish. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 130 *Sea Palms (*Pentacrinus*) are large animals with ten arms, which may divide repeatedly. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 128 *Pardalus Marinus*..the *sea-Panther. 1681 GREW *Museæum* I. § v. i. 91 The Spoted Houndfish or Sea-Panther. 1898 E. P. EVANS *Evol. Ethics* v. 184 On account of this sanctimonious look it [the fish called stargazer] is also known as the '*sea parson'. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 57 The fishermen call some of the species of the genus *Cynthia* by the rather appropriate name '*sea peach'. *Ibid.*, The..genus..*Boltenia*..embraces the '*sea pears' of the fishermen's terminology. 1664 *Sea-Pelican [see *sea-dart*]. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 82 The *Sea Pencil, or Watering Spout, is the most remarkable shell of this tribe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. xi. II. 452 The *sea Perches. 1857 PERLEY *Hand-bk. N. Brunswick* 25 The cunner, or sea-perch. 1882 TENISON-WOODS *Fishes N.S. Wales* 33 The Rock Cod [*Serranus*]...These are commonly called 'sea-perches'. 1880-84 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 119 *Lampris luna*...Opah, King-fish, *sea-pert. 1850 A. WHITE *List Spec. Crustacea Brit. Mus.* 75 *Sphæroma serratum.* Serrated *Sea Pill-ball. 1860 WORCESTER (cites *Gentl. Mag.*), *Sea-pincushion, the egg of the skate. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 *Sea Pipes, *Tubuli Marini*. 1808 NEILL in *Mem. Wernerian Nat. Hist. Soc.* (1811) I. 534 *Cottus cataphractus*..*Sea-Poacher. 1681 GREW *Museæum* I. § v. ii. 107 The *Sea-Porcupine, *Histrix Piscis*. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* s.v. *Diodontidæ*, The sea porcupine.., *Diodon hystrix*, is nearly spherical in shape. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 53 The handsome Rhombusses of the *Sea-poult, or Werrell. 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 29 Priest Fish or *Sea Priest. 1750 *Sea pudding [see *sea-leech* above]. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 387 The Sea-Pudding. This insect ..is soft and glutinous, of a cylindric form, short, and furnished with a great number of small flabby *tentaculæ*. 1694 tr. *Martin's Voy. Spitsbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 168 Called *Sea-qualms by the Seamen, as if they were a thick Scum of the sea coagulated together. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1805) II. 373 The Sea-qualm (a kind of Cuttle fish). 1861 *Sea-quince [see *sea-orange* above]. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 140 *Erythrynus*..the *Sea-Roach. 1722 DIAPER tr. *Oppian's Halieut.* 1. 235 Sea-Roach in ruddy Shoals frequent the Land. 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm. Things of Seaside* v. 282 This mass of eggs is called on the coast bladder-chain,..*sea-rose,..or wash-ball. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 118 The *Actiniaria* (Sea-anemones, Sea-roses). 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 140 The *Sea-Rough. 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 27 Sea Ruff and Reeves. 1773 in JOHNSON (ed. 4) [and in later Dicts.]. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* II. 150 *Sea-sacs. Tunicata. Sea-barrels. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 230 In the Gulf of Saint Lawrence they [*sc.* Pollock] are known as '*Sea Salmon'. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 279 The *Sea-scurfs. 1664 HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 27 A Sea insect called the *Sea Shears: It hath many scales like a wood louse, two long hornes, and a forked tayle. 1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim. Amboinæ* Tab. iii, *Echinus planus*... *Sea-Shilling. 1681 GREW *Museæum* II. § v. i. 242 *Sea-Shrubs. 1755 J. ELLIS *Corallines* 56 Next in Order to the Corallines, may be ranked the *Frutices coralloides*, or Sea-shrubs. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xiv. (1875) 145 The *Gorgonidæ*, or 'Sea-shrubs'. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 291 Reaumur denominates the pinna the *sea-silk-worm. 1850 A. WHITE *List Specim. Crustacea Brit. Mus.* 71 *Ligia oceanica.* Great *Sea Slater. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Sea-sleeve*, a name of the flosh or squid, *Loligo vulgaris*. 1658 PHILLIPS **Seasnapple*, a kinde of Shell-fish, called in Latin *Cochlea Veneris*, i. *Venus* shell. 1838 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. vi. 172 *Labrus maculatus*...Ballan Wrasse...*Sea Sow. 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 27 Plaice or *Sea Sparrow. 1743 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina*, etc. (1754) II. 2 The *Sea Sparrow-Hawk..is a slender long Fish. 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm. Things of Sea-side* iii. 182 One of those strange looking things, commonly called *sea-squirts (*Ascidiæ*). 1880 [see APPENDICULARIAN]. 1767 J. ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 436 The Actinia aster, or *Sea star flower. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 390 The *Sea Stickle (*Spinachia vulgaris*) is exclusively marine. 1880 GÜNTHER *Stud. Fishes* 506 The *Sea-Stickleback (*Gasterosteus spinachia*) is likewise a nest builder. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 377 *note*, The male Sea Stickleback (*Spinachia vulgaris*). 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 123 *Glaucus*..the *Sea-Stichling [*sic*]. 1710 SIBBALD *Fife & Kinross* 53 *Draco sive Araneus minor*; I take it to be the same our Fishers call the Otter-pike or *Sea-stranger. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 259 The *Sea-Sucker. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 161 One form of sea-sucker (*Lepidogaster*) affixes its eggs to the inside of a dead shell. 1732 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 210 There is a sort of shell-fish at the Cape, which the Europeans there call *Sea-suns. 1773 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 323 Sea-suns and sea-stars, are small round shell-fish, and receive their denominations from the great variety of prickles, which shoot from them like rays of light. 1767 J. ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 436 The *Actinia helianthus* or *Sea sun-flower. 1755 — *Corallines* 4 *Corallina vesiculata sparsim et alternatim ramosa* [etc.]...*Sea-Tamarisk. *a* 1776 — *Zoophytes* (1786) 36 *Sertularia tamarisca.* Sea-Tamarisk Coralline. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* II. 127 They beare..a *sea-tenche nayante proper. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Holyhead*, Sea-tenches,..and plenty of other fish. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Pustule of the sea*, a sailor's name of sessile barnacles or acorn-shells. Also called **sea-thorns*. 1710 SIBBALD *Fife & Kinross* 53 *Turdi alia species*; It is called by our Fishers, the *Sea-Tod or Kingervie. *a* 1776 J. ELLIS *Zoophytes* (1786) 2 *Actinia Cereus.* *Sea Torch-thistle. 1755 — *Corallines* 84 *Alcyonium, seu Vesicaria marina*. ..*Sea Wash-balls. 1902 H. H. LITTLEJOHN in *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 609/1 *Trachinus draco* or *sea-weever. 1775 J. ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 1 Those [Zoophytes].. called..*Gorgoniæ*; and known in English by the names of sea-fans, sea-feathers, and *sea-whips. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 284 The *Sea Wife. *Labrus vetula* [1841 (ed. 2) I. 339 *Acantholabrus Yarrellii*, Cuv. et Valenc.]. 1850 A. WHITE *List Spec. Crustacea Brit. Mus.* 56 *Chelura terebrans.* *Sea Wood-Borer. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.*, *Chilonidæ*,..*Sea Wood-lice. *Ibid.* s.v. *Isopoda*, The sea wood lice, *Asellidæ*. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 631 The Great sea-Slater, or Sea-woodlouse. 1860 *Sea-wreath [see SEA-BELL 2]. 1865 T. R. JONES *Anim. Creation* 35 The Sea-wreaths (*Serulariæ*) are known to every sea-side visitor.

e. In names of seaweeds: **sea-apron**, the genus *Laminaria* (Cent. Dict. 1891); **sea-belt**, *Laminaria saccharina* (in Turner perh. *Zostera marina*); **sea-bottle**, the bladder-wrack; also applied to the pod or vesicle of some American fuci; **sea-catgut** = *sea-lace*; **sea-chitterling**, 'common name for the plant otherwise called *Enterophytum*' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858); †**sea-cluster**, **-colander** (see quots.); **sea-furbelow**, the *Laminaria bulbosa*; **sea-girdle**, *Laminaria digitata*; also = *sea-belt*; † **sea grass-wrack**, the seaweed *Zostera*; **sea-hanger**, *Laminaria bulbosa*; **sea-lace**, *Chorda filum*; **sea-lentil**, the gulf-weed; †**sea-lungwort**, the seaweed *Ulva lactuca* or SEA-LETTUCE; **sea-membrane**, dulse, *Rhodymenia palmata* (Cassell's Encycl. Dict. 1887); **sea-net-work** (see NETWORK 3); **sea-ore** (see ORE *sb.*5); **sea-points** = *sea-lace*; †**sea-ragged-staff**, ? the *Ascophyllum nodosum*; **sea-staff** = *sea-girdle*; **sea-tang**, **-tangle** (see TANG *sb.*3, TANGLE *sb.*1); **sea-tape** (see quot.); **sea-thong**, one of several chord-like seaweeds, as *Chorda filum*, *Himanthalia lorea*, etc.; **sea-thread** (see quots.); **sea-turnip**, a seaweed of the genus *Nereocystis*, having a turnip-shaped protuberance of the stem; **sea-wand**, *Laminaria digitata* = TANGLE *sb.*1 2; **sea-whip**, **-whipcord**, **-whiplash** = *sea-thong*; **sea-whistle**, *Ascophyllum nodosum*. See also SEA-OAK, SEAWARE, SEAWEED, SEAWRACK, etc.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 27 Cingulum is named in greeke Zoster,..& is like a gyrdel, wherefore it maye be named in englishe, fysshers gyrdle or sea gyrdel, or *sea belte. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 156/1 *Laminaria saccharina*, or the sugar sea-belt. 1825 JENNINGS *Dial. IV. Eng.* 66 Many of the species of the sea-wrack, or *fucus*, are called **sea-bottles*, in consequence of the stalks having round or oval vesicles or pods in them. 1859 J. M. JONES *Nat. in Bermuda* 176 That very curious marine plant, commonly designated the 'sea bottle'...These 'sea bottles' are transparent, and shaped like a small balloon. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 322/2 The Chorda filum, or *sea cat-gut, of Orkney. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* II. 968 Gut Laver or 'Sea Chitterling. 1728 BRADLEY *Dict. Bot.* II, *Sea-cluster, *Uva marina*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Sea-colander*, the American name in the North-eastern States of *Agarum Turneri*. 1808-30 *Edinb. Encycl.* X. 20/2 *Fucus bulbosus*..sometimes called *sea furbelows. 1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 257 The dimpled flounce of the sea-furbelow. 1548 *Sea-girdle [see *sea-belt* above]. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (*c* 1560) X 7, Take of dragons bloud, seagyrdel [etc.]. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* i. (1849) 34 The sea-weed usually called in England the Sea-girdle,..(*Laminaria digitata*). 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 497 *Zostera*...*Sea Grass-wrack. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* III. clxiv. 1569 The diuided one they may call *Sea Hangers. 1666 *Sea-lace [see *sea-point* below]. 1877 BRYANT *Sella* 136 The dulse with crimson leaves, and streaming far, Sea-thong and sea-lace. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* III. clxiv. 1569 Mr. Thomas Hickes being in our companie did fitly name it *Sea ragged Staffe. *Ibid.* 1570 *Fucus spongiosus nodosus.* Sea ragged Staffe. 1865 MRS. L. L. CLARKE *Seaweeds* vi. 116 *Laminaria Digitata.* Sea-girdles, Tangle, *Sea-staff, Sea-wand, Cows'-tails. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 720 *Laminaria saccharina* is called **Sea-tape* in China, where it is used for food and other purposes. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* III. clxiv. 1568 *Quercus marina secunda.* *Sea Thongs. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* i. (1849) 43 The common Sea-thong (*Himanthalia lorea*). 1843 *Zoologist* I. 209 The knotted *sea-thread (*Laomedea geniculata*). 1878 B. HARTE *Man on Beach* 39 The long, snaky, undulating stems of the *sea turnip. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 156 *Laminaria digitata*, or *sea-wand. 1858 K. H. DIGBY *Children's Bower* II. 67 These sea-laces or *sea-whips. 1833 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* II. i. 275 *Chordaria flagelliformis*, Ag. (common *Sea-Whipcord). *Ibid.* 276. *Chorda Filum*, Lamour. (common *Sea Whip-lash). 1808-30 *Edinb. Encycl.* X. 19/1 Boys amuse themselves by cutting them [the fronds] transversely near the end, and making whistles of them; hence the name **sea-whistles* sometimes bestowed on the plant [*Fucus nodosus*].

f. In names of plants growing on the sea-shore: **sea-ash**, *Xanthoxylon Clava-Herculis* or *caroliniauum*; **sea-aster** = *sea-starwort*; † **sea ay-green** = *sea-houseleek*; **sea-beard**, a marine plant, *Cladophora* (*Conferva*) *rupestris*; **sea-beet**, (*a*) a variety of the common beet, *Beta vulgaris*, often called *Beta maritima*; (*b*) = *sea-lavender* b; **sea-bent**, *Psamma* or *Ammophila arenaria* (see BENT *sb.*1 1); **sea-berry**, † (*a*) some South American plant; (*b*) *Austral.*, applied to the genera *Haloragis* and *Rhagodia*; **sea-bindweed**, *Convolvulus Soldanella*; **sea-blite**, *Suæda fruticosa*; **sea-buckthorn**, *Hippophaë rhamnoides*; **sea-bugloss** = *sea-lungwort*; **sea-burdock**, the small burdock or burweed, *Xanthium strumarium*; **sea campion**, *Silene maritima*; **sea-catchfly** = prec.; **sea-chickweed** = *sea-sandwort*; **sea cock's-foot-grass**, *Spartina stricta*; **sea coco**, **coco-nut** (see COCO 6); **sea-cole**, **-colewort**, (*a*) = SEA-KALE; † (*b*) = *sea-bindweed*; **sea-cushion** = SEA-PINK a; **sea cypress** (see quot.); **sea-daffodil**, the bulbous plant *Pancratium maritimum*, also the allied Peruvian plant *Hymenocallis* (*Ismene*) *calathina*; † **sea-dock**, *Acanthus mollis*; † **sea dog's grass**, a maritime variety of couch-grass; **sea-fennel**, samphire; **sea-gilliflower** = SEA-PINK a; **sea-goosefoot** = *sea-blite*; **sea-gromwell**, the sea-bugloss (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1887); **sea hard-grass**, one of various maritime species of hard-grass; **sea-heath**, a 'heath' of the genus *Frankenia*; **sea hog's-fennel** (see quot.); **sea-houseleek**, the aloe; † **sea-hull** = SEA-HOLLY; **sea-hulver** = SEA-HOLLY (see HULVER), also *attrib.*; † **sea-ivy** ? = prec.; **sea-kemp** *Sc.* = *sea-plantain*; **sea-laurel**, the seaside laurel; **sea-lavender**, † (*a*) ? some species of *Heliotropium*; (*b*) *Statice Limonium* (see LAVENDER *sb.*2 1 b); **sea-lungwort**, the oyster-plant, *Mertensia maritima*; **sea mat-grass**, **matweed**, *Psamma arenaria*; † **sea-mugwort** = *sea-wormwood*; † **sea-narcissus** = *sea-daffodil*; † **sea-navel**, **-navelwort**, some plant resembling the genus *Cotyledon*; **sea-onion** (see ONION *sb.* 2 c); **sea-orach**, *Atriplex littoralis*; **sea ox-eye**, the seaside ox-eye (see OX-EYE 3 e); **sea-parsley** (see quot.); † **sea-pennywort** = *sea-navelwort*; **sea-plantain**, *Plantago maritima*; **sea-poppy** (see POPPY *sb.* 3); † **sea pot-herb** = *sea-orach*; **sea-purslane** (see PURSLANE 2); **sea-purslane tree** (see quot.); **sea-radish**, a variety of the wild radish, sometimes regarded as a species (*Raphanus maritimus*); **sea-ragwort**, a common cultivated foliage-plant, *Senecio Cineraria* (or *Cineraria maritima*); **sea-reed**, **reed-grass** = *sea-bent*; **sea-rocket** (see ROCKET *sb.*2 3); **sea-rosemary**, (*a*) = *sea-blite*; (*b*) = *sea-lavender* b (Cent. Dict.); **sea sand-reed** (see quot.); **sea-sandwort**, a variety of sandwort, *Honkenya* (*Arenaria*) *peploides*, growing in the sand of the coasts of Europe and N. America; † **sea spike-grass**, thrift; **sea-spleenwort**, a fern, *Asplenium marinum*, growing on the rocky coasts of Western

Europe; **sea-spurge**, a maritime spurge, *Euphorbia Paralias*; **sea spurrey, spurrey sandwort** (see quots.); **sea-starwort**, *Aster Tripolium*; **sea-stock** (also *great sea stock*), *Matthiola sinuata*; † **sea stock-gillyflower** = prec.; **sea sulphur-weed, -wort**, *Peucedanum officinale*; **sea-thrift** = SEA-PINK a; † **sea trifoly**, *Astragalus Glaux*; † **sea wartwort**, a variety of spurge, *Euphorbia Peplis*; **sea-wheat, -wheatgrass** the wheatgrass *Triticum junceum*, growing on the sandy sea-shore; **sea-withwind**, *Convolvulus Soldanella*; † **sea-wormwood**, *Artemisia maritima*.

1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 30 *Sea Ash. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* x. I. 196 *note*, The *Sea-aster, the dullest of that numerous and hardy genus. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Bvj, Some haue called it semper viuum marinum, that is *sea aigrene. 1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 317 *Conferva rupestris*...*Sea-beard. *c* 1710 PETIVER *Catal. Ray's Eng. Herbal* Tab. 8 *Sea Beet. 1838 G. DON in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 28/2 *Statice limonium*, the Sea Beet, or Sea Lavender. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Beta*, The Sea Beet, *Beta maritima*, a perennial,..grows wild on the sea coast in various parts of Britain. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 144 Sparta..is a kind of *sea bente or sea rishe. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Sea bent*, the sea-side grasses—*Psamma arenaria*, or *Ammophila arundinacea*, growing on the Bent hills at Maryport. *c* 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* vi. 60 Brasil *Sea-berry...Its leaves very green, juicy, and thick like Purslain. 1884 W. MILLER *Plant-n.* 123 Sea-berry, of Australia, the genera *Haloragis* and *Rhagodia*. 1597 *Sea-bindweed [see SEA-BELL 1]. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. I. 35 *Convolvulus Soldanella*, Sea Bindweed. 1762 W. HUDSON *Flora Anglica* 92 *Chenopodium..maritimum...Anglis*, *Sea Blite or white Glasswort. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 267 *Suæda* (Sea-Blite). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Schoberia*, *S. fruticosa*, the Shrubby Sea-blite, abundant on the muddy coast of Norfolk,..locally known by the name of Sea Rosemary. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Rhamnoides*, the *Sea Buckthorn. 1905 RIDER HAGGARD *Gardener's Year* Sept. 323 Four or five years ago I planted some hundreds of Sea-buckthorn upon the face of my cliff. 1884 W. MILLER *Plant-n.* 123 *Sea Bugloss, *Pulmonaria* (*Mertensia*) *maritima*. 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 186/2 *Xanthium*..*strumarium* (cockle-burr, *sea-burdock). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXXI. 382 *Lychnis marina Anglica*. English *Sea Campion. *Ibid.*, The sea rose campion. 1762 W. HUDSON *Flora Anglica* 164 *Silene*..*amœna*...*Anglis*, Sea Campion. 1864 BRADY in *Intell. Observ.* V. 27 The *Sea Catchfly (*Silene maritima*). 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. I. 35 Arenaria Peploides, *Sea Chickweed, remarkable for the depth and length to which it runs its roots. 1837 BAXTER *Brit. Phænog. Bot.* III. 203 *Spartina stricta*. Twin-spiked Cord-grass. Smooth Sea-grass. *Sea Cock's-foot-grass. 1795 tr. *Thunberg's Trav.* IV. 183 A Borassus or *Sea-Cocoa, brought from the Maldive islands. 1850 F. MASON *Nat. Product. Burmah* 168 *Sea cocoanut. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 20 Brassica syluestris groweth in Douer cliffes...It may be named in english *sea cole. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. liv. 394 Of Soldanella or Sea Cawle. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Sea cole*, a common name for the *Crambe maritima*, or sea-kale. 1700 C. LEIGH *Nat. Hist. Lancs.*, etc. I. 93 *Sea-colewort. 1725, 1794 [see COLEWORT 2 b]. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 240 Scottish Scurvy Grass. Sea Colewort. Sea Bindweed. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 317 *Caryophyllus Marinus*. Thrift, or *Sea Cushion. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 305 *Tamarix Anglica*..is in England commonly called *Sea Cypress. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. LXXXV. 135 The sea Onion of Valentia, or rather the *sea Daffodill, hath many long and fat leaues. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 98 *Narcissus Marinus Africanus, sive Exoticus Lobelii*. The Sea Daffodil of Africa. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Ismene*, The name of Sea Daffodil is given to *I. calathina*. 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 13/1 *Branca ursina, herba est*, an. *scehock [*I read* scedock]. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 25 *Branca ursina*..sedokke. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Suppl., Sedocke [ed. 1636 Sea Docke] is the brank vrsine. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 235 The bloody sea-dock, *Lapathum marinum sanguineum*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. XVIII. 23 *Gramen Caninum marinum* *Sea Dogs grasse. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Crithmum*;..Smaller Samphire, or *Sea-Fennel. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 318 The greater or Leuant Thrift, or *Sea Gilloflower. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 403 The root of sea-gilliflower, *statice armeria*. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 366 *Chenopodina*...*Sea Goose-foot. 1843 BAXTER *Brit. Phænog. Bot.* VI. 476 *Rottbollia incurvata*...*Sea Hard-grass. *c* 1710 PETIVER *Cat. Ray's Eng. Herbal* Tab. 10 *Sea heath. 1762 W. HUDSON *Flora Anglica* 120 *Frankenia*..*lævis*.., smooth Sea Heath. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 55 *Peucedanum officinale* (*Sea Hog's-fennel, or Sulphur-weed). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXXXIV. 410 The same effect *Sea Housleeke works as well as thees. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 45 The Sea-thistle called *Eryngium marinum*, which some call *Sea-hull, or Huluer. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 36 Eryngium is named in englishe *sea Hulver or sea Holly. *a* 1592 GREENE *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 288 Resembling the sea huluer leafe. 1588 — *Pandosto* (1607) C 4 b, To see if perchance the sheepe was browzing on the *Sea Iuie. 1889 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Kemp*, *Sea-kemp, *Plantago maritima*, the sea-plantain. 1820 T. GREEN *Univ. Herbal* II. 875 *Sea Laurel. *Phyllanthus*. 1696 PLUKENET *Almagestum* Wks. 1769 II. 182 Heliotropium Gnaphaloides litoreum fruticescens Americanum, *Sea-Lavender Barbadensibus dictum. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 31 Enormous tufts of the common thrift or Sea-lavender. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clix. 1377 *Sea Lungwoort or Oister greene. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Sea matgrass, *Psamma arenaria*. 1843 BAXTER *Brit. Phænog. Bot.* VI. 408 *Ammophila Arundinacea*. *Sea Mat-weed. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 16 Arthemisia is of three sortes, the fyrst is the herbe that I cal *sea Mugworte. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., May* (1679) 17 Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting,.. Peonies,..*Sea-Narcissus [etc.]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxliv. 426 The *sea Nauell is of a diuretick qualitie. 1728 BRADLEY *Dict. Bot.* II. s. v. *Pennywort*, *Sea-Pennywort* is the *Sea-Navel*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxliv. 426 *Sea Nauel woort prouoketh vrine. [1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xliii. (1495) 628 Cepe caninum..is founde by the see syde therfore Plato callyth it Sepe marina as it were a *see oyneon.] 1526 *Grete Herball* ccccxiii. (1529) Y iv, A squyll or see onyon. 1548—[see ONION *sb.* 2 c]. 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 151 The genus *Atriplex*, (*sea-orache). 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 213 *Borrichia*...*Sea Ox-eye. 1843 BAXTER *Brit. Phænog. Bot.* VI. 472 *Ligusticum scoticum*. Scotch Lovage. Scotch Parsley. *Sea Parsley. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxliv. 425 Of *Sea Pennywoort. *Ibid.* xciv. 343 The *sea Plantaine hath small and narrow leaues. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 77 It may be named in Englishe horned poppy or *see poppy, or yelow poppy. 1706 J. STEVENS *Span. Dict.*, *Salgada*, the Plant call'd *Sea-pot-herb. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 25 Cepaea Plinij groweth by the sea syde, and because it is very lyke Purcellayne, it maye be called in englishe *sea Purcellayne. 1578 [see PURSLANE 2]. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* Arrangem. 26 *Atriplex Halimus*, or *sea-purslane tree. 1847 BABINGTON *Brit. Bot.* (ed. 2) 32 *Raphanus maritimus*,..*Sea Radish. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 374 Buphthalmums, Sea Holly, *Sea Ragwort. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Gard. Dict.*, *Cineraria maritima* (sea Ragwort). 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* Pref. (1871) 160 Mercurius that playit on ane *sey reid. 1727 PARNELL *Homer's Battle Frogs & Mice* II. 77 Tap'ring Sea-Reeds for the polish'd Spear. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Flowers* III. (ed. 4) 213 The sea-reed, or *Ammophila arundinacea*, deserves our attention. 1777 *Sea reed-grass [see REED-GRASS 1]. 1866 *Sea rosemary [see *sea-blite* above]. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 548 *Calamagrostis arenaria* (*Sea Sand-Reed). 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm. Things of Sea-side* i. 35 The *sea sandwort (*Arenaria peploides*).. is very common. 1882 THOMSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. III. 449 The Sea Sandwort (*Honkeneja peploides*). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xvi. 17 *Sea Spike grasse hath many small leaues. 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm. Things of Sea-side* i. 88 The *sea spleenwort (*Asplenium marinum*). 1859 J. C. ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 337 A habitat of the sea-spleenwort. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXXXII. 401 The first kinde of *Sea Spurge riseth foorth of the sands. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 9 *Euphorbia Paralias* (Sea Spurge). 1762 W. HUDSON *Flora Anglica* 169 *Arenaria*..*marina*... *Sea Spurrey. 1853 MISS PRATT *Wild Fl.* II. 95 Sea Spurrey Sandwort, *Arenaria marina*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. LXXXVIII. 334 *Tripolium*,..is called..in English *Sea Starwort. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Flowers* III. (ed. 4) 248 The sea-star-wort, or Michaelmas daisy. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Forsaken Merman* 69 The sandy down Where the *sea-stocks bloom. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. 177 The purple flowers of the great sea stock (*Matthiola sinuata*). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXV. 374 The *Sea Stocke Gilloflower hath a small wooddie roote very threddie. 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm. Things of Sea-side* i. 67 The *Sea Sulphur-weed (*Peucedanum officinale*) is a much more rare plant of the salt marsh. 1807 SMITH & SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* XXV. 1767 *Peucedanum officinale*. *Sea Sulphur-wort. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. 311 *Sea-Thrift, [is vivacious] by its Tufts. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. v. 112 A flower of the sea-thrift. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 40 Glaux..may be called in englishe *sea Trifoly. 1601 R. CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 82 Blessed thistle and Sea Trifoly. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 60 Peplis ..may be called in english *sea wartwurt. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXXXII. 407. 1839 MARY HOWITT *Mariens Pilgr.* VIII. xi, Where only the dry *sea-wheat grew. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 173 *Triticum*...*Sea Wheat-grass. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCXCIII. 690 Soldanella..in English *Sea With-winde. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 8 *Sea wormwod is hote in the seconde degree and dry in the fyrste, frenche wormwod is weaker then Sea wormwod is. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 117 The Tops of Sea Wormwood. 1855 *New Cycl. Bot.* II. 461 *Artemisia maritima*. Sea Wormwood.

Sea (sī), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. SEA *sb.*] *intr.* To go *along* as a part of the sea.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxi, To ride upon the broad-backed billow, Seaing along and plunging on his precipitous path.

Sea, obs. form of SAY *sb.*[1]; SEE *sb.*; SO.

Sea'-adder. [ADDER 2.]

† **1.** A sea-serpent. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VI. xxiii. 132 About these Islands [in the Persian Gulf] they might see sea-adders and serpents so monstrous great, that [etc.].

2. The Pipe-fish.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) 160 Acui Aristotelis congener pisciculus, pueris Cornubiensibus *Sea-Adder*.. dictus. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 202 *Syngnathus*...The people of Yorkshire call it the Sea-worm; but it is more generally known in England by its Cornish name of the Sea-adder. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 391 The Sea-adder family (*Syngnathidæ*).

3. The sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 87 The Fifteen-spined Stickleback. Great sea adder, Cornwall.

Sea air. The air above or in the neighbourhood of the sea; air containing saline or gaseous matter derived from sea-water.

1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vii. 318 Most persons, the first time they go to sea,..are, by the unwonted agitations, ..(assisted perhaps by the sea-air..) cast into that disease.. called the sea-sickness. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 2 Joseph Acosta ascribes it [this sickness] to the Sea-Air. 1795 COLERIDGE *Reft. Place Retirem.* 67 And myrtles fearless of the mild sea-air. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* III. v, The advice of her physicians to try the effect of sea-air and sea-bathing. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* II. iii, The English lady..has gone to live at Carnarvon to get the sea air.

Sea-angler. [ANGLER[1].]

1. The Fishing Frog, = ANGLER[1] 2.

1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 22 For this reason some have called this fish the Sea-Angler. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 13 July 6/7 A 'sea-angler' has just been brought into Yarmouth.

2. An angler who fishes in the sea.

1893 *Fishing Gaz.* 11 Feb. 101/1 The British Sea-anglers' Society.

So **Sea-angling** *vbl. sb.*, angling in the sea.

1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 58 River, canal, pond, lake, and sea-angling. 1893 *Fishing Gaz.* 11 Feb. 101/1 At different sea angling resorts.

Sea-animal. [ANIMAL *sb.*]

1. An animal or creature living in the sea.

1745 tr. *Egede's Descr. Greenland* 65 Of the Greenland Sea Animals, and Sea Fowl and Fishes. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Hippocampus*,..a small sea animal caught in the Mediterranean. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. viii, Mr. Bounderby..sighed like a huge sea-animal. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 91 One of the rarest of British sea-animals.

2. *transf.* Applied to a sailor.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 107 Take this plain blunt Sea-Animal,..and you'll find him of more intrinsick Value to the Nation, than the most fluttering Beau in it.

Sea'-ape. [APE *sb.*]

1. The sea-fox (*Alopias vulpes*). See APE *sb.* 5.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 5 The Dolphin recouereth by eating a sea-ape. 1769–1861 [see APE *sb.* 5].

† **2. a.** ? The manatee. **b.** The Northern manatee: see MANATEE 2. *Obs.* Also *attrib.*

1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* II. 191 These Mer-men, or, as we may rather call them Sea-apes. 1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* II. 544 Sea Ape Manati. Mr. Steller saw on the coast of America another very singular animal which he calls a Sea Ape: it was five feet long: the head like a dog's: [etc.].

3. 'The sea-otter: so called from its gambols' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

a 1891 H. PARTRIDGE (Cent.), When holding a fore-paw over their eyes in order to look about them with more distinctness, they are called sea-apes.

4. The Northern Chimæra (*C. monstrosa*).

1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 145 Arctic Chimæra...Sea Ape.

Sea'-apple. [APPLE *sb.*]

† **1.** The sea-urchin. *Obs.*

1666 [see SEA-EGG 1]. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 199 The roundish Centronia, with crooked..spines, the Sea apple.

2. The sea-coconut (see COCO 6).

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Islands* 787 Sea-apple: *Manicaria Plukenetii*.

Sea-bank. [BANK *sb.*[1]]

1. † **a.** The sea-coast or sea-shore; = BANK *sb.*[1] 9.

c 1350 [see BANK *sb.*[1] 9]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5173 To þe see bank þe cors þai bring. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 138, I was the other day talking on the Sea-banke with certaine Venetians. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xvi, My music leads to lofty groves, That wild upon the sea-bank wave.

b. A dune or sand-hill.

1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* 89 The cypress-spires..Ever more growing,..Over the low sea-banks, of the fatal Ilian city. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* I. ii. 31 The next [star], that saw not love, saw me Between the sea-banks and the sea.

c. A sand-bank; = BANK *sb.*[1] 5.

1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 191 This fish [the cod]..is eagerly sought after on those sea-banks which it frequents.

d. *attrib.*

a 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Eleg.* I. i. 34 Elegian Muse..Girt my shine browe with Sea-banke Mirtle praise [*read* sprays].

2. An embankment built for protection against the sea, a sea-wall.

1647 HEXHAM I, The Sea-bankes, *De Zee-dijcken*. 1655 MARQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Invent.* § 96 A way to make a Sea-bank so firm..that a stream can have no power over it. 1733 *Act 6 Geo. II, c.* 37 § 5 If any Person..shall unlawfully and maliciously break down..any Sea Bank. 1839 *Civ. Englin. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 450/1 A Sea Bank constructed..for the purpose of enclosing a quantity of sea marsh land.

attrib. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 64 The execution of sea-bank work.

So **Sea-banking,** the building of sea-banks.

1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 2 Sea-banking, or sea-walling, has hitherto formed but a small portion of the practice of Engineers.

[Sea-bar, 'the sea-swallow or tern' (in mod. Dicts.), comes from a misprinted entry in Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* (1736) which should read '*Sea-bat*, hirundo piscis' (i. e. the flying-fish).]

Sea'-bass. *U. S.* [BASS *sb.*[1] Cf. Du. *zeebaars*.] A name for various fishes. **a.** A serranoid fish, *Centropristis furvus* (black sea-bass). **b.** A sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion nobilis* of California (white sea-bass). **c.** *Sciæna ocellata*. **d.** The sturgeon, *Acipenser transmontanus*, of the Pacific coast (*Cent. Dict.*).

1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 70 Fish are in the greatest plenty ..; particularly..sea-bass. 1849 H. W. HERBERT *Forester's Fish & Fishing U.S.* 242 The Striped Sea Bass. Rock Fish, Bar Fish. *Ibid.* 264 The Sea Bass. Black Sea Bass. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 378 *Cynoscion nobile*. This species is everywhere known as the 'Sea Bass' ('Sea-Trout'), sometimes as 'White Sea Bass', to distinguish it from the Black Sea Bass or Jew-fish. *Ibid.* 407 The Sea bass, *Serranus atrarius*. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 215 In the Carolinas, Florida, and the Gulf, we meet with the names 'bass' and its variations, 'spotted-bass', 'red-bass', 'sea-bass'. *Ibid.* 223 The common sea-bass of the north, *Centropristis furvus*.

Sea'-bat. [BAT *sb.*[1]]

1. A flying-fish, esp. the flying gurnard, *Dactylopterus volitans*.

1611 FLORIO, *Accola*, a sea Swallow or a Sea Bat. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 39 The French call it *Aronder dumer* [sic], the Swallow of the Sea; others a Sea Bat, or Rere-mouse of the Sea. *a* 1674 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) App. 24 Sea Batt. Belgis. An ex Acaraunis? 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 255 The Sea-bat or Flying Gurnard.

2. The fish *Malthe vespertilio*.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 457 The Sea-Bat. This

curious fish..by the expansion of its side-fins and its small ventrals, represents a bat in some measure. 1758 EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* 156 The Sea-bat appeared to me..all over of a dark brown or dusky colour. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 173 The Sea Bat, *Malthe vespertilio.*

3. A fish of the genus *Platax*.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 448 There are probably not more than seven species of 'Sea-bats' [*Platax*], if so many, and they all belong to the Indian Ocean and Western Pacific, where they are very common.

Sea'-bath. [BATH *sb.*1] A bath or bathe in the sea. Also a place for sea-bathing.

1785 PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Nav.* 43 Wivenhoe..is at present a very pretty, clean town...There is a good sea-bath. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 249/1 The cold shower-bath..is found to suit better at this hour than the sea-bath. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 199 In sea-baths sheltered from the prowling shark He cooled his fever.

Sea'-bathe, *v. rare.* [Back-formation from next.] *intr.* (in quot. quasi-*trans.* with complement). To bathe in the sea.

1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xix, The dirty population of Venice..gets itself dragged by a screaming kettle to Lido next morning, to sea-bathe itself into a capacity for more tobacco.

Sea-bathing. Bathing in the sea.

1753 R. RUSSELL *Diss. Sea Water* 142 He entered upon a Course of Sea Water,..joining, as usual, the Sea Bathing toward the End of the Cure. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 June (1815) 207 To Scarborough; where I propose to brace up my fibres by sea-bathing. 1824 LAETITIA M. HAWKINS *Annaline* II. 115, I daresay [she] will not be restored even by sea-bathing. 1875 MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownsh.* 71 There is here excellent sea-bathing.

attrib. 1797 *Margate Guide* 63 The Sea Bathing Infirmary at West-brook. 1803 (*title*) A Guide to all the Watering and Sea-Bathing Places.

Sea beach. [BEACH *sb.*] = BEACH *sb.* 3.

1775 ASH, *Seabeach*, the seashore. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ix, He left the palace and strolled down to the sea-beach. 1840 LONGF. *Wreck of Hesperus* 77 At daybreak, on the bleak sea-beach, A fisherman stood aghast. 1877 RUSKIN *St. Mark's Rest* I. i. 5 The place by the sea-beach in Palestine, where Dorcas worked for the poor.

attrib. 1864 BROWNING *Death in Desert* 153 To tell dry sea-beach gazers how I fared When there was mid-sea.

Sea'-bean.

†**1.** A small stone or pebble (see quot. 1607).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 143 There is a little blacke stone in Nilus about the bignesse of a Beane...Such as these I saw at Lyons in France, which they called Sea-beanes, and they prescribed them to be hanged about a Nurses necke to encrease her milke. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Sea-beans*, small black pebbles. *Devon.*

2. A name given to the seeds of the tropical leguminous plant *Entada scandens*, carried by sea to the British coasts, and often made into trinkets.

1696 SLOANE *Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 70 Phaseolus maritimus rotundifolius, flore purpureo [etc.]...The Sea bean. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. A small univalve shell of the family *Triviidæ*; also the operculum of any shell of the family *Turbinidæ*. Both are often used for charms, trinkets, etc.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 335 Dealers..were constantly..bringing all sorts of shells,..sea-beans or bay-beans, and other marine curiosities. 1891 *Century Dict.*

Sea'-bear. [BEAR *sb.*1]

†**1.** The sea-urchin. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Oursin*, the sea Beare. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 128. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx, Sea-Bears.

2. The ursine or fur-seal, *Callorhinus ursinus*, of the North Pacific. Also applied to the various smaller otaries (species of *Arctocephalus*) of the southern seas, as distinguished from the larger hair-seals, called SEA-LIONS. See also BEAR *sb.*1 5.

1771 PENNANT *Synopsis Quadrupeds* 344 Ursine Seal. There are three marine animals, which..seem divided between the N. E. of Asia, and N. W. of America...These are ..the Sea Lion and Sea Bear, and the Manati. 1847 [see BEAR *sb.*1 5]. 1880 H. W. ELLIOTT *Rep. Seal Isl. Alaska* (1884) 109 The eared-seal, or sea-bear (*Otaria ursina*).

3. A polar bear. *rare.*

1829 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* I. 30 *Ursus Maritimus*, Polar or Sea Bear. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* xxi. 552 What is called the Sea-bear (*Ursus Maritimus*).

Sea'-beast. A beast living in the sea.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1644 Se bestys serued him at hande. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 200 That Sea-beast Leviathan. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Forsaken Merman* 39 Where the sea-beasts rang'd all round Feed in the ooze of their pasture-ground.

transf. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. iv, If he be but as great a Sea-Beast, as she is a Land-Monster, we shall have a most Amphibious Breed.

Sea'-beat, *a.* [BEAT *ppl. a.*] = next.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 34 That, once sea-beate, will to sea againe. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVI. lxxi, Wandering lonely on the sea-beat strand. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 196 Along the sea-beat shore Satiate we slept. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 24 That gray country, with its rainy, sea-beat archipelago.

Sea'-beaten, *a.* [BEATEN *ppl. a.*]

1. Of a ship, a sailor, etc.: Tossed about or beaten by the waves of the sea. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1562 A. BROOKE *Romeus & Iuliet* 808 God graunt no daungers rocke..wracke thy sea beaten barke. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* Ded. A ij b, Following herein sea-beaten soldiers, and miserable mariners. 1606 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* Ded., Ships..both extremely Sea-beaten, and at last wracked. 1801 MRS. ROBINSON *Sylphid* III. 142 (Jod.) The sea-beaten sailor.

2. Of a shore, rock, etc.; Lashed by the sea.

1793 COWPER *A Tale* ('*In Scotland's realm*') 19 Sea-beaten rocks and naked shores, Could yield them no retreat. 1868 STEVENSON *Let.* July in *Scribner's Mag.* (1899) XXV. 31/1, I am utterly sick of this gray, grim, sea-beaten hole. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* Oct. 632 Quiet bays and sea-beaten cliffs

Sea'-beaver.

†**1.** = HIPPOCAMPUS 2. *Obs.*

1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* II. 51 The Sea-Beaver is another and larger Insect, peculiar to the sea... Called in the Mediterranean Hippocampus.

2. The sea-otter.

1759 DUMAREsQUE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 488 Many of them go thither, to catch sea-beavers. 1764 GRIEVE tr. *Krasheninnikoff's Kamtschatka* 130 The sea beavers [*Lutra marina*] have not the least resemblance to the other beavers.

Sea-beef.

†**1.** Pickled beef used on shipboard. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Christ's T.* To Rdr.* ‡, A prouerbe..as stale as sea-biefe. 1606 DEKKER *Newes fr. Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 112 Though such kind of Theeuerie bee more stale then Sea-beefe.

2. The flesh of a porpoise or whale. Also locally applied to various food-fishes (*jocularly* to herring).

1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 27 Ling, Sea Beef. [Cf. quot. 1661 s.v. BEEF *sb.* 2a.] 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* vi. (1858) 77 The porpoise..is harpooned..and its carcass eaten by the name of 'sea beef'.

Sea-bell.

1. A species of bindweed, *Convolvulus Soldanella*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCXCIII. 690 Sea Withwinde, Sea Bindweed, Sea bels, Sea Coale, and of some Sea Folefoote, and Scottish Scuruie grasse. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

2. A zoophyte of the genus CAMPANULARIA.

1860 tr. *Hartwig's Sea & Wonders* 278 The delicate feathery forms of the sea-wreaths, sea-feathers, and sea-bells (sertulariæ, plumulariæ, and campanulariæ).

Sea'-bird. A bird frequenting the sea, or the land near the sea. Also *attrib.*

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 1704 A Seabirde great and ravenous, *charadrius*. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 259 We..saw infinite multitudes of little Sea-birds. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. xix. 301 All sea-birds are allowed by the church of Rome to be eaten on meagre days, as a kind of fish. 1855 TENNYSON *Captain* 71 The lonely seabird crosses With one waft of the wing. 1898 KEARTON *Wild Life at Home* 100 The Orkney and Shetland Islands are rich in sea-bird life.

Sea'-bladder.

†**1.** The bladder-wrack. Cf. next 1. *Obs.*

1681 GREW *Museum* II. § v. ii. 250 The Roped Sea-Bladder ..is also wrought with fibrous Veins, as the former.

2. The Portuguese man-of-war.

1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* x. 243 The Physaliæ, or Sea-bladders.

Seable, obs. form of SEEABLE.

Sea'-blubber. Also 7-blobber. [BLUBBER *sb.*1]

†**1.** The bladder-wrack. Cf. prec. 1. *Obs.*

1681 GREW *Museum* II. § v. ii. 250 Sea-Blobber. *Vesicaria marina*...'Tis a Cluster of small roundish Bladders..of a light brown colour.

2. A jelly-fish. See BLUBBER *sb.*1 3.

1683-4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 478 The *Urtica Marina* (called Sea Gelly or Blubber, tho' it be an Animal). 1769 *Ann. Reg.* I. 189/1 Boat-loads of what the sailors called sea-blubbers. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* iii. (1849) 151 These *Medusæ*, or Sea-blubbers, as they are familiarly called, form a considerable portion of the Whale's food.

Seaboard (sī'bōɔrd), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: see SEA *sb.* and BOARD *sb.* Also 9 -bord. [f. SEA *sb.* + BOARD *sb.*]

A. *sb.*

†**1.** The plank to cover up the port-hole. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3001 Why close they the port with the see bord?

†**2.** With prepositions *a, at, on, to seaboard*, on or to the seaward side (of a ship, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 110 Et insula de Ushand jacet in le seebord anglice south et north. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cl. 165 V° wynde was so streynable on see borde, that they coude nat departe thence. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 207 [He] With mony schip to se burd passit syne. *c* 1566 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 390 There lay two rocks two miles to sea boord of vs. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 70 To preserve their course the better at Seaboorde, 1582 LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. v. 13 Our men discried three Ilands a Seaboard. 1602 MANSEL *True Rep. Service* 1 My selfe being neerest that coast, Captaine Iones next vnto me, and the Dutch men of warre a Sea-boord, and to the westward of him. *c* 1625 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Brane Sea-fight* Wks. 1630 III. 40/2 The Enemie making all the sayle he could to Sea-boord of the English. *c* 1635 CAPT. N. BOTTLER *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 281 When a Ship..hath another Ship on her other side to Seaward, or (as the phrase is) to Sea-board.

†**3.** *By (be) seaboard*; by sea. *On seaboard*: at sea, on board ship. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* I. 369 Out of Denmark be se burd mony myle, Ane greit armie in Albione was send. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 91 Nocht alanerly be gryt multitude of men of veyr, and ane grit nauen of schipis be seey burde, bot [etc.]. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 420 Whenas beyng on Seaborde he was in daunger to be drowned. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 32 In all my tyme on Seaboorde..I have knowen nombers that were of another disposition.

4. The line where land and sea meet, the coast-line; the sea-shore or the land near the sea, esp. considered with reference to its extent or configuration.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 78 Certain alarming movements on the sea-board. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1841) 26 On the seabord of this wild land [Iceland] is a rim of grassy country, where cattle can subsist. 1860 H. MILLER *My Schools* xiii. 143/1 The population of extensive Islands and seaboards of the country. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. ii. 25 These kingdoms have a large sea-board. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 124 The sea-board is nearly a straight line running from north to south.

Comb. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* xxii. 316 The sea-board-dwelling Tschwis.

B. *adj.* Bordering on or adjoining the sea. *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 47 There shall a Lyon from the sea-bord wood Of Neustria come roaring. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Sea-bord, Sea-bordering*, bordering on the sea or ocean. 1888 J. SHALLOW *Templars' Trials* 8 The Hospitallers, whose property was largely sea-board, left Cyprus for Rhodes. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 18 Aug. 4/4 The French sea-board hotels.

Hence **Sea'-boarder,** an inhabitant of the sea-board.

1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. § 3. 38 The Kentish [men] and Seaborders being full of humanity, and little differing from the French ciuility.

Sea'-boat. [BOAT *sb.*]

1. †a. A boat for the sea. *Obs.* **b.** A vessel considered in reference to her behaviour at sea.

Beowulf 633 Þa ic on holm gestah, sæ-bat gesæt mid minra secga gedribt. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 199 Our brigantine..an excellent sea-boat. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. 241 The Roman Shipwrecks were occasion'd undoubtedly by their Ships being bad Sea-boats, and [etc.]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Sea-Boat*, a vessel that bears the sea firmly, without labouring heavily. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 92 Any good sea-boat, may make her course good to Fowey.

attrib. 1888 R. EDMONDSTON & SAXBY *Home of Naturalist* 31 He always had unbounded faith in the sea-boat qualities of a Shetland sixaerin.

2. A name for a *Chiton* or coat-of-mail shell.

1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 701 These shells have been called by different names,..such as 'Wood-louse', 'Sea-boat',..'Sea-bug', and 'Sea-caterpillar'.

Sea'-book.

†**1.** A sea-log (see SEA *sb.* 23 a). *Obs.*

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 336/1 The Captain may require a Copy of the Sea Book from the Purser.

2. (See quot. 1883). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 34 All arms, sea-books and instruments..is plunder. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 519/2 When the loxodromic maps came into existence, hand-books with sailing directions were written to accompany them, hence the titles 'sailing directions', 'sea-books',..or cartas da marear.

3. A book representing life at sea, etc. SEA *sb.* 181.

1894 CLARK RUSSELL in *My First Book* 30 It is the first sea book I ever wrote.

Sea-border. The land bordering on the sea.

1686 *Charter of Romney-Marsh* title-p., Very useful..for all Lords of Towns, and other Landholders within Romney-Marsh,..and all other Marshes, Fenns, and Sea-Borders. 1880 SWINBURNE *Studies in Song* 180 These alone in all the wild sea-borders Fear no blast of days and nights that die.

†**Sea-borderer.** *Obs. rare.* One who inhabits the land adjacent to the sea.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* I. 3 On Hellespont.. In view and opposit two cities stood, Seaborderers [earliest eds. (1598-1613) Seaborders], disioin'd by Neptunes might: The one Abydos, the other Sestos hight. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 46 Their heauenly hoods..decreede, that for they were either of them seaborderers and drowned in the sea, stil to the sea they must belong. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. ix. 442 A barbarous and inhumane people (as generally Sea-borderers are).

Sea'-bordering, *a. rare.* Bordering on the sea.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 533 Amongst sea-bordering Cities,..Tire in former ages was most famous. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XVII. 358 Tow'rds those Sea-bordring shores of ours. 1626 SIR D. DIGGS *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 302 All the Sea-bordering parts of this Kingdom. 1852 ANSTED *Phys. Geog.* in *Man. Geog. Sci.* I. 259 Those rich sea-bordering clays, whose fertility is such as to induce men to risk disease in swampy climates.

Sea'-born, *a.* Born in or of the sea. **a.** Of persons, etc., chiefly mythological, esp. of Venus.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* III. i. 763 Seaborne Nymphes shall swarme about thy ships. *a* 1645 WALLER *To my Lord Admiral* 55 Like Neptune and his Sea-borne Neece. *a* 1664 KATH. PHILIPS *To Lucasia* Poems (1667) 147 Eyes so sweet as these, No power that is Sea-born can displease. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 160 Learn what I heard the sea-born Seer relate, Whose eye can pierce the dark recess of fate. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 17 Sea-born Nymphs.

b. Produced by or having its origin in the sea.

1646 QUARLES *Sheph. Oracles* vii. 83 The Sea-born Sturgeon, and the broad-side Bream. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 121 Sea-born gales their gelid wings expand To winnow fragrance round the smiling land. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xvi, If on a rock..Saint Cuthbert sits, and toils to frame The sea-born beads that bear his name. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 402 During all the unknown..geological ages in which these mountains of sea-born rocks have been slowly growing.

c. Of an island, etc. rising from the sea.

1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 197 Ninety cities crown the sea-born Isle. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* x, That sea-born city [Venice] was in all her glory.

Sea'-borne, *a.* [BORNE *ppl. a.*]

1. Conveyed by sea. (Said usually of articles of commerce.)

1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVIII. 236/1 Very few buildings have ..been erected of sea-borne stone. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 996 The best sea-borne English lime. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. xi. (1877) III. 79 A reduction of duties on sea-borne coal. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 152 To the sea-borne traveller it is the most conspicuous stronghold along the sea-coast. 1910 *Spectator* 11 June 920/1 Germany would never run the risk of invading France by a sea-borne expedition.

2. Of a ship, etc.: Carried or floating on the sea. See also quot. 1867.

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 44 A dock of sufficient depth for sea-borne vessels. 1857 GOSSE *Omphalos* ii. 51 The impressions..would have been totally obliterated, if the trees had been sea-borne and shore-rolled, as pretended. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Sea-borne*, arrived from a voyage: said of freighted ships also afloat.

3. *elliptic.* quasi-*sb.* Sea-borne coal. Used *attrib.*

1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Feb. 5/1 The number of men on strike this morning is 7,500, many of the 'seaborne' men having left work since yesterday morning.

Sea-bottom. The bottom or lowest depth of the sea; a tract of ground covered by a sea.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5532 How he might seke doun sounde in-to þe see bothom. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 93 Alpheus..Vnder seabottoms this passadge feriteted. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 50 The heterogeneous deposit of a former sea-bottom. 1885 CHILD *Ballads* II. 50/1 A mermaid, from the sea-bottom, cries out to him.

Sea'-bound, *a.*[1] [BOUND *ppl. a.*[2]] Bound or confined by the sea.

Cf. *sea-bounded* adj. (SEA *sb.* 21), with which this is often confused.

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* ii. 2 Subject all Nations to thy Throne, And make the Sea bound Earth thine owne. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Sea-bound, Sea-bounded*, bounded by the sea. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 3/2 The sea-bound lands. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 264/2 He lived..in a sea-bound solitude.

Sea'-bound, *a.*[2] [BOUND *ppl. a.*[1]] Bound for or on the way to the sea.

1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 80 The sea-bound river. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s.v., A sea-bound voyage. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1. Aug. 4/3 To catch their sea-bound train.

Sea'-bream.

1. A name applied to several sparoid fishes, esp. *Pagellus centrodontus.*

1530 PALSGR. 269/1 See breame a fysshe. 1613 R. HARCOURT *Voy. Guiana* 30 Of Sea-fish, there is Sea-breame, Mullet, Sole [etc.]. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xi. 64 Thou saydst she had eyes of Pearles, and such eyes are rather the eies of a Sea-Breame then a faire Dames. 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 95 Sea Bream, which are plentifully taken upon the Sea Coasts, their Eyes are accounted rare Meat, whereupon the proverbial comparison, It is worth a Sea Breams Eye. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 253 The reddish Sparus.., The Sea-bream. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 297 Sparidæ (the Sea-bream Family). 1896 *Roy. Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) V. 347 The black sea-bream (*Cantharus lineatus*) of the British seas.

2. Applied to the coryphænoid genus *Brama.*

1710 SIBBALD *Fife & Kinross* 53 *Brama Marina nostras*, the Sea-Bream. 1891 *Century Dict.*

Sea'-breeze. [BREEZE *sb.*[2]]

1. A breeze blowing from the sea.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 348 Taking the advantage of the Land breezes by night, and the Sea breezes by day. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 160 A Sea-Breeze came in, and blow'd so hard that we were obliged to weigh. 1769 W. STORK *Descr. East-Florida* (ed. 3) 25 The sea-breezes keep it in constant agitation. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 359 Before a strong sea-breeze. 1873 B. HARTE *Fiddletown* 28 The chill sea-breeze made him shiver. 1888 LOWELL *Heartsease & Rue* 130 Where sea-breeze and sunshine meet.

2. 'Also, a cool sea-drink' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

Hence **Sea-breezed** *a.*, having sea-breezes, or blown on by sea-breezes; **Sea-breeziness**, the condition of being breezy or having sea-breezes. *fig.*

1760 BP. HILDESLEY in W. Hanbury *Charit. Found. Ch.-Langton* (1767) 114 Plants or trees..suitable to this sea-breez'd island [Man] and its sandy gravelly soil. 1837 [see BREEZINESS]. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 25 Sept. 3/4 There is a sea-breeziness about it [the book].

Sea'-bull. [BULL *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** The male of the sea-cow or seal. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3846 Of Seeles & of see-Bules a swyth grete nounbre. *Ibid.* 4008 A cowdrife breste [*? read* beste], Of sembalaunce as a see-bule. *c* 1520 ANDREW *Noble Life* III. xxxviii, Focas is a see bulle, & is very stronge & dangerous. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 216/1 He beareth Argent, a sea Bulls-head couped, Sable.

2. The male of the sea-cow or hippopotamus.

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iii. 88 A large sea-bull lying asleep close inland behind some reeds.

Seabylle, Seac, obs. ff. SEEABLE, SICK.

Sea-cabbage.

1. *a.* = SEA-KALE. *b. dial.* (See quot. 1904.)

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Crambe.* Sea-Cabbage. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 140 *Brassica oleracea* (Sea Cabbage). 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Sea Cabbage*, the great mullein, *Verbascum thapsus.*

†**2.** The sea-otter's cabbage. *Obs.*

1764 GRIEVE tr. *Krasheninnikoff's Kamtschatka* 131 They have three different ways of catching them: 1st. By nets placed among the sea cabbage [note *Fucus marinus*], whither the beavers retire in the night time.

Sea-cale, variant of SEA-KALE.

Sea'-calf. [CALF 1.] A common name for the seal, esp. the common seal, *Phoca vitulina.* [So med.L. *vitulus marinus*, F. *veau marin*, G. *seekalb.*]

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 13 Þere beeþ ofte i-take dolphyns, and see calues [orig. *vituli marini*], and baleynes. 1558 GESNER *Hist. Anim.* IV. 83r Angli etiam nominant a Sea caulfe: uel Seele. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 26 Some also hang..the skinne of the Sea-Calfe in the middle of the garden..as a prooued defence to it against tempestes. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. i. (1713) 89 The playing of two Sea-Calves before a Storm. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 The 'sea calves' of the North Atlantic are solely 'hair seals'.

attrib. *c* 1440 tr. *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 961 A seecalf skyn.

b. *allusively.*

1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 67 You grow pert, madam, since you have caught your sea-calf. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* viii, 'Why what a precious old sea-calf I am!' he said.

Sea'-captain. The captain or commander of a ship; usually applied to the captain of a merchant vessel.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* II. i. 380 To what scorn'd purpose else should we make choice Of him for a sea captaine? 1708 *Proclam.* 20 May in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 In case any Sea-Captain, Inferior Commission or Warrant Sea-Officers belonging to any Ship of War..be absent. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* II. xiii, The widow of a sea captain.

†**Sea'-card.** *Obs.* [CARD *sb.*[2]]

1. A chart of the sea (see CARD *sb.*[2] 3 b and CHART *sb.*[1] 1 b). *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxv. L iij, You shall make a sea carde wherin you may by the former rules place Coastes, Haiboroughes, Rockes, Sandes [etc.]. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. ii. 148 The whole, according to the sea-cards, being the bay of Contessa.

2. The card of the mariner's compass (see CARD *sb.*[2] 4).

1555 [see CARD *sb.*[2] 4]. 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* I. xi, We are all like sea-Cards, All our endeavours and our motions, ..still point at beauty. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Sept., A little gold frame for one of my sea-cards.

transf. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Adv. Author* I. iii. 53 Thus much for..those Rules of Art, those Philosophical Sea-Cards by which the adventuring Genius's of the times were won't to steer their Courses, and govern their impetuous Muse.

Sea'-cat. [Cf. F. *chat de mer*, 'the smallest kind of dog-fish' (Cotgr.).]

1. A name for various fishes. **a.** The wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus.* **b.** The great weever, *Trachinus draco.* **c.** A shark, *Scyllium catulus.* **d.** *Chimæra monstrosa.* **e.** Any sea-catfish, as *Ælurichthys marinus.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. ix. II. 445 The fish named the Sea-cat or Weazill. 1710 SIBBALD *Fife & Kinross* 51 *Lupus Marinus Shonfeldii & Nostras*; our Fishers call it the Sea-Cat, or Cat-fish. *a* 1779 D. GRAHAM *Buck-Haven* Writ. (1883) II. 220 Spout-fish, sea-cats, sea-dogs. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* v. 108 The Spotted Shark, or Sea Cat (*Scyllium catulus*, Cuvier). 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 628 The Gaff-topsail Catfish..is known [in various places] as the 'Sea Cat'. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 72 *Chimæra monstrosa*,..sea-cat, sea-rat, etc. of fishermen.

†**2.** [Du. *zeekat.*] A squid or cuttlefish. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. ii. II. 428 The foresaid writer Trebius Niger reporteth, That the sea-cats or Cuttle fishes ..wil flie out of the sea [etc.].

†**3.** The SEA-HARE. *Obs.*

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 586 Some call them..sea-cats.

†**4.** The sea-bear or common fur-seal. *Obs.*

1764 GRIEVE tr. *Krasheninnikoff's Kamtschatka* 123 The sea cat is about half the size of the sea lion; in form resembling the seal. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1668 Sea-cats..have long hairs standing out on each side of their mouths like those of a cat.

Seace, obs. form of CEASE, SEISE.

Sea'-cliff. A cliff on the seashore.

In Geology sometimes applied to rocks which are now inland, but were on the shores of ancient seas.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 4 Swa fela welena swa þara sondcorna biþ be þisum sæclifum. *c* 1205 LAY. 18638 He is mid sea cliuen [*c* 1275 see cluues] faste biclused. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 634 Compassed with a triple ditch ..cast in forme of a bowe, the string whereof is the sea-cliffe. 1769 *Atwick Inclosure Act* 5 The said allotments..shall lie contiguous to the sea-cliff. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. vi. (1835) II. 28 An ancient sea-cliff is to be seen, now inland. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 50 Waves wearing away the sea-cliffs.

Sea-coal (sī'kōul). [COAL *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** In Old English: Jet. *Obs.*

In early times jet was chiefly found washed ashore by the sea.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 416/2 *Gagates*, sæcol.

2. a. A name for mineral coal ('coal' in the ordinary modern sense) as distinguished from charcoal. Now only *Hist.*

Commonly explained as meaning 'coal brought by sea'. But *carbo maris* occurs in the *Newminster Cartulary* (Northumberland) *c* 1236 (see quot. in COAL *sb.*[1] 5 a); and in 1306 a Glamorganshire document (*Inquis. Post Mortem*, Ioan. de Clare, 35 Edw. I) speaks of 'unus puteus in quo fodiuntur *carbones maris*'. Unless we suppose that the documents were written by Londoners, or (what is very unlikely) that the London term had been adopted in the coal-producing regions themselves, these early examples appear to point to some different explanation. Possibly in early times the chief source of coal supply may have been the beds exposed by marine denudation on the coasts of Northumberland and South Wales. Cf. quot. *a* 1552. The name of Seacoal lane, London (*Secollane*), occurs 1339 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* 207.

c 1253 [see COAL *sb.*[1] 5 a]. 1282 [see *seacoal-pit* in 3]. 1371 in *York Minster Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 9 Et in ij schaldres de secole emptis pro eodem, 10*s*. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 359/2 Under wodde..seecole, and in oþer manere. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VIII. 19 The vaynes of the se-coles by sometyme upon clives of the se, as round about Coket Island. 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* I. ii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1883) II. 112 The wholesome smell of seacole. 1645–52 BOATE *Ireland's Nat. Hist.* (1860) 101 The inhabitants..want wood for firing (being therefore constrained to make shift with turf, or sea-coal, where they are not too far from the sea). 1663 DUDLEY (*title*) Metallum Martis: or Iron made with Pit-coale, Sea-coale, &c. 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* I. Wks, 1720 II. 194 You'll never leave that place of sin and sea-coal. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 151 The City of London, and Parts adjacent, as also all the South of England, are supplied with Coals, called therefore Sea-coal, from Newcastle upon Tyne, and from the Coast of Durham and Northumberland. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* x, The rusty grate, seldom gladdened by either sea-coal or fagots.

b. *U. S. rare.* 'Soft coal as distinguished from anthracite' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

3. *attrib.*, as *sea-coal ashes, fire*, †*-meter*, †*pit*, †*prong, soot*; **sea-coal room**, a room with a sea-coal fire.

1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* May (ed. 9) 64 Sift a little Lime discreetly with it, or rather *Sea-coal Ashes. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 95 Sitting..by a *sea-cole fire. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xlviii, I like a seacoal fire, when not too dear. 1668 *Act for Preventing Fires*, etc. 6 The *Seacole-meters. 1282 *Dean Forest Survey*, Item una trenchea incipiens apud *Secole puttes. 1629 *Leather* 7 Our Sea-coale Pits being able..to furnish the whole Iland. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1063 Whachum his *Sea-coal-Prong threw by, And basely turn'd his back to flie. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 84 We'll sit close and snug in a *Sea-coal Room. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 121 Soot is very good for Corn and Grass, but *Sea-coal Soot is the best by much.

Sea-coal, obs. f. *sea-cole* (see SEA *sb.* 23 f).

Sea-coast.

1. The land adjacent to the sea; = COAST *sb.* 4.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4782 Kyng Richard and Phelyp, with her hoost; Wente foorth be the see-coost. *a* 1425 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 551 The coost of France is no longer by the narow see coost than from Calyce in Pycardy unto Seynt Malous in Bretany. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 6 Those white rocks..Which all along the Southerne sea-coast lay, Threatning vnheedie wrecke. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. vii. § 5. 83 All the Sea-coast..[was] exposed to the waste of an enemie too farre ouer-matching him. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 164 To defend the sea-coasts of his own dominions. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 336 Prussia.. has a considerable range of sea-coast. 1876 A. S. MURRAY *Mythol.* iii. (1877) 38 The Sirens are strictly personifications, not of the sea, but of the dangers of the sea-coast to sailors.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 146 The Sea-coast Townes of France. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 103 So that I fancy'd now I had my Country House, and my Sea-Coast-House. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Lavatera, L. arborea*..being a common plant in sea-coast cottage gardens.

Hence †**Sea-coaster,** a wrecker; †**Sea-coasting** *a.*, situated on the sea-coast.

c 1550 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (1902) XVI. 83 [To assist ship-owners against pillage by the] sea-coasters. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XVIII. ii. 657 But their opinion that make Aegialia to be a sea-coasting citty is better.

Sea'-cob[1]. [COB *sb.*[3]] A sea-gull.

1530 PALSGR. 268/2 Seecobbe a byrde, *mauue de mer.* 1544 TURNER *Avium Præcip.* D 8 b, *De Gavia*..a se cob or seegell. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 68 Feel the tongue and point of the hook with your fingers..and take you the boldnesse to be caught, and like a Sea-cob swallow the whole bait. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 285 Wherever I find an hungry Sea-cob, I throw him out a Bait. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* I. ix. 176 What have these boys of their own?.. They have nothing, no more than the sea-cobs.

Sea'-cob[2]. [COB *sb.*[1]] A fish (see COB *sb.*[1] 3).

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 274 Two Sea-Gudgeons, called Paganelli,..which our western Fishermen call by the Name of Sea-cobs.

Sea'-cock. [COCK *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A kind of crab. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 128 Sea cock. [Margin, *Cancer Heracleoticus.*]

2. A local name applied to various birds, (*a*) in quot. 1684 perh. the foolish or common guillemot, *Uria troile*; (*b*) the grey plover, *Squatarola helvetica*; (*c*) in Caithness 'the puffin, *Fratercula arctica*' (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1684 SIBBALD *Scotia Illustr.* II. III. vii. 22 *Avis Marina* Sea-Cock *dicta.* 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 181 Grey plover..Sea cock (Waterford).

3. A name for species of gurnard (see quots.). [So F. *coq de mer*, G. *seehahn*, Du. *zeehaan.*]

1704 tr. *Nieuhof's Voy. Brasil* Churchill's Collect. II. 348 The Sea-Cock is a Fish of a very odd shape, more like a Sea-Monster than a Fish. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Sea-cock*, a species of gurnard (*Trigla cuculus* and *T. hirax*) much sought after by Russian epicures. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 96 The Sapphirine Gurnard...In some European languages the..crowing noises which these fishes produce have gained for them the name of Sea Cocks.

4. *jocularly.* A bold sailor or sea-rover.

1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv, Such a gay young sea-cock does not come hither for naught. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II. 2 They cried to one another how no young sea-cock ever crowed with truer ring.

5. In a marine steam-engine (see quot. 1858).

1855 FRANKE *Beil's Technol. Dict.* II. 451 Sea-cock of a sea steam-engine (a cock placed on the pipe which goes from the boiler into the sea, through the side of the vessel). 1858 R. MURRAY *Marine Engines* (ed. 3) 29 It is better in the case of large engines to have two injection cocks fitted between the sea and each condenser,—one, the sea cock, close to the side of the vessel. 1895 *Times* 18 Mar. 7/4 The sea-cock was left open, and late at night the men on board were surprised to find the vessel gradually filling with water.

Sea-conny. Also **seacunny, sea-cunny, seconny, seacony, sea-connie.** [App. a perversion (after SEA *sb.* and perh. CON *v.*[2]) of Pers. سکانی *sukkānī*, f. Arab. سکان *sukkān* rudder. The word appears in 16th c. Pg. as *socões* (pl.), and in English in 1805 as *soucan* (Yule).] A steersman or quartermaster in a ship manned by lascars.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* III. 21/1 A Frenchman..concerted a plan with a Spaniard and four of the seacunnies, for

murdering the officers and seizing the ship. 1801 in A. Duncan *Marin. Chron.* (1804) II. 355 Leaving Captain Porter, who, with six Manilla seconnies, remained on board the wreck. *Ibid.* 356 This seconny afterwards went back to the wreck. 1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 427 The Lascars..killed two of the..Seaconnies. 1806 *Ibid.* XV. 471 Had on board as helmsmen (*vulgo* seaconies) natives of Luconia. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xli, The crews are composed of.. a small proportion of Portuguese sea-cunnies. 1888 Clark Russell *Death Ship* III. 172 When they have the Devil for a sea-cunny they will hit their port.

†Sea'-cornet. *Obs.* [Cornet *sb.*[1]]

1. A kind of shell-fish.

1601 Holland *Pliny* IX. xxxviii. I. 259 The sea cornet Buccinum. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 122 There are also seen in the Caribbies two sorts of those great Shells called Sea-Cornets, which are turned at the end like a Screw.

2. A cornet (musical instrument) used at sea.

1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Voy.* lviii, Throughout this Fleet they played on so many barbarous and ill accorded instruments, as Bels, Cymbals, Drums, and Sea-cornets.

Sea'-cow. [Cow *sb.*[1]]

1. The Manatee; also applied to other sirenians, as the dugong. Often applied to the now extinct sirenian, *Rhytina stelleri*, called *arctic, northern,* or *Steller's sea-cow.*

1613 R. Harcourt *Voy. Guiana* 30 There is also a Seafish..the Indians call it *Coiumero*, and the Spaniards *Manati*, but we call it the Sea-cow. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 186 This is the Manatee, or Sea-Cow, called by the French Lamentin. 1859-62 Sir J. Richardson, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) I. 206 The Mexican Sea-cow (*Manatus latirostris*), a very large species, upwards of fifteen feet in length. 1883 Flower in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 374/1 The *Rhytina* or Northern Sea-Cow was..limited to a single island in the extreme north of the Pacific Ocean.

2. The Morse or Walrus. Also *attrib.* ? *Obs.*

1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 169 *Walrus*..the Mors, or Sea-Cow. 1782 Capt. Coffin in *J. Adams' Wks.* (1851) III. 330 The sea-cow fishery was..carried on to great advantage. 1819 *Act 59 Geo. III*, c. 32 Tab. A., Sea Cow, Sea Horse, or Sea Morse Teeth, the cwt. 3. 4. 0. 1837 T. Bell *Brit. Quadrup.* 285 Walrus. Morse, Sea-cow, Sea-horse.

†3. [tr. Gr. *βοῦς.*] A kind of ray. *Obs.*

1722 J. Jones *Oppian's Halieut.* 227 Bous..the Sea-Cow or Broad-Ray.

4. [S. African Du. *zeekoe.*] The hippopotamus.

1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 129 There is seen in the large rivers about the Cape a very large animal call'd the Sea-Cow. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* i. 15 Nine or ten crocodiles..gorged with sea-cow, and fast asleep.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*, as *sea-cow sjambok, -whip*, etc.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 93/2 An equally persuasive sea-cow jambok. 1908 Rider Haggard *Ghost Kings* viii. 102 We have sea-cow whips here.

5. A fisherman's name in the west of England for *Holothuria nigra.* 1884 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 563.

Sea'-crab. [Crab *sb.*[1]]

1. A marine crab, as distinguished from a river- or land-crab.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxii. x. II. 449 The ashes of the Sea-crab and Scolopendre both. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* (1789) 421 The common Sea-Crab or *Sherigo*. This species is very common in all the harbours of Jamaica. 1860 Wraxall *Life in Sea* vi. 142 The Portunus, or real Sea-crab.

†b. In allusions. *Obs.*

1604 *Fr. Hubburd's Tales* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 95 One amongst them..likened me to a sea-crab, because I went all of one side. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* ix. 116 In which there is no more true controversie in point of law, than head in a sea-crab.

†2. a. Applied jocularly to a boatman. *Obs.*

1609 Dekker *Guil's Horn-bk.* vii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 252 No, your Oares are your onely Sea-crabs, boord them, and take heed you neuer go twice together with one paire.

†b. *slang.* A sailor. *Obs.*

1785 in Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.*

†3. A Crab (*sb.*[1] 7) used at sea. *Obs.*

1689 *Patent Office* No. 262 A new Invencion or Sea-Crabbe for working in the Sea for Fishing and taking vp of Shipps.

Sea'-craft.

1. Maritime skill, skill in navigation. Often written *seacraft.*

1727 Arbuthnot *Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. 221 Alexander.. to shew how little he considered the Sea-craft of the Persians,..employed none of that Country in his Fleet. 1865 W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* II. 246 Its population were pre-eminent in sea-craft and traffic.

2. *Ship-building.* (See quot.)

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Sea-crafts*,..a term for the scarphed strakes otherwise called *clamps.*

Sea'-crafty, *a. rare.* Skilled in seafaring matters. (Rendering OE. *lagucræftig* in Beowulf.)

1838 Longf. *Beowulf's Exped. to Heort* 41 The warrior showed, Sea-crafty man! The landmarks, And first went forth. 1892 Brooke *Early Eng. Lit.* x. 232 Beowulf and his sea-crafty men.

Sea'-crow. [Crow *sb.*[1] Cf. Welsh *meirfran.*]

1. A local name for various birds: (*a*) the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*; (*b*) the pewit-gull, *Larus ridibundus*; (*c*) the chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*; (*d*) the razor-billed auk, *Alca torda*; (*e*) the common skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes*; (*f*) the jackdaw; (*g*) the American coot, *Fulica americana*, and the black skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra.*

1579 T. Stevens in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. ii. 100 But sometimes his other enemy, the sea-crow, catcheth him [a fish] before he falleth. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 95 *Graculus Palmipes*..the Cowt, or Sea-Crow. 1813 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl., *Auk*, Razor-billed. Provincial..Sea-crow. 1897 'Allen Raine' *Welsh Singer* viii. 68 On the ledge of rock the jackdaws, or the 'little sea-crows', as they were called on the coast, had built their untidy nest of twigs.

†2. Used to translate Gr. *κορακῖνος*, a black river-fish. *Obs.*

1722 Diaper tr. *Oppian's Halieut.* I. 213 Here Sea-Crows dwell, nam'd from their dusky Hue.

3. A local name for the sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo.* 1880-4 F. Day *Brit. Fishes* I. 61.

Sea cucumber. †a. [transl. of L. *cucumis.*] Some shell-fish. *Obs.* b. [= F. *concombre de mer*]. The common name for any holothurian, sometimes restricted to the *Psolidæ.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxii. xi. II. 451. 1841 E. Forbes *Brit. Starfishes* 209 The Sea-Cucumbers are the most typical of the Holothuriadæ. *Ibid.* 221 The Glassy Sea-Cucumber is a most beautiful and delicate animal, being almost transparent and of an opaline hue. 1879 E. P. Wright *Anim. Life* 572 The body in the Sea Cucumbers is mostly cylindrical, and covered with a coriaceous skin.

Sead, obs. f. Sad *a.*, Said *ppl. a.*

Sea-daisy.

†1. Some kind of sea-anemone. *Obs.*

a 1776 J. Ellis *Zoophytes* (1786) 2 *Actinia Bellis*, Sea Daisie.

2. = Sea-pink a.

1838 Scrope *Art Deer-stalk.* 388 The highest hills..are scattered over with the sea daisy and other plants. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* i, There..grew..the beautiful sea daisy.

Sea'-devil.

1. A devil supposed to inhabit the sea.

c 1594 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl.) 14, I thinke wee weare haunted with some divelish witches, or at least with some sea divells. *a* 1721 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 23 The Sea-Devil, Dagon. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* viii. (1900) 132 Sea-devils and sea-angels, and the soul half drowned between them.

2. A name for various ugly fish, as the fishing-frog, various large rays, etc. Cf. Devil-fish.

1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* xxv. xxi. 1004 The effigies of a Sea Devill. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 105 There is sometimes taken by the Fishers a Monster which is ranked among the kinds of Sea-Devils,..what got it the name of Sea-Devil is, that above the eyes there are two little black horns..like those of a Ram. *a* 1672 Willughby *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) 85 *Rana piscatrix.* The Toad-fish or Frog-fish, or Sea-Divel. 1842 in *Mem. Amer. Acad.* (1846) II. 516 *Cephaloptera vampyrus*, Sea-Devil. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1976 Angel Fish, *Squatina angelus.* This strange fish..is frequently called a 'monk' and still more commonly a 'sea-devil'. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 44 The Ox Ray or Sea-devil, *Dicerobatis giornæ.* 1882 Jordan & Gilbert *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 52 *Manta birostris*...Sea Devil; Devil Fish.

3. *fig.* Any formidable engine of submarine warfare.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 230 One of these stealthy and effective sea-devils [torpedoes]. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 Oct. 5/2 The two British submarines..go out almost daily for the purpose of familiarising officers and seamen with the mechanism of these 'modern sea-devils'.

Sea'-dike. [Cf. Du. *zeedijk.*]

1. An embankment against the sea, a sea-wall.

14.. *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 797/40 *Hoc fossatum*, a sedyke. 1878 Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* i. 8 The old seadykes—like those along the coast of East-Holland in Lincolnshire.

2. *attrib.*

1395 in *East Anglian* (1871) IV. 79 [The iiij part of one labour in] Sedyksylver. *Ibid.* 92 [Of xxv labours by custom called] Sediksylver. 1567 Drant *Hor. Epist.* I. xv. E vj, When I cum to seadyke syde [Lat. *ad mare cum veni*]. 1799 A. Young *Agric. Lincs.* 272 The Old Sea-dike bank. Hence **Sea'-diked** *a.*

1851 S. Warren *Lily & Bee* 22 In busy sea-dyked Holland.

Sea'-dog. [Cf. Du. *zeehond*, G. *seehund.*]

1. The common or harbour seal, *Calocephalus vitulinus*; 'also (in California), one of the eared seals, *Zalophus californianus*' (Cent. Dict. 1891).

1598 W. Phillip tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 415/2 Wee found great store of Sea wolues, which wee call Sea dogges. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 132 A large Seal or Sea-Dog. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. ii, The sea-dog..His round black head..Rear'd o'er the foaming spray. 1879 G. B. Goode *Catal. Anim. Resources U. S.* 5 *Zalophus Gillespiei.* ..The Sea Dog. Pacific Coast.

2. A dog-fish or small shark. ? *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* ix. xxxv. I. 255 If they [*sc.* mother-of-pearl shell-fish] be in the deepe, accompanied lightly they are with curst Sea-dogs [orig. *marinis canibus*]. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* 401 In which [place] are many fishes called Sea-dogges. They which are weary of this world..cast in themselues here to be deuoured of these fishes. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XII. 178 The Sea-dog and the Dolphin are her food. 1802 Pinkerton *Mod. Geog., Europe* I. 11 The chief fisheries [of the Mediterranean] are those of the tunny, of the sword fish, and of the sea dog, a species of shark.

3. *Her.* (See quot. 1780.)

[1758 J. Kennedy *Curios. Wilton Ho.* 50 A Figure recumbent, leaning on a Sea-Dog, and representing the River Meander.] 1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Sea-dogs*, are drawn in shape like the talbot, but with a tail like that of the beaver; a scalloped fin continued down the back, from the head to the tail; the whole body, legs, and tail, scaled, and the feet webbed. 1871 Burke *Peerage* s.v. *Stourton*, Supporters.—Two sea-dogs, sa., scaled and finned, erm.

4. A privateer or pirate, esp. of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

1659 Pell *Impr. Sea* Proem B 3, They hunt the Pirat.. and sometimes they find..a Dunkirk Hare, squatted down very closely..and then is there brave gain, when our Sea-dogs follow after her. 1788 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 387 A regard to the safety and liberty of our seamen..forbids us to give such prices for those in captivity as will draw on our vessels peculiarly the pursuit of those sea-dogs. 1877 Dowden *Stud. Lit.* (1889) 1 The galleons of the Spanish Armada were pulled down by the sea-dogs of Drake.

5. A sailor, usually one long used to the sea, chiefly with the epithet *old.*

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiii, The carpenter..was an old sea-dog. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* iii, Sniffing the keen salt air like a young sea-dog. 1887 Besant *World went* xxix, Other Captains..are no whit behind the most old-fashioned sea-dog in courage.

6. A luminous appearance near the horizon, regarded by mariners as a prognostic of bad weather.

1825-80 Jamieson, *Dog, Sea-dog*, a name given by mariners to a meteor seen, immediately above the horizon [see Dog *sb.* 10]. *Ibid.*, The term, although used as synon. with *Weather-gaw*, properly denotes a luminous appearance of a different kind. For while the weather-gaw seems a detached section of a rainbow, the dog has no variety of colours, but is of a dusky white. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Sea-dogs*, the meteor called also *stubb.*

7. *dial.* A rough wave in the mouth of a river.

1863 R. F. Burton *Wand. W. Africa* I. 1 White sea-dogs coursed and worried one another over Father Mersey's breadth of mud. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Sea-dogs, Sea-horses*, rough waves in the Humber and Trent.

Sea'-dragon. [Dragon [1].]

1. Various fishes, as the weever; the bullhead; a dragonet (*Callionymus*); a flying sea-horse, *Pegasus draco*; also a kind of pipe-fish (see quot. 1898).

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. A v b, Wormwood..is good against ..the bytinge of a shrewe, and the sea dragon. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxii. v. II. 434 Since I haue named the sea-dragon [orig. *draco marinus*], this would be noted, That himselfe outwardly applied, is a remedie [etc.]. 1674 T. P., etc. *Eng. & Fr. Cook* 422 Potage of Vives or Sea-dragons. *Ibid.*, Take out your Sea-Dragons, and put them with Ragoust [etc.]. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 272 The Cottus with the second back fin white. The Sea-dragon. 1835 J. F. South in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIII. 165/1 *Pegasus Draco*, Lin.; Sea Dragon. 1898 Morris *Austral Engl., Sea-Dragon*, any Australian fish of any one of the three species of the genus *Phyllopteryx*, family *Syngnathidæ.*

2. A mythical marine monster resembling a dragon.

1749 *Gentl. Mag.* XIX. 506 It [a creature resembling a winged alligator, said to have been lately captured in a mackerel-net] is said..to have been described by naturalists under the name of the Sea-Dragon. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 11 Sept. 2/1 When a junk is fully laden and on the eve of sailing, the crew commend themselves to the sea-dragon in a frightfully noisy religious service.

¶ 3. Misused to render F. *draconcule*, guinea-worm.

1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 214 Those..enemies to man, the tape, the hair worm, and the sea dragon.

4. A popular name for any large marine saurian.

1896 H. Woodward *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 52 Most of the 'Sea-Dragons'..were obtained from the Lias of Street,..Lyme Regis [etc.].

Sea'-duck.

1. Any duck of the sub-family *Fuligulinæ*, as the common scoter, *Œdemia nigra*, and the eider-duck.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Shoveler*,..the name of a species of sea-duck. 1861 Coues in *Proc. Philad. Acad.* 239 *Somateria mollissima*...Eider Duck. 'Sea-duck.' *Ibid.* 240 They are..known as 'Sea-ducks', the males being.. distinguished as 'Sea-drakes'. 1867 T. R. Jones *Nat. Hist. Birds* 506 The Tufted Sea-duck (*Fuligula cristata*).

2. A fish, the 'Bombay duck'.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 351 Twelve Tins of Sardines ..and two of Sea-Duck in oil.

Seadule, obs. form of Schedule.

Sea'-eagle.

1. An eagle of the genus *Haliaëtus*, esp. the White-tailed Eagle, *H. albicilla* (see Eagle *sb.* 6 a). Also a name for the frigate-bird and the skua-gull.

1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 62 Haliætus, Aquila marina, the Sea-Eagle. 1710 Sibbald *Fife & Kinross* 46 *Cataractes*, some call it the Sea-Eagle. 1805 G. Barry *Orkney Isl.* 313 The Sea Eagle (*falco ossifragus*, Lin. Syst.) is often seen. 1817 Shelley *Laon* vii. xv, The sea-eagle looked a fiend, who bore Thy mangled limbs for food! *a* 1843 J. F. South in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 408/2 The Frigate Bird, Man-of-War Bird, Sea Eagle, and Halcyon, by all of which names it [*Tachypetes Aquilus*] is known to sailors, is commonly found between the tropics. 1848 Maunder *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 599, *Sea-eagle*, the Erne: also the name sometimes given to the Osprey. 1875-84 Layard & Sharpe *Birds S. Africa* 46 *Haliaetus vocifer.* African Sea-Eagle.

2. The eagle-ray (see Eagle 6 b).

1722 J. Jones *Oppian's Halieut.* 227 'Aετός..the Sea-Eagle, a kind of Ray. 1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* II. lxvii. 188 The Sea-Eagle..has a Head almost like that of a Toad. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* II. 591. 1847 [see Eagle *sb.* 6 b].

Sea'-ear. [Ear *sb.*[1]]

1. A univalve mollusc of the genus *Haliotis*; an ormer or ear-shell.

1681 Grew *Museum* I. § vi. i. 139 [Of Shells] The Sea-Ear. *Auris marina.* It hath its Name from its Figure. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 32 Univalves...Sea Ears, *Plauæ.* These are very flat, resembling a man's-ear. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1326 Muscles and sea-ears supply the place of other fish. 1883 N. Okoshi *Fisheries Japan* (Fish. Exhib. Catal.) 16 The shells of sea-ear are now exported to Europe for the manufacture of buttons and other purposes.

†2. A plant [tr. L. *auris marina*]. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1658 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. § 3. 71 Herbs considered according to their leaves...Sea-ear. [marg. *Auris marina.*]

3. = *sea-corn* (see quot. 1891, s. v. Sea *sb.* 23 d).

Sea'-eel. A salt-water eel, a conger.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 447/36 *Murenula*, sæel. 1585 Jas. VI *Ess. Poesie*, Sonn. viii. (Arb.) 26 As whailes so huge, and Sea eylis rare, that be Myle longs, in crawling cruikis of sixtie pace. 1704 tr. *Nieuhof's Voy. Brasil* Churchill's Collect. III. 347 There is another kind of Sea-Eels, or rather

Water-Serpents in the Indies, of about three foot long [etc.]. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* I. 189 A sea eel, 6 feet long..weighing 30lb. was lately taken..at Whitstable. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* i. 15 On her neck she wore a collection of luminous gems which imitated in their medley the scales of a sea-eel.

Sea'-egg.

1. An ECHINUS or sea-urchin.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 126 There is found..a production of the Sea, called Sea-egges, or Sea-Apples... These Egges should rather be called Sea-Urchins or Sea-Chestnuts. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 278 The round and flat sea-egg. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 84 Sea-eggs (black echini, with long needle-like spines).

2. A kind of medic, *Medicago Echinus*.

1884 W. MILLER *Plant-n.*, Sea-egg, *Medicago Echinus*.

Sea-elephant. The elephant seal, *Macrorhinus elephantinus* or *proboscideus*. Formerly applied to the morse or walrus.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX. v. I. 236 There were sea-Elephants and Rams, with teeth standing out. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* XXV. xxi. 1005 The Sea Elephant is bigger than the land Elephant, as Hector Boëtius writes in his description of Scotland. 1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* II. 157 Their two large teeth or tusks..are as good as ivory for any kind of turn'd work; and therefore this creature [the walrus] is called by some the Sea-Elephant. 1798 [see ELEPHANT 6]. 1875 KIDDER *Nat. Hist. Kerguelen Isl.* 39 In former years the Kerguelen group of islands was noted as a favorite breeding-place for the sea-elephant (*Macrorhinus leoninus*, L.).

attrib. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 103 A considerable portion of sea-elephant oil is also procured at Macquarie Island. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 201 Sea Elephant oil, crude and bleached.

Sea-face. The face or side (of a cliff, etc.) exposed to the sea.

1889 *Played On* iii. 7 A bluff headland..on its sea-face presenting a sheer cliff of some two hundred feet. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 34 The Admiral's care now was to disarm the sea-face of the city fortifications.

attrib. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 2/1 One of the most beautiful sea-face roads in the world.

Sea'-fan. [FAN *sb.*1] An alcyonarian polyp of the sub-order *Gorgoniacea*, esp. *Rhipidogorgia* (*Gorgonia*) *flabellum*.

1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* App. xxiv. 1617 *Frutex marinus reticulatus*. Sea Fan. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 The Common Fly: her wings look like a Sea-fan with black thick ribs or fibers dispers'd and branch'd through them. 1755 J. ELLIS *Coralines* 67 *Keratophyton flabelliforme*..Warted Sea-fan. 1902 G. C. BOURNE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 456/2 The most familiar example [of the Axifera] is the pink sea-fan, *Gorgonia Cavolinii*.

attrib. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. (1791) 121 Her [the [mermaid's] shell-wrack gardens, and her sea-fan bowers.

Sea'-fardinger. *arch.* [? Alteration of Du. *zeevaarder* SEAFARER, after *passenger*.] A seafarer.

a 1550 SIR R. GRENVILLE in Tregellas *Cornish Worthies* (1884) II. (*title of poem*) Another, of Sea Fardingers, describing Euill Fortune. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Seafardinger*, an archaic expression for a sea-faring man. 1889 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Splendid Spur* xix. 307 'Yo-heave ho!' like the salted seafardingers upstairs. Push, push!

Sea'-fare. [FARE *sb.*1]

1. a. Food obtained from the sea. b. Fare or food on board ship.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Sol.* xix. 19 Her sea-fare now is land-fare of content;..The fishes are her food, and they are sent Vnto drie land. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* vi, The fresh milk, butter, and excellent beef of the country, were real luxuries after our sea-fare.

2. Travel by sea, a sea-voyage. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1601 WHERLER *Treat. Comm.* 20 These men..linked and bound themselues together in Companie for the exercise of Merchandise and sea-fare, trading in Cloth, Kersies [etc.]. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 137 These [kinds of Pulse] in cases of Sea-fare and War-faire ought principally to be eschewed & shunned.

Seafarer (sī'ˌfēərəɹ). [f. SEA *sb.* + FARER. Cf. G. *seefahrer*, Du. *zeevaarder*.] A traveller by sea, esp. one whose life is spent in voyaging, a sailor.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiii. 30 From the eft schip wprais anone the wind, And followit fast the se farars behind. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. i. 41 Yet for the loue Of this poore Infant, this fresh new sea-farer, I would it [the flaw] would be quiet. 1654 VILVAIN *Enchir. Epigr.* III. lxxi. 73 The 7 famous Sailers or Seafarers, who gav a girdle to the Geographic Globe. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 180 A wand'ring merchant he frequents the main, Some mean sea-farer in pursuit of gain. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. ii. 27 Stephen Gomez, an able Portuguese seafarer.

transf. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* III, *1st Girl*. There goes a swallow to Venice—the stout seafarer! 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* XI. 11 The sails of our seafarer were filled with the wind all day.

Seafaring (sī'ˌfēərɪŋ), *sb.* [f. SEA *sb.* + FARING *vbl. sb.*] Travelling by sea; the business or calling of a sailor.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Prose Addit. 190 After long and wearie Sea-faring. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. 108 My Countrey..is Rhegium; my profession, sea-faring. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 486 P 4 She is the Wife of a Sailor, and the kept Mistress of a Man of Quality; she dwells with the latter during the Sea-faring of the former. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 172 All day long her sails were stretched in her seafaring.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* Of or pertaining to travelling, living or working at sea.

1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 40 The skilfull prowesse and seafaring dexteritie of the English. 1745 *Life Bamfylde-Moore Carew* 22 An Insight into the Seafaring Life. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. (1877) 56 The old seafaring spirit seems to have died out.

Sea'fa'ring, *a.* [f. SEA *sb.* + FARING *ppl. a.*]

1. Of persons: Travelling on the sea; following the sea as a calling, gaining a livelihood at sea. † Also *absol.* in pl. sense.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Đan þe safarinde men seð þe sasterre, hie wuten sone wuderward hie sullen weie holden. 1405 *York Bidding Prayer* in *Lay-Folks Mass Bk.* 65 3e sal pray..for al land tilland and for al see farand..and for the fruyt that es on erthe. 1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 1 Beyng as beakons and markes of auncient tyme accustomed for Seafaryng men. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 81. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxx, Some Sea-faring People, inhabitants by the Thames-side in Wapping. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 117 To sailors and all seafaring persons. 1819 *Edin. Ann. Reg.* (1823) XII. App. 85 James Lincoln, a seafaring man at Sunderland, knew the prisoner Eden for twenty years. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* I. i. 2 The two men..belonged to the seafaring community.

b. *transf.* Applied to a bird.

1880 SWINBURNE *Studies in Song* 86 Seafaring birds.

† 2. Of a plant: Growing by the sea. *Obs. rare*—1.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 69 A marine salt..works it self into the texture of those sea-faring plants.

Sea'-feather. [Cf. G. *seefeder*, *meerfeder*.] A coral or polyp of the family *Pennatulidæ*.

1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Gen. Hist.* v. 171 *marg.*, The Sea feather. [Described in text.] 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* App. xxiii. 1616 *Myriophyllum marinum*. The Sea Feather. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 288 The Sea Feathers. These seldom grow, on the Shores of this Island, above two Feet and an half high. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 115 Sea-feathers (genus *Pennatula* and others).

Sea'-fern.

1. Any alcyonarian polyp or coral resembling a fern. Also *attrib.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 98/1 English Sea-Fern..with brownish marks on the back, like land Fern. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 86 The sea-fern tribe of branching polypidoms.

2. A fern, the sea-spleenwort.

1855 *New Cycl. Bot.* II. 601 *Asplenium marinum*, Sea Fern.

Sea'-fight. A naval battle, a fight or engagement between ships at sea.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 292 Behold the issue of the sea fight. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 26. 1625 BACON *Ess., Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 489 There be many Examples, where Sea-Fights haue beene Finall to the warre. 1690 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Mar., He concluded there would shortly be no other method of sea-fight. *c* 1700 in Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) III. 59 Mr. William Vandevelde, senior, late painter of sea-fights to their majesties king Charles II. and king James dyed 1693. 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* ix. § 5 (ed. 3) 241 The naval engagement between the Corcyrians and Corinthians (B.C. 650) is the first sea-fight recorded in history. 1898 LONGF. *My Lost Youth* v, I remember the sea-fight far away, How it thundered o'er the tide!

Sea'-fish, *sb.* [Cf. ON. *sǽfiskr*.] A fish of the sea as distinguished from a fresh-water fish.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 987 (Gr.) Þonne on fyrbaðe swelaþ sæfiscas getwæfde. *c* 1205 LAY. 22550 Fulle sixti scipen..ifulled..mid gode sæ fisce [*c* 1275 see visce]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 Grete plente of samon, of lampreys, of eles, and of oþer see fisch. 1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 143 The King's purveyor of see-fish shall see that such provisions of see-fish..bee good and of the best. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 76 Sea-fish upon the coast of Lancka-shire perished in the storm fifty cart-load together. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 537/1 This sea-fish [the oyster] occupies [etc.]. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* ii. (1849) 80 Large pools for the preservation of sea-fishes. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 45 § 5 The Term 'Sea-Fish' does not include Salmon..but save as aforesaid, includes every Description both of Fish and of Shell-Fish which is found in the Seas to which this Act applies.

Sea'-fish, *v. rare.* [Back-formation from SEA-FISHING.] *intr.* To practise sea-fishing.

1894 'J. BICKERDYKE' in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 428/2 Since I first commenced to seafish one of the greatest improvements..is in connection with the rod.

Sea'-fi'sher.

1. One who fishes in the sea. † Also the fishing-frog or angler. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX. xlii. I. 261 The fish called the sea Frog, (and of others, the sea Fisher) is as craftie everie whit as the other. 1893 *Fishing Gaz.* 6/3 An Amateur Sea Fisher's Club. 1898 'J. BICKERDYKE' (*title*) Practical letters to young sea fishers.

† 2. An officer of the royal household. *Obs.* Cf. quot. 1526 s. v. SEA-FISH *sb.*

1455 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) *21 Th' Office of the Catery. ..William Hampton, See-Fyssher. 1526 *Ibid.* 143 Sea-Fisher.

So **Sea-fisherman,** one who fishes in the sea.

1865 J. C. WILCOCKS (*title*) The Sea-Fisherman,..comprising the chief methods of Hook and Line Fishing in the British and other Seas.

Sea-fishery. The business or occupation, etc. of catching fish in the sea (see FISHERY 1). Also *pl. attrib.*, as in *sea fisheries act*.

1865 L. YOUNG *Sea-Fishing* v. 185 History of Sea-fisheries. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 45 § 2 This Act may be cited as The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868.

Sea'-fi'shing, *vbl. sb.* [FISHING *vbl. sb.*1] Fishing in the sea.

1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 135 In sea-fishing..your line ought to be sixty fathoms in length. 1890 F. G. AFLALO (*title*) Sea-Fishing on the English Coast.

Sea'-float, *a. rare*—1. [f. SEA *sb.* ? + (A)FLOAT *a.*] ? Afloat on the sea.

1880 G. MACDONALD *Diary Old Soul* Jan. 13 Boisterous wave-crest never shall o'erwhelm Thy sea-float bark.

Sea'-flood. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* The sea, the tide.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. vii. 90 An sæflod com. *c* 1205 LAY. 2630 He lætte bi sæ flode 3earkien scipen gode. *a* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 146 in *O. E. Misc.* 111 Stronge it his to rozen agen þe se flod. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 521 Þe se-flude vmlappid bothe hym & þe cow & þe calfe, & drownyd þaim. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* V. 91 The yellow sands the sea-flood's hem.

Sea'-flower. A flower growing in or by the sea. Also, an actinia or sea-anemone. Also *attrib.*

1805 FORSYTH *Beaut. Scot.* II. 366 [The sea-anemones'] lively colours..equal anything recited by natural historians of the sea-flowers of other climates. 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Fire-Worshippers* (near end), Fair as the sea-flower close to thee growing. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. ii. 47 Nereids..With..starry sea-flower crowns. 1830 TENNYSON *Merman* ii, Dressing their hair with the white sea-flower. 1850 DANA *Geol.* i. 10 The waters abound in..the variously coloured actinias or sea-flowers.

Sea'-foam.

1. Foam of the sea.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14409 Moyses..led þaim thoru þe see fame. 14.. *Sir Beuis* (MS. C.) 502 Til þay come to þe se fome. *c* 1460 *Emare* 805 When she was fled ouur þe see fome, The nobulle kyng dwelled at home, Wyth fulle heuy chere. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Escumier*, Venus..is fained to haue beene bred of the sea-foame. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. i, The merry seamen laugh'd to see Their gallant ship so lustily Furrow the green sea-foam. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* I. ii. 31 Between the sea-foam and the sea.

b. *attrib.*

1611 COTGR., s. v. *Sel*, *Escume de sel*, Sea-foame salt.

† 2. = SEA-FROTH 3. *Obs.*

1725 [see SEA-FROTH 3]. 1852 E. A. ANDREWS *Lat.-Eng. Lex.* s. v. *Alcyoneus*, Alcyoneum medicamen..Sea-foam, a good remedy for white specks in the eyes.

3. [tr. Ger. *meerschaum*] = MEERSCHAUM.

1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 256 Sea Foam; called also Meerschaum, and Magnesite.

Sea'-fowl. [Cf. OE. *Sǽfugol* occurring as a proper name in *O. E. Chron.* an. 560.] A sea-bird.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 811 Þan fetches hee a seafoule faire of his wynges. 1620 J. MASON *Newe-found-land* in *Mem.* (1887) 151 The sea fowles are gulles, sea pigeons [etc.]. 1767 tr. *Crans' Greenland* I. 79 The sea-fowls have all alike webbed feet like a goose. *Ibid.* 82 The second class of sea-fowl. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* I. ix. (1872) 92 Innumerable sea-fowl skim the surf or sweep the sky.

attrib. 1898 KEARTON *Wild Life at Home* 103 The famous Noup of Noss is a perfect sea-fowl paradise.

Sea'-fox. [tr. L. *vulpēs marīna* (Pliny).] The Thrasher-shark, *Alopias vulpes*, also called SEA-APE, etc. Also † *sea fox hound*.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 287 The..subtle Sea-Fox. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 128 *Vulpecula Marina*..the Sea Fox Hound. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) 54 *Vulpes marina Rondelet*...The Sea Fox or Ape. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 379 The Fox Shark. Sea-fox. Thresher.

Sea-front.

1. That portion or side of a building, etc. which faces the sea.

1879 SIR C. NUGENT in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 450/2 These forts ..are protected with shields or walls of iron upon their sea-fronts. 1881 FREEMAN *Venice* 142 We can trace out the long line of the sea-front of the palace which became a city.

2. The land on the side of a town, etc. facing the sea.

1879 SIR C. NUGENT in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 450/1 Upon the sea fronts the works consist..of isolated forts. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. of To-day* xix. (ed. 3) 188 A short distance from the sea-front.

Sea-frontage. An extent of sea-front.

1897 D. BUTLER *Ch. & Par. Abernethy* i. 17 *note*, The western side has a sea-frontage of 1500 feet long.

Sea'-froth.

† 1. Seaweed. *Obs. rare.* (In quots. tr. L. *alga*.)

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 329 Other, so doluen, kesteth seefroth yn. *Ibid.* 335 Oildregges ek is good, outher see-froth. *Ibid.* 621 Sefroth the ferthe is go To honge vp.

2. The froth or foam of the sea; sea-foam.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Neptun..glyds on the seafroth, with wheales of gould wagon. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 272 A little white foam, like sea froth. 1895 W. B. YEATS *Poems* (1899) 235 Wool whiter than sea froth. *attrib.* 1643 A. ROSS *Mel Helic.* 86 Fair Venus With her sea-froth countenance.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0. Cf. SEA-FOAM 2.

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict., Sea-Froth* or *Foam*; in Latin *Alcyonium*, in all appearance a sort of Spungy Plant found in the Sea..; some..take it to be the Scum of the Sea, which has been hardned by the Sun Beames.

4. Meerschaum (cf. SEA-FOAM 3).

1801 T. THOMSON *Min.* in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) *Suppl.* II. 217/1 Myrsen—Seafroth. 1856 *Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* IV. 731.

Sea'-gate1. [GATE *sb.*2]

† 1. Distance or journey by sea. *Obs. rare*—1.

1576 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetld.* (1859) 59 Fra the Yle of Brassay to Swounburgh, quhilk is twentie myles of seagait.

2. A long rolling swell; also, the condition in which two vessels are when thrown aboard one another by such a swell.

1583 *Fenton's Voy.* (MS. Cott. Otho E viii. 185), With the force of the winde and the Seagate our cable broke]. 1628 *World Encompassed by Drake* 50 The sea-gate being at that present very great. *c* 1635 CAPT. N. BOTELER *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 142 Two Ships by lying aboard one another in a Sea-Gate (that is a Billow, or wave). 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Sea-Gate*, when two Ships are aboard one another by means of a Wave or Billow: The Sea-men say, They lie aboard one another in a Sea-Gate. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sea-gate* or *gait*.

† 3. ? An inlet of the sea. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 134 But, since

his sin, the wofull wretch findes none..Beast, mountain, valley, sea-gate shore or haven, But bears his Death's doom openly ingraven.

Sea'-gate[2]. [GATE *sb.*1]

1. A gate towards, or giving access to, the sea; or a convenient approach to the sea.

1861 J. M. NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* 115 The sea-gate..is Roman. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 238 Over the sea-gate of the city stands the Lion of St. Mark.

2. A place of access to the sea.

1883 F. G. HEATH in *Century Mag.* Dec. 165/1 Plymouth, the great sea-gate of sunny Devon. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 6/2 Delagoa Bay, the seagate of Sechaleland.

3. One of a pair of supplementary or outer gates opening outwards, placed sometimes at the entrance of an exposed dock or tidal basin, as a safeguard against a heavy sea. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Seage, obs. form of SIEGE *sb.*

Sea'-girt, *a.* Girt or surrounded by the sea. (Sometimes said of a peninsula or of a place that has the sea almost completely surrounding it.)

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (1632) 12 Sea-girt Tenedos. 1670 MILTON *Brutus* 9 in *Hist. Brit.*, In th' Ocean wide Beyond the Realm of Gaul, a Land there lies, Sea-girt it lies. 1797 D. SIMPSON *Plea Relig.* (1808) 170 The little sea-girt empire of the Knights of Malta. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxviii, The joys and sorrows sailors find, Coop'd in their winged sea-girt citadel. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1050 A green and sea-girt promontory. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & P.* vi. (ed. 3) 262 That sea-girt city [Cæsarea]. 1897 'A. HOPE' *Phroso* I, Round sea-girt rocks.

Sea'-god. A god of the sea, a marine deity.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Deus*, *Cærulei dii*, Sea gods. 1602 CAMPION *Hymn in Praise of Neptune* 8 Euery Sea-god paies a Iem..To decke great Neptunes Diadem. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* liv. VII. 52 Here he again sacrificed to the sea-god, whose proper realm he had now entered.

So **Sea'-goddess,** a goddess of the sea.

1710 W. KING *Heathen Gods & Heroes* (1722) Index, *Ino*, a Sea-Goddess. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. I. 157 The son of a sea-goddess.

Sea'-going, *sb.* Going or travelling by sea.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lxii, Released from sea-going, after that first long voyage with his young bride.

attrib. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 380 Sea-going togs, and other requirements. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 401 The first seagoing chronometer..was made by him.

Sea'-going, *a.*

1. Going on the sea, applied to a vessel which makes distant journeys as opposed to a coasting, harbour, or river vessel.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* x, I should be sent out..in some sea-going ship. 1909 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1009 The personnel of the sea-going fleet.

in fig. context. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, The shop itself ..seemed almost to become a snug, sea-going, ship-shape concern, wanting only good sea-room.

2. Going to the sea, esp. of a fish, catadromous.

1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. x. 4 Several of the different fry of the sea-going fish. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 16 The sea-going rivers of Germany.

3. Travelling by sea, seafaring.

1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Argon.* v. 166 Alcinous the rich sea-going king. 1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* Introd. 37 Subsequently the Greeks..became a sea-going people.

Sea'-grape. [GRAPE *sb.*1]

1. The glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea* and *Salsola Kali*.

1578 LYTE tr. *Dodoens* I. lxxviii. 116 *Salicornia*..in English Sea grape. 1839 BAXTER *Brit. Phænog. Bot.* IV. 307 *Salicornia herbacea*...Sea-grass...Sea-grape. 1855 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 288 *Salsola Kali* (Prickly Saltwort) ..is in country places often called Sea-grape.

†2. The plant *Ephedra distachya*. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxliii. 958 Sea Grape is not vnlike to Horse taile. 1611 COTGR., *Raisin de mer*, sea Grape. 1728 BRADLEY *Dict. Bot.* II. s.v. *Polygonum*, Ephedra sive Anabasis, Climbing Knot-Grass or Sea-Grape. *Ibid.*, *Polygonum bacciferum*, sive Uva marina major, The great Sea-Grape.

†3. A fish mentioned by Pliny. *Obs. rare.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. x. II. 450 Likewise the fish called the Sea-grape [L. *uva*] putrefied in wine, doe infuse this vertue into the foresaid wine.

4. In W. Indies, the grape-tree or seaside grape, *Coccoloba uvifera*.

1806 T. MOORE *'I stole along the flowery bank'* i, Many a bending sea-grape drank The sprinkle of the feathery oar. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 118 *Coccoloba uvifera*. ..Sea Grape.

5. *pl.* The clustered egg-cases of the cuttle-fish and other cephalopods.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 560/2 The eggs of the Cuttle-fish..resemble in this state a bunch of grapes, as the name 'sea-grapes'..implies. 1850 Miss PRATT *Comm. Things of Sea-side* iii. 233 That singular cluster..commonly called by the fishermen Sea-grapes, is a group of the eggs of the common cuttle-fish.

6. The gulf-weed, which has large bladders in clusters resembling grapes.

1825 LONGF. *Sea Diver* iv, They rested by the coral throne, ..Where the pale sea-grape had o'ergrown The glorious dwellings made for them. 1850 Miss PRATT *Comm. Things of Sea-side* iii. 221 The Sea-grape is an olive-green weed, with..berries about as large as a pea.

Sea'-grass. [Cf. G. *seegras*, *meergras*.]

1. A grass which grows by the sea. Also one of various grass-like plants: (*a*) =SEA-PINK a; (*b*) one of the glassworts, *Salicornia herbacea*; (*c*) the grass *Spartina stricta*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. l. 509 Sea grasse...Some call it in Englishe our Ladies quishion. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 318 In English, Thrift, Sea grasse, and our Ladies Cushion. 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II. 158 Its banks..are covered, like the other mud-lands of this country, with sea-grass, which gives them the air of meadows when the tide retires. 1837 BAXTER *Brit. Phænog. Bot.* III. 203 *Spartina stricta*. Twin-spiked Cord-grass. Smooth Sea-grass. Sea Cock's-foot-grass. 1839 [see SEA-GRAPE 1].

2. One of various plants and seaweeds growing in the sea: (*a*) a pondweed, *Ruppia maritima*; (*b*) the eel-grass or grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*; (*c*) the gulf-weed; (*d*) the *Enteromorpha compressa*.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ova*, reeke, sea grasse, ducke weede, *l'lua, alga, lens palustris*. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque of Blackness*, Oceanus..was gyrlonded with *Alga*, or seagrasse. 1762 W. HUDSON *Flora Anglica* 63 *Ruppia maritima*...Sea-grass. 1857–8 LONGF. *M. Standish* IV. 12 Welcome, O wind of the East..Blowing o'er fields of dulse, and measureless meadows of sea-grass. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* (Fish. Exhib. Catal.) 48 The food of the Dugong consists of sea-grasses, chiefly a species of *Zostera*.

3. A variety of cirrus cloud.

1887 ABERCROMBY *Weather* 98.

4. *attrib.*

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 2 Aug., Ligatures of seagrass twine—which cut like razors. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 356/1 Off speeds the bass with an hundred foot pennon of sea-grass line trailing from his bloody jaws.

Sea'-green, *a.* and *sb.* [Cf. F. *vert de mer.*]

A. *adj.* Pale bluish-green.

1603 *Inv.* in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 36 Saddles covered wth sea grene clothe. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* xxi, Lawson..Whom sea-green Sirens from the rocks lament. 1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. 388 Sea-green Roller, with..wings varied with blue, sea-green, and black. 1811 *Ibid.* VIII. 152 Sea-green Bee-Eater, with yellow throat. 1823 BYRON *Island* III. ii, Their sea-green isle. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. iv, O seagreen Incorruptible, thou shalt see! 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. iv. 354 [Uranus] has a decided sea-green color.

B. *sb.*

1. A sea-green colour.

1598 CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* IV. 73 With a pure Sea greene She did so queintly shadow euery lim. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* XX, Between a Sea-green and a skie-colour. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ix, She..appeared..in draggled sea-green, or slatternly sky-blue.

†2. Houseleek. Cf. AY-GREEN, SENGREEN. *Obs.* Perh. orig. a misprint: see the first quot.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. XVII. I. 575 The hearb Housleek or Sea-greene [*Errata, read* Sengreene]. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Scolopender*,..a certain Medicinal Herb,..such as Sea-green [etc.]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Seagreen*, saxifrage. A plant.

3. A collector's name for a moth, the *Hadena thalassina*. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 67.

4. *pl.* (*Sc.*) (See quot.)

1765–8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 17 Sea-greens.. *i.e.* grounds in some measure gained from the sea, but which still continue to be overflowed in spring-tides.

Seagrim, obs. variant of SEGGRUM.

Sea'-ground.

†1. The bottom of the sea (cf. GROUND *sb.* 1 a).

Beowulf 564 Sægrunde neah. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 517 in *O. E. Misc.* 16 Þis fis wuneð wiþ ðe se grund. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20952 A dai and of a night to stound He [Paul] was stad atte see ground. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 640 The ankir... To þe se gronde doune slypp. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. 34 The ship..sunke sodainely to the Sea-ground.

2. *pl.* ? Land covered at high tide by the sea.

1826 BARNEWALL & CRESSWELL *K. B. Rep.* IV. 486 The messuage,..sea-grounds, oyster-layings [etc.]. *Ibid.* 491 The words *sea-grounds*, by themselves, would have been sufficient to pass the right of soil in the shore.

Sea'-gull. Also 6 **seegell.** =GULL *sb.*1

1542 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 324 For bringing seygwlles and other fowlles, vs. 1544 [see SEA-COB 1]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 401 The counterfect philosopher..sheweth himself like unto a sea Gull among a sort of faire swannes. 1659 PELL *Impr. Sea* 236 A *Fezerallo*, is a black-coloured bird, but somewhat less than a Sea-Gull. 1766 GRAY *Kingsgate* 7 Here sea-gulls scream, and cormorants rejoice. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, To watch the flight of a seagull. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. Prol., Flocks of white seagulls ..were constantly circling round.

transf. and *fig.* 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 60 That greedy seagull ignorance is apt to deuoure any thing. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 276 Now trust me not, Readers, if I be not already weary of pluming and footing this Seagull, so open he lies to strokes.

‖ **Seah** (sē'ˌä). *Hebrew Antiq.* [Heb. סְאָה *sᵉ'āh*, in the Eng. Bible translated 'measure' (e.g. Gen. xviii. 6, 2 Kings vii. 1), as is also the Græcized form *σάτον* in the New Testament (e.g. Matt. xiii. 33).] A Hebrew dry measure, equal (according to Rabbinical statements) to six times the cab (CAB *sb.*1) and to one-third of the ephah.

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Tab. Grec.*, etc. *Coins* 14, 15. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* IX. iv. § 4 Two seahs of barley should be sold in the market for a shekel, and a seah of fine flour should be sold for a shekel [2 *Kings* vii. 1]. *Ibid.* § 5 A seah is equal to an Italian modius and a half.

Sea-hare. [Cf. G. *see-*, *meerhase*, Du. *zeehaas*, in both senses.]

1. A mollusc, *Aplysia depilans* (and other species), having an oval body with four tentacles.

A rendering of the *lepus marinus* of Pliny, whose account is the source of most of the older English references. The designation is thought to be due to the resemblance of the two skinny lobes of the animal to the ears of a hare. Pliny's notion that the animal is venomous has no foundation.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 251 Good against the empoisonment of the sea-hare. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 983 It hath beene anciently receiued, that the Sea-Hare hath an Antipathy with the Lungs, (if it commeth neare the Body,) and erodeth them. 1759 tr. *M. Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 208 Several soft fishes, as sea hares, cuttle fish, and polypus. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 65 The cuttle-fish and the sea-hare.

2. The Lump-fish: see LUMP *sb.*2 *rare.*

1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 390.

Sea'-hawk. [HAWK *sb.*1]

†1. Some kind of fish. a. ? The eagle-ray or sea-eagle. b. A flying fish. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 243 The Sea-Hawk is of hard Flesh and slow Digestion, as Galen avoucheth. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 235 Sea Hauke hath a very moist and soft flesh.

b. 1722 DIAPER tr. *Oppian's Halieut.* I. 714 Sea-Hawks [*orig.* ἱρηξ], the Swallow, and the wanton Sleve Their native Streams for airy Pastime leave.

2. One of various gull-like birds, as one of the skuas, and the frigate-bird.

1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* V. 496 (Skua) The Sea-Hawk follows the frightened bird in all its motions. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Naturalist Austral.* 80 The Frigate-bird (*Tachypetes aquila*)..is also known by the name of Sea Hawk, or Man-of-war Bird.

Sea-hedgehog.

1. An echinus or sea-urchin.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 32 The Sea-hedge-hogge,..is enclosed in a round shell,..garded by an vtter skinne full of prickles, as the land Vrchin. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Norf. Fishes* Wks. 1835 IV. 333 *Echinus Echinometrites* sea hedgehog, whose neat shells are common on the shore.

attrib. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* iv. (1849) 259 Fragments of coral, sea-hedgehog shells, and their broken off prickles.

2. The globe-fish or other diodont fish; so called from having erectile spines.

c 1721 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* vi. 60 Sea Porcupine...This thorny Fish, is a sort of Sea Hedge-hog. 1879 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 685/1 *Globe-fish* or *Sea-Hedgehog*.

Sea'-hen.

1. A name for the piper-gurnard, *Trigla lyra*, and the lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

[Cf. G. *seehahn* (='sea-cock'), applied to both fishes.]

1611 COTGR., *Poullarde*, the Sea-henne; a fish. 1684 SIBBALD *Scotia Illustr.* II. II. 24 *Lyra, quibusdam* the Crowner, *aliis ex nostratibus* the Sea-Hen. 1892 H. A. MACPHERSON *Vertebr. Fauna of Lakeland* 480 The fishermen of the English Solway generally apply the title of 'Sea hen' to this species [*Cyclopterus lumpus*].

2. A local name for the common guillemot, *Uria troile*, and the great skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes*.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* III. III. iv. (1676) 244 *Northumbris & Dunelmensibus*, a Guillemot or Sea-hen. 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* V. 318 *Uria Troile*. Foolish Guillemot, ..Sea-hen. 1879 KUMLIEN *Contrib. Nat. Hist. Arctic Amer.* 94 *Buphagus skua*...'Sea-hen' of whalemen.

‖ **Sea'-herr.** *Obs.* [? Du. *zeeheer*, f. *zee* SEA + *heer* lord.] One who has dominion over the seas.

1615 *Trade's Incr.* 7 Our neighbours the now *Sea-herrs*, the Nation..whose troubles begot their liberty [the Dutch].

Sea'-hog. [HOG *sb.*1; cf. G. *meerschwein.*]

1. A popular name for the porpoise. ? *Now rare.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Marsouin*, a sea hog. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 32 A vast number of Fishes called Sea-hogs, or Porpoises. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 97 A porpus, or sea-hog,..came up the river as far as London-bridge. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 524 The Sea-hog or Porpoise (*Phocæna communis*).

†2. =HOG-FISH 3. *Obs.* 1608 [see HOG-FISH 3].

Sea'-holly. The plant ERYNGO.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 36 Eryngium is named in englishe sea Hulver or sea Holly. 1642 *Rates Merchandizes* 48 Sea-holly rootes. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 374 Buphthalmums, Sea Holly, Sea Ragwort. 1882 *Garden* 15 Apr. 249/1 The ordinary Sea Hollies.

Sea'-holm[1]. *rare*—°. [HOLM 1.] 'A small uninhabited island' (J.); hence in later Dicts.

Sea'-holm[2]. [HOLM 2.] =SEA-HOLLY.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (*c* 1560) N v b, The herbe and rote of seaholme sodden and dronke with wyne. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. 125 The Seaholme heere, that spreadeth all our shore,..Whose roote th' Eringo is. 1728 BRADLEY *Dict. Bot.* II, *Sea-Holm*, or *Hulver*, in Latin, Aquifolium. 1850 Miss PRATT *Comm. Things of Sea-side* i. 18 [*Eryngium maritimum*] is known on the several parts of our coast by a variety of names, as the sea hulver, sea holly, and sea holme. *attrib.* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 19 The Seaholme roote.

Sea'-horse. [Cf. G. *seepferd*, *seeross.*]

1. The walrus. [Cf. *horse-whale*, HORSE *sb.* 27 b.]

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 765/2 [*Nomina piscium marinorum*] *Hoc rosina*, a sehors. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 26 Daulphins, Seahorse, Selchs with oxin ee, And Merswynis, Pertrikis als of fishes race. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 748 *note*, Some call the Morse a Sea horse. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Of Greenland* Wks. 1835 IV. 375 The stomachs of sea horses or morses. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 148 A ring made of a sea-horse's tooth.

¶ By extension apparently applied to the narwhal.

1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy.* 115 The Horn of this Sea-horse, was full ten foot long,..wreathed..tapering.

2. A fabulous horse-like marine animal.

As represented in heraldry (and formerly in pageants) it has the fore-parts of a horse and the tail of a fish, like the steeds (*equi bipedes*, Verg. *Georg.* IV. 389) drawing the chariots of Neptune and Proteus as depicted in ancient paintings.

1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1340/1 Before the which [*sc.* the mint] there was a huge and monstrous sea-horsse of twentie foot high. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *His Cavalier*, That dares bestride The active sea-horse, and.. Through that huge field of waters ride. *a* 1700 EVELYN

Diary 27 Feb. 1644, In the third is Neptune sounding his trumpet, his charriot drawne by sea-horses. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 238 The fishmongers pageants consisted of..two mairmaids and two Sea-horses. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Sea-Horse*, the upper part is formed like the horse, with webbed feet, and the hinder part ends in a fish's tail. 1874 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 9 The black sea-horse that had been seen in Loch Suainabhal. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 559/1 s.v. *Poseidon*, Sometimes he was represented riding a bull, a horse, or a sea-horse.

3. a. = HIPPOCAMPUS 2.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 1723 A sea horse, *hippocampa*. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 69, Fig. III. The Shell-Fish call'd the Sea-Horse, found upon the Coast of Italy. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. 213 The curious little sea horse (*hippocampus brevirostris*).

b. The acanthopterygian fish *Agriopus torvus* (*Cent. Dict.*). *Flying* or *Winged sea-horse*: a fish of the order or sub-order *Pegasidæ*.

1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 83 The *Pegasi*, or Flying Sea-Horses. *Ibid.* 94 Winged Sea-Horses (*Pegasidæ*).

†**4.** The hippopotamus. *Obs.*

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 30 The teeth of sea-horses: which creatures are commonly found in the riuers of Nilus, Niger, &c. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* I. 1 Sea-Horses floundring in the slimy mud. 1700 C. LEIGH *Nat. Hist. Lanc.* etc. I. 183 A young Hippopotamus or Sea-Horse. 1759 tr. *M. Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 133 The hippoptami [*sic*] or sea horses, are common.

5. A large white-crested wave; cf. *white horse*, HORSE *sb.* 23 b.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Sea-dogs*, *Sea-hosses*, rough waves in the Humber and Trent. 1886 A. PIMBER *Slipping away* i, Alice's eyes are fixed on the white sea-horses.

6. *attrib.* (senses 1 and 4), as *sea-horse fat*, *hide*, *leather*, *oil*, *skin*, *tooth*.

1764 *Ann. Reg.* II. 12 The whale and the *sea horse fat they also boil with roots. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VI. xxix. I. 144 There may a man have plentie of the 'Sea-horse hides. *a* 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Comm.-pl. Bks.* Wks. 1835 IV. 396 A girdle of *sea-horse leather. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 507 On this adventure, 22 tons of *Sea-horse oil..were obtained. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 964 Rings of *Sea-Horse Teeth. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Sea-horse tooth*, a name given to the teeth of the walrus, and of the hippopotamus, which yield ivory.

Sea'-hound. [tr. L. *canis marinus* (Pliny). Cf. G. *seehund*, Du. *zeehond*; also HOUND *sb.* 5, HOUND-FISH 1.]

1. A dog-fish.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5653 (Bodl. MS.), And a maner folk þer is yfounde þat men hem clepeþ Cee hounde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3781 'Marebellow' [Fr. *marine bête*] ys þe se hound. 1601 CHESTER *Lover's Mart.* (1878) 100 Here swimmes..The Sea-horse, Sea-hound, and the wide-mouth'd Plaice. 1669 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* IV. 133 In this place we saw a great number of Dog-fishes, or Sea-hounds. 1831 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Ital. & Gr.* I. xix. 247 She [Scylla]..catches the dolphins, sea-hounds, and other large animals of the sea which swim by.

2. Used *allusively*.

1905 MEREDITH *October Twenty-first* in *Outlook* 21 Oct. 533 [Nelson] Her sea-hound and her mortal stroke.

Seaide, obs. 1st and 3rd ind. pa. t. of SAY *v.*[1]

†**Sea'ish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. SEA *sb.* + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to the sea, marine.

1530 PALSGR. 323/2 Seeysshe, belongyng to the see, *marin*. 1579 W. A. *Remedy Agst. Love* Fiij, Whose syns dooth more then seaish sands abound. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. iv. (1612) 13 How the Gods of Sun and Seas, offended, do require Each month a Virgin, to appease a Seaish Monsters ire. 1610 R. TOFTE *Hon. Acad.* 59 But what more waveiing did you ever find Then Seaish waves, what more faire or unkind?

Sea'-island, *a.* The designation of a fine variety of cotton grown on the islands off the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, now also acclimatized in other countries. Also *absol.*

1834 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 436 s.v. *Cotton*, The best of the first [*sc.* long stapled cotton] is the sea-island cotton, or that brought from the shores of Georgia. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 344 Having a breadth varying from 1/800 of an inch in the strongest Smyrna or candle-wick cotton of the Levant, to 1/2500 of an inch in the finest Sea-island. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 438/1 The sea-island plant yields about 125 or 130 pounds of clean ginned cotton per acre.

Seak, obs. form of SICK.

Sea'-kale. Forms: 7 sea-keele, 8–9 -cale, 8– sea-kale. [f. SEA + KALE *sb.*; cf. the southern form *sea-cole*, SEA *sb.* 23 f.]

1. A cruciferous plant, *Crambe maritima*, found wild on the shores of western Europe, and often cultivated for its young shoots.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 16 Our Sea-keele (the ancient *Crambe*) and growing on our Coast [is] very delicate. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. I. 257 Sea-Cole or Cale. 1795 *Times* 30 Apr. 1/4 Sea-Kale, a new Culinary Vegetable. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Wedding-day* (end), Every complexion less pale than sea-kale!

2. Sea-kale beet, white beet, so called from its resemblance in colour.

1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 50/1 White or Seakale Beet.

Seake, obs. form of SACK *sb.*[3] (wine), SICK.

Sea'-king.

1. One of the piratical Scandinavian chiefs, who in the ninth and succeeding centuries ravaged the coasts of Europe. [After ON. *sækonungr*: cf. OE. *sæcyning* (Beowulf).]

1819 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 253 The two sea-kings..returned to Denmark. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1841) 52 Hrolf, or Rollo Duke of Normandy, the wild Sea-king. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* IV. 380 The races descended from ancient sea-kings. 1863 TENNYSON *Welcome to Alexandra* 1 Sea-kings daughter from over the sea.

2. Applied to the god of the sea.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Thee sea king Neptun. 1888 J. PAYN *Prince of Blood* XXV. (1892) 201 Like mermen in attendance upon the sea-king.

Seal (sīl), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1 seolh, 4 ?selȝ; *Sc.* 5 selghe, 5–6 selcht, 5–7 selche, 5–8 selch, 6 saylch, selk, 9 sealgh. *β.* (1 siol-, seol-), 3–6 sele, 4–7 seel, 5 sel, ceel, cele, zele, seylle, 5–6 seele, seyle, sealle, 5–7 seale, 6 seall, seayle, seayll, 7 siele, seil, sayle, 7– seal. See also SOILE. [OE. *sēol-*, *sēol-*, declensional form of *seolh* (whence the *a* forms above, which are mainly Scottish) = OHG. *selah*, MLG. *sêl*, MDu. *seel*, *zael* (*-hont*), *zele*, ON. *sel-r* (Sw. *sjel*, *säl*, Da. *sæl*) :—OTeut. *selho-z.*]

1. A member of the family *Phocidæ*, sub-order *Pinnipedia*, of aquatic carnivorous mammals, with limbs developed into flippers and adapted for swimming, and having an elongated body covered with thick fur or bristles and terminated by a short tail; *spec.* the Common Seal, *Phoca vitulina*, an inhabitant of all waters of the temperate and frigid zones. Also applied (chiefly with defining word: see 2) to amphibious mammals of other families closely resembling the Common Seal in appearance.

a. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 34 Das onsænde seolh ofer sæs hrygc. 1383 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 434 Coopertus cum pelle de sely [? = selȝ]. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. i. 48 Þe carl was fat as any selche [*v.r.* selghe]. 1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 342 Item to ane man brocht ane quyk selch fra Pittinweme to Faukland to the King, xiiij s. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 The selcht, quhilk sum men callis the see volue. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 57 Sey calues or saylches. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 17 Gib's now gane for the Western seas, Whare selchs an' pellucks whamble. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* v, What the devil mean you by..levelling your gun at folk's heads as you would at a sealgh's?

β. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 18 On þæm sciprapum, þe beoð of hwæles hyde ȝeworht, & of seoles. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 408/37 *Focus*, seol. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 755 He tok þe sele. 1409 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 53 In di. ceel de Tes, 4*s.* 1416 *Ibid.* 54 In 3 quarters unius zele et plays de Tese, 8*s.* 6*d.* *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 823 in *Babees Bk.*, The baly of þe fresche samon, els purpose, or seele. *c* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VII. 119 Seles when they cast theyr Calves they cum to Lond. 1579 HAKE *Newes out of Powles* iv. (1872) D iij, Straunge kindes of fysh at second course...As Porpesse, Seale and Salmond good. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 831 An Iland salt and bare, The haunt of Seales and Orcs. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 159 To carry a Line to haul some of the Seal aboard. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. x, Staffa..Where..the shy seal had quiet home.

2. With defining word, e. g. *Eared*, *Elephant*, *Fur*, *Hair*, *Harp*, *Hooded*, *Leonine*, *Leporine*, *Monk*, *Pied*, *Ribbon*, *Ringed*, *Rough*, *Ursine seal*, etc. (see these words); also **Bottle-nosed Seal**, *Phoca leonina*; **Crab-eating Seal**, *Labodon carcinophaga*; **Floe, Small-ringed Seal** = **SPOTTED** *seal*; **Great Seal**, *Phoca barbata* (Pennant); **Greenland, Heart Seal** = **HARP** *seal*; **Marbled Seal**, *Calocephalus discolor*.

1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* II. 525 Hooded Seal. *Ibid.*, Harp Seal...Our Fishers call this the Harp or Heart Seal. *Ibid.* 531 Bottle-nose Seal. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 160/2 In the eye of the Greenland Seal..the cornea was thin and yielding. 1842 C. H. SMITH *Introd. Mammalia* 258 *Stenorhincus Leptonyx*, or Small Nailed Seal, from the South Seas. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 124 The Grey Seal (*Halichoerus gryppus*) is met with around the north and west coasts of Scotland. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 581/1 The small ringed seal or 'floe-rat' of the sealers (*Phoca hispida*). *Ibid.* 582/2 The floe or spotted seal.

3. Short for SEALSKIN.

1886 BECK *Draper's Dict.*, *Seal* (fur). This valuable fur is sought annually on the shores of Spitzbergen. 1886 *Leeds Mercury* 29 Dec. 4/4 An active demand for seals and plushes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attributive, as *seal-blubber*, *-bone*, *leather*, *-oil*; in sense 3, *seal-coat*.

1873 *Routledge's Young Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 115/2 Such luxuries as *seal-blubber. 1616 *Shetland Witch Trial* in Dalyell *Darker Superst. Scot.* (1834) 384 The '*selch bone' with which Barbara stirred her milk to divine the product. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 351/1 The desire of a woman for a *seal coat. 1882 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 388/1 *Seal leather is generally finished on the grain side as 'levant' seal with a large coarse grain. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 248, 1/8 of a gallon of good *seal oil, weighs 6010 gr.

b. 'Connected with the catching of a seal', as *seal-club*, *-lance*, *-pike*, *-ship*, *-shot*, *-trap*.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 512 A blow with a '*seal-club'..on the nose, immediately stuns it. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 161 Kotuko looked over the deer-sinew fastenings of his harpoon and his *seal-lance. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 5/5 Both the Walrus and the Panther were among the oldest of the fleet of *seal-ships. 1842 *Seal-shot* [see SEALING *vbl. sb.*[3] b]. 1876 C. H. DAVIS *Polaris Exped.* viii. 219 Hans set some *seal-traps, without success.

c. similative, as *seal-brown*, *-like* adjs.

1874 CARR *Judith Gwynne* vii, The boy shambled over in a seal-like manner. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 28 Nov. 7/4 Entire costumes are made of this attractive fabric..in colour a lovely seal-brown.

d. objective, as *seal-fisher*, *-fishery*, *-hunt*, *-hunter*, *-spearing*.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 513 The *seal-fishers have to pursue them over the ice. 1785 J. KNOX *View Brit. Emp.* I. 351 The greatest *seal fishery is on the coast of Labrador. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 582/2 On the western shore of the White Sea the *seal-hunt is less productive than on the eastern. 1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* II. 524 Our Newfoundland *Seal-hunters. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 172 The men used to sing it after *seal-spearing.

5. Special combinations: **seal calf,** the young of the seal; **seal-cloth** (see quot.); †**seal-fish** = sense 1; **seal-fur,** the skin of the Hair-seal (*Otaria*) used as a material for garments; **seal-grain,** a preparation of seal leather used in ornamental work; **seal-hole,** a space of clear water among ice floes in which the seal obtains its food; **seal-plush,** a fabric made to imitate seal-skin; **seal-vat,** part of the apparatus used in the production of seal-oil.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 566 þer com a *cele calf and it toke. 1881 WARDLE *Handbk. Wild Silks India* 37 The manufacture, first accomplished in 1880 in England, of the fabric known as '*Seal cloth', which consists of a Tusser silk plush woven into a cotton back. *c* 1420 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 57 In j *Selfysh empt. per Celerarium, 3*s. *4d.* 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 160 Certain rocks, about which the Seal-fishes meet together. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red Coats* 121 The pitmen could afford to buy costly *seal-fur coats for their spouses. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 10/2 A new series of white *seal-grain tablet calendars. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 169 The new *seal-holes are not two days' distant. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Sept. 3/2 An abomination of former times, a fabric known as '*seal plush'. 1853 S. G. ARCHIBALD in Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 590 The *seal-vat consists of what are termed the crib and pan.

Seal (sīl), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3–5 sel, seel, 3, 5 ceel, 3–6 sele, 3–4, 6 seile, 3, 5–6 seil, 4 sehel, cel, ceale, 4–5 sell, cele, seeal, 4–6 seele, seell, sealle, selle, 4–7 seale, 5 seaul, sill, 5–6 seyl, 5–7 seill, 5, 7 seall, 6 ceall, seyalle, *Sc.* sayll, 3– seal. [a. OF. *seel* (mod.F. *sceau*) = Pr. *selh-s*, Sp. *sello* (also in learned form *sigilo*), Pg. *sello* (also *sigillo*), It. *suggello* (also *sigillo*) :—L. *sigillum* (in classical Latin only in plural), small picture, engraved figure, seal, dim. of *signum*: see SIGN *sb.* The Latin word was at various periods adopted into several Teut. langs.: Goth. *sigilþ* neut., MHG. *sigel* masc. (mod.G. *siegel* neut.), MLG., MDu. *segel* (LG. *segel*, Du. *zegel* neut.), Sw. *sigill* neut., Da. *segl*, Icel. *sigli* neut. A compound form of the same meaning occurs in OE. *insegel* (see INSEIL *sb.*) = OHG. *insigili*. The OE. *sig(e)l* brooch (cf. OHG. *sigilla* 'lunula'), *sig(e)le* neut., necklace (= ON. *sigli*) are, in spite of the difference of sense, prob. connected with some early Teut. adopted form of L. *sigillum*.]

1. A device (e. g. a heraldic or emblematic design, a letter, word, or sentence) impressed on a piece of wax or other plastic material adhering or attached by cords or parchment slips to a document as evidence of authenticity or attestation; also, the piece of wax, etc. bearing this impressed device.

In modern (legal) practice the seal is often represented by a coloured wafer following the signature of each of the parties. Leaden seals were used by the Popes, the Eastern Emperors, and certain other high dignitaries.

1258 *Charter of Hen. III* (Bodl. MS.) in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1880–1, 174* We senden ȝew þis writ open, sened wiþ vre seel. *c* 1290 *Beket* 627 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 124 þe obere bischopus al-so On þis chartre heore seles sette. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pardoner's Prol.* 9 And thanne my bulles shewe I alle and some Our lige lordes seel on my patente. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 79 On this my present testament I haue put my seal. 1497 *Certificate* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 51 In witnes herof, ..we have put our sealix. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 40 With expeditioun And full conditioun, Thair seilis ar to pendit. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 139 Till thou canst raile the seale from off my bond Thou but offend'st thy Lungs to speake so loud. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Apr., The University is..divided now..into that of four nations,..who have each their respective protectors, severall officers, Treasurers, Consuls, Seales. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bull*, Golden Bull..on the backside of it there are several knots of black and yellow silk; to which hangs a bull, or seal of gold. 1819–22 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, ii. 196 Let there be No seal on it, except my kingly word And honour as I am a gentleman. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* v. ii. III. 49 As a proof, he subjoined Friedemann's letter and seal.

b. *fig.* A token or symbol of a covenant; something that authenticates or confirms; a final addition which completes and secures.

In allusion to 1 Cor. ix. 2, some of the Evangelical divines of the 19th c. were accustomed to speak of a preacher or a pastor as having 'many seals to his ministry' (i.e. persons converted through his preaching). The expression was often quoted derisively as an example of sectarian jargon.

c 1230 [see SEAL *v.*[1] 2]. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* ix. 2 For the seale off myne Apostleshippe are ye in the lorde. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 144 O let me kisse This Princesse of pure white, this seale of blisse. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1904 II. 325 To sweare and forsweare, and commit Iulian-like violence on the highest seales of religion. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Impost.* III. § 105 Iohn..was the last of the Prophets, & the seale of them all. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1043 There they thir fill of Love and Loves disport Took largely, of thir mutual guilt the Seale, The solace of thir sin. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* V. i, The solemn engagement..puts the seal of duty to an act of love. 1853 CONYBEARE *Church Parties, Ess. Eccl. & Social* (1855) 92 *note*, A preacher is said in this [the Recordite] phraseology to be 'owned' when he makes many converts, and his converts are called his 'seals'. 1863 MACLAREN in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 277 Let no one undervalue this source of information: it gives the seal to all experimental knowledge.

c. Phrases. (*a*) † *To set to* (*one's*) *seal* [*to* is here adv., not prep.]: to affix one's seal; *fig.* to avouch one's conviction *that* (obs.). *To set one's seal*: to

affix one's seal *to* a document; *fig.* to express one's assent *to*. (*b*) *Under* (*one's*) *seal*: in a document attested by one's seal.

(*a*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6889 And ilk waand þat þai þere bare He sperd wit-in þer santuare, And wrat þe nam, and sett to sele, þat man suld oþer nan bitele. *c* 1400 *Brut* II. 560 Which appoyntement truly to be kept þe kyng and the said Ambassatoures sette-to þaire seales. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 41 And for Thomas wold not sette to hys sele of þe curset lawe..he was dampned as a traytour. 1534 TINDALE *John* iii. 33 He that hath receaved hys testimonye hath set to his seale that God is true. [*So* 1611; *Revised Version* 1881 hath set his seal to this, that God is true.] 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. i. (1713) 58 To this Truth Mr. Hobbs sets his seal with all willingness imaginable, or rather eagerness.

(*b*) 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 215/1 Without the assent and wille of the said [4 persons named] by writing under their seales. 1536 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 497 Under owre setye selle. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 222 By particular consent [I] proceeded Vnder your hands and Seales.

d. † *Farthing seal*, ? = QUARTER *seal*. *Fisher's* or *Fisherman's seal* (see FISHER 7). † *Secret, secre seal, seal manual*: see those adjs. † *Seal of* (or *at*) *arms*, the impression of a signet engraved with the heraldic bearing of the owner.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 437/2 Null Drap..ne soleit ensealez estre de nul Seal appelle le Ferthyng Seal. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2802 To þe þat salutis I send þe sele of myn armes. 1478 in W. G. D. Fletcher *Shropsh. Grants of Arms* (1909) 12 In wyttnesse wherof I the said King of Armes to these presentes have sette my seall of armes and signed wt my hand. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. 1905 III. 68 A little epitomizd *Bradfords Meditations*, no broader volum'd than a Seale at Armes or a blacke melancholy veluet patch. 1623 *St. Papers, Col.* 1622–4, 203 The Company's seal-at-arms is so great, they can make no use thereof, having none but hard wax.

† **e.** A letter or other document bearing a seal; a promissory note. Also, a promise attested by one's seal. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 66 3e to spende at rome many 3eris & daies, to paie for selis or bullis, to plede for benefices. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 606, I am so boundyn with wytnes to be leill, For all Ingland I wald nocht fals my seill. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* v. ii, I have a seale, or two to witnesse, yet..I'll never sue you.

† **f.** A stamp, usually in lead, fastened to a piece of material as a guarantee of quality or quantity.

1480 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 55 He schawll fynd clossyd in hys lettyr the sayll of ij sarpelers wholl. 1518 *Coventry Leet-bk.* 657 Then to sett vpon hit the Olyvaunt in lede, and of the Bak of the seall the lengh of the Cloth.

† **g.** A baker's stamped mark on bread. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Old Usages Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 355 And þat euerych bakere habbe hys seal y-knowe vpon hys loff.

h. The impression of one's signet placed upon an article as evidence of a claim to possession; *fig.* a mark of ownership.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. v, [He] informed her she might put her seal upon whatever she meant hereafter to claim. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 703 Her citizens, imperial spirits, Rule the present from the past, On all this world of men inherits Their seal is set. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlvii, The haughty and indignant passions that now claimed her for their own, and set their seal upon her brow.

i. *transf.* An impressed mark serving as visible evidence of something.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 253 A fat knaue with a foggie face, wherein a cup of old sack hath set a seale. 1593 LODGE *William Longbeard* A 4 b, The good woman..espieng the seales of his shame shadowed in his blushing browes, tooke hold of his gowne sleeue, praieng him to staie a little while. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 6 But my kisses bring againe, bring againe, Seales of loue, but seal'd in vaine, seal'd in vaine. 1620 *Westward for Smelts* (Percy Soc.) 45 Thou hast the seales on thy face, which those creatures (called whores) doe give. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 66/2 His [Lycurgus'] tomb was struck with lightning; a seal of divinity which no other man ..has had, except Euripides. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § 1. 136 Sea sands are made beautiful by their bearing the seal of the motion of the waters.

j. An impression left by the foot of an animal in soft ground or mud, esp. that of the otter.

1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recr.* II. 100 The Mark or Seal of an Otter. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 397 Ah on that yielding Sag-bed, see, once more His Seal I view. 1875 G. C. DAVIES *Rambles Sch. Field-club* XXXVI. 271 One man had been down to the river side, to see if he could discover the 'seal', or track of an otter.

2. A piece of wax or some other plastic or adhesive substance (originally, and still frequently, one bearing the impression of a signet: cf. sense 1), fixed on a folded letter or document, or on a closed door or receptacle of any kind, in such a way that an opening cannot be effected without breaking it.

† *Flying seal*: see FLYING *ppl. a.* 3 c.

a 1272 *Luue Ron* 194 in *O. E. Misc.* 99 Þis rym mayde ich þe sende open and wiþ-vte sel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16907 Þai did þair seles þar-apon, ar þai þeþen went. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6666 (Bodl. MS.), He braak þe seal & þe lettre seie. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* v. 1 And I siȝe in the riȝthalf of the sittinge vpon the troone, a book..seelid with seuen seelis. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 139 What Letter is this same?..Ile be so bold to breake the seale for once. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 Nov., I forgot to leave a gap in the last line but one for the seal, like a puppy. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1264 But Arthur spied the letter in her hand, Stoopt, took, brake seal, and read it. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus, Agamem.* 592 *note* (ed. 2) 370, διαφθείρειν σημαντήρια is to spoil or tamper with the seals affixed to the doors and store-houses in the absence of the lord.

b. *fig.* That which 'seals a person's lips', an obligation to silence, a vow of secrecy; esp. *the seal of confession* or *the confessional*. Also (often with allusion to the 'seven seals' of Rev. v. and vi.), that which prevents the understanding of Holy Scripture or some other book.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27444 Or for it es als vnder sel O scrift him sceud al to consail. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 301 Put blessed lorde the seale and locke of scylence to my mouth. 1632 MASSINGER *Emp. East* III. ii, What now I must deliuer Vnder the deepest seale of secrecy. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxi. 23 A Thing that's done in Hugger-mugger, under a Seal of Secrecy and Concealment. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 544 They..wanting him to loose the sacred seal, Found him as prompt as their desire was true To spread the new-born glories in their view. 1831 LOVER *Leg. & Stor. Irel.* Ser. I. 73 'Twas under the seal of confession', said I, 'that you disclosed the deadly secret, and under that seal my lips must have been for ever closed.' 1897 'A. HOPE' *Phroso* vii. (1905) 126 The secret was out through Constantine's fault, not hers, and the seal was removed from her lips.

c. *Hermes' Seal, Hermetic seal* (see HERMES 3 a, HERMETIC *a.* 2 b).

1569 J. SANDFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 158 b, The foolish misteries..of the seale of Hermes,..& of infinite like trifles.

d. *Seal of relics* [med.L. *sigillum altaris*], a stone cemented above the aperture in which relics are placed at the consecration of an altar. (The use in quot. 1843 is prob. an error.)

1843 *Ecclesiologist* Sept. III. 6 A stone Altar may be provided two ways. Either make it a plain solid mass of masonry, the slab (technically called *seal* or *table*) of black granite or marble.., or [etc.]. 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 238/1 The consecration endures till the altar-stone is broken or the seal of relics broken.

3. An engraved stamp of metal or other hard material used to make an impression upon wax, etc. affixed as a 'seal' (in sense 1 or 2). Cf. SIGNET.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 557 Als prient of seel in wax es thrist, þer in he has his licam fest. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 103 As þe tendre wex makeþ no preynte in þe seel, bot þe seel makeþ a preynt in tendere wex. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15 A dowbill seel with two prentys. 1518 *Coventry Leet-bk.* 657 The sealles [for marking cloth] to be put in a Cofre with ij keys. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 56 And then, thus have you the Chancellor furnished with the Seale of Grace, and Seale of Common Iustice. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 160 Neere vnto the mint stande the gold-smiths shops, whose Consul or gouernour keepes the seale and stamps of the coine. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1851) I. 454/1 This seal he always wore and constantly sealed his letters with it. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxiv. 398 In taking these impressions, two dies or matrices ..were employed; these were severally called the Seal and Counter-Seal. 1879 A. S. MURRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 137/2 The favourite shapes [of gems] in Assyria were the cylinder pierced lengthways, and sometimes fitted with a swivel so as to be used as a seal [etc.].

fig. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 604 Gat tothed I was and that bicam me weel, I hadde the prente of seint Venus seel [*Cambr. MS.* seynt peterys sel]. 1670 DRYDEN *Tempest* IV. 53 He has a melting heart, and soft to all the Seals Of kindness; I will undertake for his compassion.

b. As a mark or sign of office. Chiefly *the seals*, as the symbol of the position of Lord Chancellor or of Secretary of State.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* (S.T.S.) 1699 Syne cummis Uer quhen winter is away, The Secretar of Somer with his Seill. 1667 CHAS. II in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 316 As my purpose was also to say something to you concerning my taking the Seals from the Chancellor. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 571 A patent is passing the seales to create the marques of Kent a duke. 1775 *Brit. Chronol.* I. 3 Apr. 1704, The earl of Nottingham not being satisfied with the Queen's measures, resigned the seals as secretary of state. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 447 Sunderland..was suffered to retain his seals. 1870 STANHOPE *Hist. Eng.* 1701–13, i. 6 The King sent to him the Earl of Jersey, with a peremptory order to return the Seals.

† **c.** The keeper of the seal of a court. (Cf. 4 b.)

1658 FANSHAW *Pract. Exch. Crt.* 102 The Seale of the Court. Is the Officer that keepeth the Seale of the Court all terme time under every Chancellor.

d. A device or inscription engraved on a seal.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xlv. 14 A crowne of gold vpon his miter graven with a seale of holines. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. (1637) 244 He used the Helme of a ship for a seale in his ring. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxcviii, The seal a sunflower; '*Elle vous suit partout.*' 1851 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 105 She sent a note, the seal an *Elle vous suit.*

e. *Under the cold seal*: see quot.

1832 *M. Bacon's Abridgm. Law* (ed. 7) IV. 610 *marg. note.* Sometimes new magistrates are added under the cold seal, as it is termed; that is, their names are indorsed on the old commission, and the seal is pro formâ, applied again to the same wax.

f. A trinket, containing either an engraved stone for sealing letters, or a flat stone or piece of coloured glass in imitation of this, formerly often worn as an ornamental appendage to a watch-guard. Hence applied in plural to the bunch of trinkets of this and other shapes worn in this manner.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* x, A gold watch-chain, and seals, depended from his fob. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxiv, A large plethoric man, with a bunch of seals in a large bow-windowed light waistcoat..His seals jingle as he walks.

† **g.** *Burning seal* (Sc.): an iron for branding casks. *Obs.*

1692 in *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1880) IV. 153 Each royall burrow that makes casks for export they are to keep ane burning sale,..and befor they be loadned the maker of the saids casks is..to call the visitor appoynted by the said toune whoe is to try the samen, and if sufficient to put the publict sale vpon them.

4. Great Seal. The seal (in sense 3) used for the authentication of documents of the highest importance issued in the name of the sovereign or (in a republic) of the highest executive authority; also, the impression of this on wax. Formerly also BROAD SEAL.

When England, Scotland, and Ireland were separate kingdoms, each had its own Great Seal, the custodian of which was normally the Lord High Chancellor; in England the Lord Keeper (of the Great Seal) was formerly sometimes a different person from the Chancellor, but under Q. Elizabeth the offices were united. Since the Union England and Scotland have only one Great Seal, of which the Chancellor has the custody; Ireland on the contrary has its own Great Seal, in the hands of the Irish Lord Chancellor. The Great Seal of the United States is kept by the Secretary of State.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 82, I hadde Letties of the Soudan, with his grete Seel; and comounly other Men have but his Signett. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 418/2 Lettres Patentes of proteccion under his grete Seall. 1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 99 Item, the Kynge hathe sent ffor hys Great Seall. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 347 For your stubborne answer About the giuing backe the Greate Seale to vs, The King shall know it, and (no doubt) shal thanke you. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark xiv. 22 As the King maketh a piece of Wax to become his Great Seal, by which he conveyeth Land, Liberty and Life. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iii, The Man Mountain shall not depart from our Dominions without our Licence under our great Seal. 1886 J. H. MIDDLETON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 587/2 The great seal of the Commonwealth is a marvel of ugliness.

† **b.** *ellipt.* The custodian of the Great Seal, the Lord High Chancellor or Lord Keeper. *Obs.*

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 15 Shall the Greate Seale come to the barr? First sende to him and heare his answere, before he be sent for to come to the barr. 1641 in *Fasti Aberd.* (Spalding Cl.) 153 And his majestie wills and declaires, that thir presentis sall be a sufficient warrand ..to the great seill and to his majestie's heigh chancellar for appending of the said seill, without passing of any uther seills or registeris.

† **5. a.** An assembly for the purpose of witnessing the affixing of the Great Seal to documents; a sealing by the Chancellor or the Commissioners having the custody of the Great Seal. **b.** The place at which documents are sealed by the Chancellor. *Obs.*

[After F. *sceau*, 'l'action de sceller, le temps et le lieu où l'on scelle' (Littré).]

a. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Aug., Here I staid, and saw my Lord Chancellor come into his Great Hall, where wonderful how much company there was to expect him at a Seale. 1686 EVELYN *Diary* 5 May, There being a Seale it was fear'd that we should be requir'd to passe a doquett dispensing with Dr. Obadiah Walker. 1705 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 602 This day the lord keeper held a public seal in the Middle Temple hall.

b. 1672 *Essex Papers* (1890) I. 43 By a Clause there I am forbid to intermedle in y^e^ passing of any Charters to Corporacions, w^ch^ for y^e^ present stops that of Dundalke, for w^ch^ I had granted a Warr^t^, and it now stays at y^e^ Seale til I can receive some directions from y^r^ Lop.

† **6.** = BUTTON 2 c. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Bosse*, The first putting out of a deeres head formerly cast; which our wood-men call, if it bee a red deeres, the burle, or seale.

7. *techn.* (transferred use of 2.) **a.** = *dip-pipe* (DIP *sb.* 11). **b.** The quantity of water or tar left in the dip-pipe for preventing the escape of gas. **c.** A small quantity of water left in a trap to prevent the escape of foul air from a sewer or drain.

1853 S. HUGHES *Gas-works* 197 When the whole of the gas-holder was out of the water and hanging in air (with the exception of the water seal). 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Seal* 2. (Gas-works) a water-trap joint, as in gas-works, where the gas is drawn or forced beneath a plate, whose lower edge is beneath the level of the water in the tar-well. 1877 W. RICHARDS *Manuf. Coal Gas* 172 In estimating the capacity of a tank and its corresponding holder, due allowance must be made for the height of the dip or seal. *Ibid.* 210 An argument raised against telescopic gasholders is the liability of the water forming the lute, or seal, to freeze. 1884 WARING in *Century Mag.* Dec. 263/1 The depth of seal is the distance from the surface of the water in the bowl to the top of the intake. 1889 — *Sewerage* 282 This trap lost one inch of its seal in five trials out of ten.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** objective, as † *seal-cutter, -cutting, -engraver, -keeper* (also *fig.*).

1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* IV. i, Brick me into that wall there for a chimney peece, And say I was one oth Cæsars, done by a *seale-cutter. 1847 LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. p. ccix. *note*, A complete classification should include artists in wood-carving, in *cisellatura* or goldsmiths' work, in medal-casting, gem and *seal-cutting. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Seal engraver's lathe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 *Seale keepers [orig. *sigilliferi*], Notaries, and such other lyke. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xv, Why should he not declare himself..seal-keeper of that young woman's conscience?

b. Special combinations: **seal-bag**, the case in which the official seals were formerly kept (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **seal-cup**, in gas-works, the receptacle for tar or water in a seal or dip-pipe; **seal-cylinder** = CYLINDER 4 a; † **seal-day** (*Guernsey*), a date fixed for the meeting of a State Council at which official papers received the seal; **seal-flower**, the plant *Dicentra spectabilis* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **seal-lock**, a lock fitted with a 'seal' (often a small square of glass) which must be broken before the lock can be opened; **seal-**

master, an official whose duty was to affix a seal to textile fabrics as a guarantee of the standard of excellence, etc.; †**seal-office** = sense 5 b, also *allusively*; **seal-pipe**, in gas-works, = *dip-pipe*; **seal-press**, a machine for embossing a device upon paper or other soft material (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **seal-ring**, a finger ring bearing a seal (cf. SIGNET *sb.* 1); **seal-stamp** = *seal-press*; **seal-stone**, a precious stone bearing an engraved device; **seal-top** *a.*, (of a spoon) having the handle finished with a seal (also ellipt. as *sb.*); †**seal-wax** = SEALING WAX; †**seal-work**, ornamentation resembling that of a seal; **seal-wort**, (*a*) *Sagina procumbens*; (*b*) = SOLOMON'S SEAL (*Polygonatum*).

1872 W. C. HOLMES & Co. *Manag. Gas Works* 108 Care should be taken to keep the *seal-cups of telescopic gas-holders..free from ice. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Dip-pipe*, The seal-cup is charged with tar. 1872 P. SMITH *Anc. Hist. East* xvi. § 10 (1881) 339 fig., *Seal-cylinder on metal axis. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 93 At the next *seal-day..it may be sealed. 1872 *Patent* No. 1440 *Chronol. Index* 325 *Seal-lock manufacturer. 1905 *Rec. Cloth Manuf. New Mills* (S. H. S.) Introd. 75 No cloth could be sold unless it was sealed by the official *seal-master. *c* 1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* I. i, Here's first my hand, now't goes to the *Seale Office. [*Kisses her.*] 1819 TAUNTON *Rep. Cases Comm. Pleas* VII. 182 Until which hour, by the rule of Court, the seal-office ought not to be shut. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Seal-pipe* (Gas), a pipe whose inlet or exit is beneath the surface of the water in a hydraulic main to prevent reflux of gas. 1608 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* II. iii, My grandfather's *seal-ring. 1866 J. AYRE *Treas. Bible Knowl.* (1870) 804/2 According to Jewish writers the Hebrew women used seal rings. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* xxvi, The brass *seal-stamp of the merchant's clerk. 1774 HILL *Theophr. Hist. Stones* 42 Hence the Word Seal Stone, σφραγὶς or σφραγίδιον, became with them a common Word for what we call Gem. 1900 E. CLODD *Story of Alphabet* iii. 51 Seal-stones engraved with signs which are..designed to convey information about their owners. 1898 *Daily News* 11 July 10/5 A 16th century *seal-top spoon. 1905 *Circle* May 35/1 An Elizabethan spoon, mark St. Catherine's wheel, £50; a 'seal-top', of the same reign, engraved L.C.F.M., £48. *c* 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mem. M. Scribl.* I. xiv. (1741) 51 He saw his Monkey exceedingly busy in picking the *Seal-wax by little bits from a Letter. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 146 (*The Letter*), La Fleur.. fetch'd sand and seal-wax. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Temple* 63 A thin Subtile, and ductile Codlin's skin; Which o're the board is smoothly spred, With little *Seale-work Damasked. 1837 BAXTER *Brit. Phænog. Bot.* III. 199 *Sagina procumbens*..*Seal-wort. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, Seal-wort,..the Solomon's seal.

Seal, *sb.*3 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 sele, 6 seale, *Sc.* seill. [f. SEAL *v.*2] = SALE *sb.*3 Also *attrib.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 452/1 Sele, horsys harneys, *arquillus.* 1530 PALSGR. 269/1 Seale horse harnesse. 1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 179 Scho tuik tua oxin, and band in on seill. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 135 Cattle are bound to the stake in various ways. One way is with an iron chain, commonly called a binder or seal. *Ibid.* 136 The seal-stake is placed in an inclined position to allow its top to be fastened to the wall.

Seal, *sb.*4 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6, 8–9 sale, 7 seale, 9 *Sc.* sealh. [See SALLOW *sb.*]

1. A willow. In Spenser: Willow twigs.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.*, Dec. 81 Who to entrappe the fish in winding sale Was better seene, or hurtful beastes to hont? *Ibid. Gloss.*, *Sale* or *Salow*, a kind of woodde like Wyllow. 1682 *Quarter Sess. Rec.* 11 July in *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* VII. 57 For cutting and carrying away twenty seales. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 157 Seals, Black Cherry Trees, Balm of Gilead Trees. 1882 J. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* 116 In Sykes Moss, most of the buried trees are sealhs, oaks, and birches.

2. A plantation of willow trees.

1794 DONALDSON *Agric. Northampt.* 34 The forest underwood, through the whole sale, or part which is cut, does not in general bring above 4*l.*

Seal, *sb.*5 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 (*dial.*) sale. [Perh. repr. OE. *sæl, sele* house.] (See quot. 1756.)

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 35 The houses in which the salt works are carried on..are also called Seals. 1882 MRS. CHAMBERLAIN *W. Worc. Gloss., Sales*, or *Seals*, salt-works. (Droitwich.)

Seal (sīl), *v.*1 Forms: 3, 5–7 seale, 3 seil, 3–6 sele, 4–6 seele, 6 seel, (4 ceel, 4–5 cele), 5 *Sc.* seyll, sell, 6 *Sc.* seil(l, 6 seall, 5– seal. [a. OF. *seeler, seieler* (mod.F. *sceller*), f. *seel, seiel*: see SEAL *sb.*2]

I. To attest by a seal.

1. *trans.* To place a seal upon (a document) as evidence of genuineness, or as a mark of authoritative ratification or approval.

In legal use often coupled with *sign* or *deliver*; now chiefly in the full phrase 'signed, sealed, and delivered', indicating the complete execution of a deed.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 29 Of him haf þei charitre seled with his seale. *a* 1400 *Old Usages Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 359 Myd wham men seleþ þe charties of ffeffement of þe town. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 Whan thou shalt commaunde eny lettres to thy klerke to be made, signe nor seale them not til thou haue ouerseen thaim. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 104 To do, suffer & make seale & deliuer al such assurances..as shal be deuised..by the said R. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 146 Goe with me to a Notarie, seale me there Your single bond. 1653 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Jan., I went to London and there seal'd some of the writings of my purchase of Sayes Court. 1700 J. TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 763 The King's Charter which was formerly Sealed with Wax,..was now Sealed with Gold. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 465 They only desired one general Writing under my Hand for the whole, which I caused to be drawn up and sign'd and seal'd to them. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 138 The deed was sealed and delivered, but no livery of seisin was given. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 427 The Privy Council..ordered the Charter to be sealed.

absol. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 1148 The Bruce and he completyt fuith thar bandis; Syn that samyn nycht thai sellyt with thar handis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 337 Thir to confirme, the King ilk ane seilis, and euerie ane than seilit, conforme to the Queines pleisure. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Dec., Attended by three of the Clearks of the Signet, we met and seal'd. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ix. 9 Wherefore Friendships, Charities, and Kindnesses, should be well Weigh'd and Examin'd,..before we Sign and Seal. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix, How does Farmer Rutledge?..I hope you found him able to sign, seal, and deliver? 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherl.* (Colburn) 65 To-morrow, Sutherland, we will sign and seal.

b. *fig.* To authenticate or attest solemnly by some act compared to the affixing of a seal.

a 1600 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 68 This commoun weil he luifit sa tenderlie,..His lufe to it he schew maist faithfullie, And with his blude he seillit it up at last. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vii. 29 The duty that I owe vnto your Maiesty, I Seale vpon the lips of this sweet Babe. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 275 Hee is resolued to credit nothing contrary to yᵉ relation hee hath receiued, which though yᵉ informer should seale with ten thousand sacraments will one day to his shame appeare notoriously false. 1761 GRAY *Williams* 6 The first in blood his infant honour seal'd.

c. To conclude, ratify, render binding (an agreement, etc.) by affixing the seals of the parties to the instrument. Also *fig.*, to ratify or clinch (a bargain) by some ceremonial act.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1567 Thai seyllyt the pes with out langar delay. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 105 Hereof were obligations made and sealed in the later ende of November. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 89 They plighted faith and troth, and Carneln..sealed it with a kisse. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 88 When they sell houses or lands, they bring a tun of beere or vessell of wine into the streete, and seale the bargaine by drinking with their neighbours. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* III. i, Before the rising sun my lord arrives, To seal our vows. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 968 Brides..and bridegrooms..By love or law compell'd their vows to seal. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiii. II. 164 Peace was concluded, and sealed by a marriage.

d. To grant (a charter, etc.) under one's seal; †*fig.* to give (testimony, a promise, etc.) in an authoritative manner or with solemn pledges of good faith.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Custom of Country* v. i, My hospitable word..Did I not Seale still to thee? 1628 COKE *On Litt.* § 534 And as to the disseisee who sealed the same Deed, this shall enure but by way of confirmation. 1641 HINDE *J. Brunen* xxxi. 97 The University in his youth, and the countrey in his riper age, may, and will seale him a worthy testimony for a Gentleman. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Mar., This day..I did seal my will to her [my wife], whereby I did give her all that I have in the world.

e. To impose (an obligation, a penalty) *on* a person in a binding manner.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* v. ii, Who for the same cause in my presence seald His holy anger on his daughters hearts. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* III. iv, You have seal'd loy close to my soule. 1870 C. J. VAUGHAN *Earnest Words* 110 A man who can speak thus..seems..to have sealed upon himself that which God never meant him for—a life of hardness and a death of despair!

f. *fig.* Of a thing or act: To attest or ratify as a seal does; to be a 'seal' of.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Panegerick* 128 No Planke from Hallowed Altar..do's seale A curse to Thee or Thine. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 178 Extream Unction is a Sacrament: therefore, it sealeth spiritual graces. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 246 Then with his sable Brow he gave the Nod, That seals his Word. 1888 LANE *Illust. Notes Eng. Ch. Hist.* II. xxviii. 233 Those whose profession of Christianity had been sealed by the Sacrament of Holy Baptism.

g. To decide irrevocably (the fate of a person or thing); to complete and place beyond dispute or reversal (a victory, defeat, etc.).

1810 SHELLEY *Marg. Nicholson Fragm.* 9 Fate, envious Fate, has sealed my wayward destiny. 1817 — *Revolt of Islam* IV. XXV, Why pause the victor swords to seal his overthrow? 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* v. 197 A gun was levelled,..to seal the fate of this brave and generous officer. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* III. vii, Tomorrow would seal his triumph. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* v. (1880) 82 The massacre of Saint Bartholomew..sealed the fate of Mary Stuart.

2. To mark by a seal as reserved for a particular destination. Chiefly *fig.*, esp. in certain uses of New Testament origin: To designate, set apart, assign *to* another person or bind *together*, by an inviolable token or pledge.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 He hit wat ful wel þe haueð iseilet to him me seolf. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (MS. Bodl.) 14/128 Ant tu..þet ait iloten to him with meiðhades merke, ne brec þu nawt þet seil þet seileð inc to gederes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 293 Syn ye Cryseyde and me han fully brought In-to your grace and boþe our hertes seled, How may ye suffre allas it be repeled? 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* vii. 3 [The angel] cryed..saying: hurt not the erth..tyll I have sealed [*Wycl.* 1382 til we signe, 1388 til we marken] the seruauntes of oure god in their foreheddes. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 646, I doe not blame the christening of them, for to be sealed with the marke of the Lambe..I hold it a good and gracious woorke. 1630 SHIRLEY *Grateful Serv.* III. i, Hath some wound, Or other dire mis-fortune, seal'd him for The grave. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* x, Have not all my money, all my love, Been sealed and stamped with signature of heaven? 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* iv. (ed. 8) 32 God, who had sealed that [Abraham's] family for himself.

b. In allusions to Rev. vii. 5–8.

In the original passage the verb is not really construed with *of*, as in the imitative use.

[1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* vii. 5–8 Of the trybe of Iuda were sealed xij. M...Of the trybe of Beniamin were sealed xij. thousande. (Similaly 1611.)] *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* lxv. (*title*) An Epistle, answering to one that asked to be Sealed of the Tribe of Ben. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 441 He was a king among us [*sc.* fishermen],—if two long seasons ..may entitle the writer of this modest tribute to account himself sealed of the tribe.

c. Among the Mormons of Utah, to set apart (a woman) by a solemn ceremony *to* a man as one of his 'spiritual wives'.

1857 J. HYDE *Mormonism* 84 (Bartlett 1860) People, according to Mormon technology, are married for time, but sealed for eternity.

3. To impress a seal upon (weights or measures) to indicate that their correctness has been tested by municipal or other lawful authority. Also, to place an official stamp on (merchandise, e.g. pieces of cloth) to certify that it is of standard measure or quality.

1467 *Coventry Leet-bk.* 334 The mesuris to be delyueryd by the comyn seriant to delyuer hem selyd with-owt money-takyng therfor. 1518 *Ibid.* 657 A Sealer to be ordeyned & swore to stryke the Cloth & seale hit & wrete hit & fynde leed & to haue a peny for his labor. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 6 Those Who are appointed by their charge to know, Whether thy pots be sealed yea or no. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* III. 41 I wonder they did not ask to see..the cat-o'-nine-tails, sealed with the seal of the visiting justice.

†4. *intr.* (Cf. 1 *absol.*) To set one's seal (*to* a document). Also *spec.* to set one's seal to or execute a promissory note; to become security *for* a person. Also *to seal under*. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxiii. 263 At the request of the kyng of Englande, the frenche kyng..confyrmed and sealed to the gyfte of syr John Chandos, he to possede and to haue the same landes, as his true heritage for euer. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 89 He borrowed a boxe of the eare of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him againe when he was able: I thinke the Frenchman became his suretie, and seald vnder for another. *Ibid.* I. iii. 172 Yes Shylocke, I will seal vnto this bond. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii, At the Academie of valour...Where they are taught the ways, Though they refuse to seal for a Duellist, How to decline a challenge. 1633 MARMION *Fine Comp.* III. iv. F 1 b, Hee is either trudging now vnto a broaker, Or to invite some new heire to a breakefast, To seale for the commodity.

†b. *fig.* To assent, lend one's support or authority *to* a statement or proposal. *Obs.*

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 10 It is sufficient ..that if they lauish out any vntruth, that I be pardoned for not sealyng vnto it. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* III. i. 34 *Gui.* I seale to that. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinae* 353 And pray you, who is ignorant of this truth? Not an old woman in all the Town but will seal to it. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 282, 85 were for sealing to the regulation required by his majestie, and 103 against it.

†c. *fig.* ? To make peace. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* N 2, I haue not yet seald and shakt hands with him for making two such false Prophets of Saturne & Iupiter.

II. To fasten with or as with a seal.

5. *trans.* To fasten (a folded letter or other document) with melted wax or some other plastic material and impress a seal upon this, so that opening is impossible unless the seal is broken.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 Ase a king þet..sende his sondesmen biforen..mid lettres isealed. [*Cf. below*: ase lettres iopened.] *a* 1400 *Arthur* 272 His lettre was celyd fast, Y-take the Messagerez on hast. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxxi. 619 He drough oute the letter of kynge Rion that was seled with x seles roiall. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 105 b, They wryte an aunswere to the Emperour..and delivered the same sealed to the intercessours. 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 113, I sealed up my packet letters for England. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 Nov., I will seal my letter early. *c* 1808 PORTER *Russia & Swed.* (1813) I. ii. 14 [Nelson] desired Colonel Stewart to send some one below for a light, that he might seal his despatch. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* iii, This letter, sealed with his lordship's own crown.

b. Said of the signet itself.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxv, The very seal that sealed it had been robbed from George's dead body as it lay on the field of battle.

c. To stamp the wax fastening (a letter) *with* something substituted for a seal.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 108. 24 In breaking open the Second Letter, I observed it was sealed with a Thimble.

d. To fasten up (a letter, a parcel) with sealing-wax, a wafer, gum, or the like.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, She sealed her letters carefully, and put them into the post-office with her own hand. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liii, This letter, sealed with a wafer, was despatched by one of the messengers.

6. To place a seal upon the opening of (a door, a chest, etc.) for security. Also with *up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17348 Þai..did to sper þe dors fast, Locked bath wit-vte and in And seild wit þair seiles tuin. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. 8 And notwythstondynge that his sepulcre or graue was seelyd and syned & kept with knightes yet the thyrde day he rose in his humanite. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. ii. 11 The Searchers of the Towne..Seal'd vp the doores, and would not let vs forth. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, Then Mrs. Boffin and me seal up his box..and..I come down here in search of a lawyer to advise. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift America* 56 When the train is composed mainly of empty cars, the doors are often

open, and never sealed...But when they are full the little end doors are usually bolted, and the side doors sealed with a little leaden button or tag. It is an indictable offence to break these.

b. In figurative phrases, esp. *to seal* (a person's) *lips*, to bind or constrain to silence or secrecy; *to seal* (a person's) *eyes* or *ears*, to render blind or deaf, also to restrain from looking or listening. Also with *up*.

In *to seal the eyes*, this verb is not always distinguishable from the figurative use of SEEL *v.*

1633 MARMION *Fine Comp.* II. ii. E 4 b, I would seale my eares, Deafe as the sea, to shiprack't mariners. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 214 Sleep did his office soon, and sealed his sight. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. viii, I make it quite a principle to seal up my lips the moment I perceive him. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. xxii, And seal'd is now each lip that could have told. 1864 BROWNING *Y. Lee's Wife* IV. iii, Seal my sense up for your sake? 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 140/1 The two Ruthvens' mouths were thus sealed for ever.

7. To place in a receptacle secured by a seal.

c 1420 *Brut* 355 Þay waged batayle & cast doun her gloues; & þanne þey were take vp and seled, and the day & þe place of batayle assygned at Couyntre. 1530 PALSGR. 708/2, I have sent him all his writynges sealed in a bagge. *a* 1547 in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1875) App. 81 Thover plus of money ..shalbe bagged and seallyde with xij^th^ sealis.

b. Chess. *To seal a move.* Of a player in a match or tournament: To place in a sealed envelope a statement of the move he intends to make when the game is resumed after an adjournment.

1891 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 2/4 [This] move was sealed by Mr. Gunsberg at the adjournment. It is worthy of note that so far Mr. Steinitz has not sealed a move.

8. To close (a vessel, an aperture, etc.) securely by placing a coating of wax, cement, or lead, over the orifice, or, in wider sense, by any kind of fastening that must be broken before access can be obtained. *To seal hermetically*: see the adv.

1661 in T. Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1756) I. 54 The spirit of wine must be the highest rectified. It will do better in a bolt-head sealed up hermetically. 1683 K. DIGBY *Chymical Secrets* 32 Then Seal it Hermetically. 1853 S. HUGHES *Gas-works* 195 The cylinder..may be described as a cylinder inverted over a cistern of water, both the inlet and outlet pipes having their orifices above the surface of the water, so that the gas is hermetically sealed up within the holder, and can only escape through the outlet-pipe. 1877 W. RICHARDS *Manuf. Coal Gas* 210 No ill effects are experienced—at least, so long as the holder remains sealed.

b. *Surg.* To close up (a wound) with a covering that is not to be removed until healing has taken place.

1862 *Med. Times & Gaz.* 6 Dec. 601/2 July 1.—The ulcer was sealed. 4th.—Unsealed, and found to be diminished in circumference half-an-inch; re-sealed. 1863 *Lancet* 8 Aug. 177/2. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 659 Another method of practice handed down from very ancient times..is to seal up the wound.

9. To fasten *on* or *down* with wax or cement.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 38 When I have thus filled it, I can very easily in the..flame of a Lamp seal and joyn on the head of it. 1739 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Pomfret* 10 Oct. (1893) II. 47 A gnat had saluted one of my eyes so roughly that it was for two days absolutely sealed down. 1769 BANCROFT *Guiana* 219 The glass is then to be filled with rum, and the cork sealed down, to prevent its exhalation.

b. *fig.* To fasten, fix immoveably.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Nf'sex* (1662) II. 189 Otherwise the hot Sun arising, sealeth (to use the Husbandmans Phrase) the Mildew upon the Straw. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Forsaken Merman* 82 But, ah, she gave me never a look, For her eyes were sealed to the holy book.

c. *intr.* To apply wax, etc. in fastening.

1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr.* 191 He then immediately seals all round the cork..with good red sealing wax.

10. *Building. trans.* To secure in position in a wall by means of mortar, cement, etc. [So F. *sceller.*]

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 242 Thence we were brought to the Kitchin...The great Cauldrons were all set in a row, and seal'd within the Wall.

11. *transf.* To enclose, shut *up* within impenetrable barriers.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 966 If from this houre Within these hallowd limits thou appeer, Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chaind, And Seale thee so, as henceforth not to scorne The facil gates of hell too slightly barrd. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lv, Shall men..Who loved, who suffer'd countless ills, Who battled for the True, the Just, Be blown about the desert dust, Or seal'd within the iron hills? 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxi. (1856) 162 In case we should lose our vessels or become sealed up in permanent ice.

†III. 12. a. *trans.* To impress (a mark) *upon*.

b. *intr.* To make marks like those on a seal. *Obs.*

a. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 He haueð his merke on me iseilet. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 200 The castell 3ee weir well seiled on 3our shoulder.

b. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 20 b, That which is grauen or by any wyse sealed vppon.

Seal (sīl), *v.*[2] *dial.* [Specific use of OE. *sēlan* to bind with a rope, f. *sāl* rope (=OS. *sēl*, Du. *zeel*, OHG. *sāl*, mod.G. *seil*, ON. *seil*). Cf. Sw. *sela* to harness.] *trans.* 'To bind or fasten (cattle) in their stalls' (E. D. D.).

1633 in *J. Webster's Displ. Witchcraft* (1677) 348 His Father bad him go and fetch home two Kine to seal. 1729 P. WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 61 Seeing her like for calving before morning, we brought her up and sealed her. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1852) IV. 552 As the wife of E. Fearnley was sealing up the cows [etc.].

Seal (sīl), *v.*[3] [f. SEAL *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To hunt for seals.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 66 Now we have four vessels constantly whaling; six sealing. 1891 *Times* 27 Jan. 7/1 The claims of the Victoria sealers for compensation in consequence of their not being permitted to seal in the Behring sea.

Sealable (sī·lăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. SEAL *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That can be or requires to be sealed. Also, † suitable for use in sealing.

1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 190/2 That in the Citee of London .., such Clothes sealeable, be sealed with Leede as it hath be accustumed. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sigillative*, sealable.

Sea'-lark. [LARK *sb.*[1] Cf. mod.L. *alauda marina*, F. *alouette de mer*, G. *seelerche, meerlerche.*]

1. A local name for various small birds frequenting the sea-shore, as (*a*) the ringed plover, *Ægialitis hiaticula*; (*b*) various sandpipers, as the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*, and the sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*; (*c*) the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*; (*d*) the sea-titling or rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 35 Amongst the first sort, we reckon the Dip-chicke..Coots, Sanderlings, Sea-larkes [etc.]. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* (1676) 230 *Charadrius sive Hiaticula.* The Sea-Lark. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 376 With bills very short—the Lapwing,..the Turnstone, and the Sea-lark. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 512 Sand-Lark and Sea-Lark are likewise names often given to some of the smaller members of the *Limicolæ*.

† 2. The smooth blenny, *Pholis lævis. Obs.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. iii, A Sea-Lark..is a Fish.. with cartilaginous Wings..by the means of which, I have seen them fly about three Fathom above Water. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art Angling* II. xix. 124 The Sea-Lark or Bulcard.

Sea'-law. A law relating to the duties and rights of persons on the seas. Chiefly in *plural*, applied by writers of the 16th and succeeding centuries to certain mediæval collections of customary laws relating to maritime affairs, esp. the Laws of Wisby, relating to the North Sea and the Baltic, and the Laws of Oléron, relating to the Atlantic.

1613 W. WELWOD (*title*) An Abridgement of all Sea-Lawes. 1664 EXTON *Maritime Dicæologie* I. iii. 13 Dionysius ascribeth the first making of Sea-laws to the Phenicians. 1909 W. ASHBURNER (*title*) The Rhodian Sea-Law.

Sea-lawyer.

1. A shark, the tiger-shark. Also the grey or mangrove snapper.

1811 *Lex Balatron., Sea Lawyer*, a shark. 1876 GOODE *Catal. Fishes Bermudas* 54 *Lutjanus Caxis*...Gray Snapper...Its extreme cunning..has gained it the soubriquet of 'Sea Lawyer'.

2. An argumentative sailor (see quot. 1867).

1848 C. C. CLIFFORD *Aristoph. Frogs* 37 But now they are sea-lawyers every one, And when you bid them pull, they do demur. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Sea-lawyer*, an idle litigious 'long-shorer, more given to question orders than to obey them. One of the pests of the navy as well as of the mercantile marine.

Sealchie, -kie (sī·lχi, sī·lki). *Orkney and Shetland.* Forms: 8 selchie, 8–9 selkie, 9 selky, selchy, sealkie, sealchie, saelkie, silkey. [dim. form of *sealgh* SEAL *sb.*[1]] = SEAL *sb.*[1]

c 1550 MONRO *Descr. Hebrides* (1774) 29 Ane ile callit Ellan Askerin,..guid for fishiug and slaughter of selchies. 1744 PRESTON *Zetland* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61 There are many Otters, which they call Tikes; and Seals, which they call Selkies. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* XXVIII, Our kinswoman has got a pretty seal, too—Here, sealchie, my man. 1888 MRS. SAXBY *Lays of Lunda* 90 Gibbie is no a sealkie, nae mair is Gibbie a cal-loo.

Sealed (sīld), *ppl. a.* [f. SEAL *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Bearing the impression of a signet in wax (or other material), as evidence or guarantee of authenticity.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 407, & sende iseelede writes wið his ahne kinering. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 736 Lo, heere the lettres seled of this thing. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 32/1 Also certefye yow with our lettres sealed. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 87 A Seal'd Compact, Well ratified by Law, and Heraldrie. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 263 Wee have had much talke in Paris upon a project of sealed paper, wherein all contracts and legall busines should be written. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 29 June 2/2 Spanish 'sealed' bonds..were better at the close.

b. Of weights and measures: Stamped with a mark affixed by a duly appointed officer as a guarantee of accuracy.

1522 *Coventry Leet-bk.* 683 Ordained that all bruers & Typlers order them-selffe to sell ther ale with Sealyd Mesures soche as byn ordenyd. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 38 Beame, scales, with the weights, that be sealed and true.

c. *fig.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 4 (1622) 318 A sealed and infallible truth. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 111 Concluded & sealed Salvation may goe through & be ended. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. ii. vi. 373 Those true Members and marked or sealed Souldiers of Christ. *Ibid.*, The 144 thousand sealed Servants of God.

† d. *Sealed earth* [med.L. *terra sigillata*, Gr. σφραγίς, σφραγῖτις]: a medicinal earth found in the Island of Lemnos, believed to possess antitoxic properties, sold by apothecaries in cubical blocks bearing a stamp, formerly an impression of the head of Artemis. Also any earth resembling this, in appearance or properties. *Obs.*

1526 *Grete Herball* ccccxliv. (1529) Z v, Sealed earthe is of grete vertue to staunche. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 932 Our Author takes notice of Nine sorts of sealed Earths, which he hath observed to be sold by the Drugists of London, under the Title of *Terra Sigillata.* 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 415 The principal of these are its good clay and sealed earth, as also its silver.

† e. *Sealed porter*: a porter having the sealed licence of one of the companies of porters. *Obs.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. iii, I know he was a Porter, And a seal'd Porter for he bore the badge On brest I am sure.

f. *Nat. Hist.* In specific names: Bearing a mark resembling a seal.

1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 474 Sealed Sparus, *Sparus Sigillatus*..marked on each side by a longitudinal paler stripe and a yellow-red ellipse behind each eye.

g. **Sealed book**: the MS. copy of the Book of Common Prayer, annexed to the official copy of the Act of Uniformity of 1662 preserved in the House of Lords, and constituting the final authority for the text of the book; also, each of the printed copies of this book sent to the Deans and Chapters, and to each of the Courts at Westminster, and to the Tower, accompanied by Letters Patent bearing the Great Seal.

1710 NICHOLLS (*title*) A Comment on the Book of Common Prayer...The text of the whole being compared and amended according to the sealed Books. 1849 STEPHENS (*title*) The Book of Common Prayer...The text taken from the Sealed Book for the Chancery and collated with the Sealed Books for the King's Bench [etc.].

h. **Sealed pattern**: in British military and naval use, a pattern (e. g. of a weapon or other article of equipment) accepted by the War Office or the Admiralty. In quot. *attrib.* (*nonce-use*).

1902 *Words of Eyewitness* 233 A useful lot, thinks Colonel Jones, but somewhat of an anxiety to his sealed-pattern soldier's mind.

2. Fastened with a seal; closed in such a manner that access (to the contents) is impossible without breaking the fastening. *Sealed orders*: written directions given to the commander of a vessel concerning the destination of a voyage, which are not to be opened until the vessel has left port. *Sealed verdict*: a verdict delivered in a sealed packet in the absence of a judge.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5100 Þan sendis scho to him sandismen with selid lettris. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 2 And eke yᵉ seled welle [*Song Sol.* iv. 12]..and Balaam steue. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 That person mentioned by Esay, to whom when a sealed booke was deliuered [etc.]. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 89 He thought that Capt. Speck would be content to let hym carry our sealed letters. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 176 Berthelot found that by exposing the alcohol and the acid in sealed tubes for some hours [etc.]. 1872 LOWELL *Dante* Wks. 1890 IV. 237 Most men make the voyage of life as if they carried sealed orders which they were not to open till they were fairly in mid-ocean. 1894 FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 38 Judge Gedney says that you can bring in a sealed verdict without waiting for him.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context. *A sealed book*: often used predicatively of something involved in obscurity, or beyond a person's capacity to understand.

1818 BYRON *Juan* I. xlviii, This, too, was a seal'd book to little Juan. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1841) 173 Nature with her truth remains to the bad, to the selfish and the pusillanimous, forever a sealed book. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. xi. 111. 107 It is no longer a sealed language. 1881 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Songs of a Worker* 171 O bearer with sealed lips of all the lore Man yearns to know.

c. (See sense 2 c of the vb.)

1856 B. G. FERRIS *Mormons at Home* 114 (Bartlett 1860) The extra wives of the Mormons are called by some of them 'spirituals', by others sealed ones.

Sea legs, *pl. jocular.* [Cf. F. *avoir le pied marin.*] In phrases, *To have* or *get one's sea legs on, to find one's sea legs*, to have or acquire the power of walking steadily on the deck of a ship.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. round World* 8 They had..got their Sea-Legs. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ii, In addition to all this, I had not got my 'sea legs on'. 1898 BARING-GOULD *Old Eng. Home* xii. 286, I have been..a seaman for fifteen years, and have never yet found my sea-legs.

Sealer (sī·lər), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 seeler, 4, 6 seler, 5– sealer. [f. SEAL *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who affixes a seal to a document.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Esdras* x. 1 Selers forsothe weren Neemias, Athersata [etc.]. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 337/2 The Sealer in the Chauncery. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Chauffecires*, sealers of patentes. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4467/4 Complaint hath been made..that the Sealer to the Great Seal has demanded extraordinary Fees for his Attendance in the Country. 1819 TAUNTON *Rep. Cases Comm. Pleas* VII. 182 The sealer of writs is not guilty of a contempt in refusing to seal a writ on St. Luke's day. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 84 § 2 As the Offices..of Chaff Wax and Sealer..become vacant..the Duties of such several Offices shall be performed by the said Purse-bearer.

2. † a. One who attaches the official mark or seal to leather or other material as evidence of quality, etc. *Obs.* b. An Inspector of weights and measures.

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 630/1 That all the seid Clothes ..be sealed by the Kyngs Awnager or Sealer. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The Alnager or Seler..shall put to every Wollen cloth..the Kynges Seales of leed. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* E iv b, Whereas your backes of al other shoulde bee best tanned, you bring them so full of horne to the market, that did you not grease the sealers of Leaden hall thoroughly in the fiste, they should neuer be sealed. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* I. 431 (Barnstaple) The Sealers of Weights and Measures are appointed by the mayor and capital burgesses; they are paid by the fees charged for sealing. *Ibid.* II. 1095 (Axbridge) The office of the Ale Tasters and Leather Sealers has been long obsolete.

1858 *Rev. Statutes Wisconsin* 176 One sealer of weights and measures; and one overseer of highways.

†**3.** *fig.* One who gathers up and closes the efforts or labours of others. *Obs. rare*—1.

1615 T. BEDWELL *Moham. Impost.* III. § 106 Iohn was the sealer vp of the sayings of the Prophets.

†**4.** *slang.* (See quots.)

1688 SHADWELL *Sq. Alsatia* I. i. 7 Cheatly who has drawn in so many young Heirs, and undone so many Sealers. *Ibid. Expl. Cant, Sealer*, one that gives Bonds and Judgments for Goods and Money. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Sealer* or *Squeeze Wax*, one ready to give bond and judgment for goods or money.

Sealer (sī·lə), *sb.*2 [f. SEAL *v.*3 + -ER 1.]

1. A vessel engaged in the sealing trade.

1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 508 Many vessels equipped only as sealers, proceed annually into the Greenland Sea. 1904 *Times* 15 Aug. 4/3 The sealer Teresa is at Dutch Harbour..seized for using fire-arms..before..season.

2. One who hunts the seal.

1842 BONNYCASTLE *Newfoundld.* II. 167 To pay the sealers, or the same men as cod-fishers, regular wages, would at present be impracticable. 1880 H. W. ELLIOTT *Rep. Seal Isl. Alaska* (1884) 164 The sealers on St. Paul..just as the season opens, invariably prophesy a bad year for seals.

Sealery (sī·lərі). *rare.* [f. SEAL *sb.*1 + -ERY.] The occupation of hunting the seal.

1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 146 Coming back north.. for the musk-ox hunting and the regular winter sealery.

Sea·less, *a. rare.* [f. SEA *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no sea, without sea.

1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xv. (1870) 303 The greatest happiness of the sealess heaven.

Sea-lettuce. The seaweeds *Ulva Lactuca* and *U. latissima.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 3. 71 Sea-lettice. 1732 [see LAVER *sb.*1 2]. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Lactuca marina*, sea lettuce, in botany, a name used by some authors for the *lichen marinus*, commonly called oister green. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 218/2 [He] recommends the growth of sea-lettuce (*Ulva latissima*) in tanks, as suitable both for oxygenating the water and for food for the fishes.

Sea-level.

1. The mean level of the surface of the sea, the mean level between high and low tide.

1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 550 The altitude of which is 1498½ feet above the sea level. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 444 The height of the barometer at sea-level. 1894 *Nature* 26 July 293/2 The correction of the individual readings of the barometer to the sea-level.

2. A level or flat surface of the sea.

1873 M. COLLINS *Miranda* I. 168 She sat and worked, and looked across the vast sea-levels.

Sealgh, Sealie: see SEAL *sb.*1, SEELY.

Sea·-light. [LIGHT *sb.*]

†**1.** Phosphorescence seen at sea. *Obs. rare.*

1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* I. 5 A sea-light or a luminous appearance in the water, called by the Norwegians, Mooi-ild.

2. A beacon, lighthouse, or harbour-light to guide ships at sea.

1691–2 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* XXX. Wks. I. 487 It helps them to see their Folly, and like a Sea-light to a sinking Ship in a dark Night, makes those who are aboard, to behold their Misery, without helping them out of it. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 527/2 Sea-lights are commonly divided into two principal classes. 1867 MANNING *Eng. & Christendom* 164 They who destroy sea-lights are enemies of the human race.

Sea·-like, *a.* and *adv.* [f. SEA *sb.* + -LIKE.]

A. *adj.* Resembling the sea.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. Ded., The tempestuous..waues of this sea-like worlde. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 20 *Rapidus Garumna*, that is, the strong sealike and swift Garumna. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* VII. 285 Declining southward many a land they lave, And widely swelling roll the sea-like wave. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xv. 403 The sea-like expanse of the Victoria Lake.

B. *adv.* After the manner of the sea.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 171 Our seuer'd Nauie too Haue knit againe, and Fleete, threatning most Sea-like. 1864 TENNYSON *Specimen tr. Iliad* I So Hector said, and sea-like roar'd his host.

Sea·-line. [LINE *sb.*2]

1. The coast-line or sea-board.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1690) 78 The Sea-line of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the adjacent Islands, is about Three thousand Eight hundred Miles. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. i. 21 Oaks along the low sea-line Are greenly feathered with fern and moss.

2. The horizon, the line where sea and sky seem to meet.

1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 58 When the sealine grew O'erhazed with visible heat. 1888 STEVENSON *Across the Plains*, etc. (1892) 193 The sea-line rough as a wood with sails.

fig. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* x, May know The very sky and sea-line of her soul.

3. A line used at sea; (*a*) a sounding line; (*b*) a long line used in sea-fishing in deep water.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 896 These passages are not cited with so vain a purpose as that of furnishing a sea-line for measuring the 'soundless deeps' of Jeremy Taylor. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 145 One mode is by deep sea-lines, called bulters, on the Cornish coast.

Sealing (sī·lіŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. SEAL *v.*1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of affixing a seal or stamp to a document as a ratification, or to a manufactured article as evidence of genuineness, measure, or quality.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 300 For he had grantid þer to þe Chartre forto sele, & after þat selyng alle suld þei come þe barons & þe kyng, & tak of þam hard dome. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 26 Sum thrifty man..to be at the selyng. 1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c. 5 § 2 The said Warden.. shall have..Power and Authority..to make Seales from time to time for the sealing of the same [Worsted-] Stuffs. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 234 Testified by a writing under their hands and seals, attested by two or more witnesses; the attestation extending only to the sealing and delivery of the deed.

†**b.** *fig. Obs.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 28 b, Vowes, othes, oblygations and sealynges to the Beastes holy seruice. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xliii. 121 That God of his free mercy wil give us the ful sealing of his..grace.

2. The action of closing or fastening with a seal.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 786 Bot Ihesus, quhene he ıase fra dede,..al vnsterynge þe stekyne of þe presone & þe selynge, owte of þe cawe þan can me ta. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 438 St. Alban's seemed mightily dissatisfied with this sealing up of the goods. 1884 tr. *Gaboriau's Little Old Man* V, The commissary of police was finishing the sealing-up of the cupboards in the bedroom.

b. *Surg.* The close bandaging of wounds, etc.; also the bandage.

1862 *Med. Times & Gaz.* 6 Dec. 601/2 Treatment of ulcers ..by 'Sealing'. *Ibid.*, It was necessary to remove the sealing. 1863 *Lancet* 1 Aug. 148/1 The Sealing of Ulcers.

†**3.** = SEAL *sb.*2 1 j. *Obs. rare*—1.

1591 COCKAINE *Treat. Hunting* D 2 b, Your huntsman early in the morning..must goe to the water; and seeke for the new swaging of an Otter, and in the mud or grauell finde out the sealing of his foote.

4. The action of making an impression upon wax or other soft material by means of a signet.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 176 Little otherwise Gods working or knowing differs from ours, as sealing or printing does from limning and drawing.

b. The impression made by such an act.

1904 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 392 Those monstrous shapes..appear in great variety on gem sealings. 1905 A. J. EVANS in *Ann. Brit. Sch. Athens* XI. 12 Among the fragmentary clay sealings..were several of religious import.

5. *Building.* (See quot. and SEAL *v.*1 10.)

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Sealing*, in Architecture, the fixing a Piece of Wood or Iron in a Wall, with Plaister, Mortar, Cement, Lead, or other solid Bindings. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 592.

6. Among the Mormons of Utah: the ceremony of taking a 'spiritual' wife.

1856 B. G. FERRIS *Mormons at Home* 114 (Bartlett 1860) These left-hand marriages are called sealings.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †**sealing money**, a fee paid at the signing of a lease; **sealing-thread**, ? a thread or string laid upon, or covered with, wax before making an impression with the signet; **sealing-water**, waterstanding in the trap of a drain which prevents the escape of foul air from a sewer.

1599 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 350 Sometimes is noted how much beside the fine the tenants gave for *sealing mony. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 89 Giue me some wax, some *sealing thrid, my dust box, & my seale. 1884 WARING in *Century Mag.* Dec. 260/2 The current thus produced is to carry the *sealing-water with it.

Sealing (sī·lіŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. SEAL *v.*3 + -ING 1.] The hunting of the seal.

1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 805 *Sealing*, the operation of taking seals and curing their skins. 1870 *Daily News* 18 Apr., Sealing was exceptionally early this season.

attrib. 1842 JUKES *Excurs. Newfoundld.* I. 277 Captain Furneaux..killed two with his sealing-gun loaded with seal shot. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* Advt. 2 W. G. will undertake contracts for quantities of arms..such as..rifles or sealing guns. *Ibid.* 3 Sealing rifles. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 4 Coasting, sealing, or fishing vessels.

Sealing (sī·lіŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SEAL *v.*1 + -ING 2.] That seals. Usually *fig.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 2 To make seling prove of the forsaid sothfastnes. 1682 FLAVELL *Fear* 102 The sealing graces are in you, the sealing spirit is ready..the sealing promises belong to you. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. XIV. § 40 It embodies in a few syllables the sealing difference between the Greek and the mediæval.

Sea·ling-wax. [f. SEALING *vbl. sb.*1] In early use, beeswax or a composition containing this, in later use a composition consisting of shellac, rosin, and turpentine, prepared for the purpose of receiving the impression of seals. Also *attrib.*

The modern 'sealing-wax' resembles wax in its fusibility and its plasticity when softened by heat, but its superior hardness when solidified renders it more capable of receiving a sharp and durable impression. It is usually coloured scarlet with vermilion, but black sealing wax is used for mourning, and green, blue, etc. for reasons of ornament.

13.. *Test. Christi* 143 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 647 þe selyng-wax was deore abouȝt,..And tempred al wiþ vermiloun Of my rede blod þat ran doun. 1580–1 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 3 Wares wrought with Waxe, as..Staff-Torches, Red Waxe or Sealing Waxe. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 194, I covered the Cork with Sealing-wax. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 204 Black sealing Wax is ..colour'd with Smoak Black. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 28 Mr. Woodward strongly recommends the covering the glass pillars..with sealing-wax varnish. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr.* 191 The top of the cork must also be well coated with sealing wax.

Sea·-lion.

†**1.** A kind of lobster or crab (see LION *sb.* 8).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. xi. II. 452 Sea Lions, which haue cleies or armes in manner of Crabfishes, but in other respects resembling Locusts.

2. A fabulous animal. In *Her.* (see quot. 1780).

1661 TATHAM in Heath *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 478 In the Reare..are placed two Sea Lyons riding on the surface of the water, and on their backs two Tritons playing on retorted Pipes or Hornes antique, agreeable with the Musick of Neptune. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Sea-lion.* The upper part is formed like that of a lion, and the lower part like the tail of a fish...Sometimes they are drawn erect, and on their tails; and then they are blazoned as follows: *Sea-lions erect on their tails.*

3. One of several large eared seals: (*a*) the largest otary of the North Pacific, *Otaria* (*Eumetopias*) *stelleri*, Steller's or the Northern sea-lion; (*b*) the Southern or Patagonian sea-lion, *Otaria jubata*; (*c*) the *Zalophus lobatus* of Australian seas, also the distinct species *Z. californianus* of the North Pacific.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 90 The Sea Lion is a large creature about 12 or 14 foot long. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 124 A sailor..employed in skinning a young sea-lion. 1887 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 226 White-necked Otary, or Australian Sea-Lion [*Otaria albicollis*]. *Ibid.*, The Patagonian Sea Lion, or Cook's Otary [*Otaria jubata*]. 1880 H. W. ELLIOTT *Rep. Seal Isl. Alaska* (1884) 84 The northern sea-lion, *Eumetopias Stelleri.*

Hence †**Sea-lioness,** a female sea-lion. *Obs. rare.*

1750 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 111 But, if a shewman gives out, that his animal is a sea-lioness, he will easily report any other absurdity. 1771 tr. *Pernety's Voy. Malouine Isl.* (1773) 186 M. Guyot brought..five sea-lionesses.

Sea-lizard.

†**1.** Some kind of fish. *Obs. rare*—1. [tr. L. *lacertus.*]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. xi. II. 452.

2. A gasteropod of the genus *Glaucus.*

1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. Austral.* 44 Fig. 3. The Sea Lizard (*Glaucus hexapterygius*).

3. An extinct saurian of the sea.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. 379 The extinct gigantic sea-lizards,

Sealless (sī·llès), *a. rare.* [f. SEAL *sb.*2 + -LESS.] Not bearing a seal; not possessing a seal.

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 5 The datelesse, namelesse,..seallesse Proclamation. 1895 RASHDALL *Universities* I. 327 *note*, The Faculty of Theology continued sealless.

Sea·-louse. [= L. *pediculus marinus* (Pliny).]

1. A parasitic isopod crustacean of *Cymothoa* and allied genera; a fish-louse.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. viii. II. 442 Those creepers or insects which be called sea-lice. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Norf. Fishes* Wks. 1835 IV. 328 The gills of these fish we found beset with a kind of sea-louse. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 393 Corephium...The Sea-Louse. This creature..is often found sticking, like the Limpite, to the rocks. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* s. v. *Isopoda*, The genus *Cymothoa*..is called the sea louse by fishermen on the coast.

2. The Molucca crab, *Limulus moluccensis.*

1681 GREW *Museum* I. § vii. iii. 177 The Sharp-Tail'd Sea-Louse. *Pediculus marinus canda acuta.* 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 310 In winter they [*sc.* Stares]..feed on what are called the sea-lice, or *cancer pulex* of Linnæus.

†**3.** A cowry. *Obs.*

1815 BURROW *Elem. Conchol.* 199 *Cypræa Pediculus* Sea Louse.

Sealskin (sī·lskin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: see SEAL *sb.*1; formerly also **seal's skin.** [f. SEAL *sb.*1 + SKIN *sb.*] **A.** *sb.*

1. The skin of any of the Fur Seals, prepared for use as a garment, for the covering of a box, etc.

1325–6 *Ely Sacrist Rolls* (1907) II. 55 In selisskymys empt. ad easdem [campanas]. 1631–2 *Aberd. Acc.* in *Spalding Club Miscell.* V. 149 For a trunk coverit with selches skyn. 1398 in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1875) App. 107 Et soluti pro iiij. sele skynnes pro cooperturis, vij.d. 1511–12 *Acc. Ld. High. Treas. Scot.* IV. 201 The dichteyne of ane selk skyne. 1549 *Compl. Scott.* vi. 60 Tentis..of selcht skynnis. 1610 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. 6, 3 hampers for the plate covered with sayle skinnes. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1904 II. 316 His breast and his belly with seale skins they grated ouer. 1752 *Rec. Elgin* (1903) I. 464 Ilk dozen selch or salt watter otter skins ditto 1s. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. I. 292 The price of raw hides is a good deal lower at present than it was a few years ago; owing probably to the taking off the duty upon seal skins. 1886 ASHBY-STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* 45 A dainty young damsel is Pearl, Beclad in the softest of seal skin.

b. Applied to textile fabrics imitating the appearance of sealskin.

1860 S. JUBB *Shoddy-trade* 53 Sealskins—These are a cloth made of mohair and other bright-haired materials. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 442 *Sealskin Cloth.* The yarn used for this kind of cloth is the finest kind of Mohair. *Ibid.* 450 *Silk Sealskin*, is a very beautiful patent textile, composed of Tussar Silk, and made in imitation of Sealskin Fur.

2. A garment made of sealskin.

1873 *Spectator* 8 Feb. 167 Ladies who pride themselves on their 'seal-skins', and who enjoy the comfort of them.

B. *adj.* Made of sealskin.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) L 1, The Indian's seal-skin jacket. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VII. 187 A pleasant sight it was to see the gallant old gentleman in his seal-skin cap and short green jacket. 1880 H. W. ELLIOTT *Rep. Seal Isl. Alaska* (1884) 80 Seal-skin sacques.

Hence **Sea·lskinned** *a.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 66 His seale-skind riueld lippes.

Sea-lungs. [tr. L. *pulmo marinus*, Gr. πλεύμων θαλάσσιος, said to be so called from the alternate contraction and expansion, as if breathing.

Cf. Sp. *pulmon marino*, 'a bright Froth in the Sea that shines (Stevens, 1706).]

An acaleph of the CTENOPHORA.

1640 WATS *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. iii. 215 Which [light] is likewise seen in the fervent froath of the Sea which they

call the Sea-lungs [orig. *Pulmonem marinum*]. 1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 234 Sea water violently stirred up with Oars, will give a light, & seem to burn, which kind of burning or light the Spaniards call the Sea-lungs. *c* 1675 Sir T. Browne *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 197 That passage of Pythæas mentioned by Strabo, that all the air beyond Thule is thick, condensed and gellied, looking just like Sea Lungs. [Strabo πλεύμονι θαλασσίῳ ἐοικός.] 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 89 The Sea Lungs. This is a very singular and odd animal; it seems a mere lump, of a whitish semi-pellucid jelly. *a* 1776 J. Ellis *Zoophytes* (1786) 175 *Alcyonium Pulmonaria*. Sea Lungs.

Seam (sīm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 seam, 4–5 sem, 4–6 seme, (4 seem), 4–6, 8 seyme, (6 seym), 6–7 seame, 5– seam. [Com. Teut.: OE. *séam* masc. = OFris. *sîm*, MDu. *sîm* (Du. *zoom*), OHG. *soum* hem (MHG., mod.G. *saum*), ON. *saum-r* seam (Sw. *söm*, Da. *søm*) :—OTeut. **saumo-z*, f. **sau-* ablaut-variant of *su-* (cf. L. *suĕre* to sew), by-form of Indogermanic **syu-* in OE. *siwian* to Sew, Skr. *syūman* seam.]

I. Suture, junction.

1. The junction made by sewing together the edges of two pieces or widths of cloth, leather, etc.; the ridge or the furrow in the surface which indicates the course of such a junction; sometimes (cf. Seamy *a.*) the protruding edges of the joined pieces on the wrong side of the cloth.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 254 And heoldon his tunecan untoslitene, forðan ðe heo wæs eal buton seame. 1382 Wyclif *John* xix. 23 Forsothe the coote was with out seem, and aboue wouun bi al. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 11174 A man may se to sow a sem In the furthest of the chirche A-boute mydnyght. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 201 Hire crowpe doth the semys shrede, Whan they so streyght lasyd been. 1577 Harrison *England* II. vii. in *Holinshed*, Then must the long seames of our hose be set by a plumb-line. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 169 They weare short cloakes..with one small lace to cover the seames. 1630 Drayton *Muses Elis.* viii. 75 And euery Seame the Nimphs shall sew With th' smallest of the Spinners Clue. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6150/3 A white great Coat,..with two Gussits in the Shoulder-Seam. 1842 [see Fell *v.* 6]. 1843 Hood *Song of Shirt* iii, Seam, and gusset, and band. 1885 J. B. Leno *Boot & Shoemaking* ix. 76 The Oxonian or Oxford Shoe..was formerly closed with a flat seam.

† **b.** *Surg.* The joining of the edges of a wound by sewing. *Obs.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L ij b, Demaunde, Howe many and what maners are there of seames: Answere, Thre, that is a seam incarnatyfe. ..The other seame sowyng hyght restrayntyfe of blode...The thyrde is called the seame of conseruatyfe..made..to mayntayne the lyppes tyll the wounde be closed. 1541 — *Galyen's Terap.* 2 G ij b, All the great vlceres ought to be conioyned, eyther by seames or by byndyng.

c. An embellished seaming used in joining costly fabrics; an ornamental strip of material inserted in or laid over a seam; also, material for this purpose.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 552 Þei ben y-sewed wiþ whigt silk & semes full queynte, Y-stongen wiþ stiches þat stareþ as siluer. 1496–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 33 A ffyne Corporas ..with semys of gold. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 208 b, The semes of the same wer covered with brode wiethes, of goldsmithes worke. 1687 Wood *Life* 3 Sept. (O.H.S.) III. 230 The king..with an old French course hat on edged with a little seem of lace. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dau.* II. vi, A small..'page' to aunt Eleanor..who in that character ..wore red seams down his pantaloons.

d. *fig.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 42 Chidynge and reproche.. vnsowen the semes of freendshipe in mannes herte. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Lyly's Wks. 1902 III. 412 Hee runnes ouer his fooleries with a knaues gallop, ripping vp the *souterlie seames of his Epistle*. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* II. i. 156 *Sec. Fish*[erman]...T'was wee that made vp this Garment [a coat of armour] through the rough seames of the Waters. 1693 Addison *Ess. Virg. Georgics* Wks. 1721 I. 250 Precepts..should be so finely wrought together in the same piece, that no coarse seam may discover where they join. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 124 One or two of Horace's purple rags, botched together with coarse seams of abuse, will gain prodigious applause.

† **e.** *transf.* An intervening strip. *Obs.*

1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* 44 There is yet a Seam of Land between the French and us [the Dutch].

† **2.** *Anat.* The line of junction of two bones forming an immovable joint, esp. in the skull; a suture. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 379 *Cerebrum*, seam þære heafodpannan. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 108 þe semis þat ben of þe brayn panne. 1552 Udall tr. *Geminus' Anat.* B vij b, The places where the bones do close together maye be called the seames. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 91 If the offence of the *Pericranium* be in the suture or seam it is more dangerous [etc.]. 1653 [see Lambdoidal *a.* 1]. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxii. 55 It hath a line..which divides it into a right and left part, and is called a suture or seam.

3. An interstice formed by the abutting edges of planks; a narrow crevice between the edges and ends of the planks or plates of a ship. Chiefly *pl.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 20 Wyrc þe nu ænne arc,..gehref hit eall, and geclæm ealle þa seamas mid tyrwan. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 294 Payed for..here & Scye.. layed in the Semys of the seid Ship. *a* 1618 [see Caulk *v.* 1]. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cxlvii, With boiling pitch, another near at hand,..the seams instops. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 78 The ship..let in the water at every seam. 1790 Cowper *On Rec. Mother's Picture* 103 Sails ript, seams op'ning wide, and compass lost. 1844 Hood *Haunted House* II. xxv, The floor was redolent of mould and must, The fungus in the rotten seams had quicken'd. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 820/1 When the planks are fastened, the seams or the intervals between the edges of the strakes are filled with oakum.

4. A line, groove, furrow or the like formed by the abutting edges of two parts of a thing; an indentation or mark resembling this. **a.** on a surface of rock, stone, etc.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13976 Þe blod ran þer as water stremes In chynes, in creuesses, & in semes. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 555 As þe beryl bornyst byhouez be clene, þat is sounde on vche a syde & no sem habes. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 134 That which at first seemed to be seams or joynings of the Stones, are only veins in the Rock. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xli. 314 Shaggy pines hung top downwards, clinging in their [*sc.* rocks'] seams. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 212 The seams between the layers of bricks..yield no point of vantage to the penknife. 1876 Page *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 91 The line that marks this separation between two strata is the seam or line of bedding.

b. on the face or body: † A long incised wound; † the parting (of the hair); a scar (of a healed wound); a deep wrinkle.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5631 In his front he him smot, The blod start out fot hot, He set on him a foule seme. 1585 Higins *Iunius' Nomencl.* 24 *Discrimen capillorum*,..the seame of the head or parting of the haire. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 72 [They] looking backward..Saw seams of wounds,..In contemplation of whose ugly scars They cursed the memory of civil wars. 1765 Goldsm. *Double Transf.* 86 In vain she tries her paste and creams, To smooth her skin or hide its seams. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 263 Those irregular marks, or seams, found after other applications, are not to be met with after the turpentine. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* XII. x, The seams Of his rent heart..a creed Had seared with blistering ice. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* i, A deep gash, now healed into an ugly seam. 1875 Buckland *Log-Bk.* 59 No seams are perceptible in the features.

c. *Nat. Hist.* (*a*) *Bot.* (see quot. 1796); (*b*) *Conchol.* (see quot. 1816).

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 94 b, Wallnuttes.. are set in the ground..the seame downeward, about the beginning of March. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 79 *Seam*, the line formed by the union of the valves of a seed-vessel. *Ibid.* 226 Berry not unlike a capsule,..coat very thin, opening by various seams. 1816 T. Brown *Elem. Conchol.* 163 *Seam*, the line formed by the union of the valves.

† **d.** *Farriery* = *False quarter*: see False *a.* 7 a.

1620 Markham *Masterp.* II. lxx. 334 A False Quarter is a rift or open back seame..in..the hoofe. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1712/4 Stolen.., two Gray Geldings, one..with Seams in his Heel. 1759 T. Wallis *Farrier's Dict., Seams*, or Seyms, in horses, are certain clefts in their quarters.

e. *Agric.* A furrow, (seed) drill.

1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 153 The grassfield is ploughed before winter; it is harrowed thereafter, when the grass begins to shoot up in the seams. 1893 *Surrey Gloss.* s.v., You've no call to drill it, you've got a capital seam...I don't care for no seam, so long as I can bury the seed.

f. *dial.* (See quot.)

1870 H. Stevenson *Birds Norf.* II. 311 The rest of the ground, from which the turf is cut, consists of alternate ridges or 'seams' of peat, and wide trenches.

g. *nonce-use.* Applied to a streak of lightning.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. v. 41 The seams of lightning which ran through the heavens.

5. *Geol.* A thin layer or stratum separating two strata of greater magnitude.

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 556/2 Quhensoeuir ony myne or seme of mettaill wes found be ony of the leigis of this realme. 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 741 The Seam or Vein of Copper-Ore. *a* 1728 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 166, I observ'd a Termination of a Seam, as they call it in the North, or a Stratum of Coal, where it divided into several thin Plates. 1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 381 The seams are of a darker colour. 1815 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* 179 Numerous beds or seams of coal occur in one coal field. 1851 Mantell *Petrifactions* iii. § 5. 304 The Kentish-rag is seen in nearly horizontal layers, separated by thin seams of loose sand.

6. A joint used in uniting the edges of sheet metal either by folding and pressing them together or by joining them with solder; also, the line produced by this process. *False seam*: see quot. 1881.

1825 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 634 The method of joining by seams..consists in simply bending the approximate edges of the lead up and over each other, and then dressing them down close to the flat. 1855 Franke *Beil's Technol. Dict.* II. 451 Seam of a musket barrel (the jagged line produced by welding), *die Schweissnath. Soudure*. 1881 F. Campin *Mech. Engin.* ii. 32 When the casting is quite cool the false seams formed at the junctions of the mould are chipped off. 1882 W. J. Christy *Joints* 203 When the plumber forms pipes of large diameter out of sheet lead the seam is soldered.

7. *Knitting.* [transferred use of I.] A line of purled stitches (see Purl *v.*[1] 4) down the leg of a stocking, simulating the appearance of a joining. Also short for *seam-stitch*.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Purle*, The seams of stockings..are purled. 1849 Esther Copley *Compr. Knitting-bk.* 12 In stocking knitting, the 1st method [of reducing the number of stitches] is employed when a narrowing is required just before what is called the 'seam'. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 286/1 *Seam*, a name given to Purl Knitting, but usually indicating the one Purled Stitch down the leg of a stocking that forms the seam.

8. (See quot.)

1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 286 Such also are the rags known technically as 'seams'; being the clippings which fall from woollen rags under the scissors of the sorters.

II. 9. [Cf. ON. *saumar* pl.; also OE. *séamere* tailor.] Sewing, needlework. Also in phr. † *work of seam*. *White seam*, plain needlework. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1400 *Octovian* 1865 Y dwellede yn Jerusalem With kyng and quene, And taught her maydenys werk of sem. 1581 *Nicol Burne's Disput.* 189 b, From threid, seyme, and neidil, To danse at the feidil. 1594 Lyly *Mother Bombie* I. iii, It is you that goe about to match your girle with my boy, shee beeing more fit for seames than for marriage. 1738 in *Fasti Aberd.* (1854) 447 The want of an accomplished gentlewoman for teaching white and coloured seam. *c* 1786 Burns *Answ. to Ep. Tailor* ii, Gae mind your seam, ye prick-the-louse! 1818 Miss Ferrier *Marriage* xiv, With ..a large work-bag well stuffed with white-seam, she took her place. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. II. v. 223 Citoyennes who bring their seam with them, or their knitting-needles. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* June 117 He asked her to put down her seam, and come for a walk.

III. 10. Comb.: † **seam-biter** *Sc.* (jocular), a tailor; **seam-blast** (see quot.); † **seam-bone**, each of the bones connected by the lambdoidal suture; **seam hammer, joint** (see quots.); **seam-lace** (Webster, 1864) = *seaming lace* (see Seaming *vbl. sb.*); **seam-presser**, (*a*) (see quot.); (*b*) a tailor's goose for pressing seams (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); † **seam-rend** [back-formation from *seam-rent* adj.] *v. trans.*, to tear apart at the seams; † **seamrent** *sb. rare*—[0] (see quot. 1755); **seam-rent** *a.*, rent or torn apart at the seams, *lit.* and *fig.*; (of a person) having torn garments; **seamrept, -ripped** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.*, ripped or torn apart at the seams; **seam-rip** (see quot.); **seam-roller**, (*a*) (see quot.); (*b*) = *seam presser* a. (Ogilvie, 1882); **seam rubber, set** (see quots.); **seam-stitch** (see 7 above) = *purl-stitch* (Purl *sb.*[1] 5).

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvii. 10 The tailȝeour, baith with speir and scheild, Convoyit wes vnto the feild, With mony lymmar loun, Off *seme bytteris. 1860 Worcester (citing *Hale*), **Seam-blast*, a blast made by filling with powder the seams or crevices made by a previous drill-blast. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 170 b, Take the hinder *seame bones of dead men (named Sutura lamdoides) those put into calcyning. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Seam-hammer* (Coppersmithing), a creasing hammer for flattening seams and joints. 1882 W. J. Christy *Joints* 202 [Plumbers' Joints.] *Seam Joint is a mode of uniting the edges of sheets of metal by means of a seam. 1843 Ransome *Implem. Agric.* 96 The *seam presser is, in fact, an abstract of a drill-roller, consisting of but two cylinders of cast iron, which, following the plough in the furrows, press and roll down the newly turned up earth. 1647 Ward *Simple Cobler* 76, I have here and there taken a few finish stitches..; but I cannot now well pull them out, unlesse I should *seame-rend all. 1755 Johnson, **Seamrent*, a separation of any thing where it is joined, a breach of the stitches. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 31–7 Workes for bidden [on the Sabbath] as..to botche vp theyr garment beeyng broken or *seamerent. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. vi, I wonder at you..that you can consort your selues with such poore seame-rent fellowes. 1605 Rowlands *Hell's Broke Loose* 39 Our seame-rent Souldiers are exceeding bare. 1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg. Mart.* III. iii, All my hopes are seame-rent, and go wetshod. 1866 [R. Hallam] *Wadsley Jack* ix (E. D. D.), One on 'em fell on me. ..I wor compleately seam-rent. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Seam-rent*, said of a shoe when the upper leather begins to part from the sole. 1625 J. Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 128 My shirt is all broken, rent, and *seamerept. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Seam Rip*, the ripping or tearing of the seams or joints of a boiler, caused by a too sudden expansion or contraction, &c. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 363 b/2 Which coate of Christian vnitie, albeit of long time it had bene now *seameript before..: yet notwithstanding in some peece it held together in some meane agreement [etc.]. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 93 His seam-ript Garments. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Shem-ripped*. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Seam-roller*, a burnisher, or rubber, for flattening down the edges of leather where two thicknesses are sewn together. *Ibid.*, **Seam-rubber*. 1885 J. B. Leno *Boot & Shoemaking* xxv. 202 Seam Rubber..for pressing seams in order that they may be made to lie flat. 1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Ant.*, **Seam Set*, a grooved wooden instrument used by shoemakers, for smoothing the seams of boots and shoes. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 387 The seam-set for closing the seams [of thin metals]. *Ibid.* 393 The lap-joint..is set down flat with a seam-set. 1825 Jamieson, *Pearl*, the *seam-stitch in a knitted stocking.

Seam (sīm), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 séam, *Northumb.* séom, 3 *Ormin* sæm, 3–6 seme, 4–7 seem, 4 sem, 5 ceme, (*w. dial.*) zeme, 6 seym(e, seayme, (sheme), 6–7 seame, 9 *w. dial.* zame, zeam, 6– seam. [OE. *séam* masc., OHG., MHG. *soum* (G. *saum*), a W. Ger. adoption of med.L. *sauma, salma, sagma* load (a. Gr. *σάγμα* packsaddle, f. *σαγ-, σάττειν* to pack, load), whence It. *salma, soma* burden, Pr. *sauma* beast of burden, F. *somme* burden, Sp. *salma, jalma* tonnage (of a ship).]

1. A pack-horse load. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In early use also *gen.*, † a load, burden.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 46 Soð he cuoeð & iuh æs wisestum wæ forðon ȝie semað menn mid seamum [*c* 975 *Rushw.* seomum] ðaðe ȝebeara ne magon. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 59, *Honus* seam oððe byrðen. *c* 1200 Ormin 3718, & asse..hafeþþ mikell afell To berenn upp well mikell sæm. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 775 An hors is strengur þan a mon Ac..berþ on iugge grete semes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1368 Ðor he leide hise semes [of camels] dun. *Ibid.* 2373 And .x. asses wiþ semes fest. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2554 Sum seluer for our semes in þe Cite to gete. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) *Cornwall terms, Seam*, a horse-load.

b. The amount of a horse-load; often identified

with a definite quantity, varying according to the commodity and locality.

The 'seam' of glass is said to be 120 lbs. (in the 14th c. it was 100 lbs.); of grain, 8 bushels; of sand, 6–8 pecks; of apples, 9 pecks.

1318 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 373 Item de vitro j seme et di., prec. 10s. *a* 1325 *MS. Rawl. B. 520* lf. 43 Þe sem of glas contenez of .xx. ston, ant euei ston of .v. pond. 1339–40 *Ely Sacr. Rolls* II. 90 In j sem ferri empt...xxiijs. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. iv. 38 For, wot god, þei woldo do more for a dozeine chickenes..or for a seem of otes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 65/2 Ceme, or quarter of corne, *quarterium. Ibid.* 452/1 Seem. 1459 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 100, xxx ȝeme of bordys, xij^{d} the ȝeme, and iij ȝeme of plangys xij^{d} the ȝeme. 1531–2 *Durham Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 113 Pro cariago j seayme salmonum, rod. 1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for iij seymis of lyme to ye chymney. 1545 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 23 Item, for a sheme of wood at the makynge of the pascalle ..ij d. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 80 Glass, by the same Ordinance containeth 1 Seam, 24 Stones, 1 Stone 5 Pounds. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 294 [Cornwall.] These useful Sands ..are fetched..on Horse-back; one Horse carrying about 13 or 14 gallons...Each seime (or hors-load) with the carriage comes to about 8d. or 9d. 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 52 A Seam or Horseload of Oats, which in some places is accounted Eight Bushels, in others perhaps more properly, but four. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4108/3 The Cargo..containing 751 Seams of Barilla. 1813 T. Rudge *Agric. Glouc.* 224 From ten to eleven 'seam', of nine pecks each, of juicy fruit, are generally sufficient for a hogshead of 100 gallons wine measure [of cider]. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s. v., A sack of eight bushels is now called a seam, because that quantity forms a horse-load.

c. Phrase. † *Sack and seam*: pack-horse traffic.

1631, 1829 [see Sack *sb.*^{1} 1 e].

2. A cart-load; esp. a definite amount of 3 cwt. (of hay or manure) or 2 cwt. of straw. *w. dial.*

1726 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 5 Aug. 4 Several paved Courts, wherein are made a Thousand Seams of Dung every Year. 1856 J. C. Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 1126 *Seam* (Devons.), of dung, 3 cwts. 1880 *Cornwall Gloss., East Cornw., Seam*, or *Zeam*, a load of hay, manure, &c. It means with us no definite quantity, but a cart-load, waggon load, &c. 1888 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *Troy Town* xi, I wants you to..go to beach for ore-weed..an' carry so many seams as you can.

Seam (sīm), *sb.*^{3} Forms: 2–3 seime, 3 seim, 4–5 saym, (5 sayme, 5 sem), 5–6 seme, 6–7 saime, same, 6, 9 *Sc.* seyme, 7 seame, 8–9 *dial.* and *Sc.* saim, 7– seam. [a. OF. *saim* (also *saime* fem.), later *sain*, mod.Fr. only in *saindoux* lard; a Com. Rom. word, = Pr. *sagin-s*, *saïns*, Catal. *sagin*, *sagi*, Sp. *sain*, It. *saime*:—popular L. **sagīmen*, related to classical L. *sagīna* fattening, fatness.]

† 1. Fat, grease. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Eadwine's Canterb. Ps.* lxii. 6 Swæ swa mid seime & mid fetnesse ȝefelled beoð sawul min. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 ȝe ne schulen eten vleschs ne seim buten ine muchele secnesse. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 275 Þer [*sc.* in the whale's belly] in saym & in sorȝe þat sauoured as helle, þer was bylded his bour. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 46/18 He coryeth his hydes with sayme of herynge. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. xi. 61 And sum polyst scharp speyr heydis of steyl, To mak thaim brycht wyth fat cresche or seme. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H iiij b, Mezenteron..is couered..with glandynous grease, and is commonly called seame. 1595 *Balliol Coll. Acc.* (*MS.*), Item, for sem for the plumpe..and to Owen for mending of it, xviij*d*. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 195 Shall the proud Lord, That bastes his arrogance with his owne seame...Shall he be worshipt. 1613 J. May *Est. Clothing* v. 27 They will not scoure the same cloth cleane, but leaue a bad substance of oyle and seame in it. 1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Wks.* III. vii. 91 And there is another kind of fat, which is called *Sevum*, seame [orig. L. *sepum*],..that is much dryer. 1651 J. C. *Poems* 1 A person of so rare a frame, Her bodie might be lin'd with' same. 1691 Ray *Collect. Words* 131 *Saime*, which we pronounce sometimes Seame. It signifies not only Goose-grease, but in general any kind of Grease or Sewet or Oil, wherewith our Clothiers anoint..their Wool. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII. 867 Part scour the rusty Sheilds with Seam.

2. Hogs' lard.

1530 Palsgr. 269/1 Seme for to frye with, *seyn de pourceau*. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 40 Take..halfe an unce of..Hogges grease or seyme. 1606 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 287 For a pound of swine's seame to the belles, iiij d. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. 349 *Saim*, hogs-lard. 1894 Latto *Tammas Bodkin* vi, The ancient dames were..discussin' the efficacy o' hartshorn an' swine's seam as a cure for the rheumatics.

Seam, *sb.*^{4} *Sc.* and *north.* Also 5 seme, seyme, 9 (*Orkn. and Shetl.*) same. [Corresponds to ON. *saum-r* nail (Sw. *söm*, Da. *søm*), perh. identical with *saum-r* Seam *sb.*^{1}

The form represents the OE. *séam* Seam *sb.*^{1}; the sense is prob. due to the influence of the ON. formal equivalent.]

A kind of nail or rivet for fastening the overlapping edges of a clinker-built boat, the end of the nail being clinched on a rove (Rove *sb.*^{2}, Roove *sb.*). Also *seam-nail* (*Northumb. Gloss.*, 1894).

Usually associated with *rove*, its counterpart.

1406 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 606 Item in exp. Ricardi Couhird..pro seme et Rufe, 2*s.* 1474–5 *Ibid.* 645 Cum seme, rove, clavis ferr. et lign., pice, et bitumine [for repairing a ferry-boat]. *c* 1425 *Noah's Ark* 26 in *Non-Cycle Mystery Plays* 20 Bid him go make a ship...All things I him fulfill, Pitch, tar, seam and rowe. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 253 Item, for thre stane and tua pund of seyme and rufe to the cokbate. *Ibid.* 254 Seme and ruyf. 1892 [see Roove *sb.*].

† **Seam,** *v.*^{1} *Obs.* In 1 sýman, séman, 2–5 seme. [OE. (**séman*), *séman*, *sýman*:—WGer. **saumjan*, f. **saumo-z* Seam *sb.*^{2}] *trans.* To put a burden on, load, weigh down; also *intr.*, to weigh heavily.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 46 Ȝe semað menn mið seamum ðaðe ȝebeara ne magon. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xliv. 13 (Gr.) And hiȝ..symdon hyra assan and cyrdon eft to þære birig. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Ðe asse þe ure helende uppe set ben þo forsinegede..and sinne hem is loð to leten..for hem þinceð þat godes hese heuieliche semeð. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1365 Ten kameles semeð [*? read* semed] foð he nam. *c* 1315 Shoreham *Poems* 82 Þo þat me oppone hys swete body þe heuye crouche semde. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 211 A man þat was..takyn wyt enmyes,..and was semot wyth yerns also mony as he myȝt bere.

Seam (sīm), *v.*^{2} [f. Seam *sb.*^{1}]

1. *trans.* To sew the seam or seams of; to fasten or join *on*, *together*, *up* with a seam or seams.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 100 There too watrye Iuno, the chaplayne Seams vp thee bedmatch. 1599 Dekker *Shoem. Holiday* I. i, Hee take this pair of shoes, cut out by Hodge, Stiched by my fellow Firk, seamed by myself. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 93 All linings are seamed on. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* I. xviii, Some made the gloves; that is, seamed the fingers together and put in the thumbs.

absol. 1905 Mabel Barnes-Grundy *Vacill. Hazel* xix, I was seaming with black cotton.

† b. To furnish or ornament with an inserted seam; also, of a material, to serve as a seam for.

1590 Greene *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 11 His coat was greene, With welts of white, seamde betweene. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* B 2 b, There was not so much Veluet stirring, as would haue..seamde a Lieftenants Buffe-doublet. *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Four Plays in One, Tri. Time* i, She shew'd me gowns and head-tires, imbroider'd wastcoats, smocks seam'd thorow with cut-works. 1740 Somervile *Hobbinol* I. 218 This Pair of Gloves, by curious Virgin Hands Embroider'd, seam'd with Silk, and fring'd with Gold.

c. *intr.* To sew. *dial.*

1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley the Banker* I. v. 104 The widow immediately went on seaming. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Seam*, to sew a seam.

d. *Knitting. trans.* and *intr.* To form a seam-stitch; to make a seam or seam-stitch in (a piece of knitting).

1842 Miss F. Lambert *Hand-bk. Needlewk.* xvii. 303 [Knitting.] To *seam*, to knit a stitch with the cotton before the needle. 1886 Bynner *A. Surriage* xiii. 142 She seamed and narrowed another entire round.

2. *trans.* To mark (a surface) with lines or indentations; to furrow. a. Said of a river, chasm, line of railway, etc. as marking the face of the earth.

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 616/2 And sure it is yet a most beautifull and sweet countrey..seamed throughout with many goodly rivers. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 242 The prisms [of Rock Crystal] are generally seamed perpendicularly to their axis. 1815 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xvi, The grisly gulfs and slaty rifts Which seam its shiver'd head. 1854 O. W. Holmes *New Eden* 2 Scarce could the parting ocean close, Seamed by the Mayflower's cleaving bow, When [etc.]. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) I. i. 1 The little rivers which seamed the ground. 1878 Hooker & Ball *Marocco* viii. 179 The great mountain chain that rose steeply before us, seamed with snow that..lay in hollows..forming long vertical streaks. 1878 M. Maccoll 3 *Y's. of Eastern Q.* x. (ed. 3) 241 Plains seamed by railways.

b. Said of a scar, wound, etc.; also of care or the passions as marking the face.

1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* v. 147 Scars of Honour seam'd his manly Face. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 335 Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own sabre gave. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I. viii, It would be much better for them, if their faces had been seamed with the small-pox. 1825 Scott *Betrothed* xxvii, A veteran whose face had been seamed with many a scar. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 258 Seam'd with an ancient swordcut on the cheek. 1864 — *Aylmer's F.* 814 Her..meagre face Seam'd with the shallow cares of fifty years. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Friend* III. x, His face..seamed with jealousy and anger.

c. *intr.* To become fissured; to crack.

1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* 400 Their lips began to parch and seam.

3. *trans.* To join (sheets of lead or metal) by means of a seam (see Seam *sb.*^{1} 6).

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 194 The Sheets of Lead..which are seam'd in the Platform. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 211 The Sheets of Lead..should be seamed one to another with Solder. 1795 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 366 Seaming bars, setting tools, and claw-screws,..were made..to confine and stretch the parts as they were seamed together.

4. To furnish with a seam or thin stratum (of ore).

1899 E. J. Chapman *Drama of Two Lives* 6 The rocky core Of those lone mountains, rent and old, Is seam'd and vein'd with glittering ore.

† **Seam,** *v.*^{3} *Obs.* [f. Seam *sb.*^{3}] *trans.* To dress (wool) with grease.

1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 Not excedyng in weight after the rate of xij pounde Wolle seymed above oon quarter of a pound for the waste. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* A 4 b, Barrelling vp the droppings of her nose, in steede of oyle to saime wool withall.

Sea'-maid. *poet.* = Mermaid 1. Also, a goddess or nymph of the sea.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 154 And certaine starres shot madly from their Spheares, To heare the Sea maids musicke. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 115 Some report, a Sea-maid spawn'd him. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, They call them Sea-maides or Mermaides, singing sweetelye. 1633 P. Fletcher *Piscatory Ecl.* ii. 21 You fisher-boyes and sea-maids dainty crue Farewell. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 599 But the bright sea-maid's gentle power implor'd, With nectar'd drops the sick'ning sense restor'd. 1789 Cowper *Queen's Vis. London* 70 So, ancient poets say, serene The sea-maid rides the waves. 1818 Milman *Samor* I. 127 Rocks, where basks At summer noon the Sea-maid. 1859 Ld. Lytton *Wanderer* 28 We caught the gleam of sea-maids' hair.

So **Sea-maiden.**

1893 D. O'Donoghue *Brendaniana* 89 The wonderful sea-maiden whom Brendan restored to life. 1898 N. Munro *J. Splendid* vii. 68 Stories..of fairies, wizards, water-horse, and sea-maiden.

Sea'-mall. Also seamel(l. = Seamew.

The form *seamell* is perh. spurious, invented as a conjectural emendation of *seamels* in Shaks. *Temp.* II. ii. 176.

a 1672 Willughby *Ornith.* (1676) 262 *Larus cinereus minor.* The common Sea-Mall. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 448 The lesser Gull, or Sea-mall...The deep, grey, Sea-mall. 1778 Stevens *Shaks. Temp.* II. ii. 176 Wks. I. 63 *note*, Theobald had very reasonably proposed to read sea-malls, or sea-mells. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds*, *Sea-mall*, *-mel* or *-mew* have been used indifferently for Gulls.

Seaman (sī'mĕn). Pl. **-men.** [f. Sea *sb.* + Man. Cf. Du. *zeeman*, G. *seemann*, ON. *sjómaðr.*]

1. a. *gen.* One whose occupation or business is on the sea; a sailor as opposed to a landsman. Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical.* Also, with qualifying word: One skilled in navigation. b. *spec.* A sailor below the rank of officer.

Leading, able, ordinary seaman, the three grades (beginning with the highest) of seamen in the Royal Navy. *Merchant seaman*, a seaman in the merchant service.

Beowulf 329 Garas stodon, sæmanna searo samod ætgædere. *c* 1205 Lay. 1165 Brutus hit herde siggen þurh his sæ-monnen [*c* 1275 see mannen]. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 166 That gode see-menne wold no more deferre, But bete theme home. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 40 Semen he feyt, and gaiff thaim gudlye wage. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 The nauy..is..the maintenaunce of many masters mariners and seamen. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 92 But (on this day) let Sea-men feare no wracke. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 205 Him..The Pilot..Deeming some Island, oft, as Seamen tell,..Moors by his side. 1702 *Proclam.* 1 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3815/2 To..Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, Two Eighth Parts. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxv. 248 Our seamen are..esteemed the best sailors in the world. 1852 Tennyson *Ode Dk. Wellington* 83 Mighty Seaman, this is he Was great by land as thou by sea. 1854 *Act* 17 & 18 *Vict.* c. 104 § 2 [Merchant Shipping Act.] 'Seaman' shall include every Person (except Masters, Pilots, and Apprentices..) employed or engaged in any Capacity on board any Ship. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., The able seaman is the seafaring man who knows all the duties of common seamanship...His rating is A. B...The ordinary seaman is less qualified. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 291 The personnel of the British navy is composed of two different bodies of men, the seamen and the marines, each of which has its appropriate officers. *Ibid.* 295/1 The crew of a ship of war consists of leading seamen, able seamen, ordinary seamen, engine-room artificers [etc.].

† b. *Seamen's beer*: see quot. *Obs.*

1795 Sir J. Dalrymple *Let. to Admiralty* 2 There are four kinds of beer in Britain: Strong Beer, Porter, Table Beer, or what is called Seamen's Beer, and Small Beer.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † **seaman card** = Sea-card); **seamancraft**, seamanship; **seaman-gunner** (see quot. 1867).

1636 W. Strode *Floating Isl.* III. iii, No other rarities these many Ages But Powder, Printing, *Seaman Card, and Watches. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases Mor.* i. 21 In the navigation of which no *seamancraft could avail against miserable shipwreck. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Seamen-gunners*, men who have been trained in a gunnery ship, and thereby become qualified to instruct others in that duty.

† 2. = Merman 1. *Obs.*

1569 Fenton *Secret Wond. Nature* 53 Conradus Gesner writeth that there was seene at Rome in the great riuer, a sea man, or monster of the sea. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 466 Plinie hath reported of..the seaman caught in the streights of Gibraltar. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Siren*, The Philosophical Transactions also contain an account of a sea-man seen in the American seas.

Seamanlike (sī'mănlaik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. Seaman + -like.] a. *adj.* Characteristic of or befitting a (good) seaman. b. *adv.* In a seamanlike manner.

1796 T. Twining *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 2 But everything on board was seamanlike and neat. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxx, Master Triptolemus Yellowley will tell you how seaman-like I piloted him to the little haven. 1881 *Times* 30 June 11/5 In the opinion of the Court the vessel was not navigated by the master with proper and seamanlike care.

Seamanly (sī'mănli), *a.* and *adv.* [f. Seaman + -ly.] = prec.

1798 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 51, I believe, had you been there, you would have rapped out some most seamanly oaths. 1885 Clark Russell *Strange Voy.* III. xiii. 238 But for the seamanly foresight of Nipper in anchoring a line to warp along with we shouldn't have been able to stir the raft from the ship's side. 1905 *Speaker* 11 Nov. 126/1 Their desires, apart from the desire to do their difficult work seamanly, are centred in seal-steaks and bear-soup.

Seamanship (sī'mănʃip). [f. Seaman + -ship.] The art or practice of managing a ship at sea; the skill of a good seaman.

1766 Smollett *Trav.* I. xiv. 241 The first captain..who knows as little of seamanship as I do of Arabic. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 236 They maintained the conflict with their usual courage and with more than their usual seamanship. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 589/1 Seamanship is the art of sailing, manœuvring, and preserving a ship or a boat in all positions and under all reasonable circumstances.

Sea'-mark.

1. The boundary or limit of the flow of the sea. *lit.* and *fig.* † *Full sea mark*, the limit of high tide.

1485 MALORY *Arthur* v. v. 168 And so weltryng and walowynge they rolled doune the hylle tyl they came to the see marke. 1572 in *9th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 277/2 This yere the kaiye on southeyde...was builded by the towne vnder full seamarcke. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* clxiii. (1862) I. 426 As the houses of sand within the sea-mark, which the children of men are building. 1731 T. BOSTON *Mem.* (1899) 72 And here, I think, was the full sea-mark of my perplexing circumstances aforesaid. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 51 A few violent repeated storms should ..raise those sands above full Sea-mark. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xvi, On the bare strand Upon the sea-mark a small boat did wait. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 18 We must look to it to excel as ye And bear our age as far, unlimited By the last sea-mark!

2. A conspicuous object distinguishable at sea which serves to guide or warn sailors in navigation.

1566 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 13 That the foresayd Mayster Wardens ..of the Trinytie Howse..shall..set up suche and so many Beakons and Signes of the Sea...for Sea Markes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 6 The venturous Mariner..For safeties sake that same his sea-marke made, And named it Albion. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 119 Upon the top of this Mountaine was a Tower,..upon which a light was hung for a sea-marke. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Stoke*, The steeple is a sea-mark to ships that pass the mouth of the Orwell. 1843 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. 284 Two solitary pillars still remain, and serve as a seamark to guide ships into the great harbour. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* II. i, If I caught them, they should hang Cliff-gibbeted for sea-marks.

attrib. 1885 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 88 The sea-mark isle, Heligoland.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1589 *Pappe with a Hatchet* A iij b, I desire not to cast it out as a block..for any to stumble at,..but as a Sea-marke to discouer the quicksands of newe Religions. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 74 Like a great Sea-marke standing euery flaw, And sauing those that eye thee. 1693 O. HEYWOOD *Best Entail* vi. Wks. 1826 IV. 473 Wicked parents are set before you as sea-marks, to avoid, not as landmarks, to guide you. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 43 A Sea-mark of danger to future managers in their theatrical course of government.

Sea·-maw. Now *dial.* Forms: 5 semawe, -mow, 6-maw, 7-sea-maw. [MAW *sb.*3] = SEAMEW.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 641/1 *Hec fuliga*, semawe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 452/2 Semow, bryd, *aspergo*. *c* 1450 [see MAW *sb.*3]. *a* 1490 [see MOW *sb.*2]. 1544 TURNER *Avium Præcip.* D 7, De Folica..Anglicè a white semaw with a black cop. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moon* 183 The greedie Sea-maw fishing for the fry. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xliv, Like seamaws and clack-geese before a storm.

Sc. Proverb. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 118 Give your own Sea Maws your own Fish Guts. If you have any Superfluities give them to your poor Relations. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv, Ye ken my gudeman likes to ride the expresses himsell —we maun gie our ain fish-guts to our ain sea-maws. 1895 P. H. HUNTER *James Inwick* xix, Na, na, we'll keep oor ain fish guts for oor ain sea maws!

Seame, obs. Sc. form of SEEM *v.*

Seamed (sēmd), *ppl. a.*1 [f. SEAM *v.*2 + -ED 1.] In the senses of the verb.

1696 L. THETFORD *Markham's Perf. Horseman* 122 A rough, grosse seamed Hoof, shewes an age or over-heating. 1864 WHITTIER *Poems, What the Birds said* 25 O'er dusky faces, seamed and old..We saw your star-dropt flag uncoil. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iv. (1894) 101 The seamed and distorted rocks. 1885 MISSES BRIETZCKE & ROOPER *Needlewk. & Knitting* II. 99 Purl knitting is also called seamed knitting.

Sea·med, *ppl. a.*2 *rare*—0. [? erron. inferred from *enseamed*: see ENSEAM *v.*1 I.] (See quot.)

1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* s.v. *Falconry*, When in good condition, she [a hawk] is enseamed; when out of condition, seamed. Hence in later Dicts.

Seamer (sī·mǝɹ). [f. SEAM *v.*2 + -ER 1. (OE. had *sēdmere* tailor, f. *sēdm* SEAM *sb.*1)] **a.** (See quot. 1843.) **b.** A seaming-machine.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 181/1 There are three classes of operatives engaged [in the stocking-trade]: the 'winders' ..; the 'stockingers'; and the 'seamers', who make the stockings out of the pieces thus produced...The 'seamers' are women. 1872 T. COOPER *Life* 141 He had also to pay so much per dozen to the female 'seamer' of the hose. 1884 [see *seaming-machine*, SEAMING *vbl. sb.*].

Seamew (sī·miū). Forms: 5-6 se(e)mewe, 6-7 sea mewe, (7 sea mue), 6- seamew. [f. SEA *sb.* + MEW *sb.*1] The common gull, *Larus canus*.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 202 The semewe with his fetherys whyte. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. xxi, They ben called Alcyones or see mewes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 184 Seemewes, gulles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 831 An Iland salt and bare, The haunt of Seales and Orcs, and Seamews clang. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 86 The chough, the seamew, the loquacious crow. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. Song i, The breakers roar, And shrieks the wild sea-mew. 1890 R. BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 149 The yacht, sweeping like a seamew over the..billow.

†Sea·ming, *sb. Obs.* A variety of apple.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., Aug.* 72 The Seaming Apple.

Seaming (sī·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SEAM *v.*2 + -ING 1.] The action of SEAM *v.*2; also *concr.*, a seam or seams.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3205 Hire sons cote inconsutyle with out semyng. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L ij b, Questyons vpon the Anathomy of seamynge or stytchynge. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom of All Trades* 47 Let them [i. e. your daughters] learne plaine workes of all kind, so they take heed of too open seaming. 1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 365 A kind of seaming, well known to those who make iron funnels for stoves. 1880 *Plain Hints* 55 For those who are called upon to do seaming and felling, these [pieces of calico] will be divided, so as to form two pieces. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Seaming*, the marginal line which surrounds a seine, and to which the meshes are seized.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *seaming bar, machine, mallet, stitch, twine*; **seaming lace,** lace used for insertion in or for covering and ornamenting seams; **seaming plough,** one for drawing seed-drills.

1795 *Seaming bar [see SEAM *v.*2 3]. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. v. 9 That weares such petticoates, and lace to her smocks, Broad *seaming laces (as I see 'hem hang there). 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Seaming-lace*, a coach-maker's lace, used to cover seams and edges. 1865 MRS. BURY PALLISER *Hist. Lace* 300 *note*, 'Seaming' lace and spacing lace appear to have been generally used at this period [Jas. I] to unite the breadths of linen, instead of a seam sewed. We find them employed for cupboard cloths,..shirts, &c. throughout the accounts of King James and Prince Charles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Seaming-machine*, a machine for forming the joints at the edges of sheet-metal plates. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Seaming Machine*. The Royer & Lincoln seamer..trims woven goods neatly and evenly; and joins the margin of cloth outside the seam. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 193 So much of the Sheet as lies over the Cavity is set down into it with the *Seaming-mallet. 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 16 There may be a *seaming plough pass over the land,...to draw the drills; the seed may then be cast thinly. 1880 *Plain Hints* 16 The shape of the *seaming-stitch is quite different to hemming. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 92 The seams..are..stitched up..with double *seaming twine.

Seamless (sē·mlès), *a.* Also 5 semlesse, semeles. [f. SEAM *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Without a seam; of a garment, woven without a seam.

The word was used very freely by 17th c. divines in such phrases as *Christ's seamless coat, garment, vest*, etc. with reference to John xix. 23, as typifying unity in the Church.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 329/1 Semlesse (*MS. A.* Semeles), *inconsutilis*. 1624 DONNE *Wks.* (1839) V. 265 Christ..suffered his flesh to be torn, but not his seamless garment. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 The one novelty..in the exhibition is a small case of absolutely seamless boots. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 8/1 An ingenious system of building extremely light, seamless boats.

Comb. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, York-Sh.* (1662) III. 208 Wearing seamless-woven-coats.

Hence **Sea·mlessly** *adv.*

1906 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Eng. Prosody* I. 367 The whole web is woven seamlessly and without break.

Seamlet (sī·mlėt). [f. SEAM *sb.*1 + -LET.] A small seam or stratum.

1891 J. C. ATKINSON *Moorland Parish* 395 The bed of laminated clay, with intercalated seamlets of very fine sand.

Sea·-monk.

†1. The monk-fish. *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Mónaco*..a fish called a Sea-munke. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isl.* I. xvii. 101 There is another kind of Porpoises which..from the resemblance there is between their heads and the frocks of Friers, some call them Monks-heads, and Sea-Monks [orig. F. *Moines de Mer*].

2. 'The monk seal' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Sea-monster. A monster of the sea.

1. A huge fish, cetacean, or the like.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CIV. xi, Sea-monsters there, their plaies and pastymes show. 1611 BIBLE *Lam.* iv. 3 Euen the sea-monsters [*marg.* or, sea calues] draw out the breast. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* 103 A sea-monster was cast ashore ..near Leith. It is supposed to be of the shark kind. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* II. 27 This sea-monster [*Rhytina Stelleri*]..had a black skin an inch thick.

2. A fabulous marine animal of terrifying proportions and shape.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 57 When he did redeeme The virgine tribute, paied by howling Troy To the Seamonster. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, Like a seamonster, that were to ravish Andromeda from the rocke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 462 Dagon his Name, Sea Monster, upward Man And downward Fish.

3. *jocular.*

1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* III. i, He is a perfect Sea-Monster, and always looks and talks as if he was upon Deck.

Sea-moss.

1. A kind of seaweed; = CORALLINE *sb.*1 1.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* (E.D.S.) 21 Bryon thalassion named in latin Muscus marinus is of two sortes...The one kynde is called Vsnea marina, & it may be called in english sea mosse, it groweth aboute stones and shelles in the sea. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 594 Sea mosse is good to be laid to hot tumors. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 761 From Shepey, sea-moss some [bring], to cool his boiling blood. *c* 1721 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* vi. 58 Soft-feathered Cape Coralline...This elegant Sea Moss is not hittle like the Shop Coralline. 1877 BRYANT *Sella* 177 Thou shalt sleep Thy weariness away on downy banks Of sea-moss.

2. = CARRAGEEN. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

3. = *Sea-mat* (SEA *sb.* 23 d).

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 429/1.

Seamost (sī·mōst), *a. rare.* [f. SEA *sb.* + -MOST.] Situated nearest the sea.

1626 *Sir F. Drake Revived* (1628) 47 He sent the Lyon, to the seamost Island of the Catiuaas, to discry the truth of the report. *a* 1851 MOIR *Poet. Wks.* (1852) II. 26 Thy seamost town, Yclept in Saxon Chronicles Eske-mouthe.

Sea·-mouse. [Cf. L. *mūs marīnus* (Pliny), some shell-fish.]

1. A marine dorsibranchiate annelid of the family *Aphroditidæ*, esp. *Aphrodite aculeata*.

c 1520 L. ANDREWE *Noble Life* III. lvii. in *Babees Bk.*, Mus marinus, the see mouse, gothe out of the water, &..laith her egges in..the erthe. 1580-3 GREENE *Mamillia* I. Wks. (Grosart) II. 98 The Lyon cooleth his stomacke with eating the Seamouse. 1664 HURERT *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 16 A Sea Mouse, so called from the forme of his head and beard; this fish..but for his finnes..is something like a Serpent in colour, and is about a foot long. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 90 The subcylindric variegated Aphrodita. The Sea Mouse. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 64 The brilliant metallic plumage of the sea-mouse (*Aphrodita*), steeped as in the dyes of the rainbow, excited our admiration. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 706 The Sea-mouse, as the creature is called from its hairy coat. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. vii. 141 The sea-mouse shining like fire.

2. [? For **sea-mose*; cf. *titmouse.*] A local name for the dunlin and other small shore-birds.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 194 Dunlin (*Tringa alpina*)... Sea mouse (Lancashire; Dumfries). *Ibid.* 203 Little Tern (*Sterna minutæ*). Spurling (West Lancashire). Where the eggs and young are called 'sea mice'. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss., Sea-mice*, the small waders; the sanderling,..the stints,..the dotterils.

Seamster, sempster (sī·mstǝɹ, se·mpstǝɹ). *arch.* Forms: *a.* 1 sēmestre, sēamystre, sémestre, 1-2 sēamestre, 4 semstere, 4-7 semster, 5-7 semester, 6 seamester, (*Sc.* semestair, -are, semistar, 6-7 *Sc.* semister), 7- seamster; *β.* 6 shempster, 7 seampster, 6- sempster. [OE. *sēamestre*, fem. formation corresponding to *sēamere* tailor: see SEAMER and -STER.] One who sews; one whose occupation is sewing, esp. the making and mending of garments; a tailor, seamstress.

Originally a designation of a woman, but in OE. already applicable to a man. Now only applied to one of the male sex, *seamstress* being commonly used for a female sewer.

a. *c* 995 in Kemble *Cod. Diplom.* VI. 131 Ane crencestræn, and ane semestran. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXX. (Z.) 190/6 *Sartum* (of ðam is *sartor* seamystre, *sartrix* heo). *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 312 *Sartrix*, seamestre. 1379 *Poll-tax W. Riding* in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* VI. 327 Margareta filia dicte Matilde, *Semstere*. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1585 Sadleis, souters, semsteris fyn. 1479 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 300 Cecily..semster. 1527 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 314 Item, to Jonet Dowglas, semestair of the Kingis lynnyng claithis, XXVII. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 176 Good semsters be sowing of fine pretie knackes. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 372 This woman was commended to him for a very cunning seamster. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 255 A gentleman is a man of himselfe, without the addition of either Taylor, Millener, seamster or haberdasher. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. x. 159 Tom was a good seamster, as all travellers should be. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. iii. II. 611 He told me, 'The Duke of Strelitz was an excellent seamster'; fit to be Tailor to Your Majesty in a manner. 1890 S. J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* 213 He was squatting on the floor of a room.. with two or three fellow seamsters.

β. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. E iij, A yong wench ther, which was a very connyng shempster. 1599 BRETON *Will of Wit*, etc. (Grosart) 59/1 If hee bee a good taylor, shee is a good sempster. 1659 HEYLIN *Certamen Epist.* 331 They might have put up all their gettings into a Sempsters Thimble, and not filled it neither. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 102 Sempsters, Tire-women. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. v, [Corporal Trim] attending my uncle Toby..as a valet, groom, barber, cook, sempster, and nurse. 1836 N. H. NICOLAS *Walton's Angler* Life a *note*, Izaak Walton followed the trade of a sempster or haberdasher.

†b. *attrib.*

1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 362, vj clowtes of fyne semster nedles. 1599 *Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 372 He..bringes out signiour Baribarisme in a case of nightcapps, ..like a blocke in a seamster-shopp.

Hence **Se·mpstering** *vbl. sb. rare*, the occupation of a seamster. Also *attrib.*

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Compl. Decay of Beggars*, Expiating their fallen condition upon the three-foot eminence of some sempstering shop-board. 1874 HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xli, She's been picking up a living at seampstering.

Seamstress, sempstress (sī·mstrès, se·mpstrès). Forms: *α.* 7 semstresse(e, seamstresse, 8 seemstress, 9 semstress, 7- seamstress; *β.* (7 sempstresse, sempstriss), 7- sempstress. [f. SEAMSTER, SEMPSTER + -ESS.] A woman who seams or sews; a needlewoman whose occupation is plain sewing as distinguished from dress or mantle-making, decorative embroidery, etc.

a. 1644 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 47 A great masse of money and plate was brought into the Guild-hall, the Semstresse brought in her silver Thimble,..the Cook his Spoons. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Apr., To the Old Exchange, and there, of my pretty seamstress, bought four bands. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 182 ¶ 3 An Irish Fellow, who dresses very fine..and is the Admiration of Seamstresses who are under Age in Town. 1872 *Daily News* 24 July, The wrongs and hardships of the seamstress and the milliner have been set forth in thrilling poetry.

β. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charact.*, *Maquerela* Wks. (1856) 100 Shee can easily turne a sempstresse into a waiting gentlewoman. *1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Feb, I..went to Mrs. Johnson, my Lord's sempstress. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, Two hundred sempstresses were employed to make me shirts, and linen for my bed and table. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 23 My sempstress..has lost the measure. 1872 *Daily News* 6 Nov., Among the prisoners..were two women—a sempstress ..and a servant.

Hence **Sea·mstressing** *nonce-wd.*, the action of working as a seamstress. **Sea·mstress-ship,** the position, work, or skill of a seamstress.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvi, The little apartment was..ornamented too by such relics of her youthful arts of sempstress-ship as Mrs. Hadoway had retained. *a* 1854 CAROLINE B. SOUTHEY *Poet. Wks.* (1867) 94 And near at hand [sat] The maiden sister friend..At her coarse sempstresship. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* vii, Dull work in the great waiting-rooms, or now and then all days' seamstressing in families.

†Sea·mstressy. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. SEAMSTRESS + -SY.] The occupation or work of a seamstress.

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xlii, As an appendage to seamstressy, the thread-paper might be of some consequence to my mother.

† Sea·mstry, se·mpstry. *Obs.* [f. SEAMSTER + -Y.] The occupation or employment of a seamster or seamstress. Also *attrib.* in *seamstry-work*.

a. 1598 FLORIO, *Dietro punto*, a back-stitch in seamstrie worke. *c* 1630 *Trag. Rich. II* (1870) 38 Tis strange to take her from her semsterye. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 97/2 Seamstry work follows next in order to that of a Taylor.

β. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom of All Trades* (1876) 173 She may learne what belongs to her improvement, for Sempstrie. 1695 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* Mar. (Surtees) 53 The Quakers ..now were fine cloathes, and learns all sorts of sempstry and behavour. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 127 My wife had lately requested her to look out for some sempstry-work among the neighbours.

† Sea·my, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 6 seymy. [f. SEAM *sb.*[3] + -Y.] Greasy.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 169 Thou gresly gargone glaymy, Thou swety slouen seymy.

Seamy (sī·mi), *a.*[2] [f. SEAM *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Having a seam or suture; characterized by seams. *Seamy side*, lit. the under side of a garment, etc. on which the rough edges of the seams are visible; *fig.* [after Shaks.] the worst, most degraded or the roughest side (of life, character, etc.).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 146 Some such Squire he was That turn'd your wit, the seamy-side without, And made you to suspect me with the Moore. 1837 MRS. CAROLINE NORTON *Lett.* 4 Nov. in Smiles *Publisher & Friends* (1891) II. 415, I begin to think it would be pleasanter to follow a marching regiment than to see the seamy side of this intellectual trade. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 403/1 He appreciated to a considerable extent, what we may perhaps venture to call the seamy side of human affairs. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* x. ii. III. 223 The splendid and the sordid, the seamy side and the smooth, of Life at Circy. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Swift* viii. 185 The righteous hatred of brutality and oppression which is but the seamy side of a generous sympathy. 1899 H. A. DOBSON *Paladin of Philanthropy* vi. 146 The knowledge of the seamy side of letters.

2. Of the nature of or resembling a seam or seams; marked with a seam.

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* IV. 75 His crimson seamy scars reveal The sure-aim'd vengeance of the Lusian steel. 1786 BURNS *Addr. to Edinb.* v, Like some bold Vet'ran.. mark'd with many a seamy scar. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Cler. Life, Amos Barton* ii, A one-eyed woman, with a scarred and seamy face. 1874 S. LANIER *Corn* 127 To where ..Yon old deserted Georgian hill Bares to the sun his piteous aged crest And seamy breast.

Comb. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1841) 289 The rough seamy-faced, rawboned College Servitor.

Hence **Sea·miness.**

1875 BESANT & RICE *With Harp & Crown* ix, A gleam of light upon his face, which brought out the more forcibly the seaminess with which his passions were furrowing it. 1898 G. WYNDHAM *Poems of Shaks.* Introd. 60 Jonson's..virulence..spared neither the seaminess of an opposite's apparel nor the defects in his personal appearance.

Sean, alternative form of SEINE.

Sean, obs. f. SCENE; variant of SENE *Obs.*, synod.

Seanachie, variant form of SENNACHIE.

‖ Séance (se·ans). [Fr. *séance* a sitting, f. OF. *seoir* (:—L. *sedēre*) to sit.]

1. *gen.* A sitting of a deliberative or administrative body (esp. of a learned society), or of a number of persons assembled for discussion, or instruction by a lecturer, or the like.

1803 LAMB *Let. to Manning* Wks. 1876 II. 216 Your séances and conversaziones, which I have a shrewd suspicion must be something dull. 1884 *Kendal Mercury* 3 Oct. 5/3 The British Association..should be a..secret conclave, and every one attending its seances for reporterial purposes deserves to have his ears cropped.

2. *spec.* A meeting for the study of spiritualistic phenomena.

1845 WARBURTON *Cresc. & Cross* I. xv. 153 The hour was so late that no other boys were to be found; and so the seance broke up. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 373 The spirits rapped out their dismissal, and the séance was at an end. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* Ser. IV. (1883) 225 The disciple who has been at a spiritualist's séance. 1902 F. PODMORE *Mod. Spiritualism* I. ii. I. 41 The development of the Poltergeist performance into the phenomena of the séance-room.

3. A 'sitting' for medical treatment.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 37 The electrical séances should be tri-weekly, each lasting about fifteen minutes, and they should be persevered in for months. 1887 D. MAGUIRE *Art Massage* (1888) 101 After the third massage séance, the patient ceased having these mishaps during several hours.

Seane, variant of SENE *Obs.* synod.

Sea·-nettle. The popular name of certain radiate marine animals of the class *Acalephæ*, having the property of stinging when touched. † Formerly applied also to the sea-anemone.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. x. II. 449 The Sea-nettle (a fish so called). 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 121 Among which he reckons..the sea-star and sea-nettle. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 197 These belong to what are vulgarly called the jelly-fish or sea-nettles. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 239 Acalephæ, or Sea Nettles.

Seangreen, obs. form of SENGREEN *Obs.*

Seannachie, variant form of SENNACHIE.

Seant, obs. form of SEEING *ppl. a.*

Sea·-nymph.

1. *Myth.* A nymph (NYMPH *sb.* 1) supposed to inhabit the sea; a Nereid.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. 353 The Seanymphes wondred under waves the townes and groves to see. 1601 [see NEREIDES]. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 402 Sea-Nimphs hourly ring his knell. 1710 W. KING *Heathen Gods & Heroes* xxxix. (1722) 166 The Sea Nymphs were in great Numbers call'd Nereides. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxviii, Hark! hear is he not the sea-nymph speak Her anger in that thrilling shriek! 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 49 O Italy, mother of nations Like her own fair sea-nymph's brood, Who turn and rend their mother.

2. An antarctic petrel, *Procellaria nereis*.

1875 J. H. KIDDER *Nat. Hist. Kerguelen Isl.* I. 31.

Sea·-oak. [tr. mod.L. *quercus marina.*] The seaweed *Fucus vesiculosus*, and other seaweeds of similar appearance; bladder-wrack.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clix. 1378 *Quercus marinus.* Sea Oke, or Wiake. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. I. *Edict* 598 There lives the Sea-Oak [orig. *le chesne marin*] in a little shell. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cvi, Sea Oke or Wrake. 1700 C. LEIGH *Nat. Hist. Lanc.*, etc. I. 92 In some of the Alga's or Sea-Oaks I have observ'd various Capsulæ impleted with a pellucid Gelly. 1796 [see TANG *sb.*[3]]. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 358 The bibulous marine plants which..have been applied to the strumous tumours in the form of epithems, as sea-wrack (*fucus vesiculosus*), sea-tang (*alga marinæ*), and sea-oak (*quercus marinæ*).

b. *attrib.*: **sea-oak coralline, sertularia,** the polyp *Sertularia pumila.*

1754 J. ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 632 This species I have call'd the sea-oak coralline, from its being most frequently found..adhering to the largest species of the *quercus marinus.* 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 482 The Sea Oak Sertularia. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 290 The Sea Oak Coralline is a common example.

Sea-officer. Now somewhat *rare* (very common in 17–18th c.). A naval officer.

1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 456 Out of these [gentlemen] the King intends always to choose his sea officers. 1708 *Proclam.* 20 May in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 In case any..Warrant Sea-Officers belonging to any Ship of War..be absent. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* I. vii, Saying which..the gallant sea-officer quitted the Parsonage. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. 129 The first of England's living sea-officers.

Sea-otter. A marine otter of the shores of the North Pacific, *Enhydris marina* or *lutris.*

1664 HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 14 A Sea-Otter. 1710 SIBBALD *Fife & Kinross* 49 *Lutra Marina*, the Sea-Otter, ..differeth from the Land-Otter, for it is bigger, and the Pile of its Furr is rougher. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1738 Sea-otters are amphibious. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXIV, A large leathern pouch,..made of the skin of the sea otter. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 174 Numbers of canoes soon came off, bringing sea-otter skins to sell. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 74/1 The fur of the sea-otter is thick, soft, and woolly.

b. **Sea-otter's cabbage,** the large seaweed *Nereocystis Lütkeana* of the North Pacific, the fronds of which are a favourite resort of sea-otters.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Sea·-owl.

1. The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus.*

1601 [see LUMP *sb.*[3] 1]. *a* 1672 [see COCK-PADDLE]. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 270.

2. The puffin.

1842 BONNYCASTLE *Newfoundld.* II. 234 The puffin (*alca arctica*) which may be called the sea-owl, from its extraordinary head and wise look.

† Sea-ox. *Obs.*

1. The hippopotamus. Cf. SEA-COW.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 335 The creatures therein [in the Nile] contained are exceeding strange, as namely sea-horses, sea-oxen, crocodiles [etc.]. *Ibid.* 344 The sea-oxe being couered with an exceeding hard skinne is shaped in all respects like vnto the land-oxe; saue that in bignes it exceedeth not a calfe of sixe moneths olde. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 328 Some Græcians call him sometimes a Sea-horsse, and sometimes a Sea-oxe. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 202 A hundred Elephants, caparison'd with the skins of Sea-oxen. *Ibid.*, This *Besigu* beares a bow and quiver, a short sword, and a coat of Sea-oxe. 1791 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon* (ed. 3) VI. 278.

2. The walrus or morse.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 626 Neere to New-found-land in 47 deg. is great killing of the Morse or Sea-oxe.

Sea-parrot.

1. The puffin.

1664 HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 9 A Sea-Parret or Coppernose of Greenland. 1694–1865 [see PARROT *sb.* 3 a].

2. One of several fishes (see PARROT-FISH).

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isl.* 98 There are also in these Parts certain Fishes scaled like a Carp, but as to colour are as green as a Parrot, whence they are by some called Sea-Pairots. 1706, 1883 [see PARROT *sb.* 3 b].

Sea-pen. [PEN *sb.*[2]] A polyp of the genus *Pennatula* or family *Pennatulidæ.*

1763 J. ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 420 This Animal was well known to the ancients by the name of the Sea-Pen. 1768 SOLANDER *Let. to J. Ellis* in *Ann. Reg.* (1769) XII. 188/2 We can hardly buy a plate of shrimps [at Rio de Janeiro], without finding a dozen of your *Pennatulæ reniformis*, or kidney shaped sea pen, among them. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 102 The sandy beach of the bay is strewn with..sponges, sea-pens [etc.]. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 591 fig., The sea pen (*Pteroides spinosus*). 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 184/2 The sea-pens are remarkable for their phosphorescence.

Sea-pheasant.

1. The turbot.

1633 [see PHEASANT 2 b]. 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 26 Hallibut or Sea Pheasant. 1737 in W. Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 161 Turbot, far requested for his white And mellow flesh, sea-pheasant often named.

2. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*; also the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis.*

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* (1676) 289 *Anas caudacuta*... Sea Pheasant: The Cracker. 1674, 1837 [see PHEASANT 2 b]. 1842 BONNYCASTLE *Newfoundld.* II. 236 The pintail duck ..from its plumage and the shape of its tail is called the sea pheasant. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) 285 To roast the pintail, or sea-pheasant. 1893 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norf.* 47 *Sea-Phaysant*..Longtailed Duck.

Sea-pie[1]. [PIE *sb.*[1]] A common name for the oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus.* Also used in *Her.* as an armorial bearing (see quot. 1780).

1552 *Acc. P'cess Elis.* 40 in *Camden Misc.* (1853) II, Paid in reward..to..Mr. Levetts servauntes for bringing of seapies, x. s. *c* 1557 S. BURROUGH in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 279 In this place we found plenty of young foule, as Gulles, Seapies, and others. 1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princ.* viii. (1635) 37 The Sea-pie is a great devourer of all sorts of Fish. 1747 MALLET *Amyntor & Theod.* Wks. 1759 I. 127 The Sea-Py ceas'd At once to warble. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1323 Among the rocks are found black sea pies, with red bills. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Sea-pie*, a water-fowl, of a dark brown colour, with a red head, and the neck and wings white. 1862 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iv. 140 The sea-pies with their red bills and legs, flew to and fro from shore to shore. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ix. 141 Not even a gull or a sea-pye crossed the..moorland.

transf. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I. B 2 b, Now blew-bottle? what flutter you for[,] Sea-pye? *Servingman.* Not to catch fish, sir.

Sea-pie[2]. [PIE *sb.*[2]] A dish of meat and vegetables, etc. boiled together, with a crust of paste, or 'in layers between crusts, the number of which denominate it a two or three decker' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 66 They shot several wild Fowl, some of which they roasted, putting the rest into what we call a Sea Pye. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* vi, Lobscous, sea-pie, and other delicacies of a naval description. 1886 CUNLIFFE *Rochdale Gloss.*, *Sea-pie*, a pie of potatoes and flesh baked in a pan over the fire. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 227 Using it also in the preparation of a sort of seapie they [the natives] make with meat and fish.

transf. 1847 THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* Jan. 123 Pictorially, *The Drawing-Room Scrap-Book* is a sea-pie, made up of scraps that have been served at many tables before.

Sea·-piece. [PIECE *sb.* 17 b.] A picture representing a scene at sea.

1656 EVELYN *Diary* 10 July, A piece representing Sir F. Drake's action in the year 1580, an excellent sea-piece. 1681 GREW *Museum* IV. § iii. 378 A Sea-Piece, consisting wholly of Inlay'd-work, of several Colours, in Stone. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 489 P 4 Great Painters..very often employ their Pencils upon Sea-Pieces. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lxii. 420 He has painted a moonlight sea piece. 1892 BRIGHTON *Sir P. Wallis* 228 Two seapieces by Musin occupy a considerable space.

Sea-pigeon.

1. A name given (locally) to various birds, as the rock-dove, *Columba livia*, the black guillemot, *Uria Grylle*, the grey kittiwake, *Larus canus.*

1620 J. MASON *New-found-land* in *Mem.* (1887) 151 The sea fowles are gulles, sea pigeons. 1664 HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 9 A Sea-Pidgeon of Green-land. 1767 tr. *Crans' Greenland* I. 84 The sea-pidgeon..is like the willock in almost every thing, except its being less. 1819 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. 23 Sea pigeon. (*Columba littoralis.*) *Ibid.* 24 It occurs in abundance in New Guinea and Java; by the natives of the latter, it is distinguished by the name of the Sea Pigeon. 1861 COUES in *Proc. Philad. Acad.* 256 They [Black Guillemots] are universally known to the natives and fishermen [of Labrador] as 'Sea-pigeons'. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 285 The Grey Kittiwake (*Larus canus*) is often called the Sea Pigeon. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 168 Rock Dove (*Columba livia*)..Sea pigeon (Ireland).

2. *U. S.* A large green sea-slug.

1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 169 One of the sea-slugs, a great green creature, commonly known on the [Florida] reef as the sea-pigeon.

Sea-pike[1]. [PIKE *sb.*[4]] One of various fishes, as (*a*) a gar-fish, esp. *Belone vulgaris*; (*b*) any fish of the family *Sphyrænidæ*, esp. the genus *Sphyræna*; (*c*) the hake, *Merlucius vulgaris*; (*d*) a fish of the family *Centropomidæ*, of tropical America, esp. *Centropomus undecimalis* (Cent. Dict. 1891).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. ii. II. 427 The sea pike Lupus. 1611 COTGR., *Peis escome*, the sea Pike, or Spit-fish. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 136 *Sphyræna*..*Lucius Marinus*, the Sea-Pike, or Spitt-Fish. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 274 The common sea pike, or sea needle, sometimes grows to the length of three feet, or more. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 294 *Sphyræna*, the Sea Pike, which has been confounded with the *Esox* or True Pike. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Bill-fish*, (*Belone truncata*) a small sea-fish...Also called Sea-pike. 1880–84 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 301 *Merluccius vulgaris*...The hake,..or sea-pike. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Engl., Sea-Pike*, a fish of New South Wales, *Lanioperca mordax* Günth., of the family *Sphyrænidæ.*

Sea-pike[2]. [PIKE *sb.*[5]] A trident.

1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XV. II. 109 He bore A sea-pike two and twenty cubits long.

Sea-pine.

1. See PINE *sb.*[2] 2.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Pine*, 5. The wild sea-pine. ..6. The Idæan sea-pine. 1845 BROWNING *Englishm. in Italy* 191 The flat sea-pine crouches.

2. A dark-coloured seaweed. ? *Obs.*

1762 W. HUDSON *Flora Anglica* 470 *Fucus*..*incurvus*.., black Fucus, or Sea Pine. 1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 312 *Fucus incurvus*...Black Wrack. Sea Pine.

Sea-pink. [PINK *sb.*[4]] **a.** The plant Thrift, *Armeria maritima.* † **b.** *Cerastium repens.*

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Statice*; Thrift or Sea Pink. 1759, etc. [see PINK *sb.*[4] 1 b]. 1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems*,

Before Breakf. ii, Now the cliff spreads its cheerful adorning Of matted sea-pink under foot. 1897 'ALLEN RAINE' *Welsh Singer* viii. 68 Flinging himself on the sea-pinks.

Sea-plant. [PLANT *sb.*1] A plant growing in the sea or in salt-water, a marine or maritime plant.

1681 GREW *Museum* II. § v. i. 247 These, and other Sea-Plants hereafter describ'd. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* II. 10 A sea-plant which they boil in seal's fat. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* viii. 184 They [sea-hares] inhabit the rocks on the coast, and crawl about on the sea-plants.

Sea-poose, variant of SEA-PURSE (sense 4).

Sea-pork. a. 'The flesh of young whales in the western isles of Scotland' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). b. *Local U. S.* (see quot.).

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 58 *Amaræcium*, a genus [of compound ascidians] common on our coasts, forms large colonies...The general color is much like that of boiled salt pork,..and the fishermen..call them sea-pork.

Seaport (sī·pōəɹt). [PORT *sb.*1] A harbour or port on the sea-coast; a town or city on such a harbour. = PORT *sb.*1 1 and 2.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 12 It hes thir tounes Kircoubrie, Wigtoune, and the quhyt Case, al the thrie gude seyportes. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 388 We shall pass by the Sea-Ports, having mention'd them in the precedent Chapter. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 266 Wks. 1871 III. 378 The sea-ports of Galway, Limerick, Cork. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 335 Bristol, then the first English seaport. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3 (1882) 184 The great merchant city..sank..into a petty seaport.

b. *attrib.*, esp. in *seaport town* (cf. PORT-TOWN 2).

1705 *Proclam.* 18 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4090/1 Until they Arrive at some Sea Port-Town. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxii, Portsmouth is a seaport town. 1909 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 391 Apollo meets the Seaman at a seaport tavern.

Sea-pouce, variant of SEA-PURSE (sense 4).

Sea-power.

1. A nation or state having international power or influence on sea. Cf. POWER *sb.*1 6 b.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxix. V. 67 The conversion of Athens from a land-power into a sea-power. 1890 MAHAN *Infl. Sea-power Hist.* 225 Before that war [of the Spanish succession] England was one of the sea powers; after it she was *the* sea power, without any second. 1906 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Apr. 365 Tarsus..became a harbour and a sea power.

2. The strength and efficiency of a nation (or of nations generally) for maritime warfare.

The currency of the term in its more abstract use is due to Captain A. T. Mahan's book, *Influence of Sea-power on History* (1890). In a letter of 19 Feb. 1897, printed in E. Marston, *After Work* (1904) 257, Capt. Mahan states that the combination was deliberately adopted by him 'in order to compel attention'.

1883 SIR J. R. SEELEY *Expansion Eng.* 89 Commerce..was swept out of the Mediterranean by the besom of the Turkish sea-power. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 574/1 Themistocles..the founder of the Attic sea-power. 1902 SIR C. BRIDGE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 493/1 In the first and greatest of the contests waged by the nations of the East against Europe—the Persian wars—sea-power was the governing factor.

Seapoy, Seapt, obs. forms of SEPOY, SEPT *sb.*

Sea-purse. Also (in sense 4) sea-pouce, -puss, -poose.

1. A zoophyte of the genus ALCYONIUM. ? *Obs.*

1806 TURTON *Linn. Syst. Nat.* IV. 653 *Alcyonium Bursa* ..Sea Purse.

2. The horny egg-case of a skate, ray, or shark; a mermaid's purse.

1856 *Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* IV. 530 The young [of Skates] are deposited..in their horny cases...These..are sometimes called sea-purses. 1891 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* 220 Each is also protected by a horny case with pointed corners—the so called sea-purse of seaside visitors.

3. A siphonaceous alga, *Codium bursa*, which resembles a sponge.

1853 *Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* I. 115 *Codium*, the Sea-Purse, is a hollow, sub-globose, dark green plant, composed [etc.].

4. *U. S., Atlantic coast.* A swirl of the undertow or a double undertow formed by two waves meeting at an angle, making a small whirlpool on the surface of the water, dangerous to bathers.

1891 *Century Dict., Sea-purse*, ..2. A swirl of the undertow [etc.]...Also called *sea-pouce* and *sea-puss*. 1896 *Athletic Sports, Surf & Surf bathing* (1898) 247 As the word is ignored by Webster, I shall invent my own spelling and write it 'sea-poose'. This term is loosely used in different parts of the coast.

Seapy, obs. form of SEPOY.

Sea-quake, seaquake. [after EARTHQUAKE.] A convulsion or sudden agitation of the sea from a submarine eruption or earthquake.

1680 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 333 This σεισμὸς..is usually understood of an earth-quake, but here 'tis a sea-quake. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 53 A violent agitation, or heaving, of the sea...This agitation..may be called, for the sake of perspicuity, a seaquake; and this also is produced by volcanoes. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 273 The phenomenon called a mare moto or seaquake, was heaving the waters of the harbour. 1889 HICKSON *Nat. N. Celebes* iii. 45 This was accompanied by a terrible seaquake.

Sear (sīəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 6 serre, 6–7 seare, 7 saer, 9 sere, scear, sear. [Of obscure history.

Commonly regarded as a. OF. *serre* grasp, something that grasps or holds fast, f. *serrer* to grasp, hold fast, press close, repr. late L. *serāre* to bar, bolt, f. L. *sera* bar for a door. The Fr. word, however, has app. not been found with this specific meaning; in the sense 'foot of a bird of prey' (SERE *sb.*) it is still current, and in OF. it also meant a lock or bolt.]

1. A portion of a gun-lock which engages with the notches of the tumbler in order to keep the hammer at full or half cock, and which is released (at full cock) by pressure upon the trigger.

1596 LAMBARDE *Perambl. Kent* (ed. 2) 452 Euen as a pistole that is ready charged and bent, will flie off by and by, if a man do but touch the Seare. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. iv. 35 Let the Cocks and Trickers be nimble to goe and come; for as concerning Seares, they are vtterly out of date. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 135/1 The seuerall parts of a Fire lock...The saer or dog. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 246 Further motion being prevented by a notch in the small sear. 1864 WHEELWRIGHT *Spring Lapl.* 200 It [a gun-lock] seemed to be altogether destitute of a scear, but with a famous mainspring. 1898 *Proc. Soc. Antig.* 17 Mar. 109 The cock is caught by the nose of the sear projecting from the lock-plate. 1903 SIR M. G. GERARD *Leaves fr. Diaries* x. 367 The bent of the sear had broken—the piece being at half-cock.

b. *Tickle* or *light of the sear* (fig.): easily made to 'go off', readily yielding to any impulse (cf. quot. 1596 above). So †*to go glib upon the sear.*

?1560 *Dial. Comen Secretarye & Jelowsye* 7 She that is fayre, lusty, and yonge,..Thynke ye her tayle is not lyght of the seare. 1583 H. HOWARD *Defensative* H iv, Discouering the moods and humours of the vulgar sort,.. to be so loose and tickle of the seare, as there wanted nothing but a leader, of great courage and deepe wisedome to begin the game. 1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Fools-cap* B 2, An idle Mate, Whose tongue goes all too glibbe vpon the seare. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 337 The Clowne shall make those laugh whose lungs are tickled [*read* tickle] a th' sere.

2. *Comb.*, as **sear-nose,** the end of the sear which engages with the notches in the tumbler; **sear-pin, -pivot,** the bolt upon which the sear turns; **sear-spring,** a spring which keeps the sear in position, also, in some gun-locks a spring which throws the hammer back to half-cock after a discharge (also *attrib.* in *sear-spring cramp, -pin*).

1859 *Musketry Instr.* 16 The arm of the sear is that part on which the trigger acts to raise the *sear-nose out of the full bent of tumbler. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 251 The *sear-pin. 1892 GREENER *Breech-loader* 16 Tumbler and *scear pivots. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 135/1 The *saer spring or feather spring. 1831 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 211 Two sere-springs, four nipples or plugs. 1844 *Queen's Regul. Army* 96 *note*, One *Sear-Spring Cramp, for Arms with back-action Locks. 1892 GREENER *Breech-loader* 15 The bridle and *scear-spring pins.

Sear (sīəɹ), *sb.*2 Also 6 seare. [f. SEAR *v.*] A mark or impression produced by searing. Also *fig.*

1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Music & Moonlight* 122 Her dear wan life is dearer to me keeping The sear upon its whiteness of her fall. 1875 MANNING *Internal Mission Holy Ghost* viii. 216 If you had ever been burnt, there would remain the sear of the burn as long as you live.

Sear (sīəɹ), *v.* Forms: 4–6, 9 sere, 5–8 seer, (6 cear), 6–7 seare, 6– sear. [OE. *séarian* = OHG. (*ar-*)*sôrên*:—OTeut. type **saurêjan*, f. **sauro-*, OE. *sêar* dry, SERE *a.*]

1. *intr.* To dry up, to wither away; to become sere. Now *rare.*

?*c* 890 in Cockayne *Shrine* 168/22 Grenu [leaf] weaxaŏ..hy eft onginnaŏ searian. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2736 Ful of trees..whose fressh beaute and grenesse..Nouther Sete, nor wexen olde. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) I. xxviii. 66/2 Whan other herbes sere and drye up. 1530 PALSGR. 709/2 This tree wyll seere within a yere or twayne. 1878 *Scribner's Monthly Mag.* XVI. 332/2 As the autumn seared and browned and grayed at last into winter. 1901 A. AUSTIN *Royal Homecoming* x, What Nature feels when Autumn stacks and seres, Or Yule-gusts blow.

2. *trans.* To cause to wither, to blight.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 1655 Eke 3onge trees to sere, rote and rinde, And afterward make hem, agein kynde, With lusty braunchis blosme and budde newe. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxi. 19 And yᵒ fig tree was seered bi and bi. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 25 b, The same heate dryeth or seereth the stomake. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 30 When summer seals the plains. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 249 His scattered hair Sered by the autumn of strange suffering Sung dirges in the wind. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1459 If no fire of sun or star untimely sear the tender grain. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* III. i, How often have I crushed their [reeds'] crackling stems, Sered by the wind and manacled in ice.

† b. *To sear up*: to subject to a process which causes withering, to dry up from the roots. *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xv. (1494) D iij b, The frutles trees vp seryd to the rote. 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 97 They cut the branches euery euening, because they are seared vp in the day by the heate of the Sunne.

3. To burn or char (animal tissues) by the application of a hot iron; to cauterize (a wound, the stump of an amputated limb, etc.) in order to destroy virus or prevent the flow of blood.

1530 PALSGR. 709/2, I sere with a hoote yron, as a smyth or cyrurgien dothe. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 107 If [it ware] a wenche, they [Amazons] streighte ceared yᵉ pappes, that thei might not growe to hindre them in the warres. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 145 A chirurgeon trieth all gentle means before lancing, searing, or cutting off. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 20 Apr., It is a sad thing for a man ..to bleed to death, because he has not fortitude enough to sear the wound, or even to stitch it up. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 227 Preventing bleeding by searing the vessels with a hot iron. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 11. 252, I prefer searing at about eight or ten weeks as a..more humane process than drawing...I have never lost a lamb from searing.

b. *fig.* Chiefly after 1 Tim. iv. 2, to render (the conscience) incapable of feeling.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Tim.* iv. 2 Having their conscience seared [1611 seared with a hote iron]. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* v. I 2, Thy Conscience youth is sear'd. *a* 1674 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* (1675) 190 They are obdurate and seared, that cannot discern and feel the wound which they inflict on themselves, who grieve and offend their Creator. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* I. iii, To give firmness to sensibility..without searing its feelings where they led to virtue. 1816 BYRON *Fare thee well* xv, Sear'd in heart, and lone, and blighted, More than this I scarce can die. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xv. (1863) 116 Christianity does not sear the human heart; it softens it. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 210 A long career of ambition, craft, and despotic rule never utterly seared his conscience. 1879 SPENCER *Data of Ethics* xiv. § 93. 245 The destructive activities carried on against external enemies sear it [sympathy].

c. *To sear up*: to close (a wound, vein, etc.) by actual cautery. Also *fig.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 41 [The Jesuits] haue bespattered with a most dangerous Gangrene, the whole bodie misticall of Christ (which vnlesse it be seared vp with hot irons here in England, wil neuer come at Rome to be soundly cured). 1629 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. i, The rogue deserues..To be crop'd with his owne Scizzers..And ha' the stumps sear'd vp with his owne searing candle. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 145 The Vein of Rhetorick was seared up. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 644 Then for the worm of conscience,..they have seared up his mouth with a hot iron that he cannot bite. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* III. iv. § 79 The political system of Hobbes, like his moral system,..sears up the heart.

† d. To brand, stigmatize. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 360 And boyes to the pylery gan me plucke,..And some bade sere hym with a marke. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 176 A diuulged shame Traduc'd by odious ballads: my maidens name Seard otherwise. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. i. 73 Calumnie will seare Vertue it selfe. 1638 *Brief Relat.* 21 Now the Executioner being come, to seare him and cut of his eares, Mr. Prynne spake these words to him [etc.]. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* I. i. (ed. 2) 7 Not to suffer the ordinance of his goodnes and favour, through any error to be ser'd and stigmatiz'd upon his servants to their misery and thraldome.

4. In wider sense: To burn, scorch; † to put *out* (one's eyes) by burning. Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 26 The scorching flame sore swinged all his face, And through his armour all his bodie seard. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. 1904 II. 136 To the intent that..he might with the bright reflection of his [the sun's] beamy radiation seare out his eyes. *c* 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II, All the Court shall hoot thee through the Court Fling rotten Oranges, make ribald Rimes, And sear thy name with Candles upon walls. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. xiii. 349 Tophet..where children were offered to Moloch, searing them to death with his burning imbracements. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 8 Poor souls for fear of searing their lips, dare not put the cup to their mouths. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 307 A lofty wood Whose leafless summits to the skies aspire, Scorch'd by the sun, or sear'd by heav'nly fire. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. x, For as the flames this symbol sear, His home, the refuge of his fear, A kindred fate shall know.

Sear, variant of SERE *a.*; obs. Sc. f. SORE.

Sea-raven.

1. The cormorant.

[A transl. of L. *corvus marinus*: see etymol. note s v. CORMORANT.]

1611 COTGR., *Corbeau d'eau*, a Cormorant. *Corbeau de mer*, the same; or, the sea-Rauen. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 102 When the great sea-raven, as Jacobson informs us, comes to take away their young, the puffins boldly oppose him.

2. † a. A fish mentioned by Pliny. *Obs.* b. A large North American fish, *Hemitripterus americanus*, also called deep-water sculpin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. xi. II. 451 [List of fishes.] The Sea-Raven Corvus. 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 29 Sea Raven. 1836 J. RICHARDSON *Faunæ Bor.-Amer.* III. 50 *Hemitripterus Americanus*...The Sea-raven...inhabits the cod-banks on the coast of New York, Nova Scotia, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 302 The Sea-raven is decidedly palatable.

† c. A large African fish. *Obs. rare*—1.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 15/2 *Sea Raven*, or *corvo marino*, of Kongo in Africa,..is about six feet long, and big in proportion.

Searce (sēəɹs), *sb.* ? *Obs.* Forms: [? 4 sace], 5 ssarce, sars, sarsse, sarche, 5–7 sarce, 6 cearse, 6–8 serce, searse, 7 sarse, serse, 7–8 sierce, 7–9 search, 5–9 searce. [ME. *saarce*, a. (with unexplained insertion of *r*) OF. *saas* (mod.F. *sas*) = Pr. *sedas*, Sp. *cedazo*, It. *staccio* (Neapolitan *setaccio*) :—pop. L. **sætāceus* (*pannus*), lit. (cloth) made of bristles, f. L. *sæta* bristle.] A sieve or strainer. (In the first quot. the word may be AF.)

[1329–30 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 17, 1 sace, 4*d.*] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/2 Saarce, instrument. 1459 *Inv. Sir J. Fastolf's Goods* in *Paston Lett.* I. 490 Item,..j. sars of brasse. Item,..j. sarche of tre. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* III. i. 65 Siues and sarces of heare. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 10 The couer..Galen likeneth to a searse, as though it were full of holes. 1594 *Good Huswife's Handmaide* 52 When it [the flour] is baken, it will be full of clods, and therefore ye must searse it through a search. 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* med. iv. 17 My Mem'ry's like a Searce of Lawne (alas) It Keepes things grosse, and lets the pures passe. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 66 Sift it through a fine Sieve, or a Search. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Prepar. Tin* 122 The fine [tin] is lewed in a fine sierce. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 124 My next Difficulty was to make a Sieve, or Search, to dress my Meal. 1780 MACKENZIE *Mirror* No. 93 § 9 His brain, poor man! was like a gauze searce, it admitted nothing of any magnitude. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 262 Adding the fish-glue dissolved in a great deal of water, and passed through a searce

[*printed* searee]. 1844 N. PATERSON *Manse Garden* 147 Put all the earth through a search or riddle, of which the wires are one inch apart.

fig. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 296 Yet will our selfe overweening sift his divinitie through our searce. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 279 Whereas other Orders of Monks and Fryers were after their first institution sifted (as I may say) thorough many other searches. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. verse 18. I. xvii. 330 His Mediation is the fine searse through which our prayers are boulted.

b. *Comb.*, as † *searce-net*; † *searce-wise* adv.

1526 *Grete Herball* ccccxxxv. (1529) Z iij, Take veray small powdre therof and passe it through a sarcenet. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. xxiv. I. 323 The long yarne in her web wrought serce-wise.

Searce (sɛəs), *v.* ? *Obs.* Forms: 5 saarce, sarge, serge, (sayeres ?), 5–6 sarse, 5–7 searce, 6 searsse, cerse, cerce, serche, 6–7 serse, serce, seirce, 6–8 sierse, 7–8 sierce, 5–9 searce, 6–9 searse, search (see also E.D.D.). [f. SEARCE *sb.*; cf. F. *sasser*.] *trans.* To sift through a searce.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 183 Grynde all þese & sarce hem. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 20 Take Appelys an sethe hem, an Serge [*Ashmole MS.* Sarge] hem þorwe a Sefe in-to a potte. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 414 Bete al this smal, and sarce hit smothe at al. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/2 Saarcyn, *colo.* 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. ii. 15 Take of the cromes of breade well cerced a pounde. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 84 Strewe vpon it y^e^ powder..beaten very smal & searched through sylke. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 301 Beate it into pouder and serce it through a fine cloth. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 118 Grate a penny loaf, and seirce it through a Cullender. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 124 Fine thin Canvas, or Stuff, to search the Meal through. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 187 Searce some fine Sugar over them. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 141 Take two Pounds of Flour, a Pound of Sugar finely search'd, mix them together. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 8 Be very careful..that..all these ingredients be well mixed together and searsed through a fine sieve.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1535 NISBET *N. T., Rom.* Prol. (S.T.S.) III. 315 The mare grundly it is searssit, the preciouser thingis ar founde in it. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 147 The dry Earth, having these waters (first) Through the wide sieve of her void entrails sierst. 1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* II. i. C 4 b, You haue Potecaries..will put foure or fiue coxcombs into a sieue..; theyle searse them through like Ginny Pepper. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Soul* v. § 3. 395 When we haue sifted and searsed the essence of any notion whatsoeuer. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* x, His eye was of that piercing kind which seems designed to search and winnow the frivolous from the edifying part of human discussion.

Hence **Searced** *ppl. a.*, **Searcing** *vbl. sb.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) Cc iv b, Than take pouder of stauisacre serced and myngle all togyther. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, Tut, it is the sorting,..and the searcing, and the decocting, that makes the fumigation, and the suffumigation. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* v. 14 Good and well sersed Tarso. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 337/2 The Searce, or Searcer..is a fine Sieve with a Leather cover..to keep the Dant..that nothing be lost of it in the Searceing. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. Introd. 18 The searc'd and dry Farina is spread in the Sun to dry further.

Searcer (sɔ·ɪsəɹ). Also 6 serchar, 6–7 sercer, 7 searser, 8–9 searcher. [f. SEARCE *v.* + -ER¹. With sense 1 cf. OF. *sas(s)oire* sieve (Godefroy); with sense 2 cf. F. *sasseur*.]

1. A searce or sieve.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 121 All these beate together and serche them through a serchar. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 11 b, Siues, Sercers, Boulting tubbes. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 266 Searce it through a fine searcer. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 754 The Author hath often observ'd, that having in the morning put an Egg near these Searsers [indigo-sifters], it hath been found in the evening all blew within. 1688 [see SEARCED *ppl. a.*]. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 446/1 The pulp is..passed through a 'searcher', to remove the tough skin and pips.

2. One who searces or sifts. *rare*—°.

1611 COTGR., *Sasseur*, a sifter, searcer, boulter of corne, &c. 1755 JOHNSON, *Searcer*, he who searces.

Search (sɔ·ɪtʃ), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 serche, 5 serge, 5–6 searche, 5–7 serch, 6 sertche, serse, 6– search. [a. AF. *serche* (Rolls of Parlt. 1314–5, 1353), OF. *cerche* (mod.F. *cherche*), vbl. sb., f. *cerchier*: see SEARCH *v.* In some uses prob. an Eng. formation on the verb.]

1. The action or an act of searching; examination or scrutiny for the purpose of finding a person or thing. Const. *after, for,* † *of* (the object sought). † Also, investigation of a question; effort to ascertain something.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy.* 524 The woman..shewid forth her ernd..In sauyng hir seluen and serche of his wille. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 292 Thurwe alle Galyle a serge to make, Yf Ihesu be enteryd 3our pepyl among. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 142 This serche which we nowe haue made..hath be a digression ffrom the mater in wich we labour. 1530 PALSGR. 269/1 Sertche enquyre, *enqueste*. 1565 ALLEN *Def. Purg.* I. vi. 61 b, Let vs entre into the searche of the meaning of these two textes, withe suche plainesse and sincerityе that [etc.]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 82/20 A Serse, *scrutinium*. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. Prol. 16 By many a dearne and painefull pearch Of Pericles the carefull search,..Is made with all due diligence. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 43 When after earnest serch none could be founde, whome they iudged worthie of her. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 127 [Ministers] who by their..diligent Search of Scripture, were..to qualify themselves to teach [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* I. 38 Nor did my search of liberty begin, Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 29 Where studious ease consumes the silent hour In shadowy searches and unfruitful care. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* I. i. 16 Farewel to Verses, for the Search of Truth And moral Decency hath fill'd my Breast. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd. 2nd half, Robin Oig absconded, and escaped all search. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 390, I..resolved to devote another year to a search among the chief glaciers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 352 The whole of our discussion from the very beginning has been a search after knowledge. 1888 J. A. H. MURRAY *N. E. D.* Pref. 16 Those who..have been always ready to undertake searches in connexion with groups of words at which the Editor and his staff were actually working.

quasi-*personified.* 1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* II. i, Beyond what Search can see or Fancy track.

b. Phrases. *In search of* (= F. *en cherche de*): In quest of; in order to find; also, *predicatively*, occupied in searching for. *To make* (*a*) *search* (see MAKE *v.*¹ 59 a): to search (*for* some lost, concealed, or desired object).

1455 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 287 That they make serch withyn har qarterys. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 77 To make diligent searche and inquisition what maner of people inhabited the land. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 428 If zealous loue should go in search of vertue, Where should he finde it purer then in Blanch? 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 323 Lead off this ground and let's make further search For my poore sonne. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Nov., I received instructions how to behave in towne, with directions to masters and bookes to take in search of the antiquities, churches, collections, &c. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. xxiii. 70, I might run into Turkey in search of liberty. 1809 HAN. MORE (*title*) Coelebs in Search of a Wife. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 234 Search was made; and Godfrey's corpse was found in a field near London. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iii. 71 Some species..ascend bushes in search of aphides. *Mod.* I am at present in search of a house.

† **c.** Object of search. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use.*)

1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 244 Content is the end, the search of all mankind.

† **d.** In wider sense: Examination (with regard to quality, conduct, etc.). *Obs.*

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 Euery such stranger, occupieng any mistery or handy craft..shalbe vnder the serche and reformacion of the wardens. 1613 J. MAY *Decl. Estate Clothing* iv. 17 The Law hath effectually prouided for the search in all points, that in euerie place where cloth is made and sold, two, foure, six, or eight shall bee appointed for the search thereof, that it be according to law.

2. *spec.* **a.** An examination of a ship's cargo, etc. for the purpose of enforcing customs duties.

1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 107 The seyd Chapman is of no reputacion,..and be colour of hise office of supervisor of the searche shal gretly hurte the port. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 62 The saique, which is a sort of Turkish Vessel that takes the Commander aboard, is not expos'd to the search of the Customers. 1700 LAW *Counc. Trade* (1781) 260 By multiplying of oaths, searches, dangers and difficulties. 1891 OLVER & O'REILLY *Imperial Tariff* 82 Such search, so far as passengers' baggage is concerned, need in future only be made by the officers when requested to do so by the police.

b. An examination of a register or of documents in public custody, for the discovery of information which is believed to be contained therein.

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 243 John Salatt hathe made a serge in the regestre..aftre the wylles and testements. 1554 in *Shropsh. Parish Documents* (1903) 54 For the serche of the Regestre at lychefylde vi^s^ viii^d^. 1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 86 § 37 For every general Search of the said Indexes shall be paid the Sum of Twenty Shillings.

† **c.** Self-examination of conscience, mental introspection. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 The exercyse..is called a meditacyon, as longe as it is with any inquisicyon, serche, or difficulty of y^e^ mynde. 1659 A. HAY *Diary* (S. H. S.) 50, I..then retired myself to my preparatioun and weeklie search, and had a very comfortable allowance in some meditations. *a* 1673 SWINNOCK in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. iv. 4 The most successful searches have been made in the night season.

d. *Right of Search*: the right, recognized by the law of nations, by which a duly commissioned ship of war of a belligerent state is empowered, outside neutral waters, to stop and examine a merchant vessel for contraband; also *occas.* in wider sense (cf. quot. 1817). *Visit and Search*: see VISIT *sb.*

1817 BROUGHAM in *Parl. Deb.* 9 July 1800 The only means of ultimate success consisted, in his opinion, in the adoption of some arrangement among the greater powers of Europe, which should establish a mutual right of search [of slave vessels]. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. 345 The plenipotentiaries before separating came to an agreement on the subject of the right of search, and the rules generally of maritime war.

† **3.** Range to which search extends. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Masques, Pr. Henries Barriers* 89 Beyond the paths and searches of the sunne Let him tempt fate. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 361 That eye so finely wrought, Beyond the search of sense.

4. Searching effect (of cold or wind). Cf. SEARCH *v.* 9.

1609 DEKKER *Raven's Almanack* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 196 By which meanes the spring to some people..proue [*sic*] as fatall and as busie in priuie Searches as the fall of the Leafe. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 591/2 Outside there was the drip of the thatch eaves, the old search and pity of the wind, but they heard not these.

5. *concr.* applied to persons: † **a.** A searcher, examiner; *spec.* in a Bridgetin convent, the official title of the sisters (at Sion House four in number) who were under the Prioress entrusted with the supervision of the behaviour of the nuns. *Obs.*

Cf. the similar use of SEARCHER 2 c.

c 1450 in Augier *Hist. Syon* (1840) 251 In the chaptyr noon schal..speke..but the president, the chantour, the serches, and they that confesse her owen defautes. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 154 Yet she muste aske forgyuenesse afterwarde and the souerayne and serches that haue cure of the relygyon oughte to se that she be sadly correcte. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IX. 215 The Shee-Inquisitors came first thither to doe their Office...There was not one of the three Searches, but judged this good Office as feasable as reasonable.

† **b.** A search-party. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 159 That you shall surely find him Lead to the Sagitary the raised Search.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *search-making, -party*; † **search-day**, ? an occasion of an official visitation; † **search-house**, the building or room in which goods are searched by the custom-house officers; **search-parade**, a periodical gathering of convicts in a prison for purposes of examination of their clothing for the detection of unlawful possessions; **search-room**, the room in the Public Record Office provided for members of the public who wish to search documents there preserved; **search-sheet** (see quot.); **search-warrant**, a warrant authorizing the searching of the dwelling of a person suspected of crime.

1547 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 386 Item payd for oure dynner on the *serche day of oure lands, vj^s^ iij^d^. *c* 1530 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 39 All our cariage was had home to the *serch house, where all my Master's apparail and the gentlemens, with the rest of the servaunts were serched to th'uttermost. 1495 *Cov. Lect-bk.* 568 And that be shirifs wekely make serch..vppon þe peyn to leve C s. at euery tyme they be founde laches in *serch makyng. 1903 [NEVILL] *Penal. Serv.* v. 43 The *search parade and the 'rub down' four times a day constitutes a sort of drill. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 202/1 A *search party was sent back, and presently they espied a pool of blood in the footpath. 1897 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LI. 211 The Record Office, where he ultimately became superintendent of the *search room. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 132/1 The deeds are indexed according to properties—each property having a separate number and folio called a '*search sheet', on which all deeds affecting it are referred to. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, If there was to be a *search-warrant granted, he thought the siller wad be fund some gate near to St. James's Palace. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 130 The brethren who remained had either eluded his search-warrant, or been rescued from his power.

Search (sɔ·ɪtʃ), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 serch(e, cerche, 5 sorche, 5–6 sarche, searche, 6 sarych, scarche, sertche, seyrch, *Sc.* scearche, seirch(e, 7 cherch, 6– search; *β.* 5 serge, scerge, seerge, cerge; *γ.* 5–6 sers, 6 seirs, searse, *Sc.* searce, seirce, serce, serss, cers, cerse, cerss. [a. OF. *cerchier* (mod.F. *chercher*), corresp. to Pr. *cercar*, It. *cercare* to seek, Sp., Pg. *cercar* to surround:—late L. *circāre* to go round, f. L. *circus* circle.]

I. To explore, examine thoroughly.

1. *trans.* To go about (a country or place) in order to find, or to ascertain the presence or absence of, some person or thing; to explore in quest of some object.

a. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 929 Thou scholdest come without bost, And serche uche cuntray. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 315, I..have..cerched manye fulle straunge places. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXX. q 3 b, They wente and serched and skymmed the see. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 28 b, When the erle had searched all the coaste of Fraunce, and had founde not one pirate or sea robber. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xiii. 2 Send thou men, that they may search the lande of Canaan. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 170 The Guardian of the Bees, For Slips of Pines, may search the Mountain Trees. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xlvii. 7 Shall..they, my jolly comrades, Search the streets on a quest of invitation?

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 453/2 Seergyn, or serchyn, *scrutor, lustro, perlustro.*

γ. *a* 1500 *Droichis Part of Play* 162 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 320 Gar sers baith Louthiane and Fyf And vale to me a mekle wyf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. 118 To toune agane I sped with all my mycht..Wilfull all aventuris newlingis to assay, And for to serce Troy, every streit, and way.

2. To look through, examine internally (a building, an apartment, a receptacle of any kind) in quest of some object concealed or lost.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 443 Houses were besiliche y-serched 3if out myȝt be y-founde. 1472 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 51 He serchid all the palais of kyng lichaon, and maad thepiriens to sease his richesses. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* XX. 6 Tomorow aboute this tyme wil I sende my seruauntes vnto the, y^t^ they maye serch thyne house. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 167 Helpe to search my house this one time: if I find not what I seeke, shew no colour for my extremity. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 47 They.. will search every Coach for you with Torches. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 31 Even now they search the tower, and find the body. 1843 POE *Purloined Letter*, When G— detailed to us his mode of searching the premises.

3. To examine (a person) by handling, removal of garments, and the like, to ascertain whether any article (usually, something stolen or contraband) is concealed in his clothing.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2770 And also that ye wel provyde To cerche hem wel on euery syde, Thys synful folk, with pakkys large. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. (1883) 62 The layler serchid her that she shold bere no mete ne drynke to her moder. 1646 EVELYN *Diary* Apr., The officers search'd us thoroughly for prohibited goods. 1687 LOVELL tr. *Theve-*

not's Trav. 266 But not before we and our Goods had been searched at the Custome-house. 1843 POE *Purloined Letter*, He has been twice waylaid..and his person rigorously searched under my own inspection. 1891 OLVER & O'REILLY *Imperial Tariff* 82 A power is given to officers of the Board to search persons suspected of concealing prohibited goods about their persons.

† **b.** In wider sense: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1692 WOOD *Life* 20 Aug. (O.H.S.) III. 399 The maid was search'd and found to be with child.

4. To peruse, look through, examine (writings, records) in order to discover whether certain things are contained there.

a. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 Iylius Cesar..lokede and serchede stories and bookes of his 3eres of doynge and dedes. 1526 TINDALE *N. T.* John v. 39 Searche the scriptures, for in them ye thynke ye have eternal lyfe. 1664 EXTON *Marit. Dicæol.* Ded. a iij b, Having some time since in those sad and distracted times, bestowed some labour in searching and perusing..the Records. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 52, I have been at the trouble to search the Journals in the period between the two last wars.

γ. 1563 WINJET tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* iii. Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 20 Than sall he do diligence to inquire and serce the sentences of our forefatheris conferrit amang thame selfis.

5. With immaterial object: To investigate, make oneself thoroughly acquainted with; to examine rigorously (one's own heart, thoughts, etc.); to examine, penetrate the secrets of (another's mind or thoughts). Also with *out*.

The phrase *search and sift*, common in the 16–17th c., perhaps indicates confusion with SEARCE *v.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* § 38 The sciences and the 1uggementz of oure lord god almyghty been ful depe, ther may no man comprehende ne serchen hem suffisantly. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* (E.E.T.S.) 339 Þe cite haþ [vs] sent to serche 3our wille, To here þe cause of 3our comyng, [& what] 3e coueyte wolde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CXXXIX. 1 O Lorde, thou searchest me out, and knowest me. 1579 HAKE *Newes out of Powles* To Rdr. (1872) A iv. b, To searche and syfte owte the..deceytes that the lewde sorte of this people..doe vse to gette money with. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 12 Search out thy wit for secret pollicies, And we will make thee famous through the World. 1663 BP. NICHOLSON *Catechism* 58 For hee will try, sift, search all things, and without flattery or favour proceed according to every mans works. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 690 Receits abound; but searching all they Store, The best is still at hand, to launch the Sore: And cut the Head. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 34 And we will search,..For hidden thoughts, ..Our unexhausted spirits. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* XX. (1843) I. 295 We feel as if we saw the tokens of His presence.. coming and going in an awful way, as if to gaze upon us, and search out our very thoughts.

b. Of an impersonal agency: To test, reveal the nature of.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 2 The wit is searched by the outward quality or condition of a man. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* II. i, Prosperity does search a Gentleman's temper, More than his adverse fortune. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind* 257 For scorn whose arrows search the heart, From many a stranger's eye would dart.

6. To look scrutinizingly at.

1811 SIR A. BOSWELL *Clan-Alpin's Vow* II. 33 Fierce Malcolm watched the passing scene, And searched them through with glances keen. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Agnes* II. 85 He searched her features through and through. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* XXXI, While he drank, his eyes searched her face, and lingered admiringly on her beautiful hand.

† **7.** *To search up*: to dig up (the soil). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy.* 1534 Sone he raght vpon rowme, 1id vp þe dykis Serchit vp the soile þere þe Citie was.

† **8.** To probe (a wound). *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3232 To serche þaire saluys & þar saris with surgens noble. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXXII. 664 And the wounded lete hem be ledde to townes, and serched theire sores. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 262 Now to the bottome dost thou search my wound. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Valentinian* I. iii, You search the sore too deep. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1633) 150 So..nice in searching wounds the Surgeon is. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To search a Wound, *sonder une Plaie.*

9. Of wind, cold, fire-arms, etc.: To penetrate, reach the weak places of.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 7271 For Achilles, sturdy as a wal, Gan cerche scheltrouns & her rengis brake. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CIX. viii, Oile through flesh doth search the hidden bone. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1904 II. 315 They basted him with a mixture of Aqua fortis, [etc.]..which..searcht him to the marrowe. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 36 But now perhaps being searcht to the quicke [etc.]. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 723 The ice-wind..Searching the shivering vassal through his rags. 1829 NAPIER *Penins. War* IX. ii. II. 394 The guns of the first corps..were enabled..to search the whole of the British line to the left.

† **10.** To examine in order to ascertain the character or dispositions of. *Obs. rare.*

1476 *Order of Council* in *York Myst.* Introd. 37, iiij of the most connynge..to serche here, and examen all þe plaiers and plaies and pagentes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 56 These [men of warre] used to send out in lesser boates some bodies of men, to search the Barkes, whether they be friends or not.

II. 11. To look for or seek diligently, to try to find. Now only with *out* exc. (*rarely*) *poet.*

a. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 334 Sir Eymer had no drede, he serchid þam alle oute. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 202 He sente oute letteris on-to euery Iustice To serche the cristene, to hange hem and to drawe. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 36 We shall followe the and goo wyth the and serche our auentures in other landes. *Ibid.* 219 Perseus gaf hym [the monster] many woundes, serchyng his herte. And at laste he fonde hit. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 330 And thenne geffray cerched the keyes so longe tyl he fonde them. 1562 A. BROOKE *Romeus & Iuliet* 164 Yong damsels thether flocke, of bachelers a rowte, Not so much for the banquets sake, as bewties to searche out. 1608 *Acc. Exch., King's Rem.* 533/11 Item for Cherching moles in lyttle parke ij s. vj d. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 11 He hath bin search'd among the dead & liuing; But no trace of him. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi, These [Bishops] were searched and sought out through the whole Nation..among such of the Priesthood as were [etc.]. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xciv, Whilst they [the Fates] search out dooms, They sit apart and feed on honeycombs. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-dream* L'Envoi iii, My fancy, ranging thro' and thro', To search a meaning for the song. 1887 *Weekly Times* 25 Feb. 8/1 His primary object is to search out the truth.

β. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* 1803 It is but foly to spende ony labour Swiche preuy thingis for to serge and seeke. 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 159 If it schuld be scergyd in the regester it wold take a fortenyght werk.

γ. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 275, I schall sers hym myselffe sen þou has hym solde. 1516–17 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 98 To Eicht, messinger, to ryd agane to Coldinghame, Duns, and Laudar, to cers and sek George Howme with souerties undir payne of hornyng. *a* 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 59 It is bot slychtis 3e haue seirsit, To cloik þe craste quhairto 3e ar Inclynd.

† **b.** To seek to discover. Chiefly with indirect question as object. Also with *out*. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 257 If any..besyly and curyously serche what other sustres or brethren speke betwene themselfe. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 25 Fyrst therfor..we wyl serche out, as nere as we can, what ys the veray and true commyn wele. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Zj, Octaedrons side giuen, to searche his superficiall and solide contente. *Ibid.* Cc j b, Octaedrons side giuen, to searche out all his conteyned bodies, sides, diameters and axes. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Induct., Any State-decipherer,..so solemnly ridiculous, as to search out, who was meant by the Ginger-bread-woman, who by the Hobby-horse-man [etc.]. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 1 To search what many modern Ianua's and Didactics more then ever I shall read, have projected, my inclination leads me not.

β. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 5 To sers and knaw To quhat kin coistis he with the wind was blaw. 1544 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 199 Item, the consell ordanis the maisteris of artilzery to pas with the mayster of kirkwark, and serss quhar ony irn may be gottin pertening the kyrk.

III. Absolute and intransitive uses.

[The difference between the sense of branch I and that of branch II vanishes when the vb. is used *absol.*]

12. To make a search. Const. *after*, *for*, *into*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13679 Þey serched ouer al vp & doun Til þey seye his gonfanoun. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXIII. 423 Bot euer Grisandols serched thourgh the forestes, oon hour foreward, another bakke. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* VIII. 8 Enquere of them that haue bene before the, search diligently amonge thy forefathers. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 9 July, Advising the Students to search after true wisdome. 1702 ADDISON *Medals* i, He never thinks of the beauty of the thought or language, but is for searching into what he calls the Erudition of the Author. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 8 Cadmus searching round the spacious sea. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 101 At the latter end of March..come over a troop of their spies or harbingers, that stay two or three days, as it were to view and search out for their former situations. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* i. 57 Search even as thou wilt, But thou shalt never find what I can hide. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. iv, To see so many Judiths..rushing out to search into the root of the matter!

† **13.** To devise means (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 268 Now gos Tus beuile, & serchis day bi day, To do þe kyng a gile. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11103 Antenor & Eneas, with þaire avne sons, Serchid by hom-seluyn in sauyng hor lyues. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 229 He saw wel his brother serched all that he coude to fall at debate with hym. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 100 Thair counsell is to seirche and to Inquyre, The Innocent with wrang for till accuse.

Search, variant of SEARCE *sb.* and *v.*

Searchable (sɜ·ɹtʃăb'l), *a.* [f. SEARCH *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being searched.

1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* viii. 45 Otherwyse the maner of it is not searchesble. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 76 Fore-knowledge of future things and euents, inquirable by legitimate skill, or otherwise searchable by assured experience. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* III. 647 This and such like specificks are not searchable whilst in their body. 1827–44 WILLIS *Starlight* 8 The faded West looks deep, as if its blue Were searchable.

Hence **Se'archableness,** 'the state of being searchable' (Webster, 1847, and in recent Dicts.).

† **Searchant,** *a.* and *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* [f. SEARCH *v.* + -ANT, after *rampant*, etc.] **a.** *adj.* As a mock-heraldic term: Searching. **b.** *vbl. sb.* Used for rime (after Fr. gerunds).

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Induct., A ciuill Cutpurse searchant. 1683 *Robin Conse.* in *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 79 A merchant Was so affrighted when I came, That presently he blush'd for shame, His countenance did show the same in searchant.

Searcher (sɜ·ɹtʃəɹ). Forms: α. 4–6 serchere, 4–7 sercher, 5 sercho(w)re, 5–6 serch(e)our, 6 sercheor(e, 5– searcher; β. 5 seergiour; also (with *i* for *j*) seriowre, cer(e)iowre, ceriore; γ. 6 sersour, *Sc.* searcer, seircar. [a. AF. *cerchour* (Rolls of Parlt.), OF. *cerchere*, *cercheor* (cf. mod.F. *chercheur*), f. *cerchier* SEARCH *v.*; (2) f. SEARCH *v.* + -ER 1. The two formations, coincident in sense and in their modern phonetic development, do not admit of being distinguished.]

1. One who searches, in various senses of the verb; one who explores or investigates, or who endeavours to find something. Const. as the verb. Also *searcher-out*.

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* XXX. 17 For cast awei thei clepeden thee Sion; this is she that hadde not aȝeen serchere [Vulg. *quæ non habebat requirentem*]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxix. (1495) 790 Sextius was a moost dylygente sercher of medycyn. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 608/7 *Rimatorium*, a serchour. 1553 BALE *Vocac.* 5, I haue bene in parell of the sea..; in parell of curiouse searchers. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Ayde* I. 8 b, The Phisicyon is a viewer and sercher out of Nature. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 283 They dig the ground like greedie metal mongers, and insatiable searchers for siluer. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. I. 332 Cid Hamete, the most punctuall Searcher of the very moats of this true History. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 23/2 Pamphilus, an excellent Searcher into Antiquity. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 10. 34 An honest earnest searcher of the Scriptures. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* i. 20 He was not one of the high-minded and proud searchers after knowledge and truth, like Descartes.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/1 Cereiowre (*v.rr.* ceriore, ceriowre), *scrutator, perscrutator. Ibid.* 453/2 Seriowre, or serchowre.

γ. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 24 Curius seirceanis of the hie mysteriis of God.

b. *Searcher of (men's) hearts*: applied to God (chiefly with allusion to Rom. viii. 27, etc.).

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* i. 6 God is a witnesse of his reynes, a true searcher out of his hert. 1562 EDEN *Let.* 1 Aug. in Arb. *1st Eng. Bks.* Pref. 43/1 The only searcher of mens hartes, the eternall god. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 32. 51 Before God the searcher of hearts. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* x, What may be in your heart when you give him your hand, can only be known to the Searcher of all hearts.

2. One whose office is to search. † **a.** An official appointed by a guild or company to resist the violation of its customs and laws, and to prevent the production of work below a certain standard of excellence. *Obs.*

1419 *Engl. Misc.* (Surtees) 14 It was accorded and assented be bathe the partys that the sercheours of the masons and of the wryghtes of this cite of York suld ga and see what were ryght for ayther party. 1516 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 345 The Sercheres of the Fysheres..they suffer corupe fyshe and noght to be sold in the market. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xv. 274 Imprimis, that ye Serchers and Maisters of the saide arte or science [that of Barber-Surgeons] be chosen euerye yeare. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1655/3 The humble Address of the Master, Wardens, Searchers, Assistants, Freeholders, and Freemen of the Corporation of Cutlers in Hallamshire.

b. An officer of the custom-house appointed to search ships, baggage, or goods for dutiable or contraband articles.

a. 1422 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 176/1 Poisours, Sercheours, and all suche other Officers. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, *c.* 13 The Oath..taken before the Customer or Searcher of the same Port. 1526 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 306/1 Archibald douglace provest of Edinburgh to be serchor principale at þe port of leith. 1559 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 11 § 7 Any..searcher,..or other officer, parteynyng to the subsidie, custome, or custome house. 1652 EVELYN *Diary* 3 June, I receiv'd a letter from Coll. Morley to ye Magistrates and Searchers at Rie, to assist my wife at her landing. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 475 And then some searchers were sent from the Custom House to look for some forbidden goods. 1840 R. ELLIS *Brit. Tariff for 1841*, 276 Landing Surveyor.. Searcher [etc.]. 1891 OLVER & O'REILLY *Imperial Tariff* 267 Goods..may be received back into warehouse..on receipt of a certificate of short shipment from the searcher.

β. 1461 *Paston Lett.* I. 78 The best takyng of schepynge is at Yernemuthe er Kyrley..I schall haf favour he now wyt ther seergiours.

γ. 1598 in *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) I. 75 Reformation to be put to the sersouris vplistand ane extraordinar dewtie of x s. of ilk chalder of salt passing furth of this realme.

† **c.** One appointed to observe and report on any offences against discipline or good order in a religious house, a community, body of workmen, etc.

a. *c* 1490 CAXTON *Rule St. Benet* 132/19 And the serchers of the relygyon owe to see warely about þat they be occupyed in lecture therof sonday and other. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Circuitores*, the serchers of watches. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xv. 465 They had searchers to examine if they did employ themselves in these workes, and to punish the negligent. *c* 1620 BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 41 Searchers appointed.., to go through the town to see who Bann or Swear. 1845 *Coll. Biog. Soc. Jesus* 159 The Searcher, according to his commission, examined him.

γ. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 218 He appoynted that the names of the offenders..sulde, be the searceris, elected, and to that office chosen, (be) writne vpe and secreitlie endyted in the kingis bukes.

† **d.** As the designation of various municipal or government officials; e.g. a sanitary inspector; an inspector of markets; an examiner of certain articles of manufacture that were not allowed to be sold unless certified by him as of standard quality, etc. *Obs.*

1500 in *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) I. 505 That thair be serchouris chosin within ilk burch,..to sercheand seik the personis brekeris of the saidis actis of parliament. 1514 *Cov. Leet-bk.* 639 þat ne weuer delyuer eny cloth..tyll the serchers haue seen it whedir it be laufully wrought or no. 1518 *Ibid.* 663 [Ordained] that [four men named]..schal-be serchers of the Brode-well & the comen broke from the Hillmyll vnto seint Johyns at euery faute they fynde the Offender to pay xij d. 1613 J. MAY *Decl. Estate Clothing* iv. 18 The best search made by the searchers in any place, is but to cast the Clothes into skales to see if they be weight or no. 1738 *Act* 11 *Geo. II*, c. 28 § 3 Which said Searchers shall and may have full Power..to enter into and inspect all such Mills, Shops, Warehouses [etc.] of Makers, Merchants or Dealers in Narrow Cloth. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* III. 1675 (Pontefract), 2 Searchers of the Corn-market.

† **e.** A person appointed to view dead bodies and to make report upon the cause of death. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. ii. 6 The Searchers of the Towne Suspecting that we both were in a house Where the infectious pestilence did raigne. 1607 MIDDLETON *Mich. T.* IV. i, Then will I..make an ende [*i.e.* pretend to die]. ..I haue indented with a couple of searchers, who..shall fray them out a'th Chamber with report of sicknesse, and so la, I start vp, and recouer agen. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 122 Knowe, in my rage I have slaine a man this day, And knowe not where his body to conveigh And hide it from the searchers inquisition. 1625–6 in *Brit. Mag.* (1833) IV. 147 Itm paid for 2 redd wands for the searchers in the sycknes tyme 00 00 04. 1662 J. GRAUNT *Observ. Bills Mortality* 11 When any one dies..the Searchers..(who are antient Matrons, sworn to their Office) repair to the place where the dead Corps lies, and..examine by what Disease or Casualty the Corps died. 1759 *Coll. Bills of Mortality* Pref. 7 Every parish appoints a searcher, whose business it is to examine the corpse, and to report the distemper.

f. An official appointed to search the clothing and person of any one arrested and detained by the police.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v, I kept..a Pair of Spectacles in a private Pocket, which..had escaped the Emperor's Searchers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Searcher,..a woman who examines female prisoners at a police station. 1863 *Times* 10 Aug. 9/6 The female searcher at the Kennington-lane police-station. 1890 M. WILLIAMS *Leaves of a Life* II. iv. 38 The searchers next came upon her handkerchief.

g. (See quot.)

1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 152/1 Official searchers should be appointed whose duty it should be to search the register of charges.

3. An instrument used in making a search.

a. *Surg.* A probe or sound.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12/3 Try the thicknes of the bone with a little privette or searcher. 1831–40 LISTON *Elem. Surg.* II. (ed. 2) 650 After almost every operation for stone..a searcher is useful to ascertain whether or not all [fragments] have been removed.

b. *Farriery.* (See quot.)

1855 FRANKE *Beil's Technol. Dict.* II. 452 Searcher, of farriers (an instrument for examining the horse's hoof). 1873 *Weale's Dict. Terms* (ed. 4).

† **c.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare* −1.

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 25 Also a marine searcher (of my own contrivance) being an iron, somewhat like a sounding lead, but with a sharp ragged spike.

† **d.** An instrument for testing the soundness of cannon after discharge; = GUN-SEARCHER. *Obs.*

1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 54 Muzzle the searcher, and ram it home in the gun. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 55 They are..examined with a searcher after each round.

e. In microscopical work: An objective of low power used to obtain a general view of the object.

1870 ROYSTON-PIGOTT in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* X. 393 The Aplanatic Searcher is intended to improve the penetration [etc.]. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xxxi. 451 An inch objective being used in the first instance as a searcher. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) 436 The eye-pieces of extremely low power are called 'searchers'.

† **4.** *gen.* Something that searches or penetrates.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 381/1 A Glass of Infusion of Sassafras in Wine,..is a Searcher which immediately penetrates the whole Body. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 61 But, to sweeten a Barrel, Kildelkin, Firkin, or Pin in the great Brewhouses, they put them over the Copper-hole for a Night together, that the Steam of the boiling Water or Wort may penetrate into the Wood; this Way is such a furious Searcher, that, unless the Cask is new hooped just before, it will be apt to fall in Pieces.

Hence † **Sea·rcheress**, a female searcher; **Sea·rchership**, the office of a searcher.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 117 Of theese drirye dolours eeke thow Queene Iuno the searchresse [L. *curarum conscia Iuno*]. 1462 *Paston Lett.* III. 97 Wherfor I beseke youre maistirshipp..that it lyke you to desyre the nomynacion of on of the officez, eythyr of the countroller or serchorship of Jernemuth, for a servaunt of yowrez. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 718/2 The positions they fill are the 'judgeship', the 'searchership', the 'spankership' [etc.].

† **Sea·rchery.** *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also 6 **sercheorie, searchearie, sercherie.** [f. SEARCHER *sb.* + -Y 3; see -ERY.] That which is characteristic of the duty or office of a SEARCHER (sense 2). *Letters of searchery*: documents authorizing the prosecution of a search or examination.

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 481 Certane allegeit lettres of sercheorie and utheris favourabill writtingis. 1634 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* (1897) 8/2 Officium inquisitionis lie searchearie bonorum inhibitorum ibidem. 1705 *Sc. Acts Anne* (1824) XI. 256/1 The office of searcherie of all prohibited and uncustomed goods comeing to or going from the said Burgh of Ely or port thereof.

Searchful (sɔ̄·ɹtʃfŭl), *a.* [f. SEARCH *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of anxious attention; diligent in search.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* iv. 48 The creature foresightfull, searchfull, apt for many matters..whome we call by the name of Man. 1607 BRETON *Murmurer* (Grosart) 10/2 Can the labourer, the foote bee wounded? but the body of the State will feele it, the head be carefull, the eye searchfull, and the hand bee painfull in the cure of it? 1893 D. O'DONOGHUE *Brendaniana* 11 A youth hostful, searchfull, lithe, He was a help to the men of Erin.

Searching (sɔ̄·ɹtʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb SEARCH in its various senses.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9206 Hit semith me vnsertain, all serchyng of wayes Ys stokyn vp full stithly, shuld streche to my hele! 1501 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 88/1 A Letter.. of serching and sichtyng of skinnys..with[in] the burgh of Hadingtoun. ? 1639 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* (1670) 71 The searching in any Ship, Cellar, Warehouse, etc. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 155 It is sought for by mariners when they have no light, and from this searching it took the name of topaz. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 23 [The] laws applying to the stamping, stretching, and searching of woollen cloth in the West Riding of Yorkshire. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 322 A very difficult question rose in the American civil war with regard to the searching of mail bags.

¶ **b.** Used for: Necessity of searching.

1527 *Prymer* Title, This prymer of Salysbury vse is set out a long without ony serchyng.

c. *Searching of heart*: inward self-scrutiny.

The reading of the Heb. text is uncertain, but the phrase has become proverbial in English.

1611 BIBLE *Judg.* v. 16 For the diuisions of Reuben, there were great searchings of heart. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 4/7 The deserters should not be left solely to the searchings of their own hearts.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *searching-house*; **searching-candle** = CANDLE *sb.* 4 b; †**searching-instrument**, †**-iron**, †**-probe** (in quot. *fig.*), †**-tool** *Surg.*, a probe.

1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* I. viii. 66 The *searching Candle or Probe. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 17 July 34/1, I accompanied her upon her way, in custody, to the *searching-house [at the custom-house]. I did not see her searched, but [etc.]. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Tienta*, a *searching instrument, *Specillum*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 6/4 Your finger is the best *searchinge iron. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* I. vi. 22 Is it not enough, that one [Surgeon] with his searching iron shew his judgement and cruelty. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 220/2 The *searching-probe of free advice. 1591 PERCIVALL *Bibl. Hisp.*, *Calador*, a *searching toole, *Specillum*.

Searching (sɔ̄·ɹtʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SEARCH *v.* + -ING 2.] That searches, in various senses of the verb.

1. Of observation or examination: Minute, rigorous. Of a look: Penetrating, keenly observant.

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVII. iii, Where silent Night might seeme all faultes to hide, Then was I, by thy searching insight tride. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 37 The searching Eye of Heauen. 1627 ABP. ABBOT in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 438 King James..had..a searching Wit of his own to discover his Servants, whom he put in trust, whether they took any sinister courses, or no. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, He felt quite calm under his searching glance. 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. iii. 184 A spirit of inquiry was abroad, so general and so searching that no country could entirely escape from its action. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 295 By a searching inquisition every free-born citizen..had been swept into the ranks. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* vii. (1885) 215 St. Paul's evidence..cannot now be put to the test of searching questions.

b. Of an impersonal agency (e. g. of liquids, wind, rain, etc., or of bodily diseases): That finds out weak points, keen, sharp, 'piercing'. Also *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 311 Bitter searching termes. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 30 That's a maruellous searching Wine. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. ii, These vinegar tart spirits are too pearcing, Too searching in the unglewd joynts of shaken wits. 1634 WOOD *New Engl. Prosp.* I. ii. (1865), The searching sharpnes of that purer Climate,..caused death and sicknesse. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 147 Ere long, the searching beams will open these silken folds, and draw them into a graceful expansion. 1790 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 72 Even the Negroes in the West Indies, know nothing of so searching, so penetrating, so heart-breaking a slavery. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* xii, The rain was so searching, that she could not stay there long. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I, The searching wind blows in dry and biting. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 85 The residual phlegm dislodged by the searching cough is exceedingly offensive.

2. Engaged in or given to searching.

1626 D'EWES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 216, I dare say he meant it plainlie, yet searching braines might picke much from it. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iv. 153 The searching Bee wanders from Flower to Flower. 1841 HELPS *Ess., On Pract. Wisd.* (1842) 4 Many persons are considered speculative merely because they are of a searching nature.

Searchingly (sɔ̄·ɹtʃiŋli), *adv.* [f. SEARCHING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a searching manner.

1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beg. Growing & Living Th.* 48 Such as with all diligence, care, and coste studiously day and night serchingly Saile through the Occian Seas of Naturall Science. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 38 b, Though I deale more searchingly then common Soule-Surgions accustome. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 245 Mathews looked searchingly about. 1908 E. G. SHILER *Testim. Animæ* i. 1 His book deals with many incidental questions warmly and searchingly.

Searchingness (sɔ̄·ɹtʃiŋnés). [f. SEARCHING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] Searching quality or nature.

1685 *Reflect. on Baxter* 2, I thought he had studied that Sacred Writing with that Care and Searchingness, that [etc.]. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 400 Passages of great feeling, animation, and searchingness. 1875 GREG *Misc. Ess.* iii. (1882) 71 Two Courts of Justice, after investigations of unequalled searchingness and duration had [etc.].

† **Sea·rchless,** *a. Obs.* [f. SEARCH *sb.* + -LESS.] Inscrutable, impenetrable, resisting investigation.

1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moon* 383 Her searchlesse Judgement. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* I. 55 Great God, how searchless are thy ways! 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xlvi, He might man's deep and searchless heart display. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 301 In searchless heaps of stifling dust We have buried the hearts of the wise and just.

Sea·rch-light. [f. SEARCH *sb.* + LIGHT *sb.*]

1. An electric arc-lamp fitted with a reflector and suspended in a frame so that it may throw a beam of light in any desired direction; used in naval defence and for signalling purposes, etc.

1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 Oct. 16/1 These Dynamos can be supplied..for arc, search-light, or incandescent lamps. 1884 *Ibid.* 18 Sept. 8/1 An admiral..reported..that no search lights..could enable him to prevent a torpedo boat steaming within 400 yards of his flagship. 1902 *L.C.C. Bye-laws* in *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 97/1 No person shall exhibit any searchlight so as to be visible from any street and to cause danger to the traffic therein.

fig. 1892 MRS. CROSSE *Red-letter Days* II. 195 Kinglake in his history reveals, with the searchlight of a detective, the secret chronicles of the 'Brethren of the Elysée'. 1904 S. G. TALLENTYRE *Life Voltaire* II. xl. 234 Each..turned on some miscarriage of civil justice the searchlight of truth.

Sear(e cloth: see CERE-CLOTH.

Seare, obs. form of CERE *v.*, SERE *sb.* and *a.*

Seared (sīə·id), *ppl. a.* [f. SEAR *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Dried up, parched, withered.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Ranale*, a seryd or deed bowghe. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 48 Of freshe coolor..whiche hathe no seied nor withered cooloor in his leafes. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XIII. 687 Part [of the weapon] within his dusk remain'd Like a seer'd stake. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ii, The seared leaves only flew the faster for all this. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 298 We reached the outskirts of the village, surrounded by rich pasture-lands and dense copses of thicket, now seared and bare.

2. Cauterized. Also *fig.*, of the conscience, heart, etc., rendered incapable of feeling.

1684 J. SHARP *Disc. Conscience* 7 If..we..talk of..a Tender Conscience or a Seared Conscience or the like. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* (1894) 53 Seared is, of course, my heart—but unsubdued Is, and shall be, my appetite for food. 1903 A. SMELLIE *Men of Covenant* vi. 90 Perhaps even this man, seared as his conscience was, felt a tremor of awe.

Seared, obs. form of CERED *ppl. a.*

† **Sea·redness.** *Obs.* [f. SEARED *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being seared.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* III. ii. 261 Hee wonders at my extreme prodigalitie of credit, and seardnesse of conscience, in citing an Epistle so conuicted. 1705 WALL *Inf. Bapt.* II. (1720) 329 That Socinian Doctrin seems to have infected all its Disciples..with such a Degree of Searedness, that [etc.]. 1782 J. BROWN *Nat. & Revealed Relig.* III. i. 228 Judicial blindness of mind, hardness of heart, searedness of conscience.

Searfe, obs. form of SERVE *v.*

Searge, variant of CIERGE, SERGE.

Seargeant, obs. form of SERGEANT.

Sea·-rim. [OE. *sǽrima*: see RIM *sb.*1]

† **1.** The sea-shore. *Obs. rare.*

O. E. Chron. an. 897, Þær mycel yfel ȝedydon, æȝðer ge on Defenum ȝe wel hwær be ðæm sæ riman. *Ibid.* an. 994 (Laud MS.) Be ðam sæ riman on East Seaxum. *c* 1205 LAY. 6216 We habbeoð isoht bi þisse sæ rime a lond..þe us were liðe þe we mihten on libben. *Ibid.* 10485 Þa a þan ilke time verden bi sæ rime vtlaȝen to iwiten fulle sixti scipen.

2. The sea horizon.

a 1881 LANIER *Hymns of Marshes, Sunrise* 145 The wave-serrate sea-rim sinks unjarring. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Coastwise Lt.* 12 The lover from the sea-rim drawn—his love in English lanes. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *IWay Navy* 28 Mast-head semaphores..to be read and answered by ships whose hulls are below the sea-rim.

Searing (sīə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of SEAR *v.*; scorching, cauterizing; *concr.* a result of searing, a seared portion of something. Also *fig.*

1395 *Cartul. Abb. de Whiteby* (Surtees) II. 601 Pro seryng unius equi et cura alterius. 1552 HULOET, Blastynge or Searynge, as of corne. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 14 § 12 Persons that shall so offende..shall have..losse of Eares, slytting and searing of Nose. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 82 As Physicians heel Malign Ulcers by Scarifyings and Searings. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xix. 525 When a Man neglects to pare off the first Searings of His Heart, He gradually goes on to Harden in his Obstinacy. 1858 W. ARNOT *Laws fr. Heav.* Ser. II. xli. 329 There must be a rude, hearty blow, for there is a hard searing to be penetrated.

b. *Comb.*: **searing-iron,** an iron used for cauterizing, branding, etc.

1541 [see IRON *sb.*1 4 b]. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 2 They..yell oute as if they were burned with a searingyron. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 131 Theyr phrensy would haue no other remedyes, but the searing-Iron, and fyre. 1683 tr. *Eusebius' Hist. Ch.* VIII. xiii. (1709) 170 His Eyes also (altho' he could not then see) were burnt out with Searing-irons. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 7/6 Mr. G. said his client denied using a searing iron to the mare's tail.

fig. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 36 Such a wonderfull Nature hath the word, that..it is as well a searing Iron, as a two edged sword. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 101 Since the Roman church had received..a deadly wound,..she was constrained to use a searing iron.

Searing (sīə·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SEAR *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That withers or becomes parched.

1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* (1901) 40 You compare a Woman's Love..to barren Land,..thirsty and seering. 1849 J. HAMILTON *Life Lady Colquhoun* vii. 282 Instead of the roughening lake and the searing forest, God had showed her 'the pure river, clear as crystal' [etc.].

2. That scorches; burning, scarifying.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 260 Will he touch me with his searing hand, And leave a black memorial on the sand? 1897 ANNE PAGE *Afternoon Ride* 60 The searing sunshine and hot winds of Africa.

fig. *a* 1860 S. MILLER in *Mem.* (1883) 89 Let us also fear lest it turn out a searing ordeal. 1899 CORNFORD *R. L. Stevenson* 163 The captain, with his searing memory of his child.

Searing, Searment: see CERING, CEREMENT.

Sea-robin. [ROBIN 1.]

1. *U.S.* A gurnard or trigloid fish, esp. of the genus *Prionotus*.

1844 LINSLEY *Fishes Connecticut* in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XLVII. 59 Prionotus strigatus, Cuv., Sea Robin, Grunter. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 255 The Sea-robin or Gurnard family..is represented on our Atlantic coast by several species. The most striking of them all is the Sea-bat or Flying Gurnard, *Dactylopterus volitans*. *Ibid.* 256 The web-fingered Sea-robin, *Prionotus palmipes*.

2. A local name for: a. *U.S.* The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator* (Cent. Dict. 1891). b. The spotted fly-catcher, *Muscicapa grisola* (Cumberld. Gloss. 1899).

Sea'-rod. [ROD *sb.*1]

1. A pennatulaceous polyp of the family *Virgulariidæ*. Cf. SEA-RUSH 2.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 288 The Incrusted Sea-Rods. 1877 H. A. NICHOLSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 385 1 The 'Sea-pens' and 'Sea-rods' are compound *Alcyonaria*.

2. A fishing-rod used for sea-fishing (ROD *sb.* 5).

1902 'J. BICKERDYKE' in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 487/1 Very excellent sea rods have..been designed by anglers and tackle makers.

Sea'-room. Space at sea free from obstruction in which a ship can be manœuvred easily. Esp. in phr. *to have sea-room*, also *to give* or *take sea-room*.

Also, (of a naval commander) †*to give* (the enemy) *sea-room*: to take flight.

a 1554 Sir H. WILLOUGHBY in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 269 Then perceiuing it to be a lee shoare, we gat vs into the sea, to the end to haue sea roome. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Philop.* (1595) 399 This ouerthrow made his enemies despise him vtterly, perswading themselues he was fled for altogether, & had giuen them sea rome. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. i. 45 But Sea-roome, and the brine and cloudy billow Kisse the Moone, I care not. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 158 Give him Sea-roome in never so small a vessell. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. (1631) 580 When so little Sea-roome did diuide Both fleetes. 1698 CAPT. LANGFORD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 410 So with the North Wind they may run away to the South, to get themselves Sea-room. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 104 We had sufficient sea-room. 1884 SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 348 The danger in the gulf is greater, because there is less sea-room there.

fig. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 198 If a word be issued out of the mouth, as out of her haven, and have gotten sea-roome,..away she goes. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VII. xliii. 215 Leave her sea-room, leave her land-room, and let her have time to consider, and she will be a Bride. 1842 H. WARE in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) I. 449 You want more sea-room for so grand an idea.

Sea-rover. [ROVER 2.]

1. A pirate, = ROVER 2 1. (Now often apprehended as meaning one who 'roves' over the sea: see ROVER 1 3.)

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Lucullus* (1595) 541 Besides what the Pyrates and sea-rouers had hidden. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 10 A certain Iland long before dispeopl'd and left waste by Sea-Roavers. 1786 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 280/1 They shall cause all such pirates and sea-rovers..to be brought to condign punishment. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 50 The Greeks like sea-rovers generally were first induced to build ships for the sake of plunder, rather than of commerce.

2. 'A ship or vessel that is employed in cruizing for plunder' (Webster, 1828–32).

Hence **Sea-roving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1841) 52 Nor was it altogether nothing, even that wild sea-roving and battling, through so many generations. 1847 WEBSTER, *Sea-roving, a.* wandering on the ocean. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Argon.* v. (1856) 134 Those crafty sea-roving Phæaces. 1900 W. WATT *Aberd. & Banff* i. 19 Thorfinn..went sea-roving like all his kindred.

Searse, -er, obs. forms of SEARCE, SEARCER.

Searsucker, variant of SEERSUCKER.

Sea-rush. [RUSH *sb.*1]

1. A species of *Juncus* (see RUSH *sb.*1 4 a). Also †*sea-rush grass*.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 144 b, Sparta..is a kind of sea bente or sea rishe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxiii. 30 The flowers of this Sea Rush grasse are faire and beautifull. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 160 They make them certaine socks of sea-rushes. 1712–13 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) IV. 69 Our Saviour himself was to be crown'd with a Crown of Thorns made of y^e^ same sea Rushes. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict., Sea-Rush, Sea-Rush-Grass*, or *Spanish Trefoil*, a Plant whose Seed is very small, and black. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 346 *Juncus acutus*,..Pricking large Sea-rush. Sand Hills on the sea coast of Merionethshire. Ray. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 116 The pungent sea-rush grew in long lines along the shore.

2. = SEA-ROD 1.

1850 Miss PRATT *Comm. Things of Sea-side* iv. 262 The *Virgularia*, which the fishermen call Sea-rush. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 37 Sea-rush (*Virgularia mirabilis*), a spine a foot long, with hundreds of rosy flowerets arranged in half-rings round it from end to end.

Searve, Seas, obs. ff. SERVE, CEASE.

Sea'-salt, *sb.* Common salt obtained by the evaporation of sea-water. See SALT *sb.*1 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXI. vii. II. 416 After which they esteemed most, all the sea salts. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 86 A little sea-salt dissolv'd in a few spoonfulls of fair water. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. xxiv. 358 The atmosphere being ..impregnated with sea-salt. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* 362 Sea-salt, or chloride of sodium. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv, There was an old boat-cloak, whitened with sea-salt.

Sea'-salt, *a. rare.* [SALT *a.*1] Salt like the sea; impregnated with or containing sea-salt.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. ii. 20 That all the teares that thy poore eyes let fall May..Drowne the lamenting foole, in Sea salt teares. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 78 In Sea-salt teares hee long hath liu'd. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* XIV. iv, I was kissing Winnie's sea-salt lips.

Sea-sand. Forms: see SEA *sb.* and SAND *sb.*2; also 5 see-sownde.

1. Sand of the sea or of the sea-shore.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 504 A neilond ðat sete one ðe se sond. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xlvii, The messingerus welke bi the see sonde. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 206 þen saw he a chylde syttyng on þe see-sownde. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 184 A certaine kind of fruitfull Sea-sand. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., Apr.* (1699) 53 Sea-sand mingled with the Mould..contributes to the flourishing of this rare Exotick. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. i, Thou art long, and lank, and brown, As is the ribb'd sea-sand. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* vi. (1849) 275 It is remarkable to see this graceful palm rising from the very sea-sand.

†b. *pl.* Grains of sea-sand. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxvii. 158 [They] do for number equal the stars of heaven, or the sea-sands.

2. *pl.* Tracts of sea-sand; = SAND *sb.*2 3 a.

c 1420 *Autours of Arth.* 268 He shal lighte ful lowe on þe se sondes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 572 The Sea-Sands seldome beare Plants. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 160 The way thither is on the Sea-sands. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. iii, The rude steps that wound down the cliff to the smooth sea-sands.

Sea-scape, seascape (sī'skēp). [Formed in imitation of LANDSCAPE; see also SCAPE *sb.*3]

1. A picture of the sea, a sea-piece; sea-pieces collectively.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Jan. 2/4 One of the most eminent marine painters has painted sea-skips. 1876 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 461 It is in these respects that the seascape with figures ..gains. 1893 *Times* 29 Apr. 13/2 For sea-scape we have.. one by a new painter.

2. A picturesque view or prospect of the sea.

1806 *Guide Watering Places* 190 A fine sea-scape from a terrace in the garden. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *Reminis.* II. xxix. 313 The view from Europa Point [Gibraltar] is the finest seascape imaginable.

3. *attrib.*

1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducats* xi, I think you have met Floyd, the seascape painter. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 13 Mar. 3/4 Realistic seascape painting.

Hence **Sea'-sca:pist,** a painter of sea-scapes.

1884 *Guardian* 28 May 802/2 The Dutch sea-scapist, Mr. Mesdag. 1900 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 6/6 Stanfield and Cooke, ..who painted not quite as the seascapists do now.

Sea-scorpion. †a. = SCORPION 3 a. *Obs.* b. Any fish of the *Scorpænidæ*, a scorpion-fish. c. A sculpin, a cottoid fish, *Cottus scorpius*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. vii. II. 438 The reddish sea scorpions. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § v. ii. 106. 1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* II. 160 The Ulk or Marulk, the Sea-Scorpion, called by the Ichthyologians Scorpius Marinus, because its bite is poisonous. 1758 G. EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* Pl. 284 The Sea Scorpion. 1859–62 Sir J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 122 The Sea-scorpion or Sutor (*Acanthocottus scorpius*). 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 390 The Sea Scorpion (*Cottus scorpius*), with a large head, naked skin, spines on the head.

Seasde, obs. pa. t. and Sc. pa. pple. of SEIZE *v.*

Sease, obs. form of CEASE *v.*, SEISE, SEIZE.

Seasen, obs. form of SEASON *v.*

Sea'-serpent.

1. a. Any ophidian inhabiting the sea; esp. any of the venomous snakes of the order *Hydrophidæ*, inhabiting the tropical Indo-Pacific Ocean.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3093 There are Serpents in Ceylon, which they call Sea-Serpents, 8, 9, or 10 Ells long; (I suppose he speaks of Dutch measure). 1674 JOSSELYN *Two Voy. New-Eng.* 23 They told me..of a Sea-Serpent or Snake, that lay quoiled up like a Cable upon a Rock at Cape-Ann. 1859–62 Sir J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 49 The Sea or Pelagic Serpents (*Hydrina*) are not very numerous in species.

b. *The (great) sea-serpent*: a sea-monster of serpentine form and great length, frequently reported to have been seen at sea.

For conjectures as to the origin of the belief in the sea-serpent, see *Encycl. Brit.* (1886) XXI. 608–9.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 193 To believe all that has been said of the sea-serpent, or the Kraken, would be credulity. 1820 BIGELOW in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* II. 147–164. *fig.* 1885 *Western Daily Press* 6 Jan. 3/2 The affair, in short, has turned out to be the liveliest political 'sea serpent' seen for some time.

2. Applied to various fishes. †a. A kind of eel or murœna found in the Mediterranean. †b. = ELLOPS 2. c. The king of the herrings, *Regalecus glesne*.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 169 Many there be which make out their nominations, as the Hedg-hog, Sea-serpents, and others. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge a 6 b, The Linge,..tunie,..sea-serpent, conger [etc.]. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. lxxix. 201 The Sea-Serpent..is commonly about five Foot long..is taken very frequently in the Mediterranean. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 237 The cylindrick Murœna, with the tail naked and acute. The Sea-serpent...It is frequent in the Mediterranean. 1774 [see ELLOPS 2]. 1851 A. WHITE *List Brit. Fish Brit. Mus.* 40 Regalecus Glesne. King of the Herrings...Sea Serpent.

3. = SEA-SNAKE 4. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

4. (See quot.)

1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* ii, Others navigated the Mediterranean in their sea-serpents, as they termed their piratical vessels.

Hence **Sea-serpentism** *nonce-wd.*

1877 OWEN in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXXIII. 699 The advocate for the sea-serpentism of the extinct Mosasauroids determines the pterygoids to be the palatines.

Sea'-service.

1. Service at sea; the condition or function of serving in the navy; naval service, as opposed to land-service. Also, service or employment (of a person, ship, etc.) on the high seas, as distinguished from shore or harbour duty.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 811 The first Cohort.. was in pay for sea service. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 429 [He] did..prepare and set out to Sea, a Royal Fleet for Sea-service. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* Pref. 25 A defection amongst my Officers (I mean those chiefly design'd for the Sea-Service..). 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 118 The 13-inch mortars used for sea-service in the attack on Sweaborg. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Sea-going*, fit for sea-service abroad. 1909 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1011 The number of officers and men voted for sea service is much greater.

2. A service rendered at sea, or in naval warfare.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 67 Doe but recount..what honour a Ship hath..for some singular Sea-service.

Sea'-shell. A marine shell, the shell of any salt-water mollusc.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 14 Jan. 18 Understregd mid sæescellum & mid scearpum stanum. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 84 Sea-shells of any sort are a very great improver of Land. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. ix. 192 Whose thunders, ever and anon, Commingling with the sea-shell's spiral roar Closed the full harmony. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Mare Rubrum* 28 Like emptied sea-shells on the sand.

attrib. 1901 F. HUME *Golden Wang-ho* i, Complexion of the most delicate sea-shell pink.

b. Material consisting of sea-shells.

1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 251 Mineral manures are silica, lime, alumina, under the modifications of sand, clay,..marl, sea-shell, gypsum.

Sea-shore. The coast of the sea, or the land lying adjacent to the sea; also, in more restricted sense, the ground actually washed by the sea at high tides (usually, covered with sand or shingle).

In *Law* commonly taken to denote the ground between the ordinary high and low water-marks. See Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.*, 1765–8, II. vi. § 17.

1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xi. 12 So many in multitude..as the sonde of the see shore which is innumerable. 1529 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* (1883) 160/1 Salmonum piscariam super le seyschoire subtus villam de Inverbervy. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 210 It hath a descent even to the very Sea shore. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia, Voy.* I. 7 Finding themselves too much crouded in their own Country, [they] had extended themselves to the Sea-shore. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* V, He hastens to his bark on the sea-shore. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 5 The broad wild sea-shore, with its bright breakers, and free winds.

attrib. 1850 Miss PRATT *Comm. Things Sea-side* i. 81 The flower of the sea-shore medick. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 78 One of these was sea-shore land.

Seasible, obs. form of SEIZABLE.

Sea'-sick, *a.*

1. Suffering from sea-sickness. Chiefly *predicative*.

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1908) B ij b, I am euen yet so seasicke that I faynt as I go. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. ii. 128 The Shepheards Daughter..who began to be much Sea-sick. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* IV. i, Look ye, Captain, I shall be Sea-Sick presently. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xix, Here the ship gave a lurch, and he grew sea-sick. 1836 Miss MAITLAND *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 8 Towards evening, like all other sea-sick people, I grow very brisk. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vii. 109 [He] would..make his rounds to see that every one was all right and nobody sea-sick.

fig. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Wom. beware Wom.* II. ii, Her tender modesty is sea-sick a little.

†2. Tired or weary of travelling by sea. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 118 Come vnsauoury guide, Thou desperate Pilot, now at once run on The dashing Rocks, thy Sea-sicke wearie Barke.

3. *nonce-use* [after *home-sick*]. Longing for the sea.

1826 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 112 She..pined for the water, and was,..in a new sense of the word, sea-sick.

Sea-sickness. Nausea and vomiting induced by the motion of a ship at sea.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* III. 926 *marg.*, Sea sicknesse whence. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxvii. 266 When his sea-sicknesse was past, he lodged in the Earles house. 1785 *Liberal Amer.* I. 141 Should I be attacked with the sea-sickness, I shall be unfit for..any thing. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xiii, The best of remedies is a beef-steak Against sea-sickness. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xv, Martin was too far gone in the lassitude of sea-sickness.

fig. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 8 This Pride of his, is the only Sea-sickness that he's plagu'd with. *attrib.* 1865 BP. WILBERFORCE *Let.* in A. J. Wilberforce *Life* (1882) III. vi. 159 All was ready for my start to Cannes, down even to the sea-sickness powders.

Sea-side, seaside (sī'sīd).

1. The margin or brink of the sea: chiefly with prepositions, as *by* or *at the sea-side*, also †*on* or †*upon*, and *to the sea-side*. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 25661 Bi þere sæ side þet londe he weste wide. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 25 Þane þe angel can hym say, þat he to þe sey-syd suld fare. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 15 At Tyre euen apon þe see syde men may fynd many rubies. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 2 All the inhabitantes..to bee at the See side with such instrumentes as they have. 1533 CROMWELL *Let.* 6 Dec. in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 368 Your said ferme lieth nygh the see syde. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 148 Towards the West it lies open to the most pleasant Valy of Arno, which Valy continueth as far as Pisa and to the sea-side. 1619 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1906) 71 Promising the 12th following to meete and confer with Captain Bonner upon the shoare neere the sea syde. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 55 Among the rocks by the sea-side you find what is commonly called the sea-egg. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* I, Jeanie..had walked down to the sea-side.

†b. *plural. Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 45 On the see-sydes, in the more Britayne,..the best [*sc.* pearls] ben engendred. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* II. xlix. 315 Rosemarie..groweth in any aire, but best by the sea sides.

†c. Formerly sometimes *the seas's side*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Cursor M.* 21049 (Edinb.) Of grauel bi þe seis side. 1530 TINDALE *Deut.* i. 7 Vnto the sees syde in the londe of

Canaan. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 99 Those that dwel by the seas syde.

2. Now chiefly: The sea-coast as resorted to for health or pleasure.

1797 ABERNETHY *Surg. & Physiol. Ess.* III. 112 As he had an opportunity of going to the sea-side, I encouraged him to do so. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* III. v, Thence to proceed to such town at the sea-side as she might suggest or the physicians recommend. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. (1877) I. i. 53 A family in the middle class of life going to the seaside. 1893 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 109 Exposed for sale in the shops at the sea-side.

3. The side towards or facing the sea.

1867 J. MACGREGOR *Rob Roy on Baltic* xii. 149 After returning from a delightful excursion on the sea side of the town. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 317 On the sea-side of it rose the Mount Rumia.

4. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* Belonging to, situated or taking place at the sea-side.

1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 245 As countless as the sea-side sands. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* ix. 2 We amuse Ourselves.. with sea-side walks and views. 1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 86 Ramsgate, one of the most accessible sea-side places. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 373 The Pope, we know, is Neapolitan And relishes a sea-side simile.

b. in names of plants, etc. (often rendering L. *maritimus*), as *sea-side alder, balsam, convolvulus, fiorin, oat*, etc.; † **sea-side beech**, a species of *Cinchona*; **sea-side grape, laurel** (see the sbs.).

1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 162 *Alnus maritima*. *Seaside Alder. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 347 Croton 2...The small *Sea-side Balsam...Croton 4...The Sea-side Balsam. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.*, Sea-side Balsam, *Croton cleut[h]eria*. 1777 W. WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 504 The *Sea-side Beech..rises only to twenty feet. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 21 *Calystegia Soldanella* (*Sea-side Convolvulus). 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 104 The *agrostis maritima* or *sea-side fiorin. 1696 PLUKENET *Almagestum* Wks. 1769 II. 394 *Sea-side Grape. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (1824) Index, Unioln, *sea-side oat..H[ardy] peren[nial] N. Amer. of easy culture.

Seasin, obs. form of SEISIN.

Seasing, obs. form of SEISIN, SEIZING.

Seasir, variant of SEISER, *Law. Obs.*

Sea'-slug.

1. = TREPANG.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 373 They lay at anchor, fishing for swallo, or sea slug, in seven or eight fathom water. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 'Extra' 24 July 20/2 This so-called 'Bêche de Mer' is a sea-slug, found among the Polynesian islands and in the Pacific seas generally.

2. Any marine gasteropod of the order *Opisthobranchiata* (see quot. 1879).

1845 GOSSE *Ocean* iii. (1849) 133 Its [a whale's] support is derived from creatures of very small bulk..such as shrimps, sea slugs, sea blubbers, and animalcules still smaller. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 130 The Cucumaria is a low radiate animal—the sea-slug is a far higher mollusc. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 550 The molluscs of this order [*Opisthobranchiata*] may be termed sea-slugs, since the shell, when it exists, is usually small and thin, and wholly or partially concealed by the animal.

Seasment, obs. form of SESSMENT.

Sea'-snail.

1. A name for various marine gasteropods.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 122/24 *Chelio, testudo, uel marina gugalia*, sæsnæl, *uel* pinewinclan. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* Ibid. 181/8 *Conche, uel cochlee*, scille, *uel* sæsnaeglas. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Chelydros*, a see snayle. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 77 Take the blood of a sea-snaile, and for want thereof a common snaile. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 116 Of all sea snails, that which is most frequently seen swimming upon the surface..is the Nautilus. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 543 *Clio helicina*...Sea-snail. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Naturalist Austral.* 41, I caught a *Janthina fragilis*, or Violet Sea Snail. 1865 MRS. L. L. CLARKE *Sea-weeds* i. 23 Bright yellow Nerits, the commonest sea-snail of our coast.

attrib. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § v. iv. 121 A Sea-Snail shell. 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm. Things of Sea-side* iii. 221 There is a shell lying about most of our beaches and sandy shores,..called the Sea Snail-shell.

2. A fish of the family *Liparididæ*, esp. the *Liparis vulgaris*, or unctuous sucker.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) Tab. H 6, Liparis nostras. Sea Snail Dunelmensibus. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 105 The sea snail takes its name from the soft and unctuous texture of its body resembling that of the land snail. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 97 The Sea Snail..is often known as the Unctuous Lump-sucker.

Sea-snake.

1. = SEA-SERPENT 1 b.

1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* II. 195 The Soe Ormen, the Sea-Snake, Serpens Marinus Magnus..is a wonderful and terrible Sea-monster. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* VI. xxii, Of that Sea-Snake, tremendous curl'd Whose monstrous circle girds the world. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i. 79 Where the wind is a stranger, And the sea-snake hath life. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermaid* 23 That great sea-snake under the sea.

2. = SEA-SERPENT 1 a.

1827 BUCKINGHAM *Trav. Mesopot.* I. 446 *note*, Dampier met with sea-snakes about four feet long, four fingers broad, flat tail, and spotted with yellow, on the coast of New Holland. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Naturalist Austral.* 278 Two Sea-Snakes, caught on the coasts of Australia, are both venomous. One is the *Platurus laticaudatus*, of a bluish colour with black rings,..and the other is the *Pelamis bicolor*. 1887 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 197/2 Of Sea Snakes (*Hydrophidæ*) some fifty species are known.

3. = A chain of salps. Cf. SEA-SERPENT 4.

1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 442 Sailors often call these chains of Salpæ by the name of Sea Snakes.

Sea-snipe.

1. A local name for several of the sandpipers, as the dunlin, and the knot.

1767 tr. *Crantz' Greenland* I. 85 The least bird is a sea-snipe. 1862 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 700 The Dunlin is known under a variety of names, such as the Stint, the Ox-bird, the Sea-snipe, and the Purre. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 195 Knot (*Tringa canutus*)...Sea snipe (Dublin).

2. †**a.** A kind of gar-fish. *Obs.* **b.** The trumpet-fish or snipe-fish, *Centriscus scolopax*, so called from its long tubular snout.

1826–7 J. F. SOUTH in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVIII. 624/2 There are three varieties of it [*Esox Belone*], one of which, found in North America, is called the Sea Snipe. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 302 The Trumpet-fish. Sea-snipe. ..*Centriscus scolopax*. 1859–62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 132.

Season (sī'z'n), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **seson(e, -un(e, -oun(e, -owne, -yn(e, ceson(e, -un, -oun(e,** 5–6 *Sc.* **sessoun,** 6 *Sc.* **sessone, sesone, -oun**; 4 **seysyne,** 4–5 **seyson(e, -oun,** 5 **seison**; 6 *Sc.* **saison, sasoun, -one**; 4–5 **seasun,** 5 **seasone, (seosynne),** 5–6 **ceason,** 6 *Sc.* **seasoun,** 4– **season.** [ME. *seson*, a. OF. *seson, seison* (mod. F. *saison*) = Pr. *sazó-s*, Catal. *sahó*, Sp. *sazon*, Pg. *sazão*, It. dial. *sason*:—L. *satiōn-em* act of sowing (in vulgar Lat. time of sowing, seed-time), n. of action f. *sa-* root of *serĕre* to sow.

Not connected with the synonymous It. *stagione*, which represents L. *statiōn-em* STATION.]

I. A period of the year.

1. Any one of the periods, longer or shorter, into which the year is naturally divided by the earth's changing position in regard to the sun, and which are marked by varying length of day and night, by particular conditions of weather, temperature, etc. More specifically, each of the four equal periods—Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter—into which the year is divided by the passage of the sun from equinox to solstice and from solstice to equinox; also, each of the two periods—the rainy and the dry—into which the year is divided in tropical climates.

Often with defining word prefixed, as *summer, winter, May, Lent season* (see the different words).

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 929 But whan þe daies dimme ben hit doþ hem to mourne, For siht of þe seoun þat semus vnblipe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 29 þe sauor of þe swete seosun & song of þe briddes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 347 After the sondry sesons of the yeer, So chaunged he his mete and his soper. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 72 Off þe ffoure seysouns of þe 3ere. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 Fyrste for their labour of all ceasons of the yere. For there is no tyme of the yere, in whiche the ploughman hath not some speciall worke to do. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 72 In such a season born when scarce a Shed Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me From the bleak air. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 122 The rainy Season, and the dry Season, began now to appear regular to me. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv, All the Fruits of the Earth shall come to Maturity at whatever Season we think fit to chuse. 1822 *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1826) VI. 115 Directions for forcing Onions to produce bulbs in clusters, at an early season. 1845–7 LONGF. *Evangeline* I. ii. 1 Now had the season returned, when the nights grow colder and longer. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 624 The sunny and rainy seasons came and went Year after year. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xlii, The autumn drifted away through all its seasons.

b. in personification and art-representation.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct. 1644, The 4 Seasons in white marble. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xviii, Fresh leaves and flowers deck the dead Seasons' bier.

c. A day or period of the year marked by some special festivity, as Christmas and New Year.

1791 BURNS *Let. to Cunningham* 23 Jan., Many happy returns of the season to you, my dear friend! 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *All Fool's Day*, The compliments of the season to my worthy masters, and a merry first of April to us all!

d. In reckoning time or age: A year, twelvemonth. (Cf. *summer.*)

1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 43 A child of about five years or 'seasons' old. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 82 Will thirty seasons render plain Those lonely lights that still remain, Just breaking over land and main?

2. A period or time of year mentioned with reference to the conditions of weather, etc. that characterize it in a particular year.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 39, I entred in þat erber grene, In augoste in a hyȝ seysoun, Quen corne is coruen wyth crokez kene. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 7 So soft was the sessoun our Souerane dovne sent.., That all was amyable owr the air and the erd. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiv. 17 Gevynge vs rayne from heven and frutfull ceasons. 1663 EVELYN *Diary* 16 July, A most extraordinary wet and cold season. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 34 The season continues so seveere I cannot get away my ill cold nor goe out of the house. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 298 The corn act..appeared..to have completely failed..owing to..the unfavourable seasons. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. v. viii, The lily and rose That blow by night, when the season is good. 1871 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 540 *Season* is, in the South, often misused for 'weather'. 'This is a good *season* for planting' does not mean, this is the proper time, but, this is favorable weather for planting tobacco.

3. The time of year assigned to some particular operation of agriculture.

13.. *K. Alis.* 61 (Bodl. MS.), By ham [*sc.* the planets] men han þe seysyne To londe, to watre to corne to wyne. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 523 Se-sounez schal yow neuer sese of sede ne of heruest. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 112 (MS. F.) In cesoun of heruest-tyme. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 178 And alse sede in þe season sowe it on þe erthe. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., Feb.* (1679) 20 Now is your Season for Circumposition by Tubs or Baskets of Earth. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* v. (1813) 63 The season for committing seeds to the ground should be as early as the nature of the plant to be cultivated will bear.

b. *local.* (See quots.)

1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 20 Oct. 1775 *note*, Season..signifies (here, at least) the state of the soil at seed-time. Thus, if at seed-time the soil be clean, in high tilth, and neither too wet nor too dry, the Farmer is said to have got a good season—or a fine season. If it be cloddy, a rough season. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.* 101 *Season*, ground in good condition. 1876 *Surrey Gloss.* s.v., 'To make a good season' is to get the land in good condition for sowing.

4. The time of year when a plant flourishes, when it blooms or bears fruit, etc. (See also 15 b.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22881 Ilkin frut in his sesun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 306 Appollo, god and gouernour Of euery plaunte, herbe, tree and flour, That yeuest, after thy declinacion, To ech of hem his tyme and his seson. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) V. 49 Also in that Contree..Men fynden longe Apples to selle, in hire cesoun. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* i. 3 Like a tre..yͤ bringeth forth his frute in due season. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 7, I come to pluck your Berries harsh and crude...Bitter constraint, and sad occasion dear, Compels me to disturb your season due. 1747–96 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xii. 184 Half a pint of green peas, when it is the season for them. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. vi. 85 Grass and leaves may flourish all the year, But corn and fruit one season only own.

5. The time of year when an animal is in heat, pairs, breeds, migrates, is killed for food or hunted, etc. (Also *pairing, breeding, close*, etc. *season.*) † *Of (the) season* = in season (see 15 b).

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iii, Þere [*sc.* the bucks'] seson dureth fro þe moneth of May into þe mydle of Septembre. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e v, The seson of the fox [is] fro the Natiuyte Tyll the annunciacion of owre lady ne. *c* 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 86, I..desire and pray you to caus a bucke of season to be taken. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* lxxix. 240 The seasons of all Chaces. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 169, I warrant you Bucke, And of the season too. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 85 Euen for our kitchins We kill the fowle of season. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 101 Six Seasons use; but then release the Cow, Unfit for Love, and for the lab'ring Plough. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 ₱ 5 The Day was fix'd for the Entertainment, which was in Venison Season. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. Index 14 Not to leap many Mares in a Season. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 123 My neighbours were not as birds of the season; they neither despised nor forsook me because of my poverty. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 32 Then touch'd upon the game, how scarce it was This season. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1112 Its effect upon the skin may also interfere with the coming of the season upon the ewe. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, Others went after butterflies and birds'-eggs in their seasons.

attrib. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) iv, Þei [*sc.* Roebucks] renneth wele and longer þan dothe a grete hert in þe hye seson tyme.

6. *fig.* Time of ripeness or maturity. Cf. 15 c.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 289 Bot leit the sueit ay the sour to gud sesone bring. *a* 1639 CAREW *To A. L.* 79 O then be wise, and whilst your season Affords you days for sport, do reason. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* iv. 28 Whose..impatience was such, that they would not staie the ripening and season of Counsels, or fair production of Acts, in the order, gravitie, and deliberateness befitting a Parliament; but [etc.].

†**7.** A term or session of a court, university, or the like. Phr. *to keep* or *hold season. Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 137 Arthour wolde of honour Hold a fest at Eestour..; And sende Messanger To kynges ferre & neer ..To come to þis Dyner...They come þyder in gode aray, And kept þeire Ceson At the Castell Carlyon. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2157 Sir Torent dwellid thare Fourty days in moche care, Season for to hold. 1669 EVELYN *Diary* 13 July, Which the Vice-Chancellor promis'd to do the next season. 1825 WARDROP in *M. Baillie's Wks.* I. Life 9 He there attended the Greek and Latin classes during the first two seasons; in the third season he became a diligent mathematician.

8. A period of time astronomically fixed or recurring. †Also, a period or phase of an eclipse.

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* i. 14 That they maye be vnto tokens, seasons, dayes, and yeares. 1666 ROOK in *Phil. Trans.* I. 389 Those Seasons of the Eclipse, when there is the suddenest Alteration in the Appearences. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 187 He in whose hand all times and seasons roul. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 293 The sacred seasons might not be disturb'd. Therefore the operations of the dawn Stay'd in their birth. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxvi. 4 How in seasons due vanishes orb upon orb.

9. The portion of a year regularly devoted to a particular business, sport, or amusement, or when the greatest activity prevails therein. Often with defining word, as the *fishing, hunting, publishing, racing, theatrical, holiday season.* The period when such pursuits are inactive is called the *dead, dull*, or *off season*: see also SILLY *season.*

1687 LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 100 When I was at Chio, I could not have that Diversion, for then it was not the Season. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 68. 86 Publick Business, and Publick Diversions, have the same Season. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 144 He bound himself to give them two plays every season. 1798 FORESTER in *Paget Papers* (1896) I. 115 We have this day had the best run of the Season. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 248 In the season of 1684, fourteen of their ships were wrecked. 1856 H. H. DIXON ('The Druid') *Post & Paddock* 303 That gentleman bought Hermit and rode him for nine seasons. 1878 *Athletic World* 5 Apr.

7/2 Pickwick Bicycle Club. The season will be commenced by a run to..Edmonton on Saturday. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian* 87 The 'season' in Australia—by which is indicated the dance-giving period—is winter and early spring.

10. The period of the year during which a particular place is most frequented for business, fashion, or amusement; esp. the time (now May to July) when the fashionable world is assembled in London. *Dead season*, the period when 'society' has departed from a place of resort.

1705 J. TAYLOR *Journ. Edinb.* (1903) 68 Most of the Gentry of the North of England and Scotland resort hither [to Scarborough] in the Season of the year, but we hapned to be something of the latest. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 50 ¶ 7 Until the Company was gone, and Season over. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 20 Jan., You cannot figure a duller season: the weather bitter, no party, little money [etc.]. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* x. 6 What Numbers one sees, who, for that very Reason Come to make such a Figure at Bath ev'ry Season! 1789 *Triumphs Fortitude* I. 10 Be happy in all the enjoyments this dead season can afford. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* xxi, The season was now over, and everybody of consequence quitted the metropolis. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* ii, She gave up her season in London.

11. *transf.* (from 2). †**a.** A spell of (bad or inclement) weather.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 32 How shall your House-lesse heads..defend you From seasons such as these? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1063 And teach us further by what means to shun Th' inclement Seasons, Rain, Ice, Hail and Snow, Which now the Skie with various Face begins To shew us in this Mountain.

b. *spec.* The 'rains' or spells of wet weather in tropical countries. In the southern U.S., 'a shower of rain or period of damp weather suitable for setting out tobacco and other plants'.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. Introd. 15 After Seasons, i.e. three or four or more days rain, all manner of provisions, Maize, Guinea-corn, Pease, Potatos &c. are planted. 1765 STORK *Acc. E. Florida* 63 It often happens in the West-Indies, as it did last year, that when the ground is prepared, and the cane planted, the rains, or seasons as they are called, fail. 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentl. Mag.* July 478/2 The seasons were only just over, and all tropical nature was fresh.

II. *gen.* A time, period, occasion.

12. A particular time or period during which something happens, or which is defined by some characteristic feature or circumstance. See also NIGHT-SEASON, *mean season* (MEAN *a.*[2] 2).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3509 God was þe werld in þat sesun And mikel it bar o benisun. *Ibid.* 5419 Quils þam lasted þat sesun dere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1442 A Sesyn of sorow þat þere suet after. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 268 Euery persone that..hath there the rewle of the religion atte leste for that ceson. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 234 During the season that the seid ship lay in the Dokke. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 650 During this season the Queene was greatly encouraged with the victory, obteyned late at Wakefielde. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Medit., Disc.* IV. iv. (1848) 69 When we greedily pursue after Honour, and Pleasure, of which this Life is not the proper Season. 1777 BURKE *Let. to Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 215 Calamity is unhappily the usual season of reflection. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess., War Success. Sp.* ¶ 5 His annual revenue..in the season of his greatest power. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 278 They may have been well pleased to accept a season of peace even at the hands of the stranger.

b. *For a season*: for an indefinite period, for some time, for a while. Similarly, *for a long, short,* etc. *season*. Also adverbially, without *for*.

1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 1/17 Than stode y stille a litile Sesone. 1481 *Coventry Leet-bk.* 500 There hath long season depended variance & contrauersie betwixt you. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iv. 13 He departed from hym for a season. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxv. 267 Than Oberon stode styll a season. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. ix. 21 That it might further the Stomachs Concoction, and make the meats abide therein, a convenient season. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* XIX. 169 Or if it please thee, though impatient, wait, Short season 1851 CARLYLE *J. Sterling* i, This most.. beautiful human soul; who walked with me for a season in this world. 1871 FREEMAN *Nor. m. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 70 He was constrained for a season to leave the successors of Leofric and Siward in possession of [etc.].

13. (Without the idea of duration.) A time at which, or occasion when, something happens. *At,* †*in this* (or *that*) *season*, at this time; on this occasion; also adverbially without *in*. *At,* †*in, on a season*, at a certain time. *At all seasons*, at all times, always. *At seasons*, on different or recurring occasions, from time to time. Also, *fit, due, proper, just season*: cf. sense 14. Now *rare*.

13.. *Seuyn Sages* 3939 He says soth in this sesowne, 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 339 On a season iseit assembled they bope. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 882 Sone eftir in a seson,.. Come driuand fra Darius..Heraudis on heze hors. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 903 Thus was syr Ywayne sted that sesowne. *a* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 42 We seke for youre socoure þis sesoune. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. xii. 858 So at a seson of the nyght they al wente to theyr beddes. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* D iij, And many seasons of yᵉ daye sore wept in remembraunce of yᵉ same. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 31 Other thynges mo I have in store, That I coude tel therof, but now no more Tyll another season. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xx. 18 After what maner I have bene wyth you at all ceasons. 1611 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 119 He may come to her house,..Count her in all places, and at all seasons. 1628 HOBBES tr. *Thucydides* (1822) 23 These things were done for you in a season when men going to fight against their enemies neglect all respects but of victory. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 122 He knew the proper season to shew the violence of his Revenge. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXV. 187 There are Many Cases, and Many Seasons, wherein Men must either Bend or Break. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 5 You well know it is of great Consequence to clear Titles, and it is of Importance that it be done in the proper Season. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* ii, When Hamish..absented himself from her cottage at such season, and for such length of time as he chose. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv, Pike and helm lie provided for thee in due season. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXI. 8 The churl in spirit..Will let his coltish nature break At seasons thro' the gilded pale.

†**b.** Sometimes substituted for *time* in collocations proper to that word: as *afore seasons* = APORETIME; *in old season*, of old. *Obs.*

1463 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. (1903) 301 He as yit stondeth destitute of cxj li. which he afore seisons hath..receyued yerely at þe fest of Estre. 1530 PALSGR. 143 *Aviemps fadis*, afore-season. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17, I that in old season..whistled My rural sonnet.

14. The right, proper, due or appointed time; a fit or favourable occasion, an opportunity. (Cf. 15 a.) Const. †*to, for, to* with inf.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29366 Als suith as he mai sesun se, And wend to rome at soilled be. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5251 The kyng of-sent erles and barouns, For to sopere it was seysouns. 1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* viii. 6 Tyme and cesoun is to ech werk. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 271 So went she fourth hyr seosynne to endure. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX. vi. 781 Thenne whan season was, they wente vnto their chambres. 1484 CAXTON *Æsop* VI. vii, Alle thynges which ben done & made in theyr tyme & season ben wel made. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2793 A sensuall prynce..Taryed the season to fynde her solytary. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 29 Telling him..it was no season for him to take upon him imperiously. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 146 When my season comes to sit On David's Throne. 1790 J. BRUCE *Trav. Source of Nile* I. 78, I had sat up a great part of the night waiting a season for observation, but it was very cloudy. 1851 TENNYSON *To the Queen* 30 And statesmen at her council met Who knew the seasons when to take Occasion by the hand.

III. Phrases with prep.

15. In season. **a.** At the right and proper time, opportunely. Also (? chiefly *U. S.*), at the proper time or in good time *for* or *to do* something. *To be in season*, to be seasonable or opportune.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2542 Þre 3er after was he kyng, In ful sesyne made hys endyng. 1414 *Deed is Working* 79 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 58 To chastyse fooles is ay in seson. 1484 CAXTON *Æsop* VI. vii, Therfore hit appieneth wel that the thynges whiche ben made in season ben wel made and done by reason. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* I. 4 That I should know how to speake a worde in season [1535 COVERDALE in due season] to him that is wearie. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. v. (1640) 236 After six moneths siege they surrendered the citie to their own honour, and shame of other Christians who sent them no succour in season. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* V. i. 78, *Alt.* Good morrow, cavaliers. *Vas.* 'Twill be an houre yet before that greeting Be in season. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 168 [He] had just cleared one eye, in season, to remark where his enemy entered. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xii, The two young men desired to get back again in good season. 1858 SEARES *Athan.* II. iii. 195 They arrive in season for the meeting. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 312 Mr. March has to be home by a certain day; and we shall just get back in season. 1906 W. WALKER *Calvin* V. 108 News of this intention reached him in season to effect his escape.

b. Of game, etc.: At the time for hunting, catching, etc. *To be in season*: (of a plant or animal) to flourish, be in its finest condition, be in the best state for eating; also, (of an animal) to be in heat. Similarly, *to come in* or *into season*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 497 Than the deir war in seson. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 93/1 Oon Hert, to be taken in season..and 11 Bukkes in season. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 Any Samons or Trowtes, not being in season. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* lxxix. 240 Conies are al wayes in season, either yong or old: but their skinnes are in best season from Alhallontide vnto Shrouetide. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 220 Salmon..come in season, and goe out with the Buck. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft., Disc.* IV. iv. (1848) 68 If the same Fruit were let alone till it were fully Ripe, and in Season. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 235/1 The Hart or Stagg ..is in Season..from Midsummer until Holy-Rood Day. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 7 To eat every Thing before it comes in Season. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. (1778) 31 Have you any pinks or carnations in bloom? *Crocus.* They are not in season, your honour. 1807 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 6 A very fine trout..he proved..to be very well in season. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 176 He is in high season, as proved by the crimson of his fins. 1865 *Reader* No. 154. 646/3 The fish being in perfect season from October to June. 1903 F. SIMPSON *Bk. Cat* iii. 38 Cats come in season about every three weeks during the spring and summer.

†**c.** *fig.* Flourishing, at one's best. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4981 As longe as Youthe is in sesoun, They dwellen in oon mansioun. 1625 BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb.) 205 Such Men, in other mens Calamities, are, as it were, in season.

d. Of a place of resort, etc.: (To be) fashionable, in a state of activity. Cf. sense 10.

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 10 Oct., The fair of St. Lawrence is now in season. 1868 EARL OF WILTON *Sports Engl.* 68 From the first day of grouse to the last day of pheasants, London is never in season.

e. Of timber: Seasoned.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* I. 2 The masts and yards are chained together in some great water to keepe them from rotting, and in season.

16. Out of season. **a.** Unseasonably, inopportunely; *predicatively*, unseasonable, inopportune.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 351 And as wel in lente as oute of lente, alle tymes ylyche, Suche werkes with hem were neuere oute of sesoun. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par., Mark* i. 29–31 He loueth those that cal vpon him, cal they neuer so importunatly, and out of season. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* IV. iv. 37 Although the rack be somewhat out Of season with my old bones. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 850 So spake the fervent Angel, but his zeale None seconded, as out of season judg'd. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 27. 190 True Wit and Good Sense can be spoiled only by making use of them Improperly, or out of Season. 1864 'HOLME LEE' *Silver Age* II. 239 Be consoled—you will have your joys, though they come rather out of season. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 267 Howbeit I know thou surely must be mine Or soon or late, yet out of season, thus I woo thee roughly.

b. Not in season; not at the time for hunting, catching, eating, etc. Also *fig.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 18 Off ane vod fuill far owt off seasoun, He wantis nocht bot a rowndit heid. 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 132 We..could not meet with the Macreuse [the scoter], it being now out of season.

c. Not in fashion; not in its period of fashion.

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 179 The hard-grain'd Muses of the cube and square Were out of season. 1891 FREEMAN *Sk. Fr. Trav.* 180 He will prefer Clermont out of season to Clermont in the season.

17. *In season and out of season*: at all times, without regard to what is considered opportune.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* IV. 2 Be fervent, be it in season or out of season [εὐκαίρως ἀκαίρως]. 1841 HELPS *Ess., Trans. Business* (1842) 93 He will be repeating his folly in season, and out of season, until at last it has a hearing.

†**18.** *By season*: at the right time, in time. *Sc.*

1600 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* II. 180 This deponar desyrit Maister Alexander to dischone with him, be ressoun his awin culd nocht be sasone be prepairit.

†**IV. 19.** [f. the vb.] Seasoning, relish, flavour.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 421 With Saipheron sals of ane gude sessoun. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. i. 16 Bearing no season, much lesse salt of goodnesse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 144 The wide sea Hath..salt too little, which may season giue To her foule tainted flesh. 1605 — *Macb.* III. iv. 141 You lacke the season of all Natures, sleepe. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 44 He had a large proportion of gifts and endowments, but too much of the season of envy. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 122 Those his Friends who formerly made his adversity more tolerable, and do now give the truest season and sweetness to his better fortune.

V. 20. Short for *season-ticket* (see 21).

1896 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 7/4 Asked for his ticket, he replied that he had left his season at home. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 9/1 The company..is about to issue third-class seasons.

VI. 21. *Comb.*, as *season-measured* adj.; **season-ticket**, a ticket which admits the holder to travel on a boat or on a line of railway, to enter an exhibition, etc., an unlimited number of times during a season or specified period, at a reduced rate of payment; hence *season-ticket holder*.

1827 J. H. NEWMAN *Lyra Apost.* xliii. (1836) 48 In childhood, when with eager eyes The *season-measured year I viewed. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, River*, The regular passengers, who have *season-tickets, go below to breakfast. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 228/2 The proportions of passengers, independent of season-ticket holders, were as follows.

Season (sī'z'n), *v.* Forms: 4 seasen, 4–5 ses(o)un, 4–6 seson, 5 seeson, sesyn, cesyn, -un, -on, 6 seasyn, (sayson, seacon), *Sc.* saison, sasoun, cessoune, 4– season. [a. OF. *saisonner* (cf. mod.F. *assaisonner*), f. *saison* SEASON *sb.*

Sense 1 is a development from the primary sense in OF., to ripen, to render (fruit) palatable by the influence of the seasons (cf. sense 4, which in Eng. appears much later).]

1. *trans.* To render (a dish) more palatable by the addition of some savoury ingredient.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 889 Seggez hym serued semly in noze, Wyth sete sewes & sete, sesounde of þe best. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 110 As salt sesonis all, þe hartiss at one crist will cale. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 9 Seson hit with sugur. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/1 Cesyn (*P.* cesun) or welle any mete or drynke, *temp*ero. 1530 PALSGR. 707/2, I season meate as a coke dothe, *je saysonne la viande*. *c* 1550 LYNDESAY *Tragedie* 357 Ane cunyng Cuke, quhilk best can cessone caill. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge c 5 If seasoned with salt, and spices, it [meat] is yet dryer. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 324 All season their food with a great quantity of spices. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 68 Take three or four beef steaks cut thick, and season them with pepper, salt, and onion shred fine. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* XXV. (1875) 366 Maize, pounded and boiled, and seasoned..with morsels of smoked fish.

b. *fig.* To mix, intersperse, or imbue with something that imparts relish; to adapt or accommodate *to* a particular taste.

1520 NISBET *N. T., Col.* iv. 6 Youre word be sesonnit in salt euirmare in grace. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 72 How much salt water throwne away in wast, To season Loue that of it doth not tast. 1596 KEMYS *Relat. 2nd Voy. Guiana* E 2 b, Pardon it..if..my speech, which is altogether vnsauourie, season it selfe with some of the leauen of your own discourse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 609 Till I [*sc.* Sin] in Man residing through the Race, His thoughts, his looks, words, actions all infect, And season him thy [*sc.* Death's] last and sweetest prey. 1675 W. OKELEY *Eben-ezer* Pref. A j, Every Narrator is under a strong Temptation to Season his Discourse to the Gusto of the time. 1699 DRYDEN *To John Driden* 60 You season still with sports your serious hours. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 166 ¶ 6 Writers ..who employ their Parts in propagating Immorality, and seasoning vicious Sentiments with Wit and Humour. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* ii. 10 To..climb those rocks..Is the true sport that seasons such a path.

ironically. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 121 He had a hundred blowes on the feet to season his pastimes.

†**c.** *To season with the same liquor*: *fig.*, to imbue or endow with the same qualities. *Obs.*

1648 Symmons *Vind. K. Chas.* 36 Truly we do imagine that our subtile and suspected Brethren..would fain season us with the same liquor, which infecteth them.

†d. To qualify by a beneficial admixture; to moderate, alleviate, temper. *Obs.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 149 To reproue you for this suit of yours, So season'd with your faithful loue to me. 1602 — *Ham.* I. ii. 191 Season your admiration for a while With an attent eare.

†2. *transf.* To imbue with a taste or scent. *Obs.*

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 270 They do al season the urin with their smel. *a* 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* (1601) 538 What licour our vessels bee seasoned with at the first, they will taste of the same euer after.

†b. To imbue (a person, his mind) *with* opinions, ideas, etc.; in later use only in good sense (cf. 1 b).

1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 48 They who had his eare, might easily season him with good or ill opinion of his servants or strangers. 1709 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 111 ¶ 3 [Shakspere] seems to have had his Mind thoroughly seasoned with Religion. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1754, 6 Mar., Garrick, who I can attest from my own knowledge had his mind seasoned with pious reverence.

†c. *intr.* To savour *of*. *Obs.*

1618 Fletcher *Chances* I. ix, Lose not your labour and your time together, It seasons of a fool, son, time is pretious.

†3. *trans.* To embalm. Also *fig*. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 458, & on þe morn when þai wold hafe opynd hym & sesond hym with spycis at he myght hafe bene curid, he rase vpp & was whikk. 1602 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. i. 30 She will..water once a day her Chamber round With eye-offending brine: all this to season A brothers dead loue, which she would keep fresh And lasting, in her sad remembrance. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 171 He hath seene true dead bodies brought in the banquet, after they had been seasoned a good while and dried up.

4. To bring to maturity, ripen; to render fit for use by prolonged exposure to atmospheric influences, or by gradual subjection to conditions of the kind to be undergone in actual working; often, to dry and harden (timber) by long keeping.

1545 [see Seasoned 3]. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 99 They browght with them Cinamome and gynger: but not very good, bycause they were not there fully seasoned with the heate of the soone. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 74 The houses very seldome keepe out raine, the timbers being not well seasoned. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 161 They also heat their furnace for a weeks time with charcoal without blowing it, which they call seasoning it. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 71 Casks..which their coopers assisted us to trim, season, and fit up. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-T.* v. 53 Knowledge and timber shouldn't be much used till they are seasoned.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become seasoned.

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 155 They generally Rough-plain their Boards..that they may set them by to season. 1881 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* VII. 511 An artificial method.. which has the effect of ageing the wood in a few hours, as well as if it had been kept seasoning for years.

c. *trans.* To fortify (a person) by habit against conditions that might otherwise be deleterious; to acclimatize.

1602 Mountjoy *Let.* in Moryson *Itin.* II. (1617) 108 They will come over well cloathed against the Winter and may have time to rest, and to be seasoned, till Christmas. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* cxix, Many of them died, because they were not used to live in a gaol, but for my part it was nothing to me, for I was seasoned. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. lxix. In war well season'd, and with labours tann'd. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* lxii, And easy, smiling, seasoned sound, Sate the king when healths went round.

†d. To prepare or fit (a person); also, to discipline, train. *Obs.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iii. 84 Am I then reueng'd, To take him in the purging of his Soule When he is fit and season'd for his passage? 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xxii. 253 How schollars may be seasoned and trained vp in Gods true Religion and in grace. 1644 Milton *Educ.* 4 And withall to season them, and win them early to the love of vertue and true labour. 1658 Cleveland *Rustick Rampant* 16 The Kentishmen, seasoned by this Priest or Prophet of the Idol, are easily tempted by the Essexians.

†e. To bring into a healthy condition. Also, to disinfect. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxiii. i. II. 148 As touching grapes preserved in earthen pots, they refresh and season the mouth which was out of tast. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 281 Those people..did take particular Directions for what they called Seasoning of their Houses and abundance of costly things were consumed..which..not only seasoned those houses.. but filled the air with very grateful smells.

†f. To temper (metal). *Obs. rare.*

1730 Savery *Magnet. Observ.* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 307 Steel cannot be seasoned too hard for Retension. *Ibid.* 328 With this little Bar naked I touched a small Dial-Needle made of Steel...I seasoned it very hard, and cleansed it well.

†5. Of a bird or beast of prey: To 'flesh' (its claws); hence *intr.* to seize *upon*. *Obs.*

It is possible that Palsgrave may have been thinking of *season* = Seisin *v.*

1530 Palsgr. 707/2, I season upon a thynge, as a hauke dothe, *je assaysonne*. She saysonned upon the fesante at the first flyght. 1540—*Acolastus* II. iii. L iij b, This pray is worthy for our clawes ,i. this is one as mete for vs to season vpon, as it is mete for any lyon..to season his pawes vpon his pray.

†6. To manure (land). *Obs.*

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 10 So that the same [dung] be scattered like seedes on the ground, wherby to season ground the better. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 309 Or as the good gardiner seasons his soyle by sundrie sorts of compost.

†7. To impregnate, to copulate with. *Obs. rare.*

[1511-38: see Seasoning *vbl. sb.* 1 a.] 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 383 When the male hath once seasoned the female he neuer after toucheth her. 1601 Holland *Pliny* VIII. xlv. I. 224 This prince..would not suffer the Buls to come unto the Kine and season them, before they were both foure yeares old.

Seasonable (sī·z'năb'l), *a.* [f. Season *v.* and *sb.* + -able.]

1. Occurring at the right season, opportune.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 578 For-þi ne lakke þou not age at al; Whan youpe is past, is age sesonable. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 349, I have writtен unto Yelverton, the justice, that he wol, at some sesonable tyme, common with Sir Thomas Tudenham. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* civ. xi, [All creatures] in seasonable tyde Their hungry eyes on thee their feeder throw. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* Ded. (v), Are not these times seasonable..for such a Subject as is here handled? 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. 130 Here it will be seasonable to give in a List of Wicliffes Opinions. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 294 His Caution was so seasonable, and his Advice so good, that [etc.]. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 94 This is a very seasonable book.

b. Of weather, etc.: Suitable to the time of year.

1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 416 Heven lokes lesse to fruyt of þo erthe, monnes strength is lesse, here lyve is shortere, þo tyme is lesse sesounable, and charite withdrawen. 14.. *Tyndale's Vis.*, etc. (1843) 155 Tho sesonabuldst wedur with-owton leyse That euer mon sawe dryvun tyl a nende. 1520 Nisbet *Epist. O. T.* xxi. (S. T. S.) III. 284 As the flour of rosis in the dais of sesonnabile somer. *a* 1603 Bacon *Maxims Com. Law* Ep. Ded. 6 It is your Majesties reigne that hath beene as a goodly seasonable spring weather to the advancing of all excellent arts of peace. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 261 Though the weather was not favourable for delivering their cargoes, yet it being seasonable, I determined they should keep out. 1819 Keats *Ode to Nightingale* v, Each sweet Wherewith the seasonable month endows The grass, the thicket, and the fruit-tree wild. 1843 Dicklns *Christm. Carol* iii. 90 His thread-bare clothes darned up and brushed, to look seasonable.

†c. Enduring but for a season, temporary. *Obs.*

1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 38 Not a seasonable fayeth, which shall laste but a whyle, but a fayeth, whiche is continuynge in God.

†d. 'In season', said of game at the time when proper to be hunted and killed. *Obs. rare*—1.

1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* 32 Doth not the keeper.. shew you his semishing, that thereby you may iudge if he be a seasonable deare?

e. Belonging to one's season or prime.

1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* I. viii. 20 Thou poppy,..Why hangest thou down ere ripeness be begun, Ere yet be come thy seasonable hour?

†2. Capable of serving as seasoning; tasty, savoury. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 28 Take brede..And drawghe hit þorowghe a clothe by kynde, With venegur gode and sesounabulle.

†3. Well seasoned, matured. *Obs. rare.*

1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 2 Coupers..shall make the same vessels..of good and seasonable wodde.

Seasonableness (sī·z'năb'lnės). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being seasonable; aptitude to time or circumstance; fitness of occurrence.

1546 Langley tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* I. iii. 5 The fruict-full rankeness of the soyle and seasonableness of the Aire. 1623 Markham *Country Contentm.* I. xi. (1631) 76 The seasonablenesse, or vnseasonablenesse of the weather. 1740 Warburton *Vind. Pope's Ess. Man* vi. 108 The Seasonableness of this Reproof will appear evident enough to those who know, that [etc.]. 1831 Mackintosh *Hist. Eng.* II. 83 Frion, a discarded secretary of Henry, who, from the seasonableness of his defection, may be suspected at all times to have been more a spy on Perkin than a traitor to Henry. 1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 535 The previous agitation lost at once its suitableness and seasonableness at the same time that all its objects were fully attained.

Seasonably (sī·z'năbli), *adv.* [f. Seasonable *a.* + -ly 2.] In a fitting time; at the right moment; in due season.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. vi. (Skeat) 67 Pardy, shine the sonne neuer so bright, and it bringe forth no hete, ne sesonably the herbes out-bringe of the earthe,..ye wolde wonder and dispreyse that sonne. 1575-85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* ii. 43 The prince will be but a steward hereof, seasonably to lay it out for publike vse. *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 55 When I was almost senseless, my Surgeon came seasonably, and bound up the wound, and stopt the bleeding. 1711 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 246 This Sermon was very seasonably deliver'd. 1817 Southey *Wat Tyler* I. i, The sun would shine as cheerly, The rains of heaven as seasonably fall, Though neither of these royal pests existed. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Sept. 5/3 A controversy which has broken out seasonably in the columns of a London contemporary.

†**Sea·sonage.** *Obs.* [f. Season *v.* + -age.] The action of seasoning; that which serves to season.

a 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VIII. 408 The light; which is that, that gives a seasonage to all other fruitions, that.. gives opportunity to the enjoyment of all the other senses. *Ibid.* IX. 152 Charity is the grand seasonage of every christian duty.

Seasonal (sī·z'năl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Season *sb.* + -al.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the seasons of the year, or some one of them.

Seasonal dimorphism, a variation in the appearance of different broods of the same insect according to the time of year at which they are produced.

1838 Mudie *Phys. Man* ii. 58 The call of the partridge—the seasonal song of the nightingale. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 291 The daily and seasonal motions of the earth. 1887 Abercromby *Weather* 51 Changes which are due to..the season of the year..we shall call..seasonal variations of the general character. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 238 The individuals of broods appearing at different times of the year often differ from one another in a marked manner. In this case the phrase seasonal dimorphism is employed. 1894 Coit in *Forum* (U. S.) May 285 The regular seasonal lack of work is no dire calamity.

b. *transf.* Pertaining to the seasons or periods of human life.

1843 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* (1867) 3 The seasonal changes of character, of which I now speak. 1866 Alger *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 46 So shall we hereafter retrace in our successive sorrows the seasonal stages of our growth.

2. Of certain trades: Dependent on the seasons. Of workers, servants: Employed or engaged only during a particular season.

1904 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 6/2 The problem of the casual and seasonal worker. 1909 *Times* 13 Feb. 4/3 Hotel servants were not of the best class; they were seasonal. 1909 *Englishwoman* Apr. 225 Some trades are seasonal; there is a great rush of work to be done at one season and comparatively little at another.

3. Periodical, recurrent at more or less regular intervals.

1880 Jevons *Methods Soc. Ref.* (1883) 313 The seasonal fluctuations of a small paper currency. 1893 Solomon in *Class. Rev.* Feb. 11/1 These regularly recurrent diseases.. are, I believe, called by the doctors 'seasonal'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 557 In some patients the relapses have a certain seasonal periodicity.

B. *sb.* A periodical issued at certain seasons of the year.

1895 (*title*) The Evergreen: a Northern Seasonal. 1897 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Nov. 11/3 Mr. Scott has decided to issue his 'Book Sales' as a seasonal instead of as an annual.

Seasonally (sī·z'năli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] At a certain time of year, at some seasons.

1834 Mudie *Feathered Tribes Brit. Isl.* (1841) I. 22 One species is often found, at least seasonally, upon those grounds. 1887 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 227/2 The fact of the moth being seasonally dimorphic was likely to introduce disturbing elements into the experiments.

Seasoned (sī·z'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. Season *v.* + -ed 1.]

†1. Seasonable, opportune, suitable. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/2 Cesonyd, yn tyme.., *tempestus, tempestivus*. 1634 Heywood *Maidenhead lost* III. F 4, It shall goe hard with mine affaires But Ile find season'd houres to visit them.

2. Flavoured, spiced.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 454/1 Seasonyd, as mete, *temperatus*. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 3, I have seen a young Lady swallow all the Instigations of high Soups, seasoned Sauces, and forced Meats.

b. *fig.*

1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 270 The company by this means had but a bad seasoned supper. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 837 Joys season'd high, and tasting strong of guilt. 1864 Kirk *Chas. the Bold* I. iv. 217 Serving as a text for the highly seasoned discourses of the itinerant friars.

3. Fitted for use, matured, brought to a state of perfection. Of timber: Dried and hardened by keeping.

1545 Aschiam *Toxoph.* II. (1904) 84 A stele muste be well seasoned for Castinge, and it must be made as the grayne lieth, & as it groweth or els it wyl neuer flye clene. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Vertue* 14 Onely a sweet and vertuous soul Like seasoned timber, never gives. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 163 Season'd Plank or Timber; such as is thoroughly dry, and will not be apt to shrink. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxii. 346 Two pieces of seasoned box-wood. 1881 C. A. Edwards *Organs* 40 Well seasoned wood is sapless.

b. *fig.* and in figurative context.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. D j b, These be well seasoned reasons, and substantiall asseuerations in deed. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. iii. 64 We charge you, that you haue contriu'd to take From Rome all season'd Office. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. Fleet* I. xii, I, who am now as seasoned as a port-wine cask.

c. Of persons or animals: Fortified by habit; acclimatized; familiarized with a certain mode of life or occupation; †trained, disciplined.

a 1643 Cartwright *Siedge* I. iv, I would not Venture my self with a stale Virgin, or A season'd Widow for a Kingdom. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2526/4 Pair of Black season'd Stone-horses for a Coach. 1703 Marlborough *Lett. & Disp.* (1845) I. 169 The difficulty..of replacing a seasoned regiment in this country. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 294 New hands..would act with more courage, by having seasoned men amongst them. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* ii, The wine had made some impression even on the seasoned brain of mine host. 1869 'Wat. Bradwood' *The O. V. H.* xviii, The welter race, contested mainly by seasoned hunters, had less refusals. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 4 Sept. 865/1 A flying column of 4000 seasoned troops.

†4. Of soil: Manured. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. i. 204 The rough and barren earth is as a substance and nutriment for mettalls; and that which is fertile and better seasoned [Sp. *de mas sazon*] a nourishment for plants.

†5. Embalmed. Also *fig*. *Obs.*

1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 We should be wary therefore..how we spill that season'd life of man preserv'd and stor'd up in Books. 1673 Cave *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. 274 The seasoned and embalm'd bones and heads of Martyrs.

†**Sea·sonedness.** *Obs.*—1 [f. prec. + -ness.] The state or quality of being (well) seasoned.

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 158 The well-seasonedness of the Boards.

Seasoner (sī·z'nəɹ). [f. Season *v.* + -er 1.] One who, or something which seasons.

†1. One who seasons viands. *Obs.*
1598 Florio, *Conditore*, a seasoner, a cooke, a temprer, a comliter. 1638 Penkethman *Artach.* A j b, Yet behold The Seasoner heating, or with Bavin-fires Preparing th' oven as the Case requires. 1647 Hexham I, A seasoner, *Een sausse ofte confituer bereyder.*

2. Something that serves to season. *rare.*
1693 J. Beaumont *Burnet's Th. Earth* I. 63 Salt is..a good Seasoner. 1802 T. Thomson *Chem.* II. 316 Muriat of Soda ..has been..in common use as a seasoner of food from the earliest ages.
fig. 1620 Ford *Linea Vitæ* (1843) 66 His actions are the seasoners of his speeches, as his profession is of his actions.

Sea-song. A song such as is sung by sailors.
1659 *Lady Alimony* III. iii. F 4, *Stage-dir.*, The Sea-Song [*follows*]. 1823 (*title*), [C.] Dibdin's Original Sea-Songs. 1859 Ld. Lytton *Wanderer, Thoughts at Sunset* ii, With a sea-song in mine ears Of the bronzen buccaniers. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* i, Then breaking out into that old sea-song that he sang so often afterwards.

Seasoning (sī·z'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]
1. The action of the verb Season.
†a. The act or time of impregnation. *Obs.*
1511 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for sesnyng of iij sowys jd. ob. 1538 Elyot *Dict., Admissura*, the acte or tyme whan beastes doth their kinde in generation. Seasoning. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XVI. xxv. I. 471 This time, our rusticall peasants call the Seasoning, when as Nature ..is in the rut and furious rage of love.
b. The imparting of a flavour to a dish.
1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 136 The nobility is very gallant,..spending more then their reuenues in diet and apparell, and the seasoning of their meates. 1732 Arbuthnot *Aliments, Rules of Diet* 260 Vegetables used in Seasoning, as Thyme, Savory. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 261 To stimulate their cannibal appetites by variety and seasoning.
c. The maturing of wood by drying, etc.; †also, tempering, hardening (of metals).
1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 112 Firre-deales are accounted better for bordeninge with then oake that hath not had time for seasoninge. 1730 Savery *Magnet. Observ.* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 330, I imagine it must be owing to some..Difference in seasoning, it being almost impossible to make both Ends equally hard. 1859 Burton in *Trnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 136 The rafters also are favourite places for small articles that require seasoning.
d. The process by which a person becomes hardened or inured to a strange climate, acclimatization.
1812 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* (1814) 111 It is a prevailing notion, that to be sick the first summer, is what every settler must expect...In some parts of the territory.. this seasoning is severely paid. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxix. V. 229 This was merely the seasoning which people who passed from one country to another must expect. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 6/5 Anglo-Saxons who have had no tropical seasoning.
e. Hence, an attack, more or less severe, of ague or some kindred disease suffered by those who take up their abode for the first time in a tropical district.
1670 D. Denton *Descr. New York* (1845) 18 The Climate hath such an affinity with that of England, that..the name of seasoning..hath never there been known. 1774 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XI. 67 About a fourth part more [of the slaves] die at the different islands, in what is called the seasoning. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 176 Its more common name, however, in the present day..is yellow fever; and when the attack upon new comers is slight, *seasoning.*
fig. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xxxi. 99 His desires and endeavours, for the seasoning of others, both persons and families, with the salt of true religion. 1910 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 223 The best of things are the better for liberal seasonings of laughter.
†f. Training, discipline. *Obs.*
1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Disc. i. 38 It concerns the Parents care, in order to a vertuous and vitious life of the childe, to secure its first seasonings.
2. *concr.* Something added to a dish which gives it a distinctive or appetizing flavour.
1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Assaisonnement*, a seasoning. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 14. 13 Our Palates like the Seasoning and Cookery they are set to. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 47 Rub them well with your seasoning. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxi, Nice seasonin' for sassages, is trousers' buttons, Ma'am. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 175 It is necessary to prepare them [snails] with strong seasonings—as with plenty of ham, anchovies [etc.]. *fig.* 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* iii, His favourite clown..whose jests..served for a sort of seasoning to his evening meal.
3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: †**seasoning disease, †distemper, †fever** = sense 1 e; **seasoning room,** a store-room where tobacco is kept until matured.
1802 *Engl. Encycl.* IX. 293/1 All *seasoning diseases are of the inflammatory kind. 1701 Wolley *Jrnl. in New York* (1860) 25 It does not welcome its Guests and Strangers with the *seasoning distempers of Fevers and Fluxes. 1814 W. Brown *Hist. Propag. Chr.* (1823) I. 627 He was attacked by the *seasoning fever. 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 5 Aug. 2/1, I.. followed the tobacco from its arrival in the bale, through the *seasoning room, to the wetting and sorting tubs.

Seasoning (sī·z'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Season *v.* + -ing 2.] That seasons, that adds a flavour or relish.
1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 183 No seasonyng lyckour, can season it well. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 615 Sparingly they steep [cheese] With seas'ning Salt, and stor'd, for Winter keep. 1760 Woolman *Jrnl.* vii. Wks. (1775) 125 The Lord..was pleased to favour us with the Seasoning Virtue of Truth.

Sea'sonless, *a.* [f. Season *sb.* + -less.]
†1. Lacking flavour, tasteless, insipid. *Obs. rare*—1.
1595 Markham *Trag. Sir R. Grinvile* Ded. to Earl Southampton, And when the stubborne stroke of my harsh song Shall seasonlesse glide through almightie eares, Vouchsafe to sweet it with thy blessed tong.
2. Having or knowing no change of season.
1816 Byron *Darkness* 71 The world was void,..Seasonless, herbless,..lifeless. 1895 A. Austin in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 519 Then over the seasonless sea he [the cuckoo] came.

Seasour, obs. form of Seizure.

Sea spider.
1. A name for various marine spider-like creatures. a. A spider-crab or maioid.
1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isles* 120 The Sea-Spider is by some conceiv'd to be a kind of Crab. 1694 tr. *Marten's Voy. Spitsbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1694) II. 113 The Sea Crawfish without a Tail, or Sea Spider. 1752 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 465 We observe a great variety in the operations of nature: the crab, the cuttle-fish, and the sea spider. 1853 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 559 On account of this great length of limb and small size of body, these crabs [*Leptopodia*] are often called Sea Spiders.
b. A marine arthropod of the group *Pycnogonida*, a pycnogonid.
1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 80 A little black sea-spider, a Nymphon, who has this peculiarity, that possessing no body at all to speak of, he carries his needful stomach in long branches, packed inside his legs. 1909 Shackleton *Heart of Antarctic* II. 266 Here we first got the long-legged sea-spiders (*Pycnogonida*).
c. An octopus or other member of the family *Octopodidæ*.
1838 Baird *Cycl. Nat. Sci.*, *Octopodidæ*, Sea Spiders...The common sea spider, *O[ctopus] tuberculatus.* 1859–62 Sir J. Richardson, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 311.
†2. A fish, = Quaviver, Sea-dragon 1. *Obs.*—1
1672 Josselyn *New Eng. Rarities* 25 Sea Dragon or Sea Spider, Quaviver.

Sea-spout.
†1. A sea-anemone. *Obs. rare.*
1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 212 The Sea-Spout is a very strange production of nature. It looks like a spunge or lump of moss, and sticks to the sea-rocks so fast that no beating of either winds or waves can move it. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 323 The Sea-spout..is of a green colour, emits water, and within is like a tough piece of flesh.
2. (See quot.)
1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sea-spout*, the jetting of sea-water over the adjacent lands, when forced through a perforation in a rocky shore; both its egress and ingress are attended with a rumbling noise, and the spray is often injurious to the surrounding vegetation.

†Sea-spring. *Obs.*—1 A spring-tide.
1627 Hakewill *Apol.* II. i. § 1. 65 The high Seasprings of the yeare are alwayes neere unto the two Æquinoctialls and Solstices.

Seasse, obs. form of Cease, Seise.

Sea-star.
†1. A star which guides mariners at sea. *Obs.*
Chiefly repr. med.L. *stella maris*, a title given to the Virgin Mary, from the erroneous belief that it expressed the etymological meaning of the Heb. name Miriam, Mary.
c 1050 *Pseudo-Matth.* (Assmann) 8 Nu is hyre nama gereht .sæsteorra. *c* 1200 Ormin 2132 Forr hire name tacneþþ uss Sæsteorme onn Ennglissh spæche, & 3þo beoþ æfre, & wass, & iss Sæsteorrne inn haliʒ bisne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141, 161. 1808 *Vesper Bk.* 112/2 Sea-star by which we sail, And gate of heav'nly rest! 1817 Moore *Lalla Rookh, Fire-Worshippers* (near end), With nought but the sea-star to light up her tomb.
2. A starfish. [Gr. ἀστήρ, L. *stella* (*marina*).]
1569 Fenton *Secret Wond. Nature* 50 b, A kind of fishe called *Stella*, or Sea starre, bycause it hath the figure of a painted starre. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* C 2, The fishes called Sea-starres, that burne one another by excessiue heate. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* v. 72 Why amongst Seastarres nature chiefly delighteth in five points? 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 323 Sea-suns and sea-stars, are small round shell-fish, and receive their denominations from the great variety of prickles, which shoot from them like rays of light. 1856 R. Knox tr. *Edwards' Man. Zool.* § 382 The sea stars, the holothuria.., and the sea-urchins, are types of this class [*Echinodermata*]. 1891 F. Thompson *Sister-Songs* (1895) 16 And her feet Were most sweet, Tinged like seastars, rosied brown.

Sea-strand. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* = Sea-shore.
c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 68/29 Beraþ..þa stanas to sæ-strande. *c* 1205 Lay. 9235 At Port-chæstre heo comen afond & stepen up a sæ strond [*c* 1275 þat see strond], *c* 1303 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 188 Betere hem were at home in huere londe, Then for te seche Flemmysshe by the see stronde. *14.. *Beues* 515 (MS. C), They arevyd at þe see stronde. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* (1550) 28 He..came to the sea stronde at Douer. 1849 J. A. Carlyle tr. *Dante's Inf.* xxx. 361 Hecuba..on the sea-strand forlorn. 1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* I. ii. 31 Between the sea-strand and the sea. 1882 Child *Ballads* I. 112/2 They come to a sea-strand or other water.

Sea-stream. [= OS. *sêo-strôm.*]
†1. An ocean current; *poet.* the sea. *Obs.*
a 1000 *Andreas* 749 (Gr.) Salte sæstreamas. *c* 1205 Lay. 326 He iwende sorhful ouer sea streames into Griclonde. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 9/34 Þu steorest te sea stream Þ hit fleden ne mot fir þan þu markedest.
2. (See quot.)
1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 228 A stream is an oblong collection of drift or bay-ice, the pieces of which are continuous. It is called a sea-stream, when it is exposed on one side to the ocean, and affords shelter from the sea, to whatever is within it. 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Seasur(e, obs. forms of Seizure.

Sea-swallow.
1. = Flying fish. [After L. *hirundo* (Pliny).]
1598 Florio, *Accola*, a sea swallow, or a sea reare-mouse. flieth: and it resembleth in all points the bird so called. 1601 Holland *Pliny* IX. xxvi. I. 249 The sea Swallow 1611 Cotgr., *Arondelle de mer*, the flying fish called the sea Bat, or sea Swallow. 1664 Hubert *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 19 A great flying-fish or Sea Swallow. 1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* II. liii. 171 The Flying-Fish or Sea-Swallow..is very common between the Tropicks. 1844 Linsley *Fishes Connecticut* in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XLVII. 59 Dactylopterus volitans, Cuv., Sea Swallow, Long Island Sound.
2. a. A name for any one of the terns (from their general resemblance to swallows). b. The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica.*
1647 Hexham I. App., A Sea-swallow, *Een Zee-swaluwe.* 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 90 *Hirundo Marina*, the Sea-Swallow. *a* 1672 Willughby *Ornith.* (1676) 269 *Larus Piscator* Aldrov...The lesser Sea-Swallow. 1734 Albin *Birds* II. Pl. 88 The greater Sea Swallow. 1831 M. Russell *Anc. & Mod. Egypt.* xi. § 3 (1832) 484 The *Sterna Nilotica*, or Egyptian sea-swallow. 1852 Macgillivray *Brit. Birds* V. 460 *Thalassidroma pelagica.* The Common Storm-Petrel. ..Sea Swallow. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* vii, The sea swallow shot over him too, with its low mournful cry.
3. The trepang or bêche-de-mer.
[= Du. *zeeswaluw*; but the second element represents the Malay name *swālā.*]
1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 380 Sea swallow (called beach de mar by the Portuguese, and trepong by the Malays). 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 310/2 Animals of economic value [in Borneo] are the sea-swallows, whose edible nests are prized as the best in the archipelago.

Sea-swine.
1. A porpoise. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.) Isidre..spekeþ of þe see swyne þat is comynlich icleped suillus. *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 2 The iij. day þe seeswyne and þe cloppys of þe see schull stond on þe see and make roryng noyse so hyddous. 1509 Watson *Ship of Fools* lxx. (1517) Q vi, Loke that thou be well ware of the yre of the see swyne the whyche wyll folowe thy shyppe. 1671 Ray in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 2279 Most nations calling this fish *Porcus Marinus*, or the Sea-swine. 1884 *Leisure Hour* June 374/2 The porpoise..was found on the table of the queen. The Saxons called it sea-swine.
2. *Sc.* (See quot. 1880–4.)
1803 *Sibbald's Fife & Kinross* 128 *note*, Several of them [Wrasses] are occasionally caught in the Frith of Forth, and are called by our fishers by the general name of Sea Swine. 1880–4 F. Day *Brit. Fishes* I. 255 *Labrus lineatus*... Ballan-wrasse, sea-swine, Moray Firth, owing to its making a squeaking noise like a pig.

Seat (sīt), *sb.* Forms: 2 *Kent.* sate, 2–3 sæte, 3–5 seete, 3–6 sete, sette, 4–5 seet, *Sc.* set, 5–6 *Sc.* seit(t, (5 *Sc.* seytte, 6 *Sc.* saitt, sate), 5–7 seate, *Sc.* sait, 6– seat. [a. ON. *sæti* = OHG. *gasâzi* (MHG. *gesæze*, mod.G. *gesäss*), MDu. *gesaete*, *gesete* (mod.Du. *gezeet*):—OTeut. **(ga)sētjo-m*, f. **sēt-* ablaut-var. of **set-*: see Sit *v.* The same grade of the root is represented in OE. *sæt* (=ON. *sát*) str. fem., ambush, which occurs only in two obscure passages, and did not survive into ME.]
I. Action or manner of sitting.
†1. *gen.* The action of sitting. Also an assembly at a banquet. *Obs.*
c 1200 Ormin 12059 He turrnde waterr inntill win..Att an bridaless sæte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28471, I haue halden quen i was sett langsum setes at my mete. *Ibid.* 29085. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxviii. 2 Þou knew mi seete and mi risinge. *a* 1400 *Octavian* 1002 He fonde the boordys covyrde alle, And redy to go to mete; The maydyn..In a kyrtulle there sche stode, And bowne sche was to sete. *c* 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* 32 Sain Benet..sais þat vnait sete es il to þe saule. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2747 Þis bysone mone full wery of sete he was And ry3t gret lust he hadde to slepe.
b. *concr.* A setting or 'clutch' (of eggs). ? *dial.*
1892 *Wild & Tame* 33 A merchant in Norfolk had a seat of Duck's eggs hatched off.
2. Manner of sitting (on horseback). (Chiefly with qualifying adj.) Also *predicatively*, one who has a (good, etc.) seat, a (good, etc.) horseman.
1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 115 b, The ridgebone ouer the shoulders being something hie, giues the horseman a better seate. 1667 Dk. Newcastle *Meth. Dressing Horses* 205 The Seat is so much..as it is the only thing that makes a Horse go Perfectly. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 186. 237 It conduces to give a Man a firm and graceful Seat on Horseback. 1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 48 [Virgil] tells us the exact seat of a Roman dragoon. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* viii, 'Touch the Hospitaller's shield; he has the least suie seat, he is your cheapest bargain. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* x, The graceful seat of an experienced horseman. 1883 Miss F. M. Peard *Contradictions* II. 278 Miss Molyneux would never have fallen.. for there wasn't a better seat in the county. 1891 N. Gould *Double Event* 295 He has a fine seat on a horse.
3. The sitting of a court or the like. Now *Sc.*
1635 *Maldon* (Essex) *Borough deeds* (Bundle 80. no. 2), The freeholders within the burrough summoned to appere att the forrest seate or sitinge at Chelmesford. 1638 *Ibid.* (Bundle 80. no. 3), xx^s. paid to Mr. Hamound for his charges att the justice seate. 1889 H. Johnston *Chron. Glenbuckie* iii. 35 We had had a long seat in the Boar's Head hearing reports frae the delegates.
†b. A sitting body, court of justice. *Justice seat*: see Justice *sb.* 12. *Obs.*
1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 150 Of the counsell, for that it is the hyghe judicial seate of the churche [*ecclesiæ supremum tribunal*]. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xxv. 486 There were divers seates and iurisdictions, with their Counsellors and Iudges of the Court.
c. *Sc.* (More fully *seat of session.*) The Court of Session, the supreme Civil Court of Scotland; esp. in *Lord's of the seat.*
1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiii. 41 Sum sanis the Sait, and sum thame cursis. 1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 59 To charge him to compere before the lordis of the sait to answer [etc.]. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 5 Becaus of the fere of the pest that is laytlie risyn in the toun of Edinburcht, the seite of Sessioun may nocht surelie remaine

thaiiin. 1574 *Ibid.* II. 378 For the administratioun of justice upon offendouris,..in the north partis .far distant frome the ordinar sait of justice. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* iv, 'Is he a lord of state, or a lord of seat?'...'A lord of seat—a lord of session.—I fash mysell little wi' lords o' state.'

d. *Sc.* The court of Kirk-session. ? *Obs.*

1568 *Reg. St. Andrews Kirk Session* (1889) I. 313 The quhilk day Andro Alexander is admonischedbe the Superintendent and Seat.

†**4.** 'Stool', evacuation of the bowels. (Cf. Siege *sb.* 3 b.) *Obs.*

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 367 The Juice of the leaves of Betonica, in Spring, will not Work by Vomit and Seat as well as the Roots.

5. The 'set' or 'sit' (of a garment). ? *Obs.*

1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xxi, And only look at my ruff!.. Colonel Delmour has spoil'd the seat of it.

II. Place or thing to sit upon.

6. The place on which a person is sitting, or is accustomed to sit; a place to seat one person at a table, in a public building, conveyance, etc.

c 1205 Lay. 30841 Þat folc hafden alle iseten and arisen from heore seten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15282 Quen þis super was all don, Ieus ras of his sette [*other texts* sete; *rime* lete]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 62 And þei loven first seetis at soperis. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. vii. 424 Kynge Arthur..maade hym knyght of the table round and his seate was where the good Knyghtes sir Marhaus seate was. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 102 Full slyddrie is the sait that thay on sit. 1575 Gascoigne *Posies, Flowers* (1907) 91 Me thought I was a lofi, and yet my seate full sure: Thy heart dyd seeme to me a rock which ever might endure. 1600 *Weakest goeth to Wall* G 2, Sexton, I haue sought thee in euery seate in the Church. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 496 Startling at once from their green Seats, they rise; Fear in their Heart, Amazement in their Eyes. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess of Mar* 14 Sept., She ordered me a seat at her right hand. *a* 1763 W. King *Polit. & Lit. Anecd.* (1819) 244 He went every Sunday to St. James's church, and used to sit in Mr. Salt's seat. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 21 Till the mountain shade Sloped downward to her seat from the upper cliff. 1873 O. W. Holmes *Addr. Opening Fifth Avenue Theatre* 99 See where the hurrying crowd..Streams to the numbered seat each paste-board fits. 1908 R. Bagot *A. Cuthbert* iii. 22 Then she stalked out of the church. Fortunately we were in the free seats, near the door.

transf. and *fig.* 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 49 Thanne cometh..Anoþer proud partriche..And sesith on hir sete [*MS. alteration of* cete] with hir softe plumes, And houeth þe eyren. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 81 When thou wak'st, let loue forbid Sleepe his seate on thy eye-lid. 1741–2 Gray *Agrippina* 51 If bright ambition from her craggy seat Display the radiant prize. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 432 For Providence..In spite of all the wrigglers into place, Still keeps a seat or two for worth and grace.

b. Hence, the use of, or right to use, a seat (in a church, theatre, conveyance, etc.). Cf. Sitting.

1520 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 9 Rec^d^ of Thoms Gyles for his wifes sete iiij^d^. *c* 1618 Morvson *Itin.* iv. (1903) 149 A Countesse..litle or nothing respected..in the Church, where she could hardly gett a seate. 1815 tr. *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) III. 176 To-day it is discussed how much should be exacted for seats on the day when Monseigneur comes to confirm. 1844 O. W. Holmes *Lines Berksh. Jubilee* 51 We'll give you at least..a seat on the grass, And the best of old—water—at nothing a glass. 1879 J. Kerr *Ess. Castism & Sectism* 79 She paid a pound out of her scanty wages for a seat in the church.

c. A right to sit as a member, or the position of being a member, of a deliberative or administrative body, *esp.* of Parliament or other legislative assembly; a place (whether occupied or temporarily vacant) in the membership of the House of Commons, Congress, or the like.

Sometimes qualified by the designation of that one of the contending parties to which the holder of the (Parliamentary) seat belongs: e.g. 'The polls for three Liberal and three Conservative seats will be declared to-morrow'.

1774 Burke *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 399 In the year sixty-five..not having the honour of a seat in this house. 1787 J. Jay in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 153 Members who will find it convenient to make their seats subservient to partial and personal purposes. 1798 Tyrwhitt in *Paget Papers* (1896) I. 138 All those who purchased Seats are selling as well as they can. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* li, He was generally respected by those of his own profession, as well as by the laity who had seats in the Assembly. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 453 Jeffreys..very soon after the death of Charles, obtained a seat in the cabinet. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/4 A seat on the Committee will compel them to hear..the first principles of economical science. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 309/2 By the English Reform Act of 1867..twenty-six seats were taken from boroughs...Seven other English boroughs were disfranchised by the Scottish Reform Act of 1868, these seats being given to Scotland.

7. Something adapted or used for sitting upon, as a chair, stool, sofa, etc. Also *spec.* a bench to seat one or more persons; a horizontal board or framework in a boat, vehicle, etc.; † a sedan chair.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 14734 (Fairf.) Þaire setis [*Cott.* setles, *Trin.* seges] þer þai in con sete he kest ham doun vnder þaire fete. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1094 Anend the setis [of a bath] sette hit so withoute The fourneys. 1584 *Churchw. Acc. S. Andrew's, Canterb.* (MS.), For a borde to make seates in the belfry & braggett's, vj. 1588 Hickock tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 40 b, The noble men neuer goe on foote, but are caried by men in a seat. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 392 Rais'd of grassie terf Thir Table was, and mossie seats had round. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 162 But in order due Convivial table and commodious seat..were there. 1818 Shelley *Rosalind* 106 They came To a stone seat beside a spring. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 700 A light chariot without a seat. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 848/1 [The Romans'] chairs, couches, and seats were of similar shape to those of the Greeks.

b. in narrower sense: That part (of a chair, saddle, etc.) upon which its occupant sits.

1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II. 251 Miss Mirvan and I jumped involuntarily upon the seats of our chairs. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* iv. xi. P 5 Chairs without any seats. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Seat*, the broad part of a saddle on which the rider sits; also, the top piece on a gig saddle. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 850/1 The seats, backs, and ends are stuffed and upholstered with rich materials.

8. Contextually applied to the chair set apart for the holder of some position of authority or dignity, the throne of a king or a bishop, or the like, the throne of God or of an angel. Hence *fig.* the authority or dignity symbolized by sitting in a particular chair or throne. *Regal* or *royal seat* (arch.), † *seat-royal*, a royal throne.

a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 105 *Iusticia et iudicium preparatio sedis eius*,..Rihtwisnesse and dom, hi makieð godes sete. *c* 1200 Ormin 11959 Þe deofell brohhte Jesu Crist Wiþþutenn o þe temmple Upponn an sæte uppo þe rof,..Forr þær was greiþedd sæte o losst Till þa þatt sholdenn spellenn. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 155 King of Crete He hadde be; bot of his sete He was put doun. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 855 Gamelyn sette him doun in the Iustices seet. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlii. 141 Thou art not worthy to sytt in a sete royall. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* iii. xxii. (1903) II. 36 He callit þe consullis to raise ane new contentioun to þare seittis. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 26 This is the Pallace of the fearefull King, And this the Regall Seat: possesse it Yorke. 1617 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (ed. 3) 595 The King comes forth in open audience, sitting in his Seat-royall. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* xx. 6 Paraphr. 116 As if by his own right hand from heaven, his holy seat of mansion, he should reach out deliverance to him. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 27 On to the sacred hill They led him high applauded, and present Before the seat supreme. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* v. i, I, for myself, th' Imperial Seat will gain. 1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Epist.* I. vi. 80 A third. Can give or take the Honours of the State, The Consul's Fasces, and the Prætor's Seat. 1820 Shelley *Witch of Atlas* 634 The king would dress an ape up in his crown And robes, and seat him on his glorious seat.

b. *spec.* The throne *of* a particular kingdom.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. i. 88 Of his true Titles to some certaine Dukedomes, And generally, to the Crowne and Seat of France. *Ibid.* I. i. 269 We neuer valew'd this poore seate of England. 1896 A. Austin *England's Darling* I. i, And in the seat of Mercia Ceowulf rules.

†**c.** *Apostolic seat* [F. *Siège apostolique*], *Holy seat* [F. *Saint-Siège*], *Peter's seat*: the papal chair, its occupant or his office. (Cf. See *sb.*) *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 16 b, He that hathe the Seate and faith of Peter, was ever taken for his successour. 1563 Winȝet tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* viii. Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 25 Pape Steuin.., Prælat of the Apostolik Sait [*apostolicæ sedis antistes*]. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 405 The authoritie where with they do it, is not knowen,..the seat apostolicke did neuer giue it them. 1673–4 Clarendon *Relig. & Policy* (1811) I. 202 The reserving of the first-fruits of all vacant benefices to the holy seat.

†**d.** as the title of an order of angels; = Throne. (Used to render L. *sedes*.) *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. x. (1495) 37 The thyrde Ordre is the ordre of Thrones...Ysidore & therfore Denys calle theym þi hyghest setes [*sedes altissimæ*] for they ben hye as it were by auctoryte of god ordened for to deme... Sadde setes [*Sedes compactæ*] for they ben couenable & conuenyently Joyned towchynge the Joynture & conuenyentes of domes of god. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* IV. ix. 737/2 Truely the Apostle sayth, Whether seates, (thrones) whether lordships, whether principalities, whether powers.

9. The sitting part of the body; the posteriors. Also jocularly, *seat of honour* (and nonce-variations).

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 189 A plaister therof..cureth also all tumours in the priuy parts, and in the seate. 1727 Gay *Fables* xxiii. 80 They stick with pins my bleeding seat. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 84 The snorting beast began to trot, Which gall'd him in his seat. 1785 R. Cumberland *Observer* No. 24 P 12 With one kick, pretty forcibly bestowed upon the seat of dishonour. 1792 Wolcot *Pair of Lyric Eq.* 18 Behold him seiz'd, his seat of honour bare; The bamboo sounds—alas! no voice of Fame. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. (1892) 148 The Turk..gave him two or three lusty kicks on the seat of honour. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 3 My seat of vengeance was firked most unmercifully. 1820 Combe *Syntax, Wife* II. 289 While with his spade the conq'ror plied, Stroke after stroke, the seat of shame, Which blushing Muses never name. 1835 Hood *Dead Robbery* iii, The stiff 'un that he thought to meet Starts sudden up, like Jacky-in-a-box, Upon his seat! 1878 *Athletic World* 10 May 66/2 A well-ventilated [bicycle-] saddle is the best preventative for those blisters which favour the seat of honour.

b. That part (of a garment, esp. of a pair of trousers) which covers the posteriors.

1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* ii, I had a pair of trowsers with no seat to them. *a* 1849 Hawthorne *Twice-told T., Village Uncle*, Another [fellow] had planted the tarry seat of his trousers on a heap of salt.

10. The 'form' of a hare. ? *Obs.*

[Cf. Gr. ἡ καθέδρα τοῦ λαγῶ Xen. *Cyneg.* iv. § 4]

1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 25 So the wise Hares Oft quit their Seats, lest some more curious Eye Shou'd mark their Haunts. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. II. vi. 139 The Form of the Hare, or as it is sometimes called, her seat.

11. *Boot-trade.* An engagement to work at making boots of a specified kind. Const. *of.*

1791 J. Lackington *Mem.* xvii. 114, I could not bear the idea of returning to the leather-branch; I therefore attempted and obtained a seat of Stuff in Bristol. *Ibid.* xviii. 118, I left my seat of work at Bristol, and returned..to Taunton. 1896 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 10/6 Boot trade. Wanted, a Seat of Woman's Work.

III. Residence, abode, situation. [Cf. L. *sedes*.]

12. Applied *spec.* (after L. *sedes*) to: The abiding place or resting place (of departed souls); a position in this place. Now *arch.* or *poet.*

c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 52 in *O. E. Misc.* 73 Wikede beoþ þe sete [*sc.* Hell] And the wurmes eke þat doþ þe saule teone. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25448 Reu me lauerd..and wiss me waies þare þare santes has þair seli sete. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 36 Thanne he preide Unto the Patriarch and seide: Send Lazar doun fro thilke Sete, And do that he his finger wete In water. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 416 Behold! I se hevyn oppyn & a seatt ordand for me. 1561 Daus *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 218 b, The soules passing out of the body before the end and last iudgement go right into the blessed seates. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. v. 112 Mount, mount my soule, thy seate is vp on high. 1707–45 Watts *Hymn*, 'How bright these glorious Spirits', How came they to the happy Seats of everlasting Day? 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 129 Gods, who have attain'd Rest in a happy place and quiet seats Above the thunder.

13. (Cf. 8.) A city in which a throne, court, government is established or set up; a capital.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1630 Priam..a palys gert make Within the Cite full Solempne of a sete riall. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 49 Mehemet..resoluing to keep there the seat of his empire. 1595 T. Bedingfield tr. *Machiavelli's Florent. Hist.* I Rome, the antient Emperiall seate. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. 467/2 Constantinople was taken by Mahomet, and made the chief Seat of the Turkish Empire. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 541 Peking, the Royal Seat of the Chinese Emperor. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* xii. II. 85 This [Miletus] was the seat chosen by Neleus himself. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* I (1872) 4 His seat of government was far away from the coast.

b. (Cf. 8 c.) – See *sb.* Now only *seat of a bishop.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 77 Þe chief moderchirche of al Wales, and þe chief sete [*Caxton* see]. *c* 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 436 Minister John Barnette, bischop of Worcester, was translate to the seete of Bathe. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin.* IV. 16 The which was at that tyme nother of his Inheritaunce nor Purchace, but as a thing taken of the Sete of Wiccestre in Farme. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 474 The cheptoune of the seitt of Glasgow. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. 296 In England a city is usually taken to be a place which is or has been the seat of a bishop.

14. The thing (esp. the organ or part of the body) in which a particular power, faculty, function or quality 'resides'; the locality of a disease, sensation, or the like.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 100 The dreie Colre..his propre sete [L. *domus*] Hath in the galle, wher he ducelleth. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 102 The heede is pryncypall place and seete of wyttes. 1676 Grew *Musæum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* vi. 26 The said Three Ventricles.. are the Seat of Tast. 1753 R. Russell *Diss. Sea Water* 182 The Patient..complained only of those Parts, which were the late Seat of the Disease. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* I. iv. (1782) 47 We formed a judgment concerning the necessary seat of thought. 1842 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* VI. vii. 98 The heart may be considered as the seat of life. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxviii. 363 Mercurial ostitis of the head is a very common form of disease: its more usual seats are the frontal and parietal bones. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 196 The air itself between the eye and the distant pines being the seat of the colour. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. v. § 57 (1875) 185 The string is the seat of a tension generated by the motion of the ball. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 61 (1879) 63 The Sensorial centres whose seat is in the head. 1892 W. R. Gowers *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 333 The lesions of chronic myelitis resemble those of acute myelitis in seat and distribution:

b. Similarly, of the soul or its parts.

1579 Hake *Newes out of Powles* iv. (1872) D iij b, The stomack ouerchaidgde..Doth make the minde and inwarde man vnfit for reasons seate. 1716–17 Bentley *Serm.* xi. 383 [His heart is] the Seat of selfishness. 1751 Jortin *Serm.* I. iii. (1771) 57 A mind tormented with furious passions, the seat of hopes which are disappointed. 1847 R. W. Hamilton *Rewards & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 365 Sin has its seat in the soul. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 309 We regard the will as the seat of all virtue and vice.

15. A place where something takes place, or where some particular condition of things prevails. *Seat of war* [= L. *sedes belli*]: the region in which warfare is going on.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* xxxv. 4 Alwayis to fle iniquite And sait of syn and schame. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v., *Sedes luxuriæ*. Cic. The seate or habitation of riot and sensualitie. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, iv. i. 140 In this Seat of Peace. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* II. i. § 2. 110 Those parts which were furthest remote from the seat of those grand transactions. 1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov.* i. 44 The other retires into Holland, and makes that the seat of the War *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* i. (1690) 9 A plain open Country.. where the seat of War may be both Winter and Summer. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. vii. 259 Foretelling, at what Time Rome or Babylon or Greece..should be the most conspicuous Seat of..Tyranny and Dissoluteness. 1803 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 432 Forage, for which every large body of troops must depend upon the country which is to be the seat of its operations. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xii. 303 And who shall say where guided? to what seats Of starving villany? of thieves and cheats? 1876 A. J. Evans *Through Bosnia* iii. 87 Many Croats and Slovenes..were..leaving for the seat of war. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xvii. 278 The region which has been the seat of these changes.

b. A city or locality in which (a branch of trade, learning, etc.) is established.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 49 Galata, being the seate of trade of the Geneuoises. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 488 Cambridge..was a seat of learning about the time of King Henry the First. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxvi. 264 So little attention was given to matters of science in Europe, their former seat. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 585 Taunton..was a celebrated seat of the woollen manufacture. 1865 Dircks *Life Marq. Worc.* i. 1 Blackfriars was..the seat of fashion. 1868

Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 153 It was in those days the chief seat of the Irish slave-trade.

16. A place of habitation or settlement (of a tribe, people, etc.). Also *transf.* (of birds).

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 217 Baith Scot and Pecht.. war baneist all out of tha boundis, And Saxonis sone in thair saittis set doun. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xv. Comment, We often see with a clap of thunder doves or other fowles driven headlong from their seates. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* IV. vii. § iii. 301 These Gaules were the race of those, that issued out of their Countrie, to seeke new seates in that great expedition. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 146 The seat of the old Irish..was the province of Ulster. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 327 Betwixt the midst [the torrid zone] and these [the frigid zones], the Gods assign'd Two habitable Seats for Humane Kind. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 2 The convenience of feeding their Cattle was even a sufficient motive for removing their seats. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* V. I. 149 Corinth, one of the principal seats of the Minyan race. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 13 Central Europe was not at that time the seat of civilized nations.

† **b.** *Seat and soil* [= L. *sedes ac solum* (Livy)]: a region of habitation. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1749 All þe gracious godis..þat sauys sete & soile & sustaynes þe erth. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. iii. § 3. 38 [Certain places are said in Scripture to resemble Paradise:] being compared to a seat and soyle of farre exceeding excellencie. *Ibid.* § 5. 40 Or if the soile and seate had not remained, then would not Moses, who wrote of Paradise about 850 years after the floud, haue described it so particularly.

c. = Country-seat.

1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 85 Let Princes haue their Palaces, and great men, their pleasant seates. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 481 Rising-castle..the seat in times past of the Albineys. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 325 Houses, better than farm-houses, but not sumptuous enough to be called seats or capital mansions. 1812 Crabbe *Tales* iii. 56 And guests politely call'd his house a seat. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* Prol. 98 And here we lit on..lady friends From neighbour seats. 1859 W. Collins *Q. of Hearts* I, No gentleman's seat is within an easy drive of us.

† **17.** Local or geographical position or situation. *Seat of living*: habitat (of an animal). *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 660 We shall manifest, that either the colour or seate of liuing, cannot agree with the *Strepsiceror.* 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. iii. § 1. 33 The Lord God planted a garden, Eastward, in Eden...Of this seate and place of Paradise, all ages haue held dispute.. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 173 He knew the Seat of Paradise, Could tell in what Degree it lies. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. 36 But the Sea..left these Shells there as marks of its ancient bounds and seat.

18. Position (of ground, a city, habitation) as regards surroundings, climate, etc.; situation, site; hence, the position of a person or living thing with regard to habitation or situation.

1549 Russell in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1882) IV. 435 They found the rebels strongly encamped, as well by the seat of the ground as by the entrenching of the same. *a* 1566 R. Edwards *Damon & Pithias* (1908) C ij b, But mee thinkes, this is a pleasant Citie, The Seate is good, and yet not stronge. 1574 R. Scot *Hop Garden* (1578) 9 The Hoppe that lykes not..his seate, his grounde,..or the manner of his setting &c. commeth vp..small in stalke. 1591 Florio *2nd Fruites* 29 You are lodged then in a verie good seate [*In buon sito*]. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. vi. 1 This Castle hath a pleasant seat. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 6 Although the seate of the Towne be excessive hot, yet it is happily qualified by a North-East gale. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* III. Intermeane, In Siluer-streete, the Region of money, a good seat for a Vsurer. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 547 Hee that builds a faire House, upon an ill Seat, committeth Himselfe to Prison. 1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov.* i. 44 Holland..was strong by its nature and seat among the Waters that encompass and divide it. 1693 Dryden *Persius* vi. 1 Has Winter caus'd thee, friend, to change thy seat, And seek in Sabine air a warm retreat? *a* 1701 Sedley *4th Bk. Virg. Georg.* Wks. 1778 I. 26 First, for your Bees a seat and station chuse Shelter'd from winds.

† **19.** A definite place (on a surface, in a body or organ, in a series). *Obs.*

1574 H. Baker *Well-spring Sci.* (1617) 2 [In Numeration] a place is called a seat or roome that a figure standeth in. 1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Dogs* (1880) 2 Of these three sortes ..so meane I to entreate, that the first in the first place, the last in the last roome, and the myddle sort in the middle seate, be handled. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 9 That Seame..rising from the hollowes of the temples, pearseth, through the middle seates of the eyes. 1653 Ld. Brouncker tr. *Des Cartes' Compend. Mus.* 40 Unlesse all the Tones of these be removed by a Fourth or Fifth, from their proper Seat. 1676 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 521 The Seates or places where the same Bookes are to be putt..shall have the name of the said Sr Thomas Sclater putt upon them. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 39 b, If..Buildings obstruct your Sight from discovering and fixing upon the exact Seat of every Angle. 1775 T. Sheridan *Art of Reading* 38 For many Contiguous letters [of the alphabet] as they now lie are performed in such different seats and with such different exertions of the organs.

† **b.** = Locus 2. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use.*)

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 14 Aristotle assigneth ten places, or seates of arguments, in the fourth Chapter of his Categories.

† **20.** A term of the game of Post and Pair. *Obs.*

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* xxii. (ed. 2) 106 You must first stake at Post, then at Pair; after this deal two Cards apiece, then stake at the Seat.

IV. Basis, foundation, support.

† **21.** A place prepared for something to be erected or set up upon it; a building site. *Obs.*

1615 Markham *County Contentm.* I. i. 14 Against the side of this hill would be cut or digged diuers large and broad seats one aboue an other,..which seats would bee..boorded ..on the sides..and also close boorded aloft,..the number of these seats would bee according to the number of your Hounds. *a* 1627 Hayward *Edw. VI* (1630) 85 A Church by Strand-bridge, and two Bishops houses, were pulled downe to make a seat for his new building. 1662 Gerbier *Principles* 14 But as for a Seate on Moorish Grounds.., in effect 'tis to Build perpetually.

† **b.** *transf.* in *Perspective.* (See quot.)

1815 R. Brown *Princ. Pract. Perspective* 3 *Seat* is the space that an object would occupy on the ground plane.

22. That part of a thing upon which it rests or appears to rest, usually the broadest part; the base.

1661 N. N. *Drayning Fenns* 7 Banks..9 foot high and 60 foot wide at seat or bottom. 1681 Grew *Musæum* I. § vi. i. 139 The first..is the Edible Button Fish. These have very great Prickles, with Seats or Bases proportionable. 1828 P. Nicholson *Masonry* 37 A horizontal section of a wall, through the base-line, is called the seat of the wall. 1830 Hedderwick *Mar. Archit.* 118 *Seat*, the bottom part of a timber; the seat of the floors is that part which rests on the keel. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 114 The eddy which the ship draws after her at her seat or line of flotation. 1855 Franke *Beil's Technol. Dict.* II. 452 Seat of wooden bellows (the lower or fixed chest or box), *der Unterkasten, Gätte.*

23. *Mech.* A part or surface upon which the base of something rests.

1805 *Shipwright's Vade-m.* 129 *Seat*, the scarph or part trimmed out for a chock, &c. to lay to. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 414 The beam being received into the seats formed on..the palms [of a plough]. 1858 R. Murray *Marine Engines* (ed. 3) 71 It more frequently happens that the valve fits its seat so badly as to allow of the escape of steam. 1875 T. Seaton *Fret Cutting* 103 Carvers leave a level place called a seat, where this extra thickness is required, and glue on a piece. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Seat*, that part of the bore of a chambered piece of ordnance at which the shell rests when rammed home. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 129 A hole is drilled so much less in size than the jewel as to allow of a firm seat for it. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 583/1 To obtain the requisite convexity by rounding the formation surface or seat of the road.

24. *Mining.* **a.** The floor of a mine. **b.** The stratum (of clay, rock, etc.) upon which coal lies.

1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 43 [Derbyshire terms.] *Seat*, or *Sole*, the floor or bottom of the mine. 1867 Smythe *Coal* 25 The floor, thill, or seat.., of the coal is an underclay.

25. *Shoemaking.* A piece of leather pegged or sewn to the boot as a foundation for the heel.

1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 30 The nails..spread as they go in so as to nail the heel closely round the seat of the boot. 1895 *Hasluck's Boot Making* vii. 107 If a pegged seat is wanted, it must be arranged for before the boot is lasted, as it is necessary to skive the stiffener much thinner..than is wanted for a sewn seat.

† **26.** Used to render L. *sedes* in technical senses. **a.** Anat. *Seat of the heart*: see quots. 1398. *Seat of the skull*: app. the cheek-bone. **b.** *Surg.* [after Gr. βέλεος ἕδρη, Hipp.] See quot. 1634. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 149 And the herte hath in the brede therof two grystlewe bones, whyche ben callyd the setes therof. *Ibid.* v. lix. 175 In the mydyll of the herte of a beest is a grystyll bone sette in the brede therof and that is callyd the seet and subtylte of the herte. 1552 Udall tr. *Geminus' Anat.* B vij b/a The seate of yᵉ scull, whych we call the stonny seate [orig. *sedes calvariæ, quam lapidosam dicimus*]. *Ibid.*, Thys seate together wyth hys felowe on the other syde, we call the cheake bones. 1634 T. Johnson tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* x. i. 337 Hippocrates ..in his Booke..seemes to have made 4. or 5. kinds of fractures of the Scull...The 4. is named Sedes, or a seat. *Ibid.* 338 Seate, when the marke of the weapon remaines imprinted in the wound, that the wound is of no more length, nor bredth than the weapon fell upon.

V. 27. Phrases. **a.** *To hold, keep a* or *one's seat*: to remain seated, to keep from falling; also, to retain one's position as a Member of Parliament. Similarly, *to lose one's seat.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7409 Than Achilles..Al to burlet the helme of þe high prinse; But hym seluyn was safe, & his seate helde. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. i. 36 Nor neuer Hidra-headed Wilfulnesse So soone did loose his Seat. 1602— *Ham.* I. v. 96 While memory holds a seate In this distracted Globe. 1605— *Macb.* III. iv. 54 Sit worthy Friends:..Pray you keepe Seat. 1745 *Life Bamfylde-Moore Carew* 66 The Quack being no longer able to keep his Seat [on horseback] falls headlong. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* V. 485 Pait [of the riders] reel'd but kept their seats. 1881 Gladstone *Sp. at Leeds* 7 Oct. in *Times* 8 Oct. 6/3, I never was called upon ..to exercise an option between Leeds and Mid Lothian. My seat for both was lost by my acceptance of office.

b. † *To make one's seat* (obs.), *to take a seat*: to sit down. *To take one's seat*: to take the sitting-place assigned to one; to assume one's official position, to be formally admitted to Parliament or Congress.

c 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* 179 Of þam þat er not redi þair To say þe grace & take þer sete. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 8491 (Trin.) On a bowȝe he [*sc.* an angel] made his sete Of þat tre þat was so swete. 1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 10 On the ground, Where I must take like Seat vnto my fortune. 1789 Cowper *Queen's Vis. London* 2 When long sequester'd from his throne George took his seat again. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 222 The..judge having taken his seat. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* II. 997 Ere this power can make In human hearts its calm and holy seat. 1828 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 238 A writ of summons was issued to him, and he took his seat accordingly. 1847 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xxxiv, I took a seat: St. John stood near me. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 203 About two hundred and fifty members took their seats. 1865 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 49 [He] took his seat in congress as one of the delegates from Pennsylvania.

c. *To take a* or *the back seat*, orig. *U. S.*, *fig.* to take up the least prominent position, to occupy a subordinate place.

1868 in *Farmer's Slang Dict.* s. v. *Back Seat*, [Andrew Johnson's famous saying in 1868 that in the work of Reconstruction traitors should take back seats.] 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xlvi. 195 A leader came to care for his influence within his State chiefly as a means of gaining strength in the wider national field...The State, therefore, had, to use the transatlantic phrase, 'to take the back seat.'

VI. Combinations.

28. General relations: **a.** simple attrib., as *seat cushion, frame, lug, pillar, rail, row, stitch*; objective, as *seat borer, maker, owner.*

1875 *Guide High Wycombe* 56 [Chair-] *seat-borer. 1860 G. A. Sportiswoode *Vac. Tour* 82 We suddenly saw *seat-cushions, books, and plaids neatly lifted out by the wind. 1881 Young *Every Man his Own Mech.* § 781 The front and back of the *seat-frame are connected by short rails. 1875 *Guide High Wycombe* 56 [Chair-] *seat-maker. 1898 *Cycling* 34 The *seat pillar [of a bicycle] should never project more than two inches from the *seat lug. 1891 *Century Dict.*, **Seat-rail*,..one of the horizontal members of the frame which forms or supports the seat, as in a chair or sofa. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. iii, The Thirty *seat-rows of that famed Slope are again full. 1895 *Hasluck's Boot Making* ii. 47 One way to sew them [*sc.* upper and sole] together again is by loop-stitching...The *seat-stitch is another way.

29. Special comb.: **seat-arch**, an arched recess in a wall having a flat place to serve as a seat; **seat-back**, a piece of tapestry, leather or other material for covering the back of a seat (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **seat-board**, (*a*) (see quot. 1884); (*b*) = *seat-tree*; (*c*) a board suspended from scaffolding to serve as a seat for a workman; **seat-bone** *Anat.*, the innominate bone or hip-bone; more strictly the Ischium; **seat-box** (see quot.); **seat-breaker**, a shoemaker's tool (see quot.); **seat-clay** = next (*Cent. Dict.*); **seat-earth**, one of the various names applied to the bed underlying a coal-seam; **seat-file**, a shoemaker's file for smoothing the 'seat' of a boot; **seat-holder**, (*a*) one who occupies a particular seat; (*b*) one who rents or owns a seat or sitting (esp. in a church, theatre, etc.); **seat-house** *dial.*, a dwelling-house, 'the manor on an estate' (Jam.); **seat-iron**, a shoemaker's tool (see quot.); **seat-mate** *U. S.*, one who shares the same seat with another; **seat-mongering**, trading in parliamentary seats; **seat-owner**, one who owns a 'pocket-borough' or a county seat; **seat-piece** *Shoemaking* = sense 25 (above); **seat-rent**, the amount paid for a sitting in a church; **seat-seller**, one who sells parliamentary seats; hence *seat-selling*; **seat-sock**, a sock for the heel of a boot or shoe; **seat-stone** = *seat-earth*; **seat-transom** *Naut.* (see quot.); **seat-tree**, the seat of a hand-loom; **seat wheel** (see quot. 1895); **seat-worm**, a thread-worm, *Oxyuris vermicularis*, infesting the fundament.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 224 A pair of Stone-peers with *Seat-arches. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 233 *Seat Board..in a long case clock [is] the shelf that supports the movement. 1891 H. Johnston *Kilmallie* I. i. 6 When the laddie's legs had grown almost sufficiently to warrant his elevation to the 'seat-board'. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 68 The crack in the side of the stack was successfully repaired by the men working from seat boards suspended from the platform above. 1662 *Comenius' Janua Ling. Triling.* 48 The *seat-bone under the loins is called the flank-bone. 1855 Ramsbotham *Obst. Med. & Surg.* 4 The os ischium, os sedentarium, or seat-bone. 1801 Felton *Carriages* (ed. 2) I. 149 The *seat-box, a box made to slide under the seat...It is..convenient to carry linen, &c. 1895 *Hasluck's Boot Making* viii. 130 To make up the seat after the seat has been nicely pared up, damp the leather and use the *seat breaker, rubbing it evenly round the seat. 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* 236 Each bed of coal is supported by a layer of shale known as under-clay or *seat-earth. 1891 in W. Andrews *Bygone Northamptonshire* 194 The implements of [the shoemaker's] craft,..the awl, clincher.., hammer, *seat-file. 1825 Hone *Everyday Bk.* I. 1184 A large space, which..greatly to the discomfiture of the lower *seat-holders, was nearly occupied by spectators. 1842 Card. Wiseman *Ess.* (1853) I. 378 The English seat-holder surrounded by all the luxury of worsted-worked cushions [etc.]. 1483 in *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 96 And the sayd Sr Georg sall repare..the forsayd messuag' that is to say on *seyt house of v rowmys on berne of v rowmys. 1885 J. B. Leno *Boot & Shoemaking* xvii. 137 The *Seat Iron. This once popular piece of kit has been partially superseded by the seat wheel; but many of the best workmen still employ it to set the seat..before using the seat wheel. 1885 *New York Times* 26 Dec., The mother, tho' wholly unaware of her *seat-mate's identity, did her utmost to protect him. 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 237/1 My Lord Castlereagh's *seat-mongering. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 355 On the absolute sway of the great *seat owners over King, Ministers, and People. 1885 J. B. Leno *Boot & Shoemaking* viii. 55 *Seat pieces for common work may be cut from almost any scraps of leather. 1865 *Ch. Times* 11 Mar. 76/4 The incumbent raised the *seat-rents to prevent the parishioners taking seats. 1821 Cobbett *Rural Rides* (1853) 14 Their blue arms and lips, would have made any heart ache, but that of a *seat-seller or a loan-jobber. 1817 — *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 14, I did not believe that there could be any such thing as *seat-selling. 1895 *Hasluck's Boot Making* viii. 145 Gent's boots or shoes will only want a *seat-sock. 1878 Green *Coal* i. 28 *Seat-stones vary very much in their composition, the generality of them are clays. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-m.* 129 **Seat transom*,

that transom which is fayed and bolted to the counter-timbers, next above the deck transom, at the height of the port sills. 1790 A. Wilson *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 242 '*Groans fr. Loom*', Go,..live o'er a *seat-tree—on nought! 1885 *Seat wheel [see *seat iron* above]. 1895 *Hasluck's Boot Making* viii. 130 Run the seat-wheel evenly round [the edge of the seat], so that it leaves..one straight line of regular indentations. 1893 R. H. Harte *Local Therap.* 158 Lime-water is used with advantage as an injection to destroy *Seat-worms.

Seat (sīt), *v.* [f. Seat *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To place on a seat or seats; to cause to sit down.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 31 So now y'are fairely seated. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 298 Their Poets and Historians are great frequenters of these places..These are seated in a high Chair, in the midst. 1669 Evelyn *Diary* 15 July, This ended, we were..seated by the Vice-Chancellor amongst the Doctors on his right hand. 1672 Wiseman *Wounds* II. 91 Seat him [*sc.* the patient] so as it may be for your conveniency. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6382/4 The Great Master..seated the Proxy down in the Stall. 1805 T. Lindley *Voy. Brasil* 150 The old man seated me. 1847 C. Bronte *Jane Eyre* xxiii, He seated me and himself. 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* xlv, Dinah raised her gently from her knees, and seated her on the pallet again, *fig.* 1776 Toplady *Hymn*, '*Holy Ghost, dispel our Sadness*', Seat us with Thy saints in glory. 1859 Tennyson *Merlin & V.* 727 Because of that high pleasure which I had To seat you sole upon my pedestal Of worship.

b. *refl.* To take one's seat, sit down. Const. *at, in, upon*, etc.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 37 Ist fit an Eagle seate him with a Flie? 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 100 To seate him-selfe sure in the Saddle. 1765 J. Brown *Chr. Jrnl.* 204 Yonder fly has seated himself upon the surface of a rough stone. 1779 *Mirror* No. 9 We went at an early hour, and seated ourselves in the middle of the pit. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xx, 'Wha was it?'..said Effie, seating herself upright. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dau.* II. xiv, Lady Catherine good-naturedly seated herself at the piano-forté. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 245, I saw the landlady..seat herself amply before a row of baskets.

†**c.** *intr.* for *refl.* To sit down; also (of animals) to lie down. Of a hare: To sit in its form.

1596 Spenser *F.Q.* VI. ix. 4 The folds, where sheepe at night doe seat. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moon* (Percy Soc.) 7 Long had they not seated, but one knocked at the gate. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say that a Hare Seateth or Formeth. 1686 Blome *Gentl. Recr.* II. 76 A Hare Seateth or Formeth, a Coney Sitteth. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 146 There, seating,..I will now tell you, my uncle, says he.

d. *trans.* To cause or enable to sit *in* or *on* a throne, chair of state or office, or other seat of authority or dignity. Hence, to establish (a person) in a position of authority or dignity. Formerly without const., † to enthrone (a king).

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 22 Before I see thee seated in that Throne, Which now the House of Lancaster vsurpes, I vow by Heauen, these eyes shall neuer close. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 101 They doubted not to seate a King, at their pleasures. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Hist. Justine* II. x. 13 Xerxes being thus mutually seated in the kingdome. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 720 To inshrine Belus or Serapis their Gods, or seat Thir Kings. 1670 Cotton *Esperon* I. I. 22 By that means [she] seated her self absolute Mistress of that Court. 1715 Pope *Iliad* I. *Ess. Homer* 2 There is also in Mankind a Spirit of Envy or Opposition which makes them uneasy to see others of the same Species seated far above them in a sort of Perfection. *a* 1763 W. King *Polit. & Lit. Anecd.* (1819) 185 He [Burnet] was a better pastor than any man who is now seated on the bishops' bench. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* xxiv, I could ill have kept my seat in the high place where Heaven has been pleased to seat me. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* III. 143, I find you here but in the second place, Some say the third..We will seat you highest.

e. To put into a seat in a deliberative assembly.

1797 Burke *Let. Affairs Ireland* Wks. IX. 457 The new representative was at that time seated and installed by force and violence. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 165 He was summoned to parliament..and was seated in the place of the ancient Barons of Berkeley. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* IV. vii, Many of whom he has succeeded in seating in the parliament of his country. 1866 *Pall Mall Gaz.* No. 378, 1341/1 Mr. Kinglake has been seated for Bridgewater.

f. To find seats for; to accommodate with seats or sitting room; to assign seats to. Of a building, room, etc.: To afford sitting accommodation for.

1828–32 Webster, *Seat*,..to place in a church; to assign seats to. In New England..it is customary to seat families for a year or longer time; that is, assign and appropriate seats to their use. 1856 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* xli. (1871) V. 67 The first object..was to seat the greatest number of the people possible. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Sept. 2/2 Each theatre should be registered and advertised as capable of seating a specified number.

2. *Passive.* To be sitting, to be in a sitting posture.

1608 Shaks. *Per.* II. iv. 7 When he was seated in A Chariot of an inestimable value. 1703 Tate *Hymn*, '*While Shepherds watched*', While Shepherds watched their flocks by night All seated on the ground. 1791 Cowper *Yardley Oak* 139 Seated here On thy distorted root. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxiv, Osborne from his chair regarded Dobbin seated blank and silent opposite to him. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* i, Three young men are seated at breakfast.

3. *trans.* To place as a resident in a district or country; to settle or establish (a people, a body of colonists, etc.) in a particular locality. Now *rare.*

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Prose Addit. 161 Seated wee must bee, and here wee would be. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 62 Charles the Great Subdu'd the Saxons, and did seat the French Beyond the Riuer Sala. 1612 in Capt. Smith *Map Virginia* II. 96 Mr West hauing seated his men at the Falles, presently returned...The President..followed him to the falles: where he found this company so inconsiderately seated, in a place not only subiect to the rivers invndation, but [etc.]. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xxvi. (1640) 77 The Carmelites..were first seated at Newenden in Kent. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 197 Providence, which so happily had seated me at the Brasils, as a Planter. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* x. (1782) I. 295 In the age of the Antonines, the Goths were still seated in Prussia. 1797 Washington *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 406 If..they could have been first seated as tenants. 1910 Hirth in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 191/1 Whether the Chinese were seated in their later homes from time immemorial,..or whether [etc.].

†**b.** *refl.* To take up a permanent abode, to settle (in a place). *Obs.*

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 112 Whose tenants to injoy the liberties granted to Nepolitans, did forsake their owne..to seate themselves there. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. v. (1640) 236 They wonne the Island of Rhodes from the Turks..and there seated themselves. 1755 *Acts Assembly Pennsylv.* (1762) II. 54 Many Persons residing in this Province have seated themselves on certain large Tracts of Land, neither having Property therein, or paying Rent for the same. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 693/1 At length, in 1638, the Dutch seated themselves here [Mauritius].

†**c.** *intr.* for *refl.* To settle down permanently, to establish a residence, to fix or take up abode. *Obs.*

1622 *Relat. Eng. Plant. Plymouth, New Eng.* 4 Some of our people..desired..to travaile by Land into the Countrey,..to see whether it might be fit for vs to seate in or no. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon's Anab.* III. ii. 48 If he perceiued, we prepared our selues to seat here. 1697 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 44 Abundance of People were desirous to seat there. 1709 J. Lawson *New Voy. Carolina* 141 [This] would doubtless be a great prejudice to the Planters that should seat there.

transf. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 3 The knowledge of God seateth not in their hearts. 1655 Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I. 126 Thy root sucks but diseases; worms there seat And claim it for their meat.

d. *passive.* To have one's 'seat' or mansion in a specified place.

1683 Evelyn *Diary* 13 Oct., A..gentleman, seated neere Worcester, and very curious in gardening. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Blasphemer's Warning* (init.), In Kent we are told There was seated of old, A handsome young gentleman. 1859 *Symonds' Diary* (Camden) 75 *note*, Although the grandfather of Sir Richard became seated in Cornwall by his marriage with a coheiress of Trethurffe.

4. *trans.* With a thing as object: To place in a 'seat' or situation. (*Rare* exc. *passive* as in 5.) **a.** To set or secure in its proper place; to fix in proper position on a base or support. Now only *Mech.* † Also *intr.* for *refl.* to lie, rest *upon.*

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* II. i, In youth it perpetually preserues, in age restores the complexion; seats your teeth, did they dance like Virginall iacks, firme as a wall. [Cf. 1667 s. v. Seated *ppl. a.* 1.] 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* 153 Clap into thy Furnace an iron Kettle, and let the bottom thereof seat upon the iron Barr. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 89/2 Seat the Shooe, fit it to the Foot [of a horse]. 1872 *Spon's Dict. Engin.* v. 1804 The slotted head of the common wood screw is frequently split when much force is required to seat it or to remove it.

b. To locate or establish *in* a specified place.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 143 He himselfe made choice of the city Neapolis..to seat his regall Palace in. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* xi. (1653) 183 Neither would she have seated the mouth in so eminent, open, and conspicuous a place. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegy* i. 30 In thy youthful soul Love's gentle tyrant seats his awful throne.

†**c.** To found (a city). *Obs. rare.*

1612 Heywood *Apol. for Actors* I. 23 Thebes, seated by Cadmus. *a* 1657 W. Bradford *Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 368 Their neigbours of y^e^ Massachusets..had some years after seated a towne (called Hingam) on their lands.

5. In *passive*, to have its seat, be situated.

a. Of a country, town, house, etc.: To be situated in a certain position; to have a certain kind of situation (e. g. as regards salubrity or pleasantness).

1577 B. Googe *Hereshach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 172 Euery house is not so seated, as it hath errable ground about it. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1144 Some darke deepe desert seated from the way, That knowes not parching heat, nor freezing cold, Will wee find out. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* 83 A pleasant Vale seated belowe Some steepy Mount. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 284 The Mannor of Shurland seated Eastward from hence. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* III. F 3 b, [The house] 'tis well seated, Rough-cast without, but brauely lined within. 1655 Marq. Worcester *Cent. Invent.* § 100 To..furnish Cities with water though never so high seated. 1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 221 The Garden, seated on the level Floor. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 93 Lands seated on Marle are usually very rich. 1857 *Zoologist* XV. 5618 The house was seated in a pretty garden. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 52 Seated on the confines of Europe and Asia, it [Byzantium] links the two shores of the Bosphorus. 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* 213 London..is seated on clay.

b. Hence of a person with reference to his dwelling. Also *fig.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 8 They are as sicke that surfet with too much, as they that starue with nothing; it is no smal happinesse therefore to be seated in the meane. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 65 When we came vnto Bathy..we were seated a good league distant from his tabernacles. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* II. i. (*init.*), You are most delicately seated here, full of sweet delight and blandishment! an excellent ayre! 1624 Wotton *Elem. Archit.* I. 5 By no meanes to build too nere a great Neighbour, which were in truth to bee as vnfortunately seated on the earth, as Mercurie is in the Heauens. 1803 Wellington *To Lieut.-Gen. Stuart* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) II. 73 It appears..that we shall have a war immediately, or a protracted negotiation with Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, seated upon the Nizam's frontier.

†**c.** Of a material object: To have a certain place (e. g. in the body, in a building). *Obs.*

c 1580 Sidney *Ps.* (1823) XXII. ix, Whose hart..Doth melt away, though it be inmost seated. 1632 G. Herbert *Priest to Temple* xiii. (1830) 35 A poor man's box conveniently seated, to receive the charity of well-minded people. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Eye*, In Birds, and some other Creatures, the Eyes are so seated, as to take in near a whole Sphere.

d. Of a seed or fruit (with transferred notion of sense 2): To be fixed *on* something, or in a particular place.

1857 T. Moore *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 8 The part of the vein on which the sorus is seated is called the *receptacle.* 1882–4 Cooke *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I. 175 Dwarf males seated upon or about the oogonia.

e. Of an immaterial thing, a quality, feeling, etc.: To have its seat or abode in a certain place.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 55 See what a grace was seated on his Brow. 1622 Fletcher *Sea Voy.* I. iii, The greatest plagues that humane nature suffers, Are seated here, wildnesse, and wants innumerable. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 263 Their Inclinations, which are seated in the Heart. 1748 Melmoth *Fitzosborne Lett.* lii. (1749) II. 61 The latter [*i. e.* generosity] is seated in the mind. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 8 We there see..the same thoughts passing through the mind and seated on the lips.

f. Of a disease: To have its seat *in* a certain part of the body. Also *To be deeply seated*: lit. to be situated far below the surface; hence (often *fig.*) to be firmly established in the system, to be beyond the reach of superficial remedies.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. xiii. § 3 (1622) 140 His plague was seated into his bowells. 1647 N. Ward *Simp. Cobler* 6 Fiery diseases, seated in the spirit, embroile the whole frame of the body. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvi. 330 Spongy chancres..were seated on the inner lamella of the prepuce. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* vii. 212 *note*, The disease had become too deeply seated for recovery. 1893 W. R. Gowers *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) IV. 333 [Miliary tubercles are] seated in the pia mater.

†**6.** *trans.* To 'plant' with inhabitants, people, settle (a country). *Obs.* (App. *N. American.*)

1684 in *Pennsylv. Arch.* I. 85 Vpon Lands not Seated before in ye Dukes Time. 1776 C. Carroll *Jrnl. Vis. Canada* in B. Mayer *Mem.* (1845) 78 The country on each side of the St. Lawrence is level, rich, and thickly seated; indeed, so thickly seated, that the houses form almost one continued row. 1784 Washington *Writ.* 1891 X. 366 To see these lands seated by particular societies.

7. To fix a seat on (a chair); to repair (trousers, a chair) by renewing or mending the seat.

1762 Foote *Orators* II. (1780) 46 As I was sitting cross-legged on my shop-board, new seating a cloth pair of breeches. 1828–32 Webster, *Seat*,..to repair by making a seat new; as, to seat a garment. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 15 Apr. 14/1 Then the chair is handed over to the women to be 'seated'.

8. To furnish (a building, a room, etc.) with seats.

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xx, A portion of which was seated with pews, and used as a church. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 69 The nave is now seated with two rows of low-backed benches. 1899 *Eclectic Mag.* Feb. 201 A..carriage which was seated for fifteen.

b. (See quot.) Cf. 1 f.

1828–32 Webster, *Seat*,..to appropriate the pews in, to particular families; as, to seat a church.

Seatage (sī·tédʒ). [f. Seat *v.* + -age.] Seating accommodation.

1889 *Daily News* 19 July 2/2 More than half the total seatage.

Seated (sī·téd), *ppl. a.* [f. Seat *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Fixed in position. Obs. or *arch.*

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. iii. 136 Whose horrid Image doth vnfixe my Heire, And make my seated Heart knock at my Ribbes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 644 From thir foundations loosning to and fro They pluckt the seated Hills with all thir load, Rocks, Waters, Woods.

†**2.** With adverb: (Well) situated; (well) provided with a 'seat' or mansion. *Obs.*

1621 in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 456 Bruxells..being a well seated and well watered towne as ev^r^ I sawe. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* b 5 Your..well seated Pallace with a wood at its back. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* (1906) 278 Mr. Knox was so well seated, and could not be supposed to leave such an estate.

3. Sitting down; in a sitting posture or condition. *The Seated Lady*, the constellation Cassiopeia.

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xx, The seated part of the congregation. 1870 *Murray's Handbk. Essex*, etc. 206 Seated figures of the Apostles serve as pinnacles of the buttresses. 1886 Proctor in *Sci. Amer.* 3 July 3/3 Low down, between north and north-east, we find the Seated Lady (*Cassiopeia*)

4. Of a room, etc.: Provided with seats.

1829 Bentham *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit Justice* 37 The appeal goes..from the four-seated court in Westminster Hall to the House of Lords.

5. Provided with a seat, as a chair, pair of trousers, etc. Only in parasynthetic formations, as *double-, hard-, two-seated*, etc.

1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* II. 163 Several hard-seated wooden chairs. 1898 *Cycling* 21 Cycling knickerbockers should all be double-seated outside. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 8/2 Two-seated vehicles.

6. *U.S.* (See quot.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1877 W. H. Burroughs *On Taxation* 208 In Pennsylvania, prior to 1844, seated lands, that is, lands occupied by residence, or cultivation, could not be sold for taxes.

Seater (sī·tə1). *rare.* [f. Seat *sb.* and *v.* + -er.]

†**1.** *N. American.* ? One who apportions the sittings in a meeting-house. *Obs.*

1713 S. Sewall *Diary* 4 May (1879) II. 381 Mr. Pemberton declares a Necessity of adding to the number of the Seaters.

Ibid. 10 June II. 389 Mr. Pemberton..would not have me resign my Seaters place now.

2. Comb.: *two-seater*, a motor-car having two seats.

1906 *Daily Chron.* 15 Nov. 3/6 Two-cylinder, two-seater car.

†Seath. *Obs.* Also 7 seth (9 seeth). [OE. *séað* masc. = OFris. *sāth* (NFris. *soath*, *suad*, *suas*, EFris. *sōth*, *sōd*, WFris. *saed*), LG. *sood* draw-well, MHG. *sōt* :—OTeut. **raupo-z.*] A pit, hole, well, or pool.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 1 Wingeard gesette monn & ymb-salde hæga & dalf seað [L. *lacum*]. *c* 1205 LAY. 841 Heo nomen þæt þær & wel hit biburiede liine deope seaðen. 1656 SMITH & WEBB *Vale-Royal* I. 66 A Seth or pit of that Brine. 1877 E. LEIGH *Cheshire Gloss., Seath* or *Seeth*, an old word, found in some legal documents, for a brine-pit.

Seath, var. SAITHE; obs. f. SEETHE *v.*

Sea'-thief. [Cf. G. *seedieb.*] A pirate, a sea-rover.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 347/26 *Archipiratta*, heah sæðeof. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 173 Sclauonia..haþ wylde men and see þeues. *Ibid.* VI. 415 Þe see þeves of Danes. 1576 CURTEYS *Two Serm.* C j b, Th'one be Sea theeues suche as lye in the straights and corners of the Sea, & take other mens goods from them by force. 1627 DRAYTON *Elegies, Lady Aston's Dep.* 50 Or if some proling Rouer shall but dare, To seize the ship.., Let the fell fishes of the Maine appeare, And tell those Sea-thiefes, that [etc.]. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 59 The sea-thieves were taken by surprise.

transf. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 340 Those small white Fish..Combine themselves, that their joynt strength doth hold Against the greediest of the Sea-theeves' sallies.

Seathin, obs. form of SHITTIM.

Sea'-thistle.

1. The sea-holly, *Eryngium maritimum*. ? *Obs.*

In quot. *c* 1265 perh. the water-caltrops (CALTROP 3).

c 1265 [see CALTROP 3]. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 45 The Sea-thistle called *Eryngium marinum*, which some call Sea-hull, or Huluer. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 568 *Eryngium*, (Sea-Thistle). 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* II. 365 The coast..produces scurvy-grass, colewort, and sea-thistle.

†2. The echinus or sea-urchin. *Obs.*—1

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 230 They are so full of prickles, that they cannot be held, therefore some call them the Sea Thistles.

†3. In full *sea-thistle weed*: ? gulf-weed. *Obs.*

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. I. 14 We..saw Flying-fish, and a great deal of Sea-Thistle Weed floating. 1727 DORRINGTON *Philip Quarll* (1754) 66 We saw some Flying-fish, and a great deal of Sea-thistle swimming.

Seating (sī'tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SEAT *sb.* and *v.* + -ING 1.]

†1. The action of providing with a residence, or of settling in a country; quasi-*concr.* opportunity for settling, footing. Also (*N. American*) colonization, settlement (of a country). *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 666 Also doe I greatly mislike the lord Deputyes seating at Dublin. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 153 Promising also to giue them aid for the seating of them there [in Achaia and Boeotia]. 1611 SPED *Hist Gt. Brit.* v. vii. § 9 There are reported to haue come into Ireland..& finding no seating there to haue entered into Britaine. 1624 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* 6 In the seating of our selues..Builders should bee as circumspect as Wooers. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 441 At the first Seating of Maryland there were several Nations of Indians in the Country.

2. The action of providing with seats; the manner in which a building, etc. is seated; *concr.* the seats with which a building, etc. is provided.

1880 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 2/5 The seating of the church is but little altered. 1895 *Ibid.* 11 Dec. 5/3 Additional seating has been provided.

3. Material for upholstering the seats of chairs, etc.

1833 J. BENNETT *Artificer's Lexicon* 366 Seating. Horse-hair for sofas, chairs, &c. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Seating*, horse-hair fabric, American leather, or other materials, made for covering the cushions of chairs, couches, &c. 1909 *Athenæum* 20 Mar. 340/1 Chair-seating..most of this seating is now done with split canes instead of rushes.

4. *Mech.* A fitted support for a part of a structure or machine, usually *pl.* or *collect. sing.*

1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 191/1 An arrangement like that of the plunger pump, which permitted both valves to be fixed in seatings. 1868 FAIRLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining Bristol*, etc. 29 *Seating*, the place in the pumps where the clack is seated. 1889 HASLUCK *Model Eng. Handybk.* (1900) 71 The seatings for the lugs of the cylinder.

5. That part of a structure, etc. which rests on some other part. *Ship-building* (see quot. 1805: and cf. SEAT *sb.* 22).

1805 *Shipwright's Vade-mecum* 129 *Seating*, that part of the floor which fays on the deadwood; and of a transom which fays against the post. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 178/2 The wedges were then struck, and the weight of the ribs thrown upon their seatings and head joints. 1889 in Anglin *Design of Structures* (1891) 488 All girders shall have seatings of the best hair felt, graduated in lengths so as to insure the pressure being on the centre of bearing when the greatest load is on the girder.

6. *attrib.* a. (of sense 4), as *seating block, plate.*

1838 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 178/1 The masonry at each end [of the bridge] was ready to receive the cast-iron seating plates of the wood arch. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 55/1 Boiler Seating Blocks.

b. (in the sense of providing seats or sitting room for), as *seating accommodation, capacity.*

1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Sept. 2/2 In no case should the seating capacity [of a theatre] ever be exceeded. 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare of Footlights* i, The seating accommodation [of the theatre] embodied every new device for the comfort of its occupants that ingenuity could suggest.

Seatless (sī'tlĕs), *a.* [f. SEAT *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no seat or seats (in any sense of the sb.).

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 229 What a world their seatless nations led! 1826 *The Ass* 1 Apr. 1 A sleeveless coat and seatless breeches. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 30. 78 The third-class carriages..were..seatless and unsheltered cattle-trucks. 1871 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 19 Jan., Three seatless chairs.

Sea'-toad.

1. A name given to several fishes, as **a.** The fishing-frog or angler, *Lophius piscatorius.* **b.** *U. S.* The sculpin. **c.** 'The toadfish, *Batrachus tau*' (Cent. Dict. 1891).

1558 RONDELET *Gesner's Hist. Anim.* IV. 961 Seetode *id est ruibetam marinam Anglicè.* *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) 319 An haddocke, a Roucote, the sea tad. 1700 C. LEIGH *Nat. Hist. Lanc.*, etc. I. 186 The *Rana Piscatrix* or Sea-Toad found frequently in the River Wire in Lancashire. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 258 On our Atlantic coast are found several species of this family [Cottidæ], generally known by the name 'Sculpin', and also by such titles as..'Sea-toad', and 'Pig-fish'.

†2. ? Some kind of starfish. *Obs.*—1

1710 SIBBALD *Fife & Kinross* 84 *Stella Marina squamosa*; the Fishers call it the Sea-Toad, for that in colour it resembles a Toad.

3. The great spider-crab (see quot.).

1857 A. WHITE *Brit. Crustacea* 22 The *Hyas*...Mr. Gordon says that the fishermen there [*sc.* Moray Firth] call it 'sea-toad', that is sea-toad.

4. ? *nonce-use.* A turtle.

1754 GARRICK *Prol. to J. Brown's 'Barbarossa'*, He eat a great Sea-Toad! It came from Indies—'twas as big as me, He call'd it Belly-patch and Capapee.

Seaton, obs. form of SETON.

Sea-tortoise. A marine tortoise or turtle. Also Comb. *sea-tortoise-shell.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cviii. (1495) 850 The see Tortuca etyth all thynge and his mouth is stronger than any other beestes mouth.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. XXXVII. I. 339 The sea-Tortoise hath neither tongue nor teeth. 1681 GREW *Museum* III. § i. i. 260 The spaces betwixt which [rows], are cancellated much after the manner of the Sea-Tortoiseshell. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 122 A Sea-Tortoise was brought to the Foit, in length Six Feet. 1750 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* IV. 206 The Sea-Tortoise is commonly call'd by our Sea-Captains Turtle. 1881 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 237 A terrapin is..a small turtle or sea-tortoise.

Sea'-town. Now *rare.* (Common in 17th c.) A town situated on or near the sea, a sea-port town.

1578 J. STOCKWOOD *Serm.* 24 *Aug.* 36 Cesarea was a Sea-town, not far from the Mount Carmel. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 61 A maritime Prouince, full of Sea-townes, and Hauens. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 373 These two islands, with their extensive, and every where vulnerable coast, should be considered as a garrisoned sea-town. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 2/3 The darkening roofs of the sea-town.

†Sea-tree. *Obs.*

1. A huge polyp [L. *arbor marina*].

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. xi. II. 451 [The 'greatest monsters' of the sea are] The Sea-Trees, Whirlepooles [etc.]. 1611 FLORIO, *Albero*, ..a monstrous sea-fish, called the Sea-tree.

2. Some tree-like seaweed.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. XXV. I. 402 The branches and leaves of the sea trees, so long as they were under water looked greene, but when they be taken forth, presently dried with the heat of the Sunne. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 127 Sea-Trees...Certain Trees which are immediately glaz'd with a salt-peter, which renders them extremely white. Some conceive them to be a kind of Coral. 1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* I. 152 The ocean here produces various species of large vegetables, which are known by the name of sea-trees. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 634 This pivot..forms something like the knot of the sea-tree. 1823-4 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XV. 298/2 The sea-tree lines many parts of the coast [of St. Bartholomew], has its leaves platted together, and looks as if it was completely glazed.

Sea'-trout.

1. The *Salmo trutta*, = SALMON-TROUT 1; also the bull or grey trout, *S. eriox.*

1745 tr. *Egede's Descr. Greenland* 91 Small Salmon or Sea-Trout of different Kinds and Sizes. 1769-76 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 259. 1875 F. FRANCIS in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 41/1 Next to the salmon ranks in value for sport the sea-trout Of these there are two kinds: 1st, The salmon-trout (*Salmo trutta*); and 2d, The bull or grey trout (*Salmo eriox*).

2. In U. S. and Australia applied to other fishes.

1859-62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 126 The Sea-trouts of Australian seas belong to the genus *Arripis*. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 267 (*Hexagrammus decagrammus*..)...From San Francisco southward, the names 'Rock Trout' and 'Sea Trout' are common. *Ibid.* 362 With the other members of the genus [the Squeteague] is spoken of under the name 'Sea Trout'. 1891 *Century Dict., Sea trout*, 1. Any catadromous trout or char, as the common brook-trout of the United States, *Salvelinus fontinalis.*

3. *attrib.*

1875 F. FRANCIS in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 41/1 A day's sea-trout fishing. 1904 GALLICHAN *Fishing & Shooting in Spain* 28, I was soon trying to lure him with a sea-trout fly.

Sea-trumpet.

†1. A trumpet-shell or triton-shell. *Obs.*

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 177 Cancellus in Buccino degens, the bigger Souldier-Crab dwelling in the Sea-Trumpet.

2. A kind of trumpet used at sea.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 522 The *Concha, Tromba Marina*, or Sea-Trumpet.

3. A very large seaweed, *Ecklonia buccinalis.*

So called because the hollow upper part of the stem when dried, is used as a trumpet at the Cape of Good Hope.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 945 L[aminaria] buccinalis furnishes the singular vegetable production called the sea-trumpet. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 419 Trumpet, Sea (*Ecklonia buccinalis*) a strong-growing seaweed of the Laminaria section of Algæ.

Seatsman (sī'tsmĕn).

†1. A shoemaker. *Obs. rare.* Cf. SEAT *sb.*

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 241 The Character of a Seat's-man; written by one of the Craft.

2. One who makes the seats of clogs.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 76 Patten, Clog Maker ..Clog Clasper. Clog Seatsman.

Seattica, obs. form of SCIATICA.

†Sea't-town. *Obs.*

1. A town used as the head-quarters of an army.

1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. XXXII. 133 It was chosen ..for the seate-towne of the warre [L. *belli sedes*]. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 237 Robert Bishop of Constance..chose it for the Seat-towne of the whole warre.

2. A capital town, = SEAT *sb.* 13.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VI. XXVII. I. 138 The auncient royall pallace and seat towne of the Persian K[ings].

Sea-turtle 1. The black guillemot.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 326 The Greenland-Dove or Sea-Turtle: Columba Groenlandica dicta. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 446 The Colymbus with webbed feet, and three toes to each. The Sea-turtle. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s. v. *Turtle*, Greenland Turtle and Sea-Turtle are sailors' names for the Black Guillemot.

Sea-turtle 2. A turtle or sea-tortoise.

1764 *Ann. Reg.* 92 Lately taken..on the Devonshire coast ..a sea-turtle, about seven feet long. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* (1861) 357 Two pairs of paddles, very much like those of a sea-turtle.

Seatwell, obs. form of SETWALL.

Seau, Seaul: see SEW, pottage; SEAL *sb.*2

Sea-unicorn.

1. The Narwhal.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXIII. 167 The Sea-Unicornes,..are of that strength and bignesse, as able to penetrate the ribs of ships. *a* 1721 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 30 The Angel a Sea-Unicorn espy'd. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXVII. (1856) 340 That monodontal process which gives them their name of sea-unicorn.

attrib. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Sea-unicorn Tooth*, a name for the spiral horn or tusk of the narwhal

2. = SEA-BAT 3.

1830 J. F. SOUTH in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXI. 722 Near the openings of the nostrils is a little, hard, horny appendage, terminating in a tubercle, and hence the fish [*Malthe vespertilio*] has sometimes been called the Sea Unicorn.

Sea'-u-rchin.

1. An animal of the genus *Echinus* (see ECHINUS 1) or the order *Echinoidea.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 382 What stile can worthily declare (O! Galley-Fish,..and Sea-Urchin) your dexterity In Sailor's Art. 1682 GREW *Museum* I. § vi. i. 139 The round Sea-Urchin or Button-Fish. *Echinus orbicularis. Ibid.*, The Great Oval Sea-Urchin. *Echinometra Aristotelis.* 1704 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* iv. 36 Mr. James Cuninghame found this elegant Sea Urchin on the Coast of China. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 134 In some Sea-urchins the body is almost spherical.

¶ **2.** Humorously applied to a young sailor.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1850) 414 The domineering spirit of this boisterous sea-urchin at length grew quite intolerable.

Seave (sēv). *north.* Forms: 5, 9 seve, 5 seyfe, 5, 9 seive, 8 seave, 8–9 sieve, 6– seave, 9 seeave (see also Eng. Dial. Dict.). [a. ON. *sef* (Sw. *säf*, Da. *siv*).] A rush; also, a rushlight.

14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 712/9 *Hic papirus*, a seue [*printed* sene]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Camden) 470 He began þe seiues graythe, And made a fournays for þe bell. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 327/2 A Seyfe, *iuncus.* 1594 in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Archæol. Soc.* (1903) III. 152 None..shall mowe or sheare any seaves between Tailbothe and Sleddaile. 1684 MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 72 Then strike a Fire, and leet a Seave I Reed. 1777 *Wallingfen Inclos. Act* 21 Seaves, reeds, whinns, or sods.

b. *attrib.*, as †*seave-busk* (= bush), *-candle, -light*; **seave-cap**, the black-headed bunting.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 327/2 A *Seyfebuske, *iuncetum.* 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* Philos. Lett. (1718) 336 *Seaves*, pill'd Rushes, of which they make *Seav Candles. 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, *Seave-cap..Black-headed Bunting *Emberiza Schæniclus.*

Seave, Seaven, obs. ff. SIEVE *sb.*, SEVEN.

Seaver, obs. form of SEVER.

Sea-view.

1. A picture representing a scene at sea, a 'seascape'.

1781 REYNOLDS *Journ. Flanders & Holl.* Wks. 1797 II. 80 The picture..appears to be a sea-view. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* v. (1818) II. 37 Altering the position of the pictures ..and adding to their number the sea-views of Vernet.

2. A view or prospect of the sea, or at sea.

1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 289 A fine sea-view from the hills of Dundonald. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1903) 32 Those 'Lodgings with an ample sea-view', Which were..'To Let'. 1897 'A. HOPE' *Phroso* ii. (1905) 25 About half-way up,..and commanding a splendid sea-view, stood an old grey battlemented house.

Sea-voyage. A voyage by sea.

1609 FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* I. (1612) C 2, Captain, what think'st thou of such a woman in a long Sea Voyage? *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* (1656) 204 Life a Sea-voyage is, Death is the Haven. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iv, Having been long used to sea voyages, those motions, although sometimes very violent, did not much discompose

me. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 224 [He] appeared to have newly arrived from a sea-voyage.

So **Sea-voyager,** one who goes on a sea-voyage; **Sea-voyaging,** going on a sea-voyage.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xix. Argt. 10 Our Brittish braue Sea-voyagers. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 12 'There are many advantages', says Sandi, 'in sea-voyaging, but security is not one of them'. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 10/1 Captain Alexander Simpson, who has just completed two million miles of sea-voyaging.

Seavy (sī·vi), *a. north.* [f. SEAVE + -Y.] Containing 'seaves' or rushes, overgrown with rushes; also, composed of rushes.

1684 MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 41 Our Land is .. full of strang whickens, Cat whins, and Seavy Furs. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words*, s.v. *Seaves.* Seavy ground, such as is overgrown with Rushes. 1851 *Cumbld. Gloss., Seavy-cap*, a cap made of rushes. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 156 'Seavy flats' are merely the level pastures which..grow an abundance of seaves or seves, the common soft rush.

Seaw, var. SEW *v.*, to drain; obs. f. SHOW.

Sea-wall.

1. A wall or embankment to prevent the encroachment of the sea, or to form a breakwater, etc.

In OE. a cliff by the sea.

Beowulf 1924 Hiȝelac..wunade..sæwealle neah. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 6 þe more þe watyr in þe se is styred wyth þe wynde, þe more it flowyth, & brekyth out, ouer þe se-wallys in-to dyuerse placys. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Agger,..a* water-banke: a sea wall. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 29 The..making of Drains, Sea-walls [etc.]. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iii. 52 The inroads of the sea..have been checked, wherever necessary, by a sea wall.

b. *N. Amer.* 'An embankment of stones thrown up by the waves on a shore' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1896 *Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada* II. ii. 210 Sea-wall, a gravel or boulder ridge thrown up by the waves.

2. The sea as a wall or barrier of defence. Cf. *sea-walled. rare.*

1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xviii. 327 Many of us have thought that our sea-wall is a specially divine arrangement.

So **Sea-walled** *a.*, surrounded or protected by the sea as a wall of defence; **Sea-waller,** one who builds sea-walls; **Sea-walling,** the building or repairing of sea-walls.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 43 When our Sea-walled Garden, the whole Land, Is full of Weedes. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts*, etc. VIII. 92 A contract was entered into with two companies of sea-wallers,..for the erection of a new wall. 1794 *Ibid.* XII. 115 One of the chief uses to which Chestnut is applied..is sea-walling, or embankments against the sea. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 2 Having been for many years connected much with sea-walling, both in building and repairing.

‖ **Seawan(e, seawant** (sī·wɑ̄n, -wɒnt). *Amer. Ind.* Also 9 se(e)wan, zeband. [Narraganset *seawohn* scattered, loose (in opposition to the strung beads, called *peag*).] Wampum.

1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 32 Their Money is called Wampam and Sea-want. 1834 *Mem. Hist. Soc. Pennsylv.* III. 131 Their money consists of beads..these they called zeband. 1851 SCHOOLCRAFT *Indian Tribes* I. 85 Four grains of sewan made a penny. 1870 *Putnam's Mag.* VI. 525 Indian Shell Money generally, the true generic name of which was seawan in the Algonquin language.

Seaward (sī·wŏɹd), *adv.* (and quasi-*sb.*) and *a.* See also SEAWARDS. [f. SEA *sb.* + -WARD.]

A. In adverbial phrases and as adverb.

1. Phrases. **a.** *To (the) seaward*: towards the sea; in the direction of the sea; in the direction of the open sea, away from the land. *To the seaward of*: to or at a place nearer the sea (or, at sea, farther from the land) than.

[In the early examples *to* and *ward* form a compound prep. governing the interposed *sb.* In later use *seaward* seems to be apprehended as an absolute use of the adj.]

α. with article. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. v. (Skeat) I. 75 Waters to the see-ward ever ben they drawing. *c* 1440 LOVELICH *Seint Graal* II. 86 Thanne Nasciens his weye gan to take, and faste to the Seward gan he schake. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxix. 11 Where..men go from the east to the see warde. *c* 1582 T. DIGGES in *Archæologia* XI. 225 To the Seawarde this Baye shall allway be defended and garded with a massye banke of beache. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. xxxix. 174 [He] wheeled about with his forces to the Seaward. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 142 We discovered a ship two leagues off to the Sea-ward. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 177 Mr. Brett..did really discover her..steering off to the seaward. 1852 KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 27 The flame shone far to the seaward.

β. without article. 1540 in *Sel. Pleas Crt. Admiralty* (1894) I. 92 The maryners..imediately wente to see ward withowte ancre or cable. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. 508 The River ..to Seaward runnes a pace Through Phrygie. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 216 Three Iles, seene farre to Sea-ward. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 138 The Eagle..Soaring aloft to seaward took her flight. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. ix, The billow..That far to seaward finds his source. 1890 DOYLE *White Company* xvii, The wrack had thickened to seaward, and the coast was but a blurred line.

b. In mod. use, *From (the) seaward*: from the direction in which the sea lies.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 404 It blew a terrible Storm of Wind that Evening from the Seaward. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xx, A point where she [the ship] could not be seen from the seaward. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcii. XII. 128 The defenders were powerfully aided from seaward by the Persian ships with their numerous crews. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 128 On the approach from seaward Cadiz ..presents more the appearance of a Moorish town than a European city.

2. *adv.* Towards the sea or the open sea (away from the land).

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 318 Couched betweene a high cliffe sea-ward and as high an hill land-ward. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 681 The rock rush'd sea-ward. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Forsaken Merman* 128 When sweet airs come seaward From heaths starr'd with broom. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 126 The total quantity of matter..carried seaward is something enormous. 1883 KAY in *Law Rep.* 11 *Q. B. Div.* 500 Helpsford Scar..is further seaward than the place where this accident occurred.

b. *Comb.*

1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 395 The seaward-facing crag. 1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 16 Now seaward-bound for health they gain'd the coast. 1864 — *Enoch Arden* 559 In a seaward-gazing mountain-gorge They built..a hut. 1888 STEVENSON *Across the Plains*, etc. (1892) 193 A strange sight it is to see (of an afternoon) the heights of Pulteney blackened by seaward-looking fishers, as when a city crowds to a review.

B. *adj.*

†**1.** Fresh from the sea. *Obs. rare* —1.

c 1450 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 642 in *Babees Bk.* 161 White heryngе in a dische, if hit be seaward & freshe.

2. Going out to sea, going to seaward or in seawardly direction.

a 1621 DONNE *To Sir H. W. going Ambass. Venice* 14 After those loving papers which friends send With glad griefe, to your Sea-ward steps, farewel. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 603 Marking the playful tenants of the stream.. stem the sea-ward tide. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 376 And he Anchises' famous son embark'd Captive Æneas in the seaward ship. 1904 EDITH RICKERT *Reaper* 188 He turned along the seaward road.

3. Directed or looking towards the sea; facing the sea, or the open sea; situated on the side or portion (of a thing) which is nearest the sea.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 1034 The sea-ward prow invites the tardy gales. ?1803 COLERIDGE *Recoll. Love* ii, I lay On seaward Quantock's heathy hills. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 104 Various heaps of broken ice denoted recent shoots of the seaward edge [of the glacier]. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 173 Your cannons moulder on the seaward wall. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 110/2 The seaward sides of the mountain ranges. 1902 *Act 2 Edw. VII*, c. 24 § 7 (2) Two hundred yards from the seaward extremities of the work.

b. Of a wind: Blowing from the sea.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 123 Sheltered from seaward winds. 1905 BEDE CAMM *Voy. of Par.* 10 The large black sails were filled with a seaward breeze.

Seawardly (sī·wŏɹdli), *a.* and *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] **A.** *adj.* Habituated to looking seaward.

1849 G. CUPPLES *Green Hand* xi. (1856) 97 The keen gray seawardly eye, under the peak of the naval cap, kept changing and twinkling. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. v. 104 Dry, tough, burnt, seawardly chaps. 1890 — *My Shipm. Louise* I. xiv. 296 His keen seawardly eye took in everything in a breath.

B. *adv.* Towards the sea. *rare.*

1902 *19th Cent.* Feb. 176 We see roof-ridge and telegraph-wire packed with seawardly attentive birds.

Seawards (sī·wŏɹdz), *adv.* [f. SEA *sb.* + -WARDS.] = SEAWARD *adv.* In early use *to (the) seawards.*

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 19 To the se wardes ys the Stopull of Craggs. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 Leauing the const..we bare roome to seawards. 1622 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 241 All our Shipps ..stood off to seawards for that night. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 501/2 Near either shore [of the Atlantic] and seawards down to a depth of about two thousand feet, the composition of the sea-bottom varies greatly. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 114 He turned eagerly seawards.

Sea'-ware. Also 8 -were, 8-9 -waur(e. [OE. *sǽwār*, f. *sǽ* SEA + *wār* 'alga'; see WARE *sb.*²] Seaweed; esp. coarse, large seaweed thrown up on the shore by the sea, and used as manure, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 135/21 *Alga*, seawaur. *c* 1662 in G. Barry *Orkney Isl.* (1805) 452 Where they and the cows do eat together sea-ware. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 112 It is lately much improved by a manure of the sea-weed called the sea-were, which grows on the sea rocks, and is thence torn off by the waves and thrown upon the shore. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 29 [In Kent] sea-waure or sea-wracks, or sea-weeds, are reckoned a very good manure. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xviii. 299 Multitudes lived miserably by shell-fish and sea-ware. 1899 *Folk-Lore* Sept. 278 She was taking home a load of sea ware in a cart.

Sea'-washed, *a.* Washed by the sea; exposed to the 'wash' of the sea.

1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 769 And those yet breathing on the sea-wash'd ground. 1830 SCOTT *Auchindrane* II. i, Our mighty Earl forsakes his sea-wash'd castle. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 113 The moon-lighted, sea-washed verandah.

Sea'-water.

1. The water of the sea, or water taken from the sea.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* (Rolls) II. 28 Celeþonian seaw & sæwæter. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Þe tere þet mon wepð for his aȝen sunne is alse salt water, and þer fore hit is inemned see water. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 167 Wyth his hond wyth a lytyll schell he toke of þe see-watyr and powret into þat put. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXI. vii. II. 416 The salt made of sea-water. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 462 Sea water shalt thou drinke. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xlvi. 90 On the Essex and Kentish shores, as far as the brackish Sea-water commeth. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. (1815) 282 Being drenched with sea-water. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xix. 6 The salt sea-water passes by. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. Prol., A rough blue suit of clothes, all torn and stained by sea-water.

b. *pl.*

1697 POTTER *Antig. Greece* II. iv. (1715) 222 If the Sea-waters could be procur'd, they were preferr'd before all others. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* xv. 308 The iridescence of the sea-waters is most generally produced by living light-bearers.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 86 Tell me precisely of what complexion? *Boy.* Of the sea-water Greene sir. 1596 *Will* in *Longman's Mag.* Apr. (1905) 534 My see-water colored green cloke.

†**2.** A precious stone, the AQUAMARINE I. *Obs.*

[1598: cf. AQUAMARINE I.] 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 235 Round stones called *Cornioli*, of yellow colour and others of white, called the Sea-water of India.

Sea'-way, sea'way.

1. A way over the sea; the sea as a means of communication; the open sea. Also (*nonce-use*) a channel made for the sea.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* viii. 8 (Thorpe) Fleogende fuglas, and sæfiscas, þa farað ȝeond þa sæ-wegas. [Vulg. *qui perambulant semitas maris.*] *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ire.* xxxiii. 80 From thens thay wentten to Iysmore,..robbeden & prayeden, & by the see wey senten many grete prayes to Watyrford. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 323 We passed beyond the protection of the straits into the open seaway. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan. 5/4 Xerxes cut a sea-way through Mount Athos. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 432 The graceful craft, leaning to the..south wind, swept forth towards the sea-way. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* App. 641 Sebastian Münster, in his maps,..makes a clear seaway to the Moluccas somewhere in the latitude of the Strait of Belle Isle.

2. 'The progress of a ship through the waves' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1787 BURNS *Addr. to Unco Guid* iv, Wi' wind and tide fair i' your tail, Right on ye scud your sea-way.

3. A rough sea. Usually *in a sea-way* (said of a ship).

1840 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 181/2 The effects of a sea-way upon the Eddystone or Bell Rock. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 62 Weights at the extremities cause a ship to be uneasy in a sea-way. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Sea-way*,..said when a vessel is in an open place where the sea is rolling heavily. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xxiii, The coracle..was a very safe boat.., both buoyant and clever in a seaway.

4. *attrib.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Sea-way measurer*, a kind of self-registering log invented by Smenton. [The term is not used in Smeaton's paper, *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. (1754) 532.] 1907 *Daily Chron.* 6 Dec. 6/4 The Nantucket Lightship, waning seaway travellers of a deadly shoal.

Sea-weary, *a. rare.* Weary or fatigued by, with, or of the sea.

a 1000 *Andreas* 862 (Gr.) Us sæwerige slæp ofereode. *c* 1205 LAY. 4619 We beoh sæ-werie men. 1902 TRENCH *Deirdre Wed* 101 Sea-weary, yes, but human still, and whole, —A circumnavigator of the soul.

Seaweed (sī·wīd). [f. SEA *sb.* + WEED *sb.*]

1. *collect.* Any marine plants of the class *Algæ* (see ALGA).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 56 b, Wrap it in seaweede. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Alga marina*, reeks or sea weede, *Alga.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 404 Part single or with mate Graze the Sea weed thir pasture. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 292 Mark by what wretched steps their glory grows, From dirt and sea-weed as proud Venice rose. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 91 A fresh manure of sea-weed being laid on each year that barley is sown. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* xx, Funeral garlands of sea-weed twisted about them by the late tide. 1906 OLIVE MALVERY *Soul Market* xvii. 268 Mattresses of American leather stuffed with sea-weed.

2. A particular marine alga.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* July 1645, Ashes made of a sea-weede brought out of Syria. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 195 He shewed some sea-weeds inclosed in crystal. 1837-42 HAWTHORNE *Twice-t. Tales, Foot-pr. on Sea-shore* 4 A sea-weed, with an immense brown leaf. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 414 Whole classes in the plant world—the sea-weeds for instance—have no roots at all.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *seaweed belt, collector, limpet, poultice*; *seaweed-covered* adj.; **seaweed-fern,** the hart's tongue, *Scolopendrium vulgare.*

1884 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* xiv. (1886) 120 The *sea-weed belt which fringes the land has an average breadth of about a mile. 1865 MRS. L. L. CLARKE *Seaweeds* ii. 42 A useful hand-book for the *seaweed collector. 1900 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Jan. 28 *Seaweed-covered rocks. 1865 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* 1 Aug. 190 The *Seaweed-fern. 1858 H. & A. ADAMS *Recent Mollusca* I. 467 The '*Sea-weed Limpet' is readily distinguished from the Rock Limpet. 1885 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Cataplasma Fuci*, the *sea-weed poultice for scrofula [etc.].

Hence **Sea'weeded** *a.*, covered with seaweed; **Sea'weeding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of collecting seaweed; **Sea'weedy** *a.*, covered with seaweed; characteristic of seaweed.

1832 FR. A. KEMBLE *Let.* in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 178 Those..sea-weedy shores. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 162 Half hidden in drifted sand, Sea-weeded, mossy, black with age, are bones. 1865 MRS. L. L. CLARKE *Seaweeds* i 17 The preparations for a seaweeding. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 53. 335 The sea-weedy smell.

Sea-willow.

†**1.** The sea-buckthorn. *Obs. rare* —1.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 41 Halimus..may be called in englishe sea wyllowe or prickwylowe because it hath the leaues of a wylowe and prickes lyke a thorne.

b. The papyrus or paper-reed, BIBLUS.

1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* IV. xv. 416 The ancient Greeks..preferred cables of rushes or sea-willow. [*Odyss.* XXI. 391 ὅπλον νεὸς ἀμφιελίσσης βύβλινον.]

2. A gorgoniaceous polyp.
1755 J. Ellis *Coralines* 68 Sea-willow. *a* 1776 — *Zoophytes* (1786) 89 *Gorgonia anceps.* Sea-Willow Gorgon.

Sea-wind. A wind from the sea; a sea-breeze.
1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. viii. 142 The land windes blow from mid-night to the sunne rising, and the sea windes vntill sunne setting. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. xxxi, Then shall these vaults, so strong and deep, Burst open to the sea-winds' sweep. 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arthur* 48 Over the n the sea-wind sang Shrill, chill, with flakes of foam. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 128 Fruits such as only the southern sun and sea-wind can mature.

Sea-wing.
1. *poet. nonce-use.* Means of 'flight' by sea.
1606 Shaks *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 20 The Noble ruine of her Magicke, Anthony, Claps on his Sea-wing, and (like a doting Mallard) Leauing the Fight in heighth, flyes after her.
2. A wing-shell.
1681 Grew *Museum* I. § vi. ii 141 The Sea-Wing. *Pinna.* Each Valve is very like in shape to the Wing of a large Fowl, from whence I name it. 1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 459 The sea-wing.

Sea-wolf.
† 1. A fabulous amphibious beast of prey. *Obs.*
1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2812 Ac after hom þer ssal arise a worm of germanye & þe se wolf him ssal bringe vp. *a* 1587 Greene *Card of Fancie* (1593) E iv, The Lyon salueth his sicknesse by eating the Sea Woolfe. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 749 The sea-wolfe of the ancient writers..is..a Foure-footed Beast that liueth both on sea and land, satisfying his hunger on the most part vpon fishes.
2. A voracious sea-fish; esp. the bass, *Labrax lupus*, and the wolf-fish, *Anarrhicas lupus.*
1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 265 Sche tok therafter the boule Of the Seewolf. 1632 Sherwood, A base, or sea-wolfe, *bar.* 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xix, I'll maul thee worse than any Sea-Wolf. 1784 André in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 274 The teeth of the *Anarrichas Lupus*, or Sea-wolf. 1879 E. P. Wright *Anim. Life* 433 The genus Anarrhichas, one native species of which, the Sea Wolf, grows to a length of seven feet (*A. lupus*).
† 3. A seal; a sea-elephant or sea-lion. *Obs.*
1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 The sycond is the selcht, quhilk sum men callis the see volue. 1598 W. Phillip tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 170/2 We saw..many Sea-wolues [orig. *zee-wolven*], which they hold for certain signes of the cape *de Bona Speranza.* 1698 T. Fryger *Voy.* 67 A great many Sea-wolves lying asleep on their backs, upon the surface of the water. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xv. 517 The future food Of fierce sea-wolves [φώκησι], and monsters of the flood. 1771 tr. *Pernety's Voy. Malouine Isl.* (1773) 187 There are several kinds of sea wolves and lions. 1839 R. Hamilton *Amphib. Carnivora* 208 *note*, The Proboscis Seal or Elephant Seal.. is also..the Sea-Wolf of Pernetty.
4. quasi-*arch.* A pirate, sea-robber. Also in recent use, a privateer vessel.
1849-50 Alison *Hist. Europe* VIII. liii. § 22. 418 Their enemies were talking about sea-wolves and maritime skill. 1860 Longf. *Wayside Inn* I. *K. Olaf* xix. vii, Sullenly answered Ulf, The old sea-wolf. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Sea-wolves*, a name for privateers. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 5/2 Against fast sea-wolves of the *Alabama* type, we are tolerably secure.

Sea-worm.
1. Any marine annelid.
1681 Grew *Museum* I. § vii. iii. 178 Not being naturally Tubulous, but made so by a sort of Sea-Wormes. 1769-76 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* III. 62 Purposses..often descend to the bottom in search of sand eels and sea worms. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 31 May 2/2 Ships which have made long voyages..are subject to the sea worm. 1888 E. Clodd *Story Creation* iv. 30 Traces of marine organisms survive in the trails and borings of sea-worms.
† 2. The pipe-fish. *Obs.* 1752 [see Sea-adder 1].
† 3. A sea-serpent. *Obs. rare.*
1799 T. Holcroft *Mem.* (1816) III. 227 Finding this leviathan [the Kraken] so familiar to their belief, I next inquired if they had heard or knew any thing of the sea-snake, by some called the sea-worm.

Sea'-worn, *a.* Worn or abraded by the sea; also worn out or wearied by a life on the sea.
1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* ii. 218 That on the Sea-worne shore See at the Southerne Iles the Tides at tilt to runne. 1828 Coleridge *Gard. Boccaccio* 35 In the sea-worn caves. 1832 'B. Cornwall' *Sforza* ii, A sea-worn captain who Had sailed all 'round the world brought it for me. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xi, The old sea-worn mountain wall.

Seaworthiness (sī'wɔ̄ rðinės). [-ness.] The condition of being seaworthy.
1813 Eldon in Dow *Appeals Ho. Lords* (1814) I. 347 Want of sea-worthiness was sufficiently proved. 1823 W. Scoresby *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* p. xvi, Every known principle calculated for producing strength, accommodation, sea-worthiness, and fast sailing..was adopted. 1876 T. Robinson *Job* iv. 28 Storms prove the ship's seaworthiness.

Seaworthy (sī'wɔ̄ rði), *a.* [f. Sea *sb.* + Worthy *a.*] Of a ship: In a fit condition to undergo a voyage, and to encounter stormy weather.
1807 Ellenborough in J. Campbell *Cases Nisi Prius* (1818) I. 2 The hull of the ship in this case was sufficient and sea-worthy. 1823 Byron *Juan* x. iv, My slight, trim, But still sea-worthy, skiff. 1856 Grote *Greece* II. xcv. XII. 376 Four hundred triremes in a seaworthy condition. 1864 Tennyson *Enoch Arden* 657 The vessel scarce sea-worthy. 1902 W. Gow in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 528/2 In a voyage policy it is an implied warranty that at the commencement of the voyage the ship shall be seaworthy for the particular venture insured.

Sea-wrack. Forms: see Wrack.
1. *pl.* Property cast ashore by the sea. *Obs.*
1548 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 61/1 Terras de Terbert, cum manerio, molendino et *lie sey-wrakis* earundem.
2 a. *collect.* Seaweed, esp. any of the large coarse kinds cast up on the shore, as *Fucus, Laminaria*, etc. Sometimes applied *spec.* to *Zostera marina.*
1552 Turner *Herbal* I. K iv, Alga..is commonly called in englyshe see wrak. 1664 in *N. Riding Rec.* V. 161 [Indicted for unjustly taking 10 horse load of sea-wreck]. 1759 Martin *Nat. Hist.* II. *Yorksh.* 298 They gather up the Sea-wreck and lay it in Heaps. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. ii, Wherein the toughest pearl-diver may dive to his utmost depth, and return not only with sea-wreck but with true orients. 1906 Mrs. F. Campbell *Dearlove* 29 A litter of brown sea-wrack.
b. A particular kind of seaweed.
1611 Cotgr., *Spariée*, a sea-wrecke. *Ibid.*, *Varech*, a sea-wracke, or wrecke. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii, The Spongy leaves of some Sea-wracks..are over-wrought with Net-work. 1681 Grew *Museum* II. § v. ii. 248 The Bearded Sea-Wrack. *Fucus capillaris tinctorius.* 1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd.* 145 *Zosteraceæ.*—Sea wracks. 1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 33 To rank it provisionally among the sea-wracks.
c. *attrib.* **sea-wrack grass**, *Zostera marina.*
1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 8 *Zostera.* Sea Wrackgrass. 1840 Paxton *Bot. Dict.* 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 691 *Zosteraceæ*, the Sea-wrack Order.

Seax, Seayle, seayll: see Sax, Seal *sb.*[1]

Seaze, obs. form of Seize *v.*, Sess *v.*

Seazement, obs. variant of Sessment.

Seazen, obs. form of Seisin.

Seazir, variant of Seiser.

Seazning, obs. form of Seisining.

† **Seba'cean,** *a. Anat. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *sēbāce-us* Sebaceous + -an.] (See quot.)
1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Sebacean*, made of tallow or sewet.

Sebaceous (sĭbē'shəs), *a.* Also 9 sebacious. [f. L. *sēbāce-us*, f. *sēb-um* tallow: see -aceous.]
1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling tallow or fat; oily, greasy.
1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 240 The sebaceous substance generally called Spermaceti. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 52 *Gallinæ* ..Body sebaceous, muscular, delicate. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 85 The sebaceous odour of the skin amongst all these races is overpowering. 1894 A. Morrison *Mean Streets* 176 His face was a sebaceous trickle of long features.
† b. *Sebaceous acid* = Sebacic *acid. Obs.*
c 1789 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 593/2 The metal [lead] is precipitated by sebaceous acid from the nitrous, in white needle-like crystals, easily soluble in water.
2. *Phys.* a. Having the nature or characteristics of Sebum; as *sebaceous humour, secretion*, etc.
1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 104 But why this sebaceous humour should be augmented in this case,..I will not undertake to answer at present. 1878 Gamgee tr. *Hermann's Hum. Phys.* 158 The sebaceous secretion is closely allied to ..milk. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 100 A dirty yellowish fluid containing..a large quantity of solid sebaceous material.
b. Connected with the secretion of sebum; as *sebaceous crypt, duct, follicle, gland*, etc.
1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Gland*, Sebaceous glands. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 309 It [axilla] is filled with sebaceous follicles which furnish an excretion, having a strong smell, and more or less coloured. *a* 1843 J. F. South in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 186/2 In many animals there are cavities or sacs of some size, upon the sides of which the sebaceous ducts open. 1870 H. A. Nicholson *Man. Zool.* lxxvii. (1875) 615 In all the Deer there is a sebaceous gland, called the 'lachrymal sinus', or 'larmier', which is placed beneath each eye, and secretes a strongly-smelling waxy substance. 1876 *Van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 134 Another interesting acarus, which is developed in man in the sebaceous crypts of the nostrils.
3. *Path.* Of a cyst, tumour: Formed upon a sebaceous gland.
1872 Bryant *Pract. Surg.* lx. 652 The external labia may also be the seat of sebaceous tumours. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 124 Sebaceous cyst appears as a..roundish, more or less prominent tumor having its seat in the skin.
4. *Bot.* (See quots.)
1899 Heinig *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Sebaceous*, containing or secreting oily or fatty matter. 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Sebaceous*, like lumps of tallow. [So mod.L. *sebaceus* in Henslow *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, 1856.]

Sebacic (sĭbæ'sik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *sēbāc-eus* Sebaceous + -ic.] *Sebacic acid*: an acid obtained by the distillation of oleic acid. (Cf. Sebic.)
1790 Kerr tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 286 To obtain the sebacic acid, let some suet be melted [etc.]. 1836 [see Sebic]. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 50/2 His [Kerner's] investigations on the influence of sebacic acid on animal organisms.

Sebacin (sĭbē'sin). [formed as prec. + -in 1.]
1. *Chem.* A hydrocarbon obtained by the dry distillation of calcium sebate with an excess of calcium carbonate.
1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* 380. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*
2. *Bot.* (See quot.)
1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Sebacin*, a fatty substance contained in the fruit of *Myristica sebifera.*

† **Seba'cine.** *Phys. Obs. rare.* [? formed as prec. + -ine 5.] = Sebum.
a 1843 J. F. South in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 186/2 The sebacine in weakly unhealthy persons is often secreted in large quantities.

Sebacious, variant of Sebaceous.

Sebago (sĭbē'gō). The name of a lake in Maine, U. S. A.; used *attrib.* in *Sebago salmon* or *trout*, a variety of non-migratory salmon; see Sohoodic.
1884 *Century Mag.* Apr. 905/1 The land-locked salmon called..the 'Sebago salmon'..is..distinguishable from the sea-going salmon. 1884 Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 470 The..'Fresh-water' Salmon, known..in different parts of Maine as 'Schoodic Trout', 'Sebago Trout'.

Se-baptism (sī-bæ'ptiz'm). *Eccl. Hist.* [f. L. *sē* oneself + Baptism, after the phrase *sē baptizāre* to baptize oneself.] The action of baptizing oneself.
1646 R. Baillie *Anabaptisme* (1647) 173 Divinity admits not of Se baptisme, and permits not the baptized to be agents. 1881 H. M. Dexter *Story J. Smyth* 34 Those who charged him with Se-baptism.

Se-baptist (sī-bæ'ptist). *Eccl. Hist.* [f. L. *sē* + Baptist: see prec.] One who baptizes himself; a name given to an offshoot of the Brownist sect, in the seventeenth century, from the action of their leader John Smith.
1610 R. Bernard (*title*) Plaine evidences: ..directed against..Mr. Smith the Se-baptist. 1732 Neal *Hist. Puritans* (1754) I. 437 Mr. Smith..being at a loss for a proper administrator of the ordinance of baptism..plunged himself, and then performed the ceremony upon others, which gained him the name of a Se-Baptist.
So † **Se-bapti'stic** *a.*, pertaining to Se-baptists.
1610 R. Bernard *Plain Evid.* 20 This hath he lost againe by his se-baptisticke way till he be chosen againe.

Sebastan, obs. variant of Sebesten.

Sebastine (sĭ'bæstin). Also -in. An explosive composed of nitroglycerine, charcoal, and saltpetre.
1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Sebastine*...Patented in Sweden in 1872. 1889 Cundill *Dict. Explosives* 60 Sebastine. 1890 Eissler *Mod. Explosives* 39 Sebastin. 1892 *Daily News* 24 June 5/2 A hundred and twenty cartridges charged with the compound were packed in a handbag, with a packet of 'sebastine' in the middle, and with mining gunpowder to fill all the intervening spaces.

‖ **Sebat** (sē'bæt), **Shebat** (ʃē'bæt). [Heb. שְׁבָט *shĕbaṭ.*] The eleventh month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year and fifth of the civil year.
1535 Coverdale *Zech.* i. 7 Vpon the xxiiij. daye of the xj. moneth (which is the moneth Sebat [so 1611; 1885 *Revisea* Shebat]). 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 678/2 Table VI.—Hebrew Months..Sebat.

Sebate (sē'bĕt). *Chem.* Also 8 sebat. [f. L. *sēb-um* tallow + -ate[1]; in F. *sébate.*] A combination of sebacic acid with a base.
1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Amer. ed.) I. App. 547 Sebats of the alkaline earths and of alkalies. 1802 Pve *New Chem. Nomencl.* 33 Sebates. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Sebesten (sĭbe'stĕn). *Bot.* Also 7 sebastan, 8 sebest, (sebesta), 9 sebestin, sebestan. [a. Arab. سبستان *sabastān*, a. Persian سپستان *sapistān.*
Said to have been originally *seg-pistān*, lit. 'dog's teats'. The word is found in several European langs.: F. *sébeste* Sp. *sebesten, sebasta*, Pg. *sebeste, -a*, It. *sebesten.*]
The plum-like fruit of a tree of the genus *Cordia* (formerly *Sebestena*); a preparation of this used as a medicine. Also the tree itself. Also *attrib.*
c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 74 Take a potel of water & of barly clensid .iiij.ℨ., juiube, sebesten ana. ℨ.ss. [etc.]. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interp., Sebesten bene fruites lyke prunes [etc.]. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* (*c* 1560) R v b, Reasons, myrabolans, Sebesten sede. *Ibid.* V iv, Take of violettes, sebesten, of Borage flowres [etc.]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XVII. x. I. 511 The fruit Sebesten [L. *myxas*, F. *sebesten*] and the Seruises may be grafted and planted both upon the same kind of stocke. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 294 Peans, Prunellaes, Sebastans. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Syrup for Asthmas*, Having boiled all for half an Hour more, put in the stoned Dates chopt with the Jujubes, Sebests and Raisins of the Sun. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Sebesten*, The Syrians make a kind of glue or birdlime, of the sebestens, called birdlime of Alexandria. 1828 *Lancet* 14 June 326/1 In diseases affecting the mucous membranes..cardamom, licorice, and sebestin (fruits of *cordia myxa*) are used. 1858 Baird *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* s. v. *Cordiaceæ, Cordia Myxa*..is known as the Sebesten plum, and used formerly to be employed in disorders of the chest and urinary organs. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Sebestens*, or *Sebestens*, the name under which the dried fruits of Cordia Myxa and C. latifolia have long been used as a medicine in India.

Sebic (sē'bik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *sēb-um* tallow + -ic.] = Sebacic.
1836 Brande *Chem.* 1186 *note*, Thenard's sebacic or sebic acid. 1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Sebiferous (sĭbi'fərəs), *a. Anat.* and *Bot.* [f. Seb-um + -iferous.] (See quots.)
1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Sebiferus*, bearing fat or grease, as the fruits of the *Myristica sebifera* and of the *Croton sebiferum*: sebiferous. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Sebiferous*, fat-bearing, sebum-bearing. 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Sebiferous*,..bearing vegetable wax or tallow.

Sebific (sĭbi'fik), *a.* [f. Seb-um + -ific.] Producing fat or a fatty substance.
1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IX. 122 There exudes from the tip of the body a frothy mucous matter...This is the sebific fluid..secreted by the sebific or cement gland.

Sebi'lla. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Altered (? quasi-Sp.) form of F. *sébile* († *sébille*, Cotgr.), wooden bowl.] a. A wooden bowl used in the mechanical assay of ores. b. (See quot. 1875.)
1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 826 These kinds of assays [*sc.* mechanical]..are performed by a hand-washing, in a small trough of an oblong shape, called a *sebilla.* 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Sebilla*, a wooden bowl, to hold the sand and water used in sawing or grinding marble [etc.].

Sebiparous (sĭbi'pərəs), *a.* [f. Seb-um + -(i)parous.] Producing sebum.
1855 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, Sebaceous or Sebiparous Glands. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 31 The sebaceous or sebiparous glands are always situated in the corium.

Se'blet. *dial.* Also 9 siblet (see *E. D. D.*). [Metathesis of *sedlib*, Seedlip.] A basket in which

seed is carried in sowing broadcast; see SEEDLIP. *Seblet cake*: see quot. 1855.

1633–4 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. 64 For a seblet to sowe corne 00 or 00. 1852 BEARN in *Journ. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. I. 101 The drill takes the place of the seblet. 1855 *Leisure Hour* 751 The seblet-cake was a seed-cake with which it was once the custom to regale the workmen when all the wheat for the season had been sown.

Sebolith (se·bŏlĭþ). *Path.* [f. L. *sēb-um* (see SEBUM) + -(o)LITH.] 'A calculus formed in a sebaceous gland' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898).

Seborrhœa (sebŏrĭ·ă). *Path.* [f. *sebo-* used as combining form of SEBUM + Gr. *ῥοία* flow, flux.] An excessive discharge from the sebaceous glands forming a greasy or scaly coating upon the skin.

1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 48 Sebaceous crusts, as those of seborrhœa, are light yellow, dirty yellow, or blackish in color. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 759 The name seborrhœa..is not a satisfactory one.

Hence **Seborrhœ·ic** *a.*, of the nature of, or pertaining to, seborrhœa.

1893 CROCKER *Dis. Skin* (ed. 2) 696 Seborrhœic Dermatitis. *Ibid.* 355 The last-named wishes to revert to the old term of seborrhœic wart. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 904 The diplococcus of seborrhœic eczema.

Sebow, variant of SYBO.

†**Sebum** (sī·bŏm). *Phys.* [mod.L. use of L. *sēbum* (also *sēvum*) suet, grease.] The fatty secretion which lubricates the hair and the skin.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sevum*, or *Sebum*, Sewet, Tallow. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Glandula*, *Glandulæ Sebaceæ*..separate a greasy Matter, like *Sebum*, or Tallow. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 83 The softer kinds of fat were denominated by the older anatomists *pinguedo*, *lard*; and the more solid, *sebum* or *sevum*, suet, tallow.] 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 33 The sebaceous glands secrete a fatty product known as sebum or sebaceous matter. 1887 APPLECK in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 121/1 The sebum frequently accumulates in the sebaceous ducts, giving rise to the minute black points..to which the term comedones is applied. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 666 The secretion of sebum is diminished.

Sebundy (sĭ·bʌndi). Also 8 sibbandy, -endy, sybundee, 8–9 sobundee, sib(b)undy, 9 sib(b)undi, sib(b)andi, seebundee, -y, shi-, sirbandi, sibondi. [Urdū سبندی *sibandī*.] A class of irregular soldiers in the Indian army chiefly employed in police and revenue duties and on local government service; also a member of this class.

1782 BURKE *Nabob of Arcot's Debts* App. IV. Wks. 1792 II. 536 One considerable charge upon the nabob's country was for extraordinary sibbendies, sepoys, and horsemen, who appeared to us to be an unnecessary incumbrance on the revenue. 1784 *Report* in Carmichael *Visagapatam* 209 Sibbandy & Pike [=*pāik*] peons for the forts and hilly countries. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 171 In times of war the sebundy of the country are hired and paid. *a* 1821 R. LINDSAY *Anecd. Ind. Life* (1840) 19 *note*, Here I found him in the command of a regiment of Sebundees, or native militia. 1823 SIR J. MALCOLM *Central India* I. 326 In all these services Ameer Khan and his followers were employed as Sebundy, or local militia. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 168 An addition to the armed sebundies of Vizagapatam was necessary to this end, and it was proposed to locate a body of this force..in the very considerable town of Jeypoor.

attrib. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* 1837) II. 169 It would be best to authorize the collectors to raise sebundy troops for these services.

Sec, obs. form of SACK *sb.*[1], SICK *a.*

Sec., abbreviation of SECANT, SECOND, SECTION, SECRETARY, etc.

1641 in *Nicholas Pap.* (1886) 8 Mr. Sec. Vane. 1878 *Athletic World* 5 Apr. 3/1 The Mile..was..won..in the fair time of 4 min. 40 3–5th sec. 1881 *Sportsman's Handy-bk.* 125 A very fine race..Time, 1 min. 16⅔ secs.

Secability (sekăbi·lĭti). *rare*—[1]. [ad. late L. *secābilitās*, f. *secābilis*: see prec. and -ITY.] Capability of being cut.

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* I. iii. 119 It is possible that it [matter] may not be indefinitely divisible; that there may be a limit to the successive division or secability of its parts.

†**Secable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. late L. *secābilis*, f. L. *secāre* to cut: see -ABLE.] Capable of being cut.

1642 E. WIRLEY *Prisoners Rep.* A 4 b, 'T was a thicke wall built with soft freestone, and therefore the more secable.

‖**Secale** (sĭkē·lī). *Bot.* [L. *secāle* rye.] A genus of grasses, represented by the common rye.

In *Pharmacy*, formerly used for *secale cornutum*, ergot.

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* v. (1612) 26 Secale commonly called Rie, a Graine much vsed in Bread. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 143 Secale or Rie has two flowers included in the same calyx.

†**Secament.** *Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *secāmentum* (only pl., carved work), f. *secāre* to cut: see -MENT.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Secament*, that which is cut or shread from a Log or Block, as chips, and such like.

Secancy (se·kănsi). [f. SECANT: see -CY.] The property or fact of being secant.

1857 C. DAVIES & W. G. PECK *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Secant*, If a secant line be revolved about one of the points of secancy until the other point of secancy coincides with it the secant becomes a tangent.

‖**Se·cans.** *Obs.* Pl. **seca·ntes.** [L. form of next.] = SECANT *sb.*

The mod.L. *secans* in this use was introduced by Thomas Finck *Geom. Rotundi*, Basle 1583, pp. 73, 76.

1599 E. WRIGHT *Err. Navig.* D 1, The Secans of the latitude of each poynt. *Ibid.*, The Secantes answerable to the latitudes of each point or parellel.

Secant (sī·kănt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *secant em*, pres. pple. of *secāre* to cut. Cf. F. *sécant* adj., *sécante* sb, Sp, Pg., It. *secante*.]

A. *adj. Geom.* Of a line or surface in relation to another line or surface; Cutting, intersecting.

1593 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (1597) 57 b, They call the line Secant the Hipothenuse. 1864 WEBSTER, *Secant plane*, a plane cutting a surface or solid. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 16 By increasing the true length in the proportion of the whole length of the secant line..to that part of it which lies between the point of projection and the division-point in P. A.

B. *sb.* (Elliptical for *secant line.*) **a.** *Trig.* One of the three fundamental trigonometrical functions (cf. TANGENT, SINE): *orig.* The length of a straight line drawn from the centre of a circular arc through one end of the arc, and terminated by the tangent or line touching the arc at the other end; in mod. use, the ratio of this line to the radius, or (equivalently, as a function of an angle), the ratio of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle to that of one side, the given angle (or, if obtuse, its supplement) being that contained between them. Abbrev. *sec.* See SECANS.

1593 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (1597) 104 The Table of Secants. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 23 In which scheme if ye draw some lines, Ye may have secants, tangents, signs. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 443 We have..to find..the secant of the spherical hypothenuse. 1811 HUTTON *Course Math.* III. 55 The secant of an arc. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 516. 243 The secant of *A* (written *sec. A*).

b. *Geom.* A line that cuts another; esp. a straight line that cuts a curve in two or more parts.

1684 *Elem. Geom.* 24 From the Center D, draw the Secant DC. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Line AM..is a Secant of the Circle AED. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 304 The Angle formed, Without a Circle, by two Secants, is Measured by Half the Difference of the Intercepted Arcs. 1881 CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 92 If from any point two tangents be drawn to a circle, the points of contact and the points of intersection of any secant from the same point form a harmonic system of points. 1887 J. H. SMITH *Geometr. Conic Sect.* 18 Hence a secant to the parabola cuts the curve in two points only.

Secar, obs. form of SAKER [2].

1699 ROBERTS *Voy. Levant* 36 Jacomores Castle..fortified with 20 Secar Iron Guns.

‖**Sécateur** (sekatōr). [Fr., as if ad. L. **secātor* (bad form for *sector*), agent-n. f. *secāre* to cut.] A kind of pruning shears with crossed blades. *rare* in *sing.*

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 234/1 For pruning purposes a variety of instruments have been invented, under the names of sécateurs, pruning-shears, pruning-scissors, &c. 1901 *Gardener* 12 Jan. 1052/2 In certain positions it is difficult to sever a shoot with the knife without steadying it with the other hand; the sécateurs is steady and cut at the same time. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 13 Mar. 7/6 All dead stems should be removed with a sharp knife or secateur.

†**Seca·tion.** *Obs.* [Badly f. L. *secāre* to cut + -ATION.] (See quot. 1656.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Secation*, a cutting, sawing, parting, or dividing. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. I. 21 The best Physician comes seldom, and very hardly, to searing, or secation of a Member from the body.

Secatour, variant of SECUTOR *Obs.*, executor.

Secau, obs. form of SICCA.

†**Se·ccatored,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. It. *seccatore* a bore.] Bored.

1763 EARL MARCH *Let. to Selwyn* 1 July in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 247 Williams suspects you begin to be a little *seccatored*.

Scochell, obs. form of SATCHEL *sb.*

‖**Secco** (se·kko), *a.* and *sb.* [It. *secco*:—L. *siccus* dry.] **A.** *adj.* in *Music.* (See quots.)

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Sec* (Fr.), *Secco* (It.), dry, unadorned, plain, as *recitativo secco*, plain recitative, that is, without band accompaniments. 1883 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* III. 454/2 *Secco Recitative*, accurately *Recitativo Secco*—that is 'dry'..The simplest form of Declamatory Music, unrelieved either by Melody or Rhythm, and accompanied only by a Thoroughbass.

B. *sb.* in *Painting.* Elliptical for It. *fresco secco*, 'dry fresco', a process of painting on dry plaster with colours mixed with water.

1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. I. 194 *note*, It is painted in secco, over the western side of the great arch. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art*, *Secco* (Ital.), fresco painting 'in secco' is that kind which absorbs the colours into the plaster, and gives them a dry, sunken appearance.

Seccoon, variant of SECONDE *Fencing.*

Seccotine (se·kotēn), *sb.* [App. suggested by It. *secco* dry. Cf. -INE.] The maker's name for a composition serving as a strong adhesive. Hence **Se·ccotine** *v. trans.*, to cement with seccotine.

1894 *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 19 Dec. 1040 Seccotine. 1903 GROSS & COLE *Mod. Microscopy* (ed. 3) 220 Seccotine or some other liquid glue may be used with advantage. 1903 *Daily News* 23 May 8/4 These spots are sometimes made of velvet seccotined to the material that they adorn.

Secoutur, variant of SECUTOR (*Obs.*, executor.

Secre, obs. form of CEASE, SEIZE.

Secede (sĭsī·d), *v.* [ad. L. *sēcēdĕre* to withdraw, f. *sē-* (see SE-) + *cēdĕre* to go.]

1. *intr.* †**a.** To go away from one's companions, go into retirement (*obs.*). **b.** *nonce-use.* Of a thing: To retire, withdraw to a distance. (A Latinism.)

1702 MATHER *Magn. Christi* III. Introd. (1852) 240 A strange work of God upon the spirits of men that were no ways acquainted with one another inspiring them, as one man, to secede into a wilderness, they knew not where. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 31 The great mountains secede into supremacy through rosy depths of burning air.

2. To withdraw formally from an alliance, an association, a federal union, a political or religious organization.

The most prominent applications of the verb are to the action of a minority of a religious body, and to that of a state forming part of a federal union.

1755 JOHNSON, *To secede*, to withdraw from fellowship in any affair. 1777 BURKE *Let. to Rockingham* Wks. IX. 170 He is of opinion, that if you adhere to your resolution of seceding, you ought not to appear on the first day of the meeting. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 226/2 Accordingly the ejected ministers declared in their protest that they were laid under the disagreeable necessity of seceding, not from the principles and constitution of the church of Scotland,..but from the present church-courts. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 13 Possibly their colonies might secede from the Union. 1846 J. MACFARLANE *Late Secess. Ch. Scot.* 124 It were grievous misconception to suppose that all who seceded did so on the substantial merits of the question at issue. 1845 S. HINDS in *Encycl. Metrop.* X. 764/1 He who is convinced that his Church is essentially in error is bound to secede. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlvi, A member of the house from which old Sedley had seceded was very glad to make use of Mr. Clapp's services. 1876 E. MELIOR *Priesth.* viii. 391 The numerous clergy..who have seceded to Rome. 1883 H. B. LEECH in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 267 The law..suggests a distrust of the State which secedes from a confederacy without justifiable excuse.

b. *rarely* in wider sense: To withdraw from taking part (in conversation).

1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xii, The conversation fell to the three younger persons—I may say the two—for I also seceded, and left John master of the field.

Hence **Sece·ded** *ppl. a.*

1894 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 4/7 Even in Birmingham multitudes of seceded Liberals are tired of serving the Tory party.

Seceder (sĭsī·dəɹ). [f. SECEDE *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who secedes.

1755 JOHNSON, *Seceder*, one who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 425 *note*, I was the only seceder from this society. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 323, I had reason at this time to consider myself the first seceder from the established practice. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. i. I. 101 Although seceders in some respects from the orthodox religion of the Hindus, the Sikhs retain so many essential articles of the Brahmanical faith that [etc.]. 1851 W. E. SCUDAMORE (*title*) Letters to a Seceder from the Church of England to the Communion of Rome. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 570 He says that the Northern Americans would have been stigmatized as cowards if they had let the seceders go in peace.

2. *spec.* A member of the Secession Church.

1758 A. GELLATLY *Some Observ.* To Rdr. 2 *note*, As they made a Secession from the established Church, they are termed Seceders. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II, 8 Aug., There is a sect of fanaticks, who have separated themselves from the established kirk, under the name of Seceders. 1835 [T. JACKSON] *Man. Sects & Heresies* 112 *Seceders*, a numerous sect of Presbyterians in Scotland, who have withdrawn from the communion of the Established Church...The Seceders were formerly subdivided into Burghers and Anti-burghers ..; but in 1829 the two bodies were re-joined under the name of the United Secession Church.

b. *attrib.*

1833 J. S. SANDS *Poems* 51 (E. D. D.) He raised a kirk himsel' alane Just on the great Seceder plan. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 26/1 The Seceder meeting-house. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 544 Which I had overheard in my cousin the Seceder minister's house.

Seceding (sĭsī·dĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SECEDE *v.* + -ING [2].] That secedes; *occas.* †belonging to the Secession Church.

1757 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1760) XI. 54 The seceding members had again resumed their seats in the house of commons. 1758 A. GELLATLY *Some Observ.* To Rdr. 2 The seceding (or associate) Ministers thought [etc.]. 1868 G. DUFF *Polit. Surv.* (1868) 121 Reconstruction is readmission of the seceding States to political communion. 1886 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* IX. vii. (1903) III. 322 Will the seceding colleagues come if they are asked?

Secern (sĭsē·ɹn), *v.* Also 7 **secerne.** [ad. L. *sēcernĕre*, f. *sē-* aside (see SE-) + *cernĕre* to separate, distinguish, secrete. In its physiological application (sense 2) the Latin word renders Gr. ἀποκρίνειν.]

1. *trans.* To separate; now only, to separate in thought; to place in a separate category, distinguish, discriminate.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Secerne*, to divide, to lay or separate one from another, to sever, to chuse from among others. *Bac.* 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή iii. 148 A local and bodily secerning our selves from evil men. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 92 (1740) 187 An Herculean Labour which..few or none will undertake, and yet fewer be able throughout to secern the true from the false. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxvii. (1870) II. 156 Averroes secerns a sense of titillation and a sense of hunger and thirst. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 102 Whereby the good from ill they might secern. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Apr. 483 He knows that mimes cannot be utterly secerned from their life of mimicry.

2. *Phys.* To separate from the blood; to SECRETE. Now *rare.*

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Pref. 18 Humors which ..being secerned and gathering head [etc.]. 1779 C. CRUTWELL *Adv. to Lying-in Women* 6 Milk..being secerned. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 165 An unusual proportion of bile is secerned. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV.

1714/1 The secretion of the gland..is simply secerned from the circulating current for a time.
absol. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 750 Their Flesh doth assimilate more finely, and secerneth more subtilly.

Secerned (sĭsɜ·rnd), *ppl. a.* [f. SECERN *v.* + -ED 1.] Secreted.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2) 17 The secerned Particles for Nourishment and Accretion. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Animal Secretion*, Diversities of secerned Fluids. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 262 Proving that most of the secerned materials are not formally existent in the blood.

Secernent (sĭsɜ·nĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *sēcernentem*, pres. pple. of *sēcernĕre*: see SECERN *v.*]

A. *adj.* That secretes.

1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 261 Peculiar ferments conveyed by the blood to the secernent organ. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 65/2 The activity of the nutritive, secernent, and absorbent processes.

B. *sb. Phys.* a. A secreting organ.

1808 *Ann. Reg.* 115 The secernents of its cutis exude a sweet, saccharine, nutritive gum. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 261 Whence, indeed, the name of Secernents or Secretories, which mean nothing more than separating powers. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med., Secernents.*

†b. Something which promotes secretion. *Obs.*—o In Webster 1828, with reference to Darwin; see the following quot.:

[1796 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* II. 634 Those things which increase the irritative motions, which constitute secretion, are termed secernentia.]

Secerning (sĭsɜ·nĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SECERN *v.* + -ING 2.] = SECERNENT *a.*

a 1721 KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 104 The Secretions are formed in the Blood, before they arrive at their secerning Glands. 1804 T. TROTTER *Ess. Drunkenness* iv. § II. 134 All secreted fluids partake of the vices of the secerning organ. *a* 1843 J. F. SOUTH in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 239/1 Of the Secerning Glands or True Glands.

Secernment (sĭsɜ·rnmĕnt). [f. SECERN *v.* + -MENT.]

1. *Phys.* The action of secerning or secreting.

1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 310 The globules are produced while it lies on the surface of the sore, usually, in about fifteen minutes after its secernment. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xviii. 268 The means..for rejecting from the body the residuum after the secernment..of the finer life-supporting products.

2. Separation.

1894 *Yellow Bk.* I. 72 With the universal use of cosmetics and the consequent secernment of soul and surface.

Secesh (sĭse·ʃ), *sb.* and *a. colloq.* [Shortened from SECESSION.] **A.** *sb. U. S. Hist.* A secessionist. Also secessionists collectively.

1862 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 36 'There are two wounded Secesh', said my companion. 1879 TOURGÉE *Fool's Errand* vi. 25, I was one of the original 'Secesh',—one of the immortal thirteen that voted for it in this county.

¶ b. *nonce-use.* Secession.

1868 GREEN *Lett.* II. (1901) 203 A Limehouse grocer proclaims his secesh from Newton.

B. *adj.* = SECESSIONIST *a.*

1861 *Ohio Statesman* 6 Nov. in *A. E. Lee's Hist. Columbus* II. 102 The following distinguished secesh prisoners have been sent. 1862 'ARTEMUS WARD' *His Bk.* (1865) 145 He axed what was my principles? 'Secesh!' I answered. 1871 SIR S. NORTHCOTE in *Life* (1890) II. 38 The whole town [Richmond, Va.] is still 'Secesh' to the heart's core.

Secesher (sĭse·ʃəɹ). *colloq. U. S.* [f. SECESH + -ER 1.] A secessionist.

1861 O. W. HOLMES *Sweet Little Man* 47 While the wind scatters the chaffy seceshers. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. i. Poems 1890 II. 239 Knowin' t' much might spile a boy for bein' a Secesher.

†**Sece·ss.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *sēcessus* (*u* stem), f. *sēcēdĕre*: see SECEDE *v.*] Withdrawing; retirement. Also a secession, revolt from allegiance.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 789/2 This sickenes tooke him after supper, with the which he vehemently contending, required secesse into a hye chamber. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 8/1 Silent Secesse, wast Solitude Deep searching thoughts often renew'd. 1663 HEATH *Flagellum* Pref. (1672) 2 For there have been more Revolts, Defections, and Secesses made in Europe, than for many Centuries before. 1675 A. HUYBERTS *Corner-Stone* 18 This contrivance was made.. merely for fear lest these should make a Secess to Mount Aventine, and set up for a popular Rebellion..against the Senate of the Colledge.

Secession (sĭse·ʃən). [ad. L. *sēcessiōn-em*, n. of action f. *sēcēdĕre*: see SECEDE *v.* Cf. F. *sécession* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp. *secesion*, It. *secessione.*]

†1. The action or an act of going away from one's accustomed neighbourhood, or of retiring from public view; the condition of living remote from one's former home, or retired from public view; retirement *Obs.*

1604 F. HERING *Mod. Defence* B j, Secession and departing the city hath beene a meane to preserue many [from the Plague]. 1645 BP. HALL *Peace-maker* viii. 64 The cels and cloysters of retired Votaries, whose very secession proclaimes their contempt of sinfull seculars. 1648 — *Select Th.* Pref., To make use of my late Secession for the production of divers..Tractates. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 502 The unspotted soul of our Jesus was really and actually separated from his body, that his flesh was bereft of natural life by the secession of that soul. 1689 *Anstros Tracts* II. 152 They [the Puritan founders of New England] resolved on a peaceable secession into a corner of the World. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xv, No desire—or fear—or doubt that troubles the air,..that the imagination may not pass over without offence in that sweet secession. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* x. 21 During this secession he lived under the same roof with an insane patient. 1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* x. 106 The secession of many eminent men from the island.

†b. Of a material thing: Departure, removal to a distance; separation. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* v. 19 Natural darkness;..necessarily following upon the secession or absence of the sun. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 57 The accession of bodyes upon, or secession thereof, from its surface. 1797 CRUIKSHANK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 213 The secession of the amnion from the chorion.

†c. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Secession of a Parliament*, the Adjournment or breaking-up of it.

2. *Rom. Hist.* Used to render L. *secessio* (*plebis*), the temporary migration of the plebeians to a place outside the city, in order to compel the patricians to grant redress of their grievances.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxiv. (S. T. S.) I. 231 At þat tyme war acceppit be þame may wikkit & sorouffull lawis þan euir war acceppit be secessioun of pepill to be sacrate montane. *a* 1760 W. DUNCAN *Cicero's Sel. Orat.* xiv. (1841) 298 At first, Caesar, you thought it only a secession, not a war. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 63 Nor need we relate..how these same Plebeians,..by..their secessions to the sacred mount first obtained inviolable magistrates of their own.

†b. A desertion, repudiation of allegiance. *Obs.*

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 23 They..who with Shebah, .will make a secession from their prince.

3. The action of seceding or formally withdrawing from an alliance, a federation, a political or religious organization, or the like. Hence, a body of seceders.

War of Secession: the American Civil War (1861–5), which arose out of the attempt of eleven of the Southern States to secede from the United States of North America.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 222 The Secession [*sic*] of the Church, King, and Kingdom of England, from the Papacy. 1670 in Somers *Tracts* I. 12 This Secession of Members did very much facilitate the Entry into, and Continuance of the War. 1697 S. SEWALL *Diary* 30 Sept. (1878) I. 460 That Mr. Cotton should make an orderly secession from the Church. 1777 BURKE *Let. to Rockingham* Wks. IX. 171 If the Secession were to be general, such an attendance, followed by such an act, would have force. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1851) I. 21 After so many deaths, secessions and expulsions. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* X. 764/1 The Church of England..would be naturally perpetuated as it now is, and every secession from it would be as truly a Schism. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 115 The secession of the Protestant Church. 1861 LOWELL *E Pluribus Unum* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 53 Rebellion smells no sweeter because it is called Secession. 1861 *Times* 23 May, The term 'secession' is objected to,..because 'secession', like 'federation', expresses an absolute equality and correlation of rights which..the Northern States are not prepared to concede. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 355 If the private interest of any town could be better served by severance from the league there was no spirit to prevent a secession. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 469/2 (*Germany*), Several communities as well as individuals declared their secession from the Roman Church. 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 235, I have spoken of the sudden lull which fell upon Oxford..the moment the secessions to Rome were announced. 1888 A. JOHNSTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 772/2 Some assurance of united action must have been obtained, for South Carolina ventured into secession.

b. *spec.* The separation from the Established Church of Scotland, initiated in 1733 by the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine and other ministers; the religious body (more fully *the Secession Church*) which originated from this separation.

1733 E. ERSKINE, etc. *Protest* in A. Thomson *Hist. Secession Ch.* (1848) 72 Therefore we do..protest that we are obliged to make a secession from them [the prevailing party in this Established Church], and that we can have no ministerial communion with them, till [etc.]. 1782 J. BROWN *Addr. Students of Div.* p. xviii, I look upon the Secession as indeed the Cause of God. 1860 J. CAIRNS *Mem. J. Brown* i. 3 That form of Scottish dissent, called the Secession..had taken its rise in 1733.

c. *rarely* in wider sense: Withdrawal (from a share in conversation, etc.).

1843 LYTTON *Last of Barons* I. vi, Perfectly unconscious of the secession of his other listeners.

†4. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* I. xiv. 28 A Medicament is called Cathartick, or purging, because by some way it draws noxious humours out of our bodies, as by vomiting, or secession. 1724 BAILEY (ed. 2), *Secession* (among Physicians), the going off [1742 (ed. 10) of a Disease] by Secretion.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. in sense 3 b, as in *Secession church, movement, principles, synod*; b. with reference to the attempted secession from the United States (1861–5), as in *secession-sympathizer*; **Secession War** = *War of Secession* (see 3).

1803 W. TAYLOR *J. Brown's Lett. on Toleration* Pref. 19 Evils which he saw coming on the Secession Churches. 1835 [T. JACKSON] *Man. Sects & Heresies* 113 In 1829 the two bodies were re-joined under the name of the United Secession Church. 1861 WHITTIER in *Life* (1893) 136 In so doing I seem to take sides with the secession-sympathisers of the North. 1867 *Chamb. Encycl.* IX. 645/2 It is not necessary to describe minutely the gradual extension of the 'Secession movement'. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 132/2 This departure ..from Secession principles. *Ibid.*, Negotiations for union between the Burghers and Antiburghers resulted, in 1820, in the formation of the United Secession Synod. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 6/4 Colonel Henderson..has long since made an exhaustive and minute study of the Secession War.

6. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*) in the senses: a. Belonging to the Secession Church; b. Favouring the cause of secession (from the United States), secessionist. (With capital S.)

1838 A. THOMSON *Hist. Secession Ch.* 171 The name among Secession authors which..is best known in purely literary circles is that of Dr. Jamieson. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 26 Mar. 127 Not Union planters only, but Secession planters began to bring in the produce.

Secessional (sĭse·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to secession.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Apr. 5/1 If..any whiff of secessional sentiment has blown upon him, he must have been restored to his better purpose.

2. *Sc.* Pertaining to the Secession Church. *Obs.*

1838 *United Secession Mag.* Feb. 103 Secessional Intelligence. 1844 J. MACFARLANE *Mem. J. Campbell* iii. 69 These [interests of Gospel truth] are insured in Secessional testimonies.

Secessionism (sĭse·ʃəniz'm). [f. SECESSION + -ISM.] a. *U.S. Hist.* The principles of those in favour of secession. b. *Scottish Ch. Hist.* The principles and doctrine of the Secession Church.

1898 E. MARTYN *Neal Dow* xxxiv. in *New York Voice* 5 May 6/5 Lincoln..found himself in possession of a bankrupt government, confronted by an arrogant secessionism. 1899 *Q. Rev.* July 177 Carlyle represented the 'dour' secessionism of the Border peasantry. 1904 R. SMALL *Hist. U. P. Congreg.* I. 328 Such were the workings of disrupted Secessionism at Alyth.

Secessionist (sĭse·ʃənist). [f. SECESSION + -IST.] One who favours secession; one who joins in a secession. a. *spec.* in *U. S. Hist.* One in favour of the attempt of the Southern States to withdraw from the Union.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), *Secessionists*, the party in the South which would dissolve the Union, or go out of it immediately, without the cooperation of other States. Another party, calling themselves 'cooperationists', would only dissolve it when other States had joined them. 1861 LOWELL *E Pluribus Unum* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 52 The list of grievances put forward by the secessionists is a sham and a pretence. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 14 July 32/2 The secessionists made war, not only on the Union, but on the progress of the age.

b. *gen.*

1881 G. J. HOLYOAKE in *Daily News* 26 Oct. 6/4 The Irish Secessionists. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 1 July 3/5 Their [*i.e.* Austrian painters] work suggests that as Secessionists, they have felt the necessity of doing something as no one has done it before. 1902 *Scotsman* 3 Jan. 6/2 Other 'secessionists' ['blackleg' workmen] managed to reach their homes safely, but only under strong police escort.

c. *attrib.* and *appositive* (quasi-*adj.*).

1861 *Morn. Chron.* 3 Aug., The plough lying abandoned, as it was left by the secessionist owner. 1898 MCCARTHY *Gladstone's Life* 239 Disraeli accepted the support of the secessionist Liberals.

†**Sece·ssive,** *a. Obs.* [as if ad. L. **sēcessīvus*, f. *sēcēdĕre*: see SECEDE *v.*] Retired, private.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xl, Like dung-chewers and excrementitious eaters, they are cast into the privies and secessive places, that is the Covents and Abbeys. *Ibid.* III. viii, Conserved and put in store as in a Secessive Repository, and Sacred Warehouse.

Sech(e: see SEEK, SIEGE, SIGH, SITCH, SUCH.

Sechell, Secher, Sechino, Secir, obs. ff. SATCHEL, SEEKER, SEQUIN, SICKER.

Seck, *a.*: see RENT-SECK.

Seck(e, obs. forms of SACK *sb.*1, *sb.*3, SICK *a.*

Secke, obs. pa. t. of SUCK *v.*

Seckel (se·kĕl). Also **Seckle** [See quot. 1817.] A kind of pear. Also *Seckel pear.*

1817 W. COXE *View Cultiv. Fruit Trees Amer.* 189 Seckle Pear...So called from Mr. Seckle of Philadelphia, the proprietor of the original tree. 1845 DOWNING *Fruits Amer.* 416 The Seckel pear. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Man.* 211 (Pears) Seckle (New York Red-cheek; Shakespear; Sicker).—Fruit small, obovate. Skin yellowish-brown [etc.].

Secker, obs. form of SICKER *a.*

Secket, dial. variant of SIKET (runnel).

Seckle, var. SECKEL; and of SICKLE *a. Obs.*

Secktur, variant of SECUTOR *Obs.*, executor.

†**Se·cky,** *a. Obs.* [? Corruption of *seggy*, SEDGY *a.*] ? Sedgy.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 28 They soile their sandy layers (both blacke and red) being seckie, tough and wet, with lime.

†**Se·cle.** *Obs.* Also 7 sæcle. [ad. (prob. independently by several writers) L. *sēclum*, *sæculum* age: see SECULAR *a.* For the forms obtained through Fr., see SIECLE.] A century, an age.

c 1532 DU WES *Introit. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1079 The Romayns [were wont to reken] by lustres..and by indicions..: a secle is an hundred yere, and sometyme taken for a mannes lyfe. 1644 HAMMOND *Pract. Catech.* I. ii. (1646) 10 'Tis wont to be said that three generations make one sæcle, or hundred yeares. 1772 [T. NUGENT] tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 352 To the argent season succeeded the secle hight ferruginous. 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg., Bucol.* iv. Observ., The augural books of the Tuscans said that there were successive secles or ages assigned to states and empires.

Secler(e, obs. forms of SECULAR.

Secli, variant of SICKLE *v. Obs.*

Seclude (sĭklū·d), *v.* Also 6 secluid. [ad. L. *sēclūdĕre*, f. *sē-* (see SE-) + *claudĕre* to shut. Cf. OF. *seclorre.*

Now almost restricted to sense 2, which is close to the primary etymological meaning, though narrower than the use of *secludere* in Latin. Formerly often used loosely as a synonym of *exclude*: see 3, 4, 5 below.]

†1. *trans.* To shut off, obstruct the access to (a thing). Const. *from. Obs.*

1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* 127 The last two dayes was his drynk secluded fro him, so closed wer his pipes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 87 The sure nutriment of their liuyng was from them secluded.

2. † **a.** To shut up apart, to enclose or confine so as to prevent access or influence from without. Const. *from*. Also, to enclose or confine (a material thing) in a separate place. *Obs.* (merged in 2 b.)

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/2 To drawe theiout all humors which are therin secluded. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 23/1 Take also a Peacock, seclud him in the decreasing of the Moon, on some clean Chamber, and collect the dung..theiof. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Aug. 1641, The women were secluded from the men, being seated above in galleries. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 1132 Let eastern tyrants fiom the light of heaven Seclude their bosom slaves.

b. In wider sense: To remove or guard from public view; to withdraw from opportunities of social intercourse. Often *refl.*, to live in retirement or solitude. Chiefly const. *from*.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. ii, We aie secluded From all good people. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. vii. Wks. 1718 I. 416 He is secluded by the infinite sacredness of his own Majesty fiom all immediate converse and intercourse with us. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii, Great Allowances should be given to a King who lives wholly secluded from the rest of the World. 1748 MELMOTH *Fitzosborne Lett.* liv.(1749) II. 68 Virtue..must either..seclude herself in cells and desarts, or [etc.]. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 159 P 1 The studious part of mankind, whose education necessarily secludes them in their earlier years fiom mingled converse. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xli. IV. 202 It was enviously secluded from the public view. 1781 V. KNOX *Liberal Educ.* iii. 35 He..will suffer worse consequences fiom it, than if he had not been secluded fiom boys at a boyish age. *a* 1834 LAMB *Let. to Southey* in *Mrs. Leicester's Sch.*, etc. (1885) 338 It is an error more particularly incident to persons of the correctest principles and habits, to seclude themselves from the iest of mankind, as from another species, and form into knots and clubs. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xiv, Miss Hepzibah, by secluding herself from society, has lost all true relation with it. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. ii. I. 158 Shut up in his carriage, he seemed desirous to seclude himself from the gaze of his..subjects. 1910 EMILY J. PUTNAM in *Contemp. Rev.* May 556 Under these conditions, it was apparently not necessary to seclude a wife; at any rate, the Roman matron of all periods enjoyed personal freedom.

c. To shut off or screen *from* some external influence.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VI. xvii. I. 124 The region of the Attaci..secluded from all noisome wind and aire. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 170 Investigations and habits of thought that secluded them from baser attractions.

† **3.** To shut or keep out *from* a place, society, etc.; to deny entrance to. Sometimes with double object, To forbid (a person) to enter (a place, etc.).

1498 in J. Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 57 And quha brekis this Statut..salbe secludit and forboden the tone thai being conuikit thairintill. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* (1908) A ij, Man must nedes be lost, And cleane secluded, from the faythfull chosen sorte, In the heauens aboue. 1588 FORREST *Grysilde the Second* 85 So was goode Grysilde secluded the Courte. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 188 Vtterly to seclude from your presence and face..the habit ..and figure of his countinaunce. 1680 *Spirit of Popery* Pref. 2 The Doctrines,..for which the Jesuits are Secluded both Kingdoms by Capital Laws. 1680 *Papists bloody Oath of Secrecy* 4 Till the days of our Grand-Fathers, when in England the Pope and his Clergy were secluded.

† **b.** To debar *from* a privilege, advantage, dignity, succession, etc.; to prevent *from* doing something. Also const. *inf. Obs.*

a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* To Chr. Rdr. A iij b, You haue bene of longe continuaunce secluded from the scriptures. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* iii. 7–13 Leste he..dooe grieuously punyshe them, and seclude them from the rest and quietnes promised. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (ed. 2) 116 b, *marg.*, Irreligious people secluded [*text has* excluded] from all honours. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* H 7, Upon every fault found, your staffes shall be taken from you, and [you] to be secluded for ever more for serving in those romes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 137 b, And by that occasion usurped the Dukedome of Millan, secludyng Valentine [orig. *exclusa Valentina*]. 1574 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 333 Wives were alwaies secluded and barred to demande any intrest in their said thirde of the said fermes. 1613 SIR T. SMYTHE in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 132 We now know what they endeavour, to seclude us fiom trading in those parts. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 99 b, The heire cannot take anything..when the ancestor himself is secluded. 1656 G. COLLIER *Answ.* 15 *Quest.* 5, I shall prove they ought to be secluded [from communion]. 1681 *Let. to Person of Honour conc. D. of M.'s Mother* 12 An apprehension of being otherwise Secluded from his Right over that kingdom. *a* 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) I. 5 If the buyer..must immediately offer it back, so soon as he knows the vitiosity, else will be secluded both from the *redhibitoria* and *quanti minoris*. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 26 They are more secluded fiom easy recourse to national judicature.

† **c.** To regard as having no share (in something). Const. *from*. *Obs.*

1581 W. CLARKE in *Conf.* IV. (1584) D d iiij b, The ende why works are secluded fiom iustification doeth proue for me. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 57 Confessing that if any waies I haue erred vnto you, as I will not vtterly seclude my selfe from any errour, it was but..by ignorance. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. (1677) 71 Almighty God, whom he totally secludes from the concerns of the World.

† **d.** With noun of action as obj.: To prohibit, preclude. *Obs.*

1566 SECURIS *Detection* B iij b, The..sauegard of many a sick man..shall be hyndred and secluded. 1579 RICE *Invective agst. Vices* C iij, Thou wilt perchaunce saie, that I am to harde to reprehende that thyng, that maie for an honest recreation bee frequented, where as the companie is sober,..secludyng blasphemie, riot, dronkenship, and such like excesse. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 681 That nane of his Hienes liegis..mak ony bargayne, blok, or conditioun..secluding the ressaving of ony of the Kingis lauchfull money in payment. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., Nov.* (1679) 29 Enclose your tender Plants..in your Conservatory, secluding all entrance of cold.

† **4.** To exclude from consideration, leave out of account. *Obs.*

a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* Prol. A viij b, Imagininge that two men dispute this matter by naturall reason and phylosophye, secludynge Chryste and all scrypture. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* VIII. ii. (1886) 127 Onelie God and man knoweth the heart of man and therefore..the divell must be secluded. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 435, I vtterly seclude al their opinions, which translate this word Arabian wolues, for the Hæbrew notes cannot admit such a version or exposition. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 123, I doe not by this seclude society, and conuersation: for such a solitary, & vnsociable disposition, I hold to be worse then this Gadder. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 159 [This] Secludeth ambiguous, equiuocall, or doubtfull significations. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 82 Alwayes provided, you abstract, and seclude that, which implieth imperfection. 1672 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 531 What I said..was only to seclude that consideration from what was then in hand. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 69 For such, says he, is God in the rest of his Attributes, if you seclude his Goodness. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 2 If we seclude space out of our consideration.

† **b.** The pr. pple. used absol. as quasi-*prep.*: Excepting, apart from. *Obs.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 414 Secluding the authoritie of the Roman Church, there is [etc.]. 1637 C. DOW *Answ. to H. Burton* 168 That we come to know the scriptures by the testimony of the church, and that secluding that, wee cannot..bee perswaded that they are the word of God. 1638 in Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 58 We condemn no Episcopall Government, secludeing the personall abuse therof. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1687 I. 27 Hut, secluding a regard to the Precepts of Religion, there can hardly be [etc.]. 1706 W. JONES *Palm. Math.* 129 If all the Negative Products made of the Roots taken by 2's, 3's, 4's, &c. (Secluding their Signs) are equal to all the Affirmative ones. 1728 tr. *Newton's Treat. Syst. World* 22 A body revolved in our air..would (secluding the resistance of the air) compleat a revolution in 1 h. 24′. 27″.

† **5.** To banish, expel *from* a country; to put out of an office or out of membership of a society. (Cf. EXCLUDE *v.* II.) *Obs.*

1572 WHITGIFT *Answ. Admonition* 40 God..prescribeth no generall rule of secluding them from theyr ministerie, if they falling, afterwarde repent. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 7, I choosed..to seclude my selfe from my soyle. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) Pref. 3 He served his Country in diverse Parliaments, and was misled to sit in that of Forty, till he was secluded.

† **b.** To banish, put away (a thought, etc.). *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* xv. 14–19 That all heauines and dissencion secluded, it maye please hym to fulfyll you with all ioye and concorde.

† **c.** To expunge from a record. *Obs.*

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. Ep. Ded., Secludynge theyr names fiom the lambes boke of lyfe.

d. *Textual criticism.* To exclude as spurious [= mod.L. *secludere*].

1893 A. PLATT in *Classical Rev.* Feb. 31/2 And why should this be secluded, when o 225–256 are retained, though the editors agiee with Nitzsch in condemning them?

6. To separate, keep apart. † **a.** To separate as a barrier; to intervene so as to shut off (e. g. a portion of an army from the main body). *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 113 The Britwales or Welchmen..were secluded from the English Saxons by a Ditch or Trench which King Offa cast. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 63 They were driuen to a necessitie, either by force to dislodge the enemy from the place and cut him off, or else to be secluded from the rest of the army. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 22 Discending Mount Synais from La Croix Southward, which secludeth Sauoy. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. xiii. (1821) 299 Things..that were cast into periods of time secluded one from another by vast intervals. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Loyal Scot* 93 Nothing but clergy could us two seclude, No Scotch was ever like a bishop's feud.

† **b.** To separate in thought, to consider apart *from*. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. 42 Take Queen Mary in her self abstracted from her Opinions, and by her self, secluded from her bloody councellours, and her Memory will justly come under Commendation.

c. To select and separate; to set aside for use.

1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 7 No plunder taken in war was used by the captor until the Druids determined what part they should seclude for themselves. 1876 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* II. 333 This transitory literature..requires immense sifting and purgation, like other coarse raw material, in order to reduce the grains to the nett, to seclude, and to express, the metal from the ore.

Secluded (*sĭklū·dĕd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. In senses of the vb., *esp.*: Shut up or withdrawn from view; † (of a privilege) withheld from the multitude; † (of a member of parliament) expelled, excluded.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xi. 358 So the Divell hath his sacrifices,..his secluded and fained holinesse, with a thousand sortes of false prophets. 1649 PRYNNE (*title*) A Vindication of the Imprisoned and Secluded Members of the House of Commons From the Aspersions cast upon them. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 86, I was one of the Secluded Members. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 132 He made no scruple to declare, that in justice the secluded members ought to be admitted. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 86 If she were communicating some privilege, or laying open some secluded benefit. 1842 J. PEDDIE *Exp. Jonah* vii. 119 Consider the secluded condition of Eastern monarchs. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvii, His secluded wife ever smiling and cheerful.

2. Of a place or dwelling: Remote or screened from observation or access; withdrawn from society; seldom visited on account of distance or difficulty of approach; sequestered, retired.

1798 WORDSW. *Poems Imag.* XXVI. *Tintern Abb.* 6 Once again Do I behold these steep and lofty cliffs, That on a wild secluded scene impress Thoughts of more deep seclusion. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 254 Is not the secluded scene felt to be most beautiful? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 538 In that secluded province his father had bought a small estate. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* IV. 378 A secluded hollow near the small tarn called Lochcolisser. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 40 Over-hanging a secluded garden.

Hence **Seclu·dedly** *adv.*, **Seclu·dedness.**

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 455 A bower of the most approved secludedness and beauty. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. v. 164 Both living secludedly, they had scarcely seen each other for many years.

Secluding (*sĭklū·dĭŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. SECLUDE *v.* + -ING 2.] That secludes.

a 1851 MOIR *Lines in Park of Kelburn* i. Poet. Wks. 1852 I. 191 The green secluding hills, that hem it round. 1857 J. HAMILTON *Less. fr. Gt. Biog.* 189 With no barrier round Him except His own secluding sanctity.

Secluse (*sĭklū·z*), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. *sēclūsus*, pa. pple. of *sēclūdĕre* SECLUDE *v.* Cf. OF. *seclus*, Sp. *secluso*.] Secluded; withdrawn from view or from society. † Also *absol.* in plural sense.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. ii. 4 Whom better fit some cotes of sad secluse. 1603 HARSNET *Decl. Pop. Impost.* iii. 11 Places ..for their situation, beeing remote and secluse from ordinary accesse. 1668 S. PATRICK *Pilgrim* xv. 111, I cannot see by what merit the Secluse do assume to themselves the title of Religious more than others. 1675 E. W[ILSON] *Spadarene Dunelm.* 70 Penetrating by its tenuity of parts the most secret and secluse parts of our Bodies. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 203/2 His [W. S. Landor's] has always been a secluse, estranged existence. 1861 R. GARNETT in *Macm. Mag.* IV. 248 Who, secluse, a serious priest of Pallas, Daily, nightly, patient accumulatest Lore on lore.

Hence † **Seclu·seness**, secludedness, seclusion.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1860 in WORCESTER (citing MORE).

Seclusion (*sĭklū·zən*). [ad. med.L. *sēclūsiōnem* (Diefenb.), f. L. *sēclūs-*, *sēclūdĕre*: see SECLUDE *v.*]

1. The action of secluding; † exclusion (*obs.*).

1623 COCKERAM *1, Seclusion, a shutting apart.* 1664 OWEN *Vind. Animad. Fiat Lux* xviii. 450 Nor can I gather that.. you suffered..for your..love to Monarchy: Seeing some of you would have been contented with its everlasting Seclusion. *c* 1680 *Let.* in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 131, I think it both unreasonable and unjust, for any Subject of England to attempt his Seclusion from the Crown. 1808 in *Encycl. Brit.* (1885) XIX. 748/2 Recognizing the importance of attempting reformation by the seclusion, employment, and religious instruction of prisoners.

attrib. 1895 *Law Times* 13 July 258 An inmate was subjected to the discipline of a 'seclusion cell'.

2. The condition or state of being secluded; an instance of this. *In seclusion*, apart from society.

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 675 Oh, blest seclusion from a jarring world, Which he, thus occupied, enjoys! 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXX, Several days passed with Emily in total seclusion. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & P.* i. (ed. 3) 96 The elevation and seclusion of some of its edifices, perched high among almost inaccessible rocks. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm., Levit.* xii. Introd., The period of seclusion after child-bearing. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 427 Brought up ..in severe seclusion.

3. A place or abode in which one is secluded.

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iv, La Motte had now passed above a month in this seclusion. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 196 There was certainly as much piety without as within these seclusions—and much more learning. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* viii, A seclusion, but seldom a solitude; for..all who breathe Roman air, find free admission. 1884 SINNETT *Esoteric Buddhism* ix. 148 They have sometimes been isolated in separate seclusions.

Seclusionist (*sĭklū·ʒənist*). [f. SECLUSION + -IST.] One who advocates seclusion; applied, e. g. to the supporters of monasticism, and to a Chinese or a Japanese who is adverse to the admission of foreigners to his country.

1839 I. TAYLOR *Ancient Chr.* I. iv. 521 The Jewish seclusionists well understood..that a community of goods was impracticable. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 677 Now [in Japan].. it would probably be difficult to find so much as one genuine seclusionist. 1886 *Atlantic Monthly* Nov. 604 If the progressionists had not seized the reins of government [in Korea], the seclusionists would soon have had everything their own way. *Ibid.*, The head of the seclusionist party.

Seclusive (*sĭklū·siv*), *a.* [As if ad. L. **sēclūsīvus*, f. *sēclūs-*, *sēclūdĕre*: see SECLUDE *v.*]

1. Serving or tending to seclude; disposed to seclude oneself, affecting seclusion.

a 1834 COLERIDGE (Worcester 1860). 1834 I. TAYLOR *Sat. Even.* 274 Religion or the devotional part of it is..by its necessary condition seclusive. 1890 F. BARRETT *Between Life & Death* I. ii. 29 Her ways were odd and seclusive. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan Introd.* 38 On the top a palisade and quick hedge for seclusive enclosure. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 2 Feb. 4/6 The Royal Society electing him to their seclusive membership.

2. *Sc. Law.* Exclusive *of*.

1855 *Deed* in *Law Rep.*, 9 App. Cases 304 In liferent for her liferent alimentary use of the annual proceeds thereof allenarly, and seclusive of the jus mariti of [her husband].

Hence **Seclu·sively** *adv.*, **Seclu·siveness**.

1822 *Examiner* 347/2 [The picture] Landscape with fall of water, &c. is poetical seclusiveness. 1883 W. Jolly *Life J. Duncan* xxxix. 466 The enclosing hills seemed to shut out the cottage more seclusively from the world. 1885 J. M. Ludlow in *Homil. Rev.* Apr. 282 What we may call their [Jewish Rabbinic] seclusiveness of thought.

†Seclu·sory. *Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *sēclūsōrium*, f. *sēclūdĕre*: see Seclude *v.* and -ory.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Seclusory*, a place where any thing is shut up a part from other; a Coop.

Secomoure, obs. form of Sycamore.

Second (se·kənd), *sb.*[1] *Math.* Forms: 4, 6 seconde, 6– second. [a. F. *seconde*, ad. med.L. *secunda*, fem. of L. *secundus* Second *a.*, used ellipt. for *secunda minuta*, lit. 'second minute', i. e. the result of the second operation of sexagesimal division; the result of the first such operation (now called 'minute' simply) being the 'first' or 'prime minute' or 'prime' (see Prime *sb.*[2] 2).

The med. L. *secunda* is also represented by G. *sekunde*, Du. *secunde* fem. (whence Sw. *sekund* masc., Da. *sekund*). Med.L. had a neut. *secundum* (cf. *minūtum* a minute), whence Sp, Pg. *segundo*, It. *secondo*.]

1. *Geom.* (*Astr.*, *Geog.*, etc.) A sixtieth part of a minute, $\frac{1}{3600}$th part of a degree. See Minute *sb.*[1] 2, Degree *sb.* 9.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* I. § 8 Thise degrees of signes ben eueriche of hem considered of 60 Mynutes, & euery Minute of 60 secondes. 1599 E. Wright *Err. Navig.* D 2, Let the meridian (diuided into degrees, minutes, seconds, &c.) roule vpon a streight line. 1713 J. Ward *Young Mathem. Guide* (ed. 2) 350 Every Circle is suppos'd to be divided into 360..Degrees; every Degree is sub-divided into 60 Parts call'd Minutes; and every Minute into 60 Seconds, &c. 1870 Proctor *Other Worlds* vii. 171 The star Alpha Centauri ..exhibits..an annual parallax of one second.

2. In measurement of time: The sixtieth part of a minute, $\frac{1}{3600}$th of an hour.

1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* g viij, Ye cowrse of ye sone, quhilk sence hes bene obserueit to be accompleseit in 365 dayes 5 houris 10 min: and 16 Secondis. 1695 Congreve *Love for Love* III. ix, At Ten a Clock, punctually at Ten. *Sir Samp.* To a Minute, to a Second; thou shalt set thy Watch, and the Bridegroom shall observe it's Motions. 1762 [W. Young] *Treat. Weights & Meas.* 24 The pendulum which vibrates seconds at London, has been commonly esteemed 39.2 English inches. 1883 R. S. Ball in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 668 [In the C. G. S. system] the unit of length is the *centimetre*, the unit of mass is the *gramme*, and the unit of time is the *second*.

b. Used vaguely for an extremely short time, an 'instant'.

1825 Scott *Betrothed* iv, A momentum of speed which increased with every second. 1897 *Daily News* 14 June 5/7 There was a second's panic in the crowd. 1906 Charl. Mansfield *Girl & Gods* xii, Do you mind if I slip away for just two seconds and take off this frock?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as second- (seconds-) hand, a hand or pointer of a timepiece indicating seconds; second- (seconds-) mark *Math.*, the character ", denoting a second or seconds (either of angle or of time); second- (seconds-) pendulum, a pendulum of a timepiece vibrating seconds; second pivot (see quot.); †second- (seconds-) watch, a timepiece indicating seconds.

1759 Pringle in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 250 Upon looking at a watch, which had a *second-hand,..he stopped me when I had counted 13 seconds. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 41 Your watch..should be furnished with a seconds-hand. 1888 Ld. Grimthorpe in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 398/1 In the chronograph watch there is, in addition to the centre seconds-hand, an independent seconds-hand which, when not in operation, stands at zero. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Voc.*, **Seconds mark*. 1763 Murdoch in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 31 A *second-pendulum at the equator would be 39.154 inches long. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) II. 221 Determining the length of the seconds' pendulum in different latitudes. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm. Handbk.* 233 [The] 'Seconds Pivot..[is] the prolongation of the fourth wheel arbor to which the seconds hand of a watch is fixed. 1754 Smeaton in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 537 A third observed, by a *seconds-watch, the time taken up in running these 357 feet. 1763 Short *ibid.* LIII. 329 Each observer had a Second-watch in his hand.

Second (se·kənd), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Forms: 3–7 **secund(e**, 4–5 **secounde**, 4, 6 **seconde**, 4–6 **secound**, 5 **secownde**, **seycond**, 6 *Sc.* **secunnd**, **sycond**, 4– **second**. [a. F. *second* = Pr. *segon*, Sp., Pg. *segundo*, It. *secondo*, ad. L. *secundus* following (hence favourable, prosperous, primarily of a breeze), next, second, f. root of *sequī* to follow.

OE. had no proper ordinal for the number two (like G. *zweite*, Du. *tweede*, F. *deuxième*), the sense being expressed by *ōðer* (see Other *a.*); this being ambiguous, the Fr. word found early acceptance.]

A. *adj.*

1. Coming next after the first according to any contextually understood principle of enumeration (e. g. in order of time, position, rank, quality, conventional or arbitrarily adopted sequence): the ordinal corresponding to the cardinal two.

(*a*) with sb. expressed; also *predicatively*.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5724 In þe secunde zere þat he verst bisyop was. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1. 9787 The secunde sacrament, y vndyrstonde, Vs graunted of þe bysshop honde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* 139 Euery secounde or þridde day sche faste. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 46 Here brekyst þou þe secunde tyme þe x. comaundementes. 1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 290 The secund day of Maii. 1549 *Compl. Scot., Epist. Ded.* 6 Numa pompilius, the secound kyng of rome. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 183 The first and second cause will not serue my turne. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 151 The Convertine, a ship of the second rank. 1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 35 Youth, Health, and Ease, and most an amorous Mind, To second Nuptials had her Thoughts inclin'd. 1872 FitzGerald *Omar* (ed. 3) lv, You know, my Friends, with what a brave Carouse I made a Second Marriage in my house. 1884 Ld. Brabourne *Lett. Jane Austen* I. v. 87 Jane's picture of a clergyman is generally that of a second son who enters the profession in order to hold a family living.

(*b*) with ellipsis of sb. understood from the context.

a 1300 *N Commandm.* 25 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Þe seounde [commandment] so is þis, sundai wel þat ȝe holde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 23 In Bretayn, beeþ many wondres...þe firste is at Pectoun...þe secounde is at Stonhenge by sides Salisbury. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 111 The fyrst writtyng was gross letteris of bras, The second gold, the thrid was siluir scheyne. 1636 Heywood *Challenge Beauty* IV. Wks. 1874 V. 50 If you Would add a second to this curtesie. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* IV. 201, I liked her at first sight, and better at second. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* XVIII. 38 Ah! how they made them bound at the first stripe! None for the second waited, nor the third. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 20 Nov. 334/1 In the first of which objects, by the way, they have succeeded much better than in the second.

b. *The second*: appended to a personal name to designate the second bearer of the name in a succession of persons (chiefly sovereigns, or persons jocularly likened to sovereigns). Also (now *rarely*) used to designate one resembling the person to whom the name belongs (cf. 4 below).

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 262 O Sowdanesse, roote of iniquitee, Virago, thou Semyrame the secounde. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 4 Henrie the secund rang into his steid, The emprice sone. 1558 W. Forrest (*title*) Grisild the Second. [Meaning Kath. of Aragon.] 1735 Johnson *Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr.* i. 44 In the Reign of King John the Second. 1886 C. E. Pascoe *London of To-day* xviii. (ed. 3) 165 'Dick' Tattersall, or Richard the Second, the grandson of the founder. 1891 Smiles *Publisher & Friends* I. 29 John Murray the Second—the 'Anak of Publishers', according to Lord Byron.

c. *Gram.* In *second person*: see Person *sb.* 8. Also in *second declension, conjugation*, and in names of tenses, as *second aorist, future, perfect*, where the reference is to a conventional order of enumeration adopted by grammarians.

By recent grammarians this method of designation has been almost entirely abandoned as regards tenses, and to a great extent as regards declensions and conjugations, descriptive terms being substituted for numerical.

1530 Palsgr. *Introd.* 31 Of the seconde conjugation. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1011 The Seconde Future. I shuld knele. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, Thirdly, the second perfect, *j'ay aimé*, I haue loued. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* xiv. (1640) 60 The second Declension formeth the Plurall from the Singular, by putting to *s*. *Ibid.* xviii. 63 The second Conjugation. 1875 T. K. Arnold *Henry's First Lat. Bk.* 14 Verbs whose infinitive ends in *ēre*, are of the second conjugation.

d. *absol.* The person or thing that has been mentioned in the second place. So in *Heraldry* (see quot. 1868).

1572 Bosswell *Armorie* 114 b, He beareth Argent, a fesse Gules, betwene three Eaglettes Sable, membred and beaked of the second. 1868 Cussans *Her.* xi. (1893) 158 A tincture must never be mentioned twice in the same Blazon: should it occur again, it must be expressed as of the first (or field), of the second, of the last, &c., as the case may be.

2. Next in rank, quality, importance, or degree of any attribute, *to* (a person or thing regarded as first). Hence, in negative and limiting contexts, Inferior (*to none, only to* . . .). [Cf. L. *nulli secundus*.]

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 836 Troylus was neuere vn-to no wight As in his tyme in no degre secounde. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 7 Of very reuerent reputation sir,.. Second to none that liues heere in the Citie. 1593—2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 43 Nay Elinor, then must I chide outright, Presumptuous Dame, ill-nurter'd Elianor, Art thou not second Woman in the Realme? 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 409 Regardless of the Bliss wherein hee sat Second to thee, offerd himself to die For mans offence. 1754 Gray *Poesy* 95 Nor second He, that rode sublime Upon the seraph-wings of Extasy, The secrets of th' Abyss to spy. 1821 Canning *Sp.* 2 Apr. (1828) IV. 306 Among the names he had missed one, now no more, never second in the zeal of his resistance. 1860 Tennent *Story Guns* (1864) 233 In the search for improvement failures have a value second only to success. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 49 Miletus was scarcely second to Tyre in luxury and wealth.

b. With following superlative: Having only one superior in the specified attribute. Cf. Second-best.

1533 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 41 My secunde gretest braspotte.

c. In designations of office, denoting the lower of two, or the next to the highest of several persons holding the same office; e. g. *second captain, lieutenant* (see quots.), *second lord* (of the Admiralty, etc.), *second master* (in a school), *second mate, officer* (in a merchant ship).

The Fr. expression *en second* (quot. 1702) occurs sometimes in Eng. official use in the 18th c.; 'officers en second' are mentioned, e. g. in the *London Gazette* 1716–20. Cf. Second *v.*[2]

1702 *Milit. Dict.* (1704), *Second Captain*, or *Lieutenant en Second*, one whose Company has been broke, and he is joyn'd to another, to act and serve under the Captain or Lieutenant of it...There are also Second Captains and Lieutenants of the First Creation, that is, who were never so in the other Companies...Second Lieutenants are much us'd among the Foot in France. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4543/2 The second Lieutenant, and Mr. Lawrence,..were shot through the Body. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 36/1 *Second Lieutenant in the Artillery*, is the same as an ensign in an infantry regiment,..and must assist the first lieutenant in the detail of the company's duty.

d. *Mil. Second in command*: holding a position only subordinate to the chief commander of an army or one of its subdivisions. Often *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*).

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. iii, Poor Commandant Gouvion, watching at the Tuileries, second in National command, sees several things hard to interpret. 1882 *Manch. Guard.* 6 Sept. 5 Baker Pasha will be appointed second in command and 'adjoint' of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief.

e. *Mus.* Used to distinguish the next to the highest part in a piece of concerted music. Hence of a voice or instrument: Rendering such a part.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks., Violino Secondo*, the Second Violin. 1746 Tansur *New Mus. Grant.* 131 If you would set a Second Treble, or Cantus, Medius, or Counter, to any Piece of Musick that was before in Two Parts, to make Three Parts; let it begin from the Bass on some different Cord from the Tenor [etc.]. 1769 Second voice [see Contralto 2]. 1836 Hickson *Singing Master* I. Pref. 4 The second parts will always be sung with most effect by boys between the ages of twelve and fourteen. 1885 W. S. Gilbert *Mikado* I. 15 Assuming the disguise of a Second Trombone, I joined the band in which you found me.

3. Having the degree of quality, fineness, etc. next to the best; of the second grade or class. Now only *Comm.* in certain customary uses.

In some applications there is also the notion of being produced by a second operation, after the best has been already obtained.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 482 And aftir oil secounde Is maad, that on a sadder mylle is grounde. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 184 The fragments of the Coame ..heated and strained againe, doe make a seconde Hony. 1618 in *Archæologia* XLIV. 411 Item for second bread 2 o o. 1638 Penkethman *Artach.* D 4, When the second wheate (which is the Red being in meale) is sold for iiii l. the Quarter in the market. 1799 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* III. 14 My coat ..made of good second cloth. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 124 We used to have a certain description of cloth for livery purposes, called second cloth, made of English wool. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 483 Each cow gives about 1 lb. per week of 'second butter', fetching 2*d.* per lb. less than the best. 1860 Newlands *Carp. & Joiner's Assist.* Gloss., *Second Bricks*, bricks of a quality next to the finest mail stocks or cutters.

4. Other, another; additional to that which has already existed, taken place, been mentioned, etc. Often qualifying a proper name, to designate one who equals or closely resembles the bearer of the name.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 1068 He tuk þe secund coupe in hand, & one þe altare foȝe offerand It set. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* vii. 17 Welcum in were the secund Iulius, The prince of knichtheyd, and flour of cheualry. 1558 W. Forrest *Grisild the Second* (Roxb.) 30 A famous kynge [Hen. VII]..Called (in his tyme) the Seconde Salomon. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 62 And therewith her eyes distilled such abundance of teares, as..made her seeme a more than second Niobe. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lix, If their bee nothing new, but that which is, Hath beene before, how are our braines beguild, Which labouring for inuention beare amisse The second burthen of a former child? 1784 *Rolliad* viii. (1795) 49 Vansittart, thou, A second Hastings, if the Fates allow. 1805 Scott *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) II. ii. 59 Could any one bear the story of a second city being taken by a wooden horse? 1850 Sir F. Madden *Wycliffite Bible* List of MSS. No. 28, The Ms...has been corrected throughout by a second, but nearly contemporary scribe.

b. *Proverb.*

The L. form, *consuetudo est altera* (or *secunda*) *natura*, is found in St. Augustine and Macrobius, and approximately in Cicero (see Lewis & Short s. v. *Natura*); the notion occurs in Aristotle (e. g. *Probl.* IV. xxvi, *Eth. N.* VII. x) and other Greek writers.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 23 For in Phisique this I finde, Usage is the seconde kinde. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 89 That habit being as it were converted into a second nature. *a* 1729 J. Rogers *Nineteen Serm.* xii. (1735) 254 Habits which..are become a kind of second Nature to him. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxxii, Those to whom long practice has rendered them [*sc.* frivolous fopperies] a second nature.

c. *Second self*: a friend who agrees absolutely with one's tastes and opinions, or for whose welfare one cares as much as for one's own.

After L. *alter ego*, Gr. ἄλλος αὐτός and ἕτερος αὐτός (Arist. *Eth. N.* IX.).

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1594) I. 141 The mightie and inviolable bond of friendship, as of a second-selfe did constraine him to lend his eare to his friend. 1665 Brathwait *Comment Two Tales* (1901) 93, I will offer to your choice two things, wherein please your self, and you shall please me who am your second self. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxvi, As to Miss Mirvan, she is my second self, and neither hopes nor fears but as I do. 1851 Lytton *Not so bad* I. i. 6 Ha, Softhead! my Pylades—my second self! *transf.* *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lxxiii. 8 Blacke night..Deaths second selfe that seals vp all in rest.

†5. 'Helpful, lending assistance' (Schmidt). *Obs.*

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 27 Nay rather (good my Lords) be second to me.

6. quasi-*adv.* Secondly, in the second place (*rare*); as the second in succession. Also, †for the second time.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvii. 36 The ri3tis of my fyrst geting biforn he took a wey, and now secounde he hath vnder rauyshide my benysoun. 1536 CRANMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 25 Seconde,..I shewed the people that this thynge ought no thynge to move theym, for it was [etc.]. 1842 WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. vii. 271, I was confounded first, and incensed second. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 55 First, it was not to be too complete; second, even for this incompleteness it was not to be concentrated within a short time. *Mod.* Mr. A. opened the debate. Mr. B. spoke second.

7. Combinations.

a. In syntactical combs. of a permanent nature or with special meaning (many of which are also used *attrib.* or as *adj.*, and are then written with hyphen), as *second cause, childhood, coming, course, cousin, death,* † *deliverance, fiddle, fluxion, intention, inversion, movable, notion, order, power, reading, story, table, thought(s, vote, water, wind, year* (see these words), **second Adam, Man** *Theol.*, titles given to Christ with ref. to 1 Cor. xv. 45, 47; **second advent** *Theol.*, the expected Second Coming of Christ as Judge (see ADVENT 2), hence **second adventist** = PREMILLENARIAN *sb.*; **second birth,** (*a*) *Theol.* = REGENERATION 2; † (*b*) = SECUNDINE 1; † (*c*) the entrance upon a new life after death; **second business** (see quot.); **second chamber,** in a legislature consisting of two chambers, the one which has chiefly the function of revising the measures prepared and passed by the other; also *attrib.*; **second chop** (see CHOP *sb.*[5] 4); **second cut** *a.* (see quot. 1846); **second division** *Civil Service,* the lower grade of government clerks, admitted by a competitive examination of more limited range than that prescribed for the higher division; **second floor,** the floor or story of a building next but one above the ground-floor; also *attrib.*; **second girl** *U. S.*, an under-housemaid; † **second ground** *Paint.*, the middle distance (see MIDDLE *a.* 6); **second growth,** a crop of vegetation replacing one previously destroyed; also *attrib.*; **second guard,** an additional guard on a sword hilt; **second head** *Venery* (see quots. and cf. HEAD *sb.* 6 b); also *allusively*; **second horse** (see quot. 1827); also *attrib.*; † **second infancy,** second childhood (see CHILDHOOD 4); † **second inquest** *Law,* a petty jury; **second line** *Mil.* (see quot. 1876); also *attrib.*; † **second minute** (see MINUTE *sb.*[1] and cf. PRIME *sb.*[2] and etymological note to *sb.*[1] above); **second moment** *Math.* (see quot.); † **second mourning,** a style of dress allowed by etiquette to be worn when strict mourning is discarded; also *attrib.*; † **second nobles,** the lower nobility or gentry; **second person (of the Trinity)** *Theol.*, the Son (see PERSON *sb.* 7); **second price,** a charge lower than the highest for seats in a play-house; **second scent** (*nonce-use*, after SECOND SIGHT: cf. quot.); **second seer,** one who practises SECOND SIGHT; † **second service,** the Communion Service of the Church of England, as following Morning Prayer; † **second stature,** ? medium height. Also SECOND BEST, SECOND-CLASS, SECOND HAND, SECOND-RATE, SECOND SIGHT.

1739 C. WESLEY *Hymn,* '*Hark how all the Welkin rings*' ix, *Second Adam from above, Reinstate us in thy Love. 1736 *Gentl. Mag* VI. 347/2 But all,..who hope And love his *second advent, will receive The same reward. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2935 By the *seconde byrthe..we haue regeneracyon. 1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* 39 And then secondlye, [issueth] the foresayd after birth: & therefore it may be iustly called ye second byrth or secondyne. 1643 DIGBY *Observ. Relig. Med.* 102 Assoone as Death hath played the Midwife to our second birth, our Soule shall then [etc.]. 1749 C. WESLEY *Hymn,* '*Father, Son and Holy Ghost, In Solemn Power*' i, Plunge Her by a Second Birth Into the Depths of God. 1823 *Ann. Reg.* 214* By the phrase *second business is meant that sort of business in which the lead is given to the counsel who are not yet arrived at the dignity of a silk gown. 1861 MILL *Repr. Govt.* xiii. 231, I set little value on any check which a *Second Chamber can apply to a democracy otherwise unchecked. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* 820 Double cut files..are thus respectively named by the Lancashire..makers :—1. Rough. 2. Middle-cut. 3. Bastard. 4. Second-cut. 5. Smooth. 6. Superfine. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 3/2 The large body of *Second Division clerks. 1821 COLERIDGE *Let. to Allsop* 20 Oct. *Lett.* etc. (1858) 137 A house to the *second-floor window of which I had been gazing. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* vii, Suddenly the second-floor window went clattering up, and Fitch's pale head was thrust out. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 32 The human wave is beginning to sprinkle the pavement with cooks and *second-girls. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. on Art* i. (1848) 354 The series of figures on the *second or middle ground being described as placed above those on the foreground. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* iv. (1864) 94 Tracts of *second-growth woods. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Errand* xliv. 327 With all her fearlessness as a horse-woman, she did not quite relish the idea of his bursting away through the low-branching second-growth to follow the pack. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* 173 Finally, there is the *second guard (*seconde garde*), between the two extremities of the rings of the *pas-d'âne.* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. xlv. 378 The old stags usually shed their horns first..; those of the *second head, (namely, such as are between five and six years old) shed their horns about the middle..of March. 1805 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxviii, The buck of the second-head, for a buck of the first-head he was not, had hitherto been slapping his boots with his switch whip. 1827 '*NIMROD*' *Chace* (1852) 18 The '*second-horse man'..rides the second horse, which is to carry his master with the hounds after his having had one..chace on the first. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 125 The second-horse men, notwithstanding their numbers, appeared to be all cut from the same pattern. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* I. i, Are there not..Churchmen that even the *second infancy Hath silenc'd? 1681 *Addr. Grand Jury Chester* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1657/4 We Your Majesties most Loyal Subjects of the *second Inquest of the same County, at the same Assize, heartily and chearfully say Amen, and joyn with the Grand Jury in this Address. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 738/1 The first line ought to consist of 20 battalions, with..16 battalions in the *second line. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 231 An army, when drawn up for battle, should be formed in three distinct lines; the first line to commence the battle, the second, to support it, and to fill up the gaps; the third..as a reserve. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 May 9/1 The main body of the investing force will be composed of fortress and second-line troops. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xv. 47 The firste man of erthe, ertheli; the *secunde man of heuene, heuenli. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* x. (1852) 233 Joined by supernatural union to that Second Man, the new Adam, Who is God's son by nature. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. v. 184 In an hower a man will need at least 360 respirations, betwixt every one of which there shall be 10 *second minutes. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 67 A Temporaneous progressive motion of the parts of the Air at the rate of 276 Paces in a second Minute of time. *a* 1879 W. K. CLIFFORD *Elem. Dynamic* IV. (1887) 15 If the density of an area is proportional to the distance from a line in its plane, being reckoned positive on one side of the line and negative on the other,..the mass-centre of the area..is called the pole of the line in regard to the area; and the moment of it in regard to the line is called the *second moment of the uniform area in regard to the line, or of the line in regard to the uniform area. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2843/4 A dark Grey *Second-Mourning Surtoot-Coat. 1712 TICKELL *Spect.* No. 410 P 1 She was dressed..in an agreeable Second-Mourning. *a* 1814 *Sailors' Ret.* I. iv. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 322 Enter Lady Growl and Lucy Delves, in conversation —Lucy in second mourning. 1625 BACON *Ess., Of Empire* (Arb.) 301 Kings haue to deale with..their Nobles; their *Second-Nobles or Gentlemen [etc.]. *c* 1380 ? WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 362 To þe *secunde persone in trinyte..awnsweriþ þe state of þe clergy. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 837 A lorde Ihesu, the seconde persone in trynyte. 1821 BYRON *Let.* 4 Jan., It is then for the gallery and *second-price boxes. 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Fire-Worshippers* III. 45 That keen, *second-scent of death, By which the vulture snuffs his food In the still warm and living breath. 1826 *Examiner* 193/2 After reverting to the past, our *second-seer makes bold to conjecture the future. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 200 While the *second-service was reading at the Communion Table..it was disturbed by a Psalme begun. 1657 SPARROW *Rationale* 239 In the meanwhile that part of the Service which she [*sc.* the Church] uses may perhaps more fitly be called the Second Service then the Communion. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 296 The people..are commonly all of the *second Stature.

b. Chiefly with ppl. adjs. and with quasi-advb. sense, as † *second brewed, described,* † *found, recited.* Also in verbs formed on syntactical combs., as **second-colour** *v.* (*House painting*), *trans.* to cover with a second coat of paint.

1721 N. AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 48. 257 Trap's *second-brew'd balderdash runs thus [etc.]. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 316 When the priming is quite dry..mix white lead, and a very small portion of red with linseed oil, ..and second colour your work. *Ibid.* 317 This coat is technically called by painters second colouring old work. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 436 The sliding movement ..in the *second-described machinery. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (1636) 109 Subtract the Arch of that Quotient ..and you shall have the *second found number. 1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 59 § 2 The said *second-recited Act.

B. *sb.*[2]

I. One who or something which is second.

1. Elliptical uses of the adj. passing into quasi-sb. (mostly admitting of plural). **a.** *Second in blood,* † *second of kin* (Sc. Law): one related in the second degree of consanguinity.

1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 26/1 Item, Our Souerane Lord..declaris, that secundis in degreis of consanguinitie, and affinitie..may lauchfullie marie. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 481 Alexander Rutherfurd, alsua his sister sone, Alexander Chalmer, second and thriddis of kin to him. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 66 By seconds in blood, are meant first cousins.

b. *Gram.* Used ellipt. for *second person* (only before *singular* or *plural*).

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 33 The seconde plurell endeth ever in EZ. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* IV. xix. (1850) 298 The second singular of the preterite tense.

c. A place in the second class in an examination; one who takes such a place. Also, the competitor who comes next to the winner in a contest.

1852 BRISTED *Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 283 To take even a good Second in Classics, one must [etc.] 1892 SHEARMAN in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Mar. 445 This [the silver O. U. A. C. medal], and this alone, the winners and seconds receive for their place in the Oxford Sports. 1907 'BARBARA BURKE' *Barbara goes to Oxford* 43 Miss Jones has a first-class and Miss Smith a second.

d. *Second of exchange* (see EXCHANGE *sb.* 5, and cf. FIRST *a.* 7 b).

2. One next to another (considered as the first in a series) in rank, quality, etc. Also, † a second instance, a match *to* something.

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 839 And see if Time (if he would strive to prove) Can shew a Second to so pure a Love. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 354 That City, being then not only without equal in the country, but without second, had ..exercised almost as great an influence on the politics of England as [etc.].

b. = *Second in command.* (See A. 2 d.)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 144 And 'tis great pitty that the Noble Moore Should hazard such a place, as his owne Second With one of an ingraft Infirmitie. 1800 LD. KEITH in *Paget Papers* (1896) I. 257 From my late second [Lord Nelson] I derived no advantage.

† **c.** *Printing.* A pressman's assistant. *Obs.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 319 The one [Pressman] they distinguish by the name of First, the other his Second, these call one another Companions: The First is he that has wrought longest at that Press.

† **3.** *pl.* = SECUNDINE. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 163 The seed of it [gelovers] ..dryveth doune flowres, secondes, and the byrthe. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* II. 5 The Root..is good for Women in Child-bed, to purge their Seconds and Termes.

4. *Mus.* **a.** A term for the interval represented by $\frac{8}{7}$; a tone two diatonic degrees above or below any given tone; the interval between any tone and a tone two diatonic degrees distant from it; the harmonic combination of two such tones.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 71 All such as doe not make concord as a second, a fourth, a seuenth. *a* 1620 CAMPION *Counterpoint* Wks. (1909) 199 If the Base descends or falls, a second, third, or fourth. 1730 *Treat. Harmony* 15 The Second or Ninth of the key. 1788 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 238 The second minor. 1873 W. A. BARRETT *Chorister's Guide* 94 The whole of the successive notes or intervals making a scale are seconds, the tones being called major and the semitones minor seconds.

b. The next to the highest part in a piece of concerted music. Hence, a voice suitable to such a part.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 159 So that we see how injudiciously the performers on glasses manage, who play firsts, seconds, and sometimes a base altogether upon an instrument, whose only excellence depends, not on its strength, but its simplicity of tone. 1840 J. T. G. HEWLETT *P. Priggins* iii, [I] passed two or three pleasant hours standing over a pinnoforte and a very fine girl, to whom I was well contented to sing second. 1905 J. HEYWOOD *Music in Churches* 14 Some ladies persist in singing in thirds below the melody..This, I believe, is..called 'putting in a second'.

5. *pl. Comm.* A quality (of bricks, flour, etc.) second and inferior to the best. Also *fig.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXV, And take thou my oblacion, poore but free, Which is not mixt with seconds, knows no art. 1700 *Acts Assembly Pennsylv.* (1762) I. 11 If any Person..offer to Sale any Trash or Seconds, rotten or frost bitten Tobacco, or such [etc.]. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 225 The finest kind of marls [bricks] called firsts... The next best called seconds. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 30 A weakness which is occasioned by the millers' grinding their corn too much, particularly white samples, nearly the whole whereof is brought to market as seconds and thirds. 1858 SKYRING *Builders' Prices* 93 For seconds glass, up to 1 foot 7, deduct 1*d.* 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 Apr. 2/6 Cork Butter.—Firsts, 86s; seconds, 80s; thirds, 78s.

† **6.** One-half. (On the analogy of *third, fourth,* etc.) *Obs. rare.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. vii. (1636) 20 The Numerator is alwayes set above, and the Denominator beneath, having a little line drawne betwixt them thus ½ which signifieth one second or one halfe. 1660 J. MOORE *Arith.* 5 As if the unite be conceived to be divided into two parts, the parts are called seconds or halves.

7. In systems of fractional numeration (or of weights or measures) having a constant modulus: The subdivision next but one below the unit, and next below the 'prime'; the lower subdivisions being usually called 'thirds', 'fourths', etc.

Cf. SECOND *sb.*[1], which is a special case of the sense here defined, but is treated separately because it was taken from med.L. or Rom.; the uses below may be most conveniently regarded as applications of the Eng. ordinal numeral suggested by SECOND *sb.*[1]

† **a.** *Scottish Troy Weight.* The 576th part ($1 \div 24^2$) of a grain. *Obs.* 1604 [see PRIME *sb.*[2]].

† **b.** (*a*) *Arith.* The quantity ·01 or $\frac{1}{100}$. (*b*) *Surveying.* The 100th part of a perch, = 1·98 inches.

1619 LYTE *Art of Tens* 14 Euerie vnite of a prime being diuided into ten parts, are called seconds. 1658 PHILLIPS, A *Second* in surveying, is the tenth part of a prime, and contains one inch, and 49 of 50 parts of an inch. 1766 HUTTON *School Master's Guide* 55 The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, &c. places of decimals, counting from the left-hand towards the right, are denominated the places of primes, seconds, thirds, and fourths, &c. respectively. 1794 CUNN *Doctr. Fractions* 61 Primes, or Tenth Parts. Seconds, or Hundredth Parts. Thirds, or Thousandth Parts.

c. *Duodecimals.* The twelfth part of a 'prime' or inch.

Formerly (if quot. 1703 be correct), the 144th part of an inch, the 12th being called a 'prime'.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 123 Inches by (12th) Parts, produce Seconds, or 12th Parts of the 12th Part of an Inch. 1714 CUNN *Doctr. Fractions* 119 To multiply any Integers, Primes, Seconds, &c. by a Multiple of 12 Integers; first Multiply by 12 [etc.]. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 868 Feet and inches are marked with their initial letters, but twelfths or seconds by a double accent, thus 2″.

II. 8. One who or something which renders aid or support to another. † **a.** *gen.*

1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Brief Disc. War* 23 When those that giue the first charge begin to retire or wax colde, the

great Officers command their seconds to the assaults. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 105 Ile be thy Second. 1626 MIDDLETON *Women beware Women* II. ii. 295 We wish no better seconds in society Than your discourses, madam. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 355 But the gold was my best second, ..[and] was my continuall vade Mecum. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. iii. 7 Glasses are but the seconds, which succeed on the Cupboard, when Plate the principall is otherwise disposed of. 1711–12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 Mar., People will not understand: I am a very good second, but I care not to begin a recommendation, unless it be for an intimate friend. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lii. 382 She is very happy in Mrs. Jervis, who is an excellent second to her admirable lady.

b. *spec.* One who acts as representative of a principal in a duel, carrying the challenge, arranging locality and loading weapons. Similarly in a pugilistic contest.

1613 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* II. i, *Enc.* Shall's haue no Seconds? *Con.* None, for feare of preuention. *Enc.* The length of our weapons? *Con.* Weele fit them by the way. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (1886) 113 Indeed his second J. S. was acquitted, for that it appeared he knew not of the combatt before he came there. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Dec., Colonel Hamilton, who was second to the Duke of Hamilton, is tried to-day. 1814 SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 25 It was usual to have more seconds even to the number of five or six. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv, 'There was no need for more seconds than one,' said the Colonel, 'and the Captain or Lord Warwick might easily withdraw.' 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 139/2 (Boxing) *Seconds*, men, generally professional boxers, appointed to attend on the contestants in the intervals between the rounds.

†**c.** Assistance, aid, support. Also pl. in the same sense. *Obs. rare.*

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. ii, This second (from his Mother) will well vrge Our late dissigne, and spur on Cæsars rage. *a* 1609 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 12, I gave them no second till I might perceive those within had spent their ready powder in their furnitures. *Ibid.* 18 An officer with two hundred souldiers..came to their seconds. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. xix. 82 This blow so affrighted the enemy, that they had certainly retired to their trenches, if the Cariffe of Africca..had not..come into their second.

Second (se'kənd), *v.*[1] [a. F. *second-er* (OF. *segonder*), †to come after (*obs.*), to favour (=Pr. *segondar*, Sp., Pg. *segundar*, It. *secondare*), ad. L. *secundāre* to direct favourably, favour, further, f. *secund-us* following, favourable: see SECOND *a.* In some uses partly an independent Eng. formation on the adj.]

1. *trans.* To support, back up, assist, encourage (a person, his actions, aims, etc.).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 246 Shall I (said she) second his boldnesse so furre, as to reade his presumptuous letters? 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 29 Where is Metellus Cimber, let him go, And presently preferre his suite to Cæsar. *Bru.* He is addrest: presse neere, and second him. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 148 He seconds that which he ought to withstand. 1719 SWIFT *To Young Clergym.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 9 If in company you offer something for a jest, and no-body seconds you in your own laughter. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. v, His family had imbibed all his views, and seconded them. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 201 So eagerly did he press forward the work, and so well was he seconded by the multitude of labourers at his command. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 486 His efforts were seconded by a somewhat subservient parliament.

†**b.** To act as a second or assistant to (a leader).

1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 15 So jelous be all tyrants and vsurpers, of their state, and so lothe they are to be seconded by any other then of their owne creation. 1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Brief Disc. War* 16 What other Officers ought to second their great Officers.

†**c.** To follow, attend, accompany. In *pass.*, to be accompanied (*with*). *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* VII. xxv. 847 The horsemen appointed to waite vpon the companie, must alwaies second and keepe by the sides of the dogs. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv. Wks. 1616 I. 308 See, here's Horace, and old Trebativs, the great lawier, in his companie; let's auoid him now: He is too well seconded. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 381 The Bashaw went.., seconded with twelue followers.

d. To sing second to (a singer, song).

1586 BRYSKETT *Past. Aeglogue* 13 in Spenser *Astrophel*, With sobs and sighes I second will thy song. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 175 Lancaster would second Marion's soprano with his baritone.

2. *esp.* To support, back up (a combatant, a body of troops) in attack or defence. Also, to act as second to (a pugilist).

1588 WILLOUGHBY in *Defeat Sp. Armada* (Navy Rec. Soc.) II. 32 Those that are taken here cry out upon the Duke of Parma, that they are betrayed by him, because they were not seconded according to their expectation. 1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Brief Disc. War* 22 He deuides his troupes to second one the other, according to the wideness of the breach. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. vi. 57 Let him feele your Sword, Which we will second. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 306 Hector..rusht with clamor on the king, right soundly seconded With troupes of Troians. 1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 258 A party of Arcall horse charged the persuers, and were seconded by part of Prince Maurice's life-guard. 1799 HT. LEE *Canterb. T., Trav. T.* (ed. 2) I. 22 A young cavalier..seconded him with so much spirit, that one of the villains was presently stretched upon the spot. 1821 *John Bull* 5 Mar. 89/3 The Black was seconded by Richmond and Paddington Jones. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 470 Being seconded by his slaves, who all promised to be faithful, he attacked the negro. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Aug. 5/1 Griffiths..is said to have seconded Henry, and to have interfered to prevent the fight being stopped.

†**b.** To reinforce with additional numbers.

a 1609 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 5 In the mean time the enemie seconded their troops of shot with to the number of four or five hundred.

†**c.** To take the place of, succeed (a combatant who is *hors de combat*). *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. ix. 35 But now is Cade driuen back, his men dispierc'd, And now is Yorke in Armes, to second him. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 45, 46 And though wee here fall downe, Wee haue Supplyes, to second our Attempt: If they mis-carry, theirs shall second them. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 17. 542 Being ouer-pressed on either side, they had a safe retrait vnto their foot; and one troupe seconding another by course, returned to charge.

†**d.** *absol.* and *intr.* To render aid; to side *with*. *Obs. rare.*

a 1609 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 11 A signall of drums, at which the first four troops should go to the assault; and another signall to the other four troops to second, if need required. 1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* 45 The mother, because her sonne is flesh of her flesh,..pleades it is right, that he should side and second with her.

3. To support (a speaker, a proposition) in a debate or conference by speaking in the same sense; *spec.* to rise to support (a mover or motion) as a necessary preliminary to further discussion or to the adoption of the motion.

1597 BACON *Ess., Ceremonies* (Arb.) 28 It is a good precept generally in seconding another: yet to adde somewhat of ones owne. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 75 This method was ..diverted by other propositions, which being seconded took much time without pointing to any conclusion. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 22 May, Mr. Seymour made a bold speech against many Elections..but no one seconded him. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* XXVII. 26 The Motion was Seconded and Debated. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. v, Mrs. Charlton ..instantly seconded the proposal. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 23 The noble lords who moved and seconded the address. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiv. 331 Cheirisophus seconded this proposal, and they immediately proceeded to the election. *absol.* 1802 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 496 Lord Lowther had been applied to to move the address...Lord Nelson was to second.

†**b.** To support, back (a statement, opinion, a person *in* his opinion); to confirm, corroborate (a report). *Obs.*

1596 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (ed. 2) 113 In which opinion, I am the more willing to dwell, because..I finde myselfe verie learnedly seconded by master Camden. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, I heard, last night, a most strange thing reported By some of my Lords followers, and I long To heare, how't will be seconded! 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 62 The Slaues report is seconded. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 97 Whose affirmation..I intend to second with particular instances. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 278 Plato himself relates it as a Paradox; and no body that came after him, would second him in't. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1785) III. xxxiii. 293 The Countess..ran on in my Praise.. and Lady Davers seconded her.

4. To further, assist the effect of, reinforce (a thing, activity, etc.). (With subject either a person or thing.)

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 317 Nowe seconding their terrible blowes with cunning labouring the horses. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 127 Her froward husband..replyed with sharpe words seconded with such heavy blowes. 1665 TEMPLE *Lett.* Wks. 1731 II. 4 The Vigour of his Body does not second that of his Mind. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlii, Seconding every fall of rain with a due proportion of sunshine. 1858 STANLEY *Arnold* I. v. 203 Deeds must second words when needful.

†**5.** (With little or nothing of the idea of furthering or assisting.) To follow up or accompany *with* (or *by*) some second thing. In *pass.*, to be followed, succeeded, or accompanied. *Obs.*

1609 TUVILL *Vade-mecum* (1629) 139 The Wise Physition doth neuer minister a Potion..but hee seconds it with something that is more pleasing and Delicious to the taste. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 54 This Proclamation was seconded by another, to the same purpose. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 220 After the overflowing of sin upon the whole earth, God in his justice seconds it with a deluge of waters. 1759–74 TOPLADY *Hymn*, '*I saw and lo!*', So sung the Saints. Th' Angelic train Second the anthem with a loud Amen.

†**b.** To add a second to; to follow or succeed as a second. *Obs.*

1655 EARL NORWICH in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 304, I would haue agayne seconded my last to him after the receipt of his in answer to my former, but yt I feard [etc.]. 1781 BENTHAM *Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 110 To-day, at dinner, I had the favour of yours of the 29th, as to my not seconding my last letter sooner.

†**c.** To repeat (an action, esp. a blow). *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* V. vi. 204 Natures powie is such that a woman hauing once conceiued cannot second any conception vntil she bee deliuered of the first. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 192 He struck off two of the Fryers fingers, and had undoubtedly seconded another blow..had not the Indians interposed themselves. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* X. 335 Hee..saw his guileful act By Eve, though all unweeting, seconded Upon her Husband. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 110 Then Mr. Great-heart seconded his blow, and smit the head of the Giant from his shoulders. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. de Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 32 Before he could second his Shot, I gave him..a Stroke with my Broad Sword. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xxxiii, The Count was in the act of again seconding his blow.

†**6.** To match with a second instance. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 276 Our soueraigne Queene Elizabeth..is knowne to be in her owne high towring princely wisedome of as high a pitch..: in reach not to be seconded of any of these [kings and princes]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. xxv. I. 168 He left such a president behind him, as I forbid all men to match or second it. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xi. 256 Next Sebert them succeeds Scarce seconded againe for sanctimonious deeds. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 369 [Fez] may rather second Grand Caire, than subioyne it selfe to Constantinople.

†**7.** To come second to (in quality). *Obs. rare*[—1].

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* III. lxxxiii. (1618) 825 The white [dogs] are best...The browne doth second them [orig. *les secondent*].

Hence **Se'conding** *vbl. sb.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* III. iii. 23 Nay we shall lay on hands of too much strength To need your secondings. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. v, Which indeed, with such seconding as he had, one may reckon heroic.

Second (sĭkɒ'nd), *v.*[2] *Mil.* [f. F. *second* in the phrase *en second*: see SECOND *a.* 2 c.] *trans.* To remove (an officer) temporarily from his regiment or corps, for employment on the staff, or in some other extra-regimental appointment.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., *Capitaine en Second.. Lieutenant en Second..* are officers whose companies have been reduced, but who do duty in others, and are destined to fill up the first vacancies. We have borrowed the expression and say, *To be seconded.* When an officer is *seconded*, he remains upon full pay, his rank goes on, and he may purchase the next vacant step, without being obliged to memorial in a manner that a half-pay officer must. 1833 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 308 How to cut down an army of 300,000 men to one of 100,000, with the least subsequent expense of half-pay, is a problem that ought to be solved..; and the solution would be found in the obsolete practice of *second*-ing (or as the proper pronunciation in a mess-room is, *segoond*-ing). 1869 *Times* 15 Apr. 9/3 As this officer was placed on the seconded list of the Royal Artillery..he will have to wait for a vacancy to occur. 1875 COLLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 576/1 Officers holding certain appointments are 'seconded'—that is, their place in the regiment is filled up, and they become supernumerary, their names being shown in italics in the *Army List*; but they still belong to the regiment, and rise in it in due course. 1897 *Q. Rev.* July 242 The officers in question had been..'seconded' for service in the forces of the Chartered Company.

†**Secondar,** *a. Sc. Obs.* In 5–6 secundar(e. [ad. L. *secundārius* SECONDARY *a.*: see -AR[2]. Cf. SECONDARLY *adv.*] Of second quality; of the second rank with respect to size; =SECONDARY *a.*

1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 26 Item iij quarteris of secundare vellus to the lynyng of the sammyn sleiffis. 1482 in *Charters*, etc. *Edinb.* (1871) 169 Of ilk grete schip xiiis iiiid. The secundare xs. The mydlest vis. viiid. 1529 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 6 [Thai] sall sell thar best corne..for vjd the pek, and the secundar for vd the pek. 1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 499 Sax pound of secundar threid in divers sortis.

Secondarily (se'kəndərĭli), *adv.* [f. SECONDARY *a.* + -LY[2].]

†**1.** In the second order in time or temporal sequence; for the (or a) second time; also, as the (or a) second action, event, etc. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 512 Raymonde swere agayn secundarilie, That neuer no day foisworne wolde he be. 1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 187 Snaylwell, by my grauntefadres will ones, and by my fadris will seconderely [*sic*], is entaylyd to the issyw of my fadres body. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* V. lxxxviii. 65 [Vortimerus] gaue vnto theym a great Bataryll vpon the Ryuer of Darwent...And secundaryly he faught with theym vpon ye Foorde called Epifoorde. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* M ij b, Dystylle them secondarely in a newe glasse in balneo marie. 1578 LYTE tr. *Dodoens* II. lxxv. 263 The Rosemary floureth twise a yeare, once in the spring time of the yeare, and secondarily in August. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxvii. Comm., Other Apostles of divers tribes sent first to the Jewes, secondarily to the Gentiles.

†**2.** Secondly; in the second order or place (in an argument, discourse, or the like). (Very common in the 16th c.) *Obs.*

1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) Lj, Secundaryly I fynde the saide ceremonies on euery syde sundry & vnlike among theym selues. 1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 128 And secondaryly, if such lycence..were suffered it should be the occasions of many frays, of much robory and bribery. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. i. 221 They haue committed false report,..secondarily they are slanders,.. thirdly, they haue verified vniust things, and to conclude they are lying knaues. 1604 N. BOWND *Storeh. Comfort* iii. 26 Secondarily, if wee should neglect to pray for them. 1647 HEXHAM I, Secondarily or secondly, *Ten tweeden.*

3. As a secondary consequence, indirectly; through an intermediate agency or train of events.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 196 Whereupon secondarily and accidentally will follow their falling away from their Ecclesiasticall office and function. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. i. 21 She sees more clear Then we that see but secondarily. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 732 Our Knowledge here is not After Singular Bodies, and Secundarily or Derivatively From them; but in order of Nature, Before them, and Proleptical to them. 1690 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* XXVII. Wks. I. 441 Those who had the Apostolical Office committed to them, (whether Primarily by Christ himself, or Secondarily by the Apostles, as Timothy and Titus and others) had great need of this Apostolical Spirit. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. § 3. 371 An Action that is not automatic primarily or secondarily. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygëia* IX. 11 It would be more exact to consider him as nervous because he has been gouty. He is only secondarily nervous. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 459 The large medullary rays have originated secondarily from the primary ones.

4. (The chief modern sense.) With reference to other than temporal order: In the second place, second in order of importance, not first of all; subordinately.

1525 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 163 Wherfore thou must fyrst loue god principally, and thy neyghbour secondarely. 1621

Donne *Serm.* xv. (1640) 151 Thereupon doe the Fathers.. take that place of Ezekiel..to be primarily intended of the last resurrection, and but secundarily of the Jews restitution. 1690 C. Nesse *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. T.* I. 51 The godly seed of the woman shall secondarily partake of this triumph. 1813 Leach *Parl. Deb.* 15 Feb. in *Examiner* 22 Feb. 116/2 An office which was primarily judicial and secondarily political. 1899 J. F. Hurst in *Amer. Jrnl. Theol.* Oct. 680 The first Prayer Book [of 1549] was based primarily, on the old Latin service-books, and secondarily on Archbishop Hermann's Consultation.

Secondariness (se·kǫ̈ndărinés). [f. Secondary *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being secondary or subordinate.

1678 Norris *Misc., Let. Love & Mus.* (1687) 448 That then which is peculiar and discriminative must be taken from the Primariyness and Secondaryness of the Perception. 1878 Emerson *Misc. Papers, Fort. Repub.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 397 The secondariness and aping of foreign and English life. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 70 Full of a girl's sweet sense of secondariness to the object of her love.

† **Secondarly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Secondar *a.* + -ly 2.] = Secondarily.

1543 Grafton *Contn. Hardyng* 127 Neuerthelesse, this is not like to be true by diuers reasons. Fyrst, that [etc.].. Secondarely that [etc.]. 1560 *Maitland Club Misc.* III. 223 The greatnes of his offens first to God and to his Kirk Secundarlie towardes me dois merite no less. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VIII. 654 Render thou agen Thy twice given life, by bearing first, and secondarly when I caught this firebrand from the flame. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* III. 33 God visibly and secundarly interferes in doing justice to the innocent.

Secondary (se·kəndări), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–5 **secondarye, secoundarie, secundari, -arye,** 4–7 **secundarie,** 4–8 **secundary,** 5–7 **secondari(e.** [ad. L. *secundāri-us* of the second class or quality, f. *secund-us*: see Second *a.* and -ary 1. Cf. F. *secondaire* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.), Pr. *secundari*, Sp., Pg. *secundario*, It. *secondario.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the second class in respect of dignity or importance; entitled to consideration only in the second place. Also, and usually, in less precise sense: Not in the first class; not chief or principal; of minor importance, subordinate.

1386 *Almanak of Vear* 1 Ther es difference bitwyx þe principal howce and þe secundary howce. ? *a* 1396 [? W. Hylton] *Angels' Song* in Horstm. *R. Rolle* I. 178 For þe soereyn & þe essencial ioye es in [þe] lufe of god.., and [þe] secundarie es in communynge & behaldynge of aungels. *c* 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* iv. in *Anglia* X. 354/27 Siche opere exercises..schulbe..demyd as secundarye and lesse worth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 151 Theyr outwarde labour is not theyr principall entent, but it is onely the secondary entent of theyr charite. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 492/2 Therfore these causes be but diuined and gessed at, and seme but very secundary. 1632 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 478 Your request in that particular was accompanied with some secundarie respectes not then made knowne unto us. 1735 J. Price *Stone Br. Thames* 15 Things..purely Ornimental, are no more than of secondary Consideration. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1171 Those secondary goods that smile on earth, He, loving in proportion, loves in peace. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 6 Secondary powers are those of Turkey, Spain, Holland. 1801 Eliz. Helme *St. Marg. Cave* (ed. 2) IV. 233 And is there no secondary motive for that wish, Isabel? 1838 Guest *Eng. Rhythms* I. iv. I. 78 When the word contains two or more syllables there *may* be a second accent; this, of course, must be subordinate to the first, and is commonly called the *secondary accent.* 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxxvi, Something that made the threat..only a secondary alarm. 1899 Heinig *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Secondary,* subordinate. *Secondary axes,* those proceeding from the main axis. 1908 R. Bagot *A. Cuthbert* ii. 12 Besides, the religious difficulty was only a secondary, a very secondary matter.

† b. Second best; of the second grade of quality. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 82 My Russet Candelstykes, and 1 paire Candelstekes secundaries next þoo. 1508 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 330 My secondarie gowne. 1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 225 His best dublatt xij^{d}..a secondari dublatt viij^{d} a nother payre of hose viij^{d}..one old dublatt iiij^{d}. 1580 Blundevil *Cur. Horses Dis.* clxxxviii. 77 Take of..Mirrh secondarie two pound [etc.]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxiii. viii. II. 477 They put secundarie Vermillion in an earthen pot.

† c. Of a lower kind; entitled in a lower degree to the appellation. *Obs.*

† *Secondary wife* (app. only in Wyclif): a concubine.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxv. 6 To the sonys forsothe of the secondarye wyues [Vulg. *concubinarum*] he 3aue 3iftis. *Ibid. Gen.* xxii. 24, *Judges* viii. 31, *Song Sol.* vi. 7. 1782 J. Brown *Compend. View Nat. & Rev. Relig.* I. i. 24 Servants in families ought to be considered as secondary children, and have due instruction [etc.]. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xliv. IV. 382 From the age of Augustus to the tenth century, the use of this secondary marriage [*i. e.* concubinage] prevailed both in the West and East.

† d. Of an official: Second in rank or status. Of a judge: Not chief or principal; = Puisne *a.* 1 b.

c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 337 The secundary preste schal sense the fyrste, and the principal senser of the lay brethern schal sense the seyd secundary preste thre castys. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 196/2 Gilbert Maltoft, secondary Baron of oure Eschequier. 1599 in T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. i. (1633) 7 If the said Iustice, or assistant, and secondary Iustice, shall depart [etc.]. 1607 in *Verney Papers* (1853) 96 With him as secondarie men in charge, was one maister Philip Giffard. 1630 Westcote *View Devonsh.* (1845) 431 Sir John Whiddon..was also secondary Justice of the King's Bench.

e. Of persons: Second-rate. *rare.*

1827 Hare *Guesses* II. (1873) 349 Secondary men, men of talents, may be mixt up like an apothecary's prescription. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv., Emp. China & Tsing-Ti* Wks. 1853 II. 148/1 He will never have a minister who is not taken from the ranks; never a man of genius, never an honest man; but secondary and plausible. 1836 — *Pericles & Aspasia, Asp. to Anaxag.* ibid. 426/2 No writer of florid prose ever was more than a secondary poet.

f. Subsidiary, auxiliary; that is used only in the second resort, or that serves to assist something else.

1751 Labelye *Westm. Bridge* 22 Every Arch..is double, the first..built with great Blocks of Portland Stone,..over which there is another Arch..bonded in with the under semicircular Arch...By means of these secondary Arches.. every Arch of Westminster Bridge is able to stand by itself. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1805) II. 232 Parrots..never climb nor creep without fastening by the bill; with this they begin, and they use their feet only as secondary instruments of motion. 1812 J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 31 Our secondary guide and myself, thinking that we could manage the water slipped into our canoe. 1861 Paley *Æschylus* (ed. 2), *Supplices* 916 *note,* A secondary chorus of attendants was actually present. 1874 Lawson *Dis. Eye* 135 To be cut through with a small secondary knife. 1902 Sir G. S. Clarke in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 124/1 Secondary bases, or coaling stations,..are sources of maritime strength in proportion [etc.].

g. Used to designate punishments other than capital.

1831 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 185 *note,* The difficulty of secondary punishments is much increased by observing that there is not a form of punishment which is not liable to some objections.

† 2. Having or entitled to the second place in an enumeration. *Obs. rare.*

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula,* etc. 58 [Enumerates three kinds of hæmorhoids. Of which] þe secundary [i. e. the second hardest to cure] is rixis. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 273 He pullede owte his eien for iij causes. The firste cause was for [etc.]..The cause secondary was for he myghte not beholde women withowte concupiscence. The thrydde cause was [etc.].

† b. quasi-*adv.* In the second place (in an enumeration, argument, etc.); secondly. *Obs.*

Perh. suggested by med.L. *secundāriē* adv., similarly used.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 300/2 First to Goddes pleasure, secundarie for your owne suerte..and for the third to the universall wele..of this lond. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 928 Secondary, *secondement.* 1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. § 14. 195 We myght bryng thys ij thyngys to effecte—that ys to say, to haue the cyuyle law of the Romaynys to be the commyn law here of Englond with vs; and, secondary that [etc.].

3. Belonging to the second order in a series related by successive derivation, causation, or dependence; derived from, based on, or dependent on something else which is primary; not original, derivative.

Secondary cause: a proximate or instrumental cause, a cause produced by a primary or first cause. (Also used in sense 1.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. i. (1495) 76 Heete Colde Drye and Moyste ben callyd the fyrste qualitees...They ben also callyd the pryncipal qualytees, for of theym come all the secundarye effectes. 1567 Allen *Def. Priesthood* 15 Wrought by the principal cause, and yet by the office and ministery of some secondary cause appointed..for the same vse. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 59 We giue vnto God the cheefest stroke..all other creatures being but the instrumentall, or secundarie causes. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) II. lxi. 86 So many mother languages,..besides secondary tongues and dialects, which exceed the number of their mothers. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 268 In this secondary and symbolicall sense it may be also understood. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 26 The secondary origination of Mankind, or the production of the Individuals by generation. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 62/1 Neither do I remember that I have seen much of it [*sc.* generosity] in any Moral Treatise, being perhaps but superficially handled, under the Notion of a secondary and derivative Virtue. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xii. 146 All secondary causes necessarily lead us to a primary one. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 94 Of these pictures, the far greater part, the transcripts of a human pencil, could only pretend to a secondary likeness. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 76 Convinced of the undeviating uniformity of secondary causes,..he determines the probability of accounts transmitted to him of former occurrences. 1877 *Smith & Wace's Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 449/2 The literature upon Cerinthus is summed up in the following primary and secondary authorities.

b. Having only a derived authority; acting under the direction of another, subordinate. Cf. 1 d.

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 854 That we were formd then saist thou? and the work Of secondarie hands, by task transferd From Father to his Son? 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 256 It is doubtful whether the people, with their strong personal feeling towards their Gospodar, will be satisfied with applying to a secondary agency.

c. *Philos.* (*a*) Applied to those qualities or affections of bodies that were supposed to be derived from the four 'primary' qualities recognized by Aristotle, hot, cold, wet, dry. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (*b*) Applied to those properties or qualities of matter (such as colour, smell, taste, etc.) which are by Locke and others distinguished from 'primary' qualities as not existing (like the latter) in the bodies themselves independently of perception, but depending upon the action of the primary qualities on the percipient. Cf. Primary *a.* 6 b.

(*a*) 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VI. *Doctr. Aristotle* II. xiii. (1687) 380/1 Besides these principal affections there are others secondary, chiefly competent to homogeneous bodies, some passive, some active.

(*b*) 1666 Boyle *Orig. Forms & Qual.* 43 There are simpler and more Primitive affections of Matter, from which these Secondary Qualities, if I may so call them, do depend. 1700 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. viii. § 10 (ed. 4) 61 Such Qualities, which, in truth are nothing in the Objects themselves, but Powers to produce various Sensations in us by their primary Qualities, i. e. by the Bulk Figure, Texture, and Motion of their insensible parts, as Colours, Sounds, Tasts, &c. These I call secondary Qualities. 1856 Ferrier *Inst. Metaph.* 146 Among the secondary qualities [of matter] are classed heat and cold, colour and sound, taste and odour.

d. Astr. † *Secondary movable*: any of the 'movables' except the primum mobile (*obs.*). *Secondary planet*: a satellite which revolves round a primary planet (Planet *sb.*1 2). *Secondary system*: a subordinate system (composed of a primary planet and its satellites) within the solar system.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 4 The Secondary Planets of Saturn and Jupiter. 1690 Secondary movable [see Movable *sb.* 1]. 1786–7 Bonnycastle *Astron.* iii. 39 Ten others, called secondary planets, or satellites, which regard their primaries as the centers of their motions. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 237 The secondary systems of which that [viz. the Solar] system itself is composed. 1868 — *Elem. Astron.* § 16 (1879) 88 The Moon..is one of the satellites, or secondary bodies.

e. *Secondary circle*: Geom. and Astr., a great circle passing through the poles of another great circle perpendicular to its plane; see also *sb.* 3. *Secondary caustic* Math. (see quot. 1857).

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, Secondary Circles. 1857 Cayley *Math. Papers* (1889) II. 339 The secondary caustic or orthogonal trajectory of the refracted rays, i. e. a curve having the caustic for its evolute.

f. *Secondary bow* or *rainbow*: a rainbow formed by rays twice internally reflected by the rain-drops; usually, an outer and fainter bow parallel with the primary bow.

1793 Sturges in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 1 In this shower two primary rainbows appeared,..with a secondary bow to each. 1859 Parkinson *Optics* (1866) 236 The Secondary Rainbow. The space above the primary rainbow..seems darker than the rest; beyond this space appears a broader but fainter rainbow the colours of which are in reverse order to those in the primary. 1883 R. H. Scott *Elem. Meteorol.* 200 The secondary bow, presenting the prismatic colours in the reverse order to that just described.

g. *Cryst.* Of crystalline forms: Derivative, not primitive.

1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 174 The manner in which secondary crystals may increase in magnitude, and still preserve their form. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 69 The edge *c d*, of the secondary plane, being parallel to the diagonal *a b*, of the primary form. 1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 122 The secondary forms are supposed to arise from decrements of particles taking place on different edges and angles of the primitive forms.

h. *Electr.* Of a current: Induced. Hence of apparatus, etc.: Pertaining to an induced current. Also *secondary battery,* a storage battery as distinguished from one in which a current is produced.

1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxxi. 423, I applied the secondary electric current to the parts affected. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sci.* I. 253/2 The secondary wire, is that in which a current is induced by its proximity to the primary one. 1902 J. A. Fleming in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 74/1 In connection with the generator, it is almost the invariable custom to put down a secondary battery, to enable the supply to be given after the engine has stopped.

i. *Chem.* Applied to certain types of organic compounds which are formed from others by certain definite processes of replacement. See also Alcohol, Amide, Amine, etc.

1862 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 421 The formation of a secondary monamide. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 562/2 The isomeric alcohols of the present series can thus be conveniently classified...1 Primary alcohols...2 Secondary alcohols. ..3 Tertiary alcohols.

j. *Meteorology.* Said of a subsidiary depression taking place on the border of a primary cyclone. Cf. B. 10.

1876 R. H. Scott *Weather Charts* 76 It is not often, however, that we find the secondary depressions so clearly marked as in fig. 15.

4. a. Belonging to the second order in a series of subdivisions or ramifications. Chiefly *Biol.*

1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) III. 780 Fructifications near the rib of the 2dary wings. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 293 When the floral axis is thus branched, it is better to speak of the main axis as the primary axis..,its divisions as the secondary axes..,and their divisions as the tertiary axes. 1883 Huxley *Pract. Biol.* xii. 157 Each of the hairs..is..seen to be covered over its whole surface with innumerable very fine secondary hairs; these are shortest near the base of the primary hair.

b. Belonging to the second stage in a process of compounding or combination; consisting of two primary elements. *Secondary colours*: see Colour *sb.* 2.

1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 467 By the term Secondary Compound is meant a combination of salifiable bases or primary compounds with each other. *Ibid.,* The secondary compounds..may be arranged under the five following classes. 1831 Brewster *Optics* vii. 69 Any mixtures or combinations of any of them [*sc.* primary colours] are called secondary colours. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 178/1 The primary or simple, and the secondary or mixed colours.

5. With reference to temporal sequence: Pertaining to a second period or condition of things;

adventitious, not primitive. Chiefly in certain modern scientific and technical uses: see below.

†a. *gen.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Rec. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 188 The Altytude of thy Bodys hyde..In every of thy Materyalls dystroyyng the fyrst qualyte: And secundary qualytes more gloryose repare in them anon.

b. *Geol.* In early use, applied (with some notion of sense 3) to partially crystalline rocks, often containing the remains of life on the earth. Now, Belonging to the second division of stratified rocks; of or pertaining to the strata between the Palæozoic or Primary, and the Tertiary; = MESOZOIC.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 192 Rocks are generally divided by geologists into two grand divisions, distinguished by the names of primary and secondary...The secondary rocks, or strata, consist only partly of crystalline matter; contain fragments of other rocks or strata; often abound in the remains of vegetables and marine animals; and sometimes contain the remains of land animals. 1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 86 Rocks which include organic remains, must have been formed after the shells they contain; and therefore not being considered primitive, they are by some termed secondary rocks; whence the term used by geologists of primary and secondary formations. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 324 By 'secondary', we mean those stratified rocks older than the tertiary, which contain distinct organic remains. 1882a GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. III. i. 759 The Mesozoic or Secondary series.

c. *Biol.* Belonging to or directly derived from the second stage of development or growth.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 659 The walls of almost all cells soon exhibit a departure from the original simple condition, arising from the formation of new lamellæ,..all over, or over particular parts of the inside of the primary membrane. These are distinguished as secondary layers. 1860 GOSSE *Hist. Brit. Sea-Anemones* Introd. 19, I have found a small round aperture in each primary and secondary septum. 1880 BESSEY *Bot.* 408 These new cells are developed on the one hand into tracheides, which compose the secondary wood, and on the other into parenchyma and fibrous tissue, composing the secondary cortex.

d. *Surg.*, etc. Performed or occurring after a definite time or occurrence. *Secondary amputation*: amputation performed after suppuration has set in. *Secondary hæmorrhage*: hæmorrhage occurring several days after a wound or operation.

1837 R. LISTON *Pract. Surg.* 325 Secondary hæmorrhage will sometimes follow when reaction has been established. 1850 OGILVIE, *Secondary amputation.* 1889 MACCORMAC *Surg. Operat.* II. 140 Secondary or consecutive operations are those performed after the acute inflammatory symptoms have subsided and suppuration has been fully established. 1891 MOULLIN *Surg.* 1371 Amputation..may be primary (within twenty-four hours); intermediary (before suppuration); or secondary (after suppuration).

e. *Path.* Characteristic of or pertaining to the second stage or period of a disease, esp. of syphilis.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2), *Secondary Fever*, is that which arises after a Crisis, or the Discharge of some morbid Matter, as after the Declension of the Small-Pox, or Measles. 1786 J. HUNTER *Venereal Dis.* (1810) 431 To ascertain whether her secondary ulcers were infectious. 1799 BEDDOES in *Med. Jrnl.* I. 101 The symptoms were what are called secondary, and the disease in its most rooted and obstinate state. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 677 True epilepsy may occur in the so-called 'secondary' stage of syphilis.

f. *Secondary education* or *instruction*: that between the primary or elementary education and the higher or university education. *Secondary school*, one in which such education is given.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* Introd. 39 The public secondary schools of France. 1876 J. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. ii. 128 Schools in which elementary and secondary instruction were formerly given. 1882a M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 130 Schools giving secondary education, as it is called—that fuller and higher instruction which comes after elementary instruction. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 663/2 The school which seeks to retain its pupil to the age of sixteen or seventeen, and to prepare him to enter a skilled trade or one of the minor professions, is a secondary or intermediate school.

6. Connected with what is second in local position. *Secondary feather, quill*: a feather growing from the second joint of a bird's wing. *Secondary wing*: one of the hind wings of an insect.

1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 437 The tips of the secondary feathers white. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* Expl. Techn. Terms, Secondary quill-feathers. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 39 The secondary wings are sometimes smaller than the primary. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 367/2 The greater wing-coverts and secondary quills are greenish-black.

B. *sb.* [elliptical use of adj. Mostly in *pl.*]

1. *gen.* One who acts in subordination to another; a delegate or deputy; also a thing which comes second or subordinate in importance. Now *rare.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 80, I am too high-borne to be proportied To be a secondary at controll. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. i. 47 Old Escalus Though first in question, is thy secondary. Take thy Commission. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Princ.* II. 56 Causing Epimonos, her Secondary, to advance himselfe before her, shee willed him to returne the manner of his recovery. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 346 From being secondaries in the quarrel at length becoming principals. 1841 EMERSON *Meth. Nature* (1844) 20 A certain admirable wisdom, preferable to all other advantages, and whereof all others are only secondaries and indemnities. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 202 They are not principals, ..but only secondaries to the Editor, in the commission of this error.

b. A cathedral dignitary of second rank.

1436 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 105 To euery secundary & clerc of the chirch iiij^{s}. 1616 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 5 John Greene a secondary of the churche of Exon. 1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 242 In the following stanza, where he [Barclay] wishes to take on board the eight secondaries, or minor canons, of his college. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 707 Secondaries is a general name for the inferior members of cathedrals, as vicars choral, &c.

c. An officer of the corporation of the City of London. †Also, an official in certain government offices and law courts: see quot. 1607.

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 467/2 Secundarie in the Office of oure prive Seall. *a* 1600 in H. Hall *Soc. Eliz. Age* (1886) 178 The Secondary of the Court for rettorne of 2 wrytts 4^{s}. 1603 STOW *Surv. Lond.* 538 The Shiriffes of London, in the yeare 1471, were appointed..to haue..6 Clarkes, to wit, a Secondary, a Clarke of the Papers, and 4 other Clarkes. 1607 COWEL *Interpr., Secundarie* (secundarius) is the name of an Officer next vnto the chiefe Officer: as the Secundarie of the fine Office: the Secundarie of the Counter,..Secundarie of the office of the priuie seale, *anno* 1. *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 1. Secundaries *of the Pipe two*: Secundarie to the Remembrancers two, which be Officers in the Exchequer. *Camden.* pag. 113. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 45 Which is not to be allowed of upon Record in the Pipe, by the first Secondary there, untill [etc.]. 1682a *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1738/4 [He] appointed the Common-Serjeant, the Town-Clerk, the two Secondaries, and the four Attorneys of the Mayors Court,..to take the Poll. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 345 Mr. Aston, secondary to the master of the Kings bench office,..is dead. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 47 The secondary, whose office is to return writs, mark warrants, impannel juries for the courts both above and below, and also for the sessions. 1828 ARCHBOLD *Forms & Entries* (ed. 2) Pref. 6 For the Rules of the Common Pleas, I am indebted to Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Hewlett, Secondaries of that court. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Secondaries' Court*, a small-debt court in the city of London. 1892 *Standard* 6 Feb. 3/6 Mr. Roderick, the Secondary [of the City of London],..kept watch over the proceedings throughout the poll.

2. Short for *secondary planet* (see A. 3 d).

a 1721 [see PRIMARY *sb.* 2]. 1788 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 494/1 The action of the primary planets upon their secondaries. 1852 HIND *Astron. Vocab.* 46 The moon is a secondary to the earth.

3. Short for *secondary circle*: see A. 3 e.

1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 220 These Hour Circles are the same in Position, with the Circles of Declination;..because they are Secondaries to the Equator. 1786–7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* 434 Secondary circles of the sphere, are those circles which pass through the poles of some great circle: thus the meridian and hour circles are secondaries to the equinoctial, &c. 1889 J. CASEY *Spherical Trig.* i. 4 A great circle passing through the poles of another circle (great or small) is called a secondary to that circle.

4. Short for *secondary colour*: see A. 4 b.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art* s. v. *Secondary Colours*, The same result ensues when two secondaries are mixed in equal strength; thus Olive results from the union of green and violet.

5. *Path.* in *pl.* Secondary symptoms (of syphilis).

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 393 Some of these patients..have been pronounced to labour under secondaries. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 361 After the first and second [infection] definite secondaries followed.

6. *Geol.* The secondary series of rocks, or any of the secondary formations. In recent Dicts.

7. a. *Ornith.* Short for *secondary feather*

1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 420 All the other wing feathers, except the secondaries, are dusky. 1825 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. i. 5 Coverts and secondaries green. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 36 The Secondaries..are those remiges that are seated on the forearm.

b. *Ent.* Short for *secondary wing.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 336 Secondary (*Secundariæ*), the posterior wings are so denominated if the superior wings, when at rest, are not placed upon them.

†8. *Philos.* Short for *secondary quality. Obs.*

1696 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. *Doctr. Plato* ix. (1687) 182/1 Intellection likewise must be two-fold, one of Primalties, the other of Secondaries.

9. *Electr.* Short for *secondary coil* or *wire.*

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 335/2 The secondary is wound ..in vertical layers insulated by discs of sheet ebonite. 1891 *Nature* 25 June 187/2 The discharge tube in these experiments is made to form the secondary of what is essentially an induction coil.

10. *Meteorology.* Short for *secondary depression.*

1887 ABERCROMBY *Weather* 312 A secondary which would develop thunder in summer in Great Britain would only produce heavy rain in winter.

Second best, second-best, *a.*

1. Next in quality to the first.

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 114 To Watkyn Asshwell my secunde best furre and gowne. 1616 SHAKS. *Will* in Knight *Life* (1843) 534 Item, I give unto my wife my second best bed, with the furniture. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. iii. 95, I gather from Mr. Irving that these lines were considered as the second best set of those produced on the occasion. 1871 *Punch* 19 Aug. 67/1 Inviting your second best acquaintances to your second dance or dinner.

2. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) Something inferior to the best. †*To have the second best*: to get the worst of it (cf. 3).

1708 SIR W. ROBINSON in *3rd Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 37 Some people [are] of opinion that my lord is like to have but y^{e} second best. 1881 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Jan. 65/2 Most people must be contented with second bests in this world.

3. quasi-*adv.* In phrase *to come off second best*, to be defeated in a contest (see COME *v.* 61 f).

1777 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 319, I am glad to hear of fighting, even though we come off second-best, 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. iv. 49 That lady was.. coming off second-best in the encounter.

Second-class, *a.*

1. Of or belonging to the class (in any sense of the word) next to the first. Also *absol.* a place in the second class (in an examination).

1837–8 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 324/1 A Birmingham first class coach weighs 3 tons 17 cwt. 2 qrs...I have not weighed our second class open carriages. 1839 *Bradshaw's Rly. Time Tables* 10th Mo. 25th, Birm'ham to L'pool, Gentlemen riding in their own Carriages charged Second Class Fares. *Ibid.*, L'pool to Manch., On Sundays—Second Class Train, 7 Morning. 1846 [see FIRST-CLASS B. 1]. 1861 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 23 Mar. 177/2, I ride in second-class carriages, because the fare is cheaper than that of the first-class. 1899 *Statesm. Year-bk.* 1123 The Sudan has been divided into.. three second-class districts.

b. *Second-class matter* (U. S.): postal matter consisting of periodicals sent from the office of publication.

1883 *Sci. American* 6 Jan. (title) Entered at the Post Office of New York, N. Y. as Second Class Matter.

2. quasi-*adv.* By a second-class conveyance.

1906 UPWARD *Eben. Lobb* 206 Seymour says he came second-class,..and he had absolutely no luggage.

‖**Seconde** (sɛgōnd). *Fencing.* Forms: 7 secunde, 8 second, 9 seconde. See also SEGOON. [Fr.: fem. of *second* SECOND *a.*]

†1. The half of a sword nearest the point. *Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (ROXB.) 159/2 The Secunde, is from the midle of the weapon to the point, which being the weakest part is only used to thrust or cut.

2. The second of the eight parries recognized in sword-play.

1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Meth. Fencing* 56 When a Man presents his Sword..the Sword-Hand may have as many different Positions, as there are Degrees in a Circle,..but ..the Masters of Old, were satisfied to reduce them to Four .., called, Prime, Seconde, Tierce, and Quarte...Seconde, or the Second Position..is performed by holding the Sword, with the Thumb quite downward [etc.]. 1710 S. PALMER *Moral Ess.* 203 [A study] of more satisfaction and use.. than Tierce and Cart, Primé and Secònd, Dancing and Dress. 1807 ROLAND *Fencing* 53 You will acquire a more firm parade, as well as a much easier mode of delivering your riposte in seconde. 1889 POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* 44 Eight [simple parries] are recognised; two for each line. They are called:—Prime, Seconde, Tierce [etc.]. *Ibid.* 47 To parry seconde, bring foil to seconde position.

Seconder (sɛ'kəndəɹ). Also 9 *Sc.* (in sense 2) secondar. [f. SECOND *a.* and *v.* + -ER [1].]

I. [from the adj.]

1. One who comes second, or in the second rank. Now only *local*, a second hand on a farm.

In quot. 1898 used to represent Anglo-Latin *secundarius*, SECONDARY *sb.* 1 b.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 35 To retire..and charge againe, giuing place to his next fellow, or seconder. 1883 *Goole* (Yorksh.) *Weekly Times* 31 Aug. 5/2 (Advt.) Wanted, a Farm Servant, as seconder. 1898 A. F. LEACH *Beverley Act Bk.* I. Introd. 72 The Seconders (*secundarii*), clerks of the second form at Exeter [Cathedral]. *Ibid.*, In June, 1529, all the Seconders complained that [etc.].

2. A student of the second grade in social rank at St. Andrews University. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1684 A. SKEINE *Let.* in *Scot. Antiq.* (1897) XI. 20 If he be a seconder his expence will be as folous. 1807 GRIFFSON *St. Andrews* 160 Seconders and Terners are the only distinctions now in use. 1827 FERRIE in *Evid. Comm. Univ. Scot.* (1837) III. (St. Andrews) 35 The Primars are the sons of Noblemen; the Secondars are what they call Gentlemen Commoners in England. 1907 LANG *Hist. Scot.* IV. xvi. 406 All the winners are armigerous, so probably they were Secondars, as a rule.

II. [from the vb.]

3. a. One who supports (what is proposed by another); one who furthers the designs of another.

1623 CHAWORTH in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 477 The Parliement cumd, and in y^{e} first weeke y^{e} proposition being a breach wth Spaine,..&c. and the Prince y^{e} seconder of all Buckingham could propound. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* i. 66, I find in myself a powerful seconder to my uncle's wishes. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* viii. 175 Perez is said to have found a seconder in Luis de Santangel.

b. *spec.* One who seconds a motion.

1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 52 He Interrupted him and the Seconder of that Motion. 1780 BURKE *On Durat. Parlt.* Sp. (1816) II. 173, I do not tell the respectable mover and seconder..that [etc.]. 1828 BROUGHAM in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* XVIII. 49 His hon. and learned friend, the seconder, as well as the hon. mover of the Address. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. ix. 139 In the House of Lords, a question may be proposed without a seconder. 1890 A. G. BELL in *Proc. 12th Conv. Instructors of Deaf* 330, I would like to add my mite to the seconder of this resolution.

c. One who seconds a nomination or candidature introduced by a proposer.

1864 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 219 Will you write your name in the candidates' book as his seconder?

Second hand, second-hand. [Cf. HAND *sb.* 10 c., F. *de seconde main*, and FIRST HAND.]

A. *phrase.* (*Second hand.*)

†1. In subst. use: The second in a series of persons through whose hands something passes; an intermediary, middleman. *Obs.*

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 492 His absence.. made him but from second hands, and confusedly learn it. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 49 He doth not mediate with him by a second-hand, or at a distance, but in his own Person. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. Pref. 14 Those Reports came..to him by Second or Third Hands.

2. In advb. phrases. **a.** *At second hand* († also *at the* or *a second hand, on the second hand*): (to buy, receive, learn, etc.) from another than the maker, or original vendor (of goods), or the primary source (of information, etc.). In the 18th c. also (? after Fr.) *to hear from second hand.*

In the first quot. *as* may be a mistake for *at*; but perh. *second hand* may mean 'second purchaser'.

1474 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 401 Also the sise ys that no maner of man nor woman schall not stalle nor Regrate no maikett.. wher thorough the markett shuld be the Weis and the pore Comons gretely hurte to by as the iij^lo honde. 1588 NASHE *Anat. Absurditie* Wks. 1904 I. 20 Whose thredde-bare knowledge beeing bought at the second hand, is spotted.. and defaced through translaters rigorous rude dealing. 1589 *Hay any Work* 44 The substance of the tale is true. I told you that I had it at the second hand. 1613 *Bodl. Day-bk.* (MS.) lf. 18 A note of such Books as were bought at London of Jhon Edwards at second hand. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 62 So that I may say the eye receives the forme of the object at a second hand, as it were from the medium. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 2 You have done wisely to decline the correspondence of Sir Marm. Langdale at a second hand, thro' the consul's conveyance. 1665 *Surv. Affaires Netherlands* 132 Cathay, where they are forced to take their Rye, Hemp,..and Musk, on the second hand of the Chinois. 1680 DODWELL *On Sanchoniathon* (1692) 12 He quoted him by memory, and at the Second hand. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. v, For, to say the truth, there is no kind of flattery so irresistible as this at second-hand. 1753 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* Writ. 1889 I. 481, I have heard from second-hand, that they intend to make no allowance for the fish we left there. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* iii, 'Well, we don't want one of your father's sermons at second-hand,' replied the midshipman.

† **b.** *At the second hand*: by a secondary operation. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* 23 The meat & drinck which we dayly do eate, by dygestion, fyrst of ye stomack, the fyne iuyce, therof is seperntyd from ye drosse & grosser part, & then after at ye second hand, the foresaid iuyce.. attract..in to the lyuer.., there transmutid in to blud.

† **c.** *By second hand*: through an intermediary, through another person as agent. *Obs.*

1721 SWIFT *South Sea* 70 When Stock is high, they come between, Making by second-hand their Offers.

† **d.** *Of second hand* = SECOND-HAND *a.* 1. [a Gallicism].

1708 SHAFTESB. *Let. Enthusiasm* vi. 67 There is a sort of Enthusiasm of second hand.

B. *adj.* (*Second-hand.*) [The phrase used attrib.] Obtained at second hand.

1. Not original or obtained from the original source; plagiarized or borrowed; imitative, derivative.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 143 If a man cloath his discourse in a Language that is not second hand English, or but one degree above..Caterwauling, why he is affected. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 46 The Waiting-Woman, who, if she hath been bred to read Romances, may have some small subaltern or second-hand Politeness. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, Are you not called..a mock Mæcenas to second-hand authors? 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 397 You hold up, to chastise them, the second-hand authority of a king, who is only the instrument of destroying, without any power of protecting either the people or his own person. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. x. 163 Even of this second-hand knowledge there was very little. 1904 FARRER *Gardens of Asia* 13 Second-hand impressions are as worthless as second-hand morality.

2. Not new, having been previously used or worn by another, as *second-hand clothes, books*, etc.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* v. 94, I will have no little, dirty, second-hand Charriot new forbish'd, but a large, sociable, well painted Coach. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* I. 4 Second-hand cloaths he may as proudly wear. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July (1815) 251 The traitor..dazzled her with his second-hand finery. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 82 All persons so dealing in second-hand articles without being first duly licensed. 1862 (*title*) The Library Circular of New and Second-Hand Books. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 74 But a second-hand son-in-law of 22 is superior to many brand-new ones.

¶ **b.** Said jocularly of food, with various notions.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvii, The Cupboard wherein second-hand-meat is kept [the bowels]. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xlvii. (1893) 250 The cook sent him a most moderate dinner, smoked soup, second-hand fish, scraggy cutlets, and sour pudding. 1862 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* IV. 408/2 Miss Betsey would..enjoy whatever poultry or meat had not been touched; but anything that had been cut, anything 'second-hand', that dainty and haughty young lady would instruct her sister Kitty to give to the poor beggars. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 Sept. 12/1 What is technically called a 'second-hand joint', that is one that has had all its choice parts sliced off.

3. *Second-hand bookseller, clothier*, etc.: one dealing in second-hand goods. So *second-hand bookselling, shop*, etc.

1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 148 They call it their Library; for my part, I should have thought it to have been the warehouse of some second hand Bookseller. 1862 *Library Circular* July 158 Advt., Messrs. Tinsley Brothers,..Wholesale, Retail, and Second-hand Booksellers. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. of To-day* xxxix. (ed. 3) 330 The head of the second-hand bookselling trade of London.

fig. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 3 Jan. 3/3 The modern second-hand dealers in popular criticism.

4. quasi-*adv.* = at second hand.

1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I, x. (1855) 181 Maxims learned second-hand by rote and not by heart. 1910 S. COOK in *Expositor* Aug. 115 Babylonian culture could continue to reach Canaan secondhand.

Hence **Secondha·ndness**; also (*rare*) **Second-ha·ndiness**, appearance of being second-hand.

a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 120 The staleness of their method and the second-handiness of their costume. 1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interpr.* 225 Four serious drawbacks of overhaste, second-handness, vehement prejudice and incessant vacillation.

Second-ha·nded, *a.* Now chiefly *dial.* = SECOND-HAND *a.*

1682 in *Flemings in Oxford* (O.H.S.) II. let. ccxlvii, For a second handed gown, 14*s.* 6*d.* 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 51. 3/1 We..you implore, To send no more, A Second-handed Query. 1784 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* Wks. 1836 V. 87 My descriptions are all from nature: not one of them second-handed. 1842 J. AITON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 73 He sets about purchasing a houseful of trash—second-handed chairs [etc.].

Secondine, obs. form of SECUNDINE.

Secondly (se·kəndli), *adv.* [f. SECOND *a.* + -LY 2.]

† **1.** For a second time. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 58 He shal wasshe secoundlich [Vulg. *secundo*] tho thinges that ben pure. 1608 in *Rep. MSS. in var. Coll.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1901) I. 287 But these malicious persons, not satisfied, waylaid your petitioner, and there and then secondly assaulted and wounded your petitioner. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 201 She was secondly married to James Levingston Earl of Newburgh.

2. In the second place; as the second in serial order. Chiefly in the enumeration of heads or topics in a discourse.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1741 Secundelich þer yet deuyneth noon Vp-on yow two. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 106 Furst, to begynne, thys Eolus hath [etc.]..Secondly, ..Ofte of myn entent hath he made me mys. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 352 Syne in a feild of siluer secoundlie he beris Ane Egill at dent of air. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xvi. 19 Secondly, whom shulde I serue? *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* (1636) 51 Man, consider first the nature of the thing that thou intendest, and secondly thine owne nature. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxiv. 185 We are Taught here Principally, Two Things; First,..And yet 2ly. How Prone we are to Indulge our Own Errors [etc.]. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 12, 1st, For absenting from Church. 2dly, For not abiding there till..Sermon be ended. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 36 Secondly, if the mud pierced through had been thrown down by the river in ancient channels, it would have been stratified.

† **3.** In the second place in order of importance, secondarily. Also (*nonce-use*), in an inferior manner. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *Grete Herball* cli. (1529) I v b, Epithimium..hath vertue pryncypally to purge melancolyke humours, and secondely flewme. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 407/1 Tyndall handeleth his thyrde sygnificacion very secondly, and fareth as one that woulde fayne walke in the darke.

4. quasi-*sb.* The word *secondly* used in making subdivisions of a subject.

1759 [see FIRSTLY 3]. 1874 'MAX ADELER' *Out of Hurly-Burly* vii. 87 The clergyman paused just as he was entering upon consideration of 'secondly'. 1898 J. A. ADAMS in *Advance* (Chicago) 28 Apr. 578/1 Jesus was not given to firstlies and secondlies.

Secondment[1] (se·kəndmĕnt). *rare.* [f. SECOND *v.* + -MENT.] The action of seconding.

1837 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. 93 Sir Robert Harvey proposed the Marquis of Douro..John Robberds, Nurse; with Dr. Evans's most violent secondment.

Seco·ndment[2]. The action of SECOND *v.*[2]

1897 *Q. Rev.* July 242 The practice of secondment seems to us as objectionable as the word is ungrammatical.

Second-rate, *a.* and *sb.* [See RATE *sb.*[1] 9, 9 b.]

A. *adj.* Of the second 'rate' (said of ships). Hence, Of the second class in point of quality or excellence; usually in vaguer (depreciative) sense. Not first-rate, of only moderate quality.

1669 SIR G. DOWNING in *St. Papers Dom.* 1668–9 (1894), 286 A second-rate ship. 1748 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess. Bute* 10 May (1893) II. 164 Any of the second-rate theatres in London. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, The Laird himself was one of those second-rate sort of persons, that are to be found frequently in rural situations. 1875 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* i. 20 The severe exclusion of all second-rate, superfluous, or even attractively varied examples.

B. *sb.*

1. *Naut.* A war-vessel of the second rate (see RATE *sb.*[1] 9).

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1442/4 There are now two Second-rates upon the Stocks. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxvii. (1760) I. 211 This he had procured by his interest at the Navy-Office; as also another [warrant] for himself, by virtue of which he was removed into a second rate.

2. *transf.* A person or thing of inferior class.

1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 95 We still think that she [a lady novelist] ranks, with a degree of respect, as a 'second-rate'. 1804 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 518 With reference to these poets, I place Dryden at the head of the second-rates. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Oct. 2/3 We look upon him [Sardou] as a second-rate who might have been almost first-rate had he been sincere.

Hence **Second-ratedness, Second-rateness,** the quality of being second-rate; **Second-rater,** one who or something which is second-rate.

1826 HOOD *Backing the Favourite* 33 The second-raters seemed then a safer hit. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. 26 She forgot the old feeling of failure and of second-rateness, she found herself of consequence. 1892 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sp. & Trav.* (1900) 463 Some have to be contented with the second-ratedness of a swirly hole, as against the profundity of Lake Superior.

Second sight.

1. A supposed power by which occurrences in the future or things at a distance are perceived as though they were actually present.

1616 *Maitland Club Misc.* II. 189 Be the secund sicht grantit to her..She saw Robert Stewart..and certane utheris with towis about thair craigis. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Sept. 1685, There was something said of the second sight happening to some persons, especially Scotch. 1763 *Pastoral Cordial* 11 Their Faith and firm Belief In Second Sight, and Mother Shipton. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, These are Highland visions, Captain Campbell, as unsatisfactory and vain as those of the second sight. 1875 A. LANG in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 204/1 Persons possessing the Celtic *taishitaraugh*, or gift of second-sight.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1711 *Countrey-Man's Let. to Curat* 29 But the High-Church Doctors were not then Blessed with the second sight, as they have been of late. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* viii. 178 When the second-sight of the mind is opened, now one colour or form or gesture, and now another, has a pungency [etc.].

2. The image or vision produced by the faculty of 'second sight'.

1763 'THEOPHILUS INSULANUS' *Second Sight* 35 From many cogent proofs, I am induced to think, that the Second Sight is not seen by the organ of the eye. *Ibid.* Index 187 Giant, Mr. James, his relation of a young man that saw the Second Sight.

3. *Natural Magic.* (See quot. 1883.)

1883 *Cassell's Bk. Sports* 923 Clairvoyance, or Second Sight, when applied to conjurers' tricks and private entertainments, is the art of telling the name and description of articles by a person whose eyes are blindfolded. 1902 G. FAUR in *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 427/2 In recent years the mystery known as 'Second Sight' has been vastly improved.

4. *attrib.*

1700 DR. HICKES *Let.* in *Pepys' Mem.* (1870) 696, I asked this question, to know whether..these Second Sight folks were Seers or Visionists.

Hence **Second-sighted** *a.*, having the gift of second sight; † **Second-sightedness,** the quality of possessing second sight; **Second-sighter,** one who practises the power of second sight.

a 1694 in *Aubrey's Misc.* (1696) 154 These Events, which Second-sighted Men discover, or fore-tell. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1743) 322 This quality of second-sightedness is not rare. 1820 SHELLEY *Maria Gisb.* 137 She replies, Veiling in awe her second-sighted eyes. 1875 A. LANG in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 204/2 The *inyanga*, or second-sighted man. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* xx. 460 You cannot see your own bush-soul, unless you are an Ebumtup, a sort of second-sighter.

Secound(e, obs. forms of SECOND.

† **Secourgeon, -ion.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *secourgeon* (in Estienne, orig. of this passage), var. of *escourgeon* (Cotgr. *scourgeon*, Walloon *socoran*).] = AMELCORN, an inferior variety of wheat.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* v. xx. 710 You may make meale likewise of other corne then of wheate, as of barley, rie, meslin, secourgeon. *Ibid.* 714 Breade made of Secourgion. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 56/2 Secourgion is a lean, wrinkled and starved Corn, something like unto Barley.

† **Secourse,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **secours.** [a. F. *secours* (OF. *secorse, -ce, socorse* in Godef.) SUCCOUR *sb.*] Succour, aid, help, assistance.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 54 b/2 Notwithstandinge all the secourse we coulde doe them, yet they dyed suddaynlye. 1610 in *Bucclench MSS.* (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*) I. 89 To make use of such number of his subjects..for the secours of the Princes of Germany. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 471 Our mercifull King..gaue secourse to thousands of your ship-wracked people for many moneths.

‖ **Secousse** (səkū·s). *Massage.* [a. F. *secousse* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), vbl. sb. of † *secourre* (now *secouer*) to agitate, f. L. *succuss-, succutĕre*, f. *sub* under, below + *quatĕre* to shake.] (See quot.)

1887 D. MAGUIRE *Art Massage* iii. (ed. 4) 52 Secousses. These are agitated movements quickly executed and with sudden jerks.

Secoutour, variant of SECUTOR *Obs.*, executor.

† **Secre·,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 4–5 **secree.** [a. OF. *secré*, var. of *secret*: see SECRET *a.* and *sb.*]

A. *adj.* = SECRET *a.* in various senses.

1. Not allowed to be revealed, hidden, occult.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 90 But I wol nat auowe that I seye And therfore keepe it secree I yow preye. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 84 And pay gyf hym þe prys of alle science, secre and heuenly. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 1675 This god is also messegere..For to report in special The secre thingis of the hevene. 1430–40 — *Bochas* VIII. xxiv. (1554) 192/2 A ful precious stone,.. Powder of which will discure anone, If it be drunke (though it be secree) Of maydenhed the broken chastitee.

2. *Secre seal.* **a.** A private seal of attestation affixed to a document; also *fig.* **b.** A seal fixed upon a closed letter or document.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 141 Heo may as muche do In a Mooneþ ones, As 3oure secre seal [1377 B. III. 145, 1393 C. IV. 183 secret seel] In Seuen score dayes. *Ibid.* VIII. 25 Bote vndur his secre seal [1377 B. VII. 23 secret seel; 1393 C. X. 27 secre seel] Treuþe sende a lettre. 1393 *Ibid.* C. X. 138 The whiche arn lunatik lollares..For vnder godes secre seel here synnes ben ykeuered.

3. Of a person: Reserved or reticent in conduct or conversation; close, discreet.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1528 And he was wis, hardy, secre, and ryche. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 2001 Sche kepte hir cloos and wonderly secree, þat by hir chere no man myȝt see What þat sche ment.

b. Characterized by reserve or secrecy. Phrase, *in secre wyse.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 744 In his counseyl tellinge That toucheth love that oughte be secree; For of him-self it wolde y-nough out-springe. *c* 1386 — *Doctor's T.* 143 This Iuge vn-to this cherl his tale hath toold In secree wise. 1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II. 307 Sende me worde, yn the most secre wyse.

4. Intimate, privy. *rare*—

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xi, Sine nixt hir raid..Twelf damiselis..Quhilks semit of her counsell maist secre.

5. Of a place: Remote, retired, secluded. Also *rarely* of time, spent in seclusion.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 31 Thilke thinges that I hadde lerned of thee among my secree restingwhyles [L. *inter secreta otia*]. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4056, I am callyd Dame Penaunce. The cheff wardeyn..Off thylke yle most secre; The wych..Ys yhyd with-Inne a man. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 652 In hir chalmer quhilk ay was most secre.

6. quasi-*adv.* Secretly; without witnesses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 381 To noon oother creature ..Of this matere he dorste no word seyn. Vnder his brest he baar it moore secree Than euere dide Pamphilus for Galathee. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 541 So it be doon secre that no man se.

B. *sb.*

1. Something that is kept hidden or secret. a. Something hidden from human understanding or knowledge; a divine or natural mystery.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T.* 894 For this science, and this konnyng, quod he, Is of the secree of the secretes pardee. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 4879 Ful of mystery and secres And many vnkouth prevites. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxviii. (1869) 46 And þere weren shewed þee alle þe secrees of Nature. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xvii. 57 He is a fool that don wele as I have do, To knowen the Secrees of his Saviour.

b. A private or secret matter; = SECRET *sb.* 3.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 31 But to hise wyues toolde he his secree. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5260 For tweyn in nombre is bet than three In every counsel and secree. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* (Edin. MS.) IV. 577 And couth rycht weill secreis conceill.

2. A prayer in the Mass recited by the priest in a low voice; = SECRET *sb.* 2.

1397 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 12044 As he stod at is masse.. Biuore þe weued in is bedes, at þe secre riȝt, Com sir gui de mountfort..& villiche him slou. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxix. (*Cosme & Damyane*) 1 Of haly messe in þe secre syndry sanctis set we se. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlvii. 541 Þen he biginnes his secre; Adoun þenne knele ȝe.

3. Secrecy. *In secre*, in private, secretly.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 62 He seith in open, fy! to Sinne, And in secre ther is no vice Of which that he nis a Norrice. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 403 Wallace with hyr in secre maid him glaid.

Secrecy (sī·krĕsi). Forms: *a.* 5 secretee, 6 secretie, -ye; *β.* 6–7 secrecie (6 secricie), secresie, 6–9 secresy, 6– secrecy. [In 15–16th c. *secretee, -tie*, app. f. SECRE *a.* or SECRET *a.* + -TY or -Y. Cf. med.L. *secretia* a royal treasury. Late in the 16th c. altered to *secrecie*, app. after words like *primacy*.]

1. The quality of being secret or of not revealing secrets; the action, practice, or habit of keeping things secret.

a. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xcvii, Stude at the dure fair-calling hir vschere, That coude his office doon In connyng wise, And secretee, hir thrifty chamberere.

β. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 112 Constant you are, But yet a woman: and for secrecie, No Lady closer. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 116 If you conceale this I must thinke that..you begin to suspect my secrecy. 1616 BACON *Adv. to Villiers* Wks. 1872 VI. 41 And that the servants attending the clerks of the council be also bound to secrecy. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 50 By reason of his singular secrecy in keeping his purposes unknowne. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 167 For who could expect secrecy in such a slave of Cleopatra. 1778 Miss BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxiv. 150, I have Intreated Mrs. Selwyn to observe the strictest secrecy. 1819 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. viii. 232 An intelligent friend on whose style of expression, prudence, and secrecy his Grace could put perfect reliance. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 532 He arranged his plan with characteristic prudence, firmness, and secresy. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 88 We appear to know a great deal of one another, and yet, if we reflect, what a vast system of secrecy the moral world is.

2. The condition or fact of being secret or concealed. *In secrecy*: secretly.

a. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Ld. Hastings* xc, Your polytyke secretes gard with trusty loyaltye So shall they lurk in most assured secretye. 1582 HANMER *Jesuites Banner* D 3, His sacrificing Priestes hearing confession were woonte to reueale unto him, all that in secretie was deliuered vnto them.

β. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt.* iv. Wks. 1910 II. 65, & because in all thinges Secresie is a great furderaunce, it shalbe best that we draw our selves apart unto one of your houses. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. i, A friend of mine told me in secrecie, That hees repeald and sent for backe againe. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 403 The Lady Anne, Whom the King hath in secrecie long married, This day was view'd in open, as his Queene. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix. 96 Nor is there any place,..wherein an Assemblie can receive Counsell with secrecie. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 14 On his return to court, he was obliged to enter Rome with all the secresy of a criminal. 1819 MACINTOSH *Parl. Suffrage* Wks. 1846 III. 227 The first objection to this proposal is, that the Ballot would not produce secresy. 1881 FENN *Vicar's People* xlvi, [He] removed his tobacco quid, and stuffed the dirty-brown, wet morsel into the secrecy of his trousers pocket.

†b. Retirement, seclusion. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 37 The males giue great honor to the females great with young, during the time of their secrecie. 1608 — *Serpents* 15 There is a question, whether when they be in this secrecie or dronzines, they awake not to eate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 427 Thou in thy secresie although alone, Best with thy self accompanied, seek'st not Social communication.

3. quasi-*concr.* Something which is or has been kept secret; a secret; the secret nature or condition of something. Often *collect. sing.* or *plural*, secret matters, mysteries. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 38 The which book..Whylom compyled by Arystotilees, Which in sapience of Secretees hath the name. 1517 TUNSTALL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 134 Besids al other maters contenyd in our Letties..oon is in them untowchyd by cause I wold not make my clerke privey to the secretie theroff.

β. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 17 To answere stranger ciuilie, but shew him not thy secresie. 1594 *Willobie's Avisa* xliv. (Grosart) 40 H. W...pyneth a while in secret griefe, at length..bewrayeth the secresy of his disease vnto his familiar friend W. S. 1598 YONG *Diana* 308 A famous Shepherd..to whose skill and knowledge, it seemed, nature it selfe with all her secrecies was subject. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 305 So shall my anticipation preuent your discouery of your secricie to the King and Queene. *a* 1617 P. BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) Contents, The doctrine of our salvation is a hidden secrecy. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* II. iii, I'me not inquisitiue of secrecies without an inuitation. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 44 Leaving secrecies to conscience. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 85 In the Secresies and Operations of Medecine none could excel Fracastorius [etc.]. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment. Two Tales* (1901) 20 He solemnly swears his Host to keep counsel in a secrecy of such high consequence. 1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems* 50, I in their delicate fellowship was one —Drew the bolt of Nature's secrecies.

†b. The secret parts (of a person). *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1675 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 59 A shirt out of his Cloak-bag presently plucked he, And put it on the woman to cover her secresie.

†4. The condition of being entrusted with a person's secrets; intimate acquaintance, confidence.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 165 Euen he who was of his secretie[1619 secrecy] and companion at meate. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 18 But, Madame, marke a while, and you shall see, Your Father shake him off from secrecie. 1591–5 SPENSER *Colin Clout* 698 By creeping close into his secrecie. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* Life A 2, He..betook himself to a Monastery of regular Cannons, where for some years he had the secresie of Guilelmus Hermannus of Buda, a very studious and diligent youth.

†**Secrely,** *adv. Obs.* Also 4–5 secreely, sekerly, sekyrly. [f. SECURE *a.* + -LY 2.] Secretly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 707 This Markys writen hath.. A letitre..And secreely [*v.rr.* secrely, secretely] he to Boloigne it sente. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5782 The grete Tresour wych verrayly Vs shet with-Inne secrely, Pore folkys for to fede. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 359 Whanne ye maye fynd good leyser and spase, That sekerly ye may speke with the kyng. *Ibid.* 3786 And in like wise cast your harnes vppon, Secrely, that no man yow Aspye.

†**Se·crement.** *Obs. rare*—1. [As if ad. L. **sēcrēmentum*, f. *sēcrē-*, *secernĕre* to secrete. Cf. *excrement.*] Secretion.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 Cuckow-Spitt.—That it is the sole exudation and Secrement of Plants, I cannot believe.

†**Secreness.** *Obs.* Also 4 secreenesse, secrenes(se. [f. SECRE *a.* + -NESS.] Secretness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 675 O Messager, fulfild of dronkenesse..thou biwreyest alle secreenesse [*v.rr.* secre-, sekere-, siker-, sekurnesse]. *c* 1403 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 295, & mirrour eke was she Of secreneſs of trouth, of faythfulnes. 1450 *Impeachm. Dk. Suffolk* in *Paston Lett.* I. 103 Beyng of your grete Privey Councell, and..knowyng the secrenesse [*Rolls of Parli.* V. 178 secretenesse] thereof.

†**Secrest,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Sp. *secrestar* = med.L. *secrestāre*, metathetic form of *sequestrāre.*] *trans.* To sequestrate (goods).

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 259 Hee did Iudge the Captaines to perpetuall prison..and did secrest all their goods [orig. *y secrestado todos sus bienes*].

Secrestan, obs. form of SACRISTAN.

Secret (sī·krĕt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 secrette, 5–6 secrete, (5 sekret), 6 secreet, secrett, (seycrette, seacreate), *Sc.* secreit, sacreit, 6–7 secreate, 7 seacret, (secrit). [a. F. *secret* adj. and sb. (OF. also *secré*: see SECRE *a.* and *sb.*), ad. L. *sēcrētus* adj. (neut. *sēcrētum* used subst., a secret), orig. pa. pple. of *sēcernĕre* to separate, divide off: see SECERN *v.* Cf. Pr. *secret*, Sp. *secreto*, Pg. *secreto*, *segredo*, It. *secreto*, *segredo* (all used as adj. and sb.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Kept from knowledge or observation; hidden, concealed. a. Predicatively (esp. in *to keep secret*): Kept from public knowledge, or from the knowledge of persons specified; not allowed to be known, or only by selected persons.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 61 Lete ȝoure conceill corette it [*sc.* this treatise]..ffor ȝit it is secrette. 1474 [see 2]. 1481 in *E. E. Gilds* 317 Ye shal not dyscouer þ° counsell of þ° bretherynhod or of þ° crafte, þ^t ye have knowlych of, þ^t shold be sekret w^tyn ouer-selfe. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 3 Parys kept his love secret. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 72, I kept nothing secret from your Ambassadours. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 47 The Renegados..kept his death secret. 1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II. 164 It was as much to their interest as my own to keep the affair secret. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* XXVII, The task in which he was engaged was to be kept most strictly secret. 1879 'EDNA LYALL' *Won by Waiting* XXX, Bertha's flight must be kept secret.

b. Of a place: Removed from the resort of men; retired, remote, lonely, secluded, solitary; hence, affording privacy or seclusion. Also *rarely* of time. Chiefly *arch.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 1 In secreit place this hyndir nycht, I hard [etc.]. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 32 To..plant goodnesse euen in the secretest cabinet of our soules. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 91 Put them in secret holds. 1604 DRAYTON *Moyses* I. 12 Softly she [i.e. Pharaoh's daughter] walkes downe to the secret flood,..In the coole streames to check the pampred blood. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 6 Sing, Heav'nly Muse, that on the secret top Of Oreb, or of Sinai, didst inspire That shepherd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 662 Let not Sleep my closing Eyes invade In open Plains, or in the secret Shade. 1773 COWPER *Shrubbery* 19 They seek, like me, the secret shade. 1820 SHELLEY *Skylark* 44 Soothing her love-laden Soul in secret hour. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet* 10 With echoing feet he threaded The secretest walks of fame. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Ital. Note-bks.* (1871) II. 31 Powers took us into a room apart—apparently the secretest room he had—and showed us some tools..of his own..invention. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 203 To exchange opinions..no longer through whispers in the secret chambers, but through open talk in drawing-rooms and even ball-rooms.

†c. Of a person, etc.: Secluded from observation. Chiefly *predicative. Obs.*

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xlvii. 90 Being compelled for want of apparel to keep ourselves secret one whole day. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) B 1, Franion being secret in his chamber, began to meditate with himselfe in these termes. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 48 In this Citty will I stay, And liue alone as secret as I may. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 206 When they are secret and alone by themselues, they will practise leaping, dancing, and other strange feats. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 522 So all ere day-spring, under conscious Night Secret they finish'd.

d. Of actions, negotiations, agreements, etc.: Done or entered into with the intention of being concealed; clandestine. †Also *rarely* of movements: Stealthy.

1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (1550) 13 b, He caused hym by secrete iourneys in the nyght to be conueyed to Middelham Castell in Yorkeshire. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Ld. Hastings* lxxxix, So can god reape vp secrete mischiefs wrought, To the confusyon of the workers thought. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxiv. 2 Hide me from the secret counsel of the wicked. 1635 W. AUSTIN *Medit.* 103 Secret therefore, must Abstinence be. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 428 Shall I make conscience of smaller, secreter offences, and shall I not much more abhor the grosser. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Oct. 1670, The Treasurer, who put into my hands those secret pieces and transactions concerning the Dutch war. 1705 SHAFTESB. *Let. to Le Clerc* 8–13 Feb. in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. (1851) III. 98/1 [Lord Shaftesbury] entrusted him [Locke] with his secretest negotiations. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 138 ¶ 1 Secret Kindnesses done to Mankind are as beautiful as secret Injuries are detestable. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 89, I heard secret treadings and mutterings. 1799 PAGET in *P. Papers* (1896) I. 152, I am led to think that there are Secret Articles in the Treaty of Campo Formio that are Monstrous. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 320, I wasted The sum in secret riot. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XV, Rebecca..owned there was a secret attachment. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* I. VI. vii. 366 All the highest abstract arguments were against secret voting.

e. Of doctrines, ceremonies, language, signs, methods of procedure, remedies, and the like: Kept from the knowledge of the uninitiated.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 What so euer secrete doctryne of perfeccyon you take or lerne of this poore treatyse. 1809 G. ROLAND *Art Fencing* (1823) 142, I am frequently asked..Whether there are not certain secret thrusts, which Professors reserve for themselves. *Ibid.* 143 Others..have pretended to sell them secret passes, applicable on all occasions. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* ii, They..were initiated into their order by secret and mystic solemnities.

f. Of feelings, passions, thoughts: Not openly avowed or expressed; concealed, disguised; also, in stronger sense, known only to the subject, inward, inmost. Hence said of the heart, soul, etc.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 40 Go follow thame, quha will inconstance leir; Secreit invy [etc.]. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* i. 47–9 Jesus yet declaring..how he knew the thoughts of men, were they neuer so secret. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1065 Nor shall he smile at thee in secret thought. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. iv. 14, I haue vnclasp'd To thee the booke euen of my secret soule. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xvii. 3 Paraphr. 85 The searcher of the secretest thoughts. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 135, I had a secret joy at the news. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 67 Or Jealousy with rankling tooth, That inly gnaws the secret heart. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 341 My secret groans must be unheard by thee. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vii, Holding them in his secret soul little better than the Saracens. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 5 (1875) 19 That the theological party regard Science with so much secret alarm. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, You will all of you execrate Lady Tippins in your secret hearts.

†g. Abstruse, recondite; beyond ordinary apprehension or beyond unaided human intelligence. Of a person or thing: Pertaining to or dealing with mystical or occult matters. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* l. 6 Thou..hast shewed me secrete wyszdome. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxix. 72 b, The Pilots (being not as yet acquainted with the secret signification of a spowte)..thought the same to bee a signe of faire weather. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 48 How now you secret, black, & midnight Hags? What is't you do? 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 77, I..to my State grew

stranger, being transported And rapt in secret studies. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. iv. (1687) 66/2 Pericles..could easily reduce the exercise of his mind from secret abstrusive things to publick popular causes. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. lxxx. 361 Menante..is very diligent in prying into the very secretest passages of Pernassus. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 3 They took it for granted that those seers dealt in all secret matters. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 325 Such, too, are those more secret operations of bodies, whether magnetic or electric.

h. Of a committee, conclave, etc.: Conducted with secrecy; that keeps its deliberations unknown to the public.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 795 The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim In close recess and secret conclave sat. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 66 He early suggested to the King the expediency of appointing a secret committee of Roman Catholics.

i. Hidden from sight; not discernible or visible; unseen. Chiefly *poet.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Ld. Clifford* 5 Nought so secrete but at length is spied. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 6 b, So by the subtile secret baite the selie beast is taen. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 174 Those that care and keepe your Royall Person From Treasons secret Knife. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 145 Ye Boys, who pluck the Flow'rs, ..Beware the secret Snake that shoots a Sting. 1764 GOLDSM. *Tr. Life* 433 With secret course, which no loud storms annoy, Glides the smooth current of domestic joy. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 369 Some [rills]..down the sloping hills, Winding a secret or an open course. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xix. 4395 The men..Drew forth their secret steel, and stabbed each ardent youth.

j. *Secret parts*, † *members*: the external organs of sex.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers o^ Epigr.* 23 The Stockdoues secrete parts make lumpishe, dull, and dedde: Shunne hym to eate. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 239 *Guil.* Faith, her priuates, we. *Ham.* In the secret parts of Fortune? 1644 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. VIII. 101 They causit thair officers..search our bodies and secreitt memberis for witchmarkis. 1664 HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 12 A Nest of a Bird made like the secret parts of a man.

k. Of a door, chamber drawer, passage, or mechanical contrivance: Designed to escape observation or detection. *Secret ink*: 'invisible' or 'sympathetic' ink.

Hence *secret springer*, one who makes secret springs.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iv. 10 The English..Went through a secret Grate of Iron Barres, In yonder Tower, to ouer-peere the Citie. 1737 HOPPUS *Salmon's Country Build. Estim.* (ed. 2) 110 Secret Pad-Locks. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* liv, Pointing out to her a secret drawer. 1807 CRABBE *Birth of Flattery* 35 But by a secret spring the wall would move. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii, Put away in what they call the secret drawers of the desk. 1852 — *Esmond* III. xii, As characters written with secret ink come out with the application of fire. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 667 Secret passages were made from dwelling to dwelling. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Secret-springer*, one who puts in watch-springs. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xlvi, A young 'secret springer', to use the mysterious terms of the trade [*sc.* watch-making].

† **l.** Of a sound: Little audible. *Obs. rare.*

1670 W. CLARKE *Nitre* 28 Being fired in the open air, it [gunpowder] maketh but a flash, and a more secret noise.

m. Of an agent: That works in secret. Of a person: That is secretly (what is expressed by the sb.).

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 150 A secret and villanous contriuer against mee his naturall brother. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 7 [O that] our first Parents had bin warnd The coming of thir secret foe. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 560 There saw I how the secret Fellon wrought. 1700 — *Sigism. & Guisc.* 46 Resolv'd..to be..A seeming Widow, and a secret Bride. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v, Others, who were my secret Enemies, could not forbear some Expressions, which by a side-wind reflected on me.

n. quasi-*adv.* Apart; secretly, in secret. Also *Comb.* with adjs., as *secret-breathed, -stimulating, -tripping.*

1539 in W. A. J. Archbold *Somerset Relig. Houses* (1892) 81 He went to hys chambre, were he callyd me secrett un to hym. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 15 Be secret false: what need she be acquainted? *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxiv. 28 Secreit to meit. 1724 EUSDEN *Ovid's Amours* II. v. 12 The secret-tripping Dame. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 1 [Ulysses] Consulting secret with the blue-ey'd Maid. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 480 Nor is thy Life, O Virtue! less in Debt To Praise, thy secret-stimulating Friend. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) III. 156 The secret-breathed prayer. 1820 KEATS *Isabel* xliii, She had devised How she might secret to the forest hie.

† **o.** *In secret wise*, secretly. (Cf. SECRE *a.* 3 b.)

1563 *Homilies* II. xvii. *Rogation Wk.* I. 232 Only I wouldе wyshe your affection inflamed in secrete wyse within your selfe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 198 The Scottes..in secret wise came downe into the marches of Yorkshire.

2. Of a person: † Reserved or reticent in conduct or conversation (*obs.*); not given to indiscreet talking or the revelation of secrets; silent as to any matter, uncommunicative, close.

c 1440 *Generydes* 720, I haue founde yow..At all tymes full secrete and full trew. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii. (1883) 27 That she be secrete and telle not suche thynges as ought to be holden secrete. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xli. 8 Be secreit, trew, incressing of 3our name. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 106 Ormond was secret and drifty. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 60, I am to breake with thee of some affaires..wherein thou must be secret. 1599 — *Much Ado* I. i. 212, I can be secret as a dumbe man. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 96 The Nuncio [commanded] them both to be secret of what had past. 1625 BACON *Ess., Simulation* (Arb.) 508 But if a Man be thought Secret, it inuiteth Discouerie;..as in Confession, the Reuealing is not for worldly vse, but for the Ease of a Mans Heart, so Secret Men come to the Knowledge of Many Things, in that kinde. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* v. xiii, Were I not secret, lud have mercy upon many a virtuous woman's reputation in this town. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxviii, 'My master bid me be secret', said the squire. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. i. 101 Sully was as secret as the grave. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 242 It was in the hands of so few persons, who were all absolutely secret and trustworthy.

absol. 1785 C. WILKINS tr. *Bhagavad-vita* x. 64 Amongst the secret I am silent.

b. *fig.* of silence, night, etc.

1556 *J. de Flores' Aurelio & Isab.* A 8, The secrete silence of the darcke night. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 203 Bring thee Cords..Which..Must be my conuoy in the secret night. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* III. 25 The noonday sun.. Mocking the spoil of the secret night.

† **3.** That is entrusted with a person's private or secret affairs; that is a confidant; intimate *with.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. ii. 574 He was receyued worshipfully with suche peple to his semyng as were aboute Quene Queneuer secrete. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 34 b, The fair Myrro and one woman which was secrete with her, departed from thens. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 126 To ane secret man quhilk brocht writtingis to the Kingis grace. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxix. 90 He was secret with ye duke. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 223 He was more secret with Quene Isabell the kings mother, then was to Gods pleasure or the kings honour. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 201 During the time of his sickenesse there came ..both of his secretest seruants and neerest physitians to see him. 1648 [see PRIVATE *a.* 10].

4. In various specific collocations.

a. Secret Council *Sc.*, the Scottish Privy Council: see COUNCIL *sb.* 7.

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 26 My Lord Governour and Lordis of Secrete Counsel. *c* 1580 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. (*Compl. upon Fortoun*) 205 Sacreit counsell can not be content To suffer lordshippis in equalitie. 1678 FOUNTAINHALL *Hist. Notices* (Bannatyne Club) I. 186 The Secret Councell would have given him ane reprivall.

b. Secret seal = *secre seal*: see SECRE *a.* 2. Also = PRIVY SEAL.

1377-93 [see SECRE *a.* 2]. 1378 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 44/1 Par Brief, ou lettre de Grant ou Prive Seal, ou del Secret Seal, ou autre mandement. 1445 in *Charters Glasgow* (1906) II. 440 Because I had na sele of myne awn, I have procurit with instance the secrete sele of the burgh of Lithqw to be toput.

c. Secret service. Services rendered to a government, the nature of which cannot be disclosed to the public, but which are paid for from a fund set apart for the purpose. Also *attrib.*, as *secret service fund, money; secret-service agent, man*, one employed on secret service by government. Also *transf.*

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 531/2 The prodigious Increase of secret Service Money in the late Reign. 1808 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 256 He would give a sum of 6,000*l.*, or 7,000*l.*, out of foreign secret-service. 1809 CANNING *Ibid.* I. 264 The S. S. fund is..for secret services—services that cannot be explained or avowed. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* III. 140 We shall all be blown up in a body—sinecures, rotten boroughs, secret-service men [etc.]. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 189 A large expenditure appeared every year, under the head of secret-service money. 1900 *Westm. Gas.* 25 May 7/3 Secret-service agent Brown took the accused man in charge [at San Francisco]. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 2 Nov. 10/2 One of the chief racing bodies ..has a force of secret-service men to gather information that could never reach the Turf authorities if they sought it as Turf authorities.

d. Secret society, an organization formed to promote some cause by secret methods, its members being sworn to observe secrecy.

1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xxvi, It was countersigned in red ink, with the badges of the Secret Society, a coil of ropes and a drawn dagger..The extent and omnipresence of these Secret Associations. 1874 C. W. HECKETHORN *Secret Societies* 4 Secret societies may be classed under the following heads: 1. Religious...2. Military...3. Judiciary...4. Scientific...5. Civil...6. Political. 1888 A. JOHNSTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 784 A widespread secret society, the 'Ku-Klux-Klan'.

5. *attrib.*, as *secret-natured, -tongued.*

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 75 When secret-tongued night puts on her mistie sable-coloured vayle. 1728 [FIELDING] *Masquerade* 16 'Tis this, which sets the Chymist on, To search that secret-natur'd Stone.

B. *sb.*

I. Something kept secret.

1. Something unknown or unrevealed or that is known only by initiation or revelation; a mystery; chiefly *pl.*, the hidden affairs or workings (of God Nature, Science, etc.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 54 Was nevere yet so wys a clerk, Which mihte knowe..the secret which god hath set Ayein a man mai noght be let. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 84 Glorious Philosophers..to whom ys geuyn þe knowynge of secretez of sciencez, þat were hyd to alle men. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 10 That is ane office of ane angel, to revele the secretis of God. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 In the whiche there be innumerable secretes of nature. 1630 DAVENANT *Just Italian* v. i, Jealous Nature hath lock'd her secrets in a Cabinet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 569 For how shall I..unfold The secrets of another world, perhaps Not lawful to reveal? 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 35 Nature has kept us at a great distance from all her secrets. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid. Lothian* xlvii, Many devout ministers and professors in times past had enjoyed downright revelation, like the blessed Peden and Lundie.. who entered into the secrets. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxi, 18 When Science reaches forth her arms To feel from world to world, and charms Her secret from the latest moon? 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 79 Think of the vain research ..of those who have tried to penetrate the secrets of life, or of its support.

2. In Liturgical use: A prayer or prayers said by the celebrant in a low voice after the Offertory and before the Preface. See SECRETA 1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 33 Sche wolde selden come at cherche, and þan unneþ sche wolde abyde þe secretes of þe messe. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 122 And aftur þe fyrste orysoun þer ys an-oþur of gret Renoun þat to þe sowle ys wonþur swete, Menne calle hit þe secrete. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 357/2 Pope Gelasius..appointed that the Priestes should say the Secretes, the Cannon, and the Prefaces with their armes stretched abroad. 1844 *Catholic Weekly Instr.* 86 The prayers called *secrets*, (so called because they are silently offered,) follow, and are a second collect.

3. Some fact, affair, design, action, etc., the knowledge of which is kept to oneself or shared only with those whom it concerns or to whom it has been confided; something that cannot be divulged without violation of a command or breach of confidence. Frequently with an adj. prefixed, esp. as an intensive, as *a dead, entire, profound secret.*

1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* lix. 35 þat no man be so prive with him, forto se þe letteris of thi secretz. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. iii, The shepherd..sayd paye me of that I haue kepte the secrete. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 154 b, Certen Senatours had disclosed their secretes. 1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Brief Disc. War* 16 There is also one Secretarie..who..knowes all the secret onlie that passeth betwixt the King & the Captain general. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 2 Sir Thurio, giue vs leaue (I pray) a while, We haue some secrets to confer about. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 152 Quhome he..in al his secreitis admitted. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 93 O let me liue, And all the secrets of our campe Ile shew, Their force, their purposes. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 28 June 1683, Who was now again admitted to the councils and cabinet seacrets. 1701 G. STANHOPE *Augustine's Medit.* II. iv. (1720) 123 The Gift is evident, and is the Giver a secret? 1743 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Montagu* 20 Nov. (1893) II. 121 Reasons..for keeping it an entire secret. 1805 [see DEAD *a.* 31, PROFOUND *a.* 3 b]. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* v, The monk, in alluding to the secrets of the confessional, had gone a step beyond what the rules of his order..permitted. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. ii. 42 It is an old saying, that wherever there is a secret there must be something wrong. 1854 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* II. xi, His writing for the prize poem had been a secret. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. v. 59 He kept his marriage a secret. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 450/2 This device has never been patented, but is a secret. 1890 JEAN MIDDLEMASS *Two False Moves* I. xv. 224 Much that she had heard that day must be kept a dead secret. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* XXVII. 363 If you were to keep this letter a secret from him.

b. In the Biblical phrase, *the secrets of the* (*one's*) *heart.*

Not in Wyclif, who has 'hid thinges' (Vulg. *abscondita*).

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xliv. 21 Shulde not God fynde it out? for he knoweth the very secretes of the hert. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* i. 47-9 Nathanaell..who was perswaded, that the secretes of the hearte was open to god onely. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 306 Thy bosome shall partake The secrets of my Hemt. 1635 W. AUSTIN *Medit.* 103 The Secrets of his heart none knowes; but he, that made it.

c. *An open secret*: something which is ostensibly a secret, but which requires little effort or penetration to discover.

1879 F. POLLOCK in W. K. Clifford *Lect.* Introd. I. 1 It is an open secret to the few who know it, but a mystery..to the many, that Science and Poetry are own sisters. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Swift* iv. 74 The mask [of anonymity] was..a sufficient protection against legal prosecution, but in reality covering an open secret.

4. A method or process (of an art, etc.) hidden from all except the initiated.

1486 *Oath of Barber-Surgeons* in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xv. 273 And the secretes and counsell of the same arte, ye shall trewlie kepe and Layne. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Contents, Of certeyne secreates touchynge the arte of saylynge. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) To Rdr., Declaring of diuers waies of planting and Graffyng, ..with shewing of diuers commodities and secrets heerein. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Dec. 1650, An imposter that had like to have impos'd upon us a pretended secret of multiplying gold. 1742 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 97 The balance of power is a secret in politics. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 528 What secret did the Asiatics possess to raise cities so vast and so populous? 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxix, Our nation..can cure wounds,..and in our own family, in particular, are secrets which have been handed down since the days of Solomon.

† **b.** Hence, an infallible prescription, a specific.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 24 a, This is a very rare secrete against suche a disease. 1669 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 559/2 It is a Secret against a Gonorrhœa. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 247 The idea that satiating the servants of the public with wealth is a secret for rendering them honest.

c. (Const. *of.*) That which accounts for something surprising or extraordinary; the essential thing to be observed in order to secure some end.

1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* II. 121 Few People know the Secret of this. 1846 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 146 The only secret of success is to feel and confess yourself nothing, that God may make you everything. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 58 So strangely were good and evil intermixed in the character of these celebrated brethren; and the intermixture was the secret of their gigantic power.

† **5.** A place of concealment; a secret place; a hiding-place, place of retreat. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 268/2 Secrete a prevy place, *requoy*. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 774 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Vpon ane dyke doun was he sett Into a secreit out of sicht. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 24 Into their cloysters now he broken had..And searched all their cels and secrets neare. 1635 W. ALSTON *Medit.* 103 God himselfe is an invisible Spirit..he hides himselfe in Clowdes, and dwelleth in Secrets.

†**6.** *pl.* = *Secret parts* (see A. 1 j). Also *sing.*

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxv. 11 Yf..the wyfe put forth hir hande, and take him by the secretes. 1552 LINDESAY *Monarche* I. 986 Than..thay..maid thame Breikis of leuis grene, That thair secreitis suld nocht be sene. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Romulus* (1595) 34 They..run..starke naked (sauing they haue a cloth before their secrets). 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 73 Their secret hangeth forth more then at other times. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 237 Those..had the secrets of nature..filled with gun-powder, and so blown into ashes. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. Bb8, The upper Part of a Woman's Secret.

7. *Antiq.* 'A coat of mail concealed under one's usual dress' (Jam.).

1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 105 With daggis, pistoletis, Jakis, and secreitis of plait. 1600 *Gowrie Conspiracy* D 2 b, The Earle bade him putte on his secret and plaite sleeues, for he had an hey-land man to take. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Treat.* 151 [They] quha sall resort, or repaire within his Majesteis palace,..armed with Iakis, Secreitis, or corsleits, vnder their coats, doublets, or vtherwaies, sallbe apprehended. 1643 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) VI. 43/2 That þej provyde jackes or secreites lances and steill bonnettes and swordes. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv, A short doublet of buff, under which was in some places visible that light shirt of mail which was called a *secret*, because worn instead of more ostensible armour, to protect against private assassination. 1825 — *Talisman* xxviii. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* iv.

1843 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1860) I. 149, I think it were as well if you wore a secret beneath your ordinary dress.

8. Phrases. **a.** (Properly the adj. used *absol.*) *In secret* [=L. *in secreto*, F. *en secret*]: in private, not openly or in public; secretly. †*At one's secret*: to oneself, privately. †*Of secret*: of a secret character.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii. (1883) 28 And thus euery wyf tolde hit to other in secrete. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* h vij, And..the kyng..sayd att his secrete that he myght not be wrothe with his wyf. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* vi. 4 Thy father which seith in secret. [So later versions.] 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 382 Drunkards..kepe nothing in secrete, but..blab abroad in the hearing of all men, whatsoeuer. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 236 One word in secret. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 143 He..passed alongest, but not in such secret but that hee was discouered. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 206, I return'd With tokens thus and thus..: nay some markes Of secret on her person. 1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus* 260 Loose acts done In surest secret: in the open Sunne And euery Market place, will burne thine eares. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 722 My soul shall sigh in secret. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. ii, Some held she was his wife in secret.

b. (Chiefly in senses 3–4.) *To be in* (rarely †*on*) *the secret*, to be one of the participants in a secret; †*to be of secrets with*, to share the confidence or secrets of (a person); *to let* (a person) *into the secret*, to confide (to him) the secret (*of* an affair, trade); hence *slang* (see quots. *a* 1700[2], 1801); *to make a secret of* (something), to make (it) a matter of concealment, to keep (it) to oneself.

1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 228 We have in warde,.. Dam Jenet Ewstace, which was thErle of Kildares aunt, and most of secrets with him. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 28 Even those who were on the secret, and saw him in these shapes, could perceive nothing by which he might be discovered. 1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. i, It's a good trade..: let a lad be but diligent, and do what he's bid, he shall be let into the secret, and share part of the profits. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 22 July 1674, In a short time let him so into the secret of affaires, that [etc.]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Secret, let into the Secret*, when one is drawn in at Horse-racing, Cock-fighting, Bowling, and other Sports or Games, and *Bit*. 1703 [see LET *v.*[1] II. a (d)]. 1724 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 79 Before I was let into the Secret, as 'tis called, which is indeed nothing but the knavish Part of the Sport [of Horseracing]. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* I. 29 You may make a Secret of it, but we can spell, and put together. 1801 NELSON *Let.* in *Sotheby's Catal.* 15 June 1897, 17 As I am not in the secret, and feel I have a right to speak out. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 453 James, who had from the first been in the secret of his brother's foreign politics. 1885 MAY PEARD *Near Neighbours* II. i. 18 Nor had he made the least secret of his intention to use all means to hold her.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (objective) *secret-keeper*, *-monger*; **secret-graph** (*nonce-wd.*), a code for communicating secrets.

1799 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* III. 329 Instruct ladies to form a perfect *secret-graph by the arrangement of Patches. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (ed. 3) II. 273 Thou has the Air of a *Secret-keeper of that sort. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 56 Earth, the secret keeper of birth and of death. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* I. 257, A selfish *secret-monger. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 38 Itinerant empyrics and secret-mongers.

†**II. 10.** A private counsellor, secret adviser. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* lxviii. (1533) 25 b/1 When he [*sc.* Constantyne] awoke he called this vysyon to mynde, and tolde vnto his secretes, by whose counsayll he commaunded the sygne of the crosse to be..set in his baners.

†**Se·cret,** *v. Obs.* [f. SECRET *sb.* In the inflected forms it is not easy to distinguish between *se·cret* and SECRETE *v.*]

trans. To keep secret, conceal, hide.

1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 25 Your loves, I thinke, can pardon these faltes, and secret them from the vewe of others. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 21 A large chart..which I shall most humbly pray your Lo. to secret, and not to suffer it to passe your own hands. 1619 W. SLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 398 Things that hee [God] hath pleased to secret vnto himselfe. 1625 BACON *Ess., Simulation* (Arb.) 506 If a Man..can discerne, what Things are to be laid open, and what to be secretted. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxvi. 155 The seueral Methods of Secreting our Sense in writing. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. i. § xvi. (1740) 23 Can any Thing but a Monster in common Sense argue ..that the Earl intended to secret the Sense of his Words.

Hence **Se·creting** *vbl. sb.*

1616 BACON *Adv. to Villiers* Wks. 1872 VI. 41 There is great care to be used for the councillors themselves to be well chosen, so there is of the clerks of the council, for the secreting of their consultations.

‖ **Secreta**[1] (sĭkrī·tă). Pl. **secretæ.** *Eccl.* [eccl.L. *sēcrēta* (sc. *ōrātio*), fem. of L. *sēcrētus* SECRET *a.*] = SECRET *sb.* 2.

1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 95 The Prayers called the Secreta, which correspond to the Collects of the Day, and are different every Day. 1859 NEALE *Liturgics S. Mark*, etc. p. xxvi *note*, While the *secreta* is being said. 1899 *Lutheran* (Philad.) 6 Apr. 325 The prolonged *secretae* of the priests.

‖ **Secre·ta**[2], *pl.* [Lat.; neut. pl. of pa. pple. of *sēcernĕre*: see SEGERN, SECRETE.] Secreted matters; the products of secretion. Cf. EXCRETA.

1877 CHAMBERS in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 209/2 The actual amount of those elements in the dried solids of the secreta.

Secretage (sĭ·krētĕdʒ). [a. F. *secrétage*, f. *secréter*, SECRETE *v.*3 and -AGE.] A process of preparing furs for felting: see quot. 1835. Also *attrib.*

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. i. 131 The furs of hares..cannot be employed alone for felting, without having undergone a previous operation which is called secretage. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 129 The furs of the hare, the rabbit, and the castor, being naturally straight, cannot be employed alone for felting, till they have acquired a curling texture at their points, by the application of nitrate of mercury,—an artifice called secretage. 1839 — *Dict. Arts* 811 The nitrate of mercury is employed for the secretage of rabbit and hare-skins. 1866 COOLEY *Toilet* 481 Secretage Liquid, Permanent Curling Fluid. 1880 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 518/2.

†**Secretaire**[1]. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **secretare,** 6 **secreatore, secretore.** [a. F. *secrétaire.* Cf. SECRETAR.] = SECRETARY.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 31 Fulfild of Slowthes essamplaire Ther is yit on, his Secretaire, And he is cleped Negligence. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 25 Maister Aleyn Chareter..secretaire to Charlys le bien amée [*sic*]. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 210 Thenne sayd the secretare, 'Sire, your commaundemente shall be doon.' 1530 PALSGR. 35 The letters missyves of suche as be secteatores in the sayd countreis. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 46 Gardner secretore *un to the* byshoppe of Wynchester.

‖ **Secretaire**[2] (sə·krĕtē̆r). [F. *secrétaire*: see SECRETARY 5.] A piece of furniture, usually cabinet-shaped, in which private papers can be kept, with a shelf for writing on, and drawers and pigeon-holes; a bureau.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlix, A cracked brown cann, with a piece of leather tied over the top. Its contents seemed to be written papers, thrust in disorder into this *uncommon secrétaire*. 1838 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 321/2 Description of an improved method of constructing large Secretaires and Writing-tables. 1879 'E. GARRETT' *House by Works* II. 119 Kate turned to her little secretaire and touched the spring of a secret place.

Se·cretar. *Sc.* Also 6 **secretare,** 6–7 **secreter.** (See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [Sc. variant of SECRETARY: see -AR[2].]

1. = SECRETARY 2.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 126 He..Bad send for his secretar, and his sele sone. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 122 Alsua deliverit to him be the secretar in Falkland lettrez to the bischopis. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 547 The Lordis Regentis..ordanis the Secretare..to pas and direct seybrevis in dew and competent forme..to Sir Williame Murray..and Sir William Kirkcaldy. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 448 Quhom we cal the Queines secretar. 1643–4 *Aberd. Acc.* in *Spalding Club Miscell.* V. 107 Quhen the Erll of Kingorne, minister and secreter, wer maid burgessis, 1 lib. 13s. 4d.

2. = SECRETARY 1.

1619 A. SIMSON in *Select Biog.* (Wodrow Soc.) I. 79 He was a faithfull secretar...He said if he thought he should reveall any secret he would wish his tongue cutted out.

Secretarial (sekrĭtē·rĭăl), *a.* [ad. L. type **sēcrētārĭāl-is*, f. med.L. *sēcrētārius* SECRETARY: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to a secretary or secretaries.

1801 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 362 Mr. Rose promised..to place it with his own secretarial hands..on..the table of Mr. Pitt. 1851 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 244, I would like to have a talk with you about the secretarial duties. 1897 FLOR. MARRYAT *Blood of Vampire* xi, Mr. Milliken would be much occupied with secretarial work.

b. Of type: = SECRETARY *sb.*[1] 4.

1864 PANIZZI in *Fine Arts Q. Rev.* II. 183 M. Francesco da Bologna..has devised a new form of letter, called cursive or secretarial.

†**Secreta·rian,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *sēcrētārĭus* SECRETARY + -AN.] = prec.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 5 (1740) 33 We may observe in his Book in most Years, a Catalogue of Preferments, with Dates and Remarks, which latter, by the Secretarian Touches, shew out of what Shop he had them. *Ibid.* I. iii. § 37. 144 These false Glosses built upon certain Secretarian Expressions in Coleman's Letters. 1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 175, I do not receive livery and seisin of the secretarian pen till we reach London.

Secretariat(e (sekrĭtē·rĭăt, *-ĭl*). [a. F. *secrétariat*, ad. med.L. *sēcrētārĭāt-us* the office of a secretary, f. *sēcrētārius* SECRETARY: see -ATE[1].] The office or official position of secretary; the body or department of secretaries; the place where a secretary transacts business, preserves records, etc.

a. 1811 WELLINGTON *Let. to C. Stuart* 12 Jan. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VII. 97, I conduct the operations of the Portuguese army as Marshal General, without any reference to the Secretariat. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 116 A series of letters to the Secretariat at Bombay. 1861 MONEY *Java* I. 238 The Secretariat.—The Governor-General is further assisted by a Secretary-General, who has under him three secretaries of Government, and a large staff of clerks. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Nov. 8/2 The vacancy in the secretariat of the British and Foreign Bible Society. 1908 LD. ROBERTS in Lee-Warner *Mem. Sir H. W. Norman* 310 After the mutiny his career took him to the Military Secretariat.

β. 1858 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 345 Before the beginning of the present century Montaigne's Secretariate to the Queen had become an accredited event. 1910 *Guardian* 22 Apr. 568/3 Claudius..is regarded as the puppet of dissolute wives and insolent freedmen, not the shrewd organiser of a new Imperial Exchequer and secretariate.

Secretary (se·krĭtări), *sb.*[1] (and *a.*). Forms: 4–7 **secretarie,** 5– **-airye,** (**secretrary**), 5–6 **secretarye, -ory, -orie,** (6 *Sc.* **secrittary**), 5– **secretary.** [ad. med.L. *sēcrētārius* a secretary, notary, scribe, etc., a title applied to various confidential officers (properly an *adj.*), f. *sēcrēt-um* SECRET *sb.*: see -ARY[1] B. 1. (The equivalent late Latin title was *ā sēcrētīs*.) Cf. F. *secrétaire* (whence SECRETAIRE, SECRETAR), Pr. *secretari*, Sp., Pg. *secretario*, It. *secretario, segretario.*]

A. *sb.*

†**1.** One who is entrusted with private or secret matters; a confidant; one privy *to* a secret. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 387 þanne his secretarie [L. *secretarius*] tolde hym what he hadde i-seie and i-doo. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* cvi, At þe leste be he to þe trewe secretary, no þinge addand, no letiland, in þinges þat þou sendys hym. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xl. (Gibbs MS.) lf. 88 Takyng wyth hym hys þre specyall secretaryes þat is to say petyre and james and john. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 451/1 Secretary, manne of privyte (*v. r.* of priui counsel), *secretarius*. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xliii. 171 (Harl. MS.), There come to him [the Emperor] a Secretarie, þat was nye of his counseill. 1451 CAPGRAVE *St. Gilbert* xxiii. 97 For to þat pryuyte he desyred no moo secretaries but God and seyntis. 1567 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 190 She..that was the secretarie of his infortunate marriage. 1590 LODGE *Rosalynde* (1592) N 2 b, Reueale it she durst not, as daring in such matters to make none her secretarie. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xii. 75 Raphe tells all, you shall haue a good secretarie of him. 1665 R. BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 114 This Wife of Bath was too full of Chinks to be a good Secretary. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xvi, My good woman,..a faithful secretary to her sex's foibles.

†**b.** *fig.* of things personified. *Obs.*

1587 GREENE *Euph. Cens.* (1634) D 1, For they knew if ever (as time is a bad Secretary) their adulterous practises should come to the eares of Polumestor, a worse mishap then death should be allotted for their ingratefull mischiefe [etc.]. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. ii. 12 The night, sad secretary to my mones. 1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Trv.* IV. i. Wks. 1718 I. 131 Yonder spreading Beech Which often hath the Secretary been To my sad Thoughts. 1648 CHAS. I *Let.* 31 July *Wks.* (1662) I. 350 Lest it may be imagined that desire of Liberty should now be the only Secretary to My thoughts.

†**c.** Applied to those entrusted with the secrets or commands of God, or of a god. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 209 The mercifull God..commaunded his secretarie Abraham to build him an house in Mecca. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. i. 1 Their Priests, whom they [the Britons] accounted the onely Secretaries that God had on earth. 1657 HEYLIN *Eccl. Vind.* II. iii. § 14. 164 There was no order and command of Moses, or of any other of Gods Secretaries. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. (1728) 210 Thoth, the secretary of Osiris.

transf. 1644 MILTON *Reas. Ch. Govt.* II. Pref. 41 But were it the meanest under-service, if God by his Secretary conscience injoyn it, it were sad for me if I should draw back.

d. *Secretary of Nature*: one acquainted with the secrets of Nature.

This doubtless originally belonged to sense 2, being suggested by the title γραμματεὺς τῆς φύσεως, applied (in Suidas) to Aristotle; but in the following examples the word is taken in its etymological sense.

1580 G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett.* B iij b, The soundest Philosophers in deede, and very deepest Secretaries of Nature, holde..an other assertion. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* I. Wks. (Grosart) II. 80, I cannot but maruel that among al these secretaries of nature, there haue neuer byn found any which haue enterprised to search out the essence and perfect nature of loue. 1635 H. VALENTINE *Foure Sea-Sermons* 24 It is reported of Aristotle that great Secretary of Nature, that [etc.]. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 19 Solinus, and other Secretaries of nature. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 29 Solomons wisdom..made him natures secretary.

2. One whose office it is to write for another; esp. one who is employed to conduct correspondence, to keep records, and (usually) to transact various other business, for another person or for a society, corporation, or public body.

In early use applied almost solely to the officer who conducted the correspondence of a king; app. often employed with some mixture of the etymological sense 1.

Private secretary: a secretary employed by a minister of state or other high official for the personal correspondence connected with his official position; also applied to a secretary in the employ of a particular person (as distinguished from the secretary to a society, etc.).

Secretary of embassy or *legation*: an official of an embassy or diplomatic mission ranking next to the ambassador or envoy, and empowered to some extent to supply his place in his absence.

1475 *Sir Beues* (ed. Kölbing) 58/2 (MS. C) Kyng Armyne.. cawȝyd hys secretory a lettyr to make. 1483 LYDG. *S. Edmund* III. 163 Burchardus..That of seyn Fremund whilom was secretarye. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 317/2 For the Office of oure Secretarie of Fraunce. 1485 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 167 My mastyre paid to the Kynges secretory, for makenge of a lettre fro the Kynge into Wales, for my lord, vj. s. viij. d. *a* 1500 *Assembly of Ladies* 553 Tak these billes to the secretary. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxvi. (1811) 186 The Kynge was aboute to delyuer this letter to his scribe or secretory. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* Pref. 1 Whiche boke was fyrst written in the Greke tonge by his secretarie named Eucolpius. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 338 *marg.*, He meaneth the Byshop of Yorke, to whom this Bunbanco was secretarie. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 116 Cardinall, Prethee call Gardiner to me, my new Secretary. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Secretary*, one that is employ'd in Writing Letters, Dispatches, &c. for a Prince, Nobleman, or particular Society: Also one that attends upon an Ambassadour, Envoy, or Resident for that purpose. The *King's Secretaries*, certain Officers that Sign the Dispatches of the Seal; also the Clerks of the King's Chamber and Closet. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 424 The secretary of legation to that city. 1819 *Hermit in London* II. 186 We have quill-drivers termed secretaries to such and such a firm. 1821 (*title*) The Secretary's Assistant; exhibiting the various and most correct modes of Superscription, Commencement and Conclusion of Letters to Persons of every degree of Rank. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, Nicholas wanted to know whether there was any such post as secretary to a gentleman to be had. 1845 *Philol. Soc. Trans.* I. 6 The Rules drawn up for the regulation of the Society were then read by the Secretary. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxv, The Secretary of the Treasury's antechamber. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 64 One letter her secretary could not answer for her.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. viii. § 9. 49 b, The Apostles wer yᵉ certaine & authentike secretaries [L. *amanuenses*] of the Holy ghost. 1591 NASHE *Pref. to Sidney's Astrophel*, Fayre sister of Phœbus, and eloquent secretary to the Muses, most rare Countesse of Pembroke. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. ii. 364 Charles knew well that Necessity, her Secretary, endited her speech for her. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* VI. i. (1848) 341 Those orders of hers, in which she employ'd not Rhetorick for her Secretary, could not be so much as listen'd to, much less obey'd.

†**c.** One who writes (on a particular occasion) for another. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 9 Words to court her you shall not want, for my selfe will be your Secretary.

†**d.** One skilled in letter-writing. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Chron. Irel.* 160/2 in *Holinshed*, The gouernor, who was a verie good secretarie, and could pen a letter verie excellentlie well, did draw a letter.

†**e.** In the titles of books on the art of letter-writing. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY (*title*) The English Secretorie. Wherein is contayned a perfect method for the inditing of all manner of Epistles and familiar letters, etc. 1715 (*title*) A new Academy of complements; or the Lover's Secretary..in divers examples of writing and inditing letters.

3. In the official designations of certain ministers presiding over executive departments of state.

The occurrence of the title '(Principal) Secretary of State (†Estate)' under Queen Elizabeth may be taken as indicating the beginning of the development by which the king's secretary (in sense 2) became a minister invested with governing functions. Throughout the 17th c. there were two officials jointly holding the office of Secretary of State, and in the 18th c. the number varied between two and three; till near the close of this period the two (or two of the three) were distinguished as 'Principal Secretary of State for the Southern Province' and 'Principal Secretary of State for the Northern Province', with reference to the division between them of the control of foreign relations (see quot. 1755); but with regard to internal administration no division of functions was formally recognized. At the end of the 18th c. there were three Secretaries of State, and shortly afterwards the division of functions between them was recognized in their official designation, as 'Secretary of State for Home Affairs', 'for Foreign Affairs', and 'for the Colonies'. In 1854 a Secretary of State for War was added, and 1858 a Secretary of State for India. The Secretaries of State are often more briefly called the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary for War, the Secretary for India. The Chief Secretary for Ireland (officially styled the Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and informally the Irish Secretary), and the Secretary for Scotland (first appointed in 1885) are not secretaries of state, but have similar functions, and are (now) members of the cabinet. The Secretary at War (down to 1855, when the office was united with that of the Secretary of State for War) was the parliamentary representative of the army, and had some degree of control over its finance.

In the U. S., the Secretary of State corresponds approximately to the British Foreign Secretary. Other cabinet ministers, heads of executive departments, are the Secretary of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, of Agriculture. Each state of the Union has also its Secretary of State (or a corresponding officer with some other title).

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 175 (transl. of Italian letter) Our Secretarie of estate. 1601 in Rymer *Foedera* (1715) XVI. 421 Sir Robert Cecill Knighte our Principall Secretarie. 1603 *Ibid.* 497 The Right Honorable Sir Robert Cecyll Knight Principall Secretary to her Majestie. 1620 *Ibid.* XVII. 212 Sir Robert Naunton Knight one of our principall Secretaries of State. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 30, I now come to the next, which was Secretary William Cecil. 1641 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 141 The two Secretaries of State (who were not in those days officers of that magnitude they have been since, being only to make Dispatches upon the conclusion of Councils, not to govern, or preside in those Councils) were Sr John Coke., and Sr Dudley Carleton. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 175 Mr. Clerk, secretary at war. 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 Jan., I will speak to George Granville, Secretary at War, to make him a captain. 1755 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Britain* (ed. 38) I. 85 Secretaries of State. ..The Correspondence with all Parts of Great Britain is, without Distinction, managed by either of the Secretaries... But as for the Foreign Affairs, all the Nations..are by them divided into Two Provinces, the Northern, and Southern; of which the Northern is usually under the Junior Secretary, and contains Scandinavia, &c. The Southern under the Senior, and contains Flanders, France, &c. At present (Anno 1752) the Case is just the Reverse. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 368 Lord Hillsborough, secretary of state for the colonies. 1863 *Act 26 & 27 Vict.* c. 12 § 1 From and after the passing of this Act the Office of Secretary at War shall be..abolished. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 3) II. 72 *note*, According to the practice which was in force up to the summer of 1854, the Secretary of State for the Colonies was also the 'Secretary of War'...In peace-time (thanks to the labours of the 'Horse Guards', the office of the Secretary *at* War, the Ordnance, and several other offices) the duties of the Colonial Secretary, in his character as Secretary of War, were very slight.

b. *Mr. Secretary*: used before the name of a secretary of state, or as a title instead of his name. Now only *official* and *Hist.*

1576 in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 42 Mr. Secretary. Mr. Threasurer. Mr. Comptroller. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 1 [*Scene*, A Councell Table...Cromwell at lower end, as Secretary.] *Chan.* Speake to the businesse, M. Secretary: Why are we met in Councell? 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 30 Aug., On Saturday I go to Windsor with Mr. Secretary. 1760 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1861) VI. 243 A letter from Mr. Secretary Pitt. 1911 *Times* 23 Feb. 15/5 The Speaker asked who were prepared to bring in the Bill. *Mr. Asquith.* —The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Churchill, Mr. Secretary Haldane, Mr. Pease, the Attorney-General, and myself.

4. Short for *secretary hand*, *type*: see B.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 42 The character itself was a rude old Gothic mixed with Secretary. 1778 MORIS *Dissert.* 4 And first Mr Caxton—his letter originally was of the sort called Secretary. 1784 ASTLE *Orig. Writ.* v. 146 In the sixteenth century, the English lawyers engrossed their conveyances and legal instruments in characters called Secretary, which are still in use.

5. A writing-desk, a secretaire.

After F. *secrétaire*, prob. a transferred use; cf. however SECRETARY *sb.*²

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 2096 Writing-Tables, or Secretaries. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* i. 2 An old secretary, in which my father had kept his private papers. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 227 My first thought was for this money, so I hurried to get the key of the secretary in which it was.

6. The secretary-bird (see 7).

1781 tr. *Sonnerat's Voy. Spice-Isl.* 19 The Secretary, with a crest down back of the neck. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 144/1 When the tree fell, out from its nest rolled a young secretary.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*secretary-craft*, †*desk*, *-interpreter*, *-office*; **secretary-** (†**secretaries**) **bird**, a raptorial bird of South Africa, *Serpentarius secretarius*; said to be so called from a tuft of feathers at the back of the head which have a fanciful resemblance to pens stuck behind the ear; also called *secretary-falcon*, *-vulture*; **secretary-general** (see quots.).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 236/2 *Secretaries bird, ..classed by Latham under the genus Vultur. 1824 *Goldsmith's Nat. Hist.* III. Index, Secretary-bird devours serpents. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 611 The Secretary Bird (*Serpentarius secretarius*,..) has a widely-opening bill, very crooked and very powerful. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1662) II. 75 None alive did better ken the *Secretary Craft, to get Counsels out of others, and keep them in himself. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 28 July 2/1 Eight fashionable *secretary desks. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1805) II. 185 An engagement between the *Secretary Falcon and a serpent. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3713/3 The Sieur de Capistron, *Secretary-General of the French Galleys. 1861 [see SECRETARIAT]. 1904 SLADEN *Lovers in Japan* II. xii, The *Secretary-Interpreter at the Legation. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xl, We will..place the boy in our *Secretary-office. 1781 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* I. 1. 20 *Secretary Vulture.

B. *adj.* As the distinctive epithet of a style of handwriting used chiefly in legal documents from the 15th to the 17th c. Hence applied to a kind of black-letter type imitating this.

1571 DE BEAU CHESNE & BAILDON (*title*) A booke containing diuers sortes of hands, as well the English as French Secretarie, with the Italian, Roman, Chancelry & court hands. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1370/2 One written in the secretarie hand..and the other in the Roman hand. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 41 The Secretarie small a, hath six partes before it bee made uppe. 1649 DR. NEWCASTLE *Country Capt.* II. i, Papers defil'd with court hand and long dashes or secretary lines, that straddle, more then Frenchmen. 1705 WANLEY *MSS.* in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2000 Like as many Antient People, who do yet continue to write the Roman and Secretary Hands, which were more fashionable 50 or 60 years ago, than now. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 86 The French is printed in a secretary character. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 127 Don't you see, by the setness of some of these letters, and a little secretary cut here and there,..that it is the hand of a person bred in the law way? 1845 BLACK *Catal. Ashm. MSS.* 104 The other MS. contained in this volume was written in the time of Q. Elizabeth, in the secretary-hand. 1877 F. C. PRICE *Facsimiles Caxton, Memoir*, When Caxton started in England his whole stock of type consisted of two founts, a church or text type and a secretary type.

†**Secretary**, *sb.*² *Obs. rare.* Also **secretorie**. [ad. late L. *sēcrētārium*, f. *sēcrētum*: see -ARY¹ B. 2.] A secret chamber or repository. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 323 Saynt Martyn..went in-to his secretorie & dofid his cote. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 451/1 Secretary, or place in privy councelle (*v. r.* place of privyte or counceł), *secretarium*. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xliii. 114 Þou owist to fle into þe secretary of þin herte, bisechinge inwardly þe helpe of god.

Secretaryship (se·krĕtəriʃip). [f. SECRETARY *sb.*¹ + -SHIP.]

†**1.** The duties of a secretary. Also (cf. SECRETARY *sb.*¹ 2 d), skill or practice in letter-writing.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 44 He may be able to do servyce in the faict of secretarishype. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 8 A fine-witted man,..with a nimble dexterity of liuely conceite, and exquisite secretaryship. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Ded. ¶ 2 Wise parly and communication giues the vent and easie flow, and secretariship the sale. *Ibid.* 83 As though they alone were Italian *Magnificoes* and great Turkes for secretariship.

2. The office of secretary.

1550 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* 6 Sept. *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) 292 Mr. Wotton gave his secretaryship, and Mr. Cicil toke it. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 321 He has confirm'd..Monsignour Piccolomini in his Secretaryship of the Memorials. 1711 SWIFT *Let. to Stella* 19 Apr., Little Harrison the Tatler goes to-morrow to the secretaryship I got him at the Hague. 1796 LD. GRENVILLE in *Paget Papers* (1896) I. 109 This appointment will vacate the secretaryship of Embassy at Madrid. 1809 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 402 The Secretaryship-at-War was offered to him. 1885 *Field* 7 Feb. 150/2 Mr. Burton had expressed a wish to retire from the secretaryship [of a hunt]. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 27/2 In 1858, ..a Secretaryship of State for India was established.

†**Secre·te**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *sēcrēt-us*, pa. pple. of *sēcernĕre*: see next.] Separated.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 307 Numenius and others of the Platonists speak..supposing Two other Divine Hypostases..which were perfectly Secrete from Matter. *Ibid.* 582 This so containeth all things, as not being yet secrete and distinct.

Secrete (sĭkrī·t), *v.*¹ *Phys.* [f. L. *sēcrēt-*, ppl. stem of *sēcernĕre* to separate: see SECERN. Suggested by SECRETION, from which it might be regarded as derived by back-formation. Cf. F. *sécréter* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp. *secretar.*]

1. *trans.* To produce by means of secretion.

1707 [see SECRETED *ppl. a.*¹]. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Animal Secretion* is the Act whereby the divers Juices of the Body are secreted or separated from the common Mass of Blood, by means of the Glands. 1800 E. DARWIN *Phytol.* vi. 72 They [*sc.* glands] secrete, that is, separate or produce, some fluid from the blood; as bile, saliva, urine, milk. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 6 That part of their integument which contains the viscera and secretes the shell, is termed the mantle. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* I. 22 The flowers of the Cowslip..secrete plenty of nectar.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1863 KINGSLEY *Lect.* (1878) II. 172 If you won't believe my great new doctrine..that souls secrete their bodies, as snails do shells, you will remain in outer darkness. 1887 LOWELL *Democracy*, etc. 29 Old gold has a civilizing virtue which new gold must grow old to be capable of secreting.

2. *intr.* To perform the act of secretion.

1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* v. 132 Making the cells secrete just as a nerve when stimulated makes a muscle contract. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 100 Those delicate, ..umbrella-like scales..secrete on their upper surface.

Secrete (sĭkrī·t), *v.*² [Alteration of SECRET *v.*, after L. *sēcrētus* SECRET *a.*]

1. *trans.* To place in concealment, to hide out of sight, to keep secret.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. iv. II. 109 The common Opinion that the Egyptians invented Hieroglyphics to secrete their profound Wisdom. 1768 LADY M. COKE *Jrnl.* 11 July (1889) II. 310 Jane was secreted while the Princess was with me. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* III. ii, How had Sibyll dared to secrete from him this hoard. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 74 [It] may be secreted for untold ages in subterranean reservoirs.

b. *refl.*

1764 HARMER *Observ.* XVIII. ii. 79 It appears too that her tent was a much safer place than any other in that encampment in which to secrete himself. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* i. 5 No shady creek into which a skiff might glide and secrete itself. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 160 A certain French lady..having fallen in love with the said captain, had secreted herself on board the vessel.

2. To remove secretly, to appropriate (the possessions of another) in a secret manner.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. xiii, The secreting of the 500*l.* was a matter of very little hazard; whereas the detaining the sixteen guineas was liable to..discovery. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. II. 265 Not the least hint, that he was delivering back to the Company money of their own, which he had secreted from them. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 58 There the bankrupt was taught how he might, without sin, secrete his goods from his creditors.

Secre·te, *v.*³ *Hat-manuf.* [a. F. *secréter*, f. *secret* SECRET *sb.* (in the sense of 'secret process').] *trans.* To subject to the process of SECRETAGE.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 947 After the hairs are properly *secreted*, they are..shorn off by a machine. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Secreting*, a process by which the hairs of hare and rabbit skins are rendered fit for felting.

Secrete, obs. form of SECRET *sb.* and *a.*

Secreted (sĭkrī·tĕd), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. SECRETE *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] Produced by means of secretion.

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 57 The Mass of Blood is chiefly Chyle, chang'd and mix'd with these secreted

Humours. 1800 E. Darwin *Phytol.* vi. 80 Every other secreted fluid in the animal body is in part absorbed again into the system. 1871 Garrod *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 413 Diuretics are also administered for the purpose of producing a large flow from the kidneys, so as to enable the secreted urine to hold in solution substances which would otherwise crystallize.

Secreted (sĭkrī·tĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Secrete *v.*[2] + -ed [1].] Concealed, hidden.

1756 Amory *J. Buncle* (1770) I. 259 Yet it is the small secreted spring that directs, draws, checks, and gives movement to every weight and wheel. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* xi. 141 Not in Utopia,—subterranean fields,—Or some secreted island, Heaven knows where!

Secretee, obs. form of Secrecy.

‖ **Se·cretement,** *adv. Obs. rare*[−1]. [OF. *secretement*, f. *secret* Secret *a.*] Secretly.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* cc. ii, Then the kyng, him fast to Langley sent There in the Freers to be buryed secretement.

† **Secre·ter.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Secrete *v.*[2] + -er [1].] One who conceals or hides away.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 184 The gentleman having detected the secreters of the dog..obliged them to give to this charity the money they had received.

† **Se·cretine.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *secretin.*] A sacristan.

1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 264 In which Church there was one which attended vpon these holy Martyrs..the Secretine.

Secreting (sĭkrī·tĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Secrete *v.*[1] + -ing 2.] That secretes.

1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 81 High inflammation would only throw out coagulable lymph even on a secreting surface. 1837 P. Keith *Bot. Lex.* s. v. *Carpellum.* The midrib extended and expanded to a due length and thickness forms the style, and its 'denuded, secreting, and humid apex', forms the stigma. 1871 Garrod *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 179 On the Secreting and Excreting Organs, with the exception of the skin, the effect of opium is to lessen their activity. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 740 The cysts arise from hypertrophy of the secreting part of the sweat-glands.

Secretion (sĭkrī·ʃən). [a. F. *sécrétion*, ad. L. *sēcrētiōn-em*, n. of action f. *sēcernĕre* to separate, secrete: see Secern *v.* Cf. Sp. *secrecion*, Pg. *secreção*, It. *secrezione.*]

1. *Phys.* In an animal or vegetable body, the action of a gland or some analogous organ in extracting certain matters from the blood or sap and elaborating from them a particular substance, either to fulfil some function within the body or to undergo excretion as waste.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 137 It cannot bee called their urine; not onely because they want those parts of secretion; but because it is emitted aversly or backward, by both sexes. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Secretion*, is the separation of one Fluid from another in the Body of an Animal or Vegetable, by the means of Glands or something analogous to them. 1727 P. Blair *Misc. Observ.* (1718) 12 Its being converted into Chyle and under-going the several Secretions throughout the Body. 1839 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* II. xii. (ed. 3) 372 Of Digestion, Respiration, and Secretion. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 18 This process of secretion varies in character.

attrib. 1880 Bessey *Bot.* 128 Intercellular spaces and secretion reservoirs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 34 Naunyn..concludes then, that the cholesterin of the bile is neither a product of general metabolism nor a specific secretion product of the liver.

2. *concr.* That which is produced by the action of a secreting organ.

1732 Arbuthnot *Aliments, Rules of Diet* 271 The Blood may be cleansed..perhaps better by Urine than any other Secretion. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 433 The solids and fluids, thus produced, are sometimes elaborated by complicated organs called glands, and are then termed secretions. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 222 A passage through which the peculiar secretions may, when elaborated, arrive at the stations where they are finally to be deposited. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 177 The milky secretion from a small frog or toad. 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 568 When pollination takes place it [the Stigma] is covered with a viscid secretion.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* iii. 12 Poetry is a natural or morbid Secretion from the Brain. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise of Chimney-Sweepers*, So may thy culinary fires, eased of the o'ercharged secretions from thy worse-placed hospitalities, curl up a lighter volume to the welkin. 1873 Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* vi. 139 These have come down to us, from a long extinct race of men, those actual secretions of their daily life, which furnish colouring matter for a picture of them.

† 3. In etymological sense: a. Separation. b. *Philos.* (= Gr. ἀπόκρισις.) *Giving off of particles.*

1696 Brookhouse *Temple Open.* 58 The Extrusion of the Poor Reffugies was only an Act of Secretion By Him who has his Fan in his hand, who..dispersed them abroad, not for their Ruine but their Safety. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 5. 8 Generation and Corruption may be sufficiently explained by Concretion and Secretion, or Local Motion, without Substantial Forms and Qualities.

4. *Geol.* (See quot.)

1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. iv. (1885) 96 In a true concretion, the material at the centre has been deposited first, and has increased by additions from without... Where, on the other hand, cavities..have been filled up by the deposition of materials on their walls, and gradual growth inward, the result is known as a secretion.

Hence **Secre·tional, Secre·tionary** *adjs.*, pertaining to secretion.

1877 Bennett *Thomé's Bot.* 224 But diseases are also caused through the influence of the soil, depending on an abnormal transformation of those substances out of which the tissue of the plant is constructed. These constitute what are called *secretional diseases.* 1888 Teall *Brit. Petrogr.* 447 *Secretionary*, a term used to express a growth from without inwards, in contradistinction to *concretionary.*

Secretious (sĭkrī·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *sēcrētiōn-em* Secretion + -ious. Cf. *captious.*] Characterized by, or having the nature of secretion.

1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 151 When the Pulse runs too high..all the Evacuations of the secretious Humours are very violent. 1896 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 111 Generally possessing a secretious calcareous covering.

† **Se·cretist.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Secret *a.* or *sb.* + -ist. Cf. F. *secrétiste* (18th c. in Littré).] One who has special skill in any matter or special or private information.

1661 Boyle *Cert. Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 35 Those Secretists that will not part with one Secret but in Exchange for another.

† **Secreti·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *sēcrēt-* (see Secrete *v.*) + -itious 2.] Produced by secretion.

1696 Floyer *Humours* Pref., They frequently have a Similitude or contrariety to the Secretitious Humours in taste and Quality.

Secretive (sĭkrī·tiv), *a.* Also 5 **secretife.** [In 15th c. f. Secret *a.* + -ive. In mod. use, a back-formation from Secretiveness; but apprehended as f. Secrete *v.* + -ive.]

† 1. = Secret *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. (Used for rime.)

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* clxxviii. ii, In chambre priuey and secretife [*rime-word* wife].

2. Of persons, their feelings, habits, etc.: Addicted or inclined to secrecy; reticent; not frank or open.

1853 C. Bronte *Villette* ix, These things, contrary to her custom, and even nature—for she was not secretive—were most sedulously kept out of sight for a time. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 99/2 She was a shy, secretive maid. 1908 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Oct. 30 So secretive is this tribe that my patient inquiries have not even elicited their true name.

b. *transf.* of things. Also of looks, etc.: Indicating secretiveness.

1865 A. Smith *Summer in Skye* I. 311 O'er his dark face there flitted A secretive smile. 1866 Thornbury *Greatheart* I. 320 There was something secretive and sad about the sites of the graves. 1871 Lowell *Study Wind.* 40 The evening lamps look yellower by contrast with the snow, and give the windows that hearty look of which our secretive fires have almost robbed them. 1892 'Merriman' *Slave of Lamp* vii, The Citizen Morot raised his secretive eyes.

3. Serving to conceal. *rare.*

1830 I. Taylor *Unitar.* 82 The pews.., secretive in their intention.

Secretiveness (sĭkrī·tivnĕs). [Formed after F. *secrétivité* (Phrenology; Gall, 1808), f. *secret* Secret; see -ive and -ness. Now apprehended as f. Secretive *a.*] The quality of being secretive; disposition to secrecy.

Originally used in Phrenology as the name of a 'propensity' having a special 'bump' allotted to it.

1815 Spurzheim *Physiogn. Syst.* (ed. 2) 329 Organ of the propensity to conceal, or Secretiveness. 1878 Bayne *Purit. Rev.* vii. 265 He had no secretiveness in his nature, and could do nothing by halves. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 161 There is a strange sense of secretiveness about all these West African forests.

Secretly (sī·krĕtlĭ), *adv.* [f. Secret + -ly 2.]

1. In a secret manner, in secret, not openly.

c 1386 [see Secretly]. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* i. 769 (Horstm.) For lernyd he hadde ful secretlye Of a prest.. whan he shuld dye. 1537 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 43 The King was maried secreetly at Chelsey, in Middlesex, to one Jane Seymor. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. iii. 7 Giue him this Letter, doe it secretly. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 18 June 1690, The Duke of Savoy..did seacretly concert measures with, and afterwards declar'd for them. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* iv, I still found them secretly attached to all their former finery. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 119 He was secretly negotiating with the Pretender.

† b. With a hidden meaning. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 119 Poetis of olde fables han contryved,..By whiche theyr witte was secretely approved. 1632 *Guillim's Heraldry* III. ii. (ed. 2) 115 This did the Poets secretly expresse, when they preferred Pallas to be the Gouernesse of Learning.

† c. Indirectly. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 227 Antidotes for the Malignity, yet such as secretly respect the disease.

† 2. In concealment or retirement. *Obs. rare.*

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxx. 20 Thou hydest them priuely by thine owne presence from the ploude men, thou kepest them secretly in thy tabernacle, from the strife of tongues. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i. 205 Your daughter heeie the Princesse (left for dead) Let her awhile be secretly kept in.

3. In an inaudible voice.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 161 The dragon..falleth asleepe, the Indians in the meane-season watching, & muttering secretly words of Incantation. 1841 A. R. C. Dallas *Past. Superintend.* 203 Repeating the Lord's Prayer after the Bishop; and afterwards joining secretly in the prayers which follow.

† **Se·cretness.** *Obs.* [f. Secret *a.* + -ness.] The state or condition of being secret.

1. Secrecy, privacy; reticence. *In secretness*: secretly.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. v. (Skeat) 13 A thing enclosed under secretnesse of privyte. *a* 1475 Ashby *Active Policy* 354 Kepe secretnesse as a secretarye. *Ibid.* 621 Whan any tellethe you any tale,..than kepe it in secretnesse treuleche. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G j, He.. ought to entre into his owne secretnes, and to thynke profoundely. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 342 Now again muttering something in great secreatness. 1654 Cokaine *Dianea* 246 Being grown impatient of my timerous secretnesse..I asked her Advice: If it were better to discover ones flames to a Mistris by Letters, word of mouth, or by the Intercession of others.

2. That which is secret.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 13 And begane a litill while to hyde the secretnesse of his soule. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xcv. 310 Whan ye were prisoner in Babylone I dyscoueryd the secretnes of my mynde to hym, and shewed hym of yᵉ loue betwen you and me. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. T., Serm. Easterday* 13 Then ought we..not to search rashly of that deepe secretnes aboue the measure of our vnderstanding.

Secretorie, -y, obs. forms of Secretary.

Secretory (sĭkrī·tərĭ), *a.* and *sb. Phys.* [f. L. *sēcrēt-* (see Secrete *v.*) + -ory. Cf. F. *sécrétoire.*]

A. *adj.* Having the function of secreting; pertaining to or concerned with the process of secretion.

1692 Ray *Creation* II. 64 The Glands..give the Blood time to stop and separate through the Pores of the capillary Vessels into the Secretory ones. 1793 Beddoes *Calculus* 39 Of all the secretory organs, the kidneys and the mammæ are most certainly and quickly affected by the passions and by food. 1872 Huxley *Physiol.* v. 102 The many secretory glands which separate certain substances from the blood at recurrent periods. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 421 The fibrous strands which surround a secretory passage in the leaves of Pinus and the roots of Philodendron.

B. *sb.* A secreting vessel or duct.

1768 Foote *Devil* III. Wks. 1799 II. 276 These are thrown by the digestive powers into the secretory. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 409 Mercury is an universal stimulant and increases the action of all the secretories at one and the same time.

‖ **Secre·tum.** *Antiq.* Pl. **secreta.** [L. *sēcrētum*, neut. of *sēcrētus* Secret *a.*; in med.L. ellipt. for *sigillum secretum* secret seal.] (See quot. 1886.)

1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxiv. 399 The same individual also occasionally possessed and sealed with more than one Secretum. *Ibid.* 400 The Seals and Secreta of certain noble families. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 586/2 The aperture [over which a seal was placed] allowed a second matrix to be applied at the back. This was usually a smaller private seal called a *secretum.* 1909 Fox-Davies *Compl. Guide Her.* 408 The *secretum* of Isabelle de Flandres (c. 1308) has her shield placed between three lions.

Sect (sekt), *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 **secte,** 5 **sekte,** 6 **sekt, seacte,** *pl.* **sextes,** *Sc. pl.* **sekkis.** [a. F. *secte* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or directly ad. L. *secta* following (used as cognate object in *sectam sequi*, to follow a particular course of conduct, to follow a person's guidance or example), hence a party or faction, a philosophical sect or school, a class or profession (in med. L. also the distinctive costume of a class or order of men), f. *sequ-* root of *sequī* to follow: for the formation cf. *sectārī* to pursue). The L. word was adopted also in other Rom. langs.: Sp., Pg. *secta*, It. *setta.*

It has been maintained that L. *secta* is the fem. pple. of *secāre* to cut, an ellipsis for *via secta*, from the phrase *viam secāre* (after Gr. *τέμνειν ὁδόν*) to make (lit. 'to cut') one's way. Formally this would be quite possible; but *secta* does not occur in the physical sense of 'way', nor does it appear that *via secta* was ever in use; and some of the uses of *secta* are more satisfactorily accounted for by derivation from *sequī* than from *secāre.*]

† 1. A class or kind (of persons). *Obs.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1432 (Fairf.) Alderfirste, loo, ther I sighe,..Hym of Secte saturnyne, The Ebrayke Iosephus. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 13 How þis couetise ouer-cam alle kynne sectes, As wel lerede as lewede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5745 Eke in the same secte are set Alle tho that prechen for to get Worshipes, honour, and richesse. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* III. i. (1494) j viij b, The sect of pouert hath a protection From all statutes to go at lybe1te. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* iii. (1570) B vj b, Flatterers and hostlers, and other of this sect Are busy in thy chamber. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* II. i. I j, Of whose secte .i. suite or sorte of profession we.. set forth abrode into the market stede many clientes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 932 The which act and priuilege did nourishe and encrease aboundaantly the sect and swarme of theeues and murderers. 1628 Burton *Anat. Mel.*, Democr. to Rdr. (ed. 3) 15 [Of Physicians] I know many of their Sect [edd. 1, 2, of them] which haue taken Orders, in hope of a Benefice.

† b. A religious order. *Obs.*

Properly a use of sense 1; but Wyclif affects to take it in sense 4, as if the orders (esp. the mendicant orders) were new religions, competing with the 'sect' of Christ.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 446 Þes foure sectis newe brouȝt in, as emperour clerkis, munkis & chanouns & þes foure ordris freris, disturblen moost þis fiȝtinge chirche & putten it fro þe cours of crist. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 293 Þoȝ men soȝt al sectes [*v.r.* þe sektis] of sistren & of breþeren. 1402 *Jack Upland* 106 Why stele ye mens children for to make hem of youre secte? *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 416 Þat he suld be of haly secte. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (1888) 104 Our halie fader ye paip and his bischopis giffis ane part of ye spulze quhilk thay reiff fra ye pwir to thir forsaid sekkis. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 36 Wicked sectes haue bin brought into the worlde vnder the names of Austin, Bernard, Francis, Dominik and others. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 231 Ignatius then conceited had his sect, And crau'd Confirmance of the pope. 1779 G. Keate *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 142 As I think that there are only two houses of La Trappe existing, it may not be improper to mention, that this sect was first founded about a century ago, with the sanction of Pope Innocent the Eleventh. 1814

CARY *Dante, Parad.* III. 108, I..Made promise of the way her sect enjoins.

†**c.** The (human) race. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4859 Ne were ther generacioun Our sectis strene for to save. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* III. 42 The Articulation of the head with the Vertebres..diuine nature y^e^ mother of humane sect, hath shewed therin more care.

d. Sex. Now only in illiterate use.

A special use of sense 1; possibly suggested by the similarity in sound with SEX. In mod.Eng. it may have originated afresh as an artificial pronunciation of *sek* (a singular evolved from the apparent plural *sex*) on the pait of speakers of dialects that have final (k) for (kt).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1171 For the wyues loue of Bathe Whos lyf and al hire secte god mayntene In heigh maistrie. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 139 She me hath had so greet in worship, that I nil for nothing in open declare, that in any thing ayenst her secte may so wene. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* v. Wks. (Grosart) XIII. 400 Although it be a shame For knights to combat with the female sect. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* II. vi, 'Tis the easiest Art and cunning for our sect to counterfeit sicke. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 6 Their controversie was to be determined by Tyresias, (one that had beene of both sects). 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Relat.* II. v. 77 These Robbers without Regard to Sect or Decency, stript all the Company stark naked. 1776 PRATT *Pupil Pleas.* (1777) I. 173 The most artfullest of his sect. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xv, 'Ye have skeel of our sect, sir,' replied the dame. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 204 [Street-photographer *log.*] A lady don't mind taking her bonnet off..before one of her own sect.

†**2.** Distinctive costume (of a class or order). Also *transf.* the 'garb' or guise (of humanity). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 237 Many tyme god hath ben mette amonge nedy peple, þere neuere segge hym seigh in secte of þe riche. *Ibid.* XIV. 258 He bereth þe signe of pouerte, And in þat secte owre saueoure saued al mankynde. 1393 *Ibid.* C. VIII. 130 And sithe in oure secte as hit semed, þow deydest, On a fryday, in forme of man feledest oure sorwe.

†**3.** Body of followers or adherents. *Obs.*

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 204/2 The said John Newport and other of his secte..so thretening the Kingis pepil of the Ile [etc.]. 1512 W. KNIGHT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 195 Sr William Sands and a few of his secte were in the contrarie opynyon of me. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxx. 216 The prouost and his sect exhorted hym therto. 1590–91 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 562 The..crafty practizes of M^r^ James Gordoun, fader bruthir to the Erll of Huntlie, and utheris of his sect. 1621 *Gude & Godlie B.* App. I. 234 Cum heir my Elect, and my awin sweit Sect, 3our hyre sall not be in weir. [1647 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 169 *Et inde producit sectam suam*; that is, he brings his sect or suit, or such as do follow or affirm his complaint.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 147 [Abdiel speaks.] My Sect thou seest, now learn too late How few somtimes may know, when thousands err.

4. A religious following; adherence to a particular religious teacher or faith.

†**a.** Applied to any of the main religions of the world, as Christianity, Judaism, or Mohammedanism; the principles, or the adherents collectively, of any one of these faiths. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 9 (Corpus) As of þe secte of which þat he was born he kepte his lay to which þat he was sworn. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 129 Whan þat false prophete Machometys..wroot and brouȝt yn þe false lawe and secte of Saracins. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 182 And thus in thilke time tho Began the Secte upon this Erthe, Which of believes was the ferthe. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 85 Of what secte or contre so euer they be, hethen or crysten, sarasen or Iewe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 73 b/1 Kynge Salamon louyd ouermoche..straunge wymen of other sectes. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. xv. (*Sn.*), Wolde to God that thou were of our holy secte and crysten beleve. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 14 Ye Soldan or chefe ruler hereof is of Mahumets secte, as are ye Turkes. *a* 1575 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 74 Preaching the woord of Godd and sincere secte of Christe. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* III. i. 38 How did the Christians vse our Knights? *Bru.* As if that we and they had been one sect. 1600 R. CARR tr. *Mahumetan Hist.* 19 Abagan..tooke vpon him the superstition of the sect of Mahumet. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xx. 73 Whilest these wicked Miscreants [*sc.* Mohammedans] fortifie themselves in their devilish Sect, let us trust in our Lord. 1716 PRIDEAUX *O. & N. Test. Connected* (1718) I. I. III. 139 At this time [an. 522] all the idolatry of the world was divided between two sects, that is, the worshippers of images, who were called the Sabians, and the worshippers of fire, who were called the Magians.

b. †(*a*) A system of belief or observance distinctive of one of the parties or schools into which the adherents of a religion are divided; sometimes *spec.* a system differing from what is deemed the orthodox tradition; a heresy. *Obs.* (*b*) A body of persons who unite in holding certain views differing from those of others who are accounted to be of the same religion; a party or school among the professors of a religion; sometimes applied *spec.* to parties that are regarded as heretical, or at least as deviating from the general tradition.

The Clapham Sect: a name applied derisively early in the 19th c. to a coterie of persons of Evangelical opinions and conspicuous philanthropic activity, some of whom lived at Clapham; among the chief members were Wilberforce, Zachary Macaulay, and Henry Thornton.

13.. *S. Ambrose* 276 (*MS. Vernon*) in Horstm. *Alteng. Leg.* (1878) 12 Wiþ heretykes of þe secte of Arrian. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XXVI. 5 For vp [*v. r.* that bi] the moost certeyn secte of oure religioun, I lyuede a Farisee. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 15 This new Secte of Lollardie. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V. iii. 497 Aftir the daies of the Apostlis roosen also manye vntrewe sectis of Cristen men, as the sect of Valentynyanys. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* XI. 19 For there must be sectes amonge you. 1530 CROMWELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 187 They wyll not discent from the Lutheran sekt. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 The damnable opinions of the secte of the anabaptistes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 81 They that love sectes are in dede worthy of punyshement. 1577 VAUTROLLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 221 The Iewes assured them selues that the Church..should shortly be ouerthrowne: the which by an odious name they called a Sect. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* IV. liv, And in her Sects, Religion lay confounded. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, V. iii. 81 Doe not I know you [Cromwell] for a Fauourer Of this new Sect? 1625 BACON *Ess., Viciss. Things* P 5 When the Religion formerly receiued, is rent by Discords;..you may doubt the Springing vp of a New Sect. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 69 The Millenaries, a sect of learned, and criticall Christians, who expect in the last thousand years of the Church, the cream of all militant perfection. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* vi. (1728) 349 He reformed the religion of the Persians, which before was divided into many sects. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 170 The church was distracted by the Nestorian and Monophysite sects. 1844 J. STEPHEN in *Edinb. Rev.* LXXX. 251 The Clapham Sect. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* xliii, The Grape that can with Logic absolute The Two-and-Seventy jarring Sects confute. 1879 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* Ser. III. 288 The Clapham Sect, amongst whom he [Macaulay] had been brought up.

c. In modern use, commonly applied to a separately organized religious body, having its distinctive name and its own places of worship; a 'denomination'. Also, in a narrower sense, one of the bodies separated from the Church. *The sects*: applied by Anglicans to the various bodies of Dissenters, by Roman Catholics to all forms of Protestantism.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 3/1 They (of all the other sects before specified) were suffered onlie to continue vnabolished. 1651 H. MORE *Mastix his Lett.* in *Enthus. Tri.* etc. (1656) 306 That Sect which are called Quakers. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 58 In Amsterdam..almost all Sects, that are known among Christians, have their publick Meeting-places. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* v. 24 The common practice (at least among the Sects) of declaring against Reason as an Enemy to Religion. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 377 Almost every different congregation might have made a little sect by itself, or have entertained peculiar tenets of its own. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXXI, But with all the more severe prejudices and principles of his sect, Bide-the-bent possessed a sound judgment. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* P 19 We might say that the massacre of St. Bartholomew was intended to extirpate, not a religious sect, but a political party. 1836 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1845) II. 23 Almost all who profess to value Christianity seem when they are brought to the test to care only for their own sect. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* iii. (1863) 46 It might be said of the latter years of the Commonwealth, that there were almost as many sects as worshippers. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 436 The church is not a building for the service of any sect. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 To each alike of the countless orthodox sects his name is the symbol for the prevailing of the gates of hell.

d. *abstr.* (Cf. PARTY *sb.* 6 b.)

1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 104 The spirit of sect, or an attachment not to abstract principles, but to a definite and organised ecclesiastical institution, is a spirit essentially similar to patriotism.

5. The system or body of adherents of a particular school of philosophy.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 359 He [Aristotle] brouȝte up þe secte þat is i-cleped Peripatetica. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Brutus* (1595) 1070 Cassius being in opinion an Epicurian,..spake..thus. In our sect, Brutus, we haue an opinion, that [etc.]. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Arrow agst. Atheists* (1637) 18 Three of the most learned that ever professed the Platonicke sect. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 279 The Sect Epicurean. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* i. Argt., Our Poet was a Stoick Philosopher; and..all his Moral Sentences..are drawn from the Dogma's of that Sect. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) 399 The Chaldæan Philosophers were divided into Sects, but the Distinction arose from the Nature of their Studies. 1708 FERRIAR *Eng. Historians* 244 Some of the ancient philosophical sects, received their denominations from their places of instruction. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers after God, Seneca* Introd. 5 The purest and most exalted philosophic sect of antiquity was 'the sect of the Stoics'.

6. *transf.* (from senses 4 and 5). A school of opinion in politics, science, or the like; also, more or less jestingly, applied to a group of persons who attach importance to some peculiar crotchet about matters of social custom or the like.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 18 *Lear*... And we'l weare out In a wall'd prison, packs and sects of great ones, That ebbe and flow by th' Moone. 1609 B. JONSON *Epicene* Prol., But in this age, a sect of Writers are, That, onely, for particular likings care, And will taste nothing that is populare. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 18 The Atheists upon this occasion are divided into Sects. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 479 P 5 Socrates, who is by all Accounts the undoubted Head of the Sect of the Hen-peck'd, own'd..that [etc.]. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. ii. (1869) II. 420 That sect of men of letters in France who call themselves the economists. 1788 *Triflet* No. 9. 113 The first sect on which I shall recommend you to try your skill..are Old Maids. 1792 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 450 A sect has shown itself among us, who declare they espoused our constitution..as a step to an English constitution. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 149, I never was attached to that great sect, Whose doctrine is, that each one should select Out of the crowd a mistress or a friend, And all the rest.. commend To cold oblivion. 1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* (1856) 367 The Whigs gave him a public dinner on the 21st of February, at which about 300 attended—the largest convocation of the sect that had yet taken place. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 175 The doctrine made a sect among astronomers. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xvii. 197 This I am sure will seem strange to the various sects of pathologists and theorists. 1899 W. S. LILLY *1st Princ. Politics* 135 Socialism is rather a sect than a party.

†**b.** With pseudo-etymological reference: A 'section' of mankind. *Obs.*

1708–9 SWIFT *Let. to Abp. King* 6 Jan., But the world is divided into two sects, those that hope the best, and those that fear the worst. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Poet* 254 There were two sects—the Bad, the Good.

†**c.** *transf.* Way of thinking, turn of mind. *Obs.*

1580–3 GREENE *Mamillia* I. (1592) 2 b, Yet he could haue a quiet conscience, til he might see her of the same sect, and as deadly to hate it [court life], as he did loth it.

†**7.** = SEPT (Irish). *Obs. rare.*

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) II. 328 There are another sect of the Borkes, and divers of the Irisshery, towardes Slygoo. 1540 *Ibid.* III. 235 Thos sectes of people called the Cavenaghes.

†**8.** Law. *Sect of court* (med. L. *secta curiæ*): 'Suit and Service done by Tenants at the Court of their Lord' (J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* 1710, II).

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 245 To the erle of Comberland for secte of courte for the lande in Skipton. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 13 Sir William Malyory knight for lande in Nunwike and secte of Courte xiij d. John Norton for Fre Ferme and secte of Courte xiij d. 1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 89 With power to..continew court or courtis of Justiciarie..; sectis to mak be callit; absentis to amerchiat. 1578 *Ibid.* III. 13.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sect-ascendancy*, †*-follower, -founder, -leader*, †*-maker*, †*-master* (= sect-founder); *sect-forming, -ridden* adjs.

1903 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 570 To the pre-Reformation policy of race-ascendency was added, under Elizabeth, that of *sect-ascendency. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 102 b, To gratifie his owne *secte folowers. 1891 *Ch. Times* 28 Aug. 824/1 The *sect-forming, dislocating career of the subsequent centuries. 1861 J. EDKINS in Mrs. Edkins *Chinese Scenes* (1863) 273 He received revelations, becomes a *sect-founder. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 389 *Sect-Leaders their own Visions may impose. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 91 The actual methods adopted by the Hindu sect-leaders. 1530 TINDALE *Prol.* 1 *Cor.*, Ther came immediatly false Apostles & *sectemakers, drue euery man disciples after hym. 1656 TRAPP *Expos. Acts* xv. 36 Seducers and sect-makers. 1565 ALLEN *Def. Purg.* 14 They doo not folowe these *Secte masters, as scholares moued by any probability of theire teachers persuation. *a* 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* i. (1716) 73 As if the Holy Isaac were An Heretick or Sect-Master. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 444 This *sect-ridden country.

Sect, *sb.*[2] *rare.* [? ad. L. *sectum*, neut. pa. pple. of *secāre* to cut. Cf. SET *sb.*] ? A cutting from a plant; in quots. *fig.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 336 Our carnall Stings, or vnbitted Lusts: whereof I take this, that you call Loue, to be a Sect, or Seyen. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1686 The son lies close about thine heart,..Eats thee and drinks thee.. thyself, a sect of thee.

†**Sect,** *v.*[1] *nonce-word.* [f. SECT *sb.*[1]] **a.** *trans.* To treat as a sect. **b.** *To sect it*: to behave as a sect.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 13 Would you that Prelacy and Priesthood should perk up again, and under pretense of Religion,..be-heretick, and sect you, and then dissect you by persecutions? *Ibid.* 81 The Priests of all sorts sect it, so do all religious persons faction and party it.

†**Sect,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. L. *sect-*, ppl. stem of *secāre* to cut.] *trans.* To cut or divide (into equal parts).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 245 Its leaves are sected into slender parts. 1697 G. K. *Disc. Geom. Problems* 10 He who understands..to sect any angle into 3. 5. 6. as is above shewed, will by the like Method and Praxis be able to sect any angle into 7. 8. 9. 10. &c. equal parts. *Ibid.*, How a Semicircle may be sected into any number of equal parts.

†**Sectare,** obs. Sc. form of SECTARY.

1563 WINJET *Bk. Quest.* I. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 70 *marg.*, Because nane sectare can ansuer heir without manifest confusioun of his errour.

Sectarial (sektē·riăl), *a.* [f. SECTARY (or its source med. L. *sectārius*) + -AL.] Pertaining to or distinctive of sect. Chiefly used with reference to Indian religions.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 137 The doctrine in question was by no means peculiar to the Stoics: it was held also by the philosophers of the other schools. As their sectarial differences however are of no importance in the present inquiry [etc.]. 1832 COLEMAN *Myth. Hindus* 163 Sectarial marks. These symbols are made of ashes, cowdung [etc.]. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. viii. I. 545 Numerous sectarial divisions amongst the Hindus. 1886 *Guide Exhib. Galleries Brit. Mus.* 208 They [the Jains] worship chiefly twenty-four sectarial saints or Jins.

Sectarian (sektē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. SECTARY + -AN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to a sectary or sectaries; 'belonging to a schismatical sect' (Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

App. first used in the Commonwealth period by the Presbyterians with reference to the Independents; subsequently by Anglicans with reference to Nonconformists.

1649 in *Milton's Wks.* (1738) I. 346 The Sectarian Party in England. 1650 *Rec. Comm. Gen. Assembly* (S. H. S.) III. 92 That Sectarian armie now infesting this Kingdome. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 545 Which is..to arm the Sectarian Rabbles, that phansy themselves such Inspiradoes, against the orderly-Reformed Churches. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 739 But that unfaithful Test unfound will pass The dross of atheists and sectarian brass. 1822 A. CUNNINGHAM *Tradit. Tales, Placing Scot. Minister* (1887) 89 To all this answered Micah Meen, a sectarian mason. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 244 Drawling out the words of Scripture with deep sectarian drone. 1834

SOUTHEY *Doctor* cix. (1862) 265 When a hawker came he had no pestiferous tracts, either seditious or sectarian, for sale.

2. Pertaining to a sect or sects; confined to a particular sect; bigotedly attached to a particular sect. In recent use, often a pejorative synonym of *denominational*, esp. with reference to education.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. VIII. 237 They..have been taught to look on religious opinions as the only cause of enthusiastick zeal, and sectarian propagation. 1836 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1845) II. 23 All our education must be Christian, and not be sectarian. 1837 *Ibid.* 91 A Christian, and yet not sectarian University. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1841) 149 Dante does not come before us as a large catholic mind; rather as a narrow, and even sectarian mind. 1841 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 1 A natural and invariable tendency..to fall into distinct bodies and become sectarian, both in spirit and in aim. 1876 J. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. 419 The burgh and parish Schools of Scotland were never Sectarian. 1877 CANDLISH in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 338/2 There are some doctrines in every system that are merely sectarian, adopted by one particular branch of the church, but not recognized by others as correct expressions of Christian faith and life. 1884 LIDDON in J. O. Johnston *Life & Lett.* (1904) 331, I am not at all frightened by the word 'sectarian'. Christianity *is* sectarian as against the non-Christian world. 1903 *Brit. Weekly* 11 June 219/3 He was reluctantly compelled, for conscience sake, to refuse that part of the education rate which would go to the support of sectarian schools. *Ibid.* 219/4 An audience who loudly cheered every declaration of determined resistance to the sectarian rate.

B. *sb.*

1. Originally, an adherent of the 'sectarian party' (i. e. the Independents as designated by the Presbyterians); subsequently, a member of a schismatic sect, a schismatic. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1654 R. WILLIAMS in *Colle:t. Mass. Hist. Soc.* Ser. III. X. 2 Youre Father and all the people of God in England, formerly called the *Puritanns Anglicanus*, of late Roundheads, now the Sectarians (as more or lesse cut of from the Parishes) they are now in the sadle and at the helme. 1685 BUNYAN *Pharisee & Publ.* 7 The Pharisee was a Sectarian, one that deviated..in his Worshipping from the way of God;..for such an one I count a Sectarian. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* III. 79 Charles willingly permitted this, because he dreaded the political opinions of these Sectarians. 1816 — *Lay of Laureate* liii, The stern Sectarian in unnatural league Joins her to war against their hated foe. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 197 The *Ecclesia* has been an eclipse to the intellect of both Churchmen and Sectarians. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* ii. (1868) I. 25 The Queen of England hated Anabaptists, Calvinists, and other Sectarians.

2. An adherent of a specified sect; a sectary of a particular teacher. Now *rare*.

1819 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* (1820) 273 Shortly after it was agreed, that the family of the plaintiff should become his sectarians, and they accordingly joined the Baptist society and became a part of his congregation. 1828 J. F. COOPER *Notions of Amer.* II. 328 The whole number of the sectarians [*i. e.* Shakers] is, however, far from great. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 416 A general feeling of alarm and suspicion broke out against the sage [Pythagoras] and his sectarians. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxv. (1877) 522 The constancy of these sectarians inflamed, no doubt, the anger of rulers who were accustomed to more pliant submission.

3. A bigoted adherent of a sect; one whose views or sympathies are sectarian.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* IV. 22 Shakspeare is no sectarian: to all he deals with equity and mercy. 1855 *Punch* 27 Jan. 34/2 Sectarians who believe that no good deed can be done, except by a votary of M'Howl and O'Muggins. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Cult.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 226 The narrow sectarian cannot read astronomy with impunity.

Sectarianism (sektē·riănizm). [f. prec. +-ISM.] The sectarian spirit; adherence or excessive attachment to a particular sect or party, esp. in religion; in recent use often, adherence or excessive attachment to, or undue favouring of, a particular 'denomination'.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 89 [In Shakspeare] there is no sectarianism, either of politics or religion. 1833 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 73 We shall find in that art [Music], so peculiarly the expression of passion, two perfectly distinct stiles; one of which may be called the poetry, the other the oratory of music. This difference, being seized, would put an end to much musical sectarianism. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, For art and poetry were tabooed both by my rank and my mother's sectarianism. 1870 *Athenæum* 30 Apr. 573 There is nothing in the poems before us to denote sectarianism in Art or to provoke antagonism from any class of true critics in poetry. 1889 *Spectator* 27 Apr., The book is Roman Catholic, but there is no bigotry or narrow sectarianism about it.

Sectarianize (sektē·riănəiz), *v.* [Formed as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To act in a sectarian manner.

1842 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 451 We dissenters ..having no prelatical authorities over us, may sectarianize and fight as much as we please. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 185 They sectarianize, in short, just as naturally as Churches.

2. *trans.* To render sectarian, to reduce to the level of a sect; to imbue with sectarian feelings or principles.

1846-9 S. R. MAITLAND *Ess.*, etc. 279 [tr. Luther.] Human nature when it is sectarianized. 1860 G. P. MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* 643 To revise under present circumstances, is to sectarianise, to divide the one catholic, English Bible,.. into a dozen different revelations. 1866 *Ch. Times* 24 Mar., Those who strive to sectarianize the Church. 1883 *Frnl. Educ.* XVIII. 83 Sectarianizing the schools.

Hence **Secta·rianizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1908 *Athenæum* 30 May 666/1 The 'sectarianizing' of the Church, and of any and every form of Christianity. 1909 *Even. Post* (N. Y.) 7 Aug. 6 To strive to catholicise his own communion, that it might become a reconciling power, instead of a sectarianising system of human device.

Sectarianly (sektē·riănli), *adv. rare.* [f. SECTARIAN *a.* + -LY 2.] In a sectarian manner.

1853 E. G. HOLLAND *Mem. J. Badger* xix. (1854) 384 Let it not be thought that we speak sectarianly.

Sectarism (se·ktăriz'm). Now *rare.* [f. SECTAR-Y + -ISM.]

1. The principles, spirit, or practice characteristic of sectaries; sectarianism.

1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 30 Especially now when Schisme and Sectarisme do with such authoritie invade us. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xxix. 240 These Checks were given to Sectarism and Popery. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* III. 195 The charitably religious sentiments of Mrs. Dalton, untainted by the narrow trammels of sectarism. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 125 Sectarism contradicts the first rudiment of Christian combination.

2. A variety of 'sectarism'; a sectarian body.

1821 JEFFERSON *Autob.* Writ. (1892) I. 52 In process of time however, other sectarisms were introduced, chiefly of the Presbyterian family.

†**Se·ctarist.** *Obs.* [f. SECTAR-Y + -IST.] = SECTARY *sb.* I.

1618 MIDDLETON *Peacemaker* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 330 Sectarists and schismatics shall break the peace of God. 1756 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 612 One Hamed, a modern sectarist, and an enemy to the ancient doctrine of the califs. 1802 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 401 Any sectarists or dissenting congregation. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* viii. 308 The blasphemous arrogance of sectarists.

Sectary (se·ktări), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **sectorie**, 6–7 **sectarie**. Cf. SECTUARY. [ad. F. *sectaire*, or its source med.L. *sectārius* (Diefenbach), f. *secta* SECT *sb.*1 Cf. Sp., Pg. *sectario*, It. *settario*.]

A. *sb.*

1. A member of a sect; one who is zealous in the cause of a sect.

1558 MORWYNG tr. *Joseph Ben Gorion's Hist. Jewes* (1561) 23 One Dogrus..whom they slewe, & muche people besides of the auncientes of that sect, so that the Sectaries were in great distresse. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. v. vi. 144 Thomists, and Jesuites, to be the selfe same sectaries. 1771 *Lett. Junius* lix. (1788) 314 The fundamental principles of Christianity may still be preserved, though every zealous sectary adheres to his own exclusive doctrine. 1780 COWPER *Nightingale & Glowworm* 27 Hence jarring sectaries may learn Their real interest to discern. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Infl. Time & Place in Legisl.* Wks. 1843 I. 173 The sectary of every religion..is exposed to the dread of invisible agents. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 147 It is not as religious sectaries they [school inspectors] have to discharge their duties, but as civil servants. 1869 A. HARWOOD tr. *E. de Pressensé's Early Yrs. Chr.* III. ii. 378 John..exhibited sometimes the narrow spirit of the sectary. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 199 Many a bitter sectary, thirsting for the discomfiture of his opponents, was tripped up by it.

2. An adherent of a schismatical or heretical sect. In the 17–18th c. commonly applied to the English Protestant Dissenters. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1556 J. CLEMENT in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. lxi. 214 All other Heretikes and Sectaries. 1569 BP. PARKHURST *Injunct.* A iv b, Whether you know of any sectaries that vse to make any priuate conuenticles in priuate mens houses. 1590 J. GREENWOOD *Collect. Art.* B j b, They pronounce vs newe sectories. 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* III. (end), Now I am discontented, Ile turne Sectarie, that is fashion. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* vii. Annot. 171 Zuinglius, Caluin, Beza, and other Sectaries. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 70 *Gard.* My Lord, my Lord, you are a Sectary. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sectary*, one that follows private opinions in Religion, a Ring-leader of a Sect, a seditious, factious person. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 213 Their giving liberty..to all Religions, as well Jews and Roman Catholicks, as Sectaries, gives security to all their Inhabitants. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 2 Sectaries have no ostensible enjoyments...The arts that civilize society are not calculated for men who mean to rise on the ruins of established order. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* 5 The omission of his name in the register of St. Dunstan's parish, gives reason to suspect that his Father was a sectary. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Methodism* Wks. 1859 I. 88/1 Mr. Ingram..has talked a great deal about dissenters,..we shall endeavour..to present him [the reader] with a near view of those sectaries, who are at present at work upon the destruction of the orthodox churches. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xiv. 264 Now, as a sectary, he had all his life As he supposed, been with the Church at strife. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Jas. I & Casaubon* Wks. 1846 I. 30 Sectary! Those who dissent from the domineering party have always been thus stigmatized. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* ii. (1868) I. 27 Many sectaries experienced much inhuman treatment. 1864 J. PAYN *Sir Massingberd* i, They had been poachers, or radicals, or sectaries (as Dissenters were then called). 1876 J. GRANT *One of the Six Hundred* ix. 76 The English sectaries warned the General Assembly to begone from Edinburgh. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 757/2 A large boarding-house for sectaries, called a College, has sprung up somewhere behind Holywell.

3. A follower or disciple *of* a particular leader, teacher, party, or school. Now *rare* (with mixture of sense 1). †Also, a votary *of* a particular study, pursuit, etc.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 7 It were enough to entitle those Browne sectaries of the Blacke Prince, with the name of traytors. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 833 He would scoffe at learning, and eke scorne The Sectaries thereof, as people base And simple men. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 144 Times alter: and as Fortune hath more sectaries, then Vertue; so Pleasure hath more adherents, then Proffit.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 164 (Qos.) How long haue you beene a sectary Astronomicall? 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 109 Aristotle..sending Calisthenes, a sectarie [*marg.* or disciple] and kinsman of his, unto K. Alexander, gave him [etc.]. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 108 Mr. Hobbs or any of his Sectaries. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* III. 146 Which Mahomet so strongly infused into his Sectaries. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 79/1 Not votaries of Brahma, but sectaries of Buddha. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 269 The Sectaries of an obsolete covenant.

†**4.** A sect. *Obs. rare.*

1643 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 299 One of the fruits of this blessed Parlement, and of these two Sectaries is, that they have made more Jewes and Atheists then I think there is in all Europe besides. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* Summary § 11 The two grand Sectaries in Physick, and their clashing described. 1764 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* iv. (1765) 431 What they called a sectary sprang up in the Massachusets colony.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a sect; sectarian.

1590 H. BARROW in *Conferences* III. 51 The Apostle.. speaketh of..sectorie Teachers & people following them. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 48 A few poor Sectary Caluinists hated & contemned by all other sectes of the same breed. 1638 LD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 3 A kind of Sectary passion. 1649 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* II. 4 They..sent them by their Agitators and sectary Priests into all Counties. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) II. 427 Sectary-metaphysicians..will, we fear be disappointed in our chapters on Memory—Imagination and Judgment. They will not find us the partizans of any system.

Sectator (sektē·ı·tǝı). Now *rare.* Also 6–7 **sectatour**. [a. L. *sectātor*, agent-n. f. *sectārī*, freq. of *sequī* to follow: see SECT *sb.*1 Cf. F. *sectateur*.]

1. A follower, disciple; one who follows a particular school, teacher, or leader; a partisan, sectary.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D ij b, The sectatours of Thessalus, that is to wyt they that obseiue his preceptes. 1566 PAINTER *Pal, Pleas.* xxiii. (1569) I. 43 b, It was tolde to the Philosopher Phauorinus, that the wyfe of one of his Sectatours and Scholers, was [etc.]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 [He] doth forbid al his sectators Mahometistes to drinke wine. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. iii. § 1. 33 Those writers which gaue themselues to follow and imitate others, were in all things so obseruant sectatours of those Masters,..as [etc.]. 1624 [ABBOTT] *Visibility of True Ch.* 60 And therefore..as sectators of Wiclife, they were condemned in the Councell of Constance. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxviii. 344 The latter sectatours, or rather pretenders of Aristotle. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* I. vi. 22 Such markes as clearly shewed him..to have been a Sectator of these great Masters of Antiquity. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 53 Not to be remedied by any Panacea of their Esculapian Sectators. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Leg.* (1846) III. 250 The origin and progress of the folly and the various views of its Sectators in supporting it, are here accounted for and explained. 1804 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* IV. 286 The sectators of each of them..increased this sentiment [of personal enmity]..by their virulent and exaggerated reports. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 175 Orpheus, Pythagoras, and their sectators,..unceasingly recommended in their discourses to abstain from eggs. 1888 DOUGHTY *Arabia Deserta* I. 264 They themselves are fanatic sectators of the old Koran reading.

2. *Law.* One who is bound to 'suit of court'. Now only *Hist.* (Perh. merely Law Latin.)

1860 INNES *Scot. in Mid. Ages* vii. 207 In the court, so composed of all the vassals of a baron—the suitors or sectators of a barony—were discussed the affairs of the barony.

Hence †**Secta·torship.** *rare*−1.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 213 If a joint and unanimous course were taken to have their noblemen free from baseness, their churchmen from avarice.., their meaner sort from implicit sectatorship.

Sectile (se·ktil, -əil), *a.* [a. F. *sectile*, ad. L. *sectīl-em*, f. *sect-*, ppl. stem of *secāre* to cut.] Capable of or suited for being cut. †**a.** *Sectile leek* [= L. *sectile porrum* Juv.], a dwarf or stunted variety of *Allium Porrum*. *Obs. rare*−1.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 349 The Sectile or Cropt Leeks are such as are cut off for the Kitchen.

b. *Min.* (See quot. 1805.)

1805 WEAVER tr. *Werner's External Charac. Fossils* 196 *Sectile* are those fossils whose integrant particles are coherent, but not perfectly immoveable one among another. Sectile is a medium between brittle and malleable. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1141 Bituminous shale is a species of soft, sectile slate-clay. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 157 Distinguished by its inferior hardness, being sectile, while iron pyrites cannot be cut with a knife.

c. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1899 HEINIG *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Sectile*, divided into small pieces.

Hence **Secti·lity**, sectile quality.

1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol. & Min.* 97 A knife is also indispensable for trying the hardness and sectility of minerals.

†**Se·cting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. SECT *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Cutting.

1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 271 For secting of ane bordour and lynyng of ane goun of blak wellus, xvj s.

2. Dissension, division.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 28 If there be any banding, secting, or passionating amongst them, he is to appease.. the same.

Section (se·kʃǝn), *sb.* Also 6 **sectione, sectioun**. [a. F, *section*, or directly ad. L. *sectiōnem*, f. *sect-*, ppl. stem of *secāre* to cut. Cf. Sp. *seccion*, Pg. *secção*, It. *sezione*.]

1. The action, or an act, of cutting or dividing. Now *rare* exc. with reference to surgery or anatomical operations.

1559 tr. *Geminus' Anat.* 4/1 Neyther in man only, is seene the perfecte aite of nature, but in the Anatomie or Section

of any other beast, shall you fynde the like wysdome and industrie of the worke master. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 226 That clause..The sonne to be of one substance with the father, was..allowed..neither to be by diuision of substance neither by section or parting asunder. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* LV. Brev. 1741 The young prince pined away with the paine of the stone in the bladder, and whiles they would seeme to cut him for it they killed him out of hand in the very section. 1615, 1661 [see CÆSAREAN 2]. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Ded., The..section of acts and scenes. [Cf. *ante*, the division of acts and scenes.] 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 140 Lines and superficies may be exposed by section, namely, a line may be made by cutting an exposed superficies. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee* etc. I. 21 He will by a hasty and imprudent Saw, or Razor cut of a part, and make a section, and endanger life. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 58 Their course of mowing seems somewhat different from ours. For they cut not down clear at once, but used an after section, which they called *Sicilitium*. 1836 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 657/1 Animals have been bled to death by the section of the larger bloodvessels. 1870 M. FOSTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* X. 125 The cake with the imbedded object..in a few minutes is ready for section. *Ibid.*, The sections may then be made either with a microtome or with a hand razor. 1883 BRUNTON in *Nature* 15 Mar. 467 Setchenow explains the increased rapidity of reflex action after section of the cord below the medulla oblongata.

†**b.** Division into parties. *Obs.*

1639 HEYWOOD *Loud. Peaceable Estate* Wks. 1874 V. 371 The Tranquillity of Kingdomes free from Section, tumult, and faction.

†**c.** = CÆSURA. *Obs.*

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 60 Remember also to mak a Sectioun in the middes of euery lyne, quhether the lyne be lang or short. 1695 [? WHEELER] *Roy. Gram., Prosodia* 17 This Section of a word just before the last Syllable is call'd Cæsura.

†**d.** The point of cutting or division. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxviii. H iv b, Multiply the portions that are betweene any two sections or places in the distance of your two stations. *Ibid.* I. xxxv. L ij, Cut this last drawen line, and at y^e^ section make a marke. 1599 E. WRIGHT *Err. Navig.* D 1, We may make a table which shall shew the sections and points of latitude in the meridians of the nautical planisphere: by which sections, the parallels are to be drawne.

2. A part separated or divided off from the remainder; one of the portions into which a thing is cut or divided. **a.** *gen.*

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 122 It is necessary that the water should begin to fall at BC, with the least possible velocity; and that the height of the water FB should be no more than is necessary to fill the section B. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. vii. 106 The theologian is entitled to claim astronomy, geology, botany, agriculture, and chemistry, as sections of theology. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 178 We have to content ourselves with breaking up the whole series of values into sections and acting as if the conditions were the same throughout each section.

b. A subdivision of a written or printed work, a statute, or the like. Often represented by the symbol § (preceding a numeral figure); also abbreviated *sect.* (rarely *sec.*).

Although in some few books *section* has been adopted as the designation of a division superior to the 'chapter' (cf. G. *abschnitt*), the common practice from the 17th c. onward has been to apply the word to the lowest order of numbered divisions. In most recent books the 'section' (or, at least, the division denoted by the symbol §) either consists of a single paragraph, or, if it extends to several paragraphs, has no head-line separated from the text. In modern Acts of Parliament the 'section' (for which the abbreviations *sect.* and § are both in official use) is a subdivision of the 'chapter' (i. e. Act) containing a specific provision or enactment. In some works (e. g. Bell's *Comment. Laws of Scotland*), the 'Section' (abbreviated 'Sect.' in the table of contents) is the division next below the 'Chapter', and is itself subdivided into numbered portions marked with the symbol §.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* (1880) 14 Such Dogges as serue for fowling, I thinke conuenient and requisite to place in this seconde Section of this treatise. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. i. § 1. 8 b, Whereof more hereafter in this Section. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. 9, § 2. Of the Office of a Master-Printer. *Ibid.* 10 (headed) Sect. II. 1714 CUNN *Doctr. Fractions* 43 The Directions laid down in Sect. 3 of Chap. II. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. i. I. 1 Book I. Sect. I. 1769 BEATTIE in Dyce *Mem.* (Aldine ed.) p. xxvi, It will be regularly distributed into chapters and sections. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 192 Mr. R. has divided his answer into several parts or sections. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 187 In the printed editions (it is true) we see each statute divided into sections, and each section numbered. But this is the work of the printer only or his editor. 1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 25 § 2 Ordinances framed by the Commissioners under Sections Twenty-eight and Twenty-nine of the same Act. 1870 *Act* 30 & 34 *Vict.* c. 75 § 34 Provided that this section [of the Act] shall not apply to [etc.]. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xviii. (1896) III. 250 The preceding sections of this chapter.

c. *Nat. Hist.* Used variously by different writers for a subdivision of a classificatory group, e. g. of a class, order, family, or genus. In *Botany* now chiefly = *sub-genus*; but some writers (as Bentley) use it for a division of a sub-genus.

1720 P. BLAIR *Bot. Ess.* iii. 148 According to Tournefort's Method, *Malva* becomes the Section of a Class. *Althæa, Alcæa*, &c. are several Genera of this Section. 1819 MACLEAY *Horæ Entomol.* I. 55 Latreille has..proposed to make but one genus of them, ascribing to the modern genera the name of sections. 1877 BENNETT *Thomé's Bot.* 238 It is usual to arrange the orders which make up a class into *Series*, the genera which make up a family into *Tribes*, and the species which make up a genus into *Sections*. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 20/3 The author..remarked that amongst the æluroids the section of Viverrina formed a very distinct group. 1899 HEINIG *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Section*, a part separated by division; a group of correlated species arranged under genera or sub-genera.

d. A separable portion of any collection or aggregate of persons, e. g. of the population of a country; a group, distinguished by a special variety of opinion, forming part of a political or religious party; one of several groups into which the membership of a learned society is divided according to the various branches of study in which the members are severally interested.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xx. (ed. 3) 194 This section consisted of seven or eight persons of considerable acquaintance with mathematics. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvi. 205 The question..whether of the two sections held the abstract right. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 267 The Church had at this time..sunk into a mere section of the landed aristocracy. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/5 To one section of the House Mr. Power's speech gave great delight.

e. (*a*) *French Hist.* One of the electoral districts into which France was divided under the Directory. (*b*) *U. S.* An area of one square mile into which the undeveloped lands are divided. (*c*) Chiefly *U. S.* A district or portion of a town or country exhibiting uniform characteristics or considered as divided from the rest on account of such characteristics.

1816 PICKERING *Vocab. U. S.* 170 *Section.* Since the French Revolution this word has been much used here instead of *part, quarter*, &c. Ex. 'In this section of the United States.' It is not thus used in England. 1832 WEBSTER. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. iv, The Sixty Districts shall become Forty-eight Sections. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 171 In estimating the production of a dairy, the farmers of this section do not make much account of the breed, size or color of the cows. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Errand* iv. 20 The war is over...For a few months there may be disorders in some sections; but they will be very rare. 1907 *Standard* 19 Jan. 7/2 The northern section of Kingston is deserted.

f. *Bookbinding.* (See quot. 1859.)

1859 *Stationers' Hand-bk.* 81 *Section*, any number of sheets of paper folded together are termed a Section. 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bkbinding* 5 The book should be divided into lots or sections of about half-an-inch thick, that will be about 15 to 20 sheets, according to the thickness of paper.

g. *Mil.* A fourth part of a company.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 138 The Coldstream broke into open column of sections. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 62 The company..will then be told off into two half-companies and four sections.

h. *Prosody.* Used by Guest for: A member of a verse, esp. a hemistich of an OE. or ME. alliterative line. 1838 GUEST *Eng. Rhythms* I. vii. I. 149.

i. *Mus.* (See quot. 1866.)

1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* ii. 83 A section consists generally of two phrases; and a simple period consists of two sections.

j. *U. S.* A portion of a sleeping-car containing two berths.

1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. iv. (1878) 38 Each window [in the U.S. railroad cars] allows for two beds, one at the top of the other, unless the traveller has taken a 'section', i. e., the whole space of one window. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 245 Making up his bed in the state-room which is unoccupied, and more roomy than a section.

k. *U. S. Railways.* 'The smallest administrative subdivision of a railroad. It is usually a mile or two in length and is designated by a number.' (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl.; see also quot. 1890.)

1890 E. P. ALEXANDER in *Railways of Amer.* 156 Each of the supervisors of road has his assigned territory divided into 'sections', from five to eight miles in length. At a suitable place on each section are erected houses for a resident section-master and from six to twelve hands. *Ibid.*, At least twice a day track-walkers from the section-gangs pass over the entire line of road. *Ibid.*, The work of the sectionmen is all done under regular system.

l. One of the component parts of something which is built up of a number of similar portions so as to admit of enlargement when necessary, or which is constructed to be taken to pieces for facility of transport.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Section*,..a detachable portion of a machine or instrument when made up of a number of parts: *e.g.* one of the triangular knives; a row of which is attached to the cutter-bar of a harvesting-machine. *Ibid., Sectional Steam-boiler*, one built up of portions secured together in such a way that the size may be increased by addition of sections. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 355 There is always a steamer in sections in every story of a good expedition.

m. *Geol.* (See quot.)

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. 635 A number of groups or stages similarly related constitute a series, section (Abtheilung) or formation, and a number of series, sections, or formations may be united into a system.

3. *Math.* †**a.** A segment of a circle. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Def. xix. 4 A section or portion of a circle, is a figure which is contayned vnder a right lyne, and a parte of the circumference, greater or lesse then the semicircle. 1654 H. PHILLIPPES *Purch. Pattern* (ed. 2) 165 The half-Circle and quarter-Circle may be measured also by this rule, but other Sections are very hard and troublesome, and scarce to be found out, without knowing the content of the whole Circle or Semicircle. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 91 If..a perfect semicircle should not be convenient..we must then make use of a lesser section.

†**b.** Intersection. *Obs.*

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 159 From the section of these Arches to the point given, a right Line drawn cuts the Line given perpendicularly. 1830 *J. de Vega's Jrnl. Tour* xiii. (1847) 102 A curiously-built cross, situated in the section of the four principal streets.

c. The curve of intersection of two superficies.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., The common Section of two Planes is always a right Line, being the Line supposed to be drawn on one Plane by the Section of the other, or by its Entrance into it. *a* 1845 LEVY in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 165 If through a given point..on this surface, we conceive a normal plane, the intersection of this plane with the surface will be a certain curve, which we shall call a normal section. 1887 J. H. SMITH *Geometr. Conic Sect.* 43 For *ab* is the common section of the plane of projection with a plane perpendicular to it and passing through *AB*.

d. The cutting of a solid by a plane; the plane figure resulting from such a cutting; the area of this. (Cf. CONIC *section*.) Hence, of a material object, the figure which would be produced by cutting through it in a certain plane.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I., *Section* in Mathematick, signifies the cutting of..a Solid by a Plane. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 156 The Passage in the Brick-Work..., whose Section must be 36 Inches, whether it be square or oblong. 1824 TREDGOLD *Strength Cast Iron*, etc. 59 Of the strongest Form of Section for revolving Shafts. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. 151 Every plane passing through the axis is called a principal section of the crystal. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 115 A tube, or channel, whose section is greater at one part than another. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 248 Thus, if the normal section of the rib be square, the section of the mouldings is made to fit that figure. 1885 J. CASEY *Analyt. Geom.* 281 Sections of a cone made by parallel planes are similar. 1898 H. R. MILL in *Jrnl. Sch. of Geog.* (U.S.) II. 293 Great screes, which give to the valleys a rounded or U-shaped section.

e. The action of dividing a line into parts. *Golden section*, also *medial, median section*: the division of a line in extreme and mean ratio.

1820 LESLIE *Elem. Geom. & Pl. Trig.* (ed. 4) 63 It will be convenient..to designate..this remarkable division of a line..by the term Medial Section. 1898 CHRYSTAL *Introd. Algebra* xxii. 329 To find a point P in the line AB such that $AP^2 = AB, PB$ (Problem of 'Golden Section').

4. A drawing representing an object (e. g. a building, a piece of machinery, a portion of the earth's crust) as it would appear if cut through in a plane at right angles to the line of sight.

In strict use, the term denotes a delineation confined to what is in actual contact with the imaginary cutting plane. Sometimes, as in quot. 1793, it is loosely used for what is more properly called a *sectional elevation*.

1669 STAYNRED *Fortif.* 7 They are represented in the Profile, or Section. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 121 Three perpendicular length-way sections..and..a transverse section of the Hull. 1725 HALFPENNY *Art Sound Building* Pl. 16 The Chamber Plan, and Section. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 32 The Plate..shews part of the outside and part of the inside, so as to be at once, both an elevation and a section. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1852) 473 It is a real section (on the scale of ·517 of an inch to a mile) through Bolabola in the Pacific. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 422/1 The section or profile is made on a plane perpendicular to the lines of intersection of the planes or slopes, and therefore represents the traces of these planes on the sectional plane.

b. advb. phr. *In section.*

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xvii. 321 The portion of the glacier which is shown in section. 1904 R. C. JEBB *Bacchylides* (Proc. Brit. Acad.) 6 The painter's plan was to show both the sea-depths and the upper world in section.

c. *Geol.* A surface exposed by a cutting or by some natural agency, showing the succession of strata.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* II. II. 1027 *Section*, an actual or ideal exposure of any part of the earth's crust, showing the strata edgewise, as if they were laid open by a cut. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 162 The wall of the Mattmark See is a fine glacier section. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 23 Natural sections are frequently exposed in river-beds, sea-cliffs and inland valleys.

5. A thin slice of a vegetable or animal structure, or of an inorganic body, cut off for microscopic examination.

1870 STIRLING in *Jrnl. Anat.* May 234, I can slice such an embryo into from seventy to eighty sections in the long direction. 1874 *Amer. Naturalist* Apr. 252 Mr. Charles Stewart obtains sections of fresh leaves by [etc.]. 1902 G. H. FOWLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 739/1 The tissue..is cut into sections either by the Rutherford, Cathcart, or some similar section-cutter.

6. *Printing.* The sign §, originally used to introduce the number of a 'section' (sense 2 b); subsequently used also as a mark of reference to notes in the margin or at the foot of a page. Also called *section-mark*.

The primary use of the sign seems to have become rare in the 18th c., and to have been revived in the latter part of the 19th c. under German influence. German printers give to this mark the name of *paragraph*.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Character*, Characters in Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry &c...§ Section, or Division. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 259 The Sign which implies the word Section, is a Sort..seldom employed, because in Work which is divided into Chapters, Articles, Paragraphs, Sections, or any other Parts, they are commonly put in lines by themselves, either in Large Capitals, Small Capitals, or Italic...But the Sign of Section is sometimes used in (Latin) Notes, and particularly such as are collected from foreign books. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr., Section* (§), a mark of reference. It stands fourth in order, and immediately after the double dagger. Sometimes it is used to mark the division of a chapter into parts or sections, whence its name. 1894 *Amer. Dict. Printing, Section-mark.*

7. *Comb.* a. objective; as (sense 5) *section-cutter, -cutting, -smoother*; (sense 2 g) *section-commander, -leader*; (sense 2 k) *section-gang, -man, master*.

1889 *Infantry Drill* 306 During an extension *section commanders will see that the men take their proper intervals. 1870 STIRLING in *Jrnl. Anat.* May 230 The *section cutter which I am about to describe. 1874 *Amer. Naturalist* Jan. 59 A new section cutter which is principally adapted for preparing sections of soft vegetable tissues and organs. 1878 S. MARSH (*title*) *Section-cutting. 1890 *Section-gang [see 2 k]. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 28 Dec. 3/2 Controlled individual firing, under the direction of group and *section leaders, is the only effective method. 1890 *Section-men, *section-master [see 2 k]. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 597 Dr. P. F. Mall recommends a *section-smoother constructed on the following principle.

b. Special comb.: **section-beam** (see quot.); **section-house** (see quot. 1856); **section-line**, †(*a*) the boundary of a section; (*b*) a line drawn to indicate the manner of making a section; **section-liner** (see quot.); **section-mark** (see sense 6); **section-plane**, a surface exposed by section; **section-point**, a mark used to indicate the end of a section of a verse.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Section-beam* (Warping, etc.), a roller which receives the yarn from the spools, either for the dressing-machine or for the loom. 1856 A. WYNTER *Curios. Civilis.* 465 The *section-house, an establishment generally attached to the chief station of each division, in which the unmarried policemen are lodged. 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 7 July 5/1 This daring disobedience was loudly cheered by the men who crowded the section-house windows as spectators. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 148 The *section-lines being made to run either east and west, or north and south, according as the general course of the river best suits. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 100/2 To trace the section-line on this development—that is, to draw the line in which the material is to be cut so as to form both the parts of the cylinder—erect perpendiculars [etc.]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Section-liner*, a device for ruling parallel lines. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 109 The *section-plane, as made by the saw, passed just sinistrad of the meson. 1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems* 55 note, I have ..used an asterisk to indicate the cæsura in the middle of the line, after the manner of the old Saxon *section-point.

Section (se·kʃən), *v.* [f. SECTION *sb.*]

1. *trans.* a. To divide into sections.

1819 KEATS *Cap & Bells* xi, With special strictures on the horrid crime, (Section'd and subsection'd with learning sage,) Of faeries stooping on their wings sublime To kiss a mortal's lips. 1856 LADY LYTTON in Devey *Life* (1887) 413 The rest was geographically sectioned out for the rest of Europe.

b. To cut through so as to present a section.

1891 G. NEILSON in *Athenæum* 30 May 707/3 The mound, wherever sectioned, invariably shows a steady succession of horizontal layers.

2. *intr.* To admit of being cut into sections.

1903 E. H. SELLARDS in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* July 89 The spores..are brown in color, somewhat flexible, and section readily on the microtome.

Hence **Se·ctioning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 595 For the purpose of sectioning, the eggs are transferred from the water used in washing to 50 % alcohol. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 5 May 1110 A happy stroke of the sectioning knife, passing through the entire length of the proboscis of a filariated mosquito.

Sectional (se·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. SECTION *sb.* + -AL. Cf. F. *sectionnel.*]

1. Pertaining to a section or division of a larger part. a. Pertaining to a section or sections of a country, society, or population; sometimes (of interests, etc.) with implied opposition to *general*.

1816 *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 230 In the sectional or parish assemblies during the revolution a cobbler ascended the tribune. 1856 W. IRVING *Washington* II. 559 The sectional jealousies prevalent among them [*sc.* the troops from the different provinces] were more and more a subject of uneasiness to Washington. 1865 W. C. FOWLER (*title*) The Sectional Controversy; or passages in the political history of the United States, including the courses of the war between the sections. 1881 *Nature* 4 Aug. 325 The sectional meetings are being held in the rooms of the various scientific societies in the Burlington House region. 1886 CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN *Sp.* 13 May in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. CCCV. 948 Those who anticipate the further embitterment of sectional and sectarian strife [in Ireland]. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 25 Feb. 6/6 The design includes only the Cross of St. George, the sectional emblem of England.

b. *Prosody.* Pertaining to a section or member of a verse.

1838 GUEST *Eng. Rhythms* I. vi. I. 125 Sectional Rhime is that which exists between syllables contained in the same section. *Ibid.* I. vii. 154 Perhaps we may infer, that the sectional pause was originally a stop.

c. Of the nature of a section, incomplete.

1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xix. 204 Our life is incomplete and sectional.

2. Of or pertaining to a section (sense 4), relating to the view of the structure of a body in section.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 181 Part of the furnace is shown in a sectional view. 1868 HUMBER *Strains in Girders* 67 For sectional area of material, substitute an equivalent strain. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 79 Chief or principal planes or sections, having the same sectional outline.

b. Geol. *Sectional line*: the line on the earth's surface through which a section is supposed to be made.

1831 A. SEDGWICK in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1836) Ser. II. IV. 87 From Dent the sectional line ranges over the top of Risell to the Garsdale river. 1850 T. BAKER *Mensuration* 121 To draw a sectional line of several points in the earth's surface, the levels of which have been taken.

3. Composed or made up of several sections or parts fitting into one another.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Sectional Steam-boiler.*

Sectionalism (se·kʃənăliz'm). [f. SECTIONAL *a.* + -ISM.] Confinement of interest to a narrow sphere, narrowness of outlook, undue accentuation of minor local, political, or social distinctions.

1858 *Newark Jrnl.* July (Bartlett 1860), The patriotism and intellect of Massachusetts was represented in a striking contrast with the littleness and sectionalism which now rules the old Bay States. 1872 *Daily News* 23 July, The coalition just cemented at Baltimore seems to mark a new era in American politics, and sectionalism disappears for the first time in the history of the country. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Mar. 5/3 The scandal of obsolete sectionalism in the attitude of the Liberal party towards the Irish question is brushed away.

Sectionalist (se·kʃənălist). [f. SECTIONAL *a.* + -IST.] One who advocates sectional aims or interests.

1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 86 There were abolition fanatics there, it was true—sectionalists, traitors, brothers of Southern secessionists.

Sectionalize (se·kʃənăləiz), *v.* [f. SECTIONAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To divide into sections.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 87 Is man really so unlike as a whole, so necessarily subdivided and sectionalised? 1907 *Daily Chron.* 9 Apr. 3/6 In my district [*sc.* in the Upper Congo] there is no such thing as 'unoccupied land'...It is impossible to find a..stream which is not sectionalised for the use of specific communities. 1908 *Install. News* II. 73/2 The catalogue is, as far as practicable, sectionalised not only to facilitate reference, but often because customers are more interested in one particular section than another.

2. To render sectional.

1890-1 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Cathol. Rom. & Angl.* (1899) 317 The resolute antagonist of those Catholic schemes that so laboured to sectionalize the church he loved.

Sectionally (se·kʃənăli), *adv.* [f. SECTIONAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a sectional manner; from a sectional point of view.

1869 *Daily News* 8 Mar., Sectionally the Cabinet is wisely chosen...New England has one, New York one, and Maryland one. 1878 J. S. MORGAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 316 Less than one-third of the country is united almost solidly and sectionally to oppose the restoration of silver money to its former estate. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* xiii, Sectionally social means anything but social.

Sectionary (se·kʃənări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. SECTION *sb.* + -ARY.] †**A.** *adj. Obs. rare.*

1. Of or pertaining to the sections of a book.

a 1734 NORTH *Life John North* (1744) 259 He gives a short Account of each of the Pieces..and of his adding a sectionary Index to the whole.

2. Of or pertaining to a section (of a party, country, etc.).

1816 PICKERING *Vocab. U.S.* 171 *Sectionary*,..I have never met with this uncommon word except in the following instance: 'This veneration arises not from a little and selfish spirit of sectionary attachment.' 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 288 The absence of these is partly compensated by the exclusion of the sectionary leaders.

B. *sb.* A member of a section (of a party, etc.) opposed to the remainder; a partisan.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 948 To men who..call them trimmers or waverers, deserters or sectionaries, we have only to say, There is a battle to be fought [etc.]. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 257 M. Martin ascended a sort of tribune to address the sectionaries.

Sectionist (se·kʃənist). [f. SECTION *sb.* + -IST.] A member of a section, a partisan.

1893 *Scotsman* 28 June 6 Peculiarly intolerant, therefore, of any interruption on the part of other sectionists anxious to ventilate their special discovery or view.

Sectionize (se·kʃənəiz), *v.* [f. SECTION *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* a. To divide into sections or parts. b. To delineate in section. c. To cut sections or thin slices from.

a. 1828 *Laws of Texas* Nov. (Bartlett 1860), So much of the vacant lands of the republic shall be surveyed and sectionized, as will be sufficient to satisfy all claims.

b. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vi. 113 Group after group of strata was examined, sectionised, and mapped.

c. 1896 *Naturalist* Jan. 29 John Butterworth..was one of the first to apply successfully the method of sectionising fossil plants to the study of fossil botany.

Se·ctioplano·graphy. *Civil Engin.* [f. SECTION *sb.* + PLANE *sb.* + -GRAPHY. Cf PLANOGRAPHY.] = PLANOGRAPHY.

1837 F. W. SIMMS (*title*) Sectio-Planography. 1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVII. 268 A better mode than Sectioplanography for delineating the Drainage and Agricultural Improvements of a Country. 1887 in CASSELL; and in later Dicts.

Sectism (se·ktiz'm). [f. SECT *sb.*1 + -ISM.] Devotion to a sect; sectarian spirit.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 J. KERR *Ess. Casticism & Sectism* 83 An obvious cause of sectism lies in the fact that religious organisations..have a tendency to become corrupt. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 313 Heaven is..humanity delivered from sectism, and come into the liberty and unity of the Spirit.

†**Se·ctist.** *Obs.* [f. SECT *sb.*1 + -IST.] One who follows a particular sect, a sectary.

1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* I. 15 Mooved by the sundry exclamations of many seditious sectists in this age. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 69 Then should wee have no Sectists or Separatists divided from the unity of Faith to disturbe us. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* iii. 91 St. Austins saying..wil wel suit such Sectists.

Sectiuncle, sectiuncule. *rare.* [ad. L. type **sectiuncula*, dim. of *sectiōn-em* SECTION *sb.*]

1. A small section.

1838 GLADSTONE *Let.* in G. W. E. Russell *Life* (1891) 55, I have divided it all through into *sectiuncules*, occupying generally from half a page to a whole one.

2. A small, insignificant religious body.

1851 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 384 The crowd streaming from the conventicle of some new sect or sectiuncle.

†**Se·ctive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *sectiv-us*, f. *secāre* to cut.] Capable of division or cutting.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* XI. iii, If you would make the leek sective [orig. *sectivum*], or fit for being often cut, the antients directed it to be left very thick sown.

Sector (se·ktəɹ), *sb.* [a. late L. *sector* (Boethius), a special use of L. *sector* (agent-n. f. *secāre* to cut), to translate Gr. *τομεύς*, lit. 'cutter', but used by Archimedes and later geometers in the senses 1 a and 1 b. Cf. F. *secteur*, Sp. *sector*, It. *settore.*]

I. 1. *Geom.* a. A plane figure contained by two radii and the arc of a circle, ellipse, or other central curve intercepted by them.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* III. Def. ix. 83 A Sector of a circle. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* III. Def. ix, A sector of a circle is when an angle is set at the center of that circle. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Hist. Astron.* xvi. 85/1 (U.K.S.) The sector described by its radius vector in a given time round the earth is not changed. 1880 WILLIAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 50/2 The area of the elliptic sector APCP.

b. *Sector of a sphere*: a solid generated by the revolution of a plane sector about one of its radii.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 371 The centre of equiponderation of the sector of a sphere. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sector of a Sphere*, is a Conical Solid, whose Vertex or Top ends in the Center of the Sphere, and its Base, or Bottom, is a Segment of the same Sphere. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 217 The sector of a sphere consists of a cone and a spherical segment.

2. A body or figure having the shape of a sector. a. *gen.* Any piece of mechanism so shaped.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 122 At the under side of this Trap-Door, on each side have a small portion of a Circle, or a Sector, whose Center is at that part of the Trap-Door where the Hinge is. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 145 The double impulse was communicated to the working-beam by the intervention of a sector placed on the end of the pump-rod, working into a sector placed on the end of the working-beam. 1904 *Brit. & Col. Printer* 10 Mar. 14/2 A toothed sector having a pin and slot connection with it gives the required shift to the slide.

b. *Optics.* A division of a disk of paper or other material used in certain demonstrations.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 70 The same result will be obtained, if we take a circle of paper and divide it into sectors of the same size as the coloured spaces. 1865 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1876) 311 A disk with differently-coloured sectors is caused to rotate rapidly.

c. *Astr.* (See quot. 1863.)

1840 DICK *Sider. Heavens* 447 It appears..that one of these luminous fans or sectors was observed by Sir J. Herschel. 1863 HIND *Introd. Astron.* (ed. 3) 205 *Sector, Luminous*, in the head of a comet, is an emanation from the nucleus brighter than the rest of the coma in the form of a fan or sector.

d. *Electr.* A small piece of ebonite forming part of a Bertsch machine.

1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* 40 This little piece of ebonite (technically known as the 'sector') and its stand must be attached to the base board...Opposite this sector, but on the other side of the glass plate, is a 'comb'.

e. *Path.* A portion of the field of vision cut off in certain diseases of the optic nerve.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 842 There was enormous swelling of the left optic nerve, coupled with loss of a large sector of the temporal portion of the field [of vision].

f. *Ent.* (See quot. 1861.)

1861 HAGEN *Synopsis Neuroptera N. Amer.* 343 *Sectors*, longitudinal nerves which strike the principal nerves at an angle, and usually reach the apex or hind margin of the wing.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sector-like, -shaped* adjs.; **sector machine** (see quot. 1888); **sector-piece**, a sector-shaped portion of any object.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 318 Occasionally, instead of complete blindness of one-half of the visual field, *sector, or quadrant-like defects are found in the upper or lower half. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc.*, **Sector machine*, a cylindrical printing machine. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 122 Fix a couple of Springs under the Frame, each of which must bear against the Limbs of the *Sector-Pieces. 1902 ORDE-BROWNE *Armour* in *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 670/2 Before adoption a sector piece was subjected to three blows from projectiles fired from an Elswick 100-ton breech-loading gun. *Ibid.*, The joints shown in this figure indicate that the turret roof is built up of fifteen *sector-shaped pieces.

II. 4. A mathematical instrument, invented by Thomas Hood (see quot. 1598) and improved by Edmund Gunter, used for the mechanical solution of various problems.

In its present form it consists of two flat rules stiffly hinged together, inscribed with various kinds of scales. In Hood's form, a graduated arc was an essential part of the instrument, and from some of the inventor's remarks it would appear that the name was given with reference to the form of the apparatus (see sense 1), not, as might be supposed, to its function in performing proportional division of lines.

1598 HOOD *Making & Use of Sector* 1 A Sector is a mathematicall instrument consisting of 2. feete, one moue-

able, an other fixed, making an angle, and of a circumferentall Limbe. 1624 GUNTER (*title*), The Description and use of the Sector, the Crosse-staffe, and other Instruments. 1673 E. BROWNE *Trav. Germ.*, etc. (1677) 18 By applying an Instrument joynted like a Carpenters Rule, or a Sector, the Skin is held fast. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Surveying* 7 G 1/1 If a little error be committed in making up the sector, the most of it goes off again in the substraction of the triangle. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 387 In the sector I am going to describe, Mr. Ramsden has obviated the inconveniences attendant on the use of former sectors. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 233 The sector is really a proportional measuring guage, suited for nearly all requirements of the watch and clock maker.

attrib. 1664 WAKELY *Mariners-Compass rectified* (1694) 273 All Sector-Lines or Scales, meet at the center of the Head (where the Joint is) at the left-hand, and from thence are figured towards the right, each being twice repeated; that is, one on each Leg or Side of the Sector answering one another. *Ibid.* 274 The Use of the Sector-Lines for Projection.

5. An astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope turning about the centre of a graduated arc. See DIP-*sector*, ZENITH-*sector*.

1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 129 By my Sector it is but 14*i*. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 511 A sector of six feet radius, whose divided arc was somewhat more than 51 degrees. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 765/2 Bradley's sector as originally made was not reversible, and therefore only fit for measuring differences or variations. 1877 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 920 *Astronomical Sector*, an instrument for finding the distance between two objects whose distance is too great to be measured by means of a micrometer in a fixed telescope.

Sector (se·ktəɪ), *v.* [f. SECTOR *sb.*] *trans.* To divide into sectors; to provide with sectors.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 292 Circularly rounded pinions may be used as drivers if they are sectored large. 1902 W. D. JONES in *Times* 1 Dec. 15/2 It would appear that..the Belle Isle light..is not correctly sectored.

Sector, variant of SECUTOR *Obs.*, executor.

Sectoral (se·ktŏɪăl), *a.* [f. SECTOR *sb.* + -AL.] Pertaining to a sector. (See SECTOR *sb.* 4.)

1778 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 768 In this manner were computed all the differences which were necessary to be found, and placed in their proper squares formed by the meeting of the horizontal and vertical lines, or rings and sectoral spaces, in the following set of..tables. 1828 MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 19 The sectoral lines are like so many similar triangles, namely, that their corresponding sides are proportional.

Sectorial (sektō·rriăl), *a.*[1] [f. SECTOR *sb.* + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to a sector. **a.** Pertaining to the instrument called a sector (SECTOR *sb.* 4, 5).

1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 387 The principles on which he has founded the several improvements, consist in the means of uniting the sectorial tube to its axis. 1808 TROUGHTON *ibid.* XCIX. 130 The sectorial arc must also be adjusted to its proper radius. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 180/1 The others [scales] are merely laid down for convenience on such blank spaces as are left by the converging or sectorial scales.

b. Pertaining to a sector of a circle or a sphere (see SECTOR *sb.* 1 a, 1 b).

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* § 781 I. 621 These circles..are either (1.) all in parallel planes..and cut the spherical surface into zones, in which case the harmonic is called zonal; or (2.) they..cut the surface into equal sectors, in which case the harmonic is called sectorial; or (3.) some [etc.]. *Ibid.*, The sectorial harmonics of order *i* [etc.]. 1880 WILLIAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 50/2 If the sectorial area APCP, be represented by S, the preceding result gives [etc.].

Sectorial (sektō·rriăl), *a.*[2] [f. mod.L. *sectōrius* (f. L. *sector* cutter: see SECTOR *sb.*) + -AL.] Having the function of cutting; the distinctive epithet of the premolar teeth.

1840–5 OWEN *Odontogr.* I. 475 In most Carnivora one molar tooth on each side of both jaws has its crown modified,..for reacting upon the opposite tooth, like the blades of scissors,..whence Cuvier has applied to this tooth the name of '*Dent carnassière*', which I have rendered '*dens sectorius*', sectorial, or scissor-tooth. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 22 We perceive in the Lion large pointed canine teeth,..and a series of sectorial teeth behind them. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 28 The third premolar is yet larger..and from its trenchant shape is called the upper sectorial tooth.

Sectorie, obs. form of SECTARY.

Sectour(e, var. ff. SECUTOR *Obs.*, executor.

Sectroid (se·ktroid). [? f. SECTOR + -OID.] The curved surface of two adjacent groins in a vault.

1860 NEWLANDS *Carp. & Joiner's Assist.* 77 To find the covering of the smaller sectroid BPLOD. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† **Se·ctuary.** *Obs.* [Altered form of SECTARY, after words like *textuary.*] = SECTARY.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 17 *marg.*, Such Sermons I meane as our sectuaries preach in ditches. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 17 God was displeased with the Meccans for the rigorous persecuting of him and his Sectuaries. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Hist. New Eng.* xlii. 99 The pitifull and erronious Doctrines broached by the Sectuaries.

Sectur(e, var. ff. SECUTOR *Obs.*, executor.

† **Se·cture.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. mod.L. type **sectūra*, f. L. *sect-*, *secāre* to cut: see -URE.] A section, cutting, incision.

a 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Comedies & Poems* (1651) 210 Thus would his Horse and all his vectures, Reduc'd to figures and to sectures, Produce new Diagrams and Lectures. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict., *Insects*, are all little animals whose bodies are divided by several cuts as 'twere and sectures.

† **Secubate,** *v. Obs.*–[o] [a. L. *sēcubāt-*, ppl. stem of *sēcubāre*, f. *sē-* (SE- *prefix*) + *cubāre* to lie down.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Secubate*, to lie alone [*printed* aboue] by ones selfe.

Secular (se·kiŭlăr), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **seculer,** 4–5 **seculere** (4 **seculeer, secler,** 4–5 **seclere,** 5 **seculier**), 5– **secular.** [In branch I, a. OF. *seculer* (mod.F. *séculier*), ad. L. *sæculāris*, f. *sæcul-um* generation, age, in Christian Latin 'the world', esp. as opposed to the church: see SECLE, SIECLE. In branch II, directly ad. L. *sæculāris*, whence mod.F. *séculaire* (which has influenced some of the uses in Eng.). Cf. Sp. *seglar*, *secular*, Pg. *secular*, It. *secolare*.]

A. *adj.*

I. Of or pertaining to the world.

1. *Eccl.* Of members of the clergy: Living 'in the world' and not in monastic seclusion, as distinguished from 'regular' and 'religious'. *Secular canon*: see CANON *sb.*[2] *Secular abbot*: a person not a monk, who had the title and part of the revenues, but not the functions of an abbot.

In early use frequently placed after the sb., as *canon secular*, *priest secular*.

c 1290 *St. Edmund* 393 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 442 At salesburi he was i-maket Canoun seculer. 1297–1858 [see CANON [2] 1]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27244 In scrift..enentes clergis seculers to þe preist at fiain it feres o symony. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 73 And þus boþ clerkes seculers and þese newe religiouse forsaken þes two weies. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 1054, I þat am in Religioun, I naue no pouwer to 3iue no mete, Ne drinke..þerfore me were beter seculer. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 23 Why be ye evill apaid that secular prestes should preach the gospell? 1546 *J'orks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 426 A seculer man, deane or incombent there. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 138, I made use of some Fryers, who all ways have their litle wrangles with ye secular Clergy. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 86 Cardinal Rochefaucault being the Secular or Commendatory Abbot thereof. 1782 BURKE *Penal Laws agst. Ir. Cath.* Wks. VI. 235 The secular clergy..are universally fallen into such contempt, that [etc.]. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. viii. § 84 Before the middle of the eighth century..the secular were synodically divided from the monastic clerks. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 5/5 A few secular priests have been invited to co-operate with the resident clergy.

b. Of or pertaining to secular clergy.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 4/2 Reducing regular Monasteries, to a secular state. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 96 It differs little from the secular Habit. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 414 At the commencement of the fourteenth century..the number of the secular colleges [was], at the highest, only three. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 312 The minster of Saint Werburh, then a secular, but soon to become a monastic, house.

2. Belonging to the world and its affairs as distinguished from the church and religion; civil, lay, temporal. Chiefly used as a negative term, with the meaning non-ecclesiastical, non-religious, or non-sacred.

Secular arm (= med.L. *brachium seculare*, F. *le bras séculier*): the civil power as 'invoked' by the church to punish offenders.

c 1290 *Beket* 926 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 133 And also 3e bez al-3are In seculer court to demen me: And þat nolde nouȝt wel fare. 1340 *Ayenb.* 215 God..nele þet me maki uorewerdes ne noyses ne nyedes seculeres þerinne [i. e. His house]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 384 Þai occupien not siche lordeschipis in propir, as seculer lordis done, but in comoun, like as the apostles. *Ibid.* 385 As prisonynge & hangynge..like whiche sum-tyme bylongyd oonly to the seculer arme of þe chirche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 97 þat no man schulde accuse þe ministres of holy chirche to fore a seculer iuge. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 289 Simplicius the pope ..ordeynede that noo clerke scholde receyve investiture.. of the honde of a seculer lay man [*Trevisa* of a lewed man, L. *de manu laici*]. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 93 Kirk men suld pay tailles, tributis and impositiouns to seclere kingis or princis. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 34 The tongue is the Iudge..; the rest of our faculties and powers, are but the secular executioners of his sentence. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. xv. § 14 And divers Councils likewise there are, which have forbidden the Clergy to bear any Secular Office. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 517 Then shall they seek..Places and titles, and with these to joine Secular power, though feigning still to act By spiritual. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* v. 165, I intend not here to speak of Religion at all as a Divine, but as a mere Secular man. 1737 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 292 Truth never fears the encounter; she scorns the aid of the secular arm. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 366 The elected bishop could neither be consecrated, nor receive any secular profits. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. ii. (1863) 20 We stigmatize first one department of life and then another as secular; and so religion becomes a pale, unreal thing. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* III. III. vi. 333 Bishops now were great secular magistrates, and..were involved in secular occupations. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* IV. i, A secular kingdom is but as the body Lacking a soul.

† **b.** *transf.* Of or belonging to the 'common' or 'unlearned' people. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Greene's Arcadia* To Gentl. Students A 3 b, Oft haue I obserued..a secular wit that hath liued all dayes of his life by, what doe you lacke? to be more iudiciall..then our quadrant crepundios. 1629 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. i, Hang him poore snip, a secular shop-wit!

c. Of literature, history, art (esp. music), hence of writers or artists: Not concerned with or devoted to the service of religion; not sacred; profane. Also of buildings, etc., Not dedicated to religious uses.

c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 297 Not medlynge ther speche with seculer fables and fryuoles. 1529 MORE *Dyalоge* IV. Wks. 262/2 One..neither in holi scripture nor in seculare litterature vnlerned. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Secular-Music*...Whatever is composed for the theatre or chamber. An expression used in opposition to that of Sacred-Music. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 120 The plays mentioned in the preceding pages, and especially the miracles and mysteries, differed greatly from the secular plays..acted by strolling companies. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revelation* (1849) I. II. iii. 193 Points in which the historians of the New Testament can be brought into comparison with the secular historians of the age. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* III. 85 The education of youth was entrusted not to them [the priests], but to the professors of secular arts—rhetoric and gymnastics. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 593 He says that, the bells of the horses, things simply secular, should bear the same inscription as the plate on the high priest's forehead. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* iii. (1869) 97 A secular building was fitted up as a temporary house of prayer. 1874 REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 79 The supernatural conditions attributed in secular legend to the births of Buddha, Pythagoras and Plato. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 63 The excellence of her work in secular silks.

d. Of education, instruction: Relating to non-religious subjects. (In recent use often implying the exclusion of religious teaching from education, or from the education provided at the public expense.) Of a school: That gives secular education.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 32 b, The argumentes of seculer doctryne be argumentes of reason. 1867 in G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* (1868) 50 This may be hoped for in the increase of liberal sound and secular education in the Ottoman dominions. 1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* xiii. 377 The Holy See has always laid down..that secular and religious instruction shall never be parted in Education. 1876 J. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. xiii. 424 These persons maintain that the public Schools should be purely secular.

3. Of or belonging to the present or visible world as distinguished from the eternal or spiritual world; temporal, worldly.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxvi. § 5 Religion and the feare of God as well induceth secular prosperitie as euerlasting blisse in the world to come. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 251 The Sun and Moon have either a Spiritual signification or a Secular. 1875 GLADSTONE in McCabe *Life Holyoake* II. 163, I do not believe that secular motives are adequate either to propel or to restrain the children of our race. 1883 T. H. GREEN *Prolog. Ethics* Introd. 1 Nor does it [moral philosophy] by any means confine itself to what are commonly counted secular or 'positive' considerations.

b. Caring for the present world only; unspiritual. *rare.*

c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* vii. in *Anglia* X. 388/9 If they were of so harde herte and seculere affeccyone þat [etc.]. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1857) 20 Esau..is called in Scripture a profane, that is, not a distinctly vicious, but a secular or worldly person.

absol. 1883 A. EDERSHEIM *Life Jesus* II. 275 To the secular nothing is spiritual; and to the spiritual nothing is secular.

¶ **4.** Used for: Pertaining to or accepting the doctrine of secularism; secularistic.

Secular societies: the designation given to associations formed in various English towns from 1852 onwards to promote the spread of secularist opinions.

1856 R. OWEN in McCabe *Life Holyoake* (1908) I. 292 Your Secular Societies will do well to merge into this movement. 1870 G. J. HOLYOAKE *Princ. Secularism* 47 We believe there is sufficient soundness in Secular principles to make way in the world. 1884 T. COOPER *Men of the Time* (ed. 11) 582/1 Mr. Holyoake is editor of the *Present*, a secular and co-operative review.

II. Of or belonging to an age or long period.

5. Occurring or celebrated once in an age, century, or very long period. *Secular games, plays, shows* [L. *ludi sæculares*]: in ancient Rome, games continuing three days and three nights celebrated once in an 'age' or period of 120 years. *Secular poem* [L. *carmen sæculare*], a hymn composed to be sung at the secular games.

1599 PONT *Right Reckoning of Years* 34 Supposing that they celebrate their secular solemnities at the precise end and periode of every hundreth yeare. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. xlii. I. 221 The secular solemnities, exhibited by Claudius Cæsar, in the Circensian games. 1606 — *Sueton.* 52 He restored againe..the Sæcular playes. 1696 B. KENNETT *Antiq. Rome* II. v. vii. 292 The famous Secular Poem of Horace was compos'd for this last Day, in the Secular Games held by Augustus. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* iii. 62 To..divert the People..during the Secular Shews. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 3 Apr. (O.H.S.) I. 215 A Letter sent to our University from the University of Francfort..inviting them to celebrate the secular day of the Foundation of their University, which will happen in this month, it being now just two Hundred years since that University was Founded. 1716 ADDISON *Free-holder* No. 46 ¶ 1 When Augustus celebrated the secular year, which was kept but once in a century. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 418 Had a fortnight more been given to the philosopher, he might have celebrated his secular festival [*sc.* his hundredth birthday]. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxviii. (1865) VIII. 332 One man asserted that the secular fire would descend at the moment when..he should be seen transformed into a stork. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 509 M. Julius Philippus..celebrated the secular games in commemoration of the thousandth year from the founding of the city. 1884 *Q. Rev.* July 1 Changes in..the City..have been going on at a rate..unknown to any former generation, except those distant generations which have witnessed the rare and secular phenomena of siege, fire, and plague.

6. Living or lasting for an age or ages. Now chiefly with reminiscence of the scientific sense 7. Also (of trees, etc., after F. *séculaire*), centuries old.

1629 DONNE *Serm.* cxxxi. Wks. 1337 V. 435 If I had a secular glass, a glass that would run an age.., it would not be enough to tell the godly man what his treasure..is. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1707 And though her body die, her fame survives, A secular bird ages of lives. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* 311 Slowsure Britain's secular might. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xli, I shall be thy mate no more, Tho' following with an upward mind The wonders that have come to thee, Thro' all the secular to-be. 1868–9 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* v. (1871) 103 The improvement of man is secular—not the work of an hour or of a day. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 253 We envy the secular leisures of Methuselah. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 36 A fern-field surrounded by a forest of secular trees. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. with Donkey* 186 Mankind outlives saecular animosities, as a single man awakens from the passions of a day. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. VI. CXV. 653 The centripetal forces are permanent and secular forces, working from age to age.

7. In scientific use, of processes of change: Having a period of enormous length; continuing through long ages. **a.** *Astr.* Chiefly of changes in the orbits or the periods of revolution of the planets, as in *secular acceleration, inequality, equation, variation.* The terms *secular acceleration, secular variation* were formerly also used (with reference to the sense 'century' of L. *sæculum*) for the amount of change per 100 years; similarly †*secular precession* (see quot. 1812).

1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 537 M. De La Place..found the secular equation of the moon to be due to the action of the sun on the moon. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* ix. 63 The secular precession, that is, the accumulated precessions of 100 years. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 275 In the orbit of Mars, the eccentricity is diminishing. The secular variation of the greatest equation of the centre is—37". 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* iii. (1849) 16 Secular inequalities. 1862 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1890) III. 522 On the Secular Acceleration of the Moon's Mean Motion.

b. *Geol., Physical Geogr., Meteorol.,* etc.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* Gloss., *Secular Refrigeration,* the periodical cooling and consolidation of the globe, from a supposed original state of fluidity from heat. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 308 A secular elevation of the coast-line. 1861 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* xiii. (1871) 399 The earth's magnetic constituents are gradually changing their distribution. This change is very slow; it is technically called the secular change. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xvi. (1870) 320 Those grand secular tides which have punctually recurred every ten thousand years. 1872 — *True Vine* v. 176 The earth has its secular seasons as well as its annual. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 53 The contraction of the globe due to secular cooling. 1887 ABERCROMBY *Weather* 312 Annual and Secular Variations.

B. *sb.*

1. a. One of the secular clergy, as distinguished from a 'regular' or monk.

c 1290 *Beket* 2205 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 169 Ase heo strepten of his clopes, al a-boue heo founde Clerkene clopes..and.. Monekene Abite with-Inne..So þat he was Monek with-Inne, and seculer with-oute. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 243, & þer was scho inne four & fifty 3ere, Norised with Wynne, nunne and seculere. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6230 He helpid seculers to putt oute Fra þe kirke, and monkes deuoute sette þare. 1544 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastle* 27 b, The seculars and fryers coude not therin agre. *Ibid.* 39 Both..seculars and relygyouse with dyuerse other expert menne. *a* 1698 T. WHITE *Montious & Advices* II. (1720) 49 Monks, who despised the settled Clergy, and called them Seculars, giving themselves the glorious Title of Religious. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (1875) 67 Endeavours to bring the seculars into a monastic life.

b. A Jesuit lay brother.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 10 The others were like the Seculars among the Jesuites, And..did (as the Seculars do) perform the Civill part of those Religious Services.

c. (See quot.)

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus., Seculars,* those unordained officiates of any cathedral, or chapel, whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

2. One who is engaged in the affairs of the world as distinct from the church; a layman.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 77 Now bi new lawis, clerkis propriun to hemsilf temporal þingis as seclereis. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. i. in *Anglia* VIII. 135/30 Hir fader and modir, as maner is of seculers, wolde haue rayed hir wiþ delycate garmentis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 115/3 The monkes that goon out of theyr..selles yf they conuerse longe with seculiers they muste nedes lese theyr holynesse. 1509 WATSON *Ship of Fools* ii. (1517) A iij b, In many places be some counsellers & gouernours of courtes, as well seculers as ecclesyastykes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 119 *marg.,* The seculars of the Realme in Scotland ar gouerned be the burgesse lawis. 1618 HALES *Lett. fr. Synod Dort* 6 The clergy thought that if it pleased the Seculars it might be done. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4726/1 All the Inhabitants.. as well Seculars as Ecclesiasticks. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Miguel & his Mother* Wks. 1853 I. 560/1 Seculars do not know half the wickedness of the world,..until their pastors lead them by the hand and show it them.

†3. A centennial anniversary, centenary. *rare.*

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 20 June (O.H.S.) I. 263 King of Prussia's Letter to y^e^ Queen about y^e^ University's Celebration of y^e^ Secular of Francfurt. 1706 *Ibid.* 27 June I. 267. 1709 *Ibid.* 27 Aug. II. 241, 242.

Secularism (se·kiŭlăriz'm). [f. SECULAR *a.* + -ISM.]

1. The doctrine that morality should be based solely on regard to the well-being of mankind in the present life, to the exclusion of all considerations drawn from belief in God or in a future state.

a. As the name of a definitely professed system of belief, promulgated by G. J. Holyoake (1817–1906).

b. In wider sense, as denoting a mode of thought more or less implicitly held and acted upon.

1851 G. J. HOLYOAKE in *Reasoner* 10 Dec., I will lay before the meeting the present position of Secularism in the provinces. 1854 — (*title*) Secularism the practical Philosophy of the People. *Ibid.* 5 The term Secularism has been chosen ..as expressing a certain positive and ethical element, which the terms 'Infidel', 'Sceptic', 'Atheist' do not express. 1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 161 *note,* The earlier Judaism is quite anomalous in its mixture of morality and secularism. 1869 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 172 Influential leaders of opinion warn us against..materialism, secularism, unbelief. 1884 J. PARKER *Larger Ministry* 28 Secularism cannot be more industrious than Christianity calls upon its followers to be.

2. The view that education, or the education provided at the public cost, should be purely secular.

1872 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 517 The Nonconformists who advocate pure Secularism in national education have in effect come down from their religious position altogether.

Secularist (se·kiŭlărist), *sb.* (and *a.*). [f. SECULAR + -IST.]

1. One of the secular clergy; a secular. *nonce-use.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 62 Of the Modern Fanaticism of Seditious Priests of all the Religions in Europe, viz...Of Secularists and Regularists [etc.].

2. An adherent of secularism.

1851 *Reasoner* 3 Dec., We use the word Secularist as best indicating that province of human duty which belongs to this life. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 219 India.. whether governed by Christian men or by secularists, shall feel that it must amend its usages. 1876 GLADSTONE *Relig. Thought* v. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 22 The Secularist..does not of necessity assert anything but the positive and exclusive claims of the purposes, the enjoyments, and the needs, presented to us in the world of sight and experience.

3. An advocate of exclusively secular education.

1872 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 522 The attempt of the 'Secularists' to deprive the poor of religious teaching in the schools.

4. *attrib.* and *appos.* (quasi-*adj.*).

1890 *Times* 31 Jan. 9/3 This characteristic sample of secularist intolerance. 1904 DOR. P. HUGHES *Life H. P. Hughes* xii. 295 Mr. Jacob Holyoake, the well-known Secularist leader.

Secularistic (se·kiŭlări·stik), *a.* [f. SECULARIST + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by secularism.

1862 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 93 People, whose cheap theological literature is..limited to Orthodox tracts and Secularistic periodicals. 1881 *Spectator* No. 2766. 851 Women will imbibe education the more..kindly, that it will have no ostentatiously secularistic aspect. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 465 The secularistic policy of Gambetta and Jules Ferry.

Secularity (sekiŭlæ·riti). Forms: 4 seculerte, 6–7 secularitie, 6– secularity. [a. F. *sécularité* (1332 in Hatz.-Darm.; there may have been an AF. **seculerté*, whence Wyclif's form), or directly ad. med.L. *sæculāritās*, f. L. *sæculāris* SECULAR *a.*; see -ITY.]

I. †1. Secular jurisdiction or power. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 385 How þai [*sc.* clerks] bissyen hem to be kyngis in her owne, & reioycen hem fulle myche in þat cyuylite or seculerte. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 458 That kirkmen suld nocht be No way subjectit to secularitie.

2. The condition or quality of being secular.

a. Occupation with secular affairs (on the part of clergymen); secular spirit or behaviour. Also occas. in wider application: Worldliness, absence of religious principle or feeling.

1395 [PURVEY] *Remonstrance* (1851) 147 Seculerte among prelatis and curatis so that oon take to himsilf alle the profitis of a chirche. 1636 *Unbishop. Timothy & Titus* 30 Your Lordly Pompe,..luxury, secularity, suppression of preaching. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* 123 The Bishop's own Person..[should be far] from..the prophanity and secularity of others, as Hawking, Hunting,..and the like. 1721 G. HICKES *Two Treat.* II. (1847) 231 This secularity of the clergy in complying with the..vanities..of the age. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* II. 53 Sloth, pride, and secularity, have crept upon those [clergy] to whom mankind should look up for patterns of purity and heavenly-mindedness. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. iv. 80 Jocelin, we see, is not without secularity: Our *Dominus Abbas* was intent enough on the divine offices; but then his Account-Books—? 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 497 The tendency to secularity which beset all the Teutonic Churches from the beginning. 1882 SELLEY *Nat. Relig.* 235 There is a Lower Life, of which the animating principle is secularity, or—in the popular sense of the word —materialism.

†b. Lay character (of persons claiming to be in holy orders). *Obs. rare*—1.

1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bps.* 152 For the more cleare proofe of the meere secularitie, and pure nullitie of the pretended cleargy of England, as well as of other falsly reformed churches; I will here examine the ordination of them.

c. Secular or non-sacred character; absence of connexion with religion.

1879 *Sat. Mus. Rev.* 6 Sept. 504 At times..the music is really elevating, when suddenly we are back again into secularity. 1910 *Spectator* 25 June 1075/1 To insist..on the secularity of the State can only help to degrade it.

3. A secular matter. Chiefly *pl.* Secular affairs; worldly possessions or pursuits.

1511 COLET *Serm. Convoming* B j, If you haue any secular besynes, ordeyne them to be iuges that be moost in contemt in y^e^ churche..of this secularitie. 1640 BP. HALL *Epist.* III. viii. 267 How much are we beholden to these kinde friends, who are so desirous to ease us of these unproper secularities? 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 144 As to the ordination of elders, or priests, how do men seek the office for mere..advancement in the secularities of life! 1840 J. J. GURNEY in *Mem.* (1854) II. 228 My secularities afford me many large opportunities of helping others. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* x, The morning he [the Curate] spent at the school, or in parish secularities. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 402 To throw a golden halo round the secularity of the hour. 1878 R. BRAITHWAITE *Life W. Pennefather* xi. 248 It was a rule with him..that no secularity should be permitted to intrude on the Lord's day.

†4. The civil authority or body. *Obs.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 380 The chiefe Officer of the Secularitie is the Palatine of Hungaria. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 11, I intend speedily to write unto the secularity of that ancient city [*i. e.* Babylon], and dedicate my method of Physick to it.

II. 5. The character of having long periods

1844 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. vi. (1876) 147 Geology has initiated us into the secularity of nature, and taught us to..exchange our Mosaic and Ptolemaic schemes for her large style.

Secularization (se·kiŭlărəizē·ʃən). [f. SECULARIZE *v.* + -ATION. Cf. F. *sécularisation* (16–17 c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The conversion of an ecclesiastical or religious institution or its property to secular possession and use; the conversion of an ecclesiastical state or sovereignty to a lay one; an instance of this.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Secularization,* the Act of Secularizing. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 273 A Bill for restoring to it all that it had lost by Impropriations and other Secularizations. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* II. xiv. 343 Till its [*sc.* the abbey of Fulda's] late secularization, its superior was a prince of the empire. 1864 *Realm* 20 Apr. 4 He..wished to accompany the restoration of the Pope by a number of reasonable reforms,..namely,..the secularisation of the administration [etc.]. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xv. 204 The secularisation of the property of the Religious Orders has been..a more or less rude..operation. 1888 BURGON 12 *Gd. Men* I. iv. 428 He resented the secularization of revenues set apart for a..sacred purpose.

b. *transf.*

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Some Old Actors,* But we find him [*sc.* a chorister], after the probation of a twelvemonth or so, reverting to a secular condition, and become one of us... The first fruits of his secularization was an engagement upon the boards of Old Drury.

2. The giving of a secular or non-sacred character or direction to (art, studies, etc.); the placing (of morals) on a secular basis; the restricting (of education) to secular subjects.

1863 E. A. BOND in *Fine Arts Quarterly* I. 87 With this secularization of the art, painting rapidly threw off the conventionalism of the cloister. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 57 It..thus prepared the way for that general secularisation of the European intellect. 1875 T. HILL *True Order Stud.* 143 Persons who demand the entire secularization of the schools. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* Pref. 4 Now that moral injunctions are losing the authority given by their supposed sacred origin, the secularization of morals is becoming imperative.

3. The alteration of the status of an ecclesiastic from regular to secular.

1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2146 Secularization means..the legal absolution from ecclesiastical vows.

Secularize (se·kiŭlărəiz), *v.* [ad. F. *sécula-riser,* f. L. *sæculār-is* SECULAR: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make secular; to convert from ecclesiastical to civil possession or use; esp. to place (church property) at the disposal of the secular or civil power.

1611 COTGR., *Seculariser,* to secularize; to make secular, lay, temporall. 1657 *Treat. Conf. Sin* 344 To surprize the possessions of the Church, and to Secularize her patrimony. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5345/3 They insist that this Provostship does not come under the Number of Ecclesiastical Benefices, having been Secularized. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 251 *note,* He was a Monk..[and] he [only] took the liberty to discover his true Name after he had seculariz'd himself, and was become, as it were, a Layman. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 274 Secularizing..the Revenues appropriated to the Church. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 46 The Treaty of Westphalia secularised many of the most opulent benefices of Germany. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. iii. 233 In their opinion, it was impious to secularise ecclesiastical property, and turn it aside to profane purposes.

transf. 1754 PITT *Let.* 7 Mar. in *Grenville Papers* (1852) I. 107 To secularise, if I may use the expression, the Solicitor-General, and make him Chancellor of the Exchequer.

b. To laicize; to deprive of clerical character or remove from clerical control.

1846 *English Rev.* Sept. VI. 150 You will have deprived them of their occupation by secularizing the profession of a teacher. 1885 *Observer* 20 Dec. (Cassell), The work of secularizing the hospitals has been accomplished.

2. To make (a monk or monastic order) secular.

1683 [see SECULARIZED *ppl.a.*]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Secularize,* to make Secular; as To *Secularize a Monk.* 1773 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Eur.* 9/1 The Bishop of Liege having met with some opposition in his attempts to secularize a convent of monks. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 316 The successive Catholics of Seleucia had abolished Monachism and were secularizing the clergy.

3. To dissociate or separate from religious or spiritual concerns, to convert to material and temporal purposes; to turn (a person, his mind, etc.) from a religious or spiritual state to worldliness.

1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat.* II. (1847) 231 So many ministers of late are more than ever secularized in their conversation. 1755 JOHNSON, *Secularize...*2. To make worldly. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 353 A worldly-minded husband might have secularised and deadened her heart. 1866

LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* iv. (1875) 190 The Jews secularized the Messianic promises. 1869 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 173 We hear much of a crisis of the faith, of the perilous errors which are abroad in society, of the aggressions of science, of the attempts to secularise education. 1876 *Times* 8 Nov. 9/3 The policy of those Governments has become secularized. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* II. 400 This chapel..had long been secularised, and..used as a malt-house.

4. *intr.* To adopt secular costume or habits.

1864 T. HUGHES in *Reader* 5 Nov. 567/2 Henrietta Caracciolo..secularized in everything except the black veil.

Hence **Se·cularized** *ppl. a.*, **Se·cularizing** *vbl. sb.* (in quots. *attrib.*). Also **Se·cularizer.**

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 16 The History of Calvinism, by Monsieur Maimbourg, a Secularised Jesuit. 1803 H. REPTON *Observ. Th. & Pract. Landsc. Gard.* xii. (1840) 274 It is..impossible to live in..the secularized abbey..preserving all the apartments to their original uses. 1825 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem.* (1851) III. vi. 89, I feel the secularizing effect of worldly company. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* v. (1848) I. 74 We find men..holding out against the secularizing action of worldly things. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* v. xxxi. (1878) 525 Perhaps there is not a more thoroughly secularised population in Europe than the inhabitants of this 'holy city'. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 308 The secularized part of the nave. 1887 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 88 He was..not in the least a secularizer, but..a sanctifier.

Secularly (se·kiŭlăli), *adv.* [f. SECULAR *a.* + -LY².] In a secular manner.

1. As a secular or lay person; in accordance with secular procedure; non-ecclesiastically.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 384 For in sum place..þe clergi occupieþ þe seculer lordeschip seculerli. 1395 [PURVEY] *Remonstrance* (1851) 152 Not oon shal appropre seculerli to himsilf alle the profitis of the chirche. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 342 A monke þat was..syttand prowdelie vppon a fayr palfray, and rydyng passand secularelie. 1511 COLET *Serm. Conforming* B iv b, Pristes nat lyuynge pristly but secularly. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1860) 239 As I held ecclesiastically by the one party, and secularly by the other, I found my position..a rather anomalous one. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 141 One was..secularly dressed, but with an indelible clerical stamp. 1900 *Nation* 19 Mar. 975/1 Offences with which the Reformers dealt ecclesiastically are now dealt with secularly.

2. In a worldly manner; in a manner characterized by the absence of religion.

1840 G. S. FABER *Regeneration* 180 The youth had received Baptism dissemblingly, secularly, impenitently, unworthily. 1893 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 3 Aug., Possessing no secularly educative or diverting features.

Comb. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Feb. 6/6 A secularly-conducted State school.

†**Se·cularness.** *Obs.* [f. SECULAR *a.* + -NESS.] Secularity, worldliness.

1530 *Proper Dyaloge* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 143 The landes of lordes and dukes to possesse Thei [the clergy] abasshe not a whit the secularnes Chalengynge tytles of worldly honour. 1730 in BAILEY (fol.). 1755 in JOHNSON.

†**Se·culary,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *séculaire* SECULAR: see -ARY.] Secular.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* II. (1520) 13/1 So great a charge of seculary thynges, and so pure..a contemplacyon of spyrytuall thynges.

Seculeer, -er(e, -ier, obs. ff. SECULAR.

Secund (sī·kənd), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *secund-us* following: see SECOND *a.*] Arranged on or directed towards one side only; esp. *Bot.* of the flowers, leaves, or other organs of a plant.

1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 21 *Secund*, all the flowers inclining to one side of the stem. *a* 1815 ROXBURGH *Flora Ind.* (1820) I. 299 Spikelets alternate, sessile, secund. 1882–4 COOKE *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I. 142 Branches and branchlets sparse,..often secund.

†**Secu·ndan,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *secundānus*, f. *secund-us* SECOND *a.*: see -AN.] **A.** *adj. Path.* Of a fever: Recurring every second day.

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 114 þe fyuere secundan.

B. *sb.* in *plural. Math.* (See quot. 1704.)

a 1703 WALLIS in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) II. 17 And because the first Member doth represent a Series of Equals; the second of Secundans; the third, of Quartans, &c. Therefore the first Member is to be multiplied by S; the second, by ½ S; the third by ⅓ S [etc.]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Secundans*, in Mathematicks, is an infinite series of Numbers, beginning from Nothing, and proceeding as the squares of Numbers in Arithmetical Proportion. 1795 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.*

Secundari, -ye, obs. ff. SECONDARY.

†**Secundate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *secundāt-*, ppl. stem of *secundāre* to direct favourably, f. *secund-us* favourable.] Hence †**Secunda·tion.** (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Secundate*, to make lucky or prosperous, to make better or amend a thing. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Secundation*, a secunding, forwarding, or making prosperous. 1854 WEBSTER, *Secundation*, prosperity. (*Not used.*)

†**Secundeian,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. f. *Secund-us*: see next.] *Secundeian godhead*: ? the evil deity of the dualistic system of Secundus.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 99 May it be deemed..that any higher power, or Secundeian godhead, .. presently menaceth any such heinous mischeefes,..as are strongly imagined?

Secundian (sĭkə·ndiăn). [f. *Secund-us* (see below) + -(I)AN.] A follower of Secundus, a Gnostic heresiarch of the second century.

1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* II. II. v. § 17 The Secundians, whose chief, Secundus, one of the principal followers of Valentine, maintained the doctrine of two eternal principles, *viz.* light and darkness, from whence arose the good and the evil that are observable in the universe.

Secu:ndiflo·rous, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *secund-us* SECOND *a.* + *flōr-*, *flōs* flower + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1899 HEINIG *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Secundiflorous*, with all the flowers of an inflorescence secund.

Secundine (se·kəndin). Also 4–6 **secondyne,** (4 -dying), 6–7, 9 **secondine.** [ad. late L. *secundīnæ* pl. (for which class. Latin had *secundæ*), f. *secundus* following: see SECOND *a.* and -INE.]

1. *Obstetrics.* The placenta and other adjuncts of a fœtus extruded from the womb after the expulsion of the fœtus in parturition; the afterbirth. Frequently *pl.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xlix. (Tollemache MS.), It is seyde þat it [Dittany]..bryngeþ oute secundine, þe bagge þat þe childe is inne in þe moder. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 88 She taketh the lytell skynne that remayneth of the secondyne within the forhed of the lytell foole. *Ibid.* 89 The secondying. 1526 *Grete Herball* xxviii. (1529) B v b, Other saye that it [amber] is yᵉ secondyne that she [a whale] casteth whan she hath spawned. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1560) Q j, [It] causeth the delyuerance of the child and of the secondynes, and after burden. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. lxxxvii. 171 She cannot auoyd her secundine, which is the skinne wherein the foale is wrapped. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* I. 240 All the Secundines ought to be extracted at once. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obst. Med.* 68 And, with the membranes and the cord, the secundines.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 95 Not..till we have once more cast our secondine, that is, this slough of flesh, and are delivered into the last world. 1652 FRENCH *Yorkshire Spa* vi. 55 Every *Sulphur Embrionatum*..is but an impurity of its *Embrio*, and as it were..the secundine thereof. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes*, *Muse* iii, Through the firm shell.. [thou] do'st spie, Years to come a forming lie, Close in their sacred Secondine asleep, Till hatcht by the Suns vital heat.

†**2.** *Ent.* The inner coat of a cocoon. *rare*⁻¹.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 64 Lest..moisture..cause both strings and secundine to rotte.

3. *Bot.* The second of two coats or integuments of an ovule, originally the inner one, later applied to the outer covering: see PRIMINE.

So mod.L. *secundina* (Malpighi 1671, from whom quot. 1683 is a translation).

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vii. (1682) 47 The Fourth or Innermost Cover we may call the Secondine. The sight of which, by cutting off the Coats of an Infant Bean, at the Cone.., may be obtain'd. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* App. I. i. 10 The first day after it [a grain of wheat] is sown, it grows a little turgid, and the secundine or husk gapes a little. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 155 The outermost but one of the sacs is called the secondine; it immediately reposes upon the primine. 1875–85 [see PRIMINE b].

Secundly (sī·kəndli), *adv. Bot.* [f. SECUND *a.* + -LY².] In a secund manner.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 305 Spikelets, which are alternately distichously or secundly arranged.

Secu:ndoge·niture. [f. L. *secundō*, advb. form of *secundus* SECOND *a.*, after *primogeniture.*] The right of succession or inheritance belonging to a second son; the possession so inherited.

1855 M. BRIDGES *Pop. Mod. Hist.* 412 Tuscany became an archduchy for Francis, the husband of Maria Theresa, and a secundo-geniture in their family afterwards. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxv. 387 The kingdom of Naples.. was constituted a secundogeniture of Spain. 1882 *Standard* 28 Sept. 5/5 The restoration of an independent Poland, even if it were to be placed under Austrian secundogeniture, will ..on no account be consented to by Germany. 1910 *Nation* 22 Jan. 672/2 If the same hypnotism could be transferred to the second or the third son, secundogeniture or tertigeniture would rest on a firmer basis than does primogeniture to-day.

‖ **Secundum** (sĭkə·ndŭm). [L., according to; orig. neut. accus. of *secundus* SECOND *a.*] Used in various med. Latin phrases, sometimes occurring in Eng. contexts. *Secundum artem* (= Gr. *κατὰ τὴν τέχνην*): 'according to art', in accordance with the rules of the art (chiefly of medicine; often jocularly *transf.*). *Secundum magis et minus* (= Gr. *κατὰ τὸ μᾶλλον καὶ ἧττον*): 'according to more and less'; in a quantitative manner or respect; in various degrees. *Secundum naturam* [Cicero; = Gr. *κατὰ φύσιν*]: according to nature, naturally. *Secundum quid* [= Gr. *κατά τι*]: 'according to something', in some particular respect only (opposed to *simpliciter*, Gr. *ἁπλῶς*).

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, *Rut.* That is my course with all my Patients. *Pal.* Very methodicall, *Secundum Artem.* 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Companion* 68 A Cods-head,..drest *secundum artem*. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iv, He undertook the task [*sc.* of calculating a nativity] *secundum artem.* 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* III. iv. 176/2 The kennel-man of the dog will see to everything being done, *secundum artem.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 14 Alexander, Gordonius..[and others] confound them, as differing *secundum magis & minus.* [*Note*, More or lesse, some madder then some.] 1837 MACAULAY *Ess., Bacon* (1897) 409 He might have gone on to instances *secundum magis et minus.*

1563 T. GALE *Inst. Chirurg.* 16 Theis .vj. thinges which are *secundum naturam*, spring of .vij. natural thinges entring the composition of mans body. 1754 *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 76 (1756) II. 153 The modern Hero grafts his Happiness on the Passions..and in that Sense may be said to live *secundum naturam.*

1619 S. NORRIS *Antidote* II. vi. (1622) 232 Our aduersaries make answere..that heauen is called a Crowne, a reward *secundum quid*, and in a respect [;] simply and absolutely it is only a gift, because it is given according to grace. 1693 *Logic or Art of Thinking* (ed. 2) 332 Human form..being a Perfection only *secundum quid*, or in some respect and not simply, it does not follow that it ought to be the shape of God.

‖ **Secundus** (sĭkə·ndŭs), *a.* [L. *secundus* SECOND *a.*] Appended to a personal name: The second of the name. In some schools used to designate the second in age or seniority of two boys having the same surname.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. iii, 'What a knowing set out', squeaked Johnson *secundus*. 'Mammy-sick' growled Barlow *primus*. 1827 FLEMING *Brit. Zool.* Pref. 11 The University of Edinburgh possessed, in Dr Monro *secundus*, a comparative anatomist..anxious to inspire [etc.]. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xi. 277 Having our party of servants complete, six Tokrooris..with Mahomet,..Mahomet *secundus* (a groom), and Barraké. 1887 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 350/2 Two excellent volumes...The former contains some sensible advice..by Robert Chambers *secundus.*

Secur, obs. form of SICKER *a.*

Securable (sĭkiŭ·răb'l), *a. rare.* [f. SECURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being secured.

a 1846 *Q. Rev.* (Worcester). 1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 474 Popularity..is always securable by the 'No Popery' cry.

Securance (sĭkiŭ·răns). *rare.* [f. SECURE *v.* + -ANCE.] The action or means of securing; assurance, security.

c 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Compl.* 8 Such securance is not incompatible with Monarchy. *Ibid.* 22 If the Parliament will undertake to secure the King,..what must that securance be? 1652 BP. HALL *Myst. Godliness* x. (1847) 31 For the securance of thy Resurrection..thou hadst spent forty days upon earth. 1870 MULFORD *Nation* vi. 83 It is only with care and steadiness and tenacity of purpose that those guaranties are forged which are the securance of freedom. 1908 *Protestant Observer* Dec. 182/2 Some provision for the securance of. Catholic representation on the Senate at the end of the first five years.

Secure (sĭkiŭ·r), *sb.* [f. SECURE *v.*] The position in which a rifle or musket is held when it is 'secured': see SECURE *v.* 2 b.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Secure arms!* To bring your firelock to the secure, 1st, throw your right hand briskly up [etc.]. *Ibid.*, In order to shoulder from the secure, you must [etc.]. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 20 Bringing the firelock down to the Secure.

Secure (sĭkiŭ·r), *a.* and *adv.* [ad. L. *sēcūrus*, f. *sē-* without (see SE-) + *cūra* care (whence CURE *sb.*).

In the late L. sense 'safe, free from danger', the word passed into the Rom. langs.: F. *sûr* (OF. *sëur*, whence SURE *a.*), Pr. *segur-s*, Sp., Pg. *seguro*, It. *sicuro*; it was also early adopted in WGer., and hence appears in Eng. as SICKER *a.*]

A. *adj.*

I. Feeling no care or apprehension.

1. Without care, careless; free from care, apprehension or anxiety, or alarm; over-confident. Now *arch.* **a.** In predicative use.

In early instances often contrasted with *safe.*

? 1533 LATIMER *Let. to Morice* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1742/2 But we be secure and vncarefull, as though false Prophets could not meddle with vs. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 143 And if after these pastimes hee shall seeme secure, nothing regardinge his bookes, I woulde not haue him scourged with stripes, but threatened with wordes. 1587 T. HUGHES *Misf. Arthur* I. iv, Mischiefe is sometimes safe: but n'er secure. 1641 QUARLES *Enchir.* IV. lxiii. (1654) T 1, When the Devil brings thee Oyle, bring thou Vinegar. The way to be safe, is never to bee secure. 1667 D. FOULIS *Let.* in *Stingsby's Diary* (1836) 374 God deliuer us out of these troubles & make us more vigilent & lesse secure for yᵉ future. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Oct. 1674, He told me 10,000 men would easily conquer all the Spanish Indies, they were so secure. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 543, I had been now amongst the thoughtless crowd,..absolutely ignorant and secure. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 99 Because he is blind, he is also secure. 1806 A. MURRAY *Let.* in *Constable & Correspondents* (1873) I. 253 We may expect that he [Bonaparte] will attack us as much as lies in his power. With respect to the issue of that we have not much to fear, and yet we have no cause to be too secure. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year*, *St. Philip & St. James* 25 Youth's lightning flash of joy secure Pass'd seldom o'er His spright. 1841 J. H. NEWMAN *Serm.* vi. 87 Those who have long had God's favour without cloud or storm, grow secure. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1861) V. 10 They were secure where they ought to have been wary, timorous where they might well have been secure.

b. With various constructions: Free from apprehension *of* (now only *poet.*), †*concerning*; †careless, without anxiety *for*. †Also with indirect question.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 144 But seeing the father carelesse what they learne, he is also secure what he teacheth. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 838 The Lord therefore biddeth them to be secure for that matter. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* V. ii. § 7. 414 The Illyrian Queene was secure of the Romans, as if they would not dare to stirre against her. 1619 HIERON *Wks.* I. 5 There is no man so secure for his way to mill or to market, as hee is for his way to life eternall. 1625 BACON *Ess., Seditions* (Arb.) 401 Neither let any Prince, or State, be secure concerning Discontentments. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 937 The reason why they are so bold and fearlesse, as being secure of any danger. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 427 Ev'n when the Farmer, now Secure of Fear, Sends in the Swains to spoil the finish'd Year:..Oft have I seen a sudden Storm arise. 1700 — *Cinyras & Myrrha* 277 Secure of Shame because secure of Sight: Ev'n bashful Sins are impudent by Night. 1833 TENNYSON *To J. S.* 76 Lie still, dry dust, secure of change.

c. In attributive use. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1584 LODGE *Alarum agst. Usurers* 38 b, Alonely lead with carelesse shew of peace, Whereas secure regard doth sinne increase. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 43 Open the doore, secure foole-hardy King. 1598 — *Merry W.* II. i. 241. *Ibid.* II. ii. 315. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 Our common people, whose extream and secure ignorance, loads them with such a burthen of impietie. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. T.* I. 116 In the church militant there must neither be an idle soldier nor a secure labourer. *a* 1729 J. ROGERS *Nineteen Serm.* xii. (1735) 249 This is a Reflection which..should strike Terror and Amazement into the securest Sinner. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v, Do you think I could ever catch at the confident addresses of a secure admirer? *Mar.* (kneeling) Does this look like security?

absol. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 79 When the secure and foolish shall be barr'd and excluded the doors of bliss.

d. Said of times, places, actions: In which one is free from fear or anxiety.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 61 Vpon my secure hower thy Vncle stole With iuyce of cursed Hebenon in a Viol. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 72 Oh, 'tis the spight of hell, the Fiends Arch-mock, To lip a wanton in a secure Cowch; And to suppose her chast. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xxxvii, The bright hearth and the warmth and the voice of home,—the secure uprising and lying down.

2. Free from doubt or distrust; feeling sure or certain. Const. *of*; also with *clause*. ? *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 77 Though he be suspitious of my faire hiew, yet is he secure of my firme honestie. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 130 And, pretty childe, sleepe doubtlesse, and secure, That Hubert for the wealth of all the world, Will not offend thee. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* v. ii, Give wing to your desires, and let 'em fly, Secure they cannot mount a pitch too high. 1670-1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 372 He is secure that nothing will be done by his Majesty. 1688 SHADWELL *Sq. Alsatia* v. 70 How can I be secure you will not fall to your old courses agen? 1713 JOHNSON *Guardian* No. 4 ¶ 6, I am secure that no man will so readily take them into Protection. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 49 He was secure that his animosity would neither be forgotten nor diminished by the interposition of any time or events.

† b. Confident in expectation; feeling certain *of* something in the future. Also with *infinitive*.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. vi. § 3 Caesar taking the Omen..enters Italy, secure of success from so manifest tokens of the favour of the Gods. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1175 But confidence then bore thee on, secure Either to meet no danger, or to finde Matter of glorious trial. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 27 The Grand Vizier, secure of taking Candy..alter'd all Soliman's Titles. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 498 He..search'd each passing sheep, and felt it o'er, Secure to seize us ere we reach'd the door. 1732 — *Ess. Man* I. 286 Secure to be as blest, as thou canst bear.

II. Having or affording ground for confidence; safe; (objectively) certain.

3. Rightly free from apprehension; protected from or not exposed to danger; safe.

The first quot. is a doubtful example of this sense; the original Gr. ἀμερίμνους is literally 'without care or anxiety' (= sense 1 a above); but the virtual meaning is 'without cause for anxiety, safe'.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxviii. 14 And if the President shal heare of this, we wil persuade him, and make you secure [Vulg. *et securos vos faciemus*]. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. i. 66 Had all your Quarters been as safely kept,..We had not beene thus shamefully surpriz'd. *Bast.* Mine was secure. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxv. (1612) 352 Yeat oft it haps, by how much more high Dignities preferre, So much the more, though lesse secure, men liue irreguler. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 95 Who has a booke of all that Monarches doe, Hee's more secure to keepe it shut, then showne. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 15 The divell..would perswade him he might be secure if hee cast himselfe from the pinacle. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Writ. Juice of Lemon* ii, Alas, thou think'st thy self secure, Because thy form is Innocent and Pure. 1731 SWIFT *Let.* 10 Sept. in *Pope's Wks.* 1757 IX. 141 Thus I knew myself on the secure side, and it was a mere piece of good manners to insert that clause, of which you have taken the advantage. *a* 1854 LANDOR *Last Fruit of Old Tree* 474 Safe art thou, Louis I..for a time; But tremble..never yet was crime, Beyond one little space, secure. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Dec., England is rich because she has for so many years been secure.

b. Const. *against*, *from*, † *of*.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 152 Repose you heere in rest, Secure from worldly chaunces and mishaps. *Ibid.* II. i. 3 Now climbeth Tamora Olympus toppe, Safe out of Fortunes shot, and sits aloft, Secure of Thunders cracke or lightning flash. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 579 The Men to subterranean Caves retire; Secure from Cold, and crowd the chearful Fire. *Ibid., Æneid* VII. 986 Messapus next,..Secure of Steel, and fated from the Fire, In Pomp appears. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art of Poetry* 360, I stand secure from Censure and from Shame. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 510 No skill in swordmanship, however just, Can be secure against a madman's thrust. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 168 Secure from those tempestuous winds, by which the adjoining lake is frequently troubled. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xl, From the contagion of the world's slow stain, He is secure. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxv, The outlaws, secure in their knowledge of the paths,..made an orderly retreat. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 128 Thou art secure from every thing that is not predestined.

c. Of actions or conditions: Involving no danger; safe.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 9 The most ancient Lawgivers, got the experience, by which they had rule in their Cities, not by secure study at home, but by adventurous travels abroad. 1643 J. M. *Sov. Salve* 9 Such a seeming-secure and supine sleep might have proved a mortall lethargy. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. ix. 92 This..would render all that southern navigation infinitely securer than at present. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i. 26 He demands at what hour 'twere secure To visit you again? 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 134 Inaction is secure only when arrayed by the side of activity.

d. Of an argument, means, agent, etc.: Not liable to fail, trustworthy, safe.

a 1729 J. ROGERS *Seventeen Serm.* v. (1736) 100 But tho' God will accept of a sincere tho' imperfect Obedience, yet this can be no secure Argument to us to remit our Applications. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xix, Which made him suspect that the countess had again employed her mute attendant as the most secure minister of her pleasure on this occasion.

e. Of a material thing, a support or fastening: Not liable to be displaced or to yield under strain; firmly fixed, safe.

1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 95 Armed externally with four circlets of sharp recurved hooks, which, when plunged into the coats of the intestine, serve as secure anchors by which the creature retains itself in a position favourable to the absorption of food. *Mod.* The bridge does not look secure. Do you think the bolt is secure?

4. Of a place, also of means of protection or guardianship: Affording safety.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 473 A sure and secure station or place of aboad. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* v. i, Hee stands vpon a strict and secure guard. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 327 In a place Less warranted then this, or less secure I cannot be, that I should fear to change it. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 30 The Isle hath two good Havens, one in the East, the other in the West, the others are not secure. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 June 1665, His dog sought out absolutely the very securest place in all the vessell [during the fight]. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. i. i. 5 The roads would be more secure about the time when the great caravan was passing. ? 1788 COWPER *On Mischiev. Bull* 14, I could pity thee exil'd From this secure retreat. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 357 It being a common opinion, that a feoffment was the most secure conveyance by which a tenant to the *præcipe* could be made.

5. Predicatively: In safe custody; safely in one's possession or power.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iv. 49 In Iron Walls they deem'd me not secure. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii, At least till your son has the young lady's fortune secure. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVI. 272 He also kept Secure a goblet exquisitely wrought.

6. Free from risk as to the continued or future possession *of* something; having a safe prospect *of* some acquisition or desirable event. † Also with infinitive: Ensured against failure *to do* something. Cf. 2 b.

1664 TILLOTSON *Serm.* i. Wks. (1714) 22 Consider man without the protection and conduct of a superior Being, and he is secure of nothing that he enjoys in this world, and uncertain of every thing that he hopes for. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 626 For this, she had distill'd, with early Care, The Juice of Simples, friendly to Despair, A Magazine of Death; and thus prepar'd, Secure to die, the fatal Message heard. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 10 No Body is here secure of Life. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* II. i. 69 Ennius..Forgets his Promise, now secure of Fame, And heeds no more his Pythagoric Dream. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* Introd. 17 Oh happy case, when the soul..boldly ventures into eternity, secure of eternal life. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 288 As some fair female unadorned and plain, Secure to please while youth confirms her reign. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlii. IV. 548 The zeal of Cyril exposed him to the penalties of the Julian law; but in a feeble government, and a superstitious age, he was secure of impunity, and even of praise. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vi, When they seemed most secure of victory. 1863 H. BROUGHTON *Let.* in Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 355 For, if they succeed in obtaining her attention, they are secure of her humanity and her justice.

7. Of a possession, acquisition, desirable event, etc.: That may be counted on with certainty; sure to continue or to be attained.

1713 SWIFT *Last Yrs. Q. Anne* Wks. 1902 X. 31 Representing their opinion that no peace could be secure for Britain, while [etc.]. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 438 Listen then what a punishment I have For this fell monster, how secure a flight From your hard servitude. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxi, 'If the worst comes to the worst', Becky thought, 'my retreat is secure; and I have a right-hand seat in the barouche'. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 132 We knew that our progress afterwards was secure. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2 (1882) 461 At the Queen's accession, the success of the Reformation seemed almost everywhere secure.

B. quasi-*adv.* and *adv.* (Chiefly *poet.*)

c 1592 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, IV. vi. 1893 Your grace may sit secure, if none but wee Doe wot of your abode. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. v. 50 All which secure, and sweetly he enioyes. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 145 We may doe it [the robbery] as secure as sleepe. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xviii. 7 They dwelt carelesse, after the manner of the Zidonians, quiet and secure. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. ii, Sleep you Secure on either ear. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 11 The Structure may still stand..by vertue of..such Foundations which still stand secure. 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 15 Against the stream the waves secure he trod. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 970 Beneath the shadow of whose vine He sits secure. 1818 SHELLEY *Hymn Venus* 34 Nor mortal men, nor gods Who live secure in their unseen abodes.

Secure (sĭkiūə·r), *v.* [f. SECURE *a.* Cf. med.L. *sēcūrāre*, *sēcūriāre*, Sp., Pg. *segurar*, It. *sicurare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To make free from care or apprehension; also, to make careless or over-confident. *Obs. rare.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 10, I do not so secure me in the Error, But the maine Article I do approue In fearefull sense. 1605 — *Lear* IV. i. 22 Full oft 'tis seene, Our meanes secure vs, and our meere defects Proue our Commodities. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 82 [tr. Let. Mary Queen of Scots] To obtain of her, that she will let me go out of her country, whither I came, secured by her promises.

† b. To free from doubt, to satisfy, convince. Also, to make (one) feel secure *of* or *against* some contingency. *Obs.*

1602 CECIL *Let. to Mountjoy* 7 Aug. in *Moryson's Itin.* (1617) II. 235, I cannot be secured but that he wil stil feede that fier with fewel. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Commun. & War with Angels* 118 Which should incourage us to fight and secure us of the issue. 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Feb., Mr. Holliard [a surgeon] dined with us...I love his company, and he secures me against ever having the stone again. 1668 OWEN *Nat. Indwelling-Sin* viii. 115 Until the soul..begins to secure it self of pardon in course.

2. To make secure or safe.

a. To make (a person, his life, etc.; rarely a thing) secure from danger or harm; to guard, protect.

Obs. exc. with reference to a specific danger mentioned or implied: see c.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. (1612) 248 And whilst the Writ in reading was [Mary Q. of Scots] no more regarded it, Then if it had secured or concerned her no whit. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 116 *Mar.* Lord Hamlet. *Hor.* Heauen secure him. *Mar.* So be it. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* Ep. Ded. *Wks.* (Arb.) I. 276 The beauteous Lady Tragabigzanda, when I was a slaue to the Turkes, did all she could to secure me. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. iv. (1640) 48 Their profession was to fight against Infidels, and to secure Pilgrimes coming to the Sepulchre. *c* 1645 T. TULLY *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 34 Wilson..shot Cholmley in the brest, but his arms secured him. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 210 His lofty Pines, With friendly Shade, secur'd his tender Vines. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Sept. 1641, A pass..securing me through Brabant and Flanders. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) Advt., The Bill..for securing Property in Printed Books. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Meth. Fencing* i. 11 For 'tis a general Rule in Fencing..never to present one's Sword, without perfectly Covering, or Securing, as we call it, one side of the Body. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* xix, Any English men-of-war that might be on the coast to secure us to the capes. 1729 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist.* XVII. VIII. 439 They..only helped to secure Elizabeth's Affairs, who thereby was sheltered from the Quarter whence she had most to fear. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 May, I really question if at this time my life would not be in danger, if distance did not secure it. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiv. I. 410 Maximian..gave nim [Severus] the most solemn assurances that he had secured his life by the resignation of the purple.

† b. *refl.* To obtain safety. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 76 Now is it manhood..To secure vs By what we can, which can no more but flye. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. iv. (1715) 15 Compelled to..secure himself by a dishonourable Flight. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 320 Each endeavouring to secure himself by getting away. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr.* ii. 51 We had no way of securing ourselves but by flight. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. (1765) 186 His men had secured themselves in a swamp. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 313 High wages..did not engage them to secure themselves with a sufficient stock of provisions. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 30/2 He accordingly began to secure himself with Shujah al Dowlah, into whose service he entered. 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* xvii. § 5 (ed. 3) 515 Though Didius..was able to secure himself in Rome, he could not [etc.].

c. To render safe, protect or shelter *from*, guard *against* some particular danger. Also *refl.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 618 Care and utmost shifts How to secure the Lady from surprisal, Brought to my mind a certain Shepherd Lad. 1646 J. MAXWELL *Burd. Issachar* 34, I never accounted them as Apostles, men secur'd from error. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 164 The Battlement being..Man-high, to secure Men from the shot of their enemies. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* ii. 71 For when he came against the Bagaudæ, Carausius was employ'd to secure the Seas against the Franks and the Saxons. 1692 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Interest* 150 That way of Coinage less secures you from having a great part of your Money melted down. 1699 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 293 Whereby Mr. Benson may secure many old words from being buried in the grave of everlasting oblivion. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. vii. § 19 [We should] consult the dictionary, which may give us certain information, and thus secure us from mistake. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 386 A very safe road, secured from all winds. 1754 J. BROWN *Barbarossa* v. (1755) 66 Is the Watch doubled? Are the Gates secur'd Against Surprize? 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. vi. Wks. I. 224 The hedge-hog, so well secured against all assaults by his prickly hide. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 119 Neatly secur'd from being soil'd or torn. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxiv, Amy hastily endeavoured to recall what she were best to say, which might secure herself from the imminent dangers that surrounded her, without endangering her husband. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 30 No possessions seemed to him to have any value which were not secured against enemies.

d. *absol.* To obtain security, take effective precautions *against*.

1658 *Whole Duty of Man* vii. § 19. 65 It being much more easie to abstain from all, than to secure against the one, when the other is allowed. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxvi, The extreme strength of the country..made the establishment of this little fort seem rather an acknowledgment of the danger, than an effectual means of securing against it. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xx, This guard the burghers will willingly maintain, to secure against the escape of the murderer of their townsman.

† e. To take effectual precautions against, to prevent (a danger). Also, to prevent or preclude (a person) *from* doing something dangerous. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. iv, Which stretching round about his circling arms, Warrants these parts from all exteriour harms; Repelling angry force, securing all alarms. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cciii. 174 Man only is the Creature, that to his Shame, no Benefits can Oblige, no nor Secure, even from seeking the Ruine of his Benefactor. 1697 in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 33 Such fort can be no security for his Majestys Customs, nor for finding and securing false and illegal trade. 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 83 They Wall round the Wells to y^e^ mines to Secure

their Mold'ring in upon them. *Ibid.* 140 They Carry much of their Carriages on sledges to secure their pitching in the streetes. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* viii, I deprecate no hardship..so I may secure you from acting with a degree of rashness, of which you will all your life repent. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* II. ix, I have secured him from visiting Binford.

†**f.** To render (an action) safe; to free from attendant dangers. Also, to render (a place) safe for transit. *Obs.*

1617 SIR O. ST. JOHN in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 194 The King's ship and pinnace that are appointed for the securing of those seas. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. v. (1640) 236 Two hundred and fourteen years..they [sc. the Hospitallers] mainteined this Island, and secured the seas for the passage of Pilgrimes to Jerusalem. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 222 And to him call'd Raphael..that deign'd To travel with Tobias, and secur'd His marriage with the seaventimes-wedded Maid.

g. *Mil.* To render secure from attack or molestation by the enemy; to take defensive means for the safe execution of (a movement, e. g. a retreat, the crossing of a river); to guard efficiently (a pass, a defile).

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 66 His Lordship..sent Captaine Edward Blany with 500 foot and 50 horse, to secure their passage through the pace of the Moyrye. 1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 242 The out workes, which secured the suburbs. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 21 It made us think of securing our retreat, with the prisoners we had got. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 337 The Passes are easily secured (an Handful of men being able to withstand an Host). 1701 STEELE *Funeral* v. i, Then..you, and your Party, fall in to secure my Rear; while I march off with the Body. 1760 *Cautions & Adv. to Officers of Army* 108 It may be the Means of saving an Army, or securing some Out-post of the utmost Importance. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* iv, To take post in the defile..and thus secure it for the passage of the rest of the army. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 261 Making dispositions which, in the worst event, would have secured his retreat. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 210 The main point in the fortification was to secure the river.

h. Mil. *To secure arms*: 'to hold a rifle or musket with the muzzle down, and lock well up under the arm, the object being to guard the weapon from the wet' (Ogilvie 1882).

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v., *Secure arms!* a word of command which is given to troops who are under arms in wet weather. 1892 *Rifle Exerc.* (*L.-M.*) 14 *Secure Arms.*

†**i.** To fence off. *Obs. rare.*

1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 86 Its vaine to trye y' securing it [sc. a hole] round from any falling in. *Ibid.* 90 Water..does often flow y^e^ grounds after Raines, so the Road is secured w^th^ a banck and a breast wall of a good Length.

j. To put in safety, 'get in' (a crop).

1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 9/1 Shocks of oats, cut, though not yet secured.

3. To make secure or certain.

†**a.** To make (a person) secure *of* a present or future possession, *of* an ally or supporter, etc. Also const. *to* with infinitive. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XXI. xvii. 858 Assigning..a false blisse, vnto the Saints in heauen, where they..could neuer be secured to remaine. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VIII. (1676) 728 And indeed he was secure of France and Germany. For besides his treaty with Lorain which did abundantly secure him of France, he received at the same time a resolution from the Emperour. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 218 Since no man can secure himself of the next years plentiful harvest. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* v. i, Secur'd of what we hold most dear, (Each other's Love) we'll go——I know not where. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 5 Had I..been secured of Fund for supplying those Nations with Arms.

†**b.** *refl.* To get possession *of*, make sure *of*.

1675 *Machiavelli's Prince* x. Wks. 71 By..securing himself nimbly of such as appear..turbulent. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4158/1, 3 or 4000 of the Inhabitants had taken up Arms, ..and had secured themselves of Denia, a good Seaport Town. *Ibid.* No. 4162/1 Those who have declared for his ..Majesty having secured themselves of Denia. 1725 BROOME *Notes to Pope's Odyss.* VIII. 239 Ulysses..finds a way..to secure himself of a powerful advocate, by [etc.].

†**c.** To certify, assure (a person) *of* some fact. Also in asseverative phrase, *I'll secure you. Obs.*

1659 HAMMOND *Ps.* lxxiii. 4 This doth not secure us of the importance of the word in this place. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. iv, He spares not the Innocents in Bibs and Aprons (He secure you) he has made (at best) some gross mistake concerning Christina. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 32 For ought reason can secure us of, one of the conditions of that association may be, that the body and soul shall not survive each other. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* vi. 34 But Mum—not a Penny, I'll secure you, to make one Sound, and one Mouth. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* Diss. ii. § 3 The events and consequences of things afterwards always corresponded, and secured them of the truth of such divine revelations.

d. To establish (a person) securely *in* some position, privilege, etc.

1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 27 Dec., Steele I have kept in his place. Congreve I have got to be used kindly, and secured. Rowe I have recommended, and got a promise of a place. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. i, The Soul, secur'd in her Existence, smile's At the drawn Dagger, and defie's its Point. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 3 (1882) 125 The towns were secured in the enjoyment of their municipal privileges.

e. To make (something) secure, certain, or reliable. Now only with reference to a prospective possession or result of action: 'To place beyond hazard' (J.), to ensure.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* IV. 126 In the Roman army was one Artabanes a Persarmenian, revolted lately to the Roman army, having secured his faith by the killing of a hundred and twenty Persian Souldiers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 18 For he who sings thy Praise, secures his own. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* I. xvi. 58 Whose Bail secures, whose Oath decides a Cause. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 39 Yet merely to know that life immortal may be obtained, is not to secure our personal enjoyment of it. 1883 P. H. HUNTER *Story of Daniel* 151 Their manner of building secured a certain air of solidity and grandeur.

f. To make the tenure of (a property, office, privilege, etc.) secure *to* a person.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 82 Our whole present interest is secured to our hands, without any solicitude of ours. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Introd., The shareholder might contrive to secure to his heirs a handsome slice of his own death-bed and funeral expenses. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 150 Her right to the succession..would have been readily secured to her by act of parliament.

g. To make (a creditor) certain of receiving payment, by means of a mortgage, bond, pledge, or the like.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 15 The Party lending the Moneys is safe, well and surely secured. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Some of the large German houses in London ..advanced large sums, taking care..to secure themselves by mortgages of parts of the public revenue.

h. To make the payment of (a debt, pension, etc.) certain by a mortgage or charge *upon* certain property.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 208, 2,000*l.* part of the money secured upon Gidea Hall. *Ibid.* IV. 392 Then such daughter should have 3,000*l.*,..to be secured upon some part of the estate. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 36 He assigns 1000 marks yearly as pinmoney to his son's wife, secured upon the Swiss possessions of his house.

i. With double obj.: To ensure (a person's) obtaining (something). *rare.* (In quot. *passive.*)

1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* xii, You shall be secured an opportunity of being fully heard.

4. To seize and confine; to keep or hold in custody; to imprison. Now somewhat *rare.*

1645 CHAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 314 You should beginne with securinge the person of William Legge. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 3 Some of which Persons.. did intend to get me secured for setting out the strength of the Dutch. 1683 WOOD *Life* 6 Sept. (O.H.S.) III. 72 The pro-vice-chancellor would then have secured him [Mr. Parkinson],..till security for his appearance at the assizes should be produced. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 June 1689, Newes of a Plot discover'd, on which divers were sent to the Tower and secured. 1705 [T. WALKER] *Wit of a Woman* III. 32 Secure that Rogue in the Stocks till we have search'd further. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Secure*,..to apprehend or lay hold of one, to clap him into Prison. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 211 He proposed that about twenty of the chief gentlemen of those Counties might be secured: And he undertook for the peace of the countrey if they were clap'd up. 1799 HT. LEE *Canterb. T., Old Wom. T.* (ed. 2) I. 392 'Let him be secured', said St. Aubert. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, Wilson and Robertson, ..each secured betwixt two soldiers of the city guard. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Secure*,..to inclose or confine effectually; to guard effectually from escape; sometimes, to seize and confine; as, to secure a prisoner. The sherif pursued the thief with a warrant, and secured him.

5. To make fast or firm.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 97 And so much may suffice for the securing of doores and windowes. 1687 M. SCRIVENER *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 437 Chains for the securing the books. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 305, I sent Friday with the Captain's Mate to the Boat, with Orders to secure her, and bring away the Oars and Sail. 1753 BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* XXV. 231 A proper compress of cloth, and a linnen rowler is absolutely necessary both for this purpose, and to secure on the dressings, wherever they can conveniently be applied. 1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* I. 105 On the securing of carriage wheels. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* viii, A girdle..secured by a large buckle of gold. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xix, She caught up her hair, twisted it hastily into a knot, and secured it with her comb. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 80/2 These work in nuts secured to the doors. 1894 WEYMAN *Man in Black* 189 A wide-leafed hat, in which a costly diamond secured a plume of white feathers.

b. *Surg.* To close (a vein or artery) by ligature or otherwise, in order to prevent loss of blood.

1662 WISEMAN *Treat. Wounds* I. 35 Having thus secured the Vessels for the present. 1753 BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* XXVI. 234 Should the wound bleed much from an artery divided, the first step should be to secure that by passing a crooked needle underneath, and tying it up with a waxed thread. 1880 C. HEATH *Man. Minor Surg.* (ed. 6) 34 In the case of an amputation, the main arteries will be secured before the cord is loosened.

6. To get hold or possession of (something desirable) as the result of effort or contrivance.

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 19 We took Care to secure some Powder, Ball, and a little Bread. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxii, Having thus secured my good opinion, he began [etc.]. 1814 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, The first comer hastens to secure the best birth in the coach for himself. 1824 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. ii. i. 246 [The profession] of arms..secures the almost undivided admiration of a rising and uncivilized people. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. vii. 219 His cordial manners..secured the sympathy of all with whom he came in contact. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* Pref. 5 The splendid series of 180 photographs which they secured.

b. *Rugby Football.* To get or obtain (a try).

1885 *Field* 31 Jan. 135/2 The last-mentioned secured a try between the posts.

Secured (sĭkiūəd), *ppl. a.* [f. SECURE *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb: Assured; firmly fastened; rendered safe. Now chiefly of a debt: For which the creditor holds security. Also of a creditor.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 5 They haue also excellentlye handled it..in the distinction between vertue with reluctation, and vertue secured. 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 77 § 10 The respective rights of secured and unsecured creditors. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 6/3 The companies have no scale by which they regulate their charges, but advance to one man at 4 per cent. and to another at 5 per cent. for a secured loan.

†**Secu·reful**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. SECURE *a.* + -FUL.] Protecting.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 209, I know..euery sway, of my securefull targe.

Securely (sĭkiūə·rli), *adv.* [f. SECURE *a.* + -LY[2].] In a secure manner (in various senses).

†**1.** In a manner free from care or apprehension; carelessly; confidently; without care or misgiving.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 3 Whose youth was spent In dangerous warres, whilst you securely slept. 1593—*Rich. II*, II. i. 266 We see the winde sit sore vpon our sailes, And yet we strike not, but securely perish. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* I. § 60 A Priest by vertue of his calling readily and securely admitted lepers to come to him. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 67 When I dwelt securely at home. 1707 ATTERBURY *Vind. Doctr. Funeral Serm.* 42 Whether any of the Reasonings..are inconsistent with each other, I securely leave to the Judgment of the Reader. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 297 We have nothing but thoughtlessness and insensibility of danger to make us enjoy prosperity securely. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 25 Trusting securely to the power of his own eloquence.

2. Without danger; in security; safely.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 118 Being vnder shade securely sconst, Which place he had elected for the nonst. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 67 This animal [the Reindeer] goes as securely as if it were upon the Ground. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 396 How deep they must be planted woud'st thou know? In shallow Furrows Vines securely grow. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 11 May 1652, Two cut-throates started out, and..haled me into a deepe thickett some quarter of a mile from the highway, where they might securely rob me. *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 19 Mar. (1732) 43 Princes can never sleep securely but by day. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 808 Tenants of life's middle state, Securely plac'd between the small and great. 1871 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxi, It was in that way Dorothea came to be sobbing as soon as she was securely alone.

3. Without risk of error; certainly.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 12, I may securely therefore conclude that there are [etc.]. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxxii. 297 As I am securely informed. *Ibid.* lxxxiv. 409 The metaphor..I do not yet securely understand.

4. Firmly.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 293 They had tied the dogs securely, as they thought: but Toodla and four others had broken loose. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Anchoine* 14 Those wrought stones..are now securely clamped to the south wall.

Securement (sĭkiūə·mĕnt), *rare.* [f. SECURE *v.* + -MENT.] The action or an act of securing.

†**a.** Making safe *from* or *against*. *Obs.* **b.** Ensuring or making sure.

1622 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1908) II. 108 [Willoughby has also been furnished with money, and left to take his choice of means] for his best securmentt. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 7 Cain..grew afraid thereof, and obtained a securement from it [death]. 1658—*Let. to Dugdale* 10 Nov., The laborious Aggers, Banks, and Works of Securement against Floods and Inundations. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 475/2 Liberty, however, is so highly prized that society condemns the securement in all cases of perpetual protection by means of perpetual imprisonment.

Secureness (sĭkiūə·nĕs). *rare.* [f. SECURE *a.* + -NESS.] = SECURITY 1, 3.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* VII. xxxvi. 52 To restitution turne your doing wrongs, Your fond securenesse, turne to godly feares. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. xii. (1636) 326 Therefore (O strange securenesse!) as hee sate vpon the Tribunall,.. they at vn-awares assailed him on all hands. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 5 No man perfectly knows his own heart: you think all well; this may be not assurance, but secureness. 1668 TEMPLE *On Approach of Shore of Harwich* 32 Thy sweet Inclosures..Shew thy secureness from thy Neighbours Harms. 1838 MRS. BROWNING *Seraphim* I. (near end), Down-lay Your sweet secureness for congenial fears.

Securer (sĭkiūə·rəɹ). *rare.* [f. SECURE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which secures, in various senses of the verb.

1636 STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) II. 18 The Army..was rather to be reinforced..as..the chief Securer..of the..Plantations. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire upon Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 Of kings distressed thou art a fine securer. 1820 *Examiner* No. 616. 66/1 He rose early, which is a great securer of health.

Securi- (sĭkiūə·ri, sēkiūri·), combining form of L. *secūris* ax, f. *secāre* to cut. Used in various scientific terms. **Secu·rico·rnate** [L. *corn-ū* horn + -ATE] *Ent.*, 'having the antennæ in form of a hatchet' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858). ‖ **Secu·rifer** [L. *secūrifer* adj., *-fer*, *ferre* to bear] *Ent.*, one of the *Securifera* or phyllophagous hymenoptera. **Securi·ferous** *a.* [-FEROUS], ax-bearing; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Securifera*. **Securi·gerous** *a.* [-GEROUS] *Bot.* (see quot.). **Secu·ripalp** [L. *palp-us* PALP] *Ent.*, a beetle of the division *Securipalpi*. **Secu·ripa·lpous** *a.* [-OUS] *Ent.*, of or pertaining to the division *Securipalpi*. See also SECURIFORM *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Securiferous*, that beareth an Axe

or Hatchet. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Securifers*, Securiferi, the name of a tribe of *Terebrantia*, or boring Hymenopterous insects. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Securiferous. *Ibid.*, *Securigerus*, ..applied to the *Montbretea securigera*, from the form of the appendages that garnish the corol: securigerous. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Securipalpi*, Securipalpi, the name of a family of Coleopterous insects, comprehending those in which the maxillary palps terminate in a joint which is elongated and hatchet-shaped. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Securipalpous.

Securiform (*sĭkiū·rifɔm*), *a.* [f. SECURI- + -FORM.] Ax-shaped, having the form of an ax or hatchet. a. *Bot.* applied to leaves, etc. b. *Ent.* applied to a palpus or joint, etc.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xviii. (1765) 212 *Securiform*, Hatchet-shaped. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ix. (1818) I. 299 *note*, Mordellæ will open the anthers with the securiform joints of their palpi to get at the pollen. 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 165 Labial palpi securiform. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 703/2 *Conchifera*... The foot..is securiform when its free edge is arched like the cutting face of an axe, as in *Petunculus*. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 869 A small hand, slightly oblong, somewhat securiform.

Securing, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. SECURE *v.* + -ING 2.] That secures, in various senses of the verb.

1643 J. M. *Sov. Salve* 35 The only sure and securing way to follow. 1798 *Times* 28 June 1/1 Drawing papers, pallets, gold and silver paper, copal and securing varnish.

†**Secu·ritan.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SECURITY + -AN, ? after *Puritan*.] One who is characterized by 'security' or culpable freedom from apprehension.

1623 BP. HALL *Serm. Re-edif. Chapell of Earle of Exeter* Wks. (1625) 529 The sensual Securitan pleases himselfe in the conceit of his owne peace. 1627 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* 21 One Mr. Out-side, in the inside a carnall Securitan, [is] a fellow that will come to his Church [etc.].

Securite (*sĭkiū·rəit*). Also -**it**. [f. SECURE *a.* + -ITE 4, after the Ger. name *sicherit* (*sicher* sure, safe).] A modern high explosive consisting of a mixture of meta-di-nitro-benzole with nitrate of ammonium (Cundill *Dict. Explosives*, 1889, p. 82); used chiefly in blasting operations.

1888 *Times* 2 Mar. 13/6 Securite consists of nitrated hydrocarbons in admixture with certain oxidizing agents. It is the invention of Herr Schœneweg, who has now rendered it flameless when exploded, by the addition of an organic salt in certain proportions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 958 The symptoms following the use of sicareit (securite or sicherite) resemble those which are caused by roburite.

Security (*sĭkiū·riti*). Forms: 5 **securytye**, **securite**(e, 6–7 **securitye**, **securitie**, 6– **security**. [ad. L. *sēcūritās*, f. *sēcūr-us*: see SECURE *a.* and -ITY. Cf. F. *sécurité* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp. *seguridad*, Pg. *seguridade*.]

I. The condition of being secure.

1. The condition of being protected from or not exposed to danger; safety.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 Also hit [Paradise] hathe securite, to the whiche seyenge the altitude of the place berrethe testimonye [Lat. *Habet et securitatem cui attestatur loci altitudo*]. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* lxxx. 3 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 249 Thyne eye of grace vpon vs cast, Of helth and of securitee. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 25 Therefor No worldly corner can theyme securitye warrant. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 13 This Earle providing for his securitie, about this time imprisoned the above mentioned sonnes of Shane ONeale. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 26 Some Provision should be made for the Security of our Frontier Settlements at least. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 229 The emperor and his court enjoyed..the security of the marshes and fortifications of Ravenna. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 The Esterlings..lay in security behind their walls, while the Flemish and other foreign residents fell helpless victims to the rage of the populace. 1903 A. SMELLIE *Men of Covenant* xxxii. (ed. 2) 352 His security lay, of course, in his lord's deafness.

2. Freedom from doubt; confidence, assurance. Now chiefly, well-founded confidence, certainty.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31 b/2 We may safelye, and with all securitye, vse them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 42 Hee begets a security of himselfe, and a careleese eye unto the last remunerations. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clxxxvi. 193 Negligence would imply either an indifference about pleasing, or else an insolent security of pleasing. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. i, Rest no security upon yourself,..since you have no knowledge of the many tricks and inventions by which you may be plundered. 1790 — *Diary* July, He came..with an honest, straightforward security of the welcome he really found. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 154 The..foreman..appealed, with assumed security, to the entry in the books. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xv, She told Mr. Hall they might count on her with security. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 122 [The articles] are distinguished by a certain security of judgement, remarkable at any time, remarkable especially in one so young.

3. Freedom from care, anxiety or apprehension; a feeling of safety or freedom from or absence of danger. *arch.* Formerly often *spec.* (now only *contextually*) culpable absence of anxiety, carelessness.

1555 J. BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 266 Our vayne glory, our viciousness, avarice, ydleness, security. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xii. 189 They..were drowned in sinnefull securitie. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. v. 32 Security Is Mortals cheefest Enemie. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Redin.* II. i. (1854) 70 As if he intended to surprise the town, thinking to find them in security. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. viii. (1692) 39 His Security (the Effect of his Luxury) was his Ruin. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 69/1 The archers may privately annoy the enemy, as he moves about the Field in security. 1774 BURKE *Let. to Marq. Rockingh.* Corr. 1844 I. 496 The supineness, neglect, and blind security of my friend, in that, and every thing that concerns him. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Thrale* 30 May, Do not remit your care; for in your condition it is certain that security will produce danger. 1810 MRS. BRUNTON *Self-control* xxv, Lady Pelham smiled at Laura's security, which she did not consider as an infallible sign of safety. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xix, The security and carelessness of the sentinels, who had suffered such preparations to be made without observation or alarm given. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 17 July 51 Every Government knew exactly when there was reason for alarm, and when there was excuse for security. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 63 It is an imaginary immortality which encloses him in sevenfold security, even while he stands upon its very last edge.

4. The quality of being securely fixed or attached, stability, fixity.

1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 169 Who can mistake the meaning..of the security of the union of the clavicle to the large scapula?

II. A means of being secure.

5. Something which secures or makes safe; a protection, guard, defence.

a. Const. *against*, *from*, †*for*.

*a*1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 286 b, For your securitie for any treacherie (hauing no hostage worthie to counteruaile you) take my woorde, which I esteeme aboue all respectes. 1664 TILLOTSON *Serm.* i. Wks. (1714) 23 If the providence of God be taken away, what security have we against those innumerable dangers to which human nature is continually expos'd? 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 21 Universal Practice..does at this day make Lead the common security of Iron-work against Rust. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 96 Mankind..stand in need of virtuous habits, for a security against this danger. 1828–32 WEBSTER s. v., A navy constitutes the security of Great Britain from invasion. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* i. 21 A good fire..was always a perfect security against the attacks of wild beasts. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 94 And I have no security against thy killing me by a thing that I may smell, or by some other means.

b. Without const.

1641 BAKER *Chron., Hen. I* (1653) 64 Anjou was neighbouring upon Normandy, a great security to it, if a fiend; and as great a danger, if an enemy. 1658 JER. TAYLOR *Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 5 Nothing is so great a security to love as never to remember any unkindnesse. 1743 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist.* XVII. II. 62/2 She at last formed two Parties in the Court and Kingdom, which proved her security, as she was necessary to Both. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, Concealment was his only security. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. vi. 230 He endeavoured to obtain the security of at least a written promise for these terms which had been offered to gain his consent. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2 (1882) 464 The only security for truth was to draw a hard and fast line between truth and falsehood. 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. v. 226 Piety, which is a security for good faith, is none against credulity.

† **6.** A means of securing or fixing in position.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 227 The utility of these nails as a security till the mortar was become hard.

7. Ground for regarding something as secure, safe, or certain; an assurance, guarantee.

1623 COCKERAM II, Securitie giuen one for safe comming. *Safe conduite.* 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 19 To contemne Fame is but a security of doing ill. 1711 SWIFT *Conduct of Allies* Wks. 1902 V. 71 We could have no security for our trade, while that kingdom [Spain] was subject to a prince of the Bourbon family. 1715 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) I. 138 What Security have We, that, abusing and despising the same Mercies, we shall not smart under the same Judgments? 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. xv. 301 We can have no access to Him, no security of His favor, unless we endeavour to conform to His precepts. 1805 WORDSW. *Poems Sent.* xx. *Ode Duty* 20 When love is an unerring light, And joy its own security. 1856 MACAULAY *Biog., Goldsm.* (1860) 71 Both what was good and what was bad in Goldsmith's character was, to his associates, a perfect security that he would never commit such villany. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. 282 What therefore, the poor especially require when they buy their tea and sugar is, the security that they obtain an unadulterated article.

b. *Act of Security*: an Act passed by the Scottish Parliament in 1704, excluding Queen Anne's successor from the throne of Scotland unless conditions of government were enacted which should secure the independence of the kingdom.

1710–11 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 30 Wks. 1902 IX. 192 That unnatural league was afterwards cultivated by another incident; I mean the Act of Security.

8. Property deposited or made over, or bonds, recognizances, or the like entered into, by or on behalf of a person in order to secure his fulfilment of an obligation, and forfeitable in the event of non-fulfilment; a pledge, caution. Phrases, *to enter* (*in* or *into*), *find*, *give* (*in*), *go*, †*put in*, *take security*.

a. As securing a person's 'good behaviour', his appearance in court at a specified time, or his performance of some undertaking.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 181/2 Where securitee of pens was axed bifore you in your said Court. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 9 And when they had taken securitie of Iason, and of the other, they let them goe. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 96 Putt in good securitye to fynde out Watson by Monday come sen-night...To remayne in prison untell he putt in securitye here. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 6, I move that he enter security. The person complaining, is a person of as great worth as any person can be. 1668–9 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Mar., Being this day summoned..to give in security for his good behaviour. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iii. 7 You must find sufficient Security to us, our Heirs and Assigns, that you will not employ Lewis Baboon. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iii. Wks. 1735 IV. 118 Knox..was obliged..to enter into Security for so doing. 1790 J. BRUCE *Source of Nile* I. iii. 46 We obliged him to give his son Mahomet in security for his behaviour towards us. 1797 *Month. Mag.* III. 550/1 Where special bail is required, the sheriff may take security of the defendant, by bond,..for his appearance. 1828–32 WEBSTER s. v., Violent and dangerous men are obliged to give security for their good behavior, or for keeping the peace. 1883 *Act* 46 & 47 *Vict.* c. 52 § 21 (2) The person so appointed shall give security in manner prescribed to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade.

b. As securing the payment of a debt.

1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 539 To subscrive and returne the forme of security. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* C 2, Without good securitie they will lend Nobody mony. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* IV. i, *Tent*...Wel sir, your security? *Amb.* Why sir two Diamonds here. *c*1613 ROWLANDS *Paire Spy-Knaves* 15 Bonds, Bils, and words, I'le trust none of you three. Bring good securitie to deale with me. *a*1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* Pref., Those who can give good Security, may have Money under the Statute-Interest. 1711–12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Mar., The French have offered..to give us Dunkirk, and the Dutch Namur, for security, till the peace is made. 1724 in *Fasti Aberd.* (1854) 205 Money..to be laid out..upon land or upon reall or personal security, and the interest or yearly produce thereof is to be applyed [etc.]. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 480 The petitioners..must be bound in a security of 200 *l.* to make the party amends in case they do not prove him a bankrupt. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 90 The mortgagee holds the estate merely as a pledge or security for the repayment of his money. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* viii. 85 It was frequently necessary to borrow money,..on the security of what was to come in during the next week. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. 107 The reason why this personage [the employer] exists in modern trade and manufacture arises from the facts that he has security on which to borrow [etc.]. 1874 MARKBY *Elem. Law* (ed. 2) § 496, I shall also use the word security to express any transaction between the debtor and creditor by which the performance of such a service [*sc.* one capable of being represented in money] is secured.

c. *transf.*

1649 E. REYNOLDS *Hosea* II. 69 We..stagger and be disheartened, if we have not double securitie from God. *a*1744 SWIFT *Serm. Testimony Consc.* Wks. 1898 IV. 127 It is impossible for a man who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable security that he will not be false and cruel. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i, But what security dost thou offer that thou wilt observe the truce? 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 283 The word of a Gracchus..was his bond; and a bond which was a first-rate security.

9. One who pledges himself (or is pledged) for another, a surety.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 38 He said sir, you should procure him better Assurance, then Bardolfe: he would not take his Bond and yours, he lik'd not the Security. 1627 SIR T. HOPE *Let.* in *Scottish Hist. Soc. Misc.* (1893) I. 93 And for the nott of the Irische landis, it salbe sent with the securities quhen thay go to Irland. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 43 He would engage his word and be security for the performance of what the Chancellor had declar'd. 1690 WOOD *Life* 31 Jan. (O.H.S.) III. 324 They were bailed on great security given by each on their owne parts, and on the parts of their security. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Nov., When one [of the two people bound] dies, you fall upon the other, and make him add another security. 1721 J. PERRY *Stopping Dagenham Breach* 93 One of my Securitys..promised to take care of the finishing the work in my Absence. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 143 Croftes offered the said Richard Johnson as one of his securities for the performance of the said contract. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, B wants a loan...B proposes self and two securities. B is accepted. Two securities give a bond. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 213/2 So, with their security and some others, I started in pursuit, and next morning came up with the fugitives.

transf. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 135 There was..a motion made that the citty should undertake the businesse of insuring houses from fire, and that the chamber of London should be the security.

10. A document held by a creditor as guarantee of his right to payment. Hence, any particular kind of stock, shares, or other form of investment guaranteed by such documents. Chiefly *plural*.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 7–8 Their keeping up publick registers of all lands and houses, sold or mortgaged, whereby..the securities of lands and houses [are] rendered indeed, such as we commonly call them, real securities. 1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Interest* (1692) 132 But how Securities will be mended by lowering of Interest, is, I confess, beyond my Comprehension. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. viii. 33 When I wanted Money, half a dozen of these Fellows were always waiting in my Antichamber with their Securities ready drawn. 1746 LD. HARDWICKE in Atkyns *Chanc. Rep.* (1782) III. 444 Neither South-Sea stock nor Bank stock are considered as a good security. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 380 Continental Securities have been falling in Boston since my last return from New York. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. § 3 (1876) 39 He buys from the state what are called government securities; that is obligations on the government to pay a certain annual income. 1872 ROGERS *Capital & Lab.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 14/2 The labour of a stockbroker consists in purchasing securities on behalf of his customers, he receiving a fee in the form of a percentage on the purchase or sale of the security. 1879 *Daily News* 26 May, Liquid Securities, or in other words, those easily convertible into cash when necessity arises.

III. 11. *attrib.* as (senses 8, 10) *security-bond*, *-writ*; also **security-bolt**, a device for securing a motor-tyre to the rim; **security-door**, an outer door of a corridor in a prison; **security-grinder**, *jocular*, ? an assiduous deviser of securities.

1903 *Motoring Ann.* 304 Fig. 2 shows the *security bolt in the act of pinching the inner tube. 1715 in J. Perry *Stop-*

ping Dagenham Breach (1721) 131 That the *Security Bonds shall be deliver'd up to be cancell'd, when the Conditions are perform'd. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS 50 *Yrs. Publ. Service* xvii. 232 The locks everywhere, to cells, passages, and in external or '*security' doors [were] of the newest and most approved pattern. 1827 CANNING *Sp.* 6 Mar. (1828) VI. 155 Since the year 1813, I certainly have not meddled in the workmanship of securities;..I assure my right honourable friend.. that I am perfectly ready to vote for securities; but I am not to be set down as a *security-grinder. 1908 *Carnegie Trust Rep.* 61 The *Security Writs have been exhibited to me.

†Se·cutor, se·ctour. *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 seketur, 4 sekatur, 4–5 seke-, seka-, secutour, 5 sekka-, seca-, secoutour, scccutur, secutur, -or, seketowr(e, sekiture; 4–6 sectour, 5 sektour, secktur, 5–6 sectur, 6 sekture, sector. [Aphetic form of EXECUTOR.] = EXECUTOR.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28322 Ic seketur made of testament, ne folud noght wit gode entent þe testament for to fulfill, bot gafe i it gain dedis will. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 390 At þe nende of þritti niȝt, To his seketour com þe ded kniȝt, & seyd in þis maner: 'Mi soule [etc.]'. *a*1.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 259 While he lyuede faste preyed he þat þou his sekatur mihte be. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XV. 128 þe which aren prestes inparfit and prechoures after sylner, Sectoures and sudenes, somnoures and her lemmannes. 1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 2, I ordeine Watkyn my sone, secutour. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 102 in *Macro Plays* 80 He sendith afftyr his sekkatours, ful fekyl to fynde. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 166 Trust neuer freyndys frele Nawthere of childe then wife; flor sectures ar not lele. *c* 1485 *Early Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 41 ȝefe thi almus with thi hand, trust to no secatour. 1493 *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 32 Som that I rest awand to John Twedy or hys wyff and sekituris is 33li. 5s. 5g^{s}. 1505 *Presentments of Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 31 Dyssyryng hym to be hys sektur, and also me to be hys sekture to. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 117 Thou ought nat yet to kepe it nere the more. But to his sectours or heyres it restore. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* 30 Sair I suspect, God accuse His sectouris, and him self refuse, That sa vnfaithfullie deceist.

Hence **†Se·cutorship** *rare* = EXECUTORSHIP.

1553 *Respublica* III. vi. 864 This same I got by sectourshipp of my Mother. *Ibid.* 866 This bag have I kepte of other sectourships whole, whiche the Madde knaves woulde had scettred by penie dole.

Sed: see SAD *a.*, SAY *v.*[1], SEED.

†Se·dal, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *sēdāl-is*, f. *sēd-ēs* seat, fundament: see -AL.] Of or belonging to the fundament.

1681 *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.*, Vocab., *Sedal veins*, the veins in the fundament. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 197 While they draw [blood] from the sedal Arterie [orig. *ex arteriis sedatibus*].

Sedan (sĭdæ·n). Also 7 **cedan,** (? *erron.*) **sedam.** [Of obscure etymology.

The conjecture (? first in Johnson, 1773) connecting the word with the name of Sedan, a town of NE. France, has nothing to support it, and seems unlikely. In 1634 the exclusive right of supplying 'covered chairs' was granted to Sir Sanders Duncombe; the word *sedan* does not occur in the grant, but the index to the patents of the year has 'covered chairs (called sedans)'. The statement of Evelyn, that Duncombe brought the sedan from Naples may be correct, as the thing had long been in use in Italy (cf. It. *seggietta* in Florio, 1598). It is therefore natural to suppose that the word might be from some South Italian derivative of It. *sede* (L. *sēdēs*) seat, *sedere* to sit; but there seems to be no trustworthy evidence of the existence in It. dialects of any form from which the Eng. word could be derived.]

1. A closed vehicle to seat one person, borne on two poles by two bearers, one in front and one behind. In fashionable use during the 17th, 18th, and early 19th cent.

1635 BROME *Sparagus Garden* I. iii. (1640) B 4 b, What, have you some new project a foot now, to out-goe that of the Hand-barrowes? what call you 'em the Sedams [*sic*]? *Ibid.* IV. x. I 4 b, Shee's now gone forth in one o' the new Hand-litters: what call yee it, a Sedan. *Brit.* O Sedana. 1641 *MSS. Dk. Rutland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 531 Payd the men that carried my Lord George in the sedan, *xli.* xvjs. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 191 His Majesty was immediately hurried away from the Bar into a Common Cedan. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 89/2 The Empress..by reason of her weakness,..travells in her Sedan. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb. 1645, The streetes [of Naples] are full of gallants on horseback, in coaches and sedans, from hence brought first into England by Sir Sanders Duncomb. 1702 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3867/1 The Doge was carried in a very rich Sedan. 1737 DUCHESS OF PORTLAND in Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 610 Lady Dunkeron's sedan is yellow velvet, imbroidered and imbossed with silver. 1802 *Anna Seward's Lett.* (1811) VI. 9 Dr. Jones seconded my proposal that he should be brought here in a sedan. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXV, Mr. Muzzle opened one half of the carriage gate to admit the sedan.

b. *transf.* A litter, palanquin, or the like.

1646 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) II. 323 He..presented the governour with a sedan, which (as he said) was sent by the viceroy of Mexico to his sister. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 52 Some times, he is carried by several men in a Palanquin, or kind of Sedan. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XVIII. vi. § 6 As Tiberius lay once at his ease upon his sedan, and was carried about. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 61 Elevated high above his vassals came the Inca Atahuallpa, borne on a sedan or open litter. 1878 J. PAYN *By Proxy* I. iii. 25 All the neighbourhood..the rich [Chinese] in sedans, the poor on foot, were on their way to do honour to his shrine.

2. *local U.S.* 'A hand-barrow with a deep basket-like bottom made of barrel-hoops, used to carry fish' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

3. *Comb.*, as *sedan-bearer, -maker, -man.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXV, Mr. Grummer, commanding the *sedan-bearers to halt, advanced. 1641 EARL CORK in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 173 Paid Thomas Wright, the *sedan maker, dwelling in white ffriers, for my new sedan. 1638 BROME *Antipodes* IV. viii. (1640) I 1, Enter *Sedan-man. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* VI. 110 These Syrians were..kept by the ladies of Rome..for their chair-bearers or sedan-men.

Hence **†Seda·n'd** *pa. pple.*, placed or carried in a sedan. **†Seda·nful** [-FUL], the occupants of a sedan. **Sedanier** [-IER], a sedan-bearer.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* I. 6 Sedan-fulls for these hundred farthings throng. 1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* III. 139 The Body is by This Time Cas'd, Hous'd, Sedann'd, Box'd up, or call it what you will. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 8 When to the Play 'tis time to go In Pompous Coach, or else Sedan'd With Equipage along the Strand. 1871 MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xliii, By the way, Richie, there will be Sedaniers—porters to pay to-day.

Sedan chair. Now *Hist.* = SEDAN 1, 1 b.

1750 *Will* in Payne *Engl. Catholics* (1889) 6 My sedan chair. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 25 The ladies however use a sedan chair,..which is carried by two negroes on a pole connected with the top of the chair. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 379 To allow the patient to be carried home in a sedan chair. 1840 MALCOLM *Trav.* 52/1 The worst that would probably happen to a proper man making the trial, would be to be placed in a sedan chair, and transmitted to Macao. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 14 Sedan Chairs..were the usual modes of conveyance..to parties, balls [etc.].

b. *transf.* (see quot.).

1869 *Cassell's Househ. Guide* I. 72 Another way of carrying a patient is upon what is known among school-boys as a 'sedan-chair', each bearer grasping his own fore-arm and that of his fellow about its middle..and the patient grasping the bearers' necks.

†Se·dant, *a. Her. Obs. rare*—^{0}. [? quasi-Fr. spelling of SEANT *a.*] = SEJANT.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 144/1 Seiant, or Sedant.

†Sedany. The name of a country-dance.

1651 J. P. *Dancing-master* (1652) 24 Dargason, or Sedany. 1707 *J. Shirley's Tri. Wit* (ed. 5) 206 The Sedany. A pleasant Dance for as many as will in this order, OOO))).

Sedate (sĭdē·t), *a.* [ad. L. *sēdāt-us*, pa. pple. of *sēdāre* to settle, allay, make calm or quiet, f. root *sĕd-* as in L. *sēdēre*: see SIT *v.*]

1. Calm, quiet, composed; cool, sober, collected; undisturbed by passion or excitement.

a. of a person, his disposition, temper, deportment, actions.

1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 86. 100, I think the Chastisement should be a little more Sedate, and a little more Severe. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. ▶ 5 Virgil was of a quiet, sedate Temper. 1704 SWIFT *Tale of Tub* vi. 131 Millions of Stitches, that required the nicest Hand and sedatest Constitution to extricate. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 17. 113 A Man of Publick Spirit and Sedate Courage. 1768 SIERNE *Sent. Journ.* II. 50 (*Le Pâtissier*) He was..of a sedate look, something approaching to gravity. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 65 They acted with such sedate vigour and cautious determination. 1876 FLOR. MARRYAT *Her Father's Name* xxiv, 'A yellow light!' cried Valera, suddenly..'I never heard of such a thing before', he added a moment after, in a sedater tone. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* July 146/2 A serious, sedate, and easy-mannered gentleman.

†b. of the intellect, and intellectual operations.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 22 When fear hath..disabled the mind for a cool and sedate judgment and valuation of things. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* x. 56 Requiring ..a free, sedate, and intent minde. 1701 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3757/2 The late wise and sedate Resolutions of your Parliament. 1702 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* I. Pref. 4 We shall leave them to their own sedate and composed Reflections.

c. *transf.* of literary composition.

1749 HURD *Horace's Ars Poet.* Introd. 14 Such abrupt and violent transitions, as might better agree to the impassioned elegy, than to the sedate didactic epistle.

d. of animals.

1792 COWPER *Retired Cat* 1 A poet's cat, sedate and grave. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, That sedate and clerical bird, the rook.

†2. Of physical objects: Quiet; motionless, or smooth and steady in motion. *Obs.*

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 57 The Water became sedate, and quiet as at First. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 301 If she at any time used any Motion, the Pain would encrease; commonly finding most ease when her Body was sedate. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* iv. (1728) 304 The river which was before straight, she made crooked with great windings, that it might be more sedate and less apt to overflow. *c* 1728 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) 124 His pulse ..was sedate enough.

†Seda·te, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *sēdāt-*, ppl. stem of *sēdāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To make calm or quiet; to assuage, allay. Hence **†Seda·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1646 J. OWEN *Vision Unchang. Free Mercy*, etc. 56 These following lines were intended meerly to sedate and bury such contests. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 204 This was not to procure or excite prophesie, but to sedate passions and affections. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 53 Did matter contend with matter, what confusion would it produce? whilst the mind and soul of man sedate the hostility, and bring it to due obedience.

Sedately (sĭdē·tli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a sedate manner; without passion or excitement.

1646 TRAPP *Comm. John* xviii. 33 Pilate therefore retires himself into the palace, that he might more sedately set himself to sift the business. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 5 As also those grounds and arguments that are commonly brought..punctually, sedately, and faithfully answered. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. *init.* (Globe) 318, I..began to argue with my self sedately. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xxi, And Lara gazed on these, sedately glad. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, John looked sedately and solemnly at his questioner. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lv. 8, I hail'd each lady promenader, Each, I found, did face me quite sedately.

Sedateness (sĭdē·tnés). [-NESS.] The quality or fact of being sedate (see the adj.).

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 148/2 With inimitable serenity, and sedateneesse of mind. 1655 CROMWELL *Sp.* 22 Jan. ▶ 17 (Carlyle) There was a very great peace and sedateness throughout these Nations. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 176 He behaved himself all the while with great sedatenesse, as became a person under his circumstances. 1730 WATERLAND *Suppl. to Nat. Sacram.* 1 To preserve the Coolness and Sedateness proper to religious or learned Enquiries. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 49 May and myself walking with the sedateness and decorum befitting our sex and age. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 5 The sedateness of his deportment and the apparent regularity of his life delighted austere moralists. 1910 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 330 It was an age of sedateness and comparative repose.

Sedation (sĭdē·ʃən). [a. F. *sédation* or ad. L. *sēdātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *sēdāre*: see SEDATE *a.*]

1. The action of allaying, assuaging, making calm or quiet. **a.** *Med.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. IV. i. 65 It causeth the humours to breath out wyth gentyll resolution, and sedation of payne. 1670 MAYNWARING *Pharm. Phys. Repos.* 53 The Anodyne Pills..are used in all Cases requiring sedation and allay. 1874 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* 58 In tonic doses quinia produces no perceptible sedation of the circulation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 875 A sedation of certain parts may throw other functions into an eminence which may be positive or may be relative.

†b. *gen. Obs.*

1616 *Rich Cabinet* 57 H. 7. who was ledde after the sedation both of forren and domestick encombrances..to the house of a great Maiestie and Honourable wealth. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 70 For the sedation of inquietmindes. 1674 T. TURNOR *Bankers & Creditors* (1675) 41 The King for the sedation of these ..Apprehensions is advised..to issue forth his Declaration.

†2. The state of being settled. *Obs. rare*—^{1}.

1627–61 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. LXXXV. 374 The unevenness of the Earth is clearly Providence. For since it is not any fix'd sedation, but a floating mild variety, that pleaseth; The Hills and Valleys in it, have all their special use.

Sedative (se·dătiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **sed-, cedatyve.** [a. F. *sédatif* adj. and sb., or ad. med.L. *sēdātīv-us*, f. L. *sēdāre*: see prec. and -IVE.]

A. *adj. Med.* That has the property of allaying, assuaging, or soothing.

Sedative salt, old name (*sal sedativum*, Homberg 1702) for boracic acid.

c 1425 *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 93 Oile roset complete is resolutiue, confortatyue, and conueniently cedatyue of akyng. *Ibid.* 94 It is a conuenient resolutyue, and of akyng sedatyue. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s.v., Sedative Medicines..are such as have power or vertue to allay and aswage pain. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 36 Mr. Homberg called it *Sedative Salt*, on account of its medical effects. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 614 Disputes.. concerning the stimulant and sedative effects of cold. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 492 Morphia..appears to be the principal sedative constituent of opium.

b. *transf.* and *gen.*

1795 BURKE *Reg. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 27 Against alarm on their politick and military empire these are the writer's sedative remedies. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 251 It illustrates the sedative effect of a protracted succession of hazards. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Illusions* Wks. (Bohn) II. 445 Is not our faith in the impenetrability of matter more sedative than narcotics?

B. *sb. Med.* A sedative medicine.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 99/1 Vinegar..generally acts as a sedative. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XXXVIII, The sedative had been administered. In fact, they had given me a strong opiate. I was to be held quiet for one night. 1874 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 148 There are certain drugs which are used by practitioners to decrease the activity of the circulation; and it is these which are here considered under the heading of Cardiac Sedatives. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 604 Sedatives such as bromides and valerian..must be administered.

b. *transf.* and *gen.*

1785 PALEY *Mor. & Polit. Philos.* III. II. vii. I. 298 Reflections..which may be called the sedatives of anger. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xv, The lazy influence of a late and lonely breakfast, with the additional sedative of a newspaper. 1864 MRS. RIDDELL *Geo. Geith* xxix, 'Beryl's singing always sends me to sleep'. 'So that I am of some use in the world, if only as a sedative', replied Beryl.

Sedche, variant of SIEGE.

†Sede. *Obs.* [ad. L. *sēdēs* seat.]

1. = SEAT *sb.* 8. *Sede celestial*, the throne of God.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5320 Of his com þe king was fain, And of his sede [*other texts* sete] him ras again. *a* 1500–34 *Coventry Corpus Chr. Plays* I. 345 The sede seyleteall.

2. = SEAT *sb.* 13.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 183 And at þe laste [þey] cam in to Italia, and..made þe cheefe sede at Tarentum.

3. = SEAT *sb.* 7.

1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 140 Item I do geue for implements to remayne vnto the schollе the hangyns in my chamber, one table, one ioyned forme, one sede.

Sede, obs. form of SEED *sb.* and *v.*

Sede·cimarti·culate, *a. Ent.* [f. L. *sēdecim* + *articul-us* joint + -ATE 2.] Having sixteen joints.

1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 342 Antennæ porrect, cylindrical, sedecimarticulate.

†Sede·cuple. *Obs.*—[f. L. *sēdec-im* sixteen, after DECUPLE.] A quantity sixteen times another.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 349 If any Root be Multiplied by 4 the Product shall be the Root of the Sedecuple.

‖ **Se defendendo** (sī dĭfĕndĕ·ndō). *Law.* [Law Latin: *sē* himself, *dēfendendō* abl. gerund of *dēfendĕre* to defend.] 'In self-defence': a plea which if established is held to remove legal guilt from a homicide.

1548 STAUNFORD *Kinges Prerog.* xvi. (1567) 45 b, In a case where one killed another *se defendendo* or by misaduenture, this offence is felony. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. v. 49 *Mad.* They barke, *se defendendo*. *Shv.* Or for custome, As commonly curres doe, one for another. 1710 *Tatler* No. 256 ¶ 3 That in consideration..that his taking the wall was only *Se defendendo*, the prosecutor should let him escape with life. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Though the party justify its being done Se-Defendendo, yet he is driven to procure his Pardon of Course from the Lord Chancellor. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 126 The law of England..pardons even homicide if committed *se defendendo*.

subst. use. 1682 DRYDEN *Duke of Guise* Epil. 12 *Se defendendo* never was a Sin.

† **Sedeful**, *a. Obs.* Also 1–2 **sideful**. [OE. *sidefull*, f. *sidu* masc. = OS. *sidu* (Du. *zede* fem.), OHG. *situ* (G. *sitte* fem.), Goth. *sidu-s*:—O Teut. **sēdu-s* custom, morality (f. root **swedh-*) : cf. Gr. ἔθος custom.] Virtuous, moral, chaste.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC in Assmann *Ags. Hom.* iii. 327 Þa heahfæderas halize wæron..sidefulle on ðeawum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2175 Ȝho wass..Shammfasst, & daffte, & sedefull.

Sedelinges, obs. form of SIDELINGS *adv.*

Sedement, obs. form of SEDIMENT.

Sedenes, variant of SEEDNESS. *Obs.*

Sedent (sī·dĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *sedent-em*, pres. pple. of *sedēre* to sit.] Sitting.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 57 A Fragment of a sedent Figure of a Woman. 1714 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5286/4 A Griffin Sedent upon a broken Spear. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* II. xi. 4 The pretty sedent bronze figure. 1889 BRYDALL *Art in Scot.* x. 189 The sedent statue of the very beautiful and handsome Princess Pauline Borghese.

Sedentarily (se·dĕntărĭli), *adv.* [f. SEDENTARY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a sedentary manner.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 169 So sedentarily addicted to the composition of verse.

Sedentariness (se·dĕntărĭnĕs). [f. SEDENTARY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being sedentary.

1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 113 Those that live in great Towns..are enclined to paleness, which may be imputed to their sedentariness, or want of motion. *c* 1740 COLE in *Etoniana* iv. 76 The sedentariness of a scholar. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 66 Ratifying and trebling the ruinous effects of this sedentariness. 1898 E. P. EVANS *Evol. Ethics* i. 46 With the beginning of agriculture and sedentariness this relation is reversed.

Sedentary (se·dĕntări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *sédentaire*, ad. L. *sedentārius*, f. *sedent-em*, pr. pple. of *sedēre* to sit: see SEDENT and -ARY. Cf. Sp., Pg., It. *sedentario*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of habits, occupations, etc.: Requiring continuance in a sitting posture.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxiv. (1632) 66 To divert them from all militarie exercises, and ammuse them to idle, secure, and sedentarie occupations. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 184 If thy life be sedentary, exercise thy body. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 192. 244 Since..sedentary or studious Men should have some Exercise, that at the same time might divert their Minds, and employ their Bodies. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 4 The Spleen, which is so frequent in Men of studious and sedentary Tempers. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 207 But sedentary weavers of long tales Give me the fidgets, and my patience fails. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 322 A Gentleman of Kensington, of middle age, plethoric, and sedentary, but active in his mind. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* vii, Sedentary victims of unhealthy toil. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 263 Fancy a sedentary usher,..suddenly called upon to unlearn all his scholar-like habits. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvi, A few sedentary characters..remained at table full a quarter of an hour.

absol. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. I. 261 The Blood of labouring people is more dense than that of the sedentary. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 433 Thus, the aged, the sedentary, and the dissipated, are known to be more liable to ulcers of the lower extremities, than the young, active, and sober.

† **b.** Slothful, inactive. *Obs.*

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 17 Our Physitians, being like vnto the lazie sedentarie Physitians of Alexandria,..are ashamed to aske of the patient the..symptomes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 571 Till length of years And sedentary numness craze my limbs To a contemptible old age obscure. 1707 FLOYER *Pulse-Watch* 160 They are Slothful without Cares or Study, Sedentairy [*sic*], Idle.

† **c.** Not engaged in active business. *Obs.*

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. III. iv. 396 The Egyptians; whose Sages were not sedentary scholastic Sophists, like the Grecian; but employed and busied in the public Affairs of Religion and Government. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* CCCXXXIII. IV. 116 Abercrombie is to be the Sedentary, and not the acting Commander.

3. Remaining in one place of abode; not migratory. Of a tribunal, an assembly, a judge or other official: Established in one place; not moving from place to place in the course of official duty; opposed to *ambulatory*. Now *rare* (in recent use perh. a Gallicism).

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* Q 2 b, That [Court of Parliament] of Paris..at first was ambulatory: but since Philip le bel, it hath beene sedentary in this Citie. *a* 1628 DODERIDGE *Eng. Lawyer* (1631) 33 As well the Iudges itinerate.., as those that were sedentarie in the King's High Courts of Iustice. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 11 To bee a Sedentary Traveller only, penn'd up between Wals, and to stand poring all day upon a Map,..is like him, who thought to come to bee a good Fencer, by looking on Agrippa's book-postures only. 1794 HERON *Inform. War* 176 The Convention declares itself sedentary in the capital, and permanent, till the conclusion of a peace. 1803 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 184 The sedentary labourer is more exposed to the vicissitudes of fortune than he who leads a wandering life. 1857 *Colton's Atlas, Russia in Asia*, The Tchuktchi..consist of two tribes, one sedentary and the other nomadic. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/1 Does England..in promising to effect the removal of 'sedentary establishments' undertake to forbid her subjects raising any construction, such for example as the lobster factories. 1899 *Ibid.* 13 Nov. 7/7 The remedy consists in adding to the sedentary forces as if we were a State like Switzerland.

† **b.** Of a material thing: Continuing in one place, motionless. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 32 And on thir Orbs impose Such restless revolution day by day Repeated, while the sedentarie Earth,..attaines Her end without least motion. 1786–7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* ii. 32 The absurdity of supposing the earth a sedentary and immoveable body.

c. *Zool.* Inhabiting the same region through life; not migratory. Also of mollusca, etc.: Confined to one spot, not locomotory. Of spiders: see B.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 11 The sedentary tribes settle in the place they intend to occupy during the remainder of their lives. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 274 Sedentary Spiders (*Sedentaria*). *Ibid.* 316 Sedentary-Annelids (*Tubicola*). 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 241 Most of them [Gasteropods] being free and locomotive, though some are sedentary. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist on Thames* 153 No one has satisfactorily answered the question why there are sedentary species and migratory species so closely allied in habits and food.

† **4.** Deliberate. *Obs. rare.*

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* II. x. 75 Lord, pardon my cursory, and preserve me from sedentary sinnes. 1673 MARVELL *Rehr. Transp.* II. 74 He..proceeded to take away their Lives; not in the hot and Military way..but in the cooler blood and sedentary execution of an High Court of Justice.

B. *sb.* [absolute use of A. 3 c.] *Zool.* One of a group of spiders (*Sedentariæ*) which take their prey by means of a web in or near which they remain watching.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xiii. (1818) I. 425 Walckenaer, ..terming those already mentioned which spin webs and nets, Sedentaries. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Sedentaries.*

Seder, obs. form of CEDAR, SEEDER.

Sederunt (sĭdī·rŭnt). *Sc.* [a. L. *sēdērunt* 'there were sitting' (*sc.* the following persons), 3rd pers. pl. pf. ind. of *sedēre* to sit, used subst.]

‖ **1.** In minutes of deliberative bodies, used (in its Latin sense) to introduce the list of persons present at a meeting. *Obs.*

The word occurs at least as early as the 15th c. in minutes that are written in Latin, or in which the names or titles of the persons are latinized.

1673 in *Fasti Aberd.* (1854) 339 Sederunt, the earle Marischall, the lord bishop, Mr. Alexander Ross [and others].

2. A sitting of a deliberative or judicial body; now chiefly of an ecclesiastical assembly. *Book of sederunt*: a minute-book.

1628 CHAS. I in *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 39 If you find the said warrant extant in your buikis of sederunt. 1652 *Sess. Rec. of Canisbay* 29 Mar. in *Stat. Acc. Scot.* XV. 25 No session holden, by reasone the Inglishe being quartered in the bounds, the congregation was few in number, and ther was not a sederunt of elders. 1714 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5262/1 His Majesty was Pleased to Order that One of the said Instruments be Transmitted to the Court of Session, to be Recorded in the Books of *Sederunt*. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* (1860) 108 After many very late sederunts of the Synod, and at last a hearing of the General Assembly, the affair was dismissed. 1856 AITON *Clerical Econ.* 78 The late hours, the long sederunts, and the heats and the colds.

† **b.** The time or occasion of such a sitting or meeting. *Obs. rare*—1.

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 236 After the Debate, the Judges..delayed the Determination thereof till next Sederunt.

c. *Act of Sederunt*: see quot. 1875.

1672 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Pleadings* Pref. A 2 At the first institution of our Senat, It was appointed by an Act of Sederunt, That [etc.]. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 123 Act of Sederunt, in *Scotch Law*, an ordinance for regulating the forms of procedure before the Court of Session, passed by the judges in virtue of a power conferred by an Act of the Scotch Parliament, 1540, c. 93.

d. *transf.* A sitting for discussion or talk. Also, more loosely, a sitting (of a person) at some occupation, over the bottle, or the like.

1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherl.* I. 21 [She] dusted away..sundry furrows of snuff which had gradually accumulated in her lap in the course of a long morning's sederunt. 1829 *Health & Longev.* 143 He was not a drunkard, but at times he took a very long sederunt at his bottle. 1866 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* v. xiii. (1903) II. 211 Morning sederunt with Lord Russell and Brand on reform and other matters. 1867 MACFARLANE *Mem. T. Archer* vi. 135 Information he had accumulated by his sederunts in the Museum Library.

† **3.** ? A person's record of attendance at a sitting.

1632 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 45 Quatsomever Lord shall admit any informer or solliciter within his house..shall loss and forfatt his sederunt of that day, to accress to the remanent Lords, observers of this statute.

4. The list of persons present at a 'sederunt' or sitting. ¶ Also *pl.* the persons named on such a list.

1701 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 221 The Lords..Do therefore ordain the Lords present at their sitting down in the morning, after the ringing of the Session-bell, to be marked in the sederunt. 1822 GALT *Provost* xliii, Mr. Peevie, one of the very sickest of all the former sederunts, came to me next morning. 1866 *Leeds Mercury* 4 Apr., He then constituted the meeting by calling over the roll, answered to his own name, and faithfully took down the sederunt. 1910 *U. F. Ch. Miss. Record* Jan. 22/2 The council met with a sederunt of four.

5. *attrib.*: **sederunt book**, a volume containing the record of a sederunt, a minute-book; † **sederunt-day**, a day appointed for a sederunt.

1619 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* XII. 8 The Lordis of Sessioun and Exchekker, whose names ar insert in the *Sederunt bookis of Sessioun and Exchekquer. 1770 D. HERD *Let.* in *Herd's Songs* (1904) 45 A copy of the Cape [club] sederunt book. 1810 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem.* (1849) I. 170 Walked to Pittenweem, and got the sederunt-book on Dr. Reid's affairs. 1677 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 137 Unless the petition be given in within the space of two *sederunt days, after pronounceing of the decreet. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 365/1 The first sederunt-day of November. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 480 A sentence of the inner-house, either not reclaimed against within six sederunt-days after its date,..or adhered to upon a reclaiming bill [etc.].

‖ **Se·des.** *Obs. rare.* Pl. **sedes**. [L. *sēdēs* seat.]

1. = SEAT *sb.* 26 b.

1634 [see SEAT *sb.* 26 b]. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 376 Next to these are Wounds made by any sharp Weapon, which, according to the force, cutteth into the Bone many ways, which Cuts are called *Sedes*, and are reckoned amongst the Fractures.

2. = SEAT *sb.* 22.

1662 RAY *Three Itin.* III. 182 A few fibres or stringy roots at the bases or *sedes* of it.

Sede vacante (sī·dī văkæ·ntē). [L., 'the seat being vacant'; *sēde* abl. sing. of *sēdēs* seat.]

‖ **1.** *Eccl.* In the Latin sense, as advb. phrase: During the vacancy of an episcopal see.

1535 CRANMER in Strype *Memor.* App. xiv. (1694) 20 My Predecessor visited the Dioces of Winchester after the decease of my L. Cardinal, as he did al other Dioceses *Sede Vacante*. 1572 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* c. 7 Preamble, Under Collectors of the Tenths and Subsidies of the Cleargye appointed by..Deanes and Chapters (*Sede vacante*). *a* 1900 J. W. LEGG *Ecclesiol. Ess.* 77 We have abundance of documents in Wilkins drawn up *sede vacante*.

¶ **b.** *allusively.*

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* II. C 1 b, But yet I must not let fall my suite with mistisse Purge, least (*Cede vacanti*) my friend Gudgin ioyne issue.

2. Used as *sb.*: The vacancy of a see or seat.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvii. (Arb.) 69 In time of *Sede vacante*, when merry conceited men listed to gibe & iest at the dead Pope. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 249 The Ceremony of a *Sede Vacante*. 1783 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 2 Mar., It is not quite new in this country..to see a *sede vacante*: here, I call it an Inter-ministerium.

allusively. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 4 It is a Maxim in this Club That the Steward never dies; for..no Man is to quit the great Elbow-chair..'till his Successor is in a Readiness to fill it; insomuch that there has not been a *Sede vacante* in the Memory of Man.

Sedewale, variant of SETWALL.

Sedge (sedʒ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **sæcg, secg** (sech, seic, secgg, segc, segg), 3–5 **segge** (? *gg* = dʒ), 5 **sege, cegge**, (7 **sage**), 5– **sedge**; β. 6–7 **segge** (? *gg* = g), 9 *dial.* **seag**, 5–7, 9 *dial.* **seg**(g. [OE. *sęcg* masc., once neut. (cf. LG. *segge* fem., *Br. Wbuch.*) :—OTeut. type **sagjo-z*, f. root **sag-* (:—Indogermanic **sak-* : **sĕk-* in L. *secāre* to cut): cf. SAW *sb.*[2] For the etymological notion cf. quot. 1398 in 1 a below, and the L. *gladiolus*, which the OE. word renders in glosses; also the rare OE. *segg* fem. (:—**sagjā*) a sword.

From the same root is OHG. *sahor, sahir, sahar* 'scirpus, juncus, carex' (MHG., mod.G. dial. *saher* sedge, reeds, young shoots of corn). According to some scholars the OCeltic **seskā* sedge (Irish *seisg*, Welsh *hesg*, Breton *hesq*) is for **sekskā* from the root **sek-*.

The phonology of the β forms is somewhat obscure. In most of the words which have parallel forms with final (dʒ) and (g), the latter may be accounted for by Scandinavian influence, and are confined to dialects in which that influence is powerful. The present word, however, is not known in Scandinavian, and its dialectal range extends to the S. W. Counties. Possibly it may be an euphonic variant originating in compounds where the second element began with a spirant. The form *segge*, common from the 13th to the 17th c., is of doubtful phonetic interpretation; probably down to the 15th c. it commonly stands for (sedʒ), and in later instances most frequently for (segg).]

1. A name for various coarse grassy, rush-like or flag-like plants growing in wet places; also (in different localities) variously applied *spec.*, e. g. to the cyperaceous genera *Carex* and *Cladium*, to

the Sweet Flag (*Acorus*) and the Wild Iris (*Iris Pseudacorus*).

In early instances it is often impossible to determine what particular plant is intended; the Latin words which are glossed by 'sedge' were prob. seldom used with any very precise notion of their meaning.

a. As the name of a kind of plant; a'so *collect. sing.*, plants of this kind growing together in a mass.

a. c 725 Corpus Gloss. 977 *Gladiolum*, saecg [*Erfurt* secg; *Epinal* segg]. *Ibid.* 371 *Carix*, secg [*Erfurt* sech; *Leiden* seic]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 135 *Carex, uel sabium, uel lisca*, secg. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 18 Þe niȝtingale..sat up one vaire boȝe,..in ore waste þicke hegge, imeind mid spire & grene segge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxxv. (Tollemache MS.), Segge is an herbe most harde and scharpe: þe stalke þerof is þre cornered, and kutteþ and kerueth þe honde þat it holdeþ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 451/2 Segge, star of the fenne, *carix*. Segge, of fenne, or wyld gladon..*accorus*. *Ibid.* 64/2 Cegge, or wylde gladone, *accorus*. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. 1814 The Meads, the Orchards, and the Primrose lanes, Instead of Sedge and Reed, beare Sugar Canes. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XX. 139 Some againe..Of Cat-tayles made them Crownes, which from the Sedge doth grow, Which neatly wouen were. 1660 TATHAM *Roy. Oak* 6 Four Virgins cloathed in white loose garments, and their Brows circled with Sage, representing the Nymphs that frequent Rivers. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* IV. § 15 (1689) 46 Flags (or, as some call them, Sedges). 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* V. vii, And the coming wind did roar more loud, And the sails did sigh like sedge. 1881 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Songs of a Worker* 137 Close to the canes and swaying sedge Of every dim lake's hidden edge.

β. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, s. v. *Acorum*, Varie nominant Northumbrienses a seg..a flag, a yelowe flouredelyce. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. H v, Carex is the latin name of an herbe whiche we cal in english segge or shergresse...This herbe that I do take to be carex, groweth in fennes and in water sides. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) III. 85 Ther be Men alyve that saw almost al the Town of Pole kyveried with Segge and Risshis 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 34 The bushes and segge in the riuer shall not shoowd them. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* I. 414 Lentini's bee would now disdain to crop The scatter'd seg upon Paderno's top. 1899 DICKINSON & PREVOST *Cumberld. Gloss.* s. v. *Mekkins*, Seag, Yellow iris or Corn Flag, *Iris pseudacorus*.

b. *collect. plural.*

a. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 18 Seuene kiyn..gnaderiden grene seggis in the pasture of the marreis. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 525 A stondyng..couered wel with shingil, tile or broom—Or segges ar as gode to my dome. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Than the scheiphyrdis vyuis cuttit raschis and seggis, 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 53 Adonis painted by a running brooke, And Citherea all *in* sedges hid. 1612 *Two Noble K.* IV. i, As I late was angling In the great Lake..., From the far shore, thicke set with reedes and Sedges,..I heard a voyce. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 42 No more thy glossy brook reflects the day, But, chok'd with sedges, works its weedy way. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xx, The..statue of a river deity,..its front crowned with water-lilies and sedges, and its ample hand half-resting upon an empty urn. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi, A man cutting sedges in a punt in the lode alongside ..leapt on shore.

β. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. iii. 15 And on the strond vpon the Riuer side..I woaue a Coffyn for his corse of Seggs, That with the winde dyd waue like bannerets. 1600 *Weakest goeth to Wall* C 4 b, How first I found thee, being but a child: Hid in the segges fast by a Riuer side. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 49 Acorus is a plant growing with leaves like Iris, but smaller, or like segges. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 805 You lay lurking behind the seggs. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* II. 1078 *Iris pseudacorus*. Segs, i. e. Sedge. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Bot. E. Bord.* 194 Bundles of Seggs tied together used to be employed by children learning to swim. 1898 J. A. GIBBS *Cotsw. Vill.* 359 Among the sword-flags and the green rushes and 'segs'.

c. An individual plant or stalk of sedge. *rare.*

a 1450 *Ratis Raving* 1084 To mak..of a seg a swerd of were. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 29 Giuing a gentle kisse to euery sedge He ouer-taketh in his pilgrimage. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* IV. *Usef. Proj.* 128 Having frequently seen children at play with seggs in their mouths, by blowing them, in order to make a noise. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* ii. 22 A few sedges here and there..betoken that once there was a stream.

d. *Bot.* Formerly, a plant of the genus *Carex*; now usually in wider sense (after Lindley), a plant of the N. O. *Cyperaceæ*.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVIII. (1794) 433 Carex or Sedge, is a most numerous genus of the same order, and the same natural tribe. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 117 Order XXX. Cyperaceæ. Sedges. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 79 The sedges are essentially the clothing of..uncultivable soils, coarse in their structure, frequently triangular in stem ..and with their heads of seed not extricated from their leaves.

e. With defining words. †**Red sedge**, ? some cyperaceous plant. **Sea sedge**, the Sweet Flag, *Acorus Calamus* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1898); also *Carex arenaria*. **Sweet, yellow sedge**, the Wild Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*. **Stinking sedge**, the Gladdon, *Iris fœtidissima*. Also in book-names of various cyperaceous plants: see quot. 1859. Also BROOM-*sedge*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 102 Wiþ bancoþe þæt is oman nim niȝontyne snæda eolonan & nyȝon ontran & endlefan reades secges. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 288 Shevys de reede segge. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 254 Freckles, seethe the root of stinking segs in Cowes milke, and vse it. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 90 Sea Seg. In loose moveable sand on the sea shore. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 69 A bed of tall yellow sedges. 1859 MISS PRATT *Brit. Grasses* 27 Order. *Cyperaceæ*..White sedge. *Ibid.* 29 Great Panicled Sedge. *Ibid.* 30 Great Sedge..Greater Prickly Sedge..Grey Sedge.. Sea Sedge. *Ibid.* 32 Hoary Sedge..Black Sedge..Common Sedge. *Ibid.* 38 Great Pendulous Sedge. *Ibid.* 42 Great Common Sedge..Lesser Common Sedge. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix, They brought in bundles of sweet sedge.

†**2.** A leaf shaped like that of a sedge. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 73 b, His vse is, to keepe a good while in his mouth the stalke or sedge of Barley.

†**3.** *Her.* A 'spear reed' or flag borne as a charge. Also one of the leaves with which this was figured. *Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 57/2 He beareth Argent, a Spear Reed, Vert...These are termed also Sedges, Flaggs or Water-flaggs...A[rgent] on a Mount in Base 3 Reed Spears (sans leaves or sedges).

4. Short for *sedge-fly*: see 5. Chiefly *silver sedge*.

1889 HALFORD *Dry-Fly Fishing* 209 A small sedge dressed on a No. O hook, either the silver sedge or an orange sedge with hare's ear body. 1902 S. BUXTON *Fishing & Shooting* 93 To these [flies] I would personally add..the wickham, the silver sedge [etc.]. *Ibid.* 94 On some rivers, an alder, a sedge, or a capeiler,..is not too large.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as *sedge-bed*, †*-bush*, †*-collar*, *-family*, †*-plot*; *sedge-like* adj. **b.** instrumental, as *sedge-crowned*, *-grown* adjs.

1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* viii, We hurried on over the water-furrows, and through the *sedge-beds to the further shore. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. H v, Thou lurkedest behynde the *segge bushes. 1647 HEXHAM I, A Sedge-bush, or any place where sedge doth grow, *Een bies-bosch*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 *Sedge collers for ploughhorse, for lightnes of neck. 1749 COLLINS *Ode on Thomson* viii, But thou, lorn stream, whose sullen tide No *sedge-crown'd sisters now attend. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 42 Instead of the winged angel we have the sedge-crowned river God. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* (1860) 358 Order...*Cyperaceæ*. (*Sedge Family.) 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. i, The whilom chase of Marylebone and the once *sedge-grown waters of Pimlico. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vii, You push on into a bed of strong *sedge-like Scirpus, with cutting edges to their leaves. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 211 This of a *Sedgeplot and of a few fishermen's cotages..grew to be a mercate town exceeding rich.

6. Special comb., as **sedge-bird** = *sedge-warbler*; †**sedge-boat**, ? a flat-bottomed boat for use in shallow or weed-grown rivers; **sedge-fly**, a caddis, or may-fly; also, an imitation of this used in fly-fishing (cf. sense 4); **sedge-grass** = sense 1 (in U.S. variously used *spec.*); †**sedge-hill**, ? an elevation, in the midst of marshy ground, covered with sedge; **sedge reedling** = *sedge-warbler*; †**sedge reek**, ? a stack of cut sedge; **sedge-root**, (*a*) the tuber of various kinds of sedge (*Cyperus esculentus*, *C. bulbosus*, etc.) used in some countries as an article of food; (*b*) = SEDGING; †**sedge-rug**, ? a coarse material woven of sedge and resembling matting; **sedge-warbler**, a small bird, *Acrocephalus schœnobœnus*, of the family *Sylviidæ*, common in marshy districts; **sedge-willow**, ? the osier; †**sedge-worm**, some kind of worm used for bait; **sedge-wren** = *sedge-warbler*; also, a small bird native to Australasia.

1738 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 56 *Sedge Bird. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 71/2 The sedge-bird commenced its continuous chattering. 1336–7 *Rotuli Scotiæ* I. 480 Ad octo batellos vocatos keles & *seggebotes in partibus de Lenn & Cantebrigg. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Bk. Angling* vi. 189 The *Sedge Fly..is a capital fly for all the southern and mid-county rivers..throughout the summer. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* 362 *Carex vulpinoidea*...Sedge. *Sedge-grass. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prelude P 30 The cattle waded along their edges after the rich sedge-grass. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 328/1 A *Segg hylle, *caretum*. 1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* II. 390 *Calamoherpe phragmitis*. The *Sedge Reedling. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 451/2 *Segge reeke, *caretum*. 1648 B. PLANTAGENET *Descr. New Albion* 25 Sweet *seg roots. 1850 F. MASON *Nat. Product. Burmah* 142 Sedge root. 1837 *Brit. Husb.* II. xiii. 182 (Libr. Usef. Knowl.), [The oat] is only partially subject to a disease called 'sedge-root, or tulip-root'. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* A 4 b, Dame Niggardize, his wife, in a *sedge rugge kirtle. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 672 Index, Warblers, *sedge. 1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* III. Pl. 106 Great Sedge Warbler. *Ibid.* Pl. 112 Rufous Sedge Warbler. 1908 *The Month* Apr. 355 The purple red of the *sedge-willow blossoms. 1839 T. C. HOFLAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* ii. (1841) 11 The *seggworm. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s. v. *Warbler, Sedge*, *Sedge-wren. 1845 *Voy. Port Philip* 53 The cheerful sedge wren and the bald-head friar.

7. quasi-*adj.* (from *attrib.*) Of sedge. *nonce-use.*

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 104 Next Camus, reverend Sire, went footing slow, His Mantle hairy, and his Bonnet sedge, Inwrought with figures dim.

†**Sedge**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *seggia* seat, in both senses.] **a.** A hall of assembly. **b.** A sedan chair.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 258 Most of these [nobles] do live most part of the yeare in the Citie; where they haue five Sedges for the fiue assemblies of Capua, Nido, Montana, Spente and Lespente. *Ibid.* 259 The Sedges not unlike to horse-litters but carried by men.

Sedge (sedʒ), *v. dial.* [f. SEDGE *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To be affected with SEDGING.

1820 *Farmer's Mag.* XXI. 32 An experienced old farmer.. replied.., 'although I know little about oats seging, I remember well [etc.].' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., Our oats are segging.

Sedge, var. SAY *v.*[1], SEGGE (man), and SIEGE.

Sedged (sedʒd), *a.* [f. SEDGE *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].]

†**1.** Woven with sedge. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 129 You Nimphs cald Nayades of y[e] windring brooks, With your sedg'd crownes.

†**2.** *Her.* Of a 'spear reed' or flag: Having 'sedges' (see SEDGE *sb.*[1] 3). *Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 57/2 A[rgent] 2 Spear Reeds; single sedged and couped in Salter proper...O[r] on a hill in Base V[ert] 3 Spear Reeds, double sedged or leafed.

3. *Agric.* Of oats: Affected with SEDGING.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 950, I have cured a piece of land of its constant tendency to grow sedged oats, simply by draining.

4. Bordered with sedge.

1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xi, And what sedged brooks are Thames's tributaries.

Sedgeyng, obs. form of SAYING *vbl. sb.*

Sedging (se·dʒiŋ). *Agric.* Also **seg(g)ing**. [f. SEDGE *v.* + -ING[1].] A disease incident to oats, characterized by a thickening of the stem near the ground, said to be caused by a grub.

1820 *Farmer's Mag.* XXI. 32 On a Disease in Oats called Seging...This disease..is known by its soon changing the natural colour of the braird into that of a dark luxuriant green. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 950 Another complaint of the oat-plant is segging or sedging, so named, in consequence of..the leaves becoming broad, and the roots thickened like those of the sedge. 1890 MISS ORMEROD *Man. Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 99 Tulip-root or Segging, caused by Stem Eelworm.

Sedgley (se·dʒli). In 7 **Seagly, Sedgly, Sedgely.** The name of a town in S. Staffordshire: †*attrib.* (see quot.).

a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* V. ii, A seagly curse light on him, which is, Pedro; The feind ride through him booted, and spurd, with a Sythe at's back. 1646 SUCKLING *Goblins* I. Wks. (1694) 253 Now the Sedgly curse upon thee. 1655 MENNES & J. SMITH *Mus. Delit.* (1656) 25 But he that hath her I doe wish no worse Then a true Sedgely curse.

Sedgy (se·dʒi), *a.* Also *a.* 4, 6 **seggy**, 6 **siedgie**; *β.* 9 (dial.) **seggy.** [f. SEDGE *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Covered or bordered with sedge or sedges.

[*c* 1318 in Wallace James *Deeds East Lothian* (1899) 10 Duas acras ad Seggy-wellis heved.] 1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 1 The Maryshes and Seggie Fenne Groundes within the Isayd Isle [of Ely]. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 98 On the gentle Seuernes sledgie banke. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* CCXXXII, Deep in his Ooze he sought his sedgy Bed. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 100 Charwell, thy sedgy Banks, and glist'ning Streams All laugh and sing at mild Approach of Morn. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. XXXI, The bittern..Booming from the sedgy shallow. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 521 The sedgy end Of yonder well-known bight.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1659 C. NOBLE *Moderate Answ. to Immod. Queries* To Rdr. 1 Can these rushy and sedgy expressions that are set down in this Paper grow any where, but from marish, mytie grounds and principles? 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 103 Those terrible folios of the scholastic divines,..their majestic stream of central print overflowing into rivulets of marginal notes sedgy with citations.

2. Having the nature or properties of sedge.

1625 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (ed. 2) 747 On the bankes of this riuer [Nilus] also grew those sedgie weedes called Papyri. 1662 BARGRAVE *Alex. VII* (1867) 124 It was covered, he said, with long sedgy grass growing about it, under the dripp of an higher rock. 1808–13 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* (1831) III. 185 Its flesh, though esteemed by many, tastes somewhat sedgy, or fishy. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 284 The herbaceous sedgy habit of the latter [the Bulrush tribe]. 1878 BULLER *New Zealand* I. Introd. 17 A small spider, which is confined to a sedgy grass on the sea-coast.

†**3.** Made of or thatched with sedge. *Obs.*

1624 *Tragedy of Nero* IV. i. (1633) F 3, (Thou) dost rather choose, The smoaky reedes and sedgy cottages, Then the proud roofes..of Kings. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Angler* 22 'Tis not the bittern, by the wave Seeking her sedgy nest.

Sedigitated, -itism: see SEXDIGITATED, etc.

‖**Sedile** (sĭdai·lĭ). *Arch.* Pl. **sedilia** (sĭdi·lĭă). [L. *sedile* neut., f. root of *sedēre* to sit.] *pl.* A series of seats, usually three in number, either movable or recessed in the wall and crowned with canopies, pinnacles, and other enrichments, usually placed on the south side of the choir near the altar for use by the clergy. Rarely *sing.* one of the sedilia, or a single seat used for this purpose.

1793 *Archæologia* (1794) XI. 335, I shall beg leave to turn the enquiry to..the *sedilia*, so frequently found in our chancels and chauntries. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 119 The south wall of the sacrarium contains five sedilia. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 187 These sedilia were sometimes called, even in smaller churches, the 'presbytery'. 1863 SIR G. SCOTT in *Archæol. Cant.* V. 5 The change..of the chancel into Early Pointed by adding vaulting, inserting lancet windows ..and a beautiful Early English sedile. 1866 *Direct. Anglic.* (ed. 3) 360 *Sedilia*, seats for the officiating clergy on the south side of the altar—usually three for Priest, Deacon and Subdeacon. 1891 *Ch. Times* 27 Nov. 1157/1 The lowest sedile within the sanctuary.

attrib. 1904 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 473/1 There are sedilia niches in the churches of Witton [etc.].

‖**Sedimen.** *Obs. rare.* [L. *sedimen* settlings, sediment, f. *sedēre* to sit, settle.] = SEDIMENT.

1655 in *Hartlib's Ref. Commw. Bees* 21 In Rain-water kept in wooden Troughs..there would in time gather a sedimen of muddy matter to the bottome. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 196 Which precipitates a light sedimen.

Sediment (se·dimĕnt), *sb.* Also 6 **sedyment** (7 **sedement**). [a. F. *sédiment* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *sediment-um* a settling, sinking down, f. *sedēre* to sit, settle.]

1. Matter composed of particles which fall by gravitation to the bottom of a liquid.

1547 Recorde *Jvdic. Urine* 16 b, Al thinges in the water, that be of anoth.r matter and substaunce particulerly, then is the urine, as the sedyment or grounde. 1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* II. iv. 212 The Spirits in the Ventricles of the Brain..will..come to a more course consistency, and settle into some such like moist Sediment as is found at the bottome of the Ventricles. 1676 Grew *Anat. Plants, Salts of Plants* i. (1682) 262 After this white Sediment began to fall to the bottom; there was also gathered on the top, a kind of soft Scum. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 235 A prodigious Quantity of clear Water must be exhal'd, to get an Ounce of dry Sediment, either saline or earthly. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 133 But as to his taking Water out of a River, presently after a Flood..;..while such Water is making its Sediments..the Spirit of it dies. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 302 He poured it out carefully, without disturbing such of the iron sediment as still remained. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 189 All the sediments I have met with were amorphous.

2. *spec.* (in *Geol.* etc.). Earthy or detrital matter deposited by aqueous agency.

1684–5 Boyle *Hist. Mineral Waters* 108 And whether the mud, or Sediment it [sc. Mineral Water] leaves, where it passes or stagnates,..have the same..Medicinal vertues. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 119 Our present upper Earth is factitious, and the Sediment of the Flood. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 44 These beds are..placed over each other, like matters transported by the waters, and deposited in the form of sediment. 1823 Buckland *Reliq. Diluv.* 40 Had they been washed in by a succession of floods we should have had a succession of beds of sediment and stalactite. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvi. 372 The snow gradually wasted, but it left its sediment behind. 1865 Geikie *Scenery & Geol. Scot.* v. 92 Ordinary marine sediment..sand, gravel, silt, and mud. 1881 A. C. Ramsay in *Nature* 1 Sept. 420/1 Cosmological geology..must go back to times far anterior to the date of the deposition, as common sediments, of the very oldest-known metamorphic strata.

3. *fig.*

1637 Sanderson *Serm.* (1674) II. 64 Those dregs of Uncharitableness that (as the sediments of depraved nature) lurk in the hearts of the most charitable men. 1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 44 When the sediment of his troubled spirit was fallen. 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. iv, The ruby glass that shakes within his hand Leaves a sad sediment of Time's worst sand. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* II. iv, The last sediment of the human stew that had been boiling there all day, was straining off. 1903 J. C. Smith in R. Campbell *Life* 124 The late Bailie Colston, a man best known by the criminal sediment of Edinburgh.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sediment-laden* adj.; **sediment-collector**, a contrivance for preventing the deposition of sediment in a boiler.

1858 R. Murray *Marine Engines* (ed. 3) 234 *Sediment collectors*, or *scale pans*. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 51 Down its slopes descend the sediment-laden drainage-waters.

Sediment (se·dimĕnt), *v. rare.* [f. Sediment *sb.*] *trans.* To deposit as sediment. Hence **Se·dimented** *ppl. a.*; **Sedimenting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1859 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s.v. *Sediment*, Rocks.. as shale, clay, sandstone, &c., are termed sedimentary; that is, sedimented from mechanical suspension in water. 1901 *Lancet* 1 June 1533/1 Care will..have to be taken not to overlook the sedimented bacteria which may be lying at the bottom of the tube. 1901 Durham in *Jrnl. Exper. Med.* 15 Jan. 365 In an afternoon several hundred sedimenting preparations can be put up.

Sedimental (sedime·ntăl), *a. rare.* [f. Sediment *sb.* + -al.] Of the nature of sediment. Of rocks: sedimentary.

1614 T. Adams *Sinners Passing Bell* Wks. (1629) 253 This drossie, feculent, and sedimentall Earth. 1739 R. Bull tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 222 The Mug may have some sedimental Grout. 1883 *Science* I. 201 A peculiarity of the underlying bed of sedimental rock is its varying thickness.

Sedimentarily (sedime·ntărili), *adv. rare.* [f. Sedimentary + -ly 2.] In the form of a sedimentary deposit.

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 184 He sees..loose volcanic materials sedimentarily spread over this bed of trap.

Sedimentary (sedime·ntări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Sediment *sb.* + -ary. Cf. F. *sédimentaire.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of sediment.

1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 217 The crisis..shows itself in the urine by the secretion becoming turbid and sedimentary. 1854 Bakewell *Geol.* 33 The sedimentary depositions having taken place after the crust of the earth had been lifted up above the level of the sea. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiv. 609 Mud and all the light sedimentary matter of river waters. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 351 The sedimentary origin of chalk.

2. *Geol.* Of rocks, etc.: Formed by the deposition of sediment.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1835) I. i. v. 127 Those who endeavoured to explain the formation of sedimentary strata by causes now in diurnal action. 1839 G. Roberts *Dict. Geol.* s.v. *Tertiary Strata*, A series of sedimentary rocks. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* x. 212 The sedimentary rocks of one age are partly formed from the destruction of the sedimentary rocks of former ages.

B. *sb.* A sedimentary formation or deposit.

1878 *Smithsonian Rep.* 70 The older sedimentaries have been entirely removed from the mountain border. 1888 Teall *Brit. Petrogr.* 418 The zone of contact between the crystalline rocks and the sedimentaries.

Sedimentation (se·dimĕntē·ĭ·ʃən). [f. Sediment *sb.* + -ation.] Deposition of sediment; *spec.* in *Geol.* (see Sediment *sb.* 2); also see quot. 1898.

1874 H. A. Nicholson in *Trans. Victoria Inst.* IX. 215 There is no proof of any considerable pauses in the process of sedimentation during the same period. 1881 Geikie in *Nature* 17 Feb. 358/1 That still comparatively narrow belt of sea to which sedimentation has always been mainly confined. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 243, I am inclined ..to ascribe the greatest potency to the effects of erosion, transportation, and sedimentation on the earth's surface. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Sedimentation*, production of quick deposition of a sediment, whether in sewage, or urine, &c., by means of some centrifugal apparatus. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec. 3/1 River water is usually purified by sedimentation and filtration.

Sedimentator (se·dimentē·ĭ·təɹ). [f. Sedimentat-ion + -or.] An instrument for expediting urinary sedimentation in diagnosis.

1899 Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 256 The process [of collection of urinary sediment] may be rendered more certain and expeditious by the use of Stenbeck's sedimentator.

Sedimentous (sedime·ntəs), *a.* [f. Sediment *sb.* + -ous.] Full of or abounding in sediment.

1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 28 The large tropical streams are much more sedimentous.

Sedinge, obs. form of Seething *a.*

†**Sedi·tiary.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Sediti-on + -ary.] A seditious person, a seditionary.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxxvi. 248 It was onely a few Seditiaries, that hee had commanded to be slaine. 1646 *Mercurius Belgicus* Pref., Seditiaryes and Schismaticks.

Sedition (sĭdi·ʃən). Forms: 4 **sedici(o)un, seducioun,** *Sc.* **sedicione, seduccione,** 5 **cedicioun,** 5–6 **sedicion,** 6 **sedycyon, sedytyon,** *Sc.* **sediciounn, sedetione,** 6– **sedition.** [a. OF. *sedition* (mod.F. *sédition*), ad. L. *sēditiōn-em*, f. *sēd-* (see Se-) + *itiōn-em* a going, n. of action f. *īre* to go. Cf. Sp. *sedicion*, Pg. *sedição*, It. *sedizione.* The ME. spelling *seduciom, seduccione* are due to pseudo-etymological association with L. *sēdūcĕre* Seduce *v.*]

†**1.** Violent party strife; an instance of this, esp. a factious contest attended with rioting and disorder. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 163 Þe folk of rowme.. Raisit in hym sedicione, and wald have brokyn his palace done. *Ibid.* v. (*Johannes*) 291 Al þa þat mad sacrifice til mawmentis..In þe puple (raisit) seduccione a-gane sancte Iohne. *a* 1380 *S. Ambrose* 113 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 10 Þei neore not alle in on red, þer ros a gret sedicium Tofore þat ilke elecciun. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* xv. 7 Barabas, that was boundan with sleeris of men, and that hadde don manslaugtre in seducioun, that is, debaat in cytee. *Ibid.*, *Acts* xxiv. 5 We han foundun this man..stiringe sedicioun, or dissencioun, to alle Jewis, and auctour of seducioun of the secte of Nazarens. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 56 Foure angels singnefien foure general synnes,..cediciouns, supersticions, the glotouns, and the proude. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys, Agnes* 490 And wyth her wurdys a sedycyoun lo Among þe peple dede grow. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 77 b, And some ther were couetous desiring their singuler prouffit accorded unto this sedicion. 1529 More *Dyalogue* i. Wks. 150/2 As though these men were Apostles now specially sent by god to preache heresyes and sow sedicion among christen men. 1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 356 For this cuntrey passith all that ever I sawe, for ministration of sedition and discorde. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Ix.* 78 Thair vas gryt sedition and discentione amang al the gryt personagis of grece. 1602 Segar *Honor, Mil. & Civ.* iv. i. iii, When the Romanes were diuided, one faction labouring to oppresse another..such enimitie was called Sedition. 1628 Hobbes *Thucydides* (1822) 87 But there would be thoughts of sedition in one towards another in the city.

2. a. A concerted movement to overthrow an established government; a revolt, rebellion, mutiny. Now *rare.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxix. 150 Messenie..was giuen to reuolting & seditions. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Seditions* (Arb.) 398 The matter of seditions is of two kindes, Much povertye and much discontent. 1689 Locke *Toleration* 50 Seditions are very frequently raised, upon pretence of Religion. 1755 Johnson, *Sedition*, a tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlviii. V. 83 With the dawn of day the city burst into a general sedition. 1842 Elphinstone *Hist. India* II. 65 The tribe had turned into a turbulent democracy..; a sedition had broken out about the property left by Kuttaul. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 327 By reason of inequality, cities are filled with seditions. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 620/1 In the Acts of Congress [of the United States] the word 'sedition' appears to occur only in the army and navy articles. A soldier joining any sedition or who, being present at any sedition, does not use his utmost endeavour to suppress the same is punishable with death.

b. Conduct or language inciting to rebellion against the constituted authority in a state.

1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Sedition is distinguished from leasing-making, in this respect, that the object of leasing-making is to disparage or prejudice the private character of the Sovereign, whereas sedition is directed against the order and tranquility of the State. 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 21 § 40 [A] prisoner..on conviction for sedition or seditious libel shall be treated as a misdemeanant of the first division. 1883 Stephen *Hist. Crim. Law* II. xxiv. 298 As for sedition itself I do not think that any such offence is known to English law. 1887 Chamberlain *Sp.* 11 Oct. *Sp. Irish Question* (1890) 49 Loyalty in the House of Commons—Irish loyalty—is represented only by seventeen votes, and sedition, on the contrary, enjoys a majority of eighty-six votes.

attrib. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 92 Murtherous sedicion sowers, and open churche robbers. 1801 A. Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 193 As to the sedition law, we refer you to the debates in Congress. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 2 Dec. 6/3 Native sedition-mongers. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 620/1 In 1798 an Act of Congress called the Sedition Act was passed, which expired by effluxion of time in 1801. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 9/3 A correspondent at Madras telegraphs to-day that a joint public meeting of Hindoos and Mohammedans was held there..to protest against the sedition law amendments. 1908 *Ibid.* 28 July 9/1 The trial of some sedition-monger in India.

†**3.** Of inanimate things: Tumult, uproar. [After L. *seditio*; in quot. 1640 with allusion to sense 2.]

1640 Habington *Castara* III. 220 When the distracted Ocean Swells to Sedition, and obeyes no Law. 1671 R. Bohun *Wind* 12 But what Seditions, Eddies and Undulations must this cause in the whole body of Air.

Seditionary (sĭdi·ʃənări), *sb.* and *a.* [f. prec. + -ary.] **A.** *sb.* = Seditionist. Now *rare.*

1607 J. Carpenter *Plaine Mans Plough* 216 The factious Schismatike, and the contentious Seditionary. 1634 Bp. Hall *Contempl., N. T., Christ bef. Pilate* 262 Barabbas, a theefe, a murderer, a seditionary. 1640—*Rem. Wks.* (1660) 39 Durst the rebellious seditionary lift up his hand against the Lords Anointed..if the fool had not said in his heart, There is no God? 1641 *Ibid.* 71 A Seditionary in a State, or a Schismatick in the Church is like a sulphureous fiery Vapour in the bowels of the Earth. 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* No. 192. 6/2 Disposed to shelter seditionaries.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by sedition; seditious.

1898 J. Y. Simpson *Side-Lights on Siberia* xi. 346 Seditionary propagandism amongst the soldiers rouses the authorities almost more than anything else. 1909 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 10/1 The Benchers..meet to consider the conduct of one of their Indian members,..in taking an active part in the seditionary movement in his native country.

Sedi·tioner (sĭdi·ʃənəɹ). *rare.* [f. Sedition + -er 1.] = Seditionist.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 71 When Lucifer with his adherents were expelled heauen, they were disseuered into nine..horrible horrors, as followeth. The first false messengers...The seuenth, sedicioners. 1838 *Times* 8 Nov. 4/1 The Lord High Seditioner [*i.e.* Lord Durham, Lord High Commissioner] has choked the community with indignation.

Seditionist (sĭdi·ʃənist). [f. Sedition + -ist.] One who practises sedition or incites others to sedition; a promoter of disloyalty and factious strife against a government or state.

1786 Mrs. Sarah Trimmer *Econ. Charity* (1801) I. 151 The endeavours of infidels and seditionists to corrupt the public mind. 1798 Coleridge *Let. to G. Coleridge* Lett. (1895) 243, I therefore consent to be deemed a Democrat and a Seditionist. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 129 Nor..is there any such increase of anarchists and seditionists as other folks are apt to dread. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 7/3 The Maharajahs..dissociating themselves from what is described as the campaign of rancour..pursued by the seditionists.

Seditious (sĭdi·ʃəs), *a.* Forms: 5 **sedi-, sedycious, seducious, cedicious** (**ceducious**), 6 **sedycyous(e, sediciouse, -tiouse, seditius** (**sedicius,** *Sc.* **sedetiose**), 5– **seditious.** [ad. OF. *seditieux, -euse* (mod.F. *séd-*), ad. L. *sēditiōsus*, f. *sēditiōnem*: see Sedition and -ous.]

1. Of a person or body of persons: Given to or guilty of sedition; in early use, 'factious with tumult, turbulent' (J.); now chiefly, engaged in promoting disaffection or inciting to revolt against constituted authority.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys, Agnes* 508 Þe prefectys vyker, The sedycyous peple assentyng-to, Dede makyn anoon a ryht gieth feer. *Ibid.* 564. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xviii. 66 O tyght dere eneas, sedycious & tyght cruel, how haste thou had the herte so vntrue, to thynke so grete a treson [etc.]. 1496 *Patent Roll*, 12 *Hen. VII*, Pt. 2 By instigation of dyvers cedicious and ill-disposed persons. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* I. (1533) 8 b/2 To which sedycyous persons Margan gyuynge credence,..made warre vpon his sayde brother. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Esdras* iv. 12 That sedicious [Gr. ἀποστατὴν] & wicked cite. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. i. 12. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* L 1 b, Thirdly, he is verie seditious and mutinous in conuersation, picking quarrells with euerie man that will not magnifie and applaud him. 1596 *Edw. III*, III. i, England was wont to harbour malcontents, Blood thirsty and seditious Catelynes. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 242 Seditious Ianizaries. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 152 Thou returnst From flight, seditious Angel, to receave Thy merited reward. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. xxiii. 171 So one said,..when one asked him, how he liked Latimer's Sermon before King Edward; Even as I liked him always. A seditious Fellow. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. Wks. 1851 I. 22 Reducing to obedience their seditious chieftain. 1820 Shelley *Œd. Tyr.* I. 82 Seditious hunks! to whine for want of grains. 1908 J. O. Dykes *Chr. Minister* xi. 109 An illegal or possibly seditious club. 1909 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 498 The Coreans are wrathful and seditious in consequence..and little risings are anticipated.

Comb. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogr.* 197 A turbulent, seditious-spirited person.

b. *absol.* Seditious persons.

1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* Contents xlv, The punyshment of the sedicious. *a* 1627 Hayward *Edw. VI* (1630) 65 The seditious in Northfolke were somewhat dangerous. 1796 Burke *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 159 Nothing,..but the sending a very strong military, backed by a very strong naval force, would reduce the seditious to obedience.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of sedition; tending to incite to or provoke sedition.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 281/1 For the removyng and overthrawyng of the cedicious and fraudelent blaspheme and defaime untruly..leyed upon us. 1464 *Coventry Leet-bk.* 330 The seid Will. Huet..had then right vnfyttyng, inordinate & ceducious langage sownyng to the derogacion of the kynges lawes & of his peace. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 15 Certeyn persones of evyll riotous and sedicious disposicions. *c* 1520 Skelton *Magnyf.* 737, I sowe sedycyous sedes of Dyscorde and debates. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 932/1 A defence..against ye malicioust slaunder and ..false some sayes in that sedicioust boke. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 55 b, He had made sedicious sermons. 1610 Holland *Camden's Britannia* I. 725 In making complaintes

of the misgovernment of the state, spreading seditious rumours, scattering libels abroad [etc.]. 1689 LOCKE *Toleration* 51 But there is one thing only which gathers People into Seditious Commotions, and that is Oppression. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 608 But if she has deform'd this earthly life With murderous rapine, and seditious strife. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. xxvii. 192 The Northern Clergy backward. Some of them taken up for seditious Preaching. 1796 *Act* 36 *Geo. III*, c. 8 (*title*), An Act for the more effectually preventing Seditious Meetings and Assemblies. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. x. 257 To Charles.. the menacing language and the tumultuous acts of the great leaders, appeared seditious. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 309 The disturbed state of the people arose.. from seditious writings and discourses. 1883 STEPHEN *Hist. Crim. Law* xxiv. 298 The second class of offences against internal public tranquility consists of offences not accompanied by or leading to open violence. They may be classified under the general head of seditious offences, and more particularly as seditious words, seditious libels, and seditious conspiracies. All these offences presuppose dissatisfaction with the existing government.

Seditiously (sɪdi·ʃəsli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a seditious manner; so as to cause sedition.

1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 265/1 The..Traitour John Cade.. gaderyng to him youre people in grete nombre by..sediciously made commotion, rebellion and insurrection. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 187/1 Sedyciously the sayde Bysshop hadde by his Letters..wrongfully accused hym that he shuld meyse the kynges people. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1185, I did nothyng sediciously, falsly, or arrogantly, in worde or facte. 1570 T. NORTON *Nowel's Catech.* II. 47 They..that seditiously stirre vp discorde in the Chirch of God. 1593 BP. BANCROFT *Dang. Posit.* IV. xv. 183 To beware of such sectaries as..do thus seditiously endeauour to disturbe the land. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 106 In warre,..whosoeuer ..behaueth himselfe seditiously against his Commander, behaueth himselfe seditiously against his owne safetie. 1689 LOCKE *Toleration* 53 If any thing pass in a Religious Meeting seditiously, and contrary to the publick Peace, it is to be punished in the same manner. 1785 BURKE *Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 248 They had no lawful government, seditiously to overturn.

† **Sedi·tiousness.** *Obs.* [f. SEDITIOUS + -NESS.] Seditious character or condition.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cv. 646 He was not minded to let his blessing appeare so soone because of y^e^ peoples seditiousnesse. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Seduce (sɪdiū·s), *v.* Forms: 5 seduise, 6 seduse, *Sc.* sedouse, 6– seduce. [ad. L. *sēdūcĕre* to lead aside or away, etc., f. *sē-* (SE- *prefix*) + *dūcĕre* to lead. In the earliest examples the proximate source was the F. *séduire* (inflected *séduis-*) : see SEDUCE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To persuade (a vassal, servant, soldier, etc.) to desert his allegiance or service.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 78 Zethephius seduised the pepel ayenst him by tyraunye al euydent. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 78 He seducit diuerse grit personagis to rebel contrar athenes. 1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 216 Na persone seducit him fra the obedience of the Quene and magistratis..nor yit seducit him fra his faith. 1601 in Moryson *Itin.* II. (1617) 152 A great Armie..selected out of all the rebels in Ireland, and from all others that he can seduce to his partie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 307 Suttle he needs must be, who could seduce Angels. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* X. § 151 Those persons of condition, who..had been seduced to do them service throughout the kingdom. 1718 *Act* 5 *Geo. I*, c. 27 (*title*), An Act to prevent the Inconveniences arising from seducing Artificers in the Manufactures of Great Britain into foreign Parts. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 31 Of their being otherwise seduced by, or compelled to join with the Enemy. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 72 Lord Oxford seduced him over to his side. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 104 To seduce the representatives from their duty to their constituents. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 379 He tried to seduce Cæsar's garrison, and was put to death for his treachery.

2. In wider sense: To lead (a person) astray in conduct or belief; to draw away *from* the right or intended course of action *to* or *into* a wrong one; to tempt, entice, or beguile *to do* something wrong, foolish, or unintended.

a. of persons or their action.

1519–20 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 3 He was nocht compellit, sedoussit nor coacit thar to. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 27 Lest the reader myght be seduced with you beleuing there is no lyfe of soulis departed. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 454 No persuasion will seduce him to thinke, that his Church may straye..from the right course. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 11 Duessa..Who with her forged beautie did seduce The hearts of some that fairest her did weene. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 465 But afterwards seduced by his wife, he had in the selfe same Church, ..one Altar for Christ's Religion, and another for sacrifices unto Devils. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix. 96 To be seduced by Orators, as a Monarch by Flatterers. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. iii. 38 They would leave so grave a discipline and suffer themselves to be seduced into a worse. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Nov., Leigh..gives a terrible account of Sterne; he reckons he is seduced by some wench. 1775 BURKE *Let. Mrq. Rockingham* Corr. 1844 II. 41 We have been seduced, by various false representations..into a war. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxx, He seduced my simplicity to let him into the castle. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 92 He is seduced into a life of pleasure.

b. of things, conditions, circumstances.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21, & neyther declyneth on the ryght hande, seduced by ony prosperite or worldly delyte: ne on y^e^ lefte hande. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 76 b, Three, whome povertie, hatred, and hope of better fortune, had seduced. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 155 For me, the Gold of France did not seduce. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. xvii. 109 My natural Curiosity seduc'd me to spend some time in Ranging about the places near the River-side. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 82 Being seduced by the similitudes taken partly from artificial and manual operations. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 34 ¶ 14 Anthea having wondered what could seduce her to stay so long was eager to set out. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. ii. 85, I am imperceptibly seduced into later periods, or rather am deviating from my subject. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 124 Could any circumstances seduce me to overlook the disproportion between its duties and my talents. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Sec. II. *Genteel Style in Writing*, On one occasion his wit, which was mostly subordinate to nature and tenderness, has seduced him into a string of felicitous antitheses. 1856 GRINDON *Life* xii. (1875) 151 The embarrassment which often seduces one to an insincere denial

† **c.** *intr.* To practise seduction, use seductive measures. *Obs. rare*—1.

1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 172 The Deuill.. appeirit to the..., and than seducit with the, and assurit the, thow suld newir want.

3. *trans.* To induce (a woman) to surrender her chastity. Now said only of the man with whom the act of unchastity is committed (not, e. g., of a pander). Cf. DEBAUCH *v.* 2 b.

Now the prevailing sense. In early use often apprehended as a specific application of sense 1; in Eng. law the plaintiff in an action for seducing a virgin is the parent or master who is supposed to have been deprived of her services.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 18 The wysest scho may sone Seduse be and schent. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 22 Many a maide hath beene seduced by them. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. I. 355 One of the soldiers had seduced the wife of his host. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxii, She was seduced under promise of marriage. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 151 His friend had taken advantage of his absence to seduce his wife.

4. To decoy (*from* or *to* a place), to lead astray (*into*). *Obs.* exc. with notion of sense 2.

a 1668 DAVENANT *Siege* III. i, That employment which seduced me hither. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 142 In prosecuting Wm Hayvland and Abraham Bailey, for seducing, forceing, and transporting his son to Virginia. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 310 That Philosopher, who while his Thoughts and Eyes were fix'd upon the Constellations, found himself seduc'd by his lower Parts into a Ditch. 1745 *Life Bampfylde-Moore Carew* 45 The peculiar Art which Bampfylde had of stealing, or rather seducing, Dogs. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 78 Mrs. Leggatt had been seduced by her husband, under pretence of taking an airing to Kingston, to the prisoner's house. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 259 The rascal, after seducing us a mile and a half out of our way, escaped our guns. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 229 Interminable staircases which seduce us upwards to no successful result.

† **5.** To win by charm or attractiveness. *Obs. rare.* [? a Gallicism; cf. SEDUCING *ppl. a.*]

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. CXXXV. 363 That engaging manner, and those graces, which seduce and pre-possess people in your favour at first sight. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xiv, One reason why she seduces casual attention is that she never courts it.

Seduced (sɪdiū·st), *ppl. a.* [f. SEDUCE *v.* + -ED.] In the senses of the verb.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* III. xix. 71 They themselues are poore seduced soules. 1610 B. RICH *Descr. Irel.* 87 The papistes of Ireland are (as in other places) of two kinds, the seducers, and the Seduced. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 9 Take heed of a seduced conscience. 1662 *Irish Act* 14 & 15 *Chas. II*, c. 2 Preamble, To widen the breach between his said Majestie and his seduced subjects in England. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 47 (*Remise Door*), Thou [Fancy] art a seduced, and a seducing slut. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. (1842) I. 329 These seduced creditors..may be just objects of compassion. 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* App. VI. (ed. 3) 586 It is more difficult for us, with our feelings, to understand the seduced and returning Helen.

† **Sedu·cedly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. SEDUCED *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] Through seduction or enticement to error.

1642 *Coll. Rights & Priv. Parl.* 6 Such who willfully, or seducedly rejected,..those Lawes. 1642 T. CASE *Gods Rising* (1644) 9 When they..sin Ignorantly, seducedly, then, Father forgive them; they know not what they do.

Seducee (sɪdiūsī·). *rare.* [f. SEDUCE *v.* + -EE.] One who is seduced.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxix. 327 He and his Seducees sinn'd against our Queene and lawes. 1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 75/1 The seducer and the seducee seemed worthy of each other. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 710 You yourself, my fair Mrs. M^c^Whirter, were the seducee, and the ensign the seducer.

Seducement (sɪdiū·smĕnt). *Obs.* or *rare.* [f. SEDUCE *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of seducing.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 32 Persuasion to mischiefe and seducement from the good. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 72 Some Merchants may sowe bad seede, euen the seede of seducement of the Princes lieges. 1642 J. M. *Argt. conc. Militia* 15 Upon the advice and seducement of evill Counsellors. 1646 J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebellion* 54 A multitude..by the wicked seducement of the first Conspirators had been drawn on to dispoile their English neighbours. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 268 In all Seducement the Tempter plays our own Artillery upon us. 1751 HURD *Hor. Ep. ad August.* 19 What contributed to this prostitution of the comic muse, was the seducement of that corruptress of all virtue, the love of money. 1785 T. POTTER *Moralist* II. 2, I will stoutly withstand the seducement of Epicurean companions.

2. Something which seduces or serves as a means of seduction; an insidious temptation.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* 4 Ere any flattering seducement, or vain principle seise them wandering. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* 418 To do this amidst all the seducements of wealth. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 220 The sweet seducements of a place so pleasing. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 534 The seducements of luxury and ease.

3. The fact or condition of being seduced.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 4 Those particular seducements or indispositions of the minde for policie and gouernement, which learning is pretended to insinuate. *Ibid.* II. xiii. § 3. 1642 J. WINTHROP *Hist. New-Eng.* (1826) II. 62 He made a very full and free acknowledgment of his errour and seducement. 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 45 They are roaring Bulls: with what strained throats do they stund the giddy multitude into wonder and seducement? 1690 tr. *Five Lett. Inspiration* 191 the Apostle foretels their Seducement should not long continue.

Seducer (sɪdiū·səɹ). Also 6 *Sc.* seducear. [f. SEDUCE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or something which seduces.

1. One who tempts or persuades (another) to desert his allegiance or service. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 23 He received a finall reward mete..for suche a rebell and sedicious seducer. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 160 By statute 23 Geo. II. c. 13. the seducers incur..a forfeiture of 500*l.* for each artificer contracted with to be sent abroad. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 236 The spirit of defection, notwithstanding all the arts..of the seducers, was by no means general.

2. One who or that which entices (a person) into error or wrong-doing.

1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 110 Ye blynde guydes and seducers of the people. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 352 These seducers, which were about the king, thought they might haue good occasion to put the Duke of Gloucester..to death. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* iii. 13 Euill men and seducers [Gr. γόητες, *Revised Vers.* impostors]. 1677 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* IV. ii. 33 He, whose firm faith no reason could remove, Will melt before that soft seducer, love. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xix, [He] was perverted by Rawdon.., made helplessly tipsy by this abominable seducer and perverter of youth. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour rd. Eng.* I. vii. 153 The mob..proclaimed him..a seducer of the King.

3. † **a.** One who tempts (a female child) to leave her parents for marriage or otherwise. *Obs.*

A contextual use of sense 1. Cf. SEDUCTION 3 a.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 210 As these stolen marriages, under the age of sixteen, were usually upon mercenary views, this act [4 & 5 Ph. & Mar. c. 8], besides punishing the seducer, wisely removed the temptation.

b. One who seduces a woman. (See SEDUCE *v.* 3.)

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii. 146 Grant it me, O King,.. otherwise a seducer flourishes, and a poore Maid is vndone. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* II. i, There was no wisdom in't, to bid an Artist, An old seducer to a femal banquet. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. iii. 253 *note*, The law has provided no punishment [for seduction]..beyond a pecuniary satisfaction..[obtained] by the father's bringing his action against the seducer, for the loss of his daughter's service, during her pregnancy and nurturing. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, To all questions concerning the name or rank of her seducer,..Effie remained mute. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* iv. 117 Nay, the peerless beauty Helen excites mere vulgar passion in her seducer.

Seducible (sɪdiū·sĭb'l), **seduceable** (sɪdiū·săb'l), *a.* [f. SEDUCE *v.* + -IBLE and -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being seduced or led astray.

a. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Tri.* 371 Dis-wont thy selfe with this seducible sense. 1646 HAMMOND *Tracts* 59 This easie prostitute seducible sinner. 1782 J. BROWN *Compend. View Nat. & Rev. Relig.* III. i. (1796) 198 It consisted in his being seducible to evil, though he was inclined only to good. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. ii. (1872) III. 231 Friedrich proves little seducible; shows himself laudably indifferent.

β. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 133 It was a thing vnworthy..to permit a King, who was so lightly seduceable..that he should extort so many pretences. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xix. 385 The vicious examples of Ages past, poison the curiosity of these present, affording a hint of sinne unto seduceable spirits.

2. Capable of being won over or attracted.

1815 L. HUNT *Notes Feast Poets* 53 The flowing versification of Fairfax has even drawn some writers into a love of him, who in other respects were not very seducible by the higher species of poetry.

Seducing (sɪdiū·sĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SEDUCE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 8 They flye the seducyng of Antichrist, and abyde in the fayth of Christ. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 122 This is a..Conspiracy unlawfull, as being a fraudulent seducing of the Assembly. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. XXVII. 192 They made him [the Pope] a kind of God; to the seducing of the Subject, and bringing the People into Error.

Seducing (sɪdiū·sĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SEDUCE *v.* + -ING 2.] That seduces.

1. Tempting to evil.

1575 H. N[ICLAS] *First Exhort.* xvi. § 14 Therfore cannot the man..occupie or use any maner of freedoms that are falser, wickeder, absurder, seducinger, arroganter nor horribler against God..then this, &c. 1608 *Converts. Noble Lady of Fraunce* Ded., To those misled Ladies..of England, whome Seducing Seminaries..haue too much preuailed withall. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Tim.* iv. 1 Giuing heed to seducing spirits [Gr. πνεύμασι πλάνοις]. 1638 E. NORICE *New Gospel* 1 Such a seducing Impostor and cunning Deceiver. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 257 They may..be mov'd with detestation of their seducing malice. 1701 G. STANHOPE *Augustine's Medit.* II. iv. 122 Impudently prostituting thyself to the lust of seducing strangers. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* XXVII, Regarding the imperfect recollection he had..as the mere suggestion of a deluded imagination, if not actually presented by some seducing spirit.

b. (See quot.)

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xi. § 29 When the act which a motive prompts a man to engage in is of a mischievous nature it may for distinction's sake be termed a seducing or corrupting motive.

2. Alluring, attractive, 'bewitching'. Cf. F. *séduisant.* Now *rare.*

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. 239 Take great care that the first impressions you give of yourself may be not only favourable, but pleasing, engaging, nay—seducing. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 9, I shall leave to a future opportunity the consideration of this seducing but erroneous principle. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix, Well, it is very seducing to be pitied, after all.

Seducingly (sĭdiū·sĭŋli), *adv.* [f. SEDUCING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a seducing or seductive manner; enticingly, seductively.

1592 CONSTABLE *Diana* VIII. ii. F 4 b, Lesse by some hope seducingly deluded, such thoughts aspyre to fortunate euent. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. 232 Seducingly insisting on performance of their vow. 1866 J. A. SYMONDS *Life* (1895) I. 350 In no other place [than Monaco] could this riotous daughter of hell have set her throne so seducingly.

Seducioun, -cious: see SEDITION, SEDITIOUS.

† Sedu·cive, *a. Obs.* [f. SEDUCE *v.* + -IVE.]

1. ? Caused by misleading influences.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. 386 King Richard the second ..by his seducive misgouernment (for his borne-Nature, noble, and debonaire, was too much abused by yong Councell and Parasites) become disgracious with his Princes and People.

2. That leads to error.

1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 28 Analogy, too often seducive in similar matters, leads us to conclude the same of other vulcanic mountains in general.

† Sedu·ct, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *sĕduct-*, ppl. stem of *sēdūcĕre*.] *trans.* To seduce.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 97 The false & euyl man eneas, that tratourly hath mocked me, & fraudulently seducted.

Hence **† Sedu·cted** *ppl. a.*

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* v. 449 (MS.), Seducted Eve with her first guilty smile Returning.

Seduction (sĭdv·kʃən). Also 6 seducsion, -yon. [a. F. *séduction*, ad. L. *sēductiōn-em*, n. of action f. *sēdūcĕre* to SEDUCE. Cf. Sp. *seduccion*, Pg. *seducção*, It. *seduzione*.]

1. The action or an act of seducing (a person) to err in conduct or belief; allurement (*to* some course of action).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 272 b, Some fooles..by the seducyon or illusyon of the ennemy be not ashamed to affirme..that [etc.]. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 89 Wherfore by their seduccion They haue bene the destruccion Of all true christen liberte. 1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 370 Which Actis bee yit rejectid in the Comon House by the seducyon of certain rynge leaders or belwedders. *Ibid.* 371 And all the styckyng [of the act] is in the Comon House, by seducyon of certain prescrybyd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 171 P 1 Nothing would more powerfully preserve youth from irregularity or guard inexperience from seduction. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* ix. I. 239 Every art of seduction was used with dignity, to conciliate those nations. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks. IX. 117 There is no invention of seduction..that has not been increased; brothels, gaming-houses, every thing. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xix, To whom she announced the dreadful intelligence of Captain Rawdon's seduction by Miss Sharp. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 326 Having tried tortures in vain, he determined to try seduction. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. iv. 72 An ambitious man will govern himself..and withstand the seductions of his senses.

† b. The condition of being led astray.

1533 FRITH *Wks.* (1572) 3/1 To Rdr., Knowledge your ignorance and seduction, and returne gladly into the right way. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 112 This ignorant multitude that hath no insight into the Law of God lies open to miserable seduction, and error, and is therein accursed. 1653 HAMMOND *Annot. N. T.* Jude v. 11 (1659) 851/2 For this was the πλάνη τοῦ Βαλαάμ, the seduction into which Balaam brought the Israelites.

2. The persuading (of a subject, soldier, etc.) to desert his allegiance or service.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 15 July 1685, Monmouth..acknowledged his seduction by Ferguson the Scot.

3. †a. The action of tempting (a female child) to leave her parents for marriage or otherwise. (Cf. SEDUCER 3 a.) *Obs.*

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. Index, Seduction of women-children.

b. The action of inducing (a woman) to surrender her chastity. (See SEDUCE *v.* 3.)

1785 PALEY *Mor. Phil.* III. III. iii. 250 Seduction is seldom accomplished without fraud; and the fraud is by so much more criminal than other frauds, as injury effected by it is greater. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 282 O pale-eyed form, The victim of seduction. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1040 *note*, If the injury of seduction is accompanied with an illegal entry of the house of the parent. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 Promises of marriage may have been employed as means of seduction. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 621 The action for seduction of an unmarried woman in England stands in a somewhat anomalous position. The theory of English law is that the woman herself has suffered no wrong; the wrong has been suffered by the parent or person *in loco parentis*, who must sue for the damage arising from the loss of service caused by the seduction of the woman.

4. Something which seduces; a cause of error; an allurement.

1554 T. WATSON *Two Serm. bef. Queen* B vij b, The true sense, which is only knowen bi the tradition and consent of the catholike churche: so that the one without the other is not a direction, but a seduction, to a symple man. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 255 The Scotchmen, having but small seduction to return to their beds, became quite inclined to talk. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iii. 167 In this abode of pleasure, surrounded by all the seductions most dazzling to youth. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* vi, Amid every temptation and every seduction.

5. Seductiveness, alluring quality. *rare*—1.

1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 1 The Prince.. gained the affection of all classes by the seduction of his manner.

Seductionist (sĭdv·kʃənist). [f. SEDUCTION + -IST.] One who practises seduction; one who practises or upholds corruption in public affairs.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Introd. 143 Bribe-offering, bribe-giving, seducer or seductionist, corruptor or corruptionist. 1818 — *Parl. Reform Catech.* 61 The seductionist, by whose hand..the instrument of seduction most extensively and conspicuously employed, is that mostly known by the name of bribery, or corruption. 1884 *Bham Wkly. Post* 15 Nov. 4/6 Cleveland [was depicted] as an 'aristocratic seductionist'.

Seductious (sĭdv·kʃəs), *a. rare*—1. [f. SEDUCTI-ON + -OUS.] Seductive, alluring.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 180/1 Dr. Garth..found conviviality more seductious than duty exacting.

Seductive (sĭdv·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. type *seductīvus*, f. *sēduct-*, ppl. stem of *sēdūcĕre*: see SEDUCE and -IVE.]

†1. Tending to seduce or lead astray; that leads to error. *Obs.*

1782 J. BROWN *Compend. View Nat. & Rev. Relig.* IV. i. (1796) 249 If Christ be not the Most High God, the language of scripture is most obscure, seductive, impious, and absurd.

2. Alluring, enticing, winning.

1796 LANGHORNE *Fables of Flora* i. *Sun-flower & Ivy* x, Go, splendid sycophant! no more Display thy soft seductive arts! 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 19 One of the most seductive arguments of infidelity.., asserting the lawfulness of deceit for a good purpose. 1856 W. A. BUTLER *Serm.* Ser. II. xxiv. 348 Every seductive companion who would blind your eyes to this awful fact, is but the active minister of Satan. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 745 The seductive charms of poetry. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. iii. 114 The seductive pleasures of opium-eating. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 430 His manners in private life were eminently seductive and insinuating. 1908 *Outlook* 26 Sept. 395/2 It owes something of its beauty to the seductive setting of an autumn morning.

Seductively (sĭdv·ktivli), *adv.* [f. SEDUCTIVE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a seductive manner, enticingly.

1843 MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 7 Self and the flesh seductively whisper [etc.]. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 123 To have her kitchen seductively clean for the stranger. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxxix, She..questioned and cross-questioned him severely and seductively by turns. 1893 SALTUS *Madame Sapphire* 79 Mrs. Carol nodded and smiled seductively.

Seductiveness (sĭdv·ktivnės). [f. SEDUCTIVE *a.* + -NESS.] Seductive quality.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 122 The profusion and seductiveness of the *Magazines des Gourmands*. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimney-Sw.*, I am by theory obdurate to the seductiveness of what are called a fine set of teeth. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 152 The same doubt extends to the other supposed victims of Cæsar's seductiveness. 1894 W. B. CARPENTER *Son of Man* i. 28 The world with its seductiveness..may play the part of Herodias in our lot.

† Sedu·ctor. *Obs.* Also 5–6 seductour. [a. OF. *seducteur*, ad. L. *sēductor*, agent-noun f. *sēdūcĕre*: see SEDUCE and -OR.] One who seduces, a misleader, seducer.

In the 15–16th c. frequently in the set phrase *seductor and deceiver of the people.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 60 The whiche seductor of ladies [*sc.* the false Eneas], kepeth himself in maner as a woman,..wyth his longe heres that he maketh to be enoynted & kemed. *Ibid.* 61. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xix. 22 One namyd Phylemon, whyche was moche amyable & debonayr to the peple, & callyd hymself seductour & deseyvour of the peple. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) Dij, Anon he gat certeyn of the Iuwes, whiche did repyne & speake agaynst the doctryne of ye Apostels accusing them to be seductours & deceyuers. 1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* F vij, For they shall reporte him to be..a seductour and deceyuer of the people. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 111 Yat we diligentlie flie from vthers [*sc.* than those lawfully ordained] as fra our enimies and contagious seductors. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* II. ii, Since the assurance from one of my place, qualitie, and rancke, is not sufficient with you to suppresse this bold seductor.

Seductress (sĭdv·ktrės). [fem. of SEDUCTOR.] A female seducer.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* III. 19 He is accompanied by an army of constables to apprehend the seductress of his nephew. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. x, They were seductresses for inducing him to drink wine.

† Sedue, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *seduire*: see SEDUCE *v.*] *trans.* = SEDUCE *v.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 716 O lux vera, gravnt vs power lucense, that with þe spryte of errour I nat seduet be!

Sedule, obs. form of SCHEDULE.

Sedulity (sĭdiū·lĭti). [ad. L. *sēdulitās*, n. of quality f. *sēdul-us* SEDULOUS: see -ITY. Cf. F. *sédulité* (Cotgr.), It. *sedulità*.] The quality of being sedulous; painstaking attention to duty, diligent application, industry.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* xxxiii. O j b, He deserued this thyng not so much for familiarte & acquayntance sake as for sedulite & careful diligence. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 175 Their familliaritie is to be sought after with sedulitie and earnestnesse. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* xiv. § 26 He..tells the offices and sedulity of the clergy. 1659 EVELYN *Chrysostom* Ded. in *Misc. Writ.* (1805) 107, I stood amazed at his sedulity and memory. 1720 J. JOHNSON *Eccl. Laws*, tr. *Const. Othobon* § 32 The unquenchable thirst of Ambition chuses neither Mary's better part, nor the sedulity of Martha in ministring. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr. Guildford* 252 Some of our barbarous Writers call this awaking of the King's Genius to a Sedulity in his Affairs a growing cruel. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi, It became him to prepare, by sedulity and docility in youth, for the lofty duties [etc.]. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 44 Even German sedulity has until the present time shrunk from this task.

† b. *pl.* Assiduities, attentions. *Obs.*

1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. St.* 31 That your sedulities in the Reception of our Agent were so cordial and so egregious, we both gladly understand [etc.]. 1696 *Monthly Merc.* VII. 79 On the one side there are never any tender Refusals..no Submissions, nor Sedulities to please on the other. 1707 tr. *C'tess D'Aulnoy's Wks.* (1715) 10 He thought me unworthy of his Sedulities.

Sedull, obs. form of SCHEDULE.

Sedulous (se·diŭlŏs), *a.* Also 6 sedulious. [f. L. *sēdulus* careful + -OUS.

The L. word appears to have been evolved from the adv. *sēdulō* sincerely, honestly (hence diligently, assiduously), repr. OLatin *sē dolō* without guile (see SE- *prefix* 1).]

1. Of persons or agents: Diligent, active, constant in application to the matter in hand; assiduous, persistent.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 24 b, I would gyue thee leaue to hate me, so thy hate woulde make thee industrious & sedulous to harken out & enquire whence I am. 1629 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii, There is a chare-woman..a poore silly foole, But an impertinent, and sedulous one, As euer was. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 27 Since first this Subject for Heroic Song Pleas'd me long choosing, and beginning late Not sedulous by nature to indite Warrs. *c* 1709 PRIOR *1st Hymn Callim.* 56 The sedulous Bee Distill'd her Honey on Thy purple Lips. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 311 They sedulous obey'd. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxiv. III. 329 He was sedulous in paying court to the people. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* iii. (1875) 21 The..Algonquins..of whose language he had been so sedulous a student. 1887 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* iv. 59, I have thus played the sedulous ape to Hazlitt, to Lamb, to Wordsworth [etc.].

2. Of actions: Constant, persistent.

1540 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 281 Thankes for..your sedulious paynes and labours taken aboute the survey off Cayneham. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxi. (1640) 612 Admit that preparation..by an assiduous and a sedulous hearing. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 48 That dying Husband-man, who by telling his Sons of a hidden Mass of Wealth he had buried in a nameless place of his Vineyard, occasioned their so sedulous Delving all the Ground, and turning up the Earth about the Roots of the Vines, that they found indeed a Treasure. *a* 1778 C. DARWIN *Experiments* (1780) 105 A gentleman of temperate life and sedulous application to business. 1833–48 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 22 He paid sedulous attention to the interests of his borough. 1859 SMILES *Self Help* iv. (1860) 71 Sedulous attention and painstaking industry always mark the true worker. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 10 By sedulous cultivation,..a high standard of immunity from even clerical errors has at times been attained.

Sedulously (se·diŭləsli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] Diligently, attentively.

1593 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* (1594) E 2, Surely you would haue sayd they had bin brought vp in hogs academie to learne to eate acornes, if you had seene how sedulously they fell to them. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 190 The place..sedulously looked vnto. 1693 OWEN *Holy Spirit* 251 Either not sedulously and duely to Exercise their Ministerial Gifts. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 35 Where find so discreet a counsellor, so improving an example, and a guardian so sedulously attentive to the interests of herself and her children? 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxxi. (1791) II. 189 You sedulously avoid my conversation. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* x, His education..had been too sedulously improved by subsequent study to give way to any imaginary terrors. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. (1862) 17 A great brick church which he sedulously frequented. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 280/1 Any kind of arrangement with creditors is sedulously hedged around.

Sedulousness (se·diŭləsnės). [-NESS.] Care, diligent attention.

1622 FENNER in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 183 But have respect to God himselfe by all sedulousnesse in the charge. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 99 By their sedulousness and their Erudition they discover'd Difficulties in the Bible that our Quærists could never have dream'd of. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiv, Sir Christopher for half a century has supported in the Senate with equal sedulousness and silence, the constitution and the corn laws. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1320/1 Conflicting claims and aims, mustering their forces with swift but sure subtlety and sedulousness for a final decisive combat.

‖ Sedum (sī·dŏm). Also 5 cedum. [L. *sedum* houseleek.] †a. A name for certain crassulaceous plants, houseleek, stonecrop, orpine, etc. *Obs.* b. *Bot.* A genus of plants (N.O. *Crassulaceæ*), the British species of which are known as stonecrop.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* X. 47 Let mynge Iuce of cedum smal ygrounde With water. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 72 Sedum..the fyrste kynde..is called in englishe Housleke or syngrene...The seconde kynde is called..thryft or stoncroppe...The thyrd kinde is called..Mouse tayle or litle stoncroppe. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., May* (1679) 16 Syringa's, Sedums, Tulips. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 389 You must never water Aloes or Sedums during the whole Winter. 1760 LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 326 Sedum, Pyramidal, *Saxifraga*. 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm. Things of Sea-side* i. 48 Several of the Sedums..were formerly used as medicine. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 213/2 The beautiful yellow mossy Sedum. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* III. 181 He threw himself down upon some bed of sedums, where quite a couch was formed of the tiny rosettes.

Sedyl, obs. form of SCHEDULE.

Sedyr, obs. form of CEDAR, CIDER.

See (sī), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–4 ce, 3–5 cee, see, 3–6 se, 4–5 sey, 6–7 sea, 4– see. [a. OF. *sé, sed*, a variant (influenced by the Latin) of *sié, sied*:—popular L. **sēdem*, altered form (after *sedēre* to sit) of classical L. *sēdem* (*sēdēs*) a seat.]

1. A seat, place of sitting.

†**a.** *gen.* (Only in early poetical use.) *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1023 For if þer sit a man yond on a see Than by necessite byhoueth it. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* III. 120 And smale harpers with her glees Saten vnder hym in sees. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 86 (MS. I.), þe schene briddes in þe schawe þei schappyn in schrowde, On fikes and firres þei fangen her sees, In faye. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 1820 To whom hir fader bad to take hir see Be-syde Iason. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* l. 339 Thilke same se That I inne sat be presomptweste It is that same sege.. Where as God to his disciples made his Sene.

†**b.** A seat of dignity or authority; esp. a royal seat, throne. Hence the rank or position symbolized by a throne. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 779 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 129 þe king sat an hei in is sce and a-coupede him wel faste. *c* 1306 *Song Exec. Sir S. Fraser* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 215 Tho he wes set in see Lutel god couthe he kyne-riche to3eme. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4220 And þar sal he [*sc.* Antichrist]..in myddes þe temple make his se. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 271 But al on hye, above a dees, Sit in a see imperiall,..Y saugh, perpetually y-stalled,..A femynyne creature. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 629 Whan þe schene sonne..had made in þe crabbis hede His mansioun, and his see ryal. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. ii. 171 A man ydone and hable to the see Imperyall, *a* 1522 *World & Child* 22 Lo! here I sette semely in se! I commaunde you all obedyent be. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 2 Ioue laught on Venus from his soueraigne see.

†**c.** *transf.* and *fig.* (One's) place of abode; esp. the dwelling-place of a monarch, a god, or the like. *Obs.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 2482 (Gött.) Vnder þe fote of mount mambre þar he ches to sett his se. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 122 Fortune shewithe ay, by chaungyng hir see, How this world is a thurghefare ful of woo. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 132 in *Macro Plays* 40 First, bapteme..reformyt þe sowll,..Ande makyt yt..Crystis own specyall, Hys restynge place, hys plesant see. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 19 The fragrant flouris blomand in thair seis, Ouirspred the leuis of natures tapestries. 1513 — *Æneis* I. i. 28 Hir native land for it postponit sche Callit Samo; in Cartage set hir se. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 30 Nor that [Temple], which that wise King of Iurie framed..to be th' Almighties see.

2. Ecclesiastical uses.

a. The seat, chair, or throne of a bishop in his church; = CATHEDRA 1. Now only *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4967 Þere sein birin bissop was þe uerste þat was ywis Vor þe se was þere of bissop þo þat at lincolne nou is. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6665 þe whilk suld haue a bischope se. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxxiii. 723 He..entred into the Consystory, and so came to the pope whyle he sate styll in his see. 1724 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. i. 95 The Cathedral of this City [of Norwich]..is not antient, the Bishop's See having been first at Thetford; from whence it was not translated hither till the Twelfth Century. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 76 The archiepiscopal see should never after be fixed in the minster of Litchfield. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 255 No church that does not really hold the 'cathedra' or see, from which a bishop takes his title, can be a cathedral. 1884 E. A. FREEMAN in *Times* 16 Jan. 8/2 The see of the Bishop of Somerset, his seat—in old English phrase his bishopstool or bishopsettle—was moved more than once between the 11th century and the 13th.

b. The office or position indicated by sitting in a particular episcopal chair; the position of being bishop of a particular diocese.

c 1450 *Bidding Prayer* iii. in *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* 68 Also we sall pray specially for our holy fader þe archbyschop of þis See. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 144 Why thou..dost..force perforce Keepe Stephen Langton chosen Archbishop Of Canterbury from that holy Sea. 1678 WALTON *Life of Sanderson* 3 Thomas Rotherham, sometime Archbishop of that Sea. 1680 GODOLPHIN *Repert. Canon.* (ed. 2) 14 The Diocess belonging to the See of York contains [etc.]. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* II. iii. (1739) 477 The Office of a Bishop..contains peculiarly the Power of Consecrating Bishops to succeed them in vacant Sees. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. ii. 66, I know the Pope Will ne'er absolve me from my priestly vow But by absolving me from the revenue Of many a wealthy see. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 111 § 5 The bishop shall retain all the temporalities of his see, except the patronage. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 371 The vacant sees were filled for the most part with learned and able men.

c. *spec.* Chiefly with defining word, *The Apostolic, Holy, Papal, Roman See, the See of Rome* (rarely †*the See*): the office or position of Pope; the Papacy; the authority or jurisdiction belonging to the Pope; occas. the Pope in his official capacity.

The designation *Apostolic See* (in its Latin form, *Sedes Apostolica*) was in patristic use applied more widely to any of the bishoprics founded by apostles; in med. Latin it occurs also (see Du Cange) in the general sense of 'cathedral'.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14946 For he [seint Gregore] was ablest, next pope to be After hym þat held þo þe se. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 296/2 Nowe if he say..yᵗ king John made England and Ireland tributary to the pope and the sea apostolike [etc.]. 1559 ABP. HEATH in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vi. 7 When by the Vertue of this Acte of Supremacye, we must forsake and flee from the Sea of Rome. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 232, I am a brother Of gracious Order, late come from the Sea, In speciall businesse from his Holinesse. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 51 Others..Leave vs, and flie vnto the Sea of Rome. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 278 The Sea Apostolick was..contented to see the Mauritanian Kings driven out of Spain. 1765 STONOR in E. H. Burton *Life Challoner* (1909) II. 83 They were told that the Society ought to be particularly careful at this juncture not to disgust the Holy See, by being refractory to its orders. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. Wks. 1813 V. 354 The publishing it by their own authority was highly disrespectful to the Roman see. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, v. (1812) I. 180 Commanding the Catholics every where to have recourse, in all dubious cases, to the Apostolic See. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 454 A dispute has arisen between the Papal See and the King of Naples. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Von Ranke* P 25 Pius the Fifth..upheld the authority of his see. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 78 The protection of the Holy See. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 93 The bishop speaks of himself as 'N., by the grace of God and of the Apostolic See, Bishop of N.'.

†**d.** The building in which a bishop's throne is placed, a CATHEDRAL. *Obs. rare.*

1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 17 The chief moder chirch of alle Wales and the chief see [*Trevisa* chief sete]. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. viii. § 3 The Church where the Bishop is set with his Colledge of Presbyters about him, we call a See. 1665 G. HAVERS tr. *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 78 And lastly, the See or Cathedral, which nevertheless is neither the fairest, nor the greatest Church of that City... The See of Goa at the time of my being there was not finish'd.

†**e.** A city in which the authority symbolized by the throne (of a bishop, etc.) is considered to reside. Cf. SIEGE *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 1 The Townes of Thetforde [etc.] shalbe taken and accepted for Sees of Byshops Suffragans to be made in this Realme. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 331 Between the monuments..are the arms of the Cities subject to the Great Duke..all Episcopal Seas. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 65 Capernaum, that See as it were of that great Bishop of Souls Jesus Christ. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 89 Aquapendente is an episcopal see.

†**f.** The territory under the jurisdiction of a bishop, a diocese. *Obs.*

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 4 No suche Suffragans.. shall..have..any jurisdiccion or Episcopal power..within their said Sees nor within any Dioces or place of this Realme ..but only suche..as [etc.]. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 64 Archbishop Theodore then ruling the Sea of Canterburie.

fig. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. 14 The whole Isle, parted in three regiments, By three Metropolies is joyntly sway'd;..The lowest hath the worst, but largest See.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attributive, as †*see-church*, *-land* (in Ireland), *-property*, *-town*; **see-house**, †**-place**, the official residence of the occupant of a see.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiii. 359 The pope and his *see chirche in Rome. 1558 W. FORREST *Grisild the Second* (ROXB.) 59 After whiche great extreme purgation To Yorke (his See Church) dymytted he was. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* (1878) 158 The *see-house at Antioch. 1888 *Ch. Times* 24 Aug. 725/1 The see-house at Bishop Auckland. 1732 SWIFT *Proposal to pay off Debt of Nation* Misc. (1735) V. 350 The Purchasers of the vacant *See Lands, are to come immediately into Possession of the See he hath left. 1835 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I. 326 Bishoprics whose see-lands are..in other dioceses. 1553 *Respublica* III. v. 805 We lefte the best of them a thredebare bisshop:..The beste had but his *see place, that he might kepe home. 1847 REEVES *Eccl. Antiq. Down*, etc. 171 *note*, The half townland of Dundesert is still *see property. 1861 A. J. B. HOPE *Eng. Cathedral* 105 It is, I trust, in the process of..being constituted the *see-town of the bishopric. 1895 RASHDALL *Universities* II. 359 A city which was neither a capital nor a see-town.

See (sī), *sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. SEE *v.*] In nonce-uses: **a.** *To have a see*, to have a look (*at*); **b.** with cognate obj., *I have seen my see*, I have seen what I wished to see.

1868 'HOLME LEE' *Basil Godfrey's Caprice* xxxiii, Let me have a see at the playbill. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 128 May I depart in peace, I have seen my see.

See (sī), *v.* Forms and Inflexions: see below. [A Common Teut. str. vb.: OE. *séon* (*seah, sáwon* and *ségon, ge-sewen*) = O Fris. *sía*, OS. *sehan*, MDu. *sien* (Du. *zien*), MLG. *sên* (LG. *seen*), OHG. *sehan* (MHG., mod.G. *sehen*), ON. *sjá* (Sw. and Da. *se*), *sía* (Fær. *siggja*), *sjá* (Icel. *sjá*, Norw. *sjaa*), Goth. *saihwan* (*sahw, sêhwum, saihwans*):—OTeut. **sehw-* :—pre-Teut. **seqʷ-*.

Three distinct Indogermanic roots of the form **seq*ʷ- are commonly recognized; some scholars (as Brugmann) refer the Teut. verb to the root of which an ablaut-variant appears in SAY *v.*[1]; others (as Kluge) to the root of L. *segui* to follow; and others (as Fick) to that of L. *secāre* to cut; but each of these views involves a hypothetical sense-development which it is not easy to accept with confidence.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive* **see** (sī). Forms: 1 séon, síon, *Merc.* séan, sían, *Northumb.* séa, 2 syen, 2–3 sien, 2–5 seo(n, (2–3 son, 3 so), 3 sean, 3–4 sei(e, 3–5 sen, 3–6 se, 4 suen, seeyȝen, sey, sy, si, *Kent.* zy, zi, 4–5 seye, 4–6 sene, 4–6, (8) seen, 4 (*north.*), 6–7 (*Sc.*) sie, 5 seene, seyn, 5–6 seyne, (7 sea), 7, 9– *dial.* zee, 3– see. Also *Dative Infinitive* 1 tó séonne, séanne, séenne, 2–3 to siene, 3 to seonne, to sene, to sende, *Kent.* to zyenne, (7 to seene).

Beowulf 920 Eode sealc monig swíðhicgende to sele þam hean searowundor seon. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 51 Þætte ic ȝesiȝ *vel* mæge se. *c* 1175 *Pater Noster* 110 in *Lamb. Hom.* 61 And cristes wille bo us bitwon neb wið neb for him to son. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2845 Her maȝȝ mann sen full opennlig þatt [etc.]. *c* 1275 LAY. 8172 One man.. þat was þider icome for to se [*c* 1205 i-seon] þis cnihtes game. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvi. 100 When we shule suen thy wounde blede. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 759 William to þe window witterli miȝt sene ȝif [etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 10 Alle the puples of erthes shulen seeyȝen [*MS. A* seye, 1388 se], that [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 5 Als ferre as he myght seen hit. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 475 Gyff thai suld battaill seyn. ? *a* 1550 *Droichis Part of Play* 124 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 318 As ȝe may sie. 1611 MURE *Misc. Poems, Consl. Love & Reas.* 18 One quho lothed to sie ye Light. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 3 To publis the proclamatioun fourthwith..and sea itt put in executioun to the best of your pouer.

c 893 [see 16 a (*a*)]. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 47 (Bodl. MS.) Ich.. sohte þe to seonne. 12.. *Moral Ode* 388 (Egerton MS.) in *O. E. Hom.* I. 183 Of him to sene [*c* 1200 Trin. MS. in *O. E. Hom.* II. 232 to isiene] nis no sed. 1340 *Ayenb.* 108 þet he ne is clene ne worþi him to zyenne.

2. *Indicative Present.* **a.** 1*st pers. sing.* **see** (sī). Forms: 1 séom, síum, séo, sío, sie, 2–5 seo, (2–3 so), 3–4 *north.* seis, 3–6 se, (5 scee), 6 *Sc.* sie, 3– see.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* v. 3 (Th.) Ic stande on ær-merȝen beforan ðe æt ȝebede, and seo þe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7623 Forr her I seo full witerrliȝ þin Hælennd crist onn eorþe. *a* 1250 *Owl & N.* 34 Me is þe wrs þat ich þe so [*Jesus MS.* iseo]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16327, I wat and seis [*Gött. MS.* seis] þai wel noght fine, be-tuixand þai þe sla. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 177 'Now I see' [1393 *Ibid.* C. xxiii. 178 seo], seyde lyf 'þat [etc.]'. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* 334 (Cott.) Ys thys my sone þat I here scee? 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 41 Y shall neuer haue pleasir in my lyf tyll y se hym refrayned of his tyrannye. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 8 All that I sie.

b. *2nd pers. sing.* **seest** (sīˑèst). Forms: *a.* 1 seohst, syhst, sihst, sixst, siist, síst, 3 sihst, sichst, seh[s]te, 3–4 seost, sext, syst, sucst, sikst, 3, 5 sixst, 3–5 sest, sist, sixt, 4 suxst, sixte, syxt, (sys), *Kent.* zixt, zyxt, zist, 4–5 suxt, 5 sexst, sestt, seist, 5–6 seyst, 4– seest. *β.* (*north.*) 1 siis, 3–4 sais, 3–5 se(e)s, 3–6 seis, 4 seise, seyse, 4–5 sese, seys, 5 seese, seȝis, 6 seyis.

a. [*c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iii. § 4 Ȝesihst þu nu þæt (etc.).] *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Wanne þu sest gost cumen [etc.]. *a* 1250 *Owl & N.* 242 (Jesus MS.) Bi daye þu art stare-blynd, þat þu ne syst [*Cott. MS.* sichst] bouh of lynd. *c* 1250 *Ten Abuses* 1 (Cott.) in *O. E. Misc.* 184 Hwan þu sixst on leode King þat is wilful [etc.]. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 212 He þat þou seest yn þe prestes fest. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 158 As þow suxt [*v.rr.* sixt, seist, seest, sext] þe sonne som tyme for cloudes May nat shyne. *a* 1400 *How to live perfectly* 1062 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 249 Hem þat þou seost in Meseyse. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst., Mary Magd.* 1542 Þis chrisetyn þat here sestt þou. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 103 Alas my Dorus (said she) thou seest how long [etc.]. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 507 Seest thou yon harlot, wooing all she meets.

β. [*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 14 Ne forðon ðu ȝesiis on onsione monnes.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14055 'Sais [*Gött.* ses, *Fairf.* sese] þou', he said, 'now þis womman?' *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2933 No say nouȝt what þou ses. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 301 Now seis thow I mak na gabbing. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5022 For þi modire nor ȝit Messedon þou seȝis þaim na mare. *a* 1400 in *Relig. Pieces Prose & Verse* 24 The toþer es in Haly Writte whare þou sese what þou doo and what þou sall lefe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XX. 41 Thow seyis mony thingis variand. 1570 *Aue Tragedie* 26 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x, We ar cum heir to the..To cause the write that thing thou seis this nycht.

c. *3rd pers. sing.* **sees** (sīz), *arch.* **seeth** (sīˑèþ). Forms: *a.* 1 sieh, sioh, seoh, syh, sihð, sið, 2 sið, 2–3 siþ, seoð, seð, siht, 2–3, 5 sieþ, 2–4 sihþ, 3 syhþ, (suþ, soþ, seoȝ error for seoþ), 3–4 suoþ, 4 siȝth, sikth, sykþ, syþ, seyþ, syht, *Kent.* ziȝþ, zyȝþ, zyþ, zycþ, zykþ, zikþ, zyȝt, ziȝt, 4–5 seth, 5 sueþ, 5–6 sethe, seyth, seith, 4– (now *arch.*) seeth. *β.* (with ending orig. *north.*) 1 siis, sís, 3–6 seis, 4 seise, seos, 4–5 ses(e, seys, 5 sesse, seȝis, -es, 6–7 *Sc.* sies, 3– sees.

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 4 Fæder ðin seðe ȝesiið in dezelnisse; *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ȝesyhþ; *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* sihð.] 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 (Laud MS.) *ad fin.*, Oc ure Laford God ælmihtig þa eall dizelnesse seð & wat, he seoð þæt man læt þæt ærme folc mid ealle un rihte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Þe mon þe heleð his sunne aðisse liue ne siht he nefre almihtin drihten. *Ibid.* 157 Þe rihtwise Mon þet..sið þe muchele blisse þet he is to ileðed. *a* 1250 *Owl & N.* 246 Riȝt so hit farþ bi þan un-gode þat noȝt ne suþ [*Jesus MS.* i-syhþ] to none gode. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxix. 86 Marie wepeth sore, ant siht al this wo. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 7 *Deadly Sins* 203 He sykþ gode theawes. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 595 Who so seeth me firste. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 62 Holy chyrche..seyth hom all sore seke yn þe sekenes of synne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvii[i.] 47 Yᵉ God which seyth that I be auenged. *Ibid.* xxxvi[i.] 13 He seith yᵗ his daye is comminge. 1560 *Ovid's Narcissus* C iij b, Ther he seethe the image of his grace. *a* 1629 GOFFE *Courag. Turk* V. iv. (1632) H 3 b, Their God seeth their slaughter.

β. [*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 32 Þætte ȝesiis & ȝeherեð.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 862 He wend to hide him amang þa tres, Fra his sight þat al sees [*Gött.* seis, *Fairf.* seise, *Trin.* sees]. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 258 He seos Jhesu crist in a sad Roode. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2532 Quen he sesse [*Dubl. MS.* seys] vs sike a sowme sare will he drede. *Ibid.* 5583 Þe berne blischis on his blonke & seȝes his breth faile. *c* 1614 MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 120 What all doth boad she sies.

d. *plural* **see** (sī). Forms: *a.* 1 séoð, séað, síoð, 2–4 seoþ, (3 soþ, seoȝ error for seoþ), 3–5 seþ, 4 suþ, seith, (soez ? error for seoþ), *Kent.* zyeþ (also written zyeȝ), ȝeþ, 5 seeþ, sethe. *β.* 1 séo, 3–4 seo, 3–6 se, 6 *Sc.* sie, 3– see. *γ. north.* 1 séas, 3–4 sees, sais, 3–6 seis, 4 seyse, sese. *δ.* 3–6 sen, 4 seon, 4–5 seen, 5 se(e)ne, se(e)yne.

a. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1286 (Gr.) Hy..seoð. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 13 Forðon ȝesezend..ne seað. *a* 1250 *Owl & N.* 884 (Jesus MS.) Hi ne seoþ [*Cott. MS.* soþ]

her nowiht bute serewe. [*c* 1290 *Beket* 921 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 133 Ze i-seo3 wel echon þat al þe world grat on me one.] 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2436 In þe firmament beþ Planetes yliche clere sterren seuene as ze seþ [*v.rr.* iseoþ, seen, sene]. *a* 1325 *Prose Lex.* (see B. 9). 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. I. 41 This and þat sueth þi soule and seith it in þin herte. 1393 — *P. Pl.* C. v. 154 We seth [*v. rr.* seon, see, seeyne, se] wel syre reson,.. That [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 21 As ze here and sethe.

β. [971 *Blickl. Hom.* 125 Ȝeseo we þæt oft swiþe manezum men færlice ȝelimpeþ þæt he hine wiþ þas world ȝedæleþ.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5335 God men i am, als yee now her se, An old man. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 244 Oþer soneonge seo we wel fewe!

γ. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 17 Ða ilco ge seas. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1176 All þat þe sees [*Fairf.* sees, *Gött.* se, *Trin.* seeþ] sal þe not sla. *Ibid.* 21074 Þat erth..men sais [*Gött.* seis] vpri-and fra þe grund. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 89 Quhen my ennemies seis my fall.

δ. *c* 1200 Ormin 18965 Forr swa þe33 mare herenn & sen Off Cristess rihhtwisnesse. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 210 Ze seon wel þe sope. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 42 Þen we sene þat þou wyll not do þe kyngys byddyng. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* xi. 11 Than shalle the kyng be wor-hipid and dred whan men seyne that he dredith god. *c* 1600 Day *Bednal Gr.* IV. iii. (1659) I 1 b, *Old Stro.* And speak the truth Boy as thou art my Son. *Y. Stro.* And I do not I'll give you leave *to* call me Cut, sen ye?

3. *Indicative past.* **a.** *1st and 3rd pers. sing.* **saw** (sǭ). Forms: *α.* 1, 3 sæh, 1–3 seah, 3 *Ormin* sahh, 3–4 saȝ, sah, sau, (saght), 3–5 sagh, saȝe, sauȝ, 4 saghe, saȝhe, sav, sach, (*Sc.* schaw), 4–5 saugh, sauh, sawh, sawȝ, 4–6 sawe, sauhe, sawhe, sawgh, sauch, (saȝ), save, 5–6 saue, sauȝe, (5 saughe), *Sc.* sa, 6 sae, *Sc.* sua, 3– saw; 1–4 seh, 3 sehȝ, seȝh, sæih, sayh, seeh, 3–4 seih, seȝ, 3–5 sai, sei, saiȝ, seiȝ, seyh, seȝhe, 3–5, (7) say, 3–6 saye, sey, 4 saiȝe, seiȝe, saih, sayw, seey, seeȝ, seich, *Kent.* seȝ, 4–5 seigh(e, seygh, seyȝe, seye, sayȝ, saie, seie, seih, se(e)gh, 4–6 se, 5 seyhe, seȝhe, sech, (seyght), 3– (now *vulgar*) see; 3–4 sih, 4 si, syh, sygȝ, 4–5 syȝ, sygh, siȝ(e, sigh(e, syȝe, sihe, sy, sie, 5 syg(he, syhe, 5–6 sye; 4 sugh, sough, sow, sue. *β. weak forms* (*dial.* and *vulgar*) 8–9 see'd, 9 seed, zeed, etc. (see also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

α. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 33 Se hælend uutedlice þætte saeh hia hiemende. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 175 Ure helende..segh þos tweie brodren in þe se on here shipe. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 561 in *O. E. Misc.* 53 Þo seyh heo þer twey engles. *c* 1290 *Beket* 167 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 111 Heo saiȝ gilbertus wille þat it was no guod. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1251 O niht saw she þer-inne a liht. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 76 When scho on rode sugh hyr son hang. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 738 Rouland was so nyȝ, þat alle foure kinges he syȝ. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 14, I sauh a Tour on a Toft. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 250 Paynis..þat he schaw in hell. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* ix. 23 When Jhesus..seeȝ mynstrelis. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 316 Vnderr a Cyne..I her se. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 22 When I sy no bettyr but I must go. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 119 He ȝode nygh and sech how an horrybull neddyr..had vmbeclypped a lyon. *c* 1450 *Digby Myst., Mary Magd.* 2051 þe whych I never save þis xxx wynter and more. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 1225 The lady sauch.. The knychtis worschip which that he haith vroght. 1534 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 36 He was rapte into heven, where he see the Trinite settyng in a pall. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 115 Who ever sae, who ever harde, who ever redd the like to this? 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 520 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, But his commissione na man saa. 1672 Wiseman *Wounds* I. viii. 73 The Doctor..both see and felt their scars. 1696 De La Pryme *Diary* (Surtees) 102 He say an ape, and playing with it, it bit his hand. 1840 Thackeray *Shabby-genteel Story* iii, But I never, for coolness, see such a man as you. 1874 Whyte Melville *Uncle John* xiv. II. 91 He see one of 'em..go by the house this morning.

β. a 1800 Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (1814) 111 The common people of London..will say, for instance,—'I see'd him yesterday'; and 'he was see'd again to-day'. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xl, I never seed a woman hanged in a' my life. 1892 Kipling *Barrack-room Ballads* 51 An' I seed her first a-smokin' of a whackin' white cheroot.

b. *2nd pers. sing.* **sawest** (sǭ̆ist), **sawst** (sǭst). Forms: *α.* 1 sǽwe, 3–4 sagh, 3–5 seȝe, 4 sau, sei(h, sihe, siȝe, 4–5 sey(e, seiȝe, sawe, sawȝ, saugh, se, siȝ, *Kent.* zeȝe, 5 sawhe, say, seghe, see, sye, sogh, 5–6 saw. *β.* 4–5 seiȝest, -ist, siȝest, seist, 5 sauȝ(e)st, saiest, 5–6 seest, 6 sawyste, -iste, seyst, 7– saw'st, sawst, 5– sawest.

α. [971 *Blickl. Hom.* 113 Þær þu ær ȝesawe godweb mid golde ȝefagod.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9848 Bot he war ferliful to call if þou it sagh. 1315 Shoreham *Hours of Cross* 63 þou seȝe hyne hyder and þyder ycached, Fram pylate to herode. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 276 Sei þou euer þemperour? 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 367 Thou sihe nevere thilke place. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 337 Þou sey nou,..Vnder what kynde of tre Semeli susan þou se [*v.r.* see] Do þat derne dede. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 12 In hir þou siȝ a semeli sete. 1563 Sackville *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lxxvi, And nowe behold the thing that thou erewhile, Saw only in thought.

β. 1388 Wyclif *Dan.* ii. 34 Thou siȝest [*v.r.* sauȝest] thus. — *Rev.* i. 20 Which thou seiȝest [1382 siȝe, *v.r.* saiest] in my riȝt hond. *Ibid.* xvii. 8 The beeste which thou seist [1382 siȝe, *v.rr.* saiest, siȝest; 1534 Tindal, 1539 Cranmer seest] was, and is not. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* III. xii. 113 Sawest thow not..a knyghte rydynge and ledynge aweye a lady. *a* 1536 *Songs, Carols,* etc. (E.E.T.S.) 104 Sawyste thou not myn oxen? *c* 1537 *Thersytes* 501 Seyst thou any man come thys waye? 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 644 Sawest thou not signes of feare lurke in mine eye? 1602 Breton *Mother's Blessing* C 2 b, Winke at the world as though thou saw'st it not. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 603 Those Tents thou sawst so pleasant, were the Tents Of wickedness.

c. *plural.* **saw** (sǭ). Forms: *α.* 1 sáwun, -an, -en, sáȝon, 1–2 sáwon, 3 sowen, soȝen, saȝen, 3–5 sawen, 5 sauȝen; 1 ségun, -on, 1–2 sǽȝon, 3 *Ormin.* sæȝhenn, (sæȝhe we), 3–4 sæ(h)ȝen, 2 seaȝon, 2–4 seȝen, 2–5 seien, 3–4 seiȝen, seh(ȝ)en, seoȝen, 3–5 seiȝen, seghen, seyen, 4 seyȝen, seighen, *Kent.* zeȝen, 4–5 saien, say(e)n, seyne, 4–6 seen, 5 seyn, sene, seon, 6 seene; 3–5 siȝen, 4 sihen, syhen, 4–5 sien, sy(ȝ)en, 5 syghen. *β.* 3 sæȝe, 3–4 sagh, sau, (scau), 3–5 saȝe, 3–6 saue, 4 saghe, sach, 4–5 sawgh, sowe, 4–6 sawe, 5 sawȝ, saugh, sauhe, saȝ, so, 4– saw; 3 seh(ȝ)e, sæȝe, 3–4 seghe, sei(ȝ)e, 3, 5 seȝe, 3–5 say, sei, sey(e, 4 sehe, seih, seygh, saie, seo, *Kent.* zeȝe, 4–5 se(i)gh, seiȝ, 5 saye, seyȝe, seyghe, 5–6 se, 5–7, 9 (*vulgar*) see; 3–4 siȝe, 4 syhe, 4–5 sie, sye, siȝ, syȝ(e, sygh(e, sigh(e, 5–6 sy. *γ.* 8–9 *dial.* and *vulgar* see'd (see also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

The modern vulgarism (*we, you, they*) *seen* is not connected with the *α* forms above, but is due to substitution of the form of the pa. pple. for that of the pa. t.; so in the sing., *I, he seen.*

α. a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 536 Þonan hy God nyhst up stiȝende eaȝum seȝun. *a* 900 — *Elene* 1104 (Gr.) Þær hie to sæȝon. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1106 (Laud MS.) Forþam þe we hit sylfe ne sawon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 280 For þi þæt ȝe ne sehen ham neauer biginnen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3522 Þis forfriȝted folc..Soȝen ðat figer. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 957 Alle him loueden þat him sowen. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 256 Whan we sihen þi sonde wiþ þi sel prented, We kenden þi couaitise. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* 110 Right so men goostly in this mayden free Syen of feith the magnanymytee. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxviii. 282 Whan that thei seen the Develes visibly and bodyly alle aboute hem. 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* 1383 Whom ȝe in flesch now full late sayn. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 20 Þen seon þe byschoppys of mawmetry þat all þe pepul laft hor lawe. 15.. *Scot. Field* 513 in *Chetham Soc. Misc.* II, When the Skottes and the Kettericknes seen our men sketer, They had greate joy of their joyning.

β. c 1205 Lay. 11970 Þu vmbe stunde ne sæȝe [*c* 1275 seh3e] heo noht of londe. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 Ac fore þe miracle þet hi seghe was here beliaue þe more i-strengbed. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10268 Nu nan [children] we sagh [*Trin.* say, *Laud* sie] þe neuer haue. *Ibid.* 18451 Þir war þe prieteis we scau [*Gött.* sau, *Trin.* sawe, *Laud* saw], Ikarius and mi felau. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4670 Men..wel hit sowe. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 200 So sayd al þat hym syȝe. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 21691 (Fairf.) Quen þai sagh [*Edin.* sach] als tai did oft moises lift his hende on loft. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 436 For-þi abasit þai var & rad, quhene þai þame-selfine sav sa sted. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 132 Nou were þis domus men derf drawen in derne, Whiles þei seo [*v.rr.* saw, syghe] þat ladi was laft al hire one. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xl, Thay so a schene vndur schild. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 875 All men þat sow and stode by. *c* 1460 *Emare* 869 Alle hym loued þat hym sy. *c* 1550 Bale *K. Johan* (Camden) 81, I am as gentle a worme as ever ye see. 1877 Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* i. (1890) 19 The governor were the haughtiest man as ever you see.

γ. 1752 Foote *Taste* II. (1781) 29 The same [gentleman] that we see'd at the Painting Man's.

4. *Subjunctive Present* **see.** Forms: *sing.* 1 sío, séo, sé, see, 3 sio, seȝe, 3–4 seo, 3–5 se, 4 *Kent.* zi, 5 seye, 3– see. *Plural.* 1 seon, sen, 3 seon, (so), 3–4 seo, 4–5 se, 3– see.

[*c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* x, Foiðæm mænezum men is leofre þæt he ær self swelte ær he ȝesio his wif & his bearn sweltende.] *c* 1200 Ormin 3842 Þohh þatt he grisslið deofell seo, Niss he ribht nohht forrfæredd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1987 Godmen i wil þat ȝee it see. *a* 1340 Hampole *Comm. Canticles* i. 5 in *Psalter* (1884) 504 Depnes of hell sall hill thaim that thai se namare of thaire vanyte. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1846 Sire, if we se with a suth surely me thinke [etc.]. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5704 Thogh thow seye in me Errour.

5. *Subjunctive Past* **saw.** Forms: **a.** *sing.* 1 sáwe, 3 sæȝhe, sæȝe, (soȝe, sowe), 3–4 saghe, 3–5 sawe, 4 sau, 4–5 saugh, 5 sauh, 6– saw; 2 seiȝe, 2–4 seie, seȝe, 3 seh(ȝ)e, 3–5 seye, 4 seigh, *Kent.* zeȝe, 5 see; 3 siȝe, 4 syhe, sihe.

[*c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* x, Ȝif þu hine ȝesawe on hwelcum eorfodum.] *c* 1200 Ormin 17425, & þurrh þatt he sæghe þæronn He shollde takenn bote. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 502 Ðat tu wuldes seien get, gef ðu it [the whale] soge wan it flet, ðat it were a neilond. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (Titus) I. 233 Hwa þat sehe þenne hu þe engles beoð iseamened. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1323, I woth, so wel so ich it sowe, To þe shole comen heye and lowe. 13.. *K. Horn* (Harl. MS.) 985 Rymenild lokede wide by þe see syde ȝef heo seȝe [*a* 1300 *Camb. MS.*, If heo oȝt of horn isiȝe] horn come. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 64 And cast upward his yhe, As thogh he Cristes face syhe.

b. *plural.* 1 sáwon, -an, 4 *Kent.* zeȝen, 5 seen; 3–5 seie, 4–5 seiȝe, 5 seigh, sey, se, 6– saw.

[*c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xvi. § 2 Ȝif ge nu ȝesawan (etc.).] 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5023, & vpe þe west ȝate of londone sette hit wel heye..þat men wel wide yseie [*v.rr.* seiȝe, sey, se]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 204 Hy presten out hare ezen of þe herte þe hi ne zezen þing þet ham miȝte wyþdraze uram hire contemplacion. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 450 For þe comune ..counten ful litel þe conseille of conscience..But if þei seiȝe [*v.rr.* seigh, seie, seen] as by syȝte somwhat to wynnynge. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 1057 Les skaith it war, with lycence of the Pape, That ilke Prelate one Wyfe had of his awin, Nor se thar bastardis ouirthort the cuntre blawin.

6. *Imperative* **see.** Forms: **a.** *sing.* 1 sioh, seoh, seh, sih, 3 sih, siȝ, 3–4 seh, sai, 3–6 se, 4 seo, *Kent.* ziȝ, 5 say, sey, 5– see.

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 59 Sioh nu sylfa þe ȝeond þas sidan ȝesceaft [etc.]. *c* 1310 *Marina* 55 in Böddeker *Altengl. Dicht.* (1878) 258 Nou wend & seh wher hit be. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 39 For þe Fend and þi Flesch folewen to-gedere, And schendeþ þi soule seo hit in þin herte. *Ibid.* x. 145 So seiþ þe sauter seo hit whon þe likeþ. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 65 Sone paye þe with þy qwene & se of her beithe. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 44 Se sone thow mak my commissar amendis.

b. *plural.* *α.* 1 séoð, síað, 3 seoþ, 4–5 se(e)þ, 5 sethe, seith, seiȝeth.

[971 *Blickl. Hom.* 241 Behealdaþ eow and ȝeseoð hine.] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1715 Now seþ how sone i haue spedde! 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxviii. 6 Come ȝe, and seeth [1388 se, ȝe] the place. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 494 in *Macro Plays* 92 Syth & sethe wel to my sawe! *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 4 (Harl. MS.) Seith nowe, goode men.

β. 3 seo, 3–6 se, 6 *Sc.* sie, 3– see.

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 17288+151 (Cott.) He is risen & not here, be-hald þe stede & see! 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 142 For Christis word se ze stand for it.

γ. North. 3–4 sees, 3–5 seis, 4 sese.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17797 Gas, seis [*Trin.* seeþ, *Laud* se] nu,..And yee sal find þair tumbs tome. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3878 Seis ensampill at myselfe & seke ze na ferre.

δ. 5 sene.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 410 Hewe hit with an axe and sene If hit be not in thegge.

7. *Present Participle* **seeing** (sī·iŋ). Forms: 1 síonde, síende, séende, seȝende, 1–2 séonde, 3–4 seaend, 3–6 seand, 4 seende, seyinge, siynge, *Kent.* zyinde, 4–5 seande, 4–6 seyng(e, seeynge, 5 seenge, s(e)yyng, seond, seinge, seeyng, 6 seing, seying, seeinge, 6– seeing.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 13 Ȝeseȝende *vel* seende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3950 Bot þou sal be cald israel þat es man seand godd of hel. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xvi. 4 And she [Agar] seynge hir silf that she had conseyued, dispiside hir ladi. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 220 Noght seende This meschief. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 23 Seyng his sorowful maner. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 461, I leuir haue euer Ane foule in hand, or tway, Nor seand ten fleand About me all the day. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 100 Seing him self in sandie furdes.

8. *Past Participle* **seen** (sīn). Forms: *α.* 1 (ȝe)sewen, 2 sæwon, sawen, sæȝon, se(o)ȝon, 2–3 sewen, 2–4 seȝen, 3 (i-) sæȝen, sehen, (soȝen), *Ormin* seȝhenn, 3–5 sen, seien, 3–7(8) sene, 4 sewyn, sine, 4–5 seyen, seiȝen, sain, sayn, 4–6 seyn(e, sein, 4–7 seene, 5 saine, sayne, (shene, senene), 5–7 seine, 6 seane, senne, 4– seen. *β.* 3 seghe, se(i)hȝe, 3–5 sey(e, sei(ȝ)e, 4 seȝe, *Kent.* soȝe, zoȝe, 4–5 seyȝ(e, say, se, 5 see, sye, saye, saie. *γ.* 8–9 *vulgar* see'd.

α. [*c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Ac se steorra þe we hataþ æfensteorra, þon he bið west ȝesewen, þon tacnnaþ he æfen.] 11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 789 (Laud MS.) Heofenlic leoht wæs ȝelome seoȝen ðær þer he [Alfwold] of slaȝen wæs. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1127 (Laud MS.) *ad fin.*, Þis wæs.. seȝon on þe selue derfald in þa tune on Burch. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2785 Ic haue min folkes pine soȝen, ðat he nu longe hauen droȝen. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 466 We and our elders old, Þus þan haue we sain. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1792 Þei drow hem to a dern den for drede to be seiȝen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xv. (*Barnabas*) 18 To be leile witnes, ewyne of It he had sewyn in hewyn. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 74 Whan they han this blisful mayden sayn [*v.rr.* seyn, sain, seine]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2950 ȝet it ledis vnto laithnes and vnlefe werkes, And shotis into shame as shene has ben ofte. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4136 No blodus drope was senene þo here. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 21 Neuer was seyen so wyse a man. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (1888) 29 Thay ar aluterlie seyne with the eyne of faith. 16.. Mure *Sonn. to Margareit* iii. 3 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 49 Oght yat my puir eyes hath ewer seine. *c* 1730 Ramsay *Eagle & Robin* 49 Be nae mair sene At court.

β. [*c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 Þo men..hedde i-seghe þo miracle.] *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxiv. 96 Thestri wæs seie byfore day. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 218 For I haue seiȝe it my-selfe. *a* 1375 *How to hear Mass* 107 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 496 Not Blynt þat day schalt þou not be þat þou þi sauiour hast se. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. xii. (Skeat) I. 13 The sonne yeveth light that thinges may be seye. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 26 He hadde neuer seye them be-fore. *a* 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 70 It was the joieust and plesaunt sighte that ever the saide citesyn Lisander had see beforne. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* xxxvi. (Arb.) 81 It is seldynne sey yat any man of hem were very penitent. 15.. *Adam Bel* 410 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 156, I had wende yester daye..Thou sholde me never have se.

γ. a 1800 [see A. 3 β]. 1857 A. Mayhew *Paved with Gold* II. v, Why, it's months since I've seed a sixpence.

B. Signification and Uses.

I. The simple verb.

In most of the senses OE. and early ME. used the compound *zeséon*, I-see, more frequently than the simple verb. Hence the paucity of early examples here.

1. *trans.* To perceive (light, colour, external objects and their movements) with the eyes, or by the sense of which the eye is the specific organ.

Beowulf 1365 Þær mæȝ mon..niðwundor seon, Fyr on flode. *a* 1000 *Riddles* lxxxvii. 1 (Gr.) Ic seah wundorlice wiht. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122 (Laud MS.), Þæt fir hi seaȝon in ðe dæi rime and læste swa lange þæt hit wæs liht ofer eall. *c* 1200 Ormin 657, & son se Zacarize sahh þatt enngless brihhte leome, He warrþ forrfæredd. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (MS. T.) 415 For he that loues noght his brothir,..how suld he loue god almighten that he seis noght. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xx. (1906) 29 Atte her dethe was saine a grete clerete & light. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 465 b, The fourth daye of Marche began to shine a blasing starre, & is sene by the space of twelve dayes. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 27 What thou seest when thou dost wake, Doe it for thy true Loue take. 1604 Drayton *Moyses* II. § 2 Darknes is now so palpable and much, That as 'tis seene, as easily is felt. 1614 Tomkis *Albumazar* I. iii, With this [glass] He read a leafe of that small Iliade..as plainly Twelue long

miles off, as you see Pauls from Highgate. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 39 In the interim..the other Comet could be seen with the naked eye. 1796 Mme. D'Arblay *Camilla* I. 376 Sideling towards the window..[she] had heard and seen all that had passed. 1842 Tennyson *Walking to Mail* 7 Whose house is that I see? 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xlviii, 'I was in the kitchen making a pudding'. 'I know you were, I saw you through the area railings'. 1873 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 141 We have seen the third edition. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 616/2 If he had looked he must have seen the light of the approaching train.

Proverb. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 230 Hyt ys old Englysch sawe: A mayde schuld be seen, but not heid.

transf. 1818 Keats *Endymion* I. 540 This river does not see the naked sky. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 307 The place only sees the sun for a few hours in winter.

† b. Pleonastically, *to see with* (or *at*) *eye(s, with, in sight. Obs.*

For *to see with one's own eyes*, etc., see Eye *sb.*

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxxiv. 31 (Gr.) Þæs þe [hio]..ælda bearn eagum sawe. *c* 1200 Ormin 5716 To sen Drihhtin wiþþ ehne. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1273 Þat shalt þu with þin eyne sen. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1705, & quen þay seghe hym with syȝt, þay sued hym fast. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 384 And if we take hede þus bi þis rule we schal se at yȝe how þe clergie saiþ here oþer-wyse þan it is. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 11 But goddis forbode but men schulde leue Wel more thyng than men han seyn with eye. 1418 *Man Beware* 71 in *26 Pol. Poems* 63 For þat ȝe hid, god seeþ in syȝt. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* II. Prol. (1494) fiij b, The iounde dioppis of the smoth rayne which that..fall from aloft On stonys harde at the iye as it is seyne Perceth their hardnesse with their fallinge ofte. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 51 A roial gret feste, A more worshipful neuer sayn with eye.

c. predicated of the eye.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1733 Nan coiðlich ehe ne mei hit seon, ich segge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4508 Hert sun for-gettes þat ne ei seis. *c* 1421 *Lessons of Dirige* 318 in *26 Pol. Poems* 117 Noon eyȝe hadde sene me after son. 1620 Sir T. Wroth *Destr. Troy*, etc. *Epigr.* 16 *marg.*, That which the eye sees not the heart neuer rues. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 102 ¶ 4 An expanse of waters..covered with so thick a mist that the most perspicacious eye could see but a little way.

d. To behold (visual objects) in imagination, or in a dream or vision. So *to see a vision*, † *to see a dream.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Þe holi prophete abacuc..seh suterliche fele of þe wundren þe ure helende dide siðen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4533 Aiþer of hus a drem we sau And he us bad til him it scau. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xl. 8 A sweuen we han seen [1388 We seiȝen a dreem], and ther is not that wol vndo it vs. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 99 Here take heed þat Daniil seigh ten sightes. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 27 The holy Patryarke Jacob se a vysyon in a place callyd Bethel. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* v. F v b, A newe Hierusalem the sayd Johan also se. 1800 Wordsw. *Reverie of Poor Susan* 5 She sees A mountain ascending, a vision of trees. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxii, He saw himself, in his mind's eye, put meekly into a hackney coach. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. (1877) I. viii. 201, I see, with my mind's eye, a statue of Dunsford raised in Tollerporcorum.

e. With sb. or pron. and inf. as compound obj.

When *see* is used in the passive the infinitive is normally preceded by *to*; when in the active, the *to* is omitted. In early use, however, exceptions are not uncommon.

In mod. English this construction differs from the use of the pres. pple. as complement (see 1 g) in implying a reference to the ability of the subject to give testimony as to the fact or the manner of the action predicated; compare, e. g. 'I have seen him walk' with 'I have seen him walking'. In early examples the inf. is often found where we should now use the complementary pple.

a 1000 *Riddles* liii. 1 (Gr.) Ic seah wrætlice wuhte feower samed siþian. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 (Laud MS.) *ad fin.*, Þa sæcgon & herdon fela men feole huntes hunten. *c* 1200 Ormin 10676 He sahh þære Godess Gast, Inn aness cullfress like, Off heoffne cumenn upponn Crist & upponn himm bilefenn. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (Titus) l. 193 He seð [*MS. Bodl.* sið] þe folhen hire treoden, meiden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 16 Cristene men oȝen ben so faȝen So fueles arn quan he it sen daȝen. 13.. *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1258 And do als tou sest me do. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed. Hall) vii. 70 Þat fire ful many folk gan fere, When þai se biandes o ferrum flye. *c* 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 211 Vndyr a tre be-syde a welle I say Cupide oure lord hise arwis forge & file. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxvii. 25 And sittyngne for to eet breed, thei seen Ysmaelitis weiegoers to comen fro Galaad. 1382 — *Mark* ix. 37 Maistir, we seȝen [1388 sayn] sum oon for to caste out fendis in thi name. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 34 Whan Iasius sawe hys broder come all in armes, all his blood began to chaunge. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* Table Y ij b, Phocion was never seen laugh ne wepe. 1576 Turbery. *Venerie* xxx. 80 But here he shall marke one secrete: that he go not aboute to herbor an Harte an houre at least after he see him go to layre. 1577 Kendall *Flowers of Epigr.* 28 That thou wilt not be seen to talke with any others wife. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 179, I saw her corrall lips to moue. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 159 But some of them reported that he was seen flie, and was escaped. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 101 When you see him [the elephant] march, you are amazed at the Ground he rids. 1779 *Mirror* No. 27 As he looked at it, I saw the tears start from his eyes. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* VI. xxiii, O'er Roslin all that dreary night A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* iii, I could see the diamond twinkle on his pretty hand. 1894 'Max O'Rell' *John Bull & Co.* 2, I have seen French people laugh side-splittingly.

† f. With ellipsis of indefinite obj. (*some one*) before the infinitive. *Obs. rare.* (A Gallicism.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5071 Whan bordes were born adoun & burnes hade waschen, Men miȝt haue seie to menstrales moche god ȝif. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxix. 110 What so euer goode sporte & pleysure that blanchardyn sawe ther make for his sake.

g. With obj. and compl. (adj., pple., or phrase).

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 1270 Hy..grim hellefyr, ȝearo to wite ondweard seoð. *c* 1200 Ormin 3829 Forr Godess enngell rofreþþ mann, ȝiff þatt he seoþ himm færedd. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 495 in *O. E. Misc.* 51 Þo heo comen to ihesu crist and seyen hine ded. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 269 Þenne he sauh Ihesu crist I-strauȝt vppon þe Roode. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Franklt. T.* 122 Where as she many a shipe and barge seigh Seillynge hir cours where as hem liste go. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) iv. 24 Though thou see me hidouse and horrible to loken onne. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* III. xii. 113 Sawest thow not saide Pellinore a knyghte rydynge and ledynge aweye a lady. 1536 *Primer Eng. & Lat.* 64 b, Sone after none thys mother..Sawe from the body [of her son], the soule departynge. 1621 G. Sandy. *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 39 Saw'st thou no cattel through these fields conuay'd? 1709 Pope *Let. to Cromwell* 7 May, In which time all the verses you see added, have been written. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxiv, They..had just seen the little party..crossing the summit of a gentle hill. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* III. vi, They are acquiring self-respect...They wouldn't be seen in the street now in rags, or the worse for drink. 1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* II. i. 52, I say what I saw done.

h. To distinguish by sight *from.*

c 1450 *Brut* 591 Kyng Herry..leete cere hym [K. Richard] ..in a fayre cheste, closyd alle in lynnyn clothe, saaf his visage, whiche was lefte opyn, þat men myht see & know his persone from alle othir men. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* II. iv, I can't see one sort from another; we must have candles.

i. In various phrases (some of which occur chiefly in figurative use), *to see the colour of* (a person's money), *to see double, to see the light, to see one's way*: see the associated words.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To perceive objects by sight. Formerly often, to have the faculty of sight, not to be blind (now commonly expressed by *can see*).

Can see often means to have sufficient light or power of vision to see as clearly as is necessary for some contextually implied purpose. Sometimes an inf. of purpose follows, as 'I can see to read, but not to paint'.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3108 He adden liȝt and sowen wel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6706 Qua smites vte his thains eie, And mas him vn-mighti for-to seie,..He sal [etc.]. 1382 Wyclif *John* ix. 11, I wente, and waischide, and syȝ [1388 say; *the O.E. versions have* ȝeseah]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 191 Tiberius Cesar sigh more clereliche in derkenesse þan in liȝt. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3306 To sen, myn Eyen ben to blynde. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 54 And when he layde his hondys on his hed, anon he segh. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 268 b, The first had his eyes cut out so, as he could not see to bid the neare following death welcome. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 124 But her eies, How could he see to doe them? 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. I. 5 The beimes of the Sone, al Scotland throuch, the hail nychte ar sein, the space of twa monethis..in sik brichtnes that esilie thay may sie to reid and wryte. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 466 Lions, Beares, Tygres, and their whelpes are not able to see, stand or goe, for many monthes. 1712 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to W. Montagu* 9 or 11 Dec., I write and read till I can't see, and then I walk. 1743 Pococke *Descr. East* I. II. ii. 80 We could not see before us any further than in a very thick fog. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. iv, When he repaired to her bed he was generally so drunk that he could not see. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 153 He was, at first, couched only in one of his eyes; and, when he saw for the first time, he was so far from judging of distances, that [etc.]. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* xxxix, There are no ears to hear, or eyes to see. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xix, Why, man, it was but a switch across the mazzard—blow your nose, dry your eyes, and you will see all the better for it. 1861 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* xxv, It was a bad day to see; a bad day to hear; above all, a bad day to ride.

Prov. 1546 Heywood *Prov.* I. x. Wks. (1562) C iij, She thought..she had seene far in a milstone.

b. With ellipsis of an obj. implied by the context.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John xx. 29 Þu ȝe-lyfdest for-þan þu me ȝe-seaȝe. Þa sænden eadige þe ne seaȝen [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ȝe-sawon] & ȝe-lyfdon. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 36 The water that it wetes yn, Y-wis hit wortheth al to wyn, that seȝen seyden so. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* viii. 10 And I gon in, seeȝ; and loo! 1832 Tennyson *Sisters* 163 The sweet dwelling of her eyes Upon me when she thought I did not see. 1888 Kipling *Soldiers Three, In Matter of a Private*, People who have seen say that one of the quaintest spectacles of human frailty is an outburst of hysterics in a girls' school.

3. (*fig.*) *trans.* To perceive mentally (an immaterial object, a quality, etc.); to apprehend by thought (a truth, the answer to a question), to recognize the force of (a demonstration). Often with reference to metaphorical light or eyes.

As the sense of sight affords far more complete and definite information respecting external objects than any other of the senses, mental perceptions are in many (perh. in all) languages referred to in visual terms, and often with little or no consciousness of metaphor.

c 1200 Ormin 13590 Whamm þu þurrh Drihhtin sest nuȝȝu Wiþþ innsihht off þin herrte. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 477 Ah sone se ich seh þe leome of þe soðe lare þæt leaded to eche lif, ich leafde al þæt oðer. *a* 1250 *Owl & N.* 950 Heo..so for-leost al hire liht, þat heo ni siþ [*Jesus MS.* syhþ] soð ne riht. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy de Warw.* 657 If þu coupest knowe and se þe uertu of humilite [etc.]. *a* 1400 Chaucer *Merciles Beaute* 10 For with my deeth the trouthe shal be sene. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2739 Now haue I told (ye sen yt wel,) Touchyng thys sword euerydel. *c* 1537 *Thersytes* 59 Your mynde now I se. *c* 1553 Earl of Bath *Let.* in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 141 And except the bishop wold wincke at the same, and wold not see it, there is no law can assure it before he were priest. 1594 Lyly *Mother Bombie* II. iii, We gird them and flout them out of all scotch and notch, and they cannot see it. 1609 Carleton in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 95 He may well be deceived, for I see no better benefice for him at his return than to serve as a clerk. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 148 From seeing the Extraordinary wisdome..of his Actions. 1721 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* (1893) I. 457 The first of those ladies is on the brink of Scotland for life. She does not care; to say truth, I see no very lively reasons why she should. 1768 Whately in *Grenville Papers* (1853) IV. 294 Lord Temple says that he sees no objection to your coming up. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* ix. III. 164 She saw nothing before her but distress and misery. 1827 Scott *Chron. Canongate* Introd., I did not immediately see the purpose of his lordship's question. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 63 Nor did he ever see his error till [etc.]. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 May 5/4 As soon as the question was put it was easy to see the course which the Government would take. 1888 'J. S. Winter' *Bootle's Childr.* ix, Then why didn't you tell Geoffrey you didn't see the good of sending so many?

b. With obj. a clause or an indirect question.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lvii. 9 (Gr.) Soðfæst blissað, þonne he siðonzan hu þa arleasan ealle forweorðað. *c* 1200 Ormin Introd. 47 Nu mihht tu sen þatt tatt wass rihht þatt mannkinn for till helle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1165 'Lauerd,' he said, 'now see i well Mi sin me has seit in vnsell.' *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 795 That whan sche say hire tyme myghte be At nygh sche stal a wey ful pryuyly. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XIII. xix. 639 Now I see and vnderstande that myn old synne hyndereth me and shameth me. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lvii. 191, I can not se but we are lyke to dye. 1551 R. Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* I. (1895) 102 Wherby I can not see what good they haue doone, but that men may more sickerlye be euell. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 33, I see mens Iudgements are A parcell of their Fortunes. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) II. xviii. 30 Therefore I do not see how she could support a war long to any purpose if Castile were quiet. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 22 ¶ 2, I only answered, that I did not see how the badness of the weather could be the King's fault. 1778 *Geraldine* I. 30 You see how rusticated I am, by writing on such uninteresting subjects. 1813 *Sketches of Character* (ed. 2) I. 123, I dont see what there is for me to say. 1856 J. H. Newman *Serm. Var. Occ.* i. (1881) 8 And thus you see, my brethren, how that particular temptation comes about. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 219, I see that you are speaking your mind. 1895 E. B. Rowlands in *Law Times* XCIX. 464/2 It is at the first look hard to see why the Court of Appeal should ever have been troubled with Wegg-Prosser *v.* Evans.

c. With obj. and infinitive or † compl.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 82 Vnwerily þo þingis to fulfil þat it seys & knawes plesynge to god. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. vii. 34 That what he sige to be trewe bifore in doom of reson and lawe of kinde he toold out to hise herers. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 101 b, But seeyng hymselfe in these braakes, hee called hys brother [etc.]. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 25 July 1673, Besides he saw the Dutch warr ..very unprosperous. 1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 276 The Youth, who saw His forfeit Life abandon'd to the Law. 1743 J. Morris *Serm.* vii. 190 But surely every one must see this to be highly absurd.

d. In literary use, expressions like 'we have seen' 'we shall see', 'the reader has now seen', etc., are common with reference to what has been or is to be narrated or proved in the book.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* ii. 128 But whate myschefe folwyth of chynchry and folargesse, ye schal sene hit aftyr in this boke. 1560 Whitehorn *Machiavel's Arte of Warre* V. 72 You shall see..howe moche trouble and disease an armie and a capitaine is auoided of. 1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 201 Why this fair creature chose so faerily By the wayside to linger, we shall see. 1846 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* § 843 We shall presently see reason to believe, that a very large proportion of the movements of many of the lower animals are of this reflex character. 1869 Ruskin *Q. of Air* i. § 38 We saw before the reason why Hermes is said to be the son of Maia. 1893 Kipling *Many Invent., Lost Legion*, What..the English did will be seen later on [in the story].

† e. Phrase, *All things seen*: all things being duly considered. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. viii. 186 Wherfore, alle thingis seen, this present v^e. reule, or supposicion is trewe.

f. *absol.* Often with virtual ellipsis of obj.-clause, esp. in parenthetic use, or preceded by *as* or *so*. Also as figurative application of sense 2.

I see: often used *colloq.* in assenting to an explanation or argument. *You see*: sometimes appended parenthetically to a statement of a fact known to the hearer which explains or excuses something that provokes surprise or blame.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2137 O þis thre com all, as þou sais, Has bene in werld and yeit beis. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 251 Bot thei weren blinde, And sihen noght so fer as he. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst., Mary Magd.* 507 Lady, þis man is for ȝow, as I se can. 1570 T. Wilson tr. *Demosth. Orat.* vii. 98 And as farre as I can see, the daunger that we are in, is farre different from other folkes. 1657 Cromwell *Sp.* 21 Apr. in Carlyle *Lett. & Sp.* (1845) II. 582 Because, you see, the present Government hath 1,900,000 l.; and [etc.]. 1706 Farquhar *Recruiting Officer* I. i, Look'ee Serjeant, no Coaxing, no Wheedling, d'ye see. 1741–2 Challoner *Missionary Priests* (1803) II. 19 All the sanguinary laws enacted by queen Elizabeth were from time to time put in execution by this king,..as we shall see anon. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1754) III. xviii. 246 Surely..a man of common penetration may see to the bottom of a woman's heart. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 578 A man who..if he saw to the bottom of his own mind, would acknowledge [etc.]. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. xcvii, Whether it was she did not see, or would not, Or, like all very clever people, could not. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* v, 'I see,' answered his uncle—'I comprehend. Cunning rogues—very cunning!' 1855 Browning *Bp. Blougram* 3 We ought to have our Abbey back, you see. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. (1877) I. viii. 216 The man who sees too widely is nearly sure to be indecisive, or to appear so. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 344 He replies, as we have seen, that he had anticipatively considered and rejected every view that I present. 1892 *Macmillan's Mag.* July 229 A few corns of wheat must always drop off, you see, before one can get the harvest.

g. *trans.* To have a particular mental view of; to perceive, apprehend, or appreciate in a particular manner. Also *absol.* esp. in *to see with* = to agree in opinion with another person.

For *to see eye to eye*, see Eye *sb.* 5.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 173 Alas, incomparable Philoclea, thou euer seest me, but dost neuer see

me as I am. 1786 Burns *To a Louse* viii, O wad some Pow'r the giftie gie us To see oursels as others see us! *Mod.* I now see the matter in a new light. I wish you could see with me on this question.

4. *trans.* With mixed literal and figurative sense: To perceive by visual tokens. With obj. a sb. (denoting a fact, quality, state of things), more frequently a clause or an indirect question. Also with obj. and predicative complement (now usually introduced by *to be*).

c 1200 Ormin 2930 He sahh þatt shoo wiþþ childe wass, & nisste he nohht whæroffe. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VI. 15 Moni Cros on his cloke..And þe vernicle bi-fore for men schulde him knowe, And seo be his signes whom he souhte hedde. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 23 Sche was sad and invariable: so ferforth that as sche profited better and better, so was there none that euere syhe or herde hir wrooth. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24272 Thou mayst se by my lokkes hore And by ryvels of my visage How that I am called 'Age'. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 439 This man instructe in astronomy, see in the firmament þat his realme scholde be destroyede. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. (1885) 120 'Syres', answered Reynawde, 'ye enquere over moche; see ye not what folke we ben'. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. xii. 73 Actius Appollo, seand in the skye Off this melle the doutsum victorie. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 34 Perceiuest thou not how impatient I am? Seest thou not that I can not containe my selfe? 1765 Foote *Commissary* I, Don't you see I am tired to death? 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xlvi, She was never seen angry but twice or thrice in her life.

b. The construction with sb. or pron. as obj. is sometimes combined with that with an obj.-clause. Now only *poet.*

Common in the Bible as literal rendering of a Heb. idiom, but app. also developed independently in Eng.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xii. 14 Egipciens sawen the woman that she was ful fayre. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 26 Se ȝe þe ȝonder pore woumman how þat she is pyned Withe twynlenges two. *c* 1441 *Alphabet of Tales* 427 þe knyghtis of Rome saw Vaspasyan, at he was a nobyl man and a redy to cowncell. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* I. iv. 15 Here is a prety matter, to see this gere how it goes. 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arthure* 123, I see thee what thou art.

c. To learn by reading.

Often idiomatically in present tense, *I see*=I have just read (esp. in a newspaper) *that* something has happened.

1426 Audelay *Poems* 6 In the gospel thou sist. 1612 Skelton *Don Quixote* IV. v. (1620) 338 What then can you say to me of the good Don Cirongilio of Thracia, who was so animous and valiant as may be seene in his booke? 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxi. 150, I could never see in any Author, what a Fundamental Law signifieth. 1765 H. Walpole in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 11 *A propos*, I see by the papers, that the Bishop of London is suppressing mass-houses. 1847 Thackeray *Lett.* (1887) 8 Did you see her death in the paper? 1881 Saintsbury *Dryden* 13 One thing in particular I have never seen fairly put as accounting for the complete royalization of nearly the whole people.

5. To direct the sight (literal or metaphorical) intentionally to; to look at, contemplate, examine, inspect, or scrutinize; to visit (a place); to attend (a play, etc.) as a spectator. (Cf. *to see on*, 21.)

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2085 Þæt alle weren isihen hider for to seon þis feorlich. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1021 For it ne was non horse-knaue,..þat he ne kam þider, þe leyk to se. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* II. 163 Sopnesse sauh hem wel and seide bote luyte, Bote prikede on his palfrey and passede hem alle. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 552, I hadde the bettre leyser for to pleye And for to se and eek for to be seye Of lusty folk. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 281 Whan they had seen and beholde the monstre ynowh they departed thens. *c* 1590 *Faire Em* II. i. 97 Two gentlemen..Oft times resort to see and to be seene Walking the streete fast by thy fathers dore. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* F 3, Gameing,..drinking, or seeing a play. 1600 Surflet *Country Farm* I. vi. 27 Let him not goe to see the towne, except it be vpon his earnest affaires. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 37 Let's to the Sea-side (hoa) As well to see the Vessell that's come in, As to throw-out our eyes for braue Othello. 1642 D. Rogers *Naaman* 113 Their answer was, I am to goe see a farme, I haue bought oxen. 1645 Symonds *Diary* (Camden) 221 One of the statues was serjeant-at-law, the other a soldjer. See the fashion of the serjeant's habit. 1693 Rymer *Short View Trag.* i. 6 Some go to see, others to hear a Play. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 704 Whose Mind, unmov'd, the Bribes of Courts can see, Their glitt'ring Baits, and Purple Slavery. 1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Dec., [We] set out..to the Tower, and saw all the sights. 1721 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 148 By their faces,..they durst see an enemy. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* li, My father took me to see a show at Brookgreen Fair. 1878 *Athletic World* 17 May 79/1 The finish was one worth going miles to see. 1881 Freeman in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 236 We have trotted about, been into Canada, and seen the sights.

b. With sb. or pron. as obj. and complementary pple. or inf. Cf. 1 g.

1903 F. M. Crawford *Uncanny Tales* (1911) 146 (*Man Overboard!*) So I wrote to Jack that I would come down and see him married.

† c. *absol.* To look. *Obs.* (Cf. 17–25.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2169 It semet wel oat ȝe spies ben, And in-to ðis lond cumen to sen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 +447 Gropes & sees oueralle, and knaw þat it be. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 781 Toward the credyl as he saythe, The good grew-hond lay and syȝe. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* xiii, He..sawe and serched al aboute here and there.

d. *trans.* To look at, read (a book, document, etc.). *Seen and allowed, seen and approved*, etc.: a formula used in certifying the official inspection of a document.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26593 þe quilk [circumstances] grathli þe sal be kend, If þou þis bok will se till end. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 70 Thanne..lyer..preide cyuile to se and symonye to rede it. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 711 And what þat he this pitous lettre say fful ofte he seyde Allas and weylaway. 1426 Lydg. *On Eng. Title to Crown of France* Prol. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 133 Tho that shalle hit sene or rede. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* (1905) 206 After sche had say the charters. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 152 For I haue seen bokes of accompte of householde..& I doubte not, but [etc.]. 1576 Gascoigne *Spoyle of Antw.* title-p., Novem. 1576. Seene and allowed. Printed at London by Richard Jones. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Ded., Least anie man should challenge these my papers as goods vncustomd..to the seale of your excellent censure lue here I present them to bee seene and allowed. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 89 We charge and command you, thir present letters being sene, ze cause lawfully summone *A.* to compeir before vs. 1621 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 258 [At end of an account.] Seene and allowed by mee, Ric. Shuttleworthe. 1662 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 85 The defender's advocat shall return the proces, and shall write on the back the day of the return, (*seen and returned*), and sett his name thereto. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 215 No man would advance money upon an estate without seeing the title deeds.

e. The imperative *see* is used in books to a passage in the same or some other work in which information will be found. Cf. mod.L. *vide*, F. *voyez, voir*, G. *siehe.*

1608 Plat *Garden of Eden* (ed. Bellingham 1653) 50 See more of this in Numb. 30. *Ibid.* 88 See before, Numb. 67. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, Period, in Chronology, signifies a Revolution of a certain Number of Years; as the *Metonick Period*, the *Julian Period*, and the *Calippick Period*; which see in their proper places. 1753 Challoner *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 21 See *St. Dionysius, L. de Eccles.* 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rim*, or *Brim*, a name given to the circular edge of any of the *tops*. See that article. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* ix, See twenty-third of Queen Elizabeth, and third James First, chapter twenty-fifth. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 339 *note*, The population of Derby was 4000 in 1712. See Wolley's MS. History, quoted in Lyson's Magna Britannia. 1861 Paley *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Persians* 741 *note*, ὅστις, *quippe qui*. See on Prom. 38. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 812 For pregnant instance let us contemplate The luck of Leonardus,—see at large Of Sicily's Decisions sixty-first.

f. The imperative is often employed exclamatorily, either with obj. a sb. or a clause introduced by *what* or *how*, or *absol.* as quasi-*int.* = Behold!

In OE. accompanied by the dative *þe*, a use which, though unrecorded in ME. or mod.Eng. literature, survives in dialects: see *sithee* in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* The corresponding plural *see you!* also occurs in dialects, but is apt to be confused with the interrogative *see you?* do you see?

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxii. 18 Sehðe [*ecce*] egan dryhtnes ofer ða ondredendan hine ȝehyhtende soðlice in mildheortnisse his. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 25 Sihþe ic sæcgde eow [*ecce praedixi vobis*]. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* [li.] 6 Se! for ich am conceiued in wickednesses. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* lxxix. 6r Se! yonder gois a fayr yong man! *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 4 (Harl. MS.) Seith nowe, goode men; þis emperour I call owre lord ihesu Criste. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xliv. 28 Se quhat wirschep wemen suld haif than. 1522 *World & Child* 79 Lo my toppe I dryue in same, Se it torneth rounde. *c* 1570 W. Wager *The longer thou livest* 684 (Brandl), Se, se, woulde you iudge him a foole So sadly as he readeth on his booke! 1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. xiv. 88 See how these Trees begin to button. *c* 1690 Ld. Halifax *Epist. to Earl Dorset* 89 See, see! Upon the Banks of Boyne he stands. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 327 See the sole bliss Heav'n could on all bestow! 1739 C. Wesley *Hymn*, '*Hail the Day*' v, See! He lifts his Hands above! See! He shews the Prints of Love! *a* 1744 Pope (J.), See what it is to have a poet in your house. 1755 Johnson, *See*, interjection. Lo; look; observe; behold. 1807 Wordsw. *Mother's Return* xii, But see, the evening star comes forth! 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxx, See there!—that was the gait my auld joe used to cross the country. 1821 — *Kenilw.* xii, 'See you, sir!' said he, 'I have changed my garb from that of a farrier to a serving-man.' 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lv. 12 See! what bowery roses; here he hides him.

6. With indirect question as obj.: To ascertain by inspection, inquiry, experiment, or consideration.

In modern use, a promise 'to see what one can do', or 'to see if one can do (so and so)' commonly implies a promise to use one's best endeavours to secure the desired result.

1373 Barbour *Bruce* v. 126 A quhill in Cairik lendit he, To se quha frend or fa vald be. *c* 1425 Audelay *XI Pains of Hell* 5 in *O. E. Misc.* 210 Hou mychael and poule þay went in fere To se what payns in hel were þer. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 410 As tymber, hewe hit with an axe and sene If hit be not in thegge. 1561 *Maitland Club Misc.* III. 277 The superintendent beand in ye sayd kyrk..seand gyf ye kyrk wes repared conform to ye act of his visitacion. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* I. v. 51 Breake it, foole, with thy hand, and see and thou canst fynde it. 1582 Allen *Martyrd. Campion* (1908) 87 This Havaid..went furth into the citie with another in his company to see if he could meet with M. Cottam. 1613 Tapp *Pathw. Knowl.* 8 And when you haue all added them, see what remaines besides the nynes, and drawing a short line [etc.]. 1676 T. Mace *Musick's Monum.* 59 [In making a lute] First bring your Back and Belly together, and see if they will fit. 1743 Pococke *Descr. East* I. II. iii. 105 The people had come rudely to the boat when I was absent, and had said that they would see whether this stranger would dare come out another day. 1766 Earl March in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 62, I am just going to ride out to see if air and exercise will get me a stomach. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* iv, Follow yonder fellow, and see where he takes earth. 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Mr. & Dounce*, 'Can you open me half-a-dozen more [oysters], my dear?' inquired Mr. John Dounce. 'I'll see what I can do for you, Sir', replied the young lady in blue. *a* 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. iv. (1876) 46 He will look at the fact in every way to see if he cannot get it into a position where it shall be seen no longer. 1865 H. Kingsley *Hillyars & B.* ii, Cut away, old chap, and see who it is.

b. *absol.* or with ellipsis of indirect question.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14310 'And quar haf yee his bode laid?' 'Sir', said mari, 'cum forth and se'. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 773 As for this gentleman my sonne, I mind he shal be where I am till I see further. 1581 Earl Morton in *Cal. Scott. Papers* VI. 14, I was purposed to have banished my self againe and turned my backe upon Scotland while I had sene further. 1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Sev. Gables* xx, Ah, something terrible has happened! I must run and see! 1861 *Two Cosmos* I. 283 'But what ails you to tell him I am here now?'..She shut the door, looked inquiringly at him, and left him standing, with 'I'll see'.

c. To make sure by inspection (before taking action) *that* certain conditions exist. Cf. sense 8.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 78 He þat giffis it [the benefice] suld se þat he þatt he gaff it to war able for to take it. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 57 Se that they be soft on the fore-croppe, and upon the hucbone. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxiii, He looked sharply around to see that there was nothing in sight which might give the lie to his words.

7. † a. To keep in view; to watch over; chiefly in favourable sense, to protect, take care of, tend.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1663 Laban bi-tazte him, siðen to sen, His hirdenesse ðat it wel ben. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16488 'Ha we noght þar-of to do', coth þai, 'þou sal þi-self it se'. *c* 1307 *Song Exec. Sir S. Fraser* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 216 Sire Edward of Carnarvan, Jhesu him save ant see! *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 85 Quod Pandarus ma dame god yow see. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4824 And to Seyn Iohan I leve also, That he may han perseueraunce To sen me in my gret suffraunce. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 77 Luke þat þi semes be suttilly seyn. *Ibid.* xvii. 33 Sirs! god yowe saffe ande see. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 127 Mahowne the saue and se, sir syryne! *a* 1535 *Freere & Boy* 64 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. Poetry* 37 Sone, he sayde, god the se. 1563 *Child-Marriages* 132 This deponent..went home againe to se his busines. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* v. 230 If he be an inferior, he may be his owne Bayly, and see the managing and manuring of his owne reuenewes, and not to leaue it to the discretion and diligence of lither swaines.

b. With adv. or phrase: To escort (a person) *home, to the door*, etc. *To see* (a person) *off*: to be present at (his) starting for a journey. Also, *to see* (a book) *through the press.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. iii. 137 Go see him out at Gates,..Giue him deseru'd vexation. 1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* IV. xix, *Læt.* Oh! Won't you follow, and see him out of Doors, my Dear? *Fond.* I'll shut this door, to secure him from coming back. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 1 For your singular Favour, in seeing me Aboard-ship. 1770 C. Jenner *Placid Man* I. II. v. 104 When he had seen her safe into her chair, he went home. 1775 Sheridan *Duenna* I. ii, But, hark ye, Ferdinand, did you leave your key with them? *Don Ferd.* Yes; the maid who saw me out, took it from the door. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* II. iv. (1820) 119 Escorted by a multitude of relatives and friends, who all went down, as the common phrase expresses it, 'to see them off'. 1884 Rider Haggard *Dawn* xlii, 'Where have you been to, Lady Florence?' he said. 'To see my brother off', she answered. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 50 Do not trouble to bring back the boat; I'll see Miss Ina home. 1886 Miss L. Toulmin Smith *Bk. Brome* Pref. 1, I willingly undertook, at her request, to see it through the press. 1888 Flor. Warden *Witch of Hills* II. xviii. 204 We saw the ladies into the brougham. 1899 Rider Haggard in *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 125, I opened the door to see out some friends.

8. To ensure by supervision or vigilance that something shall be done or not done. a. with clause as obj. Often with reference to action on the part of the subject: To take care, see to it (cf. 25 c) *that* one does so and so. (In this use rarely † with dative of pron. used *refl.*)

a 1300 *K. Horn* (Camb. MS.) 452, & se he holde forewaid. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 41 And se hem religious, þat þei feyn not falsly pouert...And see þei þat þei oblesche no man to the maner of poueri, but þat God haþ callid þer to. *c* 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* xxxiv. 187 See that thou can lyue Of Lytill mette and Drynke. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xvii. 253 Se ȝe that in ȝoure vndirnymyng ȝe bere ȝou discreetli. 1468 [see Man *sb.*[1] 4 f]. 1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III. viii. (1893) 202 Se, therfore,..that no strong fantasies of any mater trouble the. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 67 See ye haue Voyders ready for to auoyd the Morsels that they doe leaue on their Trenchours. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 52 And sie the burgessis spair not for expence, Bot speid thame heir, with Temporalitie. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 1 b, It is the propre office of a Byshop to see that the people be rightly instructed. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* II. i. 77 Now, Hodge, see thou take heede And do as I thee byd. 1632 Holland *Cyrupædia* 197 See then quoth he, you order the matter so, and provide against that time. 1639 W. C. *Italian Convert* XXX. 222 Shee was never from about him, and saw that hee wanted nothing which the world could yeeld for the recovery of his health. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T., Mark* iv. 23 Let him that hath ears and understanding see that he hear God's word regardfully. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* III. 214 Only when your worthy Parents have perused them, see that I have every Line of them again. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxi. 341 Mrs. Lavender would see that she was properly looked after. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 4/7 It behoves us to see that we are not outstripped by our rivals abroad. 1886 Pearson in *Law Rep.* 32 Chanc. Div. 48 The landlord..is interested in seeing that the liquidators discharge their duty properly.

b. with obj. a sb. or pronoun, and pa. pple. or adj. (rarely infinitive) as complement.

1558 Q. Mary *Will* in J. M. Stone *Mary I* (1901) 515 That they to the uttermost of ther powers and wyttes, shall see this my present Testament & last will perform'd and executed. 1583 Sir C. Hatton in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 268 We I thought good to advertise you of, that in the meane whyle you myght see every thinge well ordered. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 66 And if my opinion may at all prevaile with you should quickly call him home from hence, and see him more better to be provided for.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 47 Go see this Rumorer whipt. 1672 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 517, I think seeing an Ambassador's debts paid when he comes away belongs to your province. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 29 O Tity'rus, tend my Herd, and see them fed. 1704 *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Major of a Regiment*..is to convey all Orders to the Regiment..to see it march in good order [etc.]. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XXXVIII, I will see her avenged on every one of them! 1899 in *Law Times* XCII. 92/2 We undertake to see you paid the said sum of £526.

c. Coupled by *and* with another verb: To be careful to (do something). *colloq.*

a 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* IV. 69 David ..told me he'd see and get me another every jot as pretty. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* xi. III. 257 If you get your letters ready early in the day, I will see and get them franked.

9. To view or regard as, to judge, deem. With complementary adj., *good, fit, proper*, or the like, the object being an infinitive phrase (less frequently a clause), which is sometimes suppressed by ellipsis or represented by *it*.

a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B.* 520 b, þat..suuche enquestene..be after þat te Iustises soez best to doinde to þe wille of þe reaume. *Ibid.* 31 b, To ben .. ipubliste, in schirene, in Citeen..ant in opere sollempne studes, þaie þe seost best forte spede. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 393 (Royal MS.) þo froytes of þo erthe make plenteuus, als þou sees best. 1558 *Will* in *Berks, Bucks, & Oxon N. & Q.* (1905) II. 48 Wt suche almes in money as myne executours shall thinke and see requysite in charitie to be gyven to the poore. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 150 The father by his authoritie ought to distribute his fauoures as he seeth good, to one more, to another lesse. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibras* I. iii. 275 Others may doe as they see good. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, To abide the dispensation that the Lord sees meet to send us. 1829—*Anne of G.* xxxiv, The Duke for once saw it necessary to alter his purpose of instant battle. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. i, The only thing one sees advisable is to bring up soldiers. 1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* i. § 24 Supposing the master of a manufactory saw it right..to place his own son in the position of an ordinary workman.

†b. Passive, *to be seen*: (*a*) to seem, appear [= L. *videri*]; (*b*) *elipt.* to seem good, approve itself. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xix. 14 And he was seen to hem as pleiynge to speke. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* xiii. 55 With discrecion do he hit noght ouer latly ne ouer hastly, þat he be noght sen hastyf ne slowe. 1466 *Dunfermline Reg.* (Bannatyne) 356 To mak a mylne within my said grunde..giff it be sene spedfull till ws. 1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 178 Rychswa the myl to be fychit gif it be sein to ws profitabile fra the place it standis up til ane place of mair eysmentis and profitis. *Ibid.* 182 Anens the pairtyn of the town it is seyn to the Abbot and the Conuent for al pairtis that the town stand vnpairtyt as it standis and allegis tham of that condicion. 1484 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IX. 603 To prolong and continew takkis of thaim for the space of fyve yeris or within as salbe sene speidfull to thaim. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvii. 1–8 These thynges wer seene to the Apostles as to men newely waked from slepe. 1549 *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Visit. Sick* Prayer, Consider his contricion, accept his teares, aswage his payne as shalbe seen to thee moste expediente for hym. 1574 M. STOKES in G. Peacock *Observ. Stat. Cambr.* (1841) App. A. p. xxxvi, When the Father hathe arguyde att hys Plesure the Bachelars of Arte shall replye, as many as shall be seene to the Father.

10. To know by observation (ocular and other), to witness; to meet with in the course of one's experience; to have personal knowledge of, to be a contemporary of and present at the scene of (an event); to be living at (a certain period of time). Phrases, *To see life, the world*: see the sbs.

Sometimes with mixture of sense 11, as in *to have seen better days*, to have been formerly better off than now; *to have seen one's day, one's best days*, to be no longer in one's prime.

Beowulf 2014 Ne seah ic..meduæream maran! *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 And teh folc to him to heren his wise word, and to sende his wunderliche liflode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 16211 Vol vewe kinges me such þat it wolde do. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 179 In-till all the weir of Irland So hard ane fechting wes nocht seyne. 1422–30 LYDG. *Troy Bk.* I. 1133 He schal þe tyme se þat he par-avnter schal mow panked be. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 213, I haue longe desyryd to se ye day that I nowe do se. 1575 *Gammar Gurton* I. iv. 2, I may well cursse and ban This daie, that euer I saw it. *c* 1590 *Sir T. More* IV. v. 86 But we.. Hauing seene better dayes, now know the lack Of glorie that once reard eche high-fed back. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 380 O had they in that darkesome prison died, Then had they seene the period of their ill. 1679 DRYDEN *Limberham* Prol. 1 True Wit has seen its best days long ago. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 35 One who had never seen the world. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan. 1658, He declaim'd against the vanities of the world before he had seene any. 1712–13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 16 Feb., I never saw such a continuance of rainy weather. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXIX, They had seen nothing, for they had lived from early youth in that narrow spot. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 372, I, being elevated with liquor, could not pass by a night-house, always being fond of seeing life, as the term is. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXXVII, The wisest men whom the world has seen. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxi, I never saw his equal for pluck and daring. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par., Lovers of Gudrun* 40 Kiartan now had seen His eighteenth spring. 1876 FLOR. MARRYAT *Her Father's Name* XXV, The truth is, the old housekeeper had seen her day, and was thankful for the prospect of any help in her duties. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 21 And this I say Who have seen much that mighty love can do.

b. With clause, obj. and inf., or obj. and complement: To observe, find. Also (chiefly in the future tense), to find, come to know in the course of events.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 3 For now upon this tyde Men se the world on every syde In sondry wyse so diversed, That [etc.]. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 3227 in *Macro Plays* 173 Per schal we sone se what þat his Iugement schal be. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 45, I see that makaris amang the laif Playis heir ther pegeant, syne gois to graif. ? 1533 HEYWOOD *Pard. & Frere* 611 Thou shall se What I shall do by and by. 1536 CRANMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 27, I had dayly prayed unto God that I might se the power of Rome destroyed, and that I thanked God that I had now sene it in this Realme. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1563) 6 b, We see heate in other thynges to bee seperated from the subiecte. Wherevpon we iudge that the heate is an other thyng then the very substaunce of Fire. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 2 He gaue foorth, that hee had not seene any profit to come by any Synode. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 397 Have we not seen, round Britain's, peopled shore, Her useful sons exchanged for useless ore? 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* XXVI, We shall soon see how the old spell-mutterer will receive us. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* v. III. 6 At length he came to a resolution..to 'wait and see' what would turn up for the best. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 244 There is nothing upon earth More miserable than she that has a son And sees him err. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 244 The astonished church authorities saw bill after bill hurried up before the Lords.

absol. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 102 As men seis, naturaly ilke wilde beste and tame defend the self. 1823 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 28 Apr., 'The Spaniards are absolutely conquered; it is absurd to talk of their chance of resisting.'—'Very well, my lord', I said, 'we shall see'. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXI, You will see some day. Now, I will tell you but one word.

c. In *passive*. Formerly often impersonal, *It is seen*, it is observed, experience shows *that*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 15 But ofte is sen that mochel slowthe, Whan men ben drunken of the cuppe, Doth mochel harm. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* ii. 32 (MS. Digby 182) The other hertes..renne vponn hym and sle hym. And þat is see and sothe. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. August.* iii. 6 And as often is sene þei make sumtyme debate betwyx wif and husband. 1545 in I. S. Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (1898) 86 Whiche..was never vsid nor senne in his tyme to be one. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philom.* ad fin., The sonnes of such rash sinning sires, Are seldome sene to runne a ruly race. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 168 For it is seene that a cuppe of colde water beeing dronke, that commeth foorth of a well..hurteth. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 13 There grew such emulation among Farmers, that one would outbid another, (which in the beginning was little seene). 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 38 So is it seldome or never seene that the workes of one man should fit our humour in all things.

d. Willingness (or unwillingness) *to see* an event is often predicated as equivalent to willingness (or unwillingness) that the event should occur. Hence the vb. sometimes assumes the sense: To allow (something to happen).

So in colloquial expressions of emphatic refusal: *I'll see him hanged* (*damned, further*, etc.) *first*.

c 1400 *Cato's Morals* 92 in *Cursor M.* 1670 Qua-sim-euer þou be þat wille þi-self safe se..loke..þou kepe þi corage fra ille tecchis rife. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 146 Be thou nought wroth, For to seen thee have harm it were me right loth. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* XXXVII, But I nolde, for no lordeshippe, se þi life lorne. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IX. 228 Reynawde is my cosin, & I oughte not to see his dethe not his dommage. 1554 in Warden *Burgh Laws Dundee*, etc. (1872) 333 Ze salbe ane obedient and trew servand to zour maister. And sall nether heir nor sie his skaith. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 301 Vpon sonday is the wedding day. *Kate.* Ile see thee hang'd on sonday first. 1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Fair Maid West* I. B 2 b, Ile see you damn'd as deep as the black father of your generation the devill first. 1709 FELTON *Diss. Classics* (1718) 50, I am ambitious, my Lord, to see You Master of a fine Pen. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* IV. s.v. *Amata*, She hanged herself that she might not see Æneas her son in law. 1756–7 tr. *Kaysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 459 To Ansaldo Grimaldo, who with regret sees himself alone. 1779 *Mirror* No. 44 ¶ 1 The old man hoped..to join their hands, and see them happy before he died. 1797 [see FIRST *adv.* 26]. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xvi, It is with no small confidence that I desire to see us set forth in quest of my beloved Countess. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 598 He would see Bristol burned down, he said,..rather than that it should be occupied by traitors. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xviii, You ought to be willing to see me do anything honest, that will secure my dependent brother and sister from want.

e. *transf.* Of things, p'aces, etc.: To be contemporary with and in the neighbourhood of, to be the scene of (an event); to be in existence during (a period of time). Also of a period of time: To be marked by (an event).

1739 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, Hail the Day that sees Him rise, Ravish'd from our wishful Eyes. 1839 DIGBY *Mores Cath.* IX. i. (1847) III. 13/1 These are the funeral and Tartarean years of which St. Augustin speaks, like that when Rome saw five consuls. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. l. § 62. 187 Eighteen rivers have seen their navigation improved. 1895 WORKMAN *Alger. Mem.* 77 A bright cold morning saw us in the saddle at 6.15. 1907 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* IV. 408 In 1906 Cambridge saw three or four of her most learned men compete for the Greek chair.

11. To experience in one's own person; to undergo, enjoy, or suffer. Now *rare*. (For *to have seen service*, see SERVICE *sb.*)

The use is app. native, but coincides with a Biblical Hebraism: see, e. g. Luke ii. 26 (in all Eng. versions).

Beowulf 1180 þonne ðu forð scyle metodsceaft seon! *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1611 Dær sceolan þeofas..ond mansworan morþorlean scon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6236 We fiʒteþ & beþ ouercome & no maistrie we ne seþ. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXXIV. 96 Crist leve us alle with that wymman that joie al forte sene. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (Camb. MS.) 650 Heo ferde in to bure To sen auenture. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 61 He schavede nevere his heed, noþer his berde, ..he wolde have no worschepe, er he seigh wreche of Hanybal. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xviii. 141 They answerd hym that they cam from kynge Arthuis coulte for to see auentures. *c* 1530 G. CROMWELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 339 His Lorchyp..mad us good scheie; and lett us see schuch game and plesure as I never saye in my lyfe. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* IV. 4 Remember, my sonne, that shee saw many dangers for thee. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* XCIII. ii, How sure establish'd is thy Throne; Which shall no Change or Period see. 1799 WORDSW. *Fountain* 42 They see A happy youth, and their old age Is beautiful and free. 1894 SIR J. ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* II. 7, He [a horse] was a very clever hunter and I saw a lot of sport on him.

12. To be in the company of, to meet and converse with (a person). *To go* or *come to* (or *and*) *see*: to visit, call upon. *To see much* or *little of* (a person): to be often or seldom in his society.

a 1300 *K. Horn* (Camb. MS.) 1356 'Childre', he sede, 'hu habbe ʒe fare? Þat ihc ʒou seʒ hit is ful ʒare.' *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 232 Y go and come to ʒow aʒen, Forsoþe eftsones y wyl ʒow sen. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. iii. 575 Thenne she said my lord sir launcelot I biseche yow see me as soone as ye may. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 111 He made muche suite to come into Englande, to see and speake with the kyng. 1609 CARLETON in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 95 You will hear of Sir Thomas Smith by your servant, who went the last night to see him. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 280 There came along with them the President's Lady, whom he had not seen in seven years before. 1670 LADY MARY WORTLEY in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21, I have been twice to see my lady Northampton but could not find her at hom. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 18 Sept., When you see Joe, tell him [etc.]. 1762 G. COLMAN *Musical Lady* I. 6 Come! I have been in search of you this hour—and thought I should have been obliged to go back again without seeing you. 1800 GEO. IV in *Paget Papers* (1896) I. 181 In short, the more I see of her and the more I probe her Heart the more perfect I see her. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xl, MRS. Bute and Lady Southdown never could meet without battles, and gradually ceased seeing each other. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 531 He saw little of any Whigs. 1872 DASENT *Three to One* III. 241 Have either of you been anything of Mr. Fortescue in town? 1882 MOZLEY *Remin.* (ed. 2) I. 57, I was seeing very little of Blanco White.

b. To obtain an interview with, call upon, or meet in order to consult or confer with, give directions to or receive directions from. In U. S. *colloq.* 'To interview or consult in order to influence, esp. improperly, as in order to bribe' (Webster 1911).

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. x, She therefore went..to enquire among the servants if Mrs. Hill was yet come? Yes, they answered, and had seen their master, and was gone. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliv, She promised to see her man of business immediately. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 11, I want him to come and see a physician about the illness of which he spoke to me. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* XV. I. 213 The class of professional 'lobbyists', men, and women too, who make it their business to 'see' members and procure..the passing of bills..which involve gain to their promoters. *Ibid.* c. III. 411 The president of a great railroad..must have adroit agents at the State capitals..ready to 'see' leading legislators [etc.]. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* xiii, I have to see a lady in Queen's Gate about a sitting. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* xii. 140 Kindly send a waiter to find my servant. I must see him directly.

c. To receive as a visitor; to admit to an interview. Phrases, *to see company*; †*to see masks* = to hold a masquerade.

c 1500 *Melusine* XXXVII. (1894) 298 For he knew wel that Raymondyn his brother wold neuer loue hym nor see hym. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 1 Nov., I..went..to see Mr. Harley, who could not see me for much company; but sent me his excuse, and desired I would dine with him on Friday. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 ¶ 8 Lady Lydia cannot see Company. 1744 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mountagu* (1893) II. 125 The vice-legate has a court of priests, and sees little other company. 1762 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* I. (1775) 13 Assert your Right boldly, Man!..see what Company you like; go out when you please; return when you please. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. 29 *Serjeant.* How often have I told you, that I will see none of these sort of folks but at chambers? 1779 *Mirror* No. 25 She replied, that Mrs. Dimmity, my Lady ——'s gentlewoman, told her all the maids at —— had tea, and saw company of an afternoon. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. vii, When Mr. Harrel saw masks in Portman-square, my curiosity to behold a lady so adored, and so cruel, led me thither. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Forester* (1806) I. 2 My master is just going to dinner, and can't see anybody now. 1804 BP. PRETYMAN in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 94 Mr. Pitt saw Lord Harrowby..for an hour and a half. 1883 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/3 Lord Derby will not be able to see the Transvaal delegates..during the present week. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 751/1 It was easy [for prisoners] to get drink and tobacco, and see friends from outside.

euphemistically. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. ii, He felt the same compunction with a bawd, when some poor innocent..falls into fits at the first proposal of what is called seeing company.

†d. absol. *To see* (*together*): to meet one another, have an interview. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 200 After this day, the kyng and she neuer saw together. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* II. iv. ii, Wees see at the sport. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 124 When shall we see againe? 1613—*Hen. VIII*, I. i. 2. How haue ye done Since last we saw in France?

13. *Gaming.* To meet (a bet), or meet the bet of (another player), by staking an equal sum. Now chiefly in *Poker* (see also quot. 1885). †b. In *Brag*: see quot. 1804.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dial.* iii. 26 *M.* Giue me fower cards, Ile see as much as he sets. *R.* See heere my rest, let euery

one he in. *M.* I am come to passe again... *O.* I set my rest. *M.* He see it. 1804 *New Pocket Hoyle, Brag*, Or if either party lay down a stake, saying *Let me see you*, or *I'll see it*, in which case both the hands are to be shown, and the strongest wins. 1885 H. JONES in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 283/1 [Poker.] The next in rotation to say must either (1) go out of the game; or (2) see the raise, i.e., put up an equal amount; or (3) go better, i.e., increase the raise. *Ibid.*, The last to stake, who makes his raise equal to that of each of the others, *sees* them, i.e. the player to the left has to show his hand... The next.. then similarly shows his hand..; and so on all round; the holder of the best hand takes the pool.

transf. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Feb. 183/2 A rather discreditable attempt to 'see' other Pretenders and 'go one better' in patriotism. 1890 *Spectator* 20 Sept., He 'saw' the enemy's veteran, in fact, and went 599 better.

14. *Mil.* To command or dominate (a position). Said of a fortification, artillery, etc. [So F. *voir.*]

1829 NAPIER *Penins. War* v. ii. (Rtldg.) I. 234 The guns.. saw it [a convent] in reverse. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 43 In proportion as the height of the parapet is increased the danger of being seen by enfilade, slant, or reverse fire, diminishes. *Ibid.* 142 An interior intrenchment should therefore be formed; it will generally be the church and cemetery, or the strongest house in the village, if..placed so as to see the principal streets.

15. Let see. a. *To let* (a person) *see*: to show, bring to the sight or knowledge of. With sb. or clause as obj. Formerly often with ellipsis of personal obj. † *to let see.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 501 Houndes on hyde he dijtes, Alle he lete hem se. *Ibid.* 554 Who better can, lat se. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18, & Ethelbert in the felde his fader lete he se, How Dardan for his lance doun to the erth went, & smote his hede of, his fader to present. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 9 'Late se þi lettres' quod I 'we mi3te þe lawe knowe'. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2865 Lete se now, what 3e say? 14.. W. PARIS *Cristine* 152 (Horstm.) Sire, make theme hole! late se, cane ye? *c* 1430 *Hymnus Virg.* (1867) 58 How many foolde Hast þou brou3t richesse? now late se. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xx. 357 'Now let se', quod Merlin, 'what ye will do, for now is ther oon lesse'. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst., Mary Magd.* 1738 Lett se whatt I xall have, Or elles I woll nat wend. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xviii. 23, I will geue y^e^ two thousande horses, let se yf thou be able to man them. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* Prol. I. 10 To lat sie quhan danger is, thay kendle bleises in tour heidis. 1601 Q. ELIZ. *Let. to Mountjoy* 12 Jan. in *Moryson's Itin.* (1617) II. 197 Wee could not forbeare to let you see, how sensible we are of this your merit. 1725 P. WALKER *Life Peden* in *Biogr. Presbyt.* (1827) I. 79 The Lord has letten me see the Frenches marching..thorow..the Land. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. (1781) 25 Gentlemen, here is a Jewel. *All.* Ay, ay, let's see.

† **b.** The imperative *let see* was sometimes used with indirect question (= 'let us see *if*'); also *absol.* prefixed to a request (= 'come', 'go to'); also to a question asked in soliloquy. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 442 'Uncle', he said, 'I will no langar bide; Thir Southland hors latt se gif I can ride'. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xi. 49 Quhat sall I do, lat se; quhar sall I now? [L. *nam quid agol*]. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxvii. [cxxiii.] 359 That is trouthe, quod the duke, let se, name a wyfe for him. *Ibid.* clxvii. [clxiii.] 464 Well, syrs, quod the bretons, lette se laye forthe the money.

c. *Let me see, let us see*: indicating that the speaker is trying to recall something to memory, or finds it necessary to reflect before answering a question.

c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 595 Abyde—lette me se—take better hede—Cockes harte! it is Cloked Colusyon! 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Merry Play Johan* (1909) A ij, But abyde a whyle, yet let me se Where the dyuell hath our gyssypry begon. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 168 It is now two a Clock: but let me see, by ten Wee shall haue each a hundred English men. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 42 Let me see, hath any bodie in Yarmouth heard of Leander and Hero? 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. vi, A Prayer-Book? Ay, this is the Devil's *Pater-noster*. Hold let me see; The Innocent Adultery. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 101 Let me see, then, can I give you the brief History of this Comedy? 1761 FOOTE *Liar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 282 Where do we open?.. Let us see—one o'clock—it is a fine day: the Mall will be crouded.

16. Special uses of the gerundial infinitive. a. Formerly often appended, with the sense 'in visible aspect', to various predicates, esp. adjs. descriptive of appearance, as *fair, foul, terrible*, etc. Three varieties of this use have been current: † (*a*) (*Fair*, etc.) *on to see.* (The only form recorded from OE. times: cf. 21). (*b*) (*Fair*, etc.) *to see.* (The surviving use, now only *poet.*; common from the 14th c.) † (*c*) (*Fair*, etc.) *to see to* (rarely *unto*). (Occurs from the 16th to the 18th c.)

(*a*) *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. iii, Ða syndon swyþe fægere.. on to seonne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Hire handcloðes, and hire bord cloðes [ben] makede wite, and lustliche on to siene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2659 So faiȝer he was on to sen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7446 Gret he [Goliath] was wit-all, and hei, And semed sathan on to sei. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1177 That swete wyght That is so semely on to see. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xiv. (1494) d viij b, Vpon the mounteyne callyd auentyne..There is a wode..Right freshe of sight and goodly on to se. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvii. 36 Moir semely na is, the sapheir one to seyne.

(*b*) *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxv. 71 Jhesu, al that is fayr to se..me Graunte for the love of the. 1340 *Ayenb.* 150 þe pridde him makeþ bryste to zyenne and uol of wytte. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1700 A geant ys maked briggeward þat zyneþ þe fend to see. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 39 With many a Baron & Knijtis ful boold, That roialle were and semly to sene. 1437 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 179 And wee to martis of Braban charged bene Wyth Englyssh clothe, fulle gode and feyre to seyne. *c* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 157 It was a noble sight to sene. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 88 The Lyone..most fair to sene. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* ii, The soyle that earst so seemely was to seen. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 236 More gay to seene Then some Atturney's clarke, or George a Greene. 1833 TENNYSON *Sisters* i, O the Earl was fair to see!

(*c*) 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 296 A cypres tree goodly to see to, but in deede unfruitefull. 1552 *Elyot's Dict., Anagyris*, an herbe or shrub verie pleasant to see to. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 268 In one place lay disinherited heades, dispossessed of their naturall seignories: in an other, whole bodies to see to, but that their harts wont to be bound all ouer so close, were nowe with deadly violence opened. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. xviii. I. 320 There is a kind of rusticall and wild Bee: and such are more rough and hideous to see to. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 86 Now was the State everie where in a most wofull and pitious plight to see unto. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 620 A certain Shepherd Lad Of small regard to see to, yet well skill'd In every vertuous plant. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 144 The ceremonies being indeed very goodly to see to. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XVIII. ix. § 4 He was a little man to see to.

b. As predicate (= the more usual 'to be seen'). † (*a*) Visible, evident. *Obs. rare.* (*b*) Remaining to be seen.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 271 For it is to se that the provour has begunnyn his clame ferr ynouche quhen [etc.]. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 39 Once woodden Challices there were, Then golden priests were euery where: Now golden chalices there be, And woodden priestes eache where to see. 1818 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. (1888) II. 231 But Rome and Naples—even Florence, are yet to see. 1846 BROWNING *Soul's Trag.* I Shame Fall presently on who deserves it most! Which is, to see.

II. Phraseological combinations.

* *intransitive uses with prepositions.*

17. See about—. To attend to; to take steps with reference to; also, to take into consideration, see what can be done with regard to. *I'll see about it*: often used *colloq.* to evade giving an immediate decision.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., See about*, to attend to; to consider. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 48, I— and I then went to the railway station to see about our luggage. 1869 'WAT BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* xxxiv, Yes —I don't know—perhaps I'll go with you. We'll see about it.

18. See after—. To ascertain the condition of; to attend to the wants or safety of; also, to take means to obtain.

1727 [E. DORRINGTON] *Philip Quarll* (1816) 28, I feared that..another accident had befallen him.., so I went to see after him. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* liv. (1783) II. 142, I shan't be able to answer it to my conscience if I don't see after it. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iii, Pretty dove,.. be of good heart! sha'n't be meddled with; come to see after you. 1872 H. KINGSLEY *Hornby Mills* etc. II. 46 Here Tom, Tom, see after the luggage.

19. See for—. a. To look for, try to find. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also † *see out for* (obs.).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 558 And mony saikles 3it sall suffer deid, Without richt sone 3e se for sum remeid. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 32 My Lieutenant went up the River in the Boat nine or ten miles to see for People that way. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 203, I..went to the West End..of the Island, almost every Day, to see for Canoes, but none appear'd. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* I. (1783) II. 120 Adding, that, against my next excursion she would see out amongst her young friends for a more suitable companion. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* LXXVI, [She] begged me to see for some books she had left in the parlour. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) IV. 84 Montgomery..went down himself to see for a coach. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* I. viii. 55, I was just coming to see for you. 1812 J. GROOM in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 552/1 He searched the..lodging-houses.., to see for suspicious persons. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, Little Bob Suckling, who..would walk a mile in the rain to see for her carriage in the line at Gaunt House.

† **b.** To provide for, act for the benefit of. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 19 He began to cast in his mynde, by what meanes he myght bothe see for the good name, & also the lyfe of his wyfe.

20. See into—. To perceive (by physical or mental sight) what is below the surface of.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 42 Well hath your Highnesse seene into this Duke. 1615 SIR J. THROCKMORTON in *Court & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 382 Then we shall undoubtedly be able to see into the bottom of this and their other wicked practices. 1798 WORDSW. *Poems Imag.* xxvi. *Tintern Abb.* 49 While with an eye made quiet by the power Of harmony, ..We see into the life of things. 1824 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Annaline* I. 295 He could see no farther into the affair than before. 1863 KINGSLEY in *Lett.* etc. (1877) II. 279 We must send up one of our F. G. S.'s to see into the matter.

† **21. See on, upon—.** To look on, look at. (Cf. sense 5.) *Obs.*

Beowulf 2863 Seah on unleofe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2664 So was hem lef on him to sen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12343 Bot fra þe leons on him sau Wel þai can þair lauerd knau. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 That syht upon that semly, to blis he is bioht. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy de Warw.* 389 Hit greueþ euere mannes eiȝe, Inwardliche on hire [the sun] to se For hire grete clerte. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3597 Ye not wolde upon him see. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. viii. 62 At the first blenk astonyst half wolx he, And musyng hovitris styll on hir to se.

22. See over—. (See also sense 2 and OVER *prep.*). † To look over, peruse (a book) (*obs.*); to have a comprehensive view of. Now chiefly, to go over and inspect (a building).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* I To my hande came a lytyl booke.. whiche booke I sawe ouer and redde therin. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. Prol. 5 The clerk reiosis his buikis our to seyne. 1765 J. INGERSOLL *Lett. relat. Stamp-Act* (1766) 34 There must be some one Eye to see over, and some one Hand to guide and direct, the Whole of it's Defence and Protection. 1830 MOORE in *Mem.* (1854) VI. 108 Took Miss Macdonald to see over new Athenæum.

23. See round—. To have views beyond, to perceive the limitations of. *rare.*

1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 83 Milton, though he had come to see round Presbyterianism, had not, in 1644, shaken off all dogmatic profession.

24. See through—. a. *lit.* To see objects on the other side of (an aperture, or something transparent). Hence *fig.* to penetrate (a disguise, fallacious appearance), to detect (an imposture), to perceive the real character or aims of (a person).

1400 *Love God* 95 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 4 God seeth thurgh euery bore. *Ibid.* 103 God seeth thurgh eche mysse. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 187 b, His graces sight was so quicke and penetrable, that he saw him, ye and saw *through him, both within and without.* 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, He is a mere peece of glasse, I see through him, by this time. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 160 There was not to be seene on her riche garments,..so thinne as that you might see throughe. 1623 COCKERAM II, To be Seene thorow. *Translucent, Transparent.* 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* II. ii. (1713) 198 Alexander the great..had the luck or the sagacity to see through and despise the empty pageantry and shew. 1729 H. BARHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 1036 When held against the Light, they [the silkworms] might be seen through as you may an Egg. 1752 LABELYE *Westm. Bridge* 93 The Board seeing thro' all this, enforced the Directions I had given. 1784 BURNS *Ep. to J. Rankine* ii, And then their failings, flaws, an' wants, Are a' seen thro'. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 394 He saw through their insufficiency. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/3 The object of the Commission was seen through at a glance.

† **b.** To have a clear notion of. *Obs.*

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref., Wks. 1874 II. 7 Any one may.. know whether he understands and sees through what he is about.

c. *colloq.* To 'get through' (a meal).

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix. 440, I need hardly say I had a bilious headache all the following day, as I was ravenously hungry, and saw through most of it [a meal of many dishes].

25. See to (or † unto)—. † a. To be solicitous about. *Obs.*

1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 51 Also afterward, men seende to þe deuocioun don in holy chirche,..askynd [*read* askyd] þe fraternite..to mayntene..þe forseyd ymage.

b. To attend to, do what is needful for; to provide for the wants of; to charge oneself with (a duty, a business).

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 754* (Dubl. MS.) Þan says he to hys seruand to see to þis capyll. 1406 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 13 Yef outgh come to Thomas Roos, than y pray Iohan Wodcok to se to my son, that he be nat lost. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX. vi. 782 That they were layde within draughtes by her chamber vpon beddes and pylowes that she her self myght see to them that they wanted no thynge. 1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 8 Alas M^r^. Secretary, ye with other my lordys shewyd me that I shuld otherwyse be furnyshyd, and seyn unto. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xl. 4, I will se to the, and prouyde for the. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 283 If the matter were well and in season seene vnto, there was no doubte [etc.]. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 39 The Chiefe Vsher..seeth to all places of the Court, that all Doores, Chests, Records and things be in safety from fire, water, or other spoile. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Mr. Ledbury* vii, I leave everything to you, and thank you into the bargain for seeing to it. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 41 If a patient has to see, not only to his own but also to his nurse's punctuality. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 73 What is there to arrange with her? O yes! About her shootings—I will see to that.

c. To take special care about (a matter.) Chiefly, *to see to it*, to make sure *that* (something is done).

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. (1883) 103 Also they ought to see well to that they be of one Acorde in good. 1481 — *Reynard* xii. (Arb.) 27 Here is the theef the wulf, see wel to that he escape vs not. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 89 See to it that your train is of vassals whom you serve and feed, not merely of slaves who serve and feed *you*. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 43 What a student should specially see to..is not to carry the breath of books with him wherever he goes. 1891 MORRIS *Poems by the Way* (1896) 69 Lay me aboard the bastard's ship, And see to it lest your grapnels slip!

† **d.** To respect, look up to. *Obs. rare.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 222/2 The ministers of the word must make why this office is given them,..it is not because a few should be seene vnto, and that they should speake, and others hold their peace.

† **e.** In physical sense: To look towards. *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. xiii. 80 The eye maketh (seeing now to the lower, and then again to the upper end of the Cross) greater motion in looking up and down.

** *transitive uses with adverbs.*

26. See away. To spend (money) in seeing. *nonce-use.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, Prol. 12 Those that come to see Onely a show or two..may see away their shilling Richly in two short houres.

27. To see out. † a. ? To let (a person) have his say, to see how far he will go.

1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 22 P 2 He [a fellow-traveller] affirmed roundly, that there had not been one good law passed since King William's accession to the throne, except the Act for preserving the game. I had a mind to see him out, and therefore did not care for contradicting him.

b. To survive.

1825 SCOTT *Diary* 7 Dec. in *Lockhart* VI. 151 My dear wife

..is, I fear, frail in health—though I trust and pray she may see me out.

c. In a drinking contest, to outlast.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlviii, I have heard him say that he could see the Dundee people out any day, and walk home afterwards without staggering. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* vii, Pass the bottle !..we intend to see you all out.

d. To go through with to the end.

1794 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 453, I conceived my honor concerned in seeing the thing out. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xx. 333 The engagement had been entered into that he was to see his term out. 1880 F. W. ROBINSON *Grandm. Money* II. viii, [I] wish he'd stop another week [at Hastings] and see the five and twenty pounds out. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* v. 73 He evidently meant to see this thing out.

28. See through. To continue to watch or take part in (a matter) until the end (cf. 27 d); to take care that (a person) comes successfully through his difficulties.

1872 H. KINGSLEY *Hornby Mills* etc. II. 60 O'Flaherty.. told him that he would see the bonfire through and the captain to bed, and take the consequences. *Ibid.* 68 We will see him through if he were to burn the college down.

III. 29. *Comb.* **See-everything**, one who sees everything. 1853 [see SAY *v.*[1] B. 14].

See, obs. form of SEA *sb.*[1]

Seeable (sī·ăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. SEE *v.* + -ABLE.]

A. *adj.* Capable of being seen, visible. Also *fig.*

?*a* 1400 in *Hampole's Wks.* (1895) I. 165 Forwy, a saule þat is 3it ruyde & fleshle, knaws not 3itt bot bodele ynges [= þynges], & no yng comes 3itt to þe mynde bot seabull ynges. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. v. 162 Marie Magdalen..vsid the oynement as a seable and a smelleable rememoratijf signe. 1548 GESTE *Agst. Pr. Masse* B v b, These therfore be named sacramentes, for that in them one thyng is seable, and another vnderstande. 1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 49 That which cannot be seene, if it be seeable, is no where at all, nor in being. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) I. 13 In that case, we should have no idea of objects as seeable, as hearable, as touchable, or tasteable. 1874 TYNDALL *Presid. Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 81 This, as a purely mechanical process, is seeable by the mind. 1896 DK. ARGYLL *Philos. Belief* 43 We cannot even think of it as seen or seeable.

†**B.** *sb.* (absolute use of the *adj.*) A thing capable of being seen. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 271 We shall make a march of it, seeing all the seables on the way.

Hence **See·ableness**, visibility; † **See·ably** *adv.*, visibly. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1548 GESTE *Agst. Pr. Masse* H iv b, Manye dyd worshyp ..Christ as beyng seably conuersant emonge them. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 123 These qualities which we perceive, seeableness or colour, handleableness or shape, taste, smell, &c.

Seeal, Seeay, obs. forms of SEAL *sb.*[2], SAY *sb.*[1]

See-bright (sī·brəit), *sb.* [f. SEE *v.* + BRIGHT *a.* A rendering of *clear-eye*, a perversion of *clary*.] = CLARY.

1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 201 See-bright, from its supposed effect on the eyes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Seebright, *Salvia Sclarea.*

Seecatch (sī·kætʃ). Pl. **seecatchie.** [? Aleutian Indian; the pl. is Russian in form.] The male of the Alaska fur-seal, *Callorhinus ursinus.*

1881 H. W. ELLIOTT *Seal Isl. Alaska* (1884) 42 The 'seecatchie' which have held the harems from the beginning to the end of the season, leave [etc.]. *Ibid.* 175 Gloss., *Seecatch*, pl. seecatchie (Russian), male fur-seal and sea-lion, full grown. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 71 (Three Sealers) What time the scarred see catchie lead their sleek seraglios.

Seece, Seeche, obs. forms of CEASE, SEEK.

Seech, dial. variant of SITCH (swamp).

Seed (sīd), *sb.* Forms: 1 sǽd, Anglian sé̋d, 2–5 sed, (2–3 sad(e), 2–6 sede, 3, 6 side, 4 seod, *Kent.* zed, *Sc.* seiyde, 4–6 *Sc.* seid(e, 4–7 seede, 5 seyde, ceed, ced, 6 siede, sead(e, 4 -seed. [OE. *sǽd* neut. = OFris. *sêd*, OS. *sâd* neut. (MLG. *sât*), MDu. *saet* neut. (Du. *zaad*), OHG., MHG. *sât* fem. (mod.G. *saat*), Goth. *-sêþ-s* (in *manasêþ-s* fem., mankind), ON. *sáð* neut., whence *sǽði* in the same sense (Sw. *säd* fem., Da. *sæd*) :—OTeut. **sǣdi-*, *sǣdo-*, f. root **sǣ-* to SOW.]

1. a. That which is or may be sown (often as cognate obj. to SOW *v.*); the ovules of a plant or plants (chiefly, when in the form of 'grains' or small roundish bodies) esp. as collected for the purpose of being sown. Also, in *Agriculture* and *Horticulture*, applied by extension to other parts of plants (e.g. tubers, bulbs) when preserved for the purpose of propagating a new crop. In *plural*, kinds of seed. Phr. *to run to seed* (see RUN *v.* 69 e); also † *to grow to seed* (obs.), *to be in seed.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* CXXV. 6 Gongende eodon & weopun sendende sed [etc.]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark iv. 3 Ut eode se sǽdere his sæd to sawenne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15905 Swa þatt itt muȝhe takenn wel Wiþþ sed to berenn wasstme. *c* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 93 in *O. E. Misc.* 108 And þe cheorl beo in fayþ his sedes to sowen, his medes to mowen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5230 His suns all and þair flitting..In weynis war þai don to lede, þat ioseph wit ful of side. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VI. 34, I haue..Boþe I-sowed his seed and suwed his beestes. *c* 1387 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 328 But foul that lyuyth be sed sat on the grene. 1540 NISBET *N. T.* I. 10 Christ..schewe the parrabile of the seide. 1546 *Grete Herball* xlvii. (1529) C v b, Auena is an herbe, the sede of it is called otes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 136 Oh fie, fie, 'tis an vnweeded Garden That growes to Seed. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* i. 29 Every herb bearing seed. 1675 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* 244 When it [the onion] is in seed, 'tis very subject to be overthrown by the wind. 1729 *Fog's Wkly. Jrnl.* 30 Aug. 2/2 To hinder the forestalling of Markets, by the Farmers selling Wheat..at home, or by buying Wheat for Seed. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 15 All seed degenerates, if long sown upon any land. 1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1857) § 4856 The only small seeds the farmer has to sow on a large scale, are the clovers, grasses, the different varieties of turnip, and probably the mangold wurzel and carrot. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 32 Those [potatoes] grown upon the warp land are generally disposed of for seed to the market gardeners and others. 1856 GLENNY *Gard. Everyday-bk.* 174/1 Cut down the old plants that have rambled and are past their prime, unless you are saving seed.

b. An individual grain of seed. In *Bot.*, technically restricted to the fertilized ovule of a phanerogam. Popularly applied also to the 'spore' of a cryptogam, and to certain 'fruits' (in the scientific sense of the word) which have the appearance of seeds, e.g. that of the strawberry.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark iv. 31 Hit is ealra sæda læst þe on eorðan synt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22875 Þat mighti godd þat all waldes, qua can sai me hu of a side He dos an hundret for to brede? 1340 *Ayenb.* 113 Þet zed o mostard is wel small. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 64/2 Ceede of corne, as kyrnel, *granum.* *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 31 Under the Cirkill solar thir sauoruss seidis War nurist be dame Natur. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 46 A beggerly account of emptie boxes, Greene earthen pots, Bladders, and mustie seedes. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 38 Little, thin, black Seeds, each one having a spiral head. 1797 WORDSW. *Poems Old Age* i. *Old Cumb. Beggar* 86 Like the dry remnant of a garden flower Whose seeds are shed. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 568 Seeds are to be collected when they are ripe, and before they drop from the plant. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. i. (1876) 11 Each seed possessing a life originating in the life of the plant, but capable of an independent survival.

c. *pl.* (*a*) Land sown with corn. (*b*) Clover and 'artificial' grasses raised from seed.

1794 R. LOWE *Agric. Notts* 9 Artificial grasses, (generally called here, simply seeds). 1885 *Field* 31 Jan. 118/1 Some seeds came in the line, and, with the ground in the state it was in just after frost, of course it was incumbent on all to..avoid crossing them as much as possible. 1910 *Daily News* 4 July 6/4 Yet it is those who have had 'seeds' to cut that have come off best this haysel.

d. *collect. sing.* and *pl.* Various kinds of grain suitable as the food of a cage-bird.

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 175 When the bird quits the cage, We set the cage outside, With seed and with water, And the door wide.

e. *pl.* Particles of bran. Now *dial.* Cf. SID.

1598 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 179/2 Þe haill subiectis suꝫteinis greit lose and skayth in paying alss deir for dust and seidis as gif þe samyn wes guid meill. *a* 1779 D. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 36 Your groat meal, and gray meal, sand dust and seeds. 1799 H. MITCHELL *Scotticisms* 73 'I have got a seed in my throat', is a phrase very common among the Scots. They mistake a piece of the husk for the seed. 1824 *Abstract, Proof, Mill of Inveramsay* 2 (Jam. s. v. *Dust*) Some of the dust and sheeling seeds..is left at the mill. 1825 *Pennecuik's Wks.* 87 These shells thus separated, and having the finer particles of the meal adhering to them, called mill seeds, are preserved for sowins. ..The seeds from the different makings of meal are preserved till the potatoes are exhausted.

2. *fig.* (often with reference to a metaphorical 'sowing', 'soil', or the like). The germ or latent beginning of some growth or development. Also, with allusion to the Parable of the Sower, applied to religious or other teaching, viewed with regard to its degree of fruitfulness.

sing. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxii. 37 Þeah bið sum corn sædes gehealden symle on þære saule soðfæstnesse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 Þe sed þat he sew were soðe wordes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21226 In all þe stedes quar he yede, O godds word he sceued þe sede. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1617 For venus sone daun Cupido Hath sowne there of loue the seed. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 137 The seid of luf was sawin in my face, And ay grew grene throw your supply and grace. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 1 Yet then likewise the wicked seede of vice Began to spring. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 37 Beside..the seed of error within our selves..there is an invisible Agent. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 18 The advantages which we experience from the seed of the gospel sown in good ground. 1840 JOLLY *Sunday Serv.* 309 The blood of the martyrs, in Tertullian's expression, proved the seed of the Church.

pl. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iii. 58. 1608 — *Per.* IV. vi. 93. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* XXXVIII. 38 We have the seeds of Virtue in us, as well as of Vice. *a* 1729 J. ROGERS *Twelve Serm.* viii. (1730) 238 Some Seeds of Grace are yet alive in him. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 168 P 8 The seeds of knowledge may be planted in solitude, but must be cultivated in publick. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers*, The seeds of exaggeration will be busy there.

3. = SEMEN. Now *rare.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 319/700 A swyþe foul þing is þat sed of ȝwan Man is i-spreind. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 445 He was geten aftir, als es knawen, Of vile bede of man with syn sawen. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 103 She..also conceyued of his seed a sone that was named Abas. 1548 VICARY *Anat.* ix. (1888) 78 The which seede of generation commeth from al the partes of the body, both of the man and the woman. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 293 When the male [Viper] hath filled her with all his seed-genitall. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 48 Others have attributed to the Kidneys the preparation of Seed, because hot Kidneys cause a propensity to fleshly lust. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* IV. i. (1726) 290 The office of the Testes, is to separate the seed from the blood. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 472/1 This fluid, so indispensably necessary as the medium of sexual generation, is the seed or semen.

4. Offspring, progeny. Now *rare* exc. in Biblical phraseology.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* XXXVI. 28 Ða unrehtwisan soðlice bioð wicnade & sed ar[illegible]easra forweorðeð. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 22, & onfengon ða ilca ȝelic ða seofona & ne forleorton vel ne læfdon sed vel team. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Vre drihten cleopede monnes streon sed. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1613 And ðis lond ic sal giuen ðin sed. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 23 Þe sede of iacob is þe folke of cristen men. *c* 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 182 Sithe þou canst and wilt Ben to þe seed of Adam merciable. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxv. 61 His seed shal bycome faderles in straunge lond for euermore. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 80 *marg.*, The seid and successione of Simon Brechus stil inherited Irland. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod's Georg.* I. 398 Iustice is seed to Ioue. 1644 *Directory for Publ. Worship* 11 The rest of the Royal Seed. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 724 'Till, vain of Mortal's empty Praise, he strove To match the Seed of Cloud-compelling Jove. 1739 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, '*Hark how all the Welkin rings*' vii, Rise, the Woman's Conqu'ring Seed, Bruise in Us the Serpent's Head. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 5 Not only we, the latest seed of Time,.. have loved the people well. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 397 Certain of the seed-royal and of the nobles were carried to Babylon.

5. a. *sing.* and *pl.* The ova of the lobster (cf. BERRY *sb.*[1] 3) and of the silkworm moth. **b.** Oyster-spat (cf. *seed oyster* in 8 below).

a. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 313 In the Spring..the Persians begin to hatch their Silk-worms. To do this, they carry the Seed in a little bag under the arm-pit. 1778 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* 41 Take all the red seeds and the meat of a lobster. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 334 The eggs in this state are called by the silk cultivators seed.

b. 1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 251 From the Spat or Seed of which, it is most probable,..all the Bottom at length,.. became covered with Oysters. 1887 GOODE, etc. *Fish. Industr. U. S.* v. II. 524 The cultivation of oysters transplanted when young (termed 'seed') from the natural reefs where they were spawned to inshore [etc.].

6. *Glass-making.* A minute bubble arising in glass during fusion.

1856 H. CHANCE in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IV. 226/2 A piece whose beginning was miraculous,—no seed, no blisters; it prospered under the hands of the gatherer and blower, and left the glass-house a perfect cylinder.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attrib. (*a*) (sense 1) *seed-crop, -farm, -garden, -growth* (in quot. *fig.*), *-gutter, -market,* †*-month, -oil* (also *attrib.*), *-season, -shop*, etc.; also SEED-FIELD, -FURROW, -PLOT, -TIME; (*b*) (sense 1 b) *seed-branch, -capsule,* †*-case, -cone, -cover, -down,* † *-embryo, -glume, -head, -pod, -spike, -stalk, -stem,* † *-umbel*, etc.; also SEED-CROWN 2; (*c*) in the sense of grain, etc. preserved for raising new crops, as *seed-barley, -grain, -maize, -oats, -potatoes, -wheat*; also SEED-CORN; (*d*) in names of agricultural implements or their component parts used in the sowing of land with seed, as *seed-barrel, -basket, -drill, -funnel, -harrow,* †*-plough* (also *fig.*), *-slide, -tube, -vent*; also SEED-BOX.

1540 *Test. Ebor.* VI. 95 One strike of *sede barlie. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 790 The true seed-box..is in form of a small barrel, and is hence called the *seed-barrel. 1831 *Seed-basket [see SEED-CARRIER 2]. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vii. (1682) 47 In this Inner Coat in a Bean the Lignous Body or *Seed-Branch is distributed. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 451 The seed-branches of field grasses. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 21 Ever and anon the *seed-capsule of some forest-tree bursts with a report like that of a musket. 1677 GREW *Anat. Plants, Anat. Fruits* v. (1682) 186 The *Seed-Case, whether it be called a Cod, Pod, or by any other name. 1724 P. BLAIR *Pharmaco-Bot.* II. 68 The Top of the flowering Foot-stalk, supports the Ovarium or Seed-case. 1842 LONGF. *Iliaw.* xviii. 44 So they gathered cones together, Gathered *seed-cones of the pine tree. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 80 *Seed-cover (calyculus) the real cover of the seed. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 204 When the orange-colored capsules open, and show the scarlet seed-covers. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 7484 In cases where a partial failure has taken place in the *seed crop. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introd. Bot.* 87 The less essential parts of a seed are, the pellicle, the tunic, the *seed-down [etc.]. 1883 *Good Words* Dec. 790/1 Thus, as seed-down is to dandelion and thistle..so is this adhesive pulp to the Mistletoe. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Seed-drill*, a machine for sowing seed in rows. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vii. (1682) 49 The Sap being thus prepared in the Inner Coat, as a Liquor now apt to be the Substratum of the future *Seed-Embrio; by fresh supplies, is thence discharg'd. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 7361 *Seed-gardens, or *seed-farms, require a dry soil. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 596 The bearing or platform of the *seed-funnels. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 228 It may be known by its..*seed-glumes resembling a cock's-foot. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 447 The steeping of *seed-grain may be useful in other respects. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i, This seems to me the primary seed-grain of the Norse Religion. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 23 They were furnished with..implements of husbandry, seed-grain, live-stock. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxvi, Yet in the dark *seed-growths of Consciousness a new wish was forming itself. 1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1857) § 2714 Two cast-iron wheels, for the purpose of impressing two small *seed gutters or drills on the furrow slices turned over by the common plough. *Ibid.* § 2704 Gray's *seed-harrow for wet weather promises to be useful..in a tenacious retentive soil. 1823 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XLI. 103 Eight bunches of straw, having the *seed-heads on. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 91 Goldfinches flying from seed-head to seed-head. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 233, I distributed *seed-maize among the Indians here, which they planted accordingly. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 7515 The *seed-market is held twice a-week..in a large roofed space in Mark-lane. 1898 *Daily*

News 9 June 7/5 To-day's seed market..was most thinly attended. 1647 HEXHAM I. *Seed-moneth, *Zaey-maent.* 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 360 This [Febr.] is a principal Seed Month, for such as they commonly call Lenten Grain. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 272 The same premium..to be given for ascertaining the proper quantity of *seed oats dibbled on a lay, or on old pasture ground. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Seed-oil*, an indefinite name for several kinds of oil, which enter into commerce. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 726/2 There are now fifty-nine seed-oil mills in the South. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincolnsh.* i. (1584) 186 Vppon the Sabboth day Gods *seede plough goeth. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 76 At York: a newly invented seed plough..on two wheels. 1718 R. BRADLEY *Gentl. & Gard. Kal.* 35 Pulling up the whole Plants, and setting them upright in a Green-house till the *Seed-Pods are dry. 1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1857) § 2741 A machine for reaping the heads or seed-pods of clover. 1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. ix. (ed. 3) 619 Which [feastings] they vse to doe in all their feasts, marriages, childe-births, and their haruest and *seed-seasons. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 461 In very wet seed seasons too, it must, perhaps, give way in many cases to the broadcast method. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* iii. 33 A Red-Headed Monkey lost from a *Seed-Shop in the Strand. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 600/2 In sending a parcel from a seed-shop to a neighbouring garden. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Seed-planter*, The rod-shaft, which communicates by rods with the *seed-slides of the separate hoppers, which discharge into the seed-tubes of the shares. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 228 It may be known by its coarse appearance, both of the leaf and *seed-spike. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 19 They will shoot in summer in single tall *seed-stalks. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 355 In summer, it chiefly subsists on the tops and *seed-stems of thistles. 1875 *Seed-tube [see *seed-slide* above]. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 201 Dill—if now advanced in *seed-umbels, may be pulled up for use. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 538 A register screw..by which the sower could at once fix upon the extent of opening in the *seed-vents. 1552 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 78 Foure mettes of *side whette which was soune at Eclestone, xij^{s} iiij^{d}. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 271 The proper quantity of seed-wheat to be used per acre.

b. Objective and objective genitive, as *seed-bearer*, *-crusher*, *-grower*, †*-saver*, *-seller*, *-serving*, *-sowing*; *seed-bearing* adj.; also SEED-CARRIER.

1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 19 John had cut certain heads of asparagus that were intended for *seed-bearers. 1766 *Complete Farmer* Z 2/2 s.v. *Hemp*, This other species,..which is commonly termed male hemp, should be called *seed-bearing hemp, or female hemp. 1877 HEATH *Fern World* 25 These beautiful plants, however, though flowerless, are seed-bearing. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Seed-crusher*, one who expresses oil from seeds; a machine with rollers. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 7390 *Seed growers are as frequently farmers as gardeners. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 513 *Seminarius*,..a *seedesauer: a woman that gatherith and preserueth the seedes of herbs. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 212 We *seede sellers must sell seedes one with an other.

c. Similative, as *seed-coral*, *-egg*; also *seed-like* adj.; SEED-PEARL.

1879 SIMMONDS *Commerc. Products of Sea* 441 The Chinese..used to prepare strings of small rows of *seed-coral beads for embroidery. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 235 Under favourable circumstances, one ounce of *seed-eggs will produce eighty pounds of cocoons, and even more. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 351 These *seedlike Bodies may be the *Ovaria* of some Insects. 1887 PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyc.* 110 A number of small, hard, seed-like bodies.

8. Special combinations: **seed-bag** (see quot.); **seed-bird**, (*a*) the Pied Wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris* or *alba*; (*b*) any sea-fowl, esp. the Common Gull, *Larus canus*; †**seed-bone** *Anat.* = SESAMOID *sb.*; †**seed-bringer** *Anat.* (see quot.); **seed-bud** *Bot.* (see quot. 1796); **seed-coat** *Bot.* = TESTA; †**seed-cob**, †**-cod**, †**-cot** = SEED-LIP; **seed-cotton**, cotton in its native state, with the seed not separated; †**seed-earth** [EARTH *sb.*^{2}], the side of a seed-furrow; **seed-eater**, **-feeder**, any granivorous bird, *spec.* the Grass-quit, *Phonifara bicolor*; **seed-finch**, **-fish** (see quots.); †**seed-fowl**, a granivorous bird; †**seed-horse**, a stallion; †**seed-land**, ground capable of raising crops (in quot. *fig.* and *attrib.*); **seed-leaf**, **-lobe** = COTYLEDON 3 (but see quot. 1793 for *seed-lobe*); †**seed-nest** *Bot.* = OVARY 2; †**seed-ore**, ore found in the form of grains; **seed oyster**, oyster-spat; †**seed-pair**, a pair, male and female, regarded as primogenitors; **seed-pan**, a pan of red earthenware used for the raising of plants from seed; **seed-plant**, (*a*) a plant grown from a seed, a seedling; (*b*) a plant grown for its seed; **seed-pot**, a pot in which a plant is raised from seed; †**seed-seam**, a seed-furrow (cf. SEAM *sb.*^{1} 4e); **seed-snipe**, a bird of the S. American genus *Thinocorys*; †**seed-spark**, the germ of a fire (in quots. *fig.*); **seed-thought**, thought comparable to seed, fruitful or suggestive thought; **seed-tick**, a mite of the family *Ixodidæ*, esp. the young of *Ixodes bovis*; †**seed-trough** *Anat.*, ? the *vas deferens*; †**seed-vein**, ? the spermatic cord; **seed-vessel** = PERICARP (also *fig.*); †**seed-water**, a decoction of coriander and caraway seeds mixed with sack and sugar; **seed-weed**, a weed that propagates itself by seeding, as distinguished from one that spreads by its roots. See also SEED-CAKE, SEED-LAC, etc.

a 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 32 To prevent communication between any particular portion of the well and the pumping tube, a bag of linseed, called a '*seed bag', is sent down to the required place. This bag, encircling the tube, soon swells..., and forms a water-tight joint. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 237 Moreover it [the white Wagtail] follows the Plough..: As..our Husbandmen have told me of their own observation; who therefore call it the *Seed-bird, as Mr. Johnson informed me. 1791 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Statist. Acc. Scot.* I. 67 Sea fowls appear here in great numbers in the spring, about seed-time; they follow the plough and are thence called seed-birds. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Wks.* VI. XXVII. 220 The *Ossa Sesamoidea*, or *seed bones: these are 19 in number. 1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* I. ix. (1552) 13 b, The *sede bringers, called in Latyn *Vasa semen adferentia*, be two vaines & two artyres. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem. Veget.* I. 2 Hippuris...*Seed-bud oblong; superior. 1796 — *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 61 *Germen*, or *Seed-bud*, the lower part of a Pistil. It is the rudiment of the seed-vessel, or of the embryo fruit. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 43 A little gnat, *Cynips Ficus Caricæ*, which lays its egg in the seed-bud of the Wild Fig. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 80 *Seed-coat (*arillus*) the proper coat of a seed which falls off spontaneously. 1766 *Complete Farmer* K 3/2 s.v. *Cob*, A *seed-cob, or seed-lip. 1235–52 *Reutalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 113 Unum *sedcod plenum frumenti. 1407 in Kennett *Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 243 Et pro uno Seedcod empto, iij^{d}. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 58 Some will dress..this Chalk..with Rags chop'd small..and then sown out of a *Seed Cot all over the Ground. 1825 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 113 One hundred and six pounds of wool from the first kind of *seed-cotton. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 10 Ley-grounds cannot be laid too flat, or *seed earths too much on an edge. 1879 G. N. LAWRENCE in *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.* I. 355 *Phonipara bicolor* (Linn.)...'Mangeur des herbes'. *Seed-eater. 1884 J. BURROUGHS in *Century Mag.* Dec. 220/1 Even the slate-coloured snow-bird, a seed-eater, comes and nibbles. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 4025 The *seed-feeders are far more likely to escape observation. 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Argentine Ornith.* I. 69 *Sycalis lutea*...(Yellow *Seed-finch). *Ibid.* 71 *Orospina gratensis*...(Meadow Seed-finch.) 1892 *Century Dict.*, **Seed-fish*, a fish containing seed, roe, or spawn; a ripe fish. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* (MS. Seld.) 328 Bothe watere foule and *sede foule on the grene That so fele were þat wonder was to sene. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 238 All Se fowle and Seid fowle was nocht for to seike. 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 485 The gentlemen..have taken much pains to raise a good breed of horses...They will give 1000*l.* sterling for a good *seed horse. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* I. i. 124 But his unsweating thrift is policy, And learning-hating policy is ignorant To fit his *seed-land soil. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict., *Seed Leaves, are the first Leaves that Spring up like ears on each side, at the first cleaving or sprouting of any Seed. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 72 The cotyledons of the contained embryo swell, burst the seed coat, and, becoming green, emerge as the fleshy seed leaves. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Cotyledon*, In English we commonly call this part the *Cotyledon* or **seed-lobe*, when we speak of it as a portion of the seed, in a quiescent state—and the *seed-leaf*, when the seed is in a growing state. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 80 Seed-lobes (cotyledone) the perishable parts of a seed, designed to afford nourishment to the young plant when it first begins to expand. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 76 The embryo of the seed is provided with two seed-lobes. 1728 BRADLEY *Dict. Bot.* Introd. 15 In these [lilies] the *Seed-nests are at the Bottom of the Pistillum. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 683 In the cavities between [large rocks of iron ore] lie an ochre and *seed ore. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 109/2 Under proper restriction ..mature oysters, and seed oysters as well, may be taken from any region. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 1210 Noah..saw'd a *seed-pair of all living things. 1732 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Tulipa*, There should be provided a Parcel of shallow *Seed-Pans or Boxes. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 10/3 When sufficiently large the plants should be pricked into seed-pans. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 251 It is necessary to remove *Seed-plants often as well as Forest-trees, because by that means they get good Roots. 1878 J. INGLIS *Sport Nepaul Frontier* xvi. 187 The planters advance about four rupees a beegah to the ryot, who cuts his [indigo] seed-plant, and brings it into the factory threshing ground. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 72 Turn the young plants carefully out of the *seed-pot, breaking the fibres as little as possible. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 94, I will endeavour to bury the Surface for Pease; leaving the *Seed-Seams as open and deep as possible. 1889 P. L. SCLATER *Argentine Ornith.* II. 176 *Thinocoridæ*, or *Seed-snipes. 1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 92. 618 These were..the *seede-sparkes of those factious fires which afterward brake forth. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* xviii. 158 The seed-spark of our resurrection-body will not appear till Gabriel blows after it with his trumpet and kindles it up somewhere. 1863 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. III. 379 Aird's volume is full as a pomegranate of *seed-thought. 1895 *Educ. Rev.* Sept. 107 Hegel..coming early to an appreciation of the seed-thought of Plato. 1705 BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* IV. xix. (1722) 267 *Seed-Tick and Red-Worms are small Insects, that annoy the People by Day, as Musketaes and Chinches do by Night. 1893 E. B. CUSTER *Tenting* 88 Two pests of that region, the seed-tick and the chigger. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 207 Moreouer in copulation or coition they draw them back, that the *seed trough becomming shorter, the seed may more easily and readily be supplyed. *Ibid.* 201 The hollow veine where the right *seede-veine arose. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 5. 96 Herbs considered according to their *Seed-vessel. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 127 A simple fruit consists, then, of the Seed-vessel (technically called the Pericarp), or the walls of the ovary matured, and the seeds contained in it. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 22 The code is the seed-vessel of all the virtues. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* x. 120 *Seed Water. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 270 When the design of plowing is to..destroy *seed-weeds [etc.]. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 415 Where seed-weeds are to be eradicated, the surface should constantly be..made as fine and smooth as the nature of the land will admit.

Seed (sēd), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [f. SEED *sb.* Cf. OFris. *sêdza*, WFris. *siedsje*.]

I. *intr.*

1. To produce seed; to run to seed. Also *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 306 Youre chere floureth but hit will not sede. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3725 3oure saule sa full of sapient sedis & floures. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 20 Drake is lyke vnto rye, till it begynne to sede. 1600 BODENHAM *Belvedere* 227 First doe we bud, then blow; next seed, last fall. 1606 DEKKER *Seven Sins* v. (Arb.) 36 This flower when it first came into the Citie, had a prettie scent, ..hath bene let to run so high, that it is now seeded. 1617 MARKHAM *Country Housew. Gard.* viii. (1623) 12 Hollyhocke riseth high, seedeth and dyeth. 1723 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 190 It flowers and seeds with us in May, June, &c. 1821 SOUTHEY *Ode King's Vis. Irel.* ix, Labours of love remain; To weed out noxious customs rooted deep In a rank soil, and long left seeding there. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 345 The tea plants are now three or four feet high, and seeding freely.

b. To develop *into* something undesirable.

1898 B. GREGORY *Side Lights* 205 The egotism..had not seeded into the fanatical distension of your genuine demagogue. 1909 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Apr. 487/1 In Persia it [Parliamentary government] soon blossomed out into civil war, and now is seeding into anarchy.

†2. To beget children. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 251 And god sente to seth.., That for no kyne catel ne no kyne byheste Suffren hus seed seeden with caymes seed hus broþer.

†3. To be born *of*. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 393 The voys of my moder me nyhth ful ny I am dyssend on to here of whom I dede sede.

†4. To gather seed. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 112 Slack neuer thy weeding.., And specially where ye doo trust for to seede.

II. *trans.*

†5. To stock with inhabitants. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

13.. *Cursor M.* 1627 (Gött.) Here bigines at noe þe lede þe toþer world for to sede.

6. To sow (land) with seed.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 72 The spaces that in heruest sowe or sede Me wol, may best ha now their pastynynge. 1482 *Paston Lett.* III. 293 Weche absenting of the tenauntes is to them a greet hurt and los, for lak of sedyng ther londes with ther wynter corn. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* N 4 b, He giues them also Wheat to seed their land. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Suruey* I. x. 32 They will Marle, Till, and Seede it for halfe the increase. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 120 A third part less than usual will sufficiently seed the Ground. *a* 1814 *Apostate* II. iv. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 320 You taught us arts—divided us in bands, These for the chace, and those to seed the soil. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 254/1 The field was plowed, seeded and rolled.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* Epigr. xxviii, Manure the ground [of my heart], then come Thyself and seed it, And let Thy servants water it and weed it. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 6 And the Keeper understood that no Peace was to be had from an Adversary seeded with such Qualities. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 10/2 We know that a cow suffering from tuberculosis may yield milk seeded with the germs of consumption.

c. const. *to*.

1887 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLI. 813 The estate..had been seeded largely to grass and clover, the very acme of high farming in the South. 1908 *Standard* 29 Apr. 2/5 Reliable authorities place the area to be seeded to wheat in Western Canada this year at six million acres.

d. *To seed down*: to sow grass or clover seeds amongst (a crop of oats, wheat, etc.). Cf. *sow down* s.v. SOW *v.* Also *fig.*

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 11. 505 It is the practice of one farmer..to seed down without a crop: his custom is to fallow. 1864 *Ibid.* XXV. II. 527, I seed down the oat-crop for clover. 1873 WILL CARLETON *Farm Ball.* 30 And I'll plough her grave with hate, and seed it down to scorn!

7. To sow (a particular kind of seed) upon land. †Also with cogn. obj., *to seed seed* (a Hebraism).

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Gen.* i. 12 The budde of the herbe, that sedeth sede according to his kinde. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. i. § 7. 11 The Earth..brought forth the budde of the hearbe that seedeth seede. 1894 *Times* 14 Aug. 15/2 In the course of another week or two, English farmers..will be seeding 'trifolium' upon the wheat stubble.

b. *transf.*

1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 8, I wish..he had also looked into other grosse sinnes, which are seeded in the hearts of sundrie persons. 1844 S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Prot. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 408 Division has grown up in all its rankness, and seeded freely on every side a new crop of errors.

c. *refl.* of a plant: To sow itself.

1909 *Eng. Rev.* Feb. 403 There is no further need of planting, for they [the pines] seed themselves.

†8. *pass.* To run to seed, to mature. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 603 How will thy shame be seeded in thine age When thus thy vices bud before thy spring?

†9. To sprinkle or cover a surface lightly with; so, to decorate the material of a garment with powdering of small ornament. *Obs.*

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* L 4, The Constable..as the Grand Escuyer,..hath the Sword in the scabberd *D'Azurr, semé de fleurs de Lys d'or*: Azure seeded with flowers de Lyce. 1603 B. JONSON *King's Entertainm.* Wks. 1616 I. 844 Theosophia, or diuine Wisedome, all in white, a blue mantle seeded with starres. 1633 SHIRLEY *Tri. Peace* 4 In the next Chariot of equall glory, were placed *on the lowest staires foure in skie-coloured Taffata Robes seeded with starres. 1678 JORDAN *Triumphs of Lond.* 4 Vigilancy, in a Silver Robe, a French green Mantle, seeded with waking Eyes.

10. To remove the seeds from (fruit), to 'stone'.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 June 8/5 Seed a pound of raisins, cut them in quarters, and mix them with six ounces of shredded citron. 1908 *Ibid.* 5 Mar. 8/3 The currants should be cleaned, raisins seeded, and citron shredded.

†**Seedage.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SEED *v.* + -AGE.]

1. A sowing.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 27 The shaked corne seruing..for the second seedage. *Ibid.* I. xi. 35 Wheat craues a fat Clay (and dry to make it hard and compact) and durty Seedage.

2. Production of seed.

1891 L. H. BAILEY *Nursery-bk.* (1896) 1 Chapter I. Seedage. *Ibid.*, Moisture is the most important factor in seedage.

Seed-bed.

1. A bed for sowing seeds; also, the seedlings growing there.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 25 In seeds that are long in coming up, the seed bed is not to be digged up the first winter. 1723 P. BLAIR *Pharmaco-Bot.* I. 38 Like a Fir-tree, when in the Seed Bed, but much less. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 265 They should never be allowed to remain more than two years in the seed-bed, for in that case they will be completely spoiled. 1852 C. W. H[OSKINS] *Talpa* 178 He will cut up the soil into a seed-bed of the pattern required.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VIII. 312 The Church hath been set into action to prepare the seed-bed of the truth over the earth. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 July 2/1 There must have been seed-beds of disease to have produced leprosy in houses and in people.

† 2. *Bot.* = PLACENTA 2. *Obs. rare*—1.

1720 P. BLAIR *Bot. Ess.* ii. 54 As the Seeds ripen, and separate from the proper Placentæ or Seed-beds.

Seed-box.

1. The receptacle for the seed in a grain-drill or seed-sowing-machine.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxii. 315 Of these [parts of the Drill] the Seed-Box is the chief; it measures (or rather numbers) out the Seed which it receives from the Hopper. 1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1857) § 2679 The seed-box being elevated or depressed accordingly, so as to render the distribution of the seed regular. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 320/1 [In the machine for broadcast sowing] motion is communicated to a spindle which revolves in the seed-box, and expels the seed by means of cogs or brushes.

2. *U. S.* A plant of the genus *Ludwigia*, so called from its cubical pod.

1821 BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 49 *Ludwigia macrocarpa*. Large-capsuled Seed-box, or Ludwigia. 1856 GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 33 *Ludwigia alternifolia*. (Seed-box.)

Seed-cake. A cake flavoured with caraway seeds and more or less sweetened. Cf. CAKE *sb.* 1 c.

The 'seed-cakes' formerly eaten at the rustic festival celebrating the end of sowing-time may have been of this kind, though the custom prob. had an allusive reference to SEED *sb.*

Warton's statement (quoted in the 1878 ed. of Tusser) that the name was applied to the festival itself, seems doubtful; cf., however, quot. 1726.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 181 Wife, some time this weeke, if the wether hold cleere, an end of wheat sowing we make for this yeere. Remember you therefore though I doo it not: the seede Cake, the Pasties, and Furmentie pot. 1710 P. LAMB *Royal Cookery* 84 To make a Seed-Cake. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 8 It was a..customary thing..for every Man in the Parish..to give to the Church a certain Measure of Wheat..on St. Martin's Day; and this in our ancient Books is called Church-Seed, from whence came the Rise of our Seed-Cakes. 1755 in W. Macgill *Old Ross-sh.* (1909) 154 Sugar biscake..plumbcake..seedcake. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* II. viii. 143 Mrs. Pye's seed-cake and currant-wine. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xlii, I cut and handed the sweet seed-cake.

Seed-carrier.

1. One who carries seed. † a. *fig.* One who disseminates the tenets of another. *Obs. rare*—1.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 101 The seed-cariers of these contentions are either close Iesuits, and so will not be knowne, or at least..Iesuited faultors of their pollicies.

b. In sowing corn, etc.: An assistant who replenishes the seed-baskets of the sowers.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 506 If the sacks of seed are conveniently placed, one active seed-carrier will serve two sowers.

† 2. = SEED-LIP. *Obs.*

1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1857) § 2526 The seed-carrier or seed-basket is sometimes made of thin veneers of wood, bent into an irregular oval, with a hollow to fit the seedsman's side.

3. Applied to various animals with reference to the part which they play in the dispersion of seeds.

1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* xii. 238 The dispersal of seeds—Birds as seed-carriers. 1906 *Athenæum* 12 May 581 Bats and insects may be active seed-carriers.

Seed-corn. Grain (or *occas.* a grain of corn) for sowing in order to produce a new crop.

1592–3 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 79 Roberte Aspeden for to bestowe upone side corne and other charges ..x^{li}. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* Sol. xi. 70 Stay not for showres; The soile, if overflowne, Will drown thy seed-corn, and return thee none. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 119 Even after I had got the first Handful of Seed-Corn. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 283 All seed-corn should be sifted.

fig. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 598 Some of these seed-corns of superstition, it is expected, must strike root. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* ix. 199 We know that *l'homme de lettres* is a little wary, and not fond of giving away his seed-corn.

Seed-crown.

† 1. *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* I. i. 122 What will he send? Some crowns? It is to sow them Upon my spirit, and make them spring a crown Worth millions of the seed-crowns he will send.

2. *Bot.* = CORONA 7 a.

1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 457 In every case the partial calyx is distinguished from the chaffy seed-crown observable in several genera of the other Orders,..either by being inferior, or by the presence of a seed-crown, or feathery down, besides.

Seede, obs. pa. pple. of SAY *v.*[1]

1515 in *Coll. Surrey Archæol. Soc.* (1858) I. 182.

Seeded (sī·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. SEED *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Sown with seed.

1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 407 Like as the seeded field green grasse first showes. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 7/2 All recently seeded areas have responded promptly and vigorously to an abundance of moisture on a warm soil.

2. Furnished with a seed or seeds; run to seed, matured.

1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* IV. i, In some hollow tree or bed Of seeded Nettles. 1763 J. MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 222 It requires some experience to know at what degree of ripeness it is best to cut the seeded sainfoin. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 108 The seeded summerflowers. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* xxx, The gossamer floats idly over the sere and seeded grass.

fig. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* X iij, London, thou art the seeded Garden of sinne. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 316 The seeded Pride That hath to this maturity blowne vp In ranke Achilles, must or now be cropt.

3. *Her.* Of flowers: Having seeds of a specified tincture.

1611 [see BARBED *ppl. a.*[1] 3]. 1777 PORNY *Elem. Her.* Dict., *Seeded a.* This is said of Roses and other Flowers, to express the tincture of their seed. 1868 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* (1893) 104 *Seeded*, applied chiefly to roses, in blazoning the Seeds in the centre.

4. ? Covered with dots.

1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 231/1 It [her best dress] was a purple, seeded silk, adorned with lapels that hung in wrinkles across her flat chest.

Seeder (sī·dəɹ). Also 1 sǽdere, sédere, 4 seder. [OE. *sǽdere*, f. *sǽd* SEED *sb.*: see -ER[1].]

† 1. One who sows seed; a sower. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iv. 3 Herað heono eode ðe sawende *vel* sedere to sawenne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 88 Sum sædere ferde to sawenne his sæd. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xviii. (Tollemache MS.), [October] is payntid in þe liknesse of a seder [1495 sower] þat soweþ his corne. *a* 1500 *Sayings of Philosophers* (Tollemache MS.), [Socrates] seide to his dissiples: I am the Seeder [*Caxton* tilman], and the vertues of the soule bene seedis.

2. A mechanical contrivance for sowing seed.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Seeder*, ..a seed-sower for gardens. 1883 *Sci. Amer.* 3 Mar. 139/4 Seeder and cultivator. 1899 *Daily News* 13 July 4/6 The modern seeder leaves to the sower no heavier work than the guidance of his team from the waggon seat.

Seed-field. [f. SEED *sb.* Cf. G. *saatfeld, samenfeld.*] A place wherein seed is sown. Also *fig.*

1615 W. BEDWELL tr. *Moham. Impost.* II. § 70 The wiues of men are as it were the seedfields of the men. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ii, For a speculative man, 'whose seedfield', in the sublime words of the Poet, 'is Time', no conquest is important but that of new ideas. 1832 — *Remin.* (1881) I. 46 Our country was all altered; browsing knowes were become seed-fields. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix, A folk, poor and savage;..often without cattle or seed-field.

Seedful (sī·dfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. SEED *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of seed, productive. Also *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 626 She [Phœnix] sits all gladly-sad expecting Some flame..To burn her sacred bones to seedfull cinders. 1859 CHR. G. ROSSETTI *Poems* (1904) 346/2 Love moves the subtle fountain-rills To fertilize uplifted hills, And seedful valleys fertilize.

Seed-furrow. Also seed-fur.

1. A furrow for the reception of seed.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 And yf he wyll haue his plough to go a narowe forowe, as a sede-forowe shulde be, than he setteth his fote-teame in the nycke nexte to the ploughe-beame. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 76 A..seed plough..which makes three seed-furrows at once, at any distance from each other. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Book of Farm* II. 503 Land should only receive one furrow, the seed-furrow, for spring-wheat.

2. The process of producing a seed-furrow. Phrases, *to get, give the seed-furrow.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 43 Their seuerall orders and seasons for fallowing, twifallowing, trifallowing and seed-furre. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Select Trans. Impr. Agric. Scot.* 83 In the Spring give a Steering-fur, as it is called; then the Seed-fur; then sow Barley or Bear with Grass-seeds. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 271 A much less quantity is taken off when land gets the seed-furrow, the chief design of which is to enlarge the pasture. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* II. 217 It is neither practicable nor prudent to give the seed-furrow to much of that land in winter. *a* 1830 *Gloss. Farm Rep.* 7 in *Libr. Useful Knowl., Husb.* III, If the land requires another ploughing before the seed-furrow.

3. *attrib.*

1764 J. RANDALL in *Gentl. Mag.* XXXIV. 515/1, I find you have done me the honour of taking notice of my Seed-furrow plough.

Hence **Seed-furrow** *v. trans.*, to 'give the seed-furrow' to (land). **Seed-furrowing** *vbl. sb.*

1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 217 Another ploughing must be given, previous to the application of manure, after which it ought to be seed furrowed, by the end of August. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 501 They are always formed on ridges, never on the flat, and only used in seed-furrowing.

Seedge, obs. form of SIEGE.

Seedily (sī·dili), *adv.* [f. SEEDY *a.* + -LY[2].] In shabby, impecunious fashion.

1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conse.* II. vi, One tall man, seedily attired. 1909 MAX BEERBOHM *Yet Again* 22 He was an excellent actor...But, like many others of his kind, [he] drifted seedily away into the provinces,

Seediness (sī·dinės). [f. SEEDY *a.* + -NESS.] The attribute of being seedy.

1. Untidiness, squalid shabbiness.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xliii, A casual visitor might suppose this place to be a Temple dedicated to the Genius of Seediness. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xl. 218 The seediness of the blue cloth was relieved by a velvet collar. 1889 TROLLOPE *What I remember* III. xiii. 200 An appearance of seediness in poor fallen Venice is by no means an inexplicable characteristic.

2. Slight indisposition, general want of 'tone' in the physical system.

1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 74 What is called 'seediness', after a debauch, is a plain proof that nature has been outraged, and will have her penalty. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* I. 323 Slight fits of seediness from time to time.

3. *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. Marco* xii. 71, I take great interest..in the seediness of my garden; seeds and seed-cases are perhaps the most wonderful of any of the parts of plant life.

Seeding (sī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SEED *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The production of seed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 386 Alkin things grouand sere þat in þam self þaire seding bere. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i. (1495) 591 A tree hath vertue in itself of sedynge: and maye therby brynge forth a nother lyke itself in kynde. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 161 If that the stems or stalkes after they be well come, be then broken off or cut away, they wil continue the longer greene and without seeding. 1675 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* 178 Tread down the Stem, till the Cabbage inclines to one side; this will much impede its seeding. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 69 Before they are near seeding.

† b. *concr.*

1650 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Repentance* 34 The trees, their leafs; the flowres, their seeding;..I summon'd to decide this strife.

2. The sowing of seed; the sowing (of land) with seed. Also *fig.*

1542 in J. H. Glover *Kingsthorpiana* (1883) 81 And the rent, sowyng, arying, foldyng, and sedynge of an acre of rey wyll cost the tenant therof fyve shillings and above. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* CXXV. 5 Comm., His seruants shal make their seeding..with teares..and reape a plentiful haruest..in the next life. 1623 W. LAWSON *New Orchard* iv. 8 The labour and seeding of your Corne-fields. *a* 1629 T. ADAMS *Serm. Man's Seed-time* Wks. 648 You see the wickeds Seeding and Haruest...The godly haue also their Seeding and their Haruest. 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* Epigr. xxvii, Mine heart's a field; Thy crosse a plow; be pleas'd Dear Spouse, to till it, till the mould be rais'd Fit for the seeding of Thy Word. 1810 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1853) V. 509, I talk of ploughs and harrows, of seeding and harvesting, with my neighbors. 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 15 Horses often..execute the drilling, hoeing, seeding, haymaking, &c. in a wasteful and expensive manner, compared to manual labour properly directed. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 320/1 Openings [in the seed-box] which can be graduated to suit the required rate of seeding. 1892 *Times* 'weekly ed.) 2 Feb. 89/3, 800 acres were ready for seeding.

† b. *concr.* The seed sown. *Obs. rare.*

1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* III. 241 Twice the seasons were against us, and the seeding and the earing might go into the same sack.

3. The separation of flax-seed from the straw. = RIPPLING *vbl. sb.*[1]

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 789 The time occupied..in the processes, from the seeding of the flax to the commencement of the scutching.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *seeding-season, -stage*; **seeding-house**, an apartment in a rettery, in which the flax-seed is separated from the straw; † **seeding-time** = SEED-TIME; also *fig.*; † **seeding-top**, the seed-vessels borne upon a stalk.

1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 6) II. 328 The *seeding-house requires to be of large size. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* ii, He was taking them home to his sister Faith, who prized the lingering blossoms of the *seeding season. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 5/1 No plants, after entering the *seeding stage.. are good for green fodder. 1613 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 184 Harvest and *seeding tyme. 1790 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 42 We are yet but in the seeding time of national prosperity, and it will be well not to mortgage the crop before it is gathered. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 586 The Lilly of the Valley (which propagates it self by the weight of its *seeding tops, descending into the earth) is much esteem'd on the Elbe.

Seeding (sī·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SEED *v.* + -ING[2].] That seeds; running to seed.

1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par., K. Acrisius* 211 Though the birds see them, and the seeding grass Harsh and unloving over them may pass, When carelessly through rough and smooth they run. 1892 RIDER HAGGARD *Nada the Lily* v. 34 Their plumes bent in the breeze; like a plain of seeding grass they bent.

Seed-lac (sī·dˌlæk). [f. SEED *sb.* + LAC[1].] See LAC[1] 1. Also *attrib.*

1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 37 And lastly, bestow Eight or Ten Washes of your best Seed-Lack-Varnish. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 91 To make Seed-lac Varnish. Take spirits of wine, one quart;..add thereto eight ounces of seed-lac. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 182/1 The resin crushed to small fragments and washed free from colouring matter constitutes 'seed lac'.

Seedless (sī·dlės), *a.* [f. SEED *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of seed or seeds.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. II. 479 In stead of sweet fruits which she selfly yeelds Seed-less, and Art-less, over all thy fields, With thorns and burs shall bristle up her brest. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 21 Lower joint slender, seedless. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iv. 167 Seedless oranges and seedless grapes are often met with. 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 Sept. 2/1 They might give loans to seedless tenants for seed to anticipate another season of want next year.

Hence **See'dlessness.**
1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 3/1 The permanency of the seedlessness of the Spencer apple is beyond dispute.

Seedlet (sī'dlĕt). [-LET.] A small seed.
1863 JEAN INGELOW *Poems* 50 The goldfinch on a thistle-head Stood scattering seedlets while she fed. 1899 G. ALLEN *Story of Plants* ii. 25 A little grain of pollen produced by the male plant unites with a little ovule or seedlet produced by the female.

Seedling (sī'dlĭŋ), *sb.* and *a.* [f. SEED *sb.* + -LING[1].]
A. *sb.*
1. A young plant developed from a seed, esp. one raised from seed as distinct from a slip, cutting, etc.
1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 9 Divers..persons affirm, that they have seen the small Plants, or Seedlings at a distance all round the Mother-plant. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., Nov.* 79 Prepare also Mattresses, Boxes, Cases, Pots, &c. for shelter to your tender Plants and Seedlings newly sown. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Anat. Roots* I. i. (1682) 59 The Roots of most Seedlings grow Downward and Upward, or shoot out in length at both Ends, at the same time. 1723 P. BLAIR *Pharmaco-Bot.* I. 7 The Seedlings (as they are called, viz.) such as have naturally sprung forth from their Seeds, accidentally dispers'd. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 61 Through all the stages thou hast push'd Of treeship—first a seedling hid in grass; Then twig; then sapling. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 22 This amount of change may have suddenly arisen in a seedling. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 508 The terminal bud of the stem of the seedling grows more rapidly ..than the lateral shoots which arise subsequently.
fig. 1760 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 22 June, The prophetic eye of taste..when it plants a seedling, already sits under the shadow of it. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* ii. I. 27 It was thought indispensable to execute as traitors those Roman seedlings—seminary priests and their disciples—who [etc.].
†2. The young of an animal hatched from an egg resembling a seed in appearance. *Obs.*
1705 BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* IV. xix. (1722) 268 They [*sc.* Ticks] produce a kind of Egg, which lies about a Fortnight before the Seedlings are hatch'd. 1754 BRANDER in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 808 In the spring..a thousand small fish appear in the water to one grown to maturity, or seedlings on the shores of shell-fish, to one at full growth.
3. A small seed. In quots. *fig.*
1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. i. P 3 Whether any seedlings of ambition were scattered among the fallows of your philosophy. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* vi, Not a kiss—not so much as the shadow, hint, or merest seedling of a kiss.
4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *seedling-bed*, *-stock*; **seedling leaf** = *seed-leaf*, a cotyledon.
1757 J. HILL *Eden* 167 And let him..take off the Mats.. from..his *Seedling Beds. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 179 If they are transplanted directly from the seedling-bed. 1771 G. WHITE *Selborne, Let. to Pennant* 30 Mar., The insect that infests turnips..(destroying often whole fields in their *seedling leaves). 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., Aug.* (1699) 102 Inoculate..at the commencement of this Month, upon *seedling Stocks of four Years growth.
B. *adj.* [From the appositive uses of the sb.]
1. Developed or raised from seed.
1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict., A Seedling Orange-Tree. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 384 Remove Seedling Digitalis, and plant the Slips of Lychnis. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 215 Seedling biennials and perennials, raised from seed this year. 1808 J. WALKER *Hist. Hebrides & Highl. Scot.* II. 229 The seedling firs are to be had in great quantities in the natural woods in the north. 1815 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 229 A seedling lemon or orange of a year old being procured as a stock. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 83 Some five pippins from the seedling tree.
fig. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xx, O that some seedling gem Worthy such noble stem, Honour'd and bless'd in their shadow might grow.
2. Of the nature of a small seed; existing in a rudimentary state. In quots. *fig.*
1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. xx. 332 He saw that I..had some seedling brains which would come up in time. 1891 LECKY *Poems* 105 Some Scattered seedling thoughts that flew Farther than their authors knew.
3. Of oysters: Hatched from 'seed'.
1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxii. (ed. 2) 509 *note*, Luxuriant branches, to which the seedling oyster may become attached.

Seed-lip (sī'dlip). Forms: 1–2 *sǽdléap*, 2 *sed leep*, 3 *sedelip*, *sedlep*, 4 *sedelep*, *seedleep*, 5 **sedlepe**, **seedlep(e**, **-leppe**, **ceed(e-leep(e**, 6 **seede-leape**, (7 **seed-lappe**, **-lop**, **sydlop**), 7–8 **seed-leap**, (8 *dial.* **sidlup**), 7– **seed-lip**. Also SEBLET. [OE. *sǽdlēap*; see SEED *sb.* and LEAP *sb.*[2]] A basket in which seed is carried in the process of sowing by hand.
c 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 264/13 Man sceal habban.. windlas, systras, syfa, sædleap, hriddel, hersyfe [etc.]. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124, Swa þæt be tweonen Cristes messe & Candel messe man sælde þæt acer sæd hwæte þæt is twegen sed læpas to six scillingas. 1235–52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 57 Unum sedelip plenum de frumento. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 861 *Herce et semyloun.* Harewe and sedelep. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 64/2 Ceed lepe or hopyr, *satorium*. *c* 1565 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* CXXVI. 376 Who goeth from home: all heavily—With his seede-leape: his land to try. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 81 God hath..sent forth..his holy Prophets with this soueraigne Seed in the spirituall seed-lappe. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* iv. 36 To euery bushell of that seede you shall adde a bushell of Bay salt and mixe them very well together in your Hopper or Sydlop. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xi. § 4. 275 A Seed-lop, or Seed-lip, the Hopper, or Vessel wherein they carry their Seed at the time of Sowing. 1766 *Complete Farmer* 5 D 1/1 s.v. *Lucern*, The labourer, if he makes use of a peat-ash spoon and seed-lip, may sprinkle the rows of an acre in four or five hours. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 163 From the seedlip [he] scatters wide around The fruitful grain. 1884 JEFFERIES *Life of Fields* 150 A seed-lip, which is a vessel like a basket used in sowing corn.

†**See'dly**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SEED *sb.* + -LY[1].] Existing in the state of seed.
1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 271 When a Cod hath shot his Masculine Seed, there doth still remain in his Soft Rows, a great deal of Seeding Matter, where out more Seedly Animals are produced, then were shot out of it the Year before.

†**See'dman.** *Obs.* [f. SEED *sb.* or *v.* + MAN *sb.*[1]]
1. = SEEDSMAN 1.
In 16–17th c. often *fig.* with etym. allusion to SEMINARY.
1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 5 These Seminaries, or Seedmen, and Jesuits,..have..laboured..to perswade the people. *c* 1615 *God & the King* (1663) 6 Wherewith these seed-men of sedition were no way suppressed. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 161 Just as two Seed-men in a Field, that sow more ground at convenient distance, than if they walked together in the same Furrow.
2. = SEEDSMAN 2.
1652 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxvi. (1653) 179 Much that is sold in the Seed-mens shops in London. 1670 MEAGER *Eng. Gard.* 191 In the first place you are to endeavour to be furnished with such sorts of Seed as are of best account ..either at the hand of Friend, Gardener, or Seed-man. 1719. LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* Pref. 2 At the Seed-Mens Shops.

†**See'dness.** *Obs.* [f. SEED *v.* + -NESS.]
1. The action of sowing, the state of being sown. Also *fig.*
c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 256 Trymenstre sednes [*v.r.* seedis; orig. *satio*] eke is to respite To placis colde, of wyntir snowis white. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* i. 3–11 So perseuer stʏll vnto the daye of Christes commynge, that you maye than appeare..aboundauntlye ful of good workes, wherof in this world you make as it wer a seedenesse, and shal reape yᵉ frute therof at yᵉ day. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. v. II. 18 The manner is to plant them..at both times of Sednes, to wit, the Spring and the Fall. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 42 As blossoming Time That from the seednes, the bare fallow brings To teeming foyson. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXII. viii. 200 The vast wildernesse (which never felt the plough, nor know [*sic*] what seednesse [orig. *sementem*] is, but lye desert, and subject to many frosts). 1661 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 85 Barley much abused in Drunknes, and now Barley seedness hindred, God is Righteous. 1710 M. HENRY *Comm. Isa.* xvii. (1848) II. 531 Look upon it at the time of seedness and it shall be like a garden.
b. *concr.* The thing sown, seed. In quot. *fig.*
1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 29 As the corne must fyrst be sowen and dye in the yerthe before yt receyve a new bodye, ..so must we be the lords sedenes before the happie harvest.
2. Seed-time.
1668 R. STERLE *Husbandm. Calling* iii. (1672) 26 From seedness to harvest, he is bound to a constant dependance on God, and from harvest to seedness again. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 83 At Wheat seedness in 1785, having purchased a Machine, I drilled eighty acres with Wheat.

†**Seedow**, var. SIDDOW *a.*, tender, mellow.
Holland seems to have supposed the word to mean 'fit to serve as seed'.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. vii. II. 23 But they [the seeds] must be all throughly dried before they be seedow and fruitfull. [Fr. *pour rendre les graines bonnes à semer, il les fault toutes secher.*]

Seed-pearl (sī'dpɜ̄l). [f. SEED *sb.*] A minute pearl having the appearance of a seed, usually drilled and fastened to some material to be worn as an ornament. a. *collect. sing.*
1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods York*, etc. (Surtees) 168 Garnished with..an edge of smale seede pearle sett round abowte the same. 1573–4 *New Yrs. Gifts* in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) I. 380 Item, a fayre gyrdle of pomaunder and seede perle garnets and pomaunders. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 198 Some seed Pearle they got. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 Bracelets of braided Hair, Pomander, and Seed-Pearl. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* IV (1881) 105 A golden net, With tassels of seed-pearl and silken strings.
b. *pl.*
1598 FLORIO, *Perlette*, little, small, seede pearles. 1619 tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* II. 976/2 Some [pearls] are found to be so little, that they can not bee drilled by any meanes; and therefore they call them Seede-pearles. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 132 Take oriental seed-pearls; reduce them into a fine powder. 1877 STREETER *Prec. Stones* 235 According to their size they [Pearls] receive certain names;..small, Piece Pearls; smaller, Seed Pearls; smallest, Dust Pearls.

Seed-plot (sī'dplɒt). [f. SEED *sb.* + PLOT *sb.*] A piece of ground in which seed is or may be sown, a seed-bed. Now only *transf.* and *fig.*
1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref., Should they not.. rather all together haue geuen ouer and forsaken the Gospell which they sawe to be the sedeplott [orig. Fr. *semence*] of so many contentions. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1311/2 This gentleman had..a regard for the seed-plots of learning, to haue them watered with the springs of his bountie. 1604 R. C. *Table Alph., Seminarie*, a seede plot for young trees or grafts, a nurserie. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xiii. 52 The honest Gardener that..had wrought painfully about his bankes and seed-plots. 1702 *Pres. St. Jacobitism* 13 The contrary Practise..was nothing else but a Seed-plot of Destruction. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, A *Seminary* is a Seed-Plot, which is adapted or set apart for the sowing of Seeds. 1759 BP. HURD *Moral Dialogues* iii. 114 A nursery of brave men, a very seed-plot of warriors and heroes. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 279 It has been the seed-plot of poetry and romance. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* July 77 The dim nebulous seed-plots of worlds that strew the sidereal heavens.

Seedsman (sī'dsmĕn). [f. genitive of SEED *sb.* + MAN *sb.*[1] Cf. SEEDMAN.]
1. A sower of seed.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xiii. I. 571 Moreover, they would haue the seeds-man to be naked when he soweth them. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 24. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. I. 115 A plain and ordinary man, a Plough-man and Seedsman. 1764 J. RANDALL in *Gentl. Mag.* XXXIV. 515/1 The seedsman can easily lift it [*sc.* the seed plough] up by the handles, even when the hopper is quite full. 1787 BURNS *Song*, 'Again rejoicing Nature sees' iii, The merry Plough-boy cheers his team, Wi' joy the tentie Seedsman stalks. 1854 MARY HOWITT *Pict. Calendar* 107 A..train of ploughmen and seedsmen preparing the ground for fresh harvests. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 24 The seedsman had scattered the handfu's abroad.
fig. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* K 2, The second kind of Diuels..called..the *authors of massacres*, & seedsmen of mischiefe. 1726 PENN *Tracts* Wks. I. 537 It is granted by all that I know of, that the Seeds-Man is Christ. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 123 The seedsman, memory, Sowed my deepfurrowed thought with many a name [etc.].
2. A dealer in seed.
1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 33 *note*, The Wife of..Bury, a Seeds-man, living at the Frying-pan in Newgate Market. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 162 From this Place also the Seedsmen in London are furnished with the greatest Quantity of their Seeds. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 443 The ground would be sufficiently filled with roots, not to be purchased in the seedsman's shop. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 148 Eliminate the stimulus given by manufacturers of implements, of artificial manures, and by the numerous competing seedsmen, and our agricultural shows would simply be a series of cattle fairs.

†**See'dster.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SEED *v.* + -STER.] A sower; *fig.* a disseminator, an originator.
1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 606 Mars (the Seedster of debate). 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. xciii. 375 Yet, though against the Welsh-kings will, our royall Surname now..It Seedster from that kingly Streene deriues.

Seed-time (sī'dˌtəim). Also 7 **seeds-time.** [f. SEED *sb.* + TIME *sb.*] The season of sowing seed.
1400 *Langland's P. Pl.* A. Prol. 21 (Univ. Coll. MS.) In seed tyme and in Sowynge. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 253/20 Bytwyx heruest and syde-tyme. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 59 In beir seid tyme 3our burrow rudis ly fauch Cause of this murther laitly maid amang 3ow. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 22 While the earth remaineth, seed-time and haruest..shall not cease. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* 17, I saw in seed-time an Husbandman at Plow. 1767 A. FERGUSON *Ess. Hist. Civ. Soc.* II. ii. (1793) 137 After they have shared the toils of the seed-time, they enjoy the fruits of the harvest in common. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 484 Harrowing, an operation which is executed by an implement that will be particularly described when it comes to be spoken of in seed-time.
fig. 1614 R. HARRIS *Samuel's Funerall* (1618) 8 Now is the seeds-time, sowe apace, as yet you haue all aduantages from grace and nature. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* 60 Youth is the seed time of good habits. 1860 GUTHRIE (*title*) Seed-Time and Harvest of Ragged Schools.

Seedy (sī'di), *a.* [f. SEED *sb.* + -Y[1].]
1. Abounding in seed, full of seed.
1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning* 25 The second alteration is partly good, partly euell.., good because it endeth in a seedy qualitie, euel because it is made of some parte corrupted. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. xx, That rich land, where over Nilus trailes Of his wett robe the slymy seedy traine. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 402 Forthwith they reacht the Tent..A shaggie roofe of seedy reeds, mowne from the meades. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 298 They..run up with a great Stalk, and large, high, seedy, white, yellow Head. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 97 Thistles shake their seedy heads.
b. Used to designate the male hop-plant.
1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 546 Difference of opinion exists among experienced planters as to the utility of the seedy or male plant.
2. Shabby, ill-looking.
App. in allusion to the appearance of a flowering plant that has run to seed.
1739 *Joe Miller's Jests* No. 158 A seedy (poor) half-pay Captain. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* III, He is a little seedy, as we say among us that practise the law. Not well in clothes. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* Introd. Addr. P 8 The outward man of the stranger was, in a most remarkable degree, what mine host of the Sir William Wallace, in his phraseology, calls seedy. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxx, 'Devilish cold', he added pettishly, 'standing at that door, wasting one's time with such seedy vagabonds.' 1845 *Punch* VIII. 78 A very seedy coat will ruin the effect of a new hat. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii, It's a bore to have been caught in so seedy an affair. 1868 *Less. Midd. Age* 123 A very seedy little railway station, on the outskirts of a large and horribly ugly town. 1892 'F. ANSTEY' *Voces Pop.* Ser. II. 30 Seated on a Bench beside a Seedy Stranger.
b. Unwell, poorly, 'not up to the mark'.
1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 55 This morning I was very dull and seedy. 1866 *Mysteries of Isis* 35, I shall go to bed, for I feel very seedy after this knocking about. 1889 JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 1 We were all feeling seedy, and we were getting nervous about it. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 169 A man who is a bit seedy.
†3. (See quot.) *Obs.*
1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Seedy*, The French suppose that these brandies obtain the flavour which they express by this name from the weeds which grew among the vines, from whence the wine, of which this brandy was made, was pressed.
4. *Glass-making.* Containing 'seed' or minute bubbles (see SEED *sb.* 6).
1856 H. CHANCE in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IV. 225/1 Perhaps the glass has been badly melted, and is seedy, full (that is) of little vesicles, to which the rotary motion has given a circular shape. 1883 — in H. J. Powell, etc. *Glass-making* 121 The glass is..seedy, for the seed has not the power to collect itself into bubbles and reach the surface of the pot.
5. Of wool: Not cleared from adhering seeds.
1895 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 9/4 Since the opening of the sales, seedy, and burry, and crossbred wools have declined ½d. per lb.

6. *Comb.*, as *seedy-looking* adj.; **seedy-toe**, a diseased condition of a horse's foot (see quot. 1849).

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, A precious seedy-looking customer. 1849 PERCIVALL *Hippopathol.* IV. 492 Seedy Toe ..is a disease of foot consisting in a mouldering away, as though through decay, of the toe of the hoof. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 519/1 'Seedy-toe', another disease of the [horse's] foot, is sometimes accompanied by lameness.

See-er, seeër (sī·ɔɹ). *rare.* [f. SEE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who sees or beholds. (Used to avoid the customary suggestions of SEER.)

1882 R. L. STEVENSON in *Longman's Mag.* I. 79 He was a great daydreamer, a seeër of fit and beautiful and humorous visions. 1904 FINDLAY in *Expositor* Oct. 314 That implies..a likeness of character, a moral congruity and conformity between the see-er and the Seen.

Seegar, obs. form of CIGAR.

Seege. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 sedge, sege, seydge, 9 *dial.* seech, sych. [Of obscure origin: perh. identical with the OE. *sęcg* sea (only in the early glossaries, rendering *salum* and *mare*, and as the second element in *gārsęcg* ocean).] The rush of the waves upon the shore; surf.

a 1609 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 120 The seege of the sea [was] such, that no shipping could lie there unbroken. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xii. 26 All these Ilands are peirilous to land in, for the seege caused by the Ocean sea. *Ibid.* xiv. 33 My Boates could not discover any landing place,..for that the sedge was exceedingly great and dangerous. *Ibid.* xli. 97 Certaine of my people standing to defend the Boates with their Oares, for that there went a bad sege, were forced to lay downe their Musketts. 1625 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (ed. 2) 71 Your Hemp-weede, or any other weede which groweth neere the seydge of the Sea. 1823 BOND *E. & W. Looe* 148 The waves, as they come into the river, occasion the water to rush up the street with great violence...This run of the water is locally called The Seech—they say, the Seech is coming, or the Seech is going back. 1880 COUCH *E. Cornw. Gloss., Sych*, the edge or foaming border of a wave as it runs up a harbour or on the land.

Seege, obs. f. SIEGE; var. SEGGE, man.

Seegh, seeh, obs. pa. t. sing. of SEE.

See-ho. Also 6 se-howe, 7 seehoo. [? f. SEE *v.* + Ho *int.*; but cf. SA-HA, SOHO.] A cry used in coursing, on first view of the hare.

a 1500 *Mourn. Hare* 20 in Hartshorne *Anc. Metr. Tales* (1829) 166 The furste man that me may see Anon he cryes, 'se howe, se howe'. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Sohoe, Scehoo*, said aloud at the starting a hare. 1841 HEWLETT *Parr. Clerk* I. 128 'Seeho!' called out the squire, as if he'd found a hare sitting. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xiii, At this moment there came a 'See Ho!' from Charles; in the next a noble hare had burst from a tangled mass of brambles at his feet.

Seeine, variant of SENE, synod.

Seeing (sī·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see the vb. [f. SEE *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action (*rarely* an act) of the vb. SEE.

Often in phrase *worth seeing* (formerly †*worth the seeing*, *worthy seeing*).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 88 Swa thai vroucht than That, but seying of ony man, Outane Sym of Spaldyne allane. *c* 1450 *Merlin's Festial* 171 The secund cause þat þe sacrament is vset in þe auter is, forto make man by ofte seynge to haue þe sadur mynde of Cristis passion in his hert. 1538–9 in *Lit. Rem. Edw. VI* (Roxb.) p. cclxiv, A cuppe gevon by my Lorde of Wynchester at his first seeyng of the Prince grace. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XLII. i, Ah, when comes my blessed being, Of thy face to have a seeing. 1629 CARLIELL *Deserv. Favourite* 534 Madame, will it please you walke into the gallery, There are some pictures will be worth your seeing. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 140 Seeing is believing. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Aug. 1654, But most remarkable and worthy seeing is St. Peter's Cathedrall. 1756–7 *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 468 There is another church of the same name..which is also very well worth seeing. 1807 WORDSW. *Ode Intimat. Immortality* 156 Those shadowy recollections, Which, be they what they may,..Are yet a master-light of all our seeing. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* iv. § 108 But your architectural designing leads you into no pleasant journeys,—into no seeing of lovely things.

b. *pl.*

1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* Introd. Ep. (1860) 13 A particular account of all my doings, or rather my seeings and thinkings. 1870 *Athenæum* 2 July 8 Enough would have remained, despite many errors, many seeings of things which cannot be seen, to leave the book..interesting.

2. The faculty of seeing, sight, vision.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathoie*) 82 As to defe men þe heryngе, & to blynd men þe seynge. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 7 Thi v. wyttis thou most know,..Thi heryng, thi seyng, as I the schewe [etc.]. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8235 My helm hath rafft me my syyng And take a-way ek myn heryng. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Elem. Nat. Phil.* xi. (1754) 41 The organ of seeing is the eye. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 520 Seeing and hearing by philosophers are called senses. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* ii, He might not in house, field, or garden stir, But her full shape would all his seeing fill. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 229 The range of seeing is different in different persons. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* IV. iv, Hunger gives a new seeing to the eyes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*seeing power*; **seeing-glass** (now *dial.*), a mirror; †**seeing-shop** *nonce-wd.*, one's faculty of sight; †**seeing-stone**, a crystal used for scrying; also *fig.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* xii. (1611) 336 Now we see as thorow a *seeing glasse in a riddle: but then we shall see face to face. 1662 HIBBERT *Body of Div.* I. 184 Men of repute are as seeing-glasses by which most men dresse themselves. 1732 *Inventory of G. Bamforth, Sheffield*, A stand, a large seeing glass. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Seeing-glass*, the old-fashioned term for a mirror, formerly a surface of polished metal. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiv. 74 And 3it what othere ȝen or *seing power hath God ȝouen to mankinde forto therwith se, than which at sumtyme wolen faile and erre? 1577–82 BRETON *Flourish Fancy*, etc. (Grosart) 25/2 With that I winckte for feare, And shut the windowes of my *seeing shoppe. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 295 A globe of crystal was employed by the Druids in their divinations as a *seeing-stone. *Ibid.*, They must look into that true seeing-stone, the teaching of Christ's Church.

Seeing (sī·iŋ), *ppl. a.* Forms: see the vb. [f. SEE *v.* + -ING [2].] That sees, in various senses of the vb.; having the faculty of sight; † discerning, possessing insight (*obs.*); † gifted as a seer.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14804 Quen seand men him herd and sagh, Of him þam stod selcut gret agh. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXX. 10 That seyn to men seende [1388 profetis], Wileth not see. 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1386 'Thei that see', he seyth, 'shul be ful blynde'..The seeynge men be-tokene 30w, I-wis. 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Lepers* B 1 b, So David had his seeing Gad to be his watchman. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* V. iii. § 10 (191) Strange that a Foraigner should be more seeing herein, then any of our Native Authors and Records that I ever could behold. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 5 This seeing light, this enlightening eye, is reflection. 1887 *Athenæum* 17 Dec. 818/3 The tendency is..for more and more seeing people to be imported into institutions, until at last they receive more wages than the blind people.

Seeing (sī·iŋ), quasi-*conj.* [orig. the pres. pple. of SEE *v.*; the use in concord with the subject was developed into the conjunctional use as in *considering, excepting, providing, supposing*, etc. Cf. SEEN *prep.* and *conj.*

The first quot. is a doubtful or transitional example, as the pple. admits of being construed as in concord with the subject, in the sense 'recognizing, perceiving'. The development of the conjunctional use may have been aided by the similarity of sound with SEN, SIN *conj.*]

Seeing that, hence ellipt. *seeing*: Considering the fact that; inasmuch as; since, because.

1503 *Paston Lett.* III. 401, I wol..exhorte you to take it as..paciently as ye can, seeyng that we al be mortal and borne to dey. 1526 TINDALE *John* ii. 18 What token shewest thou vnto vs, seynge that thou dost these thinges? [So most later versions.] 1537 CRANMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 77 As towching the house of the Charterhouse I pray..that it may be turned into a better use (seing it is in the face of the world). 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 36 Of all the Wonders that I yet haue heard, It seemes to me most strange that men should feare, Seeing that death..Will come, when it will come. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 17 The Top-mast being aloft the Ship..maketh better way.., seeing we have Sea-Room. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 35 Seeing Great Britain affords so many lawyers,..he is doubly a fool that..applies himself to a scab. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 578 It must be of importance to accustom young people to it [*sc.* vegetable diet], seeing it's influence is..so happy on beauty of person and tranquillity of soul. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 94 Deep harm to disobey, Seeing obedience is the bond of rule. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, Which isn't to be wondered at, seeing that he has just finished six weeks of examination work.

†**Seek,** *sb. Obs.* [f. SEEK *v.*] A series of notes upon a horn calling out hounds to begin a chase. Usually *to blow a seek* (BLOW *v.*[1] 14 c). Also *fig.*

c 1500 *Coucher-bk. Tutbury* in Blount *Anc. Tenures* (1679) 170 At the said Crosse in the Towne the formast keper shall blow a Seeke. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 139 Lo now he blowes his horne, euen at the kennell dore, Alas, alas, he blowes a seeke, alas yet blowes he more. *Ibid.* ad fin., The measures of blowing set downe in the notes..The Seeke, with twoo windes. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 35 There are ..that loose themselues often, and their Desires in their Deuotions: and may very well goe blow the seeke for them. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 292 The foremost keeper blew a seek, to which all the others replied.

Seek (sīk), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **sought** (sɔt). Forms: a. *Inf. a.* 1 sēċan, sēcan, sęcean, sēċ-can, 2–5 sieche, 2–6 seche, 4 *Kent.* zeche, 3 sæche, 3–5 siche, sheche, suche, 5 sech, seeche, 6 (9 *dial.*) seech. *β.* 2–7 seke, (2–3 *imper.* siec), 3–5 *north.* sek, 4–6 sieke, sike, syke, (chiefly *Sc.*) seyk, 4–7 seeke, 4–8 *Sc.* seik, 5 ceke, *Sc.* seike, 6 seyke, seick, seake, 5– seek. b. *3rd sing. Pres. Indic. a.* 1 sēċeƀ, -as, 1–2 sēċeƀ, 2 sechƀ, 3 scheche ƀ, 2–5 secheth, 4–5 -ith, -yth, -es. *β.* 1–2 sēċƀ, 2–3 secþ, sekþ, 4 *Kent.* zekþ, 3–6 seketh, -es, -is, 4–5 -ith, -ez, 6 *Sc.* seik(k)is, 6–7 seekes, 6– seeketh, seeks. c. *Pa. t.* 1 sohte, *pl.* sohtun, -on, -an, 2–4 sohte, (3 soȝte, sopte, soch, *Orm.* sohhte), 3–4 sohut(e, soghut, soht, *north.* sochte, (sogtht), 3–5 souhte, souȝte, soȝte, sogt(e, 3–6 sowte, 4 saȝte, (southe, southte, souch), *Kent.* zoȝte, 4–5 soughte, sowhte, souȝt, soȝt, sowght, sout(e, sowt, saght, *pl.* souȝtten, *Sc.* sowcht, schocht, 4–6 *Sc.* socht, soucht, 5 sowȝte, souȝhte, 6 *Sc.* souchte, 6–7 *Sc.* soght, 7 saught, 4– sought. Also 5 sekyd, 7 seekt. d. *Pa. pple.* 1 ȝesoht, 3 i-soht, i-soȝt, i-souht, (y-sopt), *Orm.* sohht, 3–4 soht, 3–5 soȝt, souȝt, 3–6 soght, 4 sohut, sowght, 4–5 souht, sout, sowt, soȝte, souȝte, (5 south, sowth, soyght), 4–6 sowȝt(e, *Sc.* socht, soucht, (4 sochte, 5 soacht), 6 sowghte, 6–7 saught, 5– sought. Also 8 seeked. [A Com. Teut. weak verb: OE. *sēċan*, pa. t. *sōhte*, corresp. to OFris. *sêka, sêca*, pa. t. *sōchta*, OS. *sōkian*, pa. t. *sōhta* (MLG. *sōken*), MDu., mod.Du. *zoeken*, OHG. *suohhan, suohhen*, pa. t. *suohta* (MHG. *sûchen*, mod.G. *suchen*), ON. *sókja*, pa. t. *sótte* (Sw. *söka*, Da. *søge*), Goth. *sōkjan*, pa. t. *sōkida*, f. OTeut. **sōk-* :—pre-Teut. **sāg-*: cf. L. *sāgīre* to perceive by scent, Gr. ἡγεῖσθαι to lead.

The normal modern form of OE. *sēċan* would be *seech*, which survives *dial.* in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire (cf. *bescech*); the form with *k* is prob. due to the ME. *sēcþ*, 3 pers. sing. pres. ind., which shows the regular phonetic development of OE. palatal *c* before a spirant; but it is not clear why the *k* form should have been generalized in *seek* and not in *teach*, unless indeed the tendency was supported in the former instance by the influence of the ON. form.]

I. Transitive uses.

1. To go in search or quest of; to try to find, look for (either a particular object—person, thing, or place—whose whereabouts are unknown, or an indefinite object suitable for a particular purpose).

In most parts of England the vb. in this sense is no longer colloquially current, being superseded by *look for*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXII. § 3 Hwæðer ge nu secan gold on treowum? *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 48 Þin fæder & ic sarigende þe sohton. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Þe unclene gast..secheð reste hwer he mei wunian. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7308 Herode king let sekenn Crist. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 A wummon þet haueð forloren hire nelde, oðer a sutare his el, he secheð hine anonriht. *a* 1250 *Owl & N.* 380 [The hare] secheþ paþes to þe groue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22901 An hungre leon mete he son, Vp and dun his prai sekand. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 30 Corsed was the tyme..þat men..in þe Ryuerys fyrst gemmys sowhte. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 118 He yede abowte in the gardin, and soute the clewe, & fonde it. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 48 He dede seche her a man of holy lyff. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 41 And ther was Merlyn longe tyme, till that the sones of Constance lete seche hym in many contrees. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 110 He..so wente and cam sechyng the tour of darayn, whiche he fonde in an euenyng. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* To Rdr. 12 Ane hen that seikis hyr meyt in the mydding. 1600 *Weakest goeth to Wall* G 2, Sexton, I haue sought thee in euery seate in the Church. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. vi. 37, I will go seeke Some Ditch, wherein to dye. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iii. (1636) 167 The Cimbrians, Theutons, and Tigurins,..sought new habitations. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Vision* XX, Nor scour about to seik a wench. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 155 (*Paris*), I called La Fleur to go seek me a barber directly. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 366 Other persons should be sought who can do the necessary business with more skill. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXVII, I am seeking a place called Fairyknowe. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* XXVI, Ye may be seeking a father to another wean for onything I ken. 1818 — *Rob Roy* XVII, 'I only sought the Orlando.' 'It lies there,' said Miss Vernon, pointing to the table. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 57 Come, my friends, 'Tis not too late to seek a newer world. 1852 R. FORTUNE *Tea Countries of China* 86 Travellers who seek Sunglo tea may now search in vain. 1865 MRS. L. L. CLARKE *Seaweeds* IV. 89 Wade into the sea, and seek them in the shadow of a rock under water. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* LV. 3 You I sought on Campus. 1888–91 BLANFORD *Mammalia India* 121 The Mungooses are terrestrial animals, seeking their prey on the ground.

b. with adv., esp. *out, up*, † *forth*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 390/27 Men leten heom sechen wel widen out and bringue þere into place. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 22 Þe body son þei fonde, þe hade was in doute. Up & doune in þe felde þei souht it aboute. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 602 His men..Myssit thar lord quhen thai com thar...Than can thai consale sammyn tn, That thai to sek hym vp wald ga. 1530 PALSGR. 708/2 Throw your glove where you wyl and my dogge shal seke it out. 1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd to a man to helpe me to syke vp Byngis mare ij d. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* viii. 137 Let vs seeke vp Christ and prouide for him. He sought vs and found vs, when we [etc.]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 157 Yet haue I ventured to come seeke you out. 1616 T. SCOT *Philomythie* II. B 8 b, Those Serpents which you run from, I seeke forth. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXIX, Lucy arose, and opening a little ivory-cabinet, sought out the ribbon the lad wanted. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv, The Deputies have mostly got thither, and sought out lodgings. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 104 Every one of us should seek out the best teacher whom he can find. 1889 R. A. KING *Passion's Slave* III. XXIX. 61 With this hope, she sought up Herbert in his smoking den.

†c. In *imper.* as a direction to a reader: Look or search for (in a book, table, etc.). Also = refer to, look up, see, *vide. Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 55 And so seiþ þe psauter, sech hit In *Memento*. 1599 E. WRIGHT *Err. Navig.* E e 4 b, Seeke the signe and degree of the Sunne in the vpper Margine of the Table. 1611 COTGR., *Loinceau.* Seeke *Loinseau.* 1694 J. SELDEN *Trades-man's Help* 142 Seek the Month among the rank of Months. 1730 MALCOLM *New Syst. Arith.* 342 If the given Number is even, seek in the Table the odd Number next lesser. 1828 *Moore's Pract. Navig.* 22 Seek under the column O..the next less logarithm.

d. Sporting. *To seek dead*: chiefly in the imperative, as an order given to a dog to search for and retrieve killed game.

1850 HUTCHINSON *Dog Breaking* (ed. 2) 162 If you wish to establish for ever a confirmed perseverance in 'seeking dead', you must sacrifice *hours*..rather than give up any of the first wounded birds. *Ibid.* 163 The pertinacity with which some dogs will 'seek dead' is really surprising.

2. To try to discover or find out (something unknown). Also with *out, up*. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. XXVII. (1890) 78 Wiȝ untrymnesse lacedom secan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16325 All all swa summ þu findenn mahht, ȝiff þatt tu willt itt sekenn, þe tale off sexe & fowwerrtiȝ þurh Adam all bitacnedd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1542 For-þi lete god þam lijf sua lang þat þai moght seke and vnderfang þe kynd o thinges þat þan were dern. *c* 1327 *Poem Evil Times Edw. II* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 332 Bringe hire to the constorie ther treuthe sholde be souht. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. ii. (1868) 8 He was wont to

seche þe causes whennes þe sounyng wyndes moeuen. 1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxiv. 47 Not to me alone I trauailede, but to alle sechende out the treuthe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 310 The Philosophres stoon Elixer clept, we sechen faste echoon. *c* 1425 *Crafte Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 30 þat nounbur þat þou secheste. ? *c* 1450 Capgrave *St. Augustine* ii. 4 And þouȝ þat he telle not her names here, we haue sout hem oute of oþir of his bokis. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst., Mary Magd.* 307 Yf þe trewth be sowth. 1530 Tindale *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 257/1 If y^e^ signification were once lost, we must of necessitie either seeke vp the signification or put some signification of Gods word therto. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xi. 105 We are forced to seeke out other reasons, whence this great diversitie should proceede in the burning Zone. 1610 Hopton *Faculum Geod.* VI. xl. 217 To seeke the distance of any place from you. 1714 Cunn *Doctr. Fractions* 16 Multiply all the Numbers continually, and the Product is the Number sought. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 128, I believe that its cause must be sought in the state and variations of the atmosphere. 1828 *Moore's Pract. Navig.* 167 The height of the elevated pole or latitude sought.

3. With object-clause introduced by a conjunction or by an interrog. pron. or adv.: To try to find or discover (*if, how, whether, what,* etc.). ? *Obs.*

a 1000 *Juliana* 571 Sohte synnum fah hu he sarlicast þurh þa wyrrestan witu meahte feorh-cwale findan. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 339/527 Gredinde heo orn and longue souȝte a-boute bi þe se-side, ȝif þe se him hadde up i-cast. 1340 *Ayenb.* 80 þe yealde filozofes þet zuo byzylyche desputede and zoȝten huet wes þe heȝeste guod ine þise lyue. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. 14 Þare-fore I..set me rycht besyly to seke quhat man he was & of quhat land. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xiii. 36 He shal na more seche, wher the heer be chaungid in to ȝalow colour. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 85 Ayein hir will yit mot I bowe, To seche if that I myhte have grace. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 136 He rode aboute this forest, & sowte wher this harpe myght be founde. 1574 H. Baker *Well-spring Sci.* (1617) 29 First, I must seek how many times the diuisor is contayned in the higher number. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 91 Now let vs on, my Lords, and ioyne our Powers, And seeke how we may preiudice the Foe. 1613 Tapp *Pathw. Knowledge* 311 Which product beeing 1587, I seeke how often it may be had in 320I. 1738 in Boswell *Johnson* (1816) I. 92 What mean the servile imitating crew..Ne'er seek.

b. with *how* (etc.) followed by infinitive. ? *Obs.*

1526 Tindale *Mark* xi. 18 The scribes and hye prestes.. sought howe to destroye him [1611 how they might destroy him]. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 2 Wise men ne'r sit and waile their losse, But chearely seeke how to redresse their harmes. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 120 As a hote furious horse,..seekes how to cast his rider. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 75 Satan..then sought Where to lie hid. 1671 — *Samson* 795, I..sought by all means therefore How to endear, and hold thee to me firmest.

4. To go to, visit, resort to (a place). *arch.*

†In early use also: to take to (the sea); to fall on (the ground); to fall into (the water). (Cf. 14.) *To seek a saint* or *hallow*: to visit his shrine.

Beowulf 1450 Se þe meregrundas mengan scolde, secan sundgebland. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 Þæt hi Sunnandæȝum & mæssedæȝum Godes cyrican ȝeorne secan. *c* 1200 Ormin 7574 Forrþrihht se time comm þærto þatt ure laffdiȝ Marȝe, Affterr Judisskenn laȝhess boc, þe minnstre shollde sekenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 350 Oðre pilegrimes goð mid swinke uorte sechen one holie monnes bones. *c* 1275 Lay. 7938 Þar Cesares folk þane grunde sohte [*c* 1205 folden isohten]. *Ibid.* 23490. *Ibid.* 14739 Þar þe Saxesse men þare see sohte [*c* 1205 þæ sæ isohten]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13252 Þe sinagogs all soght he Ouer all þe land of galilee. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 249 A wylde walterande whal..was war of þat wyȝe þat þe water soȝte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 17 To Caunturbury ithey wende The hooly blisful martir for to seke. — *Wife's Prol.* 657 Who so..suffreth his wyf to go seken halwes. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 632 As he souȝt his logging. 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 [In autumn] the byrdys shechyn hote regions. 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 95 You haue desire Your sisters court to seech. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* vii. 14 Your lowing Heifers, of their own accord, At wat'ring time will seek the neighb'ring Ford. 1798 Wordsw. *Goody Blake & Harry Gill* 64 And, now and then, it must be said,..She left her fire, or left her bed, To seek the hedge of Harry Gill. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* II. 429 At last a solemn grace Concluded, and we sought the gardens. 1872 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxxv. 4 Come from Larius, ..seek Verona.

†b. Naut. *To seek up*: to make for (a place). *Obs.*

14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc. 1889) 12 Goo south southwest, and seke up Tenet, and seke up vj. fadome on the brakis.

†5. To come or go to (a person) in order to see or visit him; to approach or resort to (for help, or the like). *Obs.*

Beowulf 2380 Hyne wræcmæcgas ofer sæ sohtan, suna Ohteres. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. § 17 He hæfde þaȝyt, ða he þone cyninge sohte, tamra deoȝa unbebohtra syx hund. *c* 1200 Ormin 16781 He nass nohht derrf inoh All opennliȝ to sekenn þe Laferrd Crist biforr þe follc. *a* 1250 *Owl & N.* 1759 To seche hine is lihtlich þing, he nauep bute one woning. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 465 Aþelbrus he soȝte [*Harl.* sohte, *Laud* sowte] & ȝaf him þat he broȝte. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 149 We schulle..seche þe for neode. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. 97 Þane sante andro sone scho schocht. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 113 Where is now youre dwellyng, Another day if þat I sholde yow seche? 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* x. 165 (Horstm.) And where myht I fynd þat man? quod he; If þat I wyst, I wold hym seche. 1522 *World & Child* 571 (Manly) *Foyle.* But, syr, in London is my chefe dwellynge. *Manh.* In London? Where, yf a man the sought? 1530 Palsgr. 708/1 We wyll seke you there as we go, *nous demanderons apres vous en chemyn.* 1538 London in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 218 He ys moch sowȝt for the agow.

b. *spec.* To approach, draw near to (God), in prayer, etc. [A Hebraism.] Said also of God's visiting the soul. *arch.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 87 Sec nu þinne þeow, Drihten. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xiii. 3 Drihten..hawað hwæðer he ȝeseo ænigne þæra, þe hine sece. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiii. 3 Þat he see if any is vndirstandand or sekand god. *c* 1366 Chaucer *A. B.C.* 114 To enquere Wherfore and whi þe holi gost þee souhte. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxii[i]. 1 O God..early wil I seke the. 1611 Bible *Ezra* iv. 2, *Ps.* xxiv. 6, cxix. 2, *Zeph.* ii. 3, etc. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 191 They agreed therefore..that they would have a solemn fast-day, in which they would *seek God* (which was the new phrase they brought from Scotland with their Covenant), and desire his assistance.

†6. To pursue with hostile intention (a person; also, in Biblical phrase, his soul or life); to go to attack, advance against (an army, country); to persecute, harass, afflict. Also *to seek out, to seek to death. Obs.*

Beowulf 801 Sawle secan. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxix. 3 Fiond mine ða ðe soecað sawle mine. *O. E. Chron.* an. 894, Ond hi mon eac mid oþrum fioccum sohte. *c* 1205 Lay. 31724 Oswi herden suggen þat Penda hine sohte..& fusde toȝæines Pendan. *c* 1275—6940 Þat neuere onleode ne sohte his riche [*c* 1205 þis lond ne iseoðten], ac þis lond was in paise. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11361 Þe king hom sende word ajen..þat he wolde hom seche out as is pur fon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13307 To man þai wroght neuer vn-pes, þof man þam soght wit gret males. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* vii. 65 Inglis men with site þam soght. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 102 Thai with so felloun will thaim socht, That thai slew thame euirilkane. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2020, I sall þe seke [Dubl. MS. seche] with a sowme of seggis enarmed. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 441 Lordis, he said, thus is King Eduuard set, In contrar rycht to sek ws in our land. 1561 Underhill in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 169 Methynkes you do moore then the parte off a jentyllemane thus to seke hym. 1583 Grindal in Strype *Life* (1710) 281 Tending to the Defence of so notable and sincere a Church, dangerously sought and distressed by many mighty Enemies. 1588 Allen *Admon.* 34 Elias being sought to death by Achab and Iesabell. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 161–2 Of vs must Pompey presently be sought, Or else he seekes out vs.

†b. Of sin, disease, etc.: To attack. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11833 On ilk side him soght þe sare. *Ibid.* 27543 Sines..Þat clerkes clepes veniale, þe quilk sua hali man es noght þat he ne vmquil wit þaim es soght. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 118 Mi sorwe is everemore unteid, And secheth overal my veines. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 870 Lord, suche syttes me haue sought! *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1531 Seknes hyr had so socht in to that sted, Decest scho was.

7. To try to obtain (something advantageous); to try to bring about or effect (an action, condition, opportunity, or the like). Also with *out.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John v. 44 Þe..ne seceaþ þæt wuldor þe is fram gode sylfum. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 215 in *Lamb. Hom.* 173 Þa þe godes milce secheð [*other texts* sechð, secð, sekþ], he iwis mei ha ifinden. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 390 Ich chulle..aredden þe of ham þet schecheð þine deað. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7239 Hir time sco soght, bad þam be nere. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. 315 Þe prefet..socht Ithandly occasione To bring hym to confusione. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 531 A sure knyghte, þat ayres into vnkoth lond auntres to seche. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 43 Ye..muste seke remedye and retorne to Epire. 1572 *Memorial* in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1899) I. 22 To seik refuge againe in England. 1644 Vicars *God in Mount* 209 Seeking-out new occasions still to crosse the Parliaments desires of a faire Accomodation. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) II. *Sir T. Morgan* 87 At which he tooke pett, and seek't his fortune (as a soldier). *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 14 Jan. 1682, How earnestly the late E. of Danby..sought his friendship. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* i. 19 Mary sought relief from the tiresome uniformity. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* x, Those adventures which it is the business of errant-knights to be industrious in seeking out. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 19 The king sought the ruin of Praetextatus. 1885 *Field* 7 Feb. 147/3 [The fox] once more sought refuge in a drain. 1908 R. Bagot *A. Cuthbert* i. 2 She sought consolation in district visiting.

†b. Phr. *To seek one's best,* to seek one's advantage. Cf. OF. *querre son mieilz.* (Later, *to seek one's best avail.*) *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 940 Oþer half ȝer we abbeþ now iwend wiþ oute reste In þe grete se of occean vorto seche oure beste. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 770 'Cutberd', he sede, 'ihc hote, Icomen vt of þe bote, Wel feor fram biweste To seche mine beste'. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2456 For þai wit þaim moght haf na rest, þai most þan scail and seke þair best. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* Pref. A iij b, Menne lyued Brutyshlye in open feldes, hauiug neither house to shroude them in,.. nor yet anye regarde to seeke their best auayle.

†c. *refl.* To aim at one's own advantage. (Cf. *self-seeking.*) *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiv. 16 Many priuely sekiþ hemself [L. *se ipsos quaerunt*] in þinges þat þey done. 1645 Calamy *Indictm. England* 19 These men seeke themselves and not the publique...These seeke their owne belly.

†d. To invent, contrive. Also with *out, up.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Kueade lordes..þet be-ulaȝeþ þe poure men..be tayles,..oþer be oþre wones þet hy zecheþ oþer beþencheþ hou hi moȝe habbe of hiren. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1623 The chekker.., The draghtes, the dyse, and oþer dregh gamnes [*printed* gaumes]. Soche soteltie þai soght to solas hom with. 1548 Forrest *Pleas. Poesye* 46 By moste honeste meanys of lawes ordynaunce sought owte wondresly e by witt polytike. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* D d 2 b, When I haue sought-vp my day-charmes and night-spelles.

†e. To pursue, try to practise (virtue). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 74 Ac hit ne is naȝt ynoȝ to lete þe kueades, ..bote yef me zeche þe uirtues.

f. To plan, or try to work (evil) *on* or *to* (a person).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3130 Oc among ȝu, dredeð ȝu noȝt, to ȝu ne sal non iuel ben soȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 688 Þe hund ne harmed noght þe hare, ne nane soght on oþer sare. *Ibid.* 16629 Þe scam þai on þair lauerd soght, ful tor it war to tell!

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 120 As he which of his lif ne rowhte, His deth upon himself he sowhte.

8. To ask for, demand, request (*from* a person); to inquire, try to learn by asking. Const. *from,* †*at,* †*of,* in OE. †*to.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 137 Hwæt secestu minne naman? *a* 1000 *Juliana* 170 Gif þu..þe to swa mildum mundbyrd secest. *c* 1200 Ormin 16212 Þe33 sohhtenn..Att Jesu Crist summ takenn. *c* 1205 Lay. 3571 Wenne þu wult more suluer sæche hit at me suluen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3138 Þat child þat was sa mani yere, Ar it was send, soght wit praiyer. 1340 *Ayenb.* 184 'Vayre zone', zayþ he, 'zech euremo red of wyse men'...Alsuo tekþ þe writinge þet me sseal zeche red ate yealden, and naȝt mid þe yonge. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 56 God schal seke þe synful mannus bloode..of þe prelatis hondis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 10, I come to seche youre counseill. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 54 Foly it was..Succour to sek of thar alde mortale fa. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xi. 16 And other tempted hym sekynge of hym a signe from heven. 1535 Coverdale *Bible* To Rdr., In the Psalmes we lerne how to resorte onely vnto God in all oure troubles, to seke helpe at him. 1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* D 4 b, You best were rather ..to beseech for life then to seech loue. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 203, I will seeke satisfaction of you. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* XX, Before I sought a word of confidence from him. 1908 R. Bagot *A. Cuthbert* x. 113 Nothing would have induced her ever again to seek help or counsel from a priest.

†b. With *up*: To try to recover (a debt). *Obs.*

1581 Rich *Farew.* D ij, To seeke vp suche small sommes as were due vnto hym. 1607 R. Johnson *Pleas. Conceites Old Hobson* (Percy Soc.) 8 Maister Hobson comming into Kent, to seeke up some desperate debts.

†c. With *in*: (*a*) To invite (a person); (*b*) to call in (rent). *Sc. Obs.*

1675 in *Fasti Aberd.* (1854) 339 Upon the occasion of the regents ther soliciting for and seeking in of scollars throw the countrey. *Ibid.* 340 None of the regents of the saids colledgis shall..seek in or solicite..for any schollers to enter this present year. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. 130 With glooman brow the laird seeks in his rent.

d. In *passive,* of a person: To be 'sought for' (see 16); to be courted, to be 'in request' as a companion. Of a woman: To be wooed or asked in marriage.

1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 342 His daughter, sought by many Prowest Knights. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* I. 208 She beheld him sought and courted. 1835 Macaulay *Ess., Mackintosh* P 34 Charles was not imposed on his countrymen, but sought by them.

e. Of things: †To demand, call for (*obs.*); to invite. *rare.*

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxxii. (1674) 110 Injuries written by loquacious Poets, did not touch to the quick,..Truths did only nettle and seek revenge. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 929/1 The fashion..of printing verse attractively and in a shape that seeks the hand.

†9. To entreat, beseech (a person) *to do* something; also *of* (the thing asked for). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19590 For drightin has þou soght wit wogh þe to for-giue. *Ibid.* 19786 Til-ward þat like he turnd his face, And kneland soght godd of his grace. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 49 Wrong was a-Fert þo and Wisdam souhte To Make his pees with pons. 1385 in 3*rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 410/2 The forsayde personaris..souch hym nother with grace lufe na with lauch, to delay his dome. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 163 Him þai supplyed & soȝt & him ensence castis. 1562 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 149 Be thai vnpayit, thy pursevandis ar socht To pund pure communis corne, and cattell keir. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodians* III. 171 Plautian [the traitor]..fell on his knees, and sought them not to misdeeme him.

10. To search, explore (a place) in order to find something. (Sometimes coupled with *search.*)

With this and 10 b, c, d, cf. Through-seek *v.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 314 Hwoso haueð ȝeorne isouht alle þe hurnen of his heorte & ne con of-sechen more ut. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7379 Samuel went secand þe land Til he þe hus o iesse faand. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 62 Thai fand nocht, The quhethir the chambre hale thai socht. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxi. 226 Thei wenten and soughten the Wodes, ȝif ony of hem had ben hid in the thikke of the Wodes. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 225 Lukafere, kinge of Baldas, The countrey hade serchid and sought, Ten thousande maidyns faire of face Vnto the Sowdan hath he broghte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 65/1 Cekyn, or serchyn, *scrutor.* 1530 Palsgr. 708/1, I have sought all the cofers I have for your writynge. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 32 The kyng contynually sent foorth his light horses to seke the countrey, and to se yf any apparaunce were. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 214 [He] bad them searche and seik his schipis at thair awin plesour. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. iv. 16 Seeking all the woods both farre and nye For herbes to dresse their wounds. 1827 Scott *Highl. Widow* v, They sought brake, rock, and thicket, in vain.

†b. To search, examine, consult (a book, register, etc.). Cf. 1 e. *Obs.*

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* viii. 233 Looke vp thy Bookes of prophesie...Seeke each leafe, I thee pray. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xlii. 23 b, Robert of Cicyle..a great astronomyer ..had often tymes sought his bokes on thestate of the kynges of England and of france: & he founde by his astrology [etc.]. 1654 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) I. 123 For seiking of ye register, to get ye auld gift of ye ward o 12 o.

†c. To probe (a wound); cf. Search *v.* 8. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26641 Alsua þe sin quen it es wroght, Bot it be son wit saluing soght, it reches wide and rotes ai. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3132 (Dubl. MS.) He gart seke þair sarys & þaim salue. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Book* 9437 To him come fycisiens,..And soughte his woundes on eche halue, And leyde ther-to plastres & salue. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1730 Lechis sone his woundis sought.

†d. With immaterial object: To examine, investigate, scrutinize; to try, test. Also with *out, through. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26671, I haue mi hert soght ilk a delle. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 231 Kyngis & lordis schulden.. wiþ most diligence sike þe cause þat þei knowe not [cf. *Job* xxix. 16]. 1408–9 *26 Pol. Poems* viii. 6 Wheþer hast þou serued pyne or blisse, Seche þy werkis and assaye. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 31 Faith is socht and prouine in aduersite as the gold is prouine in the fyr. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxvi[i]. 6, I commoned with myne owne herte, and sought out my sprete. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5201 Wer thare fals lawis weill soucht out. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 160, I would Reuenges..wold seek vs through And put vs to our answer.

11. Const. *inf.*: To make it one's aim, to try or attempt *to* (do something). †Also with *for to*; rarely with plain inf. (without *to*).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vii. 30 Hig hine sohton to nimanne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 Uor to huden him urom Saul þet him hatede & souhte uorte slenne. 1297 R. Glouc. 1325 Mid þe emperour & me pes he secþ drawe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3768 He soght his broþer for to sla. *Ibid.* 4076 þai soght him ai to greue wit wrang. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxv. 95 Seke euer þe lower place & to be under all. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* ii. (Sommer) 129 The King of Phrygia..sought by force to destroy the infant. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 148 Since I saught By Prayer th' offended Deitie to appease. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxii, He sought to drown his sorrow for the defeat in floods of beer.

b. said of a thing.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* iii. i. 80 But this is trifling, And all the more it seekes to hide it selfe, The bigger bulke it shewes. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxix. 3 Not tho' a gift should seek, some robe most filmy, to move her. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 93/1 The compass having free movement, is always seeking to point to the magnetic north.

c. In indirect passive const., in which the object of the inf. becomes the subject of the main verb, followed by the passive inf.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 368 Whan he was sowȝte to be made a kynge, & so to take in hym worldly lordeschip. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 106/2 Persons who have any interest in land which are sought to be registered can lodge a caution with the registering officer.

†**d.** With a clause expressing desire or purpose, introduced by *that*. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 59 Siec ðat tu haue pais aȝeanes gode. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* xiv. 12 To edificacioun of the chirche seke that ȝe be plenteuous [*and similarly in later versions*]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, Seke euer yⁱ ye may se his blessed..face.

II. Intransitive uses.

12. *absol.* To make search.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 8 Heo..secð ȝeornlice oð heo hine fint. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 975 Heo ne sohte nawiht, ah seide ananriht aȝein. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2533 Ðor quiles esau soȝte and ran. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19499 Fra hus to hus secand he ran. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1085 þou y southe heþen in-to ynde, So fayr, so strong, ne mithe y finde. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* ii. § 1, I sowhte in the bakhalf of myn astrelabie, and fond the sercle of the daies. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 770 in *Macro Plays* 28 Yf ȝe wyll haue hym, goo, & syke, syke, syke! 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* liii. 13 To seik fra Sterling to Stranawer, A mirrear Daunce mycht na man see. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 774 If examples be sufficient to attaine priuilege for my childe, I nede not farre to seeke. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 9 Which in its furniture dyd so exceede As hardly shal ye find yf that ye seech. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 1247 'Seek, till we find'. And when they sought and found [etc.].

indirect passive. 1847 C. Bronte *Jane Eyre* xxxiii, The pocket-book was again..sought through.

b. In *imper.* as a call to a dog to search for game, etc. Also *seek out!* (See quots.)

1840 Blaine *Encycl. Rural Sports* 805 *Back!* returns the dog to your heels. *Seek out!* sends him off again in quest of game. . . . *Go seek!* should be impressed on the dog's memory as an order to look for something supposed to be actually lost, or a bird you think is wounded. 1848 Hutchinson *Dog Breaking* 21 Then say 'seek' and, without your accompanying him he will search for what you have previously hidden.

†**c.** Cricket. *To seek out*: to field. *Obs.*

1840 Blaine *Encycl. Rural Sports* 135 The whole party, who are seeking out..change their positions.

d. Phrase, *To have far to seek* (*for*). Cf. 19.

1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xix. § 9 Where then is the line to be drawn? We shall not have far to seek for it. 1828 Carlyle *Burns* Misc. 1840 I. 340 The poet, we imagine, can never have far to seek for a subject.

13. To go, resort, pay a visit (*to*, *unto*, †*till* a person, *to*, *into* a place). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Ðo..bigan þat folc sechen to his wunienge. *c* 1205 Lay. 28782 And he gon sechien to his twam sustеren. *c* 1250 *Owl & N.* 538 Hi boþ hoȝ-ful & uel arme, an seche þ borne to þe warme. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13457 Fra full ferr can þai till him seke. *Ibid.* 28432 þe nedy sekand to my hus I haue wit-draun wit almus. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 392 In-to Surre he soute. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* i. 282 Quha sperd, scho said to Sanct Margret thai socht. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. Prol. 184 Litill lammys Full tayt & tryg socht bletand to thar dammys. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* (1599) F 1 b, Sith we haue..found the rich and wealthie Indian clime, Sought to, by greedie mindes, for hurtfull Gold. 1596 Bp. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* i. 129 To seek into strange places for sustenance. 1630 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* xxxiii. (1633) 83 Give me that Bird which will..seeke to my window in the hardest frost. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* iii. 99 The tempest continuing..we were constrained to seeke into a creeke..for safety of our liues. 1634 Milton *Comus* 376 Wisdoms self Oft seeks to sweet retired Solitude. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. vii. 252 If he is always to be thus sought unto methinks he is as far from his longed-for seclusion as ever. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* ii. vi. 86 And in those days Sir Mano to him sought, And held with him much converse. 1887 Morris *Odyss.* xi. 190 But a-winter he sleeps in the feast-hall whereto the thrall-folk seek.

b. To apply, have recourse *to* or *unto* (a person, *for* something); to pay court, make request or petition *to*. Often in indirect passive. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1366 Chaucer *A. B. C.* 78 To whom j seeche for my medicyne. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 200, I can not seke to no man, nor will not but only to yow. *a* 1555 Hooper in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 152 Prayer..is the meanes wherby god wil be saught vnto for his gifts. 1560 Bible (Geneva) 2 *Chron.* xvi. 12 *marg.*, It is in vaine to seke to yᵉ Phisitians, except first we seke to God to purge our sinnes. 1584 Lodge *Alarum agst. Usurers* 10 My friends now disdain thee, the day shall come that they shall seeke to thee. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Custom of Country* v. i, I may shine out againe And as I have been, be admired and sought to. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* ii. liv. 316 No..Souldier, could receive a greater affront, than being sought unto, to do an unworthy action. 1740 Richardson *Pamela* II. 53 And you know you have been sought to by some of the first Families in the Nation, for your Alliance. 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 224 The dead cannot seek unto God. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii, If the wicked will turn from their transgressions, and seek to the Physician of souls. 1853 Lynch *Lett. to Scattered*, etc. (1872) 349 The Bereans ..sought to the Referee; they searched the Old Scriptures. 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 32 Who then sought to thee? who gat help?

†**c.** To resort *to*, *unto*, *till* (a remedy, means of help, an action). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26678 Sekand til an sakful dede. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5519 Of alle bales was he brouȝt..& so schal euerich seg þat secheþ to þe gode. *c* 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (Verse) 988 The fift degre es to be swift Eftir our sin to seke to schrift. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* ii. i. i. 289 Cunning men, Wisards, & white-witches,..that if they bee sought vnto, will helpe almost all infirmities of body & mind. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* i. x. (1692) 54 'Twas his Reproof..that they should seek to the stratagems of Heathen Nations. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxvii, Seek to prayer and penance, and mayest thou find acceptance!

†**d.** To make a hostile approach *to*, *till* (a person). *Obs.* (Cf. senses 6 and 17 a.)

1375 Barbour *Bruce* vi. 625 The kyng met thame that till hym socht. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5903 He soght to on Symagon, a sad man of armys,..He bere to þe bold with a big sworde.

†**14.** To go, move, proceed (in a specified direction). Widely used in ME.; e.g. *to seek up*, to rise (from a sitting posture); *to seek asunder*, to part; *to seek to the earth* or *ground*, to fall; *to seek out of life*, to die. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 504 Hi ða syððan gewunelice þider sohton. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2810 þe luþer maximian westward hider soȝte. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12734 Wyþ þat strok to þe erþe he sought. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5455 þei..soute seþe on-sunder, þouȝh it hem sore greued. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 655 þat þou miȝt seo him þi-self ar þow henne seche. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2962 With þat he sleȝly vp soȝt & his sete leuys. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6644 He seyt to þe soile & soght out of lyue. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2952 They brake sege and homward sought. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 201 War nocht for schayme he had socht to the ground. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 3428 And he goith one, and frome the feld he socht.

†**b.** said of a thing. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3106 þe smel was suette þat soght til heuen. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 563 Quen þe swemande soȝe soȝt to his hert. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 744 Ryght so sey I be fire or sovne Or smoke or other thynges lyght Alwey they seke vpwarde on hight. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1091 Er the sun vp soght with his softe beames. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1619 The giaunt hym ayen smate, Thorough his sheld and his plate, Into the flesh it sought. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 200 The paynfull wo socht till his hart full sone. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 43 Another Fig tree called Ægiptiaca, being throwen into the water, it straight waye discendeth and seeketh to the bottom.

†**c.** Sometimes conjugated with *be*, in the perfect and pluperfect tenses. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3707 In-to cades ðe folc was sogt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4320 For sua þou mai þe driue to ded..Quen þou art soght fra þi succur. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (1891) 502 Swiche sorwe icham in souȝt. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3003 Or he was soȝt to þe side. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. i. 23 Eneas..Is till Evander socht.

15. Seek after —. To go in quest of, look for; to try to find, reach, or obtain; †to pursue in order to hurt. Now chiefly in passive: To be desired or in demand; to be courted, to have one's presence desired.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Sech after þing þe ðe beð biheue. *c* 1200 Ormin 6273, & all forrwerrp þu towarrd himm To sekenn affterr wræche. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1/6 Eleyne, þat was is moder, to Ierusalem he sende to sechen after þe holie rode. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* ii. pr. v. (1868) 47 Þan is it no nede þat þou seke after þe superfluite of fortune. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 178, I seke after a segge þat I seigh ones. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* i. ix. 48 Bifore eer he eny suche causis fyndeth, and eer he aftir eny suche causis sechith. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 53 Yef they..sekyd after the mercye of god and alsoo after the helpe of his holy seyntys. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xiii. (xiv.) 2 To se yf there were eny, that wolde vnderstonde & seke after God. *Ibid.* lxix. [lxx.] 2 Let them be shamed & confounded that seke after my soule [*and so* 1611]. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii. iv. 405 You see (my good Wenches) how men of Merit are sought after. 1615 W. Bedwell *Moham. Impost.* iii. § 97 We..do not seeke after those bookes. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 44, I will never believe that ill fortune any more than good will seeke after me as far as this. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 11 ₱ 5 They have been always seek'd after by the Ladies. 1850 Scoresby *Chevver's Whalem. Adv.* vi. (1859) 77 The first four, only, of this catalogue are much sought after for their oil. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. viii. 262, I was aware that he had been greatly sought after as a preacher.

16. Seek for —. To look for, try to find or obtain, etc. (An equivalent for the transitive senses 1, 2, 7.)

c 1250 *Owl & N.* 1508 Ich not hu mai eni freo-man for hire sechen after þan. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 208 And yit therfore With al his wit he hath don sieke. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 133 For moie pasture I will nat stryue Nor seche for my foode no more. 1526 Tindale *Mark* i. 37 All men seke for the. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Rogation Week* iii. 247 b, If we be colde, we seke for cloth. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 18 They went therefore seeking heere and there for money. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iv. 161 Our disappointment and their security were neither to be sought for in their valour nor our misconduct. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xxv. 182 The group..broke up, seeking in all directions for a means of passage. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 362 The true life should neither seek for pleasures, nor..entirely avoid pains.

†**b.** Naut. *To seek up for*: to 'bear up for', sail towards. *Obs. rare.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ii. 44 The tempest increasing.., we were constrained to seeke vp for the Port.

†**17. Seek on, upon —.** [Cf. Onseek *v.*] **a.** To approach with hostile intention; to advance against, set on, attack, assail. Also in indirect passive. Similarly, *to seek again(s* (= against). (Cf. sense 6.) *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 8433 Herigal him soðe on mid hehær strengðe. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 22 Leccherie anan riht greideð hire wið þet to weorrin o þi meiðhad, & secheð erst upon hire, nebbe to nebbe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4411 Ioseph soght [*Gött.* sohut] on me in bour. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 196 And somtyme be we suffred for to seke Vp-on a man, and doon his soule vnreste. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 190 And he with pouer goth to seke Ayein the Scottes forto fonde the werre which he tok on honde. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1735 For þou has samed ..a selly nounbre..to seke vs agaynes. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 84 My lord the Sowdon vpon me soght In grete wrathe. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iii. 304 Vndyr my seylle I sall be bound to the For Inglismen, that thai sall do him nocht, Nor to no Scottis, less it be on thaim socht. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* iii. xiii. 115 He is..ful lothe to fyghte with ony man but yf he be sore sou3t on. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 3311 One thar fois ful fersly thai soght. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xlv. 150 Better it were for vs to seke batayle then to be sought on. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 341 Alcibiades.. so came home highly welcomed, although thei had by necessitee been forced to seeke vpon hym.

b. To approach, apply to (a person) in order to obtain something.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13726 Quen þai þis wais on iesu soght, Well he wist all quat þai thoght. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xxi. i. 840 Than Syr Mordred sought on quene Gueneuer by letters & sondes..for to haue hir to come oute of the toure of london. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxlviii. 556 When Johan Lyon sawe himselfe sought on by them whom he desyred to haue their good wylles and loue, he was greatly reioyced. 1536 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 5 They..seke only vppon hym for theyr ouun commodytye. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 12 b, Seyng that we seke upon straungers [L. *quando peregrinos euocamus*].

†**18.** To make inquiry or request. Const. *of* (the thing inquired for). *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 80 Bot of here entre whan thei soghte, The gates weren al to smale. *Ibid.* III. 373 This have I for thin ese cast, That thou nomore of love sieche.

III. Uses of the gerundial infinitive *to seek*.

19. Predicated of a thing or person that needs to be sought or looked for; = not to be found or not yet found, not at hand, absent, missing, lacking. *Far to seek*, far out of reach, a long way off.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 321 The Philosophres stoon..I warne yow wel, it is to seken euere. *c* 1540 J. Heywood *Four PP.* 294 Who may not playe one daye in a weke May thincke his thrift farre to seke. 1562 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 13 When his Maister nedeth him, he is to seeke. 1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 21 With some vpon Sundaies, their tables doe reeke, and halfe the weeke after, their dinners to seeke. 1612 Rowlands *Knaue of Harts* B 4 b, With trauellers monie may be to seeke. *a* 1668 Lassels *Voy. Italy* ii. (1670) 317 Lest they should grow idle, and have their strength to seek when the war should break out. 1775 *Tender Father* I. 205 Amelia..was still to seek, and, perhaps, in reality, totally lost to him. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* iii. v. § 6. 262 This supposes that we have found the rational method of determining value: which, however, is still to seek. 1904 Weyman *Abb. Vlaye* xi, The end she knew; the means were to seek.

b. With negative: Not needing to be sought or looked for, not hard to find, not absent or wanting. Also *not far*, †*not long*, *to seek.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 784 Oure conseil was nat longe for to seche. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 160 My sorwe is thanne noght to seche. *Ibid.* 236 Whan Deianyre hath herd this speche, Ther was no sorwe for to seche. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 238 All Se fowle and Seid fowle was nocht for to seike. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 26 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 26 The four ordouris wer nocht for to seik, Thay wer all in this toun dwelling. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxiv. 102 The extreme answer, for which examples are not to seek. 1876 W. H. Pollock in *Contemp. Rev.* June 57 The reason is not far to seek.

20. Of a person, his faculties, etc.: **a.** At a loss or at fault; unable to act, understand, etc.; puzzled to know or decide. *Const.* indirect question introduced by *how*, *what*, etc.; also *to* (do). *Obs.* or *arch.*

Also *much*, *far*, *all to seek*; †*new to seek*, utterly at a loss.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 61 Thi wittes ben riht feer to seche. 14.. Hoccleve *Min. Poems* xxiv. 514 With him ther hath been many a sundry leeche..but al to seeche Hire art was. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 234 And hardily, they were nothing to seke How they on hem shuld the harneys set. 1523

SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 893 Zeuxes, that enpicturid fare Elene the quene, You to deuyse his crafte were to seke. *a* 1529 — *Agst. Garnesche* ii. 37 To turney or to tante with me ye ar to fare to seke. 1581 RICH *Farew.* B b j, Thus Emelya was now [*read* new] to seeke. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin's Deut.* lxxii. 485/1 Insomuch that..they wote not where they bee, but are newe to seeke in their imaginations. 1597 HOLLYBAND *Fr. Littleton* Ep. Ded. (1625) 5 Saying, that the learner is newe to seeke, when he cometh to a booke without such marks. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxix. (1612) 325 Yea far he is to seeke of what his proper Nature is. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 847 The Gouernour..who alwaies brought vp in ciuile affaires, was to seeke how to defend a siege. 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life Duke of N.* (1886) III. 192 Whereas now he should be to seek to do the like, his estate being so much ruined by the late Civil Wars. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 27 Whence this great Liberty of Sculpture arises, I am much to seek. 1709 SHAFTESB. *Moralists* II. i. 47 But what real Good is, I am still to seek. 1803 tr. *P. Le Brun's Mons. Botte* I. 48 Charles passed the night in..forming projects, abandoning them [etc.]. In the morning he was as much to seek as ever. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xx, For the details of our itinerary, I am all to seek.

b. Wanting or deficient *in*, †*of*; without skill or learning *in*. With *for*: Badly off or at a loss for, unable to find. *arch.*

c 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Courte* 314 Sergyantes of the coyfe eke, He sayth they are to seke In pletynge of theyr case At the Commune Place. 1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. D j, So be there agayne many mo full vndiscreate, vnreasonable, chorlishe, and farre to seke in such thinges. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 89 Greece is..neuer void of some Synon, neuer to seeke of some deceitful shifter. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, I that haue dealt so long in the fire, will not be to seek in smoak, now. 1625 BACON *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 544 For if you reduce Vsury, to one Low Rate, ..the Merchant wil be to seeke for Money. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, Dan.* iii. 16 O King Nebuchadnezzar, wee are not to seeke of a ready answer to this charge of thine. 1670 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 199 He being to seek for a version that would please the Doctor, it was a long time before he could hit it. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* v. 118 Does he not also leaue us wholly to seek in the Art of Political Wagering? 1771 FOOTE *Maid of Bath* III. Wks. 1799 II. 238, I promise you she sha'n't be to seek for the means. 1803 PORSON in *Museum Crit.* (1814) I. 332 The Germans in Greek Are sadly to seek. 1835 H. J. ROSE in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) II. 107 Our good clergy are sadly to seek in the great points, viz. Church authority, &c. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* I. ix, The Cause, which is at present sadly to seek in the matter of young ladies.

†c. Astray from the truth, mistaken. *Not to seek*: not ignorant, well aware (*that*). *Obs.*

1569 SIR N. THROCKMORTON *Let.* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* App. No. 32 You are not to seek that some will use cautions, some neutrality, some delays. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 347 Yet are they very much to seeke in that they doe so much exclaime against taking up of veyns. 1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* Gen. Pref. C 1 b, Which if it be not a restraining of the Gift of Prayer, I am much to seek.

IV. 21. *Comb.* a. of the verb + object, as † **seek-sorrow, -trouble**, one who seeks sorrow, etc. b. **Seek-no-farther** (or **-further**), a kind of apple.

a 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1598) 88 A field they go, where manie lookers be, And thou seek-sorow Klaius them among. 1611 FLORIO, *Cattabriga*, a make-bate, a busie-bodie, a pick-thanke, a seeke-trouble. 1670 MEAGER *Eng. Gard.* 86 [Apples.] Seek no farther. 1845 DOWNING *Fruits Amer.* 93 Autumn Apples...Rambo. Seek-no-further, of New Jersey. 1850 MISS WARNER *Wide Wide World* xxii, 'Seek-no-further!' said Ellen;—'what a funny name. It ought to be a mighty good apple'. 1875 HOGG *Fruit Man.* (ed. 4) 134 This is the true old *Seek-no-farther*.

Seek, obs. f. SICK; var. SIKH.

See·kable, *a. rare*—°. [f. SEEK *v.* + -ABLE.] † Capable of investigation. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 328/1 Sekabylle, *scrutabilis*.

Seeke: see SICK *a.* and *v.*[1]

Seeker (sī·kəɹ). Forms: 4 **secher, sekere,** 5 **seker,** 6 **seaker,** *Sc.* **seiker,** 6– **seeker.** [f. SEEK *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who seeks, in various senses of the verb; a searcher, an explorer, one who endeavours to find something hidden or lost. Const. as the vb.

Often used as the second element in objective combinations, such as OFFICE-SEEKER, PLEASURE-SEEKER.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1196 (Kölbing) On a day, as ich 3ou telle, Þo ich Þre sechers snelle Þat were ysent fram Þe king. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. 117 Knowing of trouth in causes of thinges was more hardyer in the first sechers..and lighter in us that han folowed after. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 328/1 A Seker, *scrutator*. 1567 PALFREYMAN *Baldwin's Mor. Philos.* VII. vii. (1600) 129 Neither slaunder nor flatter, nor bee no seeker out of other mens matters. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 136 He trett mekle the seikeris of wylde beistes. *a* 1686 CLARKSON *Serm.* (1696) 150 He rewards all seekers. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxliv, 'Tis odd, not one of all these seekers thought..Of looking in the bed as well as under. *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) IV. 302 As soon as the government becomes the mere creature of seekers of office, your free institutions are nearly at an end. 1868 FARRAR (*title*) Seekers after God. 1881 LADY D. HARDY *Through Cities & Prairie Lands* 131, I fancy they are searching for the bride...But nobody attempts to put the clue in the hands of the seekers.

b. *Eccl. Hist.* (With capital S.) As the designation assumed by a class of sectaries in the 16–17th c.: see quot. 1645.

1617 J. MORTON in R. Barclay *Inner Life Relig. Soc. Commw.* (1876) 412 Oh, ye Seekers, I would ye sought aright, and not beyond the Scriptures, calling it carnal. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 2) 141 Many..go under the name of Expecters and Seekers & doe deny that there is any true Church, or any true Minister, or any Ordinances: some of them assume the Church to be in the wildernesse, and they are seeking it there: others say it is in the smoke of the Temple, & that they are groping for it there. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 1, I saw a Vision yesternight Enough to sate a Seekers sight: I wisht my self a Shaker there, And her quick pulse my trembling sphear. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 10 Many separate societies, and amongst the rest also, such as were called Seekers. 1795 SEWARD *Anecd.* (ed. 2) I. 318 Sir Henry Vane, so sagacious and resolute as to daunt and intimidate even Cromwell himself, yet so visionary and so feeble-minded as to be a Seeker and Millennist. 1836 H. ROGERS *Y. Howe* iii. (1863) 47 From the Papists, who clung to every particle of ancient error, to the Seekers, who wandered about [etc.].

†c. *Seeker-out*: a fielder at Cricket. *Obs.*

1744 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) 18 The Seekers-out change Place. 1748 in *Waghorn's Cricket Scores* (1899) 41 Smith.. being allowed a seeker-out.

2. An instrument used in seeking or searching. a. A kind of slender probe or tracer used in dissections. Cf. SEARCHER 3 a.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. vi. 22 The small iron [surgical] instruments, which by reason of seeking, are called the seekers or searchers. 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Technol.* 72 The tracer is apparently similar to the 'seeker' of the English anatomists...This instrument was introduced into the laboratory of Cornell University [etc.]. 1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (ed. 2) 281 Insert a seeker into it [the pedal gland of the common snail]—it can be readily introduced for a distance of more than an inch.

b. Part of an astronomical telescope; cf. SEARCHER 3 e, FINDER 3 b.

1892 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 473/2 Prof. Lamp at Kiel found it easily visible to the naked eye.., with a tail which in the seeker appeared about 2° in length.

Hence (sense 1 b) **See·kerism,** † **See·kerness.**

1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. I. 58 Is it to shew your unsettled and scrupulous seeker-nesse? 1884 *Ch. Quarterly Rev.* XIX. 57 It [Independency] was continually losing its younger adherents by the ceaseless drift to Anabaptism, to Seekerism, to Quakerism [etc.].

Seekh, variant of SIKH.

Seeking (sī·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* For forms see the vb. [f. SEEK *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. SEEK in its various senses.

(*It is*) *of my own seeking*: said of a misfortune that has been brought about by one's own fault. Also negatively, *It is not* (colloq. *it is none*) *of my seeking*: said of an honour or success, or of a quarrel or the like, which the speaker disclaims having sought.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5930 Þan asswybe pers þey soght, But al here sekyng was for no3t. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lii. 500 Fyrste to the vncoupelynge, to the sekynge, to the rechate,..and many other blastes and termes. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2503 And gawan, which was in the seeking 3hit Of the gud knycht, of hyme haith got no wit. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xi. 7 Wilt thou fynde out God with thy sekynge? *a* 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Siedge* II. iii, You hear the Tyrant's wonderfully taken With us: It was none of our seeking; Fortune Hath thrown the Dignity into our Lap. 1668 [BETHEL] *World's Mistake in O. Cromwell* 13 Instead of answering his seekings, the Marchants remonstrated to him, the great prejudice that a Warr with Spain would be to England. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 152 Of glory as thou wilt, said he, so deem, Worth or not worth the seeking, let it pass. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) II. 23 Why that's well quoth Sancho: a happy Seeking and a happy Finding. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherl.* I. 98 The misfortune is entirely of my own seeking. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 288 They had been involved in hostilities which were not of their own seeking.

† b. The object of seeking. *Obs. rare.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXVI. 13 And fra now .i. sall seke þi face lastandly til my ded and þat .i. fynd my sekynge. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 437 Þane socht þay hyme dais thre..til hyme-self one þe thryd day askyt þare sekyne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 192 What's their seeking? *Men.* For Corne at their owne rates, wherof they say The Citie is well stor'd.

Seeking (sī·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SEEK *v.* + -ING[2].] That seeks, in various senses of the vb.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 328/2 Sekynge, *querens, scrutans*. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 249 Pamela only casting a seeking looke, whether she could see Dorus. 1656 *Sibbes' Confer. Christ & Mary* To Rdr. 4 Christ, (who is never far absent from a seeking soul). 1715 E. ERSKINE *Wks.* (1871) I. 51 Wind is of a very seeking penetrating nature. 1859 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* V. (1871) I. 122 Inspirations addressed to the seeking intellect of the philosopher.

Seekle, Seekly: see SICKLE, SICKLY *adjs.*

† **Seel,** *sb. Naut. Obs.* Also 7 **seele.** [f. SEEL *v.*] A sudden heeling over of a vessel in a storm.

1625 GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadiz* 117 Our shipp did rolle more, and fetch deeper and more dangerous Seeles then in the greatest storme. 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* s. v., The Lee-seele, is when she rowles to Leeward; there is no danger in this seele, though [etc.]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 165/2 Seele, or seeling, is a sudden turning aside of a ship, forced by the motion of the Sea and fearful Winds. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Seeling*, When a ship thus tumbles to leeward, they call it *lee-seel*.

† **Seel,** *v.*[1] *Naut. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* Of a ship: To make a sudden lurch to one side. Hence † **See·ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 24 When a Ship seels or roules in foule weather. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XI. 487 They plie their tasks: some seeling yards bestry'd And take in sailes. 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* s. v. *Seele*, So that seeling is but a suddaine heeling, forced by the motion, and feare of the sea or wind. 1692 *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 81 *The Ship seels*, that is, when on a sudden she lies down on her side, and tumbles from one side to the other. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Seeling*, If she rowls or seels to windward, there is fear of her coming over too short or suddenly.

Seel (sēl), *v.*[2] Forms: 5 **sele,** 6 **cele,** 6–7 **siel,** 6–9 **seal,** 7 **ceel, seele, seile,** 6– **seel.** [Later form of SILE *v.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To close the eyes of (a hawk or other bird) by stitching up the eyelids with a thread tied behind the head; chiefly used as part of the taming process in falconry. Also, to stitch *up* (the eyes of a bird).

a 1500 in Harting *Perf. Bk. Sparhawkes* (1886) Introd. 12 Take the outsyd of her ye and put thorgh ye nedell and the threde [etc.]...And then thou maist sey she is a seled. 1530 PALSGR. 479/1, I cele a hauke or a pigyon..whan I sowe up their eyes for caryage or otherwyse. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. i, He, tame Crow,..would haue kept Both eyes, and beake seal'd vp, for sixe *sesterces*. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 5 Your Faulkners seele a Pigeons eye (when they would haue her soare high) to prevent a Vertigo. 1647 HEXHAM I. (Birds), To seile a Hawke. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Falconry*, Care ought to be taken, not to seel her too hard. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v, You cannot..reclaim a hawk..or direct his diet when he is sealed. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* vi. 68 A bird of the same colour with eyes seeled and wings shortened. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 373/1 (Falconry) *Seel*, to sew up the upper eyelids of a hawk, and tie the threads behind the head. An obsolete practice now superseded by the hood.

fig. 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* IV. i. 41 Al conscience is sealed at Athens.

2. *transf.* To close (a person's eyes). Also *fig.* to make blind, to prevent from seeing, hoodwink.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 766 Thy light is darkned, and thine eyes are siel'd. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 210 Shee that so young could giue out such a Seeming To seele her Fathers eyes vp. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 112 But when we in our viciousnesse grow hard..the wise Gods seele our eyes In our owne filth. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 18 It is bad to have the eyes seeled, but worse to have the ears sealed up. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVI. 240 A life-long night Seel'd his broad eye.

Hence **Seeled** (sēld) *ppl. a.*; **See·ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (Sommer) 65 b, Now she brought them to see a seeled Doue, who the blinder she was, the higher shee straue. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 46 Come, seeling Night, Skarfe vp the tender Eye of pittiful Day. 1625 QUARLES *Sions Sonets* xv. iii, These seiled eyes that slept So soundly fast, awak'd, much faster wept. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 286 Lovers like ceel'd Pidgeons flying the Higher for having been Blinded. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Hawking*, Then cast out a sealed duck. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* iv. 48 The seeling threads are cut short. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 123 Their talk was all of training, terms of art, Diet and seeling.

† **Seel,** *v.*[3] *Obs.*—° [ad. F. *ciller*, f. *cil* eyelash, orig. also eyebrow.] (See quot.)

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Seeling*, A Horse is said to *Seel*, when upon his Eye-brows, there grows about the Breadth of a Farthing of white Hairs, mixed with those of his natural Colour; which is a Mark of Old Age.

Seel: see CEIL *v.*, SEAL *sb.* and *v.*, SELE, SELL *v.*

Seeld(e, var. ff. SELD; obs. pa. t. of SELL *v.*

Seelden, seeldome, obs. forms of SELDOM.

Seele. *Obs.* Also 5 **cele, seill.** [? a. F. *ciel* sky, canopy.] A canopy.

1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 5 In this wise the King shall ride opyn heded vndre a seele of cloth of gold baudekyn. *Ibid.* 7 A cele of white damaske. 1494 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 127 A seill of bawdkyne of gould lyned with bawdkyne.

Seele, obs. f. CEIL *v.*, SEAL *sb.* and *v.*; var. SELE.

Seeled, obs. form of CEILED, canopied.

1643 *Farington Papers* (Chetham Soc.) 99, 1 Seeled Bed with ffurniture.

† **See·lihead.** *Obs.* In 5 **selyhede.** [f. SEELY *a.* + -HEAD.] Happiness.

14.. *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 582/31 *Felicitas*, selyhede.

† **See·lily,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **sēliglīce,** 3 **seliliche, seliliz,** 4 **selily,** 5 **selyly.** [ONorthumb. *sēliglīce* (= WS. *gesæliglice*): see SEELY *a.* and -LY[2].] Happily.

[*c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XI. § 1 Manige habbaþ ġenoȝ ġesælilice ȝewifod.] *a* 1000 *Rituale Eccl. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 79 Seliglice, *feliciter*. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17318 Þurrh whatt himm comm swa seliliȝ To findenn Godess aȝe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* II. pr. iv. 64 (Addit. MS.) Som man is wel and selily maried but he hab no children. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* (Dubl. MS.) xviii. 42 Yn hys lyf of thys world, chaunged wel selyly for þe lyf that euer shal lest without end.

† **See·liness,** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **selines, sellines,** 4–5 **selynes(s(e,** 4, 7 **selinesse,** 7 **seelinesse.** [f. SEELY *a.* + -NESS. OE. had *gesælignes*.]

1. Happiness, blessedness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10816 All cristen men þat was and es, Has thorut hir þair selines. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 813 So worldly selinesse,..Y-medled is with many a bitternesse! 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. x. 79 For thou wenest thilke joye to be selinesse or els ese. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys, Agnes* 135 Swetter þe loue, feyrere þe face, And of selynes mych gretere þe grace. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXX. iv, In mykill ioye and worldly selynesse.

2. Simplicity; silliness. *rare.*

1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 45 As old Eli overrules Samuels seelinesse. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 164 Any simple Reader may easily discry the selinesse of your Arguments.

Seeling, obs. f. CEILING. **Seeling,** *vbl. sbs.* and *ppl. adjs.*: see SEEL *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Seely (sī·li), *a. Obs.* (exc. *dial.*). Forms: 3 **seoly,** 3–6 **seli(e,** 3–7 **sely,** 4 **sele (celly, selli),** 4–5 **cely, (selly),** 5 **cele,** 6 **sealie, -y,**

seally(e, seilie, -ye, selle, sellie, sel(l)ye, sielie, -y, zelie, 6–7 seeley, seelye, 6–7, 9 seelie, 5– seely. See also I-SELI, and the later SILLY *a.* [Com. WGer.: OE. **sǽlig* (implied in the synonymous *gesǽlig* I-SELI *a.*, and in the adv. *sǽliglīce* SEELILY) = OFris. *sālich* (mod.NFris. *salig*, WFris. *sillich*), OS. *sālig*, MDu. *sālech* (Du. *zalig*), OHG. *sālig* (MHG. *sælic*, mod.G. *selig*):—OTeut. type **sæligo-* f. **sæli-z* luck, happiness (Goth. *sēls*, OE. *sǽl*: see SELE). In ordinary mod. English the word is represented by SILLY, a form which arose in the 15th c. from a shortening of the vowel, the pronunciation of which had changed from (*ē*) to something approaching (*ĭ*).]

1. (Cf. SELE *sb.* 2). ? Observant of due season, punctual.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Đe ðridde [werke of brihtnesse] is þat man be waker and liht and snel and seli and erliche rise and ȝernliche sech chireche.

2. Happy, blissful; fortunate, lucky, well-omened, auspicious.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 31 Almiȝtin louerd,..ðu giue me seli timinge To thaunen ðis werdes biginninge. *Ibid.* 2546 And egipte folc adden nið, for ebris adden seli sið. *a* 1272 *Luue Ron* 143 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Nere he mayde ful seoly þat myhte wunye myd such a knyhte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3362 Til his behoue haue i þe soght, In seli time. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 503 For sely is that deeth,..That, ofte y-cleped, cometh and endeth peyne. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. x. 108 Than, say I, thou art blisful and fortunat sely, if thou knowe thy goodes that thou hast yet beleved. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 392 The by-tide a cely chaunce, thi lyfe was savede this daye. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* 185 In gude tyme and sely to begynne Thair prentissehed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 452/1 Sely, or happy, *felix*, *fortunatus*. 1468 *Medulla* in *Cath. Angl.* 56 *Felicio*, to make sely. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 56/1 Cele, *vbi* happy.

3. Spiritually blessed, enjoying the blessing of God. Said of persons, their condition or experiences.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1421 þurh seli martirdom. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108, & tu seli ancre, þet ert his seli spuse, leorne hit ȝeorne of him þet [etc.]. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O. E. Hom.* 205 Bisech for me þine seli sune Milce and merci and ore. *c* 1340 *Abbey of Holy Ghost* in *Hampole's Wks.* (1895) I. 326 A Jhesu, blyssede [es] þat abbaye and cely es þat religione. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 74 In pathmos als þe angel brycht Schawyt hyme ful sely sycht. *c* 1400 *Primer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1846) II. 11 Resp: Cely [orig. *felix*] art thou, hooli virgyne marie, and worthiest al maner preisyng.

4. Pious, holy, good.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1453 Tac read, seli meiden, to þe seoluen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1986 Đor was in helle a sundri stede, wor ðe seli folc reste dede;..Til ihesu crist fro ðeden he nam. *c* 1275 *On Serving Christ* 53 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 þureh his [John the Baptist's] sely sermun serewe him wes by-þouht. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 426 in *Macro Plays* 16 Lady, helpe! sely darlynge, vene, vene!

absol. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 þis is nu inouh of þisse witte iseid et tisse cherre, to warnie þeo selie.

Proverb. *c* 1290 *Beket* 276 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 112 Seli child is sone i-lered.' *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 60 For sely [*v.r.* cely] child wold alday soone lere. *a* 1450 *Ratis Raving* III. 3265 For sely barnis are eith to leire.

5. Innocent, harmless. Often as an expression of compassion for persons or animals suffering undeservedly.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 453/138 'Alas', he seide, 'þis seli best: þat no-þing ne doth a-mis!' 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6453 To þe king of hongri þis seli children twie He sende uor to norisi þat he wardede hom wel beye. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 499 Withdrow þe knif, þat was lewe Of þe seli children blod. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 584 Gret was..the repentance Of hem that hadden wronge suspecioun Vpon this sely Innocent Custance. *c* 1475 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* 336 Acab and quene iesabell, Quhilk sely nabot..For his wyne yarde wyth outyn pitee sleue. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 578 And thus the loselles stryues, And lewdely sayes by Christ Agaynst the sely preest. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vi. M v, Sely innocent Daniell was caste into the lyons. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. vi. (1895) 200 To see a seely innocent hare murdered of a dogge. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 114 And murther the poore and seely people, which God wot, meant no harme. [1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* iii. 135 A racy sense of what such seely shepherds may have gathered from an angel's song.]

6. Deserving of pity or sympathy; pitiable, miserable, 'poor'; helpless, defenceless. Cf. SILLY *a.* I, 1 b.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 781 þis word dude muche wo to þis seli olde king. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13972 A seli sin-ful sco was an, And first als a comun womman. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 683 To helpen sely Troilus of his wo. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* 44 Quhy lest god mak ȝou so, my derrest hert, To do a sely prisoner thus smert. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 201 Sely Scotland, that of helpe has gret neide. 1530 PALSGR. 323/2 Sely or fearfull, *paoureux*. Sely wretched, *meschant*. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 86 At the threshold her sely fote did trippe. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. ix. (1895) 301 But thies seilie poore wretches be presently tormented with barreyne and vnfrutefull labour. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 113 Grasse, thistle and mustard seede,..Are very ill neighbours to seely poor hop. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 1466 The seelie man [Fr. *le miserable*]..Me battaile gaue. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* II. 112 The seely Gentlewomen, without regard of sexe or shame, were stripped from their apparrell to their verie smockes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* x. 30 Attend Laisa, seelie poore [Vulg. *paupercula*] Anathoth. [1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 148 The famous castle of Malepartus which beheld the base murder of Lampe, the hare, and many a seely soul beside.]

b. Often of the soul, as in danger of divine judgement.

1310 *St. Brendan* (Bälz) 584 þe develen come blaste To lede to helle þis seli [*c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* sori] gost. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 576 þu most..þenke þat god it þe sende, þi seli soule to amende. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 502 My sely saull salbe saif, quhen sa bot [*? read* Sabaot] all iugis. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 321/2 The paynes that selye soules feele when they be departed thence.

7. Insignificant, trifling; mean, poor; feeble.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2528 Of an holi prechors word hii nolde noȝt so ofte þenche As of þe murye word..of the seli wenche. *a* 1300 *Expos. Cross* 458 (Ashm.) in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 54 Vp an seli asse he rod. *a* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxix. 293 And for to apparaylle with oure bodyes wee usen a sely litylle clout, for to wrappen in our careynes. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 22, I se his slouthe and sely labour, which is no labour. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) 193 Egbertus..in moste ample wise hadde enlarged the seelie littell kingdom. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Gluttony* 107 Holophernes..hadde his head strycken from his shoulders by that sely woman Iudith. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. i. C j, And not one siely bitte we got since yesterday. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 75 b, Lerned Luther..how far doth he both twayn Surmount, who with his seely pen to yeld doth both constraine. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 56 Whilst the mountains doe trauell, a seely mouse will be brought forth. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1812 He with the Romians was esteemed so As seelie ieering idiots are with Kings, For sportiue words, and vttring foolish things. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xv. 358 There is a Nation, where the enclosures of Gardens and Fields they intend to keep several, are made with a seely twine of cotton. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii. 40 Hauing layne Her in a Boate like the Cannowes of Inde, Some seely trough of wood, or some trees rinde. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 67 Commonly the Lord effects those things which are of greatest consequence, by poore and seely meanes. [1839 KINGSLEY *Poems, In Illum. Missal* 7 My love, my song, my skill, my high intent, Have I within this seely book y-pent.]

b. Frail, worn-out, crazy.

1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke, Dial. Sorenes & Chir.* 24 b, We see the like effecte in olde selie bodies whiche..bee continually eaten up of ulcers. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T., To R. Baynes* 32 The Pilot..Beset with stormes,..knowes not howe to saue His sielie barke, but lets the rudder goe. [1847 KINGSLEY *Poems, Red King* 67 By Mary's grace a seely boat On Christchurch bar did lie afloat.]

8. Foolish, simple, silly.

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1246 Nor of theyr noddy polles, Nor of theyr sely soules. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 107 With such seelie huswiues no penie is found. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 265 In pride wee speake it, or at least inwardlie thinke it, wee are not as those seely Idiotes are. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Wise Sp.* 224 The fellow seemed but a seely soule, and sate still, and sayde nothing. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 127 Holding those that deale more honestly..to be..poore seely fooles, that want wit.

† **Seem,** *sb. Obs.* [f. SEEM *v.*2] Seeming, semblance, appearance.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 452/2 Semynge, or semys, *apparencia*. 1549 *Prayer Bk. Troubles* (Camden) 147 The innocent that have been seduced under the colour and seame of good. 1596 GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 58 The fairest good in seeme, but fowlest ill.

† **Seem,** *a. Obs.* In 4–5 seme. [a. ON. *sǿm-r*: see SEEM *v.*2] Seemly, proper, fitting.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1085 Let þe ladiez be fette, to lyke hem þe better þer was seme solace by hem-self stille. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1810 Ande clannes is his comfort, and coyntyse he louyes, & þose þat seme arn & swete schyn se his face. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 28015 (Cott. Galba) ȝe ladys.. þat stodis hals and haie to hew,..for to mak ȝow seme [*earlier MS.* semle] and quaint.

b. quasi-*adv.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 190 þat graciǫs gay with-outen galle, So smoþe, so smal, so seme slyȝt.

† **Seem,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare.* In 3 seme. [OE. *sēman* (:—prehist. **sōmjan*), f. *sōm* agreement. (More commonly *gesēman*: see I-SEME *v.*)] *trans.* **a.** To settle (a dispute), reconcile (contending parties). **b.** To ratify, confirm (an agreement).

a 1000 *Canons Edgar* vii. in Thorpe *Ags. Laws* II. 246 Nan sacu þe betweox preostan si ne beo ȝescoten to worldmanna some, ac seman & sibbian heora ȝene ȝeferan. *c* 1205 LAY. 4259 Heo makeden ane sætnesse and mid aȝe [*read* aþe] heo semde. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 287 (Jesus MS.) Þo quaþ þe vle, Hwo schal vs seme?

Seem (sīm), *v.*2 Forms: 3–5 sem, 3–6 seme, 4 syme, sieme, 4–7 seeme, 5 ceme, 5–7 (9 *dial.*) seime, 6 seym(me, semme, 6–7 seame, 6, 8 *Sc.* seim, 5– seem; *Pa. t.* 3–4, 6 semde, 5 sempt(e, 6 semt. [ME. *sēme*, a. ON. *sǿma* (mod.Icel. *sæma* to honour, conform to, MSw. *söma* to befit, beseem, Da. *somme* refl. to beseem), f. *sǿm-r* (:—prehistoric **sōmi-*) fitting, seemly; cf. the cognate ON. *sóma* (pa. t. subj. *sómðe*) to beseem, befit.

From the same grade of the root are OE. *sōm* reconciliation (whence *sēman* SEEM *v.*1); the ablaut-variant **sam-* appears in SAME *a.*, SAMEN *adv.*, together.]

† **I. 1.** To be suitable to, befit, beseem. Often with adv., *well, best, fair*, etc. **a.** quasi-*trans.* with obj. originally dative. (*a*) *impersonal* and quasi-*impers.* with the real subject expressed by a clause or infinitive phrase.

a 1200 ORMIN Ded. 66, & te bitæche icc off þiss boc, Heh wikenn alls itt semeþþ, Al to þurrhsekenn illc an ferrs. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 271 For he þurh þe þat wisdom art al þis world wrahte and dihteð hit and dealeð as hit best semeð. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2916 Hire semes curteys forto be, For she is fayr so flour on tre. 1350–1400 *Sir Beues* (E) 1746 He took hys scheeld & hys spere As it semyd á good rydere. *c* 1400 *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* xx. 58 It semes a kynge to haue discrescioun. *a* 1425 *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 6 It semeth any discrete man y-cladde with clerkis clothing for to occupie gentil mennez bordez. *a* 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 129 As hyt syttythe and semyþe so worthy a prynce and a pryncesse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iii. 37 Gif he pretendis in batale with a brand To end the weyr,..heir semyt hym vnder scheyld With wapynnis to recontre me in feyld. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 89 It semyth nat thy pyllyd pate Agenst a poyet lawreat To take vpon the for to scryue. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A viii, But ill it seem'd me them to blame, though I Censur'd myselfe like mine owne enemy.

(*b*) with person or thing as subject.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3311 Bot ai þe quils he ne fan To be-hald þat leue maidan, How all hir dedes can hir seme. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11914 Nys non on lyue, cayser ne kynge, þat semeþ so wel his beryng. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 564 þenne he seiȝ a whit kniht comynge him a-ȝeines..A red cros on his scheld seemed him feire. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7355 Him semyd wele his abyte. 1584 LODGE *Alarum agst. Usurers* Ep. A iij, Who..delighted in such clothing as seemed yᵉ place where he soiourned. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 35 A good old woman..who did farre surpas The rest in honest mirth, that seem'd her well. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 16 Bid them seeke, Actions that seeme them better.

b. const. *to, for, with.*

c 1205 LAY. 10207 Preostes heo þer setten ase þer to mihte semen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9111 He wald men raf it al to dust, Quar-thoru it semes wel wit þis þat he wan merci of his mis. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* xiv. 56 Þerfore a kynge sholde vse cleþynge and ornementz dere, fayre, and straunge, for it semes to a kynges prorogatyue to passe oþer, so þat his dignite þerby be mand fairer. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. xx. (S.T.S.) II. 275, I wald nane of ȝow belevit þat I am cumin as Ignorant or mysknawing sic thingis as semys to my estate.

c. *absol.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 115 He seiȝ þe peple þorw peine passen in-to helle..and þe fader þouȝte þat hit semede nouȝt. *c* 1400 *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* cv. 106 And right as þe Skryueyn ys enterpretour of þy wyl..So it nedys..þat he besye hym to þy profyt and to þy worschipe as it semys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66/1 Cemyn or becemyn, *decet*. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E vj, It seemeth not in streete as palfray to praunce. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 37 Thane he is verailie God for that seemis noth that ony suld be placit at the richt hand of God the fader bot giff he war God. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 158 Nought seemeth sike strife. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. *To the King* § 2 For it seemeth much in a King, if..he can take hold of any superficiall Ornaments and shewes of learning.

† **2.** *refl.* and *intr.* To vouchsafe, deign. [So MSw. *söma* (refl.).] *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11042 Blisced be þou ai, marie!..þat þou ne [*? read* þe] seme wald me to se. *Ibid.* 12445 'Na', sco said, 'þat es na nede, For he þat sent him vs a-mang To be born, he wald him seme, Fra wick men ai wel him yeme.' *Ibid.* 17622 Wald þou me leif freind te seme For to cum wit us to mele. *Ibid.* 23913, I prai leuedi if þou wald seme, To tak þis littel werc to quem.

II. To have a semblance or appearance.

Normally with indirect object of the person to whom the appearance is presented; where no object is expressed one may ordinarily be supplied. In the present tense, 'seems' is often equivalent to 'seems to me', which expresses belief in the truth of the appearance predicated. Where the object expressed or implied is not in the first person, or where the verb is in the past tense, there is usually, on the other hand, the notion of *mere* appearance as opposed to fact.

* *As personal verb.*

3. With sb., adj., or phrase as complement: To appear to be, to be apparently (what is expressed by the complement).

Very often, esp. when the complement is a sb. or a phrase, it is introduced by the infinitive *to be*: see examples in 4 a.

a. without object expressed.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 His grisliche teeð semden of swart irn, ant his twa ehnen steappre þene steorren. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 So ful of anguise was þet ilke ned swot..þet hit þuhte [*v.r.* semde] read blod. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1322 For welthes, þat men has here at wille, Semes tokenyng of endeles pyn. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1011 As the mone lyght, Ageyn whom all the sterres semen But smale candels. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 62 He..doth to seme of gret decerte Thing which is litel worth withinne. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 1000 And with-jnne tho x mounthes he was so bold that thyke tyme he semede two ȝeres old. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 38 Makyng bodyes of ayre to compasse a man & make hym seme a hors or another beest. 1570 T. WILSON *Demosth. Orat.* iii. 63 That thing which I shall say, though it seeme against the opinion of all men: yet it shal be true for all that. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 672 What seem'd his head The likeness of a Kingly Crown had on. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 27 June, A silly rogue, but one that would seem a gentleman. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Apr. 1646, Trees on which Bacchus seems riding as it were in triumph every autumn. 1742 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Montagu* 22 Mar. (1893) II. 104 Mr. Gibson says..that he seems another man. 1807 CRABBE *Birth of Flattery* 33–4 What seem'd the door, each entering guest withstood, What seem'd a window was but painted wood. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, Mr. Justice Stareleigh..seemed all face and waistcoat. 1884 R. W. CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 220 Easy and unstudied as his writing seems, it was [etc.].

b. const. *to*; formerly also † with simple dative.

a 1513 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 13 This seimes to me ane guidlie companie. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. 368 But, of all sights, none seemes him yet more strange Then the..Exchange. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxxiii. 2 This to the fond weak fool seemeth a mighty delight.

c. Followed by † *as, as if, as though.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2863 þar..es noght now bot a stinkand see, þat semes als a lake of hell. *Ibid.* 9928 þe thrid [colour] Als ros þat es als in springing, And semes als a brennand

thing. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* I. 3 b, The Lady seyng the fond and vndiscrete treacherye of her husband made little adoe, and seemed as though shee had seene nothing. 1673 DRYDEN *Love in Nunnery* III. ii, Stay, there's a Dance beginning, and she seems as if she wou'd make one. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 320 It is probable that the Roofs of these Lodges were under the great Windows...I dare not however affirm it, for the Medals seem as if they came up even to the very Top of all. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* xviii. 223 Having yielded to his persuasions and arguments, Sonia seemed as though she were only anxious, to forget past troubles.

4. With infinitive: To appear *to be* or *to do* something. **a.** with *to be*. (Cf. 3.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5698 A yongman þat semed to be an egypician. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 18 And othere seiden, He semeth to be a tellere of newe fendis. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 230/18 This fayth hade our lady passyng all oþer; for þeras hit was semyng forto be ynpossybull þat scho schuld conceyue wythout cowpule of man [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 4 Luther...hath preached also some thinges that seme to be hereticall. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 165 Exile...seemeth not in its own nature, without other circumstances, to be a Punishment. 1756 FRANCES BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 29. 172 Young women are not the angels they seem to be. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 223 Fair creature! Thou dost seem to be Some wandering spirit of the sea. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xviii, Of all Sedley's opponents ..the most determined and obstinate seemed to be John Osborne. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 247 Many...think that you should follow virtue in order that you may seem to be good.

b. with other verbs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5749 Als did þe tre þat semed to bren, And þan was þar na fir wit-in. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 21 And al oþer lawis þat semen to sey, þat man how to curse for crime of vowtre, þeft, and swilk oþer. *a* 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 267 Of Venus stocke she semde to spring, the rote of beauties grace. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 4 Of Gouernment, the properties to vnfold, Would seeme in me t'affect speech & discourse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 54 The Parian Marble, there, shall seem to move, In breathing Statues. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 472 ₱ 3 The following Letter seems to be written by a Man of Learning. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 714 The Christian...dares not feign a zeal, Or seem to boast a fire, he does not feel. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 417 These facts are in perfect accordance with another fact which seems to deserve consideration. 1895 ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 701/2 The statute...does not seem upon a true construction of it to support the assertions for which it was cited.

¶ With omission of *to*. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 747 Eek som-tyme it is craft to seme flee Fro thing which in effect men hunte faste. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xvi. 2 Ane huge clamour that tyde did rys on hycht, That semyt smyte the goldin starnis brycht.

c. Occas. *would seem*: cf. the impersonal use 7 f.

1754 WARBURTON *View Bolingbr. Philos.* II. 94 He has refused no arms, we see, to combat the Revelations God hath *actually given*. He would seem to relax a little of his severity, as to those which God may *possibly give*.

d. In modern use, the combination of *seems* with an infinitive is often equivalent to the finite verb qualified by 'probably', 'if the evidence may be trusted.'

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 484/2 Sicily seems to contain no iron. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 102 Henry's policy seems, for good or evil, to have been throughout his own.

e. To appear to oneself; to imagine oneself, or think one perceives oneself, *to* (do something).

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 22 These Images doe follow us so close, that wee seeme to travell, to saile, to bestirre our selves mightily in a hot fight. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 265, I seem through consecrated walks to rove. 1799 WORDSW. *Poems on Affect.* ix. 7 Still I seem To love thee more and more. 1810 SHELLEY *Marg. Nich., Melody* 40, I seem again to share thy smile, I seem to hang upon thy tone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 10 On such occasions Plato seems to see young men and maidens meeting together.

¶ **f.** *confused construction.* Instead of the infinitive, a clause was in the 14–16 c. sometimes used, as if the verb were impersonal. (Cf. 7.) *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 168 And tournys sa mony tyme his stede, That semys off ws he had na dred. 1565 STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 77 b, Well furnished with all such bookes as Caluin had writen or any other which semed might serue their purpose. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* V. 206 She..Durst not ..seeme she did his teares discerne.

5. To appear to exist or to be present. Chiefly in the inversion *there seems* (followed by the subject); otherwise *poet.* or *rhetorical*. Also, in the same sense, *there seems to be*.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 25 Now yif so be þat the semith to long a tarienge...thanne whaite whan the sonne is in any other degree of the zodiak. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2775 They make semen (as to a mannys sight) Abominabill wormys. *Ibid.* 446 So wele they make seme soth, when þey falssest ly. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 64 He shall make to seme before you a grete rynnynge riuer. *a* 1674 TRAHERNE *Poet. Wks.* (1903) 61 Men's Hands than Angels' Wings Are truer wealth..For those but seem. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. II. xiv. 232 So far as the inheritance can be evidently traced back, there seems no need of calling in this presumptive proof. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xxx, 'I regret', said Achilles, 'that there should have seemed any cause for such precautions'. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 409/1 Some fifteen years ago..there seemed a general consensus of opinion that inventors were a nuisance.

† **6.** Of a real existence: To be manifested, come to view, be seen; = APPEAR *v.* 1, 9. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6022 Bot many other þar [at the day of doom] sal seme, þat sal nouther be demed ne deme. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* III. met. xi. (Sk.) 18 And thanne alle the derknesse of his miskNowinge shal seme more evidently to sighte of his understondinge thanne the sonne neseemeth to sighte with-oute-forth. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* iii. 20 For loue made I þis worlde alone, Therfore my loue shalle in it seme. 1575 J. SMITH *Myst. Dev., Jeremy's Epist. to Jews*, My Angel shall be with you.., And I myselfe will surely seeme for all your soules to care.

** *Impersonal uses.*

7. *It seems.* (In all uses, admitting a construction with *to* or † simple dative.) **a.** with the real subject expressed by a clause: = It appears, it is apparently true (*that*); it is seen (*that*).

It seems not († *nay*) = 'it seems that it is not so'. *It seems so, so it seems* = 'it seems that it is so'.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Lauerd..salue me mine wunden þat hit ne sem nowðer ne suteli omi samblant þat ich derf drehe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2169 It semet wel ðat ȝe spies ben, And in-to ðis lond cumen to sen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10441 Ne wat þou noght, it semes nai, Quat a fest it es to dai? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ₱ 355 And al be it so þat it seme that thou art in siker place, yet shaltow alwey do thy diligence in kepynge of thy persone. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 184 And righte as it semethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte so it semethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 480 Yf it semeth you that I have doon amys, soo take ye amendes vpon me. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* I vij, It semeth me, that it might be dispensed with in certayne cases. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 198 It seemes to mee, That yet we sleepe, we dreame. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 52 It seemes you thought not our walks pleasant enough for you. 1687 LADY R. RUSSELL *Let.* 5 Oct., It seems I must remit seeing you, as you once kindly intended. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 541/1 It seems also that capt. Callis..fell in with and engaged this Spanish ship. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere de V.* 53 Howe'er it be, it seems to me, 'Tis only noble to be good. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* ix. 86 It seems to me...that looking into holes is a monotonous occupation.

b. with complementary predicate or infinitive, the real subject being expressed by a clause or infinitive phrase. (Also with ellipsis of the subject clause.)

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 128 Like as in that partye after their conscience and good discrecions it shall seme hem necessarie for to be done and executed for the most ease of his entent. 1512 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 4 As it shall seym to my said feoffees mooste expediente. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* I. 6 b, He besought them humbly yᵗ since it semed them best to deale so roughly wᵗ him they would graunt him liberty in his richest aray, to sing a song. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 169 No man dare to obey the Soveraign Power farther than it shall seem good in his own eyes.

c. followed by *as if, as though*.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2097 It semeþ by his lat As he hir neuer had sene Wiþ siȝt. *Ibid.* 2131 Wende forþ in þi way, It semes astow were wode, To wede. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iii. 132 It seemed as though the Turks had come to their end and were dying out. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* vii. 63 It seemed to Jim as though the hour would never arrive at which the steamer was timed to get under way.

d. Parenthetically. Now often with somewhat of the sense 'So I am informed', or 'As it appears from rumour or report'.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 117 Her suster, as it semed, cam softly walkynge. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys, Agatha* 369 For in hys conscyence ful confuse ys he And, as yt semyth, at hys wyttys ende. 1525 SAMPSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 263 His moderacion off gesture, cowntenance, and os it semyd allso of inwarde intente and mynde. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, Then you were a seruitor at both, it seemes. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 285 They were provided, it seems, only for the Ambassador Brugman, and his Ladies. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ₱ 8 Six Professors, who it seems, are to be Speculative Statesmen. 1829 MACAULAY *Mill on Govt.* in *Edin. Rev.* Mar. 175 There is still, however, it seems, a hope for mankind. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 167 Who lived before the close, as it seems, of the sixteenth century B. C.

† **e.** = 'it seems good'. *Obs. rare.*

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall. Pr.* 157 This case was so horrible, that it seemed to many not to speake it.

f. *It should seem, it would seem*: used to express somewhat more of hesitation or uncertainty than is expressed by *it seems*.

The older form, *it should seem*, is perh. slightly *arch.*, and is now chiefly used to express a guarded (or sometimes an ironical) acceptance of statements made by others. *It would seem* does not appear in our quots. before the 19th c. (but cf. the cognate use 4 c).

1525 BP. CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 310 As for the maters off France, it shold seim that his Holynes *rekonythe* not gretly howe youe determyn them. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 31 For it should seeme that the Game of Tali heere mentioned was Pleistoboleuda *[sic]*. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. II. i. (1869) II. 438 It should not, however, seem very difficult to distinguish those two parts of the rent from one another. 1816 WORDSW. *Pr. Wks.* (1876) II. 11 It should seem that the ancients thought in this manner. 1826 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 154 But, with regard to writings, as it would seem, the case is different. 1829 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 129 All official papers were brought there: and among the rest it would seem these Cologne ones. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* Pref. 10 The accident of personal intimacy, it should seem, deprives you of all right to express admiration of what you might allowably have found admirable in a stranger. 1902 GAIRDNER *Hist. Eng. Ch.* 16th C. iv. (1903) 54 From all this it would seem that he could not have been much under fifty when he was compelled to abjure.

† **g.** ? Perfect tense with *is*; ? or passive. *Obs.*

1442 BP. BEKYNTON *Offic. Corr.* (Rolls) II. 191 Sir, hit is semed right expedient unto suche as loveth the wele of the king [etc.]. *Ibid.* 219 As soon as hit shall be seemed unto you and hym to be doon.

8. The *it* of the impersonal verb is sometimes omitted. **a.** with the dative preceding the verb, *thee seemeth, us seemed*, etc. See also MESEEMS and cf. METHINKS. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ₱ 123 Right so the synful man that loueth his synne, hym semeth, that it is to him moost sweete of any thyng. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. v. 60 That other shalle answere as hyr semeth good. 1512 R. COPLAND *Helyas* in Thoms *Pr. Rom.* (1828) III. 116 And than her semed that the two fyrst had [etc.]. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* XV. (1596) 278 Eue fixed her eies on the tree forbidden, and her seemed that it was sweet in tast. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par., Hill of Venus* 656 Still awhile himseemed That of that fair close, those white limbs he dreamed. 1871 D. G. ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel* iii, Herseemed she scarce had been a day One of God's choristers.

¶ **b.** The prefixed dative sometimes was used (? by confusion) with reference to the subject of the appearance, so that the impersonal *him, her seems* became = *he, she seems* (senses 3–4). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3284 Þe formast was vnlaghter milde, Hir semed na wight to be wilde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 147 Thame semyt men forsuth, I hicht, That had fayndit thair fayis in ficht. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xxxiii. (1859) 37 Hyr semed wel a lady of ful huge estate, as duchesse, or pryncesse, *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 280 The lady byheld Ipomydon, Hym semyd wele a gentil man. *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 51 Hym seemes wearye on his waye.

† **c.** with dative following. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2112 Thanne semed me ther was a parlement At Atthenes vpon certein poyntz and cas. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3196 Semes ȝow noȝt it suffice my sorowe with-out, þat as a bitand brand me brettens with-in.

† **d.** *What, how seemeth you?* = what do you think? *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* ii. 28 Lete eche man by hymself telle me what hym semeth in this mater. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 85 What seemeth you of the wysedom of my fader. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Brit.* LXXX. (1814) 377 How semeth you by the knightes of this countre?

e. After *as* or *than*.

1570 T. WILSON *Demosth. Orat.* vi. 69 As seemeth to me. *c* 1600 T. PONT *Topogr. Acc. Cunninghame* (Maitland Club) 22 The forsaid Richard being, as vald seime, touched vith compunctione. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xviii. 4 So he made it againe another vessell as seemed good to the potter to make it. *Mod.* If he did so, as seems likely enough, he was excusable. He spoke more strongly than seemed justifiable.

† **f.** *poet.* in occasional uses. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11764 Yn tyfed wurdys þat slyked are, Semeþ by synnes þat þey noȝt were. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 216 But neither sword nor dagger he did beare, Seemes that no foes reuengement he did feare. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* III. 84 And yet now seemes that he doth meane, From cares of warres his thoughts to weane.

g. *colloq.* or *vulgar*, esp. in *seems to me*.

1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Childr.* viii, Seems to me women get like dogs—they get their lessons pretty well fixed in their minds after a time.

† **III. 9.** *trans.* To think, deem, imagine. With obj.-clause, obj. and inf. or complement; also *absol.* *To seem good* = to think good (see GOOD *a.* 4 b). *Obs.*

The early examples in which the subject is a sb. might be referred to 8 a, from which this sense arose by conversion of the prefixed indirect object into the subject; but unequivocal instances with nom. pron. occur often in the 15th c.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 193 It was a fiairye, as al the peple semed. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 79 The residue of all my godes..I be-quethe to be distributed..like as myn executours seme best. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8054 She semed Darel Iusted wel. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst., Mor. Wisd.* 610 These thynges be now so conuersaunt, we seme it no shame. 1492? MYLL *Spect. Lnf* in *Bannatyne Misc.* (1836) II. 128 Ane askit him quhat he semyt of a woman? 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 57 Euer whan the bysshop loked on her he semed her so fayre yᵗ he was gretely tempted on her. 1512 R. COPLAND *Helyas* in Thoms *Pr. Rom.* (1828) III. 24 If you seme it good, I shal make her to waste and sle the childe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* Kk 7 b, Fynally, seyng that Rome was Rome, he was demanded how he semed therby. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* I. ii. § 3. 17 *Possunt, quia posse videntur*. They can, because they seeme they can.

b. To think fit.

c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 258 The unresonable grudgers schalle abstayne them from that kende of mete [etc.] that they grudge ayenste, after that the presidente semethe it for to be doon. 1471 PASTON *Lett.* III. 17, I wolle spende xx*li* or as ye seme to have the sertayn off every thyng her in. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii, And Beneath your threshold, bury me a load-stone To draw in gallants, that weare spurres: the rest, They'll seeme to follow.

Seem, obs. form of SEAM *sb.*[2]

† **Seemable,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 semeable, 6 semabill. [f. SEEM *v.*[2] + -ABLE. Cf. SEMBLABLE.] Like, similar.

1502 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 52 As þei wold we did to thaym or thayrez in a cause semeable. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 394 Rycht so, by about speche oft in tymes, And seuthable [*MS. C.* semabill] wordis we compile our rymes.

Hence † **Seemably** *adv.*, in like manner.

1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 398 For your goodnes herein to be shewed vnto hym..ye shalbe well assured to fynd me as redy semably to requyte you.

Seemble, obs. form of SEEMLY *a.*

Seemer (sī·mər). [f. SEEM *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who seems, or makes a pretence or show.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 54 Lord Angelo..scarce confesses That his blood flowes: or that his appetite Is more to bread than stone: hence shall we see If power change purpose, what our Seemers be. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Cor.* x. 12 If he be no more then a seemer, he will fall at length into hell-mouth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 297 When

the guardians of the laws and of the government are only seemers and not real guardians.

Seeming (sī·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* For Forms see the verb. [f. SEEM *v.*2 + -ING 1.] The action of SEEM *v.*2 in various senses.

1. The action or fact of appearing to be (to the mind or to bodily sense), appearance.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. xiv. (Tollemache MS.), By his [lightning's] sodeyne semynge he smyteþ here syȝte þat lokeþ þeron, and makeþ hem dr ede. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 102 The cursid Sathanas with a shepes symplenes in semyng come and hurteled with hym. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66/1 Cemynge, or a cemys (*P.* or cemys), *apparencia.* 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conversation* II. (1586) 72 The more we consider the sayde sentence of Socrates, the more wayes we finde out to auoide this vaine seeming. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 108 My Lord, my Lord,..You signe your Place and Calling, in full seeming. With Meekenesse and Humilitie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 7. 10 Sensible Qualities..are called after *τίνα ἐν ἡμῖν Φάσματα*, certain Phansies, seemings, or Appearances in us. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 330 The events which are the most threatening in their seeming, speak to us of hope.

b. † *By seeming*, † *to seeming*, *in seeming*, *in all seeming*, to all appearance.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 944 Wyth-outen hole or canel boon As be semynge had she noon. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. vii. 699 Thenne they lefte vp a clothe whiche was aboue the ground & there fond a ryche purse by semynge. *c* 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxiii. 68 On euery toure a clocher of fyne golde be semynge. 1622 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 168 [His wife] would have accompanied him to the King's Bench, taking his cause, to seeming, very heartily. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* III. xxxix. (1640) 20 All this was done in seeming, only to bring them to thorough repentance for their sin. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 83 Ere his country to Crete freight corpses, a life in seeming.

† **c.** *To (my) seeming*, as it seems or appears to (me), as (I) think, in (my) opinion or judgement. Also *in my seeming. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 196 Tel me, what is thy cause for to synge Sith þat thy throte is kut to my semynge. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4986 Right Inly fayre she was to his semyng. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* lv. (1814) 202 Incontynente the ymage tourned towarde him, and, to his seming, it blusshed as red as sendall. 1604 HIERON *Preachers Plea* Pref. *Wks.* I. 476 A very good way (in my seeming) to help the vnderstanding of common men. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 176 This night our horsemen set to watch, to their seeming did see Lampes burne at the points of their staves or speares in the middest of these lightning flashes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 738 He ended..and in her ears the sound Yet rung of his perswasive words, impregn'd With Reason, to her seeming, and with Truth.

2. The form in which a person or thing seems or appears; look, aspect.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 47 For oon sect þat er namyd ypatetiks affermes þat he steigh to þe emperien heuene yn þe semynge of fir. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. xi, We must kepe our self fro all them whiche vnder fayre semynge haue a fals herte. 1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* II. iv, I present her to your judgment, whether her outward seeming may deserve such scorn. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i, Your behaviour is above your seeming. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. xii, He slept in calmest seeming, for his breath Was hush'd so deep—Ah! happy if in death! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 305 Words which show the tenderness that lay beneath the stern outer seeming of the man.

3. External appearance considered as deceptive, or as distinguished from reality; an illusion, a semblance.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* 229 And since myselfe (now pride of youth is past) Do love to be, and let al seeming passe, Since I desire, to see my selfe in deed [etc]. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 41 That we were all, as some would seeme to bee From our faults, as faults from seeming, free. 1816 BYRON *Sketch* 59 A plain blunt show of briefly-spoken seeming, To hide her bloodless heart's soul-harden'd scheming. 1891 F. THOMPSON *Sister-Songs* (1895) 35 Even so Its lovely gleamings Seemings show Of things not seemings.

Seeming (sī·miŋ), *ppl. a.* For Forms see the verb. [f. SEEM *v.*2 + -ING 2.] That seems, in various senses of the verb.

† **1.** Suitable, beseeming, fitting; according. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 57 Bataile bituene vs wille not be semand. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 386 For sarasenes han somewhat semynge to owre bileue. For þei loue and bileue in o persone almi3ty. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 274 Insens to þi seruis is semand. ? 1548 tr. *Viret's Expos. XII Art. Chr. Faith* B viij b, The name of father..is semynge vnto hym [God] for dyuers causes and reasons. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* 1176 The Buzzard..Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his Race, To hide the thinness of their Flock from Sight, And all together make a seeming, goodly Flight.

† **2.** Probable, likely. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6517 Sa Eata, it is semand, Was þan bischop of haly eland. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* Pref. A 2, And where I have found any contradictions..I have gone according to the seeming'st Truth.

3. Apparent to the senses or to the mind, as distinct from what *is*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5290 Þis taken, als I trowe, sal noght be þe sam cros, ne þe sam tre,..Bot a taken of þat cros semande. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1252 Sa stithe a steuyn in þe stoure of stedis & ellis, As it was semand to sist as all þe soyle trymbled. *a* 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 215 Oft craft can cause the man to make a semyng show Of hart with dolour all distreined, where griefe did neuer grow. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. Philos. Writ. (1712) 11 The seeming Ashes may be no Ashes. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 46 A seeming Widow, and a secret Bride. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xix, Miss Wilmot's reception [of him] was mixed with seeming neglect, and yet I could perceive she acted a studied part. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* v. 194 That his seeming argument was no argument, but merely a sort of verbal play. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 263 He asserts the seeming paradox that [etc.] 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. iv. 74 We came upon him riding loftily, Clad in his knightly arms without disguise, No seeming pilgrim now.

b. In comb. with sbs.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal. Sat.* ii. 144 Diomedes Iades were not so bestiall As this same seeming-saint, vile Canniball. 1654 W. STREAT (*title*) The dividing of the Hooff: or, Seeming-Contradictions throughout sacred Scriptures. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. iii. 163 Those astronomic wonders of poise and counterpoise, of planetary law and cometary seeming-exception, in his metres.

4. Used adverbially with other adjectives to form hyphened compounds with the sense of 'having a (specified) appearance'.

In some of these formations the writers may have intended *seeming* as pres. pple. with the second adj. as predicate, though such a use would be grammatically abnormal.

[*c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* xii. 55 And if he ouenly shew hym semand religious, and yn his werkys be an euyl doere..he shal be refusyd of god and of þe folk despysed.] 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 27 With chaunge of cheare the seeming simple maid Let fall her eyen. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 401 As commonly all seeming-religious Hypocrites bee, they are charged to have beene devourers of Orphans goods. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1113 What knots are ty'd! How soon are they dissolv'd, And set the seeming marry'd planets free! 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxxiii, Little knew she that seeming marble heart,..Was not unskilful in the spoiler's art. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. x, Whilst I had watched the motions of the crew With seeming-careless glance. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlviii, But blame not thou the winds that make The seeming-wanton ripple break. 1899 MACKAIL *W. Morris* II. 205 He was continually seeking refuge from it in dreams of some settled and seeming-changeless order.

Seemingly (sī·miŋli), *adv.* Also 5 **semeinly**, 6 **semyngly**. [f. SEEMING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Fittingly, becomingly. Now somewhat *rare.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 329/1 Semeinly, *decenter, conuenienter, eleganter, & cetera.* *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 112 (1810) 117 The tenant..is to come seemingly appareilled. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/2 The Temporal Lords, did their Homage, and seemingly kissed Her Majesty's Left Cheek. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 93/1 Try and bear yourselves more seemingly.

2. To external appearance, apparently. (Distinguished from but not necessarily opposed to *really.*)

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 33 To this her Mothers plot She seemingly obedient likewise hath Made promise to the Doctor. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 196 One of these seemingly deuout *Abdals.* 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xi. 10 Now the City-Dame was so well bred, as seemingly to take All in Good Part. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 132 Things seemingly the most insignificant imaginable. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Angelina* ii, A young lady seemingly not more than sixteen years of age. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. vii. 109 A combination of circumstances seemingly more favourable to the enterprise..could scarcely be looked for. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 28/1 The Director..managed to get the better of the Lord Chief Justice..and is seemingly desirous that the facts of the victory should be fully known.

† **b.** ? *nonce-use.* ? So as to seem real. *Obs.*

1602 *Kyd's Sp. Trag.* III. xii. A. 123 Canst paint a dolefull crie? *Paint.* Seemingly, sir.

3. So far as it appears from the evidence; so far as one can judge by circumstances.

1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* (1841) I. 62 Well, it must be done, however difficult, however seemingly fruitless, and to no purpose. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. § 6. 293 Where they are opposite, or seemingly so, we may suppose them to..restrain one another. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 307 Through French influence the rupture with Scotland had been seemingly healed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 434 The seemingly true belief that God is our guardian. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 279/1 The prisoners..were cheered on leaving, but seemingly only by their own *claque.*

b. In combinations (usually hyphened) with adjectives in the sense of 'apparently —'.

1725 *Pope's Odyss.* v. Notes II. 49 This seemingly-trifling circumstance is an instance. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1754) III. xviii. 158 What excellence shines out in full lustre, on this unaffected and seemingly little occasion. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* viii, More than once some..question of his had..opened up ugly depths of doubt, even on the most seemingly-palpable certainties.

c. *parenthetically.* As it seems.

1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* v. 285 Not that there is any Thing Material wherein they vary or disagree, tho' seemingly they may teach us inconsistent Lessons. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, The contending parties, seemingly, were partizans of Douglas, known by the cognizance of the Bloody Heart, and citizens of the town of Perth. 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney's Girlh.* xxix, Some women..have done this, and, seemingly, done well.

Seemingness (sī·miŋnės). [f. SEEMING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or fact of seeming to be something; unreal pretence; plausibility.

1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* vi 21, I put my confidence in you, because of your former seemingnesse. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* vi. § 7. 45 Were it not for the authority of Aristotle and of his learned followers, that presseth vs on the one side, and for the seemingnesse of those reasons we haue already mentioned, which persuadeth vs on the other side. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 16 There is a great deal of seemingnesse, and much counterfeit grace abroad. 1830 LAMB *Let. to Rev. J. Gillman* 8 Mar., In the silken seemingness of his nature there is that which offends me.

2. Semblance, seeming existence or presence.

1656 *Disc. Auxil. Beauty* 91 Under the seemingnesse or appearance of evill. 1702 SHERBURNE *Seneca's Trag.* Ep. Ded. A 3 b, I must confess, there is not a little Seemingness of Incongruity between [etc.]. 1851 MEREDITH *Poems, Sleeping City* 14 The seemingness of Death, not dead.

Seemlaunte, variant of SEMBLANT *Obs.*

See·mless, *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 6–7 se(e)meless, (7 seeme-les). [f. SEEM *v.*2 (assumed to be the source of SEEMLY *a.*) + -LESS.] Unseemly; shameful; unfitting.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 25 Thence he her drew By the faire lockes, and fowly did array..That Artegall him selfe her seemelesse plight did rew. 1609 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* III. vii, And here I vow, Neuer to dreame of seemeles amorous toyes. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XX. 397 The Prince ..did his Father place..in a Seate Seemelesse, and abiect. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 116 Maimed with seemless wound [L. *inhonesto vulnere*].

Seemlihead (sī·mlihed). *arch.* (written *-hed* after Spenser). [f. SEEMLY *a.* + -HEAD.] The condition of being seemly; seemliness.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 777 Ful fetis damiselles two, Right yonge, and fulle of semlihede. *Ibid.* 1130 A yong man ful of semelihede. *c* 1403 CLANVOWE *Cuckoo & Night.* 157 Lowliheed, and trewe companye, Semliheed, largesse, and curtesye. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 14 She..by his person secret seemlyhed Well weend that he had beene some man of place. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 950 And then his tongue with sober seemlihed Gave utterance.

† **See·mlihood.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 **semely hode.** [f. SEEMLY *a.* + -HOOD.] = SEEMLIHEAD.

c 1440 *Partonope* 6274 A gentyllmaun whens euer ye come Be youre semely hode a man may deme.

† **See·mlily**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 **semlyly**, **semblely**, 5 **semlely**, **semelily**, 6 **semelely**, 7 **seemlily.** [f. SEEMLY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a seemly manner; so as to present a seemly appearance; pleasingly, handsomely, nobly, elegantly.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 622 He braydez hit by þe bauderyk, aboute þe hals kestes, þat bisemed þe segge semlyly fayre. *c* 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horstm.) I. 96 Thane to þe messenger ine hye He turnyt ande saide hyme semblely [etc.]. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 24 (Thornton MS.) Hir sadille..Semelely sewede with sylke. 1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* I. xviii. F v, Who can then the more semelily Thy manlike armoure weelde? 1615 W. BEDWELL *Mohum. Impost.* I. § 6 He is also that word or soule which created the heauens vaultwise most seemlily.

Seemliness (sī·mlinės). Forms: see the adj. [f. SEEMLY *a.* + -NESS.]

† **1.** Pleasing appearance; elegance or handsomeness of form (of the body or its parts); gracefulness, attractiveness (of things, actions, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 104 If that god..Wolde han a loue for beute & goodnesse And womanhod & trouthe & semelynesse, Whom schulde he louyn but this lady swete? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 452/2 Semelynesse, yn syghte, *decencia.* Semelynesse, or comelynesse of schappe, *elegancia.* *c* 1460 J. METHAM *Wks.* 155 He that ys born that day schuld be dysposyd..gretly to be louyd off women for semlynes off persone and beute off face. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 149 Therfore to drawe easely and vniformely,..vntil you come to the rige or shouldringe of ye head, is best both for profit and semelinesse. 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* G iv b, In boddy seemelynesse doth shew,..All partes of her doth prayse deserue. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 108 Yet for the sightly grace and seemelynesse of building, there is none comparable vnto it. *c* 1595 R. CAREW *Excell. Eng. Tongue* in *Camden's Rem.* 43 When substantialnesse combineth with delightfulnesse,..seemelinesse with portlinesse, and currantnesse with stayednesse, how can the language..sound other then most full of sweetnes? 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VIII. ix, Strip thou their [*sc.* vices'] meretricious seemlinesse, ..That we may loath their inward uglinesse.

2. Propriety, becomingness, fitness; decorum in behaviour or demeanour.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 13–15 Obseruing & marking a meruaylouse semelynes and honesty apperyng in his iyes, in all his countenaunce, & in his maner of going. *c* 1550 N. SMYTH tr. *Herodian* VI. 66 But thadministracion of all affayres..appertained to the women: who endeuored to reduce all thinges to their pristinate semelynes and modesty. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. vii. 188/1 Which thinck..they may vtterly abolish good lawes, and liue against all lawe and seemelinesse [*contra jus & decorum*]. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* III. xii, The second beast..Comes on the stage, and with great seemelinese Acts his first scenes. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 95 The dispensation relating only to the affinity between the parties, and not to the publick honesty or seemliness of the marriage. 1803 WORDSW. *Mem. Tour Scot., To Highl. Girl* 36 And seemliness complete, that sways Thy courtesies, about thee plays. *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* xxi. (1816) II. 289 The natural seemliness of one action and unseemliness of another. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 24 But thou art ever equal to thy fate, Robed in all seemliness, lady complete. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iii. 86 He had in view chiefly the rational decoration and seemliness of worship.

† **b.** Something becoming *to. Obs. rare*—1.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 412/2 Of face..manlike, ..in age bald, but so as it was rather a seemelinesse to those his ancient yeares than any disfiguring to his visage.

† **See·mlity.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 **semelyte.** [f. SEEMLY *a.* + -TY.] Seemliness.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXV. 116 He þat is rewler of al right,.. kepe 3ou in 3oure semelyte And all honoure.

Seemly (sī·mli), *a.* Forms: *α.* 3–4 **semliche**, (3 **somlich**, **semlyche**, **sem(e)like**), 3–4 **sem(e)li**, (3 **semele**, 3, 5 **semle**, 4 **seemeli**), 4 **semelich(e**, **seem(e)lich**, 4–5 **semlich**, 5 **semelych**, 4–6 **semly**, 5–6 **semelie**, (5 **cemely**, **semly**, **seyme-**

ly), 4–7 semely, (5–6 -ye), 5–7 seemely, (6 seemlie), 4- seemly. β. 4–6 sembly, (4 sembbly, sembli, semblych, 6 seemble). *Compar.* 4 semeliere, semloker, 5 semelyar, 6 seemelyer, 6- seemlier. *Superl.* 4 semelieste, 4–5 sem(e)lokest, semlyest(e, (semelest, semylyeste), 5 sem(e'liest, sem(e)list, seymliast, 5–6 semelyest, 7 see nelyest, 6- seemliest. [a. ON. *sǽmilig-r* (MSw. *sömelek-er*, Da. *sømmelig*), f. *sǽm-r* becoming: see SEEM *v.*[2] and -LY [1].]

1. Of a person, his figure, etc.: Of a pleasing or goodly appearance, fair, well-formed, handsome, 'proper'. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

In early use chiefly applied to a person of high rank or lineage. Frequently used alliteratively, as *seemly to see, seemly in* or *to sight.*

a. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 449 Ah þischene nelbscheft & tisemliche schape schaweð wel þæt tu art freo monne foster. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1007 Siðen,..sari abraham figures ðre, Sondes semlike kumen fro gode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18830 Of heght he [Christ] was meteli man,..And wonder semli was wit-al. *c* 1350 *Libeaus Desc.* 125 Per nas countesse ne quene So semelich on to sene, þat miȝte be her pere. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 816 His [Lot's] two dere doȝterez..wer semly & swete, & swyþe wel arayed. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 15 Therto he was the semelieste man That is or was sith þat the world bigan. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 39 A Baron & Knigtis ful boold, That roialle were and semly to sene. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 263 That peple is stronge and of semely stature. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 237/1 He sawe an auncient man of noble stature wyth a long berd wyth a semely vysage. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 2/2 He was of feture and shappe semely, and bewteous. 1540 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 269 She is nothing so Fayre as she hathe bene reportyd, howbeit she is well and semelye. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 25 The Heire.. maketh the forme..of the head to seeme more seemelyer or beautyfuller. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iv. 4 And them beside two seemely damzells stood. 1900 E. PHILLPOTTS in *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr. 436 He was a *man of seemly outward* parts.

β. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 834 Þanne was Olyuer þat sembbly knyȝt al-one among is fon. *Ibid.* 5884 Hure vysage was fair & tretys, Hure body..sembiych of stature. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 16 Rabecca..a ful sembly damysel, and moost fayr mayden. *Ibid.* 1 *Sam.* xvi. 12 Forsothe he was rodi.. and sembli in face. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1920 In schuldrys braid was he, Rycht sembly, strang, and lusty for to se. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xv. 37 A sembly springald, a fayr ȝowng galland, Rycht schaply maid.

† **b.** *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) A 'seemly' person. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13371 Þat gadring þar was ful gret And many semli sett in sete. *a* 1310 [see SAD *a.* 1]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 732 But certes þat semly sat so in his hert..þat.. n-wai wold it neuer. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvii. 6 And to þat semely schall ȝe saye Off heuene I haue hir chosen quene. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 639 Is noon of vs but wold be blithe Suche a semely for to see.

2. Of things: Pleasant (*esp.* to the sight); handsome in appearance; of fine or stately proportion.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 Ase beryl so bryht, Ase saphyr in selver semly on syht. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 12 Þis semly somers day. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 115 Þere sai he semliche tres wiþ þe sonne woxe. 1380 CHAUCER *To Rosemounde* 11 Your seemly voys that ye so smal out-twyne. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 11 This book, that nothing hath of the greet flode of wit ne of semelich colours, is dolven with rude wordes and boystous. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 There be trees of so semely stature that vnnethe the altitude of theym may be atteynede by the schote of an arowe. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* ii, The soyle that earst so seemely was to seen. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 Their gownes..white or of other seemlie colour. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 12 You must therefore plant in such a soile, where you may prouide a conuenient, strong, and seemely fence. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Chester* (1662) I. 292 He erected a seemly waterwork built Steeplewise..by his own ingenious industry. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. IV. 294 This seemly fabric which he had built up, of arms, of arts, of elegance,..began to crumble. 1870 ROCK *Textile Fabrics* Introd. 86 From such a prohibition we are not to draw as a conclusion that fustian was at the time a mean material; quite the contrary, it was a seemly textile. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Sept. 4/6 He..like a skilful architect, builds them into a fair and seemly edifice.

β. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 66 Per is a cloister fair and liȝt Brod and lang, of sembli siȝt. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1008 A sembly place so fand thai..Quhilk Ramswaith hecht.

3. Of conduct, speech, appearance: Conformable to propriety or good taste; becoming, decorous.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Ant forþui hit is riht & somlich [*v. r.* semlich] þæt ancren þes two morhȝiuen habben biuoren oðre. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 41, I conseile..my freris.. þat þei ben..homly & meke, spekynge of al þingis as it is semely. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2962 Hit were sittyng for sothe, & semly for wemen, paire houses to haunt & holde hom with in. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 124 A fayer decent semely shewe of vtwarde deuocion. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 139/1 That our liues be honest and semely, not dissolute and lawlesse. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet. Unvail'd* 70 Such like formes of speaking are used for modesties sake; for it were not so seemly to say..that he is a fool. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 484 May we..enjoy Our humid Products, and with seemly Draughts Enkindle Mirth. 1785 COWPER *Task* I. 729 It is not seemly, nor of good report, That she is slack in discipline. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 398 And over all A healthy sound simplicity should reign, A seemly plainness, name it what you will, Republican or pious. 1817 COLERIDGE *'Blessed are ye that sow'* 72 To be..industrious, useful, and of seemly bearing, are qualities presupposed in the gospel code. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xv, Take a little time..to make your eyes seemly [after weeping]. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases Mor.* i. 153 It were not seemly in me to follow their example. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 346 Let the Priest set down the Chalice in front of him in a seemly way.

absol. *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* xxi. (1816) II. 187 A system of morality in which the formal nature of the moral good should be traced to the original idea of the seemly and the fair.

β. 1554 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1733) III. xvi. 139 For it was not meet nor seemble, that the Bishop being occupied with other weightier Affairs..should debase himself to such petit Functions.

† **4.** Suitable to the person or the occasion; appropriate. Const. *to, for. Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 568, I sayle now in þe see as schip boute mast,..or ani semlyche sayle. *Ibid.* 1882 Þei ete.. boute salt oþer sauce or any semli drynk. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 302 He commaunded the Citezens of London to prepare themselues and their Citie, and to make the same seemely and meete to receyue..the French king. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 15 The very lowest margent of paper shall doe no more but beare it, so be it the place be seemely for the same. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 623 Artaxerxes said, that it was a great deale more seemlier for the majestie of a king to give, than to take. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii. 6 For all that beauty that doth couer thee, Is but the seemely rayment of my heart, Which in thy breast doth liue. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. vi, And are these seemely companie for thee, Degenerate monster? 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xix. 10 Delight is not seemely for a foole. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 The heeles [of shoes] shod with thin Iron, and end with small nailes in seemely order.

† **5.** [Influenced by SEEM *v.*[2]] **a.** Likely. **b.** Apparent, seeming. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 140, I dare noȝt say þat þai ware all verray bodys:..for it es noȝt semely þat so grete a multitude of folk schuld verrayly hafe bene deed so resch withouten..corrupcioun. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9781 If aungel had take monnes kynde Þenne were he lebyere þen he was ere..And semeliere for to doun falle. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (1534) II. xiii. 98 b, He sholde not haue made that oth..for it was semely, that moche dysease myght come therof, yf it were kepte.

b. *c* 1440 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* viii. (Gibbs MS.), [Christ giving us example that] we schulden not go fro þe ground of trew mekenesse by coloure of any semelych profyte or gode [L. *apparentis boni*] 1800 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. 370 And *still the wily man* With seemly kindness, to the eager Boy Directs his winning tale.

Seemly (sīˑmli), *adv.* Forms: 3 semelike, semele, semili, 4 sem(e)liche, semeli, (semeely), 4–5 sem(y)ly, 4–6 semely, 5 oemely, (6 semelie, -ye, 7 seemlie), 6- seemly. [a. ON. *sǽmiliga* (Icel. *sæmiliga*, MSw. *sömelika*), f. *sǽm-r*: see prec. and -LY 2.]

1. In a pleasing manner; so as to present a fair, handsome, or stately appearance. Now *arch.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1504 Đe firme sune at offrende sel Was wune ben scrid semelike and wel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8322 It sal be precius and prude, þe werc he [Solomon] sal sua semele scrude. *Ibid.* 9880 A castell bath god and gett, Strenthed well and semili sett. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1432 Pemperour ful semly seide to hem þanne [etc.]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1442 Þe iueles .Bi þe syde of þe sale were semely arayed. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 123 Ful weel she soong the seruice dyuyne, Entuned in hir nose ful semeely. *Ibid.* 151 Ful semyly hir wympul pynched was. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 73 A spouse semly dighte of ryche ornements. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. vii. 699 Gyrdels which were semely wroughte with golden thredys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 Those blessed lockes of heare and beerd, whiche in lyfe moost semely did become that graacyous heed and face. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* D d vj, Whiche beyng menne of goodly personages, rydde in wagons semely appareyled. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 299 A man before him stood, Not rustic as before, but seemlier clad. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 379 Look on this child, how young of years, how sweet;..her eyes How seemly smiling.

2. Fittingly, appropriately; decently, becomingly.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 387 Þat mannes soule, þat lyþ yn helle, May nat semely to blys be broȝt, But þey with hys blode be fyrst oute boȝt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 87 Þe bisshop of Durham, þat schulde more skilfulliche and semeliche occupie hym self in Goddis service þan in þe kynges service. *c* 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 391), Þan meve þe cercle semyly aboute þt hath þe moonþes and signes writen in hym. 1552 *Godly Prayers* in *Psalter* (1560) N ij, That..we maye..decently and semely walke (as in the day time) beyng pure and cleane from the workes of darkenes. 1593 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 218 My bodye I commytt to the earth, to be semelye buried at the discretion of my frendes. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 94 For we haue ..their domestical, and familiar affaires, better, and seemlier ordered. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. x. Wks. 1851 IV. 88 Nor is it seemly or piously attributed to the justice of God,..that [etc.]. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 97 These swarthy arms among the covert stores Are seemlier hid. 1875 MORRIS *Æn.* XII. 210 E'en as this sceptre..A tree once, but the craftsman's hand hath wrapped it seemly now With brass about.

† **3.** In a moderate degree, 'fairly'. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 J. METHAM *Wks.* 90 And yff this lyne be semely longe and pase noght the hylle off the schewyng ffynger, yt sygnyfyith hardynes. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvii. (1682) 79 Henry the first..recontinued the liberty of publick Consultations, and yet maintained his Dignity and Honour seemly well.

4. Apparently, seemingly. *dial.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 77 The shrieking bat, Who, seemly pleas'd to mock our treacherous view, Would even swoop and touch us as he flew. 1901 ELEANOR G. HAYDEN *Trav. round Village* i. 16 We yeard a girt hollerin' as comed simly from unner our fit.

Seen (sēn), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of SEE *v.*]

1. In senses of the verb. Now *rare* exc. in antithesis with *unseen* (cf. SENE *a.*).

1434 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. xii. 129 Als we in dyrknes standand seys noþinge, so in contemplacione þat vnsemly lightis þe saule, noo seyn light we see. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* II. ii. 9 Ne bring I to my lorde reported tales Without the ground of seen and searched trouth. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* vii. (Arb.) 66 It is best that ze inuent zour awin subiect, zour self, and not to compose of sene subiectis. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 127 By a more felt then seene maner of proceeding. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XX. 291 Philætius tooke note in his repaire, Of seene Vlysses. 1636 HEYWOOD *Chall. Beauty* II. C 3, And should I not in unseene Vertue strive To equall that seene beautie you so prayse. *Ibid.* IV. F 4, Let not thy seene griefe please him. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. i, Sanctioned..if not by a seen Deity, then by an unseen one. 1858 T. GUTHRIE *Christ & Inher. Saints* (1860) 162 They cannot stand *seen* death.

b. *absol.* That which is seen or visible as contrasted with that which is unseen or invisible.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. (1859) p. xxxiv [Burlesque of Carlyle], He shall paint the Seen, since the Unseen will not sit to him. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 61 Man! swinging-wicket set Between The Unseen and Seen.

† **c.** Provided, furnished. (Cf. *Beseen* s. v. BESEE *v.* 9.) *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 204 A-noon thei lighten and yede vp in-to the halle that was right feire and welle seyn.

2. *To be* (*well, ill,* etc.) *seen*: to be (well, ill, etc.) versed *in* some art or science.

Very common in the 16th and 17th centuries. Now *arch.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Pref. 16 b, A man must fyrst be well sene in Aristoteles yer he can vnderstonde the scripture saye they. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 49 In sondrye sciences he is sene. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1900) 369 To be meanly seene in the play at Chestes, and not overcounninge. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. xxix. (1633) 177 A man seene in the Lawes of the Realme. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 311 They are slenderly seene in naturall Phylosophie. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 134 A schoole-master Well seene in Musicke. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *St. Church* (1653) 174 A man well spoken, properly seen in Languages. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 286 Men of mature yeares, and seene in the warres. 1759 BP. HURD *Moral Dialogues* iv. 165 *note*, This was frank. But Sir James Melvil was too well seen in courts to have used this language, if he had not understood it would be welcome. 1786 BURNS *Ep. to J. Smith* viii, There's ither Poets, much your betters, Far seen in Greek, deep men o' letters. 1886 A. LANG in *Longman's Mag.* Feb. 443 The bibliophile..was extremely well seen in the naughty little novels of the eighteenth century.

† **b.** rarely with other prepositions. *Obs.*

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 124 b, There were some, who thought themselues very well seene about these field bankes. 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 81 This new Writer is the onely man, that is both deeply seen into the Center of Nature, and as willing also to publish these spiritual mysteries.

† **c.** Hence without *const. Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1254/1 Better seene antiquaries than my selfe.

† **Seen,** quasi-*prep.* and quasi-*conj. Obs.* [pa. pple. of SEE *v.*, in absolute construction with following sb. Cf. F. *vu.*] **a.** quasi-*prep.* Seeing, considering. **b.** quasi-*conj.* (More fully *seen that.*) Seeing, considering, since, inasmuch as.

a. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V. viii. 175 For his [Arthur's] myght and prowesse is most to be doubted seen the noble kynges and grete multytude of knyghtes of the round table. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 2 To put it forth without other thyng seen the lytylhed of my persone. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Earl Salisb.* ii, But seen the date so doubtful and so short,..I can not chuse but prayse the princely minde That preaseth for it.

b. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 8 Seen that it is [not] a thyng more free in a man than to lyue naturelly. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xix. (1895) 107 Seen & considered that the Cite is strong. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ix. 26, I am sory therof, but seen it is done, yf [etc.]. 1577–86 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 309/1 Therefore seene you thinke it not gude to inuade, my councell is that we campe still on the bordures.

Seende, obs. form of SEND *v.*

Seene, var. SENE *a.*, SENE *sb.*[2], synod *Obs.*

Seene, Seenie, obs. ff. SENNA, SENVIE, mustard.

Seenil, -le, variant forms of SENDLE *adv.*

Se'ennight, variant of SENNIGHT.

Seens, obs. form of SINCE *adv.*

1553 *Respublica* II. ii. 532 And behold where he is returned againe seens.

Seeny, obs. variant of SENVIE, mustard.

Seep (sīp), *sb. dial.* Also seip. [Related to SEEP *v.* (Perh. repr. OE. *sipe*: see SIPE, SIP *sbs.*)]

1. Moisture that drips or oozes out.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl., Sipage,..Seip,* leakage. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 414 In Ireland..every peasant..bottoms his dung-stead with stuff drawn from the bogs, that he may thus preserve the seep or goodings, as he terms it, of his stable-manure. 1871 P. H. WADDELL *Psalms* Pref. 1 Thar's the saft seep o' the cluds an' the dour chirt o' the cranreuch.

2. A small spring; *U. S.*, a place where petroleum oozes out slowly (Webster, 1911).

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 424 *Seeps,* sypes or sykes, trivial springs.

3. A sip of liquor.

1897 LD. E. HAMILTON *Outlaws* xvii. 187 I've mair than a mind to rin doun..and see if I canna light on a stolum o' bread and a seip o' milk maybe. 1901 R. BUCHANAN *Poems* 157 (E.D.D.) Anither bit seep, wi' her han' below the glass in case o' ony scaling.

Seep (sīp), *v. dial.* and *U. S.* Also seap, seip. [Perh. repr. OE. *sipian*: see SIPE *v.*] *intr.* To ooze, drip, trickle: = SIPE *v.*

1790 A. WILSON *Ep. to Brother Pedlar* Poet. Wks. 173 Rain seeps through the thack. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, That canna hinder the bluid seiping through. 1882 CABLE *Dr. Sevier* xv, Water seeps up through the side-walks.

Seep, obs. form of SHEEP.

Seepage (sīˑpēdʒ). *Sc.* and *U. S.* Also seipage, sepage. [f. SEEP *v.* + -AGE. Cf. SIPAGE.]

Percolation or oozing of water or fluid; leakage; also that which oozes.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl., Sipage, Seipage,*..leakage. 1874 RAYMOND *6th Rep. Mines* 324 To allow for evaporation and seepage. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Divid.* (1893) 190 There is no seepage at this season, and we are way above the water level. *fig.* 1883 CABLE *Old Creole Days* (Edinb. ed.) 104 The Anglo-American flood..had thus far been felt only as slippery seepage which made the Creole tremble for his footing. *attrib.* 1883 *Century Mag.* July 421/2 Rills of seepage water wet the road.

Seepy (sī·pi), *a. U.S.* [f. SEEP *v.* + -Y.] (See quot.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Seepy*, seepy land is land under cultivation that is not well drained.

Seer[1] (sīəɹ, in sense 1 also sē·əɹ). Forms: 4 **seere**, 5 **scere**, 5–6 **sear**, 6 **seear**, 7 **seare**, 4– **seer**. [f. SEE *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. G. *seher.*]

1. *gen.* One who sees. *rare.* † *Seldom seer*, one who sees seldom. Cf. SEE-ER.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 59 A certeyne childe that hadde lost hys sight..receyued hit ageyne. And he, seygne with othir seers the mercy of God..gretly he magnyfied and prechid. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 102 Panne alle þe scerys weryn astonyed. 1562 A. BROOKE *Romeus & Iuliet* 1070 And seemely grace that wonted so to glad the seers sight. 1656 JER. TAYLOR *Let. to Evelyn* 16 Apr., Strangers & seldome seers feel the beauty of them more than you who dwell with them. 1701 G. STANHOPE *Augustine's Medit.* I. xiii. (1720) 25 God, the searcher and seer of Hearts. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 22 His Eyes are the Seers or his Feet the Movers. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Productions Mod. Art*, Or what associating league to the imagination can there be between the seers and the seers not, of a presential miracle? 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 376 Seer of the vision of peace, that yet couldst not see the things which belong unto thy peace.

b. Comb. *Seer-off*: cf. SEE *v.* 7 b. (*nonce-use.*)

1909 MAX BEERBOHM *Yet Again* 25 Giving the date of their departure, and a description by which the seer-off can identify them on the platform.

2. One to whom divine revelations are made in visions. In mod. use occas. *transf.*, applied to a person gifted with profound spiritual insight.

Originally rendering L. *videns* (Vulg.), Gr. *βλέπων* (LXX), Heb. רֹאֶה *rōʾēh*, said in 1 Sam. ix. to have been an earlier synonym of *prophet*.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* ix. 9 Cometh, and goo we to the seer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 216 b, And therfore (sayth scripture) they that now be called prophetes, in olde tyme were called seers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 553 How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest, Measur'd this transient world. 1718 POPE *Iliad* I. 93 That sacred Seer whose comprehensive View The past, the present, and the future knew. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iv. 111 The king..sought the aid of the seer Melampus. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 311 The admiration..for Maurice as a thinker and seer.

attrib. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Sounds* iii. 6 The seer-saint of Patmos. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vi. (1872) 137 Here actually is a real seer-glance..of an eye that is human.

3. A magician; one who has the power of second sight. Also a crystal-gazer, a scryer.

1661 'MONTELION' *Don Juan Lamberto* II. xi. N 4 b, Now as soon as Pacolet the Dwarf espyed him [the Necromancer]; Quoth he unto the Seer [etc.]. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 244 Dee..appointed his Friend Kelley to be his Seer or Skryer or Speculator, that is to take notice what the spirits did. 1763 'THEOPHILUS INSULANUS' *Second Sight* 78 A number of Seers whose predictions have exactly tallied with circumstances of time and place. 1889 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* XIV. 502 The seer in this case was a girl,..whose visions were perceived by means of a glass of water.

† **4.** An overseer; an inspector. *Obs.*

1498 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 28/1 Settar and sear of skinnys within the said burgh. 1604 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 111 James Short and Duncane Patersoun to be seares of the wark.

Hence **See·rhood.**

1884 M. BOOLE in *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Sept. 344 Certain individuals have had a special tendency to inspirations of sudden perception of new truth...It is variously called Intuition, Genius, or Seerhood.

‖ **Seer**[2] (sīəɹ). *Anglo-Ind.* Forms: 7 **ceer, sear, seere, sera, serre,** (9 *erron.* **sir**), 8– **seer.** *Pl.* **seer, seers.** [Hindi *ser.*] A denomination of weight varying in different parts of India from over ¾ lb. to 8 ounces. In districts under British rule it is officially equal to a kilogramme, or 2·2 lb. avoirdupois. Also used as a measure of capacity; the official regulation (see quot. 1871) makes it equal to a litre, or 1·76 pint.

1618 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 47, 52½ tole make a seere of 30 pices. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 85 There is but one kind of weight all over the Kingdome of Guzuratta, which they call Maon,..which weighs fourty Ceers, and makes thirty pounds and a half. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 209, 1 Cattee is 2⅞ Sear. 1787 W. CHAMBERS tr. *Short Acc. Marratta St.* 30 Rice.. is sold for ten or twelve Seer for a Rupee. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VIII. 217 His master had not one Fanam, To purchase half a seer of gram. 1845 STOCQUELER *Brit. India* (1854) 209 A *seer* (a full quart) of the best [rose-water] may be obtained for eight *annas.* 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 33 He refused the cash, and bartered his milk to us for a sir of rice. 1871 *Indian Weights*, etc. *Act* in *Unrepealed Gen. Acts* (1876) II. 1426 The units..shall be—for weights, the said ser [previously prescribed to be equal to the French Kilogramme des Archives]; for measures of capacity, a measure containing one such ser of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum. 1902 *Man* II. 60 Bringing with him one and a quarter seer of rice.

Seer(e, variant forms of SERE *sb.*, SERE *a.*

See·ress. [f. SEER[1] + -ESS.] A female seer.

1845 MRS. CROWE *Kerner's Seeress of Prevorst* 330 Last days and death of the Seeress. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* I. vi, Fenella Stanley seems in her later life to have set up as a positive seeress.

Seer-fish: see SEIR-FISH.

Seerge, obs. form of SEARCH *v.*, SERGE.

Seering, variant of CERING *vbl. sb.*

1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 158 For seering Candèll vi lb.

Seerou, variant of SEROU.

‖ **Seerpaw** (sīə·ɹpɑ̄). *Indian.* Also 7 **serapah, serpow,** 7-8 **serpaw.** [Urdū *saropā*, a. Pers. سراپا *sarāpā*, head to foot, cap-a-pie, f. سر *sar, sir* head + پا *pā* foot.] 'A complete suit, presented as a *khilat* or dress of honour by the sovereign or his representative' (Y.).

1671 tr. *Bernier's Partic. Events Gt. Mogul* II. 4 That which they call Ser-Apah, that is, an habit from head to foot. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 87 Sir George Oxendine..had a Collat or Serpaw, a Robe of Honour from Head to Foot, offered him from the Great Mogul. 1715 in J. T. Wheeler *Early Rec. Brit. India* (1878) 171 We were met by Padre Stephanus, bringing two seerpaws. 1763 ORME *Milit. Trans.* I. 163 Serpaws..are garments which are presented sometimes by superiors in token of protection, and sometimes by inferiors in token of homage.

Seership (sīə·ɹʃip). [f. SEER[1] + -SHIP.]

1. *Your seership*: a mock title of address to a 'seer'.

1784 *New Spectator* ix. 6 Which [certain phrases], therefore, we request your Seership to explain in such a manner as that we may give an account thereof.

2. The office or function of a seer.

1835 MISS SEDGWICK *Linwoods* I. i. 17 Isabella was nettled at Herbert's open contempt of Effie's seership. 1882 J. G. HOLLAND in *Scribner's Monthly* XXII. 142 Would these men in any way distinguish seership and prophecy from imagination. 1884 P. B. RANDOLPH (*title*) Seership! The Magnetic Mirror. A practical guide to those who aspire to clairvoyance, etc.

Seersucker (sīə·ɹsʊkəɹ). Also 8 **sirsakas,** 9 **searsucker.** [East Indian corruption of Pers. شیر و شکر *shīr o shakkar* lit. 'milk and sugar', transf. 'a striped linen garment' (Vullers *Lex. Pers.-Lat.*).] A thin linen, or sometimes cotton, fabric, striped and with a crimped or puckered surface, of Indian manufacture. Also (and now chiefly) applied to imitations made in the U.S.

1757 *Guyon's New Hist. E. Indies* II. 145, 600 pieces sirsakas. 1757 in *Dalrymple's Oriental Repertory* (1793) I. 203, I have with me..as a present for the King of Ava..2 Pieces of Seersuckers. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 29 Jan. 5/3, I have made acquaintance with the Spanish soldier..in Havana, where in summer he is sensibly clad in a suit of seersucker. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* vi. (1882) 145 The clerk, in a seersucker coat. 1901 ESTHER SINGLETON *Furniture of Our Forefathers* II. 631 The materials used for upholstering in the seventeenth century were camak,..searsucker [etc.].

Sees, obs. form of CEASE *v.*

See-saw (sī·sɔ̄), *int., sb.,* and *a.* [A reduplicating formation symbolic of alternating movement; the particular form may be suggested by SAW *v.*, to which the oldest example refers. Cf. SITISOT.]

A. *int.* Used as part of a rhythmical jingle, apparently sung by sawyers, or by children imitating sawyers at their work. Hence in nursery songs serving as accompaniment to alternating movements in games.

1640 BROME *Antipodes* II. ii, Let me not see you act now, In your Scholastickе way, you brought to towne wi' yee, With see saw sacke a downe, like a Sawyer. *c* 1685 *MS. Douce* 357 lf. 124 See saw, sack a day; Monmouth is a pretie Boy. 17.. in *Ritson's Gammer Gurton's Garl.* (1783) 48 See Saw, sacaradown, Which is the way to London town? *Ibid.* 51 See saw, Margery Daw Sold her old bed to lay on straw. 18.. in Halliwell *Nursery Rhymes* (1842) 88 See saw, Margery Daw, Jackey shall have a new master.

B. *sb.*

1. The motion of going up one moment and down the next, or of swaying backwards and forwards. *To play* (*at*) *see-saw*: a sport or child's amusement in which children sit one or more at each end of a board or piece of timber balanced so that the ends move alternately up and down.

A wholly different game, a form of CAT'S CRADLE, is known in some parts of England as *see-saw*, with reference to the backward and forward movements of the hands.

1704 SWIFT *Mechan. Operat. Spirit* Misc. 297 Then, as they sit, they are in a perpetual Motion of See-saw. 1712 — *Let. to Mrs. Hill* July, One who knows your constitution very well, advises you by all means against sitting in the dusk at your window, or on the ground, leaning on your hand, or at see-saw in your chair. 1792 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan., I thought by his see-saw he was going to interrupt the speech. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 338 The delicious see-saw of a post-chaise. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 77 Play at see-saw on the pasture-gate. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* liv. III. 237 The butt-ends of the three old streets..were dipped as if playing see-saw in the surf.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1714 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 25 The common Amble or Canterbury is not, I am persuaded, more tiresom to a good Rider, than this See-saw of Essay-Writers is to an able Reader. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. 99 To see.. what can be done by the amorous See-saw; now humble; now proud; now expecting, or demanding [etc.]. *Ibid.* IV. 280. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xiii, He had persisted obstinately against a run on the red; then floundered and got entangled in a see-saw, which alone cost him a thousand. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1860) II. 18 The ancients called the circular definition also by the name of Diallelon...In probation there is a similar vice which bears the same names. We may, I think, call them by the homely English appellation of the Seesaw. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. *Fate* (1860) 39 If a man has a seesaw in his voice, it will run into his sentences. *a* 1870 W. STUBBS *Lect. Europ. Hist.* I. i. (1904) 8 Charles's wars with France are a regular see-saw.

c. *Whist.* = CROSS-RUFF 2.

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 36 See-Saw, is when each Partner trumps a Suit, and they play those Suits to one another to trump. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) *Gloss., See-saw.*—Partners trumping each a suit, and leading to each other for that purpose.

2. A plank arranged for playing see-saw.

1824 CARLYLE *Wilhelm Meister, Trav.* xvii[i], A large swing-wheel..other see-saws [etc.]. 1844 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Béarn & Pyr.* I. x. 177 Swings and see-saws for the exercise of youthful bathers after their dips. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 771/1 The long cemented play-ground below, with a seesaw for the children.

fig. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 140, I began by siding with Mrs. Grundy and the world and at the next turn of the seesaw have lighted down on Ethel's side.

3. *nonce-use.* ? One whose life is passed in monotonous repetition of the same incident.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1754) III. xviii. 159 Let me alone Harriet: Now a quarrel; now a reconciliation; I warrant I shall be happier than any of the yawning see-saws in the kingdom. Everlasting summers would be a grievance.

C. *adj.* Moving up and down, or backwards and forwards, in the manner of a see-saw. Also *fig.*

1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 323 His wit all see-saw, between *that* and *this*, Now high, now low, now master up, now miss. 1760 LLOYD *Actor* 148 When desperate heroines grieve with tedious moan, And whine their sorrows in a see-saw tone. 1772 MASON *Her. Epist. to Sir W. Chambers* 22 Let D**d H*e, from the remotest North, In see-saw sceptic scruples hint his worth. 1796 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* II. 389 Some elderly people acquire a see-saw motion of their bodies from one side to the other, as they sit, like the oscillation of a pendulum. 1812 BYRON *Waltz* To Publisher, Turning round to a d—d see-saw up-and-down sort of tune. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 375, I lived on for years in a sort of uneasy, see-saw condition, without any middle ground between the two extremes, on which I could at once reason and believe. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* II. 434 They did not tolerate a see-saw Government.

See·-saw·, *v.* [f. SEE-SAW *sb.*]

1. *intr.* **a.** *lit.* To move up and down, or backwards and forwards; to undergo a see-saw motion; also to play see-saw.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. vii, So they went see-sawing up and down, from one End of the Room to the other. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug., 'Why, ay, true', cried the doctor [Johnson], see-sawing very solemnly. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xxiii. 161 A decrepid nun was see-sawing backwards and forwards. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 469 It see-sawed with him a good deal, but he jumped for it safely. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Floss* I. vi, She was seesawing on the elder bough. 1898 FRASER in *Daily News* 15 June 5/2 Our way lay east, over a road seesawing continuously between altitudes of 5,000 and 8,000 feet.

b. *fig.*

1826 JAS. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 259 To see-saw between these two horrible conditions, with one half of our population always in misery, is a grand item in the present state of the nation. 1835 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 7 Sept. (1894) II. 195 He..then has to see-saw between Peel and the Ultras. 1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (ed. 2) Wks. V. 135 Dialogues that loitered painfully, or see-sawed unprofitably. 1894 G. PARKER *Trail of Sword* xx. (1897) 280 It is curious how their fortunes had see-sawed one against the other for twelve years.

2. *trans.* To cause to move in a see-saw motion.

1801 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* IX. 377 He sits cocking his chin, and see-sawing his right arm. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* II. i, A poor idiot boy..See-saws his voice in inarticulate noises. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. ix, He ponders, he see-saws himself to and fro. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* III. xiii, Dr. Cameron see-sawed the matter in his most delicate way. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* iv, Bobby, stop see-sawing that chair, it makes me feel deadly sick.

Hence **See·-saw·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1793 *Laity's Directory* 20 The shameful act of see-sawing in their chairs. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 246 To mount a plank over a beam, and commence see-sawing. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. ii, A certain lolling, see-sawing method of balancing his body upon his chair. 1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* ii. 50 Two Croats..imparted a see-sawing motion to it. 1906 BARONESS VON HUTTEN *What became of Pam* II. viii. 166 He seemed..so above all mental see-sawing.

Seese, obs. form of CEASE; variant of SEISE *v.*

Seesen, -in, obs. forms of SEISIN.

Seesoo, Seesu, variant forms of SISSOO.

Seet, obs. pa. t. of SET and SIT.

Seete, obs. pa.pple. of SET *v.*; var. SETE, suitable

Seet(e, obs. forms of SEAT *sb.*

Seeth, variant of SAITHE, SEATH, SETHE *Obs.*

Seethe, *sb.* [f. SEETHE *v.*] Seething, ebullition (of waves); intense commotion or heat. Also *fig.*

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 330 A rush of wandering winds, a seethe of waves, is heard. 1856 DOHELL *Eng. in Time of War* 66 Nigher comes the seeth of fields on fire. 1865 A. SMITH *Summer in Skye* I. 200 The seethe of the wave on the rock. 1901 H. TRENCH *Deirdre Wed* 45 He choked at his own spirit's seethe.

Seethe (sīð), *v.* Pa. t. **seethed,** † **sod.** Pa. pple. **seethed,** † **sodden.** Forms: **a.** *Inf.* 1 séo-

þan, 3–4 seoþe(n, 3–5 seþe(n, 3–6 sethe, 4–6 seth, (5 cethyn, sith, sede, syede), 6 saith(e, seeith, syeth, seath, 6, 9 seathe, 5–9 seeth, 4- seethe. Also *3rd sing. Pres. Ind.* 1 sýþ, 4 seþ. b. *Pa. t. sing.* 1 séaþ, 3 seð, 3–5 seþ, seth, 4–5 seeth, sethe; *pl.* 1 sudon, 3 sude,n, 3–4 sodun, 3–6 sode(n, 4–5 sothe(n; *sing.* and *pl.* 6–7 sod, sodd(e; *weak form* 4–5 sethed(e, -ide, -it, seethede, 7– seethed. c. *Pa. pple.* 1 soden, 3–4 i-sode, i-zode, 4–5 sode, sodun, -yn, y-soden, sooden, 4–7 soden, 5 soddyn, 6 sodene, sodne, sod,d)in, soddyne, 7 sudden, 4– sodden (see SODDEN); 5–7 sodde, 7 sodd, 5–9 sod; 3 siþen, 3–5 soþen, (4 soiþen), 4–5 soþin, -yn, -un, y-sothe(n, y-soothe, soothen, 5 soþe; *weak form* 8–9 seethed. [A Common Teut. strong verb (wanting in Gothic): OE. *séoðan* (pa. t. *séaþ*, pl. *sudon*, pa. pple. *soden*) corresponds to OFris. *siatha* (WFris. *siede*), OS. **sioðan* (in pa. pple. *gesodenemo* 'recocto'), MLG. *sêden* (LG. *seden*), Du. *zieden*, OHG. *siodan* (MHG., mod.G. *sieden*), ON. *sjóða* (Sw. *sjuda*, Da. *syde*). The root, OTeut. **seuþ-* (:**sauþ-* :**suđ-*) occurs in Goth. *sauþ-s* sacrifice (? originally 'boiled flesh'), with which ON. *sauð-r* sheep is probably identical. From the weak grade **suđ-* appears to have been developed the parallel root **swęþ-* (:**swaþ-* :**suđ-*) in OHG. *swedan* to smoulder, MHG. *swaden* smoky vapour (mod.G. *schwadem* fire-damp), ? OE. *swaþul* smoky vapour. Brugmann refers the root to an Indogermanic type **kʰeut-*, found in Lith. *szustù* (pret. *sautau*) 'I smoulder, stew'.

The original pa. t. (ME. *seeth*) was superseded by the form *sod* taken from the pa. pple. The verb is now conjugated weak, *sod* being obsolete, and *sodden* having ceased to be associated with this verb.]

1. *trans.* To boil; to make or keep boiling hot; to subject to the action of boiling liquid; *esp.* to cook (food) by boiling or stewing; also, to make an infusion or decoction of (a substance) by boiling or stewing. *Obs.* or *arch.*

OE. had certain figurative uses not found later: To try as by fire; to afflict with cares.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 276 Gif mon syþ garleac on henne broþe. *c* 1205 LAY. 20078 Þat orf þat heo nomen al heo slogen,..and suðen and bradden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1487 Iacob An time him seð a mete ðat man callen lentil þete. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8447 So muche honger hii adde þer,.. Þat hii sode þe saracens & þat flesș ete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6081 It sal noght siþen be bot bred, þis lamb þat þai of sal be fedd. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXV. 29 Jacob..hadde sothun [1388 Jacob sethide, 1611, 1884 sod] potage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 171 Wortes or othere herbes..The whiche she shredde and seeth for hir lyuynge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ix. (1495) 608 The floure of Anetum sod wyth wyne dooth away heed ache. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 247 þe Emperour smote oute fire of a stone, and seþe his mete, as welle as he myȝt. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. ix. 196 And so that veneson was rosted baken and soden. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 6 Progne..whiche sode hir oune childe after she had hym slayne. 1540 MOULTON *Mirr. Health* f iv, Take hemlocks and seth them tyll they be softe as pappe. 1579 T. STEVENS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. II. 101 We saw crabs swimming on the water that were red as though they had bene sodden. 1607 *Relat. Disc. River in Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) Introd. 42 Wee sodd our kettle by y^e^ water syde. *Ibid.* 43 He..gave vs a Deare roasted; which according to their Custome they seethed againe. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 61 From the root of this tree cometh a juyce like unto a syrup, which being sod will become Sugar. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vi. § 4 (1712) 56 The Lye in which it is sodden or infus'd is good to wash the Head. 1713 *Guardian* No. 139 Androcles, having sodden the flesh of it by the sun. *a* 1779 COOK *Voy. Pacific* IV. iii. (1784) II. 321 This operation they repeat till they think the contents are sufficiently stewed or seethed. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXVIII, Others were cut into joints and seathed in cauldrons made of the animal's own skins. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. ii. 19 Cold meat, seethed, Italian fashion, in nauseous oil. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 634 A poor man whose loyalty was suspected..was compelled to ransom his own life by seething the remains of his friends in pitch.

absol. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 383 He coude roste, and sethe, and broille, and frye. 1577–82 BRETON *Flourish Fancy*, etc. (Grosart) 15/2 And what kinde cookes she hath, and how they make their fyre To roast, to seeth, to broile, to bake, and what you will desire.

†**b.** With adv., *to seethe out, away* (also *fig.*). Also, to separate *from* (a part) by boiling.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 25, I shal sethen out [Vulg. *excoquam*] to the pure thi dros. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1879) 385 Than the ij. deuyls..Caste hem into a Cawderon and helde hem there, till the fleshe was sothyn fro the bone. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 172 In continually sething out and burning vp the vices of our lust. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1867) 22 Then was..a great fat oxe sod out in Furmenty. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etym.* (E.D.S.), *Excoquo*, to seathe away, to fyne.

†**c.** To prepare or produce by boiling. *Obs.*

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 73 To seeth salve for our sheepe. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XIII. iv. [xv.] (1622) 183 A poison was sod [*L. decoquitur virus*] strong & violent.

†**d.** To digest (food). Hence perh. the use in OE. for: To brood over (care, anxiety): cf. Gr. κήδεα πέσσειν. *Obs.*

Beowulf 190 Swa ða mælceare maga Healfdenes singala seað. *Ibid.* 1993 Ic ðæs modceare sorhwylmum seað. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xiv. (1495) 59 The fode is sodde and defyed by werkynge of kynde. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* xl. 71 Wherfore þe stomak..losyth his strengthe to fully sethe þe mete. 1628 [see SEETHING *vbl. sb.* 3].

2. *intr.* (for passive). To be boiled; to be subjected to boiling or stewing; to become boiling hot. Said of a liquid, or a substance boiled in a liquid; also of the pot or other receptacle. Also *to seethe over.*

13.. *Sir Beues* 3455 He let felle a led Ful of pich and of bremston, And hot led let falle þer on; Whan hit alþer swiþer seþ, þemperur þar in a deþ. *Ibid.* 3460 Hire lord seþen in þe pich ȝhe sai. *a* 1400 *Vis. St. Paul* 133 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 255 þer he sauh..Blake Maydens in Blac cloþing, And þei sodun euerichon In wellyng pich and Brumston. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* I. 6 Let hem sethe to-gederys a whyle. *c* 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* viii. 30 Make the ynche to seethe...*Fais bouillir lencre.* 1541–72 *Schole-house of Women* 628 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 129 [He] Bad her take the pot, that sod ouer the fire. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 165 When it hath sod a while, and is thorowly melted, take it off the fire. 1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* 37 And while the black soules boile in their own gore, To hold them down, and looke that none seeth o're. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 367 The water begins to seeth. 1827 LAMB *Remin. Sir T. Dunstan* in *Hone's Every-d. Bk.* II. II. 843 The scent of horse-flesh seething into dog's meat.

3. *trans.* To reduce to a condition resembling that of food which by boiling or stewing has lost its flavour or crispness; to soak or steep in a liquid; to dissipate the vitality or freshness of (the brain, blood, spirits, etc.) by excessive heat or by intoxicating liquor. Chiefly in passive; for special developments of the pa. pple. see SOD and SODDEN.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 45 This piteous spectacle of her loue [*sc.* Leander drowned], sodden to haddocks meate. 1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prentises* K 1, Such as shrinke not to haue their blouds sod with the dog-daies heat. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. 380 They drown their wits, seeth their brains in ale [etc.]. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 47 By heate, whence the Spirits are dissipated and the braine as it were sod. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* II. ii. 188 His weak eyes seeth'd in most unmeaning tears. 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* xvii. § 9 (ed. 3) 557 They [the Huns] lived on raw flesh, or at best only sodden by being placed under their saddles and pressed against the backs of their steeds during a sharp gallop. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Rime Duchess May* v, And the castle, seethed in blood, fourteen days and nights had stood. *a* 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxii, There was a man ..still alive; though seethed in drink, and looking like death.

4. *intr.* (transf. from 2). Of a liquid, vapour, etc.: To rise, surge or foam up, as if boiling; to form bubbles or foam. Said also of a receptacle thus filled with foam or vapour; also of a flatulent stomach, of the heart or blood. Also with *up.*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXX. 27 My bowels seeth with in me & take no rest. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 7 Sidingburne,..so caullid by reason of many springges that in the Chalke Hilles about it doth seeth and boyle oute. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* II. i, She puykes, her stomacke seethes. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* III. vii. 19 My belly seeths like a Porridge-pot. 1679 DRYDEN *Œdipus* IV. i, A thousand frantick Spirits Seething, like rising Bubbles, on the Brim. 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 17 And from this chasm, with ceaseless turmoil seething,..A mighty fountain momently was forced. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. § 18. 126 Vapour..came seething at times up the sides of the mountain. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* XVI. 133 The white surf which broke over their bows and seethed along the decks.

5. *fig.* To be in a state of inward agitation, turmoil, or 'ferment'. Said of a person in trouble, fever, etc.; of plans, elements of discontent or change; also of a region filled *with* excitement, disaffection, etc.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 43, I will make a complementall assault vpon him, for my businesse seethes. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* XV, For them alone did seethe A thousand men in troubles wide and dark. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* V. viii, 'All the north is seething', said Gerard. 'We must contrive to agitate the metropolis', said Maclast. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 1141 She lay and seethed in fever many weeks. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. § 4. 194 The city had all through the interval been seething with discontent. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 506 The elements of that war had been seething in English society. 1894 MRS. DYAN *All in Man's Keeping* XXV. (1899) 348 His brain had no respite either. Plans seethed there incessantly.

Seethe, variant of SAITHE.

†**Seethed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* Cf. SODDEN *ppl. a.* [f. SEETHE *v* + -ED 1.] Boiled.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 407 They..boil them well, as they do every kind of seethed food.

Seethence, variant of SITHENCE *Obs.*

†**See'ther.** *Obs.* [f. SEETHE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who is employed in boiling.

1377 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 46 Stipendia..It., Pro Sether, 3*s.* 4*d.* 1389 *Ibid.* 49 In ij^um^ garniamentis pro fyssman et Le Sether, 11*s.* 6*d.*

2. A utensil for boiling. *nonce-use.*

1700 DRYDEN *Baucis & Philemon* 57 She sets the Kettle on, (Like burnish'd Gold the little Seether shone).

Seething (sī·ðiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SEETHE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of SEETHE *v.*

1. The state of being boiling hot.

c 1300 *St. Margarete* 31 He let hete water oð seoþinge & þo hit boillede faste, He let nyme þis holi maide & þer amidde hire caste.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Ebullition, intense inward agitation. Also with *up.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* O 2, This Vaine-glory..is (as I may all it) the froth and seathing vp of Ambition. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Convent Cellar.* But within, what a spirit of deep unrest! What a seething and simmering in his breast! 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiii. 388 Nothing was visible but a wild boiling and seething of clouds and waves.

†**2.** The action or an act of keeping a liquid boiling hot, of cooking in boiling water, or of submitting anything to the action of boiling liquid.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 439 Biggynge and sellynge cesede, and so dede rostynge and seþinge [MS. γ seoþyng] and greyþinge of mete. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* VI. XXI. (1495) 210 Salte is made by grete sethynge of water. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xi. 91 The seething together of plummes..and other lyke fruits. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 327 The better to secure the seething of the Pot. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Potage*, When this Mixture has been season'd, let it have five or six Seethings in a Stew-pan.

†**b.** *concr.* Something boiled or in process of boiling. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXV. 30 Ȝif to me of this brown sething [Vulg. *Da mihi de coctione hac rufa*]. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* lxviii. 85 Sethe hem softly to þe half, and after lat þe sethinge be steryd and strenyd.

†**c.** *Comb.*, as *seething-house, -pot. Obs.*

1459–60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89 In coquina sunt, viz. in le *sethynghowse, ij magne olle in furnis. *c* 1500 LACY *Wyl Bucke's Test.* a iij b, Then caste all togeter in a faire *sething-pott with water. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. ix. 18 So we cover it as we do our seething-pots with a potlid, to keep in the fumes.

†**3.** Digestion. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xl. (Bodl. MS.), þe galle by heete þereof helpeþ þe seeþing of mete and drinke. 1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. v. (ed. 3) 20 Elixation is the seething [edd. 1, 2 boyling] of meat in the stomacke.

Seething (sī·ðiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SEETHE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. Originally, of liquids, a cauldron, etc.: Boiling. In mod. use, a somewhat rhetorical expression for: Intensely heated (said of solids, the atmosphere, etc., as well as of liquids).

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* 60 A caudron he let fulle Wiþ seþing oile vol Inouȝ. 1482 CAXTON *Reynard* xlii. (Arb.) 114 [They] were aferd of that syedyng water. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* I. 13, I do se a seethinge pot. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 413 There is a Spring of seething Water, which falls into a Pool. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* P 36 The hooks and the seething pitch of Barbariccia and Draghignazzo. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* V. iii, But did he try the ordeals of God?..did his hand grasp the seething iron?

b. quasi-*adv.*, esp. in phrase *seething hot.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. XXXVII. 155 Yf..the watre might be sedinge hote. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 138 That 'tis so seething hott in Spaine, they sweare They never heard of a raw oyster there. 1870 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. vi. 197 The whole surface of which [the sea] was seething white.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Of waves, etc.: Ebullient, tumultuous. Also, pervaded by intense and ceaseless inner agitation: often with reference (*lit.* and *fig.*) to the condition characteristic of corruption or putrefaction.

1588 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i. 3818 Whose scalding drops wil pierce thy seething braines. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 4 Louers and mad men haue such seething braines [etc.]. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 433 The seething spirit of controversy. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 73 [He] plunged into the seething gulf of insurrection which was raging in Eastern Turkestan. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 156 Seething sand [L. *Syrtis*]. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 37 One white sea Of churning, seething foam. 1875 S. HADEN *Earth to Earth* 66 To avoid the seething suburban cemeteries and to bury their dead at Woking. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 238 Amid this seething corruption.

Hence **See'thingly** *adv.*

1887 *Temple Bar* Oct. 199 He explained to his seethingly angry friend.

Seeve, Seew, Seex: see SIEVE, SEW, SEX.

Seey, obs. pa. t. sing. of SEE *v.*

Seeyne, obs. pres. ind. pl. of SEE; var. SENE.

Sef, obs. form of SAVE quasi-*prep.*

Sef, sefen, seff(e(n, sefne, obs. ff. SEVEN,

Sefende, seffnde, sefnthe, sefth, obs. ff. SEVENTH.

Sefenneghte, -nahht, sefniht, obs. ff. SENNIGHT.

Sefte, obs. form of SIFT *v.*

Sefton (se·ftən). [From the title of the Earl of *Sefton.*]

1. *Cookery.* (In two applications: see quots.)

[App. invented by L. E. Ude, cook to the Earl of Sefton.] 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) 352 A Sefton, or Veal Custard. *Ibid.* 363 Ramekins à l'Ude, or Sefton Fancies.

2. (In full *Sefton landau.*) A kind of landau.

1885 *Coach Builders' Art Jrnl.* Aug. Suppl. 93 Our drawing represents Messrs. Hooper & Co.'s 'Sefton Landau' for one horse. 1889 DUKE OF BEAUFORT *Driving* 385 Those with curved lines are known as 'Sefton' landaus, from the present Earl of Sefton, who had the first one built for his own use. 1898 *Times* 12 Jan. 9/5 The Prince of Wales.. drove in the Queen's 'Sefton' and four to the Windsor Station.

Seg (seg), *sb.*1 *dial.* Also 7 **sag(ge,** 8 **saig.** [Of obscure origin.] An animal which has been castrated when fully grown.

1600 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 131 In Blakburne, for one fat sagge for the howse use, iiij* x*d*. 1641 *Watertown (Mass.) Rec.* (1894) 7 No Steers or Sags of three yeares old shalbe herded with the Dry Cattle. 1641, 1820 Bull-seg [see BULL *sb.*1 11]. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 350 *Seg*, or *Bullseg*; a castrate bull. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 46 The saig, poor dowy beast! nae pleasure kens Aboon a gowan

tap. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* II. 129 An aged bull that is castrated is called a segg. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 725 *Seg.* (Suff., Yorks., Norf.), any animal castrated when full grown.

Hence **Seg** *v. dial. trans.* (See quots.)

1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Segged*, castrated, but only applied when the operation is performed on full-grown animals. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Seg*, to castrate a full-grown animal.

Seg (seg), *sb.*[2] *dial.* (See Eng. Dial. Dict.) [a. ON. *sigg* neut., hard skin (Norw. *sigg*, Ross).] A callosity, esp. on the hand.

1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. vii. 130 They startn o'feighten ..an' never gi'en o'er till taey'n segs ole o'er 'em. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 378 Callosities (called planker's 'segs') on the thenar and hypothenar eminences.

Seg, obs. or dial. form of SEDGE.

‖ **Segador.** *Obs.*—[Sp., agent-n. f. *segar* to reap.] 'A reaper, a Mower, a Harvest-man' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Segamore, obs. form of SAGAMORE.

Segan, variant of SAGAN *Jewish Antiq.*

Segar: see CIGAR.

†**Segara.** *Obs.* [quasi-Sp. form of *segar*, CIGAR (Sp. *cigarro*).] A cigar.

1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 88 P 1 Taking the segara from his mouth. *Ibid.* P 4 In his pockets he had..a small bundle of segaras.

Segathy, variant of SAGATHY.

Sege, obs. form of SEDGE, SEGGE, SIEGE.

Segement, obs. form of SEGMENT.

Segeneration (sīdʒenĕrē·ʃən). *rare*—[1]. [f. L. *sē-* SE- + GENERATION.] (See quot.)

1888 GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* (*Zool.*) XX. 200 Many species are now divided into two or more intergenerants, between which there is little or no intercrossing. This state of freedom from crossing I call segeneration.

Segerstane, -ston(e, etc., obs. forms of SEXTON.

Segg, obs. or dial. form of SEDGE.

Seggar: see SAGGAR.

†**Se·ggard.** *dial. Obs.* = SAFEGUARD *sb.* 8.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 34 Th'art olways a vustled up in an old Jump, or a Whittle, or an old Seggard. 1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., *Seggard*, safeguard. A kind of riding surtout so called. West.

†**Segge**[1]. *poet. Obs.* Forms: 1 secg, 3 sæg, 3–4 (6) seg, 3–6 segge, 4–6 sege, 4 segg, (seegge, 5 seege, seghe, seige), 6 sedge. [OE. *secg* = OS. *segg*, ON. *segg-r*:—OTeut. **sagjo-z.*] A man. (In the 16th c. only *contemptuous.*)

Beowulf 208 (Gr.) Secg wisade, lagucræftig mon, landgemyrcu. *Ibid.* 633 Þa ic on holm gestah, sæbat gesæt mid minra secga gedriht. *c* 1205 LAY. 7991 Heo ledden in heore scipen..moni forhfulne sæg sare iwunded. *Ibid.* 5109 Þer weore segge songe [*c* 1275 gleomenne songe]. *Ibid.* 20854 Þene sizeð him to segges vnder beorsen. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 165 Of þe seggus þat he sai bi-ȝonde þe side stronde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 333 'I am a surgien', seide þe segge 'and salues can make'. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1574 I had leuer see hym synke one the salte strandez, Than the seegge ware sekc, that es so sore woundede. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 53 Robert Boid, quhilk wald no langar bide Vndir thrillage of segis of Ingland. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 713 Thair was seruit in that saill Seigis semelie. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 13 For and I flyt sum sege for schame sould sink. 15.. *Scot. Field* 113 in *Chetham Soc. Misc.* II, Then sumoned he his sedges, in sondry places. 1557 GRIMALD *Death Zoroas* 98 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 122 Wherwith a hole route came of souldiours stern, And all in peeces hewed the silly seg. 1567 DRANT *Horace, A. P.* B vij, Through this and such the sillie segge lay plasde in puddle still. *Ibid., Ep.* I. ii. C iij, Duke Nestor, sillie carkinge segge.

†**Segge**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? a. OF. *seiche* (:—L. *sēpia*).] ? A cuttle-fish.

c 1300 [see LAX *sb.*[1]]

Segge, obs. form of SAY *v.*[1], SEDGE, SIEGE.

Segged (segd), *a. dial.* [f. *seg*, dial. var. of SEDGE.] Seated with sedge or rushes; rush-bottomed. Also Comb. *segged-seated* adj.

1872 MRS. H. WOOD *Within the Maze* xii, The plain segged-seated chairs stood pretty thick. 1873 — *Master of Greylands* xvi, A small apartment looking to the kitchen-garden, with an old carpet on its floor, painted segged chairs, and a square piano against the wall.

†**Se·gger.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *segge* SAY *v.* + -ER[1].] One given to 'talking', a boaster, braggart.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 201 Sone segger [*sc.* Christ] þat callis hym-selfe a sire.

Segger, Seggerson, obs. ff. SAYER[1], SEXTON.

†**Se·gging.** *Obs. rare.* Used in echoes of the Du. proverb *seggen is goedkoop*, 'saying is cheap.'

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* K iij, The Ducheman saieth, that seggyng is good cope. 1613 F. ROBARTS *Revenue Gosp.* 101 Alasse, alasse, segging is no good coping.

†**Se·ggon.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin; connexion with SEGGE seems unlikely.] A term of depreciation or pity (meaning uncertain).

1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 174 Poore seggons halfe starued worke faintly and dull.

Seggrum (se·grŭm), *dial.* Also 8 seagrim. The Common Ragwort, *Senecio jacobæa.*

1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* II. xxviii. 281 The first is called in Latine, *Herba S. Iacobi*..; in English, S. James his Wort...In Holdernesse in Yorke-shire they call it Seggrum. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 450 Ragwort,..Seggrum, or Seagrim. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 350 Seggrums; *senecio jacobæa*; ragwort.

Seggy, obs. or dial. form of SEDGY.

Segh(e, obs. forms of SEE *v.*, SIEGE, SIGH *v.*

Segholate, variant of SEGOLATE.

Segment (se·gmĕnt), *sb.* Also 6 seagment, 7 segement. [ad. L. *segment-um*, f. *sec-* (euphonically *seg-* before *m*), *secāre* to cut: see -MENT.]

1. A piece cut or broken off; a fragment. *rare.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 98 Antichrist..deuiseth by councels and synods hat all signes, images, seagments or reliques of holy men..should be adored. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* II. v, This s sum haldes to be a segment of his, and therfoer now almost al wrytes his for it, as if it wer a corruption. 1704 RAY *Creation* I. (ed. 4) 58 The Segments and Cuttings of some Plants. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. i, He also quarrelled with him the oftenest and testified the least forbearance at the publican's segments of psalmody. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. xi, The truest segment of Chaos seen in these latter Ages!

2. *Geom.* A plane figure contained by a right line and a portion of the circumference of a circle. In full *segment of a circle.* Also, see quot. 1728.

In quot. 1626 loosely used for *arc.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* III. Def. v. 81 b, A section or segment of a circle, is a figure comprehended vnder a right line and a portion of the circumference of a circle. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxvii. (1640) 677 The earth it selfe being round, euery step we make upon it, must necessarily bee a segment, an arch of a circle. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 2), *Segment* is sometimes also extended to the parts of ellipses, and other curvilinear figures. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* (ed. 5) I. 42 To find the Area of any Elliptic Segment. Find the area of a corresponding circular segment.

b. *Segment of a sphere*: a solid figure bounded by a portion of the surface of a sphere and an intersecting plane.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XII. Prop. xvi. 376 Of segmentes, some are greater then the halfe sphere, some are lesse. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Segment of a Sphere*, is a part of it cut off by a Plane;..therefore the Base of such a Segment must always be a Circle, and its Superficies a part of the Surface of the Sphere.

c. A segmental portion of anything having a circular or spherical form.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. iv. 346 Even unto.. such as live under the pole, for halfe a yeare some segments [of a rainbow] may appeare at any time and under any quarter. 1700 DRYDEN *Cyx & Alcyone* 265 Indu'd with Robes of various Hew she flies, And flying draws an Arch (a segment of the Skies). 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 326 A flame..contains the segment of a glass cylinder.

d. *Her.* A bearing representing a portion of a circular object.

1828–40 BURRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Segment*, one side only of a coronet, &c.

3. *Geom.* The finite part of a line between two points; a division of a line.

1617 SPRIDELL *Geom. Extract.* 24 Let BA be the greater segement giuen, and the whole line is required. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 53 Let us examine the relation which exists between the lengths of two corresponding segments *AB*, *A'B'* [of two straight lines].

b. *Acoustics.* Each of the portions into which the length of a vibrating string, wire, etc. is divided by the nodes.

1863 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* 160 The part vibrating between two nodal points is called a ventral segment. 1870 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* 832 The division into segments is often distinctly visible when the string of the sonometer is strongly bowed. 1879 [see NODE *sb.* 6 a].

4. Each of the parts into which a thing is or may be divided; a division, section.

1762 BP. LOWTH *Introd. Eng. Gram.* 157 A sentence or Member is again subdivided into Commas, or Segments. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 236 By the second segment of the intellectual world understand me to mean all [etc.]. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ii. 22 Being unable to divide the orange into its segments, he ventures upon a great liquid bite. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. x. 307, I must ..cease talk of pictorial and rhythmic efforts..and go back to give account of another segment of my learning.

5. *Bot.* Each of the portions into which a leaf or other plant-organ is divided by long clefts or incisions.

1723 P. BLAIR *Misc. Observ.* (1718) 104 Flowers..divided into five Segments. 1723 — *Pharmaco-Bot.* I. 18 The Bottom Leaves generally consist of five Pair of Segments. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 80 *Segment* (lacinium), the small parts of a leaf, cup, or petal, included between the incisions. 1877 HULME *Wild Flowers* I. Summary 6 Borage...Calyx of five segments, very deeply cleft. 1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 98 When a leaf is divided or parted and these primary lobes again lobed or cleft, the lobes of first order are called Segments (sometimes divisions or partitions), and the parts of these, Lobes.

6. *Biol.* and *Embryol.* **a.** Each of the longitudinal divisions composing the body in some animals, esp. in the Articulata; a somite, metamere.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 297 Segment (*Segmentum*). The great inosculating joints of the body. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 127 Articulata. The third great division of the Animal Kingdom consists of animals which have their body or members composed of segments or articulated rings. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palæont.* xiv. 143 The body [in Arthropods] is composed of a series of segments or 'somites', arranged along a longitudinal axis.

b. A cell formed by segmentation.

1862 DARWIN *Orchids* v. 207 The three proper ovule-bearing cords or segments. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 139 The other daughter-cell..appears..like a piece cut off from the back or side of the apical cell,..and is hence called the Segment.

7. *Anat.* Each complete series of bones forming a vertebra of the spinal column; also, each of the three annular divisions of the cranium proper.

1844 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* iii. 42, I define a vertebra, as one of those segments of the endo-skeleton which constitute the axis of the body [etc.]. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* iv. 64 There is no trace of vertebral segments or ribs.

b. A division of the spinal cord and nerves.

1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. i. ii. 16 We find the nervous system formed of a series of centres, each sending fibres to the different organs of its own segment. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 623 Zoster on the face tends to follow the distribution of the three main peripheral branches of the ganglion rather than to be distributed over the supply of 'root areas' or segments'.

8. = *Segment* (or SEGMENTAL) *arch* (see 9 b).

1836 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (1850) s. v. *Arch*, The only forms used by the ancients were the semicircle, the segment, and ellipse, all of which continued prevalent till the pointed arch appeared. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 146 The pointed arch had obtained universal predominance, though without involving the rejection of the semicircular or the plain segment.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as (sense 6) *segment-boundary*, (sense 5) *segment-leaf*; **segment-shell** (see quot. 1862).

1893 J. TUCKEY *Amphioxus* 119 Thereby is introduced the later characteristic curvature of the *segment boundaries [of the mesoblastic somite]. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, **Segment-leaves*, are Leaves of Plants divided or cut into many Shreds. 1862 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 192 The *Segment Shell consists of thin cast iron cylinders, enclosing a series of segments of the same metal, cast separately, and built upon an iron disc.

b. In many combinations with the meaning SEGMENTAL (sense 1), esp. in the names of mechanical appliances, parts of machinery, etc., indicating the shape of the essential or working part, as *segment-arch, -rack, -roof, vault* (see quots); *segment-gear, -saw, -valve, -wheel, -window* (see Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875 and Suppl. 1884).

1887 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, **Segment arch.* 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 196 The.. stretching-roller has its axle mounted in the *segment-racks. 1838 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 225/2 From these springs a *segment roof. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 123 Erect a competent Number of Pillars..and thereon turn *segment Vaults and Arches.

Segment (se·gmĕnt), *v.* [f. SEGMENT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To subject to the process of segmentation or division and multiplication of cells; to produce (new cells) by this process.

1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 79/2 The whole yolk is segmented in mammalia. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 50 The new cells which are successively segmented off from the terminal cell.

2. *intr.* Of a cell or ovum: To divide or split up and give origin to one or more new cells by the process of SEGMENTATION.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 24 In some *Rotifera, Crustacea*, and *Insecta* one polar body only is formed, and the ovum then proceeds to segment.

3. *trans.* To divide into segments.

1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 5 The caudal muscles therefore consist of a 'dorsal' and 'ventral' muscle on each side, ..transversely segmented by the membranous septa and the vertebral processes running into it. 1878 A. H. GREEN, etc., *Coal* iv. 121 The axis, prefiguring what in most vertebrates becomes segmented and ossified into the centra,..retains [etc.].

Segmental (segme·ntăl), *a.* [f. SEGMENT *sb.* + -AL.]

1. Having the form of a segment (or, loosely, of an arc) of a circle.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 151 Giving its point a segmental sweep from Penlee Point..to the Mew-stone. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports.* II. I. viii. § 5. 346/1 This segmental form is better than the straight bit. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. N 1, A segmental bevel wheel.

b. *Arch.* Of an arch, a pediment, window-head, etc. Hence *segmental-arched, -headed* adjs.

1816 RICKMAN *Archit.* in J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 131 A segmental arch has its centre lower than the spring. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 350 The segmental arch..is both more horizontal and less elegant than the four-centred. 1851 — *Window Tracery* 253 Of Segmental-Headed Windows. *Ibid.* 254 By a segmental head I of course understand one in which the centre (or centres) is very much below the line of the constructive impost. *Ibid.* 255 Segmental windows filled with Reticulated tracery. 1867 A. BARRY *Life Sir C. Barry* iii. 84 Angular and segmental pediments. 1867 *Church News* 31 July 327/2 A small chamber with a segmental arched vault.

2. Of, pertaining to, or composed of segments or divisions. In various applications (*Anat., Biol., Acoustics*, etc.).

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 172 Giving the first indication of the segmental character of the skeleton. 1856 T. WILLIAMS in *Phil. Trans.* (1859) CXLVIII. 93 Under the appellation of the 'segmental organ', accordingly, it is proposed to describe that viscus upon the basis of which..are always ingrafted the true generative structures [in Annelids]. 1870 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* 1067 *Index*, Segmental vibration, 832. 1879 F. M. BALFOUR in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XIX. 8 The first part of the urino-genital system to develop is the segmental duct (Vornieregang of Fürbringer), which is formed by a groove-like invagination of the peritoneal epithelium. 1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* i. 169 The prorenal (segmental) duct. 1888 [see SEGMENTALLY]. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Segmental organ*, an organ consisting of a primitive epithelium-lined tubule opening at one end on the body-surface, and at the other into the cœlom or body-cavity. It is the type of the primitive kidneys.

b. *Path.* Characterized by segmentation or division into segments.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 183 Segmental degeneration of the nerves.

Segmentally (segmē·ntăli), *adv.* [f. SEGMENTAL *a.* + -LY ².] In a segmental manner.

1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* iii. 244 These [excretory] organs, being thus segmentally arranged, are termed segmental organs or nephridia. 1900 MIALL & HAMMOND *Harlequin Fly* ii. 84 Tracheal gills...may be ventral,...caudal, ..segmental (i. e. segmentally repeated).

Segmentary (segmē·ntări), *a.* [f. SEGMENT *sb.* + -ARY. Cf. F. *segmentaire.*]

1. Of the nature of or resembling a segment or an arc of a circle; segmental.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 314 Clouds, assuming a segmentary or arch-like form. *Ibid.* 321 Attracting attention by..its well-defined segmentary character.

2. Pertaining to segments or divisions; composed of segments.

1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Segmentary*, made up of segments. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 99 Such a segmentary anæsthesia could not be produced by lesion of either the cord nerve-roots, or nerve-trunks.

Segmentate (se·gmĕntēt), *a.* [f. SEGMENT *sb.* + -ATE ².] (L. had *segmentātus* ornamented with strips of cloth.)] Formed of segments, segmented.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 292/2 The abdomen [of an Araneid] is covered with a continuous integument neither annulate nor segmentate.

Segmentation (se gmĕntē·ʃən). [f. SEGMENT *v.* + -ATION.]

† 1. 'A cutting into small pieces, an embroidering' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). *Obs.*—⁰

2. The process of division into segments, chiefly in various biological applications; *spec.* in *Embryology*, the process by which, in the Metazoa, the germinal cell or protoplasmic mass is converted by division into a multitude of cells, which become metamorphosed into the tissues of the body.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 487 The first change.. in the Mammalian ovum, is the 'segmentation' of the yolk; the entire mass of which..resolves itself..into..segments. 1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 98 Lobation or Segmentation. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 293 The leaves undergo a segmentation similar to that of the stem. 1884 A. SEDGWICK in *Q. Jrnl. Micr. Sci.* XXIV. 43 On the Origin of Metameric Segmentation [etc.]. 1910 *Spectator* 30 July 173/1 This segmentation of the tribe into clans would lead us to the discussion of exogamy.

b. *attrib.*, as **segmentation cavity** = BLASTOCELE; **segmentation sphere**, see quot. 1898.

1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* i. 166 The cleavage cavity (segmentation cavity); small and central. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Segmentation sphere*, one of the cells of a fertilized ovum that has undergone segmentation. 1909 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 447 Each segmentation sphere contained all the characters necessary to produce the entire organism.

Segmented (se·gmĕntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. SEGMENT *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. a. *Anat., Zool.*, etc. Consisting of segments or similar parts arranged in a longitudinal series.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 176 In the cod-fish..*it forms no part of the segmented* neuroskeleton. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 124 The segmented Vermes.

b. *Bot.* Of a leaf: Divided into segments or lobes.

1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 15 Mar. 466 The divided but more broadly segmented leaves of those tall open-field species, cow-parsnip..and Alexanders.

2. *Embryol.* Of an ovum, a cell: Divided or split up by segmentation into cells.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 682/2 [Biology.] In the segmented body, the segments may or may not give rise to symmetrically or asymmetrically disposed processes. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 106 The segmented ovum: composed of a large number of small cells.

Segne, obs. form of SEINE.

Segnior, -orie, -y: see SEIGNIOR, SEIGNIORY.

Se·gnitude. *rare*—⁰. [ad. med.L. *segnitūdo*, f. L. *segnis*: see next and -TUDE.] = SEGNITY.

1818 in TODD; hence in later Dicts.

† **Se·gnity.** *Obs.*—⁰ [ad. L. *segnitāt-em*, f. *segnis* slow, sluggish: see -ITY.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM II, Slothfulnes..*Segnity.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Segnity*, negligence, slowness, slothfulness; also barrenness.

[**Segnotic**, erron. form of STEGNOTIC *a.* and *sb.*]

Segnoury, -nurie, -nyorye: see SEIGNIORY.

Sego (sī·go). *U.S.* [Said to be Ute Indian.] A showy-flowered plant, *Calochortus Nuttallii*, of the western United States, with an edible bulb.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* 709/2.

Segolate, segholate (se·gōlĕt), *a.* and *sb. Heb. Gram.* [a. mod.L. *seg(h)olātus*, f. Heb. סְגוֹל *segōl*, the name of the vowel-point ֶ and of the sound (e, ɛ) which it represents.

The name *segōl* means lit. 'bunch of grapes', alluding to the shape of the character.]

a. *adj.* Originally, of a disyllabic noun: Having the vowel *segōl* in both syllables. Now commonly in extended sense, as the distinctive epithet of the class of disyllabic nouns having an unaccented short vowel (normally *segōl*) in the last syllable.

b. *sb.* A segolate noun.

1831 M. STUART *Gram. Hebr.* § 100. 46 All Segholate forms, i. e. those which have a furtive vowel in their final syllable. *Ibid.* § 119. 56 *Aleph pennil*, in words that would regularly be Segholates. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 25 One of the old forms of segolate nouns in Hebrew. 1884 CHEYNE *Isaiah* I. 291 The word is a so-called 'Segolate' in form.

Segoon (sĭgū·n). *Fencing. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 8 sec(c)oon, sagoone. [a. F. *seconde*, pronounced (səgõ̃nd).] = SECONDE 2.

1721 D'URFEY *Two Queens Brentf.* II. i, Straight, in Seccoon, grim Death shall be his Lot. 1730 H. B[LACKWELL] *Compl. Fencing Master* 9 Which seven [thrusts] are these following: Carte, Tierce, Sagoone [etc.]. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. ii, Sir Peter is dangerously wounded—By a thrust in segoon quite through his left side. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 530 A thrust in segoon.

Segra (sĕ·grä.) [Perh. a native W. Indian name.] = SEQUA.

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Islands* 787 Segra-seed: *Feuillea cordifolia.* 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Segreant (se·grĭănt), *a. Her.* Forms: 6–7 **sergreant**, 8 *Dicts.* **sergreiant**, 7– **segreant.** [Originally *sergreant*, of obscure etymology; probably corrupt; *s'érigeant* ('erecting itself') has been conjectured.] An epithet applied to a griffin (in quot. *a* 1695, perh. erroneously, to a falcon).

The real meaning of the term seems to be unknown. In some examples it is combined with *passant*; if this be not an error, the explanation in modern books, 'Rampant with wings expanded', cannot be correct.

? *a* 1550 in Baring-Gould & Twigge *West. Armory* (1898) 5 *Bligh*: Azur a griffon sergreant arg. 1562 LEGH *Armory* 106 A Griffin sergreant Or.—Wherefore saye you Sergreante? —For that he is halfe byrd, half beast. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. 181 Hee beareth Argent, a Griffon Passant, his wings displaied Sable...Leigh in his Blazon of this Beast, addeth this word Sergreant, in regard of his two-fold forme. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 95 (1810) 91 A Griffin, segreant, or. 1682 GIBBON *Introd. Lat. Blasoniam* 60 Segreant..is the proper term for a Griffon displaying his Wings, *Segreant ses aisles*, as ready to fly. *a* 1695 WOOD *Oxford* (O.H.S.) III. 146 Armes are 'parted per chevron azure and argent, in chief two falcons sergreant or'. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 415 On a wreath, a gryphon passant, segreant, sable.

Segregable (se·grĭgăb'l), *a. rare*—¹. [f. L. *sēgregā-re* SEGREGATE *v.*: see -ABLE.] That may be segregated.

1907 *Contemp. Rev.* June 908 Where the parent types differ in more than one pair of segregable characters we have new combinations of the parental characters.

† **Se·gregant,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *sēgregant-em*, pres. pple. of *segregāre* to SEGREGATE.] Separated, divided.

1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 5 Tolerations of divers Religions, or of one Religion in segregant shapes.

Segregate (se·grĭgĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *sēgregātus*, pa. pple. of *sēgregāre*: see SEGREGATE *v.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Separated, set apart, isolated. Now *rare.*

In early use often † as pa. pple.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9399 The Body..Whan yt ys fro the segregat, Dysseueryd & separat. *c* 1480 *St. Ursula* (Roxb.) A j, So were the nobles from Brytayne segregate. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 428/1 Those holye consecrate companyes, the tone segregate from paynims by the sacrament of baptysme, the tother segregate fro the laye peple by the sacrament of order. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1004/2 He was *segregatus a peccatoribus*—clean segregate from all kind of uncleanness. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. ii. 279 Two or three Cardinals, segregate from the other Factions. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 2 Cor. vi. 17–18 A holy people segregate to the Lord. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 32 It is true they have been celebrating their defeat..in a more morose and segregate manner than is here suggested.

2. *spec.* (*Zool., Bot.*, etc.). Separated (wholly or partially) from the parent or from one another; not aggregated.

1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Segregata Polygamia.* Segregate Polygamy...When several florets comprehended within a common calyx are furnished also with their proper perianths. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* iv. (1848) 82 *Segregate*, when the buds are separate from the parent, except at base, each forming a distinct shoot or branch. 1882–4 COOKE *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I. 29 Either single, segregate, or associated in families.

B. *sb.*

1. *Math.* One of a smallest select aggregate of products of irreducible covariants which suffices to provide by linear combination all covariants of every degree and order.

1878 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* X. 339 The effect of this was to enable me to establish for any given degree in the coefficients and order in the variables..a selected system of powers and products of the covariants, say a system of 'segregates'. *Ibid.* 345 The terms in the expansion of the R. G. F. [*i. e.* Real Generating Function] may be called 'segregates', and the terms not in the expansion 'congregates'.

2. *Bot.* (See quot. 1900.)

1871 BRITTEN in *Trans. Newbury Field Club* I. 36 In this first enumeration aggregate species only..are entered; the segregates being noticed in the second..list. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* s.v., A Segregate is a species separated from a super-species.

Hence **Se·gregateness.**

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. 34.

Segregate (se·grĭgēt), *v.* Also 6–7 **segregat.** [f. L. *sēgregāt-*, ppl. stem of *sēgregāre* to separate from the flock, hence to set apart, isolate, divide, f. *sē-* (see SE-) + *greg-*, *grex* flock.]

1. *trans.* To separate (a person, a body or class of persons) from the general body, or from some particular class; to set apart, isolate, seclude.

In early use often with allusion to the Vulgate renderings of Heb. vii. 26, *segregatus a peccatoribus*, and of Jude 19, *qui segregant semetipsos.*

1542 BECON *News out of Heaven* G j, Your Bysshop shalbe godly, *innocent*, faultles, segregated from synners. 1552 LATIMER *4th Serm. Lord's Pr.* (1584) 145 b, This is the cause wherefore he will haue hys flocke segregated from the wicked. 1552 — *Serm. 5th Sund. Epiph.* ibid. 322 So the Anabaptistes in our time..segregated themselues from the companye of other men. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Jude* 19 These are they which segregate them selves, sensual, having not the Spirit. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Def.* 54 The Apostles.. were commanded by the holy ghost to segregat Paul and Barnabas. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 891 Nature absolutely Dissociates and Segregates men from one another, by reason of the Inconsistency of those Appetites of theirs. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. ii, He rambled about some time before he could even find his way to those happy mansions, where fortune segregates from the vulgar, those magnanimous heroes. 1799 COLERIDGE in Mrs. H. Sandford *T. Poole & Fr.* (1888) I. 299 But dear Wordsworth appears to me to have hurtfully segregated and isolated his being. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 200 Certain peculiarities, or habits, which segregated him from the whole human race. 1884 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 178 Mr. Newitt has..segregated himself from Mr. Saffery in the trust. 1904 DOR. P. HUGHES *Life H. P. Hughes* xxii. (1907) 632 That innate instinct which ever aimed at uniting, not segregating groups of Christians.

2. To separate or isolate (one thing from others or one portion from the remainder); to place in a group apart from the rest; *esp. Chem., Geol.*, etc. (of natural agencies) to separate out and collect (certain particular constituents of a compound or mixture). In scientific classification: To remove (certain species) etc. from a group and place them apart.

1579 FULKE *Conf. Sanders* 662 Christe vouchsafed to segregate it from other wood, to make it the instrument of his passion. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xxxiv, The prototype is conspicuous in the image, it is not segregated from it. 1691 TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 73 Like a Refiner's fire which segregates Metals. 1744 BP. BERKELEY *Siris* § 190 The pure fire is to be discerned by it's effects alone; such as..the segregating heterogeneous bodies, and congregating those that are homogeneous. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Sir T. Lawrence* I. 167 Had these superb paintings been segregated in a national gallery. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 100 The energy of the rays having been used up in decomposing the carbonic acid. The carbon thus segregated by the sun's rays is ready to give out heat and light, whenever it may be recombined with oxygen. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* x. 360 The limestone must have been segregated in deeper and tranquil waters. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nevada* vii. 134 By an Act of Congress, the Yosemite Valley had been segregated from the public domain. 1911 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 290 In a true reference to the people the issue would be segregated.

b. *Mining.* (*U. S.*) See quot.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Segregate*, Pac. To separate the undivided joint owership of a mining claim into smaller individual 'segregated' claims.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* To separate from a main body or mass and collect in one place.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* vii. (1864) 169 The Mauhés are considered..to be a branch of the great Mundurucú nation; having segregated from them at a remote period. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xi. 261 Whether clusters of them will eventually segregate from their neighbours..it is as yet ..impossible to judge. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 401 Most of the provinces had segregated into independent principalities.

Hence **Se·gregated** *ppl. a.*; **Se·gregating** *vbl. sb. a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1629) 221 My Word is as fire; It is a segregating thing, that differenceth, and puts a separation betweene the scum, and the liquor. 1652 *News fr. Low-Countr.* 1 Those four segregated forms. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. x, To the segregating genius of their great Lawgiver, Sidonia ascribes the fact that they had not been long ago absorbed among those mixed races. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 127 By the segregating power of electric action. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 513 We may collect masses of true granite,..compact felspars, and many other segregated varieties. 1874 RAYMOND *6th Rep. Mines* 518 That the extensions, bought by Raymond..were..on segregated ground far to the south.

Segregation (se·grĭgē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *sēgregātiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *sēgregāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of segregating. a. The separation or isolation of a portion of a community or a body of persons from the rest.

1615 N. BYFIELD *Coloss.* i. 18 (1628) 122 The Church..is Holy by segregation from the sinnefull world. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix*, CXXX. (1725) 600 Mat. 25. 32, 33...There is a congregation and then a segregation. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 384 There would be that segregation from the community into particular societies. 1849 A. BRYSON *Med. Statist.* in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 455 The utter impossibility of complete segregation [of fever patients], even in the most roomy vessel. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VII. iii. 158 The social segregation is carried to such an extreme, that members of the several classes..refuse to associate together. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 215 The provision which the early Eastern Church made, with true Oriental feeling, for the segregation of women into galleries. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 Sept. 631 Manson has also declared segregation to be the first law of hygiene for the Europeans in the tropics.

b. Dispersion, break up (of a collective unity).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 10 What shall we heare of this [*sc.* a storm]? A Segregation of the Turkish Fleet.

c. The separation of a portion or portions of a collective or complex unity from the rest; the

isolation of particular constituents of a compound or mixture.

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Segregation is the solution of that which was whole and perfect into parts divided, which flow not together as colliquables dissolved. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvii. viii. (1678) 668 Vinegar is made by the corruption of Wine, and the segregation of the fiery and airy parts. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. x. § 2 (1740) 658 Now I have but one Matter more to work up,..which is a Segregation of Libel from History, which this Author has blended together. 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* V. 190 These observations..tend to authorize the segregation of a very fine set of oracles from those of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel. 1836 Buckland *Geol. & Min.* xxi. (1837) I. 551 A fourth hypothesis considers veins to have been slowly filled by Segregation, or infiltration... Segregation of this kind may have taken place from electro-chemical agency, continued during long periods of time. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 43 Ontogenetic facts point to the primitive segregation of the nervous system from the ectoderm. 1886 Ld. Coleridge in *Law Times* LXXXI. 65/2 The general costs of the action, which remain after the segregation of these separate costs.

Comb. (*Geol.*). 1875 J. W. Dawson *Dawn of Life* ii. 28 Many of the veins are not true fissures but..segregation veins. 1888 Teall *Brit. Petrogr.* 447 *Segregation vein*, a vein which has been produced by the segregation of the component mineral matter of a rock along fissures.

†**d.** *spec.* Separation from a church or ecclesiastical organization: chiefly in reproachful sense, schism. *Obs.*

1555 Philpot in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 219 If we behold through yᵉ iniquity of tyme, segregations to be made wyth counterfayt religion. 1562 H. Hibbert *Body Divin.* II. 36 Let the seperatist..through his sullen segregation..be a thief to himself. 1683 Corbet *Nonconf. Plea* 26 There is a great difference between inimical segregation, like sedition in a Commonwealth; and a going severally upon weighty reasons.

2. The condition of being segregated.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* IV. ii. 407 To which [companionship] the opposite..is being in a state of Segregation from others. 1728 Bp. T. Wilson in Keble *Life* xi. (1863) 386 Sooner than unite with her [the church of Rome]..I should rather choose to live in a state of segregation.' 1841 L. Hunt *Seer* (1864) 81 To show the selectness and segregation of their accomplishments.

3. *concr.* Something segregated; in early use, †a schismatic body.

1563 Winjet *Bk. Quest.* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 98 3e dissent fra the..haly Kirk vniuersall, and als fra the segregatioun of all heretikis afoir 3ow. 1605 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 372 The schismatick uniting himselfe unto their congregations, or rather, as this Saincт sayeth, unto their segregations. 1859 Murchison *Siluria* xix. (ed. 3) 493 Veinstones or original segregations of gold. 1869 F. Galton *Heredit. Genius* 376 We must..consider each human or other personality..as a segregation of what already existed. 1877 Raymond *Mines* 146 Number of feet in claim is 600, being a segregation of the north end of the Ophir Mine.

Segregational (seːgrĭgēˈʃənăl), *a.* [-AL.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by segregation.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 812 Clays..from which the oxide of iron has been abstracted; partly by a segregational process, drawing together the iron into ferruginous nodules of hydrous sesquioxide.

Segregative (seˑgrĭgeˡtiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *sēgregātīvus*, f. L. *sēgregāre*: see Segregate *v.*]

1. Having the power or effect of separating. †**a.** *Gram.* and *Logic.* A general designation for adversative (or †discretive) and disjunctive conjunctions. Hence of a proposition, Consisting of members joined by a segregative conjunction.

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* II. vii. 95 b, The segregative axiome is that whose conjunction is segregative, and therefore is fittest to dispose disagreeable arguments which must be severed. The segregative is either disjunctive or discretive. 1626 A. Wotton *Art Logick* II. vii. 142 That word is a conjunction Segregatiue, which severeth or divideth the parts of speech each from other.

b. Having the property of separating the elements or constituent parts of matter.

1674 T. Flatman *Belly God* 95 The Vintner..With segregative things as Pigeons eggs Strait purifies, and takes away the dregs. 1898 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 502 Iron-stone nodules ..are..probably the result of a segregative power.

2. Of persons: Given to separation or disunion. Of an individual: Unsociable.

1685 H. More *Refl. Baxter* 24, I leave him..to consider what a pleasant thing it is to Flesh and Blood to be a Segregative Rabboni. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ix. 158 The influences of barbarism, beyond narrow limits, are prevailingly segregative, a wild race..breaks up into mutually jealous and hostile divisions. 1888 Mrs. H. Sandford *T. Poole & Fr.* I. 157 Coleridge was as social as Wordsworth was segregative in his tendencies.

†**Segestar.** *Sc. Obs.* [Prob. repr. med.L. *sacristārius*, through some OF. form.] = Sexton.

1531 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 143 And the segstar and his seruand to ansuer for the keiping of the kirk zard to the maisteris of kirk vark.

‖ **Seguidilla** (segidiˑlʸa). Also 8 **sequedilla**, 8–9 **seguedilla**; 9 (after Fr.) **segua-**, **seguidille**. [a. Sp. *seguidilla* (whence F. *séguidille*, *séguedille*), f. *seguida* following, sequence, f. *seguir* (:—L. *sequī*) to follow.] A Spanish dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ time; also the music for such a dance.

1763 *Court & City Mag.* Apr. 191/2 (Stanf.) He joined the others and danced a Sequedillas. 1775 R. Twiss *Trav. Portugal & Sp.* 167 A seguedilla is only a part of a tonadilla [*sic*]. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* II. 11 A monotonous drawling seguidilla that serves the nurses as a lullaby to put their children to rest. 1811 Scott *Don Roderick* II. xxxiv, And rung from village-green the merry seguidille. *a* 1852 Moore *Oh I remember the time* 5 When I taught you to warble the gay seguadille, And to dance to the light castanet. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxiii. I. 222 Percy sings a Spanish seguidella, or a German lied [etc.].

Segundo (sĭgʊˑndo). [f. the name of Juan *Segundo*, the author of a book on bridle bits.

The British Museum has a copy in Spanish dated 1855, and one in French dated 1829. An English translation, 'from the original Spanish MS. which was dedicated to George IV. in 1832', was printed in Latchford's book cited below.]

A kind of bridle bit. Also *attrib.*

1860 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* xvii, An animal that may have the pace of a race-horse, but requires a segundo bridle, and a hundred-acre field to turn him in. 1871 B. Latchford *The Loriner* List of Engravings, *Segundo Bit*, No. 41. Buxton Segundo, No. 81.

Segur, obs. form of Saggar.

1752 *Gentl. Mag.* XXII. 348 Great kiln for segurs.

Seh(e, Sehel, obs. ff. See *v.*, Seal *sb.*[2]

†**Se·helich,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? f. stem of See *v.* + *-lich*, -ly[1]. Cf. the synonymous OE. *gesewenlic*, f. the pa. pple.] That may be seen, visible.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 249, & hereð & hersumeð seheliche schaftes. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 11 Glistinde gimstan of all seheliche þing ant untsehelich baðe.

Sehen, -ene, obs. ff. See *v.*, Sene *a.*

Sei, obs. f. Say *v.*[1], See *v.*; var. Sey *sb.*[2]

Seiannte, Seiant(e, obs. forms of Sejant.

Seicentist (sĕitʃeˑntist). [ad. It. *seicentista* pl., f. *seicento*: see next.] An Italian artist or man of letters of the seventeenth century.

1905 *Athenæum* 25 Mar. 376/3 The rest of the Italian School is of minor importance, though one or two of the Seicentists are here..well represented.

‖ **Seicento** (sĕitʃeˑnto). [It.: short for *mil seicento* one thousand six hundred.] The seventeenth century considered as a period of Italian art.

1908 R. Bagot *A. Cuthbert* IV. 29 Beautiful specimens of Italian cabinets of the cinquecento and seicento.

Hence **Seicentoist** (*rare*) = Seicentist.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 146 The architect..has thought proper to have recourse to the 'seicentoists'.

Seich, obs. pa. t. of See *v.*

Seiche (sēʃ). *Physiogr.* [a. Swiss Fr. *seiche*, perh. a graphic adoption of G. *seiche*, sinking (of water).

Not connected, as is usually stated, with F. *seiche*, *sèche*, 'a portion of the sea-bottom left uncovered at low tide'.]

(See quots.)

1839 G. Roberts *Dict. Geol.*, *Seiches* (Swiss term); an occasional undulation of the water of lakes, like a tide wave, sometimes to the height of five feet, supposed to be caused by the unequal pressure of the atmosphere. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 24 M. Vaucher thinks that the tides in the lake of Geneva, known by the name of the seiches, arise from the same cause. 1898 G. H. Darwin *Tides* ii. 37 Although, then, it is possible to indicate causes competent to produce seiches, yet we cannot as yet point out the particular cause for any individual seiche.

Hence **Seicho·meter** [-meter] an instrument for measuring seiches.

1903 *Nature* 23 Apr. 599/2 Sir John Murray..exhibited a seichometer with which he hoped in the coming season to get a more definite and precise record of these oscillations.

Seicle, obs. Sc. form of Siecle.

Seid(e: see Sayyid, Said *ppl. a.*, Seed.

Seidg(e, obs. forms of Siege.

Seidlitz (seˑdlits). Also 8 **seydlitz**, 9 **sedlitz**. The name of a village in Bohemia, where there is a spring impregnated with magnesium sulphate and carbonic acid. Used *attrib.* in †**Seidlitz salt**, magnesium sulphate; †**Seidlitz water**, an artificial aperient water of the same composition as the water of the Seidlitz spring. Hence in **Seidlitz powder** (arbitrarily named, merely on account of its aperient property), a dose consisting of two powders, one of tartaric acid and the other of a mixture of potassium tartrate and sodium bicarbonate, which are to be dissolved separately, and the solutions mixed and drunk during effervescence.

1784 Cullen tr. *Bergman's Phys. & Chem. Ess.* I. 439 The Seydlitz, Seydschutz, or Epsom salts are got by evaporation from the water of fountains in the places from whence they borrow their names. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 491 The Sedlitz water is another sort of artificial mineral water introduced by Mr. Paul in this country...This water consists of vitriolated magnesia,..and is so powerfully impregnated with carbonic acid, as to render the bitterness of the salt scarcely discoverable. 1815 *Specif. Savory's Patent* No. 3954, The combination of a neutral salt or powder which possesses all the properties of the medicinal spring at Seidlitz, in Germany, under the name of the Seidlitz Powders. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xx, Another clerk..was mixing a Seidlitz powder, under cover of the lid of his desk. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* viii. 112 The simple effect of mixing a seidlitz powder was a source of amusement.

Seie(n, obs. ff. Say *v.*[1], See *v.*

Seif, Seige: see Sief *Obs.*, Siege.

Seigh(e, etc.: see Say *v.*[1]. See *v.*, Sigh *v.*

Seigne, variant of Senye *Obs.*

Seignette (sgnʸeˑt). Also 8 **Saignette**. The name of a French chemist of the seventeenth century used attrib. in *Seignette salt*, (earlier † *Seignette's salt*, F. *sel de Seignette*), a name for potassium and sodium tartrate, Rochelle salt.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Seignette's salt*, a name given in France to a kind of sal polycrestus [etc.]. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 126 This salt is another sort of soluble Tartar. It is called Saignette's Salt, from the inventor's name. 1863 Fownes *Chem.* (ed. 9) 566 Tartrate of potassa and soda; Rochelle or seignette salt.

‖ **Seigneur** (sẽnʸör). Also 8 *erron.* **seignieur**. [Fr. :—L. *senĭōr-em*: see Senior, and cf. Seignior and Signor.] **a.** In *French History*, a feudal lord; a noble taking his designation from the name of his estate. **b.** In Canada, the holder of a Seigneury; one of the landed gentry.

1592 *Surv. France* To Rdr., William of Saluste Seigneur of Bartas. 1775 Jefferson *Let.* Writ. 1892 I. 489 This St. Luc is a great Seigneur amongst the Canadians and almost absolute with the Indians. 1776 C. Carroll *Jrnl.* (1845) 79 These are the rich men in Canada: the seignieurs are in general poor. 1876 Lowell *Ode 4th July* II. i, The lands no serf or seigneur ever trod. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* IV. vii. 155 They whom distress and poverty constrain Against the seigneurs and their heavy dues To meet in conjuration, and complain. 1888 Lighthall *Young Seigneur* 2 'Oh, the seigneurs have not yet altogether disappeared', said the Montrealer to the Ontarian. 1907 F. W. Raffety *Burke's Wks.* IV. Pref. 10 Every newspaper recalled the murder of a seigneur; but on the other side the sufferers were too ignoble to be known.

Comb. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 139 To sit free and take tribute seigneur-like.

Seigneurage: see Seignorage.

Seigneuress (sēˡniŭrės). [a. F. *seigneuresse*, fem. of Seigneur.] A woman who exercises feudal authority; also, the wife of a seigneur.

1849 [Mrs. Wilde] tr. *Meinhold's Sidonia Sorc.* II. 130 Your feudal lady and seigneuress, Sidonia Bork. 1888 Lighthall *Young Seigneur* 118 How is Monsieur the Seigneur? And how is Madame the Seigneuresse?

Seigneurial (sēˡniūeˑriăl), *a.* Also *erron.* 7 **signeural**, 8–9 **seigneural**. [a. F. *seigneurial*, f. *seigneur*, influenced by *seigneurie* (Hatz.-Darm.). Cf. Seignoral.] Pertaining to a seigneur (in France or Canada). Also sometimes used in wider sense = Seignorial.

1656 Heylin *Surv. France* IV. ii. 174 So did the Vidames disclaim their relation to the Bishop, and became Signieural or honorary also. 1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov.* i. 7 Seigneurial Jurisdiction over the Inhabitants. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. vi. Wks. 1812 V. 650 From them [the clergy] were often taken the bailiffs of the seigneurial courts. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* I. 259, I was sorry to see, at the village, a *carcan*, or seigneurial standard, erected, to which a chain and heavy iron collar are fastened, as a mark of the lordly arrogance of the nobility, and the slavery of the people. 1834 K. H. Digby *Mores Cath.* V. vi. 156 In the seigneural chapel of the church of Mery-sur-Oise. 1865 *Q. Rev.* July 17 There was a something repugnant to the just pride of the Highland gentleman in the very idea of parting with his seigneurial rights, even for a season. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1514/2 Canada could never have made much real progress under the seigneurial system.

Seigneury (sēˡniŭri), ‖**seigneurie** (sẽnʸörī). *Hist.* Also 9 **seignurie**, **-ury**. [ad. F. *seigneurie*, later form of *seignorie* (see Seignory), assimilated to *seigneur*.

1. a. *Fr. Hist.* A territory under the government of a seigneur. **b.** In Canada, a landed estate held (until 1854) by feudal tenure.

1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 22 They have turn'd out of all Jurisdictions and Seignuries (which are almost infinite in France) all Protestants who had been admitted Officers in those Jurisdictions. 1763 Ld. Holland in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 269 Here is a large and good house..in the midst of a most extensive seigneurie. 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 453 The chatelleine or seigneurie of Lille alone makes annually between 30,000 and 40,000 barrels. 1871 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. viii. 100 The seigneurie of Garre, which lay near his own castle of Blein. 1903 *Times* 12 Dec. 8/6 His father, from whom he inherited the seigneurie, was the most prominent French leader of the rising of 1837.

2. In Canada, the mansion of a seigneur.

1895 G. Parker *When Valmond came* VI. (1896) 115 The old sergeant went to the Seigneury, knocked, and was admitted to a room where were seated the young Seigneur, Medallion, and the avocat. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 415/2 As he passed one of the cottages within half a mile of the seigneurie, the sound of a piano made him stop short.

Seignior (sēˡniŏɹ). Forms: 4 **segnour**, **seynour**, **seignoure**, 4–5 **seignour**, **seynowre**, **seyngnour**, **seynȝowre**, **senyour**, **-owr**, **seniour**, **sene-**, **senei-**, **senȝe-**, **senyeour**, 5, 7 **seniour**, 6 **senȝ-**, **seneȝe-**, **seinȝeour**, **senȝe-**, **senyor**, **senȝeoure**, **senior**, 7 **seignor**, **seigniour**, 7–9 **seignior**. [a. AF. *segnour*, OF. *seignor*, *-eur* (mod.F. *seigneur*, a Com. Rom. word = Pr. *senhor*, Sp. *señor*, Pg. *senhor*, It. *signore* :—L. *senĭōrem*, acc. of *senior* elder (see Senior). Cf. Seigneur, Señor, Signor, Sir, Sire, all ultimately of the same etymology.]

1. In early use, synonymous with Lord; a person high in rank or authority, a ruler, a feudal superior; the lord of a manor. Now *rare*, and chiefly as a more vernacular substitute for Seigneur in speaking of a French feudal noble.

13.. *K. Alis.* 1455 (Laud MS.), Þe keyes hij token in his honde Of her Cites of her honoure And maden hym her liege seignoure. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 269 Now beeþ

þese seintes, as men seyen, and souereynes [*v.r.* seynours] in heuene. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13056 Then the Seniour [*i.e.* Menelaus] full sone, with seasonable windes, Cairet fro Crete with his clene nauy. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5758 Thare sall our Sengeouris of the cessioun Off all thare faltis mak cleir confessioun. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 39 A hundred thousand men of Warre..were sent by the Seniours of Mexico and Tezcuco to encounter Cortez. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Seignior* or *Signior*,..Lord, Master. In a Law Sense, the Lord of the Fee, or of the Manour. 1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 9 Late in the evening, I reached Les Cédres, and was carried to the house of M. Leduc, its seignior. 1834 K. H. Digby *Mores Cath.* v. vii. 218 In the year 1245, was buried..a pious seignior, de Romilly, who dwelt at Romilly-sur-Seine. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. iii. 113 They denied the authority of the French nobility as magistrates, and resisted their claim of a right as seigniors to command their military services.

b. As a title of address. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3607 (Kölbing) Merlin com þe king to & to hem seyd: Bieu segnours [*MS.* sengours], ȝe ben yswore to king Arthours. *c* 1440 *York. Myst.* xxx. 73 [To Pilate] My seniour, will ye see now þe sonne in youre sight. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 8 Seniours, seke to my sawes, ffor bryssyng of youre bonys. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 67 Worsshipful seniours we must theym call Requyrynge that we shulde to theym obeye. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xix, 'Surely not, good seignior', answered the burgher.

† **2.** Used to represent It. Signor or F. Seigneur in designations of Italians or Frenchmen. *Obs.*

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 187 Seingeour Dauid the Italian secriter. 1588 *Rot. Scacc. Reg. Scot.* XXI. 410 For chalmer maill and bedding to Senyeour Du Barras, Francheman. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 15. 101 Seignior Camillo and Seignior Alessandro. .entered.

Seignior, obs. form of Senior.

Seigniorage, seignorage (sē'nyŏrĕdʒ). Also 6 s(e)ignowrage, 8 seignourage, 5, 9 seigneurage. [a. OF. *seignorage, seigneurage* (mod.F. has *seigneuriage*), f. *seigneur*: see Seigneur, Seignior, and -age. Cf. It. *signoraggio.*]

† **1.** Lordship, dominion. *Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* V. 353 Opinions of hereditary right..must either be allowed to establish their superstitions (the monarchy or seigniorage of certain families),..or must be coerced in the exercise of their claims. 1820 Wiffen *Aonian Hours* (ed. 2) 47 Her [Europe's] throne has been an armed seignorage.

2. A duty levied on the coining of money for the purpose of covering the expenses of minting, and as a source of revenue to the crown, claimed by the sovereign by virtue of his prerogative.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 109/1 Wherof our Soverein Lord to have and take for his Seigneurage vii d in nombre. 1543 tr. *Act 9 Hen. V* Stat. II. c. 2 Payeng y^e^ seignowrage & cunage of golde after the rate of .v.s. for the pounde of the tower. *Ibid.*, With the signowrage and coynage as afore is sayde. 1638 Phillips. 1695 Locke *Further Consid. Money* 84 This at least they were not mistaken in, that they brought Work to the Mint, and a Part of the Money coined to the Crown for Seigniorage. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 352 Delivering out, without deduction for seignorage, duty, workmanship, or even waste, the full value of all bullion brought in to be coined. 1805 Earl Liverpool *Treat. Coins* 102 Augmentation of revenue was expected from the additional profits, which would in such case arise, from the right of Seigneurage. 1880 Del Mar *Hist. Prec. Metals* 125 The royalties, seignorages, convoy-duties, and other impositions..which the Portuguese monarchs levied upon the gold product of Brazil. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Apr. 4/5 The proposal often made of deducting a seigniorage from the intrinsic value of the coinage. 1891 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 3/5 Any profit which the State gets from note circulation, seigneurage, and the like.

3. A duty claimed by the over-lord upon the output of certain minerals, a royalty.

a 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 265 With that domain they had as little to do as with the seignorage levied on tin in the Duchy of Cornwall.

¶ **4.** Alleged to signify: 'Profit' (Webster 1847–54); 'The money paid on a copyright by a publisher to an author' (Webster 1864, marked '*Eng.*'). Cf. Lordship *sb.* 6, Royalty 6 e.

† **5.** *attrib.* **seigniorage fine,** a royalty paid to the over-lord in return for the concession of a privilege. *Obs.*

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 318/1 Perhaps a seigniorage fine to government for permission to sink a new well.

† **Sei·gnioresse.** *Law. Obs.* Also 7 segnioresse, seignoresse, signioresse. [a. OF. *seignoresse*, var. of *seigneuresse.*] = Seigneuress.

a 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 386 If the eldest sister should take homage of the yonger, she should be as a segnioresse to them all. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* vi. § 459. 200 If a woman be seignoresse and a man be tenant. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Leet* (1653) 313 If a Woman Signioresse take her Tenant to Husband.

† **Seignio·rity, seigno·rity.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *seignorité*, f. Seigneur: see -ity.] Lordship, governance.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxxiv. 291 They..founde a great nombre of Ladyes and damosels, who had the sygnioryte of that isle. 1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* 10 Your covetous longing after riches, your ambitious hunting after seigniorite, have occasioned this warre. 1598 Spenser *Brief Note Irel.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 540 Then was he..to loose that seignoritie w^ch^ he claimed of that land.

Sei·gniorship. *rare.* [f. Seignior + -ship.] The rank or condition of a seignior. In quot. used as a form of address.

1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xiv, Your seigniorship.

Seigniory, seignory (sē'nyŏri), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 senurre, 4–5 senurie, senery, 5 senowrye; 4 *Sc.* senȝhory, senȝeroy, senȝhowry, 4–5 senyoury (*Sc.* senȝoury, senȝory), seniourie, 5–7 seniory, seniorie, (5 seniore), senȝowry, 6 senȝeory, -ie, 6–7 senyeory; 3 seynorye, 4 seynu(r)rye, 4 seynore, seinuri, 5 seynourye; 4 seinȝnery, 4–5 sengnurie, syngnory; 4 segnoury, 6 segnorie, segniory, 6–7 seigniorie, 6 segnyorye; 3–6 seygnery, seignori(ȝ)e, seiȝnory, 4–5 seignurie, 4–6 seignorye, seygno(u)rye, seignourie, -y(e, seygnourie, 4–7 seigniorie, (7seigniore, siegniory, seignieurie), 4– seignory, 6– seigniory. [a. OF. *seignorie* (mod.F. refashioned *seigneurie*), f. *seigneur*: see Seignior. Cf. Sp. *señoría*, Pg. *senhoria*, It. *signoria.* See also Seigneury, Signory.]

† **1.** Lordship, domination, sovereignty. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 115/320 ȝif he hadde of is owene flesche al-ovt þe seignorie. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3858 He wolde wende Vor to winne seygnorie aboute in oþer ende. 13.. *K. Alis.* 597 (Laud MS.) He shal habbe seignorye Of þis rounde myddell erd. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII. 298 Covaitiss of senȝhory. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3159 Thei made lettres..To eche a lond and prouynce That Gregeys hadde in seygnorye. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 209/11 *Mony has jurisdiccioun* and seignoury be way of dede, and nocht be way of lawe. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. v. (1883) 66 Whan thou haste moste seignourye and lordshipes than shalt thou [etc.]. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 467 That many yeres did hold such seignorie. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 1 The Turke..by the discord of christen princes hath amplified greatly his seignioiry and dominion. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 66 If hee would..do homage to him, he should re-accept his seniory. 1649 G. Daniel *Triumarch., Hen. IV* cclxi, The more Politicke Molls, (who in fatter Soyles, have Seigneioiie). 1684 *Contempt. St. Man* I. ii. 20 What were..the Seignory of the World, but Vanity of Vanities?

b. quasi-*arch.* *Your seignorie* = 'your lordship': attributed to a foreign speaker.

1829 Scott *Anne of G.* xxix, 'It may be your seignorie is right', answered the guide. *Ibid.* xxx.

2. *spec.* Feudal lordship or dominion; the authority, rights, and privileges of a feudal lord.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 524/1 Articles of Liberteez to Seignorie apperteynyng. 1567 in F. J. Baigent *Crondal Rec.* (1891) 171 With suche segnyorye and preferment of the said under tenaunte as the personne so atteyncted had before the said atteyndour. 1620 J. Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffes* 3 Alwaies saving to the King and to other Lords their Seigniories and Franchises. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* xiv. 473 Reserving to the chiefs certain rights of seigniory over the respective domains. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* xxii. (1872) 188 James thought..the rights of seigniory too large.

b. A particular feudal lordship; in *English Law* chiefly, the relation of the lord to the tenants of a manor.

Seigniory appendant, seigniory in gross: see quot. 1886. By some writers *seigniory* has been used as equivalent to 'seigniory in gross'.

1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 283 Their ancestors had been possessed of a court and seniory in the town of Paston. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 204/2 Any Tenaunt holdyng..by Knyghts service, by reason of any Seignorie or Lordshipp. 1553 *Act 1 Mary* Stat. II. c. 5 Any person..having a Seignorie by reason of any Castells,..[etc.]..of him..holden by Knightes service. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* 113/1 in *Holinshed*, Matthew did..seeke to vsurpe the name of a seigniorie of the Oneiles, and the dominions apperteining to that seigniorie and surname. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 111 Were you not restor'd To all the Duke of Norfolkes Seignories, Your Noble, and right well-remembred Fathers? 1607 J. Norden *Surv. Dial.* II. 43 He may haue thereby a kind of seignory, a Lordship or gouernement in grosse ouer his Tenants by contract or couenant, but no Mannor. *c* 1600 Bacon *Elem. Com. Law* ii. (1630) 7 If tenant in ancient demesne be disseised by the Lord, whereby the seigniory is suspended,..Francke fee is no plea. 1652 tr. *Fitzherbert's New Nat. Brev.* 6 If a man hold of a Lord, as of Seigniory in gross, which is not any Manor, for which Seigniory he cannot keep any Court. 1730 M. Wright *Tenures* 30 Neither could the Lord alien or transfer his Seigniory or Superiority to another, without the Consent of his Feudatary. 1844 J. Williams *Real Prop.* (1879) 322 By the grant of an estate in fee simple, he necessarily parted with the feudal possession...The grantee, however, became his tenant. ..This simply having a free tenant in fee simple was called a seignory. 1875 Digby *Real Prop.* i. § 3 (1876) 50 *note*, If the lord retained no lands in his own hands, but all the lands within the manor were held by free tenants, he was said to have a seignory, or a seignory in gross. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 623/2 They [seignories] are regarded as incorporeal hereditaments, and are either appendant or in gross. A seignory appendant passes with the grant of the manor; a seignory in gross—that is a seignory which has been severed from the demesne lands of the manor to which it was originally appendant—must be specially conveyed by deed of grant.

3. The territory under the dominion of a lord; *esp.* a feudal domain. Sometimes used for Seigneury with reference to France or Canada.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 49 Whan Knoute had reseyued bobe þe seignories, He parted þe lond in foure parties. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. i. 6 To recoure londes, seignoryes or ther thynges. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 Prouided alwayes, that euery lorde marcher haue the forfaytes..within their seygnories, liberties, aed [*sic*] fraunchescs royall. 1601 Holland *Pliny* V. xxix. I. 107 A third Seignorie or Shire there is that goeth to Apamia. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 71 The Venetians; by whom it was holden as a part of their seignorie almost an hundred yeares. 1646 Bp. Maxwell *Burd. Issach.* 7 Crime..committed, within the Seignory of this pettie Principality. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 3 The codes of the Germans..were superseded by these local customs: each seignory and province had its own. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 144 The Lord of the Manor..could search for stolen goods within the extent of his seignory.

fig. 1579 Northbrooke *Dicing* Ep. Ded., I will poure out prayers vnto the Lord of heauen & earth to sende you.. after this life neuer ceassing, and endlesse ioyes in the heauenlie Seignorie. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 268 In one place lay disinherited heades, dispossessed of their naturall seignories.

4. A body of 'seigniors' or lords. Often with reference to Italy, = Signoria, Signory 4.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 88 Ye myght be blamed, seen that your seygnorye ne your lordes be not here now present. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 12 The Duke..with all the Senyorye went in ther Archa triumphali. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 84 Ouer all which, the seignorie neuertheless had a generall care. 1872 Lowell *Dante* Wks. 1890 IV. 134 The new decree by which the seigniory of Florence recalled a portion of the exiles.

Seigniour, obs. form of Senior.

† **Sei·gnorable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 senȝeorabill. [a. OF. *seignorable*, f. *seigneur*: see Seigneur and -able.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a lord, lordly.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 717 Thair was seruit in that saill Seigis semelie, Mony Senȝeorabill Syre on ilk syde seir.

Seignoral (sē'nyŏrăl), *a. Hist.* Also 7–9 seignioral. [f. Seign(i)or + -al.] = Seigniorial; cf. Seigneurial.

1627 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 508 And yet it was by him thus said..That the Kings of England always have had a Monarchy Royal and not a Monarchy Seignoral. 1658 Clerveland *Rustick Rampant* 149 A Tyrannie after the Turkish mode, a Monarchy seignioral. 1790 Burke *Fr Rev.* (ed. 2) 219 The bishopricks and cures, under kingly and seignoral patronage,..are sometimes acquired by unworthy methods. 1809 *Ann. Reg., St. Papers* 733/2 All seignioral courts of justice are abolished in Spain. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 5 June 4/1 The history of Chantilly as a seignoral residence goes back to a very early period.

Seignorial (sē'nyŏ·riăl), *a.* Also seigniorial. [f. *seignor*, Seignior + -ial. Cf. F. *seigneurial.*] Pertaining to a seignior or seigniors.

1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 209 Several other small emoluments of himself and his successors,..were in that age rather seigniorial than royal. 1823 Southey *Penins. War* I. 721 Provincial custom-houses were abolished, and all seignorial courts of justice. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* vi. 158 This liberal and almost splendid existence, with its seignorial amusements of hunting and hawking.

† **Sei·gnorize,** *v. Obs.* [f. *seignor*, Seignior + -ize (in early use after F. † *signoriss-, signorir*). See also Signorize *v.*] *intr.* To hold sway, act as lord. Const. *in, over.*

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 26 Those Statesmen, who made accompt to Seignorize in all Assemblies. 1799 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 283 A woman may be..a Mrs. Arlberry in the art of Seignorizing over men.

† **Sei·gnorous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. OF. *seignoureux*: see Seigneur and -ous.] Lordly, noble. Hence † **Sei·gnorously** *a.*, in the same sense.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 121 b, And in fauour of youre seignoureuse gentilnesse..I shal renewe you as sayd is. 1481 — *Godfrey* clxxxvii. 274 In to thynner part of the temple were fiedde moche grete peple of the toun by cause it was the moost seynorously and rial place of the toun.

Seignory, *sb.*: see Seigniory.

† **Sei·gnory,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *seignorier, seigneurier*, f. *seigneur*: see Seignior.]

1. *intr.* To exercise mastery.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. iv. g 2 b, Hit is sayd in prouerbe that a man ought to seignorie ouer the riches, and not to serue hit. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 306/1 Thordre of domynacion whiche seygnoryeth aboue other that ben lower.

2. *trans.* To govern.

c 1475 *Partenay* 5090 Terry seignoried A full large contre.

Seih, seihȝe, obs. ff. See *v.*

Seihtle, variant of Saughtel *v. Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 3 Ga arst and seihtle wiþ ðine broðer.

Seik: see Sack *sb.*[1], Sick *a.*, Sikh.

Seil, obs. f. Ceil *v.*, Sail *sb.*[1]; *Sc.* var. of Sile *v.*[2]

Seilde(n, -in(e, -yn, obs. ff. Seld and Seldom.

Seile, obs. f. Ceil *v.*, Sail *v.*[1], Seel *v.*[2]

† **Sei·ler.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *seil* var. Ceil *v.* + -er[1].] One who 'ceils' (Ceil *v.* 2); a house-painter or plasterer.

1672 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 303 The Company of Joyners and Seilers London. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 148/2 Seiler or House Painter.

Seili(en, obs. forms of Sail *v.*[1]

Seill: see Seele, canopy, Sele, happiness.

Seille, seily, obs. forms of Sail *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]

Seilye, variant of Seely *a. Obs.*

Seim(e, Seiment, obs. ff. Seem *v.*[2], Cement.

† **Sein,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 seyn. [a. OF. *seignier*:—L. *signāre* to Sign.] *trans.* To sign, seal.

1258 *Procl. Hen. III* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1868–9, 21 We senden ȝew þis writ open iseined wiþ ure seel. 1549 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pleas Crt. Admir.* (1897) II. 70, I have written and seynidde this presentt with myne owne proper handde. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 3 We command you expreslie..to publis the proclamatioun fourthwith drauen up with your oune hand, which we have seined. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 136 He seined his fiat to the conformation of the said requeste.

Sein, obs. f. SAINT, SAY *v.*[1] **Seind**, obs. f. SEND *v.* **Seindell, -dill, -dl(e**, variant ff. SENDLE *adv.*

Seine (sēin), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 seġne, 3–8 seyne, 4–7 sayne, 5 seyn, 7–8 sayn, sain(e, sein, 7– seine. *β.* 7 seene, 7– sean. [OE. *segne* wk. fem. = OS., OHG. *segîna* :—WGer. **sagīna*, a. L. *sagēna* (whence F. *seine*), a. Gr. σαγήνη.] A fishing net designed to hang vertically in the water, the ends being drawn together to inclose the fish. (See quot. 1874 in *β.*)

Also with defining word denoting the kind of seine, as *cod, herring, pilchard, shad, drift-, drag-, tuck-seine*, etc.

α. *c* 950 *Liudisf. Gosp.* John xxi. 11 Næs ðiu segni tosliten [Vulg. *non est scissum rete*]. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 584 Hi ongunnon sælafe segnum dælan. *c* 1300 *K. Horn* (Laud MS.) 700 Þe fis þat brac þi seyne. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4270 Set we na saynes in þe see, ne sese we na fischis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 328/1 A Seyn, *sagena*. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 30 The Sayne is a net, of about fortie fathome in length, with which they encompasse a part of the Sea, and drawe the same on land by two ropes, fastned at his ends, together with such fish, as lighteth within his precinct. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 35 He hath of his own a Saine to catch fish withall. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 55 They have almost every where the best conveniences for hauling the seyne. 1797 POLWHELE *Hist. Devon* I. 120 Herrings.. are taken in seines—three tons have been caught at a hawl. 1883 MOLONEY *W. Afr. Fisheries* (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 28 A manatee had been caught in a drift-seine near Ajedé.

β. 1607 COWEL *Interpr., Seane fish*,..seemeth to be that fish which is taken with a very great and long net called a seane. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 193 These two holy Epistles are as some seene, or large drag-net. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 11 We had very good Fishing with a Sean. 1874 HOLDSWORTH *Deep-Sea Fishing* 156 Seans may be divided into three classes, namely, the sean proper..the 'tuck-sean', and the 'ground or foot-sean'. All these nets have the same general character... The back or upper edge of the net is buoyed up by corks..; and the foot is weighted with lead to keep it down, so that the net may hang perpendicularly in the water. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* II. 75 Barnabas had a share in a pilchard sean.

b. *To blow up the seine*: of a fish, 'to press against the lead-line in the endeavour to escape' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). *To shoot a seine* (or *seine-net*): to throw it out into position.

1698 *Act* 10 *Will. III*, c. 14 § 12 No Person..shall..shoot his..Sayn or Sayns within or upon the Sayn or Sayns of any other Person. 1893 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 14 Any person who shall shoot or work any seine or draft net for salmon in a river across the whole width.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *seine fishery, fishing, -hauling, line, trawl, trawler, trawling, twine*; **seine-boat**, a boat adapted for carrying and throwing out a seine; † **seine-fish**, a fish caught in a seine, *spec.* in Jamaica, the Saury Elops; **seine-gang**, 'a body of men engaged in seining, together with their boats and other gear' (*Cent. Dict.*); **seine-man**, one of a seine-gang; **seine-needle**, a needle with which the meshes of a seine are netted; **seine-net** = sense 1; **seine-roller** (see quot.); **seine-shooting**, the casting of the nets in seine-fishing; **seine-tender** (see quot.).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 27 b, They haue..*Sayn-boats for taking of Pilcherd. 1874 HOLDSWORTH *Deep-Sea Fishing* 159 The other rope and the whole of the net are put into the stern of the sean-boat. 1603–4 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 23 § 1 Herringes, Pilchardes and *Seane Fishe. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 284 *Saurus maximus*...The Sein-Fish, or Sea-Gally-Wasp. 1874 HOLDSWORTH *Deep-Sea Fishing* 188 St. Ives is especially famous for the extent of its *sean-fishery. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 125/2 The difference between drift and *seine fishing. 1883 JONCAS *Fish. Canada* (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 23 Seine-fishing for herrings is chiefly carried on by fishermen of Nova Scotia. 1909 MORESBY *Two Admirals* 111 Oh, the shooting, the *seine-hauling, the picnics of those enchanted coasts [of Chili]. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 65 *Sean-lines, for fixing the sean-nets, have 18 threads, 6 in a strand. 1879 G. B. GOODE *Catal. Anim. Resources U.S.* 97 Seine lines. 1879 HOLDSWORTH in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 254/2 The *seanmen receive certain wages in money and a share of the fish. 1879 G. B. GOODE *Catal. Anim. Resources U.S.* 131 *Seine-needle 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 117 Taken .in a *sayne nette, drawne after euerye tide. 1898 S. EVANS *Holy Graal* 41 A fetch that will bring them all safe home with a seine-net full of fish. 1887 GOODE, etc. *Fish. Industr. U.S.* v. I. 249 A *seine-roller.. is a wooden roller..which revolves on pivots in its ends...The use of this roller is to lessen the friction between the rail of the vessel and the seine, as the latter is being hauled on deck. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies of Polecarrow* 29 The first successful *seine-shooting for several long needy years. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 351 There are two large seine-boats, in each of which there is one captain, two *seine-tenders, and eight or ten oarsmen. *Ibid.*, The seine-tenders throwing off, until the seine is all cast between them. 1874 HOLDSWORTH *Deep-Sea Fishing* 323 The drift-men may therefore frequently have a chance of success when *sean-trawlers have none. *Ibid.* 323 An Act was passed to put an end to *sean-trawling for herrings on the coast of Scotland. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 158 *Seine twine.

† **Seine**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [OE. *segn*, ad. L. *signum* SIGN *sb.*] A banner.

Beowulf 2958 Þa wæs æht boden Sweona leodum, segn Higelace. *c* 1275 *Lay.* 9282 Nam he his seine and his sceald bringe.

† **Seine**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ME. *seine* (disyllable), perh. a. OF. *sené* wise, assimilated to the rime-word *meyne* MEINY.] ? Grave, sober.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11447 Faire þey come..Wyþ softe pas & fulle seine [Wace, *Petit pas, ordenement*] Gret þei Arthur & his meyne.

Seine (sēin), *v.* Also **sean.** [f. SEINE *sb.*[1]] **a.** *intr.* To fish or catch fish with a seine. **b.** *trans.* To catch with a seine, also to use a seine in.

1836 [implied in *Seining, vbl. sb.*] 1863 *Rep. Sea Fisheries Comm.* (1865) II. 432/1 Were you in the habit of seining for herrings every season? 1887 GOODE, etc. *Fish. Industr. U.S.* v. I. 260 The fact of mackerel being seined at night could not long be kept a secret. 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 May 1/2 To send a fleet..to 'seine' the bay for herring for bait.

Hence Seined *ppl. a.*; **Sei·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1836 *1st Rep. Ir. Fisheries* 152 Seaning seldom commences before June or July. 1874 HOLDSWORTH *Deep-Sea Fishing* 189 The seaning ground is on the western side of the bay. 1876 GOODE *Fishes of Bermudas* 10 Row-boats filled with small seined fish may be found at the quay. 1887 GOODE, etc. *Fish. Industr. U.S.* v. I. 267 A seining schooner. 1900 *Field* 18 Aug. 297/3, I was anxious to follow up my seining operations.

Seine: see SEE *v.*, SENE *a. Obs.*, SYNE.

Seiner (sē·nəɹ). Also **seaner.** [f. SEINE *sb.* + -ER[1].] A fisherman who uses a seine, or one employed to haul in a seine. Also a seine-boat.

a. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 32 The Sayners complayne.. that these drouers worke much preiudice to the Commonwealth of fishermen and reape thereby small gaine to themselues. 1776 *Act* 16 *Geo. III*, c. 36 § 25 The Hewer of such Seyne or Master Seyner thereof. 1848 JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 173 The labours of the seiners..are rewarded by a catch of mackerel. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 571 A gentle ripple indicates their position..and is of great assistance to the seiners in setting their nets. 1906 J. B. CONNOLLY *Out of Gloucester* 8 She's a seiner out of Gloucester.

β. 1874 HOLDSWORTH *Deep-Sea Fishing* 189 Then is the seaner's opportunity. 1879 — in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 254/1 Besides these there is a small boat..from which the master seaner directs all the proceedings.

Seinle, variant of SENDLE *adv.*, seldom.

Seint(e: see SAINT, SEYNT *Obs.* (girdle).

Seintefie, -ifie, obs. ff. SANCTIFY *v.*

Seintewarie, -tuarie, etc.: see SANCTUARY.

Seinye, -zie, var. ff. SENE *sb.*[2], SENYE *Obs.*

Seip, -age, -ing, var. ff. SEEP, SEEPAGE, SEEPING.

Seipter, obs. form of SCEPTRE *sb.*

Seir, obs. f. SERE *a.*; obs. Sc. f. SORE *a.*

Seirce, seirch(e, obs. Sc. forms of SEARCH *v.*

Seire, obs. form of SERE *a.*

Seir-fish, seer-fish (sīə·fiʃ). [The first element is a corruption of the Pg. name *serra* lit. 'saw'.] An East Indian scombroid fish, *Cybium guttatum*.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxx. 379 In November and December they have great Plenty of Seer-fish, which is as savory as any Salmon or Trout in Europe. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* I. 53 The robal, the seir-fish, the grey mullet, and some others, are very good. 1883 DAY *Indian Fish* (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 12 Drift-nets..are used for taking these two descriptions of fish, as well as for the seir fish (*Cybium*).

Seirs, obs. form of SEARCH *v.*

Seis, obs. form of CEASE *v.*, SYCE.

Seisant, erron. form of SEJANT.

1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 168. (Also in edd. 1634, 1661.)

† **Seise**, *sb. Obs.* [f. *seise*, SEIZE *v.*] = SEISIN.

1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 241 Who..hath taken seise and possession for man in the kingdome of his Father.

Seise, *v. Law.* The usual spelling of SEIZE *v.* in the sense: To put in possession, invest with the fee simple *of*. (See SEIZE *v.* 1, 2.)

† **Sei·ser.** *Law. Obs.* Also 6 seasor, -er, 7 seisor. [a. AF. *seiser* (inf.) = F. *saisir* to SEIZE.] = SEIZURE.

1550 *Rutland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1905) IV. 354 Ryding from Anwyke to Raylye (sic) to make a seasor. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 12. § 3 The Shire or Place where the Seaser was made. *c* 1560 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. II. App. VIII. 21 Temporalities of Bishoppes seisid; and of the seiser of the Goodes of the Clergie. *a* 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 11, A. erects a Shop vpon the Kings Freehold, the King grants the land to B. in fee; A. before entry or seisor of the shop by the Kings Patentee, continueth his possession and dieth seised.

Seisin (sī·zin), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **sesin**, 4–5 **sesyn(e, sesine**, 3–7 **sesyng(e**, 4–7 **sesing**, 5 **sesun, seson, sesen, sesynn**, 6 *Sc.* **sessing**, 7 **sezin**; 4–5 **cesoun**, 5 **cesone**; 4 **saysyne, sayzine**, 5 **saisine**, 6 **saysing, saising**, 7 *Sc.* **sasing**; 5 **seasyng**, 6 **seasyne**, 5–7 **season**, 6 **seasen**, 6–7 **seasin**, 6 **ceassing**, 7 **seasing, seasin**; 3–5 **seysyn(e**, 3–8 **seisine**, 3–5 **seisyn(e**, 5–6 **seising**, 6 **seissin, seizine**, 6–7 **seizon, seison**, 7 **seizen, seisen, seysin**, 3– **seisin.** Also *Sc.* SASINE. [a. F. *saisine* (from 13th c.) = Pr. *sazina* (whence It. *sagina*), f. F. *saisir*, Pr. *sazir*: see SEIZE *v.*]

1. In early use, Possession: chiefly in phrases, *to have, take seisin* (*in, of*). Now only in *Law*, Possession as of freehold.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6431 King knout of edmondes londes anon seisine nom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3360 He drogh hir ner and still spak 'Yon es mi lauerd ysaac,..Of him now sal þou ha sesiñ'. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6012 Yit alle here landes he toke sesyne, And was þan a ryche lordyng. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7621 Of prest was þer no benisoun,..In sesyn þe kyng had hure þat nyght. 1340 *Ayenb.* 144 And þervore zayþ oure Lhord þet þe kingdom of hevene is hare, nazt wyþoute more be beheste, ac be saysyne zykere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 496 He had him in his sesing. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXI. 222 Theise 3 Bretheren had Cesoun in alle the Lond. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1812 Wolde honest deth come, and me ouerterue, And of my graue me put in seisyne. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 767 in *Macro Plays* 100 In all þis worlde.. here I 3yfe þee with myn honde, syr, an opyn sesun. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* (1896) 82 Reymond went ouere yn-to Walys to take seysyne yn hys fadyr landys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/1 Cesone in londe, or oþyr go(o)d takynge, *seisina*. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxvii. [clxiii.] 463 To entre and take season of the castell. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 50 The Legate (hauing after fiue dayes seysin redeliuered the Crowne, but not yet released the Censures, till conditions were performed). 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 31 Here this word (seised) extendeth it selfe as well to a seison in law, or a ciuill seison, as to a seison in deed, which is a naturall seison... For a woman shall be endowed of a seison in Law. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 123 The Heir of a Fiee-man shall by descent be in such seisin as his Ancestor had at the time of his death, doing service, and paying relief; and shall have his Chattels. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 66 Immediately upon the death of a vasal the superior was intitled to enter and take seisin or possession of the land. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 371 The law vested the seisin in law in the daughters upon the death of the father. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lvi, The Grange had only devolved to him by will, at the end of a long entail,..and..he had gone abroad, without taking seisin. 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. (1876) 50 *note*, The proper meaning of the word 'seisin' is possession as of freehold; i.e. the possession which a freeholder has.

b. The phrases *to give, take seisin* are sometimes used with special reference to the symbolical acts called *livery of seisin* (see LIVERY *sb.* Sc.). Hence, in popular language, *seisin* has been occas. applied loosely to the object (e.g. a turf, a key, a staff) handed over in 'livery of seisin' as a token of possession.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 14 The stewarde..shall delyuer to hym yᵗ shall haue the lande the same yerde or another in the name of season. *c* 1600 BACON *Use Com. Law* (1630) 52 And in Seisin thereof, hee deliuereth to him a Turfe, twig, or Ring of the doore. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 136 A soldier..plucked some thatch, which, as if giving him seizine of the kingdom, he presented to his general [William]. 1863 KEBLE *Bp. Wilson* v. 168 Giving a kind of seizin by the delivery of a straw.

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. D 2 *Gal.* Thy lips, and loue, are mine. *Mell.* You nere tooke seizin on them yet. 1609 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* iv. (1629) 30 He sends the Spirit of his Sonne, to give us seisin of this our Adoption. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 243 The story that he [William the Conqueror]..stumbled on the shore and converted it into an omen of good luck, by professing to take seisin of the new territory. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxi. 462 His horse fell with him, and forced him to take seisin of the soil in the roughest fashion.

c. *Primer* (also *premier*, † *first*) *seisin*: see PRIMER *a.* 3 b. Now only *Hist.*

1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 362/1 And the seid Edward..used to have and had..the furst seisine of all Londes..of every Tenaunt that held of them in chief. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 210 Wardships, Liueries, Primier Seisines, and Alienations. 1875 CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 396 All wardships, forfeitures for marriage.., premier seisins..for alienation.

2. *Scots Law.* The act of giving possession of feudal property by the delivery of symbols; infeftment. Also, the instrument by which the possession of feudal property is proved.

14.. *Chalmerlan Ayr* § 4 (Sc. Acts I), Item at þai gif seising heratabill or of land tym of ony baronagis [etc.]. 1498 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 30/2 Quhil the lauchfull are or aeris thairof optene lachfull state and sesing of the sammyn. 1499 *Ibid.* 60/2 Confirmand a letter of sessing mad and gevin thairuppon to the said Wilyame. 1521 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 13 Sir James Akman, chepelane,..produsit..ane attentic chartour and seissin of twa markis of obit silver to be upliftit..to the feft chaplanis yeirly. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 375/1 The persoun ..havand privait stait & saising of þe saidis landis. 1592 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetld.* (1859) 101 But charter or seasing. 1604–5 *Aberd. Acc.* in *Spalding Club Miscell.* V. 78 Ane skyn of parchement to wreit the sesing of the said chartour of mortificatioun. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 2 Item, for ane precept of saising, conforme to the chartour, to the Chancellar for the fie of the seale, ane mark. 1693 STAIR *Instit. Law Scot.* II. iii. § 16 (ed. 2) 199 These Charters..never become a real Right till they be compleated by Seasin, which imports the taking of Possession. *Ibid.* § 19. 201 Albeit the most ordinar Warrant of Seasins be the Superiors Precept ingrossed or related to in the Seasin. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3228/2 Act anent the Registration of Seasings. 1733 J. INNES *Idea Juris Scotici* 77 And the Seisin itself is nothing else but an Instrument (of a settled Style)..setting forth that upon such a Day..the Disponee was seized and invested in the Feu in Virtue of his Disposition. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 266 Appli sings were, by the former practice, preferable, according to the dates of the seisins following upon them, where the debtor himself was infeft.

b. *Comb.*: † **seisin-ox**, an ox formerly due as a perquisite to the sheriff when he gave infeftment to crown lands.

1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 40/1 That na saising ox ..be gevin or takin for na maner of saising tobe takin. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. viii. § 79 (1773) 585 The sheriff who thus gives seisin, was by our old customs intitled to a seisin-ox as his fee.

† **Sei·sin**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 **seysne, ceson, cesun, seysonne, sesyn, season, seisyne**, 6 **season, seasne, seizon.** [f. SEISIN *sb.*; cf. med.L. *sesinare*; there may have been an AF. **seisiner*: cf. OF. *seisineor* (agent-n.) and *seisinement* (n. of action).]

1. *trans.* To give seisin of (property).

13.. *Guy Warw.* (Caius) 8590, I will season into thyn hande Evyn halfen deale of my lande.

2. To invest with the seisin of property; to put in possession; = SEIZE *v.*[1]

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 135 þei preied..þat [they] wold.. commaund to seysonne hem in hit. *Ibid.* 661 Bernarde of Seynt Walerye yaf the forsaid towne. and graunted hit to kyng henry and seisyned hym (by a silken cloth, wherof was a chesible I-made) with the lordship and the right of the Avowery of the same Abbey.

3. To confiscate (property); to apprehend (a prisoner); = SEIZE *v.* 5.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 57 Yf he wolle denay hit the kyngis officer hym as a theyf may holde and sesyne And for to be condempnyd betake hym to the Iugys. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 155 He nother his heires shold never..sesyn the lond of the same for the defaute of the same Robert. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* vi. 32 All his goodes shalbe seasoned to ye kynge.

4. To seize, take hold of; to take *root*.

1568 SKEYNE *Pest* (Bannatyne Cl.) 15 Quhan all apperis to succede weill than the tirane [the Plague] sessinis rute and slayis sonest.

5. *intr.* To seize *upon*.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* IV. (Camden No. 36) 178 Cerdicius bie littell and litell seasoned on the weaste partes of the Ile. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 188/2 The kings officers came..to seizon upon his goods in the kings behalfe. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Wolsey* xlv, One Wealsh, a Knight, came downe in good aray, And seasned sure,..On Wolsey wolfe, that spoiled many a lambe. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1548/1 Such, as vpon whom the infection was seizoned.

Hence †**Sei·sining** *vbl. sb.*, chiefly = SEISIN *sb.* Also †**Sei·siner** *Sc.*, lawful possessor (of lands).

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lv. 214, I schal..Corowne hym kyng be My levenge, & Of Alle My londis to zeven him sesenynge. 1498 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 35/1 The letter made to him be his said fader makand him sessonar and assignay to al his landis of M'karistonn. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxiv. 266 Thus the kyng of England had the possession and sesenynge of the duchie of Aquitayne. 1547 in J. H. Glover *Kingsthorpiana* (1883) 88 Such as have landes by will or testament, shall paye for their sesianynge vis. 1623 COCKERAM II, A Seazning of goods to the kings vse. *Confiscation.*

Seism (səiz'm). *rare.* [f. Gr. σεισμ-ός: see SEISMIC *a.* Cf. F. *sisme.*] An earthquake.

1883 MILNE *Earthquakes* i. (1886) 9 To be consistent with a Greek basis for seismological terminology, some writers have thrown aside the familiar expression 'earthquake', and substituted the awkward word 'seism'. 1904 C. E. DUTTON *Earthquakes* xiv. 238 The average intensity of the quakes or 'seisms' as De Montessus terms them.

Seismal (səi·zmăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. σεισμ-ός: see SEISMIC *a.* + -AL.] Seismic.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Seismic (səi·zmik), *a.* [f. Gr. σεισμ-ός earthquake (f. σείειν to shake) + -IC.

The normal form would be **sismic*: cf. F. *sismique.*]

Pertaining to, relating to, characteristic of, connected with, or produced by an earthquake, earthquakes, or earth-vibration.

1858 MALLET in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 7 The period of the year at which seismic action appears to be greatest. *Ibid.* 18 Whether, as a seismic region, Northern Africa have a centre disturbance of its own [etc.]. 1877 RUDLER in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 611/1 The depth of the seismic focus is easily determined. For since the waves radiate from this focus, any two wave-paths when produced backwards will meet at the seismic centre. 1887 G. H. DARWIN in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 267 Regions subject to earthquakes, or seismic areas.

So **Sei·smical** *a.*, in the same sense; **Sei·smically** *adv.*, with regard to earthquakes.

1858 MALLET in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 67 A third..volcanic region, of which I am not aware that anything is known seismically. 1869 *Spectator* 6 Nov. 1291 Considerable atmospheric and seismical disturbance. 1904 C. E. DUTTON *Earthquakes* xiv. 245 *note*, This locality is certainly a seismically sensitive one to-day. 1905 *Athenæum* 29 July 137/3 The cartography, geological, magnetical, seismical, &c., of Italy.

Seismicity (səizmi·sĭti). [f. SEISMIC *a.* + -ITY. In Fr. *sismicité* (De Montessus de Ballore).] The frequency per unit area of earthquakes of a particular country; the number representing this.

1902 MILNE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 603/1 If we pick out the well-marked earthquake districts of the world, and give to each of them a seismicity or earthquake frequency per unit area of one-third of that of Japan, the conclusion arrived at is [etc.]. 1904 C. E. DUTTON *Earthquakes* xiv. 243 This statement..greatly facilitates the way toward a numerical measure of seismicity.

Seismism (səi·zmiz'm). [f. Gr. σεισμ-ός (see SEISMIC *a.*) + -ISM.] The phenomena of earthquake movements collectively.

1902 in *Webster's Suppl.* 1910 in *Century Dict. Suppl.*

Sei·smo-, combining form f. Gr. σεισμό-ς (see SEISMIC *a.*). Sei·smo-chro·nograph (see quot.).

1876 *Catal. Sci. Apparatus S. Kensington* 424 Seismochronograph, apparatus for determining the exact time of an earthquake.

Seismogram (səi·zməgræm). [f. SEISMO- + -GRAM.] The record of a seismograph.

1891 in *Century Dict.* 1897 *Nature* 16 Dec. 156/1 Seismograms have already been received from Toronto.

Seismograph (səi·zməgrɑf). Also **sismo-**. [f. SEISMO- + -GRAPH. Cf. It. *sismografo* (Palmieri), F. *sismographe.*] An instrument for recording automatically the phenomena of earthquakes.

1858 C. V. WALKER tr. *De la Rive's Electricity* III. 508 An apparatus..which he [Palmieri] has designated, under the name of Electro-magnetic Seismograph. 1862 *Times* 6 Jan. 10/2 How long the eruption might continue Palmieri had no means of calculating; it was going on as violently as ever, and his sismograph was always registering. 1887 G. H. DARWIN in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 262 Instruments by which the motion of the ground during an earthquake is recorded on an accurate scale of time..are called seismographs, or recording seismometers.

transf. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. xi. 176 His soul..like a delicate spiritual seismograph, responded at once to the least tremble of a neighbouring soul.

attrib. 1904 BROWNELL *Hrt. Japan* xxvi. 88/2 Thousands of seismograph records.

Hence **Seismo·grapher**, a seismologist (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **Seismogra·phic, Seismogra·phical** *adjs.*, connected with, furnished by, or relating to a seismograph; of or pertaining to seismography; **Seismo·graphy**, the descriptive science of earthquakes; also, the use of the seismograph in recording disturbances of the crust of the earth.

1858 MALLET in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. Pl. 11 Seismographic Map of the World. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Seismography.* 1905 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 310 Mr. Oldham distinguishes three types of pulsation in the seismographic records of distant shocks.

Seismolo·gic, *a.* = next.

1904 C. E. DUTTON *Earthquakes* xiv. 239 Seismologic observations.

Seismological (səizmŏlo·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. SEISMOLOGY + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to seismology.

1850 MALLET in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 89 Seismological books. 1880 (*title*) Transactions of the Seismological Society of Japan. Vol. I. 1887 G. H. DARWIN in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 263 A seismological observatory.

Hence **Seismolo·gically** *adv.* 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Seismo·logist. [f. SEISMOLOGY + -IST.] An investigator or student of seismology.

1858 R. A. PROCTOR in *Chamb. Jrnl.* 7 Nov. 710/1 The most eminent seismologists. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 604/1 The ordinary apparatus employed by seismologists.

Seismologue (səi·zmŏlŏg). *rare*[−1]. [f. SEISMO- + -LOGUE.] A catalogue of earthquake observations; a detailed account of earthquake phenomena.

Wrongly explained in some Dicts. as 'a seismologist'.

1858 MALLET in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 1 The labour of collecting and calculating further and future *Seismologues* will be in a great degree thrown away, unless [etc.].

Seismology (səizmo·lŏdʒi). [f. SEISMO- + -LOGY. Cf. late Gr. σεισμολόγιον a treatise on earthquakes.] The science and study of earthquakes, and their causes and effects and attendant phenomena.

1858 MALLET in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 1 The few physicists who are engaged in Seismology. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* iii. 9 The branches of physical geology known as Vulcanicity and Seismology.

Seismometer (səizmo·mĭtəɹ). [f. SEISMO- + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the intensity, direction, and duration of earthquakes.

All practical seismometers now record their observations automatically, hence the name is used almost interchangeably with *seismograph* (q. v.).

1841 J. D. FORBES in *Edin. Phil. Trans.* XV. I. 220 The self-registering part of the apparatus, which Mr. David Milne has termed a Seismometer. 1886 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 626/2 *Seismometer.* This name was originally given to instruments designed to measure the movement of the ground during earthquakes. *Ibid.* 627/1 The term 'seismometer' may conveniently be extended (and will here be understood) to cover all instruments which are designed to measure movements of the ground.

Seismometric (səizmome·trik), *a.* [f. SEISMOMETRY + -IC.] Of or pertaining to seismometry, or to a seismometer.

1858 MALLET in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 72 Twelve years ago ..the construction of seismometric instruments seemed a comparatively easy matter. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* I. iii. 125 If *c* and *b* be the position of two seismometric observatories.

So **Seismome·trical** *a.* [See -ICAL.]

1885 *Athenæum* 7 Mar. 315/3 The occurrence of long-continued earthquake disturbances in Tasmania..suggested to Mr. Ellery the propriety of instituting at the observatory some sort of seismometrical apparatus.

Sei·smome·trograph. [f. SEISMOMETER (comb. form *-metro-*) + -GRAPH.] A seismograph.

1894 *Nature* 9 Aug. 362/1 The new continuous-record seismometrograph of the Collegio Romano.

Seismometry (seizmo·mĭtri). [f. SEISMO- + -METRY.] The scientific study, determination and recording of earthquake phenomena, esp. by means of the seismometer; the scientific study, theory, and application of the seismometer.

1858 MALLET in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 72, I therefore proceed to some observations upon instrumental seismometry, and the construction of seismometers. 1902 MILNE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 602/2 The seismometry developed in Japan revolutionized the seismometry of the world.

Seismoscope (səi·zməskōup). [f. SEISMO- + -SCOPE.] A simple form of seismometer; a contrivance for detecting or indicating the occurrence of an earthquake shock, sometimes also indicating (without measuring) the intensity or direction of the earthquake wave.

1851 MALLET in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 278 This instrument I have named the Seismoscope. 1887 G. H. DARWIN in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 263 An instrument which tells only that there has been a shock, without giving a record of the nature of the movement, is called a seismoscope.

Hence **Seismosco·pic** *a.*

1882 MILNE in *Nature* 26 Oct. 627/2 The records of most of the older forms of seismographs and seismometers,..can only be regarded as seismoscopic.

Seismotherapy (səizmo·þe răpi). *Path.* [f. Gr. σεισμό-s a shaking (see SEISMIC) + THERAPY.] (See quot.)

1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Seismotherapy*, the treatment of disease by mechanic vibration.

Seismotic (səizmo·tik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. σεισμό-s (see SEISMIC *a.*) + -OTIC.] Seismic.

1889 KINGSFORD *Canada* III. 207 *note*, The assumption that Canada is beyond seismotic influences is not borne out by fact.

Seison, Seisor: see SEISIN, SEISER.

Seiss, Seissure: see CEASE, SEIZURE.

Seistar, variant of SISTRE *Obs.*, sistrum.

c 1590 J. BURELL *Queen's Entry* in Sibbald *Chron. S. P.* (1802) III. 468 Trumpets and timbrels maid gret beir, With instruments melodious: The seistar and the sumphion [etc.].

Seisure, Seisz: see SEIZURE, CEASE.

Seit, obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of SAY *v.*[1]

Seit, obs. f. SET, SIT *v.* **Seite**, obs. f. SEAT *sb.*

Seith, variant of SAITHE.

1711 *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1880) IV. 515 There has been a trade of barrelled codd, ling, and seith fish.

Seith, obs. form of SCYTHE.

Seity (sī·ĭti). *rare.* [ad. med.L. *sēitās*, f. L. *sē* oneself: see -ITY.] That which constitutes the self, selfhood.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 174 ¶ 2 Scotus, to distinguish the Race of Mankind, gives every Individual of that Species what he calls a Seity, something peculiar to himself. 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* IV. 347 For, these were Parts, of Dennis, Born, to Die! But, there's a Nobler Se-ity, behind; His Reason dies not. 1761 G. COLMAN *Crit. Refl. Dram. Writers* in *Massinger's Wks.* (1779) I. p. xxiv, Our Old Writers thought no Personage whatever, unworthy a Place in the Drama, to which they could annex what may be called a *Seity*; that is, to which they could allot Manners and Employments peculiar to itself. 1906 W. T. SEEGER in *Hibbert Jrnl.* Oct. 83 [In Hindu theology] Seity is the power of infinite self-manifestation, man's being the same essentially as God's.

Seive, Seiyde, obs. ff. SIEVE, SEED *sb.*

Seizable (sī·zăb'l), *a.* Forms: 5 **seisible, seasible, seisable**, 6 **seisibil, seizeabil**, 7– **seizable**. [f. SEIZE *v.* + -ABLE; an AF. *seisable* occurs A. D. 1361.] Capable of being seized (in various senses of the verb). Chiefly of property, that may lawfully be seized.

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 479/2 Not forfeited nor forfeitable ..nor seisible into any of their handes. 1483 *Ibid.* VI. 248/1 That all Castelles..be not forfeited..to the Kyng..nor be seiseble into his handys by this present Acte. 1574 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XX. 467 To sell..and put away his landis, heretagis [etc.]..sua that sche sall get nathing seizeabil thairfore. 1652 *Obs. Orig. Govt.* 19 It was alienable by the Parent, and seizable by an usurper as other goods are. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 129 Private property..was transferable and seizable on private suit. 1815 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. lxv. 335 Carts, waggons, and every..seizable vehicle were unremittingly in motion. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. ii. § 28 *note*, It is the characteristic of truth to be in some way tangible, seizable, distinguishable, and clear. 1870 *Daily News* 25 July 4 The principles laid down in the Declaration of the Congress of Paris of 1856..are as follows:—..3d. Merchandise of neutrals, except contraband of war, sailing under an enemy's flag is not seizable. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 229/1 The personal liability of the official receivers for mistakes as to property seizable as assets of the estate.

Seize (sīz), *v.* Forms: 3–8 **saise**, 3–4 **sayse**, 3–9 **seise**, 3–5 **seyse**, 4 *Sc.* **seyss**, 4–5 **sese, sess**, 5–8 **sease**, 6 *Sc.* **sase, seysse**, 6–7 **seaze**, (7 **seas**), 6–8 **sieze**, 7 **siese**, (8 *Naut.* **size**); 5 **cess**, 6–7 **cease, ceaze**, (7 **ceize, ceese**); 6– **seize**. [a. OF. *saisir, seisir* (mod.F. *saisir*) to put in possession, to take possession of, to take hold of = Pr. *sazir* (whence It. *sazire*) :—Frankish Latin (8th c.) *sacire* in the phrase *ad propriam* (or *ad proprietatem*) *sacire*, to take into one's own possession, to appropriate. As the word *sacire* is replaced by *ponere* in another example of the formula, its source is commonly believed to be the Teut. **satjan* to place: see SET *v.*]

I. To put in possession.

1. *Law.* (In technical use written **seise.**) *trans.* To put (a person) in legal possession *of* a feudal holding; to invest or endow *with* property; to establish *in* a holding or an office or dignity.

c 1290 *Beket* 1695 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 155 þe king..wende in-to engelonde, For to saisi sir henri is sone mid al is kinedom. *Ibid.* 1708 þe fader seruede þe sone at þe mete a-dai, And with reaume saisede him. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8991 To..saysi þer wiþ william Roberdes sone courtehese. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2518 Her ich sayse þe In al þe lond, in al þe fe. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7951 (Laud MS.), Darries heir I make þee And seise þee wiþ al his fee. *c* 1400 *Destr. of Troy* 119 Of Septur and soile he sesit his brothir. *c* 1400 *York Manual*, etc. (Surtees), 221* *note*, Wiþ my body y the worschipe, and wiþ my worldliche catel iche þe sese. 14.. *Beryn* 1549 Beryn first was sesid in the Shippis fyve. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1592 Ipomydon sesyd hym in his lande And yaffe hym the profyte for his sake. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 693 For as moche as Pirrus my right dere nevewe is the nexte eyer I sease hym now therin. 1480 — *Chron. Eng.* clxvi.

k 4 b, The lordes of Scotland. come to kyng Edward of englond & seised hym in all the land of Scotland as hir chief lord. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lix. 358 Wilt thou denye my tryb̃ute that of ryght I ought to haue vpon the pommel of this toure of the which I was seasyd & enpocessid by thy fader? 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1554 In my fauour I haue you feffyd and seasyd. 1559 *Fabyan's Chron.* (1811) 711 Al whiche tyme doctour Ponet was ceased in that bisshoprike. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 226/2 Borthwick had acquired various lands..but having seised his son James in several of them, he [etc.].

b. Passive. *To be seised of* or *in*: to be the legal possessor of. Phrases, *To be seised in fee, to be seised of* (a manor, etc.) *in his demesne as of fee*: to be the holder of the fee-simple.

Seised is sometimes used *simply* = seised of the property in question.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 417, & sesed in alle hys herytage Hys lef is. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 362 þe tenemens of weche he deyd y-seysed. 1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 318/2 Every persone..beeyng seysed of Londes.., in his demesne as of fee hold. 1473–5 *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 61 Richard Saunder was thenne therof seised in his demene as of fee symple. 1502 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 115/1 Lanndis..quhilk his giantschir..deit last vestit and sesit in. 1558 *Mortgage* in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. v. 183 That he the said Thomas Dunkyn, the daye of the makyng herof, is lawfully seased in his demeane as of fee. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 89 Who by a Seal'd Compact,..Did forfeite..all those his Lands Which he stood seiz'd on. 1603 T. M. *True Narr. Entert. Jas. I* B 2 b, The saide Bishop being thus seized of all the authoritie to the Kings Maiesties vse. 1607 Davies *1st Let. to Earl of Salisbury* (1787) 225 It was found that Sir John O'Relie was seized of the country in fee, and died seized. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 77 It appears that he died seiz'd of Lands in Slacksted in Hampshire. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law. Scot.* III. viii. § 83 (1773) 587 This holds though the lands had been adjudged from the ancestor during his life,..if the ancestor died seised, and in the possession of the lands. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 103 If a devisor, being seised of both Blackacre and Whiteacre, devise Blackacre to A. in fee. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* (1877) 105 The person last seized (or feudally possessed). *a* 1845 Polson *Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 827/1 The Statute of Uses..which provides, that where one is seised of lands, &c. to the use of another, he who has the use shall become seised of the lands. 1872 'Mark Twain' *Roughing It* xxii, We were landowners now, duly seised and possessed.

†**c.** Without const.: To endow, dower. *Obs.*

c 1430 *How Wise Man taught Son* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 51 For ritchesse take hir neuere þe more þou3 sche wolde þee bobe feffe & ceese.

2. *transf.* in Passive, *To be seized* (*seised*) *of* or †*with*: to be in possession of. Now only *arch.* and with conscious allusion to the legal use. Formerly often influenced by sense 5, 6, or 7, † to have seized, to hold as the result of seizing.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 81 b, And thus..thou mayst retourne with glorie in to thy countre and be seased with the noble fliese of gold. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxxi. 94 Whan Huon sawe that he was sessyd of his horne of Iuorey he was ioyfull. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 8 As when a Gryfon, seized of his pray, A Dragon fiers encountreth in his flight. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiv. (1596) 257 Temperat men are seized of the wisdom and knowledge requisit to the calling of a king. 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* (1614) Pref. ¶¶ 1 b, Those (as they vsually stile them) of the Religion..are seased of aboue 70 Townes. 1628 Hobbes *Thucydides* (1629) 58 The Outlawes of Bœotia being seazed of Orchomenus and Chæronea,..the Athenians made Warre vpon those places. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxx. 122 If any that sell Goose Eggs do chance to be taken siesed with Hens eggs..they are presently punished with thirty lashes. 1659 T. Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 159 Seventy six years his Lungs were seiz'd of Breath. 1710 Hearne *Leland's Itin.* I. Pref. 13 By this means Sir John became seiz'd of far the largest parcel of this great man's writings. 1713 Addison *Cato* III. vii, So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 6 Being seized of his Mother's Crown, while she was an exile and a prisoner. 1885 Gladstone *Sp.* in *Standard* 14 Apr., I have no doubt that in due time Parliament will be seised of that correspondence. 1896 A. J. Balfour *Sp.* in *Daily News* 18 Mar. 3/3 So far as I am seised of the case..it appears to me that [etc.].

†**b.** *refl.* To take possession *of*, to seize *on*; = senses 6, 7, 9. [So F. *se saisir de.*]

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* C 4 b, The French king was not ashamed to excite John the brother of England to seize himselfe of the crowne. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (Sommer) 81 b, The Lion..was ready to seaze him selfe on the pray. *Ibid.* III. 295 b, Death began to seaze him selfe of his harte.

†**3.** To settle, establish in a place; to place, seat, fix. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5637 Twyse sex Semylacris sesid he þar-vndire. 14.. *Siege of Jernsalem* (E.E.T.S.) 1/2 Sir Sesar hym sulf seysed in rome. *c* 1430 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 165 For þee y suffride greet repreef, In hiȝ heuene þi soule to ceese Y was an-hungid as a beef. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. ii. 106, I sall 3ou seis and induce now, but weir, In far largear rewardis mychtely. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 118 The lordis .Hes seisit him syne in his sepulture. *Ibid.* II. 247 Tha buir his bodie to Ecolumkill.. Syne sesit him thair into sepultiur. 1535 Lyndsay *Satyre* 8 The Father and founder of faith and felicitie..Gif 3ow all that I sie seasit in this place [etc.]. 1589 R. Bruce *Serm.* (1843) 118 He makes his Son to come down, to sease himself in the womb of the Virgin. 1594 Alex. Hume *Epist. to Rdr.* 19 The filthie vice and corruption that naturallie is seased in the harts of all men. 1600 in T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. xvii. (1633) 104 Considering the Gentleman was ceased in my Countrie, and had my word. 1633 T. Stafford *Ibid.* II. x. 190 The Soveraigne with his white rod in his hand, going to billet, and cease them in severall houses.

†**b.** Of a beast of prey: To fasten (its claws) upon. *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iii. 19 When that disdainfull beast.. him suddaine doth surprize, And seizing cruell clawes on trembling brest Vnder his Lordly foot him proudly hath supprest. *Ibid.* I. viii. 15 The cruell beast Who on his necke his bloudie clawes did seize. 1596 *Ibid.* V. iv. 40 As when a Beare hath seiz'd her cruell clawes Vppon the carkasse of some beast too weake.

†**4.** To give possession of, grant. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5220 þe maistir out of Messedone 3ow maynly enjoynes, If ȝe 3oure cite will saue to sese him his brid. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 1199 He made hym steward of hys londe, And sesyd agayne into hys honde That he had rafte hym froo. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8230 All betwene tyne and teese, To durham mynster þai þaim seese.

II. To take possession.

5. Of a feudal superior or a sovereign (or one acting on his behalf): To take possession of, confiscate (the property of a vassal or subject). Also, to annex (a country) to one's own dominions. Phrases, *to seize into one's hands*, † *to one's behoof.*

c 1290 *Beket* 705 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 126 þe king sende is men sone to saisi al is lond And al-so al is bischopriche ase is traitores, In-to is hond. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10125 þe king of france orn vpe þe king Ion, & is londes biȝonde se seisede anon, Aquitayne & normandie. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2513 þanne he was ded..Sket was seysed al þat his was In þe kinges hand il del, Lond and lith, and oþer catel. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2703 For first he slow þe kyng Pyncer, & seysed þe lond til his byhoue. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 287 þe kyng made seyse into his hond al þe temporalte of clerkes. 1447–8 Shillingford *Lett.* (Camden) 96 The said Citie..was seised into the saide King Edward's hondes. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 677 Roger Mortimer..seised also this Chirck, into his possession. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Seize*, to forfaite to the prince. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6174/3 A Grey..Horse..was ..seized into the Hands of the Lord of the Manor..as Felons Goods. 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 231 Three of his principal castles were, for his contempt of the court, to be seized into the King's hands. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Music* viii. 161 It was held an Act of Sacrilege to seize their Estates, even for the public Service. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* xix, The Duke of Burgundy's attempt to seize that fief into his own hands. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 34 The estates of the fallen King..were no doubt at once seized into the King's hands.

b. To take possession of (goods) in pursuance of a judicial order.

1482 in Leadam *Star Chamber Cases* (1903) 9 One Robert Bonyfaunt as one of the clerkes..in the Superuysershipp of your Custumes..shold sease and arreste..to your vse at Topsam..a hundreth peces of cresscloth. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 207 Every Iustice of the Peace may ..seaze all the goods of any outlandish persons (calling themselves Egyptians) that shall come into this Realme. 1716 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 186 James Newlin was put into ye Ground last night, for fear they should seize his Body. 1733 *Gentl. Mag.* May 266/2 The Watchmen ..seized 1100 Weight of uncustom'd Tea. *c* 1733 J. P. du Plessis in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 259 Being quite moneyless, and in danger of having my goods seized for rent. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* V. viii, The house was seized before ever I could get nigh it. 1878 *22nd Rep. Customs Comm.* 58 The tobacco seized on these several occasions weighed 2,601 lbs. 1885 Brett in *Law Rep.* 14 Q.B D. 878 Goods.. which the sheriff could rightfully seize under the writ.

c. To arrest, apprehend (a person). Cf. 6 b.

1491 *Little Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) 131 That ye sease the persones of thaim alle as ferforthly as ye may sette hand vpon thaim. 1910 *Daily Mail* 8 Feb. 7/5 The rare occurrence of 'seizing' a jury..was witnessed at Manchester Assizes yesterday.

6. To take possession of by force; to capture (a city); to take as plunder.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 47 Knoute & Edrik þei seised [Langtoft *ont pris*] þorgh tresone Bokyngham & Bedford, þe toun of Huntyngtone. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* X. 108 The king in hy gert sess the pray Off all the land. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 248 The flees of gold he shulde sese. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1452 Gase forth to gaza ane othre grete cite, And he settes on a sawte and seses it beliue. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 25 The riche haue now in thise dayes seased somoche that the poure abide naked. 1607 Heywood *Woman kild with Kindnes* Wks. 1874 II. 146 There, take her to thee, if thou hast the heart To ceize her as a rape or lustfull prey. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 149 There they would have seized our Mules to carry Provisions for the king to Ispahan. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xii. (1875) 184 Posen and Galicia were seized by Prussia and Austria, A. D. 1772. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* II. vii. 93 Robbers, who seized church goods without remorse.

b. To take prisoner, to catch.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4119 His seggis sesid of þam [*sc.* the bearded women] sum & to him-selfe brogt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1513 He was enformyt..how his towne was takon..his suster sesyd and soght into syde londis. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* IV. xxix, Nor can his troubled sences be appeas'd Till as a Traitor he Prince Ioue hath ceas'd. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* To Rdr. 92, I heard the Prince bid Bonnerges go Up to the Castle, and there siese his foe. 1777 Watson *Philip II*, III. I. 72 The inhabitants..seized his person, and confined him in the castle. 1827 *Hist. Mod. Europe* II. lii. 14 By putting to death all the Turks whom they had seised before the battle.

7. To take hold of with the hands, claws, teeth, etc.; in mod. use, to take hold of suddenly or eagerly, to clutch.

13.. *Coer de L.* 78 Her men aborde gunne to stande, And sesyd that other. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 822 Seie seggez hym sesed by sadel, quel he lyȝt. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1236 He sesed a spere, & dressed him to þe duk presteli to iuste. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 240 And lyke a fissher as men alday may se Bateth hys angle-hoke with summe plesaunce Til mony a fissch ys wode to that he be Sesed therwith. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 260 This knyht..hath him be the bridel sesed. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXXII. 649 He stombeled on his clubbe, and it sesed. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. ii 15 Delos..Quham.. Apollo..Sesit and band betuix vther ilis twa. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gentl.* V. iv. 33 Had I beene ceazed by a hungry Lion, I would haue [etc.]. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* IV. lxxxvi, The Crones his bounty praise, And in their hands two costly Iewels cease. 1717 Pope *Iliad* XII. 260 Allow'd to seize, but not possess the Prize. 1797 Ht. Lee *Canterb. T., Old Wom. T.* (1799) I. 373 Lothaire abruptly seized him by the arm. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 477, I seized the books and read them as fast as I could. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* 36 If you touch an ant with a needle or a bristle, she is almost sure to seize it in her jaws.

b. *transf.* of inanimate things.

1673 Temple *Observ. Un. Prov.* iii. 122 The Sea..yielding up what it had seized, and seizing what it had yielded up. 1818 Accum *Chem. Tests* 261 The barytes seizes the acid.

†**c.** *To seize up*: ? to haul up (a sail). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3241 þai shot into shippe..sesit vp þeire sailes, set hom to wyndes. *Ibid.* 4619 All the company.. knyt vp hor ancres, Sesit vp hor sailes in a sad hast.

d. *To seize hold of*: to take hold of suddenly and roughly: cf. Take *v.* 69, Hold *sb.*[1] 2.

1839 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 84, I was seized hold of by a hideous old negress.

8. In various figurative uses. **a.** With impersonal subject, e.g. death, disease, calamity: To oppress or attack suddenly. Also of a fear, a belief, etc.: To take sudden possession of (a person, his mind). In passive often const. *with* (less frequently *by*).

c 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 481 Til that' deth me sese, I wele ben heris. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 246 in *Macro Plays* 84 þou synne my sowle sese, I ȝeue not a myth. *c* 1585 Montgomerie *Sonnets* XXXV. 7 Suppose my silly saull with sin be seasde. 1644 Milton *Areopag.* (Arb.) 42 A fantasm bred by the feaver which had then seiz'd him. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* LXXXIX. 48 We are borne miserable, and pass through a succession of miseries here, and are shortly seised with death. 1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 205 A welcome Heaviness that seiz'd his Eyes. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* III. § 3 Seized and rapt with this sublime idea. 1757 Gray *Bard* 1 Ruin seize thee, ruthless King! 1797 Ht. Lee *Canterb. T., Old Wom. T.* (1799) I. 372 [He] was seized with dizziness. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 67 Putrefaction always..seizes it at the end of a short period. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 7 A nation, indifferent to the creeds, is seized with a sudden passion for ecclesiastical art. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 171 The young prince..was seized by the small pox. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* LXXXIV. 10 Sudden a solemn fright seized us.

b. Of an object of perception, a fact, etc., hence of a speaker, writer, or artist: To arrest, hold (the attention), to impress irresistibly (the mind, etc.).

1772 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* V. (1876) 374 Carlo Maratti.. rarely seizes the essential difference between the higher excellencies. 1865, 1886 [see Seizing *ppl. a.* 2].

c. To avail oneself eagerly or dexterously of, take advantage of (an opportunity). Also, to take (a resolution) decisively.

1618 Chapman *Hesiod's Georg.* II. 487 Thy selfe, if well in yeares; thy wife take home, Not much past thirtie;..But being yong thy selfe; Nuptialls that sease, The times best season in their acts are these [that follow]. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xv. 317 Where her resolutions once seis'd, she would never let go her hold. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 86 At the instant, therefore, I perceive him turn his wrist, I seize the moment he expects to strike my blade. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 433 Whether the opportunity should be seized or lost it did not belong to him to decide. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi, The latter seized the occasion to propound this question.

d. To grasp with the mind or perceptive faculties; to apprehend.

1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 8 Its peculiar character or tone cannot be seized by any descriptive phrase. 1861 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 290 The reader must firmly seize and keep before his eyes the essential difference between deduction..and induction. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 321 A beauty which a foreigner cannot perfectly seize. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1019 Sit on the little mound here, whence you seize The whole of the gay front unsatisfied. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. 69 It is the infinite which the intellect can seize but not embrace.

9. *intr.* with various constructions. **a.** *To seize on* or *upon* = to seize (in senses 6–8). Also, in the same sense, † *to seize of* (obs. *rare*).

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 49 Thanne cometh þer a congroun .And sesith on hir sete with hir softe plumes. 1546 in *Sel. Pleas Crt. Admiralty* (1894) I. 148 The sayde Leonard Sumpter..toke and seased uppon the same as lawfull wayff and thynge forsaken. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 64 The English: a nation apt to ceaze of euery noueltie. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXIII. 835 With these forces Pausistratus encamped in the territorie of Stratonicea, and there hee seized of a commodious place. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 2 Yt at any Time 40 desperat fellows may either ceese on it or blow it up. 1672 Stillingfl. *Serm.* xi. Wks. 1710 I. 151 We find the best of men in Scripture seized on with a very unusual consternation at any extraordinary divine appearance. 1768 Earl Carlisle in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 276, I make a point of seizing upon every leisure moment to thank you for your constant attention. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 217 The liquid carbonates contained in the bottles, which are decomposed in proportion as the sulphurous acid expels the carbonic acid to seize on the bases. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* XXXIV, A morbid melancholy seized upon the Irishman. 1899 E. Callow *Old Loud. Tav.* II. 302 The Gardens were demolished and the jerry builder seized upon the ground.

†**b.** Of a stroke, a weapon: To penetrate deeply *in. Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 38 The mortall sting his angry needle shot Quite through his shield, and in his shoulder

seasd. *Ibid.* II. viii. 33 But th'other on his hacqueton did lyte, The which diuiding..It seizd in his right side, and there the dint did stay. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VII. xli. 125 The wicked steele seaz'd deepe in his right side.

c. To grasp or clutch *at*. *rare.*

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvi, Then he..gave him a note. William seized at it rather eagerly.

III. Technical senses.

10. *trans.* (*Naut.*). † **a.** To reach, arrive at (= MAKE *v.* 65 b). Also with *in*. *Obs.*

1588 FENNER in *Defeat Sp. Armada* (Navy Rec. Soc.) II. 42 Thereby the enemy was able neither to seize England, Ireland, Scotland, Flanders, and hardly the out isles of Scotland. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 17 Since now safe ye seised haue the shore, And well arriued are. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 75, I seeing that the great sattia could not worke to seaze the shore, I bore up to her. 1635 L. FOXE *N.-W. Fox* 127 The wind would not permit him to seize in that N. shore.

b. To fasten (two ropes or parts of a rope) together, or to attach (a rope) to something else, by binding with marline, yarn, or the like. *To seize up*: to fasten (a man) by the wrists to the shrouds, in preparation for a flogging.

[A use of F. *saisir*; the proximate source may be Du. *seizen*; the word was adopted in other Teut. langs.: G. *seisen*, Sw. *sejsa*, Da. *seise*. The use 7 c seems unconnected.]

1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.*, To *Sease* or *Seasing*, is to make fast..any roapes together with some small roape-yarne, marling or any line. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 486 By the time the new breachings were all seized, I was got almost alongside the *Trident*. 1778 [see GAMMET]. 1817 J. MARTIN *Tonga Isl.* I. 4 They were seized up and received a dozen lashes each. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv, Sam ..was seized up, as it is called, that is, placed against the shrouds, with his wrists made fast to them, his jacket off, and his back exposed. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. 227 Boat-hooks fitted with a stout lanyard, ending in an eye, secured to the hook, and seized two-thirds down the staff. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 47/1 Next, seize the luff of the sail to the mast hoops with marline.

11. *intr.* (*Mech.*) See quot. 1878.

1878 A. RIGG *Steam Engine* 128 The surfaces of motion blocks and side bars are found to wear exceedingly well when..efficient lubrication exists; but in the event of failure in this respect the metallic surfaces become dry, and their friction engenders so much heat that there is a liability of a kind of union taking place between the two surfaces, technically called 'seizing'. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 10/3 We were given..paraffin for lubricating oil. Through this one of the bearings of our crank-axle 'seized'.

Seize, variant of SESS *v.*, *Obs.*

Seized (sīzd), *ppl. a.* [f. SEIZE *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses of the verb.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. v, The seized cannon are yoked with seized cart-horses.

† **Sei·zement.** *Obs.* [f. SEIZE *v.* + -MENT.] An act of seizing, a seizure.

1581 *Apol. Will. of Orange* H 1, They..pursued me with ..seasementes of goodes.

Seizement, variant of SESSMENT *Obs.*

Seizer (sī·zəɹ). Also 5 **sesour,** 6 **seysere, -our.** [f. SEIZE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which seizes; *spec.* † **a.** a canine tooth (*obs.*); **b.** a person authorized to seize persons or certain goods, = SEIZOR; **c.** a sporting dog trained to seize the animal hunted.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XV, A good alaunt shuld renne also faste, as a grehounde, and any that he may comme to, he shulde holde wele with his sesoures and not leue it. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 One halfe of the price of the saide horse..shalbe to the vse of the seysour and arrestour of the same. 1693 *Dryden's Juvenal* IV. (1697) 80 The Boatman than shall a wise Present make, And give the Fish before the Seizers take. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IV. 162 Full at his [the Serpent's] Throat the nimble Seizer flies. 1809 SIMOND *Jrnl. Gt. Brit.* (1815) I. 2, I overheard the head seizer asking the Captain whether he preferred having his wine or his spirits seized. 1854 BAKER *Rifle & Hound in Ceylon* viii. 200 The pack..comprising..a few couple of immense seizers, a cross between bloodhound and greyhound.

Seizing (sī·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SEIZE *v.* + -ING [1].] **1.** The action of the verb SEIZE. Also Comb. *seizing-up* (see SEIZE *v.* 10 b).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2463 Iff tylmen toke tent what shuld tynt worth, Of sede þat is sawen, be sesyng of bridles, Shuld neuer corne for care be caste vppon erthe. *c* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3490 Pai [*sc.* the Macedonians] said, it miȝt be sufficient þe sesyng of Persy...' Quat sulde we fonde any ferre?' 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* Expl. Words, *Ceasing*, is when a Hawke taketh any thing into her foot, and gripeth or holdeth it fast. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 434/1 The seizing of any Place in Lorrain by France, was always looked on as a Declaration of War. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv, They had never heard before of a regular seizing-up and flogging.

2. *concr.* (*Naut.*) † **a.** A rope for attaching a boat to a ship (*obs.*). **b.** A small cord for 'seizing' two ropes together, or a rope to something else. **c.** Cordage or yarn used for 'seizing'; also *seizing-stuff*.

F. *saisine* (see SEISIN) has this sense, but it is not clear what is the relation between the Eng. and the Fr. word.

1336 in Nicolas *Hist. Royal Navy* (1847) II. 472 [For 15 stone of hempen cordage to make] peyntours [and] seysynges [15 *s.*]. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* B 3, Each net must haue a rope five or six Fathom long and an inch through,..called a Seazing, to fasten the net vnto the Warroape. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 There is also a rope by which the Boat doth ride by the ships side, wch we cal a Seasen. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. xi, The Tyde being very strong, they are constrayned to goe ashore, and hale their Boats, by the seasing, or roades [see RODE *sb.*[2]]. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 141 The Seizings may be 1, 6 of the Rope they seize. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, In a few minutes they had prepared a great many seizings to tie the men with. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii, Marline and seizing-stuffs. 1877 HOLDSWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 57 The warp..to which each net is made fast by two small ropes called 'seizings'. 1903 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 28 Mar. 2/2 A length of fine steel wire seizing.

Seizing (sī·zĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SEIZE *v.* + -ING [2].] **1.** That seizes, takes possession, or lays hold on something.

1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* II. 1027 (Romney Marsh) The Seizing Officer of wrecks, fines and forfeitures,..is remunerated by his charges for business done. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* viii. 144 The rest of the pack, with the seizing hounds and their owner, had apparently gone off upon some other scent.

2. That seizes the attention; arresting, powerfully impressive. [After F. *saisissant*.]

1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 Mar. 8/2 One [woman] being exceedingly lovely, and the other of a very seizing ugliness. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 100 There was something abnormal..in the very essence of the creature that now faced me—something seizing, surprising and revolting.

† **Sei·zling.** *Obs.*[-0] [Corruptly a. G. *setzling* in the same sense.] (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 325/2 A Carpe, first a Seizling, then a Sproll or Sprall, then a Carbe or Karbe.

† **Sei·zor.** *Law. Obs.* Also 6 **seisor.** [f. SEIZE *v.* + -OR.] A person authorized to seize persons or goods.

1555 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 449 All that he shall soo bye to be solde shalbe forfaict, halfe to the seisor or accuser. 1626 *Proclam.* 29 Sept., All the Tobacco which, uppon any Seizure shall become forfeyted, shall be brought to our Custom House..where the seizor thereof shall deliver the same to our use. 1702 *Guide for Constables* 27 Any person may make such seizures..and..the seizors shall ..cause the said cattle..to be killed; and the hides and tallow shall be to the seizor.

Seizure (sī·ʒiúɹ). Forms: 5 **seasur, seissure,** 5–6 **seasour,** 6 **seasor, ceazure, seysure,** 6–7 **seasure,** 7 **ceasure,** 6–9 **seisure,** 6– **seizure.** [f. SEIZE *v.* + -URE.]

1. The action or an act of seizing, or the fact of being seized; confiscation or forcible taking possession (of land or goods); a sudden and forcible taking hold.

1482 in Leadam *Star Chamber Cases* (1903) 9 The xxvjth day of Auguste..your sayde seruaunt shuld come to Topsam ..and founde the same seasur as ys in forme afor rehersid and ratified the same seasur. 1492 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 456/1 The Banishment of Scotts out of England by a certeyne day, under loss and seissure of theyr Goodes. 1545 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (1898) 172 Onles some iuste cause of forfeiture and seasour of and in the same demesne landes..shall growe to the said defendauntes. 1592 *No-body & Some-body* F 3 b, Lets..make ceazure of the Crowne. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. i. 10 Thy Lands and all *things* that thou dost call thine, *Worth seizure*, do we seize into our hands. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 99 These suggestions..make such a seizure upon my Spirit. 1701 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 516 His Majestie's Attornie-Generall..moved..for a seisure of the premises. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 143 The seizure of the estates of the church. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xiii, His grasp..is like the seizure of a vice! 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. iv. III. 131 The burning of villages and the seizure of the inhabitants as slaves. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. xxiv, We called in at your office as we came by, and found a seizure was also put in there. 1878 22*nd Rep. Customs Comm.* 56 A seizure of 108 lbs. of uncustomed tobacco was effected.

† **b.** Grasp, hold; a fastening. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 241 And shall these hands..Vnyoke this seysure? 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 132 With spels and charmes I break the Vipers iaw, Cleaue solid rocks, okes from their seasures draw.

c. A sudden attack of illness, esp. a fit of apoplexy or epilepsy. Also, a sudden visitation (of calamity).

1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 June, The seizure was, I think, not apoplectical. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 203 If a person is incommoded by nausea or vomiting, on his seizure with this fever. *a* 1881 D. G. ROSSETTI *House of Life* vi, What..seizure of malign vicissitude Can rob this body of honour.. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 347 The character of the ..ptures in general paralysis also varies.

† **2.** Possession, SEISIN. *Obs.*

1592 LODGE *Euph. Shadow* (1882) 16 When chillie age had seasure of this earth. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 303 As he [Satan] hath giuen Rome seizure of the keyes of heauen, so [etc.]. 1612 — *Ministers Portion* 44 Such consecration giues him seizure of them in fee. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* iv. 56 It hath thereby..a seisure and delivery of those heavenly joyes, which it had here onely in assurance of hope. 1641 BRATHWAIT *Penit. Pilgr.* xix. 101 So dangerous is the custome of sinne, when it has taken seazure, or possession of the soule. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 202 On whom these inferiour contentments have taken Seasure.

3. *Mech.* The action of SEIZE *v.* 11.

1903 COOPER-KEY *Rep. Explos. Lowwood* 7 Partial 'seizure' took place at times between the ram and the U-leather.

Sejant (sī·dʒănt), *a. Her.* Forms: 6 **seand, seiaunte, seiante,** 7 **seijant,** 7–9 **seiant,** 7– **sejant.** [Properly *seiant*, a. OF. **seiant* var. of *seant* (mod.F. *séant*), pres. pple. of *seoir* to sit:—L. *sedēre*.] In a sitting posture; *esp.* of a quadruped: Sitting with the fore-legs upright.

c 1500 *Sc. Poem on Her.* 129 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 98 First, a lionne statant;..the v. seand. 1562 LEGH *Armory* 79 b, A Lion seiaunte, Sable. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 396 A falcon Seiant vpon a gloue. 1644 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 17 Creast, a dog sejant. *c* 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 459/1 Two Squirrels sejant adossée Gules. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 7 (ed. 3) 365 A lion sejant affronté gu.

Sejoin (sĭdʒoin), *v. rare.* Also 6 **seajoyn,** 6–7 **sejoyn(e.** [f. SE- + JOIN *v.*, after L. *sējungĕre*: see SEJUNCT.] *trans.* To separate, disjoin.

1568 tr. *P. Mart. Vermil. Comm. Rom.* viii. 207 b, Wherfore in godly men feare is neuer seioyned from faith. 1584 LODGE *Alarum agst. Usurers* 22 Though perhaps my tearmes by distance be Seaioyned from thee. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 184 Which Councells though they be sejoynd in Colleges and Offices, yet when the quality of the affair requires, they all consociat. *a* 1754 W. HAMILTON *Poems, To Gentl. going to travel* 173 Thou wanderest into foreign realms, from this Far, far sejoined. 1844 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. II. 333 That it may appear whether they are to be conjoined or sejoined.

† **Sejoi·nt,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. SE- + JOINT *a.*, after L. *sējunctus*, pa. pple of *sējungĕre*: see SEJUNCT.] Separated, disjoined.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 370 Deuyde hem that pith be fro pith seioynt [gl. *seiuncta*].

‖ **Séjour** (seʒūɹ). [Fr., f. *séjourner* to SOJOURN. Cf. SOJOUR.]

1. The act of staying or sojourning in a place (for a longer or shorter period).

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. ix. 63 We now had a Sejour, or Day's Rest. 1759 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 30 Mar., In the meantime, make the best of your *séjour* where you are. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Spectre Tapp.*, Mrs. Simpkinson preferred a short *séjour* in the still-room.

2. A place of sojourn or residence.

1769 LD. HOLLAND in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 375 You will have a better opinion of the *séjour* of Nice. 1770 H. ST. JOHN ibid. III. 6 Then comes the melancholy passage to Mahon; then the charming *séjour* of Minorca. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XXV, Edinburgh..in autumn is the most melancholy *sejour* that ever poor mortals were condemned to.

Sejourne, obs. form of SOJOURN *v.*

Sejugate (se·dʒŭgēlt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *sējugāt-*, ppl. stem of *sējugāre*, f. *sē-* SE- + *jugāre* to yoke, join.] *trans.* To separate, disjoin.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 534 His infallible eye,..The darkness from the light shall sejugate.

Sejugous (se·dʒŭgəs), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *sējug-us* (f. *sex* six + *jug-um* yoke or pair of cattle) + -OUS. L. had *sējugis* adj. and sb. (a chariot) drawn by six horses.] (See quot.)

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Sejugum folium*, a sejugous leaf; or a pinnate leaf having six pairs of leaflets.

† **Seju·nct,** *a. Obs. rare*[-2]. [ad. L. *sējunctus*, pa. pple. of *sējungĕre* to separate, f. *sē-* SE- + *jungĕre* to join.] Separated, separate.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 351 The seiunct Territories of the English, Welch, and Scots. 1648 N. ESTWICK *Treat. Holy Ghost* 90 Hereby is noted a peculiar manner of the original of one Person from another.., as the Son from the Father, which is sejunct from the Father.

Sejunction (sĭdʒwŋkʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *sējunctiōn-em*, f. *sējungĕre*: see prec.] Separation.

In quot. *c* 1530 as a term of rhetoric, after Cicero.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 74 This diuision is deuyded into seiunction and distribucion. Seiunction is whan we shewe wherin our aduersaries and we agre, and what it is, wherupon we stryue. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* I. i. 4 Amongst the Mathematicians the Lines are considered under divers species, as Right or Straight..; as also is considerable ..their Application and Sejunction, their Conjunction and Separation. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 26 Difference restraineth not the Genus, but by a kind of opposition and sejunction of the Species. 1831 I. TAYLOR *J. Edwards' Freedom of Will* Introd. Ess. 86 The sounds *good, nice, pleasant*, ..&c. so fix themselves in the memory in connexion with qualities, as to admit of sejunction from their concretes. 1867 *Transmut. Species* xiv. 262 An efficient rule for dissociation and sejunction.

† **Seju·nctively,** *adv. Obs. rare*[-2]. [f. **sejunctive* adj. (as if ad. L. **sējunctīv-us*, f. *sējunct-us* SEJUNCT) + -LY [2].] Separately.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. (1612) 322 As holesome Plants and poysonous, light, darkenesse, Heat, and Cold, That Contraries of Creatures, seiunctiuely, should holde. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 28 Neither vitrioll nor Galls are sejunctively black.

† **Seju·nctly,** *adv. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. SEJUNCT *a.* + -LY [2].] Separately.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xv. (1612) 68 Fower Dukes at once, in ciuil broyles, seiunctly after raine [= reign].

† **Seju·ngate,** *v. Obs. rare*[-1]. [? Misprinted for SEJUGATE; or badly f. L. *sējungĕre* SEJUNGE *v.* + -ATE.] = SEJUGATE *v.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 7 b, These bones are seiungated on eche side, in their endes and borders. *Ibid.* I. 9 b, The eight bone of the head is..seiungated from the Cuneale bone..by the vij. Suture.

† **Seju·ngе,** *v. Obs. rare*[-2]. [ad. L. *sējungĕre*: see SEJUNCT *a.*] *trans.* To separate, disjoin.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/1 Then must the seiunged and separated partes, ioyn and heale together agayn. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 311/1 By which occasione these little bones soe will separate and seiunge themselves from the other fleshe and Bones.

† **Seju·ngible,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. In 7 sejungeable. [ad. L. type **sējungibilis*, f. *sējungĕre* to separate: see SEJUNGE *v.* and -IBLE, -ABLE.] That may be separated or sejoined.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* I. 105 The spawn and egge are sejungeable [*so all edd.* 1659–92] from the fish and fowl, and yet still retain the prolifick power of generation.

Sek, obs. f. SACK *sb.*[1]; obs. pa. t. of SUCK.

Sek, Seke, obs. forms of SEEK, SICK.

Seken, Seker, obs. forms of SICKEN, SICKER.

Sekil, Sekir(e, obs. ff. SIECLE, SICKER.

Sekk, obs. form of SACK *sb.*[3]

† Sekke, *v. nonce-wd.* [Back-formation from *seketur* SECUTOR, with allusion to *sekke* SACK *sb.*[1]]

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6235 Þe whyles þe executours sekke [*gloss,* fyl þe bag] Of þe soule þey ne rekke.

Sekke, Sekklath, obs. ff. SACK, SACKCLOTH.

Sekur, Sekyl, sekkul: see SICKER, SICKLE *a.*

Sel, obs. form of CELL *sb.*[1]

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. 329 Þe thryd day he come agane..to þe sel, quhare frere pelagius can duel. 1546 BALE *Lng. Votaries* I. (1560) 38 b, The sel of an holy Nun.

Sel, obs. f. SEAL, SELL *v.*; variant of SELE *Obs.*

Selachian (sɪ·lē·kiăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* Also selacian, selacean. [f. mod.L. *Selachē* (a. Gr. σελάχη, pl. of σέλαχος, shark) or its derivative *Selachii* + -IAN. Cf. F. *sélacien* (Cuvier).] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to the genus *Selache* (Cuvier) of sharks, or to the group *Selachii,* the sharks and their allies. b. *sb.* A shark or allied fish.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 391 The Selacians. 1857 AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. U. S.* I. 82 *note,* I would, therefore, propose the name of Selachians for a distinct class embracing the Sharks, Skates, and Chimæras. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1873) 308 The selaceans or sharks. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 38 A few Selachian fishes.

Selad, obs. form of SALAD.

Seladony, -dyne, var. ff. CELIDONY[1] *Obs.*

Seladyne (also **seledyne**), ? var. CELIDONY[2] *Obs.* Cf. SALADINE *sb.*[2]

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 22 (Douce MS.) With saffres and seladynes [*Ireland MS.* seledynis] set by þe sides.

‖ **Selaginella** (sɪ̆lɛ̆ɪdʒɪ-, sɪ̆lædʒɪne·lă). *Bot.* [mod.L., dim. of SELAGO.] A genus of cryptogams; also (with *pl.*) a plant of this genus.

1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 350 A carpet of lovely green *Selaginella.* 1891 L. H. BAILEY *Nursery-bk.* (1896) 24 Ferns, lycopodiums and selaginellas are often grown from spores.

‖ **Selago** (sɪ̆lē·gō). *Bot.* [L. *selāgo.*] † a. The club-moss *Lycopodium Selago* (*obs.*). b. A Linnæan genus of S. African herbs or undershrubs.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxiv. xi. II. 193 Much like unto this hearbe Savine, is that which they call Selago.] *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Witch* III. iii. (1778) 70 Heer's Pannax too... And Selago, Hedge hisop too.

‖ **Selah** (sē·lä). Also 6–7 sela. [Heb. סֶלָה *se·lāh.*] A Hebrew word, occurring frequently at the end of a verse in the Psalter and thrice in Hab. iii, by the LXX rendered διάψαλμα; supposed to be a musical or liturgical direction of some kind, perhaps indicating pause or rest. Hence in various allusive uses (see quots.).

1530 tr. *Bucer's Psalms* iii. A 5, This worde *Selah* signifyeth ye sentence before to be pond'red with a depe affecte, longe to be rested upon and the voyce there to be exalted. 1623 S. WARD *Peace-off.* (1624) 50 Record, not all and euery fauour, which is impossible, but the most memorable and thankworthy; putting a special Selah of thankes vpon them. 1826 MRS. BROWNING *Ess. Mind* II. 629 Then comes the Selah! and the voice is hush'd. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iv, But you need not think I am going to tell you every time his popgun goes off, making a Selah of him whenever I want to change the subject.

Selam(e, Selander: see SALAAM, SALLENDER.

Selandine, -yne, obs. forms of CELANDINE.

Selar, variant of CELURE *Obs.,* canopy.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. vi. 698 The selar of the bedde.

Selar(e, obs. forms of CELLAR.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670/14 *Hoc selarium,* selare.

Selblack, variant of SELFBLACK *Obs.*

Selch(e, selcht, obs. forms of SEAL *sb.*[1]

Selcitud, obs. form of CELSITUDE.

† Se·lcouth, *a., adv.,* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 seld-, (selt-), selcuð, 2–3 sel-, seolcuð, 3 sel-, seolkuð, *Orm.* sellcuþ, (selkeð, sulcuð, -kuð, sæl-, salcuð), 3–5 selcuþ, -cuth, -kuth, -couþ, -kouþ, 4–5 selcuþe, -couþe, -cowþ(e, -kowþ, -coþ(e, (4 selcut, -cutt, -cuht, silkouth, 5 selcowgh, -kow, -cought, -chouth, seelcowth), 3–6, 9 selcouth. [f. OE. *seld-an* SELDOM + *cūð* known: see COUTH *a.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Unfamiliar, unusual, rare; strange, marvellous, wonderful.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 7 Hē wæs oflyst ðæs seldcuðan sones. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19217 Forr þatt wass wiss sellcuþ mecleȝȝc, & sellcuþ ædmodnesse. *c* 1205 LAY. 3894 From heouene her com a sulcuð flod. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 33 Þis was þe selcouthest cas, þat haf herd neuen. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 452/1 Selkow, or seeldam seyne [*v.rr.* selcowthe, seelcowth], *rarus.* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 103 Yonder I se a selcowth syght. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 14 She..wondred much at his so selcouth case. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xii, Deep import from that selcouth sign Did many a mountain Seer divine.

2. Various, different, not of one kind.

a 1000 *Colloq. Ælfric* in Wr.-Wülcker 96 *Varias uestes,* selcuþe reaf. *a* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Seofe leies uwil[c]an of seolcuðre heowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23 Sanges sere of selcuth [*Gött.* diuers] rime, Inglis, frankys and latine. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 490 Þer-inne..we sen selcouþe kindus Of þe fletinge fihs [L. *ibi varia genera piscium contemplamur*]. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* xii. 28 Aftyr many selcouth & dyuers redes [orig. *post multa variaque consilia*].

B. *adv.* Wonderfully.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1060 Þis abel was a hird for fee, Selcuth hali man was he. *Ibid.* 24093 Mi sun þat was sa selcut suete.

C. *sb.* Something wonderful; a marvel.

c 1200 ORMIN 16156, & tatt wass wunnderliȝ sellcuþ, & wunnderrliȝ forrtakenn. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 556 In ðe se senden selcuðes manie. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2579 Se wich a selcouþ þis semliche best worcheþ. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 355 Many selcouthes I seygh. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* ix. (*Fox, Wolf & Cadger*) xvii, Sic ane selcouth saw I not this seuin ȝeir.

b. In phrases, as *what selcouth, no selcouth,* what wonder, no wonder. *Me* (*him,* etc.) *thinks selcouth, I have selcouth* = I wonder.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Gif him þuncheð wunder & selkuð of swuch onswere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1238 Adam had pastd nine hundret yere, Nai selcut þof he wex vn-fere. *Ibid.* 13902 Selcut me thinc [*Trin.* Selcouþe I haue] yee hatte me sua. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 358 And how amonge þe grene grasse grewe so many hewes, And somme soure and some swete, selcouthe me þouȝte.

Hence † **Se·lcouthness** *Obs.*—

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 452/1 Selcowtnesse [*Winch. MS.* Selcowthnesses, Seelcowthnesses], *raritas.*

† **Se·lcouth,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. SELCOUTH *a.*] *trans.* To make wonderful; to show as marvellous.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* iv. 4 And wites þat lauerd his haligh selkouþede [*v.r.* selcuþed] he [Vulg. *mirificavit*]. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Ps.* xv. 2 He selcouthid alle mi willes [Vulg. *mirificavit omnes voluntates meas*].

† **Se·lcouthly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. SELCOUTH *a.* + -LY[2].] Strangely, wonderfully.

c 1200 ORMIN 2586 Forr nære ȝho nohht Drihhtin Godd Swa sellcuþlike cweme, ȝiff [etc.]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7333 So waxynge folk..Ne so gendryng, ne so pleyntyue..In no londe scholde men fynde, Ne selcouploker so to gendre. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 680 Selcouthly in seir he was set suttelly.

† **Seld,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 seld, 2 selt, 3 seld, 5 selde, 6 *Hist.* silde. [OE. *seld* neut., metathetic form of *setl* SETTLE *sb.*

(A distinct word from OE. *sęld, sæld* mansion, hall.)]

1. A seat, throne.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* x. 5 In heofene seld his. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Ða apostoli siððan..isetten iacob þet wes ihaten rihtwis on cristes selt [*Ælfric* setle]. *c* 1205 LAY. 25988 And þa six swin he gon æten alle ær he aðise of selde.

2. A shop. (In L. records *selda* or *silda*; also in AF. form *seude.*) Also, a stand for spectators.

[1407 *Maldon* (Essex) liber A, lf. 14 b, Pro parcella terre de communi super quam finis unius seude in le draperie est edificatus.] *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 96 And ij. seldis in the market of Wycombe. *Ibid.* 508 One selde, with a solar ouer the same selde I-bilde. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 206 After which time the king caused this silde or shede to bee made, and strongly to bee builded of stone, for himself, the Queene, and other estates to stand in, and there to behold the iustings. *Ibid.* 207 The men of Bredstreete ward contended with the men of Cordwayner street ward for a selde or shede.

† **Seld,** *adv.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: 3–7 selde, 4–7 seld; 3 sealde, 3–6 sielde, 4 sylde, 4–5 seyld(e, 4–6 seild(e, silde, seelde, 4–7 seeld, 5 zelde, 6 sield, sealde, 6–7 sild. [Early ME. *selde,* formed as positive to *seldor, seldost,* in OE. used as compar. and superl. of *seldan* SELDOM.]

A. *adv.* = SELDOM *adv.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 240 *Raro* seldan, *rarius* seldor, *rarissime* ealra seldost. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 He haueð..gon..seldere þene he sholde to his chirche. *c* 1205 LAY. 17940 For selde [*c* 1275 sealde] he aswint þe to him seolue þencheð. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 474/424 Ȝwane he is wroth, he doth wreche, ake þat fallez ful sielde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 371 The peple hym heelde A prudent man, and that is seyn ful seelde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 131 Egypt is silde bereyne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 175 b/2 He wente ofte barefote and selde ware ony gyrdle. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 225/2 It is pytye that we see suche lyghte so sielde. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 158 Report that sild to honour is a friend. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* IX. xxiv, A weapon strange, before this seen but seeld. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* iv. 26 Though such a fall hath heard of been but seeld.

b. *predicatively.* (Cf. SELDOM *adv.* d.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 78 For sielde it is that love alloweth The gentil man withoute god. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiii. (1885) 141 Wherfore it is right selde þat Frenchmen be hanged ffor robbery.

B. *adj.* = SELDOM *a.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) k j, Yf the herte be to dieye & colde he makyth..slowȝ brethe and selde [L. *respiratio tarda est & rara*]. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1172/1 Let vs..make those kyndes of recreacion as shorte and as silde as we can. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. 530 Therefore hath nature bestowed..on vs a seld and vncertaine abilitie. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* IV. H 2 b, Honest women are so sild and rare.

C. *Comb.,* as *seld-heard-of, -known, -shaven, -shown* adjs.; **seld-speech,** taciturnity; **seld-time, -when** (also *-whens*), **-where, -while** *advs*, rarely. Also SELDSEEN *a.*

1597 *Cert. Prayers* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 671 Thy rare-seen, unused, and *seeld-heard-of goodness. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. 256 Strange and *seld-knowne opinions. 1800 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 14 Aug., Please to blot out 'gentle-hearted', and substitute..*seld-shaven, odd-eyed, stuttering, or any other epithet. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 229 *Seld-showne Flamins Doe presse among the popular Throngs. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 Nouh ware ..ine holi write, ne ivinde we þet heo spec bute uor siðen; auh for þe *seldspeche hire wordes weren heuie. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 90, I me reioyսed of my liberte, That *seelde [*v.r* selden] tyme is founde in mariage. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xliii. 313 Ðonne cymð sio blis *seldhwanne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Swuch ouh wummone loie to leou—luuelich & liðe, and seldhwonne stunne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 333 Men of that lond haueþ no feuere, but onliche þe feuere agu, and þat wel silde whanne. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Prov. Priv.* 157 Thow shalte preyse and commende scarsly and seldewannes. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 40 Meete shall they seelde when, or haply neuer. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 234 Chastete, which *sielde wher Comth nou adaies into place. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 389 þey..eteþ wel *seelde while.

Seld, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of SELL *v.*

† **Seldall.** *Obs. rare.*

1560 in *Coventry Corpus Chr. Plays* (1902) 86 A selldall for God xij d. *a* 1585 *Ibid.* 82 A seldall for God xij d.

Selde, obs. pa. t. of SELL *v.*

Seldom (se·ldəm), *adv.* and *a.* Forms: α. 1 seldan, -on, -un, 3–6 selden, (3 *Orm.* seldenn), 4–5 -ene, -on(e, -yn(e, -ine, 4–6 -in, 5 -ing, -an, celdane; 4–5 sild-, sylden, 5 -un, -yn, 4–6 -on; 4–5 sielden, seelden, -yn, seilden, -yn, 4–6 -in, 5 seyldyn. Also SENDLE. β. 1, 3, 5 seldum, 4–7 -ome, 5 celdom, seldoum, 6 selldome, 4–seldom; 5–7 sildom(e, 6 syldome, seildum; 4–7 seeldome, 5 -am, -em, ceeldam, 6 seeldom, sealdome, 6–7 sieldome. [OE. *seldan* (altered to *seldum* by the analogy of advb. datives plural like *hwilum*: see WHILOM) corresponds to OFris. *sielden,* MLG., MDu. *selden* (mod.Du. *zelden*), OHG. *seltan* (MHG., mod.G. *selten*), ON. *sialdan* (Da. *sjelden,* Sw. *sällan*), f. OTeut. **seldo-* (prob. an adj.) represented in Goth *sildaleik-s* wonderful (whence *sildaleikjan* to be astonished). The ulterior affinities are unknown.]

A. *adv.* On few occasions, in few cases or instances, not often; rarely, infrequently.

α. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* ix. 57 Seldun mon ȝeleornað on miclum rice eaðmodnesse. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8468 Forrþi þatt Arrchelaw þe king þær munnde cumenn seldenn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII ii. (1495) 441 Also in wynter selden or neuer pytte water fresyth. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 Thai eyten no flesshe but yf it be right seldon a litle larde. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 142 For seildin had thai sene sic folkis befoir. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 85 Pryncys and lordys syldon loke to the gud ordur and welth of theyr subiectys.

β. *a* 1000 [see b]. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 241 Ðe mire..resteð hire seldum. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 756 For seldom a man þat has þat held, Hele has, and him-self may weld. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 65/1 Ceeldam (*P.* celdom), *raro.* *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiv. 77 Seeldem fallith the contrarie. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* A 4 b, That face [is] most faire, which seldommest comes into the open ayre. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 47 Or oftner, or seldomer, as occasion required. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 348 Listners seldome hear good of themselves. 1748 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Montagu* 2 Feb. (1893) II. 159 Complainers are seldom pitied, and boasters yet seldomer believed. 1867 MILL *Subj. Women* (1869) 142 Women, it is said, seldomer fall under the penal law..than men.

Proverb. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* I. iv. Wks. (1562) A iv b, Seldome comth the better. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* II. iii. 4. 1650 H. PARKER *Tyrne Portr. Kings Eng.* 32 Yet (as we say) Seldom comes a better; when one is cut off, another like the Hidra's head springs up in his place.

b. With *ever* added pleonastically. (Cf. EVER 7 c, RARELY 2 b.) ? *Obs.*

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 269 Seldum æfre his leoma licggað. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* iv. 17 They seek to immortalize themselves upon their possessions; but the third heire seldome ever owns them. 1813, 1828 [see EVER 7 c].

†**c.** *Seldom or ever*: by confusion of 'seldom if ever' and 'seldom or never'. (Cf. EVER 7 b, RARELY 2 c.)

1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 14 ¶ 2 The Players seldom or ever throw out the Voice with any Vehemence. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 100 It is what they seldom or ever do.

d. *It is seldom that . . .* (Cf. RARELY 2 d.) Also † *it is seldom when . . .* (Cf. *seldom-when* in C.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 30 Ful selden is that welthe Can soffre his oghne astat in helthe. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lviii. (1869) 98 Seelden it was þat i sih hire. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV,* IV. iv. 79 'Tis seldome, when the Bee doth leaue her Comb In the dead Carrion. 1812 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 599 It is seldom that want of leisure can be fairly stated as an excuse for not writing. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. V. 229 It was seldom indeed that a white freeman ..was employed in severe bodily labour.

B. *adj.* Rare, infrequent. *Obs.* exc. occas. with agent-n. or noun of action.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 328/2 Seldome [*MS.* seldone], *infrequens, rarus, rariter.* 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 71 b, Chastite is an exceadinge selden gyfte. 1585 Q. ELIZ. in *Holinshed's Chron.* (1587) III. 1396/2 Yet amongst my manie volumes, I hope Gods booke hath not beene my sildomest lectures. 1587 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 445 Yf at seldom tymes he should chaunce to play at lawfull games. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lii, Blunting the fine point of seldome pleasure. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* II. § 2 (1727) 59 A suppressed and seldom anger. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* v. § 14. 45 We should think it wisdom to be as frequent as we are ordinarily seldom in it. 1797 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 302 His 'nor did not', used as an affirmative at seldom times by Milton, is frequent here. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Books & Reading,* Seldom-readers are slow readers. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xix, They..watched, with grieved hearts and seldom speech. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 Nov. 1/2 On evenings reserved..to the seldom speakers.

C. *Comb.*, as *seldom-comfortless, -seen* (cf. SELDSEEN), *-trodden* adjs.; **seldom-time(s, -when, -while** *advs.*, rarely.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 229 His *seldom-comfortlesse flatterers. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 452/1 Selkow, or *seeldam seyne, *rarus*. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 22 So woorthie and so seldome-seene guests. 1386 *Selden time [see *old-time*, SELD C.]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2289 Ful seldyn tyme speke he walde. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 106 It *seldome times chaunceth but that one of the parties are deceived. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 4 Þeah hi *seldum hwonne beswemde weorðen. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 He duelte evere in chambre stille,.. That selden whanne in other stede *If that he wolde wenden oute. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 89 Sildome when The steeled Gaoler is the friend of men. 1876 LANIER *Poems, Ps. West* 107 Solemn wings that wave but *seldomwhile.

† Se·ldomly, *adv. Obs.* [f. SELDOM *a.* + -LY 2.] Rarely.

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 143 So that it be vsed rarely, seldomly. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 8 The aire is for the most part pure, seldomely corrupted with noysome vapours.

Seldomness (se·ldəmnės). [f. SELDOM *a.* + -NESS.] Infrequency, rareness.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. Liv b, The sildomenesse of suche as are seen to attain to that point. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. i. (1716) 44 The strength of delight is in its seldomness or rarity. 1792 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 172 Suffer the length of my letters to attone for their seldomness. 1861 LD. PALMERSTON *Sp.* in *Times* 9 Jan. 6/4 In proportion to the seldomness of those occasions..is the gratification which they afford.

† Se·ldsæn, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **seldsíene, -sýnde,** 3 **seldcene, seltsene, -scene,** 6 **seld-, seildsene, seeldseene,** 6–7 **seldseen(e.** [OE. *seldsíene* = MDu. *seltsiene*, OHG. *seltsâni* (MHG. *seltsæne*, mod.G. with change of suffix *seltsam*), ON. *sialdsénn* (Sw. has *sällsam* after Ger.):— OTeut. **seldosewnjo-, -sæwnjo-*: see SELDOM and SENE *a.*] Seldom to be seen or met with; rare. (By 16th c. writers sometimes analysed as *seld seen.*)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. (1883) 76 Cirus ġeahsade.. þæt þæm folce seldsiene & uncuðe wæron wines dryncas. *c* 959 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* (1845) III. 450 Ælc seldsynde fisc ðe weorðlic byð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Our speche schal beon seldcene. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 Hit is selt sene on eorðe. 1547 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* I. viii. C iv b, Thales.. was asked what was the most difficill and seldest seen thing? He aunswered: an olde Tyrant. A selde sene thing in dede. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. 63 Seildsene costly stones. 1616 T. SCOT *Philomythie* D 5 b, The most precious-seld-seen Vnicorne.

Sele (sīl), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **sǽl** (*dat. pl.* **sǽlum, sálum**), **seel,** 3 **sæl, seale, sil,** 3–5 **sel,** 4 **sell,** 4–5 **cele, seele,** 4–8 **seel,** 4, 9 **seyle,** 5 **ceele, ceyl(l)e,** 5–6 **seill, seyll(e,** 5, 9 **sale,** 7 **ceile,** 7–9 **seal, seil,** 3– **sele.** [OE. *sǽl* masc. and fem.:—OTeut. type **sǽli-z,* app. a subst. use of the adj. found in Goth. *sêl-s* good (whence *sêlei* goodness), ON. *sæll* happy (whence *sæla* wk. fem., *sæld* str. fem., happiness); in WGer. outside Eng. preserved only in derivatives, OS. *sâlig*, OHG. *sâlig* (see SEELY *a.*), MHG. *sælîche* fortunately, OS. *sâlda*, OHG. *sâlida* happiness (see SELTH). An ablaut-variant **sōl-* occurs in OE. *sél* adv.: see etymological note to SELE *a.*]

1. Happiness, prosperity, good fortune. *On sele, a sele* (OE. *on sǽlum, on sálum*): happy.

Beowulf 607 Þa wæs on salum sinces brytta. *Ibid.* 1170 Þu on sælum wes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Þu ware a sele gief ich was wroð. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14304 All middellær-dess sellþe & sel. *c* 1205 LAY. 10040 Bruttes heo gretten.. beden heom beon on sele [*c* 1275 seale]. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 183 Ihesu min heorte Mi sel mi saule hele. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2905 Þar neuer man sank Þat was o sele. *Ibid.* 3962 He is vm-sett all wit sell. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 2409 Sele yow bytyde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1117 Lord, sa haf I sele, in galouay we haf don rycht wele. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 72 How rewfully he hinges here, That set you first in ceile! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. i. 46 So haif I seill. 1668 R. B. *Adagia Scot.* 47 Seil comes not while sorrow be gone. 1875 W. ALEXANDER *Sk. Ain Folk* 82 Seil upo' them, they're a winsome pair.

2. Favourable or proper time, opportune moment; occasion, opportunity; season, time of day. Cf. BARLEY-*sele*, HAYSEL.

With OE. *sǽl and mǽl* (Beowulf) cf. quot. *a* 1825. *To give the sele of the day*: 'to pass the time of day,' to give a friendly greeting in passing.

Beowulf 1008 Þa wæs sæl and mæl, þæt to healle gang Healfdenes sunu. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 112 Þas wyrte man mæg niman on ælcne sæl. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Ðos ġeawe word seide ure drihten..at sume sele, þo þe he wunede licamliche on eorðe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1095 Loth and his doȝtres two Ledden ðis angeles ut in sel. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5779 Now whom Myȝt y fynde, þys yche sele, To whom y myȝt selle Pers wele. 1375 *Creation* 770 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 133 Þo wente he aȝen in þat sel And tolde Mihel his cas. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* 682 Þat alle þese þingys at euery tyme & seele schuld be redressed. *a* 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 1898) 354 He hath mett wyth the goode man mercy in a schroude sell. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. verse 18. I. xxx. § 1. 385 At what ceile of the day or night soever it be. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 76 It is a fair *seel* for you to come at, i.e. a fair season or time; spoken ironically to them that come late...What Seel of day? What time of day. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 387 *Seel*, or *Seal*, time or season; as, 'hay-seel', hay-time; 'barley-seel', barley seed-time; 'wheat-seel', wheat seed-time; 'bark-seel', the barking season. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v. *Seal*, Of an idle and dissipated fellow, we say that he 'keeps bad seals';.. of a sober, regular, and industrious man..that he 'keeps good seals and meals'. 1827 BORROW *Romany Rye* I. xxi. 249 As I passed.., I gave the man the sele of the day.

b. A period of time.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 953 He mihte bet speken a sele. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7005 Syf Constant had lyued ani sel He schuld haue mended þe lond ful wel. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 80 Þer duelled þei non seel. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys, Mary Magd.* 1026 In ful short seel.

† Sele, *a. Obs.* Forms: *Compar.* 1 **sélra, séllra, sélla,** 2–3 **selre,** 3 **selere**; *Superl.* 1 **sélest,** 3 **selest**; *Positive* 3 **sæl, sel, seal,** *accus.* **seolne.** [The OE. *sélra, sélla*, better, *sélest* best, represent OTeut. types **sōlizon-, *sōlisto-* (cf. OE. *sél*, older *sǽl* adv. better:—**sōliz*), f. **sōl-*, ablaut-variant of **sǽl-*: see SELE *sb.* The positive *sel(e* in early ME. is a back-formation from the other degrees; whether there is mixture of an adoption of ON. *sæll* happy is uncertain.] Good.

Beowulf 2890 Deað bið sella eorla ġehwylcum þonne edwitlif! *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 31 Sellra [L. *meliores*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., Ðe synt selran. *Ibid.* Luke x. 42 Maria ġeces þæne selestan dæl. *c* 1205 LAY. 3955 He ferde awi ouer sæ Þat him þuhte selest. *Ibid.* 17679 Þæt vther his broðer hæfde him þider i-send seolne læche. *Ibid.* 21166 Ne isæh næuere na man selere cniht nenne. *Ibid.* 24954 Þus andswærede Walwain þe sele. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 67 In al þat euer sel is. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7430 For ben yee sele, ben ye wrothe, Ynde and Perce buth myn bothe.

Sele, obs. form of CEIL *v.*

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1519 Sylours of sendale to sele ouire þe gatis.

Sele: see SEAL *sbs.*, SEEL *v.*[2], SEELY *a.*, SELL *v.*

Select (sĭle·kt), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 6 **selecte.** [ad. L. *sélect-us* select, chosen, pple. of *sēligĕre* to choose out, select, f. *sē-* apart, SE- + *legĕre* to collect, choose, etc. Cf. Sp., Pg. *selecto.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Selected, chosen out of a larger number, on account of excellence or fitness; picked.

Select committee, see COMMITTEE 3. *Select meeting*, (amongst Quakers) a meeting of ministers and elders. *Select vestry*, see VESTRY.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Selectus*, chosen from amonge other: chief amonge other: selecte. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Ep. + ij b, When they shall perceiue your Lordshippe..doth allow and accepte them as fragrante floures selecte and gathered out of the pleasant gardynes Mathematicall. 1580 *Lease in Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 237 These twelve select trees. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. Ded., Whom my Muse Doth its select Mecænas chuse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 819 No sooner hee with them of Man and Beast Select for life shall in the Ark be lodg'd. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* II. *Medit. Lord's Pr.* 167 Not only at the select and solemn times of Prayer, but in the general Frame of our conversation. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* June 1647, He married us in Sir Richd. Browne's Chapell.., some few select freinds being present. 1712 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends in Surrey & Sussex* XV. (1886) 140 Its Unanimusly agreed..that a Select Meeting be Held in each Weekly Meeting..concerning the good order and Discipline of the Church. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 653 Select from vulgar Herds, with Garlands gay, A hundred Bulls ascend the Sacred Way. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 159 In the Parish where I serve, the Vestry is compos'd of thirty select Members besides the Rector. 1744 DODSLEY (*title*) A select Collection of Old Plays. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VI. i. 4 The more secret parts of the heathen worship, to which select persons only were admitted. 1819 SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. 217 Every gibbet says its catechism And reads a select chapter in the Bible Before it goes to play. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* III. 1496 (Doncaster) The mayor, aldermen and capital burgesses form the Select Body or common council. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXI. IV. 649 To the smaller plot..only a few select traitors were privy. 1873 (*title*) Cornelius Nepos. Select Lives. With notes by Edward Walford.

2. Hence, Choice, of special value or excellence; composed of or containing the best, choicest or most desirable; superior. **a.** Of things, material or immaterial.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 12 Whence all the world deriues the glorious Features of beautie, and all shapes select, With which high God his workmanship hath deckt. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 74 And they in France of the best rank and station, Are of a most select and generous cheff in that. 1623 LD. HERBERT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* ser. I. III. 164, I will come from the ordinarie voice to the selecter judgement of the Ministers of State, and more intelligent people in this Kingdome. 1656 RIDGELEY *Pract. Physick* Pref. 3 Most select Remedies for every Disease. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 513 And happie Constellations on that houre Shed their selectest influence. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 142 ¶ 5 He has spent his most select Hours in the Knowledge of them. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 19 The Romans appear to have considered the Greeks as the selectest treasuries of the selectest forms of manners. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXVIII, His senior..had consigned a quantity of select wines to him. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 99 If what is called the 'best select' copper is required, the refining process is gone through a second time.

b. Of persons, company, etc. Now often: Unexceptionable with regard to social standing or estimation.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Prol. 3 Select and most respected Auditours. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xvi, Men most select, of speciall worth and sort. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 36 The Venetian Embassador made a ball to Lord Ossery and his family, and Lord Arlington and his, and some other select company last weeke. 1770 MISS BURNEY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 84 The party though small were select. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, The Reverend Charles Merton..kept up all the most select of his old London acquaintances. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* 559 Persecution of that sort which bows down and crushes all but a very few select spirits. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 266 He [the Elector of Saxony] had..a great desire to be a member of the most select and illustrious orders of knighthood. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 278 Company at first aristocratic and select.

absol. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 112 The first of our subscription-concerts..was attended by one hundred and twenty of the select, admittances being decided by ballot. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* ii, The public games..where, in the select of their own countrymen, they saw the handsomest specimens of the human race.

3. Careful in selection. Hence, (of a society or association) admitting only persons of a high class, esp. with regard to social station; exclusive; (of a place of resort) frequented only by persons of good social position.

1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 23 The appetite becomes less keen and more select in its choice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 316 You are select in your acquaintance. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iii. I. 54 And I have spoken for Gwendolen to be a member of our Archery Club —the Brackenshaw Archer Club—the most select thing anywhere. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/1 Such a sweet, select watering-place. All the best people go there.

B. *sb.* † **a.** A selected person or thing. † **b.** A selected class or group, a selection. **c.** See quot. 1881.

a. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* VII. iii. 261 If therefore felicity bee not to bee placed amongst those selects, because they gotte their places rather by chance then desert: yet surely fortune should bee one amongst them. *a* 1733 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr. Guilford* (1742) 29 In Town, he had his Select of Friends and Acquaintance. *a* 1733 — *Exam.* I. ii. § 2 (1740) 32 Borrow of the profligate Speech-makers, or Lyars of the Time in Print, and make a Select out of a Select of them to adorn a Party. *Ibid.* II. iv. § 144. 308 He..sets forth a Select of the Rye-Plot Papers. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* I. 159, I appeared to be the inmate and select of his soul, and almost as necessary to him as his horses and dogs. 1881 INGERSOLL *Oyster-Industr.* (Hist. Fish. Industr. U.S.) 248 *Selects*, oysters of the first quality, *i. e.* selected; applied wholly to opened stock.

Select (sĭle·kt), *v.* [f. L. *sēlect-*, ppl. stem of *sēligĕre* (see prec.).]

1. *trans.* To choose or pick out in preference to another or others. Also *to select out.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 25 To select or choose forth amongst many things what is heade and principall. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. lxxxvii. (1609) 165 Haue you then selected me To be the man whom you would haue displac't Out of the roule of Immortalitie? 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 81 A certaine number..must I select from all. The rest shall beare the businesse in some other fight. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 141 Of some [reeds] the Arabians make darts and jauelins..; others they select to write with. 1706 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr., You desire me to select..some Things from the first Volume of your Miscellanies, which may be altered so as to appear again. 1754 WARBURTON *View Bolingbr. Philos.* ii. 135 Men..were not always sufficiently careful in selecting their arguments. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1843) I. 287 A power of selecting and adapting means to proximate ends according to circumstances. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv, The party was admirably selected. 1839 EARL SPENCER in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* (1840) I. 22 The importance of selecting good male animals [for breeding purposes]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 657 In selecting rebels for punishment. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. ii. 464 He then soon begins to select out fine days for this purpose. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 25 Would a forger have had the wit to select the most.. characteristic thoughts of Plato?

b. Said of impersonal agencies. Cf. SELECTION 3.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* Introd. 5 Any being, if it vary however slightly in any manner profitable to itself,..will have a better chance of surviving, and thus be naturally selected. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 494 The eruption ..not selecting any special nerve territories.

c. To choose and dedicate *to. nonce-use.*

1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 504 The Limbs they sever from th' inclosing Hyde, The Thighs, selected to the Gods, divide.

2. *intr.* To choose or pick out something from a number; to make a selection.

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* III. ix, 'The next dinner you give, George, we will select better', said Lady Frances. 'We will have up the local lawyer who knows the country politics, and *all the friends and foes of the district.*' 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* iv. 102 In man's methodical selection, a breeder selects for some definite object, and free intercrossing will wholly stop his work.

Selectable (sĭle·ktăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. SELECT *v.* + -ABLE.] Worthy or fit to be selected.

1836 HOOD in *Mem.* (1860) I. 239 Each going into his own quarters..though some next door houses were infinitely to appearance more selectable than their neighbours.

Sele·cted, *ppl. a.* [f. SELECT *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Specially chosen, picked out.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* V. ii. 4381 For we haue here the chiefe selected men Of twenty seuerall kingdomes at the least. 1629 QUARLES *Argalus & Parth.* III. Wks. (Grosart) III. 277/1 Sometimes (for change of pleasure) he would read Selected stories, whilst her eares would feed Upon his lips. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales* etc., *Kuts. Bath* 14 He thrice twelve gallant Youths, of high Renown, Selected Souls, of all the Land the Flowr, Appointed to adorn the bridal Hour. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vii, For an instant this man quitted the prisoner, whom he consigned to a selected guard. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* x. 273, I give some selected cases of the Argument from similar customs.

† **2.** Choice, 'select'. *Obs. rare.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I, ii, To his most selected [*Qo.* elected] friend, master Edward Knowell. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* VII. § 4 To keepe still the Lawe of breuitie, by vsing the most eminent and selected examples. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 180 The first true worship of the

world's great king From private and selected hearts did spring.

Hence † **Sele·ctedly** *adv.*

1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* (1638) 48 All of them in their severall faculties being knowne to bee the prime Workmen of the Kingdome, selectedly imploy'd in this Service.

Selecting (sĭle·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SELECT *v.* + -ING 2.] That selects, chooses, or picks out.

1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases Mor.* i. 100 A reasonable result always implies some principle of selection and a selecting agency. 1880 R. H. HUTTON in *Fraser's Mag.* May 665 The..conception of will as a selecting power between two alternatives.

Selection (sĭle·kʃən). [ad. L. *sĕlectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *sĕligĕre*: see SELECT *v.*]

1. The action of selecting or choosing out; also the fact of being selected or chosen.

1646–58 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXV. (ed. 4) 211 While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the selection seems but arbitrary, or upon opinion. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 83 It should seem, then,..that the essence of right conduct lay in selection and rejection. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1843) I. 187 There is [in the instinctive action of insects] selection, but not choice; volition rather than will. 1890 A. J. BELL *Why does Man exist?* xi. 75 Can selection of food-materials by plants be accounted for without consciousness? 1893 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 113 The careful selection of the point of view.

2. A particular choice; choice of a particular individual or individuals; *concr.* the († person or) thing selected; a number of selected († persons or) things. Often, a passage or a number of extracts from one or more literary works.

1805 W. COOKE *Foote* II. 7 His company generally consisted of men of rank and fashion, some literary characters, and a selection from the stage. 1828 B. OAKLEY (*title*) Selections from Shakspeare. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXVII, At this, the assembled selections laughed very heartily. 1865 (*title*) A Selection from the Works of Alfred Tennyson. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 27 They make a selection from His laws, choosing some and rejecting others. 1887 TRAILL in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 479 The English public..does not pretend to care for poetry except in 'selections'.

b. *Sporting.* The horse or horses selected by a racing prophet as likely to win or obtain a place.

1901 *Scotsman* 12 Mar. 5/2 In 1897..the sporting selections of a highly respectable newspaper..the individual race prophecies numbered 1739.

c. in *pl.* 'In tobacco-culture, the choicest leaves and the highest grades of tobacco' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

3. a. Applied *spec.* to the action of a breeder in selecting individuals from which to breed, in order to obtain some desired quality or characteristic in the descendants. **b.** Hence in *Biology*, used by C. Darwin (*Origin of Species*, 1859) and subsequent writers, to designate any process, whether artificial or natural, which brings about a particular modification of an animal or vegetable type by ensuring that in successive generations the individuals that reproduce their kind shall be those that have transmissible variations from the ancestral form in the direction of this modification.

Natural selection: the operation of natural causes by which those individuals of a species that are best adapted to the environment tend to be preserved and to transmit their characters, while those less adapted die out, so that in the course of generations the degree of adaptation to the environment tends progressively to increase. *Sexual selection*: that kind of natural selection which arises through the preference by one sex of those individuals of the other sex that have some special characteristic, in consequence of which that characteristic tends to be transmitted, with progressive enhancement in succeeding generations.

a. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* iii. 60 That which enables the agriculturist not only to modify the character of his flock, but to change it altogether..—the principle of selection. 1844 H. D. RICHARDSON *Pigs* 51 In the selection of a boar and sow for breeding, much more attention and consideration are necessary.

b. 1857 DARWIN *Lett.* (1887) II. 123 There is such an unerring power at work, or *Natural Selection* (the title of my book), which selects exclusively for the good of each organic being. 1859 — *Orig. Species* iv. 81 This preservation of favourable variations and the rejection of injurious variations, I call Natural Selection. *Ibid.* iv. 88 And this leads me to say a few words on what I call Sexual Selection. This depends, not on a struggle for existence, but on a struggle between the males for the possession of the females; the result is not death to the unsuccessful competitor, but few or no offspring. 1868 — *Var. Anim. & Plants Domest.* (1875) II. 177 The principle of selection may be conveniently divided into three kinds. Methodical selection..Unconscious selection..Natural selection. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Universe* v. § 170 Thus the struggle for existence bears to natural selection the same relation as man bears to artificial selection. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 929 The struggle for existence acts therefore in a certain sense similarly to the selection of the breeder; as the breeder develops only that which is suited to his own purposes...Thus, ..through what may be termed metaphorically *Natural Selection* by means of the struggle for existence,—forms are produced which are as well or even better adapted for the purpose of self-preservation than cultivated plants are for the purposes of man.

transf. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xix, That is the way ..physiological democracy is enabled to fight against the principle of selection which would disinherit all the weaker children. 1869 *Fortn. Rev.* June 644 By a sort of critical selection, the cultivated class improves the breed of literary egotists; it suppresses all but the best specimens.

4. *Austral.* **a.** = FREE-SELECTION. Also *attrib.*

1866 ROGERSON *Poems* 22 Heathcote never was so gay As on the land selection day. 1880 *Victorian Rev.* I. 628 It is surprising that the selectors themselves have not prayed the Government to stop selection for some years at least.

b. A piece of land selected or taken up through 'free-selection'.

1875 *Melbourne Spect.* 21 Aug. 189/3 Jumping selections ..is said to be very common now in the Winmera district. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 50 He has a selection down the Koorong.

5. *attrib.* as **selection value**, value (of a variation or peculiarity) as affecting natural selection.

1892 ROMANES *Darwin & After* I. 275 We cannot speak of adaptations as due to natural selection, without thereby affirming that they present what I have elsewhere termed a 'selection value'.

Selectionist (sĭle·kʃənist), *sb.* and *a.* [f. SELECTION + -IST.] **a.** *sb.* One who believes in or supports the theory of natural selection. **b.** *adj.* Pertaining to or connected with that theory.

1892 *Nation* 6 Oct. 266/3 Extreme selectionists like Wallace and Weismann. 1899 J. L. TAYLER in *Nat. Sci.* Sept. 190 A pure or nearly pure selectionist hypothesis.

Selective (sĭle·ktiv), *a.* [f. SELECT *v.* + -IVE. Cf. F. *sélectif.*] Having the quality or faculty of selecting; characterized by choice or selection.

1625 BP. HALL *Contempl.* XVIII. *Elijah with Sareptan* Wks. 1332 Who can enough wonder at the pitch of this selective prouidence of the Almighty? 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* I. p. iv, The translation is thus rather a selective than an abridged translation. 1875 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* iii. 72 The selective and ordinant energy of the brain.

b. Applied to physical processes or agencies which result in the selection of some elements or factors and the exclusion of others.

1843 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* i. 39 The selective absorption of nutritious matter. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* vii. 171 The isolation of varieties by selective association.

c. *Wireless Telegraphy.* 'Designating a system by which two or more messages can be sent or received simultaneously without interference' (Webster 1911).

1906 EICHHORN *Wireless Telegr.* v. 23 A system of selective electric wave telegraphy, *i. e.* wireless multiplex telegraphy. 1906 KENNELLY *Wireless Telegr.* 173 The Problem of Selective Signaling.

Selectively (sĭle·ktivli), *adv.* [f. SELECTIVE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a selective manner; by selection.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 113 They..cannot selectively separate and draw forth one humour, from another. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 826 The respiratory centre is not selectively affected.

Selectiveness (sĭle·ktivnės). [f. SELECTIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The attribute of being selective.

c 1850 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 320 A certain withdrawal and separation, a moral and almost religious selectiveness,..are essential to Wordsworth's being.

Selectly (sĭle·ktli), *adv. rare.* [f. SELECT *a.* + -LY 2.] By selection; in a select manner.

1689 E. HOWARD *Caroloiades* 196 If from their Numbers they'd Scelectly [*sic*] take Men that, by zeal, their valours fiercer make. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. iv, The Minister speaking, as directed by the Rubric, to the people,..selectly represented..by G. & G. above mentioned.

Sele·ctman. *U.S.* [f. SELECT *a.* + MAN *sb.*1] One of a board of officers elected annually to manage various local concerns in a 'town' or 'township' in New England.

1646 in *Gen. Laws Massachusetts* (1672) 122 The Select men of Boston, Charlstown [etc.]. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 282 Three or five Selectmen are annually chosen in each town, who are entrusted with its general concerns. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxiv. II. 468 *note*, The 'selectmen' of a New England Town are not paid.

transf. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x. (1859) 233 The select-men of an African kraal-village would have had more respect for their ancestors.

Selectness (sĭle·ktnės). [f. SELECT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being select.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II.), *Selectness*, Chosenness, Choiceness. 1755 JOHNSON, *Selectness*, the state of being select. 1816 JEFFREY *Swift* Wks. (1853) 77/1 Goldsmith..had the harmony of Pope without his quaintness, and his selectness of diction without his coldness and eternal vivacity. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxix. (1893) 158 The Flat Hat Hunt had relapsed into its wonted quiet, or 'selectness' as its members called it, and Beggar-my-Neighbour Hill saw none but the regular attendants.

Selector (sĭle·ktəɹ). [f. SELECT *v.* + -OR.] One who or something which selects. **a.** *gen.*

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* CV. [civ.] II. 93 Like all inventors and selectors of their own systems, they have been hurried to excess. 1797 (*title*) The Selector. Being a new..collection of Visions, Tales [etc.]. 1809 HEBER in *Q. Rev.* II. 294 Given from Dr. King's work, with sundry comments by the ingenious selector. 1867 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 67 Why should she [nature] become a selector of varieties? 1887 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 48/2 Here both parties were selectors or importers of cigars, not manufacturers.

b. *Austral.* = FREE-SELECTOR.

1875 *Melbourne Spect.* 12 June 702 A public meeting of non-resident selectors has been held at Rushworth. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xxvii. 242 She was the daughter of one of the selectors at Blue Gum Flats.

c. As a name for various appliances in metallurgy, telegraphy, motor-car machinery, etc.

1890 *Nature* 7 Aug. 357/1 A device [in a horsehair-cloth loom]..known as the selector..picks up one hair, and only one, to present to the jaws of the shuttle. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 15/2 The selector or operating mechanism is placed in the bottom of the gear-box; so that all the gears can be removed without disturbing any part of it. 1908 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 14/2 A selector-gate change has been installed [in the motor-car].

Seledyne: see SELADYNE.

Selen- (se·lĕn), *prefix.*

1. *Min.* [After G. *selen* selenium.] In names of certain minerals containing or formerly supposed to contain selenium, as † **Se·lencu·prite** = BERZELLIANITE. † **Se·lenpa·lladite, -palla·dium** = ALLOPALLADIUM. † **Se·lensi·lver** = NAUMANNITE. † **Se·lensu·lphur**, a native compound of sulphur and selenium. **Se·lentellu·rium**, a native compound of selenium and tellurium.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Treat. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 177 Selencuprite. *Ibid.*, Selenpalladite. 1849 J. NICOL *Man. Min.* 506 Selen-sulphur. 1857 DANA *Man. Min.* (1862) 327 Another seleniferous ore, from the Hartz, called selensilver. 1890 E. S. DANA & H. L. WELLS in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XL. 79 We propose to call it Selen-tellurium.

† **2.** *Chem.* [For *seleno-*, SELENIO-.] Formerly used (before a vowel or *h*) in names of certain compounds containing selenium. **Selena·ldine** [ALD(EHYDE) + -INE 5], a basic substance produced by the action of hydrogen selenide on ammonium aldehydate. **Selenethyl**, ethyl selenide. **Selenhydric** *a.* = *hydroselenic* (*acid*): see HYDRO-. **Selenhydrate** (see quot. 1858).

1848 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 6) II. III. 173 With seleniuretted hydrogen aldehyde-ammonia yields Selenaldine. 1853 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Hand-bk. Chem.* VIII. 356 Selenide of Ethyl or Selenethyl. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Selenhydrate*, term by Berzelius for the combinations of hydric selenide with the metallic seleniurets which contain the radicals of alkalis and alkaline earths. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 218 Selenhydric Acid.

Selenate (se·lĭnēt). *Chem.* Also -iate. [f. SELENIUM, after SELENIC *a.*] A salt of selenic acid.

1818 tr. *Berzelius* in *Ann. Philos.* XI. 293 The selenates of barytes and of lime are soluble in water. 1819 *Ibid.* XIII. 406 The acid obtained by the decomposition of the seleniate of tin. 1857 DANA *Man. Min.* (1862) 285 Selenate of lead. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 220 The seleniates closely resemble the sulphates. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Theory* 139 The sulphate and selenate of silver.

Selenders (*pl.*), obs. form of SALLENDER.

Selendine, -yne, obs. forms of CELANDINE.

Selenes, variant of SELENESS.

Selenescope, obs. form of SELENOSCOPE.

Selenetic, obs. form of SELENITIC *a.*

Selenetted, var. *Selenietted* s. v. SELENIET *Obs.*

Selenian (sĭlī·niăn), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. σελήνη moon + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the moon considered as a world.

1669 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 84 There are yet abundant laurels to be won in the Selenian games. 1864 *Intell. Observer* V. 525 They will have a right ..for regarding creation, the earth included, as especially made for the Selenian race. 1866 *Ibid.* IX. 136 Numerous tracts of selenian scenery.

Selenic (sĭle·nik), *a.*1 *rare.* [Formed as prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from the moon.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 132 Selenic, Selenigenous, or simply mechanical source of motion. 1849 OTTÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* I. Index s.v. *Chladni*, On the selenic origin of aërolites.

Selenic (sĭle·nik), *a.*2 *Chem.* [f. SELEN-IUM + -IC.] *Selenic acid*, an acid formed when selenium is oxidized by fusion with nitre.

1818 tr. *Berzelius* in *Ann. Philos.* XI. 293 The selenic acid is soluble in water and in alcohol. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 220 Selenic acid (SeO_3) is not known in the anhydrous state.

Selenide (se·lĭnəid). *Chem.* Also -id. [f. SELEN-IUM + -IDE.] A combination of selenium with an electro-positive element or with a radical.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 62 Selenide of hydrogen gas (prepared from the selenide of iron or potassium by decomposition with an acid, as in the sulphide of hydrogen). 1857 DANA *Man. Min.* (1862) 280 Clausthalite, or selenid of lead. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 212 Insoluble selenides are thus produced.

† **Sele·niet.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. SELENI-UM + *-et* as in *sulphuret.*] = SELENIURET. So † **Selenietted** (also **selenetted**) *a. Obs. rare.* = SELENIURETTED.

1831 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 293 Selenium combines with hydrogen, and forms a gaseous substance, which has been distinguished by the name of selenietted hydrogen gas. *Ibid.* 597 This precipitate is probably a seleniet of copper. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 42 Clausthalite...Seleniet of Lead. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 13 Sulphuretted, selenetted, and telluretted hydrogen. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 220 Hydroselenic acid, or selenietted hydrogen (HSe).

Seleniferous (selĭnĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. SELENI-UM + -FEROUS.] Containing or yielding selenium.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 219 Seleniferous Iron Pyrites. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 219 To extract selenium from the seleniferous deposit of the vitriol works.

Seleni·genous, *a. rare*−1. [f. Gr. σελήνη moon + -GENOUS.] Produced by the moon.

1816 [see SELENIC *a.*1].

Sele·nio-. *Chem.* Also seleno-. Used as a combining form of SELENIUM.

1831 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 249 Seleniocyanogen.. was discovered by Berzelius. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 570 Seleniocyanuret of Potassium. [1848 *Ibid.* (ed. 6) I. 602 Seleniocyanide.] 1853 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Hand-bk. Chem.*

VIII. 122 Selenocyanide of lead. *Ibid.*, Selenocyanide of Ammonium. 1868 — *Dict. Chem.* V. 219 Seleniocyanates. *Ibid.*, Seleniocyanic Acid.

Selenious (sĭlī·niəs), *a. Chem.* [f. SELEN-IUM: see -OUS *suffix* C.] *Selenious acid*, a dibasic acid H_2SeO_3, forming salts called *selenites*.

1834 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) 326 Selenious acid. 1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 144 Selenium dioxide is...capable of dissolving in water, and thus forming selenious acid.

Seleniscope, obs. form of SELENOSCOPE.

Selenite[1] (se·lĭnəit). *Min.* and *Chem.* Forms: 6 silenite, (7 silonite), 7– selenite. [ad. L. *selēnītēs* SELENITES.]

1. A stone described by ancient writers; apparently to be identified with the mineral now so called (see 2), though the accounts of its properties are inconsistent and partly fabulous. (In the 17–18th c. often identified with stones described by travellers or existing in collections.)

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 19 Silinite the Stone is seene in Persia in colour like to the jasper, or like to a fresh and flourishing greene herb. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 321 That stone [*stile-note* the Selenite of σελήνη] that doth the name derive From me, with me that lesseneth or doth thrive. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Selenite*, a stone wherein is a white, that decreaseth and encreaseth as the Moon groweth. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. vi. 17 Some pretious Stones are Natural Moon-Dials; the Selenite, which Pope Clement the VIII. had among his Rarities [etc.]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 41/2 The Silonite..is a stone in Persia. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 2) s. v., There are some of these selenites preserved in the palace of Peking, valued at an incredible rate. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 358 Selenite is supposed to give the faculty of prediction, and to reconcile lovers.

2. *Min.* Sulphate of lime (gypsum) in a crystalline or foliated form. Also, a slip or film of this mineral used for the polarization of light.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iii. § 2. 62 Selenite, Muscovia glass, Isingglass, Sparr, Talc. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 119 Those rhomboideal selenites found near St. Ives. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. ii. 219 Hence silvery Selenite her chrystal moulds And soft Asbestus smooths his silky folds. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 334 There is another kind of marble made of the flaky selenite. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* xxxvi, I had recognised the sparkling scales of the selenite. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 139 Used in combination with a superposed film of selenite or mica as required.

attrib. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 367 (*head-line*) Colours exhibited by selenite analyzing plate. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 116 In the case of nosean very few or no selenite crystals are formed.

† b. *Chem.* Sulphate of lime, without regard to structure. *Obs.*

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 94 Many waters are charged with selenite; as those of Pyrmont..and others. 1776 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 617 The acid of vitriol forsakes its alkaly to unite, and form a selenite with the calcareous earth. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 293 Thus sulphate of lime, or selenite, may be precipitated by alcohol from water which contains this salt. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 334 Water may be found naturally free from fixable gas, selenite, or clay.

Selenite[2]. [f. Gr. σεληνίτης (*pl.* Σεληνῖται men in the moon), f. σελήνη moon.] A supposed inhabitant of the moon.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) III. ix. 18 The sphear of the Moon is peepled with Selenites or Lunary men. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 268 Leaving the new Baronets to search for land amongst the Selenits in the Moon, or turn Knights of the Sun. 1864 T. W. WEBB in *Intell. Observer* V. 200 Gruithuisen fancied that certain rows of hillocks might contain the habitations of Selenites!

Selenite[3] (se·lĭnəit). *Chem.* [f. SELEN-IUM + -ITE.] A salt of selenious acid.

1831 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 290 The analyses of two selenites given by Berzelius. *Ibid.* II. 44 The selenites (as the salts which it forms are called). 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 258 Seleniates and selenites give the characteristic odour of selenium. 1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 145 Selenic Acid is best prepared by fusing a selenite with nitre.

‖ **Selenites** (selĭnəi·tīz). *Obs.* In 4–5 silenites. Also 7 selenitis. [L. *selēnītēs* (also *selēnītis*) = Gr. σεληνίτης λίθος (*lit.* 'moonstone'; so called because it was supposed to wax and wane with the moon), f. σελήνη moon: see -ITE.]

1. = SELENITE[1] 1.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xci. (1495) 584 Silenites is a stone of Perse grene as grasse and shineth with a white specke and this stone foloweth the mone and wexyth and waneth as the mone dooth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVII. x. II. 629 Selenites is a precious stone, white and transparent. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XXI. v. 843. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 2), *Selenites*, among the ancient naturalists, denotes a white, or transparent figured stone; thus called from its representing the moon as in a glass...Some give the same appellation to Muscovy-talc, from an opinion, that its brightness increases and diminishes with the moon.

2. *Min.* = SELENITE[1] 2.

1681 GREW *Museum* III. § i. v. 309 A lump of the Talk-rock near Spiral..consisteth of broken pieces, like those of the Selenites. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 172 A Body, that has the shape and appearance of a Diamond, may prove, upon Examination, to be nothing but Crystal, or Selenitis [(1713) Selenites]. *a* 1728 — *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 73 A pretty large Piece of a Selenites. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., *Selenites*,..the name of a large class of fossils. *Ibid.*, Of this class there are seven orders...The *selenitæ* of the first order are those composed of horizontal plates, and approaching to a rhomboidal form. 1820 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 308/2 Quarries of Heddington yield fine selenitæ.

Selenitic (selĭni·tik), *a.*[1] Also 8 selenetic. [f. SELENITE[1] + -IC. Cf. F. *sélénitique*.] Of, pertaining to, resembling or containing selenite. † Of water: Impregnated with sulphate of lime (cf. SELENITE[1] 2 b).

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 51 The Stalactite seems to be but a meer sparry, or selenetic matter. 1794 SCHMEISSER *Syst. Min.* I. 243 Selenitic-Spar. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygeia* VI. 66 Hard selenitic and calcareous waters. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* ii. § 1. 78 A remarkably fine group of selenitic crystals. 1889 CUNDILL *Dict. Explosives* 61 Selenitic Powder is a mixture of nitroglycerine with plaster of Paris.

Seleni·tic, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. Gr. σεληνίτης, SELENITE[2] + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the moon; also (*nonce-use*) said of a flower which opens when the moon shines.

1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 39 A large white flower, said to be selenitic, and opening only to the moon. 1882 OGILVIE, *Selenitic*, pertaining to the moon.

† **Seleni·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. SELENITE[1] + -ICAL.] Resembling, containing, or composed of selenite.

1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 156 Their shells break with a selenitical appearance. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 113 Some few crystal-gypsum or selenitical nodules.

Selenitiferous (selĭniti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. SELENITE *sb.*[1] + -FEROUS.] Containing selenite.

1891 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Selenitish, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. SELENITE *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Selenitic or somewhat selenitic.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 305 If the waters be selenitish, it would be a reason for adding a little alkali.

† **Selenitous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. SELENITE *sb.*[1] + -OUS.] = SELENITIC *a.*[1]

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 319 A strongly impregnated selenitous water.

Selenium (sĭlī·niŭm). *Chem.* [mod.L., f. Gr. σελήν-η moon: see -IUM. Cf. G. *selen*.

Named in 1818 by Berzelius, the discoverer (*Journal für Chemie u. Physik* XXIII. 316), who explains that the name was chosen to indicate the resemblance of the properties of the new element to those of tellurium.]

One of the rarer elements, closely resembling tellurium in properties, and, like that element, formerly classed among the metals, but now regarded as non-metallic. Symbol Se; atomic weight 79.

Like sulphur, to which it is in many respects analogous, it has several allotropic forms; one of these, still sometimes known as *metallic selenium*, is a dark grey or black solid with metallic lustre.

An important property of selenium is that its electrical resistance is greatly increased by exposure to light: hence its use in the photophone or radiophone of A. Graham Bell.

1818 tr. *Berzelius* in *Ann. Philos.* XI. 292 The analogy of tellurium has induced me to give it the name of selenium. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 464 Phosphuret of Selenium. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 62 Selenium when distilled is of a reddish-brown colour, when reduced to powder it is red; when fused in a mass, it is of a lead grey colour and metallic lustre. 1881 A. G. BELL *Sound by Radiant Energy* 23 But the selenium was very inconstant in its action.

b. *attrib.* as *selenium cell*; **selenium eye** (see quot. 1893).

1880 A. G. BELL in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Oct. 243 The resistance of selenium cells employed by former experimenters was measured in millions of ohms. 1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.*, *Selenium eye*, a model eye in which selenium in circuit with a battery and galvanometer takes the place of the retina of the human eye.

Seleniuret (sĭlī·niŭret). *Chem.* Now *rare*. Also † **selenuret**. [f. SELENI-UM + -URET.] A compound of selenium with hydrogen or a metal; now usually SELENIDE.

1818 tr. *Berzelius* in *Ann. Philos.* XI. 292 The seleniuret of potassium dissolves in water without evolving any gas. *Ibid.* 293 The seleniurets of barytes and of lime are also red. 1822 CLEAVELAND *Min. & Geol.* (ed. 2) II. 539 Cupreous Seleniuret of Silver. Eukairite. 1833 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 294 Seleniuret of silver and copper. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* App. 60 Seleniurets of arsenic, antimony, lead, and other metals.

Seleniuretted (sĭlī·niŭretĕd), *a. Chem.* Now *rare*. Also † **selenuret(t)ed**. [Formed as prec. + -ED[1].] Combined with selenium. *Seleniuretted hydrogen*: a gaseous compound of hydrogen and selenium, SeH_2, formerly also called *hydroselenic* or *selenhydric acid*, and now *hydrogen selenide*.

1818 tr. *Berzelius* in *Ann. Philos.* XI. 292 If we pour diluted muriatic acid upon the seleniuret of potassium, a seleniuretted hydrogen gas is disengaged. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 502 Seleniureted hydrogen may be recognized by its odour. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 530.

Seleno- *Chem.*: see SELENIO-.

Selenocentric (sĭlĭnŏse·ntrik), *a.* [f. Gr. σελήνη moon + CENTRIC *a.*] Having relation to the centre of the moon or to the moon as a centre; as seen or estimated from the centre of the moon.

1852 HIND *Astron. Vocab.* 52. 1867–76 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 920.

Selenod. [f. Gr. σελήν-η moon.] See OD[2] b.

Selenodont (sĭlī·nŏdŏnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. σελήν-η moon + ὀδοντ- tooth.] **a.** *adj.* Of molar teeth: Having crescentic ridges on the crowns. Also, having such teeth, of or pertaining to the *Selenodonta*. **b.** *sb.* A selenodont animal.

1883 FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 429/2 The grinding surfaces of the molar teeth either of a distinctly tubercular (bunodont) or of a crescentic (selenodont) form. *Ibid.* 430/1 The Selenodont Artiodactyles. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Introd. Mammals* 294 These features being unknown in any other Selenodonts.

Selenograph (sĭlī·nŏgraf). [f. Gr. σελήν-η moon + -GRAPH.] A photograph of a part of the surface of the moon.

1868 J. PHILLIPS in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XVI. 232 With this excellent arrangement I was enabled to use photography very successfully, and to obtain selenographs 2 inches across in 5[s] of time.

Selenographer (selĭnǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. SELENOGRAPH-Y + -ER[1].] One engaged in selenography.

1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 32 [He] represents the ansulae of Saturn, differently from what Fontana and the Dantiscan Selenographers do write. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Aug. 1655, He [Oughtred] believ'd the sunn to be a material fire, the moone a continent, as appears by the late Selenographers. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 122 The..selenographer Hevelius. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry of Astron.* iv. 176 The astronomer Schmidt, a selenographer of selenographers.

Selenographic (sĭlĭnǫgræ·fik), *a.* [f. SELENOGRAPH-Y + -IC.] Belonging to selenography.

1675 SHERBURNE tr. *Manilius* Pref. 3 Of the Moon and of her Spots, whereunto we have added the Selenographick Schemes of Hevelius and Grimaldi. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 663, 1647 the first Selenographick maps made by Hevelius. 1874 tr. *Jules Verne's Fur Country* (1881) 18 Results so interesting for selenographic science.

Selenogra·phical, *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] = SELENOGRAPHIC.

1669 FLAMSTEED in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1107 Over what Spots of the Moon, the seeming way of the Star would pass, I do not here shew, because I dare not rely on our Selenographical Tables. 1876 NEISON *Moon* Pref. 9 In the final chapter a complete series of selenographical tables is given.

Seleno·graphist. [f. SELENOGRAPH-Y + -IST.] A selenographer. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Selenography (selĭnǫ·grăfi). [ad. mod.L. *selēnographia* (Bacon *Nov. Org.* II. xxxix), f. Gr. σελήνη moon: see -GRAPHY.] **a.** A description of the moon's surface. **b.** The description and delineation of the moon's surface; the descriptive science relating to the moon, 'lunar geography'.

a. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xiv. (ed. 2) 288 The learned Hevelius in his accurate Selenography, or description of the Moon. 1667 SPRAT *Hist. R. Soc.* 315 He has essay'd to make a true Selenography by measure. 1696 WALLIS *Acc. own Life* in *R. Brunne's Chron.* (1810) p. clxiii, We there discoursed of..the Inequalities and Selenography of the Moon, the several Phases of Venus and Mercury [etc.].

b. 1784 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 490 Some men have..carried selenography to so great perfection, as to give us a complete map of the moon. 1852 HIND *Astron. Vocab.* 52 *Selenography*, the description and delineation of the surface of the moon. 1876 NEISON *Moon* Pref. 5 This work was undertaken with the view of promoting the study of Selenography.

Selenology (selĭnǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. σελήν-η moon + -OLOGY.] The science relating to the moon; chiefly, the science of the movements and astronomical relations of the moon (or, occasionally, the science of the formation of the moon's crust, lunar 'geology'), in contradistinction to *selenography*. Hence **Selenolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to selenology; so **Selenolo·gically** *adv.*; **Seleno·logist**, one versed in selenology.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 85 The Welshmen are correct in their Selenology, except as to colour. 1860 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. II. *Let. to Cairns* (1862) 242 Mathematics, astronomy, and especially what may be called selenology, or the doctrine of the moon,..he knew more or less thoroughly. 1865 T. W. WEBB in *Intell. Observer* VIII. 374 We may distinguish, then, three clearly marked selenological epochs. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 166 Observations of the geologically or rather selenologically recent formations. 1881 W. R. BIRT in *Observatory* Feb. 48 Before we can obtain a clear insight into the operation of selenological forces we need a greatly extended topography of the moon's surface. 1890 *Nature* 2 Jan. 197/2 Neither is he the only selenologist who thinks that these crater-rings consist more or less of frozen water.

Selenoscope (sĭlī·nŏskōup). *rare.* Also 7 *erron.* seleniscope. [f. Gr. σελήν-η moon + -SCOPE.] An instrument for observing the moon.

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 70 The Seleniscope, which discoveieth mountains in the Moon, divers Stars, and new Planets, never seen till our days. *Ibid.* 161 They are found by the Seleniscope [sic] to increase and decrease as the Moon doth. 1660 R. H. *New Atlantis* II. 68 He next showed me a selenoscope to view the Moon. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 9 June 1653, Mr. Henshaw..presented me with a seleniscope. 1876 *Catal. Sci. Apparatus S. Kensington Mus.* 71 *Selenoscope*, to demonstrate the kinematic effects of the three hypotheses of the moon's motion.

Sele·notopo·graphy. *rare.* [f. Gr. σελήν-η moon + TOPOGRAPHY.] The topography of the moon. Hence **Selenotopogra·phic, -ical** *adjs.*

1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 335 According to my Selenotopographical Observations. *Ibid.* 337 Referring to my Selenotopographic Fragments for the proofs I there adduced of the real existence of a lunar atmosphere. 1795 *Ibid.* LXXXV. 147 *note*, I contrived it for my purpose of a selenotopography, and constructed it myself. 1864 T. W. WEBB in *Intell. Observer* V. 194 Schröter introduced the use of the letters of the Roman and Greek alphabets for the minor details of his 'selenotopographical' plates.

Selenotropic (sĭlī·nŏtrǫ·pik), *a. Bot.* Also **selene-, selenio-.** [f. Gr. σελήν-η moon + -τροπος turning + -IC, after F. *sélénotropique* (sic: Ch. Musset, 1883).] Bending or turning under the influence of moonlight. So **Seleno·tropism** (Musset *sélénotropisme*), **Seleno·trophy.**

1883 *Nature* 15 Mar. 476/2 Selenetropism of plants, by M.

Musset. 1883 *Times* 27 Mar. 3/4 Such movements of plants in moonlight M. Musset proposes to call selenetropic. [1883 *Sci. Amer.* 27 Oct. 263/3 Selenotropic.] 1883 *Nat. Educ.* XXIV. No. 6. 6 The branches almost immediately became curved toward the moon...The author [C. Musset] applies the name selenotropy to these motions. 1884 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* XX. 64 The stalks at once grew seleniotropic, that is, they turned towards and followed the moonlight.

Selenuret(t)ed, obs. forms of SELENIURETTED.

Selenyl (se·lĭnil). *Chem.* [f. SELEN-IUM + -YL.] A compound radical consisting of one atom of selenium and one of oxygen.

1910 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 602/2.

Seler, obs. var. CELURE, SALER, SELLER 2, SOLER; obs. f. CELLAR, SEALER *sb.*1

Selerer, obs. form of CELLARER.

Seleri, obs. form of CELERY.

1695 RAY in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 635 The Root of Seleri, or Sweet Smallage. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. Pref. 3.

Selerite, -itie, Selestial, obs. ff. CELERITY, CELESTIAL. **Selette,** obs. form of SELLETTE.

Seleucian (sĭlī·ū·sĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. *Seleuc-us*: see SELEUCID *a.* + -IAN.] = SELEUCID *a.*

1715 PRIDEAUX *Conn. O. & N. T.* I. VIII. (1718) 450 Which can be understood only of the Seleucian, or new Babylon, and not of the old. 1886 *Guide Exhib. Galleries Brit. Mus.* 42 Dated in the Seleucian and Arsacean eras (113–93 B.C.).

Seleucid (sĭlī·ū·sid), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *Seleucid-ēs*, Gr. Σελευκίδης descendant of Seleucus, f. Σέλευκος: see below.] **a.** *sb.* One of the Seleucidæ, or members of the dynasty founded by Seleucus Nicator (one of the generals of Alexander the Great) which reigned over Syria from 312 to 65 B.C., and subjected a great part of Western Asia. **b.** *adj.* Pertaining to the Seleucidæ.

1851 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* v. (1868) I. 133 'Seleucia by the Sea' was a place of great importance under the Seleucids and the Ptolemies. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* xix. 254 Smyrna was struggling to maintain its freedom against the Seleucid power.

So **Seleucidan, -ean, -ian, -ic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the Seleucidæ; Seleucid.

Seleucidan, etc. *era*, an era usually reckoned as dating from 1st Sept. 312 B.C., formerly widely used in the East, and still used by Syrian Christians.

1803 [GOUGH] *Coins of Seleucidæ* Pref. 15 The Seleucidan Æra. 1849 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Biog.* III. 776/1 The later Seleucidan kings. 1849 OTTÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 536 The traffic carried on in the Seleucidean kingdom was besides more an inland one. 1853 HORNER tr. *Lepsius' Lett. fr. Egypt*, etc., *Chronol.* 455 The Seleucidic Era. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 752 The Christians of the East continued to use the Seleucidian era.

Self (self), *pron.*, *a.*, and *sb.* Forms: 1– **self**; 1–4 **silf**, 1–3 **sylf**, **seolf**, (2 **solf**, **suelf**), 2–3 **sulf**, 5–7 **selfe**, 6 **silfe**; 5–6 **selph**, (6 **sealf**, **seylffe**, **sill**); 1 **selfa**, **silfa**, etc., 2 **seolve**, **silve**, 2–5 **selve**, 3 **sulfe**, **sulve**; 2–5 (*orig. oblique cases*) **selven**, (4 **selvin**, **selfine**, **selwyn**), 9 *dial.* **sen**, 6– *Sc.* **sell**. *Plural*: 1 **selfe**, **silfe**, etc., *wk.* **selfan**, etc., 2–5 **selven**, **selve**, (2 **seolve**), 5–6 **selfs**, (6 **selfis**, **selfes**), 9 *dial.* **sens**, 6– **selves**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *self* str., *selfa* wk., corresponds to OFris. *self* str., *selva* wk., OS. *self* str., *selbo* wk. (MLG. *sulf*, *self*, *silf*, *solf*), Du. *zelf*, wk. *-zelve*, *-zelfde*, OHG. *selp* str., *selbo* wk. (MHG. *selp*, *selbe*, mod.G. *selb*, *selbe*), ON. only str. *sialf-r* (Icel. *sjálfr*, Sw. *sjelv*, Norw. *sjøl*, *sjølv*, Da. *selv*), Goth. *silba* wk. :—OTeut. **selbo-*, *selbon-*. The ultimate etymology is obscure; many scholars regard the word as a compound of the pronominal stem *se-* (in Goth. *s-ik*, G. *sich*; cf. L. *sē*).

In Goth. and Scandinavian the primary sense (=L. *ipse*) is the only one that exists; the sense of 'same', found in Eng. and the other WGer. langs., was developed from this in collocations where the notion of identity implied by a demonstrative was emphasized by the addition of *self* (thus the OE. *se selfa man þe* may be rendered either 'the *very* man who' or 'the *same* man who').]

A. *pronoun* and *pronominal adj.* In the sense of the L. *ipse*. In concord with a sb. or pron., to indicate emphatically that the reference is to the person or thing mentioned and not, or not merely, to some other.

1. With sb. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*; superseded by the use of the 'emphatic pronouns', *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *themselves*, or, after a def. art. or demonstrative, by (*the*, *this*, *that*) *very*. † **a.** following the sb. (immediately or with interposed words).

In OE. the strong and the weak declension were both common in this use, and traces of the twofold inflexion remain even in early mod.Eng. From the 12th c. the uninflected form (prob. apprehended as adv.) was often used after a sb. in an oblique case.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 11 Nu is þam weorce þearf þæt se Cræftga cume and se Cyning sylfa and þonne gebete..hus under hrofe. *Ibid.* 134 Nu is rodera Weard, God sylfa mid us. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 320 Þæt we ġeearnion æt criste sylfum ece mede. *c* 1175 *Pater Noster* 234 in *Lamb. Hom.* 67 He fondede god solf mid his wrenche. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 We maȝen..habban us on ende þene eche wurðment a mid gode seoluan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 Ase dude ure Louerd sulf, & alle his haluwen. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 58 Euchan bi his euene, biforen Maxence seolf, wurðgede his maumez. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11985 And o lame o þaa lakes selue Wit handes made he sparus tuelue. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 236 Þe bygynnyng of alle þis proces Ryght knawyng of a man self es. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 51 With all þe wele of þe worlde þay woned þer samen, þe most kyd knyȝtez vnder kryste seluen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* I. 202 Loue is leche of lyf and nexte owre lorde selue. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 365 By the auctorite I-yove to them of the pope self. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Hen. VII*, Wks. (1876) 274 Tyl he came vnto the place selfe where he receyued the sacrament. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 473/2 Thys is the thing selfe that is in debate. 1541 WYATT *Declar. to Privy Council* Wks. (1816) 282 In searching Mason's papers, the minute thereof was found; and after.. the letter self came to his hands. 1548 GESTE *Agst. Priv. Masse* H iv b, Dyd not christ selue alwaye pray to hys father. 1566 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 208 We fynde the same confirmed by the parties self that were ther present. 1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 18 *gloss.*, This is.. spoken of the Poete selfe.

b. Preceding the sb. (immediately or with interposed words). Now only *arch. rare.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. Introd. (1890) 26 Under þam sylfum norðdæle middanȝeardes. *a* 1000 *Elene* 69 Þa wearð on slæpe sylfum ætywed þam casere, þær he on corðre swæf. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 746 (Jesus MS.) Ich graunti þat þu go to dome To-vore the sulve [*Cotton MS.* sulfe] Pope of Rome. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22597 Þe self angels [*Gött.* þe seluen angelis] sal quake vnqueme for dute of him þat all sal deme. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. (1868) 5 And when sche hef hir heued heyer sche perced[e] þe selue heuene. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 508 Quhen sancte Iohne..for selfe eld ves sa wery þat [etc.]. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 126 (Edin. MS.) Thai persauit..That he wes the selwyn Robert King. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 151 Oþer elles opere hadde possessioun, in so moche þat þe self offi ynges were reft fro þe autters under naked swerdes. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3857 Thurgh [Generides] shelde..He smote it in to the soketi, That the Iren with the hawberk met Right ageyn the self brest. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 197 *Vere caritatis*. God ys the louer of very charite, and god is the selfe charyte. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 34/1 That the said copie of the said Recorde be taken, demed, and had for the self Recorde. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger Domus Edw. IV* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 61 Also they have oversyght for the Thesaurers partie in every office, bothe of the selfe stuffe, and the ministration, how it passith. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 155 b, In theyr olde age before yᵉ houre of deth, or in the selfe poynt of deth. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. XXV. (1880) I. 267 *Discretio* in latine..as it is communely used, it is nat only like to Modestie, but it is the selfe Modestie. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* x. (1580) 61 Christ hath hereby approved hymselfe the true anointed, the self Saviour, and verie Jesus. 1610 GWILLIM *Heraldry* I. viii. (1660) 46 If a man do perform any praiseworthy Action the self deed will sufficiently commend him though he hold his peace. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Address of Thanks* xii, Even sell K. T. that gart us ban, And eke that setting-dog his man. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow Papers* Ser. I. ix. *ad fin.*, I confess to a satisfaction in the self act of preaching.

† **c.** (? As adv.: cf. Ger. *selbst.*) Used, uninflected, before an article or poss. pron. *Obs. rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1806 Wulde he non senwe siðen eten Self his kinde nile ðat wune forgeten. *Ibid.* 2610 God haued swilc fair-hed him geuen, ðat self ðe fon it leten liuen.

† **2.** With pers. pronoun in the nominative. *Obs.*; *rare* after OE.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xvi. 104 Oft eac ȝebyreð ðonne se scrift onȝit ðæs costunga þe he him ondetteð ðæt he eac self bið mid ðæm ilcum ȝecostod. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 39 Ic sylf hit eom. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxvii. 4 Doþ siðfæt ðæs..rihtne ðe he sylfa astah, þam [etc.]. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Ne michti hi alle hin acwelle ȝef he sylf nold. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6096 In mining sal ye hald þis dai, Yee-self and your oxspring ai. *Ibid.* 2559 Þou wat child haue i self nan. *Ibid.* 19432 And siþen spak he o þair lagh, þat þai it cuth noght seluen knau. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* IV. xx, Self did I see a swain not long ago.

3. Following a pron. in oblique case. *Obs.* exc. in HIMSELF, HERSELF, THEMSELVES. **a.** *refl.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxiii. 220 Ðurh þa we forlætað ðone anwald ure selfra. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Erest he scal hine seolfne wið sunnan isteoran, and seoððan his heorde. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 125 Bute ðu neme riht of ðe seluen of ðe misdades ðe ðu mis-dest. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 He seið bi him suluen,..' Et factus sum sicut homo non audiens'. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 335 For of him self he toke his euen. *Ibid.* 16653 Wepe yee noght for me, Bot on yur childer and on yow-self. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 172 But oo firstnesse of love shulde we have to us silf, and to oure fadir and ouré modir. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 812 But atte laste..We fille acorded by vs seluen [*Camb. MS.* seluyn] two. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6322 He..louyt hym no lesse þen hym lefe seluyn. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 7762 For to make the sylue strong. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 135 Wherby we bith lerned þat it shal not only be goode to owre prince, but also to vs silf, that he be well indowed. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 24 Wilt thou, Seruius, stay thee selfe.

b. Emphasizing a non-reflexive pron.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. xi. § 5. 146 Þa sende Antigones hiene selfne [Neoptolemus] & his oþerne þeȝn Polipeircon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Eower lond ic wulle friþian and eow selfe meȝhan and bi-werian. *c* 1205 LAY. 493 Mine þralles i mire þeode me suluen þretiað. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* (Hausknecht) 550 Þat he þe helpe in alle helve, Ase he wolde me selve. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* viii. 7 How they discomfited greate Antiochus..: how they toke him self alyue.

† **c.** In agreement with a possessive genitive (expressed or implied by poss. pron.), the word may be rendered 'own'. Hence the use of the uninflected *self* in 16–17th c. for: Own, peculiar.

Beowulf 1115 Het ða hildeburh, at hnæfes ade hire selfre suna sweoloðe befæstan. 1516 *Will of R. Peke* 4 June, She wer fully agrede to for her sill parte, and they agreid to receyve for hir childes part. 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 175 As he knoweth right well, who at his being here sawe her self visage. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 176 Colin clout I wene be his selfe boye. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXV, Let their sly witts unwares destruction gett Fall in self pitt, be caught in their own nett. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. XXXI. 153 b, He forbad the often attempting of warres agaynst ones self party or enemies. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 3 A thing which floated drawing neerer and neerer to the banke; but rather by the favourable working of the sea, then by any selfe industry. 1598 CHAPMAN *Hero & L.* IV. 185 What her hart Did greatest hold in her selfe greatest part. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 163 A people having many selfe fashions and strange kinds of behaviour differing from the rest. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. viii. 70 His Fiend-like Queene; Who (as 'tis thought) by selfe and violent hands, Tooke off her life. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 158 They Gormandize at their selfe pleasures. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 316 He considered that many Towns in Picardy were under the self Forces of Spain.

† **4.** In OE. and ME., the nom. *self* in agreement with the subject of the sentence (sb. or pron.) was often preceded by the dative of a pronoun referring to the subject, used pleonastically (the so-called ethic dative); subsequently, *self* was often put in the dative, agreeing with the pers. pron. This use is now historically represented by certain uses of HIMSELF, HERSELF, THEMSELVES; some examples of *me self*, *thee self*, are given s.vv. MYSELF, THYSELF.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxi, Hi..weorþaþ him selfe to nauhte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Nis þas weorld nawiht ȝe hit iseoð eow seluen. *c* 1205 LAY. 3315 Vs selve we habbet cokes to quecchen to cuchene, vs sulue we habbet bermen & birles inowe. *Ibid.* 28484 Þa heo here seolf weore isunken in þe watere. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 45 And þe selue riȝt anon Ne schaltu to dai henne gon. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2810 We ous self buþ feynt & pal for hungre & for þerst. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 125 Pilat seide to hem, Tak ȝe him ȝou self, and do ȝe him on þe cioss. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 20 Þey wente vp-on a walle..Both þe kynge & þe qwene hem selfen to-gedere.

† **5.** Used *absol.* as independent pronoun (= he himself, I myself, etc.). After OE. almost exclusively with pleonastic dative of pronoun, a use now represented by HIMSELF 3.

Beowulf 895 Þæt he beahhordes brucan moste selfes dome. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1115 Eall þis magon him sylfe ȝeseon þonne. *c* 1205 LAY. 5246 Al þa kinges þus duden swa heom self demmeden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26738 Hast noght þi scrift on þiskin wis, Bot ilk-a sin be self þou schau. 1585 JAS. VI in *Holinshed's Hist. Scot.* (1587) 445/2 A thing hurtfull to none, profitable for selfis, acceptable to God, and vise in the sight of the varld. 1616 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. ii. Song *Wks.* I. 454 Selues [*ed.* 1607 Themselues], and others merry-making.

† **6.** Used indefinitely (= *oneself*) in a proverb.

1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* I. viii. Wks. (1562) B iv b, For I did it my selfe: and selfe do, selfe haue. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 46. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 339.

7. In commercial use (hence *jocular* or *colloq.*) substituted for *myself*, or occas. for *himself*.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 ₱ 21 Mr. H. and self agreed at parting to take a gentle ride. 1829 LAMB *Let. to Gillman* 30 Nov., He hath..served for self or substitute the greater parish offices. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* vi, I am, dear Sirs, for self and partners, Yours most faithfully, Samuel Jackson. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXVII, B wants a loan...B proposes self and two securities. B is accepted. Two securities give a bond. 1863 S. HIBBERD in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 267 Self and friend took train..for Leatherhead. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 88 With the exception of those payable to 'self', drawn at the bank counter, or paid to an authorised person for the use of the drawer. 1894 SIR J. ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* II. 31 As both self and wife were fond of seeing life,..we decided a trip to Baden Baden would be a nice change for us. 1905 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 107 Faro ..much resembled the Self and Company still played by children. *Mod.* (*Cheque*) Pay self or order, Ten Pounds.

B. *adj.*

1. = SAME (and in derived senses).

† **1.** = SAME *a.* 1–3. **a.** Preceded by dem. pron. or definite article. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. XXIII. (1890) 338 Þa wæs in þære seolfan nihte, þætte [etc.]. *Ibid.* 340 Wæs in þæm seolfan mynstre sumu haliȝu nunne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cvii. 10 [cviii. 11] Hwæt! þu eart se sylfa god, þe us synnize iu adrife fram dome. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5318 Tueye batayles her after in þis sulfe ȝere Hii smite & at boþe þe heþene maystres were. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7396 (Kölbing) [They] helden hem a litel bi hest Vnder þe selue forest. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1097 Þay schulleþ haue þe selue dome. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 47 We by sechith, þt by the sadnesse of that selue byleue we be..defended of alle aduercetees. *c* 1420 *Lessons of Dirige* 183 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 113 He..fleeþ as shadow,.. Dwelleþ neuere in þe self stat of ouris. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3396 Ryht in the sylue wyse. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xv. 51 Thenne the proude pucelle..vnderstode ..that he was that self knyght that the kisse had taken of her. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. Prol. 31–2 The Son the self thing with the Fader is; The self substans the Haly Gaist, I wys. 1525 TINDALE *N. T.* Prol., That selfe good thynge. *c* 1530 — *Pathw. Script.* Wks. (1573) 378/1 In the Gene. iii. God sayth to the Serpent: I wil put hatred betwen thee and the woman, betwen thy seede and her seede, that selfe sede shall treade thy head vnder foote. 1530 PALSGR. Epist. 7 Instructour to your noble grace in this selfe tong. 1540 BREREton in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 206 The Satterday folowing I..arryved at Tryme, whiche selffe day Occhonor invading thEnglishe pale, burnte Kyldare. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Comm. Pr. & Sacram.* 149 b, To pray commonly is for a multitude to aske one & the selfe thyng with one voyce [etc.]. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 285 b, [He] was requited with the selfe trechery that he offered before. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 123 He is your brother Lords, sensibly fed Of that selfe blood that first gaue life to you. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 118 Of this selfe opinion with

Plato, was a Spanish Gentleman; who [etc.]. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 379 Pluto sustaind no lesse By that selfe man, and by a shaft of equall bitternesse. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 387, I neuer saw any of that selfe Nation, to begge bread.

† **b.** With article omitted. *Obs.*; *rare* after OE.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 72 Wiþ swile genim gate tyrdlu on scearpum ecede gesoden & on selfe wisan on gedon. *c* 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* (*MS.* B) 563 On selue manere. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuff* 39 As he was troubled with the falling sicknesse, in his life time, in selfe manner it tooke him in his mounting vp to heauen.

† **c.** Combined for emphasis with the synonymous *ilk*, *same*. Also strengthened by *very* prefixed. *Obs.* Cf. SAME *a.* 4 and SELFSAME.

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 96 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 No no tre in erþ so fast..þat ne sal adun to-berst þilk silue dai er hit be nigt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22948 O þat ilk seluin euen. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 61 *Þat ilk self* 3ere. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 20934 The same sylue carpenter. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXVIII. 95 Thou grauntt vs for to se The self body and the same the which that died on tre. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* ii. 1 For thou that iudgest doest euen the same silfe thynges. 1543 *Necessary Doctr.* L j b, This coniunction..is the very selfe thing, whiche is signified..by [etc.]. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 80 Two gentlemen, subiect to the selfe and same lawes.

† **d.** *One self*: one and the same. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. cviii. 135 a/2 He commaunded that in one selfe mesure & weighte all manere of marchaundyses sholde be solde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. Auth. Pref. 1 Albeit, that mortall folke are marueylously separated,..yet are they..compact togyder by thistographier, as it were, the dedes of one selfe cyte. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) X iv b, And it maye be sayd, that Good and beautifull be after a sorte one selfe thing. 1598 FLORIO, *Germano*, a brother of one selfe father and mother. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. i. 39. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 131 They will not quite despaire, that one selfe man should be a lawyer and a Christian. 1624 QUARLES *Job Militt.* Med. xvii. N 3, Whirling like fire-balles in their restlesse spheares, At one selfe-instant mooving seuerall wayes. [1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. ii, Of one self-stock at first, Make them again one people —Norman, English; And English, Norman.]

† **2.** *absol.* With def. art. (The) same person or thing. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xliv. 322 Ne laða ðærto no ðine friend,..ne ðine welegan neahzeburas, ðylæs hie ðe don ðæt selfe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Metr. Lives Saints* IV. 352 Nelle þu leng beon hohful be þinre dohter eufrosinan soðlice ic earme eom sio sylfe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 84 He ..is that selve of whom men speke, Which wol noght bowe er that he breke. *a* 1400–50 *Bk. Curtasye* 776 in *Babees Bk.* 325 3if þe haken mete be colde, as may byfalle, A gobet of þo self he sayes with-alle. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxi, A mantill..That furrit was with ermyn full quhite, Degoutit with the self In spottis blake. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hunting* e i b, And when he hath in the toppe .iii. of the selue Then ye shall call hym trochid an hert of .xij. 1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1905) VI. 76 Ane doublat with ane lang geit of the self.

3. Of a colour: The same throughout, uniform. (See also SELF-COLOUR.) Often prefixed to adjs. denoting colour (sometimes hyphenated), as *self russet*, *self silver*. Cf. SELF-BLACK.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. vii. II. 439 In a peece of selfe russet cloth (such as is made of blacke wooll as it came in the fleece from the sheepe). 1851 *E'kam. & Midl. Gardeners' Mag.* May 71 A third [prize], to Mr. Sharp, for one [sc. seedling] named Purity, a self-white. 1898 *Ladies' Field* 6 Aug. 378/2 The chinchillas or self-silvers [i. e. cats]; the latter is undoubtedly the correct name...The self-silvers are a fine collection. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 12 July 3/2 The border carnation Miss Willmott,..a beautiful self brick-red flower of a quite distinct shade. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 2/1 Not in one self-tint, not spotted, but in tiny squares.

b. Of a carnation: Self-coloured.

1852 *Beck's Florist* 200 A stand of finely-grown Carnations ..was disqualified, owing to its having a self petal. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 4/3 A new variety of self carnation.

4. Of whiskey: Not blended.

1904 *Dundee Advertiser* 20 Aug. 5 In the market for self-whiskies there has been a pronounced want of activity.

II. Senses related to the pronominal use.

5. a. Of a portion of an instrument: Of one piece with the instrument itself.

1888 BELL *Later Age of Stone* 19 The second is a solid tool with a self-handle and is well able to make holes in wood.

b. Of a trimming: Of the same material as the garment itself.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 3 May 8/2 A new..crêpe that is being shown..is striped with its own material, and the stripe has a knot at frequent intervals which..makes, as it were, a self-trimming. *Ibid.* 5 May 8/3 Finished with self-ruffles edged with narrow lace.

6. Of a bow: Made all of one piece: in contradistinction to *backed*. Also in quasi-comb. (usually hyphened) *self-lance*, *self-yew*, applied *attrib.* to designate a self bow made of lance or yew (also with ellipsis of *bow*).

1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* 135 Back'd bows..were deemed so much preferable to self-bows, that [etc.]. *Ibid. note*, Yet many excellent archers give the preference to the self-yew-bow. 1840 G. A. HANSARD *Bk. Archery* 344 In selecting a bow, whether backed or self, the modern archer has little occasion to exercise critical acumen. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 40/2 (Archery.) Bows are called 'Self' if made of one piece of wood, and 'Backed' if made of two or more strips of wood glued together. Self-bows are generally made of yew or lance, though the term as applied to those made of the former wood is misleading, as they are almost invariably spliced at the handle. Self-yew is the dearest bow made, self-lance the cheapest.

† **7.** *Mining.* Of a rock, etc.: Detached, of material different from its surroundings. *Obs.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Q 4, Many times a Vein will carry two Ribbs, and softness between them, and often self Lumps. 1824 MANDER *Derbysh. Miners' Gloss.* 60 A self rock or stone that often lies in the middle of a vein so as to cut or divide it into two branches. 1839 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 49 Large stones, rounded by attrition, are called bolders; but if they retain the original shape and angles of the block, they are called self-stones. 1855 PHILLIPS *Geol.* Gloss., *Self-stone*, blocks of stone lying detached at, or not far below, the surface. A north of England term *sometimes* applied to solitary boulders='earth-fast'.

† **8.** Own, peculiar. (See A. 3 c.) *Obs.*

C. *sb.*

I. From the pronoun.

[This use originated in early ME., when *mi(n*, *þi(n*, *his self* (see MYSELF, THYSELF, HIMSELF) began to be substituted for the two varieties of combinations of pers. pron. + *self* which were current in OE. (see A. 2–4).

The subst. use appears to have been developed chiefly from collocations in which the OE. masc. and neut. genitive *selfes* admitted of being taken as the genitive of a neuter sb. Thus in *his selfes*, *Godes selfes*, it was easy to interpret *selfes* as a sb. governing the preceding genitive, instead of as a pronominal adj. in concord with it. The same liability to change in the grammatical apprehension of the word existed also in the examples of the curious construction (shared by OE. with ON. and OHG.) by which a poss. pron. when followed by the genitive of *self* became assimilated in inflexion to that word, instead of retaining the form demanded by the syntax of the sentence: e. g. in *ic ontýne mines* (for *minne*) *sylfes mildi*. (The same 'attraction' occurred in the fem., as in *minre selfre*, and in the plural, as *ürra selfra*; but *this has no bearing on the origin of self* sb.)

Another influence which contributed to the development of the sb. was that of ME. *her self*, in which *her*, originally dative, was coincident in form with the genitive.

Although the subst. use of the pronoun thus appears to have originated in morphological processes, it came to supply a need of expression which has been felt and variously supplied in some other langs.; cf., e. g. Ger. *selbst* sb., which is an application of *selbst* adv. (earlier *selbes*, orig. the genitive of the pron.).]

1. (The pronominal notion expressed subst.) **a.** Preceded by a possessive pronoun, with which it forms a combination serving as a reflexive or an emphatic personal pronoun. Often qualified by an adj., either emphasizing, as *my own self*, *his very self*, or descriptive, as *your dear self*, *her sweet self*, *our two selves*, etc.

For examples of *my*, *thy*, *her*, *our*, *your self* (*selves*), see MYSELF, THYSELF, etc. The 16th c. use of *myself*, *thyself*, with a vb. in the 3rd person seems to belong more properly to the sb. than to the compound pron. (Cf. MYSELF 4.) For *his self*, *their selves*, see HIMSELF, THEMSELVES.

c 1205 [see MYSELF 1 β]. 12.. *Moral Ode* 15 (Egerton MS.) in *E. E. P.* (1862) 23 Ne beo þe leure þan þi [*older texts* þe] self þi mei ne þi moȝe [etc.]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* (Surtees) XXXV. 2 Þe un-rightwis saide with tunge hisse, þat in his self noght gilt in isse. *c* 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (verse) 577 Oure awn self we sal deny, And folow oure lord god al-myghty. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 4 As moche þonke I kan you for þat ȝe dydden to þe lest of myn, as ȝe hadden don hit to myn owne selfe. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 638 Gif thow will not selk him, my awin self sall. *c* 1530 TINDALE *Pathw. Script.* Wks. (1573) 381/2 As a stone cast vp into the ayre commeth downe naturally of his owne selfe with all the violence and swyng of his owne wayght. 1587 W. GIFFORD in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 143 Premised commendations to your good self & to the butchen my cousin. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. 78 Give me but ten days' respite, and I will reply, Which or to whom myself affectionates. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vii. 39 And eeke that angry foole..did with his smarting toole Oft whip her dainty selfe. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 96 But for my single selfe, I had as liefe not be, as [etc.]. 1631 STANHOPE in *Prestwich's Poems* To Author, But why translate, gild, hatch, why not appear Thy solid self. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 46 There are some men..that would see the whole World in Flames without any concern, were but their own little selves secure from the Ruin. 1732 MANDEVILLE *Eng. Orig. Hon.* 39 There is nothing which he has so constantly before his eyes as his own dear self. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XIX. i. § 19 He lies now dead, as perishing by his own self. 1745 *Life Bamfylde-Moore Carew* 64 Entertaining them in a most florid Manner with the sovereign Virtues of his Pills, Plaisters, and Self. 1749 C. WESLEY *Hymns*, '*And have I measur'd*' xii, Till He his glorious Self reveals, The Veil is on my Heart. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxiv, We'll gang quietly about our job our twa sells, and naebody the wiser for't. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. ciii, Their hideous wives, their horrid selves and dresses. 1846 TENNYSON *Literary Squabbles* iii, Who..strain to make an inch of room For their sweet selves. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 233 If the discussion were confined to your two selves. 1884 C. F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 375/2 The installment of our twelve selves in these..carriages.

b. Preceded by a sb. in the possessive, with which it forms a combination having the sense now expressed by the sb. + *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, etc., and formerly by the sb. + *self* in concord with it.

Self may be qualified by an adj. as in 1 a.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12248 A tregetur i hope he be, Or elles godds self [*later MSS.* god him self] es he. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 33 Deliuerit to the Qwenis selue be Andro Balfour. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 490 His Grace..liketh both thordre therof, and the thinges self, exceedingly wel. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 141 For iii. 46 Ne shall the Saxons selves all peaceably Enioy the crowne. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Purgation (*Purgatio*) is a cleering of a mans selfe from a crime, whereof he is probably and publiquely suspected. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 375 And Wisdoms self Oft seeks to sweet retired Solitude. 1667 — *P. L.* IX. 388 She..like a Wood-nymph..of Delia's Traine, Betook her to the Groves, but Delia's self In gate surpass'd. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 223 Not Neptune's self from all her streams receives A wealthier tribute than to thine he gives. 1785 BURNS *Epist. to J. L—k* 1 Apr. viii, Yet crooning to a body's sel, Does weel enough. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. iv, 'Tis Edith's self!—her speechless woe, Her form, her looks, the secret show! 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 405 Though dark his brain It has, thou seest, an heavenly visitor That comfort brings when reason's self is gone. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. i, Nay, Sire, were it not better you, your Majesty's self, took the children? 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xvi, Elizabeth's self consecrated her solemnly. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xliv. 21 Not me That read the volume—no, but him, The man's vain self.

† **c.** *The self* = itself. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 6 Þe offrand of rightwisnes is a sorowful gast, punyschand þe self for synne. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24 In Egipte er bot fewe castelles, for þe cuntree es strang ynogh of þe self. 1409 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IV. p. ccix, This endenture...purportis in the self and beris witnes that [etc.]. 1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* i. (1896) 107 For faymes soyne is lufyd, & qwhen it felis þe self lofyd, lightly it is chirischyd. 1475 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 418/1 The dowme..is false, and rottyn in the self, be cause it is gyffyn expresse in the contrare of the cursse of comone lawe. 1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 446/2 It is a doubt, whedre, the said V mark, be parcell of the Manor of Haverying, or a somme by the self, and no parcell of the said Manor. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Pref. 119 Nocht for our toung is in the selfin scant. 1525 SAMPSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett. Ser.* III. I. 355 And as concerning the interception off the lettirs they esteme it, Sir, for a very grevos matir, as well for the deade off the selff, as the rumor that schuld aryse off the sam to the enemies. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 269 But this hye ioye and iubile of the spiryt..can not be expressed with tonge, as it is in the selfe, but the effect that it leueth behynde it sheweth..what it was. 1570 in *R. Bannatyne's Memor.* (1836) 56 Becaus I sie..my voce is not able to straicht the self vnto the earis of the multitud heir convenit, I wilbe content [etc.]. 1580 in *Sc. Bks. Discipl.* etc. (1621) 18 The whole Assembly of the Kirk.. declares the same pretended office [of bishop]..unlawfull in the selfe. 1605 *His Majesty's Sp.* etc. E 4, To so hatefull and vnheard of inuention there can be no greater enemy than the selfe. *c* 1614 MURE *Dido & Æn.* I. 470 The subtle air..In solide substance did the self congeale.

d. Sc. *The sell o' it*, itself. *The sell o' ye*, yourself. ? *Obs.*

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVI, The College didna get gude £600 a-year out o' bishops' rents..nor yet a lease o' the Archbishoprick o' Glasgow the sell o't. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* ix, I ken nae friend..that's been sae like a father to him as the sell o' ye, neibor Deans.

e. In generalized sense.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. ix, Self is the only person whom we know anything about.

2. *transf.* in various uses, † *esp.* a person whom one loves as oneself or is a counterpart of oneself (*obs.* exc. in *other self*, *second self*: see SECOND *a.*).

1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* II. iv. 49 Welcome, my selfe of selfe. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 4 Heavens grant you a safe return. God keep thee my half self. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 115 But when the Babe breaks out into the Light, Soon as her little self is in her sight,..She feels a Mother's Bowels yearn within. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 133 The tender connexions of nature, which, as it were, multiply a man into many selfs for the safety of each dear particular of whom, his anxiety is greater than for his own. 1771 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 139 My dear heart and self and son Charles. 1827 HOOD *Midsummer Fairies* xliv, We shall not die nor disappear, But, in these other selves ourselves succeed. 1858 STANLEY *Life Arnold* I. iii. 89 Our 'great self', the school.

3. Chiefly *Philos.* That which in a person is really and intrinsically *he* (in contradistinction to what is adventitious); the ego (often identified with the soul or mind as opposed to the body); a permanent subject of successive and varying states of consciousness.

a 1674 TRAHERNE *Poet. Wks.* (1903) 49 A secret self I had enclos'd within, That was not bounded with my clothes or skin. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 24 The noblest Digladiation is in the Theater of our selves. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. § 9 Since consciousness always accompanies thinking, and 'tis that, that makes every one be, what he calls self. *Ibid.* § 17 Self is that conscious thinking thing, whatever Substance, made up of Spiritual, or Material, Simple, or Compounded, it matters not, which is sensible, or conscious of Pleasure and Pain,..and so is concern'd for it self, as far as that consciousness extends. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & P.* iii. Wks. 1871 I. 329, I, one and the same self, perceive both colours and sounds. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 20 (1875) 65 If, then, the object perceived is self, what is the subject that perceives? or if it is the true self which thinks, what other self can it be that is thought of? 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Dream Ger. 5th Choir, Praise to the Holiest*, God's Presence and His very Self And Essence all-divine. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 207 Reid seems to have imagined that if I myself am only a series of feelings, the proposition that I have any fellow-creatures, or that there are any selves except mine, is but words without a meaning. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* i. (1867) 8 But these selves of ours do belong to Nature. 1871 MEREDITH *H. Richmond* lv, In reality the busy little creature within me, whom we call self, was digging pits for comfort to flow in, of any kind, in any form. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 284 But Self does not come and go; it abides. Self, therefore, is not a phenomenon, nor yet a bundle of phenomena. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 267 Insanity has been already defined as defect or disorder of the process of adjustment of self to circumstances. *Ibid.* 288 So long as the 'self' is not implicated in what is done by the body, the self is not responsible and cannot justly be punished. 1909 CHESTERTON *Orthodoxy* iii. 63 You cannot call up any wilder vision than a city in which men ask themselves if they have any selves.

4. a. What one is at a particular time or in a particular aspect or relation; one's nature, character, or (sometimes) physical constitution or appearance, considered as different at different times. Chiefly with qualifying adj., (*one's*) *old, former, later self.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 160 In vain he burns..And in himself his former self requires. *a* 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 282 My duty of loving those best, which either in blood are nearest my natural self, or in grace nearest my Christian self. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* I. x. 66 If e'r, forgetful of my former Self, I toil to raise unnecessary Pelf. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ix. (1859) 211 How pleasant it would be, if in another state of being we could have shapes like our former selves for playthings. 1910 'MARK RUTHERFORD' *Pages fr. Jrnl.* (ed. 2) 268 The self of two hours before seemed to confront him.

b. An assemblage of characteristics and dispositions which may be conceived as constituting one of various conflicting personalities within a human being. *Better self*: the better part of one's nature.

1595 SPENSER *Amoretti* xlv. 3 And in my selfe, my inward selfe I meane, Most liuely lyke behold your semblant trew. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark xii. 34 Every man may, yea, ought to love himself: not his sinful self, but his natural self: especially his spiritual self, the new nature in him. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* 170 In self despite, Against his better self. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.*, *I. Taylor* II. 389 So, indeed, resolved the Self inhabiting one of the phrenological hemispheres within me. But the resolution was ultimately reversed by the superior energy of the Self who reigned over the opposite hemisphere. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 125 Whatever your lowest self, and not your best self may like. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *3 Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 45 Our nation..had to go through greater trials, and be thrown more upon its nobler self, before it could deserve victory. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* x. 116 Sonia di San Vico was asking herself whether this were love... For the first time in her life that other self of hers gave *no* satisfactory reply.

5. One's personal welfare and interests as an object of concern; chiefly in bad sense, selfish or self-interested motives, selfishness.

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1682) 70 Self is the great Anti-Christ and Anti-God in the World. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. § 3 Were it not for this Influence of Self and a Bigotry to our own Tenets, we could hardly imagine that so many..wicked..Principles should pretend to support and defend themselves by the Gospel of Christ. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. iii, But self will still predominate. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 34 Love..Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling, passed in music out of sight. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ii, One who had long since learned to have no self, and to live not only for her children, but in them. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* liv, She's better than I am—there's less o' self in her, and pride. 1870 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 67 This respect to self and its ultimate good pertains to the very nobility of man's nature. 1906 CHARL. MANSFIELD *Girl & Gods* xix, Self is their god and Selfishness their religion.

II. From the adjective.

6. A 'self-coloured' flower: esp. applied to carnations. (See B. 3 b.)

1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.*, *Self*, a flower with petals of only one colour. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 149 Some of her characters are too much what a florist would call 'selfs'—all one colour. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 104/2 The majority of present-day kinds [of Carnations]—I allude chiefly to garden selfs—are..scentless.

7. A self bow. (See B. 6.)

1856 H. A. FORD *Archery* iii. 14 Ascham..mentions none other than selfs.

D. -self in compound pronouns. For the diverse grammatical character (partly adj., partly sb.) of this element in *myself, thyself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, oneself,* and for illustration of the emphatic and the reflexive functions of these words, see the several articles. Certain phraseological uses common to the whole group in their capacity of reflexive pronouns may conveniently be noticed here.

1. *To be —self*: **a.** *colloq.* To be in (one's) normal condition of body or mind; to be in (its) accustomed state. Also *to feel like —self.*

For other examples see HIMSELF 3 b, MYSELF 4 b, THEMSELVES 2 b.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 644 The chief justice was all himself. His spirits rose higher and higher as the work went on. 1884 *Daily News* 23 May 5/3 Mr. Grace was all himself [at cricket].

b. To act according to one's true character, without hypocrisy or constraint.

1864 [see MYSELF 4]. 1896 'M. FIELD' *Attila* I. 26 Only the courage seems impiety For just a girl to dare to be herself.

2. The refl. pron. assumes in certain contexts the sense: The normal condition (of the person or thing). So *to come to —self* (COME *v.* 45 h), *to bring, restore to —self. Out of —self* (? now *rare*), † *from —self, beside —self* (see BESIDE *prep.* 5 a): out of (one's) mind or senses, deranged.

a 1450 *Knt. de La Tour* iii. (1906) 6 And he was so sore afraied and aferde, that he ranne awaie as he had be oute of hym selff. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xii. 43 She fell doune from her ain beere as a woman from her self and in a swone. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 17 France being..restored to her self, as well by the help of forreigners, as of her Neighbours. 1727 SWIFT *Furth. Acc. E. Curll* Misc. 1732 III. 30, I never perceived he was out of himself, till that melancholy Day that he thought he was poison'd in a Glass of Sack. 1846 DIGBY *Broad Stone Hon.* II. *Tancredus* 301 A novice of the order of St. Francis being now almost out of himself, struggling with death cried out [etc.]. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xix. (1879) 192 But Tom, who seemed fairly out of himself, would not stir.

3. *By —self*: alone, without society; unaided; separately. See BY *prep.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 6 Ne mæg nan oðru gesceaft be him selfum bion. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1714 Þe meke [beist] be þam ai tua and tua, Þe wild do be þam-self al-sua. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 222 Noght from his owene bed ten foot or twelue His doghter hadde a bed al by hir selue Right in the same chambre by and by. 1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 8 All the bemes that lyen by hemself. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. xv. 564 Aȝens this..is maad a book by him silf clepid the Book of Faith. 1573 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* xiii, This wise you may make Marmalade of wardens, peares, apples &c..everyone by himself. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 17 b, It is dailie seene that a man being by himselfe is fearefull, and being in companie, is couragious. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 221 The Kings sonne haue I landed by himselfe. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 P 3, I am mistaken if he ventures to go to Bed by himself this Twelve-month. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 308 Mr. C. dines all by himself at present, I merely looking on. 1889 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 65 If Hogg in some lucky moment did really 'write it all by himself', as the children say.

Self-, the word SELF used as a prefix [OE. *self-*, *sylf-*, ? occas. instr. *selfe-*, corresp. to OS. *self-*, MLG. *sulf-*, MDu. *self-* (Du. *zelf-*), OHG., MHG. *selb-*, *selp-* (Ger. *selb-*, also genitive *selbs-*, later *selbst-*), ON. *sialf-* (MSw. *sialf-*, also genitive *sialfs-*, Sw. *sjelf-*, Norw. *sjølv-*, Da. *selv-*), Goth. *silba-*] with reflexive meaning = 'oneself', 'itself' in various relations with the second element of the compound.

The basis of compounds falling under headings 1 and 2 (below) is normally a reflexive verbal phrase; thus, from 'to accuse oneself' is formed a series of formally related words, *self-accusation, self-accusatory, self-accusing, self-accused,* any of which may arise independently of the others.

In OE. the number of recorded compounds is 13, of which half exhibit the prefix in the objective relation. The only survivals of the OE. compounds in ME. are SELF-WILL and its cognates; these, together with the plant-name SELF-HEAL (which may also have been common Germanic) are the only representatives in that period of the prefix-formation. *Self-* first appears as a living formative element about the middle of the 16th cent., probably to a great extent by imitation or reminiscence of Greek compounds in *αὐτο-*. The number of *self-*compounds was greatly augmented towards the middle of the 17th cent., when many new words appeared in theological and philosophical writing, some of which had apparently a restricted currency of about 50 years (e. g. 1645–1690), while a large proportion became established and have a continuous history down to the present time. The latter, with the compounds formally related to them, are for the most part treated in this Dictionary as Main words, together with all such as require specific definition. With regard to the remainder, since the prefix is of unlimited application, no attempt has been made to represent with fullness the extent to which it has been employed either in early or in recent times, and in the present article only a typical selection is given from the hundreds of compounds for which evidence is forthcoming.

In the Elizabethan period the imperfect union of *self-* with the second element of the compound appears to be evident from the occasional correlation of the prefix with an adj., as *strange and self-abuse* (Shaks.), *wilful and self-murder* (Foxe); cf. *self and vain conceit* (Shaks.).

1. Compounds in which *self-* is in the objective relation to the second element: **a.** with nouns of action; as *self-abandonment* = abandonment by oneself of oneself, one's power, position, rights, desires, ambitions, or the like.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xvii, The..generous *self-abandonment with which the Master of Ravenswood renounced his feudal enmity. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 23 To descend into the lowest Abyss of *Self-abdication. *a* 1763 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* (1764) 21 The duties of self-denial, *self-abhorrence, fasting. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 176 Without..respect of any, In will peculiar, and in *selfe admission. 1806 BYRON *On a Distant view of Harrow* vi, Fired by loud plaudits and *self-adulation, I regarded myself as a Garrick revived. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Hum.* v. 205 To accomplish this *self-advancement. 1891 *Self-advertisement [see SELF-CENTREDNESS]. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* XX. (1848) I. 305 Fasting, and *self-affliction. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 228 That the system of this prince is founded on views of *self-aggrandizement. 1716 POPE *Wks.* (1751) I. Pref. p. iv, The agreeable power of *self-amusement when a man is idle or alone. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 53 (1875) 177 Careful *self-analysis shows this to be a datum of consciousness. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii, Such *self-anatomy shall teach the will Dangerous secrets. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 280 Nor weighs the solid worth of *self-applause. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcvi. XII. 518 This song is curious, as..affording a measure of their *self-appreciation. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Rem. Swift* ix. (1752) 73 With the smiles of *self-approbation upon her equals. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. C. J. Blomfield* II. viii. 173 Had he been given to self-approbation, [he] might have claimed no small part of the credit. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xix. 166 He began to feel Some *self-approval on his bosom steal. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (1884) 37 The *self-betrayal that runs through all his works. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. IV. 52 Confusion, Terrour, Trembling, Shame, And fierce *Self-blame. 1845 MAURICE in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 615/2 To a first cause we necessarily attribute *self Causation. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 202 Vnlesse *selfe-charitie be sometimes a vice. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 21 p. 1 In reward for his *self-chastisements. 1835 JAMES *Gipsy* xix, With the common *self cheatery of fear, she loved not to give her apprehensions voice. 1848 POE *Eureka* Wks. 1865 II. 131 The finest quality of Thought is its *self-cognizance. 1583 LYLY in T. Watson *Poems* (Arb.) 29 Your *selfe commendations. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* (1868) 156 His [*sc.* Dryden's] self-commendations. 1862 G. P. MARSH *Eng. Lang.* x. 161 A cautious desire of avoiding embarrassing *self-committals. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 55 Till that Bellona's Bridegroome..Confronted him with *selfe-comparisons, Point against Point. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 104 A vain self-comparison with creatures. *a* 1721 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. IV. 471 She to *Self-conquest me dispos'd. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 255 Whenever it schemed or aimed at the animal *self-conservation, which now made its master-impulse. 1594 SOUTHWELL *Marie Magd. Funerall T.* 80 A submitted soul..the deeper it sinketh in a *self contempt [etc.]. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley* 96 Perish in thy self-contempt! 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. iv. (1712) 15, I conceive the intire Idea of a Spirit..to consist of..Self-penetration, Self-motion, *Self-contraction. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* v. 238 Repentance is an act of *Self-correction. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (1884) 8 The *self-criticism which prompted the suppression of the dedication. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 333 The palsy of will, the incapacity of *self-cure. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. II. 86 Themselves must their own *Self-damnation rue. *a* 1711 — *Hymns Festiv.* ibid. I. 359 Of God offended, the sad Thought Deep *Self-debasement wrought. 1695 ROKEBY *Mem.* 15 Sept. (Surtees) 56 This covenant and *selfe-dedication was..renewed by me. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 147 Humility and *self-dejection. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 503 *Self-depreciation is not humility. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. *Stage Illusion*, The imbecility, helplessness, and utter *self-desertion [of the coward]. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* I. 23 [Hairs] endow'd with a Power..of *self-Dilatation. 1663 POWER *Exper. Philos.* II. 102 To fill up the aerial interstices (which must needs be considerable in so great a *self-dilation). 1798 R. WATSON *Addr. People Gt. Brit.* 29 The physical strength of the bulk of a nation is irresistible, but it is incapable of *self-direction. 1880 J. CAIRD *Introd. Philos. Relig.* ix. 285 We cannot, if we would effect any such..forced *self diremption. 1699 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Inq. conc. Virtue* II. II. § 1 The more Contradiction and *Self-disapprobation he must incur. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lvi, That *self-disapproval which had been the awakening of a new life within her. 1838 PUSEY *Let. to B. Harrison* 13 Aug., His careful *self-discipline is..calculated in this self-indulgent age to do much immediate good. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 191 Here you deny the power of *self-disclosure. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 1 Called Picti, from their *self-discoloration. 1709 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Freed. Wit* IV. § 1 An alternate Disquiet and *Self-dislike. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 475 Inward *self-disparagement. 1744 BIRCH *Life of Boyle* 41 Nothing but the forbiddenness of *self-dispatch hindered his acting it. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Jan. 6/2 Self-bedizenment is one of the forms of *self-display. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus'* *Nat. Paradox* IV. 195 Beeing in full capacity of Understanding and *Self-disposall. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 475 There is a luxury in *self-dispraise. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 209 What more potent principe of *self-dissolution is there than Division? *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* V. (1622) 449 Till it..runne it selfe vpon the rockes of *selfe-diuision. 1857 GOSSE *Omphalos* vii. 177 The whole of this immense structure [a tree] originated in a single cell, which, by repeated acts of self-division ..has gradually built up the mass. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. i, He [*sc.* a poet] must employ his intellect, and his *self-education must be large and comprehensive. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. xvii. 435 The Impious *Self-elation of the Bishop of Rome. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* V. 133 The grounds of self-elation..were..the revelations with which he had been favoured by God. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* I. viii. (1853) 60 He must have been a great stranger indeed to the Business of *Self-Employment. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* XV. 144 His *self Encomiums. 1699 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Inq. conc. Virtue* II. I. ad fin., To have the chief Means and Power of *Self-Enjoyment. 1710 — *Advice to Author* I. § 2 Neither Lover, Author, Mystick, or Conjuror, ..can..be intitl'd to a Share in this *Self-entertainment. 1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* II. 19 And that the Power in Man is not brought into act, it is for want of *Self-excitation. 1884 *Leeds Merc.* 30 Apr. 4/6 Her *self-exclusion from that great movement. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* XXVII, All screening *self-excuse..forsook him. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Wordsworth* Wks. 1862 II. 182 Read..of the *self-expatriation..as a measure of despair on the part of myriads. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 8 A thing perplex'd Beyond *selfe-explication. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 152 Why beats thy bosom with illustrious dreams Of *self-exposure, laudable, and great? 1892 *Nation* 7 Apr. 263/2 This doctrine of unbounded self-indulgence—or, as his [Walt Whitman's] admirers would prefer to call it, *self-expression. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. xiv, He had to listen..to her haughty *self-felicitations. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Brothers of Birchington* x, Oh, such a knout!! For his *self-flagellations. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* II. 82 Every Mans proper Mansion House and Home, being..the Seate of *Selfe-fruition. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* III. xx. 169 It may..be..for themselves that they work, in a *self-gratification of their natural Zeal for their way. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 330 His egotism renders him parsimonious even in self-gratification. 1634 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* xxxix, A *selfe-humiliation. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I, That timorous debasement and self-humiliation of a woman. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* III. (1818) I. 308 The ready *self-immolation of Madame La Valette. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India*, 1854) 74 The suttee, or self-immolation of widows upon the funeral pile. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. (1853) 100 Creation itself is sacrifice—the *self-impartation of the divine Being. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 411/2

The process of copulation..does more than stimulate each individual to *self-impregnation. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. I. 462 Honours in him no *Self-inflations raise. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Self-inflation*, a method of rendering one's self buoyant in water when in danger of drowning. 1699 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Inq. conc. Virtue* II. II. § 1 Nor are the greatest Favourites of Fortune exempted from this Task of *Self-Inspection. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. vii. 195 That palpitating *self-interrogation. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. I. 44 That the reading of poetry..was clearly *self-intoxication. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* x, I am obliged to you..for breaking the ice at once, where circumstances ..rendered *self-introduction peculiarly awkward. 1853 C. BRONTE *Let.* in Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. 287 No charge of *self-laudation can touch her. 1656 OWEN *Mortif. Sin* xiv. (1668) 170 The rigidest Means of *self-maceration. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Char., Obstinate Man* (1908) 177 He will rather suffer *Self-Martyrdom than part with the least Scruple of his Freehold. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul but Jesus* 287 Terror and *self-mortification. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxvii. 113 The vilenesse of a wilfull *selfe-neglect. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xv, The hopeless dejection of self-neglect. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xl. (1674) 54 Vain-glorious pomp, and *self-ostentation. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* App. 327 The poignancy of the satire, and artfulness of *self-panegyric. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 217 They demonstrate still their Spirituality by *Self-Penetration, haply a thousand and a thousand times repeated. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiogr.* II. xii. 98 The strange *self-permission of a man like Walter Scott..to countenance the border-like forages of his friends. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* v. i, We may feel Comfort by our *Self-persuasion. 1876 G. HENSLOW in *Nature* 19 Oct. 544/1 The pistil recovers itself, and its growth is equal to or precedes that of the stamens, the result issuing in a synchronous maturity, and consequently *self-pollination. 1890 *Spectator* 3 May 614/1 Fortitude, endurance, *self-postponement. 1803 T. SCOTT *Funeral Serm.* iii. Wks. 1807 III. 111 Was he not tempted to *self-preference, and to trust in his own righteousness? 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 140 This bridge between *self-preparation and the university course. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* i. 8 This naïve veracity of *self-presentation. 1901 GORE *Body of Christ* iv. 219 The heavenly intercession and self-presentation of Christ. 1880 SANDAY in *Expositor* XI. 353 A certain *self-projection of the commentator into a different order of ideas. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 101 In *self-protection he had been obliged to arm his household. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 194 The *selfe-punishment for others fault. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 67 Son! by self-punishment thy guilt atone. 1902 *Class. Rev.* XVI. 148/1 These are examples of coincident language, not of *self-quotation. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 101 The time had come for inwardness and *self-reconstruction. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. II. xxxiii, One spirit goes Through all this bulk, not by extension But by a totall *self-reduplication. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 271 In *self-reformation the vicious become wretched by their abstentions. *Ibid.* 5 In judging of men, acts form an incomparably higher standard than *self-representation. 1676 OWEN *Serm.* Wks. 1851 IX. 379 *Self-reputation in the exercise of gifts. 1668 — *Expos. 130th Ps.* iv. 120 Unspeakable are the Advantages which a soul obtains by this *self Resignation. 1824 JAS. NICHOLS *Calvinism & Arminn.* I. 376 *note*, The British Constitution..contained within itself copious materials for *self-restoration. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* xii. (1848) I. 169 In all these acts of *self-restriction. 1898 *Month* Sept. 237 To learn independence and *self rule. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. I. 464 Frequent *self-scrutinies the Humble makes. 1840 DICKENS *Master Humphrey's Clock* I. 47, I..have no power of *self-snatchation (forgive me if I coin that phrase) from the yawning gulf before me. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 669 *Self-study and Heart-knowledge. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. XXVII, Patience, self-denial, *self-subdual. 1863 KAVANAGH *Q. Mab.* III. vi, They prefer self-indulgence to *self-subjection. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxvii. XI. 387 Spartan *self-suppression and rigour of life. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. II. xliv, When she doth with *self-sway Thus change herself. 1841 MERIVALE *Lect. Colonis. & Col.* I. iv. 101 A right to self-government and *self-taxation. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 31 The hideous practices of *self-torture. 1640 T. H[OOKER] *title*, The Christians two chiefe lessons; viz. Selfe-deniall, and *Selfe-tryall. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 33 Cultivation and refinement, apparently acquired by *self-tuition. 1709 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Moralists* III. § 2 *Self-valuation supposes Self-Worth. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* III. v. (1864) II. 13 *Self-vendition into slavery. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 28 *Selfe-vexations..may by no way better be blowne over, then by reckoning Impossibles not to concerne our Desires. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 314 Jacobs silence..was far better than his son's *self-vindication. 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* III. x, That primeval Superstition, *Self-worship.

b. With vbl. sbs.; as *self-abominating* = self-abomination.

1829 J. MACDONALD in Tweedie *Life* (1849) 131 On the very back of this *self-abominating, I rear another monument of self-exaltation. 1909 BANKS *Myst. F. Farrington* 280 Contain yourself in the matter of *self-advertising. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 571 Humiliations and *self-afflictings. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. 215 No sophistry, *self-blinding or other dishonesty. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxiii, *Self-checking and suppression. 1702 HOWE *Self-ded.* 16 Our dedicating our selves, to God, is a *self-committing. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 367 Without carkings, covetousnesse, or other *self-disquietings. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 992/2 A *self-emptying of himself, and the assumption of human nature. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* iii. (1848) I. 44 Nothing so wears down the sharpness of conscience ..as *self-excusing. 1720 T. BOSTON *Hum. Nat. Fourfold St.* (1784) 88 *Self-jealousing well becomes Christians. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* 53 To keep us ever humble, and to fill us with *self-loathing. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 366 Perversion of self-feeling may culminate in self-loathing or hatred. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 75 Selfe-loue..is not so vile a sinne, As *selfe-neglecting. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. (1853) 101 That one offering..repeated in the life and *self-offering of all. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Apr. 10/1 The habit of *self physicking, often with powerful drugs, is on the increase. 1649 LIGHTFOOT *Battle with Wasp's Nest* Wks. 1825 I. 421 Pride, blind zeal, and *self-prizing. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 199 My *self-questionings halted here. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 96/2 He was under a continuous course of *self-schooling. 1825 HALKETT *Hist. Notes Indians N. Amer.* xvi. 376 The..*self-scourgings publicly exhibited by the Indian Pigarouick in the church of Montreal. 1681 OWEN *Humble Test.* 139 This *Self-Searching is the first Duty we are..called unto. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xi. 8 Howsoeuer the vngodly beguyle themselues with their *selfesoothing. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 250 Good management may postpone the 'self-thinning', by the inside, shaded, and weak bottom branches dying out. 1882 ROSSETTI *Poems* (1904) 262/1 Lord, undo Our *self-undoing. 1902 J. SMITH *Integr. Script.* I. 9 The *self-unveiling of God. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. III. 105 He *self-upbraidings felt his Spirit gore. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) I. 124 Overcome by her tears and promises and self-upbraidings. 1671–2 R. WILD *Let.* 14 The..*self-whippings of the Popish Priests.

c. With agent-nouns; as *self-advertiser*, one who advertises himself, one given to self-advertisement.

1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 21 Aug. 1/3 These safeguards.. would make it rather more difficult for the *self-advertiser and the bore to inflict themselves upon the House. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 296 Aquinas dareth do it to the proudest *Mihi placuit*, *Selfe-approver of them all. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 270/2 The *Samokreshchennikee*, or 'self-baptisers',..baptise themselves by repeatedly diving into a river. 1598 ROWLAND tr. *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 890 In Greek *αὐτογάπορες*, or *Self-begetters. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 16 Who (*self-commanders) rather sin suppresse By self-examples then by rigorousnesse. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 88 ¶ 8 If I had ever found any of the *self-contemners much irritated..by the consciousness of their meanness. 1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scandals* ii. 16 What a forgetful *self-contradicter is this man? 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. xv, An all-in-all sufficient *self-director. *a* 1793 J. HUNTER in *Catal. Mus. Coll. Surg.* (1833) I. 259 It is most probable that all Barnacles are of both sexes, and *self-impregnators. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. 1. 118 To take you off ..from being a *self-ordainer, or a *self-intruder. 1699 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Inq. conc. Virtue* II. § 2 Such a one is in reality a *Self-Oppressor, and lies heavier on himself than he can ever do on Mankind. 1840 DISRAELI *Misc. Lit.* 45/2 The letters of..Gray, Cowper, and Walpole..,*self-painters. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. II. 451 A blade Wherewith vain Man and his inveigled Wife (*Self-parricides) have reft their proper life. 1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, A *self-piquer upon immense good breeding. 1894 WEYMAN *Man in Black* x, The *self-poisoner had done his work well. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 48 [Terence's] *Heautontimorumenos*, or *Self-Punisher. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 711 Man is a *self-survivor ev'ry year. 1899 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 250 When he..becomes not a *self-teacher but a disciple. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* xxiii, If I could only turn *self-vivisector, and watch the operation of my heart. 1729 C. MIDDLETON *Let. fr. Rome* 51 That..Penance of the Flagellantes or *Self-whippers. 1819 KEATS *Fall of Hyperion* I. 207 Large *self worshipers.

d. With nouns of state or condition; as *self-awareness*, the condition of being aware of oneself, *self-mastery*, mastery of oneself, self-command.

Some of the combinations illustrated under this head and the next might with equal propriety have been referred to 3; they are placed here because the relation of *self-* to the second element may be conveniently defined as objective.

1880 CYPLES *Human Exp.* ii. 34 The egoistic consciousness—that is, our *self-awareness. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 23 (1716) 24 *Self-credulity, pride, and levity lead unto self-Idolatry. 1671 HOWE *Let.* in *Life* (1836) 185 A mean and inglorious *self-despiciency. 1885 *Athenæum* 26 Dec. 832 The duty of *self-dominance. 1847 C. BRONTE *Y. Eyre* II, My habitual mood of humiliation, *self-doubt. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 41 Pressing men to spiritual poverty, *self emtinesse. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Fwv.* (1789) 121 By the influence of the same native principle of flattery and *self-fondness. 1673 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* 12 Quick-sighted *self-jealousie is an excellent preservative from sin. *a* 1860 BAYNE (Worc.), A sustained *self-mastery. ? 1809 WORDSW. *Poems to Nat. Indep.* II. xvii, Happy occasions oft by *self-mistrust Are forfeited. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* A 6 We came into the world, and we know not how; we live in't in a *self-nescience. 1868 LOWELL *Among my Bks., Dryden* (1870) 40 He had more of that good luck of *self-oblivion than most men. 1842 in H. W. S[mith] *Secret of Happy Life* vii. (1886) 79 A relinquishment of the principle of *self-ownership. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxx. I. 129 The last Attribute..that of 'Self-penetrability. 1809 R. HALL *Wk. Holy Spirit* (1813) 21 That *self-recollection and composure, which are so essential to devotion. 1832 *Selfreverence [see SELF-CONTROL 1]. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* II. 104. 5 Lest from my selfe my owne *selfe-ruine bee. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* I. i. (1853) 6 With what..Care we are to..examine ourselves..in order to acquire this important *Self-Science. 1804 WORDSW. *Small Celandine* 8 In close *self-shelter, like a Thing at rest. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. li. (1650) II. 66 Hee is too much given to his study and *self-society. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* ix. 67 *Selfe-suspition of hypocrisie, is a hopefull symptome of sincerity. 1807 JEBB *Let. to Knox* 20 Aug., Encouragement is held out, to prayer, and to *self-watchfulness. 1748 MELMOTH *Fitzosborne Lett.* lxxi. (1749) II. 210 *Self-weariness is a circumstance that ever attends folly.

e. With adjs.; as *self-adaptive*, capable of adapting oneself or itself, (hence, by extension) pertaining to, involving, or characterized by self-adaptation, *self-fond*, fond of oneself.

1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. 216 Typical of life is its *self-adaptive power. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 550 Earnest *self-afflictive prayer. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 180 God, who is such a Good, Bountiful, *Self-communicative, *Self-diffusive, Universalized Being. 1884 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 267 A *self-disdainful air. *a* 1797 WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) I. 222 The *self-fondest and greatest of poets. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 271 All popular opinion and information, which is wholesome and enduring, is *self-generative. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* I. i. (1853) 7 Condemning others for the very crimes we ourselves are guilty of, which a *self-ignorant Man is very apt to do. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. I. 326 We from our proneness to back-slide, *Self-jealous, shou'd in Thee confide. *a* 1863 WHATELY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 173 [A party] that assumes some *self-laudatory title. 1699 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Inq. conc. Virtue* I. § 3 If a Creature be *self-neglectful, and insensible of Danger. 1816 SHELLEY *Daemon* I. 89 *Self-oblivious solitude. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 45 Ideas are abstract, reflective and *self-perceptive. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* i. § 8. 17 There is no need to offend by importunate, *self-proclaimant splendour. 1852 BAILEY *Festus* 407 Its self consuming fate, *self-punitive. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 846 A..*Self Recollective Power. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 274 *Self-reverent each and reverencing each. 1888 R. F. HORTON *Inspir. Bible* vi. 153 The author is entirely *self-suppressive. 1668 J. CORBET *2nd Disc. Relig. Eng.* 16 Modestly..*self-suspicious. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* v. ii, We are *self-uncertain creatures. 1903 *Speaker* 6 June 232/2 Nothing exists..to keep together a body of weary and *self-weary men.

f. With ppl. adjs. in *-ing*; as *self-abandoning*, abandoning oneself, (hence, by extension) pertaining to, involving, or characterized by self-abandonment. (For the extended meaning cf. sense 2 note, below.)

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxvii, The wo-begone and *self-abandoning note in which he uttered the disconsolate words. 1836 KEBLE *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 57 When the *self-abhorring thrill Is past. 1874 W. WALLACE *Hegel's Logic* § 20. 30 Thought may be called a *self-actualising universal. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ii. 65 The then most stirring and *self-adapting people. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 184 Nature is..more *self-adjusting than his system contemplates. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 4/7 An advertising and..a *self-advertising age. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. i. F j b, Euery proud and *selfe-affecting Dame. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcii. XII. 118 His own *self-aggrandising impulse. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 255 One *self-approving hour whole years out-weighs Of stupid starers. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, A self-approving smile. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. I. 123 Their new *Self-arching arms in thousand Aibouis grew. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* II. i. (1714) 40 *note*, Therein gravity doth so far over-power their *self-attracting Power. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 34 Love is so *self-betraying a Passion. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 5 A *self-changing and self-developing force. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. II. 3 In thy own *Self-comprehending Thought. 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* xxxi. 12 Or doth thy *self-confounding fancy feare thee, When there's no danger neare thee? 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1907) II. 229 A *self-consoling grace. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 1 Fowle Gealosie, that..mak'st the louing hart..feed it selfe with *selfe-consuming smart? 1655–87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 185 How it comes to pass that the Soul cannot withdraw her self from pain by her *Self-contracting faculty. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. v. § 4 (1651) 92 Those *self-couzening, formal, lazie Professors of Religion. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 42 The *self-deifying tendency. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 34 The *selfe-deuouring crueltie in his Father Atreus. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xi. 465 Whenever we conceive any object as *self-differentiating. 1782 COWPER *Conversat.* 735 Shame upon a *self-disgracing age. 1692 W. MARSHALL *Gosp. Myst. Sanctif.* iv. (1764) 65 What a *self-emptying grace faith is. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. 670 Foule-squinting Envie, that *selfe-eating Elfe. 1634 R. BOLTON (*title*) A Three-fold Treatise: containing the Saints..*Selfe-enriching Examination. 1868 LOWELL *Among my Bks., Shakspeare once more* (1870) 217 Our *self-exploiting nineteenth century. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* iv. 24 A wounded Conscience, *selfe-fearing, selfe-frighted. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 102 *Selfe-harming Iealousie. 1828–32 WEBSTER s.v., The *self-healing power of living animals and vegetables. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. I. 289 *Self-humbling View. 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* 322 God..must needs be..*self-imparting and communicative. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 377/1 In many [orders] the sexes are..*self-impregnating. 1778 J. BROWN (*title*) The *self-interpreting Bible. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxv, *Self-lacerating penitents. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 101 *Selfe-lashing Penitentiaries. 1834 J. MACDONALD in Tweedie *Life* iii. (1849) 228 In a very degraded and *self-loathing state of mind. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses on Var. Occas.* 23 Her heart's *self-mastering power. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 34 A kind of propagative or *self-multiplying power. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* III. i. (1853) 167 O my wandering, *Self-neglecting Soul. 1860 TRENCH *Serm.* xv. 170 All acts of *self-offering love. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 119 All the bad passions of our nature have a..*self-perpetuating power. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 265 In any soil congenial to its growth, the atocha is *self-propagating. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 315 b, To witnesse a *selfe-punishing repentaunce. 1827 POLLOK *Course of T.* VII. 84 *Self-purifying, unpolluted sea! 1857 GOSSE *Omphalos* xii. 349 *note*, The very supposition which he considers as *self-refuting is an indubitable physiological fact. 1871 MORLEY *Condorcet* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 73 They move in a constant and *self-repeating orbit. 1825 HAZLITT *Spirit of Age* 186 A lofty and *self-scrutinising ambition. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* 1630 A *self-surviving leafless oak. 1668 OWEN *Indwelling Sin* 297 Penances, and *self-torturing Discipline. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxvii, The self-torturing sophist, wild Rousseau. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ii. (1850) 107 The *self-triturating sands of the reefs. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. II. 83 Past vices gall his *self-upbraiding Mind. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 202 With a certaine sincere boldenesse of *selfe-warranting friendship. 1652 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 247 O soft *self-wounding Pelican! *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Let. Person Qual.*, Our exposedness to the danger of *self-wronging consequences.

†g. With vb.-stems, forming adjs., as *self-tire* = self-tiring. Also SELF-KILL. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVI. 5 The *selfe-tyrd barking Dogs.

h. With vbs. (? *obs.*) and pres. ppples.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 13 This pretious weede

..doth so *selfe-besot those which take it. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mottoes* 204 What Beautie's This..*Self-blinds, *self-bindes, and self it self bewitches? *Ibid.* 286 In Fire, Air, Earth, Water, The world *self-drowns, *self-burns, *self-hangs, *self-slaies. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 138 She..cower'd..*self-folding like a flower that faints into itself at evening hour. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* XXXVI. i, He..*Self-soothing in his lost Estate Sleeps on secure. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* VII. 58 Then stood Pecksuot forth, *self-vaunting.

i. With advs. related to actual or possible formations in e and f (above).

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 2/1 The figure seems..*self-cognisably burthened with the griefs of all the generations. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 5/2 He *self-consolingly exclaimed, 'Le roi me reverra.' ?1629 DONNE *Serm.* vii. (1640) 65 To come..so *selfe proditoriously, as to betray himselfe ..to his enemies. 1909 R. LAW *Tests of Life* xi. 220 He who *self-tolerantly commits sin. 1901 *Academy* 14 Dec. 585/2 Only intense feeling can use it [a metre] *self-vindicatingly.

2. Compounds with pa. pples. and ppl. adjs. in which *self-* denotes the agent or what is conceived as the agent; = by oneself or itself, by one's own (unaided) efforts or action, without help from others.

Such compounds may qualify the designation of: (*a*) a person or thing that is the subject and object of the action, as *self-appointed censors* = censors appointed by themselves; (*b*) a thing that is operated upon, performed, produced, etc. by oneself, as *self-appointed duties* = duties appointed by the person himself; (*c*) a thing conceived as operated upon by itself, as *self-arched rocks* = rocks formed into arches of themselves without human or mechanical agency, *self-balanced* = balanced without external support; cf. 3 b below.

When transferred from a person to his actions, etc., compounds of this class (like those of **1** f) acquire a wider meaning; thus, *self-abandoned* = abandoned by oneself, hence, full of or marked by self-abandonment.

In some cases the formations are analogical and scarcely admit of analytical explanation; e. g. † SELF-ASSURED from SELF-ASSURANCE, SELF-DENIED from SELF-DENIAL, *self-mortified* from *self-mortification*.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XII. 138 Nor expected less Than that.. the host Should *self-abandon'd fall an easy prey. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 1006 The *self-accorded grave Of ancient fool and modern knave. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 25 *Self-acknowledged beasts. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* XXII, When she stood *self-acquitted to her own mind. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 6 Nov. 5/3 An overdose of morphia *self-administered. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 53 His Treasons will sit blushing in his face, Not able to endure the sight of Day; But *selfe-affrighted, tremble at his sinne. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Sept. 3/2 Some of them [pilots] are *self-appointed. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 172 His engrossing self-appointed duties. 1762 CHURCHILL *Night* 114 Where Virtue, *self-approv'd, reclines her head. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. 537 Rocks *self-arched by the eating Current. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, His *self-assumed profession of the law. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iii. (1876) 55 The *self-authorised, arbitrary doctrines of the heretics. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 242 Earth *self-ballanc't on her Center hung. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Colonial Reformer* (1891) 348 Crutchless and self-balanced. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. 78 *Self-banish'd from his native shore. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 156 *Self-befooled Sinners. 1784 *New Spectator* No. I. 7 The *self-be-paragraphed, the self-puffed and the self-adoring Mother Abington. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 171 *Self-betray'd, and wilfully undone. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Soul* Concl. 455 To transforme me totally into a *selfe-blessed creature. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* ix, If the Prelates were not *selfe-blinded, they might discerne the reason. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xvi, Her pompous self-blinded father. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* s. v., *Adder-stone*, a perforated stone—the perforation imagined by the vulgar to be made by the sting of an adder...They are also called *self-bored stones. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 88 *Self-buried ere they die. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* IV. iii. § 74 Every substance therefore is *self-caused; that is its essence implies its existence. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 5 To ease *self-chosen pain. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 196 *Self-clos'd behind her shut the valves of gold. 1844 P. HARWOOD *Hist. Irish Reb.* 25 Hosts of armed citizens, self-paid and *self-commissioned. 1856 AYTOUN *Bothwell* v. xiv, Bold in his self-commissioned cause. 1599 JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. ii, To beare too deepe a sense Of her owne *selfe-conceiued excellence. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 69 This lame and *self-confuted Story. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix, The old gentleman, his *self-constituted companion. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 597 It shall be in eternal restless change Self-fed, and *self-consum'd. 1644 — *Divorce* II. iii. 39 Mans own will *self-corrupted. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 495 Learn, and lament, thy *self-defeated scheme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 130 The first sort by thir own suggestion fell, Self-tempted, *self-deprav'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 259 *Self-depriv'd Of other screen. 1808 LAMB *Adv. Ulysses* vii. (1848) 74 Some have said..that they [*sc.* our vessels] move instinctively, *self-directed. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 516 Self-directed acts of perception. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 14 *Selfe disliked life. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. II. 393 Their *self-doom'd soules. 1789 COWPER *On the Queen's Visit to London* 14 And rockets flew, *self-driven. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenstein* ii, It is a still greater evil to me that I am *self-educated. 1871 FRASER *Berkeley* ix. 351 His unborrowed, evidently *self-elaborated thought. 1797 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid of Orleans* iii, The little glow-worm's *self-emitted light. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 2 A diamond is a crystal *self-erected from atoms of carbon. 1634 *Self-fed [see *self-consum'd* above]. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 124 To knit their soules..in *self-figur'd knot. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 742 Unhappy he, in whome selfe-succour lies, Yet *selfe-forsaken wanting succour dies. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 17 She starts: and from her selfe, *self-frighted, fled. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 332 Who, still *self-furnisht, needest borrow never Diana's shafts. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ret. Scotl.* Wks. 1711 III. 40 The *self-gotten Phœnix. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 161 The Titans fierce, *self-hid, or prison-bound. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 121 The oyster..is *self-impregnated. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 44 She never knew the *Self-incurred Catastrophe. 1654 OWEN *Doctr. Saints Persev.* xiii. 313 A vaine, superstitious, *selfe-invented Worship of God. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. xvi, This *self-invited guest. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 253 And left one altar dark, a little space, Which turned *self-kindled, and renewed the blaze. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Dec. 922/1 A tax..*self-levied. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xviii. 306 The *selfe-maim'd Thracian King. 1903 A. R. WALLACE *Man's Place in Universe* iii. 44 By the use of the photographic plate the exact positions of..thousands of stars can be *self-mapped simultaneously. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Mycerinus* 28 When the duped soul, *self-mastered, claims its meed. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vii, The thoughts were *self-matured. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 376 Thy Selfe, is *selfe-misvs'd. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. xiii. [13] You are become highly moral and *self-mortified. 1819 WORDSW. *Waggoner* IV. 64 The vapours sweep Along..Like fleecy clouds *self-multiplied. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Lond. & Lacedem. Oracles* Wks. 1709 III. III. 135 *Self-nam'd Athenians. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. III. 112 Lord, I *self-offer'd, am not mine. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* XIV. ii. (1864) IX. 53 Those who were *self-outlawed, or outlawed by the dominant authority. 1844 *Selfe-paid [see *self-commissioned* above]. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* x. (1866) 171 Lewis the Pious, submitting to a fresh coronation, admitted the invalidity of his former *self-performed one. 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *Witches & other night-fears*, Had I never met with the picture, the fears would have come *self-pictured in some shape or other. 1822 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1823) 55 An ancient grove *Self-planted. 1830 TENNYSON *Dirge* v, Round thee blow, *self-pleached deep, Bramble roses. 1868 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. vi. 82 These molecular blocks of salt are *self-posited. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. v. 374 A private maid, how highly soever *self-pretended. 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* iv. 8 Why dost thou hugge thy *self-procured woes? 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. ii. (1824) III. 82 Their shell is *self-produced. 1678 *Self-punish'd [see SELF-ACCUSED]. 1738 LILLO *Marina* III. ii. 50 *Self-resign'd to silence and despair. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 183 [The Serpent] In Labyrinth of many a round *self-rowld. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Shakespeare* 10 *Self-school'd, *self-scann'd, self-honour'd, self-secure. 1828 JOLLY *Sunday Services* (1840) 276 False and *self-sent teachers. 1785 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 25 Aug., So hard and dangerous a *self-set task. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. vii, Guardsman Pâris..will be found some months after, *self-shot in a remote inn. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. 80 His life was one long war with *self sought foes. 1862 *All Year Round* 13 Sept. 8 A rough kind of grass,..on the sharp points of whose rigid blades flies and beetles are often *self-spitted. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. III. 295 Matter self-form'd, self-mov'd, *self-steer'd. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 210 *Self-stimulated thoughts, in place of those implanted from without. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul but Jesus* 206 The sort of connection..between the undoubted Apostles, and this *self-styled one. 1907 *National Church* 15 Oct. 263/1 The self-styled 'Free Churches'. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 129 He..got praises of the King, For him attempting, who was *selfe-subdued. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. XXX, Here *self-suspended hangs in air,..The living carbuncle. 1667 *Self-tempted [see *self-depraved* above]. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xv, Thy father's battle-brand..Did, *self-unscabbarded, foreshow The footstep of a secret foe. 1866 *Ch. Times* 3 Feb., A *self-vaunted 'friend of the working classes'. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Past. Ode to Lyttleton* XXV, To see the babbling floods Thro' *self-worn mazes flow. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul but Jesus* 110 In comparison of *self-written biography, scarcely does any other biography deserve the name.

(*b*) Rarely, with adjs. in *-able*; as *self-impairable* = liable to be impaired by one's own action, *self-irrecoverable* = not recoverable by oneself (whence *self-irrecoverableness*).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 565 Endowed with ..Freewill, and consequently..*Self-improvable and *Self-impairable. 1782 J. BROWN *View of Nat. & Rev. Relig.* v. iv, We are altogether guilty, polluted, miserable and *self-irrecoverable. *Ibid.* VI. i, Their sinfulness, misery, and *self-irrecoverableness. 1769 — *Dict. Bible* s. v. *Gospel*, *Self-irreformable transgressors.

3. Compounds in which *self-* is adverbial: **a.** with sbs., adjs., vbs., advs. = for, in, into, on or upon, to or towards, with oneself or itself, the prep. to be supplied being that required in the construction taken by the word which forms the second element; e. g. *self-absorbed, -absorption* = absorbed, absorption in oneself, *self-acquaintance* = acquaintance with oneself, *self-addressed* = addressed to oneself, *self-compassion* = compassion for oneself.

1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. v. 85, I do not mean that people are to be *self-absorbed. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 131 That *self-absorption which the habit of reverie had fostered. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* I. vi. (1853) 50 *Self-acquaintance shews a man the particular Sins he is most.. addicted to. 1885 BROWNING *Old Pictures in Florence* xix, To become now *self-acquainters. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvi. 323 Sullennesse and *self-addiction, things ill beseeming his noble spirit. 1847 C. BRONTE *Professor* xxiii, A voice..so low, so *self-addressed. 1880 *Q. Rev.* CXLIX. 285 The honourable and..*self-advantageous task. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 250 *Viis.* If he were proud...*Dio.* Or strange, or *selfe affected. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxvii. (1674) 177 *Self-affectionate people..prove perfidious. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Eleg.* III. viii. [ix.] 10 And knocks his bare brest with *selfe-angry hands. 1697 BURGHOPE *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 114 Reflection, and *self-application. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 76 If I had *self-applied Love to myself. 1663 OWEN *Vind. Animadv.* Wks. 1851 XIV. 405 Such *self-assumings are many of the old papal epistles stuffed withal. 1837 TENNENT *Vis. Glencoe* 58 The *self-assuming smile. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 133 In *selfe-assumption greater Then in the note of iudgement. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 616 A school in which he learns..Mean *self-attachment. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxv. VII. 392 Held firmly together by its inherent *self-attraction. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 184 Luxury, Vain-glory, *Self-attributions. 1894 MRS. OLIPHANT *Autobiogr.* (1899) 81, I have fallen back into my own way of *self-comment. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 2 'Life is roomy yet, and the odds unbounded'. So *self-communed I. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. xi. (1874) 130 With silence and with *self-communing fear. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Rev. for Honour* II. i. 202 *Self-compassion, soothing us to faith Of what we wish should hap. 1875 LOWELL *Lit. Ess., Wordsw.* Wks. 1890 IV. 406 *His self-concentrated nature. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 53 Intense *self-concentration is..a mighty magician. 1816 H. G. KNIGHT *Ildarim* 577 Some deep dream of *self-concenter'd thought. 1680 J. QUARLES (*title*) *Self-Conflict: or, the Powerful Motions between the Flesh and Spirit. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 423 The partial, *self-conflicting, uncertain views. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 170 The King..*self-considering, as he stands, debates. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Advice to Author* I. § I Our Exercise of *Self-Converse. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 866 *Self-cruell Mothers. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* 37 Those commands..which compell us to *self-cruelty above our strength. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 36 Ulysses..In *self-debate the Suitors doom resolv'd. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 133 *Self-designes are seldom disappointed. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XIII, He continued talking to himself aloud after the manner of restless *self-discontented men. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 514 *Self-displeas'd For self-offence. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* (1658) 1047 A *self-displicency and severity towards our own errors. 1802 MRS. J. WEST *Infidel Father* III. 239 The earl..endeavoured to conceal his chagrin and *self-dissatisfaction. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) I The *self-dissatisfied race of men. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Use of Looking-Glass* 14 On her the *self-enamour'd chit Was very lavish of his wit. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* XXVI, Its *self-enclosed unreasonableness and impiety. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 56 She cannot loue..Shee is so *selfe indeared. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXX, [She] in her *self-engrossment did not trouble herself about the nature of this agitation. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXV, The *self-exultation with which he was, as it were, distended. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems* Addit. *Exorcismus* 18 You *self-exulting sprights. 1647 BP. HALL *Sel. Th.* § 34 The *self-felony of a wilful sinner. 1842 TENNYSON *'Of old sat Freedom'* ii, *Self-gather'd in her prophet-mind. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. v. 78 A *selfe gracious remembrance. 1691 SOUTH *22 Serm.* (1697) II. 484 A fatal *Self-impostume. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. 18th C.* II. 30 Every vicious action must be *self-injurious. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vii. 433 To secure the poor sufferer from *self-injury, or from injuring others. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 93 His heart I know, how variable and vain *Self-left. 1876 MRS. OLIPHANT *Phœbe Jun.* XXVI, His *self-occupation was an offence to the girl. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* I. 798 The careless stillness of a thinking mind *Self-occupied. 1818 *Art Pres. Feet* 128 A mode of cure, less dangerous in the hands of a *self-operator than the knife. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, **Self-parasitism*, parasitic on its own species. 1819 BYRON *Mazeppa* XVII. 80 At times sought with *self-pointed sword. *a* 1592 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 179 Vnwise they were their sorrowes *selfe procuring. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 440, I will not think men that want Bread, do therefore want Wisdome (even that of *Self-provision). 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. vi. 197 The enjoyable *self-repose of certitude. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE in Froude *Carlyle* (1890) II. 197 Then I should be going as part of your luggage without *self-responsibility. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* XVII, *Self-retired In hungry pride and gainful cowardice. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 513 Who *self-rigorous chooses death as due. 1591 *Self-rumineth [see RUMINE]. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 827 Impartial, *self-severe, inexorable. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* XXXVII, *Self-solicitude was near extinction in her. *a* 1586 SIR P. SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 346 These doubtful *selfe-speches. 1715 *Wodrow's Corr.* (1843) II. 37 My *self-tenderness will not allow me to spend time at night on the records. 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* 234 Since he [man] is not a Central and *self-terminating Being. *Ibid.* 303, I conclude that I am not..a Central or *self-terminative Being. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. vii. 293 Individual, *self-thinking minds. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. I. 99 Wishing already to dis-throne th'Eternall, And *selfe-usurp the Majesty supernall. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2507/1 The *self-witness of Jesus to his divinity. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlviii. VI. 145 The Peloponnesians were a *self-working population with few slaves. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 168 Least my selfe be guilty to *selfe wrong.

b. with adjs. and related sbs., vbs., pples. = of or in oneself or itself, of or in one's or its own nature or power; e. g. *self-apparent* = apparent of itself, *self-desirable* = desirable in itself. Also (after SELF-FERTILE), *self-impotent, -sterile* adjs., *-sterility*.

1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 107 The utility of such a book..is *self-apparent. 1847–54 WEBSTER, **Self-attractive*, attractive by one's self. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. 574 [He] Hardens the King, and blinding him (*selfe-blinde) Leaves him to Lusts of his own vicious minde. 1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* xviii. 273 The Holy Church..must ..be also *self-complete. *Ibid.*, By faith, spirit shows its self-mastery, its *self-completeness. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LVIII. ii, The aspick..*self-deaf and unaffected lies. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* v. 200 The end having an intrinsic Goodness of its own, and so being *Self-desirable. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xlvi, Whiles *self-flowing sourse I here detect In plants. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 834 And on shamefull Tree (*Self-guiltless) shed his blood. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 148 *Selfe-guiltie folke most prone to feele compassion. 1869 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. (ed. 5) 333 They have become *self-impotent, whilst still retaining the capacity of fertilising. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. v. 280 In the head of these *Self-intelligible objects let us..place the great..God. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 173 To eclipse the *self-resplendent blaze. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. 392 Whether the Sun *self-shine. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 286 The unweildly Beast *Self-sinking, drops into the dark Profound. 1876 DARWIN *Cross & Self Fertilisation* IX. 329 *Self-sterile Plants. *Ibid.* 346 The belief that *self-sterility has been acquired to prevent self-fertilisation. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845)

392 Peter is *self-strong. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xlv, All humane souls be *self-vivacious. 1695 Owen *Faith of God's Elect* Wks. 1851 V. 433 Those *self-whole, jolly professors which these days abound with.

c. with pples. = from or out of oneself or itself (as a source or point of origin); e. g. *self-arising* = arising from or out of oneself.

a 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 20 This inward and *self-arising determination. 1744 J. Harris *Three Treat.* III. II. (1765) 192 Those other Preconceptions—being Durable, *Self-derived, and Indeprivable. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 63 But Spider-like Out of his *Selfe-drawing Web. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xviii. (1866) 360 It was proclaimed that the individual spirit..had..an independent existence as a centre of *self-issuing force. 1684 Howe *Redeemer's Tears* Wks. (1846) 84 The Christians of our age deceive themselves with a *self-sprung religion. 1855 Bailey *Mystic*, etc. 113 Begetting and conceiving and self-sprung.

4. In technical use, forming compounds to designate machines, appliances, or processes by or in which certain operations are performed without human or animal agency or special manipulation or adjustment for the purpose; usually = automatic, automatically. Also Self-acting, etc.

1834–6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 175/1 To some boilers are also attached *self-adjusting feeders to supply the fuel to the furnace. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 15 Feb. 4/6 The new patent *self-aligning, self-adjusting roller axle-bearings. 1893 *Outing* XXII. 145/2 Thus making the boat *self-bailing. 1908 *Harrod's Stores* Price List 950 *Self-basting Roaster. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 32 Permanent *self-bury Anchor. 1825 Lunn in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) IV. 95/1 Cavallo's *self-charging jar. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 25 Feb. 10/4 *Self-clamp cutting machine. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Self-closing Bridge*, a pivot bridge opened by canal-boats in passing. 1863 *Battle-fields of the South* I. 125 An Adam's *self-cocker (unloaded). 1892 Greener *Breech-loader* 65 The *self-cocking of the locks is ..an immense advantage. 1888 Papworth *Civil's Encycl. Archit.* § 4148 *a*, Laths of wood rebated together, having numerous mortices, through which pass a series of tempered steel bands, causing the shutter to be *self-coiling. 1855 in *Brit. Alm. & Comp.* (1856) 30 Quick *self-discharge of water. 1845 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 35 The *self-disengaging coupling. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* LV. 373/2 A *self-dropping two-horse planter. 1845 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* Index 790 *Self-easing coupling. 1869 Rankine *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. L 6, Enabling the machine to drill or bore at any angle whatever with a *self-feed. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines* 48 The adoption of *self-feeders. 1834–6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 178/1 *Self-feeding furnace. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 27 Feb. 7/3 *Self-Filling Pens. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* vi. 104 The ore is accompanied by a sufficient quantity of calcareous matters to yield the necessary flux without any further addition of fluxing materials to the charge; such ores are..known as '*self-going' or '*self-fluxing'. 1869 Rankine *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. L 6, *Self-friction feed motion. 1865 M. Mackenzie *Laryngoscope* 85 The *Self-holder, or *fixateur* for holding the laryngeal mirror after introduction. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 64 The *self-holding lever plough. 1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 155/1 *Self-inking Printing Press. 1864 Atkinson *Stanton Grange* 299 A *self-lighting hydrogen lamp. 1853 Whyte-Melville *Digby Grand* x, Heavy and light guns, *self-primers, revolvers, and other deadly weapons. 1899 *Daily News* 3 May 10/6 The *Self-Propelled Traffic Association. 1895 *Ibid.* 11 June 7/5 Very little is known in England of what is being done in France with *self-propelling carriages. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Jan. 7/2 *Self-recording observatories. 1895 *Army & Navy Soc.* Price List 15 Sept. 1639 Self-Recording Aneroid Barometer and Clock. 1836 Brande *Chem.* 140 The *self-registering thermometers..showing the maximum and minimum of temperature during the absence of the observer. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 500/1 Another form of the *self-starting injector. 1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 697 His invention of the *self-strippers for the main cylinders. 1868 Jovnson *Metals* 61 The *self-subsidation of the iron on the hearth. 1864 *Trans. Highl. Soc.* Jan. 135 A *self-tipping platform. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 4/2 Considerable practical advantage has been derived by the photographer from the *self-toning papers which are being so widely adopted. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 239 *Self-winding..[is] a watch or clock fitted with apparatus for winding it automatically.

5. Compounds in which *self-* is in the adjective relation: †**a.** = relating to oneself, one's own, personal, individual, private, intimate. *Obs.* Cf. Self *pron.* 3 c.

1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* 134 *Self-advantage can as easily incline some, to believe a falshood, as profess it. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 113 Quer-full of *selfe-affaires. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 200, I would not haue your free, and Noble Nature, Out of *selfe-Bounty, be abus'd. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 182 He..speakes not to himselfe, but with a pride That quarrels at *selfe-breath. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. iv. 149 By *selfe-danger, you should tread a course Pretty, and full of view. 1717 Fenton *Poems* 203 Sickly'd with Age, and sow'r with *Self-disgrace. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. 17 Who..rather *sin* suppresse By *selfe-examples, then by rigorousnesse. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* ii, Thou art not couetous of least *selfe fame. 1640 D. Cawdrey *Three Serm.* (1641) 8 *Selfe-guiltinesse commonly makes men partiall, in judging others. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. I. 54 Sufficient rich in *self-invention. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 134 Anger is like A full hot Horse, who being allow'd his way *Selfe-mettle tyres him. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* v. xxxvii. II. 436 Quitting all *Self-relishes he became an entire Servant of God. 1658 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 29 Whereby he might plead necessity of *selfe-safety for what he did. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* II. 12, I am concerned, that you ever wrote at all to him.. It was adding to his *self-significance. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. ix. 575 Yet is it safe by *selfe-waight [*pondere tuta suo*], and will last. 1678 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* xi. § 10 (1729) 365 The *Self-workings and Motions of his own Mind.

b. = inherent in, depending upon, or proceeding from oneself (itself), one's nature, etc.; belonging to oneself (itself) as an independent creature; in the 17th cent. often *spec.*, dependent or relying upon one's own efforts or merits apart from the grace of God. ? *Obs.*

1596 Norden *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 28 A slumber which procureth many drowsy dreams of *self-ability to wade through all adverse things of the world. 1626 Laud *Serm. 5th July* 32 No deserting the cause though no selfe-ability could hold it vp. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. 301 The other loud-resounded Heart-wanting Hymns, on *self-deserving founded. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. xxix. I. 119 By *Self-disunity I understand nothing else but that Matter has no *Vinculum* of its own to hold it together. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 227 Check the first Relishes of *self-excellency which you find in your Souls. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. (ed. 2) 254 Their pitiful old *self-holiness. 1858 Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat.* iv. (1864) 95 A soul..acting by its own free *self-impulsion. 1867 G. Easton *Autobiogr.* vii. 81 Never had I felt such a deep sense of *self-insignificance. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xvi. (1647) 169 A Vacuity, Indigence, and *selfe-insufficiency of the Soule. 1745 Eliza Haywood *Fem. Spect.* x. (1748) II. 162 Vanity, and a high opinion of *self-merit, sometimes renders one party easy and contented. 1773 Berridge *Wks.* (1864) 182 Self-will, *self-potence, and self-righteousness. 1668 Owen *Expos. 130th Ps.* 380 The..infinite *self-purity of this Eternal Immense Being. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. i. 7 Any *self-stability, aseity, or essential immutability of its own. 1656 Owen *Mortif. Sin* i. (1668) 5 Mortification from a *self-strength, carried on..unto the End of a self-Righteousness. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. ix, Indispers'd, quick, close with *selfe-union. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* I. xxx. I. 124 By the *Self-unity of a Spirit I understand a Spirit to be immediately and essentially one. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* I. i, So much out of a *selfe-vnworthinesse, His feares transport him. *a* 1632 Donne *Poems* (1669) 86 My *self-want of sight. 1639 W. Sclater *Worthy Commun.* 14 We must lay by all thoughts of honour, of place, of all kind of *selfe-worthinesse.

c. = having an independent existence, position, or authority; † pristine, original.

1839 E. A. Poe *William Wilson* Wks. 1864 I. 434 Natural rights of *self-agency. 1657 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* I. ii. § 5. 84 The Clergy of this Realm had a *Self-authority in all matters which concerned Religion. 1629 W. Sclater *Expos. 2 Thess.* 169 Are Churches, Councels, Popes Authentique, of *selfe credit? 1643 Ld. Digby *Obs. Relig. Med.* 34 Hee being in his proper nature *Selfe-Entity, all being must immediately flow from him. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. 1327 *Self-Eternitie, Infinite, All in all, yet out of all. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* viii. 125, I dare follow none of the Moderne erroniously transcribing Relaters..but haue..tooke it from the best *selfe-fountaines. 1620 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* I. lxiii, Thou *self-Idea of all joyes to come. *c* 1616 Fletcher *Thierry & Theod.* I. i, A *selfe-peece from the touch of power and Iustice. 1905 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 396/3 The full *self-sovereignty of Japan.

d. = having self as the object or aim; self-centred.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 367 This thread of *Self-aime runnes through the whole Peece of what men do. 1687 Norris *Coll. Misc.* 262 Neither does he [God] govern the Rational part of it by the Precepts of Religion out of any *Self-design, as if he feasted his nostrils with the perfumes of the Altar. 1647 H. More *Philos. Poems* Addit. 35 Save me, God! from *Self-desire. 1841 Gladstone in Morley *Life* (1903) I. 233 Men hurrying this way and that for gold, or pleasure, or some self-desire. 1621 Bargrave *Serm. agst. Selfe Policy* (1624) 28 This wicked sibi, this *selfe-doctrine. 1778 [W. Marshall.] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 4 Nor was actuated by any other motive than *Self-Emolument. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvi. (1592) 257 What else is the whole societie of man..but a *self-gaine? 1624 Bargrave (*title*) A Sermon against *Selfe Policy, preached at White-Hall in Lent. 1621. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 177 The *Ratio formalis*, essentiall of a Suist, or *selfe-polititian. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 156 Unbias'd by *self-profit.

e. = caused by oneself, of one's own making.

This use is rare; the mod. examples are due to analysis of compounds illustrated under 2; e. g. *self-chain* from '*self-chained'.

1652 Crashaw *Carmen Deo Nostro* To C'tess Denbigh, Fetter'd, & lockt up fast they ly In a sad *selfe-captivity. 1882 Rossetti *Poems* (1904) 262/2 Who from thy *self-chain shall set thee free? 1845 E. Warburton *Crescent & Cross* II. 163 The *self-outlaws of humanity.

Self-aba·sed, *ppl. a.* [Self- 2.] Full of self-abasement.

a 1748 Watts *Alt. Pract. Relig.* [II.] iii, Are you more penitent and self-abased under a sense of your sins?

Self-aba·sement. [Self- 1 a.] Humiliation of oneself.

1656 Owen *Mortif. Sin* xii. (1668) 128 Such Meditations as may serve to fill thee..with self-abasement. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac., Adv. Author* III. iii. (1727) I. 331 The method of Self-abasement may perhaps be thought the properest to make Approaches to the sacred Shrines. 1860 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* vii. (1877) 160 Self-abasement, as illustrated by the parable of the sanctified Publican. 1883 Wace *Gospel & its Witnesses* iv. 76 The Church's daily Confession, with its keen self-abasement.

Self-aba·sing, *ppl. a.* [Self- 1 f.] Marked by, involving, or requiring self-abasement.

1656 Owen *Mortif. Sin* xii. (1668) 128 This self-abasing Consideration. 1793 Cowper *Let. to J. Johnson* Wks. 1837 XV. 253 The self-abasing doctrines of the gospel. 1822 Jas. MacDonald *Mem. Jos. Benson* 330 Their joyful and self-abasing reflections.

Self-abnega·tion. [Self- 1 a.] Self-renunciation.

1657 *Baker's Sancta Sophia* II. II. iii. § 6 (1908) 249 The smallest act of love and service to God, performed with a perfect self-abnegation. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* IV. ii. § 5. 226 In the Christian missionary..we have some of the noblest specimens of..self-abnegation. 1873 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* (1879) I. ii. 57 Her true humility and self-abnegation.

So **Self-a·bnegating** *ppl. a.*, **-a·bnegatory** *a.*

1864 Pusey *Daniel* i. 22 Amid this *self-abnegating silence, what is the self-laudation? 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* iv. § 5. 257 The recklessness of self-abnegating love. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 680 A *self-abnegatory religion.

Self-abu·se. [Self- 1 a.]

1. Self-deception. (Cf. Abuse *sb.* 4.)

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* III. iv. 142 My strange and self-abuse Is the initiate feare, that wants hard vse.

2. Abuse or revilement of oneself.

1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* VII. 910 Those cold humours ..That..had sometimes urged To self-abuse a not ineloquent tongue. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xx. 238 He abused himself for his own selfishness. But such self-abuse [etc.].

3. Self-pollution. Hence **Self-abu·ser.**

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Abuse*, Self-Abuse, is a Phrase used by some late Writers for the Crime of Self-Pollution. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 242 The evils that haunt the worn-out debauchee, and especially the self-abuser. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 373 Eroticism and self-abuse.

Self-accusa·tion. [Self- 1 a.] Accusation of oneself.

1662 E. Lake (*title*) Memoranda: touching the Oath Ex Officio, pretended Self-accusation, and Canonical Purgation. *a* 1716 Wycherley *Posth. Wks.* I. (1728) 35 His Self-Accusation calls his Sense in Question. 1740 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. l. 380 Too liberal self-accusations are generally but so many traps for acquittal with applause. 1842 Manning *Serm.* xvi. (1848) I. 229 The depth of his self-accusation and repentance,..in a time of severe sickness.

So **Self-accu·satory** *a.*, **Self-accu·sed** *ppl. a.*, **Self-accu·ser, Self-accu·sing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1836 J. Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 309 This *self-accusatory recollection. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* IV. 51 This *self-accus'd, self-punish'd Criminal. 1872 C. J. Vaughan *Earnest Words* (1878) 54 Self-accused, self-emptied, self-condemned. *a* 1631 Donne *Epigrams* Poems (1639) 69 A *selfe-accuser. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iii. 366 The *self-accusing of some is as little to be credited, as the self-praising of others. 1894 A. Whyte *Sam. Rutherford* i. 7 His self-discoveries and self-accusings. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 179 Then held she her tongue, and cast downe a *self-accusing looke. 1839 Hallam *Lit. Eur.* III. iv. § 5 The walls of the confessional are privy to the whispers of self-accusing guilt.

†**Self-a·cted,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [Self- 2.] Moved to action of their own accord.

1763–5 Churchill *Gotham* I. 8 All Instruments, self-acted, ..Shall pour forth harmony.

Self-a·cting, *ppl. a.* [Self- 3 b, 4.]

1. Acting independently, without external impulse or influence. Also applied to motion characterized by such action.

1740 Cheyne *Regimen* 2 A self-moving, self-acting secondary Agent. 1856 Grote *Greece* II. xcvii. XII. 612 Self-acting Hellas. 1890 A. R. Wallace *Darwinism* 12 This self-acting process which..brings about change in the organic world.

2. *Mech.* Acting automatically without the manipulation (or mechanism) which would otherwise be required. Also said of the operation.

1824 R. Stuart *Hist. Steam Engine* 84 The..self-acting mechanism of the Atmospheric Engines. *Ibid.* 85 Their simultaneous (rather than self-acting) operation. 1834–6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 175/1 For the prevention of this [the unnecessary destruction of fuel], the self-acting damper has been invented. *Ibid.* 700/2 The machinery in the self-acting mule. 1869 Rankine *Cycl. Mach. & Hand-tools* Pl. F 3 The self-acting motion is obtained from the lever. *Ibid.* L 2 Self-acting radial drilling machine. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v., *Self-acting Valve*, one moved by the fluid, in contradistinction to one moved by the application of mechanical devices.

Self-a·ction. [Self- 5 c.] Independent action; action uninfluenced by external impulse.

1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxiv, At the feet of my Superior I have laid down the right of self-action—the privilege of independence. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* I. ii. (1876) 34 The existence of moral self-action or free-will. 1856 Grote *Greece* II. xcviii. XII. 613 The Hellenic world while yet in the period of full life, in freedom and self-action.

Self-a·ctive, *a.* [Self- 3 b.] Acting of itself without external impulse.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xxiv, Some souls at least are self-active Without body having Energie. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ii. 17 Intrinsecally moved by an immaterial self-active Substance.

So **Self-acti·vity.**

1644 Digby *Nat. Soul* Concl. 455 A selfe actiuity, and vnbounded extent, and essence free from time and place. *a* 1761 Law *Conf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 72 Stop..all self-activity. 1864 Bowen *Logic* i. 3 The spontaneity, or self-activity, of the intellect. 1889 Mivart *Truth* 190 Whenever we act, we have a certain vague feeling of our self-activity.

Self-a·ctor. *Mech.* [Self- 4.] A self-acting mule in a spinning-machine.

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 40 One horse power drives 500 on the fine hand-mule, 300 on the self-actor mule. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Aug. 2/1 Fine spinning, for which self-actors cannot as yet be profitably introduced.

Self-admira·tion. [Self- 1 a.] Admiration of oneself, self-conceit.

1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 197 The quiet Enjoyment of their unenvi'd Self-admiration. *a* 1761 Law *Conf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 83 They..full of self-esteem, and self-admiration, for their own progress in them. 1888 F. Cowper *Captain of Wight* (1889) 58 At first the sense of shyness had kept this feeling of self-admiration down.

So **Self-admi·red** *ppl. a.*, **Self-admi·rer, Self-admi·ring** *ppl. a.*

1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apol.* (ed. 3) VI. 98 My *self-admired person. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. ii. (1874) 17 Folding his in self-admir'd repose. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 204 A contrary state and temper of the heart in self-admiration secludes such *self-admirers. 1621 SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. (1632) 92 Deaths cold hand shuts his *selfe-admiring eyes. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Misc. Refl.* III. 300 The self-admiring Wits.

Self-annihila·tion. [SELF- 1 a.] Annihilation or obliteration of self.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xix. 17 Here then our Saviour learns this *yonker* humility, and self-annihilation. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 153 P 2 To sink the Soul into the lowest State of Humility, and what the School-men call Self-Annihilation. 1860 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (ed. 2) I. 119 The mystical death, self-annihilation, and holy indifference of the Quietists.

So **Self-anni·hilated** *pa. pple.*

1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 43 Till by exclusive consciousness of God All self-annihilated it shall make God its identity.

Self-applau·ding, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 1 f.] Given to or marked by self-applause.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 296 The Toiles of Selfe-applauding Husbandry. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 94 Self-applauding confidences in our own wisdom and strength. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 58 The self-applauding bird, the peacock. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv, With the chuckle of a self-applauding wit. 1867 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* iii. (1873) 42 A little matter, nothing to be self-applauding about.

Self-applau·se. [SELF- 1 a.] Approval or commendation of oneself.

1678 MARVELL *Def. John Howe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 202 Its insolent boasting and self-applause upon no occasion. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 82 She..With self-applause her wild creation views. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xliv, He addressed himself to me..with a smile of self-applause. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* II. xi. 228 The exulting and abounding current of his self-applause.

So **Self-applau·sive** *a.* = SELF-APPLAUDING.

1807 D. GILSON *Serm.* vii. 136 A mind already wounded with self-applausive, unnecessary advice.

Self-asse·rtion. [SELF- 1 a.] The action of asserting one's individuality, or insisting upon one's claims or one's supremacy.

180. FOSTER *Ess.* II. vi. (1806) I. 205 They [*sc.* passions which inspirit men to resistance] put the mind in the habitual array of defence and self-assertion. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Sk. Hist. Chr. Art* I. p. ccix, The self-assertion of the Teutonic over the classic element of modern Europe. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xliii. (1871) V. 188 A class whose intense self-assertion was inflamed by family names [etc.].

So **Self-asse·rting, -asse·rtive** (also **-asse·rtingly** *adv.*, **-asse·rtiveness**), **-asse·rtory** *adjs.*, full of or characterized by self-assertion.

1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew*, etc. lvi. (1878) 311 Some specially *self-asserting American. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xvi, A *self-assertingly temporary and nomadic air. *Ibid.* I. iv, Unwilling to own to the name of Reginald, as being too aspiring and *self assertive a name. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 374/1 A refreshing individuality and *self-assertiveness. 1866 ALGER *Solitudes of Nature & Man* IV. 381 This *self-assertory language.

Self-assu·rance. [SELF- 1 d.] Feeling of security as to oneself; self-confidence.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lix, Thrise happie she I that is so well assured Unto her selfe [etc.]...Such selfe-assurance need not feare the spight Of grudging foes. 180. FOSTER *Ess.* III. ii. (1806) II. 22 The flattering self-assurance simply of a life of singular felicity. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii, Lightness, gallantry, and something approaching to well-bred self-assurance. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* vi, Going about her business with some self-assurance in the thought [etc.].

So **Self-assu·red** *a.*, self-confident.

1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 3 He is so very self-assured as to affirm that [etc.]. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* xlviii. IV. 12 His style was far too self assured.

Self-bego·t, *pa. pple.* [SELF 2.] Begotten of oneself by one's own power.

1667 [see SELF-RAISED]. 1845 [see SELF-BORN 1].

So **Self-bego·tten** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.*; also **† Self-bego·ttenly** *adv.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1699 That *self-begott'n bird In the Arabian woods embost. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 511 Souls of this kind..possess a self-begotten and self-vital essence. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. iv. (1876) 195 Iamblichus calls the Son self-begotten. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 574 Its Own-Parent, and its Own-Ofspring, and said to have sprung out, αὐτογόνως *Self-begottenly.

† Self-be·ing. *Obs.* [SELF- 5 c.] Independent existence; also *concr.* a self-existent being.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1592) 199 So is reason or vnderstanding the very forme or Selfebeeing of the Soule of man. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 3 (1622) 219 One certaine power or Nature of Selfe-being. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Medit. Love of Christ* § 10 Let me set all my soul upon Thee..who art the eternal and absolute Self Being.

So **† Se·lf-being** *ppl. a.*, self-existent.

1599 DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* 17 Her selfe being Nature shines in this, That she performes her noblest works alone.

Self-bi·nder. orig. *U.S.* [SELF- 4.] A reaping-machine which has an apparatus for binding the corn into sheaves automatically.

1882 *Evening Star* 28 June, The country has more wheat growing than it could reap save for self-binders. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 2/1 The regular price now paid in the States for a self-binder is 160 dols., say £33.

So **Self-bi·nding** *ppl. a.*

1883 *Sci. Amer.* 3 Mar. 138/3 A self-binding harvester. 1884 *Pall Mall Gas.* 29 Nov. 3/2 Self-binding reapers.

Self-black. Chiefly *northern.* Also 6 selblack(e. [SELF B. 3.] **a.** Of a uniformly black colour. **b.** Of a naturally black colour, not dyed. Also *sb.*, a colour of this description; **† a** stuff of such a colour.

1558 *Will of Rolandson of Kendal* (Somerset Ho.), A selblacke jerkin. 1562 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 152 Inprimis, iij. mellyd russetts, xlij s. Item ij. other selblacks, xx s... Blacke woulle, xx s. Selblacke woulle, xij s. 1573 *Ibid.* 235 To Sybbel y^e doghter of Robart my soon a browne cote, a pare of selblacke slevys. 1595 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 117 Ane gown of selfblak. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 626/2 Selffblak Claithe maid in Scotland. 1828 [W. CARR] *Craven Gloss.* II. 109 My stockins er self black.

† Self-blood. *Obs.*

1. [SELF- 1 a.] Self-murder.

c 1616 FLETCHER *Thierry & Theod.* IV. i. (1621) H 2 b, Do you feele What followes a selfe blood, whither you venter, And to what punishment?

2. [SELF- 5 a.] One's own blood relations.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* III. i. (1605) E 4 b, Though he had proper Issue of his owne, He would no lesse bring vp, and foster these, Then that selfe-bloud.

Self-boa·sting, *vbl. sb.* [SELF- 1 b.] Boasting about oneself. So **Self-boa·sted** *ppl. a.*, boasted of as one's own.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* iv. 15 Importunate selfe-boasting. *Ibid.* vii. 23 Thy great selfe-boasted learning. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xii. 10 This taketh away all ground of self-boasting from them. 1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* 92 Self-confidence, self-seeking, self-boasting.

Self-born, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 3 b.] Born of or originating from oneself or itself.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. (1592) 79 Selfeborne, and father of himself. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* Sol. xi, And leave to morrow To beare the burden of her selfe-borne sorrow. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xv. *Pythag. Philos.* 580 From himself the Phœnix only springs: Self-born. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* 120 The self-begot, self-wedded, and self-born. 1875 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* III. xi. § 7 The pleasure of the original or self-born feeling.

P In Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. i. 8 'one self-borne howre'=one and the same hour (see SELF B. 1 d); in *Rich. II*, II. iii. 80 'self-borne Armes' is of disputed meaning (some mod. edd. read *self-born*=indigenous).

Self-bow: see SELF B. 6.

Self-bred, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 3 b.]

† 1. = SELF-BORN. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 30 Plato..calleth God..the Beer..the selfbred, who also made y^e Heauen.

† 2. Native. *Obs.*

1590 R. W. *Three Lords & Ladies* B, Of selfe bred soile, of London is her race.

3. *Bot.* Applied to the offspring of self-fertilized flowers. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms.*

† Self-ce·ntral, *a. Obs.* [SELF- 3 a.] = SELF-CENTRED 1, 2.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. xx, A self-centrall essence. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. vi. (1821) 367 This sensual, brutish, and self-central life.

So **Self-ce·ntralism,** self-centredness; **† Self-centrali·ty,** the quality of being 'self-central'; **Self-centraliza·tion, Self-centra·tion** (Webster, 1864), the state or quality of being self-centred.

1903 *Month* July 33 Proud *self-centralism. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. xix, Which doth all souls into one centre strain, And make them void of *self-centrality. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 407 The *self-centralisation of Latin politics.

Self-ce·ntre, *v. rare*⁻¹. [SELF- 3 a.] *trans.* To centre in oneself.

1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 91 What thirsty cares Drink up the spirit and the dim regards Self-centre.

Self-ce·ntred, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 3 a.]

1. Fixed or stationary, as a centre round which other things move.

1676 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* II. i. (1677) 12 There hangs the ball of Earth and Water mixt, Self-Center'd, and unmov'd. 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* 84 He is one unmov'd self-center'd Point of Rest. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* I. vi. 6 Self-center'd Sun. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxx. 11 Your steadying touch of hand Assists me to remain self-centred, fixed amid All on the move.

2. Of persons, their activities, etc.: Centred in oneself (or itself); independent of external action or influence.

a 1764 LLOYD *Whim* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 166 Genius self-center'd feels alone That merit he esteems his own. 1828 SEWELL *Oxford Prize Ess.* 43 Self-centred circles of commercial employments, professions, and amusements. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. 15 The self-centred life that makes itself independent of everything but the individuality in which it is imprisoned. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* III. viii, He would be fixed at last, swinging steadily on a pivot of happiness...Now at last he would be self-centred.

b. In an unfavourable sense, passing into that of: Engrossed in self, selfishly independent.

1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Nov., A stubborn sufficiency self-centered. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 126 He was both too self-centred and too passionate for warm ease and fulness of life in all things, to be truly sympathetic [etc.]. 1884 W. H. WHITE *Mark Rutherford's Deliv.* vii. (1892) 97 That self-centred satisfaction which makes life tolerable.

Hence **Self-ce·ntredness.**

1891 F. PAGET *Spirit of Discipline* iii. 98 The absurdity of self-centredness and self-advertisement. 1894 *Athenæum* 21 July 94/2 With nearly as strong a belief as his master's in the self-centredness of man.

Self-ce·ntring, *ppl. a.*

† 1. [SELF- 3 a.] = SELF-CENTRED 1, 2. *Obs.*

1693 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 186 The Self-Ending, Self-Centring Man does in a very true..Sense Idolize himself. 1701 — *Ideal World* I. vi. 398 Truth being of the Divine essence..is really a ground and foundation to itself, even as that self-centring essence is. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 217 They pursue the interests of freedom steadily, but with narrow and self-centring views.

2. *Mech.* [SELF- 4.] Applied to chucks, etc, which hold the object in a central position without the necessity of tentative adjustments.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 237 These self-centring chucks. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 5/2 The clutch is of the self-centring type.

Selfcide. *nonce-wd.* [f. SELF + -CIDE².] Suicide.

1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 479 Hobbes..saith..that no Homicide, or Selfcide,..is against the law of nature.

Self-colle·cted, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 3 a.] = COLLECTED 2.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. II. 12 O may I self-collected here, Live all at once in filial fear. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob.* xiv, *The features, with their self-collected composure.* 1842 MANNING *Serm.* ii. (1848) I. 23 Look at the penitent sinner, calm and self collected.

So **Self-colle·ctedness, Self-colle·ction.**

1834 GODWIN *Necromancers* 18 Boldness and *self-collectedness. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake*, etc. 292 With solemn *self-collection did he slay Himself upon the barrow newly raised. 1871 MORLEY *Vauvenargues* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 29 The self-collection, the feminine solicitude, that [etc.].

Self-co·lour. [SELF B. 3.]

1. One uniform colour; orig. used of flowers (cf. next). Also, a colour belonging to the same series as another.

1665 REA *Flora* 177 These self-colours [in Columbines] are not valued. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Tulipa* 8 C 3/1 These do, in time, break into various beautiful Stripes, according to the Ground of their former Self-colour. 1849 *Q. Rev.* Mar. 414 The cattle of mountainous countries..are always of self-colours—black, red, or dun. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 19 The system of shading with a 'self-colour', as pink with crimson. 1888 SANSONE *Dyeing* vii. 154 Madder is still employed..in wool dyeing, both as self-colour and in combination with other dyewoods.

2. The natural colour.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 440/2 The Scotch boxes [*sc.* snuff-boxes], called 'Holyroods'..are generally the 'self-colour' of the wood.

Self-co·loured, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED. Cf. MHG. *selpvar* having the natural colour or aspect.]

1. Of one uniform colour.

1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Tulipa* 13 Q 4/1 The Stripes should be small and regular, arising from the Bottom of the Flower, for if there are any Remains of the former self-coloured Bottom, the Flower is in Danger of losing its Stripes again. 1862 *Chamb. Encycl.* IV. 784/1 Pieces of self-coloured glass. 1889 MRS. PANTON *Nooks & Corners* 29 The darkest brown self-coloured linoleum put down all over the passages and halls.

2. Of the natural colour. (In mod. Dicts.)

Self-comma·nd. [SELF- 1 a.] Control of one's actions or feelings, self-control.

1699 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Inq. conc. Virtue* II. § 2 The Advantages..of a contrary Sobriety, and Self-Command. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ii, My father had, generally speaking, his temper under complete self-command. 1898 J. MORLEY *Let.* in *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec., Your..self-command under the provocation of those 'unworthy insinuations'.

Self-compla·cency. -co·mplaisance. [SELF- 3 a.] = COMPLACENCE 1.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. xiii. 73 The self-complaisance which an imagin'd happy thought can be supposed to give the speaker. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 468 Extravagance and av'rice shall subscribe, While fame and self-complacence are the bribe. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xli, Foster..pointed with self-complacence to a piece of concealed machinery in the wall. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* IV. 73 Self-complaisance over the concealed destroys its concealment.

Self-compla·cency. [SELF- 3 a.] = prec.

1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* 302 Acts of self-complacency, whereby I delight and please my self in the perfections of my Nature. 1694 SOUTH *Serm.* 1 *Cor.* ii. 7 Wks. 1823 II. 396 To check those self-complacencies which it is apt to glow into. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* 26 To receive it modestly, without any expressions of self-complacency. 1817 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* 36 In the blindness of self-complacency. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxviii. 490 About himself and his own exploits there is not one word of self-complacency.

Self-compla·cent, *a.* [SELF- 3 a.] = COMPLACENT 2.

1763 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* 161 With a self-complacent jutting air, It smil'd, It smirk'd. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 543 Selfcomplacent stupidity. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 148 The wisdom of Nestor is amusingly accompanied with self-complacent reflection.

So **Self-complace·ntial, -compla·cing** *adjs.*, self-complacent; **Self-compla·cently** *adv.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. II. 109 Thy Love *self-complacential. 1806 KNOX *Let. to Jebb* 27 Oct., The sweet, rational, self-complacential, yea, direct, disinterested, delight. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. III. 304 God.. Self-knowing, *Self-complacing on his Throne. 180. FOSTER *Ess.* I. iii. (1806) I. 49 As polemics most *self-complacently avow their opinions to be more firmly established by all that the opponent has objected.

Self-conceit. [SELF- 1 a.]

1. One's opinion or estimate of oneself; *esp.* high or exaggerated opinion of oneself, one's talents, attainments, etc.

1588-9 MARLOWE *Faustus* Chor. 20 Till swolne with cunning, of a selfe conceit [etc.]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 84 To confirme that good selfe-conceit and opinion of his owne. 1608 D. T[UVILL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 62 b Not tainted

with anie humorous Selfe-conceit. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 35 Vaine-Glory; which is commonly called Pride, and selfe-conceipt. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 374 Philosophy, without his heav'nly guide May blow up self-conceit. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 185 He remarks the self-conceit of a younger generation of philosophers.

†**2.** One's own opinion; wilful thought. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii. 234 Our Mindes doe wauer still Our selfe-Conceits be winged and we flie from good to ill. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 98 [Naaman] had a self-conceit of the way of curing him.

Self-conceited, *ppl. a.* Now somewhat *rare*; freq. in 17th c. [f. prec.] Full of or marked by self-conceit; having an overweening opinion of oneself; = CONCEITED 3.

1595 *Polimanteia* in Brydges *Brit. Bibl.* I. 285 Any malecontented selfe-conceited, vnregarded malicious subiect. 1597 THYNNE in *Animadv.* (1875) Introd. p. xcix, The selfe conceyted mr Savile, prouoste of Eatone. 1611 *Bible, Transl. Ep.* ¶ 5 If..we shall be maligned by selfe-conceited brethren, who runne their owne wayes. 1653 W. RAMESEY *Astrol. Rest.* 211 Lulled asleep with self-conceited ignorance. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* i. 2 The French..seem to me to be as self-conceited as the Japonese. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, This troublesome, pedantic, self-conceited coxcomb. 1887 BESANT *The World Went* xv. 122 Dwarfs..are the most vainglorious and self-conceited persons imaginable.

¶ With predicative adj. = thinking oneself to be (so-and-so).

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 34 Others..which, selfe-conceited wise, Take a great pride in their owne vaine surmise.

Hence **Self-conceitedly** *adv.*, **Self-conceitedness** (freq. in 17th c.).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. 566 *Selfe-conceitedly to ouer-esteeme what they possesse aboue others. *c*1616 S. WARD *Coal from Altar* (1627) 21, I feare most of them be sicke of *selfe-conceitednesse, new-fanglenesse, and desire of mastership. 1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* 67 Self-Conceitedness in their Controversies. *a*1721 PRIOR 24 *Songs* xxiii, But self-conceitedness does reign In every mortal mind.

†**Self-concern.** *Obs.* [SELF- 5 a.] Personal interest. So †**Self-concerned,** †**-concerning** *ppl. adjs.*, self-interested; †**Self-concernment,** self-interest.

1681 OWEN Φρονημα του Πνευματος I. iv. Wks. 1852 VII. 302 Confined almost in their thoughts unto themselves,..and their *self-concern. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Amb.* 367 The most *self-concern'd person of all that ever had the management of publick affairs. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Nemæan* v, For *self-concerning ends. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* To Parlt. of Eng. A 3, It is incredible how cold..we are, without the spurre of *self-concernment. 1699 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Inq. conc. Virtue* II. § 2 A more than ordinary Self-Concernment, or Regard to private Good.

Self-condemnation. [SELF- 1 a.] Condemnation by oneself of one's own action.

1703 [J. HAY] *title*, Self-Condemnation: or the author of the second edition of the Debate in the Shop, condemned out of his own mouth. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Adv.* 31 It must have produced not only Self-conviction, but Self-condemnation. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* IV. 26 Shame ..and abasement and self-condemnation.

So (all *rare*) **Self-condemnable** *a.*, carrying with it its own condemnation; **Self-condemnant, Self-condemnating, Self-condemnatory** = SELF-CONDEMNING.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 70 They become *self-condemnable, by being the Result of human Productions. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Secess.* 234 If the spurious *self-condemnant reading *salvatur* be adopted. 1863 CARLYLE *Let.* 18 Mar., A wonderful *self-condemnating MS. by Frk. the Great. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul but Jesus* III He states the *self-condemnatory mental facts.

Self-condemned, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Condemned by one's own action or words.

1623 N. ROGERS *Strange Vineyard* 6 Had he knowne on whom the sentence would haue light, it should not haue beene so heauie; but now he is selfe-condemned. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vii. 131 Which we cannot violate without being Self-condemned. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xvii. 126 In adopting it [a course of conduct] they stand self-condemned without reason. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 90 Self-condemned in his wretchedness.

Hence **Self-condemnedly** *adv.*, so as to condemn oneself.

1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* 216 Obstinately and Self-condemnedly maintaining inconsisting Things with the Faith.

Self-condemning, *ppl.* and *ppl. a.* [SELF- 1 f.] Condemning oneself, one's way of life, etc.

1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* XXX. 27 That self-condemning shamefastnesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1188 They in mutual accusation spent The fruitless hours, but neither self-condemning. 1729 LAW *Serious Call* iii. 37 A self-condemning conscience. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1777, Johnson laughed heartily at this good Quietist's self-condemning minutes [=Dr. Rutty's Spiritual Diary]. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lix, And could the ceaseless vultures cease to prey On self-condemning bosoms.

Hence **Self-condemningly** *adv.*, in self-condemnation.

1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* iv. 37 Mr. Dodwell, self-condemningly saith, that [etc.].

Self-confidence. [SELF- 3 a.] Confidence in oneself; often in an unfavourable sense, arrogant or impudent reliance on one's own powers.

1653 GAUDEN *Hieraspistes* 69 A matter..of self-confidence and intollerable boastings. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 405 Self-confidence and Self-Conceit render Men Fools. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* (1868) 375 Self-confidence is the first requisite to great undertakings. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i, The calm self-confidence belonging to the victor in many contests. 1849 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* II. vii. 135 Self-confidence, or, in plainer language, impudence, was the great secret of his success. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. 120 Both rather abounded in self-confidence.

So **Self-confident** (hence **-confidently** *adv.*, Webster, 1847–54).

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* III. 310 Shallow and self-confident persons.

†**Self-confiding,** *ppl. a.* [SELF- 3 a.] Trusting in oneself, marked by self-confidence.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 52 An haughtie, bold, out-stretching, and selfe-confiding spirit. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 174 The thoughtless self-confiding train. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xiii, Free, and fearless, and self-confiding.

Self-congratulation. [SELF- 1 a.] Congratulation of oneself.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 381 ¶ 11 How many self-congratulations naturally rise in the mind. 1810 SCOTT *Lett.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. ix. 321 A sort of self-congratulation, a little tickling self-flattery. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv. 22 The honor is mine and the self-congratulation is mine.

So **Self-congratulating, -congratulatory** *adjs.*

1784 COWPER *Task* v. 622 The puny child Of self-congratulating pride. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* iii, A very pleasant, self-congratulatory frame of mind.

Self-conjugate, *a. Math.* [SELF- 3 a.] Applied to a figure each side of which is, relatively to some conic, the polar of the opposite vertex. Of a function (see quot. 1873). Hence **Self-conjugation,** the state of being self-conjugate.

1866 HAMILTON *Quaternions* § 349 Where the function $\phi\rho$ is its own conjugate, or is the common self-conjugate part of $\phi\rho$ and $\phi'\rho$. *Ibid.* § 353 When this condition of self-conjugation is not satisfied. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 12 In Quaternion language, the one vector is said to be a linear and vector function of the other, and when there are three pairs of equal coefficients the function is said to be self-conjugate. 1885 J. CASEY *Analyt. Geom.* 305 Let the conics be referred to their common self-conjugate triangle. 1893 in Cayley *Math. Papers* (1897) XIII. 269 Of course, here a self-conjugate term such as *bcd* is put in evidence.

Self-conscious, *a.* [SELF- 1 e.]

1. *Philos.* Having consciousness of one's identity, one's actions, sensations, etc.; reflectively aware of one's actions. Also said of action, thought, etc. [1690, etc.: cf. SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS 2.] 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 97 An infinite yet self-conscious Creator. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* i. (1888) 4 So far as human action is self-conscious as well as voluntary. 1907 ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trin.* vii. 136 A person is..essentially a self-conscious subject.

†**b.** Of which one is conscious in oneself. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 174 My self-conscious Worth. 1824 BENTHAM *Bk. Fallacies* I. i. § 2 Wks. 1843 II. 392 Self-conscious and self-avowed imbecility.

2. Marked by undue or morbid pre-occupation with one's own personality; so far self-centred as to suppose one is the object of observation by others.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. vii, Self-conscious, conscious of a world looking on. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, Their..innocence so self-conscious and self-satisfied. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* XXXIX, He was singularly free from self-consciousness; and she was so exquisitely self-conscious as completely to conceal it.

Hence **Self-consciously** *adv.*

*a*1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks.* Lit. Rem. (1836) II. 68 A genial understanding directing self-consciously a power and an implicit wisdom deeper even than our consciousness.

Self-consciousness. [SELF- 1 d.]

†**1.** The condition of being privy *to* a thing. *Obs.*

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 5 Self-consciousness to the closest Villany.

2. *Philos.* Consciousness of one's own identity, one's acts, thoughts, etc.; = CONSCIOUSNESS 4.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. § 16 Appropriated to me now by this self-consciousness. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 15 A distinct Animal, endued with self-consciousness and personal sensation of its own. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* 184 That, which in man is the subject or *suppositum* of self-consciousness, thinks, and has the foresaid faculties, must be something different from his body or carcass. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* xxix, Perception is the power by which we are made aware of the phænomena of the external world; Self-consciousness the power by which we apprehend the phænomena of the internal. 1874 G. H. LEWES in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 689 Philosophy must be regarded in the light of a continuous history of Self-consciousness.

3. Internal knowledge or conviction *of* a thing; = CONSCIOUSNESS 2.

1752 EARL ORRERY *Rem. Swift* xiii. (ed. 5) 114 With only the self consciousness of deserving a rank among the companions of Brutus in the Elysian fields.

4. The condition of being self-conscious (sense 2).

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* ii, It sweeps away that infernal web of self-consciousness, and absorbs me in outward objects. 1876 FARRAR *Days of thy Youth* XXXVII. 373 If he is not free from the self-consciousness which is usually called being nervous.

Self-consequence. [SELF- 5 a.] Self-importance.

1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* XXXIV. (1791) II. 225 By no means wanting in pride and self-consequence. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xviii, To..enhance the self-consequence of a powerful ecclesiastic. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 101 Warped by personal pretensions and self-consequence.

So **Self-consequent** *a.*, self-important.

1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Abbey* III. viii, Jupiter, seated on Olympus,..never felt more self-consequent than does Jeffs feel, perched on his box-seat to-day.

Self-consistency. [SELF- 3 a.] = CONSISTENCY 5, 5 b.

1692 NORRIS *Curs. Reflect.* 13 How then can he with any tolerable Self-consistency say [etc.]. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 66/1 Lycurgus..considered happiness..as flowing from virtue and self-consistency. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 270 You deny the self-consistency of the Church of England and call it a compromise. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 40 Such facts do not..destroy..the self-consistency of the objects themselves.

Self-consistent, *a.* [SELF- 3 a.] = CONSISTENT 6 b, 7.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. ii. 60 They are also so self-consistent as in consequence of their common principle to hold that they do not think. 1817 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* 5 Imposture, organized into a comprehensive and self-consistent whole. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 199/2 An accurate and self-consistent system of weights and measures.

Self-contained, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 3 a.] Having all that one (it) needs in oneself (itself); independent of external means or relations; esp. (of persons) not dependent upon, or communicating oneself to, others; reserved or restrained in behaviour.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 694 Our own Bodie's self-contained motions. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 360 The self-contained Perfection. 1843 DICKENS *Chr. Carol* i. 3 Secret, and self-contained, and solitary as an oyster. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* V. VI. ix. § 7. 84 The pine rises in serene resistance, self-contained. 1865 MEREDITH *R. Fleming* viii, A beauty has all the world with her when she is self-contained. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1901) 290 The vast, surging, excited, but self-contained crowd. 1905 CHESTERTON *Heretics* 181 When London was smaller, and the parts of London more self-contained and parochial.

b. Of a house: Of which the apartments and the approaches are restricted to the use of one family or household; having a private entrance. Orig. *Sc.*

1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* v, It is a house 'within itself', or, according to a newer phraseology in advertisements, self-contained. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* iv. 126 The Englishman has a weakness..to rent a self-contained house rather than an apartment.

allusive. 1829 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. iv. 73 We are a world 'within ourselves', a 'self-contained house'.

c. Of a machine or device: Complete in itself.

1828 SCOTT *Aunt Margaret's Mirr.* ii, [The mirror] no longer simply reflected the objects placed before it, but, as if it had self-contained scenery of its own, objects began to appear within it. 1839–47 [see *self-containedness* below]. 1869 RANKINE *Cycl. Mach. & Hand-tools* Pl. K 3, It [*sc.* shearing-machine] is self-contained, is easily fixed, requires ..but moderate skill to work it. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., *Self-contained engine*, an engine and boiler attached together complete for working. 1893 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 133 A self-contained mechanical device for exposing the plates automatically.

Hence **Self-containedly** *adv.*, **Self-containedness**; so **Self-containing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Self-containment,** the condition of being self-contained.

1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 268 Ernest and Edie..went their own way as *self-containedly as usual. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 348/2 All the advantage of Mr. Holland's microscope, except its *self-containedness. 1879 A. W. WARD *Chaucer* 147 That self-containedness (very different from self-contentedness) which distinguishes Chaucer. 1882 *Ex-positor* Aug. 140 The self-containedness, the incommunicableness of God. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 340 This, then, is the right ground of the sceptic—this of consideration, of *self-containing. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 101 The nation was to be free, self-helping, *self-containing, unconquerable. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 734/1 Their whole condition is..one of unsociability, *self-containment, and isolation. 1866 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Selection* (1869) I. 108 A country the very essence of whose position is self-containment.

Self-contempt. [SELF- 1.] Contempt of self.

1600 in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 446 An humble soule that sincks in selfe-contempt. *a*1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. I. 504 Thou Self-contempt didst practise and instil. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* XXXVII, Remorse and Self-contempt shall cling to thee. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. 157 An expression in which joviality, recklessness, and a certain sorrowing self-contempt were strangely mingled.

Self-content, *sb.* [SELF- 3 a.] Self-satisfaction.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 367 If even in self-vexation, something of self-content is sought. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* III. ad fin., If Happiness in Self-content is plac'd. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 487 Like a vain loud multitude Vexing the self-content of wisest men. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. x, This self-content of his kept him in general good-humour.

Self-content, *a. rare.* [SELF- 3 a.] = next.

1857 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 257 Frenchmen are so self-content and superficial.

Self-contented, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 3 a.] Self-satisfied. So **Self-contentedly** *adv.*; **Self-contentedness, -contentment,** self-satisfaction; †**Self-contenting** *a.*, self-satisfying.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 16 One of those *self-contented fussy men. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Early Rose* XLVI. Poems (1850) II. 299 Ye to yourselves suffice,..*Self-contentedly approve you Unto Him who sits above you. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 168 What an inward sufficiency and *Self-Contentedness. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Ourselves* 34 The wide prevalence of self-contentedness and self-complacency. 1647 H. MORE *Exorcismus* ii, Whose inward life Is *self-contenting joy. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* ii. 16 He would chuse to live and dye in his self-contenting secresie. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. xiv. 374 He..talked on with much *self-contentment. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. x. 232 Esther felt herself seriously shaken in her self-contentment.

Self-contradiction. [SELF- 1 a.] The act or fact of contradicting oneself (or itself); also, a statement which contains elements that contradict one another.

1658 OWEN (*title*) A Defence of Mr. John Cotton from

the imputation of Selfe Contradiction. 1662 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 95 As if there were a great many Self-contradictions to be met with in the Scripture. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vii. 125 The most palpable Self-contradictions. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxvi, With the strange self-contradiction of human nature. 1876 MELLOR *Priesthood* v. 250 The superlocal presence of a body is a phrase which involves a self-contradiction, inasmuch as it excludes an essential property in the definition of body.

So **Self-contradi·cting** *ppl. a.* (hence **Self-contradi·ctingly** *adv.*), † **Self-contradi·ctious, Self-contradi·ctory** *adjs.*

1655–87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 221 It is an incongruous and *self-contradicting position to hold. 1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scandals* ii. 15 The self-contradicting man. 1866 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 383 An authority thus divided, and thus self-contradicting. 1653 BAXTER *Christian Concord* 30 To say we deal *self-contradictingly. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* I. v. 12 A Mystery which they hold impossible and *self-contradictious. 1657 BAXTER *Agst. Quakery* 8 Their Doctrines are *self-contradictory. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 162 The Florentine's precepts were..so self-contradictory..that he was supposed to be in jest.

Self-contro·l. [SELF- 1 a.]

1. Control of oneself, one's desires, etc.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. 260 *note*, The Perfection of Virtue is from long Art and Management, Self-Controul. 1799 WORDSW. *Ruth* 154 A Man who without self-control Would seek what the degraded soul Unworthily admires. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 142 Selfreverence, selfknowledge, selfcontrol. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xxxix, As if all self-control had forsaken him, [he] grasped Adam's arm.

2. Self-government. *rare.*

1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* (1853) 26 If it be not only an independent but a national church, the right of self-control is one that it cannot part with without disloyalty.

Hence **Self-contro·lled, -contro·lling** *adjs.*

1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* viii. 210 The human frame, so strong, so dignified, so *self-controlled in its perfections. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv, The deep and *self-controlling mind of Adrian. 1873 SPENCER *Study Sociol.* vi. 131 A comparatively self-controlling nature, capable of sacrificing present ease to future good.

Self-convi·cted, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Convicted by one's own words or action.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 306 Pale Guilt starts self-convicted, when arraign'd. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxi, I should stand self-convicted of villainy, were I to urge such a deceit. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. (1877) 738 Such a document is self-convicted.

Self-convi·ction. [SELF- 1 a.] Conviction of oneself by one's own words or action.

1640 R. BAILLIE (*title*) Ladensivm 'Αυτοκατακρισις, The Canterbvrians Self-Conviction. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxi. (1779) III. 163, I began to hate him in proportion to the self-conviction I felt. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 90 Too late at last the self-conviction came.

Self-crea·ted, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Created, brought into existence, or constituted by oneself.

1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 403 That God promiseth to keep him in his ways, but not in self-created dangers. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* III. 198 The self-created distinction of polished society. 1815 W. PRICE *Hist. Oswestry* 78 Napoleon Buonaparte, the self-created emperor of the French. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* iv. I. 72 The particular, partly self-created, character of Gibbon's mind.

So **Self-crea·te** *ppl. a.* (*rare*) = prec.; **Self-crea·tion; Self-crea·ting, -crea·tive** *adjs.*, capable of self-creation.

1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (1886) 270 They divided the universe into..the uncreate, the *self-create and the created. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 119 As the muscle is thus furnished with a kind of *self-creating power. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. ii. § 11 (1875) 32 The hypothesis of *self-creation, which practically amounts to what is called Pantheism. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* i. § 1 This capacity of self-determination, and therefore of self-creation, compels us to place will in a category by itself. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* 12 Thy might is *self-creative. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* i. § 1 We are, in a measure, self-creative, causes of ourselves.

Self-cu·lture. [SELF- 1 a.] The cultivation or development by one's own efforts of one's mind, faculties, manners, etc.

1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 394, I suppose the worldly tone of his tales grew out of the calculations of self-culture. 1872 LOWELL *Among my Bks., Dante* Wks. 1890 IV. 149 From being the slave of his imaginative faculty, he rose by self-culture and force of will to that mastery of it which is art.

† **Self-dead,** *a. Obs.* [SELF- 3 a.] Dead to self.

1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems, Addit.* 332 That pure fire Wherewith thou wontest to inspire All self-dead souls. 1688 NORRIS *Lett.* 187 To be thus self-dead and self-annihilated. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* VI. xxxi. (1805) I. 194 Self-dead, for him alone to be, to breathe, to move.

Hence † **Self-dea·dness.**

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 147/2 The most profound and spirituall humility,..and a perfect self-deadnesse.

† **Self-death.** *Obs.* [SELF 1 a.] Self-murder.

1659 *Leg. Capt. Jones* in *Archæologist* Feb. (1842) 281 Brutus, I am a brute, and have thy spirit, Thy fortune and self-death I will inherit.

Self-decei·t. [SELF- 1 a.] Self-deception.

1679 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* II. 16 Evidences of self-deceit in matters of Religion. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 399 P 2 This fatal Hypocrisie and Self-deceit. 1828 D. STEWART *Philos. Powers of Man* II. ii. I. 157 Our moral powers are warped by the influence of self-partiality and self-deceit. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. *Incendiary* 6 They show to the human heart its own desperate self-deceit.

So **Self-decei·tful** *a.*, **-decei·tfulness.**

1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cvi, How *self-deceitful is the sagest part Of mortals whom thy [*sc.* Love's] lure hath led along.

1850 W. H. GOOLD *J. Owen's Wks.* I. Pref. 9 The *self-deceitfulness of the heart.

Self-decei·ved, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Deceived by oneself, marked by self-deception.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 7 Who self deceiv'd And rash, before-hand had no better weigh'd The strength he was to cope with. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* I. i. 75 Some, self-deceived, who think their lust of gold Is but a love of fame. 1831 COLERIDGE *Table-talk* 30 July, An intense half self-deceived humorism.

So **Self-decei·ver, -decei·ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1614 DYKE *Myst. Selfe-deceiving* iv. (ed. 8) 65 And so much for the three former *selfe-deceiuers. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., 6th Sund. Epiph.*, The self-deceiver's dreary theme. *a* 1614 DYKE (*title*) The Mystery of *Selfe-Deceiving. 1668 OWEN *Expos. 130th Ps.* (1669) 165 All their profession is but a miserable self-deceiving. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 121 Thus we begin to learn and practise early this art of self-deceiving. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lx. § 3 (1617) 315 A *selfe-deceiuing vanitie. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 212 We are poor, empty self-deceiving and self-defiling creatures. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., 14th Sund. Trin.*, What sadder scene can angels view Than self-deceiving tears? 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 119 Easy and self-deceiving ways, by which to deny Christ.

Self-dece·ption. [SELF- 1 a.] The action or fact of deceiving oneself; self-delusion.

1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 53 It may be said a man complies with those things which are intended for his delusion, and so improperly by his negligence may fall under blame of self-deception. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowledge* I. xi. (1758) 75 Of all impostures Self-Deception is the most dangerous, because least suspected. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dan.* v, With all a lover's power of self-deception. 1907 RALEIGH *Shakespeare* 175 Self-deception is a male weakness.

So **Self-dece·ptious, -dece·ptive** *adjs.*

1809 KNOX *Let. to Jebb* 8 Mar., A *self-deceptious substitution of a lower..good, in the place of the highest. 1894 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 599/1 [They] showed themselves theatrical, self-conscious, and *self-deceptive.

Self-defe·nce. [SELF- 1 a.] The act of defending oneself, one's rights or position; *spec.* in *Law* (see quot. 1769).

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 113 The offer of pardon taketh from them, to whom it is offered, the plea of self-defence. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 458 Self-defence is Nature's eldest law. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 279 Forc'd into virtue thus by Self-defence, Ev'n Kings learn'd justice and benevolence. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 183 Homicide in self-defence, or *se defendendo*, upon a sudden affray, is..excusable rather than justifiable, by the English law. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 26 He deduced the doctrine that selfdefence against pirates and assassins is unlawful. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xv. 420 The settler ..trusted for security in the forest to his perpetual readiness for self-defence. 1886 *Field* 9 Oct. 535/2 [Football] Each team scored a goal, and each touched down in self-defence.

b. *The (noble, manly) art of self-defence*: † (*a*) fencing; (*b*) pugilism, boxing. (Cf. DEFENCE *sb.* 4, NOBLE *a.* 9.)

1724 SIR W. HOPE (*title*) A Vindication of the true art of self-defence...To which is annexed, a short..memorial for sword-men. 1821 *Art & Pract. Boxing* Pref., A knowledge of the art of Self-Defence. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 76 Are the men the most peaceful in society, who have studied the 'noble art of self-defence?' 1887 W. P. FRITH *Autobiogr.* I. i. 5 A little knowledge of the manly art of self-defence.

Self-defe·nded, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Defended by oneself (or itself).

1775 in ASH. 1845 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 37 A system should either be self-defended or not at all.

Self-defe·nsive, *a.* [SELF- 1 e.] Of, pertaining to, or involving the principle of, self-defence. So **Self-defe·nsory** *a.*

1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 6 A habit of *self-defensive refusal to all similar propositions. 1905 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 473 The next self-defensive artifice is that of accommodation and compromise. 1872 H. W. BEECHER *Lect. Preaching* ii. 33 A man of..peaceableness,..though of high spirit and *self-defensory power when required.

Self-deli·ght. [SELF- 3 a.] Delight in oneself, one's being or existence.

1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funerall Teares* 76 b, Least you loose your selues in too much selfe delight. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comm. Two Tales* 123 Seeing it affords such sweet self-delight to the Sense. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. II. 41 God sits unchang'd in glorious Height, Self-life, Self-love, and Self-delight. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xv, The invincible instinct towards self-delight.

Self-deli·very. [SELF- 4.] Automatic delivery: **a.** by a reaping-machine of the corn in swaths or sheaves; **b.** of a pattern from the mould in founding. Also *attrib.* So **Self-deli·verer,** a self-delivery reaping-machine; **Self-deli·vering** *ppl. a.*

1864 *Trans. Highl. Soc.* Jan. 133 The self-delivering machinery now consisting of a series of four (formerly six) rakes attached to an upright shaft in such a manner as to admit of a free ascending, descending, and horizontal motion. *Ibid.* 143 Of the self-delivery reapers, Crosskill's Bell did its work most satisfactorily. 1908 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 596/1 [Reaping-machines] delivered by mechanical labour, or self-deliverers. 1908 J. G. HORNER *Encycl. Pract. Engin., Self-Delivery*, the delivery of a pattern from the mould without requiring the use of cores.

Self-delu·ded, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Deluded by oneself, suffering from self-delusion.

1766 LD. MANSFIELD in *Hansard's Parl. Hist.* XVI. 312 What the self-deluded and self-destroyed king said deceitfully. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 316 Self-deluded nymphs and swains, Who dream they have a taste for fields and groves. 1884 *Leeds Merc.* 24 Oct. 4/4 He had warned the self-deluded members of the Conservative party.

So **Self-delu·der, -delu·ding** *ppl. a.*

1817 KEATS *Let. to Haydon* May, If one be a *self-deluder. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 325 Impostors or at best self-deluders. 1650 BAXTER *Saint's Rest* III. v. § 2 (1651) 86 Their own *self-deluding folly. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1673) 184 Thou self-deluding hypocrite.

Self-delu·sion. [SELF- 1 a.] The act of deluding oneself; an instance of this.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 365 If they be but false alarms of Fear, How bitter is such self-delusion? 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxvii, Pitying the self-delusion which disarmed him of the will to depart. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xv, Covering with no unusual self-delusion his interested views with a hue of virtue. 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 229 To go on as we do now..in the vague hope that some day we may begin to do our duty..is..mere self-delusion.

Self-deni·al. [SELF- 1 a.] Denial or abnegation of oneself; sacrifice of one's personal desires.

1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. § 1 This notion of Selfe and her opposite Self-deniall. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 62 This excellent state is not obtainable without Self-denial, and suffering now and then a little gentle Hunger. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 248 P 1 The great Foundation of civil Virtue is Self-Denial. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., I have not written to you..these many months; a great piece of self-denial. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. v. 79 Let your very rising from your bed be a self-denial; let your meals be self-denials.

Self-denie·d, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Given to, or characterized by, self-denial; self-denying.

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 9 They could not be so self-denyed as to be willingly deprived of the honour. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 270 He..was a mortified and self-denied man, that delighted in nothing so much as in the doing good. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii, The undaunted and self-denied manner in which he sacrificed himself. 1850 J. BROWN *Disc. & Sayings of our Lord* (1852) II. xvi. 206 Are we following him in self-denied service?

Hence **Self-denie·dly** *adv.*

1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiogr.* xii. (1848) 379 Mr. Blair did seriously and self-deniedly bestir himself.

Self-deni·er. [SELF- 1 c.] A practiser of self-denial.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 366 The greatest Arnautists, Selfe-denyers in shew. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Ser. I. vii. (1886) 262 These saintly self-deniers, these resigned sufferers.

† **Self-deny·ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [SELF 1 b.] Self-denial.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iii. 181 To undergo a self-denying or some Sufferance. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 134 Breaking of an Oath, and Lying, Is but a kind of Self-denying.

Self-deny·ing, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 1 e.] That denies himself; characterized by or involving self-denial.

Self-denying ordinance (Eng. Hist.), 'an Ordinance appointing, That no Member of either House, during the Time of this War, shall have or execute any Office or Command, Military or Civil' (Jrnl. Ho. Commons, Dec. 11, 1644); also transf. (colloq.) applied to any course of action by which a person deprives himself of some advantage or benefit.

1632 E. SYMONDS *Eccles. Self-seeking* (1712) 1 A most learned, loving, faithful, and self-denying Man. 1644 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1732) 118 They could find no other way than by passing a self-denying ordinance, (as they called it,) which would serve their turn. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 3 The lords were this day in a long debate on the commons selfe denying bill. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 328 Whence springs Your self-denying zeal? 1795 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vii. 233, I anticipate with pleasure their marvellous adventures, in the course of which Dr. Black's *self-denying ordinance* will run a shrewd chance of being neglected. 1831 — *Ct. Rob.* x, A benevolent individual, who, self-denying to himself, is liberal to all others. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xx, The self-denying and self-sacrificing part of the Catholic religion. 1878 EMERSON *Sov. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 382 A self-denying, ardent church.

Hence **Self-deny·ingly** *adv.*

1649 ROBERT *Clavis Bibl.* 340 To submit silently and self-denyingly to the Lords chastisements. 1671 BAXTER *Power of Mag.* I. 15 Most impartially and self-denyingly faithful to Christ. 1876 STUBBS *Study Med. & Mod. Hist.* iii. (1886) 57 The labours self-denyingly and generously tendered of hard-worked tutors.

Self-depe·ndence. [SELF- 3 a.] Dependence entirely upon oneself, one's own efforts, etc.

1759 TOPLADY *Hymn*, '*Lord, I feel a carnal mind*', A submissive heart, From pride and self-dependence free. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 177 The children of America have the advantage of the best possible early discipline; that of activity and self-dependence. 1857 J. H. NEWMAN *Serm. Var. Occas.* (1881) vi. 81 The Omnipotence, the Self-dependence, the Self-sufficiency..of the Eternal God. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U. S.* V. xvi. 522 His haughty self-dependence and force of will.

So **Self-depe·ndency.**

1853 PULSFORD tr. *J. Müller's Chr. Doctr. Sin* II. 53 Custom..regarded as determining power, may be very well reconciled with spiritual self-dependency.

Self-depe·ndent, *a.* [SELF-3 a.] Possessing or characterized by self-dependence.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 93 The excellence of the Angelic nature could not preserve them when self-dependent. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 341 The self-dependent lordlings. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. iv. 201 The existence of an irresponsible self-dependent Being. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* vi. (1852) 162 Salvation rests on the supernatural gift of God, and not on the self-dependent exertions of human excellence. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 14 A nation, rich in capital and very self-dependent.

Hence **Self-depe·ndently** *adv.*; so **Self-depe·nding** *ppl. a.*, self-dependent.

1853 PULSFORD tr. *J. Müller's Chr. Doctr. Sin* II. 57 In

so far as it.. 'self-dependently works and is active from out the very inmost of its essence. 1855 *Self-depending [see SELF-WROUGHT b].

Self-despair. [SELF- 1 d.] Despair of oneself.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 526 An holy self-despair and humble trembling dependence on Divine grace. 1742 C. WESLEY *Wrestling Jacob* viii. Hymns 116, I am weak But confident in Self-despair. 1858 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Cler. Life, Janet's Repent.* xv, No human soul had..understood her self-despair. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 130/2 The widespread feeling of self-despair and the longing for divine illumination.

Self-destroyed, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Destroyed by one's own act.

1766 [see SELF-DELUDED]. 1805-6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XXVI. 84 In what clime death o'ertook him self-destroyed.

Self-destroyer. [SELF- 1 c.] One who is the cause of his own destruction.

1657 BAXTER *Call to Unconverted* (1666) 215 It's apparent that you are self-destroyers, in that you draw the matter of your sin and destruction even from the blessed God himself. 1713 [see SELF-FLATTERER].

b. A suicide.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 376 No man is Master of his own Body, and therefore selfe-destroyers have not common buriall. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 473 Fox being in want of a saint-martyr thought proper to canonize a self-destroyer. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* viii. (1895) 84 By the crushed phial in the hand..Utterson knew that he was looking on the body of a self-destroyer.

So **Self-destroying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1612 W. SCLATER *Sick Souls Salve* 29 Lust, murther, *selfe destroying. 1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* Pref. (1703) 21 St. Jerome..speaks of the unlawfulness of self-destroying. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* 127 To kill high thoughts of a *self-destroying sinner. *a* 1699 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII. CXXVIII. (1702) 96 Driving the self-destroying Trade of Sin. 1713 M. HENRY *Ordination Serm.* Wks. 1857 II. 502/1 This perishing self-destroying people. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 249 With the force of self-destroying swiftness.

Self-destruction. [SELF- 1 a.] Destruction of oneself, one's life; *esp.* self-murder, suicide.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 144 To frame of Earth a vessell of the minde, Where it should be to selfe-destruction bound. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1016 Self-destruction therefore saught, refutes That excellence thought in thee. 1751 MASON *Elfrida* (1752) 77 Ye need not fear it, She means not self-destruction. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xv, To give gold to youth is..furnishing them with the means of self-destruction. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 371 Very commonly attempts at self-destruction or self-injury are made.

Self-destructive, *a.* [SELF- 1 e.] Having the property of destroying or annulling itself (or each other).

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 80 The Commons.. imagined it would make the Petition so much Royalist, as it would signifie nothing..and would prove *felo de se*, self-destructive. 1699 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Ing. conc. Virtue* II. § 2 How mischievous and self-destructive Anger is. 1723 BLACKMORE *Alfred* Pref. p. xvii, Moral Evil and the divine Nature are contradictory and self-destructive Idea's. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 420 Any Reasoning..by which we might attempt to doubt or deny the validity of our Intuitions, would be self-destructive.

Hence **Self-destructively** *adv.*

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* v, They cannot be intended to compete self-destructively with each other.

Self-determination. *Metaph.* [SELF- 1 a.] Determination of one's mind or will by itself towards an object.

1683-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. vii. § 5 Wks. 1718 I. 406 As necessary Agents, that have no Free-will or Principle of Self-determination. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvii. § 4 The ideas of men and self-determination appear to be connected. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* iv. (1848) I. 59 Our fearful and wonderful inward nature..has a power of self-determination. 1870-2 LIDDON *Some Elem. of Relig.* iii. 89 It is your will which, by a voluntary self-determination, caused the movement of the muscles of your arm.

So **Self-determined** *ppl. a.*, determined by oneself; having the quality of self-determination; **Self-determining** *vol. sb.*, = SELF-DETERMINATION; **Self-determining** *ppl. a.*, determining one's own acts; possessing self-determination.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 22 It is not doubted that man is accountable, that he acts, and is *self-determined. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Divine Immanence* i. § 1 We are self-determined; since, from the objects that occur to us, we can choose the one which we shall make our own. 1683 J. CORBET *Free Actions* II. 15 The Natural Liberty of the Will is..an Indetermination with a Power of *self-determining. 1853 PULSFORD tr. *J. Müller's Chr. Doctr. Sin* II. 33 The self-determining of the free will. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. iii. § 7 To give man the freedom of his actions, and a *self-determining power. *c* 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mem. M. Scribl.* I. xii. Pope's Wks. 1741 II. 44 Every animal is conscious of some individual self-moving, self-determining principle. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. XC. XI. 700 A free self-determining political aggregate. 1864 PEARSON *Div. Pers.* (1865) 1 Is God a self-determining agent apart from the world? 1874 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* I. i. (1879) 28 We have within us a self-determining Power which we call Will.

Self-devised, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Devised or invented by oneself.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. 169 The while this Priest-King sacrifiz'd To's clov'n-foot God in Bethel (self-devis'd). 1671 BAXTER *Power of Mag.* I. 9 Self-devised Worship and Religion. 1683 OWEN *Chamb. Imagery* Wks. 1851 VIII. 590 Unlawful vows, self-devised rules. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* viii. (1862) 201 To worship God not with self-devised services, but after the pattern that He has shown them.

Self-devoted, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Characterized by self-devotion.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV. iv, For him the self-devoted Decii died. 1814 WORDSW. *Laodamia* 48 And forth I leapt upon the sandy plain; A self-devoted chief. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* II. (1818) I. 260 Self-devoted patriotism. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob.* iv, These bold and self-devoted men.

So **Self-devotedness,** †**-devoting** *vbl. sb.* (*rare*) = SELF-DEVOTION; **Self-devoting** *ppl. a.* = SELF-DEVOTED.

1823 LAMB *Guy Faux* Misc. Wks. (1871) 368 Heroic *self-devotedness and true Christian martyrdom. 1800 *Characters in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 23/1 To acquiesce cheerfully to this species of *self-devotement. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 293 That Jehovah..through a mysterious self-devotement shadowed out by the rite of sacrifice,..would reconcile man to God. 1702 HOWE *Self-Ded.* 35 Solemn, personal *self-devoting. *Ibid.* 44 This *self-devoting disposition. 1832 DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 171 The self-devoting prowess of Arnold von Winkelried.

Self-devotion. [SELF 1 a.] Devotion of oneself, one's life, etc.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* (1818) I. xi 372 The self-denial and self-devotion of these admirable creatures. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 46 The very essence of true chivalry, namely, self-devotion.

Hence **Self-devotional** *a.* = SELF-DEVOTED.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* i, The latter of whom invariably swore whatever the parish wanted; which was very self-devotional.

Self-diffidence. [SELF- 1 d.] Self-distrust.

1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 12 Yet is it with a mixture of self-diffidence, when I think what a person I dissent from. 1712 M. HENRY *Life of P. Henry* IV. (1765) 92 His great Modesty and Self-diffidence. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Est. Eng. Kings* 334 This reserve was caused much less by self-diffidence than by self-conceit.

So **Self-diffident,** †**-diffiding** *adjs.*, self-distrustful.

a 1792 WESLEY *Serm.* xlix, This very consideration..would make all who now speak upon the subject, exceedingly wary and *self-diffident. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 52 A low, bashful,..*self-diffiding..disposition.

Self-distrust. [SELF- 1 d.] Distrust of oneself, one's powers, etc.

1789 BURKE *Lett., to Dupont* (1844) III. 105 It would become me, least of all, to be so confident, who ought..to have well learned the important lesson of self-distrust. 1847 KEBLE *Serm.* Pref. 19 Self-distrust is a temper so suitable to us.., that [etc.]. *a* 1890 LIDDON *Life Pusey* (1893) I. xviii. 441 Keble's habitual self-distrust made him at times of less service as an adviser than he might have been.

Hence **Self-distrustful** *a.*, **-distrusting** *ppl. a.*

1860 J. CAIRNS *Mem. J. Brown* viii. 263 This lady..of mature, though *self distrustful piety. 1834 MRS. HEMANS *Sc. & Hymns of Life* 58 A lowly, fearful, *self-distrusting heart.

Selfdom (se'lfdəm). [f. SELF *sb.* + -DOM.] The realm or domain of self: **a.** a condition of things of which self is the centre; **b.** what constitutes a man's self.

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shakesp. Char.* xvi. 396 These phrases, he says, are 'the delight of Noodledom'... Ay, and they are the delight, too, of selfdom. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. 373 If death should..put his selfdom to the test of loneliness. 1888 — *Study of Relig.* II. IV. ii. 350 This durable selfdom attaches to us..as personal beings.

Self-ease. [SELF- 5 a.] Personal comfort.

1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 12 Regarding nothing but selfe-ease and health. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 334 Churchmen..more thoughtful of self-ease, than of what was becoming and dignified, cut away the folds of the old chasuble. 1854 WHITTIER *Voices* xi, Self-ease is pain; thy only rest Is labor for a worthy end.

Self-edge, obs. form of SELVAGE.

Self-effacement. [SELF- 1 a.] The keeping of oneself out of sight or in the background.

1866 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Selections* (1869) II. 319, I am.. content to remain unknown, and successful in self-effacement. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. i, The completest private humility and self-effacement. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 847 The skill and self-effacement which mark the book.

So **Self-effacing** *ppl. a.* (hence **-effacingly** *adv.*), **-effacive** *a.*, retiring.

1902 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Vultures* vi, Miss Netty Cahere was a vision of pink and *self-effacing quietness. 1900 *Academy* 25 Aug. 147/1 [He] *self-effacingly pulls the curtain aside, and intrudes not at all. 1883 CAIRD *Edin. Lect. Hume* 23 Nov., In society he was the most *self-effacive of men.

Selfegre(e)ne: see SENGREEN.

Self-elect, *a.* [SELF- 2.] = SELF-ELECTED.

1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 97 In virtue of trusteeship to which they are self-elect. *a* 1885 SIR JAS. PAGET *Mem.* iii. (1901) 42 Some self-elect of the pupils, making themselves into a kind of club.

Self-elected, *a.* [SELF- 2.] Elected by oneself, (of a body) elected by its members; *transf.* of an office to which a person has appointed himself.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXIX, The connivance of Government to his self-elected office of Protector of the Lennox. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 216 Self-elected Town Councils. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. of To-day* XXVI. (ed. 3) 248 Nominally, the election of the directors is in the hands of the stockholders; virtually, they are self-elected.

Self-election. [SELF- 1 a.] Election of oneself by oneself.

1799 *Bystander* 129 Whether or not Alexander was conscious that this self election.., would not equally hold good with posterity. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 476/1 Their weakness..lay in the system of self-election of those magistrates.

So **Self-elective** *a.*, having the right of electing oneself.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 228 The violent Aristocrats would have wished..that these [the Regents] should remain self-elective. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* III. ix. 728 Boroughs constituted with self-elective Councils.

†**Self-end.** *Obs.* Chiefly *pl.* (Very common 1650–1700.) [f. SELF- 5 a, d + END *sb.* 14.] Personal or private end or object; selfish aim or purpose.

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Life of Sidney* ii. (1652) 33 These were not complements, self-ends, or use of each other. 1633 — *Let. to Hon. Lady* iii. Wks. 1870 IV. 254 My selfe-end being nothing but your favor, and my true end your good. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 118 He that loves God, loves him for his own good ..; but he that Praises him..does it not upon any self-end, but meerly because he thinks it just. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) IV. 257 Having no Treachery, no Self-ends in his own Breast. 1728 R. MORRIS *Anc. Archit.* 11 They had some sinister View and Self-end.

†**Self-ended,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Of merely private or selfish aims; characterized by self-centred actions or desires.

1645 W. GOODE *Discov. Publ. Spirit* 17 Publique spirits delight in their worke more then their wages, but self-ended men love their wages better then their worke. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 17 (1716) 104 Narrow self-ended Souls make prescription of good Offices. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xliv. 361 Self ended Lawyers. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 10 That self-ended occasional Conformity. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Self-ended*, for one's own advantage.

Hence †**Self-endedness.**

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* I. II. viii. 131 Displaying the Frauds and Self-endedness of all their Errours and Mis-practices. 1697 R. PIERCE *Bath Mem.* Pref. 5, I find a Physician of great Name..blaming the Bath..not without just Suspition of some Self-endedness.

†**Self-ending,** *ppl. a.* [analogical after SELF-ENDED; cf. *self-centred, self-centring.*] = SELF-ENDED.

1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 114 The Self-ending, Self-centring Man does in a very true..sense idolize himself.

†**Self-essence.** *Obs.* [SELF- 5 c.] Self-existent being. So **Self-essential, -essentiated** *adjs.*, self-existent.

1644 DIGBY *Nat Soul* Concl. 463 That..proceedeth..from the bounteous hand of the nothing annihilating *selfe essence. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. XXXIV, By her own centrall self-vitality Which is her *self-essentiall omniformity. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* xi, This eternal and self-essential Being, the infinitely blessed God. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. viii. (1712) 23 If any Thing may be *Self-essentiated besides God.

Self-esteem. [SELF- 1 a.] Favourable appreciation or opinion of oneself.

1657 *Baker's Sancta Sophia* II. II. ii. § 2 Independence, Selfe-esteem, Selfe-judgment, & Selfe-will. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 572 Oft times nothing profits more Then self-esteem, grounded on just and right Well manag'd. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowledge* I. i. (1853) 10 Thou wilt find nothing here that will flatter thy self-esteem. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xii. 121 The larger the man's self-esteem the surer is he of putting it off in the world's mart. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 5/2 There are plentiful grounds for an honest self-esteem.

b. *Phrenology.* One of the mental faculties with which an 'organ' or 'bump' in the cranium is associated; the 'bump' itself.

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiogn. Syst.* III. ii. 332. 1825 COMBE *Syst. Phrenol.* 154 Self-esteem. This organ is situated at the vertex or top of the head, a little above the posterior or sagittal angle of the parietal bones. *c* 1835 W. D. COOLEY *Phrenol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIII. 326/2 Self-esteem ..occupies the middle of the upper posterior part of the head immediately above the Inhabitiveness..of Gall's system.

So **Self-esteeming** *ppl. a.*

1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 6 Learned self-esteeming men.

Self-estimate. [SELF- 1 a.] Estimate or valuation of oneself.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 22 The event decides this matter of self-estimate. 1878 GROSART *More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 36/1 More's Wordsworthian self-scrutiny and lofty self-estimate.

So **Self-estimation.**

1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 504 Such an arrogant self estimation tends to weaken that strong sense of allegiance and dependance which is due from the creature to the Creator. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. XCIV. XII. 355 An exorbitant personality and self-estimation.

Self-evidence. [SELF- 1 d.] **a.** Evidence of its own truth. **b.** The quality or condition of being self-evident.

1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 16 There is not a word but carries with it self-evidence in its Bowels. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. vii. § 3 'Tis plain, that several other Truths, not allow'd to be Axioms, partake equally with them in this Self-evidence. 1692 NORRIS *Curs. Reflect.* 5 He resolves that ready.. assent which is given to certain Propositions upon their Proposal, into the Self-Evidence of them. 1796 COLERIDGE *Let. in Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 352 He deems that there is a certain self-evidence in Infidelity, and becomes an Atheist by intuition. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. 478 [Hutcheson's] writings..fetched back into the light of self-evidence many a generous trait of inward experience. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* iv. § 3. 87 The personality of Jesus Christ is its own self-evidence.

So **Self-evidencing** *ppl. a.*, providing itself the evidence of its own truth; hence **Self-evidencingly** *adv.*

1658-9 OWEN (*title*) Of the Divine Originall, Authority, *Self-Evidencing Light, and Power of the Scriptures [etc.]. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* vi. 118 The native clearness of self-evidencing principles. 1862 M'COSH *Supernat. in relat. to Natural* II. i. § 3. 133, I believe that the truths revealed in

Scripture are so self-evidencing [etc.]. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept., The self-evidencing character of intrinsic divinity. 1882–4 Grosart *Spenser* I. 191 The Poet was *self-evidencingly a man of moods.

Self-e·vident, *a.* (*sb.*) [Self- 3 b.] Evident of itself without proof; axiomatic.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. ii. § 14 These general and self-evident Maxims. *Ibid.* II. i. § 10 Whether this, That the Soul always thinks, be a self-evident Proposition. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. Concl. 290 The Truth of revealed Religion, ..is not self-evident. 1809 W. Irving *Hist. New York* (1861) 115 He never suffered even a self-evident fact to pass unargued. 1861 Paley *Æschylus' Persians* 578 *note*, This is one of those happy emendations which at once commend themselves by a self-evident propriety. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 405 The self-evident fact that growth is the result of eating and drinking.

b. as *sb.* A self-evident proposition.

1868 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 241/3 The relations of premise and consequence which exist between self-evidents.

So **Self-evide·ntial** *a.*, resting upon self-evidence; **Self-e·videntism,** the character of being self-evident; **Self-e·vidently** *adv.*, in a self-evident manner.

1872 Sanday *4th Gosp.* i. 1 Its *self-evidential force at once ceases. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 336 Two propositions, which she is ready to back for *self-evidentism against any two in Euclid. 1696 Lorimer *Rem. on Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 40 The Major Proposition is *self evidently false, when stript of its Identical dress. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 684 All voluntary labour..appears an oddity and strangeness, and by that mark must needs be self-evidently wrong. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXII. 77/1 Any alteration in the terms of a contract which is not self-evidently for the benefit of the surety.

Self-evolu·tion. [Self- 1 a.] Evolution of oneself (itself) by one's (its) own power.

1857 Kingsley *Lett.* (1877) II. 39 The idea of self-evolution in a story. 1883 *Bible Myths* (ed. 2) 369 In the progress of still further self-evolution, he [Brahma] willed to invest himself with the second quality of goodness, as Vishnu.

So **Self-evo·lved, -evo·lving** *ppl. adjs.*

1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 34 Their *self-evolved inexplicable explanations of everything. 1862 Spencer *First Princ.* I. ii. § 11 (1867) 32 A symbolic conception of a self-evolved Universe. 1852 Bailey *Festus* 526 Each heart lit up with *self evolving joy. 1871 *Times* 5 Apr. 3/1 The presumption that Man is but a term in this self-evolving series.

Self-exalta·tion. [Self- 1 a.] Exaltation of oneself, one's personality or claims.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 132 Proud self-exaltation brings down the soul. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* Pref. p. xxiii, To indulge the natural vanity of an author, by applying to my own performance the self-exaltation of the celebrated Horace. 1856 Grote *Greece* II. xciv. XII. 328 That exorbitant self-exaltation which formed the leading feature in his character. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* vi. 337 It is not self-exaltation to speak the simple truth.

So **Self-exa·ltative** *a.*, **-exa·lted** *ppl. a.*, **-exa·lting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (whence **-exa·ltingly** *adv.*).

1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 23 Of these two branches of the art of deception, the first mentioned may be termed the depressive or humiliative; the other the *self-exaltative. 1905 Holman-Hunt *Pre-Raphael.* I. 376 The arrogant self-taught and *self-exalted umpires. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Tim. iii. 6 The Errour of *Self-exalting. *a* 1688 Bunyan *Of the Trinity* Wks. 1767 I. 690 Those high towering and *self-exalting imaginations. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 530 If self-exalting claims be turn'd adrift. 1874 Spurgeon *Treas. David* lxxxvi. 5 So *self-exaltingly indignant at the injuries done them by others.

Self-examina·tion. [Self- 1 a.] Examination of oneself with regard to one's conduct, motives, etc., esp. as a religious duty.

1647 C. Harvey *Schola Cordis* Introd. 5 Resume thy long-neglected liberty Of selfe-examination. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 16 Sept. 1655, Preach'd at St. Gregories one Darnell on 4 Psalm 4. concerning the benefit of selfe examination. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 10 This kind of self-examination would give them a true state of themselves. 1875 Keble *Lett. Spir. Counsel* lxiv. (ed. 3) 128 Let your self-examination..turn upon the government of your thoughts.. towards your fellow-creatures.

So **Self-exa·minant, -exa·miner, -exa·m..ng.**

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* 164 If the *Self-examinant will ..exchange the safe circle of Religion..for the shifting Sand-wastes..of Speculative Theology. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac., Adv. to Author* I. i, 'Tis the hardest thing in the world to be a good Thinker, without being a strong *Self-Examiner. *Ibid.* III. iii, There is something valuable in this *self-examining Practice.

Self-exci·ting, *ppl. a. Electr.* [Self- 1 f.] Designating a dynamo-electric machine that excites its own field. So **Self-excita·tion.**

1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 119/1 Self-exciting machines. 1908 J. G. Horner *Encycl. Pract. Engin., Self-Excitation,* the characteristic of a dynamo which enables it to build up a magnetic field upon the rotation of its armature from the residual magnetism of its magnet poles.

Self-e·xile. [Self- 1 a.] Voluntary exile.

1827 *Buckhaut's Theat. Greeks* 137 The motives for this self-exile are obscure. 1852 H. W. Pierson *Miss. Mem.* 168 Duty to our Lord required self-exile from home.

So **Self-e·xiled** *pa. pple.*

1737 Savage *Of Public Spirit* 191 Must self-exil'd roam Never to hope a friend, nor find a home. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* II. Interl. v, Arthur must..Self-exiled seek some distant shore. 1903 Kipling *5 Nations* 60 Self-exiled from our grass delights.

Self-exi·st, *v. rare.* [Back formation from next.] *intr.* To be self-existent. 1697 [see next].

Self-exi·stence. [Self- 5 c.] Existence of a being by virtue of his inherent nature independently of any other being.

1697 J. Sergeant *Solid Philos.* 84 Even Self-existence signifies a kind of Form or Mode of the Subject that Self-exists. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* III. 102 'Tis plain, it then may absent be from all; Who then will this a Self-existence call? 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 325 That Name which He [God] vouchsafed to give to Himself, expressed His Self-existence. 1862 Spencer *First Princ.* I. ii. § 11 (1867) 31 Even were self-existence conceivable, it would not in any sense be an explanation of the Universe.

So † **Self-exi·stency.**

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 72. 317 Jehovah..sets out ..the eternity and selfe-existency of God. *a* 1653 — *Comm. Heb.* i. 10 Christ in regard of his self-existency giveth to himself this title, 'I am that I am'.

Self-exi·stent, *a.* [Self- 3 b.]

1. Having the property of self-existence; existing of or by oneself (itself).

1701 [see Self-movent]. 1726 Watts *Logick* II. v. § 2 (ed. 2) 258 The Argument for the Existence of God, derived from the Idea of a most perfect and self-existent Being. 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Doctr. Incarnation* vi. (1852) 147 The self-existent Godhead. 1862 Spencer *First Princ.* I. ii. § 11 (1867) 35 Those who cannot conceive a self-existent universe.

2. Having a primary or independent existence.

1779 Burke *Sp.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1780) 142/1 Property was not made by government, but government by and for it. The one is primary and self-existent; the other is secondary and derivative. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S* VI. lvi. 441 The hatred of America as a self-existent state.

So **Self-exi·sting** *ppl. a.*

1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacr.* I. i. 1 This Self-existent Being hath the Power of Perfection, as well as of Existence, in Himself. 1747 Lyttleton *Obs. Conv. St. Paul* Wks. (1774) 328 If.. we have recourse..to the independent existence of matter, then we must admit two self-existing principles. 1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* IV. 80 Self existing cause and end of all.

Self-expe·rience. [Self- 5 a.] Personal trial or experience.

1645 Bp. Hall *Rem. Discontent.* § 26. 159 Meere ignorance, and want of self-experience, is guilty of this errour. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut.* xi. 2 Those that have such evidence and self-experience, are usually more affected, then those that have things by hear-say only. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 164 The Self-Experience I have..had with respect to the Weather. 1846 Jowett in *Life & Lett.* v. (1897) I. 132 Whether all this self-experience and over-sensibility ends in a morbid consciousness. 1886 M. F. Tupper *Life as Author* 159 It is a volume of self-experiences, to be read 'through the lines'.

So **Self-expe·rienced** *ppl. a.*

1782 J. Brown *Compend. View Relig.* Introd. p. vi, What stock of self-experienced truths.

Self-explai·ned, *ppl. a.* [Self- 2.] Explained by itself, understood without specific explanation.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 651 The vision self-explain'd. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 209 The excellence of the German language is its independence; its compound words being like the Greek, self-explained.

So **Self-explai·ning** *ppl. a.*, **-expla·natory** *a.*

1864 Webster, *Self-explaining. 1898 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XLV. 73, I have drawn the diagrams for the various methods, which are nearly *self-explanatory.

Self-faced, *ppl. a.* [f. after Self-coloured; cf. Self B. 3.] Of a paving-stone: Retaining its natural face or surface, undressed or unhewn.

1850 in Ogilvie. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 473/1 Ordinary paving is of self-faced or of tooled York.

Self-feeling, *sb.* [Self *sb.* and Self- 1 d, 5 d. Cf. G. *selbstgefühl.*]

1. Used to render Cœnæsthesis.

1835 J. Young *Lect. Intell. Philos.* ix. 81 Dr. Crichton gives an account of a sense called by some German writers Cœnesthesis or self-feeling.

2. Feeling centred in oneself, egoistic feeling.

1879 Maudsley *Path. Mind* v. 241 This extreme development of..selfhood or self-feeling among the insane. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 653 Self-feeling, a germ of the feeling of 'my worth' enters into this early passionateness. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 194 There is often an exaggerated 'self-feeling' which may give rise to hypochondriasis, or to false ideas of self-importance.

3. The sense of one's individual identity.

1908 G. A. Coe in *Hibbert Jrnl.* Jan. 365 [In self-hypnosis] First, the bodily sensations were modified..Second, the self-feeling underwent an equally marked change. It seemed as if the self melted into its object.

† **Self-feeling,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Self- 1 f.] Self-conscious.

1642 H. More *Song of the Soul* I. II. xxv, Self-feeling *Antæsthesie.*

Self-fe·rtile, *a. Bot.* [Self- 3 b.] Of a flower: Having the property of fertilizing itself by the action of its pollen on its pistil. Of a plant: Fertilized by the pollen of its own flowers alone. Also applied to hermaphrodite animals. So **Self-fe·rtilizable** *a.*, **-fertiliza·tion, -fe·rtilize** *v.*, **-fe·rtilized** *ppl. a.*, **-fe·rtilizer,** a self-fertilizing plant, **-fe·rtilizing** *ppl. a.*

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. 98 The contrivance seems adapted solely to ensure *self-fertilisation. *Ibid.* 100 Of aquatic animals, there are many *self-fertilising hermaphrodites. 1865 — in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 276, I conjectured that the Spider and Bee-orchids might be a crossing and *self-fertile form of the same species. 1871 A. W. Bennett in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Bot.* XIII. 149 It is very commonly the case in closed *self-fertilized flowers for the pollen-tubes to penetrate the substance of the anther itself. 1877 A. Gray in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XIII. 135 Many..flowers which are frequented by insects are none the less *self-fertilizable. *Ibid.* 126 The flowers of this species *self-fertilize, but must also be habitually cross-fertilized. 1879 G. Henslow in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* XVIII. 8 Scrophulariaceæ furnishes several *self-fertilisers.

Self-fla·ttered, *ppl. a.* [Self- 2.] Flattered by oneself.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 180 Self-flatter'd, unexperienc'd, high in hope.

So **Self-fla·tterer** [Self- 1 c].

1713 M. Henry *Folly Desp. own Soul* Wks. 1855 I. 160 Self-flatterers and self-deceivers will prove self-destroyers. 1787 J. Howie *Ref. Princ. re-exhibited* Pref. p. xli, [We may] incur the suspicion of self-flatterers.

Self-fla·ttering, *ppl. a.* [Self- 1 f.] Flattering oneself, encouraging oneself in a lofty opinion of one's achievements, powers, or influence.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 302 Which (like a self-flattering woman) she conceiued was done for her sake. 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1673) 148 The damning sin of the self-flattering Hypocrite. 1728 R. Morris *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 70 Those self-flattering Companions, Novelty and Singleness. 1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* VII. 1007 The hopes And expectations of self-flattering minds. 1842 Manning *Serm.* viii. (1848) I. 120 The indulgence of..some self-flattering and sensitive vanity.

So **Self-fla·ttery.**

1680 Allen *Peace & Unity* 83 In danger of being betrayed into such a self-flattery. 1745 J. Mason *Self-Knowl.* I. vii. (1853) 55 It is dangerous Self-flattery to give soft and smoothing Names to Sins. 1842 Manning *Serm.* xiv. (1848) I. 191 It is only the vain self-flattery of the day to talk as if we had less need now of the daily service.

Self-forge·tful, *a.* [Self- 1 e.] Forgetful of one's self or one's own individuality; having or characterized by no thought of self.

1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* vii. 438 The quick, honest, self-forgetful acknowledgment of the truth. 1897 'A. Hope' *Phroso* xvii, One, fierce, uncalculating, self-forgetful triumph.

Hence **Self-forge·tfully** *adv.*, **Self-forge·tfulness**; so **Self-forge·tting** *ppl. a.*

1859 Ruskin *Two Paths* I. § 15 Art, devoted humbly and *self-forgetfully to the clear statement..of the facts of the universe. 1832 Disraeli *Cont. Fleming* I. xix, All that I can recommend you now is to practise *self-forgetfulness. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* i. 14 Daniel, in noble self-forgetfulness. 1847 Mrs. Trollope *Three Cousins* XV. I. 250 Her *self-forgetting kindness to every being that approached her. 1908 *Expositor* July 35 A self-forgetting idealist.

Self-forma·tion. [Self- 1 a.] Formation or production without extraneous aid; self-development of the mind or character.

a 1713 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1723) III. 139 *note*, The natural Production, and Self-Formation of the Arts. 1837 [C. Lofft] (*title*) Self-Formation; or, the history of an individual mind.

So **Self-formed** *ppl. a.*

a 1700 [see *self-steer'd*, Self- 2 a]. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* III. 139 With them every noble Study and Science was ..self-form'd [tr. αὐτοσχεδιαστικήν]. 1787 Hawkins *Life Johnson* 52 A character self-formed, as owing nothing to parental nurture, and scarce anything to moral tuition. 1834 Newman in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 55 Whose spirits live..Each in his self-formed sphere of light or gloom. 1844 W. H. Mill *Serm. Tempt. Christ* v. 125 A vain and self-formed assurance. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. I. 319 Self-formed bands of volunteers started into being.

† **Se·lfful,** *a. Obs.* [f. Self *sb.* + -ful.] Full of 'self', self-centred, selfish.

1654 [J. Sparrow] tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magn.* xxix. § 18 A Source out of the Centre of the fiery desire, a selfefull will of the fiery might of the Soule. *Ibid.* 167 A Source of selfe-full Lust. 1692 Mather *Pref. to Owen's Holy Spirit* (1693) A 3 Untimely Abortions of a Self-full, Distempered Spirit.

† **Self-fu·ll,** *a. Obs.* [f. Self- 3 b + Full *a.*] = Self-sufficient 1. So † **Self-fu·llness** = Self-sufficiency 1.

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. IV. xxii, [God's] being is self-full, self-joy'd, self-excellent. 1672 Owen *Disc. Evang. Love* 25 His [*sc.* God's]..Communicative Love, from his own infinite self-fulness.

Se·lffulness. Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -ness.] Selfcentredness, selfishness.

1654 [J. Sparrow] tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magn.* xxix. § 18 A Sprout..out of the first Principle, in which..the first Principle, did in an especiall manner prevaile and would Sever it selfe into a selfe-fulnesse [orig. *ein eigenes*]. 1658 Owen *Of Temptt.* viii. 172 Selfe-fulnesse as to principles, and selfishness as to ends. 1660 Gauden *Brownrig* 233 Savouring of self-fulness and conceit. 1887 Bp. Moule *Thoughts Spir. Life* iii. 54 Nothing does the world's Microscope discover more keenly than selffulness in a Christian man.

† **Self-given,** *a. Obs.* [Self- 2.] Emanating or derived from oneself (itself).

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 219 Virtue's sure, Self-given, solar, ray of sound delight. 1751 J. Brown *Shaftesb. Charac.* 123 A self-given and original beauty.

Self-gi·ving, *vbl. sb.* [Self- 1 b.] The giving of oneself for others; self-devotion, self-sacrifice.

1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. (1857) 114 To give rather than to receive—the blessedness of self-giving. 1888 Pierson *Evang. Wk.* xviii. 183 His self-giving to the cause of the poor.

So **Self-giving** *ppl. a.*, self-sacrificing.

1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. (1857) 113 A flow of this divine self-giving charity.

† **Self-gloria·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [Self- 3 a.] Self-boasting.

1672 H. More *Brief Reply* Pref. A 2 b, That I ought to be utterly dead to all Self-joy and Self-gloriation.

Self-glorifica·tion. [SELF- 1 a.] Glorification or exaltation of oneself.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xvii, The unconscious Captain walked out in a state of self glorification. 1885 G. RAWLINSON *Egypt & Bab.* iii. 50 The great King Nebuchadnezzar,.. his grandeur, his pride, his cruelty,..his self-glorification.

Self-glo·rious, *a.* [SELF- 3 a.] Marked by vain-glory or boasting.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. Prol. 20 Free from vain-nesse, and selfe-glorious pride. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* IV. ii, Your too self-glorious temper.

So **Self-glo·ry, Self-glo·rying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1647 tr. *Behmen's XL Quest.* i. § 66 Covetousnesse, Pride, *Selfe-glory and Arrogancy. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xvi. 299 If such a creature pretends to self-glory for any thing that he is, or does. 1878 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* 118 Self-indulgence, self-glory..hide Christ from the soul. 1848 W. R. WILLIAMS *Lord's Prayer* ix. (1854) 326 To slay this *self-glorying. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 500 These are only *self-glorying records of victories.

Se·lf-good. [SELF- 5 a.] Personal benefit or advantage.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* C 3 All men are bound their selfe-good to procure. 1699 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Inq. conc. Virtue* II. § 1 Nor has for Object any Self-Good or Advantage of the private System. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 155 Good for selfgood doth half destroy selfgood.

Self-go·verned, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.]

1. Acting or living according to one's own desires uninfluenced by others; independent.

1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* v. 386 How few who mingle with their fellow-men And still remain self-governed, and apart. 1797 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. IV. (1851) 273 When a self-governed man, No laws exist to thee. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* i, New works derived from the London library, to which my self-governed sisters were subscribers.

2. Of persons: Marked by self-control. Of a state: Having self-government.

18.. *Brit. Rev.* (WORC.), A self-governed state is a strong state, for it is made up of self-governed citizens. 1883 M. MORRIS *Bk. Health* 378 Reasonably self-governed beings. 1886 DICEY *Eng. Case agst. Home Rule* vii. 198 The constitutional relations existing between England and a self-governed colony.

So **Self-go·verning** *ppl. a.*, autonomous.

1880 A. TODD *Parl. Gov. in Brit. Col.* iv. 161 Matters affecting the internal administration of a self-governing colony. 1886 DICEY *Eng. Case agst. Home Rule* vii. 198 Victoria .. is .. for some purposes .. an independent, self-governing community.

Self-go·vernment. [SELF- 1 a.]

1. Self-control, self-command. Now *rare.*

1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 201 Self-government is an eternal duty. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 47 His natural Faculty of Self-Government impaired by Habits of Indulgence. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxviii, He had but sense and self-government enough left to prevent his stabbing to the heart the audacious villain. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* xi. 128 Intensity of Achilles... Any degree of self-government is a wonder, when exercised over such volcanic forces.

2. Administration by a people or state of its own affairs without external direction or interference.

1798 JEFFERSON in Lieber *Civil Lib.* (1853) 205 *note*, The residuary rights are reserved to their (the American States) own self-government. 1870 J. E. T. ROGERS *Hist. Glean.* Ser. II. 4 The towns gained charters of self-government. 1886 DICEY *Eng. Case agst. Home Rule* ii. 22 Home Rule does not mean Local Self-Government.

Self-gratula·tion. = SELF-CONGRATULATION.

1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* II. 125 The self-gratulation of her insidious guardian. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* III. iv, The wisdom of a choice which has brought you self-gratulation. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. vi. 196 It [certitude] is a feeling of satisfaction and self-gratulation.

So **Self-gra·tulating** *ppl. a.*, **-gra·tulatingly** *adv.*, **-gra·tulatory** *a.*

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlii, The *self-gratulating ignorant prosperity of the Cohens. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 533 Amusements and dissipations are *self-gratulatingly denounced as gross follies and sins. 1859 BAIN *Emotions & Will* vii. 136 Those various forms of *self-gratulatory feeling. *Ibid.* 140 The self-gratulatory pleasures.

† **Self-guard.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **-gard.** [SELF- 1 a.] Reserve.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 87 Selfe-gard with mildnesse, Sport with Maiestie.

Self-heal (se·lfhīl). Also 4 **selfhele,** 5 **selhele, sulfhele, selfhol** (?), 6–7 **selfeheale.** [f. SELF- 1 + HEAL *v.*; cf. OHG. *selbheila* 'euphrasia' (see EUPHRASY).] A name for various plants believed to have great healing properties, esp. *Prunella vulgaris* (Common S.), *Sanicula europæa*, and formerly *Pimpinella Saxifraga* (see PIMPERNEL 3).

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 11 *Armoniaca*, i. Selfhele. *Ibid.* 13 *Betonica major*, i. Selfhele. *Ibid.* 33 *Oxyndrele*, i. Selfhele. *Ibid.* 43 *Unctuosa*, Selfhele. *a* 1400–50 [see MORECROF]. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 193 Unctuosa..an. selhele uel smerwrt. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 202 Tak crowsope, penywort, sulfhele. 1526 *Grete Herball* cccIv. (1529) T vj, De pinpinella. Selfe heale or pympyrnell. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 61 Selfe heale is good to heale grene woundes. 1664 DR. BURNET in Pepys *Diary* I July, Take..of Selfeheale, of Red Roses, of each one Handfull. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 326 Self-heal, *Sanicula*. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 944 The seeds..of the common self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*, mix themselves with those of clover. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 132 In the grass the short selfheal shows.

Self-he·lp. [SELF- 1 a.]

1. The action or faculty of providing for oneself without assistance from others.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, In the destitution of the wild desert does our young Ishmael acquire for himself the highest of all possessions, that of Self-help. 1860 SMILES (*title*) Self-help. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix, Free, with the divine instinct of freedom, and all the self-help and energy which spring thereout. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p. lv, Birds which are possessed, immediately after hatching, of the faculty of self-help.

attrib. 1887 (*title*) Self-Help Emigration Society. 1908 (*title*) Self-help exercises in English.

2. *Law.* Redress of one's wrongs by one's own action, without recourse to legal process.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 476 The inducement to abstain from self-help..is still required.

Hence **Self-he·lpful** *a.* (whence **-he·lpfulness**), **Self-he·lping** *ppl. a.*, **Self-he·lpless** (whence **-he·lplessness**).

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* viii, A pig of *self-helpful and serene spirit..fatting fast. 1890 *Athenæum* 11 Oct. 476/3 The self-helpful quality which enables a man..to secure comforts and luxury without deserving..them. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxvii, His body, pampered with easily-obtained luxuries,..loses its *self-helpfulness. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 239 He is a rough *self-helping son of the wilderness. 1855 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* 242 The young are active, self-helping little things. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* ii, I am miserable, self-disgusted, *self-helpless. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/2 Apathy, or at least what I would call *self-helplessness.

Self-ho·micide. Now *rare.* [f. SELF- 1 a + HOMICIDE *sb.*2] Self-murder, suicide.

1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 308 Selfe homicide, the destroying of a mans selfe. *a* 1631 DONNE (*title*) BIAΘANATOΣ. A Declaration of that Paradoxe, or Thesis, That Selfe-homicide is not so naturally Sinne, that it may never be otherwise. 1651 CHARLETON *Eph. & Cinnn. Matrons* (1668) 20 Of all Murders, the most detestable was self-Homicide. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 371 Self-homicide occasionally occurs in melancholia.

Selfhood (se·lfhud). [f. SELF *sb.* + -HOOD.

Orig. representing G. *selbheit*, but rendering also *ichheit, meinheit*, and *eigenheit* (Jacob Behmen or Boehme, 1575–1624); see quots. 1649, etc. There is no evidence of the continuity of the word from the 17th cent., and it appears as a new formation in the middle of the 19th. Blake's use of the word, in 'the Great Selfhood Satan', *Jerusalem* (1804) 33, seems to be isolated.]

1. The quality by virtue of which one is oneself; personal individuality; ipseity; that which constitutes one's own self or individuality; (one's) self.

1649 J. E[LLISTONE] tr. *Behmen's Ep.* i. § 23, I live to him & not to my selfehood [orig. *Meinheit*]. *Ibid.* ii. § 19, I cannot ascribe, or ariogate any thing unto my selfe, as if my selfehood [orig. *Ichheit*] were, or understood, any thing. *Ibid.* vi. § 35 The Separator of the naturall selfe-hood [orig. *Eigenheit*] hath no true Ens. *Ibid.* x. § 8 [A child's] naturall understanding of selfehood [orig. *Selbheit*]. 1682 HOWE *Prayer from Name of God* Wks. 1862 IV. 247 My single personality, ipseity, self-hood, call it what you will.

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* ii. (1864) 57 Their glorious self-hood and immortal liberty. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 250 To act, to originate action, there must be..something of selfhood—a self. 1892 W. S. LILLY *Gt. Enigma* 239 The perception of selfhood is the very fundamental interior fact of which I am conscious.

2. Oneself as the centre of one's life and action; hence, self-centredness; devotion to self, selfish life or conduct.

1649 J. E[LLISTONE] tr. *Behmen's Ep.* x. § 2 Antichrist.. acteth selfe-hood [orig. *Eigenheit*] and the lust of the flesh. 1662 SPARROW tr. *Behmen's Rem. Wks., Apol. conc. Perf.* 148, I wish that I yet might totally dye to self-hood. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 403 To destroy all the mischievous Works of Self-hood and the Devil. *a* 1763 BYROM *Poet. Vers. Let. Behmen* xiii, When the Soul has tasted of the Love,..Still in its Self-hood it wou'd seek to shine.

1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 205 The..stubborn selfhood of men. 1884 *Ch. Times* 16 May 373/1 The destruction of self-hood and the entire indwelling of the Holy Ghost.

3. One's personality, one's personal interests or character.

1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* I. II. i. 160 They had connexions, or money, which served as a pretty relief..to the mosaic of his self-hood. 1867 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. *Rousseau* (1873) 377 Originality does not consist in a fidgety assertion of selfhood. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 440 In cultivating manhood we develop selfhood.

Self-ide·ntical, *a. Philos.* [SELF- 3 a.] Identical with itself.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xix. 660 We cannot determine the soul as a pure self-identical nature. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* IV. ii. 441 The eternally self-identical significance of Ideas. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* iii. 68 As self-conscious, self-identical, self-determined, we possess qualities which transcend or rise above the laws of matter.

Self-ide·ntity. *Philos.* [SELF- 3 a.] The identity of a thing with itself.

1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 229 Emotion and change..are incompatible with immutable self-identity. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xv. 544 Consciousness may pass through many states without losing its self-identity. 1899 J. CAIRD *Fundam. Ideas Christ.* II. xv. 161 That separate, solitary self-identity, which makes each human spirit..the bearer of its own burden.

Self-ido·later. [SELF- 1 c.] One who idolizes or worships self. So **Self-ido·latry, Self-i·dolized** *ppl. a.*, **Self-i·dolizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1844 LD. LEIGH *Walks in C.* 125 And *self-idolaters in drawling tone Whine about 'brethren dear', yet care for none. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 23 (1716) 24 Self-credulity, pride, and levity lead unto *self-Idolatry. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ii. 94 A self-idolatry, a self-deifying, which shall compete with the true God. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 94 The pharisee the dupe of his own art, *Self-idoliz'd. 1652 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 193 Knowing such motions to come from pride and *self-Idolizing. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 441 From Isaiah, Zephaniah adopts that characteristic picture of self-idolising. 1880 J. FOSTER *Ess.* III. iv. (1805) II. 76 The *self-idolizing men who dream.

† **Self-ill,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. SELF- 3 a + ILL *a.*] Harmful to oneself.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Hymn Marr. Cousins* xiii, Live each of other firmly lov'd, and loving; As farre from hate, as self-ill, jealousie.

Self-impo·rtance. [SELF- 5 a.] The sense of one's importance; bearing or conduct arising from this.

1775 in ASH. 1779 *Mirror* No. 43 ¶ 1 She found in him nothing of that self-importance which superior parts, or great cultivation of them, is apt to confer. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, The worthy burgher, in the plenitude of self-importance. 1825 — *Betrothed* xxii, Solitude is favourable to feelings of self-importance. 1872 SANFORD *Est. Eng. Kings* 331 The dignity of bearing in Charles.. was sustained by a profound sense of self-importance and superiority.

Self-impo·rtant, *a.* [f. prec.] Marked by self-importance; having an exaggerated opinion of one's own importance.

1775 in ASH. 1783 O'KEEFFE *Birth-Day* 30 A little self-important court gadder. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 281 Five of our best hands being grown self-important, demanded an increase of wages. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* iii. (1843) 39 The imposing comments of self-important people.

Self-impo·sed, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Imposed on one by oneself.

1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 350 Of needless shame, and self-impos'd disgrace. 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* xlii, Upon the night when Nancy..hurried on her self-imposed mission to Rose Maylie. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 651 There is no reason to think that the pilgrimage was other than a self-imposed one.

Self-impro·vable, *a.* [SELF- 2 b.] Capable of self-improvement.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. xxxvi. 565 Endowed with..Freewill, and consequently..self-improvable and self-impairable. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* iv. (1870) 83 Some sentient beings..(of whom is man) imaginative and self-improvable.

Self-impro·vement. [SELF- 1 a.] Improvement of oneself, one's character, etc., by one's own efforts.

1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* i. ix. (1853) 66 Had I such a temper by Nature, I should perhaps, with all my Self-Improvement find it a difficult Thing to manage. 1841 HELPS *Ess., Self-discipline* (1842) 21 The whole energies of the man devoted to self-improvement. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 94 Self-improvement and the knowledge of one's own faults.

So **Self-impro·ver, Self-impro·ving** *ppl. a.*

1853 T. T. LYNCH *Self-Improvement* 1 The *self-improver is both a labourer and a field of labour; a labourer in his own field. 1709 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Moralists* III. § 2 Neither is this Knowledg [of ourselves] acquir'd by..the View of Pageantrys, the Study of Estates and Honours: nor is He to be esteem'd that *self-improving Artist, who makes a Fortune out of these. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1874) 41 A long series of self-improving processes.

Self-inconsi·stency. [SELF- 3 a.] = INCONSISTENCY 2, 4.

1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 113 To acquit himself from the imputation of Absurdity and Self-inconsistency. 1778 R. SMITH (*title*) Self-inconsistency Exemplified. 1844 J. JAMIESON *Real Infl. Holy Spirit* iii. 62 This objection cannot be made without obvious self-inconsistency.

So **Self-inconsi·stent** *a.*, = INCONSISTENT 3, 4.

1668 G. C. *More's Div. Dial.* To Rdr. A 3, As if the more perplext and self-inconsistent the Nature of God were, it were the more..adorable. 1745 WESLEY *Answer to Church* 12 They are, I believe, the most self-inconsistent People.

Self-indu·ced, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Electr.* [SELF- 1.] Produced by self-induction.

1886 *Science* 14 May 442/2 An extra current of opposite name self-induced in the wire. 1897 L. WRIGHT *Induction Coil* i. 20 The self-induced current in the coil from 'make' is inverse.

Self-indu·ctance. *Electr.* [SELF- 3 b.] = next. Also, the coefficient of self-induction.

[1888: see INDUCTANCE.] 1897 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. IV. IV. 432 We can always determine the mutual inductances in terms of the self-inductances. 1903 *Times* 6 Feb. 9/6 In self-inductance electricity had a property resembling inertia.

Self-indu·ction. *Electr.* [SELF- 3 b.] The production of an induced current in a circuit by means of a variation in the current of that circuit. (See INDUCTION 10, INERTIA 1 b.)

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 291 The self-induction of a round wire doubled on itself. 1876 CHRYSTAL in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 76/2 What has been called the coefficient of self-induction of a circuit he [Neumann] calls the potential of the circuit on itself. 1886 *Science* 14 May 443/1 The electromotive force of self-induction currents.

So **Self-indu·ctive** *a.*, produced by self-induction.

1834 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* (1844) II. 208 Self-inductive action of a current. 1886 *Science* 14 May 442 The self-inductive capacity of non-magnetic wires of different metals.

Self-indu·lged, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Indulged, gratified, or humoured by oneself.

1846 H. G. ROBINSON *Odes of Horace* II. ii, Fell dropsy, self-indulg'd, is nurst, Nor drives away its growing thirst. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* i, Spoilt..and self-indulged.

Self-indu·lgence. [SELF- 1 a.] Indulgence of one's desires, etc.; = INDULGENCE 2 b.

1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Tormont.* II. iii. (1811) 159 That you do not believe that ill-health comes to any but through their own self-indulgence. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Garth* (1868)

215 The author never slumbers in self-indulgence; his full vigour is always exerted. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. xviii. (1878) 98 One finds so few people that will do any duty that taxes their self-indulgence.

So **Self-indu'lgent** *a.* (cf. INDULGENT 2), **Self-indu'lger, Self-indu'lging** *ppl. a.* ?

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 27 Mar., an. 1776, A capricious and *self-indulgent valetudinarian. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. i. (1876) 11 Those festive, self-indulgent habits. 1847 MRS. TROLLOPE *Three Cousins* xxvii. II. 186 All the articles ever invented by the ingenuity of man for rendering the retired hours of an aged *self indulger luxurious. 1687 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 275 Our most forward and *Self-indulging Opinions. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* II. 311 Steeped in a self-indulging spleen.

Self-infli'cted, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Inflicted by oneself or one's own hand.

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 430 Poverty, with most who whimper forth Their long complaints, is self-inflicted woe. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xvii, Self-inflicted penance. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 270/2 The injury was self-inflicted.

So **Self-infli'ction.**

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 583 Self-infliction was characteristic of the idolatrous cuttings. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 36 In the absence of any theory as to how the cut could possibly have been made by that other hand, we should be driven back to the theory of self-infliction.

Self-instru'cted, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Self-educated, self-taught. So **Self-instru'ction; Self-instru'ctor** (used as a title for a manual of self-instruction).

a 1704 T. BROWN *Lond. & Lacedem. Oracles* Wks. 1709 III. III. 136 The Desire of *Self-Instruction. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xviii. 326 Had we continued perfect, as God created the first man, perhaps the perfection of our nature had been a sufficient self-instruction for every one. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* x, What instruction is more effectual than self-instruction? 1905 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 21/2 To assist officers in self-instruction in tactics. 1807 (*title*) The *Self Instructor, or Young Man's Best Companion; being an introduction to all the various branches of useful learning and knowledge. 1883 (*title*) Ward and Lock's Self-instructor; or, Every Man his own Schoolmaster.

† **Self-i'nteressed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [See INTERESSED).] = SELF-INTERESTED.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xi. (1674) 14 The self-interessed and perfidious heart of Man. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4324/1 Those narrow Self-Interessed Notions which..had so long cramp'd and fetter'd them.

Self-i'nterest. [SELF- 5 a.]

1. One's personal profit, benefit, or advantage. (Cf. INTEREST *sb.* 2 b.) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 35 Self interest..is the second end. *a* 1662 DUPPA *Holy Rules Devot.* II. (1675) 162 Hast thou set up nothing in competition with him [*sc.* God],..no Profit, no Self-love, no Self-Interest of thine own? 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chapel* xi. 202 Greater Regards to Self-interest. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 332 An enlightened sense of self-interest. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xiii, He holds his own self-interest to be the devoted guide of his whole conduct. 1833 LYTTON *Godolphin* I. ii. 22 Like Lysander, he loved plotting, yet neglected self-interest.

b. A private or personal end. ? *Obs.*

1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 208 It admitted no alloy or mixture with By-respects or self-interests. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Church-W.* (ed. 4) 91 They have a By-end and Self-interest of their own. 1867 BAGEHOT *Engl. Const.* viii. 277 The self-interests, the jobbing propensities of the assembly.

2. Regard to, or pursuit of, one's own advantage or welfare, *esp.* to the exclusion of regard for others. (Cf. INTEREST *sb.* 5.) For the favourable sense, cf. SELF-LOVE 2.

1649 J. E[LLISTONE] tr. *Behmen's Ep.* x. § 4 He must mortify the Antichrist in his soule..and become the poorest creature in the owne-hood (selfenesse or selfe interest) of his mind. 1657 *Baker's Sancta Sophia* II. II. ii. § 5 (1908) 245 So absolute a purity and freedom from self-interest. 1693 DRYDEN *Exam. Poet.* Ded., Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 2 The same jugglings in State, the same hypocrisy in religion, the same self-interest and mismanagement. 1780 COWPER *Expost.* 439 The priestly brotherhood, devout, sincere, From mean self int'rest and ambition clear. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 271 An enlightened self-interest, which, when well understood, they tell us, will identify with an interest more enlarged and publick. 1865 LOWELL *Reconstruction* Wks. 1890 V. 236 The..weak good-nature inherent in popular government, but against which monarchies and aristocracies are insured by self-interest. 1878 EMERSON *Soc. Ethics* in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 407 In spite of malignity and blind self-interest..necessity is always bringing things right.

Self-i'nterested, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Characterized by self-interest; actuated solely by regard for one's personal advantage or welfare.

1657 *Narr. late Parlt.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) III. 462 Men, standing under such mercenary and self-interested obligations. 1688 LD. CHURCHILL *Let. to King* ibid. IV. 59 Those unhappy designs, which inconsiderate and self-interested men have framed against your Majesty's true interest. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 19 Sept. (O.H.S.) II. 48 A..stingy self-interested Fellow. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* II. 69 The gifts of Fortune..applied to..self-interested purposes. 1834 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Cath.* V. x. 360 The zeal of the middle ages had..nothing to recommend it to the favour of ..self-interested reformers. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Chapel* V, I must learn to be prudent and self-interested for your sakes.

Hence **Self-i'nterestedness;** so † **Self-i'nteresting** *ppl. a.* = SELF-INTERESTED.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Sinisterness*, Unfairness, *Self-Interestedness. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Dudley North* (1744) 6 Experience of Mens ordinary Self-Interestedness and Treachery. 1870 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 67 This charge of self-interestedness against the motive of a future life. 1699 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Inq. conc. Virtue* II. 79 All social Love, Friendship [etc.]..does by its nature take place of the *self-interesting Passions. 1710 — *Adv. Author* I. 201 The self-interesting Partys [viz. the reader and the author] both vanish at once.

Self-involu'tion. [SELF- 3 a.] The condition or fact of being self-involved.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. (1907) II. 183 The self-involution and dreamlike continuity of Richardson. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 630 Heraclitus..seemed to appreciate the dangers of self-involution.

Self-involved, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 3 a.] Wrapped up in oneself or one's own thoughts.

1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 261 The pensive mind..all too dearly self-involved. 1847 JAMES *Russell* I. ix. 175 That peculiar sort of self-involved business air. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* i. § 21 Coiling and recoiling and self-involved returns of some sickening famine and thirst of heart.

Selfish (se'lfiʃ), *a.* Also 7 **self(e)-ish, selvish.** [f. SELF *sb.* + -ISH[1] 2.

In Hacket's life of Archbishop Williams, *Scrinia Reserata* (1693) II. § 136, the word is said to be of the Presbyterians' 'own new mint'; it is used in reference to events of the year 1641. Synonyms current in the 17th cent. are *self-ended* and *self-ful.*]

1. Devoted to or concerned with one's own advantage or welfare to the exclusion of regard for others.

1640 W. BRIDGE *True Souldiers C.* 74 A carnal selfe-ish spirit is very loathsome in what is spirituall. 1645 T. HILL *Olive Branch* (1648) 27 When you are so selfish in your designs and undertakings, and so far prefer your self-ends before the Publique. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 14 It is a selvish fear, proceeding from an..adulterous love of ourselves. 1753 JOHNSON *Advent.* No. 62 ¶ 5 Want makes almost every man selfish. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iv, Anywhere to avoid the selfish violence of my mother-in-law. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv, 'Well, but what's to become of me?' urged the selfish man. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxv, The subjection of selfish interests to the general good. 1870 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 65 He necessarily wishes his own good; the wish..is no more selfish in him than it is selfish in him to be himself.

Comb. 1666 BP. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 139 We cannot imagine him so selfish-spirited as to effect it. 1863 HAWKER in Byles *Life* (1905) 462 A downlooking lying selfish-hearted throng.

b. Used (by adversaries) as a designation of those ethical theories which regard self-love as the real motive of all human action.

[1663 W. LUCY *Observ. Hobbes* 178 To use the Phrase of the time, this Gent. [Hobbes] is very selfish.] 1847 *London Univ. Cal.* (1848) 157 The different systems to which the term 'selfish' has been applied. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 638 The Epicurean, or Selfish, System.

¶ 2. By etymological re-analysis used for 'pertaining to or connected with oneself'.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 72/2 The sensation excited on the skin is less *selfish*, if we may use the term in this sense. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 3/2 To pursue this self-ish ideal.

Selfishly (se'lfiʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a selfish manner.

1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 293 Who can your merit selfishly approve. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 140 Who was never known to forget himself, and act otherwise than selfishly.

Selfishness (se'lfiʃnés). Also 7 **selvish-.** [f. SELFISH + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being selfish; selfish disposition or behaviour; regard for one's own interest or happiness to the disregard of the well-being of others.

1643 W. GREENHILL *Axe at Root* A iij b, It's domesticknes of spirit, selvishnesse, which is the great let to Armies, Religions, and Kingdomes good. 1645 T. HILL *Olive Branch* (1648) 26 As long as ever you are full of Envy..or full of Selfishness, it argues you want love. 1709 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1711) I. 115 The Opposite of Sociableness is Selfishness. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 333 A tax by which luxury, avarice, and selfishness were screened, and the load thrown upon productive capital. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 406 Passion, vanity, interest, and all the other species of selfishness.

Selfism (se'lfizm). [f. SELF *sb.* + -ISM.] Devotion to or concentration upon one's own interests; self-centredness. Also, the 'selfish theory' of morals.

1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 524 In the pride of luxury and selfism. 1832 DISRAELI *Cont. Fleming* II. x, That nothing could tempt me to compromise my absorbing selfism. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* (1861) 79 By treating the patient tenderly, to shut him up in a narrower selfism. 1871 BLACKIE *Morals* i. 50 Hobbes and the other advocates of selfism. 1894 [see OTHERISM].

Selfist (se'lfist). Also 7 **selfeist.** [f. SELF *sb.* + -IST.] A self-centred or selfish person.

1649 J. E[LLISTONE] tr. *Behmen's Ep.* i. § 62 [It] covetously desireth to draw their life and maintenance to it selfe, and to make it selfe a Lord over it, and will be a Selfeist [orig. *ein eigenes*].

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 223 The anchoret is a selfist by his very profession. 1857 J. HAMILTON *Less. fr. Biogr.* (1859) 270, I have been a mere selfist, living for men's praise.

Self-judged, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Judged by oneself. So **Self-ju'dging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 10 Who but the wretch *self-judg'd, has cause to fear? 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* iii. Poet. Wks. (1875) 49 Each self-judged helot, pleased to toil. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Self-Exam.* Wks. 1684 II. 825 With a power of self-tryal and *self-judging. 1847-54 WEBSTER, **Self-judging*, judging one's self.

Self-ju'dgement. [SELF- 1 a.]

† 1. Self-opinion. *Obs.*

1657 *Baker's Sancta Sophia* II. II. xi. § 10 (1908) 296 An obstinate self-judgment in this.

2. Judgement passed upon oneself.

1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* I. xiv. (1853) 108 The Want of this previous Act of Self-judgment is the cause of so much Self-Deception. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jnv. Mundi* x. (1870) 384 Nemesis is self-judgment by the inward law.

† **Self-justi'ciary.** *Theol. Obs.* [SELF- 1 c.] = JUSTICIARY *sb.*[1] 5.

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 115 He professeth himselfe no Delinquent, but a just person...(O strange self-Iusticiary, O most impudent affronter of Iustice!) 1661 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) II. 333 The arrogant assertions of self-justiciaries on the one hand, and the wild opinions of the Antinomians on the other. 1692 *Christ Exalted* 79 The Apostle concludes, to the shame of self-justiciaries, Rom. 3. 27, Where is boasting then? it is excluded.

Self-justifica'tion. [SELF- 1 a.] The action of justifying or excusing oneself.

1775 in ASH. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 359 The total absence of sullenness and self-justification towards her superiors. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. vi. 371 He abounded in repetitions and explanatory self-justification.

Self-ju'stifier. [SELF- 1 c.]

† 1. = SELF-JUSTICIARY.

1655 BAXTER *Quaker's Catech.* 9 And yet was he counted a proud self-justifier.

2. *Printing.* A self-justifying type-machine.

In recent Dicts.

So **Self-ju'stified** *ppl. a.* (*Printing*), arranged by means of automatic justifying mechanism; **Self-ju'stifying** *ppl. a.* (whence **-jus'tifyingly** *adv.*).

1897 *Brit. Printer* 268 When followed by a like variation of the three remaining spaces between words in the line, the latter, when assembled, will be *self-justified. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxiii. 275 What *self-justifying minds have the meekest of these women! 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 595 What have we spoken against Thee? is the self-justifying question which Malachi records of them. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s.v., A self-justifying type-setting machine. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* II. x. 257 She thought, as an observer; and *self-justifyingly thought on.

† **Self-kill,** *a. Obs.* [f. SELF- 1 g + KILL *v.*] Mutually slaughtering.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mirac. Peace* xxxii, With self-kill Swords to cut each other's throat.

Self-ki'lled, *pa. pple.* [SELF- 2.] Killed by one's own hand; self-destroyed.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vi. 4 Treasure thou some place, With beauties treasure ere it be selfe kil'd. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1664 And now ly'st victorious Among thy slain self-kill'd.

So **Self-ki'ller,** a suicide; **Self-ki'lling,** self-murder, suicide.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 37 No relicks of traitors to their country, *self-killers or sacrilegious malefactors. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) To Rdr., Heathen, with whom..*self-killing, to avoyd disgrace, seemed an high point of true magnanimity. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1729) I. 149 In those Times Self-killing was not rare.

Self-know'ing, *vbl. sb.* = SELF-KNOWLEDGE.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xii. (1907) I. 186 Whether abstracted from us there exists any thing higher and beyond this primary self-knowing.

Self-know'ing, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 1 f, 3 b.]

1. Knowing oneself; having self-knowledge.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 510 And upright with Front serene Govern the rest, self-knowing. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* II. iii. (1853) 146 A self-knowing man can easily distinguish between these two. 1890 W. T. HARRIS *Hegel's Logic* ii. 23 (Funk) That this is meant for a personal Reason, we may know from the fact that Aristotle calls it self-knowing Reason.

2. Knowing of oneself, without help from another (Webster, 1828-32).

Self-know'ledge. [SELF- 1 a, d.] Knowledge of oneself, one's character, capabilities, etc.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Newes* Wks. (1856) 174 That a courtier never attaines his selfe-knowledge, but by report. 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* Concl. 7 Self-knowledge is an everlasting taske. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* I. i. (1853) 10 Self-Knowledge is that Acquaintance with ourselves, which shews us what we are, and do, and ought to be. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 455 It is a remarkable proof of his selfknowledge that, from the moment at which he began to distinguish himself in public life, he ceased to be a versifier. 1869 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. (1876) 35 Self-knowledge is the first condition of repentance.

Self-known, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Possessing self-knowledge.

1782 COWPER *Glory to God Alone* 17 Oh lost in vanity till once self-known!

Self-lance: see SELF B. 6.

† **Self-law.** *Obs.* [SELF- 5 e.] A law of one's own making or to suit oneself.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 365 It is Selfe-Law, or if you will, love God, so as not to lose by him, and thy Neighbour for thy selfe. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Mercy for Chief of Sinners* (1846) 16 [They] are so much a law to themselves, that it is difficult to persuade them..to part with this self-law in matter of justification.

So † **Self-lawed** *a.*, that is a law to himself.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. iii. 134 It reignes in ev'ry part, But playes the selfe-law'd Tyrant in my heart.

Selfless (se'lflés), *a.* [f. SELF *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Having no regard for or thought of self; not self-centred; unselfish.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 83 Holy instincts of maternal love detached and in selfless purity. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 293 They never mount As high as woman in her selfless mood. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. xci. 445 The noble, selfless word 'duty'.

2. Not identifiable with a man's self. *rare.*

1853 PULSFORD tr. *J. Müller's Chr. Doctr. Sin* II. 49

Instead of the will being merely the self-less means for calling the natural individuality into activity.

Hence **Se'lflessly** *adv.*, **Se'lflessness.**

1853 VAUGHAN in *Guardian* 3 Jan. 18/2 That selflessness which God requires in His servant. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 411 A pious priest selflessly devoted to his church. 1904 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Oct. 122 With a worthy selflessness he throws himself into the life of the people.

Self-life.

1. [SELF- 5 c.] = SELF-EXISTENCE.

1613 DONNE *Good Friday* Poems (1639) 353 Who sees Gods face, that is selfelife, must die. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. II. 41 A co-eternal Force, Co-boundless with its Source, Could in no Moment idle rest, But in pure Act self-life express'd.

2. [SELF- 5 d.] Life lived for oneself; life devoted to selfish ends.

1848 BAILEY *Festus* 324 Let then mere self-life cease. 1893 *New Church Mess.* (N.Y.) 19 Apr. 242 In this self-laudation we are indulging ourselves in the vanities of self-life.

† **Se'lf-like,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [In A. 1, f. SELF *a.* + LIKE *a.*; cf. SELFSAME; in A. 2 and B., f. SELF *sb.* + -LIKE.]

A. *adj.*

1. 'Very like', similar, of the selfsame kind.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* G 3 You men be of the same selfe lyke qualite. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. Ecl. i. (1622) 95 Till Strephons plaining voice him nearer drew, Where by his words his selfe-like case he knew. 1594 H. WILLOBIE *Avisa* 19, I little thought to find you so :..Such selfe like wench I neuer met. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 114 This other in the selfe like passion, but with more government, he wrote.

2. Like oneself.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. Decay 1143 And so God bless your lawfull-loved womb With Self-like Babes [orig. *enfans pareils à vous*]. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 6 His selfe-like jawes still grin [orig. *ab ipso colligit os rabiem*].

B. *adv.* Even; = SELFLY *adv.* 1 a.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* H 7 In tyme & in place where they be not requiered, selfe lyke in the presence of so grete a Kinge & Quene.

† **Self-liked,** *a. Obs.* [f. next. Cf. OE. *selflice* self-conceited, self-satisfied.] Self-conceited.

1599 *More's Life* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biogr.* (1853) II. 106 That he should not be so obstinate and self-liked, as to persevere still in one minde.

† **Self-li'king,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [SELF- 1. Cf. OE. *selflice* selt-love, self-satisfaction.] Self-love; attachment to one's own opinion, self-conceit.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* Zz iv b, Giue her self to vnderstand the full troth in euery thyng, without entring into self leeking and ignorance. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. vi. § 3 So full of wilfulnes and selfe liking is our nature. 1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 230 So over-gulled with selfe-liking, that they are more then giddy in admiring themselves. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 191 It is not amisse there should be perceived some kinde of selfe-liking and hardnesse in the works of excellent Artificers. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1729) II. 134 The Reasons why this Self-liking, give me Leave to call it so, is not plainly to be seen in all Animals that are of the same Degree of Perfection, are many.

So † **Self-li'king** *ppl. a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 337 Spacious romes, such as the self-liking men, haue..found out the most easeful.

Self-limita'tion. [SELF- 1 a.]

1. The limitation of oneself, one's nature, etc.

1853 PULSFORD tr. *J. Müller's Chr. Doctr. Sin* II. 204 A self-limitation of God. 1902 J. SMITH *Integrity of Scripture* iii. 106 There must have been a marvellous self-limitation in the Incarnation. 1907 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Doct. Trin.* x. 191 Virtue is rooted in self-control, self-discipline, that is, voluntary self-limitation.

2. *Med.* The property of being self-limited.

1879 FLINT in *Arch. Med.* (N. Y.) June, Self-limitation in Cases of Phthisis.

So **Self-li'miting** *ppl. a.*

1863 E. V. NEALE *Analogy of Thought & Nature* 43 By a first cause we mean a self-limiting will, while by the secondary causes derived from it, we mean powers thought of as limited by their effects.

Self-li'mited, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.]

1. Limited by oneself or itself.

1845 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* I. 92 They held The One to be spherical :..having neither beginning, middle, nor end : and yet self-limited. 1879 P. BROOKS *Infl. Jesus* ii. (1883) 86 The..self-limited character of the love of Jesus for His native land.

2. *Med.* Of a disease : That runs a definite course, being little modified by treatment.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1885 J. F. PAYNE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 166/1 The disease [*sc.* plague] was in fact, as in other cases, self-limited. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 781 Catarrhal dysentery..is a self-limited disease.

Self-lived, *a. rare.* [f. SELF- 2 a + LIVED or SELF-LIFE + -ED.]

†1. Animated by oneself. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. 197 Nor craftie Jugglers, can more eas'ly make There self-liv'd Puppits (for their lucre's sake) To skip..and play.

†2. Having an independent life. *Obs.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. I. XXXII, The soul then works by 't self, and is self-liv'd.

3. Living for oneself.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 66 Malignant, uncreate, inert, self-lived.

† **Self-li'ving,** *a. Obs.* [SELF- 3 b.] Self-existent.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 236 They are immediately Self-living.

Self-loss. [SELF- 1 a, d.] Loss of oneself, one's being or personality.

1826 LAMB *Ess., Sanity of True Genius* (1860) 292 He wins his flight without self-loss through realms of chaos. 1860 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (ed. 2) I. 119 That transformation and utter self-loss in which we love ourselves only for the sake of God.

Self-lost, *a.* [SELF- 2.] Lost through one's own action, fault, etc. In first quot., lost in one's own estimation.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* 108 It is one thing to be lost, and a sinner, and another thing to be self-lost. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 154, I can repaire That detriment, if such it be to lose Self-lost. 1792 R. CUMBERLAND *Calvary* v. 214 Rush'd into sin prepense, self-will'd, self-lost. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* II. 149 The infatuated blindness of that self-lost young man. 1856 E. FITZGERALD *Salámán* I. 23 Thyself Self-Lost, and Conscience-quit of Good and Evil.

Self-lough, *local.* [f. SELF- 3 b + LOUGH 1.] See quot.

1700 C. LEIGH *Nat. Hist. Lanc.*, etc. I. 71 There are sometimes Cavities in the Body of this [Spar]..which are impleted with Water, tho there are no apparent Aqueducts leading to them; these by the Miners are stiled *Self-Loughs*.

Self-lo've. [SELF- 1 a, d.]

1. Love of oneself; in early use most freq. = partiality to oneself, AMOUR-PROPRE; later, usually = regard for one's interests or well-being; chiefly with definitely opprobrious implication, self-centredness, selfishness.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* ii, In Læthes floud, long since, in Stigian vale Selfe love I dreynt. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 19 Selfe-loue is better then any guilding to make that seeme gorgious, wherein our selues are parties. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxii. 1 Sinne of selfe-loue possesseth al mine eie. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* To Rdr., I, who never had the thought (being very free from Self-Love,) that my writings were of so much worth. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 281 Self-love forsook the path it first pursu'd, And found the private in the public good. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 35 That kind of self-love which takes the form of family pride. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 269 Bear irritations, nuisances, what not, rather than inflict any sudden wound on your friend's self-love. 1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* v. 230 Self-love..is the abuse and perversion of that love of self which is a divine law.

attrib. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* N 3 b, In thys innouating selfe-loue Age.

2. *Philos.* Regard for one's own well-being or happiness, considered as a natural and proper relation of a man to himself.

1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 1 A rational and lawful sort of Self-love. 1688 NORRIS *Love* I. v. 51 That special sort of Benevolence which we call self-love. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chapel* iii. 55 Conscience and Self-love, if we understand our true Happiness, always lead us the same Way: Duty and Interest are perfectly coincident. 1727 POPE *Thoughts Var. Subj.* in *Misc.* I. 400 Religion is allow'd to be the highest Instance of Self-Love. 1828 D. STEWART *Philos. Powers of Man* II. i. I. 145 Self-love..is inseparable from our nature as rational and sensitive beings. 1883 MAUDSLEY *Body & Will* 166 Self-love is not despicable, but laudable, since duties to self, if self-perfecting..must needs be duties to others.

† **Self-lo'ved,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [SELF- 2.] Loved or cherished by oneself; marked by self-love.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 5 Puffed vp with smoke of vanitie, And with selfe-loued personage deceiu'd. 1602 CAMPION *Art Eng. Poesie* 6 Bring before me now any the most selfe-lou'd Rimer. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. Argt., Scorn'd Eccho pines t' a voice : Selfe-lou'd Narcissus to a Daffadill. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 43 Men ..with..the dull sneer of self-loved ignorance.

† **Self-lo'ver.** *Obs.* [SELF- 1 c.] A lover of self; one who cares for his own interests alone.

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 167 The self lover [doth glory] in some part of his body more then in other. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 239 Saint Paul [2 Tim. iii. 2] speaking of wicked men that should be in the latter times, saieth first, that they shoulde bee selfe-louers. 1677 GALE *Cyt. Gentiles* IV. 120 Self is the last end of self-lovers even in their highest acts of self-denial. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1785) IV. 10 A Nurse..may be careless, and a Self-lover; while a Mother prefers the Health of her Child to her own private Satisfactions.

Self-lo'ving, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 1 f.] Loving or devoted to oneself; seeking one's own interests or advantage; characterized by self-love.

1590 *Broughton's Lett.* ii. 8 Looking your selfe..in this Selflouing glasse. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 32 Insolent, O'recome with Pride, Ambitious, past all thinking Selfe-louing. 1616 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* ad. fin., From..all selfe-louing humours. *Chorvs.* Good Mercvry defend vs. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 515 P 1 An happy self-loving dame, that takes all the admiration she can meet with. 1816 BYRON *Sketch* 83 Feel for thy vile self-loving self in vain. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* xxiii. (1848) I. 346 All shallow, petulant, self-loving, boastful men!

Hence † **Self-lo'vingness.**

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Let. Hon. Lady* i, Those humble natures, that passe away the Fee-simple of themselues, either with Selfe-louingnesse, or superstitious opinion of Duty.

Self-lu'minous, *a.* [SELF- 3 b.] Possessing in itself the property of emitting light.

1791 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 85 If..this matter is self-luminous, it seems more fit to produce a star by its condensation than to depend on the star for its existence. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* Introd. 1 Self-luminous bodies, such as the stars, flames of all kinds, and bodies which shine by being heated or rubbed. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* x. (ed. 2) 253 The tail of the Comet is not self-luminous.

Hence **Self-lumino'sity.**

1901 *Nature* 4 July 244 Bodies like radium that exhibit self-luminosity in the dark.

† **Se'lfly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. SELF + -LY 1.] **a.** (One's or its) own. **b.** *A* or *one selfly*, one and the same.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 402 Severally, and of a selfly motion. *Ibid.* V. 647 [The phœnix] re-ingendred of it's selfly seed. 1598 *Ibid.* II. ii. IV. 730 Where, as (by Art) one selfly blast breath'd out From panting bellows passeth all-about.

† **Se'lfly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. SELF + -LY 2.]

1. **a.** Even. **b.** Specially.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 922 We knowe selfely (*neiz*) the soveraygne lyghtnesse to be darked of a lyght cloude. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* M 3 Selfley at this owre whan plaintes and wepinges seakes my.

2. Of or by oneself (or itself); of one's (or its) own accord or motion; spontaneously.

Several times in Sylvester, Sclater, and S. H. *Golden Law.* 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 1176 Selfly too weak for the least weights foundation. 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* (1602) 8 Selfely dismayd, I neyther fought nor lost, I gaue the field. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. I. 587 A Forrest thick..Which, selfly op'ning [etc.]. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 18 That ground..which attracts humors and selfely expels them. 1629 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* 211 There is in God, what selfely inclines him to giue, without, and against merit. *Ibid.* 272 He monisheth them, selfely to correct their errors. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 4 His Right to the Crown is not Natural, or selfly Hereditary.

Self-made, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Made by oneself, one's own action or efforts; of one's own making.

Self-made man, one who has risen from obscurity or poverty by his own exertions. (orig. U.S.)

1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* Poems (1717) 119 Worshipping A Nothing, but his self-made Images. 1858 C. C. B. SEYMOUR (*title*) Self-made Men. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 422 Self-made blindness. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Cl. Publ. Char.*, We are fond in this country of what are called self-made men. 1870-2 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iv. § 1 (1904) 136 As a self-made devil differs from an angel. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan., Wealth, if it be self-made.

¶ Used as pa. pple. with predicative sb.

1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 837 Men..Design'd by nature wise, but self-made fools.

Hence **Self-ma'king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1883 *Blackw. Mag.* 247 The process of self-making..is one of the most interesting at which it is possible to look. 1892 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 326 The ideal to which the average self-making Englishman continues to look up.

Self-mate, *sb. Chess.* [SELF- 1 a.] Checkmate produced by the side that is mated. Also as *vb.*

1888 J. A. MILES, etc. (*title*) Chess-stars: a galaxy of self-mates. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 754/4 White to play and self-mate in three moves.

† **Self-mi'nded,** *ppl. a.* [SELF- 3.] Obstinate in one's opinion. So † **Self-mi'ndedness.**

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* III. xiii. Wks. (1573) 315/1 Opinatiue, selfe-mynded and obstinate. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 39 b, The imagination which proceedeth out of the selfemindednes of the outward man.

Self-mo'tion. [SELF- 5 c.] Motion produced by inherent power apart from external impulse; voluntary or spontaneous motion.

[1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 145 As Car-nails fastned in a wheel (without Selfs-motion) turn with others turns about.] *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) p. iij, Ascribing that his inclination, not vnto his owne selfe-motion; but vnto Gods prouidence. 1677 GALE *Cyt. Gentiles* IV. 99 By how much the more spontaneous..the self-motion is, by so much the more free it is judged to be. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ.* I. 10 Matter is not endow'd with Self-motion. 1768 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. Diss. 13 A self-motive nature, which is nothing besides self-motion, is the cause of motion to all things. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* IV. xi. 417 This theory [*sc.* Samuel Clarke's] of self-motion has been severely criticized by Sir W. Hamilton.

Self-mo'tive, *a.* [SELF- 3 b.] Moving by inherent power, endowed with self-motion.

1676 GLANVILL *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* IV. 9 Beings, self-motive, penetrable and indivisible. 1788 [see prec.]. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. The. another Life* (1857) 55 The most elastic gas is not in itself at all more self-motive than a block of granite.

Self-moved, *a.* [SELF- 3 b.] Moved of itself without external agency.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. II. 41 What is self-mov'd is unconfin'd. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob.* xiv, As if self-moved, the mystic curtain arose. 1845 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* I. 69 The Soul, being a self-moved monad, is One.

So † **Self-mo'vable** *a.*, = SELF-MOTIVE; † **-mo'vably** *adv.*; **Self-mo'vement,** = SELF-MOTION; † **Self-mo'vent** *a.*, = SELF-MOTIVE; † **Self-mo'ver,** something that moves itself; an automaton; † **Self-mo'ving** *vbl. sb.*, (*a*) spontaneous motion; (*b*) an automaton; **Self-mo'ving** *ppl. a.*, moving spontaneously or automatically, capable of self-motion.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. XXVI, All these be substances *self-moveable. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 565 Beings in their own nature Selfmoveable, and Active. *Ibid.* 582 Πάντα ψυχικῶς, All things Animally; that is, *Self-movably, Actively and Productively. 1885 *New Engl. Dict., Automaton*...Something which has the power of..*self-movement. 1905 *Athenæum* 1 July 21/2 Self-movement, which has been suggested [as the real touchstone of life]. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* I. i. 5 To suppose Body to be Self-Existent..is as absurd, as to suppose it to be *Self-Movent. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. i. (heading), The divers kinds of *Automata*, or *Self-movers. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* IV. ii. § 8 The..Essence and Idea of this Self-Mover, Watch or Horologe. 1740 LAW *Answ. Trapp's Disc.* Wks. 1756 VI. 305 Every intelligent Creature is its own Self-mover. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* ii. 26-37 Their sinnes come of nothing else than their owne

*selfemouing. 1587 — *De Mornay* vii. 100 Things..which men as thou art doe deeme to be without end, as straunge Milles and Trindles, and such other kind of selfmouings. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* E, Siluer *selfe-mouing we call Siluer-quick. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. (1687) 64/2 That God is an infinite self-moving mind. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 169 A great Automaton or self-moving engine. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ.* I. 115 Allowing Matter to be self-existent and self-moving. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 236 A self-moving valve. 1837 KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 341 The self-moving leaves of *Hedysarum gyrans*. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* iv. § 16 Moveable and self-moving things that could be carried or brought into court.

Self-mu·rder, *sb.* [SELF- 1 a.] The taking of one's own life; self-destruction; suicide.

1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 2114/1 The wilfull and selfe murder of Pauyer, of Richard Long,..besides infinite other. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 282 Where Iudas hanged him-selfe.. there is a vault erected..in memory of his selfe murther. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 553 He [Lord Essex] was found dead; his throat cut...The Coroner's Jury found it self-murder. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1785) IV. 68 In such a gloomy, saturnine Nation as ours, where Self-murders are more frequent than in all the Christian World besides. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess. Addison* (1865) II. 338 The disciple [Budgell]..closed a wicked and unhappy life by selfmurder. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* xii, To save me from dying of self-murder or of a broken heart.

transf. a 1631 DONNE *Div. Poems, Letanie* i. Wks. (Grosart) II. 298 My hart is by dejection clay, And by selfe-murder redd. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 251 ₱ 2 We should think it the most unnatural Sort of Self-Murther to sacrifice the Sentiment of the Soul to gratify the Appetites of the Body. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 15 (1726) I. 76 When a whole civil society..destroys itself, it is civil self-murder.

So † **Self-mu·rder** *v.*, **-mu·rdered** *pa. pple.*, **-mu·rdering** *ppl. a.*

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 153 Some have died under their own whipping, and have *selfe murthered themselves. 1716 OLDMIXON in *Ovid's Ep.* 180 My dear Mother there *Self-murder'd lyes. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 337 The wife self-murder'd from a beam depends. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 57 Through long anguish, and *selfe-murdring thought. 1692 W. MARSHALL *Gosp. Myst. Sanct.* x. (1764) 166 The wicked, persecuting, self-murdering jailor [Acts xvi. 27].

Self-mu·rderer. [SELF- 1 c.] One who commits self-murder, a suicide, *felo de se*.

The OE. words were *selfbana, selfmyrþra*.

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 92 He is bound in conscience to steal, and were, in some opinions,..a selfe-murderer if he stole not. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 144 His Body was..buried..with a Stake driven through him, as is usual in the Case of Self Murtherers 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 189 The same argument would prove every other criminal *non compos*, as well as the self-murderer. 1865 BRADDON *Sir Jasper's T.* xviii, You would be sorry that one more self-murderer had gone red-handed to his doom.

Se·lfness. [f. SELF + -NESS.]

1. Self-centredness; egoism; selfishness; † occas. *pl.* selfish acts or manifestations. Rarely in a neutral sense, Due regard for oneself.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. lxi, Wholly hers all selfenesse he forbeares. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Of Hum. Learn.* cxlv. Wks. (1633) 50 A sound foundation, not on sandy parts Of light Opinion, Selfenesse, Words of men. *a* 1628—*Sidney* xvii. (1652) 240 This Noble Secretary..moved, but not removed with those selfenesses of my opinion. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 158 That selfness which made the Temptation [of Adam and Eve] prevalent.

1857 EMERSON *Poems* 30 Now, to a savage selfness grown, Think nature barely serves for one. 1883 BEECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXIV. 404 Religion is the power to deliver men from sinful, animal selfishness into a benevolent and other-seeking selfness. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 433 The magnificent 'self-ness' of his [Byron's] poetry.

2. Individuality, personality, essence. *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Mesmeité*, selfenesse. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. XXXVI, The most profound and centrall energie, The very selfnesse of the soul. 1651 J. E[LLISTONE] tr. *Behmen's Sign. Rerum* xi. § 89 The expressed Mercury must again come unto the End of its selfness [orig. *Selbheit*].

† **Self-no·thingness.** *Obs.* [SELF- 1 d.] Self-annihilation, self-abasement.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 373 This valley of *Ain* is nothing else but self deadnesse, or rather self-nothingnesse. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 31 It doth lift the heart above al things create and yet at the same time depresse it at the lowest centre of self-nothingnesse.

† **Selfode, selfoder.** *Obs. local.* [Of obscure origin.] A class of tenant in Northumberland and Cumberland.

In quot. 1290–1 *selfode* is app. fem. and may denote the holding, not the tenant.

1271 *Inquis. post mortem* 55 *Hen. III*, N. 33 in Vinogradoff *Vill. in Eng.* 250 Redditarii qui vocantur selfoders. 1290–1 in *N. & Q.* Ser. IX. VII. 89/1 [Eglingham, Nhbld.] De qualibet selfode iij dietas vel iij denarios, exceptis selfod' propriis Joh'i de Somerville in terra sua comorantibus. 1378 *Rentale de Tynemuth* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 594 Omnes selfodes facient quilibet tres precar' tantum.

Self-offe·nce. *rare.*

1. [SELF- 3 a.] Damage or injury to oneself.

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Cælica* c, Feare..Confounds all powers, and thorough selfe-offence, Doth forge and raise impossibility. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 515 Self-displeas'd For self-offence, more then for God offended.

b. Attack upon oneself.

1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. i. 101 A word? which those of this false world Employ against each other, not themselves; As men wear daggers not for self-offence.

2. [SELF- 5 a.] One's own offence.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 280 More, nor lesse to others paying, Then by selfe-offences weighing.

† **Self-offe·nder.** *Obs.* [SELF- 5.] A self-willed offender.

c 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 70 Will you call men obstinate self offenders that differ from you?

† **Self-one,** *a. Obs. rare.* [SELF- 3 a.] ? Alone with itself.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii, A selfe-one guilt doth onely hatch distrust.

Self-o·pen. *northern.* [SELF- 3 b. Cf. OPEN *sb.* 1 d.] A miners' term for a natural cavity met with in digging.

1683–4 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 512 That the Earth is more or less hollow is made probable, by what is found every where in the Mountains; viz. Natural Cavities or Chambers, which the Miners of the North call *Self-opens*. [1748 *Earthquake Pern* i. 118.] 1824 MANDER *Derbysh. Miner's Gloss.*, Self-opens. Natural Fissures in the stone.

Self-o·pened, *pa. pple.* [SELF- 3 b.] Opened of its own accord.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 254 The gate self-opend wide On golden Hinges turning. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 13 The door which ever, as self-opened, moves To them that knock. 1824 HOOD *Two Swans* xix, A little casement...Widens self-open'd into the cool air. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 162 Self-opened like a magic book.

So **Self-o·pening** *ppl. a.*

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* Index, Self-opening gate. 1895 *Army & Navy Soc. Price List* 15 Sept. 1403 The 'Ideal' patent self-opening pocket knife.

Self-opi·niated, *ppl. a.* [Formed after SELF-OPINION.] = SELF-OPINIONATED.

1627 SIR S. D'EWES *Jrnl.* (1783) 63 He being proud and selfe-opiniated, tooke his owne way. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 84 Such conceited and self-opiniated men.

Hence **Self-opi·niatedly** *adv.*; so † **Self-opi·niating** *a.*; **Self-opi·niativeness** (cf. SELF-OPINIONATIVENESS).

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Author's Pref., [I] would rather chuse to brooke with patience some inconveniences..then *selfe opiniatedly disturb the quiet of the publique. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 490 Peeuish and *selfe-opiniating Puritanes. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. Thring* 120 Disputants put this down to *self-opiniativeness.

Self-opi·nion. Now *rare.* [SELF- 1 d.] High opinion of oneself, self-esteem; esp. overweening estimate of oneself, self-conceit; obstinacy in one's own opinion.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Coriol.* (1595) 243 Wilfully giuen to a selfe opinion and obstinate minde. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 11 Rather equity than selfe-opinion must and ought chiefly to be weighed. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* Ep. Ded. 7, I have labour'd..to divest my self of the self-opinion of an Author. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 ₱ 5 Fortunatus is stocked with Ignorance, and consequently with Self-Opinion. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, I should be sorry to shock your self-opinion, but you were never more mistaken. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* xxi. (1860) 297 The veils of pride are rent, the rock of self-opinion is shattered. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxiii, Her self-opinion rallied,..she was tempted to think that his judgment was not only fallible but biassed.

† **Self-opi·nionate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* = next.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 36 Th' other learned, but selfe-opinionate. 1651 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* xliv, We all are born proud and selfopinionate.

Self-opi·nionated, *ppl. a.* [f. SELF-OPINION.]

1. Having an exaggerated opinion of oneself; self-conceited.

1671 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* viii. Wks. 1710 I. 114 There never was a nation more self-opinionated as to their wisdom, goodness, and interest with God. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 187 Most men are so self-opinionated, that they will easily believe themselves masters of things, if they do but half understand them. 1825 HAZLITT *Spirit of Age* 372 He is no formalist, not he! All is crude and chaotic, self-opinionated, vain.

2. Obstinate in one's opinion.

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 590 A body of Germans, who were so rash and self-opinionated as to separate from the troops of Spartacus. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 148 Self-opinionated doctrinairism. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 538 The young priest was far too self-opinionated to yield to argument.

Hence **Self-opi·nionatedness**; so **Self-opi·nionative** *a.*, **Self-opi·nionativeness.**

1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Affectation*, Affectedness, Conceitedness, *Self-opinionatedness. 1888 GORE *R. C. Claims* viii. 119 The temper of self-opinionatedness. 1904 H. BLACK *Pract. Self-Culture* viii. 225 A man *self-opinionative and harsh. 1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* i. (1869) 65 Whose docility, unspoiled by any *self-opinionativeness.

Self-opi·nioned, *ppl. a.* [f. SELF-OPINION.] = SELF-OPINIATED.

1624 MASSINGER *Parlt. Love* III. i, This self-opinioned fool. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) 355 A bold, self-opinion'd Physician. 1794 ELLIOT in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 578 He argues closely, but is long-winded and self-opinioned. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* i, An ingenious, but whimsical and self-opinioned mechanic. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 12/1 Nobody could have been less self-opinioned, and indeed if he made a suggestion it was with a half-apology.

Hence **Self-opi·nionedness.**

1879 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/5 A peculiar kind of religious self-opinionedness sprang up.

Self-ori·ginal, *a.* [SELF- 3 b.] Having its origin in itself.

1704 S. CLARK *Demonstr. Being & Attrib. God* (1760) 27 Self-original Independent Existence.

† **Self-ori·ginate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* = next.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* xi, Its perfections were not self-originate. 1732 BERKELEY *Minute Philos.* I. 160 The..independent, self-originate Cause and Source of all Beings.

Self-ori·ginated, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Originated by oneself (itself).

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 229 That they are not self-originated, but had some beginning in prime Motors. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. II. 47 O Self-originated Might, Thou All-creating Infinite. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. IX. 103 A..self-originated stimulus. 1871 FRASER *Berkeley* ii. 27 Thoughts, self-originated, or immediately occasioned by reading.

So **Self-ori·ginating** *ppl. a.*; **Self-origina·tion; Self-o·rigined** *pa. pple.*, = SELF-ORIGINATED.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. v. (1876) 127 To discriminate between the Son and His underived *self-originating Father. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* I. 129 A personal, spontaneous, self-originating and self-maintained surrender to evil influences. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ.* I. 175 By Self-existence here I mean *Self-origination. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xi. (1870) 177 The view..that there can be nothing in it [*sc.* moral action] of free self-origination. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. II. 40 From God *self-origin'd.

† **Self-pa·rtial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [SELF- 3 a.] Favourable to one's own interests.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 702 O do not, through self-partiall zeal, With light-brain'd Counsels vex your Common-weale.

Self-partia·lity. Now *rare*; common *c* 1725–1865. [SELF- 3 a.] Partiality or favourable disposition towards oneself; excessive regard for one's own interests; self-love.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxix. 119, I know not what selfe-partialitie, makes vs thinke our selues behind-hand, if wee offer not repayment in the same coine wee receiu'd it. 1658 OSBORN *Q. Eliz.* Ep. A 4 b, Any acquired advantage.. self-partiality or others indulgence hath..been able to estate me in. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chapel* x. 189 Hardness of Heart with respect to others, joined with this Self-partiality. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 418 Self-partiality draws from each of them such of the facts as promise to operate in favour of his claim. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 600 We have our self-partialities, but have learnt the value of equity.

Self-pe·rfect, *a.* [SELF- 3 b.] Perfect in oneself.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 308 Alcinous saith that God is supreme, eternall, ineffable, self-perfect.

Self-perfe·cting, *vbl. sb.* [SELF- 1.] = SELF-PERFECTION 2. So **Self-perfe·cting** *ppl. a.*, leading to self-perfection.

1883 [see SELF-LOVE 2]. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 6 Jan. 4/4 In self-perfecting there is something personal, something gratifying to self-love.

Self-perfe·ction.

† **1.** [SELF- 5 a.] Inherent perfection. *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. ix. 22 Shee was of such a selfe-perfection; that she might very well embleme, whatsoeuer omnipotency could make most rare.

2. [SELF- 1 b.] The perfecting of one's character, life, etc. *U.S.*

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 49 In the days when mutual and self-perfection will be the prevalent idea which the civilisation of the time will express. 1905 E. B. HOLT tr. *Münsterberg's Americans* 355 In Puritan America the soul's welfare stood in the foreground, and only secondarily was the striving for self-perfection, self-searching, and self-culture made to contribute to the advance of objective culture.

Hence **Self-perfe·ctionating** *ppl. a.*, **Self-perfe·ctionment** (in recent Dicts.).

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 144 No self-perfectionating process..has warmth enough to ripen the soul's diviner fruits.

Self-pi·ty. [SELF- 1 d.] Pity or tender feeling for oneself.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* V. (1632) 182 She tare, Without selfe-pitty, her dis-heueled haire. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems, Insomn. Philos.* xxii, They would forsake This work of God, and out of dear self-pitty Fly from the creatures. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. I. 504 Not thy pure Will, not thy nice Sense of Pain, Cou'd Self-indulgence, or Self-pity gain. 1859 BAIN *Emotions & Will* viii. 135 Self-pity,..often very strong in the sentimentally selfish, but quite real in all who have any tender susceptibilities. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. viii, Disconsolate, and with self-pity pined. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* xxx, Self-pity is bad at any time. It is fatal at twelve.

attrib. a 1628 F. GREVIL *Alaham* v. ii, This innocent.. With his selfe-pitty teares, drew teares from vs.

So **Self-pi·tiful** *a.*, **-pi·tifulness; Self-pi·tyingly** *adv.*

1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* viii, The necessity for draining her of her self-pitifulness. *Ibid.*, In the morning she was a dried channel of tears, no longer self-pitiful. 1899 MACKAIL *W. Morris* II. 66 'I feel a lonely kind of a chap', he says of himself..half self-pityingly.

Self-pleased, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 3 a.] Pleased with oneself; self-complacent.

a 1809 J. M. MASON (Webster) A self-pleased man. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* I. 283 She quitted the sofa she had been unwillingly sharing with the self-pleased beau. 1904 DOWDEN *Browning* 56 The self-pleased, keen-sighted Legate.

† **Self-plea·ser.** *Obs.* [SELF- 1 c.] One who does his own 'pleasure'.

1582 *Bible* (Rheims) 2 Pet. ii. 10 Them whiche..contemne dominion, bold, self-pleasers [Vulg. *sibi placentes*, Gr. αὐθάδεις, 1611 selfe willed]. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 18 S. Peters word..signifieth as much as self-pleasers.

Self-plea·sing, *vbl. sb.* [SELF- 1 b.]

1. Doing one's own 'pleasure' or will.

1681 OWEN *Humble Test.* 89 All Self-seeking, and Self-pleasing,..must utterly be cast away. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* vii. (1848) I. 98 The greater number of men live lives of mere self-pleasing.

2. Self-complacency.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne*, Their culture generally enables the travelled English to avoid any ridiculous extremes of this self-pleasing.

So **Self-plea·sing** *ppl. a.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 6 With such selfe-pleasing thought, her wound she fed. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Marriage & Single Life* (Arb.) 266 Self pleasing, and humorous mindes. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 90 Who shames a Scribbler? break one cobweb thro', He spins the slight, self-pleasing thread anew. 1818 *Brit. Rev.* XII. 191 His vanity and self-pleasing activity. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xi, All the trickeries of self-pleasing sorrow.

Self-poise. *U.S.* [f. next: cf. POISE *sb.*] The condition or property of being self-poised.

1854 'GRACE GREENWOOD' *Haps & Mishaps* 3 A maturity of thought.., a self-poise about him, which impress you. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 394 A self-poise belongs to every particle. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 453/2 Excellent qualifications for either soldier or citizen—self-poise, a quick intelligence, close application.

Self-poised, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 3 b.] Poised or balanced by its own unaided power or without support. Also *fig.* of persons, their actions, etc.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 1 Nor hung the selfe-poiz'd Earth in thin Ayre plac't. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* X. 442 Each movement still beginning, still compleat, It's Author's type, self poised, perfection's seat. 1802 WORDSW. *To a Butterfly* 2 I've watched you now a full half-hour, Self-poised upon that yellow flower. 1838 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* Ser. I. *Of Subjection* 7 The self-poised character of God. 1875 LONGF. *Masque of Pandora* iv, Thy form Self-poised as if it floated on the air.

Hence **Self-poi·sedness.**

1848 *Westm. Rev.* XLIX. 339 This favourite notion of man's self-poisedness.

Self-pollu·tion. [SELF- 1 a.] Masturbation, self-abuse.

1626 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 77 Fornication, Selfe-pollution, &c. 1733 *Ordinary of Newgate* No. 1 Advt., Self-Pollution (that cursed School Wickedness). 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 240 Two young men who had induced the same disease by a habit of self-pollution.

Hence **Self-pollu·ter.**

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 214/1 In scripture..we find self-polluters termed *effeminate, unclean.*

Self-posse·ssed, *ppl. a.* [Formed after SELF-POSSESSION; see SELF- 2.] Characterized by self-possession.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. v, Tall, self-possessed, and dressed plainly indeed. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxi, She was not embarrassed, but wholly self-possessed. 1897 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *In Kedar's Tents* iii, The voice was clear and low, remarkably self-possessed.

Hence **Self-posse·ssedly** *adv.*

1893 *Cornh. Mag.* July 2 She received the ovation self-possessedly.

Self-posse·ssing, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. after next.] = SELF-POSSESSED.

1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 20 To dare to be fearful, when all about you are full of presumption and confidence..discovers a self-possessing and collected character. 1863 M. BRYDIE *Tabl. Geol.*, etc. 54 A quiet, self-possessing mind.

Self-posse·ssion. [SELF- 1 d.] Command of one's faculties or feelings; self-command, composure.

1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* II. i. (1853) 135 To preserve an Equanimity and Self-possession under all the various scenes of Adversity and Prosperity. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xv, The youth underwent the gaze of Majesty, not the less gracefully that his self-possession was mingled with embarrassment. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Hom.* 112 The self-possession and self-command of every Greek are perfect.

transf. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 314 A low flight of steps on which the ponies pass up and down with extraordinary self-possession.

Self-praise. [SELF- 1 a.] Praise or commendation of oneself.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* A ij, Unles perhaps some be better acquainted with me, then this my self-prayse (as me seemeth) I maie well take vpon me. 1662 *Mr. Hobbes considered* 57 That part of his self-praise which most offends you is in the end of his Leviathan. 1725 *Pope's Odyss.* VIII. Notes II. 225 Self-praise is sometimes no fault. 1826 *Cobbett's Reg.* LVIII. 743/1 In general it is a good rule..that *self-praise is no commendation.* 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxv, Osborne broke out into a rhapsody of self-praise and imprecations. 1856 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. xciv. XII. 260 These and other self-praises disparaging to the glory of Alexander.

So **Self-praised** *pa. pple.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 110 A Stork; who, with white pinions rais'd, Is euer by her creaking bill selfe-prais'd.

Self-preserva·tion. [SELF- 1 a.] The preservation of one's existence; *esp.* applied to the natural law or instinct which impels living creatures to take measures to prolong life and avoid injury.

a 1614 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) A A, It is onely upon this reason, that selfe-preservation is of Naturall Law. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 505 If the punishment Thou canst avoid, self-preservation bids. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* IV. ii, Self-preservation is the first of laws. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* ii. I. 40 Against such internal enemies..the most severe regulations, and the most cruel treatment, seemed almost justified by the great law of self-preservation. 1875 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* (1879) III. 172 Both the instinct of self-preservation and the laws of duty combine in prompting them to put off the evil day.

So **Self-prese·rvative, Self-prese·rvatory** *adjs.*, **Self-prese·rving** *ppl. a.*; †**Self-prese·rvingly** *adv.*, so as to save oneself trouble.

1839 *Times* 29 July 4/2 Every creature has its *self-preservative instinct. 1891 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* iii. (1877) I. 45 The self-preservative correspondence between internal and external changes. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Natur. Wand.* III. viii. 254 My rower righted it by a *self-preservatory act. 1669 HOPKINS *Serm.* 1 *Pet.* 13, 14 (1685) 34 Upon..*self-preserving Principles, Submission may sometimes be yielded to the lawful Commands of an unlawful..Power. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* II. 503 Others, whom Fear Inspires with self-preserving Wiles. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. v, A traitorous self-preserving Court. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 123 It was..more *selfe-preservingly done to leave him to the Sarcasmes of his Book, then by a shoulder-experience to have learn'd how to write a literall invective against him.

Self-pride. [SELF- 3 a.] Pride in oneself, one's achievements, one's position; personal pride.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 289 Puffing them vp by being besought, with such a selfe-pride of superiority. 1632 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1891) 301 That self pride which hath to our owne esteeme, represented vs much bigger ..then in deed ther is cause for. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xviii. 341 Banish..every thought of self-pride and self-distinction. 1822 COLTON *Lacon* II. cxxxviii. 104 This Self-pride is the common friend of our humanity. 1865 FLOR. MARRYAT *Love's Confl.* xxxix, George Treherne's self-pride came to his aid in this place, and stood him in the stead of virtue. 1907 *Ch. Q. Rev.* July 471 To gratify private pride and self-interest in the first case, then the self-pride of the Suprema.

Self-raised, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Raised by oneself, by one's own power; (of a plant) grown without human aid.

1647 tr. *Behmen's Clavis* § 54 The most Inward ground, wherein, the selfe raised [*marg.* Or owne arisen] will bringeth it selfe, by a reception, into somethingnesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 634 That all these puissant Legions..shall faile to re-ascend Self-rais'd. *Ibid.* 858 Self-begot, self-rais'd By our own quick'ning power. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Rosemary*, When the plants are self-raised on an old wall. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 The self-raised spontaneous products of some miraculous soil.

Self-rai·sing, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 3 b.] Applied to a kind of flour which causes dough or paste to rise without the addition of baking-powder, etc.

1869–71 *Cassell's Househ. Guide* IV. 14 Richardson's Tryphena, or Self-raising Flour. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 256/1.

Selfre: see SILVER.

Self-realiza·tion. *Philos.* [SELF- 1 a.] The fulfilment by one's own efforts of the possibilities of development of the self.

1876 F. H. BRADLEY *Eth. Studies* ii. 59 What remains is to point out the most general expression for the end in itself, the ultimate practical 'why'; and that we find in the word *self-realisation. Ibid.* 75 There is self-realization in all action. 1907 ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trin.* xii. 245 This realisation for which the Christian looks, while it is the realization of himself, is not self-realisation. For..it is not in the last resort his own achievement, but the gift of God.

Self-refle·ction. [SELF- 1 a, 3 a.]

†**1.** Reflection or image of oneself. *Obs.*

1636 DAVENANT *Plat. Lovers* II. i. D 4, The fam'd Antipheron, whom once the learned Stagerite Admir'd so for the selfe-reflection that He wore like to his perfect Image still where hee mov'd.

†**2.** Censure or reproof of oneself. *Obs.*

1681 OWEN Φρονημα του Πνευματος I. iv. Wks. 1852 VII. 307 We can omit and lose such..opportunities..without regret or self-reflection. 1697 BURGHOPE *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* Ded., They can hear the call to church, and see others go, and yet stay at home without any self-reflections.

3. Reflection, meditation, or serious thought as to one's character, actions, motives, etc.

c 1670 O. HEYWOOD *Script. Fast* in *Autobiog.* (1881) II. 332 How usefull is this self-reflexion in order to a fast. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Mor. & Int. Virtue* 285 Self-Reflection, the best means to an impartial judgment of things, will take place, and the true voice of Conscience will be heard. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 99 A moment's steady self-reflection will show us, that in the simple determination 'black is not white'..all the powers are implied that distinguish man from animals. *a* 1882 T. H. GREEN *Prolog. Ethics* § 94 Self-reflection is the only possible method of learning what is the inner man or mind that our action expresses.

So **Self-refle·ctive,** †**-refle·xive** *adjs.*, disposed to or characterized by self-reflection.

1879 *Expositor* X. 87 In opposition to the Buddhist spirit of self-annihilation, he declares that the sympathetic are the most *self-reflective. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 6 These *self-reflexive Acts of Conscience.

Self-rega·rd. [SELF- 1 a, 3 a.]

1. Regard of or consideration for oneself.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 682 But selfe-regard of priuate good or ill, Moues me of each, so as I found, to tell. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 185 Without being sway'd by any by, private, or self-regards. 1705 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 30 Apr., The friendship..is the more likely to be *true and unmixed with too much self-regard. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan. 43/2 Effectually fusing the indifference and cool self-regard of others.

2. = SELF-RESPECT 3.

1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 741 If friendship's nothing, self-regard might teach More polish'd usage of his parts of speech. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* 83 This little superfluity of self-regard in the English brain, is one of the secrets of their power.

So **Self-rega·rdant** *a.*, **-rega·rding** *ppl. a.*, looking towards or centring upon oneself, marked by self-regard; watchful of oneself; **Self-rega·rdless** *a.*, **-rega·rdlessness.**

1840 C. H. TOWNSHEND *Facts in Mesmerism* III. ii. 294 To be *self-regardant and watchful of our own sensations as they arise. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Aug. 237 Man is not only a self-regardant but a sympathetic..being. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* p. XXXVIII *note*, The pleasures and pains of amity and enmity are of the *self-regarding cast. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* IV. x. 393 The application of Prudential or self-regarding motives. 1907 ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trin.* vii. 140 Certain personal or self-regarding virtues.. consisting chiefly in habits of propriety and self-control. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6/4 The courage and *self-regardless patriotism of youth. 1870 BLACK *Kilmeny* xxvi, Wonderful self-possession and *self-regardlessness.

Self-re·gulated, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2, 4.] Regulated from within or automatically.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 517 The Colleges were isolated, self-regulated and self-contained.

So **Self-re·gulating** *ppl. a.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 26/2 A self-regulating thermostat or heat-governor. 1839 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. vii. 191 A self regulating thermometer. 1840 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIII. 274 Chesterman's Patent Self-regulating Stove. The principal novelty..is the mode adopted for regulating the rate of combustion..by means of the vaporization of water.

Self-regula·tion. [SELF- 1 a.] Regulation, control, or direction by or of oneself (itself).

1693 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 196 'Tis a very considerable degree of Self-regulation for a Man to proceed thus far, not to *enjoy*, but only to *use* the World. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* ii. 29 His chief lesson was the large one of self-regulation. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 110 The muscular coats of the small arteries are..capable of self-regulation.

So **Self-re·gulative** *a.*, **Self-re·gulator, Self-re·gulatory** *a.*

a 1866 WHEWELL (Ogilvie), *Self-regulative. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 110 The endothelium of the capillaries is..self-regulative. 1862 BURTON *Bk.-Hunter* 11 Any..peculiarity which may transfer them from the class of free *self-regulators to that of persons 'under treatment'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 239 An..adaptive *self-regulatory capacity.

Self-reli·ance. [SELF- 3 a.] Reliance upon oneself, one's own powers, etc. (*rarely* with unfavourable implication.)

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 117 In as far as they exchange self-reliance for reliance on anything out of themselves. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 203 If we have failed again and again in meeting Temptation..it will be well to examine whether there be not some particle of self-reliance lurking at the bottom of our hearts. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Democracy* 18 A self-reliance which disposed each man *to act individually and independently.*

So **Self-reli·ant** *a.*, **Self-rely·ing** *ppl. a.*

1848 LYTTON *Harold* VIII. iv, *Self-reliant hath Hilda called me. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 292 Publius was sent off to Spain with a..force, which a less courageous and self-reliant people would have been unwilling to spare. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* iii, The *self-relying resolution of a mind too virtuous to suspect evil. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xl. III. 225 An independent, quiet, self-relying man.

Selfren, obs. form of SILVERN.

Self-renou·nced, *ppl. a.* [Formed after SELF-RENUNCIATION; see SELF- 2.] Full of self-renunciation. So **Self-renou·ncement,** = SELF-RENUNCIATION; **Self-renou·ncing** *ppl. a.* (hence **-renou·ncingly** *adv.*).

1838 MRS. BROWNING *Virgin Mary to Child Jesus* vi, I knelt down..Too *self-renounced for fears. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* V. (1848) I. 75 To take shelter in a secret life of *self-renouncement. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 93 Self-examination, self-renouncement, and mildness. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 568 That *self-renouncing wisdom. 1858 GEO. ELIOT *Sc. Cler. Life, Janet's Rep.* xix. II. 285 The self-renouncing faith which has soothed that conflict into rest. 1859—*A. Bede* I. iv, Such a woman as Lisbeth..at once patient and complaining, self-renouncing and exacting. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Crk. Chr. Poets* 196 Trustfully as child before mother, *self-renouncingly as child after sin.

Self-renuncia·tion. [SELF- 1 a.] Renunciation of oneself, one's own will, etc.

1791 [HANNAH MORE] *Relig. Fashion. World* 63 He..who does not live in a regular course of self-renunciation, will not be likely..to perform acts of beneficence. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* xii. (1848) I. 160 They who followed Him..had to make the same..act of self-renunciation. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* ii. 24 The only self-renunciation which it [*sc.* utilitarian morality] applauds, is devotion to the happiness..of others.

So **Self-renu·nciatory** *a.*

1901 W. MACINTOSH *Rabbi Jesus* 232 Jesus..asks for a love as self-renunciatory as His own.

Self-repe·llency. ? *Obs.* [SELF- 1 d.] The quality (possessed by gases) of being made up of mutually repelling molecules or atoms. So **Self-repe·llent** *a.*, **Self-repe·lling** *ppl. a.*

1803 JOS. BLACK *Lect. Chem.* I. 34 We may expect to find the matter of heat..rarefied, in consequence of its own..*self-repellency. *Ibid.* 49 Heat depends on the abundance of a subtile matter highly elastic, or *self-repellent. 1828–32 WEBSTER, **Self-repelling*, repelling by its own inherent power.

Self-repre·ssion. [SELF- 1 a.] Repression of oneself, one's desires, opinions, etc. So **Self-repre·ssed, -repre·ssing** *ppl. adjs.*, characterized by self-repression.

1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xix, Rosa, I am *self-repressed again. 1904 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Chr. Rossetti's Poems* Pref. p. x, One finds in her verse a noticeable combination of the outspoken with the *self-repressing. 1866 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan., His whole official career has displayed a capacity for *self-repression which [etc.]. 1890 HENTY *With Lee in Virg.* ii, The habitual self-repression of a slave.

Self-repro·ach. [SELF- 1 a.] Reproach of oneself.

1779 *Mirror* No. 50 P 4 A conscious blush of shame and self-reproach. 1797 WORDSW. *Old Cumb. Beggar* 136 Men who can hear the Decalogue and feel No self-reproach. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxiv. 354 The English monopolist had no self-reproach for prohibiting the industry of the colonists.

So **Self-repro'ached** *ppl.a.*, **Self-repro'chful** *a.*, **Self-repro'ching** *ppl.a.* (hence **-repro'chingly**, **-repro'chingness**).

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 111 Such a man may live *self-reproached. 1869 P. LANDRETH *Adam Thomson* ii. 77 Disappointed, depressed, desponding, and fiercely *self-reproachful. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 600 *Self-reproaching conscience. 1848 KEBLE *Serm.* Pref. p. xxix, To help him to assuage his self-reproaching thoughts. 1847–54 WEBSTER, **Self-reproachingly*, by reproaching one's self. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 139 The weary..loathsome *self-reproachingness of idleness. 1890 TALMAGE *From Manger to Throne* 306 His *self-reproachment for doubting the words of Christ.

Self-reproof. [SELF- 1.] Reproof of oneself. So **Self-repro'val**, **Self-repro'ved** *ppl. a.*, **Self-repro'ving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1775 ASH, **Self-reproof*, the reproof of conscience. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* iii, The anguish produced by this self-reproof was so strong, that I put my hand suddenly to my forehead. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. iii. 42 All that part of worldly trouble which consists of *self-reproval. 1828–32 WEBSTER, **Self-reproved*, reproved by consciousness or one's own sense of guilt. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 4 He's full of alteration, And *selfereprouing. 1775 ASH, **Self-reproving*, reproving one's self.

Self-repu'gnance. Now *rare.* [SELF- 1 d.] Self-contradictory quality or character. So **Self-repu'gnancy**; **Self-repu'gnant** *a.*, self-contradictory.

1649 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* 5 The ignorance or the notorious hypocrisie and *selfe-repugnance of our dancing Divines. 1674 BOYLE *Corpusc. Philos.* 16 They..have recourse to agents, which..involve no *self-repugnancy in their very notions, as many of the judicious think substantial forms and real qualities do. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. vi. 339 For necessary truth to be the effect of God is a most inconsistent *self-repugnant notion. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* I. 398 An arbitrary, self-repugnant scheme. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xii. (1859) I. 218 This, at first sight, may appear like paradox: I trust you will soon admit that the counter doctrine is self-repugnant.

Self-repu'lsion. ? *Obs.* [SELF- 1 a.] The action of self-repellent molecules or substances. So **Self-repu'lsive** *a.*, self-repellent.

1834 PROUT *Chem. Meteorol.* App. 563 The individual molecules of the gas..are thus enabled to assume those positions..in which their mutual self-repulsion is the greatest possible. *Ibid.* 70 A given volume of steam,..contains the same number of self-repulsive molecules, as a similar volume of air. *Ibid.* 73 The molecules..may..be supposed to exert a self-repulsive influence on each other. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* III. 17 Æpinus devised a method of examining the nature of the electricity..by means of which he ascertained its distribution, and found that it agreed with such a law of self-repulsion.

Self-respe'ct. [In sense 1, SELF- 5 a, d; in senses 2 and 3, SELF- 1 d.]

† **1.** A private, personal, or selfish end. (Chiefly *pl.*; cf. SELF-END.) *Obs.*

1613 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. (1625) 468 Men; subiect to all passions, infirmities, self-respects. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. 30 Impartial Rectitude and Uprightness, without all Self-respects. 1675 HOWE in H. Rogers *Life* (1863) v. 141 Have I not an undue design or self-respect in it?

† **2.** Self-love, self-conceit. *Obs.*

1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* Pref., Most men are transported with a philauty or self-respect, and have envious..ears, to hear ill reports of others.

3. Proper regard for the dignity of one's person or one's position.

1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VI. 353 To her guilty bowers Allured him, sunk so low in self-respect As there to linger. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 619 The fortitude of Monmouth was not that highest sort of fortitude which is derived from reflection and from selfrespect. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Engl.* 363 Much too cheap for any person of proper self-respect to indulge in. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. vi, Things which, if left undone, would cause a gentlewoman to lose her self-respect.

So **Self-respe'ctful** (hence **-respe'ctfulness**), **Self-respe'cting** *ppl. a.*

1890 *Academy* XXXVIII. 192/2 His style, while firm.., is *self-respectful with that reticence which in manners we call breeding and in art distinction. 1903 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1003 There was a dignity, a '*selfrespectfulness' in her demeanour that was most impressive. 1786 BURNS *Despondency* iv, The lucky moment to improve, And just to stop, and just to move, With *self-respecting art. 1828 SEWELL *Oxford Prize Ess.* 23 For the humiliation of habitual mendicity, it substituted an honourable and self-respecting industry. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 102 The well-becoming pride and self-respecting gravity.

Self-restrai'nt. [SELF- 1 a.] Restraint imposed by oneself upon one's actions, etc.

1775 ASH, *Self-restraint*, a restraint from one's self. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. x. § 3 (1876) 99 A prudent and conscientious self-restraint. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* II. 253 Those invalids who, having no self-restraint, will not leave off their habits of intemperance.

So **Self-restrai'ned**, **Self-restrai'ning** *ppl. adjs.*, marked by or involving self-restraint.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 398 Power, *self-restrain'd, the people best obey. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. 195 Her tone was softened, and her bearing more self-restrained. 1828–32 WEBSTER, **Self-restraining*, restraining or controlling itself. 1844 MARG. OSSOLI *Woman in 19th Cent.* (1862) 65 Not [capable] of a steadfast wisdom, nor self-restraining virtue.

Self-revea'led, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Revealed by one's own action. So **Self-revea'ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Self-revea'lment.**

1908 *Outlook* 10 Oct. 462/1 Seeing all its strange beauty and listening to its mysterious *self-revealing. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* III. iv. § 3 By sanctioning the guilt of the *self-revealing party. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xviii. 645 The doctrine that God as a spirit is necessarily self-revealing. 1907 W. H. HADOW *Shaks. Sonn.* Introd. p. xi, Of all poetic forms the lyric..is the most self-revealing. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* IV. ii. 277 The *Esprit des Lois*..must always be precious as the *self-revealment of a great intellect.

Self-revela'tion. [SELF- 1 a.] Revelation of oneself.

1852 PULSFORD tr. *J. Müller's Chr. Doctr. Sin* I. 98 A self-revelation of God. 1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiogr.* III. 51 The self-revelations I have deemed essential to my life-story. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* iv. § 3. 88 This then was the primary proof, the essential evidence of the Incarnation; the self-revelation of a person to persons.

So **Self-re'velative**, **Self-re'velatory** *adjs.*

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 312/2 *Self-revelative passages are frequent. 1890 *Advance* (Chicago) 23 Oct., I suppose that in the *self-revelatory character of these notes, I am bound to say that..I am lazy.

Self-rewa'rd. [SELF- 5 b.] Reward derived from or inherent in itself. So **Self-rewa'rded**, **-rewa'rding** *ppl. adjs.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 236 Who virtue's *self-reward so loud resound, Would..virtue, while they compliment, betray. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 229 Her sweet and loving temper was *self-rewarded. 1740 BP. RUNDLE in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) II. 140 To perform to you all the *self-rewarding duties of good neighbourhood. 1868 BAIN *Mental & Moral Sci.* III. v. 245 If benevolent actions, instead of being a tax, were self-rewarding. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xv. 259 Gratitude is..a self-rewarding virtue.

Self-ri'ght, *v.* [Back-formation f. SELF-RIGHTING.] *intr.* To right itself. So **Self-ri'ghted**; **Self-ri'ghter**, a self-righting boat.

1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/8 The 'Norfolk Lifeboats' ..will not *self-right if upset. 1901 H. TRENCH *Deirdre Wed*, etc. 101 He..From storm and mutiny emerged alone *Self-righted from the dreadful self-surrender. 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 636 When a '*self righter' is upset by a heavy sea, her crew may be thrown out.

Self-ri'ghteous, *a.* [SELF- 3 b.] Righteous in one's own esteem.

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Mercy for Chief of Sinners* (1847) 15 This self-righteous temper is like an external heat got into the body, which produceth an hectic fever. *a* 1820 I. MILNER *Serm.* iii. I. 118 Pharisaical, self-righteous views and motives. 1854 C. HODGE *On Romans* vii. 200 Legal or self-righteous strivings after holiness. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 259 His severity was reserved for the self-righteous.

So **Self-ri'ghteously** *adv.*; **Self-ri'ghteousness**, the condition of being self-righteous; righteousness for which one gives oneself credit.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 7/3 A vigilant police are *self-righteously discussing whether they should enforce the lodging-house law. 1656 OWEN *Mortif. Sin* To Rdr. (1668) A 3 b, The deplorable Issues of Superstition, *self-righteousness and Anxiety of Conscience. 1833 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I. 209, I understand the disease which you call self-righteousness: though the word is hardly yet good English. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 27 The unconscious malevolence of self-righteousness which distorted the critical appreciations..of Lord Macaulay.

Self-ri'ghting, *vbl. sb.* [SELF- 1 b.] Of a boat: The action of righting itself after being upset. So **Self-ri'ghting** *ppl. a.*

1855 *Art. Life-boat Inst.* (Paris Exhib.) in *Brit. Alm. & Comp.* (1856) 50 The power of self-righting if upset. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 115 The new class of self-righting life-boats. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 573/1 Surf-boats, incapable of self-righting.

fig. 1891 *Times* 14 Jan. 5/3 The self-righting power which British constitutions derive from the absolute freedom of the people.

Self-sa'crifice. [SELF- 1 a.] Sacrifice of oneself; the giving up of one's own interests, happiness, and desires, for the sake of duty or the welfare of others.

1805 WORDSW. *Poems Sentim., Ode to Duty* 54 Give unto me, made lowly wise, The spirit of self-sacrifice. 1843 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 101 What a strange mystery is that of mutual self-sacrifice! to exist for one moment for another. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. i. § 7. 226 Absolute self-sacrifice of the passions and imagination.

So **Self-sa'crificed** *pa. pple.*; **Self-sa'crificer**, a self-sacrificing person; **Self-sacrifi'cial** *a.*, = next; **Self-sa'crificing** *ppl. a.*, making a sacrifice of one's life, etc. (whence **-sa'crificingly** *adv.*, **-sa'crificingness**).

a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. IV. 83 *Self-sacrific'd, his Father's Will, And our Redemption to fulfil. 1900 *Inscr. in Postmen's Park, Aldersgate St., London*, Mary Rogers, stewardess of the Stella, March 30, 1899, self-sacrificed by giving up her life-belt, and voluntarily going down in the sinking ship. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxv. I. 467 Martyrs and *Self-sacrificers to but so faint a Shadow..of the first uncreated Perfection. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Apr. 421/2 It is usual for the self-sacrificer to be a consistently melodramatic person. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 98 The painful pelican *Self-sacrificial. 1893 H. R. REYNOLDS in *Life* (1898) 473 Your self-sacrificial love to a great duty. 1827 MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Paruh. & Peri* (ed. 2) 149 That precious sigh Of pure, *self-sacrificing love. 1897 GLADSTONE *E. Crisis* 14 In the midst of a high and self-sacrificing enthusiasm, the Greek Government and people have shown good sense. 1882 *Advance* (Chicago) 5 Oct., *Self-sacrificingly non-denominational in all directions. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ix. (1876) 239 In *self-sacrificingness,..in the ordinary intercourse of life, mainly consists the difference between being well and ill bred.

† **Self-said,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [= SELF *pron.* or *a.* + SAID *ppl. a.*] Selfsame.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. John* x. 15–18 To sende furth this lyfe out of the bodye, and to cal agayn the same into the very selfsayd bodye [orig. *hoc ipsum corpus*]. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 129 Euen in the selfe said moment it is borne..to deliuer to a straunge nurse.

Selfsame (se'lfsēm), *a.* (*sb.*). Now *literary.* [orig. two words (see SELF A. 1 b, B. 1 c, and SAME A. 4); subsequently written as a compound with a hyphen, now as one word. Cf. Norw., Da. *selvsamme*; OHG. *selbsama* adv., in just the same way.]

A. *adj.* (The) very same, very identical.

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 3992 She..With the selve same suerde..Karf hyr hart even atweyn. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Matt.* viii. 13 Hys seruaunt was healed in the selfe same houre [TINDALE 1526 that same, 1534 the selfe, *Rheims* 1582 the same]. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 87 The self same day that Adrian was made Emperour of Rome. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 161 Both of you are Birds of selfe-same Feather. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 23 We were nurst upon the self-same hill, Fed the same flock. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 213 And still he's in the self-same place, Where at his setting out he was. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 177 ¶ 2 The very self-same Action done by different Men can not merit the same Degree of Applause. 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 388 He trod the very self-same ground you tread. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) II. 331 In the Greek original, the self-same phrase occurs in each place without the lenst difference. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* iv, Pray, Alice, pray, my own sweet wife, That we may die the selfsame day. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 333, I could hardly believe it was the same Jura Bek who had been such a bitter enemy to Russia...But it was the selfsame man.

b. *One and the selfsame* (arch.), † *one selfsame.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* bk. I. post. vi. 7 Thinges which are double to one and the selfe same thing, are equall the one to the other. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. (1592) 19 One selfesame Creature, which at one selfesame instant, by one selfesame course, and with one selfesame qualitie of heate, doth all the said things. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 4 Sadnesse is one and the selfe-same thing...How canst thou part sadnesse and melancholy? 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* vii. 11 All these worketh that one and the selfe same spirit [WYCLIF one and the same, TINDALE, etc. the silfe same]. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 93 Having in one selfe-same field..both Corne, Vines, and Fruit-trees. *Ibid.* 117 This River (as Severne) ariseth..from one and the self-same Mountaine.

c. in predicative use. Now *rare.*

1582 *N. T.* (Rheims) Heb. i. 12 Thou art the self same, and thy yeres shal not faile [*earlier versions and* 1611 the same]. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. iii, Their souls self-same in nearer love did grow. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 16 The case is the self-same here. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 77 That we should believe in Him..as He Who Is, the self-existing, the self-same. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 148 Always self-same, like the sky.

† **B.** *absol.* or *sb.* The selfsame person or thing; rarely as *sb., pl.* identical things. *Obs.*

1422 HOCCLEVE *Minor Poems* 136/732 Let noon housbonde thynke it shame..Thogh his wyf do to him þat selue same. *c* 1550 COVERDALE *Treat. Sacr.* Transl. Pref., So dyd he ordayne his apostles and in them all that shoulde succede them: priestes to offer vp the selfe same. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 15, I the Lord am the firste, and euen I the selfsame am also with the last. 1582 WATSON *Centurie of Loue* (Arb.) 42 The Author..varieth from that sense, which Chawcer vseth in translating the selfe same. 1638 QUARLES *Mildreiados* Ded., You shall receive but the selfe-same by Number and by Measure; which, before, you had by Waight. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 50 That they seem to be as so many self-sames, so many reproductions of one thing.

Hence **Selfsa'meness**, identicalness, identity.

1577 *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 629 The immutable self-same-nesse of the Trinitie. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 87 There must needes be euer both a selfesamenesse and also an othernesse. 1639 LD. DIGBY, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 132 Sweet, happie, and I think sole, is the self-sameness which arises from pure principles of nature. 1876 F. H. BRADLEY *Eth. Studies* 5 The first condition..is my self-sameness; I must be throughout one identical person. 1893 — *Appear. & Real.* x. 113 Self-sameness exists as a fact, and..hence somehow an identical self must be real.

Self-satisfa'ction. [formed after next.] The condition or quality of being self-satisfied.

1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 117 We differ from one another in every circumstance of conduct, taste, and sentiment with perfect self-satisfaction. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXVIII, Following his chief, who rode away in great state and self-satisfaction. 1885 PATTISON *Mem.* 254, I have never enjoyed any self-satisfaction in anything I have ever done.

Self-sa'tisfied, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 3 a.] Satisfied with oneself, one's achievements, etc.; marked by self-satisfaction.

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 42 No Bandit fierce, no Tyrant mad with pride, No cavern'd Hermit, rests self-satisfy'd. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ix, Hurried away, as the most cautious sometimes are, by the self-satisfied humour of the moment. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXV, The self-satisfied smirk of flash Toby Crackit. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. XXXVI. 74 One must care for them more than for the comfortably self-satisfied.

Self-sa'tisfying, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 1 f.] That satisfies oneself; affording self-satisfaction.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 306 They ravel more, still less resolv'd, But never find self-satisfying solution. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 7 Then farewell all self-satisfying schemes, His well-built systems, philosophic dreams! 1823 KEBLE *Serm.* (1848) II. 42 Those self-satisfying thoughts, which the doctrine of assurance..is continually fostering among Christians.

Self-secu're, *a.* [SELF- 1 e.] Sure of oneself, one's position, etc.

a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. III. 17 He self-secure thought he should neither need. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 661/1 The most frugal and self-secure of sovereigns. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Shakespeare* 10 Self-schooled, self-scanned, self-honoured, self-secure.

So **Self-secu·rity.**

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iv. 50 This new polity..seems ..to have been..adopted..upon the same principle of self-security. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 33 Self-security prompted the princes and lords to guard against this reverse. 1905 *Speaker* 8 Apr. 32/1 Bunyan's self-security of opinion.

Self-see·ker. [formed after next.] One who seeks his own welfare; one given to self-seeking.

1632 SYMONDS *Eccles. Self-seeking* 6 No Self-seeker, but faithful for Christ. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, Self-seekers all of them, strivers after wealth, power, and worldly ambition. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* 187 Self-seekers trampling on the right. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I. 257 William, like most men of the time, was a self-seeker.

Self-see·king, *vbl. sb.* [SELF- 1 b; cf. SEEK *v.* 7 c.] The seeking after one's own welfare before that of others, prosecution of selfish ends.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 202 Who by the rules of his own mind could construe no other end of mens doings but self seking. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 364 Further than Selfe-destruction, none can drive this Selfe-seeking. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Charac., State-Convert,* He has so much of a Saint left as to..denounce against Self-seeking, until he is sure to find what he looks for. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 55 Partiality and a corrupt principle of Self-seeking. 1860 WHITTIER *Quaker Alumni* 7 All your petty self-seekings.

So **Self-see·king** *ppl. a.*

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Let. Hon. Lady* i. Wks. (1633) 259 Those selfe-seeking Arts, which teare vp the bowels of the earth for the priuate vse of more than milke, and hony. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. viii. II. 29 The Reign of mere self-seeking Nature. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. xv, He is a Tradesman, a self-seeking Wretch. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* xiv. 83 To pamper the self-seeking wants, And prop the hill of these agrarian ants. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 233 The ..least self seeking Roman of his time.

†**Se·lfship.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SELF *sb.* + -SHIP.] Selfhood, personality, individuality.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxxiv. I. 143 Can you compare your distinct Selfship with this immense compass, and yet not conceive your self surrounded?

Self-slain, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Slain by one's own hand.

1814 BYRON *Devil's Drive* i, Sausages made of a self-slain Jew. 1883 L. MORRIS *Songs Unsung* 27 Being self-slain and numbered with the dead.

So **Self-slay·er,** self-murderer.

1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 212 Thou art ..a felo-de-se or self-slayer. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 390 They have, since Castlereagh cut his throat, relieved self-slayers from the disgrace of the cross-road burial. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* 254 Let it not be said He sought his God in the self-slayer's way.

Self-slau·ghter. [SELF- 1 a.] = SELF-MURDER.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 132 Oh..that the Euerlasting had not fixt His Cannon 'gainst Selfe-slaughter. 1649 *Vindic. Hammond's Addr.* 10 § 26 Those Lawes of our Land, which have look'd on this selfe-slaughter, as an inhumane crime. 1743 BLAIR *Grave* 410 Just reeking from Self-slaughter, in a Rage To rush into the Presence of our Judge! 1842 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* v. 69 All the shapes of death were seen, Robbers, fell beasts, disease, Self-slaughter's murderous mien. 1897 *Daily Tel.* 6 Oct. 10/6 The horrible self-slaughter by religious fanatics.

So **Self-slau·ghtered** *ppl. a.*, self-murdered.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1733 Till Lvcrece Father that beholds her bleed, Himselfe, on her selfe-slaughtred bodie threw. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 132 Selfe-slaughtred. 1837 R. WILSON *Pleas. Piety* VI. 142 Dying self-slaughter'd that she may obtain Eternal bliss!

Self-sowed, *ppl. a. rare.* = next.

1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 300 In the middle of January, I had self-sowed marigolds and violets in bloom.

Self-sown, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2. Cf. ON. *sjálfsáinn.*] Sown by itself without human or animal agency.

1608 PLAT *Garden of Eden* (ed. Bellingham 1653) 78 These seeds will also come up well, being self-sowen. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* Introd. 3 Oaklings, young Beeches, Ash,..spring from the self-sown mast and keys. *a* 1746 HOLDSWORTH *Rem. & Diss. Virgil* (1768) 85, I rather believe, he means self-sown plants, and adds—'Nullis hominum cogentibus',—to explain his meaning. 1853 O. W. HOLMES *Poems Amer. Med. Assoc.* 50 The bud that came Self-sown in your poor garden's borders. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 379 The annuals being self-sown year by year.

Self-subsi·stence. [SELF- 5 b.] The quality or condition of subsisting alone without dependence on or support of anything external.

1629 DONNE *Serm.* xxiv. (1640) 240 We banish all self-subsistence, all attributing of any power, to any faculty of our own. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 339 This Independence and Self-subsistence of the Divine Wil. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. vi. 333 Whence has it [Truth] this self-subsistance and independency of being? 1853 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1869) II. 268 The belief..that causality.. has an absolute self-subsistence. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 172 It is the height of absurdity for an advocate of self-subsistence to measure prosperity by the export trade.

So **Self-subsi·stency; Self-subsi·stent** *a.*, **-subsi·sting** *ppl. a.*

1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* I. ii. § 2. 55, I look upon the Musarabick Liturgie..for as unquestionable a character of *self-subsistency as the Ambrosian Office was in the Church of Millain. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 325 The attribute of self-subsistency vanishes from the soul on the same grounds, on which it is refused to the mind. 1844 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. vii. (1876) 173 'Lynch-law' prevails only where there is greater hardihood and self-subsistency in the leaders. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. *App.* Pref. 1 Any actuall and *self-subsistent Being. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 250 Those sensible qualities..such as heat, cold, sweetness..are not self-subsistent beings. 1827 COLERIDGE *Const. Church & State,* etc. (1839) 269 *note,* The self-subsistent Reason or *Logos.* *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 321 Their Souls are not of a *self-subsisting nature, they cannot exist out of them. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* I. 61 Those [Platonic] ideas were described as eternal and self-subsisting, forming an 'intelligible world', full of the models or archetypes of created things.

Self-substa·ntial, *a. rare.* [SELF- 3 b.] Derived from one's own substance.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* i, Thou..Feed'st thy lights flame with selfe substantiall fewell.

Self-suffi·ced, *ppl. a. rare.* [formed after next; see SELF- 2.] = SELF-SUFFICIENT 1.

1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyricæ* I. *To Mitio* II. 87 How self-suffic'd Lives their Eternal Maker, girt around With Glories!

Self-suffi·cience. [formed as next: see -ENCE.] = next.

1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyricæ* I. *Creator & Creatures* ii, Thou art thine own Original, Made up of uncreated Things, And Self-sufficience bears them all. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Studies* (1875) 133 This is the gospel of *αὐτάρκεια,* the creed of self-sufficience..[*Footnote*] I take leave to forge this word, because 'self-sufficingness' is a compound of too barbaric sound, and 'self-sufficiency' has fallen into a term of reproach. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. 221 This cardinal doctrine of limitation of desire, with its corollary of self-sufficience.

Self-suffi·ciency. [f. next (see -ENCY); in sense 1 a rendering Gr. *αὐτάρκεια.*]

1. The quality or condition of being SELF-SUFFICIENT: **a.** in sense 1; *esp.* as an attribute of God.

1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christ.* 59 A good..conscience is a..principall part of Gods Image in man, whereby he doth most resemble the selfe-sufficiency of God. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 157 The excellent perfections of the Divinity, especially those of His self-sufficiency and independency. 1847 F. W. NEWMAN *Hist. Heb. Mon.* 22 The land of Israel, for so very small a tract, possessed an unusual self-sufficiency for all physical well-being. 1897 J. MORLEY *Machiavelli* 26 Self-sufficiency, military strength, force, flexibility, address.

b. in sense 2.

1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 18 An author of your own quality..has given you all the commendation which his self-sufficiency could afford to any man. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 89 Such a self-sufficiency, such an overweaning conceit. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* II. v. (1853) 147 An Eagerness and Zeal for Dispute on every subject, and with every one, shews great Self-sufficiency. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Doubts & F.* vii. II, 211 Astonished even with all his self-sufficiency at the triumphant success of his enterprise. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Jan. 5/2 We threw him off, and acted..with arrogant inconsiderateness and self-sufficiency.

†**2.** A sufficiency for oneself. *Obs. rare.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. iv. 10 Commodities..whereof that Countrey had not only a self-sufficiency, but also sent plenty thereof to Tyre.

Self-suffi·cient, *a.* [SELF- 3 b; in sense 1 rendering Gr. *αὐτάρκης.*]

1. Sufficient in or for oneself (itself) without aid or support from outside; able to supply one's needs oneself. Not now of persons.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xii. 22 One God Almightie, euerlasting, and in euery respect selfe suffizant (*autharcos*). *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1890) I. 41 A compleat self-sufficient Country, where there is rather a Superfluity than Defect of anything. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* IV. 228 Vertue, it seems, is Self-sufficient to render us as Happy as 'tis possible for us to be. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 411 These books..[which] if they be not written by the dictate of the Holy Spirit,..St. Athanasius assures us are self-sufficient. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. II. 1 Thou self-originated Deity,..Thou Self-sufficient, by thy self didst reign. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 427 The proportion of paupers to self-sufficient persons, is larger in villages than in cities. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 184 Syria is a very self-sufficient region. 1897 tr. *Fichte's Sci. Ethics* 223 The truly free and self-sufficient Ego. 1899 INGE *Christ. Myst.* vii. 267 Physical science..while it keeps to its proper subject..is self-sufficient, and can receive nothing on external authority.

2. In an unfavourable sense: Having excessive confidence in oneself, one's powers, etc.; characterized by overweening or self-conceited opinion or behaviour.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* II. II. (1827) 96 Haughty and self-sufficient behaviour. 1824 R. C. DALLAS *Corr. Byron* (1825) I. 51 Self-sufficient free-thinkers and witty sophs. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* vii, A self-sufficient jackanapes.

Self-suffi·cientness, = SELF-SUFFICIENCY 1 a.

1889 LOWELL *Let. to Mrs. Mitchell* 9 Mar., [Philadelphia] was very sweet in its provincial valley of self-sufficientness and contentment.

Self-suffi·cing, *ppl. a.* [formed after SELF-SUFFICIENT.] = SELF-SUFFICIENT 1 and 2.

1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* 84 Why not indulge his self-sufficing state, Live to himself..A wise eternal Epicure? 1799 WORDSW. *Poems Sentim., Poet's Epit.* 31 A reasoning, self-sufficing thing, An intellectual All-in-all. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 260 So great, quiet, complete and self-sufficing is this Shakspeare. 1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Music & Moonlight* 157 In spite of some fond fit Of self-sufficing thoughts. 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng.* Introd. p. xix, It is..in its earliest stages that Art is most distinctly independent and self-sufficing.

Self-suffi·cingness, = SELF-SUFFICIENCY 1 a.

1844 EMERSON *Ess., Character* 65 The face which character wears to me is self-sufficingness. 1847–8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 93 *note,* The Greek autarkeia.., self-sufficiency, or, because that phrase, in English has received a deflection towards a bad meaning, the word self-sufficingness might answer. 1881 MYERS *Wordsw.* 13 A picture..of hardy English youth,—its proud self-sufficingness and careless independence of all human things,

Self-sugge·sted, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Suggested by oneself; caused by self-suggestion.

1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xciii. XII. 145 The self-suggested illusion of untaught men. 18.. *Alien. & Neurol.* X. 444 (Cent. Dict.) Such self-suggested paralysis.

Self-sugge·stion. [SELF- 3 b.]

1. A suggestion arising of its own accord.

1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 247 Although sin overflows so as to embrace others besides the guilty, the idea of substitution by blood-shedding would scarcely come as a self-suggestion.

2. Suggestion to oneself; the voluntary fixing in one's own mind some idea in order that it may afterwards operate subconsciously or automatically.

1899 *Two Worlds* 6 Jan. 2/1 Self-suggestion will, I believe, prove a great aid in counteracting many of the evils of life. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. p. xxi, Self-suggestion..means a suggestion conveyed by the subject himself from one stratum of his personality to another, without external intervention.

So **Self-sugge·stive** *a.*; **Self-sugge·ster,** one who performs self-suggestion.

1848 BAILEY *Festus* 248 Who taking pleasure in all reason find The science of self-suggestive wisdom in themselves. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. 139 Some self-suggestive machinery by which the patient cures his toothache himself. *Ibid.* 213 The task is quite as difficult for the self-suggester as for the hypnotist.

Self-suppo·rt. [SELF- 1 a.] The act of supporting oneself (itself) without external assistance; the fact of being self-supporting. So **Self-suppo·rted** *ppl. a.* (hence **-suppo·rtedness**); **Self-suppo·rter** (see quot.); **Self-suppo·rting** *ppl. a.*, supporting oneself (itself) without external aid, (of a physical object) not requiring the usual support, (of an enterprise) paying its way; **Self-suppo·rtless** *a.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 197 The children, not long after they are born, appear possessed of a greater share of *self-support. 1856 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. xcvii. XII. 611 Hellenic power and interests become incapable of self-support, and sink into a..subservient position. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 8/2 To encourage self-support as far as possible, but not to plant a missionary down in a place, give him no salary [etc.]. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 679 They appear to need no foundation, being *self-supported by an inherent certainty. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 657 Few self-supported flow'rs endure the wind Uninjur'd. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 256 [tr. Sanskrit] Nor may *self-supportedness here be charged. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 10/1 '*Self-supporters'—that is, men out on ticket-of-leave in the settlement. These men are allowed to marry. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* XV. § 4 (1837) I. 340 The recent application of thin plates of corrugated iron to the purpose of making *self-supporting roofs. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 320 This establishment..is self-supporting, the sale of fish more than paying the expenses. 1895 *Army & Navy Soc. Price List* 15 Sept. 683 Self-supporting portfolio. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 286 The *self-supportless leaning for all pleasure on another's breast.

Self-surre·nder. [SELF- 1 a.] The surrender or giving up of oneself to an influence, emotion, or the like.

1702 J. HOWE *Self-Ded.* 12 This must be the Sense of the sincere Soul, intreating the Matter of its Self-surrender, and Dedication, with the great God. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Murder as One of the Fine Arts* Postscr. (ed. Masson) XIII. 101 In blind, passive, self-surrender to panic. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *For Burns Centen. Celebr.* 32 We love him, even in his wrong,—His wasteful self-surrender. 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea of Trag.* 75 The absolute self-surrender of a middle-aged man who ought to be conquering the world.

Hence **Self-surre·ndering** *ppl. a.*

1903 W. H. GRAY *Our Div. Sheph.* 199 The Lamb of God, innocent and self-surrendering.

Self-sustai·ned, *a.* [SELF- 2.] Sustained by one's own power or efforts; (*rarely* in a physical sense) held up without support.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 926 False pleasure from abroad her joys imports; Rich from within, and self-sustain'd, the true. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 538 Whether we suppose this chain upholden by an intelligent being, or self-sustained. 1845 MRS. JAMESON *Early Ital. Painters, M. Angelo* II. 65 *note,* The dome of the Pantheon, which appears self-sustained. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Grammn. Assent* II. vi. 160 We assented to them, we still assent, though we have forgotten what the warrant was. They are self-sustained in our minds. 1873 B. HARTE *Fiddletown* 11 A certain self-sustained air which is apt to come upon children who are left much to themselves.

So **Self-sustai·ning** *ppl. a.* (hence **-sustai·ningly** *adv.*); **Self-sustai·nment; Self-su·stenance; Self-sustenta·tion.**

1844 EMERSON *Emancip. Negroes* 28 The *self-sustaining class of inventive and industrious men. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 354 The earth-banks..should..be sufficiently sloped to be self-sustaining. 1905 TUCKWELL *Remin. Rad. Parson* xii. 173 Healthily, happily, *self-sustainingly at work. 1840 DARLEY *Beaum. & Fl.'s Wks.* I. Introd. p. xxviii, Where is the single character delineated by our authors with the force,..and uniform *self-sustainment, of any principal portrait by Ben? 1867 LOWELL *Rousseau* Wks. 1890 II. 256 Souls capable of self-sustainment. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xlv, Though she was..frail-looking, there was within her a great power of *self-sustenance. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xi. (1870) 174 Impartial nature..in proportion to the freedom of attack by others, has made difficulty of self-sustenance. 1845 MAURICE in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 617/1 Whether the life in each plant ..must be considered as the active or only the passive instrument in *self-sustentation. 1890 H. SPENCER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* May 22 During early life, before self-sustentation has become possible.

Self-taught, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Taught by oneself without aid from others; self-educated.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 383 Self-taught I sing. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 26 Oct., an. 1769, Mr. Fergusson, the self-taught philosopher. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii, Like most self-taught men he over-estimated the value of an education. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* xiv. (1857) 235 Every great writer..whether he be a learned Milton or an unlearned Burns, is self-taught.

b. Of that which is learnt: Acquired by one's own unaided efforts.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. xii, All the arts of inferior animals are self-taught, and scarce one acquired by imitation. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 123 She had much of the self-taught knowledge, which is, of all knowledge, the surest and the best. 1903 *19th Cent.* Apr. 651 His scholarship was self-taught.

Self-to'rment. [SELF- 1 a.] Tormenting of oneself. So **Self-torme'nted** *ppl. a.*; **Self-torme'nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Self-torme'ntor** (occas. used to render the title of Terence's play, *Heautontimorumenos*).

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* iv. Wks. 1701 I. 32/2 The Self-revenges, the *Self-torments, which the Damned suffer for this their Folly. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxix, The stupid self-tormentors of an ascetic. 1723 ROWE *Jane Shore* v. i, So wakes my Soul, Restless and *self-tormented. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. I. 115 Though all her *self-tormentings are in vain, She no Alleviation can obtain. 1841 HELPS *Ess., Aids Contentm.* (1842) 8 To suggest some antidotes against the manifold ingenuity of self-tormenting. 1648 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple, Sospetto d'Herode* lii, Tyranny And *selfe-tormenting sin. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* III. 687 Tim'rous Minds with self-tormenting Care Create those awful Phantoms. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiv, The many wills made by my unhappy self-tormenting father. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 41 Mourners in Sion, you may, and ought to be; but *self-tormentors you must not be. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 521 ¶ 6 The Play of the *Self-Tormentor* of Terence's. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paraguay* IV. xv, Poor, erring, self-tormentor that thou art, O Man!

Self-trust. [SELF- 1 a.] = SELF-CONFIDENCE.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* ii. 12 Let vs vnderstand that there is no strength in vs, and that we must rid our selues of all selfetrust. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 158 Then where is truth if there be no selfe-trust? 1841 EMERSON *Ess., Heroism* 253 Self-trust is the essence of Heroism. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 145 Those..who in one and the same act of faith have renounced both self-will and self-trust. 1875 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. *Wordsworth,* Wordsworth had that self-trust which in the man of genius is sublime.

So **Self-tru'sting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. vi. 32 By *self-trusting and self-seeking [they] are drowned in worldly love and care. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* x. (1848) I. 144 The more learned, toilsome, and *self-trusting it [*viz.* the world] has become. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses on Var. Occas.* 157 Men close the door, and dress the cheerful hearth, Self-trusting still.

† **Self-uned,** *pa. pple.* [f. SELF- + F. *uni* united.] United or made one with itself.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. 408 When no more the soules chiefe faculties, Are 'sperst to serve the body many wayes, When all self-uned, free from days disturbers,..she finds a quiet harbor.

† **Self-vi'olence.** *Obs.* [SELF- 3 a.] The laying of violent hands upon oneself: a euphemistic term for SELF-MURDER.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1584 Self-violence? what cause Brought him so soon at variance with himself Among his foes? 1721 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, I..Exact your solemn Oath, that you'll abstain From all Self-Violence. 1787 HAWKINS *Life of Johnson* 231 Whether he resigned himself to the slow operation of that disease, or precipitated his end by an act of self-violence.

So † **Self-vi'olent** *a.*

1747 MALLET *Amyntor & Theod.* II. 358 Stay Thy hand self-violent.

Selfward (se'lfwŏɹd), *adv.* and *a.* Chiefly *U. S.* [f. SELF *sb.* + -WARD.] **A.** *adv.* Towards or in the direction of oneself.

1887 *Springfield* (Mass.) *Republ.* 8 Oct., Contrary to the beneficent law of his being, he [*viz.* man] exercised this choice selfward.

B. *adj.* Tending or directed towards oneself.

1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 15 Nov., I wonder if other ministers are prone to fall into this habit of selfward praying. 1888 GIBSON *Christ. acc. to Chr.* (1889) 3 The relative proportions of the Godward and selfward sides of the Christian life. 1907 R. J. CAMPBELL in *Hibbert Jrnl.* Jan. 340 Every possible activity of human nature is either wholeward or selfward.

Hence **Se'lfwardness.**

1889 *Advance* (Chicago) 28 Mar., The selfwardness of piety which Lent emphasizes.

Se'lfwards, *adv.* [-WARDS.] = SELFWARD *adv.*

1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* xxvi, When the eyes look self-wards.

† **Self-wee'ning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [SELF- 1 b.] Self-opinion, self-conceit. So **Self-wee'ning** *ppl. a.*, self-opinioned, self-conceited.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* v. 30 Wee must ridde our-selues of all selfweening and couet nothing but to goe vnto God. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 300 Wise in themselues, that is to say, arrogant and selfe-weening. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xi. 149 Eeked and patched out by the Supplements of such self-weening wretches. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* III. vi. (1713) 370 Those..self-weaning persons who would ingross all God's favours to themselves.

Self-will, *sb.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *selfwill* = MLG. *sulfwille,* OHG. *selb-, selpuuillo, -uuilli* (cf. mod.Ger. *selbstwille*), ON. *sjálfvili* (cf. MSw. *sialfsvili*): see SELF- and WILL *sb.*, and cf. SELF-WILLY *a.*]

† **1.** OE., ME. *selfwilles* (advb. gen.), voluntarily, of one's own accord; ME. *of selfwill,* without cause (cf. SELF-WILLY *adv.*). *Obs.*

Cf. OHG. *pi selpwillin* 'ultro', ON. *með or at sjálfvilja.*

c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) vii, Se gæð sylfwilles twa mila, to anre geneadod. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 234 *Sponte,* sylfwilles. *Ibid.* 237 *Ultro,* sylfwilles. *a* 1100 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 17 Drihten..þe on hire self willes þrowode. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxviii. 5 Multiplide thai ere abouen the hares of my heued: that hatid has me of self-will. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 221 Sire, wat hast þow þoȝt? Wilt þ" silf willes lete þe slen? *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 120 Of verrey pure malyce and sylfe wyll.

† **2.** One's own will or desire. *Obs.*

In OE. only in phr. with prep.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 1 Ȝetæc me nu sumne mann þara ðe þe ȝesælegost þince & on his selfwille sy swiðost ȝewiten. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* iv. 50 Ȝif ðu nu, waldend, ne wilt wirde steoran ac on selfwille sizan lætest. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3009 Whan I can not accused be By noo man but by your selfwil. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 199/23 We say..that a monk has na self will, bot anerly the will of his abbot.

3. Wilful or obstinate persistence in following one's own desires or opinions.

14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 195 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 143 Where that selfe-wylle ys reygnyng, The whyche causethe dyscord and debate, And resun hathe none enteryng. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xix. 61 So blynded that thy selfwylle letteth the to submytte thy self to reason. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 28 All in selfewyll without reason they fyght. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 48 They are growen to such a selfe-wil and liking of their owne opinions. 1657 *Baker's Sancta Sophia* II. ii. iii. § 5 All the comfort of Nature lies in Selfe will. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 543 First appetite enlists him truth's sworn foe, Then obstinate self-will confirms him so. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* I, So totally unacquainted with contradiction, that she did not even use the tone of self-will. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 201 All idolatry is self-will, first choosing a god, and then enslaved to it.

† **Self-will,** *a. Obs.* [In OE. *selfwille*; in mod.E. prob. an adjectival use of SELF-WILL *sb.* (cf. attrib. uses of SELF-LOVE, SELF-PITY).] Self-willed.

1. (in OE.) Voluntary.

a 1100 *Gloss. Aldhelm De Laudibus Virg.* (Napier) 236 *Voluntarie seruitutis,* sylfwilles þeowdomes. *Ibid.* 1394 *Spontaneo, i. voluntario,* mid sylfwilre.

2. Self-willed.

1552 ASCHAM *Germany* 9 Contemnyng easely all aduise of others (which selfe will condition doth commonly follow). 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* 122 They be selfwill moichers, they be not diligent scholers. 1581 W. CLARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) C c ij b, All vnwritten and selfe will worshippings. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* IV. v. 96 To single out a course..betweene selfewill stubbornes, and filthy flattery. [1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty-Four Conf.* 83 Their pretended meritorious Performances of Self-will Worship.]

Self-willed, *a.* Also 5 -willyd, *Sc.* -willit, 6 -wyld, 6–7 -wild, 7 wil'd; 5 selwillyd. [f. SELF-WILL *sb.* + -ED 2. Cf. SELF-WILLY.] Wilful or obstinate in the pursuit of one's own desires or opinions; characterized by self-will.

G. Campbell *Philos. Rhet.* (1776) I. 421 mentions the word as being 'now little used'.

c 1470 ASHBY *Active Policy* 366 Kepe no selfe-willed oppunion, But to all reason bethe appliable. *c* 1475 *Promp. Parv.* 452/1 Selwillyd..*Effrenatus.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 17 The lad..pynd away in anguish and selfe-wild annoy. 1611 *Bible,* Tit. i. 7 A Bishop must be blameles..not selfe-willed, not soone angry. 1618 BRETON *Court & Country* ad fin., I will pray for your better wit, then you haue showne in a selfe wild humour. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 39 If, during the Opportunity of Youth, Persons are indocile and selfwill'd; they suffer greatly in their future Life. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* I. i. 25 Habits of self-willed caprice and domination. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliii, The little boy ..is..forward and inclined to be saucy and self-willed. 1893 LIDDON *Pusey* II. xx. 29 Keble's faith in God's presence and guidance made all high-handed, self-willed action on man's part appear..irreverent.

Hence † **Selfwi'lledly.** *Obs. rare*—0.

1530 PALSGR. 841/2 Selfwylledly, *testyfuement.*

Selfwi'lledness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being self-willed.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 18 Hector also by his selfwilledness, Was slayne with payne for all his doubtynes. 1530 PALSGR. 269/1 Selfewyldenesse, *obstination.* 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 111 To suppresse our inordinate passions..self-willednesse, emulation. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 36 Like sullen Dogs, that would rather in their Self-willedness and Madness sit still to be shot through or cut in Pieces, than receive their Lives for the asking. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* III. I. 176 In order that I may not be accused of any self-willedness of interpretation. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 389 The capricious restlessness and self-willedness of this despotic king. 1888 *Jrnl. Educ.* Apr. 184 Suppose he..could sympathise with *our* self-willedness.

† **Self-wi'lling,** *ppl. a.* [f. SELF- + WILLING, after SELF-WILL. Cf. *ill-willing.*] Spontaneous.

c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* lxvii. 10 Ren sylfwillendne, *Pluuiam uoluntariam.* 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* li. 14 Ye free and selfwilling [orig. *vltroneum*] spirit from which hee was almost quyte falne away.

So † **Self-wi'llingness,** spontaneity.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 8 'Tis enough there, for the freedom of the will to stand alone in *spontaneitate ad bonum,* or self-willingness to good.

† **Self-wi'lly,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 sel(f)wylly, cel(f)wyl(l)y. [f. SELF-WILL *sb.* + -Y 1. Cf. *good-willy, ill-willy,* and MDu. *selfwilligh,* MLG. *sulfwillich,* OHG. *selbuuillich* (cf. early MHG. *selbswillig*), ON. *sjálfviljugr,* Goth. *silbawiljis* 'αὐθαίρετος'.] Self-willed.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 70 Whan a man folwyth his owyn wyll for pompe, &..euere is selfwylly. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 65/2 Celwylly [*Winch. MS.* Celf-wylly]..*effrenatus. Ibid.* 452/1 Selwylly..[*Winch. MS.* selfe wyly], *effrenatus.* 1471–3 FORTESCUE *Decl. Certayn Wrytinges* Wks. 1869 I. 533 Yf I do not as ye move me I dred that men shall holde me selfewylly. 1611 COTGR., *s'Aheurter,* to be wilfull,..headie, selfewilly. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 212 Of a violent selfe-willie disposition.

Hence † **Selfwi'lliness.** *Obs. rare*—0.

1611 COTGR., *Teste*..headinesse, obstinacie, selfewillinesse

† **Self-wi'lly,** *adv. Obs.* Also 4 **selwilli.** [f. as prec.] Without cause. (Cf. SELF-WILL *sb.* I.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cviii. 3 With wordes of hatred mikel Um-gaf þai me witerli, And over-wonnen me selwilli. *a* 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 7 *Gratis,* selfwylly, i. sine causa.

Self-wi'sdom. [formed after next; cf. SELF- 5 b.] The condition of being self-wise.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 10 The fond swelling of self-wysdome wherewith they are puffed up. 1625 BACON *Ess., Wisd. Man's Self* (Arb.) 187 They become in the end themselves Sacrifices to the Inconstancy of Fortune; whose Wings they thought, by their Self-Wisedome, to haue Pinnioned. 1657 F. COCKIN *Div. Blossomes* 46 By crucifying All earthly members, to self-wisdome dying. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xxii. 448 His own self-will and self-wisdom, is of more weight with him, than the will and wisdom of God. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Rev.* iii. 82 Happy are those who have so completely conquered their own self-love and self-wisdom. 1889 M. E. BAMFORD *Up & down the Brooks* 215 Those who know but little about them being much more elated with self-wisdom than those who know more.

Self-wise, *a.* [SELF- 3 b.] Wise in one's own conceit, relying on one's own wisdom.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 267 b, Selfwilled and selfewyse men, keeping a rule and a lawe of their owne making. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 A selfe-wise-seeming schoolmaster. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple, Sospetto d'Herode* x, How lost Art thou unto thyself, thou too self-wise Narcissus! 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. xvii, The Self-wise Inquirer. 1836 — *Lyra Apost.* lxxxvii. 11 Then keep good heart; nor take the self-wise course Of Thomas, who must see ere he would trust.

absol. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* B j, No selfe-wise, or enuious scripture learned could or can euer attaine vnto it.

Hence † **Self-wi'seling** [see -LING], one who is wise in his own conceit.

1649 *Test. conc. Jacob Bene* i. § 13 Hidden unto the high and selfe-wiselings.

† **Self-wit.** *Obs.* [SELF- 3 b.] Self-wisdom. So **Self-wi'ttedness.**

1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 19 Bred of the Exhalations of their owne pride and selfe-wittednesse. 1657 [J. ELLISTONE] tr. *Behmen's Sign. Rerum* Pref. sub fin., By Glosses, Comments, Curiosity and Self-wit, none shall be able to reach or apprehend it in his own ground.

Self-wrought, *ppl. a.* [SELF- 2.] Produced or brought about by oneself.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Eleg.* II. xiv. 3 If without battell selfe-wrought wounds annoy them. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 682 Can man outwit Omnipotence? strike out A self-wrought happiness unmeant by him. 1830 TENNYSON *Tears of Heaven* Poems 118 The earth hath made her state forlorn With selfwrought evils of unnumbered years.

b. Self-wrought-out.

1656 OWEN *Mortif. Sin* To Rdr. (1668) A 3 b, [They] have anew imposed the Yoke of a self-wrought-out Mortification on the Necks of their Disciples. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* XIV. x. VI. 632 Teutonic Christianity, more self-depending, more self-guided, more self wrought out.

Self-yew: see SELF B. 6.

Selghe, obs. form of SEAL *sb.*1

Seli, variant of SEELY *a.* and of SELLY *a.*, etc.

Selibub, obs. form of SILLABUB.

‖ **Seli'ctar.** *Obs.* Also 7 **selihhtar.** [repr. Turkish pronunciation of Pers. سلاحدار *silaḥdār,* f. Arab. سلاح *silāḥ* (pl. of سلح *silḥ* weapon) + Pers. *-dār* having.] The sword-bearer of a Turkish chieftain.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1985/1 The Selictar Aga, or the Great Sword-Bearer, attended with a great number of Spahees. 1687 LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 161 After him came his Selihhtar and Tchoadar, each with his long tail'd Cap hanging down behind his back. 1606 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4236/1 He was Selictar Aga to the late Sultan. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxii, Selictar! unsheathe then our chief's scimitar. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* II. 148, 3000 Albanian troops under the selictar or sword-bearer of the vizir.

† **Se'lidone.** *Obs.* Also 4 **salidoine,** 5 **salidone.** [a. OF. *celidoine,* ad. med.Lat. *c(h)elidonius*: see CELIDONY 2.] = CELIDONY 2.

13.. *Owain Miles* (1837) 37 Ribes and saldoines, Onicles and causteloines. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3302 A saphir, & a salidone, & a rich ruby. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8057 In hem stode many a riche ston, Saphur riche, and selidone.

Selie, variant of SEELY *a.*

Selihe, obs. form of SALLOW *sb.*

Seliliche, -ly, Seliness: see SEELILY, -NESS.

Selion (se'liən). *Hist.* and *local.* Forms: 5 sellion, seylon, 6 selyon, 7 selione, sillyon, 4– selion. [ad. Anglo-L. *seliōn-em, seilōn-em,*

AF. *seilon* = OF. *seillon*, mod.F. *sillon* furrow.] A portion of land of indeterminate area comprising a ridge or narrow strip lying between two furrows formed in dividing an open field, a 'narrow-land'.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 215, xx. seylons & j. of hys arable londe. *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 68, ij. sellions or buttes of lond to a wey to be made at northoseney. 1542 *Conveyance* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 398 Foure selyons of lande arrable conteynyng two acres. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 b, By the grant of a selion of land, a ridge of land which containeth no certainty, for some be greater and some lesser, doth pass. 1669 *Will of R. Mayor* in *Elk. Bk. Doc. Lichf.* I. 87 Four lands or rudges or sillyons of arrable land. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 368 A croft..containing five selions or ridges of land. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Isle of Axholme* 302 Two selions of land containing one acre, lying in a furlong called Foxholes. 1894 *Times* 19 May 7/3 The land is for the most part in open fields, cut up into numerous narrow strips, or 'selions' as they are locally termed, and cultivated by small farmers.

Seljuk (se·lˌdʒuk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 **Seljouk.** [f. Turk. سلجوق *seljūg*, the name of the reputed ancestor of the Seljuk dynasties.] **A.** *adj.* The distinctive epithet of certain Turkish dynasties which ruled over large parts of Asia from the 11th to the 13th c. Hence used to designate the branch of the Turkish people to whom these dynasties belonged (in contradistinction to *Ottoman* or *Osmanli*).

1834 J. B. FRASER *Acc. Persia* vi. 214 His heir Musaood was defeated ten years after by the Seljuk Turkomans, in Khorasan. 1879 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. III. 268 A new enemy appeared in the form of the Seljouk Turks. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. Seven Churches* xvii. 216 The coins of a Seljuk principality..bear the legend in mediaeval Latin.

B. *sb.* (or absol. use of the adj.). A member of the Seljuk tribe or dynasty.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 211/1 A dynasty which..overturned that of the Iranian Seljuks. 1899 F. M. CRAWFORD *Via Crucis* xxii. 351 A full hour the Seljuks slew and slew.

Seljukian (seldʒū·kiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **Selzuccian, (Salghucian), Zelzuckian,** 9 **Seljookian, Seljucian.** [f. SELJUK + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* = SELJUK *a.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 3 Tangrolipix, Chiefetaine of the Selzuccian Familie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 84 The Zelzuckian Family. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lvii. V. 636 The first of the Seljukian sultans was conspicuous by his zeal and faith. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 484/1 The descent from Central Asia of the Seljookian Turks. 1875 BUNBURY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 712/2 The whole country..continued subject to the Byzantine empire, until it was overrun by the Seljukian Turks in 1074 A.D.

B. *sb.* (or absol. use of adj.) = SELJUK *sb.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 284 The Salghucian..commanded Persia. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* vi. (1819) II. 181 The Seljukians of Rûm. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 210/1 Seljukides, or Seljucians, a dynasty originally Tartar, and descended from a captain named Seljuk. 1845 J. E. RIDDLE in *Encycl. Metrop.* XII. 276/1 Ortogrul acquired the confidence of the Seljukians.

Selk(e, Selken, obs. ff. SILK, SILKEN *a.*

† Se·lkhorn. ? *Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Of obscure origin: the mod. dial. forms are *shill-corn, shilf-corn* (E.D.D.).] An incrustation of the sebaceous matter of the skin, producing a small maggot-like mass.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 20 A mountain rather than a nose; Upon which savage beasts did feed, As worms and selkhorns.

Selkin, -yn, obs. forms of SILKEN *a.*

Selkoup, selkowp, selkuō: see SELGOUTH *a.*

Sell (sel), *sb.*[1] Now only *arch.* Forms: 4–5, 9 **selle,** 6 **scell,** 7 **cell,** 7–8 **selly,** 7– **sell.** [a. F. *selle*:—L. *sella*:—prehistoric **sedla* f. *sed-, sedēre* to sit; the Teut. form corresponding (except in declension) occurs in OE. *setl* SETTLE *sb.*]

† 1. A seat, a low stool; a seat of dignity. *Joint sell* = JOINT-STOOL. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xiv. 21 To eche sellis [Vulg. *sellæ*], or smale setis, ben brouȝt forth and putt. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1749 in *Macro Plays* 129 Heyl, set in þyn selle! 1531 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 37 Item, iiij Joyntes scells, at iiij d the pesse. Some xvj d. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. 114 But empty stand those honor'd Sells.

2. A saddle.

c 1425 *Thomas Erceld.* 49 Hir selle it was of roelle bone. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 31 Yet was the force so furious and so fell, That horse and man it made to reele aside; Nath'lesse the Prince would not forsake his sell. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. xxxii, Downe from his steed the Christian backward fell; Yet his proud foe so strong and sturdie was That he nor shooke, nor staggered in his cell. 1803 SCOTT *Cadyow Cast.* xxx, From gory selle, and reeling steed, Sprung the fierce horseman with a bound. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 140 Then to horse; the gallant knighthood lift their ladies to the sells. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 175 He bade one of his pages saddle him his Nubian maremule with her padded selle.

Sell (sel), *sb.*[2] [f. SELL *v.*]

1. An act of betraying or giving up to justice.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi, I say,..what a time this would be for a sell! I've got Phil Barker here: so drunk, that a boy might take him.

2. *slang.* A contrivance, fiction, etc., by which a person is 'sold': a planned deception, hoax, take-in. Also, something that utterly disappoints high expectations.

1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. vii, Mr. Verdant Green having swallowed this, his friend was thereby enabled not only to use up old 'sells', but also to draw largely on his invention for new ones. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt. Part.* I. ii. 5 The thing is what in the language of the turf is called a sell. 1890 R. F. D. PALGRAVE *Cromwell* xiv. 298 The Insurrection proved, in vulgar phrase, 'a thorough sell'. 1898 R. BLAKEBOROUGH *Wit, Char.*, etc. *N. R. Yorks.* 79 The last sell I heard was sending a lad from one place to another for a bucket of steam.

3. ? *U.S.* (See quot.)

1911 *Webster's Dict., Sell.* 2. A stock that should be sold. *Stock Exchange Cant.*

4. Sell-out. *U.S.* **a.** An agreement or contract corruptly made by a public body, involving sacrifice of public to private interest.

1890 *Advance* (Chicago) 1 Feb. 3 The proposed sell-out of the State of North Dakota to the infamous Louisiana Lottery Company. 1906 *Tom Watson's Mag.* Jan. 362 (Cent. *Suppl.*) The Tariff Act..was an ungodly and unblushing sell-out to the Sugar Trust,..[and to] the greedy manufacturing interests generally.

b. A card game otherwise called *auction pitch*: cf. PITCH *sb.*[2] 4 b.

Sell (sel), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **sold** (sould). Forms: see below. [A Com. Teut. wk. verb: OE. *sellan*, pa. t. *sealde*, pa. pple. *seald*, corresponds to OFris. *sella* to give, sell, OS. *vellian* to give, pa. pple. *gisald* (MLG., LG. *sellen* to sell by retail, huckster; hence in Ger. dialects), OHG. *sellen* to deliver up, pa. t. *salta*, pa. pple. *kasalt, giselit* (MHG. *sellen*), ON. *selja* to give up, sell, pa. t. *selda*, pa. pple. *seld* (Sw. *sälja*, Da. *sælge* to sell), Goth. *saljan* to offer (sacrifice):—OTeut. **saljan*, f. **salā* gift, delivery, SALE *sb.*

It has been suggested by Osthoff that OTeut. **sal* (:-pre-Teut. **sol*) may be an ablaut-variant, with causative sense, of **sel-* to take (Irish *selaim*, Gr. ἑλεῖν).

The difference of vowel between the pres. stem and the pa. t. and pa. pple. arises from the fact that the *i* in OTeut. **saliđō*, **saliđo-* was lost in W. Ger., and the root-syll. therefore has no umlaut except in the pres. stem. Cf. TELL *v.*

The OE. form (**siellan*) *syllan* (beside the normal *sellan*: cf. *tellan* TELL *v.*) is difficult to account for, as the breaking before *ll* otherwise occurs only when the gemination is of OTeut. date. Possibly the sibilant may in some way have affected the following vowel.]

A. Illustration of Inflexional Forms.

1. Present stem. *Inf.* I **sellan, sillan, syllan,** (*Northumb.* **sealla, sella**), 1–2 **syl(l)e,** 2 **sillen,** 2–3 **sullen,** (3 **seollen**), 3 *Ormin* **sellenn,** 3–5 **selle(n, sulle,** 3–7 **sel,** 4–5 **sill(e,** 4 *Kent.* **zelle, suylle,** 5 **syll(e, (sile), seel(l,** *Promp. Parv.* **ceele, cellyn, sellyn,** 3– **sell.** Also I *imper.* **sele, syle;** *3rd pers. pres. ind.* 4 *Kent.* **zelþ.**

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 7 Ne mæȝe ic.aiisa & sealla ðe [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., & syllan þe, *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., & sillen ðe]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 23 [It] nys me inc to syllanne [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., to sellenne]. *c* 1000 Sylle [see B. 1]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 þe sullere..swereð þat he hit nele lasse selle. *c* 1205 LAY. 29057, & we wulleð..to ȝisles sellen þe ure sunen. *Ibid.* 31053 And he wulle..to ȝisle seollen þe his sune. *c* 1250 Sel [see B. 3]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 36 Huanne me zelþ þet þing. *Ibid.* 138 þet hi hit moȝe yeue and zelle. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 189 And beere heor bras on þi Bac to Caleys to sulle [1377 B. III. 195 to selle]. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlvii. 22 Thei ben not nedid to sellen [1388 to sille] her possessiouns. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 113 þei do uniustly, & silun God & þe peple. 1422 *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* xxvi. 159 He the kyngedome of hewyn sillyth for a lytill price. *Ibid.* 169 Sylle [see B. 7 a]. 1574 Shell, shyll [see B. 3]. 1649 Br. REYNOLDS *Hosea* ii. 77 Judas..at once sels a soul, and a Saviour.

2. *Pa. t. a.* 1–2, 4 **sealde,** 2 **sælde,** 4 **seelde, *Kent.* zyalde,** 5 **seeld.**

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 857 (Gr.) Wiste forworhte þa he ær wlite sealde. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Þes cenne god sælde & ȝesette æ. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 1287 He..bet out ..þo þat bouȝte and sealde ine godes hous. 1340 *Ayenb.* 215 He wrek þo þe zyalde and boȝte ine þe temple. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. vi. 309 Thei seelden possessiouns and catel.

β. 1–2, 3 **salde,** 3 **sald, ssald,** 6, 9 *Sc.* **sauld.**

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 9 Uutudlice ondsuare ne salde him. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15960 Þa memn þatt saldenn cullfiess þær. *a* 1300 Saald [see B. 3]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3518 Esau his forbirth sald [*c* 1375 *Ibid.* (Fairf.) salde]. *c* 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 1703 The ermyte..salde the skinnes that he broght. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 6 The Disciplis..sauld thair landis. 1600 J. HAMILTON *Facile Tyraictise* 280 Whair euer the pape sauld indulgencis.

γ. 3–6 solde, (4 **soold**), 6 **soulde,** 7–8 (9 *dial.*) **sould,** 4– **sold.**

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 þet ase ofte ase me euesede him me solde his euesunge. 13.. *Cursor M.* 3550 (Göll.), As a wreche he sold his eritage. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 They solde theyr possessyons. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 7 They soulde their possessions. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iii. 142 The first Christians..sould all, that hey had.

δ. 3–5 selde, 4 **sillide,** 5 **sellid, seld,** 6 **selled;** 9 *dial.* (see Eng. Dial. Dict.) **selled, sell'd, seld;** *Sc.* and *north.* **sell't, sellt, selt.**

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 286 He..selde al þat he hadde. 138.. Sillide [see B. 7 a]. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 64 Constancius..sellid his hors for xij d of gold. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* 77 For he seld hem nowt. 1562 Selled [see B. 3].

3. *Pa. pple. a.* I **seald,** 2 **iseald,** 3 **isæld, iseold,** 4 **seeld.**

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxix. [cxx.] 3 (Gr.) Hwæt bið þe ealles seald..yfian tungan? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 And ȝe beoð iseald eower feonde to prisune. *c* 1205 LAY. 11998 Seoðden þis world wes astald & monnen an honde issælde. *Ibid.* 29459 Heo scolden beon iseolde. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 19 Who is blynd, no but he that is seeld [Vulg. *venundatus*]?

β. 3 sald, (saald), isald, 4 salde; *Sc.* **4–6 sald, 6 salde, 5–9 sauld.**

c 1205 LAY. 29471 And we weoren ut isalde of Anglene londe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 142 How þat ioseph was boght and sald. *Ibid.* 4241 He was eftursons saald. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 6755 (Fairf.) He salle be salde. *c* 1470 Sald, sauld [see B. 7 c]. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 26 The fowlis..ar sent to the nerrest tounes to be salde.

γ. 4 i-sold(e, 4–6 solde, (5 **swolde**), 7 **sould,** (**soald**), 4– **sold.**

1382 [see B. 3 e]. 1387 [see B. 3]. *c* 1451 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 230 Suffolk Normandy hath swolde. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 68 Our pepper..was soald long since. 1618 RALEIGH in *Four Cent. Eng. Lett.* 38, I might elsewhere have sould my shipp and goods.

δ. 4–5 seld, 5 *Promp. Parv.* **celde;** *Sc.* 6 **sellit,** 8–9 **sell'd, seld, selt;** 9 *dial.* **selled.** (See E.D.D.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 13182 (Gött.) Bot þis dede was seld ful dere. 1549 Sellit [see B. 2]. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xii, It will be sell'd the morn to the highest bidder.

B. Signification.

I. The simple verb.

† 1. *trans.* To GIVE, in various senses; esp. to hand over (something, esp. food, a gift) voluntarily or in response to a demand or request; to deliver up (a person, esp. a hostage) to the keeping of another; to grant (forgiveness, etc.); also, rarely of an impersonal agent, to yield. (Chiefly OE.)

Beowulf 1161 (Gr.) Byrelas sealdon win of wunderfatum. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 11 Hlaf usenne ofer wistlic sel us todæȝ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* vi. 8 (Gr.) þat land..ic sylle eow to aȝenne. *Ibid.* xxii. 29 Sylle me þin forme bearn. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 And se eorðe his awiriȝd on þine weorcum, sylð e þornes and brembles. *a* 1200 *12th Cent. Hom.* 132 Ic ȝenfe heom mine milse; & sylle heom forȝefenesse. *c* 1205 LAY. 13437 Voltiger heom salde al þat heo wolden. *Ibid.* 23779 Me salde him an honde enne scaft stronge. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 63 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Seynt thomas wes biscop & barunes him quolde..For þe dute of þe dom he þet lif solde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17042 And sua to mak vs ransculning, for vs him-self he sald.

2. To give up (a person) treacherously to his enemies; to betray (a person, a cause, country, etc.).

Chiefly, with mixture of sense 3, to betray for a price or in order to obtain some advantage for oneself. In early use often with reference to the betrayal of Christ by Judas.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 71 Cuæð uutedlice iudam..ðes forðon uæs sellend hine [Vulg. *traditurus eum*]. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 115 in *O. E. Misc.* 40 He com to þe Gywes..And chepte heom to sullen vre helare. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 610 'Tratour', he said, 'thou has me sald'. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 72 Tha deserue as gritt reproche as tha hed sellit traisonablye the realme to there enemeis. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 154 In things of common libertie, he that shall seeme most to serue you, the same is he that most will sell you. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 10 That he should for a forraigne purse, so sell His Soueraigne's life to death and treachery. 1654 tr. *Martinius' Cong. China* 48 But when the Emperour had perused the Treatie, he presently found his Plenipotentiarian had sold him. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CXXXII. 123 Those that Sell their Country..for Mony. 1791 BURNS *Such a Parcel of Rogues* iii, We're bought and sold for English gold. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 36 Have you e're met a faithless friend, That sold you to effect his end? 1820 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 12 Apr. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. 172 Brougham, it is said, grossly, has sold the Queen. 1895 WOLSELEY in *United Serv. Mag.* Aug. 475 There can be no moral doubt..that there were traitors in the Turkish ranks, and that the Turkish Army was more or less sold.

b. *transf.* Of a thing: To betray, 'give away', inform against.

1831 *Ann. Reg., Law Cases* (1832) 325/2 Bishop..said to May, 'It was the blood that sold us'.

3. (The chief current sense.) To give up or hand over (something) to another person for money (or something that is reckoned as money); esp. to dispose of (merchandise, possessions, etc.) to a buyer for a price; to vend. Const. **† *with, for*** (the price), **† *at, to*** (the buyer). Also, in habitual sense, of a shopkeeper, etc.: To deal in, keep for sale (a particular commodity).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xii. 5 Hwi ne sealde heo þas sealfe wiþ þrim hundred penezon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 And þa..fuleden þam apostles and salden heore ehte and þet feh bitahten þam apostles. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15557, & he fand i þe temmple þær Well fele menn þatt saldenn þærinne baþe nowwt & shep. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1495 'Broðer', quad he [sc. Esau], 'sel me ðo wunes'. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5407 þai saald þair landes þan for nede. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 386 þe hors was seld..For to hundred schillinges. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 237 A busshel of corn was i-solde for twelf schillynges þat ȝere. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 216 He sellid a noder hors & spendid þe price þer-of. 1562 LEIGH *Armory* (1597) 77 b, So when they die, their wiues..selled for a little money, their books of visitations. 1574 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 424 The inhabitance..shall not..shell any kynd of flesh..to any of the bucheares. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 153 Yet sell your face for fiue pence and 'tis deere. 1615, 1618 [see A. 3 γ]. 1625 BACON *Ess., Seditions* (Arb.) 405 There be but three Things, which one Nation selleth vnto another; The Commoditie as Nature yeeldeth it; The Manufacture; and the Vecture or Carriage. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. 202 As pedlars with some hero's head make bold, Illustrious mark! where pins are to be sold. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 212 Last, for his Country's love, he sells his Lands. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxii, I bought you some books, madam,..from a lame fellow who sold them in the Market-place. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* v. 98 The auctioneer intoned his chant..

varied with a quick 'Sold!' as..he knocked off this lot or that. *Ibid.* 106, I won't sell this property at that price. *Mod.* Many grocers sell wines and spirits.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 787 Heav'n sells all pleasure; effort is the price.

b. To dispose of (one's commission in the army) by sale under the purchase system. Now only *Hist.* Also † *To sell* one's *company, regiment,* etc., and *absol.* (Cf. *sell out,* 12 c. below.)

1713 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Apr., Lieutenant-general Palmer will be obliged to sell his regiment. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. x, The half-pay officer having quarrelled with his colonel, was by his interest obliged to sell. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. iv, An old army acquaintance of Colonel Esmond's..had sold his company.

c. *causatively.* To promote the sale of.

1709 SWIFT *Vind. Bickerstaff* 8 Or, perhaps, a Name can make an Almanack, as well as it can sell one. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 8 Every costermonger knows it is the fine fruit which sells the orchard.

d. *Comm.* In passive with adv.: To have one's stock (well, etc.) disposed of.

1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., The market will be better later on in the season, and hence makers who are fairly sold are not much inclined to do business for forward delivery. 1898 *Ibid.* 8 Nov. 2/7 Makers have but a small surplus to dispose of as they are well sold.

e. To hand over (a person, a people) into slavery or bondage for a sum of money. In Biblical use (after Heb.) often merely (without reference to a price received), To hand over to the dominion of another, to enslave. Hence *fig.*

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxvii. 27 Selre ys, þat we hine syllon to ceape Ysmahelitum. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* civ. [cv.] 17 And into a thral Joseph is sold. 1388 *Ibid.*, Joseph was seeld in to a seruaunt. *Ibid. Rom.* vii. 14 Sothli we witen, for the lawe is spiritual, or goostli; forsoth I am fleischly, sold vndir synne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 215 Mi brother hath ous alle sold To hem of Rome. *c* 1400 *Mirr. St. Edm.* in *Hampole's Wks.* (Horstm.) I. 221 Whene þou was saulde with syne þan he boghte þe. 1576 *Gude & Godlie B.* 122 My Mother als did eik the same, And I to sin was sald. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 282 Othersome, being as it were bought & sould to that laborious kind of life, spend their days in that allotted torment of toile, as in their natural countrie. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xvii. 17 And they..sold themselues to doe euill in the sight of the Lord. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 99 Behold for your iniquities have you sold your selves. *Ibid.* 100 We must..see if we can leave it upon Adam: for did not he sell us many a fair year before we were *in rerum naturâ*? 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 63 He had sould a Servt to Henry Bowman. 1788 COWPER *Negro's Compl.* i, Men from England bought and sold me, Paid my price in paltry gold.

f. *To sell his soul, himself,* etc., *to the devil*: to make a contract with the devil ensuring him possession of one's soul after death, as the price of his help in attaining some desired end. Also *transf.* of one who sacrifices conscience for worldly advantage.

c 1570 *Buggbears* v. ii. 72 *Tra.* Loue youe money so well? *Ame.* What a question ys that? do not very manye sell their soules & all for monye? 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. 125 They sell their Souls to the Devil, for 2, 3, or 400 l. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Lifted Veil* i, It is an old story, that men sell themselves to the tempter, and sign a bond with their blood, because it is only to take effect at a distant day.

4. *absol.* and *intr.* (Often in phrase *to buy and sell*; more rarely *to sell and buy.*)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þat is ure alre wune þe bigged and silled. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 287 Þat our merchantz mot go forto bie & selle. 1458 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 300 And he sel or by in maner above sayd. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 36 *Iew.* I will buy with you, sell with you, talke with you..: but I will not eate with you. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlii. 6 And hee it was that sold to all the people of the land. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Feb. 1657, They ..were permitted to sell to the friends of their enemies. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 467 The testator had no power to sell.

5. *To sell* (gerundial inf. used predicatively): on sale, offered for sale. Now *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2399 Abram to sell moght find na sede. ?1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 243 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 215/1 Wher such clob was to selle, Ne ho hit made, coube noman telle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 414 Winne who-so may, for al is for to selle. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21262 Folkys for to telle, That, with-inne, ys wyn to sell. *a* 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxi. 23 Now quhill thair is gude wyne to sell, He that dois on dry breid virry, I gif him to the Devill. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* vi, Buy them, buy them: eve and morn Lovers' ills are all to sell.

6. *intr.* in passive sense. Of a commodity: To find purchasers. *To sell for, at* = to fetch (a price).

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 360 Let vs (like Merchants) shew our fowlest Wares, And thinke perchance they'l sell. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* iii, To my Book-seller. Thou, that ..Call'st a booke good, or bad, as it doth sell, Vse mine so, too. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass.* I. i. 4 There is no Merchandize in this Ware-House which sels better, then certain Fans. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 24 Sept., Prior's *Journey* sells still. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* v. 63 They sell at about a shilling a dozen. 1851 LYTTON *Not so bad* IV. i. 77, I found a bookseller to publish my treatise. It sold well. 1896 WELLS *Wheels of Chance* i. 7 This, madame,..is selling very well.

7. *trans.* In various figurative uses. **a.** To take money or reward for (something that should be freely bestowed or done); to make subservient to monetary considerations (something which should not be so influenced); to make profit or gain of.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 *Quatuor modis uenditur elemosina*...An fower cunne wise mon sulleð his elmesse. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15968 He selleþþ Haliȝ Gast forr fe & biggeþþ hellepine. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 364 Lich as it was be daies olde, Whan men the Sennes boghte and solde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 20 Þai sell benificez of haly kirk. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 169 Whan Iusticia..hit for Penyes sylle and Sauyth gilti men. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iii. (1883) 38 And oftetymes they [aduocates and men of lawe] selle as welle theyr scilence as theyr vtterance. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 41 Therefore, when Merchant-like I sell reuenge, Broke be my sword. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* vi. 9 Quhat justice sauld! vhat pilling of the pure! 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* II. iii, Do not your Lawyers Sell all their practice, as your Priests their prayers? 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 419 When perjury..Sells oaths by tale, and at the lowest price. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 483 But ..Her worldly-wise begetters, plagued themselves To sell her.

b. To give up or part with one thing in exchange *for* another; esp. (after Gen. XXV. 29–34) to barter away (something of value) *for* (a trifle).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Hware þuruh me buð þene kinedom of heouene, & sulleð hit for a windes puf of wordes hereword. *Ibid.* 398 Me sulleð wel luue uor luue. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 159 He..the kyngedom of hewyn Sillyth for a lytill price, lyke as esau didd, that [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 These maner of people sell paradyse for an apple, with Adam and Eue. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 92 But I will remedie this geare ere long Or sell my Title for a glorious Graue. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 48, I will sell my Esquireship to any honest man for a good People-ship. 1785 COWPER *Task* II. 229 Effeminates..Who sell their laurel for a myrtle wreath, And love when they should fight. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 210 Whose applause he sells For the gross blessings of a patriot mob. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* lxix, [They] Have..sold my Reputation for a Song.

†**c.** To make an offender 'pay for', to inflict vengeance for (an injury). Chiefly qualified by *dear, dearly,* or an equivalent advb. phrase. *To sell* (another's act, an offence) *dear,* to exact a heavy penalty for. *To be dear* or *dearly sold,* to be attended with great cost. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13182 [Herod] þat godman dos wit tesun sla. But þis ded was sald ful dere. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7864 Ector sclees and Ector felles; His hors takyng dere he selles. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 22 But wald ye do rycht as I wald you ler, This pes to thaim it suld be sald full der. *Ibid.* IX. 1068 Till Inglismen thar cummyng was sauld full der. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* k ij, Alas how this folysshe enuye..shalle to them be dere sold. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxii. 630 That aquayntauns shall be derely solde for with myne owne handes I shall sle her.

d. *To sell one's life* (rarely † *death*) *dear, dearly,* etc., to destroy many of one's adversaries before giving up one's life in an encounter; to make the enemy pay dearly for one's death.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4569 Sulle we he sede vure lif dere ar we be ded. *Ibid.* 4570, 8177. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 1342 (MS. A) Sir Gij..seyd..'Dere we schul our deþ selle'. *Ibid.* (MS. C.), Full deere oure liffis we selle shall. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 139 The French kyng..slewe to the nombre of four hundred, whiche derely sold their lifes. 1603 *North's Plutarch, Cæs. Aug.* (1612) 1163 P. Naso was betrayed by his slaue freed...But he sold his death [Amyot *mais il vendit sa mort*], for he killed the traytor with his owne hands. 1608 D. T[UVILL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 69 With a resolution to sel their liues at as high a rate as possibly they can. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* III. iii, Better expose Our naked breasts to their keene Swords, and sell Our liues with the most aduantage. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* Epil. 10 For what should hinder Me to sell my Skin, Dear as I cou'd, if once my Hand were in? 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 191 The brave beast was..doing his utmost to sell his life dearly.

e. *refl. To sell oneself*: to dispose of one's services for money; to enslave oneself. Also *pass.*

1771 *Junius Lett.* lii. 265 You have sold yourself to the ministry. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 375 Hast thou..brought home the fee, To tempt the poor to sell himself to thee? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. iv, Is Bouillé a traitor then, sold to Austria? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 64 Money could be..obtained from the court of Versailles; and Sunderland was eager to sell himself to that court.

f. To lose (a match, game) for a bribe. *To sell one's back,* (*Wrestling*) to be bribed to allow oneself to be thrown. *To sell one's stone,* (*Curling*) 'to throw away the advantage of a well-placed stone' (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1805 G. MCINDOE *Poems & Songs* 55 (E.D.D.) Dinna ride Nor sell your stane by playing wide. 1862 *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* I. 341 This match was said to have been 'sold' by the England side. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s. v. *Faggot,* In wrestling, a man who 'sells his back' is said 'to faggot'.

g. Phrase. *To sell the pass* (see quots.).

1850 OGILVIE s.v., *To sell the pass,* to betray one's countrymen, by giving information to the authorities. (*An Irish phrase.*) 1865 *Athenæum* 22 July 106/3 An Irish plotter invariably fancies that his companions will 'sell the pass' on him. 1897, 1903 [see PASS *sb.*1 3 b].

†**8.** To cry up, praise, recommend (a person) as if a saleable commodity. *Obs. rare.* [= L. *vendere, venditare.*]

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* G iij b, Who here happye selleth hym selfe .i. who is he here that setteth hym selfe out to the sale, for a fortunate or lucky man? [*margin* Phra. Beatum sese ueneditare.] 1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 126 Had our Gunner beene the man he was reputed to be, and as the world sould him to me, shee had receiued great hurt by that manner of bourding.

9. *slang.* To cheat, trick, deceive, take in.

The two earliest examples suggest development from sense 2; the mod. slang use, however, may be partly ellipt. for the older phrase *to sell a person a bargain*: see BARGAIN *sb.*1 7.

1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Argt., Volpone, childlesse, rich, faines sick,..Offers his state to hopes of seuerall heyres,.. His Parasite receaues Presents of all..Then weaues Other crosse-plots,..New tricks for safety, are sought; They thriue: When, bold, Each tempt's th'other againe, and all are sold. 1733 FIELDING *Quixote in Eng.* I. viii, *Mayor.* I begin to smoke a Plot. I begin to apprehend no opposition, and then we're sold, Neighbour. *Voter.* I would ride all over the Kingdom for a Candidate if I thought Sir Thomas intended to steal us in this manner. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Legacy* xv. 123, I've sold them, though! 1852 SMEDLEY *Lewis Arundel* xxiv, You're not going to try and cut out Bellefield by proposing for my cousin Annie, are you? I wish you would, it would sell Bell so beautifully. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxvii, I'll-bet you a sovereign you never see a poacher, and then how sold you will be in the morning. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 113 Nor was I 'selling' him, for I certainly had read the works.

Phrase. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* s.v., 'Sold again, and got the money', a costermonger cries after having successfully deceived somebody.

II. Combined with adverbs.

10. Sell away. **a.** *trans.* To dispose of, or dispossess oneself of, by selling, *lit.* and *fig.* ? *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 36 (MS. Bodl.) Wa wurðe þet cheaffeare, for ei hwilinde weole sullen meiðhad awei. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 425 An hondred þowsand were i-take prisoners and i-solde awey, pritty for a peny. ?1600 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 35, I..haue lefte heer..xxxix papers of Sylck..; which..I praie sell awaie to paie your self. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* i. 7 The first tenth part of al increase, I gaue to the sonnes of Aaron.. another tenth part I sold away. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 309 Our wary Thyrse shall not sell away his power or mastery.

b. *absol.* To go on selling.

1878 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* 543 'Never mind', says England, 'sell away, and I will make up your loss by a bounty!'

11. Sell off. *trans.* To dispose of by sale; to sell the whole of (one's stock, possessions, etc.).

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Jan. 1671, He answer'd he [Grinling Gibbons] was yet but a beginner, but would not be sorry to sell off that piece. 1780 *Mirror* No. 106 He..wound up his business, sold off his stock, and purchased an estate in the country. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* V, You should..set up shop, and sell off all the goods you do not mean to keep for your own use. 1856 READE *Never too Late* xxxviii, A farmer who was selling off his sheep. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Mar., Suppl. a Selling off! Bargains!

absol. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxix. 3 Only let all your tribe sell off, and follow, Catullus.

12. Sell out. **a.** *trans.* To distribute by sale.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 42 The Herbes and Salets.. which were sold out, brought in a great Rent yeerely. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Switzerl.* 506 The Corn being sold out at a much dearer Rate than 'tis bought up.

b. To dispose of (stock, shares, etc.) by sale. Also *absol.*

1721 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'less Mar* (1893) I. 450, I advised him..to sell out the subscription [for South Sea stock]. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. (1778) 40 Then sell out till you sink it [*sc.* stock] two and a half. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* III. xxiii. 300, I wrote..sending her a power of attorney to him [*sc.* the agent], to sell out the stock. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* iv, He made arrangements for selling out a couple of hundred pounds worth of consols. 1893 CORDINGLEY *Guide to Stock Exch.* 61 Should a purchaser fail to take up his securities..when the Certificate and Transfer are presented to him, the seller has the right to instruct an official to 'sell out' at once by auction.

c. *intr.* To dispose of one's commission in the army by sale. Now only *Hist.* (Cf. B. 3 b above.)

1787 *Minor* 13 After some campaigns;..his creditors allowing him the alternative of rotting in a jail, or selling out. 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* iv. (1861) 133 His regiment was ordered to India, and he sold out.

d. *trans.* To dispose of the whole of (one's stock, property, etc.) by sale. Also *absol.*

Also *colloq.* in passive, to have sold one's whole stock *of* some article.

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxxiv, In spite of its [*sc.* an estate's] owner having once been within some thousand pounds of being obliged to sell out at a loss. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 155 Three young women went to market with eggs...All three sold out, and at the same rate. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 2/5 [He] sold out his licensed premises. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 3/1, I produced two one act operas..and our takings were no more than £57. In Germany or Italy the house would have been sold out.

e. *U.S. political slang.* (*a*) See quot. 1888. (*b*) To betray (a candidate) by secret bargains (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. IV. lxxxiii. 110 When this transfer of the solid vote of a body of agitators is the result of a bargain with the old party which gets the vote, it is called 'selling out'.

13. Sell over. *trans.* †**a.** To sell again. *Obs.*

b. To transfer by sale. *lit.* and *fig.*

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* VII. vii. Note 5. 287 It was sold to this John Galeas, and he sold it ouer to the Florentines. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xxiii. 372 A man is sold over into bondage to this world.

14. Sell up. **a.** *trans.* To dispose of the whole of (a person's stock, goods, etc.) by sale. ? *Obs.*

c 1480 *Childe of Bristowe* 209 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 118 Al the catel his fader hade, he sold it up, and money made. 1566 STOWE in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 140 He sold up his movable goods and went to Rie. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 55 He..had determined to sell all up.

b. To dispose of the whole or a portion of the goods of (an insolvent or bankrupt person) for the benefit of his creditors. Also with the goods as obj.

1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Sfy* (1907) I. 149 Being much averse to dunning, I was soon sold up. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* ix, He..would..drink his glass with a tenant and sell him up the next day. *Ibid.* xviii, The house and furniture of Russell Square were seized and sold up. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xxviii, I was obliged to sell him up..for he owed me fifteen months' rent.

III. 15. *Comb.* with a sb. as **sell-soul, sell-truth,** one who sells a soul, the truth. *nonce-use.*

c 1680 Hickeringill *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. II. 140 Is it not enough that this Kingdom..should be once in one Age undone by the same kind of Men, the same Sell Truths? 1682 — *Black Non-Conf.* Postscr. (1682) X 2, These little Sell-souls do the feat.

Sell, obs. f. Cell, Sill *sb.*[1]; var. Sele *sb.*

‖ **Sella** (se·lă). *Anat.* [L. *sella* seat, saddle.] A saddle-shaped portion of the sphenoid, more fully *sella equina, sphenoidalis* or *turcica.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sella Equina, seu Turcica,* it is compounded of four Processes of the Bone *Sphenoeides,* or Wedge-like Bone. .. *Sella Sphenoeides,* the same with *Sella Equina.* 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 278/1 Internally the cerebral cavity [of a dolphin] is very remarkable...The sella is but slightly marked. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 232 The sella turcica is shallow. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 70 The upper surface of the posterior sphenoid exhibits, on each side of the sella, a faintly-marked groove.

Sellable (se·lăb'l), *a.* Also 4 sillable, 6 sellabill. [f. Sell *v.* + -able.] That may be sold, saleable. Hence **Se·llably** *adv.*

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* x. 10 This forsothe hath his soule sillable, or able to be sold. 1561 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 334 Quhatsumewir schip of gudis sellabill arrywis to the port..of this burght. 1611 Cotgr., *Venalement,* vendibly, salably, sellably. 1620 J. Mason *Disc. Newfoundland* 6 Fish being a staple commoditie with us, and so sellable in other countries. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 37/2 To sett downe the pryces of sellable teinds According to the worth thairof. 1886 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* V. 371/1 The..villein regardant—attached to the soil, and sellable with it.

b. Venal.

1650 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 424 Those were sellable, vendible men, (πρασιμοι,) to be sold for money.

Selladine, obs. form of Celandine.

1620 Markham *Masterp.* I. xcvi. 190 Generall Drenches. Take of selladine two handfuls, both root and leaues.

Sellak, Sellander, obs. ff. Sillock, Sallender.

† Se·llary[1]. *Obs.* [ad. L. *sellārius* (Tac. *Ann.* VI. i.), f. *sella* seat, couch.] A male prostitute.

1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* IV. v, Others Are raush'd hence ..and..dealt away Vnto his Spintries, Sellaries, and Slaues. 1603 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* VI. i. (1622) 122 Then first of all were those vnknowen words of Sellaries and Spintries found out of the filthines of the place.

† Se·llary[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. It. *sellaria.*]

1650 Howell *Giraffe's Rev. Naples* I. 65 It was discover'd ..that the waters..were poison'd..specially in those Cisterns which receive the raine water, as in the Sellaries, the publick Markets [etc.].

Sellary, obs. form of Celery.

1727 Swift *Let. Sheridan* 1 July, We eat it like Sellary, either with or without Oil, &c.

Sellat, obs. form of Sallet.

Selle, obs. f. Cell, Sill *sb.*[1]; var. Seely, Selly.

Selleir, obs. Sc. form of Cellar.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiv. 47 Thair is sic wyne in my selleir As neuir come in this cuntrie.

Sellender, obs. form of Sallender.

Sellenger's round. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **Sellengars,** 6–7 **Sellingers,** 7 **Selingers, Sal(l)enger(s, Salinger's, Sallingers.** [*Sellenger* represents the pronunciation of the surname *St. Leger*; cf. *Sellinger* as the popular name of the race called St. Leger (Saint *sb.* 3 c). See conjectures in quot. 1855.] An old country dance; also, the music for this dance.

1567 Pikeryng *Horestes* 305 (Brandl), Entrithe and singeth this song to ye tune of 'haue ouer ye water to floride' or 'selengers round'. 1593 'P. Foulface' *Bacchus' Bountie* C 3 b, The fidler he fidled, and the pots danced for ioy the old hop about, commonly called Sellengars round. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* III. 119. 1604 Middleton *Anu & Night.* D 4, Dauncing of Sallingers-round in Moone-shine nights about May Poles. 1607, *c* 1645 [see Round *sb.*[1] 11 c]. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks.* (1686) 55 Fairies dancing Salenger a Nights. 1698 [see Round *sb.*[1] 11 c]. 1855 W. Chappell *Pop. Mus.* I. 69 Sellenger's Round, or The Beginning of the World. *Ibid.* 70 This tune..is to be found in Queen Elizabeth's and Lady Neville's Virginal Books,..&c. ..It might be from 'Sir Thomas Sellynger', who was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, before the year 1475..; or from Sir Antony St. Leger,..Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1540.

Seller[1] (se·ləɹ). Forms: 3–4 **sullere,** 4 **suller, -ar,** *Kent.* **zeller,** 4–5 **siller(e,** 5 **sellere, -ar(e, -our,** 5–6 **syller,** 4– **seller.** [f. Sell *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who sells.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe sullere loueð his þing dere. ..Þe beger bet litel þar fore. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 90 Most principale sillere of benefices & veyn indulgencis. *a* 1400 *Old Usages Wynchestre* in *Eng. Gilds* 355 Euerych sullere of bred in þe heyzestrete of Wynchestre. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 116/2 To damage of the beyour or sellour. 1540 *Sel. Pleas Crt. Admiralty* (1894) I. 98 Having a byll of sale..delyvered to hym by the seller. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 240 To things of sale, a sellers praise belongs. 1692 Locke *Lower. Interest* 132 And so [to] raise the Price of Land, by making more Buyers than Sellers. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. ii. 46 By diminishing the number of sellers, therefore, we necessarily diminish that of buyers. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* I. xii, The Plaintiff was a chaunter, not a singer of anthems, but a seller of horses. 1866 W. Reed *Hist. Sugar* 159 Whilst sellers advanced their claims to be heard on the ground, that if [etc.]..the Americans would immediately become strong buyers. 1884 J. Gilmour *Mongols* xxxi. 365 After the two busy seasons there are a few buyers and sellers. 1900 *Daily News* 20 June 9/2 The number of easy sellers in cloth is again on the increase.

fig. 1697 G. Burghope *Disc. Relig. Assemblies* xii. 121 His Ears itch, and he runs after the Canting Seller of Breath.

b. *Seller-up*: see Sell *v.* 14 b.

1894 A. Morrison *Tales Mean Streets* 294 A professional rent-receiver and seller-up.

2. A thing to be sold.

1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 80 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The packs, or shepherds' lambs, are divided into two sorts, sellers and keepers.

3. A book with a (wide, poor, etc.) sale; also, without qualification, a book that sells well.

1900 *Century Mag.* LIX. 646/2 But tragic novels are poor sellers. 1903 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIX. 764 What are known as 'sellers'—meaning books that enjoy a wide sale. 1905 *Athenæum* 9 Sept. 330/3 Fortunately the 'best sellers' are the worst survivors.

† Se·ller[2]. *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **seler.** [a. OF. *seller, selier* (mod.F. *sellier*), f. *selle* saddle: see Sell *sb.*[1]] A saddler.

1311 in *Cal. Let.-Bk. Lond.* D 64 [The same day, Richard de Gloucestre], seler, [admitted]. 1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 26 Sellers [*foot-n.* 'Sadellers' is written above].

Seller, obs. f. Cellar, Celure; var. Soler.

Sellerage, -edge, -idge, obs. ff. Cellarage.

1611 Cotgr., *Droict de Cellerage,* Sellerage; a duetie..paied..at the laying of wines into sellers.

Sellerar, obs. form of Cellarer.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 180 The Goule was a gryntar, The Suerthbak a sellerar. 1530 Palsgr. 269/1 Sellerar of a religious place, *boutelier.*

Selleri(e, obs. forms of Celery.

Sellery, obs. form of Sillery.

1770 Hooper *Baron Bielfeld's Lett.* III. viii. 101 A large glass of water, which the princess..had ordered to be emptyd, and had fill'd it with sellery wine.

‖ **Sellette** (sęlęt). Also 7 **selette.** [Fr., dim. of *selle* seat: see Sell *sb.*[1]] The stool upon which a prisoner in France sits during his examination.

1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. vii. 315 His Host..demanded his Name, Surname, Country, Quality, and Age, with many other interrogatories, as if he had been upon the Selette. 1841 James *Brigand* III. iii. 63 The prisoner was brought forward and placed on the elevated seat called the scellette [*sic*], where he was interrogated..by his judges.

Selli, sellie, var. forms of Seely *a.*

Sellic, -ich(e, -ick, etc., var. ff. Selly *Obs.*

Sellid, obs. pa. t. of Sell *v.*

Selliform (se·lifɔm), *a.* [f. L. *sella* saddle: see -form.] Saddle-shaped. 1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Sellines, variant of Seeliness.

Selling (se·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Sell *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Sell; an instance of this.

a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B.* 520 lf. 29 Þoru þe foreseide sullinges ore buchginges of londes. *c* 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 225 Biynge & sillynge þou not forsakist. 1591 *Child-Marriages* 151 And that yow doe not..make..any order..concerninge the sellinge of your Victualls. 1676 Phillips *Purchasers Pattern* I The buying and selling of Land. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 3 Sept. 1683, His late purchas'd house at Chelsey, which I once had the selling of. 1772 R. Graves *Spir. Quixote* (1783) III. 282 He excelled in smart repartees, and selling of bargains, as they call it. 1885 *Athenæum* 29 Aug. 269/1 The buyings and sellings of land.

b. With an adverb.

1858 Mundy *Antipodes* I. 58 During the first year or two of my residence in Sydney, the selling off of families going home or into retirement were very numerous. 1872 *Punch* 1 June 232/2 The notices of pretended sellings-off of swindling bankrupts' stock. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 11/1 Selling-out is going on in a desultory manner round the Stock Exchange to-day.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *selling invoice, rights, title, value*; **selling price,** the price at which an article is offered for sale; **selling race,** a race for horses which are to be sold after the race; so *selling handicap, plate* (hence *selling plater*), *stakes, sweepstakes*: see the sbs.

1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 60 A *selling Invoice. 1888 *Selling plate [see Plate *sb.* 17]. 1886 *Selling plater [see Plater 3]. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 219/2 This is another risk run by owners who wish to gamble on selling platers. 1848 Leon *On Sugar Cultiv.* I. 68 The *selling price of sugar delivered on board ship. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 219/1 *Selling races are the lowest forms of contest recognised by the rules of racing; and selling handicaps, the lowest of all. *Ibid.* 219/2 The winner of a selling race has..to be sold by auction; the owner receives no more than the entered selling price. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 4/3 [They] have secured the sole *selling rights in this country..for the Autoclipse lamps. 1839 *Sporting Mag., Racing Cal.* 3 The *Selling Stakes of 5 sovs. each..for horses of all ages. *Ibid. Ser.* II. XX. 71 A *Selling Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 1 Mar. L. 20/1 The consent of the parties entitled for life was not necessary to enable the trustees to make a good *selling title. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 383/1 The singularity of the parody has given to such notes a *selling value analogous to current value.

Selling (se·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Sell *v.* + -ing[2].]

1. That readily finds buyers, saleable.

1771 Luckombe *Hist. Print.* 227 Irregular Bodied Letter of the smaller sizes sometimes serves the ends of proprietors of *standing and selling* Copies. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 241 He will find nothing more selling than a carefully selected lot of young stock. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 3/3 International quarrels unfortunately make the most selling 'copy'.

2. That is engaged in selling.

1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xvii. § 4. 116 The authors and leaders of opinion on mercantile questions have always hitherto been of the selling class.

Sellock, sellok, variant forms of Sillock.

Sellondine, Sellor, obs. ff. Celandine, Cellar.

Sellore, variant of Celure *Obs.*

c 1474 *Paston Lett.* III. 406 Item, a sellore, xij d.

Sellour, ? obs. form of Cellar.

1558 in Feuilleiat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 47 One Roome below..the same gate used for A Sellour.

Sellt, sell't, Sc. and north. pa. t. of Sell *v.*

† Se·lly, *a., adv.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **sellic, syllik, seldlik,** 2 **sullic,** 3 **sellic, -lik, sellich(e, (sælliche), seollic(h(e, sillich, sullich,** (4 **sellike**), 3–4 **selli, seli,** (3 **selle**), 4 **celly,** (**celli, solly**), 4–5 **selly,** 4–6 **sely.** [OE. *sellic* (adv. *sellice*), *seldlic,* corresp. to Goth. *sildaleik-s* strange:—OTeut. **seldolīko-*: see Seldom and -ly[1].]

A. *adj.* Strange, marvellous, wonderful.

Beowulf 3038 (Gr.) Ær hi þær gesezan syllicran wiht, wyrm on wonge wiðerræhtes, þær laðne licgean. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxviii. 53 (Gr.) Is þæt sellic ðincg þæt hi ne wundriað, hu [etc.]. *c* 1205 Lay. 6438 Wnder þon hær com tidinde..þat wes icumen of þær sæ a deor swiðe sellich [*c* 1275 sullich]. *Ibid.* 7328 Sillich [*c* 1275 seollich] us þuncheð Cezar. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 466 Sella..har tubal, a sellic smið. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26010 And it agh be sa selle wonder Als þof his hert him brest in sunder. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 248 Herkneth nou a selli tiding! 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1439 Þenne þay beten on þe bushez, &..On þe sellokest swyn swenged out þere. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15171 Þat estre Þat we on Englische calle Roucestre; Byforn hit hadde a name selly In Breton, Dorciberni. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 513 For now at erste shul ye here So selly an avisioun, That Isaye..Ne mette swich a dreem as this! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8713 The sorow þat ho suffert were solly to here. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3513 Of tham this was a selly case, That nowther wist what other wase.

B. *adv.* Wonderfully, marvellously, strangely.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 149 (Gr.) Næfre hie ðæs syllice bleoum breȝdað æfter bancofan federhoman onfoð. *Ibid.* 269 Se fuzel..singgeð syllice. *c* 1205 Lay. 20179 Þat he com to Eouerwic riden swiðe sellic [*c* 1275 sellich]. *Ibid.* 30579 He igrap a nail sax selliche kene and wel iwhæt. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1315 Sellik ðu art on werlde cumen, Sellic ðu salt ben heðen numen. *a* 1290 *Pains of Hell* (MS. Digby 86) 191 For fendes hem stondeþ bi And pineþ hem swiþe selli. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2271 Þis tour was selli mad vpright, Fiue thusand steppes it had on hight. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 72 This womane yode wit chylde full lange, And tholed paynes sely strang. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 94 He lette sle for his sake selli mony children. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3387 Hys brodyr..Was sely seke and sore vnsounde. *Ibid.* 3482 That shall thou rew sely sore.

C. *sb.* Marvel, wonder; something wonderful. Phrase, *to have selly.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 181 in *Lamb. Hom.* 171 Nis na sullic [*v.rr.* sellic, sellich, seollich] þech hom bo wa and hom bo uneade. *c* 1205 Lay. 18730 Nu ihere ich muche seollic [*c* 1275 sellich]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3260 Ðis bode herde king pharaon And him ðuhte sellic ðer-on. 13.. *Childh. Jesus* 176 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 329 No celly þof þai chaunged chere. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 239 For fele sellyez had þay sen, bot such neuer are. *Ibid.* 475, I haf sen a selly. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Vernon MS.) 104 Þat chirche was of vr ladi, þer-inne was a gret celli [*Laud MS.* 108 selly], an ymage of hire sone. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5153 All the souerayns hade selly..Of priam, the price Kyng, þat prudly hade saide. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2551 He sall vs sett on a-saute & surely encounbre If þai were sary & so na selly [*Dubl. MS.* no selly] me thingke.

Hence **† Se·llyly** *adv. Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 963 Þe tweyne yzen, & þe nase, þe naked lyppez, & þose were soure to se, & sellyly blered.

Selly(e, variant forms of Seely *a.*

Selm (sel'm). *dial.* Also 6 **selme,** 9 **sellem.** [Of obscure origin.] A bar of a gate.

1591 *Mem. St. Giles' Durh.* (Surtees) 16 Paid for one selme to the yeate iij*d*. 1893–4 *Northumb. Gloss*, *Selm, Sellem.*

† Se·londyn. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Corrupt form of OF. *celidoine*: see Selidone.] A precious stone.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2723 The keueryng of-bove, is of selondyn; And the pament be-neth, of gold & asure fyne.

Selour(e, selowyr, var. forms of Celure *Obs.*

S'elp. Also 9 **swelp.** [Cf. MHG. *selfstir – so helfe dir.*] Contraction of 'So help', in the oath 'So help me God'. Now only *vulgar,* often in jocularly altered forms.

a 1330 *Otuel* 308 Quaþ roulond, þar he stod on grounde, 'Selpe me gode'. *Ibid.* 879 Ȝef ani sarazin wiþ eie, Comeþ to lette me of mi weie, Selp me god & þis day, He sschal abugge, ȝef ich may. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Dead Drummer* xlii, His jaw-work would never, I'm sure, s'elp me Bob, Have come for to go for to do sich a job. 1888 Kipling *Soldiers Three, In Matter of a Private,* Slane knelt down and murmured: 'S'elp me, I believe 'e's dead'.

† Selrife, *a. Obs. Sc.* [f. Sell *v.* + Rife *a.* Cf. mod.Sc. *salerife* in the same sense (Jam.).] That can be sold, marketable.

1517–42 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 644/2 Yeirlie confluence of our..subditis with merchandice and selrife gudis at the toun.

Selt, pa. t. of Salt *v.*[1]

Selt, Sc. and north. pa. t. and pa. pple. of Sell *v.*

† Selth. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **sælþ,** 2 **sielþ,** 2–3 **selðe,** 2–4 **selþ,** 3 **sealþe, selhðe, selðhe, se-**

lehðe, seleȝehðe, seluhðe, *Ormin* seollþe, sellþe, 3–4 selthe, 4–5 selth. [OE. *sælþ* str. fem. = OS. *sâlda*, OHG. *sâlida*, ON. *sæld*:—OTeut. **sēlipā*, f. **sēli-* good, happy: see SELE *sb.*] Prosperity, good fortune, happiness.

In OE. chiefly *plural*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* x, Ic nu hæbbe ongiten þæt þa mine sælþa & seo orsorgnes ðe ic ær wende þæt ȝesælþa beon sceoldan nane sælþa ne sint. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Of wam we alle and us sielþe habbeð. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2823 Þin seollþe iss all unnseȝȝenndlic. *c* 1205 LAY. 32059 Selehðe him wes ȝiueðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 354 Vor þis is þe meste seluhðe on eorðe hwose mei, uor Godes luue, habben scheome & teone. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM i. 394 Þe bisschop þese wordes seþ, And beþ wordes of selþe. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* xx. 50 Euery gladnesse ys endet wyth sorowe, & euery selth hath wnselth at þe end.

† **Se·lthelike,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. SELTH(E + -LIKE.] Successfully, prosperously.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1372 'Louerd god', quað he mildelike, 'min erdne ðu forðe selðhelike'.

Seltron, variant of SHELTRON.

Seltzer (se·ltzəɹ). Also 8 selters, 9 selzer. [Alteration of G. *Selterser*, f. *Selters*, the name of a village in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. Cf. F. *seltz, selz.*] (In full *seltzer-water.*) An effervescent mineral water obtained near Nieder-Selters, containing sodium chloride and small quantities of sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonates. Also an artificial mineral water of similar composition.

1741 POTT in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 618 To drink the Selters Water, and keep to a cooling Regimen. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patrick's Day* I. i, Then she was such a hand at making foreign waters!—for Seltzer, Pyrmont, Islington, or Chalybeate, she never had her equal. 1784 CULLEN tr. *Bergman's Phys. & Chem. Ess.* I. 242 Seltzer water..excites upon the tongue a taste gently salt, and mildly alkaline. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* xix, Neither soda-water, however, nor seltzer-water..inspired me with courage to look Sir Robert in the face. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* I. ix, 277 A great gulp of brandy and seltzer.

Seltzogene (se·ltsŏdʒēn). [a. F. *sel(t)zogène*, f. *seltz, selz* (see prec.) + *-gène*: see -GEN.] An apparatus for the production of artificial Seltzer and other mineral and aerated waters.

1860 *Chamb. Encycl.* I. 55/1 Carbonic acid water..prepared in the apparatus known as the gazogène or seltzogène. 1868 W. S. GILBERT *Bab Ball., Capt. Reece* 18 Did they with thirst in summer burn? Lo, seltzogenes at every turn. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 537 My seltzogene cost only 14*s.* 6*d.*

Selure, var. CELURE *Obs.*; obs. f. SILVER.

‖ **Selva** (se·lvă). *Physical Geog.* Also erron. **silva.** [Sp. and Pg.:—L. *silva* wood.] A tract of densely wooded country lying in the basin of the river Amazon. Usually *pl.*

1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Phys. Geog.* ix. (ed. 2) 177 The Silvas of the river of the Amazons, lying in the centre of the continent, form the second division of the South American low lands. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 175 Next we come to the great wood-covered plains known as the Selvas of the Amazons. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* I. xi. (1872) 109 The selvas or woody plains of the Amazon.

Selvage, selvedge (se·lvēdʒ), *sb.* Forms: [? 5 *corruptly* sultviche], 6 silvadge, 6–7 silvage, selvege, 7 selvedg, self edge, 7–9 selvidge, selfedge, self-edge, 8–9 salvage, 5– selvage, 7– selvedge. [Apparently f. SELF + EDGE *sb.*, after the equivalent early mod.Du. *selfegghe* (Kilian), now *selfegge* = LG. *sulfegge.* Cf. the Du. synonyms cited by Kilian, *selfkant*, now *zelfkant* (*kant* = border), *selfende*, now *zelfeinde* (*einde* end) = G. *selbende*, by popular etymology *salband.*]

1. The edge of a piece of woven material finished in such a manner as to prevent the ravelling out of the weft. Also, a narrow strip or list at the edge of a web of cloth, which is not finished like the rest of the cloth, being intended to be cut off or covered by the seam when the material is made up.

c 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* 657 in *Babees Bk.*, The ewerer schal hele his lordes borde With dowbull napere at on bare worde, The seluage to the lordes syde withe wine. 1537 BIBLE (Matthew's) *Exod.* xxvi. 4 Then shalt thou make loupes of Jacyncte coloure, a longe by the edge of the one curtayne euen in the seluege of the couplinge courtayne. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 44/1 Nether must they [*sc.* bandages] have any silvages. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 9 The two edges or silvages. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clear Starching*, The two Selvages put together, then the Ends together, and wash it the Way the Selvage goes, to prevent the Fraying. 1878 BARLOW *Weaving* 198 The application of gauze to the formation of selvages may now be readily understood. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 466/1 These prongs come in contact with the weft thread between the selvedge of the web and the shuttle box.

fig. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 282 Now when wee thus let slip these heavenly Thred Lines, that should bee the Selvedge, to bound in all our Worke, wee fall to tangling, tying, and knitting. 1864 *Spectator* 27 Feb. 244/2 Almost everything is left with what seamstresses call raw selvidges,—some loose threads just sticking out that the reader feels inclined to lay hold of and pull away.

b. *transf.* A marginal tract, border, edge.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. ii. 34 Thus though for his disobedience forbidden the entrance of the land of Canaan, yet he came to the selvedge or out-skirt thereof. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoici* 149 It should not have been thrust out upon the selvage and border of time. 1698 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 321 The Seed..of a brown Colour, and hem'd about with a rusty colour'd List or Selvedge. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iv. 59 This narrow interspace, this marge, This list and selvage of a glorious time. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. (1857) 292 The population..now exists as a miserable selvedge. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xi, I..threaded through the midst of it [the wood], and returned to the west selvage.

c. *Tin-plating* = LIST *sb.*[3] 7 d.

1834 [see LIST *sb.*[3] 7 d].

d. A waste strip on either side of a piece of wall-paper.

1901 BLACK *Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 40 The handy man first cuts the salvage from all his paper on the same side, and then cuts his paper into lengths. 1904 SIR A. GEIKIE *Scott. Remin.* xi. 295 The paper had been stuck on the walls just as it came, without the selvages being cut off.

† **2.** The selvages of cloth cut off for use as a bandage. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 102/2 Take two peeces of silvadge, and..tye him therwith above his knees as stiffely as is possible.

3. An ornamental border or edging. ? *Obs.*

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (ROXB.) 467 Item, for xxiiij. ellys of sultviche to the same coverlett, the elne iiij.d. summa viij.s. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 16 As fresch Aurora.., Ischit of hir safron bed..In crammysin cled and granit violat, With sanguyne cape, the selvage purpurat. 1827–35 N. P. WILLIS *David's Grief* 20 The golden selvedge of his robe was heard Sweeping the marble pavement.

4. *Naut.* and *Mil.* = SELVAGEE.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 133 Salvages for Shrowds, worn. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Selvage*, a sort of hank or skein of rope-yarn tied together at several distances. It is used to fasten round any rope, as a shroud or stay, so that a tackle may be hooked in it, to extend the said shroud or stay, which is called setting it up. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 318 A block ..attached to a selvage, answers the same purpose.

5. *Mining.* A thin layer of clayey or earthy matter surrounding a metalliferous vein.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 61 The vein, which has its selvages entire and close. 1897 T. H. HOLLAND in *Rec. Geol. Surv. India* XXX. 18 Each group is represented by microcrystalline and hemicrystalline types occurring either as thin veins, or as selvages to larger masses.

6. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Selvage* (Locksmithing), the edge-plate of a lock through which the bolt shoots.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *selvage-thread*; **selvage-motion,** ? the motion of a shuttle in forming a selvage; **selvage-protector** (see quot.); **selvage-strop** (sense 4); **selvage-way** *adv.*, in a direction parallel to the selvage.

1893 J. T. TAYLOR *Cotton Weaving* 98 Another kind of *selvedge motion is that used for producing a plain selvedge on a loom weaving satteens with tappets. 1863 J. WATSON *Weaving* 160 The *selvage protector..to prevent the warp yarn from being broken by the weft shot drawing it too tightly. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 33 Put on the *selvage strop over the parcelling, and hook the single block of the luff tackle to both parts of the selvage. 1863 J. WATSON *Weaving* 161 They allow the pins to fall into position at the selvage, taking hold of the *selvage threads. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 13 Half a yard should be snipped *selvage-way into twelve portions.

Selvage, selvedge (se·lvēdʒ), *v.* [f. SELVAGE *sb.*] *trans.* To form a boundary or edging to.

1704 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* iv. 35 This has no blue above, but selvidg'd with Golden Eye-like Spots. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 37 Where the stream is selvaged with sedges, or the pond edged with shrubby trees. 1849 D. JERROLD *Man of Money* xi, One of the Primrose Places to be found selvaging London. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 180 Where the little grey towns cluster Deep in the hills or selvedging the sea.

Hence **Se·lvaged** *ppl. a.*, **Se·lvaging** *vbl. sb.*

• 1611 COTGR., *Orlement*, a hemming, selvidging. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 150 The outside is divided into five selvaged seams, the inside containing three blackish seeds.

Selvagee (se·lvădʒī). *Naut.* and *Mil.* Also 8–9 salvagee, 9 silvagee. [app. f. SELVAGE *sb.* (sense 5).] (See quot. 1867.)

1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expos., Salvagees* are made with three flat Strands breeded, or by a small Turn put into several Rope Yarns cut into proper Lengths. 1800 J. MITCHELL *Cursory Observ. Modes Manuf. Cables* Pref., Selvagee..is generally pronounced by seamen Salvagee. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Selvagee*, a strong and pliant hank, or untwisted skein of rope-yarn marled together, and used as a strap to fasten round a shroud or stay, or slings to which to hook a tackle to hoist in any heavy articles. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 392 Selvagees are used for slinging projectiles of the abovementioned natures [i.e. of R.M.L. guns, 9-in. to 12-in., of 25 tons] when loading.

b. *attrib.*

1860 ALSTON *Seamanship* 193 A *Selvagee Strop is made of spun-yarn, or small rope, according to the size required, waiped off, and marled down. 1904 in *Dixon Kemp's Yacht & Boat Sailing* (ed. 10). 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 46 The pendant, having two *selvagee tails, is secured to the bight. 1799 *Specif. J. Mitchell's Patent* No. 2333. 3 *Selvagee twists are of two sorts. 1843 A. SMITH in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXIV. 164 *Selvagee wire ropes are made of wires laid parallel and without twist.

Selve, obs. form of SALVE *sb.*[1] *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3588.

Selvyt (se·lvit). [An arbitrary name.] A kind of duster or polishing cloth.

1892 *Patent Specif.* No. 21,399. 1898 *Cycling* 76 Plating is best cleaned of rust by hard rubbing with paraffin and polished with chamois leather or Selvyt.

Sely, Selybube: see SEELY, SILLABUB.

Selydoyne, variant of CELIDONY[1].

Selye, obs. form of SEELY.

† **Se·lyer.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *celier* (mod.F. *cellier*) :—L. *cellārium* receptacle for food: see CELLAR.] A storehouse, larder. In quot. *fig.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 346/2 The holy bodyes were the selyers of god temple of Jhesu crist.

Selyng(e, obs. ff. CEILING, SEALING *vbl.*

Sem, obs. form of SEAM, SEEM.

Semantic (sīmæ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *σημαντικ-ός* significant, f. *σημαίνειν* to show, signify. Cf. F. *sémantique.*] **A.** *adj.*

† **1.** Relating to signs of the weather. *Obs.*

1665 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* v. § 1 (ed. 2) 300 'Twere easie to shew how much this Semantick Philosophy..was studied.

2. Relating to signification or meaning.

1895 BLOOMFIELD in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XVI. 412 The semantic value of the older reduplications.

B. *sb. pl.* = SEMASIOLOGY.

1900 MRS. H. CUST (*title*) Semantics: Studies in the Science of Meaning. [tr. M. Bréal *Essai de Sémantique.*] 1901 *Athenæum* 13 July, As applied to language, psychology is not easily distinguishable from semantics or semasiology.

Semaphore (se·măfōəɹ), *sb.* [f. Gr. *σῆμα* sign, signal + -PHORE. Cf. F. *sémaphore* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] An apparatus for making signals, consisting of an upright post with one or more arms moving in a vertical plane.

Orig. used for transmitting telegraphic messages; = TELEGRAPH *sb.* 1. Now used on railways and at sea.

1816 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 85/2 The improved Semaphore has been erected on the top of the Admiralty. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 33 In a straight line towards Worplesdon semaphore. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 238/1 The semaphore has been almost universally adopted for fixed signalling on railways.

b. *attrib.*, as *semaphore house, lamp.* Also, in recent use, applied to a special form of flag-signalling.

1821 *Lond. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 787/1 Building a Semaphore House at each of the following places. 1855 D. K. CLARK *Railway Mach.* 327/1 The semaphore lamps are lighted, to give signals, at night, by white, green, and red lights as required. 1904 *Army Signalling Regul.* 25 Semaphore alphabet. *Ibid.* 32 Semaphore drill.

Hence **Se·maphore** *v.* (*trans.* and *intr.*), to signal by semaphore.

1893 *Daily News* 3 July 5/6 The Commander-in-Chief semaphored to me to know 'what I was waiting for?' 1893 *Times* 30 Dec. 9/6 To semaphore to the Commander-in-Chief his doubt as to the signal.

Semaphore·tic, *a. Math.* Suggested as a var. of SIGNALETIC (where see quot. 1853).

Semaphoric (semăfo·rik), *a.* [f. SEMAPHORE *sb.* + -IC. Cf. F. *sémaphorique.*] Relating to, of the nature of, a semaphore.

1808 COCHRANE in *Naval Chron.* XXI. 73 The newly constructed Semaphoric telegraphs..have been blown up. *a* 1872 B. HARTE *Waiting for Ship* Wks. (Hotten) 415 Near this place formerly arose a great semaphoric telegraph with its gaunt arms tossed up against the horizon.

Hence **Semapho·rical** *a.* = SEMAPHORIC (Ogilvie Suppl. 1855); **Semapho·rically** *adv.* (Webster, 1847). Also **Sema·phorist,** one who has charge of a semaphore (Ogilvie, 1882).

† **Sema·r.** *Obs.* Also **semmar, -er, semeare, samare.** [var. of SIMAR.] A loose coat or mantle worn by women, *c* 1670–80.

1673 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. 384 A semmar for my wife. 1674 T. DUFFETT *Span. Rogue* Prol., Here's many a Spark, I fear, That has been lewdly Chous'd in fine Semar. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 19/1 A Semeare ..is a kind of loose Garment.., and was a great fashion for Women about the Year 1676, some call them Mantua's. *Ibid.* 95/2 A Semmer, or Semare.

Semasiology (sīmē·ɪsi,ɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *σημασί-α* signification, meaning + -LOGY.] That branch of philology which deals with the meanings of words, sense-development, and the like.

1877 R. MARTINEAU tr. *Goldziher's Mythol. Hebrews* iii. 43 Some phenomena in the semasiology of Arabic words. 1884 *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 395/1 Philology is now advancing towards a new branch having intimate relations with psychology, the so-called semasiology of Abel and others.

Hence **Semasiolo·gical** *a.*, belonging to semasiology; **Semasiolo·gically** *adv.* Also **Semasio·logist,** one who studies semasiology.

1889 F. HAVERFIELD in *Academy* 7 Dec. 374/2 It is phonetically quite possible that..*aestimo* is connected with *αἰσθάνομαι*, but semasiologically (as the phrase now is) it is improbable. 1890 *Athenæum* 4 Oct. 450/1 Semasiological solecism. 1899 *Ibid.* 5 Aug. 185/3 The semasiologist..has to trace the vicissitudes which the history of forms, words, and phrases presents with respect to signification.

Semat, obs. form of SEMMIT *Sc.*, under-vest.

Sematic (sīmæ·tik), *a. Biol.* [f. Gr. *σημαr-, σῆμα* sign + -IC.] Of mimetic colours: Serving for signal or warning.

1890 POULTON *Colours of Animals* xvii. 336 Sematic or Warning and Signalling Colours.

Sematography (sīmătǫ·grăfi). [f. Gr. *σημαr-, σῆμα* sign + -GRAPHY.] The use of signs or symbols (instead of letters) in writing. So **Sematogra·phic** *a.*, of or pertaining to sematography.

1902 F. W. G. FOAT in *Jrnl. Hellen. Stud.* XXII. 135 (*title*) Sematography of the Greek Papyri. *Ibid.* 144 The sematographic condensation of the ordinary cursive letters. *Ibid.* 154 Perhaps the most striking feature of the sematography of the Roman period is the prominence of that sign or mark.

Sematology (sĭ-, semătɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. σηματ-, σῆμα sign + -LOGY.]

1. Used by Smart for: The doctrine of the use of 'signs' (esp. words) in relation to thought and knowledge.

1831 [SMART] *Outline of Sematology* 1 If we might call the whole body of instruction which acquaints us with τὰ φυσικά by the name *Physicology*, and that which teaches τὰ πρακτικά by the name *Practicology*,—all instruction for the use of τὰ σήματα, or the signs of our knowledge, might be called *Sematology*. 1839 SMART *Way out* 40 Sematology, or the doctrine of the relation of lingual signs to thought.

2. = SEMASIOLOGY.

1880 SAYCE *Sci. Lang.* I. (*Contents-table*) Chapter IV. The Physiology and Semasiology of Speech (Phonology and Sematology). *Ibid.* iv. 336 But by its very nature a science of meanings, sematology, as it has been named, can never have the same certitude, the same exactness, as a science of sounds. 1884 J. A. H. MURRAY in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1882–4, 511 The writing of the Morphology, and of the Sematology, must go hand in hand.

Sembel: see SEMBLE *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Sembelande, -ant, etc.: see SEMBLANT.

Semblable (se·mblăb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 5 semlable, (semalable), sembleabil, semblabyll, 6 -yl, -il, -ell, sembleable, simblable. See also SEMNABLE, SIMILABLE. [a. F. *semblable* (13th c.), f. *sembler* to seem, appear: see SEMBLE *v.* and -ABLE. Cf. SEEMABLE.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Like, similar. Const. *to*. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. v. (1868) 48 3e men þat ben semblable to god by 3oure resonable þoust. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 98, I finde hem all so semblable that I can not knowe one from the other. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 17 If so be my discredit, and want of honestie, had been equal or semblable to theirs. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 72 It is a wonderfull thing to see the semblable Coherence of his mens spirits, and his. 1609 G. BENSON *Serm.* 7 May 60 Semblable vnto Ephraim are many, who know too much and too little. 1658 OSBORNE *Tradit. Mem. Jas. I*, § 17. 55 He owning a Countenance not in the least regard semblable to any my eyes ever met with. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 125 God who has made Light to move for thousands of Miles in an instant, by a streight Line, may make it move a semblable space through a Circle, if the use of the World requires it. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 214 Semblable to this is the story of the mad waggery, by which [etc.].

†b. Resembling something already mentioned or implied; the like, such-like. Also *the semblable, such semblable*. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 256, I seye the same, or elles thing semblable. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* x. (1530) 11 These and such semblable things. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 50 b, To yelde to his lorde yerely at suche a feaste a horse, or a hauke, or such thynge semblable. 1571 FORTESCUE *Forest* 164 b, The fallyng evill also with others many the semblable and like infirmities. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iv. 3 That and thousands more Of semblable import. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXXVIII. 151 As is the custom in semblable occasions.

†c. *In semblable manner, wise, sort*, in like manner; *semblablewise*, likewise. Also *in semblable case(s, in case(s semblable*. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 63 And riht so in semblable cas This vice hath ek his officers Among these othre seculers. *c* 1410 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 157 And thus in semblable wise The eirthe did him self disgise. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 7 As thei have doon..in cases semblable. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* iv. 14–16 And in semblable wyse vnto this, there is a lyke procedyng in the ordre of godlinesse. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 10 The heavenly soule of man..semblablewise, doth feele..the ill affected crasis of the body. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 79 We may therefore Call vnto Holy Saints as well, and in semblable sort.

†2. Corresponding, proportional, accordant, suitable. *Obs.*

1513 *Life Hen. V* (1911) 19 And that hath bin..the vtter impouerishinge and vndooeinge not of a fewe men wᵗʰin this Realme, wᶜʰ haue not bin able to make semblable intercessors and aduocates to theire Prince. *Ibid.* 145 The Kinge continewed by treatie trustinge to finde the way of peace, wᶜʰ was semblable enoughe had not the Dolphine [etc.]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 52 Their..legges [were] of a great growth, not semblable to their age, being but sixe and thirty dayes old. 1681 WITTIE *Surv. Heav.* 44 Whether it be not most suitable..to the Wisdom, and Power of God .., and semblable to the plain course of his Providence. 1817 PENNIE *Roy. Ministr.* II. 504 But who can paint In language semblable, the blissful scene.

†b. Seemly, becoming. *Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lx. 188 Neither could Monarchy, Aristocracy, nor Democracy, attaine any semblable condition in any place so long as the Church held its designe apart.

3. Apparent, seeming, not real. †Of treason: Presumptive, constructive. *rare*.

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 264 Imitation implies three things: 1 *Factum*, semblable, or rather reall acting of what we pretend to imitate. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 244 Here is no actuall, but an appearing and semblable concurrence. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 124 That there shall be no semblable Treasons made by presumptions or straines of wit, but those Treasons specified there. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Semblable*, seeming, likely or probable. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* (1894) 122 What is gained..by supposing.. the miracle was only semblable, not real?

†4. *quasi-adv.* = SEMBLABLY *adv.* *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 54 For to make semblable [orig. *semblablement*] his aunsuers duryng the syx monethes of the somer. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 817 Semblable my Cosin the Erle of Richmonde,..will surely attempt..to pierce me on the other syde.

B. *sb.*

†1. *absol.* and quasi-*sb.* (occas. pl. *semblables*): Something that is like or similar. *The semblable* = the like (see LIKE C. 3); as, *to do the semblable* (= F. *faire le semblable*). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6759 In al this caas, and in semblables, If that ther ben mo resonables, He may begge, as I telle you here. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 115 He that doeth shewe loue and curtoisie ought to be thankyd by semblable. 1521 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 283 Who..herin geueth vnto you herty thanks, like as I do the semblable. 1528 *Instruct. P. Vannes* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. II. Rec. 48 Studying how they may acquite this your Ingratitude..with the semblable. 1560 in J. Scott *Berwick-upon-Tweed* (1888) 448 Yf any soldiers of the garrison be appointed to keep scourage or any such semblables as their course shall come about. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* IV. vi. § 4. 343 Long before their time, Clodius..practised the semblable in pearles of great price.

†2. With qualifying possessive: (One's) like, (one's) fellow. (So F. *son semblable*.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4855 For he shulde setten al his wil To geten a likly thing him til, And to sustene, if he might, And kepe forth, by kindes right, His owne lyknesse and semblable. ? *a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merch.* 83 Vnto his semblable thus euery thyng can drawe. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 6 b, Every natural complexion delyteth in his semblable. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 124 (1604 Qo.) To make true dixion of him, his semblable is his mirrour. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 22 His semblable, yea himselfe Timon disdaines.

†3. A similitude or parable. *Obs.*

1547 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* I. iv. (1550) A vj, Parrables, Semblables & examples, (though differing in sumwhat) drawe al to one ende.

†**Se·mblableness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SEMBLABLE *a.* + -NESS.] Likeness; congruity.

c 1550 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. XI. 30 For doo but conferre thys Masse of Mans makyng, wyth the Supper of Christs Institution; and see that sembleablenes ys betwene them. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 95 This Congruity or semblableness of our Actions and Affections one towards another with God's Favour and Mercy towards us.

Semblably (se·mblăbli), *adv.* Also 5 semlably, sem(e)blabilly, semblabelie, (5–7 -blaby), 6 -blabillie, -blablye, 6–7 -blablie, (7 -bably). [f. SEMBLABLE *a.* + -LY[2].]

†1. In like manner, similarly. *Obs.*

1420 HEN. V in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) IX. 907/1 Th' Accorde..was there Sworne by both the sayde Commissaires, yn name of our foresaid Fader; And semblably by Us in oure owne Name. 1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 34 That all other shall take fearfull example by hym, semblably to offende hereafter. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen.* IV, v. iii. 21 A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt, Semblably furnished like the king himselfe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII. xxiii. II. 133 Semblably, good showres doe breed Silphium. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* I. 167 The Idolatious Tabernacle was called the Tabernacle of Moloch *i.e.* the King: Semblably the Mosaick Tabernacle was..held to be the Palace..of the Highest King, *i.e.* God.

2. Seemingly, apparently, speciously. *rare*.

1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* I. x. 635 Martin saw through his semblably orthodox language.

Semblance (se·mblăns). Also 4–6 -aunce, (5 sembal-, sembelaunce, 6 sembleaunce). [a. F. *semblance*, f. *semblant*: see SEMBLANT. Cf. Sp. *semblanza*, It. *sembianza*.]

†1. The fact of appearing to view. *In semblance*, apparent, visible, to be seen. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21638 Sin first þe werld was wroght, Meracles o þe cros might Has ben in semblance and in sight.

2. The appearance or outward aspect of a person or thing.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 425 Ful lyk to hir was that image, That maked was lyk hir semblaunce. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4098 A burly best..Of sembalaunce as a see-bule. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 40 b, They jugged him with his mayntene and semblaunce to be a moche noble knight. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 200 Be you the Souldier, for you likest are For manly semblance, and small skill in warre. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 162 A timely-parted Ghost, Of ashy semblance. 1631 MILTON *Sonn.* 'ii. 5 Perhaps my semblance might deceive the truth, That I to manhood am arriv'd so near. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrippina* 120 By Juno, It bears a noble semblance. On this base my great revenge shall rise. 1806 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immortality* 108 Thou whose exterior semblance doth belie Thy Soul's immensity. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 417 It may be the vulgar part of human nature which busies itself with the semblance and doings of living sovereigns.

b. The form, likeness or image *of* a person or thing, considered in regard to another that is similar. Chiefly in phrases, as *to the semblance of*; *to have* or *take the semblance of*; *in (the) semblance of*, in likeness of, so as to resemble; †*of one's semblance*, resembling him.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. (1868) 142 Þe þinges þat he haþ maked in to hys semblaunce [L. *in sui similitudinem*]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 285 And in semblaunce [*v. r.* semblaunt] of a serpent sat on þe appeltre. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 80 And sodenly was sente doune the hooly ghoost in semblaunce of fyry tonges. *c* 1450 *Merlin* v. 91 He hadde take the semblaunce of a moche olde man. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 245 This childe had hooly the veray semblance and liknes of kynge Iupiter. 1513 *Life Hen. V* (1911) 37 Whereby the water gathered and arised..to the semblaunce of a little sea. *Ibid.* 65 Smale children apparrelled in the semblance of Angels. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 11 A fault done first in the forme of a beast..and then another fault in the semblance of a Fowle. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man of World* II. v. (1823) 471 To assume her semblance, is a tribute which vice must often pay to virtue. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 277 'T was said that She all shapes could wear; And oftentimes before him stood, ..In semblance of a lady fair. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xvi. (1875) 218 And now the lake narrowed to the semblance of a tranquil river.

3. A person's appearance or demeanour, expressive of his thoughts, feelings, etc., or feigned in order to hide them. (Cf. SEMBLANT *sb.* 1 b, c, d.)

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5192 Bot lat þi semblance be sadd quen þou þi saȝe ȝildis. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 21 What is fayre semblaunce, with thought & hevynes? Forsothe nought elles but cloked folysshness! 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 124 Weele haue a swashing and a marshall outside, As manie other mannish cowards haue, That doe outface it with their semblances. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* i. 4 He was neuer of the mind or semblance, to be couetous towards his subiects, whiles he was bountifull to himselfe. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, Prov.* xi. 9 A dissembling friend with faire and false words and semblances draweth his neighbour into some dangerous inconvenience. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 77 Him, gath'ring round, the haughty Suitors greet With semblance fair, but inward deep deceit. 1805–6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* IV. 78 Four mighty spirits toward us bend their steps, Of semblance neither sorrowful nor glad.

†b. Phr. *To make* or *show* (a specified) *semblance*. (Cf. SEMBLANT *sb.* 3 a, b, f.) *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 421 ȝif þe Grees..comeþ þeder, þe bryddes makeþ hem good semblaunce [*MS. a* semblaunt]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 161 What chere or what sembelaunce that men make vnto suche women in thaire presence. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 778 Of truth the Protectour and the Duke of Buckingham made very good sembleaunce vnto the Lord Hastinge's and kept him much in their company. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vii. 44 He.. humble homage did vnto him make, Midst sorrow shewing ioyous semblance for his sake.

4. An appearance or outward seeming *of* (something which is not actually there or of which the reality is different from its appearance).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 117 With patches, colours, and with formes being fetcht From glist'ring semblances of piety. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 39 They had the appearance of a good body of men, there being all the semblance of great bodies behind on the other side of the *hill*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 529 With high words, that bore Semblance of worth not substance. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xi. 96 Where the parent is not prepared to grant a real and *bona fide* equality..he should avoid the semblance of it. 1799 HT. LEE *Canterb. T., Frenchm. T.* (ed. 2) I. 288 [She] was not duped by this semblance of tranquillity. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Books & Reading*, To reach down a well-bound semblance of a volume. 1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 298 Carstairs was forced to content himself with the substance of power, and to leave the semblance to others. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. xiii, On the door..appeared the semblance of a brass-plate. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. i. 21 Any thing which bore even the semblance of wealth was an irresistible excitement to their cupidity. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 89 In many cases oiled linen cloth served to admit a feeble semblance of light.

b. An apparition or vision (*of* a person, etc.).

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of Armes* III. i. 168 Appiered byfore me the semblaunce of a creature hauyng the fourme of a stately man. *a* 1717 FENTON *Odyss.* XI. *in Milton's Style* Poems 125, I last the visionary Semblance view'd Of Hercules, a shadowy Form; for He The real Son of Jove, in Heav'ns high Court Abides. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. XXVIII, And her semblance oft will seem, Mingling in a champion's dream, Of her weary lot to 'plain, And crave his aid to burst her chain. 1870 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Epic of Women* 202, I saw Him some time by the flickering light, As the one in my dream who was playing my part; Till his semblance grew dim and was gone from my sight.

c. With negative (or equivalent): Even the appearance, the bare appearance.

1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* P 29 When the Protector wished to put his own brother to death, without even the semblance of a trial. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Rewards & Punishm.* vii. (1853) 320 Where is the semblance of proof that Christ visited disembodied spirits of the wicked? 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 524 The fall of Strafford had put an end to all semblance of rule.

d. *In semblance*, in seeming, in appearance (only).

1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* v. (1866) 78 So was his government Roman in semblance rather than in fact.

e. In generalized sense and quasi-personification.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. (1840) 44 It is the heyday of Imposture; of Semblance recognising itself and getting itself recognised, for Substance. 1840 — *Heroes* vi. (1841) 382 The..return of mankind to Reality and Fact, now that they were perishing of Semblance and Sham.

5. A person or thing that resembles another; a likeness, image, or copy *of*.

1513 *Life Hen. V* (1911) 143 Maruelouslie imbordered wᵗʰ signes and semblances of Lillies and of Roses. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1246 No more then waxe shall be accounted euill, Wherein is stampt the semblance of a Deuill. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 88 John Rous, the antiquary of Warwickshire, who drew his own portrait and other semblances. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 155 The painting long in that sweet mansion drew Regards its living semblance little knew. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. xi. § 4 The fact of our deriving constant pleasure from whatever is a type or semblance of divine attributes.

6. The fact or quality of being like something; likeness, resemblance.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 236 There is suche affinitie and semblaunce in the matter, that we could not doe amisse to ioyne them all together. 1648–99 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* iii. 67 The Reins were cloath'd in whitest silk, to hold Some 'semblance to the Hand that them controll'd. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 122, I thought no body had been like me, but I see there was some Semblance 'twixt this good Man and I. *a* 1864 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* (1866) I. iv. 92 Construct our skeleton as we best may, and..give it..some semblance

to the remains of an organic creature. 1900 J. G. CAMPBELL *Superstit. Highl.* 78 The student..will recognize in them a semblance to the Fairy tales of the North of Ireland.

† **7.** Likelihood, probability. *Obs.*

1548 GESTE *Agst. Pr. Masse* F iv, It is expressely wrytten ..(say our catholiques) *that* they sacrificed to thee Lorde. Therfore by al sembleaunce they sacrificed his body and bloud. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxi. (1739) 189 Yet some semblance there is, that it was yet more ancient.

8. Phr. *To make semblance*: to make an appearance or pretence. Const. *of* (something, doing something); also with clause introduced by *that, as if, as though*; also with inf. (Cf. SEMBLANT *sb.* 3 c, d.)

c 1450 *Merlin* ii. 39 He that shewed yow that, made yow semblance that ye sholde be deed for me. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 24 He should make a semblance as though he would remayne there in hostage. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i. Wks. 1856 I. 132 They all make semblance of loathing Piero. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 813 A souldior..making semblance to deliver unto him the keies of the Castle. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. 224 His words make semblance as if hee were magnanimously exercising himself. 1670 — *Hist. Eng.* II. 51 Who, by his Father banish'd,..made semblance of marching toward Britain. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 213 Did she, or did she not, ever make a semblance of surrendering it?

† **Se·mblant,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 samblant, 3–5 semblaund, 3–6 semblond, -blaunt, 4 sembelande, -aund, -aunt, semblont, 4–5 semblaunde, 5 sembelant, -blande, 5–6 -blaunte, 6 -blante, 3–7 semblant; also 4 semelant, 4–5 semlaunt, -land(e, 4–6 semlant, 5 semeland(e, -awnt, seemlaunte, seymland, semlante. Also SEMENAUNT. [a. F. *semblant* (11th c.), sb. use of pr. pple. of *sembler* SEMBLE *v.*

The corresponding forms in the other Rom. langs. (see SEMBLANT *a.*) are likewise used subst.]

1. A person's outward aspect or appearance.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Salue me mine wunden þat hit ne sem..o mi samblant þat ich derf drehe. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 322/799 Þe eisene stareinde, And þe mouth of foul semblaunt. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3985 Þer come in tuelf olde men wiþ euene pas þere, Men of wel vair semblant. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5537 (Kölbing) Alle his barouns him seyd, ywis. It sembled men of gret priis, Her semblaunt hem bar witnisse. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4019 By hir semlante he thought it shuld be she. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 936 His foule semblaunt All displeasaunte. 1594 R. C[AREW] *Godfrey* (1881) 109 And with a semblant braue and nobellest, (As lightning wonts) he in his armour shines. 1595 SOUTHWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 118 In springing locks lay crouched hoary wit, In semblant young, a grave and ancient port.

b. esp. as betokening the thoughts, feelings, mood, disposition, etc.: Demeanour, air, look, expression.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 Nis hare nan þe ne..gulteð ilome, oðer ifol semblant oder in vuel dede. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3464 Kyng Richard..Abouten hym gan loke ful yerne With wrathful semblaunt and eyen sterne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 275 Socrates..drank venym wiþ stedfast semblaunt [L. *constanti vultu*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 253 And thei hire sihe of glad semblant, Al full of merthes and of bordes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 211 With seymland full sory, wryngand both my handis ffor drede. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xi. (1880) II. 277 Pacience is a noble vertue,..retayninge all wayes glad semblaunt in aduersitie and doloure. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 31 Therein sate an amiable Dame, That seem'd to be of very sober mood, And in her semblant shewed great womanhood. 1651 *Life Fr. Sarpi* 4 Being in himselfe..of a semblant or meane, alwaies thoughtfull, and rather melancholique then serious.

c. The demeanour or 'countenance' which a person exhibits towards others; *good* or *fair semblant*, favourable countenance, favour. Also, a look or glance cast upon another. Cf. 3 b.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6434 He tok sire Conan by þe hond, & on hym low wyþ god semblaunt [*Petyt MS.* faire semblande]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 87 Som wikked men sight þat Berthericus hadde good semblant of meny men [L. *quod Bercaricus a multis esset salutatus*]. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xii. 3 And she, aperceyving this fantasyse in myne herte, gan her semblaunt goodly on me caste. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xvii. 96 He sawe an hondred ladyes and many knyghtes that welcommed hym with fayr semblaunt. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 61 And Ysiphile on that other syde alwaye in her amerouse semblants and regardes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 278 A minde which could cast a carelesse semblant vppon the greatest conflictes of Fortune. 1598 YONG *Diana* 49 Whereupon Doria with a gratious semblant answered her thus againe.

d. With contextual implication that the appearance is deceitful or misleading. Often *false* or *fair semblant* (= F. *faux, beau semblant*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Ant te valse ancre..habbeð efter þe uoxe a simple semblaunt sume cherre, & beoð þauh ful of gile. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 7 The word was lich to the conceite Withoute semblant of deceite. 1401 26 *Pol. Poems* 13/122 The world is like a fals lemman, flayre semblaunt, and moche gyle. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. xlvii. 204 Shortly after the necessity ceased, or the false semblant [L. *simulatio*]. 1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* I. v. 121 In outward semblant they are sheepe, but inwardly they are goates.

e. The face, countenance. (= L. *vultus.*)

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* II. 57 Hy..By-spet hym þat swe[t]e semblant þat heuene and erþe a-lyȝtte [L. *Vultum Dei conspuunt, lumen caeli gratum*]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* (1840) 36 Jhūs wente into heuene to apere to þe semlant of God for us [Heb. IX. 24 *ut appareat nunc vultui Dei pro nobis*]. 1382 — *Luke* XXIV. 5 Whenne thei dredden, and bowiden her semelant [1388 semblaunt, sembland, Vulg. *declinarent vultum*] in to erthe, *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. xii. in *Anglia* VIII. 147/43 In swote of þy semelande þou schalte ete þy mete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 452/1 Semelawnt [*Winch. MS.* Seemlaunte], *vultus.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 329/1 A Semlande (*v.r.* Semblande), *vultus.*

2. *gen.* Appearance, seeming, outward aspect; also, an appearance or show (whether true or false) *of* some quality, etc. Also, something that exists only in appearance or pretence.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 Vnder semblaunt of gode is ofte i-heled sunne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 872 No pompe, no semblant of roialtee. 1554 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 388 So that I dare say that the temples of the cruel barbarous nations have more semblant of religion. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 54 And thousand fancies bett his ydle brayne With their light wings, the sights of semblants vaine. 1591 — *Virg. Gnat* 93 Ne measures all things by the costly rate Of riotise, and semblants outward braue. 1624 *Brief Inform. Palatinate* 42 Counterfeit Embassades sent here and there, vnder false pretexts and semblants.

b. *By semblant*, in appearance or aspect (cf. OF. *par semblant*). Also *in semblant*, in seeming.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 152 And ful of gyle, and felle corage, By semblaunt [F. *par semblant*] was that ilke ymage. *c* 1386 — *Sqr.'s T.* 508 Right so this god of loue, this ypocryte..kepeth in semblant alle hise obseruances That sowneth in to gentillesse of loue. *c* 1400 *Brut* I. 120 He saw a wonder faire ymage, & wel made, & in semblant as it were an Archire. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. xi. 43 As Cupide hingis abowt Eneas hals,..fenȝeand luif full fals, By sembland as he his fader hed bene.

3. To make semblant [= F. *faire semblant*].

a. To have or assume a (specified) expression, look, or demeanour.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 322/797 Ȝwane huy i-seoz heore felawe to torment i-brouȝt, Luþur semblaunt huy makiez boþe, as it ne likede heom nouȝt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 250 Thai ..maid gude semblant for the ficht. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vii. (1883) 141 Allway where he wente he made heuy and tryste semblant. 1561 RANDOLPH *Let. to Cecil* (MS. Cott. Calig. B. 10 lf. 32), It is said..what semblant somever the noble men do make, that they are grieved with their queen's refusal. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 803 Valetta although his mind..was inwardly attainted with exceeding griefe, yet made semblant otherwise. 1624 *Brief Inform. Palatinate* 49 Where yet neuerthelesse was made all manner of faire semblant, and seeming to haue a desire to giue satisfaction.

b. To show a (good or ill) countenance (to any one); to give (a person) a welcome, reception, or entertainment (of a specified character, friendly or unfriendly). Cf. 1 c.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 His eie euer bihalt te ȝif þu makest ei semblaunt, oðer eni luue lates touward unðeauwes. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 41/256 Þe schrewe heom made fair semblaunt, ..Þat huy were for-dronke beie and a-slepe leiȝen sone. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1142 The kyng toke hym by the hande, And made hym glad semelande. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 24 Y praie you..that ye make me never the worse chere..nor that ye make me not the worse semblaunt.

c. To make a show, appearance, or pretence *of*; to appear *to do* or *be* something; to seem likely, threaten, *to do*. (Cf. F. *faire semblant de*). Also occas. without const.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 238 Lordingis, now ȝhe se How ȝon men, throu thar gret pouste, Wald, and thai mycht fulfill thar will, Slay vs, and mak sembland thar-till. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. viii. 224 And therwith al he made a semblaunt to slee hym. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xvi. 171 They..make semblaunt to be moche grete clerkis & experte. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 205 Whan they saw them comynge, they made semblaunt to returne to the cyte a soft pace. 1573 *New Custom* Prol., Making semblant of antiquitie in all that they did. 1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 830 He will make semblant to despise and scorne the hounds. 1629 MAXWELL *Herodian* App. 98 Seeing what was done, could not be vndone, they..made semblant of reioycing, as others did.

d. With clause introduced by *that, as, as if, as though*. Also rarely with obj. + inf.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+389 Iesus made hom semblant as he wald ferrer goo. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 137 Þe wel couaytouse wrechche, þet..makeþ alneway semblont þet he ne heþ naȝt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 570 Þay make semblaunt as bough þay speke of good entencioun. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 25 When Vortiger wiste he was ded, he made semblaunt as he hadde be right wroth. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 45–52 Jesus..made semblaunte as though he would haue passed by them. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. E ij b, Some Oratours..dissemblinge their cunning, made semblant their orations to bee made very simply. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. vii. 15 Making faire semblant, That himselfe was much disquieted.

e. With negative (or its equivalent): Not to let one's thoughts, feelings, etc. appear; to show no sign (*of*); not to seem (or not to seem likely) *to be* or *do* something. (So in Fr., esp. in phr. *ne faire semblant de rien*, to take no notice.)

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 44 (MS. Bodl.) Me þeo þe best luuieð, ham to-beoreð ofte þrin, þah ha na semblant [*MS. Titus* þerof na semblaund] ne makien ine marhen. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 2290 Þurch his bodi þe blod ran; Tirri made no semblaunt of þan. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 467 To smiten made he semblant non, Er otuwel was risen & gon. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xiv. 19 Her suster, that had lost atte the plaie as well as she, made no semblaunt of her losse.., but made as good chere as she hadd wonne. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 65 Whan saturne sawe that his enemyes made no semblant to meue. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 256 Whan Gerard vnderstode the kynge he was ioyfull ther of in his herte, but he made no semblaunt of ioy by cause of the lordes that were there present. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Gloucester* xxii, Yet openly in shewe made he no semblaunt, By worde nor by deed to beare displeasure. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 368 For all that, Moses neither word or countenance made any semblant of liking, or disliking the message.

f. In similar phrases with other vbs., as *to show* or *kithe semblant*; *to give a semblant* (*of*). *To let no semblant be seen*: cf. e.

13.. *Cursor M.* 29067 (Cott. Galba) Bot when ȝe fast, þan sall ȝe schaw Meri sembland with glad chere. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 2214 Al togider þai gun smite; Semblant of loue þai kidde bot lite. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 468 Þa3 Arþer þe hende kyng at hert hade wonder, He let no semblaunt be sene. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 252 The whiche esquyer with his companye came with amyable contenaunce, shewyng no semblaunt but as frendes. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. (1636) 288 Had not five cohorts of the Pompeian horse..given a semblant of flying [orig. *nisi cohortes hostium quinque.. fugae speciem praebuissent*].

4. A likeness or resemblance, an image or portrait (*of*).

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 84/21 Hys semblant he sette my saule with-in. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* lvi. 217 Phylomon..sayde, 'who-so Is this ymage?' They sayden, 'this ys the Semblaunt of the wyse ypocras'. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 12 But he the knight, whose semblaunt he did beare, The true Saint George was wandred far away. 1614 T. WHITE *Martyrd. St. Geo.* D 3, Here's thy clay-frame,—God, doe with it thy pleasure; Here's thine owne semblant by my sinnes abased. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 416 While we lay downe the old man, and take vp the new, there is a semblant of our dying, as well as of our rising againe.

5. By extension from 3 b (where cf. quot. *c* 1290): Entertainment furnished to guests. (For the sense-development cf. CHEER.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7167 He ber þe croune & huld þe deis mid oþer atil al so, & mid gret semblant þe feste huld. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 404 (W.) Thai..maked at ese the messagers, With god semblant, and glade chers. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 131 He..Solased hem with semblaunt & syled fyrre.

Semblant (se·mblănt), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 4, 6 semband, 5 semland, samblant, 6 semblante, 6–9 semblant. [a. OF. *semblant*, pres. pple. of *sembler* SEMBLE *v.*, used as adj. Cf. Sp. *semblante*, It. *sembiante.*]

† **1.** Like, similar. Const. *to. Obs.*

1377 [see SEMBLABLE *a.* 1]. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 240 O comforte of my body,..resemblyng to Iudas machabeus in prowesse, samblant to sampson in strengthe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xii. 130 Bot siclike chancis and semblant [*v.r.* sembland] ennoy Abydis the. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 15 They had..followed after strange and false gods, as semblant to the Heathens. 1612 W. SCLATER *Minister's Portion* 1 In other semblant imployments. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 33 Two youths approach, whose semblant features prove Their blood devolving from the source of Jove. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II. 24 This figure tender grief, like mine, implies, And semblant thoughts, that earthly pomp despise.

† **b.** Of a portrait: Resembling the original.

1714 PRIOR *Ep. Desiring Queen's Picture* 18 That as their Eyes survey The semblant Shade, Men yet unborn may say: Thus Great, thus Gracious look'd Britannia's Queen.

† **2.** That simulates an appearance. *Obs.*

1725 W. HAMILTON *To C'tess Eglinton* 68 in Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.*, And semblant falsehood puts on truth's disguise.

3. Seeming, apparent, counterfeit.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 776 This alliance between Rome and a wide semblant indifference towards all creeds is the most characteristic and portentous sign of the times. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* V. (1841) 284 Thou art not *true*; thou art not extant, only semblant. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* I. ii. 16 A just real union as of brother and brother, not a false and merely semblant one as of slave and master.

Se·mblative, *a. rare.* [f. SEMBLE *v.* + -ATIVE, after SEMBLANT.] Coined by Shaks. (if the text is sound) to mean 'like, resembling', or perh. 'seeming, appearing'. In the later quots.: Seeming; simulating the appearance (*of*).

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 34 Thy small pipe Is as the maidens organ, shrill, and sound, And all is semblative a womans part. 1814 A. BECKET *Genii* i. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 500 Well, young Marcellus, soon shall it be known If thine be actual worth, or merely semblative. 1816 TOWNE *Farmer & Grazier's Guide* 60 The..ague-stricken Appearance which is betrayed in Oxen, when they become Hidebound, is semblative of an autumnal, or intermitting fever.

† **Se·mble,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *semble* :—L. *similis*: see SIMILAR *a.*] Like, similar.

1449 *Verulam MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1906) 4 The seide place without delaye to be abated in semble wyse. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 87 Thanne the quene after kneled tofore her lorde, and besought hym that men shulde do semble iustice to Amon the seneschall. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* VI. iv. 118 b, Also he did in semble wise consecrate the Table. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* I. (1608) 16 A tyrant vile, Of name and deed that bare the semble stile, That did this king.

† **Se·mble,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 semele, 4 sembul, 4–7 semble, sembyll. *Pa. t.* and *Pa. pple.* 4 semblet, -blyt, semlit, 5 sembelet, sembild, semblyde, semled, semlyd, semyld. [Aphetic var. of ASSEMBLE *v.* (Godefr. has a few instances of OF. *sembler* in the same sense.)]

1. *trans.* To bring together (persons) into one place or company; = ASSEMBLE *v.*[1] 1.

c 1250 [see ASSEMBLE *v.*[1] 1]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7410 His scepe þam-self war [*read* wald] sembel samen. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) iii. 87 He sembled all his men full still. *a* 1500 *Beket Prophecy* in *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* (E.E.T.S.) 25 And þen thomas semblise sone seyue skore masons. 1603 DEKKER & CHETTLE *Grissil* v. ii. 2984 Heare you now, awl that bee sembled heere.

b. *spec.* (See quot.)
1870 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* 153 A group [of moths], the females of many of which are noted for the peculiar property they possess of collecting, or, as the old entomologists named it, 'sembling', the males from long distances.

2. To bring together (things) into one place or mass, to collect; = ASSEMBLE *v.*[1] 2.
a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 55 Scho sall gedyre and sembyll gude whete and oþer gud cornes to-gedir. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXV. i, That made a wall well wrought of lyme and stone, Where Seuer made of turues & soddes sembled.

3. *intr.* To come together; = ASSEMBLE *v.*[1] 5.
13.. *Guy Warw.* (1891) 452 Þer sembled a fair ferred. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXVI. (*Baptista*) 800 Þe sarazenis semlit ilkane. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 47 Eueriche broþer & sister..shuln semelyn in a certayne place. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* LXX, Hor lordis sembelet to a syte. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C iij, Ye people semblid togydre to ouercome vyce. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 67 Ten thousand men.. Syne semlit hes togither on ane da.

4. To meet in conflict; = ASSEMBLE *v.*[1] 6. Also, to make an attack *on*.
c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3811 Þan aswiþe þei sembled to-gader. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 967 Siche sex ware to symple to semble with hyme one. *Ibid.* 3746 Now they..Sembles one the sowdeours, and settys theire dyntys. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 164 Men may..geve thame the werr felde, outhir lawar or in a myre, quhare thai may nocht wele semble, na to help thame selff. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 60 To semble wyth thair schaftis.

5. *trans.* To assail, attack; = ASSEMBLE *v.*[1] 7.
a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1333 Þan bowes he to þe baistall & brymly it semblis.

Hence † **Se·mbling** *vbl. sb.*
a 1300 *Havelok* 1018 Þere was sembling i-now! *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 769 Þe same day at was sett þe sembling of hathe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 661 With owttene more lettynge, Was dighte there thiere semblynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 452/2 Semlynge, or metynge to-geder, *concursus*.

† **Se·mble,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 sembel, 5 cemble, cem(e)lyn, 5–6 sembil. [a. F. *semble-r* :—L. *simulāre, simulāre* (cf. SIMULATE *v.*), f. *simil-is* like. Cf. Pr., Sp. *semblar*, It. *sembiare, sembrare*.]

1. a. *trans.* To be like, resemble.
c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8853 (Kölbing) He no sembled no more him o3an, þan doþ a child o3aín a *man*. 1340 *Ayenb.* 176 Þo þet makeþ zuo greate hornes of hare here..þet hi sembleþ wel fole wyfmen. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 117/1 And to that other she said thou were lyke and semblest wel thy fader. 1530 I. CRAVEN *God's Tribunall* (1631) 33 Let no man dissemble himselfe out of policy, or semble another in hypocrisie. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* iii. 61 A broad forehead which in a manner sembles a quadrangle may be somewhat suitable. 1713 *Yarhell's Kitchen* a With..Eyes that darted Fire, And a Proboscis sembling Sarum's Spire.

b. *intr.* To be like, to have a resemblance *to*.
c 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (prose) 3 Til þe wyis man sembils he þat fundes his hus opon þe stan. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 125 She sembled not vnto the doughter of a senatour of Rome that had so cruell hert that [etc.].

2. *intr.* To seem, appear.
c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 136 And forthi that Crist tholes this, Ite sembeles that he slepand is. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5547 (Kölbing) Ac ȝe semble so wiȝt & fre, Þat ȝe beþ welcome to me. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 263 Then he wyll semble to go with vs to counseyle, & directe vs in our purpose.

b. To be likely *to do* something.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9781 If angel had tan mans kind þan war he wayker mad þan ar, Þat he suld haue na power þar; And sembel lightli for to fall.

3. To assume an appearance, make oneself seem, to pretend. (Very common in Udall's writings.)
1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 128 Diogenes sembleyng to haue no greate witte ne knowlage. *Ibid.* 214 b, He sembleed & made as though he tooke not indignacion. *Ibid.* 319 Sembleyng that he graunted his saiyng. *c* 1550 L. WAGER *Marie Magd.* 1502, I pray you do your diligence, And semble rather to loue hym than to hate.

4. *trans.* To simulate, feign; *absol.* to practise simulation.
1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* G iv b, Vtterlye appoynted to semble and dissemble, to haue one thinge in the harte and a nother in the mouth. 1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. Convoc.* ii. C j b, Al be it they swere..that they knowe not theyr father, nor mother,..as in dede they can semble & dissemble all thynges. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 60/5 To semble, *simulare*. *c* 1570 W. WAGER *The longer thou livest* 1074 (Brandl), *Stage direct.*, Semble a goyng out. 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* 11. A iij b, Ile tell thee what, thou wilt euen semble and cog with thine own father, A couple of false knaues togither. 1590 *Humble Motion with Submission* 57 By these couloured offices a man may haue a popish schoolemaister, especially if he can semble a little.

¶ Used for DISSEMBLE *v.*
1603 DEKKER & CHETTLE *Grissil* v. ii. 2769 *Sir Ow.* [a Welshman]. Ian Niclas is honest man: hee does not flatter, and sembles, bnt tell his intentions.

5. To liken, compare.
a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66/1 Cemelyn' or lykyn' [*v.r.* cemlyn, cemblen], *assimulo*. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E iv b, Whiche piller for his strength is likned or to be sembled vnto Tuscana.

6. To represent, picture.
1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict. Earth* xlii, The azure fields of heav'n wear sembled right In a large round. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 94 The terrible sound of the last trumpe which Hierome so continually sembled to himselfe, how it made him feare where he was most secure. *Ibid.* 163 Semble to your selues a Papist prostrate before his breaden God. 1706 [see SEMBLING *ppl. a.* 2].
1755 JOHNSON, *Semble*, to represent, to make a likeness.

Hence † **Se·mbling** *vbl. sb.*
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 452/2 Semlynge, or lykenesse, *assimilacio*. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* 235 To thair sembling tak gude sicht, How that thay pas away sa bair.

‖ **Semble** (se·mb'l), *v.*[3] *impers. Law.* [Fr., 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sembler* to seem.] = 'It seems'; used in judicial utterances to introduce the incidental statement of an opinion on a point of law which it is not necessary to decide authoritatively. In reports abbreviated *sem., semb.*
1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1294 And *semble*, under these circumstances, an eviction might be pleaded to the whole demand. *a* 1859 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 850 It is essential to the character of a real servitude that there should be a 'prædium serviens', and a 'prædium dominans'. *Semble* that a personal servitude..can hardly exist over a movable.

Semble, variant of SEMBLY *Obs.*

† **Se·mblesse.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. SEMBLE *v.* + *-esse*, -ESS [2].] Seemliness.
14.. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 53 A famos knyght and of grete semblesse.

† **Se·mbling,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. SEMBLE *v.*[2] + -ING [2].]
1. That feigns or simulates.
1557–8 *Jacob & Esau* v. iv. (1568) F iv b, Ah hypocrite, ah hedgecreeper, ah sembling wretche. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 916 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, They knew him for a sembling baird. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 16 Counterfeit and sembling professors. 1642 S. W. *Parl. Vind. Answ. Rupert* 3 In this not sembling but suffering age.
2. That depicts or represents.
1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* XXVIII, Where sembling Art may carve the fair Effect.

Semblont, variant of SEMBLANT *sb. Obs.*

† **Se·mbly.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–6 semble, 4–5 semblé, semblee, 6 sembla, semblay, semely, semlay, semle, semly, 5–6 semblie, 6 samble, semblye, 6, 8 sembly. [Aphetic form of ASSEMBLY. (AF. had *semblé, semblée*.)]
1. A gathering of people; an assembly. *To do, to make sembly*, to meet, to be present at an assembly.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6408 Moyses þan cald sir iosue, And mad him maister o þat semble. *Ibid.* 14489 Wit þis þai mad a *gret semble*. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 380 In the stour sa hardyly He ruschyt, that all the semble schuk. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 31 Qwo-so be somouned to don semble er to congregacioun. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXXII, The semble, þat men clepeth gaderynge, shulde be maked in þis manere. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol. 3 For a semblee of Peple withouten a Cheventeyn, or a chief Lord, is as a Flock of Scheep withouten a Schepperde. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 63 A fest and a gret semble of ladies and gentilwomen. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 415 A blyth semblay was at his lychtyn doun. *a* 1542 WYATT *Penit. Ps.* cii. 72 But to this samble running in the way, My strength failed to reach it at the full. 1562 in *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1891) II. 25 Yf thenheritors..do not show sufficient title.. this side the next quarter sembly after Cristenmas. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 60 A Council of.. Fathers; whose sembly was called the Senate.
2. Suite, retinue.
14.. *Sir Beues* 3963/23 (MS. E.) Now wendiþ sere B. wiþ hys semble To Hampmyngforde, þat goode cyte. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 105 To come to Mountanar that feir Citie, And eche a Prince bring his semble.
3. Hostile meeting, conflict; = ASSEMBLY 3.
a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 797 Sa sare was þe semble þire seggis be-twene. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 92 At a semle þat segge in certayne was slayne. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 117 He that departis fra the ost in the tyme of semble, that is feid and wrytyn. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 454 Ane scharpar semble sa3t wes thair neuer sene.
4. *attrib.*, as *sembly-house*.
c 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Prol. I. 51 The iij. orrible synne is symonie, and forswering in the semble hous. 1447 *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O.H.S.) I. 260 In a tym of a convocation in our semble house.

‖ **Sembrado·r.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Sp. *sembrador*, f. *sembrar* to sow :—L. *sēminārе*, f. *sēmin-, sēmen* seed.] (See quot. 1670.)
1670 EVELYN in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1055 The Spanish Sembrador or New Engin for Ploughing, and Equal Sowing all sorts of Grain, and Harrowing, at once. *a* 1700 — *Diary* 25 Nov. 1668, I waited on Lo. Sandwich, who presented me with the Sembrador he brought out of Spaine.

Sembreefe, -brief(e, obs. forms of SEMIBREVE.

Semde, obs. pa. t. of SEEM *v.*[2]

Seme : see SEAM, SEEM. **Semeare** : see SEMAR.

Semeblabilly, obs. form of SEMBLABLY *adv.*

‖ **Semée** (se·'mi, ‖ sɑme), *a.* and *sb. Her.* Forms: 6 semie, 6–7 semi, 7 seme, semy, 8–9 semé, 8– semée. [a. F. *semée* fem. of *semé*, pa. pple. of *semer* to sow.] **A.** *adj.* = POWDERED *ppl. a.* 3. † Also in AF. phrases, *semi de crosses, semi de luces* = Semée of crosses, of lilies.
1562 LEGH *Armory* 63 b, He bereth Geules, semi de crosses flourte, Or. If there were but vii, and that the half of some of them, were out of the fielde..yet it sholde be called Semi. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* I. 194 The chief: which is Or:.. semie of teares, which is signified heere, by this colour of Azure. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 51 The golden Lillies of France, which now are borne in triangle, were in those dayes born, and aduanced Semi. 1641 BAKER *Chron., Hen. V* 47 First therefore he begins to alter in his Arms the bearing of Semy-de-Luces, and quarters the three Flower Deluces, as the Kings of France then bare them. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept. 1651, Heralds in blew velvet semée with fleurs de lys. 1718 A. NISBET *Ess. Armories* Index Terms, *Semee*, that is sown when many small Figures are irregularly disposed in a Field. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* Introd. 22 Morville, Azure, Semée of Fleurs de Lys, and fretty, Or. 1873 MRS. PALLISER tr. *Jacquemart's Ceramic Art* 51 Blue ground semé with red and lilac splashes.

B. *sb.* = POWDERING 3 b.
In recent Dicts.; in quot. perh. adj. with plural ending.
1562 LEGH *Armory* 50 Geules, a playne cro3se, Frette Azure, As ye haue this Frette: So shall you haue some Diaper & some Semies, of dyuers thynges, that I can not speake of here.

Semeed (se·mi'd), *ppl. a. Her.* Forms: 6 semyed, 7, 9 semeed, semied, 9 semé'd. [Anglicized f. prec.] = SEMÉE *a.*
1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 26 There are also to bee founde and seene in armes Crosses double partited, semyed, quartered of the fielde wherein they stande. 1652 EVELYN *St. France* Misc. Wks. (1825) 61 A casque of blew velvet semeed with fleurs de lys. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 149 *note*, This chapel has been restored, the vaulting semé'd with gold stars on a blue ground. 1879 WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 223 She wears a purple garment, semeed with leaves of Shamrock.

Semeiography (sīməi,ɒ·grăfi). In Dicts. also **semi-**. [f. Gr. *σημεῖο-ν* sign + -GRAPHY. (Gr. had *σημειογράφος* short-hand writer.) Cf. F. *séméiographie*.] (In this and the following words the forms with *semi-* are in accordance with English analogies, but are little used, because they do not clearly suggest the etymology.)]
† **1.** Symbolic notation: in quot. with reference to the symbols of the planets. *Obs.*
1706 THWAITES in *Hearne's Collect.* 8 Mar. (O.H.S.) I. 201 A dispute about Semeiography causes you this trouble.
2. *Path.* A description of symptoms; the art of describing symptoms.
1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Semeiography..Semiography.* 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict., Semeiography.*

Semeiologic (sīməi,ɒlɒ·dʒik), *a.* Also **semiologic.** = next. In recent Dicts.

Semeiolo·gical, *a.* In Dicts. also **semi-**. [f. SEMEIOLOGY + -ICAL.] Pertaining to semeiology.
1839 SPILLAN tr. *Schill's Outl. Pathol. Semeiol.* 8 These semeiological works. 1862 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 382 Remarks on the Semeiological Value of the Pulse in Child-bed.

Semeiologist (sīməi,ɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. next + -IST.] One skilled in sign-language.
1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. ii. Comment., Yet must he be a semeiologist the most expert, making himself intelligible to every people and kindred by signs.

Semeiology (sīməi,ɒ·lŏdʒi). Also 7 erron. **semæology,** 9 **semiology.** [f. Gr. *σημεῖο-ν* sign + -LOGY. Cf. F. *séméiologie* (1762), in Dicts. *sémiologie* (in sense 2).]
1. Sign language.
[1641 WILKINS *Mercury* ii. (1694) 14 The particular ways of discoursing were before intimated to be threefold. ..3. By Signs or Gestures. According to which variety, there are also different ways of Secrecy...3, Semæologia.] 1694 MOTTEUX *Urquhart's Rabelais* Pref. 98 These ways of signifying our Thoughts by Gestures, called by the Learned Bishop Wilkins Semæology, are almost of infinite Variety.
2. The branch of medical science which is concerned with symptoms.
1839 SPILLAN tr. *Schills' Outl. Pathol. Semeiology* 1 Semeiology constitutes the doctrine of the relations in which the phenomena in the human system stand with respect to the vital state which causes them. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Semeiology,..Semiology.* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 8 The knowledge of these signs constitutes semeiology or symptomatology. 1887 *Homœopathic World* 1 Nov. 496 At first glance, the semiology suggested cancer.

Semeiotic (sīməi,ɒ·tik), *a.* Also 7 **semioticke,** 9 (in Dicts.) **semiotic.** [a. Gr. *σημειωτικός* significant; also, concerned with the interpretation of symptoms (chiefly fem. ellipt.: see SEMEIOTICS), f. *σημειοῦν* to interpret as a sign, f. *σημεῖον* sign.]
1. Relating to symptoms.
1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. i. 13 The chiefe..part of Physicke diagnosticke or semioticke, which teacheth vs to know the nature, causes, and substance of the disease by the signes and grounds of the same. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Semiotic*, symptomatic. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Semeiotic.*
† **2.** Symbolic, serving to convey meaning. *Obs.*
1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 269/1 That the Egyptians were not acquainted with the alphabet, till the time of Psammeticus, and that commerce alone gave birth to semeiotic signs.

Semeiotical (sīməi,ɒ·tikăl), *a.* Also 7–9 **semi-**. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = SEMEIOTIC *a.* 1.
1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 79 Looke into the semeioticall or presignificative iudgements of phisitions. 1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* II. iv. 59 He maketh moreover this semioticall part of Physicke, concerning the signes of diseases, to depend altogether upon conjecture. 1703 *Art's Improv.* p. XXV, Thirdly, Semeiotical. Treating of the Crisis of Diseases. 1825 BEDDOES *Let.* 4 Dec. in *Poems* p. li, It still remains for some one to exhibit the sum of his experience in mental pathology and therapeutics, *not in a cold*, technical, dead description, but a living semiotical display.

Semeiotics (sīməi,ɒ·tiks). Also 9 **semiotics.** [ad. Gr. *σημειωτική*, ellipt. use (sc. *τέχνη*) of the fem. of *σημειωτικός* SEMEIOTIC. See -IC 2.] The branch of medical science relating to the interpretation of symptoms.
1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 75 Semeiotics, method of curing, and tried..medicines. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* iii. 27, I shall now proceed to consider Medicinal Semeiotics, or the signs of Health and Sickness. 1867 CORFE

in *Med. Times & Gaz.* 7 Sept. 252/1 Semeiotics may be construed as the doctrinal language of pathology. 1873 WAGNER tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 26 The second [treats] of semiotics and general pathology and therapy.

†Se·mel. *Obs. rare.* In 7 semell, semill. [a. Du. *semele* (now *zemelen* pl.) fine wheat flour, fine wheaten bread = OHG. *semala, simula*, a. L. *simila*: see SIMNEL.] A cake of fine wheat flour.

1643 in Warden *Burgh Laws Dundee*, etc. (1872) 350 As also in beakinge of bunnes, semells, oat lowes, kaikis [etc.]. 1697 *Ibid.* 352 Any semill, or wastill or pis of beakin meat.

Semeland(e, -ant, -awnt: see SEMBLANT *sb.*

Semeld: earlier form of SAMEL.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. x. I. 565 A fragment or peece of a broken semeld brick.

Semele, obs. form of SEEMLY *a.*, SEMBLE *v.*

Semelfactive (sĭmelfæ·ktiv), *a. Slav. Gram.* [f. L. *semel* once + *facĕre* to do: see FACTIVE.] (See quot. 1827.)

1827 J. HEARD *Gram. Russ. Lang.* v. § 1. 142 The semelfactive [verb] expresses the sudden and single occurrence of an action. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 100 The author considered the 'semelfactive verbs', as Heard calls them, to represent the Sanskrit verbs of the fifth, seventh, and eighth conjugations. 1894 *19th Cent.* May 816 Semelfactive perfect aspect of unity.

Semeli, semelich(e, obs. forms of SEEMLY *a.*

Semeline (se·mĭlәin). *Min.* Also **semelin, semelina.** [Named in Fr. by Fleurian de Bellevue (*Jrnl. de Physique* LI. 450, 1800) '*sémélinite*, and by abbreviation *sémeline*', f. L. *sēmen līnī* seed of flax, referring to the appearance of the crystals.] A variety of titanite found in the Eifel.

c 1830 H. J. BROOKE *Min.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 518/1 Silico-titaniate of Lime. Sphene. Spinthere. Semeline. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 151 Sphene. [Varieties:] Brunon, semelin, sphenellane [etc.]. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuvius* x. 300 Sphene—Semelina—occurs in ejected blocks with icespar.

Semelitude, Semely: see SIMILITUDE, SEEMLY.

Semen (sī·men). [a. L. *sēmen* seed (of plants and animals), f. root **sē-* (: **sa-*) of *serĕre* to SOW.] The impregnating fluid of male animals; the seed or sperm.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 743 The synewe..by the whyche semen sholde come downewarde to effecte of generacyon. 1725 P. DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 266 Some took it to be the true and proper Semen, being only found in the Bull [whale], at the Root of the Penis. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 164 The mode of passage of the semen into the funnel is not known.

†Semenaunt. *Obs. rare*—1. [var. SEMBLANT. Cf. the converse variation in *remlant* for REMNANT.] Appearance, 'false semblant'.

c 1450 *Songs & Carols* (Warton Club) 86 Semenaunt is a wonder thing, It begylyt bothe knyȝt and kyng. *Ibid.*, Semenaunt is a sly peyntour.

Se·mence. [a. F. *semence* (= Pr. *semensa*, It. *semenza*):—pop.L. **sēmentia*, f. L. *sēmenti-s* a sowing, f. *sēmen* seed.]

†1. Seed; in quots. = SEMEN. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xiii, Which [Pallas] was conceyved and born of the semence of the fader without semence carnal. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxi. 257 Which..do..benumb..with Cold the prolifick Semence.

¶ 2. Used for: A sowing. *rare*—1.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 401 The ground is rarely weeded unless wanted for a second and different semence.

Semend, semond, ? obs. forms of SALMON.

c 1480 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 189 Item ij jollys sallt semend xviij d...Item a jowlle freshe semond.

†Semendacy. *Obs.* [Corruption of mod.L. *sēmen daucī* (*sēmen* seed, *daucī* genit. of *daucus* some umbelliferous plant, perh. carrot or parsnip).] The seeds of the sweet chervil (*Myrrhis odorata*), formerly used in medicine.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 97 Semendacy per 100 Weight.

Semeniferous, -ivorous: see SEMIN-.

Sement, obs. form of CEMENT.

?*c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* 1. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 174 Our acquayntance is Too oulde, and as I hope frendshypp too fyrme To be nowe semented.

†Sementa·tion. *Obs.*—0 [ad. late L. *sēmentātiōn-em*, f. L. *sēmentāre* to sow seed, f. *sēmen* seed.] 'A bringing forth seed' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Sementation, erron. form of CEMENTATION.

1592 LYLY *Gallathea* II. iii. 13 Circination, Sementation.

†Se·mentine, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *sēment-is* sowing + -INE[1].] 'Belonging to sowing, continuing to seed time' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Seme·se, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *sēmēs-us*, f. *sēmi-* + *ēsus*, pa. pple. of *edĕre* to eat.] Half-eaten.

1859 FARRAR *Julian Home* vii. 86 They're sons of gyps and that sort of thing, who feed on the semese fragments of the high table.

Semester (sĭme·stәr). [a. G. *semester*, ad. L. (*cursus*) *sēmēstris* (period) of six months, f. *sē-, sex* six + *mēns-is* month.] A period or term of six months, esp. in German universities and some U. S. A. colleges, the college half-year.

1827 *Lancet* 17 Nov. 251/2 The student..attends it daily during two semesters. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1864) 146 A young Englishman..fresh from Germany, after sundry semesters at Bonn and Tübingen. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. cii. 430 Graduates who..spend a semester or two at a German university. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 33 The year is divided upon the semester plan. Each semester has eighteen weeks.

Semester, obs. form of SEMPSTER.

Semestrial, semestral (sĭme·strĭăl, sĭme·străl), *a.* [f. L. *sēmēstr-is* (see SEMESTER) + -IAL, -AL.] Half-yearly; taking place every six months; lasting for six months. Of persons: holding office for six months; exercising office every six months.

1701 J. SAGE *Vind. Princ. Cypr. Age* iii. 118 Neither was the change..made only from weekly, or monthly, or semestrial, or annual, to constant Moderators. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 332 As they may in their Semestrial Visitations inform themselves touching such Churches as are become void. 1844 W. KAY in *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* III. 406 *note*, The old canonical semestrial council. 1847 THACKERAY *Barnavell* in *Punch* XII. 136/2 Speeding to the Bank for her semestrial pittance. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 1/2 The ideal state of things, Lord Salisbury's argument implies, would be not Triennial but Semestral Parliaments.

Hence **Seme·strially** *adv.*, every six months.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 9 May 573/2 [He] continues..semestrially ..to furnish his quota of sensational *aventures parisiennes*.

†Se·met. *Bot. Obs.* [f. L. *sēm-en* seed + -ET. Corrupted by later writers into SUMMIT.]

Term used by Grew for an ANTHER.

1672 GREW *Anat. Veget.* v. (1672) 140 The Attire I find to be of two kinds, Seminie and Florie: That which I call Seminie, is made up of two general parts, Chives and Semets, one upon each Chive. These Semets have the appearance (especially in many flowers) of so many little Seeds; but are quite another kind of Body: For upon enquiry we find, that these Semets, though they seem to be solid, and for some time after their first formation, are entire. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Attire*, The Semini-form Attire consists of two parts, viz. Chives, or the Stamina as some call them, and Semets or Apices.

Semeterie, obs. form of SCIMITAR.

Semetory, obs. form of CEMETERY.

c 1502 *Joseph Arim.* 379 In the holy grounde called the semetory.

Semi (se·mi). *Sc.* Also 7-8 **semie.** [app. short for *semi bejanus* 'half a bejan'; A. Dalzel *Hist. Univ. Edin.* (1862) II. 10 cites 'Classis Semi Bejanorum' from a document of *c* 1590.] In Scottish universities (now at Aberdeen, and recently revived at St. Andrews), a student in his second year; also called **semi-bachelor** and **semi-bejan.** So **semi-class,** the class of second-year students; **semi-regent,** the regent in charge of the semi-class; **semi-year,** a student's second year.

1661 RAY *Itin.* in *Sel. Rem.* (1760) 203 [At Glasgow] about 40 Students of the first Year, which they call Obedients [*i.e.* bejants]; near so many of the Second, which they call Semies. 1688 in Dalzel *Hist. Univ. Edin.* (1862) II. 197 If they find him to have any competent skill in the Greek language, they are to signify the same..unto the Semi Regent. 1695 in *Fasti Aberd.* (1854) 374 That none be admitted or received into the semi-class, but upon strict tryall of their proficiencie in the Greek tongue. *c* 1700 *Dom. Details D. Hume* (1843) 5 In my semie year I was boarded in one Mr. Nisbet's. *Ibid.* 6 At this time, the 11th of March was solemnly keeped by the semies, in going to the foot-ball on the Borrow Moor. 1704 in Macgill *Old Ross-sh.* (1909) 63 If he be readie for colledge to enter a semie and not com in this year. 1843 *Dom. Details D. Hume* Notes p. xv, The students of the second year continuing under the same regent, were called the *semi* class, or the *semi-bachelors.* [*Note*, Sometimes called the *semi-bajan* class.] 1857 [see TERTIAN *sb.* 3]. 1884 Sir A. GRANT *Story Univ. Edin.* I. 152 [*c* 1590] At the final examination..The Magistrands came before the Regents of the Bachelor, Semi-Bajan, and Bajan classes. 1889, 1891 [see MAGISTRAND].

Semi- (se·mi), *prefix.* Also 4-7 **semy-,** 5-6 **seme-,** 6-7 **semie-.** [repr. L. *sēmi-* (whence F., It., Sp., Pg. *semi-*) = Skr. *sāmi-*, Gr. ἡμι-, OHG. *sâmi-*, OS. *sâm-*, cogn. w. OE. *sam-* (see SAM-):—Indogerm. **sēmi-*.] = HALF-; cf. DEMI-, HEMI-.

L. *sēmi-* (occas. shortened to *sēm-* before a vowel, e. g. *sēmanimis*) is, esp. in post-classical Latin, compounded freely with adjs. and ppples., less commonly with nouns; in med. and still more in mod.L. the prefix is extensively employed in technical terminology. The compounds of earliest date in English are: the adjs. SEMICIRCULAR (1432-50), SEMI-MATURE (*c* 1440), SEMIVIF (Piers Plowman) direct from L., and SEMI-BOUSY (*c* 1400); the sbs. SEMICIRCLE (*c* 1440), SEMI-COPE (Chaucer), SEMIGOD (1417), SEMI-SOUN (Chaucer). In the 16th-18th c., the number of permanent compounds was increased mainly by the accession of terms more or less technical (many of them adapted or imitated from Latin), such as SEMIBREVE, SEMICIRCLE, SEMIDIAMETER, SEMILUNAR, SEMI-PELAGIAN, SEMIVOWEL. At the same time there was gradual enlargement of the scope of the prefix in the formation of general nonce-compounds, which became very frequent in the 19th c., and of which it is possible to illustrate but a small proportion in the present article (branch I).

I. In general use.

1. Compounded with adjs. and ppples., with the meaning 'half, partly, partially, to some extent'.

From the early part of the 19th c. it has been not uncommon to substitute '*semi-..., semi-...*' for '*half-... half-...*' (HALF *adv.* 2); hence arise certain quasi-compounds that only occur in correlative pairs, as 'semi-chemical semi-mechanical'.

1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 464 Nature seems..to have afforded this level space for a *semi-aerial dwelling. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. xi. § 3 The *Semi-agriculturalised Indians. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* xxi. 354 It was a magnificent *semi-alpine, semi-tropical scene. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1858) 293 It is a country as yet without a soul: nothing developed in it but what is rude, external, *semi-animal. *Ibid.* i. 205 This Odin, in his rude *semi-articulate way, had a word to speak. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 63 A simpering *semi-bald apothecary. 1822 HOOD *To Celia* iv, Once it happ'd that, *semi-blind, He [Love] met thee on a summer day. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 74 Blows on the eye..with some blunt or *semi-blunt instrument. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxviii, A *semi-cannibalic leer. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. v, How thou glitterest with a fallen, rebellious, yet still *semi-celestial light. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. viii. 227 A *semi-chemical, semi-mechanical origin. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 248 Brought in contact with *semi-civilised man. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, The second resolution was moved by a grievous gentleman of *semi-clerical appearance. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Hollinshed* III. 1453/2 His heart brought to Ludlow, and buried..in the *semi-collegiat parish church there. 1721 BAILEY, **Semi-combust*, (*semi-combustus*, L.) half-burned. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiogr.* (1859) 172 He looked semi-tragic, *semi-comic, like a mask with two sides. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii, A look of *semi-comical woe. 1721 BAILEY, **Semi-conspicuous*, (*semiconspicuus*, L.) half or partly visible. 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 215 The *semi-coöperative community at Rainbar. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 130 A short *semi-dark passage between the studio and dark room. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 531 A *semi-demented old epileptic patient. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. (1870) 370 This half latent *semi-developed state. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 382 The coarse and *semi-diagrammatic figures which..occupy a..place in the text-books of histology. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. 25 Some *semi-domestic breeds. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 6/2 The *semi-domesticated buffalo. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 276 To maintain in the hive throughout the winter a uniform temperature, which will keep the bees in a continuous *semi-dormant state. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 444 The interests of the stage and the *semi-dramatic music-hall. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* v. 158 The narthex or *semiexternal vestibule. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Anat. Hist.* 55 The *semi-fabulous monster of our own times, the celebrated Sea-Serpent. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 9/1 The 9.13 from London Bridge was a *semi-fast train to Brighton. 1897 *Ibid.* 8 July 3/2 The *semi-fitting coat is more usual than the Eton form. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedding Journey* ix, Some *semi-forbidding commissary of police. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* LI. 459 A flighty *semi-Frenchified coquette. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* I. ii, Like my ancestor Semiramis, A sort of *semi-glorious human monster. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 29 A more miserable race of starved, or *semi-human, beings I never beheld. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 54 Study..seems to make these weak-brained races *semi-idiotic. 1860 R. D. in *Galton's Vac. Tour.* (1861) 108 The *semi-independent existence of Montenegro. 1841 H. MILLER *Old Red Sandstone* x. (1887) 206 Notwithstanding the advantages of its *semi-insular situation, it was suffered to lie as an unclaimed common. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* iv. (1876) 95 The *semi-juridical, semi-popular opinions which were fashionable in France. 1871 MORLEY *De Maistre* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 128 There is a certain *semi-latent quality of hardness lying at the bottom of De Maistre's style. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 71 A *semi-legendary belief that he was still alive. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* II. 121 *Semi-liberall Arts. 1850 *Blackw. Mag.* May 515 The semi-Liberal semi-Tory Governments from 1815 to 1830. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Semimarine* (*semimarinus*), belonging partly to the Sea, and partly to the Land. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 9/4, I should be much inclined to envy him his semi-marine residence. 1839 *Semi-mechanical [see *semi-chemical*]. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VI. VI. iii, *Semi-military costume. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. 275 Varieties often suddenly produced and *semi-monstrous in character. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 255 The *semi-oriental aspect of its costumes. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 764 The head of the hoactzin is ornamented with a *semi-pendent crest. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 398/2 *Semi-permanent telegraph lines. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref. (1871) p. xvi, A *semi-political semi-sacerdotal fraternity. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 19 An obtrusion upon their Nation of a *Semipopish Book of Common-Prayer. 1860 ADLER *Prov. Poet.* viii, The transition from the *semi-popular poetry in monkish Latin to a decidedly popular poetry in the pure Romansh. 1876 BLACK *Madcap Violet* ii, The..*semi-private throughfare. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 23 Delicts, according to him [Bentham], are..*Semipublic, or against some class or description of persons. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xviii. 217 It may allow private individuals, or semi-public companies..to undertake the work. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* i. (1904) 6/1 On subjects *semi-religious and semi-scholastic. 1841 MERIVALE *Lect. Colonis. & Col.* I. ii. 50 A singular race, of *semi-republican habits. 1849 *Westm. Rev.* L. 423 The *semi-Romanized Britons. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 25 The abode of these *semi-royal sober personages. 1864 *Realm* 23 Mar. 6 The most *semi-rural of suburbs. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 812/1 Scientific or *semi-scientific observations. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xii, A *semi-seafaring man. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 174 Tenant farmers of a *semi-servile condition. 1873 WHITNEY *Or. & Ling. Studies* 293 A long and tedious climb upward from a miserable *semi-simious state. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6/7 A hilly, cross-country, *semi-single line railway. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xi. § 18 Where..the motive..is a *semi-social one, the love of reputation. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergie* I. § 3 Their Vow is but *semi-solemne. 1874 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Uncle John* xiv. II. 95 That *semi-sporting appearance which is attainable by means of scanty trousers [etc.]. 1880 FROUDE *Bunyan* i. 14 A *semi-supernatural being. 1850 *Semi-Tory [see *semi-Liberal* above]. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 July 4/6 The swamping of the agricultural labourers by the *semi-urban population. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 June, A *semivegetable diet. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man.* II. ii. 140 The automatic and *semivoluntary Exertions of

the Organs of Speech. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 74/1 A noble *semi-wild race.

b. Compounded with a sb. to form an adj. phr. 1899 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 7/5 Some fancy woollen fabric, only too ready to betray its *semi-cotton derivation. 1897 *Ibid.* 24 Apr. 2/5 A po-ting landau converted into a *semi-dress landau. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 5 Oct. 4/5 Her dress.. was of *semi-Empire shape. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 3/2 Five *semi-gala carriages with Royal scarlet liveries. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. xi, What Un-Patriot or *Semi-Patriot Ministry. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxvii, A *semi-rattlesnake sort of eye. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 10 June 4/2 Since his father's death the Prince of Wales and the Princess have done the *semi-state honours. 1902 *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 9/7 One of the King's semi-State landaus.

2. Compounded with sbs.: a. with nouns of action or condition, as *semi-allegiance* = partial, imperfect, or incomplete allegiance; b. with descriptive sbs., as *semi-acquaintance* = one with whom one is partially acquainted, † *semi-body* = an imperfect body.

1872 Howells *Wedding Journey* vii, Isabel had found among the passengers her *semi-acquaintances of the hotel parlour. 1689 D. Granville *Lett.* (Surtees No. 37) 117 An universall semi-conformity would end in as universall *semi-allegiance. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 14 There is under..these mutilate and *semi-bodies [*sc.* of beggars], a soule of the same alloy with our owne. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 189 One [testicle] sufficeth unto generation, as hath beene observed in *semicastration. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* lvii. (1640) 581 All *Semi-confitents, that confesse them [*sc.* their sins] to halfs, without purpose of amendment. 1865 Bagehot *Eng. Const.* i. 19 A *semi-connection has grown up between the legislature and the executive. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 72 Such are the blots and spots of our *semi-conversions. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pickle* lii, In the transports of his zeal he wrung this *semi-convert's hand. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* x. III. 191 [She] was led out of the room in a sort of *semi-convulsion. 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Charac.* iv, That description of *semi-curls usually known as 'haggerawators'. 1849 Lever *Roland Cashel* li, The vast apartment is in *semi-darkness. 1817 Peacock *Nightmare Abbey* i, Nightmare Abbey .. in a highly picturesque state of *semi-dilapidation. *a* 1835 McCulloch *Attributes* (1837) III. 134 A state of *semidomestication. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* (Colburn) 128 Mrs. Abberly moved in that class of *semi-fashion, which..never exceeds a certain circle. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 13/2 Something between a sac and a *semi-fit. 1871 *Fair Frauce* v. 160 That perpetual state of *semi-fuddle, peculiar to our beer-drinking agricultural labourer. *a* 1667 Cowley *Sylva, Poeticall Revenge* 10 A *semi-gentleman of th' Innes of Court. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. (1853) 114 The oratory of the statesman in the senate has been kindled by *semi-intoxication. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 189 A flash of *semi-jealousy. 1688 D. Granville *Lett.* (Surtees No. 37) 229, I censure my censurers more for their *semi-loyalty. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* II. i, A *semi-madman..So fancy-ridd'n. 1788 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 157 The loins of the *semi-monster. 1884 'H. Collingwood' *Under Meteor Flag* 102 The branches met overhead, veiling the path in *semi-obscurity. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 453 In short, till we recollect ourselves, we are *semi-pagans. 1894 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 2/1 The condition of *semi-panic which lasted for some hours. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* Pref., A motley cluster of philologists, *semi-philologists, and entire philologasters. 1713 Pope *Let. to Caryll* 31 Aug., A letter of yours has infinitely more charms to me, than the newest mail to the most ardent *semi-politician. 1626 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xxi. i. 356 Those sparkes of piety which he descryed in this *semi-proselite. 1866 *Macm. Mag.* XIII. 274 The *semi-rebellion of the Gallicans against the despotism of the Pope. 1653 Wither (*title*) The dark Lantern, containing a dim discoverie, in riddles..parables and *semi-riddles. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* iii. 103 It soon fell into decay, and remained a *semi-ruin. 1878 Mrs. H. Wood *Pomeroy Abbey* II. xv, That for which Leolin had been working for years in *semi-secrecy. 1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* IV. iii, A doleful and doubtful *semi-smile of welcome. 1825 Jos. Black *Capillary Circ.*, etc. 163 *Semi-stagnation may deteriorate into more complete deprivation of the materia vitæ. 1855 Thackeray *Char. Sk.* Wks. 1898 III. 535 Tolerably cheerful in the midst of his *semi-starvation. 1865 Knight *Passages Work. Life* II. 10 In the *semi-thoroughfare of Pall Mall East. 1878 Mrs. H. Wood *Pomeroy Abbey* III. ii, Something in the very words, in what she undoubtedly knew to be their *semi-truth. 1678 Norris *Misc.* (1699) 135 Tho seriousness be generally reckon'd only as a *Semi-Virtue, and by some as no Virtue at all. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 424 Wasted affection, and rewardless semi-virtue.

3. Compounded with vbs., as *semi-castrate* = to castrate partially, *semi-close* = to shut in partly.

1828–32 Webster, **Semi-castrate*, to deprive of one testicle. 1858 Barrow in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 13 The bays which these headlands *semi-close. 1902 Monkshood & Gamble *Kipling* (ed. 3) 240 [In 'Stalky & Co.'] he chose to *semi-conceal his purposes behind a lattice-work of farce. 1845 Jowett in *Life & Lett.* (1897) I. 120 If you will resign yourself to be *semi-humbugged by a semi-humbug.

4. Compounded with advs., as *semi-adjectively* = in a function partly adjectival.

1810 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 368 And is not 'Scripture' as often used *semi-adjectively? 1861 Maine *Ancient Law* v. 146 A duty *semi-consciously followed.

II. In special and technical use.

5. a. With designations of quantity, extent of space or time, and the like, as *semi-amplitude, -arc, -century* (= 50), † *-cotyle*, † *-cubit*, † *-dole* (see Dolium), *-drachm, -duration, -lunation, -molecule, -phase, -revolution, -span, -tour, -vibration*; † semi-hore [L. *sēmihōra*], half an hour.

1831 Brewster *Optics* x. 94 By exposing the north pole of a needle a foot long, the *semi-amplitude of the last oscillation was 6° more than the first. 1794 Attwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 151 The balance commencing its vibration at the extremity of the arc B, after having passed the *semiarc BO with an accelerated motion. 1858 Huxley in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* (1859) IX. 428 Each distal portion of the hæmal semi-arc. 1650 J. Goldolphin (*title*) The Holy Limbeck, or a *Semi-Century of Spiritual Extraction. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), **Semicotyle*, half a Cotyla. 1623 Cockeram I, **Semicubit*, halfe a cubit. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Semidole* (*semidolium*), a vessell containing half a Tun, a Pipe. 1847 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* v. xxvi. (ed. 2) 549 A *semi-drachm. 1719 Pound in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 1032 The *Semi-duration of the Eclipse. 1867 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* I. i. 8 Longer than the semi-duration of the Sun's rotation. 1623 Cockeram I, **Semi-hore*, halfe an houre. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 564 Each *semi-lunation is distinguished into fifteen equal portions, or lunar days. 1862 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) iii. § 4. 238 Wurtz's double radicles would therefore be merely compounds in which the place of the *semi-molecule of hydrogen, or of the ethyl was supplied by a different hydrocarbon. 1863 *Intell. Observer* IV. 368 In this case the first *semi-phase of the vibration affected her room, and the second semi-phase operated more especially below. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 131 A *Semi-revolution of the Earth about the Sun. 1884 Higgs *Magn. Dyn. Electr. Mach.* 242 The current changes its direction with every semi-revolution of the spindle. 1772 C. Hutton *Bridges* 62 A circular arc whose..versed sine..= the *semi-span. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 187 A *semi-tour of the horizon is taken at a single exposure. 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 517 The pendulum, moving down the arch of *semi-vibration.

b. With adjs., advs., and sbs. expressing periodical recurrence or duration, *semi-* denotes that the period is halved (after Semi-annual); **semi-centenarian**, a person of 50 years of age; **semi-centenary**, the fiftieth anniversary; so **semi-centennial** *a.*; **semi-daily** *a.* and *adv.*, (occurring) twice daily; **semi-horal** *a.*, half-hourly; **semi-jubilee**, a twenty-fifth anniversary; **semi-menstrual, -mensual** *adjs.*, recurring twice a month; of tides (see quot. 1863); **semi-millenary** *a.*, lasting 500 years; **semi-monthly** *a.* and *adv.*, (occurring, issued, etc.) twice a month; also *sb.* a fortnightly periodical; so **semi-weekly**.

1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 36 Off the two *semi-centenarians started with a duet. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xxvii. 235 The *semi-centenary of the mission. 1859 (*title*) Memorials of the *semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the Theological Seminary at Andover. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 335 This process of impregnating and depositing in the hatching-house was repeated *semi-daily. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Oct. 7/1 Semi-daily attacks of epilepsy. 1847–54 Webster, **Semi-horal.* 1893 *Misc. Herald* (Boston) Mar. 114 *Semi-Jubilee of the Mardin Church. 1901 *Nature* 27 June 210 His semi-jubilee as a doctor of physics. 1842 Airy in *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 382* The observed *semimenstrual irregularities. 1863 Harbord *Gloss. Navig., Semimenstrual Inequality*, an inequality (of the tide) which goes through its changes every half month. 1857 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (ed. 3) II. 195 The laws of a great number of the tidal phenomena—namely, of the *Semi-mensual Inequality of the Heights. 1727 Earbery tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 24 A long millenary or *semi-millenary Life. 1895 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 250 The Hesperian is the pioneer paper of the University, published *semi-monthly. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 14/2, 138 daily, 1141 weekly, and 125 *semi- or tri-weekly newspapers. 1851–6 (*title*) Semi-weekly courier and New York enquirer.

c. *Music.* (*a*) Designating a note, etc. of half the length, as † *semi-crotshet*, † *-minim*, † *-tact*; also **Semibreve, Semiquaver, Semitone**; † (*b*) = **Imperfect, Diminished** 4 a, as *semi-diapason, -diapente, -ditone*, etc. (Cf. Demi- 9, Half- II. g.)

[1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 158/2 *Semi*, it is not to be taken for the half of such a Note or Interval in Musick, but only imports a dificiency, as wanting something of perfection.]

1598 Florio, *Semicrome*, a *semie crochet in musike. 1609 Dowland *Ornith. Microl.* 21 *Semidiapason Is an imperfect eight. 1694 W. Holder *Princ. Harmony* 172 The greatest [seventh], called Semidiapason, whose Ration is 48 to 25;.. wanting Hemitone Minor of Diapason. 1609 Dowland *Ornith. Microl.* 20 *Semidiapente Is an Interuall by an imperfect fift. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 73 The false fifth, or Semidiapente, made of a Fourth and Hemitone major, *i. e.* 64 to 45. 1730 *Treat. Harmony* 7 The Leaps of the False Relations, viz. of a Tritonus, and of a Semidiapente are absolutely forbidden. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.*, **Semi diatessaron*, in Music, a defective Fourth, call'd, properly, a false Fourth. 1609 Dowland *Ornith. Microl.* 18 A *Semiditone..is an Interuall of one Voyce from another by an imperfect third. 1598 Florio, *Semininima*, a *semi-minime in musicke. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* IV. 248 The.. Semiminim now called Crotchet. 1883 Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Semiminim*, Sometimes the head of the greater Semiminim was 'void'—that is to say, open or white. 1609 Dowland *Ornith. Microl.* 46 Tact is three-fold, the greater, the lesser, and the proportionate..The lesser Tact, is the halfe of the greater, which they call a *Semitact.

d. *Astron.* † semi-quadrate (? erron. **-quadrant**), † **-quartile, -quintile, -sextile, † -sixth**, denoting aspects of planets when they are 45°, 36°, 30°, respectively, distant from one another; **semi-square** = *semi-quadrate.*

1721 Bailey, **Semi-quadrant, Semi-quartile* (in Astronomy), an Object invented by Kepler, when two Planets are distant 45 Degrees from each other. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.*, etc. c. 511 You find in the directions of this Nativity, the *Semisextill, *Semiquintil, *Semiquadrate, Quintill, Sesquiquintill, Byquintill and Sesquiquadrate, mentioned. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 11 [Aspects.] .. *Semiquartil. 1835 'Zadkiel' *Introd. Astrol.* 24 Evil aspects are the *semi-square, square, sesquiquadrate, and opposition. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Semi-Sextile*, The *Semi-sixth was added to the ancient Aspects by Kepler.

6. a. Designating a (geometrical) form derived from another by bisection (usually) in a vertical or longitudinal direction, as *semi-canal, -cone, -conic(al* adj., *-conoidal* adj., *-cup, -disk, -dodecagon, -egg, -fistular* adj., *-hexagon, -hexagonal* adj., *-lens, -octagonal* adj., † *-oi b* [L. *sēmiorbis*], *-ovoidal* adj., *-pyramidical* adj., *-rotund* adj. (Cf. c, d.)

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 390/2 A *semi-canal formed by a fold of the right side of the mantle. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 496 The duct of the ovotestis..incompletely divided into two semicanals. 1899 *Daily News* 14 July 6/4 A silver-gilt chalice..of *semi-cone form. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 84 Sharp *semiconic leaves. 1822 J. Parkinson *Outl. Oryctol.* 299 The inner surface [of the teeth], which is round, or rather *semiconical. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 64 The fracture is at first *semi-conoidal or nearly so. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 28 Edible birds nests..I have taken them from the face of a perpendicular rock, to which they strongly adhered, in rows like *semi-cups, the one touching the other. 1784 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 265 The *semi-disk, which is full, is evidently part of an oblate spheroid. 1849 *Guardian* 733/2 This roof is boarded.., and its section forms a *semidodecagon. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 17 Cavities resembling the form of a *semi-egg when cut longitudinally. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 528 A handsome court-house 100 feet by 50, with a *semi-hexagon at each end. 1843 Bloxam *Gothic Archit.* (ed. 5) 87 A *semihexagonal one [string-course], as at Hampton-in-Arden. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Optic. Instr.* xvii. 57 (U.K.S.) The divided object-glass micrometer is composed of two *semilenses. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Bridge* 23 A *Semi-octogonal rusticated Turret. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 371 The belly of the partition which is like a *semiorbe stands out into it. 1851 Madden *Shrines & Sep. I.* 229 The interior assumes a *semi-ovoidal shape, or that of which the section will be a parabola. 1843 Bloxam *Gothic Archit.* (ed. 5) 133 A *semi-pyramidical projection. 1652 *News fr. Low Countr.* 2 As an Ecliptick Line doth go, To the Antartick Pole, and frames Two *semi-Rotunds. 1856 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 813 Shell elliptical..with aperture semirotund.

b. *Math.* Designating a bisected line, arc, area, segment, etc., or the half of a definite quantity, as *semi-angle, -base, -circumference, -circumvolution, -cycloid, -perimeter*, † *-perimetry, -periphery, -quadrangle, -segment*; (in conic sections) *semi-ordinate, -parameter, -transverse*; also **semi-difference**, half the difference between two quantities; **semi-infinite** *a.*, limited in one direction and extending to infinity in the other; **semi-quadrantally** *adv.*, from 0° to 45°; **semi-regular** (see quot.); **semi-sum**, half the sum of two or more quantities; **semi-tangent**, the tangent of half an arc.

1765 Ludlam in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 213 Let the *semi-angle of the lever be 84° : 03'. 1666 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 461 The *semibase of a cylinder. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Cycloid*, The semi-circumf[erence] DGC = semi-base AC. 1661 S. Partridge *Double Scale Prop.* 80 First get the Semidiameter, which in this example is 3, 5 inches, and also the *Semicircumference, which here is 11. 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 83 Such a resistance will stop the wheel, as it is equal to the effort of all the buckets in one semi-circumference filled with water. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 642 Two *semi-circumvolutions, or segments, of this curve. 1695 Wallis in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 111 The *Semicycloid Figure. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Cycloid*, Two equal semicycloids OP, OQ. 1765 Ludlam in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 210, ACK is the semi-sum, and DAI the *semi-difference of the angles CAI, CIA. 1873 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 23 The semi-sum and semidifference of the numbers to be multiplied. 1903 *Proc. R. Soc.* LXXII. 128 A '*semi-infinite' isotropic elastic solid, *i. e.*, a solid bounded only by a plane. 1704 Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Ordinate*..a Line in any Conick Section drawn at Right Angles to, and bissected by the Axis, and reaching from one side of the Section to the other; the half of which is properly the *Semi-ordinate. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Parabola*, The Squares of the Semi-ordinates are to each other as the Abscisses. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. iii, He found..that the parameter or *latus rectum*, of the conic section of the said path..and that the *semi-parameter [etc.]. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 43 The solid contained by the radius of curvature, at any point in an ellipsis, and the square of the semiparameter of the greater axis, is equal to the cube of the normal at the same point. 1819 Hutton *Course Math.* (1828) II. 328 Let *p* denote the *semiperimeter. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* IV. iii. V j b, From the *Semiperimetry of the triangle deducte euery side. 1610 Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. viii. 61 Multiply the *semiperipherie by the perpendicular. 1770 Landen in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 443 The semi-periphery of the circle. 1789 T. Taylor *Proclus* II. 32 That which has the vertical angle double of each at the base, as a *semiquadrangle. 1873 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 69 Logarithmic sines, tangents, and secants, *semi-quadrantally arranged, to every minute, to five places. 1867 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Polyhedron*, The *semi-regular polyhedrons of Archimedes, the corners of which are equal and similar to one another, but formed by regular polygons of different kinds. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 226 Distance of the Center of Gravity of the *Semi-segment *PADQ* from *QD*. 1765, 1873 *Semi-sum [see *semi-difference* above]. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 203 In the Hyperboloid *BM*, described by revolving about *AP*, let the Semi-conjugate = *b*, *Semi-transverse *AB* = *a*. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 177 The semi-transverse axes of the orbits. 1823 J. Mitchell *Dict. Math.* s.v. *Projection*, Any arc EMF of a great circle is projected into the sum of its *semi-tangents.

c. *Nat. Hist.* With adjs. and sbs. descriptive of shape in the contour or marking of natural objects; **semi-annular**, of the form of a half-ring; **semi-collar, -coronet, -fascia** (hence *-fasciated*), **-ring**, a band, etc. roughly semicircular or extending halfway round a part or an organ; **semi-coronate**(d, having a semicircle of spikes, bristles, etc.

1681 Grew *Museum* I. ii. 27 Another Boar-Tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of *semiannular Figure. 1844 Wilkinson tr.

Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd. II. iii. 91 The semiannular cartilages. 1869 *Ibis* (N. S.) V. 409 The throat is a pure white, which is met below by a rufous *semicollar. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 354 *Semicoronate Prolegs. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 446/1 Shell turreted, fusiform, costated, and *semi-coronated. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 253 Several larvæ of butterflies, distinguished at their head by a *semicoronet of strong spines. 1861 Hagin *Synopsis Neuropterst N. Amer.* 45 A large, hyaline, oblique *semi-fascia about the middle on the anal margin. 1803 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IV. 472 *Semifasciated Sparus. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Semifistular Flowers*, are such, whose uppermost part resembles a Pipe, cut off obliquely; as in Aristolochia or Birth-wort. 1841 Miller *Old Red Sandstone* vii. (1887) 134 This huge *semi-ring of fossiliferous clays. 1896 Newton *Dict. Birds* iv. 941 The first and second bronchial semi-rings.

d. *Nat. Hist.* Denoting that a part has a certain form or character (*a*) for half the extent, or along half the length, etc. of an organ, 'half-way,' as *semi-adherent, -adnate, -amplexicaul, -appressed, -bifid, -costiferous, -equitant, -erect, -quinquifid, -sexfid*; **semi-anatropal, -ous** (see quot. 1839); (*b*) on one side only, or so as to exhibit the half of a particular figure, as *semi-cordate(d, -crescentic, -hastate, -lanceolate, -lenticular, -orbicular, -orbiculate, -pectinate(d, -penniform, -pinnate, -reniform, -sagittale(d, -terete.*

Sometimes represented by ½, as ½-hastate, ½-sagittate.

1857 A. Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) Gloss., **Semiadherent*, as the calyx or ovary of Purslane. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* 431 Ovary *semi-adnate. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Leaf*, **Semamplexicaule Leaf*, one resembling the *amplexicaule*, but with its lobes at the base too small to entirely surround the stalk. 1877 Hulme *Wild Flowers* Ser. I. p. xiv, The upper [leaves]..sinuate, semi-amplexicaul. 1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd.* 368 Ovules..amphitropal or *semi-anatropal. 1839 — *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. (ed. 3) 215 There is the amphitropous ovule, whose foraminal and chalazal ends are transverse with respect to the hilum, which is connected with the latter by a short raphe; and the *semianatropous, which is only different from the last, in the ovule being parallel with the funiculus instead of being at right angles with it. 1857 T. Moore *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 43 Scales..*semi-appressed. 1775 J. Jenkinson *Brit. Plants* Gloss., **Semibifid*, half way divided into two. *Ibid.*, **Semicordate*, half cordate. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxxv. III. 641 The wings..in several of the Heteropterous *Hemiptera* ..may..be termed semicordate or semiovate. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXIII. 640/2 The posterior pair [of the lamina in *Pseudoboa Cærulea*] large, semicordate. 1877 Coues *Monogr. N. Amer. Rodentia* 549 Seventh cervical *semicostiferous, without vertebrarterial canal. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 390/1 A *semi-crescentic membrane. 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, **Semiequitant*, half-equitant. 1822 J. Parkinson *Outl. Oryctol.* 221 *Chama..unicornaria*: subimbricated, rough, with unequal, *semierect, vaulted squamæ. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 556 The semi-erect Apes. 1853 Royle *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 402 Stipules..*semihastate, spreading, minute. 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, **Semilanceolate*, half-lanceolate, longitudinally divided. 1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 99 A dark blue limestone, of a conchoidal or *semilenticular form. 1775 J. Jenkinson *Brit. Plants* Gloss., **Semiorbicular*, half orbicular. 1860 L. Reeve *Elem. Conchol.* I. 185 Aperture semiorbicular. 1816 T. Brown *Elem. Conchol.* 163 **Semi-orbiculate*, in the shape of a half globe. 1847 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. v. 228 The 5th [joint]..furnished beneath with three or four pairs of neat *semi-pectinate processes. 1848 *Ibid.* vi. 308 A pair of *semipectinated processes or combs. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xliii. IV. 178 A pair of *semipenniform muscles. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 338 The right gill is generally developed on one side only, so that it is *semi-pinnate, owing to the disappearance of the second row of lamellæ. 1775 J. Jenkinson *Brit. Plants* Gloss., **Semiquinquifid*, half way divided into five. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1048 **Semi-reniform*, reniform on one side only. 1806 J. Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 329 Stipulæ *semi-sagittate. 1804 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* V. 361 *Semisagittated teeth. 1819 *Pantalogia*, **Semisexfid Calyx*, in botany, half-six-cleft. 1857 Moore *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 186 Stipes..*semiterete.

e. In *Building*, designating structural forms of half the full width, breadth, or girth, resulting from (usually) vertical or longitudinal bisection, as *semi-arch, -barrel vault, -bay, -channel, -counter-arch, -cross-rib, -cupola, -groove, -roll, -rotunda, -shaft, -transept, -vault*; **semi-basement**, a basement sunk only part of its depth below the ground surface; **semi-beam** = Cantilever 2; **semi-engaged** *a.*, (of a column) attached to a wall so that half its diameter projects; **semi-girder** = *semi-beam*; **semi-relief**, half-relief, mezzo-rilievo; so **semi-ball, -urn**, a ball, an urn in half-relief.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 295 To determine the centre of gravity of the *semi-arch. 1875 Brash *Eccl. Archit.* 99 A bold label..bearing a line of *semi-balls. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 18 Mar. 3/4 In the *semi-basement are carpenters' shops, laboratory, &c. *a* 1878 Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 118 Not, as usual, embracing two bays, but two of these *semi-bays. 1850 E. Clark *Britannia & Conway Bridges* I. 276 The *semi-beam, or cantilever,..has to support half the weight of the beam..suspended from its extremity. 1908 J. G. Horner *Encycl. Pract. Engin.*, *Semi-Beam.*—A beam supported at one end only. A cantilever. 1728 R. Morris *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 52 The two outward, or *Semi-Channels. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Bridge* 83 Two *Semicounter Arches butting against the opposite Side of the..Piers. 1835 R. Willis *Rem. Archit. Mid. Ages* vii. 79 The *semi-cross rib. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 79 In the transepts are *semi-cupolas. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 533 A hexastyle portico of *semi-engaged columns. *Ibid.* I. 273 The *semi-groove or 'rebate' which is cut..along the..edge 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 30 Embossments, which resembles ..Beads in *Semi-relief. *a* 1878 Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 80 The rib may be amplified by a central *semi-roll moulding. 1797 Holcroft tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* II. xlii. (ed. 2) 138 It rested on two *semi rotundas. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* III. 247 Small pilasters with *semi-shafts at their sides. 1783 T. Warton *Hist. Kiddington* (ed. 2) 2 There is a proportionable lateral projection, or southern *semitransept. *a* 1734 North *Life Ld. Kpr. North* (1742) 84 A Monument of white Marble.. being an oblong *Semiurn upon a large Face of a Cube. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1828) II. 176 The centre of gravity of the *semi-vault. *a* 1878 Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 59 The continuous semi-vault would do away with clerestory windows.

f. *Cryst.* **semi-prismated, -tesseral, -tessular** *adjs.* (see quots.).

1805 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (1817) 197 A crystal is named *semi-prismated, when only half of the edges on the common basis are obliterated by lateral planes. 1883 Heddle in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 355/2 Two *semitesseral forms with parallel faces occur..The two other semitesseral forms, the pentagonal dodecahedron and the pentagonal icositetrahedron, both bounded by irregular pentagons, have not yet been observed in nature. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, **Semitessular*, term applied to a combination of the tessular system, into which the forms enter with only half the number of their faces.

g. *Her.* = Demi- B. I, Half- II. b; as *semi-chevron, -saltire.*

1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. (ed. 3) 147 The Dexter *semi-chevrons are shown in combination with the sinister *semi-saltire. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 371/2 A *semi-Quadrant, of some called a demi-Quadrant.

h. *Printing.* † **semi-quadratures**, crotchets, square brackets; **semi-quotes** *colloq.*, single quotation-marks (' ').

1764 *Behmen's Wks.* I. Advt., Synonymous Expressions are placed..betwixt two *Semiquadratures [ ] in the Body of the Work.

7. = to the extent of (only) a half, imperfect(ly), incomplete(ly). **a.** With adjs. and sbs, expressing kinds or degrees of composition, consistency, texture, colour, as *semi-coagulated, -concrete, -crystalline, -digested, -ductile, -friable, -fused, -fusion, -grainy, -liquid, -lucent, -membranous, -opalescent, -pasty, -pellucid, -pellucidity, -petrified, -plastic, -purulent, -putrid, -resinous, -translucent, -volatile.* (See also d, f, i.)

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 386/1 *Semi-coagulated, in respect to consistence. 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder* (ed. 3) 154 Nodules, of a *semiconcrete consistence. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVI. 163 Primitive limestone of a..*semi-crystalline grain. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 4. 104 Truly vitreous rocks tend to graduate into the..semi-crystalline type. 1842 G. Bird in *Urin. Deposits* (1853) 254 The vomiting of the meal in a *semi-digested state. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 453 A grey *semi-ductil Regulus. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 157 An opaque, very dry, *semi-friable matter. 1876 in *Ure's Dict.* (1878) IV. 599 By grinding the *semi-fused mass and treating it with water. 1791 Macie in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 372 A *semi-fusion, or softening of the whole mass. 1855 J. Phillips *Man. Geol.* 260 The induration and semifusion of sandstones. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 387 Thin, fleshy, or *semigelatinous lips. 1893 *Times* 13 Dec. 3/5 *Semi-grainy brownish crystallized. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 125 While the mass was liquid or *semiliquid. 1818 Keats *Endym.* IV. 385 Smooth *semilucent mist. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 625 Thin, *semi-membranous partitions. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 213 This sinter has often a beautiful *semi-opalescent lustre. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iij*, At a temperature but just sufficient to maintain it in a *semi-pasty state. *a* 1728 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. I. 32 A light grey *Semi-pellucid Flint, 'Tis of much the same Complexion with the common Indian Achate. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* xii. (1870) 247 The purest agates..are not perfectly transparent; they are only semi-pellucid. 1828–32 Webster, **Semipellucidity*, the quality or state of being imperfectly transparent. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 211 As they strike her, the *semi-plastic mass is impressed with a mould of her side. 1734 Burton in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 103 By a *semipurulent cancerous *Sanies*. 1762 Lysons ibid. LII. 639 The kidneys, in one of the subjects, are said to have been found putrid, in the other, *semiputrid. 1862 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* X. 330/2 The *semi-resinous material would.. resume..the form it was in prior to solution. 1832 *Nat. Philos. Thermom. & Pyrom.* I. 9 (U.K.S.), It consists of a ball and tube of *semitranslucent porcelain, highly baked. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 140/2 The grateful Bitter is of a middle Nature, *Semivolatile.

b. In designations of heresies, sects, and schools of thought, expressing partial adherence to the tenets or theories connoted by the second element of the compound, as *semi-antiministerial, -Apollinarism, -atheist, -Augustinian, -catholicism, -conformist, -Darwinian, -infidel, -Jesuit, -Judaizer, -Manicheanism, -nonconformist, -Pythagorean, -quietism, -quietist, -revolutionist, -Romanism, -Sadducee, -Sadduc(e)ism, -separatist, -socialism, -Socinian, -Tychonic, -universalist.*

1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* 190 These *Semiantiministeriall adversaries. 1855 Mozley *August. Doctr. Predest.* iii. 100 A *semi-Apollinarism in a soul imperfectly connected with the flesh, a *semi-Manicheanism in a flesh imperfectly connected with the soul of our Lord. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. xii. § 1 (1622) 123 This is to be, but a *Semi-Atheist. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* xi. 126 The two first Stuarts, coquetting with *semi-catholicism at home. 1685 D. Granville *Lett.* (Surtees No. 37) 210 A breach..which I do as much dread, as the phanatick and *semi-conformists do our union. 1903 (*title*) Doubts about Darwinism. By a *Semi-Darwinian. 1861 J. G. Sheppard *Fall of Rome* xii. 683 The..*semi-Gnostic notions [of the Templars]. 1833 J. H. Newman *Arians* I. v. (1876) 124 The change to the second position, or *semi-humanitarian, may be detected in the Sabellians. 1735–6 Gibson in Fraser *Berkeley* vii. (1871) 244 We have ..little trouble from professed infidels, but a great deal from *semi-infidels. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* xii. (1640) 113 A Jesuit, or a *Semi-Jesuit, a practising Papist, or a Sesqui-Jesuit. 1765 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* XVI. II. iv. § 23 This little sect is branded by the Socinian writers, with the ignominious appellation of *Semi-Judaizers. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. xvi. 161 How he interceded to qualifie the Arch-Bishop, for a *Semi-non conformist. 1857 Pusey *Real Presence* iii. (1869) 247 Parker, whom, for his belief in the sacraments, his adversaries called 'Lutheran or *Semi-Papist'. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. i. 15 *note*, Alkmæon, a *semi-Pythagorean. 1876 Swinney in *Baker's Sancta Sophia* (1908) 493 The Quietism of Molinos, and the *semi-Quietism of Madame Guyon. 1882 McClintock & Strong *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VIII. 847 (Cassell) Fénelon and Madame Guyon ..are..usually called *semi-Quietists. 1812 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 298 Curio, the *quondam* patriot, reformer, and *semi-revolutionist. 1847 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 325 Church architecture has been set up under our own eyes as the banner of a more than *semi-Romanism. 1690 Baxter *Kingd. Christ* (1691) 46 You brand all that dissent from you as *Semi-Sadducees of the Apostacy. *Ibid.* 42 He that accuseth others of *Semi-Sadduceism of the Apostasie. 1691 Beverley *Thousand Years' Kingd.* 4 Antichristian Semi-Sadducism. *a* 1628 F. Greville *Disc. Nat. Episc.* II. vi. (1641) 90 The *Separist* is subdivided too (as they say) into *Seperatist*, and **Semi-seperatist*. 1647 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 81 There is a sort of Semi-separatists, that will heare our Sermons, but not our Common-prayers. 1886 W. Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 167, I have a long letter from W. Birchall..about *semi-Socialism. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 22. 4 A *semi-socinian or five-quarter latitudinarian. 1786–7 Bonnycastle *Astron.* IV. 63 He was abandoned by some of his followers, who chose rather to save this immense labour to the spheres, by ascribing a diurnal motion to the earth; on which account they were distinguished by the name of *Semi-Tychonics. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xxxiii. 2 [Aristotle] speaks of a set of men, who held a system essentially similar to that of the modern Semitychonic. 1765 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* XVII. II. II. ii. § 12 The Reformed Church was immediately divided into Universalists, *Semi-universalists, Supralapsarians, and Sublapsarians.

c. *Gram.*, as *semi-nasal* adj.; **semi-consonant** = Semivowel; **semi-deponent**, a verb in Latin of which the tenses of the present group have active forms and those of the perfect group passive forms, as *gaudeo, gavisus sum*; † **semi-pause**, a slight pause or cæsura; **semiphonotypy**, printing in a 'reformed' spelling intermediate between the traditional and purely phonetic spelling; **semi-rhythm**, free-rhythm verse; † **semi-spiritous** *a.*, (of a consonant) voiced; **semi-telic** *a.*, partially final or expressing purpose.

1828 Walker *Pron. Dict.* 17/1 These two letters [*w* and *y*] are so far from being simple vowels, that they may more properly be called *semi-consonant diphthongs. 1888 Kennedy *Revised Lat. Primer* (1900) § 6. *Ibid.* § 127 Some Verbs have a Perfect of Passive form with a Present of Active form; they are called **semi-deponents*. 1863 A. M. Bell *Princ. Speech* 178 The Englishman's difficulty in giving the Gallic effect to the French *semi-nasal elements. 1762 Kames *Elem. Crit.* xviii. (1774) II. 127 A *semipause..being short and faint, is not sensibly disagreeable when it divides a word. 1824 [see *demi-cæsura*, Demi- 11]. 1876 Max Müller *Sel. Ess.* (1881) I. 259 A style of spelling will now be introduced which has received the name of *Semiphonotypy. 1893 G. A. Greene *Italian Lyrist, Luigi Capuana* 54 The exact metre, ..is, as might be expected from '*semi-rhythms', somewhat difficult to ascertain. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 369 By *Semi-spiritous or half-breathed Consonants, are meant such as are accompanied with some kind of vocal murmure, as B, D, G. 1865 Alford *Grk. Test.* III. 285 When we are speaking of the divine proceedings, the tendency involves the purpose, and there is no need for a *semi-telic force.

d. *Nat. Hist.* = imperfectly, incompletely, partly (of a certain habit, form, texture, etc.), as *semi-aquatic, -arborescent, -articulate, -complete, -complicated, -connate, -coriaceous, -corneous, -crustaceous, -granulate, -heterocercal, -horny, -hyaline, -imbricated, -immersed, -internal, -osseous, -oviparous, -permeable, perspicuous, -petaloid, -radiate, -recondite, -retractile, -revolute, -septate, -spiral, -staminate, -striate, -striated, -valvate, -verticillate.*

1833 Hooker in J. E. Smith *Eng. Flora* V. I. 112 Among *Sphagnum* and other *semi-aquatic mosses. 1910 Roosevelt *Afr. Game Trails* 126 They [buffalo] are semi-aquatic beasts. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 236 The vegetation..is of a *semi-arborescent character. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* I. 68 Those of the Linnean order Hemiptera, which resemble the perfect insect, except in having only the rudiments of wings, and to which the name of *semi-complete pupæ was applied by Linné. 1822 J. Parkinson *Outl. Oryctol.* 225 Valves *semicomplicated. 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, **Semiconnate*, applied to such structures as the half-united filaments of certain willows. 1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 451 The *semi-coriaceous leaves. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 703/1 A brownish and *semi-corneous filament. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 364/1 The Hemiptera have four wings, the two superior ones being *semicrustaceous, and incumbent. 1815 Burrow *Elem. Conchol.* 185 Shell 8-valved, *semi-granulate. 1787 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 404 A *semi-horny substance. 1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 230 *Astraca clavicornis*..elytra *semihyaline. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 280 The scales are square, thick, and *semi-imbricated. 1872 W. A. Leighton *Lichen-Flora* 417 Apothecia large,..*semi-immersed in thalline elevations. 1843 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (ed. 6) I. 289 This insect is a *semi-internal parasite. 1822 J. Parkinson *Outl. Oryctol.* 191 The ligament internal or semi-internal. 1841 H. Miller *Old Red Sandstone* iv. (1887) 95 The *semi-osseous..ichthyolites of the Lower Old Red Sandstone. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov.

7 The oöticoids or *semi-oviparous mammals. 1900 W. Ramsay in *Smithsonian Rep.* 253 A vessel the walls of which are permeable to the solvent, but not to the dissolved substance (' *semipermeable membrane '). 1681 Grew *Museum* III. iv. 288 Of the colour of yellow Amber, and *semiperspicuous. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 86 Cycnia has a *semipetaloid irregular calyx and no petals. 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, **Semiradiate*, when only a portion of the outer florets of a Composite are radiant and different from those of the disk. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 306 *Semirecondite... When the head is half covered by the shield of the thorax. 1883 Flower in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 440/2 Claws short, compressed, acute, curved, often *semi-retractile. *a* 1843 South in *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 289/1 Sometimes, as in the *semi-revolute Shells, the whorls are perfectly distinct from each other. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Semiseptate*, half-partitioned; having a dissepiment which does not project into the cavity to which it belongs sufficiently to cut it off into two separate cells. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 33 Shell ovate, inflated, *semispiral. 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, **Semistaminate*, when part of the stamens are changed into petals. 1815 Burrow *Elem. Conchol.* 131 Shell 8-valved, *semistriate. 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, **Semivalvate*, when the valves of a fruit are only partially dehiscent. 1847–54 Webster, **Semiverticillate*, partially verticillate.

e. Designating an animal or vegetable form, class, species, etc., which has only some of the characteristics of that denoted by the second element, or is intermediate between that and another, as *semi-ape* (= Half-ape, lemur), *-avocet*, *burrower*, *-egret*, *-lichen*, *-looper* (cf. Half-looper), *-parasite* (whence *-parasitic* adj., *-parasitism*), *-pupa* (whence *-pupal* adj.), *-rapacious* adj., *-stilt*; similarly in anglicized forms of L. names of zoological groups, etc., as *semi-digitigrade*, *-phyllidian*, *-plantigrade* = belonging to (or a member of) the groups *Semidigitigrada*, *Semiphyllidiana*, *Semiplantigrada*; **semi-nymph** [= F. *semi-nymphe*], a nymph of such insects as undergo only a slight change in passing to the imago state.

1886 Seebohm in *Ibis* July 227 The four groups of which we are in search are Stilts, Semi-stilts, Avocets, and *Semi-avocets. 1864–5 Wood *Homes without H.* ii. (1868) 76 Among the *semi-burrowers we may rank the Starling..as this bird invariably lays its eggs in a hollow of some kind. 1864 *Reader* 23 Apr. 525/3 They [*sc.* the *Lemurini*] are all plantigrade or *semi-digitigrade. 1880 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 760/2 The group of *Semi-egrets, containing some nine or ten forms. 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, **Semilichen*, Zukal's term for forms which when destitute of their appropriate Alga can subsist as saprophytes. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* I. 706 The larva [of southern army-worm or cotton-worm] is a *semi-looper. 1899 D. Sharp *Insects* vi. 415 When the abdominal legs are reduced in number (*Plusia*, e.g.) the larvae are said to be Half-loopers, or Semi-loopers, as they assume to some extent the peculiar mode of progression of the Geometrid larvae, which are known as Loopers. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iii. (1818) I. 68 Those of the Linnean order Hemiptera..to which the name of semi-complete pupæ was applied by Linné, and that of *semi-nymphs by some other authors. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* IV. 354 Green perfect parasites (*Viscum*), and more or less coloured *semi-parasites (*Melampyrum arvense*). 1878–80 Brady (*title*) Monograph of the Free and *Semi-parasitic Copepoda of the British Islands. 1894 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXVI. 338 The head..is without a labrum or epipharynx, a loss due to adaptation to its suctorial habits and *semiparasitism. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 322/1 Inferobranchians (Phillidians and *Semi-phillidians). 1870 H. A. Nicholson *Man. Zool.* lxxix. (1875) 634 The second family of the *Semi-plantigrade Carnivores is that of the Viverridæ. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 145 *Semirapacious; feeding commonly either on Carrion, or other things, and more seldome on living Animals. 1885 *Semi-stilt [see *semi-avocet* above].

f. In *Anatomy*, chiefly in names (in Latin form, but occas. anglicized) of muscles (*a*) situated partly in a certain region, as *semi-interrosseus*, *-spinalis*, or (*b*) being partly of a certain texture or shape, as *semi-membranosus* (also *-membranous*), *-nervosus*, *-orbicularis* (also *-orbicular*), *-tendinosus* (also *-tendinous*, *-tendinose*); also *semi-decussation*, *-intercostal*, *-mucous*, *-sarcodic*; **semi-bulb**, the bulbus vestibuli, either of two vascular bodies on either side of the entrance of the vagina.

1855 Dunglison *Medical Lexicon*, *Semi-bulb of the female, *Bulbus vestibuli*. 1855 Brewster *Newton* I. x. 226 The *semi-decussation of the optic nerves. 1733 Douglas *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) II. 24 *Semi-intercostal Arteries. *Ibid.* I. 202 The Antithenar or Internal *Semi-Interosseus of the Thumb. *Ibid.* 216 *Semi-Membranosus. This is a long thin Muscle, partly Tendinous, from whence it has its name. 1875 Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 841/1 The biceps [is inserted] into the head of the fibula, and semi-tendinosus and semi-membranosus into the upper end of the tibia. 1896 Treves *Syst. Surg.* II. 31 An enlargement of the bursa between the semi-membranosus and inner head of the gastrocnemius. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. Cc 8 *Seminembranosus*, the *Semi-membranous Muscle that serves to move the Leg. 1843 Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 350 The external skin or *semimucous membrane of the male. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Seminervosus Musculus*, the *Semi-nervous Muscle. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, **Semi-nervosus*, *seu Semi-tendinosus*, a Muscle of the Thigh, which is so called from its being half Tendinous and Nerve-like. 1733 Douglas *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) II. 346 The superior *Semi-Orbicular Muscle is oftentimes broader than the inferior. *Ibid.*, The *Semi-Orbiculares are commonly looked upon as one Muscle, surrounding both Lips, from whence it is called Orbicularis. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 4 The *semi-sarcodic substance which surrounds their siliceous or horny skeleton. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., **Semispinalis*, a muscle, called also *transverso-spinalis dorsi*. 1875 Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 835/1 The semispinales, multifidi and rotatores spinæ muscles. 1704 **Semitendinosus* [see *seminervosus*]. 1733 Douglas *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I. 215 This Tendon is inserted..above the Semi-Tendinosus. 1875 Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 841/1 The action of the sartorius, gracilis and semi-tendinosus, which are inserted close together into the tibia. 1733 Douglas *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I. § 677 The Muscles which move the Vertebræ of the Back and Loins..were they to be reckoned separately as Vertebral or *Semi-Vertebral Muscles.

g. In *Pathology* and *Therapeutics*, as *semi-albinism*, *-coma*, *-comatose*, *-confluent*, *-fluctuant*, *-fluctuating*, *-hepatization*, *-luxation*, *-malignant*, *-pectoral*, *-prone* (whence *-pronation*), *-recumbent*, *-supination*.

1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Semi-albinism*, a half-white condition of the skin, sometimes occurring in negroes. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 202 Delirium..verging into *semi-coma. 1878 A. M. Hamilton *Nervous Dis.* 36 She complained of vertical headache, became *semi-comatose. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Semiconfluent*, half confluent. Used spec. of a kind of small-pox. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1137 An elastic *semifluctuant sensation on percussion. 1872 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* 734 Fixed *semifluctuating growths. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 73 *Semi-hepatization of left lung. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Semi-luxation*, a syn. for *Sub-luxation*. 1864 Erichsen *Sci. & Art Surg.* (ed. 4) 469 *Semi-Malignant Tumours. 1881 *Trans. Obstetr. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 284 The patient resting either in the *semi-prone or *semi-pectoral position. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Semipronation*, the Semi-prone position, or the assuming of that position. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 308 The individual should be placed in a *semi-recumbent position. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 534 When the hand is *semisupinated, *i. e.*, with the radius and ulna parallel. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Semisupination*, half-supination. A position halfway between supination and lying on the side.

h. In *Chemistry*, as *semi-acid*, *-acidified*, *-carbonization*, †*-oxidated*, *-oxygenated*, *-oxygenized*, †*-phlogisticated*, †*-saline*; in the designation of a class of compounds, as *semi-benzidam*, *-glutin* (see quot. 1879), *-naphthalidine*; also †**semi-carbonate**, a subcarbonate; **semi-combined** *a.*, partially or loosely combined; **semi-normal** *a.* (see quot.).

1880 *Webster's Suppl.*, **Semiacid*. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 91 The Calx which is certainly *semi-acidified. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 233 *Semibenzidam, this name was given by Zinin to a compound produced by the action of sulphide of ammonium on dinitrobenzene. 1808 *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 98 A saturated soda..becomes a true *semi-carbonate by being exposed..to a red heat. 1804 *Ibid.* XCIV. 400 Woody fibre in a state of *semicarbonization. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 732/2 Two distinct substances could be separated, one precipitable by perchloride of platinum, which he [Hofmeister] calls *semiglutin, and the other.. which he calls hemicollin. 1852 W. Gregory *Handbk. Org. Chem.* 344 *Seminaphtalidine, $C_{10}H_5N$, is obtained when nitronaphtalèse is treated by Zinin's process. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 233 *Seminaphthylamine, $C^{10}H^8N^2$..; also called Seminaphthalidine, Seminaphthalidam, and Azonaphthylamine...A base produced by the action of sulphydrate of ammonium on dinitronaphthalene. 1896 Gould *Student's Med. Dict.*, **Seminormal Solution*, one containing in solution half the quantity of the substance contained in the normal solution. 1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 365 Moist *semi-oxygenated calces of iron. *a* 1846 Ure (cited by Worcester), **Semi-oxygenised*. 1805 Saunders *Min. Waters* 556 A very soluble *semi-oxydated calx. 1828–32 Webster, **Semiphlogisticated*, partially impregnated with phlogiston. 1799 *Med. Frnl.* I. 379 The neutral and *semi-saline combinations before specified.

i. In *Geology*, *Mineralogy*, and *Geography*, as *semi-aluminous*, *-arid*, *-calcareous*, *compact(ed*, *-deltaic*, *-desert*, *-extinct*, *-fossil*, *-granitic*, *-hard*, *-indurated*, *-lapidified*, *-mineralized*, *-porphyritic*, *-stratified*, *-volcanic* adjs.; **semi-anthracite**, **semi-bituminous** *a.* (see quot.); †**semiprimigenous** *a.*, applied by Kirwan to formations intermediate between the primary and the secondary; †**semi-protolite** (Kirwan), a 'semi-primigenous' fossil.

1841 Miller *Old Red Sandstone* vi. (1887) 127 The stratified clay is mottled by layers of *semi-aluminous, semi-calcareous nodules. 1858 H. D. Rogers *Geol. Pennsylv.* II. ii. 990 The Anthracites being properly separable into Hard Anthracites and *Semi-anthracites; the Bituminous Coals into dry or *Semi-bituminous, and fat or true Bituminous Coals. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LII. 466 In the *semiarid region the struggle for existence is so great. 1841 *Semi-calcareous [see *semi-aluminous*]. 1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 158 A *semicompact mass of the nature of porcelain. 1796 *Ibid.* II. 348 A *semi-compacted coagulated mass. 1849 Dana *Geol.* vii. (1850) 433 The *semi-continent New Holland. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 106 Rivers may be divided into four great classes: (1) the tidal; (2) the deltaic; (3) the *semi-deltaic; and (4) the torrential. 1849 Dana *Geol.* ix. (1850) 455 The *semi-desert of California. 1903 W. R. Fisher tr. *Schimper's Plant Geog.* 163 Transition forms between desert on the one hand, and woodland or grassland on the other, are termed semi-deserts. 1839 G. Roberts *Dict. Geol.*, *Solfatara*, a *semi-extinct volcano, emitting only gaseous sulphurous exhalations, and aqueous vapours. 1896 H. Woodward *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 93 Teeth of Sharks..in a *semi-fossil state. 1791 Beddoes in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 50 *Semi-granitic, porphyritic, and common whinstone. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 197 A little more than *semi-hard, only being capable of being scratched with the point of a knife. 1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 76 Mild Calx in a loose or *semi-indurated form. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 236 Hills of *semi-lapidified marl. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 153 This *semi-mineralized coal. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. iii. 83 Some very remarkable rocks with a *semi-porphyritic character. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 44 *Semi-primigenous strata (Todliegendes). *Ibid.* 307 After this shale and coal alternate until all terminate in red *semiprotolite. 1890 Dana *Charact. Volcanoes* 23 The eruptions are only *semi-volcanic.

j. In names of articles or processes of manufacture: **semi-china**, **-porcelain**, ware resembling china, etc., but having an inferior glaze, finish, etc.; **semi-steel**, a steely iron produced in the puddling furnace, puddled steel; **semi-water-gas**, a fuel gas made by blowing a mixture of steam and air into a producer.

1786 Cavallo in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 9 The *semi-calcined part floats at the top. 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 482 The blue printed tea-ware has recently obtained the name of *semi-china, owing to its being, when well fired, very fine, white and neat, and possessing some degree of transparency. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Semi-dried bricks*, bricks manufactured from clay, one half dry and the other half damp. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 188/2 The *semi-dry or 'dust' process of manufacturing encaustic tiles. 1897 Sparkes & Gandy *Potters* 40 The kind of *semi-glaze known as a 'smear'. 1893 Barber *Pottery & Porcel.* 391 The *semi-glazed old-gold color of the adjacent terra-cotta. 1886 *Guide Exhib. Galleries Brit. Mus.* 210 The pottery *semi-porcelain, and porcelain known as Kutani ware, made in the province of Kaga. 1908 *Ch. Times* 20 Mar. 394/2 Pretty novelties in semi-porcelain. 1861 Fairbairn *Iron* 141 What he [Bessemer] calls *semi-steel. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XI. 286/1 *Semi-water gas is especially adapted for the purpose of driving gas-engines on the explosive principle (gas motors).

k. Denoting styles of architecture having only some of the features connoted by the second element, as *semi-classic*, *-Gothic*, *-Norman*.

1843 Bloxam *Gothic Archit.* (ed. 5) 219 Key-stones after the Roman or Italian *semi-classic style. 1829 *Ibid.* 31 *Semi-Norman Pointed Arch.

l. In names of mechanical contrivances (see quots.).

1908 J. G. Horner *Encycl. Pract. Engin.*, **Semi-Automatic*.—This is practically identical in meaning with the term self-acting. It signifies a machine, some of the movements only of which are automatic, and which therefore requires constant attendance. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 796 **Semifixed*, said of a steam engine bolted to an iron foundation piece on which it may be moved intact. *Ibid.*, **Semi-multi-flue Boiler*, a flue-plate is fixed in the flue a short distance behind the furnace, and a number of wrought-iron or brass flues pass from this to the back of the boiler. *Ibid.*, **Semi-multi-tubular Boiler*, a term applied to those boilers in which a portion of the cylindrical shell is occupied by flues. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., **Semireverberatory fire*, in chemistry, a term used to express such a reverberatory fire, in which the flame is only beaten back upon the bottom of the vessel. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 6 Aug. 1/2 The so-called *semi-rigid airships.

8. Miscellaneous: **semi-armour-piercer**, **-piercing**, applied to a kind of shell for perforating some thickness of armour plate; †**semi-brick** [after L. *sēmilater*], a half-baked brick; **semi-bull** *R.C.Ch.*, a bull issued by a pope before his coronation (Cass.); **semi-cardinal**, applied to the points of the compass half-way between the cardinal points, as NE.; †**semi-cipher**, *fig.* a nothing or nobody; **semi-closed** *a. Fortif.* (see quot.); †**semi-commoner**, a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford; **semi-conducting** *a. Electr.*, intermediate between a good conductor and a non-conductor; so **semi-conductor**; **semi-cretin**, 'a variety of cretin who can speak in a rudimentary way and can appreciate his everyday bodily necessities' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898); **semi-definite** *a. Logic*, implying 'some but not all'; **semi-final**, in football and other contests, the match or round immediately preceding the final one; **semi-grand** *a.* and *sb.*, a modified form of the grand piano; **semi-high** *a.* = *half-high* (see Half- 4); **semi-hoop**, a semicircular arc or arch; **semi-island**, **-islet**, a piece of land that becomes insular at high tide; **semi-logical** *a.* (see quot.); **semi-mute** *a.* and *sb.*, applied to those who, through deafness, speak only imperfectly; **semi-precious** *a.*, (of stones) that may be cut and polished but are not of sufficient value to rank as gems; **semi-proof**, proof depending on the evidence of a single witness; †**semi-time**, 'half a time' (see Rev. xii. 14 and cf. Dan. vii. 25, xii. 7); **semi-tint** (see quot. 1752; = *half-tint*); **semi-tropic(al** *a.*, subtropical; so **semi-tropics**.

1895 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/5 This company was supplying *semi-armour-piercers, built to perforate a considerable thickness of armour and to burst sufficiently inside. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 June 5/1 *Semi-armour piercing shell and other ammunition. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xix. x. II. 32 Water wherein the pouder of a *semi-bricke or halfe-baked tile is mingled. 1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 20 Let Cardinall windes be those which blow from corners or Angles of the World: *Semi-cardinall, those which blow in the halfe wards of those. ? 1550 R. Bieston *Bayte Fortune* A iij, Loe there goeth a *semesypher in algorisme, There goeth a wretch, a foole, and a barat bringer. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 June 3/2 The works in which these guns should..be mounted.. must be of the kind known technically as '*semi-closed', strong enough to prevent a detachment taking them in the rear. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 14 William Lilye was.. Elected one of the Demies or *Semi-commoners of St. Mary Magd. Coll. in 1486. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 36 The foresaid William Grocyn, became a Divine or Semicommoner of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxon. 1787 Cavallo in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 7 A *semi-conducting or imper-

fectly insulating plane. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* iv, Carbon and certain other *semi-conductors. *a* 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1860) II. 279 Here *some* may mean *some only—some not all.* Here *some*, though always in a certain degree indefinite, is definite so far as it excludes omnitude,—is used in opposition to all. This I would call its *Semi-definite meaning. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 137 Whenever we predicate a Genus of a Species, the Predicate is obviously quantified as Particular; and *some*, which is the predesignation of particularity, must then be thought in its semi-definite sense. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 369/2 The *semi-final tie between Notts County and the Blackburn Rovers. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 5/5 Sunderland, the favourites for the trophy,..are pretty certain to obtain a place in the semi-final. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 220/2 Several *semi-grands were also shown to us: these were equal in power to ordinary grand piano-fortes, but with a lengthened undulation of sound. 1842 *Penny Mag.* 30 Apr. 172/1 The semi-grand pianoforte. 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* II. 45 A brand-new bore she calls a 'semi-grand'. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 2 Nov. 3/5 *Semi-high bodices. 1687 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 226 They caused..the forefront..of the arches of the several gates to be trimmed up with bowes and green leaves tied to a *semi-hoop. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 283/2 In the true *Rasores*..the posterior lateral processes pass backwards exterior to the ribs, supporting them in the Capercailzie, like a semi-hoop. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 20 The Venerable Bede writes of Lindisfarne as a *semi-island. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Semi-islet*, an old term for *bridge-islet.* 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (ed. 2) 138 The other kind [of Logical Fallacies] may be most properly called *semi-logical; *viz.* all the cases of ambiguous middle Term except its non-distribution. 1864 WEBSTER, **Semi-mute.* 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 163/1 The oral work which was at first only done for the benefit of semi-mutes. 1905 *Bookman* June 83/1 Metal clasps set with *semi-precious stones. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Semiproof*, an imperfect Proof. The Depositions of a single Evidence only make a Semi-proof. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6), *Semi-proof.* Presumptions of fact are so called. 1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* vi. 105 Those people that keep my works to the end, to the last *semi-time of the Seven, they shall have power over the Pagan Christians. 1685—*Paralip. Prophet.* 236 A Semi-time (which I call also, in one word, an Hexamenon). 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Teints*, and **Semi-Teints*, in painting, denote the several colours used in a picture, considered as more or less high, or bright, or deep, or thin, or weakened, and diminished. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 216 The great lights..are well enough coloured, but *the semi-tints..are..without grace or variety. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* ix, The balmy *semi-tropic night. 1896 *Yearbk. U. S. Dept. Agric.* 191 The citrus and other semi-tropic fruits. 1860 *Semi-tropical [see *semi-alpine* in 1 above]. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 214 The growth of certain semi-tropical crops. 1908 R. W. CHAMBERS *Firing Line* x, These quaint little black quail of the *semi-tropics.

Semi, obs. form of SEMÉE.

Semi-a·nimate, *a.* [f. SEMI- + ANIMATE *a.*, after L. *sēmianimis, -us.*] Half-alive. Also *fig.*

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) I. 58 Should your greenhouse be infested with Aphides, or your grapery by the Semianimate Coccus. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 May 1/1 There are Bills before Parliament...They will remain in their present semi-animate condition. 1908 SAINTSBURY in *Cambr. Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 209 The semi-animate condition of the final *-e.*

So **Semi-a·nimated** *a.*

1886 P. ROBINSON *Teetotum Trees* 96 A cloudy day [will] tempt them out for a semi-animated inspection of the world.

Semia·nimous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *sēmianim-is, -us* (*anima* life) + -OUS.] = prec.

1825 SYD. SMITH *Bentham's Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1859 II. 70/2 Punished by semianimous semicadaverous judges. 1837 — *2nd Let. Singleton* ibid. 275/1 Semianimous on its back, or vigorous on its legs.

Semi-a·nnual, *a.* (and *sb.*) [SEMI- 5 b. Cf. L. *sēmi-annuus* in sense 2, and F. *semi-annuel.*]

1. Recurring every half-year; half-yearly.

1794 [see SEMI-DIURNAL 2]. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 470 Semi-annual solar Equation, Precession, and Refraction. 1860 (*title*) Semi-Annual United States Register. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 33 Merchants are not in the habit of placing a semi-annual or even annual statement of their position before the public. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 260 [Esparto] becoming more vigorous and abundant with yearly or semi-annual gathering.

2. Lasting for half a year (only); esp. of plants. Also *sb.* = semi-annual plant.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 857/1 The higher plants may be classed, according to duration of life, as follows:—annuals, or semi-annuals..biennials. 1888 DAWSON *Geol. Hist. Plants* 258 Arctic semi-annual days and nights.

So **Semi-a·nnually** *adv.*, every half-year, once in every six months.

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms* s. v. *Papabotte*, It visits the Western prairies in large numbers semi-annually; early in the spring and late in the summer.

Semi-A·rian, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. eccl. L. *sēmiariānus*: see SEMI- 7 b and ARIAN.] **a.** *adj.* Partially Arian; used chiefly with reference to a sect which arose in the 4th cent. A.D., holding that the Son is of like substance (*ὁμοιούσιος*) but not of the same substance (*ὁμοούσιος*) with the Father. **b.** *sb.* One who holds Semi-Arian views.

a 1616 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* v. (1625) 23 Some affirme the holy Ghost to be but a meere creature, as did Arius, the Semiarians [etc.]. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Schol., Wks. (1713) 549 The Semiarians, who affirm'd the Son to be in no wise of the same Substance with the Father, but allowed him in all things to be like him in Substance and Being. 1756–9 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints, S. Meletius*, Eustathius, bishop of Sebaste, a semi-Arian. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxi. (1787) II. 267 The Arian and Semi-Arian factions. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* IV. ii, The Semi-Arian Creed.

Hence **Semi-A·rianism.**

1819 *Brit. Rev.* XIV. 81 From Calvinism, through the intermediate stages of Arianism and Semi-Arianism, into Socinianism, or Unitarianism. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* 50/2 In 359 the Emperor did his utmost to establish Semiarianism, but his efforts were in vain.

Semi-atta·ched, *ppl. a.* [SEMI- 1.] Partially or loosely attached; also, = SEMI-DETACHED (mod. Dicts.).

1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* ii, I say, why didn't I say this to her? She would have come, I feel sure she would. We would have been semi-attached as it were. 1860 [EMILY EDEN] (*title*) The Semi-Attached Couple.

† **Semi-axe.** *Obs.* [f. SEMI- 6 b + AXE.] = next.

1728 tr. *Newton's Treat. Syst. World* 53 Put the semi-axe of the Earth's orbit 100000. 1780 LUDLAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 379 An ellipse, whose first semi-axe is CA.

Semi-a·xis. [SEMI- 6 b.] The half of the axis of an ellipse, etc.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 360 The Semiaxis of the Spheroid. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 215 If a fixed star had an annual parallax that was sensible, it would appear to describe an ellipsis, of which the greater semi-axis was equal to that parallax. 1866 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sci.* v. § 40. 213 The period of their mutual circulation may be stated at about ninety-six years, and the semiaxis of their mutual ellipse in angular measure at 4″·8. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Mean Distance*, the average distance of a planet from the sun; it is equal to half the longer axis of the ellipse, and hence is..termed the semi-axis-major.

Semi-barba·rian. [SEMI- 2; cf. L. *sēmibarbarus.*] One who is half-barbarian.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 4 The rude and simple Semibarbarians of Lycaonia. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 204 The sensual pleasures are the only study of the semi-barbarian. 1853 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Digby Grand* x, Those semi-barbarians of the north.

So **Se·mibarba·rianism, -barba·ric** *a.*, **-ba·rbarism, -ba·rbarous** *a.*

1828 *Examiner* 122/2 An intention on the part of the Sultan to proceed to extremities in the usual headlong style of haughty..*semi-barbarianism. 1864 WEBSTER, **Semibarbaric*,..as semibarbaric display. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. iv. 164 The age of false refinement, which is that of *semibarbarism. *Ibid.* x. 437 Had the Hindus remained fixed from the earliest ages in the *semibarbarous state. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. p. xxv, Its Latin is rude and semibarbarous in grammar and spelling.

† **Semi-bousy,** *a. Obs.* [SEMI- 1.] Half drunk.

c 1400 *Beryn* 706 Som vnlusty persone, þat were nat wele awakid, or semybousy ouyr eve.

Semibreve (se·mibrēv). *Mus.* Also *α.* 6–7 semibriefe, –7 -eefe, 7–9 -ief. *β.* 6 sembreefe, 6–7 -iefe, 7 -ief, -eefe, -eve. [f. SEMI- 5 c + BREVE *sb.* 2, BRIEF *sb.* 8, after obs. F. *semibreve* (14th c.) or mod.L. *sēmibrevis.*] A note having half († in the greater prolation, one third) the length of a breve: in modern music the longest note in ordinary use. (Its figure is now an open oval ○.)

α. 1594 BARNFIELD *Sheph. Content* (Arb.) 25 No Briefes nor Semi-Briefes are in my Songs. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. xxix. I. 286 [The nightingale] one while, full of her largs, longs, briefes, semibriefes, and minims; another while in her crotchets, quavers, semiquavers, and double semiquavers. 1696 DERHAM *Artif. Clock-maker* ii. 49 The first note in the 100th Psalm is a Semibrief. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, The signors and signoras..sliding their smooth semibreves, and gaigling glib divisions. 1849 W. IRVING *Goldsm.* xxxiv. 290 He pretended to score down an air as the poet played it, but put down crotchets and semi-breves at random. 1883 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 459/2 Until the beginning of the 17th century, the Semibreve represented one third of a Perfect Breve, and the half of an Imperfect one.

β. 1591 J. FARMER *Diuers Waies* B ij, 2. parts in one in the fourth, a sembriefe after the other. 1602 CAMPION *Art Eng. Poesie* I In Musick we do not say a straine of so many notes, but so many sem'briefes. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i, in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, I spend my breath to thee, and thou answerest me an houre after in a sembreve. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 48 If there stood Minim or Sembrief in the upper part, there stood another against it in the lower and inner parts. 1678–1706 in PHILLIPS.

b. The 'space' of a semibreve.

1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xvii, Great red coals roll out on the hearth, sparkle a semibrief,..and then dissolve into brown ashes.

c. *attrib.*, as *semibreve rest*; † **semibreve time,** (*a*) common time with two beats in a bar; (*b*) the time occupied by a semibreve.

1591 J. FARMER *Diuers Waies* C iij, The plainsong beneath beginning at the end, & so forward sembreefe time. 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 14 All his talke's of crotchets and of quauers, His very words to sembriefe time doe fall. 1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 88 A perfect Mood is inwardly noted by a rest of 3. times. A perfect time by 2. Semibreefe Rests, placed with a Semibreefe. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Sembrief*, a slow time in Musick. 1662a PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. x. (1674) 34 The Dupla or Sembreve Time (but many call it the Common Time, because most used). 1669 COKAINE *Poems* 79 His Life was but a Minum, till his prime; When as old Age should last out Sembrief-time. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 70 *note*, A Semibreve Rest forms.. a whole bar's rest in any time, or measure.

Hence † **Se·mibreved** *a.*, punctuated as with semibreve rests.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Yealous Neighbour* 189 He fetcheth a deepe sigh, semi-brev'd in these words. 1641 — *Eng. Gentlew.* 288 Their discourse is semibrev'd with sighes, their talke with teares.

Semi-cartila·ginous, *a.* [SEMI- 7 a.] Of a texture approaching that of cartilage. Of fishes: Having a semi-cartilaginous skeleton.

1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 109 It is a singular circumstance, that those strong semi-cartilaginous substances should have the power of coagulating milk. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 374 Such [disensed] kidneys have generally a lobulated form and semicartilaginous hardness. 1841 MILLER *Old Red Sandstone* iv. (1887) 95 The semi-cartilaginous..fishes. 1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* 553 Exchanged a..semi-cartilaginous spinal cord for an ossified one.

† **Semi-ca·seate,** *a. Obs.* [f. SEMI- 1 + L. *cāseus* cheese + -ATE 2.] Half converted into cheese.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 141 A lacteous semi-caseate & semi-petrified juice.

Semi-cho·ric, *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a semi-chorus. In mod. Dicts.

Semi-cho·rus. [mod.L., rendering Gr. *ἡμιχόριον*.] **a.** One of two parts into which the main body of a chorus is divided; chiefly *Mus.* **b.** A piece of music to be performed by a company of singers selected from a chorus.

1797 *Pope's Wks.* (ed. Walton) I. 159 Chorus of Youths and Virgins. Semichorus. 1820 SHELLEY *Prom. Unb.* II. ii, Semichorus I. of Spirits. 1828 R. WARNER *Psalter* p. xxiii, When..one band began the hymn thus..the chorus, or semi-chorus, took up the corresponding versicle. 1847–54 WEBSTER, *Semi-chorus*, a short chorus performed by a few singers. 1897 *Daily News* 15 June 7/5 The number..will be rendered.. by a semi-chorus consisting of the basses of the St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and Chapel Royal chorus.

† **Semicicle.** *Obs.* In 5 semycicle. [ad. med.L. **sēmicicla*, in Du Cange *semissecla*, f. *sēmi-* SEMI- + *sicla* = *siclus* a liquid measure.] Half a pint.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 148 A sester and a semycicle [orig. *sextarii unius et semis*] take Of senuey seede.

Semicircle (se·misə̄ik'l). [ad. L. *sēmicirculus*: see SEMI- 6 b and CIRCLE *sb.*]

1. The half of a circle divided by a diameter, or the half of its circumference.

1526 *A C. mery talys* 3 b, [Oxford scholar loq.] Cobler I pray the set me..ii. tryangyls & ..ii. semy cercles vppon my subpedytals. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., If that part be separate from the rest of the circle..And if it be parted juste by the centre..then is it called a semicircle, or halfe compasse. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. B ij, A Semicircle or halfe Circle, doth conteine both the Dimetient and Centre of his circle, with the precise halfe of his circumference. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 208 A very antient towne..situat amidst hilles in forme of a semicircle. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 164 The measuring of a Semicircle, is the multiplying half the Diameter..by a quarter of the Circle. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 301 An Angle in a Semicircle, is a Right Angle.

2. A set of objects or an arrangement in the form of a half-circle; a semicircular form, formation, structure, etc.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27/1 We must file of all such teeth which will not be contayned in the semicircle of the other teeth. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* II. i. (1640) 70 Apostrophus..should, and of the learneder sort hath his signe and marke, which is such a Semicircle placed in the top. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 54 The smaller ships..lay in a semicircle moored along the shore. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i, The Chains..gave me ..the Liberty of walking backwards and forwards in a Semicircle. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. 168 The pallid semicircle of the moon. 1831 in *Jrnl. Frankl. Inst.* VIII. (N. S.) 195 The teeth being placed on a fixed semi-circle. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 129/1 The semicircle of the orchestra. 1874 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii, The harbour was overlooked by a semicircle of hills.

fig. *a* 1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Q. Corinth* IV. i, Has he given the lye In circle, or oblique, or semi-circle, Or direct parrallel? you must challenge him.

3. A semicircular instrument or one marked with a semicircle; now only = GRAPHOMETER.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. (1597) 209 Another Circle of brasse plate..called the semi-Circle of position, which serueth chiefly for matters of Astronomie, as to find out the twelu houses of heauen. 1702 MOXON *Math. Instr.* 18 *Semicircle*, made of Brass, with an Index and sights, Box and Needle, Ball and Socket, and Staff; containing 180 Degrees, being half the Theodolet. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 81 Instruments made use of for tracing upon the Ground.. are the Graphometre, or Semi-circle. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. V. 133 They meet at the corner of his park with paper and pencils, a pole, a chain and a semicircle, measure his fields.

Hence **Se·micircle** *v. trans.*, to surround with a semicircle; *intr.* to form a semicircle.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 235 An immense concave..semi-circled with a belt Flashing incessant meteors. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 124 A broad streak ..semicircling beneath either eye.

Semicircled (se·misə̄ikl'd), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. SEMICIRCLE *sb.* + -ED.] Of the form of a semicircle; arranged as in a semicircle.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. i, When the Moon begins To ioine in one her semi-circled hornes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 68 A semi-circled farthingale. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* II. xlviii. 241 Seeds, which as soone as they are ripe, are like Marigold seeds, white, rough, and semicircled. 1629 QUARLES *Argalus & Parth.* III. Wks. (Grosart) III. 277/1 Now and then a kisse Would interpose like a parenthesis, Betweene their semicircled armes, inclos'd. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. i. 9 Rank above rank in semicircled grace.

Semicircular (semisə̄·rkiz'lă1), *a.* Also 5 **-er.** [ad. med.L. *sēmicirculāris*, f. L. *sēmicircul-us* SEMICIRCLE. Cf. F. *semi-circulaire.*] Of the form of a semicircle.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 101 After auctores theatrum is proprely a fiore semicirculer, in the myddes of whom was an howse whiche was callede scena. 1625 CROOKE *Body of*

Man 984 The figure of the ribs is semicircular like a Bow. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* I. 50 Semicircular Arches, or Hemispherical Vaults, being raised vpon the totall Diameter. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 417 The Lords.. when in the Inner House sit on a Semicircular Bench..to hear Petitions. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. I. 300 Disposing the legions in a semicircular form, he advanced the two horns of the crescent across the Danube. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (1875) 48 Behind in the semicircular apse sat the clergy, rising tier above tier. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 49 The arches [in the Romanesque style] always either semi-circular or segmental.

Comb. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Mouldiness* 5 P 4/2 Two twigs of ozier put semicircular-wise into holes made in the handle of the scythe. 1828–9 NARRIEN in *Encycl. Metropol.* (1845) V. 284/2 Semicircular-headed apertures serving as entrances. 1897 *Ch. Times* 20 Aug. 186/1 Small semicircular-headed windows of one light.

b. *Anat.* Designating † (*a*) the orbicular muscle of the eyelid; (*b*) the three canals of the internal ear.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Semicircular Muscles*, the same as *Claudent Muscles*. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. § 5. 224 Vibrations communicated to the Cochlea, and semicircular Canals. 1843 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* § 518 The three semicircular canals are passages, excavated in the solid bone, and lined by a continuation of the same membrane as that which lines the vestibule [of the ear]. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 38/2 The horizontal semicircular canal in the internal ear of a pigeon.

Hence **Semicircula·rity, Semici·rcularness.**

1731 BAILEY, *Semicircularness*, half circularness. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* i, Observing his semicircularity and general condition.

Semici·rcularly, *adv.* [f. SEMICIRCULAR + -LY 2.] In a semicircular form; in a half-circle.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 770 The vse of this seuenth paire is semicircularly to moone the head. 1705–30 S. GALE *Tour through Engl.* (1790) 15 A narrow passage between two stone walls..built semicircularly. 1756 PENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 514 The flat or upper part is striated semicircularly. 1839 *Sat. Mag.* Sept. 127/2 The semicircularly-formed vault. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXX. 882 The 'belt', or rainbow, of fertile land Swept semicircularly round.

Semici·rculating, *ppl. a. rare*–1. [Cf. L. *sēmicirculātus*.] Semicircular.

a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. III. 4 A Gulf..Whose fertile semicirculating Head, With Temples and with Palaces is spread.

Semicirque (se·misɔ̄ɪk). *poet.* [f. SEMI- 6 a + CIRQUE.] A semicircle.

1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* III. 50 Upon a semicirque of turf-clad ground, The hidden nook discovered to our view A mass of rock. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 328 The skater there, with motion nice, In semicirque and graceful wheel. 1872 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick* 153 Above the semicirque of grassy seats.

Semicolon (semikō·u·lŏn). [f. SEMI- + COLON 2.] A punctuation-mark consisting of a dot placed above a cōmma (;): see quots.

In present use it is the chief stop intermediate in value between the comma and the full stop; usually separating sentences the latter of which limits the former, or marking off a series of sentences or clauses of co-ordinate value.

1644 HODGES *Eng. Primrose* N 3, At a comma, stop a little ..At a semi-colon, somewhat more. 1692 *B. Jonson's Eng. Gram.* Wks. 690 A Semicolon is a distinction of an imperfect Sentence, wherein with somewhat a longer Breath, the Sentence following is included. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 267 The semicolon is a point of great use to enforce and illustrate what has been advanced, and digested by the Comma... The Semicolon is used as an Abbreviation, in the word Esquire. 1800 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* 227 The semicolon is sometimes used, when the preceding member of the sentence does not of itself give a complete sense, but depends on the following clause: and sometimes when the sense of that member would be complete without the concluding one.

Se·mi-column. *Arch.* [SEMI- 6e; cf. med.L. *semi-columnium* (Isidore).] The half of a column cut longitudinally.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 52 Halls..surrounded with semi-columns. 1862 *Parthenon* 26 July 400 The walls projecting from the *cella* terminated in two semi-columns, instead of square pilasters. 1875 BRASH *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 99 The flank walls..are..divided by semi-columns.

Hence **Se·micolu·mnar** *a.*, of the form of a semi-column; *Bot.* applied to stems, etc. shaped like half a cylinder cut lengthwise.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* (1796), *Semiteres*, semicolumnar. 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 274 Walls of semi-columnar lava.

† **Semi-concave.** *Obs.* [SEMI- 6a.] Applied to the half of a hollow cylinder bisected longitudinally. (See CONCAVE *sb.* 1 b.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 131 As the Enclosure, that is Round about and Entire, preserueth the Sound; So doth a Semi-Concaue. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* s.v. II. B 7, A Semi-Concave-Cylinder.

Semi-co·njugate, *a.* (*sb.*) *Math.* [SEMI- 6b.] *Semi-conjugate axis, diameter* = conjugate semiaxis, semidiameter: see CONJUGATE *a.* 6 a, and cf. quot. 1680 there, and 1885 s.v. SEMI-DIAMETER. Also *ellipt.* (as *sb.*) for these.

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 287 Let *AD* be an Hyperbola, *B* the Center, *BA* = *a*, Semi-conjugate = *b*. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 536, CV and CW being a kind of semitransverse and semiconjugate axes to the elliptic track on the spherical surface. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 130 An ellipse referred to two semi-conjugate diameters, *pa*, *pb*, as axes.

† **Semicope.** *Obs.* [f. SEMI- + COPE *sb.*1] A short cloak.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 262 Of double worstede was his semycope That rounded as a belle out of the presse.

Semi-cu·bic, *a. rare.* = next.

1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 390 A conic parabola being given, a semicubic one may be found.

Semi-cu·bical, *a. Math.* [SEMI- 6b.] Applied to the curve of the third degree with a cusp referred to rectangular axes, the equation to which can always be reduced to the form $ay^2 = x^3$.

The exponent of the power of the abscissa which is proportional to the ordinate is $^3/_2$, whence the name.

1677 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 609 That [invention] of Mr. Neale is straightening the semi-cubical parabola without supposing the squaring an hyperbola. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Semi-cubical Paraboloid*. is a Curve whose Ordinates are in Subtriplicate of the Duplicate proportion of the Diameter. 1855 G. SALMON *Conic Sect.* xiii. (ed. 3) § 251 The equation of the evolute of a parabola represents a curve called the semicubical parabola.

† **Semicu·pium.** *Obs.* Also erron. **-ou·bium**; and anglicized **semicupe.** [med.L., f. *sēmi-* SEMI- + *cūpa* tun.] A bath in which only one's legs and hips are covered; a hip-bath.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 1049 Bags, Fumigations, Semicupiums, Baths. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Semi-cupe*, is a half Bath, up to the navel of the patient. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 58 Many Lithotomists immediately after the operation clap the Patient in a Semicupe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Semicubium.* 1785 GARTHSHORE in *Med. Commun.* II. 44 Fomentations, and the Semicupium..were of no avail. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) II. 255 Oily embrocations, a blister, leeches, and the semicupium were had recourse to.

Semi-cy·linder. [SEMI- 6a.] The half of a cylinder divided longitudinally.

1666 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 461 In the concave of the said semicylinder. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 228 This and the first trumpet were both made of two hollow semicylinders of wood. 1841 S. CLEGG *Manuf. Coal-Gas* 60 The scoop is a semi-cylinder made of thin plate iron. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 81 One of the two cotyledons failed to produce a petiole, whilst the other produced one consisting of an open semi-cylinder ending in a sharp point.

Hence **Semicylī·ndric, -cyli·ndrical** *adjs.*, of the form of a semi-cylinder.

1731 BAILEY (ed. 2), *Semicylindrical.* 1760 LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 185 *Semicylindric*, like a halved Cylinder; when they are round on one side, and flat on the other. 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 10 The semicylindric cavity. 1801 *Ibid.* XCI. 131 The thermometer, having its scale-board..of a semicylindrical form. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* § 217 Semicylindrical vaults. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 147 Water-Purslane..placentas semicylindric.

Semi-de·ity. [SEMI- 2.] = SEMIGOD.

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to the Moone* 27 Men whose states the Deities did raise To Semideities. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 15 A certain Semi-Deity, which they call Nature. 1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 190 Adieu! ye semideities! 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 2 As if nature were a sort of semi-deity, or creation were its own Creator.

Semi-demi-, used (1) = half-half, i. e. quarter, in **semidemisemiquaver**, a note the 64th part of a semibreve; (2) vaguely in a diminutive sense, as *semi-demi-dinner*. (Cf. DEMI-SEMI.)

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) III. iii. 351 She..at last appeared to expect me at luncheon as regularly as she looked for that semi-demi-dinner itself. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Semidemisemiquaver*, a half demisemiquaver, the 64th part of a semibreve.

Se·mi-deta·ched, *a.* [SEMI- 1.] Partially detached.

1859 *Archaeol. Cant.* II. p. xxxix, The foundations of the villa were very extensive including one semi-detached apartment. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. v. 93 Large semi-detached masses of rock. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 7/4 The miserable semi-detached life you and I have been living.

b. *spec.* Designating either of a pair of houses joined together and forming a block by themselves.

1859 [EMILY EDEN] (*title*) The Semi-Detached House. 1871 *Punch* 9 Sept. 100/1 A lot of semi-detached Cockney villas. 1882 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 16 Sept. 517/1 No drain should pass beneath a detached or semi-detached house.

Se·midia·meter. [late L. (Boethius): see SEMI- 6b.] The half of a diameter.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Diameters, whose halfe, I meane from the center to the circumference any waie, is called the semidiameter, or halfe diameter. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* I. v. (1635) 117 Astronomers measure the magnitude of the Starres by Diameters and Semidiameters of the Earth. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. vi. 38 That dis-proportion of distance, which there is betwixt the Semidiameter of the Cylinder AB, and the Semidiameter of the rundle with the spokes FA. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 44 Fifty or Sixty Semidiameters of the Earth distant from me. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* 106 A curious halo appeared round the moon. Its semidiameter, from the lower limb of the planet to the opposite arch of the phenomenon, was very near twenty-one degrees and a half. 1826 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 213, 23659 semidiameters of the Earth, or 93595000 miles. 1885 J. CASEY *Analyt. Geom.* 188 If any tangent meets two conjugate semidiameters of an ellipse.

fig. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xii. 224 By so much doth the Pope..make his authoritie..greater then Christs, which is the semidiameter of this mouth of blasphemies.

b. *Fortif.* (see quot. 1704).

1669 STAYNRED *Fortification* 1 The Semidiameter of the Outward Polygon. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Semidiameter*..is two-fold, *viz.* the Greater and Lesser: The former being a Line composed of the Capital, and the Small Semi-diameter of the Polygon: And the other, a Line drawn to the Circumference from the Centre thro' the Gorges.

Hence **Semidia·metral** *a.*, that is a semidiameter.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 86 The Semi-Diametral line proceeding from the Center.

Se·mi-dia·phanous, *a.* Now *rare.* [SEMI- 7 a.] Partially or imperfectly transparent.

1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* I. iii. 22 We should not judge it Opacous, but either Transiucid, or at least Semi-diaphanous. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. I. 87 A yellowish semidiaphanous Crust. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* XXXV. III. 606 Those [tegmina] of the Man es that resemble dry leaves are only semidiaphanous.

Hence † **Semi-diaphane·ity.**

1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* I. iii. 73 The Transparency or Semi-diaphaniety of the Superficial Corpuscles of Bigger Bodies.

Se·mi-diu·rnal, *a.* [SEMI- 5 a.]

1. *Astron.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or performed in, half the time between the rising and setting of a celestial body. Chiefly in *semi-diurnal arc.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. xviii. (1597) 154 It deuideth the artificial day and artificiall night each of them into two parts, that is to say, into two semi-diurnall and into two seminocturnall parts. *Ibid.* I. 176 b, There will remaine 9. houres 4/8. which is the length of the artificiall day, when the Sunne is in the first degree of Scorpio, the one halfe wherof is called the semi-diurnall Arke of that artificial day. 1664 WAKELY *Mariners-Compass rectified* (1694) 93 Astronomical Tables of Semidiurnal and Seminocturnal Arches. 1725 WATTS *Geog. & Astron.* xix, The difference between the sun or star's semidiurnal arc and a quadrant or ninety degrees. 1852 HIND *Astron. Vocab.* 52 *Semi-diurnal Arc*, is half the arc described by a heavenly body between its rising and setting. 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron. Vocab.* 801.

2. Occurring every twelve hours. Chiefly of the tides.

1794 SULIVAN *View Nat.* I. 414 The tides are semi-diurnal polar effusions, as the general currents of the ocean are semi-annual. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* I. 309 The sole cause then of these semidiurnal breezes, being the capacity which the earth has for acquiring a higher temperature than that of the sea. 1866 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* 59 The semi-diurnal oscillatory movement of the waters of the ocean,—the tides.

3. *Ent.* Partly diurnal, flying at twilight.

In recent Dicts.

Se·mi-divi·ne, *a.* [SEMI- 1.] Half divine; that is a demigod.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 95 All whatsoeuer is ..brought in by those outcasts of Moses, staine of Solon, and refuse of Licurgus, must be reputed for Metaphisicall, semie Diuine. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. iv. I. 110 Either the common god whom they worshipped, or some semi-divine being closely allied to him. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. vii. 226 The new governess was actually attempting to level sarcasm at the semi-divine head of her mistress.

Se·mi-dome. [SEMI- 6a.] Half a dome, usually one formed by vertical section.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xl. IV. 94 The inside of St. Sophia, the cupola, the two larger, and the six smaller, semi-domes [etc.]. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 74/1 A large semicircular ..apsis, covered by a semi-dome. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 161 The..figure of Christ in the semi-dome of the apse.

Hence **Se·mi-domed, Semi-do·mical** *adjs.*, having the form of a semi-dome.

1864 LADY EASTLAKE *Hist. Our Lord* I. 19 The semi-domed tribune or apse. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 250 Other semi-domical projections branching out from the walls which support the great semi-domes. 1888 *Gd. Words* 238 The..semi-domed nest [of the willow wren].

Semi-dou·ble, *a.* (*sb.*) [SEMI- 1. So Fr.]

1. *Liturg.* (See quots.) Also *sb.* = semi-double feast. [tr. med.L. *sēmiduplex.*]

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Semidouble office has double Vespers and Nine Lessons at Mattins; but the Anthems are not re-doubled. 1850 *Vesper Bk.* Pref. p. xii, Sundays and Days within an Octave are Semi-doubles. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* 344/1 On semi-doubles, half of the antiphon was repeated before, the whole after the psalm. 1909 *Cath. Encycl.* VI. 23/1 In the Mass, the semidouble has always at least three orationes or prayers.

2. Of flowers: Having the innermost stamens perfect, while the outermost have become petaloid.

1720 P. BLAIR *Bot. Ess.* iv. 294 The double Roses seldom fructify, but if you shall take the Hip of one that's semi-double [etc.]. 1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 146, I had collected my opium from double or semi-double poppies. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 366 Cultivated semi-double flowers.

Semie, obs. f. SEMÉE. **Semied,** var. SEMÉED.

Se·mi-elli·pse. [SEMI- 6a.] The half of an ellipse bisected by one of its diameters (usually the transverse).

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxii. 344 The two Semi-Ellipses, which are on the Fore-sides of their longest Axes or Diameters. 1841 MILLER *Old Red Sandstone* viii. (1887) 150 The convex or sharpened edge is elongated into a semi-ellipse cut in the line of its shortest diameter. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 57 To make the section of the narrower vault an upright semi-ellipse.

So **Se·mi-elli·psis** (hence **Se·mi-elli·ptic, -elli·ptical** *adjs.*); **Semi-ellipsoi·dal** *a.*, of the form of half an ellipsoid.

1767 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 392 Right lines.. shall cut the *semi-ellipsis in those points through which the hour-lines must be drawn. 1833–4 J. PHILLIPS in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 703/1 The Yorkshire flagstone is ..used, to make curb stones of two feet in height, the laminæ being placed vertically, and the block worked above to a *semi-ellipsoidal figure. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Semielliptic*, half-elliptic, the division being longitudinal. 1907 *Westm. Gas.* 11 Nov. 6/3 The suspension of the rear part of the chassis is now by three-quarter ellip-

tical springs instead of semi-elliptics. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* 75 A bright semicircular or *semielliptical arch over the moon. 1841 MILLER *Old Red Sandstone* viii. (1887) 166 They remind one..of pieces of ancient iron armour, fitted into semi-elliptical scales. 1866 R. TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 128 The aperture is oblique, semielliptical, thin.

Semi-fe·ral, *a.* [SEMI- 2; cf. L. *sēmifer*, and see FERAL *a.*2, FERINE.] Half-wild.

1887 FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 774/1 The semiferal pigs of New Granada. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 4/1 A stag in Warnham Park, one of a semi-feral herd.

So **Se·mi·ferine, Semiferous** (*rare*—0) *adjs.*

1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol.* (ed. 3) 233 The she-dragon Delphyné, a *semi-ferine maid. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 605 [Achilles] is represented as having owed everything to the peculiar training of Chiron; whose semi-ferine life he shared. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Semiferous*, half wilde.

Semi-fidel, *a.* [f. SEMI- + *-fidel* in INFIDEL.] That is a half-believer.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xv. (1862) 37 Some of the infidel, some of the semi-fidel, and some of the super-fidel schools.

Se·miflex, *v.* [SEMI- 3.] *trans.* To bend into a position halfway between that of extension and that of complete flexure.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 805/2 Supposing that a muscular effort equal to 20 would completely bend the elbow, one equal to 10 would semiflex it. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 224 Semiflex the limb, to extend the parts and enlarge the articular line.

So **Se·miflexed, Se·mifle·xion, -fle·xure.**

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 78/1 The whole limb remains habitually in the *semiflexed position. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 323 The right knee was semiflexed; the joint was greatly distended. 1888 *Lancet* 12 Apr. 64/1 The fingers are constantly in a state of *semiflexion. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 91 *Semiflexure is the proper position to keep the limb in, the muscles being then in a state of relaxation.

Semi-flo·ret. *Bot.* [SEMI- 6 c.] A floret having a ligulate corolla, as in the dandelion.

1731 BAILEY (ed. 2), *Semi-floret* (with Florists), an half-flourish, is tubulous at the beginning like a Floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 68 You have observed two sorts of florets in the Daisy: the yellow ones, which occupy the middle.. of the flower, and the little white tongues..which surround them...We shall leave to the first the name of Florets, and to distinguish the second we shall call them Semi-florets.

So **Semi-flo·scule,** in Latin form **-flo·sculus**; hence **Semi-flo·scular, -flo·sculose, -flo·sculous** *adjs.*, having semi-florets (cf. LIGULATE *a.* 1).

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Scorzonera*, The flower is of the *semifosculor kind. 1727 P. BLAIR *Pharmaco-Bot.* v. 210 All the *Semifloscles or half Flourishes have a Capillamentum and Vagina. *Ibid.* 227 The yellow radiated large Flowers..have their Corona, consisting of two or three Rows of very small Semifoscules. 1720 — *Bot. Ess.* i. 30 Each of these *Flosculi*, and **Semifosculi*, are situated upon the top of an Embryo seminis. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xx. (1776) 232 The *Semifosculose Flowers of Tournefort. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Semifosculose*, having the corolla split and turned to one side, as in the ligule of composites. 1720 P. BLAIR *Bot. Ess.* iii. 128 *Semifosculous Flowers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 422/2 One naked seed, and compound flowers semifosculous.

Semiflu·id, *a.* (and *sb.*) [SEMI- 7 a.] **A.** *adj.* Of a consistency midway between fluid and solid.

1775 ASH, *Semifluid*, imperfectly fluid. 1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 174 Workman keeps stirring and turning over the metal; in 3 m. it becomes soft and semi-fluid. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 37 The reason why thick soups, pies, puddings, and all semifluid masses, retain their heat..so much longer than equal bulks of mere fluid. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xix, Semifluid, as if composed of earth and water. 1880–1 SAVILLE KENT *Man. Infusoria* I. 234 *Monas fluida*... Body soft and semifluid, exceedingly variable in shape.

B. *sb.* A semi-fluid substance.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* VI. vii. § 7 (1735) 189 Phlegm, or Pituite, is a sort of Semi-fluid. 1873 GEIKIE *Ice Age* iii. 33 What property does ice possess which enables it to creep upon slopes adown which only fluids and semi-fluids can move?

Hence **Semiflui·dity.**

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 455 The semifluidity of tar. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxv. 365 A proof of the semi-fluidity of the glacier.

Se·mi-form, *sb.* [SEMI- 2, 6 f.] An imperfect form; *Cryst.*, a hemihedral form.

1836 SMART, *Semi-form.* 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 137 A form of the hemi-symmetrical kind will be termed a semiform or a hemihedron.

Semi-form, *a. rare*—0. [ad. L. *sēmiformis*, f. *sēmi-* SEMI- + *forma* FORM *sb.*] 'Half formed, imperfect' (Bailey, 1721).

Semi-formed, *a.* [SEMI- 1, ? partly after L. *sēmiformis* (see prec.).] Half-formed.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Semi-formed*, half-formed; imperfectly formed; as, semi-formed crystals. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 44 Transparent semi-formed images of his own delirium.

Semi-globe. [SEMI- 6 a.] The half of a globe; a hemisphere or hemispherical form, structure, etc.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 312 A semi-globe, with the flat part upwards. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 142, I do not..determine, whether Semi-globes, or common square Lamps, will prove most commodious. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 17 The hills..swell in beautiful semi-globes. 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VI. vi. 550 Diodorus conceived it [*sc.* the Milky Way] to be a dense celestial fire, shewing itself through the clefts of the starting and dividing semi-globes. 1875 BRASH *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 43 The next order is enriched with a line of semiglobes.

So **Semi-glo·bose, -glo·bular** *adjs.*, of the form of a semi-globe or hemisphere.

1721 BAILEY, **Semiglobular*, of the Form of half a Globe. 1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* vi. (ed. 3) I. 199 The red *semi-globose bodies of the gravid females. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 100 The central semiglobular ventricular cavity. *Ibid.* 159 A semiglobose univalve. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xlii, The irregular chalk table-land or plateau, bosomed with semi-globular tumuli.

Se·migod. [SEMI- 2; freq. used to render L. *sēmideus*, Gr. *ἡμίθεος*.] A demigod.

1417 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 50 Thei had doute, whan he was ded, whethir thei schuld a noumbir him among the hie goddis or semigoddes. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 26 Some semi-God, more then a mortall creature. 1615 B. JONSON *Golden Age Rest.* Wks. (1616) 1013 Yonder soules..in Elysian bowres..That for their liuing good, now semigods are made. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 254 Diuine Heroes; That the surnames bore Of Semigods. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 21/2 Semi-Gods and Heroes to be Guardians over Cities. 1831 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol.* II. i. 259 The divine race of heroes, in former times called Semigods. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 363 Can rules or tutors educate The semigod whom we await?

Semihi·ant, *a. rare*—1. [ad. L. *sēmihiant-em*, f. *sēmi-* SEMI- 1 + *hiant-em*, pres. pple. of *hiāre* to gape.] Of lips: Half-open.

1873 M. COLLINS *Miranda* xxx, He stooped and softly kissed the semihiant lips.

Semili, obs. form of SEEMLY *adv.*

Se·milor, alteration of SIMILOR by association with SEMI-, *quasi* 'half-gold'.

1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 321 An inner smooth unbroken tube of semilor [*printed* semidor]. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 63 Jeweller's Alloys..Semilor.

Semilunar (semilū·năr), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *sēmilūnāris*, f. **sēmilūna* half-moon (cf. late L. *sēmilūnium*); see SEMI- 6 a and LUNAR. Cf. F. *semi-lunaire.*] **A.** *adj.* Half-moon-shaped; crescentic. (Cf. LUNAR *a.* 3.) **a.** in general use.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/1 The Knife is of the Latinistes called 'Culter excisorius lunatus', in Englishe a semi-lunare cutting Knife. 1717 *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 556 Some exactly Square, some oblong Square, some Semi-lunar. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 188 A beautiful semilunar bay. 1795 *Anna Seward's Lett.* (1811) IV. 102 A semilunar seat, beneath its boughs, admits four people. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 74 It is probable that the semilunar instruments were fixed in wooden handles, and then used in cleaning skins.

b. *Zool.*, *Bot.*, and *Anat.* (e. g. *semilunar cartilage, fold, ganglion, valve*: see quots.).

1681 GREW *Museum* I. ii. 103 The Snout [*sc.* of the River-Whale] flat. Both the Chaps before of a Semilunar figure. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (1722), *Semilunar Valves*, thus called from their resemblance in shape to a half moon. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Semilunar Valves*..are little Valves or Membranes of a Semilunar Figure, placed in the Orifice of the Pulmonary Artery, to prevent the Relapse of the Blood into the Heart at the time of its Dilatation. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v., All the species of the semilunar shells have few convolutions. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 180 In the abdomen this nerve unites with the par vagum of the right side, and together form the great semi-lunar Ganglion. 1768 PENNANT in *Ibid.* LVIII. 93 Between the toes is a strong semilunar membrane. 1831 KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 133 The Semilunar Bone (*os Lunatum*), is smaller and less elongated than the scaphoid. Its upper surface is convex and smooth. 1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 84/2 The lacrymal caruncle and semilunar fold. 1840 W. J. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 69 The semilunar bone may be known by having a crescentic concavity, and a somewhat crescentic outline. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 474 The nasal opening in males is irregularly semilunar. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 23 In man..[the third eyelid] exists..as a mere rudiment, called the semilunar fold. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* v. 183 Two inter-articular cartilages, called semilunar, are..interposed between the cartilaginous articular surfaces of the femur and those of the tibia.

B. *sb.* A semilunar bone, valve, etc.

1893 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* I. iii. 50 That the closure of the aortic semilunars precedes that of the pulmonary semilunars.

Semilu·nary, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Formed as prec.: see -ARY.] = prec. adj.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 13 The Soldania Bay is of a semi-lunary forme. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 6 Schol., The semilunary Valvulæ. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1037 They both made but one continued semilunary Body. 1715 *Ibid.* XXIX. 328 The semilunary Valves in the Mouth of the Aorta. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 111 Semilunary rays darting from gilded clouds, surrounding an achievement motto, In Coelo Salus.

Semilu·nate, *a.* [As prec.: see -ATE 2.] = LUNATE.

1841 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. ix. 266 Operculum semilunate. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. I. 402/2 Semilunate pancreatic glands. 1882–4 COOKE *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I. 47 Cells semilunate, with the cusps either expanded or curved inwards.

So **Se·mi-lu·nated** *a.*

1726 MONRO *Anat. Bones* 106 We remark on the occipital Bone a small Rising and semilunated Excavation of each Side. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. I. 293 Avoset..Feet palmated; the webs deeply semilunated between each toe.

Se·mi-lune. [As if ad. L. **sēmilūna* half-moon: see SEMI- 6 a and LUNE 3.] A semilunar or crescent-shaped form, structure, etc.; *Fortif.* = DEMI-LUNE 2.

1858 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 162 The 'semilunar' bone may be told by its two 'semilunes' below. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon. Assyria* iv, Between this outer barrier and the City moat were interposed a species of semilune.

1880 V. HARRIS & POWER *Man. Physiol. Lab.* 46 Granular semilunar bodies, the semilunes of Heidenhain. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 18 Oct. 4/4 The vast semi-lune along the Strand.

†**Semi-mature,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *sēmimātūrus*: see SEMI- 1, MATURE *a.*] Half ripe.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 529 Semymature also me may hem glene.

Semi-me·tal. *Old Chem.* [ad. mod.L. *sēmimetallum*: see SEMI- 2, 7 i.] A non-malleable metal.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. f 2 b, Semimettals, &c. which are mineral bodies, neere in nature unto mettals. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* 89 [A Metal] may comprehend both those that are strictly called Metals (not excluding common *argent vive* to be one) and those that are also called semi-metals, as Antimony and the like. 1732 *Hist. Lit.* III. 349 Fossils are divided into Metals, Salts, Sulphurs, Stones, Semi-Metals, and Earths. 1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 680 Regulus of antimony, the most difficultly fusible of the semi-metals. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 26 Crude Antimony, or the Ore of Antimony,..is a semi-metal. 1831 T. P. JONES *New Convers. Chem.* Gloss., *Semi-metal.* This term is now obsolete. 1835 POE *Adv. Hans Pfaall* Wks. 1864 I. 8 A particular metallic substance or semi-metal.

Se·mi-meta·llic, *a.* [SEMI- 7 i.] Partly metallic; *spec.* of the nature of a 'semi-metal'.

1748–52 J. HILL *Mat. Med.* (J.), The semimetallick recrements. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 164 Lustre, of the grey part, silky, verging to the semimetallic. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 393 Semi-metallic matter.

†**Seminair(e.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *séminaire* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *sēminārium* SEMINARY *sb.*1] = SEMINARY *sb.*1

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 64 The semynair is doluen in this mone Al bisily.

Seminal (se·minăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–5 **semynall,** 5–6 **seminall.** [a. F. *séminal* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), = Pr., Sp., Pg. *seminal*, It. *seminale*, ad. L. *sēmināl-is*, f. *sēmin-*, *sēmen* seed, SEMEN: see -AL.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to seed; of the nature of seed.

1. Of or pertaining to the seed or semen of men and animals (applied *Phys.* and *Anat.* to structures adapted to contain or convey semen); of the nature of semen.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Þe humoure seminal. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 90 Then is the Marriage perfect..; And ye maie trewly know..How the seminall seed Masculine, Hath wrought and won the Victory, Upon the menstrualls worthily. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 154 They notably strengthen the seminall vessels. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6047 Animals, of spontaneous and seminal generation. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 19 The seminal liquor, not only of males, but of females also, abounds in these moving little animals. 1853 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* § 345 (ed. 4) 360 Some time after a seminal emission. 1861 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 3) 51 We regard the former as an ovary and the second as a testicle or seminal capsule. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 351 The seminal matter is poured out.

†**b.** Begotten of the seed (of a person). *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 43 Some deny his Divinity, that he was begotten of humane principles, and the seminall sonne of Joseph.

2. With reference to plants: Pertaining to or of the nature of seed. *Bot.* Of organs or structures: Serving to contain the seed.

†*Seminal plant* (= mod.L. *plantula seminalis*): the future plant as contained in the seed, the embryo. †*Seminal root.* = RADICLE 1. *Seminal leaf* = COTYLEDON.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 125 The seminal spike of Mercurie weld. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 56 Every small particle of that imperfect plant being rather beleived seminall..than [etc.]. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. i. (1682) 5 If you take the Lobe of a Bean, and lengthwise pare off its Parenchyma by degrees, and in extreme thin slices, many Branches of the Seminal Root..will appear. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 99 Most Seeds having in them a seminal Plant perfectly formed. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Seminal Leaves. *c* 1770 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1777) 262 The seminal root serves the purposes of an anchor. 1833 HOOKER in Smith *Eng. Flora* V. I. 10 The inner membrane (or seminal bag) is attached by numerous threads or veins to the inside of the outer covering. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 119 The former [epigean cotyledons] springing up during the process of germination, and being converted into seminal leaves.

†**b.** Produced from seed. *Obs.*

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Crocus*, There are several other Varieties of the Spring Crocus.., which are seminal Productions. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Pease* 5 Z 1/1 Several of the above-mentioned..are..only seminal variations, which will degenerate into their original state in a few years, if they are not very carefully managed. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* v. (1798) 68 A seminal variety of any tree, or shrub, that is remarkably different from the original.

3. *gen.* Of or pertaining to the seed or reproductive elements existing in organic bodies, or attributed in pre-scientific belief to inorganic substances. Formerly often in *seminal power, virtue*: the power of producing offspring.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iv. 117 Gold phylosophical,.. having gotten a more perfect vegetation and seminal vertue, may be dissolued into any liquor. 1651 BIGGS *New. Disp.* P 73 The Earth hath of herself a seminall vertue of producing herbs. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. ii. § 27. 463 And consequently different appearances and effects may be caused in the same bodies, though it results from seminal principles. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 122 To prove our assertion about the seminal production of all living creatures,..we appeal to observation and experiment. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* v. Misc. (1711) 74 We cannot prolong the Period of a

Commonwealth beyond the Decree of Heaven, or the Date of its Nature, any more than Humane Life beyond the Strength of the Seminal Virtue.

4. *fig.* Having the properties of seed; containing the possibility of future development.

a 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ.* in *Relig.* (1672) 77 In divers Children their ingenerate and seminal powers (as I may call them) lie deep. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 294 Conferring upon them Seminal and Initial Grace, which doth not presuppose Faith, but is it self the seed of Faith. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Acts viii. 25 Sinful thoughts are radical and seminal evils. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 1 A careless glance upon a favourite author,..is sufficient to supply the first hint or seminal idea. 1779 — *L. P., Milton,* It is pleasant to see great works in their seminal state, pregnant with latent possibilities of excellence. 1838 MILL *Bentham* in *Westm. Rev.* Aug. 468 Jeremy Bentham and Samuel Taylor Coleridge—the two great seminal minds of England in their age. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* v. 105 The Book of Job..seems to abound in those seminal thoughts which were developed and exhibited clearly in the later books. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. towards Crit. Method* 30 It was due to no seminal virtue in him that French literature later flowered afresh.

b. *nonce-use.* Concerned with the 'seeds' of future growth.

1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 199 The true reformer is the Seminal Reformer, not the Radical.

† **B.** *sb. Obs.*

1. A seminal particle; a seed, germ. Also *fig.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvii. 379 Perhaps they containe the seminals of Spiders, and Scorpions. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 155 Did it [the Peripatetic Philosophy] suppose any thing of the form to pre-exist in the matter, as the seminal of its being; 'twere a tolerable sense to say it were educed from it. 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 175 The seminals of heat. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* IV. § 4 Mother-vices, which carry in their Bowels the seminals of other Iniquities.

2. *Phys.* A seminal vessel or duct.

1733 *Ordinary of Newgate* No. I. Advt., By..replenishing the Reins and Seminals.

† **Semina·lity.** *Obs.* Also **seminalty.** [f. SEMINAL *a.* + -ITY.] Seminal quality, principle, or condition.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 As though there were a seminalitie in Urine. 1651 in Biggs *New Disp.* Verses to Author c 2, My Quill Is to seek the Seminalty of things That's cover'd in these Lines. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 141 The Seminality or Ferment of the Disease being lodged in the Seed.

b. *pl.* Seminal properties; seminal particles, germs. *lit.* and *fig.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 215 Alien humours and seminalities. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 62 The Influence which the Seminalities of the Pox have by intermixture with other Maladies. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* I. iv. (1713) 87 Such kind of mutinous thoughts, such jealousies and suspicions are..the seminalities of all rebellion against God. 1681 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 28 Like the dispersed Seminalities of Vegetables at the Creation, scattered through the whole Mass of the Earth.

Seminally (se·minăli), *adv.* ? now *rare.* [f. SEMINAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a seminal state or manner; as a seed, germ, or reproductive element; in the form or state of seed; as regards germination or reproduction. Chiefly *fig.*

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. vii. Wks. VII. 35 All prediction of contingents to come, or of events not as yet seminally extant in their natural causes was from divine inspiration. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxii. 394 If the Soule be seminally traduced, it must be either from the body, or from the soule of the Parents. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 105 Why am I guilty of what Adam did, but because I have a nature that was seminally in him? 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 150 If we all received an unspeakable injury by being seminally in Adam when he fell..we all received also an unspeakable blessing by being in his loins when God spiritually raised him up. 1847 A. M'LEAN *Comm. Hebr.* I. vii. 264 Levi.. may be said to have been seminally in the loins of Abraham when Melchisedec met him. 1887 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 2 Homer..is..also a great dramatist, and contains within him seminally the drama of his country.

† **Se·minant.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *sēminant-em,* pres. pple. of *sēmināre* to sow.] A sower of seed; applied allusively to a seminary priest: cf. SEEDMAN and SEMINARY *a.* 2 and *sb.*2 2.

c 1588 SEGAR *Blazon of Papists* C 3, A Papist Seminant. Ioyn'd with the rest of this pernicious broode, Are Seminants calde Iesuistes of some.

† **Se·minar** 1. *Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *sēmināriu*m: see -AR 2.] = SEMINARY *sb.*1

1573 TYRIE *Refut. Knox* 44 b, But he of his prouidence hes reseruit sindrie, as ane seminar, be quhome he hes prorogat his doctrine to the posteritie.

‖ **Seminar** 2 (semīnā·r). [Ger., ad. L. *sēmināriu*m SEMINARY *sb.*1] In German universities (hence in certain British and American universities), a select group of advanced students associated for special study and original research under the guidance of a professor. Also *transf.*, a class that meets for systematic study under the direction of a teacher.

1889 A. S. HILL *Our English* v. 209 In New York and Washington, if I am not misinformed, 'seminars' are periodically held, at which a clever woman coaches other clever women in the political, literary, and ethical topics of the day. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 6/1 [University Extension meeting at Oxford] A seminar is being organised in connection with the economic course, and the students will write essays and have tutorial supervision. 1893 *Chicago Advance* Apr. 27 The Seminar..is a society for the prosecution of independent work in some chosen field. There are to be eight of these Seminars next year. 1911 *Expositor* July 16 It has been well dealt with in the brilliant volume of Essays from Dr. Sanday's Seminar.

Seminarial (seminē·riăl), *a. rare.* [f. SEMINARY *sb.*1 + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a seminary.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 180 Four are invested with the government of seminarial convents. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, Miss Twinkleton, in her seminarial state of existence.

Seminarian (seminē·riăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. SEMINARY *sb.*1 + -AN.] † **A.** *adj.* = SEMINARY *a.*

1584 in Foley *Rec. Eng. Prov. S. J.* (1880) VI. 722 Martin Array, a Seminarian priest.

B. *sb.* † **a.** A seminary priest (*obs.*). **b.** A student at a seminary or Jesuit school, a seminarist.

1584 in Foley *Rec. Eng. Prov. S. J.* (1880) VI. 721 Lane, of Fisheborne receiveth Correy, a Seminarian. 1794 tr. *Barruel's Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev.* III. 27 At eight o'clock in the morning the clergymen of St. Nicholas..were dragged with their seminarians to the house of St. Firmin. 1908 G. TYRRELL in *Hibbert Jrnl.* Jan. 254 In protecting the seminarian from the knowledge of awkward facts.

Hence **Semina·rianism,** the mannerism of a seminarian.

1879 W. M. BAKER *His Majesty Myself* xviii. (1880) 139 (Funk) 'He, at least, has no seminarianism about him' she said, incidentally to Revel.

Seminarist (se·minărist). [f. SEMINAR-Y *sb.*1 + -IST. Cf. F. *séminariste* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp., Pg., It. *seminarista,* Du., Ger., Sw., Da. *seminarist.*]

1. A Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary in the 16th and 17th c., esp. at Douay for the English mission. Now *Hist.*

1583 FULKE *Def. Tr. Script.* v. 147 One who hath more profited the Church of God, with his sincere translation, and learned annotations, than all the popish Seminaries, and Seminarists, shall be able to hinder it. 1679 EVERARD *Popish Plot* I, I surprized her with two of the chief Scotch Seminarists of Paris. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 4 The Romish regular *Clerici,* Cannon Regulars, Theatins, Oratorians, Seminarists, Chapterists, &c. 1826 J. R. BEST *Four Yrs. France* 6 The story of the poor seminarist of Douay. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 424 The seminarists were universally revered as candidates of martyrdom.

2. A student in a seminary; chiefly, a student in a seminary for the training of Roman Catholic priests.

1835 BECKFORD *Alcobaça & Batalha* 90 A tide of monks, sacristans, novices, seminarists..appeared all of a sudden flowing forth from every cell and cloister. 1862 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 185 The greatest stress is laid [in Prussian training-colleges] on learning by heart. The seminarist must be able to repeat without book all the Scripture histories read in the school. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* iv. 52 The Bishop does the same for all the seminarists who wish to be ordained.

b. *pl.* The teaching staff in a seminary.

a 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. (1670) 119 This Church now belongs to the Seminarists of the German Colledge. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 56 Shortly the Seminarists reported that, though not vicious, their pupil was not even good enough for a priest, so deficient was he in intellectual faculty. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 24/1 He was sent to the seminarists of St. Lazare to be improved in classics.

3. A member of a SEMINAR 2.

1865 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 347 A Göttingen student could not carry with him into the world any better recommendation than to have been one of Heyne's seminarists. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2497/2 [Wessenberg] sent his seminarists to Pestalozzi to learn the new method of instruction.

Hence **Seminari·stic** *a.,* of or pertaining to a seminary priest.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 299 The mixture of seminaristic modesty and nautical devil-may-care-ishness..caused me to laugh outright.

† **Seminarize,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. SEMINAR-Y *sb.*1 + -IZE.] *trans.* To sow.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* G iij, Eleazer..was the first that seminarizd thys hope of signiorizing and freedome amongst them. 1623 COCKERAM I, *Seminarize,* to sow or plant.

Seminary (se·mināri), *sb.*1 Forms: 5 **seminari, semynari,** 5–6 **semynary,** 5–7 **seminarie,** 6 **seminarye,** (**semenarie, -ye, semynarie, seamenary,** *pl. Sc.* **seminareis**), (7 **semenary**), 6– **seminary.** See also SEMINAIR(E, SEMINAR 1. [ad. L. *sēmināriu*m seed-plot (also *fig.*), orig. neut. of *sēmināriu*s SEMINARY *a.* Cf. F. *séminaire,* Sp., Pg., It. *seminario,* G. *seminar.*]

† **1.** A piece of ground in which plants are sown (or raised from cuttings, etc.) to be afterwards transplanted; a seed-plot. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 480 Let set in to thy semynari bliue Oliues bowis vj feet long or fiue. *Ibid.* III. 489, IV. 558. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. x. I. 510 Concerning seminaries and nource-gardens. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 46 Then taking your grafted trees out of the seminary, you shall transplant them into this nursery. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 185 For Apple-tree Seminaries, plant the Wildings grown from the Kernels...For a Seminary of Plumbs, plant the Suckers of their several kinds. 1778 R. WESTON *Gard. & Planter's Cal.* (ed. 2) 80 The Nursery and Seminary. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 47 They have become mere seminaries..and for raising dwarf trees.

† **b.** *transf.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 30 In that same Gardin all the goodly flowres, Wherewith dame Nature doth her beautifie, ..Are fetcht: there is the first seminarie Of all things, that are borne to liue and die [etc.]. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 29 The ground itself from its own seminary sent out the supposititious crop of oates.

† **2.** *transf.* A place where animals are bred; a region which supplies (some kind of animal). Also, a stock or breed (of animal). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 21 He that will haue a good flocke of Asses, must looke that the male and female be sounde,..and out of a good seminary, as of Arcadia or Rea. *Ibid.* 69 Very great and large oxen, which the inhabitants cal *Pyrhicæ,* because that their first stocke or seminary were kept by King Pirrhus. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* vi. 99 The whole tract is a Seminary of Horses. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 197 Man's rotten Carcase becomes a Seminary of Worms.

3. *fig.* **a.** A place of origin and early development; a place or thing in which something (e. g. an art or science, a virtue or vice) is developed or cultivated, or from which it is propagated abundantly.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 79 b, My insatiable and wanton eyes..whome I founde the seminaries and moovers of all so great strife and trouble, in my..heart. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* viii, Thyne eyes (those Semynaries of my griefe). 1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. xx. Wks. IV. 177 That the seminaries of poetry should be the chief nurses of idolatry argues how apt the one is to bring forth the other. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 308 God..hath with variety disposed the principles of all things; wisely contriving them in their proper seminaries, and where they best maintaine the intention of their species. *a* 1656 USSHER *Power of Princes* II. (1683) 156 The bloud of this noble Army of Martyrs became the fruitful seminary thereof. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 114 If Gentlemen's families were so ordered, as to become Seminaries of Industry and Sobriety. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 88 The Chaos, that known fund and seminary of the Six Days Creation. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 141 Wks. 1871 II. 415 All which demonstrates the air to be a common seminary and receptacle of all vivifying principles. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Ethical Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 113 The virtues which guard the natural seminaries of the affections are their only true and lasting friends. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 112 The Council chamber at Edinburgh had been..a seminary of all public and all private vices. 1864 LOWELL *Study Windows, Libr. Old Authors* end, We are profoundly thankful for the omission of a glossary. It would have been a nursery and seminary of blunder.

b. A place, country, society, condition of things, or the like, in which some particular class of persons are produced or trained.

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 53 The seminarie or bee hive of many thousands of Monkes. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* E 2 By which meanes euery Busse shall be a Seminary of Saylors and Fishers also, for so shall euery busse breede and make Sixe new Marriners. *a* 1626 BACON *Notes Sp. conc. War Spain* Wks. 1826 V. 234 There is not in the world again such a spring and seminary of military people as is England, Scotland, and Ireland. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 33 Those Netherland wars were the Queens Seminaries, and the Nurseries of very many brave Souldiers. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 762 The north used to be the seminary of Henry's and Margaret's forces, supplying them constantly with fresh recruits. 1756–9 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints, S. Wasnulf,* In the seventh century St. Vincent.. invited many holy monks from Ireland and Scotland, then seminaries of saints, into the Netherlands. 1876 BLACKIE *Lang. & Lit. Scott. Highl.* v. 309 What had once been..the seminary of a stout Celtic people, and the nursery of a brave British army.

† **c.** A continuous supply (of a class of persons).

1652–62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 166/1 And from hence supply themselves with a perpetual Seminary of Slaves and Souldiers.

4. A place of education, a school, college, university, or the like; often explicitly (cf. 3 a) *seminary of learning, science,* etc. Also in more specific sense (cf. 3 b) an institution for the training of those destined for some particular profession.

In the earlier half of the 19th c. 'Seminary for Young Ladies' was very common as the designation of a private school for girls. This use is perhaps not wholly obsolete, but is no longer in repute.

1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV. 2 Universiteis and seminareis for instructioun of craftie personis. 1607 *Statutes* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 62 This schole is principallie ordained a seminarie for bringinge up of christian children. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 378 A Schoole which hath beene a most fruitfull seminarie of many excellent learned men. 1628 WOTTON *Life & Lett.* (1907) II. 307 This Royal Seminary [Eton]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxiii. 146 He was preferred to be Master of Westminster School a most famous seminarie of learning. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Mar. 1687, I..much admir'd the order, œconomy, and excellent government of this most charitable seminary [Christ's Hospital]. 1709 SWIFT *Advancem. Relig.* 30 As for the Inns of Court,..they must needs be the worst instituted Seminaries in any Christian Country. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. ii. Wks. (1812) 281 That a nation..should..have established so flourishing a seminary of learning. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 436 They were made use of for seminaries, where young people were educated. 1800 HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* (ed. 2) III. 9 The seminary to which Mr. Cavendish conducted his son could not properly be termed a school. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygëia* VIII. 71 A lady who believes herself to have been the favourite of the heads of one of the most numerous seminaries in England. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xvii, To place his daughter in a seminary for female education. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 13 The modern metaphorical refinement of styling a school a seminary which may be now seen in many a blind alley of London. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* i. 4 At the usual age he was sent to two day-schools at Skillington and Stoke, where he acquired the education which such seminaries afforded. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. iii. 102 Young Walter spent one hour daily at a small separate seminary of writing and arithmetic. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii, Whereon ap-

peared, in circumambient flourishes, the words 'Ladies' Seminary'. 1840 Jos. QUINCY *Harvard Univ.* II. 452 The interests of society demand, that the number of the greater seminaries of science should be few. 1876 J. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. v. 202 That famous seminary [Aberdeen University]. 1885 W. S. GILBERT *Mikado* I. Trio, Three little maids who, all unwary, Come from a ladies' seminary, Freed from its genius tutelary—Three little maids from school!

5. *R. C. Ch.* A school or college for training persons for the priesthood. In 16–17th c. often used with reference to those institutions engaged in the training of priests for the English mission.

1581 J. HAMILTON *Cath. Traict.* Epist. 9 He hes not neglectit ye occasion offrit to plant sindrie learnit and godlie 3ong men in a publik seminarie. 1582 ALLEN *Martyrd. Campion* (1908) 6 Hearing that there was a Seminary not longe before begonne in Doway. 1589 NASHE *Pasquill & Marforius* A iij, At the last, hearing the Schollers of the English Seminarie merrie, as they returned from their Vineyarde..I stole out of Rome by night [etc.]. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Seminary*..a Colledge approved for the education of Priests of the Romish Church, who were to propagate their Doctrine in England, or other Parts of a different perswasion. 1716 in Payne *Rec. Eng. Catholics of* 1715 (1889) 148 John is now in some Popish seminary abroad. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 16 For monasteries, we should read convents, mission-houses, and seminaries.

b. *attrib.*, as in *seminary priest, college, -man, -priest.*

1581 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 20 William thorley..was brought uppe in a Semynary College at Reames iij yeares. 1582 ALLEN *Martyrd. Campion* (1908) 99 Confessing boldly himself to be a Catholike, a Priest, and a Seminarie man of Rhemes. 1582 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 26 He is now wthin this moneth returned a Seameanary preest from Rheames. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* I. 5 [The Emperors of the House of Austria] filled their Countreys with Missionaries, or Seminary Priests, as we call them. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. Wks. 1813 I. 542 He drove many of the seminary priests out of the kingdom. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* i, Giles Gosling..was at one time inclined to suspect his guest of being a Jesuit, or seminary priest.

6. = SEMINAR[2]. Also *attrib.*

1889 *Academy* 17 Aug. 103/2 The 'seminary' system seems to be making way [at Harvard]...The seminary is an association of the teachers, fellows, and scholars..for the prosecution of original studies by means of discussion and criticism. 1891 *Century Dict.* s. v., *Seminary Dict.*

† **7.** Short for *seminary priest* (see 5 b). *Obs.*

1581 W. CHARKE *Replie to Censure* I iii, This should be a note not only to those Iesuites, but to al whatsoeuer they be, Iesuites, or Seminaries or massepriestes, or what persons soeuer. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Q iii b, The Romish Seminaries haue not allured vnto them so many good wits as Atheisme. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. i, A while agone, they made mee, yea me, to mistake an honest zealous Pursiuant, for a Seminary. 1685 WOOD *Life* Sept. (O.H.S.) III. 162 Mr Ll. Jenkyns was imprison'd for a seminary.

¶ **b.** Often treated as a subst. use of SEMINARY *a.*, with the sense 'one who sows the seed' (of Romish doctrine). See SEMINARY *a.* 2 and *sb.*[2] 2.

1583 [see SEEDMAN 1]. 1610 J. DOVE *An Advert.* 2 Their yong frye of Seminaries and seed-men, which are trained up under them, see not with their owne eyes.

† **Se·minary,** *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. L. *sēmināri-us*, f. *sēmin-* seed: see SEMEN.]

A. *adj.*

1. = SEMINAL *a.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* H ii, They [spirits] so comprehend those seminarie vertues to men vnknown, that those thinges which, in course of time,..Nature of it selfe can effect, they..can contriue and compas in a moment. 1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 727 That which the point is in the Mathematicks, the same is the seminarie power in the Phisickes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 219 Aristotle..would haue that humor which is auoyded by the necke of the matrix not to bee a seminarie or seedy humour. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 233 The Testes and seminary vessels. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* ii. 33 Especially in declaring the root and seminary power of Metals. 1720 P. BLAIR *Bot. Ess.* iv. 306 The Seminary Particles in the Ova. *a* 1742 G. MARTIN in *Med. Ess. Edin.* V. 231 The seminary Blood-vessels.

2. Occupied in sowing seed. *fig.* with allusion to SEMINARY *sb.*[1] 7.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) To Rdr. ¶6 And so [he]..calleth the other Apostles *Messores*, Reapers, and S. Paul, being specially sent to the Gentiles, *Seminatorem* a Sower, or Seminarie Apostle. 1640 GAUDEN *Love of Truth* 25 Fortifying truth, against the Seminary incursions of those, that seeke to encroach upon its ancient bounds.

B. *sb.* (From absolute uses of the adj.)

1. a. A germ, embryo, seminal particle. **b.** *spec.* The morbific matter or principle (of a disease); *pl.* germs (of infection). Cf. SEMINAL *sb. Obs.*

a. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* III. 40 Plants were not created perfect at first, but only in their seminaries.

b. 1604 F. HERING *Mod. Defence* A iiij, The foure windes bring diuers affections of the aire, and especially contagious seminaries. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 244 In whom there lies hid the Seminary of a disease. 1665 G. HARVEY *Adv. agst. Plague* 9 Houses built upon a clay and foggy ground are more subject to conceive pestilent Seminaries. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 202 The Plague, whose *fomes*, seminary, or contagion you will never cast out of the Body, except by [Alexitericks or Sudorificks]. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 191/2 Dedicated to the Kidneys and Bladder, not only to evacuate what is viscous and sandy in them, but also to move the Seminary thereof, and hinder..the farther Generations of Sand, Gravel, or Stones.

2. A sower of seed. Only *fig.*, chiefly with punning allusion to SEMINARY *sb.*[1] 7.

[1583, 1610: see SEMINARY *sb.* 7 b.] *a* 1680 BUTLER *Charac.* in *Rem.* (1759) II. 450 A Pettifogger..is a Law-seminary, that sows Tares amongst Friends to entangle them in Contention with one another.

† **Se·minate,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *sēminātus*, pa. pple. of *sēmināre*: see SEMINATE *v.*] Disseminated.

a 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 851 The suaue odour Was seminate about that blisfull tour.

Seminate (se·mineɪt), *v.* Now *arch.* [f. L. *sēmināt-*, ppl. stem of *sēmināre* to sow, bring forth, propagate, etc., f. *sēmin-*: see SEMEN and -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To sow; chiefly *fig.* to promulgate or disseminate.

1535 HEN. VIII in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1733) I. App. liv. 141 Who..intended to seminate, engender, & breed, among our people & subjects, a most mischievous & seditious Opinion. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* f iv b, I am not entred into this matter to sowe and seminate the same in an infertille grownde. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 60 If naturall, where are the innate principles, primely seminated, common to all men? *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Dr. J. North* (1742) 248 He shewed an innate Hatred of popular Faction; as well that which had been seminated all over England..as also [etc.]. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *West Eng.* I. 164 The method of seminating the Wheat crop.

† **b.** *Her.* (Cf. SEMÉE *a.*, SEMINED.)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. x. (1611) 115 If they were strowed, or (as I may better terme it) seminated all over the field, then were it not a bend betweene but upon or over them.

2. *intr.* To produce seed. *rare*[−1].

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 430 The secret spark of life that is in it, that Attracts, increaseth, Groweth, Seminateth, preserves it self and its kinds.

Hence **Se·minated** *ppl. a.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 236 Wherefore the whole muckie and phlegmatick Doctrine of Galen, hath been dried up in a seminated or seedied Stone.

Semination (semine·ʃən). [a. L. *sēminātiōn-em*, f. *sēmināre* to sow: see SEMINATE *v.*]

1. The action or process of sowing. Chiefly *fig.*

1531 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 338 The semynacyon and sowing such euill seedes of dampnable and detestable heresies. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* ii. 8 But to make an Essay what Seed is most agreeable to the Soil, you may by the thriving of a promiscuous Semination make a judgement of it. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* II. 195 From a slender Semination of the Gospel there was likely to be a vast Harvest. 1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 314 It is beginning to be sown with the seeds of such as we fashionably style French principles: in a few years, the semination will be universal and complete.

† **b.** A mode of grafting. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 21 *note*, Semination, insition, inoculation or implastration, the three kindes of grafting.

† **c.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), *Semination*, is called by Blasius the Immission of the Male-Seed into the Womb in Coition.

2. The production of seed or semen.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Semiuation*, or *Sementation*, a sowing, or bringing forth seed. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iv. (1677) 267 And therefore such Herbs, if their Semination be prevented by being cut, survive to the next Year. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 112 The generic term Præotia or Præotes is copied from Theophrastus...It is, however, peculiarly applied to premature semination. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Borders* I. 124 All the Hieracia are erect throughout the process of florescence and semination.

3. The natural dispersion of seeds.

1765 JOHNSON *Shaks.* 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. *note*, Those who perceived that fern was propagated by semination, and yet could never see the seed.

† **4.** = INOCULATION. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 527 We are informed (by the learned Maitland) that this method of Semination of the small pox has been in use above 100 years among the Chinese.

Seminative (se·mineɪtiv), *a. rare.* [Formed as SEMINATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the function of sowing or propagating; capable of sowing seeds (of thought). † *Seminative power, virtue*: cf. SEMINAL *a.*

1598 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxlii. (Bodl. MS.), Vertu semynatife of Rewe is in þe sede in the stalke in spraie and in rote. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 73 The seminative power is taken from the Earth. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 22 Lastly, the whole frame of seminative nature was by all the gods, distributed in proper order. 1889 LOWELL *Latest Ess., Stud. Mod. Lang.* (1891) 143 There have been men of genius, like Emerson, richly seminative for other minds.

† **Se·minator.** *Obs.* [a. L. *sēmināt-or*, agent-n. f. *sēmināre*: see SEMINATE *v.*] A sower, a scatterer of seed. (With quot. 1609 cf. SEMINARY *sb.*[2] 2.)

1609 WOTTON *Life & Lett.* (1907) I. 462 Here hath been scattered a report by the Pope's seminators that his Majesty had [etc.]. 1651 PRESTWICH tr. *Seneca's Hippol.* I. ii. 7 The Gods fruitfull Seminator, who As he his Thunder brandishes, doth shake The trembling world.

† **Se·mined,** *pple. Obs.* [f. **semine* vb., ad. L. *sēmināre*: see SEMINATE *v.*] = SEMÉE *a.*

1603 B. JONSON *King's Entertainm.* (1604) C 2 Irene, or Peace...Her attire White, semined with Starres. *a* 1616 — *Hymenæi* B 2 Reason, seated in the top of the Globe..her Garments blew, and semined with Starres. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 47 Philip de Valoys sate crowned in violet veluet, semined with golden lillies. 1672 T. JORDAN *Lond. Triumph.* 6.

† **Semi·nial,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SEMINI-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a 'seminium'.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iv. (1677) 272 The Seminial Particles of Insects.

Semini·feral, *a. rare.* [f. L. *sēmin-* SEMEN + *-fer* (f. *ferre* to bear) + -AL.] = SEMINIFEROUS *a.* 2.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 502 Between the seminiferal tubes.

Seminiferous (semini·fĕrəs), *a.* Also 8 semen-. [f. L. *sēmin-*, *sēmen* SEMEN + -(I)FEROUS.]

1. *Bot.* Bearing or producing seed.

Seminiferous scale, in *Coniferæ* the scale above the bract-scale bearing the ovules, and ultimately the seeds.

1692 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 198 Because, being seminiferous, I deferred it when I entred the Lenticulæ. 1707 *Monthly Miscell.* Dec. I. 230 Seminiferous Cup Mushroom. 1720 P. BLAIR *Bot. Ess.* iii. 192 There is a Difference among the Flowers of this Valerian, for some are Seminiferous, more compactly united, like the Heads of Scabiosa. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exemp.* 172 Most of the seminiferous, or Seed tribe. 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 109 Seminiferous dissepiment parallel with the valves. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 518 The seminiferous scales ..appear to be axillary structures in the axils of bracts.., which spring from the axis of the cone.

2. *Anat.* Containing or conveying the seminal fluid; bearing or producing semen.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 808 These filaments are the seminiferous vessels or ducts. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* i. 33 In the male we have the bundles of seminiferous tubules enclosed in a fibrous capsule.

Seminific (semini·fik), *a. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *sēmin-* SEMEN + -(I)FIC.] Producing semen or seed.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Seminifick*, producing seed for generation. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Seminifick*, that makes or breeds Seed. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Seminific*, semen-producing. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms.*, *Seminific*, forming or producing seed.

† **Semini·fical,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. viii. 317 We are made to beleeve that the fourteenth yeare males are seminificall and pubescent. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Seminifica·tion. *rare*[−1]. [f. L. *sēmin-* SEMEN + -(I)FICATION.] Production of seed.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. (1677) 45 The Faculties or Operations of this *Anima vegetabilis* are these; 1. Attraction of aliment:..6. Seminification and propagation from the seed or seminal parts. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Seminification*, propagation from seed.

Seminiform (se·minifɔ̄m), *a. Bot. rare.* [Formed as SEMINIFIC *a.*: see -FORM.] Having the form of seeds. † **a.** *Seminiform attire*, a name given by Grew to the stamens. See ATTIRE *sb.* 8. *Obs.*

1676 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. v. § 13 (1682) 37 The Attire, I find to be of two kinds, Seminiforme, and Florid. *Ibid.* IV. II. iii. 167 That sort of Attire, which may be called Seminiform, being usually, as it were, a little sheaf of seed-like Particles, standing on so many Pedicills, as the Ear doth upon the End of the Straw.

b. Bory's epithet for the reproductive bodies of Fungi, Polypi, Confervæ, and other vegetable or animal organisms which have no specialized generative organs.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Seminiformis.*

Seminist (se·minist). *Biol.* [a. F. *séministe* (18th c.), f. L. *sēmin-* SEMEN: see -IST.] (See quot. 1876.)

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Seminist*, animalculist. 1876 *Ibid.*, *Seminist*, animalculist. The term was, also, used for one who belived that the new being was formed by an admixture of the seed of the male with the supposititious seed of the female.

‖ **Seminium** (semi·niŏm). *rare.* Pl. **seminia.** [L. *sēminium* procreation, also race, stock, breed, f. *sēmin-*, *sēmen*: see SEMEN.] The first principle (of anything), germ, etc. = SEMINARY *sb.*[2] 1.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iv. (1677) 272 The first Seminium of these *Insecta*. 1720 tr. *Hodges' Loimologia* 52 There is an Efflux of the contagious Seminium. *Ibid.* 55 Hence it comes strongly to be conjectured, how the pestilential Seminium comes to be hid so secretly in the Porosities of the Air. 1723 MAITLAND *Acc. Inoc. Small Pox* (ed. 2) 15 But in effect, to cleanse Nature from the latent *Fomes* or *Seminium*; and to secure against that popular Contagion. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Seminium*, a term used by the writers on fossils to express a sort of first principle, from which the several figured stones..are supposed to have their origin. *Ibid.*, The *seminia* of fossils may be as easily sustained in the air, as those of plants and animals. 1822–9 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 426 It is difficult if not impossible, to account..for the quickening of the lurking seminium of the poison at this time rather than at any other. [1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Seminium*, ..applied (nom. pl.) to the seeds or predisposing causes of disease.]

Seminivorous (semini·vŏrəs), *a. rare.* Also 7 **semenivorous.** [f. mod.L. **sēminivor-us* (f. L. *sēmin-* SEMEN + *-(i)vorus* devouring) + -OUS.] Eating or feeding on seeds.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 310/1 Semenivorous Birds, such as feed upon Seeds, as the Linnet, Jacknicco, and..Finches. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) I. 59 The whole race of graminivorous and seminivorous and fructivorous animals.

Se·mi-noctu·rnal, *a. Astr.* [SEMI- 5 b.] Pertaining to, or accomplished in, half a night.

1594, 1664 [see SEMI-DIURNAL 1]. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. XV. 342 The seminocturnal archs of the Ascension of the Ecliptick. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 87 By the help thereof [the Meridian], is found..the..Seminocturnal Arch of any Star. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 49 Subtract the seminocturnal arc of the star from its oblique ascension.

Semi-nu·de, *a.* [SEMI- 1.] Half naked.

1856 SMYTH *Rom. Family Coins* 209 A seminude Victoria alata in a rapid biga. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I, She had floated and bobbed and swum and splashed semi-nude. 1886 *Guide Exhib. Galleries Brit. Mus.* 110 A semi-nude figure of a saint holding an ensign.

b. *Bot.* (see quot. 1849).

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 576 In mignonette, the seed-vessel opens early, so as to expose the seeds, which are called seminude. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 325 True Gymnospermous plants..should be carefully distinguished from those with seminude ovules.

Hence **Se·mi-nu·dity,** the condition of being half naked; *concr.* a semi-nude figure.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 417 The glittering semi-nudities gyratiug here. 1896 *Daily News* 12 June 5/1 Then there were the Revolutionary semi-nudity, and the sham Greek dress.

Seminule (se·minil). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *sēminulum*, diminutive of L. *sēmin-*, *sēmen*: see SEMEN and -ULE.] A reproductive corpuscle of cryptogamous plants; also a small seed, a spore. Hence **Se·minuli·ferous** *a.*, bearing seminules.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Seminva·riant. *Math.* Also semi-in-. [f. SEMI- + INVARIANT.] A function of the coefficients of a binary quantic which remains unchanged, except for a constant factor, when $x + \lambda$ is substituted for x, but not when $y + \lambda$ is substituted for y.

1860 in Cayley *Math. Papers* (1891) IV. 241 The coefficients of the equation of differences, *quâ* functions of the differences of the roots of the given equation, are leading coefficients of covariants, or (to use a shorter expression) they are 'Seminvariants'. [*Note*, The term 'Seminvariant' seems to me preferable to M. Brioschi's term 'Peninvariant'.] 1882 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* V. 79 On Subinvariants, i. e. Semi-Invariants to Binary Quantics of an Unlimited Order.

†Se·miny, *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 seminie. [irreg. f. L. *sēmin-* (see SEMEN).] = SEMINIFORM.

1671 [see SEMET].

Se·mi-occa·sional, *a. U. S.* [SEMI- 1.] Occurring once in a while. Hence **Se·mi-occa·sionally** *adv.*

1850 'Dow jr.' in Jerdan *Yankee Hum.* (1853) 113 Semi-occasional intoxication. 1854 *Putnam's Monthly* May 459/2 A newspaper published semi-occasionally. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. i, They jest work semioccashnally, or else don't work at all.

Se·mi-offi·cial, *a.* [SEMI- 1.] Partly official; depending to some extent upon official authority or knowledge.

1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* 292 Unless the dinner was a semi-official one. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 2 The semi-official and opposition press has done its best to increase difficulties which required no increasing. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 5/1 The Central News asserts that there is semi-official reason for stating that [etc.]. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 6/1 The semi-official 'North German Gazette'.

So **Se·mi-offi·cially** *adv.*, in a semi-official manner.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 191 That a civilian in power had a quarrel with the Commissary-General, and had represented, semi-officially, that great frauds had been committed. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 38 The Bishop of Basle..writes semi-officially to the King a letter of excuse.

Semiography, Semiology, etc.: see SEMEIO-.

Se·mi-opa·city. [SEMI- 2; cf. next.] The condition or quality of being semi-opaque.

1688 BOYLE *Final Causes* iv. 147 The Opacity of the Uvea, and the Semi-opacity of the Retina. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 117/2 The membrane of the cyst is thin, delicate, transparent, or with a certain pearly semi-opacity.

Se·mi-opa·cous, *a. rare*⁻¹. [SEMI- 1.] = next.

1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* III. iii. 189 Semi-opacous Bodyes, and those such as look'd upon in an ordinary Light, and not held betwixt it and the Eye, are not wont to be Discriminated from the rest of Opacous Bodyes.

Semi-o·pal. [transl. G. *halbopal* (Werner, 1788).] An inferior variety of opal harder and more opaque than common opal.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 290 Semi Opal..much resembles flint. 1857 DANA *Man. Min.* (1862) 139 Common opal has the hardness of opal and is easily scratched by quartz, a character which distinguishes it from some silicious stones often called semi-opal.

Se·mi-opa·que, *a.* [SEMI- 1.] Partly opaque; only partially transparent.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 198 The Element of Water being semi-opake. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 31 *note*, It looks like a piece of yellowish glass, semiopaque and brittle. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xiv. (1849) 114 Certain semi-opaque minerals and other substances becoming transparent when plunged in water. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 340 Semi-opaque Socotrine and Barbadoes aloes.

Semi-o·val, *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [SEMI- 6 a.] Of the form of half an oval cut longitudinally, semi-elliptical.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 273 Semi-Oval Arches. 1756 G. DOUGLAS *Winslow's Anat.* II. § 554 The Semi-Oval Fibres of the upper Palpebra. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 798 Aperture entire, semioval. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 100 The whole garden-ground is included in a semi-oval hollow.

So **Se·mi-o·valoid** *a.*

a 1843 J. F. SOUTH in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 314/2 The Skink has the anterior end of the [upper arm] bone very wide, with a semiovaloid head, looking upwards.

Semi-o·vate, *a. Nat. Hist.* [SEMI- 6 a.] Of the shape of half an egg divided lengthways, ovate on one side only.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 176 *Semiovate*, half Egg-shaped. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 211 Opening semiovate.

So **†Se·mi-ova·ted** *a.*

1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 66 The germen is of a semiovated figure.

Semi-pa·lmate, *a. Zool.* [SEMI- 7 d.] Partly palmate, half-webbed.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Semi-palmate, Semi-palmated*, half palmated or webbed. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 249 Anterior feet cloven, posterior semipalmate. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 51 This constitutes the semipalmate (½-webbed, that is,) foot.

So **Semi-pa·lmated** *a.*; hence **Se·mi-palma·tion,** the condition of being semi-palmate.

1785 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* II. 502 Avoset...Feet *semi-palmated. 1808–13 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* (1831) III. 63 *Tringa semipalmata*....Semipalmated Sandpiper. 1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 439/1 The Caymans are semipalmated. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 51 They [webs] run out to the end of the first, or along part of the second joint, constituting true *semipalmation.

Se·mipara·bola. *Math.* [SEMI- 6 b.]

1. Half of a parabola.

1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* iv. 34 You ought to have made a Semiparabola on the Diameter AC. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 809 When Comets describe a Semi-parabola only. 1745 BAILEY (ed. 10) vol. II, *Parabolick Conoid*, a solid figure generated by the rotation of a Semi parabola about its Axis.

2. 'A curve of such a nature that the powers of its ordinates are to each other as the next lower powers of its abscissas' (Hutton, *Math. Dict.*).

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Parabola*, Those Curves are likewise used to be referred to Parabola's wherein $ax^{m-1} = y^m$, as *E. gr.* $ax^2 = y^3$, $ax^3 = y^4$, which some call Semi-parabola's. 1815 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 150/1 Parabolas, that are expressed by the general equation $ax^{n-1} = y^n$..are called semi-parabolas.

Se·mi-parabo·lic, *a.* [In sense 1, f. SEMI-PARABOLA + -IC; in 2, f. SEMI- 1 + PARABOLIC *a.*]

1. (See quot.)

1775 ASH, *Semiparabolic*, comprising half a parabola.

2. Partly of the nature of parable.

1876 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* (1880) 31 Semi-parabolic representation of spiritual truths.

Se·mi-parabo·lical, *a.* [f. SEMIPARABOLA + -ICAL.] = prec. 1.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* xvi. 170 The Body will be carried through the Semipa[ra]bolical crooked line AGD. 1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* iv. 36 Two Movents, one uniform, the other uniformly accelerated, make the Body describe a Semiparabolical line. 1775 in ASH.

Se·mi-ped, -pede. *Pros.* [ad. L. *sēmiped-*, *-pēs*, f. *sēmi-* SEMI- + *ped-*, *pēs* foot.] A half-foot.

1756 T. SHERIDAN *Brit. Educ.* (1761) 317 An English heroick verse is composed of ten semipeds, or syllables. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 387 'Day" or the sweet approach of even or morn'. Here the cæsura after the first semipede *Day*, stops us unexpectedly. 1907 OMOND *Eng. Metrists* 12 The first six lines of *Paradise Lost*, each of which consists of ten 'semi-peds'.

So **Semipedal** *a. rare*⁻⁰ [L. *sēmipedālis*].

1658 PHILLIPS, *Semipedal*, consisting of half a foot in measure.

Se·mi-Pela·gian, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. eccl. L. *Sēmipelagiānus*: see SEMI- 7 b and PELAGIAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the semi-Pelagians or semi-Pelagianism.

1626 *Second Parallel* A iij b, No better then an halfe-faced groat of the Semipelagian alloy. 1626 PYM in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 341 A Semipelagian and a Popish Faction set on foot to the danger of this Church and State, whose Tenets are Liberty of Free-will. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. v. II. v. § 27 They had embraced the Semi-Pelagian doctrine before Cassian. 1807 SYD. SMITH *Lett. Cath.* i, [They] enabled every sublapsarian, and supralapsarian, and semi-pelagian clergyman, to build himself a neat brick chapel. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XI. 346/2 Yet to Cassian is generally attributed the honour or disgrace of founding the Semipelagian School.

B. *sb.* An adherent of semi-Pelagianism.

a 1600 HOOKER *Wks.* (1888) II. 540 If his grace did no otherwise draw our minds than Pelagians and Semi-Pelagians imagined. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 420 Some papists, who are in this point (as they are rightly called) semi-pelagians; they, acknowledging originall corruption, yet doe limit it. 1744 TINDAL *Contin. Rapin* III. 511 *note*, The Semipelagians think, that an assisting Grace is necessary, but that the first turn of the will to God is the effect of a man's own choice. 1885 MARCUS DODS in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 472/2 A similar scheme was adopted by Cassian of Marseilles (hence Semi-pelagians are often spoken of as Massilians).

Se·mi-Pela·gianism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] A doctrine intermediate between Augustinianism and Pelagianism, taught by Cassian of Marseilles in the 5th century.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) 675 Not disposed by preventing grace, without use of subsequent grace, by Antecedent and anticipant, without concomitant and auxiliant grace; that is Semi-pelagianisme. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Jansenism*, It is Semi-pelagianism to say, that Jesus Christ died, or shed his Blood, for all Men in general. 1885 MARCUS DODS in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 472/2 The differentia of Semipelagianism is the tenet that in regeneration..the divine and the human will are co-operating (synergistic) coefficient factors.

Semi-pe·rfect, *a. rare.* [SEMI- 1; in L. *sēmiperfectus*.] Imperfect, incomplete.

1623 COCKERAM 1, *Semiperfect*, halfe formed. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 107 The Concords in Musick which are Perfect, or Semiperfect, betweene the Vnison, and the Diapason are the Fifth, which is the most Perfect; the Third next; And the *Sixth* which is more harsh.

Semiquaver (se·mikwēivəɹ), *sb. Mus.* [SEMI- 5 a.] A note half the length of a quaver, the sixteenth part of a semibreve. (Also *attrib.*)

1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief of Joye* iv. Wks. 1870 II. 296 Whiles I searcht the semyquaver toyes, the glancing sharpes, the halfenotes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot. P 4 Who inuented the Crotchet, Quauer, and Semiquauer is vncertaine. 1669 [see DEMI- 9]. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* xi. 227 The Author had never heard of a Semiquaver. 1848 RIMBAULT *Pianoforte* 57 When groups of Quavers, Semiquavers, &c. are to be repeated several times in succession. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* xiii, Kate, who did not know a crotchet from a semiquaver.

†b. *allusively.* A very short space of time. *The brief and the semiquaver*, jocular amplification of 'the brief' (see BRIEF B. b). *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. C 3 b, The breefe and the semiquauer is, wee must haue the descant you made vpon our names, ere you depart. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* IV. xv, Till then, earth's Semiquaver, mirth, farewell.

Hence **Semiquaver** *v. nonce-wd.*, to drive *away* with playing semiquavers.

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 127 With wire and catgut he concludes the day, Quavering and semiquavering care away.

Semi-rect, *sb.* Anglicized form of **semirecta,** corruption of *cyma recta*: see CYMA I.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 13 A Cornice..consisting of a Semirect and a Semirevers and Tuscan Blocks. 1841 MILLER *Old Red Sandstone* viii. (1887) 162 Mouldings somewhat resembling the semi-recta of the architect.

Semirect, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *sēmirectus*: see SEMI- and RECT *a.*] Half a right angle.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* xxiv. 285 If the angle of Inclination be semirect.

Semi-revers. Corrupt anglicized form of *cyma reversa*: see CYMA I. 1776 [see SEMI-RECT *sb.*].

[Semi-rife. In forms *semyryfe, -rife*, error for *semyvyf* (see SEMIVIF) in Bailey's Dict. 1728, etc.]

Semi-ro·tary, *a.* [SEMI- 7.] Partly rotary.

1850 in Woodcroft *App. Specif. Pat. Reaping Machines* (1853) 99 The part N moves by a lateral and semi-rotary motion. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 796 *Semi-rotary Engine*, an engine between a reciprocating and rotary one.

So **Se·mi-rota·ting, -ro·tative, -ro·tatory** *adjs.*

1881 T. WARDLE *Wild Silks of India* 30 A *semi-rotating brush is placed over them [cocoons], which quickly catches the exterior fibres of each cocoon. 1846 *Mech. Mag.* 3 Oct. 314 Soutter's Patent *Semirotative Pump. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXXV. III. 671 Upon these the tibia turns, with a *semirotatory motion up and down as upon a pair of pivots. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* iii. 233 *note*, There are some of the large Monitors which can give a semi-rotatory motion to the back teeth.

Semi-sa·vage, *a.* and *sb.* [SEMI- 1, 2.] = SEMI-BARBARIAN.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 528 The semisavage sees his tribes retire. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iii. (1876) 77 The rude and semi-savage state in which they are considered to have lived. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 May 5/1 Semi-savage tribes who lived by pillaging caravans.

Hence **Se·mi-sa·vagedom, -sa·vagery.**

1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. ii. 41 That unsophisticated semi-savagery which Hamleigh had expected in a place so remote. 1887 H. KNOLLYS *Life in Japan* 321 The spirit of semi-savagedom apparent amongst all [classes].

Semi-Sa·xon, *a.* and *sb.* [SEMI- 1, 2. Cf. mod. L. *Sēnisaxonicus* (Hickes 1689).] **A.** *adj.* Intermediate between 'Saxon' and 'English'; formerly used by philologists to designate the first period of Middle English, from *c* 1100–50 to *c* 1250. **B.** *sb.* The 'Semi-Saxon' language; Early Middle English.

1735 SHELTON tr. *Wotton's View Hickes' Thes.* 100 The Nicene..Creed, translated into Semi-Saxon. 1813 WHITAKER *Laugl. P. Pl*, Introd. p. vii, From the extinction of the pure Saxon..to the reign of Edward the Third, the language of our country, which, during that period, may be called Semi-Saxon, had scarcely been reduced to any standard. 1847 (*title*) Layamon's Brut, or Chronicle of Britain; a poetical semi-Saxon Paraphrase of the Brut of Wace. 1853 MORTON *Ancr. R.* Pref. p. x, A few passages in the Latin which are not in the semi-Saxon.

Se·misection. [SEMI- 2.] = HEMISECTION.

1889 *Lancet* 13 Apr. 720/2 After semisection of the cervical region in dogs.

†Semi-semi- = DEMI-SEMI-.

1611 COTGR., *Fredon*, a..Semie-semie-quauer.

Semi-so·lid, *a.* [SEMI- 7 a.] Half-solid, extremely viscous.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* ii, The gun..was now useless, from sinking in the semisolid black soil. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 452 The semi-solid character of the ice. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) IV. § 1. 259 Sperm oil becomes semisolid at about 45°. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 152 The tumor was excised..and a semi-solid mass..was removed.

Semiso·mnous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *sēmisomn-is*, *-us*, f. *sēmi-* SEMI- + *somnus* sleep.] Half asleep.

1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* viii. 321 While his sister Oblivion reclineth semisomnous on a pyramid.

† Semi-soun. *Obs.* [f. SEMI- 2 + *soun* SOUND. Cf. late L. *sēmisonus*.] A slight or gentle sound.

a 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 511 And softe he knokketh with a semy soun [*MS. Lansd.* seme sowne].

Se·misphere. Now *rare.* [f. SEMI- + SPHERE. Cf. late L. *sēmisphæra, -ium*.] A hemisphere.

1659 TORRIANO, *Semi-sphæra*, a semy sphear. 1773 BRYDONE *Tour through Sicily* ix. 81 These are all..of a regular figure, either that of a cone or a semisphere. 1792 *Baron Munchausen's Trav.* xxiii. 99 The summit of the mountain, in the form of a semisphere. 1798 [see SEMI-SPHEROID]. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mamm.* III. 44 In the two-horned rhinoceros the disc which bears the anterior horn is a semisphere.

Hence **Semisphe·ric, -sphe·rical** *adjs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. e 8 b, Semi-

spherical, as callai, astroitæ. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 37 You shall in the Microscope see those 2. black spots to be semi-spherical eyes. 1896 VIZETELLY tr. *Zola's Rome* 198 A spacious round chamber with semispherical ceiling.

Semispheroid. [SEMI- 6a.] Half a spheroid. 1775 ASH, *Semispheroid.* 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 325 In the semisphere, or semispheroid; the distance from the centre is ⅓r, or ⅜ of the radius.

Hence **Semispheroidal** *a.*, of the form of a semispheroid.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 6 The Gray, or Horse-Fly. Her eye..'tis of a semisphaeroidal figure. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 48 Semi-sphæroidal masses. 1839 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* I. 71 Semi-spheroidal cavities.

‖ **Semita** (semitä). *Zool.* [mod.L. use of L. *sēmita* narrow way or path.] A band of minute close-set tubercles which bear ciliated clubbed spines, characteristic of the spatangoid sea-urchins. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 574 These bands of peculiarly modified spines are called *semitæ* or *fascioles.* 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 558.

Hence **Semital** *a.* [cf. L. *sēmitālis* belonging to footpaths], of or pertaining to a semita.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 573 Fig., Semital tubercles...Semital spine.

Semitar(ie, obs. forms of SCIMITAR.

† **Semitate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *sēmita* path + -ATE.] *intr.* 'To make pathes, to divide into pathes or ways' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Semitaur.** *Obs.* In 6 -tawre. [ad. L. **sēmitaurus*, f. *sēmi-* SEMI- 2 + *taurus* bull.] A creature shaped half like a bull.

1592 BRETON *Pilgr. Parad.* (Grosart) 8/2 Some Semitawres, and some, more halfe a Beare. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulian's Rescue* VI. 108 He sees Chimeras, Gorgons, Mino-Taures, Medusas, Haggs, Alectos, Semi-Taures.

Semite (se·mәit). [ad. mod.L. *Sēmīta*, f. late Latin *Sēm*, Gr. Σήμ Shem: see -ITE. Cf. the earlier SHEMITE.] A person belonging to the race of mankind which includes most of the peoples mentioned in Gen. x. as descended from Shem son of Noah, as the Hebrews, Arabs, Assyrians, and Aramæans. Also, a person speaking a Semitic language as his native tongue.

1875 WHITNEY *Life & Growth Lang.* xii. 247 None but the Semites have, since the dawn of the historic period, seriously disputed with our family the headship of the human race. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 199 The mutual aversion of Semites and Aryans thus finds ample illustration in the literature of both. 1886 RAGOZIN *Chaldea* II. v. (1891) 237 Nor did the Semites preserve a separate existence.

Semiter(e, -erie, obs. forms of SOIMITAR.

Semitertian (semitə·ɹ[ʃən), *a.* (*sb.*) *Old Path.* [ad. mod.L. *sēmitertiāna* (*febris*), rendering Gr. *ἡμιτριταία* HEMITRITÆAN; see SEMI- and TERTIAN.] Applied to an intermittent fever which combines the symptoms of a quotidian and a tertian fever, consisting of a paroxysm occurring every day with a second stronger one every other day.

1611 FLORIO, *Hemitritéa fébbre*, a Semitertian feauer. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 138. 1749 SHORT *Hist. Air*, etc. I. 223 In some Places few recovered who had it [*sc.* Peripneumony] accompanied with a violent Fever. Semitertians were next dangerous. 1888 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 165 The 'hemitritæus', i. e. semitertian, a form of ague mentioned by Galen.

Semitic (sĭmi·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 **Semmetic.** [ad. mod.L. *Sēmiticus*, f. *Sēmita* SEMITE. Cf. F. *sémitique*, Sp., Pg., It. *semitico*, G. *semitisch.* Cf. SHEMITIC.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Semites. (In recent use often *spec.* = Jewish.)

1826 PRITCHARD *Res. Phys. Hist. Mankind* II. 210 The Semitic nations. 1835 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* vi. (1846) 206 The people of the Semitic race. 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* Add. 411 *note*, The Semitic origin of this worship. 1885 FLOWER in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XIV. 382 Hamitic and Semitic Melanochroi. 1886 [see SEMITISM 1 b].

b. In linguistic sense: The distinctive epithet of that family of languages of which Hebrew, Aramæan, Arabic, Ethiopic, and ancient Assyrian, are the principal members. Hence (in *Semitic scholar, studies, grammar, philology*, etc.) concerned with the Semitic languages.

1813 *Q. Rev.* X. 267 (Adelung's *Mithridates*) The Arabian family is called by our author Semitic. 1827 BUCKINGHAM *Trav. Mesopot.* II. 385 In any of the Semmetic languages. 1850 DONALDSON *New Cratylus* (ed. 2) § 100. 150 These arguments of the great Semitic scholar have been violently combated by one of his countrymen. 1877 *Smith & Wace's Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 470/1 (*Chosroes*), There is a large Semitic element in the Pehlvi language.

B. *sb.* **a.** A Semite (*rare*). **b.** The Semitic family of languages; *occas.* the Semitic language of Babylon in opposition to Sumerian. **c.** *pl. U.S.* The scientific study of the language, literature, etc. of Semitic peoples.

1875 WHITNEY *Life & Growth Lang.* xii. 251 The scale of dialectic differences is much less in Semitic than in Indo-European. 1879 tr. *Brugsch's Hist. Egypt* II. 107 *note*, A very remarkable word which shows a full knowledge of Semitic in the writer. 1886 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 238 [Pauli's] view that the Etruscans were neither Indo-Europeans nor Semitics. 1895 *Min. 9th Nat. Council Congr. Ch.* (U.S.A.) 239 With the growing interest in Semitics..it is not easy to get the time for study which these subjects demand. 1899 SIR H. HOWORTH in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 626 Written in the primitive language of Babylonia and in Semitic.

Hence **Semiticism** = SEMITISM.

1907 *Expositor* Nov. 434 The number of real Semiticisms is therefore smaller than was supposed. 1908 *Spectator* 18 Apr. 625/1 Further, he discusses the 'semiticism' of the Greek Bible,—what it is, and what it is not.

Semiticize (sĭmi·tisəiz), *v. trans.* [f. SEMITIC *a.* + -IZE.] = SEMITIZE *v.*

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXXIX. 48 The..Sawahili races, mulattos, originally African, but semiticised like the Moplahs of Malabar by Yemeni or Omani blood [etc.]. 1881 *Athenæum* 9 July 48/1 The word became Semiticized by the Assyrians into Dumuzu.

Hence **Semiticized** *ppl.a.*; **Semiticizing** *vbl.sb.*

1863 R. F. BURTON *Wand. W. Africa* I. 188 With..faces like the Semiticized negroids generally. 1887 *Athenæum* 28 May 698/3 He informs us..that Anu was a Semitic god, whereas it is only a Semiticized form of the Accadian Anna. 1885 *Academy* 3 Jan. 15/1, I used to watch with much interest the Semiticising of foreign names in Syria.

† **Semi-tile.** *Obs.* In 5 **semy tyll.** ? Alteration of **samel tile* (see SAMEL) = half-baked tile, by association with SEMI-.

1448 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 232 That no tyler frohensfurth ley no semy [*MS.* seny] tyle ne crased tyle. 1454 *Ibid.* 279 Quod non vendant aliquam Semy tyll, nec illi qui tegulant ponant huiusmodi semytyll.

Semitism (se·mitiz'm). [f. SEMITE + -ISM.]

1. The attributes characteristic of the Semitic peoples. Also, the fact of being Semitic.

1851 LATHAM *Man & his Migrations* 146 The amount of Semitism in certain families. 1863 W. L. BEVAN in *Smith's Dict. Bible* II. s.v. *Philistines*, A period when the distinctive features of Hamitism and Semitism were yet in embryo.

b. In recent use, Jewish ideas or Jewish influence in politics and society.

1885 *Guardian* 6 May 697/3 The rivalry which exists with Catholicism and Semitism. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 198 The Church of Rome will never countenance semitic innovations of any sort. The Catholic party must be propped up by staunch opponents to semitism.

2. A Semitic word or idiom; also (*nonce-use*) Semitic speech.

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1870) 114 The soberest conclusion seems to be..for the present to exclude Egyptian from the dignity of being a kind of ante-historic Semitism. 1886 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Apr. 498 The Egyptian language, during the period of the nineteenth dynasty, is said by Brugsch to be as full of Semitisms as German is of Gallicisms. 1898 SIR H. HOWORTH in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 11 These Semitisms [in Egyptian], moreover, are partly popular, partly literary in origin.

Semitist (se·mitist). [f. SEMITE + -IST.] One versed in Semitic languages, literature, etc.; a Semitic scholar.

1885 *Athenæum* 10 Jan. 46/2 It will be for Semitists to decide if these words were borrowed from Hebrew. 1902 *Ibid.* 30 Aug. 282/2 The majority of Semitists consider the word to be connected with Sin, the Babylonian Moon-god.

Semitize (se·mitəiz), *v.* Also † **Semetize.** [f. SEMITE + -IZE.] *trans.* To render Semitic in character, language, or religion.

1869 BALDWIN *Prehist. Nations* iv. (1877) 159 The language of Phoenicia is said to have been Semetized. 1880 CHEYNE *Isa.* xx. I. 118 The name is..therefore non-Semitic, but the Assyrians..Semitised it into Sarru-kinu. 1895 *Athenæum* 6 Apr. 447/3 We have a school who would roundly semitize the whole Greek civilization.

Hence **Semitized** *ppl. a.*; **Semitizing** *ppl. a.* Also **Semitization,** the action of the verb.

1885 W. R. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 756/1 [The Philistines] were a Semitic or at least a thoroughly Semitized people. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 656/1 The partial Semitization of the southern districts of Abyssinia. 1884 CHEYNE *Isa.* xix. (ed. 3) I. 119 The political history of Palestine assisted this Semitising process.

Semitonal (se·mitōnăl), *a.* [f. SEMITONE + -AL.] = SEMITONIC.

1863 OUSELEY in *Guardian* 18 Nov. 1082/1 It is..improbable that they would ever have abandoned a semitonal scale ..in order to adopt so very different a system as their present one. 1891 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 524/3 Double-basses..maintaining a semitonal trill.

Hence **Semitonally** *adv.*, = SEMITONICALLY.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Descant*, Notes altered semitonally by accidentals. 1885 *London & Prov. Mus. Trades Rev.* 15 Sept. 7 The trumpet calls are accompanied by the violins rising semitonally.

Semitone (se·mitoun). [f. SEMI- + TONE *sb.*; cf. late L. *sēmitonium*, OF. *semithon* and Gr. *ἡμιτόνιον* HEMITONE. Senses 2 and 3 (usually written *semi-tone*), are new formations distinct from 1.]

1. *Mus.* An interval approximately equal to half a tone, the smallest interval in the ordinary scales; a minor second.

Semitones are *chromatic* or *minor*, *diatonic* or *major*, and *enharmonic*: see these words.

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 17 A Semitone..is a rising from one Voyce to another, (by an imperfect second) sounding flatly: and it is onely betwixt the Voyces *Mi, fa.* It is called a Semitone, not because it is halfe a Tone..but because it is an imperfect Tone. *a* 1620 CAMPION *Counterpoint* Wks. (1909) 192 A lesser Third consists of a Tone, and a Semi-tone. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Interval*, The lesser flat seventh is equal to the sixth major and semitone major. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), The Semitone-Major is produced by rising a degree...The Semitone-Minor, by passing from a natural note to its sharp. 1848 RIMBAULT *Pianoforte* 33 A tone always includes both a Chromatic and a Diatonic semitone. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* vii. 133 Raising a note a semi-tone signifies raising that note to its sharp, as lowering it a semi-tone signifies lowering it to its flat.

2. *Art.* An intermediate tone or tint in a picture; = HALF-TONE 2. (Cf. *semi-tint* s. v. SEMI- 8.)

1782 *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* III. 97 *note*, The greatest harmony of colouring from the various semi-tones of tint laid on. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. iii. 155 The semitones, formed by the reflected lights in his pictures, appear scarcely distinguishable. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 5 Apr. 8/1 The soft tones and semi-tones seem to melt..into one another. *fig.* 1911 CHESTERTON *Crit. & Apprec. Dickens* 154 Anyone who thinks that Dickens could not describe the semi-tones and the abrupt instincts of real human nature.

3. A soft or gentle tone of voice; an undertone.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. vi, Speaking in a semi-tone. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 4 Oct., Preachers should pray less in semi-tones, and preach more in thunder tones.

Semitonic (semitɒ·nik), *a. Mus.* [f. SEMITONE + -IC.] Pertaining to or consisting of a semitone or semitones; (of a scale) chromatic.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Scale*, This, then, is the present Scale for Instruments, *viz.* Between the Extremes of every Tone of the natural Scale is put a Note, which divides it into two unequal Parts, called Semi-tones, whence the whole may be called the *Semitonic scale.* 1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 706 In the diatonic genus, the diapason consisting of five tonic and two semitonic intervals. 1833 RUSH *Philos. Human Voice* (ed. 2) 332 *note*, It is the diatonic shake, the semitonic not being found in his [*sc.* the mocking-bird's] song. 1838 G. F. GRAHAM *Mus. Comp.* 7/1 The chromatic scales formed from these consist of a semitonic (or so-called semitonic) series between the key-note and its octave.

Hence **Semitonically** *adv.*, by a semitone or semitones.

1838 G. F. GRAHAM *Mus. Comp.* 25/1 The cadence is complete, from the third of dominant rising semitonically..to the tonic itself. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* iii. 113 Chromatic notes, which must always be quitted semitonically.

Semitor, -orie, obs. forms of SCIMITAR.

Semi-transparency. [f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality or condition of being semi-transparent; partial transparency.

c 1793 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) XI. 434/1 This ore is so called from its colour and semitransparency, by which it resembles horn or colophony. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 161 The obscure semi-transparency of the texture of the animal.

Semi-transparent, *a.* Chiefly *scientific.* [SEMI- 7.] Partially or imperfectly transparent.

c 1793 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) XI. 434/1 Corneous ore..is foliated and semitransparent. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) iv. § 1. 253 They possess the property of rendering paper semitransparent, producing what is well known as a greasy stain. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv, Her semi-transparent hands were clasped together. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 390/1 Common Opal: semitransparent, vitreous.

Semitte, obs. form of SEMMIT *Sc.*

† **Semitune.** *Obs.* Also 5 -toyn. [early f. SEMITONE: see TUNE *sb.*]. = SEMITONE 1.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d iij b, Of hawkys Bellys..Looke..that thay be..not both of oon sowne: bot that oon be a semytoyn vnder a noder. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* I, iii, Her Bels..had not both one waight, Nor was one semi-tune aboue the other.

Semi-uncial, *a.* (*sb.*) *Palæography.* [SEMI- 5 a.] Name of a style of writing intermediate between uncial and minuscule.

a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr. North* (1742) 16 It is not well to write, as the Fashion now is, uncial or semiuncial Letters, to look like Pigs Ribs. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlix, The letters are uncial or semi-uncial, as somebody calls your large text-hand, and in size and perpendicularity resemble the ribs of a roasted pig. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alph.* v. ii. 173 [Irish script] is usually called the Irish uncial or semi-uncial.

† **Semiustulate,** *pa. pple.* [ad. L. *sēmiustulātus*: see SEMI- 1 and USTULATE.] Half-burnt; also **Semiustulated**; so **Semiustulation,** a half burning.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. v. (1651) 21 Assation is a concoction of the inward moisture by heat, his opposite is a semiustulation. 1623 COCKERAM I, *Semiustulated*, halfe burnt. 1721 BAILEY, *Semiustulate*, (*semiustulatus* L.) half burnt or consumed by fire.

† **Semivif,** *a. Obs.* In 4–5 semi-, semy-, seme-, -uyf, -uijf. [ad. L. *sēmivīvus*, f. *sēmi-* SEMI- 1 + *vīvus* alive.] Half alive, half dead.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 55 Semiuyf he semed [C. XX. 55 *semiviuus, v.rr.* semiuyf, semeuijf]. *a* 1400 *Beryn* 2202 He sat hym down softly on a stall, Semyvif for sorow.

Semi-vitreous, *a.* [SEMI- 7 a.] Partially vitreous.

1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 317 By a very strong fire, they are changed to a porcelain or semi-vitreous texture. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 339 Semi-vitreous oxide of lead. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 421 Semivitreous lava. 1890 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLVI. I. 74 Finely vesicular rhyolitic rock with compact semivitreous green-grey base.

So **Semi-vitrification, -vitrified** *ppl. a.*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Slacken*,..a term used by the miners to express a spungy and semivitrified substance. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 52 The semivitrification, which constitutes porcelain. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 396 That which produces enamels and semi-vitrifications. 1841 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* II. 4 The semi-vitrified quartz rock of the western part of the Hoosae mountain. 1889 C. T. DAVIS *Pract. Treat. Bricks*, etc. (ed. 2) 78 A degree of heat when semi-vitrification and shrinkage take place.

† **Semivocal,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *sēmivocālis* (in sense A. 2, B., transl. of Gr. *ἡμίφωνος*): see SEMI- and VOCAL *a.*] **A.** *adj.* . . .

1. Applied to the sound of trumpets, drums, etc. (see quots.).

1614 Adams *Divell's Banket* 28 By vocall speeches, semi-vocall Drummes and Trumpets, mute Ensignes. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 167/2 A Semivocall signe, is that which is distinguished by the Trumpett, or other warlike Instrument.

2. That is a semivowel.

1828–32 Webster, *Semivocal*, pertaining to a semivowel; half-vocal; imperfectly sounding.

B. *sb.* A semivowel.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. p. xxiii, Theyr consonantes be devyded in to mutes and liquides or semivocalles.

Semivowel (se·mivau̯el). [f. Semi-7c + Vowel, after L. *sēmivocālis*: see prec. Cf. F. *semi-voyelle*.] A vocal sound that partakes of the nature of a vowel and of a consonant; a letter representing such a sound.

The general literary use echoes that of the Roman grammarians, who applied the term to the spirants and liquids (including nasals), *f, l, m, n, r, s, x*. As a technical term the word now most commonly denotes only *w* and *y*, but sometimes it includes these together with the liquids and nasals, chiefly in their non-syllabic values.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. p. xxiii, The latines in soundyng of theyr liquides or semi vowelles begyn with *e*. 1552 Huloet s.v. *X*, X is a semiuowell, and hathe the voice of a double consonante for the which in olde writinges *cs* and *gs* was vsed. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Semivowels*, certain Consonants so called, because they have the sound of Vowels, As *f, l, m, n, s*. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* III. xii. 369, (*S*) the correspondent mute (though it be commonly reckoned for a semivowel). 1726 Broome *Notes Pope's Odyss.* xvii. 46 When Homer..paints a beautiful face, or an engaging object, he chuses the softest vowels, and most smooth and flowing semivowels. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 88 ₱ 3 By tempering the mute Consonants with Liquids and Semivowels. 1841 Latham *Eng. Lang.* II. ix. 165 The Semivowel *y*. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxvi. 409 The whole Iroquois family never use the semivowel *m*.

attrib. 1880 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* xix. (1891) 261 The foam-flowers dropping as the grass-flowers drop,—with sharp semivowel consonantal sounds,—*frsh*.

Semland(e, -ant(e, -aunt, var. ff. Semblant.

Semlar, var. Somler *Sc. Obs.*, butler.

Semle, obs. f. Seemly *a.*; var. Semble *v. Obs.*

Semli, -lich(e, -like, obs. forms of Seemly.

Semly, obs. f. Seemly; var. Semble *sb.* and *v.*

Semmar, -er, var. forms of Semar *Obs.*

Semme, Semmetic: see Seem *v.*², Semitic *a.*

Semmit (se·mit). *Sc.* Forms: 5 **semat**, 6 **semitte**, 9 **semmit, -et**. An under-shirt or vest.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 64 Cesar brocht with him nouthir wapyn na armuris na othir defence bot in his semat. 1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 22 § 1 Unles suche person ..doo make..therof tawed..Leather or Parchement or otherwise converte the same into Semittes Panelles [etc.]. 1888 *Glasgow Even. Times* 15 Oct. 3/5 Offering a petticoat and semmit in pledge. 1904 *C. T. C. Gaz.* Feb. 91 A tight-fitting woollen semmit next the skin (thin and light)...I also carry a semmit made of Welsh flannel, made wide and of full size...I wear this semmit during the evenings, and also sleep in it under my nightshirt.

† Se·mnable *a.*, **† Se·mnably** *adv.* Used by Fuller = Semblable *a.*, Semblably *adv.*

1651 Fuller *Abel Rediv., Huss* 19 That semnably with rhetorical flusculations I should endevour to adorne his memoriall. 1659 — *Appeal Injured Innoc.* III. 57 As Marriners..are fain to fetch a compass; Semnably, I..was faine to go about. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Northumb.* (1662) II. 302 From Berwick to Dover three hundred miles over: That is from one end of the land to the other. Semnable the Scripture expression, From Dan to Ber-sheba.

‖ Semnopithecus (se:mnŏpiþē·kŭs). [mod.L. *semnopithēcus*, f. Gr. σεμνός revered, holy + πίθηκος ape.] A genus of long-tailed, long-limbed Asiatic monkeys. Also, a monkey of this genus: often in anglicized form **Se:mnopithec** (-þe·k), or **-thece** (-þī·s). Hence **Semnopithe·cine** *a.*, pertaining to the subfamily *Semnopithecinæ*, or to the genus *Semnopithecus*; *sb.*, a semnopithecine monkey. **Se:mnopithe·coid** *a.* and *sb.* = prec.

1824 Horsfield *Zool. Res. Java* 9 The comparisons which I have been enabled to make of the skulls of various Semnopitheci and of Gibbons. 1838 [? Rennie] *Nat. Hist. Monkeys*, etc. (Libr. Entert. Knowl.) 216 The tails, likewise, are much longer in the semnopithecs than in any of the ordinary monkeys. 1891 *Century Dict.*, Semnopithece...Semnopithecine [*a.* and *sb.*]...Semnopithecoid [*a.* and *sb.*].

Semola (se·mŏlă). [a. It. *semola* bran.] A trade name for a special variety of semolina.

1853 [see Semoletta]. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Semola*, an Italian name for bran; but often erroneously applied by grocers, and other vendors, to semolino. 1882 in Ogilvie; and in later Dicts. 1895 *Stores' Price-list*, Gluten Preparations for Special Dietary...Semola.

‖ Semoletta (semŏle·tă). *rare.* (In some Dicts. *erron.* **semolella.**) [It. *semoletta*, dim. of *semola*: see Semola.] A variety of semolina.

1844 T. Webster *Encycl. Dom. Econ.* 767 Semolina..is called also *soojee*: and a still smaller kind, called semoletta, is sifted out of the other. 1853 T. C. Archer *Pop. Econ. Bot.* 86 Semolina, Semoletta, Semola, Semola rarita, Soojee, and Urena, are names used to designate a product of wheat.

Semolina (semŏlī·nă). Also **semoulina**, **‖ semolino**. [Altered form of It. *semolino*, dim. of *semola* bran: see Semola.] An article of food consisting of those hard portions of 'flinty' wheat which resist the action of the millstones, and are collected in the form of rounded grains. (See also quot. 1858.) Also *attrib.*, as *semolina pudding*.

1797 Underwood *Dis. Children* III. 82 To broth may be added light puddings, made of bread, semolina, tapioca, or rice. 1845 Eliza Acton *Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) 395 A good Semoulina pudding. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Semolino*. ..The commercial name for the fine hard parts of wheat rounded by attrition in the millstones, imported chiefly from Italy...In France the name semolino is given to the large hard grains of wheat retained in the bolting machine, after the fine parts have been pressed through its meshes. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/4 It is sought, while dividing the bran from the interior of the grain, to break up the latter, not into flour but into fragments known as 'semolina', or 'middlings'. 1904 'E. Nesbit' *Phœnix & Carpet* xii. 219 When lunch came it was just hashed mutton and semolina pudding.

Semond: see Semend *Obs.*, salmon.

Semonde, Semoom: see Simmon *sb.*¹, Simoom.

† Semoted, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *sēmōt-us*, pa. pple. of *sēmovēre* to separate, f. *sē-*, apart, Se- + *movēre* to move: see -ed ¹.] Separated, removed.

1542 Becon *Patlew. Prayer* vii. D iv, Is it ynough yf I pray with my mynde, the herte beynge semoted from mundane affayres?

Semoulina, obs. form of Semolina.

† Semo·vedly, *adv. Obs.* [f. Se- + Moved *ppl. a.* + -ly ². Cf. Semoted.] Separately.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 38 b, None I will semouedly allude to, but onely attaint vice in generall. 1623 Cockeram I, *Semouedly*, meaning one alone.

Sempect (se·mpekt). *Hist. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med.L. *sempēcta, senpecta, sympæcta*, ad. Gr. συμπαίκτης playfellow.] A term formerly used in the Benedictine Order, according to Pseudo-Ingulf applied to monks over fifty years old, who were allowed special privileges on account of age.

This seems to be a misapprehension. In the Benedictine Rule itself (cap. xxvii) *sempectæ* denotes the elder monks chosen by the abbot to visit (secretly) an excommunicated brother and to encourage him if likely to fall into despair.

1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xx, Only the ancient sempects—some near upon a hundred and fifty years old—wandered where they would.

‖ Semper- (se·mpəɹ), the L. adv. *semper* always, used in various nonce-combinations (in imitation of Sempervirent, etc.), as **semper-annual** *a.*, unceasing in annual succession; **semper-green**, an evergreen; **semper-identical** *a.* [after L. phrase *semper idem*, always the same]; **semper-juvenescent** *a.*, always growing younger; **semper-lenity**, unvarying gentleness.

1623 Cockeram II, Accustomed Gentlenesse, *Semperlenity*. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 18 The common Bay-tree, which is a sempergreen, is now commonly found in most Gardens. 1820 ? Wainewright *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 98 That perfectly semperidentical display of idiosyncratic egotism which runs through..all his varieties. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 342 Blisses of an immortal and semperjuvenescent life. 1861 G. Meredith *Evan Harrington* xxviii, Supposing Lord Mayor's footmen to be plumed like estridges...What must Lord Mayors be and semperannual Lords?

Sempervirent (sempəɹvəi·rĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *semper* always + *virent-em*, pr. pple. of *virēre* to be green.] Evergreen.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. § 6. 109 Bacciferous sempervirent shrubs. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 762 It is sempervirent, and grows in sandy places. 1857 A. Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) Gloss., *Sempervirent*, evergreen.

Sempervirid (sempəɹvi·rid), *a. Bot.* [Formed as prec. + L. *virid-is* green, Virid *a.*] = prec.

1911 in Webster. [*Obs.* or *rare.*]

† Sempervive. *Obs.* Also 8 (after Sp.) **sempre vive.** [Anglicized form of Sempervivum. Cf. F. † *sempervive* (Cotgr. 1611), Sp. *siempreviva*.] The houseleek.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* I. 277 An herbe (which for his forme is scarce to be discerned from a Semperuiue). 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 29 The greater Sempervive...will put out Branches, two or three yeares. 1764 Grainger *Sugar Cane* IV. 124 With sempre vive Unload their bowels.

attrib. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 257 Purge them with aloes, or sempervive leaves cleared of their outward skins.

‖ Se·mper-vi·vens. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [mod.L., f. L. *semper* always + *vīvens*, pr. pple. of *vivēre* to live.] The houseleek.

1672 W. Hughes *Amer. Physit.* 98 Of Semper-Vivens.

‖ Sempervivum (sempəɹvəi·vŭm). [L. *sempervīvum* neut. of *sempervīvus* ever-living. The fem. *sempervīva* (sc. *herba*) was also used.] a. The houseleek. b. A genus (Linnæus 1737) of crassulaceous plants containing the houseleek, *S. tectorum* and about 50 other species; a plant of this genus.

1592 Percyvall *Span. Dict.*, *Yerua puntera*, sempervium, *Aizons*. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Cambr.* 134 Two Serpents, erected, azure,..having a branch of semper vivum proper betwixt their heads. 1666 J. Davies tr. *Rochefort's Caribby Isl.* 62 *Semper-vivum*. There are in these Islands several kinds of Herbs that never dye or wither. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 306/1 To see the pleasing tints and forms of the Sempervivums at the present season makes one wonder why these plants are not grown in every rock garden.

Sempill, obs. Sc. form of Simple *a.*

Sempitan, obs. f. Sumpitan, Malay blow-gun.

Sempitern (se·mpitəɹn), *a. arch.* Forms: 4–7 **sempiterne**, 6 **sempyterne**, 6– **sempitern**. [a. OF. *sempiterne*, ad. L. *sempiternus*, f. *semp-er* always (cf. *æviternus*: see Eternal *a.*).] = next.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 88 That is the god, whos mageste Alle othre thinges schal governe, And his beinge is sempiterne. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1586 Than is oure feyth grounded on noo lye, But on swhiche thyng whiche is sempiterne. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 505 In sempiterne rememberance to be Of Christis deith and Cristianitie. 1624 Darcie *Birth of Heresies* Ded., Vnder whose Sacred Sempitern Defence Long liue, Chast Star. 1683 E. Hooker *Pordage's Myst. Div.* Pref. Ep. 107 The only True, semper eadem, sempitern, ever-adorable and superbenedict Tri-une Deitie. 1866 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* xxviii, That asylum is inviolable and sempitern, I hope. 1876 J. Ellis *Caesar in Egypt* 66 Those unexampled Temples sempitern.

Sempiternal (sempitə·ɹnăl), *a.* Also **sempiternall, sempyternal, -el**, 5–7 **sempiternall**, 6 **sempyternall**, 6–7 **sempeternal**. [a. F. *sempiternel* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. late L. *sempiternāl-is*, f. L. *sempitern-us*: see Sempitern *a.* and -al.] Enduring constantly and continually; everlasting, eternal.

14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 113 As thou art cyte of god, & sempiternal throne, Here now, blessyd lady, my wofulle mone. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 183 Trawthe is immortalle, immutable, and sempiternalle. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* xxvii. (1569) 55 A miraculous acte, and worthie (in deede) of sempiternall remembraunce. 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Camillus* (1595) 152 Some writers say, that they [*sc.* the Vestals] had nothing els in keeping but the sempiternall fire. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 437 Queene Elizabeth of sempiternall renowne. *a* 1730 G. Guthrie *Monogr.* (1900) 66 Fearing it might be a sempiternal work to him. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 499 All truth is from the sempiternal source Of Light Divine. 1832 J. Jekyll *Corr.* 18 July (1894) 274 Dull dinners..with the sempiternal saddle of mutton. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxxiv. 75 Two sources of war are sempiternal. 1884 *World* 20 Aug. 8/1 We have discovered the elixir of sempiternal juvenility.

Sempite·rnally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly ².] Everlastingly, eternally.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 27 God is aboue and regneth sempiternally [1570 sempeternally] Whiche shall vs deme at his last Jugement. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* App. 22 The Word and his Spirit sempiternally proceed from God, and are sempiternally in him. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. v, That is to be done infinitely and sempiternally. 1879 Escott *England* xi. (1881) 161 The filthy back-kitchen of the den, sempiternally reeking with the fumes of bad drink and vile tobacco. 1895 Zangwill *Master* II. x. 245 It wore a sempiternally festive air.

† Sempite·rnity. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *sempiternitās*, f. L. *sempitern-us*: see Sempitern *a.* and -ity.] Duration without end; perpetuity.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 22 Or thou wilt commend thy muse to sempiternity, and haue images and statues erected to her after her vnstringed silent interment. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 227 A Supposition of a future Sempiternity would produce the same difficulty, without such interposition of the Divine Wisdom and Providence. 1802 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* VI. 261 All concurred in the sempiternity of merit that they were determined to discover in him in all time forthcoming.

† Sempiternize, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Sempitern *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To perpetuate.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. viii, The sempiternizing of Human Race.

† Sempiternly, *adv. Obs.* [f. Sempitern *a.* + -ly ².] = Sempiternally *adv.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* (1888) 140 The gude entre in the joye of thaire lord sempiternely.

Sempite·rnous, *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *sempiterneux*, f. L. *sempitern-us*: see Sempitern *a.* and -ous.] Sempiternal.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. xv, A sempiternous Crone and old Hag. *Ibid.* II. xvii, Great old sempiternous trots [Fr. *grandes vieilles sempiterneuses*]. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VI. iv. (1849) 335 A race of pestilent sempiternous beldames.

‖ Sempiternum (sempitə·ɹnŭm). *Obs.* [L. *sempiternum*, neut. of *sempiternus* Sempitern.] A quality of woollen cloth made in the 17th c. and similar to Perpetuana. Cf. Everlasting *sb.*

1633 in *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 295 For one yeards and a halfe of Sempiternum iiij. yd⁴. *Ibid.* 300. 1665 Brathwait *Comm. Two Tales* 65 She would have her Husband's Life of any Stuff rather than *Perpetuano* or *Sempiternum*.

Semplar, obs. form of Sampler.

1685 Boyle *Salubr. Air* Pref. 1 To give a Semplar or Specimen of what may be done upon the other Heads of the designed History.

Semple, obs. form of Simple.

Sempre vive, variant of Sempervive *Obs.*

Sempster, Sempstress, etc.: see Seamster, Seamstress.

‖ Semsem (se·msem). [Arab. سمسم *simsim*, prob. ad. Gr. σήσαμον.] = Sesame. Also *attrib.*

1866 Livingstone *Jrnl.* i. (1873) I. 17 Some sorghum, semsem seed [etc.]..constitute the commerce of the port. 1896 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 11/2 The valleys..were covered with plantations of Indian corn,..tobacco, semsem oil, and banana. 1899 *19th Cent.* Aug. 273 An interminably long stretch of dhurra cultivation appears, varied by sem-sem plants.

Semster, -stress(e, obs. ff. Seamster, -stress.

Semulacre, obs. variant of Simulacre.

‖ Semuncia (sĭmv·nʃiă). *Rom. Antiq.* Pl. **-iæ** (sĭmv·nʃiiː). [L. *sēmuncia*, f. *sēmi-* Semi- + *uncia* Ounce *sb.*¹] A half-ounce, the twenty-fourth part

of an *as*. Also anglicized † **Semunce** (*rare*—°). Hence **Semu·ncial** *a.* [ad. L. *sēmuncial-is*].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Semuncial*, of or belonging to half an ounce. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Semuncial*, belonging to a semunce, *i.* half an ounce. 1887 HEAD *Hist. Nummorum* 43 Bronze coins of Uncial and Semuncial weight, B. C. 217–89.

† **Semy**, *a. Obs.* Also semy. [Of obscure origin; possibly an inference from some compound of SEMI-.] (See quot.) Hence † **Se·myly** *adv.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66/1 Cemy, or sotelle.., *subtilis*. Cemely, or sotely, *subtiliter*. *Ibid.* 452/2 Semy.., *subtilis*. Semyly.., *subtiliter*.

Semy, Semyed, obs. ff. SEMÉE, SEMÉED.

Semylacre, -ylytude, obs. ff. SIMULACRE, SIMILITUDE. **Semyld,** pa. t. of SEMBLE *v.*[1] *Obs.*

† **Se·mys,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [App. = G. *sämisch* (15th c. also *semiss*) a kind of soft leather.] The distinctive epithet of some kind of leather.

1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1902) IV. 25, iiij skinnis of blak semys leddir to be ane doublat to the King.

‖ **Sen** (sen), *sb.* Also † **seni**, † **senni**. [Japanese.] A Japanese copper or bronze coin (see quot. 1897). Chiefly *collect.* as *plural*.

1802 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog., Japan* iii. II. 166 The Seni, of copper or iron, are strung like the Chinese pieces of a similar value. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 326/1 *Sennis*, or *Cashes*, are small pieces of iron, copper, or brass, having a square hole in the middle, through which, as in China, they are strung on a wire or thread. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* ix. (ed. 2) 316, 10 Rin=1 Sen=½d. 1895 C. HOLLAND *My Japanese Wife* 75 To be English spells generosity in Japanese eyes in the matter of sen for her own little pocket. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5 The sen..is nominally equal to a halfpenny, though in fact only worth half that coin.

Sen (sen), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* Now *rare*. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Also 5 **senne**, 6 **senn**. [Contracted form of *sethen*, SITHEN: cf. SENE, SIN, SYNE, and SINCE.]

A. *adv.* Then, afterwards; also ago. *rare*.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 259 She weshyd hym with hir terys weytt, and sen dryed hym with hir hare. 1867 J. P. MORRIS *Siege o' Brou'ton* 3 (Lanc. Gloss.) That's a conny lang time sen now.

B. *prep.* From, after; subsequent to.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 24 Sen þe tyme of sir Noe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 74 Þe kyng..had.. ay were, sen þat tyme. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 32 Sen the passioun of Crist,..the haly kirk was never 3it in pes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 714 It has bene told, sen many a day, sayngys of hym full sare. 1577 FULKE *Confut.* 7 There was neuer greater store in the church of Christ, sen Christ his time. 1593 (*title*), Actis of Parliament, past sen the Coronatiovn of the Kingis Maiestie.

C. *conj.* **1.** From or since the time that.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 Þe tend 3ere of his regne sen he was crouned Kyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 496 Sen the king discumfyt was At Meffan, he herd neuir thing [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 4 It es lang sen it fell oute of þe hand. *c* 1421 *Lessons of Dirige* 231 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 114 Trowest þou ouȝt þat y..Shal..ȝelde rekenyng sen y bygan? 1552 LYNDSAY *Monarche* 329 Sen I could ryde. 1599 ALEX. HUME *Hymns* ii. 219 Sa great a wonder was not heard, sen first the warld began. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., Its lang syne, sen he left us. 1871 J. RICHARDSON *Cumberland Talk* Ser. I. 18 (E. D. D.) Theer's been a deal o' ups an' doons sen I went to scheul.

2. Seeing or considering (*that*). [Cf. SEEN *conj.*, which may have been partly confused with this.]

13.. *Gosp. Nicod.* 53 Sen he to blind has gifen þe sight.., whi suld he vnto ded be dight? *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxiv. 8 Sen þat he is turnyd away fra þe vnrest of þis life. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxliv, 'Now wele,' quod sche, 'and sen that It is so, That In vertew thy lufe is set with trueth [etc.].' *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 292 Sen I for luf, man, boght the dere,..I pray the hartely,..luf me agane. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 1019 Bot, hart, sen at yow knawith she is here,.. Now is thi tyme. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xviii. 49 Huon, sen thou woldest be agreed with me, Then [etc.]. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 122 Sen we have sufficientlie according to our present purpose spokin hitherto. *a* 1756 PENNECUIK *Coll. Sc. Poems* 48 Sen you're gotten out o's grips, Gi'e John a bucky.

Sen: see SAINT, SAY *v.*[1], SEE *v.*, SEND *v.*, SENE *a.*

Sena, obs. form of SENNA.

[Senacion, anglicized form of med.L. *senaciōnem*, for L. *seneciōn-em* groundsel, SENCHION.

1526 *Grete Herball* cccclviii. (1529) Ÿ ij b, Whan receptes expresseth Senacions in the plurell nombre it is to wyte cresses. But yf senacion be wryten in the synguler nombre, it is an other herbe.]

† **Se·nage.** *Obs.* Also 4 **synage**, 6 **senagy**. [a. OF. *senage* (f. *sene* synod: see SENE and -AGE) or its med.L. form *senagium* (1292 in *Durh. Acc. Rolls*, Surtees Soc., p. 490).] Money paid for synodals, a tribute due to the bishop or archdeacon (or bursar) at Easter.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 249 And whanne bischopis & here officeris comen & feynen to visite,..wiecchid curatis ben nedid to festen him richely & ȝeue procuracie & synage. *Ibid.* 456 Þis is a foul offiss of a prest to robbe his puple to ȝyue to bischop or erchedekene godis þat god biddiþ not, as senage & procurasies. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 30 Paiable yerely to the archebysshope of Yorke for proxies and senagies. 1684 *Cowel's Interpr.* (ed. Manley), *Senege*, There goes out 3early in Proxege and Senege 33*s.* 6*d.*

Senarian (sĭnē·rĭăn). *Ancient Prosody. rare.* [f. L. *sēnār-ius*: see next + -IAN.] = next.

1803 PORSON *Let. to A. Dalzel* in *Mus. Crit.* (1826) I. 330 The fifth foot of a Senarian. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 34 The great Greek Iambic line is of course the Senarian, consisting of six Iambics or their equivalents.

‖ **Senarius** (sĭnē·rĭŭs). *Prosody.* Pl. **senarii**. [L. *sēnār-ius* adj., consisting of six each, f. *sēni* adj. pl. six each, f. *sex* six; used subst. by ellipsis of *versus* verse.] (More fully, *iambic senarius.*) A (Greek or Latin) verse consisting of six feet, each of which is either an iambus or some foot which the law of the verse permits to be substituted; an iambic trimeter.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* I. i. C iij b, All the versis of this scene be *Senarii*. 1811 ELMSLEY in *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 80 The fifth foot of a tragic senarius cannot be a spondee, except in three cases. 1832 [see PYTHIAMBIC]. 1869 H. SNOW *Theocritus, Epigr.* xvi. Notes (1873) 219 The lines are alternately iambic senarii and hendecasyllables.

Senarmontite (senā·rmǫntəit). *Min.* [Named after H. de *Senarmont*, who first described it + -ITE [1].] A native tri-oxide of antimony, crystallizing in colourless or greyish-white octahedrons.

1851 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XII. 209.

† **Se·nary,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *sēnārius* adj. (see next) used subst. by ellipsis.]

1. [= *senarius* (*numerus*).] The number six; a set or sequence of six things; in the 17th c. often, the six days of the Creation.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x. lxx. 280 b, Hetherto hath bene spoken of sixe Senaryes, of which the first Senary [*sc.* of propositions] contayneth the production of irrationall lines by composition. *Ibid.* lxxiii. 282 b, Here beginneth the Senaries by substraction. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 16 Wherefore God having thus compleated his work in the Senary, comprehending the whole Creation in Six orders of things, he ceased from ever creating any thing more. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 339 They will bring you Cold and Heat, Calm and Storm,..in one Senary of Days. 1693 PASCHALL in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 816, I divided the Νυχθήμερον into four Senaries of Hours.

2. *Prosody.* = SENARIUS.

1579 G. HARVEY *Two other Lett.* (1580) 64 This foote [*sc.* the trochee]..is..quite thrust out of doores in a pure and iust Senarie. 1848 *Classical Jrnl.* XXXVII. 127 'Αλλ' ὅμως are words frequently employed by Euripides at the end of an Iambic senary.

Senary (sī·nări, se·nări), *a.* [ad. L. *sēnārius*: see SENARIUS.] Pertaining to the number six. *Senary scale*: the scale of arithmetical notation of which the radix is six. *Senary division*: division into six parts.

1662 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Senarie*, that contains or belongs to the number six. 1721 BAILEY, *Senary*, that which consists of Six. 1755 JOHNSON, *Senary*, belonging to the number six; containing six. 1810 P. BARLOW in *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXV. 283 Thus, in the binary scale only two characters are wanted, namely 1 and 0; in the senary, six; in the decimal, ten. *Ibid.* 286 Transform IIIIII to the senary scale. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 81 The Cephalotus of Labillardière, offers a remarkable exception to the usual characters..in the senary division of its flower [etc.]. 1881 BAUERMAN *Syst. Min.* ii. 11 The only other class of symmetry possible in crystals is senary or hexagonal, corresponding to a rotation of one-sixth of a revolution, such as that of a regular hexagonal prism about its axis.

Senassee, obs. var. SUNYASEE, Indian ascetic.

Senate (se·năt). Forms: 3 **senaht**, 4 **senas**, 4–7 **senat**, 6 **cenate**, *pl. Sc.* **senat(t)is**, 4– **senate**. [a. F. *senat*, *senas* (mod. F. *sénat*), ad. L. *senātus* (*u*-stem), lit. council of old men, f. *sen-em* (nom. *senex*) old (see SENIOR *a.*), absol. old man: see -ATE [1]. Cf. Pr. *senet*, Sp., Pg. *senado* It. *senato*, G. *senat*, Du. *senaat*.]

1. An assembly or council of citizens charged with the highest deliberative functions in the government of a state. **a.** In ancient Rome: A legislative and administrative body, consisting originally of representatives elected by the patricians, and in later times composed partly of appointed members and partly of the actual and former holders of certain high offices of state.

c 1205 LAY. 25388 Þis weoren þa sixe þe þat senaht al biwusten. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1477 His lettres come Into þe cite of grete Rome. Þe riche people, & þe senas, Spaken togedres of þis cas. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 352 Al þe hale senat [of Rome]. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvi. (1885) 149 The Romaynes, while thair counsell callid þe senate was gret, gate, through þe wysdome off that counsell, the lordschippe off gret partye of the world. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii. (1880) I. 20 The Senate..which was fyrste ordayned by Romulus. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* v. 166 The Consuls both did then decree The Senate should assembled be. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 247 Cato..used to read philosophy in the senate-house, while the senate was assembling. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 79 The Senate was.. a body composed of men of any order who had secured the suffrages of the people.

b. Applied to bodies having more or less similar functions in other states of the ancient world, esp. as the equivalent of Gr. γερουσία (lit. 'body of elders') and βουλή (lit. 'council').

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (Sommer) 21 b, By the king and Senat of Lacedæmon, Demagoras was..banished the countrie. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 132 Th' Athenians By two of their most reuerend Senate greet thee. 1658 HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. xii. 108 The Senate of the Beane being the proposing-Assembly (for that of the Areopagites, called also a Senate, was a Judicatory) consisted of four hundred Citizens chosen by Lot, which was performed with beanes. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 408 Lacedæmon's senate now approach'd. 1842 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* s. v. βουλή, This senate of 500 [at Athens] was divided into ten sections of fifty each, the members of which were called prytanes (πρυτανεῖς), and were all of the same tribe.

c. In the Middle Ages, and subsequently, used as the official title of the governing body in various free cities of Europe.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. (1868) 19 At þe citee of verone whan þat þe kyng gredy of comune slaugter caste hym to transporten vpon al þe ordre of þe senat þe gilt of his real maieste. 1530 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 193 The day after our coming the Senate [at Nuremberg] sent gentilmen to shew us their provision of harneis, ordinance, and corne. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germany* 444/1 In the election chamber (Wahlzimmer), the Senate of Frankfort now holds its sittings. 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 344 On the mainland there are four Supreme Tribunals, called Senates, placed at Turin, Chambery, Nice, and Genoa. 1880 H. A. WEBSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 404/1 According to the present constitution [of Hamburg].., the legislative power is in the hands of the senate [of 18 members] and the general body of citizens, and the executive is committed to the senate alone.

d. *gen.* The governing or legislative assembly of a nation. Often applied, more or less rhetorically, to the British parliament.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 15 b, That he appointe a Cenate or counsell within the empire. 1584 D. FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 12 At the table of whose Hon. Senat [app. of Privy Council], our supplications were..read. 1659 MILTON *Let. Friend* Wks. 1738 I. 583 Being now in Anarchy, without a counselling and governing Power..the first thing to be found out with all speed, without which *no* Commonwealth can subsist, must be a Senate, or General Council of State. 1718 PRIOR *On Corrup. Man.* vi, And senates vote, as armies fight, for pay. 1742 *Johnson's Debates* (1787) II. 139 (Ld. Hervey) It declares, my Lords, that there is now an enquiry depending before the Senate. 1775 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 227 Whether you are in the American Senate [*i. e.* Congress] or on board the British fleet, is a matter of uncertainty. 1787 *J. Lewis's Mem. Dk. Glocester* 58 *note*, [The Duke of Buckingham] was..an eloquent orator in the British Senate. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 22 The pernicious influence of this lax morality extends from the nursery and the school to the cabinet and senate. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lviii, He says there is no place in the bar or the senate that Georgy may not aspire to.

† **e.** Applied (perh. in passages translated from Latin) to the Corporation of London. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 52 b, The Mayre of London and the Senate appareled in orient grayned Skarlet. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 633 Continuall watch was kept by the Maior and senate of London,..for the preseruacion of the peace, and continuance of good order.

f. In the 18th and 19th c. adopted as the official name for the upper and smaller branch of the legislature in various countries, as the United States (and each of the separate states of the Union), France, Italy, etc.

1780 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 388 Hancock will be Governor, by a very great majority; the Senate [of Massachusetts] will have to choose the Lieutenant-governor. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* Art. I. § 3 The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state. 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 52 From the hall of the Representatives, I went to that of the Senate, or Upper Chamber. *a* 1817 DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1823) IV. 159 New Hampshire...The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives, chosen annually by ballot. 1887 W. C. FORD *Amer. Citizen's Man.* I. 11 In all the States the upper or smaller House is known as the Senate.

g. *transf.* and *fig.*

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* v. i. Y ij, Suerly the senate of my harte is sedicious. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 209 Like Cato give his little Senate laws And sit attentive to his own applause. 1820 COMBE *Syntax, Consol.* II. (Chandos) 152 Sometimes my bosom's senate sits In silent thought. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* Prol. 73 The senate of the Gods is met, Each in his rank and station set.

2. In the University of Cambridge, and in some other British universities, the official title of the governing body. Cf. SENATUS.

The Senate of the University of Cambridge corresponds to the Convocation of Oxford University, and consists of all Doctors, Masters of Arts, Law, and Surgery, and Bachelors of Divinity, who keep their names on the books. In the newer English universities, Durham, London, Liverpool, Birmingham, etc., the senate is a smaller body, its composition being different in different universities. In Scotland, the Latin form *Senatus* (*Academicus*) is commonly employed.

1736 *Charter* etc. *Coll. Will. & Mary, Virginia* 78 Concerning the College Senate. 1748 SALMON *Foreigner's Comp. Cambr.* 16 All Graces intended to be proposed to the Senate, must first pass the *Caput*. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Cal.* 147 By the senate is meant all the doctors and masters of arts in the university, who have their names on the boards of their college. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 286 Regulations enacted by the Senate of the University of Glasgow, respecting Degrees in Medicine. 1829 R. GILBERT *Liber Scholast.* 50 The Senate [of Cambridge], in 1818, decreed the foundation of three scholarships.

b. *U.S.* In some American colleges, a council composed of members of the faculty and elected students, having the control of the discipline, etc., of the students. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

† **3.** A senate-house. *Obs. rare.*

1626 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Senat*, the Counsell house, where the Magistrates of a citie assemble themselues. 1623 COCKERAM I. 1700 tr. *Danet's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* s. v. *Senatus*, The Tribunes of the People at first stood at the Door of the Senate to know their Deliberations.

¶ 4. Misused for: A senator. *Obs. rare.*

1557- Sempill *Compl. Fort.* 87 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii, Of Julius Cesar..Slaine he his Senatis,..By his awin kinsmen Brutus and Cassus. *Ibid.* 210 To keip sic senattis it sall decore 3our land. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* C 4 b, The olde Senate has put on his spectacles, and Lentulus and hee are turning the leaues of a dog-hay, leaues of a worme eaten Chronicle, and they want Tullies iudgement.

5. *attrib.* as *senate-chamber, -fight, -hall*, etc.

a 1700 Evelyn *Diary* June 1645, The Senate-hall [at Venice]. 1736 Thomson *Liberty* v. 568 In the warm struggles of the senate-fight. 1737 Savage *Of Public Spirit* 161 Bid Courts of Justice, Senate-chambers join, Till various All in one proud Work combine! 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* II. vii, The rugged remains of temples and tombs and palaces and senate halls and theatres.

Se·nate-house. [House *sb.*1]

1. A house or building in which a senate meets.

c 1550 N. Smyth tr. *Herodian* II. 18 He wente too the Senate house. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 52 Wee'l send Mark Antony to the Senate house. 1634 Milton *Comus* 389 Musing meditation most affects The pensive secrecy of desert cell,..And sits as safe as in a Senat house. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 4 Oct. 1641, The Senate-house of this city [Antwerp] is a very spacious and magnificent building. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 162 ¶ 7 It was usual for them to expel a Senator who had been guilty of great Immoralities out of the Senate-House. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 815 The Curia or senate-house.

transf. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 129 b, The senate house of the planets was at no time so set, for the decreeing of perfection in a man, as at that time all folkes skilful therin did acknowledge. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* I. i. 10. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* Prol. 2 It is the day when all the sons of God Wait in the roofless senate-house, whose floor Is Chaos.

2. *spec.* The building which serves for the meetings of the senate of a university, esp. of Cambridge.

1748 Salmon *Foreigner's Comp. Cambr.* 15 The Senate-House is a magnificent and elegant Building; the Length [etc.]. 1769 Gray (*title*), Ode performed in the Senate-House at Cambridge. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Cal.* 148 In the senate-house the elections of all the officers of the university take place, the appointments of the magistrates, the admissions to degrees, congregations, and consultations upon important matters by the senate, and by a statute of the university, no language is to be spoken therein but Latin. 1862 Calverley *Verses & Transl.* (1894) 43 Past the Senate-house I saunter.

b. *attrib.* **Senate-house examination**, examination for degrees in Cambridge University; so **Senate-house examiner**; **Senate-house problem**, a mathematical problem proposed in a Senate-house examination.

1837 *Math. Probl. fr. Senate-House Exam. Papers* Pref. 7 Questions which have actually been set from time to time, at the Senate-House examinations. 1855 *Househ. Words* 8 Dec. 442/2 He harassed me with questions about the book as pertinaciously as any senate-house examiner. 1875 Cayley *Math. Papers* (1896) IX. 246 A Senate-house Problem.

† **Senatical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Senate + -ical.] Of or pertaining to a senate.

1651 *Animadv. Macdowsel's Answ. Eng. Ambass.* 48 Or incroach upon the Senaticall part and right of the people. 1652 Peyton *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 49 That which overthrows Monarchy, the same overthrows a Senatical Government.

† **Senatoire.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *senatoire*, ad. med.L. *senātōrium*, f. L. *senātor*.] A senate-house.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. ii, Whan he was comen home from the senatoire. [Cf. Senatory *sb.*1 2.]

Senator (se·nătəɹ). Forms: 3–5 **senatur**, 3–7 **senatour**, 4–5 **senatour**, **sinatour**, 4–6 **senatoure**, 5 **senatoure**, **senatowre**, (6 **sanatour**), 6– **senator**. [a. OF. *senateur* (mod.F. *sénateur*), ad. L. *senātor*, f. *sen-em*, *senex* old, old man; a parallel formation with *senātus* Senate. Cf. Sp., Pg. *senador*, It. *senatore*.]

1. A member of a senate. a. A member of the ancient Roman senate.

In some of the early examples (*c* 1290, *c* 1386, 1399, and perhaps others) the writers evidently attribute to antiquity the usage of their own time, according to which 'the senator of Rome' was the title of a single high official. See sense 2.

c 1205 Lay. 25337 Þat was þurh þa senaturs þa þet sinaȝ heolden. *c* 1290 *St. John* 81 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 404 For þe senatour him a-slovȝ: þat was þo of rome, in contek þat heom was bi-twene. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 1267 Amorewe aros that sinatour. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 863 For which this Emperour hath sent anon His senatour..And othere lordes..On Surryens to taken heigh vengeance. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 199 This Lord, with whom sche scholde go, Of Rome was the Senatour. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* 65 Þerfore þe riche Emperoure Of þe Cite made hym Ceatoure. 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret.* xxxi. 178 The Sinatouris of the Cite [of Rome]. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 1 The noble cenatoure of Rome Kayus son. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* Comm., Wks. II. 292 Quhen Cesar was slayn by the Sanatouris. 1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* xxxix. (1544) 101 b, For thy pacience, wysedom and temperance, we deeme the worthy to be admitted into the college of Senatours. 1696 B. Kennett *Romæ Antiquæ* II. iii. ii. (1717) 101 The right of naming Senators belong'd at first to the Kings; afterwards the Consuls chose, and refer'd them to the People for their Approbation: But at last the Censors engross'd the whole Privilege of conferring this Honour. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. vii, 'The emperor has been giving a splendid supper to the senators,' answered Sallust.

b. A member of the senate or governing council in other states of antiquity.

1586 Sir E. Hoby *Pol. Disc. Truth* viii. 23 The Ephores, hauing chosen a Senator that was very true, commanded him [etc.]. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* v. i, 139 The Senators of Athens, greet thee Timon. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. *Plato* iii. (1687) 159/2 That he was a Senator, implies he was full thirty years old at that time, according to Solon's Law. 1790 Cowper *Odyss.* VIII. 56 He..led the way, whom follow'd all The sceptred senators. 1837 Thirlwall *Greece* xxxv. IV. 379 The senators, ephors, and other magistrates [at Sparta].

c. A member of the senate or governing body in certain mediæval and modern cities of Europe. Cf. Senate 1 c.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 79 b, The bishop of Strausborough writeth letters to divers of the senatours. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. i. 230 The Duke, and the Senators of Venice greet you. 1682 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1737/2 The Count d'Archinto has received his Patent from Spain, to be first Senator of Milan. 1741 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Montagu* 25 Aug. (1893) II. 95 The senators [at Genoa] can converse with no strangers during the time of their magistracy. 1762 *New Biogr. Dict.* IX. 222 s. v. *Peiresc*, They..were sent to Aix to their uncle Claude Fabri, their father's elder brother, who was senator there. 1782 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 404 [At the Hague] I am going to dine with..a number of Ambassadors and Senators. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* i. (1868) I. 12 The Sage-Men chose annually a board of senators.

d. *gen.* A member of a governing body or parliament. Often applied (unofficially and sometimes rhetorically) to a member of either House of the British Parliament.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 35 Þerfore was i-made a counsaile of þe real strete of Calne..here seten in an hiȝe hous þe senatoures of Engelond. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. ccxvi. (1811) 234 A nyce folysshe couenaunte ought nat to be holden,..without the hole assent of the senatours of the same lande. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 17 The Magistrates..are no lesse estemed then amonge vs Senatoures or Lord of the Counsayl. 1628 A. Leighton *App. Parli.* Ep. Ded., To the right Honourable & High Court of Parliament, Right Honorable and High Senators. Such hath beene the care [etc.]. 1660 Tatham *Roy. Oak* 8 Holding..in the other [hand] a statute Book as a Senator and maintainer of laws. 1708 Swift *Predict. for* 1708, 6 At home, the Death of an old famous Senator will happen on the 15th. *a* 1763 W. King *Lit. & Polit. Anecd.* (1819) 35 [The Duke of Wharton's] speech..was indeed not unworthy of the oldest and most accomplished senator..in either House of Parliament. 1776 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 215, I had rather build stones upon Penn's hill, than to be the first Prince in Europe, or the first General or Senator in America. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 171 He had, during the first year of the Long Parliament, been honourably distinguished among the senators who laboured to redress the grievances of the nation. 1894 Sir J. Astley *Fifty Yrs. Life* II. 123 How those forty senators [*sc.* the Irish M.P.'s] (or their successors) have been going on since, is notorious.

e. In vaguer sense: A counsellor, statesman; † a leader in State or Church. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4999 Peyne and Distresse, Syknesse and Ire, And Malencoly, that angry sire, Ben of hir paleys senatours. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* civ. [cv.] 22 That he might enfourme his prynces after his wil, and teach his Senatours wysdome. ?1548 tr. *Viret's Expos. XII Art. Chr. Faith* M vj b, Euen so hathe the churche hys spirituall policie.. and hys pastures, ministers, and senatoures. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 6 That which children might haue seene, their grauest Senators could not discerne. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Munceriani*, a sort of Anabaptists, so called from Tho. Muncer, who was their Prophet, Senator and General, when they rose in Rebellion in Suevia and Franconia, &c. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 73 Those green-rob'd senators of mighty woods, Tall oaks.

f. The official title of a member of the senate or upper house of the legislature in the United States, in modern France, Italy, etc.

In the U.S., *Senator* prefixed to the surname denotes a member of the federal Senate, not of the Senate of a particular state.

1788 J. Stokes in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 275 The Constitution of the United States pleases me much, but you ought to allow the people to have the power of appointing Senators extraordinary in cases of exigency, as of war, or national distresses. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii, The long-gowned Senators of France. 1863 Bright *Sp., Amer.* 30 June (1876) 139 He has been for many years a Senator from the State of Mississippi. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 347/1 He [Dombrowski] was named in 1815 general of cavalry and senator palatine of the new kingdom of Poland. 1905 R. Bagot *Passport* iii. 17 He was a well-known scientist,..and, in recognition of his work in the domain of physical science, had been created a senator of the Italian kingdom.

2. In Papal Rome: The title given at various periods from the 12th c. onwards to the civil head of the city government, appointed by the Pope.

[*c* 1290, *c* 1386, 1390: see sense 1 a, and the note.] 1832 G. Downes *Lett.* xxvi. I. 427 In this [Senatorial] palace are held the sittings of Rome's one senator, and of the Judges of the Tribunal. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 153 Anarchy of Rome..induced Innocent in 1354 to send him [Rienzi] back as a governor with the title of Senator.

3. *Senator of the College of Justice*: in Scotland, the official designation of a Lord of Session.

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 371/2 Þe president vice-president and senatores [of the College of Justice]. 1562 in *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 4 The Senators, ordinaris of our College of Justice, instituted be our maist nobill fader of gude memorie. 1905 *Westm. Gas.* 3 Jan. 8/2 One of the Senators of his Majesty's College of Justice in Scotland.

† 4. *The Senators*: a convivial London club in the 18th c. *Obs.*

1761 *Ann. Reg.* IV. II. 51/1 He was a respectable member of The Killers of Care,..The Senators [etc.].

5. The Ivory Whale-gull.

[*a* 1713 Ray *Syn. Avium* 126 Raths-herr i. e. Senator *Friderici Martens*.] 1852 Macgillivray *Brit. Birds* V. 508 *Cetosparactes eburneus*. The Ivory Whale-Gull,..Senator,

Senatorial (senătō·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *senātōri-us* (f. *senātōr-em* Senator) + -al. Cf. F. *sénatorial* (1727 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to a senator or senators; characteristic of or befitting a senator; consisting of senators. a. With reference to ancient Rome, or to other states of antiquity.

Senatorial order: the highest of the three ranks of citizens in the later Roman republic.

1791 Cowper *Iliad* x. 490 Hector, with all the Senatorial Chiefs [x. 414 ὅσοι βουληφόροι εἰσί]. 1842 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 851/1 It has been supposed by Niebuhr ..that a senatorial census existed at Rome at the commencement of the second Punic war. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* ii. (1865) I. 53 Whole cities and states placed themselves sometimes under the protection of a senatorial patron. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Aelius Lamia* Wks. 1860 X. 306 A Roman noble, a man..of senatorial rank.

b. With reference to modern senates.

1740 *Johnson's Debates* (1789) I. 19 (Sir R. Walpole), The authority which can be conferred only by senatorial sanctions. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 175 Not as at Venice, and many other senatorial assemblies. 1796 Coleridge *Watchman* No. 1. 20 The attack on the Duke of Bedford, for enjoying the senatorial office by hereditary right. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* ii, He eschewed honours senatorial. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 145 The senatorial leader.

2. Of a Roman province under the Empire: Administered by the senate (not by the emperor).

1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 102 Into those provinces which were senatorial, the senate continued to send pro-consuls or prætors as Governors 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 342 Bithynia [was] at that time a senatorial province.

3. *U.S.* 'Entitled to elect a Senator: as, a *Senatorial* district' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Hence **Senato·rially** *adv.*, in a senatorial manner.

1754 A. Drummond *Trav.* i. 17 The mother was cheerful; the father senatorially grave. 1821 *Examiner* 83/1 Whatever may be thought senatorially of the modest assertion,.. the people at large may laugh at it.

Senatorian (senătō·riăn), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. L. *senātōri-us* (see prec.) + -an. Cf. OF. *senatorien* (Godef.), mod.F. *sénatorien* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a senator; = Senatorial *a.* 1. Now chiefly as applied to the senatorial order of ancient Rome, its members, their privileges, etc.

1614 Gorges *Lucan* v. 167 The Senatorian ordred state Is neuer chang'd by place or date. *Ibid.*, That great Senatorian traine. 1629 Maxwell *Herodian* 74 Yet was he far exceeded in Birth by many of the Senatorian Order. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 940 Janinus, having setled himself into a Senatorian Gravity, began thus to speak. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 199 The dignity of the senatorian rank. 1830 J. H. Monk *Bentley* (1833) II. 327 This distinguished prelate had already displayed his senatorian talents in the discussion on the Pension Bill, and other occasions. 1880 R. Owen *Sanctorale Cathol.* 12 Mar. 136 He was of a high senatorian family at Rome.

2. = Senatorial *a.* 2.

1842 G. Long in *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 801/1 The Senatorian provinces.

B. *sb.* ? *nonce-use.* A partisan of the senate.

1869 Seeley *Ess. & Lect.* (1870) 21 [Augustus] began as a professed Senatorian;..he became ultimately emperor.

† **Senato·rical,** *a. Obs.* [f. Senator + -ical.] = Senatorial *a.*; also ruled over by a senate.

a 1618 Raleigh *Maxims of State* vi. Rem. (1664) 9 And so that State is Senatorical or Aristocratical. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* v. 10 The Advocate marched in magnificent array, with a Senatorical countenance.

† **Senatorious,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *senātōri-us* (see Senatorial *a.*) + -ous.] = Senatorial *a.*

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 280 This Head of the Roman Hierarchy with his purple Cardinals are so Emperour-like and of such a Senatorious splendour.

Senatorship (se·nătəɹ,ʃip). [f. Senator + -ship.] The office or dignity of a senator.

1602 Carew *Cornw.* II. 120 From which step his courage and wisedome raysed him by degrees to..the Senatorship of Rome. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. III. ix, We have got to the last scene of all, that ends this history of the Girondin Senatorship. 1909 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug., *Lit. Suppl.* 12 The senatorship conferred on him by Napoleon.

† **Senatory,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *senātōrium*, f. L. *senātōr-ius* (see Senatorial *a.*): see -ory 1.]

1. The senatorial order or body.

Chaucer's use is due to mistaking the adj. for a sb.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. iv. (1868) 74 Þe ientle of þe senatorie [is noþing but] a gret charge [L. *et senatorii census gravis sarcina*]. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 40 As for the comens vniuersally And a greate parte of the senatory Were of the same intencion. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. ii. § 6. 400 The Achaians..by a Senatorie and two Prætors, ordered all things in their Commonweale.

2. A senate-house. (Cf. Senatoire.)

1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. ii, And thus hit happend anone after that alle the wyues of rome cam to the senatorye.

Senatory (se·nătŏri), *sb.*2 Also -orie. *French Hist.* [ad. F. *sénatorerie*, f. L. *senātor* Senator: see -ery.] The landed estate granted to a senator under the consulate and the first empire.

1804 *Revol. Plutarch* III. 164 Lucien was..afterwards ordered to visit his senatories on the Rhine. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 503 A senatory shall be established in the departments of Rome and Trasimene. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* xxix. Wks. 1870 XI. 349 Monsieur Fargues, senator of the district of Bearn, whom these plots..interested as having his senatorie for their scene. 1898 J. B. Rye in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 490 You leave in twenty-four hours, to live in your senatory.

† Senatory, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *senātōri-us* (see SENATORIAL *a.*): see -ORY [2]. Cf. OF. *senatoire.*] = SENATORIAL *a.*

1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) H j, The comen people was taught to say, that Charles was of the senatorie stocke gouernour of Rome. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* VIII. 124 By senatory authority P. Sulpitius..was committee to transact with the enemy for leaving the Roman territory. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims of State* ii. Rem. (1664) 5 Aristocracy, or Senatory State. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 646 A Gentleman..of the Senatory Order, being subject to Diseases in his Spleen.

Senatour(e, obs. forms of SENATOR.

Senatress (se·nătrès). *rare.* [f. SENATOR + -ESS. Cf. OF. *senatresse* wife of a senator (Godef.).] A female senator; a female of senatorial dignity.

1731 GURDON *Hist. Parlt.* I. 200 Heliogabalus..made the first Senatress, he created a little Senate of Women, which met on *Collis Quirinalis.* 1793 MURPHY *Tacitus* IV. 319 There were no terms in the Latin language to signify senatress, dictatress or even empress.

‖ **Senatus** (sĭnē·tŭs). [L.: see SENATE.] The title given to the governing body in certain universities. More explicitly **senatus academicus**: see SENATE 2.

1835 MALDEN *Orig. Universities* 165 The government of the university [of Glasgow] is administered by the senatus academicus. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 26/1 The senatus [of Leyden University]..employs a set of travellers to gather rare specimens from Africa. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 367 [In Scotch universities] The superintendence of their respective professors, and of the Senatus, does not extend farther.

‖ **Sena·tus consu·ltum.** Pl. **consulta.** Also anglicized **senatus consult.** [L.; *senātūs* genit. of *senātus* SENATE, *consultum* CONSULT *sb.*[1]] a. A decree of the ancient Roman senate. b. A decree of the 'senate' in certain modern states, e. g. France under Napoleon I and Napoleon III.

1696 B. KENNETT *Romæ Ant. Not.* II. III. ii. (1717) 103 A *Senatus-Consultum* was accordingly wrote by the publick Notaries. 1758 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* CXIV. (1774) II. 418, I will lay out twelve ducats for twelve bottles of the wine.. if you can obtain a *senatus consultum* for it. 1813 *Examiner* 4 Jan. 4/1 [tr. French] The *Senatus Consultum* of last September. 1875 POSTE tr. *Instit. Gaius* I. § 4 A senatus-consult is a command and ordinance of the senate. 1886 MUIRHEAD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 704/2 In the imperial council, where the drafts of the senatus consults were prepared.

Senaw, obs. form of SINEW *sb.*

Sence, var. CENSE; obs. f. SENSE, SINCE.

Senceall, Sencer: see SENESCHAL, CENSER.

† Sench, *v. Obs.* Also 4 sinche; *pa. pple.* 4 seint. (See also ASENCH *v.*) [OE. *sencan* = OS. *senkian*, OHG. *senchan* (MHG., mod.G. *senken*), ON. *sekkva* (Sw. *sänka*, Da. *synke*), Goth. *sagqjan*:—OTeut. **saŋkwjan*, causative of **siŋkwan* SINK *v.*] *trans.* To sink, plunge.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 15 And þu cafarnaum oð heofon upahafen, þu byst oþ helle ȝesenced. *c* 1230 *Juliana* 32 (MS. Roy.) Þu..hare fan senchtest [*MS. Bodl.* asenchtest] þat ham efter sohten. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* iv. 24 In sunne and sorewe y am seint. *c* 1310 *S. Margaret* 307 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 233 In a fat ful of water, he bad men schuld hir sinche [*rimes with* drenche].

Senche, obs. variant of SHENCH *sb.* and *v.*

Senchip, Sencial: see SHENDSHIP, SENESCHAL.

Sencion (se·nʃən). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 chynchone, chymchon, cyn-, synchone, (synyon, synthon), 6 senechon, (synthone), 7 senchion, 9 sension, sinsion, senshon, sencion. [a. OF. *senechion* (mod.F. *seneçon*):—L. *senecĭōn-em*, perh. f. *senex* old man (cf. *senectūs* old age), with reference to the white down of the inflorescence.] Groundsel.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 77/2 Chynchone, herbe [*v. r.* cynchone]. *Ibid.* 456/1 Synchone, herbe (*v. rr.* synyon, synthon), *senecion, camadreos.* *c* 1460 *Ibid.* (Winch.) 83/1 Chymchon, herbe: *Cenacion et camibidreos. Ibid.* 411/1 Synyon, herbe: *Senecion*: *Camadreas.* 1526 *Grete Herball* ccccix. (1529) Y ij, De senacionibus. Grownswell. Senechon is an herbe called sellechon. 1530 PALSGR. 270/2 Synthone, an herbe. *a* 1500 *Rel. Ant.* I. 324 Take groundis walle, that ys senchion. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Sencion.* 1882 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* 214 Suffolk Names..Sinsion (groundsel).

Senct, obs. form of SAINT.

Sencyal, obs. form of SENESCHAL.

Send (send), *sb.*[1] [f. SEND *v.*[1]]

† 1. *Sc.* The action of sending; dispensation (of God). *Obs.*

1551 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 137 Thair is na evil of payne or trubil in the pepil, bot it cummis be the send of God.

b. *Sc.* A message.

1825 *Gay Goss-hawk* x. in Child *Ballads* II. 360 Ye're bidden send your love a send.

c. An accelerating impulse; impetus. Cf. SEND *sb.*[2]

1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Dec. 714/1 That piston that with a mighty send gives before them and spins the great wheel above. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss., Send*, impetus. 'It cam' wi' sic a send'. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Exper. Irish R. M.* xi. 273 Sultan came at it [*sc.* a wall] with the send of the hill behind him, and jumped it.

2. *Sc.* A messenger sent to the bride in advance of the bridegroom (see quots.); also, the bridal party. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1814 MARY BRUNTON *Discipline* XXII. (1852) 191 The harbingers of the bridegroom, (or, to use Cecil's phrase, the send,) a party of gay young men and women, arrived. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Nov. 412 A couple of envoys (Scot. *sends*) arrive from the bridegroom, who lead the bride to the temple of Hymen.

Send (send), *sb.*[2] *Naut.* Also **scend.** [Belongs to SEND *v.*[2] Cf. SEND *sb.*[1] 1 c.]

1. The carrying or driving impulse of a sea or wave; more fully *send of a* or *the sea.*

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 65, I have frequently thought it impossible to escape striking upon them on every send of a sea. 1805 SIR R. LAWRIE in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 409 Much Sea running, appearing to cut us asunder at every send. 1885 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 141 We found ourselves much nearer the Loadstone Mountain, whither the waters drave us with a violent send. 1901 CLARK RUSSELL *Ship's Advent.* v, To each foaming scend the ship drove in a curtsey of fury.

2. A sudden plunge (of a boat) *aft, forward,* etc.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XIX, Both fell with the send aft of the boat. 1859 J. C. ATKINSON *Walks Two Schoolboys* XVII. 367 With many a forward send..she threw up showers of spray. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 143 The bows will..give a send in against the ship's side.

Send (send), *v.*[1] *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **sent** (sent). Forms: *Infin.* 1 sendan, 2–3 senden, (3 seind, siende, sent), 2–6 sende, 4 *Kent.* zende, 5 sendyn, cendyn, *Sc.* sen, 3– send. *3rd sing. pres. ind.* 1–3 sendeþ, 1–5 sent, 3 seint, *Kent.* zent, 4–5 sendith, 5 -yth, 5– sendeth; 3–7 sendes, (5 sendez, sendis), 6 sends. *Pa. t.* 1–6 sende, 2–3 seonde, (2 sænde, sænte), *Ormin* sennde, 3–6 sente, 4 seende, 3–7 send, (5 sont), 3– sent; 3, 6 sendet, 4 sendyd, seended, 5 sended. *Pa. pple.* 1 sended, 2 (ȝe) seond, (ȝe) send, 3 ysend, iseind, 3–4 isend(e, ysent, 3–6 send(e, 3 *Ormin* sennd, 4 i-sente, 4–5 isent, sente, (4 seynte), 5 ysende, 3– sent. [Com. Teut. wk. verb: OE. *sendan* = OFris. *senda, sanda,* pa. t. *sante,* OS. *sendian,* pa. t. *senda, sanda* (LG. *senden,* Du. *zenden*), OHG. *senden, senten,* pa. t. *santa* (MHG. *senden,* pa. t. *sante, sande,* mod.G. *senden,* pa. t. *sandte, sendete*), ON. *senda* (Sw. *sända,* Da. *sende*), Goth. *sandjan*:—OTeut. **sandjan,* f. **sand-* (:—**sanþ-*) ablaut-variant (of the grade usual in causative verbs) of the root **senþ-* (:—OTeut. *sent-*) to go, found in Goth. *sinþ-s,* OE. *sīð* way, journey (see SITHE *sb.*[1]).] General sense: To cause to go.

I. To order or direct to go or to be conveyed.

* *with a person as object.*

1. *trans.* To commission, order, or request (a person) to go *to* or *into* a place or *to* a person. Chiefly, to dispatch as a messenger or on an errand.

Const. *about* (a business), *after, for* (something to be fetched), *on,* † *of,* † *in* (an errand, quest; the prep. is sometimes omitted). See also MESSAGE *sb.*[1] 2 b.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 16 Heonu ic sendo iuih suæ scip in middum uulfa. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 He sende his patriarken and propheten for to bodien his tokume. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17034 He sennde dun Hiss aȝhenn Sune ankennedd, To wurrþenn mann. *c* 1205 LAY. 26367 He sent þe his sonde wiþ uten gretinge. *c* 1290 *St. Barnabas* 34 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 27 Iesu cristes man icham, þat me gan hidere siende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 711 Bot adam son was send a saand. *Ibid.* 14846 Þan said an þat was his frend, Hight nichodem, was sent in saand,..'Me think' [etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* x. 5 Jhesus sente [*v. r.* seended] these twelue. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 11 The sone of God..was send in erde for salvacioun of man. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 120 Oh: he sends you for a Picture. 1599 — *Hen. V,* IV. i. 155 A Sonne that is by his Father sent about Merchandize. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 274, I will goe on the slightest arrand..that you can deuise to send me on. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* l. 16 And they sent a messenger vnto Ioseph, saying [etc.]. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Duke Flor.* II. i, I am sent..On a how doe you, as they call't. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* II. 26 If she were sent of an errand. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* i, If he was sent of an errand he would forget half of it. 1744 BIRCH *Life Boyle* 23 A gentleman of his father's, sent to convey them thither. 1776 EARL CARLISLE in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 144, I by no means approve of your sending a physician to her, except she is really ill. I hate the tribe. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi, Workmen sent from London..had converted the apartments..into the semblance of a royal palace. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XV, Luff now.. quarter master...Send the men aft directly. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XVI, Send her to me, the instant she comes in. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 626 To whom the Prince Reported who he was, and on what quest Sent. 1907 'Q.' *Poison Isl.* XIV, Did he send you with that message to Captain Branscome?

fig. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 141 My thoughts do harbour with my Siluia nightly, And slaues they are to me, that send them flying. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* IX. 187 Commands his own thoughts, sends them to this or that place.

b. With specified destination considered as a place of residence, or connoting a sphere or kind of employment; e. g. in *to send to school, college,* etc. (sometimes with the notion of defraying the expense of the person's education); *to send* (one or more members) *to Parliament* (said of a constituency).

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. XIII. (1880) I. 113 Where theyr parentes wyll nat aduenture to sende them farre out of theyr propre countrayes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 434 The king ..sent to the sea, Lord Edmond Holland Erle of Kent, as Chefetaine of that Crewe. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt.* I. ii, So that we are partely perswaded to send them vnto some vniuersity. 1737 POPE *Ep. Hor.* I. i. 119 Send her to Court, you send her to her grave. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 49 Heightsbury, a Town..sending two Members to Parliament. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 240 T' ensure the perseverance of his course,..Send him to college. *Ibid.* 872 Then..send him not to school. No—guard him better. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lii, He was sent to sea to be got rid of. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* 57 The haberdasher sits in Parliament, and sends his son to Oxford. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 835/1 The education [at Christ's Hospital] is chiefly commercial, but four boys are annually sent to the universities.

c. In wider sense: To occasion or induce to go to a place or in a particular direction; to recommend or advise to go to a place or a person; *fig.* to refer (a reader) to some author or authority.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. X. 52 Tho ij. textis seruen and remytten or senden into other Scripturis. *Ibid.* I. XX. 127, Y remytte and send ech man desiring forto it leerne..into the firste parti of the book. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 68 He sendeth vs ther to the pedigrew of the Leuites. I. Paralip. vi. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. ii. 11 Those who send the blind out of their way. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 144 Writers who have sent us to the laws of the Christian Emperors.

d. *fig.* To describe (a person) in narrative as going (to a specified place).

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. 125 Voltaire has corrected his error in sending Camoens to the East Indies.

e. With complementary sb. (now only, introduced by *as*) indicating the capacity in which a person is sent.

1605 1*st Pt. Jeronimo* I. i. 77 So, so, Andrea must be sent imbassador? 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* III. ii. 260 You sent me Deputie for Ireland. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4903/1 Signior Bentivoglio..is to be sent Nuncio into France. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 220 [They] sent the noble Julian and Martin ambassadors from..Japan to pope Gregory XIII.

f. *To be sent* (*into the world*): said of a child as born for some divine purpose, or as a gift to the parents. Cf. sense 7.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) XXXVI. 22 By syn maternall I am send, With vyce I vanciss. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* I. i. 20, I, that am..sent before my time Into this breathing World. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* XX, Being the only child.. and sent late in life to bless their marriage bed. 1839 THACKERAY *Stubbs's Cal.* Nov. *Comic Tales* (1841) II. 360, I..wore my red coat as naturally as if I had been sent into the world only for the purpose of being a letter-carrier.

g. Without the notion of a destination or errand: To cause or order to depart *from* one; to dismiss. Chiefly with advs., *away, off. To send packing*: see PACK *v.*[1] 10 b.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) L vj, As an ydell vacabunde man they dyspatched and sent hym awaie. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 148 Shee sent him away as colde as a Snoweball. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* i. 53 And the rich hee hath sent emptie away. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Nov., It is intended to..try them for a sum of money; and, if they do not like it, then to send them going, and call another [parliament]. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* I. ii. iv. 85 There was no other way for him to get rid of his tutoring, without sending off Dr. Orborne. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* XVII. 215, I will not take no from you,..and if you send me away from you I will not go! *Ibid.,* The moment was fast coming when I should not have the strength to send him from me.

2. To compel or force to go; to drive, impel. Also *transf.* of a circumstance, impulse, etc. Also with *up.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark IX. 21, & symble hine [*sc.* one possessed of a devil] & in fyr & on wætro sende [Vulg. *misit*] þætte hine losade *vel* fordyde. *c* 1205 LAY. 14840 He hafð ..isend heom [*sc.* his foes] ouer sæ stran. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 64 Hail, wayward Queen!..Who..send the godly in a pet to pray. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 609 The royal troops instantly fired such a volley of musketry as sent the rebel horse flying in all directions. 1886 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* XIII, The plunge of our anchor sent up clouds of birds.

b. To drive (a person) *into* some state or condition, to cause to go *to* (sleep); also with adj. complement.

1831 *Society* I. 179 You, both of you, will send me distracted between you. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* II, Rebecca laughed in her face, with a horrid sarcastic demoniacal laughter, that almost sent the schoolmistress into fits. 1852 — *Esmond* III. VII, He..sent the Colonel to sleep, with a long, learned, and refreshing sermon. 1892 TENNYSON *Foresters* IV, I had despair'd of thee—that sent me crazed.

3. To cause (a person) to be carried or conducted to a destination. a. To direct to be conveyed as a prisoner or a slave; to commit or consign officially *to* prison, the gallows, death, etc.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 237 Mid þy he hie me sendon on þis carcern. *c* 1205 LAY. 26981 Petreiun heo nomen & heore inume allen and mid þreo hundred sweinen in to wude senden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4445 Was tua men in þe kinges hus To prisun sent for þair misdede. *a* 1380 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 38/2, I am sent hider to beo slayn. *a* 1500 *Contin. Brut* 509 þe Mair..sont þo þat cried so to Newgate. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* II. iii. 42 [Thou] That hast..slaine our Citizens, And sent our sonnes and Husbands captiuate. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 76 They took him, and with other Slaves sent him to Constantinople. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 2 [A ship of war is] the New-Bridewell of the Nation, where all the incorrigible Roages [*printed* Viages] are sent. 1834 MARRYAT

P. Simple lvi, Miller was sent on board of the frigate, and under surveillance. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii, I tell you they are rascals; men fit to send to the hulks.

b. To consign (a departed spirit) *to* (a place or condition).

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) Prol. iii. 3 For þi he giuis us respit, þat we sal mende ure sinne and siþin to þe ioy be sent. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 632 To torment sent before thir time. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* v, The abode to which departed spirits are sent after this life.

c. In various phrases with the meaning to kill, put to death.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 211 b, I..sent him to feede fishes. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* v. ii. 110 What, is thy hand to weake? then mine shall helpe To send them down to euerlasting night. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i. (1656) 59 He must make yong [judges] or none, for all the old ones Her father he hath sent a fishing. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 78 Thus was I..sent to my account With all my imperfections on my head. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 102 Ere they could strangle him, he sent three of them to the Deuill. 1711 W. KING tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* iii. 100 Quintus Fabius sent a hundred thousand Gauls into the other world.

** *With a thing as object.*

4. To cause (a thing) to be conveyed or transmitted by an intermediary to another person or place.

Beowulf 471 (Gr.) Sende ic Wylfingum ofer wæteres hrycg ealde madmas. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 Gif heo mei sparien eni poure schreaden, sende ham al derneliche ut of hire woanes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4162 His kyrtil sal we..til his fader seind. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 426 Ful redy hadde he his Apothecaries To sende him [*i. e.* the sick man] drogges. 1471 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 25, I shal sende yw mony to bye wyth soch stwfe as I wull have. 1536 CROMWELL *Let.* 30 Apr. in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 11, I sende your lordship certain Crampe ringes to be bestowed there amonges your Freendes. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* Advt., Though it come not forth before, divers parts were sent to the Press in 1660, or 1661. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* clxiv. Wks. 1875 II. 353, I sent my letter to the post. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 5 We sent on Board the Pearl twelve Butts..of Water. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* viii, Stages go every hour..by which Mr. W. may send his trunk with safety. 1826 *Museum Criticum* I. 137 Mr. Blomfield's edition of the *Persæ* of Æschylus will very shortly be sent to Press. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 544 Since the knight Came not to us, of us to claim the prize, Ourselves will send it after. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xii. 11 Or most speedily send me back the napkin.

b. To cause (food, wine) to be handed (to a guest).

1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* III. 52 Why, Madam..—shan't I send you a biscuit? 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* v, Perhaps, Miss Rodney, you will let me send you wine...What wine do you take? *Ibid.*, General,.. you eat nothing; let Mr. Rodney send you some lamb.

c. To serve up (food, a course, meal): only with *in*, *up*, and in phr. *to send to table.*

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 64 The Countrey cannot produce Apples or other Fruits that are worth sending up to the Table. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s. v. *Send*, Bid the Steward to send in Dinner. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 25 It should..be sent in hot and hot. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* v, What paper is that, in which those cutlets have been sent to table? 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Childr.* ii, He found the cook just resting after sending up the late dinner.

d. Of a country: To export.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 16 It sendes to the Easte cuntreyes veile fatt Rye. 1785 COWPER *Task* III. 583 Those [*sc.* greenhouse plants] Ausonia claims,..th' Azores send Their jessamine.

e. *transf.* and *fig.* Also with *up*.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 51 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 163 Al þet beste þet we hefden þider [*sc.* to heaven] we hit solde senden. 1340 *Ayenb.* 73 Todel þine zaule uram þe bodye be þozte, zend þine herte in-to þe oþre wordle. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 409 We from the West will send destruction Into this Cities bosome. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 195 When all things that breath,..send up silent praise To the Creator. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 67 The sky overcast with Clouds, that now and then sent us some drops of Rain. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 256 Has some sickly eastern waste Sent us a wind to parch us at a blast? 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i, That sea which holds no living fish..and..sends not, like other lakes, a tribute to the ocean.

5. To dispatch (a boat, carriage, etc.). Also with *out*.

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1101, And se cyng syððan scipa ut on sæ sende his broðer to dære & to lættinge. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8701, & Drihhtin sennde an karrte himm [*sc.* Helyas] to. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) i. 19 Þai sent þaire schippes on ilka side With flesch and wine. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. iii. 182 The Merchant, that for priuate gaine, Doth send his Ships to passe the maine. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 3 The Commodore sent out a Privateer Sloop. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xi, There would be two boats sent for them.

6. To dispatch (a message, letter, telegram, etc.) by messenger, post, or other means of communication. So *To send cards* (of invitation).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxii. 213 Ne ðeah eow hwelc ærendgewrit cume, swelce hit from us send sie. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2851 Þatt Drihhtin hafde sennd hiss word Till hire. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Ze ne schulen senden lettres.., buten leaue. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 972 *rubric*, How dindimus sendyd an answere to alixandre by letter. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 143 Þat all supplicacions wich shalbe made to þe kynge..be sende to the same counsell. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. vi. *title*, Kyng Latyne till Eneas send message For peax. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 86 The Embassador..sent intelligence of the same into England. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Apr., I sent my excuses, adorned with about thirty compliments, and got off as fast as I could. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. 49 She very well knows that I have not sent cards but twice the whole season. 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* xvii. § 5 (ed. 3) 519 Heliogabalus being thus victorious, sent intelligence of his success..to the senate. 1859 LYTTON *What will he do* XII. xi, I sent a telegram. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* xviii. 225, I sent him a line..just to say that I had succeeded in finding you.

b. *To send* (a person) *word*: to transmit a message (to a person); to inform, notify. Const. *of*, clause, or inf.

c 1205 LAY. 25309 Bi us he sende word þe þat he wule to þisse londe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 145 And syne till Scotland word send he, That thai suld mak ane assemble. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 13 And so God sent worde to the kinge and the citee bi the profete Ionas, but yef [etc.]. 1570 in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 235, I pray yow send me worde by this bearer what yow thinke. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 59 He sent me word to stay within. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 28. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1687) 35/2 You send me word of an expedition you are preparing. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 1 Dec., Whenever you would have any money, send me word three weeks before. 1886 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* xii, Not long after, word was sent forward that Jim Hawkins was wanted in the cabin.

c. With the message expressed by a clause † or inf.

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656, Ða seonde se kyning æfter þone abbode þet he æuestlice scolde to him cumon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7239 Þis erl..to þe king ofte sende þat he ssolde..is herte somdel amende. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2209 The Soudan sent to sir Torent than, With honger that thes people be slan. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. ii. 88 He send *to him to meet* The Prince and me. *Ibid.* III. xii. 58 Although he send not that his Sonne returne. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Feb. 1672, We tooke order to send to the Plantations that none of their ships should adventure homeward single.

† d. *To send greeting*: see GREETING *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. x. (1891) 124 Bonefatius papa sende Eadwine greting. *c* 1205 LAY. 27885 And efte wolde heom alswa senden heom gretinge ma. 1483 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 489 Baillifes of the same cite..senden gretyng in oure Lorde Jhesu Criste. 1535 [see GREETING *vbl. sb.*]. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxiii. 26.

e. In complimentary formulæ, *to send* (one's) *compliments*, *love*, *respects*, etc. † Also, *to send health*, *happiness*, etc.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* Ded., Your most humble servant william Caxton..sendes unto you peas helthe Joye and victorie upon your Enemyes. 1732–3 LD. CARTERET *Let.* 24 Mar. in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) III. 36 The whole family of my ladies send their compliments. 1779 MISS M. TOWNSHEND in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 100 My father is very well, and sends his love to you. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* II. xiii, My aunt desires to send her affectionate regards to you. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii, She made George write.., and persisted in sending Mamma's kind love in a postcript. 1852 — *Esmond* III. xi, The man said..that his young mistress had sent her duty.

7. Of God, fate, chance, etc.: 'To grant as from a distant place' (J.); to cause to happen or come into existence; to ordain as a blessing or a punishment.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xix. 3 Ꝺehere ðe dryhten..send ðe fultum of halgum. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic wille senden flod. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5531, & 833 to þannkenn innwarrdlig Drihhtin all þatt he senndebþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1592 Forþi in forme of iugement God thoght a neu wengaunce to sent. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 162 Euil dedes er of oure awn entent, And all gude dedes fro god er sent. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 72 b, If ye gods did not vouchsafe to send them raine in due season. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 51 Now Ioue in his next commodity of hayre, send thee a beard. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 774 The Nymphs.. have..sent a Plague among thy thriving Bees. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* 113 God sends not ill. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* VI, I..appoint thee to be kept in ward in the western tower, till God send us relief. 1877 W. S. GILBERT *Sorcerer* II. Quintette, Bless the thoughtful fates that send him Such a wife to soothe his years. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* V, Ah, spring was sent for lass and lad.

Proverbial. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 132 He maye chaunce haue cause to saye so of his fletcher, as..is..spoken of Cookes: and that is, that God sendeth vs good fethers, but the deuyll noughtie Fletchers. 1668 R. B. *Adagia Scot.* 20 God sends never the mouth, but the meat with it. *Ibid.* 21 God sends meat, and the Devil sends Cooks.

b. In the phrase *God, Heaven, Lord send*; (also simply *send*); esp. with clause as obj. and † with obj. and compl.

† *God send* (a person) *safe*, *victorious*, etc. = God grant that he may be safe, etc. † *God send* (you, us, etc.) with inf. or subjunctive = God grant that you, we, etc. may do (what is indicated by the vb.).

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 146 Gret God sen we had euir with him past! 1530 PALSGR. 701/1 God sende *him good* spede. 1586 LAUDER *Tractate* 330 Grit God we pray, sen Prencis wald perceaue,..How be tha [etc.]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 773 God send grace they hurt not. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 190 God send him well. 1649 W. DUGDALE in *Lett. Eminent Men* (Camden) 176 God send him well recover. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. ii. 45 God keep you all, Gentlemen; and send you meet this day with another bitch Otter. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* III. 28 *Sr. Tho.* I have a great fancy I shall do well in the Country. *La. C.* Ah! send thou dost. ? 1740 *Thesaurus Musicus* in W. H. Cummings *God Save the King* (1902) 83 God save our Lord the King...Send him victorious, Happy and Glorious. 1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* III. (1778) 136 Lord send us safe to Old England, say I! 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* XXXII, God send my poor people may have no cause to wish their old man back again. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* III. viii, Heaven send him happy, but I fear for the success of my prayers. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Heaven forgive me if I am wrong, and send me just thoughts.

*** *absolute uses.*

8. *absol.* To send a message or messenger. Const. *after*, *to*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 205, & [he] hie lærede þæt hie raðost to Rome sendon to ðæm papan. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1011, Her on þissum geare sende se cyng & his witan to ðam here. 1132 *Ibid.*, Sua ðet te king..sende efter þe muneces. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 261 To þe king of grece he sende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10737 Wit þis þai sent sun vp and don, And bad þam at a dai be bon. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1047 And hastily he sente after Custaunce. *c* 1425? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 734 He bade him nat long Tary to sende aftyr more socour. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 149 He sent thrughe all the londe and made com all the maysters masons [etc.]. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XCV. 309 He sende & commaundyd hym that he sholde no more fyght with me. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 132 Send to me in the morning. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Aug. 1660, Coll. Spencer..sent to me and intreated that I would take a Commission. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* II. v, When your lordship—wants me again, send. You know where I live. If you don't send I shan't come. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* ix, John, send to Mrs. Hoggarty in the shrubbery.

b. Followed by inf. (or, *rarely*, by *and* with a co-ordinated verb) indicating the purpose.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 151 Ha sende swiðe for to witen hwet wunder hit were. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7125 To þe duc he sende sone to helpe him in þat cas. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 54 Myne soule was gonne and paste out of my bodye yeie my wyfe knewe hit or sende to calle for the pryste. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. v. 62 And let him say to England, that we send To know what willing Ransome he will giue. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xci. 86 His Wife sent up and down to look after him. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Aug. 1678, The D. of Norfolk..sent to me to take charge of the bookes. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 16 Sept., Sir John Holland..has sent to desire my acquaintance. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 207, I have sent every half hour to know how she does. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* III x. 121 He inquired whether there was not a morsel left...Mr. R. was not sure. 'Send and see', said Lamb. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 218 He sent to invite her to supper with him.

9. **Send for —.** a. To send a messenger or message for; to send (a person) to fetch —.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 19 He sent for alle þe kynges, fro Berwik vnto Kent. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 237 He hadde nouȝt i-send for more help. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXVIII. 566 Than com Merlin to Arthur, and bad hym sende for all his power in all haste. 1562 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 282 Ther was a grett frey and my lord mare..was send fore. 1672 WISEMAN *Treat. Wounds* I. 38 The next day.. it burst out impetuously; I was sent for, and found it bleeding with a strong impulse. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 123 The guard..sent for drink. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 213, I send by poor Lovelace's desire, for particulars of the fatal breviate. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 220 She sent for Blanche to accuse her face to face. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* XXVIII. 373 Would you not like me to send for one of your priests?

b. With adv. qualifying 'to come' or 'be brought' understood.

1592 *Arden of Feversham* Epil. 3 The one tooke Sanctuary, and being sent for out, Was murthred in Southwark. *c* 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 34 My mother thought fit to send for me home. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 40 You must go away without seeing him, unless he sends for you in. 1714 SWIFT *Imit. Hor.* II. vi. 16 Send for him up, take no Excuse. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* I. ii. (1811) 60, I shall not send for you back. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* II. vii, The Squire was sent for home.

c. Of a sovereign: To command the attendance of; *esp.* to summon a leader or prominent member of a political party, for the purpose of offering him the office of prime minister.

1744 BIRCH *Life Boyle* 154 He was then by his Majesty's order sent for to Whitehall. 1765 G. WILLIAMS in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 382 The King declared to his ministers that he had no further occasion for their services, but had sent for Mr. Pitt. 1806 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 227 The King could do no better than to send for Lord Grenville. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 512 The Queen sent for Lord Hartington, she then sent for Lord Granville; but everyone knew in advance who was to come into power at last.

II. To cause to go, by physical means or by direct volition.

10. *trans.* To discharge and direct (a missile); to throw or propel in a particular direction; occas. † to thrust (a dagger). Also said of a missile weapon.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 15 [xviii. 14] Sende strele his & tostencte hie. *c* 1205 LAY. 6483 And he lette fuse him to flan swiðe kene and alle him to sende. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 20 As thick againe their Shafts the English send. 1646–7 BOYLE in Birch *Life* (1744) 74 Which [wind-gun]..would.. *send forth a leaden bullet..with force to kill a man at twenty* five..paces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 836 In his right hand Grasping ten thousand Thunders, which he sent Before him. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 83 To send a Dagger to a Mans heart is an expression older than thou art. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Sept. 1646, He was sending a brace of bullets into the poore beast. 1717 ADDISON tr. *Ovid's Metam.* III. 91 Cadmus ..Then heav'd a stone, and rising to the throw, He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 570 None sends his arrow to the mark in view, Whose hand is feeble. 1784 — *Task* III. 803 And the whistling ball Sent through the trav'llers temples! 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Medard*, As the cannon recoils when it sends its shot. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv, 'I fling the words in your face, my lord', says the other; 'shall I send the cards too?' 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, Flashman..sent an empty pickle-jar whizzing after them.

fig. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* xii. (1878) 392 The Duke of Wellington uses words with a strange frugality, and sends them straight to their mark.

b. To deliver (a blow). †Formerly const. *dative*. Also *to send home* (see HOME *adv.* 10 b).

a 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor Queensb.* II. i, How am I serv'd in this? I offer a vexation to the King, He sends it home into my bloud with vantage. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. vii. 16 Hadrian sent his inferiour seruant a box on the eare, for walking but betweene two Senators. 1861 H. C. PENNELL *Puck on Pegasus* 111 Right to his dexter optic The Champion sent a blow. 1894 KIPLING *Jungle Bk.* 59 Kaa..sent home half-a-dozen full-power smashing blows.

c. To drive (a ball).

1782 *Kentish Gaz.* 20–23 Nov., Now the Batsman..Sends the Ball Over all. 1887 *Field* 5 Nov. 714/1 Lawrence then, by a well-judged kick, sent the ball between the [goal] posts.

11. To emit, give forth as a source. **a.** To give off or out (light, heat, odour, etc.); to discharge, pour out (liquid). Chiefly with advs., *forth*, *off*, *out*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 245 Nu þonne, anlicnes,..sænd mycel wæter þurh þinne muþ. *a* 1425 *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 56 If þai sende out blode þai ar seid ryȝtfully emeroydez. 1535 COVERDALE *Jas.* iii. 11 Doth a fountayne sende forth at one place swete water and bytter also? 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 145 He is the Morning Star, His bemis send he hes out far. 1574 HYLL *Art Garden.* lvii. (ed. 3) 115 By the watring on this wise, the roote sendeth such bitternesse as then remayneth in the same. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 74 b, I demaunded..the reason..why this streame ..neuer sent foorth any miste or vapour. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* x. 1 Dead flies cause the oyntment..to send foorth a stinking sauour. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* VI. 241 And with the very breath she sends The healthy aire taints and offends. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 204 Many Springs send forth their Water with such violence, that [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 141 That light Sent from her through the wide transpicuous aire. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* I. 15 And their breath was mixed with fresh odour, sent From the turf, like the voice and the instrument. 1840 H. SMITH *Oliver Cromwell* II. 239 Several pipes of trinidado were sending forth their powerful fumes. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* xxiii. (1901) 71/1 A white farm-house—sending from a tall chimney a thin misty reek up to the sky.

b. To give *forth* or *out* (sound); to utter (a cry, groan, etc.). Cf. 13.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 Muð sent ut þe stefne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxvii[i]. 33 He shal sende out his voyce, yee and that a mightie voyce. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 274 Or such a noise it was, as highest thunders sende. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie*, etc. 233 Rather then foi her I'de shed one teare,..or send one groone. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/1 An Hart, when he sendeth forth his Cry, is said to Bellow. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 469 He sends a dreadful groan. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 821 When ev ry star..Sent forth a voice. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. xv, But still her lips refused to send—' Farewell!' 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 373 The lost lamb at her feet Sent out a bitter bleating for its dam. 1859 — *Geraint & Enid* 728 Then Enid..Sent forth a sudden sharp and bitter cry.

c. To throw out as a branch or offshoot. Chiefly with *off*, *out*, †*forth*.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 297 The Aorta,.. bending a little upwards, sends forth the Cervical and Axillary Arteries. 1723 P. BLAIR *Pharmaco-Bot.* I. 34 Sending forth here and there several Leaves. 1732 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* 3 The Nerves..send off their Branches at more acute Angles..than the Blood-vessels do. *a* 1767 — *Wks.* (1781) 312 The lymphatic vessel which enters its superior arch, is often sent from the thyroid gland. 1821 *New Bot. Garden* I. 90 It sends out several stems from the root. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 395 Each [bronchial tube] dividing and subdividing, and sending off secondary branches. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 131 A minute mesial stomato-gastric ganglion, which..sends nerves to the ..jaw and its muscles.

12. To direct (a thought, look, glance).

?*c* 1420 *26 Pol. Poems* 74 God aske þ of the:..þy swete þouȝtes (þou) me sende. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. iii. 35 Send thou sweet looks, ile meete them with sweete lookes. 1782 COWPER *Alex. Selkirk* 37 My friends, do they now and then send A wish or a thought after me? 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* x, Many were the glances which the Princess sent among her retinue. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Marr. at Sea* vii, Never can I forget the expression of her face..when..she sent a look at the yacht.

13. To cause (sound, one's voice) to 'carry' or travel. Chiefly *poet.* Cf. 11 b.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 33 Through Brazen Trumpet send the breath of Parle Into his ruin'd Eares. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 548 When Cherubic Songs by night from neighbouring Hills Aereal Music send. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. iii, The squire..sent after his sister the same holla which attends the departure of a hare. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 123 And livelier than the lark She sent her voice thro' all the holt Before her. 1892 HENLEY *Song of Sword* 76 The cry of a gull sent seaward.

14. To drive by pulsation, impulse, etc.

a 1767 A. MONRO *Wks.* (1781) 378 The liquors sent from the umbilical arteries to be mixed with the uterine blood, resemble the..liquors separated from the..blood. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 638/2 The cavities..on the right side of the heart send the blood to the lungs for the purposes of respiration. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xxii. § 4 (1881) 300 A simple key, which the operator depresses when he wishes to send a current. 1874 W. K. CLIFFORD in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 719 Like the wave which you send along a string and which comes back. *Ibid.*, There is a physical excitation or disturbance which is sent along two different nerves.

15. Of a blow or something having the effect of a blow, also of the agent, a weapon: To cause to go or fall violently. Also with *down*.

1822 A. THORNTON *Don Juan* II. ii. 25 But the contest was suddenly arrested..by a colossal fist which sent two or three of the combatants sprawling among the wine buts. 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Aug., His lance took Tagrag on the neck, and sent him to the ground like a stone. 1848 — *Van. Fair* lxii, My lord neatly sent Jos off his legs with the most fascinating smile. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* ii, He struck his antagonist a crashing blow, which..sent him down like a shot. 1879 [see FLY *v.*1 9]. 1887 'MARK RUTHERFORD' *Revol. Tanner's Lane* i. (ed. 8) 8 In an instant it was sent flying to the other side of the road. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Sharkey..put a right hand smash on the jaw, sending Corbett down.

16. To cause (a thing) to go *down*, *up*, etc. Also *transf.* with immaterial object, e. g. prices, one's spirits.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ix. 20 Lavender..heateth the Belly, and sendeth down the Terms. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 213 The Jack-block is used for sending topgallant-yards up or down. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 108 Tartar emetic..solution being heated with sulphuret of ammonia, sends down a copious gold coloured precipitate. 1830 SCOTT *Introd. to Ld. of Isles*, I sent up another of these trifles, which, like schoolboys' kites, served to show how the wind..was setting. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 30 If the topgallant sail is to be bent aloft, send it up to the topmast cross-trees by the clewlines. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 50 Reeve a topgallant mast rope, and send the mast on deck. 1895 DOYLE *Stark Munro Lett.* xvi. 332 We could manage very well on that—the more so as marriage sends a doctor's income up.

17. To cause to move or travel; to cause to work. Cf. *send along* 21.

1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 532 The breath of heaven came continually And sent her [*sc.* a ship] sweetly by the golden isles. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Jan. 7/2 The order was given to send the engines full speed astern. 1893 F. F. MOORE *Gray Eye or So* III. 205 Harold..sending his horses at a pretty fair pace into the square.

III. In idiomatic combination with adverbs. (For the obvious combinations see the simple senses and the adverbs.)

†18. Send about. *trans.* To dispatch (messengers) here and there; also *absol. Obs.*

c 1330 *King of Tars* 146 He sente aboute on uche a syde Alle that he mihte of seende. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 46 The Senate hath sent about three seuerall Quests, To search you out.

19. Send abroad. **a.** *trans.* To publish, make known widely; also, to cause (a sound) to be heard far and wide. *arch.* or *poet.*

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.*, To send abroad or to publish, *edere*, *evulgare*. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 79 He has a thousand pretty Phrases which he never sends abroad. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxiii, The great bell of the Castle..began to send its pealing clamour abroad. 1864 TENNYSON *E. Arden* 764 He..fear'd To send abroad a shrill and terrible cry.

b. *absol.* To send out notices widely.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xiii. 2 Let vs send abroad vnto our brethren euery where.

† 20. Send against —. *pass.* To be met. (Cf. *go against*, Go *v.* 51 a.) *Obs.*

1541 SIR T. WYATT *Def.* in *Poet. Wks.* (1858) p. xxxiii, He [Pole] was neither sent against, being the Bishop of Rome's legate, neither received,..nor accompanied out again.

21. Send along. *trans.* To cause to travel rapidly; *fig.* to accelerate the progress or growth of.

1867 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. II. 533 If they have been 'sent along' with Indian corn [etc.] they will make up to nearly 2 lbs. heavier. *Mod.* The coachman sent his horses along at a good rate.

22. Send away. **a.** *trans.* To dispatch (a messenger, message, boat, etc.). Also *absol.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 408 If I be not sent away poste, I will see you againe, ere I goe. 1612 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 118, I am in some haste, for fear Mr. More should send away before this comes to him. *a* 1779 COOK 3*rd Voy.* III. viii. (1784) II. 128 Before we got near enough to send away a boat to sound the entrance.

† b. See quot. *Obs.* Cf. *send down* b.

1714 *Spectator* No. 596 P 3 Upon which I was sent away, or in the University Phrase, Rusticated for ever.

23. Send back. *trans.* (*Cricket.*) To cause (one who has come out to bat) to return; to 'put out'.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, The first ball..sent back Mr. Greenfield.

24. Send before. *trans.* To cause to go in advance. Now *rare.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Emissarius*,..signyfieth hym, whiche is sent before in battayle to espie. 1590 [see BEFORE *adv.* 1]. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 4, I am sent before to make a fire, and they are coming after to warme them. 1646 BOYLE in Birch *Life* (1744) 55 At Salisbury I overtook my trunks I had sent thither before. 1740 [see BEFORE *adv.* 1]. 1744 BIRCH *Life Boyle* 34 To make his addresses to this lady, Mr. F. was sent..before up to London. 1819 SHELLEY *Mask of Anarchy* 82 So he sent his slaves before To seize upon the Bank and Tower.

25. Send down. **a.** To dispatch from the King or the Lords to the Commons, from the capital, a city, one's headquarters, etc. into the country. Also *absol.*

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 303/1 That than the seid provisions and exceptions be sende doune unto us, to that ende that we may gife oure assentz therto. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1533) II. aa iij b/2 Wherfore in all haste he [Richard I] sent downe, gyuyng strayte commaundement that they shuld cease of the ryot. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii. 1 b, [He] sent downe his traine by water: and himselfe went by land. 1671, 1678 [see DOWN *adv.* 2]. 1884 ANNIE S. SWAN *Dorothea Kirke* xviii. 164 If we meet any poor shop-girl..we'll send her down..to wonder at the blueness of the sky. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* xi, I'm going to send down for Ruth to come up to help to nurse you.

b. To compel (an undergraduate) to leave the University (permanently or for a specified time), as a punishment. = RUSTICATE *v.* 2.

1853 [see DOWN *adv.* 2]. 1894 *Times* 16 May 10/4 Some 17 members of Christ Church..have been heavily fined and 'sent down'.

c. *Cricket.* To bowl (a ball, an over).

1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, Nine overs were then sent down for half a dozen runs.

26. Send forth. *trans.* To produce, yield; also, of a country, to export; of the press, to issue, publish.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 567 The Water also doth send forth Plants, that haue no Roots. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. i, I want a hero: an uncommon want, When every year and month sends forth a new one. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* x, I have.. cyprus, such as the East hath seldom sent forth. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 415 The press now often sends forth in a day a greater quantity of discussion..than was published [etc.]. 1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 426/2 Skeffington Wood sent forth the first [fox].

27. Send in. **a.** *trans.* To give (one's name), hand (one's card) to a servant when making a call.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 204 The Colonel..sent in his name; and I..introduced the afflicted gentleman. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* v. ii, On sending in my card I was shown at once into the studio.

b. To cause (a thing) to be delivered at its destination, to the person entitled to receive it or to the appointed receiver; esp. to render (an account, a bill).

To send in one's jacket: see JACKET *sb.* 1 b. *To send in one's papers*: see PAPER *sb.* 7 d.

1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* II. i. (1841) I. 169 At Church there are bills sent in for the Minister to pray for folks. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* I. (1778) 22 Sir Robert Bumper's butler is to send in the wine. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lxi, My father's bills had been sent in, and amounted to twelve hundred pounds. 1887 ESHER in *Law Rep.* 19 Q. B. Div. 518 It is suggested that to send in a bill is not to demand payment of it, but this is a fanciful view. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Corr. Impr.* 179 An editorial notice of a poem which had been sent in.

c. *Cricket.* To send (a batsman) into the field to bat.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, Arthur is sent in, and goes off to the wicket. 1898 GIFFEN *With Bat & Ball* viii. 111 Bonnor was sent in third wicket down.

28. Send off. *trans.* To cause to start on a mission from oneself; to see to the departure of (a person or thing, a message, etc., that is to be conveyed somewhere).

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxiv, His wounded men he first sends off to shore. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. ix, When she had sent off this letter. 1896 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* vi, We..sent off some native runners to go and find him.

absol. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xix, The trembling old lady sent off for her doctor.

29. Send on. **a.** *trans.* To dispatch (a person or thing) in advance; also *absol.* for 'to send on one's horse'.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 11 June 1652, Having sent my man on before, I rode negligently under favour of the shade. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli, Pitt accompanied them..having sent on their baggage in a cart previously. 1895 DOYLE *Stark Munro Lett.* xvi. 342, I work a town at a time. I send on an agent to the next to say that I am coming.

absol. 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cross* xxxii, Because Sir Yawnberry Dawdle, who lies long in bed, sends on, Mr. Larkspur..must needs do the same.

b. To cause (a person) to go onward.

1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 357, A asks B to help him, and B, in his wonderful charity, does him the great favour of sending him on to C.

30. Send out. *trans.* To issue (†a commandment, an invitation); †to proclaim *that*.

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 26 Whan Octouianus had sent houte a commaundement..þat euery man and woman scholde go to his cite. *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 22 Þan was send out a mawndement. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 11 May 1652, I rode to Coll. Blount's..who sent out hue and cry immediately.

31. Send over. *trans.* To dispatch across the sea, or (in later use) from one place to another (cf. OVER *adv.* 5). Also *absol.*

1483 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 140, I beseche yowre masterschypp to remember to send ower the pampelett. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. i. 94 Send Sextus over to some forraine Nation. 1646 BOYLE in Birch *Life* (1744) 65 Some of the least bad of which [verses] I shall venture to send you over. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Mar. 1652, I..meditated sending over for my wife. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Childr.* ix, Hothouse blooms and delicate ferns and tall palms, which had been sent over by cartloads.

32. Send round. **a.** *trans.* To circulate.

1839 THACKERAY *Stubbs's Cal.* Dec. *Comic Tales* (1841) II. 366 'Never mind, my boys', I used to say, 'send the bottle round'. 1841 PUSEY in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) II. 370 *note*, A circular is being sent round to all the members of Convocation.

b. *To send round the hat*: see HAT *sb.* 5 b.

c. *colloq.* To send (something; also *absol.* to send a message) to some one in the neighbourhood.

Mod. I will leave the basket; you can send it round any time. I will send round tomorrow to inquire how the patient is.

33. Send up. **a.** *trans.* Of things: To emit, give off, shoot out (something that rises or travels upwards).

1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 76 The countrey is exceeding hote and parching, being altogether vnfit to sende vp any vapours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 738 The Hills..Vapour, and Exhalation dusk and moist, Sent up amain. 1711

Addison *Spect.* No. 62 ₱ 5 It is a Flame that sends up no Smoke. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* 2928 [It] Passed like a spark sent up out of a burning oven. 1837 P. Keith *Bot. Lex.* 104 If a bean is planted..it will immediately begin to send up a stem.

b. To cause (a person) to go or (a thing) to be taken 'upstairs' (from the kitchen, entrance hall, etc.); esp. to serve up (a meal), to send in (one's name or card as a visitor).

1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xi, The master of the inn.. sent up the bill by the waiter. 1884 *Graphic* 29 Nov. 578/3 Gerald..sent up his name to Lord Whitby.

absol. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xxxvi, Poor Tomlins has sent up three times to say the fish will be spoiled.

c. To send (a bill) from the Commons to the Lords.

1832 Greville *Mem.* 6 Apr. (1874) II. 282 That could not be *now* in the Bill, as it was sent up from the Commons.

d. *Public Schools.* To send (a boy) to the headmaster (*a*) for reward, (*b*) for punishment.

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxiv, I remember poor Shelley at school being sent up for good for a copy of verses. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vii, 'What if we're late?' said Tom. 'No tea, and sent up to the Doctor', answered East. *Ibid.* II. vii, He sent me up to be flogged for it. 1881 *Everyday Life in Public Sch.* (ed. Pascoe) 322 *Sent up*, Eton. An honour due usually to distinction in verses. *Ibid.* 323 The Head Master exercised the power of sending up 'for play', which was counted as three times 'sent up for good'. Every third occasion of being sent up for good the boy could claim a book from the Head.

e. To put in prison.

1852 Judson *Myst. N. Y.* III. 7 (Farmer) They'd blow on me for some of my work, and I'd be sent up. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 10/1 Only two prisoners, men, occupied the prison-van... Burns was being 'sent up' for wife-beating, and Tannahill for theft.

Send (send), *v.*2 *Naut.* Pa. t. **sended.** Also 7–9 **scend,** (8 **sand**). [Belongs to Send *sb.*2; possibly a mere application of Send *v.*1 Often written *'scend*, as if aphetic for *descend* or *ascend*.] (See quot. *a* 1625.)

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), When a shipp falls (whether under saile or at Anchor) with her head or with her sterne deepe into the Trough of the Sea it is said she Sends much either a sterne or a head. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 122 An uneven and unlevel keel drooping forwards, or sending aft. *Ibid.* 127 What makes her pitch and scend too much. 1794 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 10) 286 *She sands* or *sends.* When the ship's head or stern falls deep in the trough of the sea. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Sending*, the act of pitching precipitately into the hollow, or interval, between two waves. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* ii, She sended forward, heavily and sickly, on the long swell.—She never rose to the opposite heave of the sea again.

transf. 1896 R. S. S. Baden-Powell *Matabele Campaign* i, All day and all night we go rocking and pitching, rolling and 'scending' along in the creaking, groaning old coach.

¶**b.** Apparently misapplied from incorrect notion of the etymology.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *'Scending* (from *ascend*), the contrary motion to pitching. 1889 Welch *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* iii. 50 The motion is termed..pitching or 'scending according as the bow of the ship moves downward and the stern upward or vice versâ.

Sendable (se·ndăb'l), *a.* [f. Send *v.*1 + -able.] That may be sent.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 320/2 Sendabylle, *missilis.* 1791 Bentham *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 263, I have it before me, but not in a sendable state.

Sendal (se·ndăl). Now only *Hist.* Forms: 3–4 **cendal,** 3–5 **cendel, sendell,** 4–5 **sandelle,** 4–6 **sendel, sendale,** (4 **cendale, -dele, sandale**), 5 **sandel, sendelle,** 5–6 **sendalle, syndall,** (5 **sendyll(e,** 5–7 **sandall,** 6 **sindal,** 6–7 **sindall,** (6 **cendell, sandell, syndale,** *Sc.* **san-, sendill**), 5–9 **sendall,** 4– **sendal.** [a. OF. *cendal*, = Pr. *zendal-s, sendat-s*, Sp., Pg. *cendal*, It. *zendale, sendale, zendado*; a Com. Rom. word, whence MHG. *sendâl, zindal*, mod.G. *zindel.*

It is probable that the word is ultimately derived from Gr. σινδών fine linen, which it renders in OF. translations of the New Testament; but the history of the form is obscure.]

1. A thin rich silken material; also, a covering or garment of this material.

a 1225 *Juliana* 9 (MS. Bodl.) Al þe cure ouertild..wiþ purpres & pelles, wiþ ciclatuns & cendals & deorewurðe clathes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14984 Pair lauerd was noþer cledd Wit silk ne yeitt cendel. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 19 And ȝe, louelī Ladeis.., þat habbeþ selk, and sendel souweþ. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 440 In sangwyn and in pers he clad was al Lyned with Taffata and with Sendal. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4 A keuerlet of red sendel. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. 740 There was pyght vp a pauilyon of crymasyn sendall, right noble and riche. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 202 The ymage..blusshed as red as sendall. 1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 82 Gowlde & sylver sendalls narrowe at xxd the yarde. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1875) 41 'Sendale'..was a thynne stuffe lyke sarcenette, and of a rawe kynde of sylke or sarcenett, but courser and narrower, then the Sarcenett nowe ys. 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 117 Which horse shall have a saddle..covered with a sendal of the same armes. 1850 Longf. *By Seaside, Secret of Sea* ii, Sails of silk and ropes of sendal, such as gleam in ancient lore. 1881 F. T. Palgrave *Vis. Eng.* 46 One girdled with the vervain-red, And three in sendal gray.

†**2.** As a rendering of L. *sindon*, the word was often understood (even before it became obsolete in sense 1) in the original Gr. and L. sense: Fine linen, lawn; a piece of this, used esp. as a shroud and as a dressing for wounds, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Gosh. Nicod.* (Galba) 722 He wand þat cors..in sendell new and clene. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxvii. 59 And the body taken, Ioseph wlappide it in a clene sendel, or lynnen cloth. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v. viii. 174 Syxty senatours of Rome..whome the kynge dyd do bawme and.. do cere them in syxty fold of cered clothe of Sendale. 1530 Palsgr. 203/2 Cendell thynne lynnen, *sendal.* 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 147 A loose mantle of fine Sendall [*margin* Lawne or Tiffanie].

Sendaline (se·ndălәin). *rare*—1. [Extension of Sendal: see -ine.] = Sendal.

1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Ball. Death* 41 Upon her raiment of dyed sendaline [*rime-word* wine] Were painted all the secret ways of love.

Sendee (sendī·). [f. Send *v.*1 + -ee.] The person to whom a thing is sent.

1806 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 502 All transmission of papers ..highly dangerous both to the sender and sendee. 1869 Lush in *Law Rep.* 4 Q. B. Div. 714 There is nothing in their [the telegraph company's] special Act which affects their relation either to the sender or the sendee of a message.

Sendel, -dell: see Sandal *sb.*1, Sendal.

Sender (se·ndəɹ). [f. Send *v.*1 + -er 1.] One who or something which sends (in the various senses of the verb).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Eft sone he is sendere of alle holie heten. 1587 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 115 The bringers and senders thereof. 1642 T. Goodwin *Heart of Christ* 65 The Sender and Bestower of the holy Ghost. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 852. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 4 The gift sent was not suited to the prophet so much as to the sender; he gave as a king. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 5/2 The sender of a telegraph message has henceforth to bear in mind..that [etc.]. 1908 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 303 The countries which are large senders of produce to our markets.

b. One who signals a message.

1904 *Army Signalling Regul.* 123 The Sender..will pay attention to his heliograph, lamp or flag...He will send each word or group as ordered by the caller.

c. The transmitting instrument of a telephone or telegraphic apparatus. = Transmitter.

1879 tr. *Du Moncel's Telephone* 128 Its primary wire is traversed by a current from the local battery, and so also is the sender. 1906 Eichhorn *Wireless Telegr.* vi. 36 Closely-coupled Sender and Receiver.

Sendge, obs. form of Singe *v.*

Sendill, obs. form of Sendal, Sendle *adv.*

Sending (se·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Send *v.*1 + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb Send.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 15293 He wolde neuere of sendyng blyn, Til he of me answere myȝt wyn. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 178/2 By cause of his fals messages, sendynges and writynges. 1627 Abp. Abbot in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 462 Thus..to quicken my remembrance, I have laid down the Cause and the Proceedings of my sending into Kent, where I remain. 1793 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 153 The sending of the troops..to extirpate our friends in Poitou. 1882 E. R. Lankester in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XVI. *Zool.* 460 For repeated sendings of a large number of Italian Scorpions..I am indebted to [etc.].

b. With adverbs, expressing the action of the verbal combinations: see Send *v.* Also *attrib.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 301 Be-twene þe ascencione of criste & þe spryte sendynge-done, all þe apostolis semblyt vare. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 142 At the sending for of the Pape. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* II. i. H iv, After we shall haue assembled our felowshyp togyther (by the sendynge about of oure bedyll). 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 173 There is little intermission..betweene the drawing in and sending forth of their breath. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 278 The sending away our prisoners was our last transaction. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Oct. 209/1 Sending-in Day [Royal Academy].

2. The transmission of a telegraphic or telephonic message. Also *attrib.*

c 1885 *Wylde's Circ. Sci.* I. 271/2 One..ribbon may be carried..over any number of sending machines. 1896 Preece *Telegraphy* 115 The sending of a clerk after a time loses clearness and legibility. 1906 Kennelly *Wireless Telegr.* 110 A wireless-telegraph sending station.

3. Something sent.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 25 Too curst is more then curst, I shall lessen Gods sending that way. 1842 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 138 You ask me how I like your last sendings? 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas* 117 For I send east and I send west,..And syne my Sendings return to me. They come wi' news [etc.].

Sendle, *adv. Sc.* Forms: 6 **sendill, -yll, sindall, -ill, seindill, -ell, seyndil(l, sendle, seindl,** 6–9 **seindle, sindle,** 7–9 **sinle,** 8 **sinal, -ile, synle, seenly,** 8–9 **seenle, senil, seenil,** 9 **seinle, sennil, -el.** [Metathetic alteration of *selden*, Seldom *adv.*] = Seldom. Also *sendletimes* = seldom-times.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxviii, His pray full sindill tymes will he mis. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. xl, I knew that was the court sa variabill Of eirdly lufe, quhilk sendill standis stabill. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 130 It is rycht seyndil sene that he eschapis the deitht. 1588–[89] *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 342 The like barbarous and shamefull cruelties hes sendle bene hard of amangis Christeanis. 1644 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 191 Only the Saturday free [from exercise], and that for Sunday's preaching, when sinle times any of us does vacke. *c* 1730 Ramsay *Betty & Kate* iv, Sindle times they e'er come back. 1815 G. Beattie *John o' Arnha'* (1826) 24 Frail man, alack! but seenil thinks..That [etc.]. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 8 A gentle horse should be sindle spurr'd.

†**Se·ndman.** *Obs.* [a. ON. *sendimann-* (nom. *-maðr*), f. stem of *senda* to Send.] An envoy, messenger. Cf. *sand-man* (Sand *sb.*1), Sandesman.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21408 Þan sent þe king constantin, Send men til his moder eline.

Send-off.

1. *colloq.* A friendly demonstration on the occasion of a person's starting on a journey or the like. (Originally U.S.)

1872 'Mark Twain' *Roughing It* (1900) II. vi. 63 One of the boys has passed in his checks, and we want to give him a good sendoff. 1882 *Times* 27 Mar. 4/1 When General Grant went to Europe, he..had a grand 'send-off' on the Delaware. 1899 *Ibid.* 13 Dec. 12/1 The medical officers.. gave the slip to the medical students and other admirers who intended to give them an enthusiastic send-off.

attrib. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xviii, After the funeral Huggins..wrote a beautiful send-off notice. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Nov. 6/1 Adelina Patti's 'send off' concert.

2. Consignment (of goods).

1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 4/2 A well-known gang [of bird-catchers for the London market], whose send-off had averaged 500 birds a week.

Sendony, variant of Sindony *Obs.*

†**Se·ndre,** *v. Obs. rare.* [app. repr. (in Kentish form) OE. *syndrian* to separate, f. *sundor*: see Sunder *adv.*] *trans.* To purify.

1340 *Ayenb.* 251 Þe ilke welle is zuo clier and zuo y-zendred þet þe herte hire y-knauþ..ane nayre welle wel yzendred.

Sendri, obs. form of Sundry.

Senduolliche, ME. variant of Shendfully.

†**Sene,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [OE. *sien, sin, seon, syn,* str. fem. = OS. *siun,* ON. *sión, sýn,* Goth. *siun-s*:—OTeut. **sewni-z,* f. **sew-*: **sehw-* to See.] Vision, power of sight. Cf. Eyesene, Onsene.

a 1000 *Juliana* 468 (Gr.) Oft ic syne ofteah, ablende bealoþoncum beorna unrim. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 26 Wiþ eagna miste monige men..lociað on ceald wæter..ne wyrt þæt þa seon. *c* 1200 Ormin 9394 ȝiff þatt tin eȝhe iss all unnhal Wiþþinnenn o þe sene. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 240 Þu hauest a-niȝt wel briȝte sene.

†**Sene,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also 5 **cene.** [a. OF. *sené*:—L. *senātus* Senate.

The word should etymologically be disyllabic; the metre appears (doubtfully) to indicate a monosyllable, and probably the OF. word was merely adopted in its written form. Even in Fr. some confusion arose between *sené* 'senatus' and *sene* 'synodus' (see next): Cotgr. explains *sené* as synod, and quotes a proverb in which it has clearly that sense.]

= Senate.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3311 Þe Sene seide þey were affrayed. 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret.* xxix. 168 Therefor hit was cried in the Sene of the Senatowres of Rome. *a* 1470 Tiptoft *Tulle on Friendship* (Caxton 1481) 4 b, By the lawe that Cassius made, me semeth that I see the people dissevered from the Cene.

†**Sene,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **seyne,** 4–6 **sene,** 5 **senne, seeine, seeyne, sean, ceene,** 5–6 **cene, seyn, seene, seane,** 6 **seeane,** 7 **seing.** [a. F. *sene, senne*, etc. :—eccl. L. *synodus*, a. Gr. σύνοδος Synod. Cf. Senyie.] A synod, a meeting of clergy for deliberation. Often applied to the bishop's or the archdeacon's visitation; the form *seing* in this use is prob. due to the identification of the word with *seeing* vbl. sb.

1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147 Bi peter pens gederynge bi sute and servysse þat þei owen to seynes and to chapitres. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 120/15 Theder he made come to-for hym al the bysshoppes & the clergye of Irland & held hys senne. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 171 The Vthe vniversalle seeine or cownesayle was kepede..at Aquileia. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66 Ceene of clerkys, *sinodus.* 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2435 The Seyn was kepte at a place called Alue. 1526 R. Whytford *Martiloge* 100 He kept a generall counseyle or sene at constantynople. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 4 Al..archebishops bishops and archedeacons..in euery their visitacion and seanes shall make diligent insearche. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 678 Anselme then Archbishop of Canterbury in a Seane that he helde at London, did make a Decree, that Priests should forsake their wiues.

attrib. 1596 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 270 For our apperance upon the seane daye. 1609 *Ibid.* 61 Item payed when we where before Mr Hutton at the Seing day, xvj d.

†**Sene,** *sb.*4 *Obs.* Also 6 **seene, seny,** 7 **senie.** [a. OF. *sené, cené, senet*: see Senna.] = Senna.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 192 Take xx. damascenes & xij. figis, & vj. datis, sene ȝj. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 173 Wee shulde have no nede to skamonye, ..Rubarde, sené, and yet they bene to nedefulle. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 149 *Colutea*..the trifolie tree, or (as some thinke) the sene tree. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, Bastard Sene or Sene tree. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. v. 79, I had..drunke of an infusion wherein was some quantitie of Sene leaues. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ₱ 104 Allayed with aloes, rubart, sene,..and the like. 1658 Phillips, *Senie*, the leaf of a medicinable herb which purgeth cholerick and melancholick humours [1671 adds:—see *Sena*].

†**Sene, i-sene,** *a. Obs.* Forms: α. 1 ȝesiene, -séne, -sýne, 3 i-sene, 4 a-sene, ysene; β. 3 sen, 4 seine, 4–5 seene. [OE. *gesiene, gesene*:—prehistoric **gisewnjo-*, f. **gisewen*, pa. pple. of **sehan, séon* to See. The dropping of the prefix was prob. hastened by the influence of the corresponding ON. *sýnn.*] Easy to see, visible, evident, manifest. (In later use blended with *seen* pa. pple. of See *v.*)

α. *Beowulf* 1403 Lastas wæron æfter waldswaþum wide ȝesyne. *c* 1205 Lay. 9548 ȝet hit is isene þat heo wes her quene. 13.. *K. Alis.* 847 Who me loveth now worth a-sene [*Bodl. MS.* ysene]! *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 592 Ful longe were his legges and ful lene,..ther was no calf ysene.

β. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2547 Þær wass full sene þatt ȝho wass All full off soþ clænnesse. *c* 1310 *Song agst. Retinues* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 Sene is on is browe Ant on is eȝebrewe, That he louseth a losynger, And shoyeth a shrewe. *c*1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 413 And that was sene, For all the woode was waxen grene. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 437 As it is sene by myn oppressed chere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66/2 Cene, or besene, *apparens, manifestus*. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cresseid* 353 'Lo! quhat it is', quod she, 'With fraward langage for to mufe and steir Our crabbit goddis, and sa is sene on me! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. x. 27 Hir self scho hid thairfor, and held hir quoye, Beside the altar sittand vnethis sene.

b. Used pleonastically in verse.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7684 And þat ilka myle fully contene A thowsand pases or cubites sene. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 341, I be-seche now with sȝez sene, þis melly mot be myne.

c. *Well sene*, easy to see; *evil sene*, hard to see. The former continued as *well seen(e* down to the 16th c.; it is still familiar from the example in the Prayer Book, but is now apprehended as a use of the pa. pple.

a. c 1205 LAY. 24277 Summe bokes suggeð iwisse þat þa burh wes biwucched. And þat is wel isene.

β. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 656 Þre dayes þer-biforn, i wene, Et he no mete, þat was wel sene. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) vii. 104 Sir Philip wanted all his will, þat was wele on his sembland sene. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 66 Now be we caytyues, as it is wel seene. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. viii. 85 It is euyl sene..that thou art a true man that thou wolt not telle thy name. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxvii[i]. 24 It is well sene (o God) how thou goest. [So in Prayer-bk.]

† **Sene,** *adv.* and *conj. Sc.* and *north. Obs.* [Var. of SEN, SIN, SYNE *advs.*, etc.] = SINCE.

adj. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* viii. (*Philip*) 62 Quhene he had a ȝer dwelte þare, In asya sene canne he fare. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 286 Thair gat he nane homage,..Of lord of yone lynage, Nor neuer none sene.

conj. 13.. *Gosp. Nicod.* (Galba) 439 Slike sotell talkinges.. was neuer ȝit sene þe world bigan sene in prophecy. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 511 Mony hundreth,..Sene he begane, ar lost with out ramede.

Sene, variant of CENE *Obs.*, supper.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlviii. 31 Whanne that Iesus his Sene Made.

Sene, obs. Sc. form of SAIN *v.*

1691 R. KIRK *Secret Commw.* i. (1815) 3 Who..have made it a Custome..to keep Church duely evry first Sunday of the Quarter to sene or hallow themselves,..from the Shots and Stealth of these wandring Tribes.

Sene: see SENYE, SHEEN *a.*, SEE *v.*

Seneca (se·nɪkă). *U. S.* [app. identical with *Seneca*, the name given by white men to one of the 'Six Nations' of the Iroquois confederacy, living near Lake Seneca (N. Y.).] *attrib.* in **Seneca grass,** a name for Northern holy-grass (*Hierochloa borealis*); † **Seneca oil,** a name for crude petroleum (see quot. *a* 1864).

1826 HILDRETH in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* X. 5 The other [well] discharges..vast quantities of petroleum, or, as it is vulgarly called 'Seneka oil'. 1833 — *Ibid.* XXIV. 64 This oil.. acquired its name of Seneca oil,..from having been first found in the vicinity of Seneca Lake, N. York. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 608 Seneca grass. *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 16 Under the name of 'Seneca Oil' which it derived from an Indian tribe, petroleum was formerly collected in Chatauque County, N. Y., and in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and sold for medicinal purposes.

† **Se·necal,** *a. Obs.* [f. *Seneca* + -AL.] Characteristic of, or conformable to the principles of the Stoic philosopher L. Annæus Seneca (died A. D. 65).

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 102 Euery word when it comes to a pragmaticall practise, hath close couched in it the energy of a Senecall sentence. 1612 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* IV. iv. 42 In short, this Senecal man is found in him,..To whom the day and fortune equal are.. Fix'd in himself, he still is one to all.

Senecan (se·nɪkăn), *a.* [f. *Seneca* + -AN.] Pertaining to Seneca (see prec.) and the tragedies written by him and his imitators.

1885 J. M. HART in *Nation* 26 Mar. 264/2 The Senecan spirit of the 'Gorboduc' writers. 1903 SECCOMBE & ALLEN *Age of Shaks.* I. 52 In 1594 appeared his [Daniel's] Senecan tragedy *Cleopatra*.

Se·necaster. *nonce-wd.* [-ASTER.] An imitator of Seneca.

1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* 227 Though..written by Senecasters of the purest water, both [plays] are founded upon ancient English fables.

Senechal, variant of SENESCHAL.

Senectitude (sĭne·ktitiud). [ad. med.L. *senectitūd-o* (*c* 800 in Du Cange), irreg. f. *senectūs*: see SENECTUTE and -TUDE.] Old age.

1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 49 Persons, of all ages, from twenty to extreme senectitude. 1898 B. GREGORY *Side Lights* 482 Replete with the mild wisdom of senectitude.

Senectude (sĭne·ktiud). [Badly f. L. *senectūs*: see prec. and -TUDE.] = prec.

1756 H. JOHNSON in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) III. 50 The word 'senectude', which you enquire after, is derived from *senex, senectus*. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 485 Did you think to conceal the heinousness of your tergiversation under the mask of senectude? 1863 READE *Hard Cash* III. iv. 103 The Archbold had not deigned to make him safe; senectude [1868 xli, senectitude] had done that.

† **Sene·ctute.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *senectūtem*, f. *senex* old man: see SENIOR *a.*] Old age.

1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age* Pref., And in especial unto them that..ben approchid unto senectute callyd olde and auncient eage. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 13 Ages be foure: Adolescency to xxv yeres:..Senectute unto lx yeres.

Senefee, variant of SENVY *Obs.*, mustard.

Senega (se·nɪgă). Also 8 **senegaw, senekka,** 8–9 **seneka, seneca.** [app. identical with SENECA (see quot. 1738); the forms with *g* may be due to association with (*gum*) *senega* = *gum Senegal*.] The N. American plant *Polygala Senega*. Also a drug obtained from the root of this plant, formerly used as an antidote for snake-bite. Also *attrib.*

1738 TENNENT *Epist. to Mead* 5 At last I was informed.. that there was a Root discovered by the Seneca Indians which was a certain Remedy against the Bite of the Rattle-snake,..and was distinguished..by the Name of Seneca Rattle-snake Root. 1748 W. LEWIS *Pharmacopoeia* 63 Seneka, the root. Senegaw rattle-snake-root. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Polygala*, The trials..made of the virtues of the Senekka rattlesnake root, recommended by Dr. Tennent. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 170 He prescribed the taraxacum, senega, and radix graminis, in decoctions. 1877 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 390 Ammonia and senega may be given, if there is much debility. 1896 BRANNT *Anim. & Veg. Fats* (ed. 2) II. 458 Senega oil.., Senega, *Polygala Senega*...The root contains fat oil, resin [etc.].

Senegin (se·nɪgin). Also 9 **seneg(u)ine.** [f. SENEGA + -IN.] An amorphous glucoside, consisting of sapogenin and sugar, obtained from senega.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 146 A peculiar vegetable principle, called Senegin, has been discovered by Gehlen in the root of *Polygala senega*. 1845 W. GREGORY *Outl. Chem.* II. 459 Seneguine is an acrid..substance, found in *Polygala senega*. 1853 ROYLE *Man. Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 329 The Polygalic acid, Senegine of Gehlen, and Polygaline of others.

Senegog, obs. form of SYNAGOGUE.

Senei, var. SENVY. **Seneiour:** see SEIGNIOR.

† **Se·nek(e.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *senex* old man.] An 'elder', one of authority on account of the dignity proper to his age.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* (MS. P.) 301 And sodenly a seneke [*MS. C.* þat senek] þei broght in to sale.

Seneour, obs. form of SEIGNIOR, SENIOR.

Senesce (sĭne·s), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *senēsc-ĕre*, f. *sen-em* (*senex*) old: see -ESCE.] *intr.* To grow old.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1894 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) II. 321 It gets a little stale, and my work will begin to senesce.

Senescence (sĭne·sĕns). [f. SENESCENT: see -ENCE.] The process or condition of growing old.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. 61 The Earth, Sea, and all natural things will continue in the state wherein they now are, without the least Senescence or Decay. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 138 The several Seasons of Life, open, with Novelty, to Childhood, to Youth, to Manhood, to Senescence. 1887 A. H. CUMMINS *Gram. O. Fries.* 17 In the senescence of the language.

b. *Biol.* (See quot.)

1879 MINOT *Probl. Age*, etc. App. v. (1908) 270 *Senescence*. With each successive generation of cells the power of growth diminishes...This loss of power I term senescence.

† **Sene·scency.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] Senescence.

1669 *Addr. Hopef. Young Gentry Eng.* 132 We may guess ..the worlds age not so full of the aggravated Symptoms of its Senescency.

Senescent (sĭne·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *senēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *senēscĕre* to grow old: see SENESCE *v.* and -ENT.] Growing old, elderly.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Senescent*, waxing old, growing in age, wearing away, drawing to the wain. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxci. (1848) 505 Senescent spinsters and dowagers. 1878 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1886) 153 It is not a dead but a living language, senescent, perhaps, but in a green old age. 1893 *Nation* 13 July 33/3 Great convenience to scholars, especially to those with senescent eyesight, would be secured by such a restoration.

Seneschal (se·nɪʃăl). Forms: 4–5, 7 **seneschal(l,** 4–7 **seneschall,** 5 **senescha, seneshawle, senceall, sencial, sencyal,** 5, 9 **seneshall,** 6–8 **seneshal,** 7 **scenechal,** 4– **seneschal.** [a. OF. *seneschal* (mod.F. *sénéchal*) = Pr. *senescal-s*, Sp., Pg. *senescal*, It. *siniscalco, sescalco*; a Com. Rom. word ad. Teut. **seniscalc* (latinized *seniscalcus, siniscalcus*, in the Frankish and Alamannic laws), f. OTeut. **seni-* old (in Goth. *sinista* superl. of *sineigs* old) + **skalko-z* servant (Goth. *skalk-s*, OHG. *scalc*, OE. *scealc*). The Fr. word was adopted in MEG. as *seneschalt, scheneschlant*.]

1. An official in the household of a sovereign or great noble, to whom the administration of justice and entire control of domestic arrangements were entrusted. In wider use: a steward, 'major-domo'.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 93 Somme aren as seneschals and seruen opere lordes. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 86 Amon was seneschalle of the king. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xiv. 55 Thenne syr kay cam vnto syr Morganore sencial with the king of the C knyghtes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 15 Which to prouide, she hath this Castle dight, And therein hath a Seneschall assynd. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 221 These great Lordes..managed their estates heere, by their Seneschals and Seruants. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 38 Then marshal'd Feast Serv'd up in Hall with Sewers, and Seneshals. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 47 The Seneshal rebuk'd, in haste withdrew. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* li, The respectable gentleman who acts as seneschal on the Duke's domains. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Instit.* v. 139 Whence came this great exaltation of..great Seneschal or Steward.

fig. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 176 For example, what a seneschal and detective is laughter!

b. A cathedral official in England.

1882 *Standard* 31 Aug. 3/5 Mr. H. G. Austin, the Cathedral seneschal, said the Chapter [Canterbury] did not press for a heavy penalty.

As the title of a governor of a city or province, and of various administrative or judicial officers. Now only *Hist.* exc. with reference to the Channel Islands.

c 1400 *Brut* 232 To bene Senescal and wardein of Gascoigne. 1539 in Hore *Hist. Wexford* (1900) I. 239 Wm. Seyntlow..beyng chief officer of the said shire by the name of Seneschall. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Seneschaux*,..Seneschals, Bailifs, other officers or stewardes of courtes. 1586 *Cal. St. Papers, Irel.* 1586–1588, 41 Nicholas Dawtrey, gent., Seneschal of Claneboy. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 13 The High Seneschal of the Dutchy of Cornwall..in English..is termed Lord Warden. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 309 All is forfited & taken up by the Shiriffe or Senescall. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. (ed. 2) 537 The court at Sark consists of the seneschal, or judge, or his deputy, the prevôt and the greffier.

3. *attrib.*

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 333 The officers of the seneschal jurisdiction of Auvergne.

† **Se·neschally.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *seneschallie*, f. *seneschal*: see prec.] The territory under the government of a seneschal.

1700 J. BROME *Trav. Eng., Journ.* iii. (1707) 179 These [Counties] are subdivided..into divers Seneschallies or Sheriffdoms. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. v. (1710) 413 After the Seneschally came to the Crown, these Officers were called *Magistri Hospitii Regis*.

Seneschalship (se·nɛʃălʃi·p). *Hist.* Also 6 **senshalship.** [f. SENESCHAL + -SHIP.]

1. The office and functions of a seneschal.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Seneschaussée*, Seneschalship, or Stewardship. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 278 Graunts of Captaine-shippes or Seneschal-shippes, in the Irish Countries. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 57 The Seneschallship of Wexford..was worth but £20 Irish a year.

† **2.** = SENESCHALSY I. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 561 One citie and political communion, compounded of manie..Provostships, Bailiweekes, Senshalships [etc.]. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* vi. 35 A Man, who has lost his Cause before the Judges of the Bailywic, appeals to those of the Seneschalship. 1804 tr. *Picquenard's Zoflora* II. 63 The tribunals of the seneschalships, and all the superior councils of the island. 1837 W. F. SIDNEY *Highlanders* II. v. 153 One branch possessed the seneschalship, and another branch the office of baillie of the Abthainrie of Dull.

Seneschalsy (se·nɪʃălsi). *Fr. Hist.* Forms: 5 **seneschalcie,** 7 **seneschalsie,** 7, 9 **seneschalcy,** 7– **seneschalsy.** [a. OF. *seneschalcie*, ad. med.L. *seniscalcia*, f. *seniscalcus* SENESCHAL.]

1. A territory under the government of a seneschal. Cf. SENESCHALTY.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 38 [So he] toke the homages of alle the vassallis and subgettis in the seneschalcie of Agenois. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 707 Out of whose hands he had taken..the Seneschalsy of Anjou. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. ii, By Bailliages, by Seneschalsies, in whatsoever form men convene.

2. a. The administrative seat of a seneschal. **b.** The office of seneschal.

1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. 181 An Episcopall See, and the Seneschalsie for all the Countrie of Begorre. 1898 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 137 He believes the evidence may be trusted..of the Count of Anjou's claim to the seneschalcy.

Seneschalty (se·nɪʃălti). *Fr. Hist.* [f. SENESCHAL + -TY.] = SENESCHALSY I.

1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* G v, The deputies of about fourty baylywickes and Seneschaltyes of the realme. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Dec. 808/1 The Lieutenant-General of the Seneschalty.

Se·neschaunce. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [erroneous form of next.] = SENESCHALSY I.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clx. 178 The gouernyng of Languedocke was taken awaye fro the duke of Berrey, and deuyded in to Seneschaunces in the kynges profyte forig. *remys par membres & seneschaussees au prouffit du roy*].

† **Se·neschausee.** *Obs.* [a. F. *sénéchaussée*, irreg. f. *sénéchal* SENESCHAL.] = SENESCHALSY I.

1647 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* II. 66 These being divided into 30 Precincts or Jurisdictions, which they call Baillages or Seneschausees.

Senester, -tre, obs. forms of SINISTER *a.*

Senet, Senett: see SENNIGHT, SINET.

Seneuei, seneuey(e, seneuy, var. ff. SENVY.

Senew(e, Senewy, obs. ff. SINEW, SINEWY.

Seneyt, obs. form of SENNIGHT.

Senfte, Senfulle, obs. ff. SEVENTH, SINFUL.

Senge: see SENYE *Obs.*, SIGN *sb.*, SINGE *v.*

Sengeley, -ell(e, -il(l, obs. ff. SINGLY, SINGLE *a.*

† **Se·ngilbond.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. *sengle* = CINGLE + BOND *sb.*¹] An encircling band.

1479 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* III. 272 Another maser sownde in the botom and a sengilbonde viij unc.' & j quarter.

Sengle, obs. f. CINGLE (girth), SINGLE *sb.* and *a.*

Sengler, Senglet: see SINGLER *a.*, SINGLET.

Sengreen (se·ngrin). Now *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.vv. Sengreen, Silgreen, Singreen). Forms: *a.* 1 **singréne,** 3, 6 **sin-,** (5 **sine-**), 5–6 **sen-,** (6 **sene-**), **syngrene,** (5 **sygryme,** 6 **singren**), 6–7 **sengreene,** (7 **sean-, sem-, syngreen**), 7– **sengreen.** *β.* 5 **silfgrene,** 6 **selfegre(e)ne,** 9 *dial.* **sil(l)green,** etc. [OE. *singréne*, subst. use of *singréne* adj., evergreen:—OTeut. **sengrōnjo-*, f. **sen-*:—pre-Teut. **sem-* one, always (in Goth. *sin-teins* daily, OE. *sin-niht* eternal night; cogn.

w. L. *semel* once, *semper* always, *sim-plex* simple, Gr. *εἷς* :—**sems*, etc.) + **grōnjo-* GREEN *a.* Cf. MLG. *singrone*, MDu. *sindegroen* (mod.Du. *sempergroen*), MHG. *singrüen* (mod.G. *sinngrün*), names for periwinkle and other evergreen plants; ON. *sígrønn* adj., evergreen.]

1. The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

a. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 152 Deos wyrt þe man singrene nemneð..ys swyðe fremful. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 558 *Iouis barba*, iubarbe, singrene. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 64 Rubarbe [*read* iubarbe], i. sengrene. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 853 Thy seed with luce of rukel or syngrene To wete, vp sleeth the rukel. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVI. vii. II. 247 Or els to take Iubarbe, *i.* Sengreene, to the same effect. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 104 Macerate them in water of Sengreen. 1874 HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* ix, The houseleek or sengreen.

β. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 787 *Hoc furbarium*, a silfgrene. 1526 *Grete Herball* CCCLXXXI. (1529) X ij, De semper viua Howsleke or selfegrene. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 69/43 Selfegreene, *semper viuum*. 1825 E. HEWLETT *Cottage Comforts* xi, Mallow..and houseleek, (or silgreen).

b. *Her.* Used as a bearing.

c 1550 *Arms of Cains* in J. W. Clark *Cambridge* (1881) 69 In the mydelle of the cheyfe sengrene resting vppon the heades of ii serpentes in pale.

2. Applied to other plants, *esp.* a. the sedums; b. varieties of saxifrage; c. the periwinkle, *Vinca minor*; d. **Water sengreen**, *Stratiotes aloides*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 54 Þa smalan singrenan. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 175 That which is commonly cauled Sengrene or Orpin. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. LXXVII. 114 Amongst the kindes of Sengreene also, at this time there is conteyned, the herbe (called *Crassula minor*) whiche is great stone Crop, called of some wilde Prickmadam, or wormegrasse. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCLXXXV. 677 Water Sengreene, or fresh water Soldier. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 231 *Sedum serratum flore rubente maculato*. The Princes Feather. This kinde of Sengreene is composed of heads of larger ..leaues. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Saxifraga, Saxifraga Alpina ericoides, flore cæruleo*...Mountain Heath-like Sengreen with a blue Flower. 1777 JACOB *Plantæ Faversh.* 102 White Saxifrage, or Sen-green. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 402 *Chrysosplenium alternifolium*...Alternate-leaved Sengreen. *a* 1851 W. A. BROMFIELD *Flora Vect.* (1856) 306 *Vinca minor*, L. Lesser Periwinkle. Vect. Sengreen.

Sengyl, obs. form of SINGLE *a.*

Senge, senghe, sengie: see SENYE, SENYIE.

‖ **Senhor** (*sen*ʸ*ō*ʳ). [Pg. *senhor* = Sp. *señor*, It. *signor*, F. *seigneur*:—L. *senĭōr-em*, acc. of *senior* SENIOR *a.* and *sb.*] In Portuguese use, or with reference to Portuguese: A term of respect placed before the name of a man in addressing him or speaking of him, equivalent to the English 'Mr.' Also used without the name as a form of address, equivalent to 'sir' in English. Hence, a Portuguese gentleman.

1795 J. MURPHY *Trav. Portugal* 31, I am sorry, Senhors, (said she,) that you have not rested well. 1830 *Portugal; or Yng. Travellers* 56 Senhor Macedo..turning to Mr. Grey, said, smilingly: 'This is good policy, is it not, Senhor?' *Ibid.*, The lively sallies of the Senhor. 1853 A. R. WALLACE *Amazon & Rio Negro* 198 Though Senhor L. is well acquainted with the river, we here almost lost our way.

‖ **Senhora** (*sen*ʸ*ō*ʳ*ra*). [Pg. *senhora* = Sp. *señora*, It. *signora*, a fem. formed upon *senhor*, etc.; see SENHOR.] A term of respect applied to Portuguese ladies; hence (with *a*, *the*, etc.) a Portuguese lady.

1802 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 193 To Miss Barker. Senhora Barkeriana,—it is but an awkward way of expressing the tune of those words. *Ibid.* 194 And do you, Senhora, instruct yourself in the Creed [etc.]. 1841 LEVER *Chas. O'Malley* xl, It was the Senhora's voice. 1874 LADY JACKSON *Fair Lusitania* 82 A staid middle-aged senhora.

‖ **Senhorita** (*sen*ʸ*or*ʳ*ita*). [Pg. dim. of prec.] A term of respect applied to a young Portuguese lady; hence, a young Portuguese lady.

1874 LADY JACKSON *Fair Lusitania* 61 There is..perhaps a furtive kiss, and the senhora, or senhorita, glides off quickly by the bye-paths to a *coupé* that awaits her.

Senical, erron. form of SINICAL.

Se·nicide. *rare*—¹. [f. L. *seni-*, *senex* old man + -CIDE 2.] The killing off the old men of a tribe, etc.

1889 H. H. JOHNSTON in *Fortn. Rev.* XLV. 24 Although they are never accused of superadding cannibalism to 'senicide', still the ancient Sardi of Sardinia regarded it as a sacred..duty for the young to kill their old relations.

Senie, variant of SENE *sb.*³

Senight(e, Senil: see SENNIGHT, SENDLE.

Senile (*sī*·*nəil*), *a.* [ad. L. *senīlis*, f. *sen-em*, *senex* old man: see -ILE. Cf. F. *sénile* (16th c.).]

1. Belonging to, suited for or incident to old age. Now only of diseases, etc.: Peculiar to the aged.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* To Rdr. 2 A Person in whom Nature, Education, and Time have happily Match'd a Senile Maturity of Judgement with a Youthfull Vigour of Phansie. 1797 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 192 To exchange the roar and tumult of bulls and bears, for the prattle of my grand-children and senile rest. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 284 The form of emphysema distinguished as atrophous or senile. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Mental Dis.* iii. 83 Senile insanity. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 108 There is local death, or what is called senile gangrene.

2. Exhibiting the weakness of old age.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xx, Dobbin was not a little affected by the sight of this once kind old friend,..raving with senile anger. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. iii. 73 Your snaky Vivien, and your senile Merlin. 1902 MONKSHOOD & GAMBLE *Kipling* 289 Certain supposedly effective ships of battle are senile, and others are yet unborn.

3. *Phys. Geog.* Approaching the end of a cycle of erosion.

1902 WEBSTER Suppl., *Senile stream*,..a stream whose valley is reduced so nearly to base level that its longitudinal profile is flat and its current feeble. *Senile topography*,.. the configuration of land which prolonged degradation has reduced nearly to a base-level plain.

Hence **Se·nilely** *adv.*

1898 *Punch* 2 July 309/2 Yet he never whineth, he'll senilely say.

Senility (*sĭni*·*lĭti*). [f. SENILE *a.* + -ITY. Cf. F. *sénilité*.] The condition of being senile; old age or the mental and physical infirmity due to old age.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1778, Apr., Mr. Edwards.. again recurred to his consciousness of senility. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers* (end), He is yet in green and vigorous senility. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 361 The weakness of the wall [of the heart] implied in the fact that the disease is one of senility.

Senilize (*sī*·*niləiz*), *v.* [f. SENILE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* and *intr.* To make or become senile. Hence **Se·nilizing** *ppl. a.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 18 Hence, senilising tribe! avaunt, ye piecemeal destroyers! 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. xi. 320 Often, as I began to senilise, did I reiterate Horace's prayer.

Senior (*sī*·*niəɹ*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 seniour(e, 4, 6–7 seniour, 5–6 seniore, senyor, 6 senioure, seneour, 7 seignior, 8 seignior, 5– senior. [a. L. *senior*, compar. of *sen-em*, *senex* old, cogn. w. Gr. *ἕνος* old (in *ἑνῆ* last day of the moon), OIrish *sen*, Lith. *sėna-s*, Skr. *sána* old. The subst. use of the Latin word (cf. B. below) is the source of SEIGNEUR, SEIGNIOR, SENHOR, SEÑOR, SIGNOR.]

A. *adj.*

1. Older, elder; esp. used after a person's name to denote the elder of two bearing the same name in a family; also (after a simple surname) the elder of two boys of the same surname in a school, etc. Abbreviated *sen.* (U. S. *sr.*).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 103 Kynge Edwarde the senior. 1496 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 518/1 Johannes Robynson de Boston Sen'. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 6 Widowes old, and senior chuffs. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 311 (1810) 321 Edward, sirnamed Senior, a nurse-father of the church. 1668 STEELE *Husbandm. Calling* vi. (1672) 138 The grass sprung lately of the ground, and so did he, only he is the senior grass. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. v. 491 Doctour Chamberlain Sen. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4475/4 Tho. Crabb, Sen. and Tho. Crabb, Jun. of Malborow. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* I. 201 The senior four children re-appeared in the drawing-room. 1862 *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* I. 449 It will sometimes be found impossible to distinguish his performances in this work from those of his son, owing to sen. and jun. being omitted. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 21 An infant school..kept by the Misses Donaldson...Miss Donaldson, senior, sat at a desk [etc.].

†**b.** Anterior in date, superior in antiquity *to*.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vii. § 87 Plain-song is much seniour to all Descanting. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 362 He must be senior to Zaleucus himself.

2. That ranks before others in virtue of longer service or tenure of a position; superior *to* others in standing. *The senior service*: the navy as distinguished from the army.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2164 Bycause that Werburge in order was senyoure, Her mother Ermenylde gaue her the sufferaynte. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) VII. 245 You are aware that he is senior to Marshal Beresford. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xxiv. (ed. 3) 225 The Inner and Middle Temple..are the two senior Inns. 1899 HOPE HUNTLY *Our Code of Honour* xxii, 'It was my heart's desire in boyhood to enter the senior service', 'Then why did you not?' 'Oh, I yielded to my mother; she was keen on the army.' 1911 *London Mag.* Oct. 264 The Admiral turned round..'The Army', he said gaily, 'comes to the rescue of the senior Service.'

b. In school and college use.

(*a*) Applied to a pupil or student who has been longer under tuition than another (const. *to*). (*b*) Applied to a student who is no longer a freshman; in the U. S. to a student in his last year or term. (*c*) In certain universities, used in designations connoting a specific standing, as *senior* SOPHISTER. Also *Senior Fellow*, a term applied at Cambridge and Dublin to a select number of the fellows of longest standing in a college, in whom the whole or the greater part of its government was formerly vested; at Oxford in the 18th c. sometimes applied to those fellows who had graduated, as distinguished from the undergraduate fellows. *Senior student* (Christ Church, Oxford): see STUDENT.

1651 [LANGBAINE] *Found. Oxford* 4 Merton Colledge.. twelve Schollers, whereof nine should serve the nine seniour Fellows. 1651 — *Found. Cambridge* 9 Kings Colledge... In which Colledge at this present is a Provost, 70 Fellows and Scholars,..besides 12 servitors to the seniour Fellows, 6 poor Scholars, with other Students. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* III. ii, Your father was a senior fellow and your mother was an air-pump. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xl. (1726) 212 He would give his vote, that every senior-fellow in the college should have a living tack'd to his fellowship. 1744 BIRCH *Life Boyle* 69 Mr. Tallents..became senior fellow and president or vice-master of his college [Magdalene, Cambridge]. *a* 1763 MARTYN & KIPPIS *Life of 1st Earl Shaftesb.* (1836) I. 42 On a particular day, the senior undergraduates, in the evening, called the fresh-men to the fire, and made them hold out their chins. 1837 *Stat. Harvard Univ.* 11 The third vacation for the Senior Class shall begin one day before the general vacation. 1877 in *Worthington's Pract. Physics* (1881) Introd. 1, I should be inclined to discontinue Physical Laboratory work in schools, except in the case of senior boys.

c. In quasi-superlative sense, applied to the officer, student, etc. who is highest in seniority among those of his own grade.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXX, The stout senior Major, who led the regiment into action. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* i, The senior pupil was standing with his back to the fire.

d. In commercial use, applied to the partner in a firm who (whether on account of length of standing or for other reasons) has precedence of the rest in the formal enumeration of the members.

1864 R. W. KIMBALL *Was he Successful?* 209 (Hoppe) Mr. Tenant..was..the senior member of the house of Allwise, Tenant & Co.

3. In certain Cambridge University terms, used to connote a pre-eminence in rank having no relation to length of standing. **Senior wrangler**, the head of the 'wranglers', i. e. of the first class of those who are successful in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge (hence **Senior-wranglership**); similarly, **Senior classic, Senior moralist**, the student who takes the first place in the Classical and the Moral Sciences Tripos respectively. (In consequence of the reforms of 1906–9, the status indicated by these titles has ceased to exist, the class-lists being now arranged not in order of merit but alphabetically). **Senior optime**, one who is placed in the second class in the Mathematical Tripos. (See OPTIME.)

1831 GREVILLE *Mem.* 2 Jan. (1874) II. 101 Maule was senior wrangler and senior medallist at Cambridge, and is a lawyer. 1859 FARRAR *Julian Home* v, Of course you intend to be senior classic, or senior wrangler? 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* (1894) 44 Each perambulating infant Had a magic in its squall, For my eager eye detected Senior Wranglers in them all. 1878 LATHAM in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 778 The *éclat* attaching to the 'tripos list' and the senior wranglership.

4. Of institutions, associations, etc. reserved for the senior members of a body, as *senior common-room*, *senior mess*, etc.

B. *sb.* An elder person. *lit.* and *fig.*

1. One superior or worthy of deference and reverence by reason of age; one having pre-eminence in dignity by priority of election, appointment, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 303 Non dede sicne seniours ben fendis þat speken lying in ypocrisie. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 78 Symeon, that senyour. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 31 When the bretheren had begunne matens y mette with a senyor that ye knowe wele in the chirche porch. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1175 Folowynge the counseyll and mynde of a senyor. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 360 The diuine senior Hippocrates. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 23 Meet then the Senior far renown'd for sense, With rev'rent awe, but decent confidence. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvi, His conversation, tricks, and songs, were..entertaining to the..younger brethren, and so unedifying in the opinion of the seniors of the fraternity, that [etc.]. 1905 TUCKWELL *Remin. Radical Parson* xii. 159 Its castellan was a dignified, sweet-visaged senior.

b. With possessive.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 17 In the begynnynge of this areysed frame oure senyoures tellid vs that one a day at evensong tyme whan derkenys drew vpon ther was seyn a light from heuyn. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 211 [tr. Herodotus]. Hesiod and Homer, were..not above four hundred years my Seniors [orig. *μεν πρεσβυτέρους*]. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. i, Though much her senior, he was by no means of an age to render his addressing her an impropriety. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxii, His senior at the bar. 1862 F. W. ROBINSON *Owen* IV. vi, She was a year or two my senior.

†2. In early translations of the New Testament, used to render L. *senior*, Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, in various applications, where the later versions have *elder*. Hence occas. used as the designation of the class of ministers called 'elders' or 'presbyters' in the primitive church, or in communities professedly formed on the model of this. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* vii. 11 And alle aungels stoden in cumpas of the trone and of [the] senyouris or eldre. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 233/26 Þan prayed þis childe þe xxiiij seniores; and so þis childe was forgyffen his tryspas. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 59 The chefe prestes, and the seniours, and all the counsell sought false witnes ageinste Jesus. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ****iij, Whence were Seniours in the primitiue Churche? 1572 [J. FIELD, etc.] *Admonit. Parl.* A vj, And to these three ioyntly, that is, the Ministers, Seniors, and deacons, is the whole regimente of the churche to be committed. 1582 N. T. (Rheims) *Rev.* iv. 4 Upon the thrones foure and twentie seniors sitting.

3. In school and college use: One of the more advanced students; also one no longer a freshman. In *U. S.* a student in his fourth year.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxvi. (1627) 272 That the two or foure Seniors in each fourme, be as Ushers in that fourme. 1741 *Customs of Harvard* in Hall *College Words* (1851) 318 No Freshman shall be saucy to his Senior. 1836 O. W. HOLMES *Song Centenn. Celebr. Harvard* 39 Lord! how the seniors knocked about The freshman class of one. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* VI. cii. III. 453 In an American college the students..of the fourth year [are called] seniors.

b. A senior fellow of a college; a member of a council or deliberative assembly for managing the internal affairs of a college. Cf. SENIORITY 3.

1645 *Ordin. Parl. Regul. Univ. Cambr.* 3 The Government of Trinity Colledge is setled in the Master and eight Seniors. 1648 WINYARD *Midsummer-Moon* 3 Doctors and Seniors are too tough for continuall cramming, he must have Batchellers of art [etc.]. 1717 E. MILLER *Acc. Cambr.* 109 The 11th and 12th Statutes [Trin. Coll.] concern the Election of Officers, Lecturers, Seniors, College Preachers, and Fellows; and appoints first, That the Master read this Statute before the eight Seniors; then he and the Seniors are to take an Oath, That they will elect no-body to any Office by Favour, &c. but him only whom [etc.]

4. *Comb.*: †**senior-junior**, a person old and young at the same time.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 182 This signior Iunior gyant drawfe [*read* dwarf], don Cupid.

Senior, obs. form of SEIGNIOR.

Seniority (sīnio·rĭti). Forms: 5–6 **seniorite**, 6 **senyoryte**, **segniorite**, 6–7 **senioritie**, 6– **seniority**. [a. med.L. *seniōritās*, f. L. *seniōr-em* SENIOR; see -ITY.]

1. The state or quality of being senior; priority by reason of birth, superior age.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xv. Wks. 875/2 Sometime some one religion haue had some question and dysputed as it were a problеme, vpon thantiquitie or senioritie of their institucion. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* iv. 46 The first provoker has, by his seniority and primogeniture a double portion of the guilt. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 100 A sage Lady observ'd to them, that in this Assembly Respect and Precedence were only due to Seniority. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 343 It had been agreed among the envoys that they should address the king in the order of seniority; and Demosthenes happened to be the youngest. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* i, The senior pupil..gave me his hand, cordially and frankly, for all his hauteur and seniority.

†**b.** The senile period of life. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1688 BUNYAN *Mr. Badman* To Rdr., The minority, flower, and seniority of his Age.

†**c.** ? Numerical position in order of age. *Obs.*

1776 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* III. 342 In the second column is the surname and seniority of the infant, also in large characters.

2. Priority or precedence in office or service; esp. *Mil.* Superiority in standing to another of equal rank by reason of earlier entrance into the service, or an earlier date of appointment.

c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 366 Eche in hys order after their seniorite in religion. 1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* D 4, Where in an honorable Index they shall be placed according to their degree and segniorities. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 75 We were certaine yeeres fellow-students together at Fez, where being of one standing and seniority we [etc.]. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Oct., That places of preferment may go according to seniority and merit. 1704 *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2). 1769 *Junius Lett.* iv. (1804) I. 33 Let me ask Junius, if he knows any one nobleman in the army who has had a regiment by seniority? 1853 BRIGHT *Sp., India* 3 June (1876) 3 To go on from beginning to end in a system of promotion from seniority. 1908 *Q. Rev.* July 238 The fetish of seniority is responsible for many a muddle.

3. The body of seniors or senior fellows of a college.

1678 A. FARMER in *Magd. Coll.* (O.H.S.) 69, I..do acknowledge before the Seniority that I have deservedly received..my..admonition. 1717 E. MILLER *Acc. Cambr.* 129 That 'tis the first Instance that ever appear'd in the College Books..That any By-Law..was enter'd, or made in the Master's Name, without the Consent of the Seniority. 1843 WHEWELL *Jrnl.* in Willis & Clark *Cambr.* II. 627 If the Fellows were dissatisfied I regretted that the matter had not been brought before the Seniority. 1859 FARRAR *Julian Home* xxiii. 300 Kennedy..rushed back to the Seniority, who were already beginning to wonder at his long absence.

†**4.** Used for SIGNORITY, in the sense 'body of signors'. *Obs.*

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 14 The Duke Satt in Seynt Markes Churche in ryght hys [*read* hye] astate in the Qwer on the ryght syd with senyoryte which they call lords.

†**Se·niorize**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. SENIOR *a.* + -IZE. Cf. SIGNORIZE *v.*] *intr.* To assume the position of a senior or superior, to have or exercise dominion, to rule, to lord it.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 88 Alas, that wise men..should once imagine, to finde it a matter of as light consequence, to seniorise in a realme, ouer the greatest Lordes,..as in a towne, ouer a company of meane marchantes.

Seniorship (sī·niŏrʃip). [f. SENIOR + -SHIP.] The position of 'senior' or head boy of a school.

1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* I. xi. 156 It is a shame if Pye has promised the seniorship to Yorke over my head.

†**Se·niory.** *Obs.* Also 6 **seign(i)orie**, 6–7 **sign(i)orie**, 7 **signeurie**. [f. SENIOR + -Y.]

1. Seniority.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 36 If ancient sorrow be most reuerent, Giue mine the benefit of signeurie [*Qq.* sign(l)orie].

2. *Eccl.* A body of 'elders', a presbytery.

1572 [J. FIELD, etc.] *Admonit. Parl.* A vj, In steade of Chancelors, Archdeacons,..churchwardens and such like: You haue to plant in euery congregation a lawfull and godly seignorie. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 100 Though a seigniorie or eldership then in euerie particular church were necessarie. 1589 T. L. *Advt. to Q. Eliz.* (1651) 50 That the magistracy whereunder he is placed, whether it be of one of few, or many is his allowed seniory and lawfull presbytery.

Seniour(e, obs. forms of SEIGNIOR, SENIOR.

Senister, Senit: see SINISTER, SENNIGHT.

Senith, Senjaque: see ZENITH, SANJAK.

‖ **Senn** (sen). *rare.* [G. *senn(e.)*] A herdsman in the Alps. Also *Comb.* **senn-cabin, sennhutt**, repr. G. *sennhütte*, a herdsman's chalet.

c 1822 MRS. HEMANS *League of Alps* I 'Twas night upon the Alps. The Senn's wild horn,..had pour'd its last long tone. *c* 1822 — *Alp-Horn Song* 16 The low sen-cabins and pastures free. 1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 131 During that short period of the year when the maidens in the sennhutt watch the cattle upon the upland pastures.

Senn, obs. form of SEN *adv., prep.,* and *conj.*

Senna (se·nă). Also 6–8 **sena**. [mod.L. *senna, sena*, a. Arab. ﺳﻨﺎ *sanā*; cf. SENE *sb.*4]

1. *Bot.* A shrub of the genus *Cassia*, native in tropical regions, bearing yellow flowers and flat greenish pods. Cf. CASSIA.

American, Wild, or Maryland senna, *Cassia marilandica.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpr., Sena hath lytle braunches, and the leafe of fenugreke [etc.]. 1602 CHESTER *Loves Martyr* (1878) 84 Mugwoit, Sena and Tithimailes [etc.]. 1782 J. SCOTT *Poet. Wks.* 261 In vain the senna waves its glossy gold. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 92 The best senna, named in Nubia *guebelly*, or *sena mekki*, grows wild, and yields two crops of leaves, the abundance of which depends on the periodical rains. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* (1860) 109 Maryland Cassia. Wild, or American Senna.

b. Applied with defining word to shrubs of other genera which have similar medicinal properties; as **Bastard senna** = next; **Bladder senna**, *Colutea arborescens*, see BLADDER 10; **Chili senna**, *Myoschilos oblongus*; **Scorpion senna**, *Coronilla Emerus*, see SCORPION 8 c; **Wild senna**, *Poinciana pulcherrima* or *Globularia Alypum*, formerly † the genus *Colutea.*

1705 DALE *Pharmacol.* Suppl. 318 Colutea...Bastard Sena. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 204 The Wild Sena, or the Wild Cassia Fistula; Lat. *Colutea.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Senna*, Wild Senna, *Poinciana pulcherrima*; also an American name for *Cassia marilandica.* 1874 *Ibid.* Suppl., Chili Senna, *Myoschilos oblongus.*

2. *Pharm.* The dried leaflets of various species of *Cassia*, used as a cathartic and emetic.

1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 363, ¼ a lb ¼ a qr of sen'a xx*d*. *a* 1618 *Rates Marchandizes* F 4, Druggs...Sena the pound xviij.d. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 29, I shall hate you as bad as senna and valerian. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 The Senna of the shops consists, according to M. Delile, of Cassia acutifolia, Cassia Senna, and Cynanchum Argel. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 172 Senna was found by Röhrig to have an active effect on the secretion of bile.

b. The many varieties of the drug are commercially distinguished by defining words (now often used loosely), as *Alexandrian, Aleppo, Arabian, Indian, Tinnevelly*, etc., *senna.*

1693 DALE *Pharmacol.* 502 Senna Alexandrina *Offic...* Alexandrian Sena. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), Senna, Alexandrine, Ægyptian, Syriac. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 508/1 The Tinnevelly Senna consists of the leaflets of *Cassia Elongata.* 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 527 Bladder-Senna.—The leaflets have been used on the continent to adulterate Alexandrian Senna.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *senna leaf, leaflet, shrub*; **senna-draught, -tea**, an infusion of the drug taken as a purgative.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 190 A dose of calomel ..followed by a *senna draught in the morning. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. 103 A Folliage of dissembl'd *Senna Leaves Grav'd round its Brim. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 532 They are at once distinguished from *Senna leaflets by their regularity at the base. 1766 STORK *Acc. E. Florida* 48 The vines, the *senna shrub, sarsaparilla, China-root,..are indigenous plants of East-Florida. 1753 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* (1774) II. lxxiv. 307 Chewing a little rhubarb, when you go to bed at night, or some *senna-tea in the morning.

Sennachie (se·năxi). Forms: 6 **shannaghe**, 7 **sanachie**, 8 **senachi, seanachie, sennachai**, 9 **sennachy, shan(n)achie, seannachie**, 8–**sen(n)achie**. [a. Gael. *seanachaidh* (= OIrish *senchaidh*), f. *sean* old: cf. *seanachas* (OIrish *senchas*) ancient legend.] In Ireland and the Scottish Highlands: One professionally occupied in the study and transmission of traditional history, genealogy, and legend; now chiefly *Sc.* a Gaelic teller of legendary romances.

1534 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) II. 215 That no Yryshe mynstrels, rymours, shannaghes, ne bardes, unchaghes, nor messangers, come to desire any goodes of any man dwellinge within the Inglyshrie. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* Pref. 40 Nay, why should the British History be questioned? since no doubt the Britains had Druids, Sanachies, and Bards as well as the Scots or Irish. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* 258 A great family had a Bard and a Senachi, who were the poet and historian of the house. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* iv, Her stores of legendary history..were augmented by an unusual acquaintance with the songs of ancient bards, and traditions of the most approved Seannachies and tellers of tales. 1863 J. F. CAMPBELL *Pop. Tales W. Highl.* (1893) IV. 15 A Shannchie means a teller of old tales and traditions. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxv. 32 He was surrounded by a court or staff of sennachies—the bards and historians of his race.

Senne, obs. form of SEN *adv.*, etc.

Sennel, Sennen: see SENDLE *adv.*, SINEW.

Sennere, Sennest, obs. ff. SOONER, SOONEST.

†**Se·nnet**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 6 **senet**, (**sonnet**), 7 **sennit, sennate, sinet, synnet, cynet, signate, sennet.** [app. a variant of SIGNET, in the sense 'sign, token' (see SIGNET *sb.* 5).

The forms *senet, sinet*, and others, occur in OF. as variants of *signet*, which, however, seems not to occur either in the sense below or in the wider sense of token. The word may possibly be Anglo-French.]

A set of notes on the trumpet or cornet, ordered in the stage-directions of Elizabethan plays, apparently as a signal for the ceremonial entrance or exit of a body of players.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* 862 Sound a Sonnet [1609, 1611 Sinet], enter the Pope and the Cardinall of Lorraine to the banket, with Friers attending. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 205 Senet. Here they come down. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromm.* F 4, Trumpets sound a florish, and then a sennate. Enter King [etc.]. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. B 2 b, The Cornets sound a Synnet. *Ibid.* B 3 b, The Cornets sound a Cynet. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* I. i, Sound a signate, and passe ouer the stage...After a long signate is sounded, enter all the nobles. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv, Trumpets, Sennet, and Cornets. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Valentinian* V. viii, A Synnet with Trumpets.

Sennet[2] (se·nĕt). *Nat. Hist.* Also 7–8 **sinnet**. [? From some W.-Indian lang.] A West-Indian fish; = BARRACUDA.

1671 J[OHN] H[ARDIE] in *Lefroy's Mem. of Bermudas* (1879) II. 344 Which [fish] the people store As Pilchards, Sinnets [etc.]. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 451 *Perca*? I. *Minor subargentea.* The Sinnet. 1859 J. M. JONES *Nat. in Bermuda* 105 The Sennet is likewise a common fish in the waters of Bermuda, and sells freely in the market. 1876 GOODE *Fishes of Bermudas* 62 *Sphyræna Picuda*...Sennet.

Sennight (se·nait). Now *arch.* Forms: *α.* see SEVEN and NIGHT; *β.* 2–3 **soveniht**, 3 **sevenihte, -nipt**, 3–4 **seve-, sove-nigt, -nygt**, 4 **seovenyght, sefnight, seve-nyht, -nigth**, 4–5 **sevenyght(e, sevenygt**, 5 **seve-nyth, -nyut**, 6 **sevenighte**, 6–8 **sevenight**, 7 **seue'night**, 7–8 **sev'night**; *γ.* 5 **sennygt, synyght, sennett, sennyt, senit**, 5–6 **senyght, sennet**, 6 **senighte, senyghte, seneyt**, 6–7 **sennyght**, 7 **senight, senet, senith, sennit, sinnitt, s'ennight**, 7, 9 (*dial.*) **se'night**, 7–9 **se'ennight, se'nnight**, 8 (*dial.*) **zennet**, 8–9 **sen'night**, 6– **sennight**. [Originally two words: OE. *seofon* SEVEN, *nihta* pl. of *niht* NIGHT *sb.* OE. had the derivative *seofonnihte* adj., seven days old (of the moon). Cf. FORTNIGHT.] A period of seven (days and) nights; a week.

α. a 1000 *Elene* (Gr.) 694 Heht þa..scufan scyldigne..in drygne seað, þær he duguða leas siomode in sorgum seofon nihta fyrst. *c* 1200 ORMIN 545 Hiss sefennnahht To þewwtenn i þe temmple. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 53 Curteys she was..and bar hyr self so faire Syn thilke day þat she was seuen nyght oold. 1425 SIR T. GREY in *43rd Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec.* (1882) 582 A sefenneghte after that Mundok of Fyche was take away. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 194 b, Iusts, both with sword and launce, maintеined for a seuen-night together. *a* 1641 FINETT *Observ.* (1656) 133 The crosse windes..held him in the Downes almost a seavennight before they would blow him over. 1653 W. RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 319 They never appear a shorter time than a seven-night.

β. c 1205 LAY. 4434 Seoueniht he wes þære. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 766 Swiche a sorwe he suffred a seue-nigt fulle. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 19, I prey 30w..lat me have an awnswer within this sevenyut. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 94 A notable waister, to daie full of money, within seuenight after not worthe a grote. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 23 Owr own usuall reckoning by nights, as Sevenight, Fortnight.

γ. c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xlviij, A sennygt duellut he thare. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 394, I dranke not this sennet A draught to my pay. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 77 The bold Iago, Whose footing heere anticipates our thoughts, A Senights speed. *a* 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 42 Nif won zey the le-ast Theng out, tha wut purtee a Zennet arter. 1851 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 30 My love for Nature is as old as I; But thirty moons, one honeymoon to that, And three rich sennights more, my love for her. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 139 A luscious treat that had been specially reserved for me, a sennight past, by the gardener's boy.

b. *This day, Sunday,* † *Sunday come* (*a*) or *was* (*a*), etc. *sennight*: a week from (this day, etc.).

c 1205 LAY. 5457 3if 3e speken mid rihte, comeð to dæi a seouen nihte. *a* 1350 *S. Stephen* 295 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 31 It fell efter on þat day seuyn night Of al þis same þan had he sight. 1486 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 68 Upon tewsday come a sennyt. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 158 What doctrine is written for vs in the .viii. Chapter of the fyrst boke of the kynges, I dyd partely shewe vnto you..this day sennight. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 59 Item one cope one vestment & one albe—sold to Thomas Inman for the some of Vs vpon sondaie was a sevenighte. 1633 W. MULSHO in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 274 They propose to..set forth on Tuesday sevennight. 1644 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 50 Newes.. That Waller was at Abingdon on Tuesday last was sevenight. 1727 [E. DORRINGTON] *Philip Quarll* 87 Bidding him not fail coming there again that Day Sev'night. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (ed. 3) II. 153 Every one names Thursday come Sev'nnight for our Nuptials. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* I. (1774) 96 An assignation, at that very hour, that day sevenight. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 95 Mr. Canning stated that Lord Eldon's visit to Windsor had taken place on Saturday se'nnight, preceding the change of ministry.

c. *attrib.* as in *sennight space*; † **sennight day**, the space of a week; also, the same day in the following week.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 380 Within a seuenyghte daye..I salle be seene on the see. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* I. 233 þis wulfe come agayn vppon þe sennet day. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. xlvi. I. 226 And this is one thing to be wondred at, That in that seven-night space there is not one that taketh hurt by Crocodiles.

Sennil, variant of SENDLE *adv. Sc.*

Sennit (se·nit). *Naut.* Also 9 **sennet**. [var. of SINNET.] **a.** = SINNET. **b.** (See quot 1858.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Sennit*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Sennit*, .. plaited straw or palm leaves, &c., of which grass hats are made. 1881 *Chequered Career* 92 These young gentlemen are to be seen .. making sennet, the latter amusement being on a par with picking oakum.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 79 A sennit eye is worked in. *c* 1898 J. CHALMERS in Lovett *Life* (1902) 146 The long sennit hawser kept on deck had been passed ashore to natives on the reef.

Sennit, -nyght, -nyȝt, -nyt, obs. ff. SENNIGHT.

Sennon, -oun, -own, obs. forms of SINEW *sb.*

Senny, variant of SENYE *Obs.*

Senocular (sĭnǫ·kiŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *sēnī* six each + *oculī* eyes + -AR.] Having six eyes.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. iii. (1727) 361 *note*, Most Animals are binocular .. and some senocular. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Senocular*.

Senoculate (sĭnǫ·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [Formed as SENOCULAR + -ATE[2]; cf. F. *sénoculé*.] Having six eyes.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Senoculatus*, .. senoculate.

Senofegia, obs. variant of SCENOPEGIA.

Senon, north. variant of SINEW *sb.*

Senonian (sĭnō·niăn), *a. Geol.* [ad. F. *sénonien*, f. L. *Senonēs*, a people of central Gaul.] D'Orbigny's subdivision of the Cretaceous in France and Belgium corresponding to the 'Upper Chalk with flints' of British geologists. Also *absol.*

1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol., Min.*, etc. 336 Senonian division of D'Orbigny (*Craie blanche*). 1879 GEIKIE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 360/1 The uppermost member of the Senonian series contains in like manner a blending of well-known Upper Chalk organisms with the Tertiary genera *Cypræa*, *Oliva*, and *Mitra*. 1882 — *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. iii. § 3 (1903) 1205 The Senonian stage of N. W. Germany. *Ibid.*, The Lower Senonian is marked by the abundance of *Actinocamax*. 1885 ETHERIDGE *Stratigraph. Geol. & Palæontol.* 517 Senonian (Upper Chalk with Flints).

Senoper, variant of SINOPER *Obs.*

‖ Señor (senyō·r). Pl. **señores** (senyō·res). Also 7 **sennor.** [Sp. *señor*:—L. *seniōrem*: cf. SIGNOR, SEIGNEUR and SEIGNIOR.]

1. In Spanish use or with reference to a Spaniard: A title of respect placed before the name of a man, equivalent to 'Mr.'

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 129 How now (Sennor few-clothes) what winde draue you hither? 1868 Miss M. B. EDWARDS *Through Sp.* 166 Señor Bensaken .. would wait upon the Señoras at once, was the reply.

b. Used without the name as a form of address.

1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 196 'But have you ever met with it yourself?'..'No, Señor, God be thanked!' 1884 F. BOYLE *Borderland* 372 Now, señores! What was the creature that pursued me thus, in broad daylight?

c. A Spanish gentleman.

1868 Miss M. B. EDWARDS *Through Sp.* 189, I am .. but a humble Señor, of little account.

2. A feudal lord, seigneur (in Spain).

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 938 Castro Urdiales of which the Black Prince was Señor, has its bay [etc.].

‖ Señora (senyō·ră). [Sp. *señora*, a fem. formed on SEÑOR. Cf. SIGNORA.] A title of respect prefixed to the name of a Spanish lady, or used without the name in addressing her; hence, a lady of Spanish nationality.

1579 G. GILPIN tr. *Rabbotemi's Bee-Hive Rom. Ch.* ii. (1580) 17 A worthie matrone of Spaine called Senora Maria Osorio. 1818 Lady CHARLEVILLE in Lady Morgan *Passages Autobiog.* (1859) 244 He was not aware how you quizzed the unlucky Senora. 1840 LONGE. *Sp. Student* II. iv, Señora, pardon me! 1844 KENDALL *Texan Santa Fé Exped.* II. 336 The Mexican senoras have a frankness of deportment .. which [etc.]. 1860 ANDROS *Peu & P. Sk. Spain* 64 The lovely señora sees it not, nor does the handsome Abigail.

‖ Señoria (senyorī·a). *rare.* [Sp. *señoría*, f. *señor*: see SEÑOR. Cf. *Signoria.*] A lordship, fief. (In quot. 1634 used for SIGNORIA.)

1634 G. BARRY *Milit. Discipl.* I. i. 2 The Senoria of Venecia was governed by Francisco Carmanola. *a* 1859 W. IRVING *Span. Papers* (1866) 401 (Stanf.) A prince of Portugal .. held the señoria of Serpa.

‖ Señorita (senyorī·ta). [Sp., dim. of SEÑORA.]

1. a. A Spanish title of respect prefixed to the name of a young lady, or used without the name in addressing her.

1850 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* XXVI, 'Do not be alarmed, señorita', said I, approaching.

b. A young Spanish lady.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. 263 In the evening we reached a comfortable farm-house, where there were several pretty señoritas. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. *A Letter*, Caleb hain't no monopoly to court the seenoreetas. 1886 *Athenæum* 28 Aug. 276/1 The artist .. filled up his foreground with a group of Spanish señoritas.

2. A name given to a small labroid fish, *Pseudojulis* or *Oxyjulis modestus*, native in Californian waters. Also *Senorita-fish.*

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* 604 *Pseudojulis* Bleeker. Señoritas. *Ibid.*, *P. modestus*. .. Señorita; Pesce Rey. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 299 The Senorita-fish, of Monterey, *Pseudojulis modestus*, is known as 'Pesce-rey'; southward it is called 'Senorita'.

Senou, -ow(e, senown, obs. ff. SINEW *sb.*

Senple, obs. form of SIMPLE

Sens, variant of CENSE *sb.*[1], incense.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4184 þan knelis doun oure conquirour & callis on his driȝtins, Giffe þam siluir & so & sens at þaim castis. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 64 Item for a pund of sens, iiij s.

Sens, variant of CENSE *sb.*[2]

1458 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 299 Ther sholde no manere of man be recevid sensers to passe fre of thar custumes over the sea at sens makyng in no manner wise save [etc.]. 1466 *Ibid.* 303.

Sens, obs. form of CENSE *v.*[1]

16.. *Funeral in Popish Times* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 33 Att the West dore of the Church, A prælat shall sens the Corps.

Sens, obs. form of SINCE.

† Se·nsable, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* In 5 sensabul. [a. OF. *sensable*, incorrect spelling of *censable*, f. *cense* tax, assessment + -ABLE; see CENSE *sb.*[2]] Capable of assessment or taxation.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 204/2 The pepul is forsake the Ile, so at this dai is not xv pepul sensabul. *Ibid.*, Seyng no more stuf of men, nor no stuf of arcerie sensabul left.

† Se·nsable, *a.*[2] *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. SENSE *sb.* + -ABLE.] Of figures of speech: Consisting in an alteration of the sense of words.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. x. (Arb.) 171 Your second [sort of figures] serues the conceit onely and not th'eare, and may be called sensable, not sensible nor yet sententious.

Sensament, var. form of SENSEMENT *Obs.*

Sensar, obs. form of CENSER.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.*, A Sensar, *thuribulum.*

Sensate (se·nsĕt), *a.* [ad. late L. *sensāt-us* gifted with sense, f. *sensus* sense: see -ATE[2] 2.]

1. Endowed with physical sensation.

c 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 536 Sensualyte .. by whom I haue power To do as all sensate bestys do.

† 2. Of the nature of or involving sensation. *Obs.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 86 In his Theætetus he [Plato] laies down this as his opinion, .. It seems to me, that he who knows any thing has a sensate cognition of what he knows. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. III. 290 That Fourth Principle .. From whose power all sensate motions [orig. *sensiferos motus*] flow.

† 3. ? Endowed with sensibility. *Obs.*

1796 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 264 Give me the sensate mind, that knows The vast extent of human woes!

4. Perceived by the senses.

1847 in WEBSTER. [Hence in later Dicts.] 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 3/1 Mr. Merriman, it would seem, is of those who hold that poetry co-exists with the least congenial of elements, being common to all sensate things.

Sensate (sense·ĭt), *v.* [f. L. *sens-us* SENSE *sb.* + -ATE[3], after SENSATION.]

1. *trans.* To perceive by sense; to have a sensation of.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IV. iv. (1821) 93 These corporeal motions, as they seem to arise from nothing else but merely from the *machina* of the body itself; so they could not at all be sensated but by the soul. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 179 Each of them can distinctly sensate or see onely those parts which are very neer perpendicularly oppos'd to it. 1889 *Academy* 16 Nov. 323/2 We find an irresistible impulse to find strain .. or motion .. of the ether wherever we sensate anything electrical.

† 2. *intr.* To have sensation. *Obs.*

1672 PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 24 No man can live, move, sensate, or act but from the original Heat, Life, Motion and Action of that which did beget him. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 112 When it finds only such, as are proper for sensation, it sensates.

Hence **Sensa·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* V. 149 Indeed, without such a universal sensating faculty as this is, we should never know when our souls are in conjunction with the Deity. 1888 H. W. PARKER *Spir. Beauty* 58 Sir John Lubbock's experiments proved nothing but the simple sensating of certain crude colors by bees.

Sensation (sense·ĭ·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *sensātiōn-em*, f. L. *sens-us* SENSE *sb.*, after late L. *sensātus* SENSATE *a.*: see -ATION. Cf. F. *sensation* (OF. *sensacion*, Oresme 14th c.), Sp. *sensacion*, Pg. *sensação*, It. *sensazione*.]

1. An operation of any of the senses; a psychical affection or state of consciousness consequent on and related to a particular condition of some portion of the bodily organism, or a particular impression received by one of the organs of sense. Now commonly in more precise use, restricted to the subjective element in any operation of one of the senses, a physical 'feeling' considered apart from the resulting 'perception' of an object.

Often const. *of* with sb. defining the nature of the sensation, as in *a sensation of giddiness, nausea, cold*, etc.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 525 Finally, that our Motions and Sensations should not be rash or phanaticall as they are in such as are phreneticall, that is, haue their braines inflamed. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 8 Their understanding .. submitteth unto the fallacies of sence, and is unable to rectifie the error of its sensations. 1759 PORTERFIELD *Eye* II. 343 The smallest or most refrangible Rays will excite the shortest and weakest Vibrations for making a Sensation of deep Violet. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 599 When I grasp an ivory ball in my hand, I feel a certain sensation of touch. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 192 He said his sensations were such as would induce him to believe that his brain was loose. 1845 R. WILLIAMS in *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 544/2 An uneasy sensation and tension of the præcordia. 1892 BIERCE *In the Midst of Life* 23 The familiar sensation of an abraded shin recalled his dazed faculties.

b. In generalized use: The operation or function of the senses; 'perception by means of the senses' (J.). Now commonly (esp. in philosophical language) the subjective element in the operation of the senses; physical 'feeling'.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. xi, O sunken souls, slaves of sensation. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. i. iv. 86 As it now appears, science is nothing else than sensation, or a particular experimental feeling knowledge. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. i. § 2 (1888) 7 Impressions may be divided into two kinds, those of Sensation and those of Reflexion. 1812 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 24 Or is it only a sweet slumber Stealing o'er sensation? 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* iv. 221 Sensation expresses merely the state of simple feeling, without reference to an external cause.

† c. Observation by the senses, actual seeing or hearing. *Obs.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 104 The testimony of others founded in their several sensations being faithfully conveyed to us by undeniable tradition, are as unquestionably certain as if we had seen them ourselves.

d. Faculty of perceiving by the senses, physical sensibility.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 451 When excitement is produced in this system .. then a corresponding change is occasioned in the nervous system, and sensation returns. 1869 *Lancet* 18 Dec. 842/2 The woman is of an older age than in other described cases [of scleroderma]. The sensation seemed not to be impaired.

† e. Effect produced on the senses; in quots. = appearance. *Obs.*

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Table, How to express the sensation of the Relievo or Extancie of objects, by the Hatches in Graving. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Colours* ii. 10 Colour may be considered, either as it is a quality residing in the body that is said to be coloured, or to modifie the light after such or such a manner; or else as the Light it self, which so modifi'd, strikes upon the organ of sight, and so causes that Sensation, which we call Colour.

f. A popular name for the *aura epileptica*, the physical premonition of an epileptic seizure.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 770 Attacks [of Epilepsy] may consist only of the 'warning' or 'sensation' .. This has led to the popular use of the word 'sensation' as a synonym for the minor attacks.

2. A mental feeling, an emotion. Now chiefly, the characteristic feeling arising in some particular circumstances.

1755 SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 421, I feel a sensation of distress in my bosom which is intolerable. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 100 ¶ 8 She smiles not by sensation, but by practice. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 312 How distinct and different the sensation of positiveness is from the sense of certainty. 1812 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xi, All other sensations were, for the time, lost in the agony which his haughty spirit felt. 1883 FR. M. PEARD *Contrad.* iii, 'At last I have realized a dream', she said. 'Do you know the sensation?'

b. Mental apprehension, sense or 'realization' *of* something.

1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* (1702) 157 To have a continual sensation of thee. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 82 The nice sensation we naturally have of what certain quantities .. are fittest. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 9 Those who look but little into futurity, have perhaps the quickest sensation of the present. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. iv. 85 Therefore is it the prime merit of genius .. so to represent familiar objects as to awaken .. freshness of sensation. 1864 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* II. 239 Men of ordinary nerves who feel a little of the pains of society, who perceive what really passes .. could well observe how keen was Thackeray's sensation of common events.

† c. Capacity for (moral) feeling, sensibility.

1742 *Johnson's Debates* (1787) II. 247 (*St. Aubyn*) He has undoubtedly a most passionate love for his native country, a passion which a man of any sensation can hardly divest himself of.

† d. What is felt or thought; sentiment, opinion.

1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 127 You would of course, however, wish to know the sensations here on those facts.

3. An excited or violent feeling. **a.** An exciting experience; a strong emotion (e. g. of terror, hope, curiosity, etc.) aroused by some particular occurrence or situation. Also, in generalized use, the production of violent emotion as an aim in works of literature or art.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 237 We may be supposed to have also had our sensations. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* lii, He .. was free from that periodicity of sensations which we call post-time. 1863 MANSEL *Lett., Lect.*, etc. (1873) 242 The cheap publications which supply sensation for the million in penny and halfpenny numbers. 1867 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. *Rousseau* (1870) 346 [Petrarch was] an intellectual voluptuary, a moral *dilettante*, the first instance of that character, since too common, the gentleman in search of a sensation. 1905 C. WHITNEY *Jungle Trails* xi. 303, I knew it was a tiger .. ; and as the jerky roar grew nearer and nearer, I stood there having sensations—I do assure you.

b. A condition of excited feeling produced in a community by some occurrence; a strong impression (e. g. of horror, admiration, surprise, etc.) produced in an audience or body of spectators, and manifested by their demeanour.

1779 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* I. 257 What had passed already caused a great sensation in foreign Courts. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 10 His death produced what in the phraseology of the present day is called, a great sensation. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, A slight sensation was perceptible in the body of the court. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 46 The sensation produced by this work was immense. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xliv. 333 His death created a profound sensation. 1885 HALL CAINE *Shadow of Crime* xlii, Amid much sensation, the witness gave the name of the Sheriff of Cumberland.

c. An event or a person that 'creates a sensation'.

1864 *Times* 11 Apr. 1/4 The greatest sensation of the day: grand Incantation Scene from Der Freischütz. 1884 *St.*

James's Gaz. 29 Nov. 6 The sensation of a London season was the appearance of a new ballerina in a new ballet.

4. *colloq.* and *slang.* A 'taste', small quantity.

1859 F. Fowler *South. Lights* 52 A Sensation. [*i.e.*] Half-a-glass of sherry. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Sensation*, a quartern of gin.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 3 a). a. simple attrib., as *sensation-drama, -novel, -paragraph, -scene*, etc.; b. objective, as *sensation-monger*; *sensation-seeking* adj.

1861 Thackeray *Round. Papers, On Two Round. Papers*, At the theatres they have a new name for their melodramatic pieces, and call them '*Sensation Dramas'. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 336 When we see in Piccadilly a file of men with blank boards on their shoulders, we become aware that a sensation drama has been put in hand at one of the leading theatres. 1882 A. Matheson in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 496 What mere *sensation-monger would have chosen this morally obtuse old Pharisee? 1864 *Edin. Rev.* July 53 Two or three years ago nobody would have known what was meant by a *Sensation Novel. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 May 485/1 The local inditers of 'screamers' and '*sensation' paragraphs. 1865 Earle *Sax. Chron.* 340 One of the established *sensation scenes of History. 1862 *Athenæum* 23 Aug. 233 Much of his pamphlet is mere '*sensation' writing.

Sensational (sensē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. Sensation + -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to or dependent upon sensation or the senses.

1840 Whewell *Philos. Induct. Sci.* (1847) II. 651 No apprehension of things is purely ideal: no experience of external things is purely sensational. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* (1865) 98 If the entire lexicon of every language be capable of being reduced to a number of sensational roots, ..Grammar always remains as the indisputable result of the pure reason. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. i. 219 Hume had actually attempted to reduce mathematical truth within the limits of sensational experience. 1893 Pulsford *Loyalty to Christ* II. 348, I am persuaded that the Divine-human life as much includes sensational pleasure, as intelligence, righteousness, purity, and goodness.

absol. 1854 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. *Keats* (end), The sensational was elevated into the typical by the control of that finer sense which underlies the senses and is the spirit of them.

2. Of philosophical theories: Regarding sensation as the sole source of knowledge.

1855 *Dubl. Rev.* XXXVIII. 198 The Sensational School [of Philosophy], as it has been called. 1860 Young *Prov. Reason* 292 In opposition to a mere sensational, materialistic, positive philosophy.

3. Of works of literature or art, hence of writers: Dealing in 'sensation' (see Sensation 3 a), aiming at violently exciting effects. Also of incidents in fiction or in real life: Calculated to produce a startling impression.

1863 Mansel *Lett., Lect.*, etc. (1873) 242 The above samples may be considered as belonging to the aristocratic branch of sensational literature. 1864 *Times* 11 Apr. 8/3 Astley's. ..Stupendous sensational effect, never equalled on any stage. 1868 Jas. York tr. *Juan Manuel's C'nt Lucanor* (1888) Pref. 7 An age surfeited with the sensational novels that pour from our circulating libraries in an uninterrupted stream. 1879 B. Taylor *Germ. Lit.* 190 The 'sensational' element which has crept into English and American literature is worse than the affected classicism of the 17th century. 1885 *Diary of Actress* 131 Rehearsing all the morning: a most sensational piece.

b. *absol.* Also *U. S.* as *sb.*, a sensational journal or journalist.

1899 H. Wright *Depopulation* 90 In modern life, where the electric waves of the sensational vibrate through a continent rapidly. 1902 *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 407/2 The sensationals had been encouraging cranks to remember the rights of labor.

Sensationalism (sensē·ʃənăliz'm). [f. Sensational *a.* + -ism.]

1. *Philos.* The theory that sensation is the only source of knowledge.

1867 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* II. 228 Here is stated, in the broadest manner, the principle of sensationalism. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* Introd. ii. 13 Sensationalism necessitates..a materialistic explanation of the Universe.

2. Addiction to what is sensational in literature or art.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 145/2 That well of sensationalism pure and undefiled, the 'London Journal'. 1886 Frost *Remin. Country Journalist* 215 Without the vicious sensationalism which renders so objectionable a large portion of the cheap periodical literature of the day.

Sensationalist (sensē·ʃənălist). [f. Sensational + -ist.]

1. *Philos.* One who regards the senses as the ultimate source of all knowledge.

1855 *Dubl. Rev.* XXXVIII. 199 Locke himself did not profess to be a thorough-going Sensationalist. 1867 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* II. 228 [Hobbes] is the precursor of modern sensationalists [1846 ed. Materialism].

attrib. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* (1865) 150 We are not surprised to find that Locke was claimed as the founder.. of a sensationalist school. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* Introd. iv. 60 The sensationalist view of the development of knowledge. *Ibid.* 61 A sensationalist theory of knowing.

2. One whose aim is to make a sensation; a sensational writer.

1868 Paget *Lucretia* 309 The circumstances of most people's every-day life are as unlike those depicted by the sensationalists as anything that can be imagined. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 Aug. 3/1 The most dangerous of modern criminals..is above all a great sensationalist.

Hence **Sensationali·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of sensationalism.

1882 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 Nov. 7 His moral sense is blunted by his sensationalistic views. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 40/2 The dominant sensationalistic materialism of France.

Sensationalize (sensē·ʃənăləiz), *v.* [f. Sensational *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To make sensational.

1. *nonce-use.* To restrict (concepts) to what is given in sensation.

1851 Mansel *Prolog. Log.* 33 Individualize your concepts, does not mean sensationalize them, unless the senses are the only sources of presentation.

2. a. To subject to the influence of 'sensation' or factitious emotion. **b.** To exaggerate in a sensational manner.

1863 *Reader* 31 Oct. 507/2 Possibly we should learn in time to imitate the German example [in establishing dramatic academies], and another generation might refuse to be sensationalized, elevated and generally educated by upholstery, 'headers', and ghosts. 1869 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 824 But in that class of specimens..are none of the merits of the above, while all their faults are vulgarized and sensationalized. 1900 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/6 The Paris Press as a whole does not sensationalise De Wet's raid, and the recent success of Delarey.

Sensationally (sensē·ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. Sensational *a.* + -ly 2.] In a sensational manner.

1. With respect to sensation or feeling.

1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 Apr. 11 It is an old subject, argumentatively as well as sensationally. 1886 L. Oliphant in *Mem.* (1891) II. 335 For this cause He came into the world, that he might unite us sensationally to His Father.

2. In a manner intended to make a sensation.

1894 *Rev. of Rev.* (Amer. ed.) Oct. 356/1 Saratoga..has been sensationally exposed in the newspapers as the most reckless..gambling resort of all this year's watering-places.

Sensationary (sensē·ʃənări), *a. rare.* [f. Sensation + -ary 2.] = Sensational 2.

1864 *Realm* 18 May 5 It has lately been urged that Shakspeare is sensationary—that Hamlet, Lear, Macbeth, Othello, are heroes of strange and wild adventure.

Sensa·tionish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Sensation + -ish 1.] Bordering on the sensational.

1863 *Reader* 31 Oct. 497 The subject is a repulsive one, the treatment of it somewhat sensationish, and the plot is not well kept in hand.

Sensationism (sensē·ʃənizm). [f. Sensation + -ism.] = Sensationalism 2.

1863 Mansel *Lett., Lect.*, etc. (1873) 242 (art. *Sensation Novels*) In them we have sensationism pure and undisguised. 1878 *Scribner's Monthly* Nov. 144/2 Sensationism is a grievous vice of the pulpit... But sensationism is only an insurrection..against conventionality.

Sensationist (sensē·ʃənist). [f. Sensation + -ist.] One who deals in sensation; a sensational novelist, dramatist, or journalist.

1861 W. H. Russell in *Times* 24 Sept., '*Vult decipi, decipiatur*' is the motto of the Sensationists. 1863 Mansel *Lett., Lect.*, etc. (1873) 248 (art. *Sensation Novels*) To these specimens of the sensationist's power of making, may we venture to add one more as a sample of his ability in marring? 1864 Dasent *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 27 Of late we have been handed over..to the tender mercies of the sensationists both on and off the stage.

Sensationless (sensē·ʃənlés), *a.* [f. Sensation + -less.] Without sensation.

1874 Tyndall *Presid. Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 81 Imagine them [*sc.* atoms] separate and sensationless.

Sensative: see Sensitive.

† Sensa·tor. *Obs. rare.* [f. Sensate *v.* + -or.] An agent concerned in sensation.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 41 The Braine therefore, not the Heart, is the first Moouer, and first Sensator. *Ibid.* 288 The Philosopher calleth sleepe *ἠρεμία τοῦ πρώτου αἰσθητικοῦ*, the rest of the first sensator.

Sensatorial (sensătō·riăl), *a.* [f. Sensate *v.* + -orial.] Of or pertaining to sensation.

1890 J. Sully in *Academy* 16 Aug. 136/2 [Weber's] psychophysical theory of sensatorial intensity.

† Se·nsatory, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Sensate *v.* + -ory 2.] = Sensory.

1741 A. Monro *Anat. Nerves* Wks. (1781) 331 The objections against the sensatory nerves acting by vibration.

Senscer, obs. form of Censer.

Senschepe, -chip(e, var. ff. Shendship.

Sense (sens), *sb.* Forms: 6 **cense, sens,** 5–8 **sence,** 7 *Sc.* **senss,** 5– **sense.** [a. F. *sens* or ad. L. *sensus* (*u* stem), perception, feeling, faculty of perception, meaning, f. *sentīre* to feel. Cf. Pr. *sens, sentz*, Sp. *seso*, Pg. *siso*, It. *senso.*]

I. Faculty of perception or sensation.

1. Each of the special faculties, connected with a bodily organ, by which man and other animals perceive external objects and changes in the condition of their own bodies. Usually reckoned as five—sight, hearing, smell, taste, touch. Also called *outward or external sense* (cf. 8).

Earlier called *the five wits*: see Wit.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 127 Eyther within or withoutforth, that is to saye eyther in the conscyence, or in the outwarde censes. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 112 The common sense..is therefore so called, because it geueth iudgement, of al the fiue outwarde senses. 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Not Fair* 21 My Reason strait did to my Senses shew, That they might be mistaken too. 1669 Holder *Elem. Speech* 1 Of the Five Senses, Two are usually and most properly called the Senses of Learning..; And these are Hearing and Seeing. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xix. § 10 How is he prepared easily to swallow, not only against all Probability, but even the clear Evidence of his Senses, the Doctrine of Transubstantiation? 1698 Farquhar *Love & Bottle* I. i, I must have the evidence of more senses than one to confirm me of its truth. 1739 Hume *Hum. Nature* II. i. (1874) I. 336 A, The only defect of our senses is, that they give us disproportion'd images of things. 1753 Miss Collier *Art Torment.* Concl. (1811) 221 With various inventions of disagreeableness for offending some or all of the senses! 1835 Beckford *Alcobaça & Batalha* 111 My sense of hearing is painfully acute. 1841 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (1871) 860 The sense of touch in Mammalia is diffused over the whole surface of the body.

† **b.** Used for: An organ of sense. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 Wysseth that he neuer had had eyes to se..neyther eares to here..ne other senses to haue knowen [etc.]. 1538 Starkey *England* 48 To the hede, wyth the yes, yerys, and other sensys therin. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 154 Mine Eyes, mine Eares, or any Sence.

c. *pl.* The faculties of physical perception or sensation as opposed to the higher faculties of intellect, spirit, etc.

1841 Emerson *Ess.* vii. *Prudence* ¶ 2 Prudence is the virtue of the senses. It is the science of appearances. *Ibid.* ¶ 3 The world of the senses is a world of shows. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. in Crit.* Ser. I. vi. (1886) 215 The life of the senses has its deep poetry.

d. Applied to similar faculties of perception, not scientifically delimited, or only conjectured to exist.

Muscular sense: see Muscular *a.* 1. *Sixth sense*: see quot. 1829; also, the feelings connected with sexual pleasure.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. ii. § 3 Had Mankind been made with but four Senses, the Qualities then, which are the Object of the Fifth Sense, had been as far from our notice, Imagination, and Conception, as now any belonging to a Sixth, Seventh, or Eighth Sense, can possibly be. 1699 Maundrell *Acc. Turks* in *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) T 2 b, They know hardly any Pleasure but that of the sixth Sense. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* I. 405 We may possibly be capable of twenty senses, but being provided with inlets only for five, have no more conception of the others than a blind man has of light. 1822–9 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 22 The bat appears to be sensible of the presence of external objects.. that are neither seen, smelt, heard, touched, or tasted... And hence many naturalists have ascribed a sixth sense to this animal. *Ibid.* 23 In Germany it has of late been attempted to be shown that every man is possessed of a sixth sense [viz. a bodily feeling of health and elasticity, or of lassitude and fatigue]. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) II. 121 Certainly it was in God's power to create beings who should communicate with nature by innumerable other senses than those few which we possess.

e. That one of the senses which is indicated by the context. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. ii. 120 When by and by the dinne of Warre gan pierce His readie sence. 1626 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* III. iv, Ha? I am somewhat short In my sense too... My hearing is very dead, you must speake quicker. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ¶ 23 The process of making Inck being..noysom and ungrateful to the Sence. 1733 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 53 So Darkness strikes the sense no less than Light. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 319 Salts, metals, plants, ordures of every kind..make one mass of corruption, equally displeasing to the sense, and injurious to the health. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xliv, As he gazed, he perceived the countenance of the knight change and begin to fade, till his whole form gradually vanished from his astonished sense! 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xliii, The fearful picture of a vision, which appals my sense with hideous fantasies, but convinces not my reason. 1833 Tennyson *Two Voices* 285 That heat of inward evidence, By which he doubts against the sense.

2. *transf.* An instinctive or acquired faculty of perception or accurate estimation. Now chiefly const. *of* (locality, distance, etc.).

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 82 b, There is saith Tullie, in the Dogge a meruelous perceiuerance and sharpe sense to know who doth him good. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (Sommer) 84 b, This Basilius (hauing the quicke sense of a louer) tooke, as though his Mistres had giuen a secret reprehension. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. Introd. iv, Ne let him then admire, But yield his sence to be too blunt and bace, That no'te without an hound fine footing trace. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 308 Take from them now The sence of reckning. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 54 A woman of quick sence. 1888, 1889 [see Locality 8].

3. In generalized use: The senses viewed as forming a single faculty in contradistinction to intellect, will, etc.; the exercise or function of this faculty, sensation.

1538 Starkey *England* 48 Al wyt, reson, and sens, felyng, lyfe, and al other natural powar, spryngyth out of the hart. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 Nothinge is in vnderstandinge, but the same was fyrst in sense. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 15. 180 Thus wee adore vertue, though to the eyes of sense shee bee invisible. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xi. § 6 Though mathematical demonstrations depend not upon sense. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 226 What thin partitions Sense from Thought divide. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 324 A body is a real thing, an object of sense. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* (1809) I. 208 The only objects, on which the Indian had employed his reason, were those of external sense. 1827 Wordsw. *Eccl. Sonn.* II. xxx. 2 The Soul, freed from the bonds of Sense, And to her God restored by evidence Of things not seen. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* Introd. v. 91 The doctrine that sense is confused thought.

4. *pl.* The faculties of corporeal sensation considered as channels for gratifying the desire for pleasure and the lusts of the flesh. Also *sing.*, any one of such faculties so regarded.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnassus* IV. 480 Ile bringe you to sweet wantoninge yonge maides Wheare you shall all youre hungrie sences feaste. 1608 *Yorkshire Trag.* IV. 69 That heauen should say we must not sin, and yet made women! giues

our sences waie to finde pleasure, which being found confounds vs. *a* 1657 Mure *Soun.* vi. 5 Thy beutyes did my sensses suire suppryse, Or eir thy sight my raviscnt eyes did blesse. 1720 Mrs. Manley *Power of Love* (1741) 239 To take in whole Nature,..and have her every Sense gratify'd with the agreeable Feast of Variety! 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. i. 69 Seeing I please my senses as I list. 1820 Byron *Juan* IV. xxvii, Love was born *with* them, *in* them, so intense, It was their very spirit—not a sense.

b. *collect. sing.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (Sommer) 52 b, This bastard Loue..vtterly subuerts the course of nature, in making reason giue place to sense. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 169 Can it be, That Modesty may more betray our Sence Then womans lightnesse? 1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 230 She [the soul]..oft has..escaped the inescations of sense. 1738 Wesley *Hymn*, '*Infinite Power, Eternal Lord*' v, But Flesh and Sense, enslav'd to Sin Drawing best Thoughts away. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 123 But small the bliss that sense alone bestows, And sensual bliss is all the nation knows. 1852 M. Arnold *Empedocles* II. 374 Some bondage of the flesh.., Some slough of sense. 1871 J. R. Macduff *Mem. Patmos* xviii. 249 The life of sense—the life of selfish and sensuous pleasure.

†5. Capability of feeling, as a quality of the body and its parts; liability to feel pain, irritation, etc. *To the sense*, to the quick. *Obs.*

1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* 2083/1 He did lye..with his heeles so hye, yᵗ by meanes the bloud was fallen from his feete, his feet wer almost without sense for a long time. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. i. 11, I haue rub'd this yong Quat almost to the sense, And he growes angry. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Death* (Arb.) 384 For the most vitall parts are not the quickest of sence. 1672 Wiseman *Wounds* II. x. 69 The wound..extinguished both Sence and Motion of the Member. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 150 A..nervous Ligament..apt to stretch and shrink again as need requires, and void of sence. 1759 T. Wallis *Farrier's Dict.* s. v. *Teeth*, But all within the sockets of the jaws is..covered with a thin membrane of exquisite sense. 1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (ed. 4) 313 He was without Sense, and cold all over his Body.

6. *pl.* A general term for the faculties of perception (including the 'five senses': see 1), which are in abeyance when their owner is asleep or otherwise unconscious. Also *sing.*, any one of these faculties. *Cf.* 10.

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, III. i. 8 O Sleepe..how haue I frighted thee, That thou no more wilt weigh my eye-lids downe, And steepe my Sences in Forgetfulnesse? 1700 Dryden *Sigism. & Guisc.* 749 The creeping Death Benum'd her Senses first, then stopp'd her Breath. *c* 1742 Gray *Ignorance* 18 Dost thou..dews Lethean through the land dispense To steep in slumbers each benighted sense? 1762 Lloyd *Poems* 115 And gently lull my senses all the while With placid poems in the sinking stile! 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 439 Before ten his senses were gone. 1892 Bierce *In Midst of Life* 109 He seated himself on a log, and, with senses all alert, began his vigil.

b. *collect. sing.* The perceptive faculty of a conscious animate being.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xx. 57 Pictures ..are but dead things, & in whom there is no sence or feeling. 1635 Laud *Diary* 26 Oct., I found him past sense, and giving up the ghost. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 289 There gentle sleep..with soft oppression seiz'd My drousèd sense. *a* 1699 Lady Halkett *Autobiog.* (1875) 8 With that hee fell downe in a chaire..as one without all sence. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* I. Pref. 10 Through every species of animal life, ..to that point where sense is almost extinct, and vegetation commences. 1805–6 Cary *Dante, Inf.* VI. 1 My sense reviving, that erewhile had droop'd With pity for the kindred shades.

7. Applied to faculties of the mind or soul compared or contrasted with the bodily senses; usually with some defining word, as *inner, interior, internal, inward sense. Moral sense*: see Moral *a.* 1 d.

1566 Alday tr. *Boaistuau's Theat. World* T iv, Knowing that he had to exercise his fancie and other interior senses. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 102 Not sensibly champing it with their teeth but partaking it by the sence of the soule. 1672 Hoole *Comenius' Vis. World* xlii. 87 The inward Senses are three. The Common-sense...The Phantasie...The Memory. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 4 This Source of Ideas, every Man has wholly in himself: And though it be not Sense, as having nothing to do with external Objects; yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be call'd internal Sense. But as I call the other Sensation, so I call this Reflection. 1732 Law *Serious C.* xiv. (ed. 2) 256 They would soon see that the spirit of devotion was like any other sense or understanding. 1779 *Mirror* No. 48 P 3 The truth of perception, in our internal senses, employed in morals and criticism. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (ed. 4) I. 239 *note*, His sensations, and impressions, whether of his outward senses, or the inner sense of imagination. 1847 Helps *Friends in C.* I. 10 All the senses, if you might so call them, of the soul..that is, the affections and the perceptions. 1870 [see Illative *a.* 3].

b. *Reprobate sense*: used to render the Vulgate version of Rom. i. 28 *in reprobum sensum* (Gr. *εἰς ἀδόκιμον νοῦν*, A. V. 'to a reprobate minde').

1550 Crowley *Way to Wealth* 418 He hath geuen the ouer into a reprobate sence. 1680 Burnet *Rochester* (1692) Pref. 11 It is much to be feared they are given up to a reprobate sense.

†8. Capacity for mental feeling; sensibility. *Obs.*

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i, I should be deade of sense, to viewe defame Blur my bright love. 1608 *Yorkshire Trag.* IV. 42 Sir, you haue much wrought with mee. I feele you in my soule...I neuer had sence til now.

9. Capacity for perception and appreciation *of* (beauty, humour, some quality, etc.). Rarely const. *for*. Formerly also without const.: †Feeling or sensibility in matters of artistic taste.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 71 Tempests themselues, high Seas, and howling windes..As hauing sence of Beautie, do omit Their mortall Natures, letting go safely by The Diuine Desdemona. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Imit. 1st Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 54 His sense is smothered, and his judgement dies. *a* 1704 — *Praise of Poverty* ibid. 97 They have no taste of wit, and sense of arts and sciences. 1715 Pope *Let. to Y. Craggs* 15 July, We talk much of fine Sense, refin'd Sense, and exalted Sense. 1852 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 373 The sense of beauty I consider a mixture of the senses of the body and soul. 1875 M. Arnold *God & Bible* V 244 The sense which English people have for fact and for evidence will tell them that [etc.]. 1878 C. Stanford *Symb. Christ* I. 4 The Bible..delights our sense of the picturesque. 1885 J. Payn *Talk of Town* I. 222 William Henry, who had a strong sense of humour.

10. *pl.* The mental faculties in their normal condition of sanity; one's 'reason' or 'wits'. (Cf. 6.) *In one's (right) senses*, in one's right mind. *To bring* (a person) *to his senses*: to cure of his folly (one who is behaving 'madly'). (*To frighten*, etc.) *out of one's (seven) senses*: out of one's wits.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 638 His senses were moued, and his wittes disturbed. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 16 As cleane bereft of sences [he] made towardes his enemies. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* lxviii. 67 What Man in his Right Senses..would make himself a Slave for Superfluities! 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xiii, The Filly was..scar'd out of her seven Senses. 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* III. xiii, You shall..mortify yourself into reason, with..a little handsome discipline to bring you to your senses. 1787 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* May, I asked him whether he was really in his senses? 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xli, Sometimes he would be in such fits of violence, that we almost thought he had lost his senses. 1835 Corrie in Holroyd *Mem.* (1890) 17, I thought with myself that the dog ought to be flogged out of his seven senses if he were not happy. 1893 Dunmore *Pamirs* I. 187 The public..would think that the artist had taken leave of his senses.

†b. *sing.* (with the same meaning). *Obs.*

1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* (1599) H 2, Ne're was the Queene of Cypresse halfe so glad, As is Angelica to see her Lord, Her dear Orlando, settled in his sense. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. iv. 9 In the restoring his bereaued Sense. 1694 Penn *Rise & Progr. Quakers* v. 99 He had the Comfort of a short Illness, and the Blessing of a clear Sense to the last.

11. Natural understanding, intelligence, esp. as bearing on action or behaviour; practical soundness of judgement.

See also Common sense 2, 2 b, Good sense, Horse-sense.

1684 Roscommon *Ess. Tr. Verse* 162 Pride..Proceeds from want of Sense or want of Thought. 1690 Norris *Refl. Cond. Hum. Life* (1691) 44 For first, 'tis reckon'd a notable point of Learning to understand variety of Languages. This alone gives a Man a Title to Learning without one Grain of Sense. 1727 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. viii, The Parson of the Parish preaching one Day with more Zeal than Sense [1712 a little sharply] against Adultery. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Prior* Wks. III. 131 If we can suppose him [Dryden] vexed, it would be hard to deny him sense enough to conceal his uneasiness. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VI. i, You speak, ma'am, like a lady of sense. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 169 The facility of Charles was such as has perhaps never been found in any man of equal sense. 1880 Meredith *Tragic Com.* (1881) 291 Alvan had a saying, that want of courage is want of sense.

b. *To have the sense*: to be wise enough *to do* something. Similarly, *to have too much sense to, to have more sense than to* do something.

a 1701 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 56 Which if they should have the sence to do..they might shake off the Turkish yoak. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* ii. 2 As early as I knew This Town, I had the sense to hate it too. 1735 — *Ep. Lady* 87 Flavia's a Wit, has too much sense to Pray. 1800 Paget in *P. Papers* (1896) I. 184 My courier had the good sense to make two men with lanterns precede the carriage. 1826 Lamb *Juke Judkins*, He had slipped away to an eminent fruiterer's, about three doors distant, which I never had the sense to think of. 1847 Emily Brontë *Wuthering H.* iv, They [the children] entirely refused to have it [a foundling] in bed with them,..and I had no more sense, so, I put it on the landing of the stairs. *Mod.* He has more sense than to go where he is not wanted.

II. Actual perception or feeling.

12. A feeling or perception *of* (something external) through the channels of touch, taste, etc.; the feeling or consciousness *of* some bodily affection, as pain, fatigue, comfort or discomfort, etc. †Also (rarely) *absol.* a sensation.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 186 He..beating her with wandes he had in his hande, she crying for sense of payne, or hope of succour. *Ibid.* III. 306 b, Fire, burne me quite till sense of burning leaue me. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 289 The Lybian horsses..haue no sence of their labors. *a* 1628 Preston *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 13 Before you will be healed, you must have a sense of your sickness. 1669 H. Stubbe in Birch *Life Boyle* (1744) 192 It creates in the throat such a sense, as remains after drinking pepper-posset. 1675–6 Boyle in *Phil. Trans.* No. 122. 522 The immediate contact of the Ingredients and the skin produc'd a sense of heat. 1709 Floyer *Cold Bathing* I. iv. 98 The way to prepare our Body for Cold Baths..is to wash it all over in warm Water first..and so every Morning use cooler till it can bear the Sense of very Cold Water. 1820 Keats *Isabella* xxxiv, Like a lance, Waking an Indian..With cruel pierce, and bringing him again Sense of the gnawing fire at heart and brain. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxiv. 305 Astringent injections, so weak that when used, they may produce merely a sense of titillation. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* x. 182 An idle craving without sense of flavours.

13. A more or less vague perception or impression *of* (an outward object, as present or imagined).

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. x. 42 Lightned..*with continuall* candlelight, which delt A doubtfull sense of things, not so well seene, as felt. 1647 C. Harvey *Schola Cordis* xxxiv. 12 And by Thy light Possesse my sight With sense of an eternall day. 1798 Wordsw. *Poems Imag., Tintern Abb.* 95 A sense sublime Of something far more deeply interfused, 1855 Bagehot *Biogr. Stud.* 334 He [Cobden] excited a personal interest; he left what may be called a *sense* of himself among his professed enemies. 1876 Henley *Life & D.* xxxiv. *Bk. Verses* (1888) 100 And the darkening air Thrills with a sense of the triumphing night. 1887 W. James in *Mind* XII. 209 Such expressions as the abysmal vault of heaven, the endless expanse of ocean,..give the sense of an enormous horizon.

14. A more or less indefinite consciousness or impression *of* (a fact, state of things, etc.) as present or impending.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 338 What sense had I, in [*Q.* 1, 2 of] her stolne houres of Lust? 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 285 Perhaps it may be thought by some, after the Sense of the Thing was over, an officious canting of religious Things. 1742 Gray *Eton* 53 No sense have they of ills to come. 1759 Hurd *Moral Dial.* IV. 133 Her parliaments were disposed to wave all disputes about the stretch of her prerogative, from a sense of their own and the common danger. 1849 Helps *Friends in C.* II. i. (1854) I. 266 The keenness of pursuit thus engendered [in reading]..takes away the sense of dulness in details. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 592 In a very few days the confusion..was at an end, and the kingdom wore again its accustomed aspect. There was a general sense of security. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. 67 There are few books..that do not sadden us by a sense of incompleteness. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 466 His words..startled English ears with a sense of coming danger to the national liberty.

b. *const.* a dependent statement or question.

1683 *Fennsylv. Arch.* I. 83 He gave Me a kind of a cold Answer.., and I had a real sence upon Me, that he is not Right to thy Interest. 1698 A. Brand *Emb. Muscovy into China* 22 The Resurrection (which they believe, without the least sense whither they are to go afterwards). 1713 Johnson *Guardian* No. 5 P 4 Which gives the Mother an uneasie Sense, that Mrs. Jane really is what her Parent has a mind to continue to be. 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* x, Seth, always timid in his behaviour towards his mother, from the sense that he had no influence over her. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxii. 84 The spirit of Puritanism, with..its sense..that there are times when Agag must be hewn in pieces before the Lord.

15. Mental apprehension, appreciation, or realization *of* (some truth, fact, state of things). Also, † comprehension, perception of the meaning *of*.

a 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 360/2 Chrisostome sayth, Behold I see men that haue no trew sence of holy Scripture: yea they vnderstand nothyng at all therof. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Praise* (Arb.) 350 The common people vnderstand not many excellent vertues:..but of the highest vertues they haue no sense or perceiuing at all. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccxlvii. 214 The True Intent of This Fable is to Possess us with a Just Sense of the Vanity and Folly of these Craving Appetites. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* xiv. 402 To have a just sense of the worth of a soul. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* II. i. ii. 43 He seemed visited by a sense of the vanity of all things. 1871 Morley *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 175 The same sense of the puniness of man in the centre of a cruel and flowning universe.

b. The recognition *of* (a duty, virtue, etc.) as incumbent upon one, or as a motive or standard for one's own conduct.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. i. 132 Do not beleeue That from the sence of all Ciuilitie, I thus would play and trifle with your Reuerence. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 145 These fellows have no sense of gratitude. 1779 *Mirror* No. 35, I was conscious of an inclination to oblige, and a quick sense of propriety. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 223 They would suffer no motives to influence them but a sense of truth and justice. 1848 J. Mitchel in *State Trials* VI. 697, I have acted in this business, from the first, under a strong sense of duty. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. (1876) 296 He appealed to their sense of feudal honour.

†c. (*One's*) *sense of things*: perception or judgement of what is right, fitting, etc. *Obs.*

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 327 He went into the humours of that high sort of people beyond what became him, perhaps beyond his own sense of things. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 98 Whenever they come to a true Sense of things, they will find Deliverance from Sin a much greater Blessing, than Deliverance from Affliction.

16. Emotional consciousness of something; a glad or sorrowful, grateful or resentful recognition *of* (another person's conduct, an event, a fact or a condition of things).

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* V. i. 32 O braue Iago, honest, and iust, That hast such Noble sense of thy Friends wrong. 1643 Baker *Chron., Edw. II* 149 The King in a calmer humour, beganne to have a sense of the Earle of Lancasters execution. 1642 *Lanc. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 6 Shewing..our heart-breaking sence, and sorrow, for the unhappy ..Distraction in your Majesties Dominions. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Gen. Thanksgiving*, Give us that due sense of all thy mercies. 1664 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 172 He declared the sence his Master had of the great Expressions of kindness which he had received. 1726 Broome *Pope's Odyss.* xxiv. Notes V. 286 The sense I have of this, and other instances of that friendship. 1821 Combe *Syntax* III. iv. (Chandos) 343 He spoke at once his grateful sense Of her warm friendship and regard. 1825 Scott *Betrothed* xi, While he expressed his sense of the honour with which she now graced him. 1856 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 164 No better way of showing our sense of his hospitality ..has occurred to us.

†b. *With* (*great*, etc.) *sense*: with (much) emotion, feelingly. *Obs.*

1666 Bunyan *Grace Abound.* § 276 Now this part of my Work I fulfilled with great sense...I preached what I felt, what I smartingly did feel. 1676 Lady Fanshawe *Mem.* (1830) 247 Then I did my duty to the Queen, who with great

sense condoled my loss. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 170 He knew, he had led a bad life; (of which he spoke with some sense).

17. A consciousness or recognition *of* (some quality, condition, etc.) as attaching to oneself; esp. such as is accompanied by inward feeling or emotion, or acts as a motive for conduct.

1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomsday* v. lxxxiv, Who have no sence of sinne, nor care of fame. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visit. Sick*, That the sense of his weakness may add strength to his faith. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lix. 59 The smart brings him to a sense of his Errour. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 97 For now I pray'd with a Sense of my Condition. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, Who..has done everything in his power to bring your nephew to a proper sense of his extravagance. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 109 Beware of too sublime a sense Of your own worth and consequence! 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* II. 44 The nation was growing bold under a sense of injury. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* II. § 7 The healthy sense of progress, which is necessary to the strength and happiness of men. 1872 SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings, Chas. I*, 331 The dignity of bearing in Charles..was sustained by a profound sense of self-importance and superiority. 1888 LOWELL *Heartsease & Rue* 178 Giving Eve a due sense of her crime. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* vi. 51 To confess herself mistaken was altogether opposed to her sense of personal dignity.

18. An opinion, view, or judgement held or formed † **a.** by an individual. *To speak* or *give one's sense*, to express one's opinion. *To abound in one's own sense*: see ABOUND *v.*[1] 5. *Obs.*

1552–1775 [see ABOUND *v.*[1] 5]. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 24 These Monuments..I have not seen, otherwise I would give my Sense upon them. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 13 If I may be permitted to speak my sense. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1687) 171/2 Not engaging himself in publick Affairs;..because the Athenians were accustomed to Laws different from his sense. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 238 (1740) 107 Under the Banner of &c. comes the Earl of Shaftsbury, and the Lords of his Sense. 1747 DR. HOADLY *Suspicious Husb.* I. i, My Lord Coke, in a Case I read this Morning, speaks my Sense. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiv. 80 The entail of the Crown was drawn according to the sense of the king, and probably in words dictated by him.

b. by an assemblage of persons (or by a majority of their number). Now somewhat *arch. To take the sense of*, to ascertain the general feeling or opinion of.

1654 GODDARD in *Introd. to Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 96 Which had been otherwise declared by this Parliament, and seemed still to be the general sense of us all. 1691 WOOD *Athen. Oxon.* II. 315 Prynne afterwards was called in again to receive the sense of the House. 1778 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 343 Pray let us take the sense of the University;—not that they are the judges whom I most admire. 1793 BURKE *Observ. Conduct Minority* § 44 A House of Commons which does not speak the sense of the people. 1817 [see TAKE *v.* 32 a]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 81 He soon found that he had against him almost the whole sense of Westminster Hall. 1855 *Ibid.* xv. III. 533 He spoke, he told the King, the sense of a great body of honest gentlemen.

† **c.** *In one's sense*, in one's opinion, according to one's judgement. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 290, I am not sorry neither, I'd haue thee liue: For in my sense, 'tis happinesse to die. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 10 But because in his sence, the object is too narrow, there is something he would have more. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 24 Merit, that in the sense of all nations, gives the best Title to True Praise. 1832 GREVILLE *Mem.* 24 Feb. (1874) II. 263 The petition turned out to be one for a moderate Reform, more in their sense than in the Duke's own.

† **d.** const. *of* (a person, a matter), and with clause introduced by *that*. Also, favourable opinion, high estimate *of*. *Obs.*

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 122 b, Let vs see what sence he had of monasticall religion. 1638 STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) II. 195 Your Lordship's of the 27th of June expresseth more Sense of me than I am worthy of. *c* 1650 DENHAM *Of Old Age* 813 Now you, my friends, my sense of Death shall hear. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2342/1 It is..Our constant Sense and Opinion..that Conscience ought not to be constrained. 1744 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 39, I will now simply tell you my sense of these matters. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Col. Mass. Bay* I. 64 A letter, wrote from New England, shews the sense they had of him after they had made trial. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1794) I. 148 Pardon the earnestness with which I write my sense of this affair. 1785 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 497 Congress have studiously avoided giving to the public their sense of this institution.

III. Meaning, signification.

19. The meaning or signification of a word or phrase; also, any one of the different meanings of a word, or that which it bears in a particular collocation or context.

1530 PALSGR. 792 Where *re* signyfyeth in our tonge agayne, he is very moche used in this sence in the composycion of verbes. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Pref. A iij, As well for the difficultie in the true expressynge the lyuely sence of the latine wordes. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 22 We give a large sense and signification to this word (Ciuile). 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 16 There bee some wordes that bee not of the same sense euery where. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 965 Gull'd with a Patriot's name, whose Modern sense Is one that woud by Law supplant his Prince. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 22 Here then are two different senses of the word nature. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 6 Education, in the enlarged sense of the word. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 78 Cheating conscience so With words depleted of their natural sense.

b. A meaning recorded in a dictionary, etc.

1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref., The solution of all difficulties.. must be sought in the examples, subjoined to the various senses of each word. 1818 TODD, *Largeheartedness*...See the fourth sense of *Largeness*. 1887 SKEAT *Gosp. S. Matt. in Ags.* Pref. 7 See the fifth sense of the verb *bield* in Murray's New English Dictionary.

20. The meaning of words in connected or continuous speech; the meaning of a passage or context. Also, one of two or more meanings which the words naturally bear or are held to bear.

1513 *Balade to Author* in *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* (1887) 201 O frutefull histore..With termes exquised and sence retoriall. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 15 Thoughe we shulde gyve worde for worde, yet the sens shulde moche differ betwene our tong and theyrs. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 83 Cayphas..spak treu prophesye; bot sit he and the iueis interpret it to the vrang sens. 1560 *Ovid's Narcissus* A iv, Thou speakest words, the sence whereof, myne eares can not deserne. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* viii. 8 So they read in the booke, in the Law of God distinctly, and gaue the sense, and caused them to vnderstand the reading. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 79 The King's letter would not bear that sense. 1684 ROSCOMMON *Ess. Tr. Verse* 346 The sound is still a Comment to the Sense. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 141 We must read προτιμῶν, as the learned Mr. Stanley guess'd from the Sense of the place. 1768 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 73 In the second letter, he is conscious he had gone too far in his expressions, and tries to give them a sense they will not bear. *a* 1768 SECKER *Serm.* (1770) I. iii. 66 And lastly, Abstain from all Appearance of Evil. It might be translated, from every Kind of Evil. But even then, the Sense would be much the same. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. vii, He had barely enough Greek to make out the sense of the epigram. 1885 *Diary of Actress* 87 How I got the words, or the sense of the words, into my head I don't know.

b. The meaning or interpretation of a dream, or of anything cryptic or symbolical.

1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* I. 11 It is needful then yᵗ..I lay open vnto you the true meaning and sence of the dreame. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Prol. 12 'Gainst these, haue we put on this forc't defence: Whereof the allegorie and hid sence Is, that a well erected confidence Can fright their pride, and laugh their folly hence. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. iv. 9 Which passage may serve as a parable, whereof our Saviour himself is the sense.

c. The gist, upshot, or general purport of words spoken or written. † *To that sense*, to that effect.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 268 With lettres to the Gouernour..; Quhairof this was the sence, that thay suld remayne constant and true in thair promise. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Aug. 1673, Where he read..that he should not long enjoy it, but should die, or expressions to that sense. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Poems, Ess.* I. 166 This is the general sense of his remark. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 575 They proceeded to pass several votes, the sense of which was finally summed up in an address to the King. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. iv. 9 Of this epistle Mano made the sense Ampler by various tidings that he brought.

21. Any of the various meanings or interpretations (*literal, mystic, anagogic, moral,* † *ghostly, spiritual*, etc.) of which, according to the principles of patristic and mediæval exegesis, a word or passage of Holy Scripture was considered to be susceptible. Hence *transf.* with reference to similar methods of interpretation as applied to other writings.

c 1400 *Prol. Wyclif Bible* xiii. 52–3 And of these iiij. sensis, either vndirstondingis, may be set ensaumple in this word Jerusalem; for bi the literal vndirstonding Jerusalem singnefieth a cyte..; bi moral sense..bi sense allegorik..bi sence anagogik [etc.]. *Ibid.* xiv. 54 The historial, either literal sense, and the mystik, either goostly sense, is taken vndir the same lettre. 1446 LYDG. *Nightingale* I. 16 Commandyng theym to here wyth tendernesse Of this your nightyngale the gostly sense. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* vii. (Percy Soc.) 28 To moralise thy lytterall censes trewe. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* xiii. 1–3 The gyft of prophecie, wherby I know all the secrete senses of the scriptures. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 232 These Greekes, as in this point, so in all other, follow the literall sense of the Scriptures. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. i. 2 The ancient Christians imitated the Jews in finding out Senses in the Scriptures, which were never intended.

22. *In a* (specified) *sense*, according to a particular acceptation or interpretation (of a word, phrase, etc.). Often in phrases, *in a sense, in some sense, in any sense, in no sense, in all senses* (which sometimes come to mean 'in some degree', 'in no respect', 'on every account', etc.).

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 324 He in the worst sence consters their denial. 1596— *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 141 It blots thy beautie... And in no sence is meete or amiable. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 22 Resistance is usually taken in an ill sence, as when the subordinate resists his superior. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 82 Not that they really cuff or fence, But in a Spiritual Mistique sence. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 317 Tho' we destroyed so many capital Ships of France the two last Wars, yet..in some sence, the Naval Strength of France is rather encreased than diminished. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 97–8 Yet the Island was certainly a Prison to me, and that in the worst Sense in the World; but now I learn'd to take it in another Sense. 1745 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Oxford* 1 June (1893) II. 140 This is the first prize that ever came to my share, and that is owing to your ladyship in all senses. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* II. 22 All is, in the strictest sense of the word, dramatical. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 228 That one among the Conqueror's children who alone could be looked on as in any sense an Englishman. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* I. 10 Abram, whose vocation was so high,..bows to him as one whose vocation was in some sense higher than his own. *a* 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metemptric* (1883) 110 The consciousness of the body is of course in a sense its inner nature. 1910 J. SARGEAUNT *Dryden's Poems* Introd. 21 If no poet in the highest sense of the word, he was at least a surpassing rhetorician.

† **23.** The meaning of a speaker or writer; the substance, purport, or intention of what he says.

c 1400 *Prol. Wyclif Bible* xv. 59 Austyn seith..that if equiuok wordis be not translatid into the sense, either vndurstonding, of the autour, it is errour. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Prol. B ij b, Our play..vnder whose couert or darke meanyng, thou haste a secrete sence or hydde intent. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 18 You are verie sencible, and yet you misse my sence: I meane Hortentio is afeard of you. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. viii. § 5 (1622) 290 His Expositor, Elias Cretensis, deliuereth his sense in the same hight of words. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. to Fables* ¶ 3 Where I have been wrongfully accus'd and my Sense wire-drawn into Blasphemy or Bawdry. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Bp. Salisbury* 20 July (1893) II. 2, I endeavoured at no beauty of style, but to keep as literally as I could to the sense of the author [Epictetus]. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* ii. 126 Let no Court Sycophant pervert my sense.

24. *In a* (specified) *sense*: with a particular aim or purpose (in speaking or writing); to a (given) effect.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. iv, France..is now beginning to speak also; and speaks in that same sense. 1837 MOORE *Diary* 8 Aug. in *Mem.* VII. 196 The Fireworshippers, he told me, had been translated in Poland in a Polish sense. 1883 L. OLIPHANT *Altiora Peto* II. 118 He had no scruple in writing to the Baroness in the above sense.

25. A connected series of ideas expressed in words; the substance of a passage.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 93 *Metaphrasis* is, to take some notable place out of a good Poete, and turn the same sens into meter, or into other wordes in Prose. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* lxxxvi. (Arb.) 122 The sense of this Sonnet is for the most part taken out of a letter, which Æneas Syluius wrote vnto his friend. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 197 She took the pen, and..supported by Mrs. Lovick, wrote the conclusion...You will find the sense surprizingly intire, her weakness considered.

26. A passage, context, or set of sentences, expressed in bare prose, used as material for the composition of Latin or Greek verses. Also allusively. Also *attrib.*, as *sense verses*.

1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 171 It is usual in such Cases for the poor Children to go to those of higher Forms with this Petition, *Pray give me a little Sense.* 1743 CHESTERF. *Lett.* xcviii. (1792) I. 275 As you are now got into sense verses, remember, that it is not sufficient to put a little common sense into hexameters and pentameters. 1765 G. WILLIAMS in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 361 When you write next to me, give me some *sense*, as the boys say, that I may answer for you as often as you are attacked. 1892 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 564 Write a paper on governesses. I can give you 'sense', as the boys say about verses.

27. Discourse that has a satisfactory and intelligible meaning. Phr. *to talk, speak, write* (*good*) *sense. To make sense of*, to find a meaning in. Of discourse: *To give, have, make sense*, to be intelligible.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 129 Beleeue it (Page) he speakes sence. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 296 A third sort doubted all things, though plain sence. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 20 The rest to some faint meaning make pretence, But Sh[adwell] never deviates into sense. 1685 in *Verney Mem.* (1899) IV. 344 Hot-headed people that can't speak sense, hate to hear it. 1686 [ALLIX] *Dissert.* iv. in *Ratramnus' Body & Bl.* (1688) 68, I must needs say, that I cannot make sence of him, if he mean not as the French Translator hath rendered him. 1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* 538 This, to make any Sense, must signify that [etc.]. 1746 FRANCIS *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 190 Rather..Than write good Sense, and smart severely for't. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* I. § 8 That is a wholly barbarous use of the word..for it is not English, it is bad Greek, and it is worse sense. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* 264 In the first authentic edition.. the words, I believe, ran, 'and a table of green fields', which has no sense. 1910 J. SARGEAUNT *Dryden's Poems* Introd. 23 This is the only reading that gives any sense. *Mod.* Now you are talking sense.

28. What is wise or reasonable. *There is no sense* (*in* doing something): it is unreasonable or useless (to do it). † *It is to* (*good*) *sense* (obs.), *it stands to sense* (colloq.): it is reasonable, it stands to reason.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 98 He [Cardinal Allen] was often wont to say, that seeing England was lost and gone from her ancient faith..it was to good sense that we and all their posterity should be punished. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 226 As there is sence in truth, and truth in vertue. *Ibid.* 438 Against all sence you doe importune her. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 73 There is no sense I should leave out this goodly vertue. 1847 EMILY BRONTE *Wuthering H.* ix, 'Aw sud more likker look for th' horse', he replied. 'It 'ud be tuh more sense'. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* 54 The more fashionable..were distinguished for the smartness, not the sense of their conversation. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xxi, There's a good deal o' sense in what you say, Mr. Massey. *Ibid.* xxiii, It stands to sense..as old Mr. Poyser, as is th' oldest man i' the room, should sit at top o' the table. 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* iii. 65 'What's the sense o' wastin' canvas?'

29. [After F. *sens.*] A direction in which motion takes place. *rare.*

1797 SIR G. STAUNTON *Acc. Embassy* (1798) II. 5 Cords were attached to the canvas, with a contrivance to enable persons underneath to move it in any sense that was necessary. 1900 H. C. JONES *Theory Electrolytic Dissoc.* 61 If the reaction is reversible..then there will exist a force which tends to stop the original reaction, and to set up one in exactly the opposite sense.

IV. 30. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sense-consciousness, -impression, -knowledge, -organ, -perception*; objective, as *sense-pleaser*; *sense-bereaving, -confounding, -confusing, -ravishing* adjs.; instru-

mental, etc., as *sence-besotted, -bound, -distracted* adjs. Also sense-box *jocular*, the head; sense-carrier *Anglo-Irish*, one who expresses the collective opinion of a group or party.

1597 Drayton *Heroic Ep., Isabel to Mortimer* 29 Those *sence-bereauing stalkes That grow in shadie Prosperpines darke walkes. 1647 C. Harvey *Schola Cordis* iv. 7 Poore, silly, simple, *sense-besotted soule. 1620 Quarles *Feast for Wormes* (1638) 13 His *sense-bound heart relents not. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* viii. 99 The coarse and sense-bound tribe who can appreciate nothing but what is palpable to sense and sight! 1808 E. S. Barrett *Miss-led General* 132 Spun from my own *sense-box. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* I. xvi. 401 Thenceforward he was really the mouthpiece and the *sense-carrier of his party. 1887 Dowden *Shelley* I. vi. 247 Eliza..had..evidently been assigned the position of sense-carrier to the others. 1600 Tourneur *Trans. Metamorph.* xlvii, Amazed with *sence-confounding wretchednesse. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. i. viii, One *sense-confusing tumult. 1874 Reynolds *John Bapt.* iii. § 3. 201 The prophet's ordinary *sense-consciousness was suspended. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* III. (1632) 97 With that, in-rush the *sense-distracted Crew. 1862 Spencer *First Princ.* I. iv. § 22 (1875) 69 The illusiveness of *sense-impressions. 1847 Lewes *Biog. Hist. Philos.* I. 111 The distinction between *sense-knowledge and reflective knowledge. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 13 Brain and *sense-organs. 1868 N. Porter *Hum. Intellect* § 102 (1872) 119 We define *Sense-perception as that power of the intellect by which it gains the knowledge of material objects. 1600 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* I. xiv. I 5, When these *sence-pleasers haue come from any of their sports. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 266 The ayre is a compound of *sense-ravishing odours.

Sense (sens), *v.* Also 6–7 sence, 7 sens. [f. the sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To perceive (an outward object) by the senses; also, to feel (pain). *Obs.*

1598 Rowlands *Betray. Christ* D j, Could sinnes-besotted, hell-path wrandrers, see The horrours on an out-cast wretch imposed, Or sence the inward worme that gnaweth me. 1682 Flavel *Fear* 129 They loved their lives, and sensed their pains as well as you. 1873 Will Carleton *Farm Ball.* 33 O God! if you want a man to sense the pains of hell, Before you pitch him in just keep him in heaven a spell!

b. To feel, be conscious of (an inward state, etc.).

1685 W. Adams *Dedham Pulpit* 86 The man that does duly sense his spiritual poverty. 1755 Amory *Mem.* (1769) I. Ded. 6 Your books and philosophy..hinder you from ever sensing the irksomeness of solitude and indolence.

†**c.** To test, make trial of. *Obs.*

a 1688 Bunyan *Christ Compl. Saviour* Wks. 1852 I. 221/1 To sense smell and taste what saving is..is a rare thing kept close from most. *a* 1688 — *Expos. Gen.* iii. ibid. II. 431/1 She took Satan's arguments into consideration and sensed or tasted them; not by the word of God, but her own natural or rather sore-deluded fancy.

†**2.** To expound the sense or meaning of; to ascribe a meaning to; to take or understand in a particular sense. Also, to explain (*to be* something). *Obs.*

1623 Ailesbury *Serm.* 4 The first [exposition]..is Origens, who hath sensed the bodie to be the church. *a* 1631 Donne *Polydoron* (1650) 88 The word good fellow as it is now senced by the vulgar, imports a drunkard. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xx. 16 Some sense the text thus. 1687 Stillingfl. *Doctr. Trin. & Transubst.* II. 2, *Pr.* How doth it [*sc.* the Doctrine of the Trinity] appear? *P.* By the Scripture sensed by the Church. 1726 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 262 Dr. Clarke at first tried to reconcile his doctrine to that of the Church of England, by sensing the Articles.

3. To perceive, become aware of, 'feel' (something present, a fact, state of things, etc.) not by direct perception but more or less vaguely or instinctively. (Often app. a nonce-word, adopted by the writer to express a particular shade of meaning.)

1872 L. Oliphant *Let.* in *Life* (1891) 101 He 'senses' the least coldness towards himself, and it stops everything. 1885 Hornaday 2 *Yrs. in Jungle* xvii. 189 The herd sensed the danger and made off. 1904 M. Hewlett *Queen's Quair* I. vii. 102 Queen Mary watched her closely, sensing an enemy. 1904 S. E. White *Forest* iii. 28 You must travel three or four days from such a place before you sense the forest in its vastness.

4. To understand, comprehend, grasp, 'take in'. Chiefly *U. S.* and *dial.*

1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *To sense*, to comprehend; as, 'Do you sense that?' New England. 1885 Merriam in *Century Mag.* XXX. 832 He..got at the plans of the leaders, the temper of the crowd, sensed the whole situation. 1891 Hardy *Tess* xlviii, I cannot sense your meaning sometimes. 1893 E. D. Fawcett *Riddle of Universe* Proem 2 He should sense how this spectacle belittles the theology of his fellows.

5. *Philos.* To have a sense-perception of. Also *absol.*, to experience sensations.

1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* xxii. 218 Is he [the Sciolist] sure, that objects are not otherwise sensed by others, then they are by him? 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. ii. 81 All that we sense or experience are the outward actions and motions which proceed from them. 1884 [Laurie] *Metaph. Nova & Vet.* 91 But we did not then *perceive* extension or space as such, although it was *felt* in the very first breath which consciousness drew, and was afterwards *sensed*. 1904 Titchener tr. *Wundt's Physiol. Psychol.* I. 14 We may sense in dreams, or in a state of hallucination, as intensively as we sense under the operation of actual sensory stimuli. 1909 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 434 The impossible assumption that there are sensations which are not 'sensed'.

Hence **Sensed** *ppl. a.*, **Se·nsing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1647 tr. *Behmen's Clavis* § 218 Wherein the Naturall will separateth it selfe in its Center, into a sensing. 1656–63 Br. W. Lucy *Observ. Hobbes* 37 When we have discerned things by our senses, and the act of sensing (pardon that word *sensing*, it is unusuall, yet significant) is done. 1659 Heylin *Cyprianus Anglic.* 6 It is another subject (the sensing of the word Puritan) that I am speaking of. 1884 [Laurie] *Metaph. Nova & Vet.* 26 The subject as Will..itself goes out and seizes the sensed object. 1906 Laurie *Synthetica* I. 18 The feeling of an object by a subject-being or entity and the re-flexion of it into its cosmic locus I call rudimentary sensing, or sensation.

Sense, obs. form of Cense *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], *sb.*[2], *v.*[2]

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 77 In paiment of theire rentes, customes and senses. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Honour* I. vi. 54 The sonnes..are not sensed and reputed to be noble [F. *ne sont censez et reputez Nobles*]. 1657 W. Morice *Coena* Pref. 1 The Ministery, whose honor and maintenance I have ever sensed to be very much of the interest of Religion.

Sensed, *a.* [f. Sense *sb.* + -ed[2]. Cf. F. *sensé*, L. *sensātus*: see Sensate *a.*] Only with defining word (adj. or adv.).

1. Having a specified sense or meaning.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 b, This olde englishe *Distichon*, better sensed, then footed. 1624 H. Mason *New Art Lying* v. 90 They call it Equiuocall, because it is a double-sensed Proposition. 1670 Eachard *Contempt of Clergy* 10 The committing of such high and brave sens'd Poems to a School-boy. *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 236 His words are wonderfully deep, Oft doubly sensed, asking interpreter.

†**2.** Having wits or senses. *Obs.*

1582 Hester *Secr. Phiorav.* I. xxii. 23 Feuer corrupteth also the sences, so that the sicke is not stable senced.

Senseful (se·nsfŭl), *a.* [f. Sense *sb.* + -ful.]

1. Full of sense or meaning; significant.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. 997 And gave thee power (as Master) to impose Fit sense-full Names unto the Hoast that rowes In watery Regions. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. iv. 37 The Ladie hearkning to his sensefull speach, Found nothing that he said, vnmeet nor geason, Hauing oft seene it tryde, as he did teach. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 44 Not sharp enough to conceive at the first..a senseful and witty word. 1865 Card. Wiseman *Shakes.* 9 It is not like that of the printer, who, from a chaotic heap of seemingly unmeaning lead, draws out letter after letter, and so disposes them that they shall make senseful..lines.

†**2.** Intelligent. *Obs.*

1598 Marston *Pigmalion*, etc. Sat. iv. 70 Prometheus who celestiall fier Did steale from heauen, therewith to inspire Our earthly bodies with a sencefull minde. *c* 1700 Norris (J.), Men, otherwise senseful and ingenious, quote such things out of an author as would never pass in conversation.

Senseless (se·nslès), *a.* Forms: see Sense *sb.* Also *superl.* 6–7 sense-, sencelest. [f. Sense *sb.* + -less.]

1. Of persons, their bodies or organs: Destitute or deprived of sensation; physically insentient.

1557 Grimalde *Cicero's Death* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 125 Popilius flyeth, therwhyle: and, leauyng there The senslesse stock, a gryzely sight doth bear Vnto Antonius boord, with mischief fed. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 25, I would I were senseless sir, that I might not feele your blowes. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 306 His cheekes must not be pinched by the bridle, least the skin grow sencelesse. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 37 And stifning cold benums her senseless lims.

transf. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* II. ii. 67 One that among us was in company Felt his knees smitten with a senseless cold.

b. That is in a state of unconsciousness.

1585 Forman *Diary* (1849) 18, I was sensles eight howares. 1595 *Caxton's Blanchardyn* liv. 212 More to hasten on deathes speedy pace to this sencles olde man. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxxiii, I was almost senseless with terror. 1820 Byron *Juan* IV. xxx, Strange state of being! (for 'tis still to be) Senseless to feel, and with seal'd eyes to see. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 433 His wife..was carried senseless to her chamber. 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkback* 109 Where the poor fellow was lying senseless from his fall.

†**c.** Said of sleep, death, the grave, etc. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 67 What harme can there be in death? which if it were not senseless, might much rather be termed immortalitie, then death. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 343 With that, he stabbed himselfe into diuers places of his breast and throte, vntill those wounds..brought him to the senseless gate of death. 1627 Bernard *Guide Grand-Jury* I. ii. 13 In another disease..the sicke are..surprized with a senseless trance. *a* 1674 Traherne *Poet. Wks.* (1903) 72 Those joys and praises must repair To us, which 'tis a sin To bury in a senseless tomb.

d. Of things: Incapable of sensation or perception.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. ii. (1592) 123 What needest thou any more hereafter, to hunt after senselesse Idoles? 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 205 Semed, the sencelesse yron did feare, Or to wrong holy eld did forbeare. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 496 Then senselesse Illium, Seeming to feele his blow, with flaming top Stoopes to his Base, and with a hideous crash Takes prisoner Pyrrhus eare. 1610 Tofte *Hon. Acad.* 15 Loue doth willing draw The hardest hearts and sencelest rocks of Epyr with great awe. 1720 A. Hill *Zara* III. i. (near end), I stand, immoveable, like senseless marble! 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* viii. III. 105 As he reflected whither the senseless paper [a letter] was soon to be conveyed. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 165 The brutish winds..senseless, voiceless, inhuman Utter'd cry they hear not, in answers hollow reply not.

2. Destitute of mental sensibility, incapable of feeling or perception. Also, having no sense, feeling, or consciousness *of* something. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. iv. 4 b, Those that chokyng the light of nature, do of purpose make them selues senselesse [F. *s'abrutissent*]. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 50 b, Which is a signe not onelie of presumptious arrogancie, but also of senseless brutishnesse. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. i, Piero..is no nummed lord, Senseless of all true touch. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. i. 135, I am senseless of your Wrath. 1612 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xvii. 59 To draw Mars like a yong Hippolitus with an effeminate countenance..proceedeth of a senselesse & ouercold a iudgement. 1680 Otway *Orphan* V. vii. 2068 Why weit thou Deaf to my Cries and senseless of my Pains. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 516 Not senseless of its charms. 1796 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 171 Your poor father is, I hope, almost senseless of this calamity. 1818 Shelley *Eugan. Hills* 36 Senseless is the breast, and cold, Which relenting love would fold.

†**b.** Unconscious *that.* *Obs.*

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* V. xiii, As though he thought not on it, As he were senseless that it should forgoe him.

3. Of a person, etc.: Devoid of sense or intelligence, stupid, silly, foolish.

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Martiall's Treat. Cross* ii. 42 b, I think there is none so senslesse as yourselfe, but consters his words otherwise than you. 1580 Lupton *Sinquila* 55 Far more senselesse, than the senselest or brutest beast in the world. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i, An honest senseless dolt, A good poore foole. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 99 Will both churche and laitie be soe senclesse as not to disclaime against such a Nero. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. viii. 400 His Lieutenant..being so senseless as to come upon the draw Bridge of the Castle to talk with them. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1737) IV. 47 To hold forth, and harangue the multitude,..wheresoever, and howsoever they could clock the senseless and unthinking rabble about them. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* V. iii. 36 What! Will you give up these bodies to be dragged At horses' heels, so that our hair should sweep The footsteps of the vain and senseless crowd. 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xxiv. 345 But when Eusebius asked her if she knew the man, she answered that she would not be so senseless as to accuse such men.

†**b.** quasi-*adv.* Unreasonably. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. i. 44 You are too sencelesse obstinate, my Lord, Too ceremonious, and traditionall.

4. Of actions, words, dispositions, etc.: Proceeding from lack of sense or intelligence, foolish. Also, without sense or meaning; unmeaning, meaningless, purposeless.

The two uses, related to different meanings of Sense *sb.*, are often blended; unequivocal examples of the sense 'meaningless' are rare.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 1 What so they vnderstand not, they streight way deeme to be senceless. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 3, D. Bridges hath written in your defence, a most senceless book. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 627 The Rabbines haue another as senseless a dreame that Phineas was Elias. 1645 Ussher *Body Div.* (1647) 419 Which thing yet were senslesse to doubt of. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 86 Cheap senseless libels were scattered about the city. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 211 (1699) 161, I cannot but conclude there are other Creatures, as well as Munkeys, who, little wiser than they, destroy their young Ones by senseless fondness, and too much embracing. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 10 Putting all my Force against the horrid and senseless Custom of Duels. 1839 Fr. A. Kemble: *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 129 Cheerful music and senseless words. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 441 The senseless and dastardly wickedness of mixing noxious drugs with the food of a young girl whom he had no conceivable motive to injure. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 150 It is senseless to bring the Ptolemies into the line of Syrian kings. 1884 Brett in *Law Rep.* 14 Q.B.Div. 799 If that argument be true, the clause..was an absolutely futile and senseless one.

Senselessly (se·nslèsli), *adv.* [-ly[2].] In a senseless manner, foolishly, irrationally. Also, †in a senseless or unconscious condition.

1611 Cotgr., *Stupidement*, Sencelessly, dully. 1621 Sir W. Alexander in *Sidney's Arcadia* III. (1629) 332 He was lying downe senslesly on his senslesse friend. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 7 And then most senselessly he [White] confounds the offices of command and obedience. 1742 Wesley *Jrnl.* 26 June, A drunken man..was so senselessly impertinent, that even his comrades were quite ashamed of him. 1860 Sala *Lady Chesterf.* Pref. 3 The most brilliant achievements of human genius have been impudently and senselessly caricatured.

Senselessness (se·nslèsnès). [-ness.]

1. Absence of or incapacity for feeling (physical or mental); insensibility, impassibility. Also, unconscious or insensible condition, as in sleep, coma, etc. Now *rare.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* III. iii. (1592) 302 Which cannot choose but happen to them which of pacience doo make a kinde of sencelesnesse. 1583 B. Googe *Let.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. III. 243 The people (exceptynge theyr blindnesse, or rather senselessnesse in relygyon) live in as goodd order as maye bee. 1601 Deacon & Walker *Answ. Darel* 36 Besides this sencelessnes of bodie: he foamed at the mouth like an Horse. 1643 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Miscell.* I. 173 He was brocht in to Jonet Sklateris hous in Cogare, heavilie diseasit with a senslesnes, that he knew not quhat was said or done to him. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 198 Using divers remedies respecting her senselessness, Head, Throat, and Brest, in so much that within 14 hours, she began to speak. 1697 Burghope *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 75 The true cause of this carelessness and neglect is a senselessness in religion. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* IX. 86 Unchecked by dull and selfish chastity, That virtue of the cheaply virtuous, Who pride themselves in senselessness and frost. 1822–9 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 602 [They] fall down instantly in a state of senselessness and apparent death. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1848) 43 A swimming, swollen senselessness of soul.

†**b.** Absence of sense or appreciation *of* something. *Obs.*

1618 Townson in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* (1781) II. 422 Out of an humour of vain-glory or..senselessness of his own estate. 1796 Mme. D'Arblay *Camilla* IV. ii. 37 A hasty challenge ..was accepted with a horse laugh of brutal senselessness of danger.

2. Foolishness, irrationality.

1611 Cotgr., *Stupidité*, stupiditie, sencelesnesse. 1621

T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 48 It is a brutish stupiditie and sencelessenesse, both in yong and old men, to promise to themselues to morrow. 1682 Grew *Museum* I. II. iii. 44 The senselesness of the tradition of the Crocodiles moving his upper Jaw, is plain from [etc.]. 1847 C. Bronte *Jane Eyre* xvi, He said something in praise of your eyes, did he? Blind puppy! Open their bleared lids and look on your own accursed senselessness! 1903 Morley *Gladstone* VIII. iii. (1905) II. 262 In a boundless coil of mischief pure senselessness will entangle you.

†**Se·nsement.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5sensment, 6 sensyment, -iment, censement, sens(i)ament, sensement. [a. OF. *sensement*, pseudo-etymological spelling (as if f. *sens* Sense *sb.*) of **censement*, f. *cense-r* to give a decision: see -ment.] A decision, judgement.

1488 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *11 Forsamekle as it is fundin be sensment of Parliament. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. v. 89 Mony sensymentis For Turnus schawis evident arigumentis. 1567 Q. Mary in R. Keith *Hist. Aff. Scot.* (1734) 394 He wes acquite to oure Lawis, and be the Sensament of Parliament. 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) III. 28 Our Souerane Lord..thairfor be censement of this present Parliament, authorisis [etc.]. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 514 The said Sir James standis forfaltit be the sensiament of the Thre Estaittis in Parliament. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 37 As concerning the honor, I refer it to the sensement of the indifferent reedar. *Ibid.* 51.

Senser, obs. f. Censer *sb.*1, var. Censer *sb.*2

Sensewalite, obs. form of Sensuality.

Senshalship, obs. form of Seneschalship.

‖ **Senshaw** (senʃɑ̄). [prob. repr. Chinese *sien-sha* (*sien* thread, *sha* gauze).] A Chinese gauze-like silk fabric.

1848 S. W. Williams *Middle Kingd.* II. xv. 123 The common people wear pongee and senshaw, which they frequently dye in gambier to a dust or black color.

Sensiament, variant of Sensement *Obs.*

Sensibilitous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Sensibility + -ous.] Cultivating 'sensibility'.

1811 Byron in *Mem. F. Hodgson* (1878) I. 177 But you are a sentimental and sensibilitous person, and will rhyme to the end of the chapter.

Sensibility (sensibi·lĭti). [ad. L. *sensibilitās* (*-tātem*), f. *sensibilis*: see Sensible *a.* and -ity. Cf. F. *sensibilité* (1314 in Hatz.-Darm.), Pr. *sensibilitee*, Sp. *sensibilidad*, Pg. *sensibilidade*, It. *sensibilità, sensibilitade, -tate.*

Rare until the middle of the 18th century.]

†**1. a.** *pl.* Sensible species; the emanations from bodies, which were supposed to be the cause of sensation. **b.** Capability of being perceived by the senses. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. met. iv. (1868) 166 Philosophers þat hyȝten stoiciens þat wenden þat ymages & sensibilites [*sensus et imagines*] þat is to sein sensible ymaginaciouns.. weren inprentid in to soules fro bodies wiþ oute foiþe.

b. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* I. 496 That's only good In their grosse braines, whose visibility And appetituall sensibility Lies open to their sence.

2. Power of sensation or perception; †the specific function of any of the organs of sense (*obs.*). Now often, the (greater or less) readiness of an organ or tissue to respond to sensory stimuli; sensitiveness.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* xci. 97 þe sensibilitez of þe Eres er harkenyng of souns. *Ibid.* xcii. 97 þe sensibilyte of þe tonge ys by way of tastynge & sauour. 1412–20 Lydg. *Troy Bk.* III. 5687 Comparysownyd..To a sowle þat were vegetable, þe whiche, with-oute sensibilite Mynystreth lyf in herbe, flour, and tre. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Halthe* (1541) 52 The sinewes which make sensibilitie, the rootes of whom are in the braine. 1769 Cook *1st Voy.* I. iv. in Hawkesworth *Voy.* (1773) II. 51 Having now been exposed to the cold and the snow near an hour and an half, some of the rest began to lose their sensibility. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 557 The great sensibility of their [children's] organs. 1794 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 431 An increased, no less than an impaired sensibility, induces a state of disease and suffering. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 523 The anatomically non-corresponding points of the two eyes may be possessed of equal sensibility. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 16 Sensibility resides in the nervous system. 1875 W. S. Watson *Dis. Nose* 21 Common sensation or tactile sensibility. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 350/1 A more than normal sensibility in the retina is an inconvenience.

b. *Philos.* Power or faculty of feeling, capacity of sensation and emotion as distinguished from cognition and will.

1838 [Haywood] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reas.* 57 If we will term the receptivity of our mind for receiving representations..sensibility, so is..the faculty of itself bringing forth representations, or the Spontaneity of the cognition, the Understanding. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x. 96 A man's body..is whatever is occupied by his will and his sensibility. 1861 Mill *Utilit.* iv. 59 Even though these pleasures are much diminished by..decay of his passive sensibilities. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* II. iii. 233 Our assertions must be based on the very nature of our own sensibility, and not on the nature of the objects affecting it.

†**3.** Mental perception, awareness *of* something.

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 5009 Þei erren foule, & goon out of þe wey; Of trouth haue þei scant sensibilite. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 37 That he said unto the Queen, with some sensibility of the Spanish designs on France: Madam, I beseech you be content not to fear [etc.].

4. Emotional consciousness; glad or sorrowful, grateful or resentful recognition of a person's conduct, or of a fact or a condition of things.

1751 Orrery *Rem. Swift* iii. (ed. 5) 21 The treatment was thought injurious, and Swift expressed his sensibility of it in a short, but satyrical copy of verses entitled *The Discovery.* 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 83, I am very sensible..of your friendship.., and that sensibility constitutes..my happiness. 1776 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 1 Apr., I was on Saturday at Mrs. Montague's, who expressed great sensibility of your loss. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 250, I expressed my sensibility of his many marks of favour to myself. 1790 Duchet *Discourses* II. xvii. 363 A sensibility of our own weakness. 1818 Lady Charleville in Lady Morgan *Passages Autobiog.* (1859) 244, I will only speak of my real sensibility of Sir Charles's kind politeness.

†**b.** *pl.* A person's feelings of gratitude. *Obs.*

1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) IV. xxii. 168, I cannot speak my grateful sensibilities.

†**c.** A mark of appreciation or consideration; a delicate attention. *Obs.*

1795 Sir J. Dalrymple *Let. to Admiralty* 9 Every sensibility that we can shew to our brave Officers and Seamen.. is too little for what they do for us.

5. Quickness and acuteness of apprehension or feeling; the quality of being easily and strongly affected by emotional influences; sensitiveness. Also, with const., sensitiveness *to*, keen sense *of* something.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 231 ¶ 7 Modesty..is a kind of quick and delicate Feeling in the Soul...It is such an exquisite Sensibility, as warns a woman to shun the first Appearance of every thing which is hurtful. 1741 Hume *Ess.* i. 2 There is a certain Delicacy of Passion, to which some People are subject, that makes them extremely sensible to all the Accidents of Life...And when a Person, that has this Sensibility of Temper, meets with any Misfortune, his Sorrow or Resentment takes intire Possession of him. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* Introd. (1759) 34 It frequently happens that a very poor judge, merely by force of a greater complexional sensibility, is more affected by a very poor piece, than the best judge by the most perfect. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Philips* Wks. 1787 IV. 197 He had great sensibility of censure. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 101 My life has been spent in the keenest and most unintermitted sensibility to reputation. 1799 Sickelmore *Agnes & Leonora* II. 9 Her feelings, which had been so acutely wounded..as almost to hurry sensibility to madness, now assailed her with renovated force. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 655 A man's sensibility to pecuniary influence. 1810 W. Wilson *Hist. Dissent. Churches* III. 50 He discovered great sensibility and grief on this occasion. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* II. vi, More acute sensibility to fine sounds than to my feelings. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. I. ix. 192 That trembling sensibility which is awake to every change and every modification of its ever-varying impressions. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* I. 203, I have often remarked this sensibility of the common people of Spain to the charms of natural objects. 1843 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. § 6. iii. § 4. 410 A sensibility to colour..being very different from a sensibility to form. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. V. 197 From Charles neither the remains of his mother nor those of his grandfather could draw any sign of sensibility. 1874 Sherman *Mem.* (1875) II. xxiv. 395, I would define true courage to be a perfect sensibility of the measure of danger, and a mental willingness to incur it.

b. *pl.* Emotional capacities; †instincts of liking or aversion.

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 36 It is fitting that reason convince our Sensibilities, causing us to agree to what is otherwise distasteful unto us. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii. 111 Something intensely human, narrow, and definite pierces to the seat of our sensibilities more readily than huge occurrences and catastrophes. 1892 Bierce *In Midst of Life* 109 Doubtless this feeling was due to his unusually acute sensibilities—his keen sense of the beautiful, which these hideous things outraged.

c. *sing.* and *pl.* Liability to feel offended or hurt by unkindness or lack of respect; susceptibilities.

1769 Gray in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 85, I wish he would not give too much way to his own sensibilities, and still less (in this case) to the sensibilities of other people. 1778 Laurens in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 203 The Count's sensibility was much wounded. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. xli, Grating the sensibility, the prepossessions..of the person to whom you are speaking, by some unguarded words. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, II. i. (1857) I. 156 The sensibilities of a commercial people.

6. In the 18th and early 19th c. (afterwards somewhat *rarely*): Capacity for refined emotion; delicate sensitiveness of taste; also, readiness to feel compassion for suffering, and to be moved by the pathetic in literature or art.

1756–82 Warton *Ess. Pope* I. v. 262 The force of the repetition of the significant epithet 'foreign', need not be pointed out to any reader of sensibility. 1762 Cowper *To Miss Macartney* 68 Oh! grant, kind heav'n, to me, Long as I draw ethereal air, Sweet Sensibility. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Bourbonnois*, Dear sensibility! source unexhausted of all that's precious in our joys, or costly in our sorrows! 1807 Byron *To Romance* v, Where Affectation holds her seat, And sickly Sensibility. 1827 Carlyle *Richter* Misc. I. 12 Unless seasoned and purified by humour, sensibility is apt to run wild. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* III. v. (1850) I. 401 Those monuments of Oriental magnificence, whose light, aërial forms still survive after the lapse of ages, the admiration of every traveller of sensibility and taste. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxii, This lady had the keenest and finest sensibility, and how could she be indifferent when she heard Mozart?

7. (*transf.* from 2.) Of plants and their organs, also of instruments (esp. a balance, magnetic needle, etc.) or other inorganic objects: Aptness to be affected by external influences; sensitiveness. Const. *to* (rarely *of*).

1662 Sir S. Tuke *Adv. Five Hours* I. 6 Your Story (I confess) is strangely moving; Yet if you could my Fortune weigh with yours, In scales of equal Sensibility, You would not change your Suffering, for mine. 1783 Cullum in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 417 As the two last are solstitial, and rather delicate plants, I wondered the less at their sensibility. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 184 Mortar made up with salt-water, might equally discover its sensibility of moisture. 1825 Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 42 Thus a receptacle is given to the fluid [mercury], which would otherwise disturb the centrifugal force and impair the sensibility of the instrument. 1841 R. Hunt *Art Photogr.* 3 The want of sensibility in the preparation..rendered it necessary that the prepared plate should be exposed..from seven to twelve hours. 1866 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* (1870) 21 The sensibility of the [magnetic] needle. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 431 Qualities of a balance:..Sensibility...The definite measure of the sensibility is the angle through which the beam is deflected by a stated difference between the loads in the pans. 1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 193 Here then we have a case of specialized sensibility, like that of the glands of Drosera. 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 877 The differing sensibility of leaves to variations of temperature on the one hand, and to variations in the intensity of light on the other.

Sensibilize (se·nsibilai·z), *v.* [f. late L. *sensibil-is* Sensible + -ize, after F. *sensibiliser.*] *trans.* To render sensitive. Hence **Se·nsibili·zing** *ppl. a.*; **Se·nsibili·zer.** *a. Phys.* (see quot. 1900); **b.** *Photogr.* = Sensitizer.

1900 *Lancet* 25 Aug. 564/2 To this specific body [a certain substance in the serum of an immunized animal] M. Bordet gave the name of 'sensibiliser', because it renders the blood-disc or the specific micro-organism susceptible to the attack of the normally present hæmolytic ferment. 1904 *Knowledge* May 98/1 A sheet of silver bromide jelly to which a sensibiliser absorbing the yellow and green rays was added.

Sensible (se·nsĭb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 4–6 sencyble, sensyble, 5 sensibill, -yll, censible, 6 sensybul, sensibil, 6–7 sencible, (sensable, 8 senceible). [a. F. *sensible*, ad. late L. *sensibilis*, f. *sens-* (:—**sentt-*), ppl. stem of *sentīre* to perceive, feel: see -ible. Cf. Sp. *sensible*, Pg. *sensivel*, It. *sensibile.*] **A.** *adj.*

I. That can be felt or perceived.

1. Perceptible by the senses. (In *Philos.*, opposed to Intelligible 3: in this use now *rare.*)

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. (1868) 165 For it [intelligence] knoweþ þe vniuersite of resoun and þe figure of þe ymaginacioun and þe sensible material conseiued. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 302 Cristis religion telliþ litil bi siche sensible habitis [of religious orders], but now takiþ oon & now an oþer as dide crist on good fryday. *Ibid.* 341 Iche good sensible dede þat we don..may be callid a sacrament. 1434–5 Misyn *Fire of Love* 2 When I felt fyrst my hert wax warme, and treuly, not ymagynyngly, bot als it wer with sensibyll fyer, byrned. 1534 [see Intelligible 3]. 1538 Starkey *England* II. i. 165 The gudnes of God (wych only theiby mouyd made thys sensybul world). 1631 Widdowls *Nat. Philos.* 7 Fixed are the starres of the firmament, whose motion is not sensible. 1638 [see Intelligible 3]. 1670 R. Coke *Disc. Trade* Ded., Carnal copulation, killing another, and taking from another, are sensible Actions, and cannot be defined: but Murder, Justice, Adultery, Theft, &c. may be defined..but can never be perceived by the senses. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. ii. § 1 The Use then of Words is to be sensible Marks of Ideas. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iv. 271 By sensible objects, I mean those objects which the understanding has a perception of by the mediation of the senses. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet in Aliments* (1735) 261 Taste and other sensible Qualities. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 2 The other sensible appearances of earths. 1805 T. Weaver tr. *Werner's Ext. Charac. Fossils* 1 External characters..are also called Sensible Characters, the use of our senses being sufficient for their discovery. 1805 Wordsw. *Prel.* XIV. 106 In a world of life they live By sensible impressions not enthralled. 1851 Westcott *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 333 St. Matthew alone notices..the earthquake, the sensible ministry of the divine messenger. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. i. 10 Some primordial and fundamental nature, by and out of which the sensible universe was built up and produced. 1880 J. Milne in *Trans. Seismol. Soc. Japan* I. II. 53 The earthquake of which we write had certainly a radius over which it was sensible of 120 miles.

b. Const. *to.*

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. i. 36 Art thou not, fatall Vision, sensible To feeling, as to sight? or art thou but A Dagger of the Minde. 1733 Arbuthnot *Ess. Effects Air* I. 1 Air is sensible to the Touch by its Motion, and by its Resistance to Bodies moved in it. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* i. (1878) 36 All of earth and sky that..is sensible to us.

c. Specific collocations in scientific use. *Sensible horizon*: see Horizon 1. *Sensible heat* (†*caloric*): used in contradistinction to *latent heat*: see Heat *sb.* 2 c. *Sensible perspiration*: sweat as distinguished from the emission of vapour through the pores.

1642 Sensible horizon [see Rational *a.* 5 b]. 1764 J. Ferguson *Lect.* 156 The sensible horizon is that circle.. where the heaven and earth seem to meet. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 335 The sensible caloric of adjacent bodies is incessantly employed in maintaining each others equilibrium of temperature. 1830 Knox tr. *Béclard's Anat.* 152 The cutaneous perspiration, whether sensible or insensible, is to be considered as one of the most important secretions of the organic structure. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 444 Heat..perceived by the touch and measured by the thermometer, which is called sensible heat.

†**d.** Of or pertaining to the senses or sensation.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 57, I might not this beleeue Without the sensible and true auouch Of mine owne eyes. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. ii. § 3 (1622) 200 As it is in naturall appetites: so is it, in sensible appetites too. 1793 Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 7, I will subjoin an instance which perhaps may give the reader an idea how the pronouns arise, and what is their primary sensible signification.

†e. quasi-*adv.* Perceptibly. *Obs.*

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 167 Although his childe did neuer crie, so that it did sensible breath or moue.

2. Perceptible by the mind or the inward feelings.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 100 This waie is so well, as I perceiue no sensible fault in it. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biog. 11 He affirms, that it bears sensible marks of its Newness. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 13 The visible and sensible connexion of sacred and profane history. 1782 J. BROWN *View Nat. & Rev. Relig.* v. v. 498 Sensible assurance of God's love. 1854 C. HODGE *Comm. Rom.* vii. 201 Conversion is a great change, sensible to him that experiences it, and visible to others. 1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* iv. 104 But the love of God does not mean..the sensible love which we feel towards human friends.

3. Easy to perceive, evident.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 319 Their smart being more sensible to others eyes, then to their owne feeling. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 166 In some musick there is to be noted a manifest loose effeminatenesse: and the experience is so sensible, that it were superfluous to proceed any farther in proofe. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Sensible*, easily felt or perceiued. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. v. § 8 These are too sensible proofs to be doubted. 1692 — *Let. to Molyneux* Lett. (1708) 10 We had here..a very sensible earthquake. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. vii. 78 In this present Evil World, it is no Wonder that the Operations of the Evil Angels are more sensible than of the Good ones. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 125 Under the more immediate, or if such an expression may be used, the more sensible government of God. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 57 It..is most of all sensible and apparent in a new country. 1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Min.* 539 It yields a white smoke and a very sensible odor of garlic. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 142 A tremulous and perfectly transparent vapour was particularly sensible and profuse. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorks.* v. 150 The warming influence of the sea air begins to be very sensible in October.

4. Large enough to be perceived or to be worth considering; appreciable, considerable. Now only of immaterial things (as quantities, magnitudes, etc.).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cv. (1495) 849 And though a moughte be a sencyble beest: yet he hydeth hymselfe wythin the clothe that vneth he is seen. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xx. (1588) 619 If our Gaoles in Englande were more often swept and emptied, I doubt not, but that wee also should finde a sensible profite to arise thereby. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 196 We could discover no sensible difference in weight. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 116 A very sensible Distance Eastward. 1792 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 340 You will perceive that the Indian War calls for sensible exertions. 1825 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.*, etc. XVIII. 398 It re-dissolves, especially if the muriatic acid added be in sensible excess. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 215 Both contain a sensible amount of Strontian. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 4 A fine mud, composed of particles of sensible magnitude. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 33/2 Epicycloidal cams described as follows..may be used without any sensible error. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* III. xv. 436 [It will] effect a sensible reduction in these figures.

†**5.** Of discourse, etc.: Easily understood; suited to make a strong impression on the mind; striking, effective. *Obs.*

c 1530 COX *Rhet.* (1899) 42 To be techars of goddes worde in suche maner as maye be moste sensible and accepte to their audience. 1558 BONNER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 2041/1 It doth appeare vnto me thou art of a good memoiie & of a very sensible talke, but something ouerhastie. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 100 He..therefore imployed thereunto a fitte, sensible, and caulme kinde of speaking and writing. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 219 b, That as her wordes did paint out her minde, so they serued as a shadow, to make the picture more liuely and sensible. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exp.* To Rdr., Wherefore he judges it an Undertaking worthy of his great Mind to confront with the most Accurate, and sensible Experiments, the force of their Assertions. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Inspr.* 22 If such a Tube be bent, the Experiment will be much more sensible. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 40 The ideas, therefore, of poetry, must needs make the most sensible impression, when the affections, peculiar to them, are already excited by the music.

quasi-*adv.* 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 68, I shall endeavour to explain my meaning a little more sensible by a Scheme.

†**6.** Such as is acutely felt; markedly painful or pleasurable. Const. *to. Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1678 My woe too sencible thy passion maketh More feeling painfull. 1598 YONG *Diana* 63, I felt so sensible griefe, to see my selfe forgotten of him, who had so great reason to loue me, and whom I did loue so much. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. ix. 34 The fall of this young Prince..was so sensible to the Emperour, that had he not feared the anger of Brustafard..the Jousts had been at an end. 1655 TERRY *Voy. E. India* iv. 122 Scorpions.. whose stinging is most sensible, and deadly. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 136 This very sensible mortification transported him so much, that [etc.]. 1711, in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 184 His..death proved very sensible to the languishing King. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. lvii. 148 [The King] can inflict a punishment highly sensible to them, by not inviting them to the amusements of the Court. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* 445 The circumambient air, when a man is so hot within, is very sensible to him, and..makes him chill, and liable to colds. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ix, The time and place prevented his receiving.. more sensible marks of his master's resentment.

II. Capable of feeling or perceiving.

7. Endowed with the faculty of sensation. †**a.** Of living beings, their nature or mode of existence.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. (1868) 166 A man is ymaginable and sensible. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXI. xi. II. 423 That spunges have life, yea and a sensible life, I have prooved heretofore. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 536 A tree.. hauing..on each side of the leafe, as it were, two feete with which (as if it had bin mouing and sensible) it would stirre and go vp and down. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. 1. i. 528 Loue..extends and shewes it selfe in vegitall and sensible creatures. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. (1677) 39 That Sensible Natures should enjoy a life of Sense. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. i. § 1 It is the Understanding that sets Man above the rest of sensible Beings. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 79 Can it be possible for any sensible Beings to endure that Intensity of Cold, and live?

b. of organs, tissues, or parts of the body.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 24 From þe brayn comen .vij. peire cordes & þei ben clepid sensible senewis. *Ibid.* 28 þe skyn..is maad of smale þredis of veynes, senewis, & arteries, þat makiþ him sensible, & 3euep him list & worchinge. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xcvii. 38 A tothe is a sencyble bone, the whiche beynge in a lyvyng mans heade hath felynge. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* (1843) 378 Between the coffin-bone and the horny sole is situated the sensible sole. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 234 The pain is of a sharper kind on those sensible parts of the body included in the circuit, which are on the negative side of the pile. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* v. (1859) 69 Outside of the sensible skin.

†c. *Sensible virtue, wit*, later *sensible faculty, capacity*: faculty of sensation. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xii. (1495) 55 The vertue sensyble that meuyth is departed on thre, One partye hyghte Naturalis, and the other Vitalis, and the other Animalis. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 716 Whiche vertu namyd ys sensible, And is, as y reherse kan, Yove to beste and eke to man. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. vi. § 2 Beasts are in sensible capacitie as i ipe euen as men themselues, perhaps more ripe. *erroneous use. c* 1400 *Beryn* 2621 Wherfor wee must, with al our wit sensibill Such answers vs purvey, þat þey been insolibil.

†**8.** Having (more or less) acute power of sensation; sensitive. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 Whose blessed flesshe was moost tender sensible and lyucly. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. ii. 16 After the digestyve, ye must clense the place wyth a mundificatyve of syrupe of Roses, cheyfelye whan the aposteme is aboute very sensible places. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* II. xlvi. 299 The stomacke being eusie and inclined to vomit, as hauing a veiie sensible orifice. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 174 These Gentlemen, who are of such sensible and nimble Lungs, that they alwayes vse to laugh at nothing. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 54 An imposition which I cannot believe how he that values time, and his own studies, or is but of a sensible nostrill should be able to endure. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 54 A Woman comes to me sorely afflicted a long time in all her limbs..; the woman I perceived was exceeding sensible, and in most grievous extremity cryed out. 1679 G. R. tr. *Bonistuan's Theat. World* II. 318 A Faggot burning hot, applyed to the most sensible parts about him. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 324 The Flesh at the Bottom of the Wound was very sensible. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, Physicians tell us of a disorder, in which the whole body is so exquisitely sensible, that the slightest touch gives pain. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 45 Parts, which in the sound state have little or no sensibility, become exquisitely sensible in the inflamed. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. (1833) 229 The human ear is so extremely sensible as to be capable of appreciating sounds which arise from about twenty-four thousand vibrations in a second.

fig. phrase. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 14 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 44 Who have touch'd 'em in y^e^ sensible p^t^ by..making Scotch men Aliens. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 416 And, to touch the King in a sensible point, he said, the covenant stuck so deep in their hearts, that no good could be done till that was rooted out. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. VI. i. 46 The dignity of the Directors was now touched in a most sensible part. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XV, He had alarmed his fears in a most sensible point.

†b. Liable to be quickly or acutely affected by (some object of sensation); sensitive *to* or *of*. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 18 Yet his Hand, Not sensible of fire, remain'd vnscorch'd. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 169 Dogs are well known to be very sensible of different tones in music. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. 1787 IV. 90 Extremely sensible of cold. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 51 The gum is often extremely sensible. *Ibid.* IV. 202 Albinoes..are painfully sensible to light.

9. Capable or liable to mental emotion.

†a. Having sensibility; capable of delicate or tender feeling. *Obs.*

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 13 A person of a tender, sensible and compassionate Temper. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Fem.* (1789) 182 Preserve your Conscience always soft and sensible. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. vi, Thus his backwardness..wrought so violently on her sensible and tender heart, that she soon felt for him all those gentle sensations which are consistent with a virtuous and elevated female mind. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* III. 405 St. Peter certainly was of a warm and sensible nature.

†b. Sensitive; easily hurt or offended. *Obs.*

1759 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. cccl. 170 You will say..that if a person is born of a very sensible gloomy temper..they cannot help it. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS *Diary & Lett.* (1889) II. 3 These [titles] should be properly placed, you know, because monarchs are very *sensible* on that subject.

c. Sensitive or readily accessible *to* some specified emotional influence. Also const. *of*. Now *rare*.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1734, Johnson had, from his early youth, been sensible to the influence of female charms. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 738/2 The Roman mind seems to have been always sensible to the claims of justice. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 450 Work was to be done, however, which could be trusted to no man who reverenced law or was sensible of shame. *Ibid.* vi. II. 65 Even Sunderland, though not very sensible to shame, flinched from the infamy of public apostasy.

10. *transf.* Of material things or substances, esp. of instruments of measurement, as a balance, a thermometer: Readily affected by physical impressions or influences, sensitive. Const. *to*. Now *rare*.

Also in †*sensible plant, weed* = SENSITIVE *plant*, where the adj. has, strictly speaking, sense 8, the movements of the plant having been formerly regarded as evidence of real sensation.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxiv. (ed. 8) 231 Like the sensible plant, when the hand of flesh does touch it, she shrinks in all her leaves. 1678 LOCKE *Let. to Boyle* in Bourne *Life* (1876) I. 399 A very sensible hygrometer. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 5 The Third [thermometer]..is more sensible, and swifter near four times. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 58 Sensible Grass. It is so very sensible that..I have on horseback wrote my name with a rod in a spot of it which continued visible for some time. 1742 BURGESS in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 4 The Antidote is, the Root of the Sensible Weed, as it is commonly called, or *Herba Sensitiva*. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 225 From the Sensible Plant to the scarce vegetable Moss, all are exquisitely adapted. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 372 This balance is sensible to the 1/100dth part of a grain when loaded with 1000 grains in each pan. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxxi. 330 This instrument [the galvanometer] is rendered much more sensible by neutralizing the effects of the earth's magnetism on the needle. 1835–42 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 72 Nitrate of mercury is a prevaricating test, but very sensible to a variety of substances that may exist in mineral waters.

†b. Music. *Sensible note.* [tr. F. *note sensible.*] = *leading note* (see LEADING *ppl. a.*). Cf. SENSITIVE. *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 521/1 This third major, which with the generator forms a semitone, has for that reason been called the sensible note, as introducing the generator. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Sensible*, the appellation given to the sharp seventh of any key. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 965 The first note..has the effect of that which our musicians call sensible. 1830 *Examiner* 340/2 (Review of Drouet's *Method of Flute-Playing*) [Condemns the term as not English].

III. Actually perceiving or feeling.

11. Cognizant, conscious, aware of something. Often with some tinge of emotional sense: Cognizant of something as a ground for pleasure or regret. Const. *of*, †*to*; also with *clause*. Now somewhat *rare*.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1566 Art þou ought, sone myn, sensible In whiche cas þat þou oghtest the for-bere, And in whiche nat? 1625 BACON *Ess., Great Place* (Arb.) 293 Be not too sensible, or too remembring, of thy Place, in Conuersation. *Ibid., Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 481 Nay, it seemeth at this instant, they [the Spaniards] are sensible of this want of Natiues. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 200 The Birds, which were not yet sensible of the Cold,.. continued their Chirping and Singing till near the middle of December. 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Feb., Which shows how little we are sensible of the weight of the business upon us. 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Williamson* 12 June, I went to Monsieur Mauregnault, and made him sensible, how all these Exceptions of the Resident were expresly provided against. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* (1697) 92 The learned Prophet Moses was sensible that the common and frequent eating of Flesh was very dangerous. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 309, I am sensible how long I have detain'd the Reader upon this Subject. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* June 1645, I think I was never sensible of so burning a heate as I was this season. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 270 The gloomy Sire, too sensible of Wrong To vent his Rage in Words. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 209, I am very sensible that I deserve none of those Favours. 1721 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* (1893) I. 452, I would have you then..try to make the wretch sensible of the truth of what I advance. 1739 SHERIDAN tr. *Persius' Sat.* iv. 63 You will soon be sensible how short your Abilities are. 1741–2 CHALLONER *Missionary Priests* (1803) II. 18 The catholics were made sensible that, however the persecution might in some measure be abated, it was not to cease. 1744 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Oxford* 13 Apr. (1893) II. 129 My health..is extremely good; I thank God I am sensible of no distemper or infirmity. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* 466 If these salts and oils actually fly off from it in such quantities, as to make us sensible of them by smell. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. iii, Cecilia, sensible of the truth of this speech,..now summoned her utmost courage to her aid. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) II. 160, I was not sensible to the extent of my danger. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. 1. *Comm.* p. xxxvi, [Lucretius] sensible to the difficulty of the subject on which he is engaged. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cli, That sublime of rascals, your attorney, Whom I see standing there, and looking sensible Of having play'd the fool. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Grace bef. Meat*, We may be gratefully sensible of the deliciousness of some kinds of food beyond others. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* ii, He was sensible that the alliance which he meditated might indeed be tolerated, but could not be approved, by his subjects. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* I. I. iii. 168, I am sensible that the mention of such a circumstance may appear trifling.

†b. Mindful *of* a person. *Obs.*

1643 CHAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 309 The particuler persons whoe in this our extremity are soe sensible of us. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* Ded. 2 b, As we usually are more sensible of our enemyes than our friends.

12. Emotionally conscious; having a pleasurable, painful, grateful or resentful sense *of* something. In later use almost exclusively: Gratefully conscious *of* (kindness, etc.). Also const. *to* (? *obs.*), †*for*, and with *clause*.

1634 W. TIRWHYT *Balzac's Lett.* I. 26 They stood amazed to see a servant..Who was as sensible of the least evils of his country as of his proper sorrows. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* 11 God seemeth to be more sensible of the injuries done unto his church and to his servants, then of the dishonor done unto himself. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 74 His Pleasures require a larger Proportion of Excess and Variety, to render him sensible of them. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 166 ¶ 8 He found that he was so very sensible of his Fault, and so sincerely repented of it. 1715 HICKES *Let. to Hearne* (MS. Rawl. Lett. f. 15) 75, I am as sensible & sorry for the great Loss of Mr. Urry, as any Friend he hath left behind him. 1775 EARL CARLISLE in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 108 Lady Carlisle desires to be remembered to you; she is, indeed, very sensible of your goodness to us all. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxvi, He was sensible to the indignity of serving with his noblest peers under the banners of his own

vassal. 1831 — *Ct. Robt.* xvi, The creature seemed sensible of the clemency. 1856 CARLYLE *Let. to J. Knight* 19 Apr., Surely I am very sensible to the kindness of the President and Council in this matter. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Aug. 149 They are always sensible to kindness and sympathy.

† **b.** Without const. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) III. 62, I kissed her, and she made me a courtesy for my condescension; and blushed, and seemed sensible all over.

13. Conscious, free from physical insensibility or delirium.

1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 283 The governor was not yet sensible. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 32 Where we saw Mr. Cozens..alive, and to Appearance sensible, but speechless. 1835 *Comic Almanack* (1870) 2 *Nurse.* Speak softly, Sir; my master's turning blue, He's not been sensible since last November. *Rig. Fun.* (*aside*) Nor ever was, that I can remember. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. vi, 'And now the doctor says he has not many hours to live.' 'I am sorry to hear it,' cried William. 'Is he sensible?' 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* xiii, He's asking for you and is quiet and sensible.

IV. 14. Endowed with good sense; intelligent, reasonable, judicious.

Stigmatized by Johnson 1755 as used only 'in low conversation'. In some of the early instances the sense may perh. be rather 'capable of mental perception'.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. viii. (1886) 40 If they were sensible, they would saie to the divell: Whie should I hearken to you? 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 111 These (the more sensible they are with whom wee deale, and of greater capacity) the more vehemently may we enforce by all sorts of forcible arguments. 1596 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 151 'Twas a good sensible fellow. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 220 For the boxe of th'eare that the Prince gaue you, he gaue it like a rude Prince, and you tooke it like a sensible Lord. 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* I. xlvi. 85 In the Island of Seylon there are also great numbers [of Elephants], which are esteemed the best and sensiblest of all the worlde. *c* 1600 BACON *Elem. Com. Lawes* (1630) Pref. B 3 b, And that Ciuilians, States-men, Schollers, and other sensible men might not haue beene barred from them. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 3 Sir Roger..knew several sensible People who believed these Gypsies now and then foretold very strange things. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 1 Sept., You will, I think, like Sir James Grey; he is very civil and good-humoured, and sensible. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, My loveliest, my most sensible of girls. 1768 SIR P. FRANCIS *Let.* 26 Apr. *Mem.* (1867) I. 210 The woman..is honest and intelligent, or in the cant word, sensible. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 193 A moral, sensible, and well-bred man Will not affront me, and no other can. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 97 He was too sensible a man not to know that he might at some future time be called to a serious account by a parliament. 1860 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 184 It [a young female Gorilla] was tame, lively, sensible, and not near so noisy or dirty as a Chimpanzee. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 9 'They're all glad to get a husband; even the sensiblest of them', chuckled the farmer. 1885 O. W. HOLMES *Mortal Antipathy* iv. (1886) 65 No sensible person in Arrowhead village really believed in the evil eye.

b. Of action, behaviour, discourse, etc.: Marked by, exhibiting, or proceeding from good sense.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xiii. (1662) 126 The manner of this Genius his sensible Converse. *a* 1699 TEMPLE *On Health & Long Life* Wks. 1720 I. 277 He had been a Soldier in the Cales Voyage..of which He gave me a sensible Account. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., She has a sensible and penetrating countenance. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 362 A very sensible paper, on the use of lime. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Some Old Actors*, His rebuke to the knight and his scottish revellers, is sensible and spirited. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 221 *note*, The most sensible thing said in the House of Commons, on this subject, came from Sir William Coventry.

Comb. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath Veldt* (1899) 116 Oom Paul's mode of government is entirely unpopular amongst the more sensible-minded Dutch.

B. *absol.* and *sb.*

1. That which produces sensation; that which is perceptible; an object of sense, or of any one of the senses.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 269 This louely conformitie..betweene the sence and the sensible hath nature..most carefully obserued in all her owne workes. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. *Plato* iv. (1687) 160/2 In Sensibiles (saith Plato) neither magnitude nor quality is permanent. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci.* ix. 50 A blind man conceives not colours, but under the notion of some other sensible. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Loudon & Lacedem. Oracles* Wks. 1730 III. 131 By Phenomena's we understand Sensibles, which we oppose to Intelligibles. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 44 *note*, All the ancient theologists..affirmed that the soul was of a certain middle nature and condition between intelligibles and sensibles. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 54 Those..who think they can storm the Intelligible by the Sensible.

† **2.** A being that is capable of sensation. *Obs.*

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. (1677) 17 The Life that is in Vegetables..; the Life and Sense that is in Sensibles. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* Notes (1683) 33 This agrees to Plants as well as Sensibles, They are nourisht grow and live alike.

† **3.** The element (in a spiritual being) that is capable of feeling. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 278 Our torments also may in length of time Become our Elements,..our temper chang'd Into their temper; which must needs remove The sensible of pain.

4. One possessing good sense, a judicious person.

1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 323 The Sensibles are desired to confine theirs to Masquerades and Playhouses.

5. *The sensibles*, sensible views of things. *nonce-use.*

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* xli, After the sensitive age was past, and when the sensibles ought to reign,..he fell..into a violent passion of love for a beautiful Jewish maid barely turned seventeen.

Sensibleness (se·nsĭb'lnés). [f. SENSIBLE *a.* + -NESS.]

† **1.** The quality or state of being sensible or capable of sensation; sensibility; sensitiveness.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* R j b, Popie sede both taketh away the sensiblenes of the membres..and prouoketh to slepe. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 22/3 The yonge Chyrurgiane may knowe them by there sensiblenes, because they are verye dolorous and full of payne. 1656 W. MOUNTAGUE *Accompl. Woman* 124 Pain and sensiblenesse, are never in dead bodies. 17.. SHARP (J.), The sensibleness of the eye renders it subject to pain.

† **2.** Of speech: Intelligibility, impressiveness.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poet.* (Arb.) 69 Because with a playne sensiblenes, they might win credit of popular eares.

† **3.** Tenderness of feeling, sensibility. *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxv. (1649) II. 31 There lies a burden upon them too, to consider with a compassionate sensiblenesse, the grievances that oppresse the other part.

† **4.** The state or fact of being sensible or emotionally (esp. gratefully) conscious of something. Const. *of*; rarely with *clause*. *Obs.*

1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. late Popish Art.* Ded., All that remaines is by this, or some such like deed, to professe my sensiblenes of your great fauour. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xii. 37 Blushing..not arising from guiltinesse..but.. from sensiblenesse of disgrace. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 689 The fruit of these falls is..a deeper sensiblenesse wherein their security lies. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) II. 367 The first step to holiness and felicity, is sensibleness of our sin and misery.

† **5.** Perceptibility. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. viii. (1712) 21 This absurdity cannot be excused from the sensibleness of Matter since the Atheist is forced to admit such things as fall not under Sense. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 193 Bronze..may, from the weight and sensibleness of its colour, do extremely well.

6. The quality of being sensible or of having good sense; intelligence, sound judgement.

1888 *Spectator* 15 Sept. 1246/2 That quality of sensibleness which has made him a valued member of Conservative Cabinets.

Sensibly (se·nsĭbli), *adv.* Also 6 **sensybly, senciblie, senciblie**, 6–7 **sencibly**; (uncontracted form: 7 **sensiblely.**). [f. SENSIBLE *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a manner perceptible to the senses; so far as can be perceived.

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. x. in *Anglia* VIII. 146/38 So grete froste þat..in þe holy chalys, while þe preste songe, wyne fros sensibly & sodeynly in to yce. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 H ij, Some parte of the medycament wyll flowe by lytel & lytel in to ye artere sensibly and manyfestly. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 122 He is your brother Lords, sensibly fed Of that selfe blood that first gaue life to you. 1653 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 228 The maine pillars did bulge out, and sensibiely shake. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Ferrara* 114 From Venice to Ancona the Tide comes in very sensibly at its stated Periods. 1850 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* (1867) 562 If a ball is made to go to the brink of a pocket, and after sensibly standing still, should fall into it, the striker wins nothing. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 36 Lines drawn from various points on the Earth to Pollux would all appear sensibly parallel.

b. In an appreciable degree.

1675–6 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* No. 122. 522 The two Ingredients were easily mingled, and grew not only sensibly but considerably hot [in the palm of his hand]. 1728 tr. *Newton's Treat. Syst. World* 123 Though those rays are not able sensibly to move the gross substances in our parts. 1762 LD. KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xviii. § 4 (1774) II. 151 The pause also is sensibly affected by the position of the accent. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1823) IV. 358 At the end of two years, this currency, in consequence of enormous emissions, began sensibly to depreciate. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 278 The sea is said to be sensibly decreasing in size.

† **2. a.** With self-consciousness, consciously. **b.** Of feeling: Acutely, intensely. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 288 b, And than he begynneth to loue sensybly: and than first he feleth that he loueth God. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 176, I doe sensiblie feele all the superfluous humours (engendred by solitarinesse) consumed quite, and spent in mee. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 58. 296 No marvell then that they who..rashly thrust themselves into warre, be made sensibly to feele the smart of their folly. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 133 When he doth sensibly, and with heart-humiliation thus think, then hath he good thoughts of his own ways. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 114 It was now that I began sensibly to feel how much more happy this Life I now led was..than the wicked..Life I led all the past Part of my Days. 1805–6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* VI. 110 As each thing to more perfection grows, It feels more sensibly both good and pain.

† **3.** So as to be easily understood or to impress the feelings; clearly, strikingly. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 226 Vnblameable affections, ..hath not their generation or issue, from the enticementes of Venerie, I meane (to speake more sensibly) from carnall pleasures. 1693 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1722) IV. Pref. 2, I know not whether I have met with any thing that has struck me more Sensibly, or made a quicker Impression upon my Spirit than a certain Reflexion which [etc.]. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Dec. 1673, But the description..delighted me, so sensibly they spake of the excellent aire and climate in respect of our cloudy and splenetic country.

† **b.** So as to be keenly felt. *Obs.*

1655 J. JANE in *Nicholas Papers* (1892) II. 355 Never was the vanity of pretenders to wisdom and government more apparantly layed open to reproach..nor the people requited for their murmuringes more sensibly then ours have beene.

4. With good sense, intelligently; judiciously, reasonably.

1755 JOHNSON, *Sensibly*, in low language, judiciously, reasonably. 1828–32 in WEBSTER s.v., The man converses very sensibly on all common topics. *Mod.* He behaved sensibly under the circumstances.

Comb. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Jan. 3/2 A sensibly-written book, which will serve a useful purpose.

† **Se·nsical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. SENSE *sb.* + -ICAL.] Sensible.

1797 S. J. PRATT *Family Secrets* in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 60 [Uses 'sensical' and 'sensate' for sensible]. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* I. iii. § 1. 75 With sensical and thoughtful men.

Sensifacient (se:nsifē·ʃĭĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *sens-us* SENSE *sb.* + -(I)FACIENT.] Producing sensation.

1879 HUXLEY *Sci. & Cult.* x. (1882) 257 The epithelium may be said to be receptive,..and the sensorium sensifacient. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 514 Sensifacient cells.

Sensiferous (sensi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *sens-us* SENSE *sb.* + -IFEROUS.] Conveying sensation.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. viii. (1713) 97 Besides, that the sensiferous impresses of motion through the eyes play under them. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 356 Two jointed sensiferous organs. 1879 HUXLEY *Sci. & Cult.* x. (1882) 246 On Sensation and the Unity of Structure of sensiferous Organs.

Sensific (sensi·fik), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. late L. *sensificus*, f. L. *sens-us* SENSE *sb.*: see -IFIC.]

A. *adj.* Of nerves: Producing sensation.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* III. 28 *marg.*, Hence sometimes a sensific power and sometimes a motory. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 800/2 Convulsion is not..an affection..of the sensific part of the nervous system.

B. *sb.* (or absol. use of adj.) Only in *pl.* = SIGNIFICS. 1896 [see SIGNIFICS].

Sensificatory, *a.* [f. late L. *sensificāre* SENSIFY *v.*: see -ORY 2.] Producing sensation.

1879 HUXLEY *Sci. & Cult.* x. (1882) 268 Each consists of a receptive, a transmissive, and a sensificatory portion.

Sensify (se·nsifoi), *v.* [ad. late L. *sensificāre*, f. *sens-us* SENSE *sb.*: see -IFY.] *trans.* To transform (physical changes) into sensation. Hence **Se·nsify·ing** *ppl. a.*

1678 J. BROWN *Disc. Wounds* 238 The Nerves are soon resolved and distended, the senses flagg, and the Sensifying Quality doth perish. 1881 W. M. WILLIAMS *Sci. in Short Chapters* (1882) 44 In such a world of intermediate activities the insect probably lives..with his minute eye-like ear-bag sensifying material movements that lie between our world of sounds and our other far-distant worlds of heat and light.

Sensigenous (sensi·dʒĕnəs), *a.* [f. SENSE *sb.* + -(I)GEN + -OUS.] Producing sensation.

1874 HUXLEY in *Nature* 3 Sept. 365/2 The sensation which has passed away leaves behind molecules of the brain competent to its reproduction—'sensigenous molecules' so to speak. 1879 — *Hume* ii. 73 The sensigenous object, and that masterful entity, the Ego.

Sensile (se·nsil, -sil), *a.* [ad. L. *sensil-is* endowed with sensation, f. *sens-*, *sentīre* to feel: see -ILE.] Capable of perception, sentient.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. II. *Comm.* p. XXXV, Plato..taught that sensible beings are formed from sensile atoms. *Ibid.* II. VI. 904 Others with stench the sensile nostrils tenze. 1843 WILKINSON tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 41 Different organic series, muscular, glandular, and sensile.

Sensine, obs. variant of SENSYNE.

Sensism (se·nsiz'm), *rare.* [f. SENSE *sb.* + -ISM.] **a.** Devotion to the things of sense, sensuality. **b.** *Philos.* = SENSATIONALISM.

1857 W. FLEMING *Voc. Philos.* 462 *Sensism*..is the doctrine that all our knowledge is derived originally from sense. *Ibid.* Sensism gives the single fact of sensation as sufficient to explain all mental phenomena. 1892 LILLY *Gt. Enigma* 74 Voluptuous sensism extracted from the purest idealism. 1903 W. TURNER *Hist. Philos.* 268 The denial of the universal means sensism.

Sensist (se·nsist). [f. SENSE *sb.* + -IST.] = SENSATIONALIST 1. Also *attrib.*

1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 774 A wide divergence from the teaching of the last named writer has been introduced by his brother sensist, Mr. G. H. Lewes. *Ibid.* 786 The phenomena of Cosmical Evolution are presented by the sensist school in terms of matter and force. 1886 LOCKHART *Rosmini* I. 102 Wily agents were spreading the pernicious tenets of the Sensists.

Hence **Sensi·stic** *a.*

1882 T. DAVIDSON in *Fortn. Rev.* July 18 A sensistic philosophy, which, by circumscribing the natural powers of the mind within the narrowest limits, left indefinite room for authority.

† **Se·nsitie.** *Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. L. *sens-us* SENSE *sb.* + -ITY.] Sensation.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 180 Neither sensitie, facultie, nor appetite was amisse in him.

Sensitive (se·nsitiv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 **sensitife, sensityf,** 6 **sensytyfe, sencitive,** 7 **sensetive,** 5– **sensitive.** *β.* 6 **sensatyve,** 6–8 **sensative.** [a. F. *sensitif, -ive* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *sensitīvus*, irreg. f. L. *sens-*, ppl. stem of *sentīre* to feel. Cf. Sp., Pg., It. *sensitivo*. The *β* forms may possibly represent a med.L. **sensātīvus*, related to *sensātio*, but it is not evident that *sensitive* and *sensative* were regarded as distinct words.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Having the function of sensation or sensuous perception.

Sensitive soul [med.L. *anima sensitiva*]: in scholastic philosophy, that one of the three kinds of 'soul' or of constituent parts of the soul which is concerned with sensation, and which is characteristic of animals; distinguished from the *vegetative soul*, which is common to animals with plants.

and from the *intellective soul*, which in rational animals (men) is superadded to the two others. Similarly *sensitive virtue* [*virtus sensitiva*], the faculty of sensation.

a. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4381 þe faire floryscht filds of floures & of herbys, Qunre-of þe breth as of bawme blawis in oure noose, þat ilk sensitife saule mast souorly delyte. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 698 God..Hath yove and graunted vnto man..Twoo maners of knowlychynge... The first..Called the vertu sensytif By which he feleth.. Thinges..Which to forn him be present. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xiv. 74 Tho same treuthis whiche outward sensityue wittis knowen. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxiv. (1880) II. 371 An other parte [*sc.* of the soul], wherin man doth participate with all other thynges lyuynge, which is called sensitife, by reason that therof the sensis do procede. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* IV. x. (1592) 755 For there is the soule vegetatiue which worketh in plants. There is the soule sensitiue which..giueth life to brute beastes. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 109 Seeing, hearing, &c. are acts of the sensitiue powers. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xxv, That we term Soul sensitive, I'll call't form bestiall. 1653 — *Antid. Ath.* I. viii. § 13 (1712) 24 Corporeal Matter is the proper Object of the sensitive Faculty. *a* 1714 Abp. Sharp *Serm.* Wks. 1754 IV. 142 The seat of the one is in the intellectual reasonable nature; the seat of the other is in the sensitive. 1732 Pope *Ess. on Man* i. Argt., To possess any of the sensitive faculties in a higher degree, would render him miserable. 1769–90 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* vii. (1876) 421 All arts have means within them of applying themselves with success both to the intellectual and sensitive part of our natures. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 327 The sensitive power of the iris. *a* 1806 Bp. Horsley *Serm.* (1816) I. vii. 127 This spiritual sword of God's awful word..pierces to the very line of separation, as it were, of the sensitive and the intelligent principle. 1836 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 720 H/2 These are called sensitive nerves or nerves of common sensation. *a* 1881 Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* (1883) 22 We may reasonably infer that of which we might be sensible..by a hypothetical extension of our sensitive powers.

β. 1548 Vicary *Anat.* ii. (1888) 19 From the brayne commeth vij payre of Nerues sensatiues. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* II. 16 Salt is no enemie either to the vegetatiue, or sensatiue natures. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 288 In sleepe the sensatiue faculties are all at rest. 1656–63 Br. W. Lucy *Observ. Hobbes* 37 Yet there remains in the sensative memory that image, which represented the object at the first.

b. Of life, knowledge, perception (also formerly † of desires, feelings): Connected with the senses, sensuous. † Of objects: Perceptible by the senses.

a. 1530 Rastell *Purg.* I. vi, The beest which hath a lyfe sensytyve. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. *Cosmogr.* Proheme 14 He that nold aganis his lustis strive But leiffis as beist of knawlege sensitive Eildis richt fast. 1608 D. T[uvill] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 4 Beeing for the most part led to iudge of matters onely by a Sensitiue apprehension they haue of them. 1633–55 Capel *Tentations* 11 Our sensitive love what follows the lower, and organical faculties of the soul. 1643 Milton *Divorce* I. ii. 6 The sensitive pleasing of the body. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* III. xi. (1662) 461 The sensitive sinfull appetite and passion may prevail with the Will. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 7 The places of Scripture which testifie our Saviour's grief, sorrow, and fear: these passions being sensitive, do sufficiently convince that there was a sensual will in Christ. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 27 Hence it is that he so greedily prefers carnal before rational, and sensitive before spiritual Goods. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. § 5 Sensitive Knowledge reaching no farther than the Existence of Things actually present to our Senses, is yet much narrower than either of the former. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 40 Once, indeed, 'tis said, that he rejoiced; but then it was not with an outward, sensitive and tumultuous Joy. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 296 When a Plant becomes an Animal, it.. rises into a higher Station, by acquiring a Sensitive Life. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 104 By loving God, I do not understand that sensitive Affection I place upon material Objects. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* I. 174 Our sensitive perception of objects. 1889 Courtney *Mill* 129 Beliefs..gathered out of the sensitive experience of his forefathers.

β. 1743 N. Appleton *Serm.* 167 Our natural sensative Appetites and Desires.

† **c.** Of fever: Arising from sensation. *Obs.*

1794 E. Darwin *Zoon.* I. 391 Other new motions are then superadded, in consequence of sensation, which we shall call *febris sensitiva*, or sensitive fever. *Ibid.* 392 These sensitive fevers, like the irritative ones, resolve themselves into [etc.].

2. Of living beings: Endowed with the faculty of sensation. Formerly often: † 'Having sense or perception, but not reason' (J., 1755).

a. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 131 We wyll nowe therefore entreate of thynges sencitiue. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches.* v. iv. (1886) 78 Our bodies are visible, sensitive, and passive. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XII. Pref. I. 356 The natures as well in generall, as particularly in parts, of all living and sensitive creatures within the compasse of our knowledge. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV. ii, As to those filthy Yahoos..I confess I never saw any sensitive being so detestable on all accounts. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* I. Pref. 5 Our fish,..our insects, and the various other sensitive productions of this kingdom. 1794 Paley *Evid.* Introd. (1800) I. 2 The Deity when he formed it consulted for the happiness of his sensitive creation. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 381 It is only for beings vegetative and sensitive that Nature has created the fossil kingdom.

β. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXXV. (Percy Soc.) 112 By these twayne every thyng hath growynge; Bothe vegitatyfe and censatyve also, And also intellectyve.

3. Sensitive plant, † herb, † shrub, † tree, a shrub (*Mimosa pudica*, or *M. sensitiva*) possessing a high degree of irritability, causing the leaflets of the bipinnate leaves to fold together at the slightest touch (cf. Humble-*plant*, Sensible-*plant*); also applied with defining word to various plants possessing a similar quality, as † **Bastard Sensitive plant** (*Æschynomene americana*); **False Sensitive plant** (*Æ. hispida*); **American Sensitive plant** (*Cassia nictitans*), also called *Wild Sensitive plant* and *Sensitive Pea* (see Pea 3).

In the original use of this designation, the adj. belongs to sense 2 (not to sense 5); cf. Sensible *a.* 10.

1633 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* App. vii. 1599 This which I here call the sensitive herb is..*Herba mimosa*, or the Mocking herbe. 1658 J. Jones *Ovid's Ibis* 45 Thus the sensitive tree if ye touch one leaf the whole tree will quake. 1659 R. Lovell *Herbal* 524 Sensitive plant, *Herba sensibilis.* 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isl.* 64 A Sensitive-shrub valued at a very great rate. 1709 Swift & Addison *Tatler* No. 32 ¶ 2 She shrinks from the Touch like a Sensitive Plant. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 323 Plant, Bastard sensitive, *Æschynomene.* 1782 Cowper *Poet, Oyster, & Sensit. Plant* 22 When, cry the botanists—and stare—Did plants call'd sensitive grow there? 1820 Shelley *Sensit. Plant* I A Sensitive Plant in a garden grew. 1821 Barton *Flora N. Amer.* I. 102 *Æschynomene hispida.* False-Sensitive-Plant. 1845–50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* 61 The American sensitive plant. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xi, So away we went..through broad-leaved grasses, and the pink balls of the sensitive-plants.

fig. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 139 Let but a single cloud darken the summer sky,..and the heart, that sensitive plant, shrinks instinctively at nature's waning.

b. Sensitive Brier, *Schrankia uncinata.* **Sensitive Fern,** *Onoclea sensibilis.*

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, Sensitive Fern. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 238 Sensitive Brier.

c. Of plants and their organs: Capable of responding to stimulation. Cf. 5.

1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* vii. 140 Some tentacles on the same leaf were more sensitive than others. 1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 191 A part or organ may be called sensitive, when its irritation excites movement in an adjoining part. 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 729 The leaves of *Mimosa*..may again become sensitive when the temperature falls.

4. That feels quickly and acutely. **a.** In physical sense, of a living being, an animal organ or tissue: Having quick or intense perception or sensation. Also (const. *to*), Readily and acutely affected with pain or pleasure by some particular influence.

1849 Lyell *2nd Vis. U. S.* II. 175 When people have recovered from the yellow fever, the skin, although in other respects as sensitive as ever, is no longer affected by a musquito bite. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* I. v, Madame Defarge being sensitive to cold, was wrapped in fur. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. v. 38 One effect of light upon the eye is to render it less sensitive. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 587 The tongue is one of the most sensitive of organs.

b. With reference to mental feelings: Having quick and acute sensibilities; easily touched to emotion, impressionable; easily wounded by unkindness; occasionally, ready to take offence, 'touchy'. Const. *to*, rarely *of*.

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxix, That mournful impression,.. which the sensitive mind usually receives from a return to the haunts of childhood. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 72 The scenes of blood which followed shocked his sensitive nature. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. 215 They were the more sensitive to injuries and encroachments on their rights. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 84 His conscience, which, on occasions of little moment, was sufficiently sensitive. *a* 1859 *Ibid.* xxiv. V. 214 Torpid as Spain had become, there was still one point on which she was exquisitely sensitive. 1862 Grote *Hist. Greece* V. II. lx. 288 Citizens, full of impressibility—sensitive and demonstrative Greeks. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Theol. Ess.* i. (1888) 5 Sensitive to human emotions. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vi. 163 A man of the most stainless and sensitive honour. 1888 H. S. Holland *Christ or Eccl.* p. vii, Every educated man must be sensitive of the strain laid by miracle upon..scientific..methods of knowledge.

c. *spec.* Having the temperament that is receptive of hypnotic or other occult influences. Cf. B. 5.

1846 Gregory *Abstr. Reichenbach's Res. Magnetism* 2 Healthy sensitive subjects..experience no inconvenience from the approach of magnets.

5. *transf.* Readily altered or affected by some influence specified or implied. Const. *to*, *of*.

1828 Stewart *Planter's G.* (ed. 2) 506 Oaks and Beeches, the plants of all others the most sensitive of drought! 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* 254 Silver and all its compounds are very sensitive to sulphuretted hydrogen. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 689 Your life hangs on quinine, and.. it is most important to keep the system sensitive to it.

b. *Photogr.* Of paper or other prepared surface, of chemical substances, etc.: Susceptible to actinic influence.

1839 Fox Talbot in *Philos. Mag.* XIV. 204 When a sheet of this, which I shall call *Sensitive Paper*, is placed in a dark chamber. 1839 — in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* VIII. II. 3 A silver plate ..covered with a stratum of iodide of silver, which is sensitive to light. 1846 Gregory *Abstr. Reichenbach's Res. Magnetism* 9 A very sensitive daguerreotype plate being prepared, was placed opposite to a magnet [etc.]. 1893 Hodges *Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 14 The sensitive plates, or films, are made to certain standard sizes. *Ibid.* 95 The paper is..very sensitive to all white light.

c. Of a scientific instrument of measurement: Indicating readily slight changes of condition, easily moved or affected by the external forces which it is constructed to detect or record.

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 157 Determining the specific gravity by means of a sensitive hydrometer. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* I. § 8 (1870) 8 Had they..dipped sufficiently sensitive thermometers into the water..they would have found [etc.]. 1867 — *Sound* vi. 243, I at one time intended to approach this subject of sensitive flames through a series of experiments, which [etc.]. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 349 Balances are made sensitive to the fraction of a grain. 1873–81 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 322 When the instrument is intended to indicate the existence of a feeble [electric] current, it is called a sensitive Galvanometer.

d. Of market-prices, stock, etc.: Having a tendency to fluctuate rapidly upon the publication of outside reports.

1866 Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* I. xxi. 548 Such an article would be extremely sensitive to demand. 1867 Latham *Black & White* 12 We went also to the Gold Exchange, and gold happened to be 'very sensitive'..and would go up.

6. Music. *Sensitive note*: the leading note of a scale. Cf. Sensible *a.* 10 b.

1867 MacFarren *Harmony* (1892) 30 This 7th of the key is also frequently called the Sensitive-note. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 344 Modern harmony with..its constantly-present sensitive or leading note.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** A being that is capable of sensation. *Obs.*

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1053 Thynges created of God..ben elemented, vegetables and sensytyves, as ben all beestes. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvi. (1612) 316 The Sensitiues, as beastes, wormes, birdes, and fishes. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 230 The Mediator God-man doth exercise part of his Authority..even among brutes, and sensitives that cannot know him. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 28 In Mars..no vegetables or sensitives could subsist that we have any notion of, for want of Moisture.

† **2.** The faculty of sensation. *Obs.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1042 Of necessitie both the sensitive must be divided and goe with the sensible, and also the imaginative with the imaginable. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 74 Not onely the reasonable soule of man, but the sensitive of the least gnat.

† **b.** That which is capable of feeling (something specified). *Obs.*

1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* II. 218 They rise to act their cruelties anew In my afflicted bosom, thus decreed The universal sensitive of pain, The wretched heir of evils not its own!

† **3.** *nonce-use.* One sensible of a favour. *Obs.*

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* b 8 b, An humble sensitive, Your Lordships Zealous and most humble Servant.

4. The Sensitive plant (see A. 3). [F. *la sensitive.*]

1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 87 The Sensitive..never opens its Leaves till some time after Sun-rising. 1893 Stevenson *Isl. Nights' Entert., Beach of Falesá* iv, There are cocoa palms..and guavas and lots of sensitive.

fig. 1805 M. A. Shee *Rhymes Art* 88 But arts, a tribe of sensitives, demand a hot-house culture.

5. *nonce-use.* One who is easily shocked.

1838 Southey *Doctor* V. 143 This I am told it was which alarmed the Literary Sensitives.

6. One sensitive to spiritualist or other occult influences, a medium.

1850 Ashburner tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics, Magnetism*, etc. 333 The most remarkable individual of all the healthy sensitives, whose perceptions exceeded those even of many diseased observers, in strength, distinctness, and duration, was..Josepha Zinkel. 1886 F. W. H. Myers *Phantasms of Living* I. Introd. 63 Phenomena commonly attributed to 'spirits' (but many of which may perhaps be more safely ascribed to the automatic agency of the sensitive himself).

7. One in whom the sensitive faculty is highly developed. Also = Sensitivist.

1891 *Athenæum* 18 July 93/3 A new and active band of Dutch novelists who have thought it worth their while to take a fresh name—the Sensitives—the better to define their place in literature. 1907 J. Lobb *Talks with Dead* 59, I [Shakspere] was a man of extremes, a Sensitive, a term which embraces all the eccentricities of a soul tabernacled in clay. 1909 Chesterton *Thackeray* Introd. 31 He was a sublime emotional Englishman, who lived by atmosphere. He was a great sensitive.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1884 Hawels *Musical Mem.* iii. 94 New violins as a rule will take thicker strings than the fine old sensitives of the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries.

Sensitively (se·nsitivli), *adv.* [f. Sensitive *a.* + -ly 2.] In a sensitive manner.

† **1.** Feelingly, tenderly; with the emotions as distinguished from the intellect. *Obs.*

1644 Hammond *Pract. Catech.* I. iii. (1646) 33 The sensitive faculty..may expresse its selfe more sensitively toward that inferiour object then toward God. 1673 Baxter *Let.* in *Acc. Sherlocke* ii. 170 And thus God may be sensitively, or passionately loved, and must be.

2. With reference to feeling: Acutely, intensely.

1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dau.* II. x, He was sensitively alive to the force of ridicule. 1870 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xliv. 1 To hear with the ears affects us more sensitively than to read with the eyes.

3. With delicate perception; also *transf.*

a 1881 Illingworth *Serm. College Chapel* 119 Never before..were the aspects and the processes of this natural world so curiously, sensitively, lovingly watched as now. 1881 Huxley in *Nature* 11 Aug. 346/1 A vast aggregate of molecular mechanisms,..sensitively adjusting themselves to every change in the surrounding world.

4. With pa. pple.: So as to be sensitive.

1897 Mary Albert *Diamond Shoe Buckles* 60 A delicate, sensitively-organized frame.

Sensitiveness (se·nsitivnės). [-ness.]

1. The power or capacity of sensation. Also, with reference to plants: Capacity of responding to stimulation.

1828 Ballantyne *Exam. Hum. Mind* 427 In regard to sensitiveness many of the lower animals surpass man. 1862 Darwin *Orchids* vi. 212 She [Nature] has endowed these plants with, what must be called for want of a better term, sensitiveness. 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 775 The sensitiveness of the leaves of Mimosa does not therefore depend on a change of growth caused by the irritation.

transf. 1848–9 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) IV. 284 Magic wires are stretching themselves in all directions over the earth, and when their mystic meshes shall have been..perfected, our globe itself will become endowed with sensitiveness.

2. Keen susceptibility to outward impressions, delicacy or keenness of feeling developed to an unusual or abnormal degree.

1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* viii, In slow and solid natures there is usually..a sensitiveness to the breach of petty observances. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, But the minister's sensitiveness gave another interpretation to the gaze which he divined rather than saw. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 5/3 The new French Agent at Cairo..seems to be gifted with great diplomatic sensitiveness. 1908 *Athenæum* 21 Nov. 637/3 The analysis of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony..shows vivid sensitiveness to musical impressions.

b. Morbid self-consciousness, touchiness.

1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* x. (1857) 176 At last even sensitive people learn to suffer less from sensitiveness. 1881 EMMA J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xv, Sensitiveness, *per se*, is too often nothing but wounded vanity.

3. The quality or state of being easily affected by or of readily indicating changes of condition; *Photogr.* susceptibility to actinic influence. See SENSITIVE *a.* 5, 5 b, 5 c.

1839 FOX TALBOT in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* VIII. II. 5 The present degree of sensitiveness of the photogenic paper was stated to be as follows. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Depos.* (ed. 5) 387 Such is the sensitiveness of this test that five or six drops only of saccharine urine, diffused through water, is sufficient to show the effect. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xx. 336 An extreme degree of sensitiveness has been ascribed to the glacier as regards the changes of temperature. 1885 *Sci. Amer.* 25 Apr. 262/3 A sensitive plate showing a reading of 25 will be regarded as having an extreme degree of sensitiveness.

Sensitivism (se·nsitiviz'm). [f. SENSITIVE *a.* + -ISM.] The principles of the sensitivists.

1891 E. GOSSE *Introd. to Couperus' Footsteps of Fate* 14 For the peculiar quality which unites in one movement the varied elements of the school which I have attempted thus briefly to describe, the name Sensitivism has been invented by one of themselves, by Van Deyssel.

Sensitivist (se·nsitivist). [f. SENSITIVE *a.* + -IST.] The designation of a school of novelists in Holland, who aim at combining in their methods the valuable qualities of impressionism and realism.

1891 E. GOSSE *Introd. to Couperus' Footsteps of Fate* 5 The Dutch Sensitivists. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 557/1 They would be realists, or naturalists, or sensitivists, or heaven knows what.

Sensitivity (sensiti·vĭti). [f. SENSITIVE *a.* + -ITY. Cf. F. *sensitivité*.]

1. The quality of being sensitive, in various senses of the adj.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 401 An eloquent exuberance characterizes the style of our author, and a sensitivity of imagination which makes even the minutest phænomenon appear important to his attention. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* IV. ii. § 5. 221 In the Vegetable World we behold the ..germ of individual Sensitivity. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 57 Its sensitivity to such stimuli is..closely akin to the general organic irritability of protoplasm. 1882 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 703/1 The number of grades between the weights that any person can distinguish has to be found by trial, and that number becomes the measure of the coarseness of his sensitivity. 1904 TITCHENER tr. *Wundt's Physiol. Psychol.* I. 265 We find..symptoms of abrogation or diminution of cutaneous sensitivity upon the uninjured side of the body.

2. The activity and experience of the senses.

1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reas.* 75 Creatures whose whole being is entirely given up to sensitivity.

† Sensitivo-ra·tional, *a. Obs. rare.* Sensitive and rational.

Wollaston (*Relig. Nat.* 1722) uses the mod.L. form *sensitivo-rationalis*.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 202 Man has been incompletely defined a rational animal; he is rather, to use Mr. Woolaston's words, sensitivo-rational. *Ibid.* II. 295 We are but sensitivo-rational creatures, having in our natures a spice of the angel and of the beast.

Sensitization (sensitəizē·ʃən). [f. SENSITIZE *v.* + -ATION.] The act or process of sensitizing.

1887 *Brit. Merc. Gaz.* 15 June 25/1 Experiments in sensitization of molecular masses of differential volumes, showing attraction, propulsion, and negation, will follow. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 559/2 The view of Bordet and the French school generally, that the action of immune body is what they describe as a sensitization.

Sensitize (se·nsitəiz), *v.* [f. SENSIT-IVE + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* (*Photogr.*) To render (a plate, film or paper) sensitive to the influence of light.

1856 R. F. BARNES *Dry Collodion Process* 31 The bath I employ for sensitizing dry plates. 1858 T. SUTTON *Dict. Photogr.* 12 Albumen..is not so sensitive as collodion..; but..it will keep longer when sensitized. 1865 *J. Wylde's Circ. Sci.* I. 153/1 Nitrate of silver..is the salt usually employed to sensitise the paper. 1879 LEAKE *Photogr.* in *Cassell's Tech. Educ.* IV. 323/2 A plate should now be coated with collodion in the tent, and sensitised in the usual manner.

2. To make (a person) sensitive (in various senses of the adj.).

1880 WINGFIELD *In Her Majesty's Keeping* I. 70 Education, while it sensitises a man's fibre, is incapable of turning weakness into strength. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 559/2 These bacteria are previously sensitized by union with a substance existing in the plasma.

Hence **Se·nsitized** *ppl. a.*; **Se·nsitizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *J. Wylde's Circ. Sci.* (1865) I. 160/2 A thirty-five grain nitrate bath,..is the best sensitising solution. 1864 ROSCOE in *Reader* 24 Sept. 386/3 It was necessary to construct an apparatus in which photographic sensitized paper could be exposed to the sunlight for definite times. 1877 MALLOCK *New Republic* III. iii. II. 50 Culture is..the sensitising of the mental palate—the making it a good taster. 1886 LOWELL *Harvard Anniv.* Wks. 1890 VI. 139 It is not their antiquity, but its association with man, that endows them [*sc.* ancient buildings] with such sensitizing potency.

Sensitizer (se·nsitəizə). *Photogr.* [f. SENSITIZE *v.* + -ER 1.] A substance or preparation used for sensitizing.

1873 G. DAWSON *Hardwich's Man. Photogr.* 132 To apply the Ammonio-nitrate Sensitizer, the paper should not be floated on it. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 314 The addition to a sensitive film of certain coloring matters, which are known as optical sensitisers or selective sensitisers, renders the film sensitive to rays which would otherwise produce little or no photographic effect.

Sensitometer (sensitɒ·mĭtəɪ). *Photogr.* [f. SENSIT-IVE + *-ometer*: see -METER.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of sensitiveness of photographic plates, films, etc. Also *attrib.*

1880 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* 3 Sept. 421/3 [Mr. Warnerke's] very useful 'sensitometer'. 1890 P. H. EMERSON *Naturalistic Photogr.* 159 The rapidity of plates can be measured by an instrument called a sensitometer. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 372 The lower grades of dry plates, that is, those of low sensitometer power.

Hence **Sensito·metry,** the determination of the degree of sensitiveness.

1907 SHEPPARD & MEES *Theory Photogr. Process* 276 Part III. The Sensitometry of Photographic Plates.

Sensitory (se·nsitŏri), *sb.* [f. L. *sens-, sentire* to feel + *-it-* (after SENSITIVE) + -ORY 1.] = SENSORY *sb.* 1864 WEBSTER.

Se·nsitory, *a. rare*–0. [Formed as prec. + -ORY 2.] = SENSORY *a.* 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Sensive (se·nsiv), *a.* [a. OF. *sensif*, ad. Latin type **sensīvus*, f. *sens-, sentīre* to feel: see -IVE.]

1. Having the function of sensation or sensuous perception.

† *Sensive soul* = sensible or sensitive soul: see those adjs.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* Pref., Men of middle degree, like the sensiue soule shall attend to affaires and sciences more liberale. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 104 b, Galen sayth that for three principall endes Nature hath made such distribution of Nerues in the body. The first was to giue feelyng vnto the sensiue instrumentes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1598) 82 Palmes doe reioyce to be ioynd by the match of a male to a female, And shall sensiue things be so sencelesse as to resist sence? 1612 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* v. v. 134 Learnedst men hold that our sensiue spirits A little time abide about the graues Of their deceased bodies. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 13 The harmonizing together of our active powers, our sensive powers, and our various individual experience.

† **2.** Capable of sensation. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. iii, The infection Which, as a subtle vapor, spreads it selfe, Confusedly, through euery sensiue part.

Sensize (se·nsəiz), *v.* [f. SENSE *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To perceive by means of the senses.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 284 What we sensise through the ear is simply the motion of the atmosphere.

Sensor (se·nsɒr), *a.* [irreg. shortened f. SENSORY, after *motor*.] = SENSORY.

1865 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xxi. 492 The transmission of intelligence through the sensor nerves. 1875 W. K. CLIFFORD *Lect.* (1879) II. 108 Various combinations of disturbances in the sensor tract are made to lead to the appropriate combinations of disturbances in the motor tract.

Sensor, obs. form of CENSER *sb.*1, CENSOR.

Sensori- (se·nsŏri), used as combining form of SENSOR or SENSORY, chiefly in **sensori-motor** *a.*, applied to nerves which are both sensory and motor; also to reflex actions which arise from stimulation of the organs of sense. Similarly *sensori-digestive, -reflex, -volitional* adjs.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 4 (1864) 263 This is the principle of sensori-motor, or sensori-reflex actions. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Sensori-volitional*, a term applied to nervous fibres which..are respectively concerned in sensation and volition. 1891 *Century Dict.* (citing A. S. Packard), Sensoridigestive. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 202 An ordinary sensorimotor nerve such as the sciatic.

Sensorial (sensɔ·riăl), *a.* [f. SENSORI-UM or SENSORY + -AL.] Of or relating to the sensorium. Also, relating to sensation or sensory impressions.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. i. iii. 56 If I can light upon any little hint which may do real service to somebody or other I care not thro' what channels it is conveyed; whether..by agitating the sensorial and motorial ether, or by beginning a succession of perceptions. 1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 41 The motion of light communicated to the nerve itself produces the sensorial affection. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 42 The most instructive case of sensorial illusions on record. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 108 This may form part of a sensory and sensorial hemianæsthesia.

† **b.** Pertaining to the brain as the centre of nervous energy; esp. in *sensorial power*, vital energy proceeding from the brain to the rest of the system. *Obs.*

1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 75 The sensorial power, or spirit of animation,..is perpetually renewed by the secretion or production of it in the brain and spinal marrow. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 292 The stream of nervous power, thus communicated by jets from the sensorial fountain. *Ibid.* IV. 501 The sensorial powers are those which are dependent on the sensorium or brain as their instrument or origin; and are three in number, the intellectual, the sensific, and the motory. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 91/2 When there is a predisposition to epilepsy, a cause of either kind..may interrupt the equable transmission of the sensorial power by means of the nerves, and thus occasion a fit.

‖ **Sensori·olum.** *rare.* Pl. **-ola.** [mod.L. dim. of SENSORIUM.] A small sensorium: (*a*) (see quot. 1714); (*b*) a minute organ of sense.

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 565 ¶ 8 Brutes and Men have their *Sensoriola*, or little *Sensoriums*, by which they apprehend the Presence and perceive the Actions of a few Objects, that lie contiguous to them. 1843 WILKINSON tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 37 That it shall have the power of..expanding and relaxing..its sensoriola or papillæ.

‖ **Sensorium** (sensɔ·rĭăm). Also 7–8 erron. **cens-.** [Late L. *sensōrium* (Boethius), f. *sens-*, ppl. stem of *sentīre* to feel: see -ORY.] The seat of sensation in the brain of man and other animals; the percipient centre to which sense-impressions are transmitted by the nerves. Also *common sensorium* (L. *sensorium commune*), † *first sensorium*. Formerly also used in a wider sense, for the brain as the organ of mind and the centre of nervous energy.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 139/2 For there is first a tactuall conjunction as it were of the representative rayes of every thing, with our sensorium before we know the things themselves. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 69 Spontaneous motion is performed by continuation of the Animal Spirits, from the common Sensorium to the Muscle. *c* 1688 TRYON *Dreams* ii. (1695) 15 When the first Censorium (which is called the Organ of the common Sense) is bound and obstructed with a soporiferous vapour. 1737 PORTERFIELD in *Med. Ess. Edin.* (ed. 2) III. 219 Which Agitation is communicated to the *Sensorium*, or that Part of our Brain in which our Mind does principally reside. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 1 Sensation and perception are by the means of nerves and a common sensorium. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* iv. 83 When the sensorium is strongly excited, the muscles of the body are generally thrown into violent action. 1879 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* I. i. § 13. 15 That we are not always conscious of the working of this Mechanism, is simply because our Sensorium is otherwise engaged.

b. Used playfully in non-technical writing (sometimes for 'brain' or 'mind').

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. x, The ringing of the bell, and the rap upon the door, struck likewise strong upon the sensorium of my uncle Toby. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxi, While these reflections passed like the stings of scorpions through Waverley's sensorium. 1842 CAMPBELL *Pilgr. Glencoe* 469 An artery in his wise sensorium burst. 1908 E. V. LUCAS *Over Bemerton's* iii. (1909) 21 There was, as it were, a veil between them and my sensorium.

c. *fig.*

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 565 ¶ 8 The noblest and most exalted Way of considering this infinite Space is that of Sir Isaac Newton, who calls it the *Sensorium* of the Godhead. *a* 1861 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 595 Rome became the common sensorium of Europe, and through Rome all the several portions of Latin Europe sympathized and felt with each other. 1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 24 The tiller, that delicate and true sensorium of a boat.

Sensory (se·nsŏri), *sb.* [ad. L. *sensōrium*: see prec. and -ORY 1.]

† **1.** An organ of sense. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 255 Visibles, and Audibles..doe languish and lessen by degrees, according to the Distance of the Obiects from the Sensories. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 21 That we all have double Sensories, two Eyes, two Eares, two Nostrils, is an effectual Confutation of this Atheistical Sophism. 1714 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. iii. (ed. 2) 123 The Bone..serves..as a substantial Guard to the Sensory [of the Ear].

fig. 1681 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* I. iv. § 4 (1684) 317 These heavenly Graces are the Palate by which the immortal Mind tastes..its Heaven, the blessed Organs and Sensories by which it feels..the Joys of the World to come.

2. = SENSORIUM. Also *common* or † *first sensory*.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 216 The irrigation of the brain, and of the first sensory, that is the obstruction of the common sense of the organs, indicates the Form. 1681 *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Sensory*, the organ of feeling, or of discriminating by the senses; the common sensory or seat of such organ, placed in the brain. 1689 NORRIS *Reas. & Relig.* II. ii. 188 These Species are carried by the external Senses to the common Sensory. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 78 ¶ 2 Uneasiness gives way by slow degrees, and is long before it quits its possession of the sensory. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 234 The agent between the common sensory and the sense is the consciousness or perception of the impression. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 195 The general bustle and hilarity..break the sturdy chain of habit and association, and give leisure to the worn-out sensory to refresh itself. 1882 H. CALDERWOOD in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 36 Three distinct cognitive faculties—the sensory, the understanding, and the reason.

Sensory (se·nsŏri), *a.* [ad. L. type *sensōrius*: see prec. and -ORY 2.] Belonging to sensation; carrying or transmitting sensation.

1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. 58 Sensory Vibrations. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 184 These nerves are equally motory and sensory. 1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 21 The sensory organs. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 279/1 The lower sensory ganglia, which receive all sensory impressions in the first instance. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. 537 A dim and shadowy idea, when once it obtains a lodgment in the mind, may body itself forth as a sensory phantasm.

Sensour, obs. form of CENSOR, CENSURE.

Sensour(e, senssar, obs. ff. CENSER *sb.*1

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1565 Sum with sensours..Quare-of be reke aromatike rase to be welken. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* 75 Sensoures, pixese, coopes. ? 1571 *Cov. Corpus Chr. Plays* App. II. 97 For mendyng of ij senssars.

Sensse, variant of CENSE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*, incense.
c 1450 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* E. 249 Gold, sensse, and myrre.

Senssour, obs. form of CENSER *sb.*[1]

Sensual (se·nsiz̆ăl, -ʃuăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–7 sensuall, 5 sensuel. [ad. late L. *sensuālis*, f. L. *sensu-s* SENSE *sb.*: see -AL. Cf. F. *sensuel*, Sp., Pg. *sensual*, It. *sensuale*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the senses or physical sensation; sensory. Now *rare*.
c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3346 So kept he the seints in helle with out payne sensuel felyng. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 240 Thryes I tempte hym be ryth sotylle instawnce, Aftyr he fast fourty days ageyns sensual myth or reson. 1509 WATSON *Ship of Fools* i. (1517) A ij b, Where through I myghte lese my sensuall intellygence, for he that procureth too knowe ouermoche..is in daunger for to be extraught from hymself [etc.]. *Ibid.* xviii. E iij b, It is impossyble yᵗ his sensuall wyt may comprehende, and haue so many dyuers cogytacyons in an instaunte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 151 The beestes..be made tame..: that is to say, the sensuall powers of man or woman, whiche by synne euer rebelled..be made obedyent to yᵉ spiryte. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. § 4 Man doth seeke a triple perfection, first, a sensuall,..then an intellectuall..lastly a spirituall & diuine. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* 229 Raging Mastives who, if they were loosed, one at another, they would fight till death, whereas in presence of the Bull..they ..both, eyther by sensuall consent or naturall instinct, unite themselves in one to assault their common adversary. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IV. lxxiii, Let not dust blinde my sensual Eyes When as my spirits Energie transcends the skies. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 208 Far as Creation's ample range extends, The scale of sensual, mental pow'rs ascends. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 739 The wide stretcht realm of intellectual woe, Surpassing sensual far, is all our own. 1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 11 Synonymous with the word idea, we shall sometimes use the words *sensual motion* in contradistinction to *muscular motion*. 1820 KEATS *Ode Grec. Urn* 13 Ye soft pipes, play on; Not to the sensual ear, but more endear'd, Pipe to the spirit ditties of no tone. 1846 I. WILLIAMS *Bapt., Voices of Dead*, But still the wall impassable Bars us around with sensual bond. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* 1 Sept. 414/1 The process of scientific investigation includes a great variety of operations, which may be considered under three headings, mental, sensual, and physical.

b. Perceptible by the senses. *rare.*
1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 243/2 Sometime as God, sometime as man,..sometime as in yᵉ persone of his sensuall parties of his own body, otherwhile in yᵉ person of some particular part of his body mystical. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 245 A man born deaf must necessarily be dumb; and his whole sphere of knowledge must be bounded only by sensual objects. 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* I. x, But, weights and shows of sensual things Too closely crossing him, On his soul's eyelid the pressure slid, And made its vision dim.

† **2.** Of living beings: Endowed with the faculty of sensation (but not with reason). *Obs.*
1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. vii. 2 A soule sensytive whiche is in every brute sensuall best. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* xlix. 20 As like a sensual Beast he lives, So like a Beast he dies.

3. Of appetites and pleasures: Connected with the gratification of the senses. **a.** In neutral use: Sensuous, physical. Now *rare*.
1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 267 Clowtyd crayme..is eaten more for a sensuall appetyde than for any good nowrysshement. 1618 WITHER *Motto, Nec curo* (1621) D 8 b, I care not for his loue. My dogge doth so; He loues, as farre as sensuall loue can go. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 239 Some unassayed sensual sweetnesse. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 303 This kind of entertainment [opera] being so entirely sensual, it had no possibility of getting the better of our reason but by its novelty. 1752 HUME *Polit. Disc.* ii. 37 No gratification, however sensual, can, of itself, be esteemed vicious. 1797 D. SIMPSON *Plea Relig.* (1808) 190 The Gospel ..allows every sensual enjoyment that is consistent with the real good..of man. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* i, My father walked up and down the room with impatience, because he was kept from his dinner, and, like all orthodox divines, he was tenacious of the only sensual enjoyment permitted to his cloth.

b. In pejorative use, implying the notion of something base or vicious. Now often, Lewd, unchaste.
1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 191/1 Persones not dredyng God, ..but enclyned of sensuall appetite. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxii. (1811) 114 He was gyuen to all sensuall luste of his body. *a* 1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 224 See thou kepe thee free From the foule yoke of sensuall bondage. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 77 They..all their friends, and native home forget To roule with pleasure in a sensual stie. 1645 HAMMOND *Sins Weakn.* etc. § 23. 13 From whence..sinne is brought forth, that very consent of the will to the sensuall faculty, being formally sinne without, or before the acting of it. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 17 Intervals of spleen; for relief of which he is driven into sensual excesses. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. (1853) 114 The sensual pleasure of the glutton.

4. Of persons, their dispositions, conduct, etc. **a.** Absorbed in the life of the senses; indifferent to intellectual and moral interests. In religious use: Destitute of spiritual life, worldly, irreligious. Now *rare* or *Obs.*
1557 BIBLE (Genev.) *Iames* iii. 15 This wisdome is earthy, sensual [*so later versions*; Tindale, etc. *haue* natural] and dyuelyshe. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* ii. 14 The sensual [1611 naturall] man perceiueth not those things that are of the spirit of God. *Ibid.*, *Jude* 19 These are they which segregate themselues, sensual, hauing not the Spirit. 1599 DAVIES *Nosce T'eipsum* 98 As some sensuall spirits amongst vs..Which hold the world to come, a faigned stage. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. v. 12 [He trusts] the Senat willingly with the revenge of any injury he can receive, when sensual men are very loath to remit the like into the hands of God. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. (1677) 333 Sensual Men are not willing to believe any thing whereby they have not a sufficient Evidence, as they think, to their Sense. 1677 GALE *Cyt. Gentiles* IV. II. ii. 216 The brutish sensual World began to cal in question the very existence and providence of God. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 178 ₱ 11 The gratifications of the palate; an entertainment so far removed from intellectual happiness, that scarcely the most shameless of the sensual herd have dared to defend it. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 230 But this whole drama..may be best described as the theatre of the *homme sensuel moyen*, the average sensual man,..whose city is Paris, and whose ideal is the free, gay, pleasurable life of Paris.

b. Excessively inclined to the gratification of the senses, voluptuous; often *spec.* with reference to sexual passion, lewd, unchaste. Of physiognomy or features: Indicative of a sensual disposition.
1530 PALSGR. 323/2 Sensuall gyven to vyce, *epicurien*. 1637 RALEIGH *Mahomet* 65 Don Roderigo..began to repent him of his sensuall life. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CXXVI. 118 These Wasps in a Hony-Pot are so many Sensual Men that are Plung'd in their Lusts and Pleasures. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) I. 190 The Sensual Man is, of all Men living, the most improper for Enquiries after Truth. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sensual*, Voluptuous, given to Pleasures, Carnal or Fleshly. 1712 STERLE *Spect.* No. 466 ₱ 5 Were any one to see Mariamne dance, let him be never so sensual a Brute, I defie him to entertain any Thoughts but of the highest Respect and Esteem towards her. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 246 Homer has exhibited much repugnance to the sensual deity of Aphrodite. 1881 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i, By nature coarse and sensual in his habits. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* XXV. 268 The full mouth, with the sensual lips.

¶ **c.** Misused for: Obstinately self-willed. *Obs.*
1524 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 198 The realme of Scotland, by taking sensuall and wilfull waies, shal soner chose to lyve in warre trouble inquietnes and adversite, than to florishe in joye [etc.]. 1538 *Ibid.* III. 36 His Lordshipp afterwarde despysid and maligned at the Kinges said Privaye Counsaile, following sensuall and wilfull waies. 1539 EARL ORMOND *Ibid.* III. 150 My Lorde Deputie..hath broght the successes of his sensuall apetittis and wilfull procedinges now to such pass and effect, that [etc.]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 31 If any lawe or reason could have removed you from your sensuall opinions, ye have ben many and often tymes sufficiently aunswered to the same. 1584 BURGHLEY in Strype *Whitgift* App. III. (1718) 64, I favour no sensual & wilful Recusants.

5. Of opinions or ideas: Materialistic.
1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 48 Austin told his friend Alipius, and Nebridius, that Epicurus his sensuall doctrine had with him carried away the garland from all Philosophers and Divines; unlesse [etc.]. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xv. 329 Moses..only accommodated such figurative expressions to the sensual comprehensions of his tribes. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* VI. ix. III. 569 Views, at once transcendent and sensual, of the mission of a Messiah. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 67 He gives his own views of the common sensual idea of heaven.

b. *Philos.* = SENSATIONAL *a.* 2. *rare.*
1837–9 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* III. iii. § 94 The sensual and ideal schools of psychology.

† **B.** *sb. pl. Obs.*

1. a. The sensual faculties and appetites. **b.** The objects of sense.
a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hants* (1662) II. 8 His Intellectuals had such predominancy of his Sensuals, or rather Grace so ruled in both, that the Man in him being subordinate to the Christian, he lived a pattern of Piety. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. (1677) 375 The objects, means, and occasions of our fears in relation to sensuals, are ever more and greater than the objects of our hopes.

2. Beings capable only of sensation, brutes.
1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Ded. 2 The souls of men and angels are reasonable;..and the sensuals (as beasts and such like) not so. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* iii. 18 (1645) 14 Heav'n suffers mortals to be exercis'd In their own miseries, that they may see They'r not more happy then the sensuals bee.

Sensualism (se·nʃuăliz'm). [f. SENSUAL *a.* + -ISM. Cf. F. *sensualisme* (1812 in sense 1).]

1. *Philos.* The doctrine that the senses are the sole source of knowledge; sensationalism.
1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 264 The more inviting system of sensualism, in which all knowledge is supposed to consist of original impressions from without. 1832 LINBERG tr. *Cousin's Introd. Hist. Philos.* xii. 393, I define the Scotch philosophy, gentlemen, as an honorable protestation against the extravagances of the last consequences of sensualism. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 401 The School of Locke replies that they [the premises of reason] owe their existence to the senses...That theory, which, matured by Locke's subtiler and more consistent disciple, Hume, may be called the system of sensualism.

2. Addiction to sensual indulgence.
1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iv. 251 Is not thy youth A vain and feverish dream of sensualism? 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. iv. 62 There is something quite military in the sensualism of the Romans—an 'arbiter bibendi' chosen [etc.]. 1906 CHARL. MANSFIELD *Girl & Gods* xv, The ruts and looseness on a face coarsened by sensualism.

3. Absorption in material interests.
1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Fort. Republ.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 396 In this country..there is at present a great sensualism, a headlong devotion to trade.

Sensualist (se·nʃuălist). [f. SENSUAL *a.* + -IST. Cf. F. *sensualiste* (1812 in sense 2).]

1. One whose disposition and conduct are sensual; one whose sole interests are in the things of sense; chiefly, one who is devoted to sensual pleasure, or given to vicious indulgence of the animal passions.
The various shades of meaning can hardly be distinguished in the early examples.
1662 HIBBERT *Body Divinity* I. 310 It is charged as a foul fault upon those sensualists that they had lived in pleasure. 1682 FLAVELL *Fear* ii. Wks. 1701 I. 577/1 As it is noted of those secure Sensualists, Amos vi. 3. They put far from them the evil Day. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 16 Those pleasures which are highest in the esteem of sensualists. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 64 It is not the fear of lothsome or excruciating disease, that will deter the sensualist or the epicure from the indulgences of their appetites. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* ii. 45 As blind obedience is ever sought for by power, tyrants and sensualists are in the right when they endeavour to keep women in the dark. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, Even for the basest Sensualist, what is Sense but the implement of Fantasy? 1871 BURR *Ad Fidem* ix. 176 The sty of the sensualist.

2. = SENSATIONALIST.
1852 WIGHT tr. *Cousin's Course Hist. Mod. Philos.* II. 138 On which side shall I rank myself, in this great battle of European philosophy in the eighteenth century? Shall I be a sensualist? 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* x. vi. (ed. 2) 261 That school of philosophers who are called 'the sensualists'.

Sensualistic (se·nʃuăli·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to sensualism in philosophy or art.
1852 WIGHT tr. *Cousin's Course Hist. Mod. Philos.* II. 49 The four great schools,..namely Platonic idealistic dogmatism, peripatetic sensualistic dogmatism, skepticism, and mysticism. *Ibid.* 87 Gassendi,..the scholar of the sensualistic school. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. i. 38 Locke is the father of the whole sensualistic school of the eighteenth century. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. ii. § 13. 213 Sensualistic art, represented typically by that of Salvator.

Sensuality (senʃuæ·liti). Forms: 4–6 **sensualite**, (4–5 -litee, -lyte), 4 **senswalyte**, 5 **sensewalite**, 5–6 **sensualyte**, 6 **sensualytie**, **sensualitie**, 6– **sensuality**. [a. F. *sensualité*, ad. late L. *sensuālitās*, f. *sensuālis* SENSUAL *a.* Cf. Sp. *sensualidad*, It. *sensualità*.]

† **1.** The part of the nature of man that is concerned with the senses; chiefly, the animal instincts and appetites; the lower nature as distinguished from the reason; also *occas.* the faculty of sensation. *Obs.*
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 6 Þe neþer party of my saule þat is cald þe sensualite. *Ibid.* xxx. 11 My saule þat is my sensualite. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 262 God sholde haue lordshipe ouer reson, and reson ouer sensualitee, and sensualitee ouer the body of man. *c* 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 6 How that I myght make Reason & Sensualyte in oon to acorde. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxviii, It shall be mortyfyed & pyned in the sensualyte eyther by dyuers syknes or by felable tourment of the fende. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lviii. 136 Who euere kepe himself so under, þat sensualite obeye to reson, & reson to me in all þinges, he shal be a very victour of himself. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 135 in *Macro Pl.* 40 Þe on, sensualyte, Wyche ys clepyde þe flechly felynge. 1670 CRESSY 16 *Revelat. Div. Love* lvi. 145 That our sensuality by the vertue of Christs Passion, be brought up into the substance. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 596 The grand arcanum of the learned gourmand is the proper sequence of the viands, and the skilful interception of the glass, by which his sensuality is piqued.

† **b.** *pl.* Physical necessities and appetites. *Obs.*
1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 152 Such a gross Conceit of the Resurrection, as if our Bodies shou'd be in the same frail condition as now, and addicted to Sensualities.

† **2.** The lower or animal nature regarded as a source of evil; the lusts of the flesh. Also *pl.*
1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 73 This is the sensualite of men that draweth hym to synne and to bestly lustes. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 349 An other dethe when the sawle..despisethe and refusethe the unlawefulle movenges and sensualites of the body. 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Lady* 150 And that the reson desyreth, the sensualyte ageyne sayth. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xlviii, Thow may brek sensualiteis heid And fleschlie lust away fra the sall fle. 1509 BARCLAY *Skyp of Folys* (1874) I. 83 Suffre not your soules damned and lost to be By vayne lust and carnall sensualyte. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 62 It pleaseth him to fortifie and strengthen vs, euen to ouercome..sensualitie.

† **3.** The following of the lower nature in preference to the higher; absorption in the things of sense. *Obs.*
c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 678 This is the wey of Resoun ..But the tother..Ys..The wey of sensualyte, Which set his entente in al To thinges that be temporal. 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 240/2 Lede by sensuality and concupiscence. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI*, c. 19 Preamble, Diverse..turnynge their knowledge therein to satisfye their sensualitye. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. vii. § 1. 159 b, Wherby the mynd of man, voide from his own sensualitie of flesh, bendeth it selfe wholly to the will of Gods spirite.

¶ **b.** Self-willed obstinacy. (Cf. SENSUAL *a.* 3 c.) *Obs.*
1536 R. COWLEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 370 Certain rynge leaders..applying moore to theire awne sensualities, singuler proffites, and affeccions, then to any good reason. 1538 LD. BUTLER *Ibid.* III. 95, I do take him for a be..a man more mete to be governed, than to governe, for all his interprises be made upon his awne sensualitie, withowt thadvise ..of thois that been put in trust by the Kingis Majestie. 1544 *Ibid.* 502 But..what for ther owne pryvate censualyte to ther olde ravyne and customes, no doubte bothe the saide McCharties..woll joyne with hym.

4. Excessive fondness for, or vicious indulgence in, the pleasures of the senses.
c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 244 And yf be sensualyte ..Synnyst dedly, thou xalt not therfore dyspeyre. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* I 3 b, O (quoth he) long haue I liued sworne brothers in sensualitie with one Esdras of Granado: fiue hundred rapes and murders haue we committed betwixt

vs. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 62 Those pampred animalls, That rage in sauage sensualitie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 7 Loose and dissolute persons, abandoned to all sensualitie. 1685 R. BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 *Tim.* v. 23 b, To use Wine, yea, much Wine or strong Drink for meer appetite, instead of a little for health, is sinful sensuality. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXVII. 190 Here's a Reproof to Men of Sensuality and Pleasure. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. xiv. 394 Sense produces no Sensuality, till it warms the Affections with the Pleasures of the World. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 6 May (1815) 70 He owns himself addicted to the delights of the stomach, and often jokes upon his own sensuality. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. (1787) IV. 92 That he loved too well to eat, is certain; but that his sensuality shortened his life will not be hastily concluded. 1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* I. s. v.. *Ecclesiastes*, Unrestrained merriment and giddy sensuality belong to those vanities which our author enumerates. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ii. 16 The once hardy, abstemious mode of living degenerated into grossness and sensuality.

b. *pl.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 8 The ignorante men wol not abstyne them from their sensualitees. 1599 DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* 100 Marre not her [*sc.* thy soul's] sense with Sensualities. 1803 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* IX. 321 Those capable of indulging in the pleasures and sensualities of a luxuriant table. 1817 COLERIDGE '*Blessed are ye that sow*' 66 *note*, Sensualities which both in sort and degree it would be libelling their Brother-beasts to call bestial.

† **c.** In innocent sense (as an oxymoron): A sensuous gratification or pleasure. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. ii. 165 Euen..most devout men benefit their soules..with the sweetnesse of musicke.. with this sacred sensualitie and pleasant path which leadeth to the fountaine of spirituall comfort. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 8/1 A Poet Laureate readily tolerated what he called 'the most innocent of sensualities' [snuff-taking].

5. *spec.* Lasciviousness, unchastity.

1463 ASHBY *Poems* i. 171 Yef thow tak a wyfe to thy freelte Ryght thoutfull thow art..Yef thow lyue after censualyte, That ys acursyd and vnthryfty lyf. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* viii. 151 But best it is that he maryed be For to eschewe all yll censualyte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* 197 Preistis..leif zour foule Sensualitie. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 14 Taxing his sensualitie and drunkennesse. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 150 Judging the sensuality of a nation by its statistics of illegitimate births. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 154 The gluttony, the drunkenness, and the viler forms of sensuality.

Sensualiza·tion. *rare.* [f. SENSUALIZE *v.* + -ATION.] The action of sensualizing.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 505 Layers of affecting plainness, and affected sonorosity, of scholastic jargon, and oriental sensualization, succeed each other without blending. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 202 A sort of intellectual sensualization.

Sensualize (se·nʃuălәiz), *v.* [f. SENSUAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render sensual. **a.** To imbue with sensual habits or dispositions; to inure to vicious indulgence.

a 1687 H. MORE *Lett.* (1694) 79 Nothing can more incrassate, and sensuallize the Intellect, than such an Opinion. 1725 *Pope's Odyss.* I. *View Epic Poem* 10 Not to suffer ones self to be sensualiz'd by pleasures. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 202 It is that luxury and ease which sensualize the soul, and make it dull, stupid, hard-hearted. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* 302 It is no light crime to aid in sensualizing the character of a whole people.

b. To give a sensuous or materialistic character to.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 570 The Indian bramins and parsees accuse the gaurs..of having sensualized those ideas [of a Supreme Being]. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. 1859 XI. 43 Milton is taxed with having too grossly sensualized his supernatural agents. 1833 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* Pr. Wks. 1886 I. 194 These representations have a tendency to sensualize and desecrate the character of holy things.

c. To explain by reference to sensation; to regard as originating from the senses.

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* I. 128/2 *note*, Which, in place of sensualizing intellect, intellectualizes sense. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xiii. 506 Locke sensualised the conception of the understanding.

d. To convert into or identify with something cognizable by the senses.

1884 [LAURIE] *Metaph. Nova & Vet.* 23 The percept thus becomes sensualized as an articulate sound. *Ibid.* 112, I have created my own difficulty by first sensualizing the dialectic percept, Cause.

2. *intr.* **a.** To live sensually.

1612 T. ADAMS *Gallant's Burden* 16 b, First, they visit the Taueine,..then the Theater, and end in the Stewes...If they were Beasts, they could not better sensualize.

b. To entertain sensual notions.

1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Secess.* 176 The constant reproach of the sensualising Pagans was, that Christians had in their strange worship, neither altars nor sacrifices.

Hence **Se·nsualized** *ppl. a.*

1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* vi. (1694) 167 A sensualized Soul would carry such Appetites with her thither for which she could find no suitable Objects. 1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 33 Virtue may, possibly, add to the pleasure..a spiritual complacency, of which in your present sensualized state you can form no idea. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 616 This was a lesson which our Lord sought to impress upon the degenerate and sensualized Jews of his day.

Sensually (se·nʃuăli), *adv.* [f. SENSUAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a sensual manner.

† **1.** In a manner perceptible to the senses. *Obs.*

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 109 That the very body of Christ in the Eucharist is broken with the Priest's hands..not sacramentally only, but sensually. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xi. 193 They cannot sensually but only in a sacramental, or representative way, be handled by the Priest.

2. With a view to the gratifying of the senses.

1630 MASSINGER *Picture* II. i, Succeeding times..would instruct Their fairest issue to meete sensually, Like other creatures. *c* 1655 A. SIDNEY in *19th Cent.* Jan. (1884) 59 An Angell loves spiritually;..a man that is composed of reason and sense, rationally and sensually both together.

3. With subservience to the senses or the lower nature; with undue indulgence of the physical appetites; lustfully, licentiously.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 220 They shall neuer be wise or sober, so long as they be so sensually disposed. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 51 He spared not sensually to follow In enticing and forcing mens wives and daughters. *Comb.* 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* (1712) Pref. Gen. 8 For there is a sanctity even of Body and Complexion, which the sensually-minded do not so much as dream of.

† **Se·nsualness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SENSUAL *a.* + -NESS.] = SENSUALITY.

1530 PALSGR. 269/1 Sensualnesse, *sensualité*. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 219 Going beyond them in beastly sensualnesse, [they] become worse then bruite beasts.

Sensuism (se·nʃuiz'm). *Philos.* [f. L. *sensu-s* SENSE *sb.* + -ISM.]

1. = SENSATIONALISM 1, SENSUALISM 1.

1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 2 Sensualism (or more correctly sensuism). 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 540 Sensationalism or sensuism, which would deny to all human knowledge the character of universality and necessity.

¶ **2.** Tendency to indulge the sensuous imagination in religious meditation.

1878 GROSART in *H. More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 30/1, I suppose the meaning is that, unconsecrated by high personal devoutness, mysticism is apt to 'degenerate' into sensuism, if not sensualism.

Sensuist (se·nʃuist). *rare*—°. [f. L. *sensu-s* SENSE *sb.* + -IST.] = SENSUALIST 1.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 150 *note*, We consider this ['sensationalist'] on the whole a less objectionable term than 'sensualist' or 'sensuist'. 1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Sensui·stic, *a. rare.* [f. L. *sensu-s* SENSE *sb.* + -ISTIC.] Inclined to sensuous indulgence.

1850 E. MONRO *Paroch. Work* 194 Their own nature being sensuistic, they readily give vigour to temptations.

Sensuosity (senʃuɒ·siti). *rare.* [f. SENSUOUS *a.* : see -OSITY.] The quality of being sensuous.

1755 BAILEY (ed. Scott), *Sensuosity*, sensitiveness. 1882 *Homiletic Monthly* Apr. 416 Much of what is called magnetism..and unction..in a speaker, is mere sensuosity.

Sensuous (se·nʃuәs), *a.* [f. L. *sensu-s* SENSE *sb.* + -OUS.

Apparently invented by Milton, to avoid certain associations of the existing word *sensual*, and from him adopted by Coleridge; evidence of its use in the intervening period is wanting. Coleridge seems to have been mistaken in saying that it occurs in 'many others of our elder writers'.]

1. Of or pertaining to the senses; derived from, perceived by, or affecting the senses; concerned with sensation or sense-perception.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. 3 The Soule..finding the ease she had from her visible, and sensuous collegue the body in performance of Religious duties..shifted off from her selfe the labour of high soaring any more. 1644— *Educ.* 6 To which Poetry would be made subsequent, or indeed rather precedent, as being lesse suttle and fine, but more simple, sensuous, and passionate. 1814 COLERIDGE *Princ. Gen. Crit.* iii. in *Farley's Bristol Jrnl.* Aug., Thus, to express in one word what belongs to the senses, or the recipient and more passive faculty of the soul, I have reintroduced the word *sensuous*, used, among many others of our elder writers, by Milton. 1842 EMERSON *Lect., Transcend.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 279 The idealist..does not deny the sensuous fact:..but he will not see that alone. 1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 15 Here the phenomena of motion are not made evident by the ordinary sensuous perception. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* l, Be near me when the sensuous frame Is rack'd with pangs that conquer trust. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 225 Such men live in the outside of themselves—in the sensuous or intellectual nature. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 154 The external or sensuous qualities of art.

absol. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 96 The understanding, wherever it does not possess or use the reason, as another and inward eye, may be defined the conception of the sensuous.

b. Of words and their meanings, etc.: Relating to sensible objects. Of opinions, conceptions, etc.: Based on representations of sense, material.

1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon., Assyria* viii. II. 277 Their religion..was of a sensuous character. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. 142 The beginning of eloquence is pictorial sensuous and metaphorical. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 112 Languages very crude and sensuous in their character. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases Mor.* i. 132 The familiar and sensuous theology of Homer. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 249 The oldest roots are of the most purely sensuous description.

c. Of pleasure: Received through the senses. Now often with some colouring from sense 3, implying a luxurious yielding up of oneself to passive enjoyment.

1856 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (1859) 48 To be awaked from sleep by splendid music is to me the highest conceivable sensuous pleasure. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* vii, There is in the first taste of rustic life a kind of sensuous rapture scarcely to be described. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxvii. (1878) 295 It was something to gaze on with a placid and sensuous satisfaction. 1909 E. R. TENNANT in *Expositor* Aug. 123 That sensuous pleasure is a possibility is..a thing to give God thanks for.

2. Devoted to the gratification of the senses. *rare.*

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 309 A sensuous or a frivolous life.

3. Readily affected by the senses; keenly alive to the pleasures of sensation; *occas.* of a poet or artist, moved by or appealing to the sensuous imagination. Also of physiognomy, etc. indicating a sensuous temperament.

In early use with favourable sense; now often with some notion of self-indulgent yielding to impressions or of a tendency to the sensual in imagination.

1870 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Plutarch* Wks. (Bohn) III. 342 A poet in verse or prose must have a sensuous eye, but an intellectual co-perception. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Wks. 1890 IV. 317 A poet is innocently sensuous when his mind permeates and illumines his senses; when they muddy the mind, he becomes sensual. *a* 1876 G. DAWSON *Lect. Hamlet* (1888) 16 None can help having a certain admiration for sensuous nature when very beautiful...She [Ophelia] was the perfection of sensuousness. 1880 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Ser. II. iv. (1895) 100 Keats as a poet is abundantly and enchantingly sensuous. 1895 RIDER HAGGARD *Heart of World* vii. (1899) 100 His mouth was cruel and sensuous. 1909 E. THOMAS *Jefferies* 122 His expression [was] sensuous, tender, 'silent and aware'.

¶ **4.** In recent use sometimes of climate, surroundings, etc.: Conducive to a vague sense of physical enjoyment.

1878 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* 51 How sensuous the night! how soft was the sound Of her voice on the night. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alpine Ascents* 106 Their air and character [*sc.* those of the Italian lakes] are soft, sensuous, enervating.

Sensuously (se·nʃuәsli), *adv.* [f. SENSUOUS *a.* + -LY 2.] In a sensuous manner.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 326 To bring together every one of the sensible and ponderable stuffs or elements, that are sensuously perceived in the eye itself, or in the flesh itself. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 127 So warm and rich it is, so sensuously beautiful. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. viii. 357 The categories would have no use except in relation to a sensuously given manifold. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xi. 180 Venus..takes that sensuously dreamy..journey across the blue Mediterranean.

Sensuousness (se·nʃuәsnês). [f. SENSUOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being sensuous.

1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* (1856) 286 Easy, pleasure-loving sensuousness and sensuality. *a* 1876 [see SENSUOUS *a.* 3]. 1882–3 J. HARPER in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1961 The sensuousness which distinguished the Old Dispensation from the New.

Sensure, obs. form of CENSER *sb.*[1], CENSURE.

Sensyment, variant of SENSEMENT *Obs.*

Sensyne, *adv. Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 senesyne, 5–7 sensyne, 6–7 sensyn, 6–9 sensine. [f. SEN *prep.* + SYNE *adv.* Cf. the later SINSYNE.] Since then, from or after that time.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 992 Quhat maner of clethinge had þou for to cleth þe sene syne? 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 38 He maid a citee, and callit it ..Saturne, that was callit sensyne Scitus. 1541 JAS. V in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 189 And inlikvise the innovationis maid sensyne. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. lxiii. (S.T.S.) I. 281 Quha sen syn haue seruet sa faithfullie that cure,..that [etc.]. 1638 in *Fasti Aberd.* (1854) 287 Ane new commission direct sen syn be his..majestie. 1651 D. CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 337 Her Majestie,..by diverse proclamations sensyne, hath expresslie forbiddin [etc.]. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 40 *Sensine*, Cumb. since then, Var. Dial. 1863–4 AIKINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., It is now getting to look long sensine.

Sensyr, obs. form of CENSER *sb.*[1]

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 720/43 *Hoc turibulum*, a sensyr.

† **Sent,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 sente. Aphetic form of ASSENT *sb.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1983 þat þemperour ne schuld souche þa þhe at sent were. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 58 Be ye sent of alle ye breyeren and systers of yis gilde. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2278 Through the sente of All by-dene Ganne the kynge A lettre make.

† **Sent,** *v. Obs.* Aphetic form of ASSENT *v.*

13.. *Gosp. Nicod.* 512 (Add. MS.) To þaire consayle..We will noȝt sent. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5336 Þai prayde þair horse moght þar a byde; þe gude wyf sent þar to. 16.. *Eger & Grine* 38 in *Percy Fol. MS.* (1867) I. 355 They Ladye granted her good will, her father sented there soone till.

Sent (sent), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of SEND *v.*] In senses of the vb. *rare* exc. in comb. as *heaven-sent.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 330/1 Sent, *missus, destinatus.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 852 The Sender not the sent.

Sent, obs. f. SCENT *sb.* and *v.*; obs. var. CENT 2.

Sent(e, obs. forms of SAINT.

† **Se·ntement.** ? Short for PRESENTMENT.

c 1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ* 494 Na thing mycht cule þe hatrent of þair hert, Quhill be [? *read* he] to de to Pilat wes present, Quhilk be þe law wes justice in þat art, In caus of blude to schaw þe sentement. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. (Percy Soc.) 35 And if it [*sc.* the cause] be a lytle probable, From any maner stedfast argument, We ordre it for to be ryght stable, And than we never begyn our sentement, Recityng letters not convenient.

Sentement, obs. form of SENTIMENT.

Sentenar(e, obs. forms of CENTNER.

1615 in *Wedderburne's Compt Bk.*, etc. (S.H.S.) 263, 2 sentenar lead. *Ibid.*, 5 sentenare of lead.

Sentence (se·ntĕns), *sb.* Also 4–5 sentense, 4–6 sentens, 5 centence, centens(e, sentensce. [a. F. *sentence* (12th c.) = Pr. *sentensa*, Sp. *sentencia*, Pg. *sentença*, It. *sentenza*, ad. L. *sententia* opinion, maxim, etc., irreg. (for **sentientia*) f. *sentīre* to feel, be of opinion.]

† **1.** Way of thinking, opinion. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 69 þer byeþ zome..þet none guode techinge

ne onderuongeþ ak alneway weryeþ hare sentense huet þet hit by. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. ix. (Skeat) 6 The comune sentence of the people..that every thing after destenee is ruled, false and wicked is to beleve. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5813 The baronage to councel wente; In many sentences they fille, And dyversly they seide hir wille. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 364 Se how þat þe worþi prelacie,..Endowyd of profound intelligence, Of al þis land werreyen þi sentence. 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1329/2 Yet is it the most common sentence of al the old holye men. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 4 Be ye perfite in ane mynd & in ane sentence. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 11 Touching the sentence of antiquitie in this cause. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Josh.* ix. 2 The Hetheite and Amorreite..were gathered, to fight against Iosue and Israel with one minde, and one sentence.

2. The opinion pronounced by a person on some particular question, usually, one on which he is consulted or which is being deliberated upon.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 1022 Þe bischope thocht, and all þe lafe, þe sentence ganand þat scho gafe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 366, I wolde fayn knowe how that ye vnderstonde thilke wordes and what is youre sentence. 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret.* xxvi. 156 Ne yeue thow not lyghtly thy sentence. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* clxxviii. ii, Emong theim selfes our lordes for hie prudence Of the bishop asked counsaill and sentence. 1535 Coverdale *Acts* xv. 19 Wherfore my sentence is [Gr. ἐγὼ κρίνω], that [etc.]. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* viii. (1590) 366 Olde Chaucer so long agoe set his sentence downe against this exercise. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 80 With that she..gaue this sentence then, Among nine bad if one be good..there's yet one good in ten. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 51 My sentence is for open Warr: Of Wiles, More unexpert, I boast not. 1678 Hobbes *Decam. Physiolog.* x. 122 It were too bold to pronounce any sentence of its substance. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* III. 156 Thy Sire and I were one; nor vary'd aught In publick sentence, or in private thought.

b. *The four books* (or *the Book*) *of the Sentence*(*s*: the *Sententiarum libri quatuor*, a compilation of the opinions of the Fathers on questions of Christian doctrine, by Peter Lombard (12th c.), thence called *The Master of the Sentences*.

1387 [see Master *sb.*[1] 12 b]. 1492 *Acta Domin. Conc.* (1839) 243/1 Ane buk contenand four bukis of þe sentence. 1563 Man *Musculus' Commonpl.* 273 The Master of the Sentences did but gather together the opinions and Sentences of the Fathers. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 10 This Baggage once in her mad Moods and Tenses Had Lombard read, the Master o' th' Sentences.

c. *The Reading of the Sentences*: the office of lecturing on the 'Books of Sentences' (see b), which was the special mark of the second of the three stages of the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in mediæval universities.

1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon., Fasti* I. 745 Hieronim. Schlick, Count of Passan,..was then admitted to the reading of the Sentences. 1886 Lyte *Univ. Oxf.* 107 The Dominicans [in 1313]..took exception to another recent statute of the University, which forbade any one to lecture on the text of the Bible who had not already lectured on the Sentences and taken the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

3. An authoritative decision; a judgement pronounced by a tribunal. †**a.** *spec.* = sentence of excommunication.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 133/932 3if ani man hond on ov set ich ov hote al-so þat 3e þe sentence of holi churche for swuche violence 3e do, *And holdez vp holi churche riȝte þat ov is* bi-take. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10370 He esste boc & candle þe sentence to do bliue. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 259 This Pope..Hath sent the bulle of his sentence With cursinge and with enterdit. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) xxiv. 21 Wylys sho is in sentence, sho ne sal noht be in cuuent, til it be amendid. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 281 As hit fell bysyde þe abbay of Lulsull by þre men þat hadden stolen an ox of þe abbot, and he had made a sentens þerfor. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxli. 536 Whiche of them y[t] euer shulde breke this peace by any maner of wayes, shulde rynne in the sentence of the pope.

b. *gen.* The judgement or decision of a court in any civil or criminal cause. Now *rare* in popular use; still technically applied to the decisions of the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts.

c 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 172 The Iuge answerde: Of this iu his absence I may nat yeue diffynytyue sentence. 1446 in *Cov. Leet-bk.* 228 Declaracion of a centens yeuon for the priour & Couent of the Cathedrall churche of our Lady of Couentre ayeynest John Bredon. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 182/2 [The French king] by sentence judiciall dismysed them and their plegges oute of the seid Courte. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* v. 23 These gyue sentence with the vngodly for rewardes. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 97 My Lord Governour and Lordis of Secreit Counsale, efter lang reasoning upoun the allegeance forsaid be sentence interlocutor, fand that conforme to the lawis [etc.]. 1585 Greene *Planeton.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 100 Sol, we haue agreed that your sensure shal stand for a sentence, and therefore I wil not inueigh against your verdict. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 9 These two sentences, haue these two contrary effects.., *the sentence interlocutorie*, may be reuoked at any time so longe as the principall cause dependeth vndecided. But the *sentence definitiue* cannot be reuoked. 1727 E. Miller *Acc. Cambr.* 30 Tho' he prosecuted his Action with all the Vigour he could, it was about seven Years before it came to a Sentence, which was at last, in Favour of the Townsman. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 44 No civil or criminal sentence could take place, till the voice of the judge was affirmed by the court. 1827 Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 946 By the sentence of a French court of admiralty it appeared, that the ship insured, 'warranted American', had been condemned as enemy's property. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Decree*, A decree or decreet is the final judgment or sentence of a court, whereby the question at issue between the parties is decided. 1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 85 § 16 A Sentence of Judicial Separation..may be obtained, either by the Husband or the Wife, on the ground of Adultery [etc.].

transf. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 3 They cannot pass a just sentence upon the performances of their respective writers.

c. The judicial determination of the punishment to be inflicted on a convicted criminal. Hence, the punishment to which a criminal is sentenced. Also *transf.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 7 For-thy I had na stabyll purpos in gude, na perfite contrycyone, tharefore sentence of dampnacyone ffelle one me. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 245 Þogh a woman by Goddys sentence bere hur childyr wyth so gret penance. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 302 Sir I will pronounce your sentence: You shall fast a Weeke with Branne and water. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 219 If you do finde me foule, in her report, The Trust, the Office, I do hold of you, Not onely take away, but let your Sentence Euen fall vpon my life. 1662 *Tryal Sir H. Vane* 51 After that, out comes the Judgement or Sentence of Death against him. 1747 V. Matthias in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 118, I am now to desire you would contrive for to-morrow, that I may hear the Lord High Steward's speech, and sentence passed. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xxix. 373 When sentence of death, the most terrible and highest judgment in the laws of England, is pronounced. 1891 H. Matthews in *Law Times* XCII. 96/1 A convict who gains by steady industry the maximum number of marks during each day of his sentence. 1893 Leland *Mem.* I. 144 A noted murderer under sentence of death.

fig. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 21 We are all under a sentence of death for the first Man's sin. 1842 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 61 Our sentence is to labour from the cradle to the grave. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 197 No one when venturing on a perilous enterprise ever yet passed a sentence of failure on himself.

†**d.** *Dark, hard sentence*: a difficult problem. (In Bible translations used to render Heb. חִידָה *ḥîdâ*[h], Aram. אִחִידָא *ʾăḥîdâ* enigma, LXX προβλημα, Vulg. *propositio*.)

Cf. *hard sentence* (in sense 7) Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol. § 1.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* ix. 1 The quene of rich Arabia ..came with a very greate tryne to Ierusalem..to proue Salomon with darke sentences. 1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* lxxviii. 2, I wyll declare hard sentences of olde. 1563 Shute *Archit.* B iij, We can neither know or yet discusse the measures and harde sentences or questions of Symetrie.

†**4.** A quoted saying of some eminent person, an apophthegm. Also, a pithy or pointed saying, an aphorism, maxim. *Obs.*

In *Rhetoric* formerly used (after L. *sententia*) as the rendering of Gr. γνώμη Gnome[1].

c 1380 Wyclif in *Sel. Eng. Wks.* II. 399 Crist seiþ to hise apostlis, 3e shulen be blessid whanne men shulen curse you. ..And if þe Chirche were wel enformed of þis sentence.. men shulden not drede feyned cursingis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawe's T.* 15 Herke what is the sentence of the wise: Bet is to dyen than haue Indigence. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 108 Now euery word and sentence is of cure. 1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1087/1 Then cometh there also on this part y[e] saiengs or sentences of y[e] holy fathers. 1567 *Trial of Treas.* A iij, The wyse mans sentence. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* Wks. 1902 II. 158 Hungry stomackes are not to be fed with sayings against surfettings, nor thirst to be quenched with sentences against drunkennesse. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 244 Who feares a sentence or an old mans saw, Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe. 1601 B. Jonson *Poet.* I. iii. 103 Thou speakest sentences, old Bias. 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 244 Gnome is a figure when we bring in a sentence or such a remarkable saying of anothers to the same purpose with the Author. *a* 1679 Hobbes *Rhet.* (1840) 476 To hear a young man speak sentences, is ridiculous. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* xiii. 115 A poet or orator would have no more to do but to send to the particular traders in each kind,..to the apothegmatist for his sentences, &c. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 79 P 1 A Greek writer of sentences has laid down as a standing maxim, that he who believes not another on his oath, knows himself to be perjured. 1823 Gillies tr. *Aristotle's Rhet.* II. xxi. 328 Sentences have great weight in discourse for two reasons.

†**b.** In generalized use: Aphoristic speech, sententiousness. *Obs.*

c 1530 *Cr't. of Love* 5, I write, as he that none intelligence Of metres hath, ne floures of sentence. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 32 A discourse full of sentence.

5. An indefinite portion of a discourse or writing; a 'passage'. Now only (with approach to sense 6), a short passage of Scripture in liturgical use.

c 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (Prose) lv. 36 Þabbes sal ta yeme of þis sentence of þe dedis of þe apostils. *c* 1420 *Wars Alex.* (Prose) (E.E.T.S.) 46 Scho was riȝte sory and wrote a lettre vn-till hym þat contened this sentence [etc.]. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Then shall folowe for the Offertory, one or mo, of these Sentences of holy scripture. 1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* IV. Argt. (1568) 106 b, That man..that vouchsafeth not to spend one hower of the day to read a graue sentence of some good booke. 1611 Cotgr., *Rubrique*, ..a special title or sentence of the Law written, or printed, in red. 1639 in *Brit. Mag.* (1834) VI. 379 For settyng up the sentences of Scripture in the church, o. 3. o. 1753 Challoner *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 94 After which he reads a short Sentence of Scripture.

6. A series of words in connected speech or writing, forming the grammatically complete expression of a single thought; in popular use often (= Period *sb.* 10), such a portion of a composition or utterance as extends from one full stop to another. In *Grammar*, the verbal expression of a proposition, question, command, or request, containing normally a subject and a predicate (though either of these may be omitted by ellipsis).

In grammatical use, though not in popular language, a 'sentence' may consist of a single word, as in L. *algeo* 'I am cold', where the subject (= I) is expressed by the ending of the verb. English grammarians usually recognize three classes: simple sentences, complex sentences (which contain one or more subordinate clauses), and compound sentences (which have more than one subject or predicate).

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys, Agnes* 682 Fro sentence to sentence, I dar wele seyn, I hym haue folwyde euen by & by. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 Euery lettre, syllable, worde, & sentence of his prayer & duty from the begynnynge to y[e] ende. 1538 Elyot *Dict., Tetracolon*, a sentence hauyng .iiii. membres. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 144 At euerie sentence end; Will I Rosalinda write. 1632 in Rymer *Fœdera* XIX. 305 The Statute before mentioned, or any Clause, Sentence, Matter or Thing whatsoever therein conteyned. *a* 1653 Binning *Princ. Chr. Relig.* Wks. (1735) 27 There is some hidden Secret that you must search for, that is inclosed within the Covering of Words and Sentences. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 550 P 5, I have so well preserved my Taciturnity that I do not remember to have violated it with three Sentences in the space of almost two Years. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Every Sentence comprehends at least Three Words. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* VII. 177, I would not lose a sentence that I could gain from lips so instructive. 1787 Reid *Let. to Gregory* 26 Aug., In speech, the true natural unit is a sentence. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* iii, His displeasure was expressed in broken sentences. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* I, The combat, which we describe in a sentence or two, lasted for many weeks in poor Amelia's heart. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* vii. (1875) 61 What the logician calls a proposition the grammarian calls a sentence.

b. *Music.* A complete idea, usually consisting of two or four phrases.

1891 in *Century Dict.* 1893 Shedlock tr. *Riemann's Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Phrase Signs*, The chief elements in Riemann's system are:..(3) The figures..showing period structure (2 for the point of stress of the first group of two measures;.. 8 for the point of stress of the whole sentence).

†**7.** The thought or meaning expressed, as distinguished from the wording; the sense, substance, or gist (of a passage, a book, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 348 Nimeð nu god 3eme, vor hit is almest Seint Beornardes sentence. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 9571 Þus may þis tretice, with þe sentence, Pryk and stirre a mans conscience. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 429 As londis of englond han the bible in freynsch, so it were not a3enus resoun þat þey hadden þe same sentense in Englisch. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 345 *Mulier est hominis confusio*: Madame, the sentence of this latyn is, Womman is mannes Ioye and al his blis. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 27 The sentence of thys dede is, how John of synt John hathe grauntyd [etc.]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 11 Or in othir langage or wordes betokenynge the same sentence. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 7 Perhappis in this matter muche eloquence Sholde make it tedyous or hurt the sentence. *a* 1555 Latimer in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1323/1 They..also added vnto his wordes, to alter his sentence. 1561 *Maitland Club Misc.* III. 284 He was sa far distant fra hyr he mycht not heyr the sentence of hyr word.

†**b.** *In sentence*: = 'in substance'. Very common in Lydgate, often as a mere expletive. *Obs.*

c 1412 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 515 Thow hast wel sayed, For which I wil, in sentence, That thow yive me Audience. 1422 — *Horse, Goose & Sheep* 9 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 15 Parties assemblid..We ben admitted to shewen in sentence, Ground of here quarell. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. viii. 322 And an other cronicler seith in sentence thus [etc.]. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xviii. 48 Gude James the Ferd..In sentens said full subtillie, 'Do weill', [etc.].

†**c.** In generalized use: Significance. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 306 Noght o word spak he moore than was neede And that was..short and quyk and ful of hy sentence. 1402 *Repl. to J. Upland* in *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 59 Now, Jak, to thi questions, nedes me moste answer, although thei wanten sentence and good thrift bothe. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 179 Problemys of olde likenesse and figures, Whiche proved been fructuous of sentence. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 828/2 To the xxviii. [article] he sayth as it lyeth it hath no sentence: nor he cannot vnderstande it. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 262 Now if this disorder be in a whole clause which carieth more sentence then a word, it is then worst of all.

†**8.** Intelligence, insight, sound judgement. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (Prose) xxvii. 22 On alle maner sal þabbes entirmete hir Al maner of sentence at muster til hir sep. 1513 *Life Hen. V* (1911) 3, I have not enterprised the compilacion of this present volume vppon noe presumpcion of witt, sentence, or cunninge of my self. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxcix. 692 There Phylyppe Dartuell, by great sentence, shewed them fro poynt to poynt, the ryght that they thought they had in their quarell.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, (sense 6) *sentence-accent, -making, -monger, -stress, -structure*; (sense 3) *sentence-giving*; **sentence-day**, the day of a trial in which the sentence is pronounced; **sentence-money, silver** *Scots Law* (see quot. 1747); **sentence-word**, a word that serves as a sentence.

1662 *Tryal Sir H. Vane* 51 Wednesday June 11. being the *Sentence-day. 1662 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Judication*,.. *sentence-giving. 1870 Whitney *Germ. Gramm.* Suppl. 3 The main peculiarities of German *sentence-making. 1747 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 397 Whereas Sheriffs and stewards have at present no other legal reward, for doing their duty, than *sentence-money, which is a sort of poundage out of the sums decreed for. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* July 46 Nor can he be simply transposed as many a decent *sentence-monger may. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 412/2 All *sentance silver tuelve pennyes of þe pund and other exactiones imposed wpoun sentances..to be prounced by þe saidis Judges. 1884 H. Sweet in *13th Addr. Philol. Soc.* 93 *Sentence-stress, intonation, and, generally speaking, the higher phonetic analysis of our dialects, are almost ignored. 1872 Minto *Eng. Prose Lit.* Introd. 8 So defective were they in *sentence-structure, that [etc.]. 1889 Mivart *Orig. Hum. Reas.* 260 When used by a young child (or primitive man), *sentence-words require to be supplemented by gesture-signs.

Sentence (se·ntĕns), *v.* Also 7 sentense. [ad. F. *sentencier*, f. *sentence* SENTENCE *sb.* Cf. med.L. *sententiāre*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To pass judgement. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. v. 53 Ye haue falsely sentenced ageyne the trewe parte by cause that he was poure and made nought your purs peysen so heuy. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xxxix. (1612) 191 Like yoong Salomon, in sentencing betwixt Two mothers. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* x. 130 A Breue formed to sentence for the King. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iii. 127 A Habit of Sentencing, as I may call it, or Determining, particularly in those things which are not defined by any Law.

†**2.** *trans.* To adjudge, or apportion by legal decision. *Obs.*

1616 CHAPMAN *Hesiod's Bk. Days* 9 The Day, when all litigious goods, Aie iustly sentenc't, by the peoples voyces.

†**3.** To decree or order judicially. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 158 Therfore, we may noo more doo for that [it] is sentenced vpon that reame that this enemy hath to wynne it. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 351 Lastly it was sentencyd that the barons shuld restore all suche goodes, as they & theyre company had taken. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 22 Let them..Inforce the present execution Of what we chance to Sentence. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 387 One example of iustice is admirable, which he sentenced on the Gouernour of Casbin. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl., Dom. Maris* 5 That Convention was onely instituted for the execution of such things as were formerly sentenced. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 71 But you may see by his sentencing what he did.

b. *transf.* (*nonce-use*).

1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Character* (1851) 30 'He had better keep his bed to-day?' asked Faddle benevolently. 'Yes, to-day', sentenced [Dr.] Saffron.

†**4.** To decide judicially. *Obs.*

1586 *Let. to Earle Leycester* 24 Forasmuch as she stood obstinately in the deniall of matter..most iustly sentenced against her. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 5 As well these which are determinable by the Law of Nations, as these which are sentenced by the Ciuil Law and other Lawes. 1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (1886) 109 This cause came to be heard and sentenced this day. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 160 The matter in Debate was by the parochial Assembly sentenced at first. 1681 *Heylin's De Jure Par. Episc.* Pref. 2 If..any Controversie arose touching Lands or Inheritance, they sentenced it.

†**5.** To declare judicially or authoritatively. Chiefly with complement. *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 51 Justification doth sentence this of mee, that I am just before God. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* (1622) Pref. 17 The Heathen Poet: who sentenceth all wicked, and licencious liuers, to bee no better, then a kinde of pragmaticall Atheists. 1625 LAUD *Serm.* 19 June 18 They sinne against their owne conscience..by sentencing Good Euill, and Euill Good. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Divinity* II. 95 The clearness of his judgment..sentenceth the place venerable. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 211 An auspicious Title, signifying that they whose names were found there, should be sentenced worthy of eternal Life.

†**6.** To pass judgement on (a person or his actions, the merit of anything). *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 98 After this cold considerance, sentence me. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* Epist. 1, I know I..am lykest to receaue most controlement of such as are least able to sentence mee. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 251 His sufficiency must now be sentenc't, not by pondering the reason he shewes, but by calculating the yeares he brings. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. v. P 4 Far from sentencing a piece on its first representation, we are jealous of its apparent merit while aided by scenic deception.

7. To pronounce sentence upon; to condemn *to* a punishment.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xl. 175 He being then indighted, Was hardly found a Felon, and too stricktly sentenc'st so. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iv. 8 Our throats are sentenc'd, and stay vppon execution. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 70 Slaves sentenced to the gallies. 1681 FLAVEL *Right. Man's Ref.* 179 Though they were sentenced to death, yea though they sentenced themselves. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Dec. 1684, The offender was sentenc'd and repriev'd. *a* 1714 ABP. SHARP *Serm.* Wks. 1754 II. 94 A wretch,..being convicted of grievous crimes, and thereupon justly sentenced to suffer death for them. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXVII. V. 17 They sentenced Phœbidas to a fine of 10,000 drachmas. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXIV, She was tried, and sentenced. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 566 He was hastily tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged.

transf. 1884 BROWNING *Family* 31 'Sole remedy is amputation'... His three sons heard their mother sentenced. 1895 BARING-GOULD *Noémi* xxiv. (ed. 2) 339 Which had lighted up the face of the man sentenced to a living tomb.

8. In various nonce-uses: **a.** To put into sentences. Also *absol.* or *intr.* To compose sentences.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 32 It would giue vs occasion either in wording or sentensing the principall parts thereof, to looke back a little into this outworne dialect. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. X. § 22 Let a man have..a facility of rhyming or sentencing.

b. To influence by maxims. Also *To sentence it*: to speak in aphorisms.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XCIII. 272 Let me heare one wise man sentence it, rather then twenty Fooles, garrulous in their lengthened tattle. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* Pref., So it is as impossible by short documents to sentence them into their Wits and good Manners again.

Hence **Sentenced** (se·ntĕnst) *ppl. a.* Also **Se·ntencer**, one who sentences.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. XXIII. (Arb.) 270 He who can make the best and most differences of things by reasonable and wittie distinction is to be the fittest judge or sentencer of decencie. 1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Fair Maid of West* V. L 4, The thief is found:..I beg That I may be his sentencer. ?*c* 1637 CLEVELAND *Elegy on Ben Jonson* 31 When thy maim'd Statue hath a Sentenc'd Face, And Looks that are the Horror of the Place. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* IV. XXIII. 628 It becomes not me to sentence either the sentenced, or sentencers that adjudged him to death. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. ix, Haruth and Maruth went, The chosen Sentencers. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* III. X, He had brooded lone O'er promised pangs to sentenced guilt foreshown. 1890 *Athenæum* 10 May 603/3 A friend..convinces the Home Secretary that it was the dog, not the sentenced man, who pulled the trigger and shot the victim. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 2/3 It is strange that the sight of a young fellow breaking down under his sentence should excite anyone, and particularly the sentencer, to such abuse.

Sentenciall, obs. form of SENTENTIAL *a.*

Sentenel, obs. form of SENTINEL.

Sentener, obs. form of CENTENIER.

Sentential (sente·nʃăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *sententiāl-is* in the form of a sentence, f. *sententia*: see SENTENCE *sb.* and -AL.]

†**1.** Containing, or of the nature of, 'sentences' or 'maxims'. *Obs.*

a 1475 ASHBY *Active Policy* 51 Right so though I haue not seien scripture Of many bookes right sentenciall [etc.]. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* lxxxix. (Arb.) 125 The two first staffes of this Sonnet are altogether sententiall, and euerie one verse of them is grownded vpon a diuerse reason and authoritie from the rest. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 13 Containing principally..holy sentences, (whence also they may be called Sententiall).

2. Pertaining to a sentence or series of words in syntactical connexion.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 15 Verball expressions, or sententiall significations. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art of Reading* 142 Of the accentual speech I have mentioned two kinds; one verbal, the other sentential. 1776 GEDDES *Prosp. New Transl. Bible* 127 My translation..is neither literal nor verbal; but, if I may use the term, strictly sentential. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 379 There are two sorts of [poetical] pauses, one for sense and one for melody, perfectly distinct from each other. The former may be called sentential, the latter, harmonic pauses. The sentential pauses are those which are known to us by the name of stops.

3. Of the nature of a 'sentence' or final judicial decision. ? *Obs.*

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 122 The judgement of the Church doth not hinder the sententiall iudgement of our Sauiour. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 441 Seazing on their money be a sententiall forfeiture. 1677 OWEN *Doctr. Justif.* iv. 186 No more is Justification the change of a person from inherent unrighteousness unto Righteousness, but a sentential Declaration of him to be Righteous. 1701 BEVERLEY *Grand Apocal. Quest.* 9 After the Words going forth there is the Epoch of the 70 Weeks Fix'd; and in the Wise Provision of the Holy Spirit, we have an Explanation,..of the Words going forth by the Decree, or Sentential Word of the God of Israel.

4. *nonce-use.* Pertaining to opinion.

1792 D. LLOYD *Charact. Men*, etc. 22 Noisy discord and sentential strife.

Sente·ntially, *adv. Obs.* or *rare.* Also 5–6 **sentencially**, **-yally**. [f. prec. (perh. not separately used until later) + -LY 2, after med.L. *sententiāliter*.]

1. By way of (judicial) sentence; judicially.

c 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xliii. (1859) 50 To alle the remenaunt after, Iustice sentencyally seyd: goo, al ye condempned and foriuged to brenne withynne the fyre of Helle. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys, Agnes* 262 Wherefore sentencyally I [the prefect] þe deuyse. *c* 1460 *Osney Reg.* 89, I axe þe saide Executours to þe forsaide best..to þe saide church of Cudelynton and to my lordis aforsaide..sentencially and diffinityfly to be condempned. 1544 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastle* 39 We sentencyallye and dyffynytyuely by this present wrytynge, iudge, declare and condemne the seyd syr Iohan Oldecastell..a most pernycyouse and detestable heretyque. 1673 BAXTER *Let.* in *Answ. Dodwell* 83 Whether a man *de facto* have been drunk,..it were hard judging sententially meerly on trust from others. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* XXXII. 540 He is virtually condemned now, and will be sententially condemned in the judgment of the great day.

2. *rare.* In or by sentences.

1860 WORCESTER (citing *Coleridge*), *Sententially*, by means of sentences. In later Dicts.

Sententiary (sente·nʃiări), *sb.* (and *a.*) *Hist.* [f. med.L. *sententiāri-us* (see below), f. L. *sententia* SENTENCE *sb.*: see -ARY.]

A. *sb.* **a.** One who writes or utters sentences or aphorisms. **b.** A compiler of 'sentences' or opinions of doctors of the Church on theological questions. **c.** A commentator or lecturer on the Book of Sentences (see SENTENCE *sb.* 2 b).

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 575 One of your owne, that lived about 170 yeares past, writing of your Sententiaries, alledgeth this place of the Apostle against them. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Tri.* 2 Their schooldiuinitie, as Gabriel Biel, one of their chiefe Sententiaries.. hath laid it downe. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Divinity* I. 14 Using..the Fathers, Scholasticks, Sententiaries, Canonists. 1817 COLERIDGE *'Blessed are ye!'* Introd. 14 The inspired poets, historians and sententiaries of the Jews. 1883–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2490/1 The prevailing scholasticism [15th c.] and the method of the sententiaries.

¶ *erron.* A sententious discourse.

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. ii, It is easier to the warm heart of our cousin Warwick to preach sententiaries of sternness to his king, than to enforce the same by his own practice. *Ibid.* III. vi, Though his sententiary as to nature and science lacked loyalty and respect.

B. *adj.* [*Mod.* as transl. of med.L. *sententiarius.*] *Sententiary Bachelor*, a bachelor of the second order of theology in the Middle Ages, whose office was to lecture on the Sentences of Peter Lombard.

1889 in *Century Dict.* s. v. *Bachelor.*

So **Sententia·rian**, † **Sente·ntiarist** = prec. *sb.*

1677 OWEN *Doctr. Justif.* Introd. 8 It is..to no purpose to handle the mysteries of the Gospel as if Holcot and Bricot, Thomas and Gabiel, with all the Sententiarists, Summists, and Quodlibetarians,..were to be raked out of their Graves to be our guides. 1882 OGILVIE, *Sententiarian.*

† **Sente·ntiate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *sententiāt-*, ppl. stem of *sententiāre*, f. L. *sententia*: see SENTENCE *sb.* and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To pronounce a judicial decision on, to adjudge or decide (a cause).

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 313 The fourth Councill of Carthage prohibiteth the bishop to heare and sententiate any mans cause without the presence of his Clergie. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. XXXVII. 314 They very much doubted..if by any one part, or all of them together, it had been so judicially sententiated and awarded [*si plus iuridiquement eust esté par eux sententié*].

† **Sente·ntiolist.** *Obs. rare*–1. [f. L. *sententiol-a* a short aphorism, diminutive of *sententia* SENTENCE *sb.* + -IST.] A stickler for phrases.

1660 GAUDEN *Funeral Serm. Brownrig* 171 Not that he was such a Formalist, Verbalist, and Sententiolist, as could not endure any alteration of words, or phrases, or method, or manner of expressions in the Liturgie.

† **Sente·ntioner.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *sentent-ia* SENTENCE *sb.* + -ION + -ER 1.] = SENTENTIARY *sb.*

1545 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I. vi. (1550) G iij b, Nothynge can be more euydent then this, specyally to them that hath red the tryflynge workes of the Sophisters, sentencyoners, schole doctoures, canonystes, and summystes. *Ibid.* ix. H ij, An infynyte table..of sentencyoners & summistes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 358 b, Wherein reygneth .. For Evangelistes, cruell Canonistes, Copistes, Decretaries, Summularyes seditious Sententioners.

Sententiosity (sentenʃiɒ·siti). *rare.* [f. L. *sententiōs-us* SENTENTIOUS + -ITY.] Sententiousness; also a sententious remark.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 23 *Nosce teipsum* of Thales: *Nosce tempus* of Pittacus: *Nihil nimis* of Cleobulus;..are but vulgar precepts in Morality, carrying with them nothing above the lyne, or beyond the extemporall sententiosity of common conceits with us. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 Feb. 7/1 A..dull compilation of sententiosities about the gross public and Byron and Shelley [etc.].

Sententious (sente·nʃəs), *a.* Forms: 5 sentencyowse, 6 -cyous(e, -ci(o)us, sententius, -ouse, 6–sententious. [f. L. *sententiōsus* (Cicero), f. *sententia* SENTENCE *sb.*: see -OUS. Cf. F. *sentencieux*, OF. *sententieux* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†**1.** Full of meaning; also, of persons, full of intelligence or wisdom. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 453/1 Sentencyowse, or full of sentence, *sentenciosus.* 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* Prol. 5 O vertuous Lydgat moche sentencyous. 1509—*Past. Pleas.* XIV. (Percy Soc.) 53 The boke of fame, whiche is sentencyous He [Chaucer] drewe hym selfe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 75 He is ane hie theolog sentencius. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 83 This is a notable and sententious comparison. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. i. 3 Your reasons at dinner haue beene sharpe & sententious. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* VI. 43 Let your stile..bee..sententious, yea better furnished with sentences then words. 1648 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* Wks. (1904) 135 Teares have Tongues, Sententious showers, o let them fall.

2. Of the nature of a 'sentence' or aphoristic saying.

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasmus* (*title*) Apophthegmes that is to saie, prompte, quicke, wittie and sentencious saiynges, of certain Emperours [etc.]. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 264 Brief sententious precepts. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 205 P 1 Sometimes [he] uttered grave reflections, and sententious maxims. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 676 The depth of sentiment was contracted into sententious epigrams. 1908 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 341 Many sententious and quasi-proverbial lines are ascribed to him [Menander].

3. Of discourse, style, etc.: Abounding in pointed maxims, aphoristic. In recent use sometimes in bad sense, affectedly or pompously formal.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VIII. (Percy Soc.) 29 To make of nought, reason sentencious, Clokynge a trouthe wyth colour tenebrous. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, M. Cato* (1595) 373 His grace..in speaking..was pleasant and yet graue:.. sententious, and yet familiar. 1624 GATAKER *Wife in Deed* 1 It hath this preeminence aboue most, if not all, the Bookes in the Bible; that many of them are Sententious, this consisteth all of Sentences. For what are Diuine Prouerbs, but select and choise Sentences. 1681 DINELEY *Yrnl.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. II. 22 [The Irish language] is sharp and sententious, with quick apothegmes, and proper allusions. 1747 DODDRIDGE *Life Col. Gardiner* 175 [He] only replied, in his Sententious Manner, 'We have an Eternity to spend together'. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch, Brutus* P 4 In Greek he affected the sententious and laconic way [of speaking]. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 187 Their wit [was] strong and sententious. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. i, The truth of this speech palliating its sententious absurdity, made Cecilia give up her faint attempt to soften him. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess., War Succ. Spain* P 3 Lord Mahon is also a little too fond of uttering moral reflections in a style too sententious and oracular. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* XXXIX. (1853) 192 His ordinary discourse was grave and sententious. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* II, A long sententious letter, full of Latin quotations. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* VII. (1878) 117 The sententious remarks of a pompous child. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 260 A person of gentlemanly bearing, small abilities, and sententious wisdom.

4. Of persons: Given to the utterance of maxims or pointed sayings. Now often in bad sense, addicted to pompous moralizing.

1598–9 B. JONSON *Case Altered* I. v. 289 Come, you are so sententious, my lord. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* V. iv. 66 By my faith, he is very swift, and sententious. 1630 BRATHWAIT

Eng. Gentlem. (1641) 5 This indifferencie towards fortune is excellently described by the sententious Seneca. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. v, Sententious Mirabell! Pr'ythee don't look with that violent and inflexible wise Face. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* ii. § 7 Sallust was a sententious pedant. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* V. 114 You grow so horrid sententious. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Introd., The Marquis de Haulieu..was as short and sententious as French politeness permitted. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xxxvi, He was a sententious person.

†5. Of a symbol: Expressive of a whole sentence; opposed to *verbal*. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 149 The matter whereof these armes do consist is the same that the auncient Hieroglyphiques weare with the Ægiptians, or the sententious Emblemes to the Greekes. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacr.* II. vi. 68 The making of those Figures being tedious..put Men first upon contracting them..instead of Sententious Marks, to think of Verbal; such as the Chineses still retain.

†6. Of composition: Consisting of detached sentences. *Obs.*

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 250 The first word of a new paragraph..is commonly put in Small Capitals...But this rule may be very well laid aside in matter which is too sententious and which would take up more Small Capitals than an ordinary..Fount could supply. *Ibid.* 386 Others are so sententious in their writing that they break off almost at every place that will admit of a Full-point.

Sente·ntiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. According to the sense; not word for word (of a translation). *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 26 A pore brodur and welwyller.. hath purposed wyth goddys grace to make..fro latyn in-to englysh, sentencyosly, as foloweth thys symple translacion.

2. In a sententious manner; tersely and pithily.

1483 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age* i. (R. Suppl.), The sayd versis of the grete poete be of grete effect, purposed sentencyously in few wordis. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3196 But as Salomon sayth sententiously, 'There may be no counseyll power ne prudence [etc.]'. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* x. 89 Iuvenal of Satyrists is the best, for..though he be sententiously tart, yet is his phrase cleare and open. 1716–17 BENTLEY *Serm.* xi. 372 Our Apostle concludes the whole with the words above, sententiously in way of Aphorism. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 103 If the time which we can spare for such reading is short, books of thoughts, more or less sententiously expressed..will be found very serviceable. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 31 'Who goes slowly goes surely', said the maestro sententiously.

Sententiousness (sente·nʃəsnés). [f. SENTENTIOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being sententious.

1530 PALSGR. 269/1 *Sentenciousnesse.* 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxxvi. 176 His brevity of succinct speaking, full of gravity, matter, sententiousness. 1725 BROOME *Notes to Pope's Odyss.* I. 41 The solemnity and sententiousness of this speech is taken notice of by Eustathius. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iv. 80 The old King, with that pointed sententiousness he frequently used, said [etc.]. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxvii, 'When people make favourites, they are apt to be deceived by them', Miss Tonks answered, with icy sententiousness. 1870 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 94 The frigid sententiousness..of their utterance.

Sentery, obs. form of SENTRY *sb.*[1]

†**Senteur.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *senteur* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *sent-ir* to smell + *-eur*: see SCENT *v.* and -OUR.] An odour or smell.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxviii. xxviii. II. 314 Much seeking there is after his guts, for the pleasant senteurs and odors wherewith they be stuffed ful.

†**Senthis.** *Obs. rare*—1. ? Metathetic form of SITHENCE *adv.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. lvi, Senthis till me all veritie be kend, I require better thus to mak ane end, Than ocht to say that suld heirafis engreif.

†**Se·nticous,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *senticōsus*, f. *sentis* a thorn; see -OUS.] Prickly, thorny.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 338 It is a senticous shrub, low and hamated with many dark Prickles.

Sentience (se·nʃiĕns). [f. SENTIENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] The condition or quality of being sentient, consciousness, susceptibility to sensation.

1839 POE *Fall House of Usher* Tales (1845) 74 This opinion [of Usher's], in its general form, was that of the sentience of all vegetable things. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 77 The Sánkhyas use them to prove, that the whole world, every constituent part of which is for an end, has for its author that which possesses no sentience,—nature. *a* 1882 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* (1883) 244 If physical *esse* is *intelligi*, and intelligence has been evolved from sentience, clearly physical objective existence has been produced by the ordinary impulse or inherent necessity of evolution.

Sentiency (se·nʃiĕnsi). [Formed as prec.; see -ENCY.] = prec.

a 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Isobel's Child* ix, All which broken sentiency And conclusion incomplete, Will gather and unite and climb To an immortality Good or evil. 1887 R. GARNETT *Life Carlyle* iv. 71 Reasoners who regard all phenomena as affections of their own sentiency. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* II. 285 A universe in which even one being may have been summoned into a sentiency destined to inescapable pain.

Sentient (se·nʃiĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *sentient-em*, pr. pple. of *sentīre* to feel.] **A.** *adj.*

1. That feels or is capable of feeling; having the power or function of sensation or of perception by the senses.

1632 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiv. (ed. 2) 250 Forasmuch as God would that the faculties both intelligent and sentient should predominate in the head [etc.]. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. (1677) 56 This acting of the sentient Phantasie is performed..by a presence of sense, as the Horse is under the sense of hunger, and that without any formal Syllogism presseth him to eat. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. viii. § 3 (1734) 71 The Nerves..propagate this Vibration.. to the intelligent or sentient Principle in the Brain. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xiii. (1862) I. 197 [The legend] ascribes to the ship sentient powers. 1865 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. ii. 73 Thus is sentient man acted on by Nature. 1879 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* Ser. III. I. 8 We can define it [the relation of Mind to Life] by analytically distinguishing certain functions as sentient from other functions as nutrient.

b. Conscious or percipient *of* something.

1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVII. 45 Of all within Oblivious there he sate, sentient alone Of outward nature. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* xc, The poet's sight grew sentient Of a strange company around.

2. *Phys.* Of organs or tissues: Responsive to sensory stimuli.

1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 290 The sentient fluid with which they [the papillæ of the tongue] are supplied. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. 14 In cases of tic douloureux we divide the sentient and not the motive nerves. 1878 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* III. i. 394 A stimulus being brought to bear on some sentient surface.

3. Characterized by the exercise of the senses.

1906 H. JONES in *Hibbert Jrnl.* Apr. 558 Sentient experience in short is reality, and what is not this, is not real.

B. a. *absol.* That which has sensation or feeling.

b. *sb.* One who or something which has sensation.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1042 Intelligence is the motion of the intelligence about that which is stable..: but opinion is the mansion of the sentient about that which moveth. 1662 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xxii. 220 Some extraordinary alterations in the Brain duplicate that which is but a single object to our undistemper'd Sentient. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 28. 34 They concluded, that all the Phænomena of Inanimate Bodies, and their various Transformations might be clearly resolved into these two things, Partly something that is Real..and partly something that is Phantastical in the Sentient. 1692 HOWE *Redeemer's Tears*, etc. (1846) 210 What can you think of that Spirit that feels every where? that is in the body a universal sentient? 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1907) I. viii. 90 How *being* can transform itself into a *knowing*, becomes conceivable on one only condition; namely, if it can be shown that the *vis representativa*, or the Sentient, is itself a species of being. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 80 Particular modifications of atoms..produced upon the sentient the impressions of different colours. 1886 F. W. H. MYERS *Phantasms Living* I. Introd. 71 The insentient has awoke ..into sentiency; the sentient into the fuller consciousness of human minds.

Hence **Se·ntiently** *adv.* 1847 in WEBSTER.

Sentiment (se·ntimĕnt). Forms: α. 4 sentment, centement, 4–5 sentemente, 4–6 sentement, 5 sentament; β. 7– sentiment. [a. OF. *sentement* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *sentimentum*, f. L. *sentīre* to feel; cf. Sp. *sentimiento*, Pg., It. *sentimento*.

In the 17th c. the word seems to have been re-introduced with the mod. Fr. spelling *sentiment* (1314 in Hatz-Darm.).]

†1. Personal experience, one's own feeling. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 13 For-whi to euery louere I me excuse That of no sentement I þis endite But out of latyn in my tunge it write. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 69 Ye loueres that kan make of sentement In this cas ogbt ye be diligent To forthren me sumwhat in my labour. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 197 Right so fare I, that of no sentement Saye right naught..But as I herde..This man complayne with a pitous soun.

†2. Sensation, physical feeling. In later use, a knowledge due to vague sensation. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1177 She cold was and without-outen sentement.

β. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 42 The approach or sentiment of the coole and fresh aire. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 334 While in turns it [*sc.* the hand] approaches nearer to or withdraws farther from this organ [*sc.* the eye], it teaches it to refer..to one place rather than to another, the impression that is produced on the retina, from the sentiment we have of every position of the hand.

†3. Sensible quality; in quot. = flavour. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 189 And other Trees there ben also, that beren wyn of noble sentement.

†4. Intellectual or emotional perception. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 43 Ye in my nakede herte sentement Inhelde and do me shewe of thi swetnesse.

†b. *pl.* ? Abilities. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXXIX. xvi, Bledud Gabied reigned, expert in song, And in all musike instrumente Farre passyng was all other..Suche was his cunnyng and his sentementes, That for a god..Thei honoured hym.

†5. *In sentement* (Lydg.) = 'in sentence': see SENTENCE *sb.* 7 b. *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 1558 Whan þei were present, Ryȝt þus he seide, as in sentament [etc.]. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1135 Transgressyoun ys..shortly, in sentement, Brekyng off a comaundement. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 197, I dar conclude as to my feelyng, By confirmacioun as in sentement, Fewe men be stable heer in ther livyng.

6. What one feels with regard to something; mental attitude (of approval or disapproval, etc.); an opinion or view as to what is right or agreeable. Often *pl.* with collective sense.

1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* vii. (1702) 99 Now there is an exact parallel to be drawn, betwixt one and the other, according to the sentiment of several of the Ancients. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 38 We have not only Plato's Testimony, but..the common sentiment of all the World to Evince and Prove it. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Chr.* Misc. (1711) 154, I shall handle it..with the utmost Deference to that great and profound Majority which is of another Sentiment. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 87 My sister Mary is quite of different sentiments from us all. 1773 EARL CARLISLE in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 61, I fear there will not be time to wait for your sentiments, but ..I think you will not disapprove of my taking this step. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iii. 27 What were his sentiments respecting the meeting? 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 87 There needed..scarcely a voice to express the universal sentiment. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiv, Barnet, to say the truth, appeared to entertain an opposite sentiment on the subject. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 190 In one sentiment, indeed, you are pretty well agreed—that the Bible is to be discarded. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 231 We are..not attempting to draw a precise line between his real sentiments and those..attributed to him.

b. In wider sense: An opinion, view (e. g. on a question of fact or scientific truth). ? *Obs.*

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 17 Sure this is your own sentiment: For you deny not that God knoweth from eternity whether [etc.]. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* Acc. Observ. 2 Proposing..to deliver my Sentiments on certain Heads of Natural History. 1760 DR. WALL in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 174 The duchess had too plainly explained her sentiments of Lady Coventry's condition. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 951 His sentiments seem to have been implicitly adopted by his contemporaries.

†c. Phrase. *In the same sentiments with, in sentiment with*: in agreement with, of the same mind as. *Obs.*

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 458 He was in the same sentiments with Antony. 1777 A. ST. CLAIR in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 402, I was fully in sentiment with them. 1797 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 397, I am clearly in sentiment with you that [etc.].

7. A mental feeling, an emotion. Now chiefly applied, and by psychologists sometimes restricted, to those feelings which involve an intellectual element or are concerned with ideal objects. In the 17–18th c. often *spec.* an amatory feeling or inclination.

1652 tr. *G. de Costes' Cleopatra* I. To Rdr., I can assure thee that he is better versed in the Sentiments of Love, then in his Breviary. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* (1687) x. 57 This sight..gave him such a sentiment of joy, that [etc.]. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 672 What melting sentiments of kindly care, On the new parents seize! 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* II. iv, When thy soft heart with kind compassion glows, Shall I the tender sentiment repress? 1771 — *Humph. Cl.* 10 July (1875) 228 My uncle assured him he.. has manifested no sentiment with such unremitting intensity, as dread of..popery. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 26 We should feel a sentiment of modesty at this just but humiliating representation. 1854 LOWELL *Keats* Wks. 1890 I. 226 Men who scrupulously practised the Ten Commandments as if there were never a *not* in any of them, felt every sentiment of their better nature outraged by the 'Lyrical Ballads'. 1872 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) II. 578 The word Sentiments, as used in this and succeeding chapters, must be taken to comprehend those highest orders of Feelings which are entirely re-representative.

b. *Phrenology.* In *plural*, used as the name for the class of 'faculties' (including Veneration, Self-esteem, Benevolence, Wonder, etc.), which are concerned with emotion, and to which 'organs' are assigned at the top of the brain.

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiogn. Syst.* III. ii. 275 The faculties which produce propensity, together with a peculiar feeling, and which I call sentiments. 1825 COMBE *Syst. Phrenol.* (ed. 2) 153 Genus II—Sentiments. This genus of faculties corresponds to the 'emotions' of the metaphysicians...Dr. Spurzheim has named these faculties Sentiments, because they produce a propensity to act, joined with an emotion or feeling of a certain kind.

8. A thought or reflection coloured by or proceeding from emotion.

1762 LD. KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xvi. (1774) I. 452 Every thought prompted by passion is termed a sentiment. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lviii, This sentiment passed rapidly through William's mind, as he was holding Amelia's hand.

b. *esp.* An emotional thought expressed in literature or art; the feeling or meaning intended to be conveyed by a passage, as distinguished from the mode of expression.

1709 FELTON *Diss. Classics* (1718) 32 Their finest Expressions, and noblest Sentiments, are to be met with in these Transcribers. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 37 P 5 Either the sentiments must sink to the level of the speakers, or the speakers must be raised to the height of the sentiments. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1907) II. 107 The sentiments and language are the poet's own. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplices* 970 *note*, In the next verse the δὲ connects the sentiment thus [etc.].

c. An epigrammatical expression of some striking or agreeable thought or wish, often of the nature of a proverb or in proverbial language, announced in the manner of a toast by a person proposing to drink with others in company.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* III. iii, Come, Mr. Premium, I'll give you a sentiment; here's *Success to usury!* 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1907) II. 116 The speech from the convivial chair, announcing a toast or sentiment. 1842 MRS. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* I. 225 The 'sentiments' were drank at intervals in very innocent liquids.

9. In generalized use. a. Refined and tender emotion; exercise or manifestation of 'sensibility'; emotional reflection or meditation; appeal to the tender emotions in literature or art. Now chiefly in derisive use, conveying an imputation of either insincerity or mawkishness.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. 3 'Tis the monarch of a people

..so renown'd for sentiment and fine feelings, that I have to reason with. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 539 New-fangled sentiment, the boasted grace Of those who never feel in the right place. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 247 The tear of elegant sentiment permanently in his eye. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxx. 55 Nor do their moral and religious impulses remain in the soft haze of self-complacent sentiment.

attrib. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1892) I. 75 Poets, romance or novel writers, and such sentiment-mongers.

b. Emotional regard to ideal considerations, as a principle of action or judgement.

1851 *Blackw. Mag.* July 20 A man in whose organization sentiment usurps too large a share for practical existence. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 177 Their metaphysic and psychology..were pregnant with humanistic sentiment. 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* 105 A nation with whom sentiment is nothing is on the way to cease to be a nation at all. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* v. 45 Family sentiment is not everything.

† 10. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1838 *Workwoman's Guide*, A necktie made of silk or velvet, and styled a sentiment.

Sentimental (sentime·ntăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL. The F. *sentimental*, according to Littré and Hatz.-Darm., is an adoption of the Eng. word as used by Sterne; so also G. *sentimental*.]

1. Of persons, their dispositions and actions: Characterized by sentiment. Originally in favourable sense: Characterized by or exhibiting refined and elevated feeling. In later use: Addicted to indulgence in superficial emotion; apt to be swayed by sentiment.

1749 LADY BRADSHAIGH in Mrs. Barbauld *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) IV. 282 What, in your opinion, is the meaning of the word *sentimental*, so much in vogue among the polite...Every thing clever and agreeable is comprehended in that word...I am frequently astonished to hear such a one is a *sentimental* man; we were a *sentimental* party; I have been taking a *sentimental* walk. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 27 July, I am still sentimental enough to flatter myself, that a man who could beg sixteen guineas, will not give them. 1763 FR. BROOKE *Hist. Lady J. Mandeville* (1820) 34 Your squires are an agreeable race of people, refined, sentimental, formed for the *belle passion*. 1823 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 517 Rousseau addressed himself to the sentimental classes, persons of ardent or morbid sensibility, who believe themselves to be composed of finer elements than the gross multitude. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xv, A soft sentimental whisper. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, Never satisfied with dropping a sentimental tear when there was room for the operation of effective charity. 1837 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Steele & Addison* Wks. 1853 II. 152/2 Dear Addison! drunk, deliberate, moral, sentimental, foaming over with truth and virtue. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xviii, You have no sentimental nonsense, no silly infatuation..to fear from me. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, I am not setting up to be sentimental about George Sampson.

b. *absol.* (with *the*). † Also (? *nonce-use*) as *sb.*, a sentimental person.

1784 *Unfort. Sensibility* I. 39 Your dying sentimentals, who can..execute more mischief in a single hour, than [etc.]. 1849 G. CUPPLES *Green Hand* iv. (1856) 44 Come, come, old boy,..'twon't do for you to go to the sentimental, you know! 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* v. 48, I could hardly say more without approaching dangerously near to the sentimental.

† c. Arising from sentiment or refined æsthetic emotion. *Obs.*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 158 Music.. is but..a distant and faint echo of those sentimental and rapturous tunings. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 41 They [i. e. the English in 7th cent.] were only incapable of sentimental pleasure.

2. Pertaining to sentiment. a. Arising from or determined by feeling rather than by reason.

1752 (*title*) Reflections on Sentimental Differences in Points of Faith. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 385 They might have a sentimental preference for the race to which they themselves belonged.

b. That is a matter of sentiment and not of material interests. Often in *sentimental grievance*.

1891 *Weekly Notes* 200/1 The tenant for life..could override the sentimental interests of the remaindermen.

3. Of literary compositions (occas. of music or other art): Appealing to sentiment; expressive of the tender emotions, esp. those of love.

1762 LD. KAMES *Elem. Crit.* ii. (1774) I. 138 *note*, It is beyond the power of music to raise a passion or a sentiment: but it is in the power of music to raise emotions similar to what are raised by sentiments expressed in words pronounced with propriety and grace; and such music may justly be termed *sentimental*. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. i, A genteel comedy..written in a stile which they have lately tried to run down, the true sentimental, and nothing ridiculous in it. 1805 W. COOKE *Mem. Foote* I. 182 *Piety in Pattens*.. was intended to ridicule a species of writing known under the name of *sentimental comedy*, which was then very much gaining ground upon the stage. 1877 A. W. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 419/1 The sentimental drama of France and other countries. *Ibid.* 422/2 Yriarte and Jovellanos.. produced a sentimental comedy in Diderot's manner.

Sentimentalism (sentime·ntăliz'm). [f. SENTIMENTAL *a.* + -ISM.]

1. The sentimental habit of mind; the disposition to attribute undue importance to sentimental considerations, or to be governed by sentiment in opposition to reason; the tendency to excessive indulgence in or insincere display of sentiment.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* li, How quickly would I..sell you; mix'd with western sentimentalism, Some samples of the finest Orientalism. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. iii, If we pierce through that rosepink vapour of Sentimentalism, Philanthropy, and Feasts of Morals. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. x. (1866) 181 The sentimentalism of youth. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* xiv. II. 279 Such a faith is no rag of metaphysic floating in the sunshine of sentimentalism. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* xciii. III. 303 Very few of the Reformers advocate woman's suffrage, apparently because they are opposed to sentimentalism.

2. An idea or expression indicative of sentimentality.

1833 FR. A. KEMBLE *Lett.* in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 170 My zeal for the cause of its people is an ignorant sentimentalism. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. iii. IX. 299 What is to be done with that elegant inane creature, and his vaporous sentimentalisms. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* ii. (1894) 39 It was of a piece with his [Rousseau's] other sentimentalisms. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xli. 231 The..gushing sentimentalisms of a poet and a woman.

Sentimentalist (sentime·ntălist). [formed as prec. + -IST.] One who cultivates or affects sentimentality; one who holds sentimental doctrines.

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 63 (1794) II. 447 Let such as come under this latter description..not be confounded with..those barren sentimentalists who love to refine upon sorrows without relieving them. 1821 HOOD *Sent. Journ.* Wks. 1862 I. 34 Some sentimentalists would have vented them upon the first dead dog or lame chicken they might meet with. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* III. iv. viii. 398 They were not dreamy sentimentalists to fall in love with melancholy winds. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar., The fixed notion that to help the rural poor you must injure the landlord, which is held by so many of the sentimentalists, makes it necessary to canvass all their schemes very closely.

attrib. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 29 A sighing, sentimentalist lover.

Sentimentality (sentimentæ·lĭti). [f. SENTIMENTAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality of being sentimental; affectation of sensibility, exaggerated insistence upon the claims of sentiment.

1770 *Monthly Rev.* 181 In a fit of tenderness and sentimentality. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. xvii. 436 She [Chaucer's Prioress] has even the false pity and sentimentality of many modern ladies. 1813 BYRON *Jrnl.* 8 Dec. in *Sheridaniana* 229 Lord Holland told me a curious piece of sentimentality in Sheridan. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 158 The attainment of pure sentimentality in art. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dramat.* (1892) 128 His plays seem to me now to be chiefly remarkable for that filigree-work of sentiment which we call sentimentality.

b. *pl.* Sentimental notions.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc., Burns* (1840) I. 335 Here are..no hollow fantastic sentimentalities. 1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 525 Worn-out sentimentalities of the rose and nightingale. 1878 H. S. LEIGH *Town Garland* 205 The editors..They're all of them eager For sentimentalities put into rhyme.

Sentimentalization. [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of sentimentalizing.

1839 *Q. Rev.* LXIV. 97 His implied negation of the inevitable results of evil training has a tendency to countenance their studied sentimentalization of the genus scamp. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 315 A boyish poet woos her, offers her a love that shall be richer than her present mere sentimentalisation of conjugal duty.

Sentimentalize (sentime·ntălaiz), *v.* [f. SENTIMENTAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To indulge in sentimental thoughts or expressions. Also with *about*. Cf. SENTIMENTIZE *v.*

1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Emilie de Coulanges* (1856) 201 They reproach and torment themselves, and refine and sentimentalize, till gratitude becomes burdensome. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 194 Here the historian of the conspiracy sentimentalizes. 1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 50 Coming out..to flirt and sentimentalise, and tease and love. 1902 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* ii. 16 There is no novelty, no freshness, no mystery, for us—nothing, in short, to sentimentalize about.

b. quasi-*trans.* with *adv.*

1796 *Plain Sense* (ed. 2) II. 40 He will not find me so soon moralized and sentimentalized out of my rights as he found your sister.

2. *trans.* To make (a person, etc.) sentimental; to imbue (a person, work of art, etc.) with sentiment or sentimental qualities.

1821 *Examiner* 445/1 His leisure time he amuses..with cultivating his garden, and sentimentalizing it with inscriptions. 1832 MRS. STOWE *Let.* in *Life* (1889) III. 62 Coming away from New England has sentimentalised us all. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 12 Unrestrained indulgence in the pleasures of music..may tend to..sentimentalise the mind.

3. To turn into an object of sentiment.

1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 232 O yes.., sentimentalise him, do! Why don't you sentimentalise his helpless, overworked horse?

Hence **Sentime·ntalized** *ppl. a.*; **Sentime·ntalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. xix. 197, I..whipped up my dogs so much after the manner of a sentimentalizing Christian, that our pagan Metek raised a prayer in their behalf. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 650 Sentimentalizing with the Magdalen and swearing at the Papist are two forms of religious zeal already far too popular in England to need any additional stimulus. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. iv. 103 He might stay at Mount-Royal for months sentimentalizing with Christabel.

Sentimentalizer (sentime·ntălaizəɹ). [-ER 1.] One who sentimentalizes.

1865 LOWELL *Thoreau* Wks. 1890 I. 373 We now and then detect under the surly and stoic garb something of the sophist and the sentimentalizer. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* July 279/1 A sentimentalizer of Bible stories.

Sentimentally (sentime·ntăli), *adv.* [f. SENTIMENTAL *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. With respect to sentiment.

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 187 An harmonious and sentimentally expressive chiaroscuro. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Chapter on Ears*, I even think that sentimentally I am disposed to harmony. But organically I am incapable of a tune. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 282 The imprecatory Psalms may not supply singing of a sentimentally agreeable quality.

2. In a sentimental manner.

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. viii, Elton may talk sentimentally but he will act rationally.

† **Se·ntimentize,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. SENTIMENT + -IZE.] *intr.* ? = SENTIMENTALIZE *v.* I.

1753 RICHARDSON in Mrs. Barbauld *Corr.* (1804) II. 286, I am involved in sentimentizing:—very hard,..that I could not get myself excused from this task.

Sentimentless (se·ntimĕntlĕs), *a.* [f. SENTIMENT + -LESS.] Without sentiment.

1880 JESSIE FOTHERGILL *Wellfields* II. III. i. 146 Why is not genius created senseless, sexless, sentimentless? 1911 *Daily Express* 9 Nov. 5/7 'The War God' is extremely dramatic in its theme, which is the clash between the seer and the sentimentless man of affairs.

† **Se·ntinate,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. late L. *sentīnāt-*, ppl. stem of *sentīnāre*, f. L. *sentīna* bilge-water, sink; see -ATE 3.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, To Pumpe water out of a ship. *Sentinate.*

† **Se·ntine.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *sentine* or ad. L. *sentīna* (see prec.).] A sink. In quot. *fig.*

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. Convoc.* ii. B vij b, Of the whiche al we..haue experience, the diuel to be a stynkyng sentine of all vices, a foule filthy chanel of al myscheues.

Sentinel (se·ntinĕl), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 centinell, sentinell, 6 centrinel, (centronel, centernell, centonell, sentonell, sentnell), 7 sentronell, sentenel, 6–9 centinel, 6– sentinel. [a F. *sentinelle* fem., sentinel, † watch-tower, ad. It. *sentinella* fem.; Sp. *centinela*, Pg. *sentinella*, are from It. or Fr.

No convincing etymology of the It. word has been proposed. The gender renders it probable that it originally denoted either the function of keeping watch (= sense 2), or a sentry-box, watch-tower, or the like. Cf. *spy, scout, guard*, the Fr. originals of which are all primarily fem.]

1. = SENTRY *sb.* 2. Phr. *to stand sentinel* (rarely pass. *to be set sentinel*). † *Forlorn sentinel* = † *Sentinel perdu, perdu sentinel*; see PERDU *a.* 1.

[The phrases noted above are imitated from Fr.]

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* III. viii. 100 [The Scout Master] ought in placing of his night Watches or Sentinels, to vse great consideration. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 41 And he, that points the Centonell his roome, Doth license him depart at sound of morning droome. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 70, I was imploy'd..About relieuing of the Centinels. 1593 SUTCLIFFE *Pract. Laws of Arms* xxi. 228 No souldier appointed to stand sentinell, shall depart from the place, or sleepe in the place, vpon paine of death. 1598 YONG tr. *Montemayor's Diana* 120 The gate..was opened to them out of hand by the Centrinels. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 106 Those which are set yet 30 pases farther, are to be single, which of some are improperly called forlorne Sentinels. 1639 *Laws & Ordin. War* 6 Whoever being set Sentinell by his Officer.., or other Service, shall be found drunk; shall dye for it. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 332 They went all to sleep,..without so much as a centinel placed for their guard. 1760 *Cautions & Adv. Officers of Army* 46 By making the Culprit do a double Duty, that is,..making him stand Centinel four Hours instead of two. 1784 *Cook's Third Voy.* II. III. vii. 114 John Harrison, a marine, who was sentinel at the observatory, deserted. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlvi, The..officer..having sent out his night patrols, and posted his sentinels. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 179 'Who goes there?' said the centinel at the gate. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 191 The sentinels who paced the ramparts announced that the vanguard of the hostile army was in sight. 1861 *Two Cosmos* IV. i. II. 6 Cosmo is a great favourite with his regiment.. The sentinels always present their arms to him as he passes. 1881 *Army Act* § 6 Every person subject to military law who..Forces or strikes a soldier when acting as sentinel; or..Being a soldier acting as sentinel,..sleeps or is drunk on his post..shall..be liable to [etc.].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* One who or something which keeps guard like a military sentinel.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 26 *Fairy.* Hence away, now all is well; One aloofe, stand Centinell. *a* 1593 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* II. (1594) C 2 b, And in this groue..Ile lay Ascanius..: These milke white Doues shall be his Centronels. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 132 The mind having stood long centinell upon serious Thoughts, becomes..sluggish. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 3 ¶ 4 A certain race of men..who stand as centinels in the avenues of fame. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lv, Sir Pitt..had given orders not to be disturbed ..—she slipped by the sentinel in livery. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 396 [Bad butter in pastry] thus escapes the very sense which was intended to act as a sentinel to the stomach. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* v. 39 The grim cliff on which the castle stands sentinel over the North Sea.

† c. *Dark sentinel*: one employed to keep secret watch upon a person. ? *nonce-phrase.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 36 But..why she should..permit him to go where and whither he listed, and onely on the security of a dark sentinell set over him, was ..beyond my apprehension.

† 2. The occupation, duty or service of a sentinel; chiefly in *to keep sentinel*. *In sentinel*, on guard as a sentinel. *Obs.*

1584 A. MUNDAY *Fidele & Fortunio* 640 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* CXXIII. 60 Being his turne as he said for to watch this night, And breaking vp sentinel when it began to be light. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 1 Keeping sentinell in the night. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 287 The murderer being in sentinell, one of his owne fellowes

vnawares shot him. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 432 Those that kept the night sentinels. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 23 In which Towers there are always some *Aadgemoglaus* in Sentinel. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* 1 Thess. v. 8 The soldiers that..kept centinel.

transf. and *fig.* 1612 BACON *Ess., Of Counsel* (Arb.) 322 Besides Councelles are not commonly so vnited, but that one keepeth Sentinell over another. *a* 1633 HERBERT *Priest to Temple* xviii. (1652) 73 The Parson in Sentinell.

† **3.** A military watch-tower for defence of a camp or the walls of a city. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. 550 Many places were..smitten with lightning..and two watchmen in their Sentinels stricken starke dead. 1612-17 S. DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 200 King Edward who had gotten to a winde-mill hill, beholding as from a Sentinell,..the countenance of the enemy. 1643 *Lancash. Valley of Achor* 21 The Enemy..fired an house neer the Sentinell. *Ibid.* 25 They fire Houses and Barnes without the sentinell...Thus they heated and smoaked our valiant souldiers from their Sentinell.

† **4.** (*Private*) *centinel*: a private soldier. *Obs.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 ¶ 8 There were in the ranks of the company..one Unnion a corporal, and one Valentine a private centinel. 1741 in *Rep. Comm. Ho. Commons* II. 172 (Land Forces, etc.), 70 Grenadiers Coats and Breeches, at 1*l.* 8*s.* 630 Centinels *ditto*, at 1*l.* 6*s.* 1744-5-6 *Ibid.* II. 84, 87 Centinels [= 'Private Men']. 1762 GOLDSM. *Beau Nash* 80 He enlisted himself as a volunteer [in the Dutch army]. Here he underwent all the fatigues of a private centinel. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 483 He..served as a private centinel under the duke of Marlborough, at..Blenheim. 1815 *Articles of War* xxi. 68 But Non-commissioned Officers may be discharged as Private Soldiers, and, by the order of the Colonel of the Regiment, or by the sentence of a Regimental Court-martial, be reduced to private Centinel. 1894 C. WALTON *Hist. Brit. Standing Army* 1660 *to* 1700, xxiii. 417 All soldiers..below the grade of lance-corporal were denominated Privates or more correctly private centinels or private soldiers.

5. *Naut.* (See quot.) Cf. SENTRY *sb.*[1] 5.

1904 W. HALL *Mod. Navigation* (1909) 73 The *Sentinel* is a device for signalling automatically that water of a certain depth has been reached. It is a lead towed behind the ship at a known depth, with gear fitted to it which completes an electric circuit on touching bottom. This circuit contains a bell on board the ship.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive, quasi-*adj.* = acting or serving as a sentinel. **Sentinel crab**, a crab of the Indian Ocean, *Podophthalmus vigil.*

a 1658 LOVELACE *To Lucasta* 1 Like to the Sent'nel Stars, I watch all Night. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 586 The Sentinel-crab, so called from its extreme watchfulness [etc.]. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxxiv, The two sentinel poplars that guarded the front. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 396 The most noble view of Mont Blanc granted by any summit of his sentinel chains.

b. simple attrib., as *sentinel duty*, † *-house*, † *posture*; *sentinel-like*, *-wise* advs.

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 107 They perform *centinel duty on foot. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* II. viii. 100 The..rampier of the Picts..at euerie miles end had a..tower..., and watch-towers or *sentinell-houses betweene. 1896 'A. ST. AUBYN' *Bishop's Delusion* 54 The tall white lilies standing *sentinel-like on either side the garden path. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 24 Your *Sentinell Posture. 1642 J. CRUSO *Ord. Milit. Watches* 61 Every Sentinell must stand on his Sentinell posture.

Sentinel (se·ntinĕl), *v.* [f. SENTINEL *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To stand guard over, to watch as a sentinel. *lit.* and *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 942 To wake the morne, and centinell the night. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 28 The watchfull bird that centinels the morne. 1620 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II. i. 27 All the powers That centinell iust Thrones, double their guards About your sacred Excellence. 1631 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Fair Maid of West* I. 9 Wee'll centinel their safety: This place lle guard. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xiv, And mountains, that like giants stand, To sentinel enchanted land. 1868 H. J. LOSSING *Hudson* 48 The winding road was..sentineled by lofty pines. 1894 CLARK RUSSELL *Good Ship Mohock* I. 138 The fellow on deck sentinelling the hatch let us see he was on guard.

† **2.** *intr.* To act as sentinel, stand sentinel, keep guard. *lit.* and *fig. Obs. rare.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 17 My vigilance shoulde haue sentineld for all your sleepes. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xxii, And all the watchmen, that so nimbly runne, And centinel about the walled towers.

3. *trans.* To furnish with or as with a sentinel or with sentinels.

1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 33 The Lord Fairfax..wisely Sentinel'd and Perdu'd it to prevent Surprisals. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxviii, They have sentinelled your door with armed men. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Aug., A wide course had been prepared duly roped off and sentinelled with police. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Oct. 7/1 Three passes led into our valley, and I gathered they were all well sentinelled.

4. To post as a sentinel.

1827 POLLOK *Course of Time* VII. (1869) 196 The light that fell From angel-chariots sentinelled on high. 1832 LONGF. *Native Land* 7 There dwells the soul..sentinelled in heaven. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour round Eng.* II. xx. 68 A statue of the builder sentinelled high up in an airy niche.

Hence **Se·ntinelled** *ppl. a.*

1852 H. SPENCER *Use & Beauty* Ess. 1891 II. 371 The mailed, moated, sentinelled security which was irksome to the nobles who needed it.

Sentinelship (se·ntinĕlʃip). [f. SENTINEL *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or duties of a sentinel.

1643 H. HEXHAM tr. *Laws Marshall Discipl. United Prov.* 3 If any souldier shalbe found sleeping on his centinelship, he shal..be punished with death. 1883 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxiv. (1886) VII. 144 Temple watching, night-sentinelship.

† **Se·nting,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [As if f. **sent* vb., a. L. *sentīre* to perceive + -ING[2].] Sentient.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* Ep., Doing, being, growing, senting, and reasonable, as Microcosums.

Senting, obs. f. SCENTING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

Sentisection (se:ntise·kʃən). [irreg. f. L. *sentīre* to feel + *sectiōn-em* SECTION.] The dissection of a living animal without an anæsthetic.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891 in *Century Dict.* (citing *B. G. Wilder*).

Sentition (senti·ʃən). *rare*[−1]. [Badly f. L. *sentīre* to feel + -ITION.] (See quot.)

1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Moral Ideals* (1876) 30 Enjoyment ..is in the same sense the *summum bonum* as sentition or bare sensation is the *summum reale* or *summum verum.*

Sentnell, sentonell, obs. forms of SENTINEL.

Sentorye, Sentre, obs. ff. CENTAURY, CENTRE.

† **Sentre.** *Her. Obs.* [Perh. a spelling of CENTRE *sb.*] = PILE *sb.* 4.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b iv b, A Sentre in armys is called stakar of tentis [? *i. e.* a tent-stake]. *Ibid.* [see SENTRY *a.*].

† **Sentrell.** *Sc. Obs.* ? Corrupt form of CENTNER.

1615 in *Wedderburne's Compt Bk.*, etc. (S.H.S.) 263 Ane schip..laitlie arryved from Danskyne..Conteining..3 quarteris sentrell of pewther..halff sentrell of pewtter perteining to Williame carmichaell.

Sentrice, var. *centries* pl. of CENTRY *sb.*

1522 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 105 Gelis Monro and his complecis tuk one hand to vphaue the sentrice of the brig to the samyn...In the said Gelis defalt, the said sentrice ar broking, spylt and away to the see haid.

Sentronell, obs. form of SENTINEL.

Sentry (se·ntri), *sb.*[1] Forms: 7 sentrie, (centrie, -tree, sentery), 7–8 century, 7–9 centry, 8– sentry. †Perh. a shortening or back-formation (apprehended as containing -RY *suffix*) from *centrinel* (1598), *centronel* (1594): see SENTINEL *sb.*]

† **1.** = SENTINEL *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Barbacane*,..some hold it also to be, a Sentrie, Scout-house, or hole. *Garite*,..also, a Sentrie, or little lodge for a Sentinell, built on high. *Guerite*..., also, a Sentrie, or Watch-tower. *Vedette*, a Sentrie, or Court of gard, placed without a fort, or campe. 1649 J. ROSWORM *Good Service Ill Rew.* in *Lanc. Tracts Civ. War* (Chetham Soc. 1844) 223, I advised him, that..he would immediately walk to the Deansgate, and from thence to the other Centuries, using his best encouragements to prop up their hearts against any dangers. 1653 COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXX. (1663) 118 Instead of Bulwarks it hath Sentries or Watch-towers.

2. *Mil.* and *Naval.* An armed soldier or marine posted at a specified point to keep guard and to prevent the passing of an unauthorized person; spec. *Mil.*, each of the men of a military guard (see GUARD *sb.* 9) posted at regular intervals round an army in garrison or in the field to watch the enemy, prevent a surprise attack and challenge all comers. Phr. *to stand sentry.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 141 The great silence kept within, made them hold the enterprize for accomplished, there being neither Centrees, nor rounds to be seene. 1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apophth.* 53 The Lieutenant call'd upon the Centry to give fire. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sentinel*, or *Sentry*, 'Tis not long since they said, To be on the Scout, in the same Sense as we now say, To stand Sentry. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 349 They appointed double centries over me. 1777 H. GATES in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 437 The advanced sentries of my pickets are posted within shot. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 189 The other [soldier] with his arquebuss on his shoulder is standing centry. 1822 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 221 The Standing Orders ..are to be distinctly read..after the Sentries first posted return to the Guard. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. i, The sentry at the gate saluted and admitted him. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Boston Hill* 23, I hear their pacing sentry's tread. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 374 On the approach of any person, the Sentry will port Arms and call out, Halt! 1908 *King's Regul. & Ord. for Army* ¶ 937 The commander will visit his sentries at least twice by day and twice by night.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* One who or something which keeps guard like a military sentry.

1650 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. *Peace* Wks. (Grosart) I. 85 My soul, there is a countrie Far beyond the stars, Where stands a winged centrie All skilfull in the wars. 1670 SEDLEY in Medbourne *Tartuffe* Epil., Though Zeal stand Centry at the Gate of Sin, Yet all that have the Wod pass freely in. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 20 ¶ 4 She..got him a post upon a Stall in Wapping where he may be seen ..as Centry to a Brandy-shop. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 224 His trusty dog, who, for a considerable time stood centry at the door,..snores with his master. 1901 *Speaker* 20 July 446/2 Wild geese..when on the feed throw out sentries which keep a strict look out.

3. The occupation, duty, or service of a sentry; also the watch kept by a sentry, esp. in *to keep sentry.*

1639 *Laws & Ordin. War* 9 Whosoever shall be convicted to have slept upon his Watch, Guard, or Centry..shall be put to death. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 12. 174 Thou whose nature cannot sleepe, On my temples centry keepe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 412 What evasion [can] bear him safe Through the strict Senteries and Stations thick Of Angels watching round? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 388 Here Toils, and Death, and Death's half-brother, Sleep, Forms terrible to view, their Centry keep. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 89 Your Soldiers..cannot be able to keep sufficient centry about it. 1835 in *Rep. Comm. Milit. Punishm.* (1836) 192 [Scale of Punishment] Dilatory on sentry (if slight) 1 extra sentry or drill. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* XXXI, Some are on sentry.

† **4.** A military guard or watch. *Obs, rare*[−1].

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 587 The Pharisees..obtained of Pilate to have..the Sepulchre watched by a strong Guard of Soldiers. This Centry would not suffer the Body to be conveyed out.

5. *Naut.* An apparatus in the form of an inverted wooden kite (towed from the stern of a vessel at a set depth), which is automatically released from its slings on striking the bottom and thus gives warning of the shoaling of the water by sounding a gong on board the vessel.

Invented by Mr. S. H. James, C.E., and adopted in the Royal Navy in 1889. Cf. SENTINEL *sb.* 5.

1894 S. T. S. LECKY *Wrinkles in Navig.* (ed. 9) 176 The Submarine Sentry.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sentry-bird, place*; **sentry board,** 'a platform outside the gangway of a ship for a sentry to stand upon' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **sentry-fashion,** like a sentry; **sentry fish, lark** (see quots.); also SENTRY-BOX, SENTRY-GO.

1857 EMERSON *May-day* Poems (1883) 204 When pacing through the oaks he heard Sharp queries of the *sentry-bird. 1875 W. MᶜILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownsh.* 113 The [Custom-House] officer sauntered *sentry-fashion round and round his prize. 1664 HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 25 A strange sort of Oyster, that is called the *Sentry fish for his nature; for it is fastned to the Rocks, and most commonly stands open to catch fish. 1869-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* I. 208 The *Sentry Lark (*Macronyx capcusis*) has received its name from the peculiar cry that it utters when disturbed, which sounds exactly like the *Qui vive!* employed as a challenge by French soldiers on guard. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 116 The Tower of St. Nicholas..has..a *Sentry-place at each Angle. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IX. vi. ¶ 1 The subject of my *sentry-watch could not be mistaken.

Sentry (se·ntri), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Comb.* in proper names. Also 6 sentrie, 7 centrie, centori(e, 8–9 **centry, sentry.** [A contracted form of the earlier *sentuarie, seintuarie, saintuarie*, variant forms of SANCTUARY influenced by the Fr. form *saintuaire.*] = SANCTUARY. Also *attrib.*

1590 NASHE *1st Pt. Pasquil's Apol.* C 4, He hath no way now to slyppe out of my handes, but to take sentrie in the Hospitall of Warwick. *c* 1600 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 59 Att y^e^ easte end of the said Chapter howse..is a garth called y^e^ centrie garth where all the priors & mounckes was buryed. 1774 W. GOSTLING *Walk about Canterb.* xi. 67 A wall..with a very ancient arch in it, corruptly called the centry gate as parting the cœmetery or burying place of the laity from that of the monks. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 305/2 There is in most parishes of this county [Cornwall] a field (generally near the church-yard), which is commonly called the sentry (perhaps sanctuary). 1849 ROCK *Ch. of our Fathers* I. iv. 311 When Simeon the monk of Durham wrote, c. A.D. 1129, this latter cross stood in the centry-garth or cemetary of that cathedral. 1869 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. III. 254 At Moreton Hampstead, co. Devon, is a large field adjoining the church; it is called the Sentry-field.

† **Se·ntry,** *a. Her. Obs.* [f. SENTRE + -Y.] = PILY *a.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b iv b, The threde cootarmure restriall is calde in armys whan a cootarmure is sentry of dyuerse colowris to the poynt and whatt sentie mydyll in the point y^t^ coloure is the felde. The blaseyr shall blase fiom y^t^ colowre to the next colowre of the lefte side of the cootarmure and blase the colowre sentri. [1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her., Sentrie*, an old term for Piles.]

Sentry (se·ntri), *v. rare.* [f. SENTRY *sb.*[1]] **a.** *trans.* To guard as a sentry. **b.** *intr.* To perform the office of a sentry.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xii, To where a postern, deep in shade, Is sentried only by the maid. 1900 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/1 Most of the prisoners are..surrounded by a thick barbed wire fence, and sentried by the Gloucesters. 1910 T. HARDY in *Eng. Rev.* Apr. 1 The unslumbering sea, That sentrys up and down all night, all day, From cove to promontory.

Sentry-box. [f. SENTRY *sb.*[1] + BOX *sb.*[2] 13.] A small wooden structure in which a sentry may stand at his post in bad weather.

[1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 176 The thoughtless Wits..Who 'gainst the Centry's Box discharge their Tea.] 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Centry Box*, a wooden Cell, or Lodge, made to shelter the Centry..from the Injuries of the Weather. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xv. 65 Sentry boxes are placed at certain distances. 1827 SYD. SMITH *Cath. Quest.* Wks. 1859 II. 127/1 What is really possessed of a country so subdued? four or five yards round a sentry-box, and no more. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 372 On the approach of the relief, a Sentry will place himself in front of his Sentry-box.

Sentry-go. [Orig. a phrase of command; SENTRY (used vocatively) + GO *v.* (imperative).] **a.** *int.* (See quot. 1867.) **b.** The patrol of a sentry; also, the duties of a sentry.

1852-63 BURN *Techn. Dict.* II. (Eng.-Fr.), Sentry go! *en faction!* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Sentry go!* The order to the new sentry to proceed to the relief of the previous one. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 23 Sept., The gallant fellows who were taking their turn at sentry-go on the other side of the Indus. 1884 ROBERTS in *19th Cent.* June 1059 Constant guard mounting, with its accompaniment of impaired health from 'sentry go'. 1886 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xx, We'll have to do sentry-go.

Hence **Sentry-going,** doing sentry-go.

1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 280/2 After his long term of hard labour at patrolling and sentry-going, as guardian of the line.

Senttuary, sentuarie, obs. ff. SANCTUARY *sb.*[1]

† **Senture.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *ceinture*: see CEINTURE.] A girdle.

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4963 Þe kyng..him spoilis, Puttis of to þe selfe serke senture & othire. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3925 A swerd I-shethid, with seynture I-fretid all with perelis.

Sentwarie, -y, obs. ff. SANCTUARY *sb.*[1]

Senty, obs. form of SEVENTY.

† **Sentynode,** variant of CENTINODY.

1526 *Grete Herball* cccxlviii. (1529) T iv b.

Senue, obs. form of SINEW *sb.*

Senurie, senurre, obs. forms of SEIGNIORY.

Senvulle, obs. form of SINFUL *a.*

† **Senvy.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 senei, 3–4, 6 senevey, 4 senevei, 4–5 seneveye, 4, 6 senevy, synevey, 4–7 senvey, 5 senvyne, senefee, synewey, 6 senvye, synvy, sinvy, 6–7 senvie, seny, 7 seenie, seeny, (sceny), 5–8 senvy. [a. OF. *senevé*, also *-vei, -vel, -vil* (mod.F. *sénevé*) :—pop. L. **sinăpātium*, f. *sināp-i* mustard.]

1. The mustard plant: see MUSTARD *sb.* 2.

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 554/9 *Sinapium*, [Fr.] *seneuel*, [? Eng.] senei. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clv. (1495) 705 Senueye hyghte Sinapis..and though all the herbe in substaunce be kene and feruent: yet Bein louyth beste the floures of senuey. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 349/1 Mustard, or warlok, or se(n)vyne, herbe (MS. S. senwyn), *sinapis*. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 76 b, Q. Beareth Argent and verte..6 leafes de Senuye d'Or. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lv. 618 There be two sortes of Senuie, the tame & the wilde, wherof also the tame or garden Senuie is of two sortes. *Ibid.* 619 The seconde kinde of tame Mustarde.. whiche is the blacke Mustarde & common Senuy. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* xxviii. 44 Senuie..bringeth foorth that seede whereof mustard is made. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ix. 190 The second kinde [of Mustard may be called] common Mustarde, or fielde Senuie. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* II. xxxvi. 244 Senuie or mustard delighteth in a fat ground. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. xxii. II. 73 The hearbe Senvey, whereof there be three kinds. 1759 MILLS tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. ii. 267 The wheat seemed to have disappeared, to make room for a prodigious quantity of senvy, which looked extremely well.

2. = MUSTARD SEED 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 31 The kyngdam of heuenes is like to a corn of seneuey. *Ibid.* xvii. 19 3if 3e shulen haue feith, as a corn of seneuey. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Min. P.* 240 If yee haue as mochil feith as is the greyn of Senefee. *a* 1425 tr. *Ardevne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 85, I putte noȝt..in..ouer þe quantite of a corne of senvey. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 610 Senvy let sowe hit now. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 41 If ye haue feith, as moche as hath þe corn of synewey. 1505 *Will of Gerard* (Somerset Ho.), Beryng yerely to the heyre a pownd of Senvye. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 86 He that in suche wyse will vomite, let him eate hastyly..townkeris, rokat, synuy, or purslane. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lv. 619 The Mustarde, especially the seede which men cal Senuie, is hoate and dry, almost in the fourth degree. *a* 1618 *Rates Marchandises* M 4, Garble of Seny the pound ij.d.

3. *Comb.*: **senvy-seed** = MUSTARD SEED 1.

1298 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* II. 174/2 Seneueyseed. 13.. *Sloane MS.* 5 lf. 11/2 Sinapis, tam semen quam herba.. A(nglice) Seneuy sed. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 149 A sester and a semycicle take Of senuey seed. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 212 Seneueye seed. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Sinapi*, senuie seede wherof mustarde is made. 1606 RIDER *Lat.-Eng. Dict.*, *Sinape*,..seenie seed. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 518 White Sceny-seede..being put into broath..will [etc.]. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat.-Eng. Dict.*, *Sinape*,..seeny seed...*Eng.-Lat.*, Senvie seed.

† **Se·nye.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 seȝ(e)n, seng, seiȝn, seȝin, 3 seine, 4 seigne, seyne, 5 senge, synge; *Vocabs.* 5 seny(e, ceny, senny, seny; 6 senye; *Sc.* 5 seyne, senyhe, senȝe, seinye, 6 senȝie, seinȝe. [App. of mixed origin: the OE. *segn* (ad. L. *signum* SIGN *sb.*) seems to have coalesced in early ME. with an aphetic form of *enseigne, asseigne*, ENSIGN *sb.*]

1. A military banner or standard = ENSIGN *sb.* 5.

Beowulf 2958 Þa wæs æht boden Sweona leodum, segn Higelace. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. ix. [xi.] (1890) 184 His seȝen, se wæs mid golde & mid godwebbe gefrætwad. *c* 1275 LAY. 9282 Nam he his seine and his sceald briþte. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5468 Waster non þat wolde hym feyne Whan þey sey þe kynges seigne. *Ibid.* 10024 Arthurr dide his folk abide, To arme þem, & til ordeyne Whylk schuld go, & wyþ whilk seyne.

2. A distinguishing mark, emblem, token. *In seyn that*, to signify *that*.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2370 Abraham..sette friðotacen.. on his selfes sunu, heht þæt segn wegan heah gehwilcne, þe his hina wæs wæpnedcynnes. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 197 Þis makeþ, quod þe wiht, þe marke of gold; And þis saues, quaþ þat wiht, þe seyne of seluer. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2055 He drissede in a derfe schelde,..With a dragone engowschede..Deuorande a dolphyne..In seyne that oure soueraygne sulde be distroyede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3108 Then Parys pertly proffert a seigne, For to telle his entent. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Orig. Cron.* v. iii. 433 (Cott.) A Roman.. gat on þat seyne [*v.rr.* senyhe, senȝe] þat Brettownys bar; syne can he feyne Hym a Brettowne for to be. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 290 Þus has god..Sette his senge [*sc.* the rainbow] ..Vppe in þe Ayre of heght. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XI. (*Wolf & Sheep*) xvii, Ye gart me schute behind; Vpoun my hoichis the seinyeis may be sene. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 170 The Rede Reiffar..Held out a gluff, in takyn off the trew. His men beheld, and weyll that senȝe knew.

3. A battle-cry, rallying cry = ENSIGN *sb.* 1.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 139 Corrupt carioun, he sall I cry thy senȝie. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 222 Thai cryit on hicht thair seinȝe wounder lowde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 78 Syne loud on hicht he cryit hes his seinȝe, With that ane flicht of mony fleand ganȝe.

4. A book-marker.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 453/1 Seny, of a boke, *indula*.

5. A token or tally used by innkeepers.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 66/2 Ceny, or tokyn of an in or ostrye, *texera*. *Ibid.* 453/1 Senye, of an inne or ostrye, *texera*.

6. A signboard.

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 33 Certane of the Bailies..of Edinburgh..brak and kaist doun, senyeis of wyne, expres aganis all ordour, the said Cannongait being..evir in possessioun of selling of wyne.

Senyeory, -our, obs. ff. SEIGNIORY, SEIGNIOR.

Senyght(e, obs. forms of SENNIGHT.

Senyhe, Sc. variant of SENYE *Obs.*

† **Se·nyie.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 senȝhe, 6 senȝe, sanȝe, seinȝie, seinze, seinye, 6–7 senȝie, senzie, 8 senyie, (9 senzie). [App. an irregular alteration of SENE *sb.*[3], possibly due to association with *senyie* sign: see SENYE.] A deliberative meeting of clergy; a synod.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. i. 53 Þis pape of Rome..Gert a senȝhe solempne be seyn. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 79 Off Sathanis sensie syne sic ane vnsall menȝie. 1524 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 107 Thai war informit that my lord of Aberdeen was nocht to cum afor the sanze. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1967 Sir, I socht law thair..Bot I culd get nane at Sessioun nor Seinȝe. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Reform.* Wks. (1846) I. 172 After the Pasche he came to Edinburgh, to hold the seinze, (as the Papistes terme thare unhappy assemblie of Baallis schaven sorte).

attrib. and *Comb.* 1683 G. MARTINE *Reliq. Divi Andreae* (1797) 40 And after the reformation, I find they met in the *senzie chamber. 1552 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 280 That.. all sic sumpteous banketing be laid doun aluterlie except thre sobir and honest, viz., upoun the *senze day [etc.]. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 226 All maner of man havand entres to compeir vpone the seinzie day. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 97 And terrour garr'd them loup pell-mell Frae *senzie-house, kirk, court and cell. 1596 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 330 In the *Seinzie ouk efter Pace.

Senyor, -your(e, etc.: see SENIOR, SEIGNIOR.

Senyster, Senzie: see SINISTER, SENYIE.

Seoc(k, Seod, obs. ff. SICK, SEED.

Seofe(n, Seofeðe: see SEVEN, SEVENTH.

Seogun: see SHOGUN.

Seoile, variant of SOILE, seal (animal).

Seok, Seolk(e, -en: see SICK, SILK, -EN.

Seollic, -ich(e, variant forms of SELLY *Obs.*

Seoluer, Seoly, obs. ff. SILVER, SEELY *a.*

Seonne, Seop, obs. forms of SIN, SHEEP.

Seosynne, Seotel: see SEASON, SETTLE *sb.*

Seoððe, seoþþe, obs. forms of SITH.

Seoudarie, obs. form of SUDARY.

Seouwe, seow(e, obs. ff. SEW *v.*, SOW *v.*

Seove, Seoveniht: see SEVEN, SENNIGHT.

Sep, obs. f. SHEEP. **Sepage,** var. SEEPAGE.

Sepal (se·păl). [= Fr. *sépale*, ad. mod.L. *sepalum* (proposed by Necker 1790), formed after *petalum* PETAL by substitution of the first syllable of L. *sēparātus* SEPARATE *a.* Cf. LEPAL.]

1. *Bot.* Each of the divisions or leaves of the calyx of a flower.

[1821 GRAY *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* I. 128 Sepales. Leaves, Sepala, Phylli, *Folioli calycini*. The distinct segments into which the calyx is divided.] 1829 LINDLEY *Synops. Brit. Flora* 7 Order 1. Ranunculaceæ *Juss.* Sepals 3–6. 1832 — *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 114 The sepals are generally longer than the corolla in æstivation..: during flowering they are mostly shorter. 1840 B. KINGDON tr. *De Candolle's Veg. Organogr.* II. III. ii. 48 Of the Calyx or Sepals. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 6 A common flower..consists, firstly of an outer envelope or calyx, sometimes tubular, sometimes consisting of separate leaves called sepals.

2. *Compar. Anat.* (See quot.)

1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.* etc. *s.v.*, In the anatomy of the lower animals, certain thin, leaf-like organs are also called *sepals*.

Hence **Se·pal(l)ed** *a.*, only in parasynthetic comb., as *gamo-, two-sepalled*, etc., having one sepal, two sepals, etc.

1821 GRAY *Nat. Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* I. 124 Calyx...Composition, Gamo-sepaled, one-leafed...Two-sepaled, two-leaved...Many-sepaled. 1838 BARTON & CASTLE *Brit. Flora Med.* II. 465 *Sepalled*, having sepals. 1864 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

Sepaline (se·pălin), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *sepalīnus*, f. *sepal-um*: see SEPAL and -INE.] Of or belonging to the sepal of a flower.

1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) Gloss., *Sepaline*, relating to the sepals. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 11 Aconitum..covered by the sepaline hood.

Sepalody (se·pălodi). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. **sepalōdium*, or f. mod.L. *sepal-um* SEPAL + -ODE + -Y, after *phyllody*.] The reversion of the petals of a flower into sepals by invērse metamorphosis.

1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Sepaloid (se·păloid), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *sepaloid-eus*, f. *sepal-um*: see SEPAL and -OID.] Of the nature of or resembling a sepal.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 135 Sepaloid petals. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 256 Observe..the sepaloid outer and petaloid inner perianth-leaves of Alisma.

Separability (se·părăbi·lĭti). [f. SEPARABLE *a.* + -ITY.] The quality of being separable.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxiv. 418 Aristotle inferres the separability and independance of the understanding on the Body. 1742 tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* II. 113 The Separability of the Rays is prejudicial to the Perfection of Telescopes. 1864 *Reader* 9 Apr. 459/1 This apparent separability between heat and light. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr. 463/2 The theory of the separability of the soul from the body.

Separable (se·părăb'l), *a.* Also 5–7 seperable. [a. F. *séparable* (15th c.) or ad. L. *sēparābil-is*, f. *sēparāre*: see SEPARATE *v.* and -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being separated.

Separable accident, quality: one which can be separated from its subject.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIX. 193 Siþthen thei ben surlepes [*MS. G.* seperable]..thei han sondry names. 1532 TINDALE *Expos. Matt. v–vii.* Prol. (1550) 9 b, Though they [fayth, loue, and hope] be inseperable, yet they haue seperable and sondry offices. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 67 Common qualities, are separable, or inseparable. The former may be added or taked away from the subiect, without destruction thereof; as coldnesse from the water, whitenesse from paper. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 64 Separable accidents. 1643 DIGGS *Unlawf. Taking Arms* iv. 93 That the Magistrate is separable from the man is evident. 1792 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 217 A true natural aristocracy is not a separate interest in the state, or separable from it. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 22 Shell..conical, separable into two parts. 1850 NEWMAN *Lect. Difficulties Anglicans* ix. 223 Catholics..hold that faith and love,..faith and works, are simply separable, and ordinarily separated in fact.

b. *Gram.*

1773 BAYLY *Gram. Heb.* 14 The Cases are expressed either by entire Prepositions, called *separable*, or by a letter of the preposition prefixed to the noun, and called *inseparable*. 1815 S. LYON *Heb. Gram.* 61 Separable pronouns, signifying the agent. 1888 K. MEYER *Germ. Gram.* I. § 246 Verbs compounded with separable prefixes.

† **2.** ? Capable of separating. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxvi. 6 In our two loues there is but one respect, Though in our liues a seperable spight.

Hence **Se·parableness; Se·parably** *adv.*

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 151 b, The Rent incident to the Reuersion separably, but the fealtie incident to the Reuersion inseparably. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* To Rdr. b 5 b, The Separableness of Accidents from Subjects of Inhæsion. 1864 KINGSLEY *What, then, does Dr. Newman mean?* 33 The separableness of faith and works. 1906 *Tablet* 23 June 965 All idea of order or separableness among the elements of the spirit-life must be abandoned.

† **Se·paralty,** altered form of SEVERALTY, after med.L. *separālis*: see SEVERAL *a.*

1567 in F. J. Baigent *Crondal Rec.* (1891) 167 That the said Deane and chapiter..shall..occupie and enjoye in separaltye ..the grownde commonlie caulled the Great fleate ponde.

Separate (se·părĕt), *pa. pple., a.*, and *sb.* Forms: 5–6 seperat, 5–7 separat, 6–8 seperate, 5– separate. [ad. L. *sēparāt-us*, pa. pple. of *sēparāre*: see SEPARATE *v.*]

† **A.** as *past pple.* Separated. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 73 If hit were separate [L. *si separaretur*] in that maner from this worlde habitable. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 Preamble, The same..Hereditamentes shuld be..separat severed and disanexed from the Duchie of Cornwall. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 969 Whan all the officers departed were thens Supposynge the soule seperate from the body. 1555 PENDLETON in *Bonner's Homilies* 33 b, Those, that haue seperate from the catholyke church. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 51 After they have separate from all other Churches. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 31 Why was my breeding order'd and prescrib'd As of a person separate to God. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 7 The Atoms or Particles which now constitute Heaven and Earth, being once separate and diffused in the Mundane Space,..could never [etc.].

B. *adj.*

1. Parted, divided, or withdrawn from others; disjoined, disconnected, detached, set or kept apart. Const. *from*.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 422 He sought them both, but wish'd his hap might find Eve separate. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. iv. 35 'Twere hard to conceive an eternal Watch, whose pieces were never separate one from another, nor ever in any other form. 1729 G. ADAMS tr. *Sophocles, Oedip. Colon.* II. 162 He died without Sepulchre, separate from any Man. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 80 Stamens and Pistils are said to be separate when they are found upon the same plant, but in different flowers. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XX, The moment in which I detect the least sign of treachery, thy head and body are three yards separate! 1846 BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 29 Phosphorus..is never met with in a separate state, but always in combination with some other element. 1849 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* IX, The footsteps appeared to have some object quite separate and disconnected from herself. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXXV. 66 A friendship..Which masters Time indeed, and is Eternal, separate from fears. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 41 Small separate plates of ice are formed.

b. Of persons, a dwelling, etc.: Withdrawn from society or intercourse; shut off from access. *Separate confinement*, the system of confining prisoners in separate cells.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 166 This castle..being separate from concourse of people, and a solitarie place fitte for a man to studie in. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 24 The Women..are all lodged in a separate appartment together. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 954 Now, in a secret vale, the Trojan sees A sep'rate grove. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* lviii, See, here's the plan of my Bungalow, with all convenience for being separate and sulky when I please. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 191 Conduct these culprits each to separate cells, 1849 *Edin. Rev.* July 11 The tendency of prolonged separate confinement is to affect the mind. 1863 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Gaols* 13 Prisons..upon the separate system.

c. Of a soul: Not joined to a body, disembodied.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xiv. § 1 (1712) 130 Separate Souls being ἀσάγγελοι, in a condition not unlike the Angels themselves. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 15 Whatever Ideas the Mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the Body, it is reasonable to conclude, it can retain without the help of the Body too, or else the Soul, or any separate Spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking.

d. Parted or withdrawn from the Church.

1680 STILLINGFL. *Mischief of Separation* 32 Nothing doth more alienate mens affections than withdrawing from each other into separate Congregations. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. vii. Wks. 1718 I. 451 A Church that is separate from the Church Catholick.

2. Withdrawn or divided from something else so as to have an independent existence by itself.

Separate establishment: see ESTABLISHMENT 10 b.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 18 July 1691, He..was..the sole industrious mover, that it should be made a separate parish. 1724 WATERLAND *Farther Vind. Chr. Div.* ii. 58 The prevailing Custom of Speech, which never gives the Name of Substances to any thing, but where the Substance is separate, or separable. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* vii, He proceeded to enrol the troops into separate bodies. 1861 *Two Cosmos* v. iv. II. 156 He had ready for publication an Essay on the separate existence of Matter. 1887 ZINCKE *Hist. Wherstead* 188 If it is regarded disconnectedly and as a separate entity, it teaches little.

b. Belonging or peculiar to one, not common to or shared with the other or the others.

Separate maintenance: see MAINTENANCE 7 b.

1673 TEMPLE *To Dk. Ormond* Wks. 1757 II. 235 This point can only be gained by a separate peace between us and Holland; for if the war should come to end in a general treaty [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Separate*, distinct, particular, different. 1711 SWIFT *Cond. Allies* (ed. 2) 86 Have not those two Realms their separate Maxims of Policy, which must operate in Times of Peace? 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 307 That each of them should act his separate part with honour and integrity to the public. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxiv, 'Kind host', he said, 'our needs require A separate board and separate fire'. 1823 — *Quentin D.* xxxvii, Each pressed forward upon his separate object. 1840–1 DE QUINCEY *Style* III. Wks. 1890 X. 203 One poem which..has a characteristic or separate beauty of its own. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xiii. 84 A married woman, although having separate estate, and living apart from her husband. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* i. 3 Luther and Calvin in their separate ways brought into splendid prominence their new ideas of moral order.

c. Considered or reckoned by itself (although mentioned as one of several); single, individual.

1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* P 19 While the great body [of the empire], as a whole, was torpid and passive, every separate member began..to move with an energy all its own. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xvi, Just as there comes a warm sunbeam into every cottage window, so comes a love-beam of God's care and pity for every separate need. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 716 The metamorphoses of material proceed *pari passu* with the growth of the separate parts.

d. Distinct in occurrence or enumeration; not combined or put together.

1907 HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 161 Three separate baths of this strength.

C. *sb.* (absol. or ellipt. uses of the adj.).

1. One who withdraws from the Church; a separatist.

1612 W. SCLATER *Minister's Portion* 2 What ods is there betwixt this beggerly conclusion of those old beggers, and that of late separats, that make it Christs ordinance for Ministers to liue of their peoples voluntary contribution. 1647 OWEN *Eshcol* (1648) 52 He that will not separate from world, and false-worship is a Separate from Christ. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* I. ii. 41 Chusing rather to be a rank Separate, a meer Quaker, an arrant Seeker.

2. A member of an American Calvinistic Methodist sect of the 18th century, so called because organized into separate societies.

1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2160.

3. *U.S.* An article or document issued separately; esp. a copy of an article reprinted from a magazine, volume of 'transactions', etc., for separate distribution.

1886 *Rep. of U. S. Sec. of Treasury* 405 (Cent.) It will be noticed that to the questions 16, 17, and 18, in the separate of January 18, 1886, no reply is given by the superintendent of the mint. 1892 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 666/3 From time to time we receive odd 'separates' of papers published in the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum. 1894 *Harvard Teachers' Assoc. Leaflet* No. 11. 4 The geographical report..might be reprinted in the annual report of the superintendent of public instruction, from which 'separates' could be struck off. 1897 *Nat. Science* Dec. 432 This 4to tract..cannot be a separate of the Mém. de l'Inst. paper.

4. *Math.* Any one of a set of partitions into which a partition of a number can be separated.

1888 MACMAHON in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* (1889) XI. 2 A partition is separated into separates by writing down a set of partitions, each separate partition in its own brackets, from left to right, so that when all the parts of these partitions are assembled in a single bracket, the partition which is separated is reproduced.

5. A period of separate confinement (see B. 1 b).

1904 A. GRIFFITHS 50 *Yrs. Publ. Service* xv. 193 There were penal servitude convicts of both sexes doing 'separates', the first probationary period of nine months, a modified form of solitary confinement.

Separate (se·păre|t), *v.* Also 6–8 seperate, 7 separat; *pa. t. & Sc.* seperat, 8 separate. [f. L. *sēparāt-*, ppl. stem of *sēparāre*, f. *sē-* (see SE-) + *parāre* to make ready, prepare.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To put apart, set asunder (two or more persons or things, or one *from* another); to disunite, disconnect, make a division between.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 249 [They] supposede that God wolde separate theyme that he myghte subiecte theym diuidede the rather to hym. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* viii. 35 Who shall seperate vs from goddes love? *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 113 And surelie the distance betwixt London and Lysbon, should not stoppe any kinde of frendlie dewtie..if the greatest matter of all did not in certeyne pointes separate our myndes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 27 Life and these lips haue long bene seperated. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. viii. 18 The dragon wing of night ore-spreds the earth And stickler-like the Armies seperates. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 143 Naturall Death doth but separate the body from the soule: But spirituall Death separates the soule from God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 970 Rather then Death..Shall separate us, linkt in Love so deare. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 279 Separate the wires, and the effect ceases. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 Being thus separated from my attendants, I lost my way. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. x. 158 What separates nation from nation so completely as ignorance of each other's speech?

b. *refl.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 42 They..have separated them selves from the laye men, countinge them viler then dogges. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) G viij, Hee ought to worke the matter wisely in seperating himselfe from the multitude. *a* 1600 HOOKER *1st Serm. Jude* § 11 (1614) 17 Men do separate themselues either by heresie, schisme, or apostasie. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 9 If one part of the Universall Church do separate it self from another part,..not as it is a part of the Universal Church, but only so far as it is corrupted and degenerated. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 173 To the Anglican Church he had always been strongly attached, and had repeatedly, where her interests were concerned, separated himself with regret from his dearest friends.

c. To put asunder in thought, to distinguish, treat as distinct. Also with *off*.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 182 The good of the Soveraign and People, cannot be separated. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 315 When the elevation of the object becomes too small to be discerned, as separated from the luminous reflection. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. vi. 143 In modern history it seems to me always impossible to separate religion from politics. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1875) 85 Men had not yet learned to satisfy their consciences by separating the person from the office. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 12 It is as great a mistake..for the theologian to separate off the ship from the passengers as for the naturalist to separate off the passengers from the ship.

2. To remove from conjugal cohabitation, esp. by a judicial decree. (Cf. SEPARATION 3.)

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 331/2 Commaundyng to forbydde priestes that had not yet maryed, for to marry. And those y^t had maried, to bee separated from their wyues. 1764 G. WILLIAMS in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 325 The Duke and Duchess of Grafton are separated, though the articles are not yet agreed upon between them. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, My Lord Mohun was separated from his wife.

3. To keep apart or divide by an intervening space or barrier. Of the intervening medium: To part by lying between, to occupy the space or interval between.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 32 Whether..nature.. had not so deuided and seperated the East from the West. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xii. 47 The goulph of Ponthus..separateth Asia from Europe. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 208 It standeth so neere the mountaine last mentioned, that they are onely separated with the foresaid riuer. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* e 6, Stables and even Kitchens ought to be separated from the main body of a Palace. 1727 [E. DORRINGTON] *Philip Quarll* (1816) 39 Climbing up the rock.., he found at the bottom of it a narrow lake, which separated it from the land. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliii, The younger race..had..broken down many of the barriers which separated for half a century the Norman victors from the vanquished Saxons. 1822 PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 259 This shell has six turns, very projecting, deeply separated. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 276 The ten centuries which separated the reign of Charlemagne from the reign of Napoleon. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* I. xiii. 303 The deep gulf which separates the two regions.

4. To set apart or segregate for a special purpose. Const. *for, to, unto.* (Chiefly in Biblical language.)

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 2 Seperat me Barnabas and Saul for the worke where vnto I have called them. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* i. 1 Paul..separated vnto the Gospel of God. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 9 Who separated the Gentile and rejected the Iew? 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 12 Whoever of the ancient Patriarchs first separated a Tenth. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* v. viii. (1818) II. 92 Every trespass upon that reserve which public decency has established breaks down the fence by which the day is separated to the service of religion. 1798 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 11 You are now, Sir, vested with power to ordain and separate others to the work of the ministry.

† **b.** To exclude, prohibit. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 Lastly, who shall forbid and separat all idle resort, all evill company?

5. To remove or part (a substance) *from* another with which it is combined or mixed; esp. to do this by some technical process. Also with *out*.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 147 The Tinne and Leade is mingled with Silver, but so, as it doth not largely quit the cost of the labour in seperating or trying it. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN *Boileau's Art Poet.* IV. 1090 From the fine gold I separate the allay. 1784 CULLEN tr. *Bergman's Phys. & Chem. Ess.* I. 221 The selenite may be still better separated from the iron, by boiling the dried residuum [etc.]. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 205 It is in the furnace that the dross is separated. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 198 Plants..are able slowly to separate out and assimilate the potash from these rocks and soils.

b. Of a gland: To secrete. Of a material substance: To give off or emit from itself. ? *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 33 There being Glandules on purpose to separate a humor for that purpose. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 206 Furnished with glands, which separate a substance that has the smell of musk. 1805 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 286 Cheltenham water, when fresh drawn, appears tolerably clear...It becomes more turbid by standing, and separates air bubbles in a small quantity.

6. To divide into (two or more) parts. *rare.*

1581 J. HAMILTON *Cath. Tr.* 34 Moyses liftit vp his vand, and seperat the see. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 196 As a shepherd separates his flock, These to the upland, to the valley those.

† **7.** *absol.* To make a division or severance. *Obs.*

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Isa.* lix. 2 Your iniquities haue separated betwene you and your God. *a* 1653 BINNING *Princ. Chr. Relig.* Wks. (1735) 9 The Cloud of our Sins, that separates between God and us.

II. *intr.* (Cf. the reflexive use 1 b.)

8. Of a person: To quit the company or society of another or others; to go away, secede or withdraw *from* (esp. a church).

1684 BAXTER *Answ. Theol. Dial.* 19, I must not separate from every Kingdom, Church, or Family that is ill governed. 1721 *Countryman's Let. to Curate* 20 William Whittinghame one of those that Compiled the Francfort Liturgie, and separate with the rest to Geneva upon the Contest about the English Liturgie. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xv, No, Miss Lucy Bertram, while I live I will not separate from you.

Indirect passive. 1595 F. JOHNSON (*title*) A Treatise of the Ministry of the Church of England. Wherein is handled this question, Whether it be to be separated from or joyned unto.

b. Of two or more persons: To quit each other's society or company; (of a company) to break up.

1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. v. § 39 When there was not room enough..for their Heads to feed together, they, by consent, ..separated, and inlarged their pasture. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Mysl. Udolpho* iv, They separated at an early hour. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* xix, The conversation held between the latter and Mr. Sawyer..before separating for the night. 1885 PATER *Marius* (1910) II. xx. 86 It was time for the company to separate.

c. To withdraw from conjugal cohabitation.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 332 The differences that happen between man and wife..and the Reasons that move 'em to separate. 1794 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* *11 The parties had separated the 24th of July, 1793, and no evidence had been produced to affect his client, but cohabitation since the separation. 1819 *Ibid.* (1820) 252 Is the prisoner your husband?..Yes. I believe you separated from him for some time?—Yes.

9. Of a thing: To part (*from* something else); to be disunited or disjoined, to become detached; to draw apart or asunder.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 219 The bridge..has a plain and easie passage over 30 long boats, concatenated and made to separate at pleasure. 1739 S. SHARP *Oper. Surg.* Introd. 43 The Bullet makes an Escliar, which usually separates in a few days. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 390 Swammerdam..was of opinion that the bones themselves separated from each other, and closed again. 1801 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* V. 222 The gangrene was separating. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 549 The mortified parts separated, without assistance, from the sound parts. 1832 *John Bull* 13 Feb. 56/1 The roof of the nave has separated in one place from the wall.

b. Of a mineral or chemical substance: To be parted or disengaged from a mass or compound; to be drawn *out* from a solution in the form of crystals or as a precipitate.

1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 486 The salt separates in minute needles. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 211 On cooling, potassium nitrate separates out in crystals.

Separated (se·părē|tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. SEPARATE *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses of the verb: Set apart or asunder, disjoined, withdrawn, etc.

Separated milk: milk from which the cream has been extracted by a separator.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xli. 13 The house..and the seperated buyldinge. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/2 If the separated partes can not with ease be brought together. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 144 Our seperated fortune shall keepe vs both the safer. 1661 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* IV. 255 The separated sulphurs or Chymical Oyles of things. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. (1677) 333 The Sect of the Sadduces..denied..the Existence of Angels or separated Intelligences. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 442 Every province is a separated state and has an entire sovereignty within itself. 1730 POPE *Let. to Gay* 11 Sept., I can't but look upon myself..as a separated spirit too from Courts and courtly fopperies. 1869 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 174 The Protestant or other separated communions. 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Apr. 5/4 To prevent the wholesale dilution of whole with separated milk.

absol. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* vii. Wks. 1709 III. i. 64 Widowhood..is much to be preferred before Separation; for the Separated are Savage Animals, uncapable of the prettiest Ties of Society. 1744 *Life & Adv. M. Bishop* 216 In the Morning all the separated got together again, to receive Orders.

Hence **Se·parately** *adv. rare.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 417 So no spirit did at all subsist, separatedly, subsisting alone, out or beside the body.

Separately (se·părĕ|tli), *adv.* [-LY [2].] In a separate manner; singly, severally, apart.

1552 HULOET, Separatly, *separatim.* 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 557 Togidder or separatlie as neid beis. 1612 BACON *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 324 It is of singuler vse to Princes, if they take the opinions of their Councell, both seperatly [1625 Seperately] and together. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4736/4 Hannah the Wife of Richard Hamp..liveth separately from her said Husband. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. i, Two separate, perhaps separately-voting Orders. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 155 If you leave to every one separately what you desire each to have. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 388 Other things which we need not separately enumerate.

Se·parateness. [-NESS.] The quality, state, or fact of being separate.

1635–6 MEDE *Rev. God's House* (1638) 3 Sacred things,

which continue their state of separatenesse and sanctitie. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. xi. i. 219, I know men and women who pique themselves on their separateness from the world. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 355 The Jews were steadfast in their separateness, and through that separateness Christianity was born.

Separa·tical, *a. rare.* [f. L. *sēpărāt-* (see SEPARATE *v.*) + -IC (see -ATIC) + -AL.] Pertaining to separation in religion.

1846 WORCESTER (cites *T. Dwight*).

Separating (se·părĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SEPARATE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of SEPARATE *v.*

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxi. 44 *note*, This separating of chaf and dust awai from y^e^ good corne is called in greek λικμᾶν. 1623 COCKERAM II, A Seperating of man and wife. *Divorce.* 1644 MILTON *Divorce* I. x. (ed. 2) 26 By the separating of unmeet consorts. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xxii, If so, his meeting with his plighted bride, after so many years' absence, was but a delusive preface to their separating for ever.

attrib. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 34 Let the Oil that is drawn with the Water be separated with a..seperating Glass. 1855 D. K. CLARK *Railway Mach.* 153/2 Edwards' separating pipes..for disengaging the steam from the priming.

Separating (se·părĕtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SEPARATE *v.* + -ING [2].] That separates, in various senses of the verb. † *Separating line* = SEPARATRIX.

1694 HALLEY *Oughtred's Key Math.* 3 Decimal Parts are written in the same line with Integers; but are distinguished by a rectangular line; which is therefore called the Separating Line. 1850 MISS WARNER *Wide Wide World* xxxvi, She clasped Alice, as if she feared even then the separating hand. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 23 The low separating wall.

† **b.** = SEPARATIST *a.* (Cf. *dissenting.*) *Obs.*

1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 127 He attends the best of preachers in their separating meetings.

Separation (sepărē·ʃən). Forms: 5–6 **separacion,** 6 **-acyon, seperacion,** 6–7 **seperation,** 6– **separation.** [a. OF. *separation, -acion,* F. *séparation* (= Pr. *separatio,* Sp. *separacion,* Pg. *separação,* It. *separazione*), ad. L. *sēpărātiōn-em,* n. of action from *sēpărāre*: see SEPARATE *v.*]

1. The action of separating or parting, of setting or keeping apart; the state of being separated or parted. † *To make separation,* to make a severance or division.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xix. 64 And so the tyme come that seperacion shold be made bitwene this swete appel and this Appeltre and so it felle to the erthe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, Saynt Austyn sayth, that the passage of y^e^ chyldren of Israel from Egipt, signifyeth the separacyon of mannes soule from synne by..baptym. *c* 1550 N. SMYTH tr. *Herodian* VI. 73 The Illirian nacions, dwellynge in a smale streyte,..doo onelye make seperacion betwene Italye, and Germanye. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. i. 28 Since their more mature Dignities, and Royall Necessities, made seperation of their Societie. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Funeral Serm. C'tess Carbery* Wks. 1831 IV. 110 From whence it follows, that because the body casts fetters and restraints..on the soul, that the soul is much freer in the state of separation. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. v. 63 The Chaos, when it was first set on work, ran all into divisions, and separations of one Element from another. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 184 The separation of the Arabs from the rest of mankind, has accustomed them to confound the ideas of stranger and enemy. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XIV. 346 The mind Learns..to keep In wholesome separation the two natures. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 2 The entire separation of Church and State is really their object. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 363 After the age of six years the time has arrived for the separation of the sexes. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* xxiv. 255 Nothing but a separation from her lover..could accomplish this object.

2. The action of separating oneself, withdrawing, or parting company. † *To make separation,* to withdraw, go apart.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 240 Whan the Soule from the body xal make Separacion. 1623 E. JESSOP *Discov. Err. Anabaptists* 85 Here we see..that a separation ought to be made from all kind of Idolatry and vnrighteousnes of the heathen. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* III. v, Remove her where you will, I walk along still; For, like the light, we make no separation. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. iii. Wks. 1718 I. 232 As separating into Parties..exposes the Separatists themselves to great Temptations to Atheism, so it doth those also who..stand engaged on neither Part of the Separation. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, When a separation from those we love is imminent, [we] cannot rest until the parting be over. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 356 It was the first active movement towards a separation from Rome. 1886 *Nat. Rev.* Mar. 83 With Mr. Parnell..Separation is a means to an end.

3. Cessation of conjugal cohabitation, either by mutual consent of the parties or imposed by a judicial decree granted at the suit of one of them. *Judicial separation*: the name now given to the 'divorce *a mensa et thoro*' of the older English law: see DIVORCE *sb.* I.

1600 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Lett.* (Camden) 98 But in conclusion the woman scaped better cheape then was looked for, having only sentence of separation *a mensâ et thoro.* 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* II. i. 148 Did you not of late dayes heare A buzzing of a Separation Betweene the King and Katherine? 1700 BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* vii. Wks. 1709 III. 1. 64 The usual Causes of Separation is assign'd as the Fault of the Wife. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. xi, In order to prevail with him..to consent to a separation from his wife. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxv, Wasn't there a scandal about their separation? 1857 *Act 20 & 21 Vict.* c. 85 § 16 A Sentence of Judicial Separation (which shall have the Effect of a Divorce *à Mensâ et Thoro* under the existing Law..) may be obtained, either by the Husband or the Wife, on the ground of Adultery [etc.].

† **4.** A sect of separatists or dissenters from *the* Church; esp. in the 17th cent., the body of Protestant nonconformists collectively. *Obs.*

1599 [H. JACOB] *title,* A short Treatise..Against the Reasons ..of Maister Francis Johnson, with others of the Separation. 1608 BERNARD *Chr. Advert.* 163 Positions..maintained by some godlie Ministers of the Gospell against those of the Separation. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. i, Such rebukes we of the Separation Must beare, with willing shoulders. 1623 E. JESSOP *Discov. Err. Anabaptists* 80 Which is the best ordination and succession, the Church of Rome..hath..and which the separations doe contend for. 1710 S. PALMER *Proverbs* 141 This is both a court and a church-game, and the separation it self isn't free from it.

† **5.** A separated portion, a division. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. ii. 435 Every portion of these foure had thirteene separations which had all their signs or particular figures. 1785 HUTTON in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* (1788) I. 246 By this means the separations of the stone diminish, in a progression from the centre towards the circumference.

6. The place where two or more objects separate or are divided from one another; a parting, line of division.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 435 In woemen they are diuided by a line, which separation the Greeks call λυσωμα.., in English we cal it the shed of the haire. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Rhine* 47/1 We now come to the separation of the Maas and Waal branches of the river. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 48 In the *brachiopoda* the separation is horizontal.

7. Something that separates or effects a division or partition; an interval or break between two objects; a cause of separating. *rare.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 68 The Walls, which make the separation of every Apartment. 1728 R. MORRIS *Anc. Archit.* 51 Some omit this Member, and have only the second Fascia, projected..beyond..the first, without any Separation. 1821 RICH *Journ. Persepolis* 25 Aug. in *Babylon & P.* (1839) 249 The separation or stop in the first [kind of Cuneiform inscription] is [an oblique wedge]. 1906 BELLOC *Hills & Sea* 94 These dykes of the Fens are accursed things: they are the separation of friends and lovers.

† **8.** *Alchemy* and *Old Chem.* A process of analysis, extraction, or the like. *Water of separation* (see quot. 1728). *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. ii. in Ashm. (1652) 139 And Separacyon ys callyd by Phylosophers dyffynycyon Of the sayd Elements tetraptatyve dyspersyon. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 3 It seemeth Percolation..is a good kinde of Separation. *Ibid.* § 798, I remember to haue heard..that a Fifteenth Part of Siluer, incorporate with Gold, will not be Recouered by any Water of Separation; Except you put a Greater Quantity of Siluer, to draw to it the Lesse; which..is the last Refuge in Separations. 1661 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* IV. 276 What Disparity there may be between the salts and sulphurs of Metals and other Minerals, I am not my self experienced enough in the separations and examens of them, to venture to determine. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* II. 349/2 s. v. *Water,* A farther Use is in the making Separations of oily from saline Parts. *Ibid.* 351/2 *Water of Separation,* or *Depart,* is only *Aqua fortis*; thus called, because serving to separate Gold from Silver.

9. *Astr.* and *Astrol.* (See quot. 1819.)

1594 DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 6 Betweene the change and the full, it is called the Moone's seperation from the Sunne. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 366 *Separation,* when two planets having been in partile configuration are beginning to separate. It is distinguished into simple and mutual.

10. *Med.* The process by which dead tissue becomes detached from the sound flesh.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Separation is, whereby parts distracted are separated every one alike having his several being in himself. 1672 WISEMAN *Treat. Wounds* II. 14 It being a good Medicament to hasten separation of the Escars. 1800 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* III. 449, I know two or three cases where women have lost their lives by waiting too long for a spontaneous separation [*sc.* of the placenta]. 1801 *Ibid.* V. 80 No sloughing or separation took place, for the action of the absorbents was equal to the removal.

† **11.** *Navigation.* = DEPARTURE 7 a. *Obs.*—°

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Separation,* with some Writers of Navigation, is the same with what is more usually called, the *Departure*; that is, a Ships Difference of Longitude from any place, or from another Ship.

12. *Math.* The division of a partition into component partitions. Cf. SEPARATE *sb.* 4.

1888 MACMAHON in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XIX. 243 It becomes necessary to consider the separation of such a partition into component partitions. *Ibid.* 254 In general, if there are θ separations of any partition and ϕ species of separation, there must be $\theta-\phi$ syzygies between the θ separations.

13. *Horticulture.* (See quot.)

1891 L. H. BAILEY *Nursery-bk.* (1896) 26 Separation, or the multiplication of plants by means of naturally detachable vegetative organs, is effected by means of bulbs, bulbels, bulb-scales, bulblets, corms, tubers, and sometimes by buds.

14. *attrib.,* as *separation-funnel, -scene*; **separation-order,** an order of court for judicial separation (see 3).

1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter* iii. 171 A '*separation-funnel' with a glass stopcock. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s. v. *Separation,* A *separation order can also be granted in England by a magistrate on proof of cruelty. 1907 'JOHN HALSHAM' *Lonewood Corner* 74 The wife and her mangle presently get a separation-order. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvi, As for the *separation-scene from the child, while Becky was reciting it, Emmy retired altogether behind her pocket-handkerchief.

Separationism (sepărē·ʃəniz'm). [-ISM.] Advocacy of separation, or of a theory of separation.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 848 It may refer..to the separationism of Cerinthus, who maintained that the spiritual Being Christ descended on the man Jesus after the baptism. 1886 *Ch. Times* 7 May 347/2 The Ode of the Laureate, which was an emphatic protest against Separationism.

Separationist (sepărē·ʃənist). [-IST.] One who advocates political separation or disruption. Also *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*

1882 *Q. Rev.* July 261 The moment that Mr. Gladstone succeeded to power, the Nationalists, the Separationists and all the rest of them saw that their opportunity had come. 1903 CONRAD & HUEFFER *Romance* II. i. 48 El Demonio had, during the last two years, gutted a ship once a week, as if he wanted to help the Kingston Separationist papers.

Separatism (se·părătiz'm). [f. SEPARATE *a.* + -ISM.] The disposition to separate or to be separate; advocacy of separation (esp. in regard to Church or State); the principles and practices of separatists.

1628 A. LEIGHTON *App. Parlt.* 85 B. Whitgift wrote the quoted treatise..before seperatisme was hatched. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vii. 99 What is there then to be feared? Anabaptisme, Brownisme, Separatisme. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, These people, animated with the zeal of a new Sect,..affect great purity and separatism. 1866 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 Dec. 5 The numerous accusations of separatism made against the Baltic provinces. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. p. xxii, Confederation opposed by separatism. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 512 The object of these developments was to enclose the Law in a hedge of separatism, out of which no Jew could break.

Separatist (se·părătist), *sb.* and *a.* [f. SEPARATE *a.* or *sb.* + -IST.] **A.** *sb.*

1. One who advocates ecclesiastical separation; one who belongs to a religious community separated from the Church or from a particular church.

a. A member of any of the sects separated from the Church of England. In the 17th c. (hence in mod. use *Hist.*, with capital S) applied chiefly to the Independents and those who agreed with them in rejecting all ecclesiastical authority outside the individual congregation. In later use an occasional hostile designation for Protestant dissenters in general.

1608 BERNARD *Chr. Advert.* 21 Disswasions from the way of the Separatists, as they haue principles by themselues, the grounds of their separation, commonly called Brownisme. 1620 ALURED in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* (1781) I. 176 Some ignorant itching Separatists seek to find..an hole in our coat and church. 1632–3 LAUD *Diary* 28 Feb., *Wks.* 1853 III. 217 Mr. Chancellor of London..brought me word how miserably I was slandered by some separatists. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vi. 90 The Church of England hath three maine Divisions; The Conformist, the Non-Conformist, and the Separatist. *Ibid.*, The Separist is subdivided too as they say into Separatist and Semi-Separatist. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* To Rdr. (ed. 2) D 2, The Brownists arrogate to themselves the name of Separatists, which well they may, being separated from their Mother Church, from all the Reformed Churches, and malitiously divided amongst themselves. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 65 (1740) 355 Do but observe what a persecuting Spirit, he bestows upon the Church of England, and the Members of it in general: when taken off the Papists, they diverted upon the Separatists. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synonymy* II. 317 Between the open invasions of the Romanists on the one hand, and the undermining subtleties of Separatists on the other. 1843 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* V. xcii. 79 The pious Separatists of our own Country. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. xii. II. 575 Congregations were formed under the direction of separatists. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 279 They [Wesleyan methodists] ought more properly, perhaps, to be called separatists than dissenters. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 88 Every little congregation of separatists was tracked out and broken up. 1883 *Congregationalist* 829 The Separatists were the true ancestors of modern Congregationalists.

b. *gen.* A schismatic, sectarian; also a member of a congregation not belonging to any recognized denomination.

1641 LAUD *Answ. to Ld. Say* Hist. etc. (1695) I. 501 The Name Separatist is a common Name to all Hereticks or Schismaticks, that separate for their Opinions sakes, either from the Catholick, or from any particular Orthodox Church. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 236 Finding some Reproofs in his First Epistle ineffectual he threatens these Separatists in his Second with the Censures of the Church. 1758 JORTIN *Erasmus* I. 255 To unite the Bohemian Separatists to the Church of Rome. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 109 Of the whole inhabitants [of Scoonie], there are not above 150 separatists from the established church. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 426 A small society of Separatists. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 321 Others were separatists from the religion established around them. 1860 J. CAIRNS *Mem. J. Brown* 169 The Relief Separatists, who arose twenty years after the Erskines ..arrived at this conviction much sooner than any parties in the Secession. 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 999 The estates of Count Wittgenstein, the refuge of all separatists and mystics.

transf. 1859 ROSSE *Index of Dates, Shiites,* or Separatists, the name given to the Mohammedan sectaries, who venerate Ali as the rightful successor of the prophet.

c. Applied to those Wesleyan Methodists who in 1795–7 advocated separation from the Church of England.

1859 T. P. BUNTING *Life Jabez Bunting* I. vi. 87 The former class held strictly to Wesley's long and latest declaration, that his Preachers were mere Laymen..; while the Separatists either took the low ground of denying that the mere dispensation of the Sacraments implied any such assumption,..or [etc.].

d. *U. S.* A member of 'a communistic religious society (disbanded in 1898) of German Protestant

peasants, who separated from the state church of Germany, emigrated, and settled at Zoar, Ohio, in 1817; also known as Zoarites and the Zoar community' (Webster, 1911).

1875 NORDHOFF *Communn. Soc. U. S.* 99 The Society of Separatists at Zoar.

c. ? Adopted as the designation of a particular sect.

1821 *Monthly Repos.* Apr. 254/2 House of Commons April 12...Mr. J. Smith presented a petition from a body of Christian people, dissenters from the Protestant Church, residing in London, who were denominated 'Separatists'.

2. Often interpreted to mean: One who holds himself apart from others on the ground of superior piety. Hence used to render the etymological meaning of *Pharisee*.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec.* 59 The Separatists, or Sanctified, as they terme themselves. 1624 T. GODWYN *Moses & Aaron* I. x. (1625) 44 We may English them [*sc.* the Pharisees] Separatists. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xx. (1628) 18 If I liue vertuously, and with pietie, the World will hate mee, as a Separatist. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* xlix. (1640) 494 Both these, the present Sadduce, the carnall Atheist, and the present Pharisee, the Separatist. *a* 1652 BROME *Covent Gard.* IV. i, A great Separatist that is now writing a book against playing at Barlibreak, moulding of Cocklebread, and such like prophane exercises. 1661 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) II. 336 So that the words amount to this, that St. Paul, before he was a Christian, was a rigid separatist. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xiii. § 1, I am not as this publican, was, we know, the voice of the proud Pharisee, whose very name signifies separation, and our modern separatists do but echo the same note. 1833 S. HOOLE *Dict.* xii. 150 The acknowledged offender on whom this self-congratulating separatist looks down with scorn and abhorrence. 1866 ANNIE HARWOOD tr. *De Pressensé's Jesus Christ* I. iii. 83 The pious party, henceforward designated by the name of Pharisees, or separatists.

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 2) 33 Separatists, a kind of Anabaptists so called, because they pretended to be separated from the world.

3. One who advocates political separation; applied, e. g. to the supporters of the secession of the Southern States from the United States in 1860–61, and (by opponents) to the advocates of Home Rule for Ireland.

1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., The Reichsrath..declared that the Potocki Ministry was throwing itself too plainly into the arms of separatists. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 9 Sept. (Cassell), The Separatists know..that they have nothing to expect either from the Radical or the Whig section of the Liberal party. 1886 LD. R. CHURCHILL *Sp. at Manch.* 3 Mar., (1889) II. 23 Members of that party might be known as Unionists. Our opponents are the party of separation, and they may be known as 'Separatists'. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Aug. 6/1 The majority of the Separatists—as the *Times* delights to call those who voted for the second reading [of the Home Rule Bill]. 1887 *Spectator* 2 July 888/2 'Separatist' simply describes what Unionists believe must be the outcome of Home-rule.

4. *nonce-use.* A causer of separation.

18.. M. ARNOLD (Webster 1911), Science has and will long have to be a divider and separatist, breaking arbitrary and fanciful connections.

B. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*) and *adj.* That is a separatist; pertaining to, consisting of, or characteristic of separatists. **a.** In ecclesiastical sense (see A. 1, 2).

1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 392 The same formularism..will always much more appear in the smaller separatist parties.

b. In political sense (see A. 3).

1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 1 The Hungarian regiments are composed of men..in no way interested in any revolutionary or separatist designs of the latter [Magyars]. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 168 The tendency of the Greek States, in spite of their separatist leanings. 1886 *Nat. Rev.* Mar. 83 The Separatist movement conducted by Mr. Parnell. 1887 CHAMBERLAIN *Sp.* 15 Apr. *Sp. Irish Question* (1890) 25 The organ of the Separatist party. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 204 A man who saw that the future of the United States hinged on the one question, whether the national should prevail over the separatist principle.

Separatistic (sepărătĭ·stik), *a.* [f. SEPARATIST + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of separation. So †**Separati·stical** *a.*

1610 R. BERNARD *Plain Evid.* 29 Mr. Smith a Separatisticall Erronist. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 292 Regulations intended only to check a fanatic or separatistic spirit. 1891 CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* viii. 428 The growth of a mystic yet separatistic spiritual religion.

Separative (se·părĕtiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *séparatif* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or directly ad. late L. *sēparātīvus*, f. L. *sēparā-re*: see SEPARATE *v.* and -IVE.]

1. Tending to separate or to cause separation.

1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Lepers* A 4 b, A Leprosie is..a fearefull, lothsome, contagious and separative maladie. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* iii. 15 Grace is separative, and singleth out one of many. 1661 BOYLE *Scept. Chemist* I. 99 That..eminent Experiment of the Separative Virtue of extream Cold, that was made..in Nova Zembla. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 364 We ought now.. to inquire how it comes that every object hath this separative power over the particles of light; how it imbibes one colour, while it copiously reflects another? 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser.* I. *Imperf. Sympathies*, The spirit of the synagogue is essentially separative. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 55 The uniting influence was stronger than the separative. 1893 PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 231 The fond, comfortable feeling..that we are better than others, is..separative alike from God and man.

†**b.** *absol.* as *sb. Obs.*

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 88 It is such a separative, that it divorceth the pre-reputation of all thy actions.

2. *Gram.* † **a.** Applied to certain functions of the genitive (see quot.) **b.** Of conjunctions: Alternative, disjunctive.

1845 JELF *Gram. Grk. Lang.* § 530 II. 156 Separative Genitive...All verbs expressing any notion of *removal, separation, departure, rising from*, may have a genitive of the point whence these began. 1888 KENNEDY *Revised Lat. Primer* (1900) § 177 Co-ordinative Conjunctions are Connective:..Separative.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Of a mark or character: Affording ground for establishing a separate species or group.

1865 *Reader* 23 Dec. 716 This learned and popular author stands out firmly and solidly for an insurmountable, unsurpassable, separative distinction between man and brute.

Hence **Se·paratively** *adv.*, **Se·parativeness.**

1789 *Trifler* No. 41. 528 Individuals should separatively collect from observation and religion the art of life best calculated for their own real felicity. 1901 G. MATHESON in *Expositor* Aug. 107 To the mind of the Jew, the man who of all others emphasized the holiness of God, the distinctive feature of this holiness was its separativeness.

Separator (se·părētər). Also separater. [a. late L. *sēparātor*, agent-n. f. L. *sēparāre* to SEPARATE.]

1. One who or something which separates; *spec.* † one who separates from the Church, a separatist (common in the 17th c.); a critic who ascribes the Iliad and Odyssey to different authors (transl. of Gr. χωρίζων: see CHORIZONTES).

1607 *Scholast. Disc. agst. Antichrist* II. vi. 74 The scandal which the ceremonies giue to the Separators is greater then that which is giuen by images to Turks. 1608 BERNARD *Chr. Advert.* 48 *marg.*, The grieuous sinnes of the Separators. 1684 BAXTER *Twelve Argum.* § 24. 42 Are these no Scandals? or not greater than offending or displeasing the dissenting Separators? 1842 EMERSON *Transcend.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 285 This retirement does not proceed from any whim on the part of these separators. 1860 BP. WILBERFORCE *Addr. Cand. Ordin.* 227 In such cases, the least offences are great separators, and..angry tempers need to be handled with the gentlest and most discerning touch. 1878 *Examiner* 2 Mar. 273/1 So Professor Jebb is a 'separater' and to a certain extent a follower of Wolf. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Dec. 810/2 The terminator of delights, the separator of companions, the desolator of abodes.

2. *pl.* The four teeth, two in each jaw, between the two central and the outer incisor-teeth of a horse. ? *Obs.*

1717 HOPE tr. *de Solleysel's Compl. Horseman.* 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Teeth*, The Middle-teeth or Separators (so called because they separate the Nippers from the Corner-teeth). 1808 *Compl. Gravier* (ed. 3) Introd. 20 When the horse is coming four years old he loses his four separaters or middle teeth.

3. An instrument or appliance for separating. **a.** An apparatus for separating grain from refuse, or for separating the various sizes of grain.

1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 347 After leaving the cooling floor the grain is let into the separator. 1880 J. W. HILL *Guide Agric. Implements* 5 Combined Double Aspirator, Separator, and Smutter. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/4 From the silos the wheat runs into a separator, which extracts the large and small refuse and dirt. *Ibid.*, In the purifying process the grain passes over a magnetic separator ..which is sure to attract and hold fast..pieces of iron [etc.].

b. *Weaving.* = RAVE *sb.*[2] 3.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 220 The instrument used for the purpose of guiding the threads of the warp and of spreading them regularly upon the yarn-roll is called a separator or ravel. 1842 [see RAVEL *sb.*[2]]. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 734/1 In the beaming, the weaver sometimes employs a rude sort of instrument called a separator or ravel.

c. = *cream-separator* (see CREAM *sb.*[2] 7).

1884 [see *cream-separator*]. 1887 *Daily News* 20 May 6/5 A separator takes in the milk hot from the cow, whirls it round at a great speed, and in two minutes the cream flows out at one pipe and the milk at another.

d. A partition, a plate interposed between compartments, e. g. in a voltaic battery, a beehive, etc.

1881 T. W. COWAN *Bee Keepers Guide Bk.* viii. 43 Never use sections without separators. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Aug. 10/2 The plates are zinc and carbon, the zinc being immersed in dilute sulphuric acid—the carbon in a solution of nitrate of soda. A porous separator keeps the liquids apart, save for diffusion through its pores. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 51 These pieces of paper, or thin card, can be placed by the side of the slide, thus acting as a separater and preventing breakage when they are carried about.

e. *Telegraphy.* (See quot.)

1891 *Man. Instr. Army Telegr.* 86 Separators provide a simple means of doubling the capacity for work of a telegraph line, by providing on the same wire Morse and vibration circuits which are independent of each other.

f. A contrivance for separating water from steam.

1834 N. W. CUNDY *Inland Transit* 74 The purpose of the separator is to disengage or separate the water from the steam in which it is mechanically suspended. 1855 D. K. CLARK *Railway Mach.* 152/2 Edwards' Separator, for disengaging Priming. 1901 *Feilden's Mag.* IV. 415 A cylindrical water separator.

g. In various applications.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Separator.* 1. A machine for separating, with the aid of water or air, materials of different specific gravity...2. Any machine for separating materials, as the magnetic separator, for separating magnetite from its gangue. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 51/1 Automatic Rain-water Separators, to reject the foul and store the clean water from roofs. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 312 The centrifugal separator..is an apparatus..employed by manufacturers who want to separate relatively heavy matters suspended in a liquid.

4. *Math.*

1869 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1894) VII. 402 The parallel through S to a ray meets the sphere in two points, poles of a great circle which I call a 'separator'.

5. *attrib.*

1896 BRANNT *Anim. & Veg. Fats* II. 313 The oil..is, however, still mixed with some water, from which it is separated by means of a separator funnel. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 7/6 One of the engineers went to open the port bulkhead stop valve, when a separator pipe burst.

Hence **Se·paratress.**

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 117 The Severne, the separatresse of Wales and England.

Separatory (se·părētəri), *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *sēparātōrium*, f. L. *sēparāre* to separate: see -ORY. Cf. F. *séparatoire*.] An instrument for separating; *spec.* in various uses (see quots.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Separatory*, the Chizel or Instrument, wherewith Chyrurgeons cut out the peeces of bones, left between the holes, which they bore with a Trepan. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 296 Such especially is the Liver, the Colatory, Seive and Separatory of the Bile. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Separatory*...Also a Chymical Vessel for separating Oil from Water. 1791 G. WALLIS *Motherly's Med. Dict.* (ed. 3), A separatory...The name of an instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium; also a chemical vessel for separating liquors. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v., A Separatory..is a pharmaceutical vessel for separating fluids of different densities from each other.

Se·paratory, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *sēparātōrius*, f. L. *sēparāre* to separate: see -ORY.] Having the function of separating.

1718 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ.* I. vi. (ed. 2) 298 The Lacteals are the emissary Vessels or separatory Ducts. 1896 BRANNT *Anim. & Veg. Fats* I. 14 The oldest method of determining the percentage of fat is by means of a separatory funnel.

‖ **Separatrix** (sepărā·triks). [late L., fem. agent-n. f. *sēparāre* to SEPARATE. The feminine is in apposition with *linea* line, understood.]

† **1. a.** The mark (originally L, later l), formerly used to separate the figures representing decimals from those representing integers; now superseded by the decimal point. **b.** (See quot. 1771.) *Obs.*

1660 J. MOORE *Arith.* 11 But the best and most distinct way of distinguishing them [*sc.* Decimals] is by a rectangular line after the place of the unit, called Seperatrix. *Ibid.* 13 Therefore in writing of decimall parts let the seperatrix be always used. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 286 The Separatrix, or rule between the Numerator and Denominator [of fractions].

2. *Proof-correction.* (See quot.)

1892 A. OLDFIELD *Man. Typog.* iii, A wrong letter is noted by a stroke being drawn through and the proper letter written on the margin with a stroke after it. This stroke is placed after all corrections to keep the various marks separate. It is sometimes called the separatrix.

3. The line separating light and shade on a partly illuminated surface. Cf. TERMINATOR 2.

In recent Dicts.

† **Separe,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 sepayre; 5 *pa. pple.* sepered. [a. F. *sépare-r* (14th c.), ad. L. *sēparāre*: see SEPARATE *v.* and SEVER.] To separate: **a.** *trans.* (and *refl.*).

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 181 And therfore, syth that God hath assembled them, no man mortal ouȝt not to separe them. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Auian* xiv. (1889) 233 The lyon.. maade them to be separed eche one fro other. And whanne they were sepered, the lyon wente, and toke one of them. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* XXXV. 131 After dyuerse talkynke.. they sepayred hemsylf, & toke leue of eche other. 1509 WATSON *Ship of Fools* xxiv. (1517) F vij b, Whan that god shall separe the body from the soule. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 3 *Esdr.* iv. 17 Men cannot be separed from wemen.

b. *intr.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 441 Lordes, ye doo not well for to separe thus the one from the other. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D ij, In some places the veynes do separe from the arteres. And the arteres be founde wtout veynes.

† **Se·parist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SEPARE *v.* + -IST.] = SEPARATIST.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 15 Iove separat me from these Separists. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vi. 90 The Separist is subdivided too, as they say, into Separatist and Semi-separatist. 1700 *Labour in Vain* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) VI. 353 In contradiction to the present thought, My sole Opinion signifieth Nought; 'Tis over-rul'd, and I am surely cast, Which proves the Fate of Separists at last.

Hence † **Separi·stic, Separi·stical** *adjs.* = SEPARATISTIC, -AL *adjs.*

1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* Ep. Ded., If they haue beene vilefied of late by any Separisticall humorist. 1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 15 A part of Mr. Robinson's Separistick congregation.

Sepawn, Sepayre, var. ff. SUPAWN, SEPARE *v.*

† **Sepelible,** *a. Obs.*—[ad. L. *sepelībilis*, f. *sepelīre* to bury: see -IBLE.] That may be buried.

1721 BAILEY, 1755 JOHNSON, *Sepilible* [sic].

† **Sepelite,** *v. Obs. rare*—[f. L. *sepelīt-*, rare ppl. stem of *sepelīre* to bury.] = SEPULT *v.*

1577 *Will of E. Prestwich* (Hulme, Manchester) 14 Oct., My body to be sepilited or buried within the Parish Church.

† **Sepeli·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[ad. med.L. *sepelītio*, f. *sepelīre* to bury.] Burial.

1637 BP. HALL *Serm.* xxxi. Wks. 1808 V. 440 The other extreme is of them who do so over-honour the dead, that they abridge some parts of them of a due sepelition.

Seperate, -ation, etc. : obs. ff. SEPARATE, etc.

‖ **Sephardi** (sĭfā·rdi). *Plural.* **Sephardim** (-dim), -din (-din). [mod. Heb. ספרדי *sᵉphardī*, f. ספרד *sᵉphārād*, the name of a country mentioned only *Obad.* 20, and identified by the Rabbins with Spain.] A Spanish or Portuguese Jew, a Jew of Spanish or Portuguese descent. Also *attrib.* Hence **Sepha·rdic** *a.*, pertaining to the Sephardim.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 125 The Spanish and Portuguese Congregation of Jews, who are also called Sephardin. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* I The synagogical hymns of the Sephardic Jews. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 3 The pioneer colony of wealthy Sephardim, descendants of the Spanish crypto-Jews who had reached England viâ Holland. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Dec. 4/4 The loans which Charles II., while in exile, received from Sephardi Jews at Amsterdam.

Sephen (se·fen). Also **sephin.** [a. mod.L. *sephen* (specific name), a. Arab. سفن *safan* shagreen.] A kind of sting-ray. Also *attrib.*

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 460 The Red Sea swarms with divers kinds of huge sharks and skate...The sephin is one of its own children. 1879 SIMMONDS *Commerc. Prod. Sea* 262 Galuchat or Sephen skin, from the back of the *Hypolophus Sephen* and *Trygon Sephen* Cloq. *Ibid.*, The best galuchat, or what we should call shagreen, is made from the skin of the sephen, which abounds in the Mediterranean Sea.

‖ **Sephiroth** (se·fĭrǫþ), *pl.* Rarely in *sing.* **sephira.** [late Heb. ספירות *sᵉphīrōth*, sing. ספירה *sᵉphīrāh*, f. ספר *sāphar* to number.] In the philosophy of the Cabbala, the ten hypostatized attributes or emanations by means of which the Infinite (אין סוף *ēin sōph*) enters into relation with the finite.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* cii. 184 The Doctours of the Hebrewes say that this beast [the ass] is an example of fortitude.., and that his influence dependeth on *Sephiroth*, whiche is called *Hochma*, that is to say, wisdome. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. ix. 282 One Head in this Cabala was the doctrine of the Sephiroth. 1795 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* I. I. i. 72 Their [*sc.* the Rabbins] devout and rapturous expressions concerning the three great Sephiroth. 1847 SOANE *New Curios. Lit.* II. 76 This knowledge was in fact the original and proper Cabala, according to which..a number of Sephiroths, Æons, or Emanations, flowed from God. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 122 The seven names or sephira of the Hebrew Talmud. 1881 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Songs of Worker* 26 En Soph was manifest, ..but splendour covered Him; And circles of the Sephiroth tenfold, Vast and mysterious, intervening rolled. 1900 *New Century Rev.* VII. 376 In their totality these ten sephiroth represent and are called the *Primordial* or *Archetypal* man, *Adam* Kadmon...The seventh and eighth sephiroth, *Firmness* and *Splendour*, are the two legs...*Kingdom*, or *Shekinah*, the tenth sephira, represents the harmony of the whole archetypal man.

Hence **Sephirie** (in recent Dicts.), **Sephiro-t(h)ic** *adjs.*, pertaining to the Sephiroth.

1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-bk.* 210 Matter cabalistic, archetypal, sephirotic, metaphysical, ideal, and divine. 1900 *New Century Rev.* VII. 379 The following may be taken as the characteristic teaching of the Kabbalah:—..2. All that we perceive or know is of the sephirothic type.

Sepia (sī·piă). Also 6–7 **sæpia**, 9 **seppia.** [a. L. *sēpia*, a. Gr. *σηπία*.

The Latin word gave It. *seppia*, F. *sèche*, Sp. *jibia*, Pg. *siba*; F. *sépia* in sense 2 is from It., as is prob. also the Eng. word in that sense.]

1. The cuttle-fish; now *rare* exc. *Zool.* a cuttle of the genus *Sepia* or family *Sepiidæ*; also, the genus itself.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 10 b, They seeke in Aristotle an easines, they reproue his darkenes, and call him *Sepia* [*marg.* A fishe called a Cuttell]. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* C j b, They are the very Spawnes of the fish *Sæpia*, where the streame is cleere..they vomit vp yncke to trouble the waters. 1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* i. B, The Sepia's inkie humor. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 333 Like the Fish Sepia, which being in danger to be taken by the Fisherman, throws out abundance of black Matter, which discolouring the Water all about, it safely escapes under that Covert. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 97 The body of the Sepia is of an oblong figure and depressed. 1771 PENNANT *Syn. Quadrup.* 242 They..feed on lobsters, fish, *Sepiæ*, and shell fish. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* xv. § 2 (1837) I. 307 [The ink-bags] contain the fluid which the living sepia emits in the moment of alarm. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 58 The internal shell of the common sepia is large and broad. 1859–62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 315 The Common Sepia or Cuttle-fish (*Sepia officinalis*).

2. A pigment of a rich brown colour (used in monochrome water-colour painting) prepared from the inky secretion of the cuttle-fish; the colour of this pigment. Also called *Roman sepia.*

1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. ii. 102 Water-colour sketches performed entirely in seppia, or bistre, or any brown colour. 1842 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. ii. 46 Her outlines are in pen and sepia, like Flaxman's. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 82 The pigment used in water colour painting and known as Roman Sepia. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* viii, This shall be in sepia. It's a sweet material to work with.

b. The inky secretion itself. *rare.*

1886 *Globe* 27 Oct. (Cassell), Nobody who has not tasted the great cuttle-fish, his feelers cut up and stewed in the black ink or sepia which serves him, apparently, for blood, can imagine how good he is.

c. *ellipt.* A sepia drawing. [So Fr.]

1863 *Life in Normandy* I. 169 Will you shew the sepias to this gentleman?

3. In full *sepia bone*: Cuttle-bone, *esp.* as used in pharmacy, etc.; = SEPIUM.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Narr. Whaling Voy.* II. App. 290 The interior of the back [of the Flying-Squid] contains an elastic horny rod, or substitute for the 'sepia bone' that occupies the same part in some other tribes of the cuttle-fish.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Of the colour of sepia; drawn in sepia. Also Comb., as *sepia-coloured, -eyed, -like, -tinted* adjs.

1827 HONE *Table Bk.* I. 445 A sepia drawing. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* xi, Rich in crayon touches and sepia lights and shades. 1875 R. B. SHARPE *Catal. Striges Brit. Mus.* 154 The primary-coverts..inclining to sepia-brown. 1896 *Century Mag.* LI. 799/1 Dark-haired, sepia-eyed. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *von Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) 78 A sepia-like decomposition product.

Sepiacean (sĭpi¸ē·∫ăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Sepiāceus*, f. SEPIA: see -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to, or a member of, the group *Sepiacea* of cuttle-fishes. Also **Sepia·ceous** *a.*

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 360/2 The borders of the mantle or of the sac of the Sepiaceans. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Sepiaceus*..sepiaceous.

† **Se·pian,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. SEPIA + -AN.] Inky.

1632 FULLER *David's Heinous Sin* xxxii, Sepian juice did sink Into his spongy paper.

Sepic (sī·pik, se·pik), *a. rare*—[0]. [f. SEPIA + -IC.]

1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Sepic*, pertaining to sepia; done in sepia, as a drawing.

Sepiment (se·pimĕnt). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *sēpīment-um*, f. *sēpīre* to hedge, f. *sēpes* hedge.] A hedge, fence, pale.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sepiment*, an hedge, pale, mound or inclosure. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xi. § 3. 279 Such things as are used for the fencing of Places; Sepiment, Wall, Pale, Fence, Enclosure, Fold, Mound. 1905 *Longman's Mag.* July 272 That hedge, its [an orchard's] southern sepiment..is a huge mass of bramble.

† **b.** *transf.* and *fig.* Something that encloses or guards.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 16 Making the sepiment of skyn which man is bounded with a symbol of his Mortality. 1678 *Lively Oracles* ii. § 27 A farther testimony and sepiment to which, were the Samaritan, Chaldee, and Greek versions.

Sepioid (sī·pi¸oid). *Zool.* [f. SEPIA + -OID.] A cuttle-fish of or related to the genus *Sepia.*

1857 AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. U.S.* I. 47 In the class of Cephalopoda, that of the Sepioids. 1893 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXVI. 121 The sepioids may be convergent with belemnoids.

‖ **Sepiola** (sĭpai·ŏlă). *Zool.* Also anglicized **sepiole** (cf. F. *sépiole*, Cuvier). [L., dim. of SEPIA.] The name of a genus of small cuttle-fishes.

[1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 282 The sepiola, or small cuttle, with a short body, rounded at the bottom.] 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 105 In some genera, as the poulpe and sepiole, besides eight shorter arms, there is a pair of very long ones. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 255 Some [naked cephalopods] are of very large dimensions, and others —the *Sepiolæ* for instance—very small.

Sepiolite (sī·pi∂lait). *Geol.* [ad. G. *sepiolith* (Glocker 1847), f. Gr. *σήπιον* SEPIUM: see -LITE.] Meerschaum.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 277. 1875 DAWSON *Life's Dawn* v. 118 The great beds of sepiolite in the..Tertiary strata of Europe.

Sepiostaire (sī¸pi∂stē·ə·r). *Zool.* Also in shortened form **sepiost.** [ad. F. *sépiostaire*, f. Gr. *σηπία* SEPIA + *ὀστοῦν* bone + *-aire* (cf. -ARY).] = CUTTLE-BONE.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* II. 67 Sepia officinalis, shewing the position of the internal shell or sheath (Sepiostaire) within the dorsal portion of its sac. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 540 The sepiostaire or 'cuttle bone'..is composed of a broad plate answering to the pen. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 458.

‖ **Sepium** (sī·pi∂m). Also in Gr. form **sepion.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *σήπιον*.] Cuttle-bone.

[1752 *Chambers' Cycl., Sepium, Sepiæ os*, or *testa*, cuttle-fish bone is a white..testaceous substance.] 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 546/1 The Sepium or Cuttle-bone is a well-known substance, and formerly figured in the Materia Medica as an antacid. 1895 A. H. COOKE *Molluscs* xiii. (Cambr. Nat. Hist.) 389 The sepion or 'cuttle-bone' runs the whole length and width of the body.

† **Seplasiary.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *sēplāsiārius*, f. *Sēplāsia*, name of a street in Capua where perfumers sold their wares.] A perfumer.

1630 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 53 Sorcerers..destroy onely by poyson, which every common Seplasarie [*sic*] and petty Apothecary can imitate. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 160 Distill'd out of herbs by the Seplasiaries or Apothecaries. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Seplasiary*, a compounder or seller of sweet ointments; also a nice effeminate man.

So † **Seplasiator** *rare*—[0].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Seplasiator*, he that makes sweet ointments.

Sepoltur, obs. form of SEPULTURE.

Sepometer (sĭpǫ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *σήπ-ειν* to rot + -(O)METER.] An instrument for detecting septic matter in the atmospheric air.

1876 RANSOME *Stethometry* App. 189 Dr. Angus Smith used his sepometer and the test of permanganate of potash to determine the quality of breathed air.

† **Sepone,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *sēpōnĕre*, f. *sē-* apart + *pōnĕre* to place.] To set apart.

1619 in *Fasti Aberd.* (1854) 276 The seponing of the sowme of fourtie pundis and uther casualties appointed for the mantenance of the edifice of the said universitie.

† **Sepo·se,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *sēposit-* (see next), reduced by analogy of POSE *v.*[1] and its compounds.]

1. *trans.* To set aside, dismiss from consideration.

1593 BILSON *Perpet. Govt.* vii. 79 If seposing a litle the names of men, wee examine the grounds of both interpretations. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 90 The grand Points of the Christian Truth, which, that Parenthesis being seposed, do immediately follow.

2. To set apart or reserve.

c 1609 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 111 God seposed a seventh of our time for his exterior worship. 1610 — *Pseudo-martyr* 7 So is the treasure and crowne of Martyredome seposed for them, who take vp deuoutly the crosses of this life. *a* 1614 — *Biathanatos* (1648) 147 Having purposely sepos'd the examples recorded in the Scriptures for our third part. 1626 — *Serm.* xxi. (1640) 207 This is the harmony, this is the resurrection of a Christian,..that, he sepose some times, to think of nothing but God. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 64 Gods seposing of a certain time for their..Sanctification.

† **Sepo·sit,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *sēposit-*, ppl. stem of *sēpōnĕre* SEPONE.] = prec. 1, 2.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Def. v. 62 Other things seposited for future discussion. *Ibid.* xv. 190 Such as were under penance, aswell as Catechumens,..such are still presupposed to be seposited from our discourse. 1661 FELTHAM *Lett.* in *Resolves*, etc. 67 Parents, and the nearest bloud must all for this be laid by and seposited.

† **Seposi·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *sēpositiōnem*, n. of action f. *sēpōnĕre* SEPONE.] Setting aside.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. xi. 150 To this we must contend with prayer, with actuall deleliction & seposition of all our other affaires. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Sepoy (sī·poi, sĭ·poi·), **sipahi** (sipā·i). *Anglo-Indian.* Forms: 7 **seapy**, 8 **sepay, sipoy, cephoy, sea-poy**, 8–9 **seapoy**, 8– **sepoy.** β. 8– **sipahi**, 9 **sipahee.** [ad. (prob. through Pg. *sipae*) Urdu = Pers. *sipāhī* horseman, soldier, f. *sipāh* army. Cf. F. *cipaye.* See also SPAHI.

In the following quot. the word is used in its orig. sense of 'horseman'.

1682 HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 55, I went..to Ray Nundelall's to have had y^e Seapy, or Nabob's horseman, consigned to me.]

A native of India employed as a soldier under European, esp. British, discipline.

1717–18 in *Hedges' Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. p. cclix, A Company of Sepoys with the Colours, Trumpets, and Countrey Musick. 1733 in G. W. Forrest *Sel. Lett. Bombay Secr.* (Home Ser.) II. 55 To make a thorough survey..of the island.., the number of the guns therein..and the number of fighting sepoys. *Ibid.* 57 That..the garrison of Seepoys shall become the subjects of the said Hon^ble Company, and remain in their..service at the usual pay that is now paid to the garrison Seepoys of Bombay. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 62 Sepays, who have their proper officers, with the titles in the country-language, all however under the Orders of the English. 1762 *London Mag.* XXX. 184 A body of about 400 Europeans, with a train of artillery and 400 Seapoys. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 68 On the 22nd of January, 1857, Captain Wright, of the 70th Bengal native infantry, informed Major Bontien..of the unpleasant feeling among the sepoys in respect to the cartridges. 1878 WOLSELEY in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 134 The dispatch of this handful of sepoys from Bombay to Malta.

β. 1798 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Philos.* I. 459 England has at present in India..54,000 sipahis well armed and disciplined. 1809 BROUGHTON *Lett. Mahratta Camp* iii. (1892) 25 Many of our Sipahees..have children whom they have..purchased in this manner. 1819 F. HAMILTON *Nepal* Index 362 Seapoy, properly Sipahi, in Nepal applied to irregular armed men employed in the police and revenue. 1850 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 344 The escort of sipahees.

b. *attrib.*, as *sepoy band*; **sepoy crab,** a species of crab found in the Indian and Pacific Oceans; **Sepoy Mutiny** or **Rebellion,** a revolt against British rule in India in 1857–8.

1763 in Jas. Long *Rec. Govt. Ft. William* (1869) 290 (V.) Captains who command the Sepoy batallions. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 159 E'en wed a Seapoy chief and mend the breed. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 38 And guard with Sepoy band the peaceful vale. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 54 The fall of a European officer was invariably the signal for sepoy-faltering. 1857 W. SINCLAIR (*title*) The Sepoy Mutinies: their origin and their cure. 1857 *Househ. Words* 31 Jan. 105/1 Mr. Cuming frequently found sepoy-crabs on Lord Hood's Island in the Pacific.

Seppande, variant of SHIPPEND, creator.

Seppia, obs. variant of SEPIA.

Seps (seps). [a. L. *sēps*, a. Gr. *σήψ*, f. *σήπειν* to make rotten.]

1. A very venomous serpent described by classical writers: see quots.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 103 [Porcellayn] is..good agaynst the bytyng of a venemus beast, called seps. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. 829 The seps, whose bite Consumes the bones, dissolues the body quite. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 126 The Seps, whose wound is very venomous, and causes the part affected to corrupt in a very short time. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. i. 40 All my being, Like him whom the Numidian seps did thaw Into a dew with poison, is dissolved.

2. A lizard of the scincoid genus *Seps*, having a serpent-like body; a serpent-lizard.

[Cf. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 157 The Chalcidian Lizard of Aldrovandus, very improperly called the Seps, by modern historians. This animal seems to make the shade that separates the lizard from the serpent race.]

1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. I. 252 Seps Lizard. *Ibid.*, The Seps is rather a small species. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 528/2 They [*sc.* Blind-worms] are, in short, as Cuvier observes, so

to speak, Seps-lizards without feet. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 57 The little lizard *Seps*.

Sepsine (se·psin). [f. SEPS-IS + -INE⁵.] a. A poisonous crystalline substance obtained from decomposing yeast. b. A ptomaine of septic poison.

1880 FLINT *Princ. Med.* 83 Panum and other investigators have succeeded in isolating from decomposed fluids a substance .. which, when injected .. into the blood of animals, produces the symptoms of septicaemia. The name sepsin has been proposed for this substance. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 2 In 1868, Bergmann and also Schmiedeberg obtained from the extracts of putrid beer a nitrogenous crystallizable substance which they called sepsine.

‖ **Sepsis** (se·psis). [mod.L., a. Gr. σῆψις, f. σήπειν to rot.] Putrefaction, putrescence.

[1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*] 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 348 True putrefaction, putrescence, sepsis. 1891 *Lancet* 16 May 1108/2 He believes that tuberculin increases the symptoms produced by sepsis.

Sept (sept), *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *sēptum* : see SEPTUM.] 1. An enclosure; an area marked off for a special purpose; a fold (*fig.*).

1548 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. App. ZZZ. 403 Al the sept, scite, circuit and precincts of the college. *a* 1638 MEDE *Diatribæ* (1642) 47 And yet was not this abuse .. within those Septs of the Temple which the Jews accounted sacred. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 28 What a ravenous beast he was, within the Sept of Christ. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad. Sect. xi. 24 Jesus entred the Temple, and espyed a Mart kept in the holy Sept, a Faire upon holy ground. 1719 PRIDEAUX *Connect. O. & N. T.* II. II. (ed. 4) 96 No stranger should enter within the Sept of the temple. 1883 W. L. KERR *Abbey of Kilwinning* v. 72 While William, Abbot of Kylwynnyng, with his convent, were assembled in the Septs of the Abbey.

2. *Arch.* A dividing screen, railing, etc.

1821 BRITTON *Antiq. Canterbury* 61 [A chapel] inclosed with a double sept or rail of iron for fear of thieves. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 761/1 The nave [is] divided from the aisles by an arched sept.

Sept (sept), *sb.*[2] Also 6 cepte, 6–7 septe, 7 cept, seapt. [prob. a var. of *sect*, which is used in the same sense in the 16th cent. (see SECT *sb.*[1] 7).

In OF. *septe* occurs in the 16th cent. as a by-form of *secte* (mod.F. *secte*) :—L. *secta*; and It. *setta*, of the same origin, is found latinized as *septa* in mediæval documents. The spellings with *p* are perh. due to association with L. *sēptum* (see prec.).]

A division of a nation or tribe; a clan: orig. in reference to Ireland.

Occas. used by anthropologists (after Sir H. Maine, *Early Hist. Institutions*, 1875) for a clan consisting of those who are, or at least are believed to be, descendants of a common ancestor.

1517 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 399 No man ..shall..receve..enny of the Burkes, MacWillams, the Kellies, nor no cepte elles. 1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 373 ThErle of Desmonde, and the Geraldines of his kyn and septe. 1568–9 *Act* 11 *Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 321 The seapt of the Neyles. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 87/1 The sept of the Tooles. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 21 The professors of every faculty would have striven no less for him than the Seaven Cities did to have Homer of their Sept. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 135 The manner of living most usual amongst Hoords or Septs in Tartary. 1747 CARTE *Hist. England* I. 157 There was an infinite number of little tribes or Septs among the Cantabrians and Gallicians. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi, Chiefs ..whose word was accounted as a law by those of their own sept, or clan. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. III. 54 Amphion belonged to the gens or sept of the Bacchiadæ. 1868 MILL *Eng. & Irel.* 12 Before the Conquest, the Irish people knew nothing of absolute property in land. The land virtually belonged to the entire sept.

b. *transf.* A 'tribe' or class.

1610 B. RICH *Descr. Irel.* 37 There are other Septes or professions, namely of Bardes, which are in manner of Poets or Rythmers. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. (1692) 138 'Tis of this great Order and Sept of Men only, that all Synods and Convocations are compounded. 1856 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xii. (1857) 493 The very curious relations that united into one great sept the prevailing members of the Oolitic flora.

Septa-, erron. form of SEPTUA-.

‖ **Septæmia** (septī·miă). Also *U.S.* **septemia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. σηπτ-ός putrefying, putrefactive (f. σήπειν to rot) + αἷμα blood.] = SEPTICÆMIA.

1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1888 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/6 The jury found that the deceased died from the effects of peritonitis and sceptœmia [*sic*] following inflammation.

Septagon (se·ptăgŏn), *a.* [ad. late L. *septagōnus*, hybrid f. L. *septem* seven + Gr. -γωνος -angled, -GON.] Heptagonal.

1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I. 215 Making it [basalt] into pentagon, hexagon, and septagon columns. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 597 The rock itself..cut into septagon shape.

Septal (se·ptăl), *a.*[1] [f. SEPT-UM + -AL.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or forming a septum or septa.

1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 732/2 The internal or septual [*sic*] branches [of the nose] are about twelve in number. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 217 The body has no septal divisions. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Protozoa* 22 Septa, each of which is perforated by one or more septal apertures, and in most cases indicated externally by a ridge or depression, called the septal line. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 76 The septal cartilage of the nose.

Septal (se·ptăl), *a.*[2] [f. SEPT[2] + -AL.] Pertaining to a sept or clan.

1883 MCCARTHY *Outl. Irish Hist.* iii. 29 He had done much to Normanize the country by making large and wholly illegal grants of Septal territory to his followers.

† **Se·ptan,** *a.* [ad. mod.L. *septāna* (*febris*), tr. Gr. τριταῖος ἑβδομαῖος (Galen), f. L. *sept-em* seven : see -AN.] Designating a fever of which the paroxysms recur every sixth (according to old reckoning, every seventh) day.

1657 *Expert Physician* 123 The Quintan, Sextan, Septan, and Nonan Feavers. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 63 A septan, being really a quartan, of whose paroxysms none are perceptable, but those of every 7th day.

† **Septangle.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *septangulus*, f. *sept-em* seven + *angulus* ANGLE.] A heptagon.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def., Septangles, whiche haue seuen angles. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 253 Triangle, quadrangle, sexangle, septangle, octangle and the rest. 1656 [see SEPTANGULAR].

So † **Septangled** *a.* = next.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Septangle*, or *Septangled Figure.* 1709 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* (1729) 8 The Description of a Septangled form is impossible, and cannot be known by Human Minds.

Septangular (septæ·ŋgiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. **septangulāris*, f. *septangulus* (see prec.).] Having seven angles, heptagonal.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Septangular*, that hath seven corners, a Septangle. 1682 GREW *Anat. Pl.* III. I. i, 104 A great number of Vesicles: of which,..some appear Pentangular, others..Septangular. 1819 TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* 92 *Murex septangularis*, Septangular Rock-shell. 1866 LOSSING *Hudson* (1868) 127 A line of defences in septangular form. 1902 W. L. NEWMAN *Politics of Aristotle* III. 556 Triangular and septangular harps.

Hence **Septa·ngularness.**

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Septangularness*, the having 7 Angles.

† **Se·ptarchy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *sept-em* seven + Gr. -αρχία sovereignty.] Sovereignty wielded by seven rulers; in quot. *fig.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Bawd* Wks. II. 98/1 No man can deny Pride to bee another of the said Septarchy [i. e. the seven deadly sins].

Septarian (septē·riăn), *a.* [f. SEPTARI-UM + -AN.] Of the form or character of septaria.

1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 631 A stratum of septarian stone, forming the Broad Beach on the coast of Dorsetshire, affords an excellent cement. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. I. 488 Such septarian nodules..are abundant in many shales. 1884 H. G. SEELEY *Phys. Geol. & Palæont.* 47 These concretions [*sc.* of phosphate of lime] rarely assume a septarian structure.

So **Septa·riate** *a.* ; also **Septa·riiform** *a.*

1833–4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 621/1 Clay, 50 to 100 feet, with layers of nodules, often septariate. 1875 DAWSON *Life's Dawn* iv. 91, I use the term 'septariiform' to denote the curdled appearance so often presented by the Laurentian serpentine.

‖ **Septarium** (septē·riŭm). *Geol.* Pl. **-aria** (-ē·riă). [mod.L., f. L. *sēptum* : see SEPTUM and -ARIUM.]

1. A septal arrangement.

1785 HUTTON in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* (1788) I. 246 The form of these iron-stones is that of an oblate or much compressed sphere...In the circular or horizontal section, they present the most elegant septarium.

2. A nodule of argillaceous limestone, ironstone, or the like, of which the parts near the centre are cracked, the spaces between being filled with some mineral: formerly much used for cement. (Cf. *cement-stone*, *turtle-stone*.)

1792 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Addit. Notes 39 The volcanic origin of these curious septaria. 1859 R. HUNT *Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* (ed. 2) 32 Great quantities of cement stones are at present procured by dredging off the coast of Hampshire for the septaria which have been derived from the Barton clay. 1909 *Athenæum* 13 Mar. 314/3 The concretionary nodules of hard carbonate of lime, called 'septaria', which are found in the London clay.

Septate (se·ptēt), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *sēptātus* (in late L. = surrounded) : see SEPTUM and -ATE[2].] Containing or divided by a septum or septa; partitioned.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. (1848) 117 The cells..are transversely septate, rarely solid. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 9 Spores..simple or variously septate. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 139 These chambered or septate sacs.

So **Se·ptated** *a.*

1877 BENNETT *Thomé's Bot.* 366 It is comparatively rare for the wood-cells to become septated..by one, still more rare by several partition-walls. 1895 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 4) 137 A piece of quartzyte..divided up, or septated, by the oxidation process.

Septation (septē·ʃən). [f. SEPTUM + -ATION.] Division by a septum or septa.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 143 Filamentous matter multiplying itself by internal septation at the elongated apex. 1895 *Linn. Soc. Jrnl., Bot.* XXX. 442 The intercalary transverse septation of the articulations of certain branches of the creeping thallus.

Septa·to-, used as comb. f. mod.L. *sēptātus* SEPTATE.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 291 Paraphyses moderate, thicker at the fuscescent apices and there generally septato-articulate.

Septem-, L. *septem* seven, used in a few compounds, chiefly adjs. = SEPTI-[1] (which is more frequent): **Septemdece·nary** [for *-decennary*], occurring once in 17 years; = SEPTENDECENNIAL. **Se·ptemfid,** *Bot.* [L. *-fidus* cleft], divided into seven parts. **Se·ptemfoil** [*-foil* as in CINQUEFOIL], an ornament of seven cusps or points. **Septemfo·liate,** *Bot.* [mod.L. *septemfoliātus*], having seven leaflets. **Septempa·rtite,** *Bot.*, divided nearly to the base into seven parts. **Septe·mpedal** = SEPTIPEDAL. **Septe·mvious** [L. *via* way] *nonce-wd.*, going seven different ways.

1843 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (ed. 6) vi. I. 172 Their [*Cicada septemdecim*] *septemdecenary appearance. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 148 [Simple leaves] may be..trifid, quinquefid, *septemfid, multifid. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 67 Having the space between the two arches filled by a rich cinque-foil, or rather *septem-foil. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 170 A leaf ..is septenate or *septemfoliate, if there are seven [leaflets], as in the Horse-chestnut. 1847–54 WEBSTER, *Septempartite, divided nearly to the base into seven parts. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Septempedal, of or belonging to seven feet, that is seven foot long. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* lxxiii, Officers of state ran *septemvious, seeking an ape to counteract the bloodthirsty tomfoolery of the human species.

September (sĕpte·mbəɹ). Also 3–6 septembre, 5 semtembir, septembyr. Abbreviated Sep., Sept., in 17th c. also 7[ber]. [a. L. *September* or its deriv. F. *septembre* (OF. *setembre*), f. *septem* seven, this month being the seventh of the old Roman year. The native OE. name was *hærfestmónaþ* HARVEST MONTH.] The ninth month of the year (according to the modern reckoning).

c 1050 [see OCTOBER]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 12/392 Þe holie Rode was i-founde ase ȝe wutez, in May; He was anhauset in septembre sethþe on þe holie rode-daiȝ. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 17 Þe feiþ day of Septembre, in þe he[r]uest tide. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xvii. (Bodl. MS.), The ix^e. moneþ hatte Septembre and haþ þat name for he is þe seuenþe moneþ after temporal ȝayne. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 29 Til þe hali rodis dai in semtembir. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxv. 14 Without gud lyfe all in the self dois de As Mayis flouris dois in September dry. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXI. (1555) T j b, Under our signet in our court ryall Of September the two and twenty day. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. lxv. 581 The vttermost pilling of common walnuts..may be distilled in the moneth of September. 1628 *Wordl Enconp. by Drake* 108 The 26 of Sept. 1676 C. HATTON *Corr.* (Camden) 129 Either this or another will be called to meet about 7[br] next. 1765 EARL COVENTRY in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 388, I think I shall reside here till the second week in September. 1853 A. R. WALLACE *Amazon & Rio Negro* 201 On September 30th,..we again saw the opposite side of the river.

b. *personified* and *allusively.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 38 Next him [*sc.* August], September marched eeke on foote. 16.. MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* II. ii, *Simonides.* When dies thy husband? Is't not July next? *Eugenia.* Oh! you are too hot, sir: Pray cool yourself, and take September with you. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 P 3 September, who came next, seem'd in his Looks to promise a new Spring.

c. *attrib.*, as *September day, dew, month*; **September thorn** (see quot. 1832).

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 10998 (Trin.) Penne bere she childe elizabeth In septembre moneth þe foure & twenty nyȝt. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 136 If you have any May-Dew, or September-Dew. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 105 The September Thorn (*Geometra erosaria*, Stephens) appears in August and September in woods and parks. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. I. 10 It was a bright September afternoon. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 252 The September days were yet long enough for a sunset walk.

Hence **Septe·mbered,** coloured with autumnal tints.

1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxvi, His honest face was Septembered with many a vintage.

Septe·mberer. = SEPTEMBRIZER 1.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. vi, The great Day of Judgement, when the Eternal..shall judge both Kings and Septemberers.

Septe·mberish, *a.* Also **Septembrish.** [f. SEPTEMBER + -ISH.] Pertaining to, like that of, September.

1851 HAWTHORNE in *Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 425 A clear and beautiful sunset, with a brisk, Septembrish temperature. 1853 — *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 437 A clear atmosphere, bright sunshine, and altogether a Septembrish feeling. 1886 E. S. PHELPS *Burglars in Paradise* xi, These [*sc.* flowers] had a Septemberish look, as of a flower that was feeling bilious but would not own it.

† **Septe·mbral,** *a.* *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *septembral*, f. *septembre* SEPTEMBER : see -AL.] *Septembral juice*, wine.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. i, The pure septembral juice [orig. *puree Septembrale*].

Septembrian (septe·mbriăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. SEPTEMBER + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to September.

1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 18 Troops to the partridge at her ev'ning call Her scattered brood Septembrian.

B. *sb.* One who believes that our Lord was born in September.

1644 [E. FISHER] *Feast of Feasts* 25 No marvaile if these Septembrians oppose the tradition of Christs Church.

Septembrist (septe·mbrist). [f. SEPTEMBER + -IST.] a. In Portugal, a supporter of the (successful) insurrection of September 1836 in favour of the restoration of the constitution of 1822. b. = SEPTEMBRIZER.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 439 Many individuals of importance..have joined the now dominant party, of the Septembrists [in Portugal]. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 320 Ho! St. Antoine, arouse thee now—ho! brave Septembrists all. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 553 (art. *Portugal*) It was now [1845] the turn of the radicals or Septembrists to have recourse to arms.

So **Septe·mb(e)rism**, the action or policy of the Septembrizers.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. ix, A Citoyen Henriot, one whom some accuse of Septemberism, is made Generalissimo of the National Guard.

Septembrize (se·ptembrəiz), *v.* orig. *Fr. Hist.* Also -berize. [ad. F. *septembriser*, f. *septembre* SEPTEMBER: see -IZE.] *trans.* and *intr.* To assassinate like the Septembrizers.

1793 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 154 They kept them in the jails of Paris, to Septemberize them. 1794 tr. *Brissot's Addr. to Constituents* 46 They have gone the length of regretting with the Prussian Cloots, that they had not sufficiently septemberised. 1798 JEFFERSON *Let. to Jas. Madison* 26 Apr., The war hawks talk of septembrizing, deportation, and the examples for quelling sedition set by the French executive. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVIII. 537 The Abbé told me that he was to go..and visit one of the Septemberizing assassins.

Hence **Septembriza·tion**, action like that of the Septembrizers.

1802 BENTHAM *Panopt. Corr.* Wks. 1843 XI. 131 In my hearing he has defended Septembrization, and wished..to see it imitated here.

Septembrizer (se·ptembrəizəɹ). Also -ber-. [ad. F. *septembriseur*, f. *septembriser* (see prec.).]

1. *Fr. Hist.* One who took part in or advocated the massacre of the political prisoners in Paris on September 2nd–5th, 1792. Also *transf.*, a bloodthirsty revolutionary.

1794 tr. *Brissot's Addr. to Constituents* 13 You will then see the Convention..confer the most honourable..missions upon these atrocious Septembrizers. 1820 *Scraps for Curious* 26, I saw at Meux a famous Septembrizer chop off the head of the curate of St. Nicholas. [1866 *Spectator* 1 Dec. 1329 The wild thirst for blood which..turns decent, quiet citizens ..into men like the Septembriseurs.]

2. = SEPTEMBRIST *a.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 437 The revolutionary Septembrisers of the [Portuguese] ministry.

3. One who shoots partridges (in September): with allusion to sense 1.

1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxx, Some deadly shots too, Septembrizers, seen Earliest to rise, and last to quit the search Of the poor partridge. 1834 *L. Hunt's London Jrnl.* No. 22. 171/2, I recollected the month, and thought how well its name was adapted to these Septembrizers of the birds.

Septemfluous (septe·mflŭəs), *a.* [f. L. *septemflu-us* (f. *septem* seven + *fluĕre* to flow) + -OUS.] Flowing in seven streams.

1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Tri.* 323 Aristotle..would desperately drowne himselfe in that septemfluous sea of Euripus. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 81 Nothing being more famous in humane poetry and prose then this septemfluous river [Nile]. 1655 — *Hist. Waltham-Abby* 5 The River Ley.. which..seven times parteth from itself, whose septemfluous stream..is crossed again with so many bridges.

fig. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 220 Doth salvation..depend upon your septemfluous sacraments?

Septemia, U.S. spelling of SEPTÆMIA.

Septemplicate. [f. L. *septem* seven + *-plicate* as in DUPLICATE, etc. Cf. L. *septemplex*.] One of seven copies of a document.

1805 COLERIDGE *Let. to D. Stuart* 20 Apr., The above is a duplicate, or rather a sex or septem-plicate of an order.

Septemtryo(u)n, obs. forms of SEPTENTRION.

Septemvir (septe·mvəɹ). Pl. **septemviri** (-virəi). [L., sing. of *septemvirī*, f. *septem* seven + *virī* men.] One of a body of seven men associated in an office or commission.

a 1760 W. DUNCAN *Sel. Orat. Cicero* xvi. (1841) 355 Did you not desert him, when he put up for being a septemvir? 1841 BREWSTER *Martyrs Sci.* II. i. 132 John and Paul Hainzel, the one a septemvir, and the other the consul or burgomaster. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 5 May 560/1 The scheme of Honours examinations..proposed by Professor Seeley and the other *septemviri* is simplicity itself.

†**Septe·mviral**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to a septemvir.

1642 SIR S. D'EWES in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 314 The Septemviral Dignity and Suffrage he [the Duke of Bavaria] hath obtained by the Prince Elector's..Misfortune.

Septemvirate (septe·mvirĕt). [ad. L. *septemvirātus*, f. *septemvir*: see SEPTEMVIR and -ATE 1.]

1. The office or dignity of a septemvir, government by septemviri.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 72 This reason of State sounds well why the Septemvirate lets it continue there so long. *c* 1642 *Observ. his Majesty's late Answ.* 31 The whole kingdome is not to bee mastered..by the Traine Band,..nor the maior part in Parliament by I know not what septemvirat. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Septemvirate*, the authority of seven Officers in like power. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 299 [At Nurenberg] The raising of forces or levying taxes, are usually referred to a select number of the council, stiled by way of eminence, the Septemvirate.

2. A group or set of seven men.

1781 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* (ed. 3) II. 39 *note*, Swift, in his list of six great men, to whom no seventh (in his opinion) could be added, might have very safely made a septemvirate with Alfred. 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 196 The legend of the Seven Sleepers, a septemvirate of Christian youths.

Septenarian (septĭnē·riăn), *a.* [f. L. *septēnārius* SEPTENARY + -AN.]

†1. Used for SEPTENNARY.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* I. vi. 51 The septenarian madness of Nabuchad-nezzar, inflicted by God for destroying that septenarian work of Solomon (his holy Temple).

2. *Pros.* That is a septenarius.

1891 *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 275/1 Septenarian iambic lines.

So **Septena·rious** *a.* *rare*—°. = SEPTENARY *a.* 1.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Septenarious*, of or belonging to seven, containing seven in number.

‖ **Septenarius** (septĭnē·riŭs). *Pros.* Pl. **-arii** (-ē·riəi). [L. *septēnārius*, f. *septēnī*, distributive of *septem* seven.] A line of seven feet, esp. the trochaic or iambic tetrameter catalectic.

1819 CAREY *Lat. Pros.* 273 The *Catalectic Trochaic Tetrameter* (called likewise *Quadratus*, *Octonarius*, and *Septenarius*) consists of seven feet..followed by a catalectic syllable...It is..only the Iambic Octonarius wanting the first syllable. 1872 KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's Hist. Eng. Lit.* 267 [In the southern English lives of saints] regular *septenarii* or tetrameters are more rarely found. 1894 *Gildersleeve's Lat. Gram.* § 770 The strict Septenarius of the later poets keeps the odd feet pure. 1897 J. H. GRAY *Plautus' Trinummus* p. xxv, Trochaic septenarii.

Septenary (se·ptĭnări, -ēnări), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 septyn-, 8 septin-. [ad. L. *septēnāri-us*, f. *septēnī*: see prec. and -ARY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining or relating to the number seven; forming a group of seven. *Septenary number*, the number seven.

1602 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Defence* 118 If the force of this argument lie in the septenarie nvmber [of the sacraments]. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 29 This septenary number gained Authority from the creation of the world, because the first works of God were made in six dayes, and the seventh was dedicated to rest as sacred. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 167 To be able to reject the septenary number of the planets by the detection of the four satellites of Jupiter. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. iv, Between whose Septenary Links [*chainons septenaires*],..Rubies, Emeralds, and Unions were..set in. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 64 The septenary stars.

b. With reference to the division of time into periods based on the number seven, e. g. a week.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iv. 212 This containeth but 27. dayes, and about 8. howres, which commeth short to compleat the septenary account. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 75. 1/1 So is one in seven in a Constant Septinary return. 1745 R. JAMES *Med. Dict.*, *Septana*, a septinary Fever; that is, one which performs its Period in seven Days. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Horæ Sabb.* i. 16 That septenary notation of days which we call the week. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm.*, *Exodus* xvi. 23 Traces of the septenary division of time have been found among the Egyptians.

2. Consisting of seven lines. *nonce-use.*

1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 69 Lydgate..preferred the septenary stanza.

B. *sb.* (Cf. HEBDOMAD, HEPTAD.)

1. The number seven.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* 161 The Hebdomad or Septenary is a fit Symbole of God, as he is considered having finished these six days Creation. 1690 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* IV. iii. 148 Those constitutions of Moses that proceed so much upon a Septenary, or the number Seven.

2. A group or set of seven.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 223 The seuen gifts of the Holy ghost, the seuen ordeis of the Church, seuen workes of mercy,..with sundry other septenaries. 1614 A. ROBERTS (*title*) A Sacred Septenarie, or the seven last wordes of our Sauiour Christ vttered vpon the Crosse. 1650 GELL *Serm.* 8 Aug. 15 The Septenary of Planets. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 231 The sacred septenary of the most highly-renowned men, for prudence and true wisdom. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xv. 99 The Moon, which..runs from her Month to her Month by Septenaries. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) I. 258 A septenary of erratic living animals which are the seven Worlds or seven Planets. 1847 SOANE *New Curios. Lit.* I. 296 Philo Judæus..tells us that nature delights in a septenary; the planets, he says, are seven; the Bear is composed of seven stars [etc.].

3. A period of seven years (*occas.* weeks, days).

1577–86 HARRISON *England* I. ix, The time of the pentarchie indured likewise 49 yeares, or seauen septenaries. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ.* in *Relig.* (1672) 78 Certain Periods, or Degrees of Change..every seven years; whereof the two first Septynaries..I will call the Obsequious Age. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iv. 208 The dayes of men are usually cast up by septenaries. 1660 tr. *Aneyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. v. 395 Septenaries of daies, or weeks, or months, or years, or ages? 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xix, If Elsie could only outlive three septenaries, twenty-one years.

4. *Mus.* The seven notes of the diatonic scale.

1668 PLAYFORD *Introd. Skill Mus.* I. i. 2 By those Three Septenaries is distinguished three several Parts, that the Scale is divided into. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* II. II. viii. 214 To shew the analogy between the seven planets and the chords included in the musical septenary. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 81 In completing the scale, or septenary.

5. *Pros.* = SEPTENARIUS.

Chiefly applied to the English metre represented, e. g. by the verse of the *Moral Ode* and the *Ormulum*.

1887 HORSTMANN *S. Eng. Leg.* Introd. p. ix, [MS. Egerton] generally shortens the lines from septenaries to Alexandrine verses, by omitting words [etc.]. 1891 J. C. PARSONS *Eng. Versif.* 80 A form..called the Septenary, with seven accents and fourteen syllables to the line.

Septenate (se·ptĭnĕt), *a.* *Bot.* [f. L. *septēnī* seven each + -ATE 2.] Growing in sevens, having seven divisions, heptamerous.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 115 Leaves..compound, quinate or septenate. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 171 Septenate leaf of the Horse-chestnut.

Sep·tendece·nnial, *a.* [f. L. *septendecim* seventeen, after *biennial*, *septennial*, etc.] Recurring every seventeen years.

1896 *Home Miss.* (N. Y.) Sept. 252 This splendid septendecennial..anniversary.

Septĕnde·cimal, *a.* [f. L. *septendecimus*, ordinal of *septendecim*.] Pertaining to the number seventeen. (In quot. used incorrectly for prec.)

1885 *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* XXXIV. 329 These insects [the periodical cicada] appear in fewer numbers at each septendecimal visit.

Septennary (septe·nări), *a.* [f. L. *septenn-is* (f. *sept-em* seven + *annus* year) + -ARY.] Septennial.

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* Pref. e, They are elder then my septennary examination, which is confined between 1633, and 1640. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. x. § 26 If Dunstan did septennary Penance, to expiate every mortall Sin. 1887 in *Westm. Gaz.* (1897) 6 Aug. 3/1 Whereas, by septennary revolutions, the Speakership of the Ports has now devolved upon us.

Septennate (septe·nĕt). [ad. F. *septennat*, f. L. *septenn-is* (see prec.) + *-at* = -ATE 1.] A period of seven years during which office is held, etc.

Orig. applied to the military dictatorship of Marshal MacMahon set up for seven years from 20 Nov. 1873.

1874 *Times* 13 Apr. 7/1 The Septennate [of Marshal MacMahon] and the Press. 1885 *Athenæum* 2 May 570/1 Lord Carnarvon passed under review the principal events which had marked his septennate. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 2/2 If this Bill fails or is withdrawn, a Conservative Septennate is as absolute a certainty as to-morrow's sunrise.

b. *German Hist.* A period of seven years during which the strength of the army is to remain fixed. Also *attrib.*

1885 LOWE *Bismarck* II. 401 *marg.*, The Military Septennate. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 11/2 Of the seats occupied by the members of this majority the Septennate party has already captured some thirty or forty by the displacement of former members. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* LI. 592 The passing of the Septennate Bill will certainly make the French more inclined to pause before attacking Germany.

Septe·nniad. *rare.* [f. L. *septenni-um* (cf. next) + -AD.] A period of seven years.

1851 E. FITZGERALD *Euphranor* 50 And so I leave him at the end of his second septenniad.

Septennial (septe·niăl), *a.* [f. L. *septenni-um* SEPTENNIUM + -AL.]

1. Consisting of, or lasting, seven years.

Septennial Act (Eng. Hist.), an act of 1716 providing that 'all Parliaments shall and may respectively have Continuance for Seven Years, and no longer'. Hence allusive uses of *septennial*, as in quot. *a* 1832; cf. 1748 in sense 2.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Septennial*, of seven years space. 1719 STEELE *Plebeian* No. 4 ad fin., Sitting out the remainder of the septennial term. 1759 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* X. 42 (an. 1733) That a bill should be brought in for repealing the septennial act. 1772 *Junius Lett.* Ded. p. viii, Although the last session of a septennial parliament be usually employed in courting the favour of the people. *a* 1832 CRABBE *Posth. T.* xviii. *Boat Race* 6 When once enlisted upon either side, He must the rude septennial storm abide. 1881 *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXII. 384 The argument..may also be used in behalf of triennial or of septennial, or of decennial sessions.

2. Recurring every seven years.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 23 Being dispensed withall for his septenniall visit. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 97 Our supple Tribes..ask no Questions but the Price of Votes; With Weekly Libels and Septennial Ale, Their Wish is full to riot and to rail. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm.*, *Exodus* xxiii. 10, 11 The septennial Sabbath thus bore a complete analogy to the hebdomadal. 1886 *Field* 30 Jan. 118/2 He was ready to accept a principle of septennial revaluations.

Hence **Septe·nnialist**, one who is in favour of septennial parliaments; **Septennia·lity**, the condition of being septennial.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Introd. 282 The reduction, of the at present established long term indicated by the word septenniality, to the dimensions of this short term. 1820 *Examiner* No. 612. 13/1 To Annual Parliaments the objections of the Septennialists are singularly weak. 1892 *Review of Rev.* V. 3/2 Balfour is too ardent a Septennialist to sanction a premature dissolution.

Septennially (septe·niăli), *adv.* [f. SEPTENNIAL + -LY 2.] Every seven years.

1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 117 A House of Lords, which..should..have a majority of its members septennially or triennially nominated by the King. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 134 It would be as much easier to take men's votes annually than septennially, as for a boy to comb his hair daily than once a week. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.*, *Body-Coachman* I. 259 The fifteen guineas per annum were paid septennially.

†**Septe·nnian**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [Formed as SEPTENNIAL: see -AN.] Of seven years.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 355 Children, under the said Septennian Age.

‖ **Septennium** (septe·niŭm). [L., f. *sept-em* seven + *annus* year.] A period of seven years.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 265 The septennium required for the arts degree.

†**Septe·nnual.** *Obs.* [f. L. *septennis*, after *annual*.] A feast recurring every seven years.

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 58 The Law was read on the weekly Sabbath, as well as on the annuall of Tabernacles in the septennuall of Release.

Septenous (se·ptĭnəs), *a.* *Bot.* [Formed as SEPTENATE + -OUS.] = SEPTENATE. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

†**Septentrial**, *a.* *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *septentrio* (see next) + -AL.] = SEPTENTRIONAL.

1549 in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 333 To calle up Baro, whom he taketh an orientalle or septentrialle spirit. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XX. 19 When Waveney in her way, on this Septentrial side..From Laphamford leads on her stream

into the East. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 1. 171 Our Septentriall cold Countries.

Septentrion (septe·ntriən), *sb.* and *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 4–5 septem(p)trio(u)n, 4–6 -tryon. [ad. L. *septentrio*, sing. of *septentriōnēs*, orig. *septem triōnēs*, the seven stars of the constellation of the Great Bear, f. *septem* seven + *triōnes*, pl. of *trio* plough-ox. Cf. F. *septentrion*.] **A.** *sb.*

1. *pl.* (chiefly as Latin.) The constellation of the Great Bear, *occas.* the Little Bear.

1532 *Chaucer's Boethius* II. met. vi. Wks. fol. ccxlvi/2 This Nero gouerned by ceptre al the peoples that be vnder the colde sterris that highten the Septentrions [*MSS.* vii. tyryones, the seuene triones]. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 Ye seuen starres called *Septentriones* (being not farre from *Vrsa maior* called charles wayne). 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. xxv. I. 16 That region of the skie which is under the North starre *Septentriones*. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxv. 286 What influence the septentriones had upon him..is to be easily guess'd. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 217 The Stars call'd the *Septem Triones*. 1859 Ld. Lytton *Wanderer* 21 Wild Desire; Which, hungering for the sources of the suns, Makes moan beyond the blue Septentrions.

2. The north; the northern region(s) of the earth or the heavens.

c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 3657 He..This wyde world hadde in subieccioun Bothe Est and West North and Septemtrioun. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) x. 117 In the Hed of that See of Galilee, toward the Septemtryon, is a strong Castelle. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 298 But from the cold Septemtrion decline, And from northwest ther chilling sonnys shine. 1503 *Kalender of Sheph.* (Sommer) H viij b, Drawyng towart the septentryon and other tymys towart the myd day. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 32/2 That other parte of Indien is aboute Septentryon. 1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, I. iv. 136 Thou art as opposite to euery good, As the Antipodes are vnto vs, Or as the South to the Septentrion. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Cauus' Nat. Paradox* XII. 368 The Polonians have two powerfull..neighbours, the Moscovianns towards the Septentrion and the Turk in the Orientall part.

3. A northerner. *rare.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 42 There is a constellation called the beare in the figure of seauen Starres like a Carte. ..The Septentrions call them *Triones*, that is yoked Oxen. 1854 Lowell *Jrnl. Italy* Wks. 1890 I. 175 We graver-tempered and -mannered Septentrions.

B. *adj.* Northern; = next.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VII. 318 The Sunne declining Northward.., and warming..the Septentrion sides of these Cynthian mountaynes. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 31 A ridge of hills That screen'd the fruits of the earth and seats of men From cold Septentrion blasts. 1814 Cary *Dante, Purg.* XXXII. 98 And in their hands upheld those lights secure From blast septentrion and the gusty south. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Poems* (1850) II. 251 Their countless hosts Sped from their chill septentrion nursery.

Septentrional (septe·ntriənăl), *a., sb.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *septentriōnālis*, f. *septentrio* (see prec.). Cf. F. *septentrional* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the north, northern; formerly (of learning, etc.), pertaining to northern countries.

Septentrional signs (Astron.), the first six signs of the zodiac.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 40 Than saw I wel that the body of Venus in hir latitude of degrees septemtrionals ascendid in the ende of the 8 degre fro the heved of Capricorne. *c* 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 391), þis signe ys septentrional þt is of north partie. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 48 The pole artic, boreal, or septemtrional. *Ibid.* 52 The septemtrional tropic of cancer. 1557 H. Baker *Rules Use Almanacs* C j b, When the sunne is in the signes septentrionalles. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. 108 The body of Armenia standeth in fortie three degrees Septentrionall. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 388 The Goths and other septentrional nations. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 52 The Catalogue of Septentrional MSS. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *Y. Kettlewell* II. xxiv. 125 Dr. Marshall the..reviver of Septentrional Learning in the University of Oxford. 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 562 The investigation of septentrional antiquities. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. and Voy.* xvii. 270 What were the politics, gossipings, squabbles, friendships, or parties, in this septentrional city. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 684 Disposed to dispute the septentrional hold of the country with its Austrian rival. 1887 Pater *Imag. Portraits* iv. 145 The Septentrional Apollo [Duke Carl of Rosenmold].

Hence †**Septentriona·lity**, northerliness (Bailey, 1730); †**Septe·ntrionally** *adv.*, in the direction of the north; †**Septe·ntrionate** *v. intr.*, to point to the north.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 58 A directive or polary faculty, whereby conveniently they [*sc.* steel and iron] do septentrionate at one extreme, and Australize at another. *Ibid.* 62 If they [needles] be powerfully excited and equally let fall, they commonly sink down and break the water at that extream wherat they were septentrionally excited.

B. *sb.* = Septentrion 2.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxiv. 255 Turquesten..strecchethe him..toward the Septentrionalle, to the Kyngdom of Chorasme.

Septe·ntrionaline. *Chem.* [f. L. *septentrionālis* + -ine.] A crystalline alkaloid obtained from *Aconitum septentrionale.*

1897 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXII. I. 303 Septentrionaline, ..which is a yellowish powder melting at 128·9°, acts as an anæsthetic.

Septentrio·nic, *a. rare.* In quot. septem-. [f. L. *septentrio* Septentrion + -ic.] Northern.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 318/2 The minstrelsie of our septemtrionic tubes was made applicable to classic themes.

So **Septentrio·nical** *a. rare.*

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi–vii. 203 The septentrionicall part of those Saxons.

Septer(e, obs. forms of Sceptre *sb.*

Septet(t, -ette (septe·t). *Mus.* Also (*italianized*) septetto. [a. G. *septet*, f. L. *septem*: see -et, -ette.] A composition for seven voices or instruments.

a 1837 (*title*) Beethoven's Grand Septett, Arranged for the Piano Forte, with Accompaniments of Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, by I. N. Hummel. 1841 tr. *Schindler's Beethoven* II. 380 Septett in E flat for Violin, Alto, Violoncello, Clarionet, Bassoon, Horn, and Double Bass. *Ibid.* 386 Trio ..(from the Septetto). 1863 *Reader* 1 Aug. 120/1 He is incapable of singing the duel septett (even transposed) without an effort so painful as to destroy the pleasure of the listener. 1872 Kingsley *Poems, Delectable Day* 17 The septette of Beethoven. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 488/1 The septette in 'Patience'.

b. *transf.* A set of seven.

1886 *Field* 9 Jan. 50/3 Another septette faced the starter for the inaptly named Thursday Hurdle Race. 1907 *Academy* 9 Mar. 230/1 A septette of water-colours by the late H. B. Brabazon.

Septfoil (se·tfoil). Also 6–7 set-. [ad. late L. *septifolium*, as if through OF.: see Septi-[1] and Foil *sb.*[1], and cf. *cinquefoil.*]

1. The plant tormentil. Now *rare.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lvii. 84 This herbe (*sc. Tormentilla*] is now called..in Englisn Setfoyle and Tormentill. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 616 For this disease the Sheaphearde take no other thing but the Hearbe *Tormentil*[*la*], or Set-foyle. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xiii. 56 Tormentil, or septfoil, grows wild on dry pastures and commons in most parts of England. 1812 Crabbe *Tales* X. 122 Here the dwarf sallows creep, the septfoil harsh. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 40 Certain annual plants—as the septfoil and bistort.

2. *Arch.* An ornament with seven cusps or points.

1849 [see Sixfoil]. 1877 F. G. Lee *Gloss. Liturg. Terms.*

Septi-[1], comb. form of L. *septem* seven, forming adjs. in L., several of which have analogues formed with *septem-*, as *septiceps*, *septichordis* (also *septemchordis*), *septicollis*, *septipēs* (also *septempedālis*); in English forming compounds for the most part adapted from or modelled on the L. compounds: **Se·ptichord,** seven-stringed. **Se·ptico·loured,** of seven colours. **Septifa·rious** *rare*[−0]. [f. L. *septifariam* adv., in seven parts: see quots.] **Septifluous** *rare*[−0] = Septemfluous. **Septifo·llous** [L. *folium* leaf], having seven leaves. **Se·ptifro·nted,** having seven foreheads. **Septila·teral,** seven-sided. †**Septimestre** [L. *septi-, septemmēstris*], seven months old. **Se·ptimontial** [L. *Septimontiālis*, f. *Septimontium* (*mont-, mons* mountain)], belonging to the feast held on the seven hills of Rome. **Se·ptipartite** = Septempartite. †**Septipedal** [cf. Septempedal], seven feet in length. **Se·ptiregal,** of seven kings. **Septisy·llable,** a word of seven syllables. **Septi·valent,** *Chem.*, combining with seven atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element or radical. **Se·ptizone** [L. *septizōnium*]: see quot.

1721 A. Malcolm *Treat. Mus.* 522 A third Tetrachord was added to the *septichord Lyre. 1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* IV. ii. 284, I was in hopes to have found the Grande Gobe Mouche of Buffon, and the *septicoloured Tangara. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. i. 62 *note* x, A wheel painted with the seven prismatic colours and made to revolve rapidly, will look white, but it is still really septi-coloured. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Septifarious*, of seven manner of fashions, sorts or ways. *a* 1860 A. Gray (cited by Worcester), *Septifarious*, turned seven different ways. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Septifluous.* See *Septemfluous.* 1721 Bailey, **Septifolious Plants*, such as consist of 7 Leaves. *a* 1708 T. Ward *Eng. Ref.* IV. (1716) 363 With ten huge Horns on ev'ry Forhead, And with a *Septi-fronted Scull. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxii. 331 Seven equicrural triangles..whose bases are the seven sides of the *septilateral figure. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. iv, A septilateral figure. 1658 Phillips, **Septimestre*, of seven moneths space. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 262 At the solemne *Septimontiall sacrifice, hee made a dole of Viands. 1808 G. S. Faber *View Prophecies* I. 124 Whether the division of the mystic Euphrates into seven streams denotes some *septipartite division of the Turkish empire. *a* 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 198 Sexpartite or septipartite vaulting. 1902 *Nature* 27 Nov. 80/2 If a line cutting the fourth portion in four real points be projected to infinity, the projection will be septipartite. 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 3 To defraude the most landles liuer on life at lest of his *septipedall inheritance so equally proportioned to all by death. 1847 *Gentl. Mag.* July 45/2 Age has scarcely less likelihood of returning to childhood than Roman history of reverting to the Trojan origin and *septiregal succession. 1834 Oswald (cited by Worcester), **Septisyllable.* 1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 243 Sodium also can act as a trivalent and as a *septivalent element. 1880 Cleminshaw *Wurtz' Atom. Theory* 229 [Chlorine] is septivalent in perchloric acid. 1730 Bailey (folio), **Septizone*, a Building girt with seven Rows of Columns.

Septi-[2], comb. form of Septum, as in Septiferous, Septiform[2], Septifragal. (Cf. Septo-[2].)

Septic (se·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 erron. sceptick. [ad. late L. *sēptic-us*, a. Gr. *σηπτικός*, f. *σήπειν* to putrefy.] **A.** *adj.* Putrefactive, putrefying; in mod. use, of disease, caused by the absorption of the products of putrefaction.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 160 Either septic putrifying, or caustic burning. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 211 Vitriol, according to Galen..is of a corroding and sceptick quality. 1705 Greenhill *Embalming* 272 After the nature of Septic and Escharotic Medicines, it corrodes and consumes the Flesh in a very short Time. 1752 Pringle *Obs. Dis. Army* III. vii. (1765) 337 The miasma or septic ferment ..being received into the blood. *Ibid.* App. p. xxxviii, It would seem that salt is subservient to digestion chiefly by its septic virtue, that is, by softening and resolving meats. 1806 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* XV. 79 If this matter is the sceptic [*sic*] principle, the foundation of all these chronic diseases. 1873 F. T. Roberts *Handbk. Med.* 92 The symptoms are of such a low type..that they may be truly termed malignant. The terms 'putrid' or 'septic' are sometimes applied to fever under these circumstances. 1879 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) II. xiii. 334 The preventing of the wound from becoming a nidus for the propagation of septic bacteria. 1881 *Times* 25 Mar. 5 Illness has palpably been produced by the use, by paper-hangers, of size and paste undergoing or speedily entering on septic change.

†**b.** *Septic acid*: nitric or nitrous acid. (Cf. Septon and Septous.) *Obs.*

1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 26 [Abstract of paper by Dr. S. L. Mitchill.] The azote, by the absorption of oxygen, is converted into nitrous oxide gas (septic acid), which is supposed to be the..cause of infectious fever. 1800 S. L. Mitchill in *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* IV. 25 It is..ordinarily impossible to procure one drop of pure and naked septic acid, by any decomposition of nitre.

†**B.** *sb.* A septic or putrefactive substance. *Obs.*

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 218 The venome of the Salamander is reckoned among Septicks, or corroding things. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 62 Septicks..may not be applied to any Ulcer. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 14 Acid of salt..constitutes..with regulus of antimony, a powerful septic. 1771 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 219 The proportion in which it acts as a septic.

‖ **Septicæmia** (septisī·miă). Also *U.S.* **septicemia.** [mod. L., f. Gr. *σηπτικ-ός* Septic + *αἷμα* blood: see -ia.] Septic poisoning.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 86 Putrid infection of the blood, or septicæmia. 1879 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) II. xiii. 335 Splenic fever was often overmastered by septicaemia. 1882 Playfair in *Standard* 17 Mar. 2/1 Puerperal septicæmia.

Hence **Septicæ·mic** *a.*

1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 227 Those in which they [metastatic abscesses] occur being termed pyæmic, those in which they are absent, septicæmic. 1880 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* 84 Good observers have failed to detect bacteria in septicæmic cases. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 597 Septicæmic patients.

Se·ptical, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Formed as Septic: see -ical.] = Septic.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 139 There was no absurdity in Galen when as a Septicall medicine he commended the ashes of a Salamander. 1652 Biggs *New Disp.* P 303 Their own septicall and escharoticall medicines. 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 343 Occasionally assailed by the septical influences of rain.

Hence **Se·ptically** *adv.*, so as to produce putrefaction. 1879 Webster, *Suppl.*

Septicidal (septisəi·dăl), *a. Bot.* [f. Septum + L. *-cīdĕre*, comb. form of *cædĕre* to cut + -al.] Applied to the form of dehiscence in which the pod splits through the dissepiments. Also to the capsule so divided. Hence **Septici·dally** *adv.*, with septicidal dehiscence.

1819 Lindley tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 10 *note* The septicidal dehiscence of a plurilocular pericarp. 1830 — *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 146 The plants called Sauvageæ..have a septicidal dehiscence. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 247 Compound multilocular ovaries dehisce .. septicidally. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 68 Hypericineæ..Fruit a septicidal capsule. *Ibid.* 240 Capsule..septicidally 2-valved.

Septicine (se·ptisəin). *Chem.* [ad. G. *septicin*: see Septic and -ine.] (See quot.)

1876 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc., Abstr.* I. 405 Septicine, an Alkaloid formed during Putrefaction.

Septicity (septi·sĭti). [f. Septic + -ity, after F. *septicité.*] The quality or condition of being septic.

1828–32 in Webster. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 June 1210 Septicity introduced brings disaster on your patient and discredit on yourself.

Se·ptico-, comb. form of Gr. *σηπτικός* Septic.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 586 Pyæmia, Septico-pyæmia, is usually an acute disease, starting in a purulent or ichorous focus. 1911 Webster, *Septico-pyæmic.*

‖ **Septier** (sɛ̆tyē). Also 6 ceptyer, 8–9 setier. [a. F. *septier*, var. *setier*, earlier *sestier*:—L. *sextārius*, f. *sextus* sixth.] A French measure of capacity for corn, etc.; a measure of land: see quots.

1514 in *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 26 In wyn iiij septiers. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cliii. 183 A ceptyer of whete was worthe at Parys viii. li. parisien, and a septier of otes at lx. s. of parays. 1588 Archdeacon tr. *True Discourse Army K. Spain* 69, 6320 septiers of Beanes and white Pease. 1633 Grimeston tr. *Polyhius* VI. 202 A Septier of Wheate. *marg.* A Septier is two Mines, and a Mine two London bushels. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 114 A Septier of Land he saith is much about the Arpent. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 64 The Muid, Paris Measure, containing 12 Septiers, which makes 2 Tons. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hipocras*, Take three half Setiers of good Water boiled and cool'd, with half a Setier of good white Wine. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 211 The septier of wheat, a measure which contains a little more than four Winchester bushels. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 631 The septier of Paris is 7736 French, or 9370·45 English, cubical inches. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 423 The corn measure was the muid equal to 12 setiers, 48 mines, or 144 bushels..The wine measure was the muid of 36 setiers, 144 quarts, or 288 pints. 1831 J. Davies *Man. Mat. Med.* 27 Verre, or ½ setier (glass).

†Septiesm. *Cards. Obs.* [a. OF. *septiesme* (mod. F. *septième*), ordinal of *sept* seven.] A sequence of seven.

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 59 The Elder acquaints you with his Sequences,..and they are Tierces, Quarts, Quints, Sixiesms, Septiesms, Huictiesms and Neufiesms. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 73/2 A Septeism, is a sequence of 7 cards.

Septiferous (septi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. SEPTI-[2] + -FEROUS.] Having a septum or septa.

1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 113 Capsule.. 3-valved; valves septiferous in the middle. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 265 Beaks nearly terminal, septiferous internally.

Septiform (se·ptifɔ̄m), *a.*[1] [ad. late L. *septiformis*: see SEPTI-[1] and -FORM.] Sevenfold.

1728 in BAILEY. 1849 DIGBY *Compitum* II. 310 That they may acquire the septiform grace, to the exclusion of the seven sins. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xv. (1869) 532 The septiform system was apparently represented in the seven gates of Thebes. 1878 H. G. GUINNESS *Approaching End* Pref. (1880) p. viii, The epacts of the prophetic periods of Scripture form a remarkable septiform series.

Septiform (se·ptifɔ̄m), *a.*[2] [ad. mod.L. *septiformis* or F. *septiforme*: see SEPTI-[2] and -FORM.] Of the form or nature of a septum.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 323 Septiform (*Septiformis*). When the Canthus forms an elevated ridge or septum. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 131/1 A tendency to the development of septiform prominence is visible in the walls of the gastric passages of certain calcareous sponges.

Septifragal (septi·frăgăl), *a. Bot.* [f. SEPTI-[2] + *frag-*, root of *frangĕre* to break + -AL.] Applied to the form of dehiscence in which the septa are separated from the valves.

1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 10 It [*sc.* the valvular mode of dehiscence] is called septifragal when it bursts the external edge of the dissepiments, which are then divided from the valves. 1898 L. H. BAILEY *Less. with Plants* 265 Septifragal dehiscence..may occur in either loculicidal or septicidal pods.

Hence **Septi·fragally** *adv.*, with septifragal dehiscence.

1896 G. HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 149 It [*sc.* the fruit] dehisces loculicidally (through the back) and septifragally (across the septa).

Septile (se·ptəil), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *septilis*: see SEPTUM and -ILE.] Pertaining to a septum or septa.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Septillion (septi·lyən). *Arith.* [ad. F. *septillion* (16th cent.), f. L. *septem* seven, after *million*.] The seventh power of a million, denoted by 1 followed by 42 cyphers. In American (following the later Fr.) use, the eighth power of a thousand, denoted by 1 followed by 24 cyphers.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvi. § 6 Septillions. 1870 [see OCTILLION]. 1875 GRINDON *Life* xxvi. 334 Thousands of plants consist of nothing more than a few such cells as in septillions make up an oak-tree. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 18 May 9/4 M. Inaudi subtracted correctly a sum of figures running into septillions—purely from memory.

Hence **Septi·llionth** *a.* and *sb.* (in recent Dicts.).

Septimal (se·ptimăl), *a.* [f. L. *septim-us* seventh + -AL.]

1. Of a numerical system: Based on the number 7.

1855 in OGILVIE Suppl. 1865 MILL *Comte* 195 The number seven..is to be made the basis of numeration, which is hereafter to be septimal instead of decimal.

2. *Mus.* Pertaining to a seventh.

1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* v. 161 There being then no sounded note with which the 7th forms a dissonance, in the absence of both the root and the 3rd of the chord, the 7th has no longer any of its septimal characteristics.

†Septima·narian. *Obs.*—[o] [f. med.L. *septimānārius*, f. *septimāna* SEPTIMANE *sb.*] = HEBDOMADARY *sb.* Also **†Septima·rian** [med.L. *septimārius*].

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Septimarians*, certain Officers in Monasteries, which were chosen every week. [Misprinted *Septinarian* in Bailey 1728, etc.] 1882 OGILVIE, *Septimanarian*, a monk on duty for a week in a monastery.

†Se·ptimane, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *septimāna*, f. *septem* seven + *-ānus*, fem. of *-ānus*, -AN, -ANE in a collective sense.] A week.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* Explan. Words, *Septimane*, A weeke or seven-night. 1694 J. SMITH *Doctr. Lord's Day* 52 The Eastern Nations..retained a true account of the order of days in the Septimane.

So **Septimanal** *a.*, weekly.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 706 Diurnal or septimanal literature.

†Septimane, *a. Obs.*—[o] [ad. late L. *septimānus* (see prec.).] (See quot.)

1721 BAILEY, *Septimane*, of the order of 7, also belonging to a Week.

Septime (se·ptim). [ad. L. *septimus*, ordinal of *septem* seven.]

1. *Mus.* **a.** Proposed name for the octave. *rare*—[o]. **b.** [after G. *septime*] A seventh. (In recent Dicts.)

1763 *Ann. Reg., Misc.* 192/2 By dividing the musical notes into six, as nature directs, the unisound will fall on the seventh note, and should, for this reason, be called a septime, and not an octave.

2. *Fencing.* A parry: see quots.

1889 POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) 46 To parry *septime*, bring the foil into septime by making it describe half a circle from right to left, passing under the adversary's blade or hand. *Ibid.* 77 From septime, to give the Bertrand riposte. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 379/2 (Fencing) Septime: The hand opposite the right shoulder, the finger nails turned upwards, the arm half extended, elbow down, the blade horizontal, the point opposite the left shoulder.

Septimole (se·ptimōul). *Mus.* [arbitrarily f. L. *septimus* seventh: cf. QUINTOLE.] A group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six.

1854 SCHUBERTH *Mus. Handbk.* 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 618/2 When a note is divided into seven instead of four parts—for example, a minim into seven quavers, or a crotchet into seven semiquavers—the group is called a septimole.

Septine (se·ptin). [f. Gr. *σηπτός*, vbl. adj. f. *σήπειν* to rot: cf. SEPTIC and see -INE.] (See quot. 1875.) Hence **Se·ptinous** *a.*

1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* I. vi. 89, I succeeded in separating from the poisonous matter exuded from the peritoneal secretion of a patient labouring under surgical fever, a substance which would give a similar disease to an inferior animal...I named this substance 'septine'. 1877 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/5 [Dr. Richardson] classed the diseases produced by organic poisons as septinous instead of zymotic, he preferring the word septine for this poison.

Septingente·nary. [f. L. *septingentī* 700, after *centenary*.] A seven-hundredth anniversary.

1894 *Rochdale Times* May, St. Chad's church celebrating the 'septingentenary' of its birth-date.

Septinsular (septi·nsiŭlăr), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *septem* (see SEPTI-[1]) + *insula* island. Cf. the Fr. name *Sept-Îles*.] *Septinsular Republic*, etc.: the Ionian Islands. Also as *sb. pl.* the people of the Ionian Islands.

1809 *Ann. Reg.* Pref. p. iv, The restoration of the Government of the Septinsular Republic. 1859 *Times* 5 Dec. 10/6 The little Septinsular State which stands under the protection of Great Britain. 1889 *Athenæum* 6 July 20/3 A monograph of Andreas Hidromenos, 'The Struggle of the Septinsulars for National Unity'. 1898 MCCARTHY *Gladstone's Life* xvii. 190 The Senate of the Septinsular Commonwealth at Corfu.

Septir, obs. form of SCEPTRE *sb.*

†Se·ptite. *Chem. Obs.* [f. SEPT-OUS + -ITE.] A salt of septous acid; a nitrite or nitrate.

1799 S. L. MITCHILL in *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* I. 47 These carbonates and septites of lime, pot-ash, and soda.

†Septleva. *Obs.* Also **sept-et-le-va, sept and leva.** [Shortening of F. *sept-et-le-va*, lit. seven and the 'va', 'vade', or first stake.] At basset, seven times the amount of the first stake.

1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. ii, *Wild.*..Who can resist the charms of Mattadors? *Lur.* Ay, Sir Harry; and then the *Sept le va, Quinze le Va*, & *Tranle le Val* 1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Basset-Table* IV. 50, I have only won a *Sept & Leva*. *Ibid.* 53 Do you think it possible to lose a *Tranle & Leva*, a *Quinse-leva*,—and a *Sept-et-leva*,—and never turn once. 1709 SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* (1734) 115. 1716 POPE *Basset-Table* 14 in [Lady M. W. Montagu] *Crt. Poems* 2 As You by Love, so I by Fortune cross't; In One bad Deal, Three Septleva's have lost. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. S. Conway* 12 Feb., I am sorry she could not discover any wit in Mrs. Hussey's making a septleva.

Septo-[1], comb. form of Gr. *σηπτός* (see SEPTON), as in: **Se·ptodiarrhœ·a,** septic diarrhœa (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898); **Septoge·nic** *a.*, producing sepsis; **Se·ptogerm,** a septic germ; **Septo·meter,** an instrument for the detection of organic impurities in the atmospheric air (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 104 There is a septogenic element in ordinary air. *Ibid.* 107 Experiment and clinical experience alike show that it will kill a certain proportion of septo-germs.

Septo-[2], used as comb. form of SEPTUM, as in: **Septocepha·lic** *a.* (see quot.); **Septoce·phaly,** the condition of being septocephalic; **Septomaxi·llary,** applied to a small bone lying above the vomer in some birds and fishes; **Septo·meter,** an instrument for measuring the nasal septum.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* I. v. 276 *Septocephalic, microcephalic, small skull. *Ibid.* Index, Septocephaly. 1874 W. K. PARKER in *Trans. Linnean Soc.* Ser. II. *Zool.* (1879) I. 8 The bones figured are what I at first called in the Reptile 'prævomers', and now call '*septomaxillaries'. *Ibid.* 9 The main septo-maxillary piece. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 435 An ingenious '*septometer' has been invented by Seiler, which serves to distinguish thickening [of the septum] from deviation when these affections occur separately.

Se·ptole. *Mus.* = SEPTIMOLE.

1854 SCHUBERTH *Mus. Handbk.*

†Septon (se·ptɒn). *Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *σηπτόν*, neut. of *σηπτός*, vbl. adj. f. *σήπειν* to rot. First in Fr. form *septone*, adopted by Brugnatelli, on the suggestion of Saltonstall, in *Annales de Chimie* (1798) XXIX. 181.] A name for nitrogen, from its being regarded as the agent in putrefaction.

1798 *Monthly Mag.* July 26/1 The origin of the yellow fever is attributed by Dr. Mitchill to the putrefaction or spontaneous decomposition of such substances as contain much azote (according to Dr. Mitchill's Nomenclature *septon*). 1803 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* IX. 304 The gaseous oxyd of septon. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 712 The febrile miasm, and septon, or the elementary matter of putrescency, are the same thing.

Septo(u)r, obs. forms of SCEPTRE *sb.*

†Se·ptous, *a. Obs.* [f. SEPT-ON + -OUS.] *Septous acid*, nitrous (or nitric) acid.

1799 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* II. 184 Obtaining phosphoric acid from the bones of animals, by employing septous (nitrous) acid, which dissolved their lime.

†Sept psaumes. *Obs.* Also set sames. [a. OF. *septpsaumes* (*sept* seven, *psaume* PSALM *sb.*).] The seven penitential psalms.

c 1300 *Beket* 1084 He..seide furst the set sames and siththe the letanye. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1670 Thay sayd the sept psaulmes.

Septre, obs. form of SCEPTRE *sb.*

Se·pt-ship. *rare.* [f. SEPT *sb.*[2]] Clanship.

1823 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 114 The spirit of sept-ship.

Septuagenarian (se·ptiŭădʒĭnē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *septuāgēnārius*, f. *septuāgēnī*, distributive of *septuāgintā* (see SEPTUAGINT).] **A.** *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the number seventy. *rare.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 96 Unquestionably believ'd it [*sc.* the Septuagint] to have been perform'd by the same Septuagenarian and Binary number (for the Translators are reckon'd to have been 72 Elders of the Jews).

2. Seventy years old; characteristic of that age.

1793 tr. *Gresset's Ver-Vert* (ed. 2) 41 A sulky, sour, septagenarian [*sic*] maid Is made the keeper of the Renegade. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 441 Our septuagenarian premier.

B. *sb.* A person seventy years old.

1805 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* IX. 1, I am an eldeily man, verging now upon the glory of a septuagenarian. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages I Work. Life* III. ii. 23 Landor..although ..a septuagenarian..was in the full vigour of his understanding.

Hence **Se·ptuagena·rianism.**

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 532 In the plentitude of septuagenarianism.

Septuagenary (se·ptiŭădʒĭ·nări), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *septuāgēnārius* (see prec.). Cf. F. *septuagénaire*.] = prec.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 24 The same obiection..Lucian maketh to Iupiter...And asketh whether they were become Septuagenarie, or whether the lawe..against old mens mariages had restrayned them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 125 Nor can the three hundred years of ..Nestor, overthrow the assertion of Moses, or afford a reasonable encouragement beyond his septuagenary determination. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 27, I have often observed Septuagenary great-grandmothers adorned, as they thought, with all the colours of the Rainbow. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 92, I was in appearance a middle-aged man, and in mind a septuagenary. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 2 The task would require..septuagenary years.

†Septuagene. *Obs.* [Back-formation from prec.] A septuagenarian.

1656 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. Ep. Rdr. c j, A good way passed beyond a Septuagene.

Septuagesima (se·ptiŭădʒe·simă). *Eccl.* Also *β.* 4–5 **Septuagesme,** 5 **-gesym,** 5–6 **-gesime.** [a. L. *septuāgēsima* (sc. *diēs*) fem. of *septuāgēsimus* seventieth, f. *septuāgintā* seventy; in early use through OF. *septuages(ī)me*.

It has been conjectured that the analogy of the names *Quadragesima* and *Quinquagesima* suggested the unmeaning application of *Sexagesima* and *Septuagesima* to the two preceding Sundays. Another (less likely) conjecture is that *Septuagesima* means 'the seventieth day' before the octave of Easter. Both conjectures are in Alcuin (8th c.).]

1. In full *Septuagesima Sunday*: the third Sunday before Lent.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 29 Wednesdai Gospel next after Septuagesme Sondai. *c* 1425 *Process. Nuns Chester* (1899) 4 This procession shalbe saide on Sonday & so forth from septuagesme to lenton. 1430 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem.* (1841) 92 Pereby demyd I þat septuagesime sonday schal falle 3e 28 day of..Januare. 1538 *Prymer in Englyshe* C j b, Betwene Septuagesima and Easter thys psalme folowynge is sayde in stende of Te Deum. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. 159 b, There be no maiages celebrate, from Septuagesime to the vtas of Easter. 1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 93 The Penitential Time between Septuagesima and Easter. 1860 NEALE *Comm. Ps.* I. 35 The Lauds of Septuagesima Sunday, as said in the Ambrosian Office. *a* 1866 — *Notes on Div. Off.* (1877) 203 The custom of repeating it [*sc.* Alleluia] frequently on the Saturday before Septuagesima.

†2. The seventy days beginning with the third Sunday before Lent and ending with the Saturday in Easter week. Also *transf. Obs.*

†*Sunday in* (*the*) *S.* = *Dominica in Septuagesima*, i.e. Septuagesima Sunday.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 223 He..lefte flesche [on] Monday and Wednesday, [and] also in Septuagesme [*v.r.* Septuagesima]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxviii. (1495) 363 Septuagesme..stretchyth from the sondaye that hyghte Septuagesima..to the Saturday in Eester weke. *Ibid.* 364 Whan the Septuagesime of this lyfe is ful ended, thenne we shall shyne in whyte in presence of thys lambe. *a* 1400 *Table of Lessons* in *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 685 The Sonday in Septuages. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 62 Þys day is called Sonday yn þe Septagesim. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Legend* II. (1503) A viij b/2, In the saterdaye after ester, in whiche septuagesme is cumplete we synge dou[b]le Alleluya.

†Septuage·simal, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *septuāgēsim-us* (see prec.) + -AL.] (See quot. 1656.)

In quot. 1646 (perh. Blount's source) the sense is 'limited to seventy years of life'; in quot. 1778 the word is misused for SEPTUAGENARIAN.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 298 In our abridged and septuagesimall ages, it is very rare and deserves a distich to behold the fourth generation. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Septuagesimall*, pertaining to the number seventy, or Septuagesima Sunday. 1778 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett. to Mrs. Montagu* (1817) III. 145 (F. Hall) Your description of his septuagesimal gallantry would make one laugh.

Septuagint (se·ptiŭădʒint). [ad. L. *septuāgintā* seventy, f. weakened form of *septem* seven.]

†1. The 'seventy translators' of the Old Testa-

ment into Greek (see 2); = L. *septuaginta* (*interpretes*), Gr. *οἱ Ο'*. *Obs.*

[1563 *Homilies* II. *Parell of Idol.* I. E ej b, Accordynge as the Septuaginta haue in theyr translation in Greke εἰδωλα. 1584 in D. Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 44 Will you followe the *Septuaginta* in their whole translation ?]

1589 COOPER *Admon.* 50 The translation..was..according to the *Septuagint.* 1622 AILESBURY *Serm. and Tune* 11 Which latter clause though it answer not the Originall; yet the Septuagint so translate it. *a* 1656 HALES *Golden Rem.* (1673) 84 The Septuagint, to make the sense more plain, do add another clause. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. vii. 251 The Septuagint, who render this word *Eden.*

†**b.** *pl.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist., Euseb.* v. viii. 84 The translation of the olde testament by the septuagintes. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 217 The Septuagints were no Grammarians, saith that bold bayard, Stenchius. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 36 Whether they..had studied upon the matter apart in their several cels, as the tale goes of the secluded Septuagints. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. The Greek version of the Old Testament, which derives its name from the story that it was made by seventy-two Palestinian Jews at the request of Ptolemy Philadelphus (284–247 B. C.) and completed by them, in seclusion on the island of Pharos, in seventy-two days. (Denoted by LXX.)

The authority for the old story is the Letter of Aristeas to Philocrates, long known to be spurious, which purports to give contemporary evidence of the undertaking. The translation is now held to have been made by Egyptian Jews, independent of each other and living in different times.

1633 J. DONE (*title*) The Auncient History of the Septuagint. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 278 As for the Septuagint, it is the first and most ancient Translation recorded. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. p. lxvi, The Greek Version, commonly called the Septuagint, or of the Seventy Interpreters. 1854 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 377/1 The severe condemnation which we have been compelled to pass on the Septuagints of the Christian Knowledge Society and the University of Oxford. 1887 *Bible* (R. V.) Pref., The Ancient Versions, the oldest of which, namely the Greek or Septuagint, was made, at least in part, some two centuries before the Christian era.

†**3.** *pl.* The 'seventy elders' of Israel. (*Exod.* xxiv. 1.) *Obs.*

1564 RASTELL *Confut. Jewel's Serm.* 137 He [*sc.* the pope] continueth in his supremacie, as a Moyses aboue the septuagintes.

4. A group of seventy.

1864 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 2 July 21 Not to mention the Iscariot which Leverrier and Adams calculated into existence, there is more than a septuagint of new planetoids. 1887 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Times* 29 Sept. 5/3 The Septuagint [of Liberal Unionists] still meets, I believe, at Devonshire House.

5. *attrib.* of sense 2.

1688 PHILLIPS s.v., The Septuagint translation of the Bible. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. iii. 24 If you follow the Septuagint Chronology. 1708 KERSEY s.v., The Septuagint or Septuagint-Bible. 1769 H. OWEN (*title*) An Enquiry into the present state of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament. 1850 DONALDSON *New Cratylus* (ed. 2) § 100. 151 The Septuagint translators.

Se·ptuagi·ntal, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the Septuagint.

1760 BYROM *Rem.* (1857) II. ii. 618 The frequent Hebraisms that occur through the whole New Testament, and their Septuagintal style. 1854 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 377/1 In the third chapter of the Septuagintal Daniel. 1863 WESTCOTT in *W. Smith's Dict. Bible* s.v. *Vulgate* § 19 The Septuagintal tradition was at length set aside. 1892 *Nation* LV. 482/2 Septuagintal text-criticism.

Hence **Septuagi·ntalist,** a student of or an authority upon the Septuagint.

1850 GRINFIELD *Apol. Septuagint* App. 177 Of all our Divines, Bishop Pearson, has proved himself the best Septuagintalist.

Septual, erron. form of SEPTAL.

†**Se·ptuary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *septem* seven + -ARY, by association with *septuāgintā*.]

A. *adj.* Consisting of seven; septenary.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Clymact. Yeeres* 5 God hath appointed these Septuarie, and Nonarie yeeres as best seeming his wisdome and prouidence. *Ibid.* 8 In this septuarie number of our yeeres.

b. Of seven days.

1703 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* XVII. (1706) 403 After I had..bestow'd two Pennyworth of Razorridge on the most Fertile part of my Face, whose Septuary Crop requir'd Mowing.

B. *sb.* A group of seven days.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 212 Months howsoever taken are not exactly divisible into septuaries or weeks.

Septulate (se·ptiźlĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *septulātus*: see next and -ATE 2.] Having a septulum or septula. 1864 WEBSTER.

‖ **Septulum** (se·ptiźlŭm). *Nat. Hist.* [mod.L., dim. of next.] A small or thin septum.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxiii. III. 382 The *Septula*, the lesser ridges and partitions raised on the surfaces of the metaphragm. *Ibid.* xxxv. (1828) III. 584 The septula consist for the most part of the endosternum or internal sternum and its branches.

‖ **Septum** (se·ptŭm). Pl. **septa** (se·ptă). [a. L. *sēptum, sæptum*, f. *sēpīre, sæpīre* to enclose, f. *sēpēs, sæpēs* hedge.] A partition; a dividing wall, membrane, layer, etc.; a dissepiment. **a.** *gen.*

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xi. 125 When the Plants of the outer Row are too numerous on a shallow Mould, the Roots of these, which are always thickest near the Bottom of the Stems, make a *Septum* or Hedge betwixt the Roots of the middle..Row and the Interval. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) ii. § 4. 114 It [*sc.* vegetable parchment] may be substituted for bladder as a septum, in electrolytic operations, with great advantage. 1871 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. i. ii. § 5. 38 Two pieces of stamped brass forming a strong septum in the cap. 1877 F. G. LEE *Gloss. Liturg. Terms, Septum*, a term used by certain seventeenth-century Anglican writers for the..rail, placed on each side of the entrance of the sanctuary, to support the communicants. *a* 1879 W. K. CLIFFORD *Lect.* I. 205 Hydrogen goes through a septum or wall of graphite four times as fast as oxygen does. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 64 A hoop supporting a bag-like net..with a septum about 11 inches from mouth leading into the lower portion of the net.

b. *Anat.* e. g. the partition between the nostrils (*septum nasi*), the membrane separating the ventricles of the heart (*septum cordis*).

1726 MONRO *Anat. Bones* 86 In some Sculls, besides the large osseus *Septum*, there are found in each *Sinus* several bony Pillars. 1733 [*Winslow's Anat. Hum. Body* (1756) II. 243 The Falx, or great longitudinal Septum of the Dura Mater. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 530 The nostrils oval, and divided by a *septum*. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. 312 Some of the party experienced sharp pains in the tips of their ears and in the septum of the nose. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 4 The septa, which divide into a series of cells that which at an earlier age was but a continuous groove. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 124, I have only removed one [*sc.* Polypus nasi] from the septum. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 66 In Notidanus, membranous septa..cross the substance of the gelatinous notochord. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertеb. Diss.* 128 The tendinous septum (*aponeurosis*) of the great pectoral muscle.

attrib. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 606 Douglas's septum perforator and curved septum knife.

c. *Bot.* e. g. the division-wall of a cell, a partition in a compound ovary or spore.

1720 P. BLAIR *Bot. Ess.* ii. 54 The *Placentæ*..sometimes ..arise from an *Axis medius*,..fram'd by the Conjunction of the three Septa, which meet in the Center. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 159 A fruit with the valves alternate with the septa. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 85 Pod 2-valved, turgid or flat with a longitudinal septum. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 259 The septum, at first simple, splits into two lamellæ.

d. *Geol.*

a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 81 In those Bodies that are invested with a Crust, the Septa lessen and grow thinner as they approach the Crust. 1785 HUTTON in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* (1788) I. 246 The septa have been formed by the uniform contraction of the internal parts of the stone. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* xv. § 4 (1837) I. 347 When these thin septa are converted into iron pyrites, their edges appear like golden filigrane work, meandering amid the pellucid spar. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* iv. § 6. 407 The dark partitions, or septa, are veins of spar.

e. *Zool.* e. g. one of the radiated plates of the cell of corals, one of the partitions of a chambered shell.

1815 S. BROOKES *Introd. Conchol.* 94 The septa transverse and perforated by a tube. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 353 The transverse septa are sometimes seen to extend quite across the whole interior. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 158 In..the *Aporosa* and *Perforata*,..septa, in sets of five or six, normally occur.

†**Septu·ncial,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *septunciālis*, f. L. *sept-em* seven + *uncia* OUNCE 1.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Septuncial*, of seven ounces, or seven parts of the whole.

Septuor (se·ptiŭɔr). [a. F. *septuor*, f. L. *septem*, after *quatuor* quartett.] = SEPTET.

1850 LONGF. *Life* (1891) II. 177 The first and longest a symphony..the last a Septuor, very beautiful. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* I. 111 Phrase after phrase, chorus on chorus, solo and septuor, and recitative.

Septuple (se·ptiup'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *septuplus*, f. *septem* seven: see -PLE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Sevenfold.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 456 The 'quadruple' alliance will very soon be..a 'septuple' one. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 350, θ Orionis is a septuple star. 1882–3 SCHAFF in *Herzog's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 49 The septuple fulness of the Holy Spirit.

2. *Mus.* Having seven beats in a bar.

1884 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 120/1 There seems no reason why a Composer, visited by an inspiration in that direction, should not write an Air in Septuple Time, with seven beats in a bar.

B. *sb.* The seventh multiple.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xv. 123 The Cube of The Septuple thereof is 1·913. 1755 JOHNSON, *Septuple*, seven times as much. A technical term.

So **Se·ptuple** *v. trans.*, to multiply by 7, increase 7 times; **Se·ptuplica·tion,** multiplication by 7; †**Septuply** *adv.*, sevenfold.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Deuill* 2 He that is quit of so bad a Guest, shall "septuple his owne woes by his re-entertainment. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 That furnace whose heate was septupled. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 278 Let any one figure to himself the condition of our globe, were the sun to be septupled. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 25 "Septuplication, or to multiply by 7. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* viii. 299 The Churches restauration, whos glory shal "septuply exced the Suns splendor.

Septuplet (se·ptiźplet). [f. L. *septuplus* (see prec.), after *triplet*, etc.]

1. = SEPTIMOLE. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*

2. One of seven offspring at a birth.

1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Septur(e, obs. forms of SCEPTRE *sb.*

Sepulchral (sĭpʊ·lkrăl), *a.* [ad. L. *sepulcrālis*, f. *sepulcr-um* SEPULCHRE *sb.*: see -AL. Cf. F. *sépulcral*, Sp., Pg. *sepulcral*, It. *sepolcrale, sepulcrale.*]

1. Of or pertaining to burial or a place of burial.

a. Pertaining to or serving as a sepulchre or tomb; forming part of a sepulchre, or its furniture; monumental.

Sepulchral cone: a cone of baked clay found in some Egyptian tombs, intended to represent offerings of food.

a 1631 DONNE *Poems, Ecstacie* 18 We like sepulchrall statues lay. 1645 MILTON *Passion* vii, Mine eye hath found that sad Sepulchral rock That was the Casket of Heav'ns richest store. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 43 Sepulchral Lies, our holy walls to grace, And New-year Odes, and all the Grub-street race. 1740 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 85 A sepulchral marble at the villa Giustiniani. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 358 Old sepulchral urns. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. v. 423 The sepulchral-lamp,..burning through long ages to light up the entombed ashes. 1904 BUDGE *3rd & 4th Egypt. Rooms Brit. Mus.* 107 A collection of baked clay 'cones', stamped with the names and titles of princes, chiefs, and officials who were buried in the necropolis of Thebes... The objects are commonly called sepulchral cones.

b. Pertaining to rights and customs connected with burial, funeral.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* III. 430 Thus hauing slaine him; a sepulchrall feast He made the Argiues. 1729 G. ADAMS tr. *Sophocles, Antig.* II. iv. II. 29 She..copiously adorns the Carcase with sepulchral Libations. 1863 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (ed. 2) I. iii. 76 The system of human sacrifices was not unknown among early Roman sepulchral rites.

†**c.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Sepulchral Hereticks, were thus call'd from their principal Error, which was, That by the Word *Hell*, whither the Scripture tells us Jesus Christ descended after his Death, they understood his Sepulcher.

2. *transf.* Suggestive of a sepulchre, appropriate to a tomb; dismal, gloomy, melancholy.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnothco* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 73 Sepulchral Cypress, Lawrel, Pine, and Bays, Yew, and all Trees, whose Verdure ne're decays, Are planted in long Rows, where Mourners walk. 1796 SOUTHEY *Rudiger* xli, A deep sepulchral sound the cave Return'd. 1840 J. T. J. HEWLETT *P. Priggins* v, His laugh..was a sepulchral oh ! hah ! which issued from his chest without any sympathetic movement of the muscles of his face. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxvii, The sepulchral Ezra.

†**3.** Like a tomb, serving to entomb. *Obs.*

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xxii, For this..The silkworm of the East Spun her sepulchral egg. 1802 E. DARWIN *Orig. Soc.* IV. 61 With monstrous gape sepulchral whales devour Shoals at a gulp.

Sepulchralize (sĭpʊ·lkrălәiz). [f. SEPULCHRAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* 'To render sepulchral or solemn.' 1855 OGILVIE Suppl.

Sepulchrally (sĭpʊ·lkrăli), *adv.* [f. SEPULCHRAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a sepulchral manner.

1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* III. 273 Where, it is said, sepulchrally they burn, Near some sarcophagus or sacred urn. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 5/2 A current of sepulchrally icy air meets you inside.

Sepulchran (sĭpʊ·lkrăn), *a.* [f. SEPULCHRE *sb.* + -AN.] *Sepulchran nun*: a member of the Order of Canonesses Regular of the Holy Sepulchre; *pl.* the church of this order. Cf. SEPULCHRINE.

1844 A. P. DE LISLE in E. Purcell *Life* (1900) I. 130 Mr. and Mrs. Craven met us at Mass at the Sepulchran Nuns. 1857 G. OLIVER *Coll. Cath. Relig. Cornw.* 30 The English Sepulchran nuns had determined to emigrate from Liege.

Sepulchre (se·pŭlkɔr), *sb.* Forms: 2–7 **sepulcre,** 4 **sepulchur,** 5 **scepulcur, sepulkyr,** 5–6 **sepulcur(e, sepulker,** 6 **sepulcor, sepulcar, sepulcer, sepullore, sepullour,** (**sepulchree, sepulchrie, sepulcrye**), 6–9 (now *U. S.*) **sepulcher,** 3– **sepulchre.** [a. OF. *sepulcre* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *sepulcrum* (less correctly *sepulchrum*), f. root of L. *sepul-tus*, pa. pple. of *sepelīre* to bury; cf. Sp., Pg. *sepulcro*, It. *sepolcro.*]

1. A tomb or burial-place, a building, vault, or excavation, made for the interment of a human body. Now only *rhetorical* or *Hist.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 Oðer is þat bitwenen his þrowenge and his ariste he lai on his sepulcre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 170 Uor ȝe beoð mid Iesu Criste bitund ase ine sepulcre. *c* 1290 *Holy Rood* 400 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 13 And þo he cam to Ierusalem of þe sepulchre he hadde doute þat ore louerd was on i-leid. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5188 Þar es þe mount of calvery, And þe sepulcre of Crist fast þarby. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 498 The sepulcre of hym Daryus Which that Appelles wroghte subtilly. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xliv. 173 (Harl. MS.) As longe as eny bone is in the sepulcure of my husbonde. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 402 The kyng gerion had brought vp that custome to make these sepulcres, for to haue remembrance of them that were vaylliant in armes. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xi. 47 Wo be to you that bilde the sepulcres off the prophetes: for youre fathers kiled them. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 43 Many instruments, which neuer haue playing till such time as the dead is put into the sepulcher. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxviii, Before the goulden tresses of the dead, The right of sepulchers, were shorne away To line a second life on second head. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 321 Such as haue gone on Pilgrimage to Mecca, to Mahomet's Sepulchre. *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 14 We found there a multitude of Sepulchres hewn into the Rocks. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 80 Under the choir of the church are the sepulchres of the old dukes of Bavaria. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxix, The very sepulchres lie tenantless Of their heroic dwellers. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. ii. 68 There was strange darkness cast o'er every street, And all was stiller than a sepulchre.

b. *Whited* (†*painted*) *sepulchre*: in biblical language, used fig. for a hypocrite, or one whose fair outward semblance conceals inward corruption.

[*c* 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 27 Woo to 3ou scribis and Pharisees, that ben lic to sepulcris maad whijt.] 1388 *Ibid.* Like to sepulcris whitid. [1539 BIBLE (Great), painted sepulcres; 1582 *N. T.* (Rheims), whited sepulchres; so 1611.] *c* 1530 TINDALE *Prol. Rom.* (1538) W iv b, Christ..calleth them ypocrytes, that is to saye, simulers and paynted sepulcres. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* xcvii. II. 61 Those varnished qualities, which, like whited sepulchres, are but a disguise for internal deformity. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 428 He was a sham,—a whited sepulchre.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI* II. v. 115 My heart (sweet Boy) shall be thy Sepulcher, For from my heart, thine Image ne're shall go. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Armado* C 3 b, Such beasts and birds of prey and rapine are commonly the liuing sepulchres of dead Horses. 1640 *Wand. Jew telling Fortunes* 38 He is a curse to Pasties; a tormenter of Poultry, a sepulchre to Lobsters. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 53, I will ..make his youth The sepulchre of hope, where evil thoughts Shall grow like weeds on a neglected tomb. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 155 The whole area of the Pampas is one wide sepulchre of these extinct gigantic quadrupeds. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 122 The whole earth is the sepulchre of famous men.

2. *The Holy* († *Saint*) *Sepulchre* (occas. *the Sepulchre*): The cave in which Jesus Christ was buried outside the walls of Jerusalem; hence, the name for the group of buildings erected over the traditional site of this cave. Also in the title of some churches in other parts of the world erected in memory of this.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 And was his holie lichame leid in burieles in þe holie sepulcre þat men sechen giet in ierusalem. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 17 Þis Folk fraynede him feire from whenne þat he coome? 'From Synay', he seide, 'and from the Sepulcre'. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 9 This was yeve and writen in the lordes In of Cherlton without Newgate, in the parosch of seynt sepulcre in the suburbe of london. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vii. 79 The Chirche of the Sepulchre... The Chirche of Seynt Sepulchre. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b ij b, A knyght is made in .v. dyuerse placis In musturing in londe of werris... And at the sepulcur. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 13 As the holy Sepulcher at Ierusalem, is visited by Christians. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xi, Hewing with our swords the way to the Holy Sepulchre. 1898 A. H. THOMPSON *Camb. & Its Colleges* 301 Just opposite St. John's Chapel is the church of the Holy Sepulchre. *Ibid.* 303 St. Sepulchre's is one of those rare livings which are in the gift of the parishioners.

b. *Knight of the* (*Holy*) *Sepulchre*: a member of a secular confraternity composed of those who were knighted in the crusades, esp. those knighted at the Holy Sepulchre itself.

Since 1342 the confraternity has existed only as a religious organization, having the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem as its Grand-master.

1590 SEGAR *Bk. Honor* v, 59 Knights of the Sepulcher. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 235 [They] would make us Knights of the Sepulcher, so we would crave that honour. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Sepulchre*, To excite Rich and Noble Persons to visit the Holy Places, by giving them the Title of Knights of the Holy Sepulcher. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* III. *Landlord's Tale* 2 It was Sir Christopher Gardiner, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre.

3. a. *Antiq.* A permanent or temporary structure prepared in a church for the dramatic burial of the reserved Sacrament (sometimes also the Cross) upon Good Friday.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 48 On kandel of xvj. pound of waxe to brenne about þe sepulcre in þe forrseide Chirche of seynt Nicholas. 1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 63 First payd for the sepulcre for diuers naylis & wyres & glu, ix d ob. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 67 One sepulcre sold to Johnne orson and he hath made a presse theiof to laie clothes therein. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Ann. Q. Eliz.* (Camden) 28 And not onely images, but rood-loftes, relickes, sepulchres, bookes [etc.]..wer..committed to the fire. 1739 BLOMFIELD *Norf.* (1805) II. 217 These sepulchres were erected alwayes (as I take it) on the north side of the chancel, near to the altar. 1791 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* (1792) III. 239 [At Valencia] In the sacristy, I saw a massive sepulchre of silver gilt, designed for the reception of the host on good Friday. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 421 At Bampton, Oxfordshire, is a singular example ..of a kind of double sepulchre, one over the other.

b. (See quot. 1753.)

1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 220 The Place where the Blessed Sacrament is reserved in the Church in order for the Office of Good-Friday (on which Day there is no Consecration) is by the People called the Sepulchre, as representing by Anticipation the Burial of Christ. *a* 1800 *Waterperry Chapel Reg.* in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VII. 393 On Maundy Thursday Prayers in ye morning at 10 a clock after which ye Bd Sacrament is put into ye Sepulchre & ye Congregation, & Family wattch 2 by 2 till 10 a clock at night. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 187 A chapel of the sepulchre should be prepared. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 445/2.

4. Interment, burial. *rare.*

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiii. 4 3yue 3e to me rijt of sepulcre [Vulg. *jus sepulcri*] with 3ou. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 262 His incensement at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none, but by pangs of death and sepulchre. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1871 NAPHEYS *Prevent. & Cure Dis.* I. xi. 331 Modes of sepulchre which have prevailed.

† **5.** App. some article of personal jewellery.

1567 SIR N. THROCKMORTON *Let. to Leicester* 30 Apr. (*MS. Magdalene Coll.*), I did remember you by Mr. Dier for sending your sepulchre as you told me by the way. Since your messenger had no better fortune in safe-carrying your token..he has left no devices undone to recover your diamond. 1567—*Let. to Leicester* 10 May, Retain your adamant sepulchre until you have the condition better annexed.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as † *sepulchre-door*; † (in sense 3) *sepulchre-cloth, -light, -nails*; † **sepulchre-stone** (? cf. sense 5); † **sepulchre-table**, a sepulchral tablet; † **sepulchre-tree**, ? the beam or frame upon which the Easter sepulchre was placed.

1566 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O.H.S.) 114 Item, a *sepulchre clothe of red and blewe braunched with golde. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 513 in *O. E. Misc.* 51 He hwelfde at þare *sepulchre-dure enne grete ston. 1505 *Cat. Anc. Deeds P. R. O.* (1906) V. 492 The *sepulcur lyghte in the seyd chyrche. 1546 in Throsby *Hist. & Antiq. Leicester* (1791) 246 Solde to Ryc^d. Raynford the sepulchre light. 1494–5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 214 Item, for the *sepulker nailes ob. 1489 *Will of Sandon* (Somerset Ho.), Lego ecclesie unum Agnus dei aureum cum lapide vulgariter dictum *Sepulcre stone. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 236 [An inscription] in a grave or *Sepulcher-table [L. *in sepulchrali tabula*], betweene two little images. 1449 *Vatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 90 For makyng of the *sepulkyr tre, xx^d.

Sepulchre (se·pŏlkəɹ), *v.* [f. SEPULCHRE *sb.*] Formerly also stressed *sepu·lchre*.

1. *trans.* To place in a sepulchre; to bury.

16.. ROWLEY *Birth Merlin* v. i. (1662) G 3, A place.. Where Merlins Mother shall be sepulcher'd. 1649 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wand. West* 5 It is very probable that King Arthur (our English Worthy) was there sepulchred. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXIII. 103 My bones sepulchre not from thine apart. 1896 *Dublin Rev.* July 123 Had everyone been allowed..to sepulchre their dead in the churches, there would very soon have been no space left.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 118 Goe to thy Ladies graue and call hers [*sc.* her love] thence, Or at the least, in hers, sepulcher thine. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* lxiv, Where merit is not sepulcher'd aliue. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 221 He may as well be buried in the Monastery as sepulchre himself in his chamber. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* V. 1040 We are sepulchred alive in this close world.

2. To receive as in a sepulchre, to serve as a burial-place for.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 134 If thou should'st not be glad, I would diuorce me from thy Mother Tombe, Sepulchring an Adultresse. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* II. ii, That which was mortal of My dear Martino..I know this mother earth hath sepulchred. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. i, When Ocean shrouds and sepulchres our dead. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. *Image*, xxii, Stillness and subterranean shade Her saints doth sepulchre. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 187 O to that tomb be tender then, which bears Only the name of him it sepulchres!

† **Se·pulcher.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. SEPULCHRE *sb.* + -ER [2].] A member of the order of Knights of the Sepulchre.

1537 [COVERDALE] *Orig. & Spryngc of Sectes* 33 Sepulchrers order.

Sepulchrine (sĭpʊ·lkrəin), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. SEPULCHRE *sb.* + -INE [1].] Used in the popular designation of the religious order of Canonesses Regular of the Holy Sepulchre. Also as *sb.*, a Sepulchrine nun.

a 1800 in *Chron. St. Monica's, Louvain* (1904) I. 228 The Sepulchrine community with whom she dwelt. 1905 F. M. STEELE *Convents Gt. Brit.* 228 Another [daughter] was a Sepulchrine at Liège. *Ibid.*, A little volume preserved in the convent of the Sepulchrine nuns at Newhall.

† **Se·pulchrize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. SEPULCHRE *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To bury.

1595 T. EDWARDS *Cephalus & Procris*, etc. (Roxb.) 52 My wearied lims, Closse as I could to touch this Saint I couched, My bodie on the earth sepulchrizing him, That dying liu'd. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 343 Thou in obliuion hast Sepulchrized here, Earths dearest life.

† **Sepulchromany.** *nonce-wd.* [f. *sepulchro-*, SEPULCHRE + -MANIA.] 'Mania' relating to burial.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* Ded., Brain-sicke superstitions, instanced especially in their manifold sepulchromany.

Sepulchrous (sĭpʊ·lkrəs), *a. rare.* [f. SEPULCHRE *sb.* + -OUS.] Of the nature of a sepulchre.

1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* vi, A perfume..more suitable to sepulchrous chambers, than to the dwellings of men.

Sepult (sĭpʊ·lt), *a.* [ad. L. *sepult-us*, pa. pple. of *sepelīre* to bury.] Buried.

1898 F. DAVIS *Silchester* 7 The sepult cities of the Romans are with us.

† **Sepu·lt,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *sepult-*, ppl. stem of *sepelīre*.] *trans.* To bury.

1544 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 39 My bodie to be sepulted and buried. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 54/2 Occlude it then close together, and sepulte the same a cubite vnder grownde. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 342 The second..made of Holly-bark elixated, sepulted in mud, putrifyed.

fig. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* (1809) 6 And an hundred mo iniuries, whiche..he remitted and sepulted in obliuion.

† **Se·pultary.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *sepult-* (see SEPULT *v.*) + -ARY.] = SEPULTURE *sb.*

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 7 b, Leasure without learning, is a death & sepultarie [orig. *sepoltura*] of a liue man.

Sepultural (sĭpʊ·ltiŭrăl), *a.* [f. SEPULTURE *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to sepulture or burial.

1789 *J. Lewis's Mem. Dk. Glocester* 72 If the sepultural spot could be ascertained, he would erect a stately monument over it. 1821 *John Bull* 15 Jan. 40/1 No remains of sepultural enclosure were discernible. 1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 597 A treatise on the funeral monuments and sepultural usages of the ancients.

Sepulture (se·pŏltiŭɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 *Sc.* **sepultore**, 5 **supulture, sepulturre, sepoltur**, 5–6 **sepult(o)ur**, 6 **sepoltre, sepulter**, 3– **sepulture.** [a. OF. *sepulture*, ad. L. *sepultūra* burial, f. *sepult-*, ppl. stem of *sepelīre* to bury; cf. Sp., Pg. *sepultura*, It. *sepoltura, sepultura.*]

1. Interment, burial.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3466 Wel a3te þat be a wurþe stude wanne þer such sepulture ys. *c* 1325 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 125 For þe offyce of hyre sepulture Was al an heuene gyse. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2553 Myn body mote 3e se..In the hauene of Athenys fletynge With-oute sepulture & beryinge. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. *Trav.* (1839) xxix. 243 The Erthe mynysstrethe to us..oure Sepulture aftre oure Dethe. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 100 And I beqweth to the seid churche for my sepultur vj s. viij d. *c* 1586 C^TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIX. ii, Their bodies killed With sepulture can no where meete. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. i, He had rather dye aliue for debt Of the old man in prison, then he should Rob him of Sepulture. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXII. 429 The common Rites of Sepulture bestow, To sooth a Father's and a Mother's woe. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. ii. Wks. 1812 V. 516 The monastery was always the place of sepulture for the greatest lords and kings. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* I 51 Even the honours of sepulture were long withheld from his remains. 1902 'FAIRLESS' *Roadmender* 30 Yesterday a funeral passed, from the workhouse at N——, a quaint sepulture without solemnities.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 558 For dronkenesse is verray sepulture Of mannes wit and his discrecion. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* I. iii. (1883) 15 Ydleness wyth oute ony ocupacion is sepulture of a man lyuyng. 1621 BACON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 43 For the house of Commons, I began my credit there, and now it must be the place of sepulture thereof. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 150 Tore thy limbs And left them to the Muses' sepulture.

2. A burial-place, grave, tomb: = SEPULCHRE *sb.* 1. Now only *arch.*

a 1375 *Cursor M.* 25614 (Fairf.) Squete ihesus..atte time of complin..þer was þou wondin laide in sepulture & noȝt fondin. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 369 þe place of pasture were i-torned to buriels and sepultures. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 142 Ther 100s up oon out of his sepulture, Terrible of face. 1496 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 229 In the holy sepulture of the cherche yeerd of Seynt Marie. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vi, Marius..also caused Caius Cesar..to be violently drawen to the sepulture of one Varius..and there to be dishonestly slayne. 1540 HEYWOOD *Four PP.* 14 At Hierusalem haue I bene Before Chrystes blessed sepulture. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) T v, The manner was too reare about ones sepulture so many Obeliskes, as he that lay there buryed had slayne of his enimies. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 593 A faire Abbay, the Sepulture in times past of..the Buinels. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 23 She erected over their sepultures, a marble tombe of her owne. 1812 CARY *Dante, Purg.* V. 91 From Campaldino's field what force or chance Drew thee, that ne'er thy sepulture was known. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 117 The Royal sepultures of Westminster were also remarkable from their connexion..with the residence of the English Princes.

† **b.** *Holy Sepulture*: = SEPULCHRE *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxi. 204 All these wente to se and vysyte the holy sepulture.

† **c.** *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1463 ASHBY *Prisoner's Resf.* 344 Pryson properly ys a sepulture Of lyuyng men. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 213 My money..was spent vpon Sepultures for dead bodies, on dead workes, and worldly vices.

† **3.** = SEPULCHRE *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1485 *Acc. St. Marg. Southwark* in Feasey *Anc. Eng. H. Week Cerem.* (1897) 153 *Item.* ij blew Cortyns [to] draw afore the sepulture. 1494–5 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 228 Item, for the mending of the sepulture, the chapell dure, and Judas crois. 1553 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 51 Delyuered a stayned Cloth yat went about y^e Sepultere. 1557 *Churchw. Acc. St. Helens, Abingdon* (Nichols 1797) 141 To the sextin for watching the sepulter two nyghtes o o 8.

attrib. 1527–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 343 Paid for an eln of fyne lynnyn cloth to amend the sepulture cloth wherat it was eiton with rattes.

Sepulture (se·pŏltiŭɹ), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To bury, inter.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXVIII. 592 And after the sepulturynge of the holy corps, the brethern wente agen in to theyr countree. 1826 MRS. SHELLEY *Last Man* III. 146 Grave in which my heart lies sepultured, farewell for ever! 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 114 Thou gavest him his light, Though sepultured in night Beneath the dead bones of a perished world.

† **Sepu·rture.** *Her. Obs.* (See quots.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 11/1 He beareth Sol, an Angel..; Wings in Sepurture, Luna: Of some expenced:. If the Angels be sideways, and the Wings behind each other, they are termed Sepurture (or Expenced,) yet this..is not termed an Angel Sepurture; but an Angel kneeling, the Wings Sepurture. *Ibid.* 13/2 He beareth Or, a demy Angel in Sepurture, Gules...This is also termed a demy Angel, half faced, with Wings Sepurture, &c. *Ibid.* III. 156/2 He beareth Azure, an Angel, Wings Sepulture [*sic*], Argent. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Sepurture.* This ancient heraldic term is used in the same way as *endorsed*, as *wings sepurture*, or *endorsed...Sepurture disclosed* differs from the last, by merely showing more of the off wing. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.*, *Sepurture.*

Seq. Pl. **seqq.** Also sq. Pl. sqq. Abbreviated forms in *sing.* of L. *sequens* the following, *sequente* and in what follows, *sequitur* it follows; in *pl.* of *sequentes*, *-tia* the following, *sequentibus* in the following places. Also, more fully, *et seq.*

1726 J. KER *Mem.* I. (1727) Index, Scotland, a View of their Affairs. 113, 131, & *seq.* 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Thistle, Tournu.* Inst. p. 440. seq. 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* Add. 414 See Creuz. Symb. iv. 108. sq. 1841 DONALDSON *Pindar, Nemea* vii. Introd. 235 The passage, which follows (v. 70, seqq.), is perhaps the most difficult. 1850 — *New Cratylus* (ed. 2) § 76. 111 *note*, See Grimm, *Gesch. der deutsch. Spr.* p. 824 sqq. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 177 What has been already said about the structure of chlorophyll granules..(168 *et seq.*).

‖ **Sequa** (sī·kwä). [perh. native W. Indian; cf. SEGRA.] (See quot. 1866.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 491/1 *Fevillea cordifolia* is the Sequa or Cacoon Antidote of Jamaica, where it is a common plant in shady woods. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xiii, It has—like that curious flat gourd the Sequa—the property of keeping iron from rust.

†**Sequa·ces,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [a. OF. *sequaces*, a. L. *sequācēs* pl. of *sequāx* that follows, a follower, f. *sequī* to follow.] Successors, followers.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* Balade ii. 32 He hath..left it for holsome memoriall To all his sequaces. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 147 Why did this man, and those his sequaces, signe unto the former acts? *Ibid.* III. 43 Ormonde and his sequaces.

Sequacious (sĭkwē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *sequāc-*, *sequāx* (see prec.) + -IOUS.]

1. Of a free agent or his attributes: Given to following another or others, esp. a leader. † Const. *to, of.*

1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* vi. 20 See how sequacious these poor creatures are to God their Centurion. 1680 C. NESSE *Ch. Hist.* 30 How sequacious were they all to God..they all come at his call. 1687 DRYDEN *St. Cecilia's Day* vii, Orpheus cou'd lead the savage race, And Trees unrooted left their Place, Sequacious of the Lyre. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 5 The frequent disappointments..induced them to gather together such animals as were of a more tame and sequacious nature. 1833 BP. HAMPDEN *Bampton Lect.* (1848) 73 We find individuals..like the Sophist of old, leading after them, by the charm of their voice, troops of sequacious hearers. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xi, Here..he could wander out into the woods alone (after he had shaken off the attentions of the too sequacious Almeda).

b. Given to slavish or unreasoning following of others (esp. in matters of thought or opinion).

Common in the 17th c.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* To Rdr. (e), By seeming to..admire their many new masters, and their rarer gifts; which make them worthy indeed of such soft and sequacious disciples. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 111 They make loud and fierce Declamations,..rather in a sequacious and credulous easinesse, than after the rate of any perswasive strictnesse. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 32 A Momus, a poor sequacious Animal, that follows such as went before him. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1733 Those superstitious horrors that enslave The fond sequacious herd. 1842 W. HOWITT *Rurr. & Dom. Life Germany* 202 The Germans.. have thus acquired in matters of public opinion, a sequacious and yielding character. 1880 LADY EASTLAKE *Mrs. Grote* iv. 77 The sequacious deference to the Ministry of the day..filled us with painful reflections. 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 208, I had been drawn into Tractarianism, not by the contagion of a sequacious zeal, but by the inner force of an inherited pietism. 1893 T. K. ABBOTT '*Do this*' etc. 5 Some passages of the LXX there are which have been referred to in the most sequacious manner by writer after writer.

†**2.** Of things: Readily yielding to traction; easily moulded to any required shape; ductile, pliable, flexible. *Obs.*

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxi. 321 Of all Fire there is none so ductile, so sequacious and obsequious as this of Wrath. 1652 CULVERWEL *Disc. Lt. Nat.* I. vii. (1661) 47 Such falsities, as come disguis'd in a Syllogistical form, which by their sequacious windings, and gradual insinuations, twine about some weak understandings. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 716 The Salve..should be sequacious. 1661 G. RUST *Origen* 84 The inferiour spirit of the world.. will not fail to bring her treasure into view when invited by congruous and sequacious dispositions of matter. 1673 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 137 Convolvula's..wind..because their Parts are disposed so, as to render them more sequaceous to the external Motor. 1752 C. SMART *Hop-garden* II. 67 Now extract From the sequacious earth the pole.

3. Of musical notes, metrical feet: Following one another with unvarying regularity of order.

1795 COLERIDGE *Eolian Harp* 18 And now, its strings Boldlier swept, the long sequacious notes Over delicious surges sink and rise. 1864 D. W. THOMPSON *Daydreams Schoolm.* 243 That Hellenic speech..that rises and falls in Plato with the long sequacious music of an Æolian lute.

4. Of style or thought: Persisting in one continuous direction.

1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhet.* Wks. 1862 X. 41 Milton..polonaises with a grand Castilian air, in paces too sequacious and processional. 1835 — *Autobiog.* Wks. 1889 II. 69 The motions of his mind were slow, solemn, sequacious, like those of the planets.

Hence **Sequa·ciously** *adv.*

1891 *Century Dict.* 1897 A. B. BRUCE in *Expositor's Grk. Test.* I. 148/1 *note*, One in a herd of swine might..begin to run wildly about, and be followed sequaciously by the whole flock.

Sequaciousness (sĭkwē·ʃəsnės). [f. SEQUACIOUS *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The state or condition of being sequacious.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 69 Endless janglings..which would make Religion, a matter..of sequaciousness and feminine softness. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 181 It is time..to get beyond that servility and sequaciousnesse of conscience. 1851 DE QUINCEY *Ld. Carlisle on Pope* Wks. 1863 XII. 27 Pursuing them [*sc.* thoughts] through their unlinkings with the sequaciousness (pardon a Coleridgean word) that belongs to some process of creative nature. 1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large* iii. 33 Another mountain trait in the stereotyped character of sheep is their well known sequaciousness.

†**2.** Ductility (of matter). *Obs.*

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. (1677) 304 Although Almighty God be not bound or straitned in his Operation to the sequaciousness of the Matter.

Sequacity (sĭkwæ·sĭti). [ad. late L. *sequācitās*, f. *sequāc-* (see SEQUACIOUS) + -ITY.]

†**1.** Ductility, pliability (of matter). *Obs. rare*—1.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 900 All Sperme, all Menstruous Substance,..haue euermore a Closenesse, Lentour and Sequacity.

2. Disposition or readiness to follow; lack of independence in action, judgement, thought, etc.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 207 But this Liberty of Judgement..seemes allmost lost, either in Lazy, or blinde Sequacity of other mens Votes. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1866) II. 264 Another example of the passive sequacity of the logicians. They follow obediently in the footsteps of their great master. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxii. VIII. 125 At best a tame and dumb sequacity to leaders whom they neither chose nor controled. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xxix, Against each good old-fashioned smoothness, and fine-fed sequacity, a rapid stir was now arising.

Sequar, variant of SIQUARE *Obs.*

Sequel (sī·kwĕl), *sb.* Forms: 5–7 sequele, (5 sequely, 6 sequeale), 6–8 sequell, 6 sequeile, *north.* sequyle, 7 sequill, *Sc.* sequeill, 6– sequel. [a. OF. *sequelle* (mod.F. *séquelle*), ad. L. *sequēla* (*sequella*), f. *sequī* to follow.]

†**1.** A train of followers, band of adherents, following, suit; *rarely*, a follower. In *Feudal law*, the offspring, retinue, chattels, and appurtenances of a villein. *Obs.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 871 These were her names; fyrst, Nygromansy, Geomansy, Magyk, and Glotony,.. Fysenamy also, and Pawmestry, And all her sequelys. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Whiche is callede otherwhile a sequele [L. *sequela*: *Trevisa* sewte] of natife men. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 559 The forsaid bondmen or natifs with all ther catallis sutis or sequelys. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 22 Thenne Eneas and all his sequele made theym redy for to..leue the sayd countrey of Trase. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 273/2 He had also a grete sequely & rowte of worldly & galaunt seruauntis. 1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 330 The great nombre of Irisshery, so being in exile, being togider with ther tenauntes and sequell. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. II. v. 164/2 The yeomanrie, of whom and their sequele, the labourers and artificers, I haue said somewhat euen now. 1591 Q. ELIZ. in *Lett. Eliz. & Jas.* (Camden) 65 My lewde rebel, whose person and forse..drawes few for sequel. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 72 That eithers friends, adherents, and sequels, should be comprehended in the truce. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 190 His freeholders and villaines with their Sequells.

†**b.** *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincolnsh.* i. (1584) 180 But nowe there be other dishes, which be sequels or hangynges on, wherewith the chiefe dishe is powdred. 1590 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funerall Teares* Ded. 4 For passions being sequels of our nature, and allotted unto us, as the handmaids of reasom. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 114 These foure great Ilandes with their sequelles.

c. *Scots Law.* (See quot. 1838.)

c 1609 *Inchaffray Charters* (S. H. S.) 171 The mylne of Dumfalleis mylnlandis astrictit multures and sequeillis thairof. 1701 in *Fasti Aberd.* (1854) 202 The milne of Balmad milne lands multures suckine sequells and knaveships thereof. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 223 The sequels are the small quantities given to the servants, under the name of knaveship, bannock, and lock or gowpen. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, Not one in the Halidome pays their multures more duly, sequels, arriage, and carriage. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Sequels*, in thirlage, are the small allowances of meal, or of manufactured victual, or of money composition, made to the servants at the dominant mill for their real or implied trouble in grinding the victual of the servient lands.

†**2.** Descendants, posterity; successors in inheritance. Also *pl. Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 199 And for þis, fro hensfurth, all his sequele at holdis þis same possession & knowis þerof, mon be punysshid. 1533 in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 78 To pray..for the prosperitie of the said Nicholas and his heyres and sequele. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 218 A goodly meane both to deterre from crime: And to her steppes our sequele to enfiame. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 212 b, Promising to beare his..frendly favor to kyng Henry the sixte and his sequele. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 387, I wyll that when these leases be expyred..that thay or ther sequyles shall haue the same again.

fig. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 230 All murders, robberies, spoyles, slaughters, and desolacions, beyng the sequele, and as it wer, yᵉ children of warre.

b. Law. *Sequels in estate*: (a person's) successors in a holding.

1889 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 7/3 The Bill will authorise Lord Tredegar and his sequels in estate, and trustees..to exchange..portions of the ballast land..for [etc.].

3. That which follows as a result of an event or course of action; an after-consequence. *In sequel to*, as a consequence of. †*By sequels*: by consecutive stages. *Obs.*

The sense has been rare since the 16th century; the occasional examples in 19th c. writers are akin to sense 6.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 3 b, Suche tresor may nat by gadred wythoute the sequele be to hys daunger. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. (1516) 23/2 Wherfore after punysshement done vpon some of his Enemyes, he ferynge yᵉ Sequell and Reuengement of the same laft that Countree. *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Love* 1189 And he that lacketh any one of those three..Deth must be sequell howe euer it be. *Ibid.* 1227 That my ioy by loue shall bryng deth in sequell. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, M vij b, This gere came by Sequels...He by vnrepentaunce fel from euyll to worse, and from worse, to worste of al, til at the length he was made a spectacle to all the world. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII. xxiii. II. 135 For I have seene the fearfull sequele of that experiment, in a man, who..threw himselfe headlong from an high loft. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iii. 10 The Future being but a fiction of the mind, applying the sequels of actions Past, to the actions that are Present. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 151, I woo thee not with gifts. Sequel of guerdon could not alter me To fairer. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 270 He had assured himself that every phenomenon in the moral or material world was the sequel of a natural cause. 1895 W. MUNK *Life Halford* ii. 20 Cullen was still living and lecturing, though in sequel to age failing somewhat.

†**b.** Consequence, importance. *Obs.*

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 26 The granting whereof.. would be..newes of wofull sequell vnto the papists. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* 82 b, There is no such affection..betwixt the Pope & the Turke, as that he should banish a subiect for not obeying the Popes ordinance, specially in a matter of some sequele for the alteration of times within his owne countries. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* III. x. 247 The dressing is of as great sequel and concernment, as applyed medicines to Wounds.

†**c.** *concr.* Something developed from or produced by something else. *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 246 Whatever parts, or supposed simple Principles, any sort of Bodies are reducible into, they are but the sequels or after-products..of those two real Principles, Water and Seed.

d. *Med.* = SEQUELA.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 237 The nervous sequels in mumps are not confined to cases which begin with such nervous symptoms. *Ibid.* III. 56 In many of these [cases] the lesions are rather of the nature of sequels.

†**4.** That which follows or is thought to follow as a logical consequence; an inference. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 19 It is a very simple sequele, onely vpon remembrance of Christs Death to found the Masse. 1585 SANDYS *Serm.* viii. 133 The people pay tithes of that they haue, therefore there must needes be sufficient to maintaine them. If things were well ordered, this sequele were good. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 20 So fareth it with the bodies and by sequele with the soules of men. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 152 Doe they not..make, I know not what vn-ioynted sequels, by which after one errour granted, they runne into a thousand. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 44 These..are scarce Rhetoricall sequells, concluding metaphors from realities. *a* 1658 LOVELACE *Poems, Advt. to Brother* vii, 'Tis a false sequel.. to suppose That, 'cause it is now ill, 'twill ere be so. 1689 PRIOR *Ep. to F. Shepherd* 39 Then he, by Sequel Logical, Writes best, who never thinks at all.

†**5.** Sequence, order of succession; also a number of things in succession, a series. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. ii. 361 The King hath graunted euery Article: His Daughter first; and in sequele, all. 1615 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1629) 675 That second part is sett downe in a sequele of foure. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 581 The Apocalypse..hath marks..whereby the Order, Synchronism and Sequele of all the Visions therein contained may be found out and demonstrated. 1713 BENTLEY *Rem. Disc. Free-Thinking* 1. (ed. 2) 18 Homer..wrote a sequel of Songs and Rhapsodies, to be sung by himself for small earnings and good cheer. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 87 Molinet having got the Sequal or chaine of 400 Brass Medals of the Popes. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 15 Signatures..at the bottom of the page, to shew the sequel of the sheets.

6. What happened or will happen afterwards; the ensuing course of affairs, subsequent train of events, issue, result, upshot. †*In sequel*, afterwards, subsequently, in the end. *Obs.*

1524 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. I. iii. 50, I do tremble to remember the End of all these high and new Enterprizes. For oftentimes it hath been seen, that to a new Enterprize, there followeth a new Maner, and strange Sequel. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 140 b, His prophecie also seamed fully verefyed in the sequeile of the licenceous lyuing of his new wif. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Artaxerxes* (1595) 1015 He could not haue deuised a fitter place.., as it fell out in sequell. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 137 O plague right well preuented! so will you say, when you haue seene the sequele. 1666 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24 By reason of some unlucky sequells of his first speedy coming into this kingdome..hee is brought into a lower condition of fortune. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 334 Hee, after Eve seduc't, unminded slunk Into the Wood fast by,..To observe the sequel. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 176 Their lives are first taken away, and in sequel their estates. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* (1741) 11 The October-Club which appeared so formidable at first..proved in the sequel to be the chief Support of those who suspected them. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xx. 386 Uses which discover themselves in the sequel of the process. 1835 MARRYAT *J. Faithful* xxiv, Whether Captain Turnbull or I were right, remains to be proved in the sequel. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* II. xviii. 295 We must await the sequel for a complete justification of this course.

†**b.** The remaining period (of the year, one's life).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxviii. 746 The Oke Apples..forshewe the sequell of the yeere..by the liuing thinges that are founde within them. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. i, That in the shortened sequel of my life I may pour forth my soul into thine arms. 1619 EARL SUFFOLK in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 80 And all the sequel of my lyfe after, lyue Your Majesties trwe subject and faithfull servaunt.

c. An age or period as following and influenced by (a former period).

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 10 When this step has been made..there may generally be observed another period, which we may call the Sequel of the Epoch, during which the discovery has acquired a more perfect certainty. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 32 The nineteenth century is what it is as the sequel, not of the eighteenth century only, but of all the centuries that have preceded it.

7. The ensuing narrative, discourse, etc.; the following or remaining part of a narrative, etc.; that which follows as a continuation; esp. a literary work that, although complete in itself, forms a continuation of a preceding one.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* I. Prol. (1533) 2 But of those dedes me lyste nat here to shewe For in the sequele they shall well appere. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 1 b, What profite..succeded in the realme of England by the union of the fornamed two noble families you shall apparantly perceive by the sequele of this..history. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 122 *Val.* I will write..a thousand times as much: And yet—, *Sil.* A pretty period: well: I ghesse the sequell. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 147 Which..proved a Babell, a hill of confusion to them in the issue, as you shall hear in the sequill. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 94 Wherein how they have either acquitted their Client, or acquighted themselvs, the seqele shal shew. 1689 LOCKE *Govt.* II. ii. § 15 (1694) 176, I moreover affirm, That [etc.]; And I doubt not in the Sequel of this Discourse, to make it very clear. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 13 The Sequel of the Proceedings of this Day will be published on Tuesday next. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* ix. 174 In *Love's Last Shift*, and in the Sequel of it, the *Relapse*. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. vii. (1817) 189, I will only observe, as a sequel of the argument, the remarkable similitude between the style of Saint John's Gospel, and of St. John's Epistle. 1858 E. A. BOND *Russia* (Hakl. Soc.) Introd. 1 The one [work] serves as a sequel to or complement of the other. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xv. 297 This story has an interest of its own..independently of the grander narrative to which it is a close sequel. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Renss's Hist. Canon* xiii. 244 We shall meet with it again more than once in the sequel of this history.

†8. *Phonetics.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—[1].

1706 LHUYD *Archæol. Brit.* 35/1 Sequels, or such Consonants as when they begin words, admit of none other immediately after them; tho they'l immediately follow. l. n. r.

†Se·quel, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. SEQUEL *sb.*] That followed after, subsequent.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 293 The sequell morne, we marched through a fiery faced plaine. *Ibid.* x. 488 After this, their sequell answere being mortified, and I set at liberty.

†Se·quel, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. SEQUEL *sb.*] *trans.* To follow. Hence **†Se·quelled** *ppl. a.*

1594 *Zepheria* xl, If she shall attend what fortunes sequell'd The naufrage of my poor afflicted bark, Then tell [etc.]. 1805 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* IX. 254 But ah! who can control his fate? My sequel'd tale I'll brief relate.

‖ Sequela (sĭkwī·lă). Pl. **sequelæ** (sĭkwī·lī). [L. *sequēla*: see SEQUEL *sb.*]

1. *Path.* A morbid affection occurring as the result of a previous disease. Chiefly *pl.*

c 1793 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 299/2 But..these sequelæ of this disease are perhaps more readily overcome by country air. 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs Surg.* (1826) 115, I had, recently, a case of the sequelæ of this malady. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 529 The change..is sometimes a sequela of myocarditis.

b. *transf.* A consequence.

1883 *Spectator* 28 Apr. (Stanf.), Those terrible sequelæ which interfere so deeply with human happiness. 1910 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 429 Ostentation and oppression on the part of the rich with the sequelæ of vice, crime and demoralisation.

2. A person's followers (cf. SEQUEL *sb.* 1). *rare.*

1858–9 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* XXX. (1860) 673 The long *e* in *there*, which Walker and his sequela make identical with *a* in *fate*.

†Seque·larly, *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *sequēla* SEQUEL *sb.* + -AR + -LY [2].] Subsequently.

1600 SIR J. DOWDALL in *Carew MSS.* (1869) 353 [The smoke of rebellion was first seen in..Magweyre, next in Tyrone, and] sequelarly [in his confederates].

Sequence (sī·kwĕns). Also 4–6 **sequens.** [ad. late L. *sequentia*, f. *sequent-em*, pres. pple. of *sequī* to follow: see SEQUENT *a.* and -ENCE. Cf. OF. *sequence* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), F. *séquence*, Sp. *secuencia*, Pg. *sequencia*, It. *seguenza.*

Orig. introduced (perh. through OF.) in the eccl. Latin sense (7 below). In this use *sequentia* was a transl. of eccl. Gr. ἀκολουθία, which denoted a neume or prolonged succession of notes sung on the last syllable of the Alleluia. When the Alleluia was adopted in the Western ritual, this neume was retained, but it became usual to sing it to a separate form of words, to which the name *sequentia* was transferred. In its primary use the word first appears late in the 16th c.]

I. Succession, following.

1. The fact of following after or succeeding; the following of one thing after another in succession; an instance of this.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 199 For how art thou a King But by faire sequence and succession? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 2 For as in Man, the ripenesse of strength of the bodie and minde commeth much about an age..; So in States, Armes and Learning..haue a concurrence or nere sequence in times. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 138 The ancient form of absolution..may be also exhibited by one Hand laid in sequence of the other; or both conjoyned and held above the head. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Serm.* Ps. cviii. 34 Wks. 1808 V. 240 What should I instance in that, whereof..the whole world is full: the inevitable sequences of sin and punishment? 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) II. II. i. 143 The constancy of nature's Sequences. 1843 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 6 If..we regard causation as invariable sequence, we can find no case in which a given antecedent is the only antecedent to a given sequent. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. v. § 6. 139 Instead of Coexistence and Sequence, we shall sometimes say, for greater particularity, Order in Place, and Order in Time. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. § 47 (1867) 163 Relations of which the terms are not reversible become recognized as sequences proper; while relations of which the terms occur indifferently in both directions, become recognized as co-existences. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xvi. (1878) 330 Now I must report another occurrence in regular sequence. 1884 [LAURIE] *Metaph. Nova & Vet.* 115 There are fixed in his associative memory certain sequences as always occurring.

†b. *In sequence of*: in pursuance or consequence of. *Obs.*

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 262 The Cardinall ..having read them, deliver'd immediatly the Great Seale; In sequence thereof, also submitting himself to the King. *Ibid.* 378 In sequence whereof, on the twelfth of March following..the Bishop..returned the Protestants this answer. *Ibid.* 394 France, where in sequence of a Protestation..to attend the French King..he resolved to march.

c. *In sequence*: one after another.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Weeds* (1907) I. 463 Davids salutacions to Berzabe wherein are three sonets in sequence, written uppon this occation. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 37 *Ti.* Why lifts she vp her armes in sequence thus? *Mar.* I thinke she meanes that ther was more than one Confederate in the fact. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 113 Fortune hath robbed me of it, for feare I should..have two pleasures in sequence. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 20 The others were to be called upon in sequence. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Johnson & Horne Tooke* Wks. 1853 I. 160/2 You will wonder at finding both a hexameter and pentameter, and in sequence.

2. Order of succession.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1595) 4 Whereof the first in sequence which I will deliuer vnto you..shall be in the state conjecturall. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. i. 211 Tell Athens, in the sequence of degree, From high to low throughout. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 60, I doubt..not that I writing in my dungeon of Michim without dating, have made the Chronologie and sequence of my Letters perplexed to you. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 111 Wherein without any consideration of the sequence of time..the holy Doctrine, Deeds and Miracles of our Lord are the chief matters of our meditations. 1833 CAROLINE BOWLES in Southey *Corr.* (1881) 277 Admiration, disappointment, and disgust has been, I think, the sequence of feeling with which I have read them. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 364 Works.. arranged in chronological sequence. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 20 The annexed table exhibits the natural sequence where all the strata are developed. 1873 SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* ii. 45 He asserts that there is a natural sequence among social actions. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* iii. 24 The next example, two years later, in sequence of date.

b. *Gram.* Chiefly in *sequence of tenses*, the manner in which the tense of a subordinate clause depends on that of the principal clause. Cf. CONSECUTION 2 b.

1848 J. T. WHITE *Xenophon's Anab.* I. viii. § 15 (1872) Notes 72 What is in Latin the sequence of tenses is in Greek the sequence of moods. 1891 SONNENSCHEIN *Plautus' Rudens* 91 The sequence of tenses *hic dico..qui adornaret ut faciat* is Plautine. 1892 L. KELLNER *Hist. Outl. Eng. Syntax* § 371 Sequence of Tenses ('consecutio temporum'). Principal tenses depend on principal tenses; historical on historical.

3. A continuous or connected series (of things).

In 16th c. examples there is sometimes an allusion to the specific sense 4.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Flowers* (1907) I. 85 Of such our patrone here, The viscont Mountacute, Hath many comely sequences, well sorted all in sute. *Ibid., Weeds* I. 463 In the beginning of the booke [he] wrote this sequence. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E iij, I haue manie sequences of Saints. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 8. 35 b, In this sequence of sixe Princes, we doe see the blessed effects of Learning in souereignties. 1616 I. T. *A, B, C, of Armes* C 4, A perfect File is a sequence of men standing one behinde another. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Sequences*, answering Verses, or Verses that answer one another sequentially; [1661 adds] things that follow one another in order. *a* 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1670) II. 183 This is one of the noblest palaces in Rome for..the rare sequens of chambers, one going into the other. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xii, Then came a long sequence of reflections. 1829 CARLYLE *Voltaire* Misc. 1840 II. 102 Neither is that sequence which we love to speak of as 'a chain of causes', properly to be figured as a 'chain'. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec. [The] orchestra struck up a sequence of patriotic and loyal airs.

b. *Mus.* (See quots.)

1752 tr. *Rameau's Treat. Mus.* 85 A Sequence, or Succession of Harmony, is nothing else but a Link or Chain of Keys and Governing-notes. 1838 G. F. GRAHAM *Mus. Comp.* 22/2 Sequences or chains of sevenths. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* (1892) 57 A Sequence, in the strict style, is the repetition of a melodic or harmonic progression at a higher or lower part of the scale, without a change of key.

c. *Math.* (*a*) A succession of natural numbers in order. *rare.*

1882 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* V. 291.

(*b*) An endless succession of numerical quantities corresponding one to one with the natural numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., in order.

1910 SHEPPARD *Algebra* in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) I. 611/2.

(*c*) *spec.* (See quot.)

1911 G. B. MATHEWS *Number* in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XIX. 850/1 A sequence is an unlimited succession of rational numbers $a_1, a_2, a_3 \ldots a_m\ a_{m+1} \ldots$ in order-type ω) the elements of which can be assigned by a definite rule, such that when any rational number ϵ, however small, has been fixed, it is possible to find an integer m, so that for *all* positive integral values of n the absolute value of $(a_{m+n} - a_m)$ is less than ϵ.

4. *Cards.* A group of three or more cards of the same suit following in numerical order; a 'run'. Phrase, *in sequence.* In *Poker*: see quot. 1882.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies* (1907) I. 392 Untill she had..turned over and retossed every card in this sequence. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., A Sequence at Cards, is three of a sort that answer or follow one another, in number or degree. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 59 Picket..A Quart is a sequence of four Cards, a Quint of five, a Sixism of six, &c. These Sequences take their denomination from the highest Card in the Sequence. 1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 13 A Sequence of King, Queen, and Knave. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 475 To divide and sort, Her mingled suits and sequences. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 239 If a king is played, and you have not the queen to form a sequence, you play the fool. 1868 PARDON *Card Player* 20 It is not necessary that the cards of a sequence should be played in consecutive order. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 1601, I called king, Queen and knave in a sequence, and cards came, All three, three only! 1882 *Rules of Poker* 13 A Sequence Flush. Which is a sequence of five cards and *all* of the same suit. *Ibid.* 14 A Sequence. Which is all five cards not of the same suit but all in sequence. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 499 All the cards in the hand being in sequence.

†b. 'A certaine game that standeth much on sequences' (Cotgr.). *Obs.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxii, There he played..At post and paire, or even and sequence..At the sequences.

5. Something that follows. a. A logical consequence; also † an inference, conclusion.

1613 DAY *Dyall* viii. (1614) 207 Vpon which Confession if you please you may make these sequences: *First* what is the right and interest of Princes in matters Ecclesiasticall: *Secondly*, that [etc.]. 1861 J. G. HOLLAND *Less. Life* xi. 158 The logical sequence of disbelief in what Mr. Emerson calls a 'pistareen Providence' is a belief in pantheism or polytheism.

b. A subsequent event; sometimes contextually, a consequent event, a result.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXVI. (1856) 325, I am, I fear, heterodox..as to the direct action of remedies, and rarely allow myself to claim a sequence as a result. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. 35 The Chinese felony and its Indian sequences. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. iv, A movement which was but a small sequence of her energetic resolution. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 9 Maritime commerce was the natural sequence to that along the courses of rivers.

† c. Event, end, issue, sequel. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* III. lxxxiii. 621 You must see to the ordering and continuing of your fire,..euermore carefully looking vnto the sequence [orig. F. *l'eeuenement*] and successe of the worke. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 402 They might afterwards repent their neglect of so great an offer, so it prov'd true, as by the sequence will appear.

6. The quality of being sequent; the fact of following as a logical inference or as a necessary result; orderly connexion between successive events or the successive parts of an argument or discourse; continuity, consecutiveness.

1828 CARLYLE *Goethe* Misc. 1840 I. 263 These two classes of works stand..at first view, in strong contradiction, yet in truth, connected together by the strictest sequence. 1831 — *Sart. Res.* I. iv, In this remarkable Volume, it is true,.. [there is] a certain show of outward method; but of true logical method and sequence there is too little. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xlviii. 180 A series of contemporaneous utterances,..with no shape or sequence, no method or coherence. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* ix. (1855) 282 As to the sequence, the connection of one with another, it is utter darkness. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ix, With strange sequence to all that rapid tumult after a few moments' silence she said [etc.]. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* i, When any distinct word has been flung into the air, it has had no sense or sequence. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 378 Whatever we say of his premisses, his conclusions follow from them with a sequence which cannot be gainsayed. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* XX. 249 No; every link was complete, every combination of circumstances crushing in its logical and cruel sequence.

II. 7. *Eccl.* A composition in rhythmical prose or accentual metre said or sung, in the Western Church, after the Alleluia and before the Gospel. Sometimes called a *prose*: see PROSE *sb.* 2.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 501 Þis is þat Robart þat made þat sequence of the Holy Goost; Sancti spiritus assit nobis gratia. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood.* App. 218 Þer clerkis synge her sequens. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 15 That gloryous hevenly queene .. In whoos worshepe this sequence as I mene In hire feestys is songen. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 77 When þai war att þe laste end of þe sequens & had songen þis vers; 'hunc diem gloriosum fecisti'. *c* 1449 [see PROSE *sb.* 2]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/4 Duryng that tyme men saye noo sequence for the sequence sygneſyeth joye and consolacyon. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1689 Playnly declaryng..What.. excellence Our sauiour shewed for his spouse openly, As is rehersed at masse in her sequens. 1563 *Homilies* II. ii. *Agst. Peril of Idol.* III. (1623) 48 All our Legends, Hymnes, Sequenses, and Masses, did conteine Stories, Laudes, and Prayses of them [*sc.* the Saints]. 1725 J. LEWIS *Life Pecock* (1744) 158 The tropeiy.., a book of sequences. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. xi. 21 This drawing out of the notation for the Alleluia, they called the 'sequence'. ..On all lower feast days the sequence, that is, the gradual Alleluia..was sung. 18.. Alleluiatic sequence [see ALLELUIATIC *a.*]. 1881 LD. SELBORNE in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 583/2 The 'Golden Sequence', 'Veni, sancte Spiritus' ('Holy Spirit, Lord of Light') is an early example of the transition of sequences from a simply rhythmical to a metrical form. 1903 C. E. OSBORNE *Life Dolling* xxiv. (1905) 229 The sequence was that usual at the burial of the dead in Western Christendom, the *Dies Iræ.*

† b. A sequencer or sequence-book. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1500 in Wordsw. & Littlehales *Old Service-bks.* (1904) 211 A boke of expownations and a sequens, both notyd.

c. *Sequence book*: a sequencer.

1862 BP. FORBES in *Ecclesiologist* XXIII. 35 The Sarum Tropers, or Sequence books.

Sequencer (sī·kwĕnsəɹ). Now *Hist.* [n. OF. *sequencier* (AF. **sequencer*), ad. L. *sequentiārius*: see SEQUENTIARY.] A book containing sequences.

1488 in *Archæologia* XLV. 118 A Primer and a Sequencer. 1904 WORDSW. & LITTLEHALES *Old Service-bks.* Index, Sequentiale, Sequentiarius, a Sequencer, or Book of Sequences.

† Sequencery. *Obs.*—[0] = SEQUENCER.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 330/1 A Sequencery, *troporium.*

Seque·nciar. *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *sequenciārius* (*sequentiārius*).] = SEQUENCER.

1904 WORDSW. & LITTLEHALES *Old Service-bks.* 207 Then

the name 'Troper' survived only as an alternate for the 'Sequencier'.

Sequency (sī·kwĕnsi). [ad. late L. *sequentia*: see SEQUENCE and -ENCY.]

†1. = SEQUENCE 7. *Obs.*

1641 R. B. K. *Parall. Liturgy with Mass-Book* 28 That famous sequency of Pentecost...In some of their sequencies ..are contained praises of the B. Virgin.

†2. The condition or fact of being sequent *to*.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* iv. 40 The sole difficulties about the Will, its nature, and sequency to the Understanding, &c. have almost quite baffled inquiry.

†3. = SEQUENCE 5 a. *Obs.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. iv. xxxiv, Why was this world from all infinity Not made? saist thou: why? could it be so made? Say I. For well observe the sequency.

4. The quality of being sequent, or of following as a logical or natural consequence; connexion between successive events, or between the successive parts of an argument or discourse; consecutiveness.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 231 The connexion of the parts with the sum total of the discourse is maintained by the sequency of the logic. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. 1. 48 Were it redeemed and set free from..the sequency of cause and effect. 1857 J. W. DONALDSON *Chr. Orthod.* 164 A want of sequency in the narrative of events. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xxii, It was to suppose a sequency in the conduct of a variable damsel.

Sequent (sī·kwĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *sequent*, ad. L. *sequent-em*, pres. pple. of *sequī* to follow. Cf. Sp. *siguiente*, Pg. *seguinte*, *seqüente*, It. *seguente*, *sequente*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. That follows or comes after. †**a.** That one is about to say or mention; (the) following, ensuing. *Obs.*

a 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 810 And scho in hand ane letter had quhairon Hir charge scho red, quhais tennour is sequent. 1607 WALTER *Diary* (Camden) 15 There are extant books in print, the one by an eye-witness, to the sequent event. 1653 LD. BROUNCKER tr. *Des Cartes' Compend. Mus.* 37 Such as are set in the Sequent Figure. 1821 *Rouge et Noir* 45 You'll find it in the sequent canto.

b. That succeeds or is subsequent in time or serial order. Now *rare*.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 197 Of six preceding Ancestors, that Iemme Confer'd by testament to 'th sequent issue Hath it beene owed and worne. *a* 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infallibility* (1646) 191 Miracles..creditably recorded from age to age, both in the Evangelists and other sequent Histories. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 553 Priviledges.., of which Lodovicus Pius was in Possession, and all the sequent Kings. 1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 79 What primitive, or sequent Church ever taught..such doctrine as this? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 365 There he dies, and leaves his Race Growing into a Nation, and now grown Suspected to a sequent king. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Econ.* II. 256 Virtue then Requires the pruner's hand, the sequent stage It barely vegetates. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day*, etc., Wks. (Bohn) III. 439 Nor sequent centuries could hit Orbit and sum of Shakspeare's wit. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* ix, The Rector..enjoyed his sequent glass of port. 1887 PROCTOR *Chance & Luck* 133 From his sequent remarks it appears that he had very imperfect information.

c. That follows or moves in the train of another. *rare*.

1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* I. ii. 65 Either I am The forehorse in the Teame, or I am none That draw i'th sequent trace. 1805–6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* v. 98 The coast, where Po descends To rest in ocean with his sequent streams. 1874 RUSKIN *Val d'Arno* (1886) 229 The treatment of light and shadow in the figures of the Christ and sequent angels.

2. That follows as a result or a logical conclusion. Const. *to*, *on*, *upon*.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 56 Indeed your O Lord sir, is very sequent to your whipping. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 378 Immediate sentence then, and sequent death, Is all the grace I beg. 1605 — *Lear* I. ii. 115 The sequent effects. 1796 G. L. WAY tr. *Le Grand's Fabliaux* I. 52 Her son's arrest, and sequent punishment. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 3871 Some of the inferences drawn are not sequent on the premises. 1878 P. BAYNE *Pur. Rev.* iii. 82 The strictly sequent corollary to the Puritan view of Antichrist.

3. Following one another in succession or in a series; successive.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 41 The Gallies Haue sent a dozen sequent Messengers This very night, at one anothers heeles. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xiii. 323 The never-ending chain of sequent events. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Basis Faith* ii. 49 Every harmonious combination of events, sequent or coexistent. 1881 J. SULLY *Illusions* 163 A very similar kind of unification takes place between sequent images under the form of transformation. 1884 [LAURIE] *Metaph. Nova & Vet.* 115 The series of sequent movements which in a dog ends with the sensation of pain.

b. Characterized by continuous succession; forming an unbroken series or course; consecutive.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lx, Like as the waues make towards the pibled shore, So..our minuites..In sequent toile all forwards do contend. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 188/2 A file, is a sequent number of men standing one behind an other. 1860 READE *&c. Commandm.* 318 A masterpiece of construction and arrangement, sequent, articulate, clear, pointed. 1872 RUSKIN *Aratra Pentelici* 114 Perfectly arranged disposition of counted masses in a sequent order. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* III. viii. 122 The sweet face, more and more lit up with sequent thought. 1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 58 Chamber to chamber of her sequent brain Gives answer.

4. That forms a sequel or continuation.

1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* Pref. 4 The nearly connected and sequent subject.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A follower, attendant. *Obs. rare*—1.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 142 And here he hath framed a Letter to a sequent of the stranger Queenes.

†**2.** A unit of a sequence; esp. of playing-cards. Cf. SEQUENCE 4. *Obs.*

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 49 There bee others that delight in figures, and their words fall in, one after another like sequents. 1730 SWIFT *Game Traffic* Wks. 1745 VIII. 169 Dame Floyd looks out in grave suspence For pair-royals and sequents. 1734 SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* I. (ed. 5) 93 (Picquet) Doth is to examine what Cards he has in his Hands of the same Suit, which are Sequents.

†**3.** The following narrative; the subsequent course of events; the sequel. *Obs. rare*—2.

1655 TERRY *Voy. E. India* i. 36 A brave resolute man, as the sequent will demonstrate. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Linc.* (1662) II. 164 Elias de Trekingham, was born..at a Village so called, as by the sequents will appear.

4. That which follows in order (of arrangement, time, etc.).

1833 W. WIRT in J. P. Kennedy *Life* (1872) II. xx. 353 [The 'De Senectute' is] infinitely superior, I think, to that 'De Amicitia' which..follows it,—or even to the..'Somnium Scipionis', usually the sequent of the two former. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* II. ii. § 3. 55 The later [age] is the sequent in time but not in thought of the earlier.

5. That which follows naturally as a result; the consequent of an antecedent; also in *logical sequent*.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 200 Conscience, morality, and responsibility,..may be shown to be based in consciousness, and necessary sequents thereof. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 5. 193 No human thought can deal with them..as necessary antecedents or sequents in any logical deductions. 1884 [LAURIE] *Metaph. Nova & Vet.* 119 The relation of antecedents and sequents. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* (1889) I. 464 Assuming an interval between the two sequents (physical and mental) upon the molecular change. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 528/1 Universal suffrage brought into France in 1789 its logical sequent; the right of the voter carried with it the duty of the defender.

Sequential (sĭkwe·nʃăl), *a.* [f. late L. *sequentia* SEQUENCE: see -AL.]

1. That follows as a sequel *to*. Of two or more things: Forming a sequence.

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 82 A brief resumé of these thronging reminiscences must necessarily precede the telling of the story sequential to them. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 209 Mental action, though disorderly and not sequential to the question put. 1906 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Oct. 219 These two books, while not sequential, are closely related.

b. *Path.* Following as a secondary affection; occurring as a sequela to a previous disease.

1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 230 Sequential Labour ..Sequential, or after-pains as they are ordinarily called. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 606 Inflammatory œdema is brought under the heading of phlegmonous laryngitis, primary and sequential.

c. Resultant, consequent.

1899 W. M. DAVIS in *Geog. Jrnl.* (R. G. S.) XIV. 487 'Initial' is therefore a term adapted to ideal rather than to actual cases, in treating which the term 'sequential' and its derivatives will be found more appropriate. 1900 J. ORR in *U. P. Mag.* Feb. 62/2 With these divisions of opinion on the nature of the Church are connected many sequential differences.

2. That is characterized by the regular sequence of its parts; continuous.

1844 'A. WALLBRIDGE' (*title*) The Sequential system of Musical Notation: a proposed new method of writing Music. Second edition. 1849 (*title*) The sequential book of church music. No. 1. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 67 If the history of man has been in the main sequential. 1879 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* I. viii. 346 The complete engrossment of the consciousness by a particular series of Cerebral changes..enables those changes to proceed with more sequential regularity. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 Nov. 4/2 There is in this country 'no sequential teaching'.

3. Pertaining to sequency of thought. *rare*—1.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. ii. 38 God..has given to the man whom he means for a student, the reflective, logical, sequential faculties.

4. *Mus.* Of the nature of a sequence.

1889 H. A. HARDING *Analysis of Form* 5 A sequential passage leads to an inverted dominant pedal point. 1892 PROUT *Counterpoint* (ed. 2) 100 The sequential character of the treble and tenor is maintained in the added alto part.

Hence **Seque·ntially** *adv.*; **Seque·ntialism** *rare* (see quot. 1848); **Sequentia·lity**, the quality of being sequential.

1656 [see SEQUENCE 3]. 1848 'A. WALLBRIDGE' *Council of Four* Advt., Sequentialism: The new Musical Reform. Preparing for publication, the third edition of the Sequential System of Musical Notation. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 168 What common-place man..has not dreams more lively and more sequentially evolved than this cento of wire-drawn reflections? 1883 *Harper's Mag.* LXVIII. 158 The story is remarkable for its fresh naturalness and sequentiality. 1891 PROUT *Counterpoint* (ed. 2) 45 We may now employ the same figure—especially sequentially—for several bars.

Sequentiary (sĭkwe·nʃări). [ad. late L. *sequentiārius*, f. *sequentia* SEQUENCE.] = SEQUENCER.

1500 *Ortus Vocab.*, *Troporium* [sic], a tropor a sequencyarye. 1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 205 An imperfect Sequentiary, apparently of the beginning of the fifteenth century. 1891 MRS. HERNAMAN in *Newbery Ho. Mag.* July V. 20 Missals and Sequentiaries.

Sequently (sī·kwĕntli), *adv.* [f. SEQUENT *a.* + -LY 2.] In sequent order.

1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 527/1 The whole of the events of the past few weeks flashed through his brain, clearly and sequently.

‖ **Se·quere me.** *Surg. Obs.* [L., lit. 'Follow me'.] The name of a flexible probe used in mediæval surgery.

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 8 Instrumentis þat perteneth to þe cure of þe fistule. .Of whiche þe first is called 'Sequere me'—'follow me'. *Ibid.* 15, 22.

†**Seque·st**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Badly f. L. *sequī* to follow.] *trans.* To follow.

1567 PIKERYNG *Horestes* 290 (Brandl), I thanke your grace, I shal sequest your gratius mind herin. *Ibid.* 807 So a wicked wight doth tourne Those that be good, and cause them eke his euell to sequest.

[Sequest, *v.*, in some Dicts., is evolved from the misprints *sequested*, *sequesling*, for *sequestred*, *-tring*: see SEQUESTER *v.*]

†**Seque·ster**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 suquestre. [a. L. *sequester*; prob. f. **seques-*, **sequos* a position apart (whence *secus* adv., otherwise); the etymological sense of the word (which is primarily an adj.) would thus be 'standing apart'.] In *Civil Law*, a person with whom the parties in a suit deposit the thing contested until the case has been decided. Also, in wider sense, a mediator.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 125 But take we heede to þe popes & cardinals bobe;..& dekenes & officials & sequestris. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 363 And þat no man ne legge in lond ne in tenement by-fore y-seyd, þe whyle þe suquestre ys þare set. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 309 Kynge Iohn and pope Iulius dyed both in one day, wherby he [Basilius] lacked a conuenient sequester or solicitoure. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 17 c, This doth take the possession from the parties in controuersie, and giueth the same to the Sequester or indifferent man, to thend he may deliuer the same to him that recouereth it. 1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacr.* i. 65 The Minister then is..appointed as a Sequester betweene God and the Congregation.

†**Seque·ster**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. F. *séquestre*, ad. L. *sequestrum*, orig. neut. of *sequester* adj.: see prec.]

1. Sequestration, seclusion, isolation.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 40 This hand of yours requires A sequester from Liberty.

2. The office or court to which goods seized by an act of sequestration are taken.

1568 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 59 b, All the goodes and merchandise which he brought with him..were according to their common vsage seised and taken into the sequester.

3. *Path.* = SEQUESTRUM. [So in Fr.] ? *Obs.*

1831 SOUTH *Otto's Path. Anat.* II. 146 A jelly-like mass gradually hardens and becomes ossified, surrounds, like a sheath,..the necrotic bone, which is then called a sequester.

Sequester (sĭkwe·stəɹ), *v.* Also 4–9 sequestre. [ad. late L. *sequestr-āre* to place in safe keeping, to remove, separate, f. L. *sequestr-*, *sequester*: see SEQUESTER *sb.*[1]

Cf. OF. *sequestrer* (14th c.), mod.F. *séquestrer*, Sp. *secuestrar*, Pg. *sequestrar*, It. *sequestrare*.]

1. *trans.* To set aside, separate. †**a.** To separate and reject; to eliminate; chiefly in immaterial sense, to set aside, dismiss from consideration.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 437 Sequestre we al mannes lawe, supposynge Crists ordynaunce. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xviii. (1554) 90 b, Poetes..should be quiet fro worldly mocion, And it sequester out of their remembraunce. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* O iij b, These be the wordes of Christe.. that we shulde sequester this care from us and seke for the kyngdome of god. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. i. 53 Thirdly, the great trouble..nature hath in the expelling and sequestring such humours. 1661 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* IV. 259 They presume, that they can sequester the sulphur even of Minerals and Metalls.

†**b.** *Eccl.* To remove (a person) from the privileges of church-membership, to excommunicate.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 29 He shal be sequestrid, or departid fro the chirche, til he knouleche his gilt and amende him. 14.. *Fothergill MS.* in Henderson *York Man.* (Surtees 1875) Pref. 16 We curse and descry and fro the boundes of all holy kyrke sequestre and depart all thos that this illys hase done [etc.]. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 146 It is to be..prayed for, lest while any being sequestred, is separated from ye body of Christe, he remaine farre from health. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 223 If their Bishop have sequestred them from the holy Communion, they must not be suffered to communicate elsewhere.

†**c.** With religious signification: To set apart, consecrate to a particular service, to 'separate'. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* I. vi. (1534) 21 Hym hath god the father specyally sequestred and seuered and set asyde out of the nomber of all creatures. 1632 *Consecr. Chapel Mersham Hatch* in Legg *17th cent. Consecr. Churches* (1911) 141 And after the ascention of our Saviour taught us by thy Apostles to distinguish [places] sequestred for religious exercises, from private houses. 1692 T. WATSON *Body Divinity* 332 This Lord's Day is to be sequestred and set apart for Divine Worship. 1697 BURGHOPE *Div. Worship* 147 Let him..wholly sequester his soul to this work of religion.

†**d.** To remove from membership of a body, or from a public office or station. *Obs.*

1571 HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* (1587) 128/2 in *Holinshed*, Euerie person of the parlement ought to keepe secret..the secrets and things spoken and doone in the parlement house..vpon paine to be sequestred out of the house. 1629 MAXWELL *Herodian* 252 He tooke to wife..Augusta, yet soone after diuorced her, and..sequestred her to a priuate Life. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Dec., The Court of Aldermen have sequestered him from their Court till he do bring in an account. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 164 Immediately after Strafford was sequestered from parliament. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 165 Many had already been sequestered from their livings.

e. To seclude (a person, thing, or place) from general access or intercourse; to keep apart *from* society. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. in SEQUESTERED *ppl. a.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xlvi. (1869) 93 For it is not in my powere to sequestre him longe from thee. 1497 BP. ALCOK *Mons Perfect.* B iij b, Herts sequestred from all carnall desyres. *c* 1550 N. SMYTH *Herodian* VI. 73 Those which inhabite the Orient, are sequestred wyth great distaunce of lande, and Sea. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 75 Why are you sequestred from all your traine? 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xxvii. 489 They laboured and tooke paines to sequester their children from delights and liberties..imploying them in honest and profitable exercises. *a* 1626 BACON *War with Spain* (1629) I, I had wholly sequestred my thoughts from ciuill affaires. 1698 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. 179 A Christian, in all Acts of Duty, ought to sequester his Mind from all Respect to an ensuing Reward. 1766 *Life of Quin* ii. 18 Cato.., being nine years sequestered in Mr. Addison's closet. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IX. 116 Men Whom in the city, privilege of birth Sequestered from the rest.

refl. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxvi. (1893) 106 Fewe can fully sequestre & departe himself fro perisshing creatures. *a* 1557 MRS. M. BASSET tr. *More's Treat. Passion* M.'s Wks. 1372/2 Sequestring themselfes from those wretched fetters that haue so long holden theim in sinne. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 93 It shalbe lawful for a man to sequester himself from his owne wife. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxviii. 119 It is not enough for a man to have sequestred himselfe from the concourse of people...A man must sequester and recover himselfe from himselfe. 1657 *North's Plutarch* (1676) Add. Lives 34 He was resolved to sequester himself from the world. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. 339 But why, Ladies,..do you sequester yourselves from the company? 1834 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 232 He sequestered himself from his subjects in the recesses of his palace. 1847 — *Joan of Arc* ibid. III. 221 As surely as the wolf retires before cities, does the fairy sequester herself from the haunts of the licensed victualler.

f. To segregate, separate in thought from the surroundings.

1841 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. xii. 356 The virtue of art lies in detachment, in sequestering one object from the embarrassing variety.

2. To confiscate, appropriate, to take forcible possession of.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 363 Than the commons of y^e^ cytie..toke certayne of the aldermen, & caste theym in prysone, and sequestryd theyr goodes & dispoyled moche therof. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) L viij b, The gouernours..commaunded all the saied shyppes to bee sequestred into theyr owne handes. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 21 His Majesty to be enfourmed that there is just grounde for his Majesty to sequestre the Seale, and then the L. Chancellor to come to the barre. 1640 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1735) XX. 429 We..thereupon have been pleased to sequester the said Offices, into the Hands of Philip Burlamachy. 1644 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 32 He is in rebellion and his estate sequestered. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. ii. (1864) V. 207 The German prelates were commanded..to sequester the goods of all who had presumed to assist in the incarceration of an archbishop. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 June 7/2 The banker to-day sequestered some State property, which was sold by auction.

3. *Law.* a. To remove (property, etc.) from the possession of the owner temporarily; to seize and hold the effects of a debtor until the claims of creditors be satisfied; *Eccl.* to divert the income of a benefice to the payment of debts due from the incumbent, or for the purpose of making good dilapidations; to hold the income of a benefice during a vacancy for the benefit of the next incumbent.

1530 PALSGR. 709/1, I sequester, I put a thyng from the possessoure by the auctorite of a judge. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 127 He hath..the admynystratyon of intestate godys, by the reson wherof they be sequestryd from the profyt of al the frendys of hym wych so dyed intestate. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 255 Both his Livings.. [were] sequester'd. 1731 SWIFT *Advant. Repeal. Test* Misc. 1735 V. 407 Every Bishop upon the Vacancy of a Church-Living, can sequester the Profits for the Use of the next Incumbent. 1790 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 399 The profits of his property may be sequestered during war, but no forfeiture can take place. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 341 The Bishop..was commanded to sequester the fruits and profits of the rectory..until he should have levied the sum of £2285 13 4.

transf. and *fig.* 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1872–5 IV. 251 But sequestring it [the Bible] only into such hands as were interested in the cheat, they had the opportunity to vitiate..those Records by which the poor people hold their salvation. 1837 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. 417 The liberties of New York were thus sequestered by a monarch [James II] who desired to imitate the despotism of France.

† b. To remove (properly in dispute) from the possession of contending parties in a suit, until reference has been had to a third party as arbitrator or umpire. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* To Rdr., For God and man beeing at ods, the difference was Sequestred or referred into Christs his hand to end and umpire it. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

c. To apply the process of sequestration to (a person); to sequestrate the estate or benefice of.

1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 80 The Vicar was sequestred by the Committee. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. 253 Thomas Morrison, Rector of Henly upon Thames..was sequestred. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho. Green Shutters* 328 Sandy ..was informing a bunch of unshaven bodies that the Gourlays were 'sequestered'.

† d. *intr.* (Sec quot.) *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Sequester*, is a Term used in the Civil Law for renouncing, as when a Widow comes into Court, and disclaims to have any thing to do, or to intermeddle with her Husband's Estate, who is Deceased; she is said to *Sequester.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

† 4. To withdraw into seclusion, to retire, keep apart. *Obs.*

1627 SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 286 Is it our pride..or what, that makes vs willingly sequester from such societie? 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 To sequester out of the world into Atlantick and Eutopian polities..will not mend our condition. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 541 Have you no hobby whereon you may whisk yourself away from this diurnal sphere, and so sequester from the real to the ideal?

Hence **Seque·stering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xv. 91 And it might so be, that in this time of sequestring, he might forget all his vanities. 1653 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 60 The sequestring variance of virile Nature. 1684 BAXTER *Twelve Argum.* § 16 They ordered the Sequestring of all Ministers that would not Fast and Pray.

Sequestered (sĭkwe·stəɹd), *ppl. a.* Also 7 sequestred. [f. SEQUESTER *v.* + -ED 1.]

† 1. Separated; cut off from congenial surroundings. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 33 To the which place a poore sequestred Stag That from the Hunters aime had tane a hurt, Did come to languish. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* ix. 2 To humbler Strains, ye Nine, descend And greet my poor sequester'd Friend. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. v. 413 [They] suffer some grief in their sequestered state.

b. Under sentence of sequestration; esp. *Eccl. Hist.* Of the dispossessed clergy under the Commonwealth: Deprived of a benefice.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Gen.* xi. (1662) I. 37 Next I desire them to reflect upon aged sequestred Ministers; whom, with their charge, the (generally ill paid) fifth part will not maintain. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* v. xiii, Fifteen hundred pounds a year is no ill match for the daughter of a Sequestred Cavalier. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 79 He is a poor sequestred Parson. 1808 W. WILSON *Dissent. Churches* I. 366 At Cliff..he succeeded Dr. Griffith Higges, the sequestered minister.

† c. Of estates, benefices, etc.: In sequestration.

1649 (*title*) Two Resolutions of Parliament respecting Tenants of Sequestred Estates. 1765–8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. xii. § 58 The rules by which a judicial factor on a sequestered estate ought to conduct himself.

† d. *Chem.* Separated, eliminated. *Obs.*

1661 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* IV. 260 These sequestered substances.

2. Sheltered, retired, secluded.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* Pref. 2 Neither my Genius, nor calling, will allow me a sequestred time, to dwell long upon any subject. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 75 Along the cool sequester'd vale of life They kept the noiseless tenor of their way. 1773 COWPER *Ode to Peace* 17 And wilt thou quit the stream..The grove and the sequester'd shed, To be a guest with them? 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXXV, To this sequestered spot Colonel Ashton had guided the stranger. 1878 H. S. LEIGH *Town Garland* 204 In a part of a suburb sequestered and gloomy I took up my quarters a twelvemonth ago.

b. Of persons: Retired, living a secluded life or in a quiet, unfrequented place.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. i. § 25 These Bonehomes,..(the poorest of Orders) and Eremites, (the most sequestred of begging Fryers) had two..Convents in England. 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, IV. (1793) I. 433 This imputation had often been cast upon the Morescoes, by speculative and sequestered men, who had no access to know the truth of their assertion. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* V. 718 In powers of mind, In scale of culture, few among my flock Hold lower rank than this sequestered pair. 1834 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* iv. Wks. 1890 VI. 323 The Emperor, himself a sacred and sequestered creature, might be supposed to enjoy the secret tutelage of the Supreme Deity.

transf. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 10 Those disordered motions, which accompany our sequestred imaginations. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxii, The household of the Lady Eveline..was of a solemn and sequestered character, corresponding to her place of residence. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 989 Confess..That, O Pompilia, thy sequestered eyes Had noticed..More of the Canon, than that [etc.].

† **Seque·sterer.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 sequestrer. [f. SEQUESTER *v.* + -ER 1.] = SEQUESTER *sb.*

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 682/7 *Hic sequestarius*, a sequesterer. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. i. 113 He that was the sequestrer of the couenante, becometh suretie for the parties.

† **Seque·sterment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SEQUESTER *v.* + -MENT.] A private, secluded situation.

1778 *Saberna* 12 Seek out some lone sequesterment to dwell, Where spirit-shapes repair at dewy eve. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe Robinson* vii. (1860) 88 The sequesterment of the Dove Cote was not sufficient to shut out the noise nor the intrigues of the war.

† **Seque·strable,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 sequesterable. [f. SEQUESTER *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being sequestered, liable to sequestration.

1632–3 in *Royalist Comp. Papers, Lancs.* (1891) I. 185 Her sonne Henry at that tyme was..noe way for his parte Seqable, but hath ever bene a Protestant and a well wisher to the Parliament. 1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 95 Persons not only sequestrable, but actually sequestered. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 200 Life-interests, such as entailed estates, church-livings and annuities, should be wholly sequestrable with less ceremony.

2. Separable.

1661 BOYLE *Scept. Chem., Physiol. Consid.* 34 Harts-Horn, and divers other Bodies..that abound with not uneasily sequestrable Salt.

Seque·stral, *a.*[1] *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *sequestr-, sequester* adj. (see SEQUESTER) + -AL.] (See quot.)

1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* III. 365 Virgil calls a truce a sequestral peace [Grotius *quanquam Virgilius pacem sequestram dixit* (Æn. xi. 133)], which Servius, on the passage, explains as a temporary peace.

Sequestral (sĭkwe·străl), *a.*[2] [f. SEQUESTR-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a sequestrum.

1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* V. 128/1 Around the sequestral tube the bone has the involucral thickening.

† **Seque·strate,** *a. Obs.* Also 6–7 sequestrat. [ad. late L. *sequestrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *sequestrāre*: see SEQUESTER *v.* and -ATE 2.]

1. Separated, cut off *from.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 57 We came to a ful grete fylde, and as hyt semyd hyt was sette yn a lowe grownde sequestrate and departyd from al othir. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. i. (1893) 153 And who so may haue the iey of theire soule sequestrate in worldlye thynges, in this scripture of our lorde may fynde swete manna. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 48 Religious men..wholy sequestrate from the world in body and mind. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 194 Mount Libanus is sequestrate from the circum-iacent Regions.

b. Politically separate, independent.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 25 The other sequestrate Tuscan iurisdiction, is the little comonwealth of Luca. *Ibid.* I. 39 This sequestrat Citty [Venice].

2. Sequestered, retired, secluded.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 297 Their dwellings being in sequestrate dennes. *Ibid.* VIII. 352 [They] made merry with vs in..the best cheare their sequestrate cottage could afford. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* I. 342 It is..easy, by planting their banks, to beautify..a variety of sequestrate spots.

Sequestrate (sĭkwe·strēit), *v.* Also 6–7 *Sc.* sequestrat. [f. late L. *sequestrāt-*, ppl. stem of *sequestrāre*: see SEQUESTER *v.* and -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To remove, put away; to seclude, keep away from general access or intercourse; to put in a place of concealment or confinement. = SEQUESTER *v.* 1. Now *rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iii. 76 Tuelf days of trewis thai band, to stanch debait, For to kepe pece and weris sequestrate. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 199 A celestial spouse, from whom she shall never be sequestrated and divorced. 1582–8 *Hist. & Life Jas. VI* (1804) 54 We..were compellit to sequestrat hir for a seasoun in preseoun. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Ess. Effects Air* vii. 192 In general Contagions, more perish for want of Care and Necessaries, than by the Malignity of the Disease; they being, as it were, sequestrated from Mankind. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* XXVI, My purpose went no farther than to sequestrate Alexius for a little time from the fatigues of empire. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Essenes* (1887) 260 A sect sequestrating themselves and locking up their doctrines as secrets.

2. *Law.* a. To divert the income of an estate or benefice, temporarily or permanently, from its owner into other hands. Cf. SEQUESTER *v.* 3.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 63 Gif the patronage of anie kirk is sequestrat in the Kings hands, be reason of the contumacie of the patron [etc.]. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) III. 26 It appears that half the revenue of the office.. has been lately sequestrated. 1839 W. O. MANNING *Law Nat.* IV. v. (1875) 189 A right to sequestrate the taxes. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* viii. (1876) 217 When..all his worldly estate had been sequestrated.

b. = SEQUESTER *v.* 3 c. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 14, I shall..seperate All matters on both sydes, and than sequestrate Thone syde. 1650 W. DUNDAS *Let. to Cromwell* 9 Sept., When Ministers of the Gospel have been..sequestrated.

† c. = SEQUESTER *v.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlix. 778 To compromise all differences, it was agreed to sequestrate it [a fortress] into the hands of the infanta as a neutral person.

d. *Scots Law.* (*a*) To place (lands, belonging to a bankrupt, or of disputed ownership) in the hands of a judicial factor or trustee, for the prevention of waste, or in order that the income arising may be applied for the benefit of the creditors. (*b*) In modern use: To place (the property of a bankrupt) in the hands of a trustee to be divided among the creditors; hence *popularly*, to make (a person) bankrupt.

1726 [see SEQUESTRATED]. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* VIII, The Deanses at Woodend!—I sequestrated them in the dear years, and now they are to flit, they'll starve. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Sequestration*, The Court may, if they think proper, sequestrate the rents, and appoint a judicial factor. 1909 A. H. MILLAR *Forf. Estates Papers* (S.H.S.) Introd. 15 The creditors sequestrated many of the estates.

† e. *intr.* or *absol.* To perform an act of sequestration. *Obs. rare*—1.

1765–8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. xii § 56 The debtor's consent to sequestrate. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* I, Landlord sequestrates—creditors accept a composition.

3. *trans.* To confiscate. = SEQUESTER *v.* 2.

1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 157 The whole goodes, geir, cornes, cattle, rentes and uthers perteining to thame, and now to the publict, are sequestrate and appryset to the use of the public. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 447 He did not long enjoy this accession to his resources, being shot as he sat in his court by a chief, whose Jagir he had sequestrated. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xv. 224 They found it convenient..to sequestrate for their own private uses the property of the Catholic Church.

Hence **Sequestrated** *ppl. a.*, in senses of the verb; also *rarely* † = SEQUESTERED.

1726 *Index Acts of Sederunt* s.v. *Factors*, That Factors upon sequestrated Estates, shall make and produce Rentals of the Estate. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Introd. *note*, An ancient sequestrated garden. 1865 *Good Words* VI. 143 Auctions and sales of sequestrated furniture.

Sequestration (sɪ̄kwestrē·ʃən) Forms: 4–5 sequestracoun, 5 sequestracyo(u)n, 5–6 sequestracion, 6 sequestratioun, 6– sequestration. [ad. late L. *sequestrātiōn-em*, f. L. *sequestrāre*: see SEQUESTER *v.* Cf. OF. *sequestration*, Sp. *secuestracion*, Pg. *sequestração*, It. *sequestrazione*.]

1. An act or the action of sequestering, banishment, exile; esp. *Eccl.*, a cutting off from the privileges of Church-membership, excommunication.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 20 How þat we spek of curse oiþer it þat is deedly,..or it þat is sequestracoun of þe iust man fro comyn. *a* 1450 in MYRC *Par. Pr.* (1902) 63 Alle þat brekuth or letteth sequestracion of any prelatys, wit-oute here leue. 1581 BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 357 Ἀφορισμὸς. Sequestration. Whereby all offendours whatsoever, were excluded from the Sacraments. 1663 *Aron-bimmucha* 2 The gall and wormwood of his exile, was, his sequestration from the Ark, the holy Ordinances and worship of his God. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. vi. (1864) II. 89 The punishment of delinquents was sequestration from the oratory, the table, and the common meetings. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Sequestration*,..seclusion of infected persons or of lunatics.

b. *transf.* Separation, disjunction.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* ii. (1898) I. 112 The fatall sequestracion of our sowle and bodye. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 351 It was a violent Commencement in her, and thou shalt see an answerable Sequestration. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 266 This Antimony seem'd to have been a little refin'd by the sequestration of its unnecessary Sulphur. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 177 Protesting ..against the sequestration of pauses.

†c. Setting apart, consecration. *Obs. rare.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 58 Professions, Sequestred by God, (and in that Sequestration confirmed by Policy,) for the good of Mankind. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xvi. 301 This blood..was prepared by his voluntary sequestration, or sanctification of himself to this very use or purpose.

2. A state of being sequestered, separation, seclusion, retirement.

1565 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xlvii. 476 To have some greater Restraint put upon the Lady Lenox and some harder Sequestration than she now hath. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 58 And neuer noted in him any studie, Any retyrement, any sequestration, From open Haunts and Popularitie. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xciv. 274 It is no other, but a place of retyring, and sequestration from the World. 1648–99 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxiii. clxvi. (1702) 354 Her Phylax tir'd with his long Sequestration From his dear Charge. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 223 You observe that a sequestration from the connexions of society, makes the heart cold and unfeeling. 1835 WORDSW. *Death Charles Lamb* 121 O gift divine of quiet sequestration! 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 350 [She] had shown her enduring consciousness of the injuries she had sustained, by a sixteen years' sequestration of herself from his side.

fig. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* To Rdr., I earnestly desire that in heaven both thou and I may ever bee under Sequestration in that Mediator for Gods glory.

3. *Law.* a. The appropriation of the income of a property in order to satisfy claims against the owner; esp. *Eccl.*, a writ diverting the income of a benefice to the advantage of the creditors of the incumbent.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 432 Arreistment and sequestratioun of the money foirsaid. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 7 The Churchwardens tell me, that they have a sequestration upon my living.

b. *Eccl.* (See quot. 1641.)

1575–6 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 11 § 5 The Ordinary..shall grante the Sequestracion of suche Proffites to suche Inhabitante.. w^th^in the Parishe. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 246 Sequestration..is used also for the gathering of fruits and profits of a benefice voyd, unto the use of the next Incumbent. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 102 On a Suspension there must be a Sequestration for the serving of the Cure. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* iv. (1876) I. 180 They were in consequence suspended from their ministry, and their livings put in sequestration.

c. An order of court appointing the goods of a deceased person whose executor or executors have renounced probate, to be secured and administered; also, a writ of Chancery empowering commissioners or a sheriff to seize the property of the person against whom it is directed.

1591 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) II. 199 For probate bondes and regestring 26s. 4d. For relapsinge of the sequestration 5s. 2d. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 246 Sequestration..is used also for the act of an Ordinary, when no man will medle with the goods and chattels of one deceased. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 444 If he eludes the search of the serjeant also, then a sequestration issues to seise all his personal estate, and the profits of his real. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 102 Sir John..stood out all process of contempt to a sequestration. 1884 [see SEQUESTRATOR].

†d. The separation of a matter of controversy from the contending parties and its reference to an umpire or arbitrator. *Obs.*

1592 WEST 1*st Pt. Symbol.* § 17 A, The keeping of a thing litigious is called Sequestration, which is therefore defined, the deposition of a thing in controuersie.

e. Seizure of the possessions of a subject by the state; esp. the act of a belligerent power in seizing debts owing from its own subjects to the opposing power.

1568 tr. *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 42 b, They made Sequestration of the ship and goods, and caried the child to prison with the rest of his company. 1654 (*title*) An Ordinance for the better ordering and disposing the Estates under Sequestration. 1660 (*title*) An Act for Repeal of two Acts for Sequestrations. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 279 He paid 545*l.* for his delinquency and sequestration. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* i, His former delinquencies.. were severely punished by fine and sequestration. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* VIII. i. (1905) II. 248 The Cabinet..considered the sequestration of the customs' dues at Smyrna to be practicable.

f. *Scots Law.* (See SEQUESTRATE *v.* 2 d.) (*a*) The placing of lands (belonging to a bankrupt, or of disputed ownership) under the control of a judicial factor or trustee. (*b*) In modern use: The placing of a bankrupt's estate in the hands of a trustee for division among the creditors.

1765–8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. xii. § 55 Sequestration of lands..is a judicial act of the court of session, whereby the management of the subject sequestered is taken from the former possessor, and intrusted to the care of a factor or stewaid named by the court. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Sequestration*, A petition praying for the sequestration of a land estate. 1870 *Standard* 16 Nov., The plaintiff, as the assignee of the Rev. J. Storie, who had become insolvent, brought this action to recover the total sum which had been paid to the defendant during the existence of the sequestration.

4. Seizure, confiscation.

1640 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1735) XX. 429 We..have accordingly..commanded our said Secretary to see the Sequestration [of the Office of Postmaster for foreign Parts, etc.] put in speedy Execution. 1694 *Milton's Lett. of State* 316 Upon this News, Antony and Manuel..presently look'd upon the Goods as their own,..covering this Fraud of theirs with a Sequestration of English Goods that soon after ensu'd. 1895 R. OLNEY in *Curr. Hist.* V. 197 To resent and to resist any sequestration of Venezuelan soil by Great Britain.

5. *Path.* (See quot.)

1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Sequestration*, formation of a Sequestrum.

6. *attrib.*

1648 (*title*) An additional Ordinance of Parliament for the better regulating and speedy bringing in the Sequestration Monies out of the Estates of Papists and Delinquents. 1816 G. J. BELL *Comm. Laws Scot.* (1826) II. 313 The proper manufacturing of the rude materials into a commodity, brings a person within the reach of the Sequestration Act. *Ibid.*, The provision which extends the Sequestration Law to manufacturers.

Sequestrator (sɪ̄kwestrē·tər). [a. late L. *sequestrātor*, agent-n. f. L. *sequestrāre*: see SEQUESTRATE *v.*] One who sequestrates; a trustee or bailiff having control of property upon which there are claims by creditors. Also, a person named in a writ of sequestration as authorized to collect and administer the income of a sequestrated estate.

1646 T. EDWARDS *Gangrena* I. 62 Sequestratours, Collectours, Receivers. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Cl. Vind.* (1677) 99 The Committee-man hath a Side-man, or rather a Setter, hight a Sequestrator..He is the States Cormorant. *a* 1689 MRS. BEHN tr. *Cowley's Plants* VI. C.'s Wks. 1721 III. 453 The Warriour may a while his Spear forsake, But Sequestrators will no Respit take. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 102 The..Church-wardens, or other Sequestrators, are to Account to him for..the Profits. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 188 The Puritan, a conqueror, a ruler, a persecutor, a sequestrator, had been detested. 1884 CAVE in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 661/1 Persons who were named as sequestrators in a writ of sequestration against B.

b. *fig.* One who sets apart, a separator.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 381 Even that first and worst Sequestratour, that sequestred man from his God, and so from his Happinesse.

†**Sequestra·trix.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. L. **sequestrātrix*, fem. of *sequestrātor* SEQUESTRATOR.] A female sequestrator.

1657 H. PINNELL tr. *Paracelsus' Three Bks. Philos.* 9 Separation..is the sequestratrix that gives to every thing its form and essence.

†**Sequestree'.** *Obs.* [f. SEQUESTER *v.* + -EE.] = SEQUESTRATOR.

1611 COTGR., *Gardien de biens*, a Sequestree, or keeper of the goods of an indebted, or condemned person, seised by order of Law. 1765–8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. i. § 30 In which case a salary to the sequestree for his trouble is either expressed or implied. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 309 The elector of Saxony..offered to place all the suppressed convents under sequestration; the sequestrees..were to pledge themselves to the emperor to allow nothing to be abstracted from the property, till a council should decide on its application.

Sequestrotomy (sɪ̄kwestro·tŏmi). *Surg.* [f. SEQUESTR-UM + Gr. *-τομία* a cutting.] The operation for the removal of a sequestrum.

1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Sequestrotomy*, a hybrid term for the operation for necrosis. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Sequestrum** (sɪ̄kwe·strŏm). *Path.* Pl. **sequestra.** [mod.L. use of L. *sequestrum* something separated, neut. of *sequester* adj.: see SEQUESTER *sb.*] A detached piece of bone lying within a cavity formed by necrosis. Also applied to a portion of skin separated by disease from the surrounding parts. Cf. SEQUESTER *sb.*² 3.

1831 SOUTH *Otto's Path. Anat.* II. 146 One or several holes ..which..produce an outlet for the continually absorbed and diminished sequestrum. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 74 The teeth, whether permanent or temporary, implanted in the sequestrum, are usually lost. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 584 A zone of ulceration, which leads to the gradual separation of a sequestrum of skin.

attrib. 1891 *Century Dict.*, Sequestrum forceps. 1895 *Catal. Surg. Instr.* 38.

Sequill, obs. form of SEQUEL.

Sequin (sɪ̄·kwin), *sb.* Now *Hist.* Also 8 zequin. See also CHEQUEEN, ZECCHIN. [a. F. *sequin*, ad. It. *zecchino*, f. *zecca* the mint (= Sp. *seca*), ad. Arab. *sikka*^h^ die for coining, whence SICCA.]

1. An Italian gold coin (originally Venetian), worth about 9 shillings. Also used as a name for a former Turkish coin, the sultanin.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 292 At Naples..ten quatrines make one sequin. 1677 tr. *Tavernier's Grand Seignior's Seraglio* 14 The Scherif, otherwise called Sequin, or Sultanine. *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 6 Apr. (1810) 136 For which they pay the Turks a rent of one zequin a day. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 464 The government of Algiers demands of France sixty thousand sequins, or twenty-seven thousand pounds sterling. 1820 SHELLEY *Let.* Pr. Wks. (1888) II. 316, I bought the vases you saw for about twenty sequins less than Micale asked. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxii, Velvet bags, one full of pearls, another of rubies, others of Venetian sequins. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xxxiv, Moidores and sequins [etc.].

2. A small spangle used in the ornamentation of dresses, etc.

1882 *Daily News* 3 June 3/1 Never before, probably, have *dress trimmings been more artistic than they are now. Sequins are the newest. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 27 Apr. 4/7 The..sleeves studded thickly over with tiny glittering silver sequins. 1909 'VERNON LEE' in *Eng. Rev.* Feb. 454 Slave girls with stuff of striped silver about their loins and sequins at the end of their long hair.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: (sense 1) *sequin gold*; (sense 2) *sequin-sewn*, *-weighted* adjs.; †**sequin-hazard** = CHICKEN-HAZARD.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* v. viii, The gilding, although of two hundred years' duration, as bright..[etc.]: *Sequin gold, as the Venetians tell you. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* II. 8 If any body had a desire for a little *sequin hazard, there *were* such things as dice at hand. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 3/1 To much manipulate or trim embroidered and *sequin sewn fabrics were to defeat their charm. 1904 *Ibid.* 7 Jan. 3/2 An evening frock of black chiffon with wide insertion of *sequin-weighted lace.

Sequin (sɪ̄·kwin), *v.* [f. SEQUIN *sb.*] *trans.* To ornament with sequins. Hence **Se·quined** *ppl. a.*

1894 *Daily News* 5 June 6/4 Sequinned net. *Ibid.* 22 June 6/7 The gold bonnet was sequinned in pink and green. 1905 MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON *Castle of Shadows* v. 110 A tall woman in sequined black tulle.

‖ **Sequitur** (se·kwitŭr). [L. = it follows.] An inference or conclusion which follows from the premisses. Cf. NON SEQUITUR.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 184 *note*, I do not see the sequitur in this sentence. 1837 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Spectre Tapp.*, Mr. Maguire..looked as if he did not quite subscribe to the *sequitur*. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ii. 57 What a reason to give for his being in a state of perdition!..—what a 'sequitur'!

Sequoia (sɪ̄kwō·ĭă). [mod. Latin (Endlicher, 1847); after *Sequoiah*, a Cherokee, who invented a syllabary for writing his native language.] A genus of large American coniferous trees belonging to the *Abietinæ*; a tree of this genus. Cf. REDWOOD *sb.* 2. Popularly often called *Wellingtonia*, the name given by Lindley, 1853.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Sequoia* (including *Wellingtonia*), A genus of the Abietinæ tribe of *Coniferæ* from North-western America, closely allied to *Sciadopitys*. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 60 The mammoth Sequoias rose to their enormous proportions. 1878 J. E. TAYLOR *Flowers* 61 The *Sequoias* (better known as *Wellingtonias*) of which there are now only two species. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 123 There is the 'curly redwood', due to the sequoia taking a twist when young.

Sequyle, obs. north. form of SEQUEL.

Ser, obs. form of SEAR *v.*

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 122 Lette hym [a horse] ron in a parke tyll Hallowtyd and then take hym wpe and ser hym and lette hym stand in the dede of whynter.

Ser, obs. f. SEAR *a.*, SIR; obs. Sc. f. SORE *adv.*

Ser, variant of SEER ².

1819 F. HAMILTON *Nepal* 216, 72 Paises = 1 Ser = 1lb. avoirdupois 1·666. 1842 VIGNE *Trav. Kashmir* I. 196 The ser at Lodiana is equal to about 2 lbs. English.

Ser., abbreviation of SERIES.

†**Sera.** *Mil. Obs.* [? a. It. *serra* a tight place, vbl. sb. f. *serrāre* to shut up, press.] *At the sera*: at close quarters.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 7 Which at the Sera and close is very necessarie.

Sera, obs. form of SEER ², SERAI.

Serabite, obs. form of SARABAITE.

Serac (sĕræ·k). [a. Swiss-Fr. *sérac*, orig. the name of a kind of white cheese; the transferred application was doubtless suggested by similitude of form.] (See quot. 1898.)

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 51 These ridges are often cleft by fissures..thus forming detached towers of ice..*Foot-note*. To such towers the name *Séracs* is applied. 1891 G. F. WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer.* 8 Fissures and seracs where the glacier moves down the steeper portion of its incline. 1898 *Encycl. Sports* II. 54/1 (Mountaineering) *Serac*, a tower of ice on a glacier, formed by the intersection of crevasses.

Serace, Seraff, variant forms of SERAI, SARAF.

Seraffin(e, var. ff. SERAPHIN *Obs.* (a coin).

Serafic, obs. form of SERAPHIC.

Serafile, variant of SERREFILE.

Serafin, var. SERAPHIN *Obs.* (a coin); SERAPHIM.

Seraglio (serā·lyo). Also 6 sarralia, seralyo, serraqlio, 7 seraglia, seralia, seralio, serraglio, serralia, surralia, -ya, zereglia, *Pl.* seragli. [a.

It. *serraglio* :—popular L. **serrāculum* enclosure, place of confinement (cf. med.L. *serrāculum* fastening of a door), f. **serrāre* (whence It. *serrare*, F. *serrer*, Sp. *cerrar*) for *serāre* to lock up, close, f. *sera* lock or bolt. The It. word was, from similarity of sound, used to render the Turkish *serāī* lodging, palace (see SERAI[1]). The applications of the word which have been adopted in Eng. all relate to Turkey and the East, but some of them represent merely the etymological sense of the It. word, while others owe their meaning wholly or partly to the Turkish word. Cf. SERAI[1], SERAIL.]

I. Enclosure, place of confinement.

1. The part of a Mohammedan dwelling-house (esp. of the palace of a sovereign or great noble) in which the women are secluded; the apartments reserved for wives and concubines; a harem.

1581 RICH *Farew.* P j, The kyng of Tunise..caused her to be put in the Cube, whiche is a place where he keepeth his Concubines (as the Turke doeth his in his Serraglio [*sic*].) 1588 HICKOCK tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.* 30 One principall wife, which is kept in a Seralyo. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii, Thou shalt be the master Of my seraglia. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* I. i, Can I know my sister Mewde vp in his Seraglio..and not haste to send him To the Deuill his tutor? 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. 553 A kinswoman of his, liuing in the Zereglia. 1653 RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 145 In this our age we build more Seralias then Churches. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. I. 100/2 Shutting up women in seraglios, and degrading them into an inferior class of beings. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 233 The secrecy of Oriental seraglios.

b. The inmates of the harem; a polygamous household.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 115 Each house top spred with Carpets, wheron slept a man and his peculiar Seralio. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* xxiv, I would not exchange this one little English girl for the grand Turk's whole seraglio.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* IV. i, This Key will admit me into the *Seraglio* of the Godly [*sc.* the Nunnery]. 1691 *Comedy, Win Her & Take Her* II. i. 15 He'le make the Drawing-Room his Seraglio. 1709 *Tatler* No. 50 P 1 Woman was his mistress; and the whole Sex his Seraglio. *a* 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 478 There I a whole Seraglio met Of flatt'ring Lusts, which me beset. 1773 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 141 One grand-signior cock, with a seraglio of seven hens. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i, The mighty bull moved at the head of his seraglio and their followers. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* ii. (1868) I. 48 A serraglio of maids of honour ministered to Henry's pleasures. 1881 H. W. ELLIOTT *Seal Isl. Alaska* (1884) 38 The same indifference is also exhibited by the male [fur-seal] to all that may take place..outside of the boundary of his seraglio.

† 2. *gen.* An enclosure; a place of confinement.

a 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1698) I. 136 Near to the Stables stands the Seraglio where the wild beasts are kept. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Jan. 1645, I went to the Ghetto, where the Jewes dwell as in a suburbe by themselues...I passed by the Piazza Judea, where their Seraglio begins.

II. =SERAI[1].

3. A Turkish palace, *esp.* the palace of the Sultan at Constantinople.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 290 The..dayly paiments..by the Grand Signior..to the Officers of his Seraglio or Court. 1600 DALLAM in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc. 1893) 57 The surralia..which doth joyne close to the Cittie. *Ibid.* 61 The Grand Signors Counte, Called the surralya. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 559 The pleasantest of any Palace on the face of the earth, termed by them the Port, or Seraglio. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 80 All about these parts are the Seraglioes, or Countrey-houses of the great Men among the Turks. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Somez's Belle A.* (1732) II 251 He was immediately order'd to come to the Seraglio, where he was receiv'd by the Grand Visier with all imaginable tokens of Friendship and Esteem. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 304/2 The remains of the Seraglio, former palace of the Ottoman sultans.

† 4. A place of accommodation for travellers.

1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 3) 606 At euery tenth course a Seraglia or Place of lodging for Man and Horse. 1659 EVELYN *Let. to R. Boyle* 3 Sept., At the other back front a plot walled in of a competent square for the common seraglio disposed into a garden.

† 5. A warehouse. *Obs.*

1628 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 230 Depositing those intended for Cambay and Ahmadabad in the 'seraglia'. 1676 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 168 On the shoar towardes the factory seraglio is a fair large fountain. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 42 The Currans..are..put into Ware-houses they call Seraglio's. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 160 They are thrown thorow a Hole into the great Magazine, call'd the Seraglio.

† 6. ? A barrack for a particular corps of the Turkish army; hence, a corps or grade of Turkish soldiers. *Obs.*

1600 PORY *Leo's Africa*, etc. 386 They are called home againe to the Seraglios of the Zamoglans (for so are they termed, till they be enrolled among the Ianissaries). 1623 WOTTON *Let. to Sir E. Bacon* 21 Mar., The Turk..having made a leavy..of 5000 youths out of the Seragli. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advis. fr. Parnass.* I. xxxii. 57 To give the command of Armies..to men of the first or second Seraglio.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *seraglio-guard, lady, window*; **seraglio cake**, a name given to a kind of fancy bread.

1842 MERLE *Dom. Dict.* 46 *Seraglio Cake. **1821** SHELLEY *Hellas* 114 Man the *Seraglio-guard! 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1893) I. 294 This is the chief guardian of the *seraglio ladies. *Ibid.* 323 The Grand Signior was at the *seraglio window.

‖ **Serai**[1] (sərai·). Forms: 7 sarray, sera, seraw(e, serray, suray, surroie, 7, 9 sarai, -ay, 8 serauee, 9 seraee, seray, -oy, 8– serai. [a. Turkish (orig. Persian) سراى *serāī* lodging, residence, palace. Cf SERAGLIO, SERAIL.]

1. In various Eastern countries, A building for the accommodation of travellers; a caravanserai.

1609 W. FINCH in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 434 By it the great Saray, besides which are diuers others..wherein diuers neate lodgings are to be let. *c* 1616 *Ibid.* 520 Euery fiue or sixe Course, there are Seraes built..for the..entertainment of Trauellers. 1782 G. FORSTER *Journ.* (1798) I. 74 The stationary tenants of the seraueе..approach the traveller on his entrance. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 32 The lodgings of the traveller in India are the serais, or caravanserais, ..as they are called in Europe. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 281/1 A handsome seray built of stone. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* Prel. Rem. (1876) 8 The seraees for travellers..owe their existence to the enlightened self-interest of the better order of princes. 1879 W. WAKEFIELD *Happy Valley* 35 These serais..generally consist of a large square stone building. 1895 *Outing* (U. S) XXVI. 467/2 A 'Serai' covers a space about 150 feet square or larger, and is built around a quadrangular court with a continuous veranda.

† b. ? A warehouse. = SERAGLIO 5. *Obs.*

1619 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 103 The goods have since been taken to Bershanpur, and placed in the common 'sera'.

2. A Turkish palace; esp. the palace of the Sultan at Constantinople.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 68 The Sultans or Emperours Pallace (vulgarly called *Saray*, and by the Italians *Seraglio*). 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 117 Nothing more observable in the Town than the Serrays and [etc.]. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxvii, The Serai's impenetrable tower. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 230 Having sent..to the Pasha to ask for horses, we thought it right to pay him a visit in his serai.

¶ 3. Misused for SERAGLIO 1: A harem.

1813 BYRON *Giaour* 444 Not thus was Hassan wont to fly When Leila dwelt in his Serai.

‖ **Serai**[2] (sərai·). Also 7 sou-, sowray, 9 surahee. [Anglo-Indian, repr. Urdu (orig. Arab.) صراحى *çurāḥī*.] 'A long-necked earthenware (or metal) flagon for water' (Yule).

1672 tr. *Bernier's Hist. Rev. Emp. Gt. Mogol* IV. 10 A Souray of the water of Ganges...Sowray is that Tin-flagon full of water, which the Servant that marcheth on foot before the Gentleman on horseback, carrieth in his hand. 1808 ELPHINSTONE in Colebrooke *Life* (1884) I. 199 We had.. two surahees of water [etc.]. 1825–9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 47 She broke a serai of water.

Serail (sərēi·l). Now *rare*. Forms: 6 sarail, sarell, 7 serail(l)e, serraill, serrayle, 7– serail. [a. F. *sérail*, ad. It. *serraglio*: see SERAGLIO. Cf. Sp. *serrallo*.]

1. =SERAGLIO 1.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxii. 59 b, [The women's] priuate bathes, which for the most part they haue ..within their houses or Sarails. 1587 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii. 1176 He shall be made a chast and lustlesse Eunuke, And in my Sarell tend my Concubines. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlii. 143 What longing-lust would not be alaide, to see three hundred women at his dispose and pleasure, as hath the Grand Turke in his Seraille? 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. 244 Thou wouldest haue said, that she was brought vp in the warres; they bred in a Serrayle of Women. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 65 They consigned them with good commendations to the surgeons of the serail. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 161 A numerous serail must be attended with vast expence. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* iii. 42 Venice..is the bowing slave of the Sultan..she watches the walls of his Serail. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxx, The purest monotheism, they discovered, was perfectly compatible with bigotry and ferocity, luxury and tyranny, serails and bowstrings.

† 2. =SERAGLIO 3, SERAI[1] 2. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxv. 140 b, Selim builded there for a dwelling place, a fayre and sumptuous Sarail. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1311 The embassador went himself to the serrail. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2307/3 The other report is, That the Grand Signior is only kept a close Prisoner in the Serail. 1782 J. SCOTT *Poet. Wks.* 231 And from his high serail the sultan hears The wide Propontis' beating waves resound.

† 3. A barrack for Turkish soldiers; = SERAGLIO 6. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxv. 140 b, There is besides another Sarail, for the lodging of the Azamoglans or Ianissaries.

Serain(e, obs. forms of SERENE *sb.*[1], SIREN.

Seral (sī·răl), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Geol.* [f. L. *sēr-us* late + -AL: see quot.] a. *adj.* Used by H. D. Rogers to designate the Millstone Grit formation of the Pennsylvanian Coal-measures. b. *absol.* or *sb.* Used as a name for this formation.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* I. 109 Seral series, or Coal strata. Seral Conglomerate (or Lowest Division of the Coal-Measures). *Ibid.* II. II. 1027 Seral..a synonym for the coal-formation expressing the period of the nightfall or late twilight of the Appalachian Palæozoic day.

Seralbumen, -in (sīərælbiū·men, -in). *Chem.* Also **sero-albumen**. [f. SER-UM + -ALBUMEN.] The albumen of the blood. Hence **Seralbu·minous** (**se·ro-albu·minous**) *a.*, composed of or containing seralbumen.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 63/1 An orange-yellow coloured sero-albuminous fluid. *Ibid.* 89/2 When coagulated seralbumen is digested in acetic acid, it becomes soft and transparent. 1857 [see OVALBUMEN]. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 28 Ovo-albumin is distinguished from sero-albumin by the following characteristics. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 124 Chyle contains potassium-albumin, casein, and seralbumin.

‖ **Serang** (səræŋ). *Anglo-Indian.* Also **sarang, syrang**. [a. Pers. سرهنگ *sarhang* commander.] A native boatswain or captain of a Lascar crew.

1799 *Hull Advert.* 21 Dec. 4/1 Seringapatam Prize-money. ..first dividend. Commandant Subadars, and Serangs of Gun Lascars. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 469 The sarang, or principal native. 1827 in R. G. Wallace *Fifteen Yrs. India* (1822) 256 The syrangs..exerted their powerful influence over the seamen. 1891 KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 297 Pambé, the Serang or head man of the Lascar sailors.

Seranine (se·rănəin). (See quot.)

1889 CUNDILL *Dict. Explosives* 61 Seranine is a mixture of nitro-glycerine and chlorate of potash. 1890 EISSLER *Mod. Explosives* 38.

Serapah, obs. form of SERRAPAW.

‖ **Serape** (serāpe). Also **sarape**. [Mexican Sp. *serape, sarape.*] A shawl or plaid worn by Spanish-Americans.

1847 RUXTON *Adv. Mexico*, etc. xxiv. 210, I..knew that I had seen the last..of civilized man under the garb of a Mexican sarape. 1850 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* xi, The ranchero..is never seen without the 'serapé'. *a* 1883 — *Lost Mtn.* xv. 147 Keeping the rain off with waterproof serapes.

Seraph[1] (se·răf). [Back-formation from the plural SERAPHIM, SERAPHIN (on the analogy of *cherubim, -in* and *cherub*). (Perh. first used by Milton.)

Cf. G. *seraph*, in mod. use perh. from Eng., though Luther had in one passage used *seraph* (as a plural). Certain mediæval commentators on Pseudo-Dionysius, followed by many glossaries down to the *Ortus Vocabulorum* (1518), give *seraph* (genitive *seraphis*) as the sing. corresponding to the pl. *seraphin*; but the form appears to have had no actual currency in med. Latin.]

1. One of the SERAPHIM.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 667 Brightest Seraph tell In which of all these shining Orbes hath Man His fixed seat. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1716) II. 171 Who sees Darkness even in the Angels of Light, and charges the loftiest Seraph with Folly! *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 184 The Seraphs who of all love Godhead most Had near the Throne the honourable Post. 1786 COLERIDGE *Genevieve* 4 Sweet your voice, as Seraph's song. 1816 BYRON (*1st*) *Stanzas to Augusta* iv, Oh! blest be thine unbroken light, That watch'd me as a seraph's eye. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simeon Styl.* 166 That Pontius and Iscariot by my side Show'd like fair seraphs.

b. *fig.* A seraphic person, an 'angel'.

1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xxi, I knew another of these seraphs..she was [etc.].

2. *Geol.* A fossil shell. Cf. SERAPHIM 4.

1822 PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 153 *Seraphs*, a convoluted, elongated, univalved shell. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 106.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sometimes quasi-adj. = seraphic), as *seraph-band, -bard, fire, -man, note, song, way, -wing*; *seraph-winged* adj. Also **seraph-tide** *Anglo-Irish*, Michaelmas.

1786 BURNS '*O Thou dread Power*' v, The beauteous, *seraph Sister-band. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xx, This seraph-band, each waved his hand. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* V. 379 Then, as yon *Seraph-Bard fians'd Hearts below, Each sees him here transcendant Knowledge show. 1803 HEBER *Palestine* 32 One faint spark of Milton's *seraph fire. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xix, A man all light, a *seraph-man On every corse there stood. 1814 BOWDLER *Hymn*, '*Sing to the Lord*', Israel's shepherds heard amazed The *seraph notes of peace and love. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. iv, Or liker the first sound of *seraph song And Angel greeting. *a* 1849 MAR. EDGEWORTH *White Pigeon*, You promised to make me a compliment of it last *Seraph-tide was twelvemonth. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. lxxxv, For he would learn the rudiments of love, I mean the *seraph way of those above. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* III. ii, He, that rode sublime Upon the *seraph-wings of Extasy. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 448 A *seraph-winged Victory.

‖ **Se·raph**[2]. *Obs.* [a. F. † *seraph*, corruptly a. Turkish شريف *sharīf*: see SHARIFFE. Cf. It. † *saraffo*.] A Turkish gold coin; a sequin.

1576 EDEN *Hist. Trav.* (1577) 364 Three thousande Saraphes of golde. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xiv, I will give thee my Codpiece:..there are six hundred Seraphs in it, and some fine Diamonds. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Seraph*, a Turkish coyn of fine gold, worth about a French crown.

Seraph, obs. variant of GIRAFFE.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 4 Their nourishment goeth more forward then backward, like the best horses, and the Arabian Seraph, which are higher before then behinde.

Seraphic (sĕræ·fik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **seraphique**, 7–8 **seraphick**, 8 **serafic**. [a. eccl. L. *seraphicus*, f. *seraph-im*: see SERAPHIM. Cf. F. *séraphique*, Sp. *seráfico*, Pg. *seraphico*, It. *serafico*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the seraphim.

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* V. i, Seraphique Angells Clap their celestiall wings in heavenly plaudits. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 794 The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim In close recess and secret conclave sat. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 81 This supposition..places him [the Devil] beneath the dignity of his seraphic original. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. (1757) IV. 275 A being big with..hope.. of adding melody to seraphic choirs, in ceaseless Hallelujahs to their Eternal King. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 238 Seven beautiful seraphic or allegorical figures.

2. Of attributes: Resembling what pertains to the seraphim; worthy of a seraph; ecstatically adoring.

1659 BOYLE *Some Motives Love of God* 9 This Love I have taken the freedome to style Seraphick Love, borrowing the name from..those nobler Spirits of the Cælestiall Hierarchie, whose Name..expresses them to be of a flaming Nature. 1683 NORRIS *Idea Happin.* 35 There is a more peculiar Acceptation of the Love of God proper to this place. And it is that which we call Seraphic. By which I understand ..that Love of God which is the effect of an intense Contemplation of him. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 44 Nor did his Arts in vain weak Man assail, His false Seraphick Tongue and Charms prevail. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 191 Seraphick Ardour dwelling in each Vein, The Majestatick Presence in the Brain. 1778 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 336 Mr. Mudge.. had a most seraphic finger for the harpsichord. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. viii, On the thick Hyperborean, cherubic reasoning, seraphic eloquence were lost. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Shelley* in *Tait's Mag.* Jan. 29 Many people remarked something seraphic in the expression of his features. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cix, Seraphic intellect and force To seize and throw the doubts of man. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* vi, Dinah's seraphic gentleness of expression. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1884) 97 Her voice was sweet..Her singing quite seraphic. 1884 W. S. LILLY in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 263 That religious romanticism which paints for us a mediæval period full of seraphic sweetness.

† b. ? Concerned with sublime objects. *Obs.*

a 1697 AUBREY *Brief Lives, Dunstan* (1898) I. 243 Meredith Lloyd tells me that, three or 400 yeares ago, chymistry was in a greater perfection, much, then now; their proces was then more seraphique and universall: now they looke only after medicines.

3. Resembling a seraph, either in beauty or in fervour of exalted devotion.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 121 That seraphic dame, Mrs. Rowe, also painted. 1807 CRABBE *Sir Eustace Grey* 71 Her morals [show'd] the seraphic saint. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. x, That seraphic being, whose lustre even now haunts my vision. 1870 — *Lothair* xiii, Seraphic saints, and gorgeous scenes by Tintoret.

b. Of discourse, actions, appearance: Showing ecstasy of devout contemplation.

a 1668 DAVENANT *Play-ho.* I. (1673) 76 A spiritual Musician too With his seraphick Colloquies exprest In stilo recitativo. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 24 May, A very good and seraphic kind of sermon, too good for an ordinary congregation. 1884 *Punch* 18 Oct. 191/1 The seraphic look of personal affection that mantled his brow.

4. *Special collocations*: **Seraphic doctor**, a title given to St. Bonaventura (in Spain also popularly to St. Teresa); **seraphic Father**, a title given to St. Francis; **seraphic friar**, a Franciscan, hence *seraphic habit, order*; **seraphic hymn**, the Sanctus (see Isa. vi. 3).

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In the Schools, St. Bonaventure is call'd *The *Seraphic Doctor*, from his abundant Zeal and Fervour. 1834 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Cath.* v. v. 153 The seraphic doctor observes that [etc.]. 1894 MRS. G. C. GRAHAM *S. Teresa* I. iv. 179 *note*, Teresa, by a definitive decree of the Tribunal of the Rota, is formally declared a Doctor of the Church. The 'seraphic doctor', the antonomasia by which she is as often as not referred to in Spain, relates to this, and not to the Doctor's degree bestowed upon her, after her death, by the University of Salamanca. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., St. Francis, the Founder of the Cordeliers and Franciscans, is called the **Seraphic Father*, in Memory of a Vision he saw on Mount Alverna,..when.. he saw a Seraph glide rapidly from Heaven upon him; which impress'd on him certain Stigmata or Marks. 1884 *Tablet* 11 Oct. 592/1 The Feast of the Seraphic Father St. Francis was celebrated with great solemnity. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Butler* 514 The *Seraphic and Cherubic friars. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 143 Those who take that habit, which they call *Seraphick, are not to be numbered among Men, but are become Angels. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. Spain* (1799) 418 Of the Mendicants the most numerous is the *Serafic, or Franciscan order.

B. *sb.*

†**1. a.** [=eccl. L. *seraphicus*.] A Franciscan friar. **b.** Allusively applied in the sense of zealot.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* II. xxxii. 256 Many high Seraphicks and supercilious Separatists. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Collog.* (1725) 265 They are commanded to wear the Coat and Hood (for so say the Seraphicks).

2. *Seraphics*: rapturous moods or discourses.

1709 SWIFT & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 32 ₱ 2 To hear her talk Seraphicks, and run over Norris, and Moor, and Milton. 1789 CHARL. SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) I. 182 And the angel will descend from her seraphics.

Hence **Sera·phicness.** *rare.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Seraphickness*, the being of the seraphick Nature. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Young Seigneur* 71 No romantic seraphicness glowed upon her features.

Seraphical (sĕræ·fikăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. eccl. L. *seraphic-us* SERAPHIC *a.* + -AL.] = SERAPHIC *a.*

1. Pertaining to the seraphim; = SERAPHIC 1.

1568 T. NEWTON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) 553 The troupes seraphicall. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 13 Some of the hairs that fell from the seraphical angel.

2. Resembling what pertains to the seraphim; rapturous, ecstatically devout.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 304 Let us take a test of this your Seraphicall obedience. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 274 In the profoundest traunce of rapt Seraphicall Zeale. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* G 4, My Seraphicall visions in Queene Poetrie. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Yongling Elder* 2 A man of such Seraphicall parts and learning. 1674 BP. CROFT *Let. Pop. Idol.* (1679) 13 St. Francis, ..and many others, in their Seraphical Meditations, have been rapt up into the third Heaven. 1742–3 *Observ. Methodists* 17 Together with a mixture of Seemingly Seraphical Flights and extravagant Allusions.

† **b.** Of ideas, etc.: Lofty, sublime. Cf. SERAPHIC *a.* 2 b. (In quot. *ironical.*) *Obs.*

1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Introd. 161 Now we would be loth to tell you of notions more seraphical.

3. Of persons: Resembling the seraphim; characterized by ecstatic fervour of devotion. In the 17th c. often *ironical*, applied to fanatical religionists or to impassioned orators.

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* G 4 b, Graue Heliconists, seraphicall Omniscians. 1626 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Seraphicall*, inflamed with diuine loue like a Seraphin. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* (1844) 44 Such like rare seraphical rhetoritians. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 18 The most florid and seraphical Teacher in the University. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Sermons* (1697) V. 33 The most Seraphical *Illuminati*, and the highest Puritan Perfectionists. *a* 1714 ABP. J. SHARP *Serm.* Wks. 1754 III. 218 Thus some very seraphical men do talk.

†**4.** In *Seraphical Doctor, Order*: see SERAPHIC 4.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 278 For these thinges bee geuen vnto them peculiar names, as subtile and seraphicall, and irrefrigable Doctours. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 116 b, The Seraphicall order of S. Fraunces. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 80 These Seraphicall Fathers doe so under value all other Orders, that [etc.]. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 69 Bonaventure..called generally the Seraphical Doctor. 1721 *Constitutions Blue Nuns* x, Let them keep the Octave of the Seraphicall Father S. Francis.

Hence † **Sera·phicalist**, one who pretends to 'seraphic' excellence; † **Sera·phicalness.**

1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 301 It's strange to see these seraphicalists [*sic*] can act without law, against Parliaments and against morality. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Seraphicalness*, the being of the seraphick Nature.

Seraphically (sĕræ·fikăli), *adv.* [f. SERAPHICAL + -LY 2.] In a seraphic manner.

1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 260 Till I ascend in Spirit to the Element of Love, where I shall know thee more clearly, and love thee more Seraphically. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* xiv, He is so seraphically happy. 1909 *Nation* 3 Apr. 14/1 He was smiling seraphically.

† **Sera·phicism.** *Obs.* [f. SERAPHIC *a.* + -ISM.] Pretence of 'seraphic' raptures.

1676 CUDWORTH *Serm.* (1 Cor. xv. 57) 87 Such are a self-chosen holiness..high-flown enthusiasm and Seraphicism.

Seraphim (se·răfim), † **se·raphin.** Forms: 1, 3–7, 9 *arch.* **seraphin**, 3 **serafin**, 4 **serafyn**, 5 **ceraphin, seoheraphym, -phyn, seraphyn, -en, serophyn, syraphyn**, 6–7 **seraphine**, 1, 6– **seraphim.** [a. late L. *seraphim* (Vulg.), in MSS. often *seraphin* (=Gr. *σεραφίμ, σεραφείμ*, LXX.), a. Heb. שְׂרָפִים *s'rāphīm* (only in Isa. vi), pl. of *שָׂרָף *sārāph*, which is not recorded in the Bible, unless it be identical with the formally coincident word denoting a kind of venomous serpent, which occurs as quasi-adj. or in apposition with *nāḥāsh* serpent in Num. xxi. and Deut. viii. (Eng. Bible 'fiery serpents', after Vulg. *ignitos serpentes, serpens adurens*; LXX ὄφεις θανατοῦντας, ὄφις δάκνων), and in Isa. xiv. 29 and xxx. 6 with the epithet 'flying' (Eng. Bible 'fiery flying serpent').

Some scholars assume the identity of the word occurring in Isa. vi. with that found in the other passages. On this view the 'seraphim' seen by Isaiah flying above the throne of God represent a mythic or symbolic conception which must originally have had the form of a 'fiery flying serpent', though in the vision this appears considerably modified. The word *sārāph*, as the name of a kind of serpent, may belong to the root *sāraph* to burn, in allusion to the effect of the bite (cf. Gr. πρηστήρ). This etymology has given rise to a conjecture that the celestial 'seraphim' originally symbolized the lightning. Of those who reject the identity of *sārāph* 'seraph' with *sārāph* 'fiery serpent', some refer the former to the root of the Arabic *sharafa* to be lofty or illustrious. Phonologically this is unobjectionable, but on other grounds it is now generally abandoned. Various suggestions of non-Hebrew (Egyptian, Assyrian, etc.) etymology have been made, but have not found wide acceptance.

The L. form *seraphin*, which is found in many MSS. of the Vulgate, and is the source of all the forms used in Eng. down to the 16th c. (as well as of those in the Rom. langs.), coincides with the Aramaic *s'rāphīn*, but it is very doubtful whether it is more than a scribal error or a euphonic alteration. Cf. F. *séraphin* (*serafin*, 12th c.), Pr. *serafi*, Sp. *serafin*, Pg. *seraphim*, It. *serafino* (all masc. sing.).

In the Latin liturgical passages from which the word first became widely known, it was prob. originally apprehended correctly as a plural, and readers of the Latin Bible would be guided aright by the syntax of Isa. vi. 2; but there is evidence that 'Cherubim and Seraphim' were often supposed to be the names of two individual angels. From the 15th to the 18th c. the English plural ending was often appended, but *seraphin* as a sing. = 'one of the seraphim' does not appear in Eng. till late in the 16th c. (the form *seraphim* in this use not till the 17th c.). After the introduction (perh. by Milton) of the form SERAPH, the misuse of the plural forms in singular sense gradually became rare, and it is now obsolete.]

1. In Biblical use: The living creatures with six wings, hands and feet, and a (presumably) human voice, seen in Isaiah's vision as hovering above the throne of God.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* vi. 2 Serafyn stoden up on it. [1535 (Coverdale), 1537, 1539, 1551 the Seraphins; 1540 Seraphins; 1560 (Geneva), 1611 the Seraphims; 1568, 1609 (Douay) Seraphims; 1884 (Revised) the seraphim.]

2. By Christian interpreters the seraphim were from an early period supposed to be a class of angels, and the name, associated with that of the cherubim, was introduced in the Eucharistic preface and subsequently in the *Te Deum*, and thus became extensively known. The presumed derivation of the word from a Heb. root meaning 'to burn' (see above) led to the view that the seraphim are specially distinguished by fervour of love (while the cherubim excel in knowledge), and to the symbolic use of red as the colour appropriate to the seraphim in artistic representations. In the system of the Pseudo-Dionysius, the chief source of later angelology, the seraphim are the highest, and the cherubim the second, of the nine orders of angels.

a. *Seraphin* (*obs.* exc. *poet.* as *nonce-use*), *seraphim*, used as *plural*. (Some of the early examples are ambiguous, and may belong to b.)

a. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 754 Syndon tu..þe man Seraphin be naman hatað. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 191 Heih is þi kinestol onuppe cherubine, Biuoren ðine leoue sune wiðinnen seraphine. *c* 1250 *Meid. Maregrete* lxxv, Cherubin ant serafin, a þousend þer were. 13.. *Ipotis* 92 (Vernon MS.) in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 342 Þe furste ordre is Cherubin And þat oþer Seraphin. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 104 Cherubin and Seraphin an al þe foure [*the B and C texts have* nine] ordres. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. viii. (1495) 34 Seraphyn is a multytude of angellis that is to vnderstonde: brennynge other settynge a fyre..and the propre offyce of thyse angels is to brenne in theymselfe and to moeue other to brenne in the loue of god. *c* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 21 To thee cherubyn and seraphyn cryeth with uoys with owten ceessynge. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. vii. in *Anglia* VIII. 140/3 She sawe oon of Seraphyn, þat is a brennynge aungel. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* a iv b, The iiii. Tronli [orders of angels] be theys Principatus Trony Cherubyn and Seraphyn. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Te deum*, Cherubin, and Seraphin. 1642 R. WATSON *Serm. Schisme* 32 The first place or degree is given to the Angels of love, which are termed Seraphin. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 289 What is it that makes the Seraphin burn and flame above the rest of the Angelical Orders? 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 74 You shall..ay, press in Where faint the fledge-foot seraphin.

β. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 719 (Gr.) Cheruphim et Seraphim þa on swegeldreamum syndon nemned. *a* 1500 *Adrian & Epotys* 92 in *Brome Bk.* 28 The secund ordyr is secheraphym. 16.. MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 10 Where the bright Seraphim in burning row Their loud up-lifted Angel trumpets blow. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 146 The angels..are here called Seraphim, from burning or fiery spirits. 1827 HEBER *Hymn*, *'Thou art gone to the grave'*, The sound which thou heard'st was the Seraphim's song! 1829 COLERIDGE *Monody Chatterton* (later version) 24 Thou..The triumph of redeeming Love dost hymn..to harps of Seraphim. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ix. (1876) 533 Like the Seraphim, they are seen in adoring love, about His throne. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Ave* 104 And from between the seraphim The glory issues for a hymn.

† **b.** Taken as the name of an angel.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22600 Þan sal quak sant cherubin, And alsua sal do seraphin. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 37 Michaell and Gabrielle and Raphaelle, cherubyn and seraphyn, and all þe oþer angells and archangells.

c. Plural. † *seraphins, seraphims* (now *rare*).

a. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 9415 Þe sillioure full of Seraphens & othire sere halows. *c* 1420 *Virgin's Compl.* 88 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 241, I sawe angelis with gret lithe of seraphynnys order adowne gan sende. 1490 CAXTON *How to die* 22 The cherubyns and the syraphyns come to thyne helpe. 1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* 73 These were their names,..Angels, Arch-angels,.. Powers, Cherubines, and Seraphines. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Beauty* 94 Those eternall burning Seraphins, Which from their faces dart out fierie light. *a* 1610 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 24 Know that the Prince of Heavenly Seraphines..Was tumbled downe for his presumptuous sinne. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory*, Panegyr. e 7, All the strings Of Seraphins tun'd high, lowd Hymnes did play. 1649 LOVELACE *Elegy on Princ. Katherine* 51 Clap wings with Seraphins before the Throne. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 76 The Seraphins resound it.

β. [1560, 1568, 1609, 1611: see 1.] *a* 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Epiphany* 38 Who..trie our actions in that searching fire By which the seraphims our lips inspire. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Yr.* ii. 16 The joy is so great that it runs over and wets the fair brows and beauteous locks of Cherubims and Seraphims. 1675 ABP. J. SHARP *Serm.* ii. Wks. 1754 I. 58 To know and be known by angels, arch-angels, and seraphims. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 201 Seraphims, whose Mold is heav'nly Love, Who nearest to the Godhead wait above. 1756–9 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints, S. Ludger*, God, in whose presence the highest seraphims annihilate themselves.

† **d.** *Seraphin, seraphim* as a sing. = one of the seraphim, a seraph. *Obs.*

a. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* B ij, The Seraphin with his fiery sword not being taken away. *c* 1610 MIDDLETON *Witch* IV. ii. 111 No, he that would soul's sacred comfort win Must burn in pure love, like a seraphin. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 35 She should have every thing divine That would befitt a Seraphin.

β. *a* 1649 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* 74 We will pledge this Seraphim [*viz.* St. Teresa] Bowles full of richer blood [etc.]. *a* 1674 TRAHERNE *Poet. Wks.* (1903) 104 While we see What every Seraphim above admires! 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 168 God gave not the flaming Sword, which guarded Paradise, to a Seraphim. 1802 MRS. WEST *Infidel Father* II. 85 Or had you..blended the service of the Deity with the idolatrous worship of a seraphim.

3. *Her.* † **a.** In Sir John Ferne's fanciful method of blazoning by 'spirits', the equivalent of Argent.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 144 A fosse waynee between the two starres artick and antiartick seraphines.

b. The representation of a seraph.

Usually, a child's head with two wings above, two below, and one on each side.

1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* s. v. *Carruthers*, Crest, a seraphim, volant, ppr.

4. A Swedish order of knighthood. (See quot.)
1784 H. Clark *Hist. Knighthood* II. 213 Sweden. The Order of the Seraphim, or of Jesus..first instituted by Magnus the IId, in the year 1334...It..lay dormant, until February 1748, when it was revived..by Frederick the First.

5. *Geol. sing.* and *collect.* A fossil crustacean of the genus *Pterygotus*.
1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* 606 Fig. 4 and 5 belong undoubtedly to the same animal as the Seraphim of the Old Red Sandstone. 1863 H. Woodward in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 229 The 'Seraphim', a fossil found in 'the Arbroath pavingstone' of Forfarshire, which from the wing-like form of some parts of the shell, and the scale or feather-like markings upon its surface, has given rise to this angelic title among the natives. 1894 *Q. Rev.* July 191 The giant crustaceans or arachnids known to the Scotch quarrymen as 'Seraphim'.

6. A moth of the genus *Lobophora*. Also *seraphim-moth*.
1832 J. Rennie *Butterfl. & Moths* 132 The Seraphim (*Lobophora hexapterata*, Curtis) appears in June...The small Seraphim (*Lobophora sexalisata*, Curtis) appears in June and August. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 67 In.. *Lobophoræ* there is so large an additional lobe to the hind wing as to give them the appearance of having six wings, whence they are called 'Seraphims' by collectors. *Ibid.*, Index to Popular Names, Seraphim Moths.

‖ **Se·raphin.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **seraffine, serafyne, seraphine, xeraphin,** 7 **serafin, seraffin, zeraphin,** 8 **seraphyn, xerapheen.** [a. Pg. *xerafim*, a. Arab. شريفي *sharīfī*, orig. the name of a gold coin. Cf. Seraph 2.] A silver coin formerly current in India, worth about 1*s.* 5*d.*
1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 56 b, He must give him 600 Serafynes. 1584 R. Barret in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. i. 273 There is also stamped in Ormuz a seraphine of gold, which is litle and round. 1588 Hickock tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.* 37, I lost my 800 Seraffines or duckets. *a* 1613 W. Hawkins in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 217 *Inprimis*, of Seraffins *Ecberi*, which be ten Rupias a piece, there are sixtie Leckes. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 207 The Cruzado of Gold, 12 Zeraphins. 1704 *Churchill's Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 772/2 A *Candil* of Rice was sold ..for 2500 *Seraphyns*, or Gilders. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 249 Their Soldiers Pay [at Goa] is very small...They have but six Xerapheens per Month,..a Xerapheen is worth about sixteen Pence half Peny Ster.

Seraphine (se·răfīn). Also **seraphina.** [f. Seraph + -ine.] A musical instrument of the reed kind, invented by John Green in 1833.
1839 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 318/2 Certain improvements in the construction of certain musical instruments.. of the kind commonly called seraphines. 1845 Gresley *Frank's First Trip* 201 Six or eight women..were singing a plaintive hymn, accompanied by a seraphine. 1879 A. J. Hipkins in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 667 In England keyboard harmonicas with bellows were known by the name of Seraphine, which was not an harmonium. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 June 8/1 In most Boer houses of the better class there is an American organ or 'seraphine'.

Se·raphism. *rare.* [f. Seraph 1 + -ism.] Ecstatic devotion.
1846 C. Maitland *Ch. Catacombs* 212 That religion..presents..a joyful serenity, worth all..the proud seraphism of the Thebaid.

† **Sera·phium.** *Obs.*—1 ? = Serapine.
1583 *Rates Custom ho.* E iij b, Seraphium the pound.

‖ **Serapias** (sĕrā·piæs). [L. *serāpias*, f. the name of the Egyptian god *Serāpis*.] Formerly, a book-name for various orchids, and for the dried roots of these as used in pharmacy. Now only mod. Latin (*Bot.*) as the name of an orchidaceous genus.
1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. civ. 173 We haue called these kindes Serapias stones, or Orchis Serapiades,..taking the name as it were from Serapias the god of the Citizens of Alexandria...It is also called..in English Satyrion, and finger Orchis. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 1354 The properties of these Serapiaes. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Serapias*, (Gr.) an Herb call'd Dog-stones, or Rag-wort. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Serapias*, in the materia medica, the officinal name of the dried root, called *salep*.

Serapic (sĕræ·pik), *a.* [f. *Serap-is* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Egyptian god *Serapis*.
1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXII. 560 (Cent.) They include various types of the god Abraxas, Cnuphic and Serapic emblems, Egyptian types.

† **Serapin(e.** *Obs.* Also in Latin form. [ad. med.L. *seraphinum*; of obscure origin; perh. this and Sagapenum represent some Oriental word.]
1. = Sagapenum.
a. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (1894) 43 Azafetida is best medicyn if þou make of him emplastre, serapinum, & þe fecis of a litil wex. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpr., Sagapenum commonly called Serapinum droppeth out of the stalke of ferula. *a* 1618 *Rates Marchandizes* F 2 b, Gum Serapinum.
β. 1526 *Grete Herball* ccclxxx. (1529) X ij, Serapyn is.. the goimme of a tre that groweth beyonde the see and in Grece. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* G ij, Serapine stampte and put into the hollow tooth taketh awai yᵉ paines therof. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 269 Gumme Serapine. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 92 Gum Serapin per 100 Weight 06 05.
2. The tree that produces sagapenum.
1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. x. 43 Al maner of trees, as pinetrees, Serapins, Cypres, Terebinths [etc.].

‖ **Seraskier** (seræskīə·r). Also **seraskur, serasquier.** [repr. Turkish pronunciation of Pers. سرعسكر *serɛasker* head of the army, f. سر *ser* head + Arab. عسكر *ɛaskar* army.] The title of the Turkish Minister of War, who is also commander in chief of the army.
1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1952/2 The Turkish Officer, who is known by the Title of Serasquier. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Pope* 12 Feb., A very numerous garrison of their bravest janissaries, commanded by a pasha seraskiér (i. e. general). 1803 Wittman *Trav. Turkey* 237 The title of Seraskier corresponds with that of our commander in chief of the army. 1876 A. J. Evans *Through Bosnia* vi. 261 The Seraskier at Stamboul..had persisted in withdrawing the regulars stationed in the province.

‖ **Seraskierate** (seræskīə·rĕt). Also **seraskarat, -kerat, -keriat(e, -kierat.** [f. prec. + -ate 1.] The War Office at Constantinople.
1876 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 July 43/2 The execution..took place..in the open square of the Seraskierate or War Office. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 307 The great tower of Galata, like that of the Seraskierat (War Office) on the opposite height in Stamboul, is used as a fire-tower. 1891 *Athenæum* 26 Dec. 868/3 They are instructed to send all local details as to situation to the Seraskierate.

† **Serate.** *Obs.*—1 [a. F. †(*laict*) *serat* (Cotgr.).] (See quot.)
1600 Surflet *Country Farm* I. xiv. 90 The Normans do boile milke with garlicke and onions, and keepe it in vessels for their vse, calling it sowre milke or Serate.

Serauee, seraw(e, seray, obs. ff. Serai 1.

Seryn(e, obs. forms of Siren.

Serb (sɜ·ɪb), *sb.* and *a.* Also 9 **Syrbe.** [a. Servian *Srb, Serb.* Cf. F. *Serbe.*] **A.** *sb.*
1. † **a.** A Wend of Lusatia. (Cf. Sorb.) *Obs.*
b. A native of Servia, a Servian.
1813 *Q. Rev.* X. 283 The Serbs or Wends came about the same time into the countries between the Saal and the Oder. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 103/2 The Syrbes or Wends, who inhabit Lusatia. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 629/2 (art. *Servia*) Every Serb carries arms. 1883 Morfill *Slav. Lit.* ii. 33 The Serbs have, unlike the Russians and other Slavs, kept their old name.
2. The Servian language.
1886 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 146 Serb became a proscribed tongue. 1905 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 40 Everyone, whether Christian or Moslem, speaks Serb only.
B. *adj.* Servian.
1876 A. J. Evans *Through Bosnia* i. 16 The barbarous Serb races who settled in the Danubian basin in the fifth and succeeding centuries.

Serbian (sɜ·ɪbiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Serb + -ian.] = Servian *a.* and *sb.*
1862 Denton *Servia & Servians* 11 About the middle of the seventh century the Serbians, a Sclavonic tribe, entered Mœsia. 1867 Misses Mackenzie & Irby *Turks, Greeks & Slavons* 412 We asked, in Serbian, if they would kindly show us their books. 1876 A. J. Evans *Through Bosnia* i. 7 The headdress of the Serbian women. *Ibid.* 26 Besides my native tongue..I know Serbian. 1883 Morfill *Slav. Lit.* i. 8 The Serbian chieftain, Vouk Brankovitch. 1887 — (*title*) Simplified grammar of Serbian.

Se·rbo-, combining form of Serb, as *Serbo-Croatian, -Italian.* Cf. Servo-.
1876 A. J. Evans *Through Bosnia* ix. 389 Her Serbo-Italian neighbours. 1883 Morfill *Slav. Lit.* i. 8 The..extent of the territory over which Serbo-Croatian and its dialects..are spoken. 1905 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 598 The Serbo-Croat language.

Serbonian (sɜ·ɪbō·uniăn), *a.* [f. Gr. Σερβωνί-ς (λίμνη) + -an.] *Serbonian bog*: Milton's name for Lake Serbonis in Lower Egypt, a marshy tract (now dry) covered with shifting sand. Hence used allusively.
1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 592 A gulf profound as that Serbonian Bog Betwixt Damiata and mount Casius old, Where Armies whole have sunk. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Sel. Wks. II. 231 In the 'Serbonian bog' of this base oligarchy they are all absorbed, sunk, and lost for ever. 1903 Morley *Gladstone* VIII. vii. III. 121 The Serbonian bog of Egyptian finance.

Serc, obs. form of Sark.

Serce, obs. Sc. form of Search *v.*

Serce, Sercer, obs. ff. Searce, Searcer.

Sercell, var. Sarcel *Obs.* (hawk's feather).

Sercenett, obs. form of Sarsenet.

† **Serch.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **seergh.** [Of obscure origin.] ? Some kind of worked stone for building purposes.
1416–17 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 442 Pro lviij pedibus de lapid' vocat' seerghys ij^{s}. v^{d}. *c* 1429 *Ibid.* II. 445 Pro..xxiij pedibus de serchis.

Serch(e, obs. forms of Search *sb.* and *v.*

Sercial (sɜ·ɪsiăl). A kind of Madeira wine.
1818 Accum *Chem. Tests* 190. 1851 Redding *Mod. Wines* (ed. 3) 265 The sercial is said to be the product of the hock grape, transplanted to the island. 1873 *St. Pauls Mag.* June 637 A glass of his favourite old Sercial. 1882 Ellen M. Taylor *Madeira* 75 The principal varieties of wine-making grapes are the following: Malvasia, Bual, Sercial [etc.].

Sercil, var. Sarcel *Obs.* (hawk's feather).
1678 in Phillips (ed. 4).

Sercle, obs. form of Circle.

Serclet(t, obs. forms of Ciclet.
1530 Palsgr. 269/2 Serclet for a brides heed, *cedre.*

Sercote, obs. form of Surcoat.

Sercute, obs. form of Circuit.
1506 *Kal. Sheph.* (Sommer) 125 The mone maketh one turnyng or one sercute..within xxvii. dayes or there about.

Serd, var. Sard *v.* and obs. pa. t. of Serve.

‖ **Serdab** (sɜıdă·b). Also **serdaub, sirdab.** [Pers. (hence Arab.) سرداب *serdāb* grotto, ice-house, cellar.] **a.** In Western Asia, a cellar or underground chamber. **b.** In Egypt, a secret passage or chamber in an ancient tomb.
a. 1842 W. F. Ainsworth *Trav. Asia Minor*, etc. II. 331 The foundations, cellars, or serdaubs,..were generally all that remained. 1842 J. B. Fraser *Mesopot. & Assyria* i. 25 When the inhabitants of Bagdad are panting in their *sirdabs*, or cellars under ground, whither they retire to avoid the rays of the sun.
b. 1877 Miss A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* iv. 92 This tomb.. also contains a secret passage of the kind that M. Mariette calls a serdab. These serdabs are constructed in the thickness of the walls and have no entrances. 1897 *Daily News* 5 July 8/3 In the serdab, or statue-chamber, of one of the principal tombs, a very fine statue..was found.

Serdar, obs. form of Sirdar.

Serdge, obs. form of Cierge, wax candle.
1538 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 84 The other xii serdges to be burned in like manner.

† **Serdoner.** *Obs. rare*—1.
a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* II. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 429 Thou arte..The syre of serdoners, And prince of pardoneis.

† **Sere,** *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **seere, serre, sear(e.** [a. OF. *serre*, vbl. n. f. *serre-r* to hold fast, shut :—pop.L. *serrāre*, altered form of late L. *serāre*, f. *sera* bolt, bar. Cf. Sear *sb.*1] A claw, talon.
1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. *Tropheis* 136 A paire of busie chattering Pies, Seeing some hardie Tercell from the skies To stoop with rav'nous seres, feel a chill fear. 1618 Chapman *Hesiod's Georg.* I. 318 The Hauke once, hauing trust vp in his Seres, The sweet-tun'd Nightingale. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1799/4 Lost near Cadnam.., a..thorough mewed Falcon, the Feet and Sear very yellow. 1864 Lowell *McClellan's Rep.* Wks. 1890 V. 94 Every excuse was invented..except the true one, that our chicken was no eagle after all. He was hardening his seres, he was waiting for his wings to grow [etc.].

Sere, sear (sīə·ɪ), *a.*1 Forms: 1 **séar, síere,** 4–7 **seare, seere,** 4–8 **seer,** 5 **seyr,** 6 **seyre,** 7 **seir(e,** 7–9 (*dial.*) **sare,** 4– **sere,** 6– **sear.** [OE. *séar* corresponds to MLG. *sôr* (LG. *soor*), Du. *zoor* :—OTeut. **sauzo-* :—Indogermanic **sausó-*, whence Lith. *saũsas*, OSl. *suxŭ*, Gr. *αὗος* dry, Skr. *çōsha* drying up, withering.
OE. seems to have had also a synonymous derivative *síere* (:—**sausjo-*), which in later Eng. would be represented by the same form as *séar.*]
1. Dry, withered. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical.*
824 *Grant* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I. 515 Hit stent on þam sieran boc hazan. *a* 1000 *Gloss. Prudent.* in *Germania* (1878) XI. 402 *Steriles*, seare. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4425 (Bodl. MS.) De spere crakeþ also þicke So on hegge sere stykke. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 28 Seyr and drye membyrs. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 47 b, And that appeareth in the tree of nature whiche..in wynter..semeth seyre, drye, & in maner as deed. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 19 He is deformed, crooked, old, and sere. 1620 Quarles *Feast for Wormes* C 4, Will greene wood burne, when so vnapt's the seire? 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Thatching*, When they [Withs] are grown Sear they will fly and break. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* I. 84 Now here, now there, an acorn, from its cup Dislodged, through sere leaves rustled. 1901 H. Trench *Deirdre Wed* 12 Aghast, the woman Fumbled at her sere breast, and wept.
b. *transf.* and *fig.*, and in fig. context.
1530 Tindale *Gen.* xlvii. 21 *marg.* To sucke out yᵉ iuce of them with their poetrye, till all be seer bowes and no thinge greene save their awne comenwelth. 1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Ep.* 93 b, Receyue me to thy carelesse couch in sere and silent night. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* v. iii. 25, I haue liu'd long enough, my way of life Is falne into the Seare, the yellow Leafe. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 13 The house that grows sere, needs supporters. 1795 Coleridge *Sonnet to Southey*, Till sickly Passion's drooping Myrtles sear Blossom anew. 1837 Card. Wiseman *St. Eliz. of Hungary* in *Ess.* (1853) III. 226 The rude materialities of life in this sear generation. 1880 O. W. Holmes *Shadows* 18 Some locks had got silvered, some lives had grown sere.
c. *absol.* (Cf. quot. 1605 in 1 b.)
1791 W. Taylor tr. *Lessing's Nathan* IV. (1886) 133 In my sear of life An Assad blossoms for me. 1890 J. Watson *Conf. Poacher* (1893) 74 By the third week of October, the yellow and sere of the year has come.

† **2.** Of textile fabrics: Thin, worn. *Obs.*
1523 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 35 An Olde Seer dyapur Towell. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Raça de panno*, the place where cloth is seere or thinne. *a* 1631 Donne *Elegies* I. Poems (1633) 44 If swolne with poyson, hee lay in his last bed, His body with a sere-barke covered. 1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) 45 My coat is very sare. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* V. v, A roaring wind..shook the sails That were so thin and sere.

3. *Comb.* **a.** Forming parasynthetic adjectives, as *sere-coloured, sere-leaved,* † *sere-souled.* Also † **sere-dried** *pa. pple.*, dried to excess.
1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 2/1 The background of *sere-coloured autumn foliage suggests the passing of a glorious summer day. 1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 62 Hay, which if *sear-dryed in the Sun, is half in half damnified. 1870 D. Lindsay in *Poets Ayrsh.* (1910) 254 *Sear leaved decay does o'er the woodland steal. 1659 H. M. *Pair Spectacles for Nation* 4 Tell us you *Sear-soul'd men that will swear *pro* and *con*, tell me what an oath is?
† **b.** in syntactical combinations formerly often hyphened or written as single words: *sere tree, wood*; also **Sere month,** a name for August. *Obs.*
1686–7 Aubrey *Rem. Gentilisme* (1881) 123 Proverbs... Item, *Good to cut Briars in the *Sere month* (i) August. ? *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without Money* III. i, Old age like *Seer-trees, is seldom seen affected. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* I. 449 The Priest, with small *sere wood Did sacrifice. 1700 Dryden *Flower & Leaf* 414 The Lawrel-Champions..Serewood from the rotten Hedges took. 1784 Cullum *Hist.*

Hawst.d 173 The wood-stealers always tell you they never take any but sear wood.

† **Sere,** *adv.* and *a.*[2] *Obs.* (? exc. *dial.*). Forms: 3–5 ser, 3–6 seir, 3–6, 8 (*dial.*) sere, 4 seyre, schere, 4, 7, 9 (*dial.*) seer, 5–6 seyr, 5, 7 seere, 6 seare. [a. ON. *sér*, orig. dative of the refl. pron. (accus. *sik*, gen. *sín*); the sense 'for oneself' gave rise in ON. to the advb. meaning 'separately, apart' (also in compounds, e. g. *sérdeilis* partly, *sérligr* particular); the further development into an adj. is peculiar to English. Cf. Da. *sær* singular, Da. *især*, Sw. *sär* particularly.]

A. *adv.* Separately, severally. *Sere twice*, on two separate occasions.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4231 His oþer suns com ilkan sere For to mend þair fader chere. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1522, I haf seten by your-self here sere twyes, 3et herde I neuer of your hed helde no wordez þat euer longed to luf. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* ii. 20 Þe water I will be set to flowe bothe fare and nere, And þan þe firmament, in mydis to set þame sere.

b. ? 'All told', in all.

?*a* 1600 *Flodden F.* iii. (1664) 30 The number did but mount To six and twenty thousand seere.

B. *adj.*

1. Separate, distinct; each in particular, single.

c 1200 ORMIN 18653 Forr ser iss Sune, & Faderr ser, & ser iss þeȝȝre baþre Allmahhtiȝ Gast. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5462 His suns blessed he on rau, He gaue ilkan seir benissun. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5894 Men sal alswa yhelde rekenynges sere Of al gudes þat God has gefen þam here. *a* 1400 *Rel. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* v. 64 Jhesu, joyne þi luſe in my thoghte, Swa þat þay neuer be sere. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 107 Instrumentes for enery sere archer to brynge with him, proper for his own vse. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Martiall* v. 130 b, Traditions in euery age with euery sere byshop [haue] varied.

2. Divers, various, sundry.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2 And romans red on maneres sere. *Ibid.* 6840 Your land yee sal sau seuen yeir, And scer þar-of your corns seir. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Ps.* cl. 4 Orgyns þat is made as a toure of sere whistils. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* (MS. B.) 70, I have synned largely, In mony synnes sere. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 262 in *Babees Bk.*, Þe boke hym calles a chorle of chere, That vylany spekes be wemen sere. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 18 That your vertewis singuler and seir May wholly all in them be also found. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.). 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* s. v. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 261.

3. *Comb.*, as **sere-coloured**, parti-coloured; (on) **sere-wise** *adv.*, in divers ways.

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. i. in *Anglia* VIII. 151/5 A cote *sere-colerd comynge to be helys. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3261 Þus sal þai on *sere-wyse pyned be, Sum many wynter for þair syn. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 515, & hyre prayere quhen scho had ser-wyse to god deuotely mad, a licht of hewine rathly schane.

Sere, var. CERE *sb.* and *v.*, SEAR *v.*; obs. f. SIR *sb.*

Serea, obs. form of SIBRAH.

† **Se·rean,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *Sēr-es* (see SERES) + -EAN. Cf. SERIAN, SERIC.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Seres; silken. **b.** *sb. pl.* = SERES.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 316 That hath soft Sereans yellow Spoyls. 1633 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* (1656) 160 Here are no Serean Fleeces.

Serefe, obs. Sc. form of SHERIFF.

Sereiaunt, obs. form of SERGEANT.

‖ **Serein** (sərǣn). *Meteorology.* [FR.: see SERENE *sb.*[1]] A fine rain falling from a cloudless sky after sunset.

1870 TYNDALL *Heat* § 495 Whose condensation produces the *serein*. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 41.

Sereine, variant of SERENE *sb.*[1]

† **Se·rekin(s,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 **sirekin, serekines, serekens,** 3–4 **serekin,** 3–5 **serkin.** [f. SERE *a.*[2] + KIN *sb.*[1] (6 b).] Of several kinds.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2654 Abraham..þis nam sua mikel es to rede Als fader o mani serkyn lede. *Ibid.* 7407 Dauid cuth on sere-kin [*Gött.* serkin] note Bath he cuth on harpe and rote. *Ibid.* 10218 Ilkan þan to þe temple broght Sirekin gift after þai moght. *c* 1400 *Langland's P. Pl. C.* (Ilchester MS.), in Skeat III. Pref. 36 On serkyn wys þes seculers it certefiez also, Lewed men by labour lyue and lordez go to hunt In frith and in forest.

† **Se·relepes,** *adv.* (*a.*). *Obs.* Also 3 *Ormin* **serlepess,** 4 **-lypes.** [f. SERE *a.*[2] + *-lep-* (as in ONLEPY) + advb. *-es*, -S.] Separately.

c 1200 ORMIN 513, & iwhillc an serlepess off þa fowwre & twenntiȝ hirdess Was nemmnedd affterr an mann off þa fowre & twenntiȝ prestess. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 501 For-þi þis ȝol ouer-ȝede, & þe ȝere after, & vche sesoun serlepes sued after oþer. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 164 That thre þinges bilongeth in owre lorde of heuene, And aren serelepes by hem-self asondry were neure.

b. as *adj.* Separate, distinct; sundry, various.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 994 Vch tabelment was a serlypez ston. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4893 Seuenty wyndows beside of serelepis werkes.

† **Se·relepy,** *a. Obs.* [f. SERE *a.*[2] + *-lepy* (as in ONLEPY).] Separate; with pl. sb., sundry, various.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 605 Ȝit ware þai sett vn-samen of serelypy hewys. *Ibid.* 4440 Sere-lepy kyndis. *Ibid.* 4521 Sacrifice to ilk a segge a sere-lepy gifte.

† **Se·rely,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 **serelych, serliche,** 4–5 **ser(e)ly.** [a. ON. *sérliga*: see SERE *a.*[2] and -LY[2].] Particularly, separately.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2149 þei soust alle so serliche þurh cites & smale townes,..þat no seg..schuld haue schapit. *c* 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* B. 465 For hore soules, I pray derly, þate I shall neuen serly. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 193 Sone haf þay her sortes sette & serelych deled. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xliv. 24 It nedis we vs avise, þat we saye noȝt serely.

Serement, var. SERMENT *Obs.*, oath.

Seremon(y, obs. forms of CEREMONY.

† **Sere·na.** *Obs. rare.* [It. (Neapolitan); cf. Sp. *sereno* in the same sense.] = SERENE *sb.*[1]

1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt.* H 1 b, It hath caused such a thicke fulsome Serena to descend on my braine. *a* 1600 R. DUDLEY in *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 575 The most infectious serenas or dewes that fall all along these coasts of Africa. 1713 *Gentl. Instructed* I. Suppl. iii. (ed. 5) 14 They had.. armed themselves against the *Serena* with a Caudle.

Serenade (serĭnē·d), *sb.* Also 7 **serenate,** 8 **seranade.** [a. F. *sérénade* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), app. ad. It. *serenata*: see SERENATA.]

1. A performance of vocal or instrumental music given at night in the open air, esp. such a performance given by a lover under the window of his lady.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 236 They go and give the Governour a Serenade. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 768 Serenate, which the starv'd Lover sings To his proud fair. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. v, The Musick and Serenades that were given her, sounded more ungratefully in her Ears, than the Noise of a Screech Owl. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* III. iii, My voice awaked the stillness of the waving sedges with a soldier's serenade. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Roman Singer* I. 163 A serenade is an every-day affair.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 LOVELACE *Lucasta, To a Lady Madam A. L.* 118 Or the soft Serenades above In calme of Night, when Cats make Love. 1656 COWLEY *Misc., Swallow* 3 Foolish Prater, what do'st thou So early at my window do With thy tuneless Serenade? 1695 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* III. 27 We are enabled to..entertain our selves with the serenades of a good conscience. 1843–54 SURTEES *Handley Cross* lix, When I will finish wot I've left unsung, as the tom-cat said when the brick-bat cut short his serenade. 1871 FORSYTH *Highl. Central India* 391, I listened one night to the most remarkable serenade of tigers I ever heard.

† **2.** A poem suitable for a serenade. *Obs.*

1710 *Tatler* No. 222 ₱ 4 Horace's tenth Ode of the third book was originally a Serenade.

3. *Mus.* A piece of music suitable or specially composed for singing or playing in the open air as a complimentary performance.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Pieces compos'd or play'd on these Occasions, are also call'd Serenades. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xvi, Some of their servants..were performing a simple serenade. 1883 ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 467/2 The most delicious example of this that we possess is the Serenade in Sterndale Bennett's Chamber Trio in A, Op. 27. *a* 1897 tr. *Riemann's Dict. Mus.* s. v., The only thing retained from the past in serenades is that they have more movements than is usual in a sonata or symphony.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1908 ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 418/2 The two Serenade trios of Beethoven. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 663/1 The six-movement scheme (though without the serenade style) was adopted by Beethoven in..the string quartet in B flat. *Ibid.*, The classics of the serenade forms are among the works of Mozart and Haydn.

Serenade (serĭnē·d), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To entertain (a person) with a serenade.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. i, I intend to serenade the whole Park to-night. 1691 *Comedy, Win Her & Take Her* I. ii. 5 A fourth [would] make verses upon you; treat, present, and Serenade you. 1727 SEWALL *Diary* 15 Apr., Last night three musicians serenaded me under my chamber window. 1842 MRS. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* I. 253 It's only a parcel of fellers gone to serenade an old widower that's been a-marrying of a young girl. 1887 FENN *Master Cerem.* vi, I am going to beg our guests to come with us and serenade a lady whose name I will not mention.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. ii, From serenading his patient every hunting morning with the horn under his window, it was impossible to withhold him. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* 28 Sept., In hot mornings several [swifts]..dash round the steeples and churches, squeaking as they go in a very clamorous manner: these..are supposed to be males serenading their sitting hens. 1825 SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* 240 The male bird..uttering the singular but unmusical notes with which he serenades his mate during incubation.

2. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To perform a serenade.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. i. 29 When I go a Serenading again with 'em, I'll give 'em leave to make Fiddle-strings of my small-guts. 1710 *Tatler* No. 222 ₱ 13 Our honest countrymen..seldom begin to sing until they are drunk; which also is usually the time when they are most disposed to Serenade. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 299, I'll warrant, these cavaliers have their loves among the Spanish beauties ..and will soon be serenading under their balconies.

Hence **Serena·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1673 DRYDEN *Assign.* II. iii. 19 Where is this Serenading Rascall? 1705 J. TAYLOR *Journ. Edin.* (1903) 90 We caus'd 3 Serenading Tunes to be particularly plai'd at Sir Lothian Blackets, Enamoretta's and Astraca's houses. 1797 T. HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* III. lxxxviii. (ed. 2) 449 The custom of serenading..ever will prevail.

Serenader (serĭnē·dəɹ). [f. SERENADE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who serenades.

1676 DURFEY *Mad. Fickle* III. iii, That an impertinent Serenader..shou'd have the impudence to talk thus. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, The music of serenaders. 1883 FR. M. PEARD *Contrad.* I. 29 A barca with serenaders was slowly approaching.

‖ **Serenata** (serenā·ta). *Mus.* [a. It. *serenata* an evening song (whence Sp., Pg. *serenata*, F. *sérénade* SERENADE *sb.*), app. f. *sereno* the open air, subst. use of *sereno* SERENE *a.* (Pr. had *serena* in the sense of 'serenade'.)]

1. A song or form of cantata suitable for performance in the open air.

1743 BOYCE (*title*) Solomon, a Serenata. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 262 Having been a mighty render of operas, serenatas, sonnets, and romances. 1882 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. ii. 173 From the ballad up to the serenata.

2. A piece of instrumental music, developed from the orchestral suite, and usually composed of a march, and a minuet interposed between two movements of another kind.

1883 ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 468/2 Haydn also wrote Serenatas, but seems to have taken less kindly to the style than Mozart.

† **Se·renate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SERENE *a.* + -ATE[3]; cf. It. *serenare*.] *trans.* To render serene.

1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 169 Then for serenating the mind,..Where in lowd cities shall you find A recollection like to this?

Serenate, obs. form of SERENADE *sb.*

Serendipity (serendi·pĭti). [f. *Serendip*, a former name for Ceylon + -ITY.

A word coined by Horace Walpole, who says (Let. to Mann, 28 Jan. 1754) that he had formed it upon the title of the fairy-tale '*The Three Princes of Serendip*', the heroes of which 'were always making discoveries, by accidents and sagacity, of things they were not in quest of'.]

The faculty of making happy and unexpected discoveries by accident.

1754 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 28 Jan., This discovery, indeed, is almost of that kind which I call Serendipity. 1880 E. SOLLY *Index Titles of Honour* Pref. 5 The inquiries was at fault, and it was not till some weeks later, when by the aid of *Serendipity*, as Horace Walpole called it—that is, looking for one thing and finding another—that the explanation was accidentally found.

† **Serene,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **seren,** 7 **serene, -eine, -ain(e, syren(e,** 8 **serein.** See also SERENA and SEREIN. [a. F. *serein* of the same meaning (OF. *serain, sierain* evening) = Pg. *serão*:—popular L. **sērānum*, f. *sēr-um* (F. *soir*) evening, subst. use of neut. of L. *sērus* late.

The word seems to have been confused in Fr. with *serein* SERENE *a.* The Sp. *sereno* SERENA may be from Fr.]

A light fall of moisture or fine rain after sunset in hot countries (see SEREIN), formerly regarded as a noxious dew or mist.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 153 The Seren neuer hurts a man in these colde countries. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. vii, Some serene blast mee, or dire lightning strike This my offending face. 1616 BULLOKAR *Engl. Expos.*, *Seraine*, a foggy mist or dampish vapour falling in Italie about sunne set, at which time it is vnwholesome to be abroad especially bareheaded. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 219 When the Syren or dew falls at night, they keepe themselves within dores till it be dried up. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. vii. 105 Which not to acknowledge, would hang as a Sereine or iotting Mildew vpon any thankfull nature. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* cxxi. 205 Nor unwholsome Serene shall From the Moons moyst influence fall. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 7 Have a care of your health, take heed of the seren's. 1682 *Phil. Collect.* XII. 148 To preserve the Brain from the Serenes that fall in hot Countries. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Serein* (Fr.), a dampish and unwholesome Vapour, that falls after Sun-set in hot Countries; a kind of Mildew.]

Serene (sĭrī·n), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *serēn-us* clear, fair, calm (of weather, etc.). Cf. OF. *seri, serin, serain*, mod. F. *serein*, Sp., Pg., It. *sereno*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the weather, air, sky: Clear, fine, and calm (without cloud or rain or wind).

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 108 Quhill loud resownyt the firmament serene. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CCXVIII. 238 To perce the heuyns that beeth so serene. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. v, As the heauen it selfe is, so is our life, sometimes faire, sometimes ouercast, tempestious, and serene. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 4 Where those immortal shapes Of bright aëreal Spirits live insphear'd In Regions milde of calm and serene Ayr. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 108 Whether it will be serene, or stormy weather. *a* 1771 GRAY *Song* 9 Western gales and skies serene Speak not always winter past. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 200 Timely alternatives of serene and rainy days. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* v. (1870) 91 So pure and serene is the air that..the faintest far-off sounds are heard with surprising distinctness.

b. Of the heavenly bodies: Shining with a clear and tranquil light.

1704 POPE *Winter* 6 The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 61 Ere the radiant sun Sprung from the east, or 'mid the vault of night The moon suspended her serener lamp. 1817 SHELLEY *Pr. Athanase* I. 62 Through which his soul, like Vesper's serene beam..Shone, softly burning.

c. Hence as a poetic epithet of colour: Pure, clear, bright. Also (cf. 2 b), Quiet, sober.

1750 GRAY *Elegy* 53 Full many a gem of purest ray serene. 1846 LANDOR *Pentameron* Wks. II. 343 Serener colours are pleasanter to our eyes and more becoming to our character.

2. Of other natural phenomena (e. g. the sea): Calm, tranquil.

1818 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 397 And gazed where inland waters lay Serene as night. 1816 SHELLEY *Mont Blanc* 61 Mont Blanc appears—still, snowy, and serene. 1821 — *Hellas* 1067 A brighter Hellas rears its mountains From waves serener far. 1870 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Epic of Women* 76 Through each shock of sound that shivers The serene palms to their height.

b. *transf.* Restful to the eye, expressive or suggestive of repose.

1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 8. 36 The magnificent and serene constructions of the early Gothic. *Ibid.* iii. § 21. 88 Laws as inviolable and serene as those of nature herself.

3. Of a person, his mind, circumstances, etc.: Calm, tranquil, untroubled, unperturbed. Of the countenance: Expressive of inward calm, unruffled.

a 1635 [see Serenity 2]. 1640 Fuller *Abel Rediv., Huss* (1867) I. 19 Stokes, an Englishman then present at the council, his serene antagonist. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 67 The duke heard him without the least commotion, and with a countenance serene enough. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* vii. (1691) 103 The ordinary charge of the Government, in times of deep and serene Peace. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 282 ₱ 5 He who resigns the World..is in constant Possession of a serene Mind. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. lxxxiii, A quiet conscience makes one so serene! 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 460 His serene intrepidity distinguished him among thousands of brave soldiers. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 144 A great event in her serene life. 1911 *Athenæum* 8 July 35/1 Mr. Austin surveys his mental development with serene satisfaction.

b. *All serene*, a slang phr. for 'all's well', 'all right'. Also jocularly *all sereno.*

1856 K. H. Digby *Lover's Seat* I. vi. 161 Well I never, all serene, stunning,..and such like phrases. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Serene*, all right; 'its all serene', a street phrase of very modern adoption, the burden of a song. 1873 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 378/1 'All serene, Ben', was the general reply. 1901 F. Hume *Golden Wang-ho* i, 'All sereno!' sung out Teddy.

4. An honorific epithet given to a reigning prince (esp. of Germany), formerly also to a member of a royal house, etc.; sometimes jocularly applied to anything appertaining to a person so designated. Also *most serene* = med.L. *serenissimus*, It. *serenissimo*, F. *sérénissime*. Cf. Serenity 4.

1503 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxix. 11 Borne of a princes most serene. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 3074 And send one Message to the Quene, Prayand hir Maiestie serene That scho wald [etc.]. 1629 Massinger *Picture* I. ii, You are like me a subiect. Her more then serene Maiesty being present. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 17 A Warrant for the Execution of His late Sacred and Serene Majesty. 1673 Ogilby *Asia* Ded., To His Most Serene, and Most Excellent Majesty, Charles II. 1711 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 4 The most serene Elector of Brunswick-Lunenburgh. 1740 Gray *Let.* 20 May, Poems (1775) 83 His Highness the Duke of Modena..laid his most serene commands upon me to write to Mr. West. 1745 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 24 June, The Duke of Saxe Weissenfels ..is not of so serene a house but that he might have known something of the motions of the Prussians. 1746 — *Let. to G. Montagu* 17 June, The Serene Hessian is gone. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 153/2 Genoa, Dec. 26. On the 22d instant..died ..the serene John Baptist Cambiaso, Doge of this republic. 1860 Thackeray *Four Georges* i. (1861) 26 There were 600 horses in the Serene stables. *Ibid.* 29 The lovely sisters.. journeyed to Hanover, and became favourites of the serene house there reigning. 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* I. 29 Princes to whom the predicate of durchlaucht ('your serene highness') is accorded.

5. *Drop serene*: Milton's rendering of mod.L. *gutta serena* amaurosis: see Gutta[1] 1 b. Hence allusively (quot. 1843).

1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 25 So thick a drop serene hath quencht thir Orbs. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* I. ii, Thick serene opacity, thicker than amaurosis, veiled those smiling eyes of his to Truth.

6. quasi-*adv.*

1655 Fanshawe tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* III. lv. 57 Her' pleasant Vale..Which Thou, sweet Tagus, waterst so serene. 1728 Young *Love Fame* ii. 43 Serene quoth Adam, 'Lo! 'twas crush'd by me'. 1769 Gray *Install. Ode* 93 The Star of Brunswick smiles serene. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 488 Gentlest guardians marked serene His early hope, his liberal mien.

B. *sb.* (absol. use of the adj.). [Similarly L. *serēnum* (neut.), It. *sereno*, OF. *seri, serain.*] Now *rare* or *Obs.* **a.** A condition of fine quiet weather.

1644 Dering *Prop. Sacr.* Pref. b 2, It is indeed the present issue of thunder and tempest, but was begotten in a quiet serene. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 220 No more than ye can see the gloom of last winter in the smiling serene of a summer's evening.

b. The unruffled expanse of clear sky or calm sea.

1769 Sir W. Jones *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 28 And twinkling stars emblaz'd the blue serene. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 132 The bark that plows the deep serene. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. lxx, As winds come whispering lightly from the west, Kissing, not ruffling, the blue deep's serene. 1834 Mar. Edgeworth *Helen* I. xiii. 279 Not a cloud obscured the deep serene. 1870 O'Shaughnessy *Epic of Women* 172 And some have..through the blue serene Gone up to heaven and been lost.

c. Calm brightness, quiet radiance.

1821 Shelley *Epipsych.* 506 With moonlight patches..Or fragments of the day's intense serene. 1863 I. Williams *Baptistery* II. xxiii. (1874) 84 Upon the dark and ruin'd scene Throwing a beautiful serene.

d. Serenity, tranquillity (of mind, conditions, etc.).

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VII. 40 Deep in rich pasture will thy flocks complain? Not so; but to their master is deny'd To share their sweet serene. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 107 The serene of heart-felt happiness has little of adventure in it. 1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 127 The calm domestic scene Had o'er his temper breathed a gay serene. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* II. 335 Behold, the people waits, Like God. As He, in His serene of might, So they, in their endurance of long straits.

Serene (sĭrī·n), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *serēnāre*, f. *serēn-us* Serene *a.* Cf. 16th c. F. *serener* (Ronsard).] *trans.* To make serene.

1. To make (the sky, air) clear, bright, and tranquil. †Also, to clear *from* (cloud). Also *fig.*

1613 J. Davies *Muses Teares* (Grosart) 15/1 Then let Fates Snuffes and Puffes as winds of Grace, Serene the Heauen of your Maiestick Face. 1639 Saltmarshe *Pract. Policy* 4 If your businesse be perplexed and obscure..the best course heere for clearing and serening, is to divide the parts that are mingled and more obscure. 1655 Fanshawe tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* IX. xxiv. 178 She, where she passes, makes the Wind to lye With gentle motion, and serenes the skye. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 322 Heav'n which before in Rivulets ran down, Its Face seren'd, cleanr from all cloudy Frown. 1747 Mallet *Amyntor & Theodora* III. 42 As Reason thus the mental storm seren'd. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 486 Homer and Shakspeare..so far from being unfit for the gross atmosphere of human nature,..soared through it like eagles,..serened it like a calm.

†**b.** To clarify, make clear and bright (a liquid).

1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. 68 The hoary Frosts and Northern Blasts take care Thy muddy Bev'rage to serene, and drive Præcipitant the baser, ropy Lees.

†**c.** To expose to the air (articles suspected of infection). *Obs.*

[Littré has F. *sérénage* for the action of doing this.]

c 1750 M. Mackenzie *Plague* in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 385 To what purpose..keep ships in Sandgate-Creek for weeks, and even months, without landing and serening the goods?

2. To make (a person, his mind, etc.) calm and tranquil. †Also, to render free *from* (anything that perturbs).

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 226 This temper Serenes the Soule from Passion. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* viii. 339 It calms and serenes the regions of the breast. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VII. 1465 Hope, like a cordial,..Man's heart, at once, inspirits, and serenes. 1854 Bailey *Festus* (ed. 5) 164 Thus serened, speak on.

absol. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 886 Something that serenes or troubles, soothes or jars.

b. To make (the countenance, brow) calm, unruffled, or cheerful.

1648–99 J. Beaumont *Psyche* xv. ccxvii. (1702) 237 When he seren'd his Father's gloomy Frown. 1718 Pope *Iliad* xv. 178 While a Smile serenes his awful Brow. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* III. 316 While Air, all calm and gentle, soothes the breast, Serenes the face, and lulls the soul to rest.

Serene, obs. form of Siren.

Serenely (sĭrī·nli), *adv.* [f. Serene *a.* + -ly[2].] In a serene manner.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 13 It being impossible, that Men should, without Shame or Fear, confidently and serenely break a Rule, which they could not but evidently know, that God had set up. 1704–9 Pope *Autumn* 13 Now setting Phœbus shone serenely bright. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. xi, She..stands alone, her hands serenely crossed on her breast. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* I. 9 Lady Dolly smiled serenely on the person who glided to her elbow.

Sereneness (sĭrī·nnĕs). *rare.* [-ness.] The quality of being serene; serenity.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. v. 11 A man that..labours to approue himselfe in the serenenesse of a healthful Conscience. 1721 R. Keith tr. *T. à Kempis, Solil. Soul* xvi. 233 But now in the Sereneness of my Mind, and in the Quiet of Solitude, I was in a Capacity to see and reflect. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig.* 9 With a smile of cold sereneness, Came the Sadducee.

†b. as a title = Serenity 4. *Obs.*

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Serene*, The Emperor,..in treating with them, uses *Electoral Sereneness* or *Serenity* to the Electors; and *Ducal Sereneness* to the other Princes.

†**Se·reness**[1]. *Obs.* In 4 ser(e)nes. [f. Sere *a.*[2] + -ness.] Diversity, variety.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 368 Þe werld i call wit min entens Þe mater of Þe four elements, Þat yeit was tan o forme mischapen, Quar of was serenes siben scapen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliv. 11 Vmgiuen with sernes gode [Vulg. *circumdata varietate*]. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xliv. 15 Vmcled in sernesis [Vulg. *circumamicta varietatibus*].

Se·reness[2]. [f. Sere *a.*[1] + -ness.] The quality of being sere, or dry and withered.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 453/2 Seernesse [*v.r.* sernesse], or updryynge of treys or herbis, *ariditas, marcor.* 1530 Palsgr. 269/2 Serenesse drinesse, *sechevr.* 1612 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 141 Wherin he seemed to forget..the searnesse of his body, and the greennesse of his Grandchild yong Richard. 1660 Hexham II, *Dorheydt ofte Dorrigheydt*, Drienesse, Searenesse, or Witherednesse.

†**Sere·nify,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *serēnificāre* to make serene: see Serene *a.* and -fy.] *intr.* To become serene.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. iv. 243 It's now the faire, virmilion, pleasant spring, When meadowes laugh, and heaven serenefies.

‖ **Sereni·ssime,** *a.* and *sb. rare.* [a. F. *sérénissime* (15th c.), ad. It. *serenissimo* or L. *serēnissimus*, superl. of It. *sereno*, L. *serēnus* Serene *a.*] 'Most serene'; an honorific epithet bestowed on certain princes. Also *sb.*, one so entitled.

1624 *Brief Inform. Palatinate* 5 The Serenissime Prince and Lord Lewis King of Hungary. 1881 Larwood *Lond. Parks* xvi. 328 He showed his prowess to..foreign princes and German serenissimes.

‖ **Sereni·ssimo,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Pl. **-i,** also **-o's.** [It.: see prec.] = prec.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 140 The Tiara which was worn by Serenissimo's. 1672 tr. *Nicremberg's Temporal & Eternal* III. vi. 272 (Stanf.) How many are called Serenissimi, who have their understanding darkened.

†**Sereni·ssimus,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *serēnissim-us* (see above) + -ous.] = Serenissime *a.*

1623 Cockeram I, *Serenissimous*, most famous, a terme applyed to Kings. 1629 B. Jonson *New Inn* II. ii, Maiestique Pru, and Serenissimous Pru.

†**Sere·nitude.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *serēn-us* Serene *a.* + -tude.] Serenity.

1672 *Wotton's Relig., Educ.* 79 From which..I am wont to hope..will flow a future quietude and serenitude [(1651) 325 and (1654) 294 Serenity] in the Affections.

Serenity (sĭre·nĭti). Also 6 -yte, 6–7 -itie. [a. F. *sérénité*, ad. L. *serēnitās*, f. *serēn-us*: see Serene *a.* and -ity.]

1. Clear, fair and calm weather; clearness and stillness of air and sky.

1538 Starkey *England* 64 The sone communyth hys perfectyon at al tymys to thes inferyor thyngys..as wel in cloudys as in serenyte. 1594 Ashley tr. *Loys Le Roy* 42 In Syria, and Egipt, where by the serenitie of the summer season, almost all the starres are cleerely seen. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* V. v. 19 There is never no Rain, Dew, Hail, Snow, or Wind, but still a clear serenity. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 108 The serenity of the sky was suddenly changed. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 15 One of those sudden storms that will sometimes break in upon the serenity of a summer voyage. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. v. 40 No breath disturbed the perfect serenity of the night.

2. Tranquillity, peacefulness (of conditions, etc.). Sometimes with express reference to sense 1.

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 32 Untill the tenth of her reign her times were calm and serene, though sometimes a little over-cast..For the clouds of Spain, and vapours of the Holy League, began then to disperse and threaten her serenity. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 173 There being now so great a serenity in all his dominions. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxx, 'The serenity of Heaven', she said, 'is above me; the sounds which are around are but those of earth and earthly passion.' 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* iv. (1870) 65 The weary, careworn spirit bathes in the serenity of the silence.

b. *transf.* Appearance of reposefulness.

1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 17. 83 The desirableness of serenity in plane surfaces.

3. Cheerful tranquillity (of mind, temper, countenance, etc.).

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw: *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 77 His serenitie of mind was alwayes alike. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* lvi. (1640) 566 This..is that *Serenitas Conscientiæ*,.. that calme and serenity, that acquiescence, and security of the Conscience. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 9 By degrees he lost that temper and serenity of mind he had been before master of. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 9, I cannot see how any Men, should ever transgress those Moral Rules, with Confidence, and Serenity, were they innate, and stamped upon their Minds. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* iii, When he returned, his countenance had recovered its usual serenity. 1855 Brewster *Newton* I. xii. 310 Though ruffled for a moment, Newton's excellent temper soon recovered its serenity. 1899 Doyle *Duet* (1909) 123/1 She faced the future with a sweet serenity.

4. A title of honour given to reigning princes and other dignitaries. (So L. *Serenitas*, applied to the Roman emperor, the Pope, bishops, etc., F. *Sérénité.*)

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 379 Next the soueiane signe was sekirly sene, That seruit his serenite euer seruable. 1596 Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 296 Quhilk gif 3our Serenitie plesandlie accepte. 1613 B. Carier in *Bucdeuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 142 Do such good offices with her Serenity as the Catholics may continue that good hope of her. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2878/2 His Serenity [the Doge of Venice] continues still at the Lido. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 452 They could..acquaint his Serenity [the Duke of Genoa]. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiii, The army was exhausted in providing guards of honour for the Highnesses, Serenities, and Excellencies who arrived from all quarters. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. 6/4 The discreet policy adopted by their Serenities the Doges of Venice. 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* I. v. 50 A German Serenity was her delight.

Serenize, *v. rare.* [f. Serene *a.* + -ize. Stressed *se·renize* or *sere·nize.*] *trans.* To make serene. Hence **Serenizing** *ppl. a.*

1598 Toffe *Alba* (1880) 66 This my Icarian soaring (boue my reach) (Through Beautie, serenising fals my Hart). 1612 J. Davies *Muse's Sacrif.* (Grosart) 33/1 And being Grace and Goodnesse most abstract, How can I, wanting both, serenize thee? 1865 *Reader* 11 Feb. 157/3 The sweet, serenizing scenery of the Thames.

‖ **Sereno** (sere·no). [Sp.] A Spanish night-watchman.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 593/1 The foot-falls of the faithful *sereno* still lingered, echoing down the solitary street. 1904 W. Churchill *Crossing* III. vii. 493 A sereno ..was crying the hour.

†**Serenous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *serēn us* Serene *a.* + -ous.] = Serene *a.* 1.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 67 In lond plesaunt & serenous they cheue In euery kynde.

‖ **Seres** (sī·rīz), *pl.* [L. *Sērēs* (Gr. Σῆρες), whence *sēricum* Silk.] The name of a people anciently inhabiting some part of Eastern Asia (prob. China), whose country was believed to be the original home of silk. Hence †*the Seres' wool*, silk.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3956 A sertane folke was in þat soile þat Serres ere callid, And all þe lyndis in þat land with leves as wolle. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 388 Yet oftentimes the softnesse of Wooll, which the Seres sende, sticketh so fast to the skinne, that..it fetcheth bloud. 1587 Greene *Euphues' Censure* (1634) C 4 b, A worme that fretteth like the Seres woole. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 169 How the Seres spin Their fleecy forests in a slender twine. 1842 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* s.v. *Sericum*, Many of those [silks] produced by the industry and taste of the Seres..

†Se·resith. [f. SERE *a.*[2] + SITHE *sb.*[1]] Several times.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7066 Þar was slain o þam..Aght hundret sith sexti sexti and ten, O thusands seresith o þair men.

†Se·rety. *Obs. rare*[−1]. In quot. seer-. [f. SERE *a.*[2] + -TY.] Variety.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4654 For many seerties we seet [? *read* he set] þat sysed all þe werde.

Sereu(h)ful, obs. forms of SORROWFUL.

Se-reverence, variant of SIR-REVERENCE.

†Sere·w(e. *Farriery. Obs.* [a. F. *suros*, †*surot* (13th c. *souros*), f. *sur* upon + *os* bone.] A bony excrescence on the leg of a horse.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 96 A serewe is an yll soraunce, and is lyke a splent, but it is a lyttell longer and more, and lyeth vppe to the knee on the inner syde. And some horses haue a throughe serewe on bothe sydes of the legge. 1610 MARKHAM *Maister-Peece* II. lxiv. 326 Of the Serew, or therrow Splent. Although diuers of our Farriers do distinguish..betwixt a serew and a splent, saying, that the serew is euer of the out-side of the leg, as the splent is of the inside; yet..the disease..is all of one. [Echoed by later writers.]

Serewe, Sereyn, obs. ff. SORROW, SIREN.

Serf (sɜ̄f). [a. OF. *serf*:—L. *serv-um* slave; cf. Sp. *siervo*, Pg., It. *servo*.]

Not in Johnson. Todd 1818 has '*Serf*, a slave. Not in use', with quot. from Hume 1761 (see 2 b).

†**1.** A slave, bondman. Also *fig. Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 101/2 Who so loueth the rychessys of thys world he is..bonde and serf in kepyng the rychesse. *Ibid.* 243/2 There was a yong man which was serf and bonde to a yonge lady. 1484 — *Chivalry* 15 Yf thou be wycked thou aughtest to be put under a serf or bonde man.

2. A person in a condition of servitude or modified slavery, distinguished from what is properly called 'slavery' in that the services due to the master, and his power of disposal of his 'serf', are more or less limited by law or custom.

In most of the typical examples of serfdom, the serf was 'attached to the soil' (*adscriptus glebæ*), i. e. he could not be removed (except by manumission) from the lord's land, and was transferred with it when it passed to another owner. This feature is often assigned as the distinctive mark of 'serfdom' as opposed to 'slavery', and is popularly apprehended as an essential part of the notion.

a. In the 17–18th c. used (after Fr. example) with reference to the contemporary condition of the lower class of cultivators of the soil in various countries of Europe, esp. in parts of Germany, in Denmark, Poland, and Russia. Now used *Hist.* with the same application; chiefly with reference to Russia, where the serfs were not emancipated until 1861, while elsewhere in Europe serfdom ceased to exist early in the 19th century.

1611 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 75 [France], As for Serfes, Slaues or Villaines, they are Domesticke, and serue vppon baser condition, for Wages and Victuals. *Ibid.* 76 Neither the Subiect nor the Serf are bound to go to the warres, but only the vassall. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1762) I. App. i. 151 There were two kinds of slaves among the Anglo-Saxons; household slaves,..and prædial or rustic... These latter resembled the serfs, which are at present met with in Poland, Denmark and some places in Germany. 1784 W. COXE *Trav.* I. viii. I. 129 The peasants in Poland, as in all feudal governments, are serfs or slaves. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 571 The subordination of ranks was more complete [among the Russians] than in any other European nation; but with this simplicity peculiar to them and the Poles, that they had but three ranks, the sovereign, the noblesse or gentry, and the serfs. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. v, Lower than the Portuguese or the Poles, the serfs of Russia, or the lazzaroni of Naples. 1861 BRIGHT *Sp., Amer.* 4 Dec. (1876) 90 [In Russia] twenty-three millions of human beings, lately serfs, little better than real slaves, have been raised to the ranks of freedom. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 381 You have no serfs now, even in Russia.

b. Used by modern writers with reference to mediæval Europe.

In English Law Latin the terms corresponding to the modern use of *serf* were *nativus* (NATIVE *sb.* 1, NEIF), *villanus* (VILLEIN), and occasionally *servus*. The OE. THEOW, and the *servus* of Domesday Book, are usually rendered 'slave'.

1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1762) I. App. ii. 404 A great part of them were serfs, and lived in a state of absolute slavery or villainage. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. v, A half-clothed serf was all their train. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 240 By this entire detachment of the serf from actual dependence on the land, the manorial system was even more radically changed than by the rise of the serf into a copyholder. 1895 W. J. CORBETT in *Soc. Eng.* v. (1902) II. 140 As the tone of society became gentler, the lords naturally had a tendency to free their serfs;..in the eyes of the law the villeins remained serfs.

c. *gen.*

1908 G. A. SMITH in *Expositor* Sept. 268 The people they [the Israelites] conquered became their serfs.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1847 HELPS *Friends in C* I. ii. 22 The serf to custom points his finger at the slave to fashion. 1854 LOWELL *Keats* Wks. 1890 I. 245 As soon as we have discovered the word for our joy or sorrow we are no longer its serfs, but its lords.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, simple attrib. and appositive, as *serf-class*, *-girl*, *-population*, *-system*, *-tenant*; objective, as *serf-emancipation*, *-owner*.

1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 43 The rebellion of the *serf-class. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 143 The chief committee for peasant affairs to study the subject of *serf-emancipation. 1878 M. A. BROWN tr. *Runeberg's Nadeschda* I, Then.. would I Brightly hide the *serf-girl's sombre garb. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxxvii. 213 The mortifications and sufferings which might have been brought on aristocratic *serf-owners. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiv. IX. 423 The *serf-population which tilled the fields. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* V, There are still the remains of the *serf system. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 136/2 Under the developed regime of feudalism,..the *serf-tenant has become simply a tributary under various appellations.

Serf, obs. form of SERVE *v.*[1]

Serfage (sɜ̄·ɪfĕdʒ). [f. SERF + -AGE; cf. SERVAGE.]

1. = SERFDOM.

1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* I. ii. (1784) 27 When the English villeins were freed from serfage. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) IV. 204, I am now in a manner attached to the soil by a sort of moral and intellectual serfage. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 87 Serfage was extinguished, and an influential class of yeomanry..arose. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 July 6/1 The political serfage of long generations. 1903 COLLINS in *Camb. Mod. Hist.* II. xvii. 602 In Denmark they [the peasants] were obliged to have recourse to the practice of commendation, which ended..in a widespread system of serfage.

2. The body of serfs collectively, the serf-class.

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 34 The wretched serfage who were driven into the field.

Serfdom (sɜ̄·ɪfdəm). [f. SERF + -DOM.] The state or condition of a serf, bondage.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *H. Powers's Grk. Slave* 10 Break up ere long The serfdom of this world! 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 13 Thus serfdom had merged into free servitude. 1861 BRIGHT *Sp., Amer.* 4 Dec. (1876) 90 The present Emperor of Russia..has insisted upon the abolition of serfdom in that empire. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* iii, The Tories were far from being all oppressors, disposed to grind down the working classes into serfdom. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 8/1 Exactly one hundred years ago (June 13, 1799) the last survival of serfdom in the United Kingdom was swept away by the Act which declared the colliers 'in that part of Great Britain called Scotland' free from the servile yoke under which for several centuries they had groaned.

b. *fig.*

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 470 His soul is full of meanness and serfdom—the best elements in him are enslaved. 1876 MELLOR *Priesthood* ii, At length the laity sank into the most abject spiritual serfdom.

Serfe, serff, obs. forms of SERVE *v.*[1]

Serfhood (sɜ̄·ɪfhud). [f. SERF + -HOOD.] The collective body of serfs.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 550 The Serfhood of Russia is a remarkable feature in her constitution. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 266 While knighthood had its St. George, serfhood had its St. Nicholas.

Serfice, obs. form of SERVICE.

Serfish (sɜ̄·ɪfɪʃ), *a.* [f. SERF + -ISH[1].] Having the (debasing) qualities of one in a servile condition; characteristic of a serf. Hence **Se·rfishness.**

1879 *Echo* 18 Apr. 1/4 The negroes, either through serfish instincts, from intimidation, or from a not unfounded belief that their interests are identical, are voting with their old masters. 1906 MACKINNON *Hist. Mod. Liberty* I. 145 There is no spirit of self-assertion in these serfish centuries to aspire to self-government. 1906 *Athenæum* 5 May 539/1 The absence of allusion to 'serfishness' in the second volume [of Mackinnon].

Se·rfism. *rare.* [f. SERF + -ISM.] The state of things characterized by the existence of serfs.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 592 No man..can possibly sympathise with despotism, serfism, and that enormous stretch of feudal power which is given to a privileged class.

Serfship (sɜ̄·ɪfʃip). [f. SERF + -SHIP.] Serfdom.

1830 GALT in *Fraser's Mag.* II. 446 In those countries where seifship exists—in Russia, for instance. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiv. 305 *note*, [Scotch colliers.] Their slavery seems not to have been derived from the ancient times of general serfship, but to have originated in comparatively modern acts of the Scottish Parliament.

Sergancie,-gant(e: see SERGEANCY, SERGEANT.

Sergans, -gantz, -ganz, obs. pl. ff. SERGEANT.

Serge (sɑ̄ɪdʒ). Forms: 4–6, 8 **sarge**, 6 **surge**, 7 **seargе**, **sierge**, **serg**, **sharge**, 6– **serge**. [a. OF. *serge*, *sarge* (mod.F. *serge*) = Pr. *serga*, *sargua*, Pg., Catal. *sarja*, Sp. *sarga*, Rumanian *sárică*:—popular L. **sārica* = class. L. *sērica* (*lāna*): see SERIC *a.* and SILK. From Fr. the word has passed into all the Teut. langs.: G. *sarsche*, *serge*, Du. *sargie*, Da. *sars*, *sarge*, Sw. *sars*.

The material originally designated by the name must have been silk, though there is no evidence of this in the early English (and app. not in the Romanic) uses of the word. But names of textile fabrics often come to be applied to materials cheaper and coarser than those which they originally designated.]

1. A woollen fabric, the nature of which has probably differed considerably at different periods. Before the 16th c. it is mentioned chiefly as material for hangings, bed-covers, and the like; afterwards it is often referred to as worn by the poorer classes (both men and women), perh. rather on account of its durability than of its price, which seems not to have been extremely low. The name now denotes a very durable twilled cloth of worsted, or with the warp of worsted and the woof of wool, extensively used for clothing and for other purposes.

Certain imported varieties were formerly known by French designations indicating the place of manufacture, as *serge de Ghent*, *s. de Nismes*, *s. de Ro(h)an*, *s. de Shaloon*,

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kut.'s T.* 1710 The Citee large, Hanged with clooth of gold, and nat with sarge. 1491 *Acta Domin. Concil.* (1839) 228/2, xxij coveringis of beddis of sarge, price x li. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 8 Som peece of a white sarge or blanket. 1620 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* XII. 339 Seargeis Double and Single. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom of All Trades* 14 Where one is ready to take his rise out of Sierge into Sattin, out of Parsonage..into a Deanarie. 1648 in Magrath *Flemings Oxf.* (O.H.S.) I. 391 For 8 ya. & halfe of serge de roan for sute..02 11 00. 1649 J. MASTER in *Archæol. Cant.* XV. 182 For 3 ya. 3 quar. of serge de shaloon at 6ˢ ye yard. 1683 *Repr. Advantages Manuf. Woollen-cloath* 4 That sort of Serges called Stirling Serges. *Ibid.* 5 Mixt Searges, Cloath-Searges, and these called in France Searge de Nismes. 1695 MOTTEUX tr. *St. Olon's Morocco* 138 Serges de Nismes, Fustians and Dimities of Montpelier. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Serge*,..a Woollen cross'd Stuff, manufactured on a Loom with four Treddles, after the Manner of Rateens, and other cross'd Stuffs. 1757 DYER *Fleece* III. 576 The Dune and Rother, who have won The serge and kersie to their blanching streams. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, The long loose gown and the plain tunic, both of dark-grey serge. 1861 *Our Engl. Home* 174 The walls [of a bedroom, temp. Q. Eliz.] were hung with say, or the scarlet serge of Ghent. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. x. 221 Mopsy and Dopsy were dressed in home-made gowns of dark brown serge. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 443 There are a great many varieties of cloth known as Serge, viz. French Flannel Serge..; the Serge de Berri,..Witney Serges,..and Pompadour Flannel Serges. 1888 [see *navy blue* NAVY[1] 6].

b. A garment made of serge.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 93 They slewe two of the watch, hauing gotten for their paines, three cloaks, one Cushin and a Sarge. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 43 Many of them tore off their serges and cast themselves recklessly overside. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 6/6 'Serges' —as the loose-fitting jacket is termed in the [police] force.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, I wonder at nothing more then our gentlemen-ushers that will suffer a piece of serge, or *perpetuana*, to come into the presence. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 320 Let your black Serge pore on Books, it is not for Scarlet Boyes, to task themselves to such serious spendings of their time.

¶ **2.** Used to translate L. *sagum*, in Vulg. with the sense of curtain. Cf. SAY *sb.*[1] 2.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxvi. 8 The lengthe of the too sarge shal haue thretti cubitis, and the brede foure; euen mesure shal be of alle the sarges [*MS. E. pr. m.* say..says].

3. *Silk serge*: a silk fabric twilled in the manner of serge, used for linings of coats, and formerly for mantles. Also †*serge du soy* (= Fr. *serge de soie*).

1844 *Ladies' Hand-bk. Haberdashery* 15 Serge..is of various colors and qualities; it is known by its being a stout silk with a very fine twill. 1853 PERKINS *Haberdashery* (ed. 8) 112 Serge is a stout twilled silk..usually sold for lining the skirts, cuffs, and padded parts of coats. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 450 A silken stuff called 'serge-dusoy' was used in the last century for coats by the commonalty.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made of serge.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* I. iv, He in the uneven beard and serge cloak. 1685 *Rec. Scott. Cloth Manuf. New Mills* (S. H.S.) 105 Ane searge justicoat. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 10 Let us ask..whether gentlewomen in those days would not esteem themselves well cloathed in a Serge gown, which a chamber maid now will be ashamed to be seen in. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xiv, A serge covering..concealed the contents of the basket. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 60 A white serge frock.

humorous. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 27 Ah thou Say, thou Surge, nay thou Buckram Lord.

5. *Comb.*, as *serge-cloth*, *-clothier*, *-maker*, *-manufacture*, *-market*, *-weaver*. Also †**serge-wale,** ? a striped serge (see WALE *sb.*).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 201 Lych a *seergecloth hire nekke is clene. 1829 LAMB *Let. to Gillman* 30 Nov., A fall in serge cloth was expected. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4377/4 William Crooke,..*Serge-Clothier. 1689 *Ibid.* No. 2420/4 Richard Richardson..had a Box of *Serge Makers Paper sent by his Wagoner. 1822 LYSONS *Magna Brit.* VI. Devonsh. p. cccii, At Honiton there is only one serge-maker. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 310 Here we see the first of the *Serge-manufacture of Devonshire. *Ibid.* 324 The *Serge-market held here every Week. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1762/4 Stolen..several Pieces of Rich Silk Druggets, *Serge-Wale, Thred Druggets. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3920/4 Tho. Noble,..a *Serge-Weaver by Trade.

Serge: see CIERGE, SEARCE *v.*, SEARCH *sb.*[1] and *v.*

Sergeancy, serjeancy (sɑ̄·ɪdʒănsi). *Hist.* Forms: 4 **sargeancie**, **serjancy**, **sergancie**, 7 **sergeancy**, **serjeancy**, (9 less correctly **sergeantcy**). [a. AF. *sergeancie*, graphic variant of *sergeantie* SERGEANTY. In later use a new formation on SERGEANT + -CY.]

†**1.** The body of sergeants in a country, the sergeant-class. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13391 *note*, Þe seriauntz [*v.r.* sargeancie] & þe archers, & obere noble arbalasters. 1338 — *Chron.* (1725) 83 Knyght & sergeancie als how mykelle þei helde.

†**2.** The district or province held by or under the government of a sergeant. *Obs.*

1371 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 306/1 Touz les Hundrez,..Serjancies, & Fraunchises. 1464 *Ibid.* V. 547/2 Eny Graunte.. to be had..of the Sergancie withynne our Counties of Not' and Berk'.

†**3.** = SERGEANTY 1. *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE 1*st Pt. Parall.* 21 *Grand sergeancy*, is where a man holdeth his lands or tenements..by doing some speciall seruice to the king in person. *Ibid.*, *Petite Sergeancy*, is where a man holdeth his land of the king, paying

yearely vnto him a bow, or a speare, or a dagger, or a launce, or a spurre of gold &c. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 296 (1810) 306 Lord Martin held this land..by serjeancy.

4. The office of a sergeant or a serjeant in various senses; e. g. an appointment by writ or patent of the crown as serjeant-at-law; also the commission of sergeant in the army.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 110 Lord Keeper ..congratulated their Adoption unto that Title of Serjeancy. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* vii, Some sly petitions for sergeantcies and corporalships. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. ix. (1872) IV. 205 He did reward them by present, by promotion to sergeantcy.

Sergeant, serjeant (sā·ɹdʒənt), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 sergeaunte, 3–6 sergant(e, 4 sergiaunt, -gond, -gont(e, 4–5 sergaunt(e, seregeaun, 4–6 sarg(e)ante, -iant, sergeaunt, 5 sargeande, sergend, -gyaunte, 5–6 sargantt, -eaunt(e, -ent, sergeand, 6 schargant, sergeante, -ent, -iand, -iaunte, 6–7 s(e)argeant, sergiant, 4-sergeant. *β.* 3–6 seriaunt, 3–7 seriant, 4 seriont, 4–5 seriaunte, 4–6 sariant, serieaunt, 5 ceriawnt, sariand, -aunt, seriauntte, seriawnt(e, serja(u)nte, 5–6 seriand, -ante, 6 sereiaunt, serjeaunt(e, 6–7 serieant, serjand, -ant, 7 sarient, sarjant, sarriant, 5- serjeant. (Down to the 15th c. the *t* was often omitted in the plural, which therefore ended in -ns, -nz, -nce.) [a. OF. *sergent, serjant* (mod.F. *sergent*) = Pr. *serven-s*, Sp. *sirviente*, Pg., It. *servente* servant:—L. *servientem*, pr. pple. of *servīre* SERVE *v.*[1] The Fr. word has been adopted into other Rom. langs.: It. *sergente*, Sp., Pg. *sargento* sergeant, Sp. *sergente*, Pg. *sargente* catchpoll.

Down to the 19th c. the *α* and *β* forms were used indiscriminately. In recent times, however, the spelling *serjeant* has come to be generally adopted as the correct form when the word is the designation of a member of the legal profession, while *sergeant* is the prevailing form in the other surviving senses, and in most of them the only form in use.]

†**1.** A serving-man, attendant, servant. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Þe senden here sergantes to bringen iuele tiðinges. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 Hac hye spac to þo serganz þet seruede of þo wyne. *c* 1290 *Beket* 687 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 126 On of is seriaunz sat a niȝt þe ȝwile þat men woke. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 665 Þer ben seriauns in þe stage, þat serue þe maidenes of parage. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2516 He [*sc.* Abram] did to-geder samen his men, Thre hundret aght sariants and ten [Vulg. *vernaculos*, Gen. xiv. 14]. *Ibid.* 3221 A sargiant call þan comand he Þat mast wist of his priuete. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2066 Cum now forth with me..And þine seriaunz al þre. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2361 ȝyf þou be a seriaunt And take more þan þy cunnaunt..Y rede þat þou þer-of lete. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2522 (Kölbing) On þe gate loude þai bete, Seriaunce com & hem in lete. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 And þis is þe sixte vice of þe kueade sergonte. Þet he fayleþ er þan he come..to his terme. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 216 Seruantz [*v.r.* Sergauntz] for her seruise..Taken Mede of here maistre. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xii. 323 An Old Serjaunt he gan to calle, And there him Comaunded...The Cristene to kepen with ful gret honour. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 133 Sho qwitte hym of awayt of hire ffaders sergeantz and lete him out at a wyndowe.

†**b.** *transf.* A servant (of God, of Satan). *Obs.*

c 1290 *Matheu* 64 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 79 'Nai certes', quath þis holie man; 'god nam ich nouȝt Ake godes seriaunt'. 14.. *Alexius* (Laud MS. 622) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LIX. 104 Alexis hys sone..sayd, Sergeaunte of god haue pyte of me that am a poure pylgryme. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* h ij, Which [Raab] god wold haue saued by cause she had saued his mynystres and sergeans. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1024 The minister of myschef & sergeaunt of sathanas. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 78 That Apostat, that Feyndis awin Seriand.

†**2.** A common soldier. *Obs.*

[Cf. Cotgr. '*Sergent*..in old French, a footman, or souldier that serues on foot.']

c 1300 *Havelok* 2362 With hem fiue thusand gode Sergaunz, þat weren to fyht wode. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 895 Seuen þousand now we are Of knyghtes to battaille ȝare, Wyþoute seriauntz & oþer pytaille. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) v. 22 He hasted him to þe Swin with sergantes snell. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 113 And the barons..were well viij[m] knyghtes, with-outen seriantz and arblastis. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 47 Sevin thousand knychtis, four score of thousandis of sergendis. 1490 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 478 He wythdrewe his arme, & gaff to one of the sergauntes suche a stroke wyth it in to yᵉ forhede that [etc.].

†**b.** In alliterative verse used for: A man. *Obs.*

Perh. with a pun on *geaunt*, giant.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1173 Be sekere of this sergeaunt [*sc.* the giant], he has me sore greueede! 15.. *Droichis Play* in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 314 Se ȝe not quha is cum now?..A sergeand out of Sowdoun land A gyane strang for to stand.

†**3.** A tenant by military service under the rank of a knight; esp. one of this class attending on a knight in the field. *Obs.*

App. nearly equivalent to ESQUIRE, though 'squires' and 'sergeants' are often mentioned together in a way that suggests that there was some difference of meaning in the terms. Cf. F. *sergent noble.*

c 1290 *Beket* 2427 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 176 For to honouri þis holi man þer cam folk i-nov3;..Of Eorles and of barones and manie knihtes heom to; Of seriaunz and of squiers. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1259 To Londoun, to hys somouns, Come erl, bysschop, and barouns,..and manye bachelers, Serjaunts, and every freeholdande. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 253 Som squier or som seriant nice, Had i-told th'emperice Al of th'emperoures sone. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3464 Mony baron, mony sergant, Mony strong knyght and géant. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* 7000 On ich side he seye come knihtes, Burieys, and seriaunce redi to fihtes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7210 Of hym [*sc.* the king] hauy no lond ne rent So þat y may not holde to me Fourty squiers [*Petyt MS.* sergeanz; Wace *sergaus*] on al my fe. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1872 Knightes, serjantes, and swiers. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* VIII. xxix. 431 Off sergeandis þar and knychtis keyn He gat a gret company.

†**4.** An officer whose duty is to enforce the judgements of a tribunal or the commands of a person in authority; one who is charged with the arrest of offenders or the summoning of persons to appear before the court. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17293 Þai send sergantz for to nym Both sir nichodem & him. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 413 Seriaunce þe bodi souȝt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 519 A maner sergeant [Petrarch *satelles*] was this prince man. — *Sec. Nun's T.* 361 The sergeantz of the toun of Rome hem soghte And hem biforn Almache the Prefect broghte. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xix. 14 Saul sente sergeauntis [Vulg. *apparitores*], that schulden rauysche Dauid. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 684/5 *Hic lictor*, a sargent. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 477/1 That the Baylyffs..make 11 Sergeauntes of the seid Town. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/1 Ceriawnt, *indagator*. *Ibid.* 453/2 Seriawnt, undyr a domys mann, for to a-rest menn, or a catche-pol. *c* 1450 *Brut* II. 570 He..after sent forth sergeauntes, and arestit dyuers Constables and vinteners. 1455–6 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 290 He schold assingne one of hys serjauntys to arest the Mayre. 1479–81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 111 Item, payd to a sergeaunte for the arrest of our tenaunte þat dyd vs wronge, viij d. 1490 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 174 To the sergeandis of the towne ix s. 1496 *Ibid.* 302 To the seriand of Leith, to rest the avnaris of the Cukow to the court ij s. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xi. (S. T. S.) I. 66 And quhen þe seriandis [orig. *præcones*] had with þare noyiss and hohas warnit in speciall þe albanis to here þe kingis concioun [etc.]. *Ibid.* III. xv. II. 5 Assembil þarefore now all þe seriandis and burreois of thy collegis [orig. *omnes collegarum lictores*], armit, as þare custome is, with wandis and axis. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Cor.* xi. 21–30 Thryse was I beaten with sargeauntes roddes. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* v. 25 Agre with thin aduersarie quickely..least..thy iudge deliuer thee to the seargeant. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 56 Oh yes, if any houre meete a Serieant, a turnes backe for verie feare. 1606 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 6 When..thy conscience, like a stern Sergeant, shall catch thee by the throat, and arrest thee vpon Gods debt. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvi. 35. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 244 Foure Serjeants attired in red gownes attend the Senate and summon men to appeare. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Praise Beggery* B 2, He's free from shoulder-clapping Sergeants clawes. 1633 MARMION *Fine Comp.* II. vi. D 4 b, He may..consort with wits and sword-men, bee afraid of Sergeants, and spend more for his Protection then would pay the debt. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Schade-beletter*, A Sargeant to save one from Harme. 1673 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1872) IV. 286 The toun serjands of this brughe. 1680 C. NESSE *Ch. Hist.* 378 They were put into the serjeants ward.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxii. (1859) 24 Thylke dethes sergeaunt, maladye, She hath arest, and haldyth the now in hande. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 163 He shall finde it one of their speciall Priuiledges, to be exempted from the arrest of the sixfooted Sergeant, a continuall haunter of other hairy beastes, and onely fauorable to the good Asse, and the gentle Sheepe. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* xii, One day? Nay sure a twelve-months' time t'will be, Ere seriant death will call me at my doore. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 347 Had I but time (as this fell Sergeant death Is strick'd in his arrest) oh I could tell you. 1618 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T., Widow's Son*, Our decrepit age both expects death and sollicites it; but vigorous youth, lookes strangely upon that grim sergeant of God. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 12 You shall not be able to intoxicate this Sergeant of God [conscience]. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* XXXV. 594 If ever God send forth those two grim sergeants, his Law and thine own conscience, to arrest thee for thy sins.

†**c.** More fully *Sergeant of (the) peace.* *Obs.*

1357 in Blount *Law Dict.* (1691) s. v., Et etiam habere ibidem sex Servientes qui vocantur Serjeants of peace, qui servient Cur. Manerii prædicti, & facient Attach[iamenta] [etc.]. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 541/2 Th'Office of Sergeant to the pees of alle oure Countees, in alle oure Lordship. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 380/2 The Offices of Sergeaunt of Peas..in the Lordship of Denbygh.

d. *King's sergeant* (Guernsey): see quot.

1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 58 The King's Sergeant..To his office it belongs to proclaim and publish all orders of the governor or of the Court.

5. Sergeant (or **serjeant**) **at arms.** (Also †*sergeant of arms.*) †**a.** In early use *gen.*, an armed officer in the service of a lord (cf. sense 1); *spec.* one of a body of men of knightly rank, originally 24 in number, who were required to be in immediate attendance on the king's person, to arrest traitors and other offenders. **b.** An officer of each of the two Houses of Parliament, who is charged with the duty of enforcing the commands of the House, the arrest of offenders, etc. Hence, an officer having corresponding duties under certain other legislative assemblies, as the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 335 Now is Pieres to þe plow & pruyde it aspyde, And gadered hym a grete oest..And sente forth surquydous his seriaunt of armes. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 632 He sendez furthe sodaynly sergeantes of armes. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 159/1 One of the Sargeauntes of Armes of our Soverayne Lord the Kyng. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 71 A yeman of þe crowne Sargeaunt of armes with mace. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 87 Ther bode not with hym [a bishop] over xij persones atte the most, with his serjaunt of armes; whiche serjaunt was fayn to lay doun his mase. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxxviii. 569 Thre sergeauntes of armes. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 84/1 His Office of oone of oure Sergeauntes at Armes. 1481 *Cov. Leet-bk.* 496 Ric. Shawe was arrested be þe seriaunt of armes þat brought þe writyng & caried vp to Wodstok vnto þe kyng. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 2. § 8 Serjauntes of Armes that be purposely ordeyned for the personall attendaunce of the..King. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 45 A sergant at harmes of the parlament howse. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Apparitor regis*, a seriеaunt at armes. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. i. 7 A Serjeant at Armes, who shall beare the Mace of the Queenes Majesties Armes before him. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiii. (ed. 23) 96 Knocking at the Door of the House of Commons, which thereupon is by the Serjeant at Arms attending the House opened. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xix. 259 The lord high steward directs a precept to a serjeant at arms, to summon the lords to attend and try the indicted peer. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 25 Four counsel..were taken into custody of the Serjeant-at-arms by the speaker's warrant. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* viii. (ed. 3) 89 Seats for this space are in the gift of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

6. As a title borne by a lawyer. (Now always written **serjeant.**) **a.** A member of a superior order of barristers (abolished in 1880), from which, until 1873, the Common Law judges were always chosen (hence a serjeant was always called by a judge 'my brother So-and-so'). More explicitly, *serjeant at* (†*the*) *law*, †*serjeant of* (*the*) *law*. Sometimes called *serjeant of the coif*: see COIF *sb.* 3 b.

The title represents the law Latin *serviens ad legem*, which may be rendered 'one who serves (the king) in matters of law'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8833 Mid is wisdom þat was so muche he hom out drou & false serians of assise & dude hom ssame ynon. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6084 Þai sal þan na help gett Of sergeaunt, ne auturne, ne avoket. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 276 Schal no seriaunt for þat seruise were a selk houue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 309 A Sergeant of the Lawe war and wys. 1404 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 549/1 The Kynges entent is, to assigne..alle his Justices, and his Sergeantz. *c* 1435 in Kingsford *Chron. London* (1905) 57 Markham the Justice and Gascoigne Seriaunt of lawe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vj b, A sotelty of sergeauntis. 1501 in *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 152 *note*, John Yaxley, Sergent at the Law. 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 101 Item to John Mordant Sargeant at Lawe xl s. *c* 1530 HEYWOOD *Love* 808 (Brandl) Nowe am I a iudge and neuer was seriaunt. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. iii. L j b, To Poules crosse, or to the barre, where sergeantes plede in westmister hall. 1552 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* Lit. Rem. (Roxb.) 415 Also ther ware appointed eight sergeants of the law against Michelmas next comming. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvi. § 9 A linnen Coife,..an ornament which only Sergeants at law doe weare. 1602 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Lett.* (Camden) 132 One Pelham, a lawyer, was made sergeant to be sent Cheife Baron into Ireland. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sergeant* at Law (or of the Coyf) is the highest degree, taken in that profession, as a Doctor of the Civil Law. 1697 DRYDEN *Ded. Æneis* Ess. (Ker) II. 162 A judge upon the bench..does not willingly commend his brother serjeant at the bar, especially when he controuls his law. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xv. (ed. 23) 122 None may be Judge in this Court, unless he be a Sergeant of the Degree of the Coif. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 At present he is a Serjeant at Law. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. viii, Serjeant such a one has a Silver Tongue at the Bar. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 172 Marking grave Serjeants cite each wise Repoit. 1819 TAUNTON *Rep. Cases Comm. Pleas* VII. 183 Lens and Vaughan, Serjts. now shewed cause against this rule. 1829 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XX. 762/2 Three Inns have belonged from very early times to the Judges and Sergeants at Law. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 272/1 A paper endorsed with..the words 'Mr. Serjeant A (or 'Mr. B'), retainer for the plaintiff' (or for the defendant). 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 155 Serjeants are sworn to do their duty to their clients. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 66 § 8 Provided, that no person appointed a Judge of either of the said Courts shall henceforth be required to take, or have taken, the degree of Serjeant-at-Law.

transf. (*jocular*) 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1164 By black caps underlaid with white, Give certain guess at inward light; Which Serjeants at the Gospel wear, To make the Spiritual Calling clear.

b. *The King's* (or *Queen's*) *Serjeant*: a title given to a limited number of the serjeants-at-law, appointed by patent.

The king's serjeants were supposed to be charged with the duty of pleading in the courts on behalf of the crown; but from an early period it had ceased to be more than an honorary distinction. The senior in rank of the king's serjeants was designated 'the King's Serjeant', and the second 'The King's Ancient Serjeant'.

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 201/2 The King' Sergeant to be sworne..to yeve the poor Man..Counsaill. 1454 *Ibid.* V. 240/1 Oon of the Kynges Sergeauntz atte lawe. 1482 *Ibid.* VI. 207/1 Richard Pygot, and Roger Townessend, the Kyng's Sergeants of the Lawe. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Lews Pollard the Kynges serjeaunt at the Lawe. 1602 COKE *Rep.* III. To Rdr. D iv b, Out of these the King electeth one, two, or three as please him to be his Serieants, which are called the *Kings Serieants*. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. XXX. (ed. 23) 576 The Queens Serjeants at Law. 1825 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVII. 308/2 The King's Serjeant, so constituted by special patent; the King's Ancient Serjeant. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Exper.* I. 209 A post filled at that time by Mr. Serjeant Manning, Queen's ancient serjeant. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 682/2 Until 1814 the two senior King's serjeants had precedence of even the attorney-general and solicitor-general.

c. *Prime serjeant*: the title given until 1805 to the first in rank of the three (earlier two) serjeants-at-law in Ireland. (Now called *first serjeant.*)

1666 in *Cal. St. Papers Irel.* 1666–9 (1908) 73 Sir Audley Mervin, Prime Sergeant at Law. 1733 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 205 The prime serjeant, Singleton, may probably

be a means of assisting you to get light in these particulars. *a* 1797 H. HOWARD in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 434/1 John Hely Hutchinson, Prime Serj^t at law, y^e vainest man alive, set his heart upon y^e place. *c* 1799 SIR L. PARSONS in *Charlemont MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1894) II. 404 There is no end of the turnings-out talked of,..—lord Carhampton, the prime serjeant,..and even Toler. The prime serjeant is, I believe, certain. 1806 DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 31 Prime Serjeant.

d. Common Serjeant (at Law). A judicial officer appointed by the Corporation of London as an assistant to the Recorder.

[1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 47 Le..Commune Sergeaunt de ley, qui autrement est dit 'Commune Countour'.] 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 64 It was proclamyd opynly with the kynges shreffe & two harraldes & two pursevanttes & a trumpet, with the comyne sargant of the citte of London. 1680 *Lex Londin.* 55 The Common Serjeant of the City is the only person intrusted by the Court of Aldermen to take all Inventories and Accompts of freemens' estates. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 292/2 Common Sergeant, an officer..who attends the lord mayor..on court days. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvi. (1862) 366 So high judicial functionaries as the Recorder of London and the Common Sergeant are elected. 1861 [see COUNTOUR 2]. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/4 The three City Judges (the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, and Mr. Commissioner Kerr). 1890 *Ibid.* 28 Apr. 11/6 The Common Serjeant sentenced the prisoner to two years' hard labour.

7. (Now commonly written **sergeant**; in some uses **serjeant** appears to be officially adopted.) In the titles of certain officers of the Royal Household. **a.** The head of a specified department, as *sergeant of the cellar*, of the *saucery*, of the *vestry*. † Also *s. of the bears*, a bearward; *s. of the minstrels*; *s. of the surgeons*, *of the trumpets* = sergeant-surgeon, sergeant-trumpeter.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 192/1 William Pecke Clerke of oure Spicerye, Ric' Ludlowe Sergeant of oure Seler. *Ibid.*, Robert Broune Sergeant of oure Saucerye. *Ibid.*, Sergeant of oure Chaundelerye. 1464 [see MASONRY A. 3]. 1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 140 The Serjeant of the bake-house. *Ibid.* 141 The Serjeant of the chaundry...The Serjeant of the ewry. *Ibid.* 142 The Serjeant of the larder. *Ibid.* 143 The Serjeant of the squillery. *Ibid.* 169 Serjeant of the Mynstrills. 1539 CROMWELL *Let.* 24 Apr. in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1733) I. II. 272 Jenyngs, Sergeant to your Graces Pastery House. 1541 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ii. 109 Thomas Sperin and his son serjiantes of the beres. 1561 VICARY *Will* in *Anat.* (1888) App. vi. 187, I, Thomas Vicais, Seriante of the Suriantes vnto our saide soueraigne ladie the quenes maiestie. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiv. (ed. 23) 120–1 The Sergeant of the King's Wood-Yard. ..The Serjeant of the Ewry...The Sergeant of the Larder. *Ibid.* II. III. xvii. 534 H. Parker, Esq; Serj. of the Vestry. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. i. 2 The Sergeants of the Trumpets.

b. Prefixed appositively to certain designations of office, as *sergeant-cater*, *-farrier* (*-ferrour*), *-footman*, *-painter*, *-plumber*, *-porter*, *-squiller*, *-surgeon* († *chirurgeon*), *-tailor*, *-trumpet*, *-trumpeter*.

Many other similar designations, adopted from Anglo-French, and not proved to have been used in English, will be found in F. Tate, *Household Ord. Edw. II*, 1601 (new ed. 1876).

1614 GENTLEMAN *Engl. Way to Wealth* 25 His Maiesties *Seriant Cater. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Dyuers Balettys* Wks. 1843 I. 24 Haue in *sergeaunt ferrour, myne horse behynde is bare. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. xx. (ed. 23) 549 Serjeant Farrier, John Willis, Esq. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 7/3 *Sergeant-footman Boswell. 1548 in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 81 To Anthony Toto, *sergeante payntor, in rewarde for his paynes takyng..in drawyng of patrons for the masks 20*s*. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5848/3 His Majesty's Serjeant-Painter. 1887 PATER *Imag. Portr.* 146 The sergeant-painter and deputy sergeant-painter were conventional performers enough. 1533 in *Hampton Crt. Accts.*, The Kynges *sergeaunt plumber. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 58 The Serjeant Plumber calling his workmen to caste in his presence a Leaden Medal. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 192/2 John Stok *Sergeant porter of oure Gate. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. xix. (ed. 23) 545 To the Serjeant Porter. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xv, One of the sergeant porters told them they could not at present enter. 1901 *Whitaker's Almanack* 87 Sergeant State Porter. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 81 He receivethe..all the plates of peautyr by the pourveyaunce of the *sergeaunt-squylloure. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. xix. (ed. 23) 545 *Serjeant skinner. 1565 J. HALLE *Hist. Expost.* 19 Maister Vicary, late *sargeant chyrurgien to the queenes highnes. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiii, Serjeant-surgeon to the King. 1812 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 16663. 2189/1 Serjeant-Surgeon to His Majesty. 1901 *Whitaker's Almanack* 88 Sergeant Surgeon, Lord Lister. 1480 *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV* in *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York*, etc. (1830) 155 George Lufkyn *Sergeant taillour of the grete Warderobe of the Kynge. 1588 DELONEY in *Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 391 The *Sergeant trumpet with his mace, and nyne with trumpets after him, Bare headed went before her grace. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4416/4 Her Majesty has appointed John Shore, Esq; Serjeant-Trumpet of Great Britain. 1603 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm., Var. Coll.* III. 164 *Serjeant trumpeter. 1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 413 Gervas Price esq., serjeant trumpeter to his majestie, died lately. 1901 *Whitaker's Almanack* 87 Sergeant Trumpeter.

8. In the titles of certain inferior officers employed by the Corporation of the City of London, and by other municipal bodies.

1423 *Cov. Leet-Bk.* 43 Per schall no beestys be pynnyd at the comen pynfold by the comien seriante. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. v. 359 Satan as the Common Serjeant and Jaylor seized upon them. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. xliv (ed. 23) 631 Serjeant-Carvers...Serjeants of the Chamber or Mace...Moses Griffith, Serjeant of the Channel. 1720 [see TAKER 2 g]. 1766 ENTICK *Lond.* III. 307 The officers belonging to the lord-mayor,..are..the three serjeant carvers; three serjeants of the chamber; a serjeant of the channel [etc.]. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* IV. 2345 [At Lincoln.] Four Serjeants of the Key or Bailiffs. *Ibid.* II. 998 (Hastings) The Mayor's Serjeant..serves process; attends the corporation meetings with a mace; and is sworn in as a constable. ..The Common Serjeant, who is also a serjeant at mace,.. has the same salary and clothing as the mayor's serjeant.

b. *Sergeant at* († *the*) *mace*, † *of* (*the*) *mace*: an inferior executive officer (cf. sense 4), carrying a mace as a badge of office.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 64 The king..folowed fast one þe tras, Withe many Sergeant of mas. *Ibid.* 498 þe lordes by-lyue hom to list ledes With *many seriant of mace, as was þe maneie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/1 Ceriawnt of mace, *apparitor*. 1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 103/1 Henry Neuton, oon of the Sergeants at Mace of Robert Billesdon, oon of the Shirefs of the Cite of London. 1510 *Sel. Cases Star Chamb.* (Selden) II. 70 The meyer..sent oon John Yong sergeaunt att the mace within the seid Towne to the seid Priour. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 43 For arest of Robert Taylor sergant of mayse. 1680 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 506 If the Sergeants-at-Mace shall neglect theire duty in not summoning every member of the Council [etc.]. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5391/4 Cesar Grist, Serjeant at Mace to the Bailiffs of the Corporation of Welsh Poole. 1761 in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 369 The serjeants at mace for the city to arrest for debt in the Borough. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 292 Sergeants of the mace of an inferior kind. 1835 [see 8]. 1901 *Whitaker's Almanack* 178 [Lord Mayor's Court.] Sergeant at Mace.

transf. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 211 A hundred Soldiers..follow'd with a hundred Serjeants at Mace. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 356 He appears to be nothing more than a chief of bumbailiffs, serjeants at mace, catchpoles, jailers and hangmen.

† **c.** *Sc.* An officer of a guild. *Obs.*

1557 *Baxter-bks. St. Andrews* (1903) 10, viii d to thomas demster, yair schargant.

9. *Mil.* (Now always written **sergeant**.) In modern use, a non-commissioned officer of the grade above that of corporal. In the 16th c. the title, more explicitly † *sergeant of a band* [= F. *sergent de bande*], appears, like many other military titles, to have indicated a much higher rank than in later times. See also COLOUR-SERGEANT, DRILL-*sergeant*, RECRUITING-*sergeant*, SERGEANT-MAJOR.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* H vij b, Sargeauntes of the band to the forewarde. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 86 This Serjeant ought perfitly by memorie to know every Souldiour within the Bande. 1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Brief Disc. War* 26 The lenst Serieant of a Band, being a naturall Spaniard, will seeme to command the greatest man of qualitie of anie other Nation. 1593 SUTCLIFFE *Pract. & Law Arms* 61 The officers of companies, namely lieutenants, ensignes, sergiants, corporals, are chosen by the captaines of companies. 1624 W. G. *Count Mansfield's Direct. Warre* 11 If all the three fore-named Officers [Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign] be out of the way by any accident, then the eldest Sergiant is to command the Company as next in place. 1690 MACKENZIE *Siege Londonderry* 47/2 Serjeants, Corporals, Drummers, and private Men 2d. per diem each, besides Bread. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 87 ¶ 1 The Epistle is from one Serjeant Hall of the Foot-Guards. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xi, All disputed points were settled by the sergeant of marines with a party, who divided their antagonists from the Jews. 1898 STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 274 'Fall out, sergeant, you're wounded,' said the subaltern of his troop.

b. Prefixed appositively to various designations of offices in which sergeants are employed, as *sergeant armourer*, *bugler*, *clerk*, *compounder*, *cook*, *drummer*, *farrier*, *instructor*, *master tailor*, *saddler*, *schoolmaster*, *tailor*, *trumpeter*.

1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 308 *Serjeant armourers and serjeant saddlers' implements. 1901 *Whitaker's Almanack* 220 *Sergt. Bugler. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 252/1 It changes the title of the brigade sergeant-major to that of *sergeant-clerk. 1901 *Whitaker's Almanack* 220 *Sergeant Cook. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 1/2 A *sergeant-drummer in each battalion of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Sergeant instructor. 1865 *Army Clothing Warrant* 30 The *Sergeant Master Tailor. 1837 *King's Regul. Army* 239 The *Serjeant-Schoolmasters. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 4/2 The Secretary of State..is causing inquiries to be made on the feasibility of having officers' uniforms made by the *sergeant-tailors of their regiments.

10. (Now always written **sergeant**.) A police officer, of higher rank than a simple constable; in Great Britain ranking next below an inspector.

1839 HOOD *Lost Heir* 36 Oh serjeant McFarlane! you have not come across my poor little boy, have you, in your beat? 1856 A. WYNTER *Curios. Civilis.* 469 The force consists of three inspectors, nine sergeants, and a body of police termed 'plain-clothes men'.

11. Comb. **Sergeant Baker** *Australian*, a fish of New South Wales, *Aulopus purpurissatus*; † **sergeant corn** *Sc.*, ? some feudal impost paid in corn; **sergeant-fish** *U. S.*, a name applied to various fishes having marks like the stripes on the sleeve of a sergeant's uniform, esp. *Elacate canada*; † **sergeant-loaf**, some kind of bread; † **serjeant's ring**, one of the rings which a newly appointed serjeant-at-law was required by custom to present to various persons of high rank or official position.

1882 TENISON-WOODS *Fish N. S. Wales* 82 The *Sergeant Baker in all probability..was called after a sergeant of that name. 1581 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 107/2 Lie *serjand-corne. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 444 The name "Sergeant-fish" refers to its peculiar coloration, several stripes of brown and gray being visible on the sides of the body. 1341 *Secretum Abb. Glastonie* (MS. Wood empt. 1) lf. 146 b, Unum panem uocatum Priketlof, et alterum panem uocatum Bastardlof et tercium panem uocatum *seriauntlof de Panetria predicti abbatis. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2613/4 They offered to sell or pawn.., one Gold *Sergeants Ring, and one pair of Gold Lockets.

† **Se·rgeant,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Back-formation from SERGEANTY.] In *grand*, *petit sergeant*, said of a tenure by grand or petit serjeanty respectively.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1771 Many helde their landes..By tenure grand-seriante..Some by petit-seriant.

† **Se·rgeant,** *v. Obs.*[−1] [a. OF. *sergenter*, f. *sergent* SERGEANT *sb.*] *intr.* To act as a sergeant.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxi. (1869) 187 After þat þat þe matere is..ordeyned, þer after j shal seigeaunte [orig. *use de ma commission*] and werche diuerseliche.

† **Se·rgeantess.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. SERGEANT *sb.* + -ESS.] A female sergeant.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xix. (1869) 185 And for oure mootiere þou art and oure sergeantesse we senden þee and comitte þee þat þou go bi alle houses, and [etc.].

† **Sergeant-general.** *Obs.* [f. SERGEANT *sb.* + GENERAL *a.*] = SERGEANT-MAJOR 1 b. (In the later examples *sergeant-general of battle*, as a title of high rank in certain foreign armies.)

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 93 To sende his serjeant to the Serjeant general. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2028/3 Being a Sergeant-General of Batalia in the Service of his Catholick Majesty. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* IV. 55 The Prince of Auguste of Hanover, Serjeant General of Battle.

Ser·geant-ma·jor. [f. SERGEANT *sb.* + MAJOR *a.*; in Fr. *sergent-major*.]

† **1.** In the 16–17th c., a military title variously applied to officers widely differing in rank and function. **a.** A field officer, one in each regiment, next in rank to the lieutenant-colonel, and corresponding partly to the 'major', partly to the 'adjutant', of the modern army.

Ordinarily referred to as superior to the captains, but in many instances a 'captain' is said to be also 'sergeant-major'.

1573 WHITHORNE *Briefe Tables* H j b, Maister of the Campe, or Seargeant Maier, or Capitaine. 1591 SIR J. SMYTHE *Instr. Milit.* (1595) 36 The Sergeant Maior must command all the Captaines or their Lieutenants. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 15 Euery Regiment hath this Sergeant Maior. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v, He might haue beene Serieant-Maior, if not Lieutenant-Colonell to the regiment. 1604 E. GRIMSTON *Siege Ostend* 20 An English Captaine who was also Saigent Maior. 1624 W. G. *Count Mansfield's Direct. Warre* 13 The eldest Sergeant..is also to fetch the Word from the Sergeant Maior of the Regiment. 1633 *Swed. Intelligencer* IV. 127 The Sergeant-Major over these 5 companies, was Captaine Thomas Grove, who now commanded them. 1642 (*title*) A List of the Names of the severall Colonells..with the Leivtenant Colonells, Serieant Maiors, and Captaines and Lievtenants appointed by the Committee, for the ordering of the Militia of this Honourable City of London. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm. for Rais. Forces* 22 Dec. 7 Serjeant-Major of the sayd Regiment. 1683 TURNER *Pallas Armata* xi. 225 The Swedes of a long time allowed him [*sc.* the Major] no company, yet allow'd him the command over Captains, but it is now many years ago since they were permitted to have companies; hence perhaps it is that when they have no companies, they may be called Serjeant-Majors, as when they have companies, the Germans call them Captain-Majors, but the English use frequently the words of Serjeant Major and Serjeant-Major General, none of them are used either by German, Swede, or Dane. 1704 *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2).

† **b.** A general officer, corresponding to the modern major-general. Also *sergeant-major major*, *sergeant-major general*. *Obs.*

1591 SIR J. SMYTHE *Instr. Milit.* (1595) 60 If a Lord Marshall or a Sergeant Maior Maior, haue..10000 or more or fewer piqueis to reduce into one bodie of squadron, hee may [etc.]. *c* 1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 14 We buried Captaine Arnolde Baskervile, our serjeant-major generall. 1599 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Lett.* (Camden) 38 Sir Ferdinando Gorge is named to be Seigeant Major [of the army in Ireland]. 1625 G. M. *Souldier's Accid.* 62 The Seieant-Maior of the Horse, which in some discipline is called the Commissary-generall. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xvii. 222 The Sergeant Major, being the second Commander to Don Iohn. 1642 *List Army Earl Essex* 1 His Excellencie Robert Earle of Essex, Capt. Generall. Sir Iohn Merrick, Serjeant Major Generall, and President of the Councell of Warre. 1644 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 50 Lord Wentworth was Seijeant Major of the Horse. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* VIII. 147 [Richard III] Went himselfe in Person in the head of his Army..executing Himselfe the duty of a Sergeant Major. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 26 Philip Skippon..was now made seigeant-major-general of the army by the absolute power of the two houses.

2. A non-commissioned officer of the highest grade.

The *regimental sergeant-major* (who is, strictly speaking, not a 'non-commissioned officer', but a 'warrant officer'), is an assistant to the adjutant. There is also a sergeant-major belonging to each squadron of cavalry and each battery of artillery.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v., In most regiments the serjeant-major, under the direction of the adjutant, is directed to drill every young officer who comes into the regiment. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxiv, Claverhouse..called for his serjeant-major. 1837 *King's Regul. Army* 170 The Troop Serjeant-Majors...The Regimental Serjeant-Major.

transf. 1897 *Daily News* 15 June 3/4 They were members of the Salvation Army, one of them, a woman, describing herself as the sergeant-major.

3. An American fish, the cow-pilot, *Pomacentrus saxatilis*.

1876 Goode *Fishes of Bermudas* 38 *Glyphidodon saxatilis*, ..Cow-pilot; Sergeant-major. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 407 Fine little black and white 'serjeant-majors' as they are called, because of their many stripes.

Hence **Sergeant-majorship.**

1892 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 448/2 [*c* 1630] The king gave him [Fabert] another company vacant by death, again permitting his retention of the sergeant-majorship.

† **Se·rgeantry, serjeantry.** *Obs.* Also 5 **sergawntry, seriauntrie, -rye, seryauntre,** 7 *Sc.* **serjandrie.** [a. OF. *sergenterie* (cf. Anglo-L. *sergenteria*, *c* 1200 in *Rot. Chart.*, ed. 1837, p. 56/2), f. *sergent*: see Sergeant and -ery.]

1. = Sergeanty 1.

c 1400 *Brut* I. 242, Y 3elde vp, Sir, now vnto 3ow my homage, ..for ham alle þat holden by seriauntrye [1480 Caxton seryauntre]. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Scrivelsby*, This manor is held by grand serjeantry. *Ibid.* s. v. *Pitchley*, *Northamp.*..The ancient lords of this manor held it of the King by petit serjeantry, *i.e.* to furnish dogs, at their own cost, to destroy the wolves, foxes, polecats, and other vermin, in the counties of Northampton, Rutland, Oxford, Essex, and Bucks. 1795 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 550 If the tenant was in an office about the king's person, this gave rise to sergeantry. 1830 Scott *Ayrsh. Trag.* I. i, We'll not suffer A word of sergeantry, or halberd-staff. 1837 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Spect. Tappington*, These lands were held in grand serjeantry by the presentation of three white owls. 1830 James *Darnley* vii, To hold his land by sergeantry, as it had been held by Lord Fitzbernard.

2. The office of sergeant or serjeant.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16221 [Tribulation *log.*] And thus vsynge myn Sergawntry, I kan werke dyuersly; Wherffore I rede be war off me, For I anoon shal smyte the. 1669 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VII. 588/2 All and haill the office of Serjandrie of the lands & Lordship of Methven.

3. *nonce-use.* Skill as a serjeant-at-law.

1830 Lamb *Album Verses, In Autograph Bk. Mrs. Serjeant W——*, These should moot cases in your book, and vie To show their reading and their Serjeantry.

Sergeantship, serjeantship (sā·ɹdʒənt-ʃip). [f. Sergeant, Serjeant *sb.* + -ship.] The office of a sergeant or a serjeant, in various senses.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 197/2 Theyre Fees of Serjauntship atte armes. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 11 The offices of Sergeauntshippe of the Pese and [etc.]. 1584 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 436 The office of Seriantship. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 157 His serjeantship being denoted by the *Coif.* 1909 *Essex Rev.* XVIII. 72 The persons they thought of appointing to serjeantship or corporalship.

Sergeanty, serjeanty (sā·ɹdʒĕnti). *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 5–7 **sergeantie** (5 **sergeaunte**), 6 **sergeauntie, sergentie,** 7– **sergeanty.** *β.* 4–5 **seriauntye,** 5 **serjantie,** (*pl.* **serjaunteez**), 7 **seriantie, serieanty, serjeantie,** 7– **serjeanty.** [a. OF. *serjantie, sergentie*, f. *serjant, sergent*: see Sergeant *sb.* and -y.] (The usual spelling is now **serjeanty**.)

1. A form of feudal tenure on condition of rendering some specified personal service to the king.

1467 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 595/2 The rent of the Sergeantie, and of the small parcellz of Serjaunteez of oure Counteez of Notyngh' and Derb'. 1468 *Ibid.* 605/2 Other fermes to us of Serjanties or otherwise. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 171/1 Smale parcells of Serjantie in diverse parcells,..thre Roodes of Serjantie. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 464 Baldwin Le Pettour..held certaine lands, by Sergeanty. 1643 Baker *Chron., Rich. II* 1 John Wiltshire Citizen of London, by reason of a Moyitie of the Manour of Heydon, holden in Sergeantie, claimed to hold a towell for the King to wipe with when he went to meat. 1880 Harting *Extinct Brit. Anim.* I. 82 Several grants of land..held by the serjeanty of keeping..boar-hounds. 1906 *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 269/1 A little criticism is perhaps invited by the interesting list of serjeanties with which the volume closes.

b. Distinguished as *grand* and *petit* (or *petty*) *serjeanty*.

In their AF. form, these terms occur in the 13th c. According to *Britton* (*c* 1292), *grand serjeanty* obliges the tenant to a service 'touching the defence of the country', such as acting as marshal, putting an army in the field, or finding a horseman and his equipment for the army, while *petit serjeanty* binds him to a service 'amounting to half a mark or less', such as carrying to the king a bag, a brooch, an arrow, or a bow without string, etc. Later writers give more or less differing accounts: see quots. The Latin of Magna Carta (1215) has *occasione parvarum sergantisarum* (*v. r. parvæ serganteriæ*).

(*a*) 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 167/2 His Auncestres..have holden..the Manoir..by Graunte Sergeaunte. 1523 [see (*b*) below]. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 154 Euery grand Serieanty is a tenure in chiefe, being of none but of the King, to doe vnto him a more speciall seruice whatsoeuer by the person of a man, as to beare his Banner or Lance, to lead his horse, to carry the sword before him at his coronation [etc.]. 1695 Gibson *Camden's Brit.* 55 Bienston..was held in Grand Serjeanty by a pretty odd jocular tenure. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. v. 73 Such was the tenure by grand serjeanty, *per magnum servitium*, whereby the tenant was bound, instead of serving the king generally in his wars, to do some special honorary service to the king in person; as to carry his banner, his sword, or the like; or to be his butler, champion, or other officer at his coronation. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 118 The office of High Steward was originally annexed to the manor of Hinckley in Leicestershire, and held in grand serjeanty. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xi. 344 These [offices] had become..hereditary grand serjeanties.

(*b*) 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 12 And all these tenauntes maye holde their landes by dyuers tenures..as by..graunt sergentie, petyte sergeantie, franke almoyne. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 37 b, Tenure by Petyte sergeauntye. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Petitie Sergeantie*, a tenure of lands, holden of the king, by yeilding to him, a Buckler, Arrow, Bow, or such like seruice. 1875 Digby *Real Prop.* i. (1876) 49 When land was held of the king not by military service, but under the obligation to render some small thing 'belonging to war', as, for instance, to 'yield to him yearly a bow or a sword, or a dagger, or a knife, or a pair of gilt spurs, or an arrow or divers arrows', this was called tenure by petit serjeanty.

† 2. 'Sergeants' or squires collectively. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11979 Alle armed men,..Wyþoute fotmen & seriauntye [*v.r.* sargeancie].

† **Sergelim.** *Obs.* Also 6 **zerzelnie,** 6–7 **zerzeline,** 7 **schirgelim, sergelin.** [a. Pg. *gergelim, zirgelim*, a. Arab. جلجلي *juljulī*, also جلجلان *juljulān*.] = Sesamum.

1588 Hickock tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.* 22 b, Mirabolany ..long Pepper, Oyle of Zerzeline. 1698 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 314 Mixt with the Oyl Sergelin it stops pissing of Blood. *Ibid.* 322 Oyl of Schirgelim. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. 126 The Root boil'd in Sergelim Oil..takes away freckles or spots.

Sergend, -ent, obs. forms of Sergeant.

Sergette (sɔ̄ɹdʒe·t). [a. F. *sergette*, dim. of *serge*.] See quot.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Sergette*, a thin and slight serge.

Sergiand, -iant, -iaunt(e, sergond, -ont(e, obs. ff. Sergeant.

Sergre(i)ant: see Segreant *Her.*

Seri, variant of Sirih.

1864 D'Almeida *Life in Java* II. 104 Chewing tobacco betel, and seri leaf.

Seri, obs. form of Sorry.

Serial (sīe·riăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *seriālis*, f. *seri-ēs*: see Series and -al. Cf. F. *sérial* (1861), *sériel* (1874).] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to, forming part of, or consisting of a series; taking place or occurring in a regular succession.

1854 *Fairholt's Dict. Terms Art* s. v., Serial Pictures are of that order in which a story is carried on consecutively, such as the four seasons, the four ages, &c. 1855 Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. 16 A thinking of the three in serial order—first, second, third. 1864 *Realm* 6 July 8 The last performances of all the great serial concerts.

b. *spec.* of the publication of a literary work, *esp.* a story, in successive instalments (as in a periodical magazine or newspaper).

Serial rights, rights attaching to the publication of a story in serial form.

1841 F. Vesey *Decl. Eng. Lang.* 86 Serial publication. 1867 E. Yates *Black Sheep* xxxi, She..had set herself to read the serial story. 1874 *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 293/1 After contributing to the newspapers and the magazines, [he] became a serial novelist. 1879 *19th Cent.* 997 Country journals, ..instead of using an inferior article, will often purchase the 'serial right', as it is called, of stories which have already appeared elsewhere.

c. In scientific use; *esp.* applied to the disposition of the parts of an organism in a straight line or longitudinal succession.

Serial temperatures, temperatures taken at different successive depths between the bottom and the surface of water.

1855 T. Williams in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. XVI. 405 The serial history of any given structural element of any given complex organ. 1857 A. Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) Gloss., *Serial*, or *Seriate*, in rows. 1868 Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. 16 They preserve a serial arrangement: their aggregation is little more than that of close linear succession. 1872 Humphry *Myology* 9 The transverse septa, a serial continuation of those in the tail, are directed from the median line above. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 20 Serial symmetry may be much less and much more developed than we find it to be in man. 1877 Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. 11 Taking bottom and serial temperatures. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 109 The serial arrangement of the elements of the cork perpendicular to the surface is always very regularly preserved. 1897 M. L Hughes *Mediterranean Fever* iii. 136 The qualitative alterations are both nodal and serial.

B. *sb.* A serial or periodical publication, *esp.* a novel published in serial (as opposed to *book*) form.

1846 *Athenæum* 5 Dec. 1237/1 A fresh serial from the prolific pen of Dickens. 1859 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 25 Feb. 213/2 How valuable would be some of our serials with all their advertisements—The *Gentleman's Magazine*, for instance. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* ii. 20 When the popularity of the serial was once established, it grew with extraordinary rapidity.

attrib. 1872 Lowell *Milton* Wks. 1890 IV. 59 A practised serial writer.

Hence **Se·rialist,** a writer of serials; **Seriality** (sīeriæ·lĭti), serial arrangement; **Se·rializa·tion,** publication in serial form; **Se·rialize** *v. trans.*, (*a*) to publish in serial form; (*b*) to arrange in a series.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 594 The characters depicted by some of our later *serialists. 1855 Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* IV. i. 500 The advance of the correspondence of itself necessitates a growing *seriality in the psychical changes. 1892 *Author* July 49/1 It is desirable that authors should understand the difficulties with which *serialisation is surrounded. *Ibid.* 48/2 If a story is **serialized* in England and is not serialized simultaneously in the States, the American copyright is of course seriously jeopardised. 1893 *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 663/3 The serializing of fiction. 1907 W. James *Pragmatism* v. 172 To frame some system of concepts mentally classified, serialized, or connected in some intellectual way.

Serial, variant of Cerrial *a.* *Obs.*

Serially (sīe·riăli), *adv.* [f. Serial *a.* + -ly 2.] **a.** In a series, in series, in serial arrangement; **b.** in serial form, as a serial.

1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 203 A supplementary costal piece, serially homologous with the appendage to the proper pleurapophysis. 1870 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., Small parties of the sparse artillerists hurrying along behind the wall from gun to gun, firing progressively and serially. 1872 *Athenæum* 1 June 681/1 However 'Middlemarch' may appear, it is clear that it has not been written, although published, serially. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 163 Round bordered pits, arranged in left-handed oblique series, with the inner apertures serially coalescent into long slits.

† **Se·rian,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Ser-es + -ian.] *Serian worm*, silkworm. (Cf. Serean, Seric.)

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* XII. iii, No Serian worms.. that with their threed Draw out their silken lives.

Seriand, -ant, -antie, etc.: see Sergeant, -y.

Seriary (sīe·riări), *a. rare.* [f. Seri-es + -ary 1. Cf. F. *sériaire*, Sp. *seriario*.] Serial.

1900 Deniker *Races of Man* 65 The characters called seriary, to which we have recourse in order to compare man with animals which bear the closest resemblance to him.

Seriate (sīe·riĕt), *a.* Chiefly *Zool.* and *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. **seriāt-us*, f. Series.] Arranged or occurring in one or more series or rows.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 139 Tubercles small,..vertically seriate. 1857 [see Serial A. c]. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 137 Sedum acre..leaves obscurely 6-seriate. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxvi, The remainder was a mere question of time and natural seriate changes.

So **Se·riated** *a.*; hence **Se·riately** *adv.*, in series.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 266 Disks seriately and reticulately budding. 1872 H. C. Wood *Fresh-w. Algæ* 227 The gelatinous tubes or sheaths in which the cells are seriated are very obvious. 1874 Lewes *Probl. Life & Mind* Ser. I. I. 120 Vitality and Sensibility may be said to rest on seriated Change.

‖ **Seriatim** (sīeriē·tim), *adv.* (and *a.*) [med.L., f. L. *seri-ēs* after Gradatim, Literatim.] One after another, one by one in succession.

1680 C. Hatton *Corr.* (Camden) I. 225 Y^e^ judges did every one of them seriatim declare y^t^ that board was a proper place of judicature of state affaires. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. § 80 (1740) 72 The Judges thought fit to give their Judgments, *seriatim*, after solemn Argument had. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* x. I. 303 If not content with taking them [*sc.* spiders] seriatim you should feel desirous of eating them by handfulls. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xv, Mr. and Mrs. Kenwigs thanked every lady and gentleman, *seriatim*, for the favour of their company. 1871 Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. 343 This question subdivides into several questions, which we will consider *seriatim*.

b. as *adj.* Following one after the other. *rare.*

1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* x. 497 There are places where force would be lost by dividing it into two or three successive and *seriatim* sentences.

Seriation (sīeriē·ʃən). [ad. mod.L. **seriātiōn-em*, f. *seri-ēs*: see Series and -ation.] Succession in series, serial succession; formation of or into a series.

1658 J. Robinson *Eudoxa* iv. 30 Where there is no fear of enormity, there may be a secure seriation of supremacy. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 47 The acids of these two series presented..a marked parallelism in their constitution, seriation, and properties. 1874 Lewes *Probl. Life & Mind* Ser. I. I. 144 The demonstration that thinking is seriation. 1887 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 299/3 In the seriation of the [chemical] elements certain gaps occur.

† **Se·riatly,** *adv. Obs.* Also 5 **seryatt-,** ceriat-, 6 **seryat-.** [Partial anglicization of med.L. Seriatim.] In succession, seriatim.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 273 Now I wyl fede 3ow alle with awngellys mete, Wherfore to reseyve it come fforth seryattly. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1836 Thai ..With-out taryng to wash ther handes went; After went to sitte ther ceriatly. *c* 1520 Barclay *Jugurth* 37 b, To write of the besynesse and dedes of both the parties seriatly and dystinctly. 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 200 We have receyuid Your Graces most gracius letters..the contents wherof we have seriatly redde.

Seriaun, -auns, -aunt(e, etc.: see Sergeant.

Seriba, variant of Zareba.

Seric (se·rik), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *sēric-us*, (1) belonging to the Seres, (2) of silk (neut. *sēricum* as sb., silk), = Gr. σηρικός (neut. σηρικόν silk), f. Σῆρες: see Seres.]

1. Chinese.

1842 Tupper *Proverb. Philos.* Ser. II. Introd., Unclean meats as of the clean hang upon my Seric shambles. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 310 The pure concoction of the seric herb [=tea].

2. Silken.

1886 *Edin. Rev.* July 155 The manufacture of seric stuffs.

Sericate (se·rikeĭt). *Chem.* [f. Serico-ic + -ate 2.] A salt of sericic acid.

1842 *Turner's Elem. Chem., Org.* 1084 Sericate of oxide of ethule is a colourless mobile liquid.

Se·ricated, *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *sēricāt-us* (f. *sēric-um* silk: see Seric) + -ed 1.] + Clothed in silk; also = Sericeous.

1623 in Cockeram. 1860 Worcester, *Sericated* [sic].

Sericeo- (sĭri·ʃio), used as comb. form of L. *sēriceus* (see next) = silky and . . .

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 359/2 Ovaries sericeo-tomentose.

Sericeous (sĭri·ʃĭəs), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. L. *sēric-us*, f. *sēric-um* silk (see Serico): see -rous.] Silky, covered with silky down.

1777 Robson *Brit. Flora* 15 *Sericeous*, covered with a down of extremely fine texture. 1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 282 Hylæus...Lip lanceolate, little sericeous. 1847 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. v. 236 Shining yellow sericeous down. 1885 H. O. Forbes *Nat. Wand.* iv. App. 376 The sericeous brand on the male.

Sericic (sĭri·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *sēric-um* silk (see Seric) + -ic.] = Myristic.

1841 *Turner's Elem. Chem., Org.* 1083 Sericic Acid. Syn. Myristic Acid. Discovered by Playfair.

Sericiculture (se·risikʌ·ltiŭĭɹ, -tʃəɹ). [ad. F. *sériciculture*, f. L. *sēric-um* (see Seric) + *cultūra* Culture.] = Sericulture. Hence **Se·riciculˈtural** *a.*, **Se·riciculˈturist.**

1892 Crookes tr. *Wagner's Man. Chem. Technol.* 803 Sericiculture.—Varieties of Silkworms. *Ibid.* 804 Sericiculturists become sufficiently adepts..to be able to select a sufficient number of cocoons of each sex.

Sericin (se·risin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [Formed as Sericic + -in [1].]

1. = Myristin.

1841 *Turner's Elem. Chem., Org.* 1083 Sericate of oxide of glycerule (sericine or myristine).

2. The gelatinous constituent of silk.

1868 Bloxam *Chem.* § 446. 1886 tr. *Benedikt's Chem. Coal-tar Colours* 39 Both fibroine and sericine (silk-glue) consist of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen and oxygen.

Sericipary (serisi·pări), *a. rare.* [f. L. *sēricum* silk + *-par-us* (-parous) + -y.] Producing silk.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 350/3 A double apparatus..situated on either side of the intestinal canal, and below it, called the sericipary gland.

Sericite (se·risəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *sericit* (1852), f. L. *sēric-um* silk: see Seric and -ite [1] 2 b.] A fibrous variety of muscovite.

1854 Dana *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 223 Sericite of K. List, is regarded by him as near Damourite. 1866 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Classified* 23 Sericite, a green mineral, of silky lustre.

b. *attrib.* = Sericitic.

1879 Rutley *Study of Rocks* 296 *Sericite-Schist.*—This is a schistose rock closely allied to the porphyroids, and consists of sericite, fragments of quartz [etc.]. 1884 *Nature* 23 Nov. 35/1 Sericite mica.

Hence **Sericitic** (serisi·tik) *a.*, containing or having the character of sericite; **Se·ricitizaˈtion**, the production of a sericitic character.

1884 *Nature* 13 Nov. 34/1 A slight development of sericitic mica. 1893 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. viii. ii. (ed. 3) 617 Where the silky unctuous sericite has been developed from orthoclase (sericitization).

† Sericon. *Alch. Obs.* [a. med.L. *sericon* (indeclinable).

In *Turbæ Philosophorum alterum exemplar*, printed in *Artis Auriferæ quam Chemiam vocant volumen primum* (Basileæ 1593) 138, 'sericon' is mentioned (in connexion with 'magnesia': see Magnesia 1) as 'a composition which is called by ten names', and which is one of the ingredients in 'the ferment of gold'. That the word originally stood for some real chemical substance is not improbable, but its proper meaning and etymology (perh. Arabic: ? cf. Zircon) are obscure. There is no ground for identifying it with mod. L. *sericum* (prob. merely a use of L. *sēricum* silk) cited by writers of the 18th c. as a name for the flowers of zinc. On the other hand, '*Sericum*, an old name for minium', in some modern dictionaries, may represent a conjecture as to the meaning of the alchemical term.]

A substance supposed to be concerned in the transmutation of inferior metals into gold.

The explanation given in Gifford's note on the Jonson passage, 'the red tincture', appears to be an unauthorized conjecture.

? 15.. in Ashmole *Theat. Chem.* (1652) 428 This centrall Earth who can it take, It and *Sercion* [sic] do our Maistry make. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. v, Both *Sericon*, and *Bufo* shall be lost.

‖ Sericterium (seriktĭə·riŭm). *Entom.* Pl. **-eria** (ĭə·riiă). Also anglicized **serictery** (sĭri·ktĕri). [mod.L., irreg. f. Gr. σηρικόν silk (see Seric) + -τηριον, after *sialisterium* (σιαλιστήριον) salivary gland of insects.] A glandular apparatus in silkworms for the production of silk; a silk or spinning gland.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xli. (1828) IV. 137 In the sericterium the fluid that produces it [*sc.* silk] is sometimes white or grey. 1875 Blake *Zool.* 287 The two fine filaments from the sericteria are glued together by another secretion from a small gland. 1898 Packard *Text-bk. Entomol.* 337 In the imago the sericteries revert to their primitive shape and use as salivary glands.

Sericultural (serikʌ·ltiŭrăl, -tʃ-), *a.* [f. next + -al.] Pertaining to or engaged in sericulture.

1864 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* I. 515 The sericultural departments of France. 1886 Wardle *Catal. India Silk Culture* 28 Aids to Sericultural Study.

Sericulture (se·rikʌltiŭɹ, -tʃəɹ). [Shortened ad. F. *sériciculture*: see Sericiculture.] The production of raw silk and the rearing of silkworms for the purpose.

1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) II. 520/2 The Central Society of Sericulture of France. 1863 *All Year Round* 11 July 467/1 Model silkworm houses..would greatly tend to popularise this new branch of sericulture. 1881 Wardle *Wild Silks of India* 53 Eria sericulture plantations.

Hence **Sericulturist**, one engaged in sericulture, a silk-grower.

1864 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* I. 515 He recommends the sericulturist to separate his dark worms from the general stock.

Seridolath, northern f. *cered cloth*: see Cered.

1438–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 408 In 22 virgis pannl lineī empt. pro le Seridclath pro vestimentis.

† Serie. *Obs.* [app. ad. L. *seriēs*: see Series.] Succession of points in an argument.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2209 What may I concluden of this long serye, But after wo I rede vs to be merye?

Seriea(u)nt, -y, obs. forms of Sergeant, -y.

Seriema (seri,ĭ·mă), **cariama, cariama** (sɛe-, kæriā·mă). Also **siriema.** [mod.L. *seriema* (A. de St. Hilaire, 1830), *cariama* (Brisson, 1760), a. Tupi *siriema, sariama, çariama*, explained by Ruiz de Montaya as = crested. The erroneous form *cariama* (without cedilla) comes down from Marcgrav, *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* 1648.] A large long-legged crested bird, *Cariama cristata*, inhabiting parts of Brazil; the crested screamer.

1836 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 30 Though the Çariama, in its osseous structure, exhibits but little resemblance to the Birds of the Raptorial order. 1860 *Ibid.* 334 A New Form of Grallatorial Bird nearly allied to the Cariamma. 1869 R. F. Burton *Highl. Brazil* II. 26 The Siriéma, that hunted the serpents from our path. 1870 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 666 Burmeister's Cariama. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLVI. 770 The far-famed seriema (*Dicholophus cristatus*), a form that has puzzled the best of taxonomers since the middle of the seventeenth century.

Series (sĭə·ri,īz, sĭə·riz). Pl. (8–) **series**, (7–8, *rare* in 9) **serieses**, (7–8) **series's.** [a. L. *seriēs* row, chain, series, f. *ser-ĕre* to join, connect. Cf. F. *série*, It., Sp., Pg. *serie.*]

I. General senses.

1. A number or set *of* material things of one kind ranged in a line, either contiguously or at more or less regular intervals; a range or continued spatial succession of similar objects; † in early use applied to a row of building.

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 454 A very faire architectonical Machine..in which are three degrees, whereof each contayneth a faire Statue...At the very toppe of this rowe or *series* of worke is errected a most excellent effigies of a Cocke. *Ibid.* 636 A faire front of building...Which front or *series* extendeth it selfe in a goodly length. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 163 For five hundred paces it every way gives a *series* of all sorts of Persian fruits and flowers. 1812 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 191 In Oxfordshire, where I saw a landscape, or rather a series of landscapes, of singular beauty. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 81 The series of squares called Belgravia. 1872 H. C. Wood *Fresh-w. Algæ* 68 Cells mostly arranged in a simple or double series in the filament.

2. A number *of* things of one kind (chiefly immaterial, as events, actions, conditions, periods of time) following one another in temporal succession, or in the order of discourse or reasoning.

1618 Chapman *Hesiod's Georg.* II. 455 The noisome gales,.. that incense the seas And raise together in one *series* Ioues Autumne dashes. 1646 Howell *Lewis XIII*, 20 So was his whole life attended with a series of good successes. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* I All men can reason to some degree,.. but where there is need of a long series of Reasons, there most men wander out of the way. 1663 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 122 The Series and Chain of our former Experiments. 1709 Felton *Diss. Classics* (1718) 188 The worst Province an Historian can fall upon, is a Series of barren Times, in which nothing remarkable happeneth. 1765 W. Ward *Grammar* IV. iv. 167 Several participles cannot conveniently be used so as to affect every part of long serieses of words immediately. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 514/1 These different heights of tide are observed to succeed each other in a regular series...This series is completed in about 15 days... Two serieses are completed in the exact time of a lunation. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. I. vi, What a hoping People he had, judge by the fact, and series of facts, now to be noted. 1871 R. W. Dale *Commandm.* x. 242 These Commandments occupy a great place in a series of Divine revelations. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 44 § 13 That the repayment of the money to be borrowed should be spread over a series of years.

with pl. concord. 1864 Babbage *Passages* 46 Another series of experiments were..made. 1871 Morley *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 245 A complex series of historic facts do not usually fit so neatly into the moral formula.

b. A number *of* persons in succession holding the same office or having some characteristic in common. † Also, a succession of persons in descent, a family line.

1625 T. Godwin *Moses & Aaron* I. v. 15 Aaron, and those that issued from his loynes, (in whom the series of Priests was continued). 1638 Nabbes *Totenham Court* II. i, To make the series of their Families Spread in so many glorious divisions. *a* 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Series*..an issue or descent of kindred. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 26 Teimûr Lenk, though extracted from the noblest blood of the Kings, yet remote from the Royal Stock by a long series. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 287 ¶ 6 Look into the Historian I have mentioned, or into any Series of Absolute Princes. 1776 Johnson in *Boswell* 16 Mar., Entails are good, because it is good to preserve in a country serieses of men, to whom the people are accustomed to look up as to their leaders. 1865 G. Grote *Plato* I. iv. 134 Speusippus succeeded him..as teacher,..being succeeded..by Polemon, Krantor..and others in uninterrupted series.

† c. A catalogue, list. *Obs.*

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxx. (1674) 108 [They] made a long and exact Series of many abuses which reigned in that State. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 60 It is not my purpose to relate a series and catalogue of all the British Kings to the Saxon Monarchs.

† 3. A succession, sequence, or continued course (*of* action or conduct, *of* time, life, etc.). *Obs.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 152 The *series* both of fate, and of fortune. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 138 To devote the Series of their whole Life to the Divine honour. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. vii. 251 The Series of Providence that was to follow in this Earth. *Ibid.* xi. 316 No long Series's of Providence. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* 190 After such a long series of time. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* III. 140 How trace the tedious series of our fate? 1772 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 373 A more decent..and prudent series of proceeding. 1805 T. Lindley *Voy. Brazil* 11 His life had been a series of industry. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* xxii, After a series of what had appeared to him strong encouragement.

† b. A continued state or spell. *Obs.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 98 We had a series of as favourable weather, as could well be expected. *Ibid.* II. i. 111 Those ..who have endured a long series of thirst. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 149 A series of unsettled weather.

† 4. The connected sequence (*of* discourse, writing, thought). *Obs.*

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies* Ep. Ded., As the conceit may neither taste of too much lightnesse..nor the whole passage or *series* incline to too much dulnesse. 1646 Crashaw *Steps to Temple, Delights Muses* 104 The plyant Series of her slippery song. 1661 Boyle *Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 31 Not to look upon any thing as my Opinion or Assertion that is not deliver'd in the entire Series of my own Words. 1667–8 S. Ward *Infidelity* (1670) 5 Reflecting..upon the Text as it lies in the Series of the Epistle. 1696 Phillips, *Series*,.. a continuation of Discourse. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 1, I am engaged in this Series of Thought by a Discourse which I had..with..Sir Andrew Freeport.

† 5. Order of succession; sequence. *Obs.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xii. 312 Wee haue shewed the ancient Coines of the Britaines, and obserued a series thorow the Romanes succession. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Gov. Eng.* II. xxviii. 223 Nor [are] they good Historians, that will tell you the bare journall of Action without the *Series* of occasion. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* II. iii. § 2 It seems impossible that any thing should really alter the *series* of things, without the same power which at first produced them. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Watts* (1868) 450 The series of his works I am not able to deduce.

6. A number of magnitudes, degrees of some attribute, or the like, viewed as capable of being enumerated in a progressive order. Also, a set of objects of one kind, differing progressively in size or in some other respect, or having a recognized order of enumeration.

1786–8 (*title*) A Series of [64] points of ancient history. 1818 Accum *Chem. Tests* (ed. 2) 61 *note*, A series of these [test] tubes should be always ready at hand. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1873) 41 These differences blend into each other by an insensible series.

II. Technical senses.

7. *Math.* A set of terms in succession (finite or infinite in number) the value of each of which is determined by its ordinal position according to a definite rule known as the *law* of the series; *esp.* a set of such terms continuously added together.

See Arithmetical, Geometrical, Recurring, etc.

1671 J. Gregory in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 224 Reducing all of them [*sc.* equations] to infinite serieses. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 739/1 Any one who is conversant in Series. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 20 The operation, by having two or more series's to multiply into one another, becomes very troublesome. 1791 *Ibid.* LXXXI. 148 The serieses deduced should converge. 1839 R. Murphy *Algebr. Equat.* 92 Recurring Series have been much used..in the solution of algebraical equations. 1874 Gross *Algebra* II. 153 Summation of Series.

allusively. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ii. 59 To examine in detail the series, of which the computed sum betrays at once somewhere in the calculation so gross an error. 1853 [Whewell] *Plural. Worlds* v. 76 We have here to build a theory without materials;—to sum a series of which every term, so far as we know, is nothing.

8. A set of coins, medals, etc. belonging to a particular epoch, locality, dynasty, or government. Also, a set of postage stamps, bank notes, etc., of a particular issue.

1697 tr. *Jobert's Knowl. Medals* 28 A Gold or Silver series of Medals. 1697 Evelyn *Numismata* 26 We begin with Heads, as best determining and guiding the Series. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 128 Among the many and particular Series's collected by him, he has 800 Medals of Colony's, 1500 Greek Coins, and 1200 Egyptian. 1808 Pinkerton *Ess. Medals* I. 3 Serieses of Roman coins. 1867 *Philatelist* I. 23/1 New series, 4 annas, light green. *Ibid.* 129/2 The stamps which were immediately adopted for the empire [*sc.* Mexico] were the 'eagle' series. 1876 Mathews *Coinage of World* Introd. p. iii, A recently discovered series of Bactrian coins. 1879 H. Phillips, jr. *Addit. Notes upon Coins* 3 The present medal is one of a series struck to commemorate this occurrence. 1907 *Lancet* 16 Feb. 471/1 A fresh series of 5-franc notes is about to be issued.

9. A set of literary compositions having certain features in common, published successively or intended to be read in sequence; a succession of volumes or fascicules (of a periodical, the publications of a society, etc.) forming a set by itself (distinguished as *first, second*, etc. *series*). Also, in recent use, a succession of books issued by one publisher in a common form and having some similarity of subject or purpose; usually with a general title, as 'the Clarendon Press Series', 'the Men of Letters Series'.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 6 [The Chaplain] has digested them [*sc.* Sermons] into such a Series, that they follow one another naturally. (?) 1791 (*title*) A Series of original papers on that great National Subject, The improvement of the art of Ship-building. 1813 Brydges (*title*) The Ruminator: containing a series of moral, critical and sentimental essays. 1832 Scott *Betrothed* Introd., The

Tales of the Crusaders was determined upon as the title of the following series of these Novels. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 Aug. 1/1 Of all these *serieses* the 'Men of Letters' has, I suppose, been the most popular.

10. *Nat. Sci.* A group of individuals exhibiting similar characteristics or a constant relation between successive members: see quots.

1823 H. T. Brooke *Crystallogr.* 100 When the sets of new planes, are so much extended as entirely to efface the primary planes, a *series* of entirely new solids will result. 1851 Mantell *Petrifactions* ii § 3. 116 The entire series of phalangeals with the corresponding metatarsal of a..species of Dinornis. 1857 A. Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 177 The upper Series or grade of Flowering or Phænogamous Plants, which have their counterpart in the lower Series of Flowerless or Cryptogamous Plants. *Ibid.*, The following schedule.. comprises all that are generally used in a natural classification,..Series, Class, Subclass [etc.]. 1857 [see Isologous]. 1869, 1876 [see Homologous 3]. 1878 Dallinger in *Nature* 23 May 102/2 A hitherto unrecorded organism belonging to the septic series.

11. *Geol.* A set of successive deposits or group of successive formations having certain common fossil or mineral features.

1822 Conybeare *Outl. Geol.* II. iii. § 2. 281 A zone of argillo-calcareous beds belonging to the Purbeck series. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. iii. 59 The series having been slightly overlapped. 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* 197 A curious series of deposits may thus be produced.

12. *Electr.* and *Magn.* A number of wires of different metals each connected with the preceding. (Such wires or the cells are said to be *in series*.)

1873 F. Jenkin *Electr. & Magn.* ii. § 21 (1881) 43 Any series of metallic conductors thus placed in contact. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. Magn.* I. 229 If any number of wires of different metals M_1, M_2, M_3, M_4 are joined together in series,..the wire of metal M_1 beginning and ending the series.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = (*a*) arranged or connected in series; (*b*) short for *series-wound*, i. e. wound in series, or so that the coils on the field-magnets are placed in series with the outer circuit.

1884 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 125/1 The ordinary or series dynamo. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 194/2 The 'series' system..may be likened to the arrangement of disks on the chain of a chain-pump. 1891 *Lightning* 19 Nov. 107 Series-wound dynamo-machine. 1893 Sloane *Electr. Dict.*, *Series*, arranged in succession as opposed to parallel ..[e.g.] Series Connection. *Ibid.*, *Series-multiple*, arrangement of electric apparatus, in which the parts are grouped in sets in parallel and these sets are connected in series.

13. *Philol.* (tr. G. *reihe*.) In the Indogermanic languages, a set of vowels, or of diphthongs and vowels or sonants, which are mutually related by ablaut.

1888 Wright *OHG. Primer* 61 The vowels vary within certain series of related vowels, called ablaut-series. There are in OHG. six such series.

14. A parcel of rough diamonds of assorted qualities. (In recent Dicts.)

Serif (se·rif). *Typogr.* Also **seriff**; (formerly) **ceriph, seriph, -yph, surryph**: see Sanserif. [Of obscure origin.] One of the fine cross-strokes at the top and bottom of a letter. Also used loosely as in quot. 1894.

1841 Savage *Dict. Printing* 163 The fine lines, and the cross strokes at the tops and bottoms of letters, are termed by the letter founders ceriphs. 1869 *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. III. 381 The word *serif*, used by printers and type-founders. 1885 De Vinne in *Trans. Grolier Club* I. 36 The bracketed serifs of Van Dyke and Garamond. 1894 Kipling in *My First Bk.* 94 Even a Hindoo does not like to find the serifs of his *f*'s cut away to make long *s*'s.

Seriff, variant of Sherreef.

·Serific (sĭri·fik), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *sēric-um* silk (see Seric) + -fic.] Producing silk.

1895 Sedgwick *Peripatus* x. (Cambr. Nat. Hist.) 246 There are a large number of 'serific glands' of two kinds in the female [of the Mantidæ].

Seriform (sī·rifɔ̄m), *a. rare.* [f. L. Ser-es + -form.] Applied to a division of the Ugro-Finnish races comprising the Chinese, Siamese, etc., and to the group of languages spoken by these peoples.

1849–52 W. B. Carpenter in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1347/2 The Seriform, or Indo-Chinese [languages], which are spoken by the people of South-Eastern Asia. *Ibid.* 1364/2 The Seriform stock of Southern Asia. 1850 Latham *Var. Man* 15 Altaic Mongolidæ...Seriform Stock.

Serigraph (se·rigrɑf). [irreg. f. L. *sēricum* silk (see Seric) + -graph.] An instrument for testing the uniformity of raw silk.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 62/2 A most ingenious American invention, the serigraph.

So **Serimeter** (sĭri·mĭtəɪ), an instrument for testing the strength of silk thread.

Serimonie, -y, obs. forms of Ceremony.

Serin (se·rin). Also 6 **seryne, -ene.** [a. F. *serin* canary, of disputed origin; cf. Pr. *serin*.]

1. In early examples perh. the canary (*Serinus canarius*); in modern ornithology, a bird of the genus *Serinus*.

1530 Palsgr. 269/2 Seryne a byrde, *serin.* 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 39 The grene serene sang sueit. 1894 R. B. Sharpe *Hand-bk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 53 A small Serin (*S. pusillus*) with a red forehead.

2. In full, *Serin finch*: the finch *S. serinus* (*S. hortulanus*), a native of central Europe.

a 1672 Willughby *Ornith.* (1678) 265 It [*sc.* the Citril] differs from the Siskin and Serin, I. In its ash-coloured Neck [etc.]. 1783 Latham *Gen. Syn. Birds* II. I. 296 Serin F[inch]. 1836 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Nat. Hist.* II. 540 The Serin ..is..remarkable for its small and very short bill. 1871–81 Dresser *Birds Eur.* IV. Pl. 25 The call-note of the Serin Finch. 1882 Yarrell *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) II. 113 The Serin is a very popular cage-bird on the continent.

Serin(e (se·rin). [f. Serum + -in [1], -ine [5].]

1. *Chem.* a. Serum albumin. b. Amido-glycerol.

1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Fermentation* 84 It is not the serine which is active in this case. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 6/4 The only hot drink we prepared was a kind of toddy made of lime juice tablets, or serine powder.

2. (See quot.)

1898 Johansen in *Windsor Mag.* Sept. 436/2 'Serin', or whey powder... This is really nothing else than pulverised whey, which we mixed with boiling water.

‖ **Serinette** (serine·t). [Fr., f. *serin* canary: see -ette.] A bird organ.

1858 *Lond. Jrnl.* 27 Feb. 408/3 There are puppet-shows, and performances on the accordion, and the serinette in the subterranean passage.

Sering, obs. form of Syringe.

Seringa (sĕri·ŋgä). [a. F. *seringa* (formerly also *seringat*) = Pg. *seringa*, ad. L. Syringa.]

1. Any of the shrubs of the genus *Philadelphus*, esp. *P. coronarius*, common in gardens; the mock-orange, Syringa. (Also † seringo.)

1740 C'tess Hartford *Let. to C'tess Pomfret* 17 Apr., Arbours interwoven with lilacs, woodbines, seringas, and laurels. *a* 1785 T. Potter *Moralist* II. 144 'Twas then a Black-bird and its mate In a seringo built their nest. 1840 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. 109 The rich perfume of the seringas and acacias. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* x, A dark-blown jug of roses and seringa on the window-sill.

‖ **2.** The Portuguese name for Brazilian plants of the genus *Hevea* (*Siphonia*), yielding india-rubber.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Siphonia*, They [species of *Siphonia*] are called Seringa-trees by the Brazilians. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 455 In Brazil the name is *seringa*, and the collectors are *seringueiros*.

Hence **Seri·ngahood** *nonce-wd.*, the condition of abounding in seringa bloom; **Seri·ngous** *a.*, resembling that of seringa.

1754 H. Walpole *Let. to G. Montagu* 8 June, [Strawberry Hill] is now in the height of its greenth, blueth, gloomth, honeysuckle and seringahood. 1887 A. M. Brown *Anim. Alkal.* 32 An almost cloudless liquid of slightly oleaginous consistence, of a seringous odour.

Sering(e, variant of Cering *vbl. sb.*

1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 88 Seringe candell. 1573 *Ibid.* 142 Other lightes Seringcandle Corde.

Seringe, obs. form of Syringe.

Seringue. = Seringa 2.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Seringue*, a South American name for the caoutchouc-yielding Siphonia.

Serio, short for Serio-comic *sb.*

1894 *Yellow Bk.* I. 76 Coming after all those sly serios.. Miss Cissy Loftus had the charm which things of another period often do possess. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 3 Aug. 4/4 'As if a serio had anything to do with anything serious!'

Serio- (sī·rio), used as comb. form (see -o-) of Serious, = partly serious and partly . . .

1902 *Academy* 12 Apr. 387/2 The *serio-grotesque headlines of the New York *Journal*. 1811 [E. Nares] (*title*) Thinks-I-to-Myself. A *serio-ludicro, tragico-comico tale. *a* 1834 Lamb *Guy Faux* Misc. Wks. (1871) 373 It is familiarized to us in a kind of *serio-ludicrous way. 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Mr. J. Dounce*, The young lady..went through various other *serio-pantomimic fascinations. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 85 What a fantastic..*serio-ridiculous set these road companions of his mostly were.

Se·rio-co·medy. [f. next.] A serio-comic piece.

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 30 Apr. 4/1 The libretto of 'The Canterbury Pilgrims' is no ordinary work;..its story is ..told tunefully and gaily, as befits a serio-comedy. 1891 M. Williams *Later Leaves* xix. 226 Nothing will ever come near him in *The Roused Lion*, which..was serio-comedy.

Se·rio-co·mic, *a.* [f. Serio- + Comic *a.*] Partly serious and partly comic; (of an actor, vocalist, etc. or his performance) presenting a comic plot, situation, etc. under a serious form.

1783 Colman *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 147, I was almost confounded in the serio-comick scenes of the Satyrick Piece. 1787 Keate (*title*) The Distressed Poet, a serio-comic poem. 1826 F. Reynolds *Life & Times* II. 321 Lewis, by a striking display of serio-comic talent,..proved, that..he could excite tears as abundantly as smiles. 1858 H. Morley *Jrnl. Lond. Playgoer* (1866) 227 The production at the Olympic of a 'new serio-comic drama'. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* ii, 'Good Heavens!' interrupts Fred, regarding him with serio-comic horror—'*young* did you say?'

b. as *sb.* (also -comique). A serio-comic actor, vocalist, etc.

1907 H. Wyndham *Flare of Footlights* xxxi, Miss Constance Plantagenet, the Favourite Serio-Comique.

So **Se·rio-co·mical** *a.*; **Se·rio-co·mically** *adv.*

1749 Smollett *Gil Blas* VII. viii. (1782) III. 67 My serio-comical reception behind the scenes. 1872 *Punch* 18 May 202/1 The Ministry..were defeated only three times this week—once comically, once seriously, and once serio-comically. 1873 B. Harte *Fiddletown* 11 Her hair..was tumbled serio-comically about her forehead.

† **Seriol.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *sēriola*, dim. of *sēria* jar.] A small jar.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 393 Ek whelue a seriol therout that haue Grauel vp to the myddes.

Serion, -iont, obs. ff. Surgeon, Sergeant.

Seriosity (sī·rip·sĭti). [ad. late L. *sēriōsitās*, f. *sēriōsus* Serious. Cf. Seriousté.] Seriousness.

1637 Bastwick *Letany* I, 6 It would..move laughter to men though disposed otherwise to seriosity. 1693 *Humours Town* 20 The grave starch'd seriosity of a Sylogistical Argumentation. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 284 If I may claim from my reader a moment's seriosity, I will explain. 1903 *Academy* 21 Feb. 168/1 Laugh! Few things are worthy of seriosity.

b. A serious saying, a piece of seriousness.

1893 Leland *Mem.* I. 288 Painfully elaborating jocosities or seriosities for the million.

Serious (sī·rĭəs), *a.* Forms: 5 **sery-, ceryows,** 5–6 **seryous,** 6 **seryouse, -iouse,** 6–7 **-eous,** (7 *superl.* **seriousest, serioust**), 6– **serious.** [ad. F. *sérieux* (14th c.) or its source, late L. *sēriōsus*, f. L. *sērius* (whence Sp., Pg., It. *serio*). Cf. It. *serioso*.]

1. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Having, involving, expressing, or arising from earnest purpose or thought; of grave or solemn disposition or intention; having depth or solidity of character, not light or superficial; now often, concerned with the grave and earnest sides of life as opposed to amusement or pleasure-seeking.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 453/2 Seryows, sad and feythefulle, *seriosus*. 1530 Palsgr. 324/1 Seryouse ernest, *serieux*. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 480/2 Saint Paule woulde not haue made so serious and earnest remembrance of the putting vpon of the handes..if [etc.]. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. (1611) 329 All that belongeth to the mysticall perfection of baptisme outwardly, is the element, the word, and the serious application of both vnto him which receiueth both. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & No K.* III. iii, The King is serious, And cannot now admit your vanities. *c* 1640 A. Stafford *Just Apol. Fem. Glory* (1869) p. xcii, The faire sereous Prince wee are now blest in. 1663 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 95, I do hereby, with my last and seriousest thoughts, salute you. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 222 ¶ 2 I have taken that Matter into my serious Consideration. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. xii, Shaking off his old serious friends, and keeping company with buffoons and pickpockets. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* Introd., I was..glad to see that she took a serious thought of any kind. 1838–9 Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 20, I really entertain serious thoughts of learning to use a gun. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 320 His chief serious employment was the care of his property. 1882 Mozley *Remin.* (ed. 2) I. 64 He was too serious to smile; indeed, I cannot remember him ever smiling except sadly. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 619 Such a dietary, adapted for an adult man, is little inksome to any serious patient.

† b. Earnestly bent or applied (to the pursuit of something); keen. *Obs.*

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* A 5 Julius Cæsar,..serious after the inquisition of good Discipline. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 178 If I should seeme serious, in doing seruice to the aduauncement of mine owne wit. *Ibid.* 186 They assaulted me with more serious supplications, not holding me..excusable. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 203 All my mind was set Serious to learn and know.

† c. Staid, steady, reliable. *Obs.*

1693 J. Clayton in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 291, I have been told by very serious Planters, that 30 or 40 Years since, ..the Thunder was more fierce.

2. Earnest about the things of religion; religious.

1796 Simeon in Carus *Life* (1847) 117, I could wish..that the custom of drinking toasts was banished from the tables of the serious, because it tends to excess. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xvi, Pleasant Place, Finsbury. Wages, twelve guineas. No tea, no sugar. Serious family. 1840 Newman *Lett.* (1891) II. 311 Such a general feeling exists amongst serious people of the need of religious communities.

b. Cited as a canting expression.

1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. xxxiii. 323 His sons death brought him to God—he grew serious [*note*, Serious has the cant acceptation of religious]. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell* 3*rd* I. i, And Peter Bell, when he had been With fresh-imported Hell-fire warmed, Grew serious. 1885 'F. Anstey' *Tinted Venus* x, No one knows the power that a single serious hairdresser might effect with worldly customers.

3. Dealing with or regarding a matter on its grave side; not jesting, trifling, or playful; in earnest. Hence, of theatrical compositions or actors, not jocular or comic.

[1590: see 4.] 1712–13 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 Jan., I was going to be serious, because it was seriously put; but I turned it to a jest. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 224 Magnificent serious pantomimes. 1796 Oulton *Theatres Lond.* II. 107 Orpheus and Euridice, a grand serious Opera, translated from the Italian. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 497/1 Gaetano Guadagni..had been in this country..as serious-man in a burletta troop of singers. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* viii. III. 104 A note of enquiry, half serious, half waggish. 1864 H. Morley *Jrnl. Lond. Playgoer* (1866) 339 A play which demands alternation of serious and comic acting. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 201 The gentlemen are not serious, but are only playing with you.

4. Requiring earnest thought, consideration, or application; performed with earnestness of purpose.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xx. (1537) 76 b, Socrates..was not ashamed to account daunsynge amonge the seriouse disciplines. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 29 Your sawcinesse will iest vpon my loue, And make a Common of my serious howres. 1607 Chapman *Bussy d'Ambois* II. ii, And never My fruitless love shall let your serious honour. *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Woman's Prize* III. iv, *Row.* She made a puppy of me...*Bya.* She must doe so sometimes, and oftentimes: Love were too serious else. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 35 He makes Cards and Dice his serious Entertainment. 1825 Lamb *Elia* II. *Barbara S—*, I have played at serious whist with Mr. Liston. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 6/2 Perhaps more serious reading would then dethrone the eternal novel. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. vi. 196 Knowing of sorrow only just so much as to make life serious to me.

† b. Used for purposes of business. *rare.*

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 32 The treacherous Lady stept aside Into her serious closet.

5. Of grave demeanour or aspect.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, Prol. 2 A weighty and a serious brow. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Staffs.* (1662) III. 47 Queen Elizabeth was serious (I dare not say sullen) and out of good humour. 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Dec., He is very stately, serious and reserv'd. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 297 A shallow brain behind a serious mask. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, A good portrait..must be either serious or smirking, or it's *no* portrait at all. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* ii, White smocks, and slate, surmounted by hats of a serious brim. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 82 His aspect was grave and quiet, and his dress seemly and serious.

b. Inducing or associated with grave or solemn thoughts.

1822 LAMB *Elia* II. *Bks. & Reading*, I should not care to be caught in the serious avenues of some cathedral alone, and reading *Candide*. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* vi. § 1 It would be difficult to conceive a scene less dependent upon any other interest than that of its own secluded and serious beauty.

6. Weighty, important, grave; (of quantity or degree) considerable, not trifling.

1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* I. 11 Ether permit me to..make one in ye voiage, or alleage some more wayghty & seryous reason why you retayne me. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. b 2 b, So many different Employments..have not at all diverted him from the study of the most serious and difficult matters. 1782 WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. xii. 380 Swift was always reading lectures of œconomy..to his poetical friends. A shilling, says he, is a serious thing. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 103 To level the Sugar-Loaf to its base, would of itself be a serious work. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xiii. 28 Serious sums in healing misery spent. 1835 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* IV. xxx. 336 The light infantry of the enemy, which was..making serious progress. 1861 F. A. PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Prometh.* 433 *note*, In the epodus..it is probable that serious corruptions exist. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 13 Of the numerous company, three only take any serious part in the discussion. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 1/2 All vessels of serious tonnage must lie at the anchorage, about twelve miles by river from the city. 1884 *Times* 27 June 4 The damage is not thought to be serious.

b. Attended with danger; giving cause for anxiety.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 260 As well as she had ever been since her serious illness. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 3/5 He was badly thrown...It is feared that his condition is serious.

7. quasi-sb. *The serious*: that which is serious; the serious side of life, etc.

c 1730 RAMSAY *Some Contents* ii, Dunbar does..in the serious schyne. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. i. *heading*, Of the serious in writing, and for what purpose it is introduced. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 71 You have found out how seriously he objects to the serious.

8. *Comb.*

1825 HOOD *To Sylv. Urban* i, A sober age made serious drunk by thee. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. iii, It was piercing and fearful, and a most serious-looking thing. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 489 The thinking and serious-minded among his contemporaries. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of Love* v, He had been brought up in the straightest sect of serious-mindedness.

Se·riously, *adv.*[1] Also 4–5 ceryous-, -ious-. [Rendering of med.L. *seriōsē*, used as adv. of *seri-ēs* SERIES; cf. SERIATIM, SERIATLY.] In due order or sequence; from beginning to end; one after another, seriatim. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 87 Thise Marchantz han hym toold of dame Custance So greet noblesse in ernest ceriously. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 5442 There namys by and by Be rehersed ceriously. 1412–20 — *Chron. Troy* I. 1449 Whan þe kyng had herd ceryously þentent of Iason. 1463 ASHBY *Prisoner's Refl.* 313 Redyng thys tretyse ceryously. 1513 *Life Hen. V* (1911) 79 And 6 Earles with 470 speares, and 1420 archers, whose names seriouslie hereafter ensewe. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. viii, Nowe will I procede seriously, and in a due forme to speke more particulerly of these thre vertues. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 361 And this (said Dolon) too (my Lords) He seriously unfold.

Seriously (sī·riəsli), *adv.*[2] [f. SERIOUS *a.* + -LY [2].] In a serious manner.

1. With earnest thought or application; with serious intent; in earnest, earnestly; with gravity; not lightly, superficially, or jocosely.

Sometimes *elipt.* introducing a qualifying statement or a question = to speak seriously.

1509 FISHER *Fruit. Serm. C'tess Richm.* Wks. (1876) 294 Tho dayes that by the chirche were appoynted she kept them diligently & sereously. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 225 Kyng Edward and his counsaill tooke the matter in great earnest, and seriously wrote to Duke Charles, that [etc.]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 62 By the remembrance and thinking vpon the same seriously. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 84 If seriously I may conuay my thoughts In this my light deliuerance. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 242 This I beleeved not, till..the English Merchants..seriously affirmed the same to be true. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 15 It is absurd ..to call a thing seriously (for in mockery indeed sometime we doe) by the name of some other thing. 1644 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 67 Except here and there an officer, (and seriously I saw not above three or four that looked like a gentleman). 1650 BAXTER *Saint's R.* III. vi. 368 If one fall down in a swoun..how seriously will you run to relieve..them. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 27 When he's sober again, he seriously curses the Freedom of his Tongue. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 P 4, I would have them seriously think on the Shortness of their Time. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiv, As you seem to be a seriously disposed young woman, you may attend family worship in the hall this evening. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 165 Seriously impressed by religious convictions. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 104 Quite seriously, all the vital functions.. rise and set with the sun. 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare of Footlights* xxiii, Seriously, though, what ought I to do?

b. Phr. *To take seriously* (cf. TAKE *v.* 42): to be serious in one's dealings with, or attitude towards.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. xi, 'Dear Mrs. Delvile', cried Lady Honoria, giddily, 'you take me too seriously'. 'And dear Lady Honoria', said Mrs. Delvile, 'I would it were possible to make you take yourself seriously'. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 573 It is really time..that you took things more seriously.

2. To a serious extent.

1765 R. RIGBY in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 365, I should be seriously sorry that March should suffer for want of attention to his master. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iii, 'Help, Nazarene!' cried Sheerkohf, now seriously alarmed. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. iv. 59 The Earl fell more seriously than before under the Queen's anger. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 55 *Preamble*, The health of many young persons employed in shops and warehouses is seriously injured by reason of the length of the period of employment.

Seriousness (sī·riəsnės). [f. SERIOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being serious; gravity or earnestness of purpose, thought, or conduct; importance, weightiness. †*In seriousness*, seriously.

1530 PALSGR. 269/2 Seriousnesse, *serieusete.* 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* Prol. B 2 b, Where I but striue in honest seriousnes, To scourge some soule-poluting beastlines. 1607 FLETCHER *Woman Hater* I. iii, Sister, in seriousnesse you yet are young And faire. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visit. Sick*, That the sense of his weakness may add..seriousness to his repentance. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 3 Seriousness and Merriment are near Neighbours. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 153 The utmost gravity, seriousness, and solemnity in his countenance. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. ii, Nay, in seriousness, let no man say that Calonne had not genius. 1844 S. G. OSBORNE *Let.* 23 July (1891) I. 13 Now, Sir, one word in all sober seriousness. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 417 The seriousness of his [Spenser's] poetic tone reflects the seriousness of his poetic purpose. 1895 *Law Times* XCVIII. 280/1 Plaintiff's counsel dwelt forcibly on the seriousness of the injury, as blighting the plaintiff's whole future career.

†**Seriouste.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. In 5 cery-, -owste. [f. SERIOUS + -*te*, -TY.] Seriousness.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 142/1 Ernest, ceryowste, *seriositas.* *c* 1490 *Ibid.* 453/2 Seriowste, *seriositas.*

Seriowre, obs. form of SEARCHER.

Seriph, variant of SERIF, SHEREEF.

Seripositor (seripɒ·zitəɹ). [f. L. *sēricum* silk (see SERIC) + POSITOR.]

1881 WARDLE *Wild Silks of India* 28, I propose..to change the word 'spinnaret', which conveys an inaccurate impression, and substitute for it that of 'seripositor'. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 58/1.

†**Se·rish,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. In 7 searish. [f. SERE *a.* + -ISH.] Dryish.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Dorachtigh*, Dryish, or Searish.

Serius, obs. form of SIRIUS.

Serjand, -jaunt, etc.: see SERGEANT.

Serk(e, obs. forms of SARK.

Serkel(l, serkle, serkill, etc., obs. ff. CIRCLE.

Serkelet, obs. form of CIRCLET.

Serly: *see* SIRLY, SERELY, SURLY.

†**Se·rment.** *Obs.* Also 5 serement. [a. OF. *ser(e)ment, sairement*:—L. *sacrāmentum.*] An oath.

a 1325 tr. *Stat. Westm.* II. xlvii. (MS. Rawl. B 520, lf. 27), Ant te lord king aioinez to alle his Iustises in fei and in serment..þat [etc.]. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vii. (Skeat) I. 52 To make a trewe serment. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* xv. 143 Kepe thy feyth, thyn vndyrtakynges, and thy Serementz. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 21 If..it be found, that the Pety Jury have given a false Serement. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 136 This serment vas veil maid & bettir kepit.

Serment, obs. form of SERMON.

Sermo·cinate, *v. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *sermōcināt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *sermōcinārī*, f. *sermo* (see SERMON).] *intr.* To talk.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Sermocinate*, to talke, to commune.

†**Sermocination.** *Obs.* Also 7 cerm-. [ad. L. *sermōcinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *sermōcinārī* to SERMOCINATE.]

1. Talk, conversation; a discourse, sermon.

1514 *Fruyte of Redempcyon* (W. de W.) A iij b, Every oryson, every tonge, and sermocynacyon. 1623 COCKERAM II, A Talking together. .. *Cermocination.* 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* 53 Barrow and Greenwood were possessed with a spirit of railing and scoffing, terming..preaching preachment and sermocination. 1646 BP. HALL *Three Tract., Free Prisoner* § 2 No sermocinations of Ironmongers, Feltmakers, Coblers. 1662 PHILLIPS Pref., Whatever kind of sermocination is generally used in any Country, may very properly be termed a Language. 1674 SIR W. PETTY *Disc. Royal Soc.* Ep. Ded., Falsity..cannot be rectified by any sermocinations.

2. *Rhet.* A form of prosopopœia in which the speaker, having made a remark or put a question, immediately answers it.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Supp., *Sermocination*,..in rhetoric, denotes discourse in general, whether held by a person alone, or in company, and is the same with what is called dialogism.

So †**Sermocinator,** a talker, speaker; †**Sermocinatrix,** a female talker.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Sermocinator*, hee which talketh. *Ibid., Cermocinatrix*, shee that instructed to speake. *Ibid., Sermocinatrix*, she which talketh. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 214 These obstreperous Sermocinators..make easie impressions upon the minds of the vulgar. 1657 [W. SANCROFT] *Mod. Policies* iv. (ed. 7) D 5 b, These Clancular Sermocinators bear as great sway in popular minds..as the Loyolists do.

Sermon (sə·ɹmən), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–4 sermun, 3–5 sarmun, 3–6 sarmon, sermoun, 4–5 sarmoun(e, sermown(e, 4–6 sermone, 4– sermon. *β.* 5–6 sermond(e, 6 serment, sarmond, 7 searmond, 8 *vulgar* sarmant. [a. AF. *sermun* = OF. *sermon* (= Pr. *sermo(n*, It. *sermone*, Sp. *sermon*, Pg. *sermão*), ad. L. *sermōnem*, *sermo* talk, discourse, speech.]

†1. Something that is said; talk, discourse. *Obs.*

To make sermon: to speak. *To make (a) long sermon*: to speak at great length.

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 53 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Þureh his sely sermun sorewe him wes by-þouht. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13245 To þe Iues..In his louing he made sermon. *Ibid.* 13494 Quat sal i sai yow lang sermun? *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9240 Arme vs swyþe, & go we doun, Wyþoute any more sarmoun! 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1185 If hit be ueray & soth sermoun. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 40 Withoute more sermone, Thei drouhe handes, as weddynge askethe of rihte. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 177 Thair wes na sermone amang thaim how thair army suld be arrayit. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 16 When any of you come to your confession at Tyborne, what is your last sermon that you make. 1594 *and Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 404 Desiring Don Infeligo with very mild sermon to be friends with Medesimo again.

†b. In particularized use: A speech, discourse; *pl.* in collective sense, words, talk. *Obs.*

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22219 Sant Paule þus sais in his sarmuns To þe folk of þe tessaluns. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2025 What shuld I langer sermone off it make? *c* 1386 — *Man of Law's Prol.* 87 He..Nolde neuere write in none of his sermons Of swyche vnkynde abomynacions. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys, Agnes* 189 The prefect..made hir a sermoun ful of flatery. *c* 1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ* 1509 Quhilk ar þe sarmonis quhilk ȝe at oþer speir? 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* i. 1 These are the Sermons of Ieremy the sonne of Helchia the prest.

β. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11491 He said in his sermond, þat sothely the gi·ekes Were of pepull & power plaintius mony. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 246 It is not nedefull that I sholde make a longe sermonde. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. xi. (S.T.S.) II. 186 He ceissit nocht with sic playis, sermondis & exercicioun..to draw þame.

†c. *pl.* The satires (*sermones*) of Horace.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. i. I j, As Horace witnesseth in his .ii. boke of sermons, the .iiii. Satyre. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, Good Horace..I am for your odes or your sermons, or any thing indeed. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 438 Again Horace in his Odes...Likewise in his Sermons.

2. A discourse, usually delivered from a pulpit and based upon a text of Scripture, for the purpose of giving religious instruction or exhortation. Phr. *To preach,* † *do,* † *make,* † *say a sermon.*

a. a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 He wisseð ðes mannes iðang ..oðer ðurh halize writes oðer ðurh hali sermuns. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 312 Weope we, cweð þe holi mon in 'Uitas Patrum', þo me hefde longe iȝeied on him efter sarmun. 1340 *Ayenb.* 20 Ine þet þou ne hest..y-hyerd his seruise ne y-zed his benes ne yhyerd sermons. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somnp. T.* 81, I have to day been at youre chirche at messe, And seyd a sermoun after my symple wit. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 1 Here begynnes a Sermon..þe whilke teches how scrifte es to be made. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 65 He herde in a sermone that deth spareth none. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* Introd. (Arb.) 35/1 He comyth þod[i]ly euery yere in his chirche & doth a sermon. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxi. 38 Sermons are not the onely preaching which doth saue soules. 1692 T. WATSON *Body Divinity* 342 Which is worse, to stay from a Sermon, or sleep at a Sermon? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 P 5 The Sunday before he had made a most incomparable sermon out of Dr. Barrow. 1828 WHATELY in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 263/1 Sermons not unfrequently prove popular, which consist avowedly and almost exclusively of Exhortation. 1869 ARNOLD *Cult. & Anarchy* 29 A life of jealousy of the Establishment, disputes, tea meetings, openings of chapels, sermons.

β. c 1500 *God spede the Plough* 62 Preching dayly Sermondys inough With good Examples full graciously. 1564 in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 130 Ye Byshope of London went to the pulpyt and prechyd a sermond. 1599 in W. Kelly *Notices illustr. Drama* (1865) 230 [He] further said the preacher was a Liar, for that, in his sermond, he said [etc.].

b. as an institution connected with a particular church or pulpit or particular season.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 426 The Maire and Shiref of Bristowe shall..kepe theire Aduent sermondes. 1550 WRIOTHSLEY *Chron.* (1877) II. 40 Allso this yeare the sermons at Whitsontyde was kept at Pawles Crosse. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 57 Thys yere on sent Martyns day begane the sarmond at the crosse agayne. 1646 PRYNNE *Canterb. Doome* 378 Concerning the Sermon weekly on Wednesday in Saint James Chappell in Brackley. 1765 FOOTE *Commiss.* I. i, Never misses the sarmant on Sundays.

c. as a written or published work.

1422 YONGE *Secreta Secret.* xxxii. 183, I fynde In a Sermonde writte, that an extorcionere is wors than the deuyll. 1547 (*title*) Certain Sermons, or Homilies, appoynted by the Kynges Maiestie, to be declared and redde, by all Persones. 1657 *Crooke's Div. Char.* To Rdr. A 2 b, Certain select Sermons..licensed by the Vice-chancellor of Oxford, to be printed there. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 193 And Sermons are less read than Tales. 1862 J. F. STEPHEN *Def. Rowland Williams* 150 In Bishop Horsley's Sermons.

d. without article.

At, after sermon = at, after church.

a 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. London* (Camden) 239 Whyle men were at sarmonys the Sonday aftyr noon. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 106 Immediatlie he past to the kirk, and..maid sermon as thogh he had done na sic thing. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxii. 49 Those places which euery day for the most part are at sermons as the flowing Sea. 1666 EVELYN *Diary* 4 July, After sermon I waited on my Lord Abp. of Canterbury. 1773 ANNE GRANT

Lett. Mountains (1809) I. vii. 53 Kilmore, where we heard sermon, is four miles off. 1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, The young Laird of Hazlewood rides hame half the road wi' her after sermon. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv, To march in procession to Notre-Dame, and hear sermon.

e. Applied to the discourses of our Lord and the Apostles.

Sermon on the Mount, the discourse recorded in Matt. v–vii and introduced by the words 'he went up into a mountain..and taught them, saying'.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 31 He hedde i-yne þo newe laghe in one montayne and hedde i-maked þet formeste sarmun þet euerte made in erþe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 138 Oure lord ate biginnynge of his uayre sermon zayþ þet yblyssed byeþ þe poure. *c* 1520 NISBET *N. T. in Scots* I. 13 The serment of Petir befor the congregratioun at Jerusalem. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 82 Quhen he prechit the sueit sermond to thaym apone the montane. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) Matt. v. *margin*, The sermon of Christ vpon the Mount. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxii. 45 Hearers of the Apostles Sermons. 1645 HAMMOND *Of Conscience* 26 Christs improvements of the Law in the Sermon on the Mount. 1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* xii. 339 The Sermon on the Mount is the law of perfection given to the Christian people of the world. 1897 *Ch. Times* 20 Aug. 186/4 In spite of the Sermon on the Mount, men expect a deanery or a comfortable competency to be the sequel to a life of work for God.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A discourse (spoken or written) on a serious subject, containing instruction or exhortation. Also *contemptuously*, a long or tedious discourse or harangue.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 186 Making a sermon of continencie to her. 1786 BURNS *Ep. Yng. Friend* i, Perhaps it may turn out a Sang; Perhaps, turn out a Sermon. 1816 [see LAY *a.* 2]. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* xii, And now let's go to business, gentlemen, and excuse this sermon. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* vii, I will not repay your confidence with a sermon. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1903) 62 They do not make their woes the text Of sermons in the *Times*.

b. Something that affords instruction or example.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 17 Bookes in the running brookes, Sermons in stones. 1700 DRYDEN *Char. Gd. Parson* 78 His preaching much, but more his practice wrought; (A living sermon of the truths he taught).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sermon-book, -head, note, -pamphlet, -style, -time,* † *while*; objective, as *sermon-actor, -borrower, -hunter, -hunting, -maker, -monger, -slighter, -taster, -writer*; adverbial, as *sermon-goer, -proof* adj., *-shaken,* † *-trodden* pa. ppples., *-wise* adv.; **sermon-bell**, a bell rung to give notice of a sermon; **sermon case**, a cover for the protection of a sermon in manuscript; **sermon class**, a class for instruction in preaching sermons; **sermon paper**, writing paper of foolscap 4to size; † **sermon-prayer**, a prayer said by the preacher before his sermon; † **sermon-sick**, temporarily 'upset' by the hearing of a sermon; so **sermon-sickness**; **sermon week** *Sc.*, the week passed in preparation for receiving the Sacrament.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 46 The finicall goosery of your neat *Sermon-actor. 1646 TRAPP *Comm. John* i. 41 Do the office of the *sermon-bell at least, we know not what God may there do for them. 1687 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 255 They shall..ring the great bell for the Searmond bell. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 569 Of them not one Shall court our view on the sepulchral stone;..Or keep the sexton from the sermon-bell. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 9 He might meet in any *sermon-book, with abundant field to forage in. 1653 WALTON *Angler* IV. 106 Which the *Sermon Borrower complained of to the Lender of it. 1853 *Hodson's Booksellers' Directory* Advt., *Sermon Cases, Black Roan, 2s. 1847 CARUS *Life C. Simeon* IV. 62 He would..encourage the least hopeful of his *sermon-class by telling them, that with his example before them none need despair. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 578 Hypocrites, dissemblers, holy brethren, *sermon-goers, Puritans. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* i. 15 These were foure of our Saviours *Sermon-heads. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 186 The fashionable *Sermon-hunters. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 208 Psalm-singing, *sermon-hunting, ejaculating. 1552 HULOET, *Sermon maker, *concionator*. 1850 THOMSON *Owen's Wks.* I. Life p. cvi, No one..will refuse to him the praise of a great sermon-maker. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg., Fr. Greybeard* 231 These modern orthodox-jugglers and *sermon-mongers. 1705 — *Priest-cr.* II. ii. 22, I have found more Honesty [amongst the naked Indians in America]..in one Day, than amongst those Sermon-mongers in a Year. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 269 He..had..taken *Sermon notes by his most dextrous and incomparable faculty in short-writing. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 69 Latin *Sermon-Pamphlets. 1855 *Hodson's Booksellers' Directory* Advt., Ralph's *Sermon Paper. 1637 C. DOW *Answ. to Burton* 161 If *Sermon-prayers shall bee used as libels. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* xlvi. (1640) 466 It is a fearfull obduration to be *Sermon-proofe. 1769 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 367, I am afraid many of them are sermon-proof. *a* 1656 VINES *Lord's Supper* (1657) 364 Sometimes a man is *Sermon-shaken, and his heart begins to tremble. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 216 Many may be said to be *sermon-sicke, as there are some said to be sea-sick. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled with Spirit* (1670) 38 That which some call a *Sermon-sickness, when the Conscience of a man is only troubled..with the dreadful concernment of the things he hears. 1646 SALTMARSHE *Groans for Liberty* 29 That the Parliament are *Sermon sleighters. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1711) IV. 191 Let 'em by N——'s *Sermon-Stile refine Their English Prose. 1709 *Female Tatler* No. 7/3 A Sett o' Gentlemen..that are call'd *Sermon-Tasters, they peep in at twenty different Churches in a Service. 1534 *Chron.* in *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 163, & þer stod on a skaffold, all þe *sermond tyme, þe holy maid of Kent. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xii, A set of wicked wretches, who were at play during Sermon-time. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ix, He always took his nap during sermon-time.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 19 People are now so *Sermon-trodden..that their hearts..grow hard by the Word. 1794 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. 223 This being *sermon week..we are looking very religious and very sour at home. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 546 On which date in the *Sermon while. 1646 PRYNNE *Canterb. Doome* 378 That it was a Catechizing *Sermon-wise, and as bad as preaching. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* IV. 423 The first head of his argument, which he divided sermon-wise. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* (1790) I. xxxviii. 329 The quaintness of the old *sermon writers.

Sermon (sə·ɹmən), *v. rare* in mod. use. Also 3 **sarmoni, sermonye**, 4–5 **sar-, sermone, -oun, -un**, 5 **sermowne**. [a. AF. *sarmuner* = OF. *sermonner* (mod.F. *sermonner*), f. *sermon* (see prec.). In mod. use a new formation on SERMON *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To preach to (a person). *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 þis monne me mei sermonen mid godes worde. *Ibid.*, þes ilke Mon is strong to sermonen. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 181 Come sermon me no further.

1863 R. F. BURTON *W. Africa* II. 185 He once..gathered energy to sermon me upon the subject of over-curiosity.

2. *intr.* † a. To preach (*of* a thing).

c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 161 in *O. E. Misc.* 77 þeos prude leuedies..Nulleþ here sermonye Of none gode þinge. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 466/158 Crist hiie hauede a-boute i-sent to sarmoni and to preche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19320 'þe men þat yee did in prisun', He said, 'in temple þai sermon'. [*a* 1300–1657: see SERMONING *vbl. sb.*].

b. To preach (*at* a person).

1819 KEATS *King Stephen* I iv. 16, I would be..Spoken to in clear, plain, and open terms, Not side-ways sermon'd at.

† 3. *intr.* To speak (*of* a thing). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18666 Wit þam he lenged fourti dais, And sermond..Of heuen blis. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6955 Seynt Ihon to Troyle bygan to sermun with ensamples of gode resun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 551 What nedeth it to sermone of it more? *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xciii. (1869) 109 Whan þe olde hadde þus spoken, and sermowned of hire craft. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 302 And þerfore sermones you no more. 1586 J. HOOKER *Descr. Irel.* 28 in *Holinshed*, You sermon to vs of a dungeon appointed for offendors and miscredents. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 25 And when Saul came himselfe, hee sermoned in such sort.

† 4. *trans.* To speak, utter, declare. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisdom* viii. 12 And me sermounende manye thingis [orig. *me sermocinante*]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q., Let. to Raleigh*, Good discipline deliuered plainly in way of precepts, or sermoned at large.

† **Se·rmonary**, *a. Obs.* [f. SERMON *sb.* + -ARY.] Of the nature of a sermon.

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 338 Who never.. knew what it was to make any notions cohere at all save onely in a loose sermonary way. 1666 — *Let. Thanks* 28 Loose sermonary Discourses.

Sermond(e, -one, obs. forms of SERMON.

† **Sermoneer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SERMON *sb.* + -EER.] A preacher.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* lxvii. 39 The wits will leave you, if they once perceive You cling to Lords, and Lords, if them you leave For sermoneeres.

Sermoner (sə·ɹmənəɹ). *rare.* [f. SERMON + -ER[1]; in ME. after AF. *sarmuner* = OF. *sermounier* (f. *sermoun* SERMON *sb.*).] A preacher of sermons.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 147 Quen he sendes his messageres, That es at sai, thir sarmouneres, That clenses man of gastli wede, And schawes in him Goddes sede. 1547 *Will of H. Marwood* in *C. Worthy's Devonshire Wills* (1896) 3 The sayde s'moner to have of my executryxe for hys stypent.. syxe shyllyngs and eghtypens. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* x, Guarded by cordons of sentinels, sermoners, old aunts. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 2/2 Without hireling singers, sermoners, or supplicators.

Sermonesque (sə̆ɹmənə·sk), *a.* [f. SERMON *sb.* + -ESQUE.] Of the nature or style of a sermon: with depreciatory force.

1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. vi. 117 This essay of Durnford's is not a bad essay, though somewhat sermonesque. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 3/2 These sermonesque platitudes.

Sermonette (sə̆ɹmənə·t). Also -et. [f. SERMON *sb.* + -ETTE (-ET).] A short sermon.

1814 H. & L. M. HAWKINS (*title*) Sermonets addressed to those who have not yet acquired..the inclination to apply the power of attention to compositions of a higher kind. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 289 Each sermonette was succeeded by a prayer. 1895 S. R. HOLE *Tour Amer.* 241 He thrust in a sermonette, an impressive little moral deduction.

Hence **Se·rmonetti·no**, a diminutive sermon; **Sermone·ttist**, a preacher of sermonettes.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Flor. Macarthy* II. 17 Sermonettinos or religious Bagatelles. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* xxxii, Farmer Giles, continued our pretty sermonettist, is asked his opinion on free trade and protection.

Sermonic (səɹmɒ·nik), *a.* [f. SERMON *sb.* + -IC.] Of the form or nature of a sermon; resembling (that of) a sermon. Somewhat *depreciatory*.

1761 HURD in *Warburton & H.'s Lett.* (1809) 330 The sermonic cast of this sentence. *a* 1849 POE *Predicament* Wks. 1864 IV. 247 The grateful sermonic harangues of Dr. Ollapod. 1856 BAGEHOT *Biogr. Studies* (1881) 27 His tone is a trifle sermonic. 1892 *Bookman* Oct. 5/2 The book is introduced by a sermonic preface from the Committee of the Religious Tract Society.

b. *sb. pl.* Sermonizing. *rare.*

1804 *Something Odd* III. 82, I have not troubled myself.. to transcribe the letter, well assured that..you have no taste for sermonics.

So **Sermo·nical** *a.*; hence **Sermo·nically** *adv.*, after the fashion of a sermon.

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* clxiv. II. 324 First then of the first (for I give my sermonical style), namely, of the Fine Man. 1829 *Censor* 87 The egregious lecture..half sermonical, half theatrical. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 77 Sermonically speaking, I cannot conclude without a piece of advice.

Sermonies, -ys, obs. pl. of CEREMONY.

† **Se·rmoning**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. SERMON *v.*]

1. Preaching; also, a sermon.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1829 þai for-soke his sermoning And toke his word al til hething. *Ibid.* 21123 Matheu, a-postil and wangeliste,..For sarmoning of gods word, Men sais he stiked was wit suord. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxvii. (1869) 18 Sermonynge and prechinge maketh men many times leue sinne. 1554 PHILPOT tr. *Curio's Def.* Ded., Wks. (Parker Soc.) 323 The divelish hypocrisy hath been..vanquished.. both by reasoning, sermoning and writing. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 5 Quaint Sermonings interlin'd with barbarous Latin. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. Pref. Ep. 11 To break out unto preaching and sermoning in the pulpits of others.

2. Talk, discourse, conversation. *To make sermoning of*, to speak of.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8824 þe stones to Bretaigne for to brynge, þat Merlyn made of sermonynge. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Alachor*) 1100 þan held þai wele lang sermonyng of..hewinlik thing. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1184 Herof was so longe a sermonynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xii. 98 With sic wordis and prudent sermonyng Of his wise agit fieynd. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 7 Thair he hes maid, with richt lang sermoning, Ane sair complaint.

So **Se·rmoning** *ppl. a.*, preaching.

1677 *and Pacquet Advices* 57 The whole Posse of Sermoning Matrons (the chief Garison of the Presbyterian Clergie).

Sermonish (sə·ɹmənɪʃ), *a.* [f. SERMON *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Inclined for a sermon.

1858 BAILEY *Age* 113 When once a man feels sermonish or psalmy.

2. = SERMONIC *a.*

1847–54 WEBSTER, *Sermonish*, resembling a sermon. 1880 *Academy* 16 Oct. 272 A sermonish restatement of what is very much better said in Canon Farrar's *Seekers after God.* 1889 *Advance* (Chicago) 25 Apr., A very prosaic and sermonish letter.

Sermonist (sə·ɹmənist). [f. SERMON + -IST.] A preacher, sermonizer.

1630 WIDDOWES *Schysmat. Puritan* B 2 b, The factious Sermonist, is he, whose purenes is, to serue God with sermons, and extemporary praiers made according to his supposititious inspiration. 1632 LUPTON *Lond. Carbonadoed* 82 [Players] do as some wandring Sermonists, make one Sermon thauaile and serue twenty Churches. 1816 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 331 What a contrast between him and our dramatic sermonists. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 292 We were together looking over the ponderous sermonist.

Sermonize (sə·ɹmənəiz), *v.* [f. SERMON *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To deliver or compose a sermon; = PREACH *v.* 1. Chiefly *depreciatory*.

1635 [see SERMONIZING *vbl. sb.*]. 1651 JANE EIKΩN AKΛAΣTOΣ 214 Its like his preachers pray and sermonize without premeditation. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 35 To go and hear this black-gown lover sermonize. 1887 F. W. MACDONALD *Life W. M. Punshon* ii. 37 He sermonised with ease. 1893 JESSOPP *Stud. Recluse* vii. 229 Like a young curate sermonising.

b. To give serious exhortation, talk seriously; = PREACH *v.* 1 b. Also with *it*.

1753 E. MOORE *Gamester* IV. (ed. 3) 55 If they should laugh at you, fly to my Lord, and sermonize it there. 1788 BURNS *Let. to R. Ainslie* 30 June, You see how I preach. You used occasionally to sermonize too. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 204 In sailor fashion roughly sermonizing On providence and trust in Heaven. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ii. 34 To allegorise and sermonise is out of place here.

2. *trans.* To preach a sermon to (*rare*); to talk seriously or earnestly to, 'preach' to, 'lecture'.

1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lascelles* II. 60, I do not intend.. to sermonize you about coquetry. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, I won't be always sermonised by you because you're five years my senior. 1860 MRS. BYRNE *Undercurrents* II. 307 A preacher of the time of Charles II.,.. being called upon to sermonize royalty. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 173/1 Fined and sermonised by the magistrates at Bow Street.

3. To 'preach' upon (a subject). *rare.*

1789 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 158 To..sermonize the follies of the age.

4. To bring into a specified condition by preaching.

1768 W. LIVINGSTON *Let. to Bp. Landaff* 15 People..may be mendicated or sermonized out of their money. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 7/1 Which of us shall sing or sermonize the other fast asleep. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xiv, I should have claimativeness written, talked, educated, and sermonized down.

Sermonizer (sə·ɹmənəizəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER.] One who sermonizes or preaches.

1651 JANE EIKΩN AKΛAΣTOΣ 46 The Rebellion, perjury and Atheisme, that hath followed such sermonizers. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* (1790) I. xxxviii. 324 The method which the old sermonizers pursued to eke out their sermons. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* vi, What the deuce, Colonel! you turning sermonizer? 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sinners* I. 296 One of the heaviest and longest sermonizers of the seventeenth century was..Dr. Manton.

Se·rmonizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. SERMONIZE + -ING[1].] Delivery or composition of sermons; preaching (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* Ep. Ded. 14 Concerning their owne ecclesiasticall sermonizing. 1761 HURD in *Warburton & H.'s Lett.* (1809) 331 The common way of sermonizing is most wretched: neither sense, nor eloquence. 1796 MRS.

M. Robinson *Angelina* II. 245 There was something so awful in the old gentleman's sermonizing, that I could not immediately answer him. 1830 Coleridge *Table-t.* 27 May, Any whining or sermonizing would have..confirmed me in my absurdity. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Sept., Dr. Liddon had early realised that preaching does not come by nature;.. that amateur sermonising is no better than amateur acting.

So **Se·rmonizing** *ppl. a.* (or *vbl. sb.* used *attr. ib.*).

1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* I. (1723) 12 Whom d'ye think The Sermonizing Rascal chid? A Glover that sold Lamb for Kid. 1740–87 *Lett. of Miss Talbot* (1808) 43 You see I am in a sermonizing humour. 1808 E. Sleath *Bristol Heiress* III. 131 Tired of her sermonizing conversation. 1877 Owen in Marq. Wellesley *Desp.* Introd. p. xxxvii, The sermonizing and inquisitorial passage from the Directors' own Despatch.

Se·rmonless, *a.* [-less.] Without a sermon.

1869 Landreth *Adam Thomson* iii. 147 A sermonless Sabbath. *a* 1876 M. Collins *Pen Sk.* (1879) I. 20 A sermonless Sunday seems rather in the nature of a holiday.

Sermonoid (sɔ̈·rmənoid). *rare.* [-oid.] Something of the nature of a sermon.

a 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 489 For the want of merely a comma, it often occurs that an axiom appears a paradox, or that a sarcasm is converted into a sermonoid. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* Sept. 288, I will not turn more of my reminiscences into sermonoids.

Sermono·latry. Excessive devotion to sermons.

1859 F. E. Paget *Curate of Cumberworth* 149 The rampant sermonolatry—(forgive so barbarous a word!) of the day.

Sermono·logy. [-(o)logy.] Sermonizing; sermons collectively.

1854 E. G. Holland *Mem. Jos. Badger* viii. 141 The sermonology that then passed for the Word of Life. 1864 Kidder *Homiletics* iii. 86 The opportunity of investigating ..the sermonology of ancient and medieval as well as of modern times. 1897 Talmage in *Chr. Herald* (N.Y.) 24 Nov. 884/1 The old styles of sermonology.

†**Sermonward:** see -ward.

c 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 61/1 Nowe was it before deuised, that..the protector should haue comen in among y^e people to y^e sermonwarde.

Sermonyal, obs. form of Ceremonial.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 285 Sermonyalis of þe oolde lawe.

†**Sermountain.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *sermontain* (also *sel-, seur-*), *sermontaygne*, ad. med. L. *siler montanum*, lit. mountain willow.] The umbelliferous plant *Laserpitium Siler.* (Cf. Hartwort 1.)

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 169 *Sifula*..gallice et anglice sermontaygne. *Ibid.* 169 *Siseleos vel siselenum*.. gall. et angl. sermontayne. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 909 *Ligusticum verum sive Siler montanum.* Libisticke or Sermountaine of Liguria. 1768 W. Lewis *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 541 *Seseli*..Hartwort or Sermountain.

Sermuncle (sɔ̈·rmʌŋk'l). [ad. L. *sermuncŭlus*, dim. of *sermo* Sermon.] A sermonette.

1886 *Ch. Times* 2 Apr. 253/3 The essence of this devotion is a series of sermuncles, meditations, hymns, or prayers.

†**Sero.** *Obs.* [L., adv. of *sērus* late.] Late; also, a late boy (at school).

1682 *Rec. Scott. Cloth Manuf. New Mills* (S H.S.) 17 And if the clerk be *sero* or absent to pay the double. 1734 T. Watt *Vocab., Lang. School* 8 What will you do to me? I'll set you up Amongst the Sero's.

Sero- (sī·ərō), used as comb. form of Serum in the senses: (*a*) of or pertaining to serum, as *sero-diagnosis* (hence *-diagnostic* adj.), *-phthisis*; **sero·therapy,** treatment of disease or infection by serums, serum-therapy; hence **se·rotherapeu·tic** *a.*, **serothe·rapist**; (*b*) pertaining to, consisting of, or involving serum (and something else), as *sero-abuminous, -fibrinous, -fibrous, -gelatinous, -lactescent, -membranous, -mucous, -puriform, -purulent, -sanguineous, -sanguinolent, -synovial* adjs.; **sero-pus,** serous pus; (*c*) characterized by serous effusion or infiltration, or involving a serous membrane (cf. Serous 1 b), as *sero-colitis, -cyst, -cystic* adj., *-dermatosis, -dermitis, -enteritis, hæmorrhagic* adj., *-hepatitis, -synovitis*; **sero-serous** *a.*, pertaining to two or more serous membranes jointly.

1855 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Colitis*, Inflammation of the peritoneal..membrane of the colon..is termed *Sero-colitis. 1872 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* 765 The simple *sero-cyst is usually found single in the mammary gland. 1846 Sir B. Brodie *Lect. Pathol. & Surg.* vii. 156, I would suggest 'the *sero-cystic tumor of the breast' as being an appropriate appellation. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 166 Sero-cystic sarcoma within the orbit. 1897 *Lippincott's Med. Dict.*, **Sero-dermatosis*, cutaneous disease with serous effusion into the skin. *Ibid.*, **Serodermitis*, dermitis with serous infiltration. 1896 *Lancet* 24 Oct. 1157/1 *Sero-diagnostic Test for Typhoid Fever. *Ibid.* 1157/2 *Sero-diagnosis of Typhoid Fever according to Widal's Method. *1876 Dunglison's Med. Lex.* s. v. *Enteritis*, The inflammation of the serous coat, *Seroënteritis. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 215 The meshes of the pia mater become infiltrated with a *sero-fibrinous liquid. 1896 Whitney in 20 *Cent. Pract.* VII. 10 Serofibrinous pleurisy. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 107 *Sero-fibrous adhesions. 1894 *Foster's Med. Dict.* s.v., **Sero-gelatinous*, partaking of the nature of both serum and gelatin. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 569 *Serohæmorrhagic extravasations. 1855 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Hepatitis*, It may be seated..in the peritoneal covering, *Sero-hepatitis. 1857 Bullock tr. *Cazeaux' Midwifery* 130 A serous, or *sero-lactescent liquid. 1894 *Foster's Med. Dict.*, **Sero-mucous*, partaking of the nature of both serum and mucus. 1901 *Lancet* 2 Feb. 317/2 Some *sero-puriform fluid escaped. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 61/2 The inflammation..producing *sero-purulent suppuration. 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 168 In ichorous, muco-, or *sero-pus. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 81 A *sero-sanguineous congestion of the pulmonary texture. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Organs* 90 To..change the discharge into a *sero-sanguinolent one. 1894 *Foster's Med. Dict.*, **Sero-serous*, pertaining to two or more serous membranes jointly. *Ibid.*, **Sero-synovial*, partaking of the nature of both serum and synovia. 1888 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VI. 703/2 Acute serous synovitis,..*sero-synovitis. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 486 Experiments in immunizing by *sero-therapeutic methods have not as yet met with success. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 31 Aug. 5/6 The medical puffery of the *seriotherapists. 1894 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Nov. 1008 The series of discoveries which finally led to that of the *serotherapy.

Sero-albumen: see Seralbumen.

Serocco, obs. form of Sirocco.

Seroid (sī·ɔroid), *a.* [f. Ser-um + -oid.] 'Resembling a serous membrane' (*Dunglison's Med. Lex.* 1876).

Serolin (sī·ərɔ̈lin). Also -ine. [ad. F. *séroline* (Boudet), f. *sérum* Serum, L. *oleum* oil + *ine* -in.] A fatty substance found in blood serum.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 411/1. 1845 W. Gregory *Outl. Chem.* II. 556 A peculiar fat called seroline.

Serological (sī·ərɔ̈lɑ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. Sero- + -logical.] Involving examination of the serum.

1911 *Lancet* 4 Feb. 319/2 Serological tests for blood.

Seron (sī·ərɒn, sĕrī·n). Also 6, 9 **serone,** 9 **serœon**; see also Ceroon. [ad. Sp. *seron* hamper, crate (f. *sera* large basket), partly through F. *serron* (spelt also *céron*).] A bale or package (of exotic products, e. g. almonds, medicinal bark, cocoa) made up in an animal's hide.

1545 *Rates Custom ho.* d vij, A cheste of suger...A serone of sope...A barrell of pepper. 1577 Hellowes *Gueuara's Chron.* 213 An olde Seron, wherein the slaues did beare out the ordure of the stable. 1640 in *Northouck's Lond.* (1773) 841/2 For a bag or sack 4*d.* For a seron 3*d.* 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Seron of Almonds*, the Quantity of Two Hundred Weight: Of Anis-seeds from 3 to 4 C: Of Castle-Soap from 2½ C to 3½ C. 1745 *Lond. Even. Post* 5 Mar. 1/2 Having on board 800 Serons of Cacoa. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 164 Twenty-three serons of dollars, each weighing upwards of 200 *l.* averdupois. 1821 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* 103 [Horse Hair] In Serons or Bales from South America..usually weighing from 18 to 24 lbs. each. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* ix, Forty seroons of cochineal. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 11 Jan. 22 The bulk of medicinal barks are imported in bales and serons.

‖ **Seroot** (sĕrū·t). Also **serut.** [African.] A tabanid fly of the genus *Pangonia*, which inhabits the region of the upper Nile.

1867 Baker *Nile Trib.* viii. 189 The seroot fly was teasing them. 1903 in *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* (1907) II. II. 281 The first serut met with going south is at Goz-abu-Gooma.

Serop, obs. f. Syrup. **Serophyn,** obs. f. Seraphim. **Seropis,** obs. f. Serapis.

†**Serose,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *serōsus*, f. Serum.] = Serous.

1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* II. 9 It doeth much repell serose humors. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. § 11 (1712) 46 Pressing out the milky and serose Humour in the Butter. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 70 They have a softer Habit of Body, their Bloods are more serose.

Serosity (sĕrɒ·sĭti). [ad. F. *sérosité* (16th c.) or mod.L. *serōsĭtās*, f. *serōsus* Serose.]

1. Watery fluid in an animal body; the serous or watery part of blood or milk, serum; freq. *pl.* in 17–18th c. = watery humours.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. Catal. Words Art, Serosities, or Serous humours, bee the thinner parts of the masse of bloud, answering to the whey in milke. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii. 110 The salt and lixiviated serosity with some portion of choler, is divided betweene the guts and bladder. 1685 J. Chamberlayne *Coffee, Tea, & Chocolate* 66 The Cheese, which hinders and stops the flux of the Belly, the serosity or Cream which is purgative. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 16 From the two Nostrils there dropt a very sharp and corrosive Serosity (i. e. Ichor). 1771 T. Percival *Ess.* (1777) I. 243 By the seasonable discharge of the serosities, the fever..is..moderated. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 107 A bloody serosity. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 216 The lateral ventricles..become distended with serosity (acute hydrocephalus). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 481 The eruption consists of papules infiltrated with serosity.

b. A yellowish alkaline liquid produced when serum is heated.

1807 J. Murray *Syst. Chem.* IV. 531 If the coagulated mixture, obtained by the action of heat on serum, be gently pressed, there flows from it a liquor somewhat turbid, named the Serosity. 1836 Brande *Chem.* 1137.

2. The condition of being serous. *rare.*

1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 232 The too great Serosity or Viscidity of the Blood. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 365 The mass of the blood..is too copiously dissolved into a state of serosity. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xii. 207 Deficient serosity of the blood from excessive sweating.

Serotine (se·rɔtəin), *sb.*[1] [ad. F. *sérotine* (Buffon), ad. fem. of L. *sērōtinus*, f. *sērō*, adv. of *sērus* late.] A small European bat flying late in the evening, *Vespertilio serotinus.*

1771 Pennant *Syn. Quadrupeds* 370 Serotine...Bat with a longish nose. 1800 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* I. 142 Great Serotine Bat. 1837 T. Bell *Brit. Quadrupeds* 34 The Serotine.. was mistaken for the Noctule by Geoffroy.

Serotine (se·rɔtəin), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [ad. L. *sērōtinus* (see prec.).] Late in occurrence or development; chiefly of plants late-flowering. Also *sb.*, a late-flowering plant or species.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/3 To serotine doth Doctour then beginne When the disease to deepe is rooted in. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 27, I find he [Ferrarius] makes but two sorts; Præcoces and Serotin's [*printed* Serolin's]. 1786 Abercrombie *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 76 Serotine, or late flowering, white autumnal narcissus. 1868 Longf. *Dante, Purg.* xv. 141 As far as ever eye could stretch Against the sunbeams serotine and lucent.

Serotinous (sĭrɒ·tinəs), *a.* [f. L. *sērōtinus*: see Serotine *sb.*[1]] = prec. adj.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Serotine, Serotinous*, that is in the evening, late, lateward. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 54 The Vulgar and Septuagint [signify] that it was serotinous or late, and our old Translation that it was late sown. 1857 A. Gray *First Less. Bot.* (1866) Gloss., *Serotinous*, happening late in the season. 1900 *Jrnl. Quekett Microsc. Club* Apr. 260 The bulk of the Radiolaria belong to the latter or serotinous division.

Serous (sī·rəs), *a.* [ad. F. *séreux* (16th c.), ad. L. *serōsus*, f. *ser-um* Serum.]

1. Of or pertaining to serum; consisting of or containing serum; of the nature of serum.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. Rdr. A 8 b, The sucking veines serue to purge the blood from the serous substaunce of it. 1618 W. Barclay *Well at King-horne* A vj b, For the croudy part bindeth some, and the serous or wheyish part louseth others. 1638 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. iii, Ichores and those serious [ed. 1651 serous] matters. 1683–4 Boyle *Mem. Nat. Hist. Hum. Blood* 13 The Differences between the Serous and the Red part of Humane Blood. 1735 Somerville *Chace* I. 345 The serous Particles evade Thro' th' open Pores. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 501 Ass's, mare's, and woman's milk, are the most saline and serous. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 334 Serous infiltration occurs in cells.

b. *Path.* Involving or characterized by an effusion of serum.

1779 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 5 Oct., Mr. Thrale's disorder whether grumous or serous. 1879 P. Smith *Glaucoma* 19 Serous Iritis. 1893 W. R. Gowers *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 407 The so called 'serous apoplexy'. 1895 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 14 Dec. 1402/1 Serous cysts.

2. *Anat.* Secreting or moistened with serum, as a membrane.

1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* iv. in *Aliments*, etc. (1735) 395 This Disease [dropsy] may happen wherever there are serous Vessels. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 143 The external surface of the stomach is covered by a membrane, the peritoneum, denominated serous. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/2 The back layer of the cornea and the front of the iris are what anatomists call serous membranes. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 462 The proper serous sac of the thorax.

Serow (se·rou). Also **saraw, sarau, surow,** se(e)rou. [Native name.] Any of the Asiatic antelopes of the genus *Nemorhædus* (*Capricornis*), esp. *N. thar* (*N. bubalinus*), the Thar.

1847 Hodgson in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XVI. II. 697 Genus Nemorhædus. Vel Capricornis...The Thar or Saraw. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. viii. 295 Two species of antelopes (*Antilope Ghoral* and *A. Thar*), one called '*Ghoral*', and the other '*Surow*'. 1865 Mathias *Sport in Himalayas* 52 Returning to camp, I came across a serow, the first that I have seen. 1900 Lydekker *Gl. & Small Game India* 128 The Sumatran Serow (*Nemorhædus sumatrensis*). *Ibid.*, It appears preferable to call them by the name by which they are commonly known in the North-West Himalaya, viz. serow, or, correctly, sarao. 1908 *Times* 17 Aug. 11/3 A fine young serow..from Perak.

Seroy, obs. f. Serai. **Serpaw,** var. Seerpaw. **Serpe(e)-cloth,** var. Sarp-cloth, sarplier, *Obs.*

Serpe, var. Sarpe [2] *Obs.*, collar.

1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 110 Item to Robert Greyndoor, squyer, my Serpe of siluer and my cheyne of goold.

Serpe·dinous, *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *serpēdin-, serpēdo*, synon. of Serpigo.] Serpiginous.

1616 T. Adams *Soul's Sickness* 63 The Itch is a corrupt humour betweene the skin and the flesh, running with a serpedinous course.

Serpent (sɔ̈·rpĕnt), *sb.* Also 6 **sarpent**; 4–6 *pl. Sc.* **serpens.** [a. OF. (mod.F.) *serpent* = Pr. *sarpent*, Sp. *serpiente*, It., Pg. *serpente*:—L. *serpent-em, serpens* creeping thing (e. g. a louse), serpent, properly pres. pple. of *serpĕre* to creep, cogn. with Gr. ἕρπειν to creep, Skr. *sṛp* to creep, crawl, *sarpa* creeping, crawling, snake.]

1. Any of the scaly limbless reptiles regarded as having the properties of hissing and 'stinging'; *Zool.* a reptile of the group Ophidia; a snake; now, in ordinary use, applied chiefly to the larger and more venomous species; otherwise only *rhetorical* (e. g. in contexts suggesting senses 2 and 3), or with reference to serpent-worship.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 157 Þer nis serpent, wolf no fox. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1497 She told eek..of the holy serpent, and the welle. *c* 1386 — *Manciple's T.* 5 He slowe phiton þe serpent. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 57 A Serpent, which that Aspidis Is cleped. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* III. 835 (Horstm.) Julyan..clepyd to hym oon wych had cunnyng Serpentys to charm. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 21 He slow the serpent clepit Ydra. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 20 It is desolat, ande inhabit be serpens. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 17 Here come and sit, where neuer serpent hisses. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 29 Your Serpent of Egypt, is bred now of your mud by the operation of your Sun. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 895 The green serpent, from his dark abode,..At noon forth-issuing. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 281 The true Serpents..comprise the genera without a sternum, and in which there is no vestige of a shoulder. 1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 198 The serpent has no limbs, yet it can outclimb the monkey, outswim the fish, outleap the jerboa. 1867 Augusta Wilson *Vashti* xix,

I trust neither men nor women, nor even the angels in heaven; for one of them turned serpent. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 75 There used to be..harmless water serpents in the Swiss waters.

† b. A creeping thing or reptile, *esp.* one of a venomous or noxious kind. *Obs.*

1440 [see 5]. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 27 The Serpente called Salamandra, which lyueth in the fyre wythoute any hurte. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 77 b, Very hydeous and terrible serpents called Crocodyles. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 10 By Serpents we vnderstand in this discourse all venomous Beasts, whether creeping without legges, as Adders and Snakes, or with legges, as Crocodiles and Lizards, or more neerely compacted bodies, as Toades, Spiders, and Bees; following heerein the warrant of the best ancient Latinists. 1691 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Dec., Mr. Charlton's collection of spiders, birds, scorpions, and other serpents.

c. Applied to serpent-like animals inhabiting the sea; cf. SEA-SERPENT.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 235 In the Germaine-Ocean there is found a Serpent about the bignesse of a mans legge. 1616 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* 65 One knaue guls him, hee innumerable fooles, with the strange Fish at Yarmouth, or the Serpent in Sussex. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 272 We spy'd Two Serpents rank'd abreast, the Seas divide. 1859 GRATTAN *Civilised Amer.* I. iv. 54 She saw..a huge serpent, gliding gracefully through the waves, having evidently performed the action of turning round.

d. In proverbial and allusive phr. referring to the serpent's guile, treachery, or malignancy. † *The serpent's tongue*, vulgarly supposed to be the 'sting'; allusively used for 'venomous' speech; also (*nonce-use*) for hissing.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 286 þe serpent þat so slyly crepith Vndyr þe gres & styngith subtyly. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlix. 17 Dan be maad a serpent in the weie, and cerastes in the path. 1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* li. 93 This fals greek whiche counseylled them allewey to theyr dammage And was alway as the serpent emonge the elis. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 75 Dissaitfull tyrand, with serpentis tung. 1584 LODGE *Alarum* 10 The Gentleman surprised with this sodaine ioye, and vnacquainted good speaches (not dreading that the Serpent laye hidden in the grasse)..assented. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 440 Now to scape the Serpents tongue, We will make amends ere long. 1595 — *John* III. iii. 61 He is a very serpent in my way. 1605 — *Macb.* I. v. 67 Looke like th' innocent flower, But be the Serpent vnder't. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Heart-breaking* ii, The mighty Serpent Love, Cut by this chance in pieces small, In all still liv'd, and still it stung in all.

2. The serpent, 'more subtil than any beast of the field', that tempted Eve (Gen. iii. 1–5); the Tempter, the Devil, Satan. Also, *the Old Serpent* (after Rev. xii. 9).

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 26 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 A serpent he [þe deuil] com þro3 felonie an makid eue chonge hir þogt. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xii. 9 The greet olde serpent, that is clepid the Deuel. 1420–2 LYDG. *Thebes* 4663 Lucyfer, fader of Envie, The olde Serpent, he levyathan. 14.. — *Serp. Div.* (1911) 50 The contagious Serpent of Division eclipsed and appalled theire worthines. 1534 in *Norwich Pageants* (1856) 17 It. to Edm^d Thurston playeng y^e Serpent, 4^d. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 50 The oulde serpente who hath so longe had them in hys possession. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 243 Being put into such a Paradise of Conserues, the Serpent of the flesh might tempt me to eate of this forbidden fruit. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xvi. 4 It was the Serpents grammar that first taught men to decline God in the plurall number. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 454 The Serpent, Prince of aire. *a* 1720 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) 31 Some Men have the Nature of the Serpent (that old Adversary) to sting, envenom and poison. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 638 Some, whose souls the old serpent long had drawn Down.

3. *fig.* as a symbol of envy, jealousy, malice, or wiliness.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 837 Thou wikked serpent Ialousye. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 1066 *rubric*, Howe Kynge Priamus..by þe serpente Of Envye was stirede. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 760 Such a pestilent Serpent is ambition. 1609 TUVILL *Vade-mecum* (1629) 127 Here is Policie without Iustice, a Serpent without a Doue. 1854 T. T. LYNCH *Lett. to Scattered* (1872) 409 Error is a siren and a serpent.

b. A treacherous, deceitful, or malicious person.

[1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 33 3ee sarpentis, fruytis, or buriownyngus, of eddris,..hou shulen 3ee flee fro the dom of helle?] 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 73 With doubler tongue Then thine (thou serpent) neuer Adder stung. 1605 — *Lear* v. iii. 84 Edmund, I arrest thee On capitall Treason; and in thy arrest, This guilded Serpent. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xviii, Mr. Pott..ground his teeth..and exclaimed, in a saw-like voice,—'Serpent!' 1884 *Chr. World* 15 May 366/1 The *Times* degraded itself..by patting these unmannerly serpents [*viz.* hissers] on the back.

4. A representation of a serpent, esp. as a symbol or an ornament.

Brazen serpent has been used allusively in reference to Num. xxi. 9.—The figure of a serpent with its tail in its mouth is a symbol of eternity.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5728 In his blasoun..Was i-paynted a serpent. 1388 WYCLIF *Num.* xxi. 8 Make thou a serpent of bras, and sette thou it for a signe. 1388 — 2 *Kings* xviii. 4 He brak the brasun serpent, whom Moyses hadde maad. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 217 At 4 Corneres of the Mountour, ben 4 Serpentes of Gold. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 434 Hym happend on a tyme to lose a sakett and a thowsand talentis perin and a serpent of gold. 1577–8 *New Yrs. Gifts* in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 79 A sarpent of ophall with a ruby pendant. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Mar., A fountaine of serpents twisting about a globe. 1655 R. FARNWORTH (*title*) The Brazen Serpent lifted up on high, or Truth cleared and above the deceit exalted. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Serpents*, (in Hieroglyphicks) were used to represent Heretics. 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* II. x, Mistaking the illcut Serpent-of-Eternity for a common poisonous Reptile. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xi, The..daintily rounded wrist encircled by the jet serpent.

5. *Astron.* †a. The sign of Scorpio (*?nonce-use*). † b. The southern constellation *Hydra*. c. The northern constellation *Serpens*.

[*c* 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 391), Whan þe moone is in Scorpio þt is the signe of a serpent.] 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 269 The great Serpent whiche is called of the greekes and latines Hydra: it containeth 25 starres. 1599 T. HILL *Sch. Skil* 22 The Serpent hath 11. stars. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* I. iii. § 10 (ed. 3) 19 The Southern Serpent. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 328 Above the Scorpion, Ophiuchus and the Serpent are..visible.

6. A kind of firework which burns with a serpentine motion or flame.

1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 61 The Composition for middle sized Rockets may serve for Serpents. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 June, Mrs. Mercer's son had provided a great many serpents, and so I made the women all fire some serpents. 1697–8 *Act 9 Will. III*, c. 7 § 1 Whereas much Mischief hath lately happened by throwing casting and fireing of Squibbs Serpentes Rockettes and other Fire-workes. 1763 COLMAN *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) I. 122 Some queer old gentleman may be alarmed at the..serpents hissing at his tail. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Vauxhall* 13 Wheels whiz—smash crackers—serpents twist. 1869 ALDRICH *Story of Bad Boy* viii, The smaller sort of fireworks, such as pin-wheels, serpents, double-headers.

7. An obsolete bass wind instrument of deep tone, about 8 feet long, made of wood covered with leather and formed with three U-shaped turns. Also, an organ-stop of similar tone.

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Serpent*, a Kind of musical Instrument, serving as a Bass to the Cornet or small Shawm. 1775 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 16 High mass..was accompanied with a variety of instruments, among which the Serpent supplies a good bass. 1838 G. F. GRAHAM *Mus. Comp.* 12/1 The serpent is chiefly used in military music. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 105 Serpent is a reed-register seldom to be met with. 1861 THACKERAY *Leaf out of Sk. Bk.* Wks. 1900 XIII. 644 There is a great braying and bellowing of serpents and bassoons. 1872 T. HARDY *Under Greenw. Tree* I. iv, They should have stuck to strings as we did..and done away with serpents.

8. Miscellaneous transferred uses: A candle of spiral form; a 'rope' of hair; the crank-shaft in a weaving-machine. *Pharaoh's serpent*: see PHARAOH 4.

1802 FOSBROOKE *Brit. Monachism* I. 33 On the Sunday the same ceremony followed..respecting the serpent. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 1365 Had I enjoined 'Cut off the hair!'..at once a yard or so Had fluttered in black serpents to the floor. 1870 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Epic of Women* 120 Through the swift mesh'd serpents of her hair. 1878 BARLOW *Weaving* 230 The crankshaft is called a 'serpent'.

9. *Hist.* = SERPENTINE *sb.* 2.

1830 D. BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 137 Smaller machines, having the names of Dragons, Serpents, Scorpions, War-wolves. 1895 OMAN in *Traill's Soc. Eng.* III. 75 A couple of hundred gunners, with ten or twelve 'serpents' or 'bombards'.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *serpent-bite, breed, -coil, emblem, enemy, -poison, -race* (see OPHIOGENES), *skin, -slime, symbol, -tail, -train, tribe*; (with reference to the snake-like hair of the Furies) *serpent-braid, -fury, -tress*; b. objective, as *serpent-bruiser, -charmer, -eating* adj., *-killer, slayer, -worship, -worshipper*; c. similative (cf. 12), as *serpent-footed, -haired, -hearted, -rooted, -throated* adjs., also *serpent-green*; d. instrumental, as *serpent-bitten, -cinctured, -circled, -stung* ppl. adjs.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. i, A miraculous Brazen Serpent..whereon whosoever looks..shall be healed of all woes and *serpent-bites. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Tri.* 63 The *serpent-bitten-man looked, and liued. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 880 The sablest of the *serpent-braid That o'er her fearful forehead stray'd. 1774 J. BRYANT *Anc. Mythol.* (1775) I. 481 Ὀφιογενεῖς, or the *serpent-breed. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, Jesu God of our Salvation* iv, Jesu! Help, thou *Serpent-Bruiser. 1861 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. 289 The poor *serpent-charmer never came to life again. *Ibid.* 279 [Hasselquist] records his judgment that there is no delusion in *serpent-charming. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 324 A *serpent-cinctured wand [*sc.* the caduceus]. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xlii, With..feet that fly on feathers, And *serpent-circled wand. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Loire* 83 The *serpent-coil of Laocoon. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* C 1 Foule *serpent-eating envies loathsome cottage. 1887 G. SALMON in *W. Smith & Wace's Dict. Chr. Biog.* IV. 80 A religious use of the *serpent emblem was common to the Phoenicians with the Egyptians. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* ii. 18 That by the woman's seed her *serpent enemy should finally be subjugated. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 5 The *Serpent-footed Giants. 1849 AYTOUN *Lays Scott. Cavaliers* (ed. 2) 219 The *serpent-furies Coiled around the maddening brain. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 13 A *serpent-green sky. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. viii, These *serpent-haired Extreme She-Patriots. 1850 F. MASON *Nat. Product. Burmah* 329 *Serpent-hearted eel. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* XV. Annot. 279 The *Serpent-killer, Ibis. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 200 The potency of the *serpent poison. 1774 J. BRYANT *Anc. Mythol.* (1775) I. 484 The natives of Thebes in Bœotia..esteemed themselves of the *serpent race. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 135 Seated on a *serpent-rooted beech. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 125 A *serpent skyn. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 239 Where go, When I have cast this serpent-skin of woe? 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 508 That stout *Serpent-slayer, His Satan-taming Son. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 651 Bring no *serpent-slime Athwart this path. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 118 His bright bride Though *serpent-stung. 1851 SQUIER (*title*) The *Serpent Symbol, and the worship of the reciprocal principles of Nature in America. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 243 The blast and bray of the long horn And *serpent-throated bugle. 1769 GRAY *Installat. Ode* 8 Let painted Flatt'ry hide her *serpent-train in flowers. 1791 DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 217 With bright wreath of *serpent-tresses crown'd,..young Medusa frown'd. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 279/2 The *serpent tribe. 1774 J. BRYANT *Anc. Mythol.* (1775) I. 425 Mount Lebanon, and Hermon..where *serpent-worship particularly prevailed. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Culture* II. 218 The old Prussian serpent-worship and offering of food to the household snakes. *Ibid.*, Legends of serpent-races who turn out to be simply *serpent-worshippers. *a* 1875 KINGSLEY in C. K. Paul *Memories* (1899) 160 I've always thought that the serpent [in Genesis] was a *serpent-worshipping black tribe.

e. *Serpent-tail* vb. (nonce-wd.), to link up. (Cf. SERPENTINE *a.* 1 b.)

1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxiv. 12 It is necessary to serpent-tail this pit with the upper hell by a district for insanity without deed.

11. Special comb.: **serpent-bearer** = OPHIUCHUS; **serpent bird**, a bird of the family *Plotidæ* = DARTER 4 a; **serpent-boat**, a canoe of great length used on the Malabar coast (Ogilvie, 1882); **serpent cucumber**, a cucumber of the genus *Trichosanthes*, having long serpent-like fruit, esp. *T. colubrina*; **serpent deity** = *serpent-god*; **serpent eagle**, a bird of prey of the genus *Spilornis*; **serpent-eater**, (*a*) the secretary bird; (*b*) the markhor; **serpent-eel**, a marine animal of the genus *Ophichthys*; **serpent-fence**, 'a zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other' (Ogilvie); **serpent-fish**, the red snake-fish, *Cepola rubescens*; **serpent-god**, a serpent worshipped as a god; the object of worship of the Ophites; **serpent-king**, a name given to Cecrops, who is represented with a body terminating in a serpent form; **serpent-lizard** = SEPS 2; **serpent melon** = *serpent cucumber*; **serpent paper** [=F. *papier* (*à la*) *serpente*], a very thin transparent paper having a serpent for the water-mark; **serpent-star**, an ophiuran; † **serpent-tongue**, a jeweller's ornament in the shape of a snake's tongue; **serpent-wand**, the caduceus; **serpent-withe**, *Aristolochia odoratissima*; † **serpent-wood**, the wood of *Strychnos colubrina* or some related plant.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 264 Serpentarius, that is the manne with the Serpente, or *Serpent beater. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 273/1 *Serpens*..astronomically distinguished from Ophiuchus, but not mythologically, being the serpent carried by the Serpent-bearer. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 263 The Darter..in the United States..has received the name of the *Serpent Bird. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 326 *Serpent Cucumber, *Trichosanthes*. 1774 J. BRYANT *Anc. Mythol.* (1775) I. 428 When the Greeks understood that in these temples people worshiped a *serpent Deity, they concluded that Trachon was a serpent. 187. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 284 The Indian *Serpent Eagle (*Spilornis cheela*). 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape Good Hope* II. 142 The Cape Europeans call this Bird the *Serpent-Eater. 1819 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. 193 Hoatzin Serpent-Eater. 1840 VIGNE *Narr. Visit Afghanistan* 86, I procured a good skin of the markhur, or serpent-eater. 1896 *Lydekker's Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 449 *Serpent-eels are represented by a great number of species. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Serpens rubescens*, the red *serpent fish,..properly of the tænia kind. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 273 Their wonder would have been diminished, and their *serpent-gods undeified. 1873 MISS R. H. BUSK *Sagas fr. Far East* 18 A pool where lived two Serpent-gods, who had command of the water. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* 1, Kekrops the *serpent-king. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 307 *Serpent Lizard. 1778 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 192 There is now growing..in Lancashire a *serpent melon which measures in length five feet two inches and an half. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 715/2 The manner of preparing this [oiled] paper is to take that which is thin and smooth, known commonly by the name of *serpent paper. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* ii. § 1. 82 Asteridæ (named *Ophiura* or *Serpent-stars). 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 81 A grete *serpent toung set with gold, perle and precious stanis. 1849 AYTOUN *Lays Scott. Cavaliers* (ed. 2) 277, I have seen the robes of Hermes glisten—Seen him wave afar his *serpent-wand. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Islands* 787 *Serpent-withe. 1681 GREW *Museum* II. § i. i. 180 A piece of *Serpent-Wood. *Lignum Colubrinum.*

b. Combinations with *serpent's*: **serpent's beard**, *Ophiopogon japonicus* (Treas. Bot. 1874); **serpent's head, skull**, names for species of cowry; **serpent's tongue**, † (*a*) = ADDER'S TONGUE; (*b*) the fossil tooth of a shark.

1815 S. BROOKES *Conchol.* 156 *Serpents Head. *Cypræa Caput serpentis.* 1795 tr. *Thunberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. 82 Small shells, called *serpents skulls (*Cypræa moneta*). 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xciii. 135 [Ophioglosson] is now called.. in English, Adders tongue, & *Serpents tonge. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 720 A kind of stone called the serpents toong. 1835 D. BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 284 The fossil bodies called *Glossopetræ* (petrified tongues) and Serpents' Tongues.

12. quasi-*adj.* Resembling a serpent or that of a serpent, serpent-like, serpentiform, serpentine.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 73 O Serpent heart, hid with a flowring face. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. ix, Their serpent windings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 302 With Serpent errour wandring. *a* 1718 PARNELL *Hesiod* 101 Back roll'd her azure veil with serpent fold. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 342 He, whose practis'd wit Knew all the serpent-mazes of deceit. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 135 It feeds

the quick growth of the serpent vine. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. v, The serpent smile is your countrymen's proper distinction. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. iv, Shaking their serpent-hair. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 1611 All the way down the serpent-stair to hell! 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 884 Those long loops Wherethro' the serpent river coil'd.

b. *Antiq.* of temples, etc. having the supposed symbolical form of a serpent.

1774 J. BRYANT *Anc. Mythol.* (1775) I. 464 Tor-Opus, the serpent-hill, or temple. 1830 DEANE *Worship Serp.* vi. 341 The erection of a serpent-temple, like that of Abury. 1897 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club* Jan. 256 Whether any old serpent-mounds had been found in Iceland.

† **Se·rpent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *serpent-em*, pres. pple. of *serpĕre* to creep.] Of an ulcer: Spreading.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* G ij, Serpent vlceres & other affections yᵗ maketh the vlceres long in healyng.

Se·rpent, *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. F. *serpenter* (14th c.), f. *serpent* SERPENT *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To move in a serpentine manner; to follow a tortuous course; to wind.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophеis* 1038 The Banks of Forth (Whose forceful stream runs smoothly serpenting). 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) 78 [Poplars] in Italy, for their Vines to serpent on. *a* 1706 — *Hist. Retig.* (1850) I. 28 Rivers and larger streams; made to serpent in meandering crooks. 1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 58 One sees a Light serpenting all along the Tube. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 500 Shapes, wizard and brute, Laughing and wailing, groveling, serpenting.

fig. 1841 LEVER *Charles O'Malley* xvii. 93 So did Mr. Webber tread his way, serpenting through the statute-book.

b. To make (one's way) tortuously.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 620/2 Serpenting their way through the dry grass.

† 2. *trans.* To entwine. *Obs.*

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Jan. 1645, Fruit-trees, whose boles are serpented with excellent vines.

‖ **Serpentaria** (sɑ̄ɹpĕntē·ɹiă). [late L. *serpentāria* (scil. *planta*), fem. of *serpentārius*, f. *serpent-*, *serpens* SERPENT *sb.*: see -ARY.] = SERPENTARY 2.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 100 A clyster made of a strong decoction of bark and serpentaria. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 45 Dried serpentaria root is imported into this country in bales. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 493 Serpentaria (in powder).

b. *Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from serpentary.

1831 J. DAVIES *Man. Mat. Med.* 168 Dr. C. Conwell has lately discovered in this root, a new alkali, which he has called serpentaria... The hydrochlorate of serpentaria forms brilliant plumose fibrils.

Se·rpentarin. *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. late L. *serpentāria* SERPENTARY *sb.* 1 + -IN.] A bitter substance obtained from serpentary root.

1847 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 1166.

‖ **Serpentarius** (sɑ̄ɹpĕntē·ɹiŭs). [mod.L.: see next.]

1. *Astron.* = OPHIUCHUS.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Stars in the Constellation Serpentarius in Ptolomy's Catalogue are 29. 1795 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* I. I. x. 339 Serpentarius..is one of the forty-eight old constellations, and a very near neighbour of the Scorpion. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 366 Since the observation of Tycho Brahé, many temporary stars have been seen in the constellations of Serpentarius and Cygnus.

2. *Ornith.* The serpent-eater or secretary-bird.

1893 *Public Opin.* 10 Nov. 590.

Serpentary (sɔ̄·ɹpĕntări), *sb.* Also 5 -ory. [ad. late and med.L. *serpentāria* (in sense 1, scil. *retorta*, in sense 2 *planta*), fem. of *serpentārius*: see next.]

† 1. A kind of retort or still. *Obs.* (Cf. SERPENT *sb.*)

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 183 On þe morowe dystylle hem þorow a serpentory. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* 31 Take Saxifrage..two gallonds of good wine, or else wine lees, and put it into a slerpentary [*sic*].

2. The plant Virginian Snake-root, *Aristolochia Serpentaria*; the root of this (in full, Serpentary Root = *Serpentariæ Radix*) used medicinally.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Serpentary*, a kind of herb called Vipersgraste. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Serpentary-Wood*, a kind of Wood that grows in Malabar,..and is commended for its Vitiue in expelling Poison. 1837 T. CASTLE *Pharmacopœia Lond.* 170 Infusion of Serpentary...Diaphoretic, diuretic, stimulant. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 308 *Serpentariæ Radix.* Serpentary Root. *Ibid.* 309 Serpentary contains a volatile oil and resin.

Se·rpentary, *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med.L. *serpentāri-us*, f. *serpent-em* SERPENT *sb.*: see -ARY.] = SERPENTINE *a.*

1681 JORDAN *London's Joy* 10 Suppress Pamphlet-Contentions, for they are The Serpentary Seeds of Civil War.

Se·rpentcleide (-klēid). *Mus.* [f. SERPENT *sb.* + *-cleide* of OPHICLEIDE.] A form of the ophicleide with a body of wood instead of brass.

1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 469/1 Newly-invented euphonic serpentcleide. 1882 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 470.

† **Se·rpenter.** *Obs.* [app. f. SERPENT *v.* + -ER 1.] A serpentine line.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 170 Other, whose Tracts never directly slide, As with the Snayl, the crooked Serpenter [orig. *Comme la limacense auec la serpentee*].

† **Se·rpentess.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. SERPENT *sb.* + -ESS.] A female serpent.

1621 MOLLE *Canerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. xii. 273 Apollodorus saith, that Sphinx was engendred of Typhon and of a great Serpentesse [*ex Echidna & Typhone parentibus ortam*].

† **Se·rpentful,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [-FUL.] Teeming with serpents.

1557 PHAER *Æneid* VII. T 3, So serpentfull she seemes, and ouer all begrowen with snakes.

Serpe·ntian. App. error for SERPENTINIAN.

1841 MURDOCK & SOAMES tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* I. Cent. II. II. v. § 19 The Ophites or Serpentians..of which one Euphrates is said to be the father.

† **Serpentic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. SERPENT *sb.* + -IC.] Serpent-like, serpentine.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. v. 56 So also were the heroes of ancient time [honoured] for destroying of Serpentick kind of men.

† **Serpe·ntical,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. SERPENT *sb.* + -ICAL.] = prec.

1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 74 O diuelish subtiltie, more then serpentical!

Serpentici·dal, *a.* [Formed as next + -AL.] Serpent-slaying.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 348 Their serpenticidal Chrishna. 1819 — *Disp.* (1823) I. p. xx, The serpenticidal and virgin-born God.

Serpenticide 1 (sɑ̄ɹpe·ntisɑ̄id). [f. SERPENT *sb.*: see -CIDE 1.] A slayer of serpents.

1801 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* (1818) II. 294 *note*, Vishnu, much of whose character has been borrowed from old tradition respecting the predicted Serpenticide. 1817 S. R. MAITLAND *Dissertation* 31, I have before mentioned Apollo as a king: I must now say something of him as a Serpenticide.

Serpe·nticide 2. [f. SERPENT *sb.*: see -CIDE 2.] Killing of serpents.

1882 *Field* 3 June 733, I think we must acquit the gentle deer of this charge of habitual serpenticide.

Serpentiferous (sɑ̄ɹpĕnti·fĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. SERPENT *sb.* + -FEROUS. Cf. L. *serpentifer*.]

1. Bearing or containing a serpent.

1743 STUKELEY *Abury* 62 This sacred figure of the alate and serpentiferous circle.

2. Abounding in serpents.

1905 GEIL *Yankee in Pigmy Land* iv. 45 This road was emphatically serpentine, if not serpentiferous.

Serpentiform (sɑ̄ɹpe·ntifɒ̄m). [ad. mod.L. *serpentiform-is*: see SERPENT *sb.* and -FORM. Cf. F. *serpentiforme*.] Having the form of a serpent; serpentine in shape.

1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 53 Asterias... Five-Rayed, with slender or serpentiform rays. 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 114 Julus...Body serpentiform, cylindric. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 26 A wriggling or serpentiform motion.

Serpenti·genous, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *serpenti-gena*, f. *serpent-* SERPENT *sb.* + *-gen-* to produce.] See quot. So **Serpenti·gerous** [L. *serpentiger*: see -GEROUS].

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Serpentigenous*, ingender'd..of a Serpent. *Ibid.*, *Serpentigerous*, bearing or carrying Serpents.

Serpentile (sɔ̄·ɹpĕntəil), *a. rare.* [f. SERPENT *sb.* + -ILE.] = SERPENTINE.

1795 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* I. I. i. 68 This profound veneration of the serpentile tribe. 1857 MUNDY *Antipodes* 14 A serpentile [*ed.* 1852 serpentine] line of demolished rocks and gum-trees.

‖ **Serpentin** (sɑ̄ɹpantæn). [F.: see next.] A long coloured paper ribbon which is unrolled and thrown into the air at times of rejoicing.

1894 *Nation* 22 Mar. 215/2 They shouted unmusical songs, threw confetti, serpentins, and paper darts among the ladies. 1905 J. K. JEROME *Idle Ideas* iii, The 'serpentin' is a feature of the Belgian Carnival.

Serpentine (sɔ̄·ɹpĕntəin), *sb.* Also 4–6 **serpentyn**, 5–6 -yne, (5, 7 **sarp-**, 5 -ene, 6–8 -in, 6 *Sc.* **scharpentyn**). [a. OF. *serpentin* and *serpentine*, ad. med.L. *serpentīnum* and *serpentīna*, absol. uses of the neut. and fem. sing. respectively of *serpentīnus* (see next).]

1. A name for certain plants reputed to contain an antidote to the poison of serpents; e. g. dragonwort, fenugreek.

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* ii. 651 in *Anglia* XVIII. 323 Dragaunce & serpentyn in same And nedderistonge, alle on be name. 1526 *Grete Herball* ccccx. (1529) Y iij, Powdre of serpentyne put alone in to yᵉ eye is good to clense the eye of the pynne & webbe. 1552 HULOET, Serpentine [*ed.* 1572 *adds* or serpentaire, ..*dracuntium*.. *Vulgo Serpentaria*]. 1608 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 611 Fænegreek..is called also Serpentine, because when Snakes..are hurt therewith, they recouer their woundes by eating therof.

2. A kind of cannon; in the 15th and 16th cent. used largely as a ship's gun. Now only *Hist.*

c 1450 *Brut* ccl. 505 Many other gret gonnes & serpentines. 1485 *Cely Papers* (1900) 177, iiij small sarpentynus with vij chamburs of on mackyng. 1513 *Acc. Ld. High. Treas. Scot.* IV. 484 For iij scharpentynnis..to the greit schip. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 70 A Sarpentine. Height [= bore] in Inches 13. 1824 MEYRICK *Ant. Armour* II. 201 In the year 1474 King Edward the Fourth directed all the bombs, cannons, culverines, fowlers, serpentines..to be taken and provided for his use. 1863 KIRK *Hist. Chas. Bold* II. 451 The battering-train consisted of thirty bombards and fifty large serpentines.

3. A rock or mineral, consisting mainly of hydrous magnesium silicate, of a dull green colour with markings resembling those of a serpent's skin. Also, an ornamental stone made of this.

The purest kind is called 'noble' or 'precious serpentine'. The impure or 'common serpentine' occurs in rock-masses and is worked as serpentine marble.

1426 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 118 [My best coveied cup of silver and gilt, with one] serpentyn [in the bottom (*in fundo*) of the said cup]. *c* 1450 METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 47/1256 A ston ys ther, That the serpent may noght hym noght dere. The name off home serpentyne ys. 1561–2 *New Yrs. Gifts* in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) I. 114 A small coller of serpentyne garneshed with silver gilt. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 181 In the bottome of this manger, and just in the middle a round Serpentine is set. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 97 Four pillars of a kind of serpentine. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 288 The seats of the chairs in this apartment are made of serpentine. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 466 Serpentine..is either compact, granulated, scaly, lamellated, or fibrous. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 380 The main ridge seems to be made up of a series of metamorphic slates, sandstones, and serpentines.

† 4. = SERPENT *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 434 This sakett and þis gold is not þine, for þou says þou lost ij serpentynys and here-in is bod one.

5. The coiled pipe or worm of a distilling apparatus. *Obs.* exc. as representing F. *serpentin.*

1519 in Noake *Mon. & Cath. Worc.* (1866) 185 A limbeke with a serpentyn closed both on oun. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxxii. (1636) 227 Distill it with a Limbecke or Serpentine. 1611 FLORIO, *Serpentina*, . a kind of winding limbecke called a Serpentine or doubble ss. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 34/2 Then distil twenty four hours, and distil through a Serpentine or Worm. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* Qq 4/2 A Canal made of Tin,..very long, and winding..; For which Reason they have given it the Name of Serpentine. 1885 *Forestry* 209 This is subjected to a cooling process, in this case a serpentine of cold water.

† 6. The cock of the harquebus. *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Cert. Discourses* 21 b, If Harquebuziers in putting their matches into their serpentines do faile to set them of a conuenient length. 1611 FLORIO, *Serpentina*, an iron at the end of a Gunners Linstocke called a cocke or serpentine. [1881 GREENER *Gun* 45 The serpentin is hung upon a pivot passing through the stock and continued past the pivot, forming a lever.]

† 7. A serpiginous disease. *Obs.*

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 94 Pin and web, dragons, serpentines, and such numberlesse sorances. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 134 He was afflicted with a Distemper called a Serpentine or Cancer, which some Years since was caused by an Erysipelas.

† 8. [after Pg. *serpentina.*] A kind of hammock.

1767 *Byron's Voy. round World* 15 The rich [at Salvador, Brazil] cause themselves to be carried about in a kind of cotton hammocks called serpentines.

† 9. a. A malicious action. b. A wily, cunning person. *Obs.*

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 3/2 When thei perceiued, that thei coulde not against his connyng any thing openly preuaile: thei brought forth the serpentines of false crime. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* vii. (1537) 11 When our senate fayllethe of meke and wyse Senatours, and multyplieth with these serpentines.

10. A winding path or line.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 6/1 The narrow-gauge line can ..wind down mountains, with a number of quick turns and serpentines. 1886 *Field* 13 Mar. 310/1 (Skating) The more sedate delineator of 3's, 8's, Q's, serpentines, and what not. 1893 R. F. BURTON in Lady Burton *Life* I. 269 The yellow ..Wazegura wilderness, traversed by a serpentine of trees.

b. *Math.* A cubic curve to which the equation is $y(a^2+x^2) = abx$. (In recent Dicts.)

11. *attrib.* a. Consisting of, containing, or made of serpentine (sense 3), as *serpentine knife, porphyry, pillar, rock, tankard, -wacke.*

1463 *Will of J. Baret* in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35 My serpentyn knyves. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* I. lxv. 78 A rounde Corrall like vnto the Serpentine Purphire. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 16 *note*, The serpentine pillar of the Hippodrome. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 120 The principal mountains of these parts [*sc.* Lapland], consist of granite..and probably likewise of porphyry and serpentine-wake. 1838 W. F. AINSWORTH *Res. Assyria*, etc. 336 Serpentine rocks. 1875 J. W. DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vi. 144 Serpentine-limestone or ophicalcite.

b. (sense 2) *serpentine cart, gun.*

1471 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 363 Delyuered to Rob. Onley a serpentyne gun & a staffe gun. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 291 The feys and schethis to the serpentyn cartis.

Serpentine (sɔ̄·ɹpĕntəin), *a.* Also 5–6 **-yn(e**, 6–7 **-in.** [a. F. *serpentin* (12th cent.), ad. L. *serpentīnus*, f. *serpent-*, SERPENT *sb.* + *-īnus* -INE 1.]

1. Of or pertaining to a serpent or serpents; of the form of or resembling a serpent, or that of a serpent.

c 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 616 Wyngys had hit serpentyne and a long tayll. *Ibid.* 968 Vice..On hys steede serpentyn. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. xi, The sorceresse..Of the best, made the head serpentyne. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 235, I will not expresly define whether this may be called a Sea-Serpent, or a Serpentine-fish. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* I. viii. 250 That notorious Serpentine shape which deceived Adam and Eve. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 870 Thy shape..and colour Serpentine. 1774 J. BRYANT *Anc. Mythol.* I. 428 Servius, who distributes the serpentine species into three tribes. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 80 The most active and malignant of all the serpentine poisons is that of the rattlesnake. 1880 *W. Smith & Cheetham's Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1889/2 Continual use is made of the serpentine or lacertine form in Irish and Anglo-Saxon ornament. 1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* vii, Once more he protruded his head in that monstrously serpentine manner round the corner of the low shop-door.

b. In allusion to the representation of a serpent

with its tail in its mouth. *Serpentine verse*, a metrical line beginning and ending with the same word.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Rythmes* 26 Our Poets hath their knacks..as Ecchos, Achrostiches, Serpentine verses,..&c. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Serpentine verses*, are those which do, as it were, run into themselves, as we see Serpents pictured with tail in mouth.

c. *Surg.* (See quot.)

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Bandage*, These creeping, or as we sometimes call them serpentine bandages.

d. *Serpentine pot*: a potters' utensil for colouring or ornamenting common stoneware.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1017 The serpentine or snake pots.. are made..in three compartments, each containing a different colour...On inclining the vessel, the three colours flow out at once..; whereby curious serpent-like ornaments may be readily obtained.

† e. Caused by serpents. *Obs. rare.*

1446 LYDG. *Two Nightingale Poems* II. 315 Receyved ..medicyne Of al theyr hurtis, that were serpentyne.

2. Having the evil qualities of the serpent; pertaining to the Serpent as the tempter of mankind; diabolical, Satanic; devilishly wily or cunning.

In early use often with retention of literal phraseology.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vii. (Skeat) I. 40 Enemyes.. wol seche privy serpentynes queintyses, to quenche..by venim of many besinesses, the light of truthe. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 236 This serpentyn womman..shee That hnd him terned with false deceitis. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xl. 58 b, An euyll and serpentyne tongue full of venyme. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 426 Sectes serpentyne. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 96 A serpentine generation, wholly made of fraud, of policies and practises. 1637 DOW *Answ. to H. Burton* 25 The poysoned shafts of his serpentine tongue. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 31 A serpentine warinesse in declining dangers. 1752 LAW *Spirit of Love* II. (1816) 125 All that is earthly, serpentine, and devilish in every man. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 84 In De Foe's time the serpentine temptation consisted in laced shoes instead of leathern. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* XIV. vi. III. 99 With serpentine deceit, she said the King was cheerful in his trials.

3. Having a direction or following a course resembling that of a serpent in motion; tortuous, sinuous, winding.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 26 The Serpentine and writhen Meanders of the Veynes. *Ibid.* 603 A Serpentine Still. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. xvi, The branching and serpentin cours of the River Seine. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Serpentine Line*, a crooked winding, that incloses itself continually, as a Serpent wraps himself up in Folds. 1754 SMEATON *in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 535 Upon the serpentine river in Hyde-park. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 81 (Dict. Terms), *Serpentine* (*repandus*), the edge of some leaves is formed like a serpentine line; without any angles or corners. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 127 The road was..so serpentine as never to be visible beyond an hundred yards. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 379 When the stools were examined, they were found..to be serpentine or twisted. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* III. xiii. § 18 307 The most beautiful line is the serpentine line, called by Hogarth, the Line of Grace. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v, A broad gravel path led in a serpentine sweep towards the stables.

b. In various technical uses (see quots.). *Serpentine temple* = serpent temple (see SERPENT *sb.* 12).

1743 STUKELEY *Abury* 9 Those with the form of a snake annext, as that of Abury, I call serpentine temples, or *Dracontia*, by which they were denominated of old. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 311 A horse is said to have a serpentine tongue, if it is always frisking and moving, and sometimes passing over the bit. 1851 SQUIER *Serpent Symbol* 137 Ancient serpentine structures of the United States. 1860 C. R. M. TALBOT tr. *Newton's Lines 3rd Order* 12 We shall call..that which cuts the asymptote in contrary flexures, having on both sides contrary branches, the serpentine hyperbola. *Ibid.* 17 Where the serpentine curve does not pass through the intersection of the asymptotes. 1867 *Philatelist* I. 99/2 The peculiarity of the serpentine perforation is that no paper is taken away by the machine; it is simply a serpentine cut, with twelve waves to the base of the stamp on one, eighteen on the other. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Serpentine Molding Machine*, one for carving parlor frames, lounge, sofa, and chair backs, and other crooked work [etc.].

4. *Comb.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 249 All that intestine and serpentine-like tragedie. 1867 *Philatelist* I. 103/1 This, which has been called serpentine-pierced, is found..on the.. stamps of Finland. 1887 P. M'NEILL *Blawearie* 93 The gentle serpentine-like curvings of the wall-sides.

Se·rpentine, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To move in a serpentine manner; to pursue a serpentine or tortuous path; to wind.

a 1774 HARTE *Vis. Death* 2 In those fair vales..Where Guadalquiver serpentines with ease. 1797 T. HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* III. lxxi. (ed. 2) 83 Garlands of flowers serpentine with a free..air. 1802 COLMAN *Broad Grins, Elder Bro.* (1804) 120 Toby [who was drunk] ..Went serpentining home. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 289 Permitting the road to serpentine and zigzag up the cliff terraces.

b. *trans.* To pursue (one's way) with a winding motion.

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* viii, He was merely serpentining his way to the part of the details.

2. To cause to take a serpentine direction; to wind. Also, to bring into a condition by serpentine behaviour.

1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* XXXV, If you're an eel, Sir, conduct yourself like one...I am not going to be serpentined and corkscrewed out of my senses! 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. i. 25 He serpentined water through the gardens, and built two bridges. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Val Strange* III. xxiv. 243 'My dear,' said Hiram, serpentining his long arm about her.

Se·rpentinely, *adv.* [f. SERPENTINE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a serpentine manner; in a serpentine path.

1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 23 So would my Excepter do, if in their place, Serpentinely save his head. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 77 The great canal..serpentinely flows through the city. 1877 RUSLING *Great West* 87 Down this [bed] the wild little creek shoots very serpentinely. 1906 M. CHOLMONDELEY *Prisoners* iv, Perhaps..he might have serpentinely glided through into the next room without her perceiving him.

Serpentine marble. [= med.L. *marmor serpentinum*; cf. F. *marbre serpentin.*] The mineral serpentine in massive form.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVI. vii. II. 573 The Serpentine marble called Ophites. 1657 [see OPHITICAL]. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 278 A Sphinx wrought in Numidian or Serpentine marble extraordinary hard. 1865 W. B. CARPENTER *in Reader* 8 July 45 The Serpentine marble of Canada. 1875 J. W. DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vi. 147 A beautiful variety of ophicalcite or serpentine-marble.

Serpentine powder. [See SERPENTINE *sb.* 2.] Gunpowder for use with the serpentine; gunpowder in fine meal as distinguished from the corned or granulated kind.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 129 Serpentine poudre with ij barelles brent in the botom. 1588 GREENE *Alcida* (1617) G 2 b, What though the Serpentine powder is quickly kindled, and quickly out. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. iv. 237 Powder both serpentine and corne powder. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 344/1 Serpentine Powder..is weak, and will not keep at Sea. 1787 *Act* 27 *Geo. III*, c. 13 (Sched. A, Rates Inwards) Gunpowder, Serpentine Powder.

Serpentine stone. [= med.L. *lapis serpentinus*, rendering Gr. *λίθος ὀφίτης*: cf. OPHITE 1.] = SERPENTINE *sb.* 3.

1662 MERRETT *Neri's Art of Glass* 259 This stone most commonly partakes of a light Green, like the Serpentine stone. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 33/1 The green, or Serpentine-stone mightily resists the Fire.

† **Serpenting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. SERPENT *v.* + -ING 1.] Winding.

1677 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Oct., This place is exceeding sharp in the winter, by reason of the serpenting of the hills. 1679 *Ibid.* 23 July, A circular view..which with the serpenting of the Thames is admirable.

So † **Serpenting** *ppl. a.*, winding.

1614 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems*, This Moone, that Sunne, ..Be but the same which vnder Saturnes Raigne, Did the serpenting [*ed.* 1711 serpentine] Seasons interchaine. *a* 1649 — *Flowers of Sion* Wks. (1711) 26 Her Floods and pratling Brooks,..with serpenting [*ed.* 1630 maz-like] Crooks.

Serpentinian (-i·niăn). [f. L. *Serpentīnus* (see SERPENTINE *a.* and *sb.*) + -IAN.] = OPHITE 2.

1758 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* I. Cent. II. II. v. § 19 The Ophites, or Serpentinians, a ridiculous sort of heretics, who had for their leader a man called Euphrates.

Serpenti·nic, *a.* [f. SERPENTINE *sb.* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to serpentine.

1883 *Science* I. 75/2 The chloritic and serpentinic series. 1887 *Geol. Mag.* Jan. 23 A serpentinic substance containing bronzite, ilmenite [etc.].

Se·rpenting, *ppl. a.* [f. SERPENTINE *v.* + -ING 2.] Winding or coiling like a serpent; winding, sinuous, tortuous.

1799 SOUTHEY *Let. to John May* Aug. *Life* (1850) II. 22 Ascending from Lynmouth up a road of serpentining perpendicularity. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Women, Andrea del Sarto* 26 My serpentining beauty, rounds on rounds! 1888 *Punch* 4 Feb. 60/2 The gnarled serpentining root of yonder..elm.

Hence **Se·rpentiningly** *adv.*, windingly.

1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 355 Though they leap all the way the pillar leads,..And serpentiningly enrich the roof.

Serpentinization (sə:rpĕntinəizē·ʃən). *Geol.* [f. SERPENTINE *sb.* + -IZATION.] Conversion into serpentine.

1885 JUDD *in Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLI. 382 The results are, in this case, not complicated by serpentinization.

Serpentinize (sə·:rpĕntinəiz), *v.* [f. SERPENTINE *sb.* or *a.* + -IZE]

1. *intr.* = SERPENTINE *v.* 1.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 248 The venerable beauties of Innerpaffray, fronting Castle Drummond, in a concavity of the serpentinizing Ern. 1798 W. MAVOR *Brit. Tourists* V. 18 Extensive lawns through which a river serpentinizes.

2. *trans.* (*Geol.*) To convert into serpentine.

1889 *Amer. Nat.* Nov. 1007 Scyelite..consists of serpentinized olivine, altered augite, bleached mica. 1899 *Nat. Sci.* XV. 173 The ferro-magnesian minerals are more or less serpentinised.

Se·rpentinoid, *a.* [f. SERPENTINE *sb.* + -OID.] Having the characters of the mineral serpentine.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 801/1 Serpentines and obscure serpentinoid rocks.

Serpentinous (sə·:rpĕntəinəs), *a.* [f. SERPENTINE *sb.* or *a.* + -OUS]

1. Of the nature of or consisting of serpentine.

1833–4 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 764/2 The serpentinous masses in the Northern Apennines. 1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* (1876) 157 The..serpentinous limestones of Canada.

2. Serpentine, winding.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. III. 511 Causes the outcrop to describe a widely serpentinous course.

† **Serpentinously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. **serpentinous* (a. OF. *serpentineux*, f. *serpentin* SERPENTINE *a.*) + -LY 2.] With serpentine or diabolical action.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) II. xii. L ij, The deuyll the whiche by the meane of the tonge serpentynously putteth all humayne lygnage vnto perdycyon.

† **Serpentive,** *a. Obs.* [f. SERPENT *sb.* + -IVE.] = SERPENTINE *a.* 2.

1635 SHIRLEY *Traitor* III. i, Finding this serpentive treason broken in the shell. 1645 *City Alarum* 17 The Serpentive abuse that hath devoured the memory of all other. 1649 *Shute's Sarah & Hagar* Table b iij b, The serpentive motion of sin.

Serpentivorous (sə:rpĕnti·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *serpent-em* SERPENT + -VOROUS.] Serpent-eating.

1882 *Nature* No. 642. 378 The lightning 'dabs' of a serpentivorous bird.

Serpentize (sə·:rpĕntəiz), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. SERPENT *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* = SERPENTINE *v.* 1.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* VI. 75 Where living Floods of Mercury serpentize. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 202 The Euphrates serpentizes among wonderful plants. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 128 The colour of this shell is the purest white; its canalures or ribs, which serpentize, are crossed by circular lines. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 23 How happy I was, when I had duly serpentized over his garden, to find myself once more in the grand avenue. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. ii. V. 32 The miserablest Brook in nature, which takes to oozing and serpentising forward thereabouts.

2. *trans.* To cause to take a serpentine shape, motion, or course.

1762 MRS. MONTAGU in Doran *Lady Last Cent.* (1873) 117, I dare say his Grace of Newcastle will fall to serpentizing rivers. 1808 *Europ. Mag.* LIII. 253, I would teach them a circumbendibus; I would serpentize them.

Hence **Se·rpentizing** *ppl. a.*, winding, tortuous.

1629 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 266 A Cabinet..inlaid ..with siluer Plates, wrought in a serpentizing manner. 1739 H. BROOKE *Gustavus Vasa* II. i, I know thou hast a serpentizing genius, Canst wind the subtlest mazes of the soul. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 455 A glen there is with serpentizing bend.

Serpent-like, *a.* and *adv.* [-LIKE.] **A.** *adj.* Like a serpent; = SERPENTINE *a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 93 A creeping serpent-like of mortall woe. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Tri.* 307 His serpent-like gate. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* (1711) 4/1 Serpent-like Meander. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1825) III. 159 Its serpent-like figure. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* XXV, I re-read the serpent-like scroll which had been cast into my Eden of love and faith.

B. *adv.* With serpentine motion, habit, disposition, etc.; † malignantly, treacherously.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 163 She hath..Look'd blacke vpon me, strooke me with her Tongue Most Serpent-like, vpon the very Heart. 1682 LISTER *Gædart Of Insects* 109 These Insects did put off their skins, Serpent like. *a* 1699 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* I. clxvi. (1702) 10 Where, Serpent-like, in Paradise, she over Her foul Design spread this fair-faced cover. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxi, The marabout..glided on ..serpent-like, or rather snail like.

Se·rpently, *adv.* [f. SERPENT *sb.* + -LY 2.] = prec. adv.

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 49 Jak, thou seist ful serpentli. *c* 1530 *Calisto & Melib.* A iij, Semyng to be shepe and serpently shrewd. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 374 Stealthily, serpently, he slimed his way.

† **Se·rpentous,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. SERPENT *sb.* + -OUS.] = SERPENTINE *a.* 1.

c 1500 *Melusine* 320 On the basse stone of the wyndowe apereth at this day themprynte of her foote serpentous.

Serpentry (sə·:rpĕntry). [f. SERPENT *sb.* + -RY.]

1. Serpents or serpentine creatures collectively.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 821 To..wipe away all slime Left by men-slugs and human serpentry. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 87 There is an Æsculapian as well as an evil serpentry among the Draconidæ. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XII. 561 For egg turned snake needs fear no serpentry.

2. A place where serpents are kept and reared.

1846 MRS. GORE *Engl. Char.* Introd. 12 A serpentry for improving the domestic breed of rattlesnakes [etc.].

3. A winding like that of a serpent.

1848 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Serpent-stone.

1. = AMMONITE 1. Now *Obs.* or *local.*

1681 GREW *Museum* III. § i. i. 261 The Helick Serpent-Stone, *Ophites Ammoneus.* 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 73 The serpent-stone, or *cornu ammonis.* 1851 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. IV. 261 At Whitby, where these fine fossils of the Lias are called 'St. Hilda's Serpent-stones'.

2. An artificial 'stone' used as a remedy for the poison of serpents. Also = BEZOAR 2 a.

1681 GREW *Museum* I. § iii. 52 The Serpentstone. Said by some, to be factitious. *c* 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* vii. 62 East India Serpent Stone..much esteemed in the Indies as a certain Remedy for the Bite of the Cobra de Capello or Hooded Snake, out of whose Head some affirm this to be taken; but it's more probable..that it's factitious and said to be composed of burnt Elephant's Bones. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape Gd. Hope* II. 167 The artificial Serpent-Stone..is shap'd like a Bean. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in 1772*, 297 The *Glain naidr* or Druidical bead..is..made of glass, marked with figures of serpents coiled up. The common people in Wales and in Scotland..call it by the name of Serpent-stone. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 68 Bezoars:..(serpent stone, cobra de capello).

3. ? = SERPENTINE STONE.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritologia* 361 Ophites or serpent-stone.

† **Serpet.** *Obs. rare*—1. [error for Turkish سپت *sepet* wicker basket.] A kind of basket. In 18th c. dicts. (by misinterpretation of quot. 1678), a kind of rush.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 67 After them are carried in Serpets (a kind of baskets) their presents. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Serpet*, probably from *Scirpus* a sort of Rush, of which is made

a kind of Basket. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Serpet*, a sort of Rush of which Baskets are made.

Serpiginous (sɜɹpi·dʒinəs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. **serpīginōsus*, f. *serpīgin-*, SERPIGO. Cf. F. *serpigineux*.] Of the nature of serpigo; (of skin diseases) creeping from one part to another.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I. xxv. 239 A dry white Scurf, under which the serpiginous circles lay covered. 1753 R. RUSSELL *Diss. Sea Water* 143 Many Diseases of the serpiginous Kind. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 Apr., A serpiginous eruption, or rather a pocky itch. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 387 Serpiginous chancroids. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* 633 Deep ulcers..spreading..in a serpiginous manner. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 590 Senile gangrene..tends to be serpiginous.

Hence **Serpi·ginously** *adv.*, in a serpiginous manner or form. After the manner of serpigo.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 51 Individual spots may increase greatly in size, or neighbouring ones may coalesce into large serpiginously bordered tracts.

‖ **Serpigo** (sɜɹpəi·go). Pl. **serpigines** (sɜɹpi·dʒinīz), **serpigoes**. Also 6–7 **sarpego**, 7 **sapego**. [med.L. *serpīgo*, f. *serpĕre* to creep; cf. *herpes*.] A general term (cf. HERPES) for creeping or spreading skin diseases; *spec.* ringworm.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxiii. (1495) 278 Serpigo is a dryе scabbe.] *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 194 Serpigo is a scharpnes of a mannes skyn, & it is clepid serpigo, for it passib fro place to place. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* L ij b, The..Serpigines that is drye and small scabbes and spottys. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 31 The Gowt, Sapego, and the Rheume. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 651 Carbuncles, Tetters, Serpigoes, and such like. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* III. xi, Be all his body.. with the Sarpego dry'd. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 677 Ulcers, Serpigines, Scall'd-Heads. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) II. 25 *Herpes Exedens*, or Serpigo.

† **Serpille.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *serpillo*, ad. L. *serpyllum* (see SERPOL).] Wild thyme. Also † **Serpyne** [?].

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 45 b, Jasemyn, Maioram, Sauourye, Serpyne, or Serpille, called wilde Time [orig. *gelsomino, maggiorana, serpillo, saturegia*].

Serpils, obs. form of SURPLICE.

Serpitant. Blundered f. SERPENTINE *sb.* (2).

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 251 Serpitantis and doubill doggis witht hagbut and cullvering.

Serpivolant (sɜɹpi·vŏlănt). [ad. It. *serpe volante* (pl. *serpi volanti*) flying serpent.] The figure of a flying serpent.

1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. (1878) 138 Under the outstretched neck of one of those serpivolants on the gatê.

Serplaith, -ath(e, Sc. variants of SARPLIER.

† **Serpol.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **sorpol**, 7 **serpoile**. [a. OF. *serpol*, *-oul*, = Sp., Pg. *serpol*:—L. *serpullum*, *-yllum*, repr. Gr. ἕρπυλλον.] = next 1.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) fol. 7 b, Whan þei pasture of ij herbes, þat one is clepid Sorpol, and þat other puligin, þei be..fastrennynge. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 147 The mutation of Mint into Cresses, Basill into Serpoile, and Turneps into Radishes.

Serpolet (sɜ·ɹpŏlet). [ad. F. *serpolet*, a. Pr. *serpolet*, dim. of *serpol*:—L. *serpullum* (see prec.).]

† 1. Thyme; wild thyme. *Obs.*

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. l. 407 [Called] Serpolet, because it creepeth along the ground. 1853 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Achilles & Helena*, Pleasant the short slender grass, ..interrupted..by little troops of serpolet running in disorder here and there.

2. In full *serpolet oil*: see quot.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v., *Serpolet*, an essential perfumery oil obtained from *Thymus Serpyllum*. 1897 *Lippincott's Med. Dict.*, *Serpolet oil.*

Serpoloid (sɜ·ɹpŏloid). [f. L. *serpĕre* to creep, *serpens* SERPENT + POLOID.] = HERPOLHODE.

1862 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1891) IV. 572 A curve called 'the Serpoloid', which is the locus of the points with which the several points of the poloid come successively in contact with the tangent plane, and is a species of undulating curve.

Serpow, variant of SERPAW.

Serppelys, obs. form of SURPLICE.

‖ **Serpula** (sɜ·ɹpiŭlă). *Zool.* Pl. **serpulæ** (-ī). [mod.L. use of late L. *serpula* small serpent.] A marine annelid which inhabits a tortuous calcareous tube.

1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 432 The Serpula, or Worm-shell. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 256 Bent like the tubes of a Serpula. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 124 The tubes of serpulæ and other annelidæ. 1881–2 SAVILLE KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 778 Flashing out of sight after the manner of a serpula with the rapidity of lightning.

Hence **Serpula·cean, Serpu·lean, Se·rpulid, Serpu·lidan, Se·rpuline**, an annelid belonging to a group or family of which *Serpula* is a typical genus; **Se·rpulite** *Geol.*, a fossil serpula; also, a formation containing these; attrib. *serpulite-grit*; **Se·rpuloid** *a.*, resembling or characteristic of the serpulæ.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 182/1 *Serpulaceans. Under this division Lamarck arranges the genera *Spirorbis Serpula, Vermilia, Galeolaria*, and *Magilus*. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xii. 334 The second [Order] he [Savigny] names *Serpuleans. 1883 *Science* I. 344/2 A new species of *serpulid, belonging, apparently, to the Sabellidæ. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 608 *note*, A Serpulid *Placostegus benthalianus*. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xii. 344 The *Serpulidans, in general, imitate the spiral structure of the Trachelipod and other Molluscans. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 240 *Ditrupa subulata*, one of the *Serpulines. 1828–32 WEBSTER, **Serpulite*, petrified shells or fossil remains of the genus Serpula. 1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* x. 118 We rank provisionally under the head *annelida* such organisms as serpulites (so called from their resemblance to the serpula of existing seas). 1880 J. F. BLAKE in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXXVI. 192 The lower part is so full of *Serpula gordialis* as to almost merit the title of Serpulite. 1884 *Nature* 13 Nov. 34/1 Fucoid-shales, Serpulite-grit, and limestone. *a* 1843 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 272/1 The *Serpuloid, Lumbricoid, and Hirudinoid orders have no head.

† **Serr,** *v. Obs.* Also **serre**. [ad. F. *serrer* = It. *serrare* (used intr. to close up the ranks) :—pop. L. **serrāre*, for class. L. *serāre*, f. *sera* lock, bolt.] *refl., pass.*, and *intr.* To press close *together*; esp. to serry the ranks, form a serried company.

1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 31 b, The Christians serred them selues and charged them. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 33 Let vs, serred together, forcibly breake into the riuer. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 18 His Troope of 600 Horse close serred. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 82 The more grosse of the Tangible Parts doe contract and serre themselues together. 1683 SIR JAS. TURNER *Pallas Armata* 22 They were oblig'd to serr together as close as they could. *Ibid.* 43 Some Tribunes..found the Gauls serr'd together in a Testudo. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 88 His own men were..hardly able though serred together to stand the shock.

‖ **Serra**[1] (se·ră). Pl. **serræ**. [L. = saw, saw-fish.]

1. a. A fabulous marine monster.

The first quot. is doubtful.

c 1450 METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 44/1177 The qwyche dragan, serra men calle. *c* 1520 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* III. lxxii. in *Babees Bk.*, Serra is a fysshe with great tethe, and on his backe he hathe sharpe fynnes lyke the combe of a cocke and iagged lyke a sawe. 1845 *Archæol. Album* (ed. T. Wright) 183 Among the monsters of the deep one of the most remarkable was the serra or serre...When a serre sees a ship, the bestiaries tell us, it flies up.

b. A saw-fish.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 418 The larger and fiercer the adversary, the more ardently does the serra desire to join battle.

c. The fish *Alepisaurus serra*, found on the coast of California.

1896 JORDAN & EVERMANN *Fishes N. & Middle Amer.* I. 597.

2. Dentation resembling the teeth of a saw, as of the edge of a leaf, the sutures of the skull; *pl.* the 'teeth' of a serrated edge.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 435 This has a serrated edge; but the serræ are confined to the soft part, not extending to the membrane covering the bone. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Serra, Serratures*, the saw-toothings at the edge of leaves and similar bodies. 1898 JORDAN & EVERMANN *Fishes N. & Middle Amer.* II. 1285 Serræ of preopercle at angle blunt.

‖ **Serra**[2] (se·ra). [Pg. :—L. *serra* saw. Cf. SIERRA.] A ridge of mountains or hills (in Portuguese territory).

1830 *Portugal; or Yng. Travellers* 152 The burra-drivers kept shouting vociferously, to deter, they said, the wolves from coming down the serra. 1846 G. GARDNER *Brazil* 308 The storm..passing over a high Serra..again altered its course. 1853 A. R. WALLACE *Amazon & Rio Negro* 147 The great marsh which extends from the Amazon to the serras.

‖ **Serradilla** (serădi·lă). Also **-ella**. [Pg., dim. f. *serrado* SERRATE. Cf. F. *serradelle*.] A kind of clover used as a fodder-plant.

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 547 Clover, Medick, Lucerne, Trefoil, &c., are well-known fodder-plants, as are also Saintfoin, Ornithopus or Serradilla. 1880 CRAWFURD *Portugal* 181 Cutting serradella, clover, and plantain for stall-feeding.

Serrafdom, obs. form of SHERIFFDOM.

Serraglio, -aill, -alia, obs. ff. SERAGLIO, SERAIL.

Serran (se·răn). *Ichth.* [ad. mod.L. *serrānus*, f. *serra*: see SERRA and -AN.] A fish of the genus *Serranus* or the family *Serranidæ*, which includes many food fishes, as the black sea-bass.

1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 439 Serran Sparus. 1841 KITTO *Palestine: Phys. Geog.* viii. 426 The Brazen Serran. 1851 GOSSE *Nat. Hist., Fishes* 57 The Serrans (*Serranina*), a very numerous sub-family [of the *Percadæ*].

Hence **Se·rranoid** *a.* and *sb.*, belonging to, a fish of, the family *Serranidæ*.

1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 413 The Serranoid Fishes of the Pacific Coast.

Serrasalmonoid (serăsæ·lmŏnoid). *Ichth.* [f. mod.L. *serrasalmon-*, *-salmo-*, irreg. f. *serra* saw + *salmo* SALMON: see -OID.] A fish of the South American genus *Serrasalmo*.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 111 The voracious Serrasalmonoids of the South American rivers.

Serrate (se·rĕt), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *serrāt-us*, f. *serra* saw: see -ATE[2].] Having or forming a row of small projections resembling the teeth of a saw; jagged or notched like a saw. *Serrate leaf*: see quot. 1866.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 3. 109 Oblong shining serrate leaves. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 145 All [Birds] that have serrate Teeth are carnivorous. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xv. (1727) 256 *note*, Strong hooked Talons, (one of which is remarkably serrate on the Edge) the better to hold their Prey. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 158 The leaf is serrate, as in the common Nettles. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Serrate*, having sharp straight-edged teeth pointing to the apex. When these are themselves serrate, they are biserrate or duplicato-serrate.

b. *Comb.*, as *serrate-spined, -toothed* adjs.; also = SERRATO-.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Serrato-ciliatum folium*, a Serrate-ciliate leaf. *Ibid., Serrato-dentatum folium*, a Serrate-toothed leaf. 1850 F. MASON *Burmah* 323 Serrate-spined Cat-fish.

Se·rrate, *v.* [f. L. *serrāt-*, ppl. stem of *serrāre*, f. *serra* saw.]

1. *intr.* To saw. Only in vbl. sb.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38/1 The membrane Periostium..which also in serratinge or sawinge might be some hinderance.

2. *trans.* To make serrated or saw-toothed, jag the edge of; to impress in a serrated form.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 41 This mark..is found..impress'd or serrated on the new shell. 1865 *Morn. Star* 4 Oct., This corner of Ireland is absolutely serrated with bays. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 32/1 If you make any rude sketch..of a pair of wheels acting together, and serrate the edges of the teeth. 1893 'Q.' *Delect. Duchy* 47 The larches and Scotch firs that serrate the long ridge above.

Serrated (se·rĕtĕd), *a.* Chiefly *scientific.* [f. L. *serrāt-us* SERRATE + -ED.] = SERRATE *a.*

1703 DAMPIER *Voy. New Holland* 156 The Leaves are.. like the top Leaves of *Bardana major*...In the Figure they are represented too stiff and too much serrated. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 469 The bill is..finely toothed, or serrated. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 72 Serrated Tortoise. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* XXVIII, A serrated and rocky mountain. 1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 645/2 The *ligamentum dentatum* (serrated membrane of Gordon). 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* xi, That white spheroidal mass, with its grinning rows and serrated sutures, that is a human skull. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xvi. 430 Bare and serrated hilly ridges.

Serratic (seræ·tik), *a. Path.* [f. L. *serrāt-us* SERRATE *a.* + -IC.] Resembling or suggesting the motion of a saw or the sound of sawing; = SERRATILE. (Cf. SAWING *ppl. a.* 2.)

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 102 The Pulse was always small, *serratic*, or like a Saw, hard and unequal. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 296 When the respiration is frequent and *serratic*, that is to say, imitating the noise of a saw cutting a stone.

Serratiform (serē·tifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *serrāt-us* SERRATE *a.* + -FORM.] Saw-shaped, serriform.

1822 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 59 The margin ..marked by about four serratiform indentures.

† **Se·rratile,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **sarratylle**. [a. F. *serratile*, ad. mod.L. *serrātilis*, f. *serrāt-us* SERRATE *a.*: see -ILE.] Saw-like; serrate; serratic.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* D iv, The commyssures [of the skull] called sarratylles seames endented as tethe of a sawe. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 105 The Pulse in most Inflammations is hard and serratile.

Serration (serē·ʃən). [ad. mod.L. *serrātiōnem*, f. *serrāre* (see SERRATE *v.*).]

1. *Surg.* The operation of sawing. *rare*—°.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

2. The condition of being serrated; indentation like that of a saw; chiefly *concr.* and *pl.*, saw-like indentations, the teeth of a serrated edge or surface.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 101 The serrations are found to result from a structure resembling a series of inverted cones, encircling a central stem. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 38 The comb..is low, thick, destitute of serrations. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xiii. § 8 The eye which has once been habituated to the continual serration of the pine forest. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 122 Differing in pubescence and amount of double serration of the leaflets. 1872 C. KING *Sierra Nevada* vii. 141 Dim serrations of Coast Range loom indistinctly on the hazy air. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 123 As the saw refused..to 'bite', and he had to withdraw it to feel, with his tongue, if the serration was still perfect.

Serratirostral (serē·tirɒ·străl), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *serrātus* SERRATE + *rostrum* beak + -AL.] = SAW-BILLED.

Serrato-, used as comb. form (see -o-) of L. *serrātus* SERRATE *a.* in the senses 'serrate and . . .', 'in a serrate manner, with serrate indentation', as *serrato-crenate, -dentate, -glandulous, -spinose* adjs.

1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 40 [Pinnules] *serrato-crenate. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 177 Lamellæ thin, regularly *serrato-dentate. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss., **Serrato-glandulous*, bearing glands and partly serrated. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 218 *Serrato-spinose before, and crenato-squamous in the hinder part.

Serrature (se·rătiŭr, -tʃəɹ). [ad. L. *serrātūra*, f. *serrātus*: see SERRATE *a.* and -URE.] = SERRATION.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* F j b, In the top of euery of the other extremytees in cuttynge is a bowed sarrature which is composed with an addycion very subtylly made and bred there. *a* 1725 WOODWARD *Catal. For. Fossils* II. 25 The Serratures towards the Point are wanting in this Tooth. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 181 *Duplicato-serrate*, ..when there is a twofold Serrature, the less upon the greater. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 319 The edges of the mandibles are marked with sharp serratures. 1863 M. J. BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 15 The serratures consisting..merely of cells projecting beyond their neighbours. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 115 In Petromyzon this serrature is absent, or but faintly indicated.

‖ **Serratus** (serē·tŭs). *Anat.* [mod.L. use of L. *serrātus* SERRATE.] Any of certain muscles which are inserted into the vertebral or costal region in such a way as to suggest a serrated border; *esp.* short for *serratus magnus*, which

connects the eight upper ribs and the vertebral border of the shoulder-blade.

1881 Mivart *Cat* 279 Where it [posterior thoracic nerve] lies upon the serratus muscle. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 210 The posterior border of the scapula projects like a wing owing to paralysis of the serratus.

Serray, obs. form of Serai, Sirrah.

Serrayle, obs. form of Serail.

‖ **Serre**[1] (sɛr). [F., vbl. sb. f. *serrer*, ad. pop. L. **serrāre* : see Serr.] A greenhouse.

1819 [H. Busk] *Banquet* III. 147 Lock'd in my *serres*, from hail-engendering blast, Exotic fruits from spring to spring shall last.

Serre[2]. Anglicized form of Serra[1] (1 a).

Serre, obs. form of Seer *sb.*[2]

‖ **Serre-**, stem of F. *serrer* to tighten, constrict, forming the first element in compounds denoting surgical instruments used for constricting ligatures, as **serre-nœud**, **serre-pédicule** (see quots.).

1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 19 The '*Serre nœud' (Knot-tightener) of Graefe, an imitation of the tourniquet of Petit. *Ibid.* 326 The two ends of the ligature should be passed into a *serre-nœud*, and the polypus strangled to the required degree. 1881 *Trans. Obstet. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 160 Koeberle's serre-nœud. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Serre-pedicule*, a clamp used for constricting a pedicule

Serrefile (se·rəfəil). *Mil.* Also **serafile**. [ad. F. *serrefile*, f. *serre-r* (see Serr) + *file* File *sb.*[2] Cf. Pg. *serrafila.*] *pl.* The line of supernumerary and non-commissioned officers placed in the rear of a squadron or troop; *sing.* one of these.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 19 In the filings of the squadron, the serrefiles take their place in the rear of the files. 1875 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) V. 117 The serre-files were Boyd, Nugent, and..Prendergast. 1896 Baden-Powell *Matabele Campaign* xvi, Being now a sort of 'serrefile' or hanger-on to the column. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 15 Nov. 3/4 Sergeant-Major Harrison..bade me mount a grey mare he led as he rode serafile.

attrib. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 219 The serrefile rank remains closed to the right. 1833 *Reg. & Instr. Cavalry* I. 35 The Serrefile Officers pass through the intervals and cover to the right.

‖ **Serre-fine** (sɛrfin). [F. *serre fine*, fine clamp.] (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Serre-fine*, a small clip used to compress a severed artery pending the farther conduct of the operation. 1895 *Arnold's Catal. Surg. Instr.* 30 Serrefines, Silver, straight or curved.

Serreli, var. Sirly *a. Obs.* **Serrey**, obs. f. Serry. **Serrha**, obs. f. Sirrah. **Serrhfull**, obs. f. Sorrowful. **Serrial(l**, obs. ff. Cerrial.

Serricorn (se·rikɔ̃ɪn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *serricorn-is* (through F. *serricorne*), f. *serra* saw + *cornū* horn.] **A.** *adj.* Of beetles: Having serrated antennæ. **B.** *sb.* A beetle of this class.

[1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 318 Those Serricornes, in which the posterior extremity of the præsternum is not similarly prolonged.] 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. *Serricorns*,..a family of Coleopterous insects. 1862 T. W. Harris *Insects Injur. Veget.* (ed. 3) 45 One great tribe, named serricorn or saw-horned beetles.

Serried (se·rid), *ppl. a.* [app. f. Serry + -ed[1]; but perhaps a graphic representation of *serred*, pa. pple. of Serr, pronounced as a disyllable. The modern currency of the word is app. due to Scott.] Of files or ranks of armed men: Pressed close together, shoulder to shoulder, in close order.

1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 548 Thronging Helms Appear'd, and serried Shields in thick array. *Ibid.* VI. 599 Nor serv'd it to relax thir serried files. 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* II. 39 The Theban chief survey'd The close-compacted ranks..To find where least the serried orb could bear The strong impression of a pointed war. *a* 1785 Glover *Athenaid* II. 226 No engine..To man destructive, like his own fell hand In serried fight. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xxxiv, Linked in the serried phalanx tight. 1814 — *Ld. of Isles* V. xv, Shield compact and serried spear. 1828 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* I. 164 To present a serried front to the enemy. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xii. 192 The French ranks were so serried that.. you could not throw an apple but it would fall upon a helmet or a lance. 1879 Green *Readings Eng. Hist.* xv. 74 The Norman horsemen, in serried line and with lances at rest.

b. Of things likened to ranks of soldiers.

1834 Lytton *Pompeii* III. ix, The dark ranks of the serried clouds. 1857 Gosse *Omphalos* iii. 57 An enormous Frog (*Labyrinthodon*),..apparently allied, in its serried teeth,.. to the Crocodiles. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* v. 13 The serried billows, advancing. 1883 'Ouida' *Wanda* I. 31 The gorges, dark with the serried pines.

c. Of argument, etc.: Closely reasoned, compact in expression.

1899 *Blackw. Mag.* No. 1001. 511 To follow a long or serried argument. 1910 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 93 His composition is lucid, logical, serried.

¶ Misused for Serrated.

1848 B. Webb *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 173 The bleak crags are serried by the numerous torrents which fall straight into the lake. ? 1886. B. Harte *Friar Pedro's Ride* in *Fiddletown*, etc. (1873) 111 The morning came above the serried coast.

Serriform (se·rifɔ̃ɪm), *a.* Also erron. **serræ-**. [f. L. *serra* saw: see -form.] Saw-shaped, serrate.

1822 J. Parkinson *Outl. Oryctol.* 218 Thirty ribs, with serræform teeth. 1895 A. H. Cooke *Molluscs* (Camb. Nat. Hist. III.) 235 Marginals much pectinated and serriform.

† **Serrine**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *serra* saw + -ine[1].] Of the pulse: = Serratic.

1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 136 In most Inflammations the Pulse is hard, and serrine.

† **Se·rring**, *vbl. sb.* [f. Serr *v.* + -ing[1].] Arraying in close order.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 714 Grinding of the Teeth is caused (likewise) by a Gathering and Serring of the Spirits together to resist.

Serring, obs. form of Syringe.

Se·rriped(e, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *serriped-*, *-pēs*, f. L. *serra* saw + *pēs* foot.] Having serrations on the feet. 1858 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Serripes.*

Serriro·strate, *a.* [f. mod.L. *serrirostris*, f. L. *serra* saw + *rostrum* beak.] Having a serrated beak.

† **Se·rrous**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *serra* saw + -ous.] Resembling the action of a saw, saw-like. (Cf. Serratic, Serrine.)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 176 A serrous or jarring motion like that which happeneth while we blow on the teeth of a combe through paper.

Serrulate (se·riŭlēt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *serrulātus*, f. late L. *serrula*, dim. of L. *serra* saw.] Finely or minutely serrated; having small serrations.

1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, *Serrulatum folium*, a serrulate leaf. 1810 *Encycl. Lond.* I. 683/1 Leaves oval,..obsoletely serrulate. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 268 The penis of the male is..serrulate on the outer side.

Serrulated (se·riŭlētĕd), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ed.] = prec.

1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 126 Calyx, husks equal, both serrulated on the keel. 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* 133 Uncini, 2, the inner broad and serrulated.

Serrulation (seriŭlē·ʃən). [f. prec.: see -ation.] The condition of being serrulated; a fine or minute serration.

1821 W. P. C. Barton *Flora N. Amer.* I. 59 The margin ..in the older leaves..marked by about four serratiform indentures, scarcely deserving the appellation of serrulations. 1881 *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 115 The serrulation on the back of the nerve was also continued lower down.

Serry (se·ri), *v.* Also 6 **sar(r)ie**, **serrey**, **serrie**. [As a military term in the 16th cent., app. f. F. *serré*, † *sarré*, pa. pple. of *serrer* (see Serr), already adopted in ME. as Sarray (see also Sarraly). In recent use, a back-formation from Serried.]

1. *intr.* To press close *together* in the ranks; to stand or move in close or serried order.

1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* I. 71 First, to cause your pikes to sarie close together, then to traile their pikes with the shaipe ende toward the enimie. *Ibid.* II. 102 They must sarrie close together, and not disseuer to followe or flie. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. i. 4 When men come to the..push of the Pike, they sarrie close together. *Ibid.* III. i. 36 Being brought into a Ring, and serreying close shoulder to shoulder. 1888 Henley *Bk. Verses* 18 High shoulders, low shoulders broad shoulders, narrow ones, Round, square and angular, serry and shove.

2. *trans.* To cause to stand in close order, to close up (the ranks).

1635 Barriff *Milit. Discipl.* vi. (1643) 25 Close order is onely usefull for your files of Pike-men, so they may..stand the stronger, by so much as they are the closer serried together.

1821 Byron *Sardanap.* III. i. 259 Serry your ranks—stand firm. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* III. ii. (1864) 143 The courageous band of warriors, serried together. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* IV. 407 Others serry the ranks.

Serry, obs. and dial. f. Sorry. **Sers(s**, obs. ff. Search *v.* **Serse**, obs. f. Searce, Search *sb.*[1] **Sersour**, obs. Sc. f. Searcher.

† **Sert.** *Obs.* [Aphetic of Desert *sb.*[1]] Desert, merit; phr. *for sert of*, for the sake of.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 645 Nocht for my sert, bot þi gudnes. *a* 1400 *Pistil of Susan* 223 For sert of hire souereyn and for hire owne sake.

Sert-: see Cert-.

† **Serte.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *serte* fem. (also *sert* masc., cf. *desert*, *descrte* Desert *sb.*[1]) :—pop. L. **servīta* for **servīta*, noun of action f. *servīre* to Serve.] Service due from a servant to his lord.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 513 By sertes thow was my sandes, and senatour of Rome. *Ibid.* 2926 We for-sake þe to-daye be serte of owre loide.

‖ **Sertularia** (sɔ̃ːtiŭlē·riă). *Zool.* Pl. **-æ**, **-as**. [mod.L., f. L. *sertula*, dim. of *serta* garland.] One of a genus of branching hydroids having small sessile hydrothecæ; the genus itself.

1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 434 A great many zoophytes, which were formerly called Corallines, now Sertularias and Cellularias. 1833 Mantell *Wonders Geol.* (1838) 474 The elegant arborescent forms of the Sertulariæ. 1876 *Van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 62 One of these Halodactyles spreads itself upon the stalk of a Sertularia.

Hence **Sertula·rian** *a.*, of or belonging to the genus *Sertularia* or the family *Sertularidæ* of hydroids; *sb.* a sertularian hydroid; so **Se·rtularid**, in the same sense.

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 47/1 The Sertularian Polypes. *Ibid.* 49/1 The stem of the Sertularian is composed of two layers. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 90 For no example of a Sertularid has yet been recorded in which the hydrosoma exhibits but a single polypite.

‖ **Sertulum** (sɔ̃ːtiŭlŏm). *Bot.* Also anglicized **se·rtule.** [mod.L., dim. of *sertum*, assumed sing. of *serta* n. pl., garlands.] A simple umbel.

1831 Macgillivray tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 420 Small flowers, either solitary or disposed in a spike or sertule. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Sertulum*, a simple umbel.

‖ **Serula** (se·riŭlă). [See quot. 1678.] The red-breasted merganser, *Merganser serrator.*

[1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 336 The Bird called at Venice, *Serula*: *Mergus cirratus fuscus.*] 1802 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.*, Merganser-red-breasted...Red-breasted Goosander. Lesser-toothed Diver. Serula.

Serum (sīə·rŏm). Pl. **sera** (sīə·ră), **serums** (sīə·rŏmz). [L. = whey, watery fluid.]

1. Watery animal fluid, normal or morbid; *spec.* blood-serum, the greenish yellow liquid which separates from the clot when blood coagulates.

1672 Wiseman *Treat. Wounds* I. 59 That morning I let her bloud, taking away about 10. ounces with a rotten *Serum* upon it. 1678 J. Brown *Disc. Wounds* 272 Being as the Hearts *Marsupium*, it being wounded, it loseth its store of *Serum*, whereby the Heart is kept moyst. 1701 J. Peter *Truth* 36 Every Body useth the Salt..to purge the Serum off, about the finishing of their Water-drinking. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 202 All Pains are to be Cured by removing of the Cause, as Inflammations, Sizy Serum. 1793 Beddoes *Obs. Calculus* 230 The blood..coagulated immediately...A small quantity of greenish serum was separated. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 401 This swelling depends partly..on the effusion of serum into the interstices of the cellular membrane. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* iii. 83 It brought out serum as black as porter, as if the blood had been impregnated with bile. 1872 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* 444 The epidermis is raised by a small quantity of purulent serum.

b. *Therapeutics.* The blood serum of an animal used as a therapeutic or diagnostic agent.

1895 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 20 July 181/1 The antitoxic serums prepared at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 1253/1 The physiological action of the serums of tuberculised sheep is remarkably different in guinea-pigs and rabbits. 1910 *Lancet* 26 Mar. 861/2 The sera employed included anti-streptococcic serum, anti-diphtheritic serum, anti-tetanic serum.

2. *attrib.* (of 1), as *serum albumin* (cf. Seralbumin), *-globulin.*

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 526 Leube has noticed the appearance of albumen and even of serum-albumen in the sweat of four patients. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 825 Of the various forms of albumin, serumalbumin is constantly found. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 303 Serum albumin and globulin being also present. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 562 Hahn could find no difference between the serum and histon blood. *Ibid.* 566, 0.24 and 0.48 mg. of acid reduce the serum agglutinability to one thirty-third of its normal value.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (of 1 b); esp. applied to treatment by means of serum.

1886 Crookshank *Pract. Bacteriol.* 29 Serum-steriliser. *Ibid.* 30 Serum Inspissator. 1893 *Lancet* 21 Oct. 1036/2 Serum Injections in Tetanus. 1894 *Ibid.* 17 Nov. 1189/2 The Serum Treatment of Diphtheria in Russia. 1895 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 16 Nov. 1253/1 Serumtherapy in Tuberculosis. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 44 A bacteriological diagnosis of diphtheria..by means of the incubator and Loeffler serum tube. 1898 J. Hutchinson in *Archives Surg.* IX. 328 A serum-injection treatment.

Serup, obs. form of Syrup.

Serurgien, -erie, etc.: see Chirurgeon, Surgeon, and Chirurgery, Surgery.

Seruse, obs. form of Ceruse.

† **Se·rvable**, *a.*[1] *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **serveabill**. [a. OF. *servable*, f. *servir* Serve *v.*[1]: see -able. Cf. Serviable.] Ready to serve.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 379 Next the souerane signe was sekirly sene, That seruit his serenite euer seruable, The armes of the Dowglass. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 50 He promist to [be] allis serueabill as ony man wnto this realme. 1626 J. Haig in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) 178, I rest, Your loving and servable brother.

† **Se·rvable**, *a.*[2] *Obs.*—[o] [f. Serve *v.*[2] + -able.] That may be kept or preserved.

1623 Cockeram I. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* 1721 Bailey.

Servable (sɔ̃·rvăb'l), *a.*[3] [f. Serve *v.*[1] + -able.] That may be served, worthy to be served.

1855 Ogilvie Suppl., *Servable*, capable of being served. 1881 F. Harrison in *19th Cent.* Mar. 462 If we seek to love and serve the greatest loveable and serveable thing on this earth.

Servage (sɔ̃·rvėdʒ). Also 6 **sarvage**, 7 **servadge**. [a. OF. *servage* (in med.L. *servāgium*) :—L. type **servāticum*, f. *servus* slave, Serf : see -age. Cf. Pr. *servage*, *servagi*, It. *servaggio.*]

† 1. Servitude, bondage, slavery. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1999 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 164 Nov wolde ȝe holi churche In grete seruage do. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4193 Þar was ioseph in seruage sald, For tuenti besands. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 426 It is greet shame..to been in seruage To thee, that born art of a smal village. *c* 1440 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 111 Thei were in seruage as prisoners in Egipte. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxxviii. 468 The emperour of Almayne who hath..slayne my men, and some kepethe in saruage. 1536 *Ir. Acts* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 (1621) 97 The Kings enemies haue them in servadge. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 109 Scanderbeg declaring his wearisomenes of captivitie and servage.

attrib. 1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Ep.* H iij, The selfe same man had Iole made in seruage yoke to toyle.

b. *fig.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 122 Coueitise & glotonye ben seruage of maumetrie. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xi. 79 O þe holy state of religiose seruage [L. *famulatus*].

† 2. Feudal homage, allegiance. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1059 Is noble seruage Dude to þe heye emperour. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 769 Al this I put in his seruage As to my lorde, and dyd homage.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 918 (Dubl. MS.) This freke of all þe fraunches of kyng philop haldes,..& seruage hym awght. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxxiii. 105 He doth me yerely seruage by the seruyce of a rynge of gold.

†3. A service, or its equivalent in money or kind, due from a serf to his lord. *Obs.*

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 58/1 The forseide..Chanons hav cleymed..bonde servages and custumes. *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 122, I, Henry of Saunder, clerck, 3afe..all my londe..with all seruices and seruages, men [etc.]..of the same londe. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 645 The Kyng, ye which yerely oppressyth his subiectys with taskys and other greuouse seruagys. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 122/2 Ethelwulfe..gaue to them..libertie and freedome from all servage and civill charges.

4. Serfage, serfdom.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. v. I. 298, I speak of negro slavery, not of the servage of the Slavonic nations.

†**Servagery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SERVAGE + -ERY.] = SERVAGE 2.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 140 Polleus hadde wel gret envye That men dede him [Jason] suche seruagery. *Ibid.* 11494 He was not worthi To haue of hem suche seruageri.

Serval (sɔ̄·rvăl). [a. mod.L. *serval*, F. *serval* (Buffon, 1765), a. Pg. (*lobo*) *cerval* lynx (cf. F. *loup-cervier*).] †**a.** A name applied (after Buffon) to some Asiatic wild cat or lynx; also to an American animal resembling this. *Obs.* **b.** A carnivorous quadruped, *Felis serval*, native of S. Africa, having a tawny coat spotted with black, a short tail and large ears; the *bush-cat* (BUSH *sb.*[1] 11).

1771 PENNANT *Syn. Quadrupeds* 186 Called by the natives of Malabar, the Maraputé; by the Portuguese, the Serval. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. 369 The Serval is a native of India and Tibet and is an extremely fierce and rapacious animal. *Ibid.* 370 American Serval..inhabits North America..is considered as a mild and gentle animal. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* viii. 262 In the Genista Cave at Gibraltar.. [they] have discovered..the leopard, lynx, serval [etc.]. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* 321 The serval is a tireless hunter, and runs down its prey.

Serval, obs. Sc. form of SERVILE.

Servaline, *a. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *servalinus*, f. *serval*: see prec.] Resembling the serval.

1876 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 413 A collection of Angolian animals. ..Servaline Cat. *Felis Servalina.* From River Kwanza.

Servant (sɔ̄·rvănt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–7 servand, 4 servon, serfaunt, 4–5 servaund, -ond, sirvand, 4–6 servande, -ante, serwand, sirvant, 4–7 servaunt(e, 5 servaunth, -awnt, -onde, -unt, serwaunt, siervaunt, cervawnte, 5–6 serwant, 6 servont, -ent, serwonde, serviand, scherv-, scherw-, schirwand, 3– servant; (pl. forms 3–4 servanz, 4 -ans); *β.* 4 sarvaunte, 4–5 sarvande, 4, 7, 9 *dial.* sarvant, 5–6 sarvaunt, 6 sarvand, -ante. [a. F. *servant*, subst. use of pr. pple. of *servir* SERVE *v.*[1]

In mod.Fr. only the fem. *servante* has survived in this sense. In OF. the pr. pple. had the same form in both genders; hence the Eng. word has always been applied both to males and females, without any distinction of form.]

A person of either sex who is in the service of a master or mistress; one who is under obligation to work for the benefit of a superior, and to obey his (or her) commands.

1. A personal or domestic attendant; one whose duty is to wait upon his master or mistress, or do certain work in his or her household. (The usual sense when no other is indicated by the context; sometimes with defining word, as *domestic servant.*)

Upper servant, a domestic servant of superior grade of employment, as a butler or a housekeeper. *General servant* (see GENERAL *a.* 6), *servant of all work*: a female servant who does all kinds of housework. *Servants' hall*: an apartment for use as a common room by the servants in a large house.

a. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Non ancre seruant ne ouhte, mid tihte, uorto asken i-sette huire. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2560 Child haue i self nan, Bot mi seruand sun allan þat serues me, eleazar [cf. *Gen.* xv. 2, Vulg.: *filius procuratoris domus meæ*]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 101 A Yeman hadde he and seruantz namo. 1433 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 No citsaine herafter..shall not bake ne brewe ..but only by his wif or siervaunt. 1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 10 Alle men of habite servantis familiars knawed without any fraude generally. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 296 The housholde seruauntes muste be put in some good ordre. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v, That man of hers, Pisanio, her old Seruant. 1728 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 183, I am in great concern at your being without a servant. 1780 *Mirror* No. 96 We..keep a good number of servants. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 89/1 The ethics of the kitchen and servants'-hall. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* vii, The intense delight with which 'a servant of all work', who is sent for a coach, deposits herself inside. 1843 WORDSWORTH in Chr. Wordsw. *Mem.* (1851) II. 76 A stranger..asked of one of the female servants..permission to see her master's study. 1881 *A Chequered Career* 285 Let us peep into the servants'-hall. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* xxiii. 293 She had evidently learned the language from servants and was, therefore, not quite at home with her *h*'s.

β. *c* 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (Verse) 54 And put vs vn-to pyen for þi, Als wykkyd saruandes er worthy. *c* 1500 *God Speed the Plough* 19 Our sarvauntys we Moste nedis paye. 1599 DALLAM in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 41 John Knill, sarvante to Mr. Wyseman, marchante. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 29 One of his sarvants came and told mee that [etc.].

2. In wider sense: One who is under the obligation to render certain services to, and to obey the orders of, a person or a body of persons, esp. in return for wages or salary.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 475/1 How that late he sende into Bretayn Wauter Trenchevyle, his Servant, Factour and Attournay, to Marchandise ther. 1683 W. HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 85 Y[e] Hon[ble] Company's Servants. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 172 Polydore Virgil..Servant to the Pope in the Time of K. Henry VIII. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 6 One provision, indeed, was made for restraining the servants [of the E. Ind. Comp.]. 1848 *Times* 6 Nov. 4/4 Every attention was paid by the servants of the [railway] company to the deceased.

b. *fig.* Applied to things (chiefly with more or less of personification).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 467 Mi siȝt is seruant to mi hert. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 As it is in Phisique write Of livere, of lunge, of galle, of splen, Thei alle unto the herte ben Servantz. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræmiologia* 206 Fire and water be good servants, but bad masters. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 320/2 A Shovel..is a Servant for several uses about the Lady Ceres. 1745 *Life Bamfylde-Moore Carew* 17 Disposing therefore of his faithful Servants, his House and Asses in Bridgwater. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 6/3 They knew that the Empire was the best servant that mankind had ever had.

†**c.** Used for SERGEANT, SERJEANT, in various senses. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 1641 Hys knyghtes weren dyght, al redy, Servauntes off armes, and squyers. 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Þe ontrewe reuen prouos and bedeles and seruons, þet stele þ þe amendes, and wybdraȝeþ þe rentes of hire lhordes. 1511 *Chron.* in *Songs, Carols*, etc. (1907) 156 This yer ix. seruantis of þe coyff made. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* A 4 b, in *Babees Bk.*, Also yf marshall, squyers and seruauntes of armes be there. 1562–2 *New Yrs. Gifts* in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) I. 127 To John Betts, Servent of the Pastrye, twoo guilt spoones.

†**d.** One who assists a workman. Cf. SERVE *v.*[1] 36. *Obs.*

1554–5 in *Extracts Edin. Burgh Rec.* (1871) II. 313 Item, to David Grahame, masoun, for his oulk's wage xxiiij[s]. Item, to Laurence Paterson, his servand viij[s].

e. Applied occas. to any state official, as expressing his relation to the Sovereign. Similarly, *servant of the state, public servant*, etc. See also CIVIL SERVANT.

1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 33 Being ane gude s[t]uand to ye croun. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 286 When he had no Power, But was a pettie seruant to the State. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 112 Besides Scots and Swissers, there are divers of the King's servants that are protestants. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 307 Talthybius and Eurybates..Two public servants of the king were these. 1787 W. THOMSON *Cunninghame's Hist. Gt. Brit.* I. Introd. 16 King William was wont to observe, that he got more truth from Argyle than from all the rest of his servants in Scotland. 1845 *Gen. Index Parl. Papers* 1832–44, 632 Public Servants voting at Elections. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 273 The chief servants of the crown form one body. 1888 R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxxiv, We hadn't been used to firing on the Queen's servants.

f. In the 16th c., certain companies of actors were permitted to describe themselves as the 'servants' of some noble patron, and in the 17th c. similar privileges were granted by the sovereign. Hence in mod. use *His* (or *Her*) *Majesty's servants* sometimes appears as a jocular designation for the theatrical profession.

1559 EARL LEICESTER *Let. to E. Shrewsbury* in Collier *Northbrooke's Dicing* (Shaks. Soc.) Introd. 7 Where my servauntes..be suche as ar plaiers of interludes, and for the same haue the licence..to plaie in diverse shieres within the realme. 1603 in Rymer *Fœdera* XVI. 505 James by the Grace of God &c...Knowe ye that Wee..doe licence and authorize theise our Servaunts, Laurence Fletcher, William Shakespeare,...And the rest of their Assosiates, Freely to use and exercise the Arte and Faculty of playing Comedies, Tragedies [etc.]. 1609 in *Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1849) IV. 45 Thomas Greene [and others]..Servants to our most deerely beloved wiefe, Queene Anne. 1696 J. DRYDEN, jun. (*title*), The Husband his own Cuckold. A Comedy, As it is acted ..by His Majesty's Servants. 1864 DORAN (*title*) 'Their Majesties' Servants.' Annals of the English Stage.

3. **a.** In the 14th and 15th c. often used to render the L. *servus* slave. In all the Bible translations from Wyclif to the Revised Version of 1880–4, the word very often represents the Heb. עבד *ʿebed* or the Gr. δοῦλος, which correspond to *slave*, though this term as applied to Israelitish conditions would perh. be misleading. *Servant of servants*: a Hebraism for one in the most degrading bondage.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 220 Serwandis and threllis mad he fre. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 13 Thei, thi biers, broustен seruauntis [1388 boonde men] and brasen vessels to thi puple. 1388 — *Gen.* ix. 25 Cursid be the child Canaan, he schal be seruant of seruantis [so the later versions] to hise britheren. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 330/2 To make a Servande, *mansipare*. *c* 1520 NISBET *N. T., Gal.* iv. 30 The sonn of the seruand sall nocht be aire with the sonn of the fre wife.

fig. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iii. (1883) 38 For he is seruant & bonde vnto money and not lord therof.

b. In the North American colonies in the 17–18th c., and subsequently in the United States, *servant* was the usual designation for a slave.

1643 *Virginia Stat. at Large* (1823) I. 253 If any such runnaway servants or hired freemen shall produce a certificate [etc.]. 1784 *Acts & Laws of Conn.* (1784) 103 Apprentices under Age and Servants bought for Time excepted. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. 272 Servant, in the statute book of Connecticut..is put for slave. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi. 223 Why don't we teach our servants to read?

4. In various transferred uses. †**a.** One who owes feudal service to his overlord, a vassal. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11505 Þou frolle, our baroun [*v.r.* seruant], slow, ffrance & ffiaundres from vs þou drow. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 525 O right noble kynge as I am your trewe seruant and vassale. 1527 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) I. 58 Me Johne Mure.. grants me and myne airs ppetualie, to bekum man and servand till Hew Erle of Eglingtone, and till his airs ppetualie.

†**b.** A professed lover; one who is devoted to the service of a lady. (Cf. MISTRESS 10.) Also, in bad sense, a paramour, gallant. *Obs.*

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 60 Sheweth vnto youre rialle excellence Youre servaunt, yf I durst me so calle, Hys *mortal harme.* 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 466, I have ane secrete seruand,..That me supportis of sic nedis. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. ii, Servant (in troth) you are too prodigall Of your wits treasure, thus to powre it forth Upon..my worth. 1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* vii. F 1 b, Nor hath her seruants nor her fauorites That waite her husbands issuing at dore. 1629 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. iii, For your reward, Henceforth Ile call you Seruant. 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Jan., Pegg, and her servant, Mr. Lowther. *a* 1700 SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1778 I. 54 Some caution yet I'd have thee use, Whene'er thou dost a servant chuse: Men are not all for lovers fit.

c. With religious signification.

Servant of the servants of God (*servus servorum Dei*): a title assumed by the Popes (first by Gregory the Great).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3118 Heikens o godd þat all weldand, How he wald faand his lel seruand. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1082 Þe world here, es þe devels servand, þat brynges his servauntes til his hand. *a* 1340 — *Ps.* lxv. 5 Þai ere saruauntes til þaire godes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 362 It bylongiþ to þe godheed of criste..to rewarde his trewe saruandis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 699 The Pope calleth hym-self seruant of the seruantz of god. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* ix. 904 She seruaunth was To Cryst in heuene. 1574 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 405 Lawrence dunccane serwand to the chuiche of god and Minister at the churche of belford. 1655 (*title*) A true Testimony of what was done concerning the servants of the Lord, at the Generall Assizes at Northampton. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VII. ii. 19 Christians..must not draw back and become the servants of sin. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvi, The good Bishop labours night and day to preserve peace, as well becometh a servant of the altar. 1872 J. ELLERTON *Hymn*, 'Now the labourer's task is o'er' i, Father, in Thy gracious keeping Leave we now Thy servant sleeping.

d. *Your* (*humble, obedient*) *servant*: one of the customary modes of subscribing a letter, or of addressing a patron in the dedication of a book. †(*Your*) *servant*: a mode of expressing submission to another's opinion, often equivalent to 'there is nothing more to be said upon the subject'; a form of greeting or leave-taking.

α. [1444 *Paston Lett.* I. 48 Wretyn right simply..By your most symple servaunt Jamys Gresham.] 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* Ded., Your most humble servant william Caxton amonge other of your seruantes sendes unto yow peas. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* 1139 Yowr servont and Umfrey I of trewthe, father, I am he. 1601 J. DONNE in Kempe *Loseley MSS.* (1836) 333 Yor L'ps most dejected and poore servant, J. Donne. 1649 LOVELACE *Being treated to Ellinda*, But now to close all I must switch-hard. Servant ever; *Lovelace Richard.* 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. ii, Your Servant,—your Servant.—Mr. Ranger. 1687 PRIOR *Hind & P. Transversed* Wks. (1907) 9 Nay Gentlemen, if you question my skill in the Language, I'm your humble Servant. 1705 [T. WALKER] *Wit of a Woman* II. 21 Enter Boastwit. *Boast.* So, Sir, your Servant, your Servant, Captain. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. (1781) 27 As to Sculpture, I am his very humble Servant. A Man must know damn'd little of Statuary, that dislikes a Bust for want of a Nose. 1770 — *Lame Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 89 Oh! if you are angry, your servant—I thought that the news would have pleased you. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. 116 *Sen.* I shall be content with a few selections..*Tes.* O, your servant!—those you shall have without demur. 1845 [MACRAY] *Man. Brit. Hist.* Ded., To the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel,..this volume is..dedicated, by his obedient and obliged servant. 1851 LYTTON *Not so bad* II. i. 33 Enter Wilmot and Softhead. Wilmot. Your servant, ladies;—Sir Geoffrey, your servant. 1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* VII, 'Servant, m'am!' said he, putting his pipe behind him as he came into the shop.

β. 1680–1 MARLBOROUGH in Wolseley *Life* I. 237, I am your..faithful frend and sarvant. 1859 HUGHES *Scouring Wh. Horse* vii. 169 The old farmer..came and sat down at the table. 'Your sarvant, gen'l'men,' said he, taking off his broad-brimmed beaver.

5. *attrib.* and *appositive*, as *servant-boy*, †*-gentleman, -lass, -maid, -man*, †*-train*, †*-wench, -woman*; *servant-like* adj. and adv. Also SERVANT-GIRL.

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* vi, Her *servant-boy.. now came up. 1604 in *T. Pont's Topogr. Acc. Cunningham* (Maitland Club) 183 To Thomas Blair, his *servand-gentilman of fie, xl lib. 1694 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1872) IV. 315 That.. noe *servant lass goe in to the pews of either churches. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvi, The Irish servant-lass rushed up from the kitchen. 1616 T. SCOT *Philomythie* I. (ed. 2) H 5 b, When thou most *seruant-like thy head dost beare Downe to the ground. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 567 This is a servant-like act which you have openly done. 1661–2 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 236 For the *servant maid of W. Hayter, 6s. 1782 COWPER *Let. to Hill* Wks. 1837 XV. 113 As servant maids, and such sort of folks. 1880 M[c]KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 160 With his wife, eight children, and a servant-maid he then set out for London. 1379 *Poll-tax W. Riding* in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* VI. 12 Robertus *seruantman, iiij*d*. 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 17 The wife of Mr. Metters,..was murdered by her servant man. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 906 Must my *servant train Th' allotted labours of the day refrain? 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 128 A *servant wench in London. 1812

Ann. Reg., Chron. 37 The servant-wench, who slept in the next room. 1379 *Poll-tax W. Riding* in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* VI. 23 Elena *Seruantwoman iiij*d. 1842 Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 126 The servant-women in the manse are nearly unexceptionable.

† Se·rvant, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *servant*, pr. pple. of *servir* to Serve; cf. Servant *sb.*] Serving, ministering; serviceable, useful; servant-like.

1531 Tindale *Exp. John* (1537) 6 They..haue promysed ..to waxe euer lower and lower, and euery daye more seruant then another. 1614–15 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 758 He that in Christs Church is most seruant is the greatest, and he that is most lordly the least.

† Se·rvant, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Servant *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put in subjection *to.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. ii. 89 My affaires Are Seruanted to others.

2. *pa. pple.* Provided with a servant.

1631 J. Done *Polydoron* (1650) 133 Hee is ill servanted that heais his mayde before hee sees her.

3. *intr. To servant it,* to act as a servant.

1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 68 He mated..not only his Master, but his Masters also,..by servanting it to them all in his administrations and services..for their good.

Servantdom (sō·ɪvantdəm). [f. Servant *sb.* + -dom.] Servants as a class.

1883 T. Wright in *19th Cent.* Feb. 285 The point of the saying, 'No man is a hero to his valet' extends in practice to all servant-dom. 1884 Mrs. Banks *Sybilla* III. 88 Mrs. Price was holding forth on the subject of servantdom.

‖ **Servante** (sɛrvā̆nt). [F. *servante* side table.] An extra table or concealed shelf used in conjuring.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 344/1 The servante, or hidden shelf. 1878 tr. *Houdin's Secr. Conjuring* 66 The *gibecière* or *servante*, as it is now more generally called.

† Se·rvantess. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Servant *sb.* + -ess 1.] A female servant.

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xvi. 2 Entre thou to my seruantesse. *Ibid.* xxxii. 22 He took hise twei wyues, and so many seruantessis..and passide the forthe of Jaboth.

Servant-girl. A young female servant.

1834 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 10 The very servant-girls wear bustles. 1853 *Punch* XXIV. 98/1 *Servant Gal...*I a'int a going to stop in sarvice no longer.

attrib. 1894 Miss E. L. Banks *Campaigns Curios.* 15, I sat down on the hat-rack in orthodox servant-girl fashion.

Hence **Servantgirldom, Servantgirlism.**

1853 *Punch* XXIV. 98/1 Servantgalism; or, what's to become of the missuses? 1896 *Daily News* 6 Apr. 3/4 The Sunday afternoon attire of servant girldom in the East-end.

Servantless (sō·ɪvantlĕs), *a.* [-less.] Having no servant (in various senses of the sb.).

1669 Cokaine *Poems* 158 One of less beauty and..Servantless, sooner should my heart command. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* (1895) II. 306 We must go to our mountain servantless. 1889 G. Gissing *Nether World* III. xiii. 295 Bessie was just now servantless.

† Se·rvantly, *a. Obs.* [f. Servant *sb.* + -ly 1.] Having the qualities appropriate to a servant.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 259 b, He would therfore haue worshipped and honoured the Angel wyth seruauntly worshyppe as they terme it [*dulia*]. *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 78 You call the Pope the most seruantlie seruant of the Church.

Se·rvantry. *rare.* [f. Servant *sb.* + -ry.] The servants of a household or estate considered collectively.

1860 W. H. Russell *Diary India* II. 205 The male servantry summoned to do homage by the blast of the cows' horns. 1891 Hardy *Tess* v, It was evidently the gentleman's wish not to be disturbed..by the servantry.

Servantship (sō·ɪvantʃip). [f. Servant *sb.* + -ship.] The state or condition of being a servant.

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* b i b, Supposed euen so that his seruauntship out of the law) should be his heire. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* lxiv. 391 That seruantship bare no sway in him by the space of those fortie dayes. 1776–80 Bentham *Introd. Princ. Mor. & Legisl.* xvi. (1789) 263 Usurpation of servantship [coincides] with usurpation of mastership. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* xxi, I suppose the appellation mistress put her in mind of her ci-devant servantship. 1876 Bathgate *Deep Things* v. 87 Any man who treated his neighbour, either in servantship or mastership, as he should be treated.

† Serva·tion. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *servātiōnem*, n. of action f. *servāre* to preserve.] Preservation.

1521 Wolsey *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1733) I. I. 32 For the Servation of themselves, and Surety of their Goods.

† Serva·tor. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. L. *servātor*, f. L. *servāre* to preserve.] A preserver.

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 60 b/1 Abdalazys Soldan of babilon ..seruator and defensor of the lordes of assin.

Servator(e, servatour, erron. ff. Servitor.

† Se·rvatory. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *servātōrium* magazine, f. L. *servāre* to preserve: see -ory 1.]

1. A reservoir or tank for water.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 301 The cowrté, and all the bildyngis, with the gardeyne, and seruatory.

2. A safeguard, preservative (see quot.).

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 141 Their Phylacteries or Seruatories, Defensiues..(so the word signifieth)..they vsed as Preseruatiues, or Remembrancers of the law.

Servatour, variant of Serviter *Sc.*

† Serve, *sb.*1 *Obs. rare.* [OE. *syrfe* wk. fem. :—prehistoric **surbjōn-*, a. popular L. **sorbea*, f. *sorb-us* Service 2.]

1. = Service 2.

940 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 490 Of wulfa leaze to cawel dene, of cawel dene to þære syrfan. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 227 In Iane, in ffeueryeer and Marche in coold Erthe, October and Nouember in hoot Erthe, is settyng of seruys nobul hold. *Ibid.* III. 877 In serue & peche, in plane & populer, In wilous may this melis graffid be.

2. The fruit of the service-tree.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. i. 92 Nuts, Medlers, Serues, &c.

Serve (sɜ̄ɪv), *sb.*2 [f. Serve *v.*1]

† 1. ? Service, adoration. *Obs rare*—1.

c 1440 *Rel. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 73 Þou gyffe me grace the serue to paye.

2. *Tennis.* An act of serving, a service.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 264/2 (Tennis) Serve, is the first casting out of the Ball upon the Pent-House, for him on the contrary side to strike at. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 3/1 This is the serve, and to be a good one it has to come off the wall into the right court. The serve is then taken by one of the opposing party. 1909 *Ibid.* 7 Aug. 2/1 He is the most difficult of all the bowlers who have applied to cricket the American serve at tennis.

† Serve, *sb.*3 *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *serve* (:—L. *serva*), fem. of *serf* Serf.] A female slave.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XI. v, And helde her as hys serve & paramour.

Serve (sɜ̄ɪv), *v.*1 Forms: α. 2–3 (*Ormin*) serrfenn, serrvenn, 3 servie, sarvi, 3–4 servi, 2–5 serven, 3–5 servy, 3–6 serf, 3–5, 7 serfe, 3, 5–9 (*now vulgar*) serve, 4 servin, 4–7 *Sc.* serwe, 5 cervyn, servyn(ne, 5–6 *Sc.* serff, (6 *Sc.* scherve, 7 searve, searfe, serv), 2– serve. β. 3 sarevy, 5 seryf(f, -iff, serof, serryff, sarif, -yf, sarofe. γ. *Sc.* and *dial.* 5, 6, 8 ser, 5–6, 9 sar, 5, 8– sair; 9 sarrow, sarra (see Eng. Dial. Dict.). [a. OF. (and F.) *serv-ir*:—L. *servīre* to be a servant or slave, to serve, f. *serv-us* slave, servant. Cf. Pr. *servir, sirvir*, Sp., Pg. *servir*, It. *servire.*

In Latin the verb was intransitive, often followed by a dative. In Fr. (as other Rom. langs.) the intransitive use has remained, but by the side of it there has been from an early period a transitive use, resulting from the conversion of the indirect into a direct object. In ME. both uses were common; in mod.Eng. the vb. is felt as primarily transitive, the intransitive senses which survive having blended with the absolute uses.]

I. To be a servant (to), render service (to).

1. *intr.* To be a servant; to perform the duties of a servant.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 835 Þe seruyng man, þat seruyþ yn þe 3ere. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 33 Whilom he serued in his panterie. *c* 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (prose) xxxv. 26 Þe vassels þat tay serue wid [orig. *vasa ministerii sui*]. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 270 She is her Masters maid, and serues for wages. *c* 1655 Milton *Sonn.*, '*When I consider*', They also serve who only stand and waite. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 263 Better to reign in Hell, then serve in Heav'n. 1664 R. Codrington *Prov.* in *Youths Behav.* II. 200 He that serves well needs not fear to ask his wages. 1729 Swift *Direct. Serv., Cook* (1745) 37 Whether you serve in Town or Country. 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 215 From the highest subject to the lowest, no man chuses to serve for nothing. 1800 Wordsw. *Farmer Tilsbury Vale* 50 All trades, as need was, did old Adam assume,—Served as stable-boy, errand-boy, porter, and groom. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 453 The men who served About my person. 1894 Baring-Gould *Deserts S. France* II. 246 He served some time as a waiter in an eating-house.

† b. To be a slave or bondman; to be in bondage; to labour as a bondman. Also with cognate object. (A latinism.) *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xiv. 3 Thin harde seruage, that thou beforn seruedist. 1382 — *Gal.* iv. 3 So and we, whanne we weren litile, weren seruynge [1388 we serueden] vndir the elementis of the world. 1611 Bible *Exod.* i. 13 The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serue with rigour. *Ibid., Ezek.* xxix. 18 Nebuchad-rezzar..caused his armie to serue a great seruice against Tyrus. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 378–9 Serving as of old Thir Fathers in the land of Egypt serv'd.

2. To go through or perform a term of service under a master. Usu. with advb. accus. denoting the period, as *to serve one's time, to serve an apprenticeship* (*to* a trade, etc.). Also with *out.*

[1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxix. 20 Thanne Jacob serued for Rachel seuen 3eer.] 1562 in W.H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 293 He served his apprentycehode. 1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 21 To serve as Apprentice..to any suche Arte Mistery or Manuell Occupacion. *c* 1570 *Saparton's Alarum* in *B. L. Ball. & Broadsides* (1867) 118 If euer warlike wighte Hath serued his time in vaine. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* IV. vi. 187 (Qo.) Serue by indenture to the common hang-man. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 110 Those who had served out their time [*sc.* as soldiers]. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. iv, Lewis Baboon had taken up the Trade of Clothier and Draper, without serving his Time, or purchasing his Freedom. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* III. 1667 A person bound to a free mariner..for seven years, and having served during that period. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lvii, Having served his full time in India..he was free to come home and stay with a good pension. 1863 *Rep. Sea Fisheries Comm.* (1865) II. 418/1, I served my time to trawling.

b. *fig.*

1553 R. Ascham in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 16 Som reason I have, to be made free and jorneyman in lernyng, whan I have allready served out three prentyships at Cambrige. 1593 Shaks. *Rich II*, I. iii. 271 (Qo.) Must I not serue a long apprentishood To forreine passages. 1603 Dekker, etc. *Patient Grissill* IV. ii. 2132 When a quarrell enters into a trade, it serues seauen yeares before it be free. 1648 [see Prentickhood]. 1685 Dryden *Albion & Alb.* Pref. (b) 2 As if I had not serv'd out my time in Poetry, but was bound 'Prentice to some doggrel Rhymer. 1693 *Hum. Town* 107 Some old nonsensical Translations which have serv'd a Patriarch's age to the Library of Moore-fields. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iii, Or shall we say: Insurrection has now served its Apprenticeship.

c. *trans.* To go through, work out (a term of imprisonment, a penal sentence). Also with *out.* Also ellipt. *to serve time* and simply *to serve.*

1873 Greenwood *In Strange Comp.* 57 One lad..laid claim to have 'served' both in Maidstone gaol and the prison at Wandsworth. *Ibid.* 288 The virago who has just 'served' three months for a murderous assault. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 756/2 The obligation to return to a convict prison to serve out the unexpired term of penal servitude. 1886 *Science* 24 Sept. 287 Every unfortunate or miscreant who has once 'served time'.

3. To be a servant to; to work for, be employed in the personal service of (a master or mistress).

In the early instances the obj. may possibly be *dative.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Helpeð mid ower owune swinke,.. to schruden ou suluen and þeo þet ou seruеð. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1670 Ic sal, for rachel, Seruen ðe seuene winter wel. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 518 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 291 That on partie he [Alfred] yef hem That in ys court serveden hym. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 115 For sum tyme I Seruede Simme atte noke, And was his pliht prentys. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* ii. 17 Plautus..was faine for his liuing to serue a baker. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. v. 54 A Gentleman that serues the Count. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xxi. 6 His master shall boare his eare through with an aule, and he shall serue him for euer. 1661 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 Gervise Lucas served George Earle of Rutland as gentleman of his horse some yeares. 1740 [? De Foe] *Mrs. Chr..Davies* (1741) 10 Richard Welsh, a young Fellow who had served my Aunt. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxvii, My two brethren, who serve the rich Rabbi. 1828 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1856 II. 49 That is the lot o' the puirest herd callant, wha, ha'in na pawrents, is glad to sair a hard master, withooten ony wage.

b. *fig.* To be the slave of (sin, one's lower nature, etc.). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 3 It is the cuppe whom he serveth. *c* 1400 *Pety Job* in 26 *Pol. Poems* 127, I seruyd syn, and was hys knaue. 1535 Coverdale *Tit.* iii. 3 For we oure selues also were..seruynge lustes [1382 Wycl. seruynge to desyris]. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 135 Suche persones as serven onely the throte & the bealye.

c. *rarely* of a beast made to work for his master.

1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccviii. 178 A Certain Ass that serv'd a Gard'ner.

d. To work for (a body of persons, a company) as a paid servant.

1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 8 His retirement from public duty on account of failing health..called forth..a deserved tribute of acknowledgment from those whom he had long faithfully and ably served. 1876 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) II. 296 Another term of four years brought him back, the least Indian..of all the civilians who had ever served the Company.

4. To attend upon (as a servant does); to wait upon, minister to the comfort of.

c 1250 *Owl & N.* 1579 Þat gode wif..seruеþ [*Jesus MS.* saruеþ] him to bedde & to borde mid faire dede & faire worde. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 40 in *O. E. Misc.* 38 And þer comen engles hym to seruy. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 978 (Hausknecht), Ehc moretid þer moste come Two maidenes ut of hire bure, To serven him up in þe ture. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20120 To fere and seke ai did scho bote, And seiued taim till hand and fote. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 225 Whan the kynges doughter hadde serued the thre kynges, than she serued hir fader. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 251 He presently fell sicke, and not able to serve himselfe, could not..doe me any service. 1794 [see Granny 2]. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. iii, His health was still shattered; and he took a lodging near to his mistresses, at Kensington, glad enough to be served by them. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 379 The good house..Endures not that her guest should serve himself.

β. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 80 What is he þis at syttis att supper & I holde candell vnto and dure such serves? what am I þat I sulde seryff hym þis? *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4347 All bot he and his wyfe, And a seruand þaim to sarofe.

b. *To be* (*well* or *ill*) *served.* (Cf. branch V.)

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 32 The common price of the Bagnio, is two Aspres to the Master; and they who would be well served, give as much to the Man. 1779 Warner in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 283 Never were people worse served by the post, than we are in this country. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* i, Serve yourself, would you be well served, is an excellent adage. 1869 Miss Alcott *Gd. Wives* i, The mistress of a house, however splendid, should know how work *ought* to be done, if she wishes to be well and honestly served.

5. To assist (a priest) *at* (or † *to*) mass as server. Also *absol.*, to act as server. Also *to serve mass* (= F. *servir la messe*).

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 12 'Canstow seruen,' he seide 'oþer syngen in a churche.' 1595 in J. H. Pollen *Acts Eng. Martyrs* vi. (1892) 108 It was proved he had served a priest to Mass some three days before this happened. 1667 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* III. 62 There was nothing more gratefull vnto him then to serue Masse, nor any more welcome to the Priest he serued. 1706 J. Stevens *Sp. Dict., Missario*, or *Missero*, a Boy that serves at Mass. 1753 Challoner *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 153 [The] Acolyth, whose Function is to serve at Mass. 1844 A. P. de Lisle in E. Purcell *Life* (1900) I. 122 Arno and Everard served the Mass. 1889 Pater *G. de Latour* (1896) 39 At the great ecclesiastical seasons.. Gaston and his fellows 'served' Monseigneur.

6. (In the earliest use, with obj. in dative.) To be (officially) a servant of (God, a heathen deity); to take official part in the worship of.

c 1175 in Assmann *Ags. Hom.* 118/2 He sealde..oðerne del þæm þe gode ane seruedæn [*OE. orig.* þeowodon]. *c* 1200 Ormin 615 Annd illc an hird wel wisste inoh Whillc lott badd hise prestess I Godess temmple serrfenn Godd.

1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 76 A priest who has forsworn the God he serves.

† b. *intr.* To officiate as a minister of God, to perform divine service. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 506 Þatt illc an shollde witenn wel Whillc lott himm shollde reȝȝsenn, To cumenn inntill ȝerrsalæm, To serrvenn i þe temmple. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3634 Aaron bissop, oðere of ðat kin, Sette he hem for to seruen ðor-in. *a* 1330 *Rouland & V.* 358 Wiþ an hundred chanouns & her priour,..For to serui þere. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 346 ȝif Apostlis weren now alyve, and sawen þus preestis serve in þe Chiche. 1435 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 30 [Granting to the] Lady Awter off the parisshe kyrk of North Berwyk and tyll Schir Androw Ferour thare serwand. 1537 [see CLERK *sb.* 2]. 1568 *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 74 Being found qualifiit to serf and mak ministratioun in the kirk of God. 1691 *Galliæ Notitia* 68 There are eight Chaplains that serve quarterly..Who are to say every day (excepting the High-Mass dayes) a low Mass before the King.

7. † a. *trans.* To worship (God, a deity) with religious rites; to offer praise and prayer to, give divine honour to. *Obs.*

a 1300 *X Commandm.* 26 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Sundai wel þat ȝe holde, to serue god þilk dai wis hope ȝung and eke olde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 225 Ine holy stede..þet byeþ apropred uor god to bidde and hym seruy. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* ii. 6 þe whech dey ȝe schull come to þe chyrch to serue God, and forto worschip the holy apostoll for þe speciall vertues þat he hade. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 8 First serud on knees, the Maiestie deuine. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiii. (1617) 377 The Spirits which were serued in Stockes and Images..were vncleane and mischieuous Spirits. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Oct. 1686, Shewing the costome of the primitive Saints in serving God with Hymns. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 221, 500 protestants in Languedock met in a wood to serve God.

b. To render habitual obedience to, to do the will of (God, a heathen deity, Satan).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Hu me sulde godalmihti serue and his wille wurche in orðe. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 43 Ðo ðe ðeȝe swikele woreld habbeð forlaten And seruiõ ure drihten on religiun. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1080–1 Þas þat þe would serves and loves, Serves þe devel. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 632 Ȝe..serue sory idolus þat ȝou in sinne brynge. *c* 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (prose) Prol. 1 To seryf our lorde Iesu criste. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. v. 10 God with-outen doutte we lufe noȝt, forsoth hym not sarifand. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 19, I swere to the, by the goddis whom thou seruest. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlviii. 14 The children of Israel, euen the people that serueth him. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. lvi. (1890) II. 89 Now make accompt of your pilgrimage here, and serue no more such Sainctes. 1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 157 The Devill thy maister, quhome thow seruis. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 130 Sure, one of you do's not serue heauen well, that you are so crost'd. *c* 1655 MILTON *Sonnet*, '*When I consider*' 11 Who best Bear his milde yoak, they serve him best. 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 186, I did not think that London was yet such a sink of depravity, as to openly serve God and Satan on the same day. 1850–1 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* II, For a whole century Had he been there, Serving God in prayer.

8. To render obedience and service to, to fulfil one's duty to (a feudal superior, a sovereign).

c 1275 LAY. 4855 He saruede [*earlier version* herde] þan kinge mid halle his mihte. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 123 His lord he serued treweliche In al þing manschipeliche. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 203 Hit bicomeþ For a kyng..To ȝiue meede to men þat mekeliche him seruen. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 397 We serff a lord; thir fysche sall till him gang. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 92 To serve the kynge in warre and peace. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiv. 4 Twelue yeeres they serued Chedorlaomer, and in the thirteenth yeere they rebelled. 1765 H. WALPOLE in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 299 Serving a tyrant, who does not allow me many holiday-minutes, I am forced to seize the first that offer. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. viii. 164 Northumberland was serving a master for whose service he felt no zeal.

† b. *intr.* Of land: To pay feudal service to a lord. [tr. L. *servīre.*] *Obs.*

1632 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 272 At Excester when hee [the King] made any Expedition by Land or by Sea, this Citie served after the rate of V. Hides of Land.

† c. *trans.* To be obedient to (parents). *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 9072 To cwemenn ure faderr wel & urc moderr haþe, To lutenn hemm, to lefftenn hemm, To serrfenn hemm well ȝerrne.

d. To be the 'servant' or lover of (a lady).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 448 But as hir man I wol ay live and serve, And never other creature serve. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 160 Mi ladi that I serve. 1562 A. BROOKE *Romeus & Iuliet* 78 What booteth me to loue and serue a fell vnthankfull one? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 53 That gentle Lady, whom I loue and serue. 1611 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Ps, Elegie* 24 Still sall I hir adoir and serwe. 1782 COWPER *Anti-Thelyph.* 119 Can he that serves the Fair do less? 1819 BYRON *To Murray* 29 June, A Neapolitan Prince..serves the wife of the Gonfaloniere.

† 9. *intr.* (with const.). To render service or obedience *to*, *unto* (God, Satan, a feudal lord, etc.: see 7, 8). *Obs.*

* *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcix. 1 Serues to laueid in fainenes [Vulg. *servite Domino in laetitia*]. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 504 All vnrightwismen, þat seruys till þe deuyll as his trew knyghtis. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troil.* I. 458 Good goodly, to whom serve I and laboure As I best can. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 436 For he Ay lely has serwyt to me. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* viii. 5 The whiche seruen to [1611 Who serue vnto] the saumpler and schadewe of heuenly thingis. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 322 And thus thi will is cause of Sinne, And is thi lord, to whom thou servest. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 1 But O th' exceeding grace Of highest God, that loues his creatures so..That blessed Angels he sends to and fro, To serue to wicked man, to serue his wicked foe.

† 10. *trans.* To obey (a person's will): to fulfil, execute (a command, etc.).

1310 *St. Brendan* (Bälz) 24 Þer he miȝte alone be to servy godes wille. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1180 Gretes wel,..Bothe myn erchebysschopys tway, And so ye doo the chanceler, To serve the lettre in all maner, In no maner the lettre fayle. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2410 Þat þai with-sitt suld his sayes & serue noȝt his pistill. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 244 And thus rennethe on to other..tille the Emperours entent be served. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 262 The King commands he there be slaine, Which Warrant did Banaiah serue. *a* 1639 SIR H. WOTTON *Char. Happy Life* 2 How happy is he born and taught, That serveth not an others will? 1822 SHELLEY *With Guitar* 34 Ariel still Has tracked your steps, and served your will.

b. To gratify, furnish means for satisfying (desire); to minister to, satisfy (one's need).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 23 For bot his lust be fully served, Ther hath no wiht his thonk deserved. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 21 Sic is thair weird, thairfoir quha sould thame wyte To serue thair beistlie lust and appatite. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxvi. 159 To serue their insatiable and damnable auarice. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 135 Many there were that did his picture gette To serue their eies. 1605 — *Lear* III. iv. 89 A Seruingman.. that seru'd the Lust of my Mistris heart. 1697 PRIDEAUX *Mahomet* (1716) 131 It appears how much he made his Imposture serve his Lust. 1715 POPE *Iliad* III. 374 May all their Consorts serve promiscuous Lust! 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 138 The very elements, though each be meant The minister of man, to serve his wants, Conspire against him.

c. To comply with the request of (a person); to fulfil the wishes of, give (one) his wish.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1685 Quod Alexander belyue, 'all þis I graunt, And els any othire thing aske & be serued'. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 31 Quhen seruit is all vdir man, ..Na thing I get, na conquest than.

† d. ? To give way to (the sea). *Obs. rare*[1].

1614 GORGES *Lucan* V. 200 To guide the helme the maister dreads: To port, to weare, or serue the seas, The labouring ship he cannot ease [v. 645–6 *nescitque magister Quam frangat, cui cedat aquae*].

11. *To serve the time*: to shape one's conduct in self-interested conformity to the views that happen to be in favour at the time. [L. *tempori servire.*] Cf. TIMESERVING.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 441 Those, whome it best became to remeadye it, partlye wincked therat, partly seruing the time [orig. *obsecundantes tempori*], had a respect more to their priuate commoditye. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. i. § 1 Who thinke that herein we serue the time, and speake in fauour of the present state, because thereby we eyther holde or seeke preferment. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Temporise*, to serve the time. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xviii, Be wary, watch the time, and always serve it. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* 179 Who never sold the truth to serve the hour.

12. To render active service to (a king or commander) in the army or navy; to fight for, 'to obey in military actions' (J.).

1518 SIR J. STILE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 193 For otherwise he [the gunner] wol go to serve the King of Portugale. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 18 Nov., He had two hundred thousand men ready to serve her [*sc.* the queen] in the war. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 179 Let them be forced to serve the king in his fleet. 1786 BURNS *Ep. to J. Rankine* vi, I'd better gaen an' sair't the king, At Bunker's hill. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* i, I have learned to be dangerous upon points of honour ever since I served the Spaniard. 1887 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* i, We pledge in peace by farm and town The Queen they served in war.

¶ b. In the phrase *to serve one's country* the meaning of the vb. fluctuates between 'to labour for, be in the service of' and 'to benefit, do good offices to' (see 16).

1600 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* I. iii. D 1, He serued his country for his countries sake. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxviii. 166 Men have no lawfull remedy, when they be commanded to quit their private businesse, to serve the publique, without Reward, or Salary. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 564 To what can I be useful, wherein serve My Nation. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vi, War-Minister Narbonne ..threatens..to 'take his sword'..and go serve his country with that. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. 196 A labourer serves his country with his spade, just as a man in the middle ranks of life serves it with his sword, pen, or lancet. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 527 Those who serve their country ought to serve without receiving gifts.

13. *intr.* To take one's part in war under a sovereign or commander; to be a soldier or man-of-war's-man. Said also of a ship.

1518 SIR J. STILE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 192 The said master George gonner,..wol not in no wise serve any lenger here. 1523 BP. FOX *Ibid.* 323 Souldyers..continually attendante and servinge in the werre uppon the said borders. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 158 The Suddartis swarfit, and said they wold not sar. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 19 b, [He] sent his gally..to serue in the warres. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 154 Who seru'st thou vnder? *Will.* Vnder Captaine Gower, my Liege. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 95 The Ianizeis, who serve with muskettes of longer and bigger bore then those of the germans. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* I. i, You are Sr A knight of Malta, and as I have heard, Have serv'd against the Turke. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 26 Apr. 1689, People being generally disaffected..so that the sea and land men would scarce serve without compulsion. 1744 BIRCH *Life Boyle* 201 He..then went to Scotland, where he served in the army till 1655. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 301 In 1666, John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave,..volunteered to serve at sea against the Dutch. 1855 G. C. LEWIS *Credib. Rom. Hist.* II. 298 Pay had been introduced, in order to overcome the reluctance of the citizens to serve. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 268 The 84th Regiment, in which I formerly served.

† b. Phr. *to see and serve*: cf. *to see service* (SERVICE 12 d). *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 1 b, That haue seene and serued in the well ordered warres of Emperours or Kings. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 84 I'ue seene my selfe, and seru'd against the French.

c. To be employed as a sailor in the mercantile marine.

1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 52 [He had] served a year On board a merchantman, and made himself Full sailor. *Ibid.* 120 The master of that ship Enoch had served in.

14. *trans.* To perform the duties of (an office, cure of souls, etc.). Also, to go through a tenure of (a terminal office).

? 1404–8 *26 Pol. Poems* v. 46 Let eche man serue his charge in skylle. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 97 The ballance gois vnevin, That thow allace to serff hes kirkis sevin. 1557 in Warden *Burgh Laws Dundee*, etc. (1872) 335 Albeit he hes not seruit dewtie in all poyntis as become him of ye Craft. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 20 § 2 His Curat..that shall there serve the Cure for hym. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 281 They do you wrong to put you so oft vpon't. Are there not men in your Ward sufficient to serue it? 1711 *Act* 10 *Anne*, c. 14 (*title*) For exempting Apothecaries from serving Parish and Ward-Offices. 1786 BURNS *To Gavin Hamilton* i, As lief then I'd have then, Your clerkship he should sair. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. II. viii. 164 A Vicarage was established for serving the Cure. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 54 § 9 The whole of the stipends to the curates serving any such benefice shall not exceed [etc.]. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xxvi. (ed. 3) 240 The Lord Mayor..must have served the office of sheriff.

b. To work for, assist at, take part in (a function); to take part in the service of (an institution); esp. to minister, discharge religious functions in (a church) or at (an altar).

1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 80 Paid to John Modley, for servyng the quere for þe termez of Mydsomer & Mighelmasse. 1565 ALLEN *Defence Purg.* II. x. (1886) 209 Such as would profess the truth and serve the Altar. 1573 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 218 For the children that served the Mask. 1673 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. 253 A Gentile Player that served the Theatre. 1840 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Cath.* X. ii. (1847) III. 240/1 His monasteries were served by priests from without. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 458 He found his church small, poor, served only by four or five canons. 1892 J. H. POLLEN *Acts Engl. Martyrs* 358 In the following year he came on the English Mission, which he served for seven years.

c. To attend (an auction).

1854 W. CHAMBERS *Things in Amer.* 282 One migratory company..serving all the slave-auctions in the place.

15. *intr.* To perform official duties, hold office (e. g. as sheriff or M.P., or on a jury). Formerly with sb. as direct complement, *to serve churchwarden*, etc.

1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 80 To the same Iohn.. seruyng as a paresh Clerke, for his wages, xiij*s* iiij*d*. 1632 Serving in juries [see JURY 1]. 1676 *Rector's Bk. Clayworth* (1910) 19 Mr. Dickonson promisd me to serve Church warden next year if I would excuse him this. 1696 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (1875) 174 A very fitt person to serve in parliament. 1698 *Laws Nevis* xvii. (1740) 16 Several Gentlemen of this Island have heretofore refused to serve as Assemblymen. 1721 BAILEY, *Burgess*,..one that serves for a Borough in Parliament. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 180 The Crown's having power to compel a subject to be a sheriff; and to fine him for refusing to serve. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* P 10 When Parliament met in 1735, Thomas made his election to serve for Oakhampton. 1851 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 419 Members returned to serve in Parliament. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 786/1 The class of persons entitled and liable to serve on special juries.

† b. Of a serjeant: *To serve at the bar. Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 85 þer houeþ an Hundret In Houues of selk, Seriaunts hit semeþ to seruen atte Barre.

† c. To have the office *to do* something. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 271 Asmod, which was a fend of helle, And serveth, as the bokes telle, To tempte a man of such a wise.

16. *trans.* To render useful service to, do good offices to (a person); to work for or assist *in* any matter.

1638 MARQ. HAMILTON *Let.* 1 Dec. in *H. Papers* (Camden) 64 Thinking my self most miserabill, in thatt I haue nat beine abill to seiue you as I uoold. 1658 W. DUGDALE *Let. to Sir T. Browne* 9 Nov., I..shall rest At your Commands wherein I may serve you. W. Dugdale. 1727 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* June (1893) I. 507, I am sure whatever I can serve my poor nieces and nephews in, shall not be wanting on my part. 1748 SMOLLETT *R. Random* ii, In all his calamities, they never discovered the least inclination to serve him. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 106 He ardently desired to serve his fellow-creatures. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* P 29 Cranmer rose into favour by serving Henry in the disgraceful affair of his first divorce. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 270 The lad thinks you were the ladies in serving whom he got into trouble.

b. To render service to (a person's memory); to labour for (a cause).

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 25 Dec., Which is all I can do to serve her memory. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* viii, A tradesman or outlaw, who has served the cause.

II. (Chiefly of things, primarily as a fig. use of senses in branch I.) To be subordinate, serviceable, or useful (to); to answer a purpose.

17. Of a thing: To be subordinate or subsidiary to (another).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 þe vttre riwle, ðet ich þuften cleopede, & is monnes findles, nis for nohing elles istald bute forte seruie ðe inre. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 194 Fastyng was made to serue prayere, & noȝt prayere to serue fastyng. Perfore, prayere, þe heued, goth be-forn & þe handyll, fastyng, folowyth after him to be redy to seruyn hym, as þe heued

of þe schouele is be-fore, & þe handyl þer-of is be-hynde to serue þe heued. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 101 In the Soule Are many lesser Faculties that serve Reason as chief. *Ibid.* VIII. 87 That Bodies bright and greater should not serve The less not bright.

† **18.** *intr.* To be serviceable *to* (a person); be subsidiary *to* (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 196 Al creatur to be commone settis þare cur, as sone, mone, sternis al smal, presis þam to serwe til all. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4114 Bot or he partyd þat pelfe he proued first in him selfe Whatkyn vertu it was of; To him full wele it serof. 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 8 As was said of the Senses, to which they [the tongue and pen] serve.

19. *trans.* To be useful or advantageous to; to answer the requirements of; to be used by. Const. inf. of purpose. With negative expressed or implied: To avail or profit (one) nothing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3545 For-birth, he said, quat serues me? 13.. *Coer de L.* 1550 Off froyt here is gret plente! Fyggys, rayśyns, in frayel, And notes may serve us fol wel. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XX. 173 A flaume..That serueþ þese swynkeres to seo by a nyghtes. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3364 If he cuthe seke any sleȝt þat him serue wald. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Ep. Ded. b ij, He hath maystered the latinitie, and forced it to serue hym, to set forthe to all clerkes his intent and purpose. 1565 ALLEN *Defence Purg.* xvii. 283 Which forme of argument serued the Arians against the consubstantiall vnitye of God the father, and his son our sauiour. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 444 That scuse serues many men to saue their gifts. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vi. 94 It brings forth a great aboundance of reedes..which serves them to a thousand vses. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 405 We knew the Convoy he intended us, would serve us in no stead. 1779 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 178 If my going to Milan, or going anywhere, would serve you, I would joyfully go directly. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXXV, May your penitence avail you before God; with me it shall serve you nothing. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* iii, I had youth and hope. I believe, beauty...Neither of the three served, or saved me. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Agam.* 72 *note*, The readings of the MSS...may be made to serve both sides of the question.

b. To be used in common by (a number of persons).

1418 *E. E. Wills* 32 That than the forsaide ij. vestmentes shull remayne & duelle still alwey in the forsaide Chaunterie to serue the prestes of the same Chaunterie. 1563 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 93 A graie stoned horse to serve the towneshippe. 1612–13 *Aberd. Acc.* in *Spalding Club Miscell.* V. 92 Item,..for ane quheil barreu to serue the toune, 12s. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* II. vii. (1782) I. 166 A wretched flock-bed, covered with a doubled sheet, which had served an hundred different travellers, at least, since the last washing. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Poetry* I. Diss. II. a 3 b, At the beginning of the tenth century books were so scarce in Spain, that one and the same copy of the bible..often served several different monasteries.

c. Of a bodily faculty or organ: To render its normal service to (the owner). Also const. inf.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 463 Min eiȝen sorly aren sogettes to serue min hert, & buxum ben to his bidding as boie to his master. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 214 And yet his tongue serued hym well otherwise, to vtter what soeuer came in his hedde. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* II. (1702) 58 Will your Teeth serve you now to fetch out the Marrow of this Prophesy? *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Mar. 1681, Her eyes serving her as well as ever. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, 'And where are the two women?' said Sharpitlaw. 'Both made their heels serve them, I suspect.'

d. Of a thing: To supply the need or contribute to the working of (another thing).

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Cur. Horses Dis.* XCV. 42 b, *Tenasmus*.. is an vlcer in the right gut seruing the fundament. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXX. iv. II. 378 As touching the cricks of the nerues or sinews that serve the nape of the necke. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ii. 325 The third [branch of a nerve] by the Cavity of the Nostrils serves the coat of the said Nostrils. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* v. xii. 49 Two Screws fitted to serve the four holes. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 4 Here and there a flight of steps to serve a ferry.

20. *intr.* To have a definite use or function, answer a purpose, effect or conduce to an end; to admit of being used for some end. With negative expressed or implied = to be of no use, not to avail.

† **a.** const. *of* (a purpose). [= F. *servir de.*]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9687 For quar-of serues ani a-sise Of sothfastnes, or of iustise, Bot for to yeme þe pes in land, Dom es þar-for sett to stand. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 235 Wost thou wherof a racle tonge serueth? 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 45 Than was it ffoly..To sette siluer signes þat of nouȝt serued. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 8 b, An enuious man serueth of noght but to dispraysse alle other. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 90 The fortis..be cassin doun becaus tha serve of na thing in tyme of pece.

† **b.** const. *to* (a purpose). *Obs.*

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 47 Watir seruiþ þer to no þing Bot to siȝt and to waiissing. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2775 Penaunce to thole here with gude wille, Serves here til twa thynges by skille. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 51 As to the body, there are many members, seruing to seuerall vses. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. iii. § 6 To what end do these miracles serve? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 28 Every Man's Words being intelligible only to himself, would no longer serve to Conversation. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 124 The Uses which they serve to. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. viii, *This served to many good* purposes. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* X. xiii, How far his reasonings and patience served to his ends, remains yet to be seen. 1863 — *Caxtoniana* I. xi. 195 The times in which they were composed, and the purposes to which they served.

c. const. *for* (a purpose).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 380 And ther fore servith scheld and spere. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 73 Gud ordinance, that serd for his estate, His cusyng maid at all tyme. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Dogs* II. (1880) 14 Such Dogges as serue for fowling. 1599 E. WRIGHT *Err. Navig.* F 2, These numbers..serue only for the finding out of the degrees and minutes of latitude. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 161 Unto others it [*sc.* water] performs the common office of ayre, and serves for refrigeration of the heart. 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 32 The Organs which serve for Articulation. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xxxii, To clear a convenient part of the seats..that it might serve for the accommodation of Prince Tancred's followers. 1844 S. TYLER *Baconian Philos.* I. (1846) 51 (Funk) The nerve of vision..can never serve for hearing. 1845 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1869) II. 20 This, however, though of very wide application, will not serve for the solution of every problem.

d. const. inf. (expressing purpose or use).

a 1300 [see a]. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 797 Alle þe godus þat ȝe geten..Seruen for to sustaine ȝour vnsely wombe. 1477 [see a]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 20 b, They will serve well to confute their Errours. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxii. 296 The grape ripens not well..so as they serve only to eate. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 211 [The dodo's wings] serue only to proue her Bird. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 84 This little Brand will serve to light your Fire. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I, I'm sorry they taught him any philosophy at all; it has only served to spoil him. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxvi[i]. 7 These.. lullabies..May serve to curl a maiden's locks. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 91 The great latent heat of water serves to retard the melting of snow.

e. without const. Often with negative, or in rhetorical question, as *what serves it?* = what is the use of it?

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 331 What seruez tresor, bot garez men grete When he hit schal efte with tenez tyne? *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2374 (Dubl. MS.) What seruyd ȝitte all þar sapience & sleghtes of were? *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Play of Wether* 716 (Brandl) Nother of them both that hath wyt nor grace To perceyue that both myllys may serue in place. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* I. ii, But this lighte serueth not very well, I will beholde it an other day, when the ayre is clearer. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXX. ix, What serves, alas, the blood of me When I with in the pitt doe bide? 1785 BURNS *Epist. to J. Lapraik* xi, If honest Nature made you fools, What sairs your Grammars? 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 209 It makes however excellent water mortar,..and will very well serve in those parts of the kingdom. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 343 If the manganese that has been once used, be exposed for some time to the air, it will serve again. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* liii, When no evasion Served—for the cunning one his match had found. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. x, Barricading serves not.

f. To be usable or available *for*.

1548 ROY *Rede me* II. (Arb.) 98 For the best meate awaye they carve, Which for their harlottis must serve, With wother frendes of their kynne. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* IX. 385 Then they vnto that Temple came, That serues for all the Libian name. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. iii. (1640) 46 This vision, though calculated for this one Bishop, did generally serve for all the non-residents which posted hither. 1662 CHARLETON *Myst. Vintners* (1675) 181 The same Parell serves also for White Wines upon the Frett. 1671 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Eng.* II. 79 Besides these Courts serving for the whole Province, every Bishop hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his Diocess.

21. *trans.* To help to fulfil or bring about (an end, purpose, etc.); to be a means to, contribute or conduce to, tend to promote.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 82 They make Christ and his Gospell, onelie serue Ciuill pollicie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. x. 36 He had no weapon, but his shepheards hooke, To serue the vengeaunce of his wrathfull will. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 94 Since it serues my purpose. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 398 As thir shape serv'd best his end. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* x. 178 Turners have commonly two or three pair of Puppets to fit one Lathe, and always strive to use the shortest they can to serve their Work. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 156 Christianity served these ends and purposes, when it was first published. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* XXXII, Neither do I know another human being who could serve any interest by such a deception. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. ii. 107 It fortunately serves my close designs. 1884 *Manch. Examiner* 20 Feb. 5/1 Diatribes so blind and furious can do no good to the cause they are meant to serve. 1893 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 19 It would serve no useful purpose. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 545/2 We best serve our own interests in studying the interests of those for whom we act.

22. To discharge a specified function; to take the place of some specified agency.

a. *intr.* To be of use, admit of being used *as, for, instead of* (some means, agency, or the like).

1387 HIGDEN *Trevisa* (Rolls) V. 171 And anon his mouþ bycom his ers, and servede aftirward in stede of his neþer ende. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 135 A naturall abashmente and shame, which with the vaile of honor doth serue, or ought to serue for a bridle. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 41 One turfe shall serue as pillow for vs both. 1606 KNOLLES tr. *Bodin's Commw.* I. v. 35 Let one example serue for many. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 111 Those may make excellent merchants and mechanicks which will not serve for Scholars. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 212 The Cloud served as a sign of God's presence. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 280 When the land is wet, the furrows serve for drains. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdip.* I. 87 He'll serve instead of riot money. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 145 Mr. Hall, being familiar with the localities, served admirably as a guide. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 The Great Hall, *serving for a council-chamber on days of general convocation*, and as a banqueting-room for the oft-recurring festivities. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 28/1 A grasshopper or almost any large fly will serve for bait.

† **b.** With omission of *as*. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 15 It [*sc.* the Tuscan Servia] well may serue A nursserie to our Gentrie, who are sicke For breathing, and exploit. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* Pref., Nor could the Monuments of these Whirlegigs serve Muniments to their expiring glories.

c. *trans.* To be of use to (a person or thing) in the way specified; const. as in **a.**

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 47 This precious stone, set in the siluer sea, Which serues it in the office of a wall, Or as a Moate defensiue to a house. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xix. 48 So that a talke of tumult and a breath Would serue him as his passing-bell to death. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* VIII. 329 Vntill..Babylon they had throwne downe To serue the Crassi for their tombe. 1732–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 112 My Stomach serves me instead of a Clock. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. vi, Some..paradise or cavern, Which serves the happy couple for a tavern. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* viii. 95 There was plenty of long grass about...This served me well for a bed.

¶ **d.** *To serve the place* or *stead of*: app. for 'to serve in place of' (cf. **a**).

1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, She lighted..a splinter of bog pine which was to serve the place of a candle. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* I. 199 They may serve the stead of presence of mind, to a certain point at least.

† **23.** Of one's courage, conscience, inclination, etc.: To prompt, encourage (one), *to do* something; (with negative expressed or implied) to permit, suffer.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 255 Ys herte was god & sykerly serued him to do þat dede. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiii. (1885) 142 But þer hartes serue hem not to take a manys gode, while he is present, and woll defende it. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 33, I grawunte my executours ful pover to do to hire as ther discrecyon wyl serve hem to doo. 1521 BP. LONGLAND in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 252, I mynystred as my weykenes wold serve, in pontificalibus. *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Play of Wether* 871 (Brandl) Yf your appetyte serue you so to do. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1185/1 My conscience can not serue me..to praise her calfe aboue twoo pence. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* I. ii. F j, Go safely thyther as thy harte or courage serueth the. 1576 in J. Morris *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* (1877) 249 He cometh not to the church because his conscience will not serve him so to do. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 38 The Mathematicke, and the Metaphysickes Fall to them as you finde your stomacke serues you. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. ii. 1 Certainely, my conscience will serue me to run from this Iew my Maister. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 100 Do so if your mind serue you.

b. *intr.*

1591 SHAKS. I *Hen. VI*, V. iv. 164 And therefore take this compact of a Truce, Although you breake it, when your pleasure serues.

24. Of the wind, weather, tide, etc.:

† **a.** *trans.* To favour, be favourable to. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 56 Anon the sayl up thay drowgh, The wynd hem servyd wel inowgh. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 143 The wynde hem served, it was ful goode. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, *c.* 9 § 6 As soon as Wind and Weather will serve them after the said Two Months. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. i. 31 [We] found the wind to be at Northwest, which serued vs so wel, that..we sayled that night 60. miles. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. iv. 231 They come from the East, where the Easterly or Northerne windes do serve them.

b. *intr.* To be favourable or suitable.

1443 *Acts Privy Council* (1835) V. 239 Yif winde & weder wol serve. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, *c.* 14 To make..their departur from the said port..as soone as wynde and wether wyl serue. 1599 DALLAM in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 5 Thare we came to an anker, for the wynde served not to pass by Dover. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 223 On such a full Sea are we now a-float, And we must take the current when it serues, Or loose our Ventures. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1740/4 The Tide serving early. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 73 The wind and tide served for us. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 225 The weather serving at intervals,..the first course..was finished. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXI, I propose to make a farther excursion through this country while this fine frosty weather serves. 1827 — *Surg. Dan.* Pref., Leaving to the atmosphere to bring forth the young, or otherwise, as the climate shall serve. 1894 ASTLEY *50 Yrs. Life* II. 247 As the tide did not serve, the anchor was let go.

25. Of time, occasion, or the like: To be opportune, convenient, or favourable (to). Of one's leisure: To afford (one) occasion or opportunity, to be at one's disposal. Also const. inf. of purpose.

a. *trans.*

1570 T. WILSON tr. *Demosth. Orat.* iv. 38 There is no let in your way to passe into his country, when occasion shal serue you. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 78 If fortune serue me, Ile requite this kindnesse. 1596 — *Merch. V.* IV. i. 405, I am sorry that your leysure serues you not. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* V. (1626) 97 But, ours perhaps to heare, Nor leasure serues you, nor is't worth your eare. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXXIII, Tell Colonel Ashton.. I shall be found at Wolf's Crag when his leisure serves him.

b. *intr.*

1410 26 *Pol. Poems* IX. 146 And ȝe in batayle haue maystrie, And fortune serue, and god ȝow spede. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* III. iii. P ij, While the tyme dyd beare it whyle the tyme serued. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 8 Tyme seruis not to schaw. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 194 And as occasion shall serue I will requite thee. 1584 A. MUNDAY *Fidele & Fortunio* 711 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* CXXIII. 62 My leasure serues, and I will stand. 1599 *George a Greene* C 3 b, In spite of thee they now shall feede their fill, And eate vntill our leasures serue to goe. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 32 The day serues well for them now. 1682 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* IV. iii. 62 Read that, 'Tis with the Royal Signet sign'd, And given me by the King when time shou'd serve To be perus'd by you. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXIII, The large boughs which had been left on the ground till time served to make them into fagots and billets. 1879 G. A. SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 July, At eating and drinking London I shall arrive, should occasion serve by-

and-bye. 1879 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 349 II. 36 The sportsman, narrating his feats when opportunity serves.

26. Of the memory: To assist or prompt its owner, be at his call, not to fail him. **a.** *trans.*

1634 in *Fasti Aberd.* (1854) 398 The subprincipall..testifiet that since the twalt day of Marche last, as his memorie serwes him, the said principall did [etc.]. 1641 MILTON *Reform. Eng.* II. 70 You have now at length this question.. as my memory would best serve me in such a copious, and vast theme, fully handl'd. 1695 *New Light Chirurg. put out* 54 The Doctor's either Modesty or Memory hath not served him to insert [etc.]. 1861 S. BROOKS *Silver Cord* viii. (1865) 44 Or perhaps your memory don't serve you as well as it did. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* lv, I think I did tell you so, Hamish, if my memory serves me right. 1895 BUDD in *Law Times* XCIX. 543/2 If my memory serves me, the late Sir Henry Jackson..brought a Bill into Parliament on the subject.

b. *intr.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 31, I will content my self to discover a view of the country, as faithfully, and exactly as my memory will serve. 1911 SAINTSBURY in *Cambr. Hist. Eng. Lit.* VII. v. 104 So far as memory serves, there is not any passage in his entire work which [etc.].

27. *trans.* To suffice (a person) in regard to some need or requirement. Const. inf., or *for* (a purpose). Also, to last (one) *for* a specified time.

1450 HEN. VI in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 85 There vitailes ben not suffisant to serue them for iij wekes at the farrest. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 24 Few wordis may serve the wyis. *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Play of Wether* 692, I say we nede no water mylles at all For wyndmylles be suffycyent to serue all. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 52 b, A romishe acre of it [medick fodder]..will serue iii. horses for an hole yere. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. viii. 74 It will serue you to mend your shooes. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 303 They provide Ice enough to serve them all Summer. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 146 The 21st day we sent out our Moskito Strikers for Turtle, who brought aboard enough to serve both Ships Companies. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 3 A polite Country 'Squire shall make you as many Bows in half an Hour, as would serve a Courtier for a Week. 1734 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 53 One half-pint bottle serves them both to dine. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. ii, Never let me hear you utter any thing like a sentiment; I have had enough of them to serve me the rest of my life. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iii, Private apartments..bedizened fine enough to serve the Queen.

b. In sentences containing a negative: To satisfy, content, meet the wishes or demands of. Esp. in forms like 'nothing would serve him but..'.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 140 No other water would serue their pallat. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1900) 168 Nothing will serve me but going on Pilgrimage. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. i. (Rtldg.) 76 He took such a fancy to me that nothing would serve him but I must be his guest at Segovia. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXV, With those whom such reasons did not serve, they dealt more rudely. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi, Nothing would serve him but that we should turn off for Hungerford at once.

c. To be sufficient for, furnish what is requisite for (a thing). Also, † to be a sufficient account of, be applicable to.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. xliii. (1890) I. 248 Not suffring so much straw, as would serue the couche of two dogges, to be left vnconsumed. 1625 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 9 Lesse fencing serues six acres together, than three in seuerall inclosures. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 96 About twelve or fourteen quarter of lime serves an acre. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. (1674) 99 These Directions for the Bass-Viol do also serve the Treble-Viol. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 476 What hath been said of the Habits, Cattle and Fruit of the former, may also serve them.

28. *intr.* To suffice, meet the needs of the case; to be adequate or sufficient. Also, to last for a given period. Const. *for* or inf.

1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 § 1 As mych of the goodez.. as shall serve for the payment of suche somme. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 Reed wethy is beste in marsshe grounde; asshe, maple, hasel, and whyte-thorne wyl serue for a time. 1549 *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Commun.*, Puttyng yᵉ wyne into the Chalice, or else in some faire or conueniente cup, prepared for that use (if the Chalice will not serue). 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 201 'Tis not so deepe as a well, nor so wide as a Church doore, but 'tis inough, 'twill serue. *c* 1610 BLAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. ii, Bestow on me.. so much as may serve To keep that little piece I hold of life From cold and hunger. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. iv. 4 Thus much may serve concerning the originall and institution of these Schools of the Prophets. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 119 The Indians make use of no more Land than serves to maintain their Families in Maiz; and to pay their Taxes. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 9 Which [provision] a man must husband as he thinks best; it is to serve for the whole week. 1802 H. K. WHITE *Let.* Apr. *Life & Rem.* (1850) 256 My father generally gives me one coat in a year, and I make two serve. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxiv, Short greeting serves in time of strife. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* lxii, *Laverock* III, A hert for the micht o' 't Wad sair for nine men.

b. (Chiefly in certain negative forms.) To satisfy, be considered satisfactory, meet people's wishes or demands.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. xiii, 'Will nothing less than Hanging serve' (quoth Jack)? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. ii, Nothing will serve but you must gather your way-worn limbs and thoughts, and speak to the multitudes.

†29. To be valid, hold good; to be available *for*; to be satisfactory, pass muster. Of coin: To pass current, be accepted. *Obs.*

a 1467 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. London* (Camden) 230 But þe prevelege wolde not serve that tyme for noo cause of eresy. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531), 26 The coyne of one countre wyll not serue ne be admytted or receyued in an other countre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 774 Serueth this libertie for my person onely, or for my goods to? 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 119 The world was very guilty of such a Ballet some three ages since, but I thinke now 'tis not to be found: or if it were, it would neither serue for the writing, nor the tune. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 123 A Bishop may prove himself to be a Bishop several ways... First, By the Bulls or Letters of his Election: but then this only serves in the Romish Countries.

30. *trans.* To suit, fit. (Chiefly of clothes.) *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1540 W. G. *Answ. to Maister Smyth* vii. (Huth), Although a shypmans hose wyll serue all sortes of legges. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 154 Demonedes hauing crooked feete ..made his praier to God, that his shoone might serue his feete, that had stolne them awaie. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 167, I was trim'd in Madam Iulias gowne, Which serued me as fit, by all mens iudgements, As if the garment had bin made for me. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. i. 3 How fit his Garments serue me! 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* II. iii. (1782) I. 136 With a doublet and breeches which would have served a man four times as big as me. 1790 SCOTT *Let.* 6 Aug. in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vi. 167 This character..would serve most of them. 1808 JAMIESON, *To Sair*,..to fit, to be large enough. The coat does na sair him, i. e. it is too little. 1879 'SARAH TYTLER' *Bride's Pass* v. in *Good Words* 198 I've no quarrel with his appearance; unless that I think it would better serve a pinging lassie than a bold lad.

III. To minister to a person at table; hence, to supply, furnish, present *with* (a commodity).

31. [Cf. sense 4 above.] To wait upon (a person) at table; hence, to set food before, help (a person) to food.

To serve in (later *on*) *silver*, etc.: to give (a person) his food in vessels of silver, etc.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 Architriclin, þat was se þet ferst was i-serued. *c* 1275 LAY. 22776 þe hehze ibore men þane mete beare..ech man þare sareuede his freonde. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1156 He dude serve Olimpias In gold and seolver, in bras, in glas. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xvii. 8 Girde thee, and serue me [1382 mynystre to me, Vulg. *ministra mihi*], while Y ete and drynke. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 He has fyfty damyselles þat seruez him ilk a day at his mete. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 226 They..sat down to supper, where as they were rychely seruyd. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 370 All the vessels wherein they are serued,..were of golde. 1732–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 22 Let your Betters be serv'd before you. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v, Our two little ones..were regularly served after we had done. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XXVI, When I was only a refugee..I was served upon gold plate by order of the same Charles. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiii, There is a servant in scarlet and lace to attend upon every four, and every one is served on silver.

b. Const. *with*, † *of*: To supply (one) with food at a meal, to help (one) to food.

13.. *K. Alis.* 539 To the mete they weoren y-set, No myghte men þeo served bet, Neither of mete no of drynke. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 749 And to the soper sette he vs anon And serued vs with vitaille at the beste. *c* 1400 *Anters of Arth.* XXXVI, In siluer sa semly þai serue þame of the beste. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iv. (1883) 51 Whan they had seruyd Alexander in vayssell of gold and siluer with dyuerce metes. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., I was very sorry I could not eat of as many [ragouts] as the good lady would have had me, who was very earnest in serving me of every thing. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 335 Serve him with ven'son, and he chooses fish. 1864 MRS. H. WOOD *Trevlyn Hold* xxix, How many are there to serve with pie still?

†c. *To serve* (a person) *forth* or *in*: to set his food before him. (Cf. 43.) *Obs.*

1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Meals & Manners* (E. E. T. S.) 156 Than serue forth your souerayne withouten blame. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 16 Now let vs come to the Collegiates or Students, and their diet: First they are serued in by seuen of their owne rancke Weekely and in Course.

d. Proverbs. *To serve with* (or † *of*) *the same sauce*: see SAUCE *sb.* 3 a. *First come, first served* (also used with reference to sense 35).

1523–: see SAUCE *sb.* 3 a. 1545–: see FIRST *adv.* 1 b. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXV. 707 That hee which hath gone about to do his neighbour harme shall be serued of the same sawce himselfe. *a* 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) I. 9 They must wait their tour..; and he that's first ready must be first served. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. iv, Their long strings of purchasers, arranged *in tail*, so that the first come he the first served,—were the shop once open!

32. *absol.* [Cf. sense 1.] To wait at table; to present or hand food to guests. † Formerly const. *of* (meat or drink); also *to* (a person).

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 Hye spac to þo serganz þat seruede of þo wyne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3950 Kay king of aungeo a þousend knistes nom..Of o sywte & seruede at þis feste anon. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 234 Tech him..Biuore me to kerue & of þe cupe serue. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 892 He calles sir Cayous that of the cowpe serfede. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 57 He taught hym..to serve in halle, Bothe to grete and to smalle. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxii. 27 For whether is greater, he that sitteth at meate: or he that serveth? 1528 ROY *Rede me* II. (Arb.) 93 Knyghtes and squyres honorable, Are fayne to serve at their table As vnto Dukes excellent. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* II Apr. 1645, [The Pope] serves at their table.

33. *trans.* To set food on (the table), to spread *with* food.

The expression *to serve tables*, in *Acts* vi. 2 applied with reference to the administration of the alms of the church, is now sometimes allusively used with reference to the secular functions attached to the office of the clergy, viewed as encroaching on the time available for their more spiritual work.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 23 Hir bord was servyd most with whit and blak. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Acts* vi. 2 It is not mete yᵗ we shuld leaue yᵒ worde of God, & serue tables [Gr. διακονειν τραπέζαις, 1526 TINDALE, serve at the tables]. 1557 F. S[EAGER] *Sch. Vertue* iii. (heading), Howe to behaue thi selfe in seruynge the table. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 120 The boards are princely seru'd. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 107 As soon as the guests were all arrived, the table was served, and they sat down to eat.

34. To set food before, feed (animals). Const. *with*, † *of*. † Of meat: To be food for.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Serue thy swyne bothe mornyng and euenynge. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 177, I can..serue the houndes of theyr ryghtes. *c* 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* in *S.'s Wks.* (1843) I. p. lxiv, Well, sayd Skelton, for this once, serue my mare wyth horse bread. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIX. ii, The livelesse carcases of those That liv'd thy servants, serve the crowes. 1602 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Lett.* (Camden) 148 Wherein you served two pigeons with one beane. 1625 BACON *Apophth.* § 278. 304 This Lady..called to one of her Maids, that lookt to the Swine, and askt; Is the piggy serued? 1680 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1881) II. 298 Mathew Midleborough's wife serving a swine. 1781 BECKFORD *Hunting* 199 No, master, I have not seen him [the fox]; but I smelt him here this morning, when I came to serve my sheep.

35. To attend to the request of (a customer in a shop). Hence, to supply (a customer) *with* a commodity which he has come to purchase.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 190 Marchaundes..Bi-souȝten him in heore schoppes to sullen heore ware, Apparayleden him as a prentis þe Peple for to serue. 1556 BP. BROOKS *Injunct. Gloucester* § 20 All taverners..and vitlinge houses to be shutte up at the time of Divine Service, and non to be served there at those times, but passingers onlie. 1727 *De Foe's Compl. Eng. Tradesman* (1732) I. xii. 147 If I am at any other part of the shop, and see him serving a customer, I never interrupt them. 1831 LAMB *Elia* II. *Ellistoniana* P 2, E... was serving in person two damsels fair, who had come into the shop ostensibly to inquire for some new publication. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXXVIII. [Squeers *log.*] You came to the right shop for mercy when you came to me, and thank your stars that it is me as has got to serve you with the article. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 181 My wife told me she noticed the shopkeeper served other people before her, though she came first. 1901 W. W. JACOBS *Light Freights, A Marked Man* (init.), Knocking on the mantelpiece all night with twopence and wanting to know why he wasn't being served.

b. *To serve the shop*: to attend to customers.

1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* iii. (1856) 34 The old salt had been rocking the cradle, with..a line made fast to keep it in play when he served the shop.

c. *intr.* To attend to customers in a shop.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 49 All the pastrycooks always try to get handsome ladies to serve in the shop! 1860 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* vii, Is na' this Hester, as serves in Foster's shop? 1881 *A Chequered Career* 279 This young man serves behind a counter in a grocer's shop.

36. *trans.* To assist (a workman) by handing him materials; to 'feed' *with* material for work.

1525 in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 46 Paide to John Haddenham for sarving of the mason for ij days..vij*d*. 1547 in *Archæologia* XXV. 562 To Dingle for iiij dayes thackinge xvj d...To Dingles sonne for servinge him iiij dayes vij*d*. 1602 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 137 A laborer, for iij days sarving the wallers, le day ij*d* ob., vij*d* ob. 1676 *Poor Robin's Intell.* 9–16 May 1/2 A Magistrate..received a Letter..as he was thatching a Hogsty, which being with much difficulty read by the Clark of the Parish that was serving him with Straw [etc.]. 1816 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v. *Sarve*, The assistant who hands the straw up to the thatcher, or bricks and mortar to the bricklayer, is always said to 'sarve' him.

37. To give alms to, relieve (a beggar). *dial.*

1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jrnl.* 205 How extremely impudent is this beggar! I served him as I went in; and yet now he bawls for more. *a* 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose, Serve*, to relieve a beggar. Derb. 1822 GALT *Provost* xiii. 106 'Two bonny bairns..going from house to house, like the hungry babes in the wood;..as I was seeing them served myself at our door, I spoke to them. 1825 JAMIESON s. v. *Sair.*

38. *gen.* (Said of persons and things.) To supply, provide, or furnish with something necessary or requisite. Also, to furnish (a person, town, etc.) with a regular or continuous supply.

†a. const. *of* (something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22508 þe sun þat es sa bright, And seruis al þis werld o light. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 17 He hihte þe eorþe to seruen ow vchone Of wollene, Of linnene. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 145 Oure land seruez vs of twa thinges, þat es to say of oure lyflade,..and of sepulture. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 334 He..serryffed seke folk of swilk as þaim nedud. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 6 § 1 The Commons.. be worse served of such Stuff and Merchandise as else should come to the said Fairs. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVII. 64 Quhen thay wer serwit of thair speiris. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Liij, She appoynted..her to..serue mee of such necessaryes as I lacked. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. 1002 That..they might..be served of a mart-towne for vent.

b. const. *with*.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 320 Serwyt thai war with gud speris enow. 1515 *Sel. Cases Star Chamb.* (Selden Soc.) II. 97 The said dauy serued my lord darcy house in Berwyke with hooppis. *c* 1553 CHANCELOR in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 252 Colmagro serues all the Countrey about it with salt, and salt fish. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* IV. (1658) 202 Naples is..served with water by fountains and conduits. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos) 18 Dorking, which serves it abundantly with provisions. 1726–31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 32 A woman who..used to serve my family with butter. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 758 These [plants] serve him with a hint That nature lives.

c. without const.

1512 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 22 Which condyttes serue all the Cytie in euery place. 1531 *Dunfermline Reg.* (Bannatyne Club) 363 Gift þe said abbot..desyris ony pan wod of my lord of sanct andr' coill thay sall be seruit befor ony vþeris. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 4 A Conduit of water, which serves all the Towne. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. ii, Besides, the Rascal has good Ware, and will serve him as

cheap as any Body in that Case. 1868 *Chamb. Encycl.* X. 104/1 The distributing reservoir..must therefore be higher than the highest house to be served. 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 79 The thatch of the byres will serve their fires when all the cattle are slain.

d. To supply with means of transit and conveyance: esp. of railways.

1866 *Roy. Comm. Railways, Min. Evid.* 601/1 He said that we [the company] had really served Rochdale well with trains and accommodation. 1892 TURRELL & GRAVES *Roads Oxf.* 38 The country described in this book is served almost entirely by the Great Western Railway.

†**39.** *refl.* To make use *of*, avail oneself *of*. Also const. *with*, in the same sense. [After F. *se servir de.*] *Obs.*

In quot. 1560 = 'to make use *of* as slaves'; the choice of expression was suggested by the Heb. original.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Jer.* xxv. 14 Many nacions and great Kings shal euen serue them selues of them [so 1611 and 1884]. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 56 Seruing himselfe with meane fellowes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. 960 Intending ..to serue himselfe of the provision prepared for the enemie. 1648 tr. *Senault's Paraphr. Job* 6 God..serves himself sometimes with criminals to execute his designes. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Golden Grove* 53 It were well if they would serve themselves of this form set down at the end of this Diary. 1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 114 She had serv'd her self with Romantick Names, and a feign'd Scene of Action. 1750 WARBURTON in W. & Hurd *Lett.* (1809) 58 You may serve yourself of the following hints. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 189 *note*, In the intercourse of ordinary life our Lord served Himself, as was natural, of the popular Aramaic.

†**b.** *intr.* (? for *refl.*). To make use *of*. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 79 þes feyned þeues seruen of þis, to forbede men to do goddis seruyce.

40. *transf.* (*trans.*) To ply, assail *with* (hostile weapons). *rare.* (So F. *servir.*)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 451 And with suerdis that scharply schar Thai seruit thame full egyrly. *Ibid.* 454. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. ii, Then to read or mumble something about the King's peace; and, after certain pauses, serve any undispersing Assemblage with musket-shot, or whatever shot will disperse it.

41. *Sc.* To satisfy or content *with* (food, etc.). (Cf. sense 27 b.) Hence, to give (one) a glut *of*, weary *of*.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 30 The squire..Says cannily, I'm sure ye are not saird; Here's fouth of meat, eat on and do not spair't. *Ibid.* 47 It seems ye are na sair'd wi' what ye got. 1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 148 (E.D.D.) Whan sair'd o' beef, they get a roast O' dainty rare sweet mutton. *a* 1819 A. WATSON in W. Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 328 They saired them o' fighting wi' very few blows. 1886 WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* xii. (1887) 93 Dauvit tried nae mair experiments in galvanism. Ae dose o'it saired him.

IV. (Inversion of the construction in branch III. Cf. the converse development of sense in PRESENT *v.* 11–13.) To dish up (food); to deal out, present (a commodity).

42. To set (meat or drink) on the table or before a person; to bring in or dish up (a meal). †Also const. *to* or *into* (the table). Also (*is*) *serving* =(is) being served.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 997 Ho [Lot's wife] serued at þe soper salt bifore dry3tyn. *a* 1400 *Sir Cleges* 382 The cheryse were servyd thorowe the hall. 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Meals & Manners* (E.E.T.S.) 160 Fyrste on that daye [Easter] he shall serue a calfe soden and blessyd. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 A piece whereof is served to the Emperours table. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 268 A fishes head of great bignesse being serued into the table. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. ii. 7 Having fed heartily on a kid, that was served into the table. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 188 They cut up the joints that were served to his majesty's table. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 213 The dinner serv'd, Charles takes his stand, Watches your eye, anticipates command. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXXVIII, But dinner is serving, go into the after-cabin. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. vi. 74 He cooked and served our breakfast-meal. 1877 Miss A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xviii. 487 After luncheon..coffee was served. 1885 *Truth* 2 July 2/1 It was getting on for two before supper was served.

absol. 1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* II. ii, *Cor.* Will your ladyship please to dine yet? *Lady Fan.* Yes, let 'em serve. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 241, I see my People coming to tell us they have served: *Allons*..refresh yourself at Dinner. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* xxiv. 256 The men-servants were already bringing in the coffee, and Monsieur d'Antin was constrained to wait until they had served and retired.

b. const. *to* (a person) or dative. Hence also in indirect passive.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 167 How durst you villaines bring it from the dresser And serue it thus to me? 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., After this they served me coffee upon their knees in the finest japan china. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 88 This afternoon the People insisted to be serv'd Brandy out of the Casks that were buried Under-ground; accordingly they were serv'd half a Pint each Man. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liii, The Colonel's breakfast was served to him in the same dingy..plated ware. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 304 So that ye do not serve me sparrow-hawks For supper.

c. To dish up or send to the table in a specified manner or *with* some other edible.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 6 As men seruyth furmenty wyth venyson. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* II. 83 And so serue hit hote. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 50 Bake them [Larks] in a gentle Oven, serve them without Sauce. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Sick King Bokhara* 287 Cherries served in drifts of snow. 1864 *Englishw. in India* 145 Boil these gently together and serve on toast. 1884 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 111/2 Everything is served *à la Russe*.

d. To hand out (food) in portions; = HELP *v.* 8 b.

1682 G. ROSE *Sch. Instruct. Officers Mouth* 24 They ought to serve the Sweetmeats with a Fork, but the Dragee, or small Seeds of Sugar with a Spoon.

43. With adverbs, †*away*, †*forth*, †*forth in*, *in* (? obs.), *up*, in the same sense as in 42.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 5 Serue it forth. *Ibid.* 13 þanne serue it forth ynne. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 208 (Harl. MS.) A fatt goos..Is served vp at the kyngis table. *c* 1530 *Doctrynall Gd. Servauntes* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 8 Fyrste serue ye in the potage, And than eche meet after his degre. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 101 Madam, the guests are come, supper seru'd vp. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 83 At supper they served in a peece of roasted beefe hot. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 38 Marshal'd Feast Serv'd up in Hall with Sewers, and Seneshals. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ¶ 5 The Gentleman..had the Pleasure of seeing the huge Jack, he had caught, served up for the first Dish. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xi. 123 Put in the Meat again..and let it boil; then serve it away. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lvi. (1783) II. 164 The dinner was serving up as I entered the dining-parlour. 1827 in Scott *Chron. Canongate* Introd. App., The dinner was very handsome (though slowly served in). 1878 W. S. GILBERT *H. M. S. Pinafore* II, And dinner served up in a pudding basin!

absol. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 7 Let boyle to-gederys, an serue in. *Ibid.* 8 Sette hem on þe dysshe, an serue forth.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. *dish up.*)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 296 The beste wordes wolde I pike.. And serve hem forth in stede of chese. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* To Rdr., If I serue in their meat with wrong sawce. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 14 Then giue me leaue to read Philosophy, And while I pause, serue in your harmony. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Priesth.* v, Th' holy men of God such vessels are, As serve him up, who all the world commands. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xiv. 243 History is meat not only well seasoned..but substantially and magnificently served in to please the curious pallat. 1711 *Medley* No. 23. 267 The Examiner utters Falshoods that are altogether stale and exploded; whereas Abel serves them up fresh and fresh. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 488 ¶ 2 Provided the *Spectator* might be served up to them every Morning as usual. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *To Serve up*, to expose to ridicule; to expose. 1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* xiii. 371 You serve them up to us like new articles of science.

c. *To serve out*, to distribute or deal out (food, ammunition, etc.) in portions. Also jocularly (chiefly *Naut.*), to mete out or administer (corporal punishment); cf. 46.

1802 RICHARDSON in *Naval Chron.* VII. 54 My grog was served out. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xl, To preside over the stock-fish and ale, which was just serving out for the friars' breakfast. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 67, I served out some kegs of gunpowder. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Serving out slops*, distributing clothing, &c. Also, a cant term to denote punishment at the gangway. 1884 SIR S. ST. JOHN *Hayti* iii. 81 On many of the large estates, a certain number of lashes was served out every morning as regularly as the rations. 1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Mocassin* xi. 207 The short measures of flour which 'Rowdy Jack', one of their fellow-men, served out.

†**44.** *gen.* To supply, furnish (a commodity); to yield a regular or continuous supply of. Of the earth: To yield, bring forth. Const. *to*. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth Castle* Wks. 1910 II. 129 What fruits this soyle may serve. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 14 *Ant.* Fiue hundred Duckets villaine for a rope? *E. Dro.* Ile serue you sir fiue hundred at the rate. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 102 Our People too, with this Money, make Cloth, and serve it cheap in all places where we send our Cloth. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Oct. 1695, The pump he had erected that serves water to his garden.

b. *intr.* (? for *refl.*). Of a commodity: To yield a supply, to be forthcoming. *rare.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Fruits of Warre* CXXXVII, Three dayes wee fought, as long as water served. 1893–4 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., Gas is said to *serve* when it issues more or less regularly from a fault, slip, etc., in a coal mine.

45. *trans.* (in *fig.* uses). †To deliver or deal *blows* or the like (*obs.*; cf. 43 c); †to play (one) a *trick*; to do (one) a (good or bad) *turn*.

1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 38, I remember the tricke you seru'd me, when I tooke my leaue of Madam Siluia. 1607 — *Timon* I. ii. 237 What a coiles heere, seruing of beckes, and iutting out of bummes. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXVII, It would have been serving you a good turn, ma'amselle, as well as myself. 1887 W. E. NORRIS *Major & Minor* III. 249 You never in your life served me a worse turn than when you prevented me from hitting that man.

46. To hand (a commodity) to a customer in a shop. (Cf. sense 35.)

1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. vi, Ben Tyrrett's wife says will you let her have a gill of vinegar? Be I to serve it?

V. To treat in a specified manner. [Developed from the use of *to serve well, ill*, etc., in the senses of branch I. Cf. esp. sense 4 b.]

47. To treat in a specified (usually unpleasant or unfair) manner. Now chiefly *colloquial.*

c 1275 LAY. 9206 He lette smite him of þat heued..and þus he 3am sareuede euerechone. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 624 3if alle luþer holers were iserued so Me ssolde vinde þe les such spousbruche do. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 584–5 As I his suster serued by nyghte Right so thenke I to serue hym pryuely. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3853 Allas! þat drynke so man serue schal! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 The tree that brynggeth forth no good fruyte shall be serued in lyke wyse. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. XXVIII. (Arb.) 71 Or else be locked into the Church by the Sexten as I my selfe was once serued reading an Epitaph in a certain cathedrall Church of England. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 248 She is seru'd, As I would serue a Rat. 1693 DRYDEN *Ded. to 3rd Misc.* Ess. (1900) II. 10 And no better than thus has Ovid been served by the so-much-admired Sandys. 1727 GAY *Fables* V. 7 All cowards should be serv'd like you. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xiii, If I served you as you deserve, I should now put my bullet into you. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 119 On swerving a little..the mass turned over, and let me into the lake. I tried a second one, which served me in the same manner. 1870 *Murray's Handbk. Essex*, etc. 200 The nave piers have unfortunately been covered with a yellow wash, which..has been removed from some in the S. aisle with very good result. It is much to be wished that all the piers were so served.

b. *To serve* (a person) *right*: to treat (an offender) as he deserves. Now chiefly in phr. *it serves* (me, you, etc.) *right*; also colloq. *serves* (you, etc.) *right*, (*and*) *serve* (you, etc.) *right*, an exclamation of satisfaction at seeing a person punished for his folly or wrong-doing.

1587 HIGGINS *Mirr. Mag.*, *Iago* Lenvoy iii, This sleeper ..Which for his slouthfull sinne was serued right. *c* 1640 H. BELL *Luther's Colloq. Mens.* (1652) 303 The wretch (said Luther) was served right. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 419 What think you, Sir, Were not these Villains right served? 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. 32 They serv'd you right enough! will you never have done with your Horse-play? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii, Natural death—..workhouse funeral—serve him right—all over. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Mar., But papa was stern for once, and vowed that I had been served quite right. 1841 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Misadvent. at Margate*, 'He's stolen my things and run away!!'—Says she, 'And serve you right!!' 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 99 Confound the fellow!..it would serve him right if they tossed him. 1889 A. LANG *Prince Prigio* vi. 45 Everyone had heard of his disgrace, and almost everyone cried 'Serve him right!'

†**48.** **a.** *Thieves' slang.* To rob. **b.** To maim, wound. *To serve out and out*, to kill (cf. next). *Obs.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Serve*, to serve a person, or place, is to rob them; as I *serv'd* him *for* his *thimble*, I rob'd him of his watch; that crib has been *served* before, that shop has been already robbed, &c. To *serve* a man, also sometimes signifies to maim, wound, or do him some bodily hurt, and to *serve* him *out and out* is to kill him.

49. *To serve out*: to punish, take revenge on; to retaliate on (one) *for* something objectionable. *colloq.* (orig. pugilistic slang). Also (*Hunting slang*), to 'punish' or smash (a fence).

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 18 The butcher was so completely served out, that he resigned all pretensions to victory. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Memor.* (ed. 3) 34 And whose'er grew unpolite, The well-bred Champion serv'd him out. 1836 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 113 I'll serve him out for it. 1862 H. H. DIXON *Scott & Sebright* 398 This was the third or fourth flight of rails that Cognac, who was very fresh after a frost,..had served out that day. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 183 I'll serve you out for telling the salmon where I was. 1892 MRS. RIDDELL *Mad Tour* 9 He set his mind to work to consider how he could best serve me out.

VI. Technical senses (with various const.).

50. *Law.* To make legal delivery of (a process or writ). Const. *on* or *upon* (a person).

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 43/2 If any Processe of suche Appell..be awardet or servet in othir wyse. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 238 To the seruing of the breif of ydeotrye vpone the Erle of Suddirland in Inuerness. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 240 To serve the processe of that suite upon him. 1585 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 3 § 5 The same Privie Seale was duely served..upon the person of the same Heire. 1612 N. FIELD *Woman Weathercock* III. i, You are come to serue a warrant, or a Scitation. 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 24/2 Has any notice been served upon you by Mr. Jarut? 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 335 An attachment must be served by the marshall. 1896 *Law Times* C. 488/1 The vestry served a notice on the respondent, calling upon him to repair the drain.

fig. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1780 The deepe vexation of his inward soule, Hath seru'd a dumbe arrest vpon his tongue. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi, Some frank..girl would have been the only one likely to serve a writ on the jovial attorney's heart. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* x. (1853) 22 Notice to quit was now served pretty liberally.

b. To present (a person) *with* a writ. Also, *to serve in* (cf. 31 c).

1575 in D. King *Vale-Royal* (1656) I. 88 For which cause, he was served by a Pursevant from York. 1630 *Banquet of Jests* 135 A Waiting Gentlewoman being summoned into a Court to take an Oath (for she was serued in with a *sub pœna*) The Examiner asked how [etc.]. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. 137 Never before was the Bishops served with such a prohibition. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 199 The holder of that place or fortune was immediately served with a summons to surrender it.

c. *Scots Law.* To declare (a person) heir to an estate, by the affirmative verdict of an 'inquest' or jury appointed to adjudicate the claim. Const. † *of* (an estate); now only with compl., *to serve* (a person) *heir to*.

? An erroneous shortening of the phr. *to serve and retour*: see RETOUR *v.* 3.

1506 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 174 The inqueist that servit him of his breif of the said vi merkis worth of land. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 138 Ane inquest that servit Richert, umquhile lord Inuermeith, of..the landis of Inuermeith. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 558 He sall entir and obtene himself servit air as use is within the space of thrie termes. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 54 O that he would..serve himself Heir to the poor mean portion I have. 1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* III. iv. (ed. 2) 449 Other Heirs.. cannot be served Heirs, but by a special Service, serving them to such particulars, whereunto they succeed, by Infeftment or Provision. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* I, We must pass over his father, and serve him heir to his grandfather Lewis. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 356 After getting myself served heir to my father before the Court of the Canon-

gate. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* i, To-day I was served heir to my position in life.

absol. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Breve de morte antecessoris*, Gif the persones of inquest..deliveris and servis *Negative*, in favoures of the defender.

51. *Tennis* (and similar games). †**a.** *intr.* To act as assistant or marker. Also ? *trans.* (see quot. 1611).

1531 in *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 180 Paid to one that served on the kinges side at Tennes at hamptoncourte, in Rewarde, v^{s}. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 951 *Naquetier*, to serve at tennes. 1611 COTGR., *Naquet*, the boy that serues, or stops the ball after the first bound, to make a better chace, at Tennis. *Naqueter*, to serue (or stop) a ball at Tennis.

b. *intr.* To start play by striking the ball into the opposite court.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 296 *Datatim ludere*..to serue or to tosse from hand to hand. 1611 COTGR., *Blouse*, a close Tennis court,..hauing a house on either side to serue on. 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 162 The server continues to serve until two chases be made.

c. *trans.* To put (the ball) in play.

1696 R. H. *Sch. Recreation* 97 Love is the Court, Hope is the House, And Favour serves the Ball. 1837 D. WALKER *Games & Sports* 255 The player who commences..must serve the first ball over a red line marked upon the wall. 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 161 The ball served must be struck with the racket.

d. To strike the ball to (one's opponent); to 'feed' *with* the ball. Also *fig.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xliii. 111 And as at Tenis the Dane and Bishop served each other with the fond Countrey man. 1849 *Boy's Own Bk.* 29 (Rounders) Another in-player takes up the bat, and is served or fed with the ball.

52. Of a male animal: To cover (the female); esp. of stallions, bulls, etc. kept and hired out for the purpose. Also *absol.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 148 b, At halfe a yeere old they [boars] are able to serue a sowe. 1621 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 248 Given to Sir Raphe's man, when the little black mare was served at the Abbie, ij^{s} vj^{d}. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Tuesd. 106 Then saw the cow well serv'd, and took a groat. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* 317 Ewes to be served by more than one ram. 1885 *Bell's Life* 15 June 1/2 Camballo will serve a limited number of mares at 70 sovs. each. 1909 *Ruff's Guide to Turf* IV. 145 List of principal stallions serving in 1909.

53. a. *Falconry.* To drive out game into the view of (the hawk). Said of the falconer or of the dog.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* II. (1880) 14 Of gentle Dogges seruing the hauke. 1891 HARTING *Bibl. Accipitr.* 229 *Serving a hawk*, helping to put out the quarry from covert. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 373/2 (Falconry) *Serve* (of the falconer), to put out the quarry from the cover for the falcon waiting overhead.

b. *Coursing.* (See quot. 1897.)

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 249 If there be no Cotes gyuen betweene a brase of Greyhounds, but the one of them serueth the other at turnyng. *a* 1600 in Markham *Country Contentm.* I. vii. (1615) 105 If one dogge turne the Hare, serue himselfe, and turne her againe, those two turnes shall be as much as a coate. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 210/1 (Coursing) When a dog turns his hare, and keeps his place for another turn, he serves himself; or, losing his place, serves his opponent.

54. Chiefly *Naut.* [Formerly often in form SARVE.] **a.** To bind (a rope, rod, etc.) with small cord or the like, so as to protect or strengthen.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 To sarue any rope with plats or Sinnet, is..to lay Sinnet, Spun yarne, Rope yarne, or a peece of Canuas vpon the rope, and then rowle it fast to keepe the rope from galling. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 64 Ropes..serued close..with Yarn. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 54 The eyes, as well as the splice by which they were bent, were also served with inch rope. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Two men can worm and serve seven fathoms of 3½ inch rope in an hour. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 232 It [the copper conductor] is then served with a covering of tape which has been well soaked in Stockholm tar. 1895 'J. BICKERDYKE' *Sea Fishing* 60 For the simpler binding, intended merely to act as a protection.., we say we 'serve' the line rather than 'whip' it.

b. To wrap (a rope, bandage) round an object.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 295 Parthenia laid his head in her lap, tearing of her linnen sleeues & partlet, to serue about his wounds. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Life Nelson* 43 Her hull had long been kept together by cables served round. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 625/3 Over which a tarred rope.. is 'served' or wrapped.

55. *Mil.* To operate, keep in play or action (a gun, battery, etc.).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Serve a Battery*..is to see that the Guns play well. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 344 A constant fire of a numerous and well serv'd artillery. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 611 The cannon,..though ill served, brought the engagement to a speedy close. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. i, The enemy's cannonade, which was very hot and well served. 1876 DOUBLEDAY *Forts Sumter & Moultrie* 163 An artillery-man, serving his gun.

b. *To serve the vent*: to close the vent of a muzzle-loading gun while it is being loaded.

1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 175 Number..2, sponges; 3, loads; 4, serves the vent and primes.

VII. 56. *Comb.*: †**serve-image**, an idolater.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 272/1 So art thou an Idolater, that is to say in Englishe, a serue Image.

☞ For *To serve one's* (*a*, *the*) *turn* (in various senses), see TURN *sb.*

Hence **Served** *ppl. a.* (chiefly with prefixed adverb).

1747 [see 55]. 1884 RUSKIN *Bible of Amiens* i. 1 At this halting-place in mid-journey there is a well-served buffet. 1907 WYNDHAM *Flare of Footlights* i, The well-chosen and perfectly served dinner.

†**Serve**, *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Also 3 sareve, 4–6 (chiefly *Sc.*) serf, *Sc.* serwe, 5 sarve. [App. aphetic a. OF. *deservir* DESERVE *v.* It may, however, be a use of SERVE *v.*^{1}, as the sense 'to gain by serving' may have been developed in the simple vb.; cf. It. *servire* to merit, deserve.]

1. *trans.* To earn or acquire a right to; to become, or to be, worthy of (reward or punishment, praise or blame); to merit; = DESERVE *v.* 1, 2.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1686 Oc serf me seuene oðer ȝer, If ðu salt rachel seruen her. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15849 Forsoth i neuer serued it, in dede ne yeitt in sau. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 553 More haf we serued..þat suffied han þe dayez hete. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 573 Þar-for, me think, I serwe no blame quhen I say: god luffis [etc.]. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 7315 My lorde merualles hym mekylle, ..Why thow morthires his mene, that no mysse serues. *c* 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (verse) 614 Vn-to hell we suld take hede, And were vs euer with al our mayn Fro filth of sin, þat sarues payn. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 194 For þe sauynge of hem þanke þou haste seruethe. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 298 Quhat blame serve we now..that brekis Goddis bidding. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 78 Quhar I offend, the les repreif serf I. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 195 It is tyme to seik your reward quhan ye haue serwed it. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 319 They give you less wite than you serve.

b. with *inf.* or *clause* as obj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9089 Sin i haf serued to haue þe scam, Gis me mi scrift, o godds name! *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 951 (Kölbing) Þei sche haue serued to be spilt, þe child þer of haþ no gilt. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4900, Y serued neuere he scholde so do! *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 26 In þis maner of curse þat men curse man iustli for his misdede, was Crist not cursid, for He seruid not to be cursid. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXV. 81 And how nane servis to haif sweitness That nevir taistit bitterness. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 335 Thow seruis weill on Rakkis to be rent.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* = DESERVE *v.* 3.

c 1275 LAY. 24154 And he þare eche cnihtes he ȝef alle hire rihtes, ech one he ȝaf heahte ase hii i-sareued [*c* 1205 iærned] hadde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 550 þat ȝe me faith make, In dede for to do as I desyre wille, And my wille for to wirke, if I wele serue. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* ii. (*Playsterers*) 8 To suffir sorowe on soght, syne þai haue seruid so. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 866 As we haue serued, gif vs our mede. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 361 Sayand, curst knaif thow sall haif afflictioun As thow did serue, rise, and resaif thy bill. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., Manlius* xiv, We either are rewarded, as we serue; Or else are plaged, as our deedes deserue.

†**Serve**, *v.*^{3} *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *servāre*, or aphetic form of PRESERVE *v.*] *trans.* To preserve.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 513 And in this wise he serued his entente That saue the feend noon wiste what he mente. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xv. 207 Thenne wold I haue baumed hit [thy body] and serued hit and soo haue kepte it my lyfe dayes. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 304 Whiche gathered diligently thou shalt serve in a phyall of glas.

Serveable, variant of SERVABLE.

Serveiour, obs. form of SURVEYOR.

Serventism (serv·ntiz'm). Also serventeism. [f. It. *servente* (in *cavaliere servente*: see CAVALIER *sb.* 5) + -ISM.] The system which countenances the devotion of a man to the service of a married woman; cicisbeism.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 151 The slavery of serventism. 1839 DARLEY *Introd. to Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* I. 29 Cicisbeism and serventeism were mentioned with no less complacency than if the dramatists themselves had been Italians. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 277 We may still see serventeism ludicrously caricatured among the middle classes, where a domestic sometimes has to dress for the evening, and attend his mistress as a companion to the theatre or the promenade. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 308/2 The cicisbeism or serventism of Italy and Spain.

Server (sə̄·rvəɹ). Forms· 4–5 servere, 6 servar, 5– server. See also SERVIER. [f. SERVE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who serves or ministers to the requirements of another. Now *rare.* Also, † a servant.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 386 But Crist is among hem as a good servere. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 60 Lo! yonder is his server. 1554 *Dyer's Acc.* in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 186 Payd to ij servers of the cressets iiij d. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par., Man born to be King* 1277, I, who then Was but a server of poor men Outside our Abbey walls.

b. An attendant at a meal, one who serves food and drink to those sitting at table.

? 1460 *Bk. Curtasye* 532 in *Babees Bk.*, þe seruer hit next of alle kyn men Mays way and stondes by syde. 1545 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 21 Payde to the servers of wyne on Easter dny. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 67 The Napkin where-with hee seru'd as Seruer. ? 1784 *Scot. Piper's Queries* 18 For one article having eggs the server of the table, as usual, laid the cloth on every one's knee, wherewith to hold their egg in when hot. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par., Land E. of Sun* 3065 While the servers bore Unto the guests rich meats and drink.

†**c.** An artisan's assistant. *Obs.*

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 382 Item, to John Hege, his server, for iij. dayes iiij.d. ob. 1514 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd to ij tyllars & ij seruars ij days. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 140 The seruer bringing one thing when the builder called for another. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* S ij, This Server likewise carries away the Wash-Ore, to the Ore-Place, it being their Business.

d. With religious signification. Now *arch.*

[1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 282/1, I..am an image seruer & walke after myne own imagination & not after Gods word.] 1600 PALFREYMAN *Baldwin's Mor. Philos.* (ed. 4) 64 He cannot bee a true seruer of God, which serueth him not in the spirit of his minde, and in truth. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 446 Jupiter..made gods to be the curators of men, and he made men to be the worshippers and servers of those gods. 1900 *Pilot* 3 Nov. 551/1 The servers of icons..demonstrated that the doctrine of their opponents led to Judaism and Manichæism.

e. *Eccl.* An assistant at Mass who arranges the altar and makes the responses.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Cerem.* 292 Before leaving the sacristy with the Priest, the Server will light the candles on the Altar. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 145 Two servers in surplices kneel before the altar in silence. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 2/1 Working men generally act as servers at the early daily celebrations.

f. In various games: The player who serves or puts the ball in play.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 296 *Dator*,..a player or seruer: he that in playeng casteth the ball. 1868 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Bk.* 269 (Rackets) In a close-court game, the 'server' who serves the ball properly above the line [etc.]. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* III. I. v. § 4. 690 The server [at lawn-tennis] then has to return the ball again, and so on till one player fails. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 399/1 (Fives) The Server. A who begins serving, is bound to give C..the sort of service which he prefers.

g. *Anglo-Irish.* = PROGESS-*server*.

1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xiv, To..harry a bum, Or 'clip a server' [*Footnote*, Cutting off the ears of a process-server].

2. Something which serves or is used for serving.

†**a.** A conduit or pipe for conveying water. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 248 The Citizens likewise..deriued rilles and seruers of waters into euery street.

b. = SALVER 2.

1686 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 208 One silver server or a patten with a foot to screw on and a leather case. 1727 in W. Macgill *Old Ross-sh.* (1900) 133 Pewter spoons, seiver, basone, and potinger. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iii, A little bit of diet-cake, on a small silver server of exquisite old workmanship. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii. (1895) 87 He took them [letters] both in to her ladyship on the silver server. 1894 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* XXV, My shaie o' the tea was brocht to me on a server.

c. *pl.* A spoon and fork for serving salad.

1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 243/1 Salad bowls and servers.

Servery (sə̄·rvəri). [f. SERVE *v.*^{1} + -ERY, after *pantry*.] A room from which meals, etc. are served.

1893 *Builder* 11 Feb. 112 Kitchen...Servery...Pantry. 1899 *Athenæum* 15 Apr. 450/3 Chambers to let, unfurnished... Three Rooms, Bath-room, and Servery.

Serves, obs. form of SERVICE *sb.*^{1} and *sb.*^{2}

Servet, obs. form of SHERBET, SERVIETTE.

Servetian (sə̄rvī·ʃăn), *a.* (and *sb.*). *Eccl. Hist.* [f. *Servetus* + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Michael Servetus (Miguel Servede), a Spanish heresiarch of semi-pantheistic opinions, who was burned at Geneva in 1553.

1655 J. OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Pref. 11 Every Heretical blasphemy,..whether it be Arian, Servetian, Eunomian [etc.].

B. *sb.* A follower of Servetus.

[1564 HARDING *Answ. Jewel* xv. 158 Anabaptistæ, Seruetiani, Antinomi.] 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 2) 35 *Servetians*. 1764 tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. xvi. II. iv. § 6 (1833) 531. 1874 *Blunt's Dict. Sects*, Servetians.

Hence **Serve·tianism**, the heresy of Servetus.

1655 J. OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Pref. 12 A man..wholy infected with Servetianisme.

Se·rveting. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *servet*, SERVIETTE + -ING 1.] Material for table-napkins.

1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 319 Linning cloth..Towelling and serveitting of Holland making the eln xxvi. s. viii. d. *Ibid.* 321 Servitting.

†**Serve·tist.** *Eccl. Hist. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] A follower of Servetus (see SERVETIAN).

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Servi, obs. form of SERVE *v.*^{1}

Se·rviable, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *serviable*, irreg. f. *servir* to SERVE; see -ABLE.]

1. Willing to serve, complaisant, obedient.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 979 (Camb. MS.) And sche þe moste seruyable of alle Hath euery chambre arayed and his halle. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6004 They..been, in good feith, more stable and trewer, and more serviable. *a* 1475 ASHBY *Active Policy* 472 Also chese your servantes of goode draught, That wol attente and be seruiable. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ii. 88 The byssy knaipis..About thame stud, full ȝaip and seruyabill. 1638 W. HAIG in Russell *Haigs* (1881) 219 Your loving and servyable friend.

2. Belonging to the servant class.

1612 *Acts & Stat. Lawting, Sheriff, & Justice Courts* (Maitl. Club 1840) 160 Act for Servandis.—Item Forsamekill as thair is monie serviable persones that mareyis and takis up housis nocht haveing wherwpone to live [etc.].

Hence **Se·rviableness.**

1530 PALSGR. 269/2 Servyablenesse, *serviableté.*

Servial, -all, obs. forms of SERVILE.

Servian (sə̄·rviăn), *a.*^{1} and *sb.* [f. *Servia* (properly *Serbia*: see SERB) + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to Servia, a country of South-eastern Europe occupied by a Slavonic people.

The Slavonic kingdom of Servia was conquered by the Turks in 1389; the country remained a principality tributary to Turkey until 1878, when the kingdom was revived.

1808 C. STOWER *Printer's Gram.* Index, Servian alphabet. 1827 BOWRING *Servian Pop. Poetry* Introd. 38 'Fair as the mountain Vila,' is the highest compliment to a Servian lady. 1879 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. III. 273 Had the Servian Czar entered Constantinople in the fourteenth century.

B. *sb.* A native or an inhabitant of Servia.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lv. V. 543 The language of the

Dalmatians, Bosnians, Servians [etc.]. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 328/1 A stronghold to the Servians in their wars with the Turks. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 402 Christian volunteers from Russia helping the belligerent Servian.

Servian (sē·rviăn), *a.*[2] *Roman Hist.* [a. L. *Serviānus*, f. *Servius*: see -AN.] Of or pertaining to Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, who is said to have organized the plebs into thirty local 'tribes', and to have encircled the city with a wall, of which extensive remains still exist.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 201 The probability is in favour of five tribunes, so that one was taken from each of the five Servian classes. 1855 LIDDELL *Hist. Rome* I. i. iii. 56 A person who once belonged either to a Romulian Tribe of birth or a Servian Tribe of place, always remained a member of that Tribe. 1886 PELHAM in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 734/2 Only Etruscan builders..could have built..the Servian wall.

[Serviant. A spurious word, due to Berners' having misread the F. *serment* oath as *seruiant*.

In the first quot. Berners seems to have taken the word as an adj. (cf. SERVIENT *a.*).

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clii. 167 b, There all the companyons made them seruyaunt to Aleyne Roux. *Ibid.* II. clxxiii. 210 No man myght entre in to that..company, without he make seruyaunt or othe, neuer to beare armoure agaynste the crowne of Englande.]

Service[1] (sē·rvis). Forms: 1 serfise, 2–5 servise, 3 serviz, 3–4 serveis, 3–6 servyse, 3–7 servis, 4 servijs, servyss, *Sc.* serwise, 4–5 servese, serveys(e, 4–6 servyce, servys, 4–6 (8) serves, 5 cervyce, sarvyse, servysse, serwyse, 5–6 sarvys, 5–6 (8–9 *vulgar*) sarvice, 5–7 *Sc.* serwice, 6 sarves, servicie, *Sc.* schervice, scherwyce, servyiss, servyss, serwyce, 6–7 servies, 6–8 *dial.* sarvis, 7 cervis, 9 *Sc.* sairvice, 3– service. *Pl.* 7 servioe. [a. OF. *servise*, *service*, also *servige*, *serviche* (mod.F. *service*), ad. L. *servitium*, f. *servus* slave. Cf. Pr. *servizi*, *servis*, Sp. *servicio*, Pg. *serviço*, It. *servizio*, *servigio*.

The word in English, as also in the Romanic langs., has supplied the place of a noun of action to the cognate SERVE *v.*[1], and its sense-development appears to have been materially influenced by association with the verb.]

I. The condition of being a servant; the fact of serving a master.

1. The condition, station, or occupation of being a servant. (In mod. use almost exclusively *spec.* = *domestic service*.) **a.** In phrases with preps. † *at*, *in*, † *into*, † *on*, *out of service*; *to go to*, *put to*, *set to service*; *to go into*, *put into*, *take into service*; *to place out at service*.

1320–30 *Horn Ch.* 644 Icham comen to fand, For to win gold & fe, In seruise wiþ 3our king to be. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4400 He ordant angels after his deuyse, And set hom in seruice hym seluyn to honour. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 4 If a man haue an hired plowman in to seruey to dwel wiþ him. 1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 71 And I woll and pray 3ow þat Phelippe be kept on seruice stille. 1495 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 568 þat euery Maide & sole woman.. take a Chambre within an honest persone..or els to go to seruice. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Persons..that shall haue any office..or shalbe receyued in saruice with his grace. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 49 b, The sayde Barlo set me with a merchaunt of Middelboroughe too seruyce. *c* 1550 N. SMYTH tr. *Herodian* I. 10 The same beynge put to seruice in the Emperours house. 1557 *Order Hospitalls* F 5, Whether the same Childe be..in the Howse, or at Nurse; at Service, or els dead. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* II. ii. 76 Least my maister turne me out of seruice. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 286 Caliban Whom now I keepe in seruice. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* I. xvii. (1782) I. 104, I resolved to go to service, and hired myself to a great woollen-draper. 1771 — *Humph. Cl.* 29 May, They..swarm up to London, in hopes of getting into service. 1798 O'KEEFFE *Wild Oats* II. ii, I place her out at sarvice. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* i. 12 All this is less than many a maid has that has been at service a shorter time. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* vii, He had put two of his daughters into service. 1881 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Songs of Worker* 176 Not even the fretting when the eldest girl In service far away forgot to write.

fig. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* I. iii. 26 But turning these iests out of seruice, let vs talke in good earnest.

b. In other constructions.

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) l, Alle that ther wold seruyse haue, Knyȝte squiere, ȝoman and knaue. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxv. (1906) 86 The whiche Amon was Seneschall of the king,..and became riche by his seruice. 1525 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* an. 1527 (1883) 97 Gif ony freman of the said craft pass furth of the toun or his band of his service be worne furth. 1567 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. xi. (1890) II. 268 [She] determined therefore..to seeke seruice in that house, counterfaytinge the kynde and habite of a Page. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 124 (*Le Dimanche*), The sons and daughters of service part with liberty, but not with nature in their contracts. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. i. xi, Service in this country is, as it ought to be, voluntary, and by contract. 1870–2 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iv. § 1 (1904) 137 Holy Scripture..speaks of sin as a service, the wages of which is death. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* xxx, I wish you could have given up service by this time. 1886 HEREFORD *Lit. Rel. Eng. & Germany* 310 Grumshall..goes to take service with Bartervile, a well-reputed Naples merchant. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* ix. (1900) 157 'When did you leave service?'..'How did you know I was in service?..I was. General servant.'

Proverb. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 841 Seruyse, I wot wel, is non heritage. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Undersheriff* 98 But service is no inheritance;..therefore..hee beginnes now in his summer, to store up against winter. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* Gen. Direct., Answer, that..a poor servant is not to be blamed if he strives to better himself; that service is no inheritance.

† **c.** Servitude, slavery. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 935 On weies & women awrak hee his teene And solde them too seruise in sorowe too liue.

2. Const. *of* or possessive: The condition of being a servant of a particular master.

c 1290 *St. Cristofer* 39 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 272 Ich am a man opon mi seruiz [*Harl. MS.* in mie seruise] and noman serui i nelle Bote mi louerd þat ich seche. *Ibid.* 59 Dabeit þanne, Cristofre seide, þat leng beo in þine seruise. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9485 Nu has him sathanas in wald,..Quils he es thralled in his seruis He ne mai be fre on nakins wis. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* v. 3 A lytill chyld woman caytife, that was in the seruyce [Vulg. *in obsequio*] of the wiyf of Naaman. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4594, I am so sore bounde him til, From his servyse I may not fleen. 1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 5 For my sake to accept this berer salisbury again into your seruice. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 156 To leaue a rich Iewes seruice. 1716 HAWKINS *Pleas Crown* I. 130 If a Parent in a reasonable Manner chastise his child, or a Master his Servant, being actually in his Service at the Time. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Mr. Wathins Tottle* i, That 's the very housemaid...She went into Fanny's service when we were first married, and has been with us ever since. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* xii, You will hardly fancy that I..knew anything of the concerns of the Company into whose service I entered as twentieth clerk. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 26, I do not ask thee to enter my service, or to receive wages.

b. In religious use: The condition or fact of being a servant (of God). Cf. 13. † *To end in God's service*: to die in the faith.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 28 Þe selie godes spuses, þe..in his anes seruise hare lif leadeð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2277 Constance is eldoste sone in godes seruice Monek he made at winchestre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5482 Siþen him deid ioseph, þat wis, And endid in our lauerd seruis. *c* 1325 *Prov. Hendyng* 11 in Böddeker *Alteng. Dicht.* (1878) 288 Leue vs alle to ben wys, Ant to ende in his seruys. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xi. [x.] 79 O þe acceptable & þe iocunde seruice of god. 1549 *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, 2nd Collect, O God..whose seruice is perfect fredome.

† **c.** The condition of being the 'servant' (of Love, of one's lady). *Obs.* (Cf. 10.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 189 For this day in hir seruise shal I dye. *c* 1386 — *Squire's T.* 272 He moste han knowen loue and his seruyse. *a* 1450 MYRC 57 Wymmones serues thow moste forsake. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 8 This wes hir sentens sueit and delectable, A lusty lyfe in luves scheruice bene. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 276 And Longauill was for my seruice borne. 16.. MURE *Sonn. to Marg.* ii. 12 Gif I be thyne, no greiff can death impairt Sall mak me seime thy service to deny.

† **d.** A particular ministerial office or charge.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3754 He [*sc.* Korah and his company] seiden he weren wurði bet to ðat seruise to ben set. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 247 Þe sixte servise takeþ he þat is above in bysynesse..In þe sevenþe servyse is he þat haþ mercy in gladnes. 1382 — 2 *Cor.* v. 18 God..ȝaf to vs the mynisterie, or seruyse, of reconcilinge.

3. † **a.** A situation or place as servant (*obs.*). **b.** A particular employ; the serving of a certain master or household.

1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 387 Whedyr that they shall sek hem newe servysys or not. 1505 in *Extracts Burgh. Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 107 Ony maner of vagabounds, young fallowis or young husis, haffand na prettik nor seruice to life vpon. 1564 *Child-Marr.* 126 John Jackson came to this deponent, and willed to have a Service for a maide. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 165, I cannot get a seruice, no, I haue ne1e a tongue in my head. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 85 And take the Weeds and likenes of a Swain, That to the service of this house belongs. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 248 And doubtless for so small abuse, a young man may his Service lose. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 181 The children..were put into the world in services. 1779 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 53 Her mother, who is now reduced to wish a service [as French governess] in a foreign land. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, It seems to me..that you might have found a service where they eat less, and are more orthodox in their worship. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xx, 'If will be hard' they say 'to find Another service such as this'.

4. The condition or employment of a public servant (of a sovereign or state). *In the British, French*, etc. *service*: (chiefly of a soldier or sailor).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2418 & hii ssolle be such þat no prince ne dorre hom vorsake Ac vor hor prowesse gladliche in to hor seruise hom take. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 704 & wiþ him felawes tventi,..þat wiþ þerl Rohand hadde ben long, In his seruise armes to vnder-fong. 1396–7 *XII Concl. Lollards* vi. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 299 A kyng and a bisschop al in o persone,..a curat and an officer in worldly seruice, makin euery reme out of god reule. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 19 b, He being in seruice of his most Christian Maiesty. *a* 1763 W. KING *Polit. & Lit. Anecd.* (1819) 55 My Lord Taaffe of Ireland, a general officer in the Austrian service. 1779 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 95 Charles Fox has made his motion for the removal of Lord Sandwich from his Majesty's service and counsels. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Jan., I have borne the commission of lieutenant in the service of King George. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 594 That the three English regiments in the Dutch service might be sent to the Thames. 1897 CONSTANTINE *Mar. Engin.* vi. 51 Blasco de Garay, an officer in the Spanish naval service.

† **b.** *Horse of service*, a war-horse or charger.

1577–86 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* ii. 20/1 in *Holinshed*, Of the horsse of seruice they make great store. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiii. 155 b, Those whiche..might maintaine a horse of seruice, were..called knights. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 48 To see a horse of seruice drawe in a doung-carte. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 116 That the said Robert ought to come armed upon his Horse of service, with twenty men at Armes [etc.].

6. *To take service*: to enlist under a military commander, join a fighting force.

1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxvii, Recollect, that, whatever general you take service under, you will follow him. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shakes.* I. 78 He..had gone to Spain to take service against the Moors.

5. A branch of public employment, or a body of public servants, concerned with some particular kind of work or the supply of some particular need, as in *the consular service*, *the customs service*, *the diplomatic service*, *the excise service*, *the* CIVIL SERVICE.

1685 W. HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 176 Fearing Agent Beard and Councill at Hugly might be soe displeased with him for shewing any kindness to me, as to turne him out of y[e] Service. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. 153 Thomas Pearson, Esq.; of the East India Company's Service. 1801 SURR *Splendid Misery* II. 194 A Neapolitan pirate originally, but who took to the land service afterwards. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* x, Francis Kennedy, of his majesty's excise service. 1835 *Lang.* *P. Pl.* A. III. 210 Seruauns for heore seruise..Takeþ Meede of heore Maystres. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 145 Thre ther were That most service unto him bere. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxiv. 251 Bothe I and these fyue honderd knyghtes shal alweyes be at your somons to doo you seruyse. 1586 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 32 Margerie Heselden for tene wykes servies iij[s] vj[d]. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 1 Wine, Wine, Wine: What seruice is heere? I thinke our Fellowes are asleepe. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 247 Remember I haue done thee worthy seruice. 1822 *S. Carolina Stat.* (1840) VII. 462 In case any male slave or slaves be so permitted..to hire out their own time, labor or service. 1845 S. FOX *Monks & Monast.* xiii. 147 He [the porter] was allowed the service of a boy. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 405 Then tending her rough lord,..In silence, did him service as a squire. 1878 MANN *Dom. Econ.* 351 When there is a parlour-maid in the establishment her share of the service is the parlour and pantry work, and waiting at table.

fig. (of things). 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 6389 What nede war þat þa creatures þan Shewed swilk servyse mare for man. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* vi. 46 The starres didest thou sett in ordre, and gauest them a charge, to do seruyce euen vnto man [Vulg. *ut deservirent homini*].

b. An act of serving; a duty or piece of work done for a master or superior.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15333 [Christ washing the disciples' feet.] Þe seruis al i yow ha don. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 156 Thus scholde every worthi king Take of his knihtes knowleching, Whan that he syh thei hadden nede, For every service axeth mede. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lvii. 4, I haue no precious time at al to spend, Nor seruices to doe til you require. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 35 Thou, and thy meaner fellowes, your last seruice Did worthily performe.

† **c.** *The flesh's service*, sexual intercourse. Also *the service of Venus*. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1960 3ef þer ne mey noþere kendelyche Do þe flesches seruyse. *Ibid.* 1975 And þa3 þat seruyse be foul, 3et hyt hys tokne of gode. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. iii. (1495) 605 The swete almonde..kyndlyth the seruyce of Venus [orig. *venerem accendit*].

† **7.** The use of the sb. (in sense 6) as obj. to verbs of ambiguous meaning like *pay*, *yield*, led to the development of the sense: Reward for service, wages, payment. (Cf. SERVE *v.*[2]) *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 990 King þe wise, 3eld me mi seruise. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28397 Myn hird-men and als oþer maa Haf i þaire seruis halden fra. 13.. *Ibid.* 12390 (Gött.) Trein beddes was he wont to make, And þar-for his seruis to take. *c* 1325 *Song of Merci* 102 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 121 But 3e þat hated cristendame..3our seruise schal be endeles schame.

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 846 in *Macro Plays* 102 Pay not þi serwauntys here serwyse! *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 178 She.. delyuered hym his seruyse & he out of cowrte wendes. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (1888) 17 Thay that wil noth help thair nichtburs in thair necessite and wil notht len to thayme in thair mister without okker mony or seruice or raward.

8. In feudal use. † **a.** Feudal allegiance, fealty; profession of allegiance, homage. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3865 Þe king wende þo to parys.. & alle þe heye men of the lond þuder come ywis. Hor omage of hom & hor seruise he nom. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 259 But he [the king of France], that wiste nothing why He scholde do so gret servise After the world in such a wise, Withstod the wrong of that demande. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 918 þis freke all his franche of Ph[ilip] he haldis, And was a suget to himself & serues him a3t, *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 325 And I shall holde you quyte of all the servyse that ye owe me & your eyres also, for evermore. 1538 Starkey *England* 55 Gyuyng..to theyr pryncys and lordys al humbul seruyce and meke obedyence. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. i. 23 Vpon your oath of service to the Pope. *Ibid.* 34 Your Nobles will not heare you, but are gone To offer seruice to your enemy.

fig. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 425 O noble Chaucer.. bounde ar we with all deu reuerence..To owe to yow our seruyce.

b. A duty (whether a payment in money or kind, a definite amount of forced labour, or some act useful or complimentary) which a tenant is bound to render periodically to his lord. Cf. *Knight-service* 1.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 290 Þe barons..said, þei suld not so, Suilk a new seruise to reise ne to do. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 26 Vpon þis seruyces þei han þes heiȝe statis & lordischipis. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7984 Þe monkes possessiouns made he Fra all seruice and customes fre. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII* c. 19 Kyng Edward the fourthe ..graunted the Lordshippe..to Griseld..to have and hold to hir and to hir heires..by the service of a redde rose yerely. 1549 *Registr. Aberdon.* (Maitland Club) I. 434 Payand heir for ȝeirlie..ten penneis for bundage arrage or carrage and vthir dew seruice vsit and wont. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 129 Divers services reserved on the Land he gave his Subjects. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 11 Apr. 1689, When the King and Queen had din'd, the ceremonie of the Champion, and other services by tenure were perform'd. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 404 Landlords would soon find their advantage in converting all these services into a fixed rent. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 611 The Duke of Bridgwater..granted the said premises to the said W. Murhall.. freed and enfranchised from all services. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Manor* I. v. 13 The peasants groan..Weighed down by tolls, by services and dues, Which to their mighty lords they ever owe.

c. *To hold in service* [tr. AF. *tenir en service* (Britton), law Latin *tenere in servitio*] : To hold (land) not in one's own occupation (' in demesne ') but in that of a sub-tenant. See Demesne 1.

† **d.** A feudal holding. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* II. 69 In al þe seruyse of Sloupe I sese hem to-gedere.

9. *transf.* In complimentary expressions: Respect, ' duty '. *My service to you* : a phrase accompanying the drinking to a person. In epistolary use, *Give my service to* = remember me respectfully to (a third person). *To pay, present one's service* (*to*), to pay a call of ceremony. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. i. 106 My dutie Madam, and most humble seruice! 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 3 Fellow, commend my seruice to her beauty. 1625 Massinger *New Way* I. ii, He will in person first present his seruice. 1646 Endecott in Hutchinson *Collect. Papers Massachusetts Bay* (1769) 158 [P. S.] My wife desires to have her service remembred to Mrs. Winthrop. 1679 Lady R. Russell *Lett.* I. i. 9 My kindest service to all the dear young ones. 1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* I. i. 4 It lies convenient for us to pay our Afternoon Service to our Mistresses. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 Apr., Give my hearty service to Stoyte and Catherine. *c* 1751 Chatham *Lett. Nephew* i. (1805) 3 Pray shew him this letter, with my service to him. 1773 Goldsm. *She Stoops* II, Sir, my service to you. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxi, Call..and give my service to him. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxiv, 'My service to you, Mr. Morton', he said, filling one horn of ale for himself, and handing another to his prisoner.

† **b.** *pl.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 29 My seruices to your Lordship. 1614 J. Donne in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 345 My errand ys onely to deliver my thanks and services..to yo^r^ selfe, and all y^r^ good company. 1723 Atterbury *Let. to Pope* 10 Apr., Give my faithful services to Dr. Arbuthnot, and thanks for what he sent me.

c. *At* (a person's) *service* : ready to obey his commands. (Cf. sense 25.) † *At your service* : used *elliptically* as a phrase of politeness. Also † *Yours to do you service.*

1554 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 315 Youres to do yow service, as I am most bounden, duering lief Frauncis Yaxley. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 318 What hoa, Maluolio. *Mal.* Heere Madam, at your seruice. 1600 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* I. xxiv. N 3, *At your seruice*, hath beene so conuersant, as one asking, what's a Clock? 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 269 P 5 The Knight told me..his Chaplain was very well, and much at my Seruice. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 13 July (1815) 230 My name is Matthew Bramble, at your service. 1905 R. Bagot *Passport* xxxv. 408 'Ask me anything', Silvio replied. ' I am entirely at your service '.

10. The devotion or suit of a lover; professed love. *arch.* (Cf. 2 c.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 167, I yaf my trewe seruise and my thoght For evermore..To hir. *Ibid.* 183 What wonder is then, thogh that I besette My seruise on suche oon. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xliv. 34 All wemen of ws suld haif honoring, Serwice and luve, aboif all vthir thing. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. x. 38 So well he wood her, and so well he wrought her, With humble seruice, and with daily sute. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 95 *Phe.* Good shepheard, tell this youth what 'tis to loue...*Sil. It is to be all made of* faith and seruice. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 140 Let me my seruice tender on your lippes. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 119 Yourself, Now weary of my service and devoir.

11. The serving the sovereign or the state in an official capacity; the duties or work of public servants. *On His* (or *Her*) *Majesty's Service* : a formula (often abbreviated O.H.M.S.) printed on the cover of a letter to indicate that it is official (and therefore exempt from postage). *Secret service* : see Secret *a.* 4 c.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 Yat no man schal ben excusyd of absence at yat messe, but it be for ye kynges seruise. 1536 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 497 One that dyd good and trewe sarvys to owre soveren lord the kyng. 1568 in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scot.* (1824) App. 27 You, taryying behynd, wold furder us in this her Majesties sarvys. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 15 The Lords..because they so judged it best for her Majesties service, sent over Sir John Norreys. 1709 Swift *Project Adv. Relig.* Misc. (1711) 226 Men of great Abilities would then endeavour to excel in the Duties of a religious Life, in order to qualify themselves for publick Service. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Hist. Life* (1714) 12, [I] seldom went afterwards, upon those publick Services, without a loaded Pistol in my Pocket. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* xxvii, 'And I,' said his father, 'have no wish to detain him on the service in which he is now employed'. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v, All Public Service lies slack and waste. 1874 Whyte Melville *Uncle John* xiv. II. 89 Three letters ..marked 'On Her Majesty's Service'.

12. The duty of a soldier or sailor; the performance of this duty. Often, actual participation in warfare; more fully *active service.*

Piece (or † *parcel*) *of service* : a military achievement or exploit. (In Shaks. used *ironically.*)

1590 Sir J. Smythe *Disc. Weapons* 6 Our trained Low Countrie Captaines..some of them more hungrie after charge, spoyle and gaine, than skilfull to do anie great seruice. 1590 Barwick *Disc. Weapons* 7 And so dooth the matter fall out, if a parcell of seruice should be doon, where 500. [men] should be imployed therunto. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 155 And such a peece of seruice will you do, If [etc.]. 1599 — *Hen. V*, III. ii. 49. 1599 — *Much Ado* I. i. 48 He hath done good seruice Lady in these wars. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* I. i. B 2 b, Pray you shew vs The difference betweene the city valour And service in the field. 1702 *Propos. Effectual War in Amer.* 9 When they [*sc.* the Companies] form a Battalion or go upon Service, the Eldest or Senior Officer should command. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 248 When I was a soldier we were on service together. 1829 W. Irving *Granada* lxvii. II. 160 It was evident, from the warlike character of El Zagal, that there would be abundance of active service and hard fighting. 1889 Gunter *That Frenchman* i. 10 Then I volunteered for service in Mexico, and fought my way to..a captaincy.

b. A military or naval operation in which a soldier or a regiment serves (often *pl.*) ; an expedition or engagement.

1590 Barwick *Disc. Weapons* 7 The Countie of Creance had in the seruice against Charles the 5. the charge of 600. footmen. *c* 1594 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 4 Who made us this answear..that they came from the service of Brest, and withall delivered the truth of that honorable, allthough blooddy, service theare accomplished by our Englishmen. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 1. 41 b, Alexander..when hee receiued Letters out of Greece, of some fights and seruices there. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 135 Then the King's forces entered the town after a very warm service, the chief officers and many soldiers of the other side being killed. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xxxii, The captain..swore he would confine Mackshane as soon as the service should be over. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 13 The late service..affords very little matter of improvement in the art of reducing or defending strong places. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 55 Nothing could be more harassing than that service. Driven from one stockade, they entrenched themselves behind another. 1844 *Asiatic Jrnl.* Ser. III. III. 407 The loss of the European Regiment during the foregoing services is stated as having been very severe.

† **c.** A manner of serving in warfare (e.g. mounted or on foot, with some specified weapon) ; a branch of the service (= Arm *sb.*[2] 9). *Obs.*

1610 Rich *Descr. Irel.* 37 The Galloglas succeedeth the Horsman..: his seruice in the field, is neither good against horsmen, nor able to endure an encounter of pikes. 1735 Johnson *Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr.* vii. 84 His force consisting only of Foot, and the Galles entirely of Horse, a Service at which they are very expert.

d. To see service. Of a soldier: To have experience of warfare. Hence (in perfect tense) of a thing, to have been much used or worn.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. ii. 14 Our Gentlemen that meane to see The Tuscan seruice. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 71 If this bee a horsemans Coate, it hath seene very hot seruice. 1778 T. Townshend in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 304 He has an ardent desire to see service. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxxiv, There, take it—it has seen service, though it could do little in defending the castle. 1827 Scott *Chron. Canongate* iii, My face has seen service, but there is still a good set of teeth [etc.]. 1838 Mill *A. de Vigny* Diss. & Disc. (1859) I. 298 Fourteen years a soldier without seeing any service. 1892 A. H. Craufurd *Gen. Craufurd* 74 Many soldiers who had seen a good deal of active service.

† **e.** *Man of service* : a veteran soldier. *Obs.*

1590 Sir J. Smythe *Disc. Weapons* 6 b, Besides that, by the employment of such a number of trained Captaines, the regiment..should bee the more full of men of seruice and skill. 1825 Carlyle *Schiller* III. 202 That rude tumultuous host which Wallenstein presided over...In this ludicrous doggrel..these men of service paint their hopes and doings.

f. *pl.* (See quot.)

1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.*, *Services*, pecuniary disbursements, or payments which are made for military purposes.

III. In religious uses. (See also 2 b.)

13. The serving (God) by obedience, piety, and good works. Phrase, † *to do God's service.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 155 Dauid..deþ us to understonden on hwiche wise þe halie Men hersumden ure drihten ine þisse liue, and hwiche mede heo sculen habben for hore feire seruise. *c* 1275 *Duty of Christians* 35 in *O. E. Misc.* 142 If we ..luuyeþ vre dryhte And doþ his seruyse myd al vre myhte. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 22 He..lufid vs in his goednes, noght for oure seruys. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 6 Þei don not goddis seruyce in hem selfe but drawen oþere men þerfro. 1521 Fisher *Serm. agst. Luther* iv. Wks. (1876) 343 He weneth that in so doyng he pleaseth god & dothe a specyall seruyce vnto god. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 39 Quharin standis the trew and principal service quhilk we aucht to God. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Almsdeeds* III. 180 Wyll he see vs lacke necessaries when we do hym true seruice? 1614 *Life & Death Genninges* 91 A Virgin who had wholy dedicated her selfe to the seruice of God. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* General Thanksgiving By giving up ourselves to thy service. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 529 Our voluntarie service he requires. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. III. i. xv. § 12 There will come a time when the service of God shall be the beholding of him.

14. Worship; esp. public worship according to form and order. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. in *divine service.* † Formerly often, *God's service, public service, common service.*

c 1205 Lay. 8071 Þe king bi-gon seruise on ælches cunnes wise æfter þan heðene lazen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28251 In kyrk i wroght oft syth vn-ro Quen goddis seruis was to do. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* 4 (Prol.) Þis boke of all haly writ is mast oysed in halykyrke seruys. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 3455 When þe lyst slepe and wil noght ryse, And comes overlate tyl Goddes servise. *c* 1386 Chaucer *2nd Nun's T.* 553 Hir hous the chirche of seinte Cecilie highte..In which, in to this day, in noble wyse Men doon to Crist and to his seinte seruyse. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1146/2 Toward this purpose, aie expressely praied many deuout orasons in the comon seruice of our mother holy church. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xi. § 1 Solemne duties of publique seruice to be done vnto God must haue their places set and prepared. *Ibid.* v. xxix. § 1 The attyre which the Minister of God is by order to vse at times of diuine seruice. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativ.* xxi, A drear and dying sound Affrights the Flamins at their service quaint. 1749 *Minutes Method. Conf.* (1812) 41 Exhort those, who were brought up in the Church, constantly to attend its service.

15. A celebration of public worship.

Often without the article, where a particular occasion is indicated by the context.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 315 On other thing his look som-tyme he caste, And eft on hir, whyl that servyse laste. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 144 When serves was done, he went vnto þe bysshopp & shrafe hym. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. iii–v. 41 So vpon newe yeresday whan the seruyce was done, the barons rode vnto the feld. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxi. 110 b, The houre of seruice being come, the Maizins beginne to cry vppon the towres. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxviii. § 3 So that, according to this forme of theirs, it must stand for a rule, No Sermon, no seruice. 1599 Dallam in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 23 Sarvis beinge ended, we Departed out of the chapell. 1600 *Weakest goeth to Wall* H 4, Then the Parish is like to haue no seruice to day. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 181 The service past, around the pious man, With steady zeal, each honest rustic ran. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* viii. 121, I looked into the church, where service was going on. 1882 Mozley *Reminn.* (ed. 2) I. 55 He preached once at St. Mary's, and occasionally assisted in services.

16. A ritual or series of words and ceremonies prescribed for public worship, or for some particular occasion or ministration. Often with defining word, as *baptismal, burial, communion, marriage service* (none of these are so entitled in the Prayer-book). † *Altar-service*, the Communion. † *Book of service* = *service-book* (see 38).

Phrases, *To read, say, sing service.*

? *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 (Parker MS.) Þa gewrǽdede hine se arcebiscop Landfranc & bebead þam biscopan ðe þar cumene wæran..þa serfise to donde & eallan þan munecan þæt hi scoldan hi unscrydan. *c* 1305 *Oxf. Student* 63 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 42 Þo come þe maistres..þe seruise for to do. And þo hit was to ende iброuȝt and þe bodi iburied [etc.]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5059 Whan þe seruise was seid as it schold bene, þat fel to a mariage be-maked at cherche. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2054 To do the office of funeral seruyse. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 227 And vp-on sonedays..godes seruyce to huyre, Boþe matyns and messe. 1396–7 *XII Concl. Lollards* iv. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 297 Þe seruise of Corpus Christi imad be frere Thomas. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2355 Sir Ywayn to the Kyrk yede, Or he did any other dede ; He herd the servise of the day. 1418 *E. E. Wills* 31 To fynde Twey honestes prestes to singe goddys seruice for my soule..be vij ȝere next folwyng after my desese. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 454/1 Servyce, don for dede menn and women, *exequie.* *c* 1450 *Brut* 425 The Erchebisshop of Caunturburi..and othir Engelisshe Bisshoppis..diden this solempne seruyce there, and weddid hem togederis. 1543 in Rymer *Foedera* XIV. 706 Thies Bookes of Divine Service, that is to sey, the Masse Booke, the Graill, the Antyphoner, the Himptuall [*sic*], the Portans, and the Prymer, bothe in Latyn and in Englyshe of Sarum use. 1548–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 388 Paide for ij bookes of y^e^ new service, vijs. vjd. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 84 A mass booke portas wythe all other bookes of saruys. *c* 1585 [R. Browne] *Answ. Cartwright* 49 The dumbe ministers may be heard reading service. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 259 We should prophane the seruice of the dead, To sing sage Requiem, and such rest to her As to peace-parted Soules. 1635 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 72 Here is only a curate maintained to say service. 1721 A. Campbell *Doctr. Middle State* Pref. 7 Upon this bottom

also were the Ten Commandments introduced into the Altar Service, for the first time. 1726–1857 [see BURIAL 5]. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. i. 14 The service of their church was performed in the Latin tongue. *Ibid.* I. ii. 90 This washing of feet formed part of the public service of the day. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 159 A baptismal service in which the sign of the cross might be used or omitted at discretion. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xxvi. 317 A service consisting of the chanting of prayers and the blowing of trumpets is gone through.

† b. *spec.* The daily office or hours of the breviary (= OFFICE *sb.* 6 a); more fully *divine service*. *Our Lady service*, the Little Office of the Virgin Mary. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Iðe ereste dole of ower boc, of ower seruise. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 122 Ful weel she soong the seruice dyuyne, Entuned in hir nose ful semeely. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxix. (1495) 364 In fastyng tyme we reherse ofte the lj psalme in the seruyse of the daye. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 166 Sho sufferd all þis becauce þe space of v wekis sho nowder hard dyvyne serves nor mes. *Ibid.* 250 A yong monk þat was passand devowte in saying of our Ladie serves & hur howres. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 11 How and why goddes seruyce is sayde, eche daye in .vii. howres. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2548 Or that her systers came to the oratory To say dyuyne seruyce. 1516 BP. FOX *Rule of seynt Benet* F j, The .xlvii. chapiter treateth of thappoyntment of the houre of diuine seruice. 1547 *Injunctions given by Edw. VI* xxiv. C j b, People neuerthelesse perswadyng themselfes, sufficiently to honor God on that daie, if thei heare Masse & seruice. 1549 *Bk. Comm. Prayer* Pref., The common prayers in the Churche, commonlye called diuine seruice. 1583 in Foley *Rec. Eng. Prov. S. J.* (1880) VI. 714 He was made prest and beneficed in Queen Mary's time. He saith service with me daily.

† c. *Common service*, the 'Common Prayer' of the Prayer-book. *Obs.*

1561 BP. PARKHURST *Injunctions* A iv, Whether the parsons, vicare, curate or reader doth reade the common seruice with a lowde, distinct and treatable voyce. 1565 *Aduertisments* 25 Jan. A iii, The booke of Common seruice.

† d. *To give* (*one*) *service*: to have the service of the church performed over a dead man. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xviii. 716 And on the morne he gaf hym seruyse and putte hym in the erthe afore the hyghe Aulter.

† e. Used *transf.* of the singing of birds. *Obs.*

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 669 By note made fair serwyse These briddes..; They songe hir song as faire and wel As angels doon espirituel. *c* 1369 — *Dethe Blaunche* 302 [The birds] songen, euerich in his wyse, The moste solempne seruyse By note, that euer man, I trowe, Had herd.

17. A musical setting of those portions of the church-offices which are sung; esp. the music for the canticles at Morning and Evening Prayer.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 815 Joh. Tomkins .. a composer of certain Church Services and Anthems. 1782 MASON *Collect. Anthems, Ess. Cathedr. Mus.* p. xix, The Service which Thomas Tallis composed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Ibid.* p. xlii, Those Hymns which Church Musicians call by the technical term of Services, by which they mean the *Te Deum, Magnificat*, &c. 1789 *J. Lewis' Mem. Dk. Glocester* 83 *note*, A very ingenious service of his, formerly performed at the King's Chapel. 1883 STAINER in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 471 A Service may be defined as a collection of musical settings of the canticles and other portions of the liturgy which are by usage allowed to be set to free composition.

18. A SERVICE-BOOK. Now only, a volume containing the Book of Common Prayer together with the daily lessons; = CHURCH-SERVICE 3.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 31 Aug. 1654, A vast old song book or service. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterfield* v. 76 Young lasses ..with big velvet and gold-clasped Services in their hands.

IV. Help, benefit, advantage, use.

19. The action of serving, helping, or benefiting; conduct tending to the welfare or advantage of another. Chiefly in *to do, render service* (cf. 6).

1582 N. BICHEFIELD tr. *Castenheda's Cong. E. Ind.* ii. 4 b, A man experimented in matters of the Sea, and of Navigation, wherein he had done to this kingdome great service. 1601 HAKLUYT *Galvano's Discov. World* 30 Christopher Columbus..who first had offered his seruice for a western discouerie vnto king Iohn of Portugall. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 15. 31 We see..what notable seruice and reparation they [the Jesuits] haue done to the Romane Sea. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* viii. (1687) 39, I intend to do you service by revealing to you my very heart. 1779 *Mirror* No. 35 Professions of friendship and regard will lead to expectations of service that cannot be answered. 1853 W. F. AINSWORTH *W. B. Barker's Lares & Penates* Introd. Pref. 3 During the campaign of the French in Syria he also rendered good service to our old ally the Porte. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 4 Oct. 5/2 The Howard Association is doing good service by its persistent watchfulness in all matters relating to the treatment of crime.

b. An act of helping or benefiting; an instance of beneficial or friendly action; a useful office.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lvi. 189 The grete seruyce that he hathe done to me shall be euen ryght well rewarded. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 181, I pre'thee (Lucio) doe me this kinde seruice. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept. 1667, If they esteem'd it a service to the University (of which I had been a member). 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch, Pompey* (Rtldg.) 434/1 In the Mithridatic war they [the Pirates] assumed new confidence and courage, on account of some services they had rendered the king. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iii. 406 He..mentioned two services by which the co-operation of that Prince might be ensured. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 567 While Mary lived, it might well be doubted whether the murder of her husband would really be a service to the Jacobite cause. 1862 MAURICE *Mod. Philos.* 604 In so far as Bentham brought these contradictions before the face of those who were committing them we conceive he was doing a service.

c. *collect. pl.* Friendly or professional assistance.

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iii. 40 Seeing that greater strength of finger was what they wanted, he offered his services. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, I think we shall be able to help each other,..and shall have no need of Mr. Bowls's kind services. 1887 GUNTER *Mr. Barnes* xxiv. 192 Edwin said..that he would hand me over to you as his fee for your medical services.

† **20.** With *of* or possessive: A person's interest or advantage. *Obs.*

14.. *26 Pol. Poems* v. 44 Loke how goddis lawe ȝe vse; Whom ȝe refuse, and whiche auaunce, ffor goddis loue, or ȝoure owen seruyce. *c* 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 227 The Queen of Bohemia, whose service they desired to advance. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 26 He hath been sedulous in promoving the service and contentment of your house. 1713 JOHNSON *Guardian* No. 1 P 5, I shall find enough to do to give Orders proper for their Service, to whom I am by Will of their Parents Guardian. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 266 If we have..a reasonable prospect of promoting her service in the long run.

21. Assistance or benefit afforded by an animal or thing (or by a person as involuntary agent); the work which an animal or thing is made to do. Phr. *to do service*.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1310 Thai..brak the bait, quhen thai war landyt thair; Serwice off it Sotheroun mycht haiff no mayr. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 The churle hempe..is nat so good as the female hempe, but yet it wyll do good seruice. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 218 Ile haue the cudgell hallow'd, and hung ore the Altar, it hath done meritorious seruice. 1604 N. F. *Fruiterers Secrets* 10 If they bee gathered afore, they will shrinke, wither, and eate tough, and doe no seruice. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instr.* I. i. (1766) I. 13 He..has given them to you for Food and Service. Don't you see that we eat them, ride upon them, and the like. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* I. vi. F 2 (1782) I. 36, I bore their discourse with patience, because to fret myself would have done me no service. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, He certainly would not..have suffered the coachman to proceed while the horse was unfit for service. 1882 FROUDE in *Longman's Mag.* I. 205, I passed the rod to X——, in whose hands it did better service. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. To-day* XXXV. (ed. 3) 311 Excursionists..press into service every vehicle which can carry them away from town.

b. Of the limbs: Function, office.

1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* II. i. (1782) I. 117 Though his hand shook, it did not refuse its service, but went and came with great expedition. *Ibid.* X. x. IV. 73 After having walked about two hours, my little legs began to refuse their service.

† **22.** The purpose or use to which a thing is put.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 50 They know not what seruice to put their waxe vnto. 16.. SPELMAN (*J.*), All the vessels of the king's house are not for use of honour, some be common stuff, and for mean services, yet profitable. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 129 The Neptune..would be.. a store-vessel for the service of rebuilding the Lighthouse. 1805 SKENE *Let.* in Lockhart *Scott* (1896) 130 A new kitchen range (as..the grate for that service is technically called).

† b. *To stand* (a person) *in no service*: to be of no use to. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 12 b, He refused ye gift whiche should stand hym in no service [orig. *munus inutile*].

23. Supply of the needs *of* (persons, occas. of things).

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* ciii. 15 Þou art bryngand forþe hay to meres and grasse to seruice of men [Vulg. *et herbam seruituti hominum*]. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xi. [x.] 78 Hevene & erþe, þat þou hast made vnto mannes seruice [L. *in ministerium hominis*]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b, A great fountain for the common seruice of the house. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 214 The baths of Antoninus Caracalla, which were open, at stated hours, for the indiscriminate service of the senators and the people. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* v, On the south shore they have built a pier for the service of the Ferry.

24. Serviceableness, utility. Now *rare*.

1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* (1692) Pref., It may be objected by some, that much of the Service of it is over. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 103 The usefulness and service of the said Lead. 1910 *Expositor* Apr. 371 The system has its service in showing how impossible it is to get rid of Sin as a tragedy in the universe.

b. *Of service* (predicatively): of use or assistance, useful, helpful. Const. *to*.

1709 FELTON *Diss. Classics* (1718) 3 If I am of any Service to Your Lordship. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 132 Even the bearing of this rule in their thoughts may be of some service. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Pref., In this pursuit, whether we take or whether we lose our game, the chace is certainly of service. 1779 SHORER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 295 This paper war will not be of much service to us. 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* Introd. 93 *note*, The reader who wishes to work this out for himself, will find the following references of service. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 152, I found him of some service to me. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii, 196 The long tails of the giraffes ..would be of little service against..the seroot.

25. *At one's service*, at one's disposal, ready or available for one to use. Cf. 9 c.

1669 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. 47 *Tod.* Lead'em a Dance, I'll have a Dance. *D. John.* My feet are at your service, Sir. 1683 W. HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 132, I told him the last time he was here..I promised him a Persian Horse; I had now one at his Service, which he accepted with some ceremony. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. ii, My whole strength..is, day and night, at the service of my fellow-Citizens. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 385 My means, which are certainly ample, are at your service.

† **26.** Permission to use; the loan *of* a thing for use.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXXVII, Tell Roderick Dhu I owed him naught, Not the poor service of a boat, To waft me to yon mountain-side 1821 — *Kenilw.* xiii, Wayland, obtaining from the cook the service of a mortar,..mixed, pounded, and amalgamated the drugs which he had bought.

V. Waiting at table, supply of food; hence, supply of commodities, etc.

27. The act of waiting at table or dishing up food; the manner in which this is done. Phrase, *the service of the table* (now *arch.*).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1401 When alle segges were þer set, þen seruyse bygynnes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Squire's T.* 58 And eek it nedeth nat for to deuyse At euery cours the ordre of hire seruyse. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 4187 þe straunge metis, þe manere of þe seruyse. 1528 ROY *Rede me* II. (Arb.) 93 Whose prowde service to beholde, In plate of silver and golde, It passeth a mans witt. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxi. 27 He was..serued with al magnificence..and superfluity of meates..; and this seruice was done..by officers in number. 1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 275 Necessary implements, not onely for the vse of the Kitchin but seruice of the Table. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, You may want, though, A dish or two when the service ends. 1674 T. P., etc. *Eng. & Fr. Cook* 431 Bills of Fare, as well for great Feasts as ordinary Services through the whole year. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlix, More pretty things were said on both sides during the service of the tea-table than we have leisure to repeat. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlix, He described..the service of the table..enumerated the dishes and wines served. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Service*, waiting at table: as, The service was good *or* indifferent.

b. That which is served up or placed on the table for a meal; the food set before a person; an allowance or portion of food. Now *rare*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13990 A man þat hight symon leprus, At ete he praid him til his hus..Ful fair seruis symon him dight. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1504 Anon they wer to boide sette, And fayr servyse byfore hem sette. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 1584 þat euer-ilkon wil of hir laue þe third part til hir sopper saue, And to þe celerer wil it seme Swilk seruys for to saf & ȝeme. *c* 1430 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 26 in *Meals & Manners* 278 And whanne þou seest afore þee þi seruice, be not to hasti upon breed to bite. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 24 The servyce of his table and of his cupborde to be dayly recorded into the King's countyng-house. 1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* 342 Disshes with measure thou oughtest to fyll, Els mayste thou happen thy seruyce to spyll. 1598–9 B. JONSON *Case Altered* I. i, Gods lid man, seruice is ready to go vp man, you must slip on your coate and come in, we lacke waiters pittifully. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 81 In the Summer let them haue their first meate in the morning, and their second seruice at noone. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. i. *Stage Direct.*, A banquet brought in, with the limbes of a Man in the seruice. 1700 [E. WARD] *Loud. Spy* XVII. 14 A Service of Sweet-meats, which every Gossip carry'd away in her Hankerchief. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 86 Services of food were then spread before them. *c* 1880 R. H. STODDARD *Sgr. Low Degree* (Cent.) I'll spread your service by the door, That when you eat you may behold The knights at play where the bowls are rolled.

† c. A division of a meal served up at one time, a course. Also, a particular 'dish' or kind of food.

a 1536 *Songs, Carols* etc. (E. E. T. S.) 33 The boris hede, I vnderstond, Ys cheff seruyce in all this londe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. v. I. 458 Even at this day throughout Spaine, the manner is to serve up acorns and mast to the table for a second service. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* I. ii, An excellent pickeld Goose, a new seruice. *c* 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 152 One of the most sumptuous Feasts that ever I saw, being but of nine dishes, in three several services. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 278 Certain services of Paste and Sugar, according to the German fashion, which were brought to the Table, rather to divert the Eye, than to sharpen the Appetite. 1715 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5336/2 The Entertainments..consist only of one Service. 1707 *Curios. in Husb.* 47 Fruits..are still the most agreeable Service of Tables. 1765 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 137 His dinner—four services.

28. The furniture of the table; esp. a set of dishes and other utensils required for serving a particular meal. Often with defining word, as *dinner, dessert, breakfast, tea service*.

1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 445 A very pretty service of gilt plate. 1710 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 597 A magnificent service of plate, consisting of many large silver dishes, stands, plates, &c. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 67 The service of Sèvres china arrived all safe. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 266 A handsome silver tea and coffee service. 1882 OGILVIE, *Service*, an assortment of table-linen. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 175/1 A service of plate bequeathed by a baronet. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 345 The damsel.. completed the clearing off and washing up of the various articles of the service.

b. Similarly: A set of vessels for the altar, for the toilet, etc.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Jan. 1645, The compleate service of the purest chrystal for the altar of the Chapell. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 368/1 A green and white chamber service all complete, with soap trays and brush trays. 1867 C. T. NEWTON *Blacas Coll. Antiq. Brit. Mus.* 24 Silver toilet service of a Roman bride.

29. An administration or application (*of* something).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 465 From whence carrying a pot full of water..hee did powre it in my bellie..The first and second seruices I gladly receaued, such was the scorching drouth of my tormenting payne. 1700 [E. WARD] *Lond. Spy* XVII. 10 The next piece of Lip-Exercise my Part'ner set me, was to make a Regular Service of Kisses round the Room. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1143 In France a small quantity of solution of sulphate of iron is added during the boiling of the soap, or rather with the first service of the lyes.

30. The supply or laying-on of gas, water, etc., through pipes from a reservoir; the apparatus of pipes, etc., by which this is done.

1879 W. YOUNG *Town & Country Mansions* 41 From one of the cisterns a separate service of pipes should be carried

to the water-closets. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 254/1 Sinks were constructed, and the city water-service was introduced.

b. *attrib.*, as *service-box*, *-pipe*, etc.

1819 Peckston *Gas-Lighting* 99 He must prepare to bring the gas into the houses by laying the service-pipes. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 44 Improved service-box for supplying water-closets. *Ibid.*, To be connected either with the service-pipe direct from the main, or with the supply-pipe from the cistern. 1868 *Chamb. Encycl.* X. 103/2 The distributing or service reservoirs should be roofed.

c. = *service-pipe* (see b).

1865 S. Hughes *Gas-works* (ed. 2) 233 The pipes which convey gas or water through the different streets are called *main pipes* or *mains*; and the small pipes which convey the fluid therefrom to the houses are called services. 1877 W. Richards *Manuf. Coal Gas* 271 Services should be of course always laid with a slight incline to the main.

31. Provision (of labour, material appliances, etc.) for the carrying out of some work for which there is a constant public demand.

1853 Papworth *Museums*, etc. 15 Regulations as to admission into public museums..the porter not to allow the entrance of any person out of the hours of public service. 1886 C. E. Pascoe *Lond. To-day* (ed. 3) 320 St. Bartholomew's Hospital..has a service of 710 beds. 1892 *Post Office Notice*, The object of the new Post Office Express Service is to secure the immediate delivery of Messages, Letters and Parcels by Special Messenger. 1904 G. B. Shaw *Common-sense Munic. Trading* vi. (1908) 48 There is, however, one very important difference between a telegraph and a telephone service.

32. Accommodation for conveyance or transit afforded by vehicles plying regularly on a route.

1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 353/1 *Service*..is of very late importation from the French, within three years, as applied to the lines of steamers, or traffic of railways. 1865 *Cassell's Handy Guide Sea-side* (ed. 2) 103 There is a very fine service of steamboats between Douglas, Ramsey, and Liverpool thrice a week in the winter. 1866 *Roy. Comm. Railways, Min. Evid.* 519/1 The London and North-western Company running a very good service between London and Birmingham. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* vi, A short squat omnibus..which was then the daily service between Cloisterham and external mankind. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 111/1 The right of the railway company to suspend the ordinary service of trains on occasions of great and exceptional pressure. 1904 G. B. Shaw *Common-sense Munic. Trading* v. (1908) 40 London is at present helplessly at the mercy of a cab service which [etc.].

VI. Action of serving, in technical senses.

33. *Law.* a. The action or an act of serving (a writ, notice, etc.) upon a person.

To accept service (of a writ): see Accept *v.* 3.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 346/1 Touching the retourne, servise, and all executions of the Writtes, Processe and Juggementz, in and of the saide actions. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxx, 'Beg your pardon, Mr. Pickwick', said Mr. Jackson...'But personal service, by clerk or agent, in these cases, you know, Mr. Pickwick—eh, Sir?' 1863 Le Fanu *Ho. Churchyard* III. 7 I'll permit the services of the notices.

b. *Scots Law.* The procedure for ascertaining and declaring the heir to a person deceased. A *general service* determines generally who is heir to another; a *special service* determines who is heir to a special estate.

1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Breve de morte antecessoris*, Be the auld law of this Realme, the Justice-generall and his deputes..was judge competent to the service of this bieve. 1693 Stair *Inst. Law Scot.* III. v. (ed. 2) 467 The general Service is a compleat establishing of the Right in the Person of the Heir. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* lviii, [We have] got our youngster's special service retoured into Chancery. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c. 47 § 1 The Practice of issuing Brieves from Chancery for the Service of Heirs shall cease.

34. *Tennis* (and kindred games). The act of 'serving' the ball or starting it in play; a particular player's manner of doing this; the ball served.

1611 Cotgr., *Grebonde*, a seruice at Tennice, wherein the ball runs not along on the house, but bounds on the side thereof. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 380/2 (*Tennis*) When the player gives his service at the beginning of a set, his adversary is supposed to return the ball. 1819 *Examiner* 7 Feb. in *Hazlitt's Table-talk* ix. (1821) 203, 204 His service was tremendous. He once..made seven and twenty aces following by services alone. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/3 Mr. Young's service and return were very severe in the third game. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 402/1 (Fives) If he fails to return the 'service' above the 'line' no stroke is counted.

b. *attrib.*, as *service-box*, *-court*, *-line*, *-side*, *-wall*.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 380/1 (*Tennis*) Over this long gallery..is a covering, called the pent-house, on which they play the ball from the service-side. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* 690 If the service drops in the wrong court, or beyond the service line, it is a fault. 1878 J. Marshall *Ann. Tennis* 159 *Service court*, that part of the floor which is contained between the service-line, the pass-line, the grille-wall, and the gallery-wall and battery. *Ibid.* 160 *Service-wall*, the wall above the side-pent-house. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 244/2 (Rackets), *Service-box*, the square (marked out on each side of the floor) from which the service must be delivered.

35. *Naut.* Small cord, or the like, wound about a rope to protect it. (Cf. Serve *v.*[1] 54.)

1789 Capt. W. Wrigglesworth *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 24 Nov., Veered out the best bower Cable on the Flood, and claped on the moaring Service. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 318 The cables..armed with the chains..were besides cackled..seven fathom from the service. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 137 Not only the service and worming were cut, but the cable itself was..injured by the sharpness of the rocks. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* iii, This chafing gear consists of worming,..battens, and service of all kinds. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Log of Sea-waif* 323 We could not..repair the 'service' where chafed out aloft.

36. The action of covering a female animal. (Cf. Serve *v.* 52.)

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 845 He is often so much fatigued when brought to the mare..as to be quite unfit for effective service. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1260/3 With each pup a written guarantee of a service from a pedigree St. Bernard dog will be given. 1911 *Kingsbridge* (Devon) *Gaz.* 26 Mar. 2/4 For service—a Pedigree Large Black Boar.

VII. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (See also 30 b, 34 b.)

37. Simple attrib., passing into adj.

a. Belonging to the army or the navy; esp., employed on active service, as *service ammunition*, *bullet*, *charge*, *company*, *rifle*, etc.

1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 124 The service charges in the above table [required for cartridges]. 1837 *King's Regul. Army* 153 Regiments on Foreign Stations are formed into Six Service Companies and Four Depôt Companies. 1844 *Queen's Regul. Army* 111 All Regiments are to have, in the constant possession of each Man, Ten Rounds of Service Ammunition 1860 *All Year Round* No. 73. 546 The ordinary unrifled service gun. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 236 By service rigs, is to be understood the rig that boats use when on service. 1898 *Times* 28 June 13/6 The new service bullet..fits all the service rifles and machine guns in use by the British Army. 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 8/2 He wished the members of the service company God-speed. *Ibid.* 2 Mar. 10/1 Dressed in their service khaki. 1909 Col. Egerton in *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 3/1 Match-rifle conditions..are directly opposed to service-rifle shooting and training for war.

b. Belonging to household service, the serving of meals, etc.

1864 R. Kerr *Gentl. Ho.* 247 Butler's Service-room, its position, uses, and fittings. 1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 351 The ventilation of the kitchens is conducted up the 'service' staircase and shaft. 1885 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 774 While each man has a small service-room of his own, there are on each staircase two larger gyp-rooms. 1899 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 7/7 The fire originated in the service-lift. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 25 June 3/4 In all the club rooms there are what are called 'service-hatches', which will supply food or drink in infinite variety.

38. Special combinations: **service-book**, a book containing one or more forms of divine service (in the 17th c. often applied to the Book of Common Prayer); **service measure, metre**, the 14-syllable line which is the equivalent of a couplet of common metre; also used = common metre (see Common *a.* 19 b); **service paste**, a porcelain-paste prepared to serve for all ordinary work; † **service-room**, a music-room or song-school in a religious house; **service-time**, † **-while**, the time of divine service.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Breviaire*, the *seruice booke of priestes of the church of Rome. 1638 Laud *Diary* 29 Apr., The tumults in Scotland, about the Service-Book offered to be brought in. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 558 The book of Lamentations seems to have been a kind of service-book or office. 1846 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* I. p. lxxxi, The revision of the service-books of the Western Church which followed the council of Trent. 1841 Latham *Eng. Lang.* v. 382 *Poulterer's Measure.*—Alexandrines and *Service Measures alternately...It will be seen that a couplet of Ballad Metre is equivalent to a line of *Service Metre. 1886 Meiklejohn *Eng. Lang.* 182 Iambic Tetrameter with Iambic Trimeter in alternate lines—the second and fourth rhyming—is called Ballad Metre. When used, as it often is, in hymns, it is called Service Metre. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1022 The following composition has been adopted for the *service paste of the royal manufactory of Sèvres. 1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. 276 The Nuns, then in the *Service-room. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 144 He..happend þat day ..to be assigned be þe bisshopp to be his dekyn in *serves tyme & rede þe pistle. 1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 420 Uppon the Soundaye..owt of service tyme. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, She had never seen Robertson since his remarkable escape during service-time. 1573 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 154 Hyr gesse compyng in *sarves wylle. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transpr. Reh.* 83 A citizens sitting bare-headed all service-while.

Service[2] (sə·rvis). Forms: α. 6 servis(se, serves, servyse, 6–7 cervise, cervice, 6–8 servise, 6– service; β. 6 sarves, 9 *U.S.* sarvice; γ. 7 sorvise, sorveise, sorvice. [orig. *serves*, pl. of Serve *sb.*[1]]

1. A tree, *Pyrus* (*Sorbus* L., *Cormus* Spach) *domestica*, native in continental Europe and cultivated in the British Isles, bearing small pear-shaped or round fruit edible when in an over-ripe condition; see Corme[1] 1, Service-tree, Sorb.

1530 Palsgr. 265/1 Sarves, tree, *alisier*. *Ibid.* 269/2 Servyse, tree, *alisier*. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 72 Upon the same stocke are graffed..the Medler, and the Servisse. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xv. xiii. I. 437 The fruit Sebesten..beeing graffed vpon Sorvices. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1679) 38 Catalogue of Fruit-trees...Services or Chequers. 1767 Abercrombie *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 40 Plant fruit trees..quinces, medlars, mulberries, filberts, services, &c. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 10/1 The service is of slow growth, seldom fruiting until sixty years old.

† **2.** The fruit of this tree. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 265/1 Sarves, frute, *alise*. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1073 Walnuttes, cervyse, medlers, apples. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 283 Ceruyces be in maner of lyke operacyon. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* IV. v. N.'s Wks. (Grosart) VI. 64 Browne Almonds, Seruises, ripe Figs and Dates. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XIX. v. II. 18 Divers there be, who after another sort make a confection thereof, namely with Quinces, with Sorvises, or Plums. 1612 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* II. vii. (1634) 126 A basket of Servises, Medlers and Chestnuts. 1688 Wheler *Journ. Greece* VI. 452 A Fruit,..not much bigger than Cervices. 1780 Coxe *Russ. Discov.* 56 They also feed upon several species of roots and berries, namely, cloud-berries,..and services. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xvii. (1813) 287 Service, (sweet) or sorb apple, is rarely cultivated for fruit, as it requires a warmer climate than England to ripen it.

3. *Wild Service*: a bush or low tree (*Pyrus torminalis*) bearing harsh bitter fruit.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 374 There are several other Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as..wild Service or Quickbeam. 1852 G. W. Johnson *Gard. Dict.* 758 *Pyrus torminalis.* Wild-service.

4. *attrib.*, as † *service-apple*; **service-berry**, † (*a*) the fruit of the Service (*Pyrus domestica*); (*b*) a N. American shrub, *Amelanchier Canadensis*, the Shad-bush (also attrib.); (*c*) the fruit of the white-beam, *Pyrus Aria* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. 122 The baskets which held the cheeses, chesnuts, and dried *service-apples. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. lii. 727 The Sorbe Apples or *Seruice beries. 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 136, I saw service-berry bushes hanging full of fruit. 1847 Ruxton *Adv. Mexico* xxiv. 206 A shrub which produces a fruit called by the mountaineers service-berries. 1894 *Outing* July 306/1 The undergrowth was poplar, sarvice-berry bushes and other shrubs.

Serviceability (sə·rvisăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ity.] Capability or readiness for service; usefulness.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 531 Her kind-heartedness, her serviceability, and naiveté of mind, rendered her..a welcome guest. 1898 Gregory *Side Lights Meth.* 13 The basis of his character was seriousness and an indomitable serviceability.

Serviceable (sə·rvisăb'l), *a.* Forms: α. 4 servisabylle, -abul, serviseable, 4 servicable, 4–6 servisable, 5 servesabill, cervysable, servysabill, 6 servychable, 6– serviceable; β. 4 servisiable, 4–5 serviciable, 5 cervycyable. [a. OF. *serviçable*, *-isable*, f. *service* Service[1]: see -able. With the β forms cf. med.L. *servicibilis* (Du Cange).]

1. Ready to do service; prepared to minister, willing to be of service; active or diligent in service. Now *rare*.

α. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (Rolls) 3139 He..was plesaunt & seruisable. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 40 þe Pope shulde be..moost servysable and most pore. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 99 Curteis he was, lowely, and seruysable, And carf biforn his fader at the table. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 36 Thei wer ..ful seruiceable in al wise. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 100 Arthur was goode and seruisable, and seide, 'With gode will'. 1534 More *Picus* Wks. 32 Thirdelye of reason bee we seruisable ..To suche as haue done muche for vs before. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 80 Are they not all seruisable spirites sent forth to doe seruice for their sakes which are heyres of saluation. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 257 A seruiceable Villaine, As duteous to the vices of thy Mistris, As badnesse would desire. 1859 Tennyson *Marr. Geraint* 393 Seeing her [Enid] so sweet and serviceable. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan., Her loyal and serviceable friend.

β. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* (Lansd.) 979 And sche þe most seruisiable of all Haþe euery chambre arraide. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* I. 223 Sho was seruyciable to euerilk creatur. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/1 Ceruycyable, or redy alle waye, *obsequiosus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 331/1 Servysiable.

† b. Of actions or conditions: Involving or expressing readiness to serve. *Obs.*

α 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 172 b, Once Zelmane could not stirre, but that..Basilius with seruiceable steppes, ..would follow her. 1608 D. T[uvill] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* A 3, My seruiceable affection towards your Honour. 1629 Milton *Christ's Nativ.* xxvii, And all about the Courtly Stable, Bright-harnest Angels sit in order serviceable.

† c. Subservient. *Obs. rare.*

1613 Hayward *Will. I* 88 He was..sottishly seruiceable both to pleasure and sloath. 1849 James *Woodman* iii, Thou hireling, serviceable knave.

† **2.** Suitable to be served (as food). *Obs. rare.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (1495) 663 Lens lentis is a manere of coddeware: and is seruysable to potage. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 798 in *Babees Bk.*, Beef or moton stewed seruysable.

3. a. Of persons: Profitable, useful.

1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 280 A dead man is often more serviceable to the living, than the living themselves. 1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 133 What makes you Good and Religious here, serves also to make you useful and serviceable hereafter. 1704 De Foe in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 83 Wishing..that you may find this neglected fellow serviceable or at least make him so. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 263 In what manner the people of Vermont could be the most serviceable to the British government. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxix, Johnson was a most serviceable subordinate. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. Fleet* I. 129 'She will, I trust, be serviceable to you', said the doctor.

b. Of things: Capable of being applied to an appropriate purpose, or to the performance of a proper function.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 153 For thelementz ben servicable To man. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 126 b, The Camel..some suppose to be the seruiceablest cattell for man that is. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 1 b, To suppresse and extinguishe the exercise and seruiceable vse of Long-bowes. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 51 To find so and so many seruiceable horse for the war. 1668 Hale *Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* 8 He shall never be able to carry on a distinct serviceable Memory at all..without helps of Use or Method. 1708 Swift *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. i. 123 The most serviceable treatise that could have been published at such a juncture. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 306 The barometer..is also serviceable in measuring the heights of mountains. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxv, His museum..contained nothing that could be service-

able on the present or any other occasion. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 7 To procure him large intervals of healthful rest and serviceable leisure. 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* 93 The work is as strong and serviceable as in a whole-bound book. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 4 Past farmsteads where man and beast .. learn pleasant and serviceable lessons each of the other.

Serviceableness (sə·rvisăb'lnĕs). [f. SERVICEABLE + -NESS.] The quality of being serviceable.

1. Readiness for service, helpfulness. Now *rare.*

1564 HAWARD *Entropius* x. R iij b, He estemed him greatly for the earnest trauaile and payns which he sustained in the battail..& for other seruiceablenesse & good endeuor, which he apperceiued to be in him. 1578 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xlv. 120 All godlinesse,..seruisablenesse, stayednesse, temperance. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 77 Contending by laudable means, which shall surpasse other in their Serviceablenesse to God. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. ix. (1852) 154 Having always but low expectations, after he had merited as highly as possible by his universal serviceableness. 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* II. vi. 196 His serviceableness to his friends was unwearied. 1886 HERFORD *Lit. Rel. Eng. & Germany* 317 The polished urbanity of King Alphonso's guest, the ironical serviceableness of the merchant's clerk.

2. Usefulness, ability to render service or to promote the interests of another.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* App. I. xi. (1712) 210 Those long and subordinate concatenations of instrumental serviceableness of such things, say they, is but our fancy, no design of any First Cause. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 268 The serviceableness of these small bodies of firemen. 1851 RUSKIN *Sheepfolds* 46 There is no fear that the civil officer should underrate the dignity or shorten the serviceableness of the minister. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. x. 421 Not undervaluing the force and serviceableness of his argument.

Ser·viceably, *adv.* [f. SERVICEABLE + -LY².]

† 1. With a disposition to serve, obediently. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Famulanter,* humbly, seruysably. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 64, I most humblye serviceablelye after my dutifull manner take my leave of your Excellencyes feete.

2. Usefully.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 16 June, My Lord Sandwich..hath done most honourably and serviceably. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 15 She would know in an instant what part of to-morrow's work might be most serviceably forwarded.

† Se·rviceage. *Obs.* [f. SERVICE¹ + -AGE.]

1. Bondage, servage.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 62 If but such sixe were mongst our enemies, Ere now had Syria stoupt to seruiceage. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII. lxxxiii, He..obaies the raine Of thraldome base, and seruiceage, though loth.

2. ? Feudal military service.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 24 The seruiceage is suspended vntill the maturitie of his age.

Se·rviceless, *a.* [f. SERVICE¹ + -LESS.]

† 1. ? Without reward or pay (cf. SERVICE¹ 7).

14.. *Langland's P. Pl.* B. (MS. O.) xv. 119 Many a prest ..Schulden go synge seruyseles wiþ sire philip þe sparwe.

2. Of no service; without usefulness, useless.

1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* II. 93 They [truisms] will not be serviceless in their admonitions to your understanding. 1906 *Hibbert Jrnl.* Apr. 595 The intestine appendix..now is serviceless and a perpetual menace to health and life.

Hence **Se·rvicelessness.**

1876 MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. xv. 236 The elegant vessel..an image..of a beautiful servicelessness.

Service-tree. [f. SERVICE² + TREE *sb.*]

1. = SERVICE² 1.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. xl. 567 Such is the force of the ceruise tree, to raise vp, renew and reuiue a qualified and appeased madnes. 1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 23 Mar., The walk which is bordered by service-trees. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 410 An acid derived from the berries of the service-tree. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 281/1 The..wood of the small service-tree.

b. The wood of this tree used in the arts.

1548 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 124 Steles be made of dyuerse woodes as..seruis tree. 1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 33 By this Method, the Violet Wood which Dyers use, will be Stained Black as Ebony;..Pear-Tree and Service-Tree will be of Reddish Colour.

2. *Wild service-tree.* = SERVICE² 3.

1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xi. § 122 The bay-tree, the maple and wild service-tree beare berries. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 458 Wild Service-tree, or Sorb. 1832 *Planting* 103 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The wild service-tree (torminalis). 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Our Woodlands* (1862) 55 In the Southern parts of the kingdom, we may often meet with the Wild Service Tree.

3. † *Narrow-leaved, Fowler's Service-tree*: names for the Mountain Ash, *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) *Aucuparia.*

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IX. 328 They fixed branches of mountain ash, or narrow leaved service-tree above the stakes of their cattle, to preserve them from the evil effects of elves and witches. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Our Woodlands* (1862) 59 The Mountain Ash is often called the Fowler's Service-tree.

4. The N. American service-berry (SERVICE² 4).

1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 84 *Amelanchier Canadensis*... June berry. Shad bush. Service tree.

Servicie, obs. form of SERVICE¹.

† Servi·cious, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *servitiōs-us,* f. L. *servitium* service; see -OUS.] = SERVICEABLE.

1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch.) 408 Servycyows, or seruicyable, *obsequiosus.*

Servie, obs. form of SERVE *v.*¹

Servient (sə·rviĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *servient-em,* pr. pple. of *servire* to serve.]

1. Subordinate, subject to rule. *rare.* † Also, performing service, serving.

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, The Soul* i, My Soul..in another's Breast does lye, That neither Is, nor will be I, As a Form Servient and Assisting there. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 3 A liberall fountaine, which was no lesse servient to the grotts for waterworks, then to the house for use. 1724 WATERLAND *Farther Vind.* 120 This celebrated Father is full and express, in his famous Creed, against any thing created, or servient, in the Trinity. 1892 T. WATTS in *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 436/2 She..endows men..with two different kinds of personality, the dominant and the servient.

† b. *absol. Obs. rare.*

c 1615 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 436 But in generall onely you se that Angels are seruients vnto God, and his people.

2. Law. *Servient land, tenement*: a land or tenement over which a servitude has been granted or acquired in favour of a dominant land or tenement. *Servient proprietor*: the tenant of a servient land or tenement.

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. (1693) 284 The Servitude of Support, whereby the servient Tenement is lyable to bear any Burden for the use of the Dominant. *Ibid.* 287 A Watergang is a Servitude, of conveying Water thorow the servient Ground, for the use of the Dominant. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Law Scot.* (1809) 221 The owner of the servient tenement is not obliged, in a servitude of support, to repair it, unless [etc.]. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 864 This class of servitudes imports no obligation on the servient proprietor to maintain the road. 1871–4 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 371 English lawyers call..the land over which it [an easement] is exercised the servient land.

transf. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* lxvii, His great fear was, that the..Della Croce estates should become a servient tenement to the frozen fields of the North.

† Servie·ntial, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. SERVIENT *a.* + -IAL.] Pertaining to service.

1897 F. W. MAITLAND *Domesday Bk.* 162 The relation between thegn and lord is no longer conceived as a menial, 'serviential' or ministerial relation.

† Se·rvier. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 sarueyere. [irreg. f. SERVE *v.*¹] = SERVER 1.

a 1475 ASHBY *Poems* (1899) 26 And euer remembre olde Sarueyeres. 1530 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 235 For a servyer to ye said maysons, 2s. 8d.

Serviette (sə·rvie·t). Forms: α. *Sc.* 5–7 **serviot, 6 serviat**; β. *Sc.* 6–7 **servit, 8 servite,** 6, 9 **servet**; γ. 6–7 *Sc.* **serviet,** 9 **serviette.** [a. F. *serviette* a towel, table-napkin, of obscure formation, connected with *servir* SERVE *v.*¹

The older use of the word was exclusively Sc. In the 19th c. it was re-introduced with the French spelling (at first only as a foreign term). It may now be regarded as naturalized, but latterly has come to be considered vulgar.]

A table-napkin; also, † a slip-cloth.

α. 1489 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 131/2, xij cuschingis.. and xij seruiotis of dornewik. 1501 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 28 Item, for serviotis to the same [King's burd] vij elne lang and iij quartaris braid. 1560 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 72 Ane hand towall, ane serviat [etc.]. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 235 The air sall have..twelf servettis and ane buird-claith of dornique. 1619 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* XII. 761 Tua dusane of dornik serviottis.

β. 1588 *Cal. Laing Charters* (1899) 289 [Twenty-four] linteolum lie seruittis [at 18s. the dozen]. 1601 in *T. Pont's Topogr. Acc. Cunningham* (Maitland Club) 179 Ten small seruittis, twentie round seruittis. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Cl.) I. 108 The generall himselfe..and souldiers, sat doun..and of their own provision, with ane servitt on their knee, took their breakfast. 1719 in W. Macgill *Old Ross-sh.* (1909) 131 Table cloths and servites of damask and dornick and hagabag servites, sheets, &c. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Lady G. Baillie* xxxi, Her hands..Unfolding spread the servet white.

γ. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. xi. 17 With soft serviettis to mak thair handis clene. 1587–8 in *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1882) IV. 515 Thai sall nocht..be sene in the streits with thair aiprunes and seruiets. 1612 in A. M'Kay *Kilmarnock* 308 Saxteine seruietis of damais. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 114 A dirty coarse canvas *serviette.* 1864 SALA *Quite alone* I. viii. 133 At table d'hôte time he.. carried a serviette in lieu of a feather broom under his arm. 1889 ROY TELLET *Pr. Maskiloff* 167 Mordaunt and Scarnell..always spoke of napkins as serviettes. 1906 H. BLAND *Lett. Daughter* 53, I think..she was the sort who would call a table napkin a serviette.

Servile (sə·rvəil, sə·rvil), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4, 6 **servyle,** (5 **servylle, serval,** -all), 6–7 **servil,** (6 *Sc.* **serviall,** 7 **servial**), 7 **servill,** 5– **servile.** [ad. L. *servīlis,* f. *serv-us* slave: see -ILE. Cf. F. *servile* (14th c. in *œvre servile*: see 1 b), Pr., Sp., Pg. *servil,* It. *servile.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of, belonging to or proper to a slave or slaves. *Servile habit* was formerly sometimes applied *transf.* to the dress of a labourer or a poor man. *Servile war, insurrection*: one raised by slaves against their masters.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2666 Thay knewe noght the king in his servylle habite. 1542 BECON *Potat. Lent* I v, The bearynge of Olyues shewethe that we are..delyuered oute of seruile captiuite. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. v. 176 Asiaticus, for his lewde credit vnder his master, made satisfaction now as a freed-man with a seruile death. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* III. i. 28 Like a monster Kept only to show men for servile money. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 40 A Doctor..thinking my servile habit not fit for contemplation, commanded mee to draw water for his horse. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch, Crassus* III. 430 He thought he could easily rekindle the Servile war, which had but lately been smothered. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lix. VII. 325 Demetrius was of very low, if not of servile origin. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 383 The total extinction of the servile condition of the Súdras is..an improvement. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/4 A well-known..device..for securing servile labour without the name of slavery. 1885 W. PATER *Marius* I. iv. I. 53 This lad of servile birth.

b. Of arts, employments, labour: Befitting a slave; unworthy of a free man; hence, 'mechanical' as opposed to *liberal.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* Wks. (1570) D iij b, Thus began honour and thus began bondage,..And seruile labour first in the worlde began. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 444 Bot vse his office as ane man of kirk, No seruiall werkis with his handis wirk. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* (1631) i, This study fits a mercenary drudge, Who aymes at nothing but externall trash, Too seruile and illiberall for me. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 3 Each of which Bond-men was ..to Plow, reap, make the Lords Malt, and do other servile work. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 406 No works indeed That ask robust tough sinews, bred to toil, Servile employ. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 81 [Tarquinius] employed the great bulk of them [*sc.* the people] in servile works, in the building of the circus [etc.]. 1868 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* xviii. (ed. 2) 109 A great number of quite necessary employments are, in the accuratest sense, 'servile,' that is, they sink a man to the condition of a serf, or unthinking workier.

c. *Servile work* [after L. *opus servile* (Vulg.), a literal rendering of Heb. מְלֶאכֶת עֲבֹדָה *mᵉlĕketh ʿăbōdāh*]: in religious use applied *spec.* to laborious or mechanical work forbidden to be done on the Sabbath and hence on the festivals of the Church.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxiii. 21 And ȝe shulen clepe this day.. moost holi; al seruyle werk ȝe shulen not do in it. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 104 Haue mynde to helewe þin holi day.. Leue seruile werkis & nyce aray. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 152/1 Yᵗ yer be no Merketts in thy places,..ne oyer servile werkes don uppon Sondays. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremn.* iv. iii. 7 To doe servile worke upon the sixe dayes of labour is good. 1884 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 218/1 To keep the Sundays and holidays of obligation holy, by hearing Mass and resting from servile works.

2. Of a person: Subject as a slave or serf to a master or owner; living in servitude. Of a class, etc.: Composed of slaves or serfs.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Servilis, Capita servilia,* Liuius. Seruile persons. 1695 KENNETT *Paroch. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Coterellus,* Spelman and Du Fresne make cotarius and coterellus to be both the servile inhabitants. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 365 Let barb'rous Ganges arm a servile train. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 356 A distinct line of separation was hitherto preserved between the free and the servile part of mankind. 1784 CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* iii. 95 To this manor belonged two *nativi,* or servants born of servile tenants. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xxi. (1896) III. 624 Possibly these [*sc.* bondmen on some manors] were the survivors of the pensant population which had been servile before the Conquest. 1906 MACKINNON *Hist. Mod. Liberty* I. 285 During the three centuries following the Conquest, the condition of the servile class undoubtedly improved.

† b. In wider sense: Belonging to the serving class or to the lower orders; engaged in 'servile' or mechanical occupations. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* xi. 163 If þou þan..be a ienyl wumman, A serual persone why shewyst the In maners & condycyouns for to be? 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 55, I will ..by the Waggon wheele, Trot like a Seruile footeman all day long. 1599 *George-a-Greene* D 3, Ile..take that seruile pinner George a Greene, And butcher him. 1612 *Acts & Stat. Lawting, Sheriff & Justice Courts* (Maitl. Club 1840) 160 That it shall not be lesum to servile persones not worth..lxxij li Scottis to tak vp housis. 1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. i. (ed. 3) 136 The mother will be more carefull..then any seruile woman or such hired creatures. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* III. xliv, Of all mechanicks, of all servile handicraftsmen, a gamester is the vilest.

3. Of a person: That behaves like a slave; slavish, meanly submissive, 'cringing, fawning' (J.); destitute of independence in thought and action; slavishly deferential or obedient *to.*

1603 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 21 *Lear.* Heere I stand your Slaue,..But yet I call you Seruile Ministers, That [etc.]. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. 166 King Henry the fourth, who though curteous, was not servial to the Pope. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. § 4 Others..give themselves up in too servile a manner to the Opinion and Authority of other Masters. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 356 A low-born, cell-bred, selfish, servile band..who fight for any God, or Man. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 96 ¶ 4 Those who are neither servile nor timorous are yet desirous to bestow pleasure. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. i, Be courteous to all men, servile to none. 1840 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 49, I was servile to the opinions of the very persons I despised. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* iv. Wks. (Bohn) II. 373 A supple, glib-tongued tribe, who live for show, servile to public opinion. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 428 A tribunal..where established principles of law could not be utterly disregarded even by the most servile judges. 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* v. (ed. 8) 44 This magnanimous self-restraint saved him from false friends and mercenary or servile flatterers.

absol. 1665 EVELYN *Let. to Sir W. Coventry* 2 Oct., If you can believe I retaine so much of servile in me, as to informe you of tales.

† b. Slavishly devoted *to* (an object). *Obs.*

1619 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *False One* IV. ii, He is.. a meere wandring Merchant Servile to gaine.

c. Of personal attributes and actions: Befitting, or characteristic of a slave or a state of servitude; slavish, ignoble. *Servile fear* (Theol.): see FEAR 3 d.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 He that feareth god onely for this cause, his feare is called seruyle feare. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 80 [Cæsar] Who else would soare aboue the view of men, And keepe vs all in seruile fearefulnesse. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xxi. (1636) 243 Marius by servill flight saved himselfe. *a* 1626 BACON *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 239 Riches ..when they are gotten by Flattery, Feeding Humours, and other Servile Conditions. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 225 For as he [Falkland] had a full appetite of fame by just and generous actions, so he had an equal contempt of it by any servile expedients. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 305 Disciplin'd..from servil fear To filial. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 307 Besides, not Egypt, India, Media more With servile Awe their Idol King adore. 1699 SHAFTESB. *Inq. Virtue* I. iii.

Charac. (1711) II. 55 The Obedience is servile, and all that is done thro it, merely servile. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 37 The..Servile Fears usual in those of a mean depending Condition. 1720 POPE *Ep. to Cragge* 10 Then scorn to gain a Friend by servile ways. 1817 SHELLEY *To Ld. Chancellor* xii, By..The servile arts in which thou hast grown old. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. i. 2 It encourages that blind and servile respect which men are apt to feel for those who are above them. 1862 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* (1879) I. i. 6 In a presumptuous or in a servile spirit.

4. Of a people, state, its condition, etc.: Politically enslaved; subject to despotic or oppressive government or to foreign dominion. Const. *to*. Now *rare* or *Obs*.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 229 Wee could finde in our hartes to become seruile..to a forrein nacion. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1586) III. 2/1 They..declared to them ..the pride and insolencie of the Normans, and the hardnesse and griefe of bondage and seruile estate. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xxxviii, What? haue we hands, and shall we seruile bee? Why were swordes made? but, to preserue men free. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* IV. xiv. 85 But Claudius since that Nation servil made. 1661 WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Thrac. Wonder* IV. i, His Subjects..shall servile be to Turks and Infidels. 1703 POPE *Thebais* I. 241 O servile land, Where exil'd tyrants still by turns command! 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 957 And all the green delights Ausonia pours When for them she must bend the servile knee. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i, When wicked men wax mighty, and a state Turns servile. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 6 A despotic Government and a servile people never can prosper.

absol. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 69 ¶ 4 The day is always coming to the servile in which they shall be powerful.

† **b.** Of government: Exercised over slaves, oppressive, despotic. *Obs*.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 57 Under whose servile government it was holden of long time. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 28 Servile power is tolerated because it tends to the good of him that is subject to it.

† **5.** Of immaterial things: Subject *to* the control of something else; not free. *Obs*.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 167 b, Agayne whether offence be committed through free or seruile choyse of will. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 9 Reason thus with life:.. a breath thou art, Seruile to all the skyie-influences. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* (1806) I. i. iii. 51 Even should the attention be awake, and opinions be formed, the faculty which forms them is very servile to the other parts of the human constitution. *Ibid.* I. ii. ii. 141 His judgment is not servile to the mood of his feelings.

6. Of imitation (esp. in literature and art), translation, etc.: Unintelligently close to the exemplar or original; 'slavish'. Hence of a person as agent.

After HOR. *Ep.* I. xix. 19 *O imitatores, servum pecus.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. § 2. 2 Speech that is framed after the imitation of some patterne of eloquence, though neuer so excellent: All this hath somewhat seruile, and holding of the subiect. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 29 How unprofitable..it is that we should tie our endeavours to a kinde of servile Imitation. *c* 1647 DENHAM *To Sir R. Fanshawe* Poems (1668) 120 That servile path thou nobly dost decline, Of tracing word by word, and line by line. 1680 DRYDEN *Pref. Ovid's Epist.* (1716) 2 a, A servile, litteral Translation. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 666 While servile trick and imitative knack Confine the million in the beaten track. 1806 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* XV. 363 The idle conceits of the chemists, of which our modern quacks are the servile imitators. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* I. IV. ii. § 3. 271 The commentators or disciples of the great philosophers did not assume at once their servile character. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. i. 11 If..a minute and servile record had preserved for us every hasty expression.

7. *Philol.* **a.** Of words: Expressing mere grammatical relations; auxiliary.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* IV. iv. 419 The more servile Particles are of three kinds; Articles, Modes, Tenses. 1885 J. AVERY in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. App. 17 Case relations are denoted by added syllables, some of which retain their form and sense as independent words, and others have been degraded into servile particles.

b. *Semitic Gram.* Of a letter: Not belonging to the root of the word in which it occurs; serving to express a derivative or flexional element. Hence applied to those letters of the alphabet (in Heb. the eleven grouped mnemonically in the words אויתן משה ונלע) which represent sounds that may be used in derivation or flexion. Opposed to *radical*.

1653 W. ROBERTSON *Gate to Holy Tongue* 7 These servile letters are eleven in number. *Ibid.* 9 These servile letters are so called, not because they are always servile, for all of them do make up roots by themselves,..but because they are often servile..; the other eleven, being always radicall. 1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* 17 *note*, The *Alif of union* is always servile. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 138 [Berber] has a distinction of letters..into servile and non-servile, nearly identical with that of Hebrew and Arabic.

c. Of a letter: 'Not itself sounded, but serving to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *e* in *time*.'

1864 WEBSTER.

d. Of sounds: Subject to euphonic change.

1879 WHITNEY *Skr. Gram.* 23 Certain nasals in Sanskrit are of servile character, always to be assimilated to a following consonant.

B. *sb.* (elliptical or absolute uses of the adj.).

1. A servile person.

1830 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 17 They have been distinguished by the King's favour, and nothing else—quacks, serviles, sycophants, and buffoons. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 476 Swarms of anti-national serviles, the relics of bygone days. 1831 E. ELLIOTT *Poet. Wks.* (1840) 108/2 Self-robb'd servile! sold, not bought, For the shadow of a groat! 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 19 The Sudra, or serviles, doomed to menial duties.

2. *Sp. Hist.* A hostile designation applied (in 1820 and later) by Spanish Liberals to the royalists.

1822 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. i. 75 The Lapidas, or constitutional pillars, set up in the different towns of Spain are sometimes, during the night, defaced or bemired by the Serviles. 1840 NAPIER *Penins. War* VI. XXII. vi. 312 And always the serviles yielded under the dread of personal violence. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 345/2 The royalists or serviles, as they were called, were dismissed from office.

3. *Philol.* **a.** A servile particle. See A. 7 a.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. vii. 343 Both these may contribute to the Abbreviating of Language, when they are compounded as serviles.

b. *Hebr. Gram.* A servile letter. See A. 7 b.

1738 R. GREY *New Meth. Hebr.* p. ii, The Letters are divided into an equal Number of Radicals and Serviles. 1773 BAYLY *Gram. Hebr.* p. xxvii, The principal use of the Letters אהוי is with the other Serviles to form Number, Gender, Moods, Tenses and Derivatives.

Servilely (sə·rvəili), *adv.* Also 6–7 servilly, (7 -llye), 7–8 servily. [f. SERVILE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a servile manner.

1. In the spirit of a slave; with servile fear or submission; cringingly.

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* Ep. Ded. A 5 b, Seruillye..worshipping..the signes, for the thinges, whiche by the signes are signified. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. i, *Ed.* I meane to visit him as he requests; But how? not seruilely disposed to bend, But like a conquerer to make him bowe. 1660 COKE *Power & Subj.* 72 He who rigorously executes his power will be hated, and servilely feared. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 959 Who more then thou Once fawn'd, and cring'd, and servilly ador'd Heav'ns awful Monarch? *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix.* 167 This is not true Obedience, that is done servilely and by constraint. 1727 [DORRINGTON] *Philip Quarll* (1816) 84 The docile beast most servilely obeys. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. I. § 74. 199 The senate joyfully and servilely registered his decrees. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxiii. 2 Not quarreling with his justice..nor servilely dreading his power.

b. With servile adherence to rules or conformity to an exemplar or original.

1668 DRYDEN *Def. Ess. Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 130, I say not this with the least design of limiting the stage too servilely to twenty-four hours. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 8 An English composer should not follow the Italian recitative too servilely, but make use of many gentle deviations from it. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 299 This Method of Reasoning has been adopted too servilely. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 43 Or how can you ascertain that these men meant what you mean, when you thus servilely copy their language? 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 109 Most English writers servilely follow Brentano.

2. In or as if in a state of servitude or slavery; as a slave. Now *rare* or *Obs*.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. (1562) 12 So many being seruilely born and brought vp, do wythout douting boast themselues to be the children of God. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. vii. 171 b, I was seruylely borne. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 392 How like a iade he stood tied to the tree, Seruilly maisterd with a leatherne raine. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 220 The Germans are very churlish to their wives and keep them servily at home. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 21 Who inveigle Children..and carry them away to the Plantations of America, to be servilely employ'd there. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* XXV, Is it indeed you, ..gallant Sir Kenneth of Scotland..thus servilely disguised?

Servileness (sə·rvəilnės). *rare.* [f. SERVILE *a.* + -NESS.] Servility.

1673 *Lady's Call.* I. ii. § 4 To be thus yielding, is not a meekness but servileness of understanding. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 243 Humility will despise no man..for the servileness of his condition in being our slave or servant. 1755 in JOHNSON. *In recent Dicts.*

Servilism (sə·rviliz'm). [f. SERVILE *a.* + -ISM. Cf. F. *servilisme*.]

1. Systematic servility.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 140 [That journal's] truckling, and trimming, and shifting, and debasing servilism to mob opinions. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* XV. 93 But we are not aware that servilism, and sycophancy,..ought to be considered as essential recommendations in an historian. 1845 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 277 Twenty years residence in Russia had encrusted Cobenzl with a coating of submissiveness (servilism), that was at times almost comical.

2. The doctrine which advocates political 'slavery'. A hostile designation for anti-Liberal opinions. Cf. SERVILE *sb.* 1.

1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1840) III. 242 Though calling himself Philosopher, Mr. Taylor..still painfully struggles in the questions of Naturalism and Supernaturalism, Liberalism and Servilism. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 146 He who refutes servilism proves nothing for liberalism.

3. The social system based on the existence of slaves.

1880 *Congregationalist* (U. S.) 17 Nov. (Cent.), The remnants of domination and of servilism [in the southern United States] will soon take themselves hence.

Servility (səɹvi·liti). [f. SERVILE *a.* + -ITY. Cf. F. *servilité* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† **1.** Servile condition; the quality or status of being a slave; the condition of being in bondage.

1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* 238 As our ancestours attained..the highest pitch and perfection of liberty, so we of servility. 1613 T. JACKSON *Eternal Truth Script.* I. II. § 3. ix. 167 Such seruilitie as the Iewes suffered vnder the Greeks & Asiaticks. 1615 RICH *Honestie of Age* 47 The Pride of this age is growne to that height, that..who is able by the outward shew, to discerne betweene Nobility and Seruility, to know a Lord from a Lowt? 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 15 How should hee a Servingman..know..what the meaning is of gentle..,Who could have devis'd to give us more breifly a better description of his own Servility?

quasi-concr. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 169 Such hast thou arm'd, the Minstrelsie of Heav'n, Servilitie with freedom to contend.

fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 255 Shall the will be therfore not wicked in doyng wickedly, bycause it is not free, but enforced to yield to a necessary Servilitie?

2. Servile disposition or conduct.

† **a.** Illiberality, meanness. *Obs*.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1616) 77 Illiberality, or Servility, is too great a contempt of glorie, proceeding from the like desire to spare expence.

b. Mean submissiveness, degradingly obsequious demeanour, cringing. (The prevailing sense.)

1573 G. HARVEY *Common-pl. Bk.* (1884) 15 He tould me.. that it was mi flatteri and Serviliti (for so it pleasd him now to term it) that bewitchid him. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* viii. 135 Lying, Servility, and Treachery..make up a loathsome Monstrous guilt. 1797 HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* (1799) I. 374 The domestics..had an air of servility and constraint. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 465 The ceremonial of the kings, however, had not the servility since introduced by the Mussulmans. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 185 The servility with which she addressed the cardinal so long as he was in power. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 341 The success of such a system depended wholly on the absolute servility of Parliament. 1909 GWATKIN *Early Ch. Hist.* I. iii. 50 Servility to Rome and armed resistance were alike impossible.

personified. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 127 Servility with supple knees, Whose trade it is to smile, to crouch, to please.

c. Lack of independence in opinion or action; undue subjection or deference *to* some person or influence.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* vi. 94 For what besides this unhappy servility to custome, can possibly reconcile men that own Christianity, to a practice widely distant from it? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 398 In our island there was less of this servility than on the Continent..Yet even here homage was paid..to the literary supremacy of our neighbours.

d. Of imitation, translation, etc.: The quality of being servile or unduly close to the original.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. v, Servility of imitation.

† **Se·rvilize,** *v. Obs. rare*—2. [f. SERVILE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make servile.

1619 A. NEWMAN *Pleas. Vis.* etc. C 7, Know I must dye, That all the Land may mourne for me, That, seruilized, first made it free. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. App., Wks. 1788 III. 192 Lord Shaftesbury..pretended that every motive regarding self tended to servilize virtue.

Serving (sə·rviŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SERVE *v.*1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb SERVE in various senses; an instance of this. Also comb. with advs., as *serving-up*.

c 1205 LAY. 8097 Þa þe seruuinge wes idon þat hit to þe mete com. *Ibid.* 8114 Hit wes al isomned & þere sereuunge. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxv. 69 Jhesu,.. Thou ne askesd me non other thing, Bot trewe love ant eke servyng. 1463 in *Acts Parlt. Scot.* (1874) XII. 28/2 And þat þe mak na ger mak na stoping to me in þe serving of thame [breves]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 As stacyons, inclynacyons, gestures, turnynges, wesshynge, seruynge at meet and in other places..and suche other. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 79 The shirefe shall haue..for the seruing of euery writ of haberi fac. seisina m, syx shillinges eyght pence. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 52 Nor are [they] to be called crossings or opposings of his will; but rather they are servings and obeyings of it. 1757 CHALLONER *Garden of the Soul* (ed. 7), Method of Serving at Mass. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 127 Here [at restaurants] both the supply and the serving-up are of the most elegant description. 1857 J. H. WALSH *Man. Dom. Econ.* 240 The Serving at Dinner commences by taking in the first course, after which dinner is announced. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xvii, While Hester and me is left i' t' shop for t' bear t' brunt o' t' serving.

¶ The part or character 'served' by (a disguise).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 173, I haue already fit..Doublet, Hat, Hose, all That answer to the them; Would you in their seruing,..fore Noble Lucius Present your selfe.

b. *concr.* A helping (of food, etc.); also *Sc.* as much as 'serves' or satisfies one.

1769 Ross *Helenore* 10 You cou'd na look your sairing at her face. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXV, I hae been waur mistrysted than if I were set to gie ye baith your ser'ing o't. 1843 J. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie's Wallet* IV. 113 Baith beast an' bodie aye gat their full sairin. 1864 MRS. H. WOOD *Trevlyn Hold* XXIX, Nora immediately drew an apple-pie before her, and began to cut unlimited servings from it. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* XXI. 159 An' he gae far that road they'll seen get their sairin o' him.

c. *Cornwall.* 'A supply of tin ready for smelting'.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 326. 1880 D. C. DAVIES *Metall. Min.* 420.

2. The action of winding 'service' round a rope, etc. Also the material so used.

a 1625 [see PUDDING *sb.* 4]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. XV. (Roxb.) 30/1. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XVI, The captain of the maintop reports the breast backstay much chafed in the serving. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 27 The parcelling is put on with the lay, and the serving against the lay. 1890 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 403 The core [of a submarine cable] travels through another set of machines which first wrap it with a thick serving of tarred jute.

3. *Comb.*, as *serving-hatch, -main, -valve*, etc.; (in sense 2) *serving-board, -mallet* (also *transf.*).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 160 **Serving board* is a tapering thin piece of board, with a small score gouged at the end and sides. It is used for serving small ropes. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXIV, I balled up my yarns, took my serving-board in my hand. 1881 EDIS *Decor. & Furniture* 114 *Serving hatches. 1904 GASQUET *Eng. Monastic Life* ii. 23 A screen pierced with doors would probably have somewhat veiled the serving-hatch, the dresser, and the passages to the butteries, cellars, and pantry. 1823 P.

NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 408 The Forcing-pump consists of a working-barrel, a suction-pipe and *serving-main, or raising-pipe. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expositor* s. v. *Mallet*, *Serving Mallets. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 371 Magnificent clipper ships..who seemed to turn up their splendid noses at the squat, dumpy, antiquated old serving-mallet that dared to mingle with so august a crowd. 1864 R. KERR *Gentl. Ho.* 248 To place the Butler's-Pantry in intercommunication with the *Serving-room. 1895 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 4 Feb. 8/1 A lift carries the joints up to the serving-room [from the kitchen]. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 464 The small cylinder, which contains the *serving valve.

Serving (sɜ·rvɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SERVE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That serves, or does service to, another; that acts as a servant. Often hyphened to the qualified sb. as in *serving-maid*, SERVING-MAN, -WOMAN.

1303 [see SERVING-MAN]. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* i. 14 Seruyng spiritis, sent into mynysterie for hem that [etc.]. *a* 1450 [see SERVING-WOMAN]. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* IV. i. 67 To keepe her from the Painter. *Cla.* Why more from a Painter then from a seruing creature like your selfe? 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 119 Then will I lay the seruing Creatures Dagger on your pate. 1610 in *T. Pont's Topogr. Acc. Cunningham* (Maitland Club) 185 To Johne Birsbane, his serveing gentilman, of fie the said zeir, threttie thrie pund vj s. viij d. 1688 DURFEY in *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 364 If I were but her Serving-Loon, I'd never ask for wages. 1693 G. STEPNEY *Dryden's Juvenal* VIII. *note* 43 Oriculana, whom Juvenal calls a Serving-Maid. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, A tight serving-maiden entered the room. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, A Funeral* (1838) 154 None were near, None save her serving-boy, who knelt and wept. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 267 The wanton serving wench. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv, His serving-maid entering, and announcing 'Mr. Jasper is come, sir'.

b. That acts as server at Mass.

1885 (*title*), Server's Missal. A Practical Guide for Serving Boys at Mass.

2. Of a soldier, etc.: That is on service.

c 1570 *Saparton's Alarum* in *B. L. Ball. & Broadsides* (1867) 118 Al Mars his men..Sit downe a while, and harken heere,..A seruinge souldiers case. 1900 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 3/2 The whole of the home-serving troops. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 9/1 Serving Yeomen and Volunteers who wish to enter the Territorial Force need not attest before June 30.

†3. Of things: Subsidiary. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 All these are but seruing Sciences, which..are..all directed to the highest end of the mistres Knowledge. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 87 For this sort of wisedome, the cold and drie of Melancholie is a seruing instrument.

Se·rving-ma:n. Now *arch.* [SERVING *ppl. a.*]

1. A man who serves; a male servant or attendant. (Common in 16th and 17th centuries.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 835 Þe seruyng man, þat seruyþ yn þe 3ere, Oweþ to come [to church on Sunday] when he haþ leysere. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 78 Of thos sortys be ouermany, and specyally of them wych we cal seruyng men, wych lyue in seruyce to gentylmen, lordys, and other of the nobylyte. 1582 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 64 For now a dayes Seruingmen goe more costely in apparell,..then their maisters were wont to doe in times past. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 87. 1677 MRS. BEHN *Debauchee* I. i. 7 You know the serving-man is always allow'd to break his fast upon his master's leavings. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xviii 'The mercy of Heaven forbid!' said the old serving-man. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lyn.* 781 There brake a serving-man Flying from out of the black wood, and crying, 'They have bound my lord to cast him in the mere.' 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xx, Save these two serving-men, there was not a menial at the Court who [etc.].

Comb. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* IV. i, Or, Serving-man like, ready to carry up the hot meat for your Master.

†2. *Serving-man's joy*: a name for Rue. *Obs.*—[0]

1671 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Rue*, a Solar herb,..it is otherwise called Herb-grace, or serving-mans joy. 1721 BAILEY, *Serving-man's joy*, the Herb Rue.

Hence †**Serving-manned** *pa. pple.* (*nonce-wd.*).

1609 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubs* (1612) B 1, Yes sir (said she) I pray come in, Thus was she seruing-mand.

Se·rving-wo:man. Now *arch.* [SERVING *ppl. a.*] A female servant or attendant.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xxi. (1906) 32 There is a maner now amonge seruyng women of lowe astate, the whiche is comen, for thei furre her colers. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* IV. ii, One of those Ambitious Serving-women who [etc.]. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv, One of the elder sisters soon appeared, followed by two stout serving women.

Servitary (sɜ·rvitări). *local.* = SERVITOR 5.

1883 *E'ham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Servitary Wanted, for Gas Globes.

Servite (sɜ·rvəit), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. med.L. *Servītæ* pl., f. L. *serv-us* servant (in *Servi Beatæ Mariæ*, the formal name of the order): see -ITE[1].]

A. *sb.* A friar or nun of the order of 'Servants of Blessed Mary', founded in 1233.

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* iv. 180 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 441/1 Servi and Servytes, And sondry Jacobites. 1607 SIR H. WOTTON *Let.* 13 Sept. *Lett.* (1907) I. 399 A very true picture..of Maestro Paolo the Servite. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 175 There are two colleges of Jesuits, two convents of Dominicans, five of Servites. 1857 F. W. FABER *Foot of the Cross* Pref., It is now twelve years since the Author became a tertiary of the ancient order of the Servites. 1884 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 840/1 The habit finally adopted by the Servites was black, with a leather girdle, a scapulary, and a cope.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to this order.

1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 88 Poggibonzo of Tuscany, who was a Servite monk in the convent. 1862 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xv. (1866) 208 The old Servite Convent..associated with the great name of Paolo Sarpi. 1884 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 840/1 In England there is a flourishing Servite community established in the Fulham Road, London,..also three convents of Servite nuns.

Serviter. *Sc. rare.* Forms: 6 servatour, servitor, 9 serviter. [app. alteration of *servet* SERVIETTE, perh. by association with L. *servātor* preserver.] A table napkin.

1530 in A. Laing *Lindores Abb.* (1876) 489 Item xxxij hayll seruatours for my lords bourd. 1530 J. SYMSOUN *Inv.* in *Liber S. Marie de Lundoris* (Abbotsf. Club) 32, vij seruitors of dornyth werk. 1858–62 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (1870) 246 Serviter, Napkin.

Servitial (sɜ·rvi·ʃăl), *a. Hist.* [ad. med.L. *servitiālis*, f. L. *servitium* SERVICE *sb.*[1]: see -AL.] *Servitial nobility*, those ennobled by service in the king's household.

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* vi. § 66 I. 160 In the laws of Canute..the earl..is included in the servitial nobility.

Servitor (sɜ·rvitəɹ). Forms: 4–5 servytour, 4–6 servitur, -oure, 4–8 servitour, 5 servytor, (servertor, servitieure), 5–6 servytoure, 6 servyture, serveture, serviteure, -uir, (sarvytor), *Sc.* schervitour, servatour, 6–8 serviture, -eur, 7 serviter, servatore, 5– servitor. [a. OF. *servitor* (mod.F. *serviteur*), a. late L. *servītor*, agent-n. f. *servīre* SERVE *v.*[1] Cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. *servidor*, It. *servitore*.]

1. A (male) personal or domestic attendant (in early use chiefly, one who waits at table); a man-servant. Now *arch.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11300 Þat ilke vsage was at þer feste,..Þe wommen wyþoute men schuld be, But seruitors of here meyne. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 165 Statin his stiward spak to þe Emperoure, Als his mete he sat, & was his seruitoure. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 239 He hathe in his Court many Barouns, as Servytoures, that ben Cristene. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 682 in *Babees Bk.*, And se þat ye haue seruytours semely þe disches for to bere. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 267 To the prest that cam with the cors from London, iiis. iiiid. To servytors that awaytyd upon hym..xxid...To lxx. servertors, eche of them iiid., xviis. vid. 1473 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* VIII. 157 *note*, Our lovete familiare servitieure of houshaulde Johnne of Wardelaw. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 117 He hed ane domestik seruitour. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 189 One diligent seruiture, skilfull to waight, more comelieth thy table than other some eight. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxiii. 11 He that is the greater of you, shal be your seruiteur [Vulg. *minister*]. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* i. (1618) 7 We see in earthly seruiters, their glory is so much the greater, by how much their Lords and masters are in greater præeminencie. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pains*, It must be set on the Table by a neat handed Servitor, lest it should be broken as it is serving up. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xix, The least servitor of the favourite Earl. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxx, That favoured servitor entered his bed-chamber. 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* III. vii, The old servitor left him alone with the dead.

b. *gen.* A servant. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Prol. 3, I thát am servitoure of the kyng, haue put in execuciour his comaundement, and travaylid forto gete the book of good thewes to him. *a* 1500–34 *Coventry Corpus Chr. Plays* ii. 128 And so this stare wasse a serveture And vnto iij kyngis a playn cundeture Vnto the mancion of a virgin pure. 1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* 35/2 Nature sendeth bloude or cholere, and spirytes as seruitoures to succour the hurted place. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 7/2 The office of a Bishop or servitour ecclesiasticall, was in the old law to offer sacrifice. 1570 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Rebell.* IV. (1574) 586 Achitophel..for lacke of an hangman, a conuenient seruitour for suche a traytour, went and hanged vp hym selfe. 1580 *Second & Third Blast Plays & Theatres* 109 Neede and flatterie are two brothers, and the eldest seruitors in the Court. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii. § 4 This workman [God], whose seruitor nature is, being in truth but only one. 1594 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 285. 1616 HIERON *Three Serm.* 10 b, Surely the spirite of Christ Iesus is not in mee;..I am yet a limme of the kingdome of darknesse, a seruitour of the prince of darknes. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 156 A Bore: Dian's reuenge, and horrid Seruatore [orig. *Janulus*]. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. iv. 13 To the performance of wch [office] the Levits were but as servitors & Deacons. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 5 And though he was an universall Scholar, yet did he make other sciences..but drudges and serviteurs to Divinity. 1656 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 126 The grandest..are thus but servitors of a grander than themselves. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcvi. 9 Holiness is the royal apparel of his servitors.

†c. An attendant or caretaker in a church. *Obs.*

1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1903) 38 Alwaies provyded w[th] fresh water..by two of y[e] bell Ringers or servitors of y[e] church.

†d. *Sc.* A person in a subordinate office or employment; an assistant in a school; an apprentice, *spec.* a lawyer's apprentice or clerk. *Obs.*

1486 *Aberd. Reg.* in *Spalding Club Miscell.* V. 30 Thome Gray, tailzour..and in likuiss, gif ony seruitor of his be fundin conuikit in sic faltis [etc.]. 1598 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1588, 547/2 Patrik Glesfurde and Geo. M[c]Cartnay schervitouris to the said Wil., Thomas Home schervitour to Mr. Jhone Prestoun advocat. 1601–2 *Aberd. Acc.* in *Spalding Club Miscell.* V. 129 Item, to Mr. George Mackie, servitor of the grammer school, for his panis in attending on the school, fra the deceis of the maister thairof till the new maisteris wer admittit..10 lib. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvi, The Bailie was in search of his apprentice (a servitor, as he was called Sixty Years since), Jock Scriever.

attrib. 1583 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXI. 559 James Bonar, servitour clerk of the schirefdome of Forfair.

e. An official or semi-official title of certain officers, e. g. of the Royal Household, or municipal bodies. †*Servitor of bills*, a tipstaff of the court of King's Bench.

1543 tr. *Act* 2 *Hen. IV*, c. 23 No seruytour of bylles that bereth a staffe of the same courte shall [etc.]. 1597 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 417 A petition of the Creditors & Servitors of the Revels. 1658 FANSHAW *Pract. Exch. Crt.* 48 All Officers, Ministers and Servitors of the Exchequer. 1671 JORDAN *London's Resurr.* 2 The two City-Marshals, riding each of them on Horse-back, with six Servitors to attend them, with Scarfs and Colours of the Companies. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 363 Four Whifflers (as Servitures) by two and two walking before with White Staves in their Hands.

f. A military attendant, a squire or page. *rare.*

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1533) 124 b/2 They agreed to puruey at theyr propre costes .v. C. men of armys, wyth a seruyture to eueryche spere. 1839 MRS. BROWNING *Romaunt of Page* xxiv, She..followed him she wed before, Disguised as his true servitor, To the very battle-place.

g. A lover; = SERVANT *sb.* 4 b. *rare.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 16 The lustiast ladie that nature can devyne, Thocht scho have mony semelie scheruitour, 3it [etc.]. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Calliope* 20 Yet is she fayne Voyde of disdayn, Me to retayne Her seruiture. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) x. 39 Is no[t] in erd I cure, Bot pleiss my lady pure, Syne be hir scheruiture Vnto I de. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 145 Till, turning, I beheld the servitor Of Lady Lagia.

†2. Used in expressions of humility or politeness. = SERVANT *sb.* 4 d. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 477 'Now, maister', quod this lord, 'I yow biseke'. 'No maister, sir', quod he, 'but servitour, Though I have had in scole such honour'. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xxvii. 457, I am a poure knyght and a seruytour vnto yow and to alle good knyghtes. 1562 O. ROWE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 339 Your Honors pore sarvytor. 1580 J. HAY *Demandes* Ded. in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 34 Yours most humble and obedient Seruiteure, Iohne Hay. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 196 *War*[*wick*]...My Noble Queene, let former grudges passe, And henceforth, I am thy true Seruitour. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. II. vi. 76 Your truly devoted Servitor, J. H.

‖b. In Fr. form *serviteur*. *Obs.*

1664 ETHEREGE *Com. Revenge* I. ii, Your most humble *Serviteur*, my Lord. 1697 VANBRUGH *and Pt. Æsop* (end), There's a Tale for your Tale, Old Dad; and so—*Serviteur*. [Exit.] 1702 — *False Friend* I. 9, I like your Daughter very well; but for Marrying her—*Serviteur*.

3. One who serves in war; a soldier; *spec.* one of a class of persons to whom lands were assigned in Ulster in the reign of James I, as having served in a military or civil office in Ireland. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* in the specific use.

1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 3 A Ruffeler goeth wyth a weapon to seeke seruice, saying he hath bene a Seruitor in the wars, and beggeth for his reliefe. 1587 T. SANDERS *Voy. Tripoli* B ij b, A Spaniard called Sebastian, which had beene an old seruitor in Flanders. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 5 *Sen*[*tinel*]. Thus are poore Seruitors..Constrain'd to watch in darknesse, raine, and cold. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii. 107 Among our English seruitours in the Low Countreis. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 422 The..most venterous Mariners and servitours at sea. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 127 Our Norman Conqueror..gaue away to his seruitors, the Lands and possessions of such, as did oppose his first inuasion. 1618 *Carew Papers* in *Roy. Engin. Jrnl.* Aug. (1909) 126 To survey and make a return of the proceedings and performances of conditions of the undertakers, servitors and natives planted [in Armagh, etc.]. 1634 *Ir. Act* 10 *Chas. I* Sess. II. c. 3 (*title*) The estates of the undertakers, servitors, natives, and others holding lands..in..the plantations. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 20 A valiant servitour in sundry wars beyond sea. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 380 Sir Arthur Chichester..advised that the lands should be assigned,..partly to servitors of the crown, as they were called.

4. *Oxford University.* In certain colleges, one of a class of undergraduate members (no longer existing under that title: see quot. 1852) who received their lodging and most of their board free, and were excused lecture fees.

Originally the servitors acted as servants to the fellows, and although the requirement of menial services from them gradually fell into disuse, they continued to be regarded as socially the inferiors of the commoners. The last mention in the Oxford University Calendar of servitors as an existing class (at Christ Church) is in 1867; in the following year the same persons are called 'exhibitioners'. In most of the colleges the funds originally used for servitorships are now used for 'exhibitions', but at Balliol for scholarships. The scholars of Balliol appear in 1507 as 'scholastici sive servitores'.

1642 *Let. Stud. at Oxford, & Answ.* 2 My Servitor hath brought mee in the tidings. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Serviteur*, Wee use the word *Servitor* in our Universities, where the poor or meaner sort of Schollars..execute the office of a Servitor or attendant to those of greater wealth and quality. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 305 Whether he was at his first coming a Servitour, or Scholar, I know not. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 118 The Bishop, in this case, must take some raw young Man, perhaps a Servitor in a College. 1745 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 377 The Dean said if his parents would consent to his entering the college of Dublin as a sizer (which in Oxford and Cambridge are called servitors) he would take care he was treated with a particular regard. 1754 JOHNSON *Let.* 28 Nov. in *Boswell*, Let a servitour transcribe the quotations. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 12 It was the practice in his time, for a servitor, by order of the master, to go round to the rooms of the young men, and knocking at the door, to enquire if they were within, and if no answer was returned, to report them absent. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. of Snobs* xiii, The unlucky boys who have no tassels to their caps, are called sizars—*servitors* at Oxford. 1852 *Rep. Oxf. Univ. Comm.* 135 Servitors are found, under that name, only at Christchurch, where they used within the last twenty years to bring the first dish into the Hall; but now they differ from other Students of that Society in little, except in academic dues. In some other

colleges the class of Servitors are represented by Clerks or Bible-Clerks, of whom there are about forty in the University. 1858 [J. C. Thomson] *Alumæ Matres* 86 Christchurch ..is the only College which preserves the odious distinction of servitors, or as they call them, 'scrivs.'

b. *Eton.* (See quot.)

1865 W. L. C. *Etoniana* viii. 138 At the college dinner three lower boys (called *servitors*) wait to hand the plates and pour out beer; their dinner is half an hour later, with the 'upper servitor'—one of the higher boys, who superintends the hall economy.

5. *Glassmaking.* † a. An assistant to a master workman (*obs.*). b. Now *spec.* as the designation of the second of the men composing a 'chair': see quots. Also Servitary.

1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 242 [Of the Furnaces.] *Boccarellas*, one on each side of the *Bocca*,..out of these the Servitors take coloured or finer Metall from the piling pot. *Ibid.* 244, 246, 247. 1849 Pellatt *Curios. Glass-making* 89 [A 'chair' consists of] first, a gaffer, or workman; the second, a servitor; and the third, a foot-maker; the latter usually earns about half the wages paid to the chief, and the servitor receives an intermediate amount. 1887 *Rep. Patent Cases* IV. 273 Shaw was his servitor—the servitor being the man who made the feet of the wine glasses. 1897 *Worc. County Express* 3 Apr., There were ten chairs at the works each occupied by a glassmaker, servitor, and footmaker.

Servitorial (sɔ̄ːrvitōˑriăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to a servitor (in any sense).

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 386 Your cherry-cheeked friend and another..do the servitorial offices of the table. 1866 Tyerman *Life S. Wesley* 81 His servitorial services [at Oxford] might obtain him bread. 1871 Meredith *H. Richmond* (1886) 4 The squire was diverted from his objurgations against this piece of servitorial defiance.

Servitorship (sɔ̄ːrvitəɹʃip). [f. Servitor + -ship.] a. The position, state, or duties of a servitor at an Oxford college. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1785 Boswell *Tour Hebrides* 130 *note*, Dr. Johnson..by his interest with the Rev. Dr. Adams, master of Pembroke College, Oxford,..obtained a servitorship for young M'Aulay. 1820 Southey *Wesley* I. 52 Servitorships are more in the spirit of a Roman Catholic than of an English establishment. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* 73 It is not so much we that have abolished servitorships, as time and manners that have made the position untenable. 1897 Fairbairn *Catholicism* (1899) 445 The evil system and associations of the old servitorship left for life their ignoble stamp on the soul of Whitefield.

b. The condition of being a servitor or servant.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 254 Postmen, beadles, scavengers, chimney-sweeps—the whole *pecus* of parochial servitorship was at my gate.

Servitress (sɔ̄ːrvitrès). [See Servitor and -tress.] A female servant or attendant.

1860 J. P. Kennedy *Rob of the Bowl* xii. 125 [She] now attended him as his servitress and only domestic. 1873 M. Collins *Miranda* II. 100 Tom Jones had fitted up a buffet..and put some servitresses behind it. 1897 Kinglake *Crimea* VI. xi. 439 An obedient servitress attending hospital sick-beds.

† **Servitrice.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 servetrice. [ad. med.L. *servītrīce-m*, acc. of *servītrix.*] = next.

1477 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IX. 101 *note*, Oure lovete familiare servitrice Margret Sandelandis. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 170, I, your servitrice and pure wedo. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 124/1 Maistres Margaret Wincester servetrice to his Majesties said vmq[uhi]l darrest mother.

† **Servitrix.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. med.L. *servītrix* (Diefenbach), fem. of L. *servītor*: see Servitor.] A female servant.

1566 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* (1840) I. 43 Marie Betoune familiar servitrix to our said souerane lady. 1615 in Ritchie *Churches of St. Baldred* (1880) 136 Janet Shortus, servitrix to Mr. Alexander Knowis. *c* 1775 in M'Dowall *Hist. Dumfries* xlvii. (1867) 680 [Janet Watson] a servitrix [at the very farm].

Servitude (sɔ̄ːrvitiūd). Also 5–6 servytude, 6 *Sc.* schervitude. [a. F. *servitude*, ad. late L. *servītūdo*, f. *servo-us* slave, Serf: see -tude.]

1. The condition of being a slave or a serf, or of being the property of another person; absence of personal freedom. Often, and now usually, with additional notion of subjection to the necessity of excessive labour. Also, a (more or less rigorous) state of slavery or serfdom.

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 611 Or that we shall be ledde in seruytude & bondage in to strange contreyes. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xliii. 144, I had rather to be in seruitude there than to pay .iiii. drams to this Gyaunt. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 107 Whiles shee abode in Ægypt, shee was redeemed and acquit of her seruitude by one Charaxus, who purchased her libertie by a great summe of money. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 25 All the rest are shaved as a mark of their servitude. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 270 The greatest part of the nation was gradually reduced into a state of servitude. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Homes Abroad* iv. 59 There was a probability of the woman marrying as soon as she could obtain remission of her servitude. 1845 Sarah Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* IV. iv. II. 457 It enabled them to reduce the peasantry to a still harder state of servitude. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 40/1 In Hungary..the abolition of servitude in 1781–1782 carried with it the freedom of the Gipsies.

personified. 1769 Gray *Install. Ode* 6 Servitude that hugs her chain.

b. With reference to animals: Subjection to mankind. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 268 For his soft Neck, a supple Collar make Of bending Osiers; and (with Time and Care Enur'd that easy Servitude to bear) Thy flatt'ring Method on the Youth pursue. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 376 The wild ass is even more asinine..than that bred in a state of domestic servitude.

c. The condition of being politically enslaved; subjection to a foreign power or to oppressive rule. † With *of* (or possessive): The state of being under the yoke *of* (a tyrant, a conqueror).

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 276 For hit is the destyne that Troye shall neuer be quyte of this right harde seruytude and thraldom vnto the tyme that [etc.]. 1477 Earl Rivers *Dictes* (Caxton) 10 b, Al be it that they be in his seruitude yet ought he to his power to kepe them in fraunchyse and liberte. 1584 *Leycesters Commw.* (1641) 5 The feare of servitude under forraine nations, may restraine them from such attempts. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxvi. 160 b, These wretched Græcians are left vnder the miserable seruitude of these miscreated Mahometists. 1598 Bacon *Ess., Of Hon. & Repnt.* (Arb.) 72 Such as..deliuer their Countries from seruitude of strangers or tyrants. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 53 Nebuchadnezzar..carried the Jews themselves into most miserable servitude. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 43 ₱2 A disturbed Liberty is better than a quiet servitude. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* ii. (1728) 217 Sesostris..reduced Judæa into servitude. 1904 H. Paul *Hist. Mod. Eng.* II. 244 One wanted the liberation of Italy and the other her servitude.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* A condition resembling slavery; *a state of degrading or burdensome subjection.*

1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. i. (1883) 80 For the debilite and feblenes of corage that is broken in conscience by pryde Enuye or by couetyse is ryght seruytude. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 429/1 He lamenteth the miserable seruitude of the symple soules the poore sely women, because men will not suffer them to say masse. *Ibid.* 556/1 The deadly synne in the time of his fall, and of the seruitude and thraldom that he lyeth in. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) vii. 18 Tho' this belappit body heir Be bound to scheruitude and thrall, My faithfull hairt is fre inteir And mynd to serf my lady at all. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 265 b, So did she..with the tribute of gifts, seeke to bring her mind into seruitude. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 178 This is servitude, To serve th'unwise, or him who hath rebelld Against his worthier. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* 2 Tim. i. 9 Who hath saved us from our servitude to sin and Satan, and called us out of the World to be a Holy people. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 29 May 1677, This business being now at an end and myself deliver'd from that intolerable servitude and correspondence, I [etc.]. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sci.* I. IV. ii. § 4. 276 The Arabians..tamely adopted the intellectual servitude of the nation which they conquered by their arms. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civilis.* III. iv. (1869) 192 The religious servitude into which the Scotch fell ..was a willing servitude.

† e. *concr.* Slaves or servants collectively. *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 132 After him [Abraham] a cumbrous Train Of Herds, and Flocks, and numerous servitude.

2. The condition of being a servant, service; esp. domestic service. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (exc. as a contextual application of 1 d).

1651 tr. *Life Sarpi* (1676) 10 He had likewise a very near familiarity with the Father Inquisitor,..with whom he continued servitude till his death. 1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo. Bateman* II. 89 The longer Cecilia lived upon a footing..with people of fortune, the more irksome Servitude would appear to her. 1792 G. Wakefield *Mem.* (1804) I. 532 You would have been led into a more healthy situation, and might have procured, after a short servitude, some comfortable preferment. 1807 Southey *Spec. Eng. Poets* II. 234 At the age of 24, married, in servitude, with little leisure, and no money or books, he set about his plan of improvement. 1817 *Salish. & Winch. Jrnl.* 29 Sept., A servant girl..was found drowned..She had been missing from her place of servitude since the preceding Thursday. 1822 Galt *Provost* xxxviii, He sentenced her to be dismissed from her servitude with no more than the wage she had actually earned.

3. Apprenticeship. ? *Obs.*

1791 in Langford *Cent. B'ham Life* (1868) I. 368 At the Expiration of the Servitude of these..Apprentices. 1799 *Hull Advert.* 12 Oct. 2/4 John Brown .. lately enticed..apprentices..from their servitude. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 323 The duration of apprenticeship in this country is excessive. Five years ought to confer all *the privileges of servitude.* 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* III. 1667 Admission to the company [sc. Trinity House, Newcastle-on-Tyne] is acquired, 1st, by Birth; 2d, by Servitude; 3d, by Gift.

4. A person's (period of) service (in the Navy).

1818 *Tuckey's Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* Introd. p. xlix, Though wanting eighteen months for the completion of his servitude to qualify him for a lieutenant's commission. 1836 Marryat *Three Cutters* ii, During my servitude as first lieutenant.

5. Compulsory labour as a punishment for criminals. Chiefly *penal servitude*: see Penal *a.*[1] 1 c.

Free by servitude (Austral.): see quot. 1889.

1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 129 Those who have become free by servitude. 1889 *19th Cent.* Nov. 765 When you were a little familiar with colonial phraseology you at once understood that..Giles..was what was called a 'free by servitude man', i.e., a convict whose sentence of transportation had expired.

† 6. Feudal or ecclesiastical subjection; vassalage, subordination. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* lix. 359 Thou holdest me for thy subget & woldest hold me in seruitude and thou hast therof nothing to shew. 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 559 S. Albans exempted from the iurisdiction of Lincoln... Robert was the next Abbot..and deliuered his Monastery from the seruitude of the Bishop of Lincolne.

† b. Feudal homage or service. *Obs.*

1498 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 594 Of all maner Toll, pontage, pykage,..kayage and all oþer Imposicions, charges & seruitudes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 249 For yf he escape grete shame shal be to vs in an euyl heure is he come in to oure land for to demande seruytude of vs. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 26 But there are some instances of personal service, and which are held to be legal..provided they relate to husbandry, and not to any servitude or attendance upon the person of the landlord.

7. In *Civil Law* (=L. *servitus*), and hence in *Scots Law*: a subjection or subserviency of property either: (1) to some definite person other than its owner ('personal servitude'), or (2) to some definite property other than that of its owner for the benefit of the dominant property ('prædial servitude'). In *Scots Law* the term is now in practice restricted to prædial servitude, which includes both the 'easement' and the 'profit à prendre' of English Law; it has been sometimes used by English lawyers to include both these kinds of rights.

A personal servitude (of which usufruct is an example) could be constituted either over movables or immovables; a prædial servitude (e. g. a right of way) could only be constituted over an immovable in favour of another immovable.

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 609/2 And siclyk exceptand and reservand the seruitude altius edes non tollendj prospectui et luminibus non officiendj constitute and imposit vpon ane tenement of land now pertening to m^r Johnne *nicolsoun aduocat. Ibid.*, And all vther seruitude quhatsumeuer. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 133 Hereupon Servitudes have been imposed, against the rearing of Houses higher then ordinary. 1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. (1693) 282 Servitudes are distinguished in Real and Personal, though neither of them be personal Rights; yet these Servitudes whereby one Tenement is subservient to another Tenement, and to persons only as having Right to, and for the use of that Tenement, are called Real Servitudes, as not being subservient directly to Persons, but to Things; And the other are called Personal; because thereby the Tenement is subservient directly to Persons, and not with respect to any other thing, as Liferents, &c. *Ibid.* 287 *Watering is a Servitude of taking* Water, proper to one ground for the use of another. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Law Sc.* (1809) 221 The owner of the servient tenement is not obliged, in a servitude of support, to repair it, unless the servitude be expressly so constituted. 1765–8 — *Inst. Law Scot.* II. ix. § 12 The chief rural servitudes of the Roman law are, *iter, actus, via, aquæductus, aquæhaustus*, and *jus pascendi pecoris.* 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 558 One great obstacle to improvements in agriculture is the Servitude of Thirlage. 1816 G. J. Bell *Comm. Laws Scot.* (1826) I. 757 Servitudes, when of a positive nature, require possession to complete them; but negative servitudes are effectual without possession or registration. 1842 J. Aiton *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 321 Ministers have frequently servitudes of peat, of feal, and divot, and of pasturage on particular estates or farms. 1872 W. Guthrie *G. J. Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* (ed. 6) § 981 Servitudes have been classed as Prædial and Personal... But, practically, the only servitudes in Scotland are Prædial. 1888 W. D. Edwards *Law Property in Land* II. vi. 271 Easements resemble rights of common appendant and appurtenant, in that they are annexed to the ownership of land for its benefit. They are, therefore, sometimes classed with such rights of common, under the name of 'servitudes'. 1900 *Act* 63 & 64 *Vict.* c. 93 *title*, To acquire lands and servitudes for the purposes of such water supply.

fig. 1720 E. Erskine *Serm.* Wks. (1791) 59/2 This earthly house, it lies under many servitudes, and the believer..pays a dear mail or rent for his quarters.

b. *attrib.*

1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Road*, A public-road may be used by all the Queen's subjects, whereas a servitude-road can be legally used only by the dominant proprietor and his family. 1884 Watson in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 802/1 Servitude rights burdening the corporeal lands taken by the company.

† **Servitu·dinous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *servitūdin-, servitūdo* (see prec.) + -ous.] Of the nature of, or characterized by servitude.

1647 *Maids Petit.* 1 Wee the Mayd-servants in generall of the City of London, and in behalfe of the universall sisterhood of the same servitudinous ranke and quality.

† **Serviture.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* scherviture. [ad. med.L. *servītūra*, f. L. *servīre* to Serve: see -ture.]

1. Service, servitude.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlv. 8 Scho haldis with continwance No scheruiture.

2. The whole body of servants in a family.

a 1667 Milton in *Prose Wks.* (1738) I. p. xliv, The Chorus of Shepherds prepare resistance in thire Maister's Defence, calling the rest of the serviture.

Serviture, obs. form of Servitor.

† **Servitute.** *Obs.* Also 4, 6 servitut, 5–6 servytute. [a. OF. *servitute, -uit*, or ad. L. *servitūt-em* (*servitūs*), f. *serv-us* slave.] Servitude, slavery. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 866 Seruitut or thrildome. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Cleric's T.* 742 In gret lordshipe, if I wel avyse, Ther is gret servitute in sondry wyse. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 182 Bot Pharao with wrong hem ladde In servitute ayein the pes. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 51 Ynglonde was redacte iiij. tymes into servitute. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 83 Whan virginite is vnder the seruytute or bondage of elacyon or pryde. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (1888) 95 Giff vsz grace to dant our bodis and to subiect thayme in seruitut. 1546 Bale *1st Exam. Askew* 40, A verye servitute of Ægipte is it, to be in daunger of these papystyck Byshoppes.

Servo- (sɔ̄ːrvo), combining form of Servian, as *Servo-Croat, -Croatian.*

1887 Morfill in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 145/1 Servo-Croats, including those of Servia, Montenegro, the southern part of Hungary. *Ibid.* 148/2 Servo-Croatian, Slovenish, Slovakish, and Bohemian possess the vocal *r*. 1896 Keane *Ethnol.* 412 Slavic Branch..Servo-Croatian,

† **Servoice.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *cervoise* :—L. *cerevisia*.] Ale.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 32 One gallon servoice. *Ibid.* 35 A quart wyne, one gallon servoice.

Servo-motor. [ad. F. *servo-moteur* (1873 in Littré *Suppl.*), f. L. *servus* slave + F. *moteur* MOTOR.

In the official notice of the prize awarded in 1875 to the inventor, M. Farcot, the apparatus is called 'servo-moteur ou moteur asservi'.]

An auxiliary motor, e. g. one used for directing the rudders of a Whitehead torpedo, or the reversing gear of a large marine engine.

1889 SLEEMAN *Torpedoes* (ed. 2) 184 The servo-motor is the air-engine from which is derived the power to move the horizontal or diving rudders. 1902 BODMER *Hydraulic Motors* (ed. 3) 504 [In turbines] a so-called indirect-acting governor is almost invariably necessary, that is, a governor acting on the regulator through a relay, or as it is sometimes called, a 'servo-motor'.

† **Servulate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *servus* slave; ? after *adulate*.] *intr.* To be servile.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro.* I. ii, *Br.* I embrace their loves. *Egr.* Which wee'll repay with servulating.

Serwand, obs. form of SERVANT *sb.*

Serwe, obs. Sc. form of SERVE *v.*[1], SORROW.

Seryauntre, variant of SERGEANTRY.

Seryf(f, obs. forms of SERVE *v.*[1]

Serymonie, -y(e, obs. forms of CEREMONY.

Seryne, obs. Sc. form of SIREN *sb.*

Ses : see CEASE, SAY *v.*[1], SEE, SESS.

Sesame (se·sămi, *formerly* se·săm, sē·săm). Forms: 5 **sysane,** 6–7 **sesama,** 7 **sesami, sesamo, sesamy,** 7– **sesame,** (9 -e), 6– **sesam.** [In early use, a. or ad. L. *sēsamum* (see SESAMUM), also *sīsamum*, and *sēsama, -ima* = Gr. *σήσαμον, σησάμη*, prob. of oriental origin, but the relation to the Semitic forms (Syriac *shūshmā*, Jewish Aramaic שומשמא *shumshᵉmā*, Arab. *simsim*) is not clear. Some of the earlier forms represent It. *sesamo*, or mod.Gr. *σησάμι* (= earlier *σησάμιον*, dim.). The mod. currency and form of the word are due to translations of the Arabian Nights from Fr. (*sésame*), and the trisyllabic pronunciation to association with Gr. *σησάμη*.] A widely cultivated East Indian plant, *Sesamum indicum* (N.O. *Pedaliaceæ*). Also, the seeds of this plant, from which an oil is expressed.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 67 Sysane in faat soil & grauel is sowe. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. P vj b, Euonymus.. hath coddes lyke vnto sesam. 1562 *Ibid.* II. 134 No beast will eat sesama when it is grene. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 324 This little citie built vpon the riuer of Nilus,.. aboundeth greatly with the graine or seed called Sesama. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII. XXV. II. 140 Sesama stamped or beaten into pouder, and so taken in wine, restraineth immoderat vomits. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 67 Sesami (of which they make Oyl). 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat.-Eng. Dict., Sesama*, a white grain or corn growing in India,.. sesame. 1744 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II. 121 A vegetable (called Sesamo) extraordinary productive of oyl of a sweet taste. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 148 Wheat, Barley, Vetches, Sesame, &c., are said by Berosus to be wild in Babylonia. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xlvi. (1879) 547 Wheat fields alternated with fields of barley, sesame and rice. 1897 [see GINGILI].

b. The word used as a charm to open and shut the door of the robbers' den in the tale of 'Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves'; hence, a magic password, something which acts like magic in obtaining admission; = OPEN SESAME.

1785 *Arab. Nts. Entert.* 562 Their captain..pronounced these words distinctly: 'Sesame' (which is a sort of corn), 'open.' *Ibid.*, Then Ali Baba heard him bid the door shut, by pronouncing these words—'Shut, Sesame'. *Ibid.*, Ali Baba..pronouncing the door,..said—'Open, Sesame'. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* xxii, No Tory, however wise,..could ..have obtained the *sesame* to those apartments. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* (1894) 96 Thy name shall be a Sesame, at which the doors of the great shall fly open. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 89 'Open, open, green hill!'—you needed no more recondite sesame than that.

c. *attrib.*, as *sesame grain, oil, -seed*; **sesame cake; sesame grass** = GAMA GRASS.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. VII. I. 434 The Sesame-seed doth yeeld an oile. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* XI. ii, In the provinces beyond the sea some sow their sesam-seeds either in this or the following month. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. Cc 8 b, *Sesamoidea Ossa*, several small Bones..resembling Sesamy-Seed. 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 623 *Tripsacum dactyloides*. Sesame Grass. 1867 BAKER *Nile Trib.* ii. (1872) 35 The sésamé grain. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* II. (1872) 207 Sesame oil..is frequently used for the adulteration of balsams and volatile oils. 1876 *Crace-Calvert's Dyeing* 111 The fabric is steeped in an emulsion of sesam oil. 1883 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XLIV. 360 Albuminoids in Peach Kernels and Sesame Cake.

† **Sesamine,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *sēsamin-us*, a. Gr. *σησάμινος*, f. *σήσαμον* SESAMUM.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Pertaining to, or obtained from sesame.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 214 A Sesamyne seede. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 454 They were annointed with Sesamine oyle.

2. = SESAMOID.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 31 The Sesamine Ossicles.

B. *sb.* = SESAME.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 133 A vomit made of Butter, Annise, and oyle of Sesamine. 1608 — *Serpents* 212 Drinke also two drammes of the roote of Centaury, or Hart-wort, Nosewort, or Gentian, or Sesamine.

Sesamoid (se·sămoid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *sēsamoīdes*, a. Gr. *σησαμοειδής*, f. *σήσαμον* SESAMUM: see -OID.]

A. *adj.* Shaped like a sesame-seed; applied in *Anat.* to certain small bones and cartilages formed in tendinous structures.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Sesamoide*, Sixteen, Nineteen, Twenty, and sometimes more little Bones.. which are found in the Joynts of the Hands and Feet. 1718 *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 891 Sesamoide Bones in the Fingers and Toes. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 404 A sesamoid bone belonging to the tendon of the *ulnaris internus*. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 247 Dissect the skin from the sole of the foot, leaving the sesamoid bones on the phalangeal articulation. 1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 234 A sesamoid ossicle.

B. *sb.* A sesamoid bone or cartilage.

1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 256 The wrist has nine bones,.. besides supplementary sesamoids. 1886 W. N. PARKER *Wiedersheim's Anat. Vertebr.* 113 Wherever a marked friction occurs, ossifications (sesamoids) may become developed in the course of a muscle or tendon.

So **Sesamoi·dal** *a.* (in recent Dicts.); **Sesamoi·deal** *a.* [mod.L. *sēsamoīdeus*] = SESAMOID *a.*

1869 FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* § 678. 439 The superior Sesamoideal Ligament

‖ **Sesamum** (se·săməm). [L., ad. Gr. *σήσαμον*.] = SESAME.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 32 b, What say you to Sesamum, that was greatly in vse in the olde tyme. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* II. xl. 251 You must steepe your seedes in the oile of Sesamum, otherwise called Turkie millet. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 551 Rice, sugar-canes, corn, sesamum. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 133 Common Sesamum, or Oily Grain. 1884 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* 93 The girl performs no magic feat, but merely throws sesamum on the ground to delay the cannibals.

b. *attrib.*, as *sesamum-cake, -oil, -plant, -seed.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxcix. 1054 Columella saith, that Sesamum seedes must be sowen after Autumne Æquinoctiall. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s.v. *Sesamoide*, Sesamum Seeds. 1850 F. MASON *Nat. Product. Burmah* 176 The sesamum plant is largely cultivated by the Karens. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* I. 132 Sesamum oil. 1891 *Daily News* 16 May 5/4 Sesamum cake..is..mixed with both Persian and Indian opium.

† **Sesamus.** *Obs.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *σήσαμος* = *σήσαμον* SESAMUM.] Sesame, sesame oil.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 205 Their sinewes and ioyntes are..annointed with the oyle Sesamus. 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 667 The plain of the Cayster..is cultivated with cotton and tobacco plants, with sesamus and a little barley.

Sesban (se·sbæn). [ad. F. *sesban*, ultimately ad. Pers. سيسبان *sīsabān*.] Any leguminous plant of the genus *Sesbania*, esp. *S. ægyptiaca* and *aculeata* (which yields rope fibre).

1860 *Sir Rohan's Ghost* vi, Orange-colored sesban. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Islands* 787.

Sesce, obs. form of CEASE.

Sescuple (se·skiup'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *sescuplus* or *sescuplex*, var. *sesquiplus, -plex*, f. *sesqui-* SESQUI- + *-plus, -plex* -FOLD.] = SESQUIALTER *a.*

1694 W. WOTTON *Anc. & Mod. Learn.* (1697) 100, 9 is in a Sescuple Proportion to 6. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 13 Rhythmus is either even, as in the dactyl, which has one long syllable equal to two short ones,..or it is sescuple, as in the pæon, composed of one long syllable and three short ones. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 369 Superparticular ratio..: its varieties are sescuple or sesquialter, sesquitertius, sesquiquartus, &c.

Sese : see CEASE, CESS, SEE, SEIZE.

Seseli (se·sĕli). Also 6 **-y.** [med.L. *seseli, -is* (also *seseleos*), a. Gr. *σέσελι*, var. of *σέσελις*. Cf. F. *séséli* (16th c.), It., etc. *seseli*, and CICELY.] a. = HARTWORT. b. A plant of the umbelliferous genus *Seseli*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 6 If it be drunken with Annis seede or Sesely. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccvviii. 893 Of Seselios, or Harte woorts of Candie. *Ibid.* 894 *Seseli Creticum.* Seseleos of Candie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. XXXII. I. 213 The hearbe Seselis or Siler-mountaine. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 172 Take..of the seedes peony, of seseli or comin, of each two ounces. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Seseli seed*, in the materia medica, the name of the seed of a plant, called also by some *libanotis*. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 43 The root of several of the seselis.

Seser, variant of SISER, cider.

† **Se·skyn.** *Obs.* Also **suskyn.** [a. MDu. *seskijn*, f. *ses* six + dim. suffix *-kijn* = -KIN.] A Dutch coin of the value of 6 mites.

1413 *Act* 2 *Hen. V*, c. 1 § 2 Les Galyhalpens & la Moneie appelle Seskyn & Doydekyn. *Ibid.*, Galyhalpens, Seskyns ou Doykyns. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 255/1 Le moneie appelle Galihalpenys, Suskyns & Dodekyns. 14.. in *Athenæum* (1867) 7 Dec. 768, vi mytis is a seskyn.

Sesora, variant of SISERARY.

17.. *Ballad* in H. Walpole *Let. to Percy* 5 Feb. 1765, They [the bells] rung with a Sesora.

Sesours, obs. form of SCISSORS.

Sesperal, obs. variant of SUSPIRAL.

Sesqui- (se·skwi), a Latin prefix [L. *sesqui-*, also *sesque-*, contraction of **sēmis-que* a half in addition; cf. *sestertius* :—**sēmis-tertius*], expressing a superparticular ratio.

1. With designations of measure or amount, denoting one-and-a-half times the unit; as *sesquihōra* an hour and a half; *sesquipēs* a foot and a half (see SESQUIPEDALIAN); so † **sesquiho·ral** *a.*, lasting an hour and a half; **se·squioce·llus** *Ent.* (see SESQUIALTEROUS); † **se·squitone** *Mus.*, an interval consisting of a tone and a semitone, a minor third; also used loosely in † **sesquide·cuman** *a.*, consisting of fifteen; † **sesquide·cury,** a set of fifteen.

1650 *Descr. Future Hist. Eur.* 31 Merlin prophesied to him, 'That within lesse then a *sesquidecumane period of time, the Eagles head should be cloven in two.' 1650 RAVIS (*title*) A generall Grammer for the ready attaining of the Ebrew...Also a *Sesquidecury, or a number of Fifteene Adoptive Epistles..concerning care of the Orientall Tongues to be promoted. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 279 Their tedious pharisaical prayers before supper, and *sesquihoral graces upon a dish of skink and leg of mutton. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* 80 The Third Minor, Trihemitone, or *Sesquitone, as consisting of three half Tones (or rather of a Tone and half a Tone).

b. *Chem.* In the names of salts, expressing a proportion of 3 to 2 between the constituents, *viz.* a combination of 3 atoms or equivalents of the substance denoted by the word to which it is prefixed with 2 atoms of another element or radical; e. g. *sesquibromide*, a bromide containing 3 atoms of bromine for 2 of another substance; similarly **sesquiba·sic** [see BASIC *a.*], having 3 equivalents of the base for 2 of the acid; **se·squicompound, se·squisa·lt,** a compound, a salt having its constituents in these proportions.

This terminology was introduced into English by T. Thomson in his *First Principles of Chemistry* 1825, and *System of Chemistry* 1831, where many terms, not illustrated here, are to be found.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 208 The *Sesquibasic acetate of lead, $3PbO,2(C_4H_3O)+Aq$. 1831 T. THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 388 *Sesquiborate of ammonia. *Ibid.* I. 324 The *sesquibromide of arsenic. 1825 — *1st Princ. Chem.* II. App. 515 *Sesquicarbonate of ammonia. 1883 HARDWICH *Photogr. Chem.* (ed. 9) 38 When first formed it has nearly the composition of a Sesquicarbonate, but by exposure to the air neutral Carbonate of Ammonia escapes, and a white powder is left, which is a Bicarbonate. 1897 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXIV. 1012 *Sesquicarbonyl Chloroplatinite, $C_3O_3Pt_2Cl_4$. 1825 T. THOMSON *1st Princ. Chem.* II. App. 515 *Sesquichloride of iron. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 218 Aluminum forms a *sesqui-compound $(Al_2(C_1H_3)_3)$ corresponding to its oxide Al_2O_3. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 32/2 The ferrocyanide of potassium also gives a deep blue, but the *sesquiferrocyanide gives none at all. 1831 T. THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 452 *Sesquihydrated carbonate of soda. 1889 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LII. I. 558 The formula of the fibrous alum, $3MgO,SO_3+2Al_2O_3,3SO_3+53H_2O$, represents a *sesqui-magnesia alum. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 186 *Sesquinitrate of iron, $Fe_2O_3,3NO_5$. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 32/1 Sulphate of Peroxide of Iron, or *Sesquipersulphate of Iron. *Ibid.*, [Pernitrate of iron] is..a *sesquisalt. 1825 T. THOMSON *1st Princ. Chem.* II. App. 515 *Sesquisulphate of uranium. *Ibid.*, *Sesquisulphuret of arsenic. 1890 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Mar. 6/1 It has been found that sesqui-sulphuret of phosphorus..melts only at 142 deg. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 176 *Sesquitartrovinate of copper. 1888 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LIV. 377 *Sesquiterpene, $C_{15}H_{24}$.

c. In *Astrology*, **sesquiquadrate, -quartile,** denoting an aspect of planets when 135° from one another; **sesquiquintile,** when 108° from one another; **sesqui-square** = *sesquiquadrate.*

c 1610 SIR C. HEYDON *Astrol. Disc.* (1650) 95 The *Sesquiquadrate [aspect] of 135 degr. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* c. 512. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 11 Aspects..*Sesquiquartil. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* c. 512 *Sesquiquintil [consists of degrees] 108. 1861 'ZADKIEL' *Hand-bk. Astrol.* I. 8 The new aspects are semi-square, 45°; quintile, 72°; *sesquisquare, 135°.

† d. Prefixed to words descriptive of forms of religious belief, = extreme(ly), excessive(ly), ultra-; e. g. *sesqui-conformist, -deist, -heretic, -jesuit, separation*; also *sesqui-superlative* adj. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Glouc.* (1662) I. 360 Some pressed super-Canonical Ceremonies, and such *Sesqui-Conformists made Mr. Workman turn first but a Semi-Conformist, and then by degrees to renounce all Conformity. 1880 F. HALL *Doctor Indoctus* 52 If he invented a brand-new form of allotheism, and came out a *sesquideist, or a quatenitarian. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* I. (1649) II. 5 They are *se[s]qui-Heretiks in this, that they countenance Incontinency, and Fornication, which those very heretiks abhorred. *a* 1631 — *Serm.* xii. (1640) 113 A Jesuit, or a Semi-Jesuit, a practising Papist, or a *Sesqui-Jesuit, a Jesuited Lady. 1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 9 Why..do the Independents..runne beyond it..to a *sesqui-separation? 1611 DONNE *Poems, Upon Coryat's Crudities* 2 Oh, to what height will love of greatness drive Thy learned spirit, *sesqui-superlative!

2. With an ordinal numeral adjective, denoting the proportion $1+\frac{1}{n} : 1$, *i.e.* $n+1 : n$, where n is the corresponding cardinal number, as *sesquioctāvus*, bearing the ratio $1\frac{1}{8} : 1$, *i.e.* 9 : 8; so SESQUIALTER, -ALTERA, etc., SESQUITERTIA, etc.; † **se·squibite·rtial,** involving a proportion of 5 : 3; † **se·squide·cimal,** of 11 : 10; **sesquino·nal,** of 10 : 9; **se·squiocta·val, -octave,** of 9 : 8; **se·squiqua·rtal, -quartan,** of 5 : 4; **se·squise·ptimal,** of 8 : 7.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 228 Sextuple proportion is by addition of the Antecedents made of Sesquitertial,

*Sesquibitertial, and Triple proportions. *Ibid.* 180 If above the exact Multiple of the Consequent, there remains in the Antecedent any Quotal part of the Consequent, as an half, a third, a fourth, or a tenth part of the Consequent, (or otherwise thus named, a Sesquialteral, a Sesquitertial, a Sesquiquartal, a *Sesquidecimal part, &c.). 1787 HAWKINS *Life of Johnson* 375 The proportion of a column is taken from that of the human figure, which..is in a man sesqui-octave of the head, and in a woman *sesquinonal. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 282 The Exponent of their proportions is the common Quotient 1⅛, which shews the proportion to be..*Sesquioctaval. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* Explan. Words, *Sesqui-octave*, that which compriseth the whole and one 8 part; as 9 to 8. 18 to 16. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 30/2 Its proportion will be as eight to nine, which the Latins call a Sesquioctave. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 180 This proportion is named triple *Sesquiquartal, and is noted thus 3¼. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. p. xi, The same Tension upon a sub-sesquialteran Chord acts in a double *sesquiquartan Ratio. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 30/2 Seven to eight,..the proportion which the Latins call *Sesquiseptimal.

b. in *Music*, after SESQUIALTERA and SESQUITERTIA; **sesquiquarta, -quinta, -sexta, -octava (-octave), -nona**, applied (i) to harmonic intervals producible by sounding four-fifths, five-sixths, etc. of a given string; (ii) rhythmic combinations of four notes against five, five against six, etc.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 54 If they would make fiue crotchets to one semibreefe, then must they set downe *Sesquiquarta* proportion thus ⅘, wherein fiue semibriefes or their value make vp the time of foure semibriefes or strokes. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* 153 To divide a Sesquioctave Tone (9 to 8) by dupling the Terms of the Ration thereof, into 2 Hemitones. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 81 We assign to a Fifth..the Sesqui-alter Proportion..And to a Tone..The Sesqui-octave (or that of 9 to 8). 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. 74 The ditone he had demonstrated to be in sesquiquarta proportion, as 5 to 4. *Ibid.* 75 The greater or sesquioctave tone, 9 to 8, and the lesser or sesquinonal tone, 10 to 9. *Ibid.* The semiditone is sesqui-quinta. 1883 ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 475/1.

‖ **Sesqualter** (seskwiːælˈtəɹ), *a.* (*sb.*). [L., f. *sesqui-* (see prec.) + *alter* second. For the formation cf. ON. *hálfr annarr*, OE. *ōþer healf*, G. *anderthalb*.]

1. Of a proportion: That is as 1½ is to 1. Of an object: Proportionate *to* another object as 1½ is to 1; that is such a multiple *of*.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* c j b, A Cylinder, whose heith, and Diameter of his base, is æquall to the Diameter of the Sphære, is Sesqualter to the same Sphære. 1598 FLORIO, *Hemiolio*, an arithmeticall proportion called Sesquialter or Sesquiplex, which is so much, and halfe so much againe. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 119 This would by sesquialter proportion exceed all the rest. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* IV. xi. Schol., Isosceles triangle, whose angles at the base are multiples sesquialter of those at the top. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 81 We assign to a Fifth..the Sesqui-alter Proportion (or that of 3 to 2). 1711 H. NEEDLER in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) I. 90, 6 is only sesquialter of 4. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ.* I. 222 In all the Revolutions of the Planets about the Sun,..the periodical Times is [*sic*] in a Sesquialter Proportion to the middle Distances. 1784 J. KEBLE *Harmonics* 29 The sesquialter chromatic. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 369/2 The following ratios are super-particular: 15 to 10, which is sesquialter.

† **b.** *Mus.* = SESQUIALTERA 1 b.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Time*, *Sesquialter Proportion*, which signifies a Triple Measure of three Notes, to two such like Notes of the Common Time.

2. = SESQUIALTERA 2.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 293/2 Sometimes the Mixture stop is considered as part of the Sesquialter. 1846 *Ibid.* Suppl. II. 369/2 The sesquialter stop of an organ.

‖ **Sesqualtera** (seskwiːælˈtərə), *a.* (*sb.*). [L., fem. (sc. *ratio*) of *sesquialter* (see prec.).]

† **1.** = SESQUIALTER *a.* Also as *sb.*, a sesquialteral proportion. *Obs.*

1609 J. DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 62 Now as of Duples you make Sesquialteraes, so of Triples you may make sesquitertiaes. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 150 If you onely contemplate the Diameters of longitude and latitude of a mans Face, you shall find a Sesquialtera proportion.

b. *Mus.* (See quots. and cf. SESQUI- 2 b.)

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xli, Proportionis..Duplat, triplat, diatesseriall, Sesqui altera, and decupla resortis. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 32 *Phi.* Come then to Sesqui-altera, what is it? *Ma.* It is when three notes are sung to two of the same kinde. *Ibid.* 92 The manner of singing *Sesquialtra* proportion. 1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 34 Figures set thus ⅔ called Sesquialtera proportion, which signifies a Tripla Measure of three Notes to two such like Notes of the Common Time. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. 67 If the fourth chord was to be..sesquialtera. 1883 ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 475/1 Sesquialtera expresses the Proportion of two to three, and therefore represents the Perfect Fifth, which is produced by sounding two-thirds of a given string. *Ibid.*, In rhythmic combinations, Sesquialtera is used as the general symbol of Triple Time. The term Sesquialtera is also applied to passages of three notes sung against two.

2. The name of an organ stop, consisting of several ranks of pipes, of a brilliant tone. Usually *absol.* as *sb.*

1688 in Hopkins *Organ* (1870) 453 Ecchos..Sesquialtera.. 105 pipes. 1798 HARGROVE *Hist. Knaresbro* (ed. 5) 53 The organ hath ten stops, viz. two diapasons,..one susquialtra [etc.]. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s. v. *Stop*, *Sesquialtera Stop*, a mixed stop running through the scale of the instrument, and consisting of three, four, and sometimes five ranks of pipes, tuned in thirds, fifths, and eighths. 1883 STAINER in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 475/1 The Sesquialtera organ stop.

Sesquialteral (seskwiːæˈltĕrăl), *a.* [f. L. *sesquialter*: see prec.] = SESQUIALTER 1.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1358 The proportion..of Diapente, [is] Hemolios or Sesquialterall, that is to say, the whole and halfe as much more. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. (1693) 10 As the six Primary Planets revolve about Him, so the Secondary ones are moved about Them..in the same Sesquialteral proportion of their Periodical motions to their Orbs. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 180, 10 to 4 is in Multiple superparticular proportion duple Sesquialteral 2½, that is 2½. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 148 The proportion of Coal to Sulphur, shall be either Sesquialteral or Double, or Triple, or sometimes Equal. 1827 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 287.

b. *Bot.* and *Ent.* (See quots.)

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Sesquialter flosculus*, a Sesqui-alteral floret. When a large fertile floret is accompanied by a small abortive one. 1806 TURTON tr. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* VII. Expl. Terms, *Sesquialteral*...In entomology it means occupying a third part of the wing, or including a smaller band or spot within a larger one. [1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Sesqui-alter*...Where the stamens are one half as many as the petals or sepals.]

† **Sesquialteran,** *a. Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -AN.] = SESQUIALTER 1.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 271 Here you may finde the Double proportion, the sesquialteran, the sesquitertian. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 137 That the Periodic Times of the Planets will be exactly in the Sesquialteran Proportion of their Orbits or Circles.

Sesquialterate (seskwiːæˈltĕrĕt), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ATE 2.] = SESQUIALTER 1. Hence † **Sesquialterate** *v.* (see quot. 1609).

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 64 There be, which adde the colour to the figures which are made sesquialterate by the Caracters of the numbers: and contrarily sesquialterating the sesquialteraes. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 270 These all..bear a sesquialternate [*sic*] part to the former proportion. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Line*, The Marks of a well-burnt Lime..are, that its Weight is to that of the Stone in a sesquialterate Proportion. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. vi. 67 Time..of odd numbers or sesquialterate proportion is more proper to excite commotion. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 287 In what time will my principal be raised to the sesquialterate amount? 1907 OMOND *Eng. Metrists* 14 Feet of sesquialterate ratio (3 : 2 or 2 : 3) 'answer to the Diapente or fifth in Music'.

b. (See quot. and SESQUIALTERA 1 b.)

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Sesqui-Alterate*, *The greater Perfect*...A triple in the old music, in which the breve is three measures, or semibreves.

Sesquialterous (seskwiːæˈltĕrəs), *a. Ent.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] See quots. and cf. SESQUIALTERAL b.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 288 Sesquialterous Ocellus (*Ocellus sesquialterus*). An ocellus with a smaller near it, called also *Sesquiocellus*. *Ibid.* 289 Sesquialterous Fascia (*Fascia sesquialtera*). When both wings are traversed by a continued band, and either the primary or secondary by another. *Ibid.* 342 Sesquialterous (*Sesquialteræ*). When a minute areolet is appended to a large one.

Sesquicentennial (seːskwisenteˈniăl), *a.* and *sb. U.S.* [f. SESQUI- + CENTENNIAL.] **a.** *adj.* Pertaining to a celebration of a hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary. **b.** *sb.* Such a celebration or anniversary.

1880 *Lond. & Prov. Mus. Trades Rev.* 15 Nov. 3/1 The Sesqui-centennial of Baltimore was celebrated during the second week of October. 1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Aug., The sesquicentennial celebration of the church. 1896 *Academy* 6 June 468/2 The sesquicentennial celebration of the University of Princeton, New Jersey.

Sesquiduple (seˈskwidiu̯ːpˈl), *a.* [f. SESQUI- + DUPLE, to express the meaning 'two and a half' (on a false analogy), after *sesquialteral*.] Involving a ratio of 2½ to 1. So **Sesquiduˈplicate** *a.*

1775 ASH, *Sesquiduplicate*, belonging to the ratio of five to two. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s. v. *Sesqui*, Sesqui-duplicate..sometimes occurs in modern treatises. 1850 OGILVIE, *Sesquiduple*, is sometimes used in the same manner as *sesquiduplicate*.

Sesquioxide (seskwiːɑˈksəid). *Chem.* Also † **sesquoxide.** [See SESQUI- 1 b.] An oxide containing three equivalents of oxygen to two of another element or radical.

1831 T. THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 515 When the native binoxide of manganese is exposed to a low red-heat it is converted into sesquoxide. *Ibid.* II. 818 Muriated sesquioxide of manganese. 1848 NORMANDY tr. *Rose's Chem. Analysis* I. 159 Sesquioxyde of Iridium, Ir_2O_3. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* i. 5 The sesquioxides of chromium and iron.

Hence **Seːsquioxidaˈtion,** conversion into a sesquioxide; **Seːsquioˈxidized** *pa. pple.*, converted into a sesquioxide.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 27 The amount of iron sesquioxidized. *Ibid.* 142 A complete sesquioxidation of the iron salt.

Sesquipedal (sĕskwiˈpĭdăl, seˈskwipedăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *sesquipedāl-is*, f. SESQUI- + *ped-*, *pēs* foot: cf. PEDAL.] **A.** *adj.* = SESQUIPEDALIAN.

1611 R. BADLEY in *Coryat's Crudities* k 2 b, The sesquipedale belly of thy Tome. 1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. vi, Fustian, big, sesquipedal words. 1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1869) 4 Dr. Parr seems to think that eloquence consists..in a studious arrangement of sonorous, exotic, and sesquipedal words. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 917 Admirable dissertations on old chamber-pots are poured into ears sesquipedal. 1891 M. MURIEL DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* ix, Some lovely sesquipedal adverb.

B. *sb.* A thing a foot and a half in length: cf. next B. 1. (In quot. used jocularly.)

1713 *Guardian* No. 108 ₱ 4, I am but a Sesquipedal, having only six Feet and a half of Stature.

Sesquipedalian (seːskwipĭdēˈliăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *sesquipedālis*: see SESQUIPEDAL and -IAN.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of words and expressions (after Horace's *sesquipedalia verba* 'words a foot and a half long', A. P. 97): Of many syllables.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., Sesquipedalian words (*verba sesquipedalia*) used by Horace for great, stout, and lofty words; words that are very long, consisting of many Syllables. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Char., Courtier* (1860) 20 Noddle puzzling sesquepedalian words. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1776 (1831) III. 407 Finding one of his sesquipedalian words hang fire. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 80 (1794) III. 276 A set of sesquipedalian exclamations. 1807 SOUTHEY *Spec. Eng. Poets* I. Pref. p. xviii, The verses of Stephen Hawes are as full of barbarous sesquipedalian Latinisms, as the prose of the Rambler. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. I. viii. (1864) 338 In these sesquipedalian compounds the significative root remains distinct. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. Forew. p. xii, Sesquipedalian un-English words.

b. *transf.* Given to using long words.

1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* v, Towards the end of her letter Miss Jenkyns used to become quite sesquipedalian.

¶ Used for 'very tall or big'.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* XXV, This [half-crown] she sacrificed to the avarice of Mrs. Proudie's metropolitan sesquipedalian serving-man.

2. Half a yard high or long.

c 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mem. M. Scribl.* I. xiv. (1741) 48 Hast thou ever measur'd the gigantick Ethiopian, whose stature is above eight cubits high, or the sesquipedalian Pigmey?

B. *sb.* **1.** A person or thing that is a foot and a half in height or length.

1615 *Curry-Combe for Coxe-Combe* iii. 113 He thought fit by his variety, to make you knowne for a viperous Sesquipedalian in euery coast. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*

2. A sesquipedalian word.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 350 What an amazing power in writing down hard names and sesquipedalians does not the following passage manifest! 1894 *Nat. Observer* 6 Jan. 194/2 His sesquipedalians recall the utterances of another Doctor.

Hence **Seːsquipedaˈlianism,** style characterized by the use of long words; lengthiness; so **Sesquipeˈdalism; Seːsquipedaˈlity,** sesquipedalian quality; *transf.* great length, lengthiness; also, 'the practice of using long words' (Ogilvie, 1882).

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 440 How dear to his heart must be that marvellous *sesquipedalianism in which he ordinarily revels. 1887 W. C. RUSSELL *Bk. for Hammock* (1893) 120 Everything must be done quickly at sea: there is no time for sesquipedalianism. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 148 The era of galvanized *sesquipedalism and sonorous cadences. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ix, With a breadth of back, and a *sesquipedality of belly, which might have done honour to a serjeant in the horse-guards. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 654 There is certainly some sesquipedality in the word. 1855 *Ibid.* LI. 63 A most wonderful topknotted cock with a sesquipedality of wattle.

Sesquiplicate (seskwiˈplikĕt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *sesquiplicātus*, f. SESQUI- + *plicātus* folded, PLICATE, to express the meaning 'subduplicate of the triplicate'. (L. *sesquiplex* = taken once and a half.)] Bearing or involving the ratio of the square roots of the cubes of the terms of a certain ratio.

Thus, *a* is to *a'* in the sesquiduplicate ratio of *b* to *b'*, when $a : a' :: \sqrt{b^3} : \sqrt{b'^3}$.

1714 DERHAM *Astrol. Theol.* (1769) 22 Their motions round the Sun, are in sesquiplicate proportion to their distances from him. 1728 tr. *Newton's Syst. World* 12 The periodic times of the satellits of Jupiter are, one to another, in the sesquiplicate proportion of their distances from the center of this planet. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 309/2 Sesquiplicate ratio of A to B. 1873 PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven* 108.

‖ **Sesquitertia** (seskwitəˈɹʃă). *Mus.* [L., fem. (sc. *ratio*) of *sesquitertius*, f. SESQUI- + *tertius* third.] Denoting a ratio of 1⅓ to 1, *i. e.* 4 to 3; chiefly *Mus.* denoting (i) an interval having this ratio, viz. the perfect fourth, (ii) a rhythm of three notes against four.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 33 Sesquitercia is when foure notes are sung to three of the same kinde. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 149 Wherefore the latitude of the Face compared with the longitude..should be in a sesquitertia proportion. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. 64 GB is sesquitertia to DB. *Ibid.* 68 The number 256, sesquitertia of 192. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* 1883 ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* s. v. *Sesqui.*

Sesquitertial (seskwitəˈɹʃăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Expressing a ratio of 4 : 3. Cf. prec.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1358 The proportion of the Musicke or Symphonie Diatessaron, is Epitritos or Sesquitertiall, that is to say, the whole and a third part over. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* II. xiii. 1066 These legs also are made in a sesquitertiall proportion. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 180 As 40 to 12 is 3⅓ or 3½, Triple Sesquitertial.

b. *transf.* (See quot.)

1806 TURTON tr. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* VII. Expl. Terms, *Sesquitertial*, occupying the fourth part.

Sesquitertian (seskwitəˈɹʃăn), *a.* ? *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -AN.] = SESQUITERTIAL.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* Explan. Words, *Sesquitertian*, a proportion, whereby is understood as much as comprehendeth the whole, and one third part, as 12. to 9. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 58 The legs of Spiders are made after a sesquitertian proportion. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 81 We assign to a Fifth..the Sesqui-alter Proportion..And, to a Fourth..the Sesquitertian. 1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 717 If the interval diatessaron, or ses-

quitertian ratio, should be assigned for the limitation of the extreme tones. 1774 J. DUNCOMBE *New Arithm. Dict.* So † **Sesquiterˈtianal** *a. Obs.* 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Sesquitertianal Proportion*, is when any..Quantity contains another once and one third.

Sesquitertious (seskwitɜ̄ˈɪʃəs), *a. Ent.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] (See quot. and cf. SESQUIALTEROUS.) 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 290 Sesquitertious Fascia (*Fascia sesquitertia*). When both wings are traversed by a continued band, and more than half of either the primary or secondary by another; or, when a wing or elytrum contains a band and the third of a band.

Sess, *sb.*[1] Also 7 *sesse.* [Aphetic f. ASSESS *sb.*: see CESS *sb.*[1]]

1. An assessment, impost. Now only *dial.* and in Ireland, a local rate; = CESS *sb.*[1] 1 a (which is more usual). 1580 [see CESS *sb.* 1a]. 1673 *Acct. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 119 Paid to Richerd Bell for the sesse, 8*d.* 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4442/4 They intend to make Sale of the Lands of such Persons.., who refuse to pay the Sesses laid upon them. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Row in Omnibus*, There's the rent, and the rates, and the sesses, and taxes.

† **2.** *Ireland.* = CESS *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.* 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. x. (1633) 126 The abuses whereof with sesse and Souldiours, doe so impouerish and alienate the needie Farmers from us. 1586 [see ASSESS *sb.*]. 1612 [see CESS *sb.* 2]. *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1662) II. 75 Sir Henry Sidney..established the Composition of the Pale, in lieu of Purveyance and Sesse of Souldiers.

Sess (ses), *sb.*[2] *Soap-manuf.* [Origin obscure.] Each of the sections composing the frame or mould into which the soap is thrown to cool and solidify after the process of fitting (see FITTING *vbl. sb.* 4). 1854 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) II. 539/1 The semi-fluid mass is ladled out from the precipitated ley into rectangular frames, or sesses, as they are called in Liverpool.

† **Sess,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 *ses, sese*, 6 *seasse, seise*, 6–7 *sease, seaze, sesse*, 7 *seize.* [Aphetic f. ASSESS *v.*; see CESS *v.*[1]

For the variation in the length of the vowel, cf. CEASE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To assess or determine officially the amount of (a tax, contribution, wages, or prices); = CESS *v.*[1] 1. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 382 That the price of ale be sessed at euery lawday by the gret enquest. 1484 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 519 Wheruppon they were commytte to warde, and their ffyn sessed be be seid Maire..at xx li. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 The saide maire and the aldermen maie haue power..to sesse fines by their discreasions. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* v. 108 b, When the hostages were brought in by the day limitted, he appointed dayesmen betwene the Cities to consyder of the matter in variance, and to sesse the penalty. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 60 The Coroners ought to be there to sesse the wages. 1640 *Archdeaconry of Essex Min.* (MS.) 1638–40, 195 Not paying ii^{s} vi^{d} which he was seast for bread and wyne and diverse other necessary expences. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. lxxxii. 365 Those [taxes] which were at first sessed but for a limited time.

2. To impose (a tax, fine, etc.) *upon* a person or community; = CESS *v.*[1] 2. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 199 There putte into the Kynges pryson by cawse of the fyn which was sessed upon the forsaid John Smyth, John Hopton, and me. 1551 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 207 Suche taxe and tallenge as shall be uppon hym taxed and sessyd. 1561 in *Rec. Caernarvon* (1838) 298 That you giue likewise in chardge to the said Jury to taske and sease such seuerall fines vppon the seuerall offenders. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. i. 16 Any person, upon whom any such Fines shalbe so seased. 1764 [see CESS *v.*[1] 1].

3. To fix the amount of payment due from (a person, a community, a property); to impose a tax upon, tax: const. *at, to, unto*; also with indirect question as second object. = CESS *v.*[1] 4. 1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 139/2 Henry Bodrugan..sessed the people of the said Shire to grete notable sommes. *c* 1488 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 61 As for our land, we pay our dymes therfore, and trust in you that ye will not ses none thereof, wherby we should have cause to make further labor; for it is not the Kyngs mynd to ses no dymeable land. 1530 PALSGR. 710/1, I sesse, as a kynges officers do a kynges subjectes what they shall paye, *je taille.* 1542 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 166, ij persons shalbe chosen to sesse and tax..the inhabytaunts. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 29 For which cause the Kyng..seassed and fined her at a great some of money. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist., Socrates* III. xi. 306 So that euery one rateably was sesed [1619 seised] at a certaine summe. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 43 At last the bird was sessed to pay. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iv, That was with the griefe Thou took'st for being sess'd at eighteen pence, For the waterworke. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. IX. 49 Cæsar..seized them at forty hostages, with sufficiency of graine for his whole army. 1643 BAKER *Chron., Will. I*, 32 Likewise he Sessed all Bishops and Abbotts what number of souldiers they should finde. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 26 The Clergy and Lords then refusing to pay any more then they were first sessed unto. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 166 Causing his Coin to be stamped with his Master's Inscription, his Subjects Mulcted and Sessed by his Impositions.

Sess, *int. Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Also 7 *ses.* A call to a dog when giving him food. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV, *Decay* 216 Ses, ses, here Dogs.

Sess, variant of CESS *sb.*[5] 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxviii, Bad sess to the women, the idle shoulderin' craythurs.

Sess(e, obs. forms of CEASE *v.*

† **Seˈssa,** *int. Obs.* [perh. var. of SA-SA, or possibly a. F. *cessez* 'cease!'

It is not certain that modern editors are right in inserting the form *sessa* in all the passages; the word may not be the same in the three places.]

An exclamation of uncertain meaning. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 6 Looke in the Chronicles, we came in with Richard Conqueror: therefore *Pancas pallabris*, let the world slide: Sessa. 1605 — *Lear* III. iv. 104 Dolphin my Boy, Boy Sesey [*Q*$_1$ caese; *Q*$_2$ cease; *Q*$_3$ ceas; *Malone* sessa!]: let him trot by. *Ibid.* III. vi. 77 Dogs leapt the hatch, and all are fled. Do, de, de, de: sese [*Malone* Sessa!]: Come, march to Wakes and Fayres.

† **Sesse**[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *sesse*, a. Arab. *shāsh*: see SASH *sb.*[1]] = SASH *sb.*[1] 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 356 They are distinguished by the White Sesse [orig. *la sesse blanche*] of their turbants.

† **Sesse**[2]. *Obs.* Aphetic form of *dissesse*, DECEASE *sb.*; = CESS *sb.*[2] 1417–8 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 39/3 Also it ys my wyll þat..all þat sche schele haue, after þe sesse of her, þat it be sold.

Sesse, obs. form of CEASE *sb.* *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15893 Þen com þe folk wyþouten sesse Aboute Brian for to presse.

Sessile (seˈsəil, seˈsil), *a.* [a. L. *sessilis* sitting down, dwarfed, stunted, f. *sess-*, ppl. stem of *sedēre* to sit: see -ILE.]

1. Having no footstalk. **a.** *Bot.* Of leaves, fruits, flowers, or other organs: Immediately attached by the base; not having a peduncle, pedicel, or the like. Hence of a species or variety (e. g. of oak) bearing sessile fruits: opposed to *pedunculated.* 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Leaf*, *Sessile Leaf*, one which rises immediately from the stalk without any pedicle. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 835 The leaves..[are] generally quite sessile, or close to the stalk. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. (1794) 70 In the whole compound class the seed is always sessile, that is, it bears immediately upon the receptacle without any intermediate pedicle. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* I. (ed. 4) 71 Seed-vessel of common Poppy, showing the *rayed stigmæ*..placed close down, or *sessile* upon the ovary. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. III. xliv. 507 Prostrate trunks of the Sessile Variety of the Common oak occur. 1879 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 6. 251 The filament, being only a stalk or support, may be very short or wholly wanting; the anther is then sessile. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 565 In Piperaceæ however the stigma, which is sessile on the apex of the ovary, is often placed obliquely or divided into several lobes.

b. *Zool.* Of limbs or organs: Immediately in contact with the structure to which they are attached; having no connecting neck or footstalk. Also of certain animals. 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 61 The shell..fixed by a stem: or sessil. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 298 The Læmodipoda are the only Malacostraca with sessile eyes. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 248 A sessile spur on the heel. 1851 DARWIN *Monogr. Cirripedia* I. (Ray Soc.) 4 The more important valves..being common to the pedunculated and sessile Cirripedes. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 65 The cerebral hemispheres always contain a lateral ventricle, which is prolonged into the interior of the sessile olfactory lobes.

c. *Path.* Of morbid growths, warts, etc.: Adhering close to the surface. 1725 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 380 During the Suppuration, the Pox would become very sessile, and the coherent kind would enlarge their Bases exceedingly. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 670 Simple Wart, Simple and distinct: sessile or pensile. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 891 The skin..in many cases 'peppered' with warts, both sessile and pedunculated.

2. Of certain animals: Sedentary, fixed to one spot; not ambulatory. Of cells: Immobile. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* x. 242 They [Serpulariæ, etc.] are, therefore, nothing further than sessile nurses, just as the Siphonophoræ are nurses swimming about freely. 1871 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* (1887) 193 It is now important to observe that great numbers of centrifugal animals are sedentary or sessile; while the longitudinal are vagrant, moving from place to place. 1879 G. ALLEN *Colour-Sense* iii. 23 Sessile or sedentary animals, as a rule, do not possess any form of visual organ. 1880 E. R. LANKESTER *Degeneration* 39 We may now proceed to look at some sessile or immobile animals which are not usually regarded as degenerate. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 586/1 Certain cells which are normally fixed or sessile cells.

3. *Comb.*, as *sessile-eyed, -flowered, -fruited, -leaved* adjs. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 294 *Ses-ile-eyed Crustaceans (Edriophthalmata). 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xix. (1813) 372 Herb-true-love, nodding, and *sessile flowered. 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.* Flora 391 The *Quercus sessilifloræ*, or *sessile-fruited oak. 1882 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 356 *Sessile-leaved Eupatorium.

Seˈssiliflore, *a. Bot. rare*—[1]. [ad. mod.L. *sessiliflōrus* (f. L. *sessili-s* SESSILE *a.* + *flōr-*, *flōs* flower).] Sessile-flowered: specific name of a kind of oak. 1842 J. B. FRASER *Mesopot. & Assyria* xv. 354 Quercus sessiliflora..Sessiliflore oak.

† **Seˈssing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. SESS *v.* + -ING[1].] = ASSESSING. 1481 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 480 This conciderac̃ion to be taken in their sessyng, that such persones as ware ouercharged in theire wardes at þe vij li. etc. aforeseid to be eased nowe. *a* 1500 *Chron. London* (Kingsford 1905) 186 This yere was a greate Sessyng of all lordes landes thrugh England. 1513 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 11 Ye sesseing of ye subsidy. 1522–3 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 316 Item, paid for brede, drink and ffire at þe Newe sessing of þe clarkes bill. 1530 PALSGR. 269/2 Sessyng that a prince setteth in a countrey, *imposition.* 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland* 177 Irish exactions..namely..Sessings of the Kerne, of his family,..of his Horses,..and the like. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 107 There was a certaine sessing to be set in a ratable proportion, vpon the Towne-dwellers..for some publike peece of worke. *attrib.* 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 153 Angliæ commentarios Censuales, that is, The Taxe register, or Sessing booke of England.

Session (seˈʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 *sessioun*, 5 *sessiown, sessyone*, 5 *cessione*, 5–6 *cession, sessyon*, 6 *cessioun, cecion, cessyon.* [a. F. *session* (= Sp. *sesion*, Pg. *sessão*, It. *sessione*), ad. L. *sessiōnem* (*sessio*), n. of action f. *sedēre* to sit.]

1. The action or an act of sitting; the state or posture of being seated; occupation of a seat in an assembly or the like; also a manner of sitting. Now *rare.* 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 996 On the foreside it is gibbous, and that is profitable..for Session and sitting. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 65 To the Bishop whereof was assigned the next place of session in councell after the Bishop of Hierusalem. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 325 The King has ever since continued his session among them, and says it is better than going to a play. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* III. 133 The antientest heroes used session not discumbiture. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* 297 The Art of See-saw on a Beam, and swinging by Session upon a Cord. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 693 Vivien..Leapt from her session on his lap. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberworth* iv. 34 Whether Mrs. Crakanthorpe had indulged herself during her decline by session or recumbency thereon [*sc.* on a settee] there is, unfortunately, no evidence to show.

b. *spec.* The 'sitting' of Christ at the right hand of God. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cx. Collect, Where, by the session of the ryghte hande of thy father, thou subduest thy enemies. 1605 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1629) 369 His Passion and his Session. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 85 This Ascent, and Session of our Blessed Master at God's Right Hand. 1894 SWETE *Apostles' Creed* vi. 64 Some of the oldest accounts, which place the Session immediately after the Resurrection.

† **c.** A place for sitting. *Obs. rare*—[1]. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 1003 And al aboue, reysed was a se,..þat callid was..Of þe1egne þe sete moste royal... And sessions wer made on euery syde, Only þe statis by ordre to deuyde.

2. The sitting together of a number of persons (esp. of a court, a legislative, administrative, or deliberative body) for conference or the transaction of business. Also (now somewhat *rarely*), a single continuous sitting of persons assembled for conference or business. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 122/1 To eny Baillif or Bailliffs, Lieutenauntz, Deputez or eny othur, in her Sessions and assembleez. 1564 HAWARD *Entrop.* VI. 60 When Cesar on a daye wyth the reste of the Senate, were at theyr sessyon in the councell house. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 121/1 The archbishop of Canturburie kept a synod at Herford, the first session whereof began the 24 of September. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 81 Each part most highlie pleas'd, then vp the Session brake. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, A Prayer for the High Court of Parliament, to be read during their Session. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 514 Then of thir Session ended they bid cry With Trumpets regal sound the great result. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 171 Nor herald sworn the session to proclaim. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 1 The frequent session of parliament.. furnished a security against illegal taxation. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. iii, Already his Majesty..had held session of Notables. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* lviii. II. 240 For the sessions of these dignitaries each tribe has..a Government or council-house. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opin.* 21 Apr. 464/1 The British geologists..here in solemn annual session assembled. 1890 P. H. HUNTER *After Exile* II. ii. 33 They proposed further that this court should not confine its sessions to Jerusalem, but should go on circuit.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 59 Being in these dumpes he held a session in his thoughtes. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 127 His pigeons, who in session on their roofs Approved him.

c. *pl.* with sing. sense and construction. *rare* (cf. 3 c). 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* K 4 b, Let 's breake this Sessions vp, I am dull. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. vi. 86 Is it not comfortable to have our sessions here for once, and to be looking out on a good solid English wet day?

† **d.** A number of persons sitting in conference. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* II. 40 The old man..weeping, thus bespake the Session. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 468 Both parties appeared to Ptolemei Philometor, and a Session of his friends, for the hearing and decision of the Cause.

e. = SEANCE. *rare.* 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) II. 14 Browning and his wife had both been present at a spiritual session held by Mr. Hume.

3. A continuous series of sittings or meetings of a court, a legislative, administrative, or deliberative body, held daily or at short intervals; the period or term during which the sittings continue to be held; opposed to *recess* or *vacation.* 1553 in Burnet *Hist. Ref., Rec.* II. I. lvi. (1681) 225 The said Lord President and Council shall keep four general Sittings or Sessions in the Year, every of them to continue by the space of one whole Month. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 130 It was in this Christmas session of the Witan that the vacancy would regularly be filled. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 60 § 4 A session of the Council shall be held once at least in every two years,

b. *spec.* In English parliamentary use, applied to the period between the opening of Parliament and its prorogation.

The term *autumn session* (instead of 'autumn sitting') is sometimes used to designate the exceptional resumption of the sittings of the Houses, after an adjournment, in what is normally the autumn recess; but this use is condemned by parliamentary authorities as incorrect.

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* II. iii. (1589) 54 The last day of that parliament or session the Prince commeth in person in his Parliament robes. 1676 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 34 Parliament.. some says will be dissolved of course by reason of three sessions past without any bill passing. 1683 *Repr. Advantages Mamf. Woollen-cloath* 1 The 20th Act of the third Sess. of the same Parl. 1711–12 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 Mar., I doubt the session will not be over till the end of April. *a* 1832 Mackintosh *Hist. Rev.* Wks. 1846 II. 43 At the opening of the Session, that House had contented themselves with general thanks to the King for his speech. 1878 H. S. Leigh *Town Garland* 195 Very few Members of Parliament only Will wait for the Session to crawl to its close.

†c. *pl.* with sing. sense and construction. *Obs.*

1642 Chas. I *Message to Both Ho.* 28 Apr. 5 Other Bills passed this Sessions. 1701 *Maryland Laws* v. (1723) 16 Within Six Months from the End of this Sessions of Assembly. 1732 W. Pulteney in *G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 38 This day is to conclude a very tedious Sessions of Parl[t]. 1780 M. Madan *Thelyphthora* II. 59, I much doubt, whether every sessions of Parliament, for some years past, has not afforded melancholy proofs [etc.].

d. In Scotland and the U.S., and in some of the newer universities and colleges in England, the portion of the year during which instruction is given.

Summer session, in recent Sc. use, a period of instruction during the summer, additional to the old winter session.

1775 Johnson *West. Isl.* 12 A [St. Andrews'] student of the highest class may keep his annual session,..which lasts about seven months, for about fifteen pounds. 1807 Grierson *Delin. St. Andrews* 108 The session of this college lasts only about four months,..and the complete course of a student's attendance is, at the shortest, four sessions. 1851 *Catal. Univ. Virginia* 13 (Hall *College Words*) The session commences on the 1st of October, and continues without interruption until the 29th of June. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 515 The medical session [at Edinburgh] began on the 1st November. 1880 (*title*) The Mason Science College. Calendar for the Session 1880–81. 1891 *Edin. Univ. Cal.* 30 A Summer Session (1st May to 1st October).

4. A judicial sitting. †a. *gen.* A sitting of a judge or judges to determine causes; a judicial trial or investigation. *sing.* and *collect. pl.* (often const. as *sing.*). *Obs.* (exc. *arch.* as contextual use of sense 1 or 2).

14.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 60 Þe sayd Burgoye schall answere..in all sessyons and inqwyres. 1548 Cranmer *Catech.* 58 He that sayeth to his brother Racha..is worthye the sessyons. 1557 in *Select Pleas Admiralty* (Selden Soc.) II. 33 At the Sessyons of the same courte which should be holden the .xiij[th] daye of Decembre then next followinge. 1585 Fleetwood in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 296 Uppon Thursdaye laste..we kepte a Sessions of Inquyrie in London in the forenone, and in the afternone we kepte the lyke att Fynsburie for Middlesex, in which two severall Sessionses all such as were to be arrayegned for felonye at the Gaole deliverye were indyted. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 159 *Car.* Araigne the poore Whore. *Ast.* Ile not misse that Sessions. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 202 Summon a Session, that we may arraigne Our most disloyall Lady. 1691 Conset *Pract. Spir. Crts.* (1700) 3 The first general Sessions held in the Court of the Arches..was kept..the next day (if no Holyday) after the Feast of St. Faith the Virgin.

transf. and *fig.* 1591 H. Smith *Lords Supper* ii. 30 This is the priuate araignement or close Sessions, when Conscience sits in her chaire to examine, and accuse, and iudge and condemne her selfe. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xxx. 1. 1630 Br. Hall *Occas. Medit.* lxxxix. (1633) 225 To hold a privy Sessions, upon my Soule, and actions. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 194 The hard hearts of others unchastisable in those judicial Courts, were so remitted there, as bound over to the higher Session of Conscience. 1659 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* 190 Those particular sessions on my self, prevent His generall assizes. 1879 Chr. Rossetti *Seek & Find* 22 Daniel..beheld the Session of the Ancient of Days, beheld the Judgment set and the Books opened.

b. **Sessions of the peace** (in ordinary language simply **sessions**): the periodical sittings of justices of the peace (or, in some instances, of a stipendiary magistrate or a recorder). Often const. as *sing.*

In England the sessions of the peace are of the following kinds: *petty sessions*, a court held by two or more justices or a stipendiary magistrate, exercising summary jurisdiction in minor offences within a particular district (a 'petty sessional division'); *special sessions*, a periodical meeting of the justices of a division prescribed by statute for the transaction of some particular kind of business (under this head are included *brewster* or *licensing sessions*, for the hearing of applications for licences to sell alcoholic drinks); *general* or *quarter sessions*, a court held four times a year (in a county, riding, etc. by the justices of the peace, and in certain boroughs by the recorder), having a limited criminal and civil jurisdiction and certain administrative functions. (*The sessions*, without qualification, usually denotes the quarter sessions.) Quarter sessions are also held in Scotland and Ireland. In certain British colonies the English system of sessions of the peace formerly existed, and was for a time retained in some of the United States.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 355 At sessiouns ther was he lord and site. 1453 *Rolls. of Parlt.* V. 267/2 The Justicez of the peax in theire Sessions of peax. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 173/2 Diverse of the Kyng's Justices of the peas..sittyng in the Kyng's generall Cessions of pease in the same Counte. 1548 in J. H. Glover *Kingsthorpiana* (1883) 108 One Gregorye Cosbye..was indyted at a cessyons holden at North[n] for huntyng of the hare in the feld of Pysford. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 34 A prisoner brake from the halle at Newgate whan the cecions was done. 1673 Sir W. Temple *Ess. Adv. Trade Irel.* Misc. I. (1680) 116 Sometimes one share of that Money is paid to a single pretender at the Sizes, or Sessions. 1699 *Plea agst. Extr. Price of Corn* 23 Our Country Alehouse-making Justices at their Petty-Sessions, Quarter, and General Sessions. 1754 *Gentl. Mag.* XXIV. 461 The Brewster-Sessions at Bray in Northungria. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xix. (1862) 315 The Magistrates, when acting singly or in small numbers at petty sessions. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* II. v, A favourite at the Old Bailey, and eke at the Sessions.

rarely in *sing.* 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 43/1 Ones a yere a gret Cession holden afore the Kynges Justice,..and also a petit Cession, holden afore the said Justice. 1588 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. i. (1591) 374 *margin*, The description of a Session of the Peace. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* v. vi. 21 *Pug.* How? longer here a moneth? *Ing.* Yes, boy, till the Session. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 160 Appleby..is the shire town where the session and assizes are held. 1844 *Act 7 & 8 Vict.* c. 101 § 2 Such Justice of the Peace shall thereupon issue his Summons to the Person..to appear at a Petty Session.

†c. *Petty* or *statute sessions*: see quots. (cf. *petty sessions* in b). *Obs.*

1562–3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4 § 40 That it shalbe laufull to the Highe Constables of Hundredes in every Shire, to holde kepe and contynue Petie Sessions, otherwise called Statute Sessions. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 247 Petit Sessions or statute Sessions are held by the high Constables of every Hundred for the placing of servants. 1787 W. H. Marshall *Rur. Econ. Norfolk* (1795) I. 40 The High Constable of the Hundred in which a statute is held, holds what is called a 'petty sessions'; at which the hiring [of servants] and its attendant circumstances are, or may be, registered.

d. *Great* or *grand session(s*: a court of justice formerly held half-yearly in each of the counties of Wales, presided over by itinerant judges forming a distinct body from the judges of assize in England. *Court of Session*: a court formerly exercising for the County Palatine of Chester a jurisdiction more or less corresponding to that of the courts of assize in the rest of England. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Both these courts were abolished in 1830 by the Act 11 Geo. IV & 1 Will. IV, c. 70 § 14.

1542–3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 4 There shalbe holden ..Sessions twyse in everye yere in everye of the saide Shyres in..Wales:..the whiche Sessions shall be called the Kinges Greate Sessions in Wales. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4330/4 The Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, and others.., met together at the Great Sessions holden for the said County [Pembroke]. 1730 *Act 3 Geo. II*, c. 25 *Preamb.*, Judges of the Great Sessions in Wales. *Ibid.* § 9 Causes in the Grand Sessions in any County of Wales. *Ibid.*, At least eight Days before every Grand Sessions. § 14 The Grand Session in Wales. 1899 W. R. Williams (*title*), The history of the Great Sessions in Wales 1542–1830.

5. *Scots Law.* a. *Hist.* The name given to a court of justice (often called 'the Session of James I'), established in 1425, consisting of the Chancellor and other persons chosen by the king, which sat three times in the year to determine such causes as had previously been brought before the king and his council. The judges of this court were called the *Lords of Session.* b. *Court of Session*: the supreme civil tribunal of Scotland (otherwise called the *College of Justice*: see College 1 c), established by Act of Parliament in 1532, and uniting in itself the powers and jurisdiction which had belonged to the Session of James I, to the Daily Council of James IV, and to the Lords Auditors of Parliament. The judges of this court are officially styled *Lords of Council and Session*, but in ordinary language *Lords of Session.* (Formerly the court was often spoken of as †*the Session(s)*.

1495 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 242 Item, gevin to the Frerls of Edinburgh at the Kingis commande xviij s. at the sessyon. 1496 *Ibid.* 269 Quhen the King raid to Sanct Jhonistoun to the cessioun. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* ix. 134 At Counsale, Sessioun, and at Parliament. 1503 Lords of Session [see Council 7]. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 665 Gevin and pronunceit be the Lordis of Counsale and Sessioun. 1577–87 Holinshed *Hist. Scot.* 317/2 This yeere [1530] the college court of iustice called the sessions was instituted. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. 8 The Colledge of Justice, or as they call it The Session. 1652 Lamont *Diary* (Bannatyne Club) 37 Lords of Session and Counsell. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. vi. (1710) 426 None shall be named..to be ordinary Lords of Session, but such who have been Advocates or principal Clerks of Session for the Space of Five Years. 1711 *Act 10 Anne* c. 13 § 2 The Christmas Vacation of the Session or College of Justice.

6. *Sc.* = Kirk-session.

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* III. Wks. 1848 II. 152 That the auld Sessioun befor thair departure, nominat twenty-four in Electioun for Elders,..and thirty-two for Deacounes. 1672 Sir G. Mackenzie *Pleadings* Pref. A iij, Our Session having been at first constitute of an equal number of Churchmen and Laicks. 1725 in J. J. Vernon *Hawick* (1900) 187 The Minister did read to ye members of ye Session a petition. 1786 Burns *Answ. to Trimming Epist. by Tailor* vii, Wi' pinch I put a Sunday's face on, An' snoov'd awa' before the Session. 1846 J. Macfarlane *Late Secess. Ch. Scot.* 124 The list of parishes vacant, and of sessions dismembered, and of churches thinned, is not to be overlooked.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *session-bell*; (sense 3) *session-time*; (sense 4) *sessions-chamber*, *session(s day*; (sense 6) *session-clerk*, *-clerkship*; **session(s-book** *Sc.*, a book kept in each parish to record the proceedings of the kirk-session; **session(s-house**, (*a*) a building in which sessions are held; (*b*) *Sc.*, a room attached to a church in which the session meets; †**sessions-paper**, a list of cases put down for trial at the sessions.

1701 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 221 After the ringing of the *Session-bell. 1829 Train in Scott *Old Mort.* Introd., His death is not registered in the *session-book of any of the neighbouring parishes. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Weldon-Great*, A handsome market-house, and a *sessions-chamber over it. 1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* xii. (1895) 86 The schoolmaster was likewise *session-clerk and precentor. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 511 This and the *session-clerkship do not belong to him as schoolmaster. 1537 London in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 81 In the *cession dayes and other cowrt dayes. 1602 Heywood *Wom. killed w. Kindn.* (1617) C 1 b, This is the Sessions day. 1599 Lewkenor *Contarini's Commw. Venice* I. 22 Euery holliday ..this great councell is assembled into a great and spacious hall, which we will call the *Session house. 1600 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1908) V. 389 They were..bidd to putt on their bootes and to goe to the sessions house. 1647 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 55 All the advocates sall come to the Session-hous. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xxv, The right wing of the prison [Newgate] nearest the Sessions-house. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Pleas. Lett. to Gent.* Wks. 1709 III. II. 16 The greasy Fragments of a *Sessions-Paper. 1728 Gay *Polly* I. (1777) 18 Every monthly sessions-paper..was a record of his [a thief-taker's] services. 1817 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. ii. 59 In the vacation I never sit down; *in the *session-time I seldom rise up.

Session (se·ʃən), *v. Sc.* (see also E.D.D.). [f. prec.] *trans.* To bring before the kirk-session.

1895 Crockett *Men of Mosshags* 125 Was there one of us ..that had not been sessioned time and again?

Sessional (se·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. Session *sb.* + -al.] Pertaining to a session or sessions. a. Belonging or relating to, supplied by, a kirk-session.

1715 in J. F. S. Gordon *Bk. Chron. Keith* (1880) 89 The Session..thought fit to give them a sessional admonition to make conscience of ordering their affairs [etc.]. 1811 T. Chalmers in Hanna *Mem.* (1849) I. 218, I gave her sessional assistance. 1849 Hanna *Mem. Chalmers* II. 307 The number of sessional poor (that is, of poor who had been on the session's roll of one or other of the three parishes ..) was ninety-eight. 1885 Edgar *Old Ch. Life Scot.* 240 The Lord's table was not to be approached without a sessional pass.

b. Pertaining to the session of a law-court. So *petty sessional*, *quarter sessional*, pertaining to petty sessions, quarter sessions.

1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV*, c. 64 § 9 Such other places..as are locally situated within..the said sessional divisions. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) VI. 326 Scott being then on one of his short Sessional visits to Abbotsford. 1846 S. G. Osborne *Let.* 28 May (1891) I. 6 The sitting on the quarter sessional bench. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 693 To establish petty sessional districts.

c. Belonging, relating, or restricted to a session of a House of Parliament; recurring every session.

1834 A. W. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 104 The sessional stages. 1839 *Times* 7 Sept. 4/1 He will make a sessional motion in the House of Commons. 1844 May *Parlt.* 132 Sessional orders. At the commencement of each session both houses agree to certain orders and resolutions, which, from being constantly renewed from year to year, are evidently not intended to endure beyond the existing session. 1886 C. E. Pascoe *Lond. of To-day* vii. (ed. 3) 81 The Sessional dinners of each House.

Sessionally (se·ʃənăli), *adv.* [f. Sessional + -ly 2.]

1. *Sc.* By the kirk-session.

1715 in J. F. S. Gordon *Bk. Chron. Keith* (1880) 88 They were sessionally rebucked, till further guilt, if any be, appear. *a* 1732 T. Boston *Acc. My Life* (1908) 96 The precentor professing his sorrow for his offence, was readmitted sessionally. 1887 W. Ross *Pastoral Work Covenant. Times* viii. 168 Some faults dealt with sessionally would not be looked upon nowadays as sufficiently grave.

2. Every session.

1863 Cox *Inst. Eng. Govt.* I. ix. 158 No standing committees of the whole House appointed sessionally now sit.

Sessionary (se·ʃənări), *a. rare.* [f. Session *sb.* + -ary.] Of or pertaining to a session or sessions.

1702 *Case of Schedule Stated* 86 The *Dies Statutus*..is ever the Next Sessionary Day. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 401/2 If the sessionary courts were invested with more discretionary power.

b. *transf.* During which business is carried on.

1837 C. Lofft *Self-formation* II. 188 The sessionary hours of the shopkeepers.

†**Se·ssioner.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **-air.** [f. Session *sb.* + -er 1.]

1. A member of the Court of Session.

1597 R. Bruce *Apol.* in Wodrow *Life* (1843) 269 We take us not to his Majesty, neither to the nobility of Scotland..; we take us only to the Sessioners. 1610 Jas. VI in *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VIII. 613 The saidis President and Sessionaris sall weir these habitis upoun the streitis of Edinburgh induring the tyme of sessioun. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 403/1 And in Lyke maner the sessioners with the advise and approbation of the most part of that hous, wch elections made in the intervall shalbe allowed or disallowed. *a* 1657 Sir J. Balfour *Ann. Scot.* Hist. Wks. 1825 II. 129 That from henceforth [1626] no judge or sessioner should be a priuey counseller.

2. A member of a kirk-session.

1643 in Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 41/2 That none win to the Sessions loft till the Sessioners be placed. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 173 Ilk minister haveing ane ruleing elder chosen out of the worthiest of the sessioners of his presbiterie. 1682 J. Finlay in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1778) 193 They..now are sessioners to this Curate. 1683 in Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. 317 That the Ministers give in upon Oath a List of their Sessioners.

Sessions (se·ʃənz), *v. slang.* [f. *sessions*, pl. of SESSION *sb.*] *trans.* To commit (a person) to the sessions for trial.

1857 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* III. vi, I am the only chap they could prove against...They could sessions me, but Ned and Phil are safe enough.

Sessle, *v. dial.* Also sissle. *intr.* To move uneasily, fidget.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Cart-Sadel*, In Kent to *sessle* about is to change seats very often. 1865 GARLAND *Words W. Cornw.* in *Trnl. Roy. Inst. Cornw.* Apr. 52 *Sissling*, moving uneasily in sleep.

† **Se·ssment.** *Obs.* Also 6 seas(s)-, 6–7 ses-, sesse-, seaz(e)-, 7 seasse-, seize-. [Aphetic f. ASSESSMENT; cf. CESSMENT. For the variation of quantity in the root-vowel cf. SESS *v.*] = ASSESSMENT in various senses. Also *attrib.*

[1538 in *Norwich Pageants* (1856) 18 Assembly at Black Fryers, 19 May, 1538, elected Officers; a Sesmant 14ˢ. Charges, 19ˢ 2ᵈ. Assembly at Guyldhalle, 9 May, 1539, elected Officers; Assmt. 16ˢ 6ᵈ.] *c* 1540 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 239, I marvill greatly that your said manor shold be so highley charged...I could never se no writing of the sesment therof. 1548 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. i. 135 A precept directyd to the Craftes..of London, for payment of their Sessment vnto the poore. 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 5 By Taxacion and Sessement at one Courte or Lawedaye. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 26, I would wish a generall seazement to be made vpon euery parish. 1620–21 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 247 P'd by him for sessement to kinge and churche there, vjˢ viijᵈ. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xiii. 179 In other seizements you give as you are in the King's books. 1647 in *Polit. Ball. Commw.* (Percy Soc.) 34 The seazement for the lots and subsydyes, The weekly seazements for the trained bands. 1666–7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 208 Our House yesterday perfected the proviso of 380,000 l. of the Sesment Bill. [*Ibid.* 209 Bill of Assessment.]

Sessone, -oun, obs. Sc. forms of SEASON *sb.*

† **Sessor.** *Obs.* [Aphetic f. ASSESSOR. Cf. CESSOR 1.] = ASSESSOR in various senses.

1481 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 481 The names of þe sessours [of a war-levy]. 1496 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 516/1 The Sessours and Ordrers in every of the said Citees and Boroughs. 1527–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 343 Paid for the drinking of the Sessours of the clerkes wages..vj d. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, P. Æmil.* (1595) 282 They [*sc.* the Censors] be the sessours of the people, and the muster masters. 1642 *Ordin. & Decl. Lds. & Comm.* 29 Nov. 5 To nominate Sessors for the same City and Borough. 1712–13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 29 Jan., We also raised sixty guineas upon our own Society; but I made them do it by sessors,..and we fitted our tax to the several estates.

Sess-pool, Sestain, var. ff. CESS-POOL, SEXTAIN.

Sest(e, obs. ff. pa. t. and pa. pple. of CEASE.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1017 Þe Sarsyns flegе & noȝt ne sest. 14.. *Polit. Rel. & Love Poems* (1903) 137 Of þi seruyse oft hafe I seste.

Seste, obs. form of SIXTH.

Sester (se·stəɹ). Now only *Hist.* Also 4 cestre, sesster, 6 cester, sestur. [OE. *sester* (also *seoxter*) and AF. *sester* = OF. *sestier* :—L. *sextārium* SEXTAR, SEXTARY.

Cf. OS. *soster, suster*, Du. *sester, sister*, MLG. *sestere*, OHG. *sehtari* and *sextari* (MHG. *sehtere* and *sehstere*, G. *sechter, sester*). See also SEPTIER.]

† **1.** A vessel for holding liquid; in OE. a jar; pitcher; in ME. ? a brewing-vat. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 122/30 *Anfora*, sester, *c* 1000 — *Judges* vii. 16 Gedeon..het heora ælcne ȝeniman anne æmtiȝne sester oððe ænne wæterbuc to þam ȝewinne forð. *c* 1341 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 542 In 2 novis Sestres factis de novo pro bracina, 2*od.* 1347–8 *Ibid.* 546 In 2 Cestris novis fact. et ferro ligand. pro bracina, 2*s.* 10*d.*

2. A liquid measure for beer, wine, etc.

In OE. rendering L. *modius, cadus, metreta*, and *sextarius*. 909 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 158 Twelf seoxtres beoras. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 6 Stænino fatto..niomende syndiȝe sestras tuoege *uel* ðrea [*Ags. Gosp.* ælc wæs on tweȝra sestra ȝemete oððe on þreora]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 92 Twegen sestres sapan, & tweȝe hunies & þre sestres ecedes, & se sester sceal weȝan twa pund. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 410 In half a sester [L. *heminam*] aged wyn do shake. 1494 in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 113 Then yee must goe to the servant of the seller, and warne him to make readie..as many sesteres of wine as yee thinke will serve the people. 1528 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 696 No bruer..fromehensfuith shall sell eny ale within this Citie by the Cester aboue ij s. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Demy Sétier*, ..halfe sester.

b. † **Sester-penny,** ? a charge made upon every sester of beer brewed.

1328 in *Essex Rev.* XIII. 203 Every copieholder that doeth brewe bere or ale to sell, shall paye yerely in the moneth of harvest one penye called Cestre-penye.

3. A dry measure for wheat, etc.

In mod. use only *Hist.* with reference to *O. E. Chron.* an. 1043, On þisum wæs..corn swa dyre..swa þæt se sester hwætes eode to .lx. peneȝa & eac furðor.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 444/4 *Mine*, healfsester. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 148 A sester and a semycicle take Of senuey seed. 1707 BP. FLEETWOOD *Chron. Prec.* 65 A Sester or Sextarius was what we now call a Quarter, or a Seam, containing 8 Bushels. [1848 PETRIE tr. *Ags. Chron.* 433.]

Sesterce (se·stəɹs). Pl. **sesterces** (se·stəɹsiz). Also *pl.* 6–7 sestercies, 7 -ties; *sing.* 7 sestercie. [ad. L. *sestertius* properly adj. (sc. *nummus* coin) = that is two and a half, f. *sēmis* half + *tertius* third; cf. SESQUI-.] A Roman coin, originally equivalent to 2½ asses, later to 4 asses; the fourth part of a DENARIUS.

pl. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* VI. iv. (1622) 127 Putting a hundred million sesterces in bancke. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv. 64 What does this gentleman owe thee, little Minos? *Mino.* Fourescore *sesterties*, sir. 1611 — *Catiline* II. i, He, tame Crow,..would haue kept Both eyes, and beake seal'd vp, for sixe sesterces. 1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (ed. 2) 267 Rings on his fingers worth 20000 sestercies. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* I. Wks. 1766 III. 10 That..would rather choose to count out a Sum in Sesterces, than in pounds sterling. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. i, An additional reason for supping with him while the sesterces last. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* 5 A robe covered with pearls and emeralds, which had cost forty million sesterces. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* III. ii, See, here I give you Two hundred sesterces.

sing. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. vii. 9 I'll sell 'hem my share for a sesterce. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sesterce, Sestercie.* 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 489 The *As* was reduced to one ounce, and the silver denarius made to pass for 16 *Asses*; the quinarius, for eight; and the sesterce, for four. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxi. (1865) VII. 338 Costly wars ..had drained perhaps to the last sesterce the coffers of the empire. 1861 SHEPPARD *Fall of Rome* ii. 98 Destitute and degraded, without a sesterce and without a friend.

¶ Misused for SESTERTIUM.

1693 *Dryden's Juvenal* IX. (1697) 76 The lavish Slave Six thousand Pieces for a Barbel gave; A Sesterce for each Pound it weigh'd. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v., Some authors make two kinds of sesterces: the less, called sestertius..and the great one, called sestertium.

† **Se·stern.** *Obs.* Also 5 cestron, 6 sestorne, seystarne, 7 sestron. [var. SESTER; cf. *testern*, var. TESTER 1. See also SEXTERN.] = SESTER.

1421 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 25 That no breuster sell no derre a Cestron ale to noo hukster but for xviij d. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 72 b/2 The tonne of burdeux..holdith in sesternes lxiij. sesternes. The..sesterne iiij. galons. 1534 in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 183 A Seystarne & a halfe of ale ijs iijd. 1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 15 Every Sestron is 4 gallons.

Sestern(e, obs. forms of CISTERN.

‖ **Sestertium** (sestə·ɹʃiŏm). Pl. **sestertia** (-ʃiă); also 6 sex-, -cia, -tiaes, 7 -tias. [L., usually explained as the gen. pl. *sestertium* of *sestertius* SESTERCE (with ellipsis of *mille* a thousand), taken as neut. sing.

The use of the sing. in the sense '1000 sesterces', which must on this view have existed, does not appear to be found in the classics; the pl. for 'thousands of sesterces' was common. On the other hand, the gen. pl. *sestertium*, after *decies* ten times, *centies* a hundred times, was used with ellipsis of *centena millia* (= 100,000), and when so used was sometimes treated as a neut. sing.]

A sum of a thousand sesterces.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* XXX. (1544) 71 b, Euery *Sestertium* (which in englysh money of olde grotes..amounteth to ,iiii. li .xvi. s. viii. d.). 1549 W. THOMAS *Hist. Ital.* 27 b, Plinie saieth, that The conueighaunce of this water [Aqua Claudia] did coste .555. thousande sextertia..the summe amounteth to .vii. millions and .viii. hundred thousand poundes of our money. 1598 MERES *Palladis Tamia* II. 284 b, Octauia..gaue him [*sc.* Virgil] for making 26 verses, 1137 pounds, to wit, tenne Sestertiaes for eueiie verse. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. i, There is a Gentleman of Rome would buy... *Sat.* A Tribunes place, my Lord. *Sej.* What will he giue? *Sat.* Fiftie Sestertia. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1851) II. 832/1 They thought it better to deposit five hundred sestertia each. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iii, 'I will play nó more,' said Glaucus, 'I have lost thirty sestertia.' 1842 *W. Smith's Dict. Class. Antig.* 875 Up to the time of Augustus..the sestertium = £8. 17. 1; after the reign of Augustus the sestertium = £7. 16. 3.

‖ **Sestertius** (sestə·ɹʃiŭs). Also 7 *erron.* sex-, -ties. Pl. **sestertii** (-ʃi,əi). [L.: see SESTERCE.] = SESTERCE.

In the first two quots. the form app. represents the Lat. acc. pl.

1567 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. xiii, She sent one to demaunde .xii. C. Sestercios of siluer. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* clxxviii. 143 Asinius Celer..paid..8000 Sestertios, which after Tonstals account is fourty pound sterling. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. 1231 Twentie millions of Sestertij. *a* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) Wks. I. 66/2 An As, a Drachma, a Sesterties. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 May 1645, The Sestertius was a small silver coyne marked H. S. or rather LL^s, valu'd 2 pound and half of silver. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 653/1 Under Severus Alexander there was the latest large issue of denarii and sestertii.

Sestet(t, sestette (seste·t). [ad. It. *sestetto*: see next and -ET, -ETTE, and cf. SEXTET.]

1. *Mus.* A composition for six voices or instruments.

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Sestetto*, or *Sestett.* 1874 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* 52 Thus are constructed..sestetts, septetts, and ottetts. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 475/2 Instrumental sestets are of two kinds; those for strings only..and those for various combinations of strings, wind and pianoforte.

2. *Pros.* The last six lines of a sonnet. Cf. OCTAVE, OCTET.

a 1859 L. HUNT *Bk. Sonnet* (1867) I. 10 The Minor division [of the Italian sonnet consists] of six lines, called the Sestette. 1881 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 459/3 The regular sonnet of octave and sestet. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 325 This rhythmic variation of the order in the sestet rhymes. 1896 E. GOSSE *Crit. Kit-Kats* 7 No fault can be found with the structure of her [Mrs. Browning's] octetts and sestetts.

‖ **Sestetto** (seste·to). *Mus.* [It., f. *sesto* sixth (:—L. *sextus*) + dim. suffix *-etto.*] = SESTET 1.

1801 [see SESTET 1]. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* II. 261 At the moment he was listening to a sestetto in Mayer's opera of 'Elena'. 1879 LONGF. *Life* (1891) III. 294 The sestetto at the end of the second act was splendid.

† **Se·stiad.** *Obs.* In 6–7 sestyad. [ad. Gr. Σηστιάς, -άδος (Musæus) adj., f. Σηστός Sestus, a town on the Hellespont.

Used by Chapman (after *Iliad*) as the title of each of the six divisions of *Hero & Leander* (Linley's ed. 1598); hence in transf. sense below.]

Any one of six cantos or main divisions of a poem.

1646 S. SHEPPARD (*title*) The Times Displayed in six Sestyads.

‖ **Sestina** (sestī·nă). *Pros.* Also *erron.* sestino. [It., f. *sesto* sixth.] A poem of six six-line stanzas (with an envoy) in which the line-endings of the first stanza are repeated, but in different order, in the other five.

1838 GUEST *Engl. Rhythms* IV. v. II. 372 The Sestino-stave, invented by Arnaud Daniel, the Troubadour eulogised by Dante and Petrarch. [1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 818/1 It was from the Provençal *chanzo* that the Italians derived their *Sestina* and *Distichi.*] 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. II. 60 The Complaint of Lisa. (Double Sestina.) 1880 HUEFFER in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 49 The sestina is a dangerous experiment, on which only poets of the first rank should venture. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 158 (*title*) Sestina of the tramp royal.

Sestine (sestī·n). *Pros. rare.* [a. obs. F. *sestine*, ad. It. *sestina* (see prec.). Cf. SEXTAIN.] = prec.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1598) 219 To present Basilius with some other of their complaints Eclogue-wise, and first with this double Sestine. *Ibid.* IV. 426 One Agelastus,. framing an vniuersall complaint in that vniuersall mischiefe, vttered it in this Sestine. 1611 COTGR., *Sestine*, a Sestine, or stanzo of six verses. 1879 E. GOSSE *New Poems* 157 Arnaut, great master of the lore of love, First wrought sestines to win his lady's heart.

Sestole, Sestolet, occas. var. ff. SEXTOLE, -ET.

Sesto(u)rne, obs. forms of CISTERN.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 28 b, My Barley is fyrst steeped in a Sestorne of water a day or two. 1603 *Inv.* in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 27 One greate coppr sestourne to stand at the coobard.

Sestre, obscure variant of THESTER *v.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiii. 20 Ful-filled er þai þa þat sestrede [*v. r.* cestered] er in mirkenes.

Sestrone, obs. form of CISTERN.

1536 *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chetham Soc.) III. II. 1179 Item oone grete Sestrone of ledd at xx *s.*

Sestuor (se·stiuɹ(ǫɹ). *Mus.* Also SEXTUOR. [f. It. *sesto* sixth, after SEPTUOR.] A sestet.

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. vi. 112 Quartettes, sestuors, quintettes.

Sesun(e, -yn(e, obs. forms of SEASON.

Set (set), *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 sete, 3–6 sette, (6 seat), 5– (now prevalent in many technical senses) sett. [f. SET *v.*, partly directly from the vb.-stem, and partly a subst. use of SET *ppl. a.*; the two formations cannot always be distinguished.

OE. had *set* neut., seat (in sing. place of setting of the sun; in pl. *setu, seotu* collect. in the senses camp, stable or cow-house), corresp. to OHG. *sez* neut., seat (MHG. *sez* neut., masc., seat, siege, mod.G. *sess* masc., seat), ON. *set* neut., abode :—OTeut. **seto-m*, f. **set-*: see SIT *v.* It is doubtful whether this survived beyond OE.; the rare early ME. *sette* seat appears to be (as the rhyme shows in one instance) an irregular spelling for *sete* SEAT *sb.*[1] Sense 1 below can hardly have been influenced by the OE. word, as this occurs (in sing.) only in phr. e.g. *to sete gán* (= to set), and the dat. sb. would have become *sēte* in early ME. On the other hand, sense 1 may be partly due to an adoption of ON. *-setr* neut., *-seta* fem. (in *dagsetr, sólarsetr, -seta*: see SUNSET), which are cogn. with OE. *set.*]

I. The action of setting or condition of being set.

1. The act of setting (of a luminary); the apparent descent of the heavenly bodies towards the horizon at the close of their diurnal period. Now only *poet.* except in SUNSET.

c 1386 [see *day set*, DAY *sb.* 24]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 257 Riht evene upon the Sonne set. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2045 And so to sett of þe son sesid þai neuire. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* Wks. (1717) 39 This fair Morning had a shameful Set. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* liii [lx], Tell me, if euer since the world begunne, So faire a morning had so foule a set? 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 292 But [the King] like a Lacquey, from the Rise to Set, Sweates in the eye of Phebus. 1605 — *Mach.* I. i. 5 That will be ere the set of Sunne. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod's Georg.* II. 366 The Seuen-stars, and the Fiue, That twixt the Bulls hornes, at their set arriue. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 569 The Sun was fiue hours from his set. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xvii, Frae the sun's rysing to his sett. 1812 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XVIII. 80 When they of Rome behold him [the sun] at his set Betwixt Sardinia and the Corsic isle. 1834 MRS. BRAY *Warleigh* xxxi, The sun had already made a fiery set. 1845 SUMNER *True Grandeur Nations* (1846) 13 Between the rise and set of a single sun.

b. *Set of day*: (*a*) the time at which the sun sets; (*b*) the west.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. xv, Thou.. shalt..Extend thy fame fro Set to Spring of day. 1830 TENNYSON *Adeline* ii, Looking at the set of day. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning* v. 127 At set of day. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xxiii, Lookt left and right to rise and set of day.

c. *fig.* of the close of life.

1625 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 158 Yet can they never deny but that admired Serenity had its set in a Cloud. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 13 Anna..being then in the occident, or set of life.

† **2.** ? A setting oneself to fight, encounter, attack. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15658 Wyþ Cadwaly so harde he met, & Cadwalyn fley atte ferste set.

† **3.** Letting, lease. *Sc. Obs.*

1439 *Charters*, etc. *Edin.* (1871) 64 Sindry alde charteris, takis, and settis of feefedorme made to thaim. 1497 *Acts Lds. Auditors* (1839) 14/2 Þat he sall haue na dale nor en-

trometing þarwith..without þt he optene tak & set þarof. 1476 *Ibid.* 41/1 Dauid allegiand at þe said landis of logy-carroch belangit him be Resone of Sete. 1583 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXI. 564 Thair was ane set maid of the kingis majesties landis. 1600 J. MELVILL *Autobiog.*, etc. (1842) 11 Be whome they might gett a new sett and possessioun of thay teind fisches. *a* 1637 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 452 He should not delapidate his Benefice..nor make any set, or disposition thereof. [1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 50 § 3 'Lease' [in this Act] shall include tack and set.]

b. (Usually *sett.*) A mining lease. Chiefly *Cornwall.* (Cf. 21.)

1713 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5141/4 The Setts heretofore made of the Copper-works..will determine at Michaelmas next. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 326 A Set..sometimes..implies the deed or lease by which they enjoy the premises. 1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 241 The sett, or lease, frequently extends to twenty-one years.

attrib. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Sett quarries*, a number of mines or quarries taken on lease.

4. *Scots Law.* The action of setting to sale (see quots.).

1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* I. xvi. (ed. 2) 135 A Roup at the half or major part of the Owners against the rest, or a Set at any of the Owners instance against the whole, either to take his part at such a rate, or [etc.]. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Sett*, Where the owners of a ship disagree as to the manner in which a vessel is to be employed, or where one of the owners is desirous to sell his share, he usually offers it, at a certain price, to the other owners; and failing an extrajudicial arrangement, an action of sett is competent.

† **5.** The condition of being stopped or checked; a check. Phr. *at a set*, at a standstill, in difficulties, nonplussed (cf. 10 e); *hard* or *sore set* (Sc.), a serious check or set-back (cf. phr. s.v. SET *v.*).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. iv. 211 Our Gull gallants ..who would sometimes be at a sette in their braue and brauing phrases, if they should not haue varietie of oathes and curses. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 87 He is at a set, and knows not what to make of it., *c* 1680 *Mem. Mrs. Veitch*, etc. (1846) 26 (E.D.D.) They were both against it, which gave my faith a sore set. 1751 [R. PALTOCK] *Life P. Wilkins* xii, It rose so steep..that I was at a Sut upon the first Entrance. 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 45 Great may the hardships be, that she has met, Gotten for my sake so hard a set, *Ibid.* 70, I shanna tell you..How sad the set was, that my heart did get.

b. *Bowls.* (See quot. and RUB *sb.*[1] 2 a.)

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 180/2 A 'rub' or 'set' is when a jack or bowl, *in transitu*, comes in contact with any object on the green.

† c. *Mech.* (See quot.)

1763 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 156 The stop, or sett, generally in large engines, when the ends of the leaver come to the springs, is a defect that has been endeavoured to be remedied.

6. The act of a dog in setting game. (Cf. 10 f.)

1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* I. s. v. *Arrest*, A Dog that makes a fine set. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Improv.* (1749) I. 309 Their little Dogs make a Set at them in the Manner of Setting-Dogs. 1897 *Badminton Mag.* Apr. 448 All your senses tingle as you go to the set, and encourage the statue-like animal to go on. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 479/2 Only twenty years ago the term 'set' was in general use. A sportsman, especially an old-timer, when a setter paused on game, would then say 'There's a set!'

7. = *dead set*, 10 c, d.

1829 *Examiner* 609/1 'A set' is made upon him of the most inveterate and splenetic character. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 17 When 'a set' is made at a bank, every information is..sought for, by the burglars. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table T.* I. 136 On one occasion, at a noble table, a great set was made at him. 1857 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* II. x, A direct set upon Phil was made by the satirical young rogues. 1887 W. E. NORRIS *Major & Minor* xxiii, No one could say that Miss N. was making a set at him.

8. (Usually *sett.*) A form of power used by shipwrights: see quots.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 10 The sett is made by driving wedges between the head or heel of the shore, *Ibid.* 19 Both must be set close together with cross-setts. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Setts*, in mast-making denotes powers made use of, where force is required to bring or unite two or more pieces together, and is performed by screws, shores, cross-setts, or cleats. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 83 A 'set' or pressure is obtained by means of other pins driven and wedged into holes on the opposite side of the angle-iron.

9. The action of setting or hardening, or the condition of being set. *To take a set*: to set.

1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 53 The 'time of set' may sometimes transgress the prescribed limits. 1839 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 69/1 Before the cement was perfectly hardened and had taken a set.

10. Dead set: often in phr. *to make a dead set at.* † a. *slang.* (See quots.)

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Set*, as *Dead Set*, a Term used by Thief-catchers when they have a Certainty of seizing some of their Clients. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Set*, a dead set, a concerted scheme to defraud a person by gaming.

† b. A fixed look. *Obs.*

1781 G. PARKER *View Soc.* I. 196 The Doctor..gave me what I term the dead set with his eye.

c. A pointed attack; a determined onslaught; const. *at, against.* Also, an attitude or position of hostility.

1835 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 274 The abhorrence of every thing like a 'dead set', or an attempt to run down a man by abuse and clamour. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 91 A dead set is to be made from various quarters, against the abominable innovation of publishing Divisions by authority. 1841 KEBLE *Let. to Newman* 19 *July*, It was plain from the moment Young went into the room that a dead set was to be made at him. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict*, s. v., 'A dead set', a determined stand, in argument or in movement. 1885 *Manch. Evening News* 16 July 2/1 The disaffected sections of the Irish population made a dead set against him from the first.

d. Of a woman: A determined attempt to gain a man's affections. Also *occas.* conversely of a man.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. xlii, Her late performance had been a dead set At Lord Augustus. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherl.* (Colburn) 3 James had..made a 'dead set' at a 'fortune'. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iii, There was a girl at Dumdum..who made a dead set at me in the year '4. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* xvii, I made a dead set at a new beauty just arrived from the South. 1894 MRS. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* v. 148 Women all through his life made a dead set at Garibaldi.

e. An absolute stop; a complete check; phr. *at a dead set.* Also *Univ. slang* = DEAD *sb.*[1] 5.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 211 Hollo—what's this!—the duchess of Drinkwater at a dead sett! 1848 WEBSTER s. v. *Set, To be at a dead set*, is to be in a fixed state or condition which precludes further progress. *a* 1851 in B. H. Hall *College Words* 92 See the front of Logic lower; Screws, dead-sets, and fines. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* i. (1863) 72 The man is at a dead set who has got through a knot hole or gateway where his sledge load of furniture cannot follow him.

f. *Sporting.* An abrupt stop made by an animal with its muzzle in the direction of the prey; *esp.* the position taken up by a dog in pointing game. (Cf. 6.)

1829 T. B. JOHNSON *Shooter's Comp.* 23 Happening to pass a small bush, with the whelp close to me..when the bitch was at a distance, he made a dead set. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* v. 122 He made a dead set, getting my wind; and immediately made a desperate charge.

II. The manner or position in which a thing is set.

† **11.** The way in which something is set down in writing. *Obs. rare.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 27 Ane herald..Quhilk schew to him ilk word fra end to end,..In forme and sett as I haif said 3ow heir.

12. Tendency, inclination; determination (of the mind, character, action, etc.) in a certain direction; often = settled direction, fixed habit.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 14 There is another kind of Lodestone..that is of contrarie set and disposition, which will haue none of Iron. 1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhime* Wks. (1717) 7 Which Frame of Words..are disposed into divers Fashions, according to the Humour of the Composer, and the Set of the Time. *c* 1620 FLETCHER *False One* II. ii, Here's a strange alteration in the Court; Mens Faces are of other setts and motions. 1692 BURNET *Past. Care* vii. 80 Tully's Offices will give the Mind a noble sett. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* viii. (1899) 168 The Lord was pleased to give my heart a set toward the preaching of Christ. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* xvi. (1857) 268 The poetical mind of England had taken an inveterate set. 1852 BLACKIE *On Study. ing Lang.* 10 In the..process by which the mother tongue is acquired, the mind acquires a habit and a set. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 843 Strain of the heart,—that is, of a permanent 'after-strain' or 'set' towards other than the normal lines of its action.

13. The direction in which a current flows or a wind blows; also, the action of the water, etc. in taking a particular direction.

Locally applied to particular currents.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 193 How the Sets of the Tide, or Currents lay, when the Flood came in. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 125 By a sudden sett of the sea ..Jack tumbled forward. 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 189 Although the northern set was trifling..; yet the wind, being both scant and light, we could never overcome the tendency of the current. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 350 The set of the ice. 1827 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 13 As straws show the set of the wind. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* ii. 19 A feather will show you the direction of the wind; a straw will prove the set of a current. 1879 *Scribner's Monthly* XIX. 327/1 Often in storms a strong swift current runs along the coast between the outer bar and the shore, called by the surf-men the 'set' or 'cut'.

14. The build or make of a person. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1623) 1186 Of a bigge and broad set. *c* 1620 FLETCHER *Custome of Country* I. v, A goodly gentleman, Of a more manly set I never look'd on. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 32. 4/2 He is of a Squat Set. 1825 JAMIESON, *Set*..8. Shape, figure, cast, make, Aberd[een]. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 291/2 Something effective and picturesque in the set of his strongly built frame.

† b. *gen.* ? Shape. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 46 Houselike..for his endurance is resembled to Ambrosia..for his roundset [? *read* round set] or figure to the Bullocks eie.

15. *Weaving.* (Usually *sett.*) The adjustment of the reeds (of a loom) necessary for the making of a fabric of a particular texture; hence, the make of a fabric as determined by this.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour. Irel.* I. 324 The grist or fineness of the yarn, determines the set or fineness of the reed through which it is to be wrought. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 350 When the set of the web is from three fourths of an inch to forty meshes in the inch. 1879 ASHENHURST *Weaving*, etc. 272 The systems of calculating the sett of reeds. *Ibid.*, If a cloth contains sixty threads per inch, it would be said to be a sixty sett cloth. 1893 *Times* 10 July 4/6 Medium and heavy setts of powerlooms are having most attention, fine descriptions being almost neglected.

b. (Usually *sett.*) Each or any of the squares in the pattern of a tartan; the pattern itself.

1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 197 The Plaid itself gives pleasure to the sight, To see how all its sets imbibe the light. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, Scarlet and green the sets, the borders blue. 1811 MRS. A. GRANT *Superst. Highl.* II. 207 Every clan wore a different *sett*..of tartan. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* viii, How many checks in the sett of his plaid and trews. 1897 *Standard* 21 Sept. 7/1 The Murray 'sett'.

16. The form which a body assumes as the result of strain or pressure or in the process of solidification, etc.; *esp.* the permanent deflexion of a bar or plate of metal or wood.

1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 85 When the timbers are sagged, either by casting or by a set. 1824 TREDGOLD *Ess. Cast Iron* (ed. 2) 81 That iron is to be esteemed the best which will bear the greatest degree of flexure without set. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* xii. (1857) 204 Like a piece of old elastic parchment that had been acquiring for ages the set of the roll. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sci.* I. ii. 77 The..phenomena of crystals depends upon unequal conductibility..and their set is determined by the difference between the forces of attraction and repulsion. 1883 *Science* I. 174/1 The 'set' of a zinc bar when heated. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v., When the crystals of bay-salt begin to form upon the strings and thorns, the pan is said to have a good or a bad set according as the crystals are large or small. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin.*, *Permanent set*, that amount of deflection from which a beam or structure is unable to return to its original form, but which remains constant. 1903 KIPLING *5 Nations* 24 Turning the shingle, returning the shingle, changing the set of the sand.

17. The way in which an article of dress is arranged or 'hangs'; also similarly of a ship's sails.

1822 *Examiner* 68/2 Studying the set of her bonnet. 1827 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 107 She who shapes the mistress's caps, and gives the set to her head-dress—the lady's maid! 1828 H. LE BLANC *Art of Tying the Cravat* (ed. 2) 65 Scrutinizing examination will be made on the *set* of his Cravat. 1845 MRS. M. J. HOWELL *Hand-bk. Dress-making* 40 In order to give the skirt a pretty 'set'. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., Considering the squareness of her bows and the set of her canvas. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 166 The set o' the tunic's 'orrid.

18. The position or attitude (either occasional or habitual) given to a limb or a part of the body.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 3 (1864) 335 A peculiar set of the limb, for example, the turning out of the toes. 1863 B. TAYLOR *Han. Thurston* iv, His yellow hair..grew back from the temples with a sturdy set. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vii, The set of her head and neck. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 165 'E saw the set o' my shoulders.

19. a. The inclination or dip of the arm of an axle-tree; the elevation of a gun.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1163 Were all wheels made with one uniform degree of dish, we should then have one simple standard for the *set* of the axle-arms. 1852 BURN *Nav. & Milit. Dict.* s. v., To give the proper set or dip. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 168/2 (Punt shooting), '*Set' of the gun*, the elevation given to the gun as it lies on the gun-rest.

b. The slight lateral deflexion in opposite directions of the alternate teeth of a saw; the amount of this deflexion.

1837 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 630 Each successive tooth is placed in opposite directions, at the desired *set*, to allow the blade of the saw to pass through the wood without resistance. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 584 The 'set' of the saw consists in inclining the teeth at the particular angle known to be the best to facilitate the exit of the sawdust. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1047/1 *Hack-saw*, a frame saw of moderate set.

c. *Typogr.* (See quots.)

1892 *Southward's Pract. Printing* (ed. 4) 29 *note*, The set of the types signifies the proper position of the letters, with reference to the precise amount of space between them. 1908 LEGROS in *Proc. Instit. Mech. Engin.* Dec. 1043 As the letters are not only unequal in set, and since the widths of set generally bear no particular relation to the em (or body). *Ibid.* 1075 The mould thus made is of definite size for body but variable for the width of set.

III. Something which is set.

† **20.** An area marked out for a hunt. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXXV, The maister of þe game shulde be accorded with þe maister forster or parker whedyr þat it be where þe kynge shall hunte suche a daye. And if þe sette be wyde [etc.]. *Ibid.*, þe maister of þe game shulde be enformed by þe forster or þe parker, what game þe kyng shall fynde withinne his sette.

21. (Usually *sett.*) The area of ground worked by a particular mining company. Chiefly *Cornwall.* (Cf. 3 b.)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 326 A Set is the ground granted to a company of Adventurers. 1835 *English's Mining Rev.* July 113 The setts comprise a circumference of several miles, and abound in lodes producing argentiferous ores. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 537 The bounder had the right of granting the sett. 1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 136 The lord of the soil grants a *sett.*, or portion of mining soil, for a lease of years. 1893 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/1 There are many old workings in Wheal Owles, and several setts have of late years been discontinued.

† **22.** ? An ornament of jewellery set on a garment. *Obs.*

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Elis. York* (1830) 21 Spangelles settes..sterrys dropes and pointes..for garnisshing of jakettes. 1542 *Inv. Royal Wardrobe* (1815) 67 Upon the samyne bonet tene settis, in every set four dyomonttis,.. with xxiiii settis of perle in every set four perle. *Ibid.* 67–68 Tene plain dyamonttis in settis of gold, xviii settis of perle, & thrie in every set, and nyne set lang, and four in every sett.

23. 'Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground' (J.); a twig, slip, or sucker, used for planting or grafting; also, a young plant, *esp.* a bedding-out plant.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 133 The plane pulderyt

with semely settis sovnd. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 Take a sharpe hatchet..and cutte the settes in a playne place, nyghe vnto the erthe. *Ibid.*, At euery two fote, or iii fote, to leaue one set growyng not plasshed. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 26 b, To vmpe or graffe yong settes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 67 Do they growe of the seede, or of the sette? 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 12 It shall grieue you much to see your yong sets rubd loose at the roots. 1618 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 233, ij hundrethe setts of lycorise for my Mrs, iiij^s. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 147 Chuse the largest Sets that you can get; which are to be had best out of a Garden well kept. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 107 One runner will make many setts. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 563 The hop-set is no sooner put in the ground than its enemies find it out. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Set*..(2) Young plants of any kind used for bedding out. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 6/6 Find a swampy place, and get good setts (that is, two or three year old withy).

fig. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* III. ii. 123 This arme neare met So strong a courage of so greene a set. 1662 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 80 We may..graft an Set of our own upon their motion.

b. *A potato, or a portion of a potato, used as seed. local.*

1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 12 Dropping potatoe setts. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 655 The tubers are either planted whole, or cut into parts called *sets*. 1896 P. A. GRAHAM *Red Scaur* vi. 83, I found her and Mark and Elsie planting potatoes..She carried a basket of 'sets', ..and Mark was doing the hard work of digging. 1901 *Dundee Adv.* 23 Apr. 4 The common potato growing practice is to allow..six inches from sett to sett of the seed.

†c. *A shoot. Obs.*

1675 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* 182 When you have cut off the heads of your Cabbages..they will produce small sets, which the Italians call Broccoly.

†24. The stake put down at dice, etc. Also *fig.*

1537 in *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 143 Paied to the iij Cotons for iij settes the whiche the kinges grace loste to them in Grenewiche parke. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1595) 39 The plaie that I vsed was with them, the sette by agreement not great, concluded vppon more to passe time, then wherof to make gaine. 1602 HEYWOOD *Wom. killed w. Kindn.* (1617) E 2, Let them that are taken playing false forfet the Set. 1611 COTGR., *Mommon*..a set, by a Mummer, at dice.

†25. A game at dice or cards; hence, the number of points to be made in order to be 'up'.

1594 HENSLOWE *Diary* (1845) 47 [Title of play] The sent at mawe. 1611 FLORIO, *Partita*,..a set or match at any game. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* III. G a b, You were best to try a set at Maw. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* I, I lose all my sets, when I want but one of up. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 58 Picket...The usual Set is an hundred. *Ibid.* 75 At Cribbidge..the number of the Set is sixty one. *Ibid.* 79 This Game I conceive is called All-Fours from Highest, Lowest, Jack, and Game, which is the Set as some play it. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* IV. i. Wks. 1778 II. 161, I lost three sets at back-gammon.

†b. *fig.* Match, contest. *Obs.*

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth of Merlin* I. i, Your Sister and Lord Edwin are in game, And all their wits at stake to win the Set. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cclxxxvi, If the sword must try it, Hee had an Equall sett, and choos'd to play it. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 161 That was but civil war, an equal set, Where Piles with piles, and Eagles Eagles met.

26. *Tennis.* A group of six games which counts as a unit to the side that wins more than half of them; see also quot. *a* 1769. (Sometimes spelt *sett.*)

1578 FLORIO *1st Fruites* 8, I will goe see some play at Tenise, and perhaps play also: will you play two or three settes with me? 1591 — *2nd Frutes* 25 *P.* How manie are you my masters? *H.* We are but two that will plaie. *P.* Will you plaie in set? 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 185 Ye shall see them play Sets at Tennis in the heat of Summer. *a* 1769 HOYLE *Games* (1778) 203 Six Games make a Set of Tennis, but if what is called an Advantage Set is played, two successive Games above five Games must be won to decide; or, in Case it should be six Games all, two successive Games must still be won on one Side to conclude the Set. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii, Perhaps you would like a set at tennis, or a game at balloon. 1886 *Field* 31 July 182/2 Mr. Joy only beat Mr. Thorpe after all three sets had been exhausted. 1891 'J. S. WINTLE' *Lumley the Painter* 36 I shouldn't have liked to lose my first sett with you.

†27. One of the pleats of a ruff; also, the arrangement of a ruff in pleats. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1904 II. 255, I warrant you should not see one set of her neckercher peruerted or turned awrie. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1617) 47 Some are as proud of their falling bands and little sets, as others are of their great ruffes. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* I. i. B 2 b, You haue a prietty set too, how big is the steele you set with? 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. iii, He speakes out of a fortification 'Pray god, he ha' no squibs in those deep sets. 1651 *Randolph's Ifey for Honestie* III. iii. 27 The sets of my old Ruffe lookt like so many Organ-Pipes.

28. = *set scene*: see SET *ppl. a.* 8.

1861 *Cornh. Mag.* IV. 169 In the *Frogs*, we have.. a grand full stage 'set' of the Acherusian lake. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead-sea Fruit* xxvi. II. 296 If such a set were only manageable at the Bonbonnière! But we have not enough depth for this kind of thing. 1880 *Theatre* Apr. 223 The set was excellent, representing the interior of an Elizabethan house.

29. (Usually *sett.*) A squared stone (chiefly granite) used for paving.

1871 WILLIAMSON *Science Lect.* Ser. II. 98 Those square stones which I think are technically called 'sets'. 1880 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 6/3 One of the small steamers which trade with setts from the quarries. *Ibid.* 9 Dec. 1/3 A sett stone quarry. 1905 *Academy* 9 Sept. 935/1 The streets used to be paved with setts taken from the black marble quarry.

30. Miscellaneous technical senses.

a. *Plastering.* The finishing coat on walls prepared for painting. **b.** In pile-driving, etc., a body placed between the hammer and the object to be struck. **c.** *Fishing.* (*a*) = 'set net' (see SET *ppl. a.*); chiefly *eel-set.* (*b*) See quot. 1867. (Cf. MDu. *set, sete.*) **d.** *Mining.* (See quots.) **e.** *Saddlery.* 'The filling of deer's hair or other stuffing beneath the ground seat of a saddle, to bring the top seat to its shape' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **f.** (*a*) A young oyster when first attached; (*b*) the crop of young oysters in a locality.

a. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 373 As the plasterer lays on the set, he draws the brush backwards and forwards over it, till the surface is smooth. 1825 [see RENDERING *vbl. sb.* 3 a].

b. 1837 in *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* (1838) I. 242/2 A set is then applied to the end of the wedge, and the workman strikes it with a hammer. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1031 *Sett*, in piling, a piece placed temporarily on the head of a pile.

c. *a* 1808 *State, Leslie v. Fraser* 56 (Jam.) The practice of hauling their fishing-nets and feith-sets to the shore. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 106 The angler..hooks the fish on to his line by a certain arrangement of hooks called a flight or set. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 102 The silver-bellied eel..is only caught in the eel-sets. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 88 Along the Norfolk rivers a very important eel fishery is carried on by means of fixed nets known as 'eel-sets'.

d. 1858 R. HUNT *Catal. Mus. Pract. Geol.* 223 The pillars are taken away, commencing at the extreme end of the sett. 1862 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Apr. 216 The strait sets are excavations four or five feet wide..made..in the side of a seam of coal at a distance of about six yards from each other. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Sett*, a measure of length along the face of a stall, usually from say 6 to 10 feet, by which holers and drivers are paid. A certain number of setts comprise a day's work.

f. 1881 INGERSOLL *Oyster-Industry* 248 'The Set is good in Somerset this year'; *i.e.*, there is an abundance of infant oysters. 1887 GOODE, etc. *Fish. Industr. U. S.* v. II. 515 At only a few places does a breed of oysters, or a 'set', as it is termed, occur with any regularity. *Ibid.* 540 *note*, There is no word in the Northern States for infant oysters, except the terms 'set', 'spat', 'spawn', &c.

IV. A place where something is set.

31. A place where stationary fishing nets are fixed.

1745 BLOMEFIELD *Topogr. Hist. Norfolk* II. 866 There were 19 appropriated Fishing-Places, which they called Setts, which were yearly allotted by the Mayor, to certain Fresh-Water Fishermen. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Sett*, the particular spot in a river or frith, where stationary nets are fixed.

32. The earth or burrow of a badger.

1898 A. E. PEASE *Badger* 40, I knew of nine badger 'sets' in the vicinity. *Ibid.* 44 A badger's earth or warren is properly and generally called a 'set' or 'cete'. 1908 *Nation* 6 June 340/2 For a year or two past the brocks had held their sett in the brake.

V. 33. (Often *sett.*) A tool or device used for 'setting' (in various technical senses): see quots.

1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expositor, Setts* for Saws, are for setting the Teeth when out of Order, so as they may cut with the greater Exactness. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc., Smithing* 353 *Side Set*, a hammer used to set shoulders of rivets to a true square or bevel, as required. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 387 The work..is bent over with the blows of a flat-ended punch or set. 1846 (see *saw-set*, SAW *sb.*[1] 5 d]. 1881 *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 451/2 The operation of 'driving' rivets consists in placing a set on the end of the rivet, and sledging it down to form the head. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin., Set*, or *Setl*, (1) a narrow square nosed or round nosed chisel-like tool used by fitters and boiler makers for chipping grooves in metal. (2) Broad chisel-like tools used for cutting off hot or cold bars on the anvil. *Ibid., Hook Wrench*, or *Sct*, or *Hand Hook*, a smith's tool used for taking work out of winding or out of twist. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Sett*, a piece of bar-iron bent to the same curvature or shape that an iron pipe is required to take.

Set (set), *sb.*[2] Also 4–6 **sette**, 5– **sett.** [orig. (in sense 1) a. OF. *sette* :–L. *secta* SECT *sb.*[1], but in subsequent developments of meaning influenced by SET *v.* and apprehended as equivalent to 'number set together'. The application to things (branch II) may be partly due to MLG. *gesette* set or suite (of pieces), whence app. G. *gesetz* set of knitting-needles, etc., Da. *sæt* set of china, suit of clothes.]

I. A number or group of persons.

†1. A religious body, sect. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 41 After þe deþ of Machometus þat cursede secte encresede so faste þat it drouȝ myȝti men of Pers to þe corsed lawe of þe Arabes. Al þat sette haþ infecte..al Affrica. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 272 Many other of our sette and lawe. *c* 1520 NISBET *N. T.* Acts xxiv. 14 Eftir the sett [*Wycl.* secte] quhilk thai say herresie, sa I serue to God the fadir. *Ibid.* 2 Pet. ii. 1 Maistris learis, that sal bring in settis [*Wycl.* sectes] of perditioun. 1538 in Archbold *Somerset Relig. Houses* (1892) 80 What ys my lord Audley, a man off ye new sett or arfter ye olde sorte?

transf. c 1450 *Mankind* 372 ȝe wolde haue me of yowr sett?

2. A number, company, or group (*of* persons) associated by community of status, habits, occupations, or interests. Often with depreciatory implication (cf. LOT *sb.* 8). In the 17th–18th c. freq. spelt *sett.* [Prob. *transf.* from uses in branch II.]

1588 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 533 The rest..Who ne'er had wit nor will for mischief yet, But pleased to be reputed of a set. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 122. 151 A Sett of Children thus ordered, and kept from the ill example of others, would.. learn to read, write, and what else one would have them, as others do their ordinary Plays. 1701 [W. PATERSON] *Conne. Trade* 72 The Fisheries were become a tempting Morsel for a Sett of avaricious Hucksters, and Monopolists. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Venice* 105 A Set of Artisans, that by the help of several Poles..build themselves up into a kind of Pyramid. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 440 P 1 A Sett of merry Fellows. 1733 J. BARBER *Let. to Swift* 6 Feb., I have been, for many years, plagued with a sett of ungrateful monsters, called Cousins, that I tremble at the name. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 258 This kind of divination is still carried on by a set of priests. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Yalden* Wks. III. 229 A very numerous and splendid set of acquaintance. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlvii, A set of smugglers, gipsies, and other desperadoes. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 264, I think the abolitionists of the United States the most reasonable set of people that I ever knew to be united together for one object. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 602 In the hope that a new set of customers might be developed. 1894 E. T. AVERS *Bowls* 26 The six [players] divide or 'cut' into two sets of three.

b. *absol.* (cf. sense 3).

1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 34 There will come a new hungry Sett. 1691 DRYDEN *Prol. to K. Arthur* 38 Among the rest there are a sharping Sett. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 92 If this sett were thrown aside and men of poverty and honesty put in their stead. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 78 P 3 There was a select sett, supposed to be distinguished by superiority of intellects. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiv, 'Who are we among,..?' asked Vivian. 'Oh! an odd set,' said the lady, looking dignified. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 16 A highly trustworthy laborious and hardworking set. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 292 The shepherds were an uncouth-looking set. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 23 Oct. 4/7 He did not speak or preach in the dialect of any party or set.

†c. A political group or party. *Obs.*

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. liv, In comes another sett, and kicketh them downstairs. 1750 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 78 That the Bedford set will be honourably kicked up or down stairs. 1790 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 140, I intend no controversy with Dr. Price, or Lord Shelburne, or any other of their set.

d. A division of pupils in a school for some special subject, *e. g.* mathematics (as at King Edward's school, Birmingham).

1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept. 781 Those dry definitions [of Euclid] seem twaddle to me (I admit I am low in my set).

e. A gang of pickers assigned to a hop-bin.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 752 Three, four, or more pickers being employed in clearing the binds of the hops..: these, with the person engaged in sorting the poles, are denominated a set.

3. A group of persons in society having its own peculiar interests, fashions, and conventions; a social group of a select or exclusive character.

Smart set: see SMART *a.* 13.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* I. ii, The set she meets at her house, encourage the perverseness of her disposition. 1798 S. & HT. LEE *Cant. T., Young Lady's T.* II. 91 Sir Edward, not deigning to mingle with the set, leaned on his daughter's chair. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* II. iv. (1833) 346 They will move in the first set in Bath. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 33 What a delightful 'set' she belonged to at her school: how comfortable they all were once, without any sets, till several grocers' daughters began to come in. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 8, I was there From college, visiting the son..with others of our set. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xlvi, Your intimacy was with Emma. It has cooled. Your sets are different. The Tomkins's are not *quite* &c. &c. 1890 BESANT *Dæmoniac* i, These men constituted the best set in the College...All were reading men, and all good men. 1906 BERNARD VAUGHAN *Sins of Society* (1908) 16 What a treacherous world was the Smart Set in which the Prodigal rioted.

4. The number of couples required to perform a country dance or square dance.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix, We were in want of ladies to make up a set at country-dances. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. ix. (Rtldg.) 362 The household of the governor and his lady formed a set. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xxxviii, Emma was..delighted to see the respectable length of the set as it was forming. *Ibid.*, Mr. Knightley leading Harriet to the set! 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Quadrilles were being systematically got through by two or three sets of dancers. 1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* xviii. (1891) 209 She is at the side of the set, he at the head.

II. A number or collection of things.

5. A collection of instruments, tools, or machines customarily used together in a particular operation; a complete apparatus employed for some specific purpose.

For various specific applications, see quots.

[1561: see 6]. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Ieu, Vn ieu de violles*, a set, or chest of viols. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. ii. 53 You must have two or three Sorts and Sets of Steel Letters and Figures. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 98 A whole Set of Punches of the same Body of Roman and Italica. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* I. s. v. *Jeu, Un Jeu de Quilles* [Boyer: *neuf quilles pour jouer*], a Set of Pins. 1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 70 They will..provide two setts of Rudder-Irons to each Ship. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 P 4 A Set of Shuttlecocks. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 39 A complete Sett of Mathematical Instruments. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 215 Five or six of these barbacues form a set close to the pulping-mill. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 387/1 The 'hanging sets' or columns of pumps, with their 'ground spears' used in sinking the shafts. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 567 The bin-man, with his pickers, is placed to a certain number of hills, which is called a set. 1864 A. JEFFREY *Hist. Roxburghsh.* IV. 117 A sett of machines, at this time [*c* 1818], consisted of a double scribbler,..a double carder,..a 36-spindled billy,. and four 48-spindled jennies. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 117 A set of scales, consisting of a front and rear scale. 1881 FORGAN *Golfer's Handbk.* 35 *Set*, a pack of clubs. 1884 *Mil. Engin.* I. II. 23 In laying out tools in rows the sets should be one pace apart. 1897 R. F. FOSTER *Compl. Hoyle* 563 Matadore Game...Four dominoes in the set are trumps or Matadores.

6. **†a.** A number *of* musical instruments arranged to play together; a band; also *set of music.* **b.**

A suite *of* bells to be rung together. **c.** A 'pair' of organs, of bagpipes: see PAIR *sb.*1 6.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. M iv b, The musike of a sette of Violes. 1660 *Englands Joy* in Somers *Tracts* Ser. IV. II. 142 In many Places Sets of loud Musick. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Church Div.* 75 As a musical instrument in tune or a set of musick, delight the hearer by the pleasing harmony. 1679 LOVELL *Pomey's Indic. Univ.* 165 A set of Violins. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July (1815) 263 A variety of tunes played upon a set of bells. 1795 *Diary* in *Antiquary* (1896) Oct. 303 Doncaster... Fine set of organs. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* Concl. 368 We were guided up to the garret where he lay by the sound of Highland piping. It seemed he had just borrowed a set of them from Bohaldie to amuse his sickness. 1906 RAVEN *Bells* II A treble in a village set of four or five.

†**7.** A 'pair' of beads. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 147 Ile giue my Iewels for a sett of Beades. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 55 Vpon the Coffin lie a set of great Beades.

8. A collection of volumes by one author, dealing with one subject, belonging to one department of literature, or issued in a series.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 107 And this small packet of Greeke and Latine bookes..Take you the Lute, and you the set of bookes. *c* 1615 in Walcott *William of Wykeham* (1852) 166 Item, a sett of Ovids o 5 4. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 461, I want Setts also for several others. 1726 *Advt.* in J. Ker *Mem.*, Price 10 Guineas the small, 15 Guineas the large Paper in Sheets for the whole Set. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 25 July, My father told me it was a shame that I, the author, should not have even one set of my own work. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xx, Commentaries,.. sets of the fathers, and sermons. 1873 ALDRICH *Marj. Daw* i. 10 A complete set of Balzac's works, twenty-seven volumes. 1911 *Publisher's List*, Dickens' Works, 18 vols. Sold in Sets only, excepting the single vols. listed above.

b. A number of musical compositions forming a whole, as a church 'service'.

1590 T. WATSON (*title*) The first sett, of Italian Madrigalls Englished. 1603 *Inv.* in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 24, vj bookes covered with pchement. conts vj setts in a book, with songs of iiij, v, vj, vij and viij partes. 1788 in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* (1883) III. 476/2 A set of Quartetts. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xxx, His Highness..composed an entire set of grotesque music for the Festival of Asses. 1883 STAINER in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 472 The *Gloria* has once more been included in the set... The Offertory sentences may perhaps be looked upon as a legitimate addition to the set.

c. A complete series of the parts of a periodical publication.

1701 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 302, I wish you would try..the Philosophical Transactions, our sett reaching not far, and being imperfect in the first Volumes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ¶ 8 They had never heard of the Tatler 'till I brought down a Set. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc., Richter again* (1840) II. 313 He perused the antiquated sets of Newspapers. 1834 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. 354 All the Edinburgh Reviews are being bound, so that we shall have a complete set up to the forthcoming number.

d. A series of prints by the same engraver.

1768 *Boyer's Dict. Royal* II. s. v., A whole set of Prints ingraved by John Audran. 1841 BROWNING *Bells & Pomegr., Pippa Passes* 5/1 You brought those foreign prints... Nothing but saying His own set wants the proof-mark, roused him up. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xi, He could talk the Art-cant..and had a set of Morghens and Madonnas.

e. A definite number of copies of a bill of exchange or of lading: see quot. 1818.

1818 CHITTY *Bills of Exchange* (ed. 5) 81 The several parts of a foreign bill are called a set; each part contains a condition, that it shall be paid, provided the others remain unpaid. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 91 Bills of exchange were directed to be prepared in setts of four. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 *Q. B. Div.* 333 The bill of lading had been drawn in a set of three copies.

9. A number of things connected in temporal or spatial succession or by natural production or formation.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 135 He'le watch the Horologe a double Set, If Drinke rocke not his Cradle. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 74 The least bitling of it will so far club and fall in with the laws that bind the whole Set. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* App. II. 278 The seven last plagues of the Vials supposing a Sett or Number of plagues antecedent. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* V. 232 You do not cast any given Sett of Faces with four Cubical Dice. 1759 R. SMITH *Harmonics* ix. (ed. 2) 212 The Proper Set of Beats, which the said v^ths^ ought to make in the given organ. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxviii, A new set of words to the old tune of 'Over the Water to Charlie'. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 574 An elaborate temporary set of muscles provided for the purpose. 1893 SIR H. HOWORTH *Glacial Nightmare* I. 31 A set of low hills also intervene.

b. The complement *of* teeth (natural or artificial) with which a person (or animal) is furnished.

1678 J. BROWN *Disc. Wounds* 236 The Tongue being thus guarded with a Sett of Teeth. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 97 Other knaves..take as much for Drawing out an Old Tooth, as would buy a Sett of New ones. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* I. i, I have worn out four pair of pattens with following my old lady Youthful, for one set of false teeth, and but three pots of paint. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxiv, Her ladyship's teeth (a new and exceedingly handsome set). 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 250 With mouths so unfavourable that it is impossible to adapt a set of teeth to them. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 15 Each set when complete consists of incisor, canine, and molar teeth.

†**c.** *Set of features*: the lineaments of a person's face. *Obs.*

1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv, 'Tis not a sett of features, or complexion..that I admire. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 59 That air of sensibility..accompanied with a pleasing set of features. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, He had a tall, handsome figure, a good set of features,

d. A spell (of weather); = SERIES 3 b. (But cf. *set in*, SET *v.* 146 e.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 104 Wee must haue a set of faire weather, to passe the Straight. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Sept. 1666, With a long set of faire and warme weather. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v., A long set of saft weather.

10. A number of things grouped together according to a system of classification or conceived as forming a whole.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 4 Which Operations..do furnish the Understanding with another sett of Ideas. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 50 He assumes..an entire sett of very different airs. 1730 MALCOLM *New Syst. Arith.* 509 Conceive two or more different Setts (or Systems) of Things, containing each the same, or a different number of Things. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 23 My old Friend did..invent a Set of Words and Phrases. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 387 Virtue has her peculiar set of pains. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 240 An exact plan.. of Nature's operations in this minute set of creatures. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 110 The set of notions which he had acquired from his education. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. i, The Constitution, the set of Laws,..that men will live under. 1857 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1890) III. 35 Let *L* denote a set of any four elements, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*. 1897 W. P. KER *Epic & Rom.* II. vi. 201 The poet is at this point free to make use of a new set of motives.

11. The complete collection of the 'pieces' composing a suite of furniture, a service of china, a clothing outfit, or the like.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 160 All these Pavillions are..lined within with sets of lovely Tapistry. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s. v., A fine Set of Silver Plate. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3158/4 Fine Sets for Dressing Tables. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 140 Neither is it enough to have one Sett of Jewels, as our Ladies in France have. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II, A Set of Diamonds...A Set of Buttons. 1779 *Mirror* No. 40 The fall of a set of Dresden. 1798 in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. clx, I had every man..at work to alter some of her own sails, and some we got from the Serieuse to make up a set for her. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, A set of Irish diamonds and cairngorms. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iv. 163 Her set of winter sables. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 74 The doorkeeper wears a set of shooting dittos.

12. A series of buildings or apartments associated in use; *esp.* a suite of apartments let as lodgings.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 136 He led me into a..set of warehouses. 1820 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 79/1 A single room out of the sixteen sets composing that part of the Hall [i. e. Magdalen Hall]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iv. 53 His one set of farm buildings. 1840 J. T. J. HEWLETT *P. Priggins* xiv, The Dean's scout was summoned to..show me the rooms..that I might select any set I chose. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* ix, First we went into lodgings,—into three sets in three weeks. *a* 1890 LIDDON *Life Pusey* (1893) I. iv. 89 At Lent term, 1826, Pusey went into rooms in Oriel College. The set he occupied [etc.].

b. *Mining.* In full *set of timber(s*: A frame for supporting the side of a level or shaft, or the roof of a gallery.

1830 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss., Cornw.* (1860) 22 *Set of timber*, a frame complete to support each side of the vein, level, or shaft. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 263 *note*, The 'set of timbers' may perhaps be fairly assumed to represent 50 cubic yards of material removed. *Ibid.* 276 Replacing the old timbers with new square sets.

13. A team of (usually six) horses.

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* I, *Attelage*, a Set of Horses for a Coach or Cart, or of Oxen for a Cart or plough, four of each. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 402 He would give Sets of Chariot-Horses. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) V. 275 To wait upon my Beloved with a coach-and-four, or a Sett. *c* 1789 GIBBON *Autob.* (1896) 162 The favourite team, an handsome set of bays or greys. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of many Fr.* I. 153 A set of horses for town.

b. A train of coal-trucks.

1863 R. SCOTT *Ventil. Mines* 10 [The doors] are at a sufficient distance from each other, so as to admit the set to pass through the one before the other is required to be opened. 1871 *Daily News* 17 Aug., When the sets had arrived at 'meetings', instead of passing each other, they ran on to the same line.

14. The series of movements or figures that make up a square dance or country dance, *esp.* the quadrille; the music adapted to this. *First set*: see quots. 1894, 1898. (Cf. *set dance*, s. v. SET *ppl. a.* 8.)

1834 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tales* vii, He attached himself solely to Miss Julia Briggs, with whom he danced no less than three sets consecutively. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* iii. (1856) 29 They were soon swimming away in the first set. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, The discreet automaton [at the piano]..played a..tuneless set. 1894 E. SCOTT *Dancing* 119 The Quadrille. (Generally known as the First Set.) 1898 tr. *Vuillier's Hist. Dancing* 431 The 'First Set' came over from Paris,..and was introduced..as the 'Parisian Quadrille'.

Set (set), *v.* Forms: see below. Pa. t. and pa. pple. **set.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *settan* = OFris. *setta* (mod.Fris. *sette*), OS. *settian* (MDu., MLG. *setten*, Du. *zetten*), OHG. *sezzan* beside *sazzan* (MHG. *sezzen*, G. *setzen*), ON. *setja* (Sw. *sätta*, Da. *sætte*), Goth. *satjan*; causal of **setjan* (*sitjan*) to SIT.

Confusion between *set* and *sit* arose as early as the beginning of the 14th c., owing partly to the identity or close similarity of the forms of their past tenses and pa. ppples., and partly to the identity of meaning in some uses, as between *to be set* (= seated) and *to sit*; cf. SIT *v.* (etym. note and A. 5 a α note). For cases of mere substitution of forms of *sit* for forms of *set*, see A. 1 γ, 2 ζ below. The spelling *sett* is still sometimes found in technical senses; cf. SET *sb.*1]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive* and *Present stem.* α. 1 **settan** (*Northumb.* **setta**), 2–5 (6 *arch.*) **setten**, 3–6 **sette** (2 **setton, seotte**, 3 *Orm.* **settenn**, *Lay.* **sætten**, 4 *Kent.* **zetten**, 5 **settyn, cettyn, satte**, 6 **seatt-**), 4–9 **sett**, 7–9 *s. w. dial.* **set**, 4– **set.**

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) P 13 *Pastinare*, settan. *a* 900 *Laws Ælfred* II. v. (Liebermann) 50 We settað æxhwelcere cirican..ðis frið. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 23 Seðe wil reht setta mið ðegnum his. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) *c.* 3 Ne sette ic me fore eagum yfele wisan. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656, Pæt hi scoldon..seotte þa dæi hwonne [etc.]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3941 Soþ sahhtnesse settenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 17569 Heo wolden al þis lond sætten on hæore tweire hond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12416 To sett iesu to werld lar. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 10 Settand vndire ȝoure fote ȝoure enmys. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 32 Boþe to sowen and to setten. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1872 Y set nost by þy sawes. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xlv. (1859) 51 Prowde men ..that settyn att nought al other men. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1761 How lytull his martrus setton by worldelyche gode. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 67/2 Cettyn or putten. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* iii. 5 Huon and gerarde who hy theyr pryde settyth no thynge by me. 1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 199 Setteynge many on worke. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Exhort. Morn. Pr., To sette foorth his moste worthye prayse. 1584 *Eltham Churchw. Acc.* in *Archæologia* XXXIV. 63 For seatting fourthe of a soldger into Frawnce. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 14 Themselues to setten forth to straungers sight. 1605 *Lond. Prodigall* v. i. 470 Che zet not a vig by a wife if a wife zet not a vig by me. 1613 E. WRIGHT *Descr. & Use Sphære* 61 Such starres as sett when the sunne riseth, are said to set cosmically. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 176, I sett again the quære, how can the Irish..be..deemed rebels? 1801 NELSON *Let.* 28 Jan. in *Quarterly's Catal.* Oct. (1909) 28 To sett in a dark room. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 193/2 Unless you have..seen him..'sett' the game he fetches.

β. *north.* 3–4 **seit(t**, 4–5 **sete.** (Cf. 2 δ, 3 η.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1177, I sal seit on þi mi merk. *Ibid.* 6060 To seitt him soru at his heart. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* l. (*Katerine*) 27 Quhar all þe folk..he mycht seit opynly and see. 1455 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 215, I sete vij marcs to a preste to syng a yere for me.

γ. 4 **sitt, syte**, 5 **sitte**, 6–7 **sit.** (Cf. 2 ζ.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 1580 (Gött.) þe schame, þe sin,..To tell war lang to sitt aboute [*Fairf.* syte]. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxiv, Men sittus ryȝte noȝte him bye. 14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc. 1889) 18 Be ware of your stremes of flode for they sitten north est on the Iron groundes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 57 Sittand thair strenth thy word againe. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 145 Shall we sit about some Reuels? 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 82 For sitting up of Bouyes in the River and Bay.

b. *Pres. Ind. 2nd person sing.* I– **settest**, 4–5 **settist**, 5 **-yst**, 6–7 **setst, settst**; *north.* I **settes**, I, 5–6 **settis.**

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xx. 4 Ðu settes heafde his beȝ of stane deorwyrðum. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiii. 38 Saul ðin fore mec ðu settis [*Rushw.* setes]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxiii. 16 þu dæg settest. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 968 Thou settis more by a littill golde,..þan to fighte one goddes foo. 1411 in *2d Pol. Poems* 43 þou settest at nouȝt, y bouȝt so dere. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 927 in *Macro Plays* 66 Why werkyst þou hys consell? by myn settis lyght? *c* 1460 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 69 in *Babees Bk.*, When þow settyst a pipe abroche. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* vii. 17 What is man that thou..settest so much by him? 1558 PHAER *Æneid* I. C j b, Myson, that of the thonderblastes of hye Ioue settst but light. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 134 Shall I set at my hurt, that thou settst at thy heele. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxiii. 20 In all that thou settest thine hand to. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac-Fl.* 199 With whate'er gall thou settst thy self to write.

c. *Pres. Ind. 3rd person sing.* α. I–4 **setteþ**, (*Anglian* **seteþ**), 3 **-eþþ**, 4 **zetteþ**, 5–6 **settyth, -ith**, 5 **-eth.**

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ciii. 3 Se seteð wolcen upstige his. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 51 Dæl his [he] seteþ mið liceterum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxiv. 12 And on weȝ setteð wise gangas. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7821 Drihhtin setteþþ i þin þohht God dede to biginnenn. 1340 *Ayenb.* 6 Huo þet ine þise þinges ageliteþ zetteþ zuo moche hire herte..[etc.]. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 283 ȝe settyth noght by no worldely worschyp. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 149 He settethe nothynge by yt. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 169 Let Christ (as it setteth him well) have all the glory.

β. I–5 **set(t**, (2 **sæt**, 4 *Kent.* **zet**).

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv, § 4 Pæt hehste god, ðæt..hit eall set. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 963, Nan man buton se abbot ane, & þam þe he þærto sæt. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Gief he him set a speche. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Ine þe stede of þe sabat..zet holi cherche þane sonday to loky. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4925 Youthe sett man in all folye. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* xxxvi. 191 Man be-hettith woman loue when he Set the Ring on hir fynger.

γ. I (*Northumb.*), 5 **settes**, 4 **settus**, 4–6 *north.* **settis, -ys**, (5 **setis, sattys**), 6– **sets** (**setts**).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 51 Dal his [he] settes mið legerum. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 182 þe..king..þere-on settus his sel. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1221 Sampson on anothire side setis out belyue. 14.. *Erthe upon Erthe* (1911) 32/4 How erthe vpon erthe sattys all at noght. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 579 He saies he settes here þat he fande. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* CIII. ii, He setts thee free. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 79 And consequently setts downe the manner how. 1607 — *Cor.* III. i. 270 Which he so sets at naught. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* II. 334 At this Michælmas (1805) he *sets* 2000.

d. *Imperative.* I–5 **sete** (I *Northumb.* **sett**), 3–6 **sette**, 4 **zete**, 4–6 **sett**, 4– **set**; *pl.* I **settaþ**, 3–4 **setteþ**, 4–5 **settith**, *north.* **settis.**

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 18 On sett hond ofer hia [*Rushw.* ȝesette]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 87 Sete nu þin wuldres tacn in helle. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 542 Settað eornostlice on eowerum þeortum þæt [etc.]. *c* 1205 LAY.

27216 Setted heom after. *Ibid.* 3699 Þu ..irum al þat lond and sete hit Cordoille an hond. 1340 *Ayenb.* 254 Zete ane brydel to þine couaytises. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 622 But manly set þe world on sixe and seuene. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 563 Beis nocht abasit..Bot settis speris 3ow befor. 1410 in *26 Pol. Poems* 37 Among seyntes þy soule sete. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xviii. 257 Sette thou me bisidis thee. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 139 Castys don þes mawmetys..and settyþe þer a cros. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 27 Settith before vs the bred. 1535 COVERDALE *Col.* iii. 2 Set youre mynde on the thinges which are aboue.

2. *Past Tense.* α. 1–6 **sette** (1–3 **sætte**, 3 **seate**), 3–5 **sete**, (4 **zette**), 4–7 **sett**, 4– **set**.

Beowulf 325 Setton sæmeþe side scyldas..wiþ þæs recedes wæl. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xx. 15 Sæxe hræðe me hwer ðu settes hine. *c* 1000 *Guthlac* 405 (Gr.) Guðlac sette hyht in heofonas. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086, He sætte mycel deorfrið. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke xix. 21 Þu nymst þæt þu ne settst. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 God him sette nama adam. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4175 Siþen þai settam [= sett þam] dun and ete. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 2086 Gwyndolene a child had þan,..When tyme was, [she] set hit to boke. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 208 Wher-to, my modir, settist þou me on þi knees,..and rokkid me, and fed me? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 507 He sette nat his benefice to hyre. 1558 G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II. 14 Thou didest me avaunce, And settest me uppe in thys great pompe and pryde. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 65 The same proposition..which I sette downe before. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 35 Some she sett out of prison. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 21 May 1685, The jeweller and goldsmith who sett them.

β. 5–9 **sat**, **sate**.

Frequent in inferior writers of the second half of the 18th c., esp. in intr. senses.

c 1420 *Master of Oxf. Catech.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 231 *C*[*lerk*] Who sat first vines? *M*[*aister*] Noe set the first vines. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xv. (1558) 10 Theodose..Smote of his heed, and sate [*edd.* 1494, 1554 set] it on the gate. *a* 1547 in Fosbrooke *Econ. Mon. Life* (1796) 84 She sate forward aft[er] masse. 1561 NUCE tr. *Seneca's Octavia* (1581) III. iii, That..rage..Sate them agog. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 66 We sate Sayle. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 119 The fore-most sat down his load and halted. 1742–3 *Observ. Methodists* 19 The Lord sat his Banner over us. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 74 Like Yorick, he often sat the table on a roar. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* I. 109 The coach being ready, the ladies..sate out for the hall. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 318 The example which the king and his courtiers sat. 1808 HELEN ST. VICTOR *Ruins of Rigonda* I. 186 He then sat before them some dried fruits. 1824 ELLIS *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 137 *note*, The Prince and Marquis..sate out with the names of Thomas and John Smith.

γ. *dial.* 8–9 **sot**, *s.w.* **zot**.

1776 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 5 June (1886) II. 67, I sot out from Falmouth this morning. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* II. 51 Dolly informed her that she was to depart the next day..because, as the caravan *sot off* by five in the morning, they should not catch her travelling before daylight. 1840 SPURDENS *Voc. E. Angl.* s. v. *Sot*, I sot it down. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 161 If ever he sot a foot here! 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., Zot his back up purty well.

δ. *north.* [1 *pl.* **seton**], 4 **seit**, **sete**, 5, 8–9 **seet**(e. [*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xv. 19 Seton cnewa.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2442 Þar he seit first his auter stan. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 394 And certane tyme till him he sete [*rime* meite]. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4654 For many seerties we seet þat sysed all þe werde. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* vi. (1828) 68 Then they aw seete ogen meh.

ε. 4 **settede**, 4–5 **-ide**, 5 **-id**, **-yd**, 5–6 **-ed**, 6 *Sc.* **-it**, 9 *s.w. dial.* **zetted**.

Frequent in Caxton.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* liii. 3 Wherfore ne wee setteden by hym. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. ix. 530 Crist..settid the lawe of hise sacramentis to the seid lawe of kinde. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 245 Reynawde setted noughte by his lyffe. *c* 1520 NISBET *N. T.* Matt. iv. 5 The feend..settit him on the pynacle of the tempile. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* iii. 330 O heauenlie King, who..settedst me in the regall throne. 1888 *Berks. Gloss.* 12, I zetted.

ζ. 4 **sitt**. (Cf. 1 γ.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5058 And þan on bink he sitt him bi [*other MSS.* set, sete, sett].

3. *Past Participle.* α. 1 **zeset**(t, **-sæt**, 2–4 **iset**, (2–3 *infl.* **isette**, 3 *Lay.* **isæt**, **hi**(**i**)**-sette**, 4 **ysett**, *Kent.* **y-**, **izet**), 3–4 (6–7 *arch.*) **yset**, 4–5 **ysett**(e, **isett**(e, 5 **i-sete**.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 2 Þa zesælðа þe ze oninnan iow habbað..zeset. *c* 1050 *Ags. Hom.* (Assmann) 183 Hys flæsc wearð eall zesett. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Þas dazes beoð iset us to niuchele helpe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 Þeos riche ancren þet..habbeð rentes i-sette. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9 Childer, þat ben to boke ysett. 1340 *Ayenb.* 167 Erþan hi by yzet ope þet bord. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1373 Swythe chayres was i-sete And quyschonis of vyolete. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 491/11 In tymys I-sette. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Prol. 1 My seruice well ysette and quitte. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 24 The stone therein yset. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 387 With words in forme yset.

β. 1–9 **sett**, 2–3 (*infl.*), 4–6 **sette**, (5 **cette**), 3– **set**, (9 *s.w. dial.* **zet**).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxliii. 14 Settum beamum. 1128 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), Fulle feoht was sett betwenen ða Cristene & þa heðene. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 101 Wiþþ all swillc rime alls her iss sett. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2612 þe helmes heye on heued sette. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 189 She shal noght to any be sette Withoutyn leue of my maumette. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 850 Henne is set. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 179 Sen it is sett to be soo. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/2 Cette, or putt. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 67, I haue not sette by golde ne siluer. 1607 *Stat.* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 59 All partialitie sett apart. 1719 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 62 To be sett out so as not to p'judice the highway. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) l. 228 When tha art set agog. 1757 R. ROBERTSON *Let.* in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) 359 All your neighbours are sett to be upon you. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 To make a sett near to another that cannot be sett on any more.

γ. 1 *Anglian* **zeset**(t)**ed**, **-et**, 5 **settyt**, 6 **-it**, 9 *dial.* **zetted**.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* ii. 6 Ic soðlice zeseted ic eam cyning. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* III. xviii. § 2 Þa wilnade he liif onhyrzan, þe he wel zeseted zeseah in Gallia rice. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iv. 21 Zesetted bið, *ponatur*. *c* 1520 NISBET *N. T.* Luke xix. 21 Thou takis away that that thou has nocht settit. *a* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1055 The soule vegetable..is setted within the myght elemented. 1888 *Berks. Gloss.* 12 Zetted.

δ. 1 *Northumb.* **zesatted**, 3 **isat**, 5 **sat**(t)**e**, 6–7 **sat**.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xx. 6 Ða linne hræzlo zesattedo *vel* asetedo, *linteamina posita*. *c* 1205 LAY. 30229 Þe dæi wes isat. 14.. *Three Chron.* (Camden) 77 Sir Baudwyns hede caryed to Excester and sate upon the castell yate. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* (Wagner) 203/1 Acrowne..sate aboute.. Wyth precious stones. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 47 b, To be sat at their ease. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* an. 1683 (1772) II. 324 In the Pump below the Star Inn was a Tub sat.

ε. *dial.* 9 **a-sot**, **sot**, **zot** (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* xxi. (1839) 76 To get it sot to rights. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. *Set up*, He's a quiet sort of a man like till he's a zot up.

ζ. Chiefly *north.* 1 **zeseten**, 5 **settyn**, 6 **settin**, 5, 9 **setten**.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke Pref. 9 Zeseteno mið bisene, *positaque similitudine*. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xvi, Of euery one I am setten aback. ? 1567 *Decl. Lordis iust quarrell* 91 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 60 Quhen faceles fuillis sall not be settin by. 1887 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict. Suppl., Setten*...This old part. form is still used by the common people. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Setten up.*

η. *north.* 4 **seeit**, 4–5 **seit**, 5 **seete**, **seyt**, 5, 9 **seet**, 4–6 **sete**.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1166 Mi sin me has seit in vnsell. *Ibid.* 20179 Has he sete me ani dai? *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 74 Goddis curs is seit at nouȝt. *Ibid.* 174 Here herte is seeit to loue his muk. *c* 1380 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 451 Holy Chirche is set in virtues and good lif. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 370 Full mykyll seyt by. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 3 Thei hem silf..ben despisid and ben not seet bi. 1488 *Registr. Aberdon.* (Maitl. Club) I. 320 The said reuerend fadir..has seit and to male lattin .. þe saidis landis. 1584 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 21 Payed for a horce showe w^ch^ was sete on in Chorlaye iij^s^.

B. Signification.

General arrangement of senses. I. To cause to sit, seat; to be seated, sit. II. To sink, descend. III. To put in a definite place (the manner of the action being implied either in the verb itself or in the context). IV. To place or cause to be in a position, condition, relation, or connexion. (This group embraces a large number of uses in which the precise implication of sense depends mainly on the kind of construction employed.) V. To appoint, prescribe, ordain, establish. VI. To arrange, fix, adjust. VII. To place mentally, suppose, estimate. VIII. To put or come into a settled position or condition. IX. To put in the way of following a course, cause to take a certain direction. X. Senses perhaps arising from reversal of construction or from ellipsis (their origin being often obscure). XI. With prepositions in specialized senses. XII. With adverbs in specialized senses. (Combinations formed on the verb-stem are given in a separate article, SET-.) ☞ A phrase key is given on page 548.

I. To cause to sit, seat; to be seated, sit.

The intransitive sense 'to sit' (5) was apparently developed out of the reflexive and passive uses of the original transitive sense of 'to seat'. *Set*, being thus used synonymously with *sit*, became capable of taking its other senses and constructions (see 5 d, e, 6, 7).

1. *trans.* To place in a sitting posture; to cause to occupy a seat; to seat.

This sense is barely exemplified outside certain phraseological expressions, e.g. *to set on a seat, a throne, on horseback*, etc., in which the sense 'cause to sit' is now lost sight of. (Prov. *to set a beggar on horseback*: to give an undeserving person an advantage which he will misuse.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* viii. § 5 Þu settest us on þæt setl ðines sceoppendes. 1130 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Þa munecas..setten him on þes abbotes settle. *c* 1205 LAY. 14074 þe king..sætte hine bi him seoluen. 1300–1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. xx. 446 To king he was iblessed..& iset in trone. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 198 Riȝt as sum man ȝeue me mete and sette me amydde þe flore. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. ii. 101 The Bisshop of Caunterbury..sette the viij and xx knyghtes in her syeges. *c* 1485 in *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 19 The King..shalbe sett a gayn in his chair befor the high aulter. 1530 PALSGR. 712/1 Come hyther, Kate, and I wyll set the on my lappe, and daunce the. *Ibid.* 713/1 In the stede of a good man we set a shrewe upon the benche. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. (1608) B 2, *Dut.* Nay set you a horse back once, Youle nere light off. *Spu.* Indeed I am a beggar. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. 395 Set a beggar on horseback, and he will ride a gallop. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Urs.* I. (1682) 158 Having set the two Ladies..upon two green Seats. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxx. 69 They.. Set Boys upon the Back on't [a camel]. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia*, Descr. xiv. 132 Who setting us upon Camels, conducted us to Mazna.

†**b.** To cause (a body of persons) to sit in deliberation. *Obs.* (Cf. 4 c.)

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 675, Ða heot seo kining þone æt cebiscop Theodorus þæt he scolde setton ealle ȝewitenemot æt þone stede þæt man cleopeð Heatfelde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 591 The king a parlyament Gert set thareftir hastely. 1560 *Inchaffray Charters* (S. H. S.) 167 With power to gar set and affirme courte or courtis.

c. To put (a hen) to sit on eggs.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 575 What wommon connot sette an hen obrood And bringe her briddis forth? 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Whan they waxe brodye, to sette them there as noo beastes..hurte them. 1530 PALSGR. 710/2, I will set sixe hennes a brodyng agaynst this Marche. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 191 The best Age to set a Hen for Chickens, is from two years old to five. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 709 It is not an unusual practice to set a hen at any time of the day. 1867 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. 522, I never set less than three hens at one time.

d. To cause (a bird) to perch.

1530 PALSGR. 710/2, I set a hauke on her perche, *je perche*. ..Go set my hauke on her perche. 1864 BROWNING *J. Lee's Wife* III. i, The swallow has set her six young on the rail.

†**2.** *refl.* To go down *upon one's knees* (*aknee*, *a-knewling*, *on knee*(*s*, etc.); = SIT *v.* 19. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Meid Maregrete* lxvii, Malchus herde thes wordes, he sette him acne. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 781 He sette him a knewelyng. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2211 On knes ful fayre he hem setten. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 455 Doun I sette me on myn kne.

3. *refl.* To seat oneself, take a seat, sit down. (Most freq. *to set oneself down*: see 143 i, *a*.)

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1475 He sette him on þe benche His harpe for to clenche. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 608 After to þe souper alle and some..þey hym sette. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5092 þerfore set you full sone. *Ibid.* 12214 He..set hym to ground. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 154 My doughter, sette you here by me. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* IX. ii, Setting thy self, in throne which shined bright, Of judging right.

4. *pass.* To be seated. (See also *set down* i, *b*.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6516 Afterward her compeinie Was yset,..& next hem..Sat þe knigtes of þe rounde table. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 62 þe men weren sette as it were fyve þousand. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1711 When þe souerayne was set in a sete riolt. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 469 The kynge was sett in his parlor, Wyth myrth solas and onor. 1503 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 192 Next the..Saxon, the marques of Brandeburgh..bisshop of Laufenburgh were sett. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 156 It so fortuned that as thei were set, the Italian knockt at the Gate. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 821 The Queen of Furies by their sides is set. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 305 Most of the workmen were set round the fire. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xv, Most of the party were set to cards. 1875 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1882) II. 254 Soft chairs, in which, when one is once set, it is hard to get up again.

b. To be seated to partake of a meal (*to meat*, *at*, or *to dinner*, etc.). *Obs.* or *arch.*

Partly a spec. use of prec., partly a true passive of sense 1.

13.. *K. Alis.* 538 To the mete they weoren y-set. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 387 The Kyng was sette and serued in the hall. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 183 Quhen thay war seruit and set to the Suppar. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. 396 He.. was set at the table to eate some meate. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 118 After the K[ing] was set to dinner. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* III. ii, I play the foole To stand here prating, and forget my dinner. Are they set Marrall? 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 132 When they were again set to dinner, the page entered.

†**c.** To be seated for deliberation or judgement; (of a court) to be in session. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 249 Whan the Court is set. *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 422 in *26 Pol. Poems* 134 Thou shalt me call at domesday, When thow art set on iugement. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 187 b, After that thei [the Legates] wer set..their Commission was redde. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. vi, Bring forth the Prisoner, for the Court is set. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. i. 41 Is the examiner set? *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 26 May 1671, Being all set, our Patent was read.

d. Of a rabbit: To be resting.

1801 [see FORM *v.*²]. 1817 J. MAYER *Sportsman's Direct.* (ed. 2) 195 The stag is said to be harboured,..the hare formed, the rabbit set, the marten-cat treed.

5. *intr.* To sit, be seated. (Sometimes, as in 4 b, c, with spec. reference to partaking of a meal or sitting in judgement, etc.). Now *dial.* or *vulgar*. (See also *set down*, 143 i, *c*.)

c 1205 LAY. 22913 A bord swiðe hende þat þer maȝen setten [*c* 1275 sitte] to sixtene hundred & ma. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 19704 Here vte sette þ [*c* 1205 sitteð] six men. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 132 Quhene at he Suld sit in sege of maieste, þai twelf sud set with hym-self. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5095 þen set þai sone, as said hom the kyng. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. vii. 620 And soo after vpon that to souper, and euery knyȝt sette in his owne place. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XVI. 377 He made theim to set vpon a benche. 1530 PALSGR. 723/2, I set hyest, or upper moste in a companye, *je preside*. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* K 1, Such men as..set on the pillory for..periurie. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* IV. 23 They may set in the Orchestra, and noblest Seats of Heaven. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 30 The King and Queen only remaining ..setting under the Cloath of State. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. ii, As with his Guests he set in Mirth rais'd high. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 385 It is very possible that the President and the new Congress may be setting at New York. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* I. xxiii. 173 He had set upon tenter-hooks during the whole conversation. 1844 DICKENS *Chimes* I. 30 You must always go and be a settin on our steps must you! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lv, I'm thinkin' if I set here until I'm paid my wages, I shall set a precious long time, Mrs. Raggles: and set I will, too. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* VII. ii, When you two was a-settin' by the pool, a-eatin' the breakfiss.

b. Of a hen: To sit *upon* eggs.

1586 [see ABROOD]. 1611 COTGR., *Oeuvé*, layed, or set on, as an egge. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 85 Stopping when they have laid as many as they can

set upon. 1726 — *Country Gentl. Monthly Director* 31 Chuse the old Hens to-set upon the Eggs, for they will set close. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 371 The boobies..that were 'setting hard', as the schoolboys say,.. screamed..on our approach.

c. To become lodged *upon*.

1869 E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* i. 16 Sand is the worst description of ground for a ship to set on as it forms a curved base. 1887 GOODE, etc. *Fish. Industr. U.S.* v. II. 540 The first thing found out was that the floating spawn would not attach itself to, or 'set' (in the vernacular of the shore) upon, anything which had not a clean surface.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* = SIT *v.* B. 7, 8, 14. Now *dial.* or *vulgar*.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 317 þam..þat for godes sake here sett Vnder þe band of Sant Benett. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 122 They off Gaunte hath sent to the Inglysch naschon and to Dutch naschon..commaundyng them to sett styll..and entermete wt noo party. 1536 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 113 The emperor him selfe was glad to sett still. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 484 That which setteth neerest hir husbands hart. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. vi, O monstrous times, where murders set so light. 1652 HOWELL *Venice* 2 The Eastern Emperors have divers times set upon her skirts [see SKIRT *sb.* 3]. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 34 Setting full as close to the very stamp or inmostness of a thinking Being, as [etc.]. 1803 *Forest of Hohenelbe* III. 103 A disappointment that ought not to set very heavily on her mind. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 22/1 The cat ate a rat, and it did not set well on her stomach.

e. To have a certain set or hang; to sit (well or ill, tightly or loosely, etc.). Cf. SIT *v.* 16 b.

1804 tr. *La Martelière's Three Gil Blas* II. 95 Your new clothes, which do not by any means set so well upon you. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 250 To make the artificial hair curl and set naturally to the head. 1878 NAPHEYS *Phys. Life Wom.* 205 A body-case of strong linen..setting snugly to the form. 1883 J. P. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 129 His brown wig, which set low upon his forehead. 1887 *Lady* V. 46 Sleeves lined with stiff or harsh linings never set well. 1892 *Field* 2 July 30/1 Her sail did not set at all well.

6. *trans.* To become, befit, suit. Chiefly *Sc.* (in mod. use often ironical).

c 1480 HENRYSON *Poems* (S.T.S.) III. 103 Scho woir nevir grene nor gray That set hir half so weill. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 156 How it settis him so syde to sege of sic materis. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 41 It settis not madynis als To latt men lowis thair lace. 1606 ROLLOCK 1 *Thess.* 190 (Jam.) It is ouer sore to a Gentleman to doe that, it settes him not. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 55 It sets him well howbeit he be young, to make Christ his garland. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. i, It sets him weel To yoke a plough where Patrick thought to till! 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx, It wad better set you to be nursing the gudeman's bairns than to be deaving us here. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 241 How prettily the lace cap sets her. 1860 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Holmby House* II. xxi. 301 It set him well now, a worn and broken man, to be taking thought of his looks like a girl. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* ii, Gavin,..do you think this bonnet sets me?

b. Also said of the person with regard to clothing, etc.

1892 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 59 Mysie..was a pretty creature, 'setting', in Scottish phrase, everything she wore.

7. To sit (a horse); = SIT *v.* 31. *rare*.

1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 11 It will try how the new Riders will set the saddle. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 248 P 1 She set her horse with a very graceful air.

II. To sink, descend.

†8. *intr.* To subside, abate. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 86 Nim fyrs..& lege uppa þat ȝeswollene & hyt sceal sona settan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 274 þe swell schal setten.

9. Of the sun or other luminary: To go down; to make an apparent descent towards and below the horizon. (Conjugated, like other intr. verbs of motion, with either *be* or *have*.)

Not in OE.; cf. ON. *setjask*.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2671 So þat þei nouth ne blinne, Til þat to sette bigan þe sunne. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3050 Als sone as þe son hup soght þe slaghter begynnys, And to sett was þe same sesytt þai neuer. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 74 Þou sall dye or þe son sett. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 172 The Sun was readie to set. 1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns Crt.*, The ruddy Sunne was seen ready to be set. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. x. 220 With them all the stars equally set & rise. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 18 The sun, on the point of being set. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vi, The sun setting red. 1822 MRS. HEMANS *Siege of Valencia* i. (1823) 121 Till the last pale star had set. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* v, The moon was set, and it was very dark. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxxiv. 360 The sun had long been set.

transf. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* I. ii. (1668) 6 Distant skies that in the Ocean set.

b. Of the day: To come to its close. *poet.*

1604 DRAYTON *Moyses* II. 48 Euery minute is a day and night That breakes and sets in twinkling of an eie. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii, The euening will set red, vpon you, sir. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 67 The third day Had set upon the sepulchre.

c. *fig.* To decline, wane.

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* IV. I 4 b, May not we set as well as the Dukes sonne. 1611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* 1302 And rise againe in health, to set in shame? *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* v. ii, Your malice sets in death, does it not, sir? 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* Pref., Having absolved your courses through Zodiac of praise worthy actions, you wil set laden with Lustre. 1812 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) II. xii. 396 She should have no twilight, but set in the full possession of her powers. 1890 TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr. 1689*, 282 The British Empire in India seemed setting in fire and blood. 1892 *Argosy* June 496 The glory of Egypt seemed to have set.

†10. Naut. *To heave and set*: to rise and fall with a heavy sea. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXI. (1555) 99 Quadrant it was, and did heve and sette At every storme whan the wind was great. 1574 W. BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* vi. (1577) 26 The Sea..causeth the shippe to heaue, and sette little or much. 1630 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 9 This day the ship heaved and set more than before. 1674 PETTY *Disc. bef. R. Soc.* 60 If the said water be so rough, as that the Vessel heavs and sets.

III. To put (more or less permanently) in a definite place.

* *Where the manner of the action is implied in the verb itself.*

†11. *trans.* To place on or as on a foundation; to build, erect; = *set-up*, 154 n. *Obs.*

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 356 Þa þu ærest wære mid þone ecan frean sylf settende þas sidan ȝesceaft. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1881 Ongunnon..heora burh ræran & sele settan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 562 Þat arche ..set and limed a-ȝen ðe flood. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1395 Strong castel he let sette. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20902 Quen he of antioche had fund þe kirk, and graytli set on grund. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1238 For mi blod no wolþ it þe bet, Neuer more þe bet yset. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1649 Godis awen temple, þat of sir Salamon þe sage sett was & foundid. *Ibid.* 4305 And þat sullepe sire at sett all þe werde, In him we lely beleue & in na laȝe ellis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1689 Qwhen this Citie was set & full sure made. 1470 *Little Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 133 A litill newe howse..is bild and sett vpon the Comyn grond in the hye streete iij fote.

fig. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. (1883) 61 That oure lawe is sette alle vpon loue and charyte.

†b. *pass.* Of a figure: To rest (*on* a base). *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VI. Prop. XXVI. 173 b, If from a parallelogramme be taken away a parallelograme like vnto the whole and in like sorte set. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. XXXVIII, Triangles set upon equal bases.

12. To put (a shoot or young plant) into the ground to grow; to plant (a tree, also by extension, a vineyard, flowers, a crop). Also, less usually, to plant (seed) by hand, as opposed to *sowing*; sometimes said of the plant; formerly also, † to cause to grow from seed (*of a kernel*).

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* P 13, *Pastinare*, settan. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1558 Ða Noe..wingeard sette, ȝeow sæda fela. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 378 ȝe beoð ȝunge impen iset in Godes orcharde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1278 Abraham..tillede corn and sette treene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1015 Treis o fiut þan es þar sett þat serekin vertu has at ette. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 14 His appultreen, what hour Best is to sette. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 If the hedge be of .x. or .xii. yerdes growing sythe it was first set. 1530 PALSGR. 713/2, I have set rosemarye and sage ynough in my gardayne. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Sertor*, he that soweth seedes or setteth herbes. 1572 MASCALL *Planting & Graff.* (1592) 36 Ye ought to transplant or set your trees from Alhallow-tide vnto March. 1602 KYD *Sp. Trag.* Add. 1999 This was the tree; I set it of a kiernell. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 100 He not put The Dible in earth, to set one slip of them. 1612 HOPTON *Concord. Yeares* (1615) 112 The time [December] is good.. to set beanes, pease, &c. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. iii. § 2 To order his trees, and set his flowers. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 154 Those trees which are propagated by..setting shoots. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* lii, She..cover'd it with mould, and o'er it set Sweet Basil. 1830 *Examiner* 706/1 The seed is to be set by hand. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 727/1 If a man sets potatoes in wet bog.

†b. *absol.* or *intr.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 26 Ne settas *vel* sauues *non serunt*. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 912 For to sowe & to sette in þe sad erthe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 6 Alle þat halpe hym to erie to sette or to sowe. ? *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XXXI. 17, I sau, I sett—no flour nor fruit I find. 1690 R. LUCAS *Hum. Life* 245 Idleness..never ploughs nor sows..it never plants nor sets.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 663 And eac moniȝfealde modes snyttru seow and sette ȝeond sefan monna. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xviii. 57 Suete Jhesu,..In myn huerte thou sete a rote Of thi love. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. 3 Þyn honde desparplist þe folk, and þou settest hem. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boethius* II. pr. v. (1868) 48 Is it þan so þat ye men ne han no propre goode I-set in ȝow. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1011 in *Macro Plays*, And þorwe Mankynde we settyn & sowe þe dedly synnys seuene. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1055 The soule vegetable..is setted within the myght elemented. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 367 Faire women are set thicke, but they come vp thinne.

†d. As a literalism or contextually: To graft.

1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* xi. 24 For if thou art kit doun of the kyndeli wielde olyue tre, and ayens kynd art set in to a good olyue tre, hou myche more thei that ben bi kynde, schulen be set in her olyue tre. 1645 USSHER *Div.* 165 We see one tree may be set into another, and it groweth in the stock thereof, and becommeth one and the same tree.

†13. To put down, deposit (a pledge, security). Cf. WEDSET *v.*

c 1000 *Laws Æthelred* I. i. (Liebermann) 218 Ȝif he þonne ful wurðe, æt þam forman cyrre..sette ȝetreowe borgas, þæt he ælces yfeles ȝeswice eft. 16.. in Turreff *Gleanings* (1859) 29 The said day John Michel is ordaint to be put in kirk wolt, thairin to remain quhile he sett caution to adhear to Margratt Quhytt, his spous. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 38 They with the marquess should sett caution, for keeping of the king's peace.

14. To put (a sum) down as a stake; to stake, wager. Also *fig.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 524 He leseth his after game, That surely cannot sette his poyntes double. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXVI. 27 ȝung airis, That his auld thrift settis on ane ess. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.* Dial. 67, I set him two shillings, he cast and drew them. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 136 Set lesse then thou throwest. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* IV. i, He is nettled, and sets me twenty: I win them too. 1726 *Art & Myst. Gaming* 23 Whatever Sum you set me, I will do the same to you. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* X. xli. 4 His great Empire's worth Is set on Laon and Laone's head. 1853 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Digby Grand* ix, The stakes were 'set', the dice rattled [etc.].

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To put down a stake, lay money *on* (or *at*). Also *fig.* to give a challenge *to*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

Freq. with dat. of the person against whom the stake is laid. The dat. being interpreted as a direct obj., a personal pass. const. was evolved (see quot. 1823).

a 1553 *Nice Wanton* 212 Heer six come on seuen. *They set them*...Come on siue. *She casteth and they set.* 1560 *Misogonus* II. iv. 171 Sett lustilye, my boykins...That was knavishlye throwne. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* II. ii. 23 Thou shalt set on the king. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. i, Come, Dariotto, set me. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. iv, A very sharke, he set me i' the nicke t'other night at *primero*. 1610 — *Alch.* I. ii, If I doe giue him a familiar, Giue you him all you play for; neuer set him: For he will haue it. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Q.* Prol. ii. 54 Throw boldly, for he sets to all that write. 1716 E. PARKER *Fielding's Acc. Comet* 6 Happy the Man who Punts upon a Knave during the Month of January, or sets on 6 upon Twelfth Night. 1739 *Act* 12 *Geo. II*, c. 28 § 3 Every Person..who shall..set at, stake or punt at..Ace of Hearts [etc.]. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 132 Come, seven's the main—who'll set me? 1823 *Mirror* I. 176/1 Observing that he was completely set, he stopped short,..saying, 'I believe I am set, gentlemen!' 1825 *Examiner* 631/2 The King would at one time set higher than usual.

c. *Dominoes.* To play first.

1897 R. F. FOSTER *Compl. Hoyle* 561 The one whose turn it is to set lays down any domino he pleases.

15. To put (a thing, such as an ornament, fitting, piece of furniture, etc.) in a place allotted or adapted to receive it; (contextually) to fit, fix.

c 1205 LAY. 7832 Þa Bruttes..nomen longen ræfstres..& setten heom i Temese flod. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household. Ord.* (1790) 29 A tortayes to sett his lyverey in the wynter nyghtes. 1531 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 26 The side borde in the haull with the tristillis sett in the ground. 1556 in *Shropsh. Par. Doc.* (1903) 58 For ii Wode Candyllstyckes to set apon tapurs. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* I. iv, Set me a candle, let me seeke. 1590 BARWICK *Disc. Weapons* 10 b, There be other peeces [*viz.* guns], to be set vpon Blockes. 1610 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 192 For Coventrie blue to sett lettres in the chaffe beddes. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xii, While the Creator Great His constellations set. 1632 — *L'Allegro* 106 How the drudging Goblin swet, To ear his Cream-bowle duly set. 1673 DRYDEN *Assign.* II. iii. 20 Set the Ladder, and mount first. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Apr. 1645, Setting the candles in little paper lanterns. 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 202 If the Pulley be set backwarder still. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 622 The fire-side chair, still set, but vacant still. 1808 *Lady's Econ. Assist.* 4 The sleeves must be set into the shirt rather full. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 86 When he considers if he shall set a bridle on a horse. 1891 M. MURIEL DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* vii. 83 No chair is wiped and set for the visitor.

†b. To fit or attach (one thing) *to* another.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 372 þe hed to set þe body till. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 233, I shall *set to your necke an halter*. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 237 Workmanship in..settyng the Newe ledders vnto the seid Bellowes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 174 Be Mercurie, set feathers to thy heels.

†c. To place in a certain sequence in a literary work, in writing or print. *Obs.*

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 19 Tindals vncharitable pistle set before hys newe Testament. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* Pref. 3, I have set before the beginnyng of every boke, the some or argument. 1679 DRYDEN *Pref. to Troilus & Cr.* Ess. 1900 I. 204, I made..an order and connexion of all the scenes; removing them from the places where they were inartificially set.

d. To put (eggs) *under* a hen to be hatched.

1726 R. BRADLEY *Country Gentl. Monthly Director* 31 You may now likewise set Duck-Eggs under Hens. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 27 The saving of eggs..which you intend to set. 1826 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* (1855) I. 170 James, you shall have a dozen eggs to set.

16. *pass.* To have a certain position or arrangement by nature.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 35 Swannes swyre swythe wel y-sette. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 98 Her yhen smale and depe set. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* vii. 25 At the tops of the stalks come forth the flowers set at certain spaces one above another. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 209 His fine Teeth, well set. 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish of Hilby* iii, Their heads were set on long and graceful necks.

** *Where the manner of the action is implied in the adverbial extension.*

(Many of the divisions under this heading do not indicate a difference of sense, but serve mainly to exhibit the great variety of usage.

The development of phraseological expressions has brought into existence many uses in which the original physical reference is obscured. Cf. IV.)

17. To put or place, cause to be, lie, rest, or stand, in a locality specified by an advb. expression. (See also branch XII with advs.)

Beowulf 1242 Setton him to heafdon hilderandas. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 312 [God] heo..under eorðan neoðan..sette sigelease, on þa sweartan helle. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* IX. 13 Ic sette minne renboȝan on wolcnum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11351 Þe deofell..brohhte himm o þe temmple, & sette himm heȝhe uppo þe rhof. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1972 Her, amid heapes, wes þis meiden iset. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21624 A wessel..Sett vnder þat licure to hint. *c* 1300 *K. Horn* 738 (Laud) He sette sadel on stede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 179 Basilius awook and fonde..his armour i-sette þere as it was raþer. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Þai sett þis mawmet with grete wirschepe in a chariot. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* xlii. 260 As

an erthyn pott..sett on þe fyir brestyth on-sundir. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlix. 38, I wil set my stole [1611 throne] in Elam. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* (1550) 32 b, He caused his crowne to be set on the pillowe at his beddes heade. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Rubr., Settyng both the breade and wyne vpon the Alter. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 179 Set him brest deepe in earth, and famish him. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 82 They set this iuyce vpon the fier, continually stirring it. 1764 ELIZA MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 155 Set it over the fire to melt. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 1057 They saw a light at a window now and then, They had not set there. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* XXV, Two drops of blood had fallen on the tablecloth, and the girl instantly set her cup and saucer over them.

b. *pass.* To be situated, lie (in a certain locality); to be placed (at a certain height, interval, etc.).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 14 Ofer mor ȝeseted, *supra monte posita.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2 Engelond his a wel god lond..ech londe best Iset in þe on ende of þe worlde as al in þe west. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 527 Seuen maister sterns er sette in heuen. *Ibid.* 10005 þe four torels on hei er sett. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 5 þe citee Oxenford, i-sette bytwene þe tweie riveres of Tame and of Temse. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 381 The graffes..With gemmes fele aboute on hem ysette. 1530 PALSGR. 711/2 Rychemonte is very well set. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b, A small fountaine beeing no higher set then the pauement. 1594 WEST 1*st Pt. Symbol.* § 60 d, The said W. M. set, lying, or being in W. 1650 BAXTER *Saint's R.* III. i. § 6. 275 Betwixt them and you will be a great gulf set. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 28. 234 They are gone to their country seat set in Berkshire. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par., Man born to be King* 118 Nor struggle in the net Wherein thine helpless feet are set.

18. a. To place (a thing) *upon* or in some kind of contact with some part of a person's body, *esp.* as a part of insignia. *Obs.* or *arch.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 [Hie] wundan beaȝ of þornum & him setton on heafod. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1571, & te an toc ane guldene crune, & sette on hire heauet. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 846 His leefe a rosen chapelet Had made, and on his heed it set. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 15 Upon the hond to were a Schoo And sette uppon the fot a Glove. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 17 Then anon com oure lady..and set a garlond on his hedde. 1525 SIR J. RUSSELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 298 If your Highnes woll, he woll sett the crowne of Frauunce on your hed. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvi. 152 He sette his horne to his mouthe and blewe it. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* II. iv. 44 Chil in, Diccon, a cleene aperne to take and set before me. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) IV. 213 It is they that occasioned the Crown having been set upon your Head.

† **b.** To put (a thing) *in a person's hand.* (Cf. 27.)

c 1000 *Oaths* iii. (Liebermann) 396 Swa hit me se sealde, ðe ic hit nu on hand sette. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8181 Himm wass sett inn hiss rihht hannd An dere kineȝerrde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4472 Me-thought..i þis cupe in hand him sette. *Ibid.* 17629 Son in his hand he þe letter sett.

c. To put (something) *in one's sight* (or *view*), *before one* or *one's eyes* (or *view*), † *to* SHOW, † *to the sight*, † *to* VIEW.

To set before, orig. = to place so as to be seen by, acquired the meanings of to put before one for use, consideration, imitation, etc.

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xi. 26 Nu to dæȝ ic sette beforan eow bletsunga and wiriȝnissa [*En propono in conspectu vestro*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lv. 7 Ic..sette on ðinre ȝesyhðe sarize tearas. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xviii. 8 He toke butter, and mylk ..and sette bifore hem. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 436 With pelur and pall..set to þe sight. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* lxiv. 241 Whan a man syttyth atte mette, and dyuers maner mettis afor hym Is sette. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* iii. 8, I haue set before the an open doore. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Delicate Diet* Wks. 1910 II. 464 They dyd Clarkly in figures, set before us sundry tales. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1624 What was set before him Which without help of eye, might be assay'd,..he still perform'd All. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 971 To set before your sight your glorious race. 1725 BROOME *Notes Pope's Odyss.* X. 295 The description sets the figure [of Terror] full before our eyes. 1848 PUSEY *Par. Serm.* I. xix. (1873) 371 He cannot set them before him; he cannot see, believe, grasp them. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 2 His birth.. and his parentage have been fully set before the public.

† **d.** To put (a person) *in prison.* Similarly *to set in* (*on*) *the pillory* (see PILLORY *sb.*). *Obs.*

c 1200 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1036, Ða let he hine on hæft settan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23315 Þai sal be sett in þair prisun. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXVIII. 468 My wyfe set in pryson. 1535 LAYTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 61 We have sett Dunce [*sc.* Duns Scotus] in Bocardo. *a* 1547 in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1875) App. 74 Then the maiore to sett theym in presone.

† **e.** With complementary advb. phr. expressing removal or issue *from* or *out of* a place. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Brut* 336/20 Þei sette out of þe Tour þe Archebishop of Caunturbury. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. Prol. 25 All this tyme settis na man his heid out of the hous. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* (1636) 25 Is the dish set from thee? stay it not. 1667 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 335 For setting the watter away from the church style, 2d. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 180 Now they..befooled themselves for setting a Foot out of doors in that Path.

f. *To set on the sea, water, afloat*, etc.: to launch.

1559 [see *set afloat*, 137 a]. 1568 C. W[ATSON] *Polybius* 48 They were vndockte, and sette on the water. 1587 [see AFLOAT 1]. *a* 1800 *Fair Janet* i. in Child *Ballads* II. 105 Ye'll build to me a bonnie ship, And set her on the sea.

† **g.** To lay (siege) *before* a place. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi. 130 A prynce that setteth a siege to fore a castell. 1530 PALSGR. 711/2 Whan the kynges good grace dyd set his siege byfore Tournaye.

h. To put (pen) *to paper* († *book*).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 As I had set the penne to the boke. *c* 1530 [see PEN *sb.*[2] 4]. 1579 HAKE *Newes out of Poules* Ep. Ded. (1872) A ij b, And so shall I..set my Pen to Booke againe. 1581 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Z j, Setting pen to paper. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* A 4 b, My fingers did euen itch to set pen to paper. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 P 7, I am apt to think that Euclid was the greatest Wit that ever set Pen to Paper. 1895 KERNAHAN *God & Ant* Apol., The worst of all reasons which inexperienced writers put forward for setting pen to paper.

19. To place (a part of the body) upon a surface or an object.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xii. § 5 [He] sette his þa swiðran hond him on þæt heafod. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 239 He sette his hand ofer hiora heortan. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxiv. 2 Sete þine hand under min þeoh. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 758 To lond he him sette & fot on stiðop sette. *c* 1520 *Everyman* 778 Now set eche of you on this rodde your honde. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman Hater* I. iii, When her husband sets first foot in the bedde. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* XXX. 29 A Child of the Family happen'd to set his Foot upon't [*sc.* a snake]. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* II. iii. (1782) I. 136 Fabricius..set his hands in his sides. 1870 ROSSETTI *Dante at Verona* XXXII, At such times, Dante, thou hast set Thy forehead to the painted pane Full oft. *a* 1908 F. THOMPSON *Poppy* i, Summer set lip to earth's bosom bare.

† **b.** *To set* (*one's*) *hand*(*s on*: to lay hands upon, seize; *esp.* to lay violent hands upon, attack. Also *to set one's hand against*, to oppose. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 931 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 133 Ȝif ani man hond on ov set. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5815 Hir hondes sche sett on hir here & hir fair tresses al totere. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2290 Macaigne arose..And set hond fast on Beryns othir scleve. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 79 Aymon..began to sette sore hande vpon theym. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1636) III. 37 Our Princes and Bishops set their hand against Image-worship. *c* 1641 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 36 Without setting hand on any thing before him.

c. *To set* (*one's*) *hand to*: to lay hold of, take into one's hand; *fig.* to set about, engage upon († formerly const. inf.). *To set one's hand to the door*: see DOOR *sb.* 6.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 60 b, Argos sette hande unto the werk. 1542 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 2 Of your abound-aunt pitie to sette your helpyng hand to the bestowyng of me to suche condition. 1561 *Thersites* (Roxb.) 47 They wyll not ones set hande to fight with me. 1638 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. 144 If you appoint him to set hand to his Penne. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. ix. 13 God set his hand to this warre. 1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* Table, Painters encouraged to set their hands to the graver. 1788 *Trifler* No. 4. 47, I..resolved to set hand to work. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1972 She set her hand to the wood, She took the fire in her hand. 1889 F. BARRETT *Under Str. Mask* I. iii. 46 He set his hand to this good work.

† **d.** To take (a step). *Obs.*

1593–1642 [see FOOTING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 219 The first step that I set within those holy gates. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 212 He was not able to set a step. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 241 Every step the horse set.

† **20.** To plant or deal (a blow); with dat. of the person or *upon*. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 2405 He robert sette Biforn þe teth a dint ful strong. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3382 So wele his strok he sett þat his heued fram þe bodi flei. *c* 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 2422 And when they were togethet mett, There were strokes sadlye set. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1498 They settyd strokes of mode. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3175 Nor he so hard his strok apone hyme set.

† **b.** *transf.* To strike (a person). *Obs.*

13.. *K. Horn* (Harl.) 714 Wel sone bote þou flette myd suert yshal þe sette. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 577 He..set hym with þe ladill on the grustill on þe nose.

† **c.** To direct, aim (*trans.* and *intr.*). *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1201 To herte knif heo sette. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 292 Theseus was the firste..that sette and cowched his speer ayenst hym. 16.. *Sir Andrew Barton* XXXI, A noble gunner..That can sett well with his eye.

d. To apply (a weapon, etc.) *to*.

To set spurs to: see SPUR *sb.*

1388 WYCLIF *Luke* iii. 9 An axe is sett to the roote of the tree. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 165 We set the Axe to thy vsurping Roote.

21. (oiig. † *To set on write.*) To put down in writing; to put on paper; † *occas.* to depict. Now *set down* (see 143 e).

a 900 *Laws Ælfred* I. xlix. (Liebermann) 46 Ic ne dorste ȝedristlæcan þara minra awuht fela on ȝewrit settan. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 654 (Gr.), & þa wintergeiim on ȝewritu setton. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Þet rihte ileue setten þe twelue apostles on write.

c 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* I. vi. 20 That he shulde se that they were sett in trew and conuenyente termes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b iv, Ye token of a beest..set with in the cootarmure. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* I. i. Metres E ij b, I..haue soo often as any gieke word was to be englished, set ouer him..*græca uox.* 1613 TAPP *Pathw. to Knowl.* 38 Therefore I take but 8, which I set in the quotient. 1621 in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 460 Theyr armes in y^e^ window, genealogically sett. 1686 W. HOPKINS *Ratramnus* Dissert. iii. 38, I conceive it will not be unacceptable to the Reader to see them set in parallel. 1810 P. BARLOW in *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXV. 187 Set the inches, parts, &c. as decimals.

b. *Geom.*, etc. To lay or mark off (a line of a definite length). (Cf. *set off*, 147 d.)

1617 SPEIDELL *Geom. Extract.* 21 From the end A, drawe the line AE,..then set the line C, from A, to F. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* VI. iv, Set the side BC in a direct line to the side CE. 1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 42 Take *lm* in your Compasses and set it from D to the Dot in the Line DE. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 171 Next proceed to set aft the distance of dead-flat from the foremost perpendicular. 1830 HEDDERWICK *Mar. Archit.* 247 On this line set the half-thickness of the stem from the centre-line.

22. To put down in a record, catalogue, etc.; to mention or treat of in a writing or composition; to put down or enter in an account. Now *set down.*

c 1200 ORMIN 3282 He badd settenn upp o writt All mannkinn. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 32 Of leuedis love that y ha let,..Ofte in song y have hem set. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife of Bath's Prol.* 209 Why sholde men elles in hir bookes sette That a man shal yelde to his wyf hyr dette? 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 12 Whan Crist him self hath bode pes And set it in his testament. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. vii. 182 Wherfore he setted not the versis of homere in his book. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* I. i. D iij, Sette in a byll, what thy chyldes parte commeth to. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 98 All his faults obseru'd, Set in a Note-booke. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 105, I know it was set in the Ship's Log Book by Order.

23. To put (one's signature), affix (a seal) *to* († *on*) a document. (Cf. *set to*, 152 b.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 6889 (Gött.), He..wrat þe name and set [*v.rr.* sett to, sette on] þe sele. 1405 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 605/2 In Witnessing of whilk thyng, to thys presentes we have sette our forsaide Seal. 1524 in J. H. Glover *Kingsthorpiana* (1883) 66 We have hereunto set the comon seal of Kyngesthorp. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xv. (1869) 60 One should make writinges and set seales for lycences and pasporte. 1600 *Weakest goeth to Wall* I 3 b, Here is your hand set to confirme the deed. 1626 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2029 Hee'l make the landlord set both hand & seale To this new lease. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* IV. i, Have you set your hands To the accusation? *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Dec. 1699, For setting the Greate Seale to the pardon of an arch pirate. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 473/1 In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal. 1892 *Temple Bar* Nov. 358 He set his hand to the death-warrant.

fig. 1611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* 310 Force grace into that cheeke wher impudence setts her seale. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 342 Lend Christ your heart: Set him as a seal there.

IV. To place or cause to be in a certain position (other than merely local), condition, relation, or connexion.

* *Where a person or thing is placed in or brought into a condition.*

24. To place in a state or sphere specified by an adverbial expression.

Now less freq. than *place* or *put.*

c 1200 ORMIN 10728 3ho doþ þe to settenn þe Bineþenn þine lahȝhre. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1758 Ȝef ȝe beoð mine, as under me isette. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11408 Quen ani deid o þat dozein, His sun for him was sett again. *Ibid.* 23552 If it sett þam into will to mak anoiher erth or heuen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 48 Þat he worth worthier sette and with more blisse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 223 Hit wold sothely me set as souerayne in Joye. *Ibid.* 1728 Þat ben set vnder seruage. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4057 Celde gan..sette men by her ordinaunce In good Reule and in gouernaunce. 1530 PALSGR. 714/2 And I be set ones in auctorite. 1566 DRANT *Hor., Ser.* K viij b, Priests haue set God, in this chafinge moode. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 159 Quhen Sathan was lousit out of hell, And had set man in my place. 1632 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Matt. v. 13 This holy calling, wherein yee are set. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. ix. § 2. 253 Everything remains in the course and order wherein it was set at the Creation. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255 P 4 Providence for the most part sets us upon a Level. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ix, My age sets me beyond your cruelty. 1846 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. viii. (1880) 245 He must be set in those conditions, where to abide by this good shall bring upon him every outward calamity. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* vi. (1857) 92 It had to be set under a keeper, to insure better behaviour.

† **b.** With complementary advb. phr. expressing removal from a condition or position. *Obs.*

(Now commonly expressed by *put.*)

c 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1043, & rade þæs man sette Stigant of his bisceoprice. 13.. *Cursor M.* 8639 (Gött.) Þe dede childe..es þin, þat þi-selue of lijf has sett (*Fairf.* atte þou fra life to dede has sette). 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 2 This vice, which^so out of rule Hath sette ous alle. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxv. 285 b, His mynde was so sore therof, that no man coude set hym therfro. 1530 PALSGR. 715/1, I feare me he hath set my fote out of joynte. *Ibid.* 715/2 Who hath set my bookes out of order on this facyon? 1548 [see BESIDE *prep.* 4 c]. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 31 Note th' end of these men's doctryns, that is to sett us without God. 1596 [see BY *prep.* 16 c]. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, V. i. 88 This present enterprize set off his head. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXXI. 105 It was a far easier labor to depose them of Rome then to set them beside their Empire. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 55 Wks. 1714 III. 18 This.. spoils his Mind, and sets that farther out of order. 1756 in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitl. Club) 209 They wanted to have a haggas, but John said we must set our hearts bye that.

25. In a large number of phraseological expressions (often equivalent to a single verb), in which *set* acquires the sense of: To cause to be or become (so-and-so). Cf. PUT *v.* 25, 26.

To set at ease, at rest, to rest, †in or *at peace; to set †at debate, †at difference, †at a jar, †at jars, at odds, at one, at variance, †at square, at war, by the ears, †in sunder; to set agog, †at gaze, astray; to set aglow, afire, on fire, aflame, in flames*, etc.; *to set in array, in order, in readiness, to rights; to set †in effray, †on fear; to set at large, at leisure, at liberty; to set on edge; to set in* or *on a roar; to set in action, motion, operation; to set at bay, at fault, †in press, †in stay; to set at contempt, at defiance*; etc.: see also the sbs. and advs.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2728 Ne þearf ðe on edwit Abraham settan. *a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 344 (Gr.), Hine god seteð ðurh ȝeearnunga endgum to ræste. 1297 [see AFIRE 1]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 257 Settand in pes all the cuntre. *Ibid.* XVI. 427 The Ynglis rout in gret effray War set. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2188 Sette thyn herte best at ese. 1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 102, I trust to God thatt the ij Dukes of Clarans and Glowcester shall be sette att one. 1509 HAWES

Past. Pleas. xxv. iii, Whan that God set them [the planettes] in operacyon. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. iv. 142 That on this wise had Cacus set in pres [L. *telis premit*]. 1530 Palsgr. 715/2 Set your herte at rest. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* (MS.) 418 And lovers true to setten at debate. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 35 He set that Countrie in good rest and peace. 1575 Gascoigne *Glasse of Govt.* iv. 1, I have..set al thinges in redynesse for my Sonnes departure. 1578 *Paradise Dainty Devises, Sturdy Rock* 8 The stately stagge..By yalping hounds at bay is set. 1595 Shaks. *John* iii. iii. 9 Imprisoned angells Set at libertie. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ii. 48 An vnresolued man..is distracted here, set on feare there. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 8 Nov., At my chamber all the morning, setting my papers to rights. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Greece* I. iii The Athenians..sat many of their ships on fire. 1805–6 Cary *Dante, Inf.* xxviii. 132 Father and son I set at mutual war. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. x. (Rtldg.) 371 Which set my lungs as well as appetite in motion. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. ii, They have quite another feat to do: a paralytic National Executive to set in action. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 284 A peculiarity which had set at fault..the modern ship-carpenter. 1867 Augusta Wilson *Vashti* xxiii, At last she was set once more adrift in the world. 1879 Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxi. 316 His followers set themselves in battle array. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 298 That day's incident set the whole neighbourhood agog.

b. With complementary adj.; chiefly *to set free, loose, right*: see also the adjs.

1530 Palsgr. 713/2 As for your costes, take no thought for, I wyll set you fre. *c* 1570 W. Wager *The Longer thou livest* 1558 (Brandl), Let me helpe you to set your gowne right. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* iii. iii. 31, I cannot thinke, but in the end, the Villanies of man will set him cleere. *a* 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* ii. xxiv. (1640) 8 She is a bad and unloving wife,..who sets him short, and cares not to fit him with pleasing food. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 89 Wks. 1714 III. 35 His Practice must by no means cross his Precepts, unless he intend to set him wrong. 1780 *Mirror* No. 92 Who make people laugh, or set them asleep. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 19 An immense quantity of inflammable air set loose. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* iii, Orme's Hindostan, the book.. which set dear Tom wild to go to India. 1855 Browning *Fra Lippo* 45 Let's sit and set things straight now. 1890 Tout *Hist. Eng. from 1689*, 155 The death of the old king set them free from their last scruple.

†**26.** To place (a person) in a certain sphere of activity or occupation; esp. *to set to lore, to book, to school*; also, to place *with* an instructor or employer. *Obs.* (Cf. 114.)

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 115 Hire feder hefde iset hire earliche to lare. *c* 1290 *Beket* 210 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 112 þis child was 3ong to schole i-set. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9 Childer, þat ben to boke ysett. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 454 We ben lered..lore of no scole, Ne to no sience i-set vs silue to wisse. 1486–93 *Early Chanc. Proc.* 94/14 (P. R. O.), Your said oratour (when newly set to Courte in Davys Inne). 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* i. 491 He set her for doctryne to the abbesse Saynt Hylde. 1538 Starkey *England* i. ii. 43 Settyng themselfe in relygyouse housys, ther quyetly to serue God. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* (1550) 49 b, The sayde Barlo set me with a merchaunt of Middelboroughe too seruice. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 261 Set him betimes to school.

†**b.** *To set above, aloft, high,* or *on high*: to exalt. *To set nether*: to bring low. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 4049 Feowere heie weren riche þe haueden ferden muchele þeo nedden al þæ oðere & heom neðer sætten. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 7 Tho was the vertu sett above And vice was put under fote. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* 37 Wrong is an hiz seete þere riȝt schulde be. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 58 Feyll sys or than he had beyne set abuff. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. xxv, Verite on the first fane Did sette aloft of falshood the hede. 1530 Palsgr. 711/1, I set a lofte, as a man is whan one dothe promote him. 1596 Norden *Progr. Pietie* (Parker Soc.) 28 That God that can give and take away, set aloft and pull down. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* 244 Fortune..hath set no man so high, but she threatneth to take from him as much. *c* 1675 Waller *Epitaph Col. Cavendith* 25 Equal success had set these champions high.

†**c.** To put (singers) at the proper pitch. *Obs.*

1506 in Legg *Clerk's bk.* (1903) 76 The said clarkis..whanne ony seruyce shalbe don by note shall sett the quyer not after his owne brest. 1530 Palsgr. 714/1 Can you nat set these syngyng men in tune yet?

d. ppig. *to set upon the muzzle*: To muzzle (a horse) so as to prevent him feeding improperly.

1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 115 My training groom had his orders and yet I was afraid Idris would not be set upon muzzle, and so get improperly filled. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* II. i. vi. § 7 Some [horses] requiring to be set over night after having eaten their hay. 1856 H. H. Dixon *Post & Paddock* (1862) 143 They set them [the horses] very sharp.

27. To place (a person or thing) in one's possession or control, or in a condition to be used, dealt with, or occupied.

To set in hand: †(*a*) to place in (a person's) possession or control; †(*b*) to take in hand, undertake; also *intr.* with *with*, in the same sense; (*c*) to put out to be done. *To set to (for, on) sale, a-sale*: see Sale *sb.*[2] 2a, c. †*To set at pawn, to pledge, to wed*: to pledge, pawn.

c 1205 Lay. 12348 Cheorles..hefden al þis kine-lond iset a cheorlene hond. *Ibid.* 25171 Mi lond ich wulle sette to wedde for seoluere. 1388 Wyclif *Eccles.* x. 20 For whi this man hath also his soule set to sale. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxiii, That he had sette, and layd to wedde. *c* 1500 *Robin Hood* liv, My londes beth sette to wedde..To a ryche abbot. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* v. 3 Let vs set our londes..to pledge. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* vii. 6–10 He left them and set in hand to preache. *Ibid.* x. 19–24 New matter to set in hand and dispute wt him again. 1553, 1577 [see A-sale]. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 349 Neither done, nor set in band withall. 1602 Hakluyt tr. *Galvano's Discov.* 77 He set in hand sending foorth two ships. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 28 § 7 A man who has..set his country to sale. 1812 Crabbe *Tales* xix. 256 Concerns it you what books I set for sale? 1864 *Builder* 16 Apr. 281/3 The proposed restoration of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, is to be set in hand forthwith.

28. To cause (a thing) to assume a certain physical position expressed by a complementary adj. or advb. phr.; chiefly *to set open* († *wide*), *set on end, set upright* (see also these words).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3804 He it sett vp right. *a* 1300 [see End *sb.* 17 d]. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2142 Werpis þam vp ..& wyde open settis. 1549–62 [see Ope *a.*]. 1615 Murrell *New Bk. Cookerie* 32 To make Pancakes so crispe that you may set them vpright. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *To set taught the Shrouds*, in the Navigators Dialect, is to make them stiffer when they are too slack. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 101 Seeing that the..legions were so close and crouded, he commanded them to set themselves more at large. 1724 Calamy *Life Howe* 11 Setting the Top on the piqued end downwards. 1775 Johnson *Frnl.* 23 Oct. in *Boswell*, The plate..is..then set sloping to drop the superfluous mercury. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. viii, With door set ajar. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 7 An ill-tempered frown, that set her beauty askew.

b. To cause to take a certain shape (defined by an adj. or advb. phr.).

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* i. 12 Turn the other side of your work, and with your Hammer set it flat and straight. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 432/2 The sword is then set to the required shape by placing it on a sort of fork upon the anvil, and wrenching it by means of tongs.

29. To place (a person, his body or limbs) in a certain posture. Also *refl.*

To set on one's feet, legs: see Foot *sb.* 27, Leg *sb.* 2 c.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1838 The hoost..set his hond in kenebowe. 1565 J. Phillip *Patient Grissell* 53, I was set on my legges and reyzed vpright. 1662 Hopkins *Funeral Serm. A. Grevil* (1663) 27 What are they..but..Nothings set a strutt? 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 200 Standing still, and setting itself on its hinder leggs. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 116 P 10 When a man can set his hands to his sides, and say he is worth forty thousand pounds every day of the year. 1835 Harewood *Dict. Sports* s. v. *Cock-fighting*, When brought beak to beak, and set on their legs. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* I. ii. 82 Unless the old man would set him astride on his shoulder. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* vii. 250 In standing, the legs ought to be straight, or one of them bent a little, but not set wide apart.

***Where something is assigned, applied, allotted, apportioned, &c.*

†**30.** To give, bestow, assign (a name). Const. dat. or equivalent with *to, upon. Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 12 God him sette naman Adam. *c* 1200 Ormin 722 Whatt name he shollde settenn Uppo þatt illke child. *a* 1635 Sibbes *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 79 God setteth a stile upon us suitable to the excellency of our spirituall being.

†**31.** To apply or allot (money) *to*, spend (a sum) *on* a certain object; to expend, invest. *Obs.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, [He] wrohte on þe circe & sette þar to landes & rentes. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2244 Wele settith he his peny, þat þe pound..savith. 1455 [see A. 1β]. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 81 Late it be set in money to the remedie and socoure of this gret importunyte and necessite. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 7 All somes of money sett upon hym for the same [office]. 1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 334 To the King himself, quhilk was set on the syment riall,..xx Franch crounis.

†**32.** To apply (a remedy) *to*; to bestow (pains).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 89 To sette trauail On thyng þat may not auail. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 100 And he mycht set no help thar-till. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 4722 (Fairf.) Bot ȝe sette bote our life ys gane. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* v. 19 My trauayle were wele sette Myght y hym so betraye. *c* 1450 *Merlin* vii. 114 That alle shull be distroied but god sette remedye. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* 277 To theude that they myght sette remedye for theyr affayres. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 394 To sett ane remedy thairto.

†**33.** To add (one thing) *to* another. *Obs.*

c 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 303 Nim þæt an, & sete onforeweardum þam concurrentium. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 We wrecche sunfulle..setteð deihwamliche sunne uppon sunne. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 23 Grett saumpel he settis þer-to, whi hit is ful ille to do. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xi. 55 That to Holi Writt men schulde not sett eny exposicioun, declaracion, or glosis. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 505/2 If any manne any thing set to these thynges. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* I. i. Metres E iij b, They..sette a syllable or mo to the nexte verse folowynge.

34. *To set* († *a*) *fire* † *in*, † *on*, † *upon*, † *of*, now only *to*: to kindle, ignite. (Cf. 25.)

c 1400 *Laud Troy Book* 5879 Thei sette ffir In schip. 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* xxii. 7 The kynge.. destroyed those murtherers & set fyre vpon their Citie. 1568–1700 [see Fire *sb.* 1 f]. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Discov. E. Ind.* 120 Our men..did set fire to all the Townes y[t] were in the Ilande. 1641 T. Jordan *Walks of Islington* iv. ii. (1657) F 4, I will even make bold to set fire of your Bush [tavern], then throw your water and spare not. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. vii, By setting fire on your house. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/2 These set fire by rockets to the straw barracks. 1907 Elinor Glyn *Three Weeks* vi, As a child..who sets a light to a whole box of matches in play.

35. To stake the welfare or existence of (something) *upon*; also *pass.* to be dependent for its destiny *upon*.

Phr. *to set on* (*at*) *cinque and sice, on six and seven*: see Cinque 3, Six.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iv. 9, I haue set my life vpon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the Dye. 1601 — *Jul. C.* v. i. 75 To set Vpon one Battell all our Liberties. 1670 Dryden *Tyr. Love* v. i. 49 Yet all my Fortune on his death is set. 1832 [see Die *sb.*[1] 2 b (*d*)]. 1894 W. J. Dawson *Making of Manhood* 74 Their life is set upon a rushing whirling star,

36. To put (one thing) in the balance *against* another; to compare (one thing) *by* or *to* another.

[*a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* vi. 7 Hiora birhtu ne bið auht to ȝesettane wið þære sunnan leoht.] 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 241 When a man wil seeme to make things appeare good or bad,..he sets the lesse by the greater, or the greater to the lesse. 1687 Burnet *Reply to Varillas* 30 Improbabilities ought never to be set against Positive Proofs. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* lxviii. 68 This method of Setting what we Have against What we have Not. 1729 *Act 2 Geo. II*, c. 22 § 13 Where there are mutual Debts between the Testator or Intestate, and either Party, one Debt may be set against the other. 1873 Spencer *Study Sociol.* ii. 40 Against his professed theory may be set his actual practice. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Sept. 331/1 Has she no human faults to set against so much sterile virtue?

*** *Where something is made to dwell in or rest upon a person or thing.*

37. To place (one's hope or trust) *in* († *on*); to cause (one's thoughts or affections) to dwell *upon* or to be centred *in* something. Phr. *to set one's heart on* († *in*).

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxxvii. 7 Dæt hie setten in gode hyht. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 227 Up to heofenum..þyder his modgeþanc a ȝeseted wæs. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxi. 11 Nil þou set on þam þi hert. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7226 Þai..on þe world þair hertes sett hard. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* x. 392 Many men..more sette here hertis In good þan in god. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 854 In vengeance he al his herte sette. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 607 In god we set al our thoght. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xvii. 62 Kyng Arthur sette his loue gretely vpon her. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* (1550) 3 b, Whose myndes and studyes he..knewe to be..set in the polytique regiment..of the publique wealth. 1576 Gascoigne *Droomme of Doomes Day* Wks. 1910 II. 307 To set mynde, upon vice and wickednesse. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 195 His heart is very much set upon the enterprize of Ireland. 1714 Addison *Lover* No. 10 P 3 The fragility of china is such as a reasonable being ought by no means to set its heart upon. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xi. 90 He had set his fancy upon his friend's horses. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xliii, She had set her mind on the Major. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* i. 3 We set our thoughts on the sublime and beautiful. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 203 He had set his heart on seeing his son a clergyman. 1891 E. & D. Gerard *Sensit. Pl.* III. iii. xii. 91 Jeannette had set her fancy there.

†**b.** *pass.* and *intr.* (said of the affections). *Obs.*

1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* iv. i. G 3 Where the hearts set, there goes the tongues consent. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* x, Whether, she had..felt a partiality towards one whose heart was not particularly set upon gaining hers.

†**38.** To cause (a feeling or state of mind) to arise *in* a person; to fix *in* one's mind. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 125 Uton we symle þæs dæges fyhto & ecsan on ure mod settan. *c* 1200 Ormin 2337 Þe laffdi Sannte Mari3e..hafidе sett inn hire þohht To libbenn i clænnesse. *Ibid.* 7187 Iss ned tatt he Dredinng & aȝhe sette On alle þa [etc.]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 646 Sete, Iesu, swucche sahen i my mub to marhen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Alle monne soȝes setteð in ower þouhte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6060 To seitt him soru at his hert. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 24 If ȝe wil not sett to þe hert to ȝef glory to my name. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* I. iii. G ij b, What care goest thou about to set at thy fathers hart.

39. To rest (one's eye, one's look) *upon*.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13821 Ilk on oþer auisement sett. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 233 Vp on Grisilde..this Markys sette his eye. *c* 1386 — *Man of Lawe's T.* 1053 At the firste look he on hire sette. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4423 His syght on þe lyght he settys. 1575 Gascoigne *Hemetes the heremyte* Wks. 1910 II. 482, I cold nevr more sett eye on her. *a* 1645 Waller *To Amoret* 5 Joy salutes me when I set My blest Eyes on Amoret. 1765 Foote *Commissary* II. (1782) 32 The first time I set eyes on captain Wilkins..I accost him. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xlvi, He..never has been seen or heard of since, till I set eyes on him just now.

†**b.** *To set sight of* (*in*) = to set eyes on, to sight. *Obs.*

c 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 11 On which daie it pleased God that wee sett sight of a carvell. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) l. 37 Nif zo be tha dest bet zet Zeert [= sight] in Harry Vursdon.

40. To put (a mark, impression) *upon*; to place as a distinguishing mark, token, or imprint. Now *rhetorical*.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2369 Abraham..sette friðotacen [*viz.* circumcision]..on his selfes sunu. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iv. 15 The Lord sette a signe in Caym [1611 set a marke vpon]. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* iv. 2156 Al paie is good, be so þe prente be set. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 31 In womens waxen hearts to set their formes. 1653 Manlove *Leadmines* 21 The Barghmaster..on the Spindle ought to set a nick, If that the grove unworked be three week. 1653 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 4, I shall hope to set nothing upon his spirit but what may be of a good sculpture.

41. To lay or spread (a surface of a certain kind) *on* an object; hence, to put (a favourable or specious appearance) *upon* a thing.

To set a good face upon: see Face *sb.* 10. *To set a gloss upon*: see Gloss *sb.*

1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* II. i. I iij, Seinge thou settest as good a face vpon beanes, as if they were blanched almondes. 1566 Gascoigne *Supposes* iv. v, What a brazen face he setteth on it! 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv. ii. 7 Iacke Cade the Cloathier, meanes to dresse the Common-wealth and turne it, and set a new nap vpon it. 1602 — *Ham.* iv. vii. 133 Wee'l..set a double varnish on the fame The Frenchman gaue you. 1607 — *Timon* i. ii. 152 You haue..Set a faire fashion on our entertainment. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* Pref. B 4 b, They took him to set a face upon thir own malignant designes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* ix. 8 Kick'd out, we set the best face on't we cou'd. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Pope* 14 Sept., I find that I have..,

whatever face I set on't, a strong disposition to believe in miracles.

42. To put (an edge or point) *on, to.* (Cf. 75.)

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* F 1, What sets an edge on a knife? the grindstone alone? no, the moyst element powr'd vpon it, which grinds out all gaps, sets a point vpon it. 1620 *Westward for Smelts* (Percy Soc.) 11 This did but set an edge to her wanton appetite. 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* xxxix. 3 What I get Serves but to set An edge upon mine appetite. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 638, I am now setting a very keen edge to my blade.

43. To fix (a certain price) *upon* a thing; now chiefly in *to set a price upon one's head* and the like; otherwise expressed by *put.* (Cf. 89.)

1530 PALSGR. 715/2 And you set nat a price upon your marchaundyse, howe can it be bought? 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 492 Setting great ransom upon their Fisher-men. 1666–7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (GROSART) II. 203 A Bill has bin read for setting the prices of wine as well upon the merchant as retaylor. 1687 BURNET *Contin. Reply to Varillas* 35 There is not a word of any sum set on his Head. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xi. 184 Sylla set a Price upon the Heads of all that were proscribed. 1765 (see PREMIUM 1]. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 521 A price was set upon the head of the Prince. 1880 D. C. DAVIES *Metallif. Min.* 420 s. v., To set a price upon a share in a mine.

b. *fig.* To put (a certain value) *upon,* have (a certain estimate) *of.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iv. 48 Since of your liues you set So slight a valewation. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 160 That I On what I offer set as high esteem. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 238 After setting a just value upon others, I must next set it on myself.

† **44.** To lay (something burdensome) *upon*; to impose or inflict (a penalty, tax, etc.) *upon. Obs.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 10 Þæt God nylle..nan unaberendlice þioc him an settan. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1266 Hwonne frea wolde on wærloȝan wite settan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Listeð nu wich þreat dauid setteð uppen us. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 55 Foꝛto reise þe treuage, þat on þe lond was sette. 13.. *Cursor M.* 23666 (Gott) [Pine] Þat godd has seꝛt vs for vr sin. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6246 þe tax on þaim to sett. 1537 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 47 The seid felaweship..sett vpon euery of the seyd compleynauntes for his contribucion xij d. by the yere. 1552–3 *Act 7 Edw. VI, c.* 12 § 10 The somme or sommes upon hym sett to be due. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 115 There being a great penalty set upon any that carry their Armes. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 220 This man sets a seisure on Nilamon's lands. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 399 He was to have a proportion of all the fines that should be set upon this evidence. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* June, Of which offence he being convicted, the Court set a fine on him.

V. To appoint, institute (a person); to prescribe, ordain, establish (a thing).

45. To post or station (a person) in a certain place *to* perform certain duties.

With infin. this sense passes into 112 b.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 177 Þa he bebyrȝed wæs, settan him hyrdas to. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 Isboset lei & slepte & sette ane wummon uorte beon ȝeteward. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8113 Hii..at eoch of þe vour ȝates sette an compaynie. *Ibid.* 10685 He astorede þe castel..& sette þer uolk inou to holde him aȝe þe kinge. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 22 Þeose sixe ben I-set to saue þe Castel. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv. fol. 55 b, Þe stable þat oweth to be sette or þe kyng comme. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 16 Þen wer þer þeſes set for hym yn a wod þat he most nede goo þrogh. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 259 Loke that ye set good watche at euery gate. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 22 He shall..assist him..in setting the watch. 1630 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* (1825) I. 10 Our captain, so soon as he had set the watch, at eight in the evening, called his men. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 607 Like Centries set. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Rr 4 b, To set the Watch, is to appoint one division of the crew to enter upon the duty of the watch. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxviii, How came he to leave the Castle after the watch was set? 1873 SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* x. 251 Spies have to be set to check them. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxiii. 214 A watch was set all round the castle.

† **46.** To place (a person) in an office, appoint *to* a certain function or *to perform* a certain duty; to appoint (an official). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) civ. 17 He sette hine on his huse to hlafweardе. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13438, I sette ȝuw to ben Amang hæþene lede Lihhtfatteꝛs muþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11753 Preistes..To do þe folk, als þai war sete, Ma sacrifices to þair maumet. *Ibid.* 23877 Hirdes þat þe lauerd has sett, *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 20 Þabbes ah at set nan þar-to bot þat scho is sikir offe. *c* 1450 *Brut* 429 He..made his testament full, and sette his executoris. *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 5 The which sett in the seyde church seculer chanons, *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 613 There is no iuge yset on such trespace. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 7 Than I woll..admytte..an honest pꝛeest to the said Chauntry, & hym set & inducte in the same. 1498 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 597 Auditours therupon to be sett.

47. To place in a position of superiority or control *over* another (e. g. as a ruler, protector, guard).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xvii. 48 Þa hælo þæs cynges ðe ðu ȝesettest ofer folcum. 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), Hit wæs toȝeanes riht þæt man scolde setten clerc ofer muneces. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3910 To..setten enngless oferr hemm To ȝemenn hemm. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Þet beoð ouer oðre iset, & habbeð ham to witene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6222 Ouer al þat ost he sett leders. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 965 Lord, o-bouen set hase þou Souerayns to wham vs bus bew, 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iv. 76 b, The Ambassadors, vnto whom they are set ouer as theyr gard. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 941 Us his prime Creatures,..Set over all his Works. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Sept. 1646, They..set a guard upon us. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xiii. 80 The seventh man was set over the post-boy. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 235 In the estimation of those whom he was set over. 1879 GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xiv. 127 He promoted the French clergy, and set them over the English.

b. To cause (a person) to act in a grievous way *upon.*

Phr. *To set* (one) *in* another's *neck*: see NECK *sb.* 3 c. Similarly *to set on* another's *back.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. viii. (1895) 251 They reyse vp the people..and them they sette in theyre neckes vnder the colour of some olde tytle of ryghte. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* IV. i, Your Friend was set upon you for a Spy. 1695 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) IV. 49 He endeavoured to set Sir William Glynn on his back.

c. *To set* (a person) *on* (another): to get him to use influence with. *rare.*

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 241 He took care to set the English Bishops on the King.

48. To appoint (a boundary, limit). Const. dat. of person or equivalent with *to.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxi, He hæfð heora mearce swa ȝesette þæt hie ne mot heore mearce ȝebrædan. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xix. 23 Þu hete settan ȝemæro. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ciii. 9 Thou hast set them their boundes, which they maie not passe. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief of Joy* Wks. 1910 II. 521 Asthough ye bounds were sett, How longe mans lyfe, migh heete on earthe endure. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 265 Since she found she could set no limits to his passions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 538 Where bounds were set To darkness. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 882 Those narrow Limits, which Vulgar Opinion and Imagination sets them. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* IX. i. (1782) III. 226 Ambitious fellows, who set no bounds to their desires. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, My sufferings will soon be over; but yours—Oh, who but Heaven shall set a boundary to them! 1885 'LUCAS MALET' *Col. Enderby's Wife* II. iv. i. 130 The limits of our nature are set, and we can never cross them.

† **49.** To appoint (a season, festival, etc.) to be observed. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxv. 7 Þæt ic þe symble daȝ sette and ȝyrwe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 310 Þes dæȝ [Pentecostes] wæs on ðære ealdan æ ȝesett and ȝehalȝod. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Þas daȝes beoð iset us to muchele helpe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28260 Þe festes þat in kyrk ar sette. 1340 *Ayenb.* 171 Þe festes principals þet byeþ yzet ine holy Cherche vor God to bidde.

50. To ordain or establish (a regulation); to lay down (a law); to prescribe (a form or order). † Also, in OE. and ME., to ordain or lay it down (*that* something should be done). *Obs.* or *arch.*

Cf. *set law* s.v. SET *ppl. a.* 1 b.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. ii. § 3 Hio ȝesette ofer eall hyre rice þæt nan forbyrd nære [etc.]. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 236 [God] sylfa sette þæt þu sunu wære efeneardiȝende mid þinne engan frean. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1102, Hi þær manega beboda setton þe to Cristendome belimpað. *c* 1200 ORMIN 491 Drihhtin hafde þanne sett, þatt nan ne shollde wurrþenn þa sett to wurrþenn prest, butt iff He prestess sune wære. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 359 Alle ich iseo þine sahen sotliche isette. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. vii. 461 Seint Poul..which made this now rehercid lawe and settide it to be had in vce. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 46 Rasis set the Dietary. 15.. BODENHAM in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. i. 100 The chiefe of the Turkes set order yt none shal do any harme to the people or to their goods. 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Feb., When our rules are once set,..no Governor should offer to alter them. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. xii. 422 Actual positive laws: which..have ..been set by some ill-qualified historical rules, or have grown up insensibly.

absol. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 10 An rehellboc to follȝhenn Unnderr kanunnkess had & lif, Swa summ Sannt Awwstin sette. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 379 After custome to kepe as the Kyng set.

51. To fix or appoint (a time) for the transaction of an affair, or as the term of a period. Also, to fix a time for. Cf. SET *ppl. a.* 2 a.

a 1056 *Diplom. Angl.* (Th.) 376 [Hi] settan dæȝ to þæt man to ðam lande scolde faran. *a* 1122 [see A. 1 a]. *c* 1205 LAY. 2554 A þon daie þet wes iset Þa comen heo to sumne. *c* 1290 *Beket* 782 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 129 Ich þe lende þo fif hondred pound..Sete me þar-of ane schorte day for þov schalt heom ȝelde ech-on. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5939 Sett vs term wen we sal for þe prai. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 103 Þere was i-sette a day to answere. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxxxvii. 568 Sette ye a day said sir Tristram that we shalle doo bataille. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* i. (1888) 16 They shal..neuer set any certaine day of the sicke-mans health, for it lyeth not in their power. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* Isa. xvi. 14 Within three yeares (which shall be as precisely set and observed, as the hireling uses to keep account of the time agreed upon for his service). 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 127 Wks. 1714 III. 58 Upon his dispatching his Study within the Time set him. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxi. 163, I thank my grandmamma and aunt for their kind summons. I will soon set my day. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 21 Let's set the bridal night afore ye gang. 1890 MARY E. WILKINS *Far-away Melody*, etc. 305 Two o'clock had been the hour set for the wedding. 1893 *Field* 18 Feb. 225/3 The club's opening day..is set for April 22.

b. Said of God, destiny, etc.; also in impers. pass.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15163 Þe tide, þat in his suete wil was sett. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 191 The time set of kinde is come. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 1 Þe teerme þat is sett of god, þat noman may a-schape. 1590 LODGE *Rosalynde* (Hunter. Club) 1 b, You see that Fate hath set a period of my yeares. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* IV. ii. 147 Heauen sets our time. 1611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* 364 Yet sir ther is a date set to all sorrowes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 499 His Seed, when is not set, shall bruise my head. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* 199 God had set his time wherein these afflictions.. should end.

† **c.** *intr.* To fix *upon* a time. *Obs.*

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 84 We set upon the time that we should take our flight..

† **52.** *trans.* To appoint as one's lot or destiny. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 64 Ac he sette ȝecampp ȝeleaffullum sawlum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 775, & forrþi sette himm Drihhtin Godd To ben Johan ȝehatenn. *Ibid.* 4836 All þatt he settebþ uppo þe Off sellþe & off unnsellþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15548 Als prophetis has sett..I sal rise on þe thrid dai. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 522 He..Said it was sett to be so he saȝe by his artis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 691 For Inglismen he settis no doym bot ded.

† **53.** To appoint or provide to be used or observed by a person. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 312 On ðam ealdan Pentecosten sette God æ ðam Israhela folce. 1129 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), Crist sette red for his wrecce folc. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11690 Þe lare off haliȝ boc Þatt ȝuw iss sett to follȝhenn. 1340 *Ayenb.* 11 Þe tuelf apostles þet hise zette to hyealde and to loky to alle þon þet wyleþ by yborȝe. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Roxb.) 28 After þe offices þat he hath sett vn to hem. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* xi, Sche took councell of Seyn Ambrose, and he sette hir þis reule. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. § 6. 158 It would be in vain for one intelligent Being, to set a Rule to the Actions of another.

54. To present (an example or pattern) for others to follow; to introduce (a fashion).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Godalmihti..sette us bisne. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvii. 1 Crist..settand him ensaumpile til rightwismen. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* § 12. 57 Their Maister Christ gave them this precept, and set them this example. 1710 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (Matt. xi. 6) (1734) I. 81 To trace all the Steps of that Example which he set us in the Flesh 1786 *Microcosm* No. 11. 130 Homer having prescribed the form, or, to use a more modern term, set the fashion of Epic Poems. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 378 A Thegn of Danish descent, Thurcytel.., set the example of flight. 1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Nov. 813/3 He set a pattern of controversial violence at a time when tolerance was the lesson most needed by all parties. 1890 S. LANE-POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* II. xvi. 213 The Genoese and Venetians set the models of these vessels. 1895 A. J. BALFOUR *Found. Belief* I. ii. 54 A fashion, as the phrase goes, has to be 'set'.

b. To put before a person (a specimen of work) to be followed, mark out (the lines) on which he is to work or proceed.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 95 We tooke him setting of boyes Copies. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 8 Children follow the copies which are set them. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 586 To walk..in the ways which he hath set them. 1714 POPE *Let. to Caryll* 16 Aug., I could turn writing-master at last and set copies to children. 1862 MACLAREN *Milit. Syst. Gymnastic Exerc.* 9 The instructor will set (*i.e.*, perform in its perfect manner) each exercise. 1912 *Scott. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 193 Successful in a brief military campaign on lines set for him by his circumstances.

† **c.** To start (a hymn, etc.) for others to take up.

c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 360 The chefe chauntresse. To whos charge..it belongeth for..to sette the songe euen and mensurably. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 284 P 5, I had one Day set the Hundredth Psalm, and was singing the first Line in order to put the Congregation into the Tune. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 148 One Sunday as the Clerk had set the Psalm. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* I. vi, I should be very willing to be his Clerk: for which you know I am qualified, being able to read, and to set a Psalm.

d. In a chase or race, *to set the pace,* to proceed at a rate of speed to be followed by another. So *to set the stroke* (in rowing).

1891 *Murray's Mag.* Mar. 367 Walking the pace set by her pupil. 1892 *Field* 2 Apr. 480/1 Elin, in the Cambridge boat, is setting a longer stroke. 1898 NEWBOLT *Isl. Race* 84 He's leading them straight for Blackmoor Gate, And he's setting a pounding pace!

e. *Bowls,* etc. (See quots.)

1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., At each round [of skittles] the loser has to set—i.e. to fix the spot where the bowl shall be delivered in the next. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 129/2 (Bowls), A 'mark' is *set, thrown,* or *led,* by the winners of an end after the score has been settled.

55. To allot or enjoin (a task). Const. dative of person or *upon.*

In mod. use often *pass.* said of what is required to be done.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29000 Crist..has he sett vs certain task quilk ar þai bones for to ask. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 127 (1699) 235 Set him such a Task, to be done in such a time, as may allow him no opportunity to be idle. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxvii, Repeating the words like a task which was set him. 1822 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I. 187 While I sit working or setting work. 1845 [PYCROFT] *Collegian's Guide* 107, I shall close my door another morning after the first five minutes, and then set impositions. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. New Forest* xiv, I shall not set him anything to do. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 June 5/1 The master..was in the habit of setting lessons for the children to work upon at home after school hours. 1892 *Standard* 27 July 7/5 The Club were set 94 runs to win. 1892 *Field* 6 Feb. 188/1 We had our work set to keep up with hounds.

b. *Mining,* etc. To appoint the amount of (work to be done).

1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 141 They appoint ..the Quantity each Dredger man shall take in a Day, which is usually called Setting the Stint. 1868 BALLANTYNE *Deep Down* xxviii, The manager..read out the names, positions, etc., of the various 'pitches' that were to be 'sett' for the following month. 1880 D. C. DAVIES *Metallif. Min.* 420 To set bargains or work to miners. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 10/3 Those other bargains which it was impracticable to 'set' on the 19th and 20th November will be 'set' as usual on the same day (December 5th).

c. To propound (a question or set of questions) to be solved or answered; to prescribe (a book) for an examination or a course of study.

1721 [see A. 1 a]. 1845 [PYCROFT] *Collegian's Guide* 317 [It] enabled Williamson..to answer two of the ethical questions with the *ipsissima verba* of two of the examiners who set

them. 1889 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Thro' Long Night* I. i. vii. 101 No mind-reader..could have solved the problem had it been set him. 1890 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 June 297/2 He will henceforward set no papers either in Greek or in Latin verse. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* X. 743 Milton's 'Areopagitica' is set for examinations. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 547/1 The intermediate examination is in special books set from time to time.

† 56. To appoint (a meeting), make (an appointment). Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4702 Galathin & Gawainet To gider com, þer þai hadde set. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1160 To þe kirk he come but let, quhare scho to hyme triste set. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 119 (Qo.), Nowe shall we knowe if Gadshill haue set a match. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 19 They set their tryst where neist again to meet.

† b. To appoint (a council, etc.) *to be held. Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. l. 30 Ther was a counsell set to be at Uyllenoit. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 394 He sett ane parliament at Edinburgh to be haldin the tent day of Juin.

57. To let on lease, lease, let. Also *to set in feu, in feu ferm, in lease, in tack.* Now *local.*

1422 in Raine *North Durham* (1852) App. 104 For til haue Set & to ferme latty[n] to my der frende ..all my landis of Eddirham. 1426 in C. Rogers *Chartul. Priory Coldstream* (1879) 43 Be it kend..ws Wiljame Drax..till haue set and to ferme lattyn al ye landis of Litill Swynton. *c* 1480 *Oseney Reg.* (Exch. MS.) 60 b, Howses..the which, to whoome soo ever they will, they maye sett or lette. 1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 465/1 Moche lesse Rent .then the said Lordshippes.. myght resonably be sette for. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 2 b, How moche euery acre is worthe to set by the yere. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 304 He..hes..set and disponit the few of the saidis landis owir his heid. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvii. 635 That these Censors should set and to ferme let the territorie of Capua. 1618 *in Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs Scot.* (1878) III. 61 That..sall nather sell, dispone or sett in few or in tak anie of the saids lands. 1682 G. Vernon *Life Heylin* 120 He removed his Study to Alresford, setting his House for no more than 3 l. a year. 1693 Stair *Instit.* II. xi. (ed. 2) 347 All Tacks set by the Vassal without the Superiors Consent. 1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Oct., I have had also a letter from Parvisol, with an account how my livings are set; and that they are fallen, since last year, sixty pounds. 1788 Burke *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 233 By setting the rest to farmers at rents and under hopes, which could never be realized. 1790 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Jas. Bruce* Wks. 1816 II. 163 A comely spot..; A leasehold though..; Set..at a moderate rent. 1806 Morison *Decis.* XXXIII. 14259 The magistrates and council did set in lease to certain persons a stell fishing. 1884 R. Hunt *Brit. Mining* 107 The custom of setting or leasing a mine on tribute. 1910 P. W. Joyce *Engl. in Ire.* 319 A struggling housekeeper failed to let her lodging, which a neighbour explained by: 'Ah, she's no good at setting'.

† b. *intr.* To take a (mining) lease. Cf. Set *sb.*[1] 3 b. *Obs.*

1653 Manlove *Lead-mines* 3 May set In any ground, and there Lead-oar may get. *Ibid.* 37 The Vulgar term, is setting for a Mine, For the grace of God, and what I there can find. *Ibid.* 41 Another Miner for a Crosse-vein sets.

† 58. *trans.* To establish by agreement or authority (a settled condition, an alliance, a peace). *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xviii. § 1 Þa wilnode he þæt lif onhyrigan, þe he well gesæt geseah in Gallia rice. *c* 1205 Lay. 30031 Heo setten grið, heo sette frið. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25870 Þer has þi schrift sett end o pyne, Þat elles war wit-vten fine. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2331 A trews they sette and sekeryd thare. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lii. 30 b, The thyrde shulde set agrement bytwene them. 1535 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 411 As ye can..sett a fynall ende therin. 1545 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Ct. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 175 To sett suche fynall ordre and determinacion therin as maye stand with our Lawes. 1576 Gascoigne *Droomme of Doomes day* Wks. 1910 II. 352 Thynke not..that I came to set peace in the world. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 31 It is now high time to set an end to this discourse. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. li. 2 Hauing sette an order in his householde affaires. 1632 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* Matt. xv. 2 Why do thy disciples violate and neglect this good order, set by our wise Elders in their repast? 1633 *Ibid.* 2 Sam. xix. 29, I have in my first sentence set an order in these affaires. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 14 You were readie to set an end to the present differences.

† b. To settle (an affair). *Obs.*

1605 Stow *Ann.* 1426 [Jas. I] called a councell to him, and taking order for setting all things in his Realme of Scotland, began his voyage towards England. 1619 Cushman in Bradford *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 36, I..could not effecte yᵗ which I aimed at, neither can yet sett things as I wished.

VI. To put in position, arrange, fix, adjust.

* *To fix or arrange in a required position or manner.*

59. To spread out (a net) to catch animals; to lay (a trap). † Also *absol.*

For *set a gin, snare, trap* used phraseologically in a fig. sense, see the sbs.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxviii. 110 Setten synfulle gerene me. *a* 1000 *Colloq. Ælfric* in Wr.-Wülcker 92 Ic brede me max and sette hiz on stowe gehæppre. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night*, 1057 Þe louerd..., Lym & grune & wel ihwat Sette & leyde þe for to lacche. ? *a* 1366, etc. [see Gin *sb.*[1] 4] 1388 Wyclif *Jer.* v. 26 Fouleres settynge snaris and trappis. 1530 Palsgr. 711/2 Go set for some connyes. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 56 As they had ben settand tinchellis for the murther of wyld beistes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 413 For stalking Cranes to set the guileful Snare. 1815 [see Gin *sb.*[1] 4]. 1817 J. Mayer *Sportsman's Direct.* (ed. 2) 176 To have traps constantly set and baited. 1827 *Act* 7–8 *Geo. IV*, c. 18 § 1 If any Person shall set or place..any Spring Gun, Man Trap, or other Engine calculated to destroy human Life. 1842 *Act* 5 & 6 *Vict.* c. 106 § 7 Every Person offending by setting or leaving set any such Net. 1889 Doyle *Micah Clarke* IV, We..proceeded to set our lines [for fishing]. 1890 *Good Words* Aug. 549/1 The snare was set..outside the field.

60. To put (a thing) in place; to fix up in the proper or required manner; † to erect (a tent, a mast); in early use often = *set up*, 154 m.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 166 Kerving þe clobe all to pecis, þat seuene goode sowers..Moun not sett þe seemes ne sewe hem ageyn. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1143 And þen trussis him to Tyre & þare his tentis settis. 1429–30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 73 For iijᵉ latthes set..xvj d. *a* 1530 Heywood *Play of Wether* 742 (Brandl) Except ye be perfyt in settynge your [mill]stones. 1603 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 151 A mason, iiij days and halfe settinge the chimly pyppes. *a* 1647 in *Archæologia* XII. 283 We heared our sheers to set our masts. 1669 Boyle *Couin. New Exp.* II. (1682) 187 Whilst I set the screw all things in the Receiver suffered a compression. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xvii. (1840) 296 She lay to set her mast. 1735 Dyche & Pardon *Dict., Set*,.. a Term used for turning a Crane round, so as to raise the Weight that is to be shipped from the Shore. 1765 Franklin *Let.* Wks. 1887 III. 390 You mention nothing of the furnace. If that is on one is not set, let it alone till my return. 1830 Hedderwick *Mar. Archit.* 280 Having the sheer adjusted and set fair on one side. 1863 G. A. Lawrence *Border & Bastille* iv. The fore and hind wheels are nearly the same height, and set very close together. 1870 *Inquiry, Yorksh. Deaf & Dumb* 18 She has been occupied in setting cards to card wool with. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 239/1 He [a slater] was to have 4*s.* a square, 2*d.* a foot for setting the ridge. 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 498 The lancets are set and released simultaneously. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Setting trees*, the placing of timber props to support the roof in a coal mine.

b. = *set going* (114 c).

c 1500 More *Wks.* ¶ iij, A toppe can I set, and dryue it in his kynde. 1782 Cowper *Let. to Rev. W. Unwin* 28 May, When the press is once set..[the printers] are rather impatient of any delay. 1819 Hayman *Art of Brewing* 16 When the tap is set, the liquor passes perpendicularly through the goods. 1833 Brewster *Nat. Magic* xi. 294 He can, by setting an engine, produce [etc.].

61. To insert (a stitch). Phr. *to set a stitch*, to use needle and thread, to sew. Formerly † *to set seams.*

1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 94 For a poor Cobbler to set a stitch on the Sabbath day. 1771 Foote *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 239, I am almost resolved never to set another stitch for him as long as I live. 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* xxvii. 654 Bellairs..shed a tear for every stitch she set in the trousseau. 1862 — *C'tess Kate* xiv, She has never let Lily wear a stitch but of her setting.

62. *Baking, Glass-making*, etc. To put into the oven or furnace.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 263/1 To set in Owen, *in fornacem ponere.* 1530 Palsgr. 714/1 At the settyng in to the oven folkes make syde loves. 1735 Dyche & Pardon *Dict., Set*, ..in particular used by Bakers, as putting their Bread, &c. into the Oven. 1834–6 Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 459/1 The seggars, in *setting-in* the oven, are first placed in the spaces between the bags opposite the entrance. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 577 (*Glass-making*) Before *setting the pots* in the furnace. 1845 G. Dodd *Brit. Manuf.* IV. 45 The withdrawal of an old pot and replacing it with a new one is called 'setting a pot'. 1854 G. Read *Biscuit Baker's Assist.* (ed. 2) 15 An old practice of setting a suit of biscuits, called 'chuck and shove'. 1885 Lock in *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 171/1 Before commencing to 'set' the retorts.

63. To fix (a stone or gem) in a surface of metal as an ornament; † formerly also on a garment (cf. Set *sb.*[1] 22). Also, to fashion (a design or pattern) *in* precious stones.

a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 146 Many a riche stone Was set on the purfiles. 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 91 A ryng of gold wt a toknes set in. 1530 Palsgr. 710/2, I wyll set my rubye in fyne golde. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xiv. 459 To cut, and set the stones in worke. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 208 Vertue is like a rich stone, best plaine sett. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* xxix. 2 Onix stones, and stones to be set. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A Clochet of 122 Diamonds, set strong and deep in Silver. 1737 [S. Berington] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 15 We found several Precious Stones, some Set, some Unset, of a very great Value. 1828 *Mirror* V. 15/2 Fine brilliants are always set open. 1890 W. C. Russell *Ocean Trag.* xxvii, On the back..were his initials set in brilliants.

transf. and *fig.* 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 55 O sinfull thought, neuer so rich a Iem Was set in worse then gold. 1681 Dryden *Span. Friar* IV. ii, And him too rich a Jewel to be set In vulgar metal, or for vulgar use. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y., 2nd Sunday Adv.* iv, Each tender gem, Set in the figtree's polish'd stem. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 23/2 No vice could be odious when set in so much gold.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To place (a thing) *in* a certain setting; † to frame (a picture).

1530 Palsgr. 711/1 Now that my picture of the crucifix is set in bordes. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 328 She..draws all her Relations Pictures in Miniature; [which]..must be..set by no body but Charles Mather. 1822 Coleridge *Table-t.* 29 Dec., A scrubby boy, with a shining face set in dirt. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 534 It is a dark and terrible picture richly set in a massive framework of old English manners. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* iii. 33 Large square windows set in stone.

c. To fix (artificial teeth) on the plate.

1844 P. B. Goddard (*title*) The anatomy..of the human teeth; with methods of treatment; including operations, and making and setting teeth. 1878 C. Hunter *Mech. Dentistry* viii. 100 The models..must now have wax plates made for them, and upon these the teeth are set.

64. To put (a sail) up in position to catch the wind. Also said of a ship carrying (so much canvas).

[*a* 1300: see *set up*, 154 b.] 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 Set your foresaile. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 16 Loose the Main-sail, and set him. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 377 Their..ships..set all their plain sails. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 166 *note*, All our masts badly wounded and no sail fit to set. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 26 July 469/2 There was no more canvas on her to set. 1892 *Engl. Illustr. Mag.* X. 42 When under full sail this vessel sets 45,000 square feet of canvas.

fig. 1819 Crabbe *T. of Hall* XI. 869 A daily guest the man appear'd, Set all his sail, and for his purpose steer'd. 1843 Bethune *Scott. Peasant's Fireside* 15 Setting all the sail they could to catch the gale of admiration.

b. phr. *To set sail*: to start on a sea voyage. Also **† *to set one's sails***: to sail.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. xiii. 69 That salfiie throw the se It may be lefull thai thare salis set. 1599 Bodenham in *Hakluyt's Voy.* II. i. 100 After the sayde dayes expired, I wayed & set saile for the Iland of Chio. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 227 On the sixt of June they were licensed to set sail. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 507 ¶ 6 When Pompey was desired not to set sail in a tempest that would hazard his life. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 90 He reimbarked in the frigate, and directly set sail. 1890 Tout *Hist. Eng. from 1689*, 118 Buonaparte set sail from Toulon.

65. To put (a movable part of an instrument or piece of mechanism) in a certain position.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 3 Tho sette I the centre of this Alhabor vpon 18 degrees among myn Almykantaras. 1592 Hues *Treat. Globes* IV. xii, The Globe being set to the latitude of the place. 1675 J. S. *Horol. Dial.* II. 39 What hour soever you would have your Larrums to ring at, to that figure..set your Larrum hand. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 800 A larger knob or button..sets the hand of the watch backward or forward as may be necessary. 1857 C. Hoare *Wine & Spirit Merchant's Guide* 49 Set the length on the slide to 18.79 on D. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 216, No. 1 having set his scale replaces it in the gun. *Ibid.* 217 He first sets the tangent scale to the required deflection. 1883 R. H. Scott *Elem. Meteorol.* 68 Just before setting the vane in.

66. *Bell-ringing.* To ring (a bell) up till it stands still in an inverted position, either balanced or held by the stay and the slider. Also *intr.* of the bell.

1671 *Tintinnalogia* 3 He is able to Set a Bell Fore-stroke and Back-stroke. 1688 [see *set change*, Set *ppl. a.* 8]. 1733 *Campanologia* in *Encycl. Metrop.* XV. 410 The first step he (the learner) makes in this art, is to learn perfectly to set a Bell, both back stroke and fore. [1788 W. Jones, etc. *Key to Art of Ringing* (repr.) 9 *note*, As the first half-pull sets the bell up at back-stroke..; so the next half-pull brings her at hand or fore-stroke, which is the position we suppose her to have set off from.] 1860 E. Beckett Denison *Clocks & Watches* (ed. 4) 420 A bell of about 52 cwt...which he and some other boys used to raise and set. 1871 Wigram *Change-ringing Disentangled* 41 The learner should begin his practice on a bell when 'set'. 1875 Haweis in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 539/1 The first half-pull 'drops' the bell, the second 'sets' it.

67. a. To put (a liquid) in a vessel, at a certain temperature, strength, etc., ready to undergo a process; *spec.* in *Cheese-making* (see quot. 1861 and cf. *set together*, 153 c).

1736 Bailey *Dict. Domest.* s.v. *Cheese*, The milk must be set to turn in two different vessels. 1789 W. H. Marshall *Glo'stersh.* I. 275 The evening's meal is set for cream; and, being skimmed in the morning, is added to the morning's meal. *Ibid.* 297 The heat of the milk when set 83½°. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. i. 37 The churn should be set at 58° or 60°. 1861 *Ibid.* XXII. i. 50 The temperature of the milk when it is 'set' (that is, when the rennet is added). 1875 F. J. Bird *Dyer's Hand-bk.* 39 Run your cloth through a jigger, set with cutch at 4° Twaddle, temperature about 180° Fahr.

transf. *a* 1861 T. Woolner *My Beautiful Lady, Wild Rose* ii, And sets a crimson rose to bleach.

b. *Baking* and *Brewing.* To add barm or yeast to. *To set the sponge*: to leaven a mass of flour.

1743 *London & Country Brewer* IV. (ed. 2) 329 This Servant..being obliged to set his Drink that Night. 1841 *Guide to Trade, Baker* 41 The..journeyman..is occupied in carrying out bread till about half-past four, when he sets the sponge. 1844 T. Webster *Encycl. Dom. Econ.* § 4317 The sponge being thus set, cover the whole over with a cloth.

** *To put in a certain order or arrange according to a plan.*

† 68. To compose, write (a treatise, book). *Obs.*

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* ii, Ða lioð..ic sceal nu..mid swiþe ungeradum wordum gesettan. *a* 950 *Guthlac* (prose) Prol., For ðisum þingum ic ðas boc sette. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 576 Dauid ðurh ðone Halgan Gast ða sealmas sette. 1340 *Ayenb.* 12 Þe ueerste article ys þellich. 'Ich beleue ine god þe uader almyhti...'. Þis article zette saynte peter. *a* 1400 *Launfal* 4 Of a ley that was ysette, That hyght Launval. 1472 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 4 Whyche was in prose so well and compendiously sette and wreton.

† b. Contextually: To translate. *Obs.* (Cf. *set out*, 149 s, *b.*)

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* Proem, Hwilum he sette word be worde, hwilum andgit of andgite. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 90 The forme of thay preuyleges..ne myght I nat comly setten yn Englyshe. 1601 W. T. tr. *Ld. Remy's Civ. Consid.* 1st Ep. Ded., I attempted to set it out of French into our vulgar tongue.

† c. To arrange (words) in speech; to phrase, give a particular turn to. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3781 Geffrey set his wordis in such manere wise. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. xii, Of a fewe wordes euyll sette cometh a grete noyse and daunger. 1530 Palsgr. 714/2 Beware of hym, he can sette his wordes, I tell you.

† d. *Astrol.* = Cast *v.* 39. *Obs.*

1570 in *Archæologia* XL. 391 Bedo..desyred this examynate to cast a fygure for certen monny that was hydden.. and upon his importunat sute this examynate sett a fygure.

† 69. To settle or dispose of (land). *Obs.*

[971 *Blickl. Hom.* 79, & þæt land gesetton swa hie sylfe woldon.] *c* 1205 Lay. 24088 Arður hafde France and freoliche heo sette. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7780 Þo he adde iset is londes. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 903 Two zere he sett þat land, His lawes made he cri.

† **70.** To settle the arrangement of (an army) for battle. *To set the field*: see FIELD *sb.* 8 b. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 27430 Ælc king of his folke 3arkede ferde. þa hit al was iset & ferden isemed. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 432 Brut ordeinede is ost, and sette hom wisliche. *c* 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 634 The capyteyns..B[e]st to set hys felde and folow on the chase. 1502 [see FIELD *sb.* 8 b]. 1573 WHITEHORNE (*title*) Certaine Waies for the ordering of Souldiours in battelray, and setting of battailes. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* v. H 4, I am not hee that can set my Squadrons ouer-night [etc.].

71. a. To make (a table) ready for a meal, spread (a table) *with* food, etc. b. To lay (a meal).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 975 She gan the hous to dighte, And tables for to sette. *a* 1547 in Fosbrooke *Econ. Mon. Life* (1796) 84 The bordes was divers times set. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. i. 23 Was there none at home thy dinner for to set? 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* VIII. *Baucis* 83 The good old Husewife, tucking up her Gown, The Table sets. 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* I. 21 He..declined partaking of the supper, which was setting on the table. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 343 Go and set the tea. 1884 J. T. TROWBRIDGE *Farnell's Folly* II. xxxvi. 101 You may as well set the table for two. 1890 *Universal Rev.* Aug. 580 A table is set with refreshments.

c. To arrange the colours in the desired order on (a palette).

1847 *Man. Oil Painting* 126 To set a palette is to arrange the tints and colours in their due order for service. 1866 E. YATES *Land at Last* I. vii. 122 By the easel were a big palette already 'set', a colour-box, and a sheaf of brushes.

72. *Printing.* To place (type) in the order in which it is to be printed from; to compose, set up (type); hence, to put (manuscript) into type. † Also *absol.*

1530 PALSGR. 711/2 Your worke must nedes go forwarde, for I have foure that do nothyng else but set upon it. 1535 JOYE *Apol Tindale* (Arb.) 20, I correked but the false copye wherby and aftir whyche the printer dyd sette his boke. 1609 TOURNEUR *Funeral Poem* 428 As practis'd printers sette and distribute Their letters. 1637 [see COMPOSE *v.* 7]. 1708 in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 126 The third sheet..is set. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. 241 The proprietor of the county newspaper, who keeps the advertisement of this matchless villa constantly set. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 June, Next, to the composing-room, where I find about seventy men at work 'setting' small scraps of copy before them. 1892 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 232/2 The type from which the journal is set. 1899 *Tit-Bits* 8 Apr. 36/2 A good compositor can set 12,000 letters a day.

73. To put (words) *to* († *in*) music; to write (a musical composition) *for* certain voices or instruments. Also (less freq. and now *Obs.*) to put (music) *to* words, adapt (a melody) *to*, compose (a tune).

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 2 For setting an Anthem of oure lady and Saint Elizabeth. *Ibid.* 83 Item to Cornishe for setting of a carralle upon Cristmas day. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 8 Exercisyng hym selfe daily ..in settyng of songes, makyng of ballettes, & did set .ii. goodly masses, euery of them fyue partes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 233 This Psalme..he made it also in metre, and set a note to it. 1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* D 2, He..setteth wanton songs vnto the Lute. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* v. iii. 67 Consorts fit to sound forth harmony Set to the falls of kingdoms! 1645 (*title*) Poems of Mr. John Milton...The songs were set in Musick by Mr. Henry Lawes. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 134 A fine consort of musick, wherein the word Maria was soe sett it took up halfe an hour in singing. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Aug. 1661, [He] plaied 9 or 10 tunes on the bells very finely, some of them set in parts. 1762 COLMAN *Mus. Lady* II. 19 *Sophy.* And you really think it is set prettily...*Mask.* Delightfully!..and sung — O heavens! 1774 STORER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 77 An air set to the words of one of his own ballads. 1821 SHELLEY *Song* iv, Let me set my mournful ditty To a merry measure. 1870 TENNYSON *Window* Pref., Sullivan..had been very successful in setting such old songs as 'Orpheus with his lute'. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov. 558/2 The poem is set for chorus and orchestra.

b. *fig.*

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 8 He sets his talk to a sounding tune. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. x. (Rtldg.) 371 Get out of my sight, or I shall set your *solfeggio* in a crying key. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* xi. 92 Clothing the crags with splendour, and setting the wind to melody. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* x. 209 Burke's mind was not easily set to these tunes.

c. *intr.* To be capable of being put *to* music; to go (*well*) *to* music.

1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dk. Glocester* (1789) 82 He thought that they [the verses] would set very well to music.

74. trans. *Theatr.* To make up (a scene) on the stage; to arrange (an item of the scenery) in a particular way. Also *to set the stage.*

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. i, Sir, the scene is set, and everything is ready to begin. 1889 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* II. II. ii. 4 He wanted to see how he should be received when the stage was not set nor were the lamps trimmed for his reception. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 68/2 The palace of the Borgias was 'set' as a modern apothecary's shop. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 July 110/2 The time necessary for setting and changing scenes.

*** *To give a required shape or form to.*

75. To put an edge on (a cutting instrument, *esp.* a razor). Also *to set the edge of.* (Cf. 42.)

In first quot. app. fig. phr. *to set upon the hone*, to sharpen (a person) up.

1461 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 62 As for Wylliam Wyrcestyr, he hathe be set so up on the hone, what by the parson and by othyr,..that they hope he wole do well i now. 1562 WITHALS *Dict.* 39 A stone to whette or sette the rasure with. 1667 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 122 Setting a razor, *ad.* 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* x. 194 It is afterwards Set upon a round Whet-stone. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 19 You have ground the persecuting knife, And set it to a razor edge on life. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* II. vii. (1782) I. 165 A case and two razors..with a thong of leather to set them. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* XV, The headsman..Feels if the axe be sharp and true Since he set its edge anew. 1868 BEMROSE *Fret-Cutting* 10 In 'setting' the tools, apply a few drops of sweet oil to the Arkansas stone. 1892 *Leisure Hour* Apr. 387/1 Are my razors set yet?

b. fig. phr. *To be sharp* or *keen set*: to be hungry or keen. (See also SHARP-SET.)

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. iii. M ij, My mynd is al redy in the platters or dishes .i. I am sharpe set. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 94 Being fed temperatly, our mindes may be the sharper set to fall to those other dainties. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* II. 120 As in smooth oil the razor best is whet, So wit is by politeness sharpest set. 1891 'L. KEITH' *Halletts* III. iv. 80 Her own appetite was keener set than usual. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 22, I knew she [a lioness] must be pretty keen set.

76. To adjust (the teeth of a saw) by deflecting them alternately in opposite directions so as to produce a kerf of the required width. Also *to set a saw.*

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 94 Then with the Saw wrest ..they set the Teeth of the Saw. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 3) iv. 77 Having your impatience soothed by the setting of a saw, close at your ear. 1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 382 In sawing valuable timber the teeth are not turned out so much (or as the workmen term it, set so rank) as for coarse cheap stuff.

† **77.** To tune (an instrument). *Obs.*

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 324 Orpheus setted & entuned his harpe. 1530 PALSGR. 714/1, I set in tune, as mynstrelles do their instrumentes of musyke. 1590 BARWICK *Disc. Weapons* B 3, I doubt not..we shall haue a Cornelius to set these instruments in better tune.

78. † To tenter (cloth); to stretch (leather).

1473 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 78 The fullyng teynteryng or settyng and sheryng of wullen cloth..teyntered sett and drawen out in lengeth and brede. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 797/1 To set a side of leather, it is spread upon the table when wet, and is smoothed out on it. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 217 It is well to have a tub of water by the side of the stuffing table, and dip in each side to soften it before proceeding to set the same.

79. To put (a broken or dislocated bone) in a position adapted to the restoration of the normal condition. Also *intr.* said of the bone.

1572 in Gage *Hengrave* (1882) 192 To Adkyns of Bury, surgon for setting of ij dogges legs. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 114 b, Gynecia..had her shoulder put out of ioinct; which though..it was set well againe [etc.]. 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* II. 71 It was doubted, whether the Bone was Set or not. A Bone Setter was sent for. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 41 P 7 The new Man has broke his Leg, which is so ill set, that he can never dance more. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 100 A dislocated wrist, unsuccessfully set. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 682/1 Accurate apposition is termed 'setting the fracture'; this is best done by the extension of the limb and coaptation of the broken surfaces. 1891 *Field* 14 Nov. 761/2 Dogs' bones soon set.

fig. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1592) 430 Pride doth breake the peace, humilitie doth set it againe. 1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 65 When a kingdome is broken just in the neck joynt,..ropes and hatchets are not the kindliest instruments to set it.

† **80.** To pleat (a ruff); to arrange the pleats of (a gown). *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 710/2, I set a gowne, I put the playtes of it in order...I can nat sette a gowne, I was never no taylour. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief of Joy* Wks. 1910 II. 534 They set their ruffes, thei ruffle up theire heare. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vii, His linnen collar Labyrinthian-set. 1611 COTGR., *Godronner vne fraise*, to set a ruffe.

† **81.** To adjust (one's attire, the hair). *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3206 Be nat proud of þy croket Yn þe cherche to tyfe and set. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* Ded., Combing his Peruke and setting his Cravat. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. i, He's at the great Glass in the Dining-Room,..setting his Cravat and Wig. 1712 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 146 These set the head, and those divide the hair. [1712 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* I. ii, Such an Author consulted in a Morning, sets the Spirits for the Vicissitudes of the Day, better than the Glass does a Mans Person.]

82. *Weaving.* To fix the texture of (a fabric). In first quot. *pass.*, of a tartan: To have a pattern of a certain kind (cf. SET *sb.*[1] 15 b).

1685 *Depred. Clan Campbell* (1816) 114 Item, ane new colored womans wearing plaid, most sett to boday red. Item, ane gray broken plaid, sett most to the green. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1056 A thorough knowledge of the adaptation of yarn of a proper degree of fineness to any given measure of reed, ..The art of performing this properly is known by the names of *examining*, *setting*, or *sleying*. 1892 *Yorksh. Coll. Textile Soc. Jrnl.* I. 129 By the sett of a fabric is meant the number of threads it contains in a given space. There are a great many things to be considered in setting any fabric.

83. To arrange (a butterfly, etc.) as an entomological specimen. (Cf. *set up*, 154 o.)

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 317 In setting long-legged specimens, a square piece of stiff paper or card should be pushed upon the pins under the insect. 1892 *Field* 18 June 904/1 'Setting' the insects, which means the spreading of specimens on blocks of cork or wood to dry.

84. To give the requisite adjustment, alignment, or shape to (a mechanical contrivance, an instrument, etc.). (Cf. SET *sb.*[1] 33.)

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 413/2 The rough-maker..smoothes off all the sharp edges and 'sets' them, i.e., bends them into graceful and uniform shape over a block. 1881 BURGESS *Coach-building* 78 Setting axles is giving them the bend and slope required. 1886 WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY *Shooting* (Badm. Libr.) I. 70 The next process is to 'set' or straighten the barrel inside. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* (1899) 222 Being able to 'set' a wheel better than anyone about here.

**** *To adjust according to a standard.*

85. To regulate, adjust *by* a standard; *esp.* to put (a clock, etc.) right.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrolabe* II. § 3 To haue sette Iustly a clokke. 1640 SUCKLING *Let. to German* Fragm. Aur. (1648) 92 In Court they..determine his [the king's] good by his desires: which is a kind of setting the Sun by the Diall. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xv. (1675) 254 A little Sun-Dyal, furnished with an excited Needle to direct how to set it. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Ess., Opinion* Wks. (1907) 196 Quare [a clock maker] does not set his Watch more actually than Mathar does his understanding. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 579 The 16th, at noon, I sat a pendulum-clock..to solar time. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* I. (1778) 21 To set his watch by Tompion's clock in the Hall. 1844 HOOD *Workhouse Clock* 8 The Overseer of the Poor Is setting the Workhouse Clock. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 397 We watch vainly every cloud and in vain set our weather-glass. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, The Tally-ho [coach] was a tiptop goer..and so punctual that all the road set their clocks by her.

b. with immaterial obj.

1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 14 (1699) 19 The Seasoning and Cookery which by Custom they [*sc.* our palates] are set to. 1693 PRIOR *To Montague* iii, Pleas'd, when his Reason He deceives; And sets his Judgment by his Passion. 1717 — *Alma* I. 88 He ..sets men's faith by his opinions.

86. To fix the amount of (a fine or other payment), put down *at* a certain amount. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1420 in *26 Pol. Poems* 76 And þou nylt 3eue it [*sc.* love] me..; Sette pris to selle it. 1521 *Maldon* (Essex) *Liber B.* 57 Truly affur and sett al maner of mercyaments made. 1525 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 24 To set his raunsom at a somme of money reasonable. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 To set the prices of all kinde of wynes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xx. 72 He payd for all that he bought at the price the sellers would set. 1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Interest* Wks. 1714 II. 5 That Law cannot keep Men from taking more Use than you set. *Ibid.*, The Rate you set, profits not the Lenders, and very few of the Borrowers. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch, Cicero* P 13 Verres being thus condemned, Cicero set his fine at 750,000 drachmæ.

VII. To place mentally; to suppose, estimate.

† **87.** To posit, assume, suppose. Phr. *set the case* (see CASE *sb.*[1] 12), chiefly in imper. or pres. pple. as equivalent to a conj. = suppose, supposing.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 4 Gret vertu is in man when he dredis na ill þat may fall for he settis þe werst. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 367, I sette þe worste þat ye dredden þis Men wolden wondien to se hym come or gon. *c* 1386 — *Melib.* P 525 Yet sette I caas, ye have bothe might and licence for to venge yow. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ix. (Skeat) 64, I sette now the hardest. *c* 1440 [see CASE *sb.*[1] 12] 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) X ij, Setting case therefore this be so. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 129 Set case..that a man should make so much of those dogs which you keepe. 1659 BUNYAN *Law & Grace Unfolded* (1685) 286 Set the case that there be two men who make a covenant. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* Pref. 10 Setting the case I had not their interest at heart, yet it was for my interest to support theirs.

88. To place mentally or conceptually in a certain category; † to regard as being (so-and-so); to consider (a thing) to reside *in* or to depend *on* (another); † to attribute *to.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 8 Quere-so-euer I iugged gemmez gaye, I sette hyr sengely in synglure. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 826 That wes mar To myrakill of god almychty; And to nocht ellis it set can I. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 81 Hircanus, for he was 3ong, was i-sette laste of þe wise men. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1278 Allas! þat ever a man shuld ..Setten al his wisdom on his wyvis tayll! 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* v, This noble man, That in him-self the full recouer wan Off his Infortune, pouert, and distresse, And in tham set his verray sekernesse. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvi. 141 Euerye man settis his felicite to distroy his nychtbour. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Droomme of Doomes day* Wks. 1910 II. 240 He alwayes setteth his end in thinges which he must have. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xiv. 46 They set Tharsis in Affrike, saying, it was the same Citie which was anciently called Carthage. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 209 The want of skill may make Caradoc set his Gildas elder than he ought to have done. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Glean.* Ser. II. 21 Tradition sets Wiklif's birth in the year 1324.

b. To place (a person or thing) *before* or *after* another in estimation. Now *poet.*

c 1383 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1911) 747 Religiouse possessioneris..shulden sette before [*præferrent*] þe comaundementis of god. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 99 þat þe manere and þe usage of al holy chirche of Grees, of Italy, of Rome, of Gallia, and of Fiaunce, schulde be i-sette tofore þe manere and custom..of a coiner of þe worlde. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 2475 So þat þai set non eithly þing Be-for þe luf of crist. 1592 HUES *Treat. Globes* Pref. (Hakl.) 16 These Globes..may justly bee preferred before all other that have been set before them. 1648 MILTON *Sonn.* xiii. 12 Dante shall give Fame leave to set thee higher Then his Casella. 1671 — *Samson* 1375 Venturing to displease God for the fear of Man, and Man prefer, Set God behind. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 148 And justly set the Gem above the Flow'r.

89. To fix the value of (a thing) *at* so much. *Obs.* or *arch.*

Cf. the reverse construction in sense 43.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 131 That [*sc.* salt] is now sett to so grete prise, þat the bushell, wich the kyng bieth ffor iij[s] or iiij[d], is solde to his peple ffor ij[s] and a j[d]. 1530 PALSGR. 712/1, I sette my horse at foure pounde..How moche set you his plate at? 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxvi. 145 [The women] beyng once set at a price none could marry them, except they first payde the pryce. 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 104 Yf the Hollanders set pepper at that rate, they sell other comodetis at a hier. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 34 At the times

of the faires, Conches are set dearer then any time els. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* clxx. 142 Well..and what's the Price of that Juno there? The Carver set That a little Higher. 1713 Pope *Let. to Swift* 8 Dec., I cannot set his delivery from purgatory at less than fifty pounds sterling.

fig. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 301 There shall no figure at that Rate be set, As that of true and faithful Juliet. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iii. 122 Set your entreatments at a higher rate, Then a command to parley. 1648–9 *Eikon Bas.* xvii. 170 Setting Peace at as high a rate, as the worst effects of War.

b. Hence in idiomatic phr. connoting disesteem or depreciation: *to set at naught* or *nought* (see Nought A. 6), *at little, at the least, at nothing*; *to set at a pease, at a pie's heel, at a pin's fee*; *to set at no price, store*, or *value*.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3013 And he þat ys vnbuxum al Aȝens hys fadyr spiritual, And setteþ hym ry3t at þe leste. *Ibid.* 7774 þe mayster fend..sette at no3t þat he hadde tolde. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 171 Lete liȝte of þe lawe..And sette þieres at a pees. *Ibid.* vii. 194, I sette ȝoure patentes..at one pies hele! *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 602 Al the worlde he sette at noo value. 1413 in *26 Pol. Poems* 51 Þou3 all here gold were hider brou3t, I wolde set hit at lytel store. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xi, To sette all þinges at no price for þe. 1488 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 413/2 Unreverently sette theym at litill or nought. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VII. vi. 44 Shee had..Long loved the Fanchin, who by nought did set her. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. iv. 67, I doe not set my life at a pins fee. 1649 Earl Monm. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 203 He then sets at nothing what he so much esteemed. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. viii. 238 Canonical custom is set at naught.

†**c.** *To set light, at light* (see Light *a.*[1] 13 d), *lightly, coldly*. (Cf. 91 e, f.)

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. iii. 65 Thou maist not coldly set Our Soueraigne Processe. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 149 Wee'll not disgrace your Realm, nor lightly set Your Fame. 1718 Bp. Hutchinson *Witchcraft* vii. 104 He set them light [*ed.* 1720 set them at light].

d. To estimate the amount of *at* so much.

1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. I. 21 The yearly increase..is set at about 8*s.* per acre. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 599 We cannot set the increase at less than 100 per cent.

90. To assess (a person) *at* so much. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1521 *Maldon* (Essex) *Liber B.* 57 Set every man after the quantyte of the trespace. *c* 1537 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 47 Like as all other brethern of the seid felaweship were and be set at. 1538 Elyot *Dict.* Add., *Duicensus*, he that is sette with an other to pay money for a taxe. 1557 in Marwick *Edinb. Guilds* (1909) 89 Prouyding always thai pay the sowmes to the quhilk thai were sett. 1607 in W. H. Hale *Prec. in Causes of Office* (1841) 9 And so shall sett every parishoner proportionably. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* xii. 4 The money that every man is set at. 1831 Macaulay *Ess., Hampden* (1843) I. 453 The sheriff was blamed for setting so wealthy a man at so low a rate.

91. To have (a certain estimate) of a person or thing: in idiomatic phrases expressing high or low regard, great or little esteem, for a person or thing.

Here the construction is the reverse of that of 93 b.

a. *To set* (*so*) *little* (or †*lite*), (*so*) *much* (or *nickle, a great deal*), *less, least, more, most by. Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *dial.*

Originally substantival or pronominal, *little, much*, etc. were capable of being taken as adverbial; whence the substitution of adverbs of equivalent meaning (see f).

a 1300 (see Little B. 3). *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troilus* II. 432, I se ful wel þat ye sette lite of vs Or of oure deth. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 109 þey sette more by here lawes..þan þey dude by þe lawe þat God 3af to hem. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 151 And more þei shal be sett by and wurshiped. 14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 220 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 144 But alle..set not by her nether most ne lest. 1486 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 33 Tynsale of the body..that is lytill to sett by. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 74 Howe moche the Persians..set by shotinge. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* 4 What set that Conqueror, by their Salique Lawes. 1664–5 Pepys *Diary* 9 Mar., He did..give me one of Lilly's grammars..which I shall much set by. 1690 C. Nesse *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 23 A pretious soul was no more set-by by them. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 173 He was sure I should set more by it, than the richest Diamond in the World. 1785 B. Tupper in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 118 A visit, which I shall set more by than the interest I possess in Massachusetts. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* II. i. (1874) 190 God knows how hard it is to help setting a good deal by one's children. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 5 Apr., A man much set-by.

†**b.** *To set naught* or *nought* (*nothing, not anything*) *by*: to have no esteem or regard for. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 23860 (Fairf.) In hert to halde hit as a hoide & no3t to sette be goddis worde [*Cott.* Quen noght es mad o crists word]. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 348 Bot noght forthi Mi will hath nothing set therby. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VIII. xxxviii. 331 By the myghty lord of this yle he setteth nought by. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* e j b, Mocked & scorned & nought set by. 1535 Coverdale *John* iv. 44 A prophet is nothinge set by at home. 1549 —, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* xii. 1–6 By despisyng and settyng naught by worldly reproche. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* I. v. 8 The souldyers..set nought by all military discipline. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 194, I thinke you set nothing by a bloody Coxecombe.

absol. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 14 And suppos it be sum part subtile to understand, settis nocht by.

c. By substitution of *not* for *nought*, and by extension of the idiom to negative expressions generally, *set by* came to be equivalent to 'esteem, regard', and, by elimination of the negative, to 'esteem or value highly, think or make much of'. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *dial.*

Formerly *to set not by* sometimes = to have no scruples about.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 302 Men setten nat by songe-warie. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 692/10 Now is þe selue I-set not by. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 459 þai wil set bi no man saw. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 3 Avoutré ne lechory men set not by. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1152 The kyng of Aragon sett her bye. 1467 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 308 Thei set not be a woman as thei shuld set be a man. *c* 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab., Fox, Wolf & Cadger* 1998 (Charteris MS.) To beir ȝour office than wald I not set by. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 238 Quhat man settis by the! 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. iv. 98 Onlesum war syk plesour I set by. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. H ij b, They do not onelye not sett by letters, but they rather abhorre them. *a* 1659 Bp. Brownrig *Serm.* (1674) I. iv. 57 Men set by good servants. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, N'hants* (1662) II. 291 Set by and extolled. 1663–4 Pepys *Diary* 20 Jan., Mr Pierce tells me that my Lady Castlemaine is not at all set by by the King. 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. I. ix, Wite folks aint sot by half ez much.

d. *To set* (*no, more*, etc.) *store* or †*price by*: see Price *sb.* A. α, B. 8, Store *sb.*

†**e.** *To set light by*; see Light *a.* 13 d. Also *to set short by. Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 2 Scripture scorned me..and liȝte by me sette. *Ibid.* XII. 124 No clergie to dispise, Ne sette schort be here science. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 927 in *Macro Plays* 66 Why werkyst þou hys consell? by myn settis lyght? 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 129 Such smal matters were not of good Christians light sett by. 1594–1771 [see Light *a.* 13 *d*]. 1633 Marmion *Fine Comp.* III. v. F 3, She set as light by me, as by the least feather in her Fanne. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* XXXIX, I am a fool..to set light by that which Heaven has so often preserved.

†**f.** *To set* †*greatly*, †*littly, lightly*, † *so*, etc. *by. Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 713/1 The man is hyghely sette by in our countraye. 1537 *Orig. & Sprynge of Sectes* 28 Hitherto haue they ben in estimacion & greatly set by. 1577 T. Kendall *Flowers of Epigr.* 30 No man that setts so by hym self, can please the Lorde a right. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* To Rdr., Things lightly come by are lightly set by. 1729 Bp. Butler *Serm.* XV. (1862) 209 That in all lowliness of mind we set lightly by ourselves. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) I. 104 To set lightly by the emancipation of the human reason.

g. In negative context, with a sb. as obj. connoting a negligible or contemptible quantity.

To set not a cherry, curse, a fly, a haw, a mite, an onion (etc.) *at, by, of*: see also the sbs.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troilus* III. 900, I nolde setten at his sorwe a myte. *c* 1386 — *Miller's T.* 648 Of paramours he sette nat a kers. 1406 Hoccleve *La Male Regle* 380 For by hem two, he settith nat an hawe. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 442, I shall not sette a rotyn appull for all the power of Charlemagne. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxi. 22 Lat ws..sett nocht by this warld a chirry. *a* 1525 *Vergilius* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (Rtldg.) 223 The roffyans set nat a poynt. *c* 1570 W. Wager *The Longer thou livest* 1691 (Brandl), By honest men he setteth not an Oynion.

h. In various constructions, with preps. other than *by*.

†*To set little, more, nought, not, of*; *to set a* (*great, little*) *price*, †*rate, store upon*; *to set no price, litlly at*; †*to set light of, before*; †*to set little, nought to*; etc.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) 67 How shulde ye, lady, sette prise on so foule fylthe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 221, I sette noght of his beyete. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1386 Sith he of my wordis so litil prise set. *Ibid.* 2838 To save hir lyvis, & set nat of hir los. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1717 Set not of youre Barons so light. 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret.* IX. 139 Men that lytill bethe sette of. *Ibid.* XIX. 146 Men sholde sette lytillie at this goodis. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* V. ii. 162 Of his demaunde and commaundement I sette nothyng. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 18 They setted not of mete and drynke. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 239 We set but light of the matter. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XXXIII. xii. II. 483 Disdaining and setting light by any other bathing-vessels. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 232 Doe you not see what fayned prices are sett vpponn litle stones, and rarityes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* Ep. Ded. A 3 b, What a high Value was set upon the Widdowes Mite. 1638 [see Rate *sb.*[1] 2]. 1642 [see Light *a.* 13 d]. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. x. 42 By comparison to the rate that each man setteth on himselfe. 1662 [see Price *sb.* 8]. 1688 *Lett. conc. Pres. St. Italy* 79 Nor would it have been set on so much by their Holy Patriarchs. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* XXX, Where be these dog-priests now,..who set such price on their ghostly mummery. 1861 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xx. 396 The grounds upon which so great store has ever been set upon colonial possessions. 1875 Manning *Mission Holy Ghost* iv. 105 They are continually showing that they set small price on the Eternal God. 1891 F. W. Robinson *Her Love & His Life* III. VII. iv. 262 He did not set any value on his own life.

†**i.** To care (so much) for. Also *intr.* (Not) to care *for. Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troilus* III. 832 Yf to lose his loye he set a myte Than semeth it þat loye is worth but lyte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5002 Yf þou set noght our saghe. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 233 Ane unworthy lymmare, that settis nocht for honour bot for pillery.

VIII. To put or come into a settled or rigid position or state.

92. *pass.* To be resolved or determined; to have a settled purpose. Chiefly const. inf. Now *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17332 Mi-self es sett to wrek þe wrang. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXVII. (*Vincencius*) 403 [S. Vincent] til ples god wes mar sete, þane ocht þat wes in þe markete. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 42 Þerfore to telle you I am set, ..what herbz..Ben gode to potage. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 324 Thai are set till wndo all thi kyn. 1525 Abp. Warham in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 10 Seeing almoste al the people obstinatly sett not to graunte to the request. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* I. iii. F iv b, I am at a poynte, or my mynde is fully sette. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 261 b, But my hart is already set..to lead a virgins life to my death. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 256 She was waywaid, disdainful, and set to contradict. 1757 in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) xii. 359 All your neighbours are sett to be upon you. 1827 Keble *Chr. Yr., Morning* 30 If on our daily course our mind Be set to hallow all we find. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 407/2 Mamma was completely set in her own mind that we must go to the south.

†**b.** *intr.* To resolve. *Obs.*

1638 Earl Manch. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 280 The King hath set to be at Hinchenbrook to bed the 27th of March. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 161 Could not God then make the world, when he set with himself that he would do it?

c. *trans.* To make (a resolution). *rare.*

1771 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) V. 100 If he does but once set a resolution.

93. *pass.* To have one's mind or will fixed *upon* something.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 301 He was upon pacience So sett. *c* 1400 *Balade of Pite* 100, I am sette on yowe in suche manere þat..I moste you loue. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4829 They are so sette Vpon delite to pley in feere. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. 25 If she be..so obstinate, and so precisely set vpon her owne will. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1201 When I perceiv'd all set on enmity. 1740 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxi. 50, I am so set upon it, that I am not to be persuaded. 1890 *Universal Rev.* Mar. 457 Cap'n Prust's as set as never was on little Dot. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 28 Jan. 58/2 Isabell is always set on the news.

†**b.** To have a specified disposition or inclination to be (so) disposed. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. lxxxviii. 570 Whanne syre launcelot wyste how his kynnesmen were sette. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorelles Bote* 1 She is as softe as a lamme yf one do her meue, And lyke to yᵉ deuyll wan a man dothe her greue, So well is she sette. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. ix. 58 Bot he..was nocht to Priame sa hard set. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 103 The commissioners told how the marquess and burgh of Aberdeen were peaceably sett. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 598 Were he ever so wickedly set.

94. *To set one's* or *the face* (*countenance*): to give a fixed or settled expression to the countenance.

† *To set a face*: to make it appear (*as though..*). *To set one's face as a flint*, after Isaiah l. 7.

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Isa.* l. 7 Therefore haue I set my face like a flint. 1564–5 *Buggbears* I. ii. 154 Formosus set a face as thoughe he knew wher to find a cunnyng mane. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 212 When she set her countenaunce to tell the matter. *c* 1610 B. Jonson, etc. *Widow* v. i, Set your countenance then; for here he comes. 1635 Cranley *Amanda* 9 She would..sometimes set her countenance as if shee had bin angry. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* I. 353 Set thy Face, and thy best Curchy make. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. i. 31, I..May make my heart as a millstone, set my face as a flint.

b. *pass.* and *intr.* (and *refl.*) Of the eyes, the features, the countenance: To have or assume a fixed look or expression.

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 205 O he's drunke..an houre agone: his eyes were set at eight i' the morning. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xiv. 4 But Ahiiah could not see, for his eyes were set by reason of his age. 1717 Garth tr. *Ovid's Met.* XIV. *Iphis* 45 Set are her eyes and motionless her limbs. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* i, He saw that Marner's eyes were set like a dead man's. 1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* v. iii. 214 His face set, The eyes not curious to the right or left And reading in a book. 1880 Mrs. Riddell *Palace Gardens* ix, The lines in his face set and hardened. 1881 P. Greg *Ivy* III. iii. 68 Her face sets as it used against your mother. 1884 'Rita' *My Lord Conceit* I. I. v. 72 A face set in stern, rigid lines. 1888 G. Gissing *Life's Morning* III. xxii. 210 Her features had set themselves in sorrow. 1898 G. B. Shaw *You never can tell* IV. *Stage dir.*, His face set and sulky.

95. To press (the teeth, lips) together into a rigid position; to clench (the teeth), compress (the lips, mouth).

Phr. *To set one's teeth*: see Tooth.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, Another frets, and sets his grinding teeth. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VI. vii. 73 They were sometimes hindred from eating their Meals, by having their Teeth set. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxiv, The old woman set her lips firmly, and drew her dagger. 1860 Whyte-Melville *Mkt. Harb.* xxii, 'I think not!' replied Mr. Sawyer, setting his teeth for a catastrophe. 1867 'Ouida' *Cecil Castlemaine*, etc. 263 His mouth sternly set, and his forehead paler and more severe than ever. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxii, Each set his mouth and kept his eyes in front of him.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* Of the mouth, or the teeth.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 714 [This] maketh the teeth to set hard one against another. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 191 My Teeth..would..set against one another so strong, that for some Time I could not part them again. 1883 Mrs. F. Mann *Parish of Hilby* xix, Helen's mouth set itself firmly as she thought of it.

c. *pass.* and *intr.* Of muscles, or the like: To have or assume a rigid attitude or state.

1851 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 174/2 The hams should not be too full of flesh, *lyary*, which in a young animal indicates that the carcass will soon set from growing. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* vi. 53 The muscles have become set, and some minutes are necessary to render them again elastic. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 313 Butterflies generally *set* in one or two weeks. 1893 *Outing* XXII. 154/1 At the words 'Get set!' the arms are raised, the knees slightly bent, and..the starter braces his legs apart.

d. *intr.* To become bent or twisted as a result of strain. (Cf. Set *sb.*[1] 16.)

1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 485 If a wire is twisted only a little more than its elasticity admits of, then, instead of setting, as it is called, or acquiring a permanent twist all at once, it sets gradually. *c* 1865 *J. Wylde's Circ. Sci.* I.

404/1 The scales will have a tendency to 'set' when overloaded.

†e. *trans.* To stick up, cock. *Obs. rare.*

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4428/16 Stollen.., a Bay Nag..sets his Head and Tail.

96. *Dyeing.* a. To prepare (woad) for dyeing.

1529 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 697 To occupie the Craft of dying and settyng of wadd. 1590 WEST *Symbol.* § 82 Euery set of the same woad shall make, when it is set and prooued, fower pound sterling. 1811 *Self Instructor* 535 Wood-wax..is set with pot ashes.

b. To make (a colour) fast or permanent.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII. ii. II. 115 To set all other colours that can bee devised, with the juice onely of certaine hearbs. 1882 CROOKES *Dyeing* 15 The brown colouring matter of the flax instead of being removed is fastened, or as it is technically called, 'set'.

97. To cause to become firm, hard, or rigid in consistency; to curdle, coagulate (milk, etc.).

1736 BAILEY *Dict. Domest.* s. v. *Cheese*, While this rennet is fresh, one spoonful of the liquor will turn or set about 16, 18 or 20 gallons of milk. *Ibid.*, When you would turn or set milk for cheese. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exempl.* 102 Boiling Water..will set the Curd in some degree, and fix it hard. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. I. 135 If you clay heavily..you must muck heavily, or you will set the land. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2286/1 [He] uses golden sulphuret of antimony and sets the rubber by vulcanizing it.

b. *pass.*

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 168 Dutch Tarras,..which, after being once set, would afterwards become hard, without ever being compleatly dry. *Ibid. note*, [*Set*], the term used in the application of calcareous mortar, which denotes its first step, or degree of hardening. 1839 CHATTO & JACKSON *Wood Engraving* 723 Recent impressions of a wood-cut, before the ink is set. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 493 The skin was set, that is, it would not easily rub off. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 99 When the film is just set enough to bear a light touch, without receiving any impression of the finger.

c. *intr.* To become firm or solid in consistency; (of milk) to curdle or turn; (of mortar, etc.) to solidify.

1736 BAILEY *Dict. Domest.* s. v. *Cheese*, When it [milk] sets or turns to curd very quick. 1776 SEMPLE *Building in Water* 79 The out-side Mortar..set, that is, grew hard immediately. 1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 9 We say that a lime has set, when it bears without depression a knitting-needle of 0.12 cent...diameter, filed square at its extremity, and loaded with a weight of 0.30 kil. 1839 HANSARD *Print. & Typefounding* (1841) 151 When the varnish has had time to set. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. I. 16 The soil..is rather sticky when wet, and sets hard when dry. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 168 Silver 'sets' before the lead. 1883 *Standard* 17 May 2/2 Nor shall we permit the meat to hang, to 'set' over the reeking fumes of the killing chamber. 1886 J. BLANDY *Baker's Guide* 51 A certain sort of loaf, put into the oven without touching, 'set crusty', as the baker would say.

d. Of cream: To collect and settle on the top of the milk.

1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. I. 53 The milk..is..left until the cream has set.

98. To cause (fruit) to form on a tree by the process of fertilization; to cause (a flower) to develop into fruit: said of bees, etc. and (also *absol.*) of the tree bearing the fruit.

1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict. s. v. *Bud*, Well Budded or well set Trees; is said of those Fruit-Trees, that have abundance of Fruit Buds. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 25 Concerning the Generation of Plants, and the manner of setting their Fruits. 1729 LANGLEY *Pomona* 77 Our Fruits being plentifully set. *a* 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne, Obs. on Veget.* (1836) 301 When they [bees] are once induced to haunt the frames, they set all the fruit. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Flowers* i. 28 Flowers legitimately fertilised set seeds under conditions which cause the almost complete failure of illegitimately fertilised flowers. 1892 *E. P. Dixon's* (Hull) *Seed Catal.* 18 It is a robust grower and sets very freely. 1893 *Field* 8 Apr. 530/1 The plant..'sets' a larger proportion of the flowers.

b. *intr.* Of blossom or fruit: To develop as the result of fertilization. Also said of hemp fibre.

1718 J. LAWRENCE *Fruit-Gard. Cal.* 53 This Blossom Set, and produced me a Peach. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 475 February was so mild and fine that the wall-fruit flowered ..and set much fuller, than the apples, which were two months later. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 177 The fibre has not set, nor has the male stem shed its pollen. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 561 To mark how very few of the blossoms have set. 1891 *Field* 24 Oct. 634/1 About a dozen fruit set, of which six ripened.

c. Of a plant: *To set to seed* = SEED *v.* 1.

1897 WILLIS *Man. Flowering Pl.* II. 234 Moneywort..is said never to set to seed in Brit[ain].

99. *Plastering.* To put a finishing coat on. (See SET *sb.*[1] 30 a.)

1693 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 249 They finish the Plastering when it is almost dry,..setting it, that is to say, Trowelling and brishing it. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 309 (Plastering) *Lath Floated and Set Fair.* These words bear the same meaning as lath pricked-up and floated and set. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 128 Render, float, and set, is three-coat work. 1874 J. BIRCH *Country Archit.* 44 Lath, plaster, float, set and twice whiten all ceilings throughout.

100. a. *Sheep-breeding.* To settle or establish (a particular stock).

1782 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 321 Bought by those who are increasing, or 'setting' a ewe stock. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* II. 334 His flock has been 1140 breeding ewes; and at this Michælmas (1805) he setts 2000. *a* 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXXII, *Setting*, a term used in sheep-management, which signifies the picking, choosing, and selecting those which are the best formed..for the purpose of breeding, forming the flock, and keeping as stock. *Ibid.*, *Setting Lamb-Stock.* 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 17 In setting the flocks particular attention is paid to size, wool, strength of constitution.

b. *intr.* Of a period of time or weather: To become settled; = *set in*, 146 e. (Cf. SET *ppl. a.* 6 c.)

a 1800 *Gil Brenton* vi. in Child *Ballads* I. 74 Till the evening set and birds they sang. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v., 'The night is set'..night has come on. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 98 It's set wet, it'll rain right into the new year. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 359/1 The night set very cold.

c. *Cricket.* (*pass.*) To have become accustomed to the bowling.

1865 *Lillywhite's Cricketers' Comp.* 127 As a bat he is deficient in defence, though a punishing hitter when once set. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, The Colonials were firmly set, and the runs came fast.

101. To settle the growth of (a plant) in the right way.

1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 339 Where the clover is not well set. 1864 *Ibid.* XXV. II. 275 Wheat is rolled..in spring, to set the young plant.

102. To check; to puzzle, nonplus, 'stump'; to tax the resources of. Now *north. dial.*

1586 HOOKER *Irish Hist.* 87/2 in *Holinshed*, At this answer Meth was set. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xii. I. 9 The silie mind of men was before sett and to seeke. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Mil.* 51 Learning was pos'd, Philosophie was set. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 164 Standing ..will make them [feet] grow so hard,..that it will set the Smith to drive a Nail in shoeing. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Misc. Wks. (1775) 62, I wur warr set to get eawt (if possible) in e wur when Nip an me feel off the Bridge. 1819 *Pantalogia* s. v. *Cart-horse*, Four thorough-shaped horses will draw, with facility, a weight which would set five ordinary ones.

103. *Dancing.* (*intr.*) To take up a position and perform a number of steps with one's face *to* one's partner or *to* the dancer on one's right or left. Chiefly in *set to partners, to corners* (also *set corners*).

1652 *Dancing Master* Expl. Charac., Set and turn single, is a single to one hand, and a single to the other, and turn single. *Ibid.* 1 Sides all, set and turn S. *Ibid.* 72 Meet all, back again, set to your own, and to the next. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 ¶ 9 A..Step called Setting, which I know not how to describe to you, but by telling you that it is the very reverse of Back to Back. 1792 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 147 The dancers..reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit. 1801 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 18 Tou kens we danc'd a threesome reel, And Betty set to me. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* iii. (ed. 3) 51 Set corners, ladies. 1811 T. WILSON *Country Dancing* (ed. 2) 6 Foot and set are the same; it is merely dancing in your place to fill up the time of the music. 1894 E. SCOTT *Dancing* 113 The gentleman sets to and turns with the lady on his left hand. *Ibid.* 119 Set to partners and turn. *Ibid.* 120 All set to corners and turn...They set and turn to places.

transf. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Mr. Watkins Tottle* ii, Two green sauce tureens, with ladles of the same, were setting to each other in a green dish.

104. *pass.* and *intr.* To get stuck. †Also *trans.* to allow to get stuck.

(There is perhaps a punning reference to this sense in Shaks. *Lear* II. ii. 3 *Stew.* Where may we set our horses? *Kent.* I' th' myre.)

1756 J. CLUBBE *Misc. Tracts, Hist. Wheatfield* (1770) I. 83 Carters..when their waggons were set in bad roads. 1778 [MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 2 Sept. 1776 If he spill or overturn his load, or if he break his waggon, or set his horses. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xvi. (1863) 316 A plough got set in the furrow and had to be cut out. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 4 Feb. 74/1 To prevent the 'setting' and sliding of the wheels.

b. *Bowls.* (*intr.*) = RUB *v.*[1] 14 b.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* III. I. iii. § 3 If a bowl be struck and if it do rub or set on the striker's partner.

IX. To put in the way of following a certain course, cause to take a particular direction.

* *Where physical direction or motion in a certain path is the prevailing notion.*

†**105.** To take (a journey), direct (one's course).

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 1004 (Gr.) Ƿif hie..ȝesundne siþ settan mosten. *a* 1000 *Sat.* 189 (Gr.) Ic..sceal nu wreclastas settan sorhȝcearigˢ, siþas wide. *a* 1330 *Sire Degarre* 425 Mani a jorne thai ride and sette. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 13668 (Fairf.) To ihesus þe way he sette.

†b. To lay (a ship's course). Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1723 Sett þer-with, yf we mown, for I wott itt is a havyn town. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. v. 10 It is also cummyn to our eris, ȝe set ȝour cours ouer see thir mony ȝeiris. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 42 Setting our course east Northeast.

106. *intr.* (less freq. *refl.*) To proceed in a specified direction; to begin to move, start off, put out, set out. Now surviving (exc. *Sc.*) only in *set forth, forward, off, on*, etc. (see XII).

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 4 Setton suðweardes siȝeþeoda twa. 1052 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C), Ða ȝeaxedon þæt lið þæt on Sandwic læg embe Godwines fare, setton þa æfter. *c* 1205 LAY. 27216 Setteð heom after. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1999 He set hym in ful purpose to his Shippis ward. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1828 At Salame full sound þai set into hauyn. *Ibid.* 11109 Sadly ho sete, sewit hym agayne. 1568 C. W[ATSON] *Polybius* 62 b, Immediately to set towardes his ennimies. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. Prol. 34 The King is set from London. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 440 From thence I set East-ward to Syragusa. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 342 To set up the brae to the King's city. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 508 The faithless Pirate soon will set to Sea. 1786 BURNS *Halloween* xxi, While for the Barn she sets. 1808 JAMIESON s. v., *I set*, or *set out, after him*; I pursued him.

107. *intr.* Of a current, wind: To take or have a (certain) direction or course.

14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc.) 11 At the Hedelonde the streme settith North West and Southest. 1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 From hence..a great currante setts towards the estward. 1685 W. HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 181 The Current (which usually setts to the Northward at this time of the Year). *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Oct. 1644, Blowing very hard from land..it set so violently as rais'd..so great a sea. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iv. 51 We found the tide to set S.S.E. and N.N.W. 1835 SYD. SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) II. 362 When the wind sets that way. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 174 The current which sets into the Gulf of Mexico. 1890 *Longman's Mag.* July 336 The prevalent winds set from the west.

b. Of the tide (cf. *set in*, 146 f).

1777–83 LESCALLIER *Voc. Termes Mar.* 64 The tide sets to the South. 1825 *Examiner* 30/1 There was a strong tide setting. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* 627 As the vast tide Of the bright rocking Ocean sets to shore At the full moon.

c. *fig.* and in fig. context: To have a direction, tendency, or bent.

1778 EARL CARLISLE in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 340, I think I have strength of mind enough to stem the torrent, let it set against me with all its fury. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 24 All the current of my being sets to thee. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Feb. 5/3 The current of popular fiction in this country has lately set strongly towards pure sensationalism. *Ibid.* 28 Sept. 5/3 The public opinion of the young men is setting against the practice. 1891 *Temple Bar* Nov. 309 Her ambition did not set in the direction indicated. 1893 *National Observer* 1 Apr. 490/1 The sleeve puffings reveal an artful under-garment, setting towards pink.

108. *trans.* To cause to pass into a certain place or from one place to another; to convey, transport (? orig. by water, cf. *set over*, 150 a). Now *rare*, the usual verb being *put*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 382 With four schippes that he had tane, He set thame our the Ban ilkane. *c* 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* (1841) App. A. 37 The Bedyll shall sett the Masters of Gramer to the Fathers place. 1530 PALSGR. 715/1 Ferye man, what shal I gyve the to set me over the water? 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 36 The curet with all the parich and solempnite sette the osttes home with soleme procession. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* IV. iii. 21, I set him soone inward. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 394 To..sett certane bandis of men of weir to the bordouris. 1601 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 80 A laye layde..for settynge soldyars into Ireland. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 2 Drifts of snow will set Deere, Hares, and Conies..ouer your wals. 1819 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 227 The price may pinch me for cash to set me home. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Engl. Notebks.* (1870) II. 53 We went back to the ferry, and, after being set across.., we drove back to Melrose.

†b. To put *a land, on land, ashore. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 425 Ane That rowyt thaim our deliuerly, And set thaim on the land all dry. *c* 1482 J. KAY tr. *Caoursin's Siege of Rhodes* (1870) P II Many of the Turkes that were sette a land by the brygge from the shippes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 47 The barke..set us on land neere the Towne. 1700 S. PARKER *Homer in Nutshell* 6 You'll ferry o'r, And at the Pallace-stairs be set a'shoar.

intr. for *refl.* 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxi. 59 b, He counselled the kyng..to set a lande in Normandy.

c. To accompany or escort (a person) for part or all of the way he has to go. Chiefly *north. dial.*

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 99, I was setting my Patient a little on the Road. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 34 And monie a time he's set me heame. 1889 M. E. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* III. II. ix. 17 I've had a very happy day, and they set me to the stile. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* I. vii, I'll set you as far as Ballasalla.

†d. *To set home*: to bring to bear closely *upon*; to enforce, emphasize. *Obs.*

a 1656 VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 178 Setting home the sin and danger of it. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 422 Which Argumentation is further set home by such Similitudes as these. 1757 JON. EDWARDS *Orig. Sin* i. Wks. 1807 II. 97 To set home this awful truth upon their consciences.

109. Of a current, wind, etc.: To cause to move, carry along in a (certain) direction.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6792 Bot þai were lett, And fra þe se to land sett. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 9 She plies that course her compasse sets her on. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 180 There was a current which set us to the northward. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. ci, The current..Still set them onwards to the welcome shore. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 74 A breeze sprung up from the south-east, and set the ice so rapidly upon us. 1892 *Field* 6 Feb. 198/3 The current in a rapid usually 'sets' the canoe clear of rocks.

110. To propel (a boat or other craft) with a pole; to punt. Also *absol.*, to use a punt pole or setting pole; now *esp.* in punt-shooting, to move up *to* the fowl, to get within shooting distance (cf. *set up*, 154 pp).

c 1566 SOUTHAM in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 366 We departed from Ostroue in the morning before Sunne rising, rowing and setting vp the riuer 5. miles. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 338 Those in the Boats are obliged to set 'em along by sticking their Pole in the Ground. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 325 By the help of towing and setting as well as they could, they came to a flatter shore. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 31 Dec., We rowed or set the battoe as far as she could swim. 1823 *Examiner* 719/1 At Shields, as a young keelman..was in the act of setting the keel to which he belonged, the pole slipped. 1859 FOLKARD *Wild-fowler* xxiv. 145 When 'setting' to birds side by side with other punters. 1882 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler Irel.* 468 When setting to fowl in this style of craft the shooter lies partly on his left side.

111. To direct or point (one's face, foot, etc.) *to, towards, for* a place.

1621, 1632 [see FACE *sb.* 2 g]. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Aug. 1654, I, with my wife, &c. set our faces towards home. *a* 1701

MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 14 That way the Mussulmans are obliged to set their faces when they Pray. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* iv. 65 With hearts always set towards Heaven. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cii, I turn to go: my feet are set To leave the pleasant fields and farms. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 394 It was time for him to set his face homewards. 1862 COLLINS *No Name* II. i. I. 279 The lonely figure of a woman..with her face set towards the westward view. 1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 426/2 As usual he [*sc.* the fox] set his head for Nosely. 1890 MISS I. D. HARDY *New Othello* i, They have set their faces for home.

b. To put (a person) *on the way* leading to a destination.

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 24 By turning thee from the way in which I had set thee. *Ibid.* 46 He directed me to the Wicket-Gate..and so set me into the way that hath led me directly to this house. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 212 Your host comes out with you to set you on your way. 1892 MURIEL M. DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* xviii. 239 He knew the path and could set us on it.

** *Where a person (or thing) is put to perform a task or to act in a certain way.*

(☞ For phr. *set a work, at, in, on,* or *to work*, see AWORK and WORK.)

112. To put (a person) *to* a piece of work or a task.

c 1200 ORMIN 4166 Þe sexe daȝhess sette God Hiss folle to þeȝȝre werrkess. 1522 *World & Child* 848 Folye met me..And vnto all synnes he set me. 1530 PALSGR. 715/1 To set every man to his taske. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Droomme of Doomes day* Wks. 1910 II. 349 To doe any y^e most vyle or paynefull dewty they are set unto 1695 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* III. 487 The 70 seniors disagreed in their translation..and so were set to it again. 1836 B. HALL *Schloss Hainfeld* vi. 77 We set the children to their regular lessons. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* IV. 331/1 He was set to a work for which he had no stomach.

b. Const. inf. (occas. †gerund): To put (a person or agent) to the task of doing a certain thing, cause (him) to be so occupied.

PROV. *Set a thief to catch a thief.*

a 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3634 Aaron bissop, oðere of ðat kin, Sette he hem for to seruen ðor-in. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18563 And o mi knightes sum þai sett For to do his graf be gett. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 311 Paschasius,..in þe peyne of purgatorie, was i-sette for to serve bathes. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 255 They schal be sette to say..fystene pater nostres. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iv. 56 That men shold sette poure children to labour in the felde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 The free mason setteth his prentyse first longe tyme to lerne to hewe stones. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. i. (1600) D 2, Ile instantly set all my Hinds to thrashing Of a whole Reeke of corne. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 8 To set your children to begin to learne. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 435 P 1 As one set to watch the Manners and Behaviour of my Countrymen. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. ii. 22 Nurse set us to ask my brother Robert. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. vii, Baubles..for which men have been set to kill and quarrel ever since mankind began. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 42/2 The twilight that sends the hens to roost sets the fox to prowl. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 37/2 The naval operations our squadrons are set to perform.

c. *transf.* with a thing as obj.

1841 HELPS *Ess., Pract. Wisd.* (1842) 6 By setting one evil thing to counteract another. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 18 Let a gong clash glad emotion, set a giddy fury to roam.

113. To direct (one's mind, intention, or will) *to* the consideration or performance of something. Now *rare*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 97 He þat til ille settes his wille. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 11, I wald fayne set my will,..To put in wryt a suthfast story. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 314 He that wolde sette his entente to thise thynges. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* XXXVIII, Sen him to serue he myght set my corage? *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* xiii, Þe loue of his hert is now only sette to serue God. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xiii. 105 My desire was sett..all Troy for to doun bett. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 60 To which whiles absent he his mind did set. *a* 1668 DENHAM *Of Prudence* 133 Our hearts are only set..to be Rich or Great. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 202 All my mind was set Serious to learn and know. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* 183 He..will set his mind to the taking of the more strongly fortified places. 1879 GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxiv. 236 He set his mind to govern his people well.

b. *refl.* To apply oneself *to* a piece of work, a task, or employment. Most often (and now always) const. inf.; also †to lay oneself out *for*.

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) x. 20, I rede þat þou..sone set þe to schriue. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 17845 (Fairf.) A-twynne they sette hem to þat note. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 81 Þay maden to take Mathy eftsones, and set hom to throw stonys at hym. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 37 That King sett him to have senȝeoury of all the Orient. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxix. 13 Quhen I sett me to sing or dance. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. li. § 5. 178 He set himselfe for their deliuerance. 1624 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 131, I had set myselfe close to my worke. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 259 He set himself to redress the Abuses. 1845 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. i. 9 They..will yet set themselves..to look for petty discrepancies. 1880 MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* v, She set herself to study it.

c. *intr.* in the same sense: const. *to* with sb. (pron.) or inf., or *to* or *a-* with gerund. (Cf. *set about*, 127 a.)

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 90 Quhether I aw to defend my nychtbour in armys, and men wald sett to sla him. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Mettre*, If I vndertake it, if I set to it. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* ii. 18 Your Bishops have set as fair to doe it as they durst. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxix. I. 492 Two Asses..that set a-braying. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 395 Most of them set to running before the Enemy appears. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 14 The Chief of the Inquisition..set to the Scrutiny of his Papers. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* IX. 99 A young man..reached a book from a shelf..and set to read. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. iii, He sets to denouncing Stockbrokerage. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* June 643 The mother and daughters set to the making of beds. 1893 *Black & White* 29 July 124/2 Let us..set a-hunting once more for the philosopher's stone.

114. trans. *To set* (a person) *upon*: to put in the way of doing or performing, cause to be occupied with (something): often with implication of urging or impelling (cf. PUT *v.*[1] 27). Also *refl.*

1435 *Contract Fotheringhay Ch.* (1841) 29 During all the sayd werke the seid Will. Horwode shall nether set mo nor fewer Free-Masons..thereupon. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 394 Ane man..That neuer wald set him on assay withoutin his assent. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 184 A..Historiographer, who was at that time set upon the same undertaking. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 29 Nothing setting us upon the change of state, or upon any new action, but some uneasiness. 1693 — *Educ.* § 94 Wks. 1714 III. 40 The Studies which he sets him upon. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255 P 8 This often sets him on empty Boasts and Ostentations of himself. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 406 [It] has set us upon an inquiry into the present state of religion. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* vi. 75 This rude shock..set Usher upon a more careful examination.

b. Const. *on* (occas. †*in*, *to*) with gerund.

Obs. with reference to physical movement, e. g. *set on going, packing*: cf. d.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 366 Lond grauel anoon sette in worchinge. 1624 BACON *Consid. War Spain* (1629) 5 This wheele set on going, did power a Warre vpon the Venetians. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xli. (1640) 100 Suspicion giveth a passe-port to faith to set it on packing. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 31 [It] sets them also upon making of one name, that may comprehend both Gold, and Silver. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* 72 You will do well to ..set your self on designing after the Ancient Greeks. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 27 The pernicious conduct of the French at Canada in setting their Indians on destroying the Inhabitants. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 156 If the ground be..not wet enough to set it on growing. 1832 *Examiner* 91/2 This address set him to dancing again. 1851 KEBLE *Occas. Papers* (1877) 242 Is not this a thought to set us on praying? 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xxvii, That he might..set him on persuading the Squire to consent. 1889 F. PIGOT *Strangest Journ.* 188 It was perhaps this that set..Jem on stealing my own silver goblet.

c. Const. gerund with *a-* prefixed: in this const. and next, often, to put (a thing) in motion or progress, to start; esp. *to set (a-)going*.

1530 PALSGR. 712/1 Go set these glasses of rose water a sonnyng. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 334 Whosoeuer listeth to drinke of it, must set it a cooling for the space of an hower. 1660 BOYLE *New Exper. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 129 Which perhaps will set..You..a thinking. 1705 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ.* I. v. (1715) 186 The Impulse of an Almighty Hand to set them first a-going. 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 440 Those who set the plan agoing. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv, Those cards set people sadly a-quarrelling. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 27. 292 A morsel of food on the tongue sets a-going the movements of mastication. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* ii, The abbey bells are set a-ringing.

d. Const. simple gerund.

In early use †*to set packing*, etc., where in modern idiom *send* is used.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 43 The..Gadarits set packing the stoutest of them. 1611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* 1653 One touch will set him flyinge. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 26 Neither let him think that it [ague] will be set going with one violent potion. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. IX. (Rtldg.) 361 The good wines..were set running at a furious rate. 1832 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* III. 176 Victor Hugo has set my mother raving. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxix, With reference to your duties, I can set you going. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1884) 24 Half-a-bar sets several couple Waltzing in convenient spots.

¶ e. *To set gone*: to set going, send or let off.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 429 He..well might haue set gone A hundred arrowes. 1615 — *Odyss.* XIII. 121 The Rowers..set gone The Ship.

115. To cause to be busy *about*. Also *refl.* and *pass.* (For the corresponding *intr.* see 127.)

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 131 Taking little sleepe when I had any thing to set my selfe about. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 202 Wks. 1714 III. 93 The advantages propos'd from what they are set about. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. 1900 II. 32 The archangel..sets her [Discord] about her business. 1849 HELPS *Friends in C.* II. i. (1854) I. 277 It set me..about thinking of Cicero's *De Senectute*. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. xiv. 289 Mr. Axworthy had exclaimed that if ever he wanted a thing to be done, he must set Ward about it.

*** *Where attack or opposition is the motive.*

116. To incite (a dog or other animal, also a person) to make an attack or pursuit: chiefly with preps. *at, on*. (Cf. *set on*, 148 c.)

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 229 Hondis that & þai be set at any maner of beste, þai will kill it. 1560 PILKINGTON *Aggeus* Cc vj, If a sheepe runne from hys felowes, the Shepeherde settes hys Dogge after it. 1695 A. TELFAIR *New Confut. Sadd.* (1696) 6 When any one whistled for him [a dog] to set him on the Cattel. 1776 EARL CARLISLE in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 137, I shall prevent this man from setting ruin like a bull-dog at her. 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Oct., While young Tug set the dog at their heels. 1848 — *Van. Fair* xlvii, In setting the boys' tutor..on her Ladyship's director, Father Mole. *Ibid.* Ii, Once or twice they set people at her, but they failed. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* x, They set dogs on us as though we were rats.

b. To encourage (an animal) to perform some evolution or feat; to pit (fighting cocks).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 288 They,..making their horses answer their hands, with a gentle galop, set the one toward the other. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 253/1 In Setting of a Cock, none are to be up on the clod but the 2 Seeters [*sic*]..When the Cocks are set Beak to Beak in the middle of the clod,..if the set Cock do not strike in counting of 20, and six times 10, and 20 after all; then the Battle is lost. *Ibid.*, The Cock is to be set, and they are to fight it out. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 16 Apr. 7/2 A well-known Kentish amateur..decided to 'set' his own birds. 1890 F. BARRETT *Betw. Life & Death* II. xix. 38 She would set her horse at anything.

117. To place in a position of hostility or opposition; to cause to be hostile or antagonistic; to pit (one) *against* (another). Phr. *To set* (a person) *against*, to cause him to have an antipathy for.

To set one's face against: see FACE *sb.* 2 g.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9375 Vor sette þ him one hardeliche aȝen an hondred to wende. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 5 If castels be set agaynes me my hert shal not drede. *c* 1420 in *26 Pol. Poems* 108 Why settyst þou þy herte aȝen resoun? 1576 GASCOIGNE *Droomme of Doomes day* Wks. 1910 II. 308 To set our owne wicked wills directly against his most holy will. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 261 He wonders that any man should set his wit against it. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., Why would ye set such a man against ye? 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* ix, Set a brave spirit, then, against your fortune. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. iv, Man has been set against man. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. v. 62 Henry VIII tried to set François against it. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 25 June 5/2 The story..set people against a useful article of fish food. 1891 FENN *Mahnie Nousie* II. iii. 54 You have been setting her against me.

b. Const. *to, at*.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1316 (Dubl.) A sege by hym-self sett to a hundreth. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 264 So mak'st thou faith an enemy to faith, And like a ciuill warr setst oath to oath. 1596 NASHE *Saffi on Walden* Wks. 1910 III. 75 Were there a thousand more of them and they should set their wit to his. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 94 Will you set your wit to a Fooles? 1822 LAMB *Elia* I. *On some of the old Actors*, I have seen some Olivias..who..have seemed to set their wits at the jester. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxvi. 20 Whiles her bridegroom bold set to the battle a face.

c. *refl.* and *pass.* To be hostile or antagonistic.

c 1482 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* II. (1830) Pref. 70 Whoos loirdship and ladyship..is so hevely sette ayene the said suppliant. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxiv. 2 When the kynge of Babilon set himself agaynst Ierusalem. *c* 1640 H. BELL *Luther's Colloq. Mens.* (1652) 303 The Cardinals would yield to no Reformation, but set themselvs against it. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 107 With a mind against me set. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. xiii, My Papa and Mama are set against thy life. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 158 The Cistercians..at first set themselves against the wholesale pillage of the parochial clergy. 1889 GISSING *Nether World* iii, She only gets more and more set against me.

d. *intr.* To make an attack: see *set against* 128 a, *set at* 129, *set on, upon*, 131, 132 a.

X. Senses which appear to have arisen by reversal of construction or by an ellipsis.

†**118.** To people or garrison (a place) *with*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 121 Hie wiston þæt heora eþel þær on heofenum sceolde eft ȝebuen & ȝeseted weorþan mid halȝum sawlum. *a* 1122 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 964, Her dræfde Eadgar cyng þa preostas on Ceastre of Ealdanmynstre,.. & of Middeltune & sette hy mid munecan. *c* 1205 LAY. 13337 And setten þine castles mid kene monnen.

b. To beset (a place) for the purpose of intercepting or capturing a person.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 19717 (Trin.) Ofte þe toun for him þei set And saul wist þat he was þret. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 56 And tauld how thai the way for him sett. 1525 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 298 Setting þe gait Laying wachis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 123 With mony spy [he] Gart sett the wod. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Mass. Paris* 332 That they which haue already set the street May know their watchword.

119. To plant (ground) *with* 'sets' or (young) trees; formerly often with *about*. (Cf. 12.)

To be set with = to have growing upon it, to be overgrown with.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 239/695 Þicke it was i-set wit^h treon. 1340 *Ayenb.* 95 God zette paiadys erþlich uol of guode trawes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. iv. (1495) 443 Ampnis is a ryuer arayed and sett wyth woodes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3862 þat fosse whare þe water was ȝett It is aboute with trees sett. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 56 The hegge ..With sicamour was set and eglatere. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (1631) D, The Riuer Maine..Whose bankes are set with groues of fruitfull Uines. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Sept. 1644 The Pall Mall is sett with faire trees. *Ibid.* Apr. 1646, Several..walks all set about with orange..trees. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 196, I have set the last acre of Belmont since I came down. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 417 The whole 3 acres were ploughed and set with beans. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* v, Many a fairy foreland set With willow-weed and mallow. 1891 M. MURIEL DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* xiii. 163 A grassy clearing, set with whortleberries.

120. To ornament (metal or other surface) by inlaying or encrusting it with stones or gems.

c 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 57 (Camb. MS.) Alle was set with perrye. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 290 Sencers..set wiþ riche stones. 1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 27 A myter of cloth of gold set with stones. 1572–3 in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) I. 324 One ring of golde sett with diamondes lozengye. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxxiv. 575 A sword that hath an hilt of gold, set thick with diamonds. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept. 1651 Whose belt was set with pearle. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 607/1 A superb watch, set with brilliants.

b. To surround (a large stone) *with* a mount of small stones; to mount (an object) *in* a particular metal. ? *Obs.*

1506 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 246 Ane mergreit set with stanes. 1705 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Feb., He had a most rich George in a Sardonyx set with diamonds. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, I got it [a maid of honour's corn]

hollowed into a cup and set in silver. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. vi, And this snuff-box...Set in gold!

121. *pass.* To be studded, dotted, lined, etc. *with* a number of objects; *occas.* †to be adorned or trimmed *with*. *To be set about* (arch.) or *round with*, to be surrounded or encircled with, to have a circle of.

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* vii. 2 As an hep of whete, set aboute with lilies. *a* 1400 *Parlt.* 3 *Ages* 31 And he assommet and sett of vi and of fyve. *c* 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* (Camden) x, In clething vn-clere Was sette aure [*Thornton MS.* Cerkelytt] with serpentes, that sate to the sidus. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. ii. go Enuyrouned and set aboute wyth gardes & wacchemen. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b iv, Quadrat is calde in armys whan the felde is set with sum tokyn of armys. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xviii. 51 b, A very fayre fountaine, set about with diuers faire cypres trees. *Ibid.* xxii. 60 b, A rich pauillion of..satten set with gold and siluer. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. v. 6 A brownish stalke..set with long sharpe leaues. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 755 As with Starrs thir bodies all And Wings were set with Eyes. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Feb. 1645, An admirable picture..set about with columns of alabaster. *Ibid.* 29 May 1660, The windowes and balconies well set with ladies. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 383 P 4 How thick the City was set with Churches. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xi, Fantastically set With cupola or minaret. 1889 M. E. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* III. iii. viii. 205 The serene sky was set with stars. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxiv, A small ante-chamber, set round with velvet settees.

b. *rare* in the corresponding active use.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 382 A corone on hire heed they han ydressed And sette hire ful of Nowches. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 398/1 Winter had set them [the summits of the mountain] with snowy castles.

122. †**a.** To beset or besiege (a place or a person): esp. with *about*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7342 They..set the castel al aboute. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxi. 5408 He was set harde. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1307 We here be sett alle abowte. 1530 PALSGR. 715/1, I set rounde aboute, as a man is with his enemyes, or a beest with hunters.

b. *fig.* esp. in pass. phr. *to be hard set*, † *ill set*, to be in great straits or hard put to it.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 473 Þe kyng..was hard i-sette wiþ tempest in þe see. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 449, I sall hald that I haue hecht, bot I be hard set. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* xx. 20 Lufe, Quhilk now setts the so sair. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix *heading*, How hard set the Atheist will be for a subterfuge against this story. 1673 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1883) III. 204 They were ill set to liue. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 254 The poor Creature is very hard set to drive his Water from him. 1891 *Temple Bar* Dec. 514 He..was hard set to restrain himself in his desire.

123. Of a hunting dog: To mark the position of (game) by stopping dead and pointing the muzzle towards it. (Cf. SETTER *sb.*[1] 11.)

1621 MARKHAM *Hungers Prevention* 255 If..you chaunce to see your dogge to make a sudden stop..you shall then presently make into him (for he hath set the Partridge). *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 76 To see a dog set partridge. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* I. s. v. *Arrester*, To set Quails, or Partridges, as a setting Dog does. 1892 *Field* 7 May 666/3, I remember once having a young setter dog out with me, when he set a partridge on her nest.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig.* App. I. 23 Yet for all this Tully sets this Royal Game [Varro]. 1781 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, Have I said any thing against Mr.****? You have set him, that I might shoot him: but I have not shot him. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherl.* I. 5 My reader may perchance have seen a cat *set* a mouse. 1888 *Times* 16 Oct. 10/5 The puppy was..encouraged forward on my trail..and 'set' me without a fault.

c. *intr.* To set game. †Also formerly (of persons), *to go setting*, to hunt with a setter.

To set dead, to make a dead set: see SET *sb.*[1] 10 f.

1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 12 His dog may refuse to set. 1841 H. MILLER *Old Red Sandst.* iii. (1887) 66 The puppy of the setting-dog squats down and sets untaught. 1892 *Field* 23 July 124/1 He..steals along a few paces, and then sets rigidly, just as an old grey hen flushes. 1897 *Badm. Mag.* Apr. 456 The mother, twenty yards off, backs her point and sets dead.

†**d.** Of persons, *To go a-setting*: see SETTING *vbl. sb.* 1 c (*b*).

124. *Naut.* To take the bearings of (an object).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 18 Set him by the Compasse. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Set the land, how it beares by the Compasse. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. x, We weigh'd Anchor, hois'd up Sail, stow'd the Boats, set the Land, and stood for the Offing. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Setting*, We set the Tower of Arabia near the port of Alexandria. 1808 ASHE *Trav.* I. 25 Having set the house with a pocket-compass. 1863 HARBORD *Gloss. Navig.* s. v. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Set the chase*, to mark well the position of the vessel chased by bearing.

†**b.** To sight or 'make' (land, a vessel). *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 328 When they set land, Some this, some that, doe gesse, this Hill, that Cape.

125. To mark down as prey, fix on as a victim, make a set at; to watch for the purpose of apprehending or robbing. *slang.* (Cf. SETTER *sb.*[1] 7 a.)

1670 *Mem. Du Vall* 8 He, with his Squadron, overtakes a Coach which they had set over night. 1692 SPRAT *Relat. Contriv. Blackhead & Young* 1. 50 He might come to Rob, or to Set the House. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* III. ii. (1776) 43 There will be deep play to-night at Marybone,..I'll give you the hint who is worth setting. 1732 *Tricks of Town* 11 The Dogs that belong to private Families and Shopkeepers, the proper time for setting them is generally soon after Seven in the Morning. 1800 in *Cornwallis Corr.* (1859) III. 320 The person who procured for me all the intelligence respecting Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and got —— to set him. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 2 July 8/3 Two of the fraternity 'setting' a young man..and endeavouring to win the gold for which he had laboured.

†**126.** *Sc. Law.* To reject, set aside. *Obs.*

1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xxiii. § 6 (1699) 250 Thus an assizer was set..because he was not twenty-five Years of age. *Ibid.* xxvi. § 2. 265 To object against a witness in our Law, is called to cast a witness, or to set him.

XI. With prepositions in specialized senses (intransitive).

127. Set about —.

a. To begin working at, take in hand, begin upon.

1601 [see A. 1. γ]. 1611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* (Malone Soc.) 1182 He will weigh the work he vndertakes, and sett about it een in the best sobrietie of his Iudgem[en]t. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 189, I purpose God willing to set about Hosea & to try if I can get it to the presse here. 1707 SHAFTESB. *Let. Enthusiasm* (1708) 8 Men..are wonderfully happy in a Faculty of deceiving themselves, whenever they set heartily about it. 1784 *New Spect.* No. 1. 6 My friend sat about it with great diligence. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Let every man and woman here set about their ain business. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 2 This essential education might be more easily got..if they set about it in the right way. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxx, We had best set about our part of the contract.

(*b*) *const. inf.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1580 Þe scham, þe sin þat þan was vte At tell war lang to sett aboute [*Gött.* sitt aboute, *Fairf.* syte a-bout]. 1736 LEDIARD *Life of Marlborough* I. 147 The Queen set about to form Her Ministry. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 404 He sets about to clean his land in good earnest. 1889 'M. GRAY' *Repr. Annesley* I. I. iv. 94 He scrambled to his feet, and set about to console himself.

(*c*) *const. gerund.*

1749 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 24 Nov., I..will set about doing the orders contained therein. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 172 Don Sancho's servant ..immediately sat about enquiring into Dorothea's conduct. 1865 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VII. (1879) 34, I will set about explaining what I mean. 1890 TOUT *Hist. Eng. from 1689*, 173 Peel..set about forming a new party.

b. To set upon, attack. *colloq.*

1879 HORSLEY *Jottings from Jail* (1887) 5 This got to my father's ears; when I went home he set about me with a strap until he was tired. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 22 May 3/3 It is always well to name the antagonist whom you are setting about.

128. Set against —.

†**a.** To make an attack upon, be hostile to. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4874 Þis paiens..oȝains þis children set. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2082, I my-selfe with a sowme set þaim agayns. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 333 He spared not to sette against Philippus wᵗ moste vehemente oracions. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 146. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xix. 8 The nations set against him on euery side. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark vii. 9 You think it very well done, to set against Godliness and God's own Laws.

b. To compensate, balance.

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* vii. 104 Such a flight as we have had will set against a great deal of the good.

c. To move in a direction opposed to.

1859 TH. PARKER *Exper. as Minister* Wks. 1865 XII. 318 Public opinion, now setting against this beastly vice. 1889 C. LARKING *With Everything agst. her* III. xi. 245 On the last day luck set dead against her.

129. Set at —. To assail, attack. (Cf. 127 b, 128 a, 131, 132 a.)

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xliii. (1869) 26 Ne were ye so gret a ladi, ye shulde right soone haue þe weire, and at yow ȝ wolde sette. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 49 b, They were prively sett at and in many jeopardies. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 262/1 He sets at the church..and he deals it..strong advice and comment. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxxvi. 391, I would go, although as many devils should set at me as there are tiles on the housetops.

Set by —: see 91 c.

130. Set into —. †**a.** To enter or embark upon.

1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 188 Boldnesse to challenge and set into dangers. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. To the King § 12 When Schollars come to the practises of professions, or other actions of ciuill life, which when they set into [etc.].

b. To get into (a certain condition).

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 292, I begin..setting into wind to follow the foxhounds in November.

131. Set on —. = 132.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 16/530 A cristine man sone he mette,..and on him faste he sette. *c* 1450 *Brut* II. 434 He set sore on the Frensshe men. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. x. 87 Syr said a knyght set on arthur for they are wery and forfoughten. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 136 The Frenchemen, beyng sodainly surprised and set on. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xl. (Arb.) 61 He..sets boldly on good natures, as the most vanquishable. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Apr. 1644, The company behind us were set on by rogues. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 447 With despair pictured in every face, the crew set on the pumps. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Aug. 185/2 If you see a man set on by robbers.

Set to —: see 14 b, 103, 113 c.

132. Set upon —.

a. To attack, assail, fall violently upon.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 247 The lordes alle upon him sette With drawe swerdes. 1525 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 300 Wheere the Emperors thought to have set upon them being encamped, they founde them in array and goode ordre. 1530 PALSGR. 716/1 They dyd sette upon me foure to one. 1562 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 230 His maister..meteth whithe theeves..And ys sett vpon by them. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 60. 100 David..set upon a Beare at one time, and on a Lion at another, and slew them both. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 11 May, I was set upon by a great dogg, who got hold of my garters. 1722 *St. James's Even. Post* 14–16 June 2/1 A young Man was set upon by three Rogues..and robb'd of Bills and Money. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xliii, Wounded, hunted, set upon by dogs. 1879 GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xii. 209 The Danes came against them and set upon them again and again.

(*b*) *in immaterial sense.*

1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 205 Of all brags the foolishest is, that which sets upon the reputation of a weake sex. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. § 118 However sin might set upon him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 16 P 3 If I attack the Vicious, I shall only set upon them in a Body. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 356 This is the reason why my three accusers..have set upon me.

b. To urge strongly, importune. *rare.*

1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 158 The Princesse was secretly set upon in private to suffer herself to bee conveyed away. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 236 The best of the Episcopal Clergy set upon the Bishops, to lay hold on this opportunity. 1883 [G. N. BANKES] *Cambr. Staircase* vi 95 Milstead again set upon Oxden for his story.

†**c.** = *set about*, 127 a. *Obs.*

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle of Facions* II. xii. 300 It behoued them to sende for the Bishoppe, to hallowe the firste corner stone...And then might the Masons sette vpon the reste, but not afore. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 146 It was my fortune to set upon a hard and difficult building in a Church of Mixco. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* 69 Him that sets upon Building. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxiii. 234 The Dean.. exciting them with all his Rhetorick, to set upon the Reparation of it. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 103 To level the Sugar-Loaf..would..be a serious work; as it never could be set upon except when the sea was remarkably still.

d. *Naut.* To haul or pull upon.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 196 This tackle being a little slacked,..and then set upon. *Ibid.* 197 The rope..being then set upon by the main tackle.

XII. With adverbs in specialized senses.

133. Set about. To circulate, spread about (a statement, report). Now chiefly *north. dial.*

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 168 Many discourses were set about upon this occasion. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 385/1 Alarming reports have been set about as to the imminence of serious trouble.

134. Set abroach. *arch.*

a. To broach (a cask, liquor).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 183 Riht as who sette a tonne abroche. *c* 1460 [see A. 1 b]. 1697, 1855 [see ABROACH 1]. *fig.* 14.. LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. 2464 (Digby MS.) He..gan approche & wiþ his swerd to sette a broche..þe Grekys hatful blood. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* II. i, My Purse set a broch By euerie cheating come you seauen? 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. p. iv, He had drunk of his wine, which now began to warm his heart, and set all his secrets abroach.

b. To set on foot, set going, give currency or publicity to.

c 1475 *Mankind* 572 in *Macro Plays* 21 Ther xall be sett a-broche a clerycall mater. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. Wks. (1904) 26 Than euery one of them setteth his shiftes abroche. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 32 Theie set they abroche straunge consortes of melody. 1638, 1835 [see ABROACH 2]. 1702 *Engl. Theophrastus* 324 A studied and a laborious forecast toward the setting of a humour abroach.

†**135. Set abroad.** *Obs.*

a. To spread abroad, spread wide.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 5 They set abroade there philateries, and make large borders on there garmenttes.

b. To publish (a treatise); to circulate (a report); to disseminate (a disease); to set (a matter) on foot.

1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. 127 Thoughe yt be never so daungerous to me to sett this lyttell Treatys abroad. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxliii. 265 The plague..was set abroade in the towne through buying..bedding..infected. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 192 And set abroad new businesse for you all. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, To set a Story abroad. 1759 SARAH FIELDING *C'tess of Dellwyn* I. 257 Ingeniously set it abroad that a Fire had happened.

†**136. Set adown.** = *set down. Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 19686 We weoren..for gode men iholden a þat Sæxisce men setten us a-dune. 13.. *Coer de Lion* 2142 The steward on knees him set adown. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2459 þanne as bliue þat barn þe best a-doun sette. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 226 Vp-on the..gras They settyn hem ful softely adoun. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 107 And I..deme þat I be disposed and i-sette adoun.

137. Set afloat († **on float**). *arch.*

a. To launch, float (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Cade* xi. 1 See here how fortune setting vs a flote, Brought to our nets a portion of our pray. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse of Govt.* Wks. 1910 II. 62, I trust maister Philosarchus fees will be sufficient to set both thee and me a floate. 1785 BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* (1897) 537, I got our common friends there to assist in setting him afloat. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. v, Wondrous leather-roofed Floating-batteries, set afloat by French-Spanish *Pacte de Famille*.

b. To bring to the surface (as the dregs of a liquid); hence *fig.* to set (*esp.* something bad) in motion, set agog, stir up, make active.

1586 [see AFLOAT 8]. 1662 CHARLETON *Myst. Vintners* (1675) 191 Seeing all Unsavouriness of Wines whatever seems to proceed from their impurities set afloat. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 4 Ill Qualities,..when indiscreetly set on Float become fatal on the Constitution. 1749 [see FLOAT *sb.* 4]. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IX. x. (Rtldg.) 332 Hold your hand.. exclaimed I...You must not set my avarice afloat again.

†**c.** To flood (land). *Obs.*

1692 RAY *Disc.* II. ii. (1693) 74 So much Water..as..caused a considerable Flood..; setting all the Meadows on flote.

†**d.** To cause to become unsettled, 'carry away'.

a 1713 ELLWOOD *Hist. Life* (1714) 320 [Their] Applause setting his Head afloat, he came up to London.

138. Set apart.

†**a.** To lay aside, put on one side. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 711/1 You may sette this a parte for a whyle, for we shall nat occupye it.

† b. To get rid of, do away with. *Obs.*

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 279/2 To..purvey for restfull..reule in Wales, and to sette aparte such riottes and disobeisaunces as have be there. 1475 *Ibid.* VI. 143/2 That the said blessed intent,..and last Will..be not..fordoon and sett a parte.

† c. To dismiss from one's consideration; to put out of one's mind; to cease to entertain, put aside, discontinue. *Obs.*

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 676 They..sette aparte all dangers and parylls. 1515 *Sel. Cases Star Chamb.* (Selden) II. 103 To set aparte all suche neue besynes as that thenne they hadde begonne. 1565 J. PHILLIP *Patient Grissell* (Malone Soc.) 1581 Be frollicke and ioyfull, set sorowes aparte. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xx. vii. 152 Sequestring and setting apart his anger for that time. *a* 1641 SPELMAN *Hist. Sacrilege* (1698) 144 They all set all other Business a-part.

(*b*) *in absolute ppl. phr.*

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 146 That thou retorne in to the mercy of thy fader..alle excusacions set a part. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* vi. Wks. (1876) 5 Set aparte the goodnes and gentylnes of almyghty god. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 14 b, He would..all delaye sette a parte, repaire into Germany. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 159 All reuerence set apart To him and his vsurp'd authoritie. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge Beautie* I. Wks. 1874 V. 11 To parallel the Queene in beauty and vertue?..Which he may easily doe, her Prerogative of birth set apart.

d. To separate for a special purpose; to devote to some use. 1604–1853 [see APART 6].

139. Set aside (†on side). a. See simple physical senses and ASIDE *adv.* 1, 2, 3; to put on one side.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 2696 Make þi choyse.. Whan euery drogge & pot is set a-syde. *c* 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E.E.T.S.) 10 Write a cifre in the place of the figure sette a-side. 1530 PALSGR. 711/2 Set this asyde, tyll I call for it. 1598 DELONEY *Iacke of Newberie* Wks. (1912) 16 Set your link aside, and giue mee your hand. 1611 COTGR., *Remouvoir*, to remoue, retire, withdraw, set aside, put away. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* VIII. 343 His Roman pile was set aside. 1697 [see ASIDE A. 3].

† b. To discontinue the performance or practice of; also, to discard the intention of doing (something). *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22458 Late lordes..Sette asyde alle flatterye! *c* 1440 — *Hors, Shepe & G.* 90 Lett alle werr and stryffe be sett A-syde. 1528 ROY *Rede me* I. (Arb.) 65 Sett thy busynes a whyle a side, And lett vs have fyrst a souge. 1530 PALSGR. 711/2 The kynge wyll, all other thynges set asyde, that you examyne this mannes mater. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 188 Our purpos'd hunting shall be set aside. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 584 Set your Tasks aside.

† c. ? To repulse. *Obs.*

c 1500 *World & Child* 294 To set our enemy sharpely on-syde.

d. To dismiss from one's mind, abandon the consideration of.

c 1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 3189 And al they mente in honest wyse, Vnleful lust was set a-syde. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. ii. K ij, Settynge care and thought a syde. 1562 *Aberd. Kirk Sess. Rec.* (Spalding Club) 4 All vder excusatioun set asyde. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* Epist. (1869) 21 Settinge asyde all feare. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 119 All dissembling set aside, Tell me for truth, the measure of his Loue. 1710 WYCHERLEY *Let. to Pope* 1 Apr., Yet..set raillery or compliment aside, I can bear your absence.. better than I can your company when you are in pain. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiii, To make her lady's safety the principal object of her care, setting all other considerations aside.

const. inf. c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Fruites of Warre* xl, I set aside to tell the restlesse toyle The mangled corps.

(*b*) In imper. or ppl. const.: Excluding, excepting, except for, apart from.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 567, I saw Solyhill: but in it, setting a side the Church, there is nothing worth sight. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 55 And set wine aside..they abound in all things necessary for human life. 1657—tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 107 But set this respect aside, to live out of a mans Countrie, hath no resemblance of evil. 1760 *Impostors Detected* III. xi. II. 123 He was a very good kind of a man, setting aside his failings. 1883 EMILY LAWLESS *Millionaire's Cousin* iv. 95 Setting aside this, all inequality so far as I can see ceases.

† (*c*) In ppl. const.: Not taking account of, let alone. *Obs.*

1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* I. 67, I think, that setting aside scandal, it were enough to escape their [men's] censure. 1785 *Liberal Amer.* I. 63, I flattered myself that the sight of a country..which is certainly beautiful, setting aside the charm of novelty, would have amused her.

e. To reject or throw over as being of no value, cogency, or pertinence; to overrule.

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 22 Equitie..setting on side the common rules of the law. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 28 May 1688, Such a dispensing power as might.. set aside all Laws. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 57 [He] was brought to set aside his evidence. 1870–2 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iv. § i. (1904) 133 The existence of moral evil *is too* patent..a subject, *to be* permanently set aside by human beings. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vi. 135 The rule of hereditary succession was ..set aside. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* III. i. 12/2 To set our honoured oaths and firm allegiance To you aside, as being unjustly sworn.

f. To discard or reject from use or service, in favour of another.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Droomme of Doomes day* K iij b, Settinge a side such thinges as are requisite for the soules health: And omitting the obseruance of gods holy commaundementes. 1691 *Trials Sir R. Graham, etc.* 24 *Mr. Cradock.* My Lord, I know not how I came to be summoned upon this Jury; for I am no Freeholder. *L. C. J. Holt.* Then set him aside.

1779 *Mirror* No. 39 When a man of acknowledged honour ..sees himself set aside, and obliged to give way to the worthless and contemptible. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 5 If that national force [the militia] were set aside, the gentry of England must lose much of their dignity and influence. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. 220 To set aside the elder or Stuart branch, and to substitute..the younger. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xliii. 440 The English prayer-book was set aside, and the Latin mass said again.

g. To annul, quash, render void or nugatory. Chiefly *Law.*

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 179, I have it in my power to set aside the whole unnatural, nonsensical will. 1790 DURNFORD & EAST *K. B. Rep.* III. 5 A rule to shew cause..why the verdict should not be set aside and a new trial granted. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 61 Nor does it set aside the necessity that those men should cheerfully accept the gospel of Christ. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 591 A rule was subsequently obtained by Mr. Woollett to set that nonsuit aside.

h. To separate out for a particular purpose.

1720 GORDON & TRENCHARD *Indep. Whig* (1728) 66 Particular Persons who are set aside and paid for that Purpose. 1890 TOUT *Hist. Eng. from 1689*, 91 To set aside a part of the national revenue every year. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 130/2 To set aside a portion of his wages in order to meet Lloyd's debt.

140. Set away. † a. To remove, do away with.

c 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E.E.T.S.) 16 Settyng away alle that is ouer hym in respect of the doublede. 1549 LATIMER *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 200 Knoweledge..causeth vs to forget all, and set a waye discipline. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, To set (or put) away, *oter.*

b. = *set by*, 142 b.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 52 Strain it and set it away for Use.

c. *intr.* To set off. *north. dial.*

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii, Mattie had ill-will to see me set awa on this ride.

141. Set back.

a. To hinder the progress of, give a check to.

[1530 PALSGR. 712/2 I set backewarde, or hynder a mater that it gothe nat forwarde...I have set hym backwarde this mornynge more than he shall come forwarde these seven yeres]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. 118 Thou hadst more need to set me backe with force of arms. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parlt.* I. ii. 20 The endammaging and setting backe of that newly established Kingdome. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 62 By so eagerly persuing he effectually setteth back his designs. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Aug. 1693, This succeeded much wet, and set harvest extremely back. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 56 This had like to have set all back again.

b. To put (a clock, its hands) to an earlier time.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. vii. 2 Or has some frolick heart set back the hand Of Fates perpetuall Clock? 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Jan. 45/1 They reconcile people to monarchy and set back the clock of progress.

c. *intr.* To flow in the reverse direction.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 24/1 Is not the tide of opinions..setting back with a strength equal to its flow?

142. Set by. † a. To put on one side, lay aside (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 295 Ile play this bout first, set by a-while. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. ii. (1905) 66 To be separated and set by For Vshers, to old Countesses. *a* 1642 SUCKLING *Goblins* I. Wks. 1874 II. 16 Set him by, till he's sober. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 12 You have forced him not onely to set by his Mil[i]tia, and to depose his Crown.

b. To lay up or lay by for future use.

1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 8 To trimme his shippes..set by some new pinnaces. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 100/2 The Pantry for setting by what is left after meals. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Let the house be redd up, the broken meat set by. 1850 MISS WARNER *Wide Wide World* xxxvii, After that many a basket of apples.. was set by for her.

† c. To reject, dismiss; to disregard, scorn.

1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* Wks. 1910 I. 294 No more set by, but set by, thrust aside. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge Beautie* I. Wks. 1874 V. 9 Birth wee set by. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* II. xiv. 23 Being now set by, layd aside as uselesse, and not sett by. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. i. 36 To set by this conclusion for a while. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 481 'Tis indisputable...Devils cannot set it by, and the judge will not.

† (*b*) *Setting by*: setting aside, not counting.

a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* I. i, Setting by Alphonsus' power divine, What man alive..Could countervail his courage? 1657 HEYLIN *Undeceiv. People* 7 Setting by all children which live under their parents [etc.]..the number of the residue will be found so small.

† d. To give up (doing something). *Obs.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 282 To set by disputing with him, as one that is to be convinced only by himself.

143. Set down. (Cf. *set adown*, 136.)

a. See simple trans. senses and DOWN *adv.*

(*a*) To cause to sit down. *rare.*

a 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 222 The Erle of Worseter was take before the mayre and sette downe in the myddys of the hy tabylle. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxvii. 295 b, The duke of Orlyaunce set euery man downe. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* III. 135 We were set down..at nine, to cold grouse, salmon [etc.]. 1861 S. BROOKS *Silver Cord* v. (1865) 27 The little girl having..been..set down, in a half-darkened apartment, to amuse herself with the pictures in Fox's Book of Martyrs.

† (*b*) To encamp (an army or host). *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 2 We will before the walls of Rome to morrow Set downe our Hoast. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 34 Because he did not..spend so many bookes..as Antimachus did, before he sate downe the seuen Princes at Thebes.

(*c*) To place, situate, locate.

1827 *Edin. Weekly Jrnl.* 28 Feb., in Scott *Chron. Canongate* Introd. App., Wherever the belligerent powers might be pleased to set down this new theatre. 1882 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 67 Lewes is set down better than any town I have seen in England. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 316 He was the exact counterpart of the London Jew dealer, set down in the midst of the country.

(*d*) *Falconry.* (See quots.)

1614 LATHAM *Falconry* I. xi. 40 You doe at her first setting downe, giue her as much as she list to take into her gorge. 1891 HARTING *Bibl. Accipitr.* 229 *Set down to moult*, put into the mew.

b. † (*a*) To bring low, debase; to depose from office; to put down, quell. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 635 That is broght up she set al doun. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 261 In þat counsaille were y-sett doun meny bisshops and abbotes. *Ibid.* VIII. 179 He was i-sette doun of the fourþe pope Innocentius. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 141 Quhat was best to be done aganis..thair new reliegieoun and to sie quhat way thay might sett done the samin.

(*b*) To lower (a person's pride, etc.); to take down, snub.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1754) III. xviii. 251 Sir Harry own'd himself to blame: and thus the Lady's pride was set down softly. 1846 D. JERROLD *Mrs. Caudle* xxxi, Like her impudence!—I set her down for the rest of the evening. 1889 MRS. COMYNS CARR *Margaret Maliphant* I. i. 11, I was such a headstrong girl that it took a deal to set me down.

c. † (*a*) To slacken (the strings or pegs of a musical instrument). *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Chelys, Intendere chelyn*, to wreste vp the stringes of the lute. *Laxare chelyn*, to sette downe. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 202 Oh you are well tun'd now: But Ile set downe the peggs that make this Musicke.

(*b*) To beat down to a shape.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 193 So much of the Sheet as lies over the Cavity is set down into it with the Seaming-mallet. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 213 When the iron is to be set down..it is first nicked with a round fuller.

d. To place so as to rest upon a surface; to put down, as upon the ground. Also *absol.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 12958 (Trin.) On an heȝe pinnacle he set him doun Of þe temple. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 67 In some places the Caruer doth vse to shew and set down,..and in some place he beareth the first dish, and.. setteth it downe couered before the degree of a Knight. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 4 He hath set down his staf. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxliii, As a..huswife..Sets downe her babe. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* III. 180 Sir Edward sat down the candlestick. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* x, The body was here set down before the door of the chapel. 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* II. i. 28 If you attempt to lift or carry me down the stage, I will kick and scream till you set me down.

(*b*) To cause or allow to alight from a vehicle; to 'drop' (a person at a place). Also *absol.*

(Said of the person or persons in charge of or occupying the vehicle, or of the vehicle itself.)

1668–9 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Mar., My wife and I going by coach, she went with us to Holborne, where we set her down. 1694 CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* v. v, My coach shall set you down. 1715 GAY *Let. to Pope* 8 July, I have just set down Sir Samuel Garth at the Opera. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. vi, I knew the postilion very well...And then he told me where he had set you down. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* ii, A number of carriages full of ladies were drawing up and setting down. 1844 *Act 7 & 8 Vict.* c. 85 § 6 Such Train shall..take up and set down Passengers at every Passenger Station. 1889 MRS. ALEXANDER *Crooked Path* I. iv. 110 The carriage is to come back for us after setting you down at the theatre.

e. To put down in writing or in print; to put on paper; to enter in a catalogue or account; to write out, compose; to put on record; to record, relate, give an account of.

1574 H. BAKER *Well-spring Sci.* (1617) 9, I set downe 7 vnder the line against the place of penies. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Droomme of Doomes day* II. E viij, [In the Scriptures] there are set down two..entyer parts of rightuousnesse. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 16 The harshest penne may sette downe somewhat woorth the reading. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 22 You Nicke Bottome are set downe for Pyramus. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 6. 28 After the Creation was finished, it is sette downe vnto vs that man was placed in the Garden to worke therein. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 288 And here I am willing to set down their names. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 70, I forgot to set downe how I receaved a letter from Martin de Guinia. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrim* xi. (1687) 59 You will expect..that I should set down at large the particulars of every days conference. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 182 A great many good Ports that are not set down in the Maps. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 P 2 Her Women..are alphabetically set down in her Book. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. ix. 62, I set down the whole scene as soon as F— left me. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 3) III. v, My youngest boy..bethought himself of setting down a few 'School-miseries'. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 393, I have always regretted that Hazlitt set down that passage. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. v, It would not be fair to set down in cold blood the things he habitually said.

† (*b*) *To set down the* or *one's period*: to come to a final decision. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Never too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 23 They set downe the period with a deepe sigh. 1590 — *Mourn. Garm.* ibid. IX. 150 At last she set downe her period on the face of Alexis, thinking he was the fairest.

† (*c*) To fix at a certain amount. *Obs.*

c 1593 ? GREENE *George a Greene* (1599) G 1 b, George a Greene, set downe the king of Scots His ransome. 1621 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 141 It being the price sett downe. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. (1661) 85 Prescribed the indowments of Vicars, set down the wages of Priests.

(*d*) To put down, as in a schedule or table, *to*

be performed at a certain time; † to appoint a time for the performance of (something).

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, iv. i. 319 On Wednesday next, we solemnly set downe Our Coronation. 1594 — *Rich. III*, iii. iv. 44 We haue not yet set downe this day of Triumph. 1795 [C. Abbot] *Jurisdiction Crt. Gt. Sessions Wales* 120 The plaintiff must..set down his cause to be heard. 1819 Taunton *Rep. Cases Comm. Pleas* VII. 85 Cases out of Chancery..cannot be set down nor heard, unless they are signed by a Serjeant. 1889 Acworth *Railways Eng.* 203 The Great Western express..was set down to leave Didcot ..3 minutes earlier. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 68/1 After the cause had been set down for trial.

†f. To lay down (a principle), prescribe (a regulation, mode of procedure). *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 257 Whiles I set doune directions and precepts. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 193 She endeauoreth to set down good lawes. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Simul. & Dissim.* (Arb.) 508 Therfore set it downe; That an Habit of Secrecy, is both Politick, and Morall. 1641 Milton *Reform.* ii. 47 If..the Constitution of the Church be already set down by divine prescript. 1688 *Lett. conc. Pres. St. Italy* 30 All of that Cabale had set down this for a Rule.

†g. To determine or resolve upon. Also *set down one's rest* (see Rest *sb.*² 8 b). *Obs.*

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Discov. E. Ind.* xxx. 73 b, Of the meeting of the King..and the Captaine generall, at which time there was set downe a Trade and Factorie. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* i. iv. 178 Wee will haue these things set downe by lawfull Counsell. 1632 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts*, Luke xiv. 29–31 [He] must..set it downe with his owne heart to undergoe resolutely all the difficulties that [etc.].

(*b*) *pass.* and *intr.* To be resolved, resolve. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* const. inf.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* i. (Sommer) 20 One, that to praise well, one must first set downe with himselfe, what it is to be excellent. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 295 A man set downe to mischiefe. 1684 N. Lee *Constantine* iii. ii. 36 If you set down t'enjoy me, Sir.

h. (*a*) To estimate, reckon; † in early use with obj. and compl., or with clause; now only, to regard (a person) *as*, take (him) *for*, consider (him) *to be* (so-and-so).

1798 *Geraldina* I. 183, I never see a library of books with highly gilt bindings, but I set down that the owner seldom opens them. 1799 S. & Ht. Lee *Cant. T., Frenchman's T.* (ed. 2) I. 198 The playful unconscious character she had first been set down. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* i. xii. (Rtldg) 25 The corregidor..set me down for the culprit. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 9 He sat himself down as invulnerable. 1828 Scott *Aunt Marg. Mirror* ii, You had best set him down a Jesuit. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlviii, Those who cling to the truth and support the right cause, are set down as mad. 1872 J. Hartley *Yorksh. Ditties* Ser. ii. 118 They used to be sat daan to be young ens 'at hadn't le'nt wit. 1889 F. Barrett *Under Str. Mask* I. iv. 68 He would set her down at once for an impertinent..busy-body.

(*b*) To attribute, or put down *to*.

1822 Lamb *Elia* i. *Mod. Gallantry*, He could not set it down to caprice. 1879 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. iv. xii. 137 This, as usual, was set down to malice prepense on his side.

i. Now *dial.* (*a*) *refl.* To seat oneself. (Cf. 3.) † Also, to go down *on one's knees*: cf. sense 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14092 For-wit his fete sco sett hir dun. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* i. xix. 65 He sette hym doune by a fontayne. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. John* vi. 1–4 Iesus, beyng sumwhat separate from the people, setteth hym down on the hyll. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) i. 64 They set themselves down on the Grass. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 15 We.. set us down to fish.

(*b*) *pass.* To be seated. (Cf. 4.) Also *transf.* to be settled in a place.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13495 All right þar war þai sett dun. 1575 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* ii. iv. (1890) II. 178 The king and Ariobarzanes being sette downe at a table. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 229 When I was set downe to my meat. 1741 C'tess Hartford *Corr.* (1805) III. 189 When I am set peacefully down at my farm, I shall often read over your letters. 1776 S. J. Pratt *Pupil of Pleas.* II. 74, I was just set down to the card-table at the Delmores. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xvi, When all should be gone to bed, or set down to cards, which is the same thing.

† *With mixed construction.*

1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Love* (Arb.) 38 My harte is sett him downe twixt hope and feares Vpon the stonie banke of high desire. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, iv. iii. 2 The King by this, is set him downe to sleepe.

(*c*) *intr.* To sit down. (Cf. 5.)

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 1741 þai sal set down And mak a schort colaciown. 1442 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 7 That..[he] sal cum..and set downe on his kneis. 1530 Palsgr. 713/1, I set downe, I rest me on a seate, *je massis*. 1635 Heylin *Sabbath* (1636) i. 124 That we should..set down with modesty ..to heare the Law. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 17 Sept. 1685, All the gentlemen in his traine setting down at table with him. 1720 *Humourist* 212 Till he set down to Dinner. 1794 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Ellen* I. 28 He had just..set down to his coffee. 1809 Syd. Smith *Serm.* I. 43 He is ever ready..to say a grace to God, before he sets down to feast with Mammon.

†(*d*) *To set down by* = to put up with. Cf. Sit *v.* 21 d (*a*).

c 1618 Moryson *Itin.* iv. (1903) 64 The Venetians..having a very rich Shipp robbed by Turkish Pyratts..were forced to sett down by the losse.

j. *refl.* To begin to devote oneself *to*.

1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* 243, I set myself down to my translation of St. Athanasius. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 173/1 In his green old age, he set himself down to write this great dictionary.

†k. *intr.* To be encamped; to 'sit down' *before* (a town) to besiege it. *Obs.* Cf. a (*b*).

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* i. i. 129 Man setting downe before you, will vndermine you, and blow you vp. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 168 Cæsar sets downe in Alexandria. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 130 Then did the braue Generall set down before Thessalonica. 1631 Heylin *St. George* 248 Nothing to stop our march, till we set downe With all our troopes, before the Holy Towne.

l. *intr.* To have a direction downwards.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* S 2 b, If a fair leading sets down under the second Sett, it may in all probability lead down to a third, and so on.

144. Set forth. See simple senses and Forth *adv.* †a. To thrust forth. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 827 Ah nu we beoð of se feor for þe iflut hidere, þu schalt setten sikel forð. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 118 Some settes forth their lippes two ynches good beyonde their teeth.

†(*b*) To direct or send forward, set on the way.

1525 Lee in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. II. 75 To sett forthe the standard against thies Philistees. 1549 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 17, I have assaied to sette furth my plough to proue what I coulde do. 1590 Barwick *Disc. Weapons* 7 My commaunder commaunds me to set foorth of my band of 200. one hundred, to keepe a straight or passage.

†(*c*) To arrange or dispose in a certain manner; to lay out. *Obs.*

c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 373 The butler schal sett forthe the pottys..up on eche table. 1595 Shaks. *John* ii. i. 295 W'el set forth In best appointment all our Regiments. 1651 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 1 A man that goeth to the River..must understand..to set forth his Tackles. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii. 429 There the Eagle and the Stork ..set forth Thir Aierie Caravan high over Sea's Flying.

†b. To send out (soldiers, etc.) for service; hence, to equip, fit out (men, a fleet, a voyage). *Obs.*

1451 [implied in Setter-forth] *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxi. 213 They sette forth a galay & .xxx. paynyms therin. 1584 [see A 7]. 1603 Owen *Pembr.* (1891) 41 They are forced to sett furthe manye to theire owne dislike, althoughe the best that cold be founde. 1626 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* ii. v, Setting forth some Lady, Will cost as much as furnishing a Fleete. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* i. 54 He intended to set forth a voyage into West India. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 29 July 1667, The charge of setting forth a fleete. 1702 — *Diary* 3 May, Every Missioner, besides the 20 *l.* to set him forth, should have 50 *l. per. ann.* 1805 *Act 45 Geo. III*, c. 72 § 7 If such Ship or Vessel so retaken shall appear to have been, after the taking by His Majesty's Enemies, by them set forth as a Ship or Vessel of War.

†(*b*) To furnish with what is necessary. *Obs.*

c 1610 *Women Saints* 207 Haue you nothing..lying in store, wherewith her exequies may be sett forth?

†(*c*) To furnish, provide (entertainment). *Obs.*

1526 Tindale *John* ii. 10 All men att the begynnynge sett forth goode wyne. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 330 Certain Priests, whose office it was to set forth publike playes and games in honor of their Gods. 1693 Congreve *Dryden's Juvenal* xi. 6 When Poor Rutilus spends all his Worth, In hopes of setting one good Dinner forth.

† c. To provide, allot, or set apart for a purpose.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 358 In this ordour..ar mony sett furth to hald sitizenis in peice and in thair office. 1632 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* Matt. xxiv. 29 When as my Church shall have endured that full proportion of affliction, which I have set forth for it. 1684 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 318 The wast ground..formerly set forth for that purpose.

†(*b*) To put aside as tithe; = *set out*, 149 q (*b*).

1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI*, c. 13 § 2 Yf any person carrye awaye his corne or haye or his other prediall tythes before the tythe thereof be sett forthe. 1670 W. Sheppard *Parson's Guide* 9 The Parson or Vicar is to take away his Tythes in a convenient time after they are set forth.

(*c*) To lay out (money); = *lay forth*, Lay 52 c; = *put forth*, Put 42 j.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 208 This [sum of money] to bee set forth in Lands, of the best and most certaine Reuenue.

d. To promulgate, publish, issue (a regulation, proclamation, etc.).

1567 Harman *Caveat* Epist. (1869) 19 Many good..lawes and actes made and setforthe in this..realme. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* ii. 17 If the prince than doe set foorth a lawe contrarie to the lawe of God. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 1 Oct. 1651, Our religion, that had neither appointed nor set forth any houres of prayer or breviaries. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 17 ¶ 2 The Rules of the Club, as set forth, in a Table, intituled, *The Act of Deformity*. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. iii, Lafayette..took upon him to set forth more than one deprecatory oration. 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. iii. vii. 64 A proclamation was set forth placing a price..on his head.

e. To publish (a literary work).

1535 Coverdale Prol. to Rdr., I toke the more upon me to set forth this speciall translacyon. 1590 Greene *Mourn. Garment* Concl., Wks. (Grosart) IX. 221, I haue..set forth many Pamphlets, full of much loue and little Scholarisme. 1628 S. Ward in *Ussher's Lett.* 394 Dr. Jackson hath lately set forth a Book of the Attributes of God. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* July 1645, Father Kirchner, who was then setting forth his greate work *Obeliscus Pamphilius*. 1779 *Mirror* No. 21 (1787) I. 154 The latter has set forth his in print.

f. To express in words, give an account of, present a statement of, *esp.* in order, distinctly, or in detail; to declare, expound, relate, narrate, state, describe; † to describe the features or characters of.

1530 Palsgr. 713/1 Now haue I shewed you in a generaltie the contentes of the chapiter, but to set forthe the partyculers requyreth a further layser. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun., Pr. Whole St. Ch.*, That thei maie..set furthe thy true and liuely worde. 1549 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 38 One that wyl set furth papistrie aswel as him selfe wyll do. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1595) 100 As if in setting foorth our most gracious Soueraigne, wee should say: That Goddesse like adorned with high aspectes,.. she issued foorth. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 41 They set forth the dolefull falles of infortunate and afflicted Princes. *a* 1660 N. Rogers (*title*) The Rich Fool, set forth in an exposition on that parable. Luke 12, 16–22. 1688 *Lett. conc. Pres. St. Italy* 31 A Sect of men that were set forth as Monsters. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* lxxx. 78 In These Three Fables, is set forth the Vanity of Unnatural Wishes, and Foolish Prayers. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 54 ¶ 3 A Treatise, wherein I shall set forth the Rise and Progress of this famous Sect. 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 151 Even fancy has her merit when she sets forth in such pleasing imagery, the crucified Jesus. 1780 Coxe *Russ. Disc.* 254 The instructions given to the Captain set forth that a private ship had in 1762 found there a commodious haven. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 80 An advertisement..inserted in some of the public papers, setting forth the miseries of the poor. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* i, Hereward, whose history this tale sets forth. 1872 C. E. Maurice *Stephen Langton* i. 21 One after another he set forth the hideous corruptions which were growing up. 1893 *National Observer* 14 Jan. 201/1 He invites the fault-finders to set forth their grievances.

(*b*) To represent in art. ? *Obs.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. viii. 8 b, I haue thought good..too sette foorth vnto you, a woman as shee goeth in the streete. 1662 Evelyn *Sculptura* 38 But to proceed, Albert [Durer] being very young set forth our Lady, some designes of Horses after the life, [etc.].

g. To adorn, decorate. Now *rare.*

1530 Palsgr. 713/1 This blacke velvet gowne setteth fort this lady verye well. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xviii. 51 b, [The gate] is..well set forth, with letters of gold, and leaues of diuers colours. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* Ezek. xxiii. 6 The Assyrians..which were rich and proudly set forth. 1889 Herring & Ross *Irish Cousin* I. i. v. 62 Heavy mahogany tables, each duly set forth with books and daguerrotypes.

†h. To further the progress or advancement of; to promote, advance. *Obs.*

1528 More *Dyalogue* iv. Wks. 262/2 To confesse..what he had done for the settinge forth of that secte. 1542 [implied in Setter-forth]. 1551 T. Wilson *Logic* I 3, The very cause of thynges, is such a one that if it be practised in very diede, and set forth with other naturall causes, the effect must nedes folowe.

†i. To praise, commend. *Obs.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Commendare*, to prayse: to sette forth. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iii. v. 95 *Jes.* Nay, let me praise you while I haue a stomacke? *Lor.* No pray thee, let it serue for table talke...*Jessi.* Well, Ile set you forth. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* ii. ii. § 2 To set forth a person by that which in its self is no matter of commendation.

†j. To exhibit, display, show forth. *Obs.*

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* i. B j b, Onles I wolde ..set furth the brightnes of the sonne wyth a candell. *Ibid.* ii. S ij b, Wretches..whose pouerty she [Pride] might.. encrease by gorgiously setting furthe her riches. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 69 b, Thys woman disdaines..that any should sette forth the porte and maiestie, in gate and behauiour like vnto her. 1611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* 190 Fortunes are but the outsides of true worth, it is the mynde that sets his master forth. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 310 To set forth Great things by small.

k. *intr.* To set out *on* a journey, *against* an enemy, *in* pursuit, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4604 Hast you to saile; Sette furthe to þe se. 1530 Palsgr. 713/1 Whan sette you forthe on your journay, and God wyll. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 294 They set forth that were appointed to breake the army of the Archers. 1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* i. iv. 28, I with my hand set foorth against the Prince. 1602 Shaks. *Twel. N.* iii. iii. 13 My willing loue, The rather by these arguments of feare Set forth in your pursuite. 1675–6 *City Mercury* 10–17 Feb. 2/1 Exeter Coach...Sets forth every Monday morning from the Sarazens head Inn. 1718 Atterbury *Serm.* (Acts xxvi. 26) (1734) I. 4 Just as if it [Christianity] were now in its Infant State, and newly setting forth in the World. 1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng. Philos.* IV. 76 Your fair Columbian,..the moon being at full..sat forth alone. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* i. 55 Before they set forth on their day's journey. 1890 W. E. Norris *Misadventure* I. vi. 88 The two young people set forth for the village. 1894 E. Scott *Dancing* 110 If the partners join right and left hands in setting forth.

145. Set forward (†**forwards**).

a. To carry, send, or thrust forward. *To set one's (best) foot forward*: see Foot *sb.* 20, 29 b.

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 10 Sette forwarde the figures of the nombre multiplying by oo difference. *a* 1547 in Fosbrooke *Econ. Mon. Life* (1796) 83 When hir hors letyr was app[ar]eled..she was set forwards aft[er] this manner. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 70 Settinge forewarde with their ores the brigantine. *a* 1617 Bayne *Lect.* (1634) 202 That man neuer yet set right foote forward in the way to the Kingdome of God.

(*b*) To put (a clock) on.

16.. Middleton, etc. *Old Law* iii. 1, I would have you set forward the Clock. 1848 H. Miller *First Impr. Eng.* vii. (1857) 115 One of his companions..set forward the house-clock.

†(*c*) To increase, aggravate. *Obs.*

1611 Bible *Job* xxx. 13 They set forward my calamitie. 1684 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 24 Luxury likewise breaks in apace upon you, to set forward your Poverty and Misery.

b. To assist (a person) in the way of progress; to help on (a matter, plan, etc.); to advance, promote.

1530 Palsgr. 713/2, I set forwarde a person, or avaunce him to promocyon. *Yadvance.* 1540 Cranmer *Let.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 401 To set forwards whatsoever was your Majesty's will. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 193 For.. setting fordwart of the commone effaris of the cuntre. *a* 1617 Bayne *Lect.* (1634) 204 Walking after a potion taken..setteth forward the working of physicke taken. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Pr. Ember Weeks*, That..they may..set forward the salvation of all men. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 7 *note*, To set the workmen forward..I have been obliged to continue on board our store vessel..frequently a week. 1811 Simeon *Let.* in Carus *Life* (1847) 308 Some of the young men..were endeavouring to set forward a Bible Society.

c. To put forward, promulgate; to advance (an opinion).

1560 *1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 47 We leave it..to be weighed by your honours wisdome, and set forwards by your authority. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xl. 252 To set forward ..such doctrine as was agreeable to Moses his doctrine. 1890 *Universal Rev.* Sept. 64 The theory now set forward.

d. *intr.* To go forward, set out, start.

1530 PALSGR. 713/2, I set forward, as an armye..dothe. *Je me auance.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 12 The erle.. aventured .. to set forwarde hym selfe by lande. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 670 With which fleet..[he] set forward against the Portingals. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 411, I set forward through the vaile of Ombria. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. v. (1840) 248 Mrs. Miller set forwards to her son-in-law's lodgings. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xiii, He..set forward at last in his own carriage. 1889 'M. GRAY' *Repr. Annesley* III. VI. i. 129 He..set forward again after supper.

146. Set in. a. See simple trans. senses and IN *adv.*; to enter (a name); to insert, put in; to engraft, implant; †to put in office or power, etc.

1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* xi. 23 3he, and thei schulen be set yn [Vulg. *inserentur*], if thei dwellen not in vnbileue. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 361 To sette in the names of sustres and brethren professed in the register of the chapter. 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 169 They hawe dischargyd all the old wytt [=magistrates] of Bruges the whych was sett yn be the Kyng. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 13 The said James Smith toke a Lease of his part of the Tenement, and set-in the said Ellin to have hit after his decesse. 1563–4 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 109 John Atkyns to blo y^e^ organs when he set in y^e^ pypes vj d. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. (1592) 6 When a member that was out of ioynt is set in again. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XII. xi. (1622) 172 [They] set in Companies to robbe and spoile [*immittere latronum globos*]. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Aug., At Greenwich set in Captain Cocke. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 17 Set in your Lee-braces. 1709 *Tatler* No. 37 ₱ 2 Beau Slimber a Londoner, undertook to keep up with Trips, a whelp just set in. 1808 *Lady's Econ. Assist.* I The worked part of the frock body must be set in quite plain. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. II. 364 To prevent any escape of the manure while turning [the plough] and setting in again. 1888 *Co-op. News* 16 June 619 If the clothes are placed in cold water out of the boil the fabric will contract, and so set in the dirt. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Childr.* xii, I want the ring to be quite plain and heavy, with three stones set in level with the gold. 1889 'M. GRAY' *Repr. Annesley* I. II. ii. 158 Having now finished setting in a row of young plants.

(*b*) *absol.* (See quot.)

1530 PALSGR. 714/1, I set in to the oven, as bakers do their breed...We shal nat set in tyll to morowe thre of the clocke

(*c*) To put (a vessel) in towards the shore. Also *absol.*

1887 *Pall Mall Gaz* 22 Feb. 10/2 The ship was set in towards the land by a current. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. VII. i. 236 'Set in to shore,' cried Kerts, roughly.

(*d*) To draw or gather in.

1848 *Ladies' Cabinet* Jan. 54/1 The skirt..is set in at the waist, in large fluted or hollow plaits.

b. †(*a*) To direct into the fight. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 610 Schir Eduardis cumpany, Quhen thai had thrillit thame hastely, Set stoutly in the hedis agane.

†(*b*) *To set in foot*: to enter upon an undertaking.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 78 b, Whoso hath ones stepped foorth, and sette in foote to take charge of a commen weale. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 122 b, It belongeth..to the Emperour..to set in foote in counselles. 1562 HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 169 He hath set in foote, thyngs by wyt to be sped.

†(*c*) 'To put in a way to begin' (J.). *Obs.*

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 48, I think I had better decline the Task, than injure the Argument. However, if you please to assist, and set me In, I will endeavour to recollect my self for a short Conference.

†c. *intr.* To make one's way into the fight, among the enemy; hence, to offer fight, to intervene in behalf of a person or in support of a cause.

1450 *Merlin* xxix. 588 Whan thei saugh the hoste comynge thei merveilled fio whens so moche peple myght come. Neuertheles thei sette in a-monge hem. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm. ad Magistr.* i. (1674) II. 258 A rich opportunity ..*to* set in for Gods cause. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* 73 It is our duty to set in for the assistance of these,..to help them to a conquest of their corruptions. 1665 SANDERSON *Eight Cases Consc.* (1674) 85 Princes may see cause to set in for their own safety and interest. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1693) 145 May not the Stoicks here set in and help us out at a dead lift?

d. To set to work, begin (upon something); *esp.* followed by *to, for*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 495 Where the fire setteth in, the whole is spoiled. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xiii. 6 God also will set in and wash such with the blood of his son. 1693 TATE *Dryden's Juvenal* II. (1697) 30 To behold your unnerv'd Sex set in To Needle-Work. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. i, Sir Wilfull is set in to drinking, madam, in the parlour. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 24 ₱ 1 A worthy old Batchelor, who sets in for his Dose of Claret every Night. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* II. xxix. 93 To let the first mower and his attendants set-in well before the second follow. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXV, They are all set in to feasting yet. 1835 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 82, [I] set in hard at work at the remainder of my volume. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* ix, I go upon the hurricane-deck, and set in for two hours of hard walking up and down. 1893 *Field* 11 Feb. 191/2 It set in to freeze.

e. To begin, become prevalent: chiefly of the weather entering upon a particular state.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb. 1684, The weather was set in to an absolute thaw and raine. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* III. (1782) 61 The latter end of the year, when the winter sets in. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) N 2 b, When the western monsoons set in. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lx, Politics set in a short time after dessert. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Engl. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 167 The evening set in misty and obscure. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) 137 Though no fermentation had set in. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 32/1 Sooner or later a reaction must set in.

f. Of a current or wind: To flow or blow towards the shore.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 193 The Current of the Flood set in close by the Shore. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 46 The westerly winds setting in on this coast. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* I, The current of a strong and furious tide,..setting in betwixt the Orkney and Zetland Islands. 1831 *Mirror* XVII. 102/1 The tide sets in on this part of the coast with extraordinary velocity.

147. Set off. a. See simple trans. senses and OFF *adv.*: †(*a*) To take away, remove. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 145 Euery thing set off, That might so much as thinke you Enemies.

†(*b*) To alienate. *Obs.*

1632 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 1 John iii. 15 If any mans heart bee set upon the world, it is set off from God. 1651 — *Soliloquies* vi, Do Thou set off my heart from all these earthly vanities.

†(*c*) ? To discharge, cancel. *Obs.*

1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 27 Such [sums] as shall appeare to be discharged or set off by such matter of Record. *Ibid.* 30 The Clerk of the Pipe is not to discharge or set off any part of the Sheriffes charge, but by Tallies to be leavied in his Majesties Receipt of Exchequer.

(*d*) To put (a person) off. *Sc.*

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 75 But think na, man, that I'll be set off sae, For I'll hae satisfaction ere I gae.

(*e*) To stop the working of. *Sc.*

1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 51 Gae warm ye, and crack with our dame, Till I set aff the mill. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXI, The goodman has set off the mill, to come to wait on you himself.

(*f*) To set up in type separately. ? *nonce-use.*

1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 375 A very close line in the Copy, which we set off, to see how it comes into the measure made to m's.

(*g*) To let. *Sc.*

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 516 He..set off five new farms, formerly waste land.

(*h*) To cause to go off or explode, let off.

1881 *I. of Wight Gloss., Zet off,* to explode gunpowder. 1882 *Jamieson's Sc Dict.* s. v., He sat off the cannon. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 69 A spark..that might set off the explosives.

b. To start off, give (a person or thing) a start; to send off *into* a fit of laughter, etc.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* III. vi, I seek a brave hand To set me off in death. 1828 SIR H. STEUART *Planter's Guide* (ed. 2) 478 It is extremely important for the success of Trees, to possess a certain degree of vigour in the outset, or to be what is technically called, 'well set off.' 1830 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) II. 163 The carriage..was set off at its utmost speed. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* iii, To divert her attention from the subject which had set her off into hysterics. 1865 LEVER *Luttrell* xix. 132 One of those practised laughs, which, by setting others off, frequently cut short an unpleasant discussion. 1886 *Tip Cat* xxii. 302 Her questions set Dick off thinking. 1889 'M. GRAY' *Repr. Annesley* III. v. ii. 44 He..set Mr. Rickman off upon one of his interminable monologues.

c. To apportion or assign to a particular purpose; to portion off.

1687 BURNET *Contin. Reply to Varillas* 60 The appointments that were set off for her. 1828–32 WEBSTER s. v., To set off a portion of an estate. 1842 *Penny Mag.* 8 Oct. 395/2 A portion of the stabling is set off as a 'sick-box' for the invalids.

d. To mark or measure off (a certain distance) on a surface; to lay off (the lines of a ship).

a 1647 in *Archæologia* XII. 250 They found by due trial all lines [of the ship] to be truly set off. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ₱ 1 The varied Measure must be set off from the top of the Cilinder. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 95 Set off 30 Fathom on the Side BD. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Marit. Surv.* I. iii. 11 Taking the Length of XY from a Scale of equal Parts, set it off from X to Y. 1830 HEDDERWICK *Mar. Archit.* 201 The square measurements of the cant-timbers are set off on the body-plan of the schooner foreward and abaft. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 335/1 This space is formed by setting off demi-gorges of 30 yards. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 20 June 400/1 If three hundred and sixty separate degrees be set-off from the centre of a perfect circle.

(*b*) To place along a surface at definite intervals.

1850 INKERSLEY *Ing. Styles Archit. France* 311 All these windows being set off on the outer face of the wall.

(*c*) To mark off, separate from the context.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 399 When adjuncts or circumstances are of importance,..they may be set off by commas.

e. To set in relief, make prominent or conspicuous by contrast.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 239 My reformation glittering o'er my fault, Shall shew more goodly,..Then that which hath no foyle to set it off. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Foil* ii, God hath made starres the foil To set off vertues; griefs to set off sinning. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 801 She fables not, I feel that I do fear Her words set off by som superior power. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advis. fr. Parnass.* I. xix. (1674) 20 Picture-drawers do the better set off the Figures they draw, by dark shadows. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 93 (1699) 148 Good qualities are the Substantial Riches of the Mind, but 'tis good Breeding sets them off. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 454 That the blue, the grey, or the green colours..be used only to support and set off these warm colours. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 121 His raiment served to set his destitution off. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* ix, The primrose is set off by its nest of green. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 23 Thick brown hair..fell down on her shoulders and set off the margins of her smooth pure cheeks.

absol. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 13 It is Place, which lessen's, and sets off.

(*b*) *intr.* To form a contrast (*with*).

1652 *Bk. Drawing*, etc. 34 What Colours set off best together. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* II. H h 4, Blues set off with yellows, reds, whites, browns, and blacks. Greens set off well with purples and reds.

f. To show to advantage, enhance, embellish.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 170 He hath a kinde of Honor sets him off, More then a mortall seeming. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* lv. (Arb.) 79 No quality sets a man off like this. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 439 Claudian has set off his Description of the Eridanus, with all the Poetical Stories that have been made of it. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xvi. 142 Fairy Butter...This is a pretty Thing to set off a Table at Supper. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* III. v. (1782) I. 255, I adorned myself to the best of my power, the barber lending a helping hand, in order to set me off. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xix, Thou seest how well the French hose set off the leg and knee. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* iv. § 42. 133 The sculpture is approved and set off by the colour. 1891 *Temple Bar* July 445 Dress helped to set off her many charms.

g. To give a flattering description of, commend, praise.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* III. i, Set 'em off Lady I mean sell 'em. 1706 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr., The great Dealers in Wit, like those in Trade, take least pains to set off their Goods. 1785 [R. GRAVES] *Eugenius* II. xviii. 118 Young Scrip, whom Mrs. Banks was going to set off as a young man of great expectations. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *To set off*...To give a pompous or flattering description of; to eulogize; to recommend; as to set off a character.

h. To take into account by way of compensation or equivalent; to put in the balance (*against* something); *spec.* in *Law*, to allow or recognize as a counter-claim. Also *absol.*

1735 *Act* 8 *Geo. II*, c. 24 § 5 The Debt intended to be set off, shall be pleaded in Bar, in which Plea shall be shewn how much is truly and justly due on either side. 1775 F. BULLER *Introd. Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 2) 179 A Debt by simple Contract might by the former Act have been set off against a Specialty Debt. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. v. (Rtldg.) 56 We may set off their drugs against our specifics. 1818 J. CAMPBELL *Nisi Prius Cases* II. 586 The defendant had therefore a right to set off this loss against the premiums. 1829 TAUNTON *Rep. Cases Comm. Pleas* VII. 481 The Defendants' guaranty does not so make the Defendants parties to the contract, that they can set off. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* iv. 64 He is required to set off his customer's counter-claim. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Aug. 192/1 The produce is set off against the advance, the balance is fairly struck.

(*b*) To counterbalance, compensate.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. i, Thus the beauty of day, and that of summer, are set off by the horrors of night and winter 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xl, The merry-men of the forest set off the building of a cottage with the burning of a castle. 1893 *Times* 8 May 7/6 The loss feared in one branch of trade would be set off by a gain in another branch.

(*c*) *intr.* To be a set-off *against.*

1824 *Examiner* 152/2 Prices neither have risen, nor is there the least prospect of their rising, to a rate that will set off against the taxes..that burden the land.

i. *intr.* To start on a journey or course; *transf.* to start (doing something).

1774 *Trinket* 91, I sat off in immediate pursuit of them. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* xi, They mounted..and..set off at a round gallop. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 473 Messengers set off to solicit succour from Badajoz. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iii, They both set off in a fit of laughter. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Childr.* viii, He..set off to go home alone.

(*b*) To take off for a leap. *rare.*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 95 A mark from whence the rivals were to set off on their leap.

†j. To have a certain appearance. *Obs.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poet.* Epil. 20, I, now, but thinke, how poore their spight sets off, Who,..Haue nothing left, but the vnsau'ry smoake Of their blacke vomit, to vpbrayd themselues.

k. *Printing.* To soil the next leaf or sheet: said of the ink or of the printed page.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ₱ 23 Trane-Oyl ..hinders the Inck from drying; so that when the Work comes to the Binders, it Sets off. 1777 in *N. & Q.* Ser. IX. V. (1900) 189/1 [The binder] is particularly desired to beat the work before he places the cuts, in order to prevent the letterpress from setting off on the engravings. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 27 Some printers' works 'set off', as they term it, when the ink of one page leaves its impression upon the opposite page. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 343/2 An undue proportion of lampblack in the ink will cause it to smear,..and to 'set-off' during bookbinding operations.

l. In the pianoforte, (of the hoppers) to make the proper set-off.

1853 W. SANDILANDS in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Music* (1871) 187, I..claim an improvement through the same means in the setting off of the hopper. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 281/1 Blocking is caused by the hoppers not 'setting off'.

148. Set on. a. *lit.* To place on or upon something: see simple senses and ON *adv.*: with special implication, e. g. to set (a vessel) on the fire; †to put on (an article of clothing); †to hang (a door).

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark v. 23 Sete on honda ofer hiæ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 He ne mihte finden on al his licame hwar he his finger on sette bute uppen wunden. *c* 1205 LAY. 311 Brutus sette on his flo. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxi, Downe thay take that birde bryȝte, Sette hur one, behinde the knyȝte. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 987 in *Babees*

Bk. 183 But furst sett on his sokkis. 1522 in *Archæologia* XXV. 450 Item p^d..for settyng on of a horne & trymmyng of yo^r long bowe..iiij d. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* iii. 6 They..set on the dores, lockes & barres of it. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. 213 Soom doe set on caldrons, oothers doe kendel a bauen. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 38 Another course [of a meal] is set on. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Mar. 1690, To protect, set on, and bring off, those who should manage the fire-ships. 17.. in *Ritson's Gammer Gurton's Garl.* (1783) 52 Is John smith within?.. Can he set on a shoe? 1808 *Lady's Econ. Assist.* 22 A welt should be set on to the waist at the back. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 To *relieve*, to make a sett near to another that cannot be sett on any more till it is taken in on each side. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. II. 330 The tail is not neatly set on. 1880 *Plain Knitting* 11 Knitting can hardly be set on too loosely. 1884 *Live Stock Jrnl.* 1 Aug. 107/1 A..Setter Dog, good all round, with the exception of his ears, which are set on too high.

† **b.** To set on foot, instigate, promote. *Obs.*

1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* vii. (1702) 94 They behold the shape of Folly of their own setting on. *c* 1640 H. BELL *Luther's Colloq. Mens.* (1652) 334 The Emperor sent his Embassador to John Frederick, Prince Elector of Saxon, to set on and to further a Council. 1688 *Lett. conc. Pres. St. Italy* 158 The Son of him that set on the Massacres of the Protestants. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 262 The King was as earnest in the setting it on, as the Duke was in opposing it.

c. (*a*) To urge (an animal, *esp.* a dog) to attack.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* B 4 What Cur wil not bawle.. when he is set on by his maister? 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. Stage Dir., Enter diuers Spirits in shape of Dogs and Hounds, hunting them about: Prospero and Ariel setting them on. 1890 MRS. A. MACLEOD *Austral. Girl* I. xxii. 259, I found him setting a puppy on to some sheep.

(*b*) To instigate, incite, urge on (a person) *to do* something.

1523 BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lviii. 32 b, By the settyng on of Sir Willyam Bayllule. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* I. i. D ij b, The vndewe loue he hath to hym selfe..setteth him on to take this way. *Ibid.* D iij b, He hath priuyly or by secrete menes stered the, or set y^e on (to do this thinge). 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 137 Beinge ayded by the Byshop of the same Citie, or set on rather. 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 115 The chirurgion is a prating fello, and I think sett on per others. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 150 My Master was now bent against me, his Wife had set him on. 1743 T. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 184 Whether they went out of their..choice, or were set on by others. 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 286 The devil set me on to marry you. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxiv, Woman, thou art set on to this. 1892 *Gd. Words* May 300/2 It was..the boys —they set us on to ask.

† (*c*) To carry through to a conclusion; to drive *home*. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. 1910 III. 123 Speaking to him, that he shuld not go about to answeare me, except he set it soundly on. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* App. iii. (1712) 186, I confess the Objection is very ingenious, and set on home.

d. † (*a*) To advance, send forward. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 331 Set on your foote, And I follow you. *Ibid.* v. iii. 108 Let vs to the Field, Labio and Flauio set our Battailes on.

(*b*) To set in motion, set going. Also *absol.*

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. i. § 3 By what influence do we draw our first breath, or set on the first stroke of the heart? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Set on*, the order to set the engine going on board a steamer.

e. To start (a person) doing something. Cf. *set off*, 147 b.

1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxvi 58 It is well known to be no easy matter to check the people when they are once set on. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxi. II. 86, I have coughed a great deal lately..and the coming in from the cold air to the atmosphere of your stifling stove, has set me on now.

f. To set or appoint (a person) to do something; = *put on*, PUT *v.* 46 l.

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. x, He was set on to read Latin. 1856 *Househ. Words* 21 June 546/2 Frazer..set on two or three extra gangs of navvies.

g. *intr.* To advance, go forward.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2555 On thay set with herte stronge. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 383 Loke ye sette on alle to-geder ther as ye shull here an horne blowe right high and lowde. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* III. iv. 6 Set on to Spaine in most triumphant measure. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 682 We set on..to th' Sea-side. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. iii, Marmion Gave..the signal to set on.

† (*b*) To make a move *for*. *Obs.*

1616 SIR T. ROE *Jrnl. Embassy* (1899) 342 When I deliuer the Next guiftes to the Mogoll..I will sett on anew for a formall contract.

(*c*) To begin working.

1889 W. WESTALL *Birch Dene* II. iii. 34 All of you to your places; the engine is setting on again. *Ibid.* xi 173 Nearly an hour after the engine had 'set on'.

h. To make an attack. Now *dial.* in *set on at* or *to* = attack, assail.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 120 Countrey People..read not so many Gazetts, as a Citizen, nor concern themselves where the Turk, or King of France sets on next. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. vi, His sister..set on at the wife, saying it was her fault.

149. Set out. ***a.** See simple senses and OUT *adv.*; to lay out, spread out; to cause to project or extend; to display (a flag); etc.

1573 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 193 Setting owte & Taking in againe..sundry kyndes of Appareill. 1576 PETTIE *Petite Pallace* 54 Setting out flag of defyance. 1592 TIMME *Ten Engl. Lepers* vii. H 2 b, Olde age draweth in the eyes, setteth out the teeth. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* VIII. 331 The light That Pharus tower sets out at night. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 190 Let us a little set out the bounder-stones of this disquisition upon which we are fallen. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I. i, The Enemy approaches, we must set out our false Colours. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 121 How many [*sc.* pots] crack'd by the ..Heat of the Sun, being set out too hastily. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Childr.* xii, The jeweller..set out some trays of pretty inexpensive brooches. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 250 The side having been stuffed, and next 'set out'..the next step in the process of manufacturing upper leather is that of whitening.

† **b.** To set in relief, set off. *Obs.*

1577 WHETSTONE *Remembr. Life Gascoigne* vii, Euil sets out good, as far as black dooth white. 1611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* 2225 The Body..drest vp in black veluet which setts out the pailenes of the handes and face. 1658 SANDERSON *Graphice* 48 Light and Shadows forward, set out any Painting outwards.

† **c.** To expose. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* xxiii. 404/2 That our life seemeth to be set out to Sathan [orig. *exposee à Satan*]. 1611 COTGR. *Exposé*..set out, put or layed open to.

d. To accompany or escort on the way. *dial.*

1725 WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 7, I rose and set son John out towards the coalpit. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 57 Young Susy half consenting To set me out a mile o' geate.

** † **e.** To fit out (a ship, fleet) for a voyage; to equip for an expedition; to send out (forces), fit out (an expedition). *Obs.*

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1047, Man sette ut .ix. litesmanna scipa. 1557 in *Sel. Pleas Crt. Admiralty* (1897) II. 31 Another shippe of waire..furnished manned and victualyd and sett out to the seas by Walter Rawleighe. 1601 HAKLUYT tr. *Galvano's Discov.* 20, I know not whether the charge of that voiage was theirs or the kings. But by whom soeuer it was set out [etc.]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 783 *marg.*, The Christian Princes set out a fleet for the recouery of Tripolis. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 1402 The Citizens of London set out 500 souldiers into Ireland, with their furniture. *a* 1642 SUCKLING *Goblins* I. i. Wks. 1874 II. 11 Why does not then the state Set out some forces, and suppress them? 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 1 Christopher Columbus first solicited the king of Portugal to set him out. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 313 The fleet could not be set out that year.

(*b*) To equip or furnish *with*.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 114 Set out and furnished with bowes and arrowes. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Goose*, They set out Arrows with its Feathers.

† (*c*) To dress for going out. *Obs.*

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s. v., To set out a Child in order to go abroad, *habiller un Enfant pour sortir*.

† (*d*) To put out (a boat). *Obs.*

1694 tr. *Martens' Voy Spitsbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 128 They set out their Long-boats after the Whale.

† **f.** With immaterial obj.: To cause to go forth, send forth; to give currency or vogue to; to issue, promulgate. *Obs.*

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1052, & setton stefna ut to Lundene & man bead þa folce þider ut ofer ealne þisne norðende. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 197 For epitaphies are..not set out till the parties bee deceassed. 1548 in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 9 This confescion was fyrste wrytten and set out by the ministers of the churche and congregacion of Sweuerland. 1560 *Maitl. Club Misc.* III. 216 Traditiones of men sett owt to thir le the consciences of Goddis people. 1687 BURNET *Contin. Reply to Varillas* 83 The Articles of our Religion were agreed on, and set out by Authority. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Dec. 1695, The Parliament..setting out a proclamation prohibiting the currency of half crowns. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 500 The King set out a declaration for satisfying his people.

† **g.** *To set out one's* (*a*, *the*) *throat*: to cry aloud, shout. *Obs.* (Cf. *set up*, 154 c.)

1574 tr. *Marlorat* in *Marbeck's Bk. Notes* (1581) 1108 Set out thy throte & cry. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. i. C, I should cut your throate..but that I know you would set out a throate. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. iii, His gag is melted, And now he sets out the throte. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 263 She thereupon began to set out so loud a throat, as if (like a pig) I had offered to sticke her.

† **h.** To exhibit (a play) on the stage; to exhibit (public games). *Obs.*

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Prol. B ij b, That same wyll we nowe sette out before you (with personages) in our play. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Comparo*, To sette out playes with great charges. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 29 Romulus..set out playes to gather the fayre women togither. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. 635 A decree was graunted, that C. Hostilius the Pretour should vow, and set out the games and playes of Apollo.

† **i.** To put into print, publish (a literary work).

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* Pref. A j, This Arte was..wryten in our Dutch tung and first set out by him. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. Wks. (1904) 285 Which booke I haue in writyng, and is not yet set out in print. 1612 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 214, I hear of some verses are set out or given to some few, but not publicly sold.

† **j.** To declare, proclaim, show forth, reveal. *Obs.*

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 293/2 That..the declaration and setting out of his worde. 1547 HARPSFIELD in *Homilies, Mis. Mankind* ***j b, He is the God, whiche..setteth out his charitie and exceadyng loue toward vs. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Dico*, To employe his studie to set out ones prayse. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 646 Robert Melwene of Carnebie, That with that bischop went about, To sett his femyeit falsett out. 1648 GAGE *West Ind* 77 If I should not set out to the publick view the worth of her people. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 545 If any more eminent matter of Valour or Policy happen, there is given a fair occasion .to set out the Authors or Inventors thereof. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 233 Then will this Antichrist by a publick writing be exhibited or set out to the world in his colours.

† **k.** To express, denote. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 4 The word *art*, doth set out the generall nature of Logick. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 53. 284 The word whereby the Evangelist setteth out consent in prayer. 1684 H. MORE *Answ.* 41 The Kings of the Earth..calling to the Rocks and Mountains..sets out the fear of those great Men.

*** **l.** To display (wares) for sale.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7077 Ac theygh the marchaunt sette out his ware, In the stret. 1530 PALSGR. 715/1 This felowe hath set out his marchandyse to the shewe. 1611 COTGR., *Mangonner*, to..set out vnto the eye sale things. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 198 All vertues become lesse prized in them, who set them out to sale. 1829 *Examiner* 370/1 Shop-keepers set out their goods for the purpose of attracting the gaze.

† **m.** To display to advantage, put forward to attract attention, make attractive. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. Ep. Ded., Seeing they are sent to edifie others, and not to set out themselves. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. ii. 195 As for your mother, shee ..could set out her taile with as good grace as any shee in Florence. 1619 W. WHATELY *God's Husb.* I. (1622) 102 Hee that is apt to set out himselfe, and cannot brooke another that goeth not so farre as himselfe: that man doe thou suspect, and from him be thou reserued. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Psend. Ep.* I. iii. 9 Mahomet..when hee set out the felicitie of his heaven, by..the delights of sense.

† (*b*) To extol, 'crack up'. *Obs.*

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s. v., To set one out, or speak much to his Praise. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. in *Ess.* (1900) II. 68 The colours [of rival charioteers] themselves were but a fancy; but when once a man had taken pains to set out those of his party, and had been at the trouble of procuring voices for them, the case was altered. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. viii. 39 How have you over-rated my merits!..should you not.. have known something of my mind before you had set me out thus.

† **n.** To embellish, adorn, deck out, trick out. Also *refl.* *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 422 O noble Chaucer, whos pullisshyd eloquence Oure Englysshe rude so fresshely hath set out. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 84 Not set out with fayre & fyne clothes. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 56 The Libeller to set out his Pasquill, raketh all things. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. ii. iii. 572 Gold and pretious stones doe condescend to set out their shooes. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Amb.* 205 They set out their Discourse with all sorts of Fables. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Ess. on Women* Wks. 1711 IV. 157 They bestow..as much Times and Pains in the Art of Dissimulation, as they do in setting out their Faces. 1714 C'TESS COWPER *Diary* (1865) 36 There she was, set out in all her Airs. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 89 It is good with Vinegar, and a fine Dish to set out a cold Table.

**** † **o.** To put out at interest. *Obs.*

1533 in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 8 All such goodes..shall.. be sett owte to the use and profett of John Mering, Robert Mering and Nicholes Mering. 1614 RICH *Honestie Age* (1615) 36 Euery man can call him an Vsurer that setteth out his money. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 22 All such as..dare not set out their Moneys at interest.

† **p.** To put (a child) out to nurse; to place out with a master or at school. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt.* IV. iv. Wks. 1910 II. 64, I thinke no mens children are thus set out. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxi. 7 If the childe must be set out, let a fit nurse be looked after. *c* 1670 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 130 Somtimes she would tell him that she would set him out to an attorney or sollicitor. 1729 WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 61 To-day we set son Henry out to school to Mr. Nabb.

† **q.** To set apart *for* certain treatment. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. iv. 57 Whom you your selues shall set out for reproofe. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts*, Zech. xi. 4 Thus saith the Lord, my God, yet amongst these Jewes, which I have justly set out for this slaughter, there is a flocke of mine, whom I have due care of.

(*b*) To put aside (a tenth part); to reserve as tithe. *Obs.* (Cf. *set forth*, 144 c, *b.*)

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 13 § 1 Everye of the Kinges subjectes shall..devide sett out yelde and paye all manner of their prediall tythes in their proper kynde. 1670 W. SHEPPARD *Parson's Guide* 41 The common course of setting out and delivering Corn by the Common Law, is by the tenth Shock, Cock, or Sheaf. 1710 FRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iii. 160 Men were forced to set the Tithes duly out, and pay them fully. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 697/1 And no Quaker shall after such Notice, and before the setting out, or after such Tythe shall be so set out, withdraw or take away, or cause to be withdrawn or taken away the said Tythes. 1768 *Case of Jeffry Ruffle* 3 He gave him notice every time of the setting out of his tythes.

† **r.** To let or lease out. *Obs.*

1614 RICH *Honestie Age* (1615) 37 The Land-Lords that doe set out their liuings at those high rates. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 6 Some boyle not the Salt in their owne name but set it out to others. 1693 STAIR *Institt.* I. xvi. (ed. 2) 135 Letting out of Lands, or setting out of Houses.

***** **s.** † To exhibit graphically (*obs.*); to put down on paper in express or detailed form; to describe or enumerate expressly; to detail.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 158 Before Luthers booke was sette out a picture. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 13 Theie ye shall see it [pallium] set out in white with a great many of blacke crosses vpon it.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 43 The other [Cicero] setteth oute no poynte of rhetorike, so fullie in all his bookes, as [etc.]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. ix. 84 The very same partie by whom the liuely figure before set out was made. *Ibid.* IV. xxix. 150 b, The places..most notable, and that doe merite to be set out. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 109 Yt shoulde sett out the matter orderly. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. verse 14. xvi. 314 The Christians getting to heaven, is set out as a businesse of so much difficulty. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. (1697) 244 The Poets Design in this Divine Satyr, is to represent the various Wishes and Desires of Mankind; and to set out the Folly of 'em. 1775 F. BULLER *Introd. Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 2) 176 In such Case the Jury are not to set out the Value of the

Land descended. 1842 *Act* 5 & 6 *Vict.* c. 45 Sched. 4 Set out the Title of the Book. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 101 This moving situation Gauden, no mean stylist, set out in the best academical language of the period. 1896 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 339/1 A list of authorities set out in the appendix.

† (*b*) To furnish a translation of. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* To Rdr., I do not doubt, but many..will wonder that..I haue taken vpon mee to set out that in our vulgar tongue. *a* 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1670) II. 232 It was he that set us out the life of Sir Thomas More in English. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Sept. 1649, Dr. Crighton, ..a learned Grecian who set out the Council of Florence.

t. To delimit, define, mark out.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead-mines* 48 The finder,..May have two meers met, and set out by stake. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XI. *Parmenides* (1687) 747 He..first set out and limited the habitable parts of the Earth. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iv. § 13 A false Supposition, that these two Names, Man and Beast, stand for distinct Species so set out by real Essences, that there can come no other Species between them. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s. v., Every Man has his Share of Provisions and Business set out. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. New Forest* xiv, If he is to work..it must not be by having work set out for him. 1870 HUGHES *Alfred the Grt.* xv, The shires and their sub-divisions..were carefully set out.

(*b*) To portion out (land) into lots.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Mar. 1675, When the rebells were dividing their conquests in Ireland, he was employ'd by them to measure and set out the land. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 17 The commissioners should set out, allot, and assign unto the lady of the manor, twenty statute acres of the common and waste grounds. 1893 *Field* 1 Apr. 486/1 My predecessor had set out a large field in allotments.

(*c*) To plan, lay out (a town, road, garden, etc.); to lay out (ground) *with* plants.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 3 The present Town having been contrived and set out all at once. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 298 To set out a Cart road according to Statute. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Jan. 1653, I began to set out the ovall garden at Sayes Court. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 138 A Gardener who has a Parterre or a Grove to set out. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 335 A ditch is then to be set out 4 feet wide. 1854 *Ibid.* XV. II. 426 He ..himself sets out his drains and his water-meads. 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* May 485 Every year sees another acre or two set out with narcissus bulbs.

(*d*) To mark out, lay out in a pattern or design.

1838 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 322/1 Professor Phillips described an Odontograph, or instrument for setting out the teeth of wheels. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 234 The lines of a floating battery in setting out the lines of a..fast frigate. 1891 DENNING *Art Cabinet-Making* 213 The sketch from which the working drawing is set out. 1892 ELEANOR ROWE *Chip Carving* 45 To set out the borders on Figs. 35 and 36.

11. (*a*) To arrange (a table, a room, etc.) for a meal or other purpose; to spread (a table, etc.) *with* ornaments, etc.; to dress (a window). (*b*) To put out or arrange (things necessary for a meal, game, etc.), esp. on a table; to lay (a meal).

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. v. (Rtldg.) 10 The next step was to regale after their labours. A large table was set out in the hall. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 764/2 The room was set out for dinner. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 604/1 Is it beneath his dignity to take down the shutters and 'set out' the window of his establishment? 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* x, Seth..began to..clear the small round deal table that he might set out his mother's tea upon it. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1884) 34, I see her..setting out the tea-things, For a howling herd of hungry boys. 1885 J. PAYN *Luck of Darrells* xliii, The table was brilliantly set out with glass and silver

(*c*) To arrange (objects) at proper intervals or with a due amount of display; *spec.* to plant out; to leave (plants) at a distance apart, by thinning (cf. SINGLE *v.* 7).

1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 15 Removing the plants..and setting them out in beds. 1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1857) § 6009 The planters differ in the number of hills to be made ..some choosing to set them out..in rows of equal distances. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 215 The plants are set out with the hoe, the distance varying from 14 to 18 inches. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. x. 285 This line [of stakes] was set out and numbered from the Trélaporte side of the valley. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of Star* II. v. 79 A commander-in-chief who cannot set out troops. *Ibid.* III. xii. 218 The tents..are set out in the order of a city. 1890 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Aug. 429/2 The examples are nowhere 'set out', but buried in the body of the page.

****** † **v.** To put (people) at variance. *Obs.*

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 51 If he be chosen Arbitrator betwixt two at difference..hee sets them out further then euer they were before. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 156 To breed differences with and set him out with the Queene his mother.

******* *intr.* **w.** To begin or start on a journey; to start on one's way.

Set out is felt as more appropriate than *set off* in this sense when the journey is undertaken with some deliberation or is of an important or arduous character.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 24 b, Thei franckly and freely sette out of the Towne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 111 Mee thou thinkst not slow, Who since the Morning hour set out from Heav'n..and ere mid-day arriv'd in Eden. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 June 1650, The next morning by 4 we sat out for Canterbury. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 215, I write this after all are gone to bed; and the fellow is to set out with it by day-break. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. xi. 366 The Baronet..set out on his return to the North. 1886 MISS SERGEANT *No Saint* ix, He set out resolutely to walk across country. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 164 We set out together for the base of the Buet,—I on muleback, he walking.

(*b*) const. *inf.* To begin one's career or start off with the object of doing something; to lay oneself out (*to do*).

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* Ixxxix. III. 211 It..accomplished much of what it set out to do. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 313/2 Did he..deliberately set out to be a tyrant? 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 126/1 The..stories..don't set out to prove anything.

(*c*) *elipt.*

1744 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Montagu* 12 June, A new vice-legate,..young, rich, and handsome, and sets out in a greater figure than ever has been known here. 1798 *Geraldine* I. 191 Nor would I set out a Reformer.

x. To start on a certain course; to begin or start off (*with* or *by doing* something).

1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 93 (1699) 151 A young Gentleman, who gets this one Qualification from his Governour, sets out with great Advantage. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (Isa. lx. 22) (1726) I. 100 But Christianity, when it set out, took none of these methods of recommending it self. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 89 The two general ideas we sat out with at the beginning of this chapter. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 247 Every Printer ought to consult with himself about the scope and nature of the business which he sets out for. 1829 LAMB *Let. to Gillman* 30 Nov., Life opened upon him with comparative brilliancy. He set out as a rider or traveller for a wholesale house. 1853 J. NAPIER *Man. Dyeing* 261 If we start with a protosalt of iron..and if we set out with a persalt. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 22 He set out by admiring his niece's fat arms.

y. To project.

1892 *Black & White* 11 June 758/1, I have observed..that several of the new skirts..show a tendency towards setting out round the feet. 1892 *Pictorial World* 25 June 98/1 It is only cut and stiffly lined to set out round the feet.

† **z.** = *sit out* (trans. and intr.); see SIT *v.* 37 a, b.

1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 40, I..saw the Person for whom she was accus'd, set the Play out. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 82 Not but I'd rather set out; for it's quite unfair to sing a foolish thing that nobody likes, when I could do better.

150. Set over. † **a.** To convey to the other side of a piece of water. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (Cf. *put over*', PUT *v.* 49 d.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2998 There light þai full lyfely, lept into bote, And were set ouer soundly into the same yle. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (1809) 292 He was a frayde to set ouer or to geue battayl, knowynge not to what parte his souldiers would enclyne. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xi. (1869) 54 By that tyme the boye was sette ouer, his Maister..hadde taken a Bote and followed hym. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 61 Finding the riuer to be fordeable.., he there set ouer his horse.

† **b.** To give up, surrender *to*. *Obs.*

1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* vii. 109 The vineyard of the Lorde is set ouer to the spoile. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 460 Sorry Ascetæ they were..who could not find in their hearts to set over to Gods service any more then two times or hours in the day.

c. To make over, transfer.

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 141 The said sherife..did..bargaine, sell, assigne, & set ouer the said lease..vnto one G. H. 1613 R. WITT *Arithm. Quest.* 148 This Merchant hauing occasion to imploy money at 3. moneths end after he deliuer the said 300*l.* is desirous to sell or set ouer the said debt. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 10 A covenant from the lessee, that he would not 'assign, transfer, or set over..the said indenture of demise'. 1820 GIFFORD *Compl. Engl. Lawyer* (ed. 5) 660 The said A. B. hath..assigned, transferred, and set over..unto the said N. O...all that messuage.

† **d.** To brush aside, dismiss. *Obs.*

1701 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 80 Objections..which they could by no means Sett over.

† **e.** *intr.* Of a vessel: To run over. *Obs.*

1608 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Holy Ghost* ii. (1641) 609 Filled: not to hold, but to set over.

f. *pass.* and *intr. Salt-manuf.* Of the pan: To collect a crust in the process of evaporation.

1808 H. HOLLAND *Agric. Cheshire* 59 When a crust of this kind forms [on the surface of the brine] the salt boilers say that 'the pan is set-over'. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 744 The introduction of a very few grains being amply sufficient to clear the largest pan, and to prevent any recurrence of the 'setting over'.

151. Set through. † To carry through, bring to a conclusion. *Obs.*

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 53 A kinde of tribunall.. wherein all contentions..are presently decided and set through [orig. *deciditur ac sedatur*].

152. Set to. † **a.** *trans.* To add. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 339, & tale wile icc settenn to, To don þuw tunnderrstanndenn Hu fele [etc.]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Hij, Seynge the place..is proued to be but bastarde, and set to by sume other to Dioscorides.

† **b.** To affix (one's seal or signature). *Obs.*

Often written *setto* or *set-to*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6889 He..wrat þe nam, and sett to sele [*c* 1375 *Fairf.* sette on sel]. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 29 In the wytnesse of the wyche thynge, I haue set to my sele. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 44 He made hyt stronge by settynge to of hys seele. 1464 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 192 In witnesse of the quhilk thing I haf set to my signet. 1534 TINDALE *John* iii. 33 He that hath receaved hys testimonye hath set to his seale that God is true. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Stafford* 43 To thes presents interchaungeabli have setto our handes. 1624 HERIOT *Codicil to Will* in *Mem.* App. III. (1822) 102 In witness whereof to this..I have..set to my seal. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 38 Men must set-to their hands to being the born thralls of a proprietor of human cattle.

† **c.** To set (a broken limb). *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 133 Can Honour set too a legge?

† **d.** *To set to one's hands*: to get to work. *Obs.*

1611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* 1787 Remove the stone that I maie see my mistres, setto yor handes yo villaines, and that nymblie.

e. *Cock-fighting.* To put (cocks) beak to beak. (Cf. SETTER-TO 1.)

c 1800 in *Hoyle's Games Improv.* (1814) 443 No persons to set-to, but those who are appointed by the masters of the match.

f. *intr.* To make a beginning; to get to work; *esp.* to begin seriously or energetically.

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Ireland* 130 He sette to, & asked of the out-comen men that ynto the lond wer comen, howe hyt shold be of ham. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 189, I beseech you set to, to goe through scripture. *c* 1830 MRS. SHERWOOD *Houlston Tracts* III. 9 The lass was at the washing-tub till it was quite late in the day, without getting anything forward, so that my wife was obliged to set to. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. New Forest* viii, Edward then set to with a good appetite. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* I. 222 He again set-to on his own account, munching and crunching. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* I. v. 100 The engineer set to to repair the rudder.

(*b*) *Pugilism.* To begin fighting (*with*).

1743 *Broughton's Rules* iii. in Egan *Boxiana* (1830) I. 52 Every body is to quit the stage as soon as the champions are stripped, before they set-to. 1792 *Ann. Reg.* 17 These famous pugilists set-to exactly at a quarter before 3 o'clock. 1823 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 27/1 They [*sc.* poachers] take a delight in setting-to with the gamekeepers. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* vi, Du Loo and his pet of the Fancy retired to the far end of the room, and there set-to, delivering from the left shoulder.

(*c*) *Racing.* To make the final effort to get in front. (Cf. SET-TO 3.)

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xii. 204 Buckle's great forte was to wait and then set-to on an idle horse.

† **g.** *pass.* or *intr.* Of food: To 'catch' on the bottom or side of a vessel in cooking. *Obs.*

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 72 Then he tels you that his Sieges were blacker then broth, that's set to.

153. Set together. † **a.** To put (things) together; to set (a bone); to construct (a framework). *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 51 Feþeren he nom mid fingren & fiede on boc-felle & þa sobere word sette to-gadere. 1530 PALSGR. 715/2 And you wyll set your horses nere togyther, you have romme ynough in this stabell for two mo. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1585) 6 Though a man can finde out good matter and good wordes, though hee can handsomely set them together. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 58 Doth not he remember that the broken bone once set together, is stronger than ever it was? 1598 CHAPMAN 7 *Bks. Iliads* To Rdr., I haue good authoritie that the bookes were not set together by Homer himselfe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 670 After it [timber for building a fleet] was framed, and ready to be set together. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 46 Who set the Body, and the Limbes Of this great Sport together?

† (*b*) *To set together by the ears*: see EAR *sb.*[1] 1 e.

1663 [see EAR *sb.*[1] 1 e]. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxvii. 65 So Mean a Rascal, as to set other People together by the Ears, without Fighting your self.

† (*c*) *To set horses together*, to agree. *Obs.*

1685 in *Verney Family Mem.* (1899) IV. 344, I wonder how Sir Rich. who is boyling water & the Mayor doe, to set their horses together.

† **b.** To couple together in comparison. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 117 The Oxe, and Israell are set together, in the quantitie of ignorance.

c. *Cheese-manuf.* To prepare (the milk) for the process of coagulation by adding the rennet.

1837 *Brit. Husb.* II. 426 (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) The firmness of the curd, if the milk be set hot together, will be much greater than that from milk which has been set cold together. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. I. 107 They make their cheese 'cold'—that is, set the milk together at a low temperature.

† **d.** *intr.* To curdle. *Obs.*

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod* 215 The word is *kapha*, which properly signifieth the running or setting together of cheese.

154. Set up. * **a.** To place in a high or lofty position; to raise to an elevated situation.

[*c* 1200 ORMIN 3430 He sette a steorrne upp o þe lifft.] *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 238/680 Þis monekes he [a whale] ladde ech-on, And sette heom up hole and sounde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5911 [They] sett him vp as a king, þat er lay as a brebeling. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xli. 336 Sir Gawayne..toke the knyghtes lady, and sette her vp behynde his squyer. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Pono*, He sette vp a marke on the toppe of an elme for archers to shoote at. 1582 ALLEN *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 57 M. Forde being set up in the carte. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. Ded. 406 You have brought me forth into the open field, and set me up to be gazed on. 1861 C. BEARD *Port Royal* I. 308 They..set up an inscription in the same church. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* XXXVI. 364 [She] caused his head to be set up on the gates of York.

† (*b*) To drive up. *Obs.*

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 305 To ij childer that chasit dukis in the dubbis, and set thaim vp to the halkis, ij s.

† **b.** To hoist (sail, a flag). *Obs.* (Cf. ON. *setja upp segl.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24829 þair sail þai sett up o þair scipp. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 115 Vp þai sett sail & mast. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 22 Them wych..wythout wynd wyl set vp the sayle. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. i. 31 b, [They] set vp a redde flagge. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 237 The wind coming fair, he set up his Sails. 1790 *Lond. Comp.* 144 Any waterman who sets up a sail between Lambeth and London Bridge, forfeits for each offence 5*s*.

c. To raise (a cry); to utter (vocal sound).

† *To set up one's throat*: see THROAT *sb.* 3 b.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3717 Dis folc þo sette up grot and gred. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* IV. ii. S iij b, Let vs begynne or set vppe a prety songe or balade. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 657 The whole Rout Set up their throats with clam'rous shout. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 285 With one voice they set up a cry that reached up to the Heavens. 1720

De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xii. (1840) 211 They set up a huzza. 1749 Smollett *Gil Blas* I. v. (1782) I. 28 Setting up my pipes, as if he had flayed me. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. x. (Rtldg.) 365 The good old man set up a roar of laughter. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xi, Dame Crane set up her throat, and began a horrible exclamation against Jack Hostler. 1853 Hawthorne *Tanglewood T.* (1883) 238 Setting up her childish voice, she called him back. 1887 Miss Betham-Edwards *Next of Kin Wanted* II. vii. 78 Baby..set up a yell.

†d. To open. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 129 Whan Constantyn was i-cristened he made pilsouns i-oponed,..and chirche doies i-sette up [*ap'riri*].

†e. To put up for sale or auction. *Obs.*

c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* III. 1198 They that..sette hem up to any sale. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4343/7 On the 4th of July..will be exposed to Sale.., 10 Bags of..Spanish Wool, ..set up at 20d. per lb. 1812 Cary *Dante, Purg.* xiv. 64 Their flesh, yet living, sets he up for sale. 1819 Hazlitt *Pol. Ess.* 260 Let them set them up at auction, and see what they will fetch.

f. To post up (a paper or notice); to give notice of, advertise.

c 1540 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 And in the night season sett upp certeyn refutacions in wrytyng on the churche doie. 1562 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. 163 Peter van Duran..was licensed by the same Courte to sett vp bylles vpon postes, in suche partes of this Cytye as to him shall seame good. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 145 Good Cinna, take this Paper..set this vp with Waxe Vpon old Brutus Statue. 1616 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 122 And soe we sett up a bill in writing, that I would geve a bar of plate to him which brought the keyes. 1708 *Constit. Watermen's Co.* liii, A Summons, to be set up at the most noted Plying-places between Gravesend and Windsor. 1727 Bover *Dict. Royal* II, To set up a Play on the Posts. 1779 Stills *Diary* 1 June (1901) II. 343, I attended evening prayers in the Chapel and set up College Orders. 1876 J. Fergusson *Hist. Ind. Archit.* I. vi. 139 It appears unlikely that Asoka would have been allowed to set up two copies of his edicts in the dominions of such powerful kings as Aira and his father seem to have been,

†g. To throw into relief, make brilliant, heighten the lustre of. *Obs.*

1588 Kyd *Housek. Phil.* Wks. (1910) 275 The Pewter so set vppe, the Brasse and yron works so bright [etc.]. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 94 Painters to set up their colours, and to give them more beautifull light and lustre. 1615 S Ward *Coal from Altar* 24, I haue heard our Marchants complain, that the set vp blewes haue made strangers loath the rich oaded blewes.

h. †(*a*) To tighten (strings) so as to raise their pitch. *Obs.*

1642 M. Newcomen *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* 5 Nov. (1643) 25 To proceed as Musicians doe in tuning their instruments: Who straine their strings with a gentle hand, and set them up by little and little.

(*b*) *Naut.* To take in the 'slack' of (shrouds, stays), make taut.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 80 One mizen-shroud broke,.. which we knotted, and set up immediately. 1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expositor* s. v. *Salvagees*, Salvagees..are used when a Shroud or Back Stay wants setting up. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxv, Setting up the weather breast-backstays. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 282 The hawser is to be set up by means of the double block tackle purchase.

i. (*a*) To stake: only in phr. *set up one's rest* (see Rest *sb.*[2] 6 b).

†(*b*) To score (so much) at cards. *Obs.*

1680 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 76 Cribbidge...And when they have play'd out their three Cards and set up with Counters their Games in their hands. *Ibid.* 82 He that hath three Honours in his own hand, his partner not having the fourth sets up Eight by Cards, that is two tricks.

j. To place in an exalted, eminent, or superior position; to raise to power or authority; sometimes *spec.* to put on the throne. Also *absol.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 612 Pane Iosaphus þe met gert dycht, & set vpe tytus..to þe bowrde as þare oure-mane. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 41 Foure false popes þat Frederik þe emperour had i-sette up. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (Sommer) 21 All the things she did to ouerthrow him did set him vp vpon the height of honor. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ii. 41 He maketh Kings to sit in soueraintv; He maketh subiects to their powre obay; He pulleth downe, he setteth vp on hy. 1603 Ld. Cecil in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 16 To dispossess his majesty and his royal issue of this crown, and to have set up the Lady Arabella Stuart. 1654 Z. Coke *Logick* Pref., God hath set you up the Oracles of War. 1713 Addison *Cato* I. iv, Where's the worth that sets this people up Above your own Numidia's tawny sons! 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxvi She'll be keen for a that can set up King James, and ding down King George. 1879 M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xlvii. 477 Judges..were almost tools of the king, who could set them up and put them down at his pleasure.

(*b*) To appoint (an officer or functionary).

1642 Vicars *God in Mount* 45 Lecturers, chosen and set up with the peoples consent. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 267 Some were for setting up a King. 1879 M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxi. 308 Two rival popes were set up.

(*c*) To appoint to or nominate for a position.

1689 T. R. *View Gov. Eur.* 40 A Mountebank was set up for Lord Chancellor. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Apr. 1685, For this Parliament, very meane and slight persons..were set up. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 480 When a person was set up to be Sheriff that would not serve, 1754 Richardson *Grandison* I. xvi. 99 Supposing that he would set up his nephew when at age..as a representative for the county.

k. To make (a person) elated, proud, or vain; *esp.* in *pass.* to be elated, gratified; to be proud, or 'stuck-up'

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2025 Nowe she wyll laughe; forthwith she wyll frowne; Sodenly set vp and sodenly pluckyd downe. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* IV. iii. 67 Come hither, cockatrice: here's one, will set thee vp, my sweet punke: set thee vp. 1789 Charlotte Smith *Ethelinde* (1814) II. 168 He's not so set up with it. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Daughters* xiv, Sister thought such a message would set you up too much. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 392 We were very much set up at making his acquaintance. 1893 Kipling *Many Invent., Badalia Herodsfoot* 297 She's that set up you wouldn't know her.

l. †To speak highly of, extol, praise (*obs.*); to put forward *as* a model, 'put on a pedestal'.

1535 Coverdale *Song 3 Childr.* 63 O ye spretes and soules of the righteous, speake good of yᵒ Lorde: prayse him, and set him vp for euer.

1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. viii. P 1 This exterior did not prevent her from being set up as the cleverest woman in all Madrid. 1891 'H. S. Merriman' *Prisoners & Captives* x, I do not set him up as a hero.

(*b*) *dial.* (esp. *Sc.*) in ironical or contemptuous use.

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* ii, Set him up for confectioner! 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., She rides in a coach —set her up, indeed! 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xi, Which makes me the keener for your company, Mr. David Balfour of the Shaws, and set ye up!

**m. To place in an erect position; to set or stand upright; to erect (an image, statue); to raise (a standard).

c 1205 Lay. 27244 Þa lette he sette up þene drake heremærken unimake. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1468 Me schal..setten hit [an ymage] on heh up. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1746 A Chese [=chessboard] þere was I-brouȝt foth..The meyne were I-set vp. 1530 Palsgr. 726/1 Set up this ladder agaynst the wall. *a* 1533 Berners *Huon* lxii. 215 She fell downe in a traunse...Than Huon..set her vp, and comfortyd her. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 2 We must not make a scar-crow of the Law, Setting it vp to feare the Birds of prey. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 435 It hath beene knowne, that a Fruit-Tree hath beene blowne vp (almost) by the Roots, and set vp againe, and the next yeare bare exceedingly. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 14 June 1685, Certaine intelligence of the Duke of Monmouth..having set up his standard as King of England. 1707 S. Sewall *Diary* 7 Aug., Peter Weare set up the stone post to shew a mile from the Town-House ends. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xii, In less than a minute, by setting up his mustaches and his hair, he seemed a different person. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 359 Palisades were set up, and a pleasant garden laid out. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. viii, Old Bailey gravely sets up the middle stump again and puts the bails on. 1879 M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxiii. 234 A beautiful monument was set up.

†(*b*) ? To trim or curl up. *Obs.*

a 1625 Fletcher *Wild-Goose Chase* II. iii, Let me set my Beard up. — *Hum. Lieut.* IV. i, She hates curl'd heads too, And setting up of beards she swears is Idolatry.

(*c*) To 'erect' (lines) in a plan.

1732 W. Halfpenny *Perspective* 24 To draw the Steps, first draw their Plan.., then set up their intended Heights.. from G, on the Line G*g*. 1830 Hedderwick *Mar. Archit.* 247 Set up the tangent-lines at the exact half-breadth of the midship-frame, on each side of the centre-line.

†(*d*) To set (a top) spinning. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. v. 161 He turn'd me about with his finger and his thumbe, as one would set vp a Top. 1649 Lovelace *Lucasta* 8 Then, as a Top, he sets it up, And pitifully whips it! 1679 Dryden *Troil. & Cress.* III. i, He's an old wooden Top, set up by Father Time three hundred Years ago.

(*e*) *To set up one's bristles*: to be irate. *To set up one's comb* or *hair*: to be proud. *To set one's back up*, etc.: see Back *sb.*[1] 24 f.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man.* 47 b, Then fume we and rage and sett vp the bristels. *a* 1536 [see Comb *sb.*[1] 5]. 1576 Gascoigne *Droomme of Doomes day* Wks. 1910 II. 251 Men thus advaunced..hould up theyr heads, set up their heare, shew theyr pryde. 1845 [see Back *sb.*[1] 24 f]. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* I. ix, I hear you've been to see my mother and you've set her back up.

(*f*) *U.S.* To put (drink, etc.) before customers for their consumption; hence, to 'treat' to (drinks, cigars).

1884 *Lincoln* (Nebraska) *Jrnl.* Aug., A counter where the beer could be set up. 1888 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 9 Nov. 2/6 Well, we must make him set up the cigars on that happy event.

n. To erect and make ready for use; to pitch (a tent); † to erect (a building). Cf. 60.

c 1205 Lay. 8716 Þa þet work wes up iset. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10378 Sir Ioachim was fain and blith, And vp he sett an auter suith. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2296 þe powere him grauntis To sett his cite vp agayn. 1471–3 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 The seid hous shuld have be..fully sett upp, garnysshed, and doon by the fest of the nativite of our lady Seint Mary. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 241 He made hys tentys to be sette vp there. 1523–4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 323 Paid..for Settyng vpp of a pewe in Seint Annys chappell iiij d. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 49 Constantinople being reedified and new sette vp. 1603 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 152 When they were settinge upp the chimle pyppes and the batlement. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 247 He voutsafes Among them to set up his Tabernacle. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 212, I made a..fram'd Door-case, and a Door..; and..set it up in the Passage. 1880 Lady F. Dixie *Across Patagonia* 206 Several vain attempts were made to set up the tents, but the wind was too strong.

†(*b*) To build (a ship). *Obs.*

1595 Maynarde *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 11 Settinge up more newe pinnaces. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 48, I oblig'd him to set up the Sloop which I had brought [in frame].

o. To set (a trap), lay (a snare). Now *dial.*

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 72 Cupide sets vpp a Springe for Woodcockes. 1687 Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s. v. *Mouse*, To set up a Mouse-trap. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s. v. *Set up* A man 'sets up a trap for vermin'.

p. To put together the parts of (a machine) and erect it in position.

(Merges in the sense of 'establish, set on foot', see aa.)

1683 *Repr. Advantages Manuf. Woollen-cloath* 18 We have 25 Loomes constantly imployed, and have ordered the setting up 10 more. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Bridge* 84 Three ..Months were employed..by the Carpenters in new framing and setting up the Centers. 1770 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 323 [He] ought to know as much of setting-up a Press as the Press-man himself. 1872 Pope *Telegraph* I. 13 In setting up the battery pure water may be used in the porous cell. 1879 M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxviii. 284 Flemish weavers set up their looms and taught the English to weave cloth.

(*b*) To start (a piece of work) on a loom, etc.

1857 Miss Cummins *Mabel Vaughan* xxxiii, Drawing a huge ball of yarn from her pocket, [she] commenced setting up a stocking. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* v, A piece of very fine twine was indispensable to his 'setting up' a new piece of work in his loom.

q. *Typogr.* To put (types) into the composing-stick; to arrange (type) in words or blocks of words; to put (a book, etc.) into type; occas. said of the type (quot. 1770). Also *absol.*

1668–9 J. Leigh *Let. to S. Clarke* (MS. Rawl. D. 398 fol. 141), I Request yᵘ giue halfe Crown a man to each Compositor when hee begins to sett it vp. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xix. P 6 When the Boy Sets up Letters.. [he] takes the Composing-stick..in his left-Hand. 1770 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 247 A Fount of English, which sat up about twelve sheets in 4to of the Surgeons Case, in Paris. 1818 Byron *Ep. to Murray* i, My dear Mr. Murray, Your'e in a damn'd hurry, To set up this ultimate Canto. 1832 Hallam in *Life Tennyson* (1897) I. 89 The (printer's) devils are full of promise to set up immediately. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl* 16 May 319/2 The speech..was set up in an incredibly short time.

r. To place (the dead body of an animal stuffed or otherwise treated for preservation) in an erect or lifelike position.

1781 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 64/2 These Bats were kept for some time..before they were set up. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 500 A neatly perfect skeleton has been obtained and is being set up. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I. 2 Where they stuffed birds or set up exotic butterflies in little cabinets. 1892 *Field* 30 Jan. 133/3, I am sending the skin..to be set up.

s. *To be well* (*straight*) *set up*: to have a stalwart, well-knit frame.

1825 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* (1856) 159 Charles Hope was tall and well set up. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 53 Leotard is not straight set up, after the standard so cherished by soldier martinets. 1904 Sir P. Burne-Jones *Dollars & Democr.* 53 In New York..the women..are so well 'set up', so excellently 'turned out'.

t. To make erect and soldierly by drill.

1865 Meredith *Rhoda Fleming* i, No master of callisthenics could have set them up better. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 10 June 364/1 When I joined the [Police] Force I was a big awkward-looking, country Johnny...Drill soon set me up.

(*b*) (See quot.)

1842 in R. Oastler *Fleet Papers* II. 134 The assault consisted in 'setting her up', that is, making her hold a brush above her head for an hour and forty minutes; and when her arms began to be tired, and dropped a little, he put them up again

u. *Agric.* To earth up (root-crops).

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 52 The turnips thrive better when not set up.

†v. To fix (a price or standard); also, to put up the price of. *Obs.*

1530 *Proper Dyalogue* in Roy *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 138 Oure fearmes set vp dayly more and more. *Ibid.* 139 And yet no hygher price was ther vp set Than good conscience did require. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* Wks. 1910 I. 197 In setting vp a sise of Bread.

†w. To compose (verses). *Obs.*

1607 *Stat.* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 72 Those which are able shall upon that daye sett upp verses.

†x. *Cards.* To make up (a side). *Obs.*

1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* III. vi, *Cen.*..Mavis and shee will set vp a side. *Trv.*..And mistris Mavis, shee will sustaine her part.

***y. To put into operation; to bring into use or vogue; to establish a course or series of. Now *rare.*

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2135 And settes vp a sawte to þe towne sydes. 1570 [see Plea *sb.* 1 γ]. 1612 Chapman *Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* v. iv. 3, I have had lotteries set up for my death. 1622 Jas. I *Let. to Earl Southampton* 9 July (*title-p.*), The present setting up of Silke works..in Virginia. 1685 Dryden *Pref. to Alb. & Alb.* Ess. 1900 I. 279 When operas were first set up in France. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 19 July 1664, The lottery which his Majesty had permitted Sir Arthur Slingsby to set up for one day in the Banqueting House at White-hall. 1700 *Ibid.* 24 Mar., Some Lectures were set up. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 35 All the Plays and Interludes, which..had been set up. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & Bks.* II. iii. 44 The numerous smaller periodical works which were set up by Steele. 1849 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. I. 33 A new post-coach had been set up which performed the journey to Bath in a single day.

(*b*) To cause (a certain condition, *esp.* of disease) to arise. Often *pass.*

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 528 Inflammation is set up in the soft tissue. 1853 *Ibid.* XIV. I. 199 Fermentation was more readily set up. 1889 Mrs. Comyns Carr *Marg. Maliphant* II. xxi. 122 Want of proper nourishment..had caused the accident to set up a disease. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 602 This sets up fructification.

z. To establish (a state of things, a custom, a form of government, a society, etc.).

1432 *Acts Privy Council* IV. 95 It alwey pourveide and seene þat..justice be set uppe and stabylysshede þere. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* xviii. [xix.] 3 Whan he wente to set

vp his power by the water Euphrates. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 30 His office is to hinder religion,..to set vp Idolatrie. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 50 To plucke a Kingdome downe, And set another vp. 1640 *Articles agst. Laud* 3 He went about to subvert Religion, and to set up Papists and superstition. *c*1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 200 They have their Coales and 3 shillings p^r^ weeke allowed to Each to maintain them,..its set up and allowed to by M^r^ Coleson a merch^t^ in London. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 52 The legislature..which was originally set up by the general consent of the society. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 184 In consequence of two rival 'Burial Societies' being set up in the place. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 225 Though he had not taken part in setting up the new government. 186*x* *Macm. Mag.* IV. 371/1 He succeeded in setting up Episcopacy..in Scotland. 1890 TOUT *Hist. Eng. from 1689*, 151 The house of Savoy now set up a united Italy.

aa. To set on foot, establish (a business, profession); to begin (housekeeping, life).

To set up shop: see SHOP *sb.*

1525 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 691 Euery persone that haith beene full prentise..doithe sett vp his occupacion or Craft within the same [city]. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* Epist. (1869) 21 To set vp houses and kepe hospitalytie. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xvi. 130 b, They haue also there set vp printing, not before seene in those countries. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 136 Buying pewter, brasse, and such like implements as if to set up house-keeping. 1663 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 91 The Earl of Carlisle is going upon an extraordinary embassage to Muscovy, in order to setting up the English trade again there. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 17, I have often wished, that certain..Instructors..would set up Schools. 1777 *Ann. Reg.* II. 42 He returned to London and set up the small-coal trade. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. x, He taught the science of the small-sword, and set up a saloon-of-arms. 1869 'WAT. BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* vi, The next thing we shall hear will be that you have set up house and got married. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 299 As new cells budded from the parent they moved away and set up life for themselves.

(*b*) To begin the use or practice of; to adopt as part of one's establishment, etc.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Dial. Dead* Wks. 1711 IV. 36 She set up a Basset-Table. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 176 ₱8, [I] have set up a Pack of little Beagles. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* VIII. ix. (1782) III. 188, I..bought the coach of a notary, who had set it up through ostentation, and now wanted to get rid of it. 1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* xli, He had lately set up a carriage. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* II. xi, He conceived the idea of setting up a drum! 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 63 You will have heard of my setting up a second servant. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* July 45 Improved..by the short beard he had set up.

bb. To provide (a person) with means; to place in a position of prosperity or in the way of retrieving one's fortune; to set 'on one's legs' *again*.

1530 PALSGR. 716/1, I shall than be set up agayne. 1584 LODGE *Alarum* 10 Thou maist haue money in thy purse, and other necessaries to set thee vp againe. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. i. 20 *May they not be my Oracles as well, And* set me vp in hope. 1658 *Wit Restor'd* 25 But when a Fammily is sunck, And Titles are a fading, Some Merchant's daughter setts you up. 1728 LAW *Serious C.* viii, She has set up near twenty poor tradesmen that had failed in their business. 1811 MARY TITHERINGTON *Diary* in *Mem.* (1819) 103 Job was set up again by the bounty of his friends. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv, We had a light, fair wind, which set us up again. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 10 Dec. 446/3 He soon set us all up in funds.

cc. To establish or start (a person) in a business or profession; *transf.* said of the money, stock, or outfit sufficient to equip a person.

To be set up for (colloq.): to be well provided with.

1556 *North Country Wills* (Surtees) 238 The same company [of mercers in London] shall deliver yerlie the said rent to one poore yong man to sett hym up that hathe nother father nor mother. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 65 Two Deskes, and a quire of Paper set him vp. 1679–88 *Moneys Secr. Serv. Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden Soc.) 88 To W^m^ Lloyd,..bounty, to sett him up to his trade of a shoemaker. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 184, I was..set up in the world, made a master. 1745 *Life Bampfylde-Moore Carew* 52 He expended a small Sum of Money to set her up for a retail Trader in Buckles. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 366 Mistress of as many branches of knowledge as would set up half-a-dozen literary hacks. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxii, He had brilliant under-waistcoats, any one of which would have set up a moderate buck. 1863 MRS. H. WOOD *Verner's Pride* v, I'm set up for cotton gownds. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiii, Now, John, if you don't fix a time for setting her up in her own house and home, and letting us walk out of it, I'll turn Informer. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen* II. iii. 48 His father will set him up in business.

(*b*) *refl.* To constitute or establish oneself (*as*).

1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xxiv. 142 Dick had no intention of setting himself up as a prophet. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* X. 728 The Wincauntons set themselves up as judges of their neighbours.

†**dd.** To restore, repair, make good. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* iii. 43 Let us set up [Vulg. *erigamus*] the abasing of our people, and let us fight for our people. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) II. 286 Whill his loissis wes set wp.

ee. To bring to a proper state of health and stuength; to restore to health.

1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II, To set one up again..(to recover his Health). 1804 NELSON *Lett.* (1814) II. 63 A little of your good nursing, with ass's milk, will set me up for another campaign. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 170, I returned from that visit quite set up. 1889 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* II. II. xiii. 200 Change is just what Estelle wants to set her up again.

****** ff.** To put away for future use, lay up in store, store away. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1421 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 33 Þat hu hoost haue in chaige that they bryng all hur fysche in-to the market, without they sett up any fische in any othur fyschers houses. 1530 PALSGR. 716/1 Go, set up this bagge of monaye, tyll I call for it. 1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 242 Mellons, Cytrons, and such like,..were..reserued and set vp. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 82 They beginne them in the midst of the broade side, making a round hole there, into which hole, when the cheese is to be set vp, they put some few drops of wine. 1739 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* ii. ₱ 7 If your lady orders you to set up a piece of meat for supper. 1730 T. BOSTON in Morrison *Mem.* ix. (1899) 221, I refused to eat;..and the meat was set up again untasted. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 393 The corn is then set up, that is, set down in the sacks on the floor, and remains there unemptied.

†**gg.** To put (a horse, etc.) up in a stable; *occas.* to keep (cattle) up to fatten them. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 124 He went privalie into þe stabyll þer þe knightis man had sett vp her hors. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 Yf she be rydden vppon, and sette vp hotte. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* v. v. B b j b, The cauſe that is well fatted .i. that is set vp to be made fatte. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 46 My Companion.. sets vp his Asses in the Stable. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 21 When I..had set up my Horse at an Inn. 1768 *Boyer's Dict. Royal* II. s.v., To set up a coach..*Dételer les chevaux d'un carrosse.*

*******hh.** To put into an attitude of hostility or opposition; to incite, instigate.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* VII. vi, Arise, O Lord, in wrath thy self up sett Against such rage of foes. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 35 Hee was skilfull enough to haue liu'd still, if knowledge could be set vp against mortallitie. 1606— *Tr. & Cr.* v. iv. 13 They set me vp in pollicy, that mungrill curre Aiax, against that dogge of as bad a kinde, Achilles. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 4 (1806) I. 144 They set up argument against matter of fact. 1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 218 Sudden variation,..in a great scale, is most commonly either grand or sublime; it sets all the faculties up in arms. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxii, As for them that have abused your Grace's ear, and set you up against a man that [etc.]. 1884 G. ATLIN *Philistia* III. xxvi. 27 The environment is too strong for you; and if you set yourself up against it, it'll crush you. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 33 This one has perhaps been set up as a rival to an earlier St. Patrick's Purgatory.

(*b*) *Hunting.* To bring to bay. Also *fig.*

1608 CHAPMAN *Trag. Byron* v. Q 4, As a Saundge Bore that (hunted longe, Assayld and set vp) with his onely eyes, Swimming in fire keepes of the baying hounds. 1747 *Tricks of Town laid open* (ed. 3) 31 You see, Sir, how naturally all these Beasts of Prey hunt a Country Squire, and..they seldom lose the Scent till they have set him up (as you phrase it) *brought him to a Bay.* 1889 *Field* 12 Jan. 41/3 The hounds..came up with their stag there, and set him up to bay at this well-known landmark.

******** ii.** To put forward (a claim, defence, a case in law).

1697 *Mem. Trans. Savoy* 123 Several Reasons engage the French King to set up anew his Title to Savoy. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 77 That apology Which kings who rule, and cowards who crouch, set up For their unnumbered crimes. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvii, After setting up a vain and unjust pretence to the throne of England. 1855 [see ALIBI *sb.*]. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 201 The best defence is that which..has been set up by M. de Remusat. 1858 [see CLAIM *sb.*¹]. 1885 BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 10 Prob. Div. 194 The husband sets up in bar a deed of separation.

jj. To advance, propose, put forward (a theory, idea, plan).

1803 *Pic Nic* No. 3 (1806) I. 87 They seem to have set up for themselves a peculiar test of their merit. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. Pref. p. xiv, They are rejoiced to set up a standard of imaginary excellence. 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xii. 70 You set up a theory of your own. 1890 MISS I. D. HARDY *New Othello* III. x. 211 You set up those false and morbid scruples between yourself and me.

********* *intr.* kk.** To sit up (late at night). Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 201 In this Season they set up till four or five a Clock in the Morning because of the heats. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleas.* II. 208, I find the whole family..is to set up. 1822 MRS. NATHAN *Langreath* I. 176 You forget, my child, how late you set up at night.

ll. (orig. *absol.* of **aa.**) To start in business, begin the exercise of a trade or profession.

Formerly const. *for*, now *as* (with the sb. connoting the occupation); in recent use also with simple sb. as compl.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 46 b, My young Merchant returnes, and settes vppe fresher then euer he did. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. (1739) 7 They had but new set up, and had not yet found out the right way of Trade. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 377 He set up for a writing-master. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Laconics* Wks. 1711 IV. 12 A Wit and a Beau set up with little or no Expense. 1779 *Mirror* No. 67 Your predecessor, *The Spectator*, used to be consulted in cases of difficulty. I know not if you, Mr. Mirror, set up on the same footing. 1809 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. vi. 237 Ballantyne's brother is setting up here as a bookseller. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Aug. 247/1 When people had set up in business. 1891 *Ibid.* 26 Dec. 728/1 He even set up smuggler on his own account.

mm. To set up for. (*a*) *To set up for oneself*, to start on a career on one's own account.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 55 He got him a Stocke, to set vp for himselfe in the world. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 268 Three of them set up for themselves, Pescennius Niger in the East, Septimius Severus in Illyricum, and Clodius Albinus in Britain. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v., After this Victory over Mark Anthony, Augustus had a mind to set up for himself. 1852 C. W. HOSKYNS *Talpa* xviii. (1854) 153 No sooner is a new thought imparted, than it sets up for itself, and denies its pedigree.

(*b*) To put oneself forward as (a person of a certain kind or class), to lay claim to being (so-and-so). Also, to *set up for being* (so-and-so).

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, To set up for a Reformer. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxvii. 66 Shall any Man that Willfully..procures the Cutting of whole Armies to Pieces, set up for an Innocent? 1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* 206 Covetous Men commonly set up for being very long sighted. 1716 J. CRAGGS *Let. to Pope* 2 Sept., I fancy I am..setting up for a wit. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. (1782) 17 *Sim.*.. Why he must be upwards of— *Mrs. Mech.* Fifty, I warrant. *Sim.* Rather late in life to set up for a gentleman. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 237/1, I do not set myself up for a purist. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 557/1, I don't set up for a beauty.

†(*c*) To have as one's object or goal. *Obs.*

1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* ii. 50 Clodius Albinus having set up for the Empire in Britain, and being beaten by Severus. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 504 Whether or no they have done well, to set up for making another kind of Figure, Time will witness. 1707 *Diverting Muse* I. 6 An Old Lady, who has bury'd Six Husbands and sets up for the Seventh.

†(*d*) To support the claims of. *Obs.*

1689 T. R. *View Gov. Eur.* 4 Ahaz's Dial is no President for our time or measures; nor may the Theocracy of the Jews authorize us to set up for King Jesus. 1691 W. NICHOLLS *Answ. Naked Gospel* 97 The first then that stood up for this Heterodoxy was Michael Servetus..who..set up for the Unitarian Doctrine in Europe.

(*e*) To lay claim to (a quality, virtue, etc.). Also, † to lay claim to having (a concrete possession).

1698 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* 226 This Spark sets up for Sense. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. i, Had the Landlady but a Highland Piper to joyn with 'em, she might set up for a Collection of Monsters. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 127 If People will set up for Virtue, and all that, let 'em be uniformly virtuous. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xv, No doubt ..you have known ladies set up for wit that had none. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper's T.* xxii, I suppose Pauncefort sets up for originality.

nn. (*absol.* of **ii.**) To lay claim or pretend *to be.*

a 1849 MAR. EDGWORTH *Pop. Tales, Rosanna* v, What more could we have, if we were to set up to be gentry? 1889 MISS SERGEANT *Luck of House* I. xxi. 286 You need not set up to be virtuous.

†**oo.** (orig. *absol.* of **gg.**) To put up *at* an inn or other lodging. *Obs.*

1684 MRS. BEHN *Novels* (1722) II. 325 Bellamora..was obliged to lodge..at the same Inn where the Stage-Coach set up. 1745 *Life Bampfylde-Moore Carew* 92 He..then rode away Post-Haste to Exeter; where being arrived he sets up at the Oxford Inn. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 105 On setting up for the night, I rejoiced to find..Louisa was..alive. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* civ. 209 Every house where the stages set up. 1819 LADY MORGAN in *Mem.* (1862) II. 116 We set up at the Nova-Yorka [Hotel], kept by an Englishwoman.

pp. To punt, esp. so as to get close *to* waterfowl to shoot them. (Cf. sense 110.)

1776 C. CARROLL *Jrnl. Miss. Canada* in B. Mayer *Mem.* (1845) 47 In many places the current was so strong that the batteau men were obliged to set up with poles, and drag the boat by the painter. 1824 HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 343 If we can neither find a creek nor a 'latch', with sufficient water to set up to birds. 1882 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler Irel.* 26 Illustr., Wexford floatmen setting up to fowl together.

qq. Of a cart: To tip up. *local.*

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. II. 178 The carts..are..larger, and with moveable bodies, so as to set up for the purpose of turning out their load at once.

rr. Of a soft-nosed bullet: To expand on impact.

1896 *Times* 16 Dec. 5/2 The metal covering at the point being made thin and the lead core slightly exposed, the result being that the bullet 'set up' on striking any object. 1898 *Engineer* 4 Mar. 216/2 A bullet should do more than make a man rub his leg some hours afterwards. Consequently efforts have been directed to causing bullets to set up on impact.

☞ *Key to phrases and idiomatic uses.*

Uses of the passive: (= be seated) 4, (= be arranged) 16, (= be situated) 176, (= be resolved, determined, fixed, settled, rigid) 92, 93, 94 b, 95 c, 97 b, (= be hostile) 117 c; to be *s* with 119; to be *s* round or about (with) 121; to be keen *s*, sharp *s* 75 b; to be hard *s*, ill *s* 122 b.

Uses of the intransitive: (= sit) 5, (= sit on eggs) 5 b, (= subside) 8, heave and *s* 10, (= stake) 14 b, (= become fixed, rigid, solid, coagulated) 94 b, 95 b, c, d, 97 c, (of fruit or blossom) 98 b, (= set in) 100 b, (in dancing) 103, (in bowls) 104 b, (= proceed, start off) 106, (of a current) 107, (= punt) 110, (of a setter) 123 c; see also branches XI and XII.

Set about (prep.) 127, (adv.) 133; *s* above 26 b; *s* abroach 134; *s* abroad 135; *s* adown 136; *s* afloat 137; *s* against (= attack) 128; *s* one person against another 117; *s* aland 108 b; *s* aloft 26 b; *s* apart 138; *s* ashore 108 b; *s* aside 139; *s* at (= attack) 129; *s* away 140; *s* the axe to 20 d; *s* back 141; *s* one on another's back 47 b; *s* a bargain 55 b; *s* before one or one's eyes 18 c; *s* a bell 66; *s* a bone 79; *s* to book 26; *s* bounds to 48; *s* a butterfly 83; *s* by 91 c, 142; *s* case 87; *s* caution 13; *s* the chase 124; *s* a clock 85; *s* a colour 96 b; *s* a copy 54 b; *s* (to) corners 103; *s* one's countenance 94; *s* dead 123 c; *s* a dog on 116; *s* down 143; *s* an edge on 42; *s* the edge of 75; *s* eggs 15 d; *s* an end to 58; *s* on end 28; *s* an example 54; *s* (one's) eyes on 39; *s* a fabric 82; *s* a or one's face 94; *s* a (good) face upon 41; *s* one's fancy on 37; *s* a fashion 54; *s* in feu 57; *s* the field 70; *s* a fine 86; *s* fire to 34; *s* on fire 25 b; *s* a flock 100; *s* (one's) foot 19; *s* footing 19 d; *s* forth 144; *s* forward(s 145; *s* to fowl 110; *s* free 25 b; *s* the fruit 98; *s* game 123; *s* a gin 59; *s* a gloss on 41; *s* (on, a-) going 114 b, c, d; *s* gone 114 e; *s* in hand 27; *s* in one's hand 18 b; *s* one's hand against, on, to 19 b, c; *s* one's hand (= signature) to 23; *s* one's heart on 37; *s* a hen 1 c; *s* (on) high 62 b; *s* home 108 d; *s* on horseback 1; *s* in 146; *s* (= tune) an instrument 77; *s* into 107, 130; *s* the keel 110; *s* land 69; *s* on land 108 b; *s* the land 124; *s* in lease 57; *s* (at) light 89 c; *s* light by 91 e; *s* lightly (littly) by 91 f; *s* a limit 48; *s* lines 59; *s* little by (of, to) 91, etc.; *s* at little 89 b; *s* loose 25 b; *s* to lore 26; *s* a mark on 40; *s* a mast 60; *s* a match 56; *s* a meal 71; *s* milk for cream 67 a; *s* one's mind on 37; *s* one's mouth 95; *s* much by 91; *s* to music 73; *s* upon the muzzle 26 d; *s* at naught 89 b; *s*

naught by (of, to) 91 b, h; *s* a net 59; *s* nether 26 b; *s* not by 91 c; *s* off 147; *s* on 131, 148; *s* a person on another 47 c; *s* open 28; *s* order in 58; *s* in order 25 b; *s* out 149; *s* over 150; *s* a person over another 47; *s* the pace 54 d; *s* (on, a-) packing 114 b, c, d; *s* a palette 71 c; *s* to partners 103; *s* a pattern 54; *s* at pawn 27; *s* pen to paper 18 h; *s* (= frame) a picture 63 b; *s* in (on) the pillory 18 d; *s* to places 103; *s* a plant 12, 101; *s* to pledge 27; *s* a pot 62; *s* a price on 91 h; *s* a price on one's head 43; *s* in prison 18 d; *s* the psalm 54 c; *s* a question 55 c; *s* a rate 86; *s* at a rate 89; *s* a razor 75; *s* remedy 32; *s* right 25 b; *s* a ruff 80; *s* the saddle 7; *s* sail 65 b, *s* to sale 27; *s* a saw 76; *s* to school 26; *s* on the sea 18 f; *s* one's seal 23: *s* on a seat 1; *s* the scene 74; *s* to seed 98 c; *s* a siege before 18 g; *s* in one's sight 18 c; *s* sight of 39 b; *s* a snare 59; *s* a song 73; *s* the sponge 67 b; *s* a squadron 70; *s* the stage 74; *s* a stake 14; *s* a step 19 d; *s* a stitch 60 b; *s* a stock 100; *s* a stone 63, 120 b; *s* a stroke 20; *s* the stroke 54 d; *s* a table 71; *s* in tack 57; *s* a task 55; *s* teeth on a plate 63 c; *s* one's teeth 95; *s* on a throne 1; *s* through 151; *s* a time for 51; *s* to (prep.) 113 c, (adv.) 152; *s* (= add) one thing to another 33; *s* together 153; *s* a trap 59; *s* tryst 56; *s* type 72; *s* up 154; *s* upon 132; *s* upright 28; *s* a varnish on 41; *s* a watch 45; *s* on the water 18 f; *s* a person on his (or the) way 111 b; *s* to wed 27; *s* one's wit at 117 b; *s* woad 96 a; *s* one's words 68 c; *s* on write 21.
See also the lists of phrases under senses 25, 89 b, 91.

Set (set), *ppl. a.* Forms: see SET *v.* A. 3. [pa. pple. of SET *v.*]
When in concord with a following sb., it was formerly often hyphened.

I. 1. In various strictly participial uses, with reference to corresponding senses of the vb.

a. Of a task, a subject of study or discourse: Imposed or prescribed. Now *rare* exc. in *set book*: a book 'set' or prescribed as one of the subjects.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26270 Quen nede es for to slak þe sett penance þat es for plight. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 P 1 When you are to talk on a Set Subject. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* i. 2 My natural aversion to any set task. 1888 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/2 Set books are for a Tripos the exception rather than the rule.

†**b.** Of law: Imposed by definite enactment; = POSITIVE 1. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Hit is iset lage.. þat me sal children fuluhtnie. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 170 Two lawen Adam scholde..holden In Paradis: þat on him was þorw kynde i-let, þat oþer was clept lawe I-set. *Ibid.* 193 Þe kuyndeliche and þe set ek, Boþe his lawen he to-brek.

†**c.** Of plants or trees: Planted, not self-sown or growing wild. Also, that has been 'set' or dibbled, not 'sown' broadcast. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 60, ii. sortes of sowen or set myrtel trees. *Ibid.* 60 b, The set or gardin Myrt tre. 1644 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 44 Round about the howse many rowes of sett tall oakes. 1780 *Lett. & Pap. Bath Soc.* I. 15 A whole field was sown, and set, in alternate stretches...The produce of the set part was eight bushels per acre more than the sown.

†**d.** Provided with a musical setting. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 237 The sweetenes of a Set-song 1600 BODENHAM *Eng. Helicon* 4 M. Birds set Songs. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* xi. 226 Our Psalm Tunes were composed before any of our Set Services.

e. Placed in a setting, mounted.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxx [xxix.]. 2 Onix stones, set Rubyes [1611 stones to be set], and stones of dyuerse coloures. *a* 1732 [see NEW-SET *ppl. a.*].

f. Inserted in a fixed framework, built in.

Set bowl (U. S.), a lavatory basin. *Set tub* (U. S.), a tub for washing, fixed in masonry. Also *set-pot* (see 8).

1884 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 66 I'll do the wash .., said Mrs. Lapham. I presume you'll let me have set tubs. 1899 — *Ragged Lady* 185 He sympathized with her in her wish that there was a set-bowl in her room.

g. Of the teeth: Clenched.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xi, With set teeth and clenched hand. 1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* viii. 368 The sailors..with set teeth laboured at the oars as for grim life.

h. Of types: That have been 'set up'.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. iv, Your military ranked Arrangement going all (as the Typographers say of set types, in a similar case) rapidly to pie!

2. Appointed or prescribed beforehand; †appointed for observance by the Church. Hence (with sense less distinctly ppl.), Fixed, definite, not subject to uncertainty or alteration. **a.** Of a point of time.

c 1050 *Laws Northumb. Priests* § 36 (Liebermann) 382 Ȝif preost on ȝesetne timan tida ne ringe oþðe tida ne singe. *c* 1205 LAY. 25459 Arður þa hehte aðelest kinge to ane iselte time þat folc isomnien. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 Ȝif out limpeð misliche þet ȝe beon nout i-huseled i þeos i-sette termes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 213 Quhen the set day cumin was He sped him fast toward the place. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 24 b, The triews faylled at time sette and exspired. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 377 Festiuall Solemnities and set-dayes. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 37 An old Colledge Butler..keepes the set houres at his booke more duly then any. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. i. 12 God ..sets much by them, that put him not off with some set-dayes service. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Commons* Wks. 1755 II. i. 28 The set time for payment. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 325 The Indians have no set time of eating. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. i, There will not have arrived, at the set day, Three-thousand of them in all.

b. Of wages, income, rent, quantity. Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Non ancre seruant ne ouhte..uorto asken i-sette huire, bute mete & cloð. 1504 *Acc. L.d. High Treas. Scot.* II. 262 Item, to the said Maister Andro, that he gaif in almous be the Kingis command, by the set almous ..xxxʃs. 1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 217 Which a sett rent can no wise affoord. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. 1910 II. 149 Half a Crowne..is the sette pryce of a strumpets soule. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i, Some.. make a set living on't. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 123 It is not a set number that makes the Assembly Unlawfull. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Switzerl.* 480 Handsom Fountains planted at set Distances from one End of the Streets to the other. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* ix. (1854) 157 There always will be a set amount of wrongdoing. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Set wages*, a fixed weekly wage, apart altogether from piece-work.

c. Of rules, order, a form of words, etc.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 239 The..Princelike Palaices..which the Archbishops..kept..to perfourme their set solemnities of housekeeping. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxvi. § 1 A strange conceipt, that to serue God with any set forme of common prayer is superstitious. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 7 (1622) 182 As strictly tied vnto his set-motion, as a Mill-horse to his Mill. 1630 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* lxxx. (1633) 200 The Monarchical government requires a constant and regular course of the set degrees of rule and inferiority. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 215 A long preparation of set Diet. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 30 The set rules or established methods. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 292 The set words of a proverb. 1883 JAS. GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 201 Our religious system has no set form of liturgy to be got off by heart and repeated.

†**d.** Of persons, things, places: Fixed, specified, definite. *Obs.*

1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* 327 Things that were as common as the day, Did then to set possessors first obey. 1709 SHAFTESB. *Moralists* I. i. 5 There are formal Set-Places, where..there is enough said and taught of this kind.

3. Deliberate, intentional. **a.** Of a purpose or design: Deliberately conceived. Chiefly in phrases, *of* (or †*on*, † *a*) *set purpose* (see PURPOSE *sb.* 10, 11).

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 84 To byde in felde fermly of sett purpos..cummys of a calde sett mynde confermyt in hardyness with deliberacioun. 1530 PALSGR. 835/1 Evyn a set purpose. 1582 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 24 b, How much more hainous those faults are which are committed of set mallice, then those which are done of blinde ignorance. 1600 in R. M. Fergusson *Logie* (1905) II. 22 *note*, Cruellie slaine be yame..vpon sait purpois and foirthocht fellonie. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 303 Should a Man go about with never so set Study and Design. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 57 This fatal predominance was first founded, though assuredly not of set design, by Voltaire.

b. Of phrases, forms of expression: Deliberately composed, not spontaneously arising. Also, customary, 'stereotyped.' Cf. 5 d.

In good set terms: often used (after the context of the Shaks. example) for 'roundly', 'with outspoken severity'.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 17, I met a foole i'th Forrest ..Who..rail'd on Lady Fortune in good termes, In good set termes, and yet a motley foole. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* III. 382 The set sayings of the Stoicks. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan. 1689, He did this without any set or formal repetitions, as one who had learn'd things without book. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* ix He drew it up in good set terms, like one who had his senses much at his command. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* Introd. 1 The set phrase of Scientific inquirers. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* x. (1865) II. 85 The governor-general..often denounced him in good set terms. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxii, It had no set beginning, as Dear Mr. Pip, or Dear Pip.

†**c.** Contrived in order to deceive. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. v. 10 Nor by surprises, or stratagems by night, nor by set-flights [*par fuittes apostees*].

4. (In *set battle, field*) = PITCHED *ppl. a.*[1] 2. Now *rare* (cf. sense 5).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 367 The king, in set battalȝe.. Vencust him with a gret meniȝe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 9 Off set battaillis fyve he dyscumfyt haill. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 257 In set fylde the wyues doo stande euerye one by here owne husbandes syde. 1572 J. SADLER tr. *Vegetius* Pref. ¶ *. ii. b, Whether they should fight in skirmishe, or set battel. 1664-5 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Feb., He hath fought more set fields than any man in England hath done. 1773 HAMPTON *Polybius* IV. Contents XIV, The Carthaginians..are defeated in a set engagement.

transf. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* xvii, I challenged her to a set flirtation.

5. Formal, ceremonious, regular. **a.** As the designation of a particular style of handwriting: see quots. Now only *Hist.*

1513 [see HAND *sb.* 16]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vi. 2 Here is the Indictment..Which in a set Hand fairely is engross'd. 1685 MATLOCK *Fax Novæ Artis Scribendi* 6 The Set-Hand is thought fittest..for Ingrossing all Evidences of Lands. *Ibid.* 11 The English-Ingrossing-Hand, commonly called Set-Secretary. 1784 ASTLE *Orig. Writ.* v. 98 The writing which prevailed in England from..596 to the middle of the eleventh century, is generally termed Saxon, and may be divided into five kinds, namely, the Roman Saxon, the Set Saxon, the Running hand Saxon, the Mixed Saxon, and the Elegant Saxon. *Ibid.* 143 The specimens of the charters..are composed partly of characters called Set Chancery and Common Chancery. 1885 E. M. THOMPSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 156/2 In the 8th century appears the set book-hand in an even..character.

b. Of a meal, a meeting for business or pleasure: Carefully pre-arranged; attended with some degree of ceremony or formality; stated, regular, formal. So † *set table.*

1606 HOLLAND *Suetan.* 71 He feasted daily: and never otherwise than at a set table [L. *cena recta*]. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. 3 Keeping a set table for above seven hundred persons. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 95 They have one most egregious piece of Roguery more, and that is playing the High-Game at Putt; and this is to be done but once at a Sett-meeting. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 14 (1699) 22 The Romans usually fasted till Supper; the only set Meal, even of those who eat more than once a Day. 1728 *Free-thinker* No. 19. 133 His Physicians advised him to leave off Set-Suppers. 1828 in Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 166 It is not a set party, but one without full dress or ceremony. 1862 *Chamb. Encycl.* s. v. *Curling*, These *bonspiels* or set matches, are contested with immense spirit. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxii. 495 The ambassador would fain have discussed such grave matters only at a set audience.

†**c.** Of costume: Suited to ceremonial occasions.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 390 The set dress of the Persian. 1676 ETHEREGE *Sir Fopling Flutter* IV. ii, We should not always be in a Set Dress.

d. Of a discourse, treatise, etc.: Elaborate, composed in due form; expressly or systematically dealing with a subject.

Set speech: public speech more or less elaborate; an oration, as distinguished from extemporaneous or informal utterances.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (1884) 12, I am inforced rather to bungle up a pelting historiehen to write a set epistle. 1608 CHAPMAN *Trag. Byron* V. i. Q 1, The most lawierly deliuery Of his set speeches. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 4 He did not confine himself to set Lectures in the Chair. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. ii. § 2 A learned man hath in a set discourse endeavoured to shew the great defects that were in it. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XXX, I had prepared a set introductory speech for the occasion. 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh* (1824) 126 The young lady dies, in a set speech. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* P 29 He was no speaker of set speeches. His few prepared discourses were complete failures. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* viii. (ed. 3) 89 It is not easy to learn beforehand when the great popular leaders may be expected to make set orations.

†**e.** Regularly established. *Obs.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. Introd. (1852) 9 They soon determined..that set-schools are so necessary there is no doing without them.

6. That has assumed a permanent form or condition; immovable, persistent.

a. Of facial expression, looks, or countenance, tones of voice: Fixed, rigid, unvarying.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* IV. i, A set countenance Of rage and choller. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* I, Look, who comes here, sir! his love fit's upon him: I know it, by that set smile, and those congies. 1760 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 127 Those even, set tones, so common among leaders. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Two Dreams* 28 The heavy sun's Set face of heat stopped all the songs. 1892 BIERCE *In Midst of Life* 96 In that set immobile face was no sign; it was as hard as bronze.

b. Of a feeling, attitude of mind: Fixed, settled, immovable. †Of action: Resolute. Also (*dial.* and *U.S.*) of persons: Obstinate. (Cf. HARD-SET 3.)

a 1625 FLETCHER *False One* IV. ii, Why do you frowne? good gods, what a set-anger Have you forc'd into your face! 1650 BAXTER *Saint's R.* IV. vi. (1654) 146 The set and solemn acting of all the powers of the soul. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 38, I can not, at present, write to every particular unless I would be in set defiance. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v., He is very set in his ways. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. ix (end), Wen I hev once made up my mind, a meet'nhus aint sotter. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 680/1 'You are a terribly set person,' she said, ..after she had consented to let him have his own way.

c. Of a kind of weather: Persistent, likely to continue some time. So quasi-*adv.* in *set fair.*

Set fair is usually marked on English barometers at the point indicating that the height of the mercury is 30½ inches.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 55 Then you have set Rains till the latter end of August. 1823-4 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XV. 281 To the next half-inch below this highest point are written *set fair* on the one side, and *set frost* on the other. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* xiv. (1893) 167 The road..was certainly enough to have shaken tempers that were not resolutely at Set Fair, down to some inches below Stormy.

†**d.** Of demeanour: Composed, grave. *Obs.*

a 1660 in Morris *Troubles Cath. Foref.* (1872) I. vi. 286 She was always of a set and womanly carriage, not wild or given much to play.

e. Chiefly predicative: Of settled form or habit of body.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, The other man was evidently a year or two older than himself, his figure was more set. 1861 *Temple Bar* IV. 53 Their limbs are not sufficiently 'set' to prevent serious accidental injury. 1894 ASTLEY *50 Yrs. Life* I. 144 Orme was, as we should say of a racehorse, 'too set.'

7. With prefixed adv.: Having a specified position, location, arrangement, conformation, build, adjustment, disposition, pitch, etc.

See *broad-set* (BROAD *a.* D. 2), DEEP-SET, *fine-set* (FINE *a.* D. 2 b), *firm-set* (FIRM *a.* C. 2), HARD-SET, HIGH-SET, ILL-SET, *low-set* (LOW *a.* 5), STRONG-SET, THICK-SET, *thin-set* (THIN *a.* D. 11), WELL-SET.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7112 Cadace was a fairly best, Thries set [*Laud MS.* shet] teth was in his teste.

II. Combinations.

8. In special collocations (most of which are hyphened as compounds, and often stressed on the first syllable): † **set board** *Sc.*, (*a*) ? a washboard in a ship [cf. Du. *zetboord*, G. *setzbord*]; (*b*) some kind of table; **set changes** *Bell-ringing*, = *set peal*; † **set cloth**, a kind of worsted fabric; **set dance**, a quadrille, country-dance, or the like; **set iron** [cf. Du. *zetijzer*, G. *setzeisen*] *Shipbuilding*, a bar of soft iron, admitting of being bent so as to be used for transferring curves from the scrive-board to the bending plate; **set line** [cf. Du. *zetlijn*], a fishing-line with baited hooks, pegged or anchored; also *attrib.*; † **set match**, an agreement, conspiracy, an appointment made for a highway robbery (cf. *to set a match*, SET *v.* 56); **set net**, a fishing net fastened across a stream or channel, into which the fish are driven; † **set peal** *Bellringing*, a ringing of a peal of bells in one position for a considerable length of time before a change is given; **set piece**, (*a*) a painting, or

a sculptured group of figures; (*b*) a picture or design composed of fireworks; **set-pot, se·tpot,** (*a*) *dial.* a fixed cauldron or boiler used for heating water for domestic purposes; (*b*) a copper pan, heated by a special flue, used in making varnish, and for heating oil, size, etc.; † **set-pull** *Bell-ringing*, the position of a bell when raised so that it stands mouth upwards; **set scene**, an apparatus built up and placed in position upon a theatrical stage before the rise of the curtain; a collection of side scenes, 'skies', etc. depending upon one another for a particular effect; so *set scenery*; **set sod**, a turf used in building up a bank of a ditch in the operation of water-tabling; **set square**, (*a*) a plate of wood, metal, etc. in the form of a right-angled triangle, the acute angles being either 60° and 30° or both 45°, used by draughtsmen as a guide for drawing lines at one of these angles; (*b*) a form of T-square with an additional arm turning on a pivot, for drawing lines at fixed angles to the head; (*c*) a joiner's square; † **set-stitched** *a.*, ? of 'set-work' embroidery. See also SET-WORK.

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 456 Item..for xvc seym and ruf for the *set burdis of the greit schip. 1529 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* (1883) 178 A comptar burd price 2 markis, a set burd with formis and trestis price 13s. 4d. 1677 [STEDMAN] *Campanalogia* 169 For such as have not yet attain'd the skill to ring these compleat peals, *Sett-changes are very proper for them, being easie. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 462/2 Ringing in Set Changes, that is, the Bells being Set, they order which Bell shall lead away & what to follow. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* iii. in *Ch. Bells Devon* 231 Its members rang nothing but rounds and set changes, till about the year 1642, when single changes were first attempted. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 629 Divers Wollen Clothes, some called brode *sette Clothes, and that other called streite sette Clothes. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Vesses, otherwise called Sette clothes of diuers colours. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 434 § 5 Several Regular Tunes and *Sett Dances. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* ii. (1877) 11 He has carried down many a sett dance with her. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 83 When the scrive board is used, a flat rod of soft iron termed the '*set iron' is bent to the curvature. 1865 BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* 160 *Set-line-fishing..can only be practised in places where the tide recedes to a considerable distance. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 37/2 in *Holinshed*, These things came not thus to passe, as it were by a *set match. 1592 GREENE *Discov. Coosenage* C 3, When their other trades fail, as..ye high lawier, when he hath no set match to ride about. 1614 BP. HALL *Contempl.* VII. *Aaron's Censer* 269 A set match betwixt the brethren. 1481-90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 192 A *sett net of ij. fadom. 1745 BLOMEFIELD *Norfolk* II. 866 Two Wardens of the Fishermen-Company..to inspect the Sett Netts belonging to them. 1863 *Rep. Sea Fisheries Comm.* (1865) II. 1190/1 Small quantities of herrings were taken with set-nets close in-shore. 16.. in *Eng. Gilds* 290 If the Master..shall neglect to warn the Company..for to ring a bisett *sett peale, he shall pay..one shilling. 1846 DICKENS *Pictures Italy, Rome* 190 The hollow-cheeked monk..went down on his knees, in a corner before this *set-piece. 1874 W. H. BROWNE *Art Pyrotechny* 118 'Set pieces' (as they are called). 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 6/3 A group [of flowers] of the set-piece kind in the form of a grotto. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* s. v. *Varnish*, Black japan is made by putting into the *set-pot 48 lbs. of Naples or any other of the foreign asphaltums. 1862 ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds, Set pot*, a stone boiler or 'copper', with a fire-grate under, for the purpose of boiling and 'stewing' dirty linen. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 65/2 Take the gum pot from the fire; let it cool for a few minutes, then pour it into the oil in the set pot. 1677 [STEDMAN] *Campanal. gia* 26 The falling of the bells from a *Set-pull. *Ibid.* 46 Supposing that a peal of 5 bells were raised, and rung at a Sett-pull. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 857/2 Theatrical speculators now spend such vast sums on the upholstery of their *set scenes. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art* 382 The scenery..was entirely of the nature of what is now termed *set-scenery, regularly built up by carpenters before the curtain rises, to be taken to pieces again when it falls. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 574 After a few of these smaller sods have been made ready, the hedger lays them, with the grass side downwards, upon the edges of the *set-sods. 1854 in *Specif. Patents, Artists' Instr.* (1872) 73 An improved artizans' tool, which may be used as a measuring rule, straight edge, *set square, T square, bevel, and plumb rule. 1857 BINNS *Orthogr. Projection* 1 One 8-inch set square. 1884 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* V. 64 The sliderest is adjusted to it by means of the set square, an instrument with a straight shaft and a steel blade fixed to it at right angles. 1892 ELEANOR ROWE *Chip-Carving* (1895) 15 The set-square of 45°. *Ibid.* 7 The 60° set-square. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxix, An old *set-stitch'd chair.

9. In parasynthetic derivatives, *rare*.

1614 CHAPMAN *Androm. Lib.* Ep. Ded. ¶ 3 b, The one-ear'd Race Of set-eyed vulgars. 1615 — *Odyss.* XVII. 602 You are a sawcy set-fac't Vagabond. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xi. 74 The treacherous Guid, who did upon a set purposed malice draw this Draught, was..hanged.

10. With adverbs (see the corresponding combinations of the vb.), as *set-apart* (rare), *set-down, -on, -out*, etc. With specific meaning: **set-down** *nonce-use*, described in books, recognized; **set-in**, (*a*) inserted, inset; (*b*) of rain, etc. that has set in or become continuous; **set-off** *Sc.*, of part of a tenement, let off to a sub-tenant; **set-on** *Sc.* (see quot. 1825); **set-up**, (*a*) established; (*b*) in phr. *well set-up* (see quot. 1867; also in wider use); (*c*) *dial.* and *colloq.* conceited, 'stuck up'; (*d*) of type, composed.

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 292 This act of choice baseness and 'set-apart iniquity. 1858 — *Audi Alt.* lxxvi. II. 28 All have sunk into a state of lamentable indifference, there is no burning zeal left except among the set-apart. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* II. (1874) 281 'Tis no *set-down sickness that I have, Nor are my pains set down. 1884 RUSKIN *Bible of Amiens* I. 9 *note*, The first fixed and set-down footsteps. 1534 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 185 To be ane *set in nek to ane veluet slop. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. vi. 158 A set-in rain came on. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1534/2 *Side-notes*, marginal or set-in notes. *a* 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* I. 454 One may set *set-off chambers and parts of a house. 1825 JAMIESON, *Set-on*, a term applied to what is singed or slightly burned in the pot or pan. 1864 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* I. 467 Well set-on tails and very sloping shoulders. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 359 If the pomp..be carry'd out of proportion,..it is an ill *set-out ambition. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. iii. (Rtldg.) 87 There was no want of magnificence, good taste, or a well-designed set-out table! 1607 The..new-*set-up company [see NEW-SET *ppl. a.*]. 1856 JULIA KAVANAGH *Rachel Gray* iv. 66 Serve her right—the set up thing! 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., Soldiers, mariners, and small-arm men, well drilled, and instructed to be upright and soldierlike in their carriage, are 'well set up'. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 116/1 Set-up type is also sometimes copied thus.

† **Set,** *conj. Sc. Obs.* [Prob. evolved from the imperative or the pa. pple. (in absolute construction) of SET *v.* in the sense 'to put the case,' 'to suppose (that)'. Cf. G. *gesetzt* = 'on the assumption that'.] Though, although. Also with *at* (= that).

Very frequent in the *Sc. Leg. Saints*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVII. (*Machor*) 26 God mad hym to rest syn in fraunce,..til honouryt be, set þare a strangere was he. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 345 And sett thou myhtest lust atteigne, Of every lust thende is a peine. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. Prol. 33 And set to þis I gif my will My wit I ken sa skant þartill That I drede saire þame till offend. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1432 Blaym nocht the buk, set I be wnpersyt. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 99 And set yhoue clep one erbis and one tueis, Sche heris not thi wo. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 31 Set thow think this bot spoit.

Set-, the stem of SET *v.* in comb., chiefly in sbs. derived from phr. with advs. (see SET *v.* XII.): **set-forth**, a setting forth, departure; **set-in**, the beginning of a period of time, a spell of weather, or the like; **set-on**, the way in which a thing is set on; **set-up**, (*a*) an object set up or upright, an upright; (*b*) the manner or position in which a thing is set up; *U.S.*, personal bearing or carriage; *Billiards*, etc., a position of the balls (e. g. as left by the last player) from which it is easy to score. See also **SET-BACK, SET-DOWN, SET-TO**, etc. Also **set-fair**, the second coat in plastering; **set-hands**, applied to devices connected with setting the hands of a watch or clock; in names of devices for adjusting or shaping, **set-bolt, -hammer, -screw, -stud** (see quots.). See also SETFAST.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 5 *Set bolts for forcing the workes and plankes together. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 115 Backing out a Bolt, or Trenail, is driving it out by means of a tool called a Set-bolt. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Set bolt*..*a.* One used as a drift, to force another bolt out of its hole. *b.* A bolt used to bring a plank to its bearings. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 312 (*Plastering*), *Set Fair, is used after roughing-in and floated or pricked up and floated: it should be well troweled. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Corr. Car. Bowles* (1881) 177 Whether the next *set-forth from the house be for a marriage, or a funeral. 1855 FRANKE *Beil's Technol. Dict.* II. 456 **Set-hammer* (a hammer used in forging a set-off). 1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 29 The 'set-hammer' is employed by being held against a certain portion of the heated iron and its top struck with the hammer. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 240 *Set-hands Arbor..the arbor in a three-quarter plate key-winding watch by which the hands are set. *Ibid.*, Set-hands Dial. *Ibid.*, Set-hands Square. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 337/1 The set-hands stud. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 270 A regular *set in of Arabian wind is hardly to be expected. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* IV. 331 At set-in of day. 1852 in Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 344 A regular set in of wet weather at last. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 48/2 The *set-on of the tail is prominent, and detracts from their appearance. 1884 *Live Stock Jrnl.* 15 Aug. 154/2 In Puppies the winner..falls away too much from loin to set-on of tail. 1855 FRANKE *Beil's Technol. Dict.* II. 456 *Set-screw, Adjusting screw, Regulating screw. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 129 Set screws,..and all kinds of small work, are produced at the same rate. 1855 FRANKE *Beil's Technol. Dict.* II. 456 *Set-bolt*, **Set-stud* (a bolt screwed into the two pieces to be joined, and fastened so as to prevent the play of the pieces). 1841 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 264/1 The *set-ups on the rail with the line fixed. 1841 *Guide to Trade, Baker* 30 Set-ups..are four-sided oblong pieces of beech of proper dimensions. They are placed on both sides, the back, and in the front of the oven, to keep the loaves in their places. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Set up*,..the steam-ram used in the squeezer which operates on the loup or ball of iron from the puddling-furnace. The action is to up-set or condense longitudinally the bloom. 1890 T. C. CRAWFORD *Eng. Life* 147 (Cent.), They [English soldiers] have a set-up not to be found in any of the soldiers of the Continental armies. 1895 *Outing* (N. Y.) XXVI. 66/1, I found an easy set-up and pocketed fifteen straight.

‖ **Seta** (sī·tă). Pl. **setæ** (sī·tī). [L. *sēta, saeta* bristle.]

1. *Bot.* A stiff hair or bristle-like body. Also the stalk which supports the theca or capsule of mosses.

1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Seta*, a Bristle. A strong, stiff, roundish hair. A sort of pubescence.—Linneus also puts it for the scape of the capsule in Mosses. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 320 *Thecæ* [of mosses], hollow urn-like cases seated upon a seta or stalk. 1832 — *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 104 When the *arista* proceeds from the very apex of the bracteæ, and not from below it, it is denominated in the writings of Palisot a *seta*. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 219 Leaves covered..with long flexuous scattered..hairs or setæ with bulbous bases.

2. *Zool.* A bristle; a bristle-like appendage.

c 1820 *Edin. Encycl.* (1830) VII. 432 *Amphithoe*. Superior antennæ, without a seta at the base of the last joint. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xliv. 225 A number of small hexapods distinguished by two pairs of anal setæ and a proleg. 1858 W. CLARK tr. *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 553 *Gypaetus*. Head closely plumed, bearded with rigid setæ under the bill. 1881-82 SAVILLE KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 779 Two oblique rows of ventral setæ, three caudal, but no anal setæ.

† **Setace.** *Obs. rare.* Also **settace.** [ad. mod. L. *sētāce-um* seton, neut. of *sētāceus*: see SETACEOUS *a.*] = SETON.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 114 Setaces are principle good, applyed to the Neck. *Ibid.* 155 He set a settace between the first and third Spondil.

Seta·ceo-. Used as combining form of next.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 1104 *Setaceo-rostrate*, having a beak with the figure of a bristle. 1833 HOOKER in *Smith's Eng. Flora* V. I. 32 Leaves from a broad base setaceo-capillary spreading on all sides flexuose.

Setaceous (sĭtē·ʃəs), *a.* Also 9 *errón.* **setateous.** [f. mod.L. *sētāce-us*, f. L. *sēta* bristle: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Having the form or character of a bristle. Chiefly in scientific use (*Anat., Zool., Bot.*), of the nature of a seta or setæ.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 273 These setaceous prickles. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. vi. 427 The Parent-Insect with its stiff setaceous Tail, terebrates the Rib of the Leaf. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 168 The Gattorugine...The teeth slender, almost setaceous. 1769 BANCROFT *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana* 391 The setaceous hairy substance growing on the outside of the pod. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 19 *Justicia nigricans*...Bractes setaceous. 1835 T. BELL in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 474/1 The cats and..the seals, in which animals the long elastic setaceous whiskers are so useful as feelers. 1882-4 COOKE *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I. 120 Thallus very thick, setaceous.

2. Furnished or covered with setæ or bristles, bristly.

Setaceous Hebrew-character: a book-name for the moth *Noctua C-nigrum* (1803 HAWORTH *Lepidoptera Brit.* 226. 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 346).

b. *jocularly.* Bristly, unshaven.

1787 *Minor* II. i. 66 My father's broad, setaceous visage alternately displayed specimens of all the various colours.

Hence **Seta·ceously** *adv.*

1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 14 The serratures or little teeth being sometimes only setaceously armed.

Setaceous, obs. (erron.) f. CETACEOUS.

Setal (sī·tăl), *a.* [f. L. *sēta* bristle + -AL.] 'Of or pertaining to setæ; as the setal bands of a brachiopod which may run along the pallial margin and denote the site of the setæ.'

1891 *Century Dict.* (citing *T. Davidson*).

Setarious (sĭtē·rĭəs), *a. Ent.* [f. L. *sēta* bristle + -ARIOUS.] Of antennæ: Ending in a naked arista or bristle.

1806 TURTON tr. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* VII. Expl. Terms, *Setarious*, applied to the antennæ of insects, it means, terminating in a simple naked bristle. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 324 Setarious...When the awn or bristle is naked.

Se·t-back. [f. vbl. phr. *set back*: see SET *v.* 141.]

1. *fig.* A check to progress, a retardation or retrograde movement, a relapse, reverse.

1674 FLAVEL *Husb. Spirit.* I. 20 Even when he is about his work, how many set-backs doth he meet with! 1883 *Century Mag.* July 431 Yet, in the face of all set-backs, the city [New Orleans] that once was almost annually scourged, has, in the twenty-seven years since the great epidemic,..suffered but one mild and three severe epidemics. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 2/5 Operators are..sore at this sudden set-back, when the boom appeared to be resuming its course on a sounder basis. 1899 *Ibid.* 1 Mar. 5/4 It is now feared that a set-back in the patient's present weakened condition may result in collapse.

2. *Arch.* A plain, flat set-off in a wall.

1864 WEBSTER (citing *Weale*). 1887 *Arch. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Set-off*; or set-back, or offset.

3. A setting back or backward; a thrown-back set (of the shoulders), a backward set (of a golf-club).

1900 MARY E. WILKINS *Parson Lord*, etc. 188 The old Beau .. had a military set-back to his shoulders. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Nov. 2/1 The angle..which gives the club the necessary set-back and resulting loft.

4. *U.S.* = BACK-SET *sb.* 2. In recent Dicts.

5. *attrib.*: **set-back hinges**, hinges for setting back window-shutters.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* 269 The hinges used should be what are called set-back hinges, when it is wished to make the shutters fit close to the windows when shut, and to throw them back close to the wall when open.

Setchal, setchel(l, obs. forms of SATCHEL *sb.*

Set-down. (Stress variable.) [f. vbl. phr. *set down*: see SET *v.* 143.]

1. a. A single drive (ending where the passenger first alights) in a vehicle plying for hire; the distance covered by such a drive. (= F. *course*.)

b. An opportunity of being conveyed some distance on one's way by a passing vehicle; a 'lift'.

a. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 220 A guinea for a set-down from any

of the squares..to Westminster abbey. 1767 Bush *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 23 The rates of hackney-coaches, and sedans, are established here as in London, for the different distances, or set-downs, as they are called. 1891 *Daily News* 27 May, Cabbies..bargain not to be taken by the hour, or for set downs at long distances.

b. 1792 W. Roberts *Looker-On* No. 30 (1794) I. 437, I have seen a very able disputant very much humbled..by a cold offer, on the part of his wealthy opponent, to give him a set down in his carriage. 1799 Mar. Edgeworth *Pop. Tales, Lame Jervas* ii, Part of the journey I performed on foot; but wherever I could, I got a set down. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 142, I secured a set-down to Zug in our late vehicle.

2. An unexpected and humiliating rebuff. Also, a severe scolding.

1786 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* V. 12 Miss Franklin's..ideas of the..felicity of the marriage state received a most mortifying set down. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. (Rtldg.) 199 The lady then, offended at my words ..gave a complete set down to my assurance. 1861 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt. Part.* III. 143 The home monopolists ..have had a notable though not complete set-down. 1867 J. Macgregor *Rob Roy on Baltic* xviii. 216, I gave him such a hearty set-down in good sound English that he was ashamed of himself.

3. *U.S. slang.* A sit-down meal.

1900 Flynt *Tramps* 105 (Farmer) He will almost always give a beggar a set-down.

†Sete, *sb. Sc. Obs.* (Only *pl.* **setis.**) [Of obscure origin; perhaps from OE. (Northumb.) pl. *giseto* 'insidias'; OE. *sæt* 'ambush' would also correspond in form and sense.] A number of men posted to intercept or shoot game.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 479 Thai..soucht schawys, and setis set; Bot thai gat litill for till ete. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. i. 46 Þe kynge þan warnyt his menȝhe Withe hym at huntynge for to be ;..þan on þe morn..þe setis [*Wemyss MS.* settis] and þe stabile set [etc.]. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. iii. 58 Quhen that the rangis..Dynnis throw the gravis, ..And setis sett the glen on euery side.

†Sete, *a. Obs.* Also 4 seete, 5 sety (?). [Related to Sit *v.*; the precise formation is uncertain.]

1. Settled or easy in mind, content.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxx. 89 Withoute gold other eny tresor, he mai be sound ant sete. *Ibid.* xlii. 114 Whose loveth untrewe, his herte is selde seete.

2. Fitting, suitable; (of food or drink) wholesome.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 108/109 Þis is þe 30k,..Þat crist on his meyne wol ley, To Monnes soule hit is ful seete; Þerfore he seide, hit was ful sweete. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 889 Serued..Wyth sere sewes & sete, sesounde of þe best. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 420 To this x pounde of hony swete And best: this wol be plesaunt drynke & sete. *Ibid.* IV 457. 1467 *Ordin. Worc.* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 382 Ale conners..to se that the ale be good and sete. *Ibid.* 397 To se that all suche vytelle be able and sete for mannys body. *Ibid.* 425 That the ale be gode, able, and sety.

Sete, obs. form of City, Seat, Set, Sit.

Setel, setelle, obs. forms of Settle *sb.* and *v.*

Setenes, variant of Setness[1] *Obs.*

Seterdai, -day, Seters-dai, obs. ff. Saturday.

Setewale, obs. form of Setwall.

Setfast (se·tfast). [f. Set *v.* (? vb.-stem or pa. pple.) + Fast *adv.*] A hard tumour on a horse's back; = Sitfast I. Also *dial.* 'a gathering, tumour; the central part of a wound or boil' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4591/4 A..Gelding,..with..a Set fast under the Saddle. 1826 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 192 This man..is a sore to Westminster; a set-fast on its back. 1866 *Morn. Star* 10 July, On examination he perceived it had a bad back, a set-fast [etc.].

Setfoyle, obs. form of Septfoil.

‖ **Seth** (sēt). *India.* Also 8 seat, set. [Hindī *seṭh*, Skr. *śēṭha*, said to be a corruption of *çrēṣṭha* best, chief; in meaning the mod. word corresponds to the Skr. derivative *çrēṣṭhin.*] A leading Hindoo merchant or banker.

1740 in J. Long *Select. Unpubl. Rec. Govt.* (*Ft. William*) (1869) 9 (V.) The Sets being all present at the Board inform us that [etc.]. 1772 Dow *Hist. Hindostan* III. Diss. I. 109 The well-known bankers, the Jaggat Seats of Murshedabâd. 1880 Growse *Mathura* (ed. 2) 15 The Seths..also advanced large sums of money for Government purposes on different occasions. 1884 M. Thornhill *Pers. Adv. Ind. Mutiny* 79 The Seths held rank next to the sovereign princes. 1895 *Rep. Opium Commiss.* VII. 319 *Seth*, or *Sheth*, or *Sah*, the honorific title of a Hindu merchant.

Seth, variant of Saithe, Seath *Obs.*

Seth, seþ, obs. forms of Sith.

†Seth(e. *Obs.* Also 5 seeth(e, seyth, syth. [Aphetic f. Asseth(e, due to apprehending the phr. *make asethe* as *make a sethe.* See also the later (Scottish) Syth *sb.* and *v.*] Satisfaction, amends, atonement. **a.** *To make a seth(e*: see Asseth(e.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 91 Þat þey schulde make a sethe to þe bisshop [orig. *ut præsuli satisfacerent*]. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* III. v. (1554) 77 To make a seeth for his transgression. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst., Salut.* 103 He may nevyr make a seyth be resone. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cxciv. (1533) I. 119 That he made a seth and amendes to goddes pleasure.

b. *To make (a) full sethe, make amends and sethe.*

c 1420? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 97 Tyll he haue made full seethe and recompence For hurt of my name. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 122 in *Macro Plays* 39 Wysdam, þat was Gode & man ryght, Made a full sethe to þe fadyr of hewyn. 1462 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* II. 36 To make amendes and sethe to the pore peple.

Sethe, variant of Saithe; obs. form of Sith.

Sethen(ne, -in, etc., var. ff. Sithen *Obs*

Sethence, -ens, obs. forms of Sithence.

Sethian (se·þiăn). [ad. eccl. L. *Sēthiān-ī* (Gr. Σηθιανοί) pl., f. *Sēth* (LXX. Σήθ, Heb. שֵׁת *shēth*), the name of the son of Adam who according to the Book of Genesis was the ancestor of Noah and hence of the existing human race.] A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century, holding Seth in great veneration, and believing that Christ was Seth revived.

1721 Bailey. 1780 N. Lardner *Hist. Heretics* II. xiii. Wks. 1788 IX. 449 Irenæus, at the conclusion of his first book, has two chapters, the first of Ophites and Sethians, whom he joins together. 1874 *Blunt's Dict. Sects*, etc.

Sethic (se·þik), *a.* [f. *Seth* (see prec.) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to Seth.

1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1662/2 Noah.. was the tenth and last in the list of the Sethic line.

Sethim, sethin, obs. forms of Shittim.

†Sethinian. *Obs.* [f. mod.L. *Sēthīn-us* (f. *Seth*) + -ian.] = Sethian.

1723 *Dict. Relig.* (ed. 2). 1728 Chambers *Cycl.*

Sethite (se·þəit), *sb.* and *a.* Also Shethite. [f. *Seth* (see Sethian) + -ite.]

A. *sb.*

1. A descendant of Seth (occas. *transf.* a spiritual descendant of Seth).

1659 Gell *Ess. Amend. Transl. Bible* 102 The Shethites and Shemites were and are taken up wholly or principally with matters of the life to come. 1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* iv. 23, 4 The Cainites were..an older race than the Shethites. 1896 Dawson in *Expositor* Sept. 206 The Sethites were thus sons and daughters of Adam by special right.

2. = Sethian.

1765 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. II. II. v. § 18 The Sethites..honoured Seth in a particular manner, and looked upon him as the same person with Christ. 1862 *Chamb. Encycl.* IV. 804/1 To the Syrians may also be reckoned the Ophites, Cainites, and Sethites.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Seth, descended from Seth.

1795 T. Maurice *Hindostan* (1820) I. xii. 382 The virtuous Sethite progeny. 1877 Dawson *Orig. World* xii. 255 This intermixture of the Sethite and Cainite races.

Seþþe(n, seththe(n, obs. forms of Sith(en.

Setiferous (sĭti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *sēta* bristle: see -ferous.] Having setæ or bristles.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 128 Rows of setiferous papillæ. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 165/1 The setiferous annelidans. 1856 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 628 *Bomolochus*...Feet bifid, setiferous in four pairs.

Setiform (sĭ·tĭfōrm), *a.* [f. L. *sēt-a* bristle + -(i)form.] Having the form of a seta or bristle; bristle-shaped.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 89 Two setiform tubes. 1826 Lindley in *Bot. Register* XII. 992/2 The setiform processes. 1849 Owen in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 874/1 When the teeth are..rather stronger than these, they are called 'setiform'. 1882–4 Cooke *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I. 163 Terminal cell setiform.

Setiger (sĭ·tidʒəɹ). [a. L. *sētiger, sætiger* bristle-bearing, f. *sēta, sæta* bristle + *-ger* bearing.] A setigerous worm.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Setigers*,..the name of a tribe of Anellidans, including those which like the earthworm, are provided with bristles for progressive motion.

Setigerous (sĭti·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *sētiger, sætiger* bristle-bearing (f. *sēta* bristle + *-ger* bearing) + -ous.] Furnished with or having setæ or bristles.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Setigerous*, that bears or hath bristles on his back. 1721 Bailey. 1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 299 Antennæ inserted near the front, setigerous. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xlvii. IV. 377 The antennæ..in the other [*sc.* Homoptera]..are very short and setigerous. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 14 The feet are usually setigerous. 1882–4 Cooke *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I. 170 Terminal cell often setigerous.

Setil, obs. form of Settle *sb.*

†Setin. *Obs.* Also 7 Setine. [ad. L. *Sētīn-um*, f. *Sētia*, a city of Latium.] Wine of Setia.

1693 W. Bowles *Dryden's Juvenal* V. (1697) 97 Perhaps to morrow he may..drink old sparkling Alban, or Setine. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 50 Nectareous Wines, that well may vie With Massic, Setin, or renown'd Falern.

Setiparous (sĭti·părəs), *a.* [f. L. *sēt-a* bristle + -parous.] Producing setæ or bristles.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 125 Due to the development in these segments of the setiparous glands of the inner row of setæ.

Setirday, obs. form of Saturday.

Setireme (sĭ·tirēm). [f. L. *sēta* bristle + *rēm-us* an oar.] A name given by Kirby to the setose leg of an aquatic insect, serving as an oar.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 133 These might be named *Setiremes.*

Setirostral (sĭtirǫ·străl), *a. Ornith. rare.* [f. L. *sēta* bristle + *rostr-um* beak + *-al*: see Rostral.] 'Having the bill furnished with conspicuous bristles along the gape; having long rictal vibrissæ.'

1891 *Century Dict.* (citing *P. L. Sclater*).

Setl(e, obs. forms of Settle *sb.* and *v.*

Setling (se·tlin). Also 6–8 settling. [f. Set *sb.*[1] + -ling. Cf. LG. *settling*, G. *setzling.*] A slip taken from a tree and planted.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. v. (Skeat) I. 23 Every yonge setling lightly with smale stormes is apeyred. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* lxiiij, A setlyng yᵗ spryngeth out of a nother trees Roete. 1564 Becon *Wks.* I. Pref. B vj, Such as be..newly planted in the religion of Christ, and haue taken no sure roote in the same, are easily moued, as young setlings & caryed away. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* xix. 41 For setlings, those are to be preferr'd which grow nearest to the stock. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallow*, Some there are who plant them [*sc.* Sallows] at full Height,..but then they are less useful for Staves and Settlings, nor do they grow so speedily.

†Se·tly, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. Set *ppl. a.* + -ly[2].] In a set manner; resolutely, of set purpose.

1678 E. Coles *God's Sov.* Pref. 6 This put him upon searching the Scriptures more Setly touching the Doctrine. *Ibid.* i. 11 That Honour..which they setly intended to prevent.

†Se·tness[1]. *Obs.* Also 3 sett-, sæt-, sætt-, sete-, 4 zet-. [OE. *setnes* (also *gesetnes*), f. (*ge*)*set*, pa. pple. of *settan* Set *v.* + -ness.]

1. Constitution; establishment; imposition (of a law).

Law of setness: positive law as opposed to law of nature ('kind'). Cf. Set *ppl. a.* 1 b.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 35 Ic loccete deiglo from setnesse middanzeardes [*a constitutione mundi*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29517 Þat cursing tald vn-laghful es Þat ordir wantes and right settnes o lagh. 13.. *Ibid.* 1571 (Gött.) Þai left Þe lede of oþer laue, Þat es of setnes and of kind.

2. What is decreed or determined; a statute, ordinance.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 2 Ðeȝnas ðinne hia ofergæs *vel* oferhoȝas selenise *vel* setnesn [*traditionem*] ðara ældra. *c* 1200 Ormin 16837 Godess laȝhe & Godess rihht & hiss hallȝhe settnesse. *c* 1205 Lay. 4258 Heo makeden ane sættnesse, and mid aȝe heo semde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11292 Þai bar Þe child..vn-to Þe temple, For to do fore him Þat dai, Þe settenes of Þe ald lai. *Ibid.* 24958 Þis ilk abbot... A settnes set in his abbai. 1340 *Ayenb.* 223 Huanne Þe lost ne paseþ naȝt Þe markes ne Þe zetnesses of spoushod.

3. ? Fixed abode.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Chireche is cleped..kiriaca .i. dominicalis,..and is þerto nemned for Þe heuenliche kinges lichame is to setnesse þarinne.

4. Appointed time.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5553 Sone so Þe setnes was gane Þat him-selfe made [*Tempus..quod militibus suis prædixit Alexander completum erat*].

Setness[2] (se·tnés). [f. Set *ppl.a.* + -ness.] The quality, state, or character of being set, in various senses; also an instance of this.

1642 D. Rogers *Naaman* 187 Looking sometime more..at the setnesse of our sentences,, then at Gods awfull presence. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 67 Don't you see by the Setness of some of these Letters..that it is the Hand of a Person bred in the Law-way. 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* viii. (1869) 195 There is in the chief character..a setness of purpose which John Kemble alone was capable of giving. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi, Her little peculiarities and setnesses, so unlike the careless freedom of southern manners. 1899 R. H. Charles *Eschatol.* xi. 380 There is a setness and rigidity in the teaching of the Apostle.

Se·t-off. Pl. **set-offs** (*incorrectly* **sets-off**). [f. vbl. phr. *set off*: see Set *v.* 147.]

1. Something used to set off or adorn; an adornment, decoration, or ornament.

1621 Fletcher *Wild Goose Chase* III. i, This course creature, That has no more set off, but his jugglings, His travell'd tricks. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* Ep. Ded. a4 b, The plain dress of the Scriptures, without the paint and set-offs which are added to it by the severall contending parties of the Christian World. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 347 A fine woman charms us without any other set-off than that of her beauty and youth. 1856 J. H. Newman *Serm. Var. Occas.* i. (1881) 13 Nor is science..an ornament and set-off to devotion.

2. The act of setting off on a journey, etc.; a start.

1759 Franklin *Hist. Rev. Pennsylv.* Wks. 1840 III. 425 What the governor's set-off could not effect, was to be re-attempted by this put-off. 1798 *Geraldine* II. 189 This is but a dull set-off. 1806 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 376, I suppose the new Magazine will start with the new year, in which case I must lend a helping hand for awhile, and give a hearty shove at the set-off. 1893 'Q' [Quiller-Couch] *Delect. Duchy* 52 Never do I mind such a gay set-off for the journey.

3. *Comm.* and *Law.* An act of 'setting off' one item of account against another, i. e. of reckoning the former as a counterbalance to or a deduction from the latter; an item or amount which is or should be set off against another in the settlement of accounts; a counter-claim, or a counterbalancing debt, pleaded by the defendant in an action to recover money due; also, this mode of defence. Cf. Offset *sb.* 5.

1766 Burrow *Cases K. B.* II. 820 There was a Plea of a Set-off. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xx. 304 The practice of what is called a set-off: whereby the defendant acknowleges the justice of the plaintiff's demand on the one hand; but, on the other, sets up a demand of his own, to counterballance that of the plaintiff, either in the whole or in part. 1775 F. Buller *Introd. Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 2) 181 Defendant..gave a Notice of Set-off. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 195 This plea, however, is not properly a bar to the action, but of the nature of a set-off or counter-claim, which extinguishes or modifies the pursuer's claim. 1844 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III. xii. 6 If the cheque is paid into a different bank, it will not be presented for payment, but liquidated by set-off against other cheques. 1854 *Act 17 & 18 Vict.* c. 104 § 191 If in any Proceeding..touching the Claim of a Master to Wages any Right of Set-off or Counter-claim is set up. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 16 Otherwise, involving no immediate claim, they [American securities] cannot be

regarded as a set-off to the debts which we incur to the Americans for cotton and corn. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iv. (1876) 39 The debts may be made to act as a set-off against each other.

b. In wider sense: A taking into account of something as a counterbalance to a partial compensation for something else; a counterbalancing or compensating circumstance or consideration.

1773 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 106*/2 The idea of a set-off of services against offences was trivial. 1799 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 263 Something is required from you as a set off against the sin of your retirement. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. vii. (Rtldg.) 151 As a set-off against his henpecked cowardice..he gave me fifty ducats. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiv, Her own delight was no set-off to this. 1864 *Reader* 5 Nov. 567/3 We must take her evidence with great allowances and sets-off.

4. a. *Arch.* (Also *sett-off.*) A reduction in the thickness of a wall, buttress, etc.; the sloping or flat projection or ledge formed when the portion above is reduced in thickness; = OFFSET *sb.* 7.

1717 TANOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 554 There was a Set-off (as our Masons term it) in the inside of the Wall, eight Inches broad. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 81 My Dam had hitherto from the Foundation been carry'd up by Set-offs on each Side, of about seven foot in breadth. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 427 The sets-off thus made..will also afford a secure support to the floors. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Sett-off.* 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) s. v. *Buttress,* The set-offs dividing the stages [of Early English buttresses] are generally sloped at a very acute angle. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vii. 254 Set-offs would have caused dislocation in the panelling.

b. A similar reduction or shoulder in a metal bar, etc.

1830 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss., Cornw.* (1860) 22 *Set-off,* the part of a connecting rod to which the bucket rod is attached. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 821 The safe-edge file is principally required in making a set-off, or shoulder at any precise spot in the work. 1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 42 A set-off is a reduction from the original size of the bar with a square shoulder or two square shoulders.

5. *Printing,* etc. The transference of ink from one page to another.

1842 *Penny Mag.* 24 Sept. 379 The rolling-press is found to be more efficacious than the hammer in producing less 'set-off', or transference of ink from one page to another. 1882 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* 436 In this way only can 'set off' be prevented.

b. An impression transferred.

1839 HANSARD *Print. & Type-founding* (1841) 138 Impressions in reverse, which, whilst the ink was yet fresh, were to be pressed strongly between clean paper, the set-off upon which would be fit for use. 1854 *Ky. Man Own Printer* 26 This will leave upon the stone what is termed a 'set off', or light transfer of the drawing.

6. In a pianoforte, the space left between the hammer at its full rise and the strings.

1896 HIPKINS *Pianoforte* 33 A prolongation, forming the escapement lever *k*, controls the escapement or set-off from the strings by the screw and button *h*.

7. *attrib.*: **set-off button,** a button to control the 'set-off' (sense 6) in a pianoforte; **set-off paper, sheet** *Printing* (see quots.).

1822 SAVAGE *Hints Decorative Printing* 45 These Set off Sheets prevent the ink setting off from one sheet to another while it is newly printed. 1839 HANSARD *Print. & Type-founding* (1841) 112 The master should not grudge ample supplies of set-off paper. 1896 HIPKINS *Pianoforte* 36 The set-off button.

Setoler, var. CITOLER *Obs.*, citole-player.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 343 (Thornton MS.).

Seton (sī·tən), *sb. Surg.* Forms: 5–6 ceton, 7 setton, 8 seaton (9 *illiterate* seething), 5– seton. [ad. med.L. *sētōn-em,* app. f. L. *sēta* bristle, in med.L. also silk. Cf. OF. *seton, ceto* (mod.F. *séton*), It. *setone.*]

1. A thread, piece of tape, or the like, drawn through a fold of skin so as to maintain an issue or opening for discharges, or drawn through a sinus or cavity to keep this from healing up (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 308 The .x. cauterie is clepid ceton. *Ibid.* 310 Alle þese cauterijs wolen be maad best wiþ seton. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Pij b, Rounde cauteres, or cauteres with cetons, that kepeth it better open. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 22/1 Applyinge of the corrosive in place of a Seton. 1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 255 A Seton or coard of twisted thred or silk is runne through on both sides the skin of the neck. 1714 [see ROWEL *sb.* 6]. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 75 The defendant attempted to pass a seething up the wound. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 841 Some farmers introduce a seton into the dewlap of all their calves...The seton consists of a piece of tape or soft cord passed under a portion of the skin by a seton-needle. 1895 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 14 Dec. 1492/1 It was replaced by a tight seton of quadrupled cord.

b. *Seton-needle,* a needle used for passing a seton through the skin.

1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* I. vii. 61, I passed a Seton-needle through, and that way discharged the Matter. 1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1857) § 6537 When the seton needle is removed, the ends of the tape should be joined together.

2. The issue so formed.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 43/1 The Seton, properlye, the threde which we drawe through the skinne with the needle...Improperly, a longe stretchinge vlceration which is cleane thrust throughe the dubble skinne with a glowinge Cauterye. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 430/1 This Needle being..heated red hot..makes a Seton, or perforates the flesh almost paineless. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Glanders,* First to make a Seaton under the Tail and in the Withers. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 59 The seton is a kind of issue made by piercing the skin in two corresponding points, and passing through them a *mèche* of cotton, or a bit of linen unravelled at the edges. 1860 JESSIE WILSON *Mem. G. Wilson* 323 Lecturing ten, eleven, or more hours weekly..frequently with torturing setons and open blister wounds.

fig. 1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. i. 32 A sort of seton, I suppose, A moral bleeding at the nose.

Hence **Se·ton** *v.*, to apply a seton. **Se·toned** *ppl. a.*, **Se·toning** *vbl. sb.*

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Pij, The fyfth place is the necke where as cetons are applied with tonges cetoned or with a nedle cetonned. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* vi. 118, I have bled, and physicked and setoned, and blistered, and used the moxa. 1897 *Yearbk. U. S. Dept. Agric.* 254 Many plans of prevention [of blackleg] have been adopted, such as bleeding, setoning [etc.].

Setose (sī·tōus), *a.* [ad. L. *sētōs-us, sætōs-us* bristly, f. *sēta, sæta* bristle: see -OSE.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Set or covered with bristles or stiff hairs, bristly. Also, of a bristly nature.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge b 1 b, The taile ..setose in those that are longish, as horses. 1819 MACLEAY *Horæ Entomol.* I. 35 Poirect mandibles, and setose maxillæ. 1881–2 SAVILLE KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 779 Three or four distinctly differentiated setose cilia.

2. *Bot.* Having setæ or bristles.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xvii. (1765) 43 *Setose,* bristly. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 114 If those hairs..are very unusually stiff, it [*sc.* the *pappus*] is setose. 1881 BABINGTON *Brit. Bot.* (ed. 8) Gloss., *Setose,* having bristles or setæ usually ending in glands.

Hence **Seto·sity.**

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Setosity,* fulness of bristles.

Setous (sī·təs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *sētōs-us, sætōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.] = SETOSE.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 120 Their spines are various, never uniformly setous. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Setous,* bristly; having the surface set with bristles; as, a setous leaf or receptacle [citing MARTYN who in *Lang. Bot.* (1793) has *Setosus*].

Set-out. (Stress variable.) Chiefly *colloq.* and *dial.* Pl. **set-outs** (*incorrectly* **sets-out**). [f. vbl. phr. *set out*: see SET *v.* 149.]

1. A display.

a. A display or set of plate, china, etc.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. xxi, Every dish..being served up on the kitchen table, with a set-out of crockery from the same apartment. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf,* etc., *Set out,*..'tis also applied to a sideboard, decked out, or a dinner table, set out. 1830 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 14 He and his punt came home looking like a set-out of glass, and himself half-frozen. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 368/1 The lady..wanted me to go and buy expressly for her a green and white chamber service all complete,..and all this here grand set-out she wanted for a couple of old washed-out light waistcoats.

b. A 'spread' of food.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. viii. (Rtldg.) 101 There was a grand set-out, and mirth, the best relish, was not wanting to the banquet. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xlii, 'There shall be cold meat in the house.' 'Well, as you please; only don't have a great set-out.' 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iv. 161 A becoming set-out of coffee and buttered toast. 1898 MRS. H. WARD *Helbeck* I. v. 98 It wor a varra poor set oot, wor Jenny's buryin. Nowt but tay, an sic-like.

c. A 'turn-out'; i.e. a carriage with its horses, harness, etc.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 82 The set out of these gentlemen excited admiration. 1829 *Ibid.* V. 123 The Corinthians, in their bang-up set-out of blood and bone. 1827 *Ibid.* XX. 47 The fame of the Western sets-out is recorded in Nimrod's best style. 1833 T. HAMILTON *Men & Manners Amer.* vi. (1843) 86, I thought of the impression the whole set-out would be likely to produce on an English road. *a* 1837 [APPERLEY] *Road* (1852) 62 The vis-à-vis,..with all its *set-out,* has cost at least a thousand pounds. 1837 J. F. COOPER *England* (ed. 2) III. 119 A procession of mail-coaches, which however neat and seemly the set-outs, had too much the air of a cockney show. 1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 46/2 The 'whole set out'..poney included, cost 50*l.* when new. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Coventry* iv. 38 As we pulled up in front of the Castle Hotel ..''Ere's a spicy set-out, Bill!' said one.

transf. 1819 LADY MORGAN in *Mem.* (1862) II. 114 He said he had orders to bring the Captain's boat and ten men for me as often as I pleased. He came with this set-out twice.

d. A person's costume or 'get-up'; the way in which a person is dressed.

1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Seine* 192 Her cap is..a plain set-out, round which is thrown loosely a piece of white muslin bordered with lace. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 605/2 Both at a glance seemed to make a rapid inventory and appraisement of Mrs. Mark Luke, and her entire set-out. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, He called his companion's attention to the large gilt button, which displayed a bust of Mr. Pickwick in the centre, and the letters 'P. C' on either side. 'P. C.', said the stranger,—'queer set out—old fellow's likeness, and "P. C."'. 1892 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 6/5 In a blue and green dress, with bows flying, and every one turning round to look and laugh at her set-out.

e. A show or public performance; an entertainment for a number of people, a party of pleasure.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 290 He excited some sensation here last Wednesday, when I had a most brilliant set-out. 1823 W. ROBINSON in J. A. Heraud *Voy. & Mem. Midshipm.* (1837) 140 We went to the play here; but it was a horrid set out. 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tales* i. ch. ii, Never saw anything like that Captain Ross's set-out—eh? *Ibid, Tales* vii, The best way will be, to have a committee of ten, to..manage the whole set-out. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Set out,*..a grand display; an event causing excitement and talk. 'There was a grand set-out at the wedding.'

f. A party, set (of people), company.

1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. viii, She must just hate and detest the whole set-out of us.

g. A commotion, disturbance, 'to-do'.

1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* 102 There's been a pretty set-out up at the forge. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Set-out,* a great fuss and disturbance.

2. A beginning or start.

1821 BYRON *Diary* 18 Feb. in Moore *Lett.* etc. (1830) II. 429 The commotions left every body a side to take; and the parties were pretty equal at the set out. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Dial., Set out,* an outset; a starting, or a proceeding. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 4 Mar. 392/1 The children ..might have had such a good set-out in the world.

3. Outfit, equipment.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 7 Oct. 4/4 Gambling set-outs of every description. 1832 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 45 But my grand object was to try all the tackle, having (except the gun, newly done up) an entirely new set-out, on a somewhat different, and I hope, improved plan. 1864 *Gd. Words* 788/1 The teacher..is supposed to have on his shelf a full set-out of the most approved elementary volumes.

4. *Coal mining.* (See quot.) Also *set-out tub.*

1849 GREENWELL *Gloss. Terms Coal Trade* (1851) 46 *Set-out,* a tub or corf of coals filled insufficiently, and consequently forfeited. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Set-out Tub,* a tub of coal insufficiently filled by a miner.

Setrack, obs. form of CETERACH.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 5/36 Setrack, herbe, *lepidium.*

Setre(t)-day, Setry(s)day, obs. ff. SATURDAY.

Setryne, obs. form of CITRINE.

Set sames: see SEPT PSAUMES.

Setsayne, rare obs. form of CITIZEN.

Setsman (se·tsmăn). [f. *sets* pl. or genit. of SET *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*] A workman who makes 'sets' or paving-stones.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 86 Stone quarrier...Sett Miner, Maker, Setsman, Setsman Finisher.

Sett (set). *Sc.* Also 9 **set.** [Possibly a use of SET *sb.*[1] (though its relation to the other senses is difficult to assign); it may, however, be a. MLG. *set, sette* (also *geselte* = G. *gesetz*) ordinance, law, f. *setten* to SET.] The constitution or form of government of a burgh, fixed by charter.

1683 (*title*) The Sett, and Decreet Arbitral of King James the 6th..containing the Fundamentall Principles of the Government of the City of Edinburgh. 1739 in *Edin. Antiq. Mag.* (1849) 133 The Council of Dingwall, by the act of sett, consists of a Provest, two Bailies [etc.]. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* IV. 109 The set or constitution [of Kirkcaldy]. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, An anxious..discussion, concerning provosts, bailies, deacons, sets of boroughs [etc.]. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., The setts are either established by immemorial usage, or were at some time or other modelled by the convention of Burghs.

Sett: see SET *sb.*; also obs. f. SET *a.* and *v.*

Settable (se·tăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. SET *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be set. (In quot. perh. that may be planted with trees.)

a 1657 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 216 They should only lay out settable or tillable land.

‖ **Settaine.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *septain* (pronounced sɛtæ̃), f. *sept* seven: cf. QUATRAIN.] A stanza of seven lines.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x[i]. (Arb.) 101 The huitain or staffe of eight verses, hath eight proportions such as the former staffe, and because he is longer he hath one more then the settaine.

Sette, obs. form of SEAT *sb.*, SET, SETTEE[1].

Settee[1] (sĕtī·). Now only *Hist.* Forms: 6 settea, 7 sattie, -y, satia, sett(y)e, 7–8 settee, 8 cettee, saetia, setye, 7– settee. [a. It. *saettia* (pronounced -tī·a), 'a very speedie pinnace' (Florio 1598), of obscure origin, commonly viewed as f. *saetta* arrow. Cf. F. *scétie, setie, scitie.*] A decked vessel, with a long sharp prow, carrying two or three masts with a kind of lateen sails, in use in the Mediterranean. Also *attrib.* **settee-sail** (see quot. 1794).

In some of the early quots. the vessel appears to have been a fairly large merchant ship.

1587 T. SANDERS *Voy. Tripoli* Civ, M. Barton with all the residue of his companie departed from Tripolie to Oezant in a vessell called a Settea of one Marcus Segoorus. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Mediterr.* (Camden) 13 To take that opportunitie to cleanse my shippes and to furnish myselfe with a sattie and other necessaries, and to change my ballast. 1653 H. APPLETON *Fight Legorn-Road* 2 The Warwick.. takes a French Sattee coming in to the Road. 1665 *Oxf. Gaz.* No. 17/4 A Sette came also from Malaga, a Vessel rarely seen in these parts; she is about fifty Tuns, and her Masts like a pair of Taylors Sheers opened. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 133/1 An English Satia from Tangier. 1686 W. HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 237 We came up and spoke with a French Settee of Marseilles. 1712 BLINSTON in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5026/6 Three Martineco Ships, a Cettee and Gavilan. 1755 *Acts Gen. Assembly Georgia* (1881) 53 For every Ship Twenty Seven Shillings and Sixpence for every Snow Brig Polacre or Saetia [*printed* Sactia] Twenty Two Shillings and Six pence for every Sloop or Schooner [etc.]. 1786 in *Amer. St. Papers* (1833) I. 107, 1 Setye of 34 guns. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 136 *Boat's Settee Sail.* This sail is quadrilateral. The head is bent to a latteen-yard. *Ibid.* 236 *Polacre-settee* is a vessel with three masts, usually navigated in the levant or mediterranean,..generally rigged with square-sails upon the main and mizen mast, and a latteen-sail upon the foremast, like a xebec. *Ibid.* 238

Settee, a vessel used in the mediterranean, rigged and navigated similar to xebecs or galleys, with settee-sails instead of latteen-sails. 1860 DUNDONALD *Autobiog. Seaman* (1862) 181 On the 11th [Nov. 1808] we captured a settee.

† **Settee**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [Of unknown origin.] A double pinner for the head.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 482/1 A Coronet settee..covers the Head, and by doubling it makes it stand at a great height both above and besides the Face. 1692 *Scarronides* II. 63 With top-knots fine, to make 'em pretty, With tippet, pallateen and settee. 1694 N. H. *Ladies Dict.* 11/1 A Settee is only a double Pinner.

Settee[3] (setī·). [perh. a fanciful variation of SETTLE *sb.*: see -EE[2].] A seat (for indoors) holding two or more persons, with a back and (usually) arms; occasionally also with divisions (see quot. 1784). In America sometimes furnished with rockers.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5494/4 All Sorts of Hangings for Rooms and Stair-cases, Chairs, Settees and Screens. 1718 *Free-thinker* No 44. 317 The Damask Settee was placed in the Center. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) I. 321 An oak settee, on which his bones lay. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 75 Ingenious Fancy..devis'd The soft settee; one elbow at each end, And in the midst an elbow it receiv'd, United yet divided, twain at once. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 336 *Settee*, a sopha or moveable window-seat; in more modern language called, I believe, conversation stool. I have not heard the word of many years, and believe it is going out. 1839 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Gengulphus*, The aforesaid *barbe grit*..Had been stuff'd in the seat of a kind of settee Or double-arm'd chair 1888 EGGLESTON *Graysons* i. 6 There was a green settee with three rockers beneath and an arm at each end. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 141 An abundance of velvet 'settees', or divan sofas. 1895 *Stores' Price List* 192 Cane Settee.

b. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1891 *Century Dict., Settee*, ..(*b*) A small part taken off from a long and large sofa by a kind of arm: thus, a long sofa may have a settee at each end partly cut off from the body of the piece.

c. Settee-bed, a bed that can be folded up so as to form a settee.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) II, *Banc à coucher*, a sort of folding bedstead, or settee-bed. 1786 in W. Macgill *Old Ross-sh.* (1909) 141 Settee bed with blue and white cheque covers.

Settel(l, obs. forms of SETTLE.

Setter (se·təɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 5-6 *Sc.* settar, 6 *Sc.* -are, 7 seter. [f. SET *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. Du. *setter*, OHG. *sezzari* (Ger. *setzer*), Sw. *sättare*, Dan. *sætter*.]

I. One who or something which sets, in various senses of the vb.

1. *gen.* One who sets something specified or contextually implied. Often as the second element of a compound, in which the first element denotes the thing 'set,' as in BONE-SETTER, EEL-*setter*, TYPE-*setter*.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 604/34 *Prepositor*, a setter of mes. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Finitor*, a setter of boundes. 1557 in Mailwick *Edin. Guilds* (1909) 89 Thai wer ordanit be the settaris of the said taxt to pay ane pairt thairof. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Zetter*, a Setter, or a Compositor of letters. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 181, I usually afforded the setter copy at the rate of above a whole printed sheet in the day. 1859 *Lancet* 24 Dec. 649/2 Having the special repute of being a first-class..setter of stoves, grates, &c. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Cleopatra* II. iv, Who..would believe that she was the setter of that snare in which the Queen..should miserably perish?

b. With adverbial extension or complement. See also SETTER-FORTH, -ON, -OUT, -TO, -UP.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xix. 16-22 He was and is, a setter of all them at libertie whiche professeth his name. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 228 b, Neyther wanted the matter setters foreward. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II. xx. 89 Maricus..pretending to be the setter of France at freedome. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. to Selm. Easterday M 4, An earnest louer and a great setter forward of monkery. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 30 They come as Refiners of thy Drosse, or gilders (setters off) of thy Graces. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Spretor*, a contemner,..a setter-light by. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxiv. (1862) 352 *note*, He was come now a Redeemer, that is a setter free of man..from alien powers which held him in bondage. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armadale* III. xii, 'Gin-and-bitters will put you on your legs again,' whispered this Samaritan setter-right of the alcoholic disasters of mankind.

2. A workman employed to 'set' something.

† a. One who 'sets' or lays stone or brick in building. *Obs.* Also *rough-setter*: see ROUGH *a.* 21.

?1403 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 21 In remuneracione data cementariis vocatis setters ad parietes. 1435 *Contract Fotheringhay Ch.* (1841) 30 The Setters shall be chosyn and takyn by such as shall haf the governance and oversight of the sayd Werke by my said Lord. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 Choseth hym as a connynge man,..& maketh hym a setter or orderer of ye same stones. 1601-2 *Accts. Trin. Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 486 To laborers diging foundacions..and serving the setters at the fountaine.

b. *Woollen Manuf.* (See quot. 1757.)

c 1515 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Lyne webbers, setters, with lyne diapers. 1713 ADDISON *Trial Count Tariff* 3 He was Huzza'd into the Court by several Thousands of Weavers, Clothiers,..Packers, Calenders, Setters, Silk-men, Spinners [etc.]. 1757 R. CAMPBELL *Lond. Tradesman* (ed. 3) 201 Setters..are called so only because they rent Tenter-grounds and stretch Cloths after they are milled, upon Frames called Tenters.

c. A workman who sets jewels.

1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 382 Woolcott & Co.,..Cutters and Glaziers' Diamond Setters, 127 High Holborn. 1874 *Dieulafait's Diamonds*, etc. 275 The setter has at his command a furnace filled with burning charcoal. His work is to solder the diamond into a quantity of alloy [etc.]. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Jeweller's Setter.—Wanted a good Hand, used to flush work.

d. *Agric.* (See quot.)

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 90 To each Cart [of marl] must be a Driver and a Setter, whose Office is to shew where tis to be laid, and to assist in the unlading of it.

e. A workman who sets or puts into working condition saws, razors, gun-barrels, etc.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 29 A celebrated setter or whetter of razors. 1837 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 630 They [saws] are next handed to the setter, who places each alternate tooth over the edge of a little anvil [etc.]. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 234 To determine if a barrel is straight, the setter holds it a few inches from his eye with one end pointing towards the top of a high shop-window.

† 3. 'A officer on the Border, who, with a searcher, was responsible for setting the appointed watch' (*Northumbld. Gloss.* 1893-4). *Obs.*

1552 in Nicolson *Leges Marchiarum* (1705) 235 The Ford of Bellester..to be watched nightly, with two Men at either Watch..; Setters and Searchers, Thomas Blenkensop and John Oisby. *Ibid.*, Setters and Searchers of the same Watch, Christopher Bowman, Nichol Blaykloke.

4. In *Dice-play*. The player who stakes on the throw of the 'caster'.

1726 J. KER *Mem.* II. 93 And when the Cullies that are not in the Secret, throw at All, they commonly throw out, and lose the Box, which the Bites take, and the Setters go round, laying Guineas, and most extravagant Odds upon the Success. 1726 *Art & Myst. Gaming* title-p., Tables calculated betwixt the Caster and Setter, throughout the whole Course or Changes of the Dice. 1814 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 367 If the main be seven, and each person stakes a guinea, the gain of the setter is about 3½d. per guinea. 1856 CARLETON in Bohn's *Hand-bk. Games* (1867) 359 (Hazard), If the Caster throw 2, 3, 11 or 12, next after the main is declared, the Setter wins the stake.

5. † a. *gen.* One who places a combatant in position. *Obs.*

1648 BP. HALL *Select Th.* xv. 60 This duel [between the flesh and the spirit] may well beseem God for the Author, and the Son of God for the setter of it.

b. *spec.* In cock-fighting: = SETTER-TO 1.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 253/1 When the Cocks are set Beak to Beak in the middle of the Clod, and there left by the Setters. 1835 H. HAREWOOD *Dict. Sports* s. v. *Cock-fighting*, The battle is conducted by two setters, as they are called, who place the cocks beak to beak. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 16 Apr. 7/2 The whole number at the pit side, including the 'setters' was only 37 persons.

6. † a. *Sc.* One who grants or makes a lease. *Obs.*

1484 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IX. 603 Our commissioneris and settaris of all and sindri our landis. 1586 in *Extracts Edin. Burgh Rec.* (1882) IV. 478 The said setters of thair land to sic persouns sall be poynded or wairdet for ane vnlaw of fyve pund swa aft as thai failyie. 1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 163 He was a setter of tacks to his sones and goodsones, for the prejudice of the church. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 186 Tacks necessarily imply a *delectus personæ*, a choice by the setter of a proper person for his tenant.

b. 'One who lets anything to another for hire' (Jam.). *north. dial.*

1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 42 A person in the city of Chester, who is noted for a high setter of shops, as they express it in the north. 1825-82 JAMIESON s. v., A *horse-setter*, a horse-hirer.

c. In quarrying and mining work: The foreman by whom the contracts are made with the workmen. See also SETTING *vbl. sb.* 1 e.

1884 *West. Morn. News* 5 Sept. 2/4 The setter will engage that the bridge shall ply..daily...The setter also will appoint engineers and pay their wages. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Setter*, a *bargain-setter* (or *letter*) is the official who *sets* or *lets* the contract to the quarrymen. 1901 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 6/5 At the beginning of each month, upon what is called bargain day, one, two, or three skilled quarrymen agree with a foreman, or 'setter', upon the tonnage rate at which they will work out a given portion of the quarry for the following month.

7. a. A confederate of sharpers or swindlers, employed as a decoy; also (? with transferred notion of sense 11), one who is employed by robbers or murderers to spy upon their intended victims.

1592 GREENE *Discov. Cosenage* A 4, There be requisite effectually to act the art of Conny-catching, three seuerall parties, the Setter, the Verser, and the barnacle. The nature of the Setter, is to drawe anie person familiarly to drinke with him [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 53 *Poin.* O 'tis our Setter, I know his voyce: Bardolfe, what newes? 1647 DIGGS *Unlawfulln. Taking Arms* iv. 137 It is beyond my skill to..determine, whether the slye and cunning setter, or the stout thief can claim greatest share in the spoyle. 1722 SWIFT *Dying Words Ellision* Wks. 1761 III. 357 We have setters watching in corners, and by dead walls, to give us notice when a gentleman goes by. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 86 P 4, I became Setter to a Fleet-Parson.

b. 'A person employed by the vendor at an auction to run the biddings up' (*Hotten's Slang Dict.* 1860).

1698 DUNTON *Life & Errors* 547, I had not one Setter (to advance the price, and draw on unwary Bidders) in any of my five Sales. 1732 *Tricks of Town* 36 Away to the place of Auction; the Orator,..surrounded by his Puffs and Setters, shows away.

c. A police spy or informer.

1630 J. LANE *Contin. Squire's T.* 2nd vers. (1887) 134 So maie wee doe and live, woold Algarsive and his state setters, all vs thus reprive. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lond.* (1662) II. 222 It was not long before he [Campian] was caught by the Setters of the Secretary Walsingham, and brought to the Tower. 1778 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 314, I shall have the satisfaction at last of finding something that I am fit for,—a setter, a dun, a catchpole, or a bum-bailiff, to recover bad debts. 1866 FITZ-PATRICK *Sham Squire* 125 All the information regarding the movements of Lord Edward Fitzgerald came through Francis Higgins, who employed a gentleman..'to set' the unfortunate nobleman. The 'setter' we believe to have been Mr. Francis Magan, barrister-at-law. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang, Setter*,..a policeman in disguise or a man in the employ of the police (the French 'indicateur') who points out the thief for others to arrest.

† d. (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Setters*..also, an Excize-Officer to prevent the Brewers defrauding the King.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*

1600 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* I. iii. C 8, They are the effect of need, or wantonnesse, venial faults. Age commonly reclaimeth the one, and the other is punished by the setter Pouertie. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. (1668) 82 Self-love, which is, as it were, the common Setter to all those cheats which circumvent and fool us. 1683 CAVE *Eccles., Basil* 218 Their first care was to lodge him in the House of some Friend, or Country-man, or at least one of those Setters, that plied up and down in the behalf of that Sophist.

8. One who sets to music.

1605 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wit's Pilgr.* (Grosart) 8/1 Thy Soule vpon so sweet an Organ plaies As makes the Parts, she plaies, as sound as sweete; Which sounds the heau'nly Setters, and thy praise. 1635 WALLER *To Mr. H. Lawes* 23 The Writers and the Setters skill At once the ravisht Ears do fill.

† 9. One who devises or instigates. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. 605 As well the maisters that were the setters thereof, as the servants that were privie and accessarie thereto, had their deserts, and suffered for it.

10. a. That which fertilizes a flower, so that the plant is able to 'set' or develop fruit (see SET v. 98).

a 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne, Obs. on Veget.* (1836) 301 If bees, who are much the best setters of cucumbers, do not happen to take kindly to the frames, the best way is to tempt them by a little honey put on the..bloom.

b. A plant which 'sets' or develops fruit; only with adj. as *good, bad setter*.

1888 M. T. MASTERS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 237/2 Some..varieties [of the vine] are, as gardeners say, bad setters',—i. e. do not ripen their fruit owing to imperfect fertilization.

11. A dog trained to 'set' game.

a. As the name of a special breed.

Of the breed now so called, there are three varieties, the *English*, the *Irish*, and the *Gordon setters*. The name was formerly applied to a kind of spaniel.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* (1880) 16 When he approcheth neere to the place where the birde is, he layes him downe, and with a marcke of his pawes, betrayeth the place of the byrdes last abode, whereby it is supposed that this kinde of dogge is called *Index*, Setter. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* VII. xxii 680 There is also another sort of land spannyels which are called Setters. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 167 The setter that crouches down when it scents the birds, till the net be drawn over them. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 25 Some..authorities are convinced that the setter is directly derived from the spaniel. *attrib.* 1885 *Field* 17 Jan. Advt., For Sale, handsome highly bred Setter Bitch. *Ibid.*, A gentleman is desirous of placing Two Red Setter Pups..with a first-class breaker.

† b. *gen. Obs.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1317/4 A little Land Spaniel, red and white, no Setter. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 314 But Water Spaniels may be brought to be Setters, if they have a perfectly good Scent.

† c. One who practises 'setting': see SETTING *vbl. sb.* 1 c (*b*). *Obs.*

1780 T. DAVIES *Garrick* I. 3 Mr. Hunter was..a great setter of game. Happy was the boy who could inform his offended master where a covey of partridges was to be found.

II. 12. An instrument or tool used in setting, in various senses.

† a. A net or trap for catching or killing birds.

1526 *Housek. Exp. Sir T. Le Strange* (MS.), Item. a woodcocke and ij partriches kylled with the setter. 1540 *Acts Privy Counc.* (1837) VII. 56 Taking or killing..any partriches and fesantes with any nettes setters horses trameles or other gynnes.

b. *Gunnery.* A wooden instrument used, with the aid of a mallet, to set the fuse into a shell.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Setter*, in *gunnery*, a round stick to drive fuzes, or any other compositions, into cases made of paper. 1848 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 79 Wood Setters. 1854 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 6) 82 They are carefully driven into the Shell with a mallet and setter. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 377/2.

c. ? = SETTING-POLE.

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 31 The appurtenances were as follows:—6 balks,..2 oars; 1 anchor; 1 grapnel; 1 pole or setter.

d. *Porcelain Manuf.*

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 454 A plate sagger will hold twenty plates placed one on the other of earthenware, but china plates are fired separately in 'setters' made of their respective forms. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 43/2 Setters also should be used at the bottom of each piece, and ground flint applied, but not sand, for the placing or seating.

e. A kind of lifting-jack.

1895 *Stores' Price List* 15 Sept. 490 Carriage Setter. Best Wood Setter—each 15/0.

13. *dial.* (See quot.)

1849 GREENWELL *Gloss. Terms Coal Trade* (1851) 46 *Setters*, large pieces of coal; so called by the landsale cartmen, from their use in piling or setting round the sides of their carts, to enable them to hold a larger quantity of coals than could otherwise be placed upon them.

Se·tter, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [f. SETTER *v.*] A seton or issue produced by 'settering': see the vb.

1766 *Complete Farmer, Setter,* a kind of setom [*sic*] or issue, made by cutting a hole in the dewlap of an ox or cow, and putting into the wound a sort of tent formed out of the root of helleboraster. 1788 [see SETTERGRASS].

Setter (se·təɹ), *v. dial.* Also 6 **syter.** [f. SETTER-in SETTERWORT.] *trans.* To insert a piece of setterwort under the skin of (an animal) in order to produce an issue.

[1523: cf. SEVER *v.* 5 c.] 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. L vj, Dyuerse husband men..vsed to put the roote of berefoot into beastes eares, and called the puttynge in of it, syterynge of beastes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 133 The order of Settring a Bullocke is this, take setterwoort [etc.]. *Ibid.* 151 Some again cure them with settering. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words,* To *Setter*; to cut the Dewlap of an Ox or Cow, into which they put Helleboraster, which we call Setterwort. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 506 It is necessary at the same Time to setter the Hog in the Ear with the common Hellebore. 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Gloss.* s. v. *Seton,* We took care that she [a cow] was weel setter'd.

Setterday, obs. form of SATURDAY.

Setter-forth. [See SET *v.* 144.] One who sets forth (in various senses); one who promulgates an opinion, who equips an expedition, etc.

1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 225/1 Noon owner, Vitailler, nor setter-forth of eny Shippe or Vessell. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 5 *marg.,* Mecænas was..so great a fauourer, promouter, and setter fourthe of Virgil, Horace, & suche other learned menne, that [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 18 He seemeth to be a setter foorth of strange gods. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 48, I was beholden to the setters forth of the foure ships that went with Cooper. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Aug. 1641 (1879) I. 22 Mr. Bleaw, the setter forth of the Atlas's and other workes of that kind. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. xl. 319 Sebastian Cabota.. was the chief Setterforth of the first Voyage into those Parts. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 26 Your setters-forth of unexampled themes.

Se·ttergrass. *Obs.* exc. *dial. rare.* In 4 **saturgresse, 5 setyr grysse.** [f. **setter-* in SETTERWORT + GRASS.] = SETTERWORT.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 18 *Elleborus,* i. saturgresse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 331/2 Setyr grysse, *eleborus niger, herba est.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccl.xi. 827 *Consiligo* is called in English Bearfoote, Setterwoort, and Settergrasse. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 350 Settergrass, *helleborus fœtidus*; a species of bear's-foot; used in making 'setters' or issues in cattle. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 439 The plant setter-wort, or setter-grass.

†Setter-on. *Obs.* [See SET *v.* 148.]

1. One who sets on; an instigator or inciter.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* 2482 (Manly) Tyll my setters-on were of their purpose wyde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* Pref. 4 b, I sent unto them that were my setters on, at Woormes. 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 263 The Jesuistes and other padres are the fyre brands and setters on of all this, in provoking children against parents and subjects against their naturall princes. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. ix, The great Dowdy who acts the part of a madman as well as some of his setters-on do that of a fool.

2. One who 'sets on' or makes an onset. *rare.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 294, I made once a vowe that the first battaile that eyther the king your father or any of his children should be at, how that I would be one of the first setters on, or else to die in the trauaile.

Setter-out. *rare.* [See SET *v.* 149.]

1. One who sets out; one who publishes, proclaims, etc.

c 1553 ASCHAM *Disc. Germ.* (1570) 21 A noble setter out, and as true a follower of Christ and his Gospell. 1582 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 101 That the autors, dyters, setters out of that infamous lybell be punished accordinglie. 1824 [W. CARR] *Craven Gloss.* Introd. 5 T'Setter-out o't book.

2. *spec.* (See quot.)

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Setter out,* an under or assistant foreman of joiners or leading joiner, whose work is to accurately set or line out every detail of each piece of joinery.

Setter-to. ? *Obs.* [See SET *v.* 152.]

1. A professional handler of game-cocks in a cock-fight; = SETTER *sb.*[1] 5.

1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 169 To these another class become annexed, called 'handers' or 'setters to'. 1835 H. HAREWOOD *Dict. Sports* s. v. *Cock-fighting,* When once the cocks are pitted, neither of the setters-to can touch his cock ..unless [etc.].

2. *Pugilism.* With epithet: One who has a particular style of 'setting to' or beginning the fight.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 125 A shewy setter-to, but a slight hitter. 1824 EGAN *Boxiana* II. 493 The most accomplished setter-to of the day, Tom Belcher.

Setter-up. [See SET *v.* 154.] One who sets up (in any sense).

1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Peril Idol.* III. 59 b, The erecter, setter vp, and mainteyner of Images in Churches and Temples. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI,* II. iii. 37 Thou setter vp, and plucker downe of Kings. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. iii, I am but a yong setter vp; the vttermost I dare venture vppon't is three-score pound. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* II. i, Old occupations have too many setters up to prosper. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* iii. Wks. 1871 I. 359, I do not pretend to be a setter-up of new notions. 1853 R. S. HAWKER in *Life & Lett.* (1905) 251 Neither can I congratulate your Setter-up [i. e. compositor] on his accuracy. 1876 MORRIS *Æneids* VIII. 134 Dardanus first setter-up and sire of Ilian wall. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 43 Spinning and weaving machine maker... Setter-up.

Setterwort (se·təɹwɔ̃ɹt). Also 6 **syter wurt.** [Perh. adopted from MLG.; Diefenbach s.v. *Elleborum* gives a great variety of synonymous forms in MHG. and MLG. such as *sitro, sutir-, sittir-, sitti-, siter-, sutten-, -sutwurz, -wort* (f. HG. *wurz,* LG. *wort* WORT[1]). The first element is of unknown origin; cf. ME. (14th *c.*) *satur(gresse)* SETTERGRASS.] The plant Bear's-foot or Fetid Hellebore, *Helleborus fœtidus*; also the Green Hellebore, *H. viridis.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. L vj, The herbe syter wurte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 124 b, The hearbe called blacke Ellebor, of some Bearfoot, and others Setterwort. 1597 [see SETTERGRASS]. *c* 1710 PETIVER *Cat. Ray's Engl. Herbal* Tab. 42 Setterwort. Greenish. 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne, Let. to Barrington* 3 July, *Helleborus fœtidus,* stinking hellebore, bear's-foot, or setterwort. 1907 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 3 The tender green of the setterwort does not own the power of the frost by a single black spot.

Settewale, obs. form of SETWALL.

Setthe(n, obs. variant forms of SITH, SITHEN.

Settherday, dial. form of SATURDAY.

Settil, obs. form of SETTLE.

Setting, *sb. Orkney & Shetl.* Also 6 **settein,** 7–9 **setten,** 9 **settin, -een.** [a. ON. *séttung-r* sixth part, f. *sétte* sixth.] A unit of weight in the Orkney and Shetland Isles; the sixth part of a 'meal' (MEAL *sb.*[4]); identical with the LISPOUND.

1576 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetl.* (1859) 72 Ane barrell of malt of nyne setteins wecht. 1588 *Rot. Scacc. Reg. Scot.* XXI. 390 Selling..63 lastis 23,003 settingis 4 marks coist, 125 lasts 1002 settingis beir, 95 lastis 1004 settingis flesche. 1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. West. Isles* 370 A Young Boy..stole a setten of Barley, which is about twenty eight Pound Weight. 1814 SHIRREFF *Agric. Shetl.* 159 Twenty-four marks make a settin or lispund...Six settins or lispunds make a meil.

Setting (se·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SET *v.* + -ING[1].]

I. 1. The action of the verb SET in various transitive senses; putting, placing, planting, etc. Also, the fact of being set.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVI. (1495) 692 The rose tree spryngith somtyme by settynge and plantynge and somtyme by graffynge. 1427–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 68 Also for settyng of þe same ston iij dayes. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) P j, M. Thomas..writte to his wife, and did hir to weete hys setting at libertie. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 423 A Tree, at the first Setting, should not be Shaken, vntill it hath taken Root fully. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Setting,* when applied to the sails, is the loosening and expanding them. 1796 W. JONES, etc. *Key to Art of Ringing* Pref. 1 Instructions for the attainment of the practical part of the art, from the setting of a Bell itself to the perfect knowledge of the most difficult peals. 1841 *Guide to Trade, Baker* 38 This is called the quarter sponge, and the operation is denominated setting. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 235 At that time setting or straightening was so little known that many of the barrels were far from being straight. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Setting of the Brick,* the fixing of the bricks in a kiln.

†b. An ambush or trap. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. viii. (1869) 180 Keepe þee.. from hise settinges and from hise nettes.

c. *Sport.* (*a*) The action of a dog in indicating game.

1621 MARKHAM *Hungers Prev.* 265 To make a true election of your dogge, which you intend to apply to this purpose of Setting. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict., Setting-dog,* a Dog train'd up to the Setting of Partridges. 1819 T. B. JOHNSON *Shooter's Comp.* 22 Dogs, called setters, are now to be met with of all forms, miserably deficient in the most prominent quality, setting.

(*b*) The sport of 'putting up' game with a setter.

1662 BOYLE *Certain Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 36 When I go a Hawking or Setting. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Aug. 1654, I went a setting and hawking. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne, Let. to Pennant* 12 May, I knew a lover of setting, an old sportsman. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. II. 113 His great skill in all the sports of the field, especially that of Setting, of which diversion his Lordship was passionately fond.

d. *Sc.* and *dial.* The action of letting or leasing (land, etc.); the right to do this; a lease.

1397 in *Spalding Club Miscell.* V. 252 All giftys, tailees, settyngys, and condysyoungs mad or to be mad be dame Isabell, Contas of Mar, to the sayd George hir brothir. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 246 The saide founder ..shall have the lettinge, settinge, boynes, services and customes of all the landes. 1634–46 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 173 Cruell oppression of the poore tenants; evidenced, 1°. By deare setting of rowms. 1760 *Patrington Haven Act* 16 The intention of such letting or setting. 1898 *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 546 The lettings, here called 'settings' or 'takings', are at Candlemas.

e. *Mining.* The act of contracting with miners for work to be done.

1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall,* etc. xv. 569 Of the remainder he paid the adventurers one-half, or one-quarter, as may have been agreed upon according to the supposed prospects of the mine at the time of setting. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Setting,* sometimes termed 'letting',..in the slate industry,..means agreeing upon a contract for a month.

2. The manner or position in which anything is set, fixed, or placed. In *Croquet,* any one of the different arrangements of the hoops and pegs on the ground.

14.. *Wycliffite Bible, 2 Kings* ii. 19 *marg.,* That is, the setting of the citee was best for profetis. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 279 How ȝe schull pray to God, þe settyng of þe chyrch hyt tellyþe you: Hit ys sette yn þe est, techyng [etc.]. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 The temperynge to go brode and narrowe is in the settyng of the culture [= coulter]. 1625 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* Induct. 40, I saw the bravest setting for a game now That ever mine eye fix'd on. 1868 W. J. WHITMORE *Croquet Tactics* ii. 19 There are as many as eight different settings. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 254/1 (Croquet) The original setting had ten hoops...Finally came the six-hoop or championship setting.

b. The inclination or dip of an axle: = SET *sb.*[1] 18 a.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1162 The setting or form of the axle.

c. *Gas-works.* The manner of placing retorts in a furnace; *concr.* a group or set of retorts placed together.

1872 W. C. HOLMES & Co. *Manag. Gas Works* 15 The setting of the retorts is a matter of the utmost importance. 1877 W. RICHARDS *Manuf. Coal Gas* 354 Of all the apparatus of a gasworks, unquestionably the most important are the settings of retorts. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 91/2 A furnace or bed of retorts is composed of a group or setting, heated by a separate fire.

d. *Type-founding.* The position of the face of a letter on the body or shank. Cf. SET *sb.*[1] 19 c.

1887 J. SOUTHWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 710/1 All founders now supply imitations of the old types. Comparing the old face and the modern characters, the latter are more regular in size, lining, setting, and colour,—using these words in the technical sense of the founder.

†3. Putting into words, redaction. *Obs.*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lvi. 519 For þe ton storie the tothir Medlyth withal, After the settyng Of the forseid Robert That somtym it translated. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* I. vi. 21 Therefore thus after the settynge of maystre Alphonse is youre legende red in all places of this order.

†4. A sum staked at play; a bet or stake. *Obs.*

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* IV. iii. T j, All the stakes and settynges that be sette within the dyce borde, whiche lye on lyttell heapes.

†5. A set (of stones) with which a surface is 'set' or studded. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxviii. 17 And thou shalt set in it settings of stones [*margin,* Hebr. fill in it fillings of stone].

6. The manner in which a jewel is 'set' or mounted; *concr.* the frame or bed (of precious metal or the like) in which a jewel is set.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 192 *note,* A very valuable antique ring, the setting of which did not meet his approbation. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. ii. *Aristocr. Lett.* (1869) 48 The setting is more valuable than the jewel. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 350/2 There are two systems of setting practised—viz., Roman setting, and what is called colletting.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* The environment or surroundings in which a person or thing is 'set'; the literary framework of a narrative or other composition; the mounting of a play.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III, § 8. 30 The connecting links—the framing and setting—of these Revelations. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 315 Mythology has a setting in geography and history. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Jan. 5/4 The setting of the piece is charming, and it is quite wonderful how much has been made of a little stage.

7. The manner in which a poem or form of words is set to music; a piece of music composed for a particular poem or form of words.

1879 HUSK in *Grove's Dict. Music* I. 84/2 Arne gave to the world those beautiful settings of the songs 'Under the greenwood tree' [etc.]. 1881 CROWEST *Phases Mus. Eng.* 93 Settings for the Canticles by modern Church writers.

8. a. *Plastering.* The finishing coat of plaster, the *setting-coat* (see 14, SET *sb.*[1] 30 a, SET *v.* 101).

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 390 The term setting is commonly used, when the third coat is made of fine stuff for papering. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 606 With this tool all the first coats of plaster is laid on, as are also the last, or, as it is technically termed, the setting. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 121/2 Setting may be either a second coat upon laying or rendering, or a third coat upon floating.

b. A wash of gum or other suitable material applied to the surface of a pencil, charcoal or crayon drawing to prevent it being rubbed; a fixative.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

9. A crop of fruit developed by fertilizing (see SET *v.* 98). ? *Obs.*

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Cucumis,* For Want of which kindly Heat, the first Setting or Crop of Fruit..drops off.

II. Senses related to intransitive uses of SET *v.*

10. The sinking of a heavenly body towards and below the horizon; the quarter or direction in which a heavenly body sets. Also, the fall of night or darkness.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5508 Þan sewis furth þat souerayn ay by þa salt strandis Toward þe settynge of þe son. 1592 HUES *Treat. Globes* xii, You shall in like manner have the houre of the setting. 1607, 1728 [see HELIACAL 1]. 1699 *Relat. Sir T. Morgan's Progr. France* 13 The Major-General reply'd he would fall on just at the setting of the Night, and when the dusk of the Evening came on. 1823 CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 22 The sun being now near his setting. 1877 BROWNING *Agamemnon* 67 The shield-bearing people That made a leap, at setting of the Pleiads.

b. *fig.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* III. ii. 225, I haue touch'd the highest point of all my Greatnesse, And from that full Meridian of my Glory, I haste now to my Setting. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. x. (1852) 156 Upon the setting of Mr. Francis Newman, there arose Mr. William Leet. 1807 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immortality* v, The Soul that rises with us, our life's Star, Hath had elsewhere its setting, And cometh from afar. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* I. i, The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun.

11. The process or fact of becoming set, hard, or stiff; coagulation.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Addit. Notes xii. 24 The clay becomes as hard as before, being pressed together..by its self-attraction, called setting by the potters. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 456 An almost impenetrable crust may be produced by the quick exhalation of the moisture, and what is termed by farmers the setting of the clay. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 312 (Plastering) *Setting* is also the quality that any kind of stuff has to harden in a short time. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. 9) 166 If too much Alcohol be employed, the setting of the Pyroxyline will be..greatly retarded.

attrib. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 610 The coagulating or setting power of burnt alabaster. 1878 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* vii. 52 The alkali decomposes the pyroxyline, rendering it..defective in setting qualities.

12. The flowing of a current in a particular direction; the direction of flow. Also *fig.*

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 52 The settinge of head seas in soe darke a night within soe straight and daingerous a passage. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 10 You are to.. observe all..Courses of Tides, flowings and settings of Currents. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) N 2 b, The setting, or progressive motion of the current. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Passage* xl. 533 It was attempted to explain this appearance, by supposing the setting of a current here from west to east. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. 199 That powerful setting of the current of human motive and inclination.

III. Combinations.

13. With various advs., as *setting down, -forth, -in, -off, -out, to*: see the corresponding combinations of SET *v.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 6 As sais 'þe romance of þe rose', but settyng to of ony glose. 1439 *Little Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 157 Atte the settyng vp of his Crafte he schal pay ijs. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. H iv, The gallaunt garnishing, and the bewtiful setting furth of it. 1606 BACON *Consid. Plant. Isel.* Resuscit (1657) 259 So that, this must rather be an Adventure, for such as are full; Then a setting up, of those, that are of low Means. 1614 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes* 52 From his [the Cock's] head to the setting on of his shoulders. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 132 ¶ 1 The first preparation for our Setting out was, that the Captain's Half-Pike was placed near the Coachman. 1778 HALHED *Bengal Gram.* Advt., Till the setting in of the dry season. *c* 1800 in *Hoyle's Games Improv.* (1814) 444 The person appointed..is to tell ten between each setting-to, till one of the two cocks has refused fighting ten times successively. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* iii. 82 Their teeth and the setting-up of their backs will confirm this. 1859 H. H. DIXON *Silk & Scarlet* 216 We do not just like the setting on of his [a horse's] neck.

b. Specific uses: **setting-down,** †a siege; **setting-forth,** †a means of advancement or bringing into celebrity; **setting-off,** †something that enhances the charm of a thing; **setting-out,** a working drawing.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. ii 217 O Iove, what a setting forth it is to a man, to haue many courtiers come to his house! 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iv. 10 The confident Tyrant Keepes still in Dunsinane, and will indure Our setting downe before't. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. v, A Bed-fellow, To whose rare entertainment all these are But foils and settings off. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 48 They were rather excusions than sieges or settings down, for he staid not long in a place. 1891 DENNING *Art Cabinet-Making* 220 The setting out or working drawing may be made on paper.

† **c.** Phr. *To cost one the setting on*, ? to cost one dear. Also, *to cost one (dear) in the setting on.*

1594 LYLY *Mother Bombie* II. v, This good fellowshippe shall cost mee the setting on at our next meeting. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. viii. 255 Carthages often prouocation of Rome cost it dearer in the setting on, then other Citties vanquished by the Romanes.

14. Attributive, in many names of technical instruments and appliances, as *setting-chisel, -dibble, -hammer, -iron, -knife, -pin, -screw, -trowel*, etc.; **setting-board,** (*a*) a board used by glaziers in lead-work (see quot. 1825), (*b*) a board of wood or cork, usually grooved, for setting insect specimens; **setting-circle,** a graduated circle attached to a telescope for ascertaining the position of a star (1891 in *Cent. Dict.*); **setting coat,** a finishing coat of fine plastering (cf. 8 a); **setting muzzle,** a muzzle used for preventing a horse from feeding (cf. SET *v.* 26 d); **setting-net,** ? a SET-NET; **setting-rule,** a composing-rule; **setting-up drill,** a course of gymnastic exercises used to give an erect carriage, etc.; also **setting-up exercise.** Also SETTING-POLE, SETTING-STICK.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 638 The *setting-board is that in which the ridge of the light is marked and divided into squares, struck out with a chalk line, or drawn with a lath, which serves to guide the workmen. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. IV. 534 The English plan, except in the case of some large-bodied moths or hawk-moths, requires no groove in the setting-board. 1399 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 18 Magnæ *settyng chisiles. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 312 **Setting Coat.* 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Court* 28 To handle the scepter, with the same humility of heart..that one would do a *setting dibble. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. 382/1 Tools used by Jewellers. ..A *Setting Hammer. 1611 COTGR., *Fiche*, a gardeners dible, or *setting yron. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 186 With what are known as masons' setting-irons stuck into the stone-work behind. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 638 The *setting-knife [used by glaziers in lead-work] consists of a blade with a round point, loaded with lead at the bottom and terminating in a long square handle. 1835 H. HAREWOOD *Dict. Sports* s. v. *Muzzle*, There are two descriptions of muzzles: 1. the dressing muzzle.. 2 the *setting muzzle. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 1127. 319 A setting muzzle prevents it [*sc.* wind-sucking in horses] usually. ? *c* 1690 *Bagford Ball.* (1877) 757 This Honourable Covey met, Hodge draws the Member, *Setting-Net, And gets from all, without regret, Subscriptions. 1789 W. H. MARSHALL *Glocester* I. 144 The *setting pin resembles the gardener's dibble. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 376 Having made and secured our measure, we look for a *setting Rule. 1867 *Chamb. Encycl.* IX. 608/2 A thin slip of brass called a setting rule, which he places in the composing-stick when he begins. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxii. 329 The Use of this *Setting-Screw is, to increase or diminish the Proportion of seed to be turned out by the Notches. 1693 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 249 A *Setting Trowell, being less than the Laying Trowell, with which they finish the Plastering when it is almost dry. 1862 MACLAREN *Milit. Syst. Gymnastic Exerc.* 26 The *setting up and position drill of recruits.

Setting (se·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SET *v.* + -ING².] That sets, in various senses of the verb.

1. Becoming, suitable, graceful. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Cf. SITTING *ppl. a.* 2..

1535 *Goodly Primer* Admon. to Rdr. (1537), It is not mete, comely, nor settynge, that [etc.]. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 50 Says she, that lad was a' her care, That was so setting with his yellow hair. *Ibid.* 94 The ither too was a right setting lass, Though forthersome.

2. Of a dog: That sets or indicates game. See also SETTING-DOG.

1551 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 72 To my brother Rayff Thompsone my setting spanyell doge, with all netts and geyr pertenyng to it. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2275/4 Lost.., a large Setting-Bitch about 4 years old.

3. Of a hen: Sitting. Now *dial.*

1829 MRS. S. C. HALL *Sk. Ir. Char.* II. 29 Mr. Billy.. sent her a setting hen and seven eggs. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* (1883) II. 14 A ship's time is worth no more than a setting hen's.

4. Sinking below or nearing the horizon; said of the sun or other heavenly body, its light, etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 12 The setting Sun. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 79 When the setting Stars are lost in Day. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 194 His shadow lengthen'd by the setting sun. 1798 WORDSW. *Tintern Abbey* 97 Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xix, A flush like evening's setting flame Glow'd on his cheek. 1882 SIR W. W. HUNTER in Skrine *Life* (1901) 314 By the light of a setting half-moon.

b. *fig.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. i, All turn'd their faces to the rising sunne And leaues his setting-fortune night begun. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Parall. Essex & Buckhm.* Reliq. W. (1651) 11 First, he was to wrastle with a Queens declyning, or rather with her very setting Age (as we may term it). 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 26 We whose generations are ordained in this setting part of time. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* i, That important period, when chivalry still shone with a setting ray, soon about to be totally obscured.

† **c.** *transf.* Western. *Obs.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 248 The Flemings were inforc't to take them to their Ores, To try the Setting Maine to find out firmer shores. 1622 *Ibid.* xxix. 22 Yorkshire which doth lye vpon my Setting side. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 305 Magnifying the condition of..the Easterne Countries, above the setting and occidentall Climates.

d. *Setting-sun*: an edible bivalve mollusc, *Psammobia vespertina.*

1867 LOVELL *Edible Mollusks* 150.

5. Of fruit: Beginning to develop from the flower.

1892 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 438 The setting plums or apples.

6. With adverbs, *down, in, up*, etc. (see the vb.).

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* II. 413 Here the sea has formed caverns, which are rendered dreadful by a setting-in tide. 1874 *Hislop's Bk. Scot. Anecd.* 514 'Did ye ever hear a cuddie bray, Hawkie', said a youth to him one day... 'Never till the noo,' was the setting-down and quick answer. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 51 Type Founding...Setting-up Boy.

† **Setting dog.** *Obs.* A dog trained to 'set' game; = SETTER *sb.*¹ II.

1611 COTGR., *Braque*, a kind of short-tayled setting dog. 1621 MARKHAM *Hungers Prev.* 253 A Setting Dogge is a certaine lusty land Spaniell, taught by nature to hunt the Partridge before, and more then any other chase whatsoeuer. 1697 *Post Boy* 12–14 Aug. b/2 An old Brown and white Setting-dog. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 116 ¶ 1 He was eminent for a breed of pointers and setting-dogs. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Let. to W. Cole* 5 Feb., Dr. Birch was..running about like a young setting-dog in quest of anything. 1835 H. HAREWOOD *Dict. Sports* s. v. *Setter*, It is said that Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was the first person that broke a setting-dog to the net, doubtless the spaniel.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1643 *True Chr. Subj. under Heathen Prince* 5 Looke to the twentieth part, which is but a setting dogge to shew where the covey of nineteen are. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canting Crew, Setters*, or *Setting-dogs*, they that draw in Bubbles, for old Gamesters to Rook; also a Sergeant's Yeoman, or Bailiff's Follower, or Second, and an Excize-Officer to prevent the Brewers defrauding the King. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Address of Thanks* xii, Even sell K. T. that gart us ban, And eke that setting-dog his man.

Setting-pole. A pole, esp. one used by wild-fowlers for propelling a boat or punt on mud-banks, securing wounded birds, etc.

1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 370/1 When they go against a current, they use setting-poles. 1797 F. BAILY *Tour* (1856) 270 The longest setting poles we had would not reach the bottom. 1824 HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsman* (ed. 3) 345 Let one go out for the birds, taking with him the setting pole. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. I. ix. § 2. 121 The shooter proceeds, generally by night, with an assistant in the punt, using the oars, paddle or setting-pole.

Setting-stick.

1. A stick used for making holes for 'setting' or planting. Now *dial.*

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1562) 19 b, A dibell or settynge sticke, *pastinum.* 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 233 Plant them with the setting-stick, or dibber. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 4 (1681) 121 Make the holes with an ordinary Setting-stick. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 54 The plant is then to be planted with a setting-stick so that the upper part of the root shall appear about half an inch out of the ground. 1817–8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 66 A setting-stick which should be the top of a spade-handle cut off, about ten inches below the eye. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Setting-stick*, a short pointed stick, used for planting cabbages.

† **2.** A rod used for stiffening the plaits or 'sets' of ruffs, a poking-stick. *Obs.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 37 Marshalld in good order: wyth a stetting [*sic*] stick, and stoout, that euery ruff stood vp like a wafer. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 36 They haue also another instrument called a setting sticke,..and with this they set their ruffes. 1615 HOWES *Stow's Chron.* 948/2 About the sixteenth yeere of the Queene, began the making of steele poking-stickes, and vntill that time all Lawndresses vsed setting stickes, made of wood, or bone. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. (III.) iii. 568 Pots, glasses, oyntments, irons, combes, bodkins, setting stickes.

3. A composing-stick.

1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* (ed. 2) 123.

Settirday, obs. form of SATURDAY.

Settle (se·t'l), *sb.*¹ Forms: α. 1 **setl, setel, setol, seotl, sotl, seatl, sitl** (**-el, -ol, -ul**); 3 **sættel, seotel, seotle,** 3, 6, **setle,** 3–4 **settel,** 4 **setill**(**e**, **setil**(**e**, 5 **setyl,** 4– **settle.** β. 1 *Northumb.* **sed**(**e**)**l, sedl,** 5 *north.* **sedylle**; see also LANG-SETTLE. [OE. *setl* neut., pl. *setlu* (also, in Northumb., pl. *setlas, seatlas*, etc., as if masc.) corresponds to OHG. *sezzal* (MHG. *sezzel*, mod.G. *sessel*) masc., Goth. *sitl-s* masc.:—OTeut. **setlo-*:—pre-Teut. **sedlo-*, cogn. w. L. *sella* (:—**sedlā*), f. Indogermanic root **sed-*, OTeut. **set-*: see SIT *v.* The β forms, OE. (Anglian) *sed*(*e*)*l, sedl*, ME. *-sedil, sedylle*, mod. north. dial. *-seddle, -saddle* (see LANG-SETTLE), represent a WGer. variant **sedl* (with the irregular variation in the articulation of the dentals sometimes found before *l* and *m*: see BOTTLE *sb.*¹, BOTTOM *sb.*), which is found also in OFris *sedel*, OS. *sethal, sedal, sedel* masc., OHG. *sethal, sedal* (MHG. *sedel*) neut., masc., whence MHG. *sidelen* (mod.G. *siedeln*) to settle in a place. Cf. the metathetic form SELD *sb.*

In Eng. the β type appears only in Anglian dialects (after the OE. period almost exclusively in the forms of LANGSETTLE), and does not show (as it does in OHG.) any differentiation in application from the α type.]

† **1.** A sitting place. Also *transf.* and *fig.*, a 'seat', position, abode. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1782 (Gr.) Ga nu to setle. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xvi.] (1890) 202 Ond mon mæg gen to dæge þa stowe his sedles [orig. *locum sedis ejus solitarie*] on þæm ilcan ealonde sceawian. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Ags. Bible* (Gr.) 2/45 Þa næfde he nan setl, hwær he sittan mihte, for þan þe nan heofon nolde hine aberan. 13.. *Cursor M.* 17872 (Gott.) Adam..wid patriark and wid prophete, In mirk settlis þar þai sete. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 9, I sall rest in þe bed of endles blis & in þe setil of heuen. *Ibid.* Cant. 504 Þou did down ill gastis & vicys of þaire alde setile, þat þai hafe na powere in my saule.

† **2.** Something to sit upon; a chair, bench, stool, or the like. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* lvi. 435 Hit is swiðe gewunelic ðætte domeras & rice menn on setelum sitten. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 12 Hyra setlu [*c* 975 *Rushw.* settlas] þara þe culfran sealdon he tobræc. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 594 Among þe wede, among þe netle, þu syttest & singst bihinde seotle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14734 Pair settles þat þai in can sete, He kest þam dun. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 882 A cheyer by-fore þe chemné..Was grayþed for sir Gawan..& he sete in þat settel semlych ryche. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 226/2 He dyd do make a siege or a stole of yron..and after to sette fyre under it..but the siege or setyl malte like waxe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 327/2 A Sedylle, *sedile.*

b. *High settle* (OE. *héahsetl* = OHG. *hôhsedal*): an elevated seat, a chair of dignity or state; a seat of honour at table; a throne, seat of judgement. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* after OE. use.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 13 Fore þæm hehsedle [Vulg. *pro tribunali*]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 272 Se rica man ðe sitt on his heahsetle hraðe geswicþ he his geþeorscipes gif ðu þeowan geswicaþ ðæra teolunga. *c* 1205 LAY. 16646 Þa sat Agag þe king inne his hæh sættele. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 20 He lette bringen hire biuoren him to his heh seotel as he set in dome as reue. 1877 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* I. i. 16 The high settle of King or Ealdorman.

3. *spec.* A long wooden bench, usually with arms and a high back (often extending to the ground), and having a locker or box under the seat. Cf. LANGSETTLE.

1553 *Rec. St. Mary-at-Hill* 53 Item, In y^e qvire ij settelles with lockars apece. 1590 in *Archæologia* (1866) XL. 327 Itm. an olde standing bedsted w^th a settle unto it. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* To Rdr., D, His Booke..I hauing kept idle by me in a by settle out of sight amongst old

shooes and bootes almost this two yere. 1658 tr. *Ussher's Ann.* 114 They rap and make a noise with their hands or mallets, upon the deskes or settles in their Synagogues. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 47 Looking down under the Settle there he espied his Roll. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* VIII. *Baucis & Phil.* 44 The Man..A common Settle drew for either Guest, Inviting each his weary Limbs to rest. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 579 And cast him..Down on an oaken settle in the hall. 1868 EASTLAKE *Hints Househ. Taste* 145 The common wooden settle which forms so comfortable and snug-looking a seat by rustic hearths.

b. A bench or seat in a boat (see quot.).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Settle,* now termed the stern-sheets.

4. A ledge, raised platform. †**a.** In the Bible, used to render Heb. מִדְרָךְ *mis̆dārāh* (Vulg. *crepido*), app. either of two platforms or stages, surrounding the great altar, the one on a level with its base, and the other between this and the ground. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xliii. 14 And from the bottom vpon the ground, euen to the lower settle [*R. V.* or ledge], shalbe two cubits,..and from the lesser settle euen to the greater settle shalbe foure cubites. *Ibid.* 17. *Ibid.* xlv. 19.

b. (*a*) = *settle-gang* (*b*): see 6. (*b*) See quot. 1833.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 183 For this purpose, I have seen the settles of the byre (cow-house) sometimes floored. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1206 The settles (gutters) for carrying off the urine.

c. (See quots.)

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* s. v. *Cart-Sadel,* The frame of wood to support the barrels in a buttery or cellar, is call'd the Seddle and Settle. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss., Settle,*.. a foundation, usually raised, for a rick. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss., Settle,* any bench or frame for supporting heavy weights. Thus a barrel of beer might be said to be stillaged 'on a stone settle'.

5. *Firework Manuf.* A projection on the upper surface of the block used in filling tourbillon cases; it fits into the end of the case and forms a base for the composition during the process of filling.

1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 135/2 Tourbillon cases are filled by means of an apparatus which consists of a block of wood, provided with a settle, on which one end of the tourbillon case is placed...The settle projects into the case about ¼ of an inch. 1888 W. H. BROWNE *Firework Making* xx. 144 To fill the piece..fit the end on to the settle, and see that it stands perfectly upright.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *settle-back*; **settle bed,** a settle adapted for alternative use as a seat or bed; †**settle-bench, -chair** = sense 3 above; **settle-gang,** †(*a*) the setting (of the sun); (*b*) *dial.*, 'the raised part of a cow-house on which the animals lie' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1900 H. SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* vii. (1905) 97 Reaching across the *settle-back. 1641 in *Burlington Mag.* Mar. (1912) 342/2 A *settle bed of wanscote in Fashion of a Fourme, wherein is a Fetherbed. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* I. 8 A settle-bed, which served the double purpose of being sat upon, and slept in. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xix, His eyes involuntarily rested upon the little settle-bed. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 67 Sitting down upon a *settle-bench. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 14/2 Some terme it a *settle chaire, being so weighty that it cannot be moued from place to place.., haueing a kind of box or cubbert in the seate of it. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xlix. 2 Fram sunnan up-gange, oð hire *setl-gang. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlix. 1 Fra sonne springe to setelgange.

Settle (se·t'l), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc. rare.* [f. SETTLE *v.*] The action of the verb SETTLE; settling, settlement. *To take settle*: to be settled, to be at ease.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 24 Castlhaven did continue in Mariborough 9 or 10 daies givinge orders for the settle therof. *Ibid.* 166 For the settle of his freinds. 1822 AINSLIE *Pilgr. Land of Burns* 39 Frae the settle o' the night To the income o' the light. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 153 I'll tak no settle till ye're awa.

Settle (se·t'l), *v.* Forms: α. 1 **setlan,** 3–7 **setle,** 4, 6–7 **settell, seatle, settill,** (4 **sedle, setel,** 5 **setelle, setyll**), 3–**settle.** β. 4–6 **satle,** (4 **satille**), 5–6 **sattyl, -yll,** (5 **sattill**), 6 **satell, sat(t)ill,** 4–7 **sattell,** 5–7, 9 *dial.* **sattle.** [OE. *setlan* (only once), f. *setl* seat, place of rest: see SETTLE *sb.*[1] Cf. mod.Du. *setelen,* to place, settle. The β forms seem to represent another formation from the same Teut. root; ? OE. **sætlan*:—prehistoric **satuljan* f. **sat-*, ablaut variant of *set-*: see SIT *v.*

In some uses the vb. became synonymous with the like-sounding ME. *sayttle* to appease, reconcile (SAUGHTEL *v.*), association with which may perhaps have influenced the development of these uses.

In many of the senses explained below, the verb frequently appears with a colouring derived from senses of different origin, so that the position of many of the examples is open to dispute.]

I. To seat, place.

The examples here treated as passive uses of senses in this branch mostly admit of being interpreted as intransitive uses (branch II) conjugated with *be.*

†**1.** *trans.* To seat; to put in a seat or place of rest; also, to cause to sit down. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Whale* 15 (Gr.) Wæglipende..setlaþ sæmearas [= 'stable their sea-horses'] sundes æt ende. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14049 Þatt hæfedd mann þatt heȝhesst wass Att tatt bridale settledd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23340 Bot suld þai [*sc.* the righteous] haf a gret delite, To se þam [*sc.* the wicked] setlid [*MS.* seclid] in pair site. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. K ij b, And assone as he had saluted the Dutchesse, and setled the reste that were risen vp at his comminge, he satte hym downe. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 129, I kept my selfe setled on the plancke till the morning. 1663 WOOD *Life* 24 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 495 After they were setled in their chaires under the canopy. 1691–2 *Ibid.* 26 Jan. III. 381 A meeting in the Apoditerium before the vice-chancellor, Doctors, and Masters setled in the house.

†**b.** *fig.* in *passive*: To be 'seated', situated.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4429 For all ȝoure wisdom, I-wis, is wroken to ȝour tongis, And all þe sauour of ȝoure sauls is sattild in ȝour mouthis.

2. To place (material things) in order, or in a convenient or desired position; to adjust (e.g. one's clothing).

1525 BARCLAY *Eclogues* III. (1570) B vj/2 Or els must he rise and walke him selfe a space, Till time his ioyntes be setled in their place. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66, I twisted a wallet On my broad shoulders, my nape did I settle eke vnder. 15.. *Sir Andrew Barton* xliv. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 341/1 With that hee lett his gun-shott goe; Soe well hee settled itt with his eye, The first sight that Sir Andrew sawe, Hee see his pinnace sunke in the sea. *c* 1650 in Gutch *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxford* (1796) II. 943 *note,* That they [*sc.* Selden's books] bee placed..in the new built west end of the publique Library,..with such inscription upon the place where they shall bee soe settled as the said Executors..shall directe. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 48 ¶ 4 He adjusted the cock of his hat a-new, settled his sword-knot. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 69 Having settled my houshold Stuff and Habitation. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 486 Th' uplifted frame..He settles next upon the sloping mount. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xiv. (1813) 196 Thus having settled the plants, shut the lights close. 1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvi, He washed his face and hands, settled his wig in the glass. 1828 — *Hrt. Midl.* i, They immediately began to settle their clothes, which were a little deranged. 1861 TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* I. xxxiii. 264 I'll come for the answer when you're settling the room after breakfast tomorrow. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* I. vii. 192 As I was settling her pillow for her. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xi, May Maxwell settled her shawl closer about her.

†**b.** To dispose in order (an argument, the parts of a discourse). *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logic* G vj, Now..I will declare howe to seatle & place an argumente, that any bodie may geue a reason, why euery worde is set in an argument, in this, or that place. 1553 — *Rhet.* (1580) 159, I thinke meete to speake of framyng, and placyng an Oration in order, that the matter beeyng aptly seteld and couched together: might better please the hearers.

3. To place (a person) in an attitude of repose, so as to be undisturbed for a time. Chiefly *refl.* to dispose oneself comfortably, adjust one's position on a chair, etc. with the intention of remaining seated.

1525 BARCLAY *Eclogues* III. (1570) B vj b/1 Neuer shalt thou knowe thy lodging or thy nest, Till all thy betters be setled and at rest. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* I. x. (1562) L j b, In no place could she sit hir selfe to settle. 1627 DRAYTON *Nimphidia* 516 Yet scarce hee on his back could get, So oft and high he did cornet, Ere he himselfe could settle. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 381 They soon came away and settled themselves at the East part of the Library. 1781 COWPER *Ep. Lady Austen* 39 Thus we were settled when you found us, Peasants and children all around us. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxi, When her patient above was settled for the night. 1893 'Q' *Delect. Duchy* 16 The man ..settled her comfortably in the stern-sheets. 1901 W. S. WALKER *In the Blood* vi. 71 You were asleep like a child almost as soon as you were settled. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* ii. 12 Settling himself in his saddle, Sor Beppe started off at an easy canter.

b. In *passive.* To be installed in a residence, to have completed one's arrangements for residing.

c 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 185, I was but newly settled in my Lodging. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 130 Why should we make you remove now you are settled in your lodging? 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. i, Such was the house in which Cecilia was now settled. 1813 W. BINGLEY in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II. 31 You, I presume, are by this time comfortably settled in your new residence. 1837 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* I, We were soon settled in barracks. 1901 W. S. WALKER *In the Blood* viii. 97 Billy's sisters..were at length settled in a small cottage out Redfern way.

4. To cause to take up one's residence in a place; *esp.* to establish (a body of persons) as residents in a town or country; to plant (a colony, †a town).

1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 198 So God I trust for Christes sake, Shall settle me in blis. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17 Ere towne could statelye be builded, Or Gods theare setled. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* I. ii. 47 Charles the Great..There left behind and settled certaine French. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 940 My afflicted Powers To settle here on Earth. 1670 DENTON *Brief Descr. N. York* (1845) 1 Part of the Main Land belonging to New York Colony, where several Towns and Villages are setled. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Jan. 1665, I went..to settle physitians, chirurgeons, agents, marshals and other officers in all the Sea Ports. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 149/1 The practice of settling commercial colonies in distant countries hath been adopted by the wisest nations of antiquity. 1830 M. T. SADLER *Law Popul.* I. 483 Maryland..was first settled by Roman Catholics. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xxxiii, What interest I have..shall be strained to the uttermost to settle thee in thine own beloved native country. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIV. 392/1 The first town that was settled by the English in North America.

b. *refl.* Also in *passive,* to have taken up one's abode.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. C j b, The Romysh clergy satled them selues all the worlde ouer. 1572 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 16 That the said aged ympotent and poore People should have convenient Habitacions and Abydinge Places throughout this Realme to settle themselves uppon. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 22 She went to Bethleem,..where she settled her self. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 30 That the Grand Signior should not entertain..any European Nation, except what were already setl'd there, but under the French Banners. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 12 ¶ 1 It was some time before I could settle my self in a House to my likeing. 1738 *Whitehall Even. Post* 12–15 Aug. 3/2 This is to give Notice, That Mr. Isaac De Vic, Jun., Wine-Merchant, of Southampton, is settled in this City. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* (1841) 470 He induced..many of the first families in Italy..to leave their country, and there settle themselves. 1827 O.W. ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 45 One of the rivers on which they are settled has its source in a kind of lake. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. i. ii. 52 A tribe of them.. settled themselves between the high Tartar land and the sea of Aral.

c. To fix or establish permanently (one's abode, residence, etc.). †*To settle one's rest*: to take up one's residence. (Cf. *to set up one's rest,* REST *sb.*[2] 7 *f*; and see REST *sb.*[1] 5.)

1562 J. HOPKINS *Ps.* lxxxiv, Much rather would I keepe a dore within the house of God: Then in the tentes of wickednes, to settle myne abode. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, Isa.* xi. 10 And he shall settle his rest among them, which shall be glorious for himselfe, and happy for them. 1678 J. GODOLPHIN *Repert. Canon.* (1680) 17 St. Augustine..took on him the Title of Archbishop of England, settling his See at Canterbury. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.,* To settle one's Abode somewhere. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Introd., The town at which I had settled my temporary establishment.

d. To assign to (a person) a legal domicile in a particular parish. Chiefly in *passive.* Cf. SETTLEMENT 3.

1572 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* c. 5. § 16 Then the said Justices..shall ..settle the same poore People for their Habitacions and Abydynges, yf the parishe within the whiche they shalbee founde shall not..provide for them. 1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II,* c. 12 § 1 To such Parish where he or they were last legally setled either as a native Householder Sojourner Apprentice or Servant for the space of forty dayes. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 77 Children whose parents settlements cannot be discovered and illegitimate children, are all settled wherever they are born. 1814 MAULE & SELWYN *K. B. Rep.* I. 380 If the pauper lived 40 days under that assignment we should hold him settled in the parish.

e. To furnish (a place) with inhabitants or settlers.

1702 *Propos. Effectual War in Amer.* 18 The..setling and fortifying that large Island of Newfoundland. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 112 The country hereabouts ..is so circumstanced as to discourage the most sanguine adventurers from attempts to settle it. 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 321 Margate..is so thickly settled with stock-jobbing cuckolds at this time of year, that [etc.]. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xiii, Your..brother, sir, is better bestowed than in settling Newfoundland.

†**f.** To establish, set up (an institution, a business, etc.) in a particular town or country. *Obs.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxx. 75 He was come thether..to settle a trade in ye citie. 1624 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 16 Hee should have a howse and there to settell a factorye in his towne of Pullasera. 1645 DURYE *Israel's Call* (1646) 48 Next unto the Schooles of the Prophets (whereof besides the Universities, it were to be wisht that some lesser ones might be setled in every Province). 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 157 This might be made one of the richest Cities in the World, because of the commerce that might be settled there. 1705 DE FOE *Consolidator* Wks. 1840 IX. 354 They..settled a sub-cash, depending upon the grand bank, in every province of the kingdom. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 6 Having by his frequent Voyages settled a good Correspondence on the Continent.

†**5.** To fix, implant (something) *in* (a person's heart, mind, etc.). *Obs.*

1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* G ij, All such sayinges as in my mynde At the fyrst tyme ye studied to sattell. 1579 LODGE *Def. Poetry* 6 Witt hath wrought that in you, that yeares and studie neuer settled in the heads of our sagest doctors. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 54 What a Gods Gold..? 'Tis thou that Setlest admired reuerence in a Slaue. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ix. 37 [Poets' inventions] setling impressions in our tender memories, which our advanced judgements, doe generally neglect to expunge. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. vii. § 11 Before Custom has setled Methods of Thinking and Reasoning in our Minds.

†**6.** To set firmly on a foundation; to fix (a foundation) securely. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Prov.* viii. 25 Before the mountaines were setled..was I begotten. 1583 H. HOWARD *Def. Pois. Supposed Prophesies* A j b, The higher any man will rayse his toppe, the lower must he settell hys foundation. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 1 That goodly frame of Temperaunce ..Formerly grounded and fast setteled On firme foundation of true bountyhed. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xiv. 461 The water is so deep as they can not settle any foundation. 1666 *Stillingfl. Serm.* (1673) 21 That the glory of the City may not be laid upon the tears of the Orphans and Widows, but that its foundations may be setled upon Justice and Piety.

II. To come to rest after flight or wandering.

†**7.** *intr.* To take a seat, sit down (? OE.). Of the sun: To set. *Obs.*

[*c* 1000 ? Implied in *setlung,* sitting down, setting (of the sun), *Lambeth Ps.* cxxxviii. 2, *Sax. Leechd.* III. 266.] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2452 Till þe semli sunne was setled to reste.

8. Of a bird, flying insect: To take up a position of rest from flight; to alight *on* something.

13.. *K. Alis.* 484 Him thoughte a goshauk with gret flyght Setlith on his beryng [*MS. Bodl.* settleþ on his herbergeynge]. *Ibid.* 488 A dragon out of his den flygth..And setled [*MS. Bodl.* settleþ]..On the stude there the quene was. 1728 *Congress of Bees* in *Arbuthnot's Misc. Wks.* (1751) II. 135 The Bees..all settled. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 91 Time was, when, settling on thy leaf, a fly Could shake thee to the root. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* iii. 29, I have often seen flocks of snipe..settling to the left of the town. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 221 The gnat That settles, beaten back, and beaten back Settles. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 260/1 The common blue fly which settles on meat.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. i. 21 All the honors that can flye from vs, Shall on them settle. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 106 This man..(hauing flowne ouer many knauish professions) he setled onely in Rogue. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 672 A mind..after poising her advent'rous wings, Settling at last upon eternal things. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 220 We coursed about The subject most at heart, more near and near, Like doves about a dovecote, wheeling round The central wish, until we settled there.

b. Of things, esp. flying or floating objects, also *transf.* and *fig.* of darkness, silence, etc.: To come down and remain.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 409 Muche sorȝe þenne satteled vpon segge Ionas. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3281 þat fyr þat setlede so on þe walle ȝerne hit gan to brenne. 1715 POPE *Iliad* IV. 527 Shades eternal settle o'er his eyes. 1779 *Mirror* No. 50 ₱ 4 A deep gloom settled on his spirits. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 232 The dust which had settled on the white figures. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iii, And silence settled, wide and still, On the lone wood. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 239 The dog had inhaled the noxious air which, sinking to the bottom, had settled there. 1864 E. YATES *Broken to Harness* I. xv. 271 You find..a yellow fog settling down. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* III. ix. 208 Suddenly from out of the dark a hand settled on my arm. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* III. ii. 3 The snow came flying..Stealthily and perpetually settling and loosely lying.

9. To come together from dispersion or wandering. † **a.** Of a body of persons: To direct their course to a common point. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2465 Thane the price mene prekes, and proues þeire horsez, Satilles to þe cete, appone sere halfes.

b. *Hunting.* Of hounds: To keep steadily to the scent.

1781 BECKFORD *Th. Hunting* xiv. 185 By this time his hounds get together, and settle to the scent. 1827 [APPERLEY] *Chace* (1852) 44 The scent being good, every hound settles to his fox. 1885 *Field* 7 Feb. 148/2 The music of the pack as they settled to the line. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 551/2 Hounds settle like bees upon the line.

10. Of things: To lodge, come to rest, in a definite place after wandering.

1622 VENNER *Via Recta* (ed. 2) 190 Those crude and superfluous humors..fluctuating from part to part, doe at length settle and produce morbificall affects. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge for Hon.* v. i, Where like a fixt Star 't [*sc.* love's flame] settles, never to be removed thence. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XI. ix. § 6 (1687) 764/2 The Earth at first wandred up and down..; but in time growing thick and heavy, it setled down immoveable. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* VI. 202 The Earth..Inclining only from its usual Plain, Then turns, and settles in its seat again. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* ii, Down went the huge fragment,..settling at length in the channel of the torrent.

b. Of pain or disease: To establish itself *in* or *on* a definite part of the body.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. i. 99 And suddainly..A chyl-cold shyuering (setled in my vaines) Brake vp my slumber. 1768 EARL CARLISLE in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 301 A cold which chose to settle in my eyes. 1856 JULIA KAVANAGH *Rachel Gray* xvii, A cough settled on her chest. 1877 *Five Yrs. Penal Serv.* i. 26 Poor A. caught a cold he never recovered from; it settled on his lungs.

c. Of the wind: To become 'set' *in* (*at*, *into*) a specified quarter.

1626 BACON *New Atl.* 1 But then the Winde came about, and setled in the West for many dayes. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Mediterr.* (1868) 75 It continued all day verie foule weather ..: in the end it settled a stiffe gale at N.W. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 40 [The hurricane] came about to the North-West, and then settled into the North-East. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 140 A..Storm..which in the space of forty-eight Hours varied to every Point of the Compass, and at length, settled in the East by North.

d. Of affections, etc.: To come after wandering *to*, become fixed *on* an object.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxx. 95 Finding my affections settle to them [*sc.* the world's choicest solaces] without resistance, I cannot but distrust my selfe. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 16 Friendship is not idle where it settles, it presently falls to worke. 1714 *Spect.* No. 605 ₱ 6 When Time hath worn out their natural Vanity, and taught them Discretion, their Fondness settles on its proper Object. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 4/7 The interest..which led to the inquiry too often evaporates or settles on some new object before it is finished.

11. Of persons: To cease from migration and adopt a fixed abode; to establish a permanent residence, take up one's abode, become domiciled. Also with *down*.

1627 EARL MANCH. in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 267, I hope to be settling at Kimolton for a while. 1685 WOOD *Life* 1 Sept. (O.H.S.) III. 158 He setled for a time in Shropshire. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 1 My Father being a Foreigner of Bremen, who settled first at Hull. 1779 LADY A. HOWARD in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 235, I..go into Hertfordshire on Sunday. When I come to settle, I hope, Mr. Selwyn, you will do me the favour to call upon me. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 3. 25 If trouble befell the Christian preachers who came settling among them. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 127/2 Riley had left his father's house..for America, where he intended to settle down. 1904 DOR. P. HUGHES *Life H. P. Hughes* i. 6 When he finished his wanderings as a Methodist preacher..and settled in Caimarthen as a supernumerary.

b. Of a people: To take up its abode in a foreign country. Also, to establish a colony.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 138 The Saxons settling over all England, maintained an uniform Language. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Feb., The Parliament voted against the Scots settling in Darien. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 358 They are secure from the attempt of any European nation to settle on them. 1872 FREEMAN *Europ. Hist.* xiii. § 28 (1874) 277 So men tried to get more freedom by settling in distant lands. Thus the French Huguenots tried to settle in America.

indirect passive. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* xi. 147 The greatest surprise I experienced was, that they [these islands] were not colonized and settled upon long before this.

12. = *to settle oneself* (sense 3). Sometimes of birds, etc. with mixture of sense 8. *To settle in*: to dispose oneself for remaining indoors.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xvii, The little irritable citizens [*sc.* bees], who were settling in their straw-thatched mansion for the evening. 1827–35 WILLIS *Idleness* 55 When..the birds settle to their nests. 1833 LADY MORGAN *Mem.* (1862) II. 377 On my return, settled in to write. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 250 Like a clamour of the rooks At distance, ere they settle for the night. 1864 E. YATES *Broken to Harness* I. xv. 272 The inhabitants of the neighbouring houses had pulled their blinds down and settled in for the night. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xlii, The clang of the wild-fowl settling down to rest. 1902 'M. FAIRLESS' *Roadmender* 24 The child..extracted from the basket a small black cat, and settled in for the afternoon.

III. To descend, sink down; to lower. [From sense 8.]

13. To sink down gradually by or as by its own weight. Of the ground: To subside. Of a structure or part of a structure: To sink downwards from its proper level.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 758 Ase oþer mete In to þy wombe hyȝt sedlyþ. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8286 Þen schok þe ground [*var.* þe grounde satled]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 248 Whan it [*sc.* a standard] sattles or sadly discendis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 440/2 Saggyn, or sallyn [*Pread* satlyn] (*P.* satelyn), *basso.* 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 131 For with shoting it [*sc.* the feather] wyll sattle and faule very moche. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 287 Ye very earth..did continually, for euer after, setle and sinke downeward. *a* 1597 PEELE *David & Bethsabe* II. iii. (1599) E j b, As doth the daylight settle in the west. 1601 [see SAG *v.* 1]. 1693 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 256 These Arches..must be made of Bricks and Morter that are very good,..that they do neither settle nor give way. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Bridge* 76 The..Pier..was observed to settle. 1791 W. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Pract. Seamanship* 15 Which caused their..floors to sag downwards, so much as to make their hold stanchions amidships,..settle from the beams. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 252 The single-row fence..must sag and settle toward the ground, if pleached without staking. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* I. i, The *débris*..again falling and settling into new and permanent shapes. *Ibid.*, A great mass of loose earth settled, carrying me with it in its fall.

† **b.** *fig.* Of feeling, conviction: To sink deeply *into* (the mind, heart). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24225 And al þe baret þat he bar, It setteld [*Gött.* satlid] in þi hert ful sare. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 814 This olde adage so sanke, and setled in my heade, that [etc.]. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 361 And nowe the said newes doe satell and synke into the Scottes myndes. 1574 DEE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 35 Onely God can make the perswasion of the truth hereof to settel into the bottom of your Lordships hart.

† **c.** ? *transf.* Of troops: To fall back, yield ground, retire. Also *trans.* (causatively). *Sc. Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xiii. 28 Turnus a lityl..Begouth frawart the bargane to withdraw, And sattyl towartis the ryveris syde alaw. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 429 So cruell counter..Quhilk satlit hes the Sutheroun far abak Beȝond the place quhair that tha first began. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 97 Ane companie of fresche men..come so fercelie wpoun the Earle of Huntlieis wangaird quhill they war compellit to satill a littill abak. *Ibid.* 275 Thay causit the inglismen to sattill frome thame.

† **14.** *trans.* (*causatively*). **a.** To lower in condition; to reduce in degree. *Obs. rare.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 225 þis legate Ottobone mad a cursyng hard..& som of þer heyres..it peyres, & som has satled sore. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4562 þe comli quen of palerne oft crist þonked, þat..hade setteled hire sorwe so sone, þat was huge.

b. To lower (a commodity, rent) in price or value. Also *intr.*, to go down in price. *dial.*

1812 in W. Cudworth *Round about. Bradford* (1876) 412 Mr. Joseph Dawson settled his coals at Wrose Pit from sevenpence to sixpence a load. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* s.v., Corn's sattled a vast sen last market. Ah's quit at May-day gin he weeant sattle me [*i. e.* reduce my rent] a bit. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Arter all this dry weather, an no keep, stock's bound to settle.

† **c.** To put *down* to the original place. (Cf. 2.)

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, s.v. *Cucumis*, If you find your bed too hot, it is but raising up the Baskets..and when the violent Heat is over, they may be settled down again.

15. *Naut.* **a.** *intr.* Of a ship: To sink gradually; also with *down*.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xliv, The ship was evidently settling now Fast by the head. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 289 The ship began to settle down in the water.

transf. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, The ancient vehicle used to settle quietly down, like a ship scuttled and left to sink. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Narr. Whaling Voy.* II. App. 174 The whale will occasionally sink in the horizontal position, or, as it is technically expressed, 'settle down'. 1873–5 HENLEY *In Hospital* xiii. *Bk. Verses* (1888) 22 Raised, he settled stiffly sideways: You could see the hurts were spinal.

b. *trans.* To diminish the height of, to reduce to a lower level (a deck, topsail). † Also, to cause (the land) to appear lower in the water by receding from it (cf. LAY *v.*[1] 5).

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) To Setle a Deck. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 28 We shall haue wind, sattle your top sailes. • 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 17 Settle our fore and main Top-sails two thirds of the Mast down. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Settle a Deck*, is the Word at Sea for taking a Deck lower than it was at first. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Settled*, lowered in the water; as, we have settled the land, or sunk it lower, by sailing further out to seaward. This phrase is usually opposed to raising. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To settle*, to lower;..as..' we settled the land'. 'Settle the main topsail halliards', *i. e.* ease them off a little, so as to lower the yard.

16. *intr.* Of soil, loosely compacted materials: To subside into a solid mass. Of new masonry or brickwork: To become consolidated by its own weight and drying of the mortar.

1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* F j, I wyll make thy skyn to rattell, And the braynes in thy Scull more depely to sattell. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Garden* vii. (1623) 20, I shake the Set easily to and fro, to make the earth settle the better to his roots. 1664 GERBIER *Counsel* II. 27 See the Morter well tempered, since if unequall in thicknesse; that which is thin, will cause the work to settle more in one place then in the other. 1791 MAWE & ABERCROMBIE *Every Man his own Gardener* 157 Shaking the plant gently as the earth is filled in, to cause it to settle close between all the roots and fibres. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 60 The people cannot build more than about a foot and a half in a day which must be allowed to dry and settle for three or four days. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Settle*, to sink after being heaved, and to dry; as, roads settle in spring after frost and rain. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., 'Tis a mainn gurt heap, but he on't look so big arter he've a settled a bit.

b. To shrink in size. *dial.* (? *obs.*) and *techn.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 12 When sheepe are first putte out of the closes into the field, they will sattle and goe backe extreamely for the space of a weeke. 1889 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks* v. 139 The bricks are now ready to shrink, or as it is termed in burning, to 'settle'.

c. *trans.* To cause to subside into a solid mass; to consolidate, compact. Also with *down*, *home*.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxv. 10 Thou watereſt the ridges thereof abundantly: thou ſettleſt the furrowes thereof. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 68 With the Rammer give two or three strokes more to settle it home. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 123 Mud or Clay..which in tract of Time hath been setled together and hardned. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 75 A short Breakfast upon the Crumbs of Comfort well settl'd down with a humming Stroke at the Brandy-Bottle. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 106 The Earth should be trod upon to settle it. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Bridge* 91 They are all built, and both the Abutments of the Bridge compleated and settled. 1791 MAWE & ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* 157 If they are watered as soon as planted, it will settle the earth about all the roots. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Settle*, to cause to subside after being heaved and loosened by frost; or to dry and harden after rain. Thus clear weather settles the roads. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 33 Then give the whole a good watering to settle the soil.

IV. To come or bring to rest after agitation.

17. *intr.* Of a liquid: To become still after agitation or fermentation, so that the suspended particles or impurities are separated as scum or sediment. Also in figurative context.

c 1467 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 101 Sye it throughe a clothe and let yt stond and setelle. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. x. in Ashm. (1652) 150 For they together lyke lyquyd Pyche that tyde, Shall swell and burbyll, setyll, and Putrefye. 1530 PALSGR. 698/1 And so for wyne, or ale, or any thynge that fyrst swelleth and afterwarde sattyleth. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Jer.* xlviii. 11 Moab..hathe setled on his lees, & hathe not bene powred from vessel to vessel. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Trag. Chabot* I. i. 197 And not be like a dull and standing lake, That settles, putrefies, and chokes with mud. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 298 If you let the turbid water settle, and distill the sediment. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 290 Pour the ingredients of the three glasses into one, stop them up, and let them settle. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 361 The mixture is left to settle. 1866 LOWELL *Study Wind.*, *Swinburne's Trag.*, Goethe, in whose capacious nature..the spiritual fermentation of the eighteenth century settled and clarified.

b. *trans.* To cause (liquor) to deposit dregs or work off impurities; to clarify.

1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* Introd. xl, So working sens settle and purge the wine. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 578/1 Should the coffee be settled with an egg or with fish-skin?

c. *Soap-making.* To refine or purify (soap) by fusing in water or weak lye.

1906 L. L. LAMBORN *Manuf. Soap* ix. 343 Soap to be filled with soda-ash solution..may be settled finer or thinner; i. e., more heavily hydrated than the various kinds of soaps just mentioned.

18. *intr.* Of suspended particles or impurities in a liquid: To come to rest after agitation or disturbance; to collect as scum or sediment by gravitation; now chiefly (with mixture of sense 13), to sink to the bottom as sediment. Also *to settle out*. Also *fig.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 480 Whanne her dregges sattled doun beth go. *c* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Fistula* etc. 59 Poudry resolucions which..ai. putte out with þe vryne. And for þai ar heuy and erþi þai satle in þe grounde. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 14 The Wine settling in the top..and the Water descending & setling in the bottome. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 14 The melancholike [humours].. remaine, and as dregges settle at the base of all their actions. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 595 But evil..shall..mix no more with goodness, when at last Gather'd like scum, and setl'd to it self It shall [etc.] 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* vi. 102 Especially if the Small Beer chance to be new, and its Yest not well settled from it. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. 75 That which had the least Gravity sinking not down till last of all, settling at the Surface of the Sediment.

1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiv. § 587. 326 When they die their shells settle to the bottom. 1883 Haldane *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 302/2 The liquor is kept..in a fluid condition, to allow mechanical impurities to settle out.

19. Of passion: To subside, calm down. Of the brain, mind, etc.: To become calm or composed.

1591 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* II. xv. 61 The feare, which at first is most terrible, settling by litle and litle. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 482 Then till the fury of his Highnesse settle Come not before him. 1680 Dryden *Span. Friar* II. i, Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam; But since this message came, you sink and settle, As if cold water had been pour'd on you. 1693 Prior '*While blooming Youth*' 28 The Heat, with which thy Lover glows, Will settle into cold Respect. 1779 Johnson *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 28 Oct., I dined on Tuesday with *** and hope her little head begins to settle. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Mid.* xvi, Better let her mind settle a little. 1823 — *Quentin D.* xxviii, Risks which raise a man's blood so, that, by Saint Andrew, it will not settle for an hour or two.

b. Of persons: To become composed; to compose oneself *to* sleep; to come to a quiet or orderly state after excitement or restless activity. Also with *down*.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 111 He waxit irefull aganis all consperatouris bot zeit wald settill of his ire sa sune as they became penitent of thair offences and cryme. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 69, I again perceive The soothing influence of the wafted strains, And settle in soft musings as I tread The walk. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxi, It is impossible to settle down after this, and why not go, in a party, to the play? 1896 Bodkin *Ld. Edw. Fitzgerald* xiii, Maurice Blake was too excited..to settle at once to sleep.

c. *To settle down*: To subside into indolence or contentment.

1853 F. W. Faber *All for Jesus* (1854) 328 It is incredible how soon people can make themselves comfortable in low things..If it were not for this fatal facility of *settling down* [etc.]. 1862 *Lady Morgan's Mem.* II. 22 Lady Morgan was always anxious that Sir Charles should exert himself and not settle down into indolent comfort.

20. *trans.* To quiet, tranquillize, compose (a person, his mind, brain, nerves, etc.); to allay (passion). Also *refl.*

1530 Palsgr. 698/1, I sattyll, or sober, or appayse my selfe from myne anger, or any passyon, *je me rassis.* 1550 Bale *Apol.* 30 If all thys wyll not sattle his wyld wytlesse head. *a* 1619 Fletcher *Mad Lover* IV. i, How still he sitts: I hope this Song has setled him. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 12 Hoping that sleep might settle his brains, with all haste they got him to bed. 1694 Congreve *Double Dealer* I. i, We'll..drink a dish of tea to settle our heads. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* i. 8 A glass of gin..to settle him to his sleep. 1848 Leigh Hunt *Town* (1906) 581 [Charles II] was a rapid and constant walker, to settle his nerves. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xiii, Cold pudding is good to settle a man's love.

b. *To settle the stomach*: to check vomiting or nausea.

1662 J. Davies *tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* 195 There is not any thing that..settles the stomack better than this herb doth. 1756 Mrs. Calderwood in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 129 The minister..made a large pot of coffee,..declaring it to be the finest thing to settle the stomachs of the whole company. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* VI. 122 Effervescing mixture often helps to clean the tongue and settle the stomach.

c. To recover from the effects of (drink).

1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 62 They let him sleepe..and whilest he setles his drinke, the Duke prepares [etc.].

21. To quiet with a blow; to knock down dead or stunned; to finish, 'do for'.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XIII. 587 It settled him, and set his spirit gone Amongst the hands of his best friends. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempt.* I. xxvii. 44 They [of Northamptonshire] used to say when at Cudgel playes..one gave his Adversary such a sound blow, as that he knew not whether to stand or to fall that he Settled him at a blow. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Lancash.* (1662) I. 124 He [Lambert] at Preston gave the Scotch Army such a Blow, as setled or stun'd it. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 44. 3/1 Clowns..Call it Settling a Man when they knock him down dead. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 103 There's nothing will settle me but a Bullet. 1834 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Boarding Ho.*, 'She says she'll settle her missis's life,' replied Mrs. Tibbs. 'The wretch! they're plotting murder.' 1888 Kipling *Soldiers Three, In Matter of a Private*, 'Come to ——' laughed Simmons, sending a cartridge home with his thumb. 'Not before I've settled you an' Jerry Blazes.'

b. *To settle* (a person's) *hash*: see Hash *sb.* 3 b.

1822 A. Thornton *Don Juan* II. xii, Which..settled his hash, or, to speak in the language of real science, flogged him.

c. To compel to cease from opposition or annoyance; to silence, nonplus.

1850 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xi, [He] rebelled against my being so distinguished [as to be called by my Christian name], but Mick Walker settled him in no time.

† 22. In occasional physical uses: **a.** *trans.* To steady, keep from quivering. **b.** In *passive*, of the blood: To cease to move or pulsate. **c.** *intr.* of the eyes: To become set. *Obs.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 26 Alas shee's cold, Her blood is setled and her ioynts are stiffe. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 267 His tongue hung out and his eyes setled in his head. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 48. 273 To settle his hand, and to make it the more steddy..Aaron and Hur staid up his hands. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* viii, 'Miss Pratt!' cried the Earl, in a tone enough to have settled quicksilver itself.

23. *intr.* To come to an end of a series of changes or fluctuations and assume a definite form or condition. Const. *in, into.* Also *to settle down* (*to*).

1684 Burnet *Th. Earth* I. v. 53 The Chaos..was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it setled at length into an habitable Earth. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* vi. (1735) 191 Our Aliment in the Form of Chyle..is whitish; by..Circulation it runs through all the intermediate Colours, till it settles in an intense Red. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. ii. 32 The elements of war are often gradually accumulating before they settle into an open rupture. 1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1866) I. 775/2 [The ball of glass] settles by cooling into a form similar to that of Fig. 1078. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VII. vi. II. 236 The Duke..blushed blue, then red, and various colours; at length settling into steady pale. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* vii. 250 This smile should not settle into a simper. 1900 'Q' *Old Fires* viii, Young men who have run through all beliefs by the age of twenty and settled down to a polite but weary atheism.

b. Of the weather: To become steadily fine. Also, *to settle (in) for*: to come gradually to a steady condition of (rain, frost, etc.).

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 106 As soon as the Rains were over, and the Weather began to settle. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xiv, Howsomever, I'm no denying that it may settle..till Monday morning. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 879 His cautious neighbour..waited for the weather to 'settle'. 1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's L.* (ed. 2) I. xiv. 294 The air was very still, settling in for a frost. *Mod.* It seems to be settling for a storm.

c. *To settle down*: to drop into a regular or uniform rate of movement.

1899 *Daily News* 5 June 3/7 Sweet Mait colt settled down with a clear lead.

V. To render or become stable or permanent; to fix or become fixed in a certain condition.

24. *trans.* To ensure the stability or permanence of (a condition of things, a quality, power, etc.).

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 2405 Til that youre sighte ystalled [*v.r.* ystabled] be a whyle Ther may ful many a sighte yow bigile. 1526 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 441 Till the peax were some deall moore firmely satilled. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 667 To settill and estableis universall peace. 1610 B. Jonson *Masques, Sp. Pr. Henry's Barriers* Wks. (1616) 969 Th' increase Of trades and tillage, ..Begun by him [Edw. I.], but settled and promou'd By the third Heroe of his name. 1648–9 *Eikon Bas.* xiii. 106 Other violent motions..shall never either shake or settle my Religion. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 41. 43 Thus much for the Setling your Authority over your Children in general. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* IV. 172 After they had settled peace between the Father and the Son. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 345 The eastern monsoon was now, we reckoned, fairly settled. 1833 Tennyson *Lotos-eaters* 127 'Tis hard to settle order once again.

† b. To adopt firmly (an opinion, mental attitude). *Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (Sommer) 38 They rather increased new doubts, then gaue him ground to settle any iudgement. 1697 Cibber *Woman's Wit* III. 34 When he does that, I shall know how to settle my Opinion. 1756 Toldervy *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 210 Mr. Richmond had settled so great a respect for that accomplished gentleman, that he could not suffer him to depart [etc.].

25. To fix, make steadfast or constant (a wavering, irresolute or doubting person, heart, mind, etc.). Const. *in, to.*

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 99 Perfore my mynde to þi power take & make itt stabyll, þat..my mynde so in þe sattyld so in þi lufe byrne þat, with no chauns..it be kelyd. 1535 Coverdale *Eccius.* ii. 2 My sonne,..sattle thine hert, and be pacient. 1581 in Allen *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 49 If a man were not setled in his religion this were inough to convert him. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 246 If Beauty, Wisedome, Modesty, can settle The heart of Anthony. 1611 Bible *Col.* i. 23 If ye continue in the faith grounded and setled. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 52 He kept back his anger, and setled his minde to suffeirance. 1643 Baker *Chron.* (1653) 475 All these being.. Papists yesterday, and to day Protestants, who being scarce setled in their Religion, how should they be setled in their Loyalty? *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 26 There was no opinion which he was most settled in,..but he would patiently and impartially hear it debated. 1714 Swift *Public Spirit of Whigs* 5 It is a Pamphlet.. against the Ministry..; it will settle the Wavering, confirm the Doubtful. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xix. (1840) 331 However, William settled my mind to more prudent steps than these. 1882 Mozley *Remin.* (ed. 2) I. 61 A sermon designed to recall and settle the troubled spirits of Oxford, ..in what to him was the faith and practice of his forefathers.

26. **a.** *refl.* To fix one's attention *upon* an object; to make up one's mind *to do* something; to dispose or set oneself steadily *to* some employment. Now usually with mixture of sense 20, to compose oneself after excitement or restlessness and apply oneself quietly to work. (Often with *down*.) **b.** *intr.* In the same senses. † Also, to become fixed or steadfast *in* (affection, etc.).

a. 1530 Palsgr. 698/1 The mans mynde is so wandringe that he can sattell hym upon nothyng. 1548 Elyot *Dict.*, *Compararе se ad respondendum*, to prepare or settle hym selfe to make an answere. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 356 Let vs take the axe,..and settle our selues to cleauing and riueing. 1579 Hake *Newes out of Powles* i. (1872) B j b, Then Paule began..To settle forth him selfe to speake. *c* 1582 M. Phillips in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 432, I could neuer throughly settle my selfe to marry in that countrey. 1675 Duppa *Rules Devotion* 70 When thou art therefore setling thy self to thy devotions. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* IV. 78 When I settle myself down to my pursuits. 1881 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* II. 378 After some talk of this nature we settled ourselves to our music and to tune our instruments.

b. 1576 Pettie *Petite Pallace* 65 She began to settle so surely in good wyl towardes him. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 1 June, It troubles me to see how hard it is for me to settle to it [*sc.* business] sometimes when my mind is upon pleasure. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. II. vi. 128 When the violent Storm..took us, I was but just settling to Work. 1756 Walpole *Let. Conway* 22 Jan., The Opposition, like schoolboys, don't know how to settle to their books again after the holidays. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lix, His daughter could not induce him to settle down to his customary occupations. 1865 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* I. xix. 215 She went down into the drawing-room, and could not settle to anything. 1883 *Law Times* LXXVI. 118/2 The horse..when checked..broke into a canter, and would not trot and settle down to its work afterwards.

27. To secure or confirm (a person) *in* a position of authority, an office; to install permanently, establish *in* an office, an employment.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 187 b, When Kynge Henry was somewhat setteled in the realme of Scotlande. 1553 Bale *Vocacyon* 42, I thought my selfe..wele satteled in the bishoprycke of Ossorye. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 180 After the death of Tiridates, and setling Erona in her gouernement. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 35 He beheaded and strangled most of them..to settle himselfe in a more quiet tyranny. 1660 Wood *Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 360 Many..being absent from the University either to get, or settle themselves in their preferments. 1694 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* III. i. (ed. 18) 356 How a Clergyman becomes settled in a Living. 1705 De Foe *Consolidator* Wks. 1840 IX. 354 They went on to settle themselves in all sorts of trade in open companies. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* I. i, He had made to himself a practice large enough to enable him to settle two sons well in his own profession.

b. (Chiefly *Sc.* and *U.S.*) To appoint (a minister) to the charge of a parish; also, to appoint a minister to (a parish). In U.S. also *intr.*: see quot. 1828–32.

1719 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 448 The Presbytery of Ayr are appointed..to go on and settle the parish. 1726 *Ibid.* III. 253 That Mr. Chambers being now settled, the Magistrates..and Communicants in Aberdeen..could not be deprived of him. 1756 in [N. Morren] *Ann. Gen. Assembly Ch. Scot.* (1840) II. 77 That the blood of the parish of Nigg would be required of them if they should settle a man to the walls of the kirk. 1773 Boswell *Johnson* 1 May, In some cases the Presbytery having refused to induct or settle, as they call it, the person presented by the patron. 1828–32 Webster, *Settle*, to be ordained or installed over a parish, church or congregation. A. B. was invited to *settle* in the first society in New Haven. 1890 Mary E. Wilkins *Faraway Melody*, etc. 32 He was settled over a neighbouring parish [New England].

28. To establish (a person) in the matrimonial state. Phr. *to settle in the world* or *in life.* Now chiefly *refl.* and *pass.*

1566 Kinwelmarshe *Jocasta* I. in *Gascoigne's Wks.* (1907) I. 247 Thou knowst what care my carefull father tooke, In wedlockes sacred state to settle me With Laius. 1693 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* IX. *Iphis & Ianthe* 70 The fond Father thought the time drew on Of settling in the World his only Son. Ianthe was his choice. 1704 Steele *Lying Lover* II. i. 27, I therefore have resolv'd to settle thee, and chosen a young Lady, witty, prudent, rich and fair. 1772 Foote *Nabob* III. (1778) 72 And as to my young cousins within, I hope we shall be able to settle them without Sir Matthew's assistance. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Doubts & F.* iii, The prudent gentlewoman..wishes to settle her daughter. 1831 T. L. Peacock *Crotchet Castle* v, I have been very much in love; but now I am come to years of discretion, and must think..of settling myself advantageously. 1864 Trollope *Can you forgive her?* vii, How are you to settle yourself in life if you don't care for them [*sc.* amusements]?

b. *intr.* 'To establish a domestic state' (J.); chiefly in phr. *to marry and settle, to settle in life.*

1718 Prior *Alma* II. 49 As people marry now, and settle, Fierce love abates his usual mettle. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 102 Why don't you marry, and settle? 1822 De Quincey *Conf.* 29 My landlady..had but lately married away and 'settled' (as such people express it) for life. 1830 M. T. Sadler *Law Popul.* I. 564 Their very object in leaving their native countries is to settle in life, a phrase that needs no explanation.

† 29. To establish (a person) in legal possession of property. *To be settled of*: to be seised of.

1617 Morvson *Itin.* II. 10 This man dying without heires males, his said brother came up to the State, that he might be setled in his inheritance. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xli. (1689) 64 If the man was settled of such estate..and died, his Wife surviving,..she had her Dower, or third part of such estate of inheritance.

30. To secure (payment, property, title) *to, on*, or *upon* (a person) by decree, ordinance, or enactment.

1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* 32 By yeelding that to be a Due, which the Law hath setled vpon the Minister. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xl. 250 The succession to that Office was setled upon Aaron, and his heirs after him. 1659 Milton *Consid. Means to remove Hirelings* title-p., Wherein is also discourc'd..whether any maintenance of ministers can be settl'd by law. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* I. 8 He..setl'd sure Succession in his Line. 1708 *Constit. Watermen's Co.* IV, So much Money as shall from time to time be settled to and for each of them in the Poor's List. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. I. iii. 207 They therefore settled the crown, first on king William and queen Mary..for their joint lives. 1859 Miss Piddington *Last of Cav.* xxxiv, The conditions on which the crown was to be settled. 1863 H. Cox *Inst.* III. iii. 620 The statute settling the present title to the Crown.

b. Of a private individual: To secure (property, succession) *to, on* or *upon* (a person) by means of a deed of settlement.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Somerset.* (1662) II. 37 She would have setled on that House Lands to the value of five hundred pounds *per annum*. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 6 Jan. 1692, Boyle..had settled a fund for preachers who should preach expressly against Atheists [etc.]. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 106 ₱ 6, I..have settled upon him a good Annuity for Life. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 137 It became usual, on mar-

riage, to settle by express deed some special estate to the use of the husband and his wife, for their lives, in jointenancy or jointure. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 285 A tenant for life, with power to settle a jointure. 1844 J. WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 103 The modern English custom of settling the family estates on the eldest son. 1884 FLOR. MARRYAT *Under Lilies* xiii, The day that Miss Rayne becomes Lady Coombe, I will settle a thousand a year on her for her private use.

c. *absol.* To make a jointure (see JOINTURE *sb.* 4).

1713 GARTH *Epil. to Cato*, He sighs with most Success that settles well.

†d. *intr.* Of an estate: To pass legally. *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON *Use of Law* (1629) 65 Vpon Feofments and Recoveries, the estate doth settle as the vse and intent of the parties is declared..before the Acts was done.

31. *trans.* To subject to permanent regulations, to set permanently in order, place on a permanent footing (institutions, government); to bring (a language) into a permanent form.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 4. 223 The greatest felicitie they wish to the common wealth..is that..no faulte may be capitall besides dislike of things setled in so good termes. 1629 SELDEN in *Lett. Lit. Men.* (Camden) 143 For the Library is not yet so setled as that books may not be lent if the founder will. 1642 J. M[ARSH] *Argt. conc. Militia* 1 The King refusing to settle the Militia for the defence and securitie of his people. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 93 King Richard at his going out of England, had so well setled the Government of the kingdome, that [etc.]. 1659 MILTON *Treat. Civ. Power Eccl. Causes* 44 [They] who think the gospel..cannot stand or continue..unless it be enacted and settled, as they call it, by the state. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, For the High Court of Parlt.*, That all things may be so ordered and setled by their endeavours, upon the best and surest foundations. 1712 SWIFT *Propos. Corr. Eng. Tongue* 45 If You will not take some Care to settle our Language, and put it into a state of Continuance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 575 The government should be settled on principles favourable to liberty. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10 They proceeded at once to settle the Government on a Parliamentary basis. 1886 T. L. K. OLIPHANT *New Engl.* II. 1 Tyndale, Coverdale, and Cranmer had done so much to settle our language.

absol. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Aug. 1660, The National Assemblies beginning to settle, and wanting instruction. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 704 Her Will alone could settle or revoke; And Law was fix'd by what She latest spoke.

†b. To vest the control of (something) *in* a person. *Obs.*

1671 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. 279 Besides, the fore-mentioned forces there is the standing Militia..setled in the King.

c. *To settle one's estate, one's affairs*: to arrange for the disposal of one's property, the payment of one's debts, etc., esp. with a view to one's death, removal to a distance, or retirement from business. Occas. with *up*.

In the first quot. perh. rather: to render one's worldly position secure (sense 24).

1652 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 144 Oh the poor and base thoughts of men! How may I raise my house? how may I settle my estate? *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Sept. 1647, Being call'd into England to settle my affaires after an absence of about 4 yeares. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 164 ¶ 6, I several months since made my Will, settled my estate, and took leave of my friends. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 555 He had settled all his affairs so well at Bengal, and left his Effects in such good Hands, that [etc.]. 1884 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxi. 363 They..are expected to settle up their affairs and return to their remote abodes. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 84 Besides, hasn't he settled his affairs—made his will, in fact, most sensibly.

VI. To fix (what is uncertain), to decide (a question).

32. To appoint or fix definitely beforehand, to decide upon (a time, place, plan of action, price, conditions, etc.); †to adjust (one's action) *to* something.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. II. 158 The Wardanis setlis a day. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Tvag.* III. i. 50 My lord, I stand not on these deep discourses To settle my course to your fortunes. 1754 COWPER *Ep. R. Lloyd* 31 Thus, the preliminaries settled. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. v, His journey to Bristol was settled to take place in three days. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T., Young Lady's T.* II. 164 Having settled his route..[he] set out. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 14 The allowance settled by the magistrates for a young, hearty, labouring man! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv, The Hall is ready: the very costume [of the Deputies], as we said, has been settled. 1867 MRS. OLIPHANT *Madonna Mary* III. xiv. 236, I came that it might be all settled out of hand. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* iii, 'Then it's as good as settled,' he remarked, smiling broadly.

†b. To appoint or arrange (something to be done or to take place). *Obs.*

1694 PENN *Trav. Holland* 162 Being the first monthly meeting that was setled for Frieslandt. 1705 *New Jersey Archives* XI. 13 These are to give notice, That Her Majesty ..Hath settled Packet-Boats for the West-Indies. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* 143 ¶ 3 There is a Stage-Coach settled from the One-Bell in the Strand to Dorchester.

c. To fix by mutual agreement.

1620 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 122 Capt. Speck came .. to talke about going to Nangasaque to Gonrok Dono, to settell the price of the lead. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* s. v., We have at last settled that Business. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 23 ¶ 3, I think it is very convenient there should be a cartel settled between them. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Aug., The conversation concluded with nothing being settled. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* viii, All these matters being settled, Miss Pratt then accepted the arm of her companion. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iv, If a dear girl has no dear Mamma to settle matters with the young man. 1896 BODKIN *Ld. Edw. Fitzgerald* xi, Meanwhile the two seconds were settling the fatal formalities in the library.

d. *intr.* To come to a decision; to decide *to do* something; to decide *upon* (a plan of action, an object of choice).

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. vii, Two other young ladies, who were..settling to dance in the same cotillon. 1814 MME. D'ARBLAY (Miss Burney) *Wanderer* (1817) I. 122 A comedy that we have been settling to massacre. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* xii. 127 The masters met and settled that they would give no more than the medium wages. 1867 MRS. OLIPHANT *Madonna Mary* III. xiii. 222 This was what Will had always intended and settled upon. 1885 H. FINCH-HATTON *Advance Australia!* 196, I settled to shift my camp up the creek. 1886 HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* xxiv, But settling upon new clothes is so trying.

33. *trans.* To decide, come to a fixed conclusion on (a question, a matter of doubt or discussion); to bring to an end (a dispute) by agreement or intervention.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iv. 15 In Geometry..men begin at settling the significations of their words; which settling of significations, they call Definitions. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 111 This being thus setled in the First place, we may in the Next consider, that [etc.]. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 53 ¶ 3 Casuists..that will settle you the right of Princes. 1793 *Blackstone's Comm.* (ed. 12) I. 114 *note*, At the great council assembled in 1072, to settle the claim of precedence between the two archbishops. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 *Q. B. Div.* 575 In settling the value of a copyhold fine. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Jan. 5/4 The dispute at Llandulas quarries has been settled. 1895 ROWLANDS in *Law Times* XCIX. 564/2 Now that this point has been definitely settled, it seems too clear for argument.

b. With indirect question as obj.

1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* I. 282 Mr. Tyrold intreated him to stay till they had settled how to get rid of the business. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xii. 237, I have to settle with myself what I mean by art in general.

c. Of a fact or argument: To be decisive of (a question).

1825 COBBETT *Hist. Prot. Reform.* (1899) xvi. § 468 There! that settles the matter. 1887 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* Introd., You shall see enough to-day to settle for you the question whether we old-country folk are in a state of decadence.

d. *Law.* To decide (a case) by arrangement between the contesting parties. More fully, *to settle out of court*.

1900 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 6/4 After one of the plaintiffs.. had been in the box, it was agreed to settle the case.

e. To put beyond dispute, establish (a principle, fact) by authority or argument.

1733 ARBUTHNOT *Ess. Effects Air* v. 97 Another Fact, settled by a fair Experiment of the ingenious Mr. Hales, is, that [etc.]. 1883 KAY in *Law Rep.* 24 *Chanc. Div.* 107 It is well settled that the transmissibility of contingent interest is a doctrine applying equally to real and personal estate.

34. *intr.* To arrange matters in dispute, to come to terms or agreement *with* a person.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 272, I have first depeched Monsr Gregory, who, after he hathe satelled with Monsr de Lotrik..shall [etc.]. 1647 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) I. 110 For my awin chargis..in settling wt yo ladie, and resaving of yo rents. 1682 *Rec. Scott. Cloth. Manuf. New Mills* (S.H.S.) 33 Ordered thatt upon settleing with Smith in the teerms thatt the rest of the silk stocken men are upon thatt he have a gratuity of 3 legg dollars. 1800 PAGET in *P. Papers* (1896) I. 191 It was not till yesterday that I was enabled to settle with the Master of an English Merchantman for my conveyance.

b. To make an arrangement, compound *with* a creditor.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 197 In extra-judicial arrangements for settling by composition, no creditor can be required to accept the composition offered, unless he pleases. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. xxxii. 294 The reverend Baptist Bellman..had helped himself to 73,000 l. more, for which he settled in the Bankruptcy Court. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 *Q. B. Div.* 11 The underwriters of the ship ultimately settled with her owners at 88 per cent.

35. *trans.* To close (an account) by a money payment; to pay (an account, bill, score); also *dial.* to write 'settled' to a bill, to receipt (it).

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* s. v., To settle an Account, *regler un Conte*. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. (1782) 26 Let us settle accounts, Mr. Paduasoy; you'll see no more of my money. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* ii, [At the foot of a bill.] Settled, Juliana Gann. 1848 — *Van. Fair* xxxiv, I'd best go and settle the score. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* s. v., Gan an' pay John Lewis' bill, an' mahnd an' git him to sattle 't.

fig. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxiii, If I was they, I would settle accounts with myself, for all my hard fighting, the same way. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. 148 What an awful account these wicked creatures will have to settle, at last, especially for being lazy! 1887 W. E. NORRIS *Major & Minor* III. xi. 199, I am here to settle accounts with you, my fine fellow. I suppose you thought it was a very safe thing to insult and desert a girl who had nobody at hand to protect her except an old man.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To settle accounts by payment. Chiefly const. *with*.

1788 CLARA REEVE *Exiles* III. 105, I was obliged to go to the inn to settle with the landlord. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 192 He had still upwards of £300 in his hands, for which he would be ready to account whenever he chose to settle. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* i, Some change that was due to me on settling with my landlady. 1844 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 155, I then called to the steward, and pretended to be very anxious to settle with him about some coffee that I had taken. 1873 *Money Market* ix. (ed. 3) 113 The 'settling' days occur twice in each month, when the transactions of the preceding fortnight are settled for in cash. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., I went and begged o' un vor to settle; he've a got a plenty o' money.

fig. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy*, *Argua* 40 When he had done and settled with the world.

VII. 36. Comb.: †**settle-brain**, something that calms the brain; **settle-down**, *nonce-wd.*, a flock settling down.

1629 FORD *Lovers Mel.* II. ii, Sir, is your stomacke vp yet? get some warme porredge in your belly, 'tis a very good settle-braine. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* v. vii, I have yet an entertainment for him, Of better Settle-braine, then Drunkards porridge. 1692 TRYON *Good Housew.* xxvi. 213 Coffee is the Drunkards Settle-brain. 1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 15 Like the chequer-work Pavement..Now covered with this settle-down of doves.

Se'ttleable, *a. nonce-wd.* [-ABLE.] Capable of being settled.

1837 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 202 He seemed to consider the whole thing as settled, or, at least, settle-able without any difficulty.

Settled (se·t'ld), *ppl. a.* [*f.* SETTLE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Of mental states, purposes, habits, etc.: Fixed, firmly embraced or implanted; become regular or customary; unchanging, undeviating.

1556 HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 8 Oh sodayne sorowe, from setled solas. 1568 *Gismond of Salerne* IV. iii. 17 There stayed in me so settled trust, that thy chast life..wold not haue yelded to vnlawfull lust. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 12 But I judge the beste, for in dobtes I will not resolue with a settled iudgemente. *a* 1617 HIERON *Penance for Sin* xv. Wks. 1628 I. 235 A settled bent of the soule, in nothing to sinne against God. 1693 NORRIS *Pract. Disc. Div. Subj.* (1722) IV. 17 For alas what is a Mode or Fashion, but only a continued and settled Practice of a great Many? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 349 ¶ 7 *He* died under a fixed and settled Hope of Immortality. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 778 Where ..His virtuous toil may terminate at last In settled habit and decided taste. 1796 SOUTHEY *Mary, Maid of the Inn* i, Her silence implies The composure of settled distress. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 41 To remain to the end of life destitute of any settled religious opinions. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5 It was his settled purpose to fling off the yoke of the Baronage.

b. Of the mind, character, etc.: Rendered staid, steadfast, or sober.

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 203 Pacience thy setled minde dothe guide and stere. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* (Qo. 2) IV. vii. 82 For youth no lesse becomes The light and carelesse liuing that it weares Then setled age, his sables, and his weedes. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 72 No setled Sences of the World can match The pleasure of that madnesse. 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 96 What you have delivered ..concerning the Soul of man..might become a man of a more settled brain than Anthroposophus. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyr. Love* II. i. 16 Nor pride nor frenzy, but a setled mind. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xli, Wayland, now a man of settled character.

c. Of the countenance or bearing: Indicating a settled purpose, mind, character, etc.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 111 With a setled countenance, not accusing any kind of inwarde motion. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 90 This outward sainted Deputie, Whose setled visage, and deliberate word Nips youth i'th head. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 225 With..a graue countenance, a settled gate, and words well plaste. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. iv, In your settled Face And clouded Brow methinks I see my Fate. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xv, Rose saw her cheek assume a paler but more settled hue, instead of the angry hectic which had coloured it. 1839 G. DARLEY *Nepenthe* II. 31 Antiquity, thou Titan-born! That..look'st with dim but settled eye O'er thy deep lap.

2. Of a matter in dispute, an arrangement, regulation, etc.: Determined, decided, enacted or agreed upon. Of a truth, a principle: Established, placed beyond dispute.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 82, I finde it now for a setled truth, which earst I accompted for a vaine talke, that the purple dye will neuer staine [etc.]. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 11 It is then expedient that we should not wander, but rather follow a settled short way. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 325 Those who are entertain'd into his Service have a setled pay at all times. 1666 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* (1673) 22 That there be no complaining..in the Churches for want of a settled maintenance. 1749–50 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 1 ¶ 1 The settled and regular forms of salutation which necessity has introduced into all languages. 1803 *Vesey's Chanc. Cases* (1827) XI. 537, I cannot upon any doubt of mine..shake what is the settled law upon the subject. 1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv. § 60, I wish this were a settled question in London markets. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. 386 We look to have from him a settled day When we must change our faith or bide the worst.

b. Phr. *A settled thing* (or *matter*), used predicatively (often = something about which there is considered to be no room for doubt or question).

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxi, 'I thought', said he,..'that was a settled matter—they are continually together'. 1839 THACKERAY *Stubb's Cal.* Apr. (1841) 305 She was told to call me her little husband; and she did; and it was considered a settled thing from that day. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* V. vii, 'Is it a settled thing between Lady Joan and Mr. Mountchesney?' 'Not the slightest foundation...She is not in a hurry to marry'. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* vii, Still, it was not at all a settled thing that Mrs. Fitz-Adam was to be visited. 1864 E. YATES *Broken to Harness* I. xv. 272, The twilight had been a settled thing for at least an hour. 1868 H. BLACKBURN *Artists & Arabs* i. 7 At Marseilles, where..it is an understood and settled thing that every Englishman is on his way, to or from Italy or India.

3. Of affairs, an institution, or the like: Estab-

lished on a permanent footing and under fixed conditions or regulations.

1648–9 *Eikon Bas.* xvii. 149 Since the first Age,..not one Example can bee produced of anie settled Church, wherein were manie Ministers and Congregations, which had not som Bishop above them. 1650 HUBBART *Pill Formality* 152 Man ..in his most settled estate is altogether vanity. 1672–5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 7 Such a liberty therefore cannot be granted in a setled Church. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 259 The parliament had no settled army. 1765 JOHNSON *Shaks.* Wks. (1773) I. Pref. D8, Grammatical and settled languages. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 254 Settled governments have not the bold resources of new experimental systems. 1842 TENNYSON *'You ask me, why'* iii, A land of settled government. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 119 A settled age can imperfectly comprehend an age of revolution. 1883 P. H. HUNTER *Story Daniel* i. 8 At such time as this..when the settled order of things was breaking up.

4. Fixed in place or position; having a fixed abode.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 106 But now thy Vnckle is remouing hence, As Princes doe their Courts, when they are cloy'd With long continuance in a settled place. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* viii. 13, I haue surely built thee an house to dwel in, a setled place for thee to abide in for euer. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* I. xvii, The setled rock seem'd from his seat remove. 1645 *Direct. Lords & Comm. for Elect. Ruling-Elders* 2 In the place where his most setled dwelling and imployment doth lie. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Mar. 1652, No more intending to go out of England, but endeavour a settl'd life, either in this or some other place. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia* Descr. i. 47 They..live like the Arabs, without any settled Habitation. 1830 M. T. SADLER *Law Popul.* I. ix. 146 Since mankind have become more settled and numerous. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. x. 191 Becoming a settled..instead of a nomadic people.

b. Of an ailment: Fixed in the system.

1811 LADY MORGAN *Mem.* (1862) I. 479 A bad cold and a settled cough.

5. Of weather of a specified character: Established and maintaining itself without change or break (cf. SET *a.* 6 c). Of wind: Blowing continuously in one direction.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Mediterr.* (1868) 8 The current did then sett strongly out of the straightes, which I vnderstand is vsuall after settled Leuant windes. 1710 *Loyal Mourner* 9 The smiling Aspect of Earth, Sea, and Air, All for a lasting Calm, and Settled Fair. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 72 Now it began to be settled fair Weather. 1737 [S. BERRINGTON] *G. de Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 143 It was the most settled and downright Rain (as the Saying is) that ever I saw. 1798 S. ROGERS *To Friend on Marr.* Poems (1812) 162 And settled sunshine on her soul descend! 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxcvi, As roll the waves before the settled wind. 1837 SOUTHEY *Poems* IV. Pref., Raising my spirits to the degree of settled fair. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Life Miss Mitford* I. v. 136 What is a thunder shower..to settled, set-in, bad weather?

b. Of weather (without other specification): Calm and fine.

1717 in J. O. Payne *Rec. Eng. Catholics 1715* (1889) 156 Such brave settled weather as't has been ever since you left us. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Cucumis*, Towards the latter End of May, when the Weather appears settled and warm. 1830 T. MOORE in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II. 312, I am preparing to take advantage of the very first appearance of more settled weather.

† **6.** Of a liquid: Not flowing, stagnant, coagulated. Also of wine: That has 'settled on the lees'.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 112 The warming of the Blood: which before (cold, and setled) left the Liuer white, and pale. 1604 DRAYTON *Moyses* II. 36 The fleet hurrying flood..As a black lake or setled marish stood At th'extensure of the Hebrewes wand. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab. Arts & Sci.* xviii, Settled wine; *vin riposato*; *vin rassis*. 1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI*, IV. 58 His Face is black and swell'd with settled Blood.

7. That has sunk down or subsided. Of earth: Compacted, consolidated.

1642 HEXHAM *Princ. Art Milit.* II. (ed. 2) 48 The stopping which is made newly is not so firme as the old setled Earth, which hath lain a long time in it. 1752 LABELYE *Westm. Bridge* 80 The further Loading of the settled Pier would be dangerous.

8. Of a person: Established in life, esp. by marriage; brought into a regular way of life.

a 1706 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* (1888) 128 Wee will looke vpon this Lady now, as a setled Woman, and in the Armes of that excellent Person the most worthy to possess her. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* II. iii. Plays (1902) 169 Mercy on me—He's greatly altered—and seems to have a settled married look. 1884 'C. E. CRADDOCK' (Miss Murfree) *In Tennessee Mts.* 83 A settled married man, a-behavin' no better 'n them fool boys.

b. Established in an office or living; *spec.* of Presbyterian ministers (cf. SETTLE *v.* 27 b).

1773 *Ann. Reg.* 148 Mrs. Greeve was to have procured the place of a settled-tidesman for Mr. John Smith. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. II. 891 The settled Relief minister at Irvine. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New-Eng.* (1823) IV. 397 In the year 1798 there were..two hundred and forty-two ministers; of whom thirty-three were without any charge; or, in the language of New-England, were not settled ministers.

9. Of an estate or property: Secured to a person by a legal act or agreement; held by a tenant for life under conditions defined by the deed.

1856 *Act* 19 & 20 *Vict.* c. 120 (*title*), An Act to facilitate Leases and Sales of Settled Estates. *Ibid.* § 1 The Term 'Settled Estates'..shall signify all Hereditaments..and all Estates..which are the Subject of a Settlement. 1882 *Act* 45 & 46 *Vict.* c. 38 (*title*), An Act for facilitating Sales, Leases, and other dispositions of Settled Land. 1889 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 8), *Settled land*, land limited by way of succession, to a person other than the person for the time being entitled to the beneficial enjoyment thereof.

10. Of a country: Peopled with new-comers; colonized. Also *settled-up*.

1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 12 In the settled part of it, the land is divided into smaller farms. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost*, etc. *R. Ringwood* (1855) 196, I had relatives in Lexington, and other settled places. 1897 BEATRICE HARRADEN *Hilda Strafford* 146 She had seen some of those settled-up parts.

11. Of soap: Refined by fusing in water or weak lye.

1898 G. H. HURST *Soaps* vii. 228 Three chief varieties of hard soap..known as 'curd', 'fitted', or, in America, 'settled', and 'run' soaps. 1906 L. L. LAMBORN *Manuf. Soap* ix. 328 Settled Rosined Soap.

† **Se·ttledly,** *adv. Obs.* [-LY 2.] In a settled manner.

1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* XIII. Epit. 360 The first Kingdome..was Kent...It setledly began about the yeere..475. *a* 1617 HIERON *Penance for Sin* xviii. Wks. 1628 I. 263 When hee doth aduisedly, and setledly, and with deliberation and purpose doe that which is naught. 1635 STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) I. 412 To shew you how chearfully and settledly I remain Your Lordship's..most humble Servant, Wentworth. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. ii. (1713) 291 Those that either slight or misbelieve Christianity..do not seriously or settledly believe there is a God. 1692 T. BEVERLEY *Concil. Disc.* 5 Men, among whom Scripture is setledly receiv'd.

Settledness (se·t'lднės). [-NESS.] The state or quality of being settled (in various senses).

Frequent in 17th c.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* i. 2 The 'seate' by which word he betokeneth..the settlednesse that is concieued of the continuall custome of liuing. 1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* v. iii, *Conn.* You are your self my Lord, I like your setel'dnes. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 151 Their eyes [turn] to a swolne settlednesse & dulnesse of look. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiv. 221 § 1 The Scythian wandring Nomades,..wanting both civility and settlednesse. 1648 BP. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* xxxiv. 53 Lord, work my heart to so firme a setledness upon thee, that it may never be shaken. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxiii. (1665) 248 Setledness and stediness of mind. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. (1677) 196 The Antiquity and Setledness of this Monarchy. *a* 1866 GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xii. (1870) 195 The discriminateness or settledness, with which moral notions present themselves to the mind. 1875 J. H. RIGG *Living Wesley* II. ii. 43 The pleasant and old-fashioned settledness of the town of Epworth. 1877 BRYCE *Transcaucasia & Ararat* i. 25 The general want of settledness [in Russia] is seen in the ease with which the population move from place to place.

Settlement (se·t'lмёnt). [f. SETTLE *v.* + -MENT.] **I.** The placing of persons or things in a fixed or permanent position.

1. The act of fixing (a thing, material or immaterial) in a secure or steady position; the state of being so fixed; a fixed or steady position.

1648 BP. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* § 3. 3 Can ye hope to finde rest in any of these sublunary contentments. Alas? how can they yeeld any stay to you, that have no settlement in themselves? 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 5 The Winds and Tide trouls them [*sc.* the Sands], and give them a settlement along the Shores. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xii, Bring, if thou canst, thy wavering understanding to a right settlement for a minute or two. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xii, A vast trunk uprooted from its ancient settlement. 1902 ALLBUTT in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXX. 611/2 Even more set diseases began to lose their settlements, and were recognized as terms of series, as transitory or culminating phases.

2. Establishment of a person in life, in marriage, in an office or employment.

1651 WALTON *Life Wotton* in *Reliq. Wotton.* c 4 b, This [*sc.* the Provostship of Eton Coll.] was a faire settlement for his minde. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 21 A magistrate of an hour's settlement is as much a magistrate as if he had been one never so long. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxci. 254 Every Man..Applies himself..toward the Attaining of his End; whether it be Honour, Wealth, Power, or any other sort of Advantage, or Settlement in the World. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* III. i. (1782) I. 212, I shall find no difficulty in procuring for you a good settlement. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lii. V. 445 Thirty thousand Persians, who had obtained service and settlement in the Byzantine empire. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *E. Lynne* xii, That Mr. Carlyle was not of rank equal to her own she scarcely remembered: East Lynne seemed a very fair settlement in life,..superior to the home she was now in. 1861 *Two Cosmos* I. 294 Contrary to all that Mr. Caird had ever dreamed or planned for a settlement of his daughter in the married state.

3. Legal residence or establishment in a particular parish, entitling a person to relief from the poor rates; the right to relief acquired by such residence.

1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c 12 § 3 If the person..shall not returne to the place aforesaid when his..worke is finished.. it shall not bee accounted a Setlement in the cases abovesaid. 1689 in G. T. Lawley *Hist. Bilston* (1893) 59 Forasmuch as some persons by sculking w'in this Constablewick, have surreptitiously gain'd a settlement here. 1704 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (ed. 21) 425 There is a Workhouse in Bishopsgate-Street, for employing..all such as have no Settlement. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 113 Many of them were without what we call legal Settlements, and so could not claim of the Parishes. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* (1809) xvii. 138 But I soon convinced 'em he had not staid long enough in the parish to gain a settlement. 1857 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* Introd. iii, At one Union..they had told her that she must go back to where she had been born, for her settlement was there. 1898 *Daily News* 20 July 8/4 The appeal involved a question as to the settlement of a pauper..who was born at Plymouth, but had done no act to gain a settlement.

4. The act of settling oneself, or state of being settled, in a fixed place or position, in a permanent abode, etc.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Mar. 1652, I went to Deptford, where I made preparation for my settlement, no more intending to go out of England. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 112 This little wandring Journey, without settled Place of Abode, had been so unpleasant to me, that my own House, as I call'd it to my self, was a perfect Settlement to me, compar'd to that. 1791 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* 12 Dec. *Jrnl. & Corr.* (1861) II. 396 Nothing can be known till the settlement in the new house and in society is completed. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* iv. 85 She began..with a comfortable settlement in the chair, which meant a good long talk.

5. In Presbyterian churches: The placing or installing of a minister in a pastoral charge.

1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 14 Our settlements are turning extremely vexatious. 1825 JAMIESON Suppl. s.v. *Settle* v., A congregation is said to get a settlement, when the Pastor is introduced to the discharge of the pastoral office among them, S. 1842 W. M. HETHERINGTON *Hist. Ch. Scot.* 666 Great opposition was made to the settlement by the pious parishioners. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ii. 31 Gillespie had been deposed..for refusing to assist in the disputed settlement of Inverkeithing.

6. The act of settling as colonists or new-comers; the act of peopling or colonizing a new country, or of planting a colony. (Cf. sense 14.)

Phrase, *to effect a settlement.*

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II. 83 It would be well, also, to attempt the cultivation of tea in some part of our colony, by a settlement of Chinese. 1850 W. MURE *Lit. Greece* I. v. § 1. 89 The settlement of Oriental colonies in Greece produced no sensible effect on the character either of the language or the nation. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. I. 170 A band of pioneers effected a settlement on the southern part of Argyleshire. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2 We have traced the rudiments of our Constitution to the first moment of the English settlement in Britain. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 Sept. 5/1 That region is now divided into four distinct provinces—Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca—in all of which, except the last, settlement is rapidly progressing.

transf. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 897 Being a great wanderer, it [*sc.* the Tree-Sparrow] has effected settlements even in such remote islands as the Færoes.

II. Arrangement or regulation (of affairs, etc.).

7. The act or process of regulating or putting on a permanent footing; the act of establishing (public affairs, etc.) in security or tranquillity; the state of being settled and established; a settled arrangement, an established order of things.

1645 DURYE *Israel's Call* (1646) 47 Then look to the further settlement of the civill state. *Ibid.* 48 With the settlement of the Church, as a body compact together. 1661 COWLEY *College* Ess. etc. (1906) 254 That every third year (after the full settlement of the Foundation) the Colledge shall give an account..of the fruits of their triennial Industry. 1681 H. NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 23 People..who think that the growth of Popery is our only Evil, and that if we were secure against that, our Peace and Settlement were obtain'd. 1696 EVELYN *Let. Wotton* 30 Mar. *Diary* (1879) III. 484 In religious matters..I could not but discover in him the same free thoughts which he had of philosophy...For the rest always conformable to the present settlement. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 50 P 6 A sufficient force for the reformation of such disorders, and the settlement of the publick peace. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 197 These [*sc.* manufactures and commerce] are the offspring of peace and settlement. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 555 A settlement such as Argyle would have made..seemed to them not worth a struggle. 1900 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 350 The settlement that should be made after the war.

b. Determination or decision of a question, dispute, etc.; the establishing of an opinion, the text of a document, etc.

1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xx. 249 The opinion ..does not seem to have tended to a settlement before the fifth century. 1855 PALEY *Æschylus* (1861) Pref. p. xi, The settlement of the text of Aeschylus..has been a gradual process of restoration and recovery. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 159 The settlement of the question..could not long be delayed. 1866 LOWELL *Study Wind., Swinburne's Trag.*, That is an affair of taste, which does not admit of any authoritative settlement.

8. *Law.* The act of settling property upon a person or persons; the particular terms of such an arrangement; the deed or instrument by which it is effected. Often spec. = *marriage settlement*: see MARRIAGE 8.

1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 9, I have been a Commissioner in the Third part of the greatest Estates in the County, wherein I have seen the Settlements two ways. 1685 DRYDEN tr. *Idylls of Theocritus* xxvii. Misc. Wks. 1727 II. 68 My Flocks, my Fields, my Wood, my Pastures take, With Settlement as good as Law can make. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Dec. 1679, I went to meete Sir John Stonehouse, and give him a particular of the settlement on my sonn, who now made his addresses to..his daughter-in-law. 1732 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* 40 But, Strephon sigh'd so loud and strong, He blew a Settlement along. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. vii, All the world..would approve the connection, and the settlement made upon her should be dictated by herself. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxx, The deed of settlement, the professional gentlemen inform me, is now ready. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xi. 69 Your wife.. may..claim a settlement out of it for herself and her children. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1869) I. 36 The splendid settlement which Rudolf was ready to make upon his son.

attrib. 1879 CHAMPNESS *Insur. Dict.* (1883) 302 *Settlement policies*, life policies in which are introduced clauses giving them all the effect of marriage settlements so far as the moneys assured are concerned.

b. The settling the succession to the Crown.

Act of Settlement, the Act passed in 1701 (12 & 13 Will. III, c. 2) by which the succession to the British crown was settled upon Princess Sophia of Hanover and her descendants.

1714 R. STEELE (*title*) The Crisis, or, a Discourse Representing..The several Settlements of the Crowns of England

and Scotland on Her Majesty. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. i. 124 These liberties were again asserted..in the act of settlement, whereby the crown is limited to his present majesty's illustrious house. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 179 The immediate settlement of the crown at the Revolution extended only to the descendants of Anne and William.

c. *Scots Law.* The disposition of property or heritage by will; also, the document by which this is effected. *Disposition and settlement*, a deed by which a person provides for the disposal of his property, heritable and movable, after his death.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxv, This lady..made a general settlement of her affairs in Miss Lucy Bertram's favour. *Ibid.* xxxviii, Mr. Protocol..began to read the settlement aloud in a slow, steady, business-like tone. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Testament*, Testament or Will disposing of Moveables only...Disposition and Settlement or Will disposing of Heritage as well as Moveables.

d. The amount settled upon a person.

1811 T. C. MORGAN in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) I. 525 My wife's settlement is vested in the Three per Cents.

e. *U.S.* A sum of money or other property formerly granted to a minister on his ordination, in addition to his salary.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. *a* 1840 NATH. EMMONS *Autobiog.* in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (Cent.), Before the war began, my people punctually paid my salary, and advanced one hundred pounds of my settlement a year before it was due by contract.

9. The settling or payment of an account; the act of satisfying a claim or demand, of coming to terms (*with* a person).

1729 *Act 2 Geo. II*, c. 23 § 23 Upon the Taxation and Settlement of such Bill and Demand. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix, Ye might say..that the carline awed ye rent, and that ye wad allow it in the settlement. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. v, From the Townhall he..emits..fresh plans of settlement with Château-Vieux. 1873 MRS. H. WOOD *Master Greylands* I. x. 172 In an incredibly short..time..the affairs of the bank were in a way of settlement. 1878 MRS. J. H. RIDDELL *Mother's Darling* I. vii. 197 No heavy bills were sent to Dilfield for settlement.

b. *spec.* The fortnightly (or, for government securities, monthly) settling of accounts on the Stock Exchange.

1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. (1778) 41 For de next settlement, would your honour be de bull or de bear? 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Dec. 8/2 With regard to Mining markets preparations are now in full progress for the settlement.

10. In India: The process of assessing the government land-tax over a specific area.

1789 EARL CORNWALLIS *Let.* 2 Nov. *Corr.* (1859) I. 443 The Board continued..to form and issue the necessary instructions for making a settlement of the land revenues of the province of Bahar. 1849 *Direct. Revenue Off. N. W. Prov. Bengal* (1850) 7 There are evidently two distinct operations in the formation of a Settlement. The one is fiscal—the determination of the Government Demand—the other is judicial, the formation of the record of rights.

attrib. 1849 *Direct. Revenue Off. N. W. Prov. Bengal* (1850) 27 Directions for Settlement Officers.

III. The act of becoming set or still, sinking, subsiding, etc.

11. The act of settling and clarifying after agitation or fermentation.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 302 First for Separation; It is wrought by Weight; As in the ordinary Residence or Settlement of Liquors. 1662 CHARLETON *Myst. Vintners* (1675) 156 The too frequent or violent motion of Wines after their settlement in their vessels. *Ibid.* 179 They counsel to rack it from the Milky bottom, after a weeks settlement.

fig. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 9 In the age which followed the Trojan War, Hellas was still in process of ferment and settlement.

b. The deposition of grosser particles or solid matter. Also *concr.*, a deposit or sediment. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* s. v., This Liquour is not right, there is a Settlement. 1692 J. HOUGHTON *Coll. Improv. Husb.* No. 9 P 3, I dry'd both the Settlements asunder. 1739 W. MONTAGU *Let.* 16 Aug. in *Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* (1893) II. 43 They are occasioned by a settlement of humours, which are removed by exercise. 1739 LABELYE *Westm. Bridge* 64 The Tide of Ebb having so long a Time to deposit its Settlement. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss., Settlements*, sediment.

12. A sinking down or subsidence (of a structure, loose earth, etc.).

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 283 Twelve pieces..of near a ton each,..laid upon the first vaulted floor, without..the least degree of settlement. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 410 After a certain degree of desiccation their masses were capable of a much closer approach to each other, or of what builders commonly call settlement. 1820 TREDGOLD *Carpentry* § 298 By shrinkage, or settlement, the joints will bear only upon the angular points of the joint. 1833 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 135 The whole may be explained by the settlement of loose sand..during the violent shocks of an earthquake. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Settlements*, those parts in which failures by sinking in a building have occurred. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* I. i, These landslips are sometimes followed, at the return of the tide, by a further fall, called a 'settlement'.

13. The process of becoming calm or tranquil.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. v, It is like the settlement of winds and waters, of seas long tornado-beaten.

IV. An assemblage of persons settled in a locality..

14. (Cf. sense 6.) A community of the subjects of a state settled in a new country; a tract of country so settled, a colony, esp. one in its earlier stages.

Back settlement: see BACK *a.* 1 a. *Straits Settlements*, the collective name given to the British possessions in the Malay Peninsula.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. vii. 163 In some River where the Spaniards have neither Settlement nor Trade with the native Indians. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 280 Have the Spaniards no..ports or towns, settlements or colonies in it? 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 65/2 British subjects in the back settlements. 1776 A. SMITH *W. N.* I. viii. I. 89 The present state of Bengal, and of some other of the English settlements in the East Indies. 1844 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 280 The endless variety of our settlements in all the most remote quarters of the globe! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 4 Offa resolved to create a military border by planting a settlement of Englishmen between the Severn and the huge 'Offa's Dyke'. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 159/1 The English settlements in Virginia, New England, Maryland, and Pennsylvania had..developed into a new nation.

b. Of a religious community.

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (ed. 22) 202 According as their [sc. the Quakers'] Settlements are more Numerous and Thick. 1884 R. PATON *Scott. Ch.* viii. 75 St. Finnian had twelve chief disciples, who filled the land with religious settlements *Ibid.* 81 There was the earthen rampart enclosing the settlement.

15. In the outlying districts of America and the Colonies: A small village or collection of houses. Also, the huts forming the living quarters of the slaves on a plantation.

1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 31 The terms settlement and plantation mean the residences of the natives. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 18 There are four settlements or villages (or, as the negroes call them, camps) on the island, consisting of from ten to twenty houses. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 417 At another plantation..I found the 'settlement' arranged in the same way, the cabins only being of a slightly different form. 1884 'C. E. CRADDOCK' (Miss Murfree) *In Tennessee Mts.* 81 And certainly the instinct of the eagle built that eyrie called the Settlement..far above the towering pine forest. 1896 *Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada* II. ii. 210 Topographical terms actually used by the people of New Brunswick...*Settlement*, rarely village.

16. An establishment in the poorer quarters of a large city where educated men or women live in daily personal contact with the working class for co-operation in social reform.

1884 *Oxf. Mag.* 23 Apr. II. 171/2 Oxford and East London. The Executive Committee of the University Settlement have issued a prospectus and appeal for donations towards the initial expenses of the Settlement. *Ibid.* 172/1 Nine men have undertaken to commence residence in the Settlement. 1892 *Ch. Times* 4 Nov. 1094/1 Those 'settlements', or missions, which have become of late such a striking feature in the religious life of London. 1904 D. PRICE HUGHES *Life H. P. Hughes* ix. 207 A site in the City Road, where it was proposed to erect premises containing full accommodation for a Settlement.

Settler (se·tlər). [f. SETTLE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or a thing which, settles fixes, decides, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Acconciatore*,..a mender, a setler, an ordrer. 1611 COTGR., *Ficheur*, a fixer, fastener, setler, or setter in. 1659 *England's Universal Distraction 1643-5* 16 True Religion is rather a Setler then Stickler in Policy, and rather confirmes men in obedience to the Government. 1687 WOOD *Life* 9 Dec. (O.H.S.) III. 245 Mr. A[rthur] Ch[arlet] of Trin. Coll., the chief setler of unsetled minds in Oxford. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 113 He fancied himself a settler of destinies. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* Introd. 6 This powerful settler of disputes [sc. artillery]. 1898 *Daily News* 6 July 4/6 That sum was..paid by him over to Mr. Goodson, who acted as Sir John's settler.

b. *colloq.* Something that settles or 'does for' a person, a finisher; something that settles an antagonist in an encounter or argument; a crushing or finishing blow, shot, speech, etc.

1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Advent.* ix. 124, I endeavoured to revive them by saying I intended to have a Bowl of Punch, by way of a Settler and then to go to Bed upon it. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 221 This was a settler; I could make no answer to that. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Memorial* (ed. 3) 15 So he tipp'd him a settler..Full plump in the whisker. 1833 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 338 Cook knocked him on the head instantly; this is what the English call a settler, that is, in this way they settle their accounts. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xx, That shot was a settler, it struck poor Sall right atwixt wind and water. 1888 *Sportsman* 22 Dec. (Farmer), A mistake at the last hurdles proved a complete settler, and he succumbed by six lengths. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 239 After this settler [a crushing speech], the man sat down, and turned his back on the Parson.

2. One who settles in a new country; a colonist.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lii. V. 442 The fields and vineyards were divided among the new settlers. 1786 T. DUNDAS *Let.* 28 Dec. in Cornwallis *Corr.* (1859) I. 279 The half-pay provincial officers are valuable settlers. 1802 G. BARRINGTON *New South Wales* iv. 98 The natives taking advantage of the distance settlers lived from each other. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 225 Land without price is offered to the settler. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 1 Each dweller within the settlement was jealous of his own isolation and independence among his fellow-settlers. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. 7 Churches* xi. 133 Hence the Jewish settlers formed a counterpoise against the Greek colonists in the Seleucid cities.

b. *gen.* One who settles in a place as a resident.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vii, Nor was Mr. Bertram in a hurry to exert his newly-acquired authority at the expense of these old settlers. *Ibid.* xii, If..he should become a settler in that part of Scotland. 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Boarding Ho.*, He resides among the original settlers at Walworth.

c. A worker at a social settlement (see SETTLEMENT 16).

1884 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 5 July VI. 44 What then are Settlements, and their Settlers, to do in the East End of London? 1887 *Charity Organis. Rev.* III. 408 The university settlers [at Toynbee Hall]. 1899 *Daily News* 26 June 4/7 The 'settlers' at Mansfield House look forward to having one of the best-equipped boys' clubs in London.

3. *Law.* One who settles property: = SETTLOR.

1800 *Act* 39 & 40 *Geo. III*, c. 98 § 1 The Term of Twenty-one Years from the Death of any such Grantor, Settler, Devisor, or Testator.

4. A pan or vat into which a liquor is run off to 'settle' or deposit a sediment. In *Metallurgy* (see quot. 1881).

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Allom Works Whitby* 140 Which [kelp] being put in so soon as the Liquor boils or flows up.., they draw it off into a settler. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Anil*, There are three of these [indigo] Vats commonly built one above another...This last Vat is also call'd at St. Domingo, a Settler. *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 161 The pump..draws the petroleum from the settler. 1874 RAYMOND *6th Rep. Mines* 193 The roasted ore is amalgamated in 8 pans, with as many settlers. 1881 — *Mining Gloss., Settler*, a tub or vat, in which pulp from the amalgamating pan or battery-pulp is allowed to settle, being stirred in water, to remove the lighter portions.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *settler-folk*, †*slam* (SLAM *sb.*3); **settler's or settlers' clock, matches, twine** *Austral.* (see quots.).

1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 716/2 The westward march of the *settler-folk. 1743 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II. 121 A Method of making Alum out of Dross (commonly called *Settler Slam). 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Jrnl. Australia* viii. 234 The laughing Jackass (*Dacelo gigantea*) which, from its regularity, has not been unaptly named the *settlers' clock. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, **Settlers' Matches*,..the long pendulous strips of bark which hang from the Eucalypts and other trees, during decortication and which..are used as kindling wood. **Settler's Twine*, a fibre plant, *Gymnostachys anceps*, R. Br[own]..used by farmers as cord or string.

Se·ttlerdom. *nonce-wd.* [f. SETTLER + -DOM.] Settlers collectively.

1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 123 *Veni, vidi, aedificavi*, should be the motto of Western settlerdom, so rapid is the growth of cities in the West.

Settling (se·tliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb SETTLE.

OE. *setlung* = a sitting down, also the setting of the sun. The latter sense is recorded by Ash (1775) and Todd (1818) for *settling*, but this is prob. an error for *setting*.

1. The action of fixing, establishing, arranging permanently, adjusting, deciding, etc.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1560) 3 The setling or ordering of things inuented for this purpose, called in Latin *Dispositio*. *a* 1569 KYNGESMILL *Confl. with Satan* (1577) Pref. A v b, This I say must be a setlinge vnto thee, if thou hast tasted how good and gracious God is. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* 173 To Gods children let it be a settling of their Faith, that it neuer wauer. 1629 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. III. 21 To gif thair advise anent the satling of the disordouris of the Middle shyris. *a* 1642 SUCKLING *Let.* in *Fragm. Aurea* (1648) 62 Since the setling of your Family would certainly much conduce to the setling of your mind. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. ix. § 2. 261 The miracles done at the setling of their Law. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 465 This thing will be an absolute settling of my fortune, which..is in no good condition. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 141 Has desir'd me to take upon myself the settling of the Terms for paying the Men off. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 917 The adjustment of a loss is the settling and ascertaining the amount of the indemnity. 1909 GWATKIN *Early Ch. Hist.* I. vi. 112 We get a general impression of apostolic superintendence..and of settling of churches.

†**b.** The state of being settled, a settlement; a station. *Obs.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. lxvii. 137 Those that went in the vangard, as soone as they came to their setling [orig. *chegando à estancia*], did giue fire to theyr ordinance. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. 26 Those Epistles of Peter and John, which are likely to be latest written, when the Church grew to a setling.

2. The action of planting a country with colonists, or of establishing a colony. †Also the result of this, a settlement.

1609 SALISBURY in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 83 An enterprise of plantation in the Indies, where..the King of England..might have a setling as well as the King of Spain. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 2 To search the Moon by her own Light;..And make the proper'st Observations, For settling of new Plantations. 1707 J. ARCHDALE (*title*) A New Description of..Carolina: with a briefaccount of its Discovery, Settling, and the Government Thereof to this Time. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 149/1 That the settling of colonies would have been a cheaper and better method of bridling modern countries, than building fortresses in them. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) VI. 159/2 The ultimate constitution of a colony depends but little on the manner in which the territory for settling was originally acquired.

3. The adjusting or liquidating of accounts; also *settling up*.

1761 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man his own Broker* ii. (1762) 28 The four principal times, for which contracts or bargains are made,..are called in 'Change Alley, the Rescounter settlings. *Ibid.* 82 Against the day of settling he has made out, what he calls his list. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Spongo's Sp. Tour* (1893) 377 After a great event—a Derby, Oaks, or Leger..the newspapers generally devote a neat paragraph or two to what is called 'the settling'. 1893 *Baily's Mag.* Oct. 273/2 A backer, who..refused to face an adverse settling, and quietly skedaddled.

fig. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 183/1 After dinner there would be a settling up with the two rebels.

b. **Settling day**, a day appointed for settling accounts; *spec.* the fortnightly pay-day on the Stock Exchange. **Settling room**, a room (esp. at the Stock Exchange) in which accounts are settled.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XII. xviii, Attending at the Stock-exchange on settling-day. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxi, The score of pieces that must be made up at settling-day. 1859 H. H. DIXON *Silk & Scarlet* 97 In the yard of Tattersall's, on Priam's settling day. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 9/1 The Settling-room underneath the House [Stock Exchange].

4. (Cf. SETTLE *v.* 21 c.) *To get a settling* (Sc.): 'to be frightened into quietness' (Burns *Gloss.* 1785).

1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxiv, But Och! that night, amang the shaws, She gat a fearfu' settlin!

5. The action of coming to rest, taking up a fixed or permanent position, becoming quiet or composed, etc.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 82 The great rage You see is kill'd in him:..Trouble him no more till further setling. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 6 At his first settling with me. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Advent.* viii. 111, I hope you have no Thoughts of going again to Sea, as I have waited so many Years in Expectation of your settling, when you came home. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* I. 344 Dr. Marchmont..had been introduced to Sir Hugh upon the baronet's settling in the large mansion-house of that village.

6. The action of sinking down, subsiding, forming a deposit or sediment, etc.; also, the result of this.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 440/2 Saggynge, or satlynge, *bassacio.* 1540 JONAS tr. *Roesslin's Byrth Mankynde* I. vii. 32 After the delyueraunce happeneth to women other the feuer or ague, ..or els commotion or settelynge out of order of the..matrice. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXI. iii. II. 408 [These plants] come up..in some low grounds where there is a settling or stay of raine water fallen from higher places. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iv. 70 Purple being severall sanguine colours, differing onely in degrees, and the severall setlings thereof. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 294 For as too long sitting..hindereth the full descent of meat to the depth of our stomachs; so too speedy rising causeth an overhasty setling. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 26 The unequall setling of the Work. 1693 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 260 Which occasions Cracks and Setlings in the Walls. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 174 The Shifting of the Beach without, and Settling of the Sullage within. 1880 *Standard* 10 Dec., The ground..immediately over a disused rock saltmine, began to show signs of 'settling'. 1881 *19th Cent.* 247, I have known a settling down of strata crumple up 14 feet of solid masonry, as though it were paper.

attrib. 1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 320 After complete vitrification, the heat is abated for some hours to 28 or 29°, which is called the settling heat. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 422/2 The strong liquor is drawn off into settling cisterns. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 667 The solution is allowed to run into a deep vessel or settling back. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII 506/2 As these..naturally act as settling-ponds they get rapidly silted up.

b. *concr.* Sediment, lees, dregs. Chiefly *pl.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 23 The residence or setling, which you find in the bottom therof. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 810 Yet 'tis but the lees And settlings of a melancholy blood. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 180 The Lord formed man..out of the earth, the dregs and setlings of all creatures. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 65 Fill these Cups with the Jelly, which you must take clear from the Settling at the Bottom. *Ibid.*, Take the fine Jelly clear from the Settlings at Bottom. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Glass* ix. 240 A layer of the finer settlings of the enamel is to be spread..over the convex side. 1895 *Daily News* 11 May 7/7 The stuff [illicit spirit] was made..from sugar and wine settlings.

Settling (se·tlĭŋ). *ppl. a.* [f. SETTLE *v.* + -ING².] That settles (in the senses of the verb).

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 82 [As bees] So from the ships,.. The rabble..Hurried together;..earth did grone Beneath the setling multitude. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* III. 36 You call it Settling of a man; just as when a fellow has got a sound Knock upon the head, they say he's settled: Marriage is a Settling blow indeed. 1762–3 MACPHERSON *Ossian's Poems, Conlath & Cuthona* (1806) II. 287 Go; view the settling sea; the stormy wind is laid. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 170 The settling hush A bird makes in her nest with feet and wings. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* 11 Oct. in 'J. Oldcastle' (W. Meynell) *Newman* (1885) 27, I have just received Maskell's able and settling pamphlet. 1902 MABEL BARNES-GRUNDY *Thames Camp* xii. 256 'Of course you refused him', I said, in my most settling manner. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 7/1 The wild little black [horse] ..stood trembling and snorting in the settling dust.

Settlor (se·tlər). *Law.* [Altered form of SETTLER (sense 3): see -OR 2 d.] One who makes a settlement of property.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 317 Where an estate was limited to the use of the settlor for 99 years. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. x. § 2 (1876) 207 Every settlor and testator has an almost unbounded licence to multiply interests in land. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) § 151 A settlor of dower. 1876 K. E. DIGBY *Real Property* VII. § 2. 329 The great object of settlements of lands, the preserving them in the settlor's family.

Set-to. Pl. **set-tos** (-to·z); *incorrectly* **sets-to.** [f. vbl. phr. *set to*: see SET *v.* 152.]

†1. A talking-to, dressing-down. *Obs. rare*—1.

1774 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 313, I gave her a good *set-too* just now.

2. orig. *Pugilism.* The action of 'setting to' (SET *v.* 152 f. (*b*)); hence, a bout or round; a pugilistic encounter or boxing match. Also, a bout, engagement, or match at some other sport.

1743 *Broughton's Rules* in Egan *Boxiana* (1830) I. 51 Every fresh set-to after a fall, or being parted from the rails. 1789 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 199/2 The set-to was prodigiously fine, and after a few feints on each side, Ryan put in the first blow. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* (N. S.) III. 31 They will exhibit two grand set-to's in boxing. 1821 EGAN *Boxiana* (1830) I. 67 Taylor died in three months after this set-to. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxi, Gentlemen of the fancy hastening to a set-to. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 41 A rattling set-to at lawn tennis. 1899 A. DOBSON *Paladin Philanthr.* xii, [He] proposed a preliminary set-to with the gloves.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* A fight, contest.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXXIII, Signor Verezzi is always losing..and Signor Orsino wins from him,..and they have had several hard set-to's about it. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* App. (ed. 5) 333 There were many set-to's of dogs, chiefly mastiffs. 1819 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. viii. 253 My stomach is now getting confirmed, and I have great hopes the bout is over; it has been a dreadful set-to. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *Set-to*, an argument, a strong contest, a warm debate. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lv, Every gun was ready,..and every soul..was anxious for the set-to. 1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* I. ii. 42 The starlings on the chimney began to quarrel, and had a terrible set-to. 1894 FENN *Real Gold* xii, Didn't you ever have a set to at school?

c. An attack or 'go' (*at*); *dial.* a drinking-bout.

1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 191 There are materials before me for another set-to at the Evangelicals. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 407 The dinner much invited a set-to. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 358 His noise soon procured him materials for a set-to at sangaree.

3. *Racing.* (See quot. 1842 and SET *v.* 152 f (*c*).)

1842 APPERLEY *Life Sportsman* xvi. 329 The struggle of the last few yards between two horses very nearly equal—which we call the set-to. 1894 *Field* 9 June 829/1 After a tremendous set-to, Haut Brion beat her by three-quarters of a length.

Settres-, Setturday, obs. ff. of SATURDAY.

Setule (sĭ·tiul, se·tiul). (Also in Latin form.) [ad. mod.L. *sētula*, dim. of *sēta*; see SETA.] A small seta or bristle.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 302 *Setule*, a little bristle. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 702 The most prominent setules are at the outer apex of the penult joint at base.

Hence **Se·tuliform** *a.*, having the form of a setule; **Se·tulose, Se·tulous** *adjs.*, covered with setules.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 276 Setulose (*Setulosa*). Setose with the bristles truncated. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 882 Having two very low prominences near base of finger, the first rounded and minutely setulous. 1857 M. J. BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 386 Substance various;..sometimes setulose. 1879 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* (ed. 3) 522 *Setuliform*, thread-like.

Set-up: see SET *ppl. a.* 10, SET-.

Setwall (se·twǫl). Forms: *α.* 3 zedewal, 3, 5 zeduale, 5 zedewal(l)e, 6 zedual; 4 sed(e)wale, 5 seduale, 6 -wale. *β.* 4 cetenall, setewale, 4–5 sette-, 4–7 cetewale, 6 cety-, 7 setywall. *γ.* 4–6 setuale, 4–8 setwell, 5 cetuall, 5 set(t)-well, setwaly (?), 5–6 setwale, 6 setual(l, -waule, settwelle, 7 set(t)wal(l, 6– setwall. [a. AF. *zedewale* = OF. *citoual, citual, sotoval* (Palsgr.), also *citouar(t*, etc., ad. med.L. **zedoāle*, var. *zedoāriuni*, ad. Arab. *zedwār*: see ZEDOAR, ZEDOARY.]

†1. The root of the East Indian plant *Curcuma Zedoaria*, used as a drug; also the plant itself; = ZEDOARY. *Obs.*

α. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 Ne makeden heo neuer strencðe of gingiuere ne of gedewal [*MS. T.* 3edewal, *MS. C.* zeduale], ne of clou de gilofre. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 74 In þe praer is a tre..þe rote is gingeuir and galingale, þe siouns beþ al sedwale. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 27 With gyngyvre ant sedewale ant the gylofre. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 187 Canelle, Zedewalle, Notemuges and Maces. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 621/16 *Zedoarium*..zeduale. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* iii. 8 Take of Anys sedes, of Fenell sedes, of Zedual, of eche the weyght of xii d.

β. 1310–11 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 507 In 3 *lr.* di. de Ceteuall. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 21 As sweete as is the roote Of lycorys or any Cetewale [*v.r.* Settewale]. *a* 1400 in *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1844) I 669 Gynger setwell almondis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 454/1 Setuale, or seduale, herbe (*K.* setwale, *P.* setwaly), *Zedoarium*. 1496 *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 57 Item a li. settwell. 1530 PALSGR. 269/2 Setwall. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 37 Cetewale, is an Herbe whose roote the Phisitions vse to gather in Sommer. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 495 *Nardi radix*, which wee call setwal. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1612 Zedoaria..the Setwall that we have usually in our shops.

attrib. 1639 O. WOOD *Alph. Bk. Phys. Secrets* 211 Take the powder of Setwell Roots.

2. The plant valerian, *Valeriana pyrenaica.*

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 62 Phu is called in englishe setwal, of other some Capones tayle. 1590 SPENSER *Muiop.* 196 Dull Poppie, and drink-quickning Setuale. 1593 DRAYTON *Ballad of Dowsabell* 33 This mayden..Went forth..to get sweete Cetywall [? 1605, 1619, Setywall].. to deck her summer hall. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Settwall*, a kind of herb growing near walls. 1741 *Compleat Fam.-Piece* I. iv. 254 Take red Sage, Betony,..Setwell. 1865 'C. BEDE' *Rook's Gavl.* 9 Clusters of the red valerian or setwall.

Set work, se·twork. [SET *ppl. a.*]

†1. A kind of embroidery used in working tapestry; also *attrib. Obs.*

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 214 Ane gret liar of set werk of worsait. 1624 *Inv.* in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 136 A set work chare. 1649 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 220 My posted settworke bedstead.

†2. Regular or fixed employment. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Leic.* (1662) II. 132 Especially making it his Set-work (what was Pits his by-work) to observe the Natives of this Shire.

†3. Piece-work. In quot. *attrib. Obs.*

1720 S. SEWALL *Diary* 12 Nov., His Trade of Set-Work Coopering.

4. Two-coat plastering on lath.

1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 312 The plasterers denominate set work by the compound term of layed and set.

5. a. A method of boat-building in which the strakes are placed edge to edge and battened inside. b. Mechanism for feeding transversely material that is being sawed. (In recent U.S. dicts.)

Setye, obs form of CITY.

1536 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 497.

Setyn, obs. f. and pa. t. SIT *v.* **Setyrday,** obs. f. SATURDAY. **Seu,** obs. f. SEW, SUE; obs. pa. t. SOW *v.* **Seuer, Seuerance, Seuerte,** obs. ff. SURE, SURANCE, SURETY. **Seuge, Seuggen,** obs. ff. SAY *v.* **Seugh,** var. SHEUGH. **Seuȝ,** obs. pa. t. SOW *v.* **Seuir,** obs. Sc. f. SURE.

†**Seul,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 seulle, 6 seile (?). [a. F. *seul* alone, SOLE *a.*] Sole, unique.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 32 Jason..thought..onely, upon the seulle and oultrepassed beaute of the vertuouse myrro. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 26 If I thought to haue endomaged you of one seile farthyng [*sic*; Fr. *d'un seul esply*]. [*Ibid.* 106 Seul heritier of his brother.]

†**Seur.** *Obs.*—1 [? a. F. *seur* 'a kind of Net, or Engine to catch fish with' (Cotgr.).] A kind of fishing-net. 1558 [see LAMMET].

Seur(e, Seur(e)ly, Seur(e)te, etc., obs. ff. SURE, SURELY, SURETY, etc. **Seute,** obs. f. SUIT.

[Sevant, -ly: see List of Spurious Words.]

‖ **Sève** (sɛ̃v). [Fr. = sap.] The fineness and strength of flavour proper to any particular wine.

1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 556 The *Sève* and *Verdeur* of the Vine. 1851 REDDING *Mod. Wines* (ed. 3) vi. 175 When carefully kept until old, it approaches Barsac in *sève.* 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 605/2 Sauterne..possessing a special *sève*, or, in other words, having that special taste which, while it remains in the mouth, leaves the palate perfectly fresh.

Seve, obs. form of SIEVE; see also SEVRES.

Seveare, Seveirlie, obs. ff. SEVERE, SEVERELY.

Seven (se·v'n), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *α* 1–2 seofon, -en, (1 seofan, -un, siofun, sibun, sifun, sufon, syfan, -on, 2 soven), 2–3 seoven, (*Ormin* se(o)ffne, se(o)fenn), 2, 5 sefen, 3 seovene, seofne, 3–5 sevene, 4 sefne, seyven, 4–5 seyvyn, sevon, sevyan, 4–6 sevin, -enne, ceven(e, -yn, 5–6 sevyne, 5–7 seaven, 6 sevn, 7 seavne, seivine, 3– seven. *β.* Chiefly *Sc.* 4 sewine, 5 sewne, 5–7 sewin, 6 seweyne, sewn, sawin. *γ.* 4 sen, sene (?); see also SENNIGHT. *δ.* 1 seofo, -a, siofo, sefo, 1–2 seofe, 2 sefe, 2–4 sove, 2–5 seve, 3 seove, 4 *Kent.* zeve, 5 sef(f. [Com. Teut.: OE. *seofon* (infl. *scofone, -u*, etc.) = OFris. *sowen, sawen* (later *sân, saan*, mod. *saun*), *sigun, siugun* (mod. *sjûggen*), etc., OS. *sibun, sivon* (MLG. *seven, soven*, MDu. *seven*, Du. *zeven*), OHG. *sibun* (MHG. *siben*, G. *sieben*), ON. *sjau* (Icel. *sjö*, Norw. dial. *sjau, sju*, etc.; Sw. *sju*, Da. *syv*), Goth. *sibun*:—OTeut. **sebun.* The Indo-germanic **septṃ* is more closely represented by Skr. *saptá*, Gr. ἑπτά, L. *septem*, OSl. *sedmĭ*, Lith. *septynì*, OIr. *secht n-.*] The cardinal number next after six, represented by the symbols 7, VII, vii.

A. *adj.* 1. In concord with a sb. expressed.

α. Beowulf 3122 Þegnas syfone. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 193 An ȝear & seofan monaþ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xli. 53 Þa þa seofon godan ȝear agane wæron. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Þa oðre souen laȝe. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 252 Godnessess seffne. *Ibid.* 8399 Forr sefenn winnterr haffde he beon Tosamenn inn Egippte. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3845 Þo seiȝe þai seuen baners. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 140 So that..he be bereined Be times sefne and sore peined. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/2 Ceventymes, *septies.* 1591 DIGGES *Pantam.* 8 The line AB which I would diuide into seauen equall portions. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 35 Sax, sevin, or viii. cubites hich. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 18 June, For the last seaven yeares. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* I. 198 The capture of seven sail of the line. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* viii, When seven girls succeed each other in one family.

β. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* viii. (*Philepus*) 79 Sewyne dais ..before his ded. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 153/10 He makyd the Cite of Rome afyre to sette, and Sewyn dayes and Sewyn nyghtes to brente. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 5 All thing wrocht in dayis seweyne. 1559 in J. Campbell *Ch. & Par. Kirkcaldy* vi. (1904) 59 Sewen pundes and twelf shillinges. 1612 in *Scott. Hist. Rev.* (1905) 394 Of erras wark tapestrie sewin stand ewerie stand contenying fywe pieces.

γ. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 7 Þe sen [*v.r.* seuen] giftis of þe halygast. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 500 In hevene it [God's body] is sene fote in fourme. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1386 Sene yere and more.

δ. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke ii. 36, & lifde miþ wer hire wintruin seofo. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 He him sceaude an ouen on berninde fure; he warp ut of him seofe leies. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 140 Wa wurð sorȝe seueȝer for souenihte blisse. *c* 1275 LAY. 3970 Þo soue ȝer were a-gon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 88 Þe saxons..Seve kynges made in engelond. 1340 *Ayenb.* 4 Þe zeue stapes of chasteté. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4181 A lytell body of sixe or sef yere age.

b. Used predicatively.

1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* II. i, We are seven of us. 1655 F. W. *Observ. on Fulke's Meteors* 162 Metalls are seven in number, as the Planets are. 1798 WORDSWORTH (*title*) We are seven. *a* 1847 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel* i, The stars in her hair were seven.

c. With *day, night, month* in more or less specific uses.

Seven days: a week; often referred to as the period of the Creation; in England, a common term of imprisonment. Also *seven days and seven nights, Seven months' child.*

one born at the seventh month; a type of weakliness. Cf. SEVEN-DAY(S, SEVEN-YEAR(S, and SENNIGHT.

c 1200 ORMIN 4356 Forr seffne dashess brinngenn a33 þe wuke till hiss ende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2952 Þis wreche.. Lestede fulle seuene niȝt. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (18?1) 42 þer wiþþoute mete and drinke seue dawes he lay. *c* 1375–1500–20 [see 1 β above]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xix. 144 And rode daye by day wel a seuen dayes or they fond ony auenture. *a* 1513 DUNBAR *Compl. to King* 5 God, that..all thing wrocht in dayis seweyne. 1611 BIBLE *Job* ii. 13 They sate downe with him vpon the ground seuen dayes, and seuen nights. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. ix, Seven days seven nights I saw that curse. 1817 *2nd Rep. Committee Police Metrop., Min. Evid.* 352 He is sent for seven days to the House of Correction. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c. 89 § 29 Liable..to Imprisonment for a Period not exceeding Seven Days. 1850 [I. WILLIAMS] (*title*) The Seven Days, or the Old and New Creation. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 561 A seven-months' babe had been a truer gift. 1892 *Oxf. Chron.* 19 Mar. 6/7 Fined 1*s.* and costs 3*s.* 6*d.*, or seven days. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* IX. 364 In December of the same year his wife was delivered of a seven months' child. 1903 *Ladies' Field* 7 Nov. 346/1 The Crystal Palace Cat Show..Neila Billi, a grand seven-month son of Orange Blossom of Thorpe.

d. Used (*a*) symbolically, often denoting completion or perfection (esp. in echoes of biblical phraseology), or (*b*) typically in expressions of time, etc. for a large number or quantity, esp. †(*this*) *seven year*(*s*, etc. (= a long period). See also SEVENSITHE(S.

†*Seven times fold* = SEVENFOLD *adv.*; *seven-times-folded* = SEVENFOLD *a.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judges* xvi. 7 ȝif ic beo ȝebunden mid seofon rapum of sinum ȝeworhte, sona ic beo ȝewyld. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IX. 66, I haue suwed þe þis seuen ȝer. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's-Pr. Epil.* 7 The were nede of hennes, as I wene, 3a, moo than seuene tymes seuentene. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xiii. 232 Men sayen that he hath seuen mens strength. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 664 Thocht he had socht sic ane sicht all this seuin ȝeir. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4182 Better..seff tymes fold. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ii. 24, I sal strik ȝou vitht ane plag, seuyn tymes mair vehement. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 591 There shall not, at your Fathers House, these seuen yeeres Be borne another such. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 32 The Lord recompenceth and will give thee seauen-times as much. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1122 Add thy Spear, A Weavers beam, and seven-times-folded shield. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xiii, And gold seven times tried he was, when God..took him home at last.

2. With ellipsis of sb., which may usually be supplied from the context.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iii. (1890) 262 Mid feaum broðrum, þæt is seofonum oðþe eahtum. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1335 (Gr.) Ond þu seofone ȝenim on þæt sundreced tudra ȝehwilces ȝeteled rimes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Erðon he nefde bute enne deofel, nu he haued sefene. *c* 1205 LAY. 15878 Joram þe witie & seofne of his iueren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1455 Nine hundret yeir and seuen a[nd] fiue, Sua lang it lasted seth liue. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vii. 2 Of alle hauynge sowles clene, thow shalt take seuene and seuene, maal and femaal. 1411 in *26 Pol. Poems* x. 34 Wiþ water, for synne þe world y slow, Saue seuene, and noe þat was my gest. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 47 Bot beneficis ar nocht leill devydit; Sum men hes sewin, and I nocht ane. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 111 Sure it is no sinne, Or of the deadly seuen it is the least. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. 89 He first divided an oration into four parts, some say into seaven. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 648 Th' Arch-Angel Uriel, one of the seav'n Who in God's presence..Stand. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 357 It was known all over London that the Bishops were before the Council...When the Seven came forth under a guard [etc.].

b. With ellipsis of *parts*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8372 Her ost hii delde a seuene [*MS.* β departed in seuene].

c. *esp.* With ellipsis of *hours* (of the day) or *minutes*, as *seven o'* (†*of the*, †*a*) *clock*; also simply *seven*; *half-past seven*, *seven fifteen*, etc.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2008 O-boute þe hour of seuene. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. v. 804 Or it be seuen of the clok. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 193 It shall be seuen ere I go to horse. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 512, I meant what time o'th' day 'tis? Quoth Ralpho, between seven and eight 'tis. 1779 *Mirror* No. 43 P 6 A clock was heard to strike seven. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* iv, It's gone seven by th' clock. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1903) 93 Ere yet the minster clock chimed seven.

1580 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 72 Afternoone seavenaclocke dinnars. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* v. ii, To dress for her ridiculous seven o'clock dinner.

d. With ellipsis of *years* (of age). *To be more than seven*: to 'know one's way about'.

1608 SHAKS. *Per*, IV. vi. 81 Did you goe too't so young, were you a gamester at fiue or at seuen? 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 199. 254 The first Season to get Foreign Languages, ..I should think, should be from Seven to Fourteen or Sixteen. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1884) 65 A dull little varmint Of seven or eight. 1898 GISSING *Town Trav.* viii. 81 Oh, we all know that Mr. Gammon's more than seven.

e. With ellipsis of *shillings* or *pence*, as in *seven and seven*(*pence*). *Seven-and-sixer*: an article (in quot., a hat) costing seven shillings and sixpence.

1839 THACKERAY *Stubbs's Cal.* Dec., I had charged a gentleman in the coffee-rooms seven-and-sixpence for a glass of ale and bread and cheese. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, We are allowed two seven-and-sixers a half.

f. *Specific uses.*

The Seven: (*a*) the seven deacons of Acts vi. 5; † (*b*) the Seven Sages of Greece (see SAGE *sb.*[2] 1); (*c*) the seven Argive heroes that made war against Thebes; (*d*) in soldier's slang (see quot. 1898). † *The erring seven*: the planets.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxi. 8 Philip euangelist, that was oon of the seuene. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 3 Which later kind of Parabolical wisedome was much more in vse in the ancient times, as by the Fables of Aesope, and the briefe sentences of the seuen..may appeare. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* x. 220 As the old verses of the Seven tells us. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xv, So doth the earth one of the erring *s*even Wheel round the fixed sunne. 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* viii. § 6 (ed. 3) 216 The memorable war of 'the Seven against Thebes'. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 230 War of the 'Seven' (under Adrastus of Argos). 1898 *United Service Mag.* Mar. 649 In their way soldiers are very philosophical. If anything in their work annoys them they say, 'It's all in the seven', *i. e.*, the seven years for which they join the army. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. Early Cent.* iv. 117 They are never called deacons; the Seven is the technical name they were known by.

† **3.** = seven times. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6834 More þank þou getest for swych 3yuyng þan seuene so moche with chydyng. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9382 (Trin.) Sonne & mone þat is so brist Had seuen so michel more list.

4. a. Multiplying another numeral.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. v. § 2 His heres wæs seofon hund þusenda. *c* 1205 LAY. 364 We habbeð seoue þusund of gode cnihten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1488 Lameth his sun his eild to neuen, Seuen hundret yeir seuenti and seuen. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 141 Seuen score dayes. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3788 One seuenschore knyghtes. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8669 Dou3ti knyȝtes thousandes seuene. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 4 Seuin hundir thousand pace lang. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 755 Who lived till she was seuen-score yeares old. 1650 in *Fasti Aberd.* (1854) 587 Seivine dusson egges o 14 o. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 216 The river Missisippi is of more than seven hundred leagues in length. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i, Then do but touch some spring dexterously, the whole machine, clattering and jerking seven-hundredfold, will whirl with huge crash. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xx, To-morrow I may be Myself with Yesterday's Sev'n Thousand Years.

b. Coupled with a higher (cardinal or ordinal) numeral, so as to form a compound (cardinal or ordinal) numeral.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxvii. *heading*, Dauid sang þisne seofen and twentiȝoþan sealm. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 594 Seuene and .xx.[ti] dais. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 107 Tuelff hundred ȝer, tharto nynte and sewyn. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 302 The seuen and sixtieth Chapter. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 163 b, A young girle of a seuen and twenty yeare old. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 270 The seven and twentieth Booke of Plinies Naturall Historie. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv, Slashed by seven-and-twenty wounds.

c. Forming fractional numerals.

1726 *Act* 13 *Geo. I*, c. 26 § 11 In Breadth full Three quarters of a Yard, or full Seven eighths. 1832 J. RENNIE *Conspl. Butterfl. & M.* 64 Wings one inch one-half to seven-twelfths. 1900 *Trnsl. Sch. Geog.* (U. S.) Jan. 16 We must divide the number of days between the time of the observation and the nearest equinox by three and seven-eighths.

† **5.** = SEVENTH *a. Obs.*

The ME. *sevenday* may be either an instance of this or a contraction of *sevende day* (see SEVENTH); cf. SEVENDELE.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 247 Þe seuendai morgen sprong. *c* 1305 *Pop. Treat. Sci.* 137 Ther nis bote the sove del that men wonyeth on i-wis. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 800 To his castel . He sailed þe seuenday. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 422 Þat in lele pennance we suld dwel, as fore þe sewine gre ve ma tell. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 23 The seuen braunche of pryde es elacion. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1261 The seffe child Ffromont that tyme callyd was. 1491 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 375 The yer of the regn of Kyng Harry the Seventh the sewne yer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. xi. 755 For now the sevin symmir hidder careis the Wilsum, and errant, in euery land and see. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 39 Ye sawin commandiment.

6. In special collocations.

Seven bishops *Eng. Hist.*, Archbishop Sancroft, and Bishops Ken, Lake, Lloyd, Trelawney, Turner, White, who in 1688 protested against the Declaration of Indulgence of James II. **Seven brethren**, the seven sons of St. Felicitas, whose festival is assigned to July 10th. **Seven champions**, the national saints of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, France, Spain, and Italy, viz. George, Andrew, David, Patrick, Denys, James, and Anthony. Hence sing. † *seven-champion* allusively (see quot. 1676). **Seven islands**, the Ionian Islands (cf. SEPTINSULAR). **Seven jargons** (see quots.). **Seven names of God**, cf. quot. 1905; a partial coincidence with this Jewish list appears in the incantatory formula (in Heinrich *ME. Medizinbuch* 149) *El, Elye, Sabaoth, Adonay, Alpha, Omega, Messias, Pastor, Agnus, Fons.* The 14th c. quots. below point to a use of *Seven* as a name of God. **Seven Seas**, the Arctic, Antarctic, North and South Pacific, North and South Atlantic, and Indian Oceans. Also SEVEN SISTERS, SEVEN SLEEPERS, SEVEN STARS. For others see AGE *sb.* 5, ART *sb.* 7, BELL *sb.* 3 b, COMMAND *sb.* 2, DEADLY *a.* 5 (*s. deadly sins*), HEAD *sb.* 63 b (*s. head-sins*), HEAVEN *sb.* 4, MERCY *sb.* 7 (*s. works of mercy*), PLANET *sb.*[1] 1, PSALM *sb.* 2, SACRAMENT *sb.* 1, SAGE *sb.*[2], SCIENCE *sb.* 3, SENSE *sb.* 10, STAR, VIAL, VICE, VIRTUE, WHISTLER, WISE (*s. wise masters* and *men*), WONDER, WORD.

1731 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XV. 142 *marg.*, Tryal of the *Seven Bishops [1688]. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 19, I pray ȝou þen *Brethren seuyn, That I may be one of Benet ys heyre. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 189 The 7 brether sones of S. Foelicite maitt. at Rome vnder Antoninus 136. 1596 R. JOHNSON (*title*) The Famous History of the *Seauen Champions of Christendome. 1676 *Poor Robin's Intell.* 28 Mar. 1/1 He is a Seaven-Champion in Quackery, that delights in nothing but dangerous adventures. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Study Hist.* i. (1752) 5 Some..read the life of Aristides or Phocion,..just as..they would read the story of the seven champions. 1803 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 20 The republic of the *Seven Islands. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 206/2 In 1800, the emperor Paul erected the Republic of the Seven United Islands. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxix, I heard one of them [the alguazils] say 'he understands the *seven Gypsy jargons'. 1896 *Gentl. Mag.* CCLXXX. 129 It was very galling for one who had just been discussing the Seven Jargons with a past master to be now floored in a missing word competition. *a* 1325 *Adam & Eve* 125 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 140 Yblisced be his *nam seuen. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 2841 God, for his name seuene He bring 3ou to gode heuene! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 191 Now lord, for thy naymes sevyn, that made both moyn and starnes, Well mo then I can neuen thi will, lorde, of me tharnys. [1905 *Jewish Encycl.* IX. 163/2 The number of divine names that require the scribe's special care is seven; El, Elohim, Adonai, YHWH, Ehyeh-Asher-Ehyeh, Shaddai, and Zeba'ot.] 1872 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xlvii, Which of our Coming and Departure heeds As the *Sev'n Seas should heed a pebble-cast. 1896 KIPLING (*title*) The Seven Seas.

B. *sb.* **1.** The abstract number seven.

At or *on six and seven, at sixes and sevens*: see SIX *sb.* 5. †*Be sic seven*: see SIC *a.* 1 b.

c 1055 tr. *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in Anglia VIII. 303 Twia seofon beoð feowertyne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5351 Forr tale off seoffne tacneþþ uss þatt seofennkinne bene. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXX. (1495) 922 Seuen hyghte Septenarius and is the thyrde amonge odde nombres. *c* 1425 *Crafte Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 10 Cast 3 to foure, þat wole be seuen. ? 1593 DRAYTON *Man in Moon* Poems (1619) 484 The which foure Seuens the Eight and Twenty make. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 42 The number of seuen, is otherwise iudged of in the holy Scriptures.

† **b.** *To set on seven*: said of the work of God in creation. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 264 Þou maker of myddelert,..Bobe þe sonne and þe see þou sette vpon seuene. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 738 The fader of heuen god omnypotent, That sett all on seuen. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1045, I swere be suthfast God, that settis all on sevin.

c. Short for the date of the seventh year of a particular century, e.g. 1707. Also, *Two sevens*: 77th year.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, At the last riding of the Scots Parliament, and that was in the gracious year seven. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 63 When he was in his 'two sevens', I followed him from church on Christmas Day in his Doctor's red gown, big wig, and silk stockings.

2. A set of seven persons or things.

Sevens: a ball game (see quot. 1868).

1590 H. BROUGHTON *Let. to Friend* A 2 Seauen seauens (of yeeres) and sixtie and two seauens. 1599 PONT *Right Reckoning of Years* 76 The wicked spirites also are numbred by seavens. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* vii. 2 Of euery cleane beast thou shalt take to thee by seuens. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 731 Of everie Beast, and Bird, and Insect small Came seavens, and pairs. 1853 *N. Brit. Rev.* Feb. 397 Till the end of the forty-ninth annual revolution, a period of seven sevens. 1868 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Bk.* 48 Sevens. This game is very like Catch-ball. The object is to catch a ball seven times in a particular fashion.

b. A playing card marked with seven pips.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 288 The fair advantage which he had of three Sevens in hand. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 90 You then play your seven of Clubs. *Ibid.* 102 They may lay out the threes, fours, fives, sixes and sevens. 1783 W. HOOPER *Rat. Recr.* (ed. 2) I. 120 With the seven and eight of diamonds. 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 121 Gather up the four sevens, and place them on the top of the pack.

c. *Cricket.* A score of seven runs from one hit.

1765 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 59 Harding fetched 24 notches off his own bat at four strokes: that was one 5, two 6's, and one 7. 1886 PYCROFT *Oxford Mem.* II. 101 He hit Mr. Lowth for a fair seven.

d. *pl.* Verses of seven syllables.

1825 *Collect. Psalms & Hymns* 197 Hymn 170. (Sevens.) Gracious Spirit, Love Divine. 1891 J. C. PARSONS *Eng. Versif.* 35 Sevens. Trochaic trimeter, with added syllable.

† **3.** In the game of hazard, with reference to the throwing of a main. *Obs.*

Seven's the main: see MAIN *sb.*[3]. *Seven is* (*my*) *chance*: see CHANCE *sb.* 3 b. *Seven and eleven*: the two casts upon which the highest expectation can be wagered when seven is the main. *Come on seven*: ? = 'seven's the main'; ? so *Come you seven*, in quot. used as sb., a hardened gamester.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 653 Seuene is my chaunce, and thyn is cynk and treye. *a* 1553 *Nice Wanton* 212 Heer six come on seuen. 1596 SIR J. DAVIES *Epigr.* xxi, Hee still doth swear By come on seauen that al is lost and gone. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* II. i. 42 Shall I be made A foolish novice..By everie cheating come you seaven? 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 121 (Hazzard) If again Seven be the Main, and the Caster throws eleven, that is a Nick. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* v. i, Farewel for ever Old Hock..Seven and Eleven, Sink-Tray, and the Doublets. 1693 *Humours Town* 25 But at Seven and Eleven to shake away an Estate to known Rooks that live by the Dice, is an unaccountable piece of folly. 1726 *Art & Myst. Mod. Gaming* 13 Whereas of the 36 Changes 24 only are Mains, viz. 8 Fives and Nines, 10 Sixes and Eights, and 6 Sevens. 1814 *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 362 If seven is thrown for a main, and four the chance, it is 2 to 1 against the person who throws. 1839 THACKERAY *Lect. Fine Arts* ii. Wks. 1900 XIII. 273 A gambling-house, where many a bout of seven's-the-main..has been had.

† **b.** *To set* (*all*) *on seven*: to make a desperate venture; hence, to make an attack. Cf. *to set* (*all*) *on six and seven*: see SIX *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2131 Thus he settes on seuene with his sekyre knyghttez. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1279 3et wold I sett all one seven ffor Myldor the swet. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 668 With seymely scheildis to schew, thai set vpone seuin.

4. A person or thing to which the number seven is attached in a set or series, e.g. in an eight-oared boat, the rower occupying the seat behind stroke. Also *number seven*.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, 'Had not I better get a piece of duck for that?' 'No, no—number seven [*sc.* canvas] will do as well.' 1872 H. KINGSLEY *Hornby Mills*, etc. II. 59 You spoilt the boat by carrying away young Dickson,..and instead of rowing a good seven in the boat, he was bowled out with five runs at Kennington. 1891 *Cambr. Rev.* 12 Mar. 267/1 On Saturday with a new seven they rowed so well [etc.].

† **5.** A seventh in music. *Obs. rare.*

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) E j, The verie sense of our hearing..oftentymes delyteth in a second or in a seauen. 1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. (1599) 228 When they sute Some harsher seauens for varietie My natiue skill discernes it presently.

C. Combinations.

1. In parasynthetic adjs. with suffix **-ED**[2], as *seven-branched, -caped, -channelled, -chorded, -cornered, -eyed, -formed* [after eccl. L. *septiformis*], *-gated, -headed, -horned, -mouthed, -piled, -quired, -sealed, -sided, -syllabled, -thorned, -tined, -toned, -twined, -twisted*; **seven-footed**, seven feet high; †**seven-mountain-seated** = Seven-hilled; †**seven-ported**, seven-gated. See also Seven-hilled, Seven-leagued.

1863 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* xvii. 377 On the left of the Entrance, stood the *seven-branched candlestick. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 34. 176 She calls the *seven-caped cabman. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 11 *Seuen-chanel'd Nile. 1647 H. More *Triumph* 27 But Æther..Tunes his *seven-corded Harp. 1841–6 Longf. *To a Child* xii, Pythagoras..formed the seven-chorded lyre. 1611 Florio, *Settangolare*, *seuen-cornered. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 615 The vigilant *seven-eyed Providence of the Lord. [See Zech. iv. 10.] 1787 Colman *Inkle & Yarico* I. iii, Some grim, *seven-footed fellow ready to scalp us. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 47 b, He is sayd..to haue the *seuen formed spirite, whom he also powreth out vpon the faithfull. 1581 A. Hall *Iliad* IV. 71 The *seauen gated Thebes towne. 1729 G. Adams tr. *Sophocles' Antig.* I. ii, II. 14 Round the seven gated City. 1849 M. Arnold *Strayed Rev.* 247 Seven-gated Thebes. 1561 Daus *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 5 b, The old *seuenheaded, and the new twoho1ned beast. 1646 [S. Gorton] (*title*) Simplicities Defence against Seven-headed Policy. Or Innocency vindicated, being unjustly accused by that Seven-headed Church-Government united in New England. 1810 Southey *Kehama* XIV. i, Joy in the seven-headed Idol's shrine! 1847 Tennyson *Princess* Prol. 200 Seven-headed monsters only made to kill Time by the fire in winter. 1835 I. Williams in *Lyra Apost.* cxi[ii]. (1836) 139 And old imperial Rome Looks up, and lifts again half-dead Her *seven-horned head. 1849 Rossetti *Mary's Girlhood* ii, The seven-thorn'd briar and the palm *seven-leaved. 1624 *Nero* II. (1633) C 3 b, Empire-crown'd *seven mountaine-seated Rome. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 18 As when a wearie traueller that strayes By muddy-shore of broad *seven-mouthed Nile. 1850 Marg. Fuller *Wom. in 19th C.* (1862) 187 Their ever weeping skies and *seven-piled velvet of verdue. 1603 Murray in *Stirling's Darius* In praise Author, *Seauen-ported Thebes wals. 1897 F. Thompson *New Poems* 20 Where *seven-quired psalteries meet. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. 339 The 14th chapter, which is no portion of the *seven-sealed book. 1766 B. Martin *New Art Survey* 27 A Heptagon, or *seven-sided Figure. 1853 Lynch *Self-Improvem.* iv. 96 Seven-sided subjects. 1869 Hood *Rules of Rhyme* 30 Tetrameter (*seven-syllabled). 1849 *Seven-thorned [see *seven-leaved*]. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 682 The implement..is now very frequently used with five tines, in place of the original *seven-tined implement. 1853 *N. Brit. Rev.* Feb. 399 The *seven-toned rhythm of the universe. *Ibid.*, A pencil of light..*seven-twined and beautiful. *Ibid.*, A web of *seven-twisted thread.

b. *Nat. Hist.*

1812 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* I. i. 190 *Seven-banded Armadillo. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 32 The third *seven-gilled Shark, called *Notidanus indicus*. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Siete en rama*, *seauen leaued grasse. 1812 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 175 Seven-leaved Tooth Wort. 1821 W. P. C. Barton *Flora N. Amer.* I. 14 Leaves..*seven-nerved. 1812 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VI. i. 55 The common or *seven-spotted Lady-Bird.

2. Combined with sbs. forming adjs., as *seven-carbon, -feet, -figure, -foot, -inch, -line, -octave, -ounce, -part, -shilling*, †*-shot, -wire*; **seven-water**, containing seven parts of water to one of spirit. See also Seven-league.

1852 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* IV. 233 *Seven-carbon ether, Amylate of ethyle, or Ethylate of amyle. 1829 W. Pearson *Pract. Astron.* II. 367 Mr. South's *seven-feet instrument. 1865 De Morgan & Schroen (*title*) *Seven-figure Logarithms. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. Plate xx, A small *seven-inch drain. 1869 Hood *Rules of Rhyme* 38 The *Seven-line Stanza. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 77/2 Broadwood's *seven-octave concert grands. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas* 97 (Lost Legion) We've shouted on *seven-ounce nuggets. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 464/1 Several short pieces for female voices in *seven-part harmony. 1780 H. Walpole in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 317 Last night I saw a proof-piece of *seven-shilling pieces struck in 1776. 1821 Byron *Juan* III. lx, A lady with her daughters or her nieces Shine like a guinea and seven-shilling pieces. 1870 Henfrey *Engl. Coins* I. 87 One-third guinea or Seven-shilling piece. 1682 Grew *Musæum* IV. § ii. 366 A *Seven-Shot Gun, or a Gun which carries Powder and Bullets, for seven Charges and Discharges. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. ix. 382/1 A Wax Box, with a *seven Stone Ring set in it. 1836 Marryat *Three Cutters* ii, *Seven-water grog. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 242 To the old *seven-wire cable..four new wires are added.

3. With sbs. Footer, Pounder, Shooter (q. v.).

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 205 A very effective seven-shooter. 1896 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 7/7 A Hotchkiss seven-pounder. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Sept. 3/3 That giant seven-footer.

4. Seven-bark, (*a*) = 'nine-bark' (*Spiræa opulifolia* and other species); (*b*) *Hydrangea arborescens* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1891); **seven-bore**, a shot-gun with calibre seven; **seven-eye(s** [cf. G. *siebenauge*], the lamprey, in allusion to its seven gill-openings; **seven-gills**, a shark of the genus *Heptanchus* or *Notidanus* (Cent. Dict. 1891; cf. *seven-gilled* in 1 b); **seven-holes** = *seven-eyes*; †**seven-leaf**, **-leaves** = Septfoil.

1814 Lewis & Clarke *Trav. Missouri* (1815) III. 18 The *seven bark, or as it is usually denominated, the nine bark of the United States. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* ix. 375, I have shot for ten years constantly with a *seven-bore of his make. 1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* I. xxxviii. 81 The Lamprey..is called by Dr. Plot, the Pride of the Isis, and by others, *Seven-Eyes. 1839 T. C. Hofland *Brit. Angler's Man.* xv. (1841) 186 The lamprey,..or seven eyes. 1883 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 360 Names—Lampern, lampron, and lamper-eel; nine-eyes, nine-holes, the eye and nasal orifice appear to be here counted; *seven-holes, when only the gill-openings are enumerated. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 232 Deos wyrt þe man eptafilon & oðrum naman septifolium nemneð & eac sume men *seofenleafe hatað. 1657 Coles *Adam in Eden* 76 Tormentil, Setfoil or Seven-leaves.

Seven-day(s, -days', *attrib. phr.*

1. Consisting of or extending over seven days or a week. Also Comb. *seven-days-long* adj.

1823 Bentham *Not Paul* 354 The seven-days-long false oath. 1862–3 (*title*) The Seven Days' Journal of Literature, Science, Art, and General Information. 1879 *Law Rep. (Ireland)* II. 386 It is competent to him..to exchange such six-day license for a general or seven-day license. 1885 'H. Conway' *Family Affair* vii, The seven days wonder about the boy had almost died away.

2. *Seven-day(s disease*, a form of tetanus. *Seven-day fever*, a kind of relapsing fever; septan fever.

1797 Underwood *Dis. Childhood* I. 377 Having escaped the seven-days-disease, they thrive well until the third or fourth month. 1888 Fagge *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 153 *note*, Synonyms [of Relapsing Fever]..bilious remittent, seven-day fever, famine fever. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Seven-day disease*, a term for *Trismus*.

†**Se·vendele.** *Obs.* [f. *sevende* (see Seventh) + *dele* (see Deal *sb.*[1] 1 b). Cf. OFris. *sawendel*, MHG. *sibenteil*.] Seventh part.

[*c* 1305: see Seven A. 5.] 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 45 Þe roundenesse of a cercle aboute conteyneþ þre so moche as þe brede [MS. *a adds* and the seuendele of the brede]. [*a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2342 A-losed mare of strenth þan I my-selfe or my seggis be þe seuent dele.]

†**Seven-double**, *a. Obs.* [Cf. Three-double, etc.] Sevenfold.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. Ecl. (1598) 86 Her hands which pierc'd the soules seau'n-double shield. 1611 Florio, *Settepplico*, seauen-fold, seauen-double.

Sevener (se·v'nəɹ). [-er[1].] *a.* A criminal who is sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. **b.** A hit for seven runs.

1897 P. Waring *Old Regime* 219 Pedder was a 'sevener', Blake was a 'niner'. 1898 in Bettesworth *Chats Cricket Field* (1910) 417 Stephens again hit me to leg, but this time he only made a sevener!

Sevenfold (se·v'nˌfōuld), *a., adv., sb.* [OE. *seofonfeald* = OFris. *sivonvald, saunfald*, OHG. *sibunfalt* (MHG. *sibenvalt*, G. *siebenfalt*), ON. *sjaufalde*: see Seven and -fold.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Consisting of seven together or seven in one; having seven parts, divisions, elements, or units. Formerly a frequent epithet of the river Nile.

c 960 Æthelwold *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) xvi. 40 Dæt seofonfealde ȝetæl bið þus þurh us ȝefylled, ȝif [etc.]. *c* 1055 tr. *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 302 Witodlice hine ofer stiȝnð þæt seofonfealde ȝetæl þære sunnan ȝeares daȝas. 1340 *Ayenb.* 268 Þe dede of alle ine mennesse ys zeuenuald: Hy lybbeþ, hy smackeþ, hy louyeþ, hy byeþ glede, hy heryeþ, hy byeþ zuyfte, hy byeþ zikere. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* 3 From seuenfold Nilus to Taprobany. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 38 The seuen-fold shield of Aiax. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 156 The Alcoran bids a *seuen-fold daily worship. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 244 The Master of the sev'nfold Face. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 816 He fill'd the sevenfold surplice fairly out. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 168 A sevenfold period of years. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 696/1 A 'litania septiformis', that is to say a sevenfold procession of clergy, laity, monks, virgins, matrons, widows, poor, and children.

b. *Theol.* [tr. eccl.L. *septiformis*.] Applied to seven gifts of the Holy Ghost enumerated in Isaiah xi. 2 (Vulg. and LXX.); see also Rev. i. 4.

a 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 326 We wurðiað þæs Halȝan Gastes to-cyme mid lofsangum seofon dagas, forðan ðe he onbryrt ure mod mid seofonfealdre ȝife. *c* 1200 Ormin Ded. 301 Þiss sefennfald godleȝȝc þatt Crist Uss dide þurrh hiss are. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* xx. 9 Þou art in ȝifte seuenfold, Godus riht hond ffinger art þou. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 21 The sevenfold haly gast. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The vij folde graces of the holy goost. 1563 Winjet tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* vii. Wks. (S.T.S.) 27 The seuinfald licht of the Haly Gaist. 1627 Cosin 'Veni Creator', Thou the anointing Spirit art, Who dost thy sevenfold gifts impart. 1738 Wesley *Hymns, Creator Spirit, by whose Aid* iii, Plenteous of Grace, descend from high, Rich in thy sevenfold Energy. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y., Confirmation*, Draw, Holy Ghost, Thy sevenfold veil, Between us and the fires of youth.

2. Seven times as great or numerous; seven times increased or repeated. Hence, typically = very great, strong, etc.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* (1881) I. 66 Iulianus wycode wið þa ea eufraten and him ofer-wacedon syfan-fealde weardes. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxx. 26 The liȝt of the sunne shal be seuene fold, as the liȝt of seuene dayes. 1557 Recorde *Whetst.* B ij, Septupla 7 to 1: 14 to 2..Seuenfolde. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 359/2 Chymists advise a sevenfold Rectification. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 601/2 A seventy times seven-fold Vengeance from above. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 204 And foul transgression dips in sev'n-fold guilt. 1852 Bailey *Festus* 298 With A sevenfold blessing and inviolate rest, Yea, with His sabbath. 1872 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxiv. 20 In some places a sevenfold night of superstition and unbelief has settled down. 1908 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 670/2 Among his [*sc.* Stainer's] most successful..pieces of church music must be named the well-known 'Sevenfold Amen'.

3. Seven in number. *poet.*

1614 Gorges *Lucan* VI. 232 Here stood..Echions Thebes with seauenfolde gates. 16.. Middleton, etc. *Old Law* I. i, Never did Greece, Not when she flourished in her sevenfold sages,..Produce a law more grave and necessary. 1812 Cary *Dante, Purg.* XXXII. 17, I mark'd that glorious army ..turn, Against the sun and sevenfold lights, their front. 1887 Morris *Odyssey* XI. 263 Thebes of the gates sevenfold.

B. *adv.* (OE. had *seofonfealdlice*.)

1. In a sevenfold manner or degree; seven times. Hence, exceedingly, greatly.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 Ðe rihtwise shulle ben seuefeald brihtere þane þe sunne. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 18 So mare ȝe me helpeð seouenald to heouene. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xi. 7 Syluyre examynd in fire proued of þe erth, purged seuenfald. 1382 Wyclif *Dan.* iii. 19 He bad, that the fourneyse shulde be sette on fijre seuen fold hatter than it was wont for to be tendid. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 373 For he that sloys yong or old It shall be punyshid sevenfold. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* 119 Seuinfald, their sin, gude Lord, mot punist be. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. i. 289 Plutus the God of Gold Is but his Steward: no meede but he repayes Seuen-fold aboue it selfe. 1632 W. Forster tr. *Oughtred's Circles of Proportion* 16 Let the ratio given be septuplicated, that is multiplied sevenfold into it selfe. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 340 The population of some [country towns] has multiplied sevenfold.

2. In seven folds or coils. *nonce-use.*

1830 Tennyson *Mermaid* ii, That great sea-snake..From his coiled sleeps in the central deeps Would slowly trail himself sevenfold Round the hall where I sate.

C. *sb.* (*nonce-uses.*) **a.** *The sevenfold*, a sevenfold amount. **b.** A group of seven.

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* vi. 31 Caȝt therewith forsothe he shal ȝelde the seuene fold [Vulg. *septuplum*]. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* iv. 165 *note*, Some of the poets have said, who measure age ταῖς ἑβδομάσι, by the sevenfolds.

Hence †**Sevenfold** *v.*, to make sevenfold; **Se·venfolded**, †**-folden** = Sevenfoid *a.*; **Se·venfoldness**, the quality of being sevenfold.

1611 Florio, *Settiplicare*, to *seauen-fold or double. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. v. 6 His *seuenfolded shield. 1876 Morris *Æneids* XII. 925 The..outer rim of that seven-folded shield. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 66 b, I tolde you..how the seuen spirites of God are put for the *seuen folden, full, and perfect spirite of God. 1856 P. Fairbairn *Prophecy* II. iii. 306 The *sevenfoldness ascribed to it must be..seven different states or forms of dominion.

Seven-hilled, *a.* [Cf. L. *septicollis* (Prudentius).] Standing on seven hills: epithet of the city of Rome.

1608 H. Clapham *Errour Right Hand* 73 The Seauen hilled Citie (Rome). 1681 H. More *Expos. Dan.* Pref. 24 The seven-hilled City of Rome. *c* 1743 Francis tr. *Hor., Sec. Poem* 117 Mayst thou, in all thy radiant course, Nothing more great than seven-hill'd Rome behold! 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxx, The Goth, the Christian, Time, War, Flood, and Fire, Have dealt upon the seven-hill'd city's pride. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* I. xii, Rome..with her seven-hilled diadem.

So **Seven-hilly** *a. rare.*

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 281 The seuen hilly Rome. 1824 Byron *Def. Transf.* I. ii. 149 In old Rome, the seven-hilly, We'll revel at ease.

Sevenight(e, etc., obs. forms of Sennight.

Seven-league(d, *a. Seven-league(d) boots* [F. *bottes de sept lieues*], the boots in the fairy story of Hop o' my Thumb, which enabled the wearer to cover seven leagues at each step. Hence allusively = of enormous size or speed.

1799 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 254 He has advanced with such seven-leagued strides as to overtake everybody. 1813 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 26 Apr. 262/2 Heaven grant he may not have put on his seven-league boots in vain! 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* iv, Giants with seven-leagued boots. 1826 — *Woodst.* xxviii, Leave swelling phrase and seven-leagued words at home. 1849 Hawthorne *Twice-told T., Mr. Higginbotham's Catastr.*, The stranger on foot must have worn seven-league boots, to travel at such a rate. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* II. xii, With a..rapid step, as if he wanted to get his seven-league dress-shoes on and go round the world. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 141/2 The sergeant strode forward with one of his characteristic seven-leagued movements.

Comb. 1864 A. J. Warden *Linen Trade* 240 The rapid progress in this seven-league-booted century.

Sevenpence (se·v'nˌpĕns). [f. Seven + Pence.] A sum of money equal to seven pennies. Hence **Se·venpence-ha'lfpenny**; **Se·ven-pe'nnyworth** (-penn'orth).

1671 E. Leigh *Three Diatribes* 73 In Venice a Liver is about seven pence half peny. 1756 Mrs. Calderwood in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 229 Peices..of sevenpence (called a skillen). 1824 Ure tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 8 A measure of corn, which would at present cost sevenpence-halfpenny English. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Seven pennorth*, transportation for seven years. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* i. § 33 Now £700 is to £50,000 roughly, as sevenpence is to two thousand pounds. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 11 Mar. 4/1 Mary L. warmly asserted that 'she had been married at the sevenpence-halfpenny-church'..The sevenpence-halfpenny demanded pays only for the legal stamp.

Sevenpenny (se·v'npĕni), *a.* [See Penny *sb.* 10.] Costing or valued at sevenpence; hence, †trifling, contemptible. Also as *sb.*, a volume that costs sevenpence.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147 Antecrist makiþ hise [priests] knowen..bi her sevenpeny

wedding & haliwater spryngynge. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725)122 Readers would never be induced to swallow such a Gudgeon, as that seven-penny Men should be fed with Venison. 1711-12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Jan., I forgot Catherine's sevenpenny dinner. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 17 Aug. 5/4 The neatly-bound, well-printed sevenpenny or shilling volume of fiction. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 4/3 The 'sevenpenny' has come to stay as a form for the circulation of English literature.

Seven sisters. [See also SISTER *sb.*]

†1. The Pleiades. *Obs.*

1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* II. 3334 Sche allone among þe susters seuene Schroudeth o vs schamfastly hir chere. [1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 673 To Taurus with the Seav'n Atlantick Sisters, and the Spartan Twins Up to the Tropic Crab.] 1742 GRAY *Propertius* II. 35 Whence the seven Sisters' congregated fires.

2. *Hist.* Seven cannon, resembling each other in size and make, cast by Robert Borthwick and used at the battle of Flodden.

? 1513 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 162 Your Seuen Systers, that gun so gay. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 259 Sewin cannonis that he tuik fourtht of the castill of Edinburgh, quhilk was callit the sewin sisteris. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* IV. xxvii, Borthwick's Sisters Seven.

3. a. A name of two common spurges. *dial.*

1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Seven Sisters. *Euphorbia Helioscopia* and *E. Peplus*, in allusion to the seven branches of the stem. Co. Donegal, Ireland.

b. *Seven sister(s') rose*: a climbing rose producing densely clustered heads of white, cream, or pinkish flowers.

1864 HIBBERD *Rose Bk.* 27 One of the finest is *Grevillei*, or the Seven Sisters' rose, a climber which grows with tremendous vigour. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Aug. 10/1 The seven-sister rose Blossoms about the gabled close.

4. A popular name for *Malacocercus terricolor*, an Indian bird of gregarious habits.

1878 P. ROBINSON *In Ind. Garden* 31 The Seven Sisters pretend to feed on insects, but that is only when they cannot get peas. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* 90 The chattering, gray-backed Seven Sisters.

†**Sevensithe(s,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: see SEVEN and SITHE *sb.*[1] [OE. *seofon sīþa, sīþum*: cf. ON. *sjausinnum.*] Seven times.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxviii. 164 Seofen siðum in dege lof ic sæde ðe. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 21 Hun oft synngiga mæge in mec broðer min & ic forgefo him, wið sefo siða? *c* 1055 tr. *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 303 Seofon siðon seofon beoð nigon & feowertig. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Seofesiðe brihtre þene þa sunne. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1680, & alle þe burhmen seouen siðes brihtre þen beo þe sunne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1825 Seue siðes he fell him bi-foren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1851 Til seuensith tuenti dais war gan. *a* 1300 *Floris & B.* 650 Hu ihc hire boȝte aplist For seuesiþe of gold hire wist. 1410 *26 Pol. Poems* ix. 89 Seuene sybes on þe day, Men seyn, the riȝtwis man doþ falle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 331/2 Seven sithe, *sepcies*. *c* 1530 *Crt. Love* 436 Seven sith at night thy lady for to please.

Seven sleepers. [tr. L. *septem dormientes.*] Seven youths of Ephesus said to have hidden in a cave during the Decian persecution and to have slept there for several hundred years.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1881) I. 488 Her efne on-ginð þæra eadiȝra seofon slæpera ðrowung. *c* 1310 *Leg. Saints* (MS. Ashm. 43) lf. 122 b, Seue sleparis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 221 þe array of þe sevene slepers. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 19 Make us to study þe seuen slepars. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1905 III. 163 The forty yeares vndermeale of the seauen sleepers. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 77 The seven Sleepers, that slept.. three hundred seaventy, and two years. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxiii. (1787) III. 350 The memorable fable of the Seven Sleepers. 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* I. iv, A peal of laughter, enough to have awakened the Seven Sleepers!

b. Hence *sing.* **Seven-sleeper:** *allusively*, one who has been asleep for ȝears; *dial.* a dormouse or other hibernating (or migrating) animal. [So G. *siebenschläfer.*]

1671 GLANVILL *Further Discov. M. Stubbe* 30, I thought there was something in't, that you now publish him for a Seven Sleeper, that knows not the Transactions of the Learned World. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. i, But in seasons of Revolution..your miraculous Seven-sleeper might, with miracle enough, awake sooner. 1873 W. P. WILLIAMS & JONES *Somerset Gloss.*, *Seven-sleeper*, dormouse. 1899 H. C. HART in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 13 *Seven sleepers*. The summer migrants supposed to sleep through the Winter.

Sevensome (se·v'nsŏm), *sb.* and *a.* [f. SEVEN *a.* + -SOME. Cf. Fris. *saunesom.*]

A. *sb.* Seven together. *Sc.*

17.. RAMSAY *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* viii, He draif the gaislings forth to feid, Thair was but sevensum of them aw.

B. *adj.* Consisting of seven. *rare*—[0].

1864 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Se·vensomeness,** the quality of being 'sevensome'. *rare*—[1].

1853 *N. Brit. Rev.* Feb. 398 The Sevensomeness of the microcosm. *Ibid*, 407 The sevensomeness of the luminous, or of the musical octave.

†**Seven stars.** *Obs.* (Also ME. *sterres seven.*) [OE. *seofon steorran*: see SEVEN and STAR *sb.*, but OE. had also collect. neut. *sifun-, sibunsterri* = WFris. *saunstjerre*, WFlem. *seven(ge)sterre*, MLG. *sevensterne*, Du. *zevengesternte*, OHG. *sibunstirni, -stirri* (MHG. *sibensterne*, G. *siebensterne* and *siebengestirn*), ON. *sjaustirni.* Cf. med.L. *septistellium.*] a. The Pleiades. b. ? The planets. c. The Great Bear.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) P 451 *Pliadas*, sibunsterri. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 7 Nov. 202 Ond þonne gongað þa seofon steorran up on æfen. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 477 þe sonne set in his cours & þe seue sterres. *a* 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1961 (Dublin MS.) One of þe souerenest syres vndir þe seuen sternes. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 3323 Pliades, þe seuene sterris bright, Of whiche sixe apperen to oure sight. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 331/2 þe Seven steins, *plias, septemtriolis, septemtrio.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 151 The pleuch, and the polys, the planettis begane, The son, the sevin sternis, and the Charll wane. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* v. 8 [so 1611; *Revised* 1884 Pleiades]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 182 b, The best time for the first haruest, the rising of the seuen starres, or the beginning of May. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. v. 38 The reason why the seuen Starres are no mo then seuen, is a pretty reason. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 85 Where so many kingdomes are united, making a more perspicuous shew over the universe, than the seven starres doe in the Firmament, over the single planets. 1754 J. HILL *Urania, Seven Stars*, a common denomination of the constellation, called, by astronomers, the Pleiades. [1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, Mrs. Bickerton, lady of the ascendant of the Seven Stars, in the Castle-gate, York.]

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ii. (1544) 5 b, He would haue raught vp to yᵉ sterres seuen. *c* 1450 METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 10 Hys brycht plowgh of sterrys, and eke the systyrrys at ther stent, The qwyche be namyd the sterrys seuyn. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxv. 66 We pray to all the Sanctis of hevin, That ar aboif the sterris sevin.

Sevent, obs. form of SEVENTH.

Seventeen (se·v'ntī·n, se·v'ntīn; see -TEEN), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: see SEVEN and -TEEN; also 3 **sceoven-,** 5 **cevyn-**; 3-5 **-ten**; 6 *Sc.* **sewinteine, sewinttein.** [OE. *seofontiene, -tēne, -tȳne* = OFris. *sogen-, soven-, sawntene* (WFris. *sauntsien*), OS. *sivontein*, MDu. *seventien* (Du. *zeven-*), OHG. **sibunzehan* (MHG. *sibenzehen*, G. *siebzehn*), ON. *sjautján* (Sw. *sjutton*, Da. *sytten*): see SEVEN and -TEEN.] The cardinal number next after sixteen, composed of ten and seven, represented by the symbols 17, XVII, xvii. **A.** *adj.*

1. In concord with a sb. expressed. Also, qualifying a higher numeral.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xxiv. (1899) 315 Wæs he Wulfhere Mercna cyning seofontyne winter. *c* 1205 LAY. 27200 Seouentene þusend selere cnihten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6487 þe ȝer of grace a þousend & seuentene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9124 þis roboam þat i of mene, Regned winters seuentene. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8895 A knist of dede vertuous þat on hur gat knistes seuentene. *a* 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2105 Saudiours him to sewe seuyntene thousand. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. 1904 I. 225 Scotland, Denmarke, and some more pure partes of the seauenteene Prouinces. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 94 A proclamation vnder the hands of seuenteen persons. 17.. in *Ritson's Gammer Gurton's Garl.* (1783) 23 There was an old woman toss'd in a blanket, Seventeen times as high as the moon. 1777 (*title*) Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Seven; or, a picture of the manners and characters of the age. 1814 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) III. iii. 132 A..dissenting clergyman, who has..brought up ..sixteen or seventeen children..upon L.150 a-year. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* 161 A Lyons silk weaver, working..for over seventeen hours a day. *a* 1890 LIDDON *Life Pusey* (1893) I. iv. 76 In all Germany the number of professors who then contended for the truth of the Gospel..was thought to be seventeen.

2. With various ellipses, esp. of *years.*

Sweet seventeen is used typically for the most attractive period of a girl's life. *The seventeen-eighties*: the decade extending from 1780 to 1789.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 264/107 ȝeot heo ieouede twenti ȝer after þe seuentene bi-fore þat heo ne et no mannische mete bote weodes and wilde more. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 645 Scho set hym in so hard assay, That he with sevintene in a bat Wes fayne for to hald hame his gat! *c* 1386 [see SEVEN A. 1d]. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (1904) 205 From seuentene to seuen and twentie (the most dangerous tyme of all a mans life). 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. iv. § 9 That the posterity of Noah might beget children at seventeen. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 2 A slim young girl about Seventeen. 1767 H. WALPOLE in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 190 The lottery tickets which I have bought for you at twelve pounds seventeen and sixpence apiece. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 113 Clasp't hands and that petitionary grace Of sweet seventeen subdued me ere she spoke. 1878 H. S. LEIGH *Town Garland* 29 The gushing heart of seventeen. 1896 E. V. LUCAS *Willow & Leather* (1898) 32 The Hambledon Club's ground was changed..somewhere in the seventeen-eighties.

†3. = SEVENTEENTH. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6369 Polidarius, the porknell, and his pere Machaon, Suet with the xvij, sad men & noble. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxviii, As the seuentene conclusion doth teache. 1580 in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 68 As hie declaris in the sewinttein buik of the Citie of God.

4. *Comb.* (chiefly parasynthetic), as *seventeen-branched* adj.; *seventeen-day, -foot, -mark, -mile*, attrib. phr.; **seventeen-hander,** a horse of 17 hands; **seventeen-hunder linen** (*Sc.*), linen in the weaving of which 1700 threads go to the warp; **seventeen-year(s') locust,** *Cicada septemdecim* (see quot. 1882).

1861 HAGEN *Synopsis Neuroptera N. Amer.* 207 Sector 1 *seventeen-branched. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Seventeen-day fever*, relapsing fever. 1900 KIPLING in *Daily Express* 29 June 4/5 The *seventeen-foot Union Jack. 1886 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* XXII, The horses were her own particular *Seventeenhanders, grand, upstanding bays. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 154 Snaw-white *seventeen hunder linnen! 1861 *Two Cosmos* I. 228 Sheets o' seventeen hunder linen. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. iv. 438 Gilbert Macdoual..who held the *seventeen-mark lands. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 357/1 Regular watches were once more set upon the boats as they entered the upper or *seventeen-mile level. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 112 One North American species is called the *Seventeen-years' Locust (*Cicada septendecim*) because it is said to appear only at intervals of seventeen years in any given locality.

B. *sb.* The abstract number seventeen; the symbol representing this.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1905 II. 211, I vp with a long circumstance, alias, a cunning shift of the seuenteenes. 1596 HARINGTON *Apol. Ajax* Aa 2, Lyke a trycke of seuenteene in a sinkapace.

Seventeenth (se·v'ntīnþ, sev'ntī·nþ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 **seofonteoða, -teogeða, -tigeþa, -teoða,** 4-5 **seventeþe**; *β.* 3-4 **seventenþe,** 5 **-tenyth,** 6 **-tenth,** 6- **teenth**; *γ.* 4-5 **sevintende.** [OE. *seofontéoþa*, f. *seofontiene* SEVENTEEN: see -TEENTH. The later developments (*β* and *γ* forms) are parallel with those of FIFTEENTH (q.v.); with the *γ*-form cf. ON. *sjautjándi.* See also TENTH.]

A. *adj.* The ordinal number corresponding to the cardinal seventeen; qualifying a sb. expressed or implied.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. v, Severus casere..se wæs seofonteogeða [*v.r.* seofonteoða] fram Agusto. *Ibid.* III. xxiv, þi seofanteoþan [*v.r.* -tigeþan] dæge Kalendarum Decembrium. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2559 Of marz þe seuentenþe day. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 108) 325 At þe seuentebe ȝeres ende. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) xii. 17 þe hundred seuintende [psalm]. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 147/27 The ȝere of þe reyne of kyng Edwarde þe seventenyth. 1530 PALSGR. 372 *Dixseptiesme*, sevynteenth. 16.. MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* v. i, September the seventeenth. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* II. 386 My seventeenth year was come. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 590 About the end of the seventeenth century. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* XXXV, He..married me three months after my seventeenth birthday.

B. *sb.* 1. A seventeenth part.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Measure*, One Paris Ell, and fifteen Seventeenths.

2. *Mus.* A note seventeen degrees above or below a given note (both notes being counted); the interval between, or consonance of, two notes seventeen degrees apart; a chord containing this interval. Also, an organ stop (see quot. 1855.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 126 Though I do in it talke of fifteenth and seuententhes, yet are these cordes seldome to be taken in three parts. 1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microl.* 79 A seuenteenth, which is equall to a third, and a tenth. 1694 W. HOLDER *Princ. Harmony* 102 A Seventeenth Major. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 509/2 The double octave of the third is called a seventeenth. 1855 HOPKINS *Organs* 120 *Tierce-Seventeenth.* A Stop formed of open metal cylindrical pipes, the pitch of which is a major third above the Fifteenth, or a seventeenth above the Diapasons. 1897 tr. *Riemann's Dict. Mus.* 372/1 The (major) Seventeenth (second octave extension of the major third..)..the Minor Seventeenth (second octave extension of the minor third). *Ibid.* 730/1 *Seventeenth*, the seventeenth degree of the scale; also called the 10th or 3rd.

Hence **Seventee'nthly** *adv.*, in the seventeenth place (in an enumeration).

1623 in *Fasti Aberd.* (1854) 283 Seventintlie, that [etc.]. *c* 1643 CLEVELAND *Let.* Poems, etc. (1677) 127 Cheverel-Lungs that will stretch as far as Seventeenthly. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* VI. II. iv. 250 Seventeenthly, That baptiz'd Infants..ought to be instructed in the Faith of Jesus Christ. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xiv, The Captain heard sixteenthly—seventeenthly—eighteenthly, and to conclude, with a sort of feeling like distracted despair.

Seventh (se·v'nþ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a. north.* (and *Kentish*). 1 **seofunda, -onda, siofunda,** 2 **seofende,** 3 (*Ormin*) **se(o)ffnde, sefennde,** 3-4 **sevende,** 3-5 **sevend,** 4 **zevende, seyvend(e,** 4-5 **sevind, -ynd.** *β.* 1 **seofoþa, -eða, sufoþa,** 1-2 **-oþe,** 2 **seofeþe,** 3 **seoveþe,** 3-4 **sovethe, seveþe**; 3 **sefþe,** 5 **sefth.** *γ.* 3 **seouenþe,** 3-5 **seventhe,** 4 **sevenethe, sefnthe,** 4-5 **seveneth,** 5 **sevynthe, (senthe),** 6 **sevoenthe, sevinth,** 6-7 **seaventh,** 4- **seventh.** *δ. north.* 4 **seyvent, sevente, sewinte, sevynte,** 4-6 **sevent, sevint,** 4, 6 **sewint,** 5 **sevenete, sente, (senfte),** 6 **sewent.** [Formations of different types are here represented: *a.* OE. (Anglian) *seo-, siofunda*, ME. (Northern and Kentish) *sevende*, corresp. to OFris. *siugunda, sogunda, savnda* (mod. *saunde*), OS. *sivondo*, OHG. *sibunto* (MHG. *sibente, sibende*, G. *siebente*), ON. *sjaunde* (Norw. *sjaunde*, Sw. *sjunde*, Da. *syvende*):—OTeut.**sebundo-*; cf. late OE. *nigende* ninth, ME. *tende* tenth. *β.* OE. *seofoþa, -eþa* = OS. *sivoðo*:—OTeut. **sebunþo-*, f. **sebun* SEVEN; cf. OE. *nigoþa* ninth, *téoþa* tenth. *γ.* ME. *seventhe*, a new formation on SEVEN and -TH; cf. NINTH, TENTH. The *δ*-forms exhibit the by-form -(*t*) of the suffix characteristic of Sc.] The ordinal number corresponding to the cardinal number SEVEN. **A.** *adj.*

1. In concord with a sb. expressed or understood.

a. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 26 ȝelic ðe æfter-ða & ðe ðirda wið to ðæm seofunda [*c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* siofund; *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* seofoþan, *v.rr.* seofeðan, sufoþon; *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* seofende, *v.r.* seofeðen]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4168 þe sefennde, þe lattste dazz. *Ibid.* 5598 þe seoffnde ȝife Godess Gast Her ȝifeþþ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 445 Lamech is at ðe sexte kne, ðe seuende man after adam. 1340 *Ayenb.* 3 þe zeuende bene of þe holy pater noster. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 93 For hunger he cried on þe seuynd day. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) vii. 14 þe seuind degrece o mekenes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 73 þis faire lady sall com to him at þe seuend day, or þe thridd day, and

β. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 Ærest on ærne morgen..seofoþan siþe on uhtan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Innan þan sea weren vii bittere uþe..þe seofeþe [wes] ful stunch. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 8 Þe seoueðe time of þe dei. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2577 Þe seueþe 3er it was after þat hii to londe come. *Ibid.* 9068 In þe seueþe & tuenti 3er of þe kinges crouninge. *a* 1300 *Signs bef. Judgm.* 97 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 10 Þe seſþe dai hit sal grow aze. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 144 The syxte, hit is a paþ of pees...The seueþe, hit is a welle of wysedome. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4427 Thys Grymold is the fifte Geant found, The sixte, or the sesth of thaim hath be last. *a* 1550 *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 186 Kyng henry the sevethe.

γ. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1815 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 158 Þe seuenþe 3er þat he wende furst out of engelonde. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troilus* II. 681 Blisful Venus wel arayed Sat in here seuenethe hows of heuene þo. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 130 The sesnthe sterre in special Of this science is Arial. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* xxiv. 58 He arryued, the yer of hys kyngedome, senthe [*v.r.* the Senfte]. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 42 Sex semelye sonnes & a dowȝter þe seueneth. 1493 *Dives & Pauper* III. xiii. 1 j b, God bad reste in the seuynthe day. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 84 Henrie the seuinth. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. i. 118 Another yet? A seauenth? 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 128 Thir wandring course..In six thou seest, and what if sev'nth to these The Planet Earth.. Insensibly three different motions move? *Ibid.* XI. 696 Hee the seventh from thee, whom thou beheldst The onely righteous in a World perverse. 1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 31 Oct., I have sent my seventh [letter] to your fourth, young women. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 353 In both cases the focus [of disease] seems to have affected the issuing seventh [cerebral nerve].

δ. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 6844 (Fairf.), vj. dayes sal ȝe wirke.. and ȝe sal rest þe seyuent day. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 95 The sewynt 3ere of his bischophad. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 169 þe sevent werke of mercy. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 23 Pape Gregore the sevynt. *a* 1500 *Signs of Doomsday* 95 in *Brome Bk.* 74 The sente day schall fall down Chyrch, and castyll. 1576 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetld.* (1859) 47 This Sewint Article. 1688 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 183 The sext is bontie... The Sewent is gentilnes.

b. *elliptical.* for *seventh day, chapter, regiment,* etc. *To commit the seventh* (slang), to transgress the seventh commandment, to commit adultery.

1598 J. Chamberlain *Lett.* (Camden) 29 The seventh of this moneth. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 298 The seventh of St. John's Revelation. 1841 Lever *O'Malley* cxvii, He ordered me to picket two squadrons of the seventh. 1874 Hardy *Far fr. Madding Crowd* viii, As soon as he could ..fancy he was doing wrong and committing the seventh.

2. *Seventh part,* or † *deal* (see also Sevendele), one of the seven equal parts into which a thing may be divided.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 318/657 Þare nis bote þat seouenþe del þat men woniez on, i-wis. *Ibid.* 318/665 Þe seuenþe part. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 45 Þe seuenþe parte of þe pridde. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2157 Þai pleyne more þe pouirte & þe pite of þar horsis þan þe soroȝe of þam-selfe by þe seuynt parte [*Dubl. MS.* seuent dele].

b. *Seventh heaven,* see Heaven *sb.* 5 c, 7 c.

Hence *seventh-heaven-arian* (nonce-wd.), one who is always in the seventh heaven of ecstasy.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii, You will find that, when you have heard my counsel, you may go to the seventh heaven with it in your pocket, if you have a mind, and not feel yourself an ounce heavier in the ascent. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* II. 104 What a blue stocking, pre-Raphaelite seventh-heaven-arian she would have been. 1892 Mrs. Clifford *Aunt Anne* xiv, Florence was in a seventh heaven of happiness

3. = Seventhly. *rare.*

1576 Gascoigne *Droome of Doomes day* Wks. 1910 II. 330 Seventh, he ought in all things to [etc.]. 1840 *Dom. Brewing* 8 The following articles only are requisite.., Seventh, a stirring stick.

B. *sb.* **1.** = Seventh part.

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* B ij b, *Sesquiseptima.* 8 to 7 : 16 to 14..($1\frac{1}{7}$) a seuenth more. 1623 J. Johnson *Arith.* 229 Because your fractions are seuenths, cut off 7 figures. 1762 Ramsbottom *Fractions Anatomized* 33 For if to 4 Sevenths We add 4 Eighths..it is neither 8 Sevenths nor 8 Eighths. 1844 R. Rouse *Turf Betting* 8 Different denominators, as fifths, sevenths, elevenths. 1897 Günther in Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 711 Eye two-sevenths of the length of the head.

2. *Mus.* **a.** A note seven degrees (see Degree *sb.* 11 a) above or below a given note (both notes being counted); the note immediately below the octave in a scale, = *leading note.* **b.** The interval between two notes seven degrees apart; it is either *major, minor,* or *diminished*: see these words. **c.** (In full, *chord of the seventh.*) A chord consisting of a note together with its third, fifth, and seventh: denominated from that note of the scale which forms the root, as *dominant seventh, tonic seventh*; also *minor, diminished seventh* (see quots. 1880, 1883), *leading seventh* (see Leading *ppl. a.* 1 b).

1591 J. Farmer *Plainsong* B vj, 2 parts in one in the seuenth, the Basse before, the Meane follow a sembreefe, the plainsong in the midst. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 71 *Phi.* Which distances make discord..? *Ma.*..a second, a fourth, a seuenth. 1694 W. Holder *Princ. Harmony* 169 These Discords, the Tritone, and Semidiapente; as also, the Seconds, and Sevenths, are of very great use in Music. 1730 *Treat. Harmony* 15 The Seventh of the key. 1752 tr. *Rameau's Treat. Mus.* 28 The perfect Chord, and that of the Seventh. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 508/2 An interval consisting of four tones and two semitones, as from *re* to *ut*, is called a *seventh minor.* 1818 T. Busby *Gram. Mus.* 326 The chord of the Seventh is susceptible of three changes. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 257/1 The dominant 7th and the diminished 7th, or their inversions. 1855 Browning *Toccata of Galuppi's* vii, Those lesser thirds so plaintive..Those commiserating sevenths, 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 673 The use of the minor seventh, which we call the Dominant seventh, without preparation. 1883 *Ibid.* III. 477/2 The chord of the Diminished seventh..is in its complete form composed of a set of minor thirds.

Seventh-day. (Also 5–6 *north.* sevent, -ynt.)

†**1.** = Week's-mind. *Obs.*

1462 *Test. Ebor.* II. 256, I wille that I be brought fo the at the day of beriall as my degre askis withouten any seventday. 1527 *Ibid.* V. 238, I witt a quarter wheate and ij barils bere to be delt in the kirke of Hornese opon my sevynt daye.

2. The seventh day of the week, Saturday; the (Jewish) Sabbath; *transf.* Sunday. Also *attrib.*

1692 T. Watson *Body Divinity* 332 The old Seventh-day Sabbath (which was the Jewish Sabbath) is abrogated. 1710 O. Sansom *Acc. Life* 226 On the Seventh Day we went to Youghall, and on the First Day had two Meetings there. 1870 Conway *Earthward Pilgr.* xxviii. 345 The sanctity of the Seventh Day is the survival of the old worship of Ashtaroth. 1872 O. W. Holmes *Organ-Blower* 27 When the seventh day's sunshine falls Through rainbowed windows on the walls. 1885 R. Buchanan *Matt* iii, I thought her ordinary costume far more becoming than her seventh-day finery.

b. In the designations of bodies of Christians who observe the seventh day of the week (Saturday) as the principal day of rest and religious observance.

Seventh-day Adventists: a millenarian sect holding sabbatarian principles. *Seventh-day Baptist*: see Sabbatarian *sb.* 3. †*Seventh-day man*: see Traskite.

1684 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 302 The seventh day minister, in Newgate. 1694 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* (ed. 18) III. i. 378 Traskitts, now called Seventh-day-men, who keep the Jewish Sabboth. 1784 Backus *Ch. Hist. New Eng.* II. Index 15 Seventh-day Baptists. 1876 *Direct. Amer. Publ.* 19 in *Amer. Catal.* (1880), Seventh Day Adventists. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) s.v., Traces of seventh-day keepers are found in the days of Gregory I.

Seventhly (se·v'nþli), *adv.* [f. Seventh *a.* + -ly 2.] In the seventh place (in an enumeration).

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 929 Seventhly, *septiesmement.* 1574 Whitgift *Def. Answ.* xvii. 631 Master Gualter..sayth: He comprehendeth seuenthly in this order, gouernours vnder whom [etc.]. 1648 D. Jenkins *Wks.* 38 Seventhly, we maintaine that the King is the onely supreme Governour in all causes. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rules*, Seventhly, Galloping is the last, and must be join'd to all the other Paces. *a* 1887 Jefferies *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 328 Seventhly, no one can find these footpaths, which probably led nowhere.

b. As *sb.* with ref. to the heads of a sermon.

1815 Scott *Paul's Lett.* i. (1816) 4 The Parson has spared his flock one Seventhly of his text. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* ix, I have been..catechised respecting Boanerges Boiler, his fifthly, sixthly, and his seventhly.

Se·venth-night. *Obs.* [f. Seventh *a.* + Night.] = Sennight.

1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* I. v. 86 His Father dy'd on this day seuenth-night. 1672 Locke *Let. to Mapletoft* 19 Oct., That day seventhnight I parted from you.

Seventieth (se·v'ntiėþ), *a.* Forms: 3–4 seventiþe, 4 seveteþe, (*north.* seven-, seyvintiand), 4–6 seventeþe, 6 seventyth, 7 seaventieth, 7– seventieth. [f. next + *-eth*, -th. The forms in Cursor Mundi are after the ON. ordinal ending *-tugonde.*] The ordinal numeral corresponding to the cardinal Seventy.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5730 Yssryned he was nyn hondred & on & seuentiþe 3ere. 13.. *Cursor M.* 21209 (Göt.) Þe seuentiand and feird 3ere [*Fairf.* seyuintiand]. 1382 Wyclif *Zech.* i. 12 This is now the seuentithe 3eer. 1530 Palsgr. 372 *Septantiesme*, seventyth. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 88/41 Y^e Seuenteth, *septuagesimus.* 1611 Florio, *Settuagesimo*, the seauentieth. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* 206 She liv'd to her seaventieth yeare. 1900 (*title*) Report of the Seventieth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Seventy (se·v'nti), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: [1 hundseofontiġ, -sifontiġ, etc.: cf. Seven], 3 seoventi, (*Ormin*) seof(f)enntiȝ, 4 seyventi, sewinty, seventy, 4, 6 sevinty, -te, 5 oeventye, senty, 7 seaventy, 3– seventy. [OE. (*hund*)-*seofontiġ* = OFris. *siugun-, sogen-, soventich* (mod. *sauntich*), OS. *siwuntig* (MLG. *seven-, soventich*, MDu. *seventich*, Du. *zeventig*), OHG. *sibunzug* (MHG. *sibenzec*, etc., G. *sieb(en)zig*), ON. *sjau tiger* (Norw. *sjautti, sytti*, Sw. *sjuttio*): see Seven and -ty.]

A. *adj.*

1. The cardinal number equal to seven tens, represented by 70 or lxx: **a.** with sb. expressed or implied in the context.

c 1200 Ormin 4319 Þe feorþe staff iss nemmnedd O & seofenntiȝ bitacneþþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1486 Til þat nine hundret yeir war gan And seuenti. 1340 *Ayenb.* 1 Blind, and dyaf, and alsuo domb. Of zeuenty yer al uol rond. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 634 In foure or in fyfe 3ere he ferre was in lare þan othire at had bene þare seuynte wynter. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/2 Cevyntye, *Septuaginta.* 1530 Palsgr. 367 *Septante*, seventy. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 151 A ship..that carried seventy guns. 1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* II. 600 The still contentedness of seventy years. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* li, 'Lend me a hundred, Wenham, for God's sake,' poor Rawdon said—'I've got seventy at home,'

b. With ellipsis of *years* (*of age*).

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 114 He..who at seventy odd forsakes this light. 1729 Pope *Let. to Swift* 28 Nov., My first friendship at sixteen, was contracted with a man of seventy. 1832 Scott *Ct. Rob.* vi, His age was some seventy and upwards. 1884 Ryle *Princ. Churchmen* (ed. 2) 424 By the time we are seventy, our memories and intellects begin to fail.

c. Specific elliptical uses.

The Seventy: (*a*) the seventy disciples of our Lord whose mission is recorded in Luke x. 1; (*b*) the Seventy Interpreters = Septuagint 1; (*c*) in the organization of Mormonism, a body of seventy elders acting as missionaries.

1520 Nisbet *N. T.* (S. T. S.) I. 10 He sendithe the sevinte befoire him to preche. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. vii. § 8. 110 The Geneua Translation calls it [Gopher] Pinetree, the Rabbine Cedar, the Seuentie square timber. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* I. ii. § 11. 37 The Seventy render it.. τὰ γλυπτὰ, by which they understand graven Images. [1669 Barrow *Expos. Creed* (1697) 143 Fitly rendered κύριος by the Seventy interpreters.] 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* II. vii. Wks. 1718 I. 485 Matthias, who..was one of the Seventy that was Chosen and Ordained by the other Apostles to succeed Judas in the Apostolate. 1858 *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 72 The Greek rendering of the Seventy. 1861 R. F. Burton *City of Saints* ix. 484 The fourth body in rank is the Seventies. The 'Seventy' act in the name of the Lord, under direction of the 'Twelve', in building up the church, and like them are travelling ministers.

2. In comb. with numbers below ten (ordinal and cardinal), as *seventy-one, one and seventy, seventy and one, seventy-first*; often with ellipsis (e.g. of *years*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Seouene & seoueni lefdies. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7672 In þe 3er of grace a þousend & seuenti & þre. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 139 And disciplis 3et had he may, forowtin þir, sewinty and twa. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 414 After þe Incarnacyon ayste hundreth 3ere senty and fyue bit was. 1562 Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 17 His Apostolis and seuinty-twa Discipulis. 1615 W. Bedwell *Mohamm. Impost.* III. § 109 You shal be separated farre off from me vnto the seuenty three generation. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. V. 218 Seventy-two Houris..of resplendent beauty. 1791 J. Townsend *Journ. Spain* (1792) III. 266 On the seventy-first day. 1862 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. II. ii, Wal, by heaven, Thet's the wust news I've heerd sence Seventy-seven! 1873 *All Year Round* 3 May 13/2, In 1791, the Seventy-third, now the Seventy-first, that had won a name in Indian warfare, again took a foremost part against ..Tippoo. 1885 Tennyson *To E. FitzGerald* 43, 44 And I am nearing seventy-four, While you have touch'd at seventy-five.

b. Specific uses.

Seventy-four: (*a*) a ship carrying seventy-four guns (now *Hist.*); (*b*) see quot. 1853. *Seventy-five*: a bow requiring a power of 75 lbs. *Seventy-twos, seventy-twomo* [reading of the symbol 72mo; cf. *sixteenmo*, etc.], the size of the page of a book in which each leaf is one seventy-second part of a whole sheet.

1797 Nelson in Duncan *Life* (1806) 44 Two first-rates and a seventy-four are with him. 1840 G. A. Hansard *Bk. Archery* 368 A seventy-five, which commands all lengths within four hundred yards. 1841 Savage *Dict. Printing, Seventy-twomo*, a sheet of paper folded into seventy-two leaves or one hundred and forty-four pages is termed seventy-twos or seventy-twomo. 1853 Pappe *Edible Fishes C. Good Hope* 21 *Dentex Rupestris*..(Bastard Silverfish; Seventy-four). 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xv, The dark hold of an old Seventy-four. 1882 Southward *Pract. Printing* (1884) 110 A variety of formes from folio to seventy-twomo. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 238 For fifteen years the seventy-four was the ideal fighting ship for the line of battle.

3. *Comb.* (chiefly parasynthetic), as *seventy-horse* (= horse-power), *-mile*; *seventy-footer* (see Footer *sb.*1 5); *seventy-times-seventh, seventy-year-old* adjs.; also *seventy-fold* adv. and vb. (see -fold).

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 231 Lamech his synne was i-punsched seuene and seuenty folde. 1611 Florio, *Settantiplicare*, to seauentie-fold. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 705/1 The propelling powers are two seventy-horse steam-engines. 1877 Besant & Rice *Son of Vulcan* II. iv. 198 His seventy-times-seventh flogging. 1893 Kate F. Sanborn *Truthful Woman* 50 From San Diego to Los Angeles, a seventy-mile run along the coast. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 761/2 The seventy-year-old Blücher. 1900 *Daily News* 9 July 8/5 The new seventy-footers..now being sailed in American waters.

B. *sb.* **1.** A set of seventy persons or things; † a period of seventy years.

1590 H. Broughton (*title*) A Letter to a Friende, tovching Mardochai his Age, which helpeth much to holde the trueth, for that chiefe prophecie of our saluation, in Gabriels seuenties. 1741 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 398 Many companies that were seventy's when we embarked, have not six men left in them. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 828/2 There are eighty seventies in Utah. [Cf. A. 1 c, 1861.] 1892 Gunter *Miss Dividends* 106 A Mormon empire..ruled over by the Priesthood of the faith of Joseph Smith and the Council of Seventies.

2. *The seventies*: the decade 70 to 79 in a particular century or in a person's life.

1865 'C. Bede' *Rook's Gard.*, etc. 96, I have heard the word sparrowgrass from the lips of a real Lady—but then she was in her seventies. 1895 Saintsbury *Corr. Impr.* 173 It was not easy to reconcile these two laws in the late seventies and early eighties with regard to Mr. Anthony Trollope.

Seven-up. *U.S.* The game of all-fours when played for seven 'chalks'.

1845 J. J. Hooper *Simon Suggs* (Bartlett), Simon and Bill were..very earnestly engaged at seven-up. 1847 Ruxton *Adv. Mexico* xxvii. 245 'Euker', 'poker', and 'seven-up', the regular mountain-games. 1890 L. C. D'Oyle *Notches* 47 There sat four 'cow-punchers',..playing 'seven-up'.

Seven year(s, -years', *attrib. phr.* Consisting of or lasting for seven years; having a period of seven years. † *These* (*this*) *seven years day*, this long time: cf. Seven A 1 c, d.

Seven-year(s apple, a fruit of tropical America, *Genipa clusiæfolia*, supposed to require seven years to ripen. †*Seven-years bean, pea*: see quot. 1666. *Seven Years' War*, the third Silesian war (1756–1763), in which Austria, France, Russia, Saxony, and Sweden were allied against Fred-

erick II of Prussia. *Seven-year-vine*, the West Indian *Ipomœa tuberosa*.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 2, I saw not better sport these seuen yeeres day. 1647 SYMMONS *Vind.* To Rdr. b3 b, It hath been mine endeavour this seaven years day, and my usuall Prayer, that I may be able to conclude as M. Bradford the Martyr did. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribbee Isles* 64 Those called the Seven-years Beans, because the same stalk bears seven years one after another. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Physit.* 20 Of the seven years Pease. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 434 The Seven Years Apple. 1788 TOWERS *Mem. Fredk. III of Prussia* II. 325 Thus ended [1763], what is called in Germany, The Seven Years War. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. i, In that seven-years sleep of his, so much has changed! 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* i. 17 We lately met with a seven-year-old. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Islands* 787 Seven-year-vine. 1880 J. C. HARRIS *Uncle Remus* i. (1881) 17 'Miss Sally' missed her little seven-year-old. 1900 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Apr. 141 The seven-year periods.

Sever (se·vəɹ), *v.* Also 5 sevyr, severe, *Sc.* sevir, 6 sevour, seaver, *Sr.* siver, -ir, syver, sewer. [a. AF. *severer*, *ceverer*, OF. *sevrer*, *severer*, mod.F. *sevrer* to wean :—pop. L.**sēperāre*, L. *sēparāre* to SEPARATE. Cf. It. *sceverare*, *scevrare*.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To put apart, set asunder (two or more persons or things, or one *from* another); to part or separate by putting in different places.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXV. 6 He seueryde [Vulg. *separavit*] hem fro Ysaac..to the est plage. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 307 Everiche in his owne celle..i-served [*v.r.* ysevered] by hem self [orig. *ab aliis separatus*]. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 147 And seuered by hem self sette euery kynd. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXII. 402 Than he seuered a part of his peple. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XXXIV. 20, I will seuer the fat shepe from the leane. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 623 By which iust Minos righteous soules doth seuer From wicked ones. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. XXV. § 9. 112 The chaffe may and ought to be seuered from the corne in the Eare. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. E 1 b, *Franc.* What winde hath rais'd this tempest? Seuer 'em, I command you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 252 Least harm Befall thee sever'd from me. 1788 COWPER *Negro's Compl.* 11 What are England's rights,..Me from my delights to sever? 1908 S. A. COOK *Relig. Anc. Palestine* v. 56 Cremation.. may have been intended to sever the soul from the body.

b. To part or open (the lips, eyelids).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xvii. (1495) h ij b, Mannes lippes..maye be seueryd & departed. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 372 Pyrocles, then first seuering his eye liddes, and quickly apprehending her danger. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream, Sleeping Pal.* iv, Her lips are sever'd as to speak.

c. To disjoin, dissociate, disunite (persons or things normally united by some immaterial tie).

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvi. 28 The man ful of woordis seuereth princis. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. 24 Amonge hem silf to bring in variaunce, And her hertis..Contagiously to seueryn & deuyde. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 § 1 That all the same..Hereditamentes shuld be..seperat severed and disanexed from the Duchie of Cornwall. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 21 God forbid, that I should wish them seuer'd, Whom God hath ioyn'd together. 1601 — *All's Well* I. iii. 57 How somere their hearts are seuer'd in Religion. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 3 In whose person the two mightie Kingdomes of England and Scotland hitherto severed, are now conioyned. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* v, I will ..take an opportunity of severing these two young men. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 188 A revolution which severed England from the papacy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 529 Plato sees that the ideal of the state in his own day is more and more severed from the actual. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* II. xi, I would trample it [a coronet] in the mud, if it were to sever me from Winifred.

d. in legal phraseology (cf. 7).

1532 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. vii. 19 b, The fealtie can nat be seuered fro the reuercion. 1579 *Termes de la Ley* 44 b/2 Such common [*viz.* common appurtenant]..may bee severed from the land to which it is appurtenaunte. *a* 1625 FINCH *Law* I. iii, Things incident cannot be seuered. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 12 Apr. 201/1 Where a fund is directed to be at once set apart and severed from the rest of the testator's estate, it carries income from the testator's death.

†e. To part or remove by some technical process (a substance) *from* another with which it is combined or mixed; = SEPARATE *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 311 It is vsuall in Clarifying Ippocrasse to put in Milke; Which after seuereth and carrieth with it the Grosser Parts of the Ippocrasse. 1661 BOYLE *Certain Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 251 The thinner and more serous Liquor..being thus sever'd from the grosser parts of the milk. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 704 A second multitude With wondrous Art founded the massie Ore, Severing each kinde, and scum'd the Bullion dross. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 485 A general method of discriminating and severing them [*sc.* earths].

fig. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 490 This Axiome is of large extent; And therefore would be seuered, and refined by Triall,

†f. (In Biblical language.) To set apart or segregate for a special purpose. Also with *out*.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* iv. 41 Thanne Moyses seuerde thre citees, bisonde Jordan. [Also 1611.] 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Esdras* iii. 16 Iacob thou didst sever to thy selfe, but Esau thou didst separate. 1611 — *Ezek.* xxxix. 14 And they shall seuer out men of continual emploiment. 1718 PRIOR *Callimachus' Hymn to Jupiter* 93 The Soldier..rich with hostile Spoil, Severs the Bull to Mars.

†g. In occasional uses: To deprive *of*; to hinder *from*; to free *from*. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 337 Quhen I seuerit had that syre of substance in erd. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. XX. (S. T. S.) I. 208 The Inemyis..mycht skairslie be severit fra oppugnatioun of þare tentis [orig. *aegre abstinent quin castra oppugnent*]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 29 b, Weeding when it is knotted, seuereth the Corne from all anoyances. 1601 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnassus* I. vi. 484 What slimie bold presumtious groome is he, Dares with his rude audacious hardye chatt Thus seuer me from skybredd contemplation?

h. *refl.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 61 The most part of them that came with the Archebishop and accompanied him before, for feare of the kinges displeasure seuered themselues from him. 1589 NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 Amongst others in that Age, Sir Thomas Eliots elegance did seuer it selfe from all equalls. 1611 BIBLE *Judges* IV. 11 Now Heber the Kenite..had seuered himselfe from the Kenites. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 14 Their Lordships advised the Lord Deputy to offer Odonnel pardon, so as he would sever himselfe from Tyrone. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. IV. v. 537 Switzerland, which had now severed itself from the empire. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. IV. (1880) II. 44 To sever herself from the man she loved no longer. 1872 RAE tr. *Taine's Notes Eng.* XVI. 206 The Englishman does not sever himself from public affairs.

2. To separate in thought or idea; to distinguish, treat as distinct; to mark off *from*.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2032, I [Reason] am she By whom that ye yknowe be ffrom other bestys..And seueryd in especyal. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* (W. de W.) A iv, Suche vnknowen and straunge tokens..seuerynge the cradyls of suche specyall chyldren fro y^e^ company of other of the comune sorte. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii. § 2 Expedient it will be that we seuer the law of nature obserued by the one from that which the other is tied vnto. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* V. v, *Volp.* Am I then like him? *Mos.* O, Sir, you are hee: No man can seuer you. *c* 1652 MILTON *Sonn. to Sir H. Vane* II To know Both spirituall powre & civill, what each meanes, What severs each. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T., Books* (Arb.) 31 He is a poor Divine that cannot sever the good from the bad. 1909 *Expositor* Sept. 222 In another letter he severs his own position most definitely from that of Sabbatier. 1910 *Ibid.* Aug. 127 We cannot sever religious cult from social custom.

3. To keep distinct or apart by an intervening space or barrier. Of the intervening medium: To occupy the space or interval between. Also *fig.*

1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* lviii. 223 That the rybbis Bene wel departid or Seueret. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xi. (S. T. S.) I. 171 Belive all municiouns, quhilkis war laid be Industrye to sivir þe armyis, war removit. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxli. 240 Let your lodging be in an vpper chamber, yet seuered from the roufe with some false flower. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* H 4, Ile beate downe the partition with my heeles Which as a mud-vault seuers hell and thee. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* viii. 22, I will seuer in that day the lande of Goshen..that no swarmes of flies shall be there. 1665 HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 102 A large cover'd room in the poop, sever'd from the banks of rowers. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XI. 94 With such general insight into evil, And of the bounds which sever it from good. 1814 — *Excurs.* III. 661 Immense The space that severed us! 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh.* (near end) *Poems* I. 183 The gulf which severs rule from servitude. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 1 Fens nearly one hundred miles long severed East Anglia from the midland counties.

4. To divide into (two or more) parts. Also *refl.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as in 5.

1435 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 182 For & the Craft were severed in the maner as hit [is] seide above, Then the Cardwirdrawers and the myddelmen most nedes bye the wire that they shull wirche of the smythiers. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 83 Part of psalmis ar sewert be this vord sela that singnifeis rest and pece. 1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 16 § 3 The Tayle of Rewarde of everie of the foresayd Counties..shalbe severed and devyded. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist., Euseb.* V. xii. (1619) 85 He sheweth this heresie in his time to have been severed into sundry sects. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 73 b, Running in one streame til it come to the city of the Cercasians, and afterwards seuering it selfe into three sundry chanels. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 95 The rest were severed into small companies, and unlike to draw to any dangerous head. 1654 [ELLISTONE & SPARROW] tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magn.* IV. 11 Now the will Severs it selfe..into two Kingdomes, where each dwelleth in it selfe.

†b. To divide according to kind or quality, to sort. *Obs.*

1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 36 To seuer pees, beanes, and fytches...Let theym be well reed with syues, and seuered in thre partes, the great from the small. *Ibid.* § 53 Whan thou haste all shorne thy shepe, it is than best tyme to drawe them, and soo seuer theym in dyuers sortes. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 33 Now friend, as ye wish, goe seuer thy fish: When friend shall come, to be sure of some.

†c. To divide and distribute. *Obs. rare*—1.

1548 GESTE *Agst. Pr. Masse* I ij, He bad vs seuer the consecrate breade charitablye emong vs & not eche of vs to reserue it to hym selue.

5. To part or divide suddenly or forcibly; to cut in two, cleave or rend asunder. With a material or immaterial thing as object.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. 2056 Eueryche on oþer lik tigers or lyons Be-gan to falle, and proudly to assaille, And furiously seuere plate and maille. *Ibid.* v. 648 Þe þondre, þat seuerede seil & mast. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 49 No man shulde putte betwene hem no thinge that might seuere the loue that God and the churche hathe ioyned in hem. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* IV. 52 b, Many they were y^t^ sought to seaver and break that societie. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xciv, There the closest ranks hee seuereth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 958 Our State cannot be severd, we are one, One Flesh. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 163 Let the Court of Madrid..sever every tie that unites her to Europe. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 190 Under their hands, the pediment was severed at its vertex, and divided into separate halves. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. (1857) xii. 171 Not many years ago the Church of Scotland was severed into two great divisions. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. iii. 166 Thus it was that this great tie was severed. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xiv. (1886) 246 Another galloped up behind, and severed the hamstring. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. VIII. 240 The aged man Hastened to sever with his sword the thongs That bound him to the car. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 377/1 Having discovered that this company was merely a swindling concern, he severed his connection with it.

b. To break up, scatter, disperse (an assemblage or company of individuals). Also *refl.* Now *rare.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. 2301 But Troylus ay hem chaseth her & 3onder, And seuered hem maugre al her myȝt. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* v. xcii. (1516) 36 b/1 Y^e^ Brytons..that were disparkled and seueryd in many countres. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 976 On Friday at night blewe such a storme that seuered all the nauie. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 23 As..russed-pated choughes, many in sort (Rising and cawing at the guns report) Seuer themselues, and madly sweepe the skye. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 638 Let the flitting aire my vaine words sever. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxi. (1856) 168 A gale of wind has severed the pack, and the drift begins.

¶ c. To cut the dewlap of (cattle). (? Misprint for *setter*: see SETTER *v.*)

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 59 (1525?) 26 b, There be many men that can seuer theym, & that is to cutte the dewlappe before.

6. 'To part by violence from the rest' (J.); to separate suddenly and forcibly; to cut, tear, or pull off.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 400 It is reported..that a Sacrificed Beast hath lowed, after the Heart hath been seuered. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 May 1641, The fatal stroke which sever'd the wisest head in England from the shoulders of the Earle of Strafford. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 519 ¶ 6 That Species of Shell-fish..that grow to the Surface of several Rocks, and immediately die upon their being sever'd from the Place where they grow. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 38 He from the stack carves out th' accustom'd load,..With such undeviating and even force He severs it away. 1798 WORDSW. *Simon Lee* 86, I struck, and with a single blow The tangled root I severed. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 27 By which any length desired will instantly be severed from the rest of the tube. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 108 The blow, which I gave with the view of severing his head, only cut the gullet and skin and flesh. 1908 S. A. COOK *Relig. Anc. Palestine* ii. 16 The heads had evidently been severed before burial, and there was no trace of the bodies.

7. *Law.* a. To divide (a joint estate) into independent parts.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 69 Whan the Ioyntenauntes were ioyntly seased in fee symple..thoughe that one of them made estate of that, that vnto him belongeth for terme of lyfe..yet he hath nat seuered the fee symple. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 182 b, If a man maketh a lease to two for their liues, and after granteth the reuersion to one of them in fee, the ioynture is seuered. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 185 How an estate in joint-tenancy may be severed and destroyed. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 499 The question was, whether the jointure was severed or not. 1895 STRAHAN *Law of Property* (1908) 89 On the reversion being severed the conditions of all kinds are to be apportioned between the persons among whom the reversion is divided. *Ibid.* 132 A joint tenancy, where the joint tenants are beneficial owners, may be severed either (a) by a partition of the joint estate, or (b) by alienation by one of the joint tenants of his undivided share.

b. To detach (growing fruit or trees, minerals, fixtures, etc.) from the soil or realty.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 37 If a man..deuiseth the corne growing vpon the lande, and dyeth before it bee seuered, the deuisee shall haue it. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 55 b, If a Disseisor sowe the ground and seuer the corne. 1911 ODGERS *Common Law* I. 329 All these become personal property as soon as they are severed from the soil, and until they are severed they cannot, of course, be carried away. *Ibid.* II. 700 The produce of the trees, when they should be cut down and severed from the freehold.

c. To separate and remove (one of the plaintiffs in a joint action, when he is nonsuited). (See also SUMMON *v.*)

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 29 By our law if two bring a writ of warde of the body of the heire beeing within age, and the one of them is summoned and seuered, and the other recouereth, hee which was seuered may haue a writte of accompt against the other for the profites. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 139 In reall or mixt actions the Nonsuite of one Demandant is not the Nonsuite of both, but he that makes default shall be summoned and seuered. 1652 tr. *Fitzherbert's Nat. Brev.* 36 If one of those who is named by his proper name, will not sue..he shall be severed. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* I. vi. 109 If two Coparceners join against the Alienee in a Writ of Partition at Common Law, and one of them does not proceed, yet he may be summoned and severed, as his Part shall be parted and severed, as well as the other Parts.

d. To part (two or more defendants) in their trial. (Cf. 10 a.)

1660 *Trial Regicides* 57 Are you all agreed as to your Challenges?..No, my Lord...Then we must do as before, sever you, and go to tryal severally. 1692 *Arraignmt. Sir R. Graham*, etc. 22 Since they are pleased to declare they will sever in their Challenges, we must desire to sever them in their Tryal, and to begin with the Tryal of my Lord Preston.

8. *absol.* To make a separation or division (*between*). *rare.*

1611 BIBLE *Exod.* ix. 4 The Lord shall seuer betweene the cattel of Israel, and the cattell of Egypt. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Water-cormorant* A 4, The Pope sends stormes forth, seuers or combines, According to his mood it raines or shines. 1648–9 *Eikon Bas.* xi. 82 There remain's in far the Major part of both Houses..so much Learning, Reason, Religion, and just Moderation, as to know how to sever between the use and abuse of things. 1882 PUSEY *Paroch. & Cathedr. Serm.* xvii. 243 He stands between the dead and the living. He severs between her past and her future life.

II. *intr.* (Cf. the reflexive uses in branch I.)

9. Of a person: To go away, part, be sundered *from*. Of two or more: To be separated, quit each other, go asunder, part.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1797 Ho..semly hym kyssed, & sipen ho seueres hym fro. *Ibid.* 1987, & vche segge as sore, to seuer with hym here, As þay hade wonde worþyly with þat wlonk euer. *c* 1375 *Lay Folkes Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 396 In oure last day..when þis worlde & we shal seuer. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 86 Gude lycht harnes, fia that tyme, wyst he euir; For sodeyn stryff, fra it he wald nocht seuir. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x. (S.T.S.) I. 60 Sone eftir baith þe armyis siverit and returnit hame. 1618 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* II. i, Come, all sever, But keep still within sight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 366 Seek not temptation then, which to avoide Were better, and most likelie if from mee Thou sever not. 1715 POPE *2nd Epist. to Miss Blount* 5 From the dear man unwilling she must sever, Yet takes one kiss before she parts for ever. 1791 BURNS *Ae Fond Kiss* i, Ae fond kiss, and then we sever. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 31 Should we sever from each other,..no foreign power will ally with us. 1842 W. A. BUTLER *Serm.* Ser. I. x. (1849) 166 The more the parties sever, the closer the knot is bound.

b. of things.

1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* I. xiv. (1552) 39 Manye tymes the one [vein] seuereth from the other before conuenient season and so causeth aborcement. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep., C'tess Salisb. to Black Prince* 47 If modesty and women once doe seuer, Farewell our fame, farewell our name for euer. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 17. 86 b, Theis three as in the bodye, so in the minde seeldome meete, and Commonly seuer. *a* 1626 — *Physiol. Rem.* Baconiana (1679) 140 Spirit of Wine mingled with common Water, although it be much lighter than Oyl,..severeth not again, as Oyl doth. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer, Once* xxiii, These lips from thine, I know, must sever.

c. Of the lips, doors, or the like: To go apart, open.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 267 Her lips severed, but no voice was heard. 1811 MISS MITFORD *Blanch of Castile* in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 130 The deaf man..Felt her hands' pressure soft and warm, Saw her lips sever. 1871 B. TAYLOR *2nd Pt. Faust* I. i, 'T is thus,.. The portals of fulfilment widely sever.

d. Of a whole or aggregate: To part, become divided, be separated into parts.

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 2527 Her companye Ne seuereth nat, but y-fere Eche ys to other so entere. 1412–20 — *Chron. Troy* IV. 4084 She..slowe of hem vp-on euery syde, Makynge her rengis for to seuere wyde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 102 b, This fortresse stode in such a place, that what with waters and what with marishes, the army must sever in thre partes. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* III. i, As, the soul departed from the body, The body wants coherence in his parts Can not consist but seuer and dissolue. 1805–6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XXV. 124 His tongue, continuous before and apt For utterance, severs [*si fende*]; and the other's fork Closing unites.

10. *Law.* a. Of two or more defendants: To plead independently. More fully *to sever in their challenges, in their defence*, etc.

a 1625 HOBART *Rep.* (1650) 245 Now though the Defendants shall not sever in Dilatories, yet in Bars they may. 1660 *Trial Regicides* 57 If one challenge one [of the Jury-panell], and another challenge another, we must sever, and go to Tryal one by one. 1691 *Arraignmt. Sir R. Graham*, etc. 23 If you had joyned in your Challenges, then you had been tryed all together...That Advantage you lose by severing in your Challenges. 1824 STEPHEN *Princ. Pleading* 270 If the defendants have once united in the plea, they cannot afterwards sever at the rejoinder. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 523 The prisoners who were first arraigned did not sever in their challenges, and were consequently tried together. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 10 May 321/1 The defendants had severed in their defence to the action. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 *Chanc. Div.* 701 Motion made by counsel for the Defendants..for leave to sever in their defences.

b. Of joint tenants: To divide their jointure.

1895 STRAHAN *Law of Property* (1908) 131 When joint tenants for life sever, each takes a tenancy in severalty or in common for his own life in his share.

Severable (se'vərăb'l), *a.* [f. SEVER *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being severed or separated; †distinct, separate. *Severable contract*: see quot. 1848.

1548 GESTE *Agst. Pr. Masse* G v b, By Paules doctryne to serue the aultare & to preache be soundrye and seuerable offices and ministeryes. 16[4]x *Termes de la Ley* s.v. *Apportionment*, Common appendant is of common right and severable. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Leet* (1653) 292 Suit by two is not severable. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 470 A joint estate given to the husband and wife before marriage ..is severable. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. i. § 1 (1883) 250 The ornamental fixtures now held severable and removable by the tenant are..stoves, tapestry,..and ornamental cornices capable of being detached without injury to the building. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Contract*, A severable contract is one, the consideration of which is, by its terms, susceptible of apportionment on either side, so as to correspond to the unascertained consideration on the other side. 1852 C. WORDSWORTH *Occas. Serm.* Ser. III. 42 Whether secular knowledge can rightly be regarded as severable from religion. 1878 A. MITCHELL *Past in Present*, etc. (1880) 231 A state could not give up its gods, nor could the gods give up a state. The connection was not severable. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 532/1 Two causes of action which are severable and distinct.

Several (se'vĕrăl), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Also 4–8 -all, (5 -ell, -ele, *pl.* -alx), 5–6 el(le, alle, (7 -ale); *poet.* 7–8 sev'ral (7 -all). [a. AF. *several* adj. and sb. (whence med.L. *severālis*), ad. med.L. *sēparālis* (neut. sb. *-āle*), f. L. *sēpar* separate, distinct.

Seuerel in Trevisa's translation (1387) of Higden's *Polychronicon* (Rolls) VIII. 49 (MS. St. John's, Camb. H 1) 'seuerel werkes', is an error for *servile*.]

A. *adj.*

I. Existing apart, separate.

†1. Having a position, existence, or status apart; separate, distinct: (*a*) in predicative use. *Obs.*

1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* xlvi. 209 So oweste thow, Alexander, to haue v messangers and v consaillours, and euery of tham shall be seuerall [orig. *per se separatus*]. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (ed. Halliw. 1844) 22 The thrydde poynt most be severele, With the prentes knowe hyt wele, Hys mayster cownsel he kepe and close, And hys felows by his goode purpose. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 2 *Chron.* XXVI. 21 Uzia..dwelt seuerall in an house [16[1]1 in a seueral house] beynge a leper. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 145 Varro doth commend sundry little flocks kept seueral, rather then greate flockes together. 16[2]2 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 109 Many Mahumetans be also found..both several in sundry provinces, and otherwise mingled with idolaters. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. i. 243 Severall are the causes of Favourites falls,..different the degrees and manner of their ruine. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1660) 553 Mistaking the Son of Alphæus, and St. James the Brother of our Lord, for several; which were but one and the same person. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 330 Keeping the Delivery of others Opinions and my own severall. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 334 Then grind or beat them, keeping the Fruit several, in case you have enough to fill a Vessel of one kind.

(*b*) in attributive use, with *a* and *pl.*

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 79 They haue..seuerall cloysters and seuerall lodgynges, but they kepe all theyr dyuine seruyce in one quere al togyther. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* I. (end) F vij, What soeuer is not answered in this parte, shalbe..fully conuynced in the thyrde, which shall be a seuerall boke agaynst my lorde of Rochestre. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 5 Receaue the oile into a seuerall glasse by it selfe. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 If you shoulde aske them, why two men of one name should not both giue one Armes? they will straight answere you, that they be of seuerall houses. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* ii. (1892) 33 In seuerall and lone houses. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 518 The commixtuie of seuerall sexes, which we call Marriage. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* IV. § 2 (1643) 60 Euery scale of an onyon is a severall and differing scale. 1690 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. (end), But so different a state of things requires a several relation. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* June 1645, From hence we visited St. Spirito and St. Lawrence, faire Churches in severall islands. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref *C 1 b, The Reeve, the Miller, and the Cook, are several Men. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 311 It is the custom of Providence to perfect mighty works by a multitude of.. instruments, each performing a small and several part of the whole.

†b. Separate, distinct, or different *from*. *Obs.*

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* Wks. (1573) 467/2 So be we now by Baptisme rekened to bee consigned vnto Christes Church seuerall from Iewes, paynyms, &c. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. xxvi, The thirde likeiamme..bathe his grounde line.., seuerall from the other, but yet equall vnto it. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 373 b, It [penance] is also a seuerall Sacrament from Baptisme. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Rel. Untr. Jewel* iii. 58 Saint Luke.., if that crye of the Lycaonians hade bene in greke, woulde not haue termed it a seuerall language from the greke, as he doth, calling it Lycaonicall. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 40 Christianity hath vsed many words in seuerall sence from the common phrase. 16[1]2 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 But the precept is entire of it selfe, and seuerall from the other before. 1636 *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 302 Either the whole number is seuerall from the Fraction. or else the whole number is ioyned with one, or both of the Fractions.

†c. With reference to function or use: Distinctive, particular. *Obs.*

1564–5 *Form Prayers Genev. & Scot.* (1584) H 8, That the Minister..also vse some forme of prayer..to the which he may appoint. some seuerall daye after the Sermon, weekely to be obserued. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* To Rdr. B 3, Vnder the pretense of seuerall deuotion to commit manifold vngodlinesse. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 79 b, Euery one.. doth seruice to all the gods indifferently, no man being clarked or chosen to be the seuerall minister of any one god alone. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 681/2 All men should marke theyr cattell with an open severall marke upon theyr flanckes. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem., Armories* 178 The ancient Picts and Britans..adorned their bodies with figures and blazons of diuers colours, which they coniecture to haue bene seuerall for particular families. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 214 There are no severall terminations for cases, as in Latine.

†d. Acting separately or individually; having separate responsibility. *Obs.*

1466 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 322 That every person..have his accion of trespas agaynes all manner person or persones of Chester..juncte or severell at his plesyre. 1475 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 312 The payne..to be levid by thofficers and by every of them, juncte and severall.

2. Qualifying a pl. sb.: Individually separate; different.

a. Preceded by an adj. of number or plurality.

1448 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 483 There is due unto him the somme of vij. c. xlij. li...as by iij. severalx accomptes. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 127 Although diuerse.. learned men haue made one herbe of Thymbra and satureya, yet it is playne..that they are two seuerall herbes. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 42 Two seuerall Iohns, the father and the sonne, that had beene both recusants. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 20 An exact command, Larded with many seuerall sorts of reason. 1617 ABP. ABBOT *Descr. World* (1634) 91 China..containeth in it very many seuerall Kingdomes. 1641 R. BROOKE *Disc. Nat. Episc.* II. iv. 75 The word *Elder*, is used twenty seuerall times in the New Testament. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 70 All these Days entirely spent in many several Voyages. 1800 WORDSW. *Hart-Leap Well* 67 Three several pillars, each a rough-hewn stone. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* I. 3 Three several times astonished.

b. Preceded by the def. article, a possessive, etc.: Each and all of *the*, *these*, †*one's* (etc.) various or different.

1445 tr. *Claudian* in *Anglia* XXVIII. 279 So that yf thou woldist nat enclyne to her seuerel preyers At Romys request thou sholdist not lette her wille soon to perfourme. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. ii. 78, I doe not like these seuerall Councels. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. vii. 2 Draw aside the curtaines, and discouer The seuerall Caskets to this noble Prince. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 33 Hee had well viewed her seuerall forces. 1681 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* L.'s Wks. 1727 II. 253 All the several separate Congregations,..will watch one another. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 205 P 2 Besides a great many little Blemishes which you have touched upon in your several other Papers. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 39 In the Compass of my own several Acquaintance. 1794 LD. GRENVILLE in *Paget Papers* (1896) I. 64 Your several Dispatches have been duly received and laid before the King. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) II. x. 107 During the several weeks which they spent on the coast of Natolia. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 198 Now combine these several propositions. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 1 It is to the control of the Sun that the several planets are indebted for the regulation of their movements.

c. Without limiting word: A number of different; various, divers, sundry. (Now merged in 4.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLIII. (1555) 212 Whose goodly stories in tongues seuerall About were sent for to be perpetuall. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Almsdeeds* 1. 168 b, When seuerall matters are seuerally handeled. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 320, I will this Night, In seuerall Hands, in at his Windowes throw, As if they came from seuerall Citizens, Writings. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 12 Seuerall respects of things, considered alone, and by themselues. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. iv. 11 Dates, Almonds, Nuts,..and other seuerall fruits. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 25 Were they Nature's Workmanship, they could not be so various..in several Men. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1743) 329 It seems to have been built at several times, and by different Persons. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 51 Two or three lenses may be kept, of several focal lengths. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 206 Upper limestone, cavernous, with coral bands in several stages.

d. In legal use: More than one.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* I. viii. 15 b, They be set in this writyng for seuerall groundes and he that lysteth may so accompt them, or if he wyll he may take them for one grounde after his pleasure. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* III. i. § 241. 164 They be but one heire, and yet seuerall persons. 1824 STEPHEN *Princ. Pleading* 279 The use of several counts, and the allowance of several pleas. 1853 in W. Williams *Introd. Pleading* (1857) 307 Several pleas, replications or subsequent pleadings, or several avowries or cognizances founded on the same ground of answer or defence. *Ibid.*, Several counts on the same cause of action shall not be allowed.

3. Being one of a number of individuals of the same class. a. *Every* or *each several*: every or each individual or single.

a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 112 Under the sealls of every severall unyversitie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 2 That euery seuerall person, aswell horsemen as footemen should carye a greene bough in his hand. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 108 Ile kisse each seuerall paper, for amends. 16[2]2 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 237 The tenring of euery seuerall hayre seemed vnto him the plucking out of so many eyes out of his head. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 193 Without the consent of every severall Province. 1823 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I vi. 214 Each several person wishes each several cardinal a happy conclave. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* xviii. (1857) 154 Unless the families said to inhabit Bark's Buildings were hoisted up by the crane attached to each several house. 1861 MANNING in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. I. (1865) 39 Every several Greek is bound to submit to the Catholic Church, one by one. 1883 PARRY in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 477/2 Any of its elements can be treated as the discordant note, with the result of leading to a different key in each several case.

†b. *A* or *one several*: a single, one and only one. Also *many a several* = many a. *Obs.*

1543 *Necessary Doctr.* F iij, The church of Rome being but a seuerall church, chalenginge that name of Catholyke aboue all other. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Prayer* I. 122 b, Why dyd the Apostles immediatly after his ascention, gather them selues together into one seuerall place? 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) Rev. xxi. 21 Every gate was of one several pearle. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 206 These tallents of their heir, ..I haue receau'd from many a seueral faire.

4. As a vague numeral: Of an indefinite (but not large) number exceeding two or three; more than two or three but not very many. (The chief current sense.)

In earlier instances that may be brought under this definition, it is difficult to determine how far the sense of 'different, various' remains; cf. the remarks s.v. DIVERS *a.* 3.

? 1661 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 During which times he received severall sums of money to the value of 300 *l.* 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 154 The current having forc'd the Ship upon the shore, where we were constrained to stay for several hours. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 276 Ninevee, of length within her wall Several days journey. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 P 1 When I was at Grand Cairo, I picked up several Oriental Manuscripts. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 65 A thong of several fathoms in length,..with a running noose at one end of it. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 37 Which may be seen by several hundred persons at once. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv, Some of the men..remembered..to have seen several strangers on the road.

†b. A good many. *Obs.*

1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* 24 Several young Men at the Universities, terribly possessed with the fear of Pedantry, run into a worse Extreme. 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* IV. 341 A French-Celtick, or French-British Dictionary.. useful and curious..for finding the Etymology of several

French and British Words. 1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 26 We must not be surpris'd that this passion hath so great influence on the mind of several women.

c. *ellipt.* and *absol.*, esp. followed by *of*. *A good several* (nonce-use) : a good many.

1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 340 His majestie hath turn'd off severall of his servants, as is said, near 200. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 7 The French are very numerous..over all the Levant, there not being a Port of Turkie upon the Mediterranean sea, wherein there are not several. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., There are still several of these Topicks that are far from being exhausted. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 232 Commerce was the reigning passion of several of the European Princes. 1774 *Chesterfield's Lett. to Son* I. xi. 30 Cicero, the greatest Orator that Rome ever produced; although it produced several [orig. Fr. *plusieurs*]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* etc. 605 France contains no workable gold mines; but it presents in several of its rivers auriferous sands. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. v. V. 525 A good several of them cut and wounded. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv, While we could get several who were willing enough to ride to Dr. Livesey's.

† **5.** Consisting of different elements or parts; of diverse origin or composition. Chiefly *poet.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 16 A heavy load he bare Of nightly stelths, and pillage severall. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, CXXVI, How Richard fell, the various Reports Of many writing, make it seuerall; Some say that he was starv'd. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Moscovia* v. Wks. 1851 VIII. 515 Seventy Messes with three Carts of several Meath [*i.e.* mead = drink] sent after him.

6. *Comb.* (parasynthetic).

1633 SHIRLEY *Triumph Peace* I. i. Stage Direct., Fancy in a suit of several-coloured feathers, hooded, a pair of bat's wings on his shoulders. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xi. 201 There are several fashion'd Collers: As the Joynt-Coller marked G, the Round Coller marked H, and the Coller marked I, in Plate 13. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 181 Seeds nut-like, sometimes cohering into a several-celled putamen. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Poa*, The spikelets..are for the most part several-flowered and without awns. 1882 SYMONDS in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 325 It is a several-chorded lute on which they play. 1882–4 COOKE *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I. 270 Or even forming transverse, several-celled bands.

II. Pertaining to an individual person or thing.

7. Chiefly *Law*. (Opposed to *common*.) Private; privately owned or occupied.

a. of land, *esp.* of enclosed pasture.

1421 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 33 That þe Trinite gilde haue hur close feldis severell. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 37 þe tythe awȝte to be payed..of pasture, comoun & seuerall. 1483 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 257/1 All the seid XL Acres of Lande..as their proper and severall grounde and soil. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 50 Good land that is seuerall, crops may haue three, in champion countrie it may not so bee. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 27 The commons..are inclosed, made seuerall. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. iii. (1623) 42 This ground is best if it be seuerall and inclosed, yet may be bred vpon though it bee open and in common. *a* 1656 VINES *Lord's Supper* (1657) 183 A severall not a common field.

b. Of a house, water, or any possession or commodity. *Obs.* exc. in *several fishery*, a right to fish derived through or on account of ownership of the soil.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2352 Sestow nat how a comoun welle Mor avaylleth..Than doth A-nother seuerel? *a* 1450 *Pysshynge w. angle* (1883) 35 That ye fysshe not in noo poore mannes seuerall water. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 401 The abbesse of Godestowe..yaf..to henry kyngeston and to william more, Fysshers, ther seuerell fysshwere in the subarbis of Oxenford that is I-called Charwelle. *a* 1547 T. KEY *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 35–43 This thyng dyd Iesus then in a nother mannes seuerall house. 1618 DALTON *Countrey Justice* ciii. (1630) 263 To take fishes that be kept in a trunke or severall pond. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 39 He that has a several fishery must also be the owner of the soil. 1842 *Act* 5 & 6 *Vict.* c. 106 § 114 The Words 'several Fishery' shall, for the Purposes of this Act, be construed to mean an exclusive Fishery, possessed and enjoyed as such by virtue of Grant, Patent [etc.]. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.*, c. 79 § 3 A right of several fishery or of regulating a fishery shall not exceed sixty years.

† **c.** Const. *to*, also *by*, *for* (the possessor); esp. *to himself* (etc.). *Obs.*

1423 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 47 The tenement..schal-be seuerall to þe priour of Couentre. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 284 The olyue that growyth in gardyns is seueral to the owners. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 18 He that hath a falowe felde, seuerel to hym-selfe. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* I. (1895) 101 Here..euerye man hath hys possessyons seuerall to hymselfe, and there all thinges be common. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1903) 83 Euery one of the old monkes had his Carrell seuerall by him selfe. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 112 The Jews have not for their mansion any peculiar countrey;..neither have they..any other region in the world, several to themselves.

d. *fig.* and *allusively*.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 207 The bastyle. longith of verray dewe ryght, To fals bakerys it is trewe herytage, Severelle to them. 1526 TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* v. (*c* 1550) 24 b, The lyght of Christes gospell may not bee hidden nor made a seuerall thinge, as though it parteyned to some certayne holy parsons onelye. 1569 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. lv. 558 Many of your Disordered..Wives are much agrieved that Priests, which were wont to be Common, be now made Several. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 223 *La.* My lips are no Common, though seuerall they be. *Bo.* Belonging to whom? *La.* To my fortunes and me. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* CXXXVII, Why should my heart thinke that a seuerall plot, Which my heart knows the wide worlds common place? 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 303 So enuious is our nature, and so gladly would we make seuerall Gods common fauours.

8. Belonging, attributed, or assigned distributively to certain individuals referred to; different for each respectively. **a.** Preceded by a possessive (or its equivalent) referring usually to a collective or distributive adj. or pron.; (*a*) qualifying a pl. sb.

1457 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 85 Bothe my lord and we haue now late writen vnto you diuers times our seueralx lettres of especial Recommendation. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 51 As to the body, there are many members, seruing to seuerall vses. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 285 Now I will set downe the diuers moneys of Germany, with the severall values of them. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxxix, Bid each kinde their severall places fill. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 714 Swift to thir several Quarters hasted then The cumbrous Elements, Earth, Flood, Aire, Fire. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 118 Moses and our Saviour Christ himself; both of them in their several times, the meekest persons upon the earth. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXVIII, They embraced accordingly, and departed on their several roads. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xliv. 175 The officers for the year being thus appointed, it remained to determine their several provinces. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 149 The Acharnians..did not attempt any united action, but guarded their several districts.

(*b*) qualifying a sing. sb.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 33 They are to be sowed in tyme and place as I haue tolde before, in my seuerall entreatyng of them. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. iii. 29 Good morrow masters, each his seuerall way. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* XXVI, Each fetter'd Ghost slips to his severall grave. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* VIII, All in a shipwrack shift their severall way. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 18 Ambitious to display Their several merit. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 161 While each pursues his several road. 1866 LOWELL *Study Wind., Swinburne* (1870) 214 Each was natural in his several way. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 4 But most of them, avoiding classification, keep each his several tender significance.

b. Preceded by the indef. article. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 38 To every seed a severall body. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 102 To euery dish a seuerall sawce appropriat to his kinde. 1634 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* Epil., Here ha's appear'd, though in a severall fashion, The Threats of Majestie; the strength of passion; Hopes of an Empire; change of fortunes. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 83, I finde added to the end of every Psalme a severall Prayer. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. ii. (Arb.) 77, I see, Sir, you have a several design for every Scene. 1707 CIBBER *Com. Lovers* IV. Stage Direct., Florimel and Celadon walk carelessly by one another, humming a several Tune. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 237 Each individual seeks a sev'ral goal. 1879 J. EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) 193 To observe the distinction..by a several [*ed.* 1871 distinct] orthography, writing the interjection *wo*, and the substantive *woe*.

† (*b*) *ellipt. Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xliii. 127 Opinions are as various, as false. Iudgement is from every tongue, a severall. 1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* vi. § 1. 86 In neither sense can a multitude be understood to have one will given to it by nature, but to either a severall. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 182 Within these Ovals do grow Saffron, Anniseed, Carroway, and Coriander-seed in each Plot a several.

† **c.** Preceded by other limiting words. *Obs.*

1614 TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* III. E 1 b, Search through the guts of greatnes, and behold What seuerall sin best pleas'd them. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 131 He repeated the Several, and Distinct discourse every man had made.

d. Not preceded by a limiting word, and qualifying a sing. or pl. sb. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1572 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. xi. R iv, To teach seuerall rules for euery sorte it were ouer tediouse. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1428/1 My lord gaue to them seuerall thanks, and they seuerallie did giue to him the like. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* XXXVII, How happy are all other liuing Things, Which though the Day dis-ioyne by seu'rall flight, The quiet Eu'ning yet together brings. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 2 Every one shewed him severall kindness. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 610 This said, they betook them several waves. *Ibid.* 650 The Creator calling forth by name His mightie Angels gave them several charge. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 166 A mightier Pow'r the strong direction sends, And sev'ral Men impels to sev'ral ends. 1838 WORDSW. '*Serving no haughty Muse*' 4 My hands have here Disposed some cultured Flowerets..Each kind in several beds of one parterre.

9. *Law.* (Opposed to *joint*.) Pertaining separately to each of the tenants of an estate, parties to a bond or suit, etc. Of inheritance, tail: By which land is conveyed or entailed to two persons separately by moieties. Of an obligation to which several are parties: Enforceable against each of the parties independently of the others. *Several tenancy*: see quot. 1607.

1532 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xxx. 64 That writte lyeth where two presente by seuerall tytles. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 67 Tenauntes in comon be they that haue landes and tenementes..by seueral tytle, and nat ioynt tytle, and none of them knowe that, that is seuerall to him. [1581 KITCHIN *Court Leet* 198 Cestuy que plede seueral tenancy.] 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Several tenancie* (*tenura separatis*) is a plee, or exception taken to a writ, that is laide against two as ioynt, which are seuerall. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 189 Joyntenants haue the Lands by one ioynt Title, and in one Right, & Tenants in common by seuerall Titles, or by one Title, and by seuerall Rights. 1684 MANLEY *Cowel's Interpr.*, *Several tayle*, is that whereby Land is given or entayled severally to Two: For example Land is given to two Men and their Wives, and to the Heirs of their Bodies begotten; the Doneés have joynt Estate for their two Lives, and yet they have several Inheritance. 1821 ARCHBOLD *Digest* 307 If several tenancy be pleaded to parcel, the tenant must also plead over to the action or vouch. 1826 G. J. BELL *Comm. Laws Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 346 *note*, A bill drawn abroad, without the words jointly and severally, settled to be joint and several on a report of mercantile usage. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Law of Contracts* I. i. § 2 (1883) 38 Wherever several persons agree to perform a particular act, they are bound jointly and not severally in the absence of express words creating a several liability. 1863 *Chamb. Encycl.* V. 732/2 The general rule of law is, that a contract of several persons is joint and not several.

† **10.** *Logic.* Used as designation of the minor proposition: see MINOR *a.* 4. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logic* F viij, The seconde is called *Minor*, that is to saie, the seuerall proposicion. *Ibid.*, The second terme is called the seuerall, whiche is in the second proposicion. *Ibid.* G j, The terme at large, is in the first proposicion, and the terme seuerall, is in the second proposicion.

† **B.** *adv.* = SEVERALLY *adv.*; separately, apart; distinctly, differently; each in his own place, way, turn, etc. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. v. (1895) 157 Euerye kynde of thynge is layde vp seuerall in barnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* VI. 78 They al pourged them selves every man several [orig. *L. separatim*]. 1576 G. BAKER *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 228 b, These beaten seuerall and apart, and compounded after altogether,..keepe to your use. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 10 Both tooke goodly leaue, and parted seuerall. *c* 1615 W. GORDON in Purchas *Pilgrims* III. III. xii. 555 Foure or fiue Wiues, with whom he lyeth by turn euery night seuerall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 697 Hee together calls, Or seuerall one by one, the Regent Powers. *a* 1777 *Robin Hood & Golden Arrow* xiii. in Child *Ballads* III. 224/1 We'll dress us all so several They shall not us perceive. One shall wear white, another red [etc.].

C. *sb.*

1. In several [AF. *en several*]: † **a.** Of land, pasture: As private property; in private hands, under separate ownership, not common. *Obs.*

1473 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 27/1 þe landis of Wistoune pertening to him in seuerale & propirte. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 145 More profit is quieter found (where pastures in seuerall bee:) Of one seelie aker of ground, than champion maketh of three. [1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 13 Their workes, both Streame and Load, lie either in seuerall, or in wastrell, that is, in enclosed grounds, or in commons.] 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 24/1 Where the Lands lie in several, and are duly cultivated, it answereth to the former character. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 204 Good store of Pasture, either in several or common.

b. Separately, individually; apart from others or the rest; as a separate member, unit, etc. Now *rare*.

To know one's part in several (LAW): see 2c.

1585 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* I. (1595) 47 As touching these particularities which wee haue tearmed Motions and affects let vs consider if you wil in seuerall, and see [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VI. XXXIII. I. 149 Now are we to compare respectively the greatnes of ech part of the world in severall. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 11 Concerning their members or parts in seueral, they are black and hairy,..a long Dogges face, and teeth stronger and longer then Dogges. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 320 They all, will fight in seuerall then, (Easie for note). 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 3/1 So it retained that name [Asia] to it self in several, distinct both from the Greater and the Lesser Asia. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 160 *note*, Nescience and ignorance, when referred to souls in several, are only fractional portions of illusion.

† **c.** Divided into separate portions. *Obs.*

1652 W. BROUGH *Sacred Princ.* (ed. 2) 28 If thou wouldest have a reason, why these Prayers are so short, and in severall, which use to make a long one, all put together.

2. Land in private ownership or over which a person has a particular right; chiefly in particularized use, a plot of such land; *esp.* enclosed pasture land, as opposed to common. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see quots. 1787, 1895).

c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 139 Thabbot and Couent..purposenne.. to close all þe forsayde ffelde of le heth and lynlonde as here seuerell. 1473 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 27/1 Quhethir þe said land..has been broukit..be þe saide Johne of carmichell.. as propirte & seuerale til him. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 7 The lorde may haue an actyon of Trespace agaynst any man that chaceth or kylleth any of theym in his commen as well as in his seuerall. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Sheep* (1627) 229 They haue no seuerals to put their lambs in when they should bee weaned. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xiii. 409 He counts to enter common with others as good as his own severall. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 15 A Farm divided into many Severals. 1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 378 *Dole*, or *Several*, a piece of land upon a heath or common, off which only one particular person hath a right to cut fuel. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Several*, a portion of common land allotted to a certain person.

† **b.** *gen.* Private property or possession. *Obs.*

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. A ij, When no man claimed aught for his seueralle, but lande and water ware as commune to al, as Ayer and Skie. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Apollo* 734 No more Yee must be made, your owne Reciprocalls To your lou'd Cittie, and faire seueralls Of wiues, and houses. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1640) 89 Truth lyes open to all; it is no mans severall. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. i. 242 Some are so boysterous, no severals will hold them, but lay all Offices common to their power.

† **c.** *To know one's several* [AF. *savoir son several*]: see quots. *Obs.*

[1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 None of them [joynt tenauntes] by the lawe..maye knowe their severall parties or porcions in the same. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 67 Which haue suche landes & tenementes by seueral tytle, and nat ioynt tytle, and none of them knowe that, that is seuerall to him. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* § 292 Their occupation is indeuided, and neyther of them knoweth his part in seuerall.]

1598 *Termes de la Ley* § 267 Though two tenants in common be seised throughly & of the whole and none knoweth hys seueral, yet if one die the other shall not haue the whole by y^e suruiuor. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* § 292 None of them [tenants in common] know of this his seuerall.

transf. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. viii. (1640) 54 The deluge of the Saracens tyranny had washed away the bounds of the Churches jurisdictions, that now they knew not their own severals, where Mahometanisme so long had made all common and waste.

3. *pl.* †a. Particular or individual points, parts, or qualities; particulars, details. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 86 There was not time enough to heare..The seuerails and vnhidden passages Of his true Titles to some certaine Dukedomes. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 180 All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes, Seuerals and generals of grace. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xii. 32 No man can leaue his Successor rules for seuerals. 1673 *Ladies Call.* I. i. § 7 This will be found true in all the severals we are to pass thro. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. vi. 13 In this comprehensive and compendious prayer, the following severals are remarkable.

(*b*) *rarely in sing.*

1606 HIERON *Truths Purchase* 65 This is the first thing which I will..commend as a direction, for the meaner sort, (who cannot enter into the examination of every seuerall). 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), A *Several*, a Particular.

†b. Different parts, branches, or heads. *Obs.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xix. (1640) 260 Herein we branch our opinion into these severals. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 26 Make Infallibility minced (as I may terme it) into severalls, and private Interpretation the Canon of our owne and other mens beleife. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. considered* iii. 39 This [general charge] will appear to be most untrue in the severalls, by him mentioned, when we shall come to them.

†c. Individual persons or things. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 226 Not noted, is't, But of the finer Natures? by some Severalls Of Head-peece extraordinarie? 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 3 (1686) 73 Besides these general acts of Chastity which are common to all states of men and women, there are some few things proper to the severals.

d. Several persons or things; = A. b. (Cf. *others*.) *Sc., Irish,* and *U.S.*

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 106 He spoak with severalls that were com in. 1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* I. iii. § 5 (ed. 2) 21 They remain only as bonds upon the good-will and honesty of these who are thereby bound, of which there are severals. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (Camden) 58 Itt was knowne to severalls aboutt the Court what my concerne in him was. 1721 *Country-Man's Lett. to Curate* 70 In all the Impressions of the Genevan Liturgie that ever I saw, and I have seen severals, there is a Table for the Moveable Feasts. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 155 They..were acquented with severalls of the great folks. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Severals*, for *several*, is used in Pennsylvania. 'How many hats have you?' 'I used to have severals, but now have got only one.' 1875 W. ALEXANDER *Sk. Ain Folk* (1882) 121 Severals o' them wud lickly be cautioners or hae len't sooms till 'im. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., Severals told me about it.

†4. ? A partition or boundary. *Obs.*

[Possibly another word, f. SEVER *v.*+AL.]

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xiv, [The Jews] had..their seuerall for the Priests, and for the high Priest alone their seuerall. Their being in ours for locall distinction betwene the Clergie and the rest..but one partition. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) III. 55 High stiles troublesome to be clambred over. But the owners grudge not the pains in climbing them sensible that such severals redound much to their own advantage.

†Se·veral, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. SEVERAL *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make (a field) 'several' or enclosed and private property.

1482 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 510 My lorde Priour severels the Brodwok wast. *Ibid.* 511 The Maister of þe Trinite Gilde severels a feld in Stychall-hiron calde Miry-felde. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. x. 36 in *Holinshed*, The people of this Ile vsed not to seuerall their grounds. 1794 W. PEARCE *Agric. Berks.* 49 The advantage resulting from inclosing, or at least severalling common fields, is so very obvious.

2. To divide or break up into separate parts or branches.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *j b, Our Seuerallyng, distinctyng, and Numbryng, createth nothyng: but of Multitude considered, maketh..distinct determination. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 55 Wee will severall the story into her branches.

Se·veral-fold, *a., adv.,* and *sb. rare.* [f. SEVERAL *a.* + -FOLD.] Used like MANIFOLD, but with the implication of not very many.

1738 MEDLEY tr. *Kolben's Cape Gd. Hope* (ed. 2) I. 194 Some of the grown Women have above a Hundred of those Rings upon each Leg, lying several-fold one upon another. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Cagliostro* I. (1872) V. 79 As for the other question, of his resources, these we perceive were several-fold, and continually extending. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 33 In P[eperomia] magnoliifolia and rubella, it [the epidermis] exceeds several-fold the rest of the substance of the leaf, and in P. pereskiifolia it exceeds it seven-fold. 1892 *Advance* (Chicago) 13 Oct., There is a growing interest in the cause, and..we may look for an increase of severalfold.

Severality (sevĕræ·lĭti). *rare.* [f. SEVERAL *a.* + -ITY. Cf. the earlier SEVERALTY.]

1. *pl.* Individual or particular points, matters, or objects.

1562 [see SEVERALTY 4]. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. v. (1654) 332 All the severalities of the degrees prohibited run still upon the male. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 359 He..Packs up his severalities. 1843 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Carlyle* Wks. (Bohn) III. 315 And no such glaring contrasts or severalities in that or this.

†2. Separateness, distinctness. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 9 Multiplicity of parts, diversity of figures, severality of functions.

3. *In severality*: separately, singly, each by itself.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 31 Reckoning up the Parts of Structures in Severality. 1836 J. ABBOTT *Way to do Good* ix. 284 The objects, though..trifling when regarded in severality and detail rise to..importance when we consider their fast aggregation.

Se·veralize, *v. rare.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To separate or distinguish (*from*). Cf. SEVERIZE *v.*

1645 BP. HALL *Peace-maker* i. § 3. 14 There is one and the same Church of Christ, however farre disterminate in places, however segregated and infinitely severallized in persons. 1649 J. E[LISTONE] tr. *Behmen's Epist.* vi. § 17. 85 The properties of the Severalized distinguishing or separating will [orig. *die Eigenschafften des schiedlichen Willens*]. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 284 Its epithet visuddha, 'pure', is intended to severalize it from 'modificational cognition'.

Severall : see SEVERAL and SEVERON.

Severally (se·vĕrăli), *adv.* [f. SEVERAL *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Separately, individually; each of a number of persons or things by himself or itself; each successively or in turn.

(*a*) with distributive adj. or pron.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 451/1 The Answeres of certeins Lordes..ware herd, iche man severallyche by hymself. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* Wks. (1573) 13/2 Let us see how he aunswereth the argument, and severally examine euery part. 1549 *Form Consecr. Archbishops*, etc. 1 ubric, The Bisshop with the Priestes presente shall laye their handes severally vpon the heade of euery one that receaueth orders. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* XVI. 228 b, He had spoken with eyther of them severally. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 2 In speaking vnto euery communicant severally. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. *C, All his Pilgrims are severally distinguish'd from each other. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxx, He turned severally to each for their opinion. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* v. (1873) 39, I take it for granted that every intelligent man, woman, and child..has stood severally and respectively in Little Russell Street.

(*b*) referring to plural subject or object.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 101 It nedys noght þat a kyng aske conseyll of vs, of any of his pryue doynges, But þat he aske seuerally of some his conseill. 1456 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 286 Endentures seuerally made be-twix the seyde Meyre & the Collectours. 1528 MORE *Dial. Heresies* III. iii. Wks. 209/2 Whan thei bs wisely & seuerally examined, thei can seldome so well make their tale before, but that their vntrouth shall in some parte appere. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xxxiii. 133 Yet heere and there they seu'rally withdrew. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 33 We must needs try them severally. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, Receiving the mute salutations of the members of the council whom he had severally addressed. 1890 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 31 Dec. 5/7 My own inability to acknowledge severally the gifts..which have reached me. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 33 We severally think with a mind which is more or less in harmony with a universal mind.

b. In legal language, opposed to *jointly*.

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 140/1 An action of trespasse ayenst such takers and ayenst all thaym, to whom the possession..comes..joyntly or severally. 1474 *Ibid.* VI. 115/2 That the same Shires..stond and be severally chargeable and charged of the same men Archers. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* (1870) I. l. 104 To proceed jointly or severally with your grace. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* § 296 In this case of the two Abbots in respect of their seuerall capacities, albeit the words be ioynt, yet the Law doth adiudge them to be seuerally seised. 1652 tr. *Fitzherbert's Nat. Brevium* 38 Whether they shall recover severally damages upon that joynt count, it is a doubt. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 396 In Correality each creditor is *severally* entitled to receive, and each debtor is *severally* bound to discharge, the whole Object of the obligation. *a* 1887 J. GRANT *Royal Highlanders* 19 Holcroft would in some way or other bring trouble upon them conjunctly or severally.

(*b*) *Jointly* (Sc. *conjunctly*) *and severally.*

1454 *Registr. Aberdon.* (Maitland Club) I. 261 Be it kende til al men me Edwarde of þe Vesthale til haf maide [the several persons named] coniunctly and seuerly my ful procuratoris. 1467 *Godstow Reg.* 347 They made..Iohn Baywell and Symond Turnere..there trew and lawfull attorneyes, ioyntly and severally, to entre and delyver in ther name. 1554 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 1 That thay, and ilk ane of thaim, conjunctlie and severalie, suld lelelie and trewlie minister in the said office of curatry. 1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 117 The quhilk to do we commit to you, coniunctlie and severallie, our full power, be this our precept. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xii. II. 193 A devise to two persons, to hold jointly and severally, is a joint-tenancy. 1826 G. J. BELL *Comm. Laws Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 346 If the co-obligants be bound jointly and severally, any one may be taken for the whole debt. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Conjunctly*, When two or more persons are bound conjunctly and severally to perform an obligation, they are liable *singuli in solidum*, and it is in the option of the creditor to exact performance, either from each of them proportionally, or to enforce the obligation to the full extent against any one of them, leaving him to seek his relief from the rest.

†c. Preceded by numeral adv.: On two (etc.) separate occasions. *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth Castle* Wks. 1910 II. 121 Twise severally summoned to appeare before the great Gods.

2. Apart from others or from the rest; not together or in a company; independently. *arch.*

1530 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1541) 104 The thyrde state was of the base people or communers to whom seuerally should not be committed any authoritee. 1548 GESTE *Agst. Priv. Masse* L j, In the pryuate masse where the priest seuerally all alone hath hys loofe & eateth it alone. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist., Euseb.* II. xvii. (1663) 29 They assembled together, severally men, and severally women. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* I. 25 Take knot grasse and shepheards purse, and plantaine, and stampe them seuerally. 1630 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 55 These Christians live severally by themselves without any mixture of Mahometans or Pagans. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xxxii, Two angles (taken severally, or together). 1709 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (Rom. xi. 6) (1726) II. 256 Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob..to whom the Promise of the Blessed Seed was severally made. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 9 A great variety of oaks stood, now severally, now in a becoming grove, among the fields,

const. *from.* 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xi. 102 [The King is] not to be consider'd severally from them [the Parliament]. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 99 It is the same as concerns the experience of cognition, or the like, considered severally from its experience.

†b. Specially, particularly. *Obs. rare.*

c 1610 *Women Saints* 70 The place cutt for the head seuerallie was made so iust for her head as could be deuised.

3. Respectively.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 b, Grecians and Geneuoises, and..Iewes..seuerally haue one streete to dwell in. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. x, They stick severally to their own species in preference to all others. 1827 C. WORDSWORTH *Chas. I* (1828) 2 The parts which I and they have severally taken are openly justified. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 33 The great benefits which mankind would obtain from their severally doing the things which they knew. 1909 *Athenæum* 20 Mar. 345/1 'The Constitution is saved.' 'A Commission is needed at once.' So say severally the very old and the very young amongst our legislators.

†4. Differently, variously. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 To deliuer it [*sc.* learning] from the discredites and disgraces which it hath receiued; all from ignorance; but ignorance seuerally disguised. 1625 — *Ess., Of Building* (Arb.) 549, I vnderstand both these Sides..to be vniforme without, though seuerally Partitioned within. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xciii. 271 There are, and that seuerally, that be much troubled with the disease of speaking. *a* 1644 CHILLINGWORTH *Serm.* ii. § 42 How severally Satan plants his Engines for the subversion of the Church.

Severalty (se·vĕrălti). [a. AF. *severalte, -aute*: see SEVERAL *a.* and -TY.]

1. The condition of being separate or distinct; separateness, distinctness, independence.

1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. x. 50 3it herfore tho craftis in thilk man ben not the lasse dyuerse, ne neuer the lasse kepen her seueralte in boundis and markis as in hem silf. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 16 Insatiable covetousnes and ambition breaketh whatsoever severaltie [*quicquid distinctionis*] is made in the world. 1648 BP. HALL *Select Th.* 269 He singles them out in a familiar kinde of severalty both of knowledg and respect. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 37 A respective severalty, that each Nation should operate separately..in cases peculiar to their severall interests. 1679 FULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 21 The several societies of Christian men, unto every of which the name of a Church is given, with addition betokening severalty, as the Church of Rome, Corinth, Ephesus, England. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. III. 92 The original severalty and subsequent consolidation of the different portions of Attica. 1849 *Ibid.* II. xxxviii. V. 8 The discordant severalty of agents conspicuous in the Homeric theology. *a* 1882 T. H. GREEN *Prolog. Ethics* (1883) 31 Something other than the manifold things themselves which combines them without effacing their severalty.

2. In **severalty** [AF. *en severaltè*]. a. *Law.* Of land: (Held) in a person's own right without being joined in interest with another (opposed to joint-tenancy, coparcenary, and tenancy-in-common); (held) as private enclosed property (opposed to common).

To know in severalty: = 'to know one's several': see SEVERAL C. 2 c.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3640 Thi land shal be..Parted in partes ..Neuer to-geders hold in seueralte. 1480 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 447 He kepeth diuerse pastures in seueralte, which owen to be comen. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 And than is nat an acre so moche worthe as & it were in seueralty inclosed or in seuerall pasture. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 3 The same in three partes to be divided in certainety and by speciall divisions as it may be knowen in severaltie. 1582 W. S. *Compend. Exam.* 18 b, Tenaunts in common be not so good husbandes as when euery man hath his parte in seueralty. 1653 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Leet* (ed. 2) 476 They are Tenants in severalty. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 185 If two jointtenants agree to part their lands, and hold them in severalty, they are no longer joint-tenants. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 102 Coarse moor-land, lying in severalty. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 329 Not in the nature of dower, that is, in severalty, but in common with the heir. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Instit.* iv. 101 The arable lands are held in severalty, while pasture and bog are in common. 1895 STRAHAN *Law of Property* (1908) 132 By partition is meant the dividing up of the joint estate among the joint tenants, who henceforth hold their individual shares in severalty.

(*b*) Const. *to* or *for* (the possessor).

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 Yt shalbe leafull to your said besecher [etc.]..to enclose the said olde Waye.. and that frohensforthe to holde in Severaltie to them and to their Heires and Assignes to their owne use and profitt for ever..without any comon Waye or passage ther. 1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. 44 Every one..should..take as much ground in severalty for his own inheritance, as he could overcome.

b. Separately, apart from others, particularly.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* II. iii. 89 b, If the same Logicall Doctor..should affirme the same of all the other kindes of causes specially and in seuerally. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* I. 64 Hauing considered the precedent Appertions or Ouertures, in seueraltie according to their particular Requisites. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 240 That all should enjoy the produce of their skill and industry in severalty, without interruption from others. 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng.* Introd. 17 It has seemed best to treat of each great department of our social life in severalty.

c. In or into several divisions or parts.

1824 J. DAVISON *Disc. Prophecy* vi. III. 388 Polytheism divided the world, and its own creed, in severalty; it set up its deities over particular regions. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* viii. § 12. 304 One group of these traditions..which when associated compose a nebula, appears before us in severalty, divided between the three individualities of Artemis, Persephone, and Aphrodite.

3. Land held by an individual not joined with

other owners. Also, the condition of land so held; a state of being owned by individuals.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a ij, Which was when ground sold were to be layd out: or (when disorder preuailed) that Commons were distributed into seueralties. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xii. II. 194 Estates in common can only be dissolved two ways: 1. By uniting all the titles and interests in one tenant..which brings the whole to one seuerialty: 2. By making partition between the several tenants in common, which gives them all respective seueralties. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 400 Reducing all common and intermixed possessions into seueralty. 1814 SHIRREFF *Agric. Shetld.* 179 Till land is placed in a state of seueralty, . inclosures are seldom erected in any country. 1844 *Min. Evid. Sel. Comm. Commons' Inclosure* 27 It often happens that in these shifting seueralties the occupier of lot one this year goes round the whole of the several lots in rotation. 1862 MERIVALE in *Macm. Mag.* July 265 Not inclosed from the waste, but merely converted from 'common field' into seueralty.

b. *altrib.*

1844 *Min. Evid. Sel. Comm. Commons' Inclosure* 27 After the crop has been removed, these lands become commonable to all the parties having a seueralty right, and to no others. *Ibid.*, The seueralty crop. *Ibid.*, Circumstances under which the seueralty ownership of these lands shifts from time to time. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 30 May 6/2 A private arrangement between the lord, the seueralty owners, and the owners of lammas rights.

†**4.** A separate, distinct, or particular thing, point, feature, etc. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. 37 Lette it not come in our myndes ones to imagine suche a Trinitie of Persons as may hold our thought withdrawen into seueralties [ed. 1562 seueralities]. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* VIII. vii. tr. *Vives* 309 The first apprehensions..nature hath giuen man, whence the knowledge of many great seueralties arise [*unde rerum multarum magnarumque oritur cognitio*]. 1637 HEYLIN *Answ. Burton* 163 These are the seueralties contained in that generall head; and they relate either to preaching or to praying. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. vii. 124 Here is a manifest distinction betwixt the Pastor or Bishop, and those of his charge; and they are described by the seueralties of their estates. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Narr. Fire in London* 17 Many other Authors have given us seueralities which summed up together, makes out such secret policies.

5. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Severally*, the denomination under which disagreements respecting accounts amongst the part-owners of a ship are referred, either to equity courts, or the common law.

Severance (se·vĕrăns). [a. AF. *severance*, OF. *sevrance*, f. *sevr-er*: see SEVER *v.* and -ANCE.]

1. The act or fact of severing; the state of being severed; separation.

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 574/1 Seueraunces from Shires, and makyng of Shires by theymself. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 12 § 1 To preserve the possessions of the Crown hoolly and entierly without any seueraunce or decreasing therof. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 16 § 2 The wch sayd seuerance and Devision of the sayd proffers shalbe entred of Recorde. 1602 CAREW *Cornw.* II. 152 These 2. liuers..doe enclose betweene them..a neck of land..in regard of his fruitfulnesse, not vnworthy of a seuerance. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 66 This measure..gives me serious apprehensions of the seuerance of the eastern and western parts of our confederacy. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration 4 July* 8 Our seuerance from the British empire. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 501 A meeting..after this first seuerance. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxxiii. 474 The sea again stole in between our islands and the Continent, until a final seuerance was effected. 1875 M. ARNOLD *God & Bible* Pref. 34 Their religion involved seuerance from Rome. 1876 MISS BRADDON *Y. Haggard's Dau.* II. 81 He..kissed her with more warmth of feeling than he had ever shown after so short a seuerance. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* iv. 91 There is no real seuerance of the lobes.

b. const. *between* (two or more objects). †Formerly, a distinction or difference *between*.

1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* 180 Mekenesse is the Seuerance and the difference betwene a kynge and a tyraunt. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 311 For, thocht I say it my self, the seuerance wes mekle, Betuix his bastard blude, and my birth noble. *c* 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Compl.* 28 The Law itself makes ever a distinction betwixt the King and his agents: though our Replicant will not allow any such seuerance. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 665/1 Now more than at any former time there was a seuerance between religion and philosophy. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xlviii. 32 To draw in practice those lines of seuerance between truth and falsehood. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 59 The temporary seuerance between Rome and both Asiatic and African Churches. 1883 CHALMERS & HOUGH *Bankruptcy Act* Introd. 9 A seuerance is made between judicial and administrative functions. 1912 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 148/2 The seuerance between the Parliament and the country is complete.

2. *Law.* **a.** The division of a joint estate into independent parts; the destruction of the unity of interest in a joint estate.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 1 Forasmuche as..diverse of the Kinges Subjectes being seised of Mannors landes [etc.] as joynt tenauntes..cannot..make any seuerans division or particion thereof, without either of their mutuall consentes and assentes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 192 If two Joyntenaunts be, and one maketh a Lease, this is a seuerance of the joynture. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 185 Joint-tenants being seised *per my et per tout*, every thing that tends to narrow that interest..is a seuerance or destruction of the jointure. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 501 A mortgage by a joint tenant, for a term of years, will operate as a seuerance of the joint tenancy. 1895 STRAHAN *Law of Property* (1908) 89 The seuerance of the reversion.. that is, the dividing between two or more of the estate in reversion. *Ibid.* 134 Seuerance of joint tenancies in land may also be brought about by merger.

b. The detaching of fruit, minerals, fixtures, etc. from the soil or realty.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 38 After the sowing and before the seuerance [of the corn]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 55 b, Seuerance or remouing of the corne. 1684 MANLEY *Cowel's Interpr.* s.v., Seuerance of Corn is the cutting and carrying it off from the ground, and sometimes the setting out the Tythe from the rest of the Corn is called Seuerance. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 232 Of things..that adhere to the freehold, as corn, grass, trees, and the like, or lead upon a house, no larciny could be committed by the rules of the common law; but the seuerance of them was, and in many things is still, merely a trespass. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1208 The right to tithes accrues immediately on the seuerance. 1911 ODGERS *Common Law* II. 700 When things annexed to the freehold are sold in contemplation of an immediate seuerance.

c. The separation of two or more parties that are joined in a writ, as when one is nonsuited and the other is allowed to proceed in the action. Also, 'the putting in several or separate pleas or answers by two or more disjointly' (Bouvier).

1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Seuerance* is the singling of two or more, that ioyne in one writ, or are ioyned in one writ. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 139 If two be Plaintifes in a *Natiuo habendo*, if one be nonsuit this is the Nonsuite of both, and no sommons and seuerance doth lie in that case. *Ibid.* 139 b, *Note*, Seuerance is twofold, *viz.* by Sommons *ad sequendum simul*, and that is when one of the Demandants or Plaintifes neuer appeared; and by award of the Court of Nonsuit without any sommons, and that is after appearance. 1684 MANLEY *Cowel's Interpr.* s.v., Seuerance in Debt [is] where two, or more, Executors are named Plaintiffs, and the one refuses to prosecute. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* I. vi. 110 It is the less unreasonable that the Part of him not proceeding should be divided with the rest in this Case, because he does not by the Seuerance absolutely cease to be Party to the Record. 1824 STEPHEN *Princ. Pleading* 270 Where in respect of several subjects or several defendants, a seuerance has thus taken place in the pleading, this may..lead to a corresponding seuerance in the whole subsequent series.

Severane, obs. form of SOVEREIGN.

Severans, -ant: see SEVERON.

†**Severat(e,** *a. Obs.* Altered form of SEPARATE *a.*, after *sever*. Hence †**Severatly** *adv.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. vii. 127 He tooke vs seueratly as we rode on oure auentures. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Right Use Ch.* II. D d j, When euery man and woman in seuerate [*edd.* 1567–71 seuerat, *later edd.* seuerall] pretence of deuotyon prayeth priuately.

Severation (sevərē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. SEVER *v.* + -ATION.] Separation, seueiance.

1649 J. E[LLISTONE] tr. *Behmen's Epist.* vi. § 60 The humane Science..may in that same light see, not onely it selfe, but likewise all other naturall things according to the seueration of the Word. 1654 [ELLISTONE & SPARROW] tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magn.* iv. 12 Now we are to consider of the Seueration in the fire. 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 27 Michaux deemed it sufficiently at variance with that genus in its fruit, to justify a seueration. 1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. 282 The last seueration of all human ties.

Severe (sĭvī·ə), *a.* Also 6 sever, *Sc.* seveir(e, (7 seueere, seueare). [a. F. *sévère* or ad. L. *severus*. Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *severo*.]

I. Rigorous in condemnation or punishment.

1. Of persons, their temper, disposition, etc.: Rigorous in one's treatment of, or attitude towards, offenders; unsparing in the exaction of penalty; not inclined to indulgence or leniency.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Asper*,..rude, seuere, rigorous. *Ibid.*, *Austerus*,..cruelle, austere, seuere. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* xv. 197 b, In a steade of a gentle and mercifull Prince, you shall haue a seuere executour of iustice. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 1. (Arb.) 47 One of the greatest benefites, that euer God gaue me, is, that he sent me so sharpe and seuere Parentes, and so ientle a scholemaster. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 276 He who the sword of Heauen will beare, Should be as holy, as seueare. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* v. 20 His seuere wrath shall he sharpen for a sword. 1611 HEYWOOD *Golden Age* I. i, Why should not I proue as seuere a mother As he a cruell father. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1169 And am I now vpbraided, as the cause Of thy transgressing? not enough seuere, It seems, in thy restraint. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 290 They were men of severe tempers, and kept good discipline. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 463 [Athens] found the cruel Sylla her seuerest enemy. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xiv, Charles of Burgundy deserved the character of a just though severe prince. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 342 The King's temper was arbitrary and severe. 1878 DALE *Lect. Preach.* iii. 74 Nature is sometimes kindly if she is often severe.

absol. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xxxiv, Nor are the strong and the severe to keep The empire of the world.

b. Const. *to, with, against.*

[1562: cf. 3.] 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 216 The Houses haue been of late very seuere against the poore Caualiers. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), What made the church of Alexandria be so severe with Origen for, but holding the incence in his hands..? yet for this he was cast out of the church. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 22 July 1674, A severe master to his servants. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 132 Each rules his race, his neighbour not his care, Heedless of others, to his own severe. 1742 GRAY *Adversity* 31 Justice, to herself severe.

c. Of a person's looks, demeanour, etc.: Betokening a severe mood or disposition.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Seuerus*, Seuere grauitie of countenance. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 155 The Iustice, ..With eyes seuere, and beard of formall cut. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 709 Saying with a severe countenance, that they were worthie of such death. 1675 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 206 A full, roundish high forehead, a severe brow. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxvi, 'There is in this mansion..,' said the Grand Master, in a severe tone, 'a Jewish woman.' 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlix, The Lady Bareacres..to whom the Colonel's lady made also a most respectful obeisance: it was returned with severe dignity by the exalted person in question.

2. Of law, judgement, punishment, discipline, restraint, and the like: Involving strict and rigorous treatment; executed or carried out with rigour; not leaning to tenderness or laxity; unsparing.

1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* ii. Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 21 The seueir punisment of Core, Dathan, and Abiron. *c* 1570 W. WAGER *The Longer thou liuest* 1752 (Brandl), I represent Gods seuere iudgement, Which dallieth not where to strike he doth purpose. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 269 Let my old life be sacrific'd..Vnto the rigour of seuerest Law. 1662 *Act* 13 *Chas. II*, c. 9 § 21 None shall presume to quarrell with his Superior Officer, upon pain of severe punishment. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. i. § 12 It is not evident that the Laws of all the antient Common-wealths were so severe against Atheism. 1669–70 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 306 The House..voted..that severe provision be made against all frauds upon the importation [of wine]. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* x, Schedoni hinted that the obedience of youth was hopeless unless severer measures were adopted. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 73 To pursue this monstrous crime By the severest forms of law. 1838 F. A. P[ALEY] tr. *Schömann's Assemb. Athen.* Introd. 19 The people..disliking the severe controll of the four hundred. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 Severer penalties awaited drunkenness, dissipation, or dicing.

b. Of a compact: Imposing rigorous conditions, stringent. Of an account: Unsparingly exacted.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 114 If we conclude a Peace, It shall be with such strict and seuere Couenants, As little shall the Frenchmen gaine thereby. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* I. ix. (1699) 106 Let us not misspend the time of this Life, since so severe an account will be demanded of all the benefits which we have received. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. vii. 135 Power wantonly exercised is the undesirable opportunity of doing mischief, for which a severe account is to be given in the next state.

c. Of a prisoner: Rigorously confined. *nonce-use.*

1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 138 You told me once she was in London waiting on a bishop's lady, when all the time she was a severe prisoner here.

3. Unsparing in censure, criticism, or reproof.

1561 B. GOOGE *Palingenius' Zodiac of Life* Ep. Ded., As the deuine Plato (although a Iudge somethynge to seuer agaynste them), doth confesse. 1581 J. HAMILTON *Cath. Traict.* 21 S. Hierom, the seueir impugner of all hæritiks in his age. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 83 Your friend therefore, is certainly more severe than he needs to be. *c* 1673 WALLER *To the Duchess, when he presented this Book* 8 While we your wit and early knowledge fear, To our productions we become severe. 1680 DRYDEN *Pref. Ovid's Ep.* (1716) 9 The most severe Censor cannot but be pleas'd with the Prodigality of his [Ovid's] Wit. 1683 SIR J. TURNER *Pallas Armata* 39 *marg.*, Lipsius severe to Vegetius. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 124 ¶ 1 As the most severe Reader makes Allowances for many Rests and Nodding-places in a Voluminous Writer. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xcix, Her very appearance was sufficient to silence the severest satirist of the sex. 1780 *Mirror* No. 70 His goodnature..prevented him from viewing, with too severe an eye, the occasional excesses of some of his companions. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* ¶ 7 Nor..will the severest of our readers blame us. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 138 The exact but severe historian of astronomy, Delambre,..loses all his bitterness when he comes to Hipparchus. 1858 MRS. PAUL *Maiden Sisters* xii. 119 'There is no depth in the talk of general society, but plenty of lightness and flippancy.' 'I think you are severe,' said Ellen, courageously. *absol. c* 1614 SYLVESTER *Micro-cosm.* 374 Wks. (Grosart) II. 100 If I be merry, I am mad (say the Severe).

b. *To be severe on* (or *upon*): to pass harsh or sarcastic judgement on, 'to be hard upon'.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. i. 26 His wit properly lies in. being severe as they call it, upon other peoples cloaths. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 162 ¶ 1 The good Lady Lizard..desired her Cosin Thomas..not to be so severe on his Relations. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 103, I suppose the Colonel was cross'd in his first Love, which makes him so severe on all the Sex. 1858 MRS. PAUL *Maiden Sisters* xiv. 138 'One must not be severe on a little inequality of temper,' said Norah, laughing.

c. Of an utterance, opinion, etc.: Unsparing in censure; strongly condemnatory.

1561 B. GOOGE *Palingenius' Zodiac of Life* Ep. Ded., Humbly requesting that..the simple fiutes of a yong head, may strongly be defended from the seuer reprehensions of Momus. 1668 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 253 We on Munday send to the Lords severe votes against their proceedings. 1692 NORRIS *Two Treat. Div. Light* I. 15 He..very gravely applies to me two of the most severe Texts of Scripture that he could pick out in all the Bible. 1709 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol. (1710) a 3, The severest Stroaks of Satyr in his Book. 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 103, I grant the sarcasm is too severe. 1873 B. HARTE *Fiddletown* 27 He was arrested..and discharged with a severe reprimand. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ix. 151 English travellers in Oriental countries frequently make severe remarks on the manner in which the ..remains of antiquity are allowed to go to ruin.

II. Conforming to a rigorous standard.

4. Extremely strict in matters of conduct or behaviour; rigorous in self-discipline and self-restraint; austere with oneself; shunning laxity or self-pleasing.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Seuerus*, A seuere man eschewynge all sensuall pleasures. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 301 Come, you are too seuere a Moraller. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 7 To doe no injury, nor take none, was a principle, which to my former yeers..seemed to contain enough of Morality, but my more setled yeares, and Christian constitution have fallen upon severer resolutions. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 280 The Stoic severe. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 4 ¶ 8 He is held in the highest Veneration imagin-

able for a severe Honesty, and Love of his Country. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 459 He was a man of severe morals. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T., Young Lady's T.* II. 411 Emily affected severe economy in her travelling expences. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiii, A man of severe temperance. 1822 MRS. HEMANS *Siege of Valencia* i, We must fall As men that in severe devotedness Have chosen their part, and bound themselves to death. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 306 [His] severe impartiality adds weight to his authority. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxviii. 481 A Roman matron of the strictest and severest type.

b. Of habits, etc.: Dictated by strict and austere principles of living.

1818 SEWELL in *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 36 The Spartan manners were rough, simple, and severe. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vi. 49 The habits of the household were simple and severe.

c. Of a secret: Strictly kept (? *obs.*). Of a resolution: Unyielding, rigid.

1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gall.* iv. i, I beg this thing may be kept a severe secret. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Engl. Mail Coach* Wks. 1890 XIII. 276 The Emperor..descended in great pomp from his throne, with the severest resolution never to remount it.

5. Of intellectual operations, thought, etc.: Conforming to an exacting standard of mental effort; rigidly exact or accurate; grave, serious, not light or recreative; not shrinking from what is toilsome or difficult. (Cf. 9.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 3. 8 A substantiall and seuere Collection of the Heteroclites, or Irregulars of Nature, well examined & described. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. xli. 50, I find you have a genius for the most solid and severest sort of studies. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. viii. § 6. 235 And upon severe enquiry we shall find the grand principle which [etc.]. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 233 Those hours hast thou to Nobler use employ'd, And the severe Delights of Truth enjoy'd. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 127 Truth severe, by Fairy Fiction drest. 1812 CRESSWELL *Maxima & Min.* I. 10 In haste to quit the province of severe reasoning. 1821 HAZLITT *Table-t., Milton's Sonn.*, A day spent in social retirement and elegant relaxation from severer studies. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 203 Under the continual restraint of severe good sense. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xii, [He] is held in high honour for his severe scholarship.

absol. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art Poet.* I. 76 Happy who in his verse can gently steer From grave to light, from pleasant to severe [orig. *du plaisant au sévère*]. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 380 Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer From grave to gay, from lively to severe

b. said of a student, thinker, etc.

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhyme* H 5 b, Peraduenture there will be found in the now contemned recordes of Ryme matter not vnfitting the grauest Diuine and seuerest Lawyer in this kingdome. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Mar. (O.H.S.) I. 201 Mr. Smith..has been..a severe Student.

6. In reference to style or taste, literary or artistic: Shunning redundance or unessential ornament; not florid or exuberant; sober, restrained, austerely simple or plain.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* VI. i. (1848) 341 To expect that Piety and Vertue were able, by their native charms, so much to endear my dress, as to win themselves adorers in a plain, or even a severe one. 1676 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* Pref. (1677) b 3 Virgil and Horace, the severest Writers of the severest Age. 1693 — *Disc. Satire* Ess. 1900 II. 65 Lucilius, who was more severe, and more correct. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 211 That inlet to severe magnificence Stood full blown, for the God to enter in. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 24. 56 The forms of the tracery were still severe and pure. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 50 Even Brummel their fop was marked by the severest simplicity in dress 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. xi. 319 He would have been remembered as one of the severest of painters. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* x, Queen Titania's more severe but no less graceful costume.

† **b.** Of a language: Concise, terse, not redundant. *Obs. rare.*

1680 DRYDEN *Pref. Ovid's Ep.* (1716) 15 The Latin (a most Severe and Compendious Language).

III. Of impersonal agencies or conditions: Pressing hardly, rigorous.

7. Of the weather, etc.: Causing great discomfort or injury to living beings; hard, rigorous; very cold, wet or stormy.

1676 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 32 God bless your two deare sweet babies and keep them from the sharp colds of this seveare weather. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Mar. 1658, This had been the severest winter that any man alive had known in England. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl Strafford* 25 June, We have had some severe rain; but the season is now beautiful. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in 1772* 175 The climate is very severe. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 420 Very severe shower in the night. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 59 In case the frost is not so severe as to destroy the flowers. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxviii (1878) 477 Very severe weather came. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 283/2 They would require slightly severer cold to affect them.

b. Of fire or light: Painfully or searchingly intense. *rare.*

1652 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 252 O that Book! whose leaves so bright Will sett the world in severe light. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 276 Our torments also may in length of time Become our Elements, these piercing Fires As soft as now severe. 1822 SHELLEY *Tri. Life* 424 In that light's severe excess.

c. Of an attack of illness or disease: Attended with a maximum of pain or distress, violent.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 265 It is the way Nature her self often takes, in solving the severer Fevers. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 224 The coldness of the inn had given Mr. Calderwood a severe cold. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 522 The complaint was in many cases very severe, but fatal to very few. 1823 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 83, I finally caught a severe cold. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 507 In severe cases [of eczema] there may be some prodromal symptoms.

8. Of pain, suffering, loss, or the like: Grievous, extreme.

1742 GRAY *Eton* 80 Moody Madness laughing wild Amid severest woe. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 101 His voluntary pains, severe and long. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxviii, The silence of Valancourt..oppressed Emily with severe anxiety. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 173 Severe shooting pains in the head were felt. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* I. xi. (1854) I. 272 The loss inflicted on the infantry was also severe. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 200 Their exposure beyond the trenches to the fire of the garrison would have been attended with still severer loss of life. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxii, She..watched incessantly by the wounded lad, whose pains were very severe. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 874/2 There has been a severe fall in the value of the shares.

absol. 1802 BIDDOES *Hygeia* VIII. 141 The gouty, besides having to struggle with every thing that pain has of severe, are [etc.].

b. Qualifying an agent-n., as *a severe loser.*

1748 FOOTE *Knights* II. Wks. 1799 I. 80 'Tis odd, that the same cause that increases the passion in one sex should destroy it in the other; the reason is above my reach, but the fact I am a severe witness of. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. v. 185 Individuals engaged in the trade might be severe losers.

9. Of events or circumstances, labour or exercise, a struggle or contest, a test, trial, etc.: Hard to sustain or endure; making great demands on one's powers or resources; arduous.

1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 58 Osiris..then entered Thrace, with the King of which he had a severe encounter. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 389 The man feels least, as more inur'd than she To winter, and the current in his veins More briskly mov'd by his severer toils. 1798 FORESTER in *Paget Papers* (1896) I. 114 This day..met near Oakham, have had a very severe day. 1826 DISRAELI *V. Grey* IV. xiii. 244 De Bœffleurs once more assisted me, though his terms were most severe. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* Introd., The master of the pack takes as severe exercise as his whipper-in. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* II. xiv. (1854) II. 220 This action was one of the severest which occurred in these wars. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxii. 347 In the following experiment the ice was subjected to a still severer test. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xiv. (1886) 244 The pace was too severe, and, although running wonderfully, he was obliged to give way to the horses. 1880 C. T. NEWTON *Art & Archæol.* viii. 323 Universities where this elaborate training was tested by competitive examinations of the severest kind.

b. Of a curve: Sharp, hard to 'negotiate'.

1897 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3/1 This is again a very difficult piece of running. There are severe curves at Smethwick and at Worcester Foregate.

10. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, Belay all that; take a *severe* turn, and don't come up an inch. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Severe*, effectual; as, a severe turn in belaying a rope.

11. *colloq.* (chiefly *U.S.*) A vague epithet denoting superlative quality; very big or powerful; hard to beat.

1834 J. HALL *Kentucky* II. 9 Your whiskey is as good as your fire, and that is saying a great deal, for you are the severest old beaver to tote wood that I've seen for many a long day. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mélit. Nun* Wks. 1890 XIII. 209 *note*, These Andes, in Jonathan's phrase, are a 'severe' range of hills. 1864 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 75 The whole party arrived, quite ready for a 'severe tea'. 1889 C. D. WARNER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 270/1 A well-known character in the mountains, who has killed twenty-one men...He is called, in the language of the country [Kentucky], a 'severe' man.

12. Epithet of a small snake, *Coluber severus.*

1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 421 Severe snake. *Coluber Severus.*

13. quasi-*adv.* = SEVERELY.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 20 Not any where is the word seuerer practised, the preacher reuerentlier obserued and honoured. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* ii. 9 The Lord shall scoff them, then severe Speak to them in his wrath. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 446 No blame severe his choice.

Severe, obs. form of SEVER *v.*

Severed (sĭvē·rĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. SEVER *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb.

1581 HOWELL *Devises* L iiij, Then eche a seuerde peece doth spoyle, Which late conioynde, no force could foyle. 1588 T. HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* III. i. 107 How close the seuered skinne vnites againe. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 170 Our seuer'd Nauie too Haue knit againe. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 6 Part of his seuer'd scarce-dead limbs he boyles. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 274 How to regain my severed company. *a* 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 49 We must not think of the ascension of Christ as a severed thing from us. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IV. 746 Take, running river, take these locks of mine..This severed hair. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. i, The executioner lifted the severed head. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiii. 352 We have, in the case of ice, the actual regelation of the severed surfaces.

Hence **Se·veredly** *adv. rare*—[1].

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 5. 35 But heere I must giue warning, that it bee done distinctly and seueredly.

Severee: see SEVERY.

Severely (sĭvī·rli), *adv.* [f. SEVERE *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. With rigour or extreme strictness in the treatment of offenders; with severity in judgement, punishment, censure or rebuke.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Asperè*,..rigorously, seuerely. *Ibid.*, *Duriter*,..cruelly, seuerely. 1573 T. CARTWRIGHT *Reply Whitgift's Answ.* 27 The transgressyons of the lawe in the tyme of the gospell ought e rather to be seuerelyer punyshed then they were vnder the lawe. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 108 She..is..kept seuerely from resort of men. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 74 Olivarez had been heard to censure very severely the duke's..want of respect towards the Prince. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* v. 564 Be mercifully Just, severely Kind. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 2 My Master received Orders every Post to use me very severely. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng. Tudors* I. Mary i. 356 Taylor..was very severely handled, and was violently thrust out of the house. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 209 Of legislation such as this it is impossible to speak too severely. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 221 The treaty of 1709..was severely censured as too favourable to the Dutch.

b. With severe looks or demeanour.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Exuere vultus seueros*, to look no more seuerely. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 779 Whose Jaws with Iron Teeth severely grin. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* VII. 225 Severely smiling, thus the hero spoke. 1898 W. W. JACOBS *Sea Urchins, Money-changers* (1906) 223 The fare, who had been leaning back in the stern with a severely important air.

c. With rigour or strictness in examining, revising, or the like.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communn.* ii. § 3. 141 Here therefore it concerns us to examine our selves strictly and severely. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 July 1679, Dr. Lloyd.. with Dr. Burnet, who had severely examin'd him, came away astonish'd. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers*, His housekeeping was severely looked after, but he kept the table of a gentleman. 1897 *Daily News* 6 May 6/2 He wrote best, as most Frenchmen do, in the morning, and corrected much less severely than Victor Hugo.

d. *To leave* or *let severely alone*: to avoid of set purpose; to pursue a deliberate policy of ignoring or isolating.

1880 PARNELL *Sp.* 19 Sept. in R. B. O'Brien *Life* (1898) I. 237 You must show him..by leaving him severely alone, by putting him into a moral Coventry..your detestation of the crime he has committed. 1886 *Referee* 20 June 5 (Cass.), England and her wants..are to be severely let alone. 1898 *Dubl. Rev.* Oct. 276 The question was regarded as quite insoluble, and severely left alone.

2. With rigour or strictness in one's own practice or conduct; rigidly, inflexibly.

1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl.* 38 Halfe a life need to be severely spent in learning them. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penitent* I. i. 207 With deadly Imprecations on her Self, She vow'd severely ne'er to see me more. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 36 Severely chaste Penelope remains. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxii, My father is stern and strict in his temper, and severely true to his trust. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* iii. 79 Bishop Butler, in general the most severely exact of writers. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Apr. 415/1 Though they were severely orthodox.

3. With austere plainness or simplicity of style or taste.

1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* III. Wks. 1905 I. 337 On's head an helm of well-wrought brass is place'd, The top with warlike Plume severely grace'd. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § xv. 79 Severely rectilinear forms were associated with the curved ones in the cornice. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Open Verdict* I. 335 Dog-cart, severely painted darkest olive. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 524/2 The fire-places..are severely plain.

4. Painfully, grievously; in a manner, or to a degree, that is distressing or hard to bear.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. x. (1716) 64 This the fallen Angels severely understand,..and more afflictively feel the contrary state of Hell. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 74 He..received the great and small Shot of one half of the Turkish Fleet, which he mawled severely. 1711 SWIFT *Cond. Allies* Wks. 1841 I. 414/2 We have shamefully misapplied [our strength]..to effect [ends], which after a peace we may severely repent. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxi, I now most severely felt the folly of my plan. 1807 WILKINSON in Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. App. 25 The night was severely cold. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vi. 38 After this feeble delusive thaw, the silence set in as severely as before. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. (1886) 107 The plague of boils broke out, and every one was attacked more or less severely. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 6/1 The extremely cold nights..tell very severely on the elderly members of the House. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 121 The mangrove-swamp..stank severely.

5. *colloq.* To a great or excessive degree, 'not wisely but too well'. (Cf. SEVERE *a.* 11.)

1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *General Bounce* xii, That officer has dined 'severely', as he calls it, and is slightly inebriated.

Seve·reness. Now *rare.* [-NESS.] Severity.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Phocion* (1595) 792 This fault of seuerenes was in Cato the younger. 1597 I. T. *Serm. Paules Crosse* 37 We doubt he will execute it with seuerenesse. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 118 The certainety, seuereness, and length of Purgatory. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* V. xxi. (1713) 476 That Severeness and Austerity observable in the Baptist. 1673 TEMPLE *United Prov.* i. 20 The Severeness and Gravity of the [Spanish] Nation.

Severer (sĭvē·rəɹ). *rare.* [f. SEVER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who severs or separates.

1662 *Comenius' Janua Ling. Triling.* 102 The severer separateth (severeth) the stony filth, the washer washeth the things thus separated. 1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Severey: see SEVERY.

Severian (sĭvī·rĭăn). [ad. L. *Severiān-ī* (pl.), f. the name *Severus* (see below) + -IAN.]

1. A member of an Encratite or Gnostic sect of the 2nd century which condemned marriage, etc.

'It may reasonably be doubted whether there really was an Encratite teacher named Severus, or whether sects did not merely get the Latin name of Severians from the austerity of their rule of life' (*Smith's Dict. Chr. Biog.*).

1607 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* vi. (1633) 30 Of the former sort [*i. e.* those who rejected the books of the O. T.] were the Seuerians,..and the Manichies. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*,

Severians..a sort of Hereticks that condemned marriage, abstained from eating flesh and drinking wine, &c. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 500 The Severians..who rejected the Epistles of St. Paul and the Acts of the Apostles. 1887 SALMON in Smith & Wace *Dict. Chr. Biog.* IV. 633/1 A sect of Severians is described by Epiphanius (*Haer.* 45) which except the feature of Encratism has little in common with the sect described by Eusebius.

2. A follower of Severus, the Monophysite patriarch of Antioch (early 5th c.).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 272 Severus Bishop of Antioch.., from whom they were denominated Severians. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. VI. II. v. § 5. 1878 P. SMITH *Hist. Chr. Ch.* xvi. § 6. 368 *note*, The Severians ..held that the body of Christ before the resurrection was mortal and corruptible. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1137 The Egyptian Monophysites called themselves.. Theodosians, or Severians.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1718 J. SHARPE *Hist. Acc. Heresie* II. 51 The Severian Sect (in the Year 521)..took its Name from Severus

Severiga, obs. variant of SEVRUGA.

Severing (sē·vərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb SEVER; an instance of this.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* vii. 17 Fro the dayes of the seuerynge of Effraym fro Juda. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. x. (S.T.S.) I. 59 Afore þe seuering [*v. r.* syvering] of þaire armyis. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 349 ¶ 7 The severing of his Head from his Body. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IX. 271 In memory of the farewells of that time, Domestic severings. 1807 — *Ode Intim. Immortality* 192 And O, ye Fountains, Meadows, Hills, and Groves, Forebode not any severing of our loves!

† **b.** *concr.* A division, partition, separated part.

c 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xiii. (1907) 83 Thei had no grete hous but a litel in the whiche thei hadde thre seuerynges as it were thre smale chambres there specially to praye and to slepe.

Se·vering, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That severs.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 8 Looke Loue what enuious streakes Do lace the seuering Cloudes in yonder East. *a* 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 92 That spirit of God..is a severing spirit. 1793 WORDSW. *Descr. Sk.* 310 Th' insuperable rocks and severing tide. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apostol.* (1891) 217 Thou shrinkest now From urgent rule, and severing vow. 1888 MEREDITH *Night-frost in May* Poems 1898 II. 238 In this shrill hush of quietude, The ear conceived a severing cry.

Hence **Se·veringly** *adv.*

a 1390 WYCLIF *Isa.* Jerome's Prol., And off euer either rewme, now togidere, now seuerendely [Vulg. *nunc commistim, nunc separatim*], he oideynede the profecie.

Seve·rish, *a. rare.* [-ISH.] Somewhat severe.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 566 One don't sift Such trifling doggrel strains with eye severish. 1863 J. BROWN *Lett.* (1907) 158 Russel was severish, but justish.

† **Severite** 1. *Obs.* [f. the name *Sevērus* (see SEVERIAN) + -ITE 1.] = SEVERIAN 1 and 2.

1607 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* ii. (1633) 13 The Seuerites..who affirmed the diuinitie and humanity of Christ, to be of one and the same nature. *Ibid.* vi. 32 Others, of all other bookes reiected the said Acts, as the Manichies, and the Seuerites. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 284 The Eutychians, Nestorians, Apollinarists, and the Severits or Acephalians.

Severite 2 (sē·vərəit). *Min.* [Named from Saint-*Sever* (Landes, France) + -ITE 1. Cf. F. *sévérite*.] A synonym of LENZINITE.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 87 Severite..occurs in small masses [etc.]. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 504 Severite, a variety of halloysite.

Severity (sĭve·rĭti). [a. F. *sévérité*, ad. L. *sevēritās*, f. *sevērus*: see SEVERE *a.* and -ITY. Cf. It. *severità*, Sp. *severidad*, Pg. *severidade*.]

1. Strictness or sternness in dealing with others; stern or rigorous disposition or behaviour; rigour in treatment, discipline, punishment, or the like.

1530 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 33 Your most excellent nature wych hath ever be moved and propensyd to clemency and mercy then to rygor and severyte. 1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 50 Wher as severitie is to be used ayenst the anabaptistes. 1582 *N. T.* (Rheims) *Rom.* xi. 22 See then the goodnes and the seueritie of God. 1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 47, I laugh to see your Ladyship so fond, To thinke, that you haue ought but Talbots shadow, Whereon to practise your seuerities. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 235 As for the Seueritie vsed vpon those which were taken in Kent, it was but vpon a Scumme of People. 1680 DRYDEN *Pref. Ovid's Ep.* Ess. 1900 I. 231 The Emperor who condemned him had as little reason as another man to punish that fault with so much severity. 1752 HUME *Polit. Disc.* x. (ed. 2) 203 Excessive severity in the laws is apt to beget great relaxation in their execution. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xli. V. 178 His regulations were..enforced with inflexible severity. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* I. xxxii. 443, I have to guard its ventilation with all the severity that would befit a surgical ward. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. iii. 41 An illustrious poet..apologises for it [the massacre] as an act of unavoidable severity.

b. An act or instance of severity.

1538 STARKEY *England* 120 A lyke seueryte I fynd in the punnyschment of treson. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 613 The severityes towards the protestants were continued. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 201 That so a colour might be put on their severities against such as should refuse it. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 157 There is a Difference between an Ecclesiastical Censure, and an Ecclesiastical Severity: For under the Appellation of a Censure we only include Excommunication, Suspension, and an Interdict; but under the Denomination of an Ecclesiastical Severity, every other Punishment of the Church is intended...But according to some, a Censure and a Severity is the same Thing. 1872 FRASER *Berkeley* ii. 19 The severities of Tyrconnel obliged Molyneux to fly to England.

c. Harshness of judgement, criticism, or rebuke. Also *pl.*, severe rebukes or criticisms.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 2 Though I received some severities from my mother on this occasion. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* Ep. Ded., The Devout..will be scrupulous to be more Severe to these Papers, than a Person in whom, upon the score of her own Style, Severity were more justifiable than in most Readers. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 50. 326, I should be very loth to see you fall with too particular a severity upon the Error. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 170 'Twas but a mortifying stroke Of undesign'd severity, that glanc'd ..On human grandeur and the courts of kings. 1859 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 176 We should think it unseemly to criticise the..work..with extreme severity. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* V. 2 Sour severity, tongue of eld maligning. 1884 R. W. CHURCH *Bacon* i. 2 Bacon has been judged with merciless severity.

d. Sternness of aspect or countenance; a severe look or expression.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶ 11, I think, says the Author, I never saw a greater Severity than in this Man's Face. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch, Cleomenes* V. 177 In the court, where, with a silent severity of aspect, he observed all that passed. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. vi, How will his noble mother disdain me! how cruelly shall I sink before the severity of her eye! 1828 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 21 Apr., [Sir J.] Moore's countenance assumed a great severity.

e. *transf.* in reference to handling or dealing with inanimate objects.

1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 112 Though not playing with so much severity as some others, he yet can cut the ball so as to make and win short chases on the floor with some certainty. 1898 W. W. JACOBS *Sea Urchins, Grey Parrot* (1906) 219 Mr. Gannett..with a small knife dug with much severity and determination a hardened plug from the bowl [of his pipe].

2. Strictness or austerity of life, morals, etc.

1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) g ij (R.), Seuerity is continuance and perseuerance of oon maner of lyuyng as wele in the thyngys within as in theym without. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Seuere*, Life passed in great seueritie and grauitie. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 178 We would.. with more seueritie direct the sequele of our life, for the feare of present death. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 225 Beauty steru'd with her seuerity, Cuts beauty off from all posteritie. 1680 DRYDEN *Pref. Ovid's Ep.* Ess. 1900 I. 230 'Tis true, they [Ovid's Elegies, etc.] are not to be excused in the severity of manners. 1728 LAW *Serious C.* xviii. (1732) 329 Such severity of behaviour, such abstinence [etc.]. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii. 256 He affected the severity of the Stoic. 1903 in Westcott *Life Bp. Westcott* I. 23, I had ever before me what I may call the severity of his example.

b. *pl.*

1673 *Ladies Calling* I. i. ¶ 10. 8 Tho these first severities were soon lost in the successes of that Empire. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, O, Ellena! let the severities of custom yield to the security of my happiness. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Wedding*, The trivtful severities of a funeral. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 291 The ordinary prudences and severities of conscience.

3. Strictness in matters of thought or intellect; rigid accuracy or exactness; undeviating conformity to truth or fact. Also *pl.* instances of this.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 73 Then the Artists themselves, the severitie and integritie of whose judgements is often weakened by the love of their owne and the dislike of other mens workes. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 27 A sort of Men that pretend to much severity of Wit, and would be thought too wise to be imposed upon by Credulity. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. 1900 II. 24, I may say it, with all the severity of truth, that every line of yours is precious. 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. 1834 I. 477 The process of reasoning called *deductio ad absurdum*, which even the severity of geometry does not reject. 1834 *Burke's Wks.* I. Introd. 75 A vagueness and looseness of language quite incompatible with precision of thought, and utterly inconsistent with the severity of philosophy. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. 1889 III. 194 A wish for the naked severities of science, with a total absence from all display of enthusiasm. 1864 HAMERTON *Doré* in *Fine Arts Q. Rev.* III. 2, I have but one law of conduct in criticism which is to judge..neither with indulgence nor prejudiced harshness, but with severity (in its true sense) stating qualities and defects with equal force.

4. Austere purity or simplicity of style, taste, etc.

1709 FELTON *Diss. Classics* (1718) 18 Considering the Disadvantage of the Language, and the Severity of the Roman Muse, the Poem is still more Wonderful. 1768 GOLDSM. *Goodn. Man* III. i, The severity of French taste. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 153 Look at that old hound...Look at the severity, delicacy, lightness of every curve. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 36 The modest severity of the Breton dress. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 90/2 That severity of treatment on which the success of iron-work greatly depends.

5. Rigour or inclemency (of weather or climate); esp. extremity of cold.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 210 The severity of the Winter finds them [*sc.* Insects] out and destroys them. 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 112 Winter continues with such severity from December to April, as that the largest rivers are frozen over. 1826 LAMB *Let. to V. Novello* 9 May, Summer, as my friend Coleridge waggishly writes, has set in with its usual severity [also alleged to be a phrase of H. Walpole's]. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. v, The bare wintry morning, the chill air, were welcome in their severity. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 175 The severity of the climate in this part of Asia may be estimated by a comparison of this January and July temperatures of Astrachan. 1912 *Cowley Evangelist* 181 We have had on three successive evenings thunderstorms of increasing severity.

6. Violence or acuteness (of illness).

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 362 Nor does this disease at all seem to increase either in severity or in frequency. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 126 The eruption..increased in severity till death. 1893 ECCLES *Sciatica* 68 After a period of rest..varying in duration..according to the severity of the case.

7. Grievousness (of pain, affliction, penalties, etc.).

1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* xxix. (1854) IV. 309 They now felt the severity of the confiscation they had inflicted on others. 1890 NICOLAY & HAY *Lincoln* X. 314 The news [of Lincoln's assassination] fell with peculiar severity upon the hearts which were glowing with the joy of a great victory. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 600/2 The [income] tax falls with excessive and undue severity upon one class, and with unreasonable lightness upon others.

Severiza·tion. *rare*–1. [Formed as next + -ATION.] The action of severing or cutting in two.

1861 *Temple Bar* I. 248 A Scottish *fête* in Holland Park, where..sergeants of the Life Guards effected the 'severization of the leg of mutton', and performed the 'Saladin feat'.

† **Se·verize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. SEVER *v.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To sever or separate. (Cf. SEVERALIZE *v.*) Hence † **Se·verized** *ppl. a.*

1649 J. E[LLISTONE] tr. *Behmen's Epist.* vi. § 65. 91 All Beings are but one onely Being, which hath breathed forth it selfe out of it selfe, and hath severized, and formized it selfe. *Ibid.* § 66 The severized, parted, and divided will. 1691 TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 381 Mutually unfolded and severized.

Severly, obs. Sc. form of SEVERALLY *adv.*

† **Severon.** *Arch. Obs.* Forms: 5 severonne, -yn, -ant, *pl.* -ans, 6 severall, *pl.* se(y)verns. [n. OF. *sev(e)ronde, souv(e)ronde, souverante, severonne*, etc. (Godefroy) :—L. *suggrunda, subgrunda* eaves, ? f. *sub* under + *grunda* (only in a gloss) roof, projecting part of roof: cf. It. *gronda* eaves, gutter of a roof.] 'Some kind of water-table or cornice' (Parker *Gloss. Archit.* 1850). Also *severon table.*

1412 *Contract Catterick Ch.* (1834) 10 And also forsaide Richarde sall make tablyng of the endes of the forsaide Kirke of a Katrik with seueronne tabill. 1422–3 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 48 Et in ix. m waltiell emptis ..pro j severyn facto ex parte Archiepiscopi. 1443 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 386. iiij^{c}xvj fote of Seuerant table scapled with poynts aftur a molde. 1450 in *Hist. Dunelm. Script. Tres* (Surtees) p. cccxxvi, Pro factura xxiiij ulnarum de severans. 1517 in *Hearne's Hist. Glastonbury* (1722) 287, viij^{s}. and iij^{s}. footes off cresse table, and severall table att iij. d. the foote. 1527–8 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 101 In les fre stone, in evis bordes, seveins et j soletre. 1532–3 *Durham Housek. Bk.* (Surtees) 173 Pro sarracione ½ rod [cf. ROOD 8 c] pro molendinis, in seyverns.

Severy (se·vĕri). *Arch.* Forms: 5 severy, -ee, 6 -ey; *pl.* 4 sewerwus, 5 severyse, civerys, (civers, cyfres), 6 severey(e)s. [ad. OF. **civorie, civoire* ciborium :—L. *cibōri-um* (see CIBORIUM), used by Gervase of Canterbury (12th c.) in the following sense.] A bay or compartment of a vaulted roof. Also, a compartment or section of scaffolding.

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 132 In j porcione meremii empta de Willelmo Kyrkby pro sewerwus pro præd. tenemento, 6*d.* 1422–3 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 47 Pro vj magnis saplyngs emptis pro scaffaldyng in le severy Archiepiscopi. *Ibid.* 48 Pro bruscis porcinis pro bruscis faciendis ad dealbacionem le severyse in le yle ecclesiæ, 15*d.* *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 244 Memorandum de le severee duarum fenestrarum. *Ibid.* 302 Ab illo hostio usque ad illas les civerys in quibus mariatagia dependent. 1506 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 115 Which roof conteyneth vii. seuereys [*printed* seneieys]. 1512 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 608 The tymber of ij seuereys of the said grete scaffold. *Ibid.*, For euery seuerey in the seid churche.

1859 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) 838 App., The vault of the chapel in question [*i. e.* King's Coll. Chapel at Cambr.] is divided into oblong severies. 1866 R. WILLIS *Archit. Hist. Glastonbury* 35 The nave contained ten severies, the eastern arm of the cross four severies. 1883 *Archæol. Cantiana* XV. 64 It projects a severy eastward of the rest of the range.

† **Sevi·dical,** *a. Obs.*–^{o} [f. L. *sævidic-us* (f. *sævus* fierce, furious + *dic-* stem of *dīcĕre* to say, speak) + -AL.] 'That speaks cruel and rigorous words, that threateneth' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Sevier, var. SIEVIER *Obs.*, sieve-maker.

1630 in Mayo *Munic. Rec. Dorchester* (1908) 403.

‖ **Sévigné, sevigné.** [Prob. named after Mme. de *Sévigné* 1627–96.] A kind of bandeau, *esp.* one for the hair.

[1817 LADY MORGAN *France* III. (1818) I. 364 The *chignon à la Sevigné*, or *coëffure de Ninon*, now triumph over *la tête à l'Agrippina*.] 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. vi/2 Some are ornamented with Sevignés of *tulle*, disposed in regular plaits. 1837 [MISS MAITLAND] *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 55 They were covered with gold and jewels,..bands round their heads, sévignés, and rings on all their fingers and all their toes. 1843 *Commissioner* 221 A..damsel with long black ringlets ..and a sevigné on her forehead.

Sevile, Sevilioun, obs. ff. CIVIL, CIVILIAN.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2069 For they were grete Seviliouns & vsid pi obate law. *Ibid.* 2665 Sevile law.

Sevillan (sevi·lăn), *a.* [f. *Seville* (see next) + -AN.] = SEVILLIAN *a.* *Sevillan ware*, an earthenware made in Seville in imitation of Italian majolica.

1891 in *Century Dict.*

Seville (se·vĭl), *a.* Forms: 5 Syvyle, Cyvylle, 6 Cyvyl, 6–7 Cyvill, Civil(l, 7 Civile, Sivil, 7–8 Sevil(l, 8– Seville. [The name (Sp. *Sevilla*) of a city and province of Andalusia, used attributively.]

† **1.** *Seville oil*: olive oil brought from Seville.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* 54 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Lycorys, Syvyle [*marg. note* Cyvylle] oyle, and grayne. 1541 in *Sel. Pleas Crt. Admiralty* (1894) I. 112 On hogs hede of Cyvill oyle. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. lxxx 358 Other Farriers take of Ciuill oyle and brimstone, of each like quantity. *a* 1618 *Rates Marchandizes* I 4 b, Seuill oile, Maiorca oile [etc.].

2. *Seville orange*: the bitter orange, *Citrus Bigaradia*, used for making marmalade.

1593 Nashe *Strange Newes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 282 For the order of my life, it is as ciuil as a ciuil orenge. [1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 304 The Count is neither sad, nor sicke,..: but ciuill Count, ciuill as an Orange.] 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* clxvii. 256 In Spaine about Sivil, where the best Orenges grow, and are called by us Civil-Orenges. 1710–11 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 11 Feb., I wish you had some of our Seville oranges 1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 II. xi. 81 The whole tribe of Oranges, seville and sweet. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 482/2 Take some Seville oranges.

elliptical. 1892 *Garrett's Encycl. Cookery* II. 31 Oranges are capable of being adapted to many culinary purposes..; the Seville being preferred..as having the stronger flavour.

Sevillian (sevi·liăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Seville. Cf. Sevillan. **b.** *sb.* An inhabitant of Seville.

1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xlviii, This grove is the favourite promenade of the Sevillians. 1849 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 233/2 [Murillo] the prince of Sevillian painters. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 709/2 The Casa de los Abades is in the Sevillian plateresque style.

Sevocation (sevǒkē·ʃən). *rare*—°. [n. of action f. L. *sēvocāre*: see Sevoke *v.* and -ation.] The action of calling apart or aside.

1623 Cockeram II, A Calling aside, *Sevocation.* 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* Hence in Phillips, Bailey, and later Dicts.

†**Sevo·ke**, *v. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *sēvocāre*, f. *sē-* apart, aside + *vocāre* to call.] *trans.* To call apart or aside. 1623 Cockeram II, To Call aside, *Sevoke.*

†**Se·vous**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *sēvōs us, sēbōsus*, f. *sēv-um*: see Sevum and -ous.] Of the nature of suet or tallow.

1725 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 223 A thick Layer of sevous Fat.

‖ **Sèvres** (sɛ̄vr), *a.* Forms: 8 Sève, Seve, 8–9 Sèvre, Sevre, 9– Sèvres. [The name of a town in France, near Paris.] The designation of a costly porcelain made at Sèvres.

1764 Ld. Holland in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 287 We saw the china you speak of at Poiriers,..; it is Sevre china. 1782 H. Walpole *Let. to T. Walpole* 6 Sept., A cup and saucer of the Sève china. 1789 A. Young *Trav. France* (1892) 102 A table formed of Seve porcelain. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherl.* I. 82 A salver of Sèvre coffee-cups. *Ibid., Man of Many Fr.* I. 294 Etruscan vases, and Sèvres tables. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xxxii, The Benvenuto Cellini carvings and the Sèvres porcelain. 1908 R. Bagot *A. Cuthbert* xxi. 254 A basket of beautiful old Sèvres china.

absol. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xxxii, The Sèvres and bronze, the buhl and ormolu. 1870 'Ouida' *Held in Bondage* 40 The breakfast, in dainty Sèvres and silver.

‖ **Sevruga** (sevrū·gă). Forms: 6 severiga, 9 sevruga, 8–9 sevruga. [Russ. севрюга *sevriúga.*] A species of sturgeon, *Acipenser stellatus.*

1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* (1857) 12 The fish called bellougina, the sturgeon, the seueriga, and the sterledey. 1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* III. 143 The several kinds of sturgeon, namely beluga, sturgeon, and sevruga. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 218 One thousand sevrugas produce one pood and a quarter of isinglass. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav. Cauc.* 308 The most common fishes in the Terek are carp, barbel, sturgeon and sewruga.

‖ **Sevum** (sī·vŭm). [L. *sēvum, sēbum.* Cf. Sebum.] Suet, as used in pharmacy.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1141 Or siftid askis clene And seuum molton, held in euery chene. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sevum*, Suet. 1853 Royle *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 733 *Sevum*...Fat of Ovis Aries, the Sheep. Suet... Useful in giving consistence to ointments and plasters.

Sevyan, sevyne, obs. forms of Seven.

†**Sew**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 séaw, séa, (3 -sæow), 4–5 seew, seue, 4–6 sewe, 5 cewe, seau, 5–7 sew, 6 seu. [OE. *séaw* neut. = NFris. *sdie, sęi, sii*, OHG. *sou*, MHG. (genit. *sowes*) juice, poison, food :—OTeut. **sawwo-*. Cf. ON. *sǫgg-r* wet, dank. The root may be identical with that of Gr. ὗει (:— **su-*) it rains.]

1. Juice, moisture, humour. (OE. only; but cf. ME. Elesæw oil, in Ormin.)

Cf. the combs. *liþséaw* synovia, *plúmséaw* plum-juice.

c 900 *Bede Glosses* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 182 *Sucum*, sea. *a* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 268 Wiþ ðæra earena sare, ȝenim þisse sylfan wyrte [*sc.* of foxglove] seaw, mid rosan seawe. *Ibid.* II. 176 Cumaþ þa adla..on [? *read* of] yflum seawum.

2. Pottage, broth; a mess of pottage. (Cf. *figsue*, Fig *sb.* 10.)

In the 15th c. sometimes used as the equivalent of OF. *civé* onion broth, minced meat stewed with onions. (Cf. quot. *c.* 1440.) There may have been a disyllabic *seve* (a. OF. *civé*) which may have been confused with the native word because of the ambiguity of the spelling.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 108 Þyse ilk renkez..Schul neuer.. suppe on sope of my seve. *Ibid.* 825 Þenne ho sauerez with salt her seuez vchone. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Squire's T.* 59, I wol nat letten of hir strange sewes. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxvii. 4 Whanne thou hast take ony thing bi huntyng, make to me a seew therof. 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret.* lxix. 246 Flesh y-rostid, wych is more hottyr than in seau, or sode in watyr. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/2 Cewe, *sepulatum. Ibid.* 454/2 Sew, *cepulatum.* 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 572/7 *Cepiarium*, sewe. *c* 1500 Lacy *Wyl Bucke's Test.* a iij, The potage stued tripes and Noumbles in sewe. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* § 309 Beware of eatyng of frutes, potages, and sewes. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* v. xxv, To have gud spiced Sewe and Roste, and plum-pies for a King. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xx. xvi. II. 63 If a thicke grewell or sew be made thereof. 1633 J. Fisher *Fulmus Troes* III. lx, Hidder, eke and shidder, With spiced sew ȝ cramd.

fig. 1645 *Answ. Pref.* 89 You..durst not upon the peril of quenching your kitchin-fire; put forth your single sew of translation, without the Coloquintida of your Annotations.

attrib. 1459 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89 Item ij sewpottez.

Sew, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. OF. **sewe, saiwe*, aphetic f. **esseve, escheve*, f. *essever* Sew *v.*[4]

But cf. the synonymous Sough (north. dial. *seugh*), which may conceivably have undergone alteration through association with Sew *v.*[4] and Sewer *sb.*[1]]

A sewer, drain.

1475 *Engl. Misc.* (Surtees) 27 The hows of Robert Raynald next by stoppes the watyr sew, that the water may not hawe it reght corsse. *Ibid.*, The new sewes in Gouththorp..is defectyve. 1585 Higins *Nomenclator* 391/2 *Cloaca*, the towne sinke: the common sew. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 237 Common Sewes or Sinks. 1710 Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 244 Julep..scoms out feculent Rubbish..of the Body [and] sweeps it into the Common-Sew of the Circulating Blood. 1875 Parish *Sussex Gloss., Sew*, an underground drain. 1898 B. Kirkby *Lakeland Words* 127 *Sew*—Mig hole, sewer, muck midden.

Sew (siū), *a. dial.* Also sue, zoo, etc. [? Shortened form of *a-sew* (s.w. dial.): see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

This word may possibly represent OE. *ásiwen*, pa. pple. of *ásēon* to strain, drain.]

Of a cow: Dry of milk. Chiefly in phr. *to go sew*, also *to go to sew.*

1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 76 To go Sew: i.e to go dry, Suss[ex] spoken of a cow. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 36 Thee hast a let the Kee go zoo vor Want o' strocking. 1875 Parish *Sussex Gloss.* s. v., A Cow is said to be gone to sew when her milk is dried off. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. *Zoo*, We milks twenty cows, but you know they never baint all in milk to once, some be always zoo.

¶ **b.** The alleged subst. use = 'a cow which gives no milk' is perh. based on an erroneous analysis of *a-sew* (see above).

1681 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 331 A Cow is a Sew when her Milk is gone. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Sew* (Countyword), a Cow, when her Milk is gone. 1885 Sweetman *Wincanton Gloss.* (E.D.D.).

Sew (sōu), *v.*[1] Pa.t. **sewed** (sōud). Pa. pple. **sewed, sewn** (sōun). Forms: 1 seowan, siwan, seowian, siowian, siwian, 2 sewen, 3 seouwen, 4 seu, souwe, sowen, 4–6 sewe, 4–8 sowe, (5 sawe), 6 *Sc.* schew, 6–7 sow, 7–9 *Sc.* shew, 5– sew. *Pa. pple.* 1 seowed, 3 ise(o)uwed, 4 isued, y-sewed, 4–8 sowed, (5 saude, sawede), 6 soude, sowd, *Sc.* sowit, 7 sewit, 4– sewed; 4–6 sowen, 7 sewen, 9– sewn. [Com. Teut. and Indogermanic: OE. *siwan, siowan* (usually, with change of conjugation, *siwian, siowian, seowian*) = OFris. *sâa* (mod.Fris. dial. *siije*), OHG. *siuwen*, ON. *sýja* (Sw. *sy*, Da. *sye*), Goth. *siujan* :—OTeut. **siwjan*, cogn. w. the synonymous L. *su-ĕre*, Gr. (πασ-)σύειν, Lett. *schuju*, OSl. *šiti* (Russ. шить, шивать), Skr. *siv* (3 sing. pres. *sīvyati*, pa. pple. *syūtá*; derivatives are *syū* fem., needle or thread, *syūman* suture).

The root (for which Hirt suggests a primary form **seyewa-*) appears in the words above quoted as **syū-*; **sīw.* Another ablaut-grade, **syow-*, is found in OTeut. **saumo-* Seam *sb.* The pronunciation (sōu) is abnormal (cf. *strow*, var. of *strew*, repr. OE. *streowian*); the written forms show that it goes back at least to the 14th c. In the 17th c. *sew* sometimes rhymes with *clue, new*; the mod.Sc. pronunciation is (ʃū).]

1. *trans.* To fasten, attach, or join (pieces of textile material, leather, etc.) by passing a thread in alternate directions through a series of punctures made either with a needle carrying the thread, or with an awl; to make the seams of (a garment, etc.).

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1773 *Sarcio*, siouu. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* iii. 7 Hig..siwodon ficleaf and worhton him wædbrec. *c* 1000 — *Saints' Lives* xv. 23 Sum sutere siwode [*v.r.* seowde] þæs halgan weres sceos. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Schepieð, and seouweð, and amendeð chirche clões. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19766 To seu þe pouer þair clething. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Parson's T.* ¶ 256 They sowed of fige-leves a manere of bieches. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Fylle thy bagge ..And sew hit fast. 1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 506 Item of lyncum tuyne to schew the Quens curges tua unce. 1576 G. Baker *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 21 A Bagge .shaped and sowen after this manner. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* Wks. 1910 II. 171 When shoomakers make shoes, That are wel sowed. 1666 *Third Adv. to Painter* 29 Bring home the old ones, I again will sew And dearn them up to be as good as new. 1756 Mrs. Calderwood in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 243 A boy who sowes point in the forenoon. 1843 Hood *Song Shirt* 32 Sewing at once, with a double thread, A Shroud as well as a Shirt. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* I. 40 She can get a girl to sew them for her.

b. To fasten, attach, or fix (something) by this process *on, upon, in, to, round* (etc.) something else.

a 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ii. 21 Nan man ne siwaþ niwne scyp to ealdum reafe. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1804 in *S Eng. Leg.* 158 In þe schipes seile an heiȝ þis holi man let do Ane Croiz, þat Man fer isaiȝ Iseuwed faste þer-to. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xvi. 16, I souwide a sac vpon my skin. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 685 A vernicle hadde he sowed on his cappe. 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 376 As it appiers in a cedule to þis sewed. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 Preamble, The seid Diers..uppon the lystes of the same Clothes festen and sowe greate Rissbes. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 39 Faire Philomela she but lost her tongue, And in a tedious Sampler sowed her minde. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. 261 His head was soone after sewed to his body by his friends, and committed to buriall. 1681 Dineley *Jrnl. Visit Irel.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Arch. Soc.* Ser. II. II. 28 [They] adorn it with flowers, sewen to the shroud. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* vi, Two slips of parchment, which she sewed round it, to prevent its being chafed. 1908 [Miss E. Fowler] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 362 She had a black ribbon sewn round her lame finger.

fig. 1598 Q. Eliz. *Hor. de Arte Poet.* 20 Oft to beginnings graue and shewes of great is sowed A purple pace. 1831 Scott *Cast. Dang.* i, My own good breeding is not so firmly sewed to me but that I can doff it, and resume it again without its losing a stitch.

c. with adv., esp. *on, together.*

c 1290 *St. Edmund Conf.* 54 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 433 And euere ȝwane heo sende heom cloþes..þare-with heo wolde herene sende faste i-seuwede with-inne. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iii. 7 Thei soweden to gidre leeues of a fige tree. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 424 The other two and Paule also, had as it were sowed togethei certen fragmentes and patches. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 105 Prams, sowed together with hempe and cord. 1709 Felton *Diss. Classics* (1718) 32, I can compare such Productions to nothing but rich Pieces of Patchwork, sewed together with Pack-thread. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 269 Mere tents of dressed buffalo skins, sewed together and stretched on long poles. 1855 Lady E. Finch *Sampler* (ed. 2) 83 To Sew on a Button. 1901 L. F. Day & M. Buckle *Art in Needlework* (ed. 2) xii. 116 A thread may be laid across and sewn down—couched, as it is called.

d. *Surgery.* = *sew up*: see 4 a.

c 1502 *Joseph Arim.* 269 The wounde to sewe fast he began to spede. 1795 J. Bell *Disc. Wounds* 17 *note*, The older Surgeons..called it a Continued Suture when they sewed the wound all along like a seam. 1801 — *Princ. Surg.* II. 52 Except in those cuts which are so slight as only to require a cloth to be wrapped about the part, every wound ought to be sewed.

e. *Bookbinding.* To fasten together the sheets of (a book) by passing a thread or wire backwards and forwards through the back fold of each sheet, so as to attach it to the bands: distinguished from *stitch.*

1637 *Star Chamber Decree* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 9 Nor cause any such [books] to be bound, stitched, or sowed. 1809 C'tess Charleville in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) I. 366, I read *Ida* before it was all issued from the press, a volume being sent me as soon as sewed.

f. With cogn. obj.: To make (a seam).

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 166 Kerving þe clobe all to pecis, þat seuene goode sowes sixe wekes after Moun not sett þe seemes ne sewe hem a3eyn. *c* 1400, 1630 [see Seam *sb.*[1] 1].

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To work with a needle and thread.

c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 136 þis man..toke hys schone to hym, and began forto sawe on hit. And as he sewet full helt [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 Whan a virgyn begynneth fyrst to lerne to sewe in the samplar. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. i. 77 As I was sowing in my Chamber. *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Art Love* I. 780 What means Eacides to spin and sow? 1846 J. E. Taylor *Fairy Ring* 65 She sat steadily at her work, sewing away at the shirts. 1855 Browning *In a Year* iii, When I sewed or drew. 1891 Morris *Poems by the Way* (1896) 162 Hellelil sitteth in bower there, And seweth at the seam so fair.

3. *trans.* To enclose *in*, put *into* a cover or receptacle secured by sewing; = *sew up*, 4 b.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3060 þan þa komeli quen kast in hire hert, Sche wold wirche in þis wise wel to be sewed In an huge hindes hide as þe oþer were. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 195 Peraventure þe schal kepe my body if it be sewed [1432–50 sawede] in a hertes skyn. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 124 Her picture sowd in his apparell nere vnto his breste. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 137 Master, if euer I said loose-bodied gowne, sow me in the skirts of it. *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Opened* (1677) 27 Sow these spices in a little bag. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 797 They sow'd them in the Skins of Bears And then set Dogs about their Ears. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxx, Nell had still the piece of gold sewn in her dress. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxii, The diamonds were sewed into her habit.

4. Sew up.

a. To close (an orifice, a wound, also anything that envelops) by stitching the edges together.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* li. (1890) 143 Merencyus..made his wounde to be shwed [? *read* sewed; orig. *faisoit couldre sa playe*] vppe, that was yet full sore. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 181 The lordes sat still..neither whisperyng nor spekyng, as though their mouthes had been sowed up. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 148, I commanded the sleeues should be cut out, and sow'd vp againe. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 436 ¶ 9 The Wound was exposed to the View of all who could delight in it, and sowed up on the Stage. 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 31/1, I sewed up the bag with my own hand. 1812 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 37 A surgeon sewed up the wound. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 224 The fishermen..generally sew up the mouth before placing it with others.

¶ *transf.* To keep (one's mouth) resolutely closed. ? *nonce-use.*

1785 H. Walpole *Let. to C'tess Upper Ossory* 20 June, I sewed up my mouth, and though he addressed me two or three times, I answered nothing but yes or no.

b. To enclose *in* a cover or receptacle and secure it by sewing.

1611 Bible *Job* xiv. 17 My transgression is sealed vp in a bagge, and thou sowest vp mine iniquitie. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacrif.* II. ii, A Creature Sow'd vp in painted cloth, might so be styl'd. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Nuptial Song* xv, But since It must be done, dispatch, and sowe Up in a sheet your Bride. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* li, He has sewn up ever so many odalisques in sacks and tilted them into the Nile. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 234 A piece of paper sewed up in a cloth button.

c. *slang.* (*a*) To tire out (a horse). (*b*) To tire out, exhaust (a person); to nonplus, bring to a

standstill; to put *hors de combat*; to outwit, cheat, swindle. (*c*) To make hopelessly drunk. (*d*) *To sew up one's stocking*: to put to silence, confute.

(*a*) 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 17 He preserves his cattle in such rare condition, that with great difficulty are they to be 'sewn up'. 1862 WHYTE MELVILLE *Inside Bar* x, I like you young fellows to enjoy yourselves..and sew up your hoises and come home.

(*b*) 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxix, Here's Mr. Vinkle reg'larly sewed up with desperation, miss. *Ibid.* lv, 'Busy!' replied Pell; 'I'm completely sewn up'. 1838 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. II. x. 154 You might have traded with him, and got it for half nothin'; or bought it and failed, as some of our importin' merchants sew up the soft-horned British. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Legacy* xiii. 113, I have introduced him to you as soon as I could, and you must sew him up as quickly as you can. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* ii. 12, I did not think there was a man living who could have sewn me up in ten minutes like that; but you are..quick with your fists. 1857 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* II. xvii, He told Fred Tattenham in confidence that if the men who were in his debt did not come up to the scratch on settling day he should be regularly 'sewed up'.

(*c*) 1829 BUCKSTONE *Billy Taylor, Kitty.* (*Aside, and taking out a vial.*) This liquid, sent me by Monsieur Chabert, The fire-king, will sew him up. 1840 J. T. J. HEWLETT *P. Priggins* xx, We must ply him with liquor, for I don't think a little will sew him up. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* v, To use Jack Horan's own phrase, the apothecary was sewed up before he had any suspicion of the fact.

(*d*) 1859 READE *Love me Little* xxvi, At this home thrust Mrs. Wilson was staggered...'Eh! Miss Lucy', cried she, 'but ye've got a tongue in your head. Ye've sewed up my stocking'.

5. *Comb.*: **sew-and-fell** *attrib.*, made by sewing and felling; **sew-round**, used *attrib.* to designate a method of sewing the upper of a shoe directly to the sole; also *sb.*, a shoe so made.

1880 *Plain Hints* 27 The edge of the patch should be turned down as for a sew-and-fell seam. 1885 LENO *Boot & Shoemaking* xi. 94 In the best sewrounds, the sole is reduced to the thickness of the upper. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Nov. 4/3 Men engaged in the sewround branch of the boot trade. 1900 C. RUSSELL & H. S. LEWIS *Jew in London* 78 In the 'sew-round' or slipper-making trade.

†Sew, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 cew, 5–6 shew, 6 sewe. [Back-formation from SEWER *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To place (food) on the table as a sewer does; *intr.* to act as a sewer.

The gloss *cepulo* in *Promp. Parv.* is due to association with SEW *sb.*[1]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/2 Cewyn, *cepulo*. *Ibid.* 454/2 Sewyn, at mete..., *ferculo, sepulo*. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 208 A fatt goos..is sewid [*v.r.* served] vp atte kingis table. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 36 He [the sewer] seweth at one mele, and dyneth and soupeth at another mele. *c* 1500 *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 366 First, mustard and brawne, swete wyne shewed therto. 1530 PALSGR. 716/2, I sewe at meate, *je taste*. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 14 b, The esquier whiche was acustomed to sewe and take the assaye before kyng Rychard. 1560 RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 67 In some places the Caruer doth vse to shew and set down. 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* III. vii. *marg.*, La-Foole passes ouer sewing the meate.

†Sew, *v.*[3] *Falconry. Obs.* [aphetic a. OF. *essuer, essuier* (mod.F. *essuyer*) to wipe, cleanse :—L. *exsūcāre* to deprive of juice, f. *ex-* out + *sūcus* juice.] *trans.* Of a hawk: To wipe (the beak) after feeding.

c 1450 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296 An hawke suyth is beke and not wypith. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a vj, An hawke snytith or sewith hir beke and not wipith hir beke. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 289 Let hir tire against the Sunne, snyting and sewing hir beake a little at your discretion.

Sew (sīū), *v.*[4] Also 6 seaw, sewe, 7 siew, 7–9 sue. [a. OF. (north-eastern) **sewer* (latinized *sewāre*), aphetic a. OF. *essewer, essever*:—popular L. **exaquāre*, f. L. *ex-* out + *aqua* water.

The OE. *séon* (pa. pple. *gesiwen*) had precisely the sense 2 below. It is possible that in this sense the vb. may be a distinct word, from the OE. pple. The F. *suer* to sweat may also be a partial source.]

1. *trans.* To drain, draw off the water from. Now *dial.* Also, † to draw off (water).

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 487 [They] slewe and hurte many of the abbottes tenauntes, and spoyled and brake his closures and warynes, and sewyd their pondes and waters. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 32 Sewe ponds, amend dams. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Cæsar* (1595) 785 He determined to draine and seaw all the water of the marishes. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xiii. 45 Mills, for Siewing of surrounded grounds. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 268 A good time to sew Fish-ponds, and take Fish. 1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Sue*, to make furrows to draw off water from land. 1887 *Kent Gloss., Sew*, to dry; to drain; as, 'To sew a pond.'

2. *intr.* Of a liquid: To ooze out, exude. (Said also of the containing vessel.) Now *dial.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1567) 53 The droppes of bloud that from the head did sew Of Gorgon being new cut off. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 292 Whensoever the humor makes a shew to sew out at the hawkes eares. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 79 The Percolation or Suing of the Veriuyce through the wood. *Ibid.* § 410 Some Wheat lay vnder the Pan, which was somewhat moistned by the Suing of the Pan. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. clxvii, The deadly juice that from his brain doth sue. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIV. 549 The water sues through the brick work. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 337 *Sew*, to ooze out. Water, from wet land—blood, from a bound-up wound. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Sue*, to issue in small quantities; to exude as a fluid from a vessel not sufficiently tight to confine it.

3. *Naut.* **a.** Of a ship: To be grounded, to be high and dry; also (with specifying addition), to have its water-line (so much) above the water.

c 1588 in *Defeat Sp. Armada* (Navy Rec. Soc.) I. 16 For that she was aground and sewed two foot, and could not be gotten off. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 When the water is gone and the ships lie dry, we say she is Sewed; if her head but lie dry, she is Sewed a head; but if she cannot all lie dry, she cannot Sew there. 1676 WOOD *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1694) I. 166 The Water did Ebb, and the ship Sued above 3 Foot. 1745 P. THOMAS *Voy. S. Seas* 178 At Low-Water she Sued about one Foot and a half. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expositor* s. v., When a Ship at low Water comes to be on the Ground to lie dry, they say, she is Sewed; and if she be not quite left dry, they say, she Sews to such a Part. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Sewed*, If a ship runs aground on the tide of ebb, and it be required to know if she has sewed, the water line ..is examined, and this mark being found above the water, she is said to be sewed by as much as is the difference. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 109 If the water has left her two feet, she has sued two feet.

† **b.** Of the water: To subside or diminish in depth. *Obs.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 355 The tide of ebb making, the water sewed to sixteen feet.

†Sew, *v.*[5] *Obs.*—[0] *intr.* Of a cow: To go dry. (Perh. only a compiler's error; cf. SEW *a.*)

1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v., To Sew, or go Sew, to go dry; spoken of a cow.

Sew, obs. f. SAW *v.*, SHOW *v.*, SOW *sb.*, *v.*, SUE *v.*

Sewable (siū·ăb'l), *a.* [f. SEW *v.*[4] + -ABLE.] Capable of being drained.

1848, 1894 [see DIKE-REEVE].

Sewage (siū·ĕdʒ), *sb.* [Formed after SEWER *sb.*[1] (apprehended as a derivative with -ER[1]) by substitution of suffix: see -AGE.

The assumed verb-stem implicit in this formation coincides in form and sense with SEW *v.*[1], but, unless the sb. is much older than the evidence shows, it was prob. framed without any knowledge of the verb as having been actually used.]

1. Refuse matter conveyed in sewers.

1834 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Metrop. Sewers* 169 A grating..through which the lighter and thinner parts of the sewage would rise. 1849 in *Mech. Mag.* Aug. (1850) 177/1 The separation of the sewage from the surface waters 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 25 Shallow wells are very apt to be contaminated..by sewage soaking from cesspits.

fig. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Dec. 749/1 (art.) Newspaper Sewage. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1190/1 The literary sewage which is pouring forth from the Paris press.

2. = SEWERAGE 1, 2. *rare.*

1834 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Metrop. Sewers* 136 The public have ..built more sewage within the same level and the same term of years. *Ibid.* 182 Have you any communication to make..respecting the want of sewage in Holloway? 1850 OGILVIE, *Sewerage, Sewage*, The system of sewers or subterranean conduits for receiving and carrying off the superfluous water and filth of a city; as, the *sewage* of the city of London.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sewage-outfall, -question, -water, -works*; **sewage farm**, a farm on which sewage irrigation is practised; so **sewage farming**; **sewage grass**, grass grown on land fertilized by sewage; **sewage irrigation**, the system of disposing of liquid sewage by turning it on to land; so **sewage-irrigated** *a.*

1870 CORFIELD *Treatm. Sewage* 234 Examples of *Sewage Farms. *Ibid.* 271 Influence of *Sewage-Farming on the public health. 1888 *Science* 30 Mar. 156/1 *Sewage-grass is very inferior to normal herbage. 1867 B. LATHAM *Purif. Sewage* 10 The *sewage irrigated farm of Beddington. 1870 CORFIELD *Treatm. Sewage* 237 Near Edinburgh, *sewage irrigation has been going on for the last 200 years. 1858 *Prel. Rep. Comm. Sewage Towns* 11 The present state of *sewage outfalls. 1850 *Mech. Mag.* Aug. 177/1 The Metropolitan *Sewage question. 1854 BAZALGETTE & HAYWOOD *Rep. to Metrop. Sewers Comm.* 5 The commercial value of *sewage water, and the cost of its conversion into dry manure. 1884 *Punch* 16 Feb. 82/1 The Vestry strongly object to *sewage-works being there erected.

Sewage (siū·ĕdʒ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To irrigate or fertilize with sewage.

1861 *2nd Rep. Comm. Sewage Towns* 24 Plot 2. To be irrigated with sewage at the rate of 3,000 tons per acre per annum. Plot 3. To be sewaged at the rate of 6,000 tons per acre per annum. 1880 [cf. SEWAGED 1].

2. To furnish with sewers, drain with sewers.

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Dec. 11/2 The streets .are badly paved, abominably sewaged [etc.] 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Sewaged (siū·ĕdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. SEWAGE *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Fertilized by the application of sewage.

1861 *2nd Rep. Comm. Sewage Towns* 28 Ten Hereford oxen were tied up in a shed; two to be fed on unsewaged grass, and the remaining eight to receive sewaged grass. 1880 H. ROBINSON *Sewage Disposal* 25 Weeds which are a source of trouble and expense on sewaged land.

2. Contaminated with sewage.

1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 Aug. 9/2 'Sewaged water never can get pure' says another.

Sew·aging, *vbl. sb.* [f. SEWAGE *v.* + -ING 1. In quot. 1610 app. an independent word, f. SEW *v.*[4]]

1. The action of draining by means of sewers.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 50 Bancking, balking, dyking, drayning, sewing, sewaging, rilling.

2. The action of irrigating with sewage.

1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 348 Berlin adopted very stringent regulations for the management of the [sewage] farms and for the sewaging of each field in particular. *Ibid.*, A careful systematic sewaging of the land.

†Sewane. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 145 Seroppis, sewane, sugour, and synamome.

Sewant, Sewantly: see SUANT *sb.* and *a.*, SUANTLY.

Sewar, obs. form of SEWER, SOWAR.

Sewarry, variant of SOWARRY.

Sewch, Sewdarie, obs. ff. SHEUGH, SUDARY.

Sewe, obs. form of SEW, SIEVE, SOW *v.*, SUE *v.*

Sewed (sōud), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of SEW *v.*[1] Cf. SEWN.] Joined, fastened, etc. by stitching.

1585 HIGINS *Nomenclator* 113/2 *Corona sutilis*. A sowed garland, or a garland the flowers whereof are tied together with thread. 1601 in *T. Pont's Topogr. Acc. Cunninghame* (Maitl. Club) 179 Twa pair curtingis with sewit rebbenis. 1652 in Beck *Gloves* (1883) 152 Twenty four shillings for the Doz. of twice shewed sheep leather. 1763 in Macgill *Old Ross sh.* (1909) 148 A Black gauze sewed hood. 1861 *Ladies' Gaz. Fashion* Oct. 79/2 Bonnet of sewed rice straw. 1861 *Times* 4 Oct. 7/4 The trade in sewed muslins. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 279/1 Whether 'sewed' or 'open' tanned 'goat-skins are preferable.

b. Of books: Having the sheets stitched together, but not bound.

1766 *Catal. Mod. Bks.* 87 Young's (Dr. Edward) Conjectures on Composition 8vo, sewed, 0 1 0. 1834 *J. R. Smith's Catal. Bks.* May 5/2 Historie of Friar Rush, 4to, sewed 2s 6d.

Sewed, obs. form of SUET.

†Sewee. ? Variant of SOY. (Cf. F. *soui.*)

1737 WESLEY *Jrnl* 2 Dec, Sewee Beans, about the Size of our Scarlet, but to be shelled and eaten like Windsor Beans.

Sewel, variant of SHEWEL *Obs.*, scarecrow.

Sewellel (sĭwe lĕl). [See quot. 1893.] A small rodent of the Western coast of the United States, *Haplodon rufus*. Called also *mountain-beaver* (see MOUNTAIN 9 c).

1814 LEWIS & CLARKE *Trav. Missouri* (1815) III. 39 Sewellel is a name given by the natives to a small animal found in the timbered country on this coast. 1859 S. F. BAIRD *Mammals N. Amer.* 353 *Aplodontia leporina*, Rich. Sewellel; Showt'l. 1887, *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* (1896) III. 97 The sewellel is torpid during the winter. 1893 COUES in *Lewis & Clark's Exped.* III. 861 *note*, It seems by the later researches of George Gibbs into the unspellable jargon of the Columbia River Indians, that 'sewellel' is their name for the lobes, mistaken by Captain Lewis for the name of the animal.

Sewen, obs. f. SEWIN, SUE *v.*; obs. pa. pple. of SEE *v.*, SEW *v.*[1]

Sewer (siū·ər), *sb.*[1] Also 5 suer(e, 6 sewar souer, 7 sewre, sure, 7 seward. See also SYRE, SYVER (*Sc.*; prob. unconnected), and SHORE *sb.*[2] [a. OF. (north-eastern) *se(u)wiere* channel to carry off overflow from a fishpond (latinized *seweria*, 1264 in Du Cange) :—L. type **exaquāria* (cf. med.L. *exaquātōrium*), f. **exaquāre* (L. *ex-* out + *aqua* water), whence OF. *essever* to drain off, with which are connected OF. *essevour, -eur, esseouer, essouere* drain, ditch. (For the phonology cf. EWER.)

Until the 16th c. chiefly in legal formulæ as representing the earlier Anglo-Latin *sewera* or Anglo-Fr. *sewer(e.*]

1. An artificial watercourse for draining marshy land and carrying off surface water into a river or the sea. Also *water-sewer.*

[1299 *Memoranda LTR* 26 & 27 Edw. I, m. 51 (Public Rec. Office), Per defectum reparacionis Walliarum Watergangarum et Seweraruin contra impetum fluctuum aque Humbrie.] 1402–3 [see *sewer-gate* in 5]. 1461 *Rolls of Parit.* V. 493/1 For Sewers, Walles of Mersshes, Dyches, Gutters. 1482 *Ibid.* VI. 210 Makyng of Sewers for avoidyng of lake waters. 1543 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, XVIII. II. 118 For skoryn of a water souer. 1610 *N. Riding Rec.* I. 200 Tho. Skaith of Carlton in Cleveland, theldest, [presented] for stopping of the water-sewer upon the West Shortflatt. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXV. 5 One general sewer which seemeth to divide Low Holland from the high. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 22 § 22 It shall..be lawful for the Occupier of Land..adjoining to any..Sewer..to take..such Gravel, Soil,..and Weeds.

transf. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 187 The great ryuer of Wharfe, which is the great sewer of y^e^ broke, and of all the water comyng from Towton.

2. An artificial channel or conduit, now usually covered and underground, for carrying off and discharging waste water and the refuse from houses and towns. *Common sewer*: a drain through which all or a large part of the sewage of a town passes, a main drain collecting and discharging the contents of auxiliary drains. Cf. SHORE *sb.*[2]

The development of this sense (*c* 1600) is prob. due to the fact that the drainage of towns near tidal rivers had come under the control of the commissioners of sewers. See Act 3 Jas. I, c. 14 (1606).

Technically, 'sewer' is distinguished from 'drain', the latter being restricted to channels used 'for the Drainage of one Building only or Premises within the same Curtilage' (Act. 11 & 12 Vict. c. 112 § 147).

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. i. 83 *Ther.* Sweet draught: sweet quoth-a? sweet sinke, sweet sure 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 423 A sewer within the ground to ridde away filth. 1611 COTGR., *Gesse*, a common sinke or sewer. 1619 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* V. xli, Vnder whose Floore, the common Sewer past Vp to the same, a loathsome stench that cast. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 387 It was no noysome Ayre, no Sewre or Stinke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 446 As one who long in populous City pent, Where Houses thick and Sewere annoy the Aire. 1684 I. PETER *Siege of Vienna* 42 Some

Men were discovered in the Common-Sewer. 1739 Labelye *Westm. Bridge* 72 Drains or Sewers discharging themselves into a small Arch. 1834 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Metrop. Sewers* 136 Open and Covered Sewers built within the Ranelagh Level. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 389 Fleet Ditch, which was perhaps the first main sewer of London. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 713/1 For small sewers, circular pipes of glazed earthenware..are used, from 6 inches to 18 inches in diameter...Where the capacity of an 18-inch circular pipe would be insufficient, built sewers are used in place of earthenware pipes.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iv. 16 This Island hath from time to time been no other than as a sewer to empty the superfluity of the German Nations. 1738 Johnson *London* 94 London! the needy villain's general home, The common sewer of Paris, and of Rome. 1765 Falconer *Demag.* 240 His black entrails, faction's common sewer. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 39 A territory Wherein were bandit earls,..Assassins..this common sewer of all his realm. 1884 Mrs. C. Praed *Zero* ix, The moral sewer of Europe.

3. *Law.* **a.** *Commission of Sewers*; (*a*) a royal commission issued to a number of persons (hence called *Commissioners of Sewers*) constituting them a temporary court with authority for the repair and maintenance of 'walls, ditches, banks, gutters, sewers, gotes, causeys, bridges, streams and other defences by the coasts of the sea and marsh ground lying and being within the limits of' a specified district liable to inundation from the sea or rivers; also, the body of commissioners of sewers for a district; (*b*) a body of municipal officers (abolished by Act 60 & 61 Vict. c. 133, 1897) who were responsible for the control of the 'sewers' (sense 2) in the City of London; these officers were first appointed in pursuance of the Act 19 Chas. II, c. 8 (1667), and were invested with the title and jurisdiction of commissioners of sewers by the Act 7 Anne, c. 32 (1708).

The term 'Commission of Sewers' (AF. *Commission de Sewerez, de Sewers*) occurs first in 1427 (Rolls of Parlt. IV. 333/1 and Act 6 Hen. V, c. 5), but the issue of similar commissions is recorded in 1314 (Rolls of Parlt. I. 319/1) and in 1322 (Placit. Abbrev. 339/1).

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 109/1 Hit was ordeyned..that by x yere then next folwyng, severals Commissions of Sewers shuld be made unto divers persones. 1504 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 9 The kynges Commyssioners of Sewers. *c* 1530 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 227 One of the Kyngs Commysioners of Sewers. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 2 The authoritie to you yoven by the Commission of Sewers. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 135 If a Collector or Officer of Sewers do distrain a man, or do any other act contrary to an Inhibition of Sewers to him directed by the Commissioners of Sewers. 1623 Bacon *Ordin. Chancery* § 94 (1642) 20 The Commission of Sewards. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4442/4 The Commissioners of Sewers for the Levels of Havering and Dagenham. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 22 § 60 The Words 'Court' and 'Court of Sewers' ..shall..be deemed to mean every Court..of any Six or more Commissioners of Sewers..named in any Commission of Sewers. 1848 *Act* 11 & 12 *Vict.* c. 112 § 3 The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers. 1881 *Ann. Local Taxation Returns* 112 Monies Raised and Expended by Commissioners of Sewers during the Year last ended.

b. *Law of Sewers*: a local law relating to embankment and draining. *Statute of Sewers*: the Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 5, relating to the issuing of Commissions of Sewers. † *Work of Sewers*: any of the works of defence against floods (e.g. a seawall, ditch, bank, gutter, sewer, etc.) to which commissions of sewers relate.

1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 3 Concerning the execution of any suche Lawes Ordynaunces and Constitutions of Sewers. 1605–6 *Act* 3 *Jas. I*, c. 14 The saide Statute of Sewers (23 Hen. VIII, c. 5). 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 133 If one oppose against a Law of Sewers. *Ibid.* 138 If one do suffer a Wall, Bank, or other work of Sewers to fall into decay for want of repairing. 1661 N. N. *Narrative Drain. Fens* in Arb. *Garner* I. 317 A Law of Sewers made at Saint Ives. 1835 *Tomlins' Law Dict., Romney-marsh.* A large tract of land in the county of Kent..which is governed by certain..laws of sewers.

4. Ellipt. for: Commissioner of Sewers. *Obs.*

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos*, *Sewer*..one that hath authoritie to ouerlooke water courses. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 247 The Sewers are Commissioners that sit by vertue of their Commission and authority grounded upon divers statutes, to enquire of all nusances and offences committed by the stopping of rivers [etc.]. 1675 Ashmole *Mem.* (1717) 53 This Morning a Jury of Sewers set out my Brick Wall made towards the High-way. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kelsey), *Clerk of the Sewers*, an Officer belonging to the Commissioners of Sewers, who writes down all Things they do, by vi tue of their Commission. 1901 *N. & Q.* Ser. IX. VII. 436 Some of the family were 'sewers' of Wisbech.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sewer-assessment*, *authority*, *-ditch*, *grating*, †*law* (see 1 b), *-man*, *-rate*, *-water*; **sewer-air**, **-gas**, atmospheric air mixed with gas formed by the decomposition of sewage; **sewer-block**, a stoneware brick used for building the walls of sewers; †**sewer-gate**, a floodgate at the mouth of a drain or water-course; **sewer-heading** (see Heading *vbl. sb.* 11); **sewer-hunter**, one who searches sewers; **sewer-rat**, the brown rat (*Mus decumanus*) common in sewers and drains.

1861 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* ii. (ed. 2) 23 A stream of *sewer air coming up the back staircase of a grand London house from the sink. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 313 Similar symptoms may follow poisoning by sewer air, if this be concentrated. 1814 *Regent's Park* 72 He misunderstood the nature of the *sewer assessments. 1893 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 5/1 The Corporation..are at once the *sewer authority and the road authority. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 50/1 Sanitary stoneware..including drain-pipes..*sewer-blocks [etc.]. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 390 Open sewer-ditches, into which drains were emptied. 1870 Corfield *Treatm. Sewage* 174 It would be difficult to imagine a more ingenious method for delivering *sewer gases at high pressure into houses than the one above described. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 716/1 The corrosive action of sewer gas. 1402–3 *Doc. New Romney*, [An entry about new gates to the sluice of the] *sweregate. 1897 W. Rye *Norfolk Songs* 42 He cut his wife up into small pieces and dropped her down *sewer gratings. 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* XXVI. 236/2 Note on a Boulder met with in driving a *Sewer-Heading in Liverpool. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 151 The *sewer-hunters usually go in gangs of three or four for the sake of company. 1785 J. Phillips *Treat. Inland Navig.* 40 The works done in pursuance of this Act, not to be subject to the *sewer-laws. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 383 Of the *Sewermen and Nightmen of London. *Ibid.* (1861) II. 431/1 The *sewer-rat is..said by the Jacobites to have come in with the first George. 1888 Wood *Farmer's Friends* 23 Sewer-rats, of course, are to some extent beneficial. 1823 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Sewers Metrop.* 15 Laying a *sewer rate over the whole district. 1848 *Act* 11 & 12 *Vict.* c. 112 § 77 Every District Sewers Rate to be made under this Act. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 463, I..regard the Thames in the neighbourhood of the metropolis as nothing less than diluted *sewer-water.

[*Note.*—In the collocations 'Commission of sewers', 'works of sewers', etc., the word had virtually a much wider meaning than sense 1 above; it practically denotes any means of defence against inundation from the sea. The formula enumerating the things placed under the control of the commissioners begins with 'walls' (1322 more fully 'sea-walls', *murorum maritimorum*) and mentions 'sewers' only in the fifth or sixth place. This had already attracted the attention of lawyers early in the 17th c.; in 1622 Callis (*Stat. Sewers*, ed. 1647, p. 57) states that 'some compound the word of *sea* and *were*' (=Weir, defence). Although sense 1 is certainly genuine, and the etymology stated at the head of this article is well established, it seems not impossible that there may have been some early confusion with a native compound of the formation suggested by the writers referred to by Callis. No instance of OE. **sæwer*, however, is known; a (? plural) *sæ-wærre*, of obscure meaning, occurs A.D. 1045 (Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* No. 776): 'Se igzað æt portes bricge & healfe sæ-wære & se mylnstede æt Mannæs bricge.' The Anglo-Latin derived verb *seuerare* (1314 in *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 319/1) appears to mean 'to protect from flood'.

The pseudo-etymological spelling *seward* (quot. 1623 in 3) is noteworthy. Skinner (Etymol. 1671, s. v.) erroneously attributes to Minsheu the statement that the word 'was formerly written *seward*, perhaps from *seavard*, either because they [*sc.* sewers] are made towards the sea, or because they ward off the sea'.]

Sewer (sīū·ər), *sb.*[2] Now only *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 **sewere**, 4–7 **sewar**, 5 **seware**, **ceware**, 5–6 **sever**, 6 **sawere**, 7 **sewre**, 4– **sewer**; *β.* 6 **shewere**, **shower**, 6–7 **shewer**. [aphetic a. AF. *asseour*, f. OF. *asseoir* to cause to sit, seat:—L. *assidēre*, f. *ad-* + *sedēre* to sit. Assewer (q.v.) is not recorded so early as the aphetic form. The *β*-forms are assimilated to *shew*, *show*.] An attendant at a meal who superintended the arrangement of the table, the seating of the guests, and the tasting and serving of the dishes.

Down to the 15th c. it was the designation of an officer of the Royal Household; it survived somewhat later as the title of a ceremonial office at coronations.

α. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 639 As sewer in a god assyse he serued hem fayre, Wyth sadde semblaunt & swete of such as he hade. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 251 Olyver, cheef sewere of þe kynges bord. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/2 Ceware at mete. 1447–50 Q. Marg. *Lett.* (Camden) 97 Oure trusty and welbeloved Squier Thomas Burneby, sewer of our mouth. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 535/2 Oure Servaunt William Wade, Squier, Sewer of oure Chambre. 15.. in W. Jones *Crowns & Coronat.* (1883) 119 [At the coronation of Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII, 1487] the lorde Fitz-water, sewer, or dapifer, attended..and served the messes. 15.. *Bk. Precedence* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 17 A viscount..may haue Carver and Sewer, with there Towells, when they sett there seruisse on the table. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. vii. Stage Direct., Enter a Sewer, and diuers Seruants with Dishes and Seruice ouer the Stage. 1637 N. Whiting *Albino & Bellama* 129 The dropsied Host, like to a Sewre did strut To marshall every dish. 1669 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* (ed. 2) 257 The Sewers of the Chamber are 8. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 23 Apr. 1661, Gent. Ushers, Daily Waiters, Sewers, Carvers, 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* I. 178 The sewer with savoury meats Dish after dish, served them. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xvii, Let the master of my lord's household see that both clerk and sewer taste the dishes which the one dresses and the other serves. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 168 *note*, Atholl performed the part of sewer, and Morton of carver.

β. 1525 Berners *Froiss.* II. xxxi. 36 b/1 Sir yuan of Lenchell was shewer and sir Gracyen bare his cuppe. 1533 More *Answ. poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1036/2, I beshrew such a shewer as so serueth in the supper, that he conueieth away the best dysh. 1553 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 119 Therle of Sussex claymethe to be shewer at dyner the daye of the coronacion. 1565 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 204 Athall shower, Morton carvar, Crayforde cupbearer. 1602 W. S. *Life Cromwell* IV. iv. Stage Direct., Enter the Vsher and the Shewer, the meate goes ouer the Stage.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* III. lviii, His maister sewar hecht verteous discipline. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* 7 It shew'd but green practise..to blurt upon the eares of a judicious Parliament with such a presumptuous and over-weening Proem: but you doe well to be the Sewer of your owne messe. 1649 — *Eikon.* xxiv. 192 Som such place, as may stile them the Sewers, or the Yeomen Ushers of Devotion.

Sewer (sōu·ər), *sb.*[3] Forms: 4–5 **sower**, 5 **sawer**, 7 **shewer**, 5, 8–9 **sewer**. [f. Sew *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who sews.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 165 Seuene goode sowers sixe wekes after Moun not sett þe seemes ne sewe hem aseyn. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 795/21 *Hec sutrix*, a sewer. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* 314 That no man of the forsayde crafte [of tailors] set no new sawer a-warcke a-bofe the spasse of xv. days. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 331/2 A Sewer, *filator*, *sutor*, *sutrix*. 1652 in Beck *Gloves* (1883) 152 [The Craft] ordains every boy and fial to take such work from his Master as his shewers cast. 1755 Johnson, *Sewer*..He that uses a needle. 1870 *Echo* 30 Dec., The sewer has it placed on a long table round which she travels, stitching as she goes. 1880 Zaehnsdorf *Bookbinding* 21 It will be better if the cords are a little to the right of the press, so that the sewer may get her or his left arm to rest better on the press. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* II. 108 She was not only a neat sewer, but could cut out men's shirts.

Sewer (siū·ər), *v.*[1] Also 6 **sewar**. [f. Sewer *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *trans.* To drain. *Obs.*

1565 in *Arch. Cantiana* XIII. 269 A cricke, or waterwey, sewared or dryed upp.

2. To furnish (a town, road, etc.) with a system of sewers. Hence **Sew·ering** *vbl. sb.*

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 155 These towns have been sewered under the improved system. 1865 *3rd Rep. Comm. Sewage of Towns* 210 The sewering of towns on correct principles ought to be promoted, so as to ensure cleanliness, comfort, and health. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 July 2/1 In some of the southern cities of America..sewering, draining, and scavenging have brought about great improvement. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. li. 287 To grade, pave, and sewer streets.

† **Sew·er**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Sewer *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To act as sewer at a meal.

c 1553 in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 652 A Gent. to sewerer yf they were not otherwise occupyed in the Q. busynesse. 1623 Minsheu *Sp. Dict.*, To Sewer or taste before, *vide Hazer salva*. *a* 1641 Finett *Observ.* (1656) 156 His assertion was not followed for the better convenience of the said Officers carving and sewering. 1647 Hexham II, To Sewer, *Voor-smaecken*, *voor-tasten*.

Sewer, obs. form of Sure.

Sewerage (siū·ərédʒ). [f. Sewer *sb.*[1] + -age.]

1. Drainage by means of sewers; a method or system of draining by sewers.

1834 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Metrop. Sewers* 149 The tenantry are paying sewer-rates; they never have enjoyed sewerage. *Ibid.* 150 To prepare a sewerage and manage it themselves. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 317/2 How imperfectly the advantages of good sewerage are appreciated. 1892 Eminson *Epid. Pneumonia* 12 Good sewerage will, I trust, banish this disease as effectually.

attrib. 1848 *Act* 11 & 12 *Vict.* c. 112 § 34 The Limits of such Sewerage Districts. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 57 Glazed sewerage-pipes. 1865 *Times* 5 Apr. 3/1 The opening..of the great sewerage works.

b. The carrying away *of* refuse.

1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* v. 246 The hole [in the altar rock] is an aperture for the sewerage of the blood of victims.

2. *concr.* Sewers collectively; the system of sewers belonging to a particular locality.

1834 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Metrop. Sewers* 150, I have seen a programme of the street; I think that is the position in which the sewerage is. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 389 Our arched and subterraneous sewerage. 1889 Gunter *That Frenchman* v. 46 Whose foul-smelling gutters have been replaced by under-ground sewerage.

3. Sewage.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 383 Which forms a part of the street mud..of the scavenger's cart, rather than of the sewerage. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 182 The Tiber..enriched with city sewerage. 1900 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U. S.) June 207 To carry sewerage of Chicago toward the Mississippi river.

b. *fig.* Moral filth or garbage.

1859 Meredith *R. Feverel* xl, [She] poured a little social sewerage into his ears. 1868 Swinburne *Blake* 131 The weltering sewerage of Aphra's unreadable and unutterable plays. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 230 The foulest depths of literary sewerage.

Sewering, *vbl. sb.*: see Sewer *v.*[1]

Sew·erless, *a.* [f. Sewer *sb.*[1] + -less.] Having no sewers.

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 209 The saturated and sewerless ground. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 850/1 Sewerless cities.

Sew·ery, *sb. rare.* [f. Sewer *sb.*[2] + -y.] The office or apartment used by a sewer.

1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. 68 In household rolls of the thirteenth century the daily expenditure is almost always classed under the following heads; 1. The amount of bread, wine and beer supplied from the sewery and butlery.

Sew·ery, *a.* [f. Sewer *sb.*[1] + -y[1].] Characteristic of sewers.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 390 The Fleet Ditch seems always to have had a sewery character. 1896 *Punch* 1 Dec. 257/1 Some thought them [the smells] like Eau-de-Cologne, whilst their foes Denounced them as sickly and sewery.

Sewet, obs. form of Suet, Suit.

Seweyne, obs. Sc. form of Seven.

Sewin[1] (siū·in). Forms: 6 **suwynge**, **sewing**, 8 **shewin**, 9 **sewen**, **suin**, 8– **sewin**. [Of obscure origin: app. not Welsh. Cf. Suant *sb.*] A fish of the Salmon tribe (*Salmo cambricus* or *eriox*), the bull-trout, found in Welsh rivers.

1532 in G. T. Clarke *Cartæ Glamorgan* IV. 454 Yeldyng and pynge yerely to the sayd abbotte .. x. samones v. gyllynges and xliiij^te suwynges..or elles..for euery cuple

sewinges 1. d. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 248 Taken in the river Wye, where it is known by the name of Sewin, or Shewin. 1805 DUNCUMB *Agric. Heref.* 17 The botcher resembles the suin taken in the Welsh rivers. 1834 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. ii. 52 The sewin will most likely prove our Scotch hirling or whiting. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4. 1900 *Field* 28 July 153/1 There is not a better sea trout or sewin river in North Wales.

Sewin[2] (siūˑin). Corrupt form of *sewel*, SHEWEL.

1886 WALSINGHAM *Shooting* (Badm. Libr.) I. 207 A substitute for nets in covert shooting, where it is desirable to stop the winged game rather than the ground game, is commonly known as 'sewin'. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 85/2 (Pheasant) The number of stops may be materially reduced by the use of the sewin.

Sewin(e, obs. Sc. forms of SEVEN.

Sewing (sōuˑiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Forms: 3 seuwingue, 4–5 sewinge, 4–6 sowinge, 5 sawyng, soweng, soyng, 5–6 sewin, 5, 7, sowing, 6 *Sc.* schiuine, 7 soweing, soeing, 4– sewing. [f. SEW *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of SEW *v.*[1]; the use of a needle and thread; the uniting of pieces of material (etc.) by this means. In *Bookbinding*: see SEW *v.*[1] 1 e.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 261/18 With spinningue and with seuwingue hire liflode heo wan. 1428–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hull* 71 The lauendere for a hole þere wasshynge & sowenge ..ij s. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xiii, [A tayller] whiche surmounted alle the other in shapynge or sewynge. 1566 in Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 506 Item for schiuine and the fassoune and pontis. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 13/3 Sowinge of a wounde is a vnitinge and coupling together of the dissevered partes with a threded needle. 1691 RAY *Creation* III. (1704) 322 To manage the Needle in Sowing and the Pen in Writing. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 155 The rise of the tailor's art did not take the constant occupation of sewing out of the hands of women. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Bookbinding*, A machine for folding sheets for gathering, sewing and binding.

b. with prefixed word denoting the kind.

1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 72 Those who were not.. wise enough to learn machine-sewing, receive better wages for hand-sewing than they would formerly have done.

2. *concr.* Work sewn; materials to be sewn; the stitches or seams of anything.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 143, & þanne bynde þe nose wiþ two bandis..þe toþir schal be leid aboue þat he mowe kepe þe plumaciols, poudre, & þe sowynge. 1565 in Fleming *Reform. Scot.* (1910) 610 Four coffarris with hir clayis and sewingis. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 177 (Near to the Sewing), not at ye Top of ye Page. 1845 MRS. M. J. HOWELL *Hand-bk. Dress-making* 47 No opportunity should be lost in making the sewing look well. 1865 HATTON *Bitter Sweets* iii, Mrs. Grey looked up from her sewing.

3. *pl.* Sewing thread or silk: see **4**.

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vi. 184 Sewings are compound threads of silk, wound, cleaned, doubled and thrown, with especial reference to their ultimate use as sewing-silk. 1853 PERKINS *Haberdashery* (ed. 8) 24 Cloth Sewings—coarse large skeins for tailors' use. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 3656, Dyed and polished yarns and sewings.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sewing-work*; = employed in sewing or in teaching sewing, as *sewing-class, -maid, -mistress, -society, -woman*; of materials used for sewing, as *sewing cotton* (COTTON *sb.*[1] 3), †*gold* (GOLD *sb.* 4), *silk, silver* (SILVER *sb.* 4), *thread, worsted*; of contrivances, etc. for holding materials to be sewn, as *sewing-bird, -frame* (FRAME *sb.* 13 b), *-horse, -press* (PRESS *sb.*[1] 10), *table*; **sewing-brod** *Sc.*, a tailor's board; **sewing-clerk**, in the glove trade, a district collector of sewing done by home-workers; †**sewing-rope**, ? some kind of rope used for scaffolding.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Sewing-bird*,..a device for holding the work while sewing...It has assumed many forms, the bird being ornamental and holding the work in its beak. 1790 A. WILSON *Callamphitre's Elegy*, He at the **sewing-brod* was bred, And wrought gude serge and tyken. 1864 LAYCOCK *Lanc. Rhymes* 62 We couldn't have an easier job nor goin' to th' *sewin' class. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 May 4/1 The glove-making counties are mapped out into circuits, each of which has its *sewing clerk or commercial traveller. 1826 *Haberdasher's Guide* 13 Coloured *Sewing Cottons. 1818 *Art Book-binding* 1 *Sewing-frame, with brass or iron keys, to fasten the cords or bands. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/1 When taken out of the sewing-frame the fly-leaves are pasted on. 1534 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 191 Twa gret hankis..*sewing gold. 1566 in Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 505 Item of schiuine gold iiij doubil hankis. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Sewing-horse*, a harness-maker's clamp for holding leather while being sewed. 1886 *York Herald* 23 Aug. 1/5 Useful *Sewing-maid. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 75 § 3 The term 'teacher' includes assistant teacher, pupil teacher, *sewing mistress. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 6 Smaller wiers, *sowing-needles and such like small waights. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 540, I stuck the point of this sewing needle to the lower extremity of a steel magnet. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 144 If a common steel sewing needle be substituted for the iron [etc.]. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Bookbinding*, They are then sew'd in the *Sewing-Press. 1842 *Penny Mag.* 24 Sept. 380/2 When the book is taken from the sewing-press, an inch or two of each string is left hanging to it. 1336 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 19/3 m. 4 *Sewenge rope [made of skin (*pelle*)]. *a* 1515 *Build. Louth Steeple* in *Archæologia* X. 74 Paid to Robert Beverley for 6 bunch sewing rope, o o 5. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 281 The *sewing-school, the pastry-school, were then essential branches of female education. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 136 *Sowing sylk, j lb. ij unces and a quarter. 1621 in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 426 Stitching and soeing silke, *4s. 6d.* 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* II. 190 Trimmings, ribands, sewing-silk, and lining. 1546 in *Extracts Edin. Burgh Rec.* (1871) II. 126 *Sewing sylver, to be sawld in punds. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 32 They have among themselves a *sewing Society to make clothes for the poor. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Sewing-table*, a table or bench at which signatures of books are sewed to the cords or bands by which they are fastened together, and also secured in the cover. 1566 in Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 499 Four pound of fyne *suyng threide. 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm. Things Sea-side* iv. 247 Scarcely larger than a sewing thread. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 15 All the *sewing women I knew of being unable to come. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 343 She..took up her *sewing-work. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 296 *Sewing worsett the dozen pound weght thairof.

†**Sewing**, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. SEW *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of a sewer; the arrangement of the guests and serving up of dishes or courses.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 37 The manner of sewing of dishes at the dressour. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 270 Here foloweth sewynge of flesshe. *Ibid.*, The borde of sewynge. *Ibid.* 286 Here endeth the boke of seruyce, & keruynge, and sewynge. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 430 Dinner and supper was served in with all accustomed ceremonies, as sewing, water, grace, carving, say taking, &c. 1660 R. MAY *Accomplt. Cook* (1665) B 4 b, The Sewing of Fish...To go to the sewing of fish, muscalade, minews in sew [etc.]. [1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 72 The terms of carving and sewing.]

Sewing, *ppl. a.* [f. SEW *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That sews.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. iii, The fair sewing fingers.

Sewing, -ly, var. ff. SUING, SUINGLY.

Sewing-machine. [SEWING *vbl. sb.*[1]]

1. A machine designed to perform the operation of sewing.

1847 *Artizan* Mar. 65/1 Sewing Machine. A new machine for sewing has recently been invented [etc.]. 1858 HOGG *Shelley* II. 457, I thought very little of it [*sc.* Cleopatra's Needle], ..after having seen the sewing-machine in London. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 411 Two pieces of waterproof cloth, sewn together by the sewing-machine.

attrib. 1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy Did at Sch.* ii. 37 The nice half-dozens of pretty underclothes came home from the sewing-machine woman's. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Bobbin*, A bobbin for sewing-machine shuttles.

2. *Bookbinding.* (See quot.)

1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* 176 *Sewing-machine*, a recent invention for the sewing of books with wire instead of thread.

Hence **Sewing-machinist.**

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 75 Sewing Machinist.

Sewinti, obs. form of SEVENTY.

Sewirer, obs. comparative of SURE.

Sewit, obs. f. SUIT. **Sewl**, var. f. SULL. *dial.*

Sewn (sōun), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of SEW *v.*[1]] Stitched, fastened by means of sewing. Chiefly with prefix, as *hand-sewn, machine-sewn.*

1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 645 The operator, who keeps drawing the sewn cloth off at the eye-end of the needle. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 73 Sewn Ornament Maker. 1895 *Hasluck's Boot Making* iii. 57 Shoemakers call all work sewn that is treated with a round awl; while stitching is only technically applied where the square awl is used.

Sewn(e, obs. forms of SEVEN.

Sewr(e, **Sewrance**, obs. ff. SURE, SURANCE.

Sewre, obs. form of SEWER *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2]

Se·wster. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 4–5 **sewestre, -stare, sou-, sowe-, sywester**(e, 4–9 **sewster**, 5 **sew-, sowstare**, 5–9 **sowster**, 6 **seu-, sewe-, sewstar.** [f. SEW *v.*[1] + -STER. Cf. Fris. dial. (Hinderlooper) *syster.*] A sempstress.

1391 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 86/26 Edwyne Moreyn sewster pro filo ab ipsa empto. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 362 Sesse þe sywestere [*v. rr.* sowester, sewestare, sewestre, soustere; A. v. 158 souters, *v. r.* soustere; B. v. 315 soutteresse, *v. r.* sowestere]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 454/2 Sewstare, or sowstare (sowares) *sutrix*. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 40 Taylourys, sowsterys. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 238 Brotheres, sylkewomen, and all seusters craftis occupye redyls. 1550 BALE *Engl. Votaries* II. 29 A yonge wenche..whych was a very connynge sowster. 1567–9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 450 Labouring Women, and Sewsters, and Seruants, and Handmaids. 1590 *Maldon* (Essex) *Liber C.* 121 Le sewester sive silkewoman. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* II. iii, At every twisted thrid my rock let flie Unto the sew'ster, who did sit me nigh. 1657 C. BECK *Universal Char.* K 7 b, A sewster. 1824 MACTAGGART in Trotter *East Galloway Sk.* (1901) 370/1 When plowman Tam meets sewster Bess His dogg'rel rhymes he'll chime till her. 1825 JAMIESON, *Sewster*, a sempstress. [ed. 1882 also *Sowster.*]

Sewte, obs. f. SUIT *sb.* **Sewy**, obs. f. SUE.

Sewyn, obs. pa. pple. of SEE *v.*

Sewyr, obs. form of SURE *v.*

Sex (seks), *sb.* Also 6–7 **sexe**, (6 **seex**, 7 pl. **sexe**, 8 *poss.* **sexe's**). [ad. L. *sexus* (*u*-stem), whence also F. *sexe* (12th c.), Sp., Pg. *sexo*, It. *sesso.* Latin had also a form *secus* neut. (indeclinable).]

1. Either of the two divisions of organic beings distinguished as male and female respectively; the males or the females (of a species, etc., esp. of the human race) viewed collectively.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 19 Of alle thingis hauynge sowle of ony fleshs, two thow shalt brynge into the ark, that maal sex and femaal lyuen with thee. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* II. 152, I had as leue he bare them both a bare cheryte, as wyth the frayle feminyne sexe fall to far in loue. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* E 4 b, Neither of them debarred the heires female..as though it had ben..vnnatural for that sexe to gouern. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* xcviii, I speake against my sex. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1912) 158 The sexe of womankind of all other is most bound to have regardfull eie to mens judgements. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* F 3 b, A woman they imagine her to be, Because that sexe keepes nothing close they heare. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 274 If wee respect the..conformation of both the Sexes, the Male is sooner perfected..in the wombe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 19 Both sexe goe naked. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 822 To add what wants In Femal Sex. 1671 — *Samson* 774 It was a weakness In me, but incident to all our sex. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* I. ii, A strange dissembling sex we women are. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 P 6 Their Amusements..are more adapted to the Sex than to the Species. 1730 SWIFT *Let. to Mrs. Whiteway* 28 Dec., You have neither the scrawl nor the spelling of your sex. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* II. 73 She.. Condemns her fickle Sexe's fond Mistake. 1763 G. WILLIAMS in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 265 It would astonish you to see the mixture of sexes at this place. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* VI. § 35 The sensibility of the female sex appears..to be greater than that of the male. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. iii, Her sex's dress regain'd. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xi. II. 51 Solon also made regulations for the government of the other sex. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* Feb. 41 The propriety and necessity of dividing the sexes during the publick offices of the Church. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxv, She was by no means so far superior to her sex as to be above jealousy. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, It was a school for both sexes. 1886 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* ii, Zadwiga had not yet given any serious attention to the other sex.

b. *collect.* followed by plural verb. *rare.*

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV. (Globe) 632/2 Our sex are like poor tradesmen. 1839 MALCOM *Trav.* (1840) 40/1 Neither sex tattoo any part of their bodies.

c. *The fair(er), gentle(r), soft(er), weak(er) sex*; *the devout sex*; *the second sex*; † *the woman sex*: the female sex, women. *The* † *better, sleuther sex*: the male sex, men.

[1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* E vij b, Yᵉ magnificency & liberalitie of that gentle sex. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 38 Strong Sampson and wise Solomon are witnesses, that the strong men are slaine by this weaker sexe.]

1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* III. (1652) H 4, I am bound by a strong vow to kisse all of the woman sex I meet this morning. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIV. l, The softer sex, attending Him And his still-growing woes. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 22 Whiles the better sex seek prey abroad, the women (therein like themselves) keep home and spin. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. ix. 176 Persons of the fairer Sex. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Nov. an. 1644, The Pillar..at which the devout sex are always rubbing their chaplets. 1701 STANHOPE *St. Aug. Medit.* I. XXXV. (1704) 82, I may.. not suffer my self to be outdone by the weaker Sex. 1732 [see FAIR *a.* 2 b]. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 65 An elegant degree of plumpness peculiar to the skin of the softer sex. 1820 BYRON *Juan* IV. cviii, Benign Ceruleans of the second sex! Who advertise new poems by your looks. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 430 It is much frequented by the fair sex. 1894 C. D. TYLER in *Geog. Jrnl.* III. 479 They are beardless, and usually wear a shock of unkempt hair, which is somewhat finer in the gentler sex.

¶ **d.** Used *occas.* with extended notion. *The third sex*: eunuchs. Also *sarcastically* (see quot. 1873).

1820 BYRON *Juan* IV. lxxxvi, From all the Pope makes yearly, 'twould perplex To find three perfect pipes of the third sex. *Ibid.* v. xxvi, A black old neutral personage Of the third sex stept up. [1873 LD. HOUGHTON *Monogr.* 280 Sydney Smith..often spoke with much bitterness of the growing belief in three Sexes of Humanity—Men, Women, and Clergymen.]

e. *The sex*: the female sex. [F. *le sexe.*] Now *rare.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 235 As he that had tolde a long tale before certaine noble women, of a matter somewhat in honour touching the Sex. 1608 D. T[UVILL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 101 b, Not yet weighing with himselfe, the weaknesse and imbecillitie of the sex. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, I am called The Squire of Dames, or Servant of the Sex. 1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* II. ii, He has a strange penchant to grow fond of me, in spite of his aversion to the sex. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xcix, The men of Asia behave with more deference to the sex than you seem to imagine. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 220 The sex of Venice are undoubtedly of a distinguished beauty. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxxix, We give the sex the *pas*. 1863 R. F. BURTON *W. Africa* I. 22 Going 'up stairs', as the sex says, at 5 a.m. on the day after arrival, I cast the first glance at Funchal.

f. Without *the*, in predicative quasi-adj. use = feminine. *rare.*

a 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 368 She hugg'd th' Offender, and forgave th' Offence, Sex to the last!

2. Quality in respect of being male or female.

a. With regard to persons or animals.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 282 b, Yᵉ bee, whiche neuer gendreth with ony make of his kynde, nor yet hath ony distinct sex. 1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 71 b, If by corps supposd may be her sexe, then sure a virgin she. 1616 T. SCOT *Philomythie* I. (ed. 2) A 3 Euen as Hares change shape and sex, some say Once euery yeare. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 18 A critical view of bones makes a good distinction of sexes. *a* 1665 DIGBY *Chym. Secrets* (1682) II. 225 Persons of all Ages and Sexes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 424 For Spirits when they please can either Sex assume, or both. 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 7 Mar., I find I was mistaken in the sex, 'tis a boy. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* IV. v, As for me, my sex protects me. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xiii, I am but a poor and neglected woman, feeble both from sex and age. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 349 When persons of different sexes walk together, the woman always follows the man. 1882 TENNYSON-WOODS *Fish N. S. Wales* 116 Oysters are of distinct sexes.

b. with regard to plants (see FEMALE *a.* 2, MALE *a.* 2).

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 28 Some seeme to haue both sexes and kindes: as the Oke, the Lawrell and such others. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 49 There be sexes of hearbes..namely, the Male or Female. 1720 P. BLAIR *Bot. Ess.* iv. 237 These being very evident Proofs of a necessity of two Sexes in Plants as well as in Animals. 1790 SMELLIE *Philos. Nat. Hist.* I. 245 There is not a notion more generally adopted, than that vegetables have the distinction of sexes. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 80 Change of Sex under the influence of external causes.

3. The distinction between male and female in general. In recent use often with more explicit notion: The sum of those differences in the structure and function of the reproductive organs on the ground of which beings are distinguished as male and female, and of the other physiological differences consequent on these; the class of phenomena with which these differences are concerned.

Organs of sex: the reproductive organs in sexed animals or plants.

a 1631 DONNE *Songs & Sonn., The Primrose* Poems 1912 I. 61 Should she Be more then woman, she would get above All thought of sexe, and think to move My heart to study her, and not to love. *a* 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Siedge* III. vi, My Soul's As Male as yours; there's no Sex in the mind. 1748 MELMOTH *Fitzosborne Lett.* lxii. (1749) II. 119 There may be a kind of sex in the very soul. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 129 Besides number, another characteristic, visible in substances, is that of sex. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 68 Athenè..has nothing of sex except the gender, nothing of the woman except the form. 1887 K. PEARSON *Eth. Freethought* xv. (1888) 429 What is the true type of social (moral) action in matters of sex? 1895 CRACKANTHORPE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 607 (art.) Sex in modern literature. *Ibid.* 614 The writers and readers who have strenuously refused to allow to sex its place in creative art. 1912 H. G. WELLS *Marriage* ii. § 6. 72 The young need..to be told..all we know of three fundamental things; the first of which is God,..and the third Sex.

¶ **4.** Used, by confusion, in senses of SECT (q.v. 1, 4 b, 7, and cf. 1 d *note*).

1578–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xx. 358 So are all sexes and sorts of people called vpon. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* L iij b, Whether thinkest thou better sporte & more absurd, to see an Asse play on an harpe contrary to his sex, or heare [etc.]. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 180/2 in *Holinshed*, The whole sex of the Oconhours. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 359 O detestable furie, not to be found in most cruell beasts, which spare the blood of their sexe. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Dial. Dead, Friendship* Wks. 1711 IV. 56 We have had enough of these Christians, and sure there can be no worse among the other Sex of Mankind [i. e. Jews and Turks]? 1707 ATTERBURY *Large Vind. Doctr.* 47 Much less can I imagine, why a Jewish Sex (whether of Pharisees or Saducees) should be represented, as [etc.].

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sex-distinction, function,* etc.; *sex-abusing, transforming* adjs.; **sex-cell,** a reproductive cell, with either male or female function; a sperm-cell or an egg-cell.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. lxxi, Mad-making waters, sex trans-forming springs. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 415 Sin, that in old time Brought fire from heav'n, the sex-abusing crime. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* xxxvii, You cannot have celebrity and sex-privilege both. 1887 *Trnl. Educ.* No. 210. 29 If this examination craze is to prevail, and the sex-abolitionists are to have their way. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* 91 Very commonly the sex-cells originate in the ectoderm and ripen there. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 317 The sex-distinction slowly gathers definition. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* VIII. 230 Loss of Sex Function.

Sex (seks), *v.* [f. SEX *sb.*] *trans.* To determine the sex of, by anatomical examination; to label as male or female.

1884 GURNEY *Diurnal Birds Prey* 173 The specimen is not sexed, neither is the sex noted on the drawing. 1888 A. NEWTON in *Zoologist* Ser. III. XII. 102 The..barbarous phrase of 'collecting a specimen' and then of 'sexing' it.

Sex, obs. form of SIX.

Sex- (seks), repr. L. *sex* six in combination (as in *sexangulus* SEXANGULAR, *sexennis* SEXENNIAL), occurs in many mod. formations, chiefly scientific or technical. (In some of these SEXI- is also used.)

1. Forming parasynthetic compounds, as *sexannulate* (= six-ringed), *sexarticulate, sexcuspidate, sexlocular, sexradiate, sextubercular, -tuberculate* adjs. (see ANNULATE, etc.); **sexdi·gital, -di·gitate, -di·gitated** (also **sedigital,** etc. after L.) *adjs.*, having six digits (fingers or toes); **sexdi·gi·tism,** the condition of having six digits; **sexdi·gitist,** one who has six digits; **sexfa·rious** *a. Bot.* [mod.L. *sexfarius*], see quot.; **se·xfid** *a.* [mod.L. *sexfidus*], divided into six segments; **sexta·ctic** *a. Math.*, pertaining to or involving six coincident points of contact.

1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 317 *Loxocera,..* Abdomen elongate, *sexannulate. Ibid.* 345 *Chironomus, ..*Antennæ filiform, ..in females *sexarticulate. 1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 560 In the molars..the derivation from the *sexcuspidate type is equally recognizable. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Sexdigital,* having six digits. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. xii. 13 The child of the fifth generation would have only 1-32nd part of the blood of his *sedigitated ancestor. 1775 ASH *Suppl.*, **Sexdigitism.* 1825 A. CLARKE *Bible Comm.* II. 2 Sam. xxi. 20 Maupertius..says, that he met with two families near Berlin, where sexdigitism was equally transmitted on both sides of father and mother. 1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* 211 In a branch of a well-known Scotch family sex-digitism—after continuing for three or four generations—has apparently disappeared. 1775 ASH *Suppl.*, **Sexdigitist.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, **Sexfarious,* presenting six rows, extending longitudinally round an axis. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xi. (1776) 26 In respect to its Segments..it [a calyx] is.. *Sexfid, in six. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. (1794) 341 The exterior calyx..in Alcea is sexfid. 1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 34 *Sexlocular, divided into six cells, as in Asarum. 1853 MACDONALD & ALLAN *Bot. Word-bk.* 29 *Sexlocular,* applied to a pericarpium which has six internal divisions or cells. 1874 J. E. GRAY in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. IV. XIII. 288 Sponges with spicules of the *sexradiate type. 1859 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1891) IV. 228 The twenty-seven *sextactic points form nine groups of three each. 1893 *Ibid.* (1897) XIII. 387 Halphen assumes that $a^3d-3abc+2b^2$ is the sextactic reciprocant. 1890 *Nature* 20 Mar. 467/1 The addition of a postero-internal cusp in the bunodont series gives us the *sextubercular molar. 1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 558 The unworn molars..are..*sextuberculate.

b. *Chem.* In the names of classes of compounds, denoting the presence of six atoms, molecules, or combining proportions of the substance indicated by the second part of the compound, as *sexalu·minate, sexbo·rate, sexde·cyl.* Also in other kinds of words: † **sexba·sic** *a.*, having six combining proportions of the base; **sexva·lent** *a.*, having an equivalence of six, combining with or replacing six hydrogen atoms.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 219 The mineral might be considered as composed of 2 atoms sexaluminate of magnesia 1 atom tersilicate of magnesia. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 839 A hydrated sexbasic nitrate of lead is formed. 1849 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* III. 89 Sexborate of soda. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 632 Sexdecyl, or Cetyl Alcohol,..also called Ethal, is obtained from spermaceti. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 243 Sulphur, regarded as sexvalent, may take with it into combination the quinquivalent group. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* I. 256 Sexvalent elements, or Hexads.

2. Combined with a numerical element: **sexde·cimal, sexduode·cimal, sexo·ctonal** *adjs.* (see quots. 1816, 1822); **sexde·cimo** = SEXTODECIMO; **sexmillena·rian** *a.*, holding the doctrine of the 'sexmillenary duration' of the world: **sexmille·nary, -mille·nnial** *adjs.*, of 6000 years.

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 2) 202 **Sex-decimal,* when the planes that belong to the prism..and those which belong to the two summits, are the one six, and the other ten in number, or *vice versa.* In the same manner, we say, *octodecimal,* **sex-duodecimal* [etc.]. 1870 J. POWER *Handy-bk.* 112 *Sex-decimo,—sixteenmo; contraction, 16mo, now called foolscap 8vo. 1851 A. P. STANLEY in *Life & Lett.* (1893) I. 429 A conversation..going on between the Dean, Dr. Spry, and the *sexmillenarian C——. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 16 The Prophecy of the Jews..of the *Sexmillenary Duration thereof [*sc.* of the World]. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 34 The prophecy..concerning the *sexmillennial duration of the world. 1822 P. CLEAVELAND *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 36 Quadridecimal, octodecimal,..octosexdecimal, *sexoctonal, &c. when..a prism or the middle part of a crystal, and the two summits have the number of faces, indicated by the several names respectively. Thus..plomb sexdecimaté (carbonate of lead) sexoctonal.

Sexa-, irreg. for SEX-, SEXI-.

1892 *Century Dict., Sexadecimal.* 1905 KAMENSKY *Mendeleeff's Princ. Chem.* (ed. 3) I. 441 *note,* Sulphur is bivalent towards hydrogen, and sexavalent as regards oxygen.

Sexagecuple, *a. rare.* [f. L. *sexāgintā* sixty, after *decuple.*] Proceeding by sixties.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Minute,* The Divisions of Degrees are Fractions, whose Denominators increase in a Sexagecuple Ratio.

Sexa·genal, *a.* [f. L. *sexāgēnī* 60 each + -AL.] = SEXAGENARY *a.* In recent Dicts.

Sexagenarian (se:ksădʒĭnē·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *sexāgēnāri-us*: see SEXAGENARY and -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of the age of sixty years. Also, characteristic of one sixty years old.

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. ii. 27 A sexagenarian sire. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* iii. 28 He gives a sexagenarian nudge to his companion.

B. *sb.* A person sixty years old.

1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Sexagenary,* Some casuists dispense with sexagenarians for not fasting. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 88 The rouged cheek of the sexagenarian. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxv, Your enamoured sexagenarians.

Hence **Sexagena·rianism,** the state of being sixty years old.

1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* xlii, The sort of sexagenarianism beside which a young woman's happiness can sometimes contrive to keep itself alive in a quiet sleepy way.

Sexagenary (seksæ·dʒĭnări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *sexāgēnāri-us,* f. *sexāgēnī* sixty each, distributive of *sexāgintā* sixty.

In some dicts. of the 18th and 19th c. the word is accented *se·xagenary,* in some of the 18th *sexage·nary.*]

A. *adj.*

1. *Math.* Of or belonging to the number 60; composed of or proceeding by sixties; pertaining to a scale of numbers of which the modulus is 60.

Sexagenary arithmetic=SEXAGESIMAL *arithmetic. Sexagenary table,* a table of proportional parts which shows at sight the product or quotient of any two sexagenary numbers to be multiplied or divided.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. (1597) 34 (*bis*), The Sexagenary progression is alwaies to be vsed, as well in Diuision as in Multiplycation. *Ibid.* 37 b, The description and vse of the Sexagenarie Table. 1669–70 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men.* (1841) II. 93 In the study of..Mr. Halton I once saw one [*sc.* a mathematical canon] of Vlaccus to every ten sexagenary seconds. 1721 BAILEY, Sexagenary Arithmetick. 1785 HUTTON *Math. Tables* I. Ptolemy, who used the sexagenary arithmetic for this division of chords and arcs, and for astronomical purposes. 1795 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. viii. 274 The emperor Yu,..who flourished.. about the middle of the third great sexagenary cycle. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 398 Leaving the left hand column for the seconds, but they may be made to answer to any sexagenary proportion.

2. = SEXAGENARIAN *a.*

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 141 Though he was a Sexagenary Bridegroome. 1755 CHESTERF. in *World* IV. 132 The sexagenary widow remembers that she was handsome, but forgets that it was thirty years ago. 1819 BYRON *Wks.* (1846) 799/1 Having a sexagenary aunt of my own. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 88 Some will have this to be the due consequences of sexagenary decay. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 1038, I count it strange..That nearly all young poets should write old, That Pope was sexagenary at sixteen.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** *Math.* and *Astr.* = SEXAGESIMAL B. *sb.*

1668 GLANVILL *Plus Ultra* 23 The Decimal Arithmetick, which avoids the tedious way of computing by Vulgar Fractions in..Sexagenaries in Astronomy. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., Sexagesimal Fractions, or Sexagenaries, are such as have always 60 for their Denominator. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Sexagenary Tables,* are Tables of proportional Parts, shewing the Product of Two Sexagenaries, or Sexagena's that are to be multiplied; or the Quotient of Two, to be divided.

2. = SEXAGENARIAN *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xliii, The lad can sometimes be as dowff as a sexagenary like myself. 1841 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 290, I..went down an English country dance of fifty couples on the stone floor, no trifling achievement for a sexagenary.

Se·xagene. *Math.* Also in L. form. [ad. mod. L. *sexāgēna* fem. sing. f. L. pl. *sexāgēnī,* -æ, -*a*: see prec.] A quantity or number multiplied by sixty or a power of sixty; an arc of sixty degrees. *First, second,* etc. *sexagene*: the first, second, etc. stage in ascending order of a sexagesimal scale of numeration or measurement.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *ij, The Astronomers, for spede.. haue deuised a peculier maner of orderyng numbers, about theyr circular motions, by Sexagenes, and Sexagesmes. 1597 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. (ed. 2) 37 In those Tables are often vsed two kinds of denominations,..Sexagenæ and..Sexagesimæ,..the denomination Sexagenæ being set ouer any number doth signifie that the vnite of the Integrum is multiplyed by 60. But the denomination Sexagesimæ doth signifie that the vnite of the Integrum is diuided by 60. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 233 Bring all the Circles and Signs, or Sexagenae thereof, into Degrees. 1694 tr. *Oughtred's Key Math.* 32, 53′. 09″ 34°. *i. e.* 53 second Sexagenes; 9 first Sexagenes; and 34 Unites. 1709 MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* (1729) 77 Days also are accounted in Sexagenes, so that 60 Days make one Prime Sexagene; and sixty Prime Sexagenes, or 3600 Days makes one Second Sexagene, etc. 1728 [see SEXAGENARY B].

Sexagesima (seksădʒe·simă). *Eccl.* Also 4 **sexagesime,** 5 **-ym(e, -in, sexagesme,** 7 **sexagesm.** [Eccl. L., fem. (sc. *diēs*) of L. *sexāgēsimus* sixtieth, f. *sexāgintā* sixty. For the etymological meaning see SEPTUAGESIMA.] In full *Sexagesima Sunday*: the second Sunday before Lent. (Also † *Sunday in S.*: cf. SEPTUAGESIMA 2.) Hence *S. week.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 102 Sexagesime Sonday Gospel. *c* 1400 *Table of Lessons,* etc. in *Wycl. Bible* IV. 685 The Sonday in Sexages. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 193 At the fest of Sexagesyme fyfty shillyngis. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 69 Pys day ys called yn holy chirch Sonday in Sexagesin. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* (1892) I. 30 The sexagesme sygnefyeth the tyme of reuocacion. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer,* The Sunday called Sexagesima. 1638 in Morris *Troubles Cath. Foref.* (1872) I. vi. 314 Upon Sexagesima Sunday before Prime. 1710 WHEATLEY *Bk. Com. Prayer* v. § 9 The Gospel for Sexagesima-Sunday..admonishes us to be careful in the performance of our duty. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 559/2 To fast three days in Sexagesima and three in Quinquagesima week. 1886 E. MILLER *Text. Guide* 111 The Tuesday after Sexagesima.

Sexagesimal (seksădʒe·simăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *sexāgēsimālis,* f. L. *sexāgēsimus* (see next).]

A. *adj.* Proceeding by sixties; *esp.* pertaining to, involving, or based upon division into sixty equal parts (as seconds and minutes).

Sexagesimal arithmetic, a method of computation based on the number 60. *Sexagesimal table*=SEXAGENARY *table.*

1685 WALLIS *Alg.* vii. 20 Concerning this Process, by Sexagesimal Multiplication. *Ibid.*, The Sexagesimal Tables of Multiplication. *Ibid.* 21 The Arabs..have introduced.. their Table of Sines.., expressed in like manner by Sexagesimal Parts. 1694 tr. *Oughtred's Key Math.* 29 If there be several Sexagesimal Species joined to Integers, suppose 127. 32′. 00″. 09‴. 45⁗. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Sexagesimal,* or *Sexagenary Arithmetic,* a Method of Computation, proceeding by Sixties. 1780 M. TAYLOR (*title*) A Sexagesimal Table, exhibiting, at sight, the result of any proportion, where the terms do not exceed sixty minutes. 1785 HUTTON *Math. Tables* I. The sexagesimal division both of the radius and of the parts [of every circle]. 1826 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 439/2 Stifelius ventured to simplify the sexagesimal notation. 1876 tr. *J. Verne's Adv. Engl. & Russ.* iv. 36 The length of the pendulum that beats the sexagesimal second. 1887 *Academy* 3 Sept. 144/2 The sexagesimal numeration which we employ for the division of the hour.

b. *Sexagesimal fraction*: a fraction whose denominator is 60 or a power of 60.

1685 WALLIS *Alg.* vii. 19 Writers of Astronomical or Sexagesimal Fractions. 1749 S. LOWE *Arithm.* 72 Thus it is..

that Sexagesimal fractions..are reduc'd to decimal. 1858 *Catal. MSS. Univ. Libr. Camb.* III. 61 A table of the square roots of numbers from 1 to 102, calculated to three places of sexagesimal fractions.

B. *sb. pl.* Sexagesimal fractions; also, the system of sexagesimal fractions.

1685 WALLIS *Alg.* vii. 20 By this way of Multiplication and Division in Sexagesimals. 1694 tr. *Oughtred's Key Math.* 29 The Conversion of Sexagesimals into Decimals. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 93 By this Proposition, Fractions are reduced..into Decimals, Sexagessimals &c. 1794 CUNN *Doctr. Fractions* 62 Sexagesimals are such places of Figures below Unity, that decrease in a 60*th* rate. 1873 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 1. 25 The table is prepared as if for three places of sexagesimals. 1907 *Athenæum* 9 Nov. 589/1 The Elamites appear also to have used a decimal system of notation instead of the Babylonian sexagesimals.

Hence **Sexage·simally** *adv.*, into sixtieths.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 489/1 The talent of the 80 grain system was sexagesimally divided. 1900 *N. & Q.* Ser. IX. V. 290/1 There is no utility, only needless complexity, in dividing 1° of arc sexagesimally.

† **Sexage·sime,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [As next.] Sixtieth (part).

1632 W. FORSTER tr. *Oughtred's Circles of Proportion* 66 To reduce sexagesime parts into Decimals. Diuide the sexagesimes giuen by 60.

† **Se·xagesm.** *Math. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *sexāgēsima* (sc. *pars*), fem. of L. *sexāgēsimus*, ordinal of *sexāgintā* sixty.] A sexagesimal fraction. Also, the sixtieth part of a degree, a minute.

1570 [see SEXAGENE]. 1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 13 The differ. is 11^{0000} MZB..which converted into sexagesmes is 11 gr. 0 min., 0 Sec. [1694 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 233 To turn *Scxagenae* into Integers, or Decimals into *Sexagesimae*, multiply continually by 6, every time removing the *Separatrix* one place.] 1685 WALLIS *Alg.* vii. 18 For 1/7, (because this cannot be exactly expressed in Sexagesms) they would put 8'. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 470 The Declination of all needles (especially if touched by different Magnets) is different a few Sexagesms.

Sexagon (se·ksăgŏn). [mod.L. *sexagōnum*, alteration of *hexagōnum* HEXAGON by substitution of L. *sex* 'six' for the first syllable.] = HEXAGON.

1616 RATHBORNE *Surveyor* IV. 114 To inscribe a Sexagon within a circle giuen. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. 377/2 A Sexagone, Hexagone, or Exagon. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarèl* III. vi, The white sexagons of the stars of Bethlehem grew amongst the grasses. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb. 9/6 Showcase,..sexagon shape.

Sexagonal (seksæ·gŏnăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *sexagōn-us* (see prec.).] = HEXAGONAL.

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 76 The beryl has a clear sexagonal form [orig. L. *sexagonam formam*]. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 409 Sepulchral buildings of a sexagonal, heptagonal, or octagonal form. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* July 192 *note*, A reticulated sexagonal pattern, which gives the surface the appearance of being honey-combed.

† **Sexangle.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *sexangulus*, f. *sex* six + *angulus* ANGLE *sb.*[2] Cf. SISEANGLE (1551).] A hexagon.

1652 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* II. xxiii. 253 Triangle, quadrangle, sexangle [orig. L. *hexagonum*], septangle, octangle, and the rest. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. Pref., As Barocius observes, why..should not *πενταγωνος* and *ἑξάγωνος* be rendered quinquangle and sexangle. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict., Sexangle*, in Geometry, a figure having 6 angles, and consequently 6 sides also.

So † **Sexangled** *a. rare*[−1] [after late L. *sexangulālus*], = next.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* III. iv, The fayre tower..Was all about sexangled. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Sex-Angled* [with Geometricians] having six Angles, as in the Figure.

Sexangular (seksæ·ngiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. late L. *sexangulār-is*, f. *sexangulus*: see SEXANGLE.] Having six angles; hexagonal.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 94 If you eye well their [*sc.* hornets'] nestes, you shall finde them all for the most part exactly sexangular or sixe corneled. 1637 WOTTON *Will* in Walton *Life* (1670) 72 Item, A piece of Christal Sexangular, (as they grow all). 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I. iii. § 27. 25 The known Figure of Nitre, is a Sexangular Prisme. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 25 The Beacon is sexangular. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 344 Teeth sexangular.

So † **Sexa·ngularly** *adv.*, in a sexangular form; † **Sexa·ngulary** *a.* = SEXANGULAR *a.*

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Disc. Cure Wounds* (ed. 2) 72 Armoniac salt [doth form it self] in Hexagons of six points, as the snow doth, which is sexangulary. 1681 GREW *Musæum* I. iii. 35 Cancellated with little squares..on the top of the back, sexangularly. 1701 — *Cosm. Sacra* I. iii. § 21. 14 Diamonds are often sexangularly pointed.

Sexcentenary (seksisentī·nări), *a.* and *sb.* [In A. 1, f. L. *sexcentēnī*, distributive of *sexcentī* 600; in A. 2 and B, f. SEX- + CENTENARY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the number 600: see quot.

1779 J. BERNOULLI (*title*) A Sexcentenary Table; exhibiting, at sight, The Result of any Proportion, Where the Terms do not exceed 600 Seconds or 10 Minutes. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 320/1. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 9/1.

2. Relating to a period of 600 years.

1864 *Times* 15 June 11/3 The sexcentenary Festival of Merton College, Oxford.

B. *sb.* The six-hundredth anniversary (of an event).

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 98/1 Worcester College..has recently celebrated the sexcentenary of its first building in 1283 as Gloucester Hall. 1909 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 158 The sexcentenary of the birth of Dante.

† **Sexcuple,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *sex* six, after DECUPLE.] *trans.* To multiply by six.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 200 The Square of 16, sexcupled and multiplyed by the square of 8, makes 98, 304.

Sexe, obs. form of SIX.

Sexed (sekst), *a.* [f. SEX *sb.* + -ED [2].]

1. As the second element of a parasynthetic compound: Pertaining to one or both of the sexes (specified by the prefixed word).

1598, 1873 Double-sexed [see DOUBLE C. 1]. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Plays in one* Wks. (1647) 27/2 Tie up my sight, let not soft nature so transformed be (and lose her gentler sex'd humanitie) to make me see my lord bleed. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Superbiæ Flagellum* C 6, Shamelesse double sex'd Hermophradites, Virago Roaring Girles. 1883 MEREDITH *Poems & Lyrics* 140 Alas, that I should have to say it! bad Is two-sexed upon earth.

2. Of an animal or plant: Having sex; not neuter or asexual.

1891 *Century Dict.*

† **Sexenary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *sex* six, after SEPTENARY.] = SENARY *a.*

1815 HUTTON *Math. Dict., Sexenary* or *Sextuple Scale* of Notation. 1864 WEBSTER.

Sexenna·rian. *rare*[−1]. [f. L. *sexenn-is* (f. *sex* six + *annus* year) + -ARIAN.] A six-year-old child. So **Sexe·nnary** *a.*, sexennial; **Sexe·nnate** [after SEPTENNATE], a period of six years.

1753 W. MAITLAND *Hist. Edin.* II. 223 A Sexenary [*sic, for* sexennary] Account of Burials in the City of Exeter. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 118 Scholars..mostly quinquennarians, or at most sexennarians. 1890 *Times* 7 Feb. 5/2 The Government contemplated the consolidation of the sexennary bonds. 1898 *Ibid.* 16 Dec. 5/1 A further increase in the navy beyond the limits of Admiral Tirpitz's sexennate.

Sexennial (seksenniăl), *a.* [f. L. *sexennis* or *sexennium* (see prec.) + -AL.] Continuing for a period of six years; occurring every six years.

1646 J. TEMPLE *Irish Reb.* 81 That as in England there past an Act for a Triennial Parliament, there may passe in Ireland another for a Sexenniall Parliament. 1676 in *Fasti Aberd.* (1854) 347 The sexennial residence of the regents and masters of philosophie in the colledges. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 300 Your new contrivance of sexennial elective judicatories. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 230 The recent sexennial period (1812–1817). 1890 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 4/6 The sexennial bonds will be consolidated in Perpetual Three per Cent. Rentes.

Hence **Sexe·nnially** *adv.* (1854 in Webster.)

Sexern, variant of SIXERN.

1906 H. W. SMYTH *Mast & Sail* 114 *note*, Very few 'sexerns' are now being built.

Sexfoil (se·ksfoil), *a.* and *sb.* [f. SEX-, after *trefoil, cinquefoil.*] **A.** *adj.* Having six foliations.

1848 *Rickman's Styles Archit.* Introd. 26 A small sexfoil gable window. 1906 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 6 Dec. 261 The chalice is 5[9]/16 inches high, with a sexfoil foot. 1907 E. A. JONES *Ch. Plate I. Man* Introd. 16 The sexfoil depression is superseded..by a single circular depression.

B. *sb. Arch.* and *Her.* = SIXFOIL.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. iv. 60 He beareth Argent, a Sexfoile, or a Sisefoile, Sable. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Sexfoil*, or *Sisefoil*, is a grass, or flower, with six leaves, formed like the cinquefoil which has five. 1851 PUGIN *Chancel Screens* 85 With images of angels in sexfoils.

Sexfoiled (se·ksfoild), *a.* [f. prec.] = prec. A. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 69 The clerestory is Middle-Pointed, of sexfoiled circles. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. iv. 167 The highest part of which [window] is sex-foiled.

Sexhindman. *Hist.* [Altered form of OE. *siexhynde mon* (in Instituta Cnuti, *c* 1110, *sexhende-, -hændeman*, also *sexhindus*) lit. six-hundred man.] A thane of the middle class, assessed at 600 shillings.

1729 JACOB *Law-Dict.* s. v. *Hindeni*, The middle Class [were] valued at Six hundred Shillings, and called Sexhindmen.

Sexhood (se·kshud). [f. SEX *sb.* + -HOOD.] The quality or condition of belonging to one or other sex; status with reference to sex.

1866 J. B. ROSE *Ovid's Met.* 79 For seven long years to a changed sexhood bound. 1892 *Advance* (Chicago) 5 Mar., To lift women from mere sexhood up toward glorious womanhood.

attrib. 1869 BUSHNELL *Woman Suffrage* vii. 62 Their sexhood qualities of variation.

Sexi-, occas. used as combining form of L. *sex* six: **Se·xifid** = *sexfid* (see SEX- 1). **Se·xiped** (*e* [L. *ped-, pēs* foot] = HEXAPOD. **Sexipo·lar** *a.*, having or involving six magnetic poles. **Sexisylla·bic** *a.*, of six syllables; so **Sexisy·llable, Sexitube·rcular, Sexiva·lent** *adjs.* = *sextubercular, sexvalent* (see SEX- 1, 1 b).

1860 WORCESTER **Sexifid.* 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 756 The delicate monsters, the savoury *sexipedes, with whom Typee and his comrades had to wage incessant war. 1889 MACCOLL *Mr. Stranger's Sealed Packet* v, All the creatures ..were quadrupeds; there were no quintipeds, sexipeds, or anything of that sort among them. 1895 OGILVIE Suppl., **Sexisyllable.* 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* (1883) 35 The decasyllabic quatrain, or the octosyllabic with alternate *sexisyllabic, or other rhythms. 1874 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 244 The four *sexivalent atoms of sulphur are the centres of subordinate groups connected with this nucleus.

Sexiferous (seksi·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *sex-us* SEX *sb.* + -FEROUS.] Bearing sexual organs.

1819 LINDLEY tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 15 There is then no such thing as a naked seed..proceeding from an ovulum with a covering that is simple, and consequently immediately sexiferous.

Sexi·llion. [f. L. *sex* six, after *million, billion.*] = SEXTILLION. 1850 in OGILVIE.

Se·xing, *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. SEX *v.* + -ING [1].] Attribution of sex.

1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* III. 6 'That blind and unconscious matter cannot, by any of her combinations,' (Why *her*? This sexing is a stock receipt for mystification).

† **Sexious,** *a. nonce-wd.* [? for **sectious*, f. SECT *sb.* + -IOUS.] ? Sectarian.

1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* 857 (Brooke), To ouerthrow those sexious Puritans.

† **Sexism.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OF. *sixiesme* (mod. *sixième*) sixth.] = SIXIEME.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 73/2 A Sexism, is a sequence of 6 cards.

Sexit, obs. Sc. form of SIXTH.

Sexless (se·klès), *a.* [f. SEX *sb.* + -LESS.] Without sex; lacking the characteristics of sex; asexual.

1598 [see SIRELESS]. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 99, I perfectly lothe the sight of those sexless animals [*sc.* eunuchs.] 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* II. ii. 40 Which..I must leave to be uttered only by the pure lips of sexless priests. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* I. 374 Sometimes the soul was pourtrayed as a sexless child, rising out of the mouth of a corpse. 1903 F. W. MAITLAND in *Camb. Mod. Hist.* II. xvi. 583 One reading of her character, and perhaps the best, makes her heartless and nearly sexless.

b. *Nat. Hist.* = NEUTER *a.* 4.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 363 Like two sexless bees, from flower to flower, They wander'd unreproved. 1858 LEWES *Sea-Side Studies* 283 The insect which issues from the egg [of the aphis] is a wingless sexless insect. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 6 Between the sexless, female and hermaphrodite states of these latter flowers, the finest gradations may be traced.

Hence **Se·xlessly** *adv.*, in a sexless manner; without reference to sex; **S·exlessness,** absence of sexual power or characteristics.

1864 JAS. MANNING *Possessive Argument* 56 In Wicliff's translation, 'And Mary..turnid again to *his* own house' Luke i. 56, the masculine possessive pronoun appears to be applied sexlessly. 1873 PATER *Renaissance* viii. 194 Here, there is a moral sexlessness, a kind of impotence. 1891 ELIZ. R. PENNELL in *Mary Wollstonecraft's Rights Wom.* Pref. 23 The new sham sexlessness of emancipation.

† **Se·xly,** *a. Obs. rare*[−2]. [f. SEX *sb.* + -LY [1].] Characteristic of one's sex.

1601 Q. ELIZ. *Sp. to last Parlt.* 30 Nov. A 3 b, Should I ascribe any of these things vnto my selfe or my sexly weakenesse, I were not worthy to liue.

Sexpartite (sekspā·ɹtait), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *sexpartīl-us*: see SEX- and PARTITE *a.*] Divided into or consisting of six parts.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xiv. (1776) 39 In respect to their Number the Stigma may be Sexpartite, divided into six Parts. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* 234 The cup is monophyllous, sex-partite, campanulated. 1830 WHEWELL *Archit. Notes* 25 A roof consisting of six cells, which may be called, therefore, sexpartite. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 367 The vaulting is usually quadripartite, but sometimes sexpartite.

Sexst, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. of SEE *v.*

Sex sum, obs. form of SIXSOME.

Sext (sekst). Also 5 **sexte, syxt.** [In sense 1, ad. L. *sexta* (sc. *hōra* hour), fem. of *sextus*, ordinal of *sex* SIX. In sense 2, ad. L. *sextus* (sc. *liber* book). In sense 3, ad. L. *sexta* (sc. *pars* part). Cf. F. *sexte*, G. *sexta, sexte.*]

1. *Eccl.* The third of the lesser canonical hours; so called because belonging orig. to the sixth hour of the day (midday). Also *pl.* (cf. NONES).

An early name was 'midday': see MIDDAY 1 b.

c 1425 *St. Eliz. of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 118/7 Atte a dewe oure, and, as me menip, bytwix sexte & noon. 1446 LYDG. *Nightingale Poems* I. 342 Sygnyfinge all the tydes, ..Whech that haue be fro tierce vnto syxt. 1482 CAXTON *Reynard* v. (Arb.) 10, I will now go forth, for I haue yete to saye my sexte, none, and myn euensonge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 b, All the seruyce of god & houres canonicall.., matyns, pryme, tierce, sext, none, euensonge & complyn. 1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 212 Terce, Sext, and None, begin with *Pater, Ave* &c. 1805 SOUTHEY *Ballads & Metr. T.* Poet. Wks. VI. 118 'Tis the hour of noon..And the Sexts are begun. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 195 On Ash Wednesday, after Sext there might be a Sermon. 1898 CHR. WORDSW. *Med. Services* 28 On Sundays and semi-doubles at Lincoln Terce was followed by High Mass; and Sext and None then were sung after the Mass.

2. *Eccl.* The sixth book added to the Decretals by Pope Boniface VIII.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 115/1 Of these five collections—namely, the Decretals, the Sext, the Clementines, the Extravagants of John XXII., and the Extravagants Common—the 'Corpus Juris Ecclesiastici' is made up.

3. *Mus.* **a.** An interval of a sixth. **b.** An organ stop of two ranks of pipes having an interval of a sixth between them.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Sext*, the name of an organ stop of two ranks, having the interval of a sixth between them, namely, a twelfth and tierce.

Sext, obs. form of SIXTH.

Sextain (se·kstēin). *rare.* Also 7 **sestain.** [? Alteration of obs. F. *sestine*, after *quatrain, sixain.*] = SESTINA.

1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. w. B. Jonson* Wks (1711) 226 Sextains, madrigals, and songs, echoes and equivoques.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Sestain*, a stanza consisting of six verses. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 49/1 Dante..has paid him the practical compliment of imitating one of his favourite metres, viz. the sestina, or sextain.

Sextan (se·kstăn), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *sextāna* (sc. *febris* fever), f. L. *sext-us* sixth: see -AN.] Designating a fever of which the paroxysms recur every fifth (according to old reckoning, every sixth) day.

1657 *Expert Physician* 123 The Quintan, Sextan, Septan, and Nonan Feavers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 318 Further modifications have been recognised by nosologists as quintan, sextan, octan.

Sextant (se·kstănt). Also formerly in Latin form 6–7 **sextans** (7 -ance?). [ad. L. *sextant-*, *sextans*, sixth part (of an as, acre, etc.), f. *sextus* sixth: see -ANT.]

†**1.** The sixth part of the Roman as. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIII. x. II. 480 That purse..wherein every man put his sextant, *i.* the sixt part of an As. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sextant*, a coin less then that called Quadrant, by the third part.

†**2.** The sixth part of a circle. *Obs.*

1596 BLAGRAVE *Uran. Astrolabe* H 2, The Sextans of a circle. 1609 — *Dyalling* 141 Describe the Sextans, A.B.C. 1656 J. B. *Descr. Carpenters Rule*, etc. 137 The Dyal it self is in form of a Quadrant, Sextance, or Circle, according as you please. *Ibid.* 139. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Sextant*, with Mathematicians is the 6th Part of a Circle, or an Arch comprehending 60 Degrees.

3. An astronomical instrument resembling a quadrant, furnished with a graduated arc equal to a sixth part of a circle, used for measuring angular distances between objects, esp. for observing altitudes of celestial objects in ascertaining latitude at sea.

Tycho Brahe, *Astron. Instaur. Mech.* (1602) A 5, states that he gave the name *sextans* to this instrument.

1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (ed. 3) 264 To examine and calculate the motions of the Planets..by those curious helps of glasses, astrolabes, sextantes [1632, sextants], quadrants. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii, Stored with great variety of sextants, quadrants, telescopes [etc.]. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Marit. Surv.* 32 Hold the Sextant vertically, and direct the Sight to some Object in the Horizon, or between you and the Sky, under the Sun. 1828 MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 156 Hadley's Sextant is constructed on the same principles as the Quadrant; but ..the Arch is extended to 120°..; it is also provided with some appendages not generally annexed to a Quadrant. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 125 His sextant (which is about the size and shape of a cocked hat), on being applied to his eye, entirely concealed him. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 520 If we require to measure simply the angular distance of one celestial body from another, we employ a sextant.

4. *Bot.* Each of a group of six segment-cells; also *attrib.*

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 122, 123 The section of the stem now appears as if composed of six cells or sextants, whose walls are placed nearly radially, forming a six-rayed star... Hence the walls..are called sextant-walls... The sextant-cells are still further broken up. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 19 Then follows in each of these the division into alternately dissimilar sextants.

5. *Astr.* The constellation *Sextans*.

1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Sextans*, the Sextant, in Astronomy, a new constellation, placed across the equator, but on the south side of the ecliptic. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 817/1 The constellations added by Hevelius are the following..:—..10. Sextans, The Sextant.

Sextantal (sekstæ·ntăl), *a.* [f. L. *sextans* (see prec.) + -AL.] Pertaining to or based on the ancient Roman *sextans* (see prec. 1).

1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Num.* 37 Bronze coins of the Roman sextantal and uncial systems.

†**Sextantary**, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *sextantāri-us*.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sextantary*, of or belonging to the measure, quantity or weight of Sextant.

Sextar (se·kstaɪ). *rare.* [ad. L. *sextār-ius*: see prec. Cf. SESTER.] = SEXTARY.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* Pref., Sieth ij sextars of the juice of Roses. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV. xiii. I. 418 Among donatives..certaine sextars or quarts of milke have been many times given. 1656 DUGDALE *Warwicksh.* 340/1 In the time of the said King Edward [the Confessor] the Shirivalty of this County..answered lxv*li.* in money and xxxvi. Sextars of honey. 1707 FLEETWOOD *Chron. Prec.* 68 In 1125, a Sextar or Quarter of Wheat, at 01*l* 00*s* 00*d*. *Ibid.* 73 Sir H. Spelman says, that at Paris, a *Modius Vini* holds 36 *Sextarios*, and that a *Sextar* is 8 Pints. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* ii. 33 [transl.], I also grant that they hall sell each sextar of ale dearer by one penny than is done at Appleby.

Sextary (se·kstări). Also in Latin form. [ad. L. *sextāri-us*, f. *sextus* sixth: see -ARY. Cf. SESTER, SEPTIER.]

1. An ancient Roman liquid measure containing the sixth part of a CONGIUS. Also used loosely = SESTER 2, SEPTIER.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiv. 10 He shal take..bisides a sextarie of oyle. 1398 [see CONGIUS 1]. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 24 One sextarie of wyne; viii gallons of ale. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* Pref., It consisteth of v sextaries of water, ii sextaries of hony. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 256 Let the fasting patient..take three sextaries Warme of that milke. 1633 N. HUNT *Handmaid Arith.* 387 The Spanish Sextarius. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 76 A Sextary of July-Flower Wine. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* VIII. ii. § 9 The bath is able to contain seventy-two sextaries. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk. York*, etc. 291 Value in King Edward's time forty shillings and two sextaries of honey. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 472 The Attic amphora contained.. seventy-two sextaries, equal to about two gallons, five pints and a half of English wine-measure.

2. A dry measure containing the sixth part of a MODIUS. (Cf. SESTER 3.)

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxix. 40 The fourthe part of hyn, that is a sextarye, that is a mesure of two pownd. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 932 Sextarius is the mesure of two pounde..and is Cenix in grewe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 380 If every man of the Army had had a chenix of Corne a day, that is a sextary and halfe, or about two pints and a quarter. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 89 Whether by confounding the Attick and Roman Sextaries ..I know not. 1707 [see SESTER 3]. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* IX. iv. § 4 The Hebrews bought a sextary of dove's dung, instead of salt. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristoph. Clouds* II. i, I ask..what thou thinkest the most perfect measure, The trimeter or the tetrameter? *Str.* I think that nought beats the half sextary.

†**3.** Any of the six divisions of the city of Venice.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 78 The City [of Venice]..is of old divided into six sextaries, or six parts vulgarly *sestieri*. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 13 Six Councellors, whose peculiar priviledg is to be chosen out of the six Precincts or Sextaries of the City.

Sexte, Sexten, obs. forms of SIXTH, SIXTEEN.

Sextend, obs. Sc. form of SIXTEENTH.

Sextene (sekstī·n). *Chem.* [f. L. *sext-us* sixth + -ENE.] = HEXENE.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 554.

Sextene, obs. form of SIXTEEN.

Sextennial (seksteˑniăl), *a. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. L. *sext-us* sixth, after *sexennial*.] = SEXENNIAL.

1814 J. ADAMS *Lett. to Taylor* x. Wks. 1851 VI. 468 The legislatures of the several states are balanced against the senate by sextennial elections.

†**Sextern**[1]. *Sc. Obs.* Variant of SESTERN.

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 12/1 The ald boll first maid be king Dauid contenit a sexterne [orig. *sextarium*] þe sexterne contenit xij galonnis. 14.. *Assize of Measures* in *Sc. Acts* (1844) I. 310 Item þe boll sall contene a sexterne viz. xij gallonis of aile.

Sextern[2] (se·kstəɪn). [ad. med.L. *sexternum*, *-us*, f. L. *sex* six, after *quaternum*, *-us* (see QUIRE *sb.*[1]), variants of *quaternio*, QUATERNION.] A quire consisting of six sheets.

1885 E. MAUNDE THOMPSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 144 Sexterns, or quires of six sheets (twelve leaves).

Sexters, rare obs. pl. of SESTERCE.

1542 PAYNELL tr. *Felicius' Conspir. Catiline* xiv. 20 b, Who so euer wolde detect the conspiracie,..shoulde haue his freedome, and an hundred sexters.

Sextes, obs. pl. form of SECT *sb.*[1]

Sextet (seksteˑt). Also -ett. [Alteration of SESTET after L. *sex* six. (In sense 1, a. G. *sextett.*)]

1. = SESTET 1.

1841 tr. *Schindler's Beethoven* II. 380 Sextett in E flat, for two Violins, Alto, two Horns, and Violoncello. 1880 *Academy* 28 Feb. 168/1 A sextett in A major, op. 48, for two violins, two violas, and two violoncellos, by Anton Dvorák.

2. A stanza of six lines.

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* 1. (1874) 36 Two sextetts followed by two quattrains. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Primer* vi. 86 Paris scatters his blossoms with one of those graceful love-speeches in the form of a rhymed sextet.

3. A group or set of six persons or things.

1873 W. BOYD (*title*) Sextet of Morse Alphabets. 1896 (*title*) A Sextet of Singers, or Songs of Six.

4. 'A bicycle for six riders' (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl. 1909). Cf. SEXTUPLET.

Sextetto. Alteration of SESTETTO: cf. prec.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

†**Sexti-,** occas. combining form of L. *sextus* sixth, used in the sense of 'six': **Sextipartite** *a.*, drawn up in six copies; **Sextipartition,** division by six; **Sextise·ction,** division into six parts. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 12 The sedicious congregacion..made an indenture sextipartite..in the whiche eche bounde him selfe to other..for the destruccion of Kynge Henry. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 34 Sextipartition, or to divide by 6. 1697 G. K. *Discov. Geom. Problems* 9, I shall begin with the Sextisection, and then proceed to the Quinquisection.

Sextic (se·kstik), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [f. L. *sext-us* sixth + -IC.] **A.** *adj.* Of the sixth degree or order.

1853 [see QUINTIC *a.*]. 1867 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1893) VI. 249 The discriminant of this sextic function contains the factor *c*. 1872 — in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* IV. 105 On the Mechanical Description of Certain Sextic Curves.

B. *sb.* A quantic, or equation, of the sixth degree; a curve of the sixth order.

1872 CAYLEY in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* IV. 110 The curve is consequently a unicursal sextic, or sextic with 10 dps. 1885 J. HAMMOND in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* VII. 327 On the Syzygies of the Binary Sextic and their Relations.

Sextiene, obs. form of SIXTEEN.

†**Sextier,** variant of SESTER.

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 7/19 *Cannes dun sestier* Cannes of a sextier. *Ibid.* 21/8 By quarters or by sextiers, By poundes or by half poundes.

Sextile (se·kstəil, -il), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -il(l. [ad. L. *sextīlis* (in class. L. only with *mēnsis* or ellipt., as the earlier name of August), f. *sextus* sixth: see -ILE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Astrol. *Sextile aspect*, the aspect of two heavenly bodies which are 60° or one sixth part of the zodiac distant from each other.

1557 H. BAKER *Rules Use Almanacs* B vij b, ✱ Signifieth sextile aspecte: whiche is caused, by the distaunce of two sygnes betwene two planettes. 1614 CHAPMAN *Androm. Lib.* C 4 b, Venus in aspect Sextile or Trine. 1638 WILKINS *New World* V. (1707) 40 When she [the Moon] is about a Sextile Aspect distant from the Sun. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 204 If a Sixth Part of the Zodiac lies between them, they are said to have a Sextile Aspect. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Signs and planets, in aspects sextile, quartile, trine, conjoined or opposite. 1856 [see QUARTILE *a.*].

†**2.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sextile* or Sextilian moneth,..the moneth of August.

B. *sb.*

1. *Astrol.* A sextile aspect. Phr. *in* (*a*) *sextile.*

1592 *Greene's Vision* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 278 Canst thou ..tell the course of the Starres, setting downe their aspects, oppositiues, times, and sextiles? *c* 1610 SIR C. HEYDON *Astrol. Disc.* (1650) 74 Six Sextiles equal to six aequilater Triangles, fill the whole space about a point, which is equal to four right Angles. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* IV. ii, Mars being Lord of the Geniture in Capricorne, Is..now a Sextile here, With Venus Lady of the Horoscope. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 114 If you behold the Moon ..when she is in a Sextile with the Sun. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 659 Thir planetarie motions and aspects In Sextile, Square, and Trine, and Opposite. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 176 By observation of the moon, when she was nearly in trine and in sextile with the sun. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* xvi, Venus also casting a sextile to the cusp of the ascendant.

2. A sixth form boy at Eton.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* (1907) I. 33 He is our captain, a Sextile, a Roue. 1838 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 3 Westmacott, Bullock, and Tarver, all sextiles.

†**Sexti·lian,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *sextīlis* SEXTILE: see -IAN.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Sextilian moneth*, the moneth of August. 1656 [see SEXTILE 2].

Sextillion (seksti·lyən). *Arith.* [ad. F. *sextillion*, f. L. *sex* six, after *septillion*, *octillion*.] The sixth power of a million, denoted by 1 followed by 36 cyphers. In American (following the later Fr.) use, the seventh power of a thousand, denoted by 1 followed by 21 cyphers. Hence **Sexti·llionth** *a.* and *sb.* (in recent Dicts.).

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvi. § 6 Sextillions. 1730 MALCOLM *New Syst. Arith.* 8 Quintillions, (or a Million of Quadrillions;) Sextillions, (or a Million of Quintillions). 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll G.* xxi, He..adorned the surface of the ice with successions of 898, till they amounted to as many sextillions, with their homogeneous sequences. 1870 PHIPSON *Guillemin's Sun* 39 This sum of work is represented by 510 sextillions of kilogrammetres. 1881 WALT WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass*, *Song of Myself* XXXI, I believe ..a mouse is miracle enough to stagger sextillions of infidels.

Sextine (se·kstīn). [ad. F. *sextine*, ad. Pg. *sextina* = It. SESTINA.] = SESTINE.

1598 YONG *Diana* 31 After she had plaied a while on it, she began to sing this Sextine following. 1884 R. F. BURTON (*title*) Camoens. The Lyricks. Part I. (Sonnets, Canzons, Odes, and Sextines) Englished by Richard F. Burton.

attrib. 1823 ROSCOE tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* IV. 438 Camoens also wrote some sextine pieces [orig. F. *sextines*].

Sextine, obs. form of SIXTEEN (*a.* 3).

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 7 This sextine centurie.

Sextinvariant. *Math.* [f. L. *sext-us* sixth + INVARIANT.] An invariant of the sixth degree.

1878 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* I. 112 On the principal forms of the general sextinvariant to a quartic and quartinvariant to a sextic.

†**Se·xtiply,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *sextiplicāre*, inferior form of *sextuplicāre* SEXTUPLY *v.*] *trans.* To multiply by six.

1602 J. DAVIES (of Hereford) *Microcosmos* 86 So, some Affections our soules browes vnbend, And other some doe sextiply each dent. 1602 — *Mirum in Modum* XV. Wks. (Grosart) I. 6/2 And thus executes Their pow'res as one, though sextiplied in sutes.

Sexto (se·ksto). [a. L. *sextō*, ablative case of *sextus* sixth: cf. QUARTO, etc.] The designation of the size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which each leaf is one-sixth of a sheet.

1847 DE MORGAN *Arithm. Bks.* Introd. 11 When he folds a sheet of paper into six leaves, making what ought to be a sexto book, he calls it a duodecimo printed in half sheets.

Sexto-decimo (seksto,de·simo). = DECIMO-SEXTO, q.v. (Cf. SIXTEENMO.)

[1626 S. WARD *Let.* in R. Parr *Life of Usher* (1686) 344 A Book of large 16°.] 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 23/1 A sextodecimo booke, is of 16 leaues in a sheete. 1829 DIBDIN *Typogr. Antiq.* IV. 282 Justification of Man, &c. 1548. Sextodecimo.

Sextole (se·kstoul). *Mus.* Also (Dicts.) **sestole.** [a. G. *sextole*, arbitrarily f. L. *sext-us* sixth: cf. QUINTOLE.] A group of six notes to be played in the time of four. So **Se·xtolet.**

1854 J. SCHUBERTH *Mus. Hand-bk.* (ed. 4) 233 *Sextole*, a group of 6 notes, having the value of 4 equal notes. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Sextolet*, or *Sextuplet.* 1883 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 478/1 Sextolet.

Sexton (se·kstən). Forms: *α.* 4–5 segerstone, 4–6 -ane, 6 -en, (sequestern, segerson), 6–7 segerston, 7 seggerston; 6 sagar-, sacarston, 6–7 sagerston. *β.* 5 secristeyn, -ane, -oun, sekyrsteyn, 6 secri-, secra-, secrestan. *γ.* 4 sekesteyn, 4–6 sexteyn(e, -eine, (4 -eyene, -ein, 5 -een, cexteyne, 6 cyxten, seixten), 5–6 sextayn(e, -ene, 5–7 sexten, (5 sex(e)sten, 6

sextine, 7 -aine, -an, -in, sixeteene), 6- sexton; 6 saxten, 7 saxton. [a. AF. *segerstaine*, = OF. *segrestein, secrestein, -in*, etc. (whence med.L. *segrestanus*), semi-popular ad. med.L. *sacristānus* SACRISTAN (of which this word is a doublet). The trisyllabic (*α* and *β*) forms are almost entirely confined to northern texts; cf. the early quots. s.v. SACRISTAN.]

1. A church officer having the care of the fabric of a church and its contents, and the duties of ringing the bells and digging graves.

In early use often = the sacristan in a religious house, cathedral, etc., having charge of the vestments, sacred vessels, relics, and the like. In popular use from the 16th c. usually = bell-ringer and grave-digger.

α. [1330 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 47/2 Benefices appurtenantz al Segerstaine d'Everwik.] 1391 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 110 In salario Johannis Segerstane mundantis ecclesiam in le flore ejusdem, item parietes et fenestras vitreas ejusdem. 1537 *Whalley Abbey Inv.* (P. R. O.), The sequestern that had the keping of al the seid copes. 1546 *Yorksh. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 353 Yerlie to the segerstane [*read* seger-] and belman, iiij^{s}. vj^{d}. *Ibid.* 530 In the saide collegiate churche bee..fower segersons. 1637 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 100 For the seggerston, 3s.

1575–6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 280 Being..sagaiston of the same church 20 yeres togither. 1597 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 127 Item the sacarston for his fourth quatter's wages, xij d. 1687 *Ibid.* 255 That John Riddam shall make and assist the sagerston to make graves.

β. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 680/36 *Hic sacrista*, a secristoun. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 26 To the Secristeyn and to the Priour of Dusgylde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 327/2 A Secristane; vbi Sacristane. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1588 Werburge appered to the secristan alone. 1537 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 151 Quhen thai ar warnit be the secrestanis seruand, or him self. *Ibid.*, Gyf the secrastan preevis nocht his warning.

γ. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11093 A nyȝt, whan þe sekesteyn yn bede was leyd, Hym þoȝt [etc.]. 13.. *St. Alexius* (Cott. MS.) 192 That Images spake, þat was so bryght, to the sexteyene vppon a nyght. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol.* 48 Thou art som Officer Som worthy sexteyn or som Celerer. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/2 Cexteyne (*edd.* 1508, 1516 cyxten), *sacrista*. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17 Y^{o} Sexteyn of y^{e} chirche to haue..xij d. for his rynggyng and his mete. 1498 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 363 The said cruetts and paxebrede to be in the kepyng of the Sexten of the said priorie. *a* 1539 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 56 That the president of your religion or sextene kepe them [*sc.* church keys]. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 168 b, As a sextine said, a man cannot carie the crosse, and ring the bells altogether. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* O, [The] continuall crashing of sextens spades against dead mens bones. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 177, I haue bin sixeteene heere, man and Boy thirty yeares. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* xi. 140 As if all that are made Priests among you were Psalmists, Sextens, Readers, Exorcists, Torch-bearers, Subdeacons, and Deacons before. 1638 in Legg *Clerk's Bk.* (1903) 99 Whether your Parish Clark or Sexton hath had due regard to the Ornaments of your Church. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. vii. (1755) 71 Where the Office of the Clerk and Sexton are distinct, the Minister chooses the former, the people the latter. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 395 Parish clerks and sextons are also regarded by the common law, as persons who have freeholds in their offices. 1826 HOOD *Faithless Sally Brown* 67 They went and told the sexton, and The sexton toll'd the bell. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. i. 18 The sexton waited in the belfry ready to set the one bell in joyful agitation just at the right moment.

1593 in Legg *Clerk's Bk.* (1903) 81 And also that the same Saxten shall..rynge the fowerthe Bell for a daye Bell. 1696 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 260 If the said saxton be negligent therein, he shal hereby incurr the forfeiture of his place.

†**b.** Applied to the pope's sacristan. *Obs.*

1667 P. A. *Acc. Pope Alex. VII*, etc. 25 The Sandals were taken up by the hand of the Lord Sexton. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Office of Sexton of the Pope's Chapel is particularly affixed to the Order of the Hermits of Saint Augustin: He is generally a Bishop...He takes the Title of Prefect of the Pope's Sacristy.

†**c.** *transf.* Applied to custodians of heathen temples, etc.; a keeper, warden. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. 78 Seixten of Hesperides Sinagog. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 298 Vairo..writeth, that Hercules his Sextaine [etc.]. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 39 The warden and Sextaine of that ground or soyle, which Augustus of happy memory touched first.

d. *fig.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 61/1 O tho most noble bishop..thou art y^{e} clere lyght of thy feyth & y^{e} sexten of y^{e} crysten relygion. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 324 Old Time the clocke setter, y^{t} bald sexton Time. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1150 A Sextaine [*orig.* μυσταγωγός], who leadeth by the hand those that are professed in some religion, shewing unto them all the holy reliques and sacred ceremonies. 1867 BAKER *Nile Trib.* i. (1872) 7 The usual sextons were the crows.

2. = SEXTONESS, SACRISTAN 2.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 1472 The Priores, & oþer nane, Aw for to ches a segerstane To ring þe bels in right aray. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 271 A nunne þat hyȝte Beatrix, sexteyn of here hows. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 284 Sche that is sexteyne moste ordeyn that the awter in the sustres quyer be honestly arayed. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 780/16 *Hic et hec secrista*, a sekyrsteyn.

3. A sexton beetle.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 385 *Necrophorus*... These beetles are often called sextons or grave-diggers.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **sexton beetle**, a beetle of the genus *Necrophorus*; a burying beetle.

1839 G. DARLEY *Nepenthe* II. 31 Floods of dust..Heaped o'er thee by the sexton winds! 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 516 *Necrophorus*, Fabr...The instinctive habits which these insects possess of burying small quadrupeds, has caused them to be named Sexton, or Burying Beetles. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 195 Sexton-Beetles (Blapsidæ). 1891 MEREDITH *One of Our Conq.* xli, That worm-like thread of voice [of a dying woman] came up to him still from sexton-depths.

Sextoncy (se·kstənsi). *nonce-wd.* [f. SEXTON + -CY.] Sextonship.

1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 288 While Eulenspiegel held this Sextoncy.

Sextoness (se·kstənés). Also 5 **sexteynes, sextenesse.** [f. SEXTON + -ESS.] A female sexton (or sacristan).

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2843 Þe sexstenes rong þe belles þo alle aboute. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 306 The sexteynes schal ordeyne be fore the profession the bere with fayre newe erthe,..and thys bere sche schal sette forthe at the dore. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* xl. 122 Þe nunne, þe sextenesse, rang to mateyns. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 117 He..even dug a grave for the sextoness, an old woman of eighty. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Sir Rupert*, It reach'd such a pass That the sextoness hasten'd to turn on the gas. 1888 BURGON *Lives Twelve Gd. Men* I. iv. 397 Rebecca (the dear old sextoness of S. Mary's).

†**Se·xtonry.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 **sextenry.** [f. SEXTON + -RY.] = SEXTONSHIP.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxcvii. 250/2 He..retayned to hymselfe but a small lyueng, and that was the sextenry of our lady churche in Renes.

Sextonship (se·kstənʃip). [f. SEXTON + -SHIP.] The office or position of a sexton.

1511–2 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 279 Paid to William Wylde for his wages this yeie for the sextenship. 1597 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 671, I am double benefisde with my sextonshipp and my clearkeshippe! 1731–2 SWIFT *Consid. a Bills* Wks. 1737 VI. 152 They may get a Dispensation to hold the Clerkship and Sextonship of their own Parish *in Commendam*. 1816 BYRON *Churchill's Grave* 13 And thus he answer'd—..'He died before my day of Sextonship, And I had not the digging of this grave.' 1833 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Corporate Reform* 7 The Candidate for the sextonship grounds his pretensions on being an 'Old inhabitant'. 1903 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 269/1 [He] cherished open aspirations towards the sextonship, presently vacant.

†**Se·xtress, -trice.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SEXTON by substitution of the suffixes -TRESS, -TRICE. Cf. next.] = SEXTONESS.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 138 *note*, Hou vre lady dude þe offys of a sextresse fystene 3eer for a nonne. 1476 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1889) 11 The mony..remaynyd..to the profiht of the sextrice.

Sextry (se·kstri). Also 4 **sextrize**, 5 **cextrye**, 5–6 **sextrye**, 6 **sextre**, 6–7 **sextery(e, sextrie**, 7 **sextary.** [Of obscure formation; perh. f. SEXTON after *vestry*, or an alteration of OF. *sacrestie* (mod.F. *sacristie*), med.L. *sacristia*, by metathesis of *r*.]

†**1.** = SACRISTY. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxix. § 1. 51 Seþen him-self goþ to þe Sextrize, þat was þe Munstres tresorye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/2 Cextrye, *sacristia*. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 350 The tapers schal be lyghte abowte the sepulcre be the minister of the sextry. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 358/a Whan he sawe he taryed ouer long to clothe hym he entryd in to the Sextrye. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 10 Bere these iewelles into the sextrye. *c* 1530 in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) App. 25 There are in the Sextre five Crosses of gold. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* L 3 b, His sextrie or vestry, wherin he was wont to bestow his holy relicks. 1611 COTGR., *Secretainerie*, a Sextrie, or Vestrie. 1692 *d'Emiliane's Frauds Rom. Monks* 222 The Abbot and his Officers, having put off their Ornaments, went into the Sextry.

2. The residence of a sacrist or sacristan.

1585 in *Acc. Obedientiars Abingdon* (Camden) App. 167 The soil of divers houses pulled down..called the Abbottes lodging..the Sexterye [etc.]. 1829 J. BRITTON *Hist. Abbey & Cath. Glouc.* Ess. 13 The Under-Steward of the Abbey. ..His dwelling was in a chamber, with a garden annexed to it, called 'the sextry'.

3. *attrib.*: **sextry barn, land** (see quots.).

1675 DUGDALE *Baronage* I. 324/1 All the Lands called Sextery-Lands, lying in the Towns of Hellingley..and Hailesham, in that County of Sussex. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (ed. 2) Sextery lands..are Lands given to a Church or Religious House, for maintenance of the Sexton or Sacristan. 1843 R. WILLIS *Descr. Sextry Barn* 5 The Tithe-Barn at Ely...This was commonly known by the name of the Sextry Barn (or Sacrist's Barn), because..the Tithes, for the reception of which this building was erected, belonged to the Sacrist of the monastery.

‖ **Sextula** (se·kstiŭlă). *Antiq.* Also (in Dicts.) anglicized **sextule.** [L., dim. of *sexta* (*sc. pars*), fem. of *sextus* sixth.] The sixth part of a Roman ounce (*uncia*). Also a Roman land measure, the sixth of an *uncia*. Hence †**Se·xtulary** *a.* [after mod.L. *sextulāris*], of a 'sextula'.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sextule*. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. v. 114 Both being added, make five Sextulæ (for half an ounce contains three of them) so that by this means all the parts of an ounce might be computed, both the duellary and sextulary parts. 1658 J. ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1056 Rabby Moyses prescribes one Sextula of Frankincense with Wine sufficient. 1888 PETRIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 488/2 The sextula after Constantine had the name of solidus as a coin weight.

Sextu·mvirate. *rare.* [Badly f. L. *sex* six, with reminiscence of TRIUMVIRATE, SEPTEMVIRATE. Cf. *quartumvirate.*] A group of six persons.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vii, A sextumvirate, to which all the ages of the world cannot add a seventh. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Feb. 2/2 It is curious to read the reasons alleged for their action by this Lordly Sextumvirate.

Sextuor (se·kstiuɔi). *Mus.* [a. F. *sextuor*, f. L. *sex* six, after QUATUOR. Cf. *septuor.*] = SEXTET 1.

1824 *Dict. Musicians* II. 184 Grand Sextuor, for Pianoforte. 1829 J. JOUSSE *Dict. Terms Mus.*, *Sestetto* or *Sextuor*...Mozart's sextuor in Don Juan. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Sextuor*, a composition in six parts.

‖ **Sextupla.** *Mus. Obs.* [mod.L., neut. pl. of *sextuplus*: see next.] See quot. (cf. SEXTUPLE A. 2).

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 32 Wee call that sextupla, where wee make sixe black minymes to the semibriefe.

Sextuple (se·kstiup'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. type **sextuplus*, f. *sex* six, after late L. *quintuplus*, *septuplus*: see QUINTUPLE, SEPTUPLE. Cf. F. *sextuple*, Sp., Pg. *sextuplo*, It. *sestuplo.*] **A.** *adj.*

I. Sixfold; six times as great or numerous; consisting of six parts or things.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 786 Cause some halfe dozen Pipes to be made..with a single, double, and so on to a Sextuple Bore. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 192 The proportion of man, whose length..is sextuple unto his breadth. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 6 But what is exported out of Holland into England is worth three Millions; and what is exported thence into all the World besides, is Sextuple to the same. 1784 HERSCHEL *Catal. Double Stars* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 90 In the quadruple or n. preceding set, the two nearest very unequal...In the sextuple or s. following set, the two largest pretty unequal. 1805 T. WEAVER tr. *Werner's Ext. Charac. Fossils* 170 A sextuple-passage [occurs] when the folia of a fossil intersect each other in six different directions. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 459 The fourfold division of the army (horse, foot, chariots, and elephants) was the same as that of Menu; but Strabo makes a sextuple division. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 393 *note*, The great nebula which surrounds the sextuple star θ Orionis. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* June 835 Our nearest continental neighbour..may have much to lose, by a quadruple or sextuple control.

†**2.** *Mus.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 2), *Sextuple, Sestuplo*, in music, denotes a mixed sort of triple time, which is beaten in double time. 1746 TANSUR *New Mus. Gram.* 32 The next Species [of Time] is Sextuple (or Binary-Tripla-Time..) and call'd Six to Four; each Bar containing six Crotches.

†**3.** = SENARY *a.* 1815 [see SEXENARY].

B. *sb.* The number which is six times a specified number.

1657 HOBBES *Absurd Geom.* 5 The excesse shall be that proportion which unity hath to the sextuple of the number of termes after o. 1692 J. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. xv. 123 The Sextuple thereof is 1.817.

Sextuple (se·kstiup'l), *v.* [f. SEXTUPLE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To multiply by six; to make six times as large, numerous, powerful, etc.

1632 W. FORSTER tr. *Oughtred's Circ. Proportion* 14 Bring the Anticedent arme unto the quadrupled space and the consequent arme, keeping that duplicated opening, will cut the space sextupled. 1656 HOBBES *Six Lessons* iii. 22 Your instance therefore of six, three, one, is here impertinent, there being in them no doubling, no tripling, no sextupling of Proportions, but of numbers. 1864 MAINE *Village-Commun.* (1876) 248 We have sextupled our students. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 358 The range of vision was more than sextupled.

2. *intr.* To increase sixfold.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 157 *note*, The number of schools has more than doubled in the last twenty years..; the number of girl-scholars has sextupled. 1870 *Daily News* 18 June, In Ulster during 90 years the value of land was trebled, and in Scotland..it had sextupled.

Sextuplet (se·kstiuplet). [f. SEXTUPLE *a.* after *triplet.*] A group, set, combination, etc. of six things. **a.** *Mus.* = SEXTOLET. **b.** *pl.* Six children born at one birth. **c.** A cycle for six riders.

1852 [see OCTUPLET]. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Sextolet*, or *Sextuplet*, a double triplet, six notes to be performed in the time of four. 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Sextuplet*, one of six offspring from a single gestation. 1896 *Daily News* 17 July 7/1 A proposal was recently made..to match a sextuplet [*sc.* cycle] against a railway train. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 19 Oct. 5/3 Professor Hamy..reported that a negress living in the Gold Coast Colony gave birth recently to sextuplets.

Sextuplex (se·kstiupleks), *a.* [a. med.L. *sextuplex*, f. *sex* six, after *triplex, quadruplex*, etc. Cf. SEXTUPLE *a.*] Sixfold.

1668 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 495 Sextuplex is as much the double of triplex as 6 is the double of 3.

b. *Electric Telegr.* Applied to a system by which six messages may be transmitted simultaneously by the same wire. Hence **Se·xtuplex** *v.*

1889 [see OCTUPLEX]. 1891 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* x. (ed. 9) 202 The application of the same terms, duplex, quadruplex and sextuplex..to the corresponding arrangements in multiplex working would tend to confusion. 1895 *Times* 29 Jan. 6/6 The wires were all worked on the simplex plan 25 years ago; now the processes are simplex, duplex, quadruplex, and sextuplex.

†**Sextu·plicate,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *sextuplicāt-um*, pa. pple. of *sextuplicāre*: see SEXTUPLY *v.*] Sixfold.

1657 HOBBES *Absurd Geom.* 10 An infinite row of Arithmetically proportionalls in proportion quadruplicate, quintuplicate, sextuplicate &c.

Sextuplica·tion. *rare.* [n. of action f. med. L. *sextuplicāre*: see next.] Multiplication by six.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 24 Sextuplication, or to multiply by 6.

† Se·xtuply, *v. Scots Law. Obs. rare.* Cf. SEXTIPLY *v.* [ad. med.L. *sextuplicāre*, f. *sextuplic-*, *-plex* : see SEXTUPLEX *a.*] *intr.* To make a rejoinder to a quintuplication.

1673 *Rec. Justic. Crt. Edinb.* (S. H. S.) II. 167 Quintuplyes his Majesties Advocate, that..Sextuplyes Sir Geo. McKenzie, that [etc.].

Sextuply (se·kstiupli), *adv.* [f. SEXTUPLE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a sixfold manner.

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 175 In the sextuply connected part of the spherical surface.

Sexual (se·ksiuăl), *a.* Also 7 -all. [a. late L. *sexuāl-is* (5th c.), f. L. *sexu-s* SEX. Cf. F. *sexuel* (18th c.), Sp., Pg. *sexual*, It. *sessuale*.]

1. Of or pertaining to sex or the attribute of being either male or female; existing or predicated with regard to sex.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 69 The same simple rotteth, and is changed into little animals, these are..of both sexes, which truly would not come to passe if those simples had already a sex or sexuall powers within them. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1776) Pref. 9 The Honour of having first suggested the true sexual Distinctions in Plants appears to be due to..Sir Thomas Millington. 1794 SULIVAN *View Nat.* II. 222 One only single sexual pair of every species of living things. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 46/1 Delphine is said to be intended for the authoress, and Madame de Vernon (by a slight sexual metamorphosis) for Talleyrand. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 249 We may take, by way of illustration, the question of gender. What was the source..of the sexual relation of nouns? 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 81 These extremely simple organisms have not yet reached the stage of sexual differentiation.

2. Pertaining to sex as concerned in generation or in the processes connected with this.

Sexual intercourse : copulation.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 323 The act of sexual intercourse. 1803 *Ibid.* X. 509 Sexual function is impaired. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 282/1 Some one has said that Sir George Etherege was the first who founded a comedy barefacedly upon the sexual passion. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 334 It is most probably for sexual purposes. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 695/1 We are inclined to attribute very little weight to the nature of the sexual desires of the malformed individual. 1861 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 133 To insure the existence of the race, she [Nature] reinforces the sexual instinct. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Thought & Nat.* 183 The sexual impulse. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 329 It [acne] has a special connection with the period of development and maturation of the sexual functions. 1880 BESSEY *Bot.* 206 No sexual organs are known [in Protophytes], and whether the sexual act occurs or not is somewhat doubtful.

b. *Sexual organs*, the organs of sexual generation in animals or plants.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 407 Worms..with..the sexual organs separate. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 74 If the producing zoöid possess sexual organs. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 224 The morphological characters of the sexual organs.

c. Of or pertaining to the organs of sex.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 695/1 In attempting to determine the true sex in such doubtful instances of sexual formation. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Sexual diseases*, diseases of the sexual organs.

d. *Sexual system* (or *method*) : the Linnæan classification of plants, based on the differences in their sexual organization.

In 1735 Linnæus (*Bibl. Bot.*, ed. 1747, p. 64) has *systema sexuale*, referred to 1731.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1776) Pref. 6 Dr. Linnæus; whose Labours..and whose Invention of the Sexual System in particular, are well known. 1825 T. K. CROMWELL *Colchester* 352 The herbaceous collection will be arranged according to the sexual system of Linnæus.

3. Relative to the physical intercourse between the sexes or the gratification of sexual appetites, as *sexual morality*, *vice*, *excess*, etc.

1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 112 Sexual frailty exists among Achaians, only in narrow measure. 1911 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 383 Berlin is outbidding Paris in its sexual immorality.

4. Of animals and plants: Having sex; sexed; separated into two sexes; having sexual organs; producing offspring by means of sexual congress. (Opposed to *asexual*.)

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 18 Plants are naturally and primarily divided into two great divisions, called Sexual and Asexual. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vii. 329 The Linguatulæ are at first asexual...They pass.. into the bodies of the carnivora..., where they complete their development, and become sexual. 1880 BESSEY *Bot.* 361 They [*sc.* Vascular Cryptogams] present an alternation of sexual and asexual generations. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 273 It is only towards the close of the period of growth that sexual individuals make their appearance.

b. *Sexual cell*, a reproductive cell which is either male or female; a sperm-cell or an egg-cell.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. xii. 2 Some trifling peculiarity..transmitted through the male or female sexual cells. 1883 AVELING tr. *Haeckel's Pedigree Man*, etc. 242 That blending of the two kinds of sexual cells that is the sole essential in sexual reproduction.

c. Of reproduction in animals or plants: Taking place by means of the congress of the two sexes. Opposed to *asexual* or *agamic*.

1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-w. Algæ U. S.* 100 The propagation is both sexual and non-sexual. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 251 Conjugation is the simplest form of sexual reproduction.

5. Characteristic of or peculiar to the one sex or the other.

Secondary sexual characters : those marks of sex (e. g. the beard in man, the distinctive plumage in birds) which are not immediately connected with the reproductive structure.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 74 Her looks, her turns, her whole manner of speaking and acting is sexual. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 316 Of all the organs of the head, none seem so little subject to sexual variation as the under-jaws. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 204 To ingraft, by her sexual sense of beauty, upon his masculine austerity those graces, which [etc.].

6. Having reference to the sexes.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 719 The sexual distribution of this disease.

Sexualism (se·ksizăliz'm). [f. SEXUAL *a.* + -ISM.] Sexuality as a principle of action or thought.

1857 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXII. 751 Siva..is most useful and popular as the god of reproduction and sexualism. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 187 Cecco Angiolieri..drives his master, Dante, into the strangest development, refusing to see anything in him save merely a sort of artistic sexualism.

Sexualist (se·ksizălist). *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *sexuālista* (Linnæus 1735), f. *sexuāl-is* : see SEXUAL *a.* + -IST.] a. One who attributes sexuality to certain organisms. b. An adherent of the 'sexual system' of botanical classification.

1790 W. SMELLIE *Philos. Nat. Hist.* I. 246 Here, then, the analogy stops; and, instead of bringing aid to the sexualist, operates powerfully against his favourite hypothesis. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. 261 It was difficult for sexualists to believe that plants of so large a size were destitute of such organs [of fecundation].

Sexuality (seksiuæ·lĭti). [ad. mod.L. **sexuālitās* : see SEXUAL *a.* and -ITY. Cf. F. *sexualité*.]

1. The quality of being sexual or having sex.

a 1800 COWPER *Wks.* (1836) VII. 320 It is on their sexuality that he has built his poem [Loves of the Plants]. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 325 The wonderful diversity of forms.. to which mere sexuality gives rise amongst insects. 1828–9 COOKE *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I. 63 Larger cœnobia,..with daughter-cœnobia enclosed within the mother, evolved without sexuality.

b. (See quot.)

1888 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VI. 436/2 According to a strict biological definition sexuality is the characteristic of the male and female reproductive elements (genoblasts), and sex of the individuals in which the reproductive elements arise. A man has sex, a spermatozoon sexuality.

2. Possession of sexual powers, or capability of sexual feelings.

1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Wom.* xxvii. (1889) 223 In removing the ovaries, you do not necessarily destroy sexuality in a woman. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 191 Precocious sexuality..interferes with normal mental growth.

3. Recognition of or preoccupation with what is sexual; *pl.* (*nonce-use*), allusions to sexual matters.

1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* viii, Paradise and hell..as grossly material as Mahomet's, without the honest thorough-going sexuality, which you thought made his notion logical and consistent. 1893 C. A. CLARKE *Knobstick* xiii. 137 Under the unsteady inspiration of..alcohol, there was rude and uproarious bawling of music hall ditties..and chuckling sexualities were tossed to and fro.

4. Appearance distinctive of sex.

1908 S. A. COOK *Relig. Anc. Palestine* iii. 29 [The Astarte-plaques] offer a large variety of types from the coarsest exaggeration of sexuality to highly conventionalised forms.

Sexualize (se·ksiăləiz), *v.* [f. SEXUAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make sexual, endow with sex, attribute sex to.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 462/2 The French [language].. has no resources for elevating its diction...The single misfortune of having no neuter gender,..by sexualising in all cases, neutralises the effect. 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Philos. Relig.* 31 The bright divinity of Heaven may have been sexualized and married to a goddess of Heaven before [etc.]. 1900 POSTGATE *Pref. to Mrs. H. Cust's Transl. Bréal's Semantics* 12 Even in the case of animals the sexualizing, if I may so call it, of the endings *-us* and *-a* was by no means complete.

Sexually (se·ksiuăli), *adv.* [f. SEXUAL *a.* + -LY 2.] a. In a sexual manner; by means of sexual congress. b. With respect to sex.

1655 in Hartlib *Ref. Commonw. Bees* 21 These Wormes.. engender sexually. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Working Men* 66 Whether we consider the reproduction..of organic beings as they take place asexually or as they may take place sexually. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 131 These are developed into the sexually mature form.

Sexualogy (seksiuæ·lŏdʒi). *rare*—1. [f. SEXUAL *a.* + -LOGY.] The science of sexual relations. Hence **Sexualo·gical** *a.*, of or belonging to sexualogy.

1885 K. PEARSON *Ethic of Freeth.* xiii. (1888) 371 Not until we have ample statistics..will it be possible to lay the foundations of a real science of sexualogy. *Ibid.* 387 The whole question of Neo-Malthusianism is fraught with immense social and sexualogical difficulties.

Sexuate (se·ksiuĕit), *a. Ent.* [f. L. *sexu-s* SEX + -ATE 2.] Having sex, separated into sexes = SEXUAL *a.* So **Se·xuated** *a.*

1882 *Entomol. Mag.* Mar. 225 This last genus is sexuate; it has males and females which copulate. *Ibid.* 226 A single egg..will produce..males and females; and before these sexuated insects appear, would be seen winged insects [etc.].

Sexupare (se·ksiupeər). *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *sexupar-um*, neut. of *sexuparus* : see next.] 'In the plant lice, one of the parents of the sexed generation, usually developed late in the season' (*Cent. Dict.* 1909).

1881 *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Div. Entom., Bulletin 44 p. 8 (Cent.) The sexupares or return migrants.

Sexuparous (seksiŭ·părəs), *a. Biol.* [f. mod. L. *sexupar-us*, L. *sexu-s* SEX : see -PAROUS.] Producing offspring sexually.

1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. 586 One [series of Chermes] is wingless, and exclusively parthenogenetic,..while the other part becomes winged; these latter are called sexuparous.

† Sexvirate. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *sexvirātus* (*sēvirātus*), f. *sexvir* (*sēvir*) one of six colleagues (back-formation from *sex virī* six men): see -ATE 1.] A body of six colleagues.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 374 The eldest of the six professors which constitute the sexvirate of the college is styled primicerius.

Sey 1 (sē). Also 7 sye, 9 sei. [var. of SAITHE. Cf. Norw. *sei.*] = SAITHE. Also *sey-fish*, *-pollack*.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 27 Their food is Herring, Mackarels, and Syes. 1842 BONNYCASTLE *Newfoundld.* I. 264 The gadus carbonarius, the sey-fish of Norway, or coal-fish. 1863 KINGSLEY in *Reader* 29 Aug. 213/1 A two-pound 'sei' (*Pollachius virĭdis*), the most beautiful in form and colour of all British fish. 1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 84 Sey Pollack.

Sey 2 (sē). *Sc.* Also 8 say. [Of obscure origin.] (See quot. 1844.)

1719 RAMSAY *Ep. F. Arbuckle* 89 A healthfu' Stomach sharply set Prefers a Back-sey pipin het. 1724 — *Health* 259 His squeamish Stomach loaths the savory Sey. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Back-sey*, a Surloin. 1737 *Ochtertyre House Bk. Acc.* (S.H.S.) 65 Sent a hinde quarter of the cow to Gray and a fore say to Fentry. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv, He'll make as muckle about buying a forequarter o' lamb in August as about a back sey o' beef. 1819 — *Bride Lamm.* xxxiv, This bit morsel o' beef..is out o' the back sey. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 168 The sirloin, or back sey. The spare rib, or fore sey. [In the Scotch mode of cutting up a carcass of beef.]

Sey 3 (sei). *Sc.* and *Ulster.* Also sie, sye, etc. (see E.D.D.). Cf. SOYE. [Of obscure origin.]

1825–80 JAMIESON *s. v.*, The sey of a gown or shift is the opening in which the sleeve is inserted. S.

Sey : see SAY, SEA, SEE, SYE (sieve).

‖ Seyal (seyā·l). Also sayall. [Arab. سيال *sayāl*.] The acacia.

1844 KITTO *Phys. Hist. Palestine* vii. 251 The Arabs of the desert now use the epidermis of the *seyal*.. for tanning. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ii. 36 Some fine acacia or 'seyal' trees. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 18 Nov. 8/6 The sayall bushes began to grow more densely.

Seyalle, obs. form of SEAL *sb.*2

Seybertite (sāi·bərtəit). *Min.* [Named after H. *Seybert* : see -ITE.] A synonym of clintonite.

1833 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXIV. 171 Mr. Clemson..proposes for it [Bronzite] the trivial name of Seybertite, after the distinguished American analyst, Mr. Henry Seybert. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 297.

Seybie, Sc. variant of SYBO, young onion.

Seych, obs. Sc. form of SIGH *v.*

Seyd, var. SAYYID. **Seyde**, obs. f. SAID, SEED *sb.*

Seye, obs. f. SAY *sb.*1, *sb.*2, SAY *v.*, SEE *v.*

Seyed, var. SAYYID. **Seyen**, obs. f. SAY *v.*1

Seyer, variant of SYRE *Sc.* (gutter, drain).

Seyetyka, obs. form of SCIATICA.

Seyf(e, Seyge, obs. forms of SIEVE, SIEGE.

Seygnery, -o(u)rye, etc., obs. ff. SEIGNIORY.

Seyin, variant of SYNE *adv.*, since.

Seyk, -nes, obs. forms of SICK, -NESS.

Seyl(l(e : see SAIL, SEAL, SELE.

Seym, obs. form of SEAM *sb.*1, *sb.*2, SEEM *v.*2

Seymar, variant of SIMAR.

Seyme, obs. f. SEAM *sb.*1, *sb.*2; Sc. var. SEAM *sb.*3

Seymland, var. SEMBLAND *sb. Obs.*

Seymme, obs. form of SEEM *v.*2

Seyn : see SAY, SEE, SEEN, SENE, SYNE.

Seynct, obs. form of SAINT.

Seynd, obs. form of SIND *v.*, to rinse.

1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 180 The said Isobel ..gatherit ane number of deid folkis baines, and seyndit thame in water.

Seynd, Seyndil(1 : see SINGED *ppl. a.*1, SENDLE.

† Sey·ne. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *seigné*, pa. pple. of *seigner* in the sense to assign, designate.] = ASSIGN *sb.*2

a 1500 *Brome Bk.* 140 [To] J. B. [and] T. P., to þe eyrys and seyneys of them.

Seyne : see SAY, SEE, SENE, SENYE, SYNE.

Seyng(e : see SAY *v.*1, SEE *v.*, SING *v.*

Seynorye, -ourye, obs. forms of SEIGNIORY.

† Seynt. *Obs.* Also 4 saynt, (sayn), ceint, 4–5 seinte, ceynt(e, 4–6 seint, 5 saint, (sent). [a. OF. *ceint* masc., *ceinte* fem. :—popular L. *cinctum* neut., *cincta* fem. (whence Sp., Pg., It. *cinto*, *cinta*) = older L. *cinctu-s* (*u*-stem), f. *cingĕre* to gird.] A girdle.

a 1350 *Assumpt. Mary* 473 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 118 A saynt of silk..þat was obut hir medel done. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 589 With silk sayn vmbe his syde. *Ibid.* 2431. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 329 A Sergeant of the Lawe.. Ther was..He rood but hoomly in a medlee cote Girt with a ceint [*v.rr.* ceynt, seynt, seint, sent] of silk with barres smale. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 140 For they..setiith all her siluer in seintis and hornes. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1772 A riche robe als gan sho ta, And a saint of silk alswa.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* v. v. (1859) 76 Aungels..clothed..of reed bloody purpure, gyrd with ceyntes of gold. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 451/2 Seynt, or cors of a gyrdylle, *textum*. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 817 With aureat seint about her sydes clene. 1530 PALSGR. 268/1 Seynt of a gyrdell, *tissu*.

Seynt, obs. form of SAINT, SINGED *ppl. a.*[1]

Seyntery, -tuarie, etc.: see SANCTUARY *sb.*[1]

Seynt graal, obs. form of SANGRAIL.

† **Seynture.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. F. *ceinture*. Cf. CENTURE.] A waist-belt.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3925 The second brou3t a sword I-shethid, with seynture I-fretid all with perelis orient & pure.

Seyntwar(e, variant forms of SAINTUAIRE *Obs.*

Seyntwary(e, obs. forms of SANCTUARY *sb.*[1]

Seynur(r)ye, Seyon: see SEIGNIORY, SCION.

† **Sey·ny.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *seigné* bled, or *seignée* bleeding.] Used *attrib.* in *seyny book* (= *liber sanguinatorum* in *Consuet. Mon. S. Petri Westmon.* § 317), a choir book provided for the use of monks who had lately been bled.

c 1492 in J. A. Robinson & M. R. James *MSS. Westm. Abbey* 9 Payments for the newe repairyng of the Seyny bookes. *Ibid.* 10.

Seyper, var. SIPER. **Seyrch,** obs. f. SEARCH *v.* **Seys(e, Seysere,** etc., obs. ff. CEASE *v.*, SEIZER. **Seyson(e, -oun, -yne,** obs. forms of SEASON *sb.* **Seyt, -tte,** obs. forms of SEAT *sb.* **Seyth,** obs. form of SAITHE *Sc.*; var. SYTHE. **Seyud, seyyad, -id,** variant forms of SAYYID.

1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* 20 July, Real Seyuds, descendents of the prophet. 1912 *Scotsman* 5 Apr. 4 A seyyid..and twenty-four other persons..have been arrested.

Seyverns, pl. form of SEVERON *Obs.* **Seywinge,** obs. form of SHOWING *vbl. sb.*

† **S'fire,** *int. Obs. rare*[−1]. [See 'S.] Used as a minced oath.

1791 O'KEEFFE *Wild Oats* I. i, *Sir Geo.* S'fire, my Lady.

† **'Sflesh,** *int. Obs.* [See 'S.] = FLESH *sb.* 9 d.

1705 [T. WALKER] *Wit of a Woman* III. 29 'Sflesh I'm a Gentleman Soldier now. *Ibid.* 30.

† **'Sfoot,** *int. Obs.* Also 'sfut, sfut, sfoot(e, s'fut, s'foote. Shortened form of *God's foot*: see GOD 14 a.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, Gods nenkes he has wrong, that he has: and S'fut, an I were he, I would beate no coles. 1602 — *Ant. & Mel.* v. H 3, Sfoote, a sits like Lucifer himselfe. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 6. 1616 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. iv, 'Sfoot [1598 *reads* Gods foot], I haue lost my purse, I thinke. 1662 [see FOOT *sb.* 1 b].

‖ **Sforzando** (sfɒɪtsa·ndo). *Mus.* [It., gerund of *sforzare* to force.] A musical direction indicating that the note so marked is to be specially emphasized or rendered louder than the rest. Abbreviated *sf., sfz. Sfz. p.*, abbreviated form of *sforzando piano*, suddenly loud followed by diminuendo or piano.

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (1811), *Sforzando*, or *Sforzato*, or SF. (Ital.). 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus.* 1883 GROVE *Dict. Mus.*

b. *transf.* Increase of loudness (in speaking).

1902 R. HICHENS *Londoners* 34 'Instant destruction', he repeated, with a slight sforzando.

c. *Comb.* **sforzando coupler, pedal:** see quots.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iii. (1878) 20 The Sforzando coupler is a movement for increasing the power of the Swell instantaneously. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 114 The sforzando pedal is a coupler of great value.

‖ **Sforzato** (sfɒɪtsā·to). *Mus.* [It., pa. pple. of *sforzare*: see prec.] = SFORZANDO.

1801 [see SFORZANDO]. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

‖ **'Sforzato.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Error for It. *forzato*.] A galley-slave. = FORSADO.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, I was condemn'd a 'Sforzato to the Galleys, for poysoning the Cardinall Bemboo's Cooke.

‖ **Sfumato** (sfumā·to), *a. Painting.* [It., lit. 'smoked'.] (See quot. 1869.)

1847 *Manual of Oil-Painting* 126 *Sfumato.* Painted with a light, vapoury touch. 1869 EASTLAKE *Mater. Hist. Oil Painting* II. 206 Another quality which was adopted from Leonardo..was the 'sfumato' system—the imperceptible softening of the transitions in half-tints and shadows.

† **S'gad,** *int. Obs. rare*[−1]. = EGAD.

1731. FIELDING *Eurydice* Wks. 1771 III. 212 *Auth.* Ay! s'gad, I should as soon have suspected half the Dutchmen to be dancing-masters.

Sge, early ME. form of SHE.

‖ **Sgraffito** (sgrafi·fī·to). Also 7 sgrafit. Pl. **sgraffiti** (sgrafi·fī·tī). [It.: see GRAFFITO; the prefix *s-* represents L. *ex-* (see Ex-).] (See quots. Cf. GRAFFITO.)

1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Sgrafit*, a method of Painting in black and white only, not in *fresco*. 1847 *Manual of Oil-Painting* 126 *Sgraffito.* A kind of bold design, in black and white, done by scratching a wall where it was purposely painted of the former hue. 1847 EASTLAKE *Mater. Hist. Oil Painting* I. 150 Works so produced must have resembled the *nielli*, or, on a small scale, the *sgraffiti* of the Italians. 1902 BALDRY *Mod. Mural Decoration* 101 The term sgraffito is now limited to a particular method of scratching lines upon a plaster surface...The plaster is so laid that the incisions in an upper coat reveal a lower stratum of a contrasting colour.

attrib. 1883 *L'pool Daily Post*, Panels in Sgraffito work. 1886 *Offic. Catal. Col. & Ind. Exhib.* 53 Layer upon layer of coloured lac are laid. Then, with a stylus, these coats are scratched through in a manner analogous to Italian *sgraffito* decoration.

b. *Pottery.*

1889 C. T. DAVIS *Pract. Treat. Bricks*, etc. xv. 463 Each clay is to be separately compressed, unless sgraffito effects are desired. 1897 SPARKES & GANDY *Potters* 237 The introduction, in 1867–1870, of the 'Doulton-ware Sgraffito' pottery. These were vases and jugs made in the common pipe-clay, with simple incised or stamped patterns, coloured equally simply.

SH, a consonantal digraph representing the simple sound (ʃ). In late OE. this sound was represented by the combination *sc*, which retained its original phonetic value (sk) only in words of foreign origin. The sound (ʃ) did not exist in early OF., and hence the early ME. texts, written by French-educated scribes, show great diversity of attempts to find expression for it. The OE. notation by *sc* became rare after the 12th c. Some scribes of the 12–13th c. used the single *s* initially and finally. More frequent was *ss* (used in all positions), which is found as late as 1340 (*Ayenbite*). In medial and final positions *ssh* was common from the 13th to the 16th c.; Coverdale (1535) has frequently *szsh*, sometimes *szh* (but also often *sh*). The prevailing form from the end of the 12th c. to the end of the 14th c. was *sch* (initially; in other positions it was less frequent); in the north it was common down to the end of the 16th c. In the 13th c. we occasionally find *sge, sʒe, sue* for *she* (rarely *sȝ* or *sz* in other words), and in the 14–15th c. some East Anglian scribes wrote *xal, xulde* for *shall, should*. In ME. texts the suffix *-ship* is often written *-chipe*, and sometimes *ch* occurs as the symbol of (ʃ) in other positions.

The combination *sh* (probably to be regarded as a simplification of *sch*) is regularly used in the *Ormulum* *c* 1200 and frequently in the *Trinity College Homilies* of about the same date. It is the usual symbol in the London documents of the 14th c. and in the MSS. of Chaucer, and from the time of Caxton onwards it has been the established notation for (ʃ) in all words except those which (as *machine, schedule, Asia*, the derivatives in *-tion*, etc.) are spelt unphonetically on etymological grounds.

In some compounds as *dishonest, mishap, Gateshead, s* and *h* come together without forming a digraph. The pronunciation of some proper names in which this sequence occurs has been affected by misinterpretation of the spelling; e.g. Evesham is often called (ī·vʃăm), Petersham (pī·tɔɪʃăm).

Sh (ʃ), *int.* Also written 'sh (as if an abbrev. of *hush*). An exclamation used to enjoin silence or noiselessness; = HUSH *int.* The reduplication or prolongation of the sound is indicated by *sh-sh, s-s-sh*, and the like (see quots.).

1847 *Man in the Moon* II. 114 He..imposed silence by a long-drawn S-s-s-s-s-s-sh! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xix, When anybody entered the room, she uttered a *shshshsh* so sibilant and ominous, that it frightened the poor old lady in her bed. 1857 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh Up* xxvi, Sh! Sh! don't make a scene! 1883 HOWELLS *Register* ii. in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 79/2 'Sh! Listen. 1893 ASHBY-STERRY *Naughty Girl* vii. 66 S-s-sh! Don't make a noise!

b. Used (in reduplicated form) to express a low faint rustling or swishing sound. Cf. SHISH.

1878 BESANT & RICE *Monks of Thelema* xli, The gardener's boy sharpened his scythe musically, and then began again his low and gentle sh-sh-sh over the lawn.

Sh-, sh', formerly used for *she* in certain elisions, as *sh'as* for she has'.

1575 *Gammer Gurton's Needle* III. iv. 8 Shase as much wyt in her head almost as chaue in mine! *Ibid.* IV. ii. 23 Chad thought shad stopt hir throte. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. i. D 1 b, Life, sh'as the Spirit of foure great parishes. 1620 *Westward for Smelts* (Percy Soc) 20 Twice thirtie yeeres, Sha'd past with cares. 1631 KNEVET *Rhodon & Iris* III. i. E 3, Sometimes sh'applauds a pavement-sweeping traine.

Sh., abbreviation of *shilling*.

1607–8 *Aberd. Acc.* in *Spalding Club Miscell.* V. 135 Item, for four buistis, at ten sh. the buist, is 2 lib, 1730 A. MALCOLM *Syst. Arith.* 79 The Sum is 68*d.* which I divide by 12 (because 12*d.* = 1 *sh.*).

‖ **Sha** (ʃā). [? Shortened f. SHAPOO.] The oorial (*Ovis cycloceros*). Also applied to *O. vignei*.

1842 VIGNE *Trav. Kashmir* II. 280 The Shâ is a tragelaphus, or goat-deer. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 77 The so-called sha (Ovis-vignei) of the upper Indus valley. 1894 *Lydekker's Roy. Nat. Hist.* II. 223 The Asiatic wild sheep known in the Punjab as the urial, but in Ladak as the sha.

Sha, obs. form of SHAH.

Shaake, Shaar(e, Shaarpe, obs. ff. SHAKE, SHARE, SHARP.

Shab (ʃæb), *sb.* Forms: 1 sceabb, scæb, sceb, 3 schabbe, 4 shabbe, 4– shab. [OE. *sceabb* masc. corresponding to ON. **skabbr* SCAB *sb.*, f. Teut. root **skab-* to scratch, SHAVE:—Indogermanic **skăbh-*, whence L. *scabiēs* itch, *scabĕre* (perf. *scābī*) to scratch. From the same root are Flem. dial. *schab* (Kilian *schabbe*), mod.G. *schabe* (*schabe*, dial. *schabbe*) itch.]

1. = SCAB *sb.* 1–3. Now only *dial.*, a cutaneous disease in sheep (= SCAB *sb.* 2).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. Care* xi. 70 Se hæfð singalne sceabb se þe næfre ne blinð ungestæððignesse. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 322 Eac hyt afeormaþ ðone leahtor.. þe hy achoras nemnað þæt ys sceb [*v. r.* scæb]. *c* 1290 *St. Francis* 309 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 62 Þo bi-gan þe souwe a-non.. To beo ful of schabbe and of buyles. 13.. *Pol. Songs* (1839) 239 He shrapeth on is shabbes. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxii. 22 Litil bleynes, or shab, or drye round shab. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 518 They were afflicted, not with the sheep-pox, but with the scab, or shab. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 30 Our poor kiddy..which died yesterday of the shab. 1825 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 6522 (Sheep) The scab, shab, ray, or rubbers. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Shab*, scab in sheep.

2. *slang.* A low fellow (= SCAB *sb.* 4). ? *Obs.*

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 19 Neither are those Shabs for any merit in themselues..worthy to giue guts vnto a beare. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Shab*, a mean, sorry, pitiful Fellow, one that is guilty of low Tricks &c. 1837 BAYLY *Songs & Ball.* (1844) II. 40, I belong to the Club, which is very genteel—We ne'er let a Scamp or a Shab in. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xcviii, 'Any name but that, you shab,' said Black Jack.

Shab (ʃæb), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of obscure origin; sense 2 suggests connexion with SHAB *sb.* 2.]

1. *trans.* with *off*: a. To get rid of; get (a person) out of the way.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* Postscr. T 3 b, Certain Nipnets intended to have sheltred themselves under Vncas; but he perceiving it would be distastful to the English, soon shab'd them off. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* IV. iii, I have shabb'd him off purely. *a* 1824 in Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 347 They shab'd puir Thomas aff to hell Wi nimble feet. 1828 CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Irel.* II. 212 But when that [money] was gone..they soon shabbed him off.

b. To put (a person) off *with* (something inferior or unsatisfactory). Cf. FOB *v.* 3.

1840 J. P. KENNEDY *Quodlibet* iii. (1860) 61, I hold the people in too much esteem to shab them off with anything of a secondary quality.

2. *intr.* with *off* or *away*: To slink away, sneak off. Also, to fall away from one's engagement.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Shab'd off*, sneakt, or slid away. 1720 *Humourist* 185 And so the fat Parson shabb'd off. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Shab-off, Shab-away*, to sneak away. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s. v., He wanted to shab-off without paying.

b. (See quot.)

1755 JOHNSON, To *Shab* v. n., to play mean tricks; a low barbarous cant word.

† 3. *trans.* ? To rob. *Obs.*

1787 W. HUTTON *Courts of Requests* xxxvii. 187 He bore it like a philosopher; to be shabbed was nothing new, he had often lost everything he had, but himself.

† **Shabaroon, shabroon.** *slang. Obs.* Also 7 shabberoon, 9 shabbaroon. [? f. SHAB *sb.*, after *picaroon*.] A disreputable person, ragamuffin.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Shabberoon*, a Ragamuffin. 1703 E. WARD *London Spy* XV. (1706) 366 Poor loose Shabroons in Bawdy-Houses Bred. 1762–7 T. BRIDGES *Hou. Trav.* (1797) II. 11 That no more rogues to-day may drop, Go you and all your shabroons stop. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 21 Letting a tribe of shabroons and painted Jezebels into their honest house. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 214 If..a recognition from a coroneted carriage stamps you a lord,..the notice of a shabaroon can be nothing less than a hint to your tailor to send in his bill. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Shabbaroon*, a mean shabby fellow.

attrib. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* V. 56 Trap answered, he believed he had nobody belonging to him worth seeking after, for that he was but a shabroon sort of a gem'man.

Shabbaron, obs. form of CHAPERON.

Shabbaroon, variant of SHABAROON.

Shabbed, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 sceabbede, scæbbede, 4–5 schabbed, shabbid, -yd, 7– shabbed. [f. SHAB *sb.* + -ED[2]. Cf. SCABBED.]

1. Afflicted with scab or scabs; = SCABBED *a.* 1.

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 126/4929 *Purulentus*, scæbbede [*v. r.* sceabbede], ættræn. . 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 17 Hou heore schabbede schep schal heore wolle saue. *a* 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 101 For schabbed hands.

2. = SHABBY.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Abus. Physick* 63 The Chymical Doctor..offered him his help contrary to his custome, (for I believe he hateth that shabbed trick of asking people to buy health). *a* 1687 COTTON *Poems* (1689) 94 We..Had happy been had we chang'd features, Garments at least, though theirs be shabbed, With those who that cold place inhabit. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 210 He died in a shabbed Condition, as he lived. 1891 'M. GRAY' *In Heart of Storm* Prol. i. I. 28 My best bonnet was that shabbed I didn't like to go to church of a fine Sunday.

Shabberoon, variant of SHABAROON.

Shabbify (ʃæ·bifəi), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. SHABBY *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make shabby.

1866 *All Year Round* 9 June 518 Walking over Mont Cenis ..has somewhat shabbified my travelling attire.

Shabbily (ʃæ·bili), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a shabby manner (see the adj.).

1755 JOHNSON, *Shabbily*, meanly; reproachfully; despicably; paltrily. A cant word. 1756 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 417 Madame de Sevigné goes on but shabbily: this cold weather numbs my faculties. 1781 J. RIPLEY *Sel. Orig. Lett.* 47 The caparisons upon his horse, shabbily splendid. 1821 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 12 June, Burdett.. comes shabbily off, for he denies a meaning which his words have. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* III. vi, A little dark man, shabbily dressed. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. ii. 23 The rooms were furnished shabbily. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* IV. i, Fanny behaved so shabbily to your brother.

Shabbiness (ʃæ·binĕs). [-NESS.] The quality or state of being shabby (in various senses).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 1 The Shabbiness of his Dress. 1712 STEELE *Ibid.* No. 264 ¶ 2 His gay Shabbyness of Clothes. 1827 SYD. SMITH *Cath. Quest.* Wks. 1859 II. 120/1 Explaining away this sale of your soul by every species of falsehood, shabbiness, and equivocation. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. i. 3 In spite of..the shabbiness of her straw bonnet. 1899 DOYLE *Duet* (1909) 69/1 His occasional shabbiness in money matters.

Shabble: see SHABLE.

Shabby (ʃæ·bi), *a.* [f. SHAB *sb.* + -Y. Cf. SCABBY; also LG. *schabbig, schäbbig*, MHG. *schebic* (mod.G. *schäbig* = sense 1 below).

'A word that has crept into conversation and low writing; but ought not to be admitted into the language' (J.).]

1. That has lost its newness or freshness of appearance; dingy and faded from wear or exposure. Said of clothes, furniture, houses, etc.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2070/4 Having a Gray Coloured Coat and a shabby Perriwig. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess of Bristol* 22 Aug., In the other, you see a sort of shabby finery. 1763 R. LLOYD *New-River Head* 11 With the drap'ry she had got Within her little shabby cot. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* xxi. [vi] ¶ 1 A man in very shabby cloaths. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, There was a stream of people pouring into a shabby house. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vi. (1878) 82 It was an old book in very shabby binding. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 65, I should have been a poacher In shabby velveteen. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 123 The surest token that a monastery was in a bad way was that its church was in a shabby condition.

b. Of persons, their appearance, etc.: Poorly-dressed, 'seedy'.

1669 OGILBY *Odyss.* XXIII. 334 Shabby my looks, so mean my garments be, That for her lord she'll not acknowledge me. 1688 CLARENDON *Diary* 7 Dec., They were very shabby fellows, pitifully mounted, and worse armed. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Shabby*, in poor, sorry Rigging. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. i, [She] was shewn, by a little shabby footboy, into a parlour. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. ix. 179 He lived with a shabby old half-pay father.

c. *transf.* Discreditably inferior in quality, making a poor appearance.

1820 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 191 Excuse this shabby letter. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 46/2 We Scotch, who live in a little shabby scraggy corner of a remote island. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xiv, My Lord Duke's entertainments were both seldom and shabby. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 448 Who, then, would expect such shabby, not arguments, but mists of arguments, as the author presents us with. 1880 E. A. FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 198 Unless they have mended their ways at Laon since 1869, you will hear the shabbiest of masses there.

2. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Contemptibly mean, ungenerous, or dishonourable. Often applied, in a lighter tone, to conduct which is less friendly or generous than one had hoped for.

1679 J. SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Charac. Tory* Wks. 1729 II. 66 These shabby fellows who pretend to be robbed. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* VII. (1722) 374 Among these was a shabby Fellow, who to get Victuals without working, had thrust himself among the Quakers. 1763 LD. HOLLAND in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 270 Stephen gives his compliments, but says you left Paris in a shabby manner. 1840 THACKERAY *Bedford-Row Consp.* i, It was voted a shabby excuse. 1850 SMEDLEY *Frank Fairlegh* XV, It would be horribly shabby of you to desert us now. 1892 W. S. GILBERT *Mountebanks* I, What shabby things a man will do when he's eaten up with jealousy.

b. Mean or ungenerous in giving or paying.

1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* v. 7 So I took out my Purse, as I hate to be shabby. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 154 The Admiralty, always generous to profusion to unworthy people,..is shabby to the sailor.

c. Of a gift or the like: Small or poor as estimated by the giver's means.

1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* II. iii. (1811) 139 Make him some shabby allowance, barely enough to keep him from starving. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav. S. Africa* iii. 68, I, being..familiar with their customs, knew that this shabby present was an insult to us.

3. † a. ? Dirty, muddy. *Obs. rare*—1.

1705 BERKELEY *Cave of Dunmore* Wks. 1871 IV. 504 A spacious vault, the bottom whereof is always shabby by reason of the continual distillation of rock-water.

b. *dial.* Of weather: Wet and unpleasant.

1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., A wet shabby day.

4. Of the pulse: Weak.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv. 175 His pulse was 140 in a minute and remarkably shabby. 1906 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 13 Jan. 70 A rapid shabby pulse.

5. *dial.* Diseased with 'shab' or scab; = SCABBY 1. App. the original meaning, though not recorded early.

1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 66 *Shabby*, affected with the shab. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., They sheep be shabby.

6. *Comb.*, as †*shabby-looked*, *-looking* adjs.

1705 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* I. i, But, Sir, here was a kind of a—kind of a shabby-look'd fellow. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 365 We are an uncouth, snobby, and withal, shabby-looking set of varlets.

Shabbity-genteel, *a.* Attempting to look genteel and keep up appearances in spite of shabbiness. Also *absol.*

1754 in *Connoisseur* No. 25. 146 The numerous fraternity of the shabby-genteel, who are the chief support of the clothiers in Monmouth-street. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Const. Neville* (ed. 2) II. 342 A tall meagre female,..whose habiliments might come under the description of shabby genteel. 1821 W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 50 Shabby-genteel houses, surrounded with dead fences, and things called gardens. 1868 ALEX. SMITH *Last Leaves* 76 He has.. a feeling of respect for shabby-genteel virtues. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 341 A shabby-genteel imitation of an expensive building.

Hence **Shabby-gentility.**

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Charac.* x, This compound of the two—this shabby-gentility.

Shabbyish, *a.* [-ISH.] Somewhat shabby.

1830 CARLYLE *Let.* 21 Aug. in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 120 A cold-hearted, shabbyish, dandy parson. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 25 The advancement of one of his brothers from the shabbyish bishopric of Poitiers to the brilliant see of Paris.

Shable, shabble (ʃæ·b'l). *Sc.* Also 7 **shabel, schable.** [ad. It. *sciabla, sciabola*, or Hungarian *száblya*, Polish *szabla*, parallel forms to Du. *sabel*, G. *sabel* (now *säbel*): see SABLE *sb.*3, SABRE.]

1. A sabre or curved sword.

'Now generally used to denote an old rusty sword' (Jam.).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* v. 208 Shables, or short crooked swords. 1683 SIR J. TURNER *Pallas Arm.* 171 The Persians, Turks, Russians, Polonians, and Hungarians, for most part wear Scimiters and Shables. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 414/2 One of them had his left Arm cut off with one blow of a Schable or Polish sword. 1749 CROOKSHANK *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. 22 At last, the Commander struck him with a shabble on the face. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVIII, He tugged for a second or two at the hilt of his *shabble*, as he called it. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mosshags* 75 He would strike them on the face with the basket hilt of his shable.

2. 'Any little person or thing' (Jam.).

1842 CARLYLE *Let.* 19 Apr. in Froude *Life Lond.* (1884) I. ix. 251 Fly away with your shabble of a Duke.

‖ **Shabracque, shabrack** (ʃæ·bræk). Also 9 **shubrach, (chabrague, shabrag), schabraque, shabraque.** [a. G. *schabracke*, F. *schabraque* (also *chabraque*), from some lang. of Eastern Europe: cf. Russ. чапракъ, Czech *čabrak(a, čapraka, šabraka*, Magyar *csabrág*, Turkish چاپراق *čāprāq.*] A saddle-cloth used in European armies.

c 1808 PORTER *Russ. & Swed.* (1813) II. xxxi. 59 The leopard-skin shubrach (or saddle covering). 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 151 A saddle-cloth vying in size with the shabrack of a heavy dragoon. 1838 *Hist. Rec. Life Guards* 190 Sheepskin Shabraques, black for the Officers, and white for the Men. 1865 MILLER *Equipm. Artillery* 74 Shabraque... Worn by officers of horse brigades only. 1904 *Dress Regulat. Officers* 17, 18 Shabracque. 1908 BAIN *Slav. Europe* 213 Their..shabracks ablaze with precious stones.

Shab-rag, *a.* and *sb. dial.* and *slang.*

A. *adj.* Shabby, damaged, the worse for wear.

1762–7 T. BRIDGES *Hom. Trav.* (1797) II. 254 None of your Bromingham affairs, Nor any such like shabrag wares, But good new halfpence from the mint, With honest George's face in print. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s. v. *Horny-wink*, An old tumble-down house has been irevilingly described as an old shabrag horny-wink place.

B. *sb.* A mean beggarly person, a ragamuffin.

1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words.* 1869 R. B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Shab-rag*, a term of contempt applied to persons of dirty, depraved appearance.

Shabroon: see SHABAROON.

† **Shabub, shawbubbe.** *Obs.* [app. repr. G. † *schabab*, explained as black coriander; f. *schab ab* imper. of *abschaben* to get away, be off.] Alleged name for the plant Honesty (*Lunaria biennis*).

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 85 It maye be called in englishe great Lunari. Some cal it Shabub. 1568 — *Herbal* III. 52 Some call this herbe Shawbubbe.

‖ **Shabunder** (ʃăbv·ndəɹ). Forms: 7 **sabandar(e, -er, sabendor, savendar**; **shabandar, xabandar, shawbander, chabandar, -er**, 7–8 **shabander, -bender, shah-, shawbunder**, 8 **shebandar**, 9 **shahbendar.** [a. Pers. شاهبندر *shāh-bandar*, lit. 'king of the port'. Cf. Pg. *xabandar.*] 'The title of an officer at native ports all over the Indian seas, who was the chief authority with whom foreign traders and ship-masters had to transact. He was often also head of the Customs' (Yule).

1599 J. DAVIS in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. III. 120 The Sabandar tooke off my Hat, and put a Roll of white linnen about my head. *c* 1603 *Ibid.* 161 The Sauendar, or Gouernour of the Citie. 1606 *Sir H. Middleton's Last East-Ind. Voy.* E 4, Then came the Sabendor with light, and brought the Generall to his house. 1613 in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. IV. 462 The Xabandar. 1619 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) I. 150 Choja Hasanaly, Shabandar. 1628 *Ibid.* III. 212 Cojah Tellaldine, Shawbander or admirall of this port. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. 18 The Chabander and Mint-master are very observant to the Company.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 98 The Shawbunder..who is King of the Port, or Chief Customer. *a* 1721 in C. Lockyer *Acc. Trade India* 223 The *Shabander* or Custom-Master. 1795 M. SYMES *Embassy Ava* (1800) 160 The important office of Shawbunder, or intendant of the port, and receiver of the port customs. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 62/2 At Batavia..the Shabander exacts a dollar *per* pecul on all sugar exported. [1833–5 LANE *Mod. Egyptians* (1836) I. 137 The Shah-bendar (chief of the Merchants of Cairo).]

Shach, obs. form of SHAH.

Shachle, variant of SHAUCHLE *v. Sc.*

Shack (ʃæk), *sb.*1 Now *dial.* [f. *shack*, dial. variant of SHAKE *v.* Cf. SHAKE *sb.*1 2 e.]

1. Grain fallen from the ear, and available for the feeding of pigs, poultry, etc., after the harvest; a supply of fallen grain for this purpose. Also, fallen beech-mast or acorns.

1536 *Rolls House MS.* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1185–6) III. 93 *note*, Able and sufficient with the help of the shakke in the stubbe to succour and feed as many great beasts..as the land would keep. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogat. Week* IV. 251 b, The common balkes and walkes, whiche good men before tyme, made the greater and broder,..partlye for the better shacke in haruest tyme, to the more comfort of his poore neyghbours cattell. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. lxxiv. 322 [Produce of farm (Suffolk)] One hundred coomb of wheat.. £75 0 0. Shack for cattle, £1 10 0. 1802 *Sport. Mag.* XX. 64 Lonely watch'd he the grunters all day, As they rooted the stubbles for shack. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 337 *Shack*, the corn left in a barley or pea field, after the crop has been carried. Pigs and poultry are then turned in 'to shack'. 'Tha's good shack in that there fillď'. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Shack*... The shaken grain remaining on the ground when harvest and gleaning are over; or, in woodland countries, the acorns, or mast under the trees. 1858 *U. S. Newspaper* in J. F. Morgan *Eng. Norm. Occup.* iii. 57 *note*, The woods in the vicinity of Sandusky..were frequented by vast numbers of wild hogs, which..grew fat upon the shack which every where abounded.

2. a. In phrase *to be, go* or *run at shack, to go to shack*, said of pigs, poultry, etc., when turned into the stubble to feed on the 'shack' (sense 1) after the harvest. Hence b. The right of sending pigs or poultry to 'run at shack' on another's land after the harvest; also, in extended sense, the right of pasturing cattle in winter on another's land.

1629 COKE *Rep.* VII. II. 5 Ceux parolx, daler Shack, sont tant adire comme daler a libertie ou daler alarge. *Ibid.*, Le dit common appel Shacke. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 247 *Shack* is a peculiar name of Common, used in the Countrey of Norfolke. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Shack*, (in Norfolk and Suffolk) the liberty of Winter-Pasturage;..Also a Custom in Norfolk to have Common for Hogs, from the end of Harvest till Seed-time in all Mens Grounds: Whence *to go at Shack* in that County, signifies as much as to go at large. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 387 *Shack.* Stock turned into the stubbles after harvest are said to be at shack. Grounds lying open to common fields are said to 'lie quite shack'.

c. *attrib.*, as *shack-land, -time* (cf. SHAKE-*time*).

1821 *Monthly Repos.* Feb. 97/1 A great part..of our lands were formerly 'shack lands, of which the occupant had the use only whilst his crop was on, the land then reverting to the community for pasturage. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 42 Yoke seldom thy swine while the shacktime doth last. *Ibid.*, Where loue among neighbors do beare any stroke, While shacktime indureth men use not to yoke. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Shack-time*, the time when pigs are at shack.

3. An animal or animals 'at shack'.

1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* 1087/1 *Shack*,.. the stock turned upon the stubble after harvest. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33. 160 The pig is an admirable gleaner, 'a shack' they call him in Norfolk.

Shack, *sb.*2 *dial.* and *U.S.* [? Short for SHACKRAG. Cf. SHAKE *sb.*2]

1. An idle disreputable fellow, a vagabond.

1682 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* Concl. 64 Such vile Shacks as will swear an hundred Oaths for Nothing, or a Whisker for Something. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 120 (1740) 293 Great Ladies are more apt to take Sides with talking flattering Gossips than such a Shack as Fitzharris. *c* 1800 *Derbysh. Rhyme* in W. Andrews *Bk. Oddities* (1882) 84 Ripley ruffians, Butterley blacks, Swanwick bull-dogs, Alfreton shacks. 1862 BORROW *Wales* lxxviii, A fellow.. having much the appearance of a town shack. 1892 HOLE *Mem.* xvi. 192 The shack is a man [in Notts] who objects to regular employment, but can and will do anything except ordinary work.

2. 'A worthless horse; a plug' (Webster 1911).

Shack, *sb.*3 *U.S.* and *Canadian.* [Of obscure origin.

The late J. Platt, Jun., suggested (*N. & Q.* Ser. x. XII. 306/2) that the source might be the Mexican *jacal*, Aztec *xacalli*, wooden hut. Cf. SHACKLE *sb.*2]

A roughly built cabin or shanty of logs, mud, etc.

1881 *N. Y. Times* 18 Dec. in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. V. 65/2 The average 'shack' comprises but one room, and is customarily roofed with earth, supported by poles. 1882 *Century Mag.* Sept. 774/1 He [a stockman in the north-west] lives, as a rule, in a wretched dirt-roof 'shack'.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1885 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Mar. 426 The rude shack-like store has changed to an imposing structure of stone. 1909 *N. Y. Even. Post* 4 Feb. in Thornton *Amer. Gloss.* s. v., An Italian was murdered in his bunk by his shack-mate.

Shack, *sb.*4 *U.S.* Also (in comb.) **shag-.** [Of obscure origin.

There is some affinity of meaning with SHACK *sb.*1 1.]

1. Bait picked up at sea, refuse fish, flesh of porpoises or of sea-birds, etc., as distinguished from

regular bait carried on the vessel. More fully *shack-bait*. Also *attrib.*, *shack-fisherman*, *-fishing*.

1891 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts. 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* 75, 'I mistrust shag-fishin' will pay better, ez things go.' That meant the boys would bait with selected offal of the cod as the fish were cleaned.

2. A catch of sea-fish, made up of cheap varieties, esp. of the cod species. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1904 *Rep. Mass. Comm. Fisheries & Game* 78 (Cent. Suppl.) Such fish, tumbled in together, without effort at classification, are known as shack. *Ibid.*, At first a shack trip referred particularly to a voyage on which cheap species of fishes constituted the bulk of the catch.

† **Shack,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [? Evolved from SHACK-HAIRED *a.*] Shaggy.

1577 HARRISON *Descr. Scot.* vii. 9/2 in *Holinshed*, White Bulles with shack [1587, p. 13/2 shackt] hears and curled manes like fierce Lions.

Shack, *a.*[2] *dial.* [f. SHACK *sb.*[1]] Used predicatively in phrase *to lie shack*, said of land so situated as to be liable to 'shack'.

1787 [see SHACK *sb.*[1] 2].

Shack (ʃæk), *v.*[1] *dial.* [f. SHACK *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *intr.* ? To 'run at shack' (in quot. *transf.*).

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 196 Those layes of other atoms that are shacking all over the worlds wasts.

2. *trans.* To turn (pigs or poultry, etc.) into stubble-fields; also, of animals, to feed on (stubble). Also *intr.* to feed *upon* stubble.

[1688– cf. *shaking-time*: SHAKING *vbl. sb.* 4.] *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Shack*.. To turn pigs or poultry into the stubble-fields, to feed on the scattered grain. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. 533 They [turkeys] are then sold..to the larger farmers to 'shack' upon the barley or oat stubbles. 1887 SUFFLING *Land of Bronds* 253 *Shack*, to turn cattle out to graze after the corn has been carted. *a* 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Shake* 9 The pigs shack the barley.

Shack, *v.*[2] *dial.* [f. SHACK *sb.*[2], or of cognate formation. Cf. SHACKLE *v.*[2] (sense 2).]

1. *intr.* To idle away one's time; to loaf *about*.

1787 [implied in *Shacking* ppl. a., see below]. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Shack*..To rove about; as a stroller or mendicant. 1865 *Good Words* Feb. 125/2 What makes the work come so heavy at the end of the week, is, that the men are 'shacking' at the beginning. 1896 E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM *False Evid.* xxvi, What would you have me do? Shack about with my hands in my pocket all day?

2. *Western U.S.* 'To hibernate, as an animal, especially the bear: also said of men who "lay up" or "hole up" for the winter, or go into winter quarters' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Hence **Sha·cking** *ppl. a.* (in sense 1).

1787 W. H. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 387 *Shacking*, a shabby rambling fellow (living at shack). 1881 *Dr. Gheist* 227 I'm tired enough of this shacking night-work. 1891 *Rutland Words* Add., *Shacking*, idle good-for-nothing. He's a shacking chap.

Shack, *v.*[3] *U.S.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* 'To go after, as a ball batted to a distance' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); 'to chase and fetch, as a batted ball' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

Shack, dial. variant of SHAKE *sb.* and *v.*

Shackage (ʃæ·kėdʒ). [f. SHACK *sb.*[1]] The turning (of pigs, etc.) into the stubble or 'shack'. Also *attrib.*

1885 W. RYE *Hist. Norfolk* 59 *note*, Open fields over which the manor tenants had grazing and shackage rights during certain times of year. 1903 *Westm. Gas.* 14 Sept. 3/1 To this day in Bygrave..the different occupiers of lands in the open fields enjoy the right of 'shackage'—that is, of pasturing beasts on one another's lands after harvest.

Shackal(l, obs. forms of JACKAL.

† **Shackatory.** *Obs. rare.* Also **shockatory.** [Of obscure origin: possibly a blundered reproduction of It. *cacciatore* hunter.] ? A huntsman's underling, a beater.

In Dicts. erroneously explained 'an Irish hound'.

1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* III. i. E 1 b, The Irish Footman can tell you all his hunting houres..that Irish Shackatory beates the bush for him, and knowes all. 1640 W. M. *Wand. Jew telling Fortunes* 34 For Time..is an excellent footman; no Shockatory comes neere him if hee once get the start, hee's gone, and you gone too.

Shack-bag. Also **shack-back.** [variant of SHAKE-BAG.]

1. *dial.* = SHACK *sb.*[2] 1.

1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, A *Shackbag*, a loose trustless fellow. 1886 FENN *This Man's Wife* I. xiv, I was a fool to come down as I did before, such a shackbag as I was.

2. The name of a large breed of fowls.

1816 'B. MOUBRAY' *Treat. Poultry*, etc. (ed. 2) 25 Shack-bags. Formerly the largest variety, but in probability it has been entirely worn out for some years. It was called the duke of Leeds' breed, [etc.]. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 75 The famous 'shack-backs', 'shack-bags', or 'Duke of Leeds' fowl',..were supposed to have been a cross between the jago and Dorking fowls.

Shackbolt (ʃæ·kbōult). *Her.* [? Shortened from *shackle-bolt*: see SHACKLE *sb.*] A shackle or fetter used as a charge.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xvii. (1660) 349 He beareth, Argent, a Shackboult sable. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Shackbolt* or *Shackle*, a prisoners Bolt, a Fetter or Give. 1688 [see SHACKLE-BOLT]. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4973/4 A Lion's Head erased in a S[h]ackbolt on a Wreath. 1868 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* vii. (1893) 115 Fetter-lock, or Shack-bolt: a somewhat rare Charge.

† **Shacked,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **shackt.** [f. SHACK *a.*[1] + -ED[2]. Cf. SHAGGED *a.*] Shaggy.

1587 [see SHACK *a.*[1]]. 1587 HARRISON *England* I. x. 41/1 in *Holinshed*, Their haire is betweene the wooll of a sheepe and the haire of a goat, resembling both, shacked, and yet absolutelie like vnto neither of both.

Shacker (ʃæ·kəɹ). *U.S.* [f. SHACK *sb.*[4] (sense 2) + -ER[1].] See quot.

1902 *Boston* (Mass.) *Transcript* 20 Aug. 13/6 A shacker, as the vessels, which bring fresh cod and haddock to the wharf are called.

† **Shackerell.** *Obs.* Also 5 shaker(e)l. [? f. SHAKE *v.*] A vagabond.

c 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 675 Shamefull shakerles, soleyn shaueldores. 1610 B. RICH *Descr. Irel.* 9 The meanest Shackerell, that hath scarce a mantle to wrap himselfe in, hath as proud a mind as Oneal himselfe.

Shackfork, dial. variant of SHAKEFORK.

† **Shack-haired,** *a.* Also **shak-, shake-.** [? Altered form of SHAG-HAIRED; cf. *shock-haired.*] Shaggy or shock-haired.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 187 Certeine sauages with dogges heades, and shacke heared on their bodies. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIII. 1084 Herbes which neuer calf..nor shakheard Goate did feede. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. vii. 230/1 in *Holinshed*, Of which sort [of dogs] also some be smooth,..and some shake haired.

Shackle (ʃæ·k'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1 sceacul, scacul, 3 scheakel, 4 schackle, schakel, 4–5 schakle, 5 shakill, schakyl(l, -ylle, schakkyl, 5–6 shakyl, 5–7 shakel, 6 schakill, schaccle, shakyll, shackil, -yll, 6–7 shackel(l, 6–9 *now dial.* shakle, (7 schackell), 9 *dial.* sheakle, 6– shackle. *β. north.* and *Sc.* 5 shekyl, 6 scheckill, 7 schaikill, 8 shekle, shekel, 9 sheckle, shaikle. [OE. *sceacul* masc., fetter, corresp. to LG. *schakel* link of a chain, hobble for a horse, Du. *schakel*, HG. dial. *schakel* link of a chain, ON. *skǫkull* masc., pole of a wagon (Sw. *skakel*, Da. *skagle*):—OTeut. type **skakulo-*. A cognate word is LG. *schake* link of a chain.

The notion common to these words appears to be that of 'something to fasten or attach'. On this ground it seems difficult to refer them to the Teut. root **skak-* SHAKE *v.* Falk and Torp suggest a Teut. root **skēk-*:—pre-Teut. **skēg-*, a doublet of **kēg-*, whence Teut. **hāk-* (: *hak-* : *hōk-*) found in G. *haken*, OE. *hōc* HOOK *sb.*; but this is very doubtful.]

I. A kind of fetter.

1. A fetter for the ankle or wrist of a prisoner, usually one of a pair connected together by a chain, which is fastened to a ring-bolt in the floor or wall of the cell. In the OE. examples, a ring or collar for the neck of a prisoner. **a.** *sing.*

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in WR.-WULCKER 107/10 *Columbar*, sceacul, *uel* bend. [*Ibid.* 116/10 *Nerui boia* fotcopsa, *uel* sweorscacul.] *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2655 in *Macro Plays* 156 Þou schalt be schakyn in myn schakle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/2 Schakkyl, or schakle, *nurella*, *numella*. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1594) 262 At last his shackell falleth from him,..the prison openeth and [etc.]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 336/1, I should rather take it [a Cop-sole and Pin] for a Shackle and Bolt. *a* 1779 COOK *Voy. Pacific* III. vi. (1784) II. 102 He carried with him the shackle of the bilboo-bolt that was about his leg. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xviii. (1855) 303 It is not the shackle on the wrist that constitutes the slave—but the loss of self-respect.

b. *pl.*

1540 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 220 There was put vpon your sayd poore subiecte..a great payer of Shackels. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 91 b, A prison and a man loking out at a grate..and all his apparel was garded with shakelles of syluer. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 252 Then caused two payre of shackels of iron to bee put on theyr legges. 1597 *Aberd. Acc.* in *Spalding Club Miscell.* V. 69 Tua pair of scheckills to the witches in the stepill. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Bioudi's Civil Wars* v. 167 They resolved rather to dye fighting then to live in schackells. 1652 COTTERELL tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III. (1676) 51 You go to offer your hands to the shackles that are already prepared for you. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 42 Slaves cannot breathe in England; ..They touch our country, and their shackles fall. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* x, Haley, drawing out from under the waggon-seat a heavy pair of shackles, made them fast around each ankle. 1864 SEATON *Cadet to Colonel* xiii. 272 Shackles were put on their legs. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Shackles*, semicircular clumps of iron sliding upon a round bar, in which the legs of prisoners are occasionally confined on deck. *Manacles* when applied to the wrists.

c. *Her.* A shackle used as a bearing.

1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* II. Gloss. In mod. Dicts.

2. *fig.* and in figurative context. Applied to restraint on freedom of action. Chiefly in *pl.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Auh ancren..schulen beon þer [i. e. in heaven]..lihture & swifture & ine so wide schekeles pleien ine heouene, ase me seið ine heouene is large leswe, þet tet bodi schal beon hwar so euer þe gost wule, in one hondhwule. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* 145/13 For synne is cald þe deueles schakel, His net, his tool, his takyng takel. *a* 1592 GREENE *Mamillia* II. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) II. 142 Staying thus in suspence, I shaked off the shakles with calling to remembraunce the saying of a poore Painter in Sienna, who [etc.]. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 337 They would leave the Crown after him in Shackles, which..would not be easily knock'd off by any Successor. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 13 This body is become a prison, a shackle, a sepulchre to the soul. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 4/1 To knock off the Shackles of Ignorance and Prejudice. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* II. i, Virtue's a shackle, under fair disguise, To fetter fools, while we bear off the prize. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. 152 That rhyme makes the poet walk in shackles is denied. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 281 Elizabeth..removed the chief shackle upon British trade.

b. *The shackles*: the bonds of matrimony.

[*c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 72 Bot begyn she to crok, To groyne or to clok, Wo is hym is of oure cok, ffor he is in the shekyls.] 1780 *Mirror* No. 89 Were I to enter the shackles, I have too much regard to my own ease to chuse a lady of reflection.

† **3.** A fetter-like bond, esp. one used as an ornament, an armlet or anklet. *Obs. rare.*

1571–2 in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) I. 294 An armlet or skakell [*sic*] of golde. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 10 They buy his Armolets, Bracelets, Shackles and such Treasure. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 514 Most of the Men and Women on the Island..had all Ear-rings made of Gold, and Gold Shackles about their Legs and Arms.

4. [Short for SHACKLE-BONE.] The wrist; also *rarely* the ankle. *dial.*

1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 350 *Shackle of the arm*, the wrist. 1851 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds, Shackle*, the wrist. 'Spreined one o' my shackles'. 1902 HYNE *Thompson's Progr.* 195 'T' sheckle willn't mend...'..The fool of a woman ought to have had her shackle set at the infirmary.

5. a. A hobble for a horse. ? *Obs.*

1529 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 366 Ane pair of schakillis to the grete hors. 1562 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 38 b/2 Shakels or spannes vpon the horse legges, *nunnelli*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 38 Soles, fetters, and shackles, with horselock and pad. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 171 Those shackles which we clap on the legs of an vntrained Mule, which going with them many dayes, taketh a steddie and seemly pace. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. lxxxiv. 364 If a horse be galled in the pastorne, on the heele, or vpon the cronet, either with shackell or locke, as it many times happens in the Champion countries, where the Farmers vse much to teather their horses: then for such a soare you shall [etc.]. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV. 91 Some sleek and sober mule Long trained in shackles to procession pace.

b. A chain, rope, twisted band of straw or the like, used for securing cows. Now *dial.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 1064 A plant, whils it is grene..A man may with his fyngirs ply it wher hym list, And make ther-of a shakill, a withey, or a twist. 1858 M. A. DENHAM in *D. Tracts* (1892) I. 275 The custom of twisting birch twigs in a peculiar manner, to serve instead of hempen bands for the purpose of tying up cattle. These are called 'sheakles'. 1869 PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Shackle*, ..a cow chain.

II. In various technical senses.

6. A ring, clevis, or similar device, used for attaching or coupling, so as to leave some degree of freedom of movement; often a U-shaped piece of iron, closed by a movable bar passing through holes in the ends. **a.** A coupling for a plough, harrow, wagon, carriage, etc.

1343 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 205, 1 clitta pro moldebredd; 2 schackles de ferro pro carucis; 2 coupewaynes. *Ibid.* 543, 3 Reyns, 3 paribus de pastrons, 3 Schakles et 1 croper pro longa carecta, 26*s.* 9*d.* 1422–3 *Ibid.* 619 Pro 5 novis Reynes de corr. pro stabulo d'ni Prioris, 3 Shakelys de correo, 2 heltres de corr. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15. C 4 b, The fote teame shall be fastened to the same [*i. e.* 'the formest slote' of the harrow] with a shakyll, or a withe to drawe by. 1530 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 27 A wayne and yoke with bolte and shakyll. 1832 *Scoreby Farm Rep.* 3 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The price charged..is for the plough fit for use, but not including the shackle, by which it is drawn and regulated. 1881 J. W. BURGESS *Coach-Building* x. 98 Shackles are iron staples, which serve to receive the leather suspension braces of C spring carriages on the springs; they are also used for coupling springs together. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Sheckle, sheankle, shaikle*, ..the sling that fastens the double-tree to a plough-head or bridle.

b. *Naut.* A fastening for a port-hole; a coupling for lengths of chain cable, an anchor, etc.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 68 Shackels are a kinde of Rings but not round,..fixed to the middest of the ports within boord, through which wee put a billet to keepe fast the port for flying open in foule weather. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 142 A large swivel, with shackles and bolts,..the western chain..joined to the eastern..by a bolt and shackle. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 130 *Shackles*, the small ring-bolts driven into the ports, or scuttles, and through which the lashing passes when the ports are barred in. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 190 A large shackle is also fixed at one end to be joined to the anchor. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 363 Each length is to be provided with a shackle and shackle bolt, to be tested as part of the chain. 1891 WINN *Boating Man's Vade-M.* 78 *Shackle* is a small half hoop shaped iron, fitted with a screw pin connecting the two open ends. Anchor shackles have the lug or pin countersunk [etc.].

c. A ring, hook, or the like for lifting, holding, carrying, etc. a weight or something heavy.

1552 in R. H. Hore *Wexford* (1901) II. 243, 2 Iron Shackells for bucketts. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 10/1 The immense wooden beams on which it [the bell] formerly hung have long since been broken down at the shackle.

d. The hinged and curved bar of a padlock which passes through the staple.

1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 7.

7. *Telegr.* A form of insulator used in overhead lines for supporting the wire where a sharp angle occurs.

1855 *Lardner's Mus. Sci. & Art* III. 143 The conducting wire of the main line in passing the station is cut and the ends jointed by a shackle. 1859 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents; Electr. & Magn.* 388 Non-conducting shackles (used at stations to break the continuity of the wire) consist of a solid piece of gutta percha inserted into metal hooks [etc.]. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 213 A special form of insulator known as a shackle is employed, which combines

the strain of the wire to one spot. *Ibid.* 214 The shackle is formed of porcelain, with a hole through the centre, into which a 4½in. bolt is inserted.

8. A device for gripping anything; *spec.* ‘ either of the pivoted gripping devices for holding a test piece in a testing machine ’ (Webster 1911).

1838 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 380/1 A shackle was placed round the centre of the block [of concrete], and two others at the extremities.

9. A length of cable 12½ fathoms (orig. the distance between two ‘ shackles ’, in sense 6 b).

1886 J. M. Caulfeild *Seamanship Notes* 4 The length of the bower cable is generally 12 shackles, a shackle is 12½ fathoms.

†**10.** Some implement used by chimney-sweepers; ? a link for fastening poles together. *Obs.*

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 198 A Chimny-sweeper, with his Brooms, his Poles and Shackles.

III. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, **shackle-bar,** (*a*) the swingle-tree of a coach, etc.; (*b*) *U.S.* ‘ the coupling between a locomotive and its tender ’ (Webster 1864); **shackle-breeching** (see quot.); **shackle-crow,** ‘ a bar of iron slightly bent at one end like the common crow, but with a shackle instead of a claw at the end . . . used for drawing bolts or deck-nails ’ (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); †**shackle-dancer,** a performer who dances in shackles; †**shackle-gall,** a sore under the fetlock of a horse, caused by the galling of the shackle (cf. 5 a), hence *shackle-galled* adj.; †**shackle-hammed** *a.*, knock-kneed, so also †**shackle-hams,** knock-knees; **shackle-head** *dial.*, a seine-net; **shackle-irons** *dial.*, hand-cuffs; **shackle-jack** (see quot.); **shackle-joint,** (*a*) a joint in the form of a shackle (sense 6), esp. one for adjusting the tension of rods, wires, etc.; (*b*) a peculiar kind of articulation in the vertebræ of some fishes (see quot. 1872); **shackle-net** *dial.* (see quots.); **shackle-pin,** †(*a*) the pin or bolt of a shackle; (*b*) ‘ the small pin of wood or iron that confines a shackle-bolt in place ’ (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **shackle-plate** (see quot.); †**shackle-vein,** ‘ a vein of the horse, apparently the median ante-brachial, from which blood used to be let ’ (*Cent. Dict.*); †**shackle-wise** *adv.*, in the form of a shackle. See also Shackle-bolt, Shackle-bone.

1834 *D. Walker's Manly Exerc.* 201 *Shackle- or swing-bars. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Shackle-breeching*, two shackles are turned into [*i.e.* fastened to] the breeching, by which it is instantly disconnected from the port-ringbolts. 1709 E. Smith *Poem Death J. Philips* 102 So the stretch'd Cord the *Shackle-Dancer tries. 1596 Mascall *Bk. Cattle* II. *Horses* 164 *Shakell-gall, is on the pastornes. 1627 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Armado* C6, The Chinegall, the Nauellgall, Windgall, Spurgall, Lightgall, and Shacklegall. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* 1958/4 Her two fore Feet *Shackel-gald. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* D 1 b, His legges *shackle hamd, as if his knees had beene laced to his thighes with points. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 907/4 A Red Roan Nag about 13 hands high, shakle hammed. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 180 (E.D.D.) Colts broken too young are often shackle-hammed. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 132 The Grashopper . . with his *shackle hammes weakely skips too and fro. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* June 287/2 If I lies than Bessy, than I wishes The *Shackleheads may never close the fishes. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, **Shackle-irons*, prison hand-cuffs. 1896 J. K. Snowden *Web of Old Weaver* xv. (1897) 176, I looked to be taen any day, and I did not want all to see me wear the shackle-irons. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Shackle-jack*, an implement for attaching the thills to the shackle on the axle where an anti-rattling box of india-rubber is used. 1837 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 48 A round wrought-iron tie-bar . . with a *shackle joint in the centre. 1872 Mivart *Anat.* ii. 25 Some spiny bones of Siluroid fishes have a perforation at their base, through which passes a bony ring . . a shackle-joint. 1824 [Carr] *Craven Gloss.*, **Shackle-net*, a net, called a flue. 1446 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 95, vij shakels ferri, unde ij sine *shakelpynnez et v cum shakylpynnez ferri. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 67 At *K* is shown a *shackle plate to receive rudder pendants, which secure the rudder to the vessel in the event of the former becoming accidentally unshipped. 1607 Markham *Caval.* VII. ix. 22 The cuer is to let them blood very much in the *shackle veins to draw the humors from the vpper parts. 1610 — *Masterp.* II. CXV. 414 A slender string, which commeth from the shackell veine to the gristell in the nose and betweene the lippe. 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 347 Take up the shackle veynes. 1596 Mascall *Bk. Cattle* I. 73 Yee shall fasten them vnto the postes, with a bowe-withe made *shacle wise.

Sha·ckle, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [f. Shake *v.*: see -le.]

1. Stubble.

a 1800 Pegge *Suppl. Grose, Shackle*, stubble. Herefordsh.

2. a. Sc. *Silver shackle*: the quaking-grass, *Briza media.* (Cf. *silver shaker*, Shaker 7.) **b.** *pl.* The yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (E.D.D.).

a 1824 in *Mactaggart's Gallovid. Encycl.* 427 The sillar shakle wags its pow, Upon the brae.

3. A game of dice; a raffle. Cf. Shake *sb.* 2 g.

1881 *Chequered Career* 350 The shanty-keeper now produces the dice-box and proposes a ‘ shackle ’. 1885 *Western Gas.* 30 Jan. in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. XI. 245/2 He . . was asked by a young man to join in a ‘ shackle ’ for live tame rabbits. He consented, and a box was brought containing three threepenny pieces, and those who threw the highest gained the rabbits.

Shackle (ʃæ·k'l), *sb.*[3] *U.S.* [See Shack *sb.*[3]] = Shack *sb.*[3]

1890 *Advance* (Chicago) 18 Sept., I found lots of families living in the most miserable shackles.

Shackle (ʃæ·k'l), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 **schaklyn, -ylle,** 6 **shakel, shakle, shakkle,** 6–7 **shackel,** 6– **shackle.** [f. Shackle *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To confine with shackles; to put a shackle or shackles on.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/2 Schaklyn, *numello.* *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* 237 (Manly) In Newgate we dwelled togyder, For he and I were bothe shakeled in a fetter. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV*, 20 Edmond Mortimer . . whome . . Owen Glendor kepte in filthy prison shakeled with yrons. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 158 This mischiefe you may easily preuent, with shackling him with a shooe sole. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 252 To find their horses unfettered in the morning, although they were fast shackled over night. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 90 Sore and shackled as I was, I got . . on deck. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 5 (1882) 139 A smith was ordered to shackle him. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xviii, It's harder yet to lie shackled in a red-coat prison.

b. of a chain.

1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angels* 58 These chaines shall shackle and binde them for ever.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 121 They will say, it were a plaine slauerie, and iniurie to, to shakkle and tye a good witte. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* i. (1596) 7 Our vnderstanding shackled with the rules and precepts of Logicke. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 245 The last post day I was shackled in my bed with an humour fallen into my right foot. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* lxxv. 74 His Claws were so Shackled in the Fleece . . that the Shepherd . . caught him. 1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* IV. 345 Moss likewise, which shackles the vine, as with a fetter, . . must be carefully scraped off. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* I. xv. 123 Had she been shackled to a morose, . . jealous fellow . . the case would have been different. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 326 The views of Paul were . . less shackled by associations. 1901 Earl Spencer in *Parl. Deb.* 5 July 948 The work which they did hindered and shackled me in my endeavours to do what I considered right . . for the Navy.

†**3.** *Chem.* To fix in combination. *Obs.*

1675 Grew *Anat. Pl.* Lect. VI. iv. (1682) 288 A Sulphur well impregnated, either with an Alkaline, or an Acid Salt, but also shackled with Earth. 1681 — *Musæum* II. § ii. 224 A little of that Fixed Salt, serves, it seems, to Shackle or Crystallize . . a very great quantity of the Essential Salt of this Plant. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 227 Sulphur, well impregnated with an Alkaline Salt, shackled with Earth.

4. To join, couple, or fix by means of a shackle.

1834–5 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* i. I. 18 Its [the yard's] heavy iron-shod heel was shackelled by a chain of a fathom long, to a strong iron-bar. 1845 *Ann. Reg.* 131/2 A goods truck was placed across the up line at the ‘ points ’ . . ready to be shackled to a down train. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 171 Shackle the cable.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1865 *Times* 19 Aug. 9/3 Up came the cable and wire rope shackling together on the V-wheel in the bow. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 50 The foremost ends shackle on to dolphin striker.

5. *Telegr.* To attach to or furnish with a shackle (Shackle *sb.*[1] 7). *To shackle off*: to terminate (involving the use of a shackle).

1852 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Electr. & Magn.* (1859) 257 Shackling the wires. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 224 When the wire has to be terminated, or ‘ shackled off ’, as it is termed, at intermediate points. 1910 *N. Hawkins' Electr. Dict.*, *Shackling*, connecting a line wire to a shackle insulator.

Hence **Sha·ckling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1556 J. Heywood *Sp. & Flie* lxxii. 20 Rather then bide their perpetuall shakling, To stand agaynst them, and stick to our takling. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 3 A medly made to the everlasting shackling of that head or question. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xvii. 229 They then have recourse to steel collars and other iron machines [to prevent children from stooping]; all which shacklings are repugnant to nature, and may make the body grow crooked. 1861 Paley *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Choeph.* 484 *note*, The entangling and shackling garment called ποδιστὴρ πέπλος. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XI. i. (1865) IV. 13 Censorship, or the shackling of men's poor tongues and pens. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 307 For the miserable floods, and the long snowtime, and the shackling of the stream is over.

Sha·ckle, *v.*[2] *dial.* (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.* for other senses, and forms.) [Frequentative f. Shake *v.*]

1. *trans.* To lay (standing corn); also, to litter, disorder (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Also *To send hogs a shackling*, to send them to feed in the stubble (cf. Shack *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]).

1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 83 Every neighbour's horse or cow, that breaks their hedges, or shackles their corn. 1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Shacking*, To send hogs a shackling, to send hogs to feed in the stubble. Essex. 1891 *Rutland Gloss.* s. v., After some heavy rain the corn is ‘ so shackled that you cannot reap it ’.

2. *intr.* To idle or loaf *about*, to shirk work. (Cf. Shack *v.*[2])

1809 Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 143 *Shakling*, idling. 1845 F. E. Paget *Tales Village Childr.* Ser. II. 120 That good-for-nothing fellow, rat-catcher Falkener, who is always shackling about. 1859 — *Curate Cumberworth* 266 There's a lot of lads that are always shackling about, ready for any mischief on Sundays.

Shackle, variant of Shauchle *v. Sc.*

Shackle-bolt. [f. Shackle *sb.*[1] + Bolt *sb.*[1]] **a.** The bolt which passes through the eyes of a shackle. **b.** *Her.* This used as a bearing. **c.** ‘ A bolt having a shackle or clevis on the end ’ (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **d.** *dial.* A handcuff.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 311/1 He beareth sable, a double shake-bolt or shackle-bolt, Argent. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Shackle-bolts* or *Shackles*, a sort of Fetters put upon Malefactors in Prison. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxix, A fetter-lock and shacklebolt azure. 1852–63 Burn *Nav. & Mil. Techn. Dict.* (ed. 4), Shackle bolt of a triangle gin. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 214 Through the hole in the arm or bracket a 4½ in. bolt is placed; connecting this with the shackle-bolt are two galvanized iron straps . . which [etc.]. 1897 *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* 1 May (E.D.D.), Shackle-bolts [= handcuffs].

Shackle-bone. *Sc.* and *dial.* [Shackle *sb.*[1]]

1. The wrist.

1571 in *Reg. Privy Counc. Scot.* XIV. 93 The tormentaris . . band baythe my handis at the schakilbanes withe a coird. 1622 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 509 Scho . . tuik him be þe schaikill-bane with the ane hand. *c* 1730 Ramsay *Boy & Pig* 13 [He] drugs till he has maist disjointed His shekelbane. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, The shackle-bones are of the largest, and so they were obliged to keep the handcuff wide. 1868 G. Macdonald *R. Falconer* I. 65 His shackle-bane was as thick as baith mine.

2. The knuckle-bone; also ‘ the hind leg of a pig's carcase, between the foot and the joint at which it is cut off ’ (Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*).

1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* lxxxviii, Gin ye hae the shachle bane o' a mutton ham.

Shackled (ʃæ·k'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Shackle *sb.*[1] + -ed[1].] Wearing or bound in shackles.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/2 Schakklyd, *numellatus.* 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 185 We wrestle alone: And shall, tyll tyme our shakled breeches be gone. 1600 *Maids Metam.* v. i, Hee's as good a footeman as a shackled sow. 1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. xxxv. 259 To make them, who fly like eagles . . to walk no faster than a shackled Hen. 1842 Longf. *Witnesses* i, With shackled feet and hands. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* liv, The hunted wounded shackled creature.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1837 Whittier *Lines Celebr. 3rd Anniv. Brit. Emancip.* 14 The shackled soul and hand are free. 1894 E. Lee-Hamilton *Sonn. Wingless Hours* 22 Let not this shackled body drag thee down Into that stagnant sea.

†**c.** *Shackled-ham'd* = *shackle-hammed* s. v. Shackle *sb.*[1] 11. *Obs.*

1733 W. Ellis *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 112 A Colt, who is check'd by being work'd too soon, will be shackled-ham'd, stunted, and complain ever after.

Sha·ckledom. *nonce-wd.* [f. Shackle *sb.*[1] + -dom.] The condition of being bound with shackles. (In quot. = marriage.)

1771 T. Hull *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) IV. 121 Why does the sage Julia S. so soon after the commencement of her own shackledom, ask such a question?

Shackling (ʃæ·klin), *ppl. a.* [f. Shackle *v.*[2] + -ing[2]. In sense 2 perh. influenced by Ramshackle.]

1. Loafing, dissipated.

1788 Parr *Let. Burney* 16 Feb., Wks. (1828) VII. 407 And upon this account I call him a shuffling, shilly-shally, shackling fellow. 1889 Dor. E. Hurst *Horsham* (ed. 2) 267, I carn't employ him, he is such a shackling fellow.

2. *U.S.* Rickety, ramshackle.

1872 J. T. Trowbridge *Coupon Bonds* 387 (Farmer) The gate itself was such a shackling concern, a child couldn't have leaned on it without breaking it down. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 738/2 A poor old black horse, harnessed to a shackling buggy.

†**Sha·cklock.** *Obs.* [? Contr. of **shackle-lock*, f. Shackle *sb.*[1] + Lock *sb.*] A fetterlock.

The surname *Shacklock* is known in Derbyshire.

1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. v. 98 The swarty Smith . . bids his Man bring out . . His shackles, shacklockes, hampers, giues and chaines.

Shackly (ʃæ·kli), *a. U.S.* and *dial.* [f. Shackle *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] + -y.] Shaky, rickety; ramshackle.

1848 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s. v., What a shackly old carriage! *c* 1850 Dow *Serm.* III. (Bartlett 1860), The general fly-offs and moral unhitches incident to poor shackly mortality. 1884 ‘ Mark Twain ’ *Huck. Finn* xxi. 208 All kinds of old shackly wagons. 1897 — *More Tramps Abroad* lxxi, A gaunt, shackly country lout six feet high. 1896 De Vinne *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* Pref. p. xvii, The poverty of the old printing-house . . . Its scant supply of types, its shackly hand-presses [etc.]. *Ibid.* 426 The needless wearing of elastic or shackly-fitted parts of the press.

†**Sha·ck-rag.** *Obs.* = Shake-rag, Shag-rag.

1611 Chapman *Widow's T.* v. i. K 4, To send a man abroad vnder guard of one of your silliest shack-rags; that he may beate the knaue, and run's way.

†**Sha·cky,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. = Shaggy *a.*

1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* I. 275 His garments turnde to shackie heare.

Shaco, variant of Shako.

Shad (ʃæd), *sb.* Forms: 1 **sceadd,** 6–7 **shadde,** (7 shed), 7, 9 **chad,** 6– **shad.** *Pl.* **shad,** also **shads** (? 7 **shades**). [OE. *sceadd*, of unknown origin; cf. Welsh *ysgadan* pl. (sing. *ysgadanyn*), Irish and Gaelic *sgadan*, herring.

The LG. *schade* shad, herring, may be from Eng.; in Dicts. it has been confused with *scheide* sheat-fish, catfish.]

1. Any clupeoid of the genus *Alosa*; the British species are the allice, *A. communis* or *vulgaris*, and the twaite (or herring-shad), *A. finta*; the common or white shad of America is *A. sapidissima*, and the Chinese shad is *A. reevesi.*

1002 *Will* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 147 On ðæt gerad, ðonne sceaddgenge sy, ðæt heora æȝðer sylle .iii. þusend sceadda into ðære stowe æt Byrtune. 1538 Elyot *Dict.* Addit., *Acon, aconis*, a fyshe, whiche after the description of Paulus Iouius, I suppose to be that, whiche at London is callid a shad [1545 a shadde]. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* clxxviii. 143 Shad & Mackerel are both sweete in tast &

soft in substance. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30 Of round fish there are..Chad, &c. *a* 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. ii, Whilst I [had]..seen poor rogues retire all gore and gash'd Like bleeding shads. 1629 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 28 (Arb.) I. 356 Of fish we were best acquainted with Sturgeon, Grampus, Popus..Catfish, Shades, Pearch of three sorts,.. and Muscles. 1634 WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 38 The Shaddes be bigger than the English Shaddes and fatter. 1792 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1792 XII. 245 To furnish me with a certain quantity of shad and herreing. 1819–20 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 440 There was..broiled shad and roasted chickens. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 24 Ælian again tells us, that the chad is allured by the sound of castanets. 1848 JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 238 Bream, chads, or young bream, gurnards. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* viii. 164 A herring-shad—a large bony flat-fish like a magnified fresh-water bream.

2. *U.S.* Applied, usually with defining word, to other fishes, as **gizzard shad**, the genus *Dorosoma*, esp. *D. cepedianum* (called also *mud, white-eyed, winter shad*); **green-tailed, hard-head(ed, yellow-tailed shad**, the menhaden; **hickory** or **tailor shad**, see TAILOR *sb.* 6; **long-boned shad** = MOHARRA a; **Ohio shad**, *Pomolobus chrysochloris*; **trout shad**, the squeteague.

1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 569 The Menhaden... 'Hard-head Shad'... 'Yellow-tailed Shad.' *Ibid.* 607 The Hickory Shad. *Ibid.* 608 The 'Tailor Shad.' *Ibid.* 610 The..'Mud-Shad', 'Winter Shad', or 'Stink Shad',..the 'Gizzard Shad',..or 'White-eyed Shad'.

†**3.** As a term of abuse. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. vii, Then you are an Otter and a Shad, a Whit, A very Tim.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib., as *shad-box, -fish, -fisher, -fry, genus, -hatcher, -seine.*

1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 409 These eggs were placed in *shad boxes. 1679 A. LOVELL *Indic. Univ.* 35 A *Shed fish, *Alosa*. 1908 LD. CROMER *Mod. Egypt* II. 326 Six live electric shad-fish from the Nile. 1904 GALLICHAN *Fishing & Shooting in Spain* 195 The *shad-fishers of Seville. 1857 PERLEY *Hand-bk. N. Brunswick* 25 Upwards of two hundred boats and five hundred men are employed in the *shad fishery, every season, in Cumberland Basin. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Shad-bird*, It is probable that the Severn fishermen, connecting the appearance of the bird with the advent of the *shad-fishing season, gave to it the local appellation of Shad-bird. 1904 GALLICHAN *Fishing & Shooting in Spain* 164 Shad-fishing is still a flourishing industry in the Valley of the Minho. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 606 The *shad fry..spend the first six months in our rivers. 1891 *Century Dict.*, **Shad-hatcher*, one who engages in the artificial propagation of shad. *Ibid.* s. v. *Seine*, *Shad-seine, a seine especially adapted or used for taking shad, and generally of great size. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 604 In the Albemarle the important Shad seine-fisheries begin early in March.

b. Special comb. [Chiefly U.S. names of plants which are in flower or fruit when the shad are found in the rivers, and of birds, insects, etc. that appear about that time.] **Shad-berry**, the shad-bush or its fruit; **shad-bird**, (*a*) *dial.* the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*, ? *Obs.*; (*b*) 'the common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *G. delicata*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **shad-blossom**, the shad-bush or its blossom; †**shad-brid** (see quot.); **shad-bush**, the genus *Amelanchier*, esp. *A. canadensis*, also called *June-berry* or *service-berry*; **shad-flower**, (*a*) = *shad-bush* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); (*b*) the whitlow-grass, *Draba verna* (*Cent. Dict.*); **shad-fly**, a fly which appears when shad are running; **shad-frog**, *Rana halecina* or *virescens*; **shad-herring**, a gizzard shad; **shad-salmon**, the whitefish or freshwater herring, *Coregonus clupeiformis* of Lakes Erie and Ontario; **shad-splash** = *shad-wash* (1891 in *Cent. Dict.*); **shad-tree** = *shad-bush* (1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*); **shad-trout**, the squeteague; **shad-waiter**, the Menomonee whitefish, *Coregonus quadrilateralis*; **shad-wallow**, the spawning ground of shad; **shad-wash**, 'the wash, swish, or splash of the water by shad in the act of spawning; hence a place where shad spawn' (*Cent. Dict.*); **shad-worm**, a 'worm' which is the food of shad. See also SHAD-BELLY.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 537 *Amelanchier canadensis*.—The fruit is known in Rupert's Land, &c., under the name of *Shad-berry or Service-berry. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Shad-bird. 1883 KRIGER in Trumbull *Names & Portraits Birds* 157 (Cass. Suppl.) [In Delaware] snipe are called shad-birds by many of the fishermen. 1821 T. DWIGHT *Trav.* I. 42 *Shad blossom. This tree grows about fifteen feet in height. 1860 MISS WARNER *Say & Seal* II, Under the trees were various low shrubs in flower: shad-blossom, with its fleecy stems, and azalia, in rosy pink. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 325/2 A Minnow [is] first a *Shad-brid, then a Sprat, then a Minnow. 1856 BRYANT *Old Man's Counsel* 28 Within the woods..the *shadbush, white with flowers, Brightened the glens. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 11 Aug. 114/2 The Eastern shadbush, with its two varieties, and the northwestern (species of *Amelanchier*) come next. 1857 THOREAU *Maine Woods* (1894) 316 We met with ephemerae (*shad-fly) midway, about a mile from the shore. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Trav.* 278 The *shad frog, so called in Pennsylvania from their appearing and croaking in the spring season, at the time the people fish for shad. 1852 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 79 Painted tortoises and shad frogs. 1845 STORER in *Mem. Amer. Acad.* (1846) II. 462 *Chatoëssus signifer* Dekay...Called '*Shad-Herring', 'Thread-Herring', and 'Thread-fish' in New York. 1842 *Ibid.* 452 *Coregonus clupeiformis*, Common *Shad-Salmon. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 362 In the Southern Atlantic States it [the Squeteague] is called 'Grey Trout', 'Sun Trout', and '*Shad Trout'. 1879 GOODE *Catal. Anim. Res. U.S.* 57 Prosopium quadrilaterale, (Rich.) Milner.—*Shad-waiter. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 606 The favorite spawning grounds of the Shad, or '*Shad Wallows', as they are termed by the fishermen. 1857 PERLEY *Hand-bk. N. Brunswick* 25 Their [shad's] favourite food, the *shad-worm and the shrimp.

Shad, *v. rare.* [f. SHAD *sb.*] *intr.* To fish for shad. Cf. SHADDER *sb.*

1863 T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers* ix. 240 (Funk) Along our maritime rivers the people associate April, not with 'sugaring' but with 'shadding'. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 Aug. 4/2 Fishing mainly consists, it is true, of pnol-locking (whiffing), and chadding.

Shad, obs. form of SHADE, SHED.

Sha·d-belly. *U.S.* [f. SHAD *sb.* + BELLY *sb.*] A Quaker coat, so called from its shape (see quot. 1860), hence a Quaker. More fully *shad-belly coat.*

1842 *Philad. Spirit of Times* 18 Mar. (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), A gentleman in a shad-belly coat. 1854 J. C. BALDWIN *Flush Times* 67 (*Ibid.*) He had doffed the cassock, or rather the shadbelly, for the gown. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Shad-belly coat*, one which slopes gradually from the front to the tails, and has no angle. Drab coats of this shape are worn by Quakers, who are hence sometimes called shad-bellies.

Hence **Shad-bellied** *a.*, **a.** Of a coat (*rarely* of a waistcoat) = prec.; **b.** Of a person, having an abnormally thin or flat belly.

1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xlii. (1874) 83 Many wore three-cornered hats, shad-bellied coats, shoe and knee buckles. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xvi, A harpooner in a broad shad-bellied waistcoat. 1871 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Fireside Stor.* 12 He was kind o' mournful and thin and shad-bellied. 1874 EGGLESTON *Circuit Rider* xx. (1895) 146 His coat is straight-breasted,—shad-bellied, as the profane call it.

Shadd, doubtful var. SHOAD. **Shadde**, obs. f. SHED; and *shoud* pa. pple. of SHOE *v.*

Shadden, bad spelling of SCHADON.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* v. i. 107 (E.D.S.) Else the honey will be corrupted by the shaddens in the comb.

†**Sha·dder**, *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SHAD *sb.* + -ER[1].] A fisher for shad.

1630 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 78 None of the said Shadders shall go forth to fish until they have received Leave and Licence.

Shadder (ʃæ·dəɹ), *v.* [Cf. SHALDER *v.*] *trans.* To break up (the larger pieces of crude lead ore).

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 264 [He delivered] 20 pound weight of the said Ore, grinded, shaddered and washed. 1890 WALLACE *Alston Moor* 145 (E.D.D.) The larger pieces were shaddered.

Shaddo, obs. form of SHADOW *v.*

Shaddock (ʃæ·dɒk). Also 8 **shattuck, shaddoo, shadock, chad(d)ock.** [Named after a Captain *Shaddock*: see quot. 1707.] The fruit of *Citrus decumana* (also called POMPELMOOSE) resembling an orange, but very much larger. In stricter use, applied to the large pear-shaped varieties of the species, the smaller and rounder varieties being called *grape-fruit.*

1696 [see *shaddock tree*]. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 41 In Barbados the Shaddocks surpass those of Jamaica in goodness. The seed of this was first brought to Barbados by one Captain Shaddock, Commander of an East-India Ship, who touch'd at that Island in his Passage to England, and left the Seed there. 1720 S. SEWALL *Diary* I Jan., Mr. Cooper sends my wife a present of oranges and a shattuck. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 44 The golden shaddoo, the forbidden fruit. 1773 Chaddock [see POMPELMOOSE]. 1823 BYRON *Island* I. viii, A seaman..Held the moist shaddock to his parched mouth. 1884 *De Candolle's Orig. Cultivated Pl.* 181 Oranges are distinguished from shaddocks by the complete absence of down on the young shoots and leaves.

b. The tree bearing this fruit.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. (1794) 371 Shaddock, which has them [the leaves] obtuse, and emarginate or notched at the end. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 139 The orange, lemon, shaddock, pomelo,..were weighed down by their own golden fruit.

c. *attrib.*, as *shaddock-bower*, etc.

a 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 23 My coffee walks and *shaddock bowers. 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 130 He has stripped my rails of the *shaddock-frails. 1732 BRADLEY *Gardening* 592 The *Chadock Orange. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 29/1 s. v. *Citrus*, The great Shaddock orange, or pumplemoes. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 81 The orange is best propagated by grafting or budding on lemon or *shaddock stocks. 1696 *Shaddock-tree [see POMPELMOOSE]. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 78/2 The fragrant blossoms of large shaddock-trees.

Shaddow, obs. form of SHADOW.

†**Shaddrew**, var. CHEDREUX *Obs.*, a kind of wig.

1678 D'URFEY *Fool turn'd Critick* I. ii. 5 And let me see you strut it in the Streets, Display thy Garniture, Hat, Curl'd Shaddrew.

Shaddy, obs. form of SHADY.

Shade (ʃēd), *sb.* Forms: 1 **sceadu, scead, scad, sced**, 3 **ssade**, 3–4 **schade**, 4 **ssed(e**, 5, 7, 9 *dial.* **shad(de**, 6 **shaad**, 6–7 *Sc.* **schad**, 4, 6– **shade.** [ME. *schade*, repr. OE. *sceadu* str. fem. (oblique cases *sceadwe*, also irreg. *sceade*) and the by-form *scead* neut. (dat. sing. *sceade*, pl. *sceadu*). The flexional form *sceadwe* is represented by SHADOW *sb.*, q.v. for the further etymology.

The ME. *schade*, mod.Eng. *shade*, descend regularly from the nom. *sceadu* of the fem. sb., and from the dat. *sceade*, which is common to the fem. and the neut. sb. The neut. nom. *scead* is represented by ME. *schad(de*, mod. dial. *shad.* The OE. *sceade* for *sceadwe* genit. and dat. is due to the analogy of other sbs. with nom. sing. in *-u.* The neuter *scead* prob. arose from taking the sing. *sceadu* as a plural.]

I. Comparative darkness.

1. Partial or comparative darkness; absence of complete illumination; esp. the comparative darkness caused by a more or less opaque object intercepting the direct rays of the sun or other luminary.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 116 (Gr.) Hydeð hine æghwylc æfter sceades sciman. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 18 Thou Polymya..that..Singest with vois memorial in the shade Vnder the laurer. ?*c* 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* I. 84 (Trin.) [Cock-crow] Causeþ merchauntys and pylgryms to be glad, The theuys swerde hyd vndyr þe shad. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 29 Let vs be Dianaes Forresters, Gentlemen of the Shade. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xx, In twilight shade of tangled thickets. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1139 The night begins to fall, A shade immense. 1791–2 WORDSW. *Descr. Sk.* 98 Aloft, here, half a village shines arrayed In golden light; half hides itself in shade. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlviii, The pensive shade of twilight was pleasing to her. 1797 — *Italian* Prol., The shade of the long aisles. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* viii, The lady stood in the shade. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. xxx, And touch with shade the bridal doors, With tender gloom the roof, the wall. 1870 ROSSETTI *Last Conf.* 253 As when a bird flies low Between the water and the willow leaves, And the shade quivers till he wins the light.

†**b.** *Shade of death* = SHADOW of death.

a 900 [see SHADOW 1 b]. 1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 89 But darkness, and the gloomy shade of death Inuiron you. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 54.

c. *fig.* Comparative obscurity. Chiefly in phrases, *to be in the shade*, to be in retirement, to be little known; *to cast, throw into the shade, put into the shade*, to obscure by contrast of superior brilliancy, to surpass so as to render insignificant.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* I. 3 Though I am a stranger to the Court and Camp, a man..of the shade, yet [etc.]. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. (1892) 55 They throw the light on one side only of their case; though ..the other side which is kept in the shade has it's importance too. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 556, I have chosen to remain in the shade. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii, Hast thou..sought refuge from oppression in the shade of the convent? 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xliv, Adeline would throw into the shade ..Their sort of half profession. 1852 *Beck's Florist* 229 Young's Crimson King..puts all other bedding varieties into the shade. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* v, How can we see a man's brilliant qualities if he is what we call in the shade? 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 4/7 Internal taxation ..is so excessive in other Portuguese colonies as to cast even an illiberal tariff into the shade. 1884 R. W. CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 68 Bacon still remained in the shade.

d. *transf.* A fleeting look of displeasure, a 'cloud' on a person's brow or countenance.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii, The whole countenance loses its sterner shades, and becomes serene and placid. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. iv, A shade came over her forehead. 1879 E. K. BATES *Egypt. Bonds* I. viii. 183 A shade of annoyance crosses his face.

2. In plural. **a.** *The shades (of night, of evening*, etc.): the darkness of night; the growing darkness after sunset. Also *fig.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. 8 Watrye shaads Aurora remooued. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 177 To dwell in solemne shades of endlesse night. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 580 O night and shades, How are ye joyn'd with hell in triple knot. 1667 — *P. L.* IV. 1015 The Fiend..fled Murmuring, and with him fled the shades of night. 1682 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 182 Sin spread once again the Shades of Night. 1727 POPE *Let. to Mrs. M. Blount*, The shades of the evening overtook me. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 6 How faint, How slow, the dawn of Beauty and of Truth, Breaks the reluctant shades of gothic night. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xx, The shades come down—the day is shut. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. vii, The thick shades of night are falling. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* vii, The shades of evening had by this time fallen upon the quiet city. 1841 LONGF. *Excelsior* I.

b. *The shades*: the darkness of the nether world; the abode of the dead, Hades. (Often indistinguishable from the collective plural of sense 6).

1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. i. 107 When shall this soule of mine Come visite thee in the Elisian shades? 1601 CAMPION *Bk. Ayres* I. xx, When thou must home to shades of vnder ground. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* xxxiv. (1648) 50 No mufling Clouds, nor Shades Infernall, can From his inquiry hide offending Man. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 349 Sent by great Ajax to the Shades of Hell. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* v. ii, Then let our swords..Dismiss him to the shades. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. vi, And e'en for change of scene would seek the shades below. 1907 QUILLER-COUCH *Introd. to Coleridge's Poems* I After a third attempt to embrace his mother in the Shades.

c. Applied to the condition of the present life in contrast to that of heaven. *nonce-use.*

1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. i. 53 Us poor dwellers in the woeful shades Of mortal being.

3. *Drawing* and *Painting.* Absence of complete illumination as represented pictorially; the parts, or a particular part, of a picture which represent this; the darker colour expressing absence of illumination. Often in *light and shade.*

1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* I. (1906) 89 Perel has discovered a particular talent for Landskips, if not a little exceeded in the darknesse of his shades. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 40 Miserable paintings without shade or perspective.

1755–7 *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 167 Streaks of *verde antico* inlaid by way of shades. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* (1781) 158 The whole is in dark shade, except three figures on the fore-ground. 1779 *Mirror* No. 48 ₱ 10 By the distribution of light and shade, to make every figure stand out from the canvas. 1799 [G. SMITH] *Laboratory* I. 179 Delineate the outlines or capital strokes and where the shades appear soft. 1812 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XII. 29 What master of the pencil or the style Had traced the shades and lines. 1840 *C. O. Müller's Hist. Lit. Greece* xi. § 2 He contemplates it as the shade in a picture. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 112 A good contrast of light and shade.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* In various applications: those portions of a story, a literary work, or the like, which are designedly less brilliant in effect than others; the less praiseworthy features of a character, the sadder portions of a person's history, etc. *Light and shade*: in a literary work, a musical performance, or the like, the contrast necessary to artistic effect, of passages of lighter and graver tone, or of greater and less brilliancy.

1732 [see LIGHT *sb.* 12]. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 80 The shades which were in his private conduct, are to be forgotten. 1818 T. BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 480 The Voluntary, like the Organ Concerto, should have its lights and shades. *Mod.* (*Conductor log*) You must be careful of your light and shade in this passage.

c. *Ent.* An ill-defined patch of darker colour on the wing of a moth.

1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 415 The hind margin is chiefly occupied by a darker band-like shade. *Ibid.* 417 The discoidal spots are green,..the reniform having..a gray-brown shade on the median area. In recent Dicts.

4. Degree of darkness or depth of colour; hence, any of the many minutely differing varieties of quality that may exist in what is broadly considered as one and the same colour; a tint.

By chromatologists (after Clerk Maxwell, *Sci. Papers* 1890 I. 332) the word is used in a more restricted sense, distinguished from *hue* and *tint*. Two varieties of a mixed colour (e. g. lilac) differ in *shade* when one is lighter or darker than the other; in *hue* when the one is more red or more blue, etc., than the other; and in *tint* when the one is more or less decided in colour than the other. For a different distinction see quot. 1879.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. iii. § 1 Colours, as white, red, yellow, blue; with their several Degrees or Shades, and Mixtures. 1783 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 285 Darker or lighter shades of black and brown. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 274 Various shades of rose, violet, and dark red. 1879 POLE in *Nature* 6 Nov. 15/2 *note*, In technical language mixtures of a colour with white are called *tints*, with black, *shades*. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* xix, My stubbly hair came out of the treasure cave about three shades greyer than it went in.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A minutely-differentiated degree or variety (of a quality, a condition, meaning, etc.). Often advb. with comparatives, *a shade better, less*, etc.

1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* IX. ii. (1782) III. 229 He put (to use the expression) different shades of consideration in the civilities he shewed. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 89 Among the different branches of the human race, the Sarmatians form a very remarkable shade. 1820 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 2 Feb., The King is a shade better. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ix. (1891) 221, I drew my chair a shade nearer to her. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 13 Men of all shades of opinion..combined against him.

c. A tinge, a minute qualifying infusion (of some quality); colloquially, a minute quantity or portion added or removed.

1791 BURKE *Appx. Whigs* 6 Without any shade of sorrow. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliii, There was now in his conduct a shade of lunacy. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xi. 290, I..was unwilling to accept an observation of such importance with a shade of doubt attached to it. 1888 PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* III. i. 257 A touch of pity, just the merest shade, but still a touch, crept into those threatening eyes. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 194 Up came Whitworth's highly scientific foreman to tell the American that in their shop they did not work to 'shades', but to measurement.

II. 5. A dark figure 'cast' upon a surface by a body intercepting light, a shadow. Now *dial.* and *poet.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 113 (Gr.) Blace stodon ofer sceotendum scire leoman, scinon scyldhreoðan, sceado swiðredon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20883 Peter..a ded he quickend wit his schade. 1340 *Ayenb.* 179 Zuich uolk is y-lich þe horse þet heþ drede of his ssede. *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 308 in *26 Pol. Poems* 231 And thus I chaunge in euery shoure, And fle away lyght as a shade. 1561 W. KETHE in *Sc. Psalter* xc. v, They are..euen lyke a slepe or shade. 1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* v. 122 You see likewise in this very Figure, that the oblique, and direct shades *o u x y* are caused by the cathetus *n t n*. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 80 ₱ 2 After a few hours, we see the shades lengthen. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par., Cupid & Psyche* 641 And when she woke the shades were lengthening. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xxi, I zid you kissing his shade.

b. *fig.* An unsubstantial image of something real; an unreal appearance; something that has only a fleeting existence, or that has become reduced almost to nothing; = SHADOW *sb.* 6. Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical.* Also, with strengthened hyperbole, *the shadow of a shade.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2330 Þe king nas him sulf bote as a ssade & let im worþe al out. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* XXXVIII. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 Man-is lif nis bot a schade nov he is and nov he nis. 1340 *Ayenb.* 77 Holy wryt þet hise clepeþ leazinges and ssed and metinges and uanites. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXIX. iv, They are but shades, not true things where we live. 1664 S. CROSSMAN in Palmer *Bk. Praise* (1865) 166 My life's a shade, my days Apace to death decline. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrippina* 43 The consulate, that empty shade Of long-forgotten liberty. 1814 COLERIDGE *To Lady with Falconer's 'Shipwreck'* vi, Remembrances of Friend, Or absent or no more! Shades of the Past, Which Love makes substance! 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXVII, I am a member of the suffering and Episcopal Church of Scotland —the shadow of a shade now, and fortunately so. 1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Music & Moonlight* 185 We die..And shades, we hunt some shade of our desire.

c. *transf.* An inseparable follower or companion. *poet. nonce-use.* Cf. SHADOW *sb.* 8.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 249 Thou my Shade Inseparable must with mee along.

6. The visible but impalpable form of a dead person, a ghost. Also, a disembodied spirit, an inhabitant of Hades (= L. *umbra*); chiefly with allusion to pagan mythology. Often collective plural, *the shades*: the world of disembodied spirits, Hades (cf. sense 2 b).

1616 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xvii. 26 Glorefied amidst the schads dewyne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 726 The youth essay'd To stop her flight, and strain the flying shade. 1742 GRAY *Elon* 4 Where grateful Science still adores Her Henry's holy Shade. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* iii. 85 Lucian..allows only a foot to each of the shades. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 299 Peace to his hallowed shade! 1879 C. F. KEARY *Dawn Hist.* x. 149 A journey after death to reach the home of shades.

b. A spectre, phantom. *rare.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 42 Fairies blacke, gray, greene, and white, You Moone-shine reuellers, and shades of night.

c. In humorous invocation of the spirit of a deceased person, as likely to be horrified or amazed by some action or occurrence.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* (ed. 4) 167 Oh, shade of the Cheesemonger! [*Note.* One of the Fancy, who..was killed ..at Waterloo.] 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Sp.* i. 8 Shades of Hugh Peters and John Cotton, save us from such pulpits! 1866 WYNTER *Our Social Bees* Ser. II. 96 Shade of my aunt! why, her Dresden china poodle dog cost more money.

†7. = *SILHOUETTE sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1782 *Advt.* in *N. & Q.* (1900) Ser. IX. VI. 356/2 Old Shades reduced with Care and Expedition. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* xlii. 219 No art can attain to the truth of the shade taken with precision. 1809 'J. A. ANDERSEN' *Dane's Excurs.* I. 22 Lord Nelson pointed out to me a profile, and then observed 'You see it is but a shade: yet I had great difficulty in obtaining it'. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 8/1.

III. Protection from glare and heat.

8. Cover afforded by the interposition of some opaque or semi-opaque body between an object and light, heat, etc.; esp. the shelter from the sun afforded by trees; quasi-*concr.* (*sing.* and *pl.*) overshadowing foliage.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) XXXV. 8 Manna bearn sodlice symle hopiað to þæm sceade þinra fiðera. 1340 *Ayenb.* 95 Þis trau is to alowe and to louie uor manye þinges. Vor þe rote...And uor his uayre ssed. *c* 1350 *Will. Paterne* 22 Þe buschys þat ..lent grete schade. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 42 When his souldiers saide, the enimies did shoote arrowes so thicke that the sunne was couered, He aunswered: Then let vs fighte in the shade. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 108 Fayre braunched trees, ouershadowing yᵉ waters with a coole & pleasant shade. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 111 Vnder the shade of melancholly boughes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 303 In Vallombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades High overarch't imbowr. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 458 The canal ought not to be under shade. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* i, The high swelling of the mountains round, still gave a pleasant shade to one side of the valley. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iii. § 19 Too much light impels us to seek the shade. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 431 Painting..should be done in shade by preference.

fig. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 28 There's not I thinke a subiect That sits in heart-greefe and vneasinesse Vnder the sweet shade of your gouernment. 1789 W. BLAKE *Songs Innoc., Cradle Song* 1 Sweet dreams, form a shade O'er my lovely infant's head! 1832 LONGF. *Coplas de Manrique* liii, And he, the good man's shield and shade.

b. *In the shade*: in a position screened from the direct action of the sun's rays; opposed to *in the sun*. Also *fig.*

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 130 If from his youth he..hath not bin brought vp in the shade, but hath endured stormes, cold, and extreame parching heate [etc.]. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* June 1645, One may walk all round it, dry, and in the shade. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 371 The patient distinctly perceives the light, and can even plainly discern in the shade,..large objects, or bright colours. 1883 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* I. XV. (ed. 6) 435 Two maximum thermometers are issued—one to observe the greatest heat in the sun, the other in the shade.

9. A place sheltered from the sun; chiefly, a piece of ground overshadowed by trees. Now rare exc. in *collective plural*, with poetical colouring.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 284 Þone man sceal mid linenan claþe befealdan & on sceade ahon oððet he zedrized beon mæze. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3800 A knist þat zephall was callid fand in a cole schade A litill drysnyng of dewe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 140 b, In the noone time..you must driue them to the valleies and shades. 1646 CRASHAW *Delights* Wks. (1904) 126 No lone shade, but rings With chatting Birds delicious murmurings. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Brescia* 61 Corn, that in these warm countries ripens much better among the Mulberry Shades, than if it were expos'd to the open Sun. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 59 The respectability which leafy shades, of apparently long standing, always confer on a habitation. 1843 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s. v. *Egypt* (1849) I. 599/2 The climate is..exceedingly hot..; a shade is not easily found.

b. *transf.* A retired spot. Hence, an abode sheltered from the world, a quiet habitation. Chiefly *pl.* Now only *poet.* or rhetorical.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. iii. 1 Let vs seeke out some desolate shade, & there Weepe our sad bosomes empty. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 536 Delighting in nothing but in ease, in shades, in dancing and drinking. *c* 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 30 People mistake very much in placing peace in woods and shades. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 48 Hail to those Shades where, in our golden Age, The godlike Sidney pen'd the deathless Page. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ₱ 9 Men bred in shades and silence..may be allowed to feel terror at personal danger. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, In the depth of college shades..or in his lonely chamber, the poor student shrunk from observation. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. i, Sought the retired shades of Cherbury.

c. In dial. use: A meadow open to the breeze, into which cattle are turned in hot weather.

1806 [see SINGLE *sb.* 2]. *a* 1847 in F. Sheldon *Minstrelsy Eng. Border* 421 He raced thro' reise and shad. 1893 *Cornhill Mag.* June 591 When they say the cattle come 'to shade' they mean they seek a spot where they are open to the cooling influences of water and breeze.

10. *The Shades*: originally, a name for wine and beer vaults with a drinking-bar, either underground or sheltered from the sun by an arcade. Hence often used, both in England and in the U.S., as a name for a retail liquor shop, or a drinking-bar attached to a hotel.

1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf, Shades* (the) at London-bridge are under Fishmongers' hall. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 315 In the cities Shades are perhaps the most numerous. 1882 E. EDWARDS *Words, Facts & Phrases* 507 *Shades*...The name originated at Brighton...Numbers of other publicans, in London and elsewhere, adopted the name 'Shades', which is now fully established in the language as a synonym for wine vaults.

11. Something which affords protection from light, heat, etc. **a.** A shelter from wind and weather, a screen from excessive heat or cold. Also, *U. S.* a window-blind.

1624 *Capt. Smith's Virginia* III. vii. 73 To keepe vs from the winde we made a shade of another Mat. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 349 The first who invented a Shade in the Theatre. 1814 T. HAYNES *Treat. Strawberry*, etc. (ed. 2) 70 Such shade or skreen will admit of being removed and taken away. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xviii, A window opened from the hall, and to-day, though a rose-coloured shade was lowered, the sash had been raised. 1894 HOWELLS *Trav. fr. Altruria* 126 The windows had paper shades

b. A lace scarf for the head worn by women. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Shade*,..an Ornament for a Woman's Head. 1738 *Boston News Let.* in Alice M. Earle *Costume Col. Times* (1894) 213 Worsted Shades. 1753 *Ibid.*, White Paris net shades. 1755 *Ibid.* 214 Gauze for Shades. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* III. 76 All that Fancy's self has feign'd In a Band-Box is contain'd; Painted Lawns and chequer'd Shades. 1800 ELIZA S. BOWNE *Girl's Life* (1888) 42 Why can't you go and see McLellan's lace shades? Perhaps he may let you have one reasonably. 1868 LADY VERNEY *Stone Edge* vii. 81 Lydia appeared in her black 'shade' (a sort of mantle) and hood.

c. A dome-shaped cover of glass to protect ornaments from dust or accidental injury.

1705 HAUKSBEE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2130 A Shade (as they generally call such as are put o'er Images to keep them from Dust). 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 3) I. xiv. § 8. 267 One shot broke the mirror over the chimney-piece, another the shade of the clock. 1894 MORRISON *Mean Streets* 115 A 'shade of fruit'—a cone of waxen grapes and apples under a glass cover.

d. A globe or cylinder of some semi-transparent substance placed over the flame of a candle, lamp or gas-jet to soften or diffuse the light or to protect the flame from draughts; also, a screen of silk, paper, metal, etc., supported upon a light framework and placed above an illuminant to reflect, concentrate, or soften the light. Also (Westminster School) a lamp with a fixed shade. *Wall shade* = SCONCE *sb.*[1]

1780 *Hickey's Bengal Gaz.* 8 Apr. (Y.) Borrowed last Month by a Person or Persons unknown, a very elegant Pair of Candle Shades ..—N.B. The Shades have private marks. 1789 I. MUNRO *Narr. Milit. Operat.* 186 His tent is furnished with..a folding-table, a pair of shades for his candles [etc.]. 1825–9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 251 It was well lighted up, with many wall-shades and standing-shades. 1884 FORSHALL *Westminster Sch.* 64 The Juniors had then ..to clean the 'shades' of the Seniors and third Election. 1891 HARDY *Tess* liii, The two customary candles were burning under their green shades in the Vicar's study.

e. A covering worn to protect the eye from light (see quot. 1857).

1801 NELSON *Let. to Lady Hamilton* 28 Jan., He has directed me..to have green shades for my eyes. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 71 The dear Comte de Ségur, with a green shade over his eyes, and almost blind. 1857 BARWELL *Care of Sick* 80 The proper method is to use what is called a shade, made of a piece of cardboard, large enough to hang over the eye.

f. The part of a head-dress that projects in front so as to shade the eyes; the peak of a cap.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, The projecting shade of a cutch, or coif.

g. In scientific apparatus: a shutter or other mechanical means of intercepting light falling upon or through an object.

1847 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 74, I likewise drew a

shade over the objective end of the microscope. 1848 *Knapp's Chem. Technol.* I. 156 Reflectors, shades, &c.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

12. a. Simple attrib., as (sense 8) *shade-mantle, -side*; (sense 8 b) *shade-heat*; (sense 9) *shade-plot*; (sense 11) *shade-frame, -stone*; **b.** objective, as *shade-giving, -loving, -seeking* adjs.

1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, **Shade-frame.* A frame for the partial shading of a seed-bed. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 282 A clump of **shade-giving* mango trees. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 249 We distinguish between radiant or sun heat, and **shade* or air heat. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 264 Ferns and other **shade-loving* plants. 1880 O. CRAWFURD *Portugal* 328 Detached clouds..shall throw their **shade*-mantles on the land. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 73 Thou Tityr, at ease in a **shade* plott. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* II. 173 That..cold-braving, **shade*-seeking plant. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 429 The artist's eye, That keeps the **shade*-side of the thing it loves. 1904 H. C. BUTLER *Archit. & other Arts* 126 Another interesting detail of the domestic architecture of Northern Syria is the shed or **shade*-stone frequently found over the doorways.

13. Special comb.: **shade-cord**, *U.S.* a blind-cord; **shade-deck**, an upper deck of a passenger vessel, covered at the top but open at the side, forming a sheltered promenade in hot weather; hence **shade-decked** *a.*; **shade-fish**, = MAIGRE *sb.*; **shade maximum**, the highest temperature recorded in a single day by a thermometer placed in the shade; **shade-reading**, the indication of a thermometer protected from direct influence of the sun's rays; **shade-tree**, a tree planted for the purpose of affording shade.

1904 RIIS *Roosevelt* xii. 298 When he passed each window [he] would seize the **shade*-cord and give a little abstracted pull. 1894 *Times* 22 Oct. 7/5 The boats are carried on a **shade* deck, which forms a covered promenade. 1894 W. H. WHITE *Man. Naval Archit.* (ed. 3) 382 A tank steamer of the 'shade-deck' type. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXXII. 550/1 Most of the latter have a continuous upper deck above the main deck: if this be of light construction .. the vessel is called a **Shade*-decked Vessel. 1722 DIAPER tr. *Oppian's Halieut.* I. 214 Here.. tim'rous **Shade*-Fish the blind Haunts pursue. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 54 Sciæna. Shade Fish. Maigre. 1896 *Daily News* 20 July 7/3 In London the **shade* maximum on Friday was only 67 degrees. 1897 *Ibid.* 21 Sept. 5/2 There was no **shade* reading below 40 deg. reported. 1806 *Balance* 22 July 228 (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*) It is to be regretted that a **shade* tree, useful and ornamental as the poplar, should be in danger. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 179 Through plantations of fine coffee, protected by the usual 'shade-trees'.

Shade (ʃēd), *v.*[1] Also 4 schade, 8–9 *dial.* shad. [f. SHADE *sb.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To cast a shadow. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXI. 479 May no grysliche gost glyde þer hit [the cross] shadeweþ [MS. M. schadeþ].

2. *trans.* To screen from light or heat, to protect from the glare or heat of the sun's rays.

c 1400 in *26 Pol. Poems* (1904) 143 A place I fonde shadyd with bowes I-bent. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 65 The grettest trees that any man may fynde In forest to shade the deere for her comfort. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 120 Barges, shaded with damasks, and stuffes of India. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 16 Here wanton Mincius..shades his happy Banks with bending Reeds. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 58 They cannot well stand too dry, if they are but shaded in dry Weather. 1820 SHELLEY *Orpheus* 12 The overhanging rock That shades the pool. 1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Music & Moonlight* 20 Aloe, I made thee A garden to shade thee.

†**b.** To place in the shade; *refl.* To take shelter from light or heat. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 120 b, How to feede his beastes before noone, where to shade them in the extreame heate. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 140 The Cattle..lie and shade themselves under their Boughs.

fig. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. XXVI. 77 Many retired themselves to solitary places..chiefly to shade themselves from the heat of persecution.

c. To protect (one's eyes or face) from the glare of the sun, with the hand or with something used as a screen.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. ix, You have indeed a bad cold my love; but shade your eyes with your hat, and after dinner [etc.]. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xiii, His hand interposed between his eyes and their faces, like a man that would shade his eyesight from the level sun. 1902 'MICHAEL FAIRLESS' *Roadmender* 74 He shaded his keen old blue eyes, and looked away across the water.

†**d.** *transf.* To overshadow protectingly; to protect. ? *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 160 Now good Angels.. shade thy person Vnder their blessed wings. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 266 Leave not the faithful side That gave thee being, stil shades thee and protects. 1701 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng.* 18 Whose Female Glories shade them from my Song.

¶ **e.** Misused for: To shelter (from wind). *rare.*

1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* viii. 102 They [the hills] shaded it from the trade winds.

f. To cover with a screen, to protect (a light) from draughts.

1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* viii, A large chandelier, which, shaded opposite to his face, threw all the light to the other side of the table. *c* 1885 CHR. G. ROSSETTI *Sick Child's Medit.* 4 Fresh air blows in, and mother shades the light.

3. To conceal from view; to hide partially, as by a shadow; to veil, obscure; to disguise.

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1272 'How is', (quod I) 'that he [Prevy Thought] is shaded thus With yonder cloth, I not of what colour?' 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. x. 42 Through hollow caues, that no man mote discouer For the thicke shrubs, which did them alwaies shade From view of liuing wight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 277 A Seraph wing'd; six wings he wore, to shade His lineaments Divine. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Introd. § 3 All this he cunningly shades under the following allegory. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 41 Her golden tresses shade The bosom's stainless pride. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. iii, A Lady shaded in broad gipsy-hat. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betsy. Trent & Ancholme* 72 Shaded from view on the South side.

4. To cover with shadow, to darken. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 SHAKS., etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* x, Bright orient pearl, alack, too timely shaded! 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 253 From this accursed root branching out so many sects as in short time infected and shaded all the orient, in an eclipse of fearfull darknesse. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXXIV, Never..had she watched with so much pleasure.. twilight shade and darkness veil the scene. 1700 PRIOR *Carm. Sec.* xii, The Piece by Virtue's equal Hand is wrought, Mix'd with no Crime, and shaded with no Fault. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* V, A melancholy smile shaded his cheek.

b. To appear like a shadow upon.

a 1704 T. BROWN *On Duke Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 49 Ee'r rising down to shade his cheeks began. 1750 tr. *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 132 Nassonites is a stone of a sanguin colour, marked or shaded with black veins.

c. To cast one's shadow upon, to be close to. *nonce-use.*

1717 POPE *Iliad* X. 183 But sleep'st thou now? when from yon' Hills the Foe Hangs o'er the Fleet, and shades our Walls below.

5. In occasional figurative uses. **a.** To cast into the shade; to surpass, eclipse (now *dial.*). **b.** To obscure, dim the lustre of (good qualities). **c.** To throw a veil over (faults).

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 49 This had like't o shad awth' tother! 1785 ADAMS *Let.* 17 Nov. in Boswell *Johnson* Advt. P 4, I wish..a few of our hero's foibles had been a little more shaded. 1813 *Sk. Character* (ed. 2) I. 14 His good qualities were not a little shaded by an inherent pride of ancestry, and an austerity of manners. 1865 BRIERLEY *Irkdale* XIII. I. 210 Queer! It shads Guilliver ut thy feyther ust read abeawt.

6. To represent as by a shadow, to shadow forth, symbolize. *To shade out*: to sketch faintly.

1591 SIDNEY *Astrophel* LXXXI, How faine would I paint thee to all mens eyes, Or of thy gifts at least shade out some part! 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. VII. 2 Calling him [Justice] great Osyris .. With fayned colours shading a true case.

7. *Painting* and *Drawing.* To represent the shade or shadow on (an object); to furnish (a picture) with the indications of shade. In black-and-white or monochrome work: To furnish (a drawing) with the gradated dark markings (produced by lines more or less close together, rubbing of crayon or pencil, a wash of tint, or the like) indicating shade and colour of the object. Hence *occas.* to darken (parts of a diagram, etc.) in a similar manner. *To shade up*: to fill in (an outline sketch) with markings indicative of contour.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 116/1 After the learner has made himself..perfect in drawing outlines, his next endeavour must be to shade them properly. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 718 The perspective drawing thus produced, may then be completed, by shading it according to the manner in which the light appears to fall on the original. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I, She buys a couple of begilt Bristol boards..and paints.. a shepherd with a red waistcoat on one, and a pink face smiling in the midst of a pencil landscape—a shepherdess on the other..with a little dog, nicely shaded. 1875 SEATON *Frnt Cutting* 64, I have not shaded the leaf to show any depth of the carving. 1886 W. N. BROWN *Wood Engraving* 33 Filling in or 'shading up' with a softer and darker pencil and washes of Indian ink.

b. *To shade in*: to insert by shading. *fig.*

1878 *Irish Monthly* VI. 506 And then the eloquent Member for Louth proceeds to shade in the darker tints of this companion picture.

8. To colour (a textile fabric) with shades gradually passing one into another.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 495 Shading [of ribbons] 6d. per gross extra. 1845 MRS. M. J. HOWELL *Hand-bk. Dressmaking* 27 Observe, in silks and satins that are shaded, there is an up and a down.

9. a. *intr.* Of a colour, hence *gen.*: To pass by imperceptible degrees *to* or *into* something else; also with *away, off.* Also *to shade away*: to disappear gradually.

1819 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. viii. 272 It will perhaps shade off into a mild chronic complaint. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 162 The colour of the skin is a golden yellow shading into green. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I. V. 123 Three primary spectra..having their intensity of illumination and maximum at different points, and shading to nothing at their extremities. 1880 E. WHITE *Certainty Relig.* 80 Their own teaching was at once definite and vague, carrying a central lustre and a dimmer enfolding radiance, shading away into the Infinite. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* 15 Feb. 235 No other nation has company officers of the average ability and education of our own; but the superiority shades away as their service progresses.

b. *trans.* To change or make to pass by imperceptible degrees *into* something else; also with *away, off.* Also *to shade away, down*, to soften the abruptness of (a statement) by qualifying words.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iii, A touch of coarseness and hardness about the manners of the times, which has since, in a great degree, been softened and shaded away. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 336 Their various sorts and degrees are shaded into each other imperceptibly. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 235 The thoughts of Aristophanes are not shaded down, concealed or wrapped up in symbols.

Shade, *v.*[2] Forms: 3–5 schade, 9 shade. [Northern repr. OE. *scádan, sceddan*: see SHED *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To distinguish *between*. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22930 Wel bituix þam can he schade.

†**2.** *trans.* To shed, scatter abroad. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2329 in *Macro Plays* 146 Gostly grace I spylle & schade.

3. *Sc.* To part (the hair). Also *transf.*

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, Hastily shading her dishevelled hair back from her wasted, but still beautiful countenance. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 116 He'd shade the binwud door aside. 1869 [MCLENNAN] *Peasant Life* Ser. I. 265 To have her hair combed and shaded.

Shade, doubtful form of SHOAD.

Shaded (ʃē·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. SHADE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

1. Protected from light or heat.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* I. (Arb.) 49 I'de rather like the violet grow Vnmarkt i'th shaded vale. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 153, I placed a piece of amber in a shaded part of a window. 1756 MRS CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitl. Club) 186 There are shaded walks for study and contemplation. 1827 KEBLE *Burial of Dead* 45 in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 59 If human anguish o'er the shaded brow Pass shuddering, when the handful of pure earth Touches the coffin lid. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 276 These narrow shaded swamps gave us a world of trouble.

b. Of a lamp, candle: Covered with a shade.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v, H was standing with some papers in his hand by a table with shaded candles on it. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* XXXVIII, A small shaded reading lamp. 1881 LADY D. HARDY *Through Cities & Prairie Lands* 96 The shaded lamps were lighted.

2. Covered with shadow.

1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* III. i. Song (1673) 27 From her white Temples fell her shaded Hair, Like Cloudy Sunshine, not too brown nor fair. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 12 O'er the shaded billows I rush'd the night. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 402 If the moon indeed be attentively viewed, some days after her conjunction, the boundary of the shaded part will be seen as it were indented.

†**3.** Obscurely hinted, shadowed forth. *Obs.*

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* K iv, His highnes perceiuing the shaded drift, called a counsell of diuers noble men [etc.].

4. Having colours gradually passing into one another, marked with gradations of colour.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 251 P 1, The artificial nosegay, and shaded furbelow. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 25 May 3/1 A complete stock of shaded worsted. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lunley* V, These shaded pink geraniums are exquisite.

b. In collectors' names of moths: see quots.

1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* Index 277 Shaded Broad Bar. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 151 The Shaded Broad Bar (*Thera obeliscata*). *Ibid.* 122 The Shaded Pug (*Eupithecia subumbrata*).

5. Of a drawing, etc.: see SHADE *v.*[1] 7. Also, of a colour or coloured object: Edged or variegated *with* some darker colour.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 188 Gills extremely white: pileus mouse-colour, shaded with brown. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 17 Those far clouds of feathery gold, Shaded with deepest purple. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 107 The shaded spaces *b b*, representing the position of the valve when shut. 1869 *Athenæum* 20 Feb. 279/1 An outline woodcut copy, and also a shaded one, of Occleve's beautiful miniature of Chaucer. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt) 405 *Shaded*, a general name for many varieties of job-letter, in which the main character is shaded.

Shadeful (ʃē·dfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. SHADE *sb.* + -FUL.] Abounding in shade; umbrageous.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eclogs* I. (Arb.) 34 Then shadefull places oute he lookes, and all alone he lyues. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 78 O'regrowne it was with mighty shadefull Trees. 1613 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* III. 78 The Easterne Avon vaunts..To be the onelie child of shadefull Sauernake.

Shadeless (ʃē·dlĕs), *a.* [f. SHADE *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Lacking shade, without shelter (from heat, etc.).

1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VII. 143 An opening Shadeless, and shelterless. 1882 ARNOLD in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 145 The shadeless streets of a hot and dusty town.

2. Affording no shade.

1890 H. H. JOHNSTON in *Nature* 13 Nov. 46 The shadeless acacias with their cruel thorns.

3. Not marked by shadows; unrelieved by shade, monotonously faultless.

1835 MRS. BROWNING *Felicia Hemans* 2 Thou bay-crowned living One, that o'er the bay-crowned Dead art bowing, And, o'er the shadeless moveless brow, the vital shadow throwing. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 13 Walter Scott was a little heavy for her with his introductions, while his heroines were just a trifle shadeless and uninteresting.

4. Not furnished with a shade.

1852 MAITLAND *Eight Ess.* 237 Though for reasons of his own he might incessantly wear a shadeless cap.

Hence **Sha'delessness.**

1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 153 Its sunny shadelessness filled him with a strange tremor of dread. 1909 *Eng. Rev.* Apr. 70 In the wonderful light and shadelessness of that noon..I looked at you.

Shader (ʃē·dəɹ). *rare.* [f. SHADE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who or something which shades (in various senses of the verb).

1728 *Capt. G. Carleton's Mem.* 151 In every Age Virtue has its Shaders or Maligners. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Synd.* 221 Black and deep the night begins to fall; a shader immense. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 55 Flower Making..Shader. *Ibid.* 64 Woollen Cloth Manufacture..Shader.

Shadew(e, obs. forms of SHADOW.

Shadewy, obs. form of SHADOWY.

Shadine (ʃædī·n). [f. SHAD *sb.*, after SARDINE.] A trade name for the menhaden, preserved in oil like a sardine.

1782 CREVECOEUR *Lett.* 132 It is on the shores of this part of the island..where they catch their best fish, such as sea-bass, tew-tag or black fish,..shadine, pike, &c. 1842 in *Mem. Amer. Acad.* (1846) II. 260 *Alosa sadina*, Spotted Shadine. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 386 'American Sardine', 'American Club-fish', 'Shadine' and 'Ocean Trout'.

Shadiness (ʃē·dinĕs). [f. SHADY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being shady.

1611 COTGR., *Opacité*, opacitie, shadinesse, vmbrage. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* XII. 361 The.. Shadiness of the Chamber. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* I. 82 It is difficult to see the bird in the woods, on account of.. the shadiness of its dwelling-places. *Mod.* I agree with you as to the shadiness of their transactions.

Shading (ʃē·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHADE *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The action of SHADE *v.*1 in various senses.

1. Protection from light or heat.

1611 COTGR., *Ombragement*, a shading or shadowing. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* ii, I thought I might take the privilege of an old comrade to ride across through the trees, both for shading..and for avoiding of dust. 1858 GLENNY *Everyday Bk.* 210/1 Attention to the watering and shading is all that is required for the established plants.

2. A foreshadowing, adumbration.

1850 WORDSW. *Prel.* IV. 248 Whatever shadings of mortality,..Had come among these objects heretofore.

3. Delineation of shade; a marking or colouring resembling this.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 85 Painting..upon flat moulding, and set off with shading. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Young Women* (1767) I. vi. 253 The business of shading with the needle is now..seldom thought of but at school. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, Gilt letters and dark shading. 1882 MORRIS *Hopes & Fears for Art* iv. (1903) 148 Gradation, which in more naturalistic work is got by shading.

fig. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 254, I fear the finer shading was entirely omitted in the making of me.

b. *Mus.* The imparting of 'light and shade'.

1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 331 That expression.. was obtained..by the much more delicate shading of various transpositions of consonant chords.

4. A minute variation or difference (of a colour, hence of a quality, species, etc.).

1775 ASH, *Shading*, the different gradation of colours. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* XIX. 168 The seven colors and their shadings. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 602 Appearances suggesting the idea of such shadings among species are..rare.

b. *Shading-off*: decrease in the intensity of a colour, or its passage *into* some other, by imperceptible gradations; also *fig.* of a quality, species, or the like.

1858 MALLET in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 60 The shading-off or evanescence of tint. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Mar. 5/4 In Egypt..there is no gradual shading off from fertile into waste ground. 1892 *Spectator* 16 Jan. 77/2 The University ..lends its influence even to the shading-off of one political class into another.

5. A toning-down, qualifying (of a statement).

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XIII, The circumlocutions, shadings, softenings, and periphrasis, which usually accompany explanations betwixt persons of different sexes in the higher orders of society.

Shading (ʃē·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SHADE *v.*1 + -ING 2.] That shades, in various senses of the vb.

1. Affording protection from heat or light.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. x. P 7 (1912) 63 Grasse (which plentifully grewe, brought up under the care of those wel shading trees). 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 221 A shelter and a kind of shading cool Interposition, as a summers cloud. *c* 1709 PRIOR *First Hymn of Callim.* 15 Wild Lycæus, black with shading Pines. 1910 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 14/2 If such a shading hood were applied at all times..the clearness of the photograph taken would be very much clearer.

† **2.** Delineating shade. *Obs. rare*—1.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 509 Thick with sparkling orient Gemmes The Portal shon, inimitable on Earth By Model, or by shading Pencil drawn.

Shadock, obs. form of SHADDOCK.

Shadoing, obs. form of SHADOWING *sb.*

Shadoof (ʃădū·f). Also **shadouf**, **shayduf**; **chadous**. [Egyptian Arabic شادوف *shādūf*.] A contrivance used in the East for raising water for irrigation purposes, consisting of a rod or pole working upon a pivot, at one end of which is fastened a bucket and at the other a weight to serve as a counterpoise.

1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* xiv. (1890) 300 The most common of these machines is the 'shadoof'. 1837 WILKINSON *Manners & Cust. Anc. Egypt.* ii. (1841) I. 53 The mode of irrigation was by the *shadoof*. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 440/1 The cotton plants [in Egypt] are watered periodically by means of Sakyiehs, Shadoufs, or water-wheels. 1885 *Lock Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 90/2 The shadoof or chadous of Egypt. 1904 H. SPENCER *Autobiog.* II. 338 The fellahs..work all day with their shadoofs, raising water to irrigate their lands.

Shadow (ʃæ·dou), *sb.* Forms: 1 *dat.* sceadwe, sceaduwe, 2 sceadewe, 2–3 scadewe, 2–5 shadewe, 3 scheadewe, scaudu, sadue, 3–4 schadw(e, 3–5 schadew(e, 3–7 schadow, 4 schadu(e, shaldw, shadw, shadu, shodow, sadwe, szadewe, *Sc.* schedow, -aw, 4–5 shadue, shadwe, 4–6 schadowe, 4, 6 *Sc.* schaudow, 4, 6–7 shaddowe, 4–7 shadowe, 4, 7 schadou, 5 schado, shadew, shedow, 5–7 shaddow, 6 shadoe, shadoo, shadou, shoddowe, *Sc.* schaudou, schaddou, 6–7 *Sc.* schaddow, 7 shaddou, 8 shadoue, 4– shadow. [repr. OE. *sceadu(w)e*, oblique case of *sceadu* str. fem.; the nom. sing., with the variant form *sceade* of the oblique case, and the by-form *scead* neut., are represented by SHADE *sb.*, q.v. The Teut. cognates show some variation in declension and gender: OS. *scado* masc. or fem. (MLG. *schade*, *schadewe*, mod. LG. *schadde*, *scharde*, *scharre*, *scharr*; cf. mod. WFris. *skaed*, EFris. *schād*, NFris. *skaar*); MDu. *schade*, *schaduwe* (mod.Du. *schaduw* fem.); OHG. *scato* masc., genit. *scatewes* (MHG. *schate*, *schatte* str. and wk. masc., also *schatewe*, early mod.G. *schatte* wk. masc., mod.G. *schatten* masc.); wanting in ON. (the mod. Norw. *skadda*, *skodda* fog, is of doubtful origin); Goth. *skadus* masc. The OTeut. form was prob. **skaðwo-z* masc. or **skaðwā* fem. (the traces of *u* declension in Goth. and OE. being due to analogical alteration):—pre-Teut. **skotwó-s*, *-wā* or **skatwó-s*, *-wā*; cf. Gr. *σκότος* masc. and neut., darkness, OCeltic **skāto-s* masc. (Irish *scáth*, Cornish *scod*, Breton *squeut*, Welsh *cy-sgod*, shadow).]

I. Comparative darkness.

1. Comparative darkness, esp. that caused by interception of light; a tract of partial darkness produced by a body intercepting the direct rays of the sun or other luminary. Cf. sense II.

a 1220 *Bestiary* 648 Þanne cumeð ðis elp unride, and.. slepeð bi ðe tre in ðe sadue. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 159 E pus au boys en umbrail [*glossed* in the sadwe (szadewe)] Passerom desouz l'overayl. *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1411 And fayre in shadowe was euery wel. *c* 1421 *26 Pol. Poems* 104 So soþfast sunne, by hys pouste, Dryueþ awey shadewe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* II. i. (Arb.) 106 The shadowe of the tree is contagious. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 257 That the time may haue all shadow, and silence in it. 1820 BELZONI *Egypt & Nubia* III. 400 Where there is no index to direct the stranger on his way, ..nor even a stone or a shadow to shelter him from the sun. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 42 The fronts of the ridges.. remain in shadow all the day. 1902 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* xxi. 258 She quietly withdrew from the bedside, and stood in the shadow of the curtains at its head.

b. *Shadow of death*: a Biblical expression (= LXX and N.T. *σκιὰ θανάτου*, Vulg. *umbra mortis*) embodying an ancient interpretation of Heb. צלמות, traditionally vocalized *ṣalmā·veth*, as if f. *ṣēl* shadow + *mā·veth* death.

Ewald and many other scholars, however, think the word should be pronounced *ṣalmūth* (or as pl. *ṣĕlāmōth* = Arab. *ṣalamāt*), and that it comes from the Semitic root found in Arab. as ظلم *ẓalima* to be dark. However this may be, it is in the Old Testament merely a poetic word for intense darkness (so the margin of the Revised Version, 'deep darkness'). But the phrase 'shadow of death' has (in Eng. as in Christian Latin and other langs.) often been used with various meanings naturally suggested by the words; the commonest use is to denote the gloom and horror of approaching dissolution.

The valley of the shadow of death (Ps. xxiii. 4 in Eng. versions from Coverdale 1535; the earlier versions follow the Vulg. and LXX, which read 'midst' instead of 'valley'): often applied to the experience of being brought by illness apparently near to the grave.

The Land of the Shadow of Death: a rhetorical name for a tract of Western Africa in which the mortality among the white inhabitants is very great.

[*a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 118 Þa þe longe ær..deorc deaþes sceadu dreoȝan sceoldan.] *c* 1050 *Lambeth Ps.* cvi. 10 Ða sittendan on þeostrum & on sceaduwe deaþes. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cvi. 10 In shadow of ded, þat is in vicious life, þat is, ymage of endles ded. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 177 The lond of mysese and of derknesse, where as is the shadwe of deeth [= *Job* x. 22, Vulgate]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxii[i]. 4 Though I shulde walke now in the valley of the shadowe of death [so 1611] 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 58 Now at the end of this Valley, was another, called the Valley of the Shadow of Death. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Ct. K. Arthur* xli. 480 If you've watched your child through the valley of the Shadow and seen it come back to life. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 441 The..depressing scenery of the Land of the Shadow of Death—a land that stretches from Goree to Loanda. 1910 *Lond. Mag.* Dec. 478/2 That Valley of the Shadow of Death which lies between Wolverhampton and Birmingham.

c. *fig.* with various notions: Gloom, unhappiness; a temporary interruption of friendship; sometning that obscures the lustre of a reputation.

1855 LONGF. *Hiawatha* x, Love is sunshine, hate is shadow. 1894 DOYLE *Sherlock Holmes* 38 There never was a shadow between us until this accursed affair began. 1905 *Century Mag.* Aug. 484/1 The episode left an unfortunate shadow on the sportsmanship of the visitors.

2. *pl.* **a.** The darkness of night; the growing darkness after sunset.

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* ii. 17 To the time that the dai springe, and shadewes be bowid in. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Plays in One, Tri. Death* Wks. 1912 X. 349 Give me such kisses as the Queen of shadows Gave to the sleeping boy she stole on Latmus. 1728 YOUNG *Ocean* xix, The stars are bright To chear the night, And shed, thro' shadows, temper'd fire. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Hymn*, '*Now the day is over*' i, Shadôws of the evening Steal across the sky.

† **b.** *The shadows*: the shades, Hades. *Obs. rare.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XX. 73 Wherof I shalle make my reporte vnto the pryue goddis, beyng in the lowe shadowes.

3. *Painting* and *Drawing*. The darker part of a picture, etc. representing the less illuminated portions of the original. Also the colour used in the tincture of such a part. = SHADE *sb.* 3 (which is now more usual).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* c viij, A dowte theer is yit of a certayn shadow of a mylneryscros as it shewith here folowyng [etc.]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vmbra pictorum*..Shadows cast in peynctyng. 1675 A. BROWNE *App. Art Limning* 9 An Excellent Shadow for Old Mens Bodies, temper Pink, Lake, and Red Lead. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1779) 19 One of the first rules..respecting his conduct and management of light and shadow, would be what Leonardo Da Vinci has actually given. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 365/1 The result is a negative harmonious from high light to clear shadow. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 116 The lights being hard and the shadows dense.

II. Image cast by a body intercepting light.

4. The dark figure which a body 'casts' or 'throws' upon a surface by intercepting the direct rays of the sun or other luminary; the image (approximately exact or more or less distorted) which this figure presents of the form of the intercepting body.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19277 Þe seke war born þam for to mete, þat petre scaudu on þaim suld rine Þar-of had mani seke medicine. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 212 Certes a shadwe hath the liknesse of the thyng of which it is shadwe. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 188 Wher þat euer he ȝeode, and his schadow glod on a seke body, he was hole anon. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* II. 56, I solde you not the shadowe of the Asse. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. x. 226 The shaddow is alwayes found to be opposite in place to the Sunne-beams. 1785 MISS FIELDING *Ophelia* I. xxiii, Lord Lansborough..followed me about like a shadow. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I. 467 Eclipses of the moon are owing to the shadow of the earth falling upon the moon. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 14 An opaque body is illuminated on that side of its surface only which is turned towards the light, its opposite surface, as well as a space covered by it, the shadow, remains dark.

fig. 1801 CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warn.* 56 Coming events cast their shadows before.

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5. In loose or extended use.

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A similar use of the corresponding sb. is found in many other langs.

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† **b.** *The shadows*: the shades, Hades. *Obs. rare.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XX. 73 Wherof I shalle make my reporte vnto the pryue goddis, beyng in the lowe shadowes.

3. *Painting* and *Drawing*. The darker part of a picture, etc. representing the less illuminated portions of the original. Also the colour used in the tincture of such a part. = SHADE *sb.* 3 (which is now more usual).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* c viij, A dowte theer is yit of a certayn shadow of a mylneryscros as it shewith here folowyng [etc.]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vmbra pictorum*..Shadows cast in peynctyng. 1675 A. BROWNE *App. Art Limning* 9 An Excellent Shadow for Old Mens Bodies, temper Pink, Lake, and Red Lead. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1779) 19 One of the first rules..respecting his conduct and management of light and shadow, would be what Leonardo Da Vinci has actually given. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 365/1 The result is a negative harmonious from high light to clear shadow. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 116 The lights being hard and the shadows dense.

II. Image cast by a body intercepting light.

4. The dark figure which a body 'casts' or 'throws' upon a surface by intercepting the direct rays of the sun or other luminary; the image (approximately exact or more or less distorted) which this figure presents of the form of the intercepting body.

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Anc. Mar. VI. xvi, And on the bay the moonlight lay, And the shadow of the Moon. 1803 WORDSW. *Yarrow Unvisited* 44 Let..The swan on still St. Mary's Lake Float double, swan and shadow! 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxix, The planets which shine above us as little influential of our destiny, as their shadows, when reflected in the river, are capable of altering its course.

† b. The faint appearance of something seen through an obscuring medium. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 42 Let the scholler write vpon the shadowe of the text lines.

c. Applied to the appearance of degenerate corpuscles, bacilli, etc. faintly visible under the microscope; also known as *Shell-shadows.*

1885 *Buck's Med. Handbk.* I. 204 (Cent. Suppl.), The occurrence of..'shell shadows' in the blood after release from the bell jar. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 83 In tuberculosis..it is not unusual to find in the giant-cells some bacilli .. but faintly traceable as unstained, translucent shadows.

6. *fig.* a. An unreal appearance; a delusive semblance or image; a vain and unsubstantial object of pursuit. Often contrasted with *substance.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 366 He þet neuede nout of sunne, bute scheadewe one. 1526 ABP. WARHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 42, I..shulde bee as a shadoo and ymaige of an Archebisshop and Legate, voide of auctoritie and jurisdiction. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 265 The very substance of the Ambitious is meerely the shadow of a Dreame. 1611 MURE *Misc. Poems* i. 52 Thy pleasour is bot paine, A dreame, a toy, a schadou. 1701 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng.* 41 Titles are Shadows, Crowns are empty things. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol declining Poll* ▼ 5 The worthy gentleman ..has feelingly told us, what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. vi. (Rtldg.) 405 The minister..was now determined to seize the substance as well as catch at the shadow. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* V. i. 4 At present we are in a world of shadows.

† b. Applied rhetorically to a portrait as contrasted with the original; also to an actor or a play in contrast with the reality represented. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 259 For Appelles shadowes are to be seene of Alexander, but not Alexanders of Appelles. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 213, 430. 1591 — *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 126 To your shadow, will I make true loue. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 347, I have a dumbe-shewe of all their pictures, each has sent in his several shadow. 1679 in *Spalding Club Miscell.* V. 186 He was wont to gaze away whole days on her picture,..practising upon the shadow to fit himself for the substance.

c. An obscure indication; a symbol, type; a prefiguration, foreshadowing.

1382 WYCLIF *Col.* ii. 17 The whiche ben schadowe of thingis to come; forsoth the body is of Crist. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 3 b, But all these were but fygures and shadowes of thynges to come. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 233 Religious Rites Of sacrifice; informing them, by types And shadowes, of that destind Seed to bruise The Serpent. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 305 Certain curious Figures,..which were so many Shadows and Emblems of the whole Mystery. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xix, That eternal world, whereof all here is but a shadow and a dream.

d. Something of opposite character that necessarily accompanies or follows something else, as shadow does light.

1830 TENNYSON *Love & Death* 10 Thou [Death] art the shadow of life. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) I A new type of belief, and of its shadow, disbelief.

e. An imitation, copy; a counterpart.

1693 *Humours Town* 31, I desire you to parallel the Follies and Vices of the Town with the shadows of such in the Country. 1845 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* XV. III. 362 Everything [on a voyage] goes on with the precision of clockwork, and one day is only the shadow and echo of another. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xviii. (1875) 330 The Roman Empire was the shadow of the Popedom.

f. Used *hyperbolically* to designate a person extremely emaciated or feeble.

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 262 This tragicall discourse of fortune so daunted them, as they went like *shadowes, not men.* 1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 11 Great numbers of miserable and pitiful ghosts or rather shadowes of men. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 45 All were faire knights, and goodly well beseene, But to faire Britomart they all but shadowes beene. 1773 *Life N. Prowde* 8, I hardly eat or drank, and became a perfect Shadow. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xli, He appeared to wither into the shadow of himself. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 590 A stranger, by want to a shadow worn.

g. An attenuated remnant; a form from which the substance has departed. Also, *the shadow of a name* (L. *nominis umbra*), a shadowy or faintly surviving renown.

a 1569 KYNGESMILL *Godly Adv.* (1580) 13 Least instead of a man, ye finde but the shadowe of a man. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 152 But his greatness at home was but a shadow of the glory he had abroad. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* XVII. II. 29 The emperors themselves, who disdained the faint shadow of the republic. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv, Who shall become the eloquent orator of Royalism, and earn the shadow of a name. 1862 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. 52 The prerogative of the Crown was reduced to a shadow.

h. A slight or faint appearance, a small insignificant portion, a trace.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 8 Simple, plaine, and of the lowest and meanest stile, utterly devoide of any shadow of high and loftie speeches. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv, § 18 (1743) 321 There was no shadow of reason, why [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 28 There is not so much as this shadow of probability, to lead us to any such conclusion. 1831 KEBLE *Serm.* V. (1848) 113 For the shadow of anything like proof of it, we may search far and wide in vain. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 774 There is not a shadow of evidence that Harold ever reigned as Under-king in England.

7. A spectral form, phantom; = SHADE *sb.* 6.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 1151 Þan come a schadow full hugly, blak and blay, & stud hyme by. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 266 Eke he [Rich. II] thoute evyr that a schadow of a man walkid before him. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 100 That so the shadowes be not vnappeased. — *Mids. N.* III. ii. 347 Beleeue me, King of shadowes, I mistooke. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* 146 And I..Will be as cunning as Agrippa was, Whose shadowes made all Europe honor him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 264 Whom thus the meager Shadow answerd soon. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* II. 71 At mine head The shadow took his stand. 1812 CARY *Dante, Purg.* VIII. 45 To the valley now..let us descend; and hold Converse with those great shadows. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 153 No handful of earth shall bury me* pass'd to the shadows. 1888 HONNOR MORTEN *Sk. Hosp. Life* 48 Every second the silent shadow feared of man drew nearer.

8. One that constantly accompanies or follows another like a shadow.

a. A parasite, toady; also (= L. *umbra*) a companion whom a guest brings without invitation.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 40 Though the pryde of their shadowes (I meane those hangebyes whome they succour with stipend) cause them to be somewhat ill talked of abroade. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. ii, Laught at by the Lady of the Colledge, and her shadowes. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. i, I must not haue my boord pester'd with shadowes, That under other mens protection breake in Without invitement.

b. A spy or detective who follows a person in order to keep watch upon his movements. Cf. SHADOW *v.* 12.

1859 MATSELL *Rogue's Lex.* 78 *Shadow,* a first-class police officer, one who possesses naturally the power..to follow his quarry. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 4/6 The refusal of the magistrates to allow a policeman to be asked whether he was a 'shadow'. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 10/2 His duties as official police 'shadow' to the Prince of Wales.

c. *Westminster School.* (See quot.)

1884 FORSHALL *Westminster Sch.* 4 The master..called me to him, and along with me another boy, whom he assigned to me as my 'Substance'. I was the 'Shadow'. The 'Substance' was, for the space of a week, responsible for the proper conduct of his 'Shadow'. 1903 F. MARKHAM *Recoll. Town Boy Westminster* 231.

† 9. An outline for a picture. *Obs.*

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 14 Painters, whose first rude or imperfect draught is termed a shadow, or adumbration.

10. *Algebra.* A symbol having no meaning apart from a symbol of another kind to which it is attached.

1898 A. N. WHITEHEAD *Univ. Algebra* I. 87 The Greek letters have no meaning apart from the Roman letters to which they assign properties, and therefore should not be written alone. Let these Greek letters be called shadows or umbral letters; and let the Roman letters denoting regions be called regional letters.

III. Shelter from light and heat.

11. Protection from the sun; shade. Now *rare.*

† *In the shadow* = 'in the shade' (SHADE *sb.* 8 b). 'Dry it in the shadow' is a constant direction in pharmaceutical recipes in the 17th c.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 754, & vnder a tri appeltre tok him tid a sete, þat was braunched ful brode & bar gret schadue. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 8451 (Trin.) Vndir þe shadow of þat tre þe kynde of þingis lerned he. 1525 BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ciii. [xcix.] 290 They shall be in the sonne and in great heate, and we shall be in the shadowe and in the fresshe ayre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVIII. ix. II. 320 Prepared they ought to bee and dressed, before Autumne, when they be new and fresh washed, & dried in the shaddow.

† b. *concr.* That which affords shade. Cf. 13.

1667 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 402 Though an only son be inestimable, yet it is like Jonah's sin, to be angry at God for the withering of his shadow.

† c. A shady place. *Obs.*

1526 *Grete Herball* lxii. (1529) D iv, Betony..groweth on hylles, woodes, & shadowes, and about trees. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 176/1 A Shepheards Bower..[is] called Shades, or shaddows, by the Poets.

† d. Retirement, seclusion. *Obs. rare*—1.

1612 BACON *Ess., Of Gt. Place* (Arb.) 280 They..are impatient of priuatenesse, euen in age and sicknesse, which require the shadow.

12. Overshadowing (of wings, etc.), as affording security; protection or shelter from danger or observation.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 101 Vnder ðare scadewe of ðine fiðeres. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvi. 10 Hile me vnder schadou of þi wenges twa. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. viii. (1883) 187 Prayngе your good grace to resseyue this lityll and symple book made vnder the shadowe of your noble protection. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. iv. 6 Such As slept within the shadow of your power. 1719 WATTS *Hymn,* 'O God our Help' ii, Beneath the shadow of Thy throne Thy Saints have dwelt secure. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* i, There is no treason, sure, in a man's enjoying his own thoughts, under the shadow of his own bonnet? 1827 — *Surg. Dan.* xii, She is under the shadow of the British flag, and she shall experience its protection. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 106 Deeds were done under the shadow of his name which we may be sure that in his own heart he abhorred.

† b. *Under the shadow of* [= Fr. † *en l'ombre de, sous (l') ombre de,* It. *sotto ombra di*]: = under colour of, on pretence of. *Obs.*

1523 BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxvi. 206 b, He was nat worthy to holde any herytage in the realme of Fraunce, vnder the shadowe of his children. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 146 He stroue (vnder the shaddow of inuented lies) to mitigate the fury of her..disdaine.

† 13. Denoting various appliances for affording shade. a. A handscreen; also a parasol, sunshade. b. A woman's headdress, or a portion of a headdress, projecting forward so as to shade the face. c. A tester or canopy for a bed. *Obs.*

a. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xxix. 418 They put vpon him certaine ensignes of feathers, with fannes, shadowes and other things. 1611 COTGR., *Ombraire,* an Vmbrello, or shadow. *Ibid., Ombrelle.*

fig. 1623 FLETCHER *Rule Wife* III. (*Init.*), Now you have got a shadow, an *umbrella* To keep the scorching worlds opinion From your fair credit.

b. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Besides all this their shadows, their spottes, their lawnes, their leefekyes, their ruffes, their rings, shew them rather Cardinals curtisans, then modest Matrones. 1598 FLORIO, *Velaregli,* bonegraces, shadowes, vailes or launes that women vse to weare on their foreheads for the sunne. 1631 KNEVET *Rhodon & Iris* III. i. E 3, Shadowes, rebatos, ribbands, ruffes, cuffes and fals. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 106 Lawne..is much used for fine necke-kerchers, and fine shadowes, and dressinges.

c. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 25 The testern, or the shadow over the bed.

14. *Theatr.* A penthouse or roof over the stage. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1600 in Greg *Henslowe Papers* (1907) 5 W^th a shadowe or cover over the saide Stadge. 1831 J. P. COLLIER *Dram. Poetry* III. 305 The projecting tiled roof over the stage [at the 'Fortune'] is called in this agreement 'the shadow', but it is also technically termed 'the heavens'.

IV. *Comb.*

15. a. Simple attrib., as *shadow-side, -streak*; (sense 4) *shadow-show, -tracery*; (sense 4 c) *shadow-wave*; (sense 7) *shadow-crown, -king, -patriarch, -shape, -world*; (sense 13) *shadow-plant*; *shadow-like* adj. (and adv.); also quasi-adj. = SHADY, as †*shadow ditch,* †*hedge,* †*hilet,* †*place,* †*tree.*

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* cccxiv, The figure of a palm-branch brown Traced on its brightness up and down In fine fair lines,—a *shadow-crown. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 54 *Nummularia*..groweth by hedge sydes, and in *shaddowe ditches. 1602 tr. *Pastor Fido* I1, Where a *shadow hedge [*una siepe ombrosa*] doth close it in. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* iv. 6 And a tabernacle shal ben in to a *shadewe hilet of the dai, fro brennyng. 1896 LINA ECKENSTEIN *Wom. Monasticism* 75 Ebruin..again became house-mayor to one of the *shadow kings, *rois fainéants,* the unworthy successors of the great Merovech. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. ix. II. 444 The garbage and skales of the *shadow-like Sciæna. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowres of Sion* (1630) 31 Glories breath, which Shadow-like on wings of Time doth glide. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. Imag. xiii. (1874) 170 A something deep, And shadowlike, yet shadowless. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. ii. (1640) 111 Let those who are delighted with Sciographie, paint out..these *shadow-Patriarchs. 1552 TURNER *Herbal* I. E v b, Astragalus..groweth in places open to the wynde in *shadowe places. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 140 '*Shadow-plants' which have to be grown in order to protect the young cacao-plants. 1872 FITZGERALD *Omar* (ed. 3) lxviii, We are no other than a moving row Of Magic *Shadow-shapes. 1859 *Ibid.* xlvi, 'Tis nothing but a Magic *Shadow-show. 1570 T. WILSON *Demosth. Orat., Life* 117 When the sunne was verie hote about noonetide, they both would go on the *shadow side of the Asse. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 147 If the light is too strong on the nose it must be lowered by bringing up the shade on the cheek, especially on the shadow side. 1833 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 76 The ragged rims of thunder brooding low, With *shadow-streaks of rain. 1885 WARREN & CLEVERLY *Wand. Beetle* 72 Lying on the sunny sward, dappled with the restless *shadow-tracery of the trees. 1602 tr. *Pastor Fido* F 3 b, Among these *shadow trees. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 11 Scaring *shadow-waves o'er fields of corn. 1891 F. THOMPSON *Sister Songs* (1895) 50 A *shadow-world, wherethrough the shadows wind Of all the loved and lovely of my kind.

b. Instrumental, as *shadow-chequered, -dappled, -haunted, -peopled, -vested, -winged* adjs.

1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* 102 Many a *shadow-chequer'd lawn. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* XXV, Gazing out over the *shadow-dappled lawn. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* XII. 285 To wander o'er the *shadow-haunted sea. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xxix, But we will leave this *shadow-peopled cave And live among the Gods. 1832 — *Invoc. Misery* i, *Shadow-vested Misery. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 131 *Shadow-winged night hovers nearer above.

c. Objective, as *shadow-bringer, -fighter, -hunting, -maker, -painting, -pursuer*; *shadow-bringing, -casting, -fighting, -grasping* adjs.

1902 W. S. CROCKETT *Scott Country* xix. 479 The great *Shadow-bringer was fast approaching. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Umbriferous,*..*Shadow-bringing. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 479 To him the wall That sunders ghosts and *shadow-casting men Became a crystal. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 584/1 The shadow-casting object should be near the screen. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Met.* II. 582/1 He becomes a mere *shadow-pursuer and *shadow-fighter. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 473 Locke..then addressed the *shadow-fighting champion in these words. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* VI. 81 Thou, whose *shadow-grasping hand even tires Vpon the vanity of thy vast desires. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. v. § 11 The strange shapes it [a cast shadow] gets into..cannot be imagined until one is actually engaged in *shadow-hunting. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 226 That singular *shadow-painting seen on the wings of moths.

16. Special comb., as †**shadow-adder** (tr. L. *coluber,* pseudo-etymologically 'qui colit umbram'), a serpent lurking in shady places; **shadow-band**[1], a company of or resembling phantoms; **shadow-**

band [2], one of a series of parallel bands, alternately light and dark, seen passing over any light-coloured surface immediately before and after totality in a solar eclipse; **shadow-bird**, a popular name for *Scopus umbretta*, a bird of nocturnal habits native in Africa and Madagascar; **shadow-building** (see quot.); **shadow canoe** (cf. *shadow-building*); **shadow catcher**, (*a*) one who grasps at and retains trifles; (*b*) a photographer; †**shadow dial**, ? a sundial; **shadow-fight**, a fighting with shadows (i.e. imaginary foes), or a fight between shadows, a sciamachy; **shadow-figure**, a silhouette; **shadow-fish** = SCIÆNA; †**shadow grass**, ? *Lusula sylvatica*; **shadow-half, -part**, 'that portion of land which lies towards the north, or is not exposed to the sun' (Jam.); †**shadow-house**, a summer-house; **shadow-light**, a reflected light; **shadow-line**, (*a*) = *line of shadows* (sense 4 d); (*b*) a line cast by the shadow of an upright post or by the gnomon of a sun-dial; **shadow-photograph**, a picture taken by means of the Röntgen rays; hence **shadow-photography**; **shadow-picture**, a shadow-photograph; **shadow-pin** (see quot.); **shadow-play**, a play in which the actors appear as shadows cast upon a screen placed between the stage and the auditorium; †**shadow-plough**, ? a PLOUGH (sense 3 a) on the shady part of an estate; **shadow-script** (? *nonce-use*), markings in shadow; **shadow-stick**, an upright post used for casting a shadow line; **shadow-stitch**, 'in *lace-making*, a mode of using the bobbins so as to produce delicate openwork borderings and the like' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **shadow test**, (*a*) a method of finding out by refraction whether an eye is myopic or hypermetropic; (*b*) a method of examining the outer side of an eye affected with cataract in its second stage (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898).

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 32 It shal bite as a *shadewe eddere. 1891 C. DAWSON *Avonmore* 156 In dear memory's hallowed land They move a silent *shadow band. 1900 S. P. LANGLEY in *Science* 22 June 977 (Cent. Suppl.) Shadow bands were seen. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 6/3 The shadow-bands were splendidly exhibited before and after totality. 1869–73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* IV. 62 The Hammer-head, or *Shadow-bird. 1891 WINN *Boating Man's Vade-M.* 9 The construction of small boats without regard to particular lines and without special intermediate dimensions is termed '*Shadow building'. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 197 Full size whale boat, dories, *shadow canoe,..Indian birch canoe, &c. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 53 *note*, Such a *shadow-catcher as I. Vossius..seems to have been. 1907 *N. & Q.* Ser. x. VII. 67 A firm of photographers in Bishopsgate Street are now describing themselves as 'Shadow-catchers'. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. Aaaa 2, A Globe with two Pole-Dials, and one *Shadow-Dial. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 471 Who is that antagonist whom he bumps and pummels so furiously in his *shadow-fight? 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* 34 While the latter present a shadow-fight of Things and Quantities, the former gives us the history of Men. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 311 The *shadow-figures sold this winter by one of my informants were of Mr. and Mrs. Manning, the Queen, Prince Albert [etc.]. 1598 *Epulario* F iiij b, To dresse a Latus or *shadow fish. 1705 DALE *Pharmacol.* Suppl. 348 Umbra...The Grunter or Shadow-Fish. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* I. vi. 8 Wood grasse or *Shadow grasse. 1505 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 600/2, 6 mercatas terrarum bine partis de Smythtoun de Noth, viz., le *Schaddow-half earundem. 1574 *Ibid.* 1585, 263/1 The *schaddow or myd thrid part and how schaddow thrid part. 1586–[87] *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 149 With the barnis, byris, biggingis and uthiris abonespecifeit standing upoun the shaddow halff thairof. 1869 C. LESLIE *Family Leslie* III. 45 George Leslie of Tocher granted a charter of the shadow half of the town and lands of Drumdurno. 1649 in *Archæologia* X. 419 One garden summer or *shadowe house. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowres of Sion* (1630) 6 Of which that golden Eye, which cleares the Skies, Is but..a *Shadow light. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 207 So as the uppermost edge of the shadow of the gnomon may just cover the *shadow-line. 1900 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U. S.) Jan. 2 The shadow-line is marked at each hour during the school day. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 4/2 They watched the slowly moving shadow-line and cast sorrowful glances towards the erratic clocks in the neighbourhood. 1896 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 2/1 At least two years ago a German scientist took what are now called *shadow photographs in a small way. *Ibid.*, '*Shadow photography', nevertheless, is the term that has 'caught on'. 1896 *McClure's Mag.* VI. 415/2 A Crookes tube..with which he has taken all his *shadow pictures. 1891 *Naut. Mag.* Sept. 809 The *shadow-pin..attached to a compass card, to indicate the bearing of the sun at noon. 1895 MRS. GRINDROD *Siam* 49 Burlesques, comedies introducing current events, and *shadow-plays, are productive of much mirth at fair-times. 1910 *Handbk. Ethnogr. Coll. Brit. Mus.* 102 The first two forms of Wayang are shadow-plays, the puppets being cut from leather. 1544 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1587, 402/1 Octo bovatas terre..vocatas the *Schaddow-pleuch of Sonnyside. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 312 The Fraunhofer spectrum, being a *shadow-script on a bright ground. 1900 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U. S.) Jan. 2 The *shadow-stick aids in teaching latitude. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 248 *Shadow Stitch...is used in Pillow Lace making to form the shadow of a pattern, to fill in the inside of curves [etc.].

Shadow (ʃæ·dō), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **shadu**, 3–5 **schadow**, 4 **sseduy**, 4–5 **shadew, -dwe, schadew(e**, 4, 6 **schadou**, 4–7 **shadowe**, 4, 6–7 **shaddow**, 5 **schado, schad(o)we**, 6 **schaddow, shad(d)o**, 6–8 **shaddowe**, 4– **shadow**. [OE. *sceadwian* f. *sceado* SHADOW *sb.* (cf. OS. *skadowan, skadoian*, OHG. *scatewen*, also OE. *ofer-sceadwian* OVERSHADOW *v.*, and its Teut. equivalents).]

1. *trans.* To protect or shelter (a person or thing) from the sun; to shade. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1511 Whan he was to that welle comen, That shadowid was with braunches grene. 1530 PALSGR. 699/2 The sonne can nat come hyther, yonder house shadoweth me. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 98 Against the heat of the sun..shadow them as wel as you may. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 69 The Land is..shadowed with huge woods. 1675 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 202 Two more in like manner went fanning him all the way and shadowing him (for it was about ten o'clock, and a most excessive hot day). 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 48 These..Stones..make a kind of pavement at top to shadow and protect the Substructure.

†**b.** *refl.* To obtain shade, take shelter from the sun. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 97 Ine þe ssede of þise trawe him ssel guod herte sseduy. 1530 PALSGR. 700/1, I wyll go shadowe my selfe under yonder fayre oke. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 69 A rock, under which they shadowed themselves. 1682 LISTER *Gadart Of Insects* 138 These Spiders delight to be about the herbe Balm; and in Summer time they shaddow themselves under it.

†**c.** *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

a 1533 BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Z j, Agaynste enuye is no..thycke wodde to shadowe in. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 205, I find that under these trees the grasse is most rancke and fruitefull,..by reason of..the cattle sheltring and shadowing under them.

2. *trans.* To shelter or protect as with covering wings; to enfold with a protecting and beneficent influence; = OVERSHADOW *v.* Chiefly in Biblical use. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* with *over*.

c 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* xc. 4 His sculdrum he scaduaþ þe. [*obumbrabit tibi*]. *a* 1325 *Prose Ps.* xc. 4 And he shal shadow þe wyþ hys shulderis. *c* 1420 HOCCLEVE *Lam. Green Tree* 18 in *Reg. Princes* App p. xxxvii, O holy gost...That of heye vertue shadowist me. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* XXXV. 112 Þe commemoraciones of holy seyntis used in þe cherch, be whech we be schadowyd fro wyndes of temptaciones. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 202 The holy goost shall comme ouer the, and the vertue or myght of the moost hye god shall shadowe the. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 14 You giue his offspring life, Shadowing their right vnder your wings of warre. 1830 TENNYSON *Supposed Conf.* 181 Let Thy dove Shadow me over, and my sins Be unremember'd.

¶**b.** *intr.* with prep. *on, over, up* (= L. *obumbrare* with *super*), in the same senses. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxix. 8 [cxl. 7] Lauerd..Þou schadowed ouer mi heued in dai ofe fighte. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter*, Þou shadued, Lord, vp min heuede. 1382 WYCLIF, Thou al aboute shadewedest on myn hed.

†**3.** *trans.* To screen, protect from attack. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xix. 56 A rowte of folke on horsbake that ouer ranne about the felde here and there for to shadowe theyre fote men. 1558 LD. WENTWORTH *Let. to Mary* 2 Jan. *Cal. State Pap., For.* 1553–8, 355 The enemy, shadowing themselves under the turnpike wall..kept themselves so secure that the pieces from the bridge could not touch them. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 154 The Cauallerie, in their quarters..., would be defended and shadowed by the Infanterie.

†**b.** In immaterial sense: To be a security or protection to; to take under one's protection or patronage; to screen from blame or punishment, or from wrong. Also, to put (oneself, one's rights, etc.) under the protection of another. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 127 b, And so, shadowed with this counsaill..he tooke a determinate peace. 1565 J. PHILLIP *Patient Grissell* 2116 (Malone Soc.), Shadow and defend them, with thy glorious spright. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 161/1 Though she were no nun, yet the offense seemed verie heinous, for that he should not once touch anie woman shadowed vnder that habit. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* Ep. Ded. (1607) A 2 b, But I hope my willing minde shall excuse my slender skill, and your Honours courtesie shadowe my rashnesse. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* III. i, Was't not enough I saw thou went a Coward, And shaddowed thee? 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 420 He invaded Livonia..., which had shadowed it selfe under the protection of the said Sigismund. 1704 TRAPP *Abra-Mule* I. II. 286 Those Laurels which his conqu'ring Sword has won Should shadow this Miscarriage.

4. To cast a shadow upon, to cover or obscure with a shadow.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* V. 15 That..the schadowe of him schulde schadowe [Vulg. *obumbraret*] ech of hem. [Similarly TINDALE 1526.] 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 64 (Harl. MS.), My dayes..ben shadowed and waxen dryue and derke. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Diiij b, The Proiecture, shalbe as before..sauing onely that Mutili shall hange ouer so farre as ye maye conueniently not hyddinge or shadowing his Cymatium. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 56 The wallike Elfe much wondred at this tree, So faire and great, that shadowed all the ground. 1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns Court*, Her tresses in tucks braided with siluer: The hinder part shadowing in waues her shoulders. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. P 1 When the Compositer is at work the Light may come in on his Left-hand; for else his Right-hand..might shadow the Letter he would pick up. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 168 The dark battalions of the foe Shadowing the distant plain. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxiii, The features..no longer shadowed by the mass of hair. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlv[i], The path we came by, thorn and flower, Is shadow'd by the growing hour.

†**b.** In *passive* of a shadow: To be 'cast' by an object. (If the reading be genuine: other MSS. read 'shadwe'.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 212 (Camb. MS.) Certis a schadewe hat the liknesse of the thyng of whiche it is schadewid.

c. *intr.* To cast a shadow. Now *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 42 On huyle þer peile hit tendeled doun, Schadowed þis wortez ful schyre & schene. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 431 May no grysly gost glyde þere it [the cross] shadweth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 2 Thow bricht Cytheria, Quhilk only schaddowist amang sterris lite. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 100 To seek the brook that down the meadows glides, Where the grey willow shadows by its sides. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* V. 515 As comes a pillar of electric cloud,..shadowing down the champaign till it strikes On a wood.

d. To grow dark or gloomy. Also *transf.*

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 753 Evening shadowed; the violet deepened. 1891 MEREDITH *One of Conq.* III. 12 'There's the mother too', said he; and Nesta saw that the ladies shadowed.

†**5.** *trans.* To intercept or dim the light of (the sun or other luminary). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xl. (1869) 91 Whan the sunne is shadewed, and at time of miday is shoven vnder a cloude. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 1 The bright glory of the triumphant Rome was eclipsed and shadowed. 1561 B. GOOGE *Palingenius' Zodiac Life* I. B j, As the sonne behinde the cloude, or shadowde of the moone. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 117 They are in such multitudes that they shadow the sun. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 42 He [Christ] was borne in the Night, to shew that the dignity and glory of his Godhead was shaddowed and darkened with the Night, and vaile of our flesh.

†**6.** To screen from view or knowledge; to keep dark, conceal. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 Thenkynge to schado his rape by the simplicite of seynte Wulstan. 1436 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 501/1 Under ye umbre of such vidimus, all an hole Navye of Adversaries myght been and been shadewed. *c* 1560 *Trag. Rich. II* (1870) 51 You and I will heere shadowe ourselues, and writ downe the speches. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 71 Manie, to the ende they may be taken for others then they are, vse to shadow the trueth. 1588 KYD *Housek. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 257 Neyther are their [women's] faces shadowed with beards. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iv. 5 Let euery Souldier hew him downe a Bough, And bear't before him, thereby shall we shadow The numbers of our Hoast. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* III. i. 29 Though I shadow it, that sweet virgin's sickness grieves me not lightly!

b. ? To clothe (a person) *with* a garment, to wrap, enfold.

1605 B. JONSON *Masque of Blackness*, Oceanus..shaddowed with a robe of sea-greene. *Ibid.*, Niger..shaddowed with a blue, and bright mantle.

7. To represent by a shadow or imperfect image; to indicate obscurely or in slight outline; to symbolize, typify, prefigure. Now chiefly with adv. *forth, out.*

1575 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 47 The mysterie of the election and sealyng vp of Gods children by the holie Ghoste, seemeth too be ryghte trimly shadowed vnder this figure of speeche. 1606 BACON *Consul. Plant. Irel.* Resuscit. (1657) 257 That Glorious Emblеme or Allegory, wherein the wisdome of Antiquity, did figure, and shadowe out, works of this Nature. 1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* VI. viii. 312 By the same foure [creatures], in the opinion of many of the Fathers, are shadowed forth the foure Euangelists. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (b) 2, Augustus is still shadow'd in the Person of Æneas. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 327 P 5 Tho' the Catastrophe of the Poem is finely presag'd on this Occasion, the Particulars of it are so artfully shadow'd, that they do not anticipate the Story which follows in the ninth Book. 1715 CHAPPELOW *Right way Rich* (1717) 18 As the times grew nearer that dispensation which they shadowed out. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometheus* I. 247 Tremendous Image, as thou art must be He whom thou shadowest forth. 1843 GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 370 Some of them [i.e. symptoms] will be faintly shadowed out, or altogether absent. 1894 *Knowledge* 1 May 99/2, I have ventured..to shadow forth what I believe will be the most hopeful principle on which to mount a monster reflecting telescope.

†**b.** *intr.* To hint *at* something. *Obs.*

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 150 My purpose is rather to shadow at some, then amply to dilate on all.

†**8.** *trans.* To portray, paint the likeness of; to draw or paint (a picture). *Obs.*

Very common in Lyly and some of his contemporaries.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 58 It surpasseth all the pictures shadowed with the painters pencill. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 213 The first picture that Phydias the first Paynter shadowed, was the portraiture of his owne person. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 89 A Phœnix..I neuer saw but portrayed and shadowed in coloures. 1589 LODGE *Scillaes Met.* D 3, The pencile man that with a careles hand Hath shadowed Venus, hates his slack regard. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 130 Apelles would not loose a day without shadowing a phisnomie. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 36 This is the best forme of a fruit-tree, which I haue here only shadowed out for the better capacity of them that are led more with the eye, than the mind. 1635 H. GELLIBRAND in J. W[ells] *Sciographia* ¶ 3 b, Others voice it on that witty Samian Aristarchus,..as first shadowing out the houre lines on a Plane. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. iv. 8 The Stile..you may make with Copper..., in form as you see shadowed.

†**9.** To depict the shadows in (an object, a scene); to place the shadows in (a picture or a part of it); to shade. *Obs.*

1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. ix. 29 The shinbone from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one halfe of the leg with a single shadow. 1674 LEYBOURN *Surv.* 311 Vmber is good to shadow upon Gold. 1682 T. A. *Carolina* 23 A deep Green, shadow'd with a Murry. 1714 JERVAS *Let. to Pope* 20 Aug., I have done Homer's head, shadow'd and heighten'd carefully. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* II. H h 4, Umber is shadowed with umber burnt... Masticote is shadowed with red orpiment. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 2 With the pencil and gold size touch the places you would have shadowed. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. vii, 367

He cannot by means of his art singly, delineate and shadow the face and person of his friend.

10. *intr.* †**a.** To be tinged *with* a darker colour. *Obs.* †**b.** To agree in shade of colour *with* (in quot. *fig.*); to border or verge *upon* a certain colour. *Obs.* **c.** (Also *passive.*) To pass by degrees, shade off *to* or *into* a certain hue; also *fig.*

1648 J. Goodwin *Right & Might* 32 Nor doth the Act of the Army in that dissociation of the Parliament, colour, or shadow (in the least) with the act of the King, breaking into their House. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 256 [She] is of so sallow a complexion, that she shadows upon the Moor. 1666 Boghurst *Loimogr.* (1894) 39 A urine shadowing with a greenish black. 1839 *Standard* 25 Feb., This sphere [of falsehood] is so wide, and its several degrees so shadowed into one another. 1868 Lowell *Pict. Appledore* ii, Now pink it blooms, now glimmers gray, Now shadows to a filmy blue.

†**11.** *trans.* To reflect, to imitate. *Obs. rare*—1.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* Ffvij, I have not thought it unsemely for the Percians to shadow yᵉ customes of the Macedons.

12. To follow (a person) like a shadow; in mod. journalistic language said of a detective who dogs the steps of a person under surveillance.

1602 Rowlands *Greenes Ghost* 17 Then did Gibson sweare that he shuld not buy one peniworth of ware that day..and thereupon he shadowed him vp and downe, and mard his market quite. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* i, A bear who was 'shadowing' the man and meant claws. 1899 *Yorksh. Post* 20 Dec. 3 A Spanish Steamer shadowed by a British Cruiser.

Shadowed (ʃæ·doʊd), *ppl. a.* [f. Shadow *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Protected from light and heat; furnished with shade.

1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* lviii. 79 Wyn..þat growys in playn and moyst valeys, and stedys shadwyd. 1526 *Grete Herball* cxxxiv. (1529) H v b, Candelacia.. groweth in shadowed and humourous places. 1600 Surflet *Country Farm* II. xlii. 277 Pimpernell..craueth a moist and shadowed ground. 1713 C'tess Winchilsea *Misc. Poems* 27 A Shepherd seeking with his Lass, To shun the Heat of Day; Was seated on the shadow'd Grass. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* xx, That peak is four miles from us now; and yet the shadowed cliffs at its foot seem double that distance.

†**2.** *Her.* = Umbrated. *Obs.*—1

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* c viij, He berith of golde with a mylneris cros umbratid or shadowyd. 1611 Cotgr., *Ombré*, vmbred, or shadowed; (a tearme of Blason).

3. Obscured or darkened by shadow or shadows. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. i. 2 Mislike me not for my complexion, The shadowed liuerie of the burnisht sunne. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* III. 290 Winter more nitrous chills the shadow'd sky. 1825 Longf. *Burial of Minnisink* i, On sunny slope and beechen swell, The shadowed light of evening fell. 1867 Augusta Wilson *Vashti* xxv, He scrutinized the sadly sharpened and shadowed features. 1908 Alice Shield *Henry Stuart* Pref., The quiet shadowed story of the last Stuart prince.

4. Of a portion of a visible object or scene: Lying in shadow or shade. (Chiefly with implied reference to artistic representation.)

1657 G. Thornley *Daphnis & Chloe* 171 The shadowed beauty of the ripened grapes. 1778 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* viii. (1779) 19 You must oppose a light ground to the shadowed side of your Figure. 1830 in *Builder* 9 Jan. (1864) 22/3 [Fuseli:] 'Don't say shadowed, it is incorrect'. 'Shaded, then, sir?' 'Yes. I know Sir Joshua uses "shadowed"; but it is not right.' 1879 Linton *Hints Wood Engraving* 28 The shadowed face of the boy,..and it may be the level sky, are engraved in regular lines.

†**5.** Of textile fabrics: Having colours or tints gradually passing one into another. *Obs.*

1639 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 154 Some shadoede sattine ribbinge.

†**6.** ? Faintly written; ? showing faintly through a semi-opaque medium. (Cf. Shadow *sb.* 5 b.) *Obs.*

1588 W. Kempe *Educ. Children* F 3 b, The Maister shall teach his Scholar to write by practise of drawing the Pen upon the figures of shadowed letters.

7. Indicated obscurely, or by symbol or type; disguised, veiled.

1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 32 Whether this proceeded from any virtue of his, whereof he gave some shadowed tokens. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 627 A visionary thought I'll now relate, Illustrate, if you know, the shadow'd fate. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxxiii, Leave thou thy sister when she prays, Her early Heaven, her happy views; Nor thou with shadow'd hint confuse A life that leads melodious days.

†**b.** Adopted as a disguise. *Obs. rare*—1.

1615 Brathwait *Strappado* 173, I know your place and haue an ayme, To shewe your merits in a shadow'd name.

†**8.** Reduced to a shadow; shadowy, unreal.

1597 Middleton *Wisd. Solomon* ix. 7 What were it to be shadow of a king? A vanity; to wear a shadow'd crown?

9. Followed by a 'shadow' or spy, kept under observation.

1889 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 2/1 At last the shadowed man seized his opportunity, and slipped into the Irish mail unobserved.

Shadower (ʃæ·doʊəɹ). [f. Shadow *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who or something which shadows, adumbrates, or portrays.

1600 Surflet *Country Farm* Ep. Ded. A 4, Those..liuely shadowers and setters forth of natures workes. [1618 *Owles Almanack* 56 *Painters*, You Beauty-shadowers, that robbe the raine-bow of her colours.] 1822 Beddoes *Brides' Trag.* II. ii, His words are feeble shadowers Of such pure beauty!

b. One who portrays shadow: tr. Gr. σκιαγράφος.

1842 Wornum in Smith *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 697/1 s.v. *Painting*, Apollodorus..was surnamed the shadower.

†**2.** Something affording protection. *Obs. rare*—1.

1691 E. Taylor *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 162 (Tho' not in the holy Book, yet) in the adjunct, shadower or cover.

3. One who follows another in order to keep watch upon his actions, a spy.

1889 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 2/1 This seems to have taken the shadowers a little aback. There was a delay in getting out the police cars. 1893 F. F. Moore *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 186 Lupus has several shadowers.

Sha·dowgram. [f. Shadow *sb.* + -gram.] = Skiagram.

1896 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 29 Feb. 558, I sent her to Dr. Mackenzie Davidson that a shadowgram of the foot might be obtained. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 496 Actual shadowgrams, realizing all that had been reported of them, passed into circulation.

Shadowgraph (ʃæ·doʊgɹaf), *sb.* [f. Shadow *sb.* + -graph.]

1. A picture formed by a shadow (usually, of the operator's hand or hands) thrown upon a screen or other lighted surface; an exhibition of a series of such pictures as a form of entertainment.

1888 *Glasgow Even. Times* 10 Sept. 4/3 Prof. Wynne brings his shadow-graph to the Gaiety and Star this week. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 4/3 An account of Trewey's famous shadowgraphs.

2. A picture or photograph taken by means of X-rays, a radiograph.

1896 *Dubl. Rev.* Apr. 422 A shadowgraph is produced on the plate, revealing the skeleton stripped of flesh and muscle.

Hence **Sha·dowgraph** *v.*, *intr.* to produce shadowgraphs; *trans.* to depict by shadowgraphs, take shadowgraphs of. **Shadowgra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to shadowgraphs. **Sha·dowgraphist**, one who produces shadowgraphs. **Sha·dowgraphy**, the production of shadowgraphs.

1888 *Weekly Scotsm.* 29 Sept. 4/8 Mons. F. Trewey, famed as a shadowgraphist. 1896 *Daily News* 29 Feb. 5/4 Mr. Stanley Kent photographed, shadowgraphed, electrographed, or radiographed..a fractured finger bone at St. Thomas's Hospital. 1896 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 14 Mar. 678 Shadowgraphy is an impossible monster. 1897 *Strand Mag.* Dec. 625/2 Mr. Devant..actually gave his shadowgraphic entertainment in the dazzling glare of mid-noon-day sun. 1902 *Music Hall & Showman* 28 Mar., His *répertoire* consists of shadowgraphy, conjuring [etc.].

Shadowily (ʃæ·doʊili), *adv.* [f. Shadowy *a.* + -ly 2.] In a shadowy manner, like a shadow.

1845 E. Warburton *Crescent & Cross* I. 336 Numerous torches here gleamed upon walls, shadowily giving out pictured battles, and kneeling priests, and stern deities. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Mar. 133/1 The sailors..went staggering shadowily under their burden along the poop.

Shadowiness (ʃæ·doʊinés). [-ness.] The quality or condition of being shadowy.

a 1672 Sterry *Freed. Will* (1675) 213 [Christ] takes away ..the shadowyness of the shadowy Image in its dissolution and restauration. 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 116 And the shadowyness of the Night may help them in the more composing Introversions of their contemplative mind. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 479 The shadowiness and want of concreteness in the portraiture.

Shadowing (ʃæ·doʊiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the verb Shadow in various senses.

1. The action of affording shadow or protection from the sun; the state of being protected from the sun; protective overshadowing or sheltering.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ciii. 4 Thoro shadoyng of þi grace we are taken in contemplatyf life. *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1503 For Narcisus,..By auenture come to that welle To resten hym in that shadowing. 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 329 Whiche hathe conceyued thyne only gotten sonne by shadowyng of the holy goste. *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 252 And there my lady 'mid the shadowings Of myrtle-trees..Singing I saw.

†**b.** *concr.* Something affording shade, a canopy, curtain. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Florio, *Vela*,..a vaile or shadowing, a couering, a curteine. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 256 Then she [the Queen] was anoynted in this manner; there was a Cloth of silver twilight Embroyder'd, held a Little shaddowing over her head.

2. The act of casting a shadow upon something; obscuration of light; quasi-*concr.* shadows cast upon something. Also *fig.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 258 On sumum earde hi [*sc.* days] beoð længran, on sumon scyrtran, for þære eorðan sceadewunge [*v.r.* sceadwunge]. 1382 Wyclif *Jas.* i. 17 Anentis whom is not ouerchaungynge, nether schadewing of whileness [Vulg. *obumbratio vicissitudinis*] *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. i. § 9 (1622) 197 Peter [healed], by his onely shadowing. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 169 It is by projecting these total and partial shadowings one on the other that they produce the phenomena of eclipses. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* 556 *Penumbra*, a partial shadowing.

3. The position or distribution of shadow, in a visible object or scene; the placing of the shadows in a picture. †Also, in *Drawing* and *Painting*, = Shading.

1603 Dekker *Wonderf. Yeare* C 3, Lend me Art (without any counterfeit shadowing) to paint..the whole story. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xii. 115 You must obserue the shadowing of Taffata's. 1705 Addison *Italy* 371 An infinite Variety of Inequalities and Shadowings, that naturally arise from an agreeable Mixture of Hills, Groves and Vallies. 1732 Berkeley *Minute Philos.* iv. § 23 A little soft shadowing of evil sets off the bright and luminous parts of the creation. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 35 This way of drawing and shadowing is generally performed with black chalk.

†**4.** A variation of colour, a shade, tint. *Obs.*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 352 When Phydias first paynted, they vsed no colours, but blacke, white, redde, and yeolow: Zeuxis added greene, and euery one inuented a new shadowing.

5. An imperfect or obscure representation; a prefiguring or adumbration. Also with *forth.*

1642 R. C. *Union Christ & Ch. Shadowed* 4 God..delighted to draw some Shadowings and Adumbrations of it here below. 1805 A. Knox *Rem.* (1834) I. 15 If every species of the sublime be..a shadowing of Deity [etc.]. 1872 A. P. Forbes *Kalendars Sc. Saints* p. xlvii, The first shadowings forth of the minsters and cathedrals of the best days of pointed architecture.

6. The action of dogging a person's steps to spy on his proceedings.

1890 *Guardian* 9 July 1085/1 The real author of shadowing is..the National League.

attrib. 1904 Swteney *At Scotl. Yard* iii. 35 Nominally, you are not on shadowing duty for more than a certain time.

7. *Comb.*: †**shadowing place**, a place of shade, a shelter, an arbour. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 19 The hilet, or the schadowyng place [Vulg. *umbraculum*], of the myd-day. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16750, I se that ffolkys..ffyndeu a Shadwyng place and an holsomme Refuge whan they ffien to the ffor socour and helpe. 1509 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. (1876) 231 After this Ionas..made hym a shadowynge place. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Auuent*, an arbour, a shadowyng place.

Shadowing (ʃæ·doʊiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That shadows, in various senses of the verb.

1. Affording shade, shelter, or protection.

1552 Huloet, Shadowynge or makynge shadowe as wood doth, *umbrifer*. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 81 Peplis..hath a brode shaddowyng bushe which is full of whyte iuice. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 214 Shadowing trees. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* i, Shadowing pines and thickets of oak. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxix, The horseman..pulled the shadowing hat still deeper on his forehead.

2. Indicating obscurely or by symbol; prefiguring, boding.

1579 Fulke *Heshin's Parl.* 58 [The pascal lamb is] a shadowing figure, like the first draught of a painter. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. i. 41 Nature would not inuest her selfe in such shadowing passion, without some Instruction. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* III. 350 The dark and shadowing visions of the night. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* III. i, The king Is holy, and hath talk'd with God, and seen A shadowing horror.

3. Spying, following for purposes of information.

1889 Gunter *That Frenchman* v. 46 Of Hermann and his shadowing Jolly [a detective] he sees nothing.

Hence †**Sha·dowingly** *adv. Obs.*—1

1635 Brathwait *Arcad. Princ.* 24 Hee shadowingly deliuers unto her, in what manner they are handled.

†**Sha·dowish**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **shadowysshe, shaddoish, shadowishe.** [f. Shadow *sb.* + -ish.]

1. Characterized by shadow, shady.

1530 Palsgr. 323/1 Shadowysshe, *vmbrageux*. 1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 66 Sanicle..groweth commonlye in colde and shadoish woddes and hedges.

2. Of the nature of or resembling shadow.

1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 278 As the walls of the house cannot of their own nature but cast forth all day long a shadowish darkness.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Unsubstantial, fleeting; figurative, mystical.

Very common in the 16th and 17th c.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I 8 Euen thys is it, to make a shadowishe God, to driue farre away the true God whome we ought to feare and worshyp. 1621 *Three Quest. Answ. Fourth Commandment* 30 Take heed this doctrine bee not rather shadowish then substantiall. 1685 Bunyan *Seventh-day Sabb.* iv, The nature of that law is moral, but the..circumstances thereunto belonging are shadowish and figurative.

Hence †**Sha·dowishly** *adv.*, indistinctly. *rare*—1.

1682 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. (1682) 155 A certain faculty in the soul, which, in some manner, though very shadowishly, answers to that power in God of creating Matter.

Shadowist (ʃæ·doʊist). [f. Shadow *sb.* + -ist.]

†**1.** A constructor of dials. *Obs. rare.*

1635 H. Gellibrand in J. W[ells] *Sciographia* ¶ 4 The Surveyour may search out Altitudes..by the only helpe of three right lines; But the compleat Shadowist cannot here rest without further helpe from above. 1650 T. Rudd *Pract. Geom.* B j, The compleat Shadowist can teach the Sun to trace out his way upon the Earth.

2. One who gives an entertainment consisting of shadow pictures.

1902 *Music Hall & Showman* 28 Mar., Another well-known conjurer and shadowist.

Shadow-land. A place conceived as the abode of phantoms and ghosts, an imaginary land of spirits.

1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Witches*, A peep..into the shadow-land of pre-existence. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* II. 16 Trials and visitations from the shadowland of ghosts and sorcerers. 1877 *Outl. Hist. Relig.* 181 [The soul] then sets off on its journey to the shadow-land. *a* 1887 Jefferies *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 243, I shall start forth from my burial-mound upon the chase in the shadow-land just as now I start forth from my cave. 1908 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct 425 The country suddenly felt itself face to face with reality when it heard M. Clemenceau, and M. Jaurès faded away into shadowland.

Shadowless (ʃæ·dəulès), *a.* [f. SHADOW *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Casting no shadow.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 6 They cast their shadowes both wayes according as the Sunne is in declination, and Ascij or shadowlesse, when Sol is Zenith. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* i. (1809) 38 She had a large assortment of fairies and shadowless witches, and banshees. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxviii. 186 Under the bare and shadowless trees in the grey February atmosphere.

b. Of a lamp or its furniture: So constructed as to cast no shadow.

1859 F. S. COOPER *Ironmongers' Catal.* 77 Gas chimneys, per dozen. Shadowless ditto. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Y. Wylde's Circ. Sci.* I. 111/1 Parker's Sinumbra Lamp..was called the shadowless lamp. 1884 *Health Exhib Catal.* p. liv, Gasaliers and brackets with improved shadowless burners.

2. Having no shadows on its surface; unsheltered from the sun. Of light, the sky, etc.: Unclouded.

1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v. 145 Black Ethiopia, that, shadowless, Beneath the Torrid burned. *c* 1820 T. MOORE *Song of Hyperborean* iii, That shadowless orb [the moon]. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* II. 144 There was something startlingly new and strange in that wild, shadowless landscape. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par., Ring given to Venus* 1275 And in the shadowless still morn A sense of rest to him was born.

fig. 1830 PRAED *Poems, My Little Cousins* 42, I used to have as glad a face, As shadowless a brow. 1854 GREENWOOD *Haps & Mishaps* 94 A day of shadowless pleasure.

Hence **Sha·dowlessness.**

1881 HARDY *Laodicean* I. i. iii. 51 He saw the dinted nose of the De Stancys distinctly outlined with Holbein shadowlessness against the blue-green of the distant wood.

†**Sha·dowly,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. SHADOW *sb.* + -LY¹.] Of the nature of a shadow.

1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* 128 Myendly sight truly is takyn vp heuenly to behald be schadoly syght ȝit & meroly, not clere and opyn.

Shadowly (ʃæ·dəuli), *adv.* [f. SHADOW *sb.* + -LY².] In the manner of a shadow, obscurely.

1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxx, He could see her shadowly. 1892 DOYLE *Round Red Lamp* (1894) 221 Terrible possibilities loom ever shadowly upwards.

†**Sha·dowous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. SHADOW *sb.* + -OUS.] Shadowy, shady; also *fig.* (see quot. 1483).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1892) I. 313 He was vmbrouse or shadewous. That is to saye he was cold & refrigerat fro all concupyscence of the flesshe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 b, They study to seek places coole & shadowous, to eschew the heat of the Sun.

Shadowy (ʃæ·dəui), *a.* Forms: 4 **shadewy, schadewy, shadwye,** 5 **shadwy, schadowye,** 6 **shaddowy,** 7 **shadowey,** 4– **shadowy.** [f. SHADOW *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Resembling or of the nature of a shadow. **a.** Unsubstantial, impalpable; transitory, fleeting; unreal, imaginary.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. iv. (Skeat) II. 60 Thise shadewy transitorie dignitees [L. *has umbratiles dignitates*]. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 108 When in one night..His shadowy Flale hath thresh'd the Corn That ten day-labourers could not end. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ₱ 8 We find a whole Creation of the like shadowy Persons in Spencer. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. vii, He did not follow what they all pursued | Nor shadowy honour, nor substantial gain. 1855 LONGF. *Hiawatha* v. 58 Gazing with half-open eyelids Full of shadowy dreams and visions. 1884 LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 277/1 The plaintiff's case is of such a shadowy, frivolous, and vexatious character.

b. Spectral, ghostly.

1681 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* I. iii. (1684) 72 Their Monuments and Sepulchres, where the shadowy Phantasms of such Souls have sometimes appeared. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* v. (1840) 45, I come now to the main and most disputed part of shadowy appearance, viz, the apparition of unembodied soul. 1804 MOORE *Passing Deadman's Isl.* iv, Yon shadowy bark hath been to that wreck. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 243 From the river of Death he recalls Shadowy ghosts.

c. Faintly perceptible, indistinct, vague.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, He perceived a shadowy figure station itself at the entrance of the arch. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxlvii, Where the blue veins look'd shadowy, shrunk and weak. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 32 (1875) 113 A belief seeming to them so shadowy and indefinite. 1888 HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 160 A shadowy sail, silent and gray, Stole like a ghost across the bay.

†d. Of the nature of a faint or reflected image; symbolic, typical. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Gov.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 103 Indeed the description is as sorted best to the apprehension of those times, typicall and shadowie. 1676 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 90 Philosophers had some kind of . dark adumbration or shadowy description of the first principles of Nature. 1726 PENN *Tracts* Wks I. 578 That it might the better end the Jews shadowy services.

e. quasi-*adv.*

1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I. 60 A silken robe of white, That shadowy in the moonlight shone. *c* 1804 MOORE *Odes to Nea* vii, The broad banana's green embrace Hung shadowy round each tranquil grace. 1897 OLIVE CUSTANCE *Opals, A Pause,* In silver mail all shadowy pale, The moon shines white.

2. a. Abounding in shade; protected from the sun.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De. P. R.* XVIII. lviii. (Bodl. MS.), His modre huydeþ hym..in schadewi places *c* 1450 BURGH *Secrees* 1918 In placys pleyn moyst and shadwy. 1526 *Grete Herball* xcii. (1529) Fij, It ought to be gadred whan it bereth floures & than be hanged to dry in a shadowy place. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xi. 23 Primroses and Cowslips joy most in shadowy places. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* 35 The bluish tints that pervaded their shadowy recesses. 1824 MRS. SHERWOOD *Waste Not* III. 3 The various shadowy lanes branching off from the high road. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 41 When he smote the shadowy twilight with his healthy team sublime.

b. Enveloped in shadow; obscured by shadows.

1840 SUSAN E. MILES in Palmer *Bk. Praise* (1865) 70 Our spirits shall not dread The shadowy way to tread. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. i. ii, A shadow there at my feet, High over the shadowy land. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* xlvi, From the shadowy archway came a shining lantern which was seen to be dangling from the hand of..the hostler, John.

†c. Screened from observation, retired; hence, remote, inaccessible. *Obs.*

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 177 These [Gymnosophistæ] haunte the outemoste borders, and shadowie partes of that countrie. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 2 This shadowy desart, vnfrequented woods I better brooke then flourishing peopled Townes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 369 Then they wash it with the bloud of a slaine Wolfe, and carry it into a shadowie place.

3. Casting a shadow, affording shade.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 605 About noon when the season groweth hot, they lead them [sheep] to shaddowey trees and rocks. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 515 The shadowy palm. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* x. (1894) 250 To climb the rocks when the sun is hot and creep into cool shadowy ledges.

†4. Of an inflorescence: Shaped like a 'shadow' or umbrella. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 107 b, A shaddowy or spokye top with a round circle as dyll. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xlii. 606 The stalkes..be full of branches, vppon the which grow spoky tufts or litle shadowy toppes with white flowers. *Ibid.* VI. lxxx. 760 The flowers [of the *Viburnum Opulus*] be white, and grow in brode round shadowy tuffetes.

5. *Comb.*

1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* xviii, A thousand shadowy-pencill'd valleys And snowy dells.

Shadrach (ʃæ·dræk). [Allusive use of the name of one of the 'Three Children' delivered unharmed from the fiery furnace (Dan. iii. 26, 27).] See quot. 1847. Cf. SALAMANDER *sb.* 3.

1847 WEBSTER, *Shadrach,* in the smelting of iron, a mass of iron on which the operation of smelting has failed of its intended effect.

Shady (ʃē·di), *a.* Also 7–8 **shaddy.** [f. SHADE *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Affording shade.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 31 You naked trees, whose shady leaues are lost. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xl. 22 The shady trees couer him with their shaddow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 74 The winged Nation..o'er the Plains and shady Forrest flies. 1825 WORDSW. *To Skylark* 7 Leave to the nightingale her shady wood. 1879 'EDNA LYALL' *Won by Waiting* xxvi, There was a shady hat to be chosen.

2. Shaded, protected by shade.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 The shadie valleies [shall be] thy euenings arbour. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 4 Her angels face..made a sunshine in the shady place. 1662 BOYLE *Certain Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 191 Those little moats that from a shady place we see swimming up and down in the Sun-beams. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 17 June, I am in the middle of a wood..divided into many shady walks. *a* 1821 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 1 Deep in the shady sadness of a vale. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 29 There are shady places under the trees, at which..we may often rest and talk.

b. fig. phr. *On the shady side of*: older than (a specified age).

1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 87 The younger being somewhat on the shady side of thirty. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1884) 74 Thou art on the shady Side of sixty too.

c. Inhabiting or loving the shade; choosing retirement and security. *nonce-use.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 51 We were full of courage, giuen to martiall exercises;..and not lulled a sleepe in shady idlenes with Poets pastimes.

†3. Opaque; also, not luminous, dark. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 48. 118 This Globe which seemeth to vs a dark and shady body is in the view of God as Christall. 1709–29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Astron.* 343 And that 'tis not Pellucid or Shining, but is the same shady Body, is evident from this [etc.].

b. said of night. *poet.*

1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* II. ii. 281 From dawning Day till shady Night [L. *ad umbram lucis ab ortu*]. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xix, Eyes the shady night has shut.

†c. Of qualities: Of the nature of shade or defect. *Obs.*

1719 OLDISWORTH *E. Smith's Whs.* Charac. Author A 8, If the World had half his good Nature, all the shady Parts would be entirely struck out of his Character.

†4. Shadowy, indefinite in outline, faintly perceptible.. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 249 You shall see..diuers such Super-Reflexions, till the *species speciei* at last die. For it is euery Returne weaker, and more shady. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iv. 332 The light of Conscience..may be..made shine very dim, so as to give but a very faint and shady direction.

5. *colloq.* a. Of questionable merit or prospects of success; uncertain, unreliable. [? Orig. university slang.]

1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* i. 24 The Tutor..Shady in Latin, said Lindsay, but topping in plays and Aldrich. 1858 BP. FRASER in Hughes *Life* (1887) 97 We have twenty-one candidates for the Ireland—a shady lot. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxv. 95 What looks very well one way may look very shady the other. ? *c* 1880 JOWETT in Tollemache *Mem.* (1895) 21 [Commenting on the remark that England had one living poet of the first order, but hardly another even of the second class.] *I think that Browning deserves a shady first.* 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Oct. 5/2 The chances of the Underground Railway against the omnibuses will be very shady.

b. Not bearing investigation, of a nature or character unable to bear the light; disreputable.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 156 Balls and bazaars continue to be the refuge of institutions, whether charitable or religious, whose balance-sheets are 'shady'. 1873 *Punch* 25 Oct. 167/2 Have always heard that 'shady people' went to Boulogne. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Exper.* IV. 42, I was entrusted with a brief by a rather shady attorney. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 52 A Roman lady of extraordinary beauty and somewhat shady character.

Shae, Shaeling, obs. ff. SHE, SHIELING.

Shaell, Shaet, obs. ff. SHELL, SHAHI.

Shafe, shaff, obs. ff. SHEAF *sb.*

Shaferne, shafferoon : see SHAFFRON.

Shaff(e-hoke, obsolete forms of SHAVE-HOOK.

Shaffle (ʃæ·fl), *v. dial.* [In sense 1 (northern), app. a variant of SHAUCHLE *v.*; sense 2 may be developed from this, or belong to a distinct word, perh. of imitative or symbolic formation: cf. *shiffle-shaffle, shiffle* vbs. (E.D.D.) and SHUFFLE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To shuffle in walking.

[1552: implied in SHAFFLER.] 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) 95 *Shaffle* and *Shiffle* v. to hobble in walking. 1828 TODD, *To Shaffle,* to move with an awkward or irregular gait; to hobble. Used in the north of England 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Shaffle, Shaughle,* to shuffle in walking.

2. a. To work or move in a lazy fashion; to be undecided in plan or action; to vacillate, delay.

[1703 implied in SHAFFLES.] 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss., Shaffle*..to do things ineffectually. 1873 R. FERGUSON *Dial. Cumbld.* 122 *Shaffle,* to be undecided, to vacillate. 1890 *Sheffield Gloss., Shaffle,* to move in a lazy way; to delay, to put off.

b. 'To retreat from a bargain or engagement, make excuses, prevaricate' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) 95 *Shaffle,*..also to act unfairly. 1866 BROGDEN *Provinc. Words Lincolnsh.* 178 Don't shaffle with me.

Hence **Sha·ffler,** one who 'shaffles'; **Sha·ffles,** a bungler, shiftless person.

1552 HULOET, Shaffler with his fete whych fayleth in going, *atta.* 1703 THORESBY in Ray *Philos. Lett.* (1718) 336 A *Shaffles,* a Bungler. 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss., Shaffler,* one who walks lame. 2. A bungler in business. 1885 HALL CAINE *Shadow of Crime* xxiv, Or mayhap ye'll ask yon shaffles, yer father.

†**Sha·fflin.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **shafflynge** (in Continental authors **schafoling, schafling, -lyng**). [Perh. the same word with SHAFTLING, though applied to a different fish. Cf. SHAFT-EEL.] A kind of eel.

1553 BELON *De Aquatil.* 273 Anglorum autem pisces..hisce nominibus agnoscuntur,..Eils, Lampres, Schafolings, Fausen, Griggs. 1555 — *La Nat. des Poissons* 267 Eils, Lampres, Schaflings, Fauson, Griggs. 1558 *Gesner's Hist. Anim.* IV. 54 Minima Anguilla iisdem [Anglis] *Grigge* uocatur. *Schaflyng* uero media inter *Grigge* & *Fausen* ële. 1572 HULOET (ed. Higins), Shafflinge, or eele of a middle bignesse, *anguilla media.* 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 163 Fish in Season..Midsummer Quarter Grigs, Shafflins and Glout [etc.].

Shaffolde, obs. form of SCAFFOLD *sb.*

†**Shaffron.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **shawfron,** 6–7 **shaf(f)ron,** 7 **shafrone, shaferne,** 8 **shafferoon**; 6 (*Sc.* in sense 2) **schaifron, saferon, schaffroun, chaffrone, cheffroun, chaiffer, schaiffer.** [Variant of CHAFFRON, CHAMFRAIN.]

1. The frontlet of a barbed horse: = CHAFFRON, CHAMFRAIN.

1465 Shawfron [see CHAMFRAIN]. 1547–8, 1610, 1617 [see CHAFFRON]. 1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Disc. Weapons* 31 b, Their shafrons, cranets, or steele pectorells. 1660 in *Archæologia* XI. 100 Shaffroones.

2. *Sc.* 'A piece of ornamental head-dress anciently worn by ladies' (Jam.).

1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 210 Item, to be schaiffronis to the sam hudis, half ane elne crammesy. *Ibid.* 230 Item, for half quartar crammesy satin, to be ane schaiffer to hir hud, viij s. ix d. *Ibid.,* Item, for making of the hud and chaiffer, viij s. 1512 *Ibid.* 213 For ane chaffrone of gold. 1516 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 24 Ane saferon with ane chenye of gold of blak veluous. *Ibid.* 27 Item, ane schaffroun with ane burd of gold with lxxxi perle...Item, ane cheffroun sett with goldsmyth werk with xxxv perle.

†b. = CHAPERON 2. *Obs.*

[Possibly *shafferoon* may be the correct form, and the form *chaperon, -oon* may be due to pseudo-etymology.]

1725 J. COATS *Dict. Her.* (1739) 73 Those little Shields, containing Death's Heads, and other Funeral Devices, plac'd upon the Foreheads of the Horses, that draw Hearses at Pompous Funerals vulgarly now call'd, by Corruption *Chaperoons,* or *Shafferoons.*

Shafiite (ʃæ·fiəit). Also **Shafeite, Shafæite.** [f. Arab. شافعي *shāfiʿī* + -ITE¹.] A member of one of the four sects or schools of the Sunnites or orthodox Mohammedans, named from the cognomen (*ash-Shāfiʿī*) of their founder, Abu Abdallah Muhammad ibn Idris, 767–819. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

[1704 PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* vii. 93 The Malachees and Shaffees lift up their Hands in a sort of careless manner, and then let them fall down and hang by their sides.] 1838 G. C. RENOUARD in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIV. 440/2 The Sect of the Shâfi'is or Shafeïtes, is named from Mohammed ibn Idris Al Shâfi'i. 1886 Shafeite [see HANBALITE].

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 661/1 The Hanafite praxis is the least rigorous, then the Shâfi'ite. *Ibid.*, In Egypt and North Africa Shâfi'ites are more numerous than Mâlikites, while the opposite is the case in Arabia.

Shaflie, obs. (non-literary) form of SAFELY *adv.*

Shafman, -ment, obs. forms of SHAFTMENT.

Shafnet, corrupt form of SHAFTMENT.

† **Shaft,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 sceaft (also with ȝe-), scæft, 2–3 sceft-e, saft-e, 2–3 *Ormin.* shafft, 2–4 scaft, 3 seft, 3–4 schafte, (scaf *Cursor M.*), 3–5 shafte, schaft, 4 chaft, *pl.* schefte, *Ayenb.* sseppe, (ssefþe), 2–5 shaft. [OE. *sceaft, gesceaft* fem. :—OTeut. **(ga)skaptî-z* f. **skap-* to make, create: see SHAPE *v.* Cf. OS. *giscaft*, OHG. *gascaft, giscaft* fem.]

1. Creation, origin (*OE.* only); make, constitution, nature or species.

888 K. ÆLFRED tr. *Boeth.* xxx. § 2 Ealle sint emnæþele, ȝif ȝe willað þonne fruman sceaft ȝeþencan, & þone scippend. [*c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 He is..þe king of heuene þe com in to herþe and auenede him in to his iscefte.] *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 349 Flesses fiemiðe and safte same boðen he felten on hiere lichame. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 739 A littel best þe quilk es noght vnwiliest, þe nedder þat es of a scaft þat mast kan bath on crok and craft. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ciii[i]. 13 [14] Fore our schaft wele knawes he. 13.. *Guy W.* 7168 Giet wenges he haþ wiþ to fle, His schaft to telle alle ne mow we. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 661 He moste be boren of a wommon, þulke schaft to vnderfonge wiþ-alle þat ouȝte to monnes kynde bi-falle. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9386 He [Merlin] can ynow of swylke craftes, Of alle vigures he turnes þe schaftes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 62 Þe dyeuel him sseweþ ine uele ssefþes. *Ibid.* 158 Me be-houeþ to ryenne..ine þe perle of þe eȝe þe sseþþe of the þinge þet is him be-uore. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 297 Feyrest of feytures of fourme and of schafte. *c* 1400 *Arth. & Merlin* (Linc. Inn MS.) 1579 His schaft may nomon telle, He loked as a feond of helle.

2. That which is created; a creature.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED tr. *Boeth.* xli. § 2 Ȝif God næfde on eallum his rice nane ſrige ȝesceaft [11.. *Bodl. MS.* sceaft] under his anwalde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 Lauerd he is of alle scafte. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 84 He wit and walded alle þing and scop alle scefte [*c* 1200 safte]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19444 Acc hallȝhe weress sæȝhenn Godd 1 shafftess onnlicnesse. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 456 Seftes sop me seppande. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 239 Þæt schafte of mon þæt he schop. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 127 God saȝ his safte fair and good. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23640 Wit alkin scaf [*Gött.* schaft] þai sal discord. 1340 *Ayenb.* 84 He [man] wes lhord of alle ssepþes þet were onder heuene.

Shaft (ʃaft), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 sceft, 1–3 sceaft, scæft, 3 scaft, saft, 3–4 ssafte, scheft, 4 shafth, 4–5 schafte, schafte, 4–7 schaft, shafte, 5 chafte, 4– shaft; *rare* 4 schaf, 4–5 shaffe, 4, 7 shaff, 7 shafe. [Com. Teut. (wanting in Gothic): OE. *sceaft* masc. = OFris. *skeft* (Hettema), OS. *skaft* masc. (MLG., MDu., Du. *schaft, schacht* fem.), OHG. *scaft* masc., pl. *scefti* (MHG., mod.G. *schaft* masc.), ON. *skapt* neut. (Sw., Da. *skaft*) :—OTeut. **skafto-*, **skaftî-z* :—preTeut. **skapto-, -ti-s.*

App. cogn. w. L. *scāpus* shaft, stem, shank; somewhat more doubtfully with Gr. (Dor.) σκᾶπτον staff (Ion., Att. σκηπτο- in σκηπτοῦχος staff-bearer, σκήπτρον staff, SCEPTRE, σκήπτειν to prop.). The Teut. word might, with regard both to form and meaning, be plausibly explained as a passive ppl. derivative from the root of SHAVE *v.*; but it is doubtful whether the supposed cognates can be similarly accounted for.]

1. The long slender rod forming the body of a lance or spear, or of an arrow. Also of a staff, harpoon, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 143/7 *Contus*, spereleas sceaft. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8658 He sset þe kyng [William Rufus] in atte breste þat neuereft he ne speke Þote þe ssafte þat was wyþoute grisliche he to bræk. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xx. 5 The brother of Goliath Jethee, whos spere schaft was as the beme of websters. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 504 (Morris), His sleep, his mete, his drynk is him byraft, That lene he wexe, and drye as eny schaft. 1506 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 358 Item, for xij staf schaftis ..xxiiij s. 1533 *Ibid.* VI. 188 For v dosane shaftis to Jedburcht stavis coft to his grace. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvii. (Roxb.) 113/1 Parts of a Pike. The shaft, for military service is reputed 16 or 18 foot long or there about. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Engl. Bowman* 293 *Shaft*, an arrow: properly so called when it wants only the head. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xvi, His broken weapon's shaft survey'd The King, and careless answer made. 1836 LANDOR *Pericles & Aspasia* Wks. 1846 II. 419, I can compare the Lacedemonians to nothing more fitly than to the heads of spears without the shafts. 1907 C. HILL-TOUT *Brit. N. Amer., Far West* VII. 132 Points being held to the haft of the harpoon by long plaited lines. When the fish is struck these points detach themselves from the shaft.

b. A spear or lance. Now *arch.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lives Saints* xii. 53 His sceaft ætstod ætforan him..swa þæt þæt spere him eode þurh ut. *c* 1205 LAY. 23907 Þe an an his ænde..and þæ oðer an his ænde.. heo quehten heore scaftes [*c* 1275 saftes]. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 1404 So miȝti strokes þer wer ȝiuen, þat strong schaftes al to-driuen. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1594 So harde þay acoupede on hur scheldes þat broke buþ bope hure schafte, & þe peces fulle on þe feldes þe hedes on þe tre by-lafte. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 301 And whenne þat shafte is schyuered take scharpelye another. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 57/2 A Chafte; *vbi* spere, &c. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 627 War from stubborn Myrtle Shafts receives: From Cornels Jav'lins; and the tougher Yeugh Receives the bending Figure of a Bow. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 53 Hyperion's march they spy, and glitt'ring shafts of war. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* V. 492 All the plain,—brand, mace, and shaft, and shield—Shock'd.

2. An arrow. *Cloth-yard shaft,* see CLOTH-YARD.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1747 So at the last the shaft of tree I drough out, with the fethers three. *c* 1480 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) III. 253 Item xiiij shaffe of bolts and shoytyng shaftes, price xiiij s. Item v shaffe of rowyng shaftes iiij s. Item xlvij shaffe of childre shaftes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 57/2 A Chafte; *vb[i]* Arowe. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 3 Euerie man, hauynge..men children..shall prouide..a bowe and two shaftes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 140 In my schoole dayes, when I had lost one shaft, I shot his fellow in the selfesame flight The selfesame way. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of H.* v. iv, Draw me the biggest shaft you haue out of the butt you wot of. 1624 BP. HALL *True Peace-maker* Wks. (1625) 539 Thou wounded heart [*sic*]..; alas, the shaft sticks still in thee, or if that bee shaken out, the head. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 236 Shafts aim'd at Trees can never mount so high, As those we shoot directly tow'rds the sky. *a* 1854 H. READ *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iv. (1878) 129 The air was darkened by the shafts from the hosts of English archers.

b. *Proverbial phr.* See BOLT *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Nt.* Wks. 1904 I. 368 To make a shaft or a bolt of this drumbling subiect of dreames, from whence I haue bin tost off and on I know not how.

† **c.** In various occasional scientific uses, as transl. of L. *sagitta*: (*a*) *Astr.* The Pole-star and its companion; (*b*) *Anat.* (see quot. 1552); (*c*) *Geom.* A versed-sine: cf. ARROW *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 263 The lesser Beare.. is the chiefe marke whereby mariners goueine their course in saylinge by nyghte, and namely by a starres in it, which many do call the shafte. 1552 UDALL tr. *Geminus' Anat.* B vij b, In the bone of the temple is a bone lyke a smal pyller, or a nedle, and therefore called the nedlelyke bone, ..the quyll bone, the shafte, and the staffe bone. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (1597) 49 b, A.H. is the Shaft, called in Latine *Sinus versus.* [See also ARROW *sb.* 6.]

† **d.** An 'arrow' on a plan or diagram showing the direction. *Obs. rare.*

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 293 The Bending of the Stairs; the Knowledge of which..will be much facilitated by the Shafts which shew their Extension.

e. *loosely.* A missile. *rhetorical.*

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1836) 80 By my formidable art, the clouds shall pour grape-shot in the faces of the assailants, and shafts of red-hot iron on their heads. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xi, Then the shaft Of the artillery from the sea was thrown More fast and fiery. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 196 The trees and thickets with which it was bordered would be sufficient to turn aside any shaft of the enemy. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* I. x. (1846) I. 427 Some threw away their arms; hoping by this means to facilitate their escape, while in fact it only left them more defenceless against the shafts of their enemies.

f. *fig.* and in figurative context.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Droome Doomes Day* Wks. 1910 II. 409 To wound and wearye theyr soules, with..the shaftes of sundrye shamefull concupyscences. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xxxiv, Death hath exchang'd againe his shafts with loue, And Cupid thus lets borrow'd arrowes flie. 1608 HIERON *Help Devot.* Wks. 1632 II. 760 Let his children be as chosen shafts in thy quiuer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 763 Here Love his golden shafts imploies, he lights His constant Lamp. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* I. xxx. 281 It is. to be regretted, that he allowed the shafts of his ridicule to glance upon the Christian religion. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 444 And often came Melissa hitting all we saw with shafts Of gentle satire, kin to charity, That hair'm'd not. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* XIX. vii. IV. 41 Having suffered for a whole year past from the shaft of love.

g. *transf.* A beam or ray (of light, etc.), a streak of lightning, etc. Chiefly *poet.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 982 By-ȝonde þe brok fro me waide keued, þat schyrrer þen sunne with schaftez schon. *Ibid.* C. 455. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1544 A Mitre,..Stiȝt staffull of stanes þat straȝt out bemes, As it ware shemerand shaftis of þe shire son. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 264 When midnight and the frightful Tempest come, The Farmer wakes, and sees..The angry shafts of Heaven gleam round his bed. ? 1799 COLERIDGE *On a Cataract* 13 It embosoms the roses of dawn, It entangles the shafts of the noon. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 588 The sunrise broken into scarlet shafts Among the palms and ferns and precipices. *a* 1878 W. C. BRYANT *Leg. Delawares* 4 A thousand shafts of lightning pass. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* XIV. iv, Masses of vapour..blazing..whenever the bright shafts of morning struck them.

3. A pole, flagstaff; *spec.* †a may-pole; also †the pole on which the candle lighted at the 'new fire' was carried in the ceremonies of Easter Eve. Also, † a gate-post. *rare.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 11 Fana hwearfode scir on sceafte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3899 Moyses ðor made a wirme of bras, And heng et hege up on a saft. 1419 *26 Pol. Poems* 71 Of here banere of grace, god broken haþ þe shaft. 1428 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 179 Et Thomas harpmaker pro emendacione de la schafte xj d. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 351 The holy water schal go before, the schafte after with ij tapers unlyght...Aftyr the sensyng of the fyre the schafte schal be lyght only. 1522 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 17 Paid for a whope of Iron to the Shafts of the churche gate iij d. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 107 On May day..a high or long shaft (or May pole) was set vppe there,..which shaft when it was set on end..was higher then the Church steeple. *a* 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXXII, *Set*, a term used for a pole or shaft, used to shove boats along a canal, &c. 1852–63 BURN *Techn. Dict.* I. (ed. 4), *Trabe*,..pole or shaft of an ensign or colour.

† **b.** A guild in the parish of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury; ? named from a pole carried by the warden in procession. Also, ? the pole itself. *Obs.*

1486 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* in *Archæol. Cant.* XVI. 294 The acompte of the Schafte made be..[the two] then beyng wardeyns. 1511 *Ibid.* 321 We haue receyud of Wyllyam Carpenter of his gyfte a gyrdyll for to bere the Schaft contynuyng for euer from Warden to Wardeyn. 1535 *Ibid.* 98 For the expensis of the dyner, Seynt Dunstones lyght, mendyng of the Shaft, and other charges xxiij s. xj d. 1539 *Ibid.* 102 Wardens of a Brotheryd caulyd the Shafte in the parysch of Seynt Dunstone.

4. A stem, columnar or straight portion of something. **a.** The stem or trunk of a tree. Now *rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Þe schafte of a tree þat streccheþ fro the rote vp to þe toppe is propreliche cleped lignum. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vi. 28 Tho bowis grewen out of stockis or tronchons, and the tronchons or schaftis grewen out of the roote. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 4. 62 If you will haue sciences growe, it is lesse matter for the shafte or bodie of the Tree, so you looke well to the takinge vp of the Rootes. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 98 By far the finest tree that I ever saw in my life. The stem or shaft is short. 1842 MRS. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* I. 203 They were the shafts of bee-trees, found in the forest. 1889 B. HARTE *Cressy* X. II. 113 The dim colonnade of straight pine shafts.

b. In various Natural History uses. (*a*) The main stem or scape of a feather. [So G. *schaft.*] (*b*) The part of a hair between the root and the point. (*c*) *Anat.* The middle portion of a long bone. (*d*) *Ent.* The SCAPE of an antenna or of a halter. †(*e*) *Bot.* = STYLE (1787 Withering *Brit. Pl.* ed. 2, *passim*).

(*a*) 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 161 The Shafts of the Tail Feathers are very stiff. 1826 STEPHENS in Shaw *Gen. Zool.* XIV. I. 177 The white on the shafts of the feathers is broader. 1886 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit. Mus.* XI. 345 Feathers of head and neck lanceolate and with shining shafts.

(*b*) 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 200 The constituent fibres of the shaft are marked out by delicate longitudinal striæ, which may be traced in vertical sections of the hair. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 33 In considering the hair we distinguish two portions,—the shaft, and the root.

(*c*) 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 431/1 The long bones..are never exactly cylindrical, being always contracted in the middle or shaft, and enlarged at each end. 1858 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 165 The 'shafts' are slightly concave towards the palm, to form the hollow of the hand.

c. The part of a candlestick which supports the branches.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* XXV. 31 Thou schalt make a candilstike..and thou schalt make the schaft [1382 staf, 1535 Coverdale, 1611 shaft] therof, and ȝerdis, cuppis, and litle rundelis, and lilies comynge forth therof. *Ibid.* 33 Sixe ȝerdis, that schulen be brouȝt forth of the schaft. *a* 1586 CARTWRIGHT in *Answ. to Cartwright* 88 The shaft..of the candlesticke.

† **d.** 'The Spire of a Church-Steeple' (Phillips 1706). [Cf. F. *flèche.*] *Obs.*

c 1450 *Chron. London* (Kingsford 1905) 156 The Steple of Seynt Pawlis chirche was sette on fire aboute the medyll of the Shafte in the tymbir. 1581 *Churchw. Acc. Dunmow* (MS.) fol. 49 In repayringe the steple in stone worke xxxix[li.] iii[s.] ix[d.] Item, repayringe the shafte and tymber theirof, vi[li.] xvi[s.] ix[d.]. 1612 PLACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. vi. 19 Practise to draw small and easie things,..as a cherry with the leafe, the shaft of a steeple [etc.]. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Aug. 1654, Famous is the Steeple [at Giantham] for the exceeding height of the shaft, which is of stone.

e. Of a chimney, a blast-furnace: (see quots. and *chimney-shaft* s.v. CHIMNEY 11).

c 1450 *Nominale* (Harl. MS. 1002) 146 b, *Caminus*, a chymney. *Epicaustorium*, þe chaft þer-of. *a* 1548 in J. Bayley *Tower Lond.* (1821) I. App. p. XXV, To fynyshe x. shaftes upon x. chymneys. 1662 GERBIER *Brief Disc.* (1665) 10 Neither are those high Shafts of Chimnies real Ornaments to a Building. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Shaft*,..the Tunnel of a Chimney. 1836–50 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) s.v., The part of a chimney-stack between the base and cornice is called the shaft. 1855 FRANKE *Beil's Technol. Dict.* II. 457/2 *Shaft* of a blast-furnace (the internal cavity of the furnace), *der Schacht*; *Cuve, cheminée.*

f. *Arch.* The body of a column or pillar between the base and the capital. Also the 'die' of a parapet. See also quot. 1842.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 332/1 A schafte of a pylar, *stilus.* 1598 HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* I. xxiv. 86 The shaft or trunke of the columne is to be diminished a fourth parte at the toppe. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 31 They [the Columns] are all Diminished or Contracted..from one third part of the whole Shaft vpwards. 1756–7 *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 462 The pedestal [of this pillar] consists of one stone, the base of eight, the torus of one, the shaft of twenty-three, and the capital of one. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 310 The shaft or die, which is the part immediately above the plinth. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Shaft of a King Post*, the part between the joggles. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 16 Then gradually bringing within its power the details of shaft and capital.

g. The upright part of a cross; *esp.* the part between the arms and the base.

1781 LEDWICH in Vallancey *Collect. de Rebus Hibern.* II. 446 The arms were broken, but the shaft [of the market cross of Kilkenny] remained adorned with beautiful figures. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. viii, A slender crosslet form'd with care,..The shaft and limbs were rods of yew. 1836–50 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) s.v. *Cross*, In some instances they had small niches..round the top of the shaft below the cross. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 90 The limbs and a portion of the shaft of a Saxon cross were found. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 279 One of them has retained its top perfect, and really is a cross, not a shaft only.

h. The stem or long straight handle of a tool, etc.; the shank of an anchor; the stem of a pipe; †the stalk or foot of a goblet or wine-glass.

1530 PALSGR. 266/1 Shafte of any edged tole, *manche.* 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Shank*, the beam or shaft of an anchor. *a* 1837 J. HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 297, I then took out my brandy bottle, and a small crystal glass without the shaft, that I carried in my pocket. 1841 CATLIN

N. Amer. Ind. xxix. (1844) I. 235 The shafts or stems of these pipes. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 46 *Shaft*,..the handle of a pick, hack, shovel, or maul. 1855 FRANKE *Beil's Technol. Dict.* II. 457/2 Shaft of a forge hammer (the helve or handle of the hammer), *der Helm*, *Stiel*; *Manche*. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 473/1 (Golf), *Shaft*, the handle of the club.

i. †(*a*) Of a cannon: = CHASE *sb.*3 2. (*b*) 'The forward, straight part of a gun-stock' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Her shaft or chase, her trunnions.

5. a. *Arch.* A slender column, *esp.* one of 'the small columns which are clustered round pillars, or used in the jambs of doors or windows, in arcades and various other situations' (Parker *Gloss. Archit.*).

1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* ii. 27 But the compound archway did not long remain in this simple form, its component archways were early decorated in various ways with shafts and mouldings. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. ii, The ceiling of cedar-wood..was supported by slender shafts, of the whitest alabaster. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. i. I. 8 Images of the goddess on her jasper shaft. 1878 MCVITTIE *Christ Ch. Cathedral* 67 The inside moulded jambs are decorated with six short limestone shafts.

b. *U.S.* An obelisk or column erected as a memorial.

1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Hymn* Wks. (Bohn) I. 494 Spirit, that made those heroes dare To die, and leave their children free, Bid Time and Nature gently spare The shaft we raise to them and thee. 1873 B. HARTE *Washington in N. Jersey* in *Fiddletown*, etc. 93 The gray shaft that commemorated the Morristown dead of the last civil war. 1878 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs of Italy* 49 The whole country round vaunts our deed and the town Raised that shaft on the spot.

†6. A kind of balance: = AUNCEL, POUNDER (app. orig. *auncel's shaft*).

1429, 1439 [see POUNDER *sb.*1]. 1502 [see AUNCEL].

7. a. One of the long bars, between a pair of which a horse is harnessed to a vehicle; a thill. Also (? *U.S.*) 'the pole of a carriage, also called *tongue* or *neap*' (Webster 1828–32).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 325 The shafts or beam of Gordius his cart. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 208 The bounding shafts upon the harness play. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Cobbler of Cripplegate's Let.* 124 The racer stumbles in the shaft, And shews he was not meant for draft. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 61 The Shafts of a Carriage are the side framings, by which it is supported by the horse. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 77, I found him smoking his vesper pipe on the shaft of his cart.

b. Either of the two side-pieces of a ladder which support the rungs or steps.

1888 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* (1892) 197 The weedy spokes and shafts of the ladder.

c. (See quot.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 630 The sides of this table [for casting sheet lead]..are guarded by a frame or edging of wood, 3 inches thick, and 4 or 5 inches higher than the interior surface, called the shafts. *Ibid.* 631 So that its ends, which are notched.., may ride upon the shafts.

8. *Mech.* A long cylindrical rotating rod upon which are fixed the parts for the transmission of motive power in a machine; also, a separable portion of a line of shafting.

Also with qualifying word indicating a specific kind of shaft, as *crank*, *paddle*, *propeller*, *screw shaft*, COUNTER-SHAFT, etc.: see those words.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 340/2 The Shaft [of a Wind-Mill], that on which the Sail Rods are set. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts* s. v. *Mill*, The undershot-wheel, upon whose shaft is fixed a spur or cog-wheel. 1814, etc. [see JOURNAL *sb.* 10]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 43 In forming couplings, great care should be taken to make them fit, so that the coupled shaft may move as though of the same piece with the driving shaft. 1841 R. WILLIS *Princ. Mechanism* 44 *note*, Axis is the general and scientific word, shaft the millwright's general term, and spindle his term for smaller shafts. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 4 The last shaft, or the one farthest from the engine, can be driven at a higher speed than the other shafts to suit joiners' machines on an upper floor. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 30, Fig. 25, which represents a brake shaft carrier of a locomotive tender.

9. *Weaving.* Each of a pair of long laths between which the heddles are stretched; also applied to the pair taken together. Also in parasynthetic compounds with prefixed numeral, as *four-shaft*, *ten-shaft* adjs., designating makes of cloth.

Although no early examples have been found, the sense is certainly old; the G. *schaft* and Du. *schacht* are similarly used. Cf. '*thre-schaftyd cloth*, triplex' (*Prompt. Parv.*, *c* 1440): see THREE III. 2.

[1801 see LAM *sb.*2] 1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 1230 The heddles being stretched between two shafts of wood, all the heddles connected by the same shafts are called a leaf. 1878 BARLOW *Weaving* 173 With four shafts and twenty pairs of leashes..the effect that may be produced will be noticed at ABCDE and F. *Ibid.*, At D the leashes are raised, and the shafts also. *a* 1904 W. THORNTON *in Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., [*Obs.* in W. Yorksh.] Long thin flat rods of wood, upon which the 'gems' or 'healds' were stretched. The stretching was effected by a 'top' and 'bodom' shaft, and the whole was also termed a 'shaft', when describing the pattern or make of cloth to be produced, as 'four shaft', 'ten shaft', &c.

†b. *Sc.* A kind of woollen cloth. *Obs.*

[Prob. generalized from designations like *four-shaft*, *ten-shaft*, etc.: see above.]

1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Aberd.* XIX. 208 Cloths manufactured from the above wool,..three quarters to yard broad seys, sarges, shafts, plaidings, baizes, linseywoolseys, jemmies, and stripped apron stuffs.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In sense 2 (arrow, etc.), as *shaft-arm*, †*-end*, *-hand*, *-head*, *-maker*; *shaft-armed*, *-like*, *-straight*, *-strong* adjs.; † shaft-wise *adv.*, ? in cylindrical form.

1801 T. ROBERTS *Engl. Bowman* 293 **Shaft-arm*, *Shaft-hand*, the arm, the hand, employed in drawing the arrow. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* I. 18 His hands charged with the wreath And golden sceptre or the God *shaft-arm'd. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. Wks. (1904) 116 Yf I should shoote at a line and not at the marke, I woulde alwayes loke at my *shafte ende. 1801 *Shaft-hand [see *shaft-arm* supra]. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. Wks. (1904) 115 To looke at your *shafte hede at the lowse, is the greatest helpe to kepe a lengthe that can be. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* IV. i. 90 A huge quiver rose With shaft-heads feather'd from the eagle's wing. 15.. J. BRYAN *Ps.* CXXVII. 7 in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* II. 335 Straight, *shaft-like sprowts in shape and mind. 1899 R. B. SHARPE in *Daily News* 21 Feb. 6/2 A long shaft-like plume. 1904 WINDLE *Preh. Age Eng.* iv. 80 Here the object was..to shape off the roughnesses of a stick, so as to convert it into an arrow-shaft—for which reason this kind of scraper is sometimes called a '*shaft-maker'. 1849 CHARL. BRONTE *Shirley* II. v. 127 Her *shaft-straight carriage and lightsome step. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 105 b, All precious stonys may be made *shaft wyse, saue pearlys. *Omnes gemmæ teretes fieri possunt, extra unum vnionem.*

b. In sense 5 a (*Arch.*), as *shaft-architecture*, *-cap*, *-ring*.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. viii. § xxiii, The earliest and grandest shaft architecture which we know, that of Egypt. 1888 *Archæol. Cant.* XIV. 364 The segmental arch of its head springs not from shaft-caps but from vertical stilts. 1909 *Century Dict.* Suppl., *Shaft-ring*, an annular band..which seems to surround a shaft of a column. It is often the wrought edge of a stone plate which separates two stones that make up a shaft, the inclosing ring being an appearance only.

c. In sense 4 h (handle), as **shaft-hole**, *Archæol.* the hole in an axe-head or similar implement for the insertion of the haft or handle.

1852–63 BURN *Techn. Dict.* II. (ed. 4), Shaft prop, *servante*. *Ibid.*, Shaft stay, *cravate*. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iii. (1878) 62 The British lance-heads frequently have loops at the side of the shaft-hole,..which is never the case with Danish specimens. 1894 J. MACINTOSH *Ayrsh. Nt.'s Entert.* 201 A stone axe..having a shaft-hole one inch in width.

d. In sense 7 a (thill of a carriage, etc.): as *shaft-bar*, *-bender*, *-bolt*, *-jack*, *-loop*, *-man*, *-ring*, *-tug*; **shaft-horse**, the horse which goes in the shafts.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, **Shaft-bars*, are two pieces of wood to fasten the hind ends of the shafts together, into which they are pinned with wooden pins. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 56 Coach making..*Shaft Bender. 1852–63 BURN *Techn. Dict.* II. (ed. 4), *Shaft-bolt, *boulon de limonière*. 1769 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 28 July, The *shaft-horse.. boggled and turned short. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 182 The four horses were driven by one postillion riding the shaft horse. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Shaft-jack*, (Vehicle) an iron attaching the shafts to the axle. *Ibid.*, **Shaft-loop*, (Harness) the ring of leather suspended from the gig-saddle to hold the thill or shaft. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 56 Coach making..*Shaftman. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Rings*, in artillery, are of various uses such as, the *shaft-rings to fasten the harness of the shaft-horse by means of a pin. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* III. III. iv. 543 A buckle and strong loop on each side, called the *Shaft Tug, by which the shaft is supported.

e. *Ornith.* (sense 4 b), as *shaft-mark*, *-spot*, *-streak*, *-stripe*; **shaft-tailed bunting**, Latham's name for one of the buntings of the genus *Emberiza*.

1884 J. H. GURNEY *Diurnal Birds Prey* 157 The dark *shaft-marks much narrower than in the female [Kestrel]. 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Argentine Ornith.* I. 164 Above plumbeous, with slight darker *shaft-spots. 1874 R. B. SHARPE *Catal. Accipitres B. Mus.* 438 Crown rufous, with blackish *shaft-streaks. 1867 P. L. SCLATER & SALVIN *Exotic Ornith.* 71 There are linear elongated *shaft-stripes on the head and on portions of the under plumage. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. I. 183 *Shaft-tailed Bunting.

f. In sense 8 (axle or revolving bar), as *shaft-bearing*, *-boss*, *-bracket*, *-coupling*, *-drive* (so *-driven*), *-eye*, *-gearing*, *-governor*, *-head*, *-passage*, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Shaft-bearing. 1863 BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 236 This is 42 feet in length, and, with its sole and *shaft-boss, weighs 40 tons. 1894 W. H. WHITE *Man. Naval Archit.* (ed. 3) 415 (Cent. Suppl.), Stems, sternposts, *shaft-brackets, rudders, etc., are now commonly made of cast steel instead of forged iron or steel. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 4/1 As regards transmission, fourteen of the cars are employing chains, as against twenty relying on *shaft drive. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 14 Nov. 9/3 These cars are *shaft-driven. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 34 The recent innovations in..adjusting the movements of the system of *shaft-geering. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 146/2 The Design and Setting of *Shaft Governors. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 130 A gudgeon from the end of each cylinder runs into an iron fastened to the *shaft-head. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 115 The bulkheads of the *shaft passages are sometimes made watertight.

g. *Weaving* (sense 9), as *shaft harness*, *monture*.

1878 BARLOW *Weaving* 168 The second [contrivance] is generally used in weaving the richest silks now made, and is termed the split harness, or 'shaft monture'. *Ibid.* 170 The above contrivance entirely dispenses with a separate set of treadles to work the shaft harness.

h. **Shaft-furnace**, 'a high furnace, charged at the top and tapped at the bottom' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 393 Those shaft-furnaces which use charcoal as fuel.

Shaft (ʃaft), *sb.*3 Also 5 **shafte**. [Corresponds in sense to MHG. *schaht*, mod.G. *schacht* masc., which is prob. a. LG. *schacht* (also Du.) of the same meaning, usually regarded as a specific application of *schacht* = SHAFT *sb.*2, the primitive notion being that of something cylindrical. It is possible, however, that the type **skafto-* represented by LG. *schacht*, Eng. *shaft* 'pit-hole', may be a separate formation on the Teut. root **skab-* of SHAVE *v.*, in its original sense to dig (cf. Gr. σκάπτειν). On either of these views, it is doubtful whether *shaft* 'pit-hole' goes back to OE. (though not recorded before the 15th c.), or was introduced into England by foreign miners.

Some scholars still adhere to the view of Grimm, that the HG. *schacht* (and LG. *schacht* in this sense) represent a Teut. type **skaχto-z*. On this supposition the Eng. word would necessarily be a loan word from the continent. Grimm's hypothesis is formally possible, but leaves the ultimate etymology obscure, as the suggested connexion with the root **skab-* SHAKE *v* is semasiologically improbable.]

1. A vertical or slightly inclined well-like excavation made in mining, tunnelling, etc., as a means of access to underground workings, for hoisting out materials, testing the subsoil, ventilation, etc.

For *air-shaft*, *engine-shaft*, *pumping-shaft*, etc. see those words.

1433–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 711 Pro factura unius shaft infra campum de Heworth pro carbonibus ibidem lucrandis, 20*s.* 1443 *Ibid.* 713 Cum thirlyng unius shafte. 1602 CAREW *Surv. Cornw.* 8 b, There they sincke a Shaft, or pit of fiue or sixe foote in length [etc.]. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 80 By letting down shafts from the day (as Miners speak). 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Ess. Effects Air* ii. 34 Suppose a Tube, or, as the Miners call it, a Shaft were sunk from the Surface of the Earth to the Centre. 1815 CLANNY in *Thomson's Ann. Philos.* (1816) VII. 369 In this district there are several coal-mines that have only one shaft, which serves the double purpose of ventilation and working. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 369/2 Shafts of at least four feet diameter should be sunk along the line of the tunnel. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par., Rhodope* 14 Nor as yet had any one Sunk shaft in hill-side there, or dried the stream To see if 'neath its sand gold specks might gleam. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. i, She..sank a shaft in the place indicated.

2. *Mil. Mining.* (see quot. 1876).

1834 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1847) 183 The top frame of the shaft is then let into the ground. *Ibid.* 184 In unfavourable soil the whole shaft must be lined with sheeting. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Shaft*, in military mining is the perpendicular passage sunk from the surface of the ground to the required depth, from which the branches of the mine diverge, termed 'galleries'...Shafts and galleries are lined with timber to prevent the soil from breaking in.

3. *transf.* Applied to other well-like excavations, or passages.

1820 BELZONI *Egypt & Nubia* II. 270 Where the granite work finishes at the end of this passage [in the 2nd Pyramid], there is a perpendicular shaft of fifteen feet. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 18 Numerous shafts, the forsaken passages of ancient 'moulins'. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 28 It often happens that the sick room is made a ventilating shaft for the rest of the house. 1912 *World* 25 June 1005/2 The second floor [of the burning house] seemed a furnace, and the shaft of the lift acted as a chimney.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *shaft ladder*, *mouth*, *work*, etc.; *shaft sinking* vbl. sb.

1844 F. W. SIMMS (*title*) Practical tunnelling, explaining in detail..shaft sinking, and heading driving. 1862 *Times* 21 Jan., Mr. Coulson..has had vast experience in shaft work. *c* 1868 C. WARREN *Recov. Jerus.* (1871) 128 The shaft mouth is on the south side of the Sanctuary wall. 1909 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Apr. 239 They started to descend the shaft-ladders.

b. *Comb.*: **shaft-drill**, 'a rotary drilling-machine, armed with diamond points, for boring vertical shafts' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **shaft-grave** *Archæol.*, applied to ancient interments in a 'shaft'; **shaft-house**, 'the heavy framework for the pulleys and landing-place at the top of a mining shaft, sometimes enclosed for protection from the weather' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **shaftman**, a man employed to keep the shaft in repair (*Northumbld. Gloss.*); also, a workman employed to sink shafts (cf. SHAFTSMAN); **shaft-rent** (see quot.); **shaft-riding**, ascending by means of a lift or cage in a shaft; **shaft-tackle** = POPPET-HEAD 2; **shaft tomb** = *shaft-grave*.

1910 D. G. HOGARTH in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 248/1 The *shaft graves in the Mycenae circle are also a late type. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 332, I cannot see the need or use of a *shaft-house of such a shape and only 10 feet in diameter. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 84 Tin miner..*Shaftman. *Ibid.* 85 Lead miner..shaftman. 1893 W. C. BORLASE *Age Saints* Introd. 21 Many a first-rate Cornish miner—a 'shaftman', that is to say—belongs to it [the German type]. 1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durham* (1851) 42 **Shaft rent*, for the privilege of drawing up the shaft the coal worked from another royalty by outstroke. 1887 P. MCNEILL *Blawearie* 57 In those days the miners who worked the coalfields on the estate of Blawearie were but rarely allowed to indulge in the luxury of '*shaft riding'. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 81 The cost of preparing and fixing this *shaft-tackle should not exceed 25*s.* or 30*s.* for timber, ironwork, and labour. 1895 W. LEAF *Iliad* I. Introd. 15 The '*shaft tombs' discovered by Dr. Schliemann in the Acropolis of Mykenai.

†**Shaft**, *v.*1 *Obs. rare*−1. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* Of the sun: ? To set.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1467 He rechated, & r[ode] þur3 ronez ful þyk, Suande þis wy[ld]e swyn til þe sunne schafted.

Shaft (ʃaft), *v.*[2] [f. SHAFT *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To fit (an arrow-head, a weapon or tool) with a shaft.

1611 FLORIO, *Alberdare*,..Also to shaft or stave any weapon as a holbard. *a* 1775 *Hobie Noble* xvi. in Child *Ballads* IV. 3/1 Gar warn the bows o' Hartlie-burn See they shaft their arrows on the wa'! 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 256 Many of our modern authors live by..new shafting and feathering old arrow heads.

2. *Shaft out*: to shoot as an arrow or shaft.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 88 There was the storm rolling ..and shafting out its lightning over the Yorkshire hills.

3. To propel (a barge, etc.) with a pole.

1869 A. DAVIS *Velocipede* 5 Like unto the method of punting or shafting vessels. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb. 10/5 Sometimes a boat is 'shafted' through [a tunnel] with a pole.

Shafted (ʃɑ·ftĕd), *a.* [f. SHAFT *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having or furnished with a shaft or shafts.

a. *Her.* Of a spear, arrow, or similar weapon: Having the shaft of a specified tincture.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 221 Tomyris, Queene of Scythia: did beare Iupiters thunder-bolt Or: shafted and winged Argent. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. iv. 50 Jupiters Thunderbolt in pale or,..shafted saltirewayes argent.

b. Furnished with a shaft or handle. Chiefly in parasynthetic derivatives, as *long-shafted*.

1641 *D. Fergusson's Sc. Prov.* (1785) 14 He should hae a long shafted spoon that sups kail wi' the devil. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* App. (1905) 273 Fourteen Examples of Shafted Weapons. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 46 He crept along, Poising a spear, thick shafted, strong, In his right hand. 1879 *Echo* 21 Mar. 2/5 Those [assegais].. are thrown by the hand..and are less strongly shafted than the charging weapon.

c. *Arch.* Ornamented with or resting upon shafts.

1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. I. v. 452 Hence proceeded the pointed arches, the shafted columns [etc.]. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. i, When the broken arches are black in night, And each shafted oriel glimmers white. 1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* iii. 29 These imposts are divided into two classes, which may be called Shafted and Banded. In shafted archways the horizontal section of the upright is different from that of the arch taken immediately above the impost, and generally much plainer. 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) 279 Even when the exterior is shafted the inner splay often comes close to the face of the recessed order. 1882 *Archæol. Cant.* XIV. 364 Seven-foiled lights, with shafted mullions of Decorated character.

d. *Ornith.* In comb. with prefixed word: Having the shafts (of feathers) of a specified character or number.

1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. 496 Six-shafted Paradise-bird. 1831 Red-shafted [see RED *a.* 14 b].

† **Shaft-eel.** *Obs.* [? SHAFT *sb.*[2], referring to the shape.] A kind of eel. Cf. SHAFFLIN.

1412 *Cal. Let. Bks. Hen. IV*, I. 102 [*printed* shastele], 15.. in Dugdale *Monasticon* (1655) I. 81/2 Schafte eles to bake for the covent on shere thursday. 1545 *Rates Custom Ho.* b j b, Elis called shaft kyue or dele elis. 1583 *Ibid.* B vij b, Shaft, kine or dole Eeles. [So in later schedules.]

Shafter (ʃɑ·ftəɹ). [f. SHAFT *sb.*[2] + -ER[1].] A shaft-horse.

1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. III. x. 137 A London brewer's shafter wouldn't make the smallest part of a circumstance to him. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Shafther*, the horse, where there are more than one, which is placed between the shafts of a cart. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* June 824/2 The cook alternately crooned and swore at the old shafter.

Shaftesburian (ʃɑftsbiū·ɹiăn), *a.* Also **Shaftsburean**, -ian. [f. *Shaftesbury* (see below) + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the moral philosophy or literary style of Anthony Ashley Cooper, third Earl of Shaftesbury (1671–1713), author of 'Characteristicks of Men' (1711).

1752 *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 10 (1756) I. 68 Mr. Plastic is a compleat Shaftesburian Philosopher. *Ibid.* 69 This with him is the Test of Truth which he opposes..to the Shaftesburian Rule. 1755 MISS TALBOT in Pennington *Life Mrs. Carter* (1808) I. 196 Shaftsburian Heathens [will read this book] because Epictetus was an honour to Heathenism. 1828 D. IRVING *Elem. Composition* (ed. 8) 243 That parade of language which distinguishes the Shaftesburean manner.

† **Shaftesbury.** *slang. Obs. rare*[−0]. [The name of a town in Dorset.] (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Shaftsbury*, a Gallon-pot full of Wine, with a Cock.

Shafting[1] (ʃɑ·ftiŋ). [f. SHAFT *sb.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. A system of connected shafts for communicating motion from the prime mover to the machinery. Also, material from which to cut lengths of shafts.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* Descr. Frontisp. 16 The rotary motion which the crank has received from the engine is imparted to the shafting. 1845 I. FARRELL *Archimedean Railway* 5, I have therefore made several experiments on different lengths of shafting. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XII. 2 The motion of the handle on deck is transmitted ..by means of a series of shaftings and tooth-wheels. 1889 F. COLYER *Public Instit.* 192 The Shafting must be 2¼ inches diameter, and the pulleys of suitable sizes to the machines they have to drive. 1895 *Daily News* 3 June 7/3 The demand for marine shafting in the city has been fairly good for nine months. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 19/3 Bolts, shaftings, and miscellaneous products.

attrib. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 99 Factory Labourer...Shafting Oiler. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 148/1 A Shafting Lathe. Describes a lathe..intended both for general lathe work and for turning shafting.

2. Shafts or ornamental columns.

1868 *Morn. Star* 25 June, A large quantity of shafting belonging to the north piers of the chancel..had been smashed with a hammer.

3. *U.S.* 'A darkening of the shaft, or quill of a feather, as in some breeds of poultry' (*Cent. Suppl.*).

1896 *Yearbk. U. S. Departm. Agric.* 462 (Cent. Suppl.), Shafting on the back will also help the black stripe in the saddles.

Shafting[2]. [f. SHAFT *sb.*[3] + -ING[1].] The sinking of a shaft; also, the shafts of a mine collectively.

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 297 Aggregate of shafting over 5,000 feet. 1877 *Ibid.* 273 About 1,000 feet of shafting and drifting well represent the amount of work done.

Shaftless (ʃɑ·ftlĕs), *a.* [f. SHAFT *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without or lacking a shaft (in any sense of the sb.).

1811 BYRON *Curse of Min.* vii, The broken lance Seem'd weak and shaftless. 1812 — *Ch. Har.* II. xc, The flying Mede, his shaftless broken bow. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 116 One high gracious curve Of shaftless windows frames the limpid blue. 1881 MAYNE REID *Free Lances* I. xvii. 189 His irony was shaftless, being understood. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/5 The doctors went to look for the Lefebvre light carts but found them shaftless.

Shaftlet. *nonce-wd.* [f. SHAFT *sb.*[2] + -LET.] A small shaft or column.

1890 *Murray's Handbk. Lincolnsh.* 148 The font is E.E., with two crosses on each face, and shaftlets round the stem.

† **Shaftling.** *Obs.* [Perh. f. SHAFT *sb.*[2] + -LING, with allusion to the shape. Cf. SHAFFLIN.] The stickleback.

1558 *Gesner's Hist. Anim.* IV. 896 De Pungitio...Angli Scharplyng uel Shaftlyng nominant. 1572 HULOET (ed. Higins), Shaftling, sharplinge, stickling, sticklebanke, or banstickle, *aculeatus pisciculus*, *Pungitius*, *Centriscus*. 1598 FLORIO, *Spinarugolo*, a sharpling, or shaftlin fish [1611 Shaftin-fish].

Shaftment[1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 sceaftmund, 4 schaftmonde, 5 schafftmon, schaftemonde, schaft-mun, shaftmone, -mon(d, -mount, chaftmonde, 5–6 shafmond, 6 shaftman, shaftemente, (shafts-man *Florio*), 7 shaftmont, -men, -met, shafman, (*corruptly* shafnet), 7, 9 shafment, 9 shaffment, 6–9 shaftment (see also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*); 8–9 *Sc.* shathmont. [OE. *sceaftmund* (only once), f. *sceaft* SHAFT *sb.*[2] + *mund* hand, handbreadth. (Probably *sceaft* was intended to denote the extended thumb.)] The distance from the end of the extended thumb to the opposite side of the hand, used as a measure = about 6 inches.

c 930–*c* 1060 *Pax* in Liebermann *Gesetze Ags.* 390 Ðus seor sceal beon ðæs cinges griõ fram his burhgeate,..III. mila & .III. furlang, and .III. æcera bræde, and .IX. fota, and .IX. sceaftamunda [*? read* sceaftmunda], and .IX. berecorna. *? a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3843 He schare hyme one the schorte rybbys a schaftmonde large! *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6658 He hadde a strok a schafftmon long. *c* 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xli, Thro his shild and his shildur a schaftmun [*Douce MS.* shaftmone] he share. 1474 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 399, iij schafmond and a half a-bout and a yerde of lenthe. *a* 1483 in W. G. Benham *Red Paper Bk. Colchester* (1902) 19 His fagot of wode shall be a yard of length and iij shaftmonds and an half abowte. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 49 The Deane of the Chapell hathe all the offerings of wax..when the tapers be consumed into a shaftmount. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 57/2 Chaftmonde. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 112 Therfore lette youre bowe haue good byg bend, a shaftemente and .ii. fyngers at the least. 1558 *Cranmer's Confut. Verities* O iv b, A lytle young prety babe, about a shaftmond long. 1598 FLORIO, *Quattraggio*, a certaine rate of cloth that is giuen aboue measure, as we say a shaft man or a handfull. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Praise Hemp-seed* (1623) 13 Once heaue the Lead againe and sound abaft, A shafnet lesse, seauen all. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 18 Fadome by the marke, 3 od and a shaftment left. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 486 This Scabious hath a thicke whitish stemme next the ground for a shaftmont high. 1647 HEXHAM I, A Shaftmen, *Een mate van een halven voet*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Shafment*, is a kinde of measure used in some parts of England, and is the breadth of a mans hand, and the length of the thumb. 1674 *Ibid.* (ed. 4), *Shaftmet*, or *Shaftment*. 1762 [W. YOUNG] *Treat. Weights & Meas.* 19 A shaftment, which is the length from the bottom of the wrist to the end of the thumb when the hand is extended, is reckoned 6 inches. *a* 1769 *Wee wee man* ii. in Child *Ballads* I. 330/1 His legs were scarce a shathmont's length. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii, Not a step, not a pace, not an inch, not a shathmont, as I may say; the meaning of which word has puzzled many that think themselves antiquaries.

Shaftment[2] (ʃɑ·ftmĕnt). *rare.* [f. SHAFT *sb.*[2] + -MENT. (Perh. suggested by misunderstanding of prec.)] † a. An arrow. *Obs.* b. The feathered part of an arrow.

1634 WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. xiii, Let fly their winged shaftments without eyther feare or wit. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Engl. Bowman* 293 *Shaftment*, that part of the arrow occupied by the feathers. 1903 *Amer. Anthropologist* Jan.–Mar. 60 (Cent. Suppl.) The dice were originally made of canes, being the shaftments of arrows, painted or burned with marks corresponding with those used to designate the arrows of the four world-quarters.

Shaftsman (ʃɑ·ftsmăn). *Mining.* [f. SHAFT *sb.*[3] + MAN *sb.*[1] after CRAFTSMAN, etc. Cf. *shaftman*, SHAFT *sb.*[3] 4 b.] A man employed in sinking shafts.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 84 Coal Miner..Shaftsman. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 21 Mar. 7/3 Walking from eight to ten miles a day before and after his underground work (much of it as a shaftsman).

Shafty (ʃɑ·fti), *a.* [f. SHAFT *sb.*[2] (sense 9) + -Y.] Of wool: 'having a close, compact, free, long, and strong staple' (Webster 1911).

1891 *Times* 3 Oct. 13/1 Good shafty wools, both merinos and cross-breds. 1895 *Argus* (Melbourne) 4 Oct., At the *London wool sales yesterday..deep shafty and scoured* merinoes sold at 20 per cent. [above previous prices]. 1911 A. F. BARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 806/2 A long but fine wool technically termed a long and shafty 60's to 64's quality.

Shag (ʃæg), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 sceacga, 6–7 shage, 7 shagge, 7–9 shagg, 7– shag. [OE. *sceacga* wk. masc. :—prehistoric **skaggon-*, cogn. w. ON. *skegg* neut., beard (:—**skagjo-m*), OE. *sceaga* wk. masc., coppice, SHAW (formally = ON. *skage* wk. masc., promontory :—**skagon-*), ON. *skaga* to project; the ON. *skǫg-r*, a wood, shows a different ablaut-grade of the root. Cf. OHG. *scahho* wk. masc., promontory (:—**skakon-*), which may be more distantly related.

The OE. word occurs once (in a gloss), and the derivative *sceacgede* SHAGGED *a.* twice. Otherwise neither the sb. nor any of its derivatives has been found before the latter part of the 16th c.]

1. Rough matted hair, wool, etc. *rare* or *arch.*

c 1050 *Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 379/42 *Coma*, feax, sceacga. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. XXXIII. I. 214 Of the same kind is the Goat hart, and differing onely in the beard and long shag about the shoulders. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 410 Many Prickles interspersed among the Hairy Shag that covered the sides. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. v. 69 A Bear of shagg and manners rough, At climbing trees expert enough. 1771 tr. *Pernety's Voy. Malouine Isl.* (1773) 289 They have a sort of buskins or half-boots, made of the same skins, with the shag on the inside. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* v. vii. (1820) 343 A rugged mop of hair, not a little resembling the shag of a Newfoundland dog. 1869 BUSHNELL *Woman Suffrage* iii. 50 The base in his voice and the shag on his face. 1898 C. F. LUMMIS *Awak. Nation* 104 It is a purely leonine type—not by bulk or shag, but by look and port.

b. A mass of matted hair; also shreds (of bark).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 626 For that [wool] which was rough and thicke in ancient time, was vsed for this purpose, and also to make garments, hauing the shags thereof hanging by it like rugs. 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* III. XV. (1660) 180 The King of Judah was then like a Sleeping Lyon, which did not shew his rage with his erected shag. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* May 870/1 Nuts which have been packed away and wedged beneath the loose shags of bark.

c. The nap (esp. long and coarse) of cloth.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* II. Notes (1673) 25 Then their *Galbana rasa*, white smooth sarcenet without hair or shag; ..of this our Women now wear hoods. 1716 GAY *Trivia* I. 47 Fine Witney Broad-Cloath with it's Shag unshorn. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vi. 201 The face [of velvet] has a short shag, or 'pile', occasioned by the insertion of short pieces of silk thread doubled under the shoot. 1851–3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* (1867) II. 329/1 *Plush*, a textile fabric, with a sort of velvet nap or shag on one side.

d. *transf.* Applied to thick down on plants.

1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 365 The shag [Fr. *la pluche*], or inner part of these flowers. 1854 PAPPE *Silva Capensis* (1862) 18 Twigs, petioles, calyces and underside of leaves densely coated with brown shag. *Ibid.* 19 Petioles and veins clothed with a dense rusty shag.

e. A (tangled) mass of shrubs, trees, foliage, etc.

1836 STRUTHERS *Dychmont* i. Poet. Wks. (1850) II. 50 Were thy broomy shag but shorn, Thou might'st be made to wave with corn. 1855 BROWNING *Up at Villa* iii, Stuck like the horn of a bull just on a mountain's edge as bare as the creature's skull, Save a mere shag of a bush with hardly a leaf to pull! 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* lii. III. 190 Dark shags of ling, and podded spurs of broom. 1905 MARY E. WILKINS *Debtor* 60 He could see the gleam of the current through the shag of young trees which found root in the unpromising soil. *Ibid.* 396 Only the oak-leaves, a brownish-red shag mostly on the lower branches, were left on the trees.

f. *fig.* Roughness, brutality of manner.

1784 COWPER *Task* V. 693 As if, like him of fabulous renown [*i. e.* Orpheus], They had indeed ability to smooth The shag of savage nature. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. xiii. (Rtldg.) 308 This metamorphose into the shag of a savage is not perceptible to myself.

2. A cloth having a velvet nap on one side, usually of worsted, but sometimes of silk. Also, a kind or variety of this.

1592 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) II. 211 Three quarters of blacke shage, 12s. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii, III. *Colonies* 71 Chiorze, where Buls as big As Elephants are clad in silken shag. 1612 [F. BEAUMONT] *Masque Inner Temple* D 1 b, The high Priest a cap of white silke shagge close to his head, with two labels at the eares [etc.]. 1623 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 86, I..gaue him ordre to bring for me..crymson shagg and Spangled Lace for winter Clothes for my Children. 1769 DE FOE, etc. *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 280 The Woollen Manufacture called Half-thicks, Frizes, and Shags. ? 1725 *Sadberge* (*Durham*) *Par. Reg.*, A..cushion of red shagg. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 72 The Indians make a most elegant cloathing..as fine as a silk shag. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 277 The blanket manufacture at Witney, and that of worsted shaggs at Banbury. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xvii, A cap of rough shag. 1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 179 Engine Shag and Poldavey 1,119 yards. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* Aug. 294 The King, says Petton, wore a coat of dark shag, and his linen was not clean.

3. †a. A garment, rug, or mat of shaggy material.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 97 At the end sate the Potshaugh or great King..his seat hauing two or three white silke shags vpon the Carpets. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 50 A [magnified] Sage Leaf looks like a white Rugge, or Shagge, full of Knots, tassel'd all with white silver Thrums. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 9 St. Patric..a gray Mantle with a thick shag about his Neck of large green Silk and Gold fringes.

1738 [G. Smith] *Cur. Relat.* II. 361 Twelve Royal travelling Coaches..; one Set of Shags. 1827 Carlyle *Germ. Rom.* III. 229 The Regiments-Quartermaster..embaled in a long woollen shag. 1854 R. S. Surtees *Handley Cross* xiv, His hunting clothes, consisting of a roomy scarlet coat,.. drab shags, and mahogany-coloured tops.

b. *Westminster School slang.* (See quot. 1902.)

1902 R. Airy *Westminster* 108 Any coat other than an 'Eton or 'tails' is a 'shag'.

4. (In full *shag tobacco.*) A strong tobacco cut into fine shreds.

1789 *Act* 29 *Geo. III*, c. 68 § 127 Upon the exportation of any short cut tobacco, shag tobacco, roll tobacco, and carrot tobacco. 1813 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* 527 Porter and pop, mirth-moving max, and fragrant shag. 1840 Thackeray *Shabby-genteel Story* i, A constant and agreeable odour of shag tobacco. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 607 One pipe..of Virginian tobacco in the shape of bird's-eye or shag. 1876 J. Dunning *Tobacco* 17 'Shag' is the generic name of all those varieties of leaf which have passed through the cutting machine.

¶ 5. ? Used for *snag.* [Cf. Shagged *a.* 2 c; but perh. a misprint.]

1649 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Wand. West* 6 At a stile I had a great disaster, for a shagge or splinter of the stile tooke hold of my one and onely breeches.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *shag edging, manufactory, manufacture*; **shag boy**, *dial.* = next (*b*); **shag foal**, *dial.*, (*a*) 'a foal with its first year's coat on' (*N.W. Linc. Gloss.* 1877), (*b*) a hobgoblin (see quots. 1847, 1856); †**shag sponge**, a 'muricate' sponge.

1882 M. G. Watkins *In Country* (1883) 210 Fairies and *shag-boys I lasses are often skeart at them, but I never saw none. 1884 G. S. Streatfeild *Linc. & Danes* 357 *Shag-boy* also *Shag-foal*, a ghost. 1808 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVI. p. x, The ingenious Implement..for cutting *Shag Edgings. 1847 Halliwell, *Shag-foal*, a sort of ghost or spectre, which under this appearance is thought by the common people to haunt different parts of the county. *Linc.* 1856 P. Thompson *Hist. Boston* 722 *Shag-foal*, a hobgoblin in the shape of a small rough horse. *Ibid.* 736. 1880 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 278 Bandon was once the seat of the stuff, camblet, and *shag manufacture. 1794 R. Davis *Agric. Oxford* 26 The *shag manufactory at Banbury. *a* 1776 J. Ellis *Zoophytes* (1786) 185 *Spongia muricata.* *Shagg Sponge.

b. passing into *adj.*, composed or made of 'shag' (sense 2).

1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* II. i. D 1 b, I am going to buy a shag ruffe. 1621 in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 426 For 17 yards of fyne doble shagg bayes, for Gilbert's murning cloake [etc.]. 1706 in C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* (1894) 493 Striped shag breeches, lined with linen. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* xxxix, He was dressed in highlow boots, ..a shag waistcoat, and a blue frock overall. 1911 B. Capes *Loaves & Fishes* 181 Wandering unsociable in a shag coat.

Shag (ſæg), *sb.*2 Forms: 6 **schagge**, 7 **shagge**, 7–9 **shagg**, 7– **shag**. [Perh. a use of Shag *sb.*1 or Shag *a.*, with reference to the 'shaggy' crest.] A cormorant, esp. the crested cormorant, *Phalacrocorax graculus*, which in the breeding season has a crest of long curly plumes.

Also with defining name, applied to several varieties of the cormorant, and sometimes erroneously to the common shag at different periods of its age, under the idea that it is a different variety.

1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 15 § 2 For euery head of..Busarde, Schagge, Carmeraunt, or Ryngtayle, two pence. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* I. 35 Curlewes, Teale, Widgeon, Burranets, Shags, Duck and Mallard. *a* 1672 Willughby *Ornitth.* (1676) 249 *Corvus aquaticus minor sive Graculus palmipes.* The Shag. 1729 J. Wood *Voy.* 85 An island which is much frequented by a sort of Fowl which are called Shaggs, that live mostly upon fish. 1769 Cook *1st Voy.* in Hawkesworth *Voy.* (1773) II. 339 Plenty of wild fowl, principally shags, ducks, curlieus, and the sea-pie. 1785 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. II. 600 Crested Shag. *Pelecanus cristatus. Ibid.*, Violet Shag. *Ibid.* 602 Red-faced Shag. *Ibid.* 602 Spotted Shag. *Ibid.* 603 Carunculated Shag. *Ibid.* 604 Magellanic Shag. *Ibid.* 605 Pied Shag. *Ibid.*, 606 Tufted Shag. *Ibid.*, African Shag. *Ibid.* 607 Dwarf Shag. 1824 — *Gen. Hist. Birds* X. 423 Chinese Shag. *Ibid.* 425 Brown-necked Shag. *Ibid.* 431 New Holland shag. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 288 Cormorants, or shaggs, as they are more commonly termed. 1841 Selby in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. ix. 255 The common cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), and the crested shag (*P. cristatus*), are permanent residents. 1861 Coues in *Proc. Philad. Acad.* 241 Both this [*Graculus dilophus*] and the *G. carbo* are universally known as 'Shags'. 1879 Beerbohm *Patagonia* ii. 12 We startled a large covey of shag, which, to judge by the accumulation of guano, appeared to roost there habitually. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 191 New Zealand is especially rich in shags,..having not less than thirteen species, amongst these the curiously colored spotted shag (*Phalacrocorax punctatus*). *Ibid.*, Flock after flock of violet-green shags (*P. pelagicus*) came up to the steamer.

Phrase. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xx, I'm as wet as a shag, and as cold as charity. 1841 in Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 197 Came home in the middle of the day 'as wet as a shag', it having come on to pour.

c. *attrib.* **shag cormorant**, †**pelican**, the shag; **shag-like** *adv.*, in the manner of a shag.

1826 Stephens in Shaw *Gen. Zool.* XIII. I. 82 *Shag cormorant (*Phalacrocorax Graculus*). 1896 T. E. Brown *Lett.* (1900) II. 165 Indications (stage-directions, hints like yours) send one skimming *shag-like over the water. 1785 Pennant *Arctic Zool.* II. 582 *Shag Pelecan.

Shag, *sb.*3 In 6 **shagge.** [f. Shag *v.*1] †a. A shake. *Obs.* b. *dial.* The refuse of barley, corn, oats, etc. Cf. Shack *sb.*1 2.

1582 Rich *Farew.* (1846) 166 When she sawe she waked not, she laied her hand upon her, and givyng her a shagge, she said withall, Mistres, awake! my maister calleth for you. 1822 *Edin. Caled. Mercury* 9 Dec. (Jam.), Mr. Robert Meiklejohn, brewer, Alloa, sowed a quantity of shag, from English barley,..being the skimmings of his malt cisterns. 1823 *Ibid.* 13 Nov. (Jam.), Oats have about ten times the quantity of shag they had last year. 1856 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 725 (Provincialisms.) *Shagg*, (Stirlings.), tail corn.

Shag, *sb.*4 In 7 **shagge.** [? var. of Shack *sb.*2 Cf. Shag-rag.] A low, rascally fellow.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 170 *Shagge*, a terme of reproach semes to come of *Shog*, *Shagag*, or *Shag heb.* to do vnadvisedlie [etc.]. 1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Shag*, or *Shack*, a blackguard. Suffolk. 1801 Charlotte Smith *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 352 Was now under the hard necessity of becoming shag, fag, skip, or whatever the boys in the higher forms chose to insist upon.

Shag, *sb.*5, variant of Shack *sb.*4

Shag (ſæg), *a.* Now *rare* or *arch.* Also 6 **shagg**, 7 **shagge.** [From attrib. use of Shag *sb.*1]

1. Having shaggy hair.

Formerly sometimes hyphened, as *shag-dog.*

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 295 Round hooft, short ioynted, fetlocks shag, and long. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 201 Black—long—shag—curld heads. 1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* III. i, A' has chang'd Haire with a shagge dogge. 1642 (*title*) An exact Description of a Roundhead and a long-headed Shag-Poll. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* IV. xxxiii. (1892) II. 612 The Shag-dog was so well bred, that his Master us'd to send him by himself to Smithfield Shambles. *c* 1670 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 199 He..had a curl'd shag-pate, was squinteyd and purblind. 1760 *Impostors Detected* III. viii. II. 77 Two hundred of these creatures [monkeys], mounted on shag dogs came first. 1883 A. Dobson *Old World Ballads* 181 Huddling they came, with shag sides caked of mire, With hoofs fresh sullied from the troughs o'erturned. 1892 Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads* 97 The picketed ponies, shag and wild, Strained at their ropes.

†2. Of hair, a mane, etc.: Long and rough, shaggy. *Obs.*

c 1596 *Sir T. More* III. ii. 121 How long Hath this shagg fleece hung dangling on thy head? *Ibid.* 128 When were you last at barbars? how longe time Have you vppon your head woorne this shagg haire? 1601 Holland *Pliny* xvii. xxii. I. 532 Sheepe..with their shag-coats. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* II. F 2, The Gentleman took the dog in shaggehaire to be some Watch-man in a rugge gowne. 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 314 Clip away the long shag haire from about the pasternes. 1647 Hexham I, Shagge haire, *Ruygh hayr.*

3. Comb., as *shag-bearded, -eared, -faced, -footed, -woolled*, etc.

1907 H. Trench *New Poems* 10 *Shag-bearded pines, All gnarled, loom down. 1907 *Black Cat* June 26 Dogged at every step by the sinister, velvet-footed march of *shag-coated wolves. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. ii. 83 Thou ly'st thou *shagge ear'd [*mod. edd.* shag-haired] Villaine. *Mur.* What you Egge? 1884 *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. IX. 133/2, I have frequently heard a Shetland pony called 'shag-ear'd just like a moke'. 1716 R. Arbuthnot in *Stuart Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1904) II. 218 Macdonald..is a *shag-faced, thin fellow. 1901 Jane Barlow *Land of Shamrock* 222 Gulls..swooping about among the *shag-footed, tramping plough-horses. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xv, Half a score of *shag-headed Irish kernes. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiii. 139 Flocks of *shag-wooll'd Sheepe.

†**Shag,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare.* Also 4–5 **schagge.** [Of obscure origin: cf. Shake *v.*, Shog *v.*] a. *trans.* To toss about. b. *intr.* To shake, waggle. Hence †**Sha·gging** *vbl. sb.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 374 And þe boot, amydde þe water, was shaggid [*v.r.* schoggyd; 1388 — *Bible* Matt. xiv. 24 schoggid; Vulg. *jactabatur*] wiþ wawis. *a* 1400 *Pistil of Susan* 206 þe chouwet, þe cheuelol, þat schaggen on niht. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/1 Schaggynge, schoggynge, or waveryngе, *vacillacio.* 1572 Mascall *Plant. & Graff.* v. (1592) 28 But alwayes take good heede to the binding of your heds that they waxe slack, or shagge, neyther on the one side or other, but remaine fast vpon the clay.

Shag (ſæg), *v.*2 [f. Shag *sb.*1]

†1. *intr.* To be shaggy; to hang down in a shaggy manner. *Obs. rare.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ix. 10 Long curld locks, that downe his shoulders shagged. 1801 Charlotte Smith *Lett. Solit. Wand.* II. 90 But here are vines planted on hills, and shagging like copse-wood in England.

2. *trans.* To render rough or shaggy, *esp.* the surface of the earth, a hill-side, a rock, etc. (*with* a growth of trees or the like). Chiefly in pa. pple.

1612 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* II. vi. (1634) 121 His neather parts of a Goate declare the inequality of the earth being rough and shagged as it were with trees, plants, hils, &c. 1634 Milton *Comus* 429 Caverns shag'd with horrid shades. 1726–46 Thomson *Winter* 281 The Swain..sees other hills ascend, Of unknown joyless brow; and other scenes, Of horrid prospect, shag the trackless plain. 1806 R. Mant *Poems* I. 32 Where seas extend of everlasting ice, And horror shaggs the unsunn'd precipice. 1873 Howells *Chance Acquaintance* iii. 74 The woods that hitherto have shagged the hills with a stunted and meager growth,..now assume a stately size. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 196 The fringe of the dominant black weed, like heavy brows, shagging the outlook. 1897 F. Thompson *New Poems, Ode Setting Sun* 113 Who lit the furnace of the mammoth's heart? Who shagged him like Pilatus' ribbèd flanks?

†b. To make a long or rough nap or pile on (a cloth or other material). *Obs. rare.*

1671 E. Blood in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Weaving* (1861) 1 A rich silk shagg..made of a silke wast..and shagged by tezell or rowing cardes, like as English bayes, rowed fustians, or dimatyes.

†**Sha·gamuffin.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Alteration of Ragamuffin, after Shag *sb.*4] A term of abuse.

1642 *Compl. to Ho. Commons* B 2 b, Debauched Shaggamuffins whose words no wise man will regard.

Shaganappi (ſægănæ·pi), *sb.* and *a. U.S.* Also **shaganappy, shagginappi, -eppi**, etc. [Name in one of the western dialects of Ojibwa.]

a. *sb.* Thread, cord, or thong made from raw hide, raw hide cut into strips. Also a rough pony.

b. *adj.* 'Tough, rough' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1873 G. M. Grant *Ocean to Ocean* v. 122 When any part broke before, a thong of Shaganappi had united the pieces. Shaganappi, in this part of the world does all that leather, cloth, rope, nails, glue, straps, cord, tape..[etc.] are used for elsewhere. 1892 J. Robertson in C. W. Gordon *Life* (1908) 338 In the old days..every one had his pocket full of shaganappi. 1908 *Outlook* 5 Sept. 302/2 The women..hanging on their shaganappies (native ponies).

Sha·g-bag, *sb.* and *a. colloq.* [A jingling alteration of Shake-bag; cf. Shake-bag, Shag-rag, Shag *sb.*4] a. *sb.* A shabby or worthless fellow.

b. *adj.* Shabby and worthless; poor in quality.

a. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Shag-bag*, a poor, shabby Fellow. 1865 W. S. Banks *Prov. Words Wakefield* 62 *Sheg-beg*,..a loosely (baggily) and raggedly drest, or worthless man.

b. 1888 *Star* 17 Apr. 4/5 A particularly shag-bag field started for this event. 1892 Ld. Bramwell in *Times* 10 May 10/1, I was sitting in my chambers when there came a shagbag attorney with a brief.

Shag·bark (ſæ·gbāɹk). *West Indian* and *U.S.* [f. Shag *a.* + Bark *sb.*1

So called on account of the rough and shaggy appearance of the bark when the tree is old.]

1. *West Indian.* = Savonette b.

1691–6 Plukenet *Almagestum* Wks. 1769 III. 373 *Shagbarke* Barbadensibus dicta, eo quod in hac Arbore cortex scabritie valde asperatus est. 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind. Islands* 787 Shag-bark: *Pithecolobium microdentium.*

2. *U.S.* A variety of Hickory; also the wood or the nut of this tree. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* as a designation of this tree.

1751 J. Bartram *Observ.* 67 A great hill, cloathed with large Magnolia,..shagbark-hickory, chesnut and chesnut oak. 1788 J. May *Jrnl.* 20 June, My men employed in planting shagbarks, which out here [at Marietta, Ohio] are the largest one can conceive of. 1827 J. Q. Adams *Mem.* 12 Aug., Two more of my shagbark walnut-trees have come up. 1856 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. 304 There were the same high-heaped shagbark trees. 1860 Worcester, *Shagbark*,..the nut of the tree *Carya alba.* 1866 Whittier *Snow-bound* 348 From the shagbark overhead The grizzled squirrel dropped his shell. 1878 Mrs. Stowe *Pogunuc P.* xx. 179 For the frost ripened the shag-bark walnuts. 1902 Greenough & Kittredge *Words* 340 In some parts of America the name walnut is given to the 'shagbark', a kind of hickory nut, and the true walnut is known as the 'English walnut'.

So †**Shag-barked** *a.*

1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist., Arrangemt.* 35 Walnut tree,..Black American, or hickory,..Shag barked.

Shagbot(e, -bush, -but, obs. ff. Sackbut[1].

Shaggamitie, obs. form of Sagamité.

Shaggareen, -in: see Shagreen, Chagrin *a.*

Shagged (ſægd, ſæ·gĕd), *a.* Now *rare.* Forms: 1 **sceacgede** (sceacgode), 6 **shagd**, 7 **shag'd**, 7, 9 **shagg'd**, 6– **shagged.** [OE. *sceacgede*, f. *sceacga* Shag *sb.*1: see -ed 2.]

1. Having or covered with shaggy hair; rough with hair. Chiefly said of animals.

Shagged foal=shag-foal s. v. Shag *sb.*1 5.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 206/9 *Comosus*, sceacgode. *c* 1050 *Ibid.* 380/14 *Comosus*, sceacgede. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VI. 184 A Gotes shagg'd forme she bore. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xi. 109 Of whose shagg'd Siluans shee Hath in the Rockes been woo'd, their Paramour to bee. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* III. vii. § 4 (1712) 104 A shagged Dog with great eyes. *a* 1720 W. Gibson *Diet Horses* vii. (ed. 3) 95 Otherwise in cold Weather the finest Horses will look shagged, if they are not kept cloathed. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 23 A shagged foal would fright the early-rising swain. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 114 The shagged god [*sc.* Pan]..called her gently to him. 1825 Scott *Talism.* iii, I will strike thy shagged head from thy meagre shoulders. 1848 Lytton *Harold* VI. i, Round them grazed the rough shagged ponies which they had used for their journey.

†b. *transf.* (Said, e.g., of a comet.) *Obs.*

1648 Herrick *Hesper., Farewell to Sack*, And like to those Comets we see by night; whose shagg'd portents Fore-tell the comming of some dire events. 1679 Ecclestone *Noah's Fl.* II. 18 I'le shake off all these shagged shades of Night, And will adorn my self with Robes of Light.

†c. ? Unkempt; ? ill-clad, ragged. *Obs.*

1622 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Water-Cormorant* C 2, Attended fitly..With two shag'd Ruffians, and a pyde coat Page. 1711 E. Ward *Don Quix.* I. 7 Yet look'd so shagged and forlorn.

†2. Of textile fabrics, garments: Having a rough or long nap. *Obs.*

1649 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Wandering* 8 My chamber-pot seemed to be lined within with crimson plush, or shag'd scarlet bayes. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 3 A very course piece of shag'd cloth. 1679 T. Jordan *Lond. in Luster* 7 An old Woman clad all in white Flannel, with a white shag'd Irish Mantle. 1679 A. Lovell *Indic. Univ.* 65 Shagged or high-napped cloth. 1691 *Bragadocio* v. ii. 63 *Stage-direct.*, Enter the Quack in a Fur Cap, and shag'd Gown.

b. *transf.* Of a hill-side, etc.: Covered with scrub, trees, or some rough or shaggy growth.

1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Rip* I. 69 He looked down into a deep mountain glen, wild, lonely, and shagged. 1831 Lytton *Godolphin* xv, Constance..pointed admiringly to the blue course of the waters as they wound through their shagged banks.

c. Jagged; having a rough, uneven surface.
1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 156 Teeth euen and not shagged. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 116 The bark .is rough and shagged. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. XXV. 80 His crop [of 'coleseed'] will receive great damage by the stumps being left very shagged and torn. 1858 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. Central France* (ed. 2) 64 Replacing the rivulet that flowed there with a black and shagged current of lava.

3. Of hair, etc.: Long and rough; shaggy.
1587 HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* II. Argt., A man..with blacke long shagged haire downe to his shoulders. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXV. iii. 270 His beard, which was shagged and rough.. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 120 His long black lockes hang shagg'd adowne his shoulder. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 318 And like him made a noble Shield of She-goat's shagged Coat. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 7 Skins of buffalo calves, with the wintery shagged wool inward. *c* 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John De Lancaster* (1809) I. 71 Monstrous white bulls with shagged manes and hairy foreheads. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. XXV, Eyebrows shagg'd and grey.

b. *transf.* Of plants, etc.: Having a rough or shaggy appearance.
1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 45 Some warm slope with shagged moss o'erspread. 1830 SCOTT *Auchindrane* II. i, Rough with..shagged sea-weed.

†4. *Comb.* **shagged-ragged** *a.* (cf. SHAG-RAG), shaggy and ragged. *Obs.*
1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts* 13 Rose Hat-bands, with the shagged-ragged-Ruffe.

Hence **Sha·ggedness.**
1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* IV. ix. 121 The colour, shaggedness and other qualities of the Dog.

Shaggily (ʃæ·gili), *adv. rare.* [-LY 2.] In a shaggy manner; so as to be shaggy.
1891 *Century Dict.* s.v., Shaggily pilose.

Shagginess (ʃæ·ginĕs). [f. SHAGGY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being shaggy.
1778 COOK *3rd Voy.* IV. v. (1784) II. 377 From the colour and shagginess of the hair..we judged it might probably be that of the large male ursine seal, or sea-bear. 1881 V. SHAW *Bk. Dog* ix. 82 General appearance, tail, strength, and shagginess without too much length of coat, should be taken into consideration.

Shaggreen, Shaggrin: see SHAGREEN, CHAGRIN.

Shaggy (ʃæ·gi), *a.* Also 6–7 **shaggie**, 8 **shagy.** [f. SHAG *sb.*1 + -Y.
The altered form *shackie*, SHACKY *a.*, appears in our quots. somewhat earlier.]

1. Covered with or having long coarse or bushy hair. Of persons: Unkempt.
c 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. 1858 He sent a shaggy totter'd staring slaue. 1607 N. FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* II. i. (1612) D 3, Wilde Virginia, Blacke Affricke, or the shaggy Scithia, Must send it ouer as a Merchandize Ere thou shew any heere. *a* 1612 B. JONSON *Masque Oberon* Wks. (1616) 978 Trap our shaggie thighs with bels. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 42 Some black shaggy dog. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 55 Shaggy forms o'er ice-built mountains roam. 1755 in Macgill *Old Ross-sh.* (1909) 169, 2 two-year-old she cattle and a shagy bull. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvii, Shaggy, uncombed ruffians, whose enormous mustaches were turned back over their ears. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, He was a strong, loose, round-shouldered, shuffling shaggy fellow. 1882 'OUIDA' *In Maremma* I. 151 A mounted shepherd on his wild and shaggy horse.

b. Of a skin, or garment, etc.: Covered with coarse bushy hair.
c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 282 Ioues huge and each-where shaggie shield. 1705 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* 408 While Volga's Stream Sends Opposite, in shaggy Armor clad, Her Borderers. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* XVII. 107 Tunic and shaggy mantle. 1816 GALT *Life B. West* 94 A peasant dressed in shaggy skins.

c. Of a textile material: Having a long, rough nap; rough or coarse in texture.
1664 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Nov., Put on my new shaggy purple gown with gold buttons and loop lace. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 135 A shaggy tap'stry, worthy to be spread On Codrus' old, or Dunton's modern bed. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* ii, A surcoat composed of strong shaggy silk, so woven as to exhibit, at a little distance, no inaccurate representation of a bear's hide. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 113 (*Carpet-Weaver*), But in Wilton, or other carpets that are required to be 'shaggy', the wires are made thin, and sharp at one end.

d. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having or covered with rough or stiff hairs (hirsute) or long soft hairs (villous). Also in renderings of specific names, as *shaggy maple, spunk.*
1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 81 Shaggy (*hirsutus*), rough with stiff hairs. *Ibid.* II. 218 Blossom shaggy. 1802 WILLICH *Dom. Encycl.* IV. 455 The Shaggy Spunk, or *Boletus hirsutus*, a species of Mushroom. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 78/2 *Acer villosum*, the shaggy maple. 1840 LOUDON tr. *Köllar's Treat. Insects* 363 This beetle is somewhat shaggy and black. 1854 PAPPE *Silva Capensis* (1862) 6 Flowers terminal on short, shaggy peduncles. *Ibid.* 14 Drupe shaggy.

e. *Phys., Path.*, etc. Bristling with hair-like processes.
Shaggy chorion, that part of the chorion which develops long villous processes, and thus enters into the formation of the placenta, the rest of the chorion remaining smooth.
1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 2 Upon maceration in water for a certain time, it put on the usual shaggy appearance formed by the tubuli seminiferi. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 780/1 An epidermic layer..covering a thick and shaggy membrane. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstet. Med.* 62 And imbed themselves in the semi-fluid deciduous secretion, like roots in the soil, these have been called the shaggy chorion. 1888 W. H. DICKINSON in *Lancet* 24 Mar. 565/1 The Furred or Shaggy Tongue. *Ibid.*, When there is great projection of the papillæ, so that these stand out distinctly, the term furred or shaggy represents this condition. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 739 It's [i. e. the inflamed pericardium's] surface is covered with floating shaggy processes.

f. *transf.* Of the earth, a hillside, etc.: Covered with a rough, tangled growth. Also of a comet: 'Hairy'.
1591 SYLVESTER tr. *Du Bartas* I. ii. 407 And liberally the shaggy Earth [He will] adorn With Woods, and Buds of fruits, of flowers and corn. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 524 Those fallow Deere, and huge-hancht Stags that graz'd Vpon her shaggy Heaths. 1653 RAMESEY *Astrol. Rest.* IV. vi. 319 [Other comets] become shaggy and compassed as it were with hair or frindge round about. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 224 A River Through the shaggie hill Pass'd underneath ingulft. 1780 G. CUMBERLAND *Landscapes* (1793) 8 Nor less I joy, at parting day, to trace The sun-gilt forms of Enfield's shaggy chace. 1808 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* II. xiii, The little flower-beds looked shaggy, grass-grown, and uncared for.

g. Having a rough surface. *Shaggy metal*: in the Cheshire salt mines, 'porous clay in the side of the shaft, which admits the ingress of fresh water' (*Cheshire Gloss.* 1886).
1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 83 Some by growing Soft first, as many Pears do,..others by growing Dry and Shaggy, as most Musc-Pears do; all which are different ways Conducing to Rotteness and Destruction. 1811 H. HOLLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* I. 50 Where this [porous] structure of the clay occurs it goes by the name of the shaggy metal. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. viii, A mantle long and loose he wore, Shaggy with ice, and stain'd with gore. 1849 MURCHISON *Silveria* xiii. 332 Chocolate-coloured porphyres..highly shaggy and amygdaloidal. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 402 Fruit globular, its husk very thick: bark of old trunk shaggy, exfoliating in strips or plates.

2. Of hair, etc.: Rough, coarse, tangled.
1638 BP. MOUNTAGUE *Art. Eng. Norwich* B 1 b, Doth he [your Minister] weare long shaggy haire? 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 2) II. 78 Moss growing on Trees is of several sorts, cold and moist Ground produces a long shaggy, moist and dry Ground a short thick Moss. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 256 Thy shaggy Mane. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv, The bushy red hair and shaggy beard. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* iv, Eyebrows sage and shaggy. 1868 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* xxii, His short shaggy hair was shaggier than usual. 1901 ALLDRIDGE *Sherbro* xiv. 141 Her dress is of long shaggy fibre.

b. Bot. *Shaggy hairs*: see quots. Cf. SHAG *sb.*1
1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 55 Shaggy hairs are thread-like bodies, consisting of two or many layers or rows of cells. *Ibid.* 56 The multiseriate shaggy hairs of the Melastomeæ.

c. *transf.* Of a wood, trees, etc.: Resembling a rough growth of hair.
1789 GILPIN *Wye* 38 A woody hill..rudely hung with shaggy furniture. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 303 The rocks and shaggy wood that fringe that river. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. ii, Land of brown heath and shaggy wood, Land of the mountain and the flood. 1890 A. J. C. HARE *Story Life* XXVI. (1900) VI. 193 A poor town hanging shaggy on the hillside.

3. Comb., as *shaggy-bearded, -bodied, -fleeced, -footed, -haired* adjs.; **shaggy-mane**, an edible fungus, *Copinius comatus* (Cent. Dict. Suppl.).
a 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & L.* I. 114 Wretched Ixions shaggie footed race. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 173 A grizly shaggy-bodied deuill. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* II. xlvi, Foolish Sheapheards, that wear woont esteem, Your God all rough, and shaggy-hair'd to bee. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 128 Shaggy-leaved Toad Flax. 1840 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) I. 190 A fine..shaggy-headed man is Alfred ['Tennyson]. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 68 They were a..shaggy-bearded set. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 15 May, The black-faced shaggy-fleeced sheep.

Shagh, obs. form of SHAH.

†**Shag-hair,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. SHAG *a.* + HAIR *sb.*] **a.** *adj.* = next. **b.** *sb.* A 'shag-haired' dog.
1584 LYLY *Sapho* IV. iv. 33 *Vulcan.* My shag-haire Cyclops, come, lets ply Our Lemnion hammers lustily. 1598 FLORIO, *Lacno*, a dogs name, as we say a shag-haire or ruffian. 1612 PEACHAM *Genil. Exerc.* I. xvi. 54 Shag .hair dogs.

Shag-haired, *a. arch.* [f. SHAG *a.* + HAIRED *a.* Cf. SHAOK-HAIRED *a.*] Having shaggy hair.
1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 154 The Mastie..his breast great, and shaghaird. *Ibid.* IV. 182 Some of them be shaghearde, and ill coloured. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* III. vi. 381 They were called Nazarites, as who should say, longe locked, or shagge haired people. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 367 Like a shag-hayr'd craftie Kerne. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants at Ordinarie* B 3, Infection..was saide to skip into wollen cloathes, and lie smothring in a shag-hayrde Rugge. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxiv, The Shaghaired Argives..vowed to carry never any hair on their Heads, till [etc.]. 1901 H. TRENCH *Deirdre Wed* 28 And the shag-hair'd guard, with a mock, laid spears in their passage house Athwart. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* III. i. 358 Every horse in the country was saddled and manned by some shag-haired Hepburn.

Sha·glet. *nonce-wd.* [f. SHAG *sb.*2 + -LET.] A young shag or cormorant.
1898 E. STEP in *Good Words* Sept. 622, I..put the uncomplaining shaglet into my empty lunch-bag.

†**Sha·gling,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin. ? Cf. SHACKLING *ppl. a.* and SHAG *sb.*1] **a.** A designation at Oxford for persons permitted to lecture, but having no official status; also for the lectures given by them. **b.** Used (? through misapprehension) by Davies for: Feeble, ineffective.
1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 18 Lynacre..was incorporated Doctor of Physick in this University read a shagling Lecture in that faculty etc.]. *Ibid.* 90 Robert Warde..became a shagling Lecturer in Philosophy before the University in the publick Schools. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 245 Yet 'tis from the same confus'd and confounding Magazine of artful Sandius, that our Modern Arians borrow all their Shagling Weapons and Sophistical Quivers. *Ibid.* III. *Diss. Author Lat. Drama* 27 That University..permitted him to read a shagling Lecture in that Faculty.

Sha·g-rag, *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [A jingling alteration of SHAKE-RAG. Cf. SHAG *sb.*4, SHACK-RAG, SHAB-RAG, SHAG-BAG.]

A. *adj.* Of a person: Ragged, rascally.
c 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. 1913 To haue a shag-rag knaue to come [etc.]. 1615 *Band, Ruffe & Cuffe* (Halliw.) 9 A scurvie shag-ragge gentleman new come out of the North, a punie, a freshman come up hither to learn fashions, and seeke to expell me?
transf. 1693 *Bacchanalian Sessions* 6 Upon which, in clean Vessel, not tatter'd and shagrag, Appears Rhenish, Hock, Old and Young, Moselle, and Backrag.

b. Shaggy, unkempt.
1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V. 389 An old bruised and battered year-by-year..With shag-rag beard and doleful doublet.

B. *sb.* A ragged, disreputable person; a low rascally fellow.
1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 340 I'de hire some shag-ragge or other for half a chickeene to cut's throat. 1611 COTGR., *Guerluset*, (Somewhat like our Shagrag;) a by-word for a beggerlie souldior. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 69 Your poore Shag-rags, and silly snakes, that steale from the Armie to returne home. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 327 Sharks, Shagrags, Shatter-brains, Panders. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2). 1881 *Cumberld. Gloss.* etc.

b. *Shag rag and bobtail* = tag rag and bobtail.
1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxiii, It will swallow us all, Ships and Men, Shag, Rag, and Bobtail, like a dose of Pills. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. i. 5 There was a good farcical house, large enough to hold..them, *shag rag and bob-tail*, male and female, all together. 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* II. 113 Shag-rag and bobtail.

Shagreen (ʃăgrī·n). Also 7–8 **shagrin, shaggreen,** 8 **shaggareen,** 7–9 CHAGRIN. [Var. CHAGRIN *sb.*]

1. A species of untanned leather with a rough granular surface, prepared from the skin of the horse, ass, etc., or of the shark, seal, etc., and frequently dyed green. Also, an imitation of this.
1677 [see 3]. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 264 Hides and Leather from Bulgaria, Turky, and of their own dressing, which excels that we call..Shagreen for Durableness. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A Bible bound in Shagreen. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 239 His [the shark's] skin..being that substance which covers instrument cases, called shagreen. 1777 COOK *3rd Voy.* III. ix. (1784) II. 174 The men of Mataia..cover..their bodies with a sort of shagreen, being skin of fishes. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 443 The genuine oriental shagreen is not a true leather, but a skin prepared by drying. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 327 A thin oval case covered with dark shagreen. 1907 GALSWORTHY *Country House* I. i. 2 A tall man..whose tall wife carried a small bag of silver and shagreen.

b. The skin of various sharks, rays, etc., which is covered with close-set calcified papillæ, forming a hard rough surface: used for polishing, etc.
1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* lviii. (1875) 434 The so-called 'shagreen' of the Dog-fishes and sharks is composed of very small and close-set tooth-like processes. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* iii. 126 Very commonly it [the integument of sharks, etc.] is developed into papillæ, which become calcified, and give rise to toothlike structures; these, when they are very small and close-set, constitute what is called shagreen. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. 277 These [calcifications] may be quite small and thickly distributed all over the body. A skin so furnished is called shagreen.

c. *transf.* in *Ironfounding.* (See quot.)
1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Shagreen*, hard, colored, metallic spots found on the surface of iron castings.

†2. A silk fabric. *Obs. rare.*
1702 LADY G. BAILLIE *Housek. Bk.* (1911) 197 For 5¾ ells black shagrin..18 9 0. 1728 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 177, I..bought eighteen yards of very pretty white silk for Trott, something in the nature of shagreen, but a better colour than they ever are. 1741 *Anti-Pamela*; *Mem. Mr. J. Parry* 129 Nicholas advised him..to have the suit lined with white Shagreen.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* passing into adj., made of shagreen, as *shagreen case, cover, skin.*
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Shagreen*,..a sort of rough, green Leather; as *A *Shagreen Case.* 1730 *Inventory D. Bond's Goods* (1732) 34 A Shaggareen Case for Bottles. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. vii, She held out the black shagreen-case. *c* 1696 PRIOR *Cupid & Gan.* 19 Two Table-Books in *Shagreen Covers. 1677 J. P. tr. *Taverniер's Trav.* I. iv. 21 [They] wear Boots or Shooes of *Shagrin-Leather. *Ibid.*, *Shagrin-Skins. 1782–3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 42 In this country are also manufactures of ..shagreen skins and other leather.

b. (Sense 1 b.) *shagreen-granule, point, scale*; **shagreen-ray, -skate,** *Raia fullonica.*
1896 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 82 In the majority of instances, the fossils [of sharks] consist merely of detached spines, *shagreen-granules, teeth, or pieces of cartilage. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. 58 An external armature, consisting of plates, spines, and *shagreen points of solid bone. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 77 *Shagreen Ray. I met with this species at Scarborough, where it is called the French Ray. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 138 The fish-remains are chiefly those of the minute *Shagreen scales. 1882 TENISON-WOODS *Fish New South Wales* 191 *Shagreen-skate. *Raia fullonica.* Britain.

c. *Comb.*: *shagreen-covered, -like* adjs.
1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* i. 62 The dorsal spines and *shagreen covered skin of the common dog fish. 1864 SALA *Quite Alone* I. viii. 131 Limp, green, shagreen-covered

registers to keep the accounts in. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 317 Others [of the subgenus *Pimelodes*] have the head oval, and a kind of helmet of *shagreen-like bones.

Shagreened (ʃăgrī·nd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] 1. Having a roughened consistence or appearance like 'shagreen' or shark-skin.

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 74 Its Skin is Shagreen'd, like that of the Dog-Fish. 1801 PENNANT *Journ. Lond. to I. Wight* II. 73 The back and tail shagreened. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 301 With a rough and shagreened surface in the soft tortoises. 1841 E. NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* 28 The microscope shews the case of the egg to be shagreened in squares. 1866 E. C. RYE *Brit. Beetles* 47 Their elytra are shagreened in texture. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 595 These patches [of neurotic lichen], which have a shagreened aspect, spread quickly.

2. Covered with shagreen.

1847 WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Shah (ʃā). Forms: 6 **shawgh**, 6–7 **shaugh**, **xa**, 6–9 **shaw**, 7 **sa(a, saha, scha, shawe, shagh**, 7–8 **s(c)haoh, schah, sha**, 9 **shauh**, 7– **shah**. [a. Pers. شاه *shāh*, shortened from OPers. *χšāyaθiya* king, prob. orig. an adj. = 'mighty'. allied to Skr. *kšatra* dominion, Gr. *κτᾶσθαι* to acquire, get, *κεκτῆσθαι* to possess.] A Persian title equivalent to 'king'; in Europe the usual designation of the monarch of Persia, the PADISHAH.

1566 A. EDWARDS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 378 A noble man..in great favour with the Shaugh. *c*1575 DUCKET *Ibid.* 422 The king of Persia..is called the Shawgh. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. II. i. 32 Ismael the Persian Xa, or Sophi. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 250 The Kings of Persia were not called Schachs, as they are now. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 146 The Shagh of Persia? 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 449/1 Advices from Ispahan confirm the death of the late Schah. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* xv. III. 396 Punkah'd by Ranees and salamed by Shaws. 1828 [MORIER] *Hajji Baba in Eng.* I. xiv. 158 The shah's throne, on which he sits to administer justice. 1897 L. J. TROTTER *Life J. Nicholson* ii. (1908) 30 Calcutta had heard of the Shah's triumphant return to the Bala Hissar.

b. followed or preceded by a proper name.

1564 A. JENKINSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 370, I was sent for to come before the sayd Sophie, otherwise called Shaw Thamas. 1566 A. EDWARDS *Ibid.* 378 Thomas the Shaugh. 1601 HAKLUYT *Galvano's Discov. World* 49 Shaugh Ismael king of Persia. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 110 Ismael is vsually calld Ismael Schab, Shah, or Shach. 1683 W. HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 87 Buglagotte, a place where Shaw Susa [*i.e.* Shujā'] fought a great battle with his brother, ye present Emperour Aureng Zeeb. 1685 *Ibid.* 211, I went to see ye King of Persia, Sha Soliman, ride abroad to take ye aire. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 171 His Grandfather was a Man in Esteem under Nisham Shaw. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curr. Relat.* II. 570 Shach Sefi caused not many Years ago one Side of the Wall to be lined with Marble Slabs. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 104 His voice and manner strongly resembled Shauh Shujah's. 1841 — *Hist. Ind.* XII. i. II. 567 The death of Bahádur Sháh [at Lahor] was followed by the usual struggle among his sons.

Shahdom (ʃā·dəm). *rare.* [f. SHAH + -DOM.] The position, dignity, or territory of the Shah.

1884 MARVIN *Region Eternal Fire* xix. 334 Desert or mountain-severed provinces, susceptible of being easily broken off the Shahdom in detail. 1895 *Athenæum* 9 Mar. 314/1 The difficult task of tutoring Shahdom.

Shahee, variant or obs. form of SHAHI.

‖ **Shaheen** (ʃahī·n). Also **shahin**. [Urdū, a. Pers. شاهين *shāhīn*, lit. royal (bird), f. *shāh* SHAH.] An Indian falcon, *Falco peregrinator* and other species.

1839 JERDON in *Madras Jrnl. Lit. & Sci.* X. 81 The shaheen is a native of India, and breeds pretty generally among rocky mountains. 1841 J. GOULD *Birds Asia* III. Pl. 2, *Falco peregrinator*. Shaheen Falcon. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* ii. 13 The Bahri..and her tiercel, here vulgarly called the Shahin, are found in some parts of the province [Scinde]. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 366/1 (Falconry), In India there are used..the black shaheen, *Falco peregrinator*, the red-naped shaheen, *Falco babylonicus* [etc.].

Shahgoest, variant of SYAGUSH.

‖ **Shahi** (ʃā·ī). Forms: α. 6 **shaugh**, 7 **scahy, -i, shawhee, schai**, 8 **s(h)ahie, chaye**, 7–9 **shahee**, 9– **shahi**; β. *erron.* 7 **shehide, shaet, schaied**. [Pers. شاهي *shāhī* royal, f. شاه *shāh*: see SHAH.

It has been suggested that the erroneous β forms are due to confusion (by Europeans) with the word *shāhid* martyr.]

Formerly, a small silver coin of Persia varying between 4*d.* and 10*d.*; now, a copper coin of Persia worth about ½*d.*

α. 1566 A. EDWARDS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 378, 200 shaughes is a tumen, reckoning euery shaugh for 6. pence Russe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 293 Eight aspers at Cyprus made one scahy (a Turkish money which the Italians call Seya) being esteemed at little more then sixe pence English, and fifteene scahy made a zechine. 1619 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1906) 140 Two shahees maketh a ma[h]mudi]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 Their [Persian] Coines..Larrees..are worth ten pence, Shawhees four pence. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 89 The Piastres are commonly worth there thirteen Schais. 1752 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxiv. 292 Shahie, or sahie. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. xxiv. 400 Small copper coins called pools and shahis.

β. *c*1583 NEWBERY in Purchas *Pilgrimes* II. IX. iii. 1418 The cariage of a Mule from Arzerum to Arsingam, costeth twelue Shehides. 1677 J. P. tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. I. xii. 51 There are four several pieces of Silver Coyn [in Persia]; Abassi's, Mamoudi's, Shaet's, and Bisti's. *Ibid.*, Two Shayet's make a Mamoudi. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 32 At Aleppo..the Schaied is worth five Aspres, sixteen Schaieds go for a Piastre.

Shahmanism, variant of SHAMANISM.

Shahstah, obs. form of SHASTER.

‖ **Shahzadah** (ʃāzā·dă). Forms: 7 **shawhzawdeh**, 9 **shahzadeh, shazada, shah zadeh, shahzada**, 8– **shahzadah**. [Pers. شاهزاده *shāhzādah*, f. شاه SHAH + زاده *zādah* son.] The son of the SHAH; a king's son.

1662 PHILLIPS (ed. 2), *Shawh-zawdeh*, the Grand-Signior's son; the word signifieth in Persian tongue, a King's son. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Suppl. Desp.* (1858) I. 461 You have heard of the conspiracy here [Seringapatam] to..carry off the Shah-zadahs. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 172 The Shazada (such was the title by which the eldest son of the Mogul was then distinguished in Bengal). 1840 J. B. FRASER *Trav. Koordistan*, etc. I. iii. 56 Thus, however, the Beglerbeggee becomes regarded nearly in the light and rank of a Shah Zadeh, and maintains the state of one. 1859 *Hodson's Twelve Yrs. India* 310 *note*, The three Princes [*footn.* called Shahzadahs]..were in a tomb six miles off.

Shaik, variant of SHEIKH.

† **Shail**, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also **shayle**. [Cf. SHEWEL.] A scarecrow.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxiii, The good husbande..setteth up cloughtes or thredes, whiche some call shailes [1557 shayles], ..to feare away birdes.

Shail, *sb.*[2] *dial. rare.* In 6 **shayle**. [f. SHAIL *v.*[2]] A crooked gait; a shuffling, awkward manner of walking. First in **a-shayle** *adv.*, moving or walking in a shuffling, awkward manner.

1530 PALSGR. 831/1 A shayle with the knees togyther, and the fete outwarde, *a eschays*. 1887 HARDY *Woodlanders* I. xi. 202 Fancy..her bounding walk becoming the regular Hintock shail-and-wamble.

† **Shail**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [An alteration of SKAIL *v.* (perh. a scribal error; the MS. elsewhere has *skail.*)] *intr.* = SKAIL *v.* 9.

*c*1375 *Cursor M.* 18836 (Fairf.), His hare..bi his eres shailande sumdele [*a* 1300 *Cott.* skailand].

Shail (ʃēl), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–5 **schayle**, 5 **scheyle**, (6 **shoyle, scayle**), 6, 9 **shayl**, 6–7, 9 **shale**, (7 ? **shael**), 7– **shail**. [Possibly a metathetic derivative of OE. *sceolh* oblique.]

1. *intr.* To stumble, to walk or move in a shuffling, shambling manner.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1098 Schovelle-fotede was þat schalke, and schaylande hyme semyde, With schankez unschaply, schowande to-gedyrs. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/1 Schaylyn, or scheylyn. (*Disgredior.*) 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 332/1 To Schayle (*v.r.* Schaylle), *degradi* & *degredi*. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 85 Our Thomasen she doth trip, our Jenet she doth shayle. 1530 PALSGR. 700/1, I shayle with the fete, *jentretaille des pieds*. I never sawe man have a worse pace, se how he shaylleth. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1567) 17 The Waine for want of weight ..Did hoyse aloft and scayle and reele, as though it empty were. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* lv. 155 They [wild swine] set not their hinderfoote within their forefoote, and their gards fall streight vpon the ground and neuer shoyle or leane outwards. 1593 *Passionate Morrice* (1876) 82 Other, which were well legde, shaled with their feete, or were splafooted. 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXXI. 193 Child [a young crab], (says the Mother) You must Use your self to Walk Streight, without Skewing, and Shailing so Every step you set. 1887 HARDY *Woodlanders* I. xi. 202 She may shail; but she'll never wamble.

b. *fig.* To blunder, be wrong.

a 1529 SKELTON '*Womanhood, wanton*' 19 Good mastres Anne, there ye do shayle. — *Col. Clout* 401 What, Colyne, there thou shales! — *Replyc.* 172 Ye shayle *inter enigmata* And *inter paradigmata*.

2. ? To blink. *rare*[−1]. (See SHAILING *vbl. sb.*)

3. *dial.* a. *intr.* To glide or move in a slanting direction. b. *trans.* To throw (a flat missile) with a gliding motion. [Possibly a distinct word.]

a. 1895 A. PATTERSON *Man & Nat. on Broads* 78 High over-head some great grey gulls are 'shayling' in erratic flight, making seaward.

b. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* III. v. 127 It is also no rarity for some one to throw the fragments of his 'goute'..on the heads of the people in the pit, or to shail them with singular dexterity into the boxes. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby, Shail*, to throw a flat missile, as a tile or an oyster shell.

Hence **Shai·ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Shai·ler**, one who shambles in his gait.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xii. (Tollemache MS.), Þe scrabbe is schaylynge beste [1495 a sheylynge, 1535 shelynge, 1582 shelling beest] and goop bakwarde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/1 Schaylare. *Ibid.*, Schaylynge (or scheylynge, *loripedacio*). *c* 1460 *Ibid.* (Winch. MS.) 395 Schey, or skey, or horsys or schyttyl scheylere, idem quod schaylare, supra. 1530 PALSGR. 266/1 Schayler that gothe a wrie with his fete, *boyteux*. 1611 COTGR., *Fauquet*, ..a shaling wry-legd fellow. 1653 BULWER *Anthropomet.* VI. 106 The word..was *Hippos*, which signifies a perpetuall shaeling of the Eyes. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. VI. II. 237 This is too narrow a path, for many shaleing professours to walk in now adays.

Shair(d, obs. Sc. forms of SHARE *v.*, SHERD.

[**Shairl**, spurious word: see SHAWL (*-goat*).]

Shairman, Shairn, Sc. ff. SHEARMAN, SHARN.

‖ **Shaitan** (ʃaitā·n). Forms: 7 **shitan, sceithan**, 7, 9 **sheitan**, 9– **shaitan**. [Arab. شيطان *shaiṭān*, corruptly a. Heb. *sāṭān* SATAN.]

1. The Devil, Satan; an evil spirit.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 241 Ozman in his parody assures them, The Devil (Shitan they call him) ever diets so. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 233 But as soon as they were gone, Sceithan, that is to say, the Devil, presented himself to Hagar. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy into China* 41, I could not meet with any thing worth taking notice of all over the Hall but their Sheitan, or (as they themselves call'd it) their God. 1863 YULE *Friar Jordanus' Mirabilia* (Hakl. Soc.) 37 *note*, Certain mysterious footsteps, more than thirty or forty paces asunder, which the natives alleged to be Shaitan's.

2. *transf.* An evil-disposed or vicious person or animal.

1834 MORIER *Ayesha* I. i. 18 Cara Bey! oof! he is a Sheitan, he is Satan, he is a black Yezidi, a worshipper of the devil! 1849 LAYARD *Nineveh* I. ix. 287 *note*, The term Sheitan (equivalent to Satan) is usually applied in the East to a clever, cunning, or daring fellow. 1884 F. BOYLE *On Borderland* 377 Ranjit Singh, that Shaitan, turned it into a magazine. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 21 The shaitan [*i.e.* a tiger] has slain my man and my son. *Ibid.* 230 But Zalim Sing had no such excuse—he is a shaitan, the son of a she ass.

3. A dust-storm.

1900 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 5/5 In India and the East a dust storm rejoices in the name Shaitan, otherwise Satan. ..To-day thousands of sightseers were the playthings of a Shaitan in the Champ-de-Mars. 1911 in WEBSTER.

Shakal, obs. variant of JACKAL.

Shakbott, -but(t, obs. forms of SACKBUT.

1519 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, III. II. 1533 To the shakbutts, 50*s*. 1593 G. PEELE *Hon. Garter* B 1 b, Therewith I heard the Clarions and the Shalmes, The Shakbuts.

Shake (ʃēk), *sb.*[1] Also 4 **schak**, 5 **schakke**, 8–9 **shack**. [f. SHAKE *v.*]

† I. 1. a. With prefixed adj., as advb. cognate obj. to *shake* vb., or other vbs. of motion, *a good, great*, etc. *shake*: quickly, with headlong speed.

13.. *K. Alis.* 232 Away he iod from heom god schak. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 84/72 And aftur þei schoken a ful gret schak. ? *c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 96 Thei wente a nobull schakke.

† b. A charge (of men in battle), onrush. (Cf. SHOCK *sb.*) *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2663 So þat þe furste schak was ouercome of hure enymys. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1759 The Bretons..Schokkes in with a schakke, and schontez no langere.

II. The action or an act of shaking.

2. An act of shaking a person or thing.

1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IV. 72 And as down leaped he, His gay and goigeous armor rich so sounded in the shake. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 2 The dogge..pinch'd him in the eye, with so terible a shake, that the Lion..was constrained to forsake himselfe. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 172 Sometimes it happens that by a Shake..the Metal may spill. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 1 ₱ 5 Blossoms, that would fall away with every shake of wind. 1764 ELIZA MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 138 Give them a shake together before you lie in your eggs. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Amicus Rediv.*, It seemed to have given a shake to memory, calling up notice after notice of [etc.]. 1845 POE *Purloined Let.* Tales 206 We turned over every leaf in each volume, not contenting ourselves with a mere shake.

b. (Usually in full *a shake of the hand.*) An act of shaking hands or a person's hand, a handshake. (See SHAKE *v.*)

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ₱ 5 Our Salutations..consisting of many kind Shakes of the Hand. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 40 I. 315 The shake [was as] close, as long, and as rejoicing, as if the semi-unknown was a friend come home from the Desarts. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* vii. 75 Jim Sinclair gave her hand a very British shake.

c. *Shake of the head*: see SHAKE *v.* 6 b.

1713 J. HUGHES in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1772) I. 74, I may have called a man a knave by a shake of the head and a shrug of the shoulders. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III. i, *Puff*. Why, by that shake of the head, he [Ld. Burleigh] gave you to understand that [etc.]. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* l, Captain Cuttle observed with a shake of his head, that Jack Bunsby himself hadn't made it out. 1889 PARNELL in R. B. O'Brien *Life* (1898) II. 228 Is there any one of them who..sitting in his place, by a shake of the head, or a nod, or a word, will venture to say that [etc.]?

d. An act of shaking oneself. Also *fig.*

1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 15 Now lap-dogs give themselves the rousing shake. 1726 W. PENN *Tracts* Wks. I. 490 Having given my self a loose shake of the Calumnies of his first Section. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 596 That long shake [of a dog] that bedrizzled the sunshine. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, The speaker got up from a bench on which he had been lying unobserved, and gave himself a shake.

e. *dial.* The shaking out of corn from the ear. Also in Comb. *shake-time*. Cf. SHACK *sb.*[1]

1668 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.*, *Shake-time*, the season of the year that Mast and such Fruits fall from Trees. 1786 *Harvest Rig* vi, And aye they tell, that 'a green shear Is an ill shake.' 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.* s. v. *Shear*, A green shear's as bad as a shak.

f. *Paper-making.*

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 225/1 He..then gives the mould the 'shake', a gentle shake both along and across the mould. 1890 A. WATT *Paper-making* xii. 132 He gives the mould a gentle shake from his chest forward and back again, which is called the fore-right shake; this shake takes place across the wires...He next gives a shake from right to left, and back again.

g. *dial.* A raffle.

1877 E. LEIGH *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Shake*, a raffle. 'My mon won the picture in a shake.'

h. *colloq.* or *slang.* Used as the type of instantaneous action, esp. in the phrases *in a shake, in a brace* or *couple of shakes*.

1816 G. MUIR *Clydesdale Minstrelsy* 98 (E.D.D.) In the shake

of a hand I received my sight. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *St. Aloys*, He'll be up at the church in a couple of shakes. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. xvi. 283 I'll just..run whome wi' un, and be back agin in a brace of shakes. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* xiii, 'Well, if I speak back, pikes will be going in two shakes. 1904 E. NESBIT *Phœnix & Carpet* vii. 145 Wait a shake, and I'll undo the side gate.

3. Irregular vibratory or tremulous movement, esp. as the result of impact or disturbance of equilibrium; irregular lateral movement (of something revolving or moving in a line). *Naut.* A fluttering or shivering (of a sail).

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 12 The cause of fluidness..I conceive to be nothing else but a certain pulse or shake of heat. 1690 BOYLE *Effects of Motion* iii. 18 The Shake is first communicated by the Cannon to the earth or floor on which they play. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 48 The bush must embrace the spindle quite close, to prevent any shake in the motion. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 663/2 A square box made to slide along this wooden trunk without shake. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 329 The earth must be struck with a rammer, and if found to shake, must be bored, to ascertain whether the shake be local or general. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 320 Diagonal braces..to resist the shake from the action of the wheel upon the pinion. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 223 The sail will come in without a shake. 1883 *Science* I. 101/1 Care should be taken..that there is no 'shake' or lateral motion in the adjustments for focus. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 328/2 See that the cannon pinion does not confine the shake of the centre wheel.

b. The shock of an earthquake. Now only *U.S.*

1622 W. BURTON *Leicestersh.* 270 The bell in the Townehall at Denbigh knowled with the violence of the shake [of an earthquake]. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 224 In that and some following Days they had no less than 50 Shakes. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Introd. 3 It has been destroyed by the shake of an earthquake. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 3/2 That earthquake at San Francisco—the 'shake', as the local papers lightheartedly called it within a fortnight.

4. A shivering or trembling of the body or limbs; also, a state of tremor. *The shakes*, nervous agitation caused by fear or horror.

1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* IV. i, I must stand to it stoutly, And show no shake of fear. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* I. x, She was pale and agitated, or, as she expressed it, 'had a terrible fit of the shakes'. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xvi, Her nerves were in a shake.

b. An attack of a shaking disease. *The shakes*, a name popularly applied to any disease characterized by a trembling of the muscles and limbs.

Dumb shakes, (*U.S.*) ? masked intermittent fever. *Hatters' shakes*, a disease incident to some workers in hat-making.

1782 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 28 Dec., A man who has had two shakes of the palsy! 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 220/2 When 'the shakes' have taken possession of their unhappy victim [of mercury-poisoning]. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 355 Even in the midst of a severe 'shake', they would generally insist that they were 'well enough to dive'. 1867 H. LATHAM *Black & White* 109 The Dismal Swamp is a first-rate place for concealment, if you are not afraid of shakes and agues. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. ii. 640 The 'dumb shakes' of the Wabash Valley. 1884 *Cornhill Mag.* June 616 An attack of delirium tremens, or, as she and her neighbours style it, a 'fit of the shakes'. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Feb. 378 Muscular tremors ('hatters' shakes') are most often observed in those engaged in dusty post-carotting processes.

c. A tremor (in the voice).

1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* liv, If I'd have detected one line in your face, or one shake in your voice, like treachery.

5. *Mus.* (See quot. 1881.)

† *Close, open shake* (see quot. 1674). *Obs.*

1659 [see *shaking stop*, SHAKING *vbl. sb.*]. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 47 Trill, or plain shake. *Ibid.* 53 The Trill, or Shake of the Voice, being the most usual Grace. *Ibid.* II. 104 The close Shake is when you stop with your first Finger on the first Fret, and shake with your second Finger as close to it as you can; the open Shake is when you stop with your first Finger on the first Fret, and shake with your third Finger on the third Fret. 1711 [see QUAVER *sb.* 2]. 1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* Nov. (1889) II. 98 She has a very pretty shake, and sings very chastly, not with vile graces and trills. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* III. xl, And sometimes high the note was raised, and long Produced, with shake and effort sensible. 1881 F. TAYLOR in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 479 *Shake* or *Trill*..consists of the regular and rapid alternation of a given note with the note above,..continuing for the full duration of the written note...Immediately before the final note of a shake a new subsidiary note is introduced, one degree *below* the principal note. This and the concluding principal note together form what is called the *turn* of the shake.

6. A concussion or blow which impairs the stability of something; often *fig.* a damaging blow (e.g. to an institution, a state of things, a person's health); a shock (to the mind or nerves).

1565 W. ALLEN *Def. Purgatory* xvii. 283 One of these ouerthrowers frameth..his negatiue argument, to the more sure shake of oure faithe herein after this sorte. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 35 The States-General..consisted of about Eight Hundred Persons, whose meeting..gave too great a Shake to the whole Body of the Union. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xxiv. 8–9 This is a great shake to the credit of most History. 1704 SWIFT *Tale Tub* ix. 168 His Brain hath undergone an unlucky Shake. *a* 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) I. 13 Being thought..a great shake to the security of men's lives and fortunes. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 5 (1875) 18 The rude shakes which Science has given to many of their cherished convictions. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 44 He was the life of us before he had that shake, but it's only nerves.

7. *To be no great* (*some great, considerable*, etc.) *shakes*: to be nothing (something, etc.) extraordinary in ability or importance.

[Perh. alluding to shaking of dice.]

[1816 LD. BROUGHTON *Recoll.* (1865) II. 2 W. said that a piece of sculpture there was '*nullae magnae quassationes*', and the others laughed heartily.] 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Memor.* (ed. 3) 41 Though no great shakes at learned chat. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 89 Ten years ago, the young Whig was 'non sordidus auctor', considerable shakes; but now they are all asses. 1820 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 28 Sept. (1875) 733, I had my hands full, and my head too, just then [when he wrote 'Marino Faliero']; so it can be no great shakes. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1850) II. 222 No great shakes at metre. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto, Shop* xi, This article, no such great shakes, Fizzes like wild fire? 1894 *Cornhill Mag.* June 564 Bannock can't hit a haystack at fifty yards, and I'm no great shakes.

8. In combination with adv. (subst. use of phrases: of SHAKE *v.*: see also SHAKE-DOWN). **a.** *Shake out* (Stock Exchange): a crisis in which the weaker speculators are driven out of the market.

1895 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 2/2 The 'shake-out' in speculative accounts..has strengthened the Stock markets...The recent 'shake out' of weak holders, referred to above. 1910 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 10/1 All traces of last week's Rubber 'shake out' have vanished.

b. *Shake up*: a rousing or stirring up to activity.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. ii, Tom gave the prisoner a shake-up, took away his list, and stood him up on the floor. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 7/1 The Board has had a healthy 'shake-up'. 1912 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 654 Indictments and bills in equity became the order of the day, and 'probings' and 'shake-ups' the common talk of business men.

III. Something produced by shaking.

9. A natural cleft or fissure produced during growth or formation. **a.** in timber.

For *cup, heart, star, wind shake*: see those words.

1651 J. WHITE *Rich Cabinet* (1677) 29 Get a streight piece of wood..,let it be free from knots, or shakes, then plain it. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Shakes*,..the cracks or rents in a plank, occasioned by the sun or weather. 1851 *Rural Cycl.* IV. 178 *Shake*, a disease in trees, consisting of long splits up the stem. 1894 *Times* 31 Aug. 3/5 Yellow pine, without a single knot, shake, or other blemish in its whole surface.

b. in rock, mineral strata, etc.

Water shake, one in which a stream empties itself.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* L 2, The Shaft was Sunk in a great and loose Shack of Chirts. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 41 That same want of stability..like a shake in marble, runs thro' the whole block. 1802 J. MAWE *Mineral. Derbysh.* iii. 38 In this limestone stratum are frequently found openings or caverns, which are commonly called shakes, or swallows. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 305 They..were as compact as when first moved by the plough, without even the appearance of a water shake or fissure. 1856 *Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 373 The more feeble springs that empty themselves..through some loose or porous soil, shakes in the rocks, or otherwise. 1893–4 *Northumberld. Gloss.*, *Shake*, a thickening or 'belly' in a vein of lead ore..or the cavity sometimes found in such places.

10. *U.S.* pl. **a.** A set of barrel staves = SHOOK *sb.*

1820 SCORESBY *Arct. Regions* I. 207 *note*, Empty casks are..taken to pieces, and the staves closely packed up in a cylindrical form, constituting what are called shakes or packs. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 122 *Shakes*, the staves of hogsheads taken apart.

b. Pieces of split timber, a kind of shingles.

1845 C. MATHEWS *Writ.* I. 164 in R. H. Thornton *Amer. Gloss.* s. v., A..house, shingled with what they call 'shakes' all over the West and Southwest. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 Mar., By and by..shakes can be split for a roof, and fastened on.

11. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc.*, *Shake*, a slur on a printed sheet through some defect in the impression.

12. (See quot.)

1911 *Webster's Dict.*, *Shake*...Short for *milk shake* or *egg shake*, etc., beverages of milk, or milk and egg, flavored and shaken thoroughly. *Colloq., U.S.*

IV. 13. *Comb.*: **shake-bog**, a bog which shakes or quakes when trodden upon; **shake culture**, a CULTURE (3 c) in which the organisms are distributed through the medium by a gentle shake; **shake-hole** (see quots.); **shake willey, willow**, a machine used in the preparation of cotton and wool (see quot.).

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 599 That kind of bog called the *shake-bog. 1894 E. KLEIN in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 13 Oct. 799/1 It does not form gas bubbles in gelatine *shake cultures. 1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 6 *note*, Open fissures, locally called *shake-holes, or swallow-holes, from their swallowing up the streams that cross the limestone districts. 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.*, *Shack-hole*, a hollow in the ground, resembling a funnel, which receives the surface water. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Shake-willy* (Cotton-manufacture), a willy or willowing machine for cleaning cotton, preparatory to carding. 1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* 181 In order. to shake loose any matted pieces, the wool is usually passed through a shake willey or willow.

Shake (ʃēk), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Short for SHAKE-RAG. (Cf. SHACK *sb.*[2])] A disreputable person.

1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Shake*, a disreputable man or woman. *North.*

Shake (ʃēk), *v.* Pa. t. **shook** (ʃuk); pa. pple. **shaken** (ʃē·k'n). Forms: *Inf.* 1 **sceacan, scacan**, 3 **sceki, sceky, sake, scheken, schek(e**, 3–4 **scake, ssake, schak(e, sshake**, (4 **schac, scha(a)k, s(c)haken**, 5 **schakyn**), 4–6 **schake**, 6 *Sc.* **scha(i)k**, 8–9 *Sc.* and *dial.* **shack**, 4– **shake**. *Pa. t. a.* 1 **sceóc, scóc**, 3 **scoc, scok(e, ssoc, ssok**, 3–4 **schok, choke**, 4–5 **schook**, 4–6 **schoke**, *Sc.* **schuk(e**, 4–7 (9 *dial.*) **shoke**, (4 **shok, shuke**), 6–7 **shooke**, (6 **showke**, *Sc.* **schuik**, 6, 9 **sheuk**), 9 *dial.* **shu(o)k**, *north.* **shuik**, 5– **shook**. *β.* 4 **shakid**, 5 **shakyd**, 6 **schaked, shakte**, 6–7 **shakt, shak't**, 9 *dial.* **shacked, sha(c)kt, shakked**, *Sc.* and *north.* **shaket**, **-it**, 5–9 **shaked**, 6–9 **shak'd**. *γ.* 3 **sceken** (*pl.*). *Pa. pple. a.* 1 **sceacen, scacen, scæcen**, 4 **schaken, (yshaken), s(c)hakun, schake**, 4–6 **shake**, 5 **i-sake**, 5–6 *Sc.* **schakyn**, 6–7 *Sc.* **scha(i)kin**, 6 *Sc.* **shaikne, shacken, shakken**, 5– **shaken**. *β.* 5 **schacked**, 6–7 **shak'd, shakt**, 6 **shakte**, 7 **shak't**, 9 *dial.* **shacked, shakked, shak't**, 6– **shaked**. *γ.* (6 **shooken**), 7 **shooke**, 9 *dial.* **shook, shooken, shookt, shu(o)k**, **-en**, *Sc.* **sheuken, shooken**, 7– **shook**. [OE. *scacan* str. vb. (*sc6c, scacen*) corresponds to OS. *skakan* to depart (once only, in pa. t. *skôk*), mod.Fris. dialects (Sylt) *skaake*, (Föhr) *skaaki* to push, displace. LG. *schacken* to shake, ON. *skaka* (*skôk, skekinn*) to shake (Sw. *skaka*) :—OTeut. **skakan*. (Not found in Goth. or in HG.; the OHG. gloss '*untschachondes*, fluctivagi' seems to prove the existence of a derivative vb. **scachôn* to wander.) Outside Teut. the only probable cognate is Skr. *khaj* to agitate, churn (*khaja, khajâ* a churn).]

† **I. 1.** *intr.* A poetical word for: To go, pass, move, journey; to flee, depart. Said of persons and things, and both in physical and non-physical senses. Also with *away, forth, down. Obs.*

It is not clear that the notion of rapidity of movement, which may be found in some of the examples, is other than merely contextual.

Beowulf 1803 (Gr.) Þa com beorht leoma scacan ofer scadu. *Ibid.* 3118 Þonne strǽla storm..sc6c ofer scildweall. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1594 (Gr.) [Hi] ȝewiton mid þy wæge in forwyrd sceacan under eorþan grund. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 992, Ða sceoc he on niht fram þære fyrde him sylfum to mycclum bismore. *a* 1220 *Bestiary* 264 Þe mire ..suneð it and sakeð forð, so it same were. *Ibid.* 660. *a* 1300 *Childhood Jesus* 1387 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 46 Þo Josep was fram him i-schake. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21228 Quider-ward sum-euer he scok. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7084 Out of his abite he hym schok. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 217 Symoun did doun schake [to the king's side]. *Ibid.* 323 With þam away þei schoke. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 928 Duke Rolant saw hymen away ward schake. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 18/315 (E.E.T.S.) Clerkes & comens of contrees aboute, Wer schacked to þat cite. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 2744 Giete diches we scholen here make, wherthorwgh this water schal forth Schake. *c* 1450 — *Holy Grail* xiv. 282 And whanne Of his Swowneng tho he Awook, Anon there Into A Sadel he Schook. ? *c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 66 To the town the husbond wentt, As fast as he myght schake. 15.. *Wedding of Syr Gawene* 741 in *Syr Gawayne* (Bannatyne Club) 298 Syr Gawen rose, and in his hand he toke His fayr lady, and to the dore he shoke.

II. To vibrate irregularly, tremble.

2. Of things having more or less freedom of movement: To move irregularly and quickly to and fro, up and down, or from side to side; to quiver, quake, vibrate, waver.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 7 Huæt eada ge in uoestern ȝesea ȝeiȝ from uinde sceæcende. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 605 The slakke skyn aboute his nekke shaketh. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/2 Schakyn or qwakyn.., *tremo*. Schakyn or waveryn, *vacillo*. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth* II. v. Wks. 1910 II. 127 Her Majestie came by a close Arbor,.. and whiles Silvanus pointed to the same, the principall bush shaked. 1684 R. WALLER *Ess. Nat. Exper.* 62 Her Wings..upon the Ingress of the air shoke very much. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 129 The full concerto swells upon your ear; All elbows shake. 1800 WORDSW. *Pet Lamb* 10 His tail with pleasure shook. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 3 The long light shakes across the lakes. 1860 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, K. Olaf* II. xiv, While the rifted Streamers o'er him shook and shifted. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1884) 65 The mighty pine-forests which shake In the wind.

b. *Naut.* Of a sail: To shiver, vibrate, flutter.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Shivering*, the state of a sail when it shakes or flutters in the wind. 1846 CODRINGTON in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. 154 *note*, She kept her starboard and lee studding-sails set and shaking. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., To shake in the wind.

† **c.** Of a person or animal: To throw oneself or one's limbs about. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Succusso*, to shake as a horse doth whan he trotteth. 1611 COTGR., *Iacter*,..to swing, tosse, tumble, or shake vp and downe.

3. Of things normally stable or still: To vibrate irregularly, tremble, either as a whole or in its parts, as the result of impact or disturbance of equilibrium. Hence, to totter, lose stability, become weakened.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4241 Al þe hul mid þe vallinge ssoc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19211 And in þat erth-din þar scok, þe haligast eft-sith þai tok. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 217 The trompettes..sowned soo sore that the chambre where as he laye shoke of it. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1508 The starry heuyn, me thought, shoke with the showte. *a* 1530 J. HEYWOOD *Play of Love* (1534) B iv, And therwithall I fet a sygh such one As made the forme shake which we both sat on. 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* III. i. 24 Now, Spaine, sit firme; ile make thy towers shake. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 797. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars*, He ended; and the kebars sheuk Aboon the chorus roar. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxix, The postern gate shakes,..it crashes—

it is splintered by his blows. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Sir Rupert*, From base to turret the castle shook. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 459 So..that a man far-off might well perceive..The hard earth shake. 1864 — *Voyage* ii, We felt the good ship shake and reel.

b. *fig.* Of a person: To lose firmness. ? *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 116 Make oure herten ueste and stedeuest þet hi ne ssake uor none uondynge þet to hare comþ.

c. Of a band of persons: To become unsteady, to reel, give way.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 380 And in the stour sa hardyly He ruschyt, that all the semble schuk. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (Sommer) 26 b, The great bodie of them beginning to shake, and stagger. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 611 The pikes of the rebel battalions began to shake; the ranks broke.

4. Of a person, his body, limbs, etc.: To quake or tremble with physical infirmity or disease; to quiver with emotion; to shiver with cold, to quake with fear.

To shake in one's shoes: to tremble with fear.

[*a* 1100 *Aldh. Gl.* in Napier *OE. Glosses* i. 4 160 *Exhorruit*, oſscoc.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3565 Quen þat sua hicums ald..þe heued biginnes for to scak. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. clxxxv. (1495) 726 The dionklew mannys honde tremblyth and shakyth. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* VII. 161 He shoke all for angre. *Ibid.* XXIV. 528 He shoke all for fere. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* X. 183 He stoode so tremblingly, That one full wel might heare his teeth togither so to shake. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 641 Why shak'st thou so? Feare not (man). 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 31 And about midnight..my frend came home againe, shaking every joint of hym. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 279, I sweat, I fly, And shake all o'er, like a discover'd spy. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 333 He shakes with cold. 1818 COBBETT *Polit. Reg.* XXXIII. 497 This is quite enough to make Corruption and all her tribe shake in their shoes. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lviii, Was that she? He began to shake at the mere possibility. 1873 *Punch* 15 Mar. 107/2 It had set the whole Liberal party 'shaking in its shoes'. 1909 MRS. H. WARD *Daphne* IV. 90 Her small frame shook with weeping.

b. To be convulsed with laughter. Cf. 11 c.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 22 Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air, Or laugh and shake in Rab'lais' easy chair. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 61 How wouldst thou [Democritus] shake at Britain's modish tribe. 1905 F. YOUNG *Sands of Pleasure* II. ii, If the whole of France is shaking with the antics of Venus, the whole heavens are shaking with laughter.

III. To cause to vibrate, agitate.

5. *trans.* To brandish or flourish threateningly (a weapon or something used as a weapon); †to wield. Also, to flourish, wave (something) in ostentation or triumph.

c 1000 *MS. Bodl.* 577 lf. 63 b, Macheram stricto mucrone uibrabat, *glossa* sceoc. *c* 1205 LAY. 26481 Heo scæken on heore honden speren swiðe stronge. *c* 1330 *Sir Tristr.* 885 Schaftes þai gun schake. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxi. 321 He shoke the sword to the kynge. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1576) 185 A picture of woode, that wulde shake a speare, and rolle the eyes. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. v. 96 Go thou toward home, where I wil neuer come, Whilst I can shake my sword. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 489 And over them triumphant Death his Dart Shook, but delaid to strike. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 382 P 1 The Prince..shaked a Cane at the Officer. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. ii, Conscience..calls her furies forth, to shake The sounding scourge and hissing snake. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XX, 'Take heed, Oliver! take heed!' said the old man, shaking his right hand before him in a warning manner. 1862 W. COLLINS *Basil* III. vi, He has no marriage-certificate to shake over our heads, at any rate. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xlvii, And the people passing by Stop to shake their fists and curse.

b. *fig.* Chiefly in phrases. † *To shake boast*: to boast, swagger. † *To shake the feather*: see FEATHER *sb.* 8 b.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3645 After hym folwede & schoke bost xxx^{ti} þowsant on an host. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 45 Thou shakest boast [*jactas*] oft of her foly in vayne. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 21 A reckless star Seemed shaking over him malific powers.

6. To move to and fro irregularly or tremulously, agitate (some part of the body); (of an animal) to 'wag' (its tail) (? *obs.*); (of a bird) to flap, flutter (its wings) esp. as preparing to fly. Also said of a thing personified. Also with *down, wide.*

[*a* 1000 *Phœnix* 144 Þonne..he..þriwa ascæceþ feþre flyhthwate.] 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 38 Thei schulen schake lockis, as the whelpis of liouns. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5018 Þan schogs hire þe son-tree & schoke hire schire leues. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij b, She..drawith booth her wyngys ouer the myddys of her boeke..and softely shakyth them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 15 [Furor] Shakt his long lockes..And bit his tawny beard to shew his raging ire. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xiv, On Libanon at first his foote he set, And shooke his wings with roarie maydewes wet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 66 The Tawnie Lion..Rampant shakes his Brinded main. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept. 1658, Rattlesnakes..swiftly vibrating and shaking their tailes. 1797 HT. LEE *Canterb. T., Frenchm. T.* (1799) I. 192 Dorsain shook his grey locks—'That's as much as to say our dancing days are past!' added Antoine, observing it. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* V, Shaking down a profusion of sable ringlets. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 66 Shaking wide thy yellow hair. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv, He steps proudly along, ..and shakes his black *chevelure*, or lion's-mane. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. i, His cruel goddess had shaken her wings and fled. 1909 J. G. FRAZER *Psyche's Task* iv. 38 The sun-scorched stocks of the fruitless Indian corn shook their rustling leaves in the wind.

b. *To shake one's head*: to turn the head slightly to one side and the other in sorrow or scorn, or to express disapproval, dissent or doubt.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24503 On him mi heſd i scock, and said, 'Vngretli, leif sun, er þou graid!' *c* 1320 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 1069 '*Par fai*, dame', he saide, 'no!' And schok his heved vpon the quen. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2344 And pitously he wep & shok his hed. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3164 So cherishly his heed he shook. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* I. (1895) 71 And as he was thus saying, he shaked his heade, and made a wrie mouth. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. ii. 25 Let's shake our heads, and say..We haue seene better dayes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 819 The Learned Leaches in Despair depart: And shake their Heads, desponding of their Art. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 10 The Captain shook his Head, and said, Carpenter! that is not the Reason. 1808 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIII. 161 It is he who now nods *yes*, or shakes *no*, while the ministers are speaking. 1865 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. xi. 134 'No, I shan't!' said Molly, shaking her head. 1897 MAX PEMBERTON *Queen of Jesters* IV. 176 The Corsican shook his head, implying that he doubted.

c. *To shake one's ears*: lit. of an animal, hence *fig.* of a person likened to an animal, (*a*) to wake up, bestir oneself; (*b*) to show indifference or dislike, pleasure in freedom, mirth, etc.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* Wks. 1902 II. 35 Euphues..began to shake his eares, and was soone appareiled. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* I. 34-40 When Gods threatenings are vttered vnto vs, a great many of vs do but shake our eares at them. *Ibid.* VIII. 1-4. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 924 [Hounds] Shaking their scratch'd ears, bleeding as they go. 1601 — *Jul. C.* IV. i. 26 Then take we downe his Load, And turne him off (Like to the empty Asse) to shake his eares, And graze in Commons. 1602 — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 134. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 42 Thriftie villagers Have long since shak'd their Ears. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 220 The Mountebanck shak'd his ears, (as if he drank base wine). 1747 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 8 June, How merry my ghost will be, and shake its ears to hear itself quoted as a person of consummate prudence!

d. To wave (the hand) in farewell.

1569 W. HUBBARD *Ceyx & Alcyone* Av, She sawe him becking with his hand: And she likewise her hands did shake [Ovid: *concussaque manu dantem sibi signa mariturn prima videt, reddidque notas*]. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alcyone* 77 [She] first her Husband on the Poop espies Shaking his Hand..; She took the Sign; and shook her Hand again. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, Amelia.. acknowledged her presence..by kissing and shaking her fingers playfully in the direction of the vehicle.

e. *To shake one's elbow*: to gamble with dice.

1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law Case* II. i, This comes of your ..Shaking your elbow at the Taule-boord. 1705, 1826 [see ELBOW 4 e]. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 10. 47 A famous gamester..was elected Margaret-professor of divinity: so great, it seems, is the analogy between dusting of cushions, and shaking of elbows.

f. *To shake a foot, leg* (see LEG *sb.* 2 b), *toe, one's bones, feet, heels, hough* (Sc.), *shanks*, also † *to shake it* = to dance.

1661 *Thrac. Wonder* II. C4, Son, set down thy Hook, and shake it lustily. 1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* IV. iii, Now wou'd I lay greatness aside, and shake my heels, if I had but Musick. 1828 J. RUDDIMAN *Tales & Sk.* 62 When he shakes his bowed houghs to the sound o' Rab Murray's creaking catgut. 1830 BUCKSTONE *Wreck Ashore* II. i, Dance with? with me, to be sure; though I hav'n't shaken a toe these twenty years. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xvii, They hav'nt a lilt to shake their bones to. 1850 THACKERAY *Mr. Malony's Acc. Ball* x, in *Punch* Aug. XIX. 53 And I'd like to hear the pipers blow, And shake a fut with Fanny there! 1884 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg. North* 99 Resolved to shak' their heels,..In jigs and Highland reels.

† *transf.* 1595 A. B. *Nobleм. Asse* D 3, Whereupon, he caused him with the rest, to be hanged by the neckes, and (as the common prouerbe is) sent them to shake their heeles against the winde. 1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day* I. 10 Let her shake her heeles..I would make her shake her heeles too, afore I would shake mine thus.

g. *refl.* Of a person or animal: To give a shake to his or its body (e.g. in order to throw off wet, snow, dust, etc., or to remove the stiffness caused by repose); *fig.* to bestir oneself, arouse oneself to activity. Also with complement, *to shake oneself free, loose, awake, sober*, and with const. *from.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 75 Into an Egle he gan transforme after that himself he schok. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXIV. 497 He [Bayard] shaked hymselfe for to make falle the water from hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* III. 2 Shake the [1611 shake thy selfe] from the dust, arise & stonde vp, o Ierusalem. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* V. Wks. 1851 II. 55 The regent saw the danger of allowing the duke to shake himself loose, in this manner, from his engagements. 1845 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* i, 'What's the matter?' asked the watchman..sullily shaking himself. 1859 FARRAR *Jul. Home* XVII. 222 A large and fierce mastiff also shook himself from sleep. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* III, Just shake yourself sober and listen, will you? 1888 STOKES *Celtic Ch.* 153 The Roman Church determined at last to shake itself free from this thraldom. 1899 B. MARIE DIX *Hugh Gwyeth* XVI. 261 ''Twill be sunrise soon', Hugh said, and shook himself awake.

h. *intr.* for *refl.*

1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 255 They shake clear from one surrounding group merely to ally themselves with another.

7. *trans.* To cause to move irregularly to and fro by external force; to make to flutter or quiver; to agitate. *Naut.* To cause (a sail) to flutter in the wind. Also with adv., as *about, abroad.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 176 (Gr.) Guðweard gumena.. wælhlencan sceoc. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 406 With many a tempest hadde his berd been shake. 14.., *Beryn* 1762 Who so shoke a rynge, Ther no man is within, þe rynging to answere. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 25 Whan thy medowes be mowed,..if the grasse be very thycke, it wolde be shaken with handes, or with a shorte pykforke. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 7 Went ye out to se a rede shaken with the wynde? *c* 1570 *Buggbears* I. ii. 134 Ther they shaked Iron chaynes. 1648 T. HILL *Strength Saints* 5 It is clean water indeed, that when the glasse is shaked, there is no filth appeares. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch, Demetrius* (Rtldg.) 615/2 Bocchoris..ordered the man to tell the gold that she demanded into a bason, and shake it about before her, that she might enjoy the sight of it. 1797 COLMAN *Br. Grins, Night-gown & Slippers* (1804) 30 When taken, To be well shaken. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 205 The Queen Shaking the beamy reins Bade them [the courseis of the air] pursue their way. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* XXVII, Genvil slowly unrolled the pennon—then shook it abroad. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 32 The glass of Time..Every moment, lightly shaken, ran itself in golden sands. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* II. 175 At which we shook the sword within the sheath Like heroes. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 41 Keeping the ship close to the wind without shaking the sails.

slang. 1788 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 2), To shake a cloth in the wind; to be hanged in chains.

b. With additional notion of a purpose of dislodging or discharging something adhering or contained.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cleric's T.* 922 She gan the hous to dighte, ..Preynge the chamberes..To hasten hem, and faste swepe and shake. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Esdras* [*Neh.*] v. 13 Y schook [1382 shakide out] my bosum, and Y seide, So God schake awei [1382 shake out] ech man, that fillith not this word. 1530 PALSGR. 700/1 Shake the table clothe or you laye it on agayne. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 7 And ere our comming see thou shake the bags Of hoording Abbots. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 238 You may..shake for Food the long-abandon'd Oak. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 499 Society, grown weary of the load, Shakes her encumber'd lap. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c. 89 § 28 Every Person who beats or shakes any Carpet, Rug, or Mat.

8. To grasp or seize and move (a person) roughly to and fro; esp. (*a*) as a punishment or in a struggle; also in phr. *to shake by the beard* or *ears.*

To shake a fall (Wrestling): see FALL *sb.*[1] 13.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7509 And i..scok þam [*sc.* a bear and a lion] by þe beides sua. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1823 [The wrestlers'] brestes to-gyder met;.. Ilk oþer pulled, ilk oþer schok. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 253 And so they shoke and lugged eche other, but finably hercules cast theseus. 1565 J. PHILLIPS *Patient Grissell* 541 (Malone Soc.), Jacke sauce I shake you by the eares. 1611 BIBLE *Job* XVI. 12 He hath also taken me by my necke, and shaken me to pieces. 1665 in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser. III. (1912) 237 P. J...gript him and shakt him and tould him tythes should quickly be putt downe. 1795 BURNS *To Collector Mitchell* Postscr., Grim loon! he [Death] got me by the fecket, And sair me sheuk. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* VI, Oliver..shook him, in the violence of his rage, till his teeth chattered in his head. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. vi. 390 Dr. May stepped towards her, almost as if he could have shaken her.

(*b*) for the purpose of arousing him. Also *transf.* of an inanimate agency: To rouse or startle (a person *from* sleep).

1530 PALSGR. 706/1, I shake one that is aslepe tho [*sic*] wake him, *je sace*. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 319, I heard a humming,..which did awake me: I shak'd you Sir, and cride. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 1024 Sudden he starts, Shook from his tender trance. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxiv, Though he shake thee something roughly by the shoulders to awake thee. 1872 J. G. HOLLAND *Marble Prophecy* 84 Silence thy strong pulse repeating Wakes me—shakes me—from my rest.

b. Of an animal: To worry (its antagonist or prey).

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Excutio*, A lamme shaken in pieces. 1589 L. WRIGHT *Hunt. Antichrist* 12 John Wicklif an eger bloudhound..so hunted and shaked that venemous Dragon in his time, as the woundes he gave him, coulde neuer yet be cured. 1611 COTGR., *Goussepiller*, to shake, or tug, as a Dog doth a Cat, &c. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 272 A mad dog..met two men, both of whom he shook and bit. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Shack*, a word used in encouraging a curr-dog to worry a fox; 'shack him!' is the cry.

c. To rouse up (an animal) to activity; to 'shake up' a horse (see 21 c), also *absol.*

1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* xi, This is the time to shake to the front, and cut down three of the best riders England can produce. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Shake* 5 A farmer buying a horse said, 'Shack him over the stones, let's see if he's got a thistle in 'is toe.'

9. To clasp and move to and fro (another person's hand) as a customary salutation or an expression of friendly feeling. a. *To shake hands* (said of two persons mutually saluting thus); also (of one person) *to shake hands with* (another):

(*a*) as a greeting, sign of friendship or goodwill, confirmation of a promise, bargain, etc.; (of combatants) as a sign of the absence of ill-feeling.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xii. 12 Whervpon they shoke hondes [Gr. λαβόντες δεξιάς], and so they departed to their tentes. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. iii. L ij b, That they maye shake handes with me. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 46 But bothe [combatants] be contented and shake handes. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 52 And coming near together, they [*sc.* wrestlers] shake hands, and embrace one another with a cheerful look. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 357 They shook Hands, and swore to one another that they would be reveng'd. 1826 COLERIDGE *Six Months W. Ind.* 287, I would rather shake hands with a highwayman than with a gentleman who [etc.]. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* IV, Let me see you shake hands, and let us have no more of this nonsense. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, 'Sit down, sir', said Mr. Boffin, shaking hands with him. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* V. 48 Now we have shaken hands on the bargain.

fig. 1565 W. ALLEN *Def. Cath. Ch. Doctr.* Pref. 20, I feare

me they haue indented with deathe, and shaked handes withe helle. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 102. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 588 *note*, Resolve, that the Orient shall sooner shake hands with the West. 1797 T. HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* II. lx. (ed. 2) 367 Thus do..harvest and the..spring shake hands together. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. x. (Rtldg.) 372 Here it was..that I first shook hands with sensuality. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iii. 12 Application and I, having once shaken hands, became very good acquaintance. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Culture* 21 That famous son of Philip of Macedon, who with his conquering hosts caused the language of Socrates and Plato to shake hands with the sacred dialect [etc.].

(*b*) as a farewell.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 37 We shoke handes, and parted. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 128. 1826 COLERIDGE *Six Months W. Ind.* 74 Having shaken hands with kind Antonio ..we mounted our horses. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XL. 29 But thou and I have shaken hands, Till growing winters lay me low.

fig. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* II. xi. 186/2 in *Holinshed*, It is the custome of the more idle sort hauing once seiued,.. to shake hand with labour, for euer 1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallants Acad.* 99 His word and his meaning are quadrate, and never shake hands and part. 1742 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 386, I have long since shook hands with the world. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxxii, A lonely woman, who has shaken hands with every earthly hope.

b. *To shake* (a person's) *hand, to shake* (a person) *by the hand* = to shake hands with.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. iii. L ij b, That they maye.. shake me by the fyste. *a* 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1908) F j, Let vs agree like friends, and shake eche other by the fist. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 231 With that he..shuik our handis twa. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 75 Let me shake thy hand, I neuer hated thee. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 329 ¶ 15 He shook him by the Hand at parting. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, He shook Silas earnestly by the hand. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 357 The Dean gave me his first and second fingers to shake at our parting.

c. absol. *To shake* = to shake hands. Now only *U.S. slang* (chiefly *imper.*).

[1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 185 Let each man render me his bloody hand. First Marcus Brutus will I shake with you.] 1891 J. NEWMAN *Scamping Tricks* vii. 59 Shake. That's right. 1903 F. NORRIS *Deal in Wheat* iv, 'Sold! Sold!' shouted Hornung...Billy, shake on it.

10. To put into a quaking, quivering, or vibrating motion (a thing normally firm or fixed); to cause (a structure) to totter; hence, to impair the stability of, to weaken; occas. †to loosen (something rooted). *To shake down*: to cause to totter and fall.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 320 Þe þænne swyðlice þa heannyssa þæs roderes sceeð mid his þodenum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7259 Þe post þat al þat huse vpbare Wit bath his handes he it scok. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 17 He tuke þe post in his armes and schoke doune all þe hous apon þam. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* III. xi. 123 And with his great artillary [he] sore battered and shaked the Walles. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxxi. 146 With y^e^ other shot past, they had somwhat shaken their vtion works. 1610 *Gaultier's Rodomont.* E 2, A Bullet..fel into my mouth, shook two of my formost teeth, without iniury or offence vnto mee. 1643 BAKER *Chron., Hen. VI*, 64 The Regent..by secret mining and violent Batteries so shooke the Walls, that they agreed to yeild it up. 1690 BOYLE *Ess. Effects of Motion* iii. 17 The tumultuous motion of the Air..has been able sensibly to shake..the glass-windows of houses. 1715 POPE *Iliad* xv. 119 Jove..Shakes all the thrones of heaven. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxxviii, Age shakes Athena's tower, but spares gray Marathon. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xc. 19 Not less the yet-loved sire would..shake The pillars of domestic peace. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 63 A peal like that of thunder shook the air. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 58 Parts of two monasteries had been shaken down by earthquakes.

b. *fig.* (*a*) with object a person (in faith, resolution, etc.) or his faith, purpose, testimony, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 159 He..fel in disputacion with ane erretike, þat richt wise wes in clergy at dewyse, þat sa wele schoke þe abbot, til [etc.]. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 47 That no compunctious visitings of Nature Shake my fell purpose. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* 3 Apr. 6 The righteous is bolde as a Lyon, not easily shaked. 1646 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IX. 18 The confidence her Majesty had formerly in mee was ever after much shaken. *a* 1729 J. ROGERS *Twelve Serm.* viii. (1730) 241 Our Religion, which no Arguments can shake. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxiii, These attentions were intended to shake him in his religious profession. 1838 T. MITCHELL *Clouds of Aristoph.* 798 *note*, It may almost be thought impertinent to endeavour to shake their testimony. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xl, Adam had not been shaken in his belief that Hetty was innocent. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 48 Let nothing shake your trust in her.

(*b*) with object (the health or strength of) a person, his body or mind.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 17 It comes from old Andronicus, Shaken with sorrowes in vngratefull Rome. 1651 R. WITTIE tr. *Y. Primrose's Pop. Err. Physic* II. ix. 109 The body is shaked, and weakened by the violence of diseases. 1783 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 75 Shook as his frame has been, his mind has lost, as yet, none of its energy. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXX, Her health also began to be shaken. 1846 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXIV. 176 If your nerves are apt to be shaken by the click of a knife in the dark passage of a hostelry. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiv, Too much shaken in mind and body to compose a letter.

(*c*) with object a person, institution, etc., with regard to his or its stability of position.

1545 *Primer of Hen. VIII* (1546) D d iij b, We haue now suffered much punishment, being..shaken with so many fluddes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 48 It is onely the preaching of Gods word, that shaketh theyr [*sc.* the Papists'] power and dignitie. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 10 Now God vouchsafe..to confute them which go about to shake downe his doctrine. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* 3 Apr. 17 That great Storme, that shaked the State, and the Church. 1660 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 104 Her blows not shook but riveted his Throne. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 457 A great part of the property of the Nation..was shaken by the prospect. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* (1772) II. 17 Such a conduct would have shook him on the throne. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvii, Such reflections on government..as tend to..shake the solid foundations of civil society. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 224 An attempt was made to shake the dominion which he had established over Wessex. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 145 The Thirty Years' War..hardly shook a single society out of existence. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. v. 14 With wrongs would they redub the wrongs they felt, Shake down the state, and riuiously be freed.

11. Of physical infirmity, emotion, etc.: To cause (a person, his frame, etc.) to quiver or tremble; to agitate, convulse.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* viii. 14 He say his wyues moder liggynge, and shakun with feueris. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 146 Bot if this Fievere a womman take, Sche schal be wel mor harde schake. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 124 Hee is so shak'd of a burning quotidian Tertian, that it is most lamentable to behold. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 119 A sudden fit of ague shook him. 1797 HT. LEE *Canterb. T., Frenchm. T.* (1799) I. 287 Extreme emotion..seemed to shake his whole frame. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 27 And she turn'd—her bosom shaken with a sudden storm of sighs. 1895 P. HEMINGWAY *Out of Egypt* I. xi. 112 The memory of his loss shook him with sobs.

b. To move or stir the feelings of; to disturb, upset.

1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* I. x. D viij, Who so was to much raulshed..In flow of wealth, him chaunge of flow yea to much shall yshake. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 217 Vpon a mistaking, that the euennesse of his Maiesties disposition might be shaked by this insinuation. 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Grey* I. i, The genius of our isle is shook with sorrow. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 166 Enjoyment..in the thoughts that shake mankind. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xv, She will be shaken when she first hears the news. 1891 HARDY *Tess* XXXVI, The unexpected quality of this confession..shook him indescribably.

c. To cause (a person, his sides) to quiver with laughter or mirth. Also of a person, *to shake one's sides*, to be convulsed with laughter.

? 1593 DRAYTON *Eglog* vi. Poems (1619) 454 The Man alone, Which once with laughter shook's't the Shepheards Boord. 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., She shaked her sides with laughter. 1781 COWPER *Exposf.* 548 It shakes the sides of splenetic disdain. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 197 A sight to shake The midriff of despair with laughter. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xiv, [To] shake his honest sides with many an old half-forgotten tale of fun.

d. Austral. slang. *To be shook on*: have an infatuation for.

1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* II. 46 He was awful shook on Mad; but she wouldn't look at him. *Ibid.* II. 291, I must have a dance; blest if I don't!..I'm regular shook on the polka.

12. With adv. or phrase: To reduce by shaking (sense 7) to a specified condition. *To shake down*: to cause to settle or subside by shaking. *To shake together*: to shake so as to ensure intimate mixture or subsidence into smaller compass.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* vi. 38 A good measure, and wel fillid, and shakun to gidere. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 192 [They] dare not shake the snow from off their Cassockes, least they shake themselues to peeces. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Voiturer*, Throughly to digest, (or, as we say, to shake downe) his meat by..exercise. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 127 Some [of the dancers] there were so ragged, that a swift Galliard would almost have shaked them into nakedness. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 280 Heav'n..Shakes all together, and produces—You. 1747 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bute* 24 July (1893) II. 153 The land so stony, I was almost shook to pieces. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 792 Shake the mixture well together. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 117/2 She was shaking her match out, as women do [after lighting the gas]. 1898 G. B. SHAW *You never can tell* Plays II. 209 She shakes her dress into order..and goes to the window.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* (*a*) *To shake down*: to find temporary accommodation, esp. with reference to sleeping, to occupy a 'shake-down'.

1858-9 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary India* (1860) I. iii. 40 An eligible apartment in which some five or six of us 'shook down' for the night. 1869 *Punch* 24 July 31/1, I have often professed myself able to shake down anywhere and rough it. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Mr. Meeson's Will* xi, She was led off to the cabin occupied by the captain and his wife.., the captain shaking down where he could.

(*b*) *To shake down into*: to settle *into*, to accommodate oneself to (circumstances, a condition, position, etc.). *To shake together*: (of a company of persons) to mix, get on friendly terms with each other.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. i, I spent a day or two..before I got shaken down into my place here. *Ibid.* I. xi, The rest of the men had shaken together well, and seemed to enjoy themselves. 1865 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. x. 107 'We shall shake down into uniformity before long...,' said he [referring to his second marriage]. 1889 *Cornhill Mag.* June 561 We have scarcely had time to shake down into the usual routine of a well-ordered household.

13. *trans.* To dislodge or get rid of (something, a person's hold, etc.) by shaking one's body, limbs, clothes, etc. Const. *from, off*; also with adv., *away, aside, down*. (For *shake off* see 19.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20962 (Gött.), Bot of his hand..He schok and in þe fire it kest. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvii. 40 And tyme schal come whanne thou schalt shake awei..his 3ok fro thi nollis. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 473 Sho..bear hym..vnto þe galous, & evyn vndernethe þe galows sho shuke hym down. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 261 Vile thing let loose, Or I will shake thee from me like a serpent. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 112, I haue shak't that Vermine from off my fingers ends. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 365 He was obliged..to shake the sand from his cloaths. 1791 COWPER *Judgem. Poets* 11 [She would] shake with fury, to the ground, The garland that she wore. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 137 She shook aside The hand that play'd the patron with her curls. 1848 JAMES *Beauchamp* II. ix. 195 If the gentleman..seizes our hands, we can often shake him away.

fig. 1340 *Ayenb.* 4 Vor to ssake a-way heuinesse an drede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 291 Vnderstond, 3e kyngis; and schaak of 3ou rudenesse. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 155 Iohne Kmnox..schuke louse all the actis of Paipis..maid be continual success of tyme. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 40 And 'tis our fast intent, To shake all Cares and Businesse from our Age. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *My First Play*, I never pass it without shaking some forty years from off my shoulders. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 3 He could not wholly shake from his mind the influences of the age in which he lived.

b. *To shake the dust from* or *off one's feet*: lit. in the Gospel passages (see also *shake off*, 19 a); hence *allusively*, to take one's departure from an uncongenial place.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 11 Sceacas..þæt asca of ..fotum iurum, *excutite pulverem de pedibus uestris.* 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, Shake awey the powdre fro 3oure feet. 1672 tr. *Y. de Luna's Pursuit Lazarillo* vii. O 7, I shaked upon them the dust off [1622 of] my shoes. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. i, I then paid off my lodgings, and 'shaking the dust from my feet', bid a long adieu to London. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. vi, At length the pilgrim shook the dust off his feet at Heidelberg.

c. *U.S.* To get rid of, cast off (a person); to give up (a habit).

1873 B. HARTE *Fiddletown* 24 But she should shake you, Kernel, that she should just shake you—as what gits me. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 779/1 Then Ruth shook me. 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 13/2 You'll have to shake the drink; that goes without saying.

14. To dislodge or eject by shaking the receptacle or support: a. const. *from*, etc., or with adv. *down, off*, etc. (For *shake out* see 20.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 3 The levys are doun schakyn with the schouris. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 198 Than Elynour taketh The mashe bolle, and shaketh The hennes donge away. 1545 in Leadam *Court Requests* (Selden Soc.) 187 He..lyked theym nott whervpon he showke theym forthe of hys bagg. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 179 Hence rotten thing, or I shall shake thy bones Out of thy garments. *Ibid.* IV. vi. 99 As Hercules did shake downe Mellow Fruite. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, The first jolt had like to have shaken me out of my hammock. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 31 Shake this earth away from the roots. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Shack*, I'll goa shack sum cherries doon.

†b. *simply*. To cast down, scatter (fruit, blossom, corn, etc.) by shaking; = *shake down* above. Also, to turn out (a fox) from a bag (cf. 20 a, quot. 1856).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief of Joye* Wks. 1910 II. 535 The weakest wynde, can shake their bravest bloomes. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* T ij, The wallnut tree wel bet when his nuts are shaken, beareth more fruit the yeare ensuing. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 140 It..Confounds thy fame, as whirlewinds shake faire budds. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. iii. 238 Macbeth Is ripe for shaking. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* III. i, A sweet young blossome shak'd before the time. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 185 On Thursday the 2d instant, a fox was shook near Mr. Markey's.

Proverbial phr. 1557 EDGEWORTH *Serm.* CCXXX. C 1, All this wynde shoke no corne, all this moued him not. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 1 All this wind shakes none of my Corne, quoth Perceuall. 1629 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. 1630 II. 200/2 Wel quoth Sara, all this winde shakes no corne.

c. *intr.* Of fruit, blossom, corn: To fall, scatter. Now *dial.*

1725 P. BLAIR *Pharmaco-Bot.* III. 130 Being again timely ripe, it mixes and shakes before any other Grain. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 350 To *Shack* (that is, to shake); to shed, as corn at harvest. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 155 These [kinds of oats] are apt to shed the grain or shake, if allowed to be fully ripe before they are cut down. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. IV. *Comm.* 6 The fine seeds of southernwood..slightly shook. *a* 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Shake*, This corn shacks out wi' t' wind.

15. To distribute with a shake, to scatter, sprinkle. Also with *forth, down*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy.* 2206, I graunt thee þe gouernaunse of þis gret mode, And shake it on þi shulders. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 14 The perly droppis schake [*pa.pple.*] in silvir schouris. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 595 Wheron stode a lybbard,.. And with his forme foote he shoke forthe this wrytyng. 1620 *Hist. Frier Rush* (1810) 32 With his forke he shaked the straw abroad. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 721 Satan..like a Comet burn'd, That..from his horrid hair Shakes Pestilence and Warr. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 318 The Winter keen Shook forth his waste of snows. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 25 Shake a little Flour over it. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* vi, 'Shake down plenty of straw in the great barn,' said the Laird. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 11 When shaken over a sheet of paper they [the spores] are scarcely visible to the naked eye.

b. To cast (dice) usually with a preliminary shake; hence to gamble *away* (an estate); also with personal object, to 'throw' against (a person) *for* whatever is staked.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* 47 Dice are shakte. 1693

Humours Town 25 To shake away an Estate to known Rooks that live by the Dice. 1895 WOOD & LAPHAM *Waiting for Mail* 79 I'll shake you for drinks.

16. †a. *To shake* (a person) *out of* (property): to rob, plunder. *Obs.* b. *slang.* To steal (goods); to rob (a person). Now *Austral.*

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4514 He þat schakith Men out of hire good. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Add., *Excutere aliquem*, to robbe one, to shake oone out of his clothes. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xix. (1869) 67 When these [walking morts] get ought..as money or apparell, they are quickly shaken out of all by the vpright men. 1811 *Lex. Balatron.*, *Shake*, to draw any thing from the pocket. He shook the swell of his fogle; he robbed the gentleman of his silk handkerchief. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Shake*, to steal or rob; as I *shook* a chest of *slop*, I stole a chest of tea; I've been *shook* of my *skin*, I have been robbed of my purse. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xix. II. 22, I shook a nag, and got bowled out and lagged. 1903 W. CRAIG *Adv. Austral. Goldf.* 191 The man..wondered if 'he' was worth 'shaking'.

17. a. *refl.* and *intr.* Of timber: To split or crack. Also *refl.*

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 149 The Boards will Tear or Shake, which is in vulgar English, Split or Crack. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 136 The..Boards are set..under some cover'd Shed...For if..the Sun shine fiercely upon 'em..they will tear or shake 'em,..that is, in plain English, split or crack. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* Gloss., *Shook*, split, as wood by shrinking.

b. *trans.* To separate the staves of (a cask). Cf. SHAKE *sb.* 10 a.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *To shake a cask*, to take it to pieces, and pack up the parts. 1888 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 95.

18. *Mus.* To accompany or execute with a shake; also *absol.* or *intr.* to execute a shake (see SHAKE *sb.* 5).

1611 COTGR., *Gringoter*, to warble quauer, shake with the voice. 1632 SHERWOOD *s.v.*, To shake the voice (in singing), *gringoter*. 1659 C. SIMPSON *Division-Violist* I. 9 Open [-shake] is, when a Finger is shaked in that distance from when it was removed, or is to be set down. *Ibid.*, Wider then that [*sc.* an interval of a tone] we never shake. 1676 T. MACE *Musick's Monum.* 104 The Back-fall may be either Plain, or Shaked. 1746 TANSUR *New Mus. Gram.* 23 A Shake, or Trilloe..is, to shake, tremble, or warble your Voice, or Instrument. 1828 *Examiner* 664/1 She..absolutely introduced two consecutive fifths by shaking on F instead of descending to D.

19. Shake off. a. To cast off or get rid of with a shake or an effort. *lit.* and *fig.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 13 Repente þe,..And shryf þe sharpliche and shak of alle pruyde. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* vi. 11 Shake of the duste from your feet. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.* 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 42 b, Through the onely.. eating hereof, they shake off many sicknesses. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 243 A withered Hermite fiuescore winters worne, Might shake off fiftie, looking in her eye. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 366 Having shaken off our sinne (as Sampson had shaked off his new ropes). 1671 MILTON *Samson* 409, I Might easily have shook off all her snares. 1711-12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 11 Jan., I walked lustily in the Park by moonshine till eight, to shake off my dinner and wine. 1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Mem. Trav. Eng.* 26 Then the Bull bellows and bounds, and kicks about to shake off the Dog. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 365 The most industrious shake off their old garments about eight o'clock. 1827 N. P. WILLIS *Widow of Nain* 18 The sentinel Shook off his slumber. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xvii. (1875) 305 Poland, once tributary, had shaken off the yoke. 1888 PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* III. xlvii. 223, I know from experience how difficult it is to shake off old associations.

b. To get rid of (a person); to draw away from (a competitor in a race).

1530 PALSGR. 700/2, I shake of, as one shaketh of or awaye from hym a person or mater that he wolde be rydde of. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 34 Quhen he listis, he schaks hir of be diuorce or hir wirreis. 1608 TARLTON *Cobler Canterb.* (1844) 117, I shakt him off as well as I could, but he would haue no nay at all. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Sept., I am glad I have wholly shaken off that family. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, Exerting his strength, he suddenly shook off both the finishers of the law. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xiii. 324 'You thought to shake me off, did you?' roared Mr. T. as they landed together in a large grass field. 1878 TENNYSON *The Revenge* viii, And a dozen times we shook 'em off as a dog that shakes his ears.

†c. To let off (a shot). *Obs. rare*—1.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Loue C.* IV. 32 a, Either parte shooke of their shotte, and coupled them selues tegether in a braue Skirmishe.

d. Of a plant: To shed (leaves, fruit).

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxiv. 13 If a fewe fruitis of olyue trees that ben left ben schakun of fro the olyue tre. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth* II. v. Wks. 1910 II. 123 The Trees shooke off their leaues.

e. *Naut.* To unfasten (a sail).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* V. 22 When we shake off a Bonnet. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., To *shake*, to cast off fastenings, as..To shake off a bonnet of a fore-and-aft sail.

20. Shake out. a. To cast out or remove with a shake. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 þe scorpiunes cundel þet heo bret in hire boseme, schek hit ut mid schrifte. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14682 Luytel notes þey toke, & holede þem, þe kerneles out schoke. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 368 Mynyster of the sextry schal..haue oute the tapettes.. and the duste schake oute. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Droomme of Doomes day* I. Wks. 1910 II. 238 You shall never shake a brybe out of your hand, unlesse you shut covetousnesse out of your brest. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Aug. 1678, This they dextrously turning, shake out like a pancake. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 449 We shook the plants out, and shortened their roots..and repotted them. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* I. II. v. 135 A bag-fox being shaken out before hounds by the keeper.

b. *nonce-uses.* To bring about by 'wagging'; to produce by shaking.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iv. 24 Many a mans tongue shakes out his masters vndoing. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* v. ii, Chiefly dice, those true outlanders, That shake out beggars, thieves, and panders.

†c. To cast out the contents of; to empty. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Esdras* [*Neh.*] v. 13, I shakide out my bosum. 1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 213 Harie Rollock, by his sermons, moved them to shake out their purses.

d. To unfasten or unfurl and let out with a shake (a flag, sail); to straighten out by shaking (something crumpled or folded).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Schaik out the flag on the top mast. 1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 394, I dare not shake the reefs out of the sail. 1849 LEVER *Confess. Con Cregan* I. xiv, Old Ben Crosseley, of the 'Lively Biddy', that wouldn't stand being ordered to shake out his canvas. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xx. (1856) 153 We had shaken out our reefs, and were driving before the wind. 1902 SNAITH *Wayfarers* xvii, He ..produced a fresh wig..and having shook it out, discarded the modest wig he was wearing.

e. *intr.* To show visible signs of trembling.

1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* I. xl. 709 [In] the dumb ague, or the dead ague; the patient is said not to shake out.

21. Shake up. †a. To rattle (a chain). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 356 þey..shoken vp þe cheynes þer sterten vp þe swannes; Eche on chese to his.

b. To shake together for the purpose of combining or mixing; to shake (a liquid) so as to stir up the sediment.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Eye*, [The mixture is to be] thoroughly shook up every time it is to be used. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiii, Mr. Weller, shaking up the ale, by describing small circles with the pot, preparatory to drinking. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 84 If we shake up a mixture of liquids of different densities.

c. To rouse up with or as with a shake.

1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems, Morning* i, The wind shakes up the sleepy clouds. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, Bob., hollers to his 'osses, and shakes 'em up, and away we goes. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 3/4 The favourite always had his race well won,..although..Loates had to shake him up.

d. To loosen (bedding, etc.) by shaking.

1833 W. H. MAXWELL *Field Bk.* s. v. *Training*, After he [the horse] has had his food, the litter is to be shook up. 1857 ANNE MARSH *Rose of Ashurst* vi, [He] had..shook up and arranged my pillows, in a way most comfortable to me.

e. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) II. E ee 2, Shake her up in the wind, let the sails touch! the order to the helmsman to steer the ship so as to let the sails shake with their edges to the wind.

†f. To rate soundly, abuse violently. (Very common in 16–17th c.) Also, to harass, afflict.

a 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* II. ii. (Arb.) 33, I was nere so shoke vp afore since I was borne. 1576 PETTIE *Petite Pallace* 53 b, The king..sent for my youth Iphis, shooke him vp with sharpe threatninges, and charged him..neuer after to be seene at the Court. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 30. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 145 What was Eliah to Ahab?.. that he durst..shake him up roundly for..his bloody abominable oppressions? 1637 HEYLIN *Antid. Lincoln* iii. 9 Your next vagarie is vpon the Doctor...The Doctor thus shaked up, you goe on againe vnto the point of Iurisdiction.

g. To upset the nerves of, agitate, confuse.

1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* ii. 31 'Well, you was shook up and silly', said Dan.

IV. 22. The verb-stem in combination: †**shake-brained** *a.*, of unsound mind, crazy, crack-brained; †**shake breast** = WAVE-*breast* (cf. *Geneva Bible* 1560, *Lev.* x. 15 shakē breast, *Num.* vi. 20 shaken breast); †**shake-day-sheaf** = WAVE-*sheaf*; **shake-hands**, an act of shaking hands with another person; hence *shake-hand* attrib.; **shake-lurk** *slang*, a sham official document falsely declaring that the bearer has suffered shipwreck; †**shake offering**, a WAVE-*offering*; †**shake rotten** *a.*, a term of abuse; †**shake-sheaf** = *shake-day-sheaf*; **shake-tail** *a.*, of a woman, loose.

1793 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 126 A..*shake-brained fellow. 1647 *Husbandm. Plea agst. Tithes* 38 Then the custome is (in some Parishes) for the Parson to have a tenth joynt, a heave shoulder, or a *shake breast. *c* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. xxi. 278 God, saith Gregory, requires not only *pectus fidei*..the shake-breast of faith, but [etc.]. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Levit.* xxiii. 11 This *shake-daie-sheaf was a prognant type of Christ's rising again. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* I. 491 Not a little provoked at the *shake-hand salutation her son had accorded him. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* I. 235 After..a hearty *shake-hands with Brewster. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Dangerous Catspaw* 33 He..executed a hearty shake-hands. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 219 Armed with these [sham official documents], the patterer becomes a 'lurker'...Shipwreck is called a '*shake lurk'. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 574 The *shake offering was shaken to and fro. 1595 PEELE *Old Wives T.* D, This *shake rotten parish that will not burie lack. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Levit.* xxiii. 17 The *shake-sheaf..of their barlie-harvest. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 120 A couple of *shake-tail jabbering wenches.

Shakeable (ʃē·kăb'l), *a.* [f. SHAKE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be shaken.

1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 54 Anything you can find in the universe that is shakeable.

Sha·ke-bag. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. SHAKE *v.*]

1. *Cock-fighting.* (See quots. 1688, 1709). Cf. SHACKBAG 2.

1663 *State-Scuffle* 3 And when two shake-bags are thrown out, To try the Battel yet in doubt, When weary still they wheele about More eager. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 252/1 A Shake-bag, is a Cock turned out of the Bag to fight another Cock, unsight, unseen, or unmatched; a Battle at a venture. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2328/4, 40 Cocks on each side will be shewn...And every Battel 5 l. each side, and 50 l. the odd Battel, and four Shake Bags for 10 l. each Cock. 1709 R. H. *Roy. Pastime Cock-fighting* iv. 19 Yet are these Birds commonly reduced into two sorts only,..the great Game Cock, or Shake-bag, and the little Match, or Battle-Cock. 1777 [T. SWIFT] *Gamblers* I. 829 The Pit shall roar, fierce Shake-bag flap the wing. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Shakebag*, a game-cock of the largest size.

transf. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* I. 65 *Wit*...Will you go to a Cock-match? *Sir Wil.* With a Wench, Tony? Is she a shake-bag Sirrah? 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 30 Apr., I would pit her..against the best shake-bag of the whole main.

2. A rogue, scoundrel. Also (see quots. 1796 and 1823 in 3). Cf. SHACKBAG 1.

[Cf. the following: 1592 *Arden of Feversham* (title-p.), His ..wife, who..hyred two desperate ruffins Blackwill and Shakbag, to kill him. (See also quot. 1595 SHAKE *v.* 7 b.)]

1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 104 Being estimated..by the blacklegs, rooks and shakebags as a complete knowing one. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Shag-bag*, or *Shake-bag*, a poor sneaking fellow, a man of no spirit: a term borrowed from the cock-pit.

3. *attrib.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xi. 252 *Shake-back* [sic] *Battle*, is a fight between two Cocks unmatched, unsight, unseen. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf, Shake-bag match*—in cocking; the fighting adventitiously, or guessing at weights and pairing, while the fowls are still in their respective bags. 'A Shake-bag fellow', if he be no pick-pocket, is at least a seedy cove.

† Sha·kebuckler. *Obs. rare.* [f. SHAKE *v.* + BUCKLER *sb.* Cf. *swashbuckler.*] Only in *Sim Shakebuckler*, a nickname for a serving man.

1550 BECON *Gov. Virtue* Wks. 1564 I. 257 That a poore mayde and a simple Sym Shakebuckelare, made him [Peter] both to denye [etc.]. 1560 — *Catech.* VI. ibid. 523 Nor [suffer their children] to be of the nomber of suche simme shakebucklers, as in theyr yong yeares fal vnto seruing.

Shakebut(t, obs. forms of SACKBUT.

1593 G. PEELE *Hon. Garter* D 1, Then Shalmes and Shakebutts sounded in the ayre. 1628 P. SMART *Serm.* (*Ps.* xxxi. 7) 22 With Shakebuts, and..all kinde of Musicke.

† Shaked, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. SHAKE *v.* + -ED 1.] a. Shaken. b. *Mus.* Trilled.

1625 MILTON *Ode Death Fair Infant* 44 Wert thou some Starr which from the ruin'd roofe Of shak't Olympus by mischance didst fall. 1659 C. SIMPSON *Division-Violist* I. 9 Graces done with the Fingers are of two sorts: viz. smooth and shaked. *Ibid.*, Shaked Graces.

Sha·ke-down. [f. vbl. phrase *shake down*: see SHAKE *v.* 12.]

1. A bed made upon straw loosely disposed upon the floor or ground; hence, any makeshift bed, esp. one made up on the floor.

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scot.* (1754) I. 107 The same Blanket ..is made a Part of their Bedding at Night, which is generally spread upon the Floor; this I think they call a Shake-down, *a* 1820 A. YOUNG *Autobiog.* iv. (1898) 72 A 'shake-down' when I was in Ireland [1776–8] meant some clean straw spread upon the floor, with blankets and sheets. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nich.* vii, You can give him a shake-down here to-night, can't you? 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 77 When the party broke up there was no leaving at so late an hour, and shake-downs were improvised for at least forty.. guests.

attrib. 1891 *Catholic News* 29 Aug. 8/4 Shake-down straw beds with a rug or two for covering.

2. An act of shaking down: see SHAKE *v.* 12.

1878 HARDY *Ret. Native* VI. iv, Now gie the bed a shake down. We've put in seventy pound of best feathers.

Sha·kefork. Also **shackfork.** [f. SHAKE *v.*] A wooden fork with two tines or prongs used by threshers to shake and remove the straw from the grain; also, a pitchfork. Now *dial.*

1338 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 200 It. 8 rastra cum schakforkes, pr. 12*d.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 332/2 A Schake forke, *pastinatum*. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vii. 66 So slender wast with such an Abbots loyne,..Like a broad shak-forke with a slender steale. 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel.* v. 15 You shall take a shakeforke..and with it you shall shake vp..all the horses dung, and wet litter. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 350 Shack-fork (that is, shake-fork); a wooden fork,..generally made of a forked ozier; the tines or branches about two feet long, and one foot wide at the points. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 297 The swaths are gathered into shocks with a shack-fork. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Shackfork*, a wooden fork for lifting the thrashed straw...' His clothes look as if they were flung on to his back with a shackfork.'

b. *Sc. Her.* (See quots.)

1680 G. MACKENZIE *Sci. Her.* xi. 33 This is called a Shak-fork with us, and should not touch the corners of the Escutcheon. 1780 J. EDMUNDSON *Her.* II. Gloss., *Shake-fork*, is in form like the Pall, but doth not touch the top of the shield, and is pointed at each end. 1894 J. MACINTOSH *Ayrsh. Nights' Entert.* xv. 286 [Stewarton Ch.] Over the ..doorway..is a rather long window-like compartment, in which the shake-fork forms, as it were, the mullion.

Shaken (ʃē·k'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of SHAKE *v.*]

1. Put into a quick or violent alternating motion; agitated; (of seed, etc.) sprinkled.

1725 P. BLAIR *Pharmaco-Bot.* III. 130 If..no Care has been taken to Till the Ground over the shaken Seed. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller* 189 A Chief, With shout and shaken spear, Stands at the prow. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* XXXVI, For the moment she felt like a shaken child.

2. Moved abruptly or violently with a blow or shock; hence, weakened in structure.

1614 GORGES *Lucan* II. 68 And bands of foot come follow on, This shaken bridge goe set vpon. 1822 SHELLEY *Scenes fr. Faust* II. 136 And through the ruins of the shaken mountain The airs hiss and howl. 1858 MALLET in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 58 The shaken area [of an earthquake].

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. 87 This our shaken Monarchy, that now lies labouring under her throwes. 1890 GALL *Mod. Tactics* (ed. 2) 131 Against shaken troops the opportunities will possibly be as great..in the future. 1896 F. MATHEW *Wood of Brambles* ix. 176 He is a shaken irritable kindly Jean little man.

3. Of a cask: Taken to pieces and bound up in a compact form for transport. (Cf. SHAKE *sb.* 10 a, SHOOK *sb.*)

1557 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 300 We haue laden in these ships..94. tunnes shaken Caske and 46. tunnes whole. 1575 *Ibid.* 414 There must be..800 empty shaken hogsheds. 1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 41 In 1787 were exported Shaken hogsheads 4,775.

4. Of timber: Cracked or split defectively.

1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 132 (1882) 84 If it be noo tymbre tree but a shaken tree or a hedge-rote full of knottes. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 172 Such Stuff as is crackt either with the heat of the Sun or the droughth of the wind, is called Shaken Stuff. 1680 *Ibid.* xii. 206 If your Stuff prove shaken, or otherwise unsound. 1852 FINCHAM *Ship Building* II. (ed. 3) 32 The refuse of the other planking through its being shaken, or otherwise defective.

5. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1747 HOOSON *Miners Dict.* U 4, *Swallow*, a loose and shaken place in a Vein. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 965 Troubles in coal-fields are..3. Shaken coal. It resembles the rubbish of an old waste.

Sha·kenly, *adv. rare.* [-LY 2.] In a shaken manner.

1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 545/1 'You do not trust me,' he said, low and shakenly.

Shaker (ʃē·kəɹ). Also 5 **schakare, -ere,** 6 *Sc.* **schakar,** (**-oar**), **schekkar.** [f. SHAKE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or something which shakes (in the transitive senses of the verb).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/1 Schakare, *excussor.* 1500–20, *a* 1605, 1785, 1816 [see HALLAN-SHAKER]. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* II. 35 Who were..cunning shakers of the staffe to hit their foe a farre. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 104 Thou mightie shaker of the earth, thou Lord of all the seas. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 711 Strangers..scarsely in twentie daies, with great care, can shake off this Shaker [*sc.* ague]. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Introd., The Marquis was no shaker of hands. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Wellington*, O shaker of the Baltic and the Nile. 1901 F. H. SKRINE *Life Sir W. W. Hunter* xxi. 452 The fortune made in India by the Thackerays and other shakers of the pagoda-tree.

b. *Shaker off*: cf. SHAKE *v.* 19.

1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom. Hogsdon* IV. G 4 b, *Harring.* Hee what art thou; *Sencer.* A hanger on, if it please you. *Harring.* And I a shaker off,..You shall not hang on mee. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. XXV. 82 There are two men, called shakers off, that immediately follow the threshers; the first of them throws the coleseed straw up; the other strikes it as it rises, which helps to knock out what seed may be left.

2. One who or something which shakes, trembles, vibrates, etc. †Also, a boaster, swaggerer.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/1 Schakare, or craker, or booste maker, *jactator.* 1573 BARET *Alv.* Sh. 265 Such a shaker or trotter. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 701 The pluckless shakers at his authority.

†**3.** ? A person of loose life. *Obs.*

? *a* 1500 *Nominale MS.* in Halliwell s.v. *Shake* (5), *Lascivus*, Anglice a schakere. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. Pantagr. Prognost. v, Those whom Venus is said to Rule, as.. Wenchers, Leachers, Shakers [etc.].

4. † **a.** In the 17th c. applied to various sectaries whose devotional exercises were accompanied by 'shaking' or convulsions; often used as equivalent to QUAKER. *Obs.*

1648 *Scottish Mist Dispel'd* 17 If the Lord in mercy doe not afford us more liberty..in things Civill and Religious,.. we may be quickly reckoned amongst the new Sect of Shakers: you would make us tremble under your hands. 1654 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 5) 136 The Shaker or Quaker. 1694 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. i. 378 The other sort of Anabaptists are called Quakers or Shakers, from the Trembling and Quaking, caused in them by Vapours in their Ecstatick Fits.

b. One of an American religious sect (calling itself 'The Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing'), which exists in the form of mixed communities of men and women living in celibacy.

The first of these communities was founded by Ann Lee or Stanley, who emigrated from England in 1774.

1784 J. BELKNAP *Tour to White Mts.* (1876) 21 A man from Saco whose wife had run away with the Shakers. 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1836) II. 18 The Essenians for several ages subsisted by adoption: we shall see if the Shakers continue so long. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* xv, These people are called Shakers from their peculiar form of adoration, which consists of a dance, performed by the men and women of all ages, who arrange themselves for that purpose in opposite parties.

attrib. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 55, I visited two Shaker communities in Massachusetts. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 525/1 A bonnet, hey?..It looks like a Shaker cap. *Ibid.*, The Shaker sisters don't wear crimps.

c. A member of a community in the New Forest, formed in 1864 by Mrs. Mary Ann Girling, who claimed to be an incarnation of God. (The name was popularly given to the sect from some resemblance to the Shaker communities of the U.S.)

1878 *Irish Monthly* Oct. 556 Hordle, where what are usually called the New Forest Shakers reside. *Ibid.* 559 The first Shaker I met.

5. The fan-tail pigeon. More fully *shaker pigeon.*

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 77 *Tremulæ*... Quakers or Shakers. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornithol.* II. xv. § 2 (1676) 131 Columbæ tremulæ laticaudæ; Anglicè Broad-taild Shakers. *Ibid.* 132 Columbæ tremulæ angusticaudæ..Narrow-tail'd Shakers. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornithol.* II. xv. § 2. 181 Broad-tail'd Shakers, called Shakers because they do almost constantly shake or wag their Heads and Necks up and down...Narrow-tail'd Shakers...This kind we have not as yet seen. 1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 54. 1854 MEALL *Moubray's Poultry* 252–3, II. Fantail, or Shaker...12. Narrow-tailed Shaker.

†**6.** *pl. Sc.* An ornamentation or trimming for the dress composed of thin plates of metal which vibrate with the movements of the wearer; also *transf.*, vibrating drops of dew. *Obs.*

1506 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 313 Item, for xv goldin skinnis to stomois for thaim, and schakaris and bordouris to the tailes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vii. 18 And all his heid Of goldin schacaris and rois garlandis reid Buskit full weill. *Ibid.* XII. Prol., And syluer schakaris gan fra levis hyng. *a* 1568 *Tayis Bank* 21 (Bannatyne MS.) With schakeris of the schene dew schour, Schynnyng my courtenis schew. *c* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (Evergreen) 49 Floras fragrant flouris, Quhairon Apollos paramouris Had trinklit mony a teir; The quhilk lyke silvir schaikers shynd, Embroydering Bewties bed.

7. pl. *dial.* The QUAKING-GRASS, *Briza media*; also *hayshakers* and Sc. *silver shakers.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lvii. 80 Shakers, or quaking grasse. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. Kirkcudbr. 68 Shaking grass (the silver shaker'). 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss., Shakers.*

8. An implement, machine, etc. used for shaking.

a. A contrivance for shaking straw or hay.

1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 90 An ingeniously-devised shaker..for clearing all the loose grain from among the straw. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 966 (*Threshing machine*) The straw, being taken off by the shakers..drops on the slide.

b. *Dyeing.* (See quot.)

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. ii. 159 The silk is stretched out on a moveable pole, called a Shaker—kept continually in motion. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades, Dyer* (1842) 191.

c. A riddle or sieve (see quot).

1906 J. PATERSON *Wamphray* ii. 61 *note*, [A riddle] exactly like shakers used by masons at the present day to riddle lime.

d. A utensil used in mixing American drinks.

1889 J. G. WOOLLEY *Seed Number One hard* (1893) 96 The bartender..makes the bits of ice, the spoon, the shaker, the strainer, the glasses, fairly play a tune.

e. A machine for mechanically agitating fluids.

1897 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 27 Mar. 776/2 The residue [was] extracted with water. This was accomplished in twenty-four hours and was assisted by an electrically-driven 'shaker'.

Hence **Sha·kerdom,** the Shakers as a class. **Sha·keress,** a female Shaker. **Sha·kerism,** the principles and practice of the Shakers.

1822 MARY M. DYER (*title*) A Portraiture of Shakerism. 1861 J. G. HOLLAND *Lessons in Life* vi. 87, I object to their style of life and piety, and to everything outside of Shakerdom. 1860 *Reynolds's Misc.* 15 Sept. XXV. 180/2 Two comely Shakeresses wait upon you. 1868 *Morn. Star* 8 June, The Owenite experiments in England and America have failed, but Shakerism is a living and triumphant fact. 1870 D. MACRAE *Amer. at Home* II. XXX. 358 We followed the Shakeress..within doors.

Sha·ke-rag. [f. SHAKE *v.* + RAG *sb.*] A ragged disreputable person; also *attrib.* or *adj.*, beggarly. Cf. SHACK-RAG, SHAG-RAG.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxix. 13. 259 It is no maruell that shakerags [orig. *sordidos homines*] (which haue no regarde of honestie) did..raile with out shame. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* VII. xi. 269 Pecunia,..one of the shake-rag goddesses in our forth booke. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* III. (1652) H 4 b, Do you talk Shake-rag: Heart yond's more of 'em. I shall be Beggar-mawl'd if I stay. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXVI, 'He was a shake-rag like fellow', he said, 'and..had gipsy blood in his veins'.

Hence †**Shake-ragged** *a.*

1560 BECON *Fortress of Faithful* Wks. II. 129 Who wyll be troubled..with suche a sorte of shake ragged slaues in a towne, whyche do nothynge but..fyll the towne full of beggers braules?

Shakescene (ʃē·kskīn). *arch. rare.* [f. SHAKE *v.* + SCENE *sb.*: in allusion to the name *Shakspere.*

Cf. B. Jonson *To Memory of Author* in *Shaks. Wks.* (1623), I would..call forth..Æschilus..To life againe, to heare thy Buskin tread, And shake a Stage.]

(Of uncertain or vague meaning: used by Greene in his attack on Shakspere.)

a 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1874) 30 He..is in his owne conceit the onely Shake-scene in a countrie.

Sha·ke-spear, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. SHAKE *v.*] That brandishes a spear (tr. Gr. δορυσσόος).

1853 M. J. CHAPMAN tr. *Theocritus* Idyll XXII. xvii, Castor ..The brass-mailed, shake-spear knight.

Shakespear-: see SHAKSPERIAN, etc.

Shakily (ʃē·kili), *adv.* [f. SHAKY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a shaky manner, unsteadily.

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* I. 36 On the ground, the Orang always goes laboriously and shakily, on all fours. 1877 BOX *Eng. Game of Cricket* 337 The 'glorious Tennent' next appeared [as batsman], and began very shakily indeed. 1912 *Engl. Review* Feb. 461 Frances laughed shakily.

Shakiness (ʃē·kinės). [f. SHAKY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being shaky.

1862 *Cornhill Mag.* VI. 613 Shakiness of the hand [is] a sign of poisoning. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* i. The shakiness of current doctrines..on religion and policy.

Shaking (ʃē·kin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb SHAKE, in any sense.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Eng. Wks.* III. 313 Bi here newe dampnacion þat þei maden at London in þe eiþe schakyng. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* xxiv. 98 All þe toknes [of the fever] wer come, as schakyng, akyng of þe hed and swech oþir. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth* II. ii. Wks. 1910 II. 113 It was the shaking of some leafe. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 326 Few there are, who, in great overthwarts and shakings of fortune, have harts sufficiently *staied to practise..that which they* commend. 1585 tr. *St. Evremond's Mixt Ess.* 24 With their warblings and shakings, they [the Spaniards] seem to mind nothing in their singing, but to contend with Nightingales. 1782 J. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 404 But shaking on horseback guards pretty well against it. 1891 EARL LYTTON *Lett.* (1906) II. 430 The shaking I got on my way from London to Paris made last Sunday a terribly painful one to me. 1899 R. WHITEING *No. 5 John St.* 157 The great need of the age is a good sound shaking, to get the nonsense out.

†**b.** The gathering, harvesting, falling or shedding (of fruit or grain). *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1623 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1908) II. 237 These fellowes are growne ripe; I hope wee shall have the shakinge of them. 1637 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for shakinge of our frute 0 2 0. 1638 [see *shaking-time* in 4]. *c* 1750 *MS. relating to Suffolk Manors*, No person shall in the time of Shaking..keep any drove cattle in the fields.

c. With advs.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/2 Schakynge a-wey, *excussio.* 1623 HIERON *Back-parts Jehovah* Serm. (1614) 180 A shaking off of that due obedience we owe vnto him. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XII. xix. 172 The Break made by the Shaking out of the Mettal. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armadale* II. vii, A good shaking-up is just the thing for you, after being so long indoors. 1897 H. A. JONES *Case Rebell. Susan* I. 19, I allow every married couple twelve months for what I call the shaking-down process.

†**d.** *The shaking of the sheets*: the name of a dance (in the 16–17th c. very often used jocularly for sexual intercourse). *Obs.*

? *c* 1570 *Misogonus* II. iv. 272 To that daunce of all other I see he is bent. *S.* Faythe no I had rather haue shakinge oth shetes. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Lyly's Wks. 1902 III. 411 O tis his best daunce next shaking of the sheetes. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* III. i, Thee and I shall dance the shaking of the sheetes together. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. vii. 25 He knew not what a dance the Don would lead him, before he return'd to the shaking of the sheets, with his Joan Gutierez.

transf. 16.. *Ballad, Doleful Dance & Song of Death* i, Can you dance the shaking of the Sheets, a Dance that every one must do?..Make ready then your winding sheet. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants at Ordinarie* C 3, But this youngster daunced the shaking of one sheet [*i. e.* died] within fewe dayes after.

2. A disease in sheep and swine (see quot. *a* 1722). Also the ague. Chiefly in plural.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xi. 401 Being good Physick for the sheep to keep them from the Shakings. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 339 Some years the sheep will be apt to be taken with a disease they call the shaking..: it is a weakness which seizes their hinder quarters, so that they cannot rise up when they are down. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* s.v. *Tremour*, The tremour or shaking in Swine. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Shakins*, the ague. 'Thoo dodhers as if thoo'd getten shakkins.'

3. *concr.* That which is shaken off, out, down, etc. *Naut.* (see quots. 1867–86). Also with advs. *down, off, out.* Chiefly in plural.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xvii. 6 As the shaking out of the oile berie. 1388 *Ibid.*, As the schakyng doun of the fruyt of olyue tre. 1682 *J. Houghton's Coll. Lett. Husb.* etc. No. 7 I. 70 The Shakings of the Cloth. 1754 P. H. *Hiberniad* iv. 29 Luxuriant Congreve (the..Shakings-off of whose Pen, would invigorate twenty of our late spiritless miscall'd Comedies). 1839 *Nautical Mag.* 726 [Heading of miscellaneous items of news.] Shakings. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Shakings*, refuse of cordage, canvas, &c., used for making oakum, paper, &c. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* Sept. 287 Shakings are the sweepings of the deck gathered together after the day's work is done. *Ibid.*, 'Mere shakings' is a term used by seamen to express worthless men.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shaking time*; also in the names of machines used for agitating materials, as *shaking barrel*, also *shaking frame, table* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **shaking cure, machine** (see quots.); **shaking stop,** the tremolo organ stop.

1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 2/4 Boot-rivet Machines, Spring Punches, *Shaking Barrel. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Shaking cure*, the treatment of certain nervous diseases, such as paralysis agitans, by means of a vibrating arm-chair. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1090 Rumble or *Shaking Machine. This is a contrivance sometimes used for polishing small articles principally by their attrition against each other. 1659 C. SIMPSON *Division-Violist* I. 9 Some also affect a kind of Shake or Tremble with the Bow, like the *shaking Stop of an Organ. 1665 in Hopkins *Organs* (1843) *Hist.* 52 One Shaking Stopp. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14 xii. II. 284 Away they runne with their enjoyments,..like hogges in *shaking time. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Shacking-time*, the Season when Mast is ripe.

Shaking (ʃē·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SHAKE *v.* + -ING 2.] In the senses of the verb. Of a bog, morass, etc.: Quaking. *Shaking stone*, a rocking stone.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 [Lechery] mid schekinde word 3iueð speres wunden. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 210 Þei..suffre pore men haue nakid sidis & schakynge lippis & hondis for cold. 1578 J. DERRICKE *Image Irel.* (1581) D iij b, And

brought from Bogg-, to champion ground,..Yet doe thei loke to shaking boggs. 1660 R. MAY *Accompt. Cook* (1665) 180 To make a Shaking Pudding. 1662 RAY *Hist.* iii. Sel. Rem. (1760) 240 Here lies a Stone, called the shaking Stone. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* I. 137 Mr. Eliot's contrivance to drain a piece of shaking meadow, as he calls it. 1773 GOLDSM. *She stoops to conq.* II, Item...a Florentine, a shaking pudding. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxiii, The cat made for a shaking bog—the loneliest place in the whole country. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 133 Holding their shaking sides.

b. Of a disease: Characterized by a tremulous agitation of the head or limbs.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* Yij, White pepper is holsome for a shakynge feuer. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 401 The disease called Tremor, or the shaking palsie. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 406/1 He had a shaking chill followed by a sweat.

transf. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 228 Bulletts wrapt in fire To make a shaking feuer in your walles.

c. *Shaking Quaker* = SHAKER 4 b.

1784 *Mass. Spy* 1 Jan., in R. H. Thornton *Amer. Gloss.* (1912), The people in the Western part of this State, who stile themselves Shaking Quakers. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 114, I had intended to..proceed from thence to New Lebanon to visit the Shaking Quakers.

d. quasi-*adv.*

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 240 What a lot of rattling bullocks, shaking fat too.

Hence **Sha'kingly** *adv.*

1889 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 438 'Tell her, please, Bryan', I say, shakingly.

Shako (Jæ·kou). Also **schakos, schako**; and see CHACO. [a. Magyar *csákó*, short for *csákó süveg*, more correctly *csákos süveg* peaked cap (*csákos* being an adj. f. *csák* peak, believed by native scholars to be a G. *zacken* point, spike).

The word has been adopted into several European langs.; the F. *schako* may be the proximate source. While the shako was still worn in the British army, the pronunciation was (Jæ·kou) among officers, but (Jăkŭ) in the ranks.]

A military cap in the shape of a truncated cone, with a peak and either a plume or a ball or 'pom-pom'. (Not now worn by British soldiers.)

1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* xiii. (1816) 317 [The French guide] puts on the *schakos*, which he has hitherto held in his hand. 1852 LIEUT.-COL. J. LUARD *Dress Brit. Soldier* 158 We have introduced the large-topped, overweighted shako from the French. 1868 *Queen's Regul. Army* P 67 Officers in uniform are not to take off their shakos or forage Caps in Saluting. 1903 J. CONRAD & F. M. HUEFFER *Romance* II. ii. 60 The little worsted balls on the infantry shakos.

Shak-shak, variant of CHAC-CHAC.

1905 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 510 An African revivalist..who should attempt to arouse the ecstasies of a West Indian meeting with no more elaborate orchestra than a bull-roarer and a *shak-shak*.

Shaksperian (Jē·kspī·riăn), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also **Shak(e)spearian, -ean, Shakspersean.** [f. *Shakspere* + -IAN.

The forms in *-ian* are alone correct according to the relevant analogies. The other variations follow the diversities of spelling of the poet's name. The spelling *Shakspere*, adopted in this Dictionary, was advocated by Sir F. Madden on the ground of the signature in Shakspere's copy of Florio's *Montaigne*, and accepted by Dr. Furnivall and the New Shakspere Society; the commonest form is perh. *Shakespeare*.]

a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or having the characteristics of William Shakspere (1564–1616) or his dramatic and poetical productions. **b.** *sb.* An authority on or student of the writings of Shakspere; a Shaksperian scholar. Hence **Shaksperianism,** (*a*) a form of expression peculiar to or imitated from Shakspere (*Cent. Dict.* 1891, and in later Dicts.); (*b*) the imitation of Shakspere, or the effects of his influence generally.

1817 KEATS *Wks.* (1889) III. 10 The acting of Kean is Shakespearian. 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1836) I. 49 The almost Shakespearian old witch-wives at the funeral [in Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*]. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. viii. 294 She was, however, about as devout a Shakspearian as her nephew. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. of To-day* xxxiv. (ed. 3) 304 The Princess's Theatre, in the days of Charles Kean famous for its Shakesperian revivals. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 250, I think that the spirit of modern Shakspearianism, among readers, critics, and actors, is quite false to Shakspeare himself. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 21 Mar. 5/1 But Shakespeareanism is not dead yet a while.

Similarly **Shaksperiana** (see -ANA). **Sha·ksperism** = *Shaksperianism* (*a*). **Sha·ksperize** *v.*, *trans.* to imbue with the spirit or ideas of Shakspere; *intr.* to imitate Shakspere. **Shakspero·later,** a worshipper of Shakspere. **Shakspero·latry,** worship of Shakspere. **Shakspero·logy,** the branch of study concerned with the works and life of Shakspere.

1718 C. GILDON *Compl. Art Poetry* I. 305 Shakespeariana: or Select Moral Reflections, Topicks, Similies, and Descriptions from Shakespear. 1823 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 79 In the same collection I find several Shakspearisms. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 178 The English dramatic poets have Shakespearized now for two hundred years. 1847 — *Repr. Men, Shakespeare* Wks. (Bohn) I. 359 Now, literature, philosophy, and thought are Shakespearized. 1862 *Daily Tel.* 20 Jan, The most commendable act performed of late years in Shakespeareology. 1864 *Realm* 9 Mar. 6 In these days of Shakspearolatry. 1875 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 335 The strained efforts of the Shakespearolaters to find dramatic propriety in the most inappropriate passages.

‖ **Shakudo** (Jæ·kudōu). [a. Japanese *shakudō*, ad. an older form of Chinese *ch'ih t'ung* red copper.] A Japanese alloy of copper and gold.

It is often subjected to a chemical process, which produces a blue patina.

1878 *Jrnl. Applied Sci.* Apr. IX. 61/2 The dark blue colour..is that of the Shakudo, composed of copper, and three or four per cent. of gold.

Shaky (Jē·ki), *a.* Also **shakey.** [f. SHAKE *v.* or *sb.*1 + -Y.]

1. Of timber: Fissured = SHAKEN 4.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 241 Such Stuff as is crack'd, either with the Heat of the Sun, or the Drought of the Wind, is call'd shaky, or shaken Stuff. 1851 *Palace of Industry* 18 If found to be shaky, they [*sc.* sash-bars] are rejected as unfit to be used. 1868 *Harper's Mag.* XXXVI. 418 Some of the pines were short and scraggy, some were shaky.

2. Of a structure: Given to shaking by the looseness of its parts; liable to break down or give way; unsound. Of ground: Not firm or solid.

1850 OGILVIE, *Shaky*, 2. loosely put together; ready to come to pieces. *Familiar.* 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 182 The bridge was so frail and shaky at the place of junction. 1871 *Punch* 2 Dec. 228/2 The chair..so shaky in the legs. 1894 *Bookseller's Catal.*, Binding shaky.

3. Of a person or his limbs: Trembling with age, infirmity, apprehension or fear.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxx, The old fellow's hand was very cold and shaky. 1871 O. W. HOLMES *Smiling Listener* 46 Well, Time with..his shaky old fingers will soon snuff us out.

b. Of writing: Tremulous.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxviii, All he did was to sign the circulars..and direct them in a shaky, clerk-like hand. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 92 At this point the writing began to grow very shaky and weak.

4. Characterized by or causing shaking or jolting.

1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 290 It is rather a shaky business..riding over those roads in a cart. 1883 C. HOWARD *Roads Eng. & Wales* (ed. 3) 138 The surface is rather shaky for quick riding.

5. In immaterial sense.

a. Of a person's position, credit, securities, etc.: Insecure, liable to fail or be upset, unreliable.

1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* x, Our director was—what is not to be found in Johnson's *Dictionary*—rather shaky. Three of his companies had broken, four more were in a notoriously insolvent state. 1853 WILBERFORCE 3 Nov., *Life* (1881) II. 225 Lord Aberdeen now growing to look upon Gladstone as his successor...Cabinet shaky. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper's Tenant* I. xiv. 302 With a view to raising money on very shaky security. 1884 *Law Times* 1 Nov. LXXVIII. 10/2 The manufacturer, whose credit is so shaky. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* July 130/2 His seat in Parliament was shaky.

b. Unsettled in allegiance or belief.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* XI. xvii, Well,..I must be off presently to see those three shaky voters in Fish Lane. 1857 LADY CANNING in A. J. Ch. Hare *Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 202 The shaky regiment, the 37th, had tried to tamper with the Seiks. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 141 A work..calculated to render persons who are shaky in their belief in religion..more shaky still.

c. Not completely sound in health.

1844 DICKENS *Let.* 26 Feb. *Lett.* (1880) I. 100, I am rather shaky just now, but shall pull up. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* 26 If his legs are shaky, he [the racehorse] is trained 'through the muzzle', as a forlorn hope.

d. Of knowledge, or persons with reference to this: Uncertain, doubtfully adequate, not to be depended on.

1860 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Shaky*, said..at the University, of one not likely to pass his examination. 1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 934/2 In shaky but intelligible Spanish he asked..to see her father. 1889 W. S. GILBERT *Gondoliers* II, He is shaky in his spelling, so we help him if we can.

Shalche : see SHALL *v.* A. 6 a.

† **Sha·lder,** *sb.*1 ? *Obs. rare*—1. [related to SHALDER *v.*] ? A flake, split-off piece of stone.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. xv. [ix.] 114 b, Y^e^ flint and chalke, the shalder and the peble.

Shalder (Jō·ldəɹ), *sb.*2 Also 9 **chalder, shelder, schalder, shaalder.** [Of obscure origin. Cf. SCOLDER 2, SCALEDRAKE, SHELDIN, SHELDRAKE.] The oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus.*

1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 115 *Hæmotopus Ostralegus.* Common Oyster-catcher...*N.*, Chalder, Skeldrake. 1866 T. EDMONSTON *Shetl. & Orkney Gloss.*, Schalder. S. 1877 G. STEWART *Shetl. Fireside T.* ix. 68 The scream of the frighted shelder.

Shalder (Jō·ldəɹ), *sb.*3 *dial.* Also **shelder.** [Of unknown origin.] A rush or sedge growing in ditches, esp. the yellow iris, *Iris Pseudacorus.*

1825 JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 66 *Shalder*, a kind of broad flat rush, growing in ditches. 1873 W. P. WILLIAMS & W. A. JONES *Somerset. Gloss.* 32 *Shalder.*

† **Sha·lder,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 8 **shelder.** [? Cogn. w. SHALE *sb.* Cf. SHALDER *sb.*1, SHADDER *v.*] *intr.* To crumble.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. [I. xv.] 69 b, Till such time as two hils betwixt which it ran, did shalder & so choke vp his [the river's] course. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 75 Rising in gross Clods at the first breaking up of the Plough, and sheldring with the Frost. *Ibid.* II. 200 If you dig them often, the Sun, Rain, and Frosts will mellow them, so as to cause them to shelder into Dust.

Shale (Jēl), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (in various senses see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Forms: 1 **scealu, scalu,** 3–5, 7, 9 *dial.* **schale,** 4 **schal,** 5 *pl.* **shalus,** 6 **shaell,** (7 *erron.* **shalt**), 4 **shale.** [OE. *sc(e)alu* str. fem. :—OTeut. **skalō*, ablaut-variant of **skēlō*, represented by ON. *skál* SCALE *sb.*1, q.v. for the Teut. cognates.]

† **1.** A dish; a cup or goblet : = SCALE *sb.*1 1. *Obs.*

c 1075 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 275, .VI. mæsene sceala. *a* 1225 [see SCALE *sb.*1 1 β]. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 120 Seruanz war at this bridale, That birled win in cupp and schal.

† **2.** A shell, husk, esp. the shell or outer covering of a nut, which encloses the kernel; also the pod of peas or beans, etc. *Obs.*

[Also in †*nutshale*, examples of which (*c* 1205–1577) are given under NUTSHELL, where see the equivalent forms in continental Teut.]

c 825 *Epinal Gloss.* 462 *Glumula*, scalu. [*c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 371/1 *Cittis*, uilmenum, æpelscealum ymb ða cyrnlu. *a* 1100 in Napier *OE. Glosses* i. 608 *Quisquiliarum*, æswæppe, beanscalu.] *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1281, I saugh him carien a wind-melle Under a walsh-note shale. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Letabundus* 227 in *Minor P.* (1911) 56 The husk is falle, brokyn is the shale, The noote kernel, Closyd in scripturys..Al openly shewith his swetnesse. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 644/2 From the tone [sacrament] take they the swete carnel within, the blessed body of Christ, and leaue the people the shales. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Argt. Cj, He releued his hunger with peskod shales, or the huskes of other graynes. 1584 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) Ep. Ded. *ij b, There is found wheate among tares,.. a kearnell within the shale [1663 shaell], marrow within the bone. 1659 ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unlocked* xi. § 121 He that hath a minde to get out the kernel..must put away the husk [*marg.* Peel, coat, shalt]. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. vi. § 1. 171 Cod, Husk, Pod, Shell, shale, siliquous.

fig. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 18 Doe but behold yond poore and starued Band, And your faire shew shall suck away their Soules, Leauing them but the shales and huskes of men. 1617 tr. *A. de Dominis' Serm.* (*Rom.* xiii. 12) 52 They stuffe them vp with swines meat, the huskes, and shales of these superfluous, and superstitious deuotions.

† **b.** As an example of something without value.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7234 So wonderly the wynd it blewe, That alle here tentis ouerthrewe; Al ȝede to grounde bothe tent and hale, Here ropes vayled not of a schale.

† **c.** The shell of an egg or a shell-fish. *rare.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 11 b, Beat egges shales to pouder. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 99 Periwincles .. are alwaies clothed with one and the same shale.

† **d.** The refuse of hemp : = SHEAVE *sb.*2

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 39 b, Of Hempe..the Shales or Stalkes serue for the heating of Ouens.

3. A scale (of a fish, of metal, of a scaly disease, etc.). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxix. (Tollemache MS.), Fische þat ben bred in þe see haue harde shales and þikke,.. and ryuer fische haueþ sotel schales. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4601, & dame Alfyne woke of hurre slepe þo after anone: And mony shalus he syȝe falle from hurre heyȝe þo,—Þen myȝt he syȝe welle, & alle hurre sekenesse was agone. 1611 COTGR., *Escuelures*, shales, or scales, or scalie excrements; as dandriffe, &c. 1655 W. F. *Observ. Fuike's Bk. Meteors* 170 Iron..purged in the fire,..in such sort as that which is earthy, doth at last turn to schales and dross. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Shale*, a scale of a fish; a flake.

† **b.** Comb., *shale-fish* = shell-fish. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 41 Ostiris, Buckies, and vthiris schal fishe.

4. A mesh of a net. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 37 Some..breake the shales of the net. 1855 ANNA GURNEY *Norf. Words* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 36 *Shale*, the mesh of a net.

5. *dial.* 'Loose substance from a mine or quarry; loose ore' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); see also quots.

[Cf. OE. *stánscalu*, ?a rocky stratum denuded of soil, whence *stánscylig* stony (ground).]

1793 A. YOUNG *Agric. Sussex* 16 The various sorts of lime-stone..with the thickness and shale of each different sort. 1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) *Cornw.* 21 *Scal*, a shale or portion of earth, rock &c., which separates and falls from the main body. 1882 JAGO *Cornw. Gloss.* 256 *Schale*, a scale, as a 'schale of earth', or earth slide in an excavation.

Shale (Jēl), *sb.*2 [Perh. a use of SHALE *sb.*1, or a derivative of SHALE *v.* (sense 5).

There is no sufficient reason for the common view that it is a. G. *schale* (=SHALE *sb.*1), which is not used in this sense (the G. equivalent being *schieferthon* 'slate clay'); *schale* however occurs for a thin layer of ore or stone, and the *Deutsches Wbuch.* has *schalstein* a laminated limestone, *schalgebirge*, explained as 'a layer of stone in a stratified range of mountains'.]

1. An argillaceous fissile rock, the laminæ of which are usually fragile and uneven, and mostly parallel to the bedding; often overlying a coal formation. Also with qualifying word as *bituminous shale*, etc.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Liv b, Strong Beds, Shale, or Chists. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 182 Slate Clay, Shale. 1811 J. FAREY *Derbyshire* I. 443 It is not uncommon with colliers to call any Argillaceous Stratum in very thin lamina by the name of Shale. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 334 The conversion of clay into shale, and of sand into sandstone, may, in many cases, be attributed to simple pressure. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 3/2 A ring of shale, part of a large ribbed bead of delf.

b. A variety or specimen of this rock.

1830 [see BITUMINOUS *a.* b]. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 315 Shales, grits, &c. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 52 Deposits of brown cannel oil coals and oil shales. 1878 A. H. GREEN etc., *Coal* I. 25 Tasmanite is a shale containing from 26 to 30 per cent. of combustible matter. 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* XXVI. 245/2 Next in order above the sandstones..occur the black shales.

c. *spec.* = ALUM-*shale. dial.*

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Shale*, a name given to alum ore. 1847

HALLIWELL, *Shale*,..alum ore. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Shale*, the gray alum rock of this quarter.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *shale distillation*, *limestone*, *mine*, *miner*; instrumental, as *shale-sprinkled* adj.

1842 SEDGWICK in *Hudson's Guide Lakes* (1843) 209 *Third Group, or Shale Limestone.*—This group forms the upper part of the calcareous zone on the north side of the Cumbrian mountains. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 3/2 Beyond.. turning up a large, ornamental shale ring, nothing could be done. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 21 Sept. 11/2 The shale miners of Scotland. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 5/3 Mr. Robert Bell ..was the first to manufacture oil from shale distillation in Scotland. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* xiv. 358 They held the shale-sprinkled grass for an hour.

b. Special comb.: **shale-naphtha, -oil**, naphtha and oil obtained by the destructive distillation of bituminous shale; **†shale-shiver**, laminated shale; **shale-stone** *dial.*, slate; **shale-tar**, tar derived from bituminous shale.

1855 *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* VII. 106 The existence in *shale naphtha of the isomer of cumidine. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* ix. 580 (heading) *Shale oils. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 14 Dec. 4/1 The Midland has begun to burn shale oil in the lamps hung in its suburban trains. 1794 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. *Catal. Anim.*, etc. 46 *Shale Shiver. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Shale-stone, Shilstone*, slate. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* ix. 580 *Shale tar is particularly rich in basic substances.

Shale (ʃēl), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **schale**, 6 **shaell**, (7 **shalle**, 9 **shail**). [f. SHALE *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To free from the shell or husk; to remove, take *off* (the shell or husk) from a nut, bean, fruit, etc.; to decorticate (hemp). ? *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. liii. (1495) 812 Amptes shale the greynes that they done togyders for they sholde not growe ayen and wexe grene corn. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 25 Take smalle notes, schale not [? out] kurnele, As þou dose of almondes, fayre and wele. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* xl. 13 Take grete Oystrys, an schale hem. *c* 1518 *Kal. Sheph.* i. A v, Yet may they syt and shaell peson. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 41 Hempe haruest..The Male..is made vp in bundels to be knockt and shaled [orig. *confringenda, decorticataque repurganda*] in Winter euenynges. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 643 Parched barley which hath bene well shaled. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv. 97 A little Lad set on a bancke to shale The ripen'd Nuts pluck'd in a woody Vale. 1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xxiv. 55 They haue hudds, as our Beanes, which shaled off, the kernell parteth it selfe in two. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xviii. 145 The Bean is not seen till..its swad..be shaled.

fig. *a* 1680 T. GOODWIN *Blessed State* x. Wks. 1703 V. III. 64 This Abundancy of Life, that is in God, instantly shales off, Works out all that Filth, Frailty, Misery.

†b. *intr.* To allow of being shelled. *rare.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. lxv. 581 The vttermost pilling of common walnuts, whether it shale willingly or no may be distilled in the moneth of September.

2. Of grain, seed, etc.: To drop out.

[1578 ? Implied in SHALING *ppl. a.*] 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 616 Suffer it to shale and fall to the ground for lack of reaping. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. xxv. 80 Coleseed is a seed that will shed or shale very greatly, if it is not reaped in proper time. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Shail*..to drop out.

†3. *trans.* To shed (a tooth). *Obs. rare.*

1686–7 AUBREY *Rem. Gentilisme* (1881) 11 When Children shaled their Teeth. *Ibid.* 27 When children did shalle a tooth they rubbed salt upon it, and then threw it into the fire.

4. *intr.* Of water: To form an incrustation. *rare*[—1].

1844 H. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Pract. Drainage Land* 160 In some drains water will shale or form an incrustation upon the flat tile.

5. To cleave, as stones in being raised.

1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 129 Rammel, a Stone unfit for Building, because in the raising it cleaves or shales into many small uneaven Pieces. 1851 STERNBERG *Northampt. Gloss.* 93.

†6. *To shale out*: ? to strip (a tree). *Obs.*

1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Garden* xiii. (1623) 45 The Bul-finch is a deuourer of your Fruit in the bud, I haue had whole trees shald out with them in Winter-time.

Shale (ʃēl), *v.*[2] *rare.* [app. echoic: see quot. 1834.] *intr.* Of water: To make the sound characteristic of tidal movement near the shore.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xvi. (1842) 299 The water in the bay..again rushed in with a loud *shaling* noise,—I coin the word for the sound—in *bores* nearly ten feet high. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Marriage at Sea* ix, A gentle *shaling* noise of waters broken by the passage of the vessel. 1897 — *Last Entry* 57 The stream of tide softly shaled along the bends of the schooner.

Shale, variant of SHAIL *v.*[2]

†Shaled, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. SHALE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]]

1. a. Encased as in a shell.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 766 His [*sc.* a dragon's] scoulders ware schalyde alle in clene syluere, Schreede ouer alle the schrympe with schrinkande poyntez.

b. Consisting of a shell.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 77 Plinie vsed this Latine worde *Cancer*, for a generall or common name for all such as haue, & weare shaled garments.

c. Having a 'shale', shell, or pod.

c 1575 DUCKET in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 397 Hasell nuts, ..as good and thin shaled as are our Filberds. 1622 *Comenius' Janua Ling. Triling.* 19 The fruits of the earth bring grains; those which are eared in ears,..those which are shal'd in shales [*siliquata in siliquis*].

2. *Schalyd hed*: app. = SCALD HEAD 2.

1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 100 To holen a schalyd hed.

3. Peeled or stript of shell, shelled.

1598 FLORIO, *Snocciolato*, crackt nuts, shaled nuts. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 110 Tosted and shaled Barly.

Shalemuse, obs. form of SHAWM.

†Sha·ler. *Obs. rare*[—0]. [f. SHALE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who 'shales' or shells.

1611 COTGR., *Escailleur*, a..piller, shaler of. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een scheller*, A Peeler, a Rinder, or a Shaler.

†Shaleur. *Obs. rare*[—1]. [a. F. *chaleur* heat.] = HEAT *sb.* 13.

1509 WATSON *Ship of Fools* ix. (1517) C ij b, Some hath recours vnto vyces lyke as an olde dogge hath after a bytche that is in shaleur.

‖ **Shalgram** (ʃa·lgrām). Also **salgram**. [Hindī *śālgrām*, repr. Skr. *śālagrāma* the name of a village where this stone was found.] An ammonite or other fossil, sacred to Vishnu.

1784 F. GLADWIN tr. *Ayeen Akbery* II. 29 Salgram, is a black stone which the hindoos hold sacred. 1905 MACPHAIL *Kenneth S. Macdonald* x. 133 The Shalgram, from the geological point of view, is an ammonite fossil. *Ibid.*, The Shalgram, he explained, was one of the three things essential to daily worship in an orthodox Hindu house.

Sha·ling, *vbl. sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. SHALE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of removing the outer shell or husk; also pl. the shell or husks removed.

1611 COTGR., *Chalppes*, the huskes, parings, or shalings, of a nut, or nut-kernell. *Ibid.*, *Escaillement*, a..pilling, shaling of. *Ibid.* s.v. *Febal, Le fa: de febues*, the chaffe, hulls, or shalings of beanes. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 170 These are..used..chiefly for Rye, Barley, and Mault, or for shaling of Oates.

†Sha·ling, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. SHALE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] ? Falling from the husk as ripe.

1578 *Procter's Gorg. Gallery Gallant Invent.* G ij b, The shaling nuts and mast, that falleth from the tree, Should serue for my repast.

Shalk. *poet. Obs.* Forms: 1–3 **scealc**, 3 **scalk**, **scalc**, **scælk**, 4–5 **skalke**, **schalke**, 4–6 **schalk**, 5 **shalk(e**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *sc(e)alc* masc. = OFris., OS. *skalk*, OHG. *scalc*, *scalh* servant (MHG. *schalk* servant, mod.G. *schalk* rogue, wag), ON. *skalk-r* (Icel. *skálk-r* rogue, Sw., Da. *skalk*), Goth. *skalk-s* servant:—OTeut. **skalko-z*. No cognates outside Teut. have been found; the word forms the second element in **marho-skalko-z* -' horse-servant', MARSHAL *sb.*] Originally, a servant; in alliterative poetry one of the common synonyms for 'man'. (In the last example used contemptuously.)

Beowulf 939 Nu scealc [Beowulf] hafað..dæd ȝefremede, ðe we ealle ær ne meahton snyttrum besyrwan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxv. 2 Hæl þinne scealc [*salvum fac servum tuum*]. *c* 1205 LAY. 4219 Heo wenden bi þen scelden þat hit heore scalkes weoren. *Ibid.* 19126 Þer wes moni bald scalc. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 476 Þe schyre sunne hade hem schent, er euer þe schalk wyst. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1391 Archars with arows of atter envemonde Schotis vp scharply at shalkis [*Dubl. MS.* salkez] on þe wallis. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 2 Ȝe schappely schalkes and schene for to schawe, I charge ȝou as ȝour chiftan þat [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 891 Sexty schalkis full schene, Cled in armour sa clene. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 105 Quhen schaiffyn is that ald schalk with a sharp rasiour, He schowis on me his schewill mouth.

Shalke, obs. form of CHALK *sb.*

Shall (ʃæl), *sb.* [f. SHALL *v.*]

1. An utterance of the word 'shall'; a command, promise, or determination (such as is expressed by means of 'shall').

It is doubtful whether quots. 1553 and 1608 belong to this word or to SHALE *sb.*[1] Quots. 1566 and 1593 imply the existence of a punning phrase *to feed* or *serve with shalls* (*shales*).

1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) III. iii. 90 *Adul.* Ye shall prove att length by theffecte yᵗ shall ensue. *Peop.* Nai, and we shall alwaie bee served but with shales, than chil beleve een still yᵗ vaire woordes beeth but tales. 1566 ASCHAM *Let.* in Harington *Nugæ Antiq.* (1804) I. 101 As now another man shall enjoye the sweet kirnell of this hard and chaidgeable nutt, which I have bene so long in cracking; and nothing left unto me but shells and shalls to feed me with all. 1593 CHURCHYARD *Challenge* 153 Y 2, You shall haue Nuts, they say when ploms are ripe. Thus all with shalls or shalles ye shal be fed, And gape for gold, and want both Gold and lead. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 90 Marke you His absolute Shall? 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* II. ii. 2 What? hast thou fed me all this while with shalles. And com'st to tell me now, thou lik'st it not? 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* I. xiii. 103 These *wills* and *shalls* of wicked Men, are for the most part God's interpretation of their Acts and Carriage. 1870 M. ARNOLD *St. Paul & Protestantism* (1875) 85 The external *shalls* and *shall nots* of the law.

2. The word 'shall' as idiomatically used in contradistinction to 'will'.

1837 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Bacon* (1843) II. 408 Not one Londoner in a million ever misplaces his *will* and *shall*. 1861 Jos. ANGUS *Handbk. Engl. Tongue* 219 These 'Shalls' are sometimes wrongly emphasized. 1882 A. J. ELLIS *Presid. Addr.* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 23 These *shalls* and *wills* are still shibboleths. 1891 *Daily News* 26 June 5/2 Perhaps no Scot ever yet mastered his 'shalls' and 'wills'.

Shall (ʃæl, *unstressed* ʃəl, ʃ'l). Pa. t. **should** (ʃud, ʃəd). Forms: see below. [A Com. Teut. preterite-present strong verb: OE. *sceal*, *sculon*, *sc(e)olde* = OFris. *skil* (*skel*, *scol*), *skilun* (*skalun*, etc.), *skolde* (*sculde*, etc.), OS. *skal*, *skulun*, *skolda*, OLow Frankish *sal*, *sulum*, *solde* (MDu. *sal*, *sullen*, *solde*, mod.Du. *zal*, *zullen*, *zou*), OHG. *scal*, *sculun*, *scolta*, also *sal* (*sol*), *sulun*, *solta* (MHG. *schal* and *schol*, *schulen*, *scholte*, also *sal* and *sol*, *sulen*, *solte*; mod.G. *soll*, *sollen*, *sollte*), ON. *skal*, *skulu*, *skylda* (Sw. *skall*, pa. t. *skulle*; Da. *skal*, pa. t. *skulde*), Goth. *skal*, *skulum*, *skulda*. The Teut. root (**skel-*:) **skal-* : **skul-* to owe (:—pre-Teut. **skel-* : **skol-* : **skˈl*) is represented by Goth. *skula*, OHG., OS. *scolo*, OE. *gescolu* wk. masc., debtor, OHG. *sculd*, *sculda* (mod.G. *schuld*), OS. *sculd*, OE. *scyld* fem., debt, guilt. Outside Teut. the only certain cognates are Lith. *skelěti* to be guilty, *skìlti* to get into debt, *skolà* debt, guilt, OPrussian *skallisnan* (acc.) duty, *skellânts* guilty, *po-skulit* to admonish.

The northern English dialects (including Sc.) have a form *sal*, pa. t. *suld*, with initial *s* instead of *sh*. This does not occur in the remains of ONorthumbrian, but first appears in the 13th c. It is remarkable that a similar form, with *s* irregularly representing OTeut. *sk*, existed as a dialectal variant in OHG. (*sal*, *sol*, *sulun*) and OFris. (*sal*, *sel*), and has ousted the regular form in Ger. (*soll*, *sollen*) and Du. (*zal*, *zoû*). Some scholars regard the *s* form as representing an OTeut. variant, originating from the euphonic dropping of *k* in inflexional forms like the subjunctive **skli-*. It seems more probable that it was independently developed in the different dialects at an early period, while the *sk-* retained its original pronunciation; in stressless position the *k* might naturally be dropped, and the simplified initial afterwards extended by analogy to the stressed use.

In Eng. the vb. has no inf. or pples. (the evidence of an OE. inf. *sculan*, *sceolan*, is doubtful). Some of the other Teut. langs. have an infinitive: OHG. *scolan*, *solan* (MHG., mod.G. *sollen*), MDu. *sullen* (Du. *zullen*), ON. *skulu* (pa. t. inf. *skyldu*); Goth. has the pres. pple. *skulands* and the pa. pple. *skuld-s*; OHG. has the pres. pple. *scolanti* (mod.G. *sollend*), and early mod G. the pa. pple. *gesollt*; ON. has a ppl. adj. *skyld-r* bound by duty.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

I. Present tense.

1. *1st and 3rd pers. sing.* **α.** 1 **sceall**, **scell**, **scyl**, 1–3 **sc(e)al**, **scel**, **scæl**, 3 **scall**, *erron.* **swal**, 3–4 **ssal**, 3–6 **schal**, 3–7 **shal**, 4 **schel**, **ssel**, 4–5 **schalle**, **xal**, 4–6 **schall**, 5 **shalle**, **schawl**(l, **schaul**, **chall**, **schel(e**, **schill**, 5–6 **xalle**, 5–7 **shale**, 3– **shall**.

Beowulf 438 (Gr.) Ic mid grape sceal fon wið feonde. *c* 831 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 445 Hwet man elce zere.. aziaban scel. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 5 Hu hit ȝeweorðan sceall ær ær hit ȝeweorðe. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 8 *marg.*, Biscop scæl cunnege..ðone preost. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1483 (Gr.) Þæt scell æȝlæwra mann..findan on ferðe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 37 ȝyt scyl beon ȝefylled þæt þe me awiten is. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 For wan hi beoð þuss icweðe me scel sigge, an oðre stowe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17684 All þatt follc þatt æfre wass & all þatt ȝet shall wurrþenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 5435 Eow swal beon þe betere. *Ibid.* 32149 No scal hit eou reouwe nauere. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1195 Ich wot hwo schal [*v.r.* sal] beon anhonge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 138 Her after..me ssal ihere al þis. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1312 Ischal þe to hewe [*v. r.* ich schal]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 2 (*heading*), Hou me ssel knawe guod and kuead. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 155 Me self schel dobbe þe to knizt. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 357 Be my helpe whils I shal lyue. 1382 Shall [see B. 7 c]. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 54 He xal paye ye 1ytes of ye hows at his entre, viij.*d.* 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 20, I schal say ȝou the soth, that wel schul ȝe wyt. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 586 in *Macro Plays* 22, I xall goo ronde in hys ere. 1463 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 143, I trowe it shall apeyer. 1525 SAMPSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 261 A synnar..nevyr..schall..deserve such a singulier goodnesse. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* ix. 11, I shal repayre it. 1536 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 126, I thynke longe to know wherto I xall hold me. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 24 § 15 Who doth or shall tap out such Beere. 1663 *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser. II. (1911) 164 This Shal be your warrant.

β. 3 **sel**, **ssel**, 3–4 **sale**, 4–5 **salle**, (5 **sill**, 6 **sell**), 3– **sal**, 4– **sall**.

From 14th c. onwards only *north*. In the early southern and midland examples (Layamon, etc.) the initial *s* represents (ʃ).

c 1205 LAY. 8904 þi mon he sæl bi-cumen. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 25 Sal he neuȝe luken ðe lides of hise eȝen. *c* 1275 LAY. 701 Þe bet ȝou sel worþe. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* xxx. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 4 Þe erþe þe watir þan sal sprede. *a* 1325 *MS. Rawl. B* 520 lf. 28 b, Ase ofte as þe tressepas multipliez so sal þe torment wexen of þe peine.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 119, I sal yow schew..Brefli of aibere testament. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 5 Dede him toke ..als it salle do vs. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3194 Quat sall I dreȝe. *c* 1461 in *Yarrow & Wearmouth* (Surtees) 246 He sall knawe hyme by yir takynis. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 14 For the quhilk he sal ansuer to the compt. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 372 Ane otl ir sall the worschip haif. 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 112, I sall represent the necessitie of it the best way I can. 1784 BURNS *Addr. Illegit. Child* v, If thou. tak' the counsel I sall gie thee. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* 89 Unemphatic Form *Sall* (sĭl, sl).

γ. 3 **sol**, **shol**, 3–4 **schul**(l, 4 **sul**, 5 **scholl**, **shul**, 6 **schol**, 9 *dial.* **sholl**, **shull**, etc.

c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1025 (Cott.) Wat sol ich þar mid mine songe? *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 32, I schul hire winnen in pleyn batayle. 1455 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 287 No maner of man ne woman scholl lad no corne. 1526 J. TAYLOR in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 333 At whos commyng I schol wryte more at large.

2. *2nd pres.* **α.** 1–2 **scealt**, 2–3 **scalt**, 3 **scælt**, **scelt**, **sælt**, **sschalt**, **shallt**, **schald**, **sald**, **scald**, 3–5 **schalt**, (also 9 *dial.*) **salt**, 4 **schelt**, **sselt**, **shelt**, **shult**, 5 **schild**, **xalt**, 5–6, *dial.* 8–9 **shat**, 4– **shalt**.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xlii, An þing ðu scealt nede þæran

witan. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 21 Ðu scealt habba ze-strion in heofne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Þu scalt biwepen þine sunne. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 38 Tekenn mare inoh Þu shallt tæronne findenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 11492 Þu scælt habben wurhscipe muchele. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1613 þu schalt stihen biforen me to drihtin in heouene. *c* 1250 *Hymn* 31 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 Þu sschalt us in to heouene lede. *c* 1250 *O. E. Misc.* 156/22 þenne þu schald wel do. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26406 þar-of salt þou þe vmlok. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3737 Þou shalt haue charge of þo bope. 1340 *Ayenb.* 100 þis zuete word vader..þe sseaweþ þet þou sselt yleue. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 113 To clergie shult þow neuere come. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. iv. 77 Þow salt chawnge. *c* 1440 *Stac. Rome* 281 in *Polit. Rel. & L. Poems* 152 Þou shat haue gret mede. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xxi. 277 In pes ne Reste Schat thow neuer be. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 37 Thou xalt be ded. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2166 What shalt thou now don? *c* 1560 *Trag. Rich. II* (1870) 55, I com ouer them for ther blancke charters, shat heere else. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 330 Inevitably thou shalt dye. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. v, Shat ha un, d—n me, shat ha un. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.* p. lxxi, Thou sha't, or sha'st be.

β. 3–4 **salle**, 3–5 **sale**, **schal**, 4–5 **shal**, 5 **schall(e, shal(l)e**, 7–8 *dial.* **shall**, 3– (now *dial.*) **sal(l.** (Cf. note on 1 *β.*)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1815 Ðu sal ben hoten israel.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1252 Toward þe est end of þis dale Find a grene gate þou sale. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 659 Feill anoyis thoill 3he sall. *a* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxv, Kyndely hunger whiche thou shal nedelynges fele. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 688 Þou sall..se þe same with þine eȝen. *c* 1485 *Mary Magd.* 1176 in *Digby Myst.* 100 Stryppys on þi ars þou xall have. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. viii. 97 Nor thou sall nevir repent the sickirlie. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, I. iii, *Eust.*..I'll see her whom the world admires so much...*Sir Bar.* Be gad, and sall both see and talk with her. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* s. v. *Sal*, Thou sal du it.

3. *pl. a.* 1 **sculon, sceolon, sciolon, -un, scilon, sceulon, scolan, scylun**, 2 **sceolen**, 2–3 **soulen, sul(l)en**, 3 **scullen, sceollen, shulenn, scholen, sollen, sulin, sullen**, 3–5 **schullen, schulen**, 4 **ssollen, sshullen, schollen, shullon, ssulin, sullen, solen**, 4–5 **shul(l)en, schulyn**, 5 **shullan, -yn, -on, schulun.**

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 4 Hwæt sculon we nu don? *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 46 Ðie sciolun habba, *habebitis. Ibid.* xx. 18 We stiȝes *vel* we scilon stiȝe, *ascendimus. a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1902 (Gr.) Ne sceolon unc betweonan teonan weaxan. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 870 (MS. F) Oððe þas preostas scolan munecas beon, oððe [etc.]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 þet we sulen habben ure heorte..to ure drihten. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 For hire we sculen alle deað þolien. *c* 1200 [see B. 10 b]. *c* 1205 LAY. 8780 To-gaderen wit scullen [*c* 1275 sollen] libben. *Ibid.* 9518 Faren wit swullen to-somne. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 16 in *O. E. Misc.* 103 Whu we ȝure lif lede sulin. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 621 We sholen þe wel fede. 1435 *Cov. Leet bk.* 181 Poor chapmen..shullon be gretely hyndered. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiii. 223 Thei schulen no longer so erre.

β. contracted. 4 **schulne, shuln**, 4–5 **schun, schin, schyn**, 5 **schyn(n)e, shyn, schone**, 9 *dial.* **shan, sun**, etc.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 1810 Þose þat seme arn & swete schyn se his face. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 237 Godis word witnessiþ we shuln ȝiue & dele oure enemys. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 67 They schun holdyn..foure dayes of spekyngges tokedere. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 34 Þer bene bestes þat schyne be rost. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys, Cecilia* 408 Fynd we shuln a ful cruel fal. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 590 in *Babees Bk.*, Baylys, and parker, Schone come to acountes euery 3ere. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* 89 Emphatic Form..Wey shaan...Unemphatic Form..Wey sün, sn.

γ. 1 (*Northumb.*) **scilo**, 2–3 **scule**, 2–4 **sculle**, 3 **shul(l)e, solle, schule, sul(l)e, ssulle, sul**, 3–4 **ssolle, schole**, 4 **schoulle, ssolle, schol, sschulle, scolle, chul, sul**, 4–5 **scholle, shulle, schul(e, schulle, shul**, 5 **shule, shole, chull, schil(l, xul.**

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 19 Huæt ȝespreca scilo, *quid loquamini. c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Ne scule þe neure god don unforgolden. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8655 Siþþenn shule witt anan Off hunngerr deȝenn baþe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 303 For adam sul ðus and his wif In blisse ðus leden lesteful lif. *c* 1300 *K. Horn* 1262 (Laud MS.), To day we schole hem keche. 1340 *Ayenb.* 186 Wel ssolle we habbe leuþe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3339 Redli chul þe spede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 38 Pes and acord awey schol wende. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 227 Ye schill to Cardyffe to the kynge. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 5 3e schul have grace. 14..*Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 277 In tyme quan we xul dey. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 203 3e chull come þat day to holy chyrch. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 44 What shulle we now doo thynke ye. *c* 1500 *Melusine* I. 16 Al thoo that shal demande the without cesse,..shul be putt from theire prosperytees.

δ. 3 **scul(l)eð, sulleð, ssuleþ, s(s)olleþ**, 3–4 **schul(l)eþ**, 4 **shulleþ, scholleþ.**

c 1205 LAY. 27376 Heo sculleð beon islaȝene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 724 Þine sostren ssolleþ abbeal. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 451 Þey schulleþ [MS. y scholleþ] goo out at þe worldes ende. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 53 For mede we shulleþ synge. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 10 To do and to preye as othere Reclus..Shulleth don and preye.

ε. 2 **scale**, 3–4 **sal(e**, 3–6 **sall**, 4 **sschal, salle, shal(le**, 4–5 **schal(l**, 5 **shalle, shal, xal(l**, (etc. as in 1) 4– **shall.**

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Hwan we scale festen. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1206 Ic wot if smithes sale vuele clenche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11450 To hend and fete we sal him fall. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 2405 We schal yow wel acorde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 141 Þei shal not see him. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 44 Remembrance Of that thei schall hier-after rede. *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* 149/232 All that lyuen.. Shall dye. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 358 in *Macro Plays* 14 We xall bargen with yow. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6242 Quhen the Childryng of God..Sall do appeir. 1660 CHAS. II, in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VI. 39 Yᵘ shale find yᵗ hearafter I will do all I can. 1664 *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser. III. (1912) 220 We shal easily provide els-where.

4. *Subjunctive.* 1 **scule, sceole, sciele, scile, scyle,** (*pl.* 1 **scylen, -un, sceulen**), 3 **soulle, shul(l)e, sule, schulle, schille**, 3–5 **schule.**

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 7 Ne scyle [*v.r.* sceal] nan mon siocne monnan..swencan. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* v. 40 Hu hie selfe scylen fulfremedeste weorðan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* v. 2 Hwæt ys se drihten, þæt ic hym hiran scile? *c* 1200 ORMIN 3546 þatt illc mann shule cumenn ham. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 þet heo muwe & schule þuruh ham þe betere beon iboruwen. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1683 (Cott.) Schille [*Jesus* schulle] ich an utest uppen ow grede, ich shal swo stronge ferde lede [etc.]. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 144 in *O. E. Misc.* 41 Þeyh ich to þe deþe schulle myd þe go. *c* 1450 MYRC 587 ȝef hyt schule in greyþe fare.

5. Reduced enclitic forms (all persons and numbers). *α.* 6 **-sh, -s**, 7 **-ce**, 6– **-se**, 7– **s'**; *mis-written* 7–9 **'s**, 8–9 **'se.**

Very frequent in the north, in the expressions *Ise uphaud, Ise warrant*: see *Uphold, Warrant* in Eng. Dial. Dict.

1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* Prol. ii, For Dialogs (quod I) weis get anew. *c* 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* Wks. 1843 I. p. lviii, In gewd faith, saith the Kendallman, do see, and Ise bay for your skott to London. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* I. v. 39 Youth beare the blame for mee. 1575 *Ibid.* III. iii. 44 Thouse pay for al. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* II. iv. ii, Yuse haue a blew one soone. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb) 63 *Iis neir cair*, for *I sall neuer cair. a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV* Ind., Ays gar thee recon me nene of thay fiiend. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 246 Ice try whither your Costard, or my Ballow be the harder. 1647 CHAS. I *Let. to Dk. York* 15 July, Where I s'have the contentment of seeing you. *c* 1780 in Child *Ballads* III. 489/1 Thy dinner's be dressd in Annan Holme. 1825 JAMIESON s. v. *Ise*, In Lanarks. and other counties, *ye'se, he'se, she'se, we'se, they'se, that'se*, are also used... *Thou'se* also for *thou shalt. a* 1864 in R. A. Arnold *Cotton Famine* 303 Aw feel better neaw. We's be reet enough to-morn, lass.

β. 6–9 **-st**; *miswritten* **'st.** *dial.*

a 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (Shaks. Soc.) 8, I promise the, before these folke, Thoust neuer cost me grote. 1728 VANBRUGH & CIBBER *Provok'd Husb.* I. 27 We'st ta' the best care we can of 'um.

6. *a.* With pronouns affixed: *sing.* 1*st pers.* 6 **shalche.** 2*nd pers.* 1 **scealtu**, 3 **s(c)haltu, saltu**, 3–4 **shaltou**, 3–5 **shaltow**, 4 **schal(s)tow, saltou, -ow(e, schaltou, scheltou.** 3*rd pers.* 6 **shalla.** *pl.* 1*st pers.* 7 **shalles, shals, shal's** (= *shall us*). 2*nd pers.* 3 **sollie** (= *soll ye*).

1553 *Respublica* v. vii. 1609 And what shalche zai to om? *a* 1000 *Andreas* 220 (Gr.) Scealtu..mid ærdæge..ceol gestixan. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2094 Ne schaltu nower neh se lihtliche esterten. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1322 Alle þe castles þat aren þer-inne Shal-tow..winne. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 325 þat alle þi frendes fordedes faire schalstow quite. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) xi. 25 Say now,..how saltou fare? *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1436 To Egremoygne-ward scheltou fare. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7467 But shaltow never of apparence Seene conclude good consequence In none argument.

1556 PHAER *Æneid* IV. L ij, And shalla go? Indeede? and shalla flowte me thus?

1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* (1901) II. i. 50 Prince Balthezer, shalles meete? 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. ii, Shals to the field. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. i. 3 What shal's doe with our selues?

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 Comeþ to srifte.. þanne sollie habbe þo helþe of heuene.

b. With *not (na)* affixed: 7–9 (now *dial.*) **shan-not, shan't not, sha'nt not**; *Sc.* and *north.* 8 **sha'na**, 8–9 **shanna** (**shinna**, etc.); 7 **shann't, sha'nt**, 7– **sha'n't, shan't** (9 *dial.* **sant**, etc.).

1664 S. CROSSMAN in Palmer *Bk. Praise* (1865) 167 My Life and I sha'nt part. 1668 DRYDEN *Secret Love* I. ii, By this leg but you shan'not. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 48 Nay but I wonnot, so I wonnot, Nor you shan't keep me, no you shannot. 1677 RAVENSCROFT *Scaramouch* I. 10 It cannot be, it must not, it sha'not. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 29 Doctors, Proctors, Paritors together Shann't leave upon thy Naked back one Feather. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (ed. 3) I. 121, I shan't stir from this House. 17..RAMSAY *O'er Bogie* ii, We shanna part For siller or for land. 1792 BURNS *Bonie Lesley* v, Misfortune sha'na steer thee. 1819 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 55 Tou sant git a kiss! 1825 JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 67 *Shatt'n*, shalt not. 1846 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 148 The same shinna befa' the year. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* iii, Shan't I have a fine time of it! 1876 BLACK *Madcap Violet* xii, He sha'n't marry Violet. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Sallant, Sal n't, Sâsn't, Sannat, Sanna*, shall not.

c. Written continuously with an infin. (esp. *be*).

c 1400 *Pety Job* 7 in *26 Pol. Poems* 121, I shalbe wormes ware. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 189 The tyme salcum þat thare salbe bot a pastour and a schepe faulde. 1458–9 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 300 Ther selbe no ladyng of corn. 1502 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 92 Ther where it xalbe moste nedefull. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxviii. 214 b, Let vs assemble togyder, and so we shabe the stronger. 1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary* c. vi. § 4 Every person or persons..wch shalbee..auctorised. 1597 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1599, (1890) 304/1 The..personis quha salhappin to be querellit. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 560 He shalbe able to avoyd any sinne.

II. Past tense.

7. *a.* 1–2 **sceolde**, 1–3 **scolde, soulde**, (1 **sc(e)alde**, 3 **sholde, scholte, seolde**, *errors.* **swulde**), 3–4 **ssolde**, 3–5 **schulde, scholde**, 3–6 **shulde**, (4 **sschulde, shullde, chold**), 4–6 **sholde, schold, shuld**, 4–7 **shold**, 5–6 **shoulde, xuld(e**, (5 **schulld, shoolde, xwld, sculd, schud(e**, 6 **shalld**, 7 **shoo'd, sho'd, shu'd**, 8 **shou'd**) 6– **should.**

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 1 Se Job..licette þæt he sceolde bion se hehsta god. *a* 900 *Martyrol.* in *O. E. Texts* 178 Dæt ða wildan hors scealden iornan on hearde wegas. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 24 An seþe scalde ten þusende. *Ibid.* xx. 10 Þa ærestu wendon þæt hie mare sculdon onfoon. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1140, Xpist ne wolde ðæt he sculde lange rixan. *c* 1205 LAY. 4267 Þenne and auere mare heo swulden habben are. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 906 Wiþ wronge Scholte [*Laud MS.* Scholde] ihc hit vnderfonge. 13.. *Seuyn Sages* 1057 (W.) Who sschulde him biyete but the king? 13.. in Ritson *Anc. Songs & Ball.* (1877) 62 That such a knight ssold falle. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2014 Sche chold sone be bi-schet here-selue al-one. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* ii. 15 That it shuld be fulfillid. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XX. 154 Þe fyngeres þat folde sholden. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 14 For he shuldeheme serue of be same after. 1421 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 That the said William Gascoigne shoolde treete bitwen the forsayd Lord..and hym. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vii. 176 Which pilgrimage..he wolde that no Cristen man schude do. 1461 C. PASTON in *P. Lett.* 26 June, The mony that I xwld have. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 14 þt he shold not suffre hyt. *Ibid.* 37 That ..they shuld go to þe ryuage of the see. 1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 19 That I chuld goo and comon with the woman. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* v. (1570) D ij, A man on his cloke should not espye a heare. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* 1387 (Pollard), What ye mene..I wold yeshuld opynly tell. 1608 D. T[UVILL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 39 As that I shold erect a Tabernacle. 1648 HERRICK *Hesp., To Dean-bourn*, I never sho'd behold. 1662 in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser. II. (1911) 154 All are troubled that they shoulde make an Order and I should not obey it. 1697 CIBBER *Woman's Wit* I. 2 D'ee believe it impossible you shu'd ever Love? 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 387 These considerations shou'd make us the more attentive. 1785 BURNS *To Rev. J. M'Math* viii, I'm no' the thing I shou'd be.

β. 3 **sol(l)de, sulde, soolde**; *Sc.* and *north.* 4–9 **sulde, soulde**, 4–8 **sould**, (4 **salde, suuld, sold**, 4, 8 **sud**, 5 **sald**, 6 **sowld**, 8 **soud**), 3– **suld.**

c 1200 ORMIN 7239 Þær Messyass..To manne cumenn sollde. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 149 He fleð fro him als he fro fir sulde. *c* 1275 LAY. 3485 So man his fader solde. *a* 1325 *MS. Rawl. B 520* lf. 62 Ilke lond..wuche soolde retournen to þilke R. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 146 þe law..þe quilk the Iuus in suld life. 13.. *Ibid.* 6106 (Gött.), [Moyses] for-bed þat þai Sould vte of hous cum. *Ibid.* 16464, þar was na soygne, bot his lauerd sud dei. *a* 1375 *Ibid.* 1197 (Fairf.), Our lorde..bad he salde wiþ his wyf dele hit sulde him turne to myche wele. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 357 The gallory quhilk he suld mak. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 8 That sowld haif ay thair God afoir thair ene. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 5 That euer I sould byde to se that day! *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1870) 18 Quhither quho, quhen, quhat, etc. sould be symbolized with q or w. 1725 RAMSAY *Cock Laird* V, We maun hae braw things, Abeit they soud break. 1785 BURNS *To W. S*****n* ii, I sud be laith to think ye hinted Ironic satire. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, That I suld have held up my hand to my brow. *a* 1862 in C. C. Robinson *Dial. Leeds* 213 Ah wur sorely flâad 'at ah sud sâay my text wreng.

8. *2nd pres. sing. a.* 1 **sceoldes**, 3–4 **suldes**, 5 **shuldes, xulddes**; 1 **sceoldest**, 2–3 **scoldest, souldest**, 3–5 **schuldest**, 5–6 **shuldest**, (3 **sshol-dest**, 4 **ssoldest, scholdest**, 5 **sholdest**, 6 **soul-dest**), **shouldest, shouldst.**

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Eac þæt wæs swiðe micel pleoh þæt ðu swa wenan sceoldes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3984 Her suldes ðu nu wurðen slaȝen. *c* 1300 *K. Horn* 106 (Laud MS.) þat micte so bi falle þou suldes slen us alle. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 2986 (Trin.) Þat þou shuldes not synne in me. *c* 1485 *Mary Magd.* 1163 in *Digby Myst.* 99 And þou xulddes lyde.

Beowulf 2056 (Gr.) Þone þe ðu mid rihte rædan sceoldest. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, All a dæis fare sculdest thu neure finden man in tune sittende. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 þat ilke uuel þe ic dude þe þu scoldest don me. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 170 As þou shuldist mete of a myst. *c* 1400 *Pilg. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiv. 70 Yf thou haddest..entended to this scole duely as thou sholdest. 1445 tr. *Claudian* in *Anglia* XXVIII. 259 That to trespassours thou sholdist pardon..graunte. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recr.* (1576) 109 That thou shuldest buye that which thou must occupie. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* ii. 198 Speciallie that thou shouldest not despaire. 1667 in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser. III. (1912) 263 Thou shouldest take parte with the opressed. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xx, Shouldst thou point out to me..an enemy more worthy of my resentment. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* (1894) 97 He shall teach thee that thou shouldest not dream.

β. contracted. 3 **s(s)ost**, 4 **s(c)host, schust**, 4–5 **shust.**

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8974 Ich clupede þe ek up þat þou it ssost ise [*v.rr.* (14*th* c.) sbost, schrost, scholdest, schuldest]. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* (A.) 195 Lord crist,..þou schust com to helle pine. 13.. *Medit.* 714 Þou shust pray for hem þat þy foos be. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 6824 Rather than thow shust forsake Thy skryppe.

γ. 4–5 **shuld(e**, 4–6 **suld(e**, 6 **should.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12088 Til oþer thues þou suld him won. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 244 How þou shulde praye, I wold þou wyst. 1421 *26 Pol. Poems* 46/207 For þou shuld ȝeue, god dede þe sende. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xc. 28 Thow sulde it tell with all the circumstance.

9. *a.* With pronouns affixed: 1*st pers. sing.* 3 **schuldich.** 2*nd pers. sing.* 4 **shuldestou**, 5 **schuldestow.**

a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 163 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 63 What shuldich ine the worlde wote wherfore shuldestow spare To reden it? *c* 1450 *Cursor M.* 9611 (Trin.) Þenne shuldestou be douted nouȝt.

b. With *not* (Sc. and dial. *nq*) affixed.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2147 How..Sathanas Dude hurre þere lette wt alle his myȝt, þat he shulnot haue come to þat ioyfulle place. *a* 1796 BURNS *'Dear —, I'll gie ye some advice'*, You shouldna paint at angels mair. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxv, Perhaps I was a fool, Becky, but you should'nt say so. 1859 GRO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xxxii, I shouldna wonder if he's come about that man [etc.].

B. Signification and uses.

† I. 1. *trans.* **a.** To owe (money). *Obs.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 28 Seþe sculde him undred denera. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 5 Hu mycel scealt þu minum hlaforde? *c* 1290 *Beket* 820 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 130 Þar-of þritti þousent pound þov me schalt. 1340 *Ayenb.* 115 Ich ne habbe huer-of maki þe yeldinge: uoryef me þet ich þe ssel. *Ibid.* 145 Þise dette ssel ech to opren and huo mest his yelt mest he ssel. *a* 1400 *New Test.* (Paues) Rom. xiii. 7 ȝelde ȝe to alle men ȝoure dettes: to hym þat ȝe schuleþ trybut, trybut. *c* 1425 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* xxiii. 695 The leeste ferthyng þat y men shal.

† b. To owe (allegiance). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) xxxiv, Be the fayth ic schal to God. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1649 And by that feyth I shal to god and yow. [*c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 131 By the feith I shall to god.]

II. Followed by an infinitive (without *to*).

Except for a few instances of *shall will, shall may* (*mowe*), *shall conne* in the 15th c., the infinitive after *shall* is always either that of a principal verb or of *have* or *be*.

* *The present tense* **shall.**

† 2. In general statements of what is right or becoming: = 'ought'. *Obs.* (Superseded by the pa. subjunctive *should*: see sense 18.)

In OE. the subjunctive present sometimes occurs in this use (e. g. *c* 888 in A. 4).

Beowulf 20 (Gr.) Swa sceal ȝeong guma gode ȝewyrcean ..þæt [etc.]. *c* 700 CÆDMON *Hymn* 1 Nu scylun herȝan hefænricæs uard. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 3 Hwy sceall þonne æniȝ mon bion idel, þæt he ne wyrce? *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 259 Se scadwis ȝerefa sceal æȝðær witan ȝe hlafordes lahdriht ȝe folces ȝerihtu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Al þet þe licome luueð þet þa saule heteð..Nu sculle we for-lete þes licome lust for-þon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 Ancren schulen bihtluker, uor hore blindfallunge her, iseon ant understonden þer Godes derne runes. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2419 Mine knihtes, hwat do ye? Shule ye þus-gate fro me fle? 1340 *Ayenb.* 5 Þe hestes ten þet loki ssolle alle men. *Ibid.* 136 Ase moche ase he ssel and may do wyþ-oute misdo. 13.. *Cursor M.* 20538 (Gött.) Inogh þai did me vilete, þat wid right min aune sul be. *c* 1420 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 242 Alle cristen pepill glad xal bene þat crist is boþe king and prest. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 29 Pekokys, and pertrikys perboyled schyn be. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 The kynge shall often tymes sende..his juges, to..punysh riatours and risers. 1562 LEIGH *Armory* 149 Whether are Roundells of all suche coloures, as ye haue spoken of here before? or shall they be named Roundelles of those coloures?

† 3. In OE. and occas. in ME. used to express necessity of various kinds (for the many shades of meaning in OE. see Bosworth-Toller): = 'must', 'must needs', 'have to', 'am compelled to', etc.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 3 þonne scealt þu nede ȝelefan þæt sum anwald sie maia þonne his. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* iii. 34 On ðæm ȝeswincum he sceal hine selfne ȝeðencean, ðeah he nylle. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 308 We ðe ben fro heuene driuen, sulen ðusse one in sorwe liuen. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 159 in *O. E. Misc.* 41 If ich hine schal drynke iworþe þine wille. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5422, I wold it were þi wille wiþ vs forto lenge, hit forþinkes me sore þat we schul de-parte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 369 Tweyne þat beeþ i-wedded a man and a womman schal nedes be outlawed out of þat contray. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XVI. 18, I am fairer of face..(þe soth yf I saie sall)..þan glorius gulles.

† b. In stating a necessary condition: = 'will have to', 'must' (if something else is to happen).

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v. 26 Ȝif þu nu wilnast..þæt soðe leoht sweotole oncnawan..þu forlætan scealt idle ofersælða. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 116 You shall seeke all day ere you finde them, & when you haue them they are not worth the search. 1605 — *Lear* V. iii. 22 He that parts vs, shall bring a Brand from Heauen. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, He shall hide himself in a bean-hole, if he remains on Scottish ground without my finding him.

† c. In hypothetical clause, accompanying the statement of a necessary condition: = 'is to'.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* lxv. 48 Right so muste hym chastes his flessh with fastyng if he sal be savid. 1612 BACON *Ess., Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 482 Neither must they be too much broken of it, if they shall be preserued in vigor.

† 4. Indicating what is appointed or settled to take place = the mod. 'is to', 'am to', etc. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxiv. (*Z.*) 136 *Lecturus sum cras*, ic sceal rædan to merigen, *lecturus es*, þu scealt rædan, *lecturus est*, he sceal rædan. *Ibid.* xli. 248 *Osculandus*, se ðe sceal beon ȝecyssed. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 565, Nu sceal beon æfre on Ii abbod næs bisceop, & þam sculon beon under þædde ealle Scotta biscopes. *c* 1205 LAY. 5964 Belin..hit [*sc.* Rome] bi-tæcheð Brenne þe scæl bi-læuen here. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 56 We ssulleþ her after in þise boc telle of al þis wo. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 19 Arte thou he that shall come..? 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 89 What is he that shall buy his flocke and pasture? 1625 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 199 Tomorrow His Majesty will be present..to begin the Parliament which is thought shall be removed to Oxford.

5. In commands or instructions. **a.** In the second person, equivalent to an imperative.

Chiefly in Biblical language, of Divine commandments, rendering the jussive future of the Heb. and Vulgate. (In OE. the imperative is used in the ten commandments.)

a 1000 *Andreas* 950 (Gr.) Nu ðu, Andreas, scealt edre ȝeneðan in gramra gripe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) civ. 13 Ne sceolon ȝe mine þa halȝan hrinan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 5 Þe uerste heste þet god made..is þis: þou ne sselt habbe uele godes. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xx. 7 Thow shalt not tak the name of the Lord thi God in veyn. [So Coverdale, etc.] 1405 *Lay-Folks Mass Bk.* 64 ȝe sal mak your prayers specially..for the state and the stabilnes of al halykirk. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 8 Thou sal haif na oder strenge godis. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 8 Thou sall not slay, in na kin wyse. 1604 *Bidding Prayer* (still in use), Ye shall pray for Christ's Holy Catholic Church.

† (*b*) In expositions: *You shall understand*, etc. (that). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Nu ic eou habbe þet godspel iseid anfaldeliche, nu scule ȝe understonden twafaldeliche þet hit bi-tacnet. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10663 A Frysoun ȝe shul vndyrstande To a marchaunde of Fryslande. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vii. 73 ȝee schulle undirstonde, that it stont fulle faire betwene Hilles. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxviii, Thou sall wele knawe and witt, Thou may thy herl[e] ground on suich a wise [etc.]. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 313 Ye shall also understond the Duke of Suthffolke..goyth ouer in all goodlye hast [whit]her I know not.

† (*c*) In the formula *You shall excuse* (*pardon*) *me. Obs.* (now *must*.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* V. ii. 78 Your Grace shall pardon me, I will not backe. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 191 You shall excuse me, for I eat no flesh on Fridayes.

b. In the third person.

a 900 *Durham Admon.* in *O. E. Texts* 176 [Ðis mon] scal reda ofer ða feta ðe ful infalleð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 24 Þenne schal siggen, hwo se con, 'Domine labia mea aperies'. *a* 1325 *MS. Rawl. B 520* lf. 32 b, ȝif þe lord ne mai noȝt suffisen to uellen þe vnder wode, þe contreie him sal helpe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 794 Ech of yow, to shorte with your weye, In this viage, shal telle tales tweye. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 206 The said Abbesse and her successours whan they ben resonably somoned shul send thedir their certayn steward. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 246 b, It shall be free for every man to joyne hym selfe unto thys league. 1623–4 *Act* 21 *Jas. I*, c. 28 § 7 No Sanctuarie..shalbe hereafter admitted. 1645 *Ordin. Lords & Comm.* 5 Scandalous persons shal be kept from the Sacrament. 1744 in Atkyns *Chanc. Cases* (1782) III. 166 The words *shall and may* in general acts of parliament, or in private constitutions, are to be construed imperatively, they *must* remove them.

6. In the second and third persons, expressing the speaker's determination to bring about (or, with negative, to prevent) some action, event, or state of things in the future, or (occasionally) to refrain from hindering what is otherwise certain to take place, or is intended by another person.

a. In the second person.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 909 (Gr.) Þu scealt greot etan þine lifdaȝas. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 ȝif þu þanne þis litle bebod to brecst, þu scealt deaðe sweltan. *c* 1205 LAY. 26587 Abuggen ȝe scullen þa dede. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 316 in *O. E. Misc.* 82 To day ye schuleþ..vnder-fo lupre mede. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2257 Þe soþe, felawes, ful sone ȝe schol it wite. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys, Cecilia* 591 Ye shul hens pace, Or ellys, certeynly, ye shule deye. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xviii. 240 And syker assuraunce and borowes ye shal haue. *a* 1596 *Sir T. More* I. i, Followe me no further; I say thou shalt not haue them. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. lxxvii, To morrow shall ye feast in pastures new. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* V. ii. ad fin., Well, 'fore George, you shan't say I do things by halves. 1777 — *Sch. Scandal* II. ii, Positively you shall not be so severe. 1833 TENNYSON *Death of Old Year*, Old year, you must not go;..Old year, you shall not go. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* xi, If you would rather not stay then, you shall go down to South Kensington Square then.

b. In the third person.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xviii. 10 Þin wif Sarra sceal habban sunu. 1310 *St. Brendan* (Balz) 603 We wolleþ ous wel awreke, up him sulve it schal go. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 167 By goddes heite he sal nat scape us bathe. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus's Wife* 37 With goddes grace my comynge ageyn Shal nat be longe. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* V. iv. 129 Verona shall not hold thee. 1604 — *Oth.* V. ii. 334 If there be any cunning Cruelties, That can torment him much,..It shall be his. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* I. ii, Though your ill-conduct may disturb my peace of mind, it *shall never break my heart, I promise you*. 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Feb., Others, whose names may be found in the Blue Book, but shan't, out of modesty, be mentioned here. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed 3) 174 The occasion of mentioning this gentleman's name shall be taken as an opportunity of describing his..form of the constant battery. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* xiv, 'Oh, yes, sir, she shall come back,' said the nurse. 'I'll take care of that.' 'I will come back,' said Vere.

7. In special interrogative uses related to senses 5 and 6.

a. In the first person, used in questions to which the expected answer is a command, direction, or counsel, or a resolve on the speaker's own part.

(*a*) in questions introduced by an interrogative pronoun (in oblique case), adverb, or adverbial phrase.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxv, Cwæð he: Hwæt sceal ic singan? Cwæð he: Sing me frumsceaft. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 169 Hwæt sceal ic ðonne ma secgean fram Sancte Iohanne ..buton þæt [etc.]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9289 Whatt shule we nu forrþwarrd don? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3358 'Louered', quad he, 'quat sal ic don? He sulen me werpen stones on'. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11205 Quat schal [*Trin., Laud*, shulde] i tell yow, less or mare, Bot ihesu crist hir barn sco bar? *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xi. 342 Frowhens schule we trowe this came, that so manye..false Apostlis..weren in the chirche. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 69 Quhom sall I blame in this breth, a bysyn that I be? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 38 Bot, O thou virgine, quham sall I call the? 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII. lxix, What shall we doe? shall we be gouern'd still, By this false hand? 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* I. i, How shall we devise To hold intelligence? 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxii, 'It's rather slow work', said he, 'down here; what *shall* we do?' 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxiii, Where shall we stow the mare?

(*b*) in categorical questions.

Often expressing indignant reprobation of a suggested course of action, the implication being that only a negative (or, with negative question an affirmative) answer is conceivable.

1600 [see (*a*)]. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. iii. 83 Shall I draw the Curtaine? 1622 WITHER *Philarete* (1633) I 7 Shall I wasting in Dispaire, Dye because a Womans faire? ? *a* 1700 D'URFEY *Pills* (1719) V. 113 Shall you and I Lady, Among the Grass lye down a. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* II. iii, What! shall I forget..when I was at his years myself? 1802 WORDSW. *To the Cuckoo* i, O Cuckoo! shall I call thee Bird, Or but a wandering Voice? 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* I. i. 22, I am bound to France; Shall I take word from you to any one? 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* xiii, 'Are you driving, or shall I call you a cab?' 'Oh, no; I'm driving, thanks'.

¶ (*c*) In ironical affirmative in exclamatory sentence, equivalent to the above interrogative use. (Cf. Ger. *soll.*) *rare.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) III. 89 A pretty thing truly! Here I, a poor helpless Girl, raised from Poverty and Distress,..shall put on Lady-airs to a Gentlewoman born.

† (*d*) *To stand shall I, shall I* (later *shill I, shall I*: see SHILLY-SHALLY), *to be at shall I, shall I* (*not*): to be vacillating; to shilly-shally. *Obs.*

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 85 Such Medicines.. that will not stand shall I? shall I? but will fall to work on the Disease presently. *c* 1689 *Popish Pol. Unmaskt* 34 in *Third Coll. Poems* (1689) 23 Who follows him that standeth, shall I, shall I? 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s. v., To be at shall-I shall-I, (to be at a stand, or in suspence).

b. Similarly in the third person, where the subject represents or includes the speaker, or when the speaker is placing himself at another's point of view.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 22 Hast thou (which art but aire) a touch, a feeling Of their afflictions, and shall not my selfe, One of their kinde,..be kindlier mou'd then thou art? 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxx. 6 O where now shall a man trust?

c. In the second and third person, where the expected answer is a decision on the part of the speaker or of some person other than the subject.

As in **a**, the question often serves as an impassioned repudiation of a suggestion that something shall be permitted.

c 1205 LAY. 13531 Wha scal an hiiede beon ure lauerd Nu Vortiger is iuaren? 13.. in *Ayenb.* (1866) Descr. MS., Þe kyng Alesandre acsede hwan ssal þat be. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xii. 3 Hou longe shall ben enhauncid myn enemy vp on me? *c* 1450 *Merlin* I. 14 'What shalbe his name?' 'I will', quod she, 'that it haue name after my fader.' *c* 1590 MONTGOMERIE *Soun.* liv. 2 Vhase praise, Apollo, sal my pen proclame? 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. ii. 11 What shall he haue that kild the Deare? 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 97 And say, to which shall our applause belong, This new Court jargon, or the good old song? 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xviii, Shall a wife complain? 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lvi. 8 And he, shall he, Man,..Be blown about the desert dust, Or seal'd within the iron hills?

d. In indirect question.

In quot. 1470–85 irregularly in pres. tense when the principal clause is in pa. t.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Þæt ic þonan onȝietan mæȝe hwonon ic þin tilige scyle & hu. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 19 Nallaþ ȝe seðencæ huu vel huæt ȝe spreca scilo [*quomodo aut quid loquamini*]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 638 Ne þenche ȝe neauer hwet ne hu ȝe schulen seggen. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 147 Þei stryuen not who schal be most meke. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xiii. (Gibbs MS.) lf. 32 He taught..vs in what manere þis vertue of mekenesse schal be goten. 1450 W. LOMNER in *Paston Lett.* 5 May, The shreve of Kent..sent his under shreve to the juges to wete what to doo, and also to the Kenge whatte shalbe doo. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xiii. 91 On the morne they fond letters of gold wryten how syr Gaweyn shalle reuenge his faders deth. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 181 That ye counseille me how I shall maye avenge me. *a* 1500 *Tretyce of Husb.* in *IV. Henley*, etc. (R. Hist. Soc. 1890) 41 The vj chapitur tellithe nowe howe you shall lay youre lande at seede tyme. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 495 Harke what thou else shalt do mee. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 185, I beg to know..who I shall inform him inquired so kindly after him. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* III. i, Let our future Contest be, who shall be most obliging. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* x, Let her say what shall be done with it.

8. As a mere auxiliary, forming (with present infinitive) the future, and (with perfect infinitive) the future perfect tense.

In OE. the notion of the future tense was ordinarily expressed by the present tense. To prevent ambiguity, *wile* (will) was not unfrequently used as a future auxiliary, sometimes retaining no trace of its original sense. On the other hand, *sceal* (shall) even when rendering a Latin future, can hardly be said to have been ever a mere tense-sign in OE.; it always expressed something of its original notion of obligation or necessity. In ME. the present early ceased to be commonly employed in futural sense, and the future was expressed by either *shall* or *will*, the former being much more common. The usage as to the choice between the two auxiliaries has varied from time to time; since the middle of the 17th c. the general rule (subject to various exceptions) has been that mere futurity is expressed in the first person by *shall*, in the second and third by *will*. In indirectly reported speech, usage permits either the retention of the auxiliary used by the original speaker or the substitution of that which is appropriate to the point of view of the person reporting.

a. In OE. *sceal*, while retaining its primary sense, served as a tense-sign in announcing a future event as fated or divinely decreed. Hence *shall* has

always been the auxiliary used, in all persons, for prophetic or oracular announcements of the future, and for solemn assertions of the certainty of a future event.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1030 Sceal þonne anra gehwylc fore Cristes cyme cwic arisan. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 3 Alle gelic gie sciolon losiga, *omnes similiter peribitis.* *c* 1200 ORMIN 211 Fra þiss dazz þu shallt ben dumb. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4039 Of ðe sal risen sterre brizt. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5133 Hit ssolleþ zut keuery moche lond þat hii abbeþ y lore. *c* 1400 *Brut* lxix. 64 Ze shul bigete a dougter þat shal be quene of Irland. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2168 Thy contre shalt se put in exile all, Distroed, robbed. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 43 That shalbe, shalbe. 1577 in Allen *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 110 The queene neither ever was, nor is, nor ever shall be the head of the Church of England. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 262 Now do I Prophesie…A Curse shall light vpon the limbes of men. 1633 W. RAMESEY *Astrol. Rest.* 273 It signifies men shall be scoffers and jeerers one of another. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 26 No Prince so great, so wise, Hath ever risen, or shall ever rise. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* 191 Whatever record leap to light He never shall be shamed. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 181 A General Council, truly such, never did, never shall err in a matter of faith. 1891 F. THOMPSON *Sister-Songs* (1895) 46 So it may be, so it shall be,—Oh, take the prophecy from me!

b. In the first person, *shall* has, from the early ME. period, been the normal auxiliary for expressing mere futurity, without any adventitious notion. (*a*) Of events conceived as independent of the speaker's volition. (To use *will* in these cases is now a mark of Scottish, Irish, provincial, or extra-British idiom.)

c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 143, I shall hafenn forr min swinnc God læn…3iff þatt I…Hemm hafe itt inntill Ennglissh wennd. *c* 1205 LAY. 8371 Nu we sulleð for heore beone bliðe iwurðen. *c* 1300 *K. Horn* 1406 (Laud MS.) Þis lond we schollen winne And sle al þat þere ben inne. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xx. 67, I shalle dye a shameful deth. 1595 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 357 My frend, yow and I shall play no more at Tables now. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. i. 1 When shall we three meet againe? 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 44 Then wee shall haue 'em, Talke vs to silence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 737, I…shall soon…rid heav'n of these rebell'd. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* II. i, So—carry him off!..We shall have him into a fever by-and-by. 1781 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1904) II. 402 You cannot suppose that we shall rise with a diseased body. 1806 WORDSW. *Addr. to a Child* 39 He may work his own will, and what shall we care? 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, i. 40 My travel's done,—Before the whirlwind wakes I shall have found My inn of lasting rest. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii, 'But what if you don't hit?' 'I *shall* hit', said George coolly. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* vi, Our personal characters will be attacked, we shall be impeached with foul actions.

(*b*) Of voluntary action or its intended result. Here *I* (*we*) *shall* is always admissible exc. where the notion of a present (as distinguished from a previous) decision or consent is to be expressed (in which case *will* must be used). Further, *I shall* often expresses a determination insisted on in spite of opposition, and *I shall not* (colloq. *I shan't*) a peremptory refusal.

In the 16th c. and earlier, *I shall* often occurs where *I will* would now be used.

c 1200 ORMIN 11557 Icc shall beon a33 occ a33 wiþþ 3uw Whil þatt tiss weorelld lasstebþ. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 396 We schulen bringen to ende þat we bigunnen habbeð. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 833 Ischal..Wiþ mi sword wel eþe Bringe hem þre to deþe. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 621 Cherl! go oway, Oþer y schal þe smite. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xx. 19 Spek thow to vs, and we shulen here. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1466 A schafte salle I one hym sett, And I salle fonde firste to hitt. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 91 This now shall I alway kepe surely in memorye. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 27 Informe him So 'tis our will he should.—I shall my liege. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 91, I shall begin my Discourse of this Russelet-pear by telling you [etc.]. 1779 *Mirror* No. 25, I..shall let my wife and daughters know, that I will be master of my own house. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iii. 86 Say what ye will. I shall deny no more. 1833 [see SHAM *v.* 5]. 1885 RUSKIN *On Old Road* II. 57 *note*, Henceforward..I shall continue to spell 'Ryme' without our wrongly added *h*.

c. In the second person, *shall* as a mere future auxiliary appears never to have been usual in affirmative or negative senses (exc. in the uses treated under 9 a and 11); but in categorical questions it is normal: e. g. '*Shall* you miss your train? I am afraid you will.'

d. In the third person. *Obs.* (superseded by *will*) exc. when another's statement or expectation respecting himself is reported in the third person,-e. g. 'He says he shall not have time to write.' (Even in this case *will* is still not uncommon, but in some contexts leads to ambiguity; it is therefore preferable to use *he shall* as the indirect rendering of *I shall*.)

c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 79 Þeȝȝ shulenn lætenn hæpeliȝ Off unnkerr swinnc. *a* 1300 *Thrush & Night.* 128 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 55 Come thou heuere in here londe, Hy shulen don the in prisoun stronge. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 56 Traist quhen thow will, For I trow and it be nocht swa, sum part salbe thyne. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 19 Paraduenture in aduersite my power shal lak. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 64 Yf your fader come agayn from the courte, he shall wyll yelde you to the kynge Charlemayne. 1581 E. CAMPION in *Conf.* II. (1584) Liv, It shalbe he reported that I sayd this and that, and my wordes shalbe depraued. *c* 1656 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 492 'Tis very like they shall be sent, soon after, to relieve you. 17.. RAMSAY *Some of the Contents* ix, Montgomery's quatorsimes sall evir pleis. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 361 The effect of the statute labour..has always been, now is, and probably shall continue to be, less productive than it might. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess., Bacon* (1843) II. 406 That method leads the clown to the conclusion that if he sows barley he shall not reap wheat. 1850–8 MILL *Ess., Util. Relig.* (1874) 92 People do not really believe that..they shall be punished by God, any more than by man.

¶ e. Down to the 18th c., *shall*, the auxiliary appropriate to the first person, was sometimes used when a person wrote of himself in the third person.

Cf. the formula: 'And your petitioner shall ever pray.'

1531 in *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (1898) 33 And your seid Oratour shall dayly pray to Iheau for the preseruacion of your most ryall grace. 1642 *Chas. I's Wks.* (1662) I. 203 (Though His Majesty shall be deeply..sensible of their sufferings) He shall wash His hands..from the least imputation of slackness. 1798 KEMBLE *Let.* in *Pearson's Catal.* (1900) 45 Mr. Kemble presents his respectful compliments to the Proprietors of the 'Monthly Mirror', and shall have great pleasure at being at all able to aid them.

†f. In negative (or virtually negative) and interrogative use, *shall* often = 'will be able to'. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 337 (Gr.) Hu sceal min cuman gæst to geoce, nemne ic gode sylle hyrsumne hige? *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 104 Let breken hem a-two and bren hem al to pouder, Schaltou neuer gete grace þorw3 none suche goddes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 378 Ye shul nat plese hir fully yeres three, This is to seyn, to doon hir ful plesaunce. 1565–6 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 263 If I draw forward, and others draw backwards, what shall it avail? *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxv, How with this rage shall beautie hold a plea. 1652 BLITH *Eng. Improver Impr.* II. xxviii. (1653) 192 He shall never make a Plough to go with ease by his rules. 1773 (T. DAY) *Dying Negro* 2 How shall I soothe thy grief, my destin'd bride!

g. Used (after a hypothetical clause or an imperative sentence) in statements of a result to be expected from some action or occurrence. Now (exc. in the first person) usually replaced by *will*; but *shall* survives in literary use.

c 1205 LAY. 8018 3if þu ileuest ælene mon selde þu sælt wel don. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 406 Weop for his sunnen. Þus þu schalt, seið Salomon, rukelen on his heaued bearninde gleden. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xcii. (1495) 840 Yf that matter towchyth a mannys body the heere shal fall. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 189 3if ony thing falle in to that Lake, it schalle nevere comen up agen. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonaventi. Mirr.* xiii. (Gibbs MS.) If, 31 3yfe we woleth hier take good entent we schull mowe see þat [etc.]. 1534 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xiv. 9 When ye speake with tonges..how shall it be vnderstonde what is spoken? For ye shall but speake in the ayer. 1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* (Arb.) 22 Who tutcheth pitch, with pitch shalbe defiled. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 144 You shall..show too bold malice Against the..Person of my Master, Stocking his Messenger. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 P 1, I shall disoblige Multitudes of my Correspondents, if I do not take Notice of them. 1851 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 140 Visit Rome and you shall find him [the Pope] mere carrion. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 12 Make yourself noble, and you shall be. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 24/2 Examine the bookshelves, and you shall find the novelist's favourite authors.

h. In clause expressing the object of a promise, or of an expectation accompanied by hope or fear. Now only where *shall* is the ordinary future auxiliary; but down to the 19th c. *shall* was often preferred to *will* in the second and third persons. Cf. sense 11.

1475 J. PASTON 22 Feb. in *P. Lett.*, Iff the markett be nott goode 3it, I hope it shall be bettre. *c* 1475 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 318 Ye schall swere that ye schall well and truely byhaue you. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 111, I tak on me ane pair of Lowthiane hippis Sall fairar Inglis mak,..Than thow can blabbar with thy Carrik lippis. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 20 We are sure they schal bryng vs to our saluatyon. 1628 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 266 He is confident that the blood of Christ shall wash away..his.. sins. 1643 in Mrs. A. Hope *Franciscan Martyrs* xiv. (ed. 3) 195, I hope nobody shall have any harme by anything I have saide, and for myself the worst they can doe to mee is the best and most desired. 1654 E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 142, I hope neither your Cosen Wat. Montagu nor..Walsingham shall be permitted to discourse..with.. the D. of Glocester. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. iii, I hope his visits shall not be intruded upon me. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* (ed. 2) I. 70, I trust in God your labour shall not be in vain.

†i. In impersonal phrases, *it shall be well, needful*, etc. (to do so and so). *Obs.* (now *will*).

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xviii. F b, It shalbe needfull at the time of your measuring to haue ground at libertie on the one side. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 90 It shall not be impertinent nor out of my purpose, if I do speak..of the kitchin of the great Turke. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromi.* Ad Lect. A 4 b, It shall not be amisse (for him that will read) first to beholde this short Comedy of ERRORS.

†j. *Shall be*, added to a future date in clauses measuring time. Cf. *was* in BE *v.* 20. *Obs.*

1617 SIR T. WENTWORTH in *Fortescue Papers* 25 To which purpose my late Lord Chancelour gave his direction about the 3. of Decembre shallbe-two-yeares.

9. In the idiomatic use of the future to denote what ordinarily or occasionally occurs under specified conditions, *shall* was formerly the usual auxiliary. In the second and third persons, this is now somewhat formal or rhetorical; ordinary language substitutes *will* or *may*. Often in antithetic statements coupled by an adversative conjunction or by *and* with adversative force.

a. in the first person.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 326 P 2 In spite of all my Care, I shall every now and then have a saucy Rascal ride by reconnoitring..under my Windows.

b. in the second person.

c 1200 ORMIN 423 Full cweme wærenn baþe..& tu shallt findenn swillke nu Bitwenenn uss well fæwe. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 119 Thou schalt not fynde expresseli in Holi Scripture that the Newe Testament schulde be write in Englisch tunge to lay men. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 5 Sa plentifull is the ground, that mekle esier ze sall expone quhat it not beiris, than quhat it beiris. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., You shall not finde one side in all the booke without some grosse errour or other. 1625 BACON *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 333 You shall haue Atheists striue to get Disciples, as it fareth with other Sects. 1760 *Impostors Detected* I. iv. I. 26 He was as handsome a man, as you shall see on a summer's day. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* iii, A man so learn'd you shall but seldom see, Nor one so honour'd. 1858–4 SPENCER *Ess.* (1858) 414 After knowing him for years, you shall suddenly discover that your friend's nose is slightly awry. 1909 *Sat. Rev.* 29 May 692/1 You shall meet ten thousand men every day in the year between the Bank and the Mansion House..who are as poor as Church mice.

c. in the third person.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 236 Be þære frecnan cobe þe se mon his utgang þurh ðone mud..sceal aspiwan. He sceal oft bealcettan. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 271 Quan a chyld to scole xal set be, A bok hym is browt. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 39 If a father haue foure sonnes, three..well formed..the fourth..deformed, his choice shalbe, to put the worst to learning. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 234 Here-by the Printer, in one day shall rid More Books, then yerst a thousand Writers did. 1652 FELTHAM *Low Countries* 18 Your man shall be..saucy, and you must not strike him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 23 P 5 There is indeed something very..inhuman in the ordinary Scribblers of Lampoons. An Innocent young Lady shall be exposed, for an unhappy Feature. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* (1794) III. 179 One man shall approve..the same thing that another man shall condemn. 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *My Relations*, He has some speculative notions against laughter, ..when peradventure the next moment his lungs shall crow like Chanticleer. 1870 M. ARNOLD *St. Paul & Prot.* 2 It may well happen that a man who lives and thrives under a monarchy shall yet theoretically disapprove the principle of monarchy. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 175 That which one shall hide away..another shall make an offensive challenge to the self-satisfaction of all his hearers.

10. In hypothetical, relative, and temporal clauses denoting a future contingency, the future auxiliary is *shall* for all persons alike. (Where no ambiguity results, however, the present tense is commonly used for the future, and the perfect for the future-perfect; the use of *shall*, when not required for clearness, is apt to sound pedantic.)

† Formerly sometimes used to express the sense of a present subjunctive.

a. In hypothetical clauses.

(† *Shall I* = 'if I shall'. *rare.*)

c 1259 *Owl & Night.* 1683 Schille [*v.r.* schulle] ich an utest uppen ow grede, ich shal swo stronge ferde lede, þat ower proude shal analle. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1782 Shol ich casten þe dore open, Summe of you shal ich diepen! 1382 WYCLIF *Eccius.* xxiii. 13 If he shul bigile the brother, the gilte of hym vpon hym shal be. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 115 If I schal algate be beten anon, Cristes curs mot thou have but thou be that oon! 1588 [see c]. 1590 in C. S. *Right Relig.* A ij b, If your Worship shall read with patience and with great aduise see into the work. 1680 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 388 If any Christian..shall speak contempteously of the Holy Scriptures,..such person..shall be punished. 1852 TENNYSON *3rd Feb. 1852*, If you shall fail to understand, What England is..On you will come the curse of all the land.

b. In relative clauses (where the antecedent denotes an as yet undetermined person or thing).

c 1200 ORMIN 1205 Forrþi sinndenn alle þa þatt shulenn inntill helle Effnedd wiþþ gæt. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 305 Alle ðo, ðe of hem sule cumen, sulen ermor in blisse wunen. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 8 In to what euere citee ze schulen entre, and thei schulen receyue 30u, ete ze tho thingis that ben put to 30u. 1417–18 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 38 Eny goude þat schele be solde, yt ys my wyll þat Wyllyam Aluowe haue it. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 33, I go thider as thei shullen lede me. 1502 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 92, I will..vj s. viij d. to be delte in bedred men..ther where it xalbe moste nedefull. 1576 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 26 To consent to sic uther thingis as selbe thocht expedient. 1665 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 244 Mr. Mayor is desired to.. pay the fees that shalbe due to the officers. 1718 ROWE *Lucan* III. 171 With humble Votes obedient they agree, To what their mighty Subject shall Decree. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xiii, I will lay all the spirits that shall attack me in the Red Sea. 1811 SOUTHEY *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 16 Feb. The minister who shall first become a believer in that book..will obtain a higher reputation than ever statesman did before him. 1874 R. CONGREVE *Ess.* 417 We extend our sympathies..to the unborn generations which..shall follow us on this earth.

c. In temporal clauses.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xi. 26 How ofte euere ze schulen ete this breed,..ze schulen schewe the deeth of the Lord, til he come. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 9 Whan y schal schewen myn schrift schent mote y worþen. *c* 1421 *Pol. Poems* III/117 Whenne þou al þe world shal deme, Dampne me noȝt after my dede. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 67 And this to be doon as ofte as such case xall require. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 33 If this way shall be thought good, when there shalbe some aduice taken vpon it. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 313 When you shall licence mee, I shall bee free. *a* 1763 W. KING *Pol. & Lit. Anecd.* (1819) 159 The seat of happy souls; who, after they shall have continued in it the space of 10,000 years, will be removed to a more glorious orb. 1830 *Laws of Cricket* in Nyren *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1902) 20 If in striking, or at any other time, while the ball shall be in play, both his feet be over the

popping-crease. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxi, Pray St. Etheldreda to be with us when the day shall come. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* II. iv, When War's loud shuttle shall have woven peace.

11. In clauses expressing the purposed result of some action, or the object of a desire, intention, command, or request. (Often admitting of being replaced by *may*; in OE., and occas. as late as the 17th c., the pres. subj. was used as in Latin.)

a. in final clause usually introduced by *that*.

In this use mod. idiom prefers *should* (22 a): see quot. 1611 below, and the appended remarks.

c 1200 ORMIN 7640, I þiss child iss borenn her to þann þatt fele shulenn fallenn, & fele shulenn risenn upp. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 445 Bit me þat ich shulle singe vor hire luue one skentinge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 156, I sall do swa thow sall be king. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 213 Thei gon under protecciouu, That love and his affecciouu Ne schal noght take hem be the slieve. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 289, I wil..schew 3ow what þis sacrament is, þat 3e schullon in tyme comyng drede God þe more. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xv. 633 What wille ye that I shalle doo sayd Galahad. 1558 in J. M. Stone *Hist. Mary I*, App. 518 My mynd and will ys, that the said Codicell shall be accepted. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xviii. 41 What wilt thou that I shall doe vnto thee? [So in *Matt.* xx. 32; 'should' in *Mark* x. 51; 1881 (Revised) has 'should' in all three passages. Coverdale (1535) has 'shal' in *Matt.*, in the other gospels 'that I do'.] *c* 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 139 Were it not better you shall cast away a few words, than I lose my life? 1698 in J. O. Payne *Rec. Engl. Cath. 1715* (1889) 111 To the intent they shall see my will executed. 1829 MACAULAY *Mill on Govt.* in *Edin. Rev.* Mar. 177 Mr. Mill recommends that all males of mature age..shall have votes. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, We shall have the first of the fight, sir; and depend on it Boney will take care that it shall be a hard one. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 167 At the age of nine and twenty, Milton has already determined that this lifework shall be.. an epic poem.

b. in relative clause.

1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. (1552) B iij, The foundation & grounde, by the perceauerance wherof, your ..vnderstanding shal be illuminat. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 40 As Gardeners doe with Ordure hide those Roots That shall first spring. *a* 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 35 To know those vertues require some Judgement in him which shall discerne. 1769 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1904) I. 399 I'll take you five children from London, who shall cuff five Highland children. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* Ser. I. 287 To hit off that delicate mean between the fanciful and the prosaic which shall satisfy his taste.

** *The past tense* **should** *with temporal function.*

†**12.** Expressing a former obligation or necessity: = 'was bound to', 'had to'. *Obs.*

Beowulf 10 (Gr.) He..weox under wolcnum..oð þæt him æghwylc þara ymbsittendra ofer hronrade hyran scolde. *Ibid.* 704 Sceotend swæfon, þa þæt hornreced healdan scoldon. *c* 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 14 Þa sceolde he ðær bidan ryhtnorþanwindes, for ðæm þæt land beaȝ þær suþryhte. *c* 1205 LAY. 4301 Þer fore his mon he bicom & hærdsumnesse him solde don. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1326 Ysaac was leid ðat auter on, So men sulden holocaust don. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 77 *In þe olde lawe weren þei wont to* offre a lombe wiþouten wem, þe whiche shulde be of o 3ere. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 481 Arthour, as he scholde done, Sende lucyes body to Rome.

†**13.** In statements of what was formerly intended or settled to take place; = 'was to', or (contextually) 'was about to' *Obs.*

Beowulf 1443 (Gr.) Syrede hine Beowulf eorlȝewædum.. scolde herebyrne hondum ȝebroden..sund cunnian. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1132 (Gr.) Hæfdon æglæcan sæcce ȝesohte, sceolde sweordes ecg..feorh acsiȝan. *a* 1122 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1000, His scipu wendon ut abuton Lexcestre and *sceoldan cumon* ongean hine, ac hi ne mihton. *c* 1205 LAY. 10322 Heo makeden enne hehne cniht heore here-toge..he heom scolde læden. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 532 in *O. E. Misc.* 52 Seþþe hi dude heore sel vpe þene ston Lutel hi wiste wrecches hw hit sculde gon *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1412 þe schup bigan to blenche, His lemman scholde adrenche. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 58 Whanne Abraham schulde have offrid Isaac..he hadde a greet ooþ to God. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lix, Quo schuld his stede to stabulle haue? Knyȝte, squier, ȝoman, ne knaue, Nauthir with him he broȝte. 14.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 273 Mary hys moder went þe weye To caluery þer he xuld deye. 14.. *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 78 The Egill on Poulis stepell was take downe.., but whan hit shulde be set up a yene he that shulde have set it up fell downe and was dede. 1523 BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlii. 24 The same friday that the batell shulde haue ben the french kynge..was sore dyspleased, bycause he departed without batayle. 1537 *Matthew's Bible, Luke* vii. 19 Arte thou he y^t^ shulde come: or shall we loke for another? 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 57 b, When he shoulde die [orig. *moriturus*]. *Ibid.* 433 The common assemble of thempire y^t^ shuld be holden at Auspurge. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 12 When hee should haue been tyed to the stake, he required to stand vntyed.

14. Used in indirect reported utterances, or other statements relating to past time, where *shall* would be used if the time referred to were present.

a. corresponding to *shall* in sense 5, 6, or 7.

Beowulf 692 (Gr.) Nænig heora þohte, þæt he þanon scolde eft eardlufan æfre ȝesecean. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxix. 284 We cwædon ær ðæt se sceolde lytel sawan, se þe him ðone wind ondrede. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 40 *Ignorabant quid i esponderent ei*, ne wiston huæd scealdon ondueardra him. *a* 1122 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070, Þæt land folc comen him ongean & griðedon wið hine, wændon þæt he sceolde þet land ofer gan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Vre drihten cweð to moyses þet he scolde wissien his folc. *c* 1205 LAY. 2079 He hehte þat luue scolde liðen heom bi tweonen. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1937 A begger þer com in ..; þai seyd, he schuld nouȝt haue, Bot strokes & bismare. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 781 Ze ben soþli þe same of wham þei so tolde, þat scholde lenge aftur lif in lastinge paine, *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 57 The lawe of the Iewes was þen suche þat a woman þat was delyuerde of a man-chyld sculd be holden vnclene. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lvii. 511 Yet wold not sire Launcelot telle me certeynte of you where I shold fynde yow. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iii. 19 He charched and commaunded, that the ouen shulde be made seuen tymes hoter. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 74 His Pypers were ready too rounde him in the eare, what he should speake. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 129 'Tis commanded I should do so. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 732 What shou'd He do, who twice had lost his Love? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 249 He answer'd..That he would make Conditions with them..That they should be absolutely under my Leading. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 497 The husband and wife covenanted to levy a fine, which was thereby declared should be to the use of the cognisees and their heirs. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi, So long as his friend was enjoying himself, how should he be discontented? *Ibid.* xxi, Old Osborne thought she would be a great match, too, for his son. He should leave the army; he should go into Parliament. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 575 James was declared a mortal .enemy...No treaty should be made with him. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xxiv, After all, what had he done? Gone a little too far, perhaps,..but..no harm could come—no harm *should* come. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxv, Where were Sweyn and his Danes? Whither should they go till he came?

b. corresponding to *shall* in sense 8.

Here *should* is the auxiliary of the 'anterior future' or 'future in the past' tense. With perf. inf. it forms the 'anterior future perfect' or 'future perfect in the past'.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Heo wisten..þet he sculde cumen *to þisse middeleard for* ure neode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 225 Wane he wolde iwite ȝwat man þe child ssolde be þat he adde bi ȝete. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliv. (*Lucy*) 109 Venand þat he suld at his weding þare-thru hafe doublyt al his thing. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 1 We ne trowed not that eny man myght be bore of woman, but that he sholde ben oures. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxxiii. 266, I made promyse vnto your lady that I shold yelde me vnto yow. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 694 He was sure that with the Erle of Warwike, he should haue no peace. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 255 b, She tolde him, that he should doo well to do so. 1620 *Westward for Smelts* (Percy Soc.) 11 He feared he was, or should be a cuckold. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met., Acis, etc.* 39 The Prophet Telemus..Foretold the Cyclops, that Ulysses hand In his broad eye shou'd thrust a flaming Brand. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 199 The French did thus set on the war between the English and the Dutch, hoping that our Fleets should mutually weaken one another so much, that [etc.]. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 114 Sectarians..would make a monopoly of the Saviour; they should shut him up into a conventicle. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* II. 240 Joseph in the dungeon knew not that he should be the lord of Eg[illegible]pt. 1846 MRS. KIRKLAND *West. Clearings* 129, I thought I never should have got out. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIX. IV. 279 He had expected that he should be able to push forward without a moment's pause. 1893 'SARAH GRAND' *Heav. Twins* (1894) 134 They never doubted but that they should discover him hard at work.

c. in hypothetical, temporal, and final clauses, and relative clauses with hypothetical or final implication. (Cf. 10.)

Beowulf 965 (Gr.) Ic hine..heardan clammum..wriþan þohte, þæt he..scolde licgean lifbysiȝ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 175 He made on werlde al eiue tame, ðe sulde him her..to fode, and srud. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 410 Hymself þan gaf us sample þare, þat we suld hald it euer mare. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 108 For þat enchesoun god ches oþur chef kinguus, þat scholde maistrus be maad ouur mene peple. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 14 The tresor of the benefice, Wherof the povere schulden clothe And ete and drinke. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xiv. (Gibbs MS.) 34 Shewynge vs þe trewe wey wher by we schuld mowe come þer to. 1510 *Sel. Cases Star Chamb.* (Selden Soc.) II. 73 They wer bound..to reentre the seid prison when the seid Priour shulde commaunde them. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 47 Wtheris thocht that..he sould haue had sic men about him at his command as suld haue suppressed all oppressioun. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Udolpho* XXV, Emily..determined to attempt the outer door of the turret as soon as Barnardine should withdraw. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxvii, He..resolved ..to retire..until the tolling of the great castle-bell should announce the arrival of Elizabeth. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 31 Clancarty was pardoned on condition that he should leave the kingdom. 1902 J. K. MANN *Hist. Popes* I. 1, 35 They offered to submit their case to the emperor himself as soon as the Lombards should be overcome.

d. In noun-clause dependent on expressions of willing, desiring, commanding, requesting, etc. (in the pa. t.). (Cf. 11 and 22 a.)

a 1000 *Guthlac* 636 (Gr.) Wendun ȝe & woldun..þæt ȝe scyppende sceoldan ȝelice wesan in wuldre. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 310 God bebead Moyse,..þæt he and eall Israhela folc sceoldon offian..an lamb anes ȝeares. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1101, On þa ȝerad..þet se eorl Robert..sceolde..þreo þusend marc seolfres habban. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1439 Het eft þe keiser þat me schulde Katerine bringen biforen him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 381 Þe thrid day þat drightin..bad a dri sted suld be. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) iii. 53 He cumand þan þat men suld fare Till Ingland. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 19 He sente hem word by lettres they schulden hye blyve. 1472 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 71 He comandyd that thou sholdest be put to deth. 1594 ASHLEY tr. *Loys Le Roy* 42 Aristotle did write vnto Calisthenes..that..he should diligently inquire of the antiquitie of the Chaldees. 1665 *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser. III. (1912) 245 His sweet highnes would not haue giuen it to your honour but that he intended you should doe good in it. 1780 *Mirror* No. 96 My parents..were determined I should have a good education. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Grange* xxxii, He had wished that the doctor should inquire into the cause of his trouble. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* xii, Blackwood had a not unreasonable desire that such an event *should not come* about.

e. In statements of a former likelihood, unlikelihood, expectation, hope, fear, etc.

In present usage the rules for the choice of the auxiliary are the same as apply to the future tense (see 8). Until the middle of the 19th c., however, *should* was common in this use in the second and third persons, where *would* is now normal.

1340 *Ayenb.* 12 Alle þon þet..storue..ine hope þet hi ssolden by y-borȝe be him uor þe zenne of the uerste manne. *c* 1489 [see FEAR *v.* 4 b]. 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 94 We could not reasonably hope he should outlive this day. 1671 tr. *Palafox's Conq. China* xvi. 312 [They] expected it should have defended it self better. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. ix, He thought it most likely that some of his servants should be acquainted with the same secret. 1788 MRS. HUGHES *Henry & Isab.* III. 94 From his age and infirmities it was not likely Lord Belford should live long. 1820 SHELLEY *Ess.* (1852) II. 232 There was no danger that it should become a model to the age of that false taste. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 428 It was not to be expected that men who would not help themselves should help each other. 1867 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) II. 118 You had reason to expect that I should have returned the enclosed papers before now.

f. In statements of what habitually occurred. (Cf. sense 9.) Now *rare* (? *dial.*).

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* 23 Every now and then dropping asleep, I should dream that my money was lost. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 314 Sometimes we should have seven Fathom on one Side.

15. Forming with the inf. a substitute for the pa. t. indic. (or, with perf. inf., for the pluperf.) in the oblique report of another's statement in order to imply that the speaker does not commit himself to the truth of the alleged fact. (The perf. inf. was often substituted for the pres. inf. merely in order to express the notion of past time more unambiguously. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

The corresponding use of *shall* (= G. *soll*, 'is said to') is not evidenced in Eng., the OE. instances alleged by Bosw.-Toller having apparently a different meaning.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 4 Ic wat þæt ðu ȝeherdest oft reccan on ealdum leasum spellum þætte Iob Saturnes sunu..sceolde ricsian on heofenum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xviii. 197 Fundon ða lease ȝewitan þe forluȝon naboð þæt he sceolde wyrȝan wælhreowlice god. *a* 1122 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1098, Þises ȝeares..æt Finchamstæde an mere blod weoll, swa swa manige trywe men sædan þe hit ȝeseon sceoldan. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6918 In edwite it worþ þe adrawe, Swiche a man þou schust haue slawe, 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 7 In othir bokes..is told that Adam schuld a sent Seth onto the gates of Paradyse for the oyle of mercy. 1472 SIR J. PASTON 4 Nov. in *P. Lett.*, Thys daye rennyth a tale that the Duke of Bretayne sholde be ded. I beleeff it not. 1506 *Engl. Misc.* (Surtees) 52 Oon Bartiame Dawson of the citie of York..is senysterly defamed that he shulde be a Scottysshman borne. 1518 *Sel. Cases Star Chamb.* (Selden Soc.) II. 137 They harde one Thomas Wynwyck say that he shuld hete John Sucklyng say that [etc.]. 1561 in Froude *Engl. Seamen* (1895) 26 When I was arraigned I was charged that I should say our mass was as good as theirs. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 174 It was alledgit that my lord of Arrane in his mirienes sould oppin this consperacie. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 51 To the second [*sc.* imputation]..that they should be the principall lyars; I aunswere..that of all Writers vnder the sunne, the Poet is the least lier. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 182 But didst thou heare without wondering, how thy name should be..carued vpon these trees? 1663 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 92 There are some rumors that the conspirators should have taken some other places. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 134 My neighbour,..being told that I should say I would do for them, charged me with destroying them. 18.. *Let.* in Sir J. T. Coleridge *Mem. Keble* (1869) 64 Some one raised a report that he should say that herring and potatoes were good enough for anyone. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xv, They had a braw sport in the presence last Friday, how ye suld have routed a young shopkeeper. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. *Should*, I zeed Mr. Jones, and he znid how you should zay I told ee that there zeed come vrom he.

¶ **b.** with omission of the *have* of the perf. inf.

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 63 The peple..demed that it sholde betokened sum harm sone aftirward. *a* 1566 *Hist. Estate Scot.* (Wodrow Soc. Misc.) 71 It appeared that they should matched.

16. In indirect question relating to a past matter of fact. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

Present usage prefers the pa. t. or perf.; when the notion of uncertainty is emphasized, *might* or *could* is used instead of the earlier *should*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4931 Þe folk asked quat þai suld be, 'Theues,' coth Ioseph. *Ibid.* 21579 And quatkin tre it suld ha bene His eldres tald him all be-dene. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 84 (Harl. MS.) Pere was no man cowde discryve whether of hem shuld be Emperour. 1530 TINDALE *Prol. Hebr.* Wks. (1573) 561/1 About this epistle hath euer ben much doubting..who should be the authour thereof. 1534 — *Mark* ix. 10 They..demaunded one of a nother, what the rysinge from deeth agnyne shuld meane. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 122 Who should be the mother I find not mentioned by M. Vincent. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. 19 The Assembly were wondring what should be the meaning of it. 1851 KEBLE *Occas. Papers* (1877) 238 Some..may have wondered what this 'present distress' should mean.

17. In questions introduced by *who, whom, what*, and followed by *but*, serving to express the unexpectedness of some past occurrence.

1626 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* XXI. v, Whiles his hart is taken vp with these thoughts, who should come rustling by him, but..Haman. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* iv, As I came up the valley whom think ye should I see, But Robin? 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* iv, Just as he said this, what should hap At the chamber door but a gentle tap?

*** *The past tense* should *with modal function.*

As with other auxiliaries, the pa. t. (orig. subjunctive) of *shall* is often used to express, not a reference to past time, but a modal qualification of the notion expressed by the present tense. Where in addition the notion of past time is to be expressed, this can often be effected by the use of the perf. instead of the pres. inf. (though sometimes this produces ambiguity); the temporal notion may however be merely contextually implied, and in that case the pa. t. has the appearance of having both functions (temporal and modal) at once.

18. In statements of duty, obligation, or propriety (originally, as applicable to hypothetical conditions not regarded as real).

This conditional form of expression was from an early period substituted for the unconditional *shall* in sense 2, and in mod. Eng. the pres. tense in this use is obs., and *should* = ought to.

Beowulf 2708 (Gr.) Swylc sceolde secg wesan, þegn æt þearfe. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* iv. 36 Ðonne mon forlet done eze..þe he mid ryhte on *him innan* habban sceolde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 We scolden halden his heste us bitwenan. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 472 in *O. E. Misc.* 50 Þu ne schuldest nouht þi wryt habben iwryte so. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM i. 749 He despyseþ ihesu cryst, Wanne he hym scholde herye. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3685 Whi make 3e þis sorwe? 3e schuld now make 3ow merie. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 He knoweth wel that..he ne hath noght born hym as he sholde hav doon. ?*c* 1570 *Misogonus* III. i. 189 (Brandl) Thoughe I sait and shoulde not sait. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 318 Neither is it necessarye, that he that consulteth what he should doe, should declare what he will doe. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 214 Some men should have been women, and he, I think, is one. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii, Conquest, lady, should soften the heart. 1845 POE *Tales, Gold Bug*, I draw tolerably—*should* do it at least—have had good masters. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 616/2 He should have looked up and down the line before he ventured to cross it.

Proverbial phrase. 1764 MRS. SHERIDAN *Journ. to Bath* i. i, That same Lord Stewkly is no better than he should be, (between ourselves). 1780 *Mirror* No. 104 Every woman who passed much of her time in town, he made no scruple to say, was no better than she should be.

¶ with omission of *have* in perf. inf.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 106 Regarded ye should your lord. 1561 *Godly Q. Hester* (1873) 23 And they that should assisted, I wote not how they were brysted. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* xv, Scho fand all wrang that sould been richt.

b. *Should be* : ought according to appearances to be, presumably is. ? *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* i. iii. 45 You should be Women, And yet your Beards forbid me to interprete That you are so. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Fair Maide West* iv. i, Pursue the Ruffin,..He should be Captain of those bloody theevs, That haunts our mountains. 1661 COSIN *Corr.* (Surtees) II. 36, I saw a letter to-day which tells us that the great Presbyterian preacher in London is silenced; but the letter names him not. I guesse it should be Mr. Baxter.

c. *You should hear, see* = I wish you could hear, if only you could hear, etc.

1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 63 You should have seen him wince As from a venomous thing. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, Ah! but you should just have seen the fight between Slogger Williams and Tom Brown!

19. In the apodosis of a hypothetical proposition (expressed or implied), indicating that the supposition, and therefore its consequence, is unreal.

a. Where *shall* (in sense 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9) would be used if the hypothesis were accepted.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137, Wel þu myhtes faren all a dæis fare sculdest thu neure finden man in tune sittende. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 3if ure Louerd dernde him al efter rihtwisnesse ..wo scholde him iwurðen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 194 Hadde he wel loked him wið skil, Ilc beste sulde don his wil. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 347 Þanne scholde wiþuten oþe Þe kyng maken vs wroþe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 47 Pacience.. venquysseth..Thynges þat rigour sholde neuere atteyne. 1408–9 *26 Pol. Poems* (1904) 32 And it were soþ þat clerkis telle, ffewe folkes shulde come in heuene. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 384 If one deadly sin were found in their soules, they *shuld* incontinent be throwen into the darke dungeon of hell. 1581 in Allen *Martyrd. Campion* (1908) 35, I will not belie myself, for so should I condemne my owne soule. 1601 B. JONSON *Poet.* III. i. 183 You shoo'd see mee [*sc.* dance], were it not i' the street. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 62 If she lost it, ..my Fathers eye Should hold her loathed. 1718 EARL COWPER in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) I. 198 You and your horse should have been very welcome. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1904) II. 308 We should have robbed the Scotch, if they had had *any thing of* which we could have robbed them. 1790 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 8 Mar., I should be unreasonable indeed not to be highly gratified by it. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 404 Cross-examination..a term for which..one should have expected to have found an equivalent in every language. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli, I often think we should all be better without it. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* 37 He knew that he should not have been satisfied with himself, if he had not made it. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Open Verd.* vi, After this, I shouldn't be at all surprised at his going over to Rome. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, B. de Mandeville* iv, So should wrong merely peep abroad to meet Wrong's due quietus.

interrogatively. 1834 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Cath.* v. iii. 84 But where should one finish if one were to speak of the 'lauda Sion' [etc.].

b. When the pres. tense of the principal vb. would be used if the hypothesis were accepted. (Where the pa. t. or the perf. would be used, *should* is followed by the perf. inf.)

In this use the combination of *should* with inf. forms a periphrastic past subjunctive: thus 'I should be' = the archaic 'I were'. Similarly with perf. inf.: 'Then I should have been' = 'then had I been'.

The choice between *should* and *would* follows the same rules as that between *shall* and *will* as future auxiliaries, except that *should* must sometimes be avoided on account of liability to be misinterpreted as = 'ought to' (sense 18). In present Eng. *should* occurs mainly in the first person; in the other persons it follows the rule for *shall* in 8c, d.

c 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 45 Bete alle to-gederys as þikke as þou schuldyst make oþer batuie in fleyssche tyme. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 337 Thei scholde haue writen more circumspectely, if they hade seide [etc.]. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1534 Nyne oxen of that lond Shold not drawe the tre. 1467 MARG. PASTON 12 July in *P. Lett.*, Thei set not be a woman as thei shuld set be a man. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 35, I haue so grette scatte and good of sylver.. that seuen waynes should not conne carye it away. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 377 Yf it had be at our wyll ye sholde have had goode peas wyth the kyng charlemagn. 1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 91 At the Confiteor.. I should advise the Assistants to an humble Confession of their Sins to God. 1888 'L. KEITH' *Alasnam's Lady* III. 284, I shouldn't know how to begin. 1908 BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* v. 42, I should say that Aunt Jane..is perfectly right in regarding me..as an intruder.

¶ with omission of *have* in perf. inf.

1585 NORDEN *Sinful Mans Solace* 25 b, Then should not thus my silly soule Bene wrapt in irkesome woe.

c. With verbs of liking, preference, etc., *should* in the first person (and interrogatively in the second) is regarded as more correct than *would*, though this is often used.

In the third person *should* is used only in indirect speech (when *he* represents *I*); uses like quot. 1862 are abnormal.

The forms *I should have liked to* (*see*) and *I should like to have* (*seen*) are alternative ways of adding the temporal notion to the modal sense of *should*. Another form, sometimes met with, but certainly faulty, is *I should have liked to have* (*seen*).

1779 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1901) II. 308 Should you not like to see Dublin, Sir? 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 81 Should you like any thing up stairs, or would you prefer it in the kitchen? 1838 MACAULAY *Ess., Sir W. Temple* (1843) III. 98 Corneille was said to unite the merits of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. We should like to see a Prometheus after Corneille's fashion. 1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* i. § 21, I should like the reader to be very clear about this. 1862 G. C. LEWIS *Lett.* (1870) 418 One should like to know what it was that they numbered. 1869 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) I. 427, I should like to have stayed longer at Noyon.

erroneous use. 1883 L. OLIPHANT *Altiora Peto* I. 8, I should much preferred to have seen you there.

d. The original conditional notion is obscured in the phrases *It should seem* (see SEEM *v.* 7 f); *one should think* (now somewhat *arch.* and perh. sometimes interpreted in the sense of 18). Similarly *I should think* (*suppose*, etc.) = 'I am inclined to think (suppose, etc.)'; also *colloq.* as a strong affirmation in reply to a tentative suggestion, e. g. 'I should (rather) think he *did* object'.

In the last phrase (as used idiomatically), *would* is never substituted; in the second person the phrase is used only in questions, and in the third person only in oblique narration.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 79 Hit scholde seme to a man beholdenge the fundacion of hit that weike to be rather of the labor of..Romanes, then of Britones. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit Ps.* i. Wks. (1876) 15 It sholde seme that he was create of god but in vayne. 1577 AYLMER in H. N. Birt *Elis. Relig. Settlem.* (1908) x. 465 *note*, He hath divers *Agnus Dei* [etc.]. .It should appear that he hath bestowed many, and these be the refuses. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 195, I should thinke, that these old ornaments are taken away. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 249 It should seeme that nature herselfe hath armed this people, in giving them the Iron Mines of Biskay, Guipuscoa, and Medina. 1741 C'TESS HARTFORD *Corr.* (1805) III. 324 So vast a stock of vivacity..one should think, could only proceed from a head and heart entirely at ease. 1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 105, I should rather think he has a mind to finger its finances. 1838 MACAULAY *Ess., Sir Jas. Mackintosh* (1843) II. 261 It might, one should think, have crossed the mind of a man of fifty, who had seen a great deal of the world. 1856 — *Johnson* Misc. Writ. (1882) 321/2 It should seem that a full half of Johnson's life, during about sixteen years, was passed under the roof of the Thrales. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vi, 'You remember when first Mr. Lammeter's father came into these parts, don't you, Mr. Macey?'..'I should think I did.' 1889 SWINBURNE *Study B. Jonson* 4 That singing power..was not, it should seem, a natural gift of this great writer's.

†e. *Should have been* = 'would have had to be': see 3 b. (In quot. with omission of *have*.)

15.. *Christ's Kirk* xvii, He suld bene swift that gat him Throw speid.

f. *I should* (*do* so and so): orig. with expressed or understood protasis 'if I were you', but in mod. colloquial language often used loosely = 'I would advise you to (do, etc.)'.

1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* iii. 19, I should get her back as soon as you can, otherwise perhaps the painter will marry her!

20. In a hypothetical clause expressing a rejected supposition. †a. Where *should* has notional force = 'were obliged to', 'must', 'were about to'. Often with ellipsis of *if* after *as*. *Obs.*

With the use as in quot. 1530 cf. the modern 'as if his heart *would* break'.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4306 Devels aftir sal bere hym.. In-til þe ayre als he suld stey to heven. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 132 No dedly sunne to do dyze þauȝ þou scholdest. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10795 þai drepit in dole, as þai degh shuld. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 35 Yff I shulde dye with the [Gr. κἂν δέῃ με σὺν σοὶ ἀποθανεῖν] yet wyll I not denye the. 1529 MORE *in* Scoones *Four Cent. Eng. Lett.* (1893) 12 If I shold not leave myself a spone, there shall no poore neighbour of mine here no losse by any chance happened in my house. 1530 PALSGR. 724/1 The poore boye sobbed, as his herte shulde brust. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 34 Na pedderis pak scho will ressaif, Althocht hir travell scho sowld tyne.

b. Where the future tense (or the present with future import) would be used if the supposition were entertained. (With pa. t. subjunctive, usually *should* or *would*, also *could*, *might*, arch. *were*, etc., in the apodosis. Cf. 21.) Now somewhat *rare*, mod. usage preferring *were to*.

c 1520 *Everyman* 146 (Pollard) Yf I sholde this pylgrymage take,..Shewe me,..Sholde I not come agayne shortly? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 237 Me thinkes there would be no period to the iest, should he not be publikely sham'd. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 53 If he should forbear to go She might conclude h'had broke his Vow. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 176 If any Misfortune should attend the Vessel, ..we should be put very hard to it for a Subsistence. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. i. (1882) II. 298 Should I think, sir, to eternity,..I could never conjecture what you mean! 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* III. i, And no flower, not The sun himself, should he be changed to one, Could shine away the darkness of that gap.

†c. With reference to the past (e. g. 'if he should have done' = if he had done). *Obs.*

1576 KNEWSTUB *Confut.* etc. (1579) R 7 The gift had beene exceeding great, if wee should haue had no more at his hands, then [etc.]. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. i. 8 If you Should haue tane vengeance on my faults, I neuer Had liu'd to put on this.

d. In relative clause with hypothetical import.

1800 C. BUTLER *Life Alban Butler* xvi, A person would deserve well of the English Catholics who should translate it into English. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess., Addison* (1853) III. 420 Pope writing dialogue resembled..a wolf, which, instead of biting, should take to kicking. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* xxxii, The bank was perfectly solvent. He who should have said otherwise..would have been made to eat his libellous talk [etc.].

e. *As who should say* [cf. F. *comme qui dirait*] = as much as to say. *arch.* Also †*as if he should say* (*should have said*).

1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 70 It is asmuche as who should saie: He that made thee, without thee, can not saue thee without thee. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 251 Then one of them beheld e another, as who should say, who is he that dare go foorth to carry this message. 1600 C. SUTTON *Disce Mori* (1607) x. 168 He declared as thus, his integrity of life: Behold here I am, beare record of mee..As if hee should haue sayd, Giue me my Quietus est at parting. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 112 Some conceive the Apostle to use that phrase by way of excellency, (as if he should haue said); though I were of the most excellent elocution. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* I. 150 As who should say; 'tis e'en a Mercy that we have not had All our Throats Cut. 1883 SHERER *At Home & in India* 110 Rameshur bowed his head, following the action by two or three affirmative nods, as who should say, 'Yes, yes' [etc.].

21. In a hypothetical clause relating to the future, *should* takes the place of *shall* (indicative or subjunctive), or of the equivalent use of the present tense, when the supposition, though entertained as possible, is viewed as less likely or less welcome than some alternative. (With future, future perf., or imperative in the apodosis.)

1675 HANNAH WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 247, I shall swell this Volume into too great a bulk, should I give you patterns of Letters for all occasions. 1791 COWPER *Let.* 13 June, Should I thunder ever so loud, no efforts of that sort will avail me now. 1842 TENNYSON *Lady Clare* xii, 'And he shall have it', the lady replied, 'Tho' I should die to-night.' 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 50 Should any soluble salt remain it will be soda. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* I. iii, And, should the looked for shock be on us soon, I must be there!

b. Similarly, with perf. inf., in a hypothetical clause relating to what may have happened in the past.

1794 WINDHAM in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1912) 714 Let me recall to your recollection the business of Mr. Burke, in case it should not have been mentioned to you by Mr. Dundas.

22. In a noun-clause (normally introduced by *that*).

a. In dependence on expressions of will, desire, command, advice, request.

Where the verb of the governing clause is in the pa. t., this use is indistinguishable from that treated in 14 d.

The substitution of *should* for the earlier *shall* (itself a periphrastic substitute for the more primitive use of the pres. subjunctive: see 21 a) may have arisen from instances in which the governing vb. was in the modal pa. t. (as in quots. *c* 1200, 1340).

c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 133, I wollde bliþelȝ þatt all Ennglisshe lede Wiþþ ære shollde lisstenn itt. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 420 Manie gon nakede and bidde þat sum man heom scholde biweue. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1625 þai luf swa þis worldes vanyté þat þai wald never other lyfe suld be. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 94 My emer & I be agreed that I schold have xl li. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. ix. § 3 Their iudgment is..that the Church of Christ should admit no Law-makers but the Euangelists. 1611 [see 21 a]. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* I. ix. 12 'What's your will with me?' —'That one of your profound discerning Should know me'. 1819 in Moore *Mem.* (1853) III. 77 Chantrey..wishes I should sit to Bartolini. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* I. ix, 'I would much rather she did not come', said Fanny...'*I* would rather she *should* come', said the squire. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Aug., It is suggested that the black bass..should be acclimatized in these waters. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 41, I found it to contain a request..that I should repair.. to the Horse Guards.

b. In statements relating to the necessity, justice,

propriety, etc. of something contemplated as future, or as an abstract supposition.

1527 Wolsey in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 195, I think convenient..Your Grace shuld handle her both gently and doulcely. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 133 It is aganes the lawis of haly kirk that thow souldest be ane preist and marie ane wyff. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* 65 It is most just, that all their faults should be imputed to yee. 1724 Ramsay *Vision* xx, Quhats proper we suld know. 1780 *Mirror* No. 75, It is of high national importance that the very earliest notice should be given of the near appearance of a figure-dancer. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 326 We are now to consider the time at which it is requisite a contingent remainder should vest in interest. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* III. iii, It is time..That old hysterical mock-disease should die.

c. In expressions of surprise or its absence, approval or disapproval, of some present or past fact.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6803 Woleway..þat ich euer schuld sen þus miche rewþe on erþe ben! *c* 1440 *Generydes* 35 Gret pite that she..Shuld sette hyr wuchippe atte so litill prise. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* iv. 91 Gud Maister Walter Kennedy,..lyis veraly, Gret reuth it wer that so suld be. 1580 R. Parsons *Brief Disc.* 1 b, So was it no meane comforte..to consider..that their should be fownde in Ingland so many gentlemen..so precyse [etc.]. 1650 Eliz. Cromwell 27 Dec. in Carlyle *Cromwell*, I wonder you should blame me for writing no oftener, when I have sent three for one. 1780 *Mirror* No. 92 That folly and ugliness should thrust themselves forward to public notice, might be matter of surprise. 1817 Keats *I stood tip-toe* 44 It may haply mourn That such fair clusters should be rudely torn From their fresh beds. 1820 Southey *Wesley* I. 199 It is somewhat remarkable, that Wesley should have said nothing of their customs respecting matrimony. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxi, The coachman, who grumbled that his 'osses should be brought out.

¶ with omission of *have* in the perf. inf.

1537 *Wriothesley's Chron.* I. 119 Which was great pitie that so good a ladie as she is should so sone lost her great joy.

d. In clause dependent on sentence (negative, interrogative, or hypothetical) expressing possibility, probability, or expectation.

Cf. 'Is it possible that he should do this?' with 'It is possible that he may do this'. Similarly, 'It is unlikely that he should have been there', but 'It is likely that he was (or may have been) there'.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* viii. lxxix, Perchance you look I should entreaties bring. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* vii. xv, The Reader may, perhaps, expect..that..she should immediately have interposed in his Behalf. 1780 *Mirror* No. 104 It is..vain to expect, that persons in that rank of life should be able to withstand the attractions of a court. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 187 The popes..were under no apprehension that the new religion should itself be subverted. 1850 Thirlwall *Lett.* (1881) I. 198, I think it is quite impossible that I should not at least have looked into it enough to remember having seen it.

e. In clause (now almost always with *lest*) expressing the object of fear or precaution.

1402 Hoccleve *Let. of Cupid* vii, They [*sc.* women] graunte hem grace..for that men shulde nat for her sake dey. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 107 þou leuyst almesse-dede fro þe poore for dreed þat þou schuldyst after fallyn in pouert. 1594 Lyly *Mother Bombie* I. i, She is mewed vp..least she should by some roisting courtier be stollen away. 1686 Parr *Life Usher* 81 Which he..was much concerned at, for fear he should have neglected his duty. 1753 Challoner *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 117 In such Cases 'tis much to be feared, lest their Self-love should biass their Judgment. 1777 Miss Burney *Early Diary* (1889) II. 202 The subject is melancholy, and I am afraid it should give you the vapours. 1857 Borrow *Rom. Rye* xl, However, lest conversation should lag, I'll give it you. 1893 F. Thompson *Poems* 5 Others shall fear lest, heavened thus long, Thou should'st forget thy native song.

23. In special interrogative uses. **a.** In questions introduced by *why* (or equivalent word), implying the speaker's inability to conceive any reason or justification for something actual or contemplated, or any ground for believing something to be fact.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 69 To hwon sceolde þeos smyrenes þus beon to lore zedon? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 461 Qui suld I him seruis yeild? *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxiii, I conne notte say the ther-tille, Hit is atte the quene wille, Qwi schuld I layne? 1528 More *Dyalogue* I. xxvii. (1529) G vj b/2 Yf we fell at dyuers oppynions, why shuld thae tone parte more beleue the tother, than be beleuyd of the tother. 1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* H ij, Why then shouldest not thou aswell deceyue me as others? *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* li, From where thou art, why should I hast me thence. 1779 *Mirror* No. 21 They tell us, 'that men have one common original, and why should relations quarrel?' 1791 Cowper *Let. to W. Bagot* 5 Dec., Why should you suppose that I did not admire the poem you showed me? I did admire it. 1831 Scott *Ct. Rob.* Introd. Addr. p 38 Why should not the same triumph be repeated now? 1890 'L. Falconer' *Mlle. Ixe* i, 'I do hope she will not be dull', said Evelyn...' Why should she be dull?'

b. In questions introduced by *how*, implying that the speaker regards something as impossible or inadmissible.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 65 Hu scolde godd, oðer ani of his halȝen,..hauen rewðe..of ðe, seoðen ðu ðe seluen ne hafst nu hier none of ðe seluen? 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 732 How shulde y þan be meke to 3ow? *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 83 Hou scholde I gon with childe with-oute felauschupe of mon? *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 46 (MS. P.), Þei wold enchaunte þat child; how shold she eschewe? 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxiv. 34 How sould ony gentill hart indure To se this sycht on ony creature! *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 570 How suld it be said? 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* II. x, How *should* you understand what is so little intelligible? 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xliv, If a tinge of the world's pride..may mix with an expression so lovely, how should we chide that which is of earth for bearing some colour of its original?

† **c.** In questions relating to meaning, cause, or reason, the form with *should* was formerly often substituted for an indicative tense. *Obs.*

1532 Hervet *Xenoph. Househ.* 9 What shulde be the cause of it, gentil Socrates, but that [etc.]. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 237 b, What should signifie, that dumpishenes of mynde, and inward sighyng? 1592 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 128 What should be the cause hereof? 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* I. v. § 5 What should be the reason of this diversity?

III. Elliptical and quasi-elliptical uses.

24. With ellipsis of verb of motion: = 'shall go'. Now *arch.*

[The use is common in OHG. and OS., and in later HG., LG., and Du. In the mod. Scandinavian langs. it is also common, and instances occur in MSw.]

Present tense. Beowulf 1179 (Gr.), Þonne ðu forð scyle metodsceaft seon! *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xxxiii. 86 Loca nu þin fæder sceal mid me to mynstre. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 811 Schome ow is to..schunien þat ȝe schulen to. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7213 Þe ssephurdes & þe ssep al so ssolleþ to þe pine of helle. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 75 Of þe devel þey come, and to þe devel þey schulleþ. *c* 1450 Capgrave *Life St. Aug.* xi, Þe same man stand in study wheithir he schal to þe good wey or nowt. 1506 *Kal. Sheph.* (Sommer) 91 If thy boke be nat sure of rekenynge Thou shalt to hell. *a* 1596 *Sir T. More* IV. iii. 48 He shall straite to courte. 161. Gibbes *Expos. 3rd Chap. Philipp.* (1619) 237 The decree of God is, that to dust wee must, as all the rest of our fellow Saints and servants shall. *a* 1628 Preston *New Cov.* (1629) 324, I will plant my Law in thy heart, it shall neuer out againe. 1756 Mrs. Calderwood in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 117 They..say, with a sort of flutter that they shall to Vauxhall and Ranelagh, but do not seem to enjoy it when there. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxix, Thou shalt with me to Iona.

Past tense. c 893 Ælfred *Oros.* III. v. § 4 Þonne andydan hie þa duru þe on þa healfe open wæs, þæt hie be þæm wiston hwideræ hie sceoldon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 225 Þæt hit ða rihte wære þæt he of ðisse worlde sceolde. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7375 Willam & alle his þat into þis bataile mid him ssolde. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2484 Wheber he wulde, or he ne wulde, he toke hym vp, and furþe he shulde. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 13 One without tonge and teeth tolde me whyder I shulde. 1462 Marg. Paston 18 May in *P. Lett.*, Sche seithe her brother and other of her fiendes thynke that she schulde up to London. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 37 That with our small coniunction we should on. 1598 — *Merry W.* III. v. 14 If the bottome were as deepe as hell, I shold down.

† **25.** In questions, *What shall* = 'what shall (it) profit', 'what good shall (I) do'. *Obs.* (*rare* after OE.).

Present tense. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 663 (Gr.), Hwæt scal þe swa laðlic stiið wið þines hearran bodan? *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1025 (Cott.), Wat sol ich [*Jesus MS.* schold ich] þar mid mine songe, Ne sunge ich hom neuer so longe?

Past tense. c 893 Ælfred *Oros.* II. v. § 4 He ascade, hwæt sceolde æt swa lytlum weorode mara fultum. *c* 1250 [see above].

† **26.** With the sense 'is due', 'is proper', 'is to be given or applied'. *Obs.* [Cf. G. *soll.*]

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 1 *Rubric*, Þys [*sc.* godspel] sceal on twelftan dæg. *c* 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) xli, He wol aske half a pownd To bygge with spiserye; The eyȝt shillyngs schul up To wyn and to ale. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 1724 (Fairf.), Sir noe..hew þe timbre þat sulde þerto.

27. With ellipsis of active infinitive to be supplied from the context.

Present tense. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2390 Leste ȝe eft wepen echeliche in helle,..as ȝe schullen alle, buten ȝef [etc.]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4092 Vorto anhansy vre king as we ssolle on alle wyse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19071 'Þat i mai giue', he [*sc.* St. Peter, *Acts* iii. 6] said, 'i sale'. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 203 Loue we as leue bretheren shal. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxix. (Gibbs MS.) lf. 86, I haue ouercome þe world Alse who seyth And so schul[l]ȝe. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* viii. 35 Who shall seperate vs from goddes love? shall tribulacion? *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, Ind., *Ober.* That would I fain see. *Boh.* Why, thou shalt. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 20 *Ar.*..If you now beheld them, your affections Would become tender. *Pro.* Dost thou thinke so, Spirit? *Ar.* Mine would, Sir, were I humane. *Pro.* And mine shall. 1633 Ford 'Tis Pity v. vi, *Soran.*..Bring the strumpet forth. *Vas.* I shall Sir. 1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Oct., This would vex me, but it shall not. 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* IV. i, You shall have your choice...*Miss Hoyd.* Shall I? 1878 Swinburne *Poems* Ser. II. *Compl. Lisa* 49 Ah, but, forgetting all things, shall I thee? 1892 Mrs. H. Ward *David Grieve* IV. ii, 'No, indeed, I havn't got all I want', said Lucy...'I never shall, neither'.

Past tense. Beowulf 2585 (Gr.) Guðbill ġeswac nacod æt niðe, swa hyt no sceolde. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* ii. (1883) 13 Þæt hi næfdon to gode naðer ne lufe ne egze, swa swa hy scoldan. *c* 1120 *Ranks in Gesetze der Angels.* (Liebermann) 456 Se moste..his onspæce ġeræcan mid rihte, swa hwær swa he sceolde. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 60 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 163 Vfel we doð al to muchel and god lesse þenne we sculden. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3810 þat þei hent swiche herte as hardi men schuld. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 49 Bot þou do bette And lyue as þow shulde. 1458 in Parker *Dom. Archit.* (1859) III. 42 For his fadir soule and his frendes he dyd as he scholde. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* 71 Blame it blynde dryuyll: by the lawe so thou sholde And nat therat to gyggyll. 1583 in W. Kelly *Notices illustr. Drama* (1865) 213 The..playours ..crawed lycense ageyne to play at there Inn, & he told them they shold not. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 9 It is not pleasure to doe what we list, but never to stray from what we should. 1735 Pegge *Kenticisms* Introd. Let. (E.D.S.) 11, I wou'd remind you, and indeed it is altogether a necessary I shou'd, that [etc.]. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxi, I knew he would come. I prayed so that he should. 1872 Calverley *Fly Leaves* (1884) 81, I knew ..That she was uttering what she shouldn't.

b. Phrase, *if I shall* (see quots.). Now *dial.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 96 Doun knelende on mi kne I take leve, and if I schal, I kisse hire. *Ibid.*, I wolde kisse hire eftsones if I scholde. 1871 Earle *Philol. Engl. Tongue* 203 The familiar proposal to carry a basket, *..I will if I shall*, that is, I am willing if you will command me; I will if so required. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., I'll warn our Tom 'll do it vor ee, nif he shall—i. e. if you wish.

† **c.** With generalized ellipsis in proverbial phrase: *Needs must that needs shall* = 'he must whom fate compels'. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 99 Bot nede he mot that nede schal. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, Ind., Then needs must, needs sall.

† **28.** With ellipsis of *do* (not occurring in the context). *Obs. rare.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* v. 370 He axode þone casere hu he embe hi sceolde. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 5 O King that shall These Workes!

b. The place of the inf. is sometimes supplied by *that* or *so* placed at the beginning of the sentence.

The construction may be regarded as an ellipsis of *do*. It is distinct from the use (belonging to 27) in which *so* has the sense of 'thus', 'likewise', or 'also'; in the latter there is usually inversion, as *so shall I*.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2735 'Right fulliche thou him awreke'. Th' Emperour saide, 'So ich schal'. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lvii. 510 That shall I not said sir Dynadan. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxi, 'His Mastership will do well to look to himself'. 'That he should', re-echoed Craigengelt. 1888 'J. S. Winter' *Bootle's Childr.* iv, 'I should like to see her now she's grown up'. 'So you shall'.

† **29.** With ellipsis of *be* or passive inf., or with *so* in place of this (where the preceding context has *is*, *was*, etc.). *Obs.*

Present tense. a 900 Cynewulf *Elene* 895 (Gr.) Ða wæs þam folce on ferhðsefan ingemynde, swa him a scylde. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 719 Þe castel lihteþ al abouten, And is raddore þen euere eny rose schal. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 4284 Then dreme of thing that never was ne shal. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1631 Þus haþ it ben, & ay schal, I bileue. *c* 1560 *Misogonus* III. iii. 153 Yf thou best askt as I know thou shalt. 1566 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* cxliii. 12 For I thy seruant am and shal. 1615 J. Chamberlain in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 362 He is not yet executed, nor I hear not when he shall.

Past tense. c 1300 *K. Horn* 326 (Harl.) Þah horn were vnder molde & oþer elle[s] wher he sholde. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 269 ȝif þis epistle of Poule were fulli executid as it shulde. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2155 That ye be shoin as ye sholde As chose shepe of Crystys folde. ?15.. *K. Estmere* vii. in Child *Ballads* II. 52/1 Manya man throughe fals messengers is deceived, And I feare lest soe shold wee. 1654 Dorothy Osborne *Lett.* (1888) 285 When I was not satisfied with it myself, I had no reason to hope that anybody else should. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvi. i, The Sentiments in all these are very little varied, nor is it possible they should.

Shallal (ʃæ·lˌlæ·l). *dial.* [Echoic.] 'A serenade of kettles and pans given to a notorious wedding couple' (Eng. Dial. Dict.); 'rough music'.

1864 *West. Morn. News* 17 June 4 It has been the custom in this town (S. Ives, Cornwall) for some years, on the occasion of a marriage, for a number of young men in disguise to go to the house of the newly-married pair on the night of the wedding and make a 'shallall', that is [etc.]. 1892 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Three Ships* vii. 120 'Twill be time enough to talk of shal-lals when the weddin'-day's fixed.

† **Shalle.** *Obs.* [App. shortened from *shallemuse* or some other form of Shawm.] = Shawm.

c 1407 Lydg. *Reas. & Sens.* 5590 Ther wer trumpes and trumpetes, Lowde shallys and doucetes. 1420–2 — *Thebes* 4298 And in Thebes loud as any shalle The Cry aroos. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14305 Thys flioutys ek, with sotyl musys, And thys shallys loude crye.

† **Shallen.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Perh. a variant of Chalon; but the quot. is obscure.]

1588 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 178 Shallen wever couerletts.

Shallon, shallun (ʃæ·lən). [Prob. related in some way to Salal, the native form of which is given by Lewis & Clark (II. 731) as *shelwel*, *shellwell.*] = Salal.

1806 Lewis & Clark *Exped.* (1893) II. 791 An evergreen called shallun, resembling the laurel. 1866 [see Salal].

Shalloon[1] (ʃălūˑn). Forms: 7–9 **shaloon**, 8 **saloon**, 7– **shalloon**. [a. F. *chalon*, which had been earlier adopted as Chalon, q.v. Cf. MHG. *schalûne*, mod.G. *schalaune.*]

1. A closely woven woollen material chiefly used for linings.

[1270–2 *Pipe Roll* 55 Hen. III m. 1 *d*, Pro..xxxvij chalonibus de Reyns.] 1678 *Ancient Trades Decayed* 16 (Stant.), And instead of a Perpetuana or a Shalloon to Lyne Mens Coats with, is used sometimes a Glazened Calico. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3701/4 All sorts of Mercery Goods, viz... Shaloons,..Silk Shags, Chenies,..will be sold by Auction. 1706 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* (1707) II. i. 18 Her Honour's Petticoat and Gown, Were nicely made of blew Saloon. 1721 Swift *Epil. Benefit-play* 21 In blue shalloon shall Hannibal be clad. 1753 Smollett *Cnt. Fathom* xxix, The mummy of an Egyptian king, most curiously rolled up in bandages of rich figured gold shalloon. 1837 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Monstre Balloon* 6 The netting had burst—the silk—the shalloon. 1877 J. W. Haves *Draper & Haberdasher* (ed. 4) 104 Shalloons, a very loosely made stuff, used by tailors for lining coats, &c. A similar article is also made and used for dresses.

b. A wig-tie made of shalloon.

a 1845 Barham *Cousin Nicholas* xxiv, The end of his pigtail..contrasts well with the sable shalloon that unites it to his occiput. *a* 1845 — *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Wedding-day*, And bright the shalloon of his little quill'd *queue*.

†c. *transf.*

1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* lxxviii. (1783) III. 84, I was so disgusted..at the baseness of this shred of shalloon, that..the only business I had..was to mortify, disgrace, and punish the scoundrel who had injured you.

2. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made of shalloon.

1665 Wood *Life* 24 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 33 I bought a black shaloone suit. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 298 The red shalloon lining of his coat.

3. *Comb.*, as *shalloon-maker, -manufacturer.*

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6221/2 Joseph Alford and John Alford,..Shalloon-makers. 1857 *P. O. Directory Yorksh.* 1052 Shalloon Manufacturers.

†**Shalloo'n** ². *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 shaloon(e, shallown. (See quot.)

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 345/2 A Shaloone..is a kind of Diminutive Coach, which runneth upon two Wheels, and holdeth two people; it is drawn with one Horse. *Ibid.* III. 449/2 A Shallown.

Shallop (ʃæ'lәp), *sb.*, †**shalloop.** Forms: *a.* 6 **schalop,** (6–7 *erron.* **scallop, skallop**), 7 **sallop, shallupp, shawlopp,** 7–9 **shalop** ; *β.* 7 **shalupe, shaloup,** 8 **shalloup, shalloop.** See also Chaloupe. [a. F. *chaloupe*, prob. either a. Du. *sloep* (see Sloop) or the source of that word. Cf. Sp. *chalupa*, It. *scialuppa*, G. *schaluppe*. The *β* forms may be viewed either as a re-adoption of the Fr. word, or as an assimilation of the Eng. word to its original; the spellings suggest final stress, but the only verse quot. has *shă'loup*.

The form *scallop, skallop*, in Florio 1598–1611 s.v. *Schiffetto, Schiffo*, and Minsheu 1617, is due to erroneous identification with Scallop *sb.*]

1. A large, heavy boat, fitted with one or more masts and carrying fore-and-aft or lug sails and sometimes furnished with guns; a sloop.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 278 Ane schip with ane schalop to keip the narrow vatteris fra thame of blaknes. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 18 Shee was in some harde fight with two pinnesses and a shallop of the Frenchmen. 1626 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 143 The comanders sent their shallupps to chase fisher boats. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 29/1 A double Shallop, well mann'd, with two guns. 1740 Johnson *Life Drake* Wks. 1787 IV. 408 Were surprized with the sight of seven Spanish shallops. 1783 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) IV. p. iv, The Albemarle and Pandora recaptured a Shallop, and on the 12th they recaptured a Sloop laden with wine. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. ii. 31 One shallop was commanded by Alonso de Castillo and Andres Dorantes, another by Cabeza de Vaca.

2. A boat, propelled by oars or by a sail, for use in shallow waters or as a means of effecting communication between, or landings from, vessels of a large size, a dinghy.

a. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vii. 27 Into the same she leapt, and with the ore Did thrust the shallop from the floting strand. 1619 W. Phillip tr. *Schouten's Wonderf. Voy.* 60 We sent out our Shalop to sound the depth. *a* 1645 Waller *On Danger His Majesty escaped* 93 Our Hero, set In a small shallop. 1832 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* I. iii, The shallop flitteth silken-sail'd Skimming down to Camelot. 1889 P. H. Emerson *Eng. Idyls* 37 Fain would I have slumbered in my frail shallop.

β. 1646 Sir P. Osborne in Tupper *Hist. Guernsey* (1876) 281 It is a shore full of rocks .. insomuch that all must be done with shalupes. 1691 Tate *Poem H. M. Voy. to Holland* 6 A distant Fleet, and open Shaloup nigh. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 394, 25 shalloops are ordered to be built with oares, and wells for fresh water. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 31 Upon this we fell to tricking up our selves, painting our Long-Boat and Shalloop, and making our Ship very fine. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 344 Coasting from one Island to another, sometimes with the Ship, sometimes with the French Man's Shalloup. 1772 *Ann. Reg. 1771*, 99/2 The Gaillard..sent her shalloop with 40 men to carry provisions and refreshments on board.

3. *Comb.*

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 104 The shawlopp men were kept within. 1905 Holman Hunt *Pre-Raph.* II. 64 Over this floated shallop-shaped clouds.

Sha'llop, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Shallop *sb.*] *intr.* To sail or row in a shallop.

1736–7 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 13–20 Jan., Shalloping up and down the bay to Egg Harbour.

Shallot, shalot (ʃăl'ǫt). Also 7 **shelot,** 9 **shalott, 'schalot.** [aphetic f. Eschalot. Cf. LG. *schalotten, scharlotten* (Brem. Wb.).

The spelling *shallot*, though inferior to *shalot* because it suggests a wrong pronunciation, is now the more common.]

1. A small onion, *Allium Ascalonicum*, native in Syria and cultivated for use as a flavouring ingredient for salads, sauces, etc.

1664 S. Blake *Compl. Gard. Pract.* 121 Shalot. Or Spanish Garlick. 1670 L. Meager *Eng. Gardener* 188 Shelot. *Ibid.* 189, 213. 1687 Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, Shalot...*echalote.* 1693 Evelyn *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. vi. 146 Shalots or Eschalots. *Ibid.* 201 *Shallots*, otherwise Rocamboles, or Spanish Garlick. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 358 Plant Garlick, Shallots, Rocambole. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* ii. 35 Take five or six Shalots peel'd. 1822 Lamb *Elia* I. *Diss. upon Roast Pig*, Steep your whole hogs in shalots, if you wish. 1838 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Witches' Frolic* xliv, And they wound up the meal with rumpsteaks and 'schalots. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 106/2 Shallots often become mildewed.

attrib. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* ii. 35 Shalot-Sauce for roasted Fowls. 1842 Merle *Domestic Dict.* 255 *Shalot Vinegar.* Same as garlic vinegar.

†**2.** [After F. *échalote.*] A name for the metal 'reed' in some kinds of organ-pipes. *Obs.*

1727 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Organ*, A Reed-pipe consists of a Foot..which carries the Wind into the Shalot, or Reed.., which is a hollow Demi-cylinder, fitted [etc.]. 1746 Tansur *New Mus. Gram.* 65 The Shallot or Reed.

†**Sha'llow,** *sb.*¹ *Sc. Obs.* In 6 **schallaw, schallow.** [a. Gael. *sealbh.*] A drove, a flock.

1550 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Club 1903) I. 102 Ilk schallow of scheip xii d. to be pait to the pundoris..and it salbe lesum to the takaris to pund the haill guiddis or ane best of the schallaw.

Shallow (ʃæ'lǫu), *sb.*² *dial.* [OE. *scealga, scylga* wk. masc., perh. f. **scealig* scaly, f. *scealu* Shale *sb.*¹, scale.] A freshwater fish, the Rudd.

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 180 *Rocca*, scylga. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* ibid. 319 *Rocea*, scealga. 1722 J. Morton *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 419 The Fish here called a Shallow, found in..our Rivers,..a Scaly Fish, in shape betwixt a Roache and a Breame. 1880–4 F. Day *Brit. Fishes* II. 184 *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*..Rudd,..Shallow (East).

Shallow (ʃæ'lǫu), *a.*¹ and *sb.*³ Forms: 4–5 **schalowe,** 5–7 **shalow,** 6 *Sc.* **schallow,** 6–7 **shallowe,** 6– **shallow.** [Early 15th c. *schalowe*, prob. related in some way to the synonymous *schald* (OE. *sceald*) : see Shoal *a.*

There may have been an OE. **scealu* (:—**skalwo-*) or **scealg* (:—**skalgo-*), f. the root of *sceald* (**skaldo-*) with a different suffix; but no such formation is known in Eng., and the cognate langs. afford no light. It is unlikely that *schalowe* is a compound f. *schald* Shoal *a.* + Low *a.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Not deep, having little extension in a downward direction: said e. g. of water, of a dish or tray, of a depression or excavation in the ground.

14.. *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) III. 131 [Camb. MS.] þanne þe kyng..made his auowe þat he wolde make þat greet ryuer so schalowe [*Cotton MS. a* 1400 schoolt] þat þe water schulde nouȝt reche to women kneen þat wolde wade ouer. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 739 The Shippe was grete he myght not passe For the water so shalow was. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/2 Schold, or schalowe, nozte depe, as watei or oþer lyke. 1577 B. Googe tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 22 If it [*sc.* the furrow] be shallowe in one place, and deepe in another, it declares the grounde to be euill handled in the plowing. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 739 When the River in Summer time is very ebbe and shallow. 1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 543 Port shallow, not admitting ships of any burden. 1865 Meteyard *Wedgwood* I. iii. 98 Their [*sc.* pot-works] vicinity marked by shallow excavations for clay. 1907 J. A. Hodges *Elem. Photogr.* (ed 6) 27 The various manipulations..are usually carried out in shallow dishes, or trays.

b. Of the soil of agricultural land: Forming only a thin stratum over rock.

1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xx. (Dublin ed.) 290 If the Soil be shallow, it may be broke up with a narrow Furrow. 1760 Brown *Compl. Farmer* II. 63 On poor light shallow land some sow a small white pea. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. 22 Shallow soil is like superficial character.

c. *absol.* in superlative = shallowest part.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 271/2 The same snow was found in London to lie two foot deepe in the shallowest.

d. *transf.* Of actions, etc.

1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 626 Experienced agriculturists..upon the whole advise shallow ploughings. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog.* (Low) ix. 234 Now compare the shallow soundings in these lakes with the great depths of the arctic ocean.

2. Extending only a short distance inward from the surface or from the front towards the back. Of a lens: Having slight convexity or concavity.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 127 The nocke of the shafte is dyuerisly made, for some be greate and full..some depe, some shalowe. *Ibid.*, The shalow, and rownde nocke is best for our purpose in pickyng for cleane delyuerance of a shoote. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* vii. 130 Or you may make the Rooms next the Front deeper, or shallower, and leave the remainder for the Back Room. 1764 G. Williams in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 320, I wish you would let me trouble you to buy two pair of point-ruffles,..and pray let them be shallow. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 60 If you use the focus of a very deep lens to measure that of a shallow one, then [etc.]. 1849 Parker *Introd. Gothic Archit.* ii. 49 If the sculpture is early it is very rude, and the work is shallow. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 619 A shallow bow-window. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 842 The ulcer is shallow.

†**3.** Placed not far below the surface. *Obs. rare.*

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 798 The lab'ring Swain Scratch'd with a Rake, a Furrow for his Grain; And cover'd, with his Hand, the shallow Seed again.

†**4.** Of sound: Lacking resonance, 'thin'. *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 223 If a Virginall were made with a double Concaue. as the Harpe hath; It must needs make the Sound perfecter, and not so Shallow and Iarring.

5. Of respiration: Slight, 'diaphragmatic'.

1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 435 The respiration progressively rendered slower and shallower by a direct action upon the centre.

6. *fig.* **a.** Of thought, reasoning, observation, knowledge, or feeling: Lacking depth, superficial.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* xcii. ii, What witt can.. deeply sound thy shallow'st thought? 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. i. 21 That's on some shallow Storie of deepe loue, How yong Leander crost the Hellespont. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 13 July (1815) 237 That were but shallow policy; it would only serve to make the satire more cutting and severe. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. xxv, He..turn'd a nation's shallow joy to gloom. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 269 The term 'sensational' is rightly used to express what is shallow in thought and feeling.

b. Qualifying an agent-noun, or said of a person with reference to knowledge, exposition, etc. Also †not deeply versed *in.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 45 *Clo.*..I hope to haue friends for my wiues sake. *Cou.* Such friends are thine enemies knaue. *Clo.* Y'are shallow Madam in great friends, for the knaues come to doe that for me which I am a wearie of. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 544 Beholders rude, and shallow to descerne Half what in thee is fair. 1771 Wesley *Jrnl.* 25 Aug. (1827) III. 428 O how hard it is to be shallow enough for a polite audience! 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 58 Shallow, indeed, must be those observers, who regard the predictions of Paine as having been falsified. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 484 Thus a shallow observer may be led to give the assurance that there is no cause for further anxiety.

c. Of persons and their attributes: Wanting in depth of mind, feeling, or character.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1016 Out, idle words, servants to shallow fools! 1628 Digby *Voy. Mediterr.* (1868) Pref. 7 Not merely kept the shallow and impetuous Sir Eveiard steady, but [etc]. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 504 ₱ 4 Shallow fops, who are governed by the eye, and admire every thing that struts in vogue. 1870 Newman *Gram. Assent* I. iii. 32 To apprehend notionally is to have breadth of mind but to be shallow.

d. Indicative of shallowness.

1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. ii. (1869) 36 To be deceived by shallow boasting. 1829 Southey *Ep. to Allan Cunningham* 185 The..shallow laugh Of one who would [etc.].

7. quasi-*adv.* To or at a slight depth.

1662 Evelyn *Sculptura* II. v. (1906) 27 Grave your vernished plate with a very fine poynt..and eate it but shallow with your Aqua Fortis. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* xvi. 334 They should be sow'd but shallow, an Inch or an Inch and a half being deep enough. 1799 A. Young *Agric. Lincolnsh.* 71 It includes a scarificator, with a bush of thorns, and cuts deeper or shallower at pleasure. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* iv. (1880) 107 It is sometimes necessary to..fish shallow. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 269 The notches.. had better be filed very shallow at first.

8. *Comb.* **a.** Parasynthetic derivatives, as *shallow-conceited, -footed, -forded, -headed, -hearted, -hulled, -minded,* †*-mored, -rooted, -sighted, -soiled, -thoughted, -toothed, witted* adjs.

a 1674 Trapherne *Chr. Ethics* (1675) 339 These self, but *shallow-conceited ranters. 1592 Nashe *Strange Newes* H 4, Some superficial slime of poison hast thou driueld from thy pen in thy *shallow footed sliding through my Supplication. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* IV. i, But I am made a *shallow-forded Stream, Seen to the bottom. 1647 Trapp 1 *Cor.* iv. 10 These Corinthians undervalued and depressed Paul under their silly *shallow headed verbalists. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A* IV. ii. 97 What, what, ye sanguine *shallow harted Boyes. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 39 O my cousin, shallow-hearted! O my Amy, mine no more! 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 454/1 *Shallow-hulled vessels are particularly liable to this defect. 1817 Lady Morgan *France* III. (1818) I. 272 *note*, Mad. de Pompadour has left behind her, in France, the character of an ignorant, *shallow-minded, and vindictive woman. 1757 Lisle *Husb.* 452 In treading on such barley as was *shallow-mored it would stick to their shoes. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 31 Now 'tis the Spring, and Weeds are *shallow-rooted. 1705 Cibber *Perolla* III. 35 Poor *shallow-sighted Man! 1827 Pollok *Course T.* IV. (1860) 95 These, like ephemera, sprang in a day From lean and *shallow soiled brains of sand. 1858 Spencer *Ess.* I. 145 Men who..prove themselves *shallow-thoughted and cold-hearted. 1857 T. Moore *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 43 [Pinnules] *shallow toothed. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxiv. (1674) 92 They were..held for.. *shallow-witted people.

b. Attributive use of phrases, as †*shallow-bay, -draught, -level, -sea, -water.*

1795 Phillips *Hist. Inland Navig.* 319 No vessel drawing above six feet and a half can navigate it, unless the practice of shipping in *shallow-bay harbours be adopted. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 2/5 A contract..for the immediate construction of two *shallow-draft stern-wheel gunboats. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 2 Dec. 6/5 The report of the..Commission, which pronounced strongly in favour of the *shallow-level 'tube'. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 82 Deep-sea or *shallow-sea deposits. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* 90 They are all comparatively *shallow-water forms.

c. Adverbial with pres. and pa. ppples., as *shallow-read, -rooting, -searching* adjs.; complementary, as †*shallow-ebbed* adj.

1600 S. Nicholson *Acolastus* (1876) 17 Perchance thou seest my *shallow-ebd estate. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* v, The Art of being deep-learned and *shallow-read. 1887 *Daily News* 16 July 3/8 The *shallow-rooting turnip plants were going through a struggle for life in the parched surface soil. *a* 1645 Milton *Arcades* 41 And lead ye where ye may more neer behold What *shallow-searching Fame hath left untold.

B *sb.*

1. A shallow part of a piece of water, of the sea, of a lake or river; shallow water; a shallow place.

1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 18 § 5 The Shyriffes..shall..cause..the saide newe Cut..to be suffyciently clensed of all the Shelfes and Shallowes. 1596 *Edw. III*, III. iii. 2 By whose cunning guide We found the shalow of this Riuer Some. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 121 Jarsey..is environed with Rocks and dangerous Shallowes. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. 37 Ours who well knew thir own advantages, and expertly us'd them, now in the shallows, now on the Sand. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* IV. (1778) I. 376 Two men can carry them, wherever shallows or cataracts obstruct the navigation. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxxi, And the bittern sound his drum, Booming from the sedgy shallow. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 556 A place where it was protected by rocks and shallows. 1874 O'Shaughnessy *Music & Moonlight* 21, I have gleaned them from tide And cavern and shallow.

b. *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 221 There is a Tide in the affayres of men, Which taken at the Flood, leades on to Fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life, Is bound in Shallowes, and in Miseries. 1828 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxx, She sounded every deep and shallow of her daughter's soul. 1890 CHR. G. ROSSETTI *Poet. Wks.* (1904) 280/2 Thy will Chose love not in the shallows but the deep.

†**2.** A kind of hat. *Obs.*

Shaking in the Shallow: ? some game in which a hat of this kind was used as a dice-box or the like.

1795 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 139 They went into a back parlour to play at Shaking in the Shallow. 1812 VAUX *Flash Dict., Shallow*, a hat. 1823 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* 421 A great flaming bunch of blood-red ribbons pinned upon his battered whitey-brown shallow. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 190 The tightly-laced dandy, with his fan-tailed shallow smartly stuck on one side of his bison-head.

3. a. A flat basket used by costermongers and street-hawkers.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 29 Baskets of various kinds; as..the square and oval 'shallow', fastened in front of the fruit-woman with a strap round the waist. 1889 *Standard* 20 Sept., The common flowers they hawk in their hand-barrows and 'shallows'.

b. A costermonger's cart.

1859 SALA *Two. round Clock* (1861) 33 There is a cobweb of wheeled vehicles of all sorts, from a cab to a hybrid construction something between a wheel-barrow and a costermonger's shallow. 1896 MORISON *Child Jago* 33 A donkey employed to drag a cranky shallow, stored with glass bottles.

4. *Astr.* (See quot.)

1801 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 267 Shallows are extensive and level depressions of the luminous solar clouds, generally surrounding the openings to a considerable distance. *Ibid.* 270, Jan. 4, 1801. There is a large opening much past the centre of the sun, with a shallow about it.

Hence **Sha'llowist** *nonce-wd.*, †**Sha'llowling**, a shallow, superficial person; **Sha'llowish** *a.*, somewhat shallow.

1616 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 346 Can wee suppose, that any Shallowling Can find much Good in oft Tobacconing? 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* 16 Sept. (1895) 306 Kendall, a poet, who really looks like a man of genius pale and gnostic, has the merit of being a Jacobin or so, but is a shallowist. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 69 A slight dip, which gradually deepened into a shallowish valley.

Sha'llow, *a.*[2] *slang.* [Perh. suggested by *shall-I-go-naked*, used *dial.* as adj. applied to scanty clothing.] Used in *shallow cove, dodge, mort, screever*: see quots.

1842 *Edin. Rev.* July 484 'Shallow Coves' are impostors begging through the country as shipwrecked sailors. They generally choose winter, and always go nearly naked. *Ibid.*, 'Shallow Motts' are females who, like the Shallow Coves, go nearly naked. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Shallow screever*, a man who sketches and draws on the pavement. 1869 GREENWOOD *Seven Curses of Lond.* 245 The 'shaller' or more properly 'shallow' dodge, is for a beggar to make capital of his rags and a disgusting condition of semi-nudity.

Shallow (ʃæ·lō), *v.* [f. SHALLOW *a.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make shallow.

1510 *Sel. Cases Star Chamb.* (Selden Soc.) I. 74 The seid Priour..by subtill and crafty meanes by his Fisshegarthes so ebbeth and shalloweth the same porte. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 190 The Silt and Sands shall so choak and shallow the Sea in and about it. 1870 ORTON *Andes & Amazon* II. xli. (1876) 563 The great equatorial lake, already shallowed by sediment, was drained. 1879 BODDAM-WHETHAM *Roraima* 141 The long drought had shallowed the river.

b. *fig.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 785 That thought alone thy state impairs, Thy *lofty* sinks, and shallows thy *profound*. 1821 R. POLLOK *Life* 117 This, instead of shallowing or enfeebling the current of language, deepens and invigorates it. 1872 BUSHNELL *Serm. Liv. Subj.* 16 These sayings..are not vaporized and shallowed by much talk.

c. *transf.* To pass from a greater to a less depth of.

1793 RENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 189 In effect, in running 120 miles, we shallowed the water only nine fathoms.

2. *intr.* To become shallow, to diminish in depth.

1770 COOK *1st Voy.* III. iv. in Hawkesw. *Voy.* (1773) III. 504 The deepest water on that side is seven fathom, shallowing to five a good way up. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fishery* 342 The sea shallows considerably on approaching the West Land. 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xli. 247 The water,..as the river shallowed, came only to his waist.

†**Sha'llow-brained.** *Obs.* [f. SHALLOW *a.*[1]] Having shallow brains; having no depth of intellect.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 88 To this effect, the pollicie of Playes is verie necessary, howsoeuer some shallow-braind censurers..mightily oppugne them. *a* 1634 ? CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* I. i. 7 No, Englishman, thou art..Too shallow-brain'd to undermine my throne. 1667 SOUTH *Serm.* (*Prov.* x. 9) (1697) II. 43 Lewd Shallow-brain'd Huffs making Atheism and Contempt of Religion the sole Badge and Character of Wit. 1810 LOVEDEN *2 Reports Thames Navig.* (1811) 5 He must be very shallow-brained indeed, who cannot perceive [etc.].

†**Sha'llow-brains.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Formed after prec.] A shallow-brained person.

1707 tr. *Wks. C'tess D'Anois* I. (1715) 102, I am no more a Visionary, said he, nor a jealous Shallow-brains than another.

Shallowed (ʃæ·lōd), *ppl. a.* [f. SHALLOW *v.* + -ED[1].] Lessened in depth.

1832 S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* 57 Where 'mid Norwegian isles He lies, a lubber anchorage for sudden shallow'd miles. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 488 The primary incision for each iridectomy was by transfixion with a Graefe's knife, which, in crossing the shallowed anterior chamber of the left eye, became entangled in the iris.

Shallowing (ʃæ·lōiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of SHALLOW *v.*; a making or becoming shallow.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxxii. 392 Within 50 Paces of the Bank are sixteen Fathoms Water, which sudden Shallowings make it the more dangerous. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 555 *note*, The increasing roll of the sea showed the gradual shallowing of the water. 1891 STALKER *Preacher & Models* i. 27 Such a shallowing of the general mind as will render it [etc.].

Shallowing (ʃæ·lōiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SHALLOW *v.* + -ING[2].] That shallows; that becomes shallow.

1858 CHR. G. ROSSETTI *Poet. Wks.* (1904) 205/2 They..count the creep Of time, and sound the shallowing deep, Till we in port shall also sleep. 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* 323 We were running quietly through smooth and shallowing water.

Shallowly (ʃæ·lōli), *adv.* [f. SHALLOW *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In a shallow manner.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 89 What dullards and block-heads are wee, that hearing these tearmes of hell and eternall, so often souned in our eares, sound them so shallowly..? 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvii, Shallow of Judgment, and judging shallowly. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 112 Margins broadly and shallowly crenate.

Shallowness (ʃæ·lōnés). [f. SHALLOW *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality of being shallow:

a. in physical senses.

1552 HULOET, Shallownes or sholenes in water, *vadum.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* I. III. (Arb.) 77 The keeles of the shippes often tymes rased the sandes for shalownes of the water. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 512 The cause of greater tides he thinketh to be the shallownesse, and narrower shoares. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* xiii. 284 It may prove very commodious to place the Bed of the Cart under the Axle-tree at such a distance as the depth or shallowness of the Ways or Waters you are to go thro' requires. 1849 PARKER *Introd. Gothic Archit.* (1874) I. iii. 45 The wide-jointing of the masonry and the shallowness of the carving distinguish the old work from the new. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 17 The extreme shallowness of the Thames basin. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 891 An increasing shallowness of breathing down to absolute cessation.

b. Want of depth of character, thought, knowledge, etc.; superficiality.

1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. to Gifford* 25 This bewrayeth your shallownes. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 8 What a shallownesse it would be, to require that of a Generall, which if he granted, his enterprise should be quite ouerthrowne. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 317 There are other persons without this shallowness of temper, persons of deeper sense as to what is invisible and future. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 445 Some persons give one the notion of an abyss of shallowness. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. i. (1875) II. 91, I was a fool: My shallowness I now must ridicule.

Sha'llow-pate [f. SHALLOW *a.*[1] + PATE *sb.*] A person of shallow intellect.

1600 *Garzoni's Hosp. Incur. Fooles* A 3 b, Shallow-pates and ninnie-hammers. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Shallow-pate*, a foolish, silly, empty Fellow. [*c* 1730 YOUNG *Ep. to Pope* 65 Each shallow pate, that cannot read your name, Can read your life, and will be proud to blame.]

So **Sha'llow-pated,** *a.*

1626 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 37 This age such shallow pated men affords. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxxv, The Prince was a shallow-pated coxcomb.

Shallowy (ʃæ·lōvi), *a.* [f. SHALLOW *sb.*[3] + -Y[1].] Characterized by shallows.

1890 *Murray's Mag.* June 738 Nyanza's shallowy silver flood.

†**Sha'lly.** Anglicized var. of CHALLIS. *Obs.*

1840 T. HOOK *Fitzherbert* I. vii. 72 An elegant shally wrapper trimmed with Mechlin lace.

Shalm(e, -ewe, -eye, -ie, -oyse: see SHAWM.

Shalop, obs. form of SHALLOP.

Shalot, variant of SHALLOT.

Shalt (ʃalt, ʃɔlt), *sb. Sc. dial.* Also 9 **shault, shawlt.** [See SHELTIE.] A small horse, a pony.

1813 W. BEATTIE *Tales* 29 (Jam.), He made a halt, And lighted there, and left the shalt. 1858-61 RAMSAY *Remin.* (1874) 31 The minister's shault's got lowse frae his tether.

†**Sha'ltree.** *Obs.* In 4 **schaltrow, skaltre, skaltrow,** *pl.* **scaltreen, 5 scaltre, scalter, shaltre.** [Partial translation of MHG. *schaltbaum* (or MLG. *schaldbôm*) pole used as an oar or a rudder, f. *schalten* (MLG. *schalden*) to push, shove + *baum* (see BEAM *sb.*); the Ger. word was also adopted in the 14th c. as *scheltbeme* SHELTBEAM. (Some of the spellings in the examples below may however represent G. *schalter*, used in the same sense.)] A pole (? used for propelling vessels).

1307-8 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* Bd. 14 No. 14 (P.R.O.), In .viij. paribus de schaltrowes emptis..pro dicta bargia. 1336 in Nicolas *Hist. Navy* (1847) II. 472 [For 24 spars ('spres') bought to make 24] 'skaltres' [with]. 13.. *Domesday de Sippewyz* in *Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) II. 195 De chescune nefe oveques scaltreen qe vyent a la vyle [*transl.* (15th c.) Of eche ship with scaltreen that comyn to the toun]. 1419 *Liber Albus* III. III. (Rolls) 344 Item, de navi cum shaltre, quantum-dabit.

Shaly (ʃā·li), *a.* [f. SHALE *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].] Composed of, or having a resemblance to shale.

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 41 A shaly Earth,..from the crown With a continual motion mouldring down. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 345 The soil was..in parts rather inclining to a shaly structure. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 354 The Saxifraga hirculus, like a golden star, sprinkled the shaley slopes. 1886 FENN *Patience Wins* 52 Along the short rough turf and over the shaly paths.

Sham (ʃæm), *sb.*[1] and *a.* Also 7 **shamm(e.** [Of obscure origin; the word first appears as slang, together with the related verb, about 1677, and immediately came into very frequent use.

Commonly explained as in some way connected with *shame*, north. dial. form of SHAME *sb.* and *v.* This is not impossible, on the supposition that the slang word arose from some once well-known anecdote or incident in a play. The following quot. may possibly contain a genuine tradition, but the alleged origin does not seem to account satisfactorily for the sense in the early examples. (North says that the word was introduced into general use, in the phrase 'sham plot', by Dangerfield; but it was already common some years before 1680, the date to which this statement refers.)

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 1 (1740) 231 The word *Sham* is true Cant of the Newmarket Breed. It is contracted of *ashamed*. The native Signification is a Town Lady of Diversion, in Country Maid's Cloaths, who to make good her Disguise, pretends to be so *sham'd*! Thence it became proverbial, when a maimed Lover was laid up, or looked meager, to say he had met with a *Sham*.]

A. *sb.*

†**1.** A trick, hoax, fraud, imposture; something devised to impose upon, delude, or disappoint expectation; a 'sell'. *To put a sham upon*: to hoax, defraud. *To cut a sham*: 'to play a Rogue's trick' (B.E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, a* 1700). *Obs.*

1677 [see SHAM *v.*[1]]. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 53 A letter to the Secretary..some feare..that tis rather a sham to prevent stricter scheich. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* I. i, The Sham won't pass upon me, Sir, it won't look you. 1680 *Rest. Late Libel on Curse-ye-Meroz* 19 'Tis but a Tale, and a Story of his own making, like all the rest of the Sham's he would gladly put upon the Author. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 66 Some scruple not to think this a shamm, and only an accusation to draw in others. 1688 *Eng. Prot. Mem. to Pr. & P'cess Orange* 19 They thought it an easie sham to say women misreckoned very often. *a* 1696 AUBREY *Lives, Chaloner* (1898) I. 160 He [Chaloner] wrote..an anonymous pamphlett, 8vo, scil. An account of the Discovery of Moyses's Tombe..'Twas a pretty while before the shamme was detected. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* viii. 141 He..seem'd to laugh that she should first put such a Sham upon him, and then to tell such a formal Story to make it good. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 31, I own, I ever look'd upon the whole Affair as a Sham. 1821 PRAED *Gog* i. 191 You think I'm playing off a sham.

† **b.** In generalized sense: Trickery, hoaxing.

1682 OLDHAM *Sat. Imit. Juv.* III. Wks. (1703) 429 Let the Plot-mongers stay behind, whose Art Can Truth to Sham, and Sham to Truth convert. 1713 M. HENRY *Folly of Despising our own Souls* Wks. 1855 I. 160 A man justly reckons himself affronted and resents it accordingly, who is imposed upon by sham and banter.

† **c.** *Upon the sham*: fraudulently, with deceitful purpose. *Obs.*

1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 87 They negotiate upon the square, frankly, and without artifice, or double dealing, not disguised, or upon the sham. *c* 1691 *Virgin's Compl.* 25 in *Bagford Ballads* (1878) 931 Robin came upon the Sham, Told me many [a] Lye and Flam.

† **d.** One who tries to delude, a humbug. *Obs.*

1677 OLDHAM *Dithyr.* Wks. (1703) 451 Hence holy Sham! ..To some raw ent'ring Sinner cant and whine, Who never knew the worth of Drunkenness and Wine.

2. [Prob. developed from the adjectival or attributive uses.] Something that is intended to be mistaken for something else, or that is not really what it purports to be; a spurious imitation, a counterfeit.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. List of Subscribers, By retaining such a number of Names tho' Shams I might have showed away pompously. 1822 W. FOWLER in *Corr.* 437 One window wanted in west front as sham. 1835 CAMPBELL *Epist. Algiers* ix, For the pain of my thirst is no sham. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 237 That direst wolf shall seem like sweetest lamb Beneath the constant sham. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 524 To see whether the promised reduction of the naval and military forces of France is to be a reality or a sham. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 215 As dishonest a sham as the stucco stone 'orders' of modern Regent Street. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 244 She will have no shams, no imitations if she knows it. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 312 The hollow shams of life with their mincing conventions had departed.

b. Applied to a person. Cf. 1 d.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 15 The greatest sham, I have always thought, is he that would destroy shams. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxiv. 214 Who can undertake to say that he is not a sham in anything?

c. in generalized sense.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. v. 36 The laws of Sham and Semblance, which are called the Devil's Laws. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ix, It's all sham—he's only afraid to fight it out.

3. *spec.* †**a.** A false shirt-front or 'dicky'; also see quot. 1785. **b.** (See quot.). **c.** A pillow-sham, see PILLOW *sb.* 6. **d.** (? *U.S.*) A strip of fine linen put under the upper edge of the bed-clothes and turned over, as if forming the upper end of the sheet (*Cent. Dict.*, 1891).

a. 1721 STEELE *Conscious Lover* I. i, Wearing shams to make linen last clean a fortnight. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 67 A silk handkerchief round their necks,..half shirts or shams of coarse linen. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Sham*, Shams, false sleeves to put on over a dirty shirt, or false sleeves with ruffles to put over a plain one.

b. 1863 R. B. GIRDLESTONE *Anat. Scepticism* 68 He fills up the rest of his shop with shams (i.e. boxes supposed to be filled with everything that can be required).

c. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 12 June 1 Beautifully embroidered ..tray cloths, tea cloths, pillow cases, shams and sheets,

d. 1891 *Century Dict.* 1906 WILLIAMSON *Lady Betty Across the Water* 280 There are stiff square 'shams' to hide the pillows and turn down over the top of the sheet.

B. *attrib.* and *adj.* (Sometimes with hyphen.)

1. Of immaterial things: Pretended, feigned, false, counterfeit; not genuine or true. *Sham fight*: a mimic battle between two divisions of a military or naval force, either for exercise or display.

1681 *Relig. Clerici* To Rdr., Let Sham-truths be drawn as severally as mens fancies and humours please (yet) she [*sc.* Truth] her self hath nevertheless one regular, uniform, eternal Face. 1682 OTWAY *Prol. to Mrs. Behn's City Heiress*, Who..Wou'd lay sweet Money out in Sham-Thanksgivings? Sham-Plots you may have paid for o'er and o'er: But who ere paid for a Sham-Treat before? 1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dk. Glocester* (1789) 91 Thus these sham fights began and ended, to the no small entertainment of the little Duke and his boys. 1699 E. S—CY *Country Gentl. Vade M.* 98 After a little Sham-squabble between the two Cheats, says the first, If [etc.]. 1708 *Deplor. St. New Eng.* 22 in *Sewall's Diary* (1879) II. 118* As soon as the Sham-Vote..was Gained, the Governour draws the Council in. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5238/4 Known by the Sham Title of the Lady Rich. 1724 WELTON *18 Disc.* 70 We find our Blessed Saviour upbraiding those puritanick Jews..with a conscious hypocrisy and sham zeal. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 90 Perchance, some sham-marriage may be designed, on purpose to ruin me. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 71 Demurrers, sham-pleas, writs of error.., and imparlance. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. (1788) 195, I do not refer to the sham prosecution which you affected to carry on against him. 1839 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* i. 11 A sham-battle in the Fifteen Acres. 1846 O. W. HOLMES *Urania* 24 And these..Are all impatience till the opening pun Proclaims the witty shamfight is begun.

2. Of a person: That pretends or is falsely represented to be (what is denoted by the sb.).

Now only as a transferred use of sense 3; hence several of the examples below are not quite in accord with present usage.

1683 *Roxb. Ballads* (1884) V. 251 When zealous Sham-Sheriffs the City oppose. 1690 WOOD *Life* 4 Oct. (O.H.S.) III. 341 The discovery of the sham Prince of Wales is said to be very manifest. 1697 [J. DRAKE] (*title*) The Sham Lawyer: or the Lucky Extravagant. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* 123 Not venturing to go myself, I sent several sham Messengers. 1727 — *Syst. Magic* II. ii. 278 The witch of Endor raised a sham Samuel in the room of the true prophet Samuel. 1756 C. SMART tr. *Horace, Art P.* [433] (1826) II. 351 So the sham-admirer is always more affected, than he that praises with sincerity. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 319 Dost thou forget, sham Monarch of the Waves, Thy scalding in the seas? 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxi, He had his foot upon the breast of their sham deliverer. 1841 THACKERAY *Shrove Tuesday in Paris* Wks. 1900 XIII. 567 As the sham-fiends do in Don Juan. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 13 The Kings were Sham-Kings, playacting as at Drury-Lane;—and what were the people withal that took them for real?

3. Of material things or substances: Made in imitation of something else; made to appear to be something which it is not; made of inferior or base materials.

Now always implying reprobation; but in the earlier part of the 19th c. often used in tradesmen's price-lists, etc. as equivalent to 'imitation'.

1699 E. S—CY *Country Gentl. Vade M.* 99 One of the other two conveys a Sham-bill under the Table, which [etc.]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Masons-mason'd*, a Sham-sore above the Elbow, to counterfeit a broken Arm, by a fall from a Scaffold. 1708 SWIFT *Hist. Vanbrugh's Ho.* 26 And so [he] resolved a house to build: A real house...Not a sham thing of clay or cards. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* 239 She kept a sham Gold Watch..in her Pocket. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* May 212 Behind the doors..is discovered a beautiful sham front of an organ. 1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 9 June, Send me a line by the diligence...Charlotte.. will make it into a sham parcel. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Mar. 2/3 A very handsome..light airy chariot, with sham joints. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxv, The sham coat of arms which Osborne had assumed from the Peerage. 1876 BLACK *Madcap Violet* xvii. 149 Not one of the girls dared to wear a bit of sham jewellery. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Cath.* 28 Decorated and Perpendicular windows have..been replaced by sham Norman ones.

†4. False, deceptive. *Obs. rare.*

a 1721 PRIOR *Ess. Opinion* Wks. (1907) II. 194 Another.. likes to see the Butcher of the West really wounded at the Bear-Garden, not content with the sham red that glows upon the Skirt of Banco's Ghost. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 49 If they could have amused the king with any sham answer,..they would certainly have done it

5. *Comb.* Prefixed to other adjs. as *sham-ancient, -serious*; also with sbs. forming compounds used attributively, as *sham-twist*. Also † **sham-legged** *a.*, ? wooden-legged (but perh. error for *shamble-legged*).

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2339/4 One James Caulket,..a Dyer ..sham leg'd, goes somewhat foundered. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1841) 303 He who has once seen into this, has seen the difference of the True from the Sham-True. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* I. v. 42 It is not governed by the wisest it has..but by the sham-wisest. 1850 — *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 26 My Christian friends, and indeed my Sham-Christian and Anti-Christian, and all manner of men, are invited to reflect on this. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles* ix. (1857) 69 A suite of sham-ancient steam-carved furniture. 1880 E. MAITLAND in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 279/2 A sham-twist [gun-] barrel..[which] has all the appearance of a genuine twisted barrel. 1889 'F. ANSTEY' *Pariah* III. viii, The shabby little sham-marble mantle-piece was draped with embroidered cloth. 1909 *Nation* May 153/2 To this agitation we apply the term sham-serious.

Sham, *sb.*[2] *slang.* Short for CHAMPAGNE.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iv, A bottle of sherry, a bottle of sham, a bottle of port and a shass caffy, it ain't so bad hay, Pen? 1870 M. COLLINS *Vivian* III. xii. 240 Late hours and lots of hiced sham makes a man nervous.

Sham (ʃæm), *v.* [See SHAM *b.*[1]]

†1. *trans.* To cheat, trick, deceive, delude with false pretences; to impose upon, take in, hoax. *Obs.*

1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i. 44 *Law.* Why, I'm sure you jok'd upon me, and shamm'd me all night long. *Man.* ..Shamming! What does he mean by't Freeman? *Free.* Shamming, is telling you an insipid, dull Lye, with a dull Face, which the slie Wag the Author only laughs at himself; and making himself believe 'tis a good Jest, puts the Sham only upon himself. 1688 SHADWELL *Sq. Alsatia* II. Wks. 1720 IV. 42 Sirrah! most audacious rogue! do you sham me? do you think you have your uncle to deal with? 1693 *Humours Town* 69 Their highest Excellence is, to banter the Vintner, to bilk their Lodgings, to sham their Bookseller. 1821 BYRON *To Mr. Murray* iv, So, if *you will, I* shan't be shamm'd.

†b. To bring *into, out of* a condition, etc., or to deprive *of* something by 'shamming' or deception. *Obs.*

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 31 (1713) I. 201 These true Protestant Juries have the best luck at Shamming their Friends into Halters, that ever I knew in my Life. 1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 9 Those Youths, who lately came..To sham us of our Lives and Liberty. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cclii. 220 When they find themselves Fool'd and Shamm'd (as we say) into a Conviction. *a* 1733 J. DUNTON *Life & Err.* (1818) I. iii. 44, I fell into my first amour like a Knight Errant, being purely shammed into it.

†c. To put off, 'fob off' with something deceptive or worthless; to get rid of (a person) by some paltry excuse. Also with *off*. *Obs.*

1682 *Tory Plot, or Discov. Design carried on by Addressers* 9 William..was advanced to the Crown, and his Eldest Brother Robert shamm'd off with a Dukedom. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 53 Princes..miss the advantage of being told the truth, and are shamm'd off by a parcel of insinuating Courtiers. 1712 BETTERTON in *Misc. Poems* 248 For Priests with empty thanks are never shamm'd. 1726 M. HENRY *Wks.* (Fullarton) I. 142 Men may be shammed with a frivolous excuse. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II. (1754) Pref. 21 Seeing then you have thus shammed us off with Counterfeit Coin.

d. ? To make to appear a sham; to rid oneself of (an accusation) by deceit. Also with *off*.

1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 57 If they can make me a Traytor, they will try it upon others, and so hope to sham off their own Treasons. *Ibid.* 76 They talk up and down the Town as if I did intend to sham the Popish Plot, and to make a Protestant Plot. *Ibid.* 131 When he was told of this, he began to put it off, and to use his own words, had a great mind to sham off the business. 1691 *Providences of God* 124 Edward Ivy had often Conference with Mrs. Collier, and the Popish Priests in Newgate, and had received Money to Sham the Popish Plot and to swear to a Protestant one.

e. To make *up* deceitfully, to 'fake' *up*.

1679 'TOM TICKLEFOOT' *Obs. Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 8 But by all that's good, it was my Old Master Clodpate's disease,..always to Sham up an Evidence when any body had bin with him the Morning before.

†2. To impose or attempt to pass off (something) *upon* (a person) by deceit; to palm *off*. *Obs.*

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 68 (1713) II. 174 Then he Shams upon us, that the great Poets could not give Johnson his due Praise. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* Prol. 15 Are Texts, and such exploded Trifles fit T'impose, and sham upon a Jesuit? 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. to Dissenter* 48 To say nothing how Artificially the Writer of that Letter has Shamm'd upon the People his Majesties Act of Grace in favour of the Dissenters, for a Matter Concerted betwixt Them, and the Papists. 1692 — *Fables* clxii. 136 Not..to Sham Fallacyes upon the World for Current Reason. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* 44 Don't go to sham your Stories off upon me. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 90 Franciscan Fryars, who never fail to sham them [Hysteric Fits] upon the World for Divine Ecstasies.

†3. *intr.* To practise deception or deceit. *Obs.*

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* III. i. 26 *Malag.* Oh, hang money Sir, your Father was an Alderman. *Sir Nob.* Well, get thee gone for an Arch-wagg—I do but sham all this while. 1682 OLDHAM *Sat. Imit. Juv.* III. Wks. (1703) 434 Tho we say the same, He is believ'd, and we are thought to sham. 1689 PRIOR *Ep. F. Shephard* 171 All your Wits, that flear and sham.

4. *trans.* a. To be or to produce a deceptive imitation of; † to pretend falsely to be (a person of a certain rank or character). †*To sham one's glass*: to make a pretence of drinking.

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* IV. ii, A compound of practical rake and speculative gentleman, who..shams the beau and squire with a whore or chambermaid. *a* 1704 T. BROWN tr. *Æneas Sylvius' Lett.* xlv. Wks. 1709 III. II. 74 Paint and fine Washes sham a complexion, which is none of their own. 1754 CHESTERF. *World* No. 90 P 7 He keeps up his spirits bravely, and never shams his glass. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, Why does your master pass only for an ensign?—Now if he had shammed general indeed—. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. x. 190 Tawdry frescoes shamming stonework.

b. To assume the appearance of, counterfeit (a specified condition, action, etc.).

1775 MISS BURNEY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 44 Shamming a little confusion, I confessed I knew not where it was. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 235 Read all thy spells, and I will hear, And fold my claws, and sham a tear. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v, Shamming death, '*faisant le mort!*' 1843 F. E. PAGET *Warden of Berkinghott* 246 She held the candle to my face while I was shamming sleep till I began to suspect she was up to me. 1869 'W. M. COOPER' *Flagellation* xxii. 205 Persons shamming an epileptic fit.

c. To 'scamp' (work). *rare.*

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 538 There is great room for the workmen to sham their work, without its being observable in appearance.

5. *intr.* To make false pretences; to pretend to be, do, etc. what one is not, does not, does not mean, etc.; to feign.

a. Followed by an adj. complement.

1787 *Generous Attachment* IV. 155, I preferred this scheme to that of shamming sick, as I looked so well. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* II. ii, If I had shammed sorry when I heard of old Alexander Marc Antony Anderson's death, I should have been as great a hypocrite as—I shan't say who. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xviii, What did you sham dead for? 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxv. (1889) 351 If you want me for a friend you must not sham stupid.

b. *simply.*

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 169 Wondering within himself whether those who lectured him were such fools as they professed to be, or were only shamming. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* x. 407 He was canting and shamming.

6. Phrase *To sham Abra(ha)m* (orig. *Naut. slang*), to feign sickness: see ABRAHAM-MAN.

1752 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 140/2 As he [capt. Lowry] went along some sailors cry'd out..that He must not sham Abram (a cant sea phrase when a sailor is unwilling to work on pretence of sickness, and used by the captain when Hossack was almost expiring under his blows). 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* cxix, The boatswain..swore..that I shammed Abraham merely to be idle. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* vi, It's good enough, and too good, for a set of lubbers, that lie shamming Abraham. 1860 [see ABRAHAM-MAN]. 1863 READE *Hard C.* xxxi. (1868) 265 He's shamming Abraham.

b. Hence *sham-Abra(ha)m* quasi-*sb.*, malingering, deception. Also quasi-*adj.*, hypocritical.

1828 [J. P. COLLIER] *Punch & Judy* 87 None of your sham-Abram. 1840 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 442 She is all shamabram and humbug before me.

1837 HOOD *Ode to Rae Wilson* 62, I..treat sham Abr'am saints with wicked banters.

Hence † **Shammed** *ppl. a.*, **Sha·mming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

? *c* 1677 *Obscure Prince* in *Roxb. Ballads* (1883) IV. 625 Call't the shamm'd Story of the blackened Box. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* IV. ii. 66 You noble Wits are so full of shamming, and droling, one knows not where to have you, seriously. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* V. i. 50 A Shamming Rogue; the right Sneer and Grin of a dissembling Whig. 1682 *London's Joy & Loyalty* in *Roxb. Ballads* (1883) IV. 632 Now the loud threat'ning Tempest is dispers'd, And all their shamming Plots are quite revers'd. 1692 *Scarronides* II. 11 What glavering shamming toads the rest are.

‖ **Shama**[1] (ʃā·mă). [Hindī *çāmā.*] A cereal cultivated in India, *Panicum frumentaceum* (*colonum*), yielding a millet-like grain used as food. Also *shama millet.*

[*a* 1815 ROXBURGH *Flora Ind.* (1820) I. 307 *Panicum frumentaceum.* R...*Beng.* Shama. *Teling.* Bonta-shama; shamaloo, the grain.] 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl., *Shama*, a species of *Mesembryanthemum*, the seeds of which are used as food by the desert Arabs. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food-Grains India* 50 Shama Millet...This millet, sometimes called 'Wild Rice' or 'Jungle Rice', is a poor food.

‖ **Shama**[2] (ʃā·mă). Also **shamah.** [Hindī *çāmā.*] An Indian song-bird, *Cittocincla tricolor.*

1839 JERDON in *Madras Jrnl. Lit. & Sci.* X. 252 *Petrocincla Pandoo*..Indian Rock Thrush—*Shamah*, H. *Ibid.*, The *Shamah* is a rare bird in the southern part of the Peninsula. 1894 *Times* 5 Feb. 4/6 One or two mynahs and shamahs, and a piping crow. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 5/3 Indian 'shamas' are also in great demand in Germany.

Shamade, obs. form of CHAMADE.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Shamade*, a beat of Drum for a Parley. See *Chamade.*

‖ **Shamal** (ʃāmā·l). Also 7 **shemaul.** [Arab. شمال *shamāl* left (hand), north, north wind. (Sometimes confused with SAMIEL.] (See quots.)

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 226 The Periodical and stated Winds of the Gulph are the North-west, by the Inhabitants termed Shemauls, which begin when the Cowshees or South-East leave off. 1901 *Scotsman* 13 Sept. 5/2 The bay suffers only from a swell when the nor'wester known as the Shamal blows.

‖ **Shamalo** (ʃæ·mălō). Also **shamaloo, shamoola.** [Telinga.] = SHAMA[1]. Also *Shamalo-grass.*

[*a* 1815: see SHAMA[1].] 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 113 Panicum frumentaceum, called Shamoola, in the Deccan. 1891 *Century Dict., Shamalo-grass.*

Shaman (ʃā·măn, ʃæ·măn), *sb.* (and *a.*). Also 8 **schamane,** 8–9 **schaman,** 9 **shuman.** [a. G. *schamane*, Russian шаманъ *shama·n*, a. Tungusian *samān* (Castren *Tung. Sprachl.*). Cf. F. *chaman.* The Persian *shemen*, idol, idol temple, sometimes cited as the source, is unconnected. Evidence seems to be wanting for the plausible suggestion that the Mongolian word is an adoption of Chinese *sha mên*, an ordained member of a Buddhist fraternity, a. Skr. *çramaṇa*, Pali *samana* Buddhist monk or mendicant.]

A. *sb.* A priest or priest-doctor among various northern tribes of Asia. Hence applied by extension to similar personages in other parts, esp. a medicine-man of some of the north-western American aborigines. †Formerly *occas.* in wider sense: An adherent of Shamanism.

1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy into China* 50 If five or six of these Tonguese Families happen to live near one another ..they maintain betwixt them a Shaman, which signifies as much as Sorcerer or Priest. 1706 tr. *Evert Ides' Trav.* vii. 29 Several Tunguzians, amongst which is also their famed Schaman or diabolical artist. 1780 TOOKE *Russia* III. 245

Among all the Schamanes, women are looked upon as beings vastly inferior to men. 1848 S. W. Williams *Middle Kingdom* II. xviii. 258 The ritual of the Shamans..has been translated by Neumann, a German sinologue. 1868 F. Whymper *Trav. Alaska* 255 The Schaman, pronounced exactly like our word showman. 1900 T. Adney in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 495 A former chief and medicine-doctor, or shuman. 1907 C. Hill-Tout *Brit. N. Amer., Far West* x. 199 If the corpse was that of a woman it was prepared for interment by a female shaman. 1910 Haddon *Races of Man* 62 After a death they [the Veddas of Ceylon] perform certain dances and rites through a shaman to the recently departed spirit.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.*) Of or pertaining to a shaman or to Shamanism.

1780 Tooke *Russia* III. 243 The Schamane religion is undoubtedly one of the most antient that exists. 1882 Lansdell *Through Siberia* xxx. (1883) 374 The Russian missionaries..find the conversion of the Shaman Buriats tolerably easy. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 95 The necessary spiritual gifts entitling to the Shaman-office often are bestowed.

Hence †**Shama'nian** *sb.*, a Shamanist; **Shama'nic** *a*, akin to Shamanism.

1802 Pinkerton *Mod. Geog., Russ. Emp. in Asia* ii. II. 47 The Schamanians even believe that the Burchans, or gods themselves, arose from the general mass of matter and spirit. 1899 *Athenæum* 11 Mar. 303/2 The mental attitude of the composers is shamanic and archaic.

Shamanism (ʃā'mănizm, ʃæ'mănizm). Also 8 **shahmanism.** [f. Shaman + -ism.] The primitive religion of the Ural-Altaic peoples of Siberia, in which all the good and evil of life are thought to be brought about by spirits who can be influenced only by shamans (see prec.); hence applied to similar religions, esp. of North-West American Indians.

1780 Tooke *Russia* III. 243 Of Schamanism. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 382/2 They [Samoyedes] are heathens, and profess the religion called Shamanism. 1848 S. W. Williams *Middle Kingd.* II. xviii. 258 The form of Budhism prevailing among the Mongols and Tibetans differs more in its state and power than in its doctrines; it is called Shamanism, or *Hwang kiau*, the Yellow doctrine, from the color of the priestly robes. 1870 Dall *Alaska & Resources* 88 The belief in shamanism is universal among the natives of Alaska, Eskimo as well as Indians. 1875 Sayce in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 192/2 The earliest religion of Accad was a Shamanism resembling that of the Siberian or Samoyed tribes of to-day. 1906 Petrie *Relig. Anc. Egypt* i. 3 Otheis, as the Turanians,..do not adopt the worship of great gods, but deal with a host of animistic spirits, ghosts, devils, or whatever we may call them; and Shamanism or witchcraft is their system for conciliating such adversaries.

So **Sha'manist,** a believer in Shamanism; also *attrib.* or *adj.* **Shamani'stic** *a.*, pertaining to Shamanism. **Sha'manite** = Shamanist. **Sha'manize** *v.*, *intr.* [= G. *schamanieren*] to perform the incantations proper to a shaman; *trans.* to imbue with Shamanistic beliefs.

1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* xxi. (1845) 223 The Kamtschatkans..are Shamanists. 1854 Latham *Native Races Russ. Emp.* 103 A name which we expect amongst Jews and Mahometans rather than amongst shamanistic Voguls. 1871 Mateer *Travancore* 191 The Shamanites acknowledge the existence of a supreme God but offer him no worship. 1882 Lansdell *Through Siberia* xxxii. (1883) 405 The people worship the spirits of the mountains, a superstition of the Shamanist Buriats. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 87 Old Russian settlers in those far-off regions have to a high degree become 'Shamanized'. 1908 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 522 A Lama disguised as a Shamanist dancer. 1912 *Man* XII. 172 The shamanistic ceremonies of the races occupying the northern parts of the Eurasian continent.

‖ **Shamba** (ʃæ'mbă). *East African.* [Swahili.] A cultivated plot of ground.

1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* ii. 52 But the highest ambition of a Mgwana [freeman of Zanzibar] is to have a house and shamba or garden of his own. 1902 *Geog. Jrnl.* Nov. 551 The greater number of whom [manumitted slaves in East Africa] have settled on 'shambas' upon conditions entered into with the Arab cultivators.

Shambe, obs. form of Shawm *sb.*

Shamble (ʃæ'mb'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1 scomul, -el, scoemel, sceamel, -ol, -ul, scæmol, scamul, -ol, 1–2 scamel, 2 scæmel, 3 scheomel, schamel, 4 schamil, shamyll, 4–5 shamel, 5 schamel, -ylle, sh(e)amle, schamylle, shaumelle, 5–6 shamell, 6 (9 *dial.*) shammel, shamil, shamwelle, shammoulle. *β.* 5 sheamble, 5–6 schambylle, 6 *pl.* sh-, chambulles, shambylles, 7 shambel, 6– shamble. [OE. *sc(e)amel* masc., = OS. (*fôt*) *skamel* (MLG. *schemel*, MDu. *schamel*, *schemel*, mod.Fris. *skammel*), OHG. (*fuog*) *scamel*, *-il* (MHG. *schamel*, *schemel*, mod.G. *schemel*); a Com. WGer. adoption of L. *scamellum* dim. of *scamnum* bench. From LG. is prob. ON. *skemill* (Da. *skammel*), whence Scamble *sb.*]

†**1.** A stool, footstool. Chiefly in fig. context.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cix. 1 Oð ðæt ic sette feond ðine scomul [*scabellum*] fota ðinra. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Vor þi alle þe halewen makeden of al þe worlde ase ane stol [*MS. Cleopatra* scheomel; *MS. Titus* schamel] to hore uet, uorto arechen þe heouene. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xcviii. 5 Heghis þe lord oure god, and loutis þe shamyll of his fete: for it is haly. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 333/1 A Schamylle (*MS. Addit.* Schambylle), vbi A stule (*MS. Addit.* Macellum).

2. †**a.** In OE., a table or counter for exposing goods for sale, counting money, etc. *Obs.*

972 *Blickl. Hom.* 71 He þa ineode on þæt halize Salemannes templ, & þa ut awearp þa sceomolas þara cypemanna. 1289 in *Wood's MS.* C. 1. lf. 36 Shopa cum sponda quae dicitur schamel [in the Bucherow].

b. *spec.* A table or stall for the sale of meat.

a. c 1305 *Of Men Lif*, etc. xv, in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Hail be ȝe potters [? bochers] wiþ ȝur bole ax..ȝe stondiþ at þe schamil [*printed* sthamil in *Rel. Ant.* II. 176], brod ferlich bernes. 1548 in E. Green *Somerset Chantries* (1888) 191 [John Spiringe and Peter Leighe hold a] shamell [there, and render per ann. xxiiij s.]. *Ibid.* 201 [John Kape holds a meat] shamell [in Fore strete]

β. 1577 V. Leigh *Surv.* D iij b, And in like maner of profites of Bothes, standinges, shambles and tolles or other profits of a wekely market..kept within. 1844 W. Barnes *Poems Rural Life* 346 *Shambles*, Butchers' benches or stalls. 1850 S. Dobell *Roman* i. 11 The form that served The world for signs of beauty, parcell'd out A carcase on the shambles. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Shambles*, portable covered stalls, set up in a market-place for the sale of meat. Not applied to the market itself. Precisely the same election for the sale of any other article would be a 'standing'.

fig. 1830 J. Milne *Widow & Son* ii. (1851) 155, I mean to give a short preamble Because it tallies with the common run Of tales laid on the literary shamble.

3. *pl.* A place where meat (or occas. fish) is sold, a flesh- or meat-market. ? Now *local.*

a 1410– [see Flesh-shambles]. 1484 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 229 The twychell betwix þe Shaumelles and þe Draperie. *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (1778) 170 In vico de Worshyp-strete alias shamellys sive bocherye. *Ibid.*, In vico vocato le shamelys. 1554 *Roll of Totnes Guild Merchants*, Received ffor the fishe shamells at the hands of James Pelliton, beeyng lett unto hym at ferme, iiij^{s} viij^{d}. 1574 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 424 To send ther fleash..to the fleash shammoulles ther to be sold.

β. 1477 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 312 If ony man..sill fleshe within the citie..till it come to the Kyngs sheambles. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 55 Sent Maityns at the chambulles end, sent Nicolas in the chambulles, and sent Ewyns. *Ibid.* 58 The viij. day of March [1549] a bucher of sent Nicolas shambulles was put on the pyllery. *Ibid.* 77 Item the xvij. day of May [1553] the market in Newgate market was removyd unto..the shambylles where sent Nicolas church sometyme was. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Carnarium*, a lardar: the shambles: flesh meate. *c* 1570 W. Wager *The longer thou livest* 251 (Brandl), In S. Nicholas shambles, ther is inough. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 10 They haue Shambles of men and womens flesh, ioynted and cut in seuerall Morsels. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxiv. 137 This City hath an hundred and three score Butchers shambles, and in each of them an hundred stalls. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 292/2 At the Shambles, where they [*sc.* Butchers] sell their meat. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 31 Dogs and Cats are killed purposely for the Shambles. 1725 Watts *Logic* (1736) 319 Raw Meat is bought in the Shambles. 1835 *Munic. Corp. Rep.* IV. 2627 (Chester), The Shambles are let weekly upon the market day, in standings.

b. Construed as a singular; also in sing. form.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 18/31 V^{o} shamble, *macellum.* 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 87 There is the Pallace of a Gentleman, who proving a Traytor, the State..turned the same into a shambles, and some upper chambers to places of judgement. The fish market lies by this shambles. 1623 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* III. i, I stink like a stal-fish shambles. 1636 Brathwait *Rom. Emp.* 64 He was called of many Macellinus, of the Latine word *Macellum* a shambles, or butchery.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1608 [see Flesh-shambles b]. 1610 Donne *Pseudo-martyr* Pref. C 2, As..he would make in this Kingdome a spirituall shambles of your soules, by corrupt doctrines: so..he labours to make a Temporall shambles and market of your bodies, by selling you for nothing, and thrusting you vpon the Ciuill sword. 1843 Whittier *Massach. to Virginia* 50 Watching round the shambles where human flesh is sold.

4. *pl.* The place where animals are killed for meat; a slaughter-house.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* x. 1–5 They bee called to their foode, and not to the fleshe shambles to be killed. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* I. i, I..fat no beasts, To feede the shambles. 1726 Swift *It cannot rain but it pours*, A Flock of Sheep, that were driving to the Shambles. 1841 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxxi, He was felled like an ox in the butcher's shambles. *a* 1873 Lytton *Pausanias* I. ii. (1876) 65 Savage though the custom, it smells not so foully of the shambles.

b. Construed as a singular; also in sing. form.

1596 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Exod.* xxx. (1697) 598 The vast number of Beasts that were slain..at the Sanctuary..would have made it smell like a Shambles. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xv, Like the disgusting refuse of a shambles. 1885 M. Bridges *Pop. Mod. Hist.* 433 Nobles, priests and women were slaughtered like sheep in a shamble.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* A place of carnage or wholesale slaughter; a scene of blood. Chiefly *pl.* construed as *sing.*; rarely in sing. form.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 12 b, The Infidell-Romaines..shall inuade thee, and make thy Citty..a shambles of dead bodies. 1607 Chapman *Bussy d'Ambois* v. iv. 34 If I scape Monsieur's pothecary shops, Foutre for Guise's shambles! 1638 Drumm. of Hawth. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 170 The Bodies of Common-wealths are already turned into Skeletons, the Cities into Sepulchres, the Fields into Schambles. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 48 That it may appeare indeed, what bloud-hounds the Papists are, what a Shambles their Church is, consult a grand Witnesse of their own. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* (1711) 33/2 Earth turns an hideous Shamble, a Lake of Blood. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* xviii. Wks. (1813) 139 When a person or his opinion is made the jest of the mob or his back the shambles of the executioner. 1794 Coleridge *Robespierre* I. i. 79 I've fear'd him, since his iron heart endured To make of Lyons one vast human shambles. 1868 Farrar *Seekers* I. iii. 51 A brutal..barbarity..often turned a house into the shambles of an executioner. 1901 'Linesman' *Words by Eyewitness* ix. (1902) 177 What a shambles the deep valley between Inkweloane and Spitz Kop would have been!

6. *Mining.* See quot. 1819. Also Shammel *sb.*

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2102 A Tin-shaft..which we sink down about a fathom, and then leave a little long square place, termed a Shamble, and so continue sinking from cast to cast. 1819 *T. Mortimer's Commerc. Dict., Shambles*, among miners, a sort of niches or landing-places, left at such distances in the adits of mines, that the shovel-men may conveniently throw up the ore from shamble to shamble, till it comes to the top of the mine. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Shambles*, shelves or benches, from one to the other of which successively ore is thrown in raising it to the level above, or to the surface.

7. *dial. pl.* 'The frame of wood that hangs over a shaft-horse in a cart' (Halliwell 1847).

[1596: see *shamble-stave* in 9]. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 257 Having also a head of boards, and shambles over the thills. 1854 Miss A. E. Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* II. 219.

8. ? A shoal. Perh. only *pl.* the name of a shoal off Portland Bill (hence Cook's use in quot. 1769).

1769 Cook *Jrnl. 1st Voy.* (1771) 70 About three miles N.E. from Portland [in the Pacific] are several shoals, which we called the Shambles. 1774 J. Hutchins *Dorset* I. 587 The Shambles, called by Hollingshed the *Shingles*, is a bank of sand, lying about four miles E. by S. from the Bill [Portland]. 1800 C. Sturt in *Naval Chron.* (1801) IV. 394 Carrying me dead upon the Shambles [off Portland], where the sea was running tremendously high.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shamble door, -fly, -house, -oozing, warden*, also *shambles-blood, shambles keeping*; *shamble-seeking, -smelling* adjs.; †**shamble-hook,** a hook for hanging meat upon; **shamble(s)-meat,** butcher's meat; **shamble-stave,** one of the bars forming 'shambles' (sense 7).

1803 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* I. 325 A compost made of *shambles-blood and saw-dust. 1889 Rider Haggard *Cleopatra* II. vii, No lamb skipping at the *shamble doors can be more innocent of its doom than is Queen Cleopatra. 16.. Middleton, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, Those *Shamble flies Which Butchers boyes snap betweene sleepe and waking. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 313/2 A *Shamble Hook. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* II. xviii, [These] left the murderer leisure..to render the insurances on the life of the latter less open to suspicion than if effected immediately on her entrance into that *shamble-house. 1559 Feckenam in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. II. App. ix. 26 There was no open Flesh eatinge, nor *Shambles kepeinge, in the Lent and Daies prohibitid. 1618 *Licence to eat Flesh in Penny Mag.* (1836) V. 259 Forbidding them all manner of *shamble-meates whatsoever. 1736 Drake *Ebor.* I. vi. 219 This city is as well supplied with all sorts of shambles-meat as most markets in England. 1892 *Reports Provinc.* (E. D. D.), I mind the time when old people [in Devonshire] said, 'It's more'n a month since we had any shammel-mate'. 1894 Lee-Hamilton *Sonn. Wingless Hours* 102 A Paris gutter of the good old times, Black and putrescent in its stagnant bed, Save where the *shamble oozings fringe it red. 1638 G. Daniel *Eclog.* i. 122 You.. might..Scorne These *Shamble-seeking birds. 1603 Dekker *Wonderf. Yeare* B 4, In *shamble-smelling roomes. 1596 Mascall *Bk. Cattle* II. 220 Preparing the cart..Al the *shamble staues to be made of good dry and tough ash, which are to beare a burthen from the thyller. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* II. 1095 (Axbridge), The *Shamble Wardens have the inspection of meat, fish and butter. *Ibid.* 1370 (Wells), Two officers, named Shamble Wardens are appointed..to inspect the meat.

Shamble (ʃæ'mb'l), *sb.*[2] [f. Shamble *v.*[2]]

1. A shambling gait.

1828 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. iii, His coronation pace degenerated into a strut, and then into a shamble. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 9 The shamble of the elephant. 1881 J. Grant *Cameronians* I. iii. 34 His once firm and stately stride had given place to what he called 'a species of half-pay shamble'. 1887 Mary E. Wilkins *Humble Rom., Old Lady Pingree* 53 She..went across the room with a long shamble.

†**2.** *slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Shamble-legg'd, Shake your Shambles*, haste, begon.

Sha'mble, *a. rare.* [Prob. an attributive use of Shamble *sb.*[1]; the expression *shamble legs* prob. meant originally 'legs straddling like those of the trestles of a shamble' (Shamble *sb.*[1] 2 b). Cf. WFris. *skammels* (pl. of *skammel* shamble, board on trestles) used in the sense 'legs, esp. when badly formed' (Dijkstra *Fries. Woordenboek*).] Shambling, ungainly, awkward; ill-shaped, wry, distorted; also *Comb.*

1607 G. Wilkins *Mis. Inforced Marr.* II. B 4 b, A leane fellowe, with sunke eyes, and shamble legges. 1639 [J. Taylor (Water-P.)] *Divers Crabtree Lect.* 100 He had a cleane Legge and a handsome Foote; but thou hast neither, a very shamble-shinne, and hast a foote of the slovings Last. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Shamble-Legg'd*, one that goes wide, and shuffles his Feet about. 1709 Mrs. Centlivre *Man's Bewitched* III, Death, you shamble-ham'd Dog! I'll beat your head off. 1785 R. Forbes *Ulysses Answ.* 24 Thersites, Wha for's ill-scrappit tongue, An' shamble chafts, got on his back Puss wi' the nine tails hung. 1869 'Wat. Bradwood' *The O. V. H.* xii, Butchers' ponies, and rough-coated, shamble-kneed cobs, just up from grass. 1897 Ld. E. Hamilton *Outlaws* xxvii. 303 'Haud up, ye shammel-shankit brute,' he continued, as his horse stumbled forward.

Shamble (ʃæ'mb'l), *v.*[1] *rare.* [f. Shamble *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cut up or slaughter as in the shambles. †*To shamble forth*: to cut up and dispose of (a corpse). Also **Sha'mbled** *ppl. a.*

1601 R. Yarington *Two Trag.* II. vi. E 2 b, [*Stage direction*] Merry begins to cut the body...*Enter* Truth. Ye glorious beames [of the moon]..Why doost thou lend assistance to this wretch, To shamble forth with bolde audacitie His lims, that beares thy makers semblance! 17.. *Remonstr. Prot. agst. Papists* in *Somers Tracts* (1748) II. 248 (*bis*), As if their Intention were to convert the World, and not to Kill the King, Garble the Parliament, Shamble all good

and sober Protestants of every Party. 1869 LD. LYTTON *Orval* v. ii. 249 It was a desperate sortie. *The Count.* Desperate? ay, They shambled us like sheep. 1900 *Daily News* 26 May 3/3 To..slaughter the British soldiers like shambled deer.

Shamble (ʃæ·mb'l), *v.*2 [Prob. f. SHAMBLE *a.* Cf. Fris. *skammelje*, 'to walk irregularly, esp. with badly-formed legs' (Dijkstra).] *intr.* To go with an awkward ungainly gait, to walk awkwardly or unsteadily, usually with adv. as *to shamble along.*

1681 [see SHAMBLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1690– [see SHAMBLING *ppl a.*]. 1717 GARTH *Ovid's Met.* XIV. *Vertumnus & Pomona* 36 The heedless lout comes shambling on. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* II. i. 233 Dossennus slip-shod shambles o'er the Scene. 1764 GRAY *Jemmy Twitcher* 9 He shambles and straddles so oddly. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiv, Jinks..shambled to a seat, and proceeded to write it down. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* xlix. II. 54 Every morning he shambled across from the deanery to the Cathedral. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 83 He turned and shambled down the passage.

b. of an animal.

1859 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXVI. 244/2 The bears of the north have scented their quarry—they come near you and nearer, shambling and rolling their bulk. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* xxi 439 Each [camel] grunting and grumbling as he shambles along.

c. quasi-*trans.* To make (one's way) or move (one's feet) shamblingly.

1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. vii, The sweep..let himself out, and shambled his way to his crossing. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* vii. 250 Another shambles his feet along the pavement.

Shamble, obs. form of SHAWM.

Shambling (ʃæ·mblin), *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. SHAMBLE *v.*2 + -ING 1.] An awkward motion in walking or progression.

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* I. ii, By that shambling in his walk, it should be my rich old banker Gomez. 1862 F. W. ROBINSON *Owen* IV. ix, Presently he heard the rustling of her dress, and the shambling of her feet across the narrow landing-place. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* iv. 116 Think of the weary shambling through the mud and rain.

Shambling (ʃæ·mblin), *ppl. a.* [f. SHAMBLE *v.*2 + -ING 2.]

1. That shambles or is characterized by an awkward, irregular gait or motion.

1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* II. i, One pair of shambling legs, with two splay feet. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* v. v. 67 A long, loose, shambling sort of a Horse. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 15 July (1815) 249 Mounted on a tall, meagre, raw-boned, shambling grey gelding. 1798 M. PILKINGTON *Dict. Painters* (new ed.) 791 [Francis Heyman is] easily distinguishable by the large noses and shambling legs of his figures 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, A shambling pot-boy. 1838 — *Nich. Nick.* xxxiv, Who..made a great many shambling bows. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* II. 72 His gait was stooping, and his walk rather shambling.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Often of metre and style, etc.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Rosanna* iii, Upon the profits of this place, Simon contrived to live in a shambling sort of way. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* 283 The slippery style and shambling license which we pardon in Decker. 1882 STEVENSON in *Longman's Mag.* I. 78 He crams all this matter, tail foremost, into a single shambling sentence. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Elizab. Lit.* iv. 151 A third [characteristic]..makes them.. tedious reading, independently of their shambling metre.

2. Of jointed tools: Rickety in action.

1829 HOGG *Shaph. Cal.* I. 45 A pair o' shambling shears. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 204 The brass articles (tongs)..are liable to get loose and shambling.

Hence **Sha·mblingly** *adv.*

1872 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5 A grimy miner..slouched shamblingly homeward. 1894 SALA *London up to date* vi. 73 On rare occasions I do contrive to crawl shamblingly through the streets for half an hour or so.

† **Sha·mbo.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 8 **shamboe,** 9 **shambeau.** [? Corruption of CHAMOIS.] *Attrib.* in *shambo leather,* chamois leather (CHAMOIS 2). Also in *shambo skin.*

1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 320 Gloves of shambo lether the dozen pair xlviii s. *a* 1706 in *J. Watson's Collect. Sc. Poems* I. 28 No windy flowrish'd flying Feathers, No sweet permusted shambo Leathers. 1755 in Macgill *Old Ross-sh.* (1909) 154, 5 large Shamboe skins for lyning breeches and pockets 7s 6d. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scot.* II. 516 The miniature figure of a man made of stuffed shambeau leather.

Shambo, -ok, obs. forms of SJAMBOK.

1810 *Barrington's Voy. N. S. Wales* I. 186 These sort of whips, which they call shambos, are most horrid instruments.

† **Shambrier.** *Obs.* Also 6 **shambriere,** 9 **shammbrie.** [a. F. *chambrière,* etc.] A long lash used by the master of a manège.

1667 W. CAVENDISH *Meth. Dressing Horses* 182 The Shambriere is too Dull a thing; and so are all Whips, Hand-whips, and all. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rope,* When they begin to..teach him to flee from the Shambner [*later edd. corrected* shambrier], and not to gallop fastly or incompactly. 1852-63 BURN *Technol. Dict.* (ed. 4), *Shambruer,* (long leathern thong), *chambrière.* 1891 FLUGEL *Eng.-Germ. Dict.* (ed. 4), *Shammbrie.*

Shambrogue, obs. form of SHAMROCK.

† **Shambrough.** *Her. Obs.*—° (See quots.)

1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Shambroughs,* a kind of shoe. [But the engraving represents a ship.] 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Shambroughs,* a kind of ship. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry.*

Shambuc, obs. form of SJAMBOK.

1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 141 The cow-skin,..of the West Indies, or the shambuc of the Cape.

Shambulle, -ylle, obs. forms of SHAMBLE *sb.*1

Sha·m-da·mn, *a.* [f. SHAM *sb.*1 + DAMN *v.*] The distinctive epithet of an inferior kind of scrap-iron, used for making gun-barrels. Hence of fire-arms: Of wretched quality, 'shoddy'.

1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 197 Sham damn iron is similar in nature to brass, a metal with fibres certainly, but they are like the fibres of willow compared to oak. ..All slave gun-barrels are made of it. 1851-4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* (1866) I. 828/1 These [pieces of scrap-iron] are sorted and used in preparing iron of various qualities, known as wire-twist,.. twopenny, or Wednesbury-skelp, sham-damn-skelp. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 63/2 A cheap, sham-dam arm should not be given to a boy, for it may prove his executioner.

Shame (ʃēm), *sb.* Forms: **α.** 1 scamu, sceamu, 1–4 scame, 2–3 same, 3 seame, 3–4 scam, ssame, 3–5, 6 *Sc.* scham, 3–5, 6–7 *Sc.* schame, (4 chame), *Sc.* schaym(e, 4, 6 sham, 6 *Sc.* schamme, scheyme, (schaheme), 3– shame. **β.** 1 scomu, scomo, sceomu, 2–3 scome, 3 sceome, some, 3–4 scheome, schom, 3–5 schome, shome. [Com. Teut.: OE. *sc(e)amu, sc(e)ǫmu,* corresponds to OFris. *scome,* OS. *skama,* MDu. *schame* (mod.Du. *schaam-* in compounds), OHG. *scama* (MHG., mod.G. *scham*), ON. *skǫmm* with unexplained gemination (Sw., Da. *skam*), Goth. **skama* (inferred from the derivative *skaman* refl. to be ashamed):—OTeut. **skamō.*

From the Teut. root **skam-* are also OHG. *scanz* ashamed (:-**skamdo-*), Goth. *skanda,* OHG. *scanda* (G. *schande*) fem., disgrace, OE. *scand* masc., infamous man, *scand* fem., infamous woman, disgrace, *scendan* (:-**skamdjan*) SHEND *v.*

Outside Teut. no root of corresponding form and sense has been found, but many scholars assume a pre-Teut. **skem-*, variant of **kem-* to cover (Teut. **hem-*: **ham-* as in HAMT), 'covering oneself' being the natural expression of shame.]

I. 1. The painful emotion arising from the consciousness of something dishonouring, ridiculous, or indecorous in one's own conduct or circumstances (or in those of others whose honour or disgrace one regards as one's own), or of being in a situation which offends one's sense of modesty or decency.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) P. 844 *Pudor,* scomo. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 9 Ðu inginnas mið sceoma [*cum rubore*] þæt hlæstmesto stoue gehalda. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 7 Ah þe schulde scheomien. 3ef þu scheome cuðest þat þulli mot haldest wið a 3ung meiden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 349 Flesses fremeðe and safte same boðen he felten on here lichame. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 240 Alle shame and vergoyne redowblith in me. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 114 You will but make it blush, And glow with shame of your proceedings, Hubert. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* I. iii, But for my part (in all humility And with no little shame) I ask your pardons. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 114 ¶ 4 Shame of Poverty makes Laertes lanch into unnecessary Equipage. 1842 TENNYSON *Ld. of Burleigh* 63 As it were with shame she blushes. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 240 Shame at the evil which sin is, works repentance.

Personified. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii 22 Lamenting Sorrow did in darknesse lye, And Shame his vgly face did hide from liuing eye. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 64 Pallid Fear, And Shame, that sculks behind.

b. *pl.*

1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* viii. 152 Being free from many of the usual small shames, petty ends, trivial vanities.

c. *Sense of shame:* the consciousness of this emotion, guilty feeling; also, the right perception of what is improper or disgraceful (cf. 2).

1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* xv. 29 Untill the sense of shame Makes me contemne my self-dishonour'd name. 1700 DRYDEN *Cinyras & Myrrha* 307 Another, and another Night she came; For frequent Sin had left no Sense of Shame. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Women* (1767) I. i. 11 All but those who.. have ..lost their sense of shame. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 330 And full of cowardice and guilty shame, I grant in her some sense of shame, she flies. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 321 Under a keen sense of shame, there is a strong desire for concealment.

d. *Past shame, dead to shame,* no longer capable of feeling shame, grown callous to shame.

1509 [see PAST *prep.* 3]. 1647 HEXHAM I. s. v., He is past shame. 1780 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 325 His wife and her sister are not great enough or little enough to be dead to shame.

2. Fear of offence against propriety or decency, operating as a restraint on behaviour; modesty, shamefastness, *Without shame,* shameless(ly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 342 In habit maad with chastitee and shame Ye wommen shul apparaille yow. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief of Joye* IV. xxxv. Wks. 1910 II. 555 The darksome nyght, sharpe enemye to shame, By candles light, betrayethe many a dame. 1590 SHAKS, *Mids. N.* III. ii. 285 Haue you no modesty, no maiden shame, No touch of bashfulnesse? 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 131 Discouering those parts which shame bids vs hide. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antig.* IV. viii. (1733) 97 A Debtor that hath neither the Shame nor the Conscience to restore what he borrowed. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xii. § 10 Where robberies are frequent and unpunished robberies are committed without shame. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 45 To infuse into them that divine fear, which we call shame. *Mod.* I am not surprised at his request; he is quite without shame.

Personified. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3058 And grauntid hir.. That Shame, bicause she is honest, Shal keper of the roser be. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 64 Her track, where'er the Goddess roves, Glory pursue, and generous Shame.

3. Disgrace, ignominy, loss of esteem or reputation.

a 990 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1274 Hi þær scoma mæste dreoȝað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 To..kepen us from hearm and scome. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 327 Schame mote þu fonge & on hiȝe rode anhonge. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 28 For to sauen hemself from schome and from harme. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1028 Thour out the worl oure shame is kid so wyde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvi. 52 Therfore beare thine owne shame. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 70 Free from these slanders, and this open shame. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 14 Men, to avoid the shame of one villainy, are sometimes guilty of a greater. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 199 By once inflicting shame on a criminal, we for ever remove that fear of it, which is one very strong preservative against doing evil. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 194 After such high-raised expectations, the result was shame and ignominy. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 101 Far better were I laid in the dark earth..Than that my lord thro' me should suffer shame.

b An instance or piece of disgrace.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 8 (Bodley MS.) Teonen þolien, & gromen & scheomen. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 589 So fil it as fortune hym aughte a schame. *a* 1470 HARDYNG *Chron.* CXIV. xviii, Thus synnes olde make shames come full newe. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 99 Though..euery death were followed with a thousand shames. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 72 Let his shames quickely Driue him to Rome. 1633 LD. BROOKE *Poems, Treat. Warres* vii. 71 So be the Shames of Peace, the Pride of Warre. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 32 The calamities and shames of 1865 might have been avoided. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* i, The name of her sister Drusilla had been already stained with a thousand shames.

c. *spec.* Violation of a woman's honour, loss of chastity. †*To do* (*a*) *shame,* to offer violence (to). *Child, son of shame,* a child born out of wedlock.

c 1205 LAY. 12101 Melga nom Oriene..& scome hire bihedde & ladde heo to his bedde. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 488 That al here lyf ne don nat but asayen How manye wemen they may don a schame. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 23 After that foster fowle he fiercely rid, To bene auenged of the shame, he did To that faire Damzell. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 140 Is't not a kinde of Incest, to take life From thine owne sisters shame? 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 2 My nurse bred me up very carefully with her own son, and with another son of shame like me. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 421 And every woe a tear can claim, Except an erring sister's shame. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dan.* ii, A child of shame, deserted by its father and mother. 1833 TENNYSON *Sisters* 8 She mix'd her ancient blood with shame. 1864 — *Aylmer's Field* 687 The poor child of shame.

† **d.** *Shames death* (*deid, dede,* etc.), a shameful death. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1619 He suar his ath þat þai suld all thole schammes deid. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1133 God yeve yow bothe on shames deeth to dyen! *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1823 God gyf the schames dedd. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7829 þai had aftir an yuel spede, Shames deed or outelawde, 16.. *Sir John Butler* iv. in Child *Ballads* III. 330/1 A shames death may hee dye!

† **e.** Infliction of disgrace, injurious language or conduct. (Cf. the phrases in 11.) *Obs.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark xii. 4 Mið scomum miclum toȝiworhtun [*contumeliis affecerunt*]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 In his earen he hefde,..al þe schorn, & alle þe scheomen þet earen muhte iheren. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 300 b, Than began all the multytude with moost shame and abhomynacyon..to spyt in thy blessed face.

† **4.** What is morally disgraceful or dishonourable; baseness in conduct or behaviour. *To do shame,* to do something disgraceful or wicked.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25497 Ken us lauerd, for þi nam, Forsak bat sin and scam. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 295 Men may wel often fynde A lordes sone do shame and vileynye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13704 He cast hym by counse.. To venge of his vilany & his vile schame. *a* 1520 DUNBAR *'Be ȝe ane luvar'* 6 Be layth alway to do amiss or schame. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 17 If that degenerous vice possess thee, hide thyself in the shadow of thy shame, and pollute not noble society.

5. Used predicatively (without article) for: A fact or circumstance which brings disgrace or discredit (*to* a person, etc.); matter for severe reproach or reprobation. Now *poet.*

a 1000 *Colloq. Ælfric* in WR.-Wulcker 100 Micel hynd and sceamu [*uerecundia*] hyt is menn nelle wesan þæt þæt he ys. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11956 Forr þatt wass, alls he wisste itt wel, Hiss aȝhenn shame & shande. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 72 It is schame to witten it but more to done it in dede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 505 And shame it is, if a preest take keep, A shiten shepherde and a clene sheep. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 87 For first to lofe and syne to lak, Peter! it is schame. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 125 Thys ys not only grete hurte to the commyn wele, but also grete schame and dyshonowre to our cuntrey. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II,* II. i. 238 Now afore heauen, 'tis shame such wrongs are borne In him a royall Prince. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 78 Truths..That 'tis our shame and mis'ry not to learn. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xl, It were shame to our profession were we to suffer it. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlviii. 11 She..holds it sin and shame to draw The deepest measure from the chords. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* v, Some lads there are, 'tis shame to say, That only court to thieve.

b. Similarly *a shame, a great shame.* Now common in colloq. use.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 28 Which were a schame unto his trowthe. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 27 Hit was a gret schame to all hom þat were gret clerkes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 16 b, If it be a shame for..a pleadar of causes to be ignorant of the lawe wherein he dealeth, a greater shame is it for a professor of husbandry, to be vnskilful in the ground whereon his whole trade lyeth. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 36 'Tis a foul shame that you should be last in returning to a sence of your duty. 1662-3 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Jan., They..pay fifteen or twenty sometimes per cent. for their money which is a most horrid shame. 1799 HY. LEE *Canterb. T., Frenchman's T.* (ed. 2) I. 199 What a shame yon pretty cot should be suffered to go to ruin! 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. v, It was a burning shame to see such a waste of provisions. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXIX, I envy you the concatenation, Colonel—it is a shame to me not to have drawn the same conclusion. 1858 S. BROOKS *Gord. Knot* xvi. 119 'It's a —— shame', jerked out Mr. Spenser. 1866

GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxii, It's a sin and a shame. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 166 George said it was a wicked shame of Mrs. G.

c. Occas. in non-predicative use: A disgraceful thing, something to be ashamed of. *poet.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxi. 7 Into my deeds to prye, To find out shames and idle houres in me. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* li. 7 Shall he for whose applause I strove.. See with clear eye some hidden shame And I be lessen'd in his love? 1855 — *Maud* III. iv, A peace that was full of wrongs and shames.

6. A person or thing that is a cause or source of disgrace. Const. *to*, *of*, †*on*.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 99 That only I..should become a plague to my selfe and a shame to womankind. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iv. 31 You Shames of Rome. 1675 J. OWEN *Indwelling Sin* xiii. (1732) 165 It may be this Day you had been a Terror to your selves, a Shame to your Relations. 1681 CORTON *Wond. Peak* 76 Environ'd round with Natures shames and Ills, Black Heaths, wild Rocks, bleak Craggs, and naked Hills. 1709–11 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 694 Erasmus, that great injur'd name, (The glory of the Priesthood, and the shame!). 1757 GRAY *Bard* 87 Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame. 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 113 Colleges of Agriculture, reared in those Wastes which are now a shame on their Country. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 287 Nature casts him off, who is her shame.

b. *colloq.* A thing which is shockingly ugly or indecent, or of disgracefully bad quality.

1764 GRAY *Jemmy Twitcher* 8 His nose is a shame,—and his eyes are so lewd! 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* v, Luckie Finniston sent up three [hens] that were a shame to be seen. 1880 TENNYSON *Village Wife* vii, An' 'e bowt little statutes all-naakt an' which was a shaame to be seen.

7. *concr.* The privy members or 'parts of shame'. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 942 (Gr.), Het heora sceome þeccan frea frumhrægle. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 470/23 *Prepucia*, scama, þa wæpenlican limo. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 351 Đo gunen he same sriden, And limes in leues hiden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2026 His midelst þat hight cam, Bihild, and sagh his fader schame. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 86 Other [women] cast vp their clothes, & openly discouer and bewray their shame. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 3 Then fig-tree fannes uppon their shame they wore. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xvi. 15 Least hee walke naked, and they see his shame. [1795 tr. *Thunberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. 78 The Hottentots universally wore a bag just before the parts of shame.]

II. Phrases.

8. *To have shame*: to be ashamed, feel ashamed. Const. *of*, inf., *that*. Now *poet.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 1 Hi habbað sceame þæs welan ȝif hi ne beoð swa æþele on ȝebyrdum swa hi woldon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 And þere mide hine aleseð of scome þe he habben sculde ȝif he heo ne ȝef. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 535 Sic schent and schame at hart had he. *Ibid.* xxvii. (*Machor*) 1014 Alswa had he schame to tell quhy [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 133 Sche had gret schame, that sche hadde a Child. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 30 þat tay haue shame of þair saute. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* iv. vi, Sit thee down, and have no shame, Cheek by jowl, and knee by knee.

9. *To think shame*, to be ashamed. (Occas. *to think it shame.*) Const. *of*, *for*, inf., or *that*. . .

†a. The early examples belong to the impersonal THINK *v.*, const. *dative* (*him* etc. *thinketh shame*). *Obs.* b. In the 15th c. this construction gave place to that in which the verb is the personal THINK *v.*[2] Now somewhat *arch.*

a. *c* 1205 LAY. 28850 For mucchel scome heom þuhte þat wepmen heom ne rohte. *a* 1300 [see THINK *v.*[1] B. 2 a]. *a* 1400 *St. Alexius* 5 (Vernon MS.), To seruen god þhuȝte him no schome.

b. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 517 And for hys wiang reyff othir he sall think schame Or de tharfor. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* I. cxi, And then eleven great Stars thought it no shame To couch before me who admired them. 1724–7 RAMSAY *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* xv, I trow the man thocht mekle schame. 1791 [see THINK *v.*[2] B. 1 c]. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix, Thinkna ye shame o' yoursells, to come here..to frighten a lone widow woman? 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 187 Men thought it shame to dwell at such a time under the shadow of a house.

10. *To take shame.* †a. To be disgraced, incur disgrace (*obs.*). b. To conceive shame, feel ashamed; to accept blame or disgrace as merited; to acknowledge that one is in fault. More fully *to take shame to* (*unto*, *upon*) *oneself.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 323 Grete pite it was, þat þe hede of Cristendam Suld for any trespas take so foule a scham. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxii. (Percy Soc.) 156, I was not proude, I toke of him no shame. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 36, I doe repent me, as it is an euill, And take the shame with ioy. 1607 B. BARNES *Divils Charter* I. iii. B 2, Take to thee Gismond both the skorne and shame. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 448 P 3, I take shame upon myself for this Crime. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s. v., I take shame to my self, that, *Pavoue à ma honte, que*. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xv, I take shame to say, that [etc.]. 1869 GOULBOURN *Purs. Holiness* x. 91 So long as they take shame to themselves for the evil which is in them.

†11. *To do* (a person) *shame*: to inflict injury or dishonour, offer reproach or obloquy (see also 3 c). Also *to say* or *speak* (one) *shame*; *to say* or *speak shame of*, *on*, *by*. Also with *a* and pl. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 45 *Nobis contumeliam facis* us sceoma ðu does. *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 51 Alle ðe scames and ðe bismeres ðe hie arrer him hadde idon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 349 Ah gað ȝet & seggeð scheome bi ure undeadliche godes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 363 Yet þu me seyst an oþer schome þat ich an on Myn eye lome. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3239 Hii þoȝte to do þis lond ssame. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 467 Ne a trewe louere may me nat blame Thaw that I speke a fals louere sum schame. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xxvii. 457 The letter spak shame by her and by sir launcelot. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* xi. 18 A prynce shal stoppe him, to do him a shame. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 97 If thou..teach thy hastie spleene to do me shame. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 81 Why giue you me this shame? 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xv. 34 Hee was grieued for Dauid, because his father had done him shame.

12. *To put to shame*: to bring into disgrace, bring disgrace upon; also *fig.* to outshine, eclipse. Similarly, *to bring*, †*shape*, †*turn to shame.* Also †*to go to shame*, to be ruined or spoilt.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 522 Hwenne þu hauest ido þi gome þi stefne goþ anon to schome [*Cotton MS.* shome]. *c* 1290 *Sancta Crux* 398 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 12 Cistine men þat he miȝte i-finde Alle he brouȝte to schame. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 521 He schupe þam all to schame, þat euir trowit in cristis name. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 127 He sey, 'Alle ȝoode to schome!' And went one hys wey. 1445 tr. *Claudian* in *Anglia* XXVIII. 269 With her also thou puttist to shame her loothsom norice ambicion. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 1004 The Roman [buikis] at than was in Scotland, He gart be brocht to scham, quhar thai thaim fand. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 67 A Slaue, that still an end turnes me to shame. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* vi. 6 They crucifie to themselues the Sonne of God afresh, and put him to an open shame. 1752 'SIR H. BEAUMONT' tr. *Attiret's Acc. Emp. China's Gard.* 29 If any one of them is caught in the Fact [i. e. Thieving] he is brought to Shame. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 245 Has time worn out, or fashion put to shame, Good sense, good health, good conscience, and good fame? 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xli, No young woman of this year has come near her: those of the past seasons she has distanced, and utterly put to shame. 1865 F. PARKMAN *Huguenots* i. (1875) 5 Every ship from the New World came freighted with marvels which put the fictions of chivalry to shame.

13. *For shame*: from a sense of shame, because one feels shame; also, for fear of shame, in order to avoid shame; so †*for shame of*, in order not to bring shame upon. Also *for shame's sake.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxiv. (1890) 482 Þonne aras he for scome from þæm symble. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16971 Forrþi þatt he ne mihhte nohht O dazz forr shame lernenn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 24 Save that the name of soveraynetee, That wolde he have for shame of his degree. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 36 He red for shame, but frosty in desire. 1592 MORYSON *Let.* 21 Oct. in *Itin.* (1617) I. 38 When I looked my face in a glasse, I could not for shame take this course. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxiii, I will grant you as fair terms as for very shame's sake you ought to ask in my present condition. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 548 The shame that cannot be explain'd for shame.

b. esp. in adjuration or remonstrance. Hence often as an int. = 'shame on you!' 'you should be ashamed'; also *fie for shame!* (see FIE *int.* 1).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2794 For scam ne dos þam na males. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 272 Mi swete fo, whi do ye so, for shame. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1057 For shame! why makest þou al this wo? 1575 *Gammer Gurton's Needle* IV. ii. 42 Canst thou for shame deny it? 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 379 'For shame', he cries, 'let go, and let me go'. *a* 1642 SUCKLING *Fragm. Aurea*, '*Why so pale and wan*', Quit, quit for shame. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. ii, *Lucy.* For shame now! here is some one coming. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* v, At which remark.. Miss Caroline very properly said 'For shame, Becky!' 1850 MISS WARNER *Wide World* xxx, 'Oh, William!—William!—for shame! for shame!' said Ellen again.

†**14.** *In shame of*: in order to put to shame. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 101 To put a gluue vpon the poynte of ane speir in exprobratione and schame of him quha crakit his creddence. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 41 The Gods do this in shame of Cowardice.

15. *To one's shame*, so as to cause one shame, in a way that brings one discredit. Also parenthetically, with ellipsis of 'be it spoken'. In early use also †*to* or †*for* (one) *to shame.*

c 1205 LAY. 21008 Heore ȝelp & heore gome ilomp heom seoluen to scame. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* vi. 5, I seie to ȝoure schame. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 30 And yit for Demephon to schame Into this dai it berth the name. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 42 His credytours claymeth dette of hym to his payne & great shame. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 93 For my part, I may speake it to my shame, I haue a Truant beene to Chiualry. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlvii, It is greatly to the shame of our young lover's apprehension, that [etc.]. 1835 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. 444, I read some of his Dialogues of the Dead when I was thirteen; and to my shame, I never..read a line of him since.

16. a. In ejaculatory formulae of imprecation or indignant disapproval, as (*a*) *shame* (or † *a shame*) *betide* (*take*, etc.) . . !; (*b*) *shame to* or *on* . . ! (*c*) (*the*) *more shame for* . . ; (*d*) *shame!* simply. Also *for shame!* (see 13 b).

(*a*) *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) ii. 12 Schame bityde þe Skottes for þai er full of gile. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4267 God yeve him shame! 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 968 Shame come to him that is the cause thereof. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 307 Nay, then a shame take all.

(*b*) 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 167 Now shame vpon you where she does or no. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* I. 113 Now (shame to Fortune!) an ill Run at Play Blank'd his bold visage. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 60 Shame on these tears! 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xv, It can't be expected, and no shame to them!

(*c*) 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 138 The more shame for him, that he sends it me. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 16 Did they not? the more shame for them: and if they did, the more shame for this great Rabbi thus to belie them. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, 'Ah! true! more shame for him,' thought Walter.

(*d*) 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 66 Shame it selfe, Why do you make such faces? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 P 13 The whole Town cries out, Shame! That one of his Coat should be such an Atheist? 1834–51 MARY HOWITT *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Wolf* ii. 82 Oh, shame, that ever it hath been said, That bloody war is a glorious trade! 1848 *Times* 14 Nov. 5/2 A great many voices cried out 'Shame! shame!' 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 Jan. 5/1 Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's proposal..elicited cries of 'Shame!' from the Irish benches.

b. *To cry shame on*, *upon*, †*of*: to express vigorous reprobation of.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 123 Why doth not euery earthly thing Cry shame vpon her? 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 155 Don Jean..commended highly the valour of our men, and cried shame upon the cowardise of his owne. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 255 The people cried shame of them. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 360 The pavement was detestable: all foreigners cried shame upon it.

III. **17.** *Comb.*, as *shame-burnt*, *-eaten*, *-proof*, *-shrunk*, *-sick*, *-stricken*, *-swollen* adjs.; †**shame-fish** = *pintle-fish* (see PINTLE 3); **shameworthy** *a.*, of which one ought to be ashamed.

1849 HELPS *Friends in C.* II. ii. (1854) 287 The shrinking, downcast, *shame-burnt woman. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* viii, His diversion only irritated and confused our *shame-eaten youth. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* xviii. 174 Yards or *shamefishes (*Colybdænæ*). 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 32 Yardfish, Asses Prick or Shamefish. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 513 We are *shame-proofe my Lord. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* Med. xvi. 97 Wee can tiample Vpon our *shame shrunke cloakes, by your example. 15.. G. ELLIS *Lament. Lost Sheepe* in Fair *S. P. Elis.* (1845) 410 With *shame-sick Adam haue I hid my head. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, Heart-stained, and *shame-stricken, he stood at the bed's foot. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. 1904 I. 197 Would you..gesse it were possible for any *shame-swolne toad to haue the spet-proofe face to out liue this disgrace? 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xvi. 4 And with lynnen breches he shal hile the *shame worthi [1388 schamefast] membres. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiv. 855 If they begin once to shame at that which is not shame-worthy. 1802 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 24 Sept., If I should have formed a diabolical resolution..of not admitting any spirituous liquors into my house, will you be my guest on such shameworthy terms?

Shame (ʃēm), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **shamed** (ʃēmd). Forms: *α*. 1–2 **sceamian**, **scamí(ȝ)an**, 2–3 **scamien**, 3 **shamien**, **samie**, **schamie**, **ssame**, **scam**, 3–6 **schame**, 4 **ssamie**, **scham**, 5 **schamyn**, 6 *Sc.* **schaam**, **scheyme**, 8 *dial.* **sheame**, **sham**, 3– **shame**; *β*. 1 **scomian**, **sceomian**, 3 **scomien**, **sceomien**, **scheomen**, **schomye**, **scomye**, **scumi**, 3–4 **schome**. [OE. *sc(e)æmian*, *sc(e)ǫmian*, f. *sc(e)amu*, *sc(e)ǫmu* SHAME *sb.*

The verb corresponds formally to OS. *skamon*, OHG. *scamôn* (MHG. *schamen*), mod. NFris. *skaame*, *skômi*; an older Teut. formation is represented by Goth. *skaman*, OHG. *scamên*; and a third type by MHG. *schemen* (mod.G. *schämen*), ON. *skemma* (Sw. *skämma*, Da. *skjæmme* to disgrace, injure); ON. had also *skammа* (Da. *skamme* refl. to be ashamed).]

1. *intr.* To feel or conceive shame; to become or be ashamed. Const. *of*, *at*, *with*, *for*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

(In OE. with genit. of cause, also of refl. pron. = to be ashamed of oneself.)

Beowulf 1026 (GI.) No he þære feoh-gyfte for sceotendum scamiȝan ðorfte. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* lii. 409 Þios sæ cwiþ ðæt ðu ðin scamige, Sidon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 312 Nolde þe kniht beon sori & scheomen ful sore? *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 185 Þe sunne..leoseþ here liht and scomeþ aȝein þi brihte leor of hir þestrunesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17429 Wit þis word scomed þan þe Iuus. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7159 Þai salle swa schame ay of þair syn. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 120 Som þat shamyd with þer syn, went & shrafe þaim clene þerof. 1534 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 49 He hath a brasyn forehed, which shameth at nothing. ? *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxii. (1887) 50, I thank my God I shame not of my shap. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) E 3, And yet Dorastus, shame not at thy shepheards weede. 1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forgeries* 52 The brazen face of the whore of Babylon, who shames with no sinne. 1651 JANE *Image Unbr.* 95 They..shame not at such assertions of falshood as common States blush to be detected of.

b. With clause expressing the reason. *arch.*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* x. 62 ȝif we ðonne scomiað þæt we to uncuðum monnum swelc spiecen. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 492 Schamys thow nocht, that thow neuir ȝeit did gud? 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1143 Thou sing'st not in the day, As shaming any eye should thee behold. 1847 MRS. NORTON *Fisher's Drawing-Room Scrap-bk.* 28, I shame that a creature so light, should bid me thus quiver and bleed.

c. Const. *to* (or †*for to*) and inf. Now *rare.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 436 Ȝhe aucht to shame..For to schut at me on fer! *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx. 89 Men and wymmen..schamez noȝt for to schew þam as Godd made þam. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 328 Elyzabeth.. shamyd not, for Crystis sake, to wesshe yᵉ sorys & bylis of lazars. *a* 1542 WYATT *Compl. upon Love* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 48 Now shames he not on me for to complain. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. v. (1616) 28 Art thou a man? and sham'st thou not to beg? 1659 MILTON *Hirelings* Pref, Clergie who shame not..to maintain..their Popish and oft refuted positions. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xv, A folly I shamed to confess. 1862 MISS MULOCK *Dom. Stories* 210, I shame to say that [etc.].

2. *trans. impers.*, as in (*it*) *shames me* = I am ashamed. Const. *to* (or *for to*) and inf., a clause, or *for*; in OE. also genit. of cause. In later use only with *it.* Now *rare.*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 164 Oððe hwa bið ȝescended, ðæt me forðæm ne scamige? *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 25 Hi wæron þa butu nacode..and him þæs ne sceamode. *c* 1205 LAY. 4851 Him swiðe scomede þat he swa i-scend wes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 22 Delve may Y not, and me shameþ for to begge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 3 To asken help thee shameth in thyn

herte. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxix. 332 Me shamed att that tyme to haue more a doo with you.
1577 *St. Augustine's Man.* 17 It shameth and irketh me to abide such thyngs as this world doth. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 77 It shamed that noble Nation to pay Tribute, who were wont to command it. 1847 LYTTON *Word to Public* 10 Omitting it from the list of those [writings] it does not shame me to acknowledge.

3. *trans.* To feel shame in regard to (a person or thing); to hold in awe or reverence; to dread or shun through shame. *Obs.* or *arch.*
1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 6 For by hap thei schulen schame my sone [*gloss* or drede with reuerence, Vulg. *reverebuntur*]. — *Heb.* xi. 27 Not schamynge [*gloss* or dredynge, Vulg. *non veritus*], the hardnesse of the kyng. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, v. vi, My maister sad—(for why he shames the Court) Is fled away. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May xxviii, And when at night her love flew to his place More than afore she shamed his fond embrace.

4. To make ashamed, fill with shame, cause to feel shame.
1530 PALSGR. 701/1 I shame one,..I make one chaunge coloures. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 120 To tell thee whence thou cam'st, of whom deriu'd, Were shame enough to shame thee, Wert thou not shamelesse. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* IV. v. 43 Then, Sir, she is so modest..The least Obscene word shames her. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* I. 89 Who shames a Scribbler? break one cobweb thro', He spins the slight, self-pleasing thread anew. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 132, I wish I were Some mighty poetess, I would shame you then, That love to keep us children! 1859 — *Elaine* 207 Nay, father,..shame me not Before this noble knight. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xviii. 166 The love Leeby bore for Jamie was such that in their younger days it shamed him.

† **b.** *refl.* To be ashamed. Const. *of, for,* or inf.
a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 161 (Jesus MS.) Schomye [*Cott.* Schamie] þe vor þine vnrede. *c* 1375 *Cato* 573 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 603 Þat þou ne const, schome þe not Of obere to ben I-tauht. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 64 And so he shameth hymselfe. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxxi, 'Rise, rise, De Lacy; and shame thee of thy petition,' said the King.

c. *pass.* To be ashamed. Const. *of, at, for, with,* †*upon,* inf., or subord. clause. Now *poet.*
13.. *Cursor M.* 636 (Göttt.) Naked war þai bath tway, þai were noght schamed þar ma fay. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1727 For sory of his frendes sorwe he is, And shamed, for his nece hath doon a-mis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8250 Than shamet was the shalke for the shene ladies. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 469 So was scho schamed of þe schont þat hire þe schalk made. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii. 31 The flowers pull'd in their heads as being sham'd Their beauties by the others were defam'd. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvi, He's sair shamed o' himsell. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 35 Pardon, I am shamed That I must needs repeat for my excuse What looks so little graceful. 1877 BROWNING *Agamemnon* 119 The opposite to say I shall not shamed be.

d. *To tell (say, speak) the truth and shame the devil*: to tell the truth boldly in defiance of temptation to the contrary.
1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincolnsh.* iii. (1562) 85 b, There is a common saying amongst vs, Say the truthe and shame the diuel. 1562 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 76 b, Saie on beast, and shame the deuil. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 58–9. 1598 — *Merry W.* IV. ii. 124 Now shall the diuel be sham'd. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* i. 7 Compell him..to shame the divell, and eate his owne words. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 93 Come, tell Truth, and shame the Devil. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 151 'Because he's so much richer', Paul answered, boldly shaming the devil.

5. To inflict or bring disgrace upon; to disgrace, dishonour; to be a cause of disgrace to.
c 1200 *Ormin* 18284 Hefiȝlike he shameþþ þe & shendeþþ & unnwurrþeþþ. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15209 Þey wyþ tailles þe godeman schamed. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 837 Heer may I nat dwelle, And shamen al my kinrede in this place. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xii. (1495) 492 Yf it happe that thou be ouercome thenne arte thou shamyd for euermore. 1530 PALSGR. 701/1, I was of good name and fame afore he shamed me by this yvell reporte. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 64 b, This John..shamed the Churche of Rome wonderfully wᵗ his lyuing. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 28 When Gunpowder is moist..it shameth the Gunner which useth it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 461 Where he fell flat, and sham'd his Worshipers. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 807 Rusting there..What wonder if, discharg'd into the world, They shame their shooters with a random flight. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii, *Doge*...Let us go worthy of our sires and selves. *Bev. F.* I shall not shame you, uncle. 1900 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 11/1 We tortured no prisoners,..we shamed no women.

b. with a thing as object.
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Ps.* xiii. 10 Þe counsaile of þe helples ȝe shamed. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1124 S. Paule saith, yᵗ euery man which prayeth or precheth wᵗ couered head, shameth his head. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 427 He..prostitutes and shames His noble office. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. viii, If..there be A land of souls beyond that sable shore, To shame the doctrine of the Sadducee. 1842 TENNYSON *Lady Clare* 66 O Lady Clare, you shame your worth! 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* I. v. (1866) 71 The losses..that shame His saving work.

6. To confound or put to shame by superior excellence; to outrival.
c 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (prose) 47 Bot we..þat er..of febil lif, þis gude lif schamis vs, and confundis. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 732 Wherein she framed thee in high heaven's despite, To shame the sun by day and her by night. 1612 *Second Maiden's Trag.* 1741 (Malone Soc.) How pittie strikes een throughe inscensible thinges and makes them shame our dullnes. 1742 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 82 Her blushing cheeks, that sham'd the purple morn. 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess., Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 224 Here [in the forest] is sanctity which shames our religions. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lviii, She'll shame 'em with her good looks, yet.

7. With complementary adv. or advb. phr.: To drive *away* (etc.) through shame.
1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 62 And He be sworne, I haue power to shame him hence. *c* 1644 CLEVELAND *Rebel Scot* Poems (1659) 53 Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce The Ostracism, and sham'd it out of use. 1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 36 My Head's not such a thing of no worth, 'Tis to be sham'd away, and so forth. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 53 You would have shamed despotism from the earth. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* 52 The turbulent state of the country ..leaving, when bloodshed was shamed back, the same deadly hatred.

b. To drive (one) *out of, into* (a state, course of action, etc.) through shame or fear of shame.
1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* III. iv. (1713) 330 Railery may go about to shame him out of his course. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 545 When the practice of others..shames you into a compliance with them. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Epil., Shamed into sense,..Our beaux from gallantry would soon be wise. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlvi. VI. 81 Philip..shamed his son out of his suspicions by an indignant expostulation. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 284 The considerable armament, which the news of Hannibal's triumphant progress through Italy had at last shamed the Carthaginians into raising for him.

Hence **Shamed** *ppl. a.*
1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 549 Defamyt, blamyt, schamyt, Primas Paganorum. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 319 No, shamed Musidorus, worthie for nothing, but to keepe sheepe. 1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Music & Moonlight* 125 In the shamed and the ruined love's stead. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 275 With..secret aim, which he nursed like a shamed mother of an infant.

Shame, obs. form of SHAWM.

Shameanah, variant of SHAMIANA(H.

Sha·medly, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. SHAMED *a.* + -LY 2.] In an ashamed manner, with shame.
1890 *Murray's Mag.* May 692 'No, sir', the young man said, shamedly.

Shameeana, variant of SHAMIANA(H.

Shameface (ʃē·mfēs). *rare.* [f. SHAME *sb.* + FACE *sb.* (After *shamefaced* adj.)] **a.** A bashful aspect. **b.** *nonce-use.* A shamefaced person.
1636–41 *Politick Maid* ii. in Child *Ballads* II. 491 But it seemd he had a shame-face, He did not court and play. 1691 MRS. D'ANVERS *Academia* 4 Being told at home that a shame Face too, Was a great sign he had some Grace too. 1892 W. BESANT in *Critic* 12 Sept. 143/2 One could see all the way across the Atlantic her cheeks blush; one could observe the shameface. 1898 M. HEWLETT *Forest Lovers* xvi. (1911) 138 You mean that I may not venture into a lady's chamber, Shameface?

Shamefaced (ʃē·mfēst), *a.* [f. SHAME *sb.* + FACE *sb.* + -ED 2; originally an etymological misinterpretation of SHAMEFAST *a.*]
1. Modest; bashful, shy.
1555 [implied in SHAMEFACEDNESS]. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 19 Cordell being euer modestly and maydenly shamefaced. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xi, A Globe of circular light, That with long beams the shame-fac't night array'd. 1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* IV. v. Song, Her blush doth shed All o'r the bed Clean shamefac'd beames. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 458 ¶ 5 Our Excess of Modesty makes us shamefaced in all the Exercises of Piety and Devotion. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxiv, The flush of shame-faced joy to hide The hounds, the hawk, her cares divide. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 218 He felt shamefaced as a schoolboy before the great world.

b. *absol.* (See quot.)
1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. I. *Eden* 625 There quakes the plant, which in Pudefetan Is call'd The shame-fac'd [orig. *L'arbre en Pudefetan Vergongneux appellé*], for asham'd of man, If toward it one doe approch too much It shrinkes his boughes to shunne our hatefull tuch.
2. Ashamed, abashed.
1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 70 That unwritten chapter of their lives which even the most candid persons keep privately locked up in shamefaced recollection. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 237 The minister..hears the shamefaced confession of some lassie whom love has led astray.

Shamefacedly (ʃē·mfēstli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a shamefaced manner, modestly, bashfully.
1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xlix. 327 She, with her eyes fixt vpon the earth, most shamefac'dly answered [etc.]. 1865 MRS. WHITNLY *Gayworthys* iii. (1879) 31 He had shamefacedly essayed it. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* i, 'Oh yes', says the boy, shamefacedly, 'that's all right'.

Shamefacedness (ʃē·mfēstnēs). [-NESS.] The state or quality of being shamefaced.
1. Modesty, bashfulness, shyness.
1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 181 A couering of honeste shamefacednesse. 1608 *Pennyless Parl.* § 3 in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) I. 176 Some Maidens shall blush more for Shame, than for Shame-facedness. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 74 He blusht for shame; Not knowing loue: whom shamefac'tnesse became. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 135. 167 There is often in People, especially Children, a clownish shamefac'dness before Strangers. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 131 My poor grateful heart was like a too full river, which overflows its banks; and it carried away my fear and my shamefacedness. 1803 WORDSW. *To Highland Girl* 31 The embarrassed look of shy distress, And maidenly shamefacedness. 1888 SPURGEON *Serm.* in *Voice* (N.Y.) 31 May, A woman of few words and much shamefacedness.
2. The state of being ashamed, ashamedness.
1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* x. 365 Shee [*sc.* the soule] stands off in a sinful shamefac'dnesse. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 20 A certain Shamefacedness to be thought curious or changeable. 1894 WEYMAN *Man in Black* i. 8 The boy ..stood looking round him with a dark shamefacedness.
¶ **3.** Misused for: Shamelessness. Cf. SHAMEFASTNESS 3.
1827 LONGF. *Life* (1891) I. vii. 101 The French ministry is.. with the most bold shamefacedness endeavoring to retrench their liberty of thought.

Shamefast (ʃē·mfast), *a. arch.* Forms: see SHAME *sb.* [OE. *sc(e)amfæst*, f. *sc(e)amu* SHAME *sb.* + *fæst* FAST *a.*
The etymological sense appears to be 'restrained by shame'; but *fæst* was a common element in OE. adj. compounds, in some of which it has hardly any definable meaning.]
1. Bashful, modest. In a good or neutral sense: Modest or virtuous in behaviour and character. In a depreciatory sense: Shy, awkward in the company of others, 'sheepish'. Also *absol.*
c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxi. 204 On oðre wisan sint to læronne ða scamleasan, on oðre ða scamfæstan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2175 Þho wass wiss wiþþ alle Shammfasst, & daffte, & sedefull. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 3201 Wimmen beþ schamfast in dede And namliche maidenes. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1535 Ther nas no lak, but that he was agast To loue, & for to speke shamefast. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 229 Tho that haue the face sumwhate ruddy bene schamefaste. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 731 Demene you liche a maid with shamefast dred. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxvi. 10 Yf thy daughter be not shamefast, holde her straitly. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 27 With chaunge of cheare the seeming simple maid Let fall her eyen, as shamefast to the earth. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 119 So humble was the prelate, as to please The shamefast maid, he oft fell on his knees. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 185 A neck leaning to the right hand for shamefast; to the left hand for shamelesse. *transf.* 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 15 Kaman the stone may well be called a turncote, for that it is now blacke, now white, now shamefast and blushing.

b. Of actions, behaviour, appearance: Characterized by or indicating modesty or bashfulness.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 985 The firste is þat confession moste be shamefast. 1505 HEN. VII *Instruct. to Ambass.* vi. (1761) 10 The said quyn ys..not lighte nor boldehardy in speche but with a demewre womanly shamefast contenance. 1611 MURE *Misc. Poems* ii. 9 Hir schamefast, blusching smyles. *a* 1835 MOTHERWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1847) 124 The rose with its sweet shamefast look. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par., Doom of K. Acrisius* 264 The damsel's shamefast blood Made all her face red to the golden hair.

† **2.** Ashamed, abashed, full of shame. *Obs.*
c 1275 *Sinners beware!* 80 in *O. E. Misc.* 240 And þeos gedelynges summe. Hwenne heo to schrifte come. Heo beoþ schomeuaste. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxiv. 26 Be thei clad with confusioun and shamefast drede. *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII. 111 The quene was shamefaste, and discouerid to hym the very trouthe, how the childe was be-geten the same nyght that the Duke was slain. *c* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxxiv. 80 They had an eye: full bent in hym, and so they lightened were: A shamefast face not one of them, from that tyme forth dyd beare. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 130 With their hands couer their shamefast faces.

† **3.** = SHAMEFUL 4. *Obs.*
1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xvi. 4 He schal hide the schamefast membris with pryuy lynnun clothis. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 165 The ashes made of the rinds of the Goards, and strawed on the vlcers of shamefast places,..bringeth them vnto a scarre. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 110 b, Hauing a desease in some shamefast parte of their body.

Shamefastly (ʃē·mfastli), *adv.* [f. SHAMEFAST *a.* + -LY 2.] In a 'shamefast' manner.
1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxix. 15 Be thei confoundid and shamefastli drede thei togidere; that sechen my soule, that they do it awei. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefryde* 2 She..a lytyll cast down shamefastly her chere. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. 119 b, Shee calld a servant shamefastly. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 482/2 He..confessed, rather shamefastly, that he had never killed anybody at any time.

Shamefastness (ʃē·mfastnēs). *arch.* [f. SHAMEFAST *a.* + -NESS.]
1. Modesty, sobriety of behaviour, decency, propriety; bashfulness, shyness. Also, † a feeling of shame, ashamedness.
c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Min shamfestnesse is togenes me. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 193 Wymmen ..in convenable abite, wiþ schamefastnesse and sobirnesse ournynge hem. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 840 And ye, sire clerk, lat be your shamefastnesse, Ne studieth noght. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 120 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 84 To syng also, by force he wasse constrayned, ffor no plesaunce, but verrey schamfastnesse. 1523 *Life Hen. V* (1911) 144 The Kinge..kissed..the Ladye Katherine,.. weh was not done wthout some shamefastnes of that virgin. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 141 And in stede of the feruente desyre, which prouoketh a chylde to be better than hys felowe, lette a man be as much stirred vp with shamefastnes to be worse than all other. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 324 Others out of bashfulnesse and shamefastnesse, loath to be troublesome. 1646 W. PRICE *Mans Deting.* 11 Even Nature (saith Tertullian) hath cast a shamefastnesse on all sinfull evill. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* a 6, Out of Niaiserie and Shamefastness says at every turn (I think, or perhaps this is true, or may be true). 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. iii. 360 Blanche..almost cried with indignant 'shamefastness'. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram* iii. 69 She looked on him and loved him; but being young Made shamefastness a seal upon her tongue.

† **b.** *personified.*
1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxii. (1845) 159 And first she led me to the upper ward, Where Shamefastnes did us well regarde, For he was gayler. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 50 And next to her sate goodly Shamefastnesse, Ne euer durst her eyes from ground vpreare.

† **2.** Misused for: Shamelessness. *Obs.*
1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurditie* Wks. (Grosart) I. 26 It seemes that law is turned to libertie, and honest ciuilitie into impudent shamefastnes.

Shameferon, shamfron, var. ff. CHAMFRAIN, CHAMFRON.

1537 *North Country Wills* (Surtees 1908) 148 One paier of greate pottes pounced with Talbottes and shameferons. *Ibid.*, Shamfron.

Shameful (ʃē·mfŭl), *a.* Forms: see SHAME *sb.* Also 5 shem(e)ful. [f. SHAME *sb.* + -FUL.]

†**1.** Modest, shamefaced. *Obs.*

a 950 *Durh. Ritual* (Surtees) 108 Sceomfull [glosses L. *pudica*]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 Ich am woware scheomeful. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3367 And þof sco scamful was, i-wiss, Sco tint na contenance wit þis. *c* 1425 *St. Elis. of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 109/46 A meruellous onest and shameful gladnesse of cheer, caused of goostly ioye. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* IV. i, For certain Sir, his bashfulness undo's him, For from his Cradle h'had a shameful face.

†**b.** *transf.* (See quot.)

1659 R. LOVELL *Herbal* 542 Shamefull-shrub, *Pinahuihuiallis, Herba verecunda.*

†**2.** Permeated with a feeling or appearance of shame, full of shame, ashamed. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 359 So schamfull that he vencust wes, That..He gaf vp thar his vardanry. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 191 When he hard þis he wex ferd & shamefull. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* I. 22 Vnder a Tyrant see our bastard harts Lye idely sighing, while our shamefull soules Endure a million of base controls. 1702 MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. IV. vii. 231 With what shameful Reflections on all our past Behaviours. 1713 in Keble *Life Bp. Wilson* (1863) 215 She is one of the most penitent and shamefull offenders that hath been for many years. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 1 The house-tops began to be cleared with a shameful caution.

3. That brings to shame; that causes or ought to cause shame; disgraceful, scandalous, degrading.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1157 (Kölbing) Sore he worþ adrad, ywis, Of schameful deþ to haue of þe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 117 Vor þet were a fole bezechinge and ssamuol. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. i. (1883) 161 And shamefull pouerte is the more greuous whan hit cometh by nature of an hyhe and noble burth or hous. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* ii. 20 Let vs condemne him with the most shamefull death. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 179 Take vantage heauie eyes, not to behold This shamefull lodging. 1635 CRANLEY *Amanda* 41 And as thou shamelesse of all shame dost live, So death to thee a shamefull end will give. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 715 The shameful close of all his mispent years. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 140 There once old Salem's haughty fane..in the blushing face of day Exposed its shameful glory. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VII. vii, Shameful! Three against one! 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxvii. 41 Many a shameful time I heard her stealthy profession.

†**4.** *Shameful parts*: the secret parts, organs of sex. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxii. 10 Fadris vnhilliden in thee more shameful thingis. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 180 Their said breeches are so close, as they expose to view, not onely the noble but also the shamefull parts. 1693 DRYDEN *Sat. Persius* iv. 94 Not all thy Pincers, nor unmanly Arts, Can smooth the roughness of thy shameful parts.

†**5.** Applied to language: Casting shame, opprobrious, vituperative. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 12 Judas..Tuke blissit Jesu ..And schot him furth, with mony ane schow, With schamefull wourdis of dishonour. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 729 Reprouing and reuiling him with such yll wordes, and so shamefull termes, that all the hearers abhorred it. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 187/9 Shameful, *contumeliosus.*

†**6.** Shaming, affording shame *to*. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1572 *Lam. Lady Scot.* 107 in *Satir. P. Reform.* (S.T.S.) I. 230, I grant I had ane Douchter was ane Quene,..Lusty, gude lyke, to all men fauourabill; Schamefull to euill, baith honest, meik and law.

Shamefully (ʃē·mfŭli), *adv.* [f. SHAMEFUL *a.* + -LY [2].]

1. In a manner that causes shame or disgrace; with indignity; disgracefully.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28735 Qua mar tas þan he here might opere he sal leue it wit-alle or schamfulli þar vnder stand. 1340 *Ayenb.* 181 His [*sc.* Samson's] yuo þet him deden grinde ate querne ssamuolliche. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. iii. (1869) 138, I shal make thee shamefullich and vileynesliche dye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 79 He vas schamefully chaisslt furtht of France. 1625 BACON *Ess., Of Boldness* (Arb.) 519 They haue promised great Matters and failed most shamefully. 1718 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 401 ¶ 6 The World has seen me shamefully lose that Time to please a fickle Woman. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 160 The allies whom he had shamefully abandoned were accused of persecuting him without a cause. 1879 R. MORRIS *Blickl. Hom.* Pref. 8 The leaves have been shamefully clipped, I suppose by the binders. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 4/7 Ordinary license of speech has seldom been more shamefully exceeded.

2. Shamefacedly, modestly, bashfully, ashamedly. Now *rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 106 Nocht for-þi scho come eftir þame schamfully, & gat in handis cristis fete. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 33 The whiche trybute your sone asked hym shamfully. *c* 1525 SIR T. MORE in More *Life* (1626) 183 You aske monye, deare Megg, too shamefully & fearefully of your father. ?1595–6 CAREW *Excell. Eng. Tongue* in *Camden's Rem.* (1614) 40 We borrow (and that not shamefully [*Cott. MS.* shamfully]) from the Dutch, the Britaine, the Romane [etc.]. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* XXXV, Shamefully..they told what he had to do, and then his vacant face became suddenly charged with passion.

Shamefulness (ʃē·mfŭlnĕs). [f. SHAMEFUL *a.* + -NESS.]

†**1.** Sense of shame or disgrace. Also, bashfulness, modesty. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Ps.* lxxxii. 18 Fulfil þaire faces of shamefulnes. ?*a* 1487 *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 45 Bot euir with dreid and schamfulnes Scho suld draw to the lawast plass. 1552 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 59 Allace! my sleuth and schamefulnes Debarrit fra me all gredynes. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 103 It is fit we should endue children with shamfulnesse and desire of glorie.

2. Disgracefulness, scandalousness. Also, disgraceful conduct.

1564 RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 101 b, No absurditie or shamefulnes shall euer be concluded of them. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* II. v. 59 The whole kinred.. would blush, and bee ashamed at her shamefulnesse. 1862 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 238 While the King debated with himself If Arthur were the child of shamefulness, Or born the son of Gorlois, after death. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 243/1 An enterprise whose shamefulness was obvious now to himself.

†**3.** 'Shame,' secret parts. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Table Script. Quot., None shall come neere any of the next of his bloude that he should reueale there shamefulnesse [*sa vergongne*].

Shamel(l, obs. forms of SHAMBLE *sb.*[1]

Shameless (ʃē·mlĕs), *a.* Forms: see SHAME *sb.* Also 7 *superl.* **shamelest.** [OE. *sc(e)amlēas, sc(e)omlēas*: see SHAME *sb.* and -LESS.]

1. Lacking shame, destitute of feelings of modesty; impudent, audacious, immodest; insensible to disgrace.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* ix. 60 Se læce bið micles to bald & to scomleas þe gæð æfter oðerra monna husum lacniende, & hæfð on his aȝnum nebbe opene wunde unlacnode. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 170 Schomeleas is þe mon oðer þeo wummon þet deð eni untoweschipe, oðer seið, biuoren ancren. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 20 To þe schamlese schalk schewden hur letties. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3508 Fy! schameles vnworthy gouernour! 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 45 Scoffe on vile Fiend, and shamelesse Curtizan. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XV. viii. (1622) 232 Vatinius was one of the shamelest monsters of his [Nero's] court. 1683 W. HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 63 Though these men are so shameless as to deny it. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 358 But there remain, ye guilty, in my pow'r, 'Till Jove refunds his shameless daughter's dow'r. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 100 Lo the shameless ones who take Their pastime now the trustful King is gone! 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* ix. 65 A man of refined culture..but the most cynically shameless liver and talker even in Rome.

absol. c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxi. 204 On oðre wisan sint to læronne ða scamleasan, on oðre ða scamfæstan. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xv, 'Peace, shameless!' said the King.

2. Indicating or characterized by absence of shame or modesty. Of actions: Indicating absence of shame on the part of the agent, impudent.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) l. 3 Of þysse scamleasan scylde ȝeclænsa me. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 156 Then fall they to a shameless boldness & let not to deny the Scripture & all. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. ix. 200 This is the same shameless self-contradicting Accusation, and needs no other Answer. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxiv. § xi. 145 It was found practicable to convict the delinquent of shameless falshood. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 472 He [James] degraded the nobility by a shameless sale of peerages.

absol. c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxi. 206 Forðæm he spræc ðas word þe he wolde ðara scamleasena scylda tælende ȝeopenian.

†**3.** Suffering no shame, free from disgrace. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 151 For hou so that the cause wende, The trouthe is schameles ate ende, Bot what thing that is troutheles, It mai noght wel be schameles. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 144 Lorde Jesu! delyuer me & safe me shameles of þis Iewis at þis tyme.

†**4.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1552 UDALL tr. *Geminus' Anat.* B vij b, The bone of the foreheade,..of some other it is called the shameles bone [orig. *os inuerecundum*], or the bone of the common senses.

5. quasi-*adv.*

a 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 321/2 Open whoredome, & abhominable and detestable vncleannes, that is now vsed shamelesse in the worlde. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 202 Beyond imagination is the wrong That she this day hath shamelesse throwne on me.

6. *Comb.*

1555 RIDLEY in Coverdale *Godly Lett.* (1564) 87 The abhominable desolacion..of ploude Senacherib, of the shameles faced kyng & of the Babilonical beaste.

Shamelessly (ʃē·mlĕsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a shameless manner, without shame.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xix. 144 Hie..swiðe scamleasliche ȝilpað ðisses hwilendlican onwaldes. 1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 28 Ther vycyous lyvyng shamelesly encreasseth and augmentith. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* vi. 20 As one of the vaine fellowes shamelessely vncouereth himselfe! 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 79 There are men.. who shamelessly avow..their mere will and pleasure, to be their law of life. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Aug. 3/1 Those bounds of reticence which have been so shamelessly disregarded by some contemporary writers.

Shamelessness (ʃē·mlĕsnĕs). [f. SHAMELESS *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being destitute of shame or modesty; impudence.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Prol. Bij b, But I here whysperynges amongest you, I wote not what, of a new shamelesnesse. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 713 There sate a peece of shamelesnesse, whose flaring Attires and looks, did show a monstrous daring. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 85 Here's Shamelessness for you! 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i, Both were abashed by the lad's utter shamelessness.

2. In a good or neutral sense: Freedom from shame, unashamedness.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. vi. (1713) 191 That is very consequentially done, Euistor, to that simple shamelessness of being stark naked. 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* iii. Wks. (1686) 49 Let Wine..train him to a well-bred Shamelessness.

1901 *Edin. Rev.* July 68 The splendid shamelessness of the early Greeks.

Shameliche, obs. form of SHAMELY *adv.*

†**Sha·mely**, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: see SHAME *sb.* [f. SHAME *sb.* + -LY [1] and [2].] **A.** *adj.*

1. Shamefaced, modest; abashed. *rare.*

a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* 3671 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 97/2 *Pudibunda*, .i. *pudica*..sceamlic. *Ibid.* 144/2 *Pudibunda*, .i. *erubescens*, scamlic. *c* 1482 J. KAY tr. *Caoursin's Siege of Rhodes* (1870) P 12 The Turkes wyth loe chiere and halfe shamely contenaunce, departed from theym.

2. Shameful, disgraceful.

c 1205 LAY. 20462 þenne weie his cun iscend mid scomeliche witen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 556, & þat were a schamly schenchip to schende me euer. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2051 in *Macro Plays* 138 Mankynde for to schylde & schete fro dedly synne & schamely schot.

B. *adv.* Disgracefully, shamefully.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Shameliche hem oiȝreðeð and fule shendeð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 310 A mon þet were idemed uor a luðer murðre to beon forbernd al cwic, oðer scheomeliche anhonged. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 128 Bot, I trow, ful tyd, ouer-tan þat he were, So þat schomely to schort he schote of his ame. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 27 My..husbond..will schamely put me to deth yf y accomplyssh not..his comaundement. 1558 G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II. 66 Who shamely doth, of long will not be raced.

†**Sha·meness.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 4 **ssamnesse.** [f. SHAME *sb.* + -NESS.] Shamefacedness, modesty.

1340 *Ayenb.* 142 Þous biginþ þe zaule to louie onhede and stillehede and þanne him wext ine herte ane holy ssamnesse þet is one of þe uaniste dopter of mildenesse.

Sha·mer. *rare.* [f. SHAME *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or something which shames.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. iii, My means and my conditions are no shamers Of him that owes 'em. 1832 S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* 68 But shamer of our little sports! forgive the name I gave.

Shameuse, obs. form of CHAMOIS.

†**Sha·mevous**, *a. Obs.* [f. SHAME *sb.* after *bountevous, plentevous.* Cf. SHAMOUSLY *adv.*] Shameful, disgraceful.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3407 Aforn all will declare the Auenture, hou Gaffray hym put to shameuous oppiessure. *Ibid.* 3444 He wold make hym ende, And shameuous deth dight! *Ibid.* 5135 Which that he hath lost by dedes shameuous.

Shamewe, variant of SHEMEWE *Obs.*

Shamfering, obs. variant of CHAMFERING.

1728 R. MORRIS *Anc. Archit.* 81 Shamfering.

Shamfron, obs. form of CHAMFRAIN, -FRON.

‖**Shamiana**(h (ʃæ-, ʃămiā·nă). *Indian.* Forms: 7 **semijane, semane, semian**(e, **symmeane, semeano, 9 shamyana, shameanah, shameeana, shimiana**, 9– **shamiana**(h. [Urdu, Pers. شامیانه, شمیانه, *shāmiyāna.*] 'An awning or flat tent-roof without sides' (Yule); a flat awning or canopy. †Also (quots. 1609, 1613), a material used for such awnings, a striped calico.

1609 in Danvers *Lett. E. Ind. Comp.* (1896) I. 29 A sort of Calico here called Semijanes are also in abundance. *c* 1610 W. FINCH in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. IV. iv. 432 Another open Chounter of stone to sit in, couered with rich Semianes. 1616 F. FETTIPLACE in Danvers & Foster *Lett. E. Ind. Comp.* (1900) IV. 239 Semanes, whereof they gave us order from Suratt to buy for one-third of our stock. 1616 *Ibid.* 239 Symmeanes. 1616 SIR T. ROE in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. IV. xvi. 543 There is erected a throne foure foote from the ground, in the Durbar Court, from the backe whereof, to the place where the King comes out a square of fiftie sixe paces long, and fortie three broad was rayled in, and couered with faire Semianes or Canopies of Cloth of Gold, Silke, or Velvet loyned together, and sustained with Canes so couered. 1622 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 287 Fyne Semian chowters and white baftas are good for presentes. 1676 in Forrest *Bombay Lett.* Home Ser. (1887) I. 89 We desire you to furnish him with bridle and sadle, semeanoes, canatts [etc.]. 1814 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* II. 455 To pitch my tent or erect my summiniana, or shamyana. 1857 M. THORNHILL *Personal Adv. Ind. Mutiny* (1884) 14 Our beds were arranged under large canopies, open on all sides, and which are termed..'Shameanahs'. 1902 *Times* 13 Aug. 4/1 On the lawn, a shamiana with silver uprights had been erected.

Shamil, obs. form of SHAMBLE *sb.*[1]

Shaming (ʃē·mĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHAME *v.* + -ING [1].] The action or fact of putting to shame.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (1902) 534 Þou migtest procure wiþ such prouyng To þi-self newe schamyng. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* xliii. 272 Beatryx, wyth-oute schamyng of here susterys, was schreuyn priuely. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 5/1 Thei serued of nought but to the shaming of such other folke as wer in very science much better lerned, and in those trifles ignorant. 1689 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 212 Calling it..Nehustan..for the shameing of such as had so doted upon it. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* lxxii, I..trod them down with words of shaming.

Sha·ming, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. SHAME *v.* + -ING [2].] That shames or puts to shame.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 407 For convincing me, in so kind, yet so shaming a manner, how wrong I was. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Span. Gypsy* I. III An added Present, sketching still In hope unchecked by shaming memories.

Shamle, Shamly: see SHAMBLE *sb.*[1], SHAMELY.

†**Shammade,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. a blundered adoption of F. *chamarrer.*] *trans.* To ornament with lace.

1665 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S.H.S.) 359 Cloathed in a scarlet cloake richly shammaded with golden lace.

†**Sha·mmatize,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **ssamatize, schamatize.** [a. mod.L. *samatizāre* (1583 in

Drusius *Quæst.* I. 16), **schamatizāre*, f. Jewish Aramaic שְׁמַתָּא *sh'mattā* excommunication, whence the denom. vb. שַׁמֵּת *shammēth* to excommunicate.

According to Levy *sh'mattā* (:—**sh'madtā*) is a derivative of שׁמד, in causative conjugations to destroy, curse. Modern scholars believe the word to have been a general term for excommunication; the statement of Elias Levita that there were three degrees of excommunication, of which *sh'mattā* was the most severe, appears to be destitute of authority.]

trans. In mediæval Judaism: To excommunicate.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 113 If they did not amend, they were excommunicated with a greater curse, or Anathema: and if they persisted obstinate, they did Samatize them. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Irenicon* I. viii. § 5. 147 A most dreadful sentence of excommunication..whereby they do Schamatize, curse and devote the persons against whom it is pronounced. 1684 tr. *Lightfoot's Horæ Hebr.* Wks. II. 538 [They] anathematiz'd, shammatiz'd, excommunicated the Samaritans.

Shammbrie, variant of SHAMBRIER.

Shammel (ʃæ·m'l), *sb. Mining.* See also SHAMBLE *sb.*[1] 6. [Dialect form of SHAMBLE *sb.*[1]] (See quots.)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 142 The Miners prefer a Shammel, which is a stage of boards, for the more light and easy use of their shovels. 1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 201 The product was raised by being thrown upon successive platforms [called *shammels*]. 1880 D. C. DAVIES *Metallif. Min.* 420 *Shammel*, a stage for shovelling ore upon, or for raising water.

attrib. 1803 POLWHELE *Hist. Cornw.* I. 175 The shammel-working indeed, which appears in several places between Bovey and Dartmoor,..may be considered as relics of the Romans. *Ibid.* III. 9 In the mean time the shammel-works must, I think, have been almost superseded by shafts.

Hence **Sha·mmel** *v. intr.*, to work a mine by the use of a series of 'shammels'.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 142 The custom of Shammeling both above and under-ground at this time. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) *Cornw.* 22 *Shammel*, when ore or water is lifted part of the required height by one machine or person and part by another.

Shammel, obs. form of SHAMBLE *sb.*[1]

Shammer (ʃæ·mə1). [f. SHAM *v.* + -ER[1].] One who shams.

†**a.** One who deceives or tricks with false pretences. *Obs.*

1677 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* III. i. 45, I shou'd make the worst Shammer in England. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE (*title*), The Shammer Shamm'd. *a* 1696 AUBREY *Lives, Sir H. Blount* (1898) I. 110 He was heretofore a great shammer, i.e. one that tells falsities not to doe any body any injury, but to impose on their understanding.

b. One who shams illness, death, etc.

1861 *All Year Round* 13 July 371 Mutiny shall be punished. Skulkers and shammers shall get their deserts. 1870 *Daily News* 24 Dec., Many of them are genuine invalids, but many are mere shammers. 1875 HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 143 Like the Skip-jacks, these Death-watch-beetles are great shammers.

†**Sha·mmish**, *a. Obs.* [f. SHAM *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Of the nature of 'a sham', hoax, or fraud.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 128 (1740) 100 The Overture was very shammish.

Shammock (ʃæ·mək), *sb. dial.* Also **shammocks, shommacks, shammick**(s (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [? f. SHAMMOCK *v.* Cf. dial. *slammock*(*s, slammick*(*s* of similar meaning.] Used as a term of depreciation, with many varieties of meaning; a lazy, slovenly person; a starved, miserable-looking person or animal.

1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* II. 113 He's a sad shammocks. 1892 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Noughts & Crosses* 97 If These-an'-That, there, wasn' but a poor ha'f-baked shammick, he'd ha' killed that wife o' his afore this. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 213 So the poor old chief worried himself to a shammock.

Shammock (ʃæ·mək), *v. dial.* Forms: (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [Cf. SHAMBLE *v.*; also *slammock* vb., widely used dial. in similar senses.] *intr.* To walk with a shambling or unsteady gait; to slouch; to dawdle; to idle about.

1857 SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* 6 (E.D.D.) As aw wur shammokin alung shoie.

Hence **Sha·mmocking** *ppl. a.*, awkward, clumsy; slovenly, untidy; idle, worthless. **Sha·mmocky** *a.* = prec.; also, shaky, infirm.

1702 T. BROWN, etc. *Lett. Dead to Living* II. (1707) 73 Pox take you both for a couple of shammocking Rascals. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant.* 564 *Shamacky*, slovenly, awkward in gait. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 42 An idle, boozing, and shammocking scamp weds an industrious girl. 1891 DOYLE *White Company* xiv, You shammocking yaping over-long good-for-nought! 1900 H. SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* xix. (1905) 241 But ye poor, shainmocky sheep-driversthink there's nowt save ewes an' tups i' th' world.

†**Shammoe**, *v. Obs.*—° [Of obscure origin: is it a misprint for *shammoc* SHAMMOCK *v.*?]

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 427/2 Shammoe, to cast the toes outward in going.

Shammoulle, obs. form of SHAMBLE *sb.*[1]

Shammoy, obs. form of CHAMOIS.

Shammy[1] (ʃæ·mi). Also 7 **shammie**, 8 **shamy, shammey**. [A phonetic spelling of CHAMOIS.]

1. In full *shammy-leather*: a kind of soft, pliable leather. Cf. CHAMOIS 2. Also a piece of this, a wash-leather.

1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 142 Goat-Skins and Sheep-Skins drest ..in Imitation of Shammy. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 364 They are more capable of labour, than if they wore shammy, or dog-skin. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 93 Cover it with a piece of buff or shammy leather. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 443/2 The wash-leathers, sometimes called 'shammys' (chamois), now sold extensively in the streets, are for the most part the half of a sheep-skin, or of a larger lamb-skin. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 367/1 The process of manufacturing 'chamois' or 'shammy' leather is thus described.

2. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* **a.** Composed or made of 'shammy' or chamois leather.

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 7 Some make them [*sc.* May-flies] with a shammie [eds. 1653, 1659 shammy] body. 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* I. 17 A couple of Gentlemen in Buff Belts, Red Coats, and Shammey Breeches. 1706 *Sir W. Calverley's Note-bk.* (Surtees) 112 A pair of good shamy gloves. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 12 Jan., I have got my cravat and shammy shoes. 1874 G. WALCH *Head over Heels* 83 Here it is—in this old Shammy bag.

†**b.** Of the colour of this leather; yellowish brown or light fawn. *Obs.*

1662 *Peacham's Compl. Gent.* xiv. 156 Shammy colour, a smoakie, or rain colour, which is a kind of yellow.

3. *Australia.* 'A bag of chamois leather in which miners keep their gold dust' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

[1874: cf. 2 a.]

Shammy[2] (ʃæ·mi). ? *nonce-wd.* [f. SHAM *a.* + -Y, after *dummy*.] A spurious imitation.

1822 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 214 This may be the case with horses' tails—real ones may be deliberately cut off, and some celebrated professor's shammies annexed to the beast's back in their stead.

Shamois, variant of CHAMOIS.

†**Sha·mously**, *adv. Obs.* Also **shamesly**. [f. **shamous* (f. SHAME *sb.* + -OUS: cf. SHAMEVOUS) + -LY[2].] Shamefully.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 143 Shamously my selfe þus schente I So sone for to sente to his slayng. 14.. *Wars Alex.* 739* (Dubl. MS.) Þus shamesly of hys awne childe hym chevyd such end.

Shamoy (ʃæ·moi), *v.* Also **shammoy, shammy**. [f. *shamoy* sb., var. CHAMOIS 2.] *trans.* To prepare (leather) by working oil or grease into the skin. Hence **Shamoyed** *ppl. a.*, **Shamoying** *vbl. sb.*

1837 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 67 Any subsequent operation, of tawing, or dyeing, oil-dressing, or shammoying. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 40/2 The process by which it is made is called shamoying or shammying... When whole skins are shamoyed, the grain surface is removed by scraping or rubbing with pumice-stone. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* III. 675 Shamoying consists in working into the skin a quantity of oil, which supplies the place of the vegetable astringent..in the processes of tanning and tawing. *Ibid.*, A large portion of shamoyed leather forms what is known as wash-leather. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* s. v. *Leather* 1195/2 Deer and antelope [skins] are usually *shamoyed*, or dressed in oil. 1882 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 380/2 Shamoyed leather, consisting of skins combined with oils or fatty substances.

Shamoy(es, etc.: see CHAMOIS.

Shampany, obs. variant of CHAMPANY.

Shampin(n)ion, obs. forms of CHAMPIGNON.

1661 RABISHA *Cookery Dissected* 7 To pickle Shampinnions. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Shampinion*, a Mushroom.

Shampoo (ʃæmpū'), *sb.* [f. SHAMPOO *v.*] The act or operation of shampooing; also a 'wash' used for shampooing. Also *attrib.*

1838 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. II. xii, Prince Shleek, will you have one shampoo? said she. A shampoo? said I; to be sure I will. 1866 COOLEY *Toilet* 477 The 'Shampoo Liquid' often used by the hairdressers, after cutting the hair. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 21 May 14/1 The shampoo room and the general swimming tank..are the same size. 1897 *Times* 9 Aug. 10/3 The vessel was labelled 'Antiseptic shampoo'.

Shampoo (ʃæmpū'), *v.* Also 8–9 **shampo, 9 champo(e, champoo, champou, shampoe**. [Prob. a. Hindī *čāmpo*, imper. of *čāmpnā* to press. Cf. CHAMPING *vbl. sb.*[2] (from 1698).]

1. *trans.* To subject (a person, his limbs) to massage. Now *rare* or *Obs.*, exc. as designating a part of the process of a Turkish bath.

1762 [? NOBLE] *Voy. E. Indies*, etc. 226 Had I not seen several China merchants shampooed before me, I should have been apprehensive of danger. 1780 J. CAPPER *Let. in Observ. Passage India* (1785) 26 Some people have their nails cut and also are Shampoed. 1800 BEATSON *View War with Tippoo* 159 The Sultaun generally rose at break of day: after being champoed, and rubbed, he washed himself. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* II. 52 She [a Mahratta wife] first champoes her husband, and fans him to repose; she then champoes the horse. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, Miss Pankey was shampooed every morning. 1898 JEAN A. OWEN *Hawaii* iii. 65 In Tahiti, too, a traveller, on entering a house, is always given a mat to lie on, and his weary limbs are shampooed whilst food is prepared for him.

absol. 1823 *Mirror* I. 424/1 A man and his wife who profess to Shampoo, according to the Indian manner.

†**b.** *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* v, The other shampoo'd Mr. Winkle with a heavy clothes brush. 1838 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. II. xii, So our diplomatists shampoo the English, and put 'em to sleep. How beautiful they shampoo'd them in the fishery story. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvii, Pinching the bed-curtains, poking into the feathers, shampooing the mattresses.

2. (The ordinary modern sense.) To subject (the scalp) to washing and rubbing with some cleansing agent, as soap and water, shampoo powder, etc.

1860 WORCESTER. 1881 *Times* 6 Jan. 4/3 The patient should have..the hair cut and shampooed, and the whole body well cleansed with carbolic soap.

Hence **Shampooed** (-pū'd) *ppl. a.*

1821 SIR R. K. PORTER *Trav.* I. 232 This over, the shampooed body..is rubbed all over with a preparation of soap confined in a bag, till he is one mass of lather.

Shampooer (ʃæmpū'ə1). [-ER[1].] One who shampoos, in either sense of the verb.

1829 LYTTON *Disowned* iv, The stranger's horse..being by no means in a good humour with the clumsy manœuvres of his Shampooer, the ostler. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iii. 144 It [a rough hair shirt] acts the part of a shampooer, and with its perpetual friction soothes the surface of the skin [etc.]. 1884 BRACHET *Aix-les-bains* I. 95 At Aix one found thoroughly trained shampooers. 1885 E. GREEY *Bakin's Captive of Love* iii. (1904) 21 At that moment two blind shampooers came along the road. 1906 BEGBIE *Priest* viii. 156 His reddish hair fresh from the shampooer's hand.

Shampoo·ing, *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action or operation of SHAMPOO *v.*

1762 [? NOBLE] *Voy. E. Indies*, etc. 226 Shampooing is an operation not known in Europe and is peculiar to the Chinese. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 174 We had long ago seen negroes employed in percussion upon their Barbadean masters, by whom it is termed 'Champooing'. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 350 To these [remedies] should be added a series of friction, and especially of shampooing or manipulation applied down the whole course of the spine. 1829 *Health & Longevity* 235 In the East Indies, friction with the hand, or what is called champouing, is generally practised. 1869 M. WILKS *Hist. Sk. S. India* (ed. 2) I. xii. 276 *note*, Shampooing may be compared to a gentle kneading of the whole person. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 778 In all these [remedies] the shampooing necessary for their thorough application plays an important part in the treatment.

attrib. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 213, I set up a sort of shampooing scheme for the cure of the lumbago. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 313 A shampooing or vapour bath. *a* 1881 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* xvii. (1883) 160 Brilliant with gas, and redolent of rich perfume, are the modern shampooing saloons.

Shamrock (ʃæ·mrɒk). Forms: *α.* 6 **shamrote**, 7 **shamroot**; *β.* 6 **shamrocke, sham-roke**, 7 **schamrock, shamrook**, 7 **shamocke**, 8 **shammock, shamroque**, 6– **shamrock**; *γ.* 7 **shamrogh, -rogth, shamerag, shamrug, -rogue, (chamroch)**, 7–8 **shamrog(e**, 8 **shamrogge, (shambrogue, -brogh)**. [a. Irish *seamróg* (= Gael. *seamrag*), dim. of *seamar* clover.]

1. A plant with trifoliate leaves, used (according to a late tradition) by St. Patrick to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity, and hence adopted as the national emblem of Ireland; a spray or leaf of this plant.

The 'shamróck' of the legend has been conjecturally identified with many different plants, e. g. the white clover *Trifolium repens*, the red clover, *T. prateuse*, the black medic, *Medicago lupulina*, the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*, and the water-cress. The name is now most commonly applied to the lesser yellow trefoil, *Trifolium minus*, which is the plant most frequently worn as an emblem on St. Patrick's Day.

α. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* I. vi. (1633) 18 Shamrotes, Water-cresses, Rootes, and other hearbes they feede upon. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 147 They feed willingly upon..Mushromes, Shamroots and rootes. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* I. viii. Juvenilia (1633) 61 In no more cloathing than a mantle goe; And feed on Sham-rootes as the Irish doe.

β. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* viii. 28/1 in *Holinshed*, Water cresses, which they terme shamiocks, rootes and other herbes they feede vpon. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 654/2 Yf they founde a plotte of water-cresses or sham-rokes, there they flocked as to a feast for the time. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclxxvii. 1018 Medow Trefoile is called..in Irish Shamrockes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 163 They willingly eate the hearb Schamrock. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Armado* C 1 b, Their fare being many times shamrookes, oaten-bread, beanes and butter-milke. 1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* III. i. E 2 b, Worse then damnation, a wild Kerne,..Longed you for Shamocke? 1682 PIERS *Descr. West-Meath* (1770) 121 Butter, new cheese, and curds and shamrocks, are the food of the meaner sort all this season. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patrick's Day* I. i, I put a great shammock in his hat this morning. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* I. 28 He marked our young hero on the left breast with a shamroque. 1813 T. MOORE *Oh the Shamrock!* 16 Chosen leaf Of Bard and Chief, Old Erin's native Shamrock! 1856 O. W. HOLMES *For Meeting Burns Club* 52 We drink a triple health,—the Rose, The Shamrock, and the Thistle! 1901 *Daily Express* 18 Mar. 5/7 Covent Garden sent King Edward a four-leaved shamrock on Saturday.

γ. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* IV. i. 138/2 Feeding vpon water-cresses, rootes, mushromes, shamrogh, butter tempered with oate-meale. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Sir Greg. Nonsence* Wks. 1630 II. 4/2 Whilst all the Hibernian Kernes in multitudes Did feast with Shamerags stew'd in Vsquebagh. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* I. i. 4 *margin*, Cresses.. of which the Irish Shamrogth are a kinde. 1643 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Preter-pluperfect* 4 Some Bookes also of Irish Rebellion were devoured as they had been Shamrogs [*misprinted* Shamroys]. 1681 DINELEY in *Trnl. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* (1858) I. 183 The 17th day of March yeerly is St Patricks, an immoveable feast, when.. the vulgar superstitiously wear shamroges, 3 leav'd grass. 1699 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* (1712) XXVII. 506 Their Shamrug is the common Clover. 1712 STERLE *Spect.* No. 455 P 2 The Scotch Thistle, the Irish Shambrogue. 1741 *Gentl. Mag.* XI. 438/1 Go little Shamrogge, and adorn My pretty Flavia's breast this morn.

b. *To drown the shamrock*: to drink, or go drinking, in honour of the shamrock, on St. Patrick's day.

[1726 THRELKELD *Syn. Stirpium Hibern.* s. v. *Trifolium*,

This Plant is worn by the People..upon..St. Patrick's Day. It being a current Tradition, that by this Three Leafed Grass, he emblematically set forth to them the Mystery of the Holy Trinity. However that be, when they wet their *Seamar-oge*, they often commit Excess in Liquor, which is not a right keeping of a Day to the Lord.] 1888 *Daily Tel.* 22 Mar. (Farmer), An Irishman..on Saturday last resolved to drown the shamrock in the orthodox fashion. 1901 *Ibid.* 18 Mar. 10/6 The opportunities for 'drowning the shamrock' were commendably abbreviated by the law.

2. Applied with defining word to some other plants (see quots.).

1884 W. MILLER *Plant-n.* 124/2 Shamrock, Blue-flowered. *Parochetus communis*...Shamrock, Indian. *Trifolium latifolium.* 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants* 143 *Trigonella suavissima*..is the 'Australian shamrock' of Mitchell. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng., Shamrock, Native,* a forage plant, *Lotus australis.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **shamrock pea,** *Parochetus communis* (Miller, *Plant-n.* 1884); † **Shamrock-shire,** a jocular name for Ireland.

1581 DERRICKE *Image of Irelande* (1883) 8 My soule dooeth detest their wilde shamrocke manners. 1689 *Irish Hudibras* 80 Which..Makes Wit so scarce in Shamrogeshire. 1724 MOFFET *Hesperi-neso-gr.* (1755) 3 Priests in Shambroghshire, they say, Can women kiss, as well as pray. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 5/6 The same shamrock-embroidered bonnet.

Shamscrit, obs. form of SANSKRIT.

‖ **Shamsheer.** Also 7 **chemchir,** 9 **shum-sheer.** [Pers. شمشير *shamshīr* (see SCIMITAR). The form *shumsheer* is Anglo-Ind.] = SCIMITAR 1.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 111 Three Corel-bashawes standing by, in an instant whipt off all their heads, with their slicing Shamsheers or Semiters. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 41 The third Piece was a Chemchir, or sword. 1834 *Baboo* I. viii. 128 (Stanf.) With my shumsheer's point I directed the march towards the fort.

Shamshue, obs. variant of SAMSHOO.

1744 J. PHILIPS *Jrnl. Exped. Anson* 217 They have another strong Liquor besides Shamshue. [*Ibid.* 155 Samshue.]

† **Sha'mster,** ? *nonce-wd.* [f. SHAM *v.* + -STER.] A shammer, impostor.

1716 *Coll. State Songs, Poems,* etc. 40 They swore the lov'd Shamster [*i. e.* the Pretender] to Britain they'd bring.

Shamulle(r, obs. forms of SHAWM, SHAWMER.

Shamway, obs. form of CHAMOIS.

Shamwelle, obs. form of SHAMBLE *sb.*[1]

Shamy, obs. form of SHAMMY *sb.*[1]

Shamyana, variant of SHAMIANA(H.

Shamyll, obs. form of SHAMBLE *sb.*[1]

Shan (ʃæn), *sb.*[1] [Of obscure origin.] The SHANNY.

1713 JAGO in Ray *Synopsis Pisc.* 164 *Cataphractus lævis, Cornubiensis.* Smooth Shan. 1851 GOSSE *Nat. Hist., Fishes* 168 The most common of our Blennies is the Shanny (*Blennius pholis*, Linn.), sometimes called the Smooth Shan, an epithet probably alluding to the absence of those fringed appendages to the head with which all our other true Blennies are furnished.

Shan, *sb.*[2] *slang.* ? *Obs.* Also **shand.** [Cf. SHAN *a.*] Counterfeit or base coin. Also *fig.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Shan,* counterfeit money in general. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, I doubt Glossin will prove but shand after a'..; but this is a gude half-crown ony way. [*Note,* Cant expression for base coin.]

Shan (ʃæn), *sb.*[3] *Naut.* [Of obscure origin; the Norwegian *skaan* hard crust (ON. *skán* thin membrane, film) has been compared.] (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Shan,* a defect in spars, most commonly from bad collared knots; an injurious compression of fibres in timber: the turning out of the cortical layers when the plank has been sawed obliquely to the central axis of the tree.

Shan, *a. Sc.* and *north.* ? *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Pitiful, silly; poor, mean, paltry, shabby.

1714 RAMSAY *Elegy on John Cowper* xiii, Of umquhile John to lie or bann, Shaws but ill will, and looks right shan. 1719 — *To Hamilton, 1st Answ.* vi, Ye're never rugget, shan, nor kittle. 1776 HERD *Sc. Songs* II. 264 Gloss. 1906 A. MCCORMICK *Tinkler-Gypsies Galloway* iii. 128 A flat-fitted or shan-winklered (bad-eyed) body.

Shanachie, -y, variant forms of SENNACHIE, 1898 J. MACMANUS *Bend of Road* 53 Shanachy.

‖ **Shanavest** (ʃæ'nǎvest). *Irish.* Also *erron.* **Shanavat.** [According to Dr. P. W. Joyce, f. Irish *sean* old + VEST *sb.* (The opposing faction were called *caravats* = 'cravats'.)] *pl.* The name of one of the fighting factions into which the peasantry of the South of Ireland were formerly divided.

1811 J. JEBB in C. Forster *Corr. betw. J. & Knox* (1834) II. 41 The Archbishop..promises to insure you against caravats, shanavests, and all such marauders. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 518 Whiteboys, Shanavats,..and Captain Rock. 1862 BORROW *Wales* c. III. 380 My father..was the best fighting man with a stick that the Shanavests ever had.

Shancre, obs. form of CHANCRE.

† **Shand,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* In 5 **schand.** ? Beautiful, handsome.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 84 The plesant Pacock..schand in his schap. *Ibid.* 112 That ȝe wald cry apon Crist..To schape me [*sc.* an Owl] a schand bird.

Shand, var. f. SHAN *sb.*[2]

Shandaradan, obs. form of SHANDRYDAN.

Shande, variant of SHOND *Obs.*, disgrace.

Shandean (ʃæ'ndiăn, ʃændī'ăn), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 8 **Shandeyan,** 9 **Shandyan** (*sb.*), **Shandeian.** [f. (*Tristram*) *Shandy,* the title of a novel (1759–67) by Sterne + -AN.] Pertaining to *Tristram Shandy,* or the Shandy family there portrayed.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xvii, I write a careless kind of a civil, nonsensical, good-humoured Shandean book, which will do all your hearts good. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. Pref. 8 A couple of Shandean duodecimos. 1769 CHATTERTON *Jrnl. Sixth* Poet. Wks. (1886) 153 But Hudibrastics may be found To tire ye with repeated sound, So changing for a Shandeyan style, I ask your favour and your smile. 1782 T. JEFFERSON *Notes State of Virginia* (1787) 234 His stile is easy and familiar, except when he affects a Shandean fabrication of words. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 107 Scott's delightful Shandean jest on him. 1909 SICHEL *Sheridan* I. 3 [Sheridan's] inner texture is Shandeian.

Comb. 1762 STERNE *Let.* 9 July, Wks. 1885 IV. 496, I had hired a chaise and horse.., but, Shandeanlike, did not take notice that the horse was almost dead when I took him.

b. *sb.* One who has the 'Shandean' spirit.

1866 P. FITZGERALD *Lamb* (ed. 2) 187 Another point of resemblance between these two great Shandyans [*sc.* Sterne and Lamb] was their both writing little quaint autobiographies.

So also † **Shanda'ic** *a.* **Sha'ndeism** (**Sha'ndyism**), the style or the philosophy of the novel *Tristram Shandy.* **Sha'ndy** *v.* quasi-trans., *to Shandy it,* to play a Shandean part; *trans.* to bandy in Shandean fashion. † **Sha'ndyize** *v.* = prec.

a 1761 J. GILBERT *Let. to Sterne,* Shandyise. 1761 STERNE *Let.* 7 Aug., Wks. 1885 IV. 479 If God..had not poured forth the spirit of Shandeism into me, which will not suffer me to think two moments upon any grave subject. 1762 — *Let.* 19 Mar., *Ibid.* 485, I Shandy it away fifty times more than I was ever wont, talk more nonsense than ever you heard me talk in your days. 1766 — *Let.* 25 Nov., *Ibid.* 542, I am going to lie in of another child of the Shandaick procreation, in town. 1831 *Mirror* XVII. 234/2 The book is altogether *Shandean,* and the satire *shandied* to and fro with great vivacity. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 6/1, I.. imbibed Shandyism from him [Sterne] to the dregs. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* May 712 He invented a Shandeism perfectly consistent with his own age and his own taste.

Shandeller, obs. variant of CHANDLER.

1547 in *Spalding Club Misc.* V. 313 Twa silver shandellers.

Shanderadan, -erydan, obs. ff. SHANDRYDAN.

Shandigaff, variant of SHANDYGAFF.

Shandry (ʃæ'ndri). *North-west dial.* Also **shanderee, shandray.** [Perh. shortened from next, which however is later in our quots.] A light cart or trap on springs. Also *shandry cart.*

1802 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* iv. 95 Dud the cusen keep a horse an a shanderee? 18.. J. BRIGGS *Rem.* (1825) 93 (E.D.D.), We hired a shandry to carry us to Little Langdale. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 427, I saw this happy couple drive away from the inn together, in a light shandry cart. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted Ho.* VII. 45 I'll drive yo' in the shandry. *a* 1865 MRS. GASKELL *Sexton's Hero* in *Cousin Phillis,* etc. 280 We borrowed a shandry, and harnessed my old grey mare. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss., Shandray,* a one-horse carriage. 1888 *Bury Times* 1 Sept. 6 Damages to a milk shandry.

Shandrydan (ʃæ'ndridæn). Also **shandry-dan, shandridan, -redan, -radan, shan-dra-dam; shandaradan, -ery-dan, -eradan; shat-terydan shattaradan,** [Of obscure origin: in some way related to prec.] A kind of chaise with a hood. In later use, a jocular designation for any rickety old-fashioned vehicle.

1820 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 391 Dr. Morris wheeling.. yon furious shandrydan. 1823 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* 277 [A parody of Moore's *Loves of the Angels.*] When in Hyde Park we grac'd the ride In the old royal shandaradan. 1829 A. SEDGWICK in Clark & Hughes *Life & Lett.* (1890) I. 353 A machine with two seats, but in every other respects like a Dent's shandery-dan. 1830 MRS. ELIZ. HOLMES *Scenes in our Parish* 276 To be sure Haynes the cobler has a curious shandridan, sometimes open and sometimes covered. 1838 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 235 One of those cabs (or shanderadans, as they call them). 1849 J. COLQUHOUN *Rocks & Rivers* 15 Now, landlord, out with the shan-dra-dam. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxxii. 234 Having got the last shandry-dan deposited under the hay-house, he had just time [etc.]. 1860 H. MAYHEW *Upper Rhine* Introd. 3 The only private carriage that appears in the streets is the Princess's shandredan. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-Roads* 75 When..gigs and shandradans of every grade would be bespoken by special retainers. 1873 R. A. FITZGERALD *Wickets in West* 70 Shatterydans of various kinds conveyed them to the Russell House [Ottawa]. 1900 ELIN. GLYN *Visits of Elia.* 258 A few of the really odd kinds of shandrydans that one sees coming to country garden parties in England.

Shandy (ʃæ'ndi), *sb.* Short for SHANDYGAFF.

1888 *Daily News* 4 June 3/1 Sparkling hop, shandy, and other new-fangled drinks. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Oct. 5/2 The witness..supplied him with some bitter-shandy.

Shandy (ʃæ'ndi), *a. dial.* Also **shanny.** [Of obscure origin; connexion with OE. *sceand* masc., buffoon, charlatan, *sceand* fem., disgrace (see SHOND) is unlikely.] Wild, boisterous; also visionary, empty-headed, half-crazy. See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 62 *Shandy,* wild. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 351 *Shandy,* a little crack-brained; somewhat crazy. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Shanny,* shatter-brained. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Shandy,* crack-brained, shallow, crazy. 'He's quite shandy.' Also, slender in person. 'A spare shandy sort of a figure.' 1884 TROLLOPE *Old Man's Love* I. 107 Could there be anything more moonstruck, more shandy, more wretchedly listless, than for a girl..to indulge in dreams of an impossible lover. 1895 A. PATTERSON *Man & Nat. on Broads* 27 Master'll wonder if I'm clean gone tu sleep or if I'm shanny.

Comb. **Shandy-pated** *a.*, giddy, thoughtless.

1806 BLOOMFIELD *Wild Flowers, Horkey* 47 A shanny-pated crew. 1863 TROLLOPE *Rachel Ray* I. 250 Mrs. Ray..was so inconsequent in her mental workings, so shandy-pated if I may say so, that [etc.]. 1867 — *Chron. Barset* I. xxxii. 276, I am in such matters so shandy-pated, that I can trust myself to be sure of nothing.

Shandygaff (ʃæ'ndigæf). Also **shandigaff.** [Of unknown origin.] A drink composed of a mixture of beer and ginger-beer.

1853 'C. BEDE' *Verd. Green* I. xii, He taught me..to make shandy-gaff and sherry-cobbler. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xv, With a large pewter, foaming with shandygaff, in each hand. 1881 J. PAYN *Grape from a Thorn* II, A glass of 'shandigaff'. 1903 F. MARKHAM *Recoll. Town Boy Westminster* 135 What with the charge for the [racquet-] court, our luncheon, and frequent shandy-gaffs, our money only just lasted out.

Shane, Sc. f. SAKE *v.*; obs. pa. t. of SHINE *v.*

† **Shangan,** *Sc. Obs.* Also **shangin, shanjan.** [a. Gael. *seangan,* ? f. *seang* slender, narrow.] 'A stick cleft at one end for putting on a dog's tail' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Cf. SHANGY *sb.*

1786 BURNS *Ordination* ii, He'll clap a shangan on her tail, An' set the bairns to daud her Wi' dirt this day. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Thoughts on Seasons* 20 And Gibby skelp'd before the fae, Like Colly wi' a shangin. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 425.

Shanghai (ʃæŋhəi'), *sb.* Also **Shanghae, -hay.** [f. *Shanghai* or *Shanghae,* the name of one of the chief seaports of China.]

1. A long-legged, large breed of domestic fowls, with feathered shanks, reputed to have been introduced from Shanghai; now developed into the brahmas and cochins.

1853 TEGETMEIER *Profit. Poultry* 19 Cochins or Shanghaes. 1853 FORTUNE in Wingfield & Johnson *Poultry Bk.* 3 The Shanghae breed. *Ibid.,* Some of the Shanghae fowls' eggs have double yolks. 1857 AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. U.S.* I. 164 Varieties..such as the Shanghae fowl, for instance.

2. *Australian.* A catapult.

1863 *Leader* 24 Oct. 17/1 (Morris), Turn, turn thy shanghay dread aside, Nor touch that little bird. 1875 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 15 May 22/2 The lads had with them a couple of pistols, powder, shot, bullets, and a shanghai. 1901 DYSON *Gold-stealers* viii. 81 The plan brought Dicky, 'shanghai' in hand, under the tree where Hardy sat.

3. *U.S.* (see quot.).

1880 *Scribner's Monthly* Jan. 365/1 The 'shanghai' is the glaring daub required by some frame-makers for cheap auctions. They are turned out at so much by the day's labor, or at from $12 to $24 a dozen, by the piece.

4. *Shanghai oil:* an oil extracted from the seeds of *Brassica chinensis.* 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 453.

Shanghai', *v.* [Formed as prec.]

1. trans. *Naut. slang.* (orig. *U.S.*) To drug or otherwise render insensible, and ship on board a vessel wanting hands.

1871 *N. Y. Tribune* 1 Mar. (Schele de Vere *Americanisms,* p. 347), And before that time they would have been drugged, shanghaied, and taken away from all means of making complaint 1887 S. SAMUELS *Forecastle to Cabin* 46 To be carried or forced on board of a ship in this manner is what is termed in sailor parlance being shanghaied.

transf. 1909 *Chamb. Jrnl.* July 440/2, I have got the Grand Duke pretty well shanghaied.

2. *Australian.* [See prec. sb. 2.] 'To shoot with a shanghai' (*Webster's Suppl.* 1902).

Shangy (ʃæ'ŋi), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Also **shangie.** [? Altered form of SHANGAN.]

1. A shackle; *pl.* handcuffs.

1808 JAMIESON, *Shangie,* a shackle that runs on the stake to which a cow is bound in the byre. 1839 *Dundee Advertiser* 12 Apr., As he remained obstreperous, the policeman put on the shangies. 1864 LATTO *Tammas Bodkin* x. 89 Clappin' the shangies on my wrists.

2. = SHANGAN.

1825 JAMIESON, Shangan, Shanjan, Shanjie...It is pronounced *shangie,* Roxb. 1843 M. A. RICHARDSON *Local Hist. Table Bk.,* Legend. Div. I. 117 Tom..sneaket off like a tyke wi' a shangy on his tail.

Shank (ʃæŋk), *sb.* Forms: α, 1 **sceanca, scanca, scance,** 2–3 **scanke,** 3 (*Ormin*) **shankk,** 3–7 **schank(e, shanke,** 4 **sschanke,** 4–5 **schanke,** 6 **shainke, shankke, sanke, shaunck,** 6–7 **shanck(e,** 5– **shank.** β. 1 **sconca, sconc,** 3 **sconke, shonke, (soncke),** 3–4 **schonke.** [OE. *sc(e)anca* wk. masc. corresponds to LG. *schanke* leg, thigh, Flem. *schank* bone (Sw., Da. *skank,* Norw. *skonk* thigh, prob. from LG.):—WGer, **skankan-*; also, with difference of declension, to MLG. *schenke,* Du. *schenk* leg-bone (:—**skanki-*); a derivative from the same grade of the root is MLG., MHG., mod.G. *schenkel* thigh (WGer, **skankila-*). From other grades of the root (**skink-* : **skank-* : **skunk-*) are OS. *scinka,* gl. L. 'basis', 'tibia' (MLG. *schinke* thigh, ham), OHG. *scinko* masc., *scinka* fem., leg-bone, thigh (MHG. *schinke* masc., thigh, ham, mod.G. *schinken* masc., ham); OFris. *skunka, sconck* (mod.Fris. *skonk, schunk*), LG. (Koolman) *schunke* thigh, ham, Du. *schonk* bone. The OE. str. form *sconc* neut. (see 1 e) may belong to either the *a* or the *u* grade.

The root agrees formally, and may be identical, with that of ON. *skakk-r* wry, distorted (:—OTeut **skanko-*), which is' prob. cogn. w. Gr. σκάζειν (:—pre-Hellenic **sq'ngy-*) to limp. Even assuming the identity of the root, however, the etymological meaning of the Teut. sbs. remains obscure.]

1. That part of the leg which extends from the knee to the ankle; the tibia or shin-bone. Also (now *jocularly*) the leg as a whole; chiefly *pl.* one's legs.

a. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. John xix. 33 þa hi to þam hælende comon & gesawon þæt he dead wæs ne brǽcon hi na his sceancan. *c 1000* Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 160/15 *Crus*, scance; *crura*, sceanca. *c 1200* Ormin 4775 Brest, & wambe, & þes, & cnes, & fet, & shannkess. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 14064 And sco hir vnttement me broght And smerd has me fote and schank. *Ibid.* 28002 If þou..has bituix hir scankes gan or tirid or tut or skirt vptan. *c 1400* Maundev. (Roxb.) xviii. 81 Men ballokes hyngez doune to þaire schankes. *c 1430 Chev. Assigne* 326 Thenne thei styrte vp on hy with staloworth shankes. 1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Parastata*, also one of the bones in the shanke of the legge. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. x. 25 Sundry flowring bankes, To sit and rest the walkers wearie shankes. 1635 [Glapthorne] *Lady Mother* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 131 Come, stir your shanks nimbly or Ile hough you. 1674 Scheffer *Lapland* v. 12 Slender wasts, spindle shanks, and swift of foot. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 16 With eye askance I view the muscular proportion'd limb Transform'd to a lean shank. 1888 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xiv, My stockings .. were quite worn through, so that my shanks went naked. 1890 H. G. Dakyns tr. *Xenophon's Anab.* III. ii. Wks. I. 156 In fact we, on our stout shanks, are better mounted than those cavalry fellows.

β. a 900 Kent. Glosses 58 in *O.E. Texts* 173 *Tibiis*, sconcum. *a 1000 Sal. & Sat.* 101 (Gr.), Lætteð flint brecan scines sconcan. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 At pleȝe þih and shonkes and fet oppieð, wombe gosshieð, and shuldres wrenchieð. *c 1205* Lay. 5863 Lihteð of eowre blanken and stondeð on eowre sconken. *a 1225 Ancr. R.* 258 Þeo ilke reoudfulle garcen of þe luðeie skurgen, nout one in his [Christ's] schonken, auh ȝeond al his leofliche licome. *a 1225 Juliana* 48 Ich habbe i-blend men ant ibroken ham þe schonken & te schuldren baðen. *a 1450* Myrc *Par. Pr.* 780 Wrynge þou not wyth þy schonkes.

b. *Shanks'* (or *Shanks's*) *mare, pony*, etc.: one's own legs as a means of conveyance.

a 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1807) 333 And auld shanks-naig wad tire, I dread, To pace to Berwick. *a 1795* S. Bishop *Poet. Wks.* (1796) I. 204 I'd rather..ride on Shanks's Mare. 1823 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 11 Feb. (1894) II. xix. 167, I found shanksnaigie..the only way of moving by which I could get out to dinner. 1898 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* XII. iii, I'll start for Carnarvon on Shanks's pony.

c. The lower part of the foreleg of some animals, *spec.* of a horse, that part between the so-called knee and the fetlock, corresponding to the metacarpus. Also, the tarsus of a bird; the tibia or fourth joint of the leg of an insect.

[*c 1000 Sax. Leechd.* I. 362 Nim blæces hundes deades þone swyþran fotsceancan.] *a 1000 Phœnix* 310 (Gr.), Sindon þa scancan [of the Phœnix] scyllum biweaxen, fealwe fotas. 1545 T. Scalon *Treat. Astron.* (MS. Ashm. 391) lf. 1 In Tauro..the schank or sperlure. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 82 b, Making him [Pan] to haue the head and shankes of a goate. 1661 Lovell. *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 147 The marrow of the shanks [of the Crane] is used in ophthalmick unguents. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 194 The Bees by their pale coloured Shanks at their return home, shew whence they have their Store. *a 1727* Goldsm. *Epil. Harlequin* 31 'The deuce confound,' he [the stag] cries, 'these drumstick shanks.' 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* XXII. (1818) II. 286 These legs..vary in lariæ of the different orders: but they seem in most to have joints answering to the hip (*coxa*); trochanter;..shank (*tibia*). *a 1843* J. F. South *Zool.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 284/1 The legs [of insects] are divided into five parts,—the hip, trochanter, thigh, shank, and foot. 1881 Romanes in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 751 The so-called knee of the horse is really the wrist or ankle, and the so-called shank, the middle toe or finger very much enlarged.

d. As part of a joint of meat, e.g. in a ham, a leg of mutton, etc.).

1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 180 Good broth, made of shank of beef, or veal and mutton. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 279 A ham without its shank. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 60 He brings in triumph a basket out of which sticks the shank of a huge leg of mutton.

†e. (OE.) ? A ham. *Obs.*

a 1000 Laws of Æthelstan I. i. (Liebermann) 148 Ane ambra meles & an sconc spices.

†2. *pl.* A kind of fur obtained from the legs of animals, esp. kids, goats or sheep, used for trimming outer garments. *Obs.*

1480 *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV* in *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York*, etc. (1830) 116 A furre of blac bogy shanks. 1502 *North Country Wills* (Surtees) 268 My gowne of tawney furred with shankles [*sic*]. 1531 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 43 A nolde gowne of blake furryd with blake sankes. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 330 One gowne faced with Shanks. 1607 Cowell. *Interpr.* s.v. *Furre*, Shankes be the skin of the shanke or legge of a kind of kid which beareth the furre that we call Budge.

3. *Sc.* A stocking, or that part of it which covers the leg; esp. a stocking in process of being knitted. Also *U.S. pl.* leggings.

c 1546 P. Vaus in Agnew *Hered. Sheriffs Galloway* (1893) I. 362, I pray yow vat ye vaild send me sum mo schankis, for them that I haine vill be schone doine. 1603 *Philotus* XXX, 3our schankis of silk 3our velvot schone. 1611 in W. Macgill *Old Ross-sh.* (1909) 142 Twa pair of schanks wt ane hatt [etc.]. 1644–5 *Aberd. Acc.* in *Spalding Club Misc.* V. 164 Item, two pair wovin whyt shankis to him, at threttie shillings ye pair, 3 lib. *a 1867* W. Anderson in *Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. II. (1881) 235 Jean scrapit a livin' wi' weavin' at shanks. 1872 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 213 The lang evenin's 's drawin' on noo, an' it's tiresome nae to hae a bit shank to tak' i' yer han' files. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 510/1 Four or five pairs of heavy woollen socks cover his feet, and over them is placed a pair of caribou shanks.

4. *transf.* **†a.** Each of the 'legs' of a pair of compasses. Also each of the 'legs' of a triangle. *Obs.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* vii. 87 In the drawing of a Circle, the one shanke of the Compasses is set fast in some place, and the other shanke is caried round about. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxxix. § 5. 344 All men [have].. the shank of their Compasse so set in a center that the Circle of their lines are [etc.]. 1679 A. Lovell *Indic. Univ.* 159 The Isocele, or Triangle of equal Shanks.

b. Each of the two portions of a pair of scissors between the bow and the joint.

1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 40 Ladies' and fancy scissors, the shanks of which have been composed of iich open work. 1859 F. S. Cooper *Ironmonger's Catal.* 63 Scissors..Bent Blade and Shank.

c. *Arch. pl.* The plane spaces between the grooves of the Doric triglyph.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 593 Shanks; the interstitial spaces between the channels of the triglyph, in the Doric frieze; sometimes called Legs. 1836–50 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5).

d. Each of the two cheeks or side-pieces of a spur. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

5. The stem or straight part of anything. Cf. Shaft *sb.*[2] **a.** The stem of a goblet, glass, etc.

1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods York*, etc. (Surtees) 168 The foote, shancke, and knoppe of the challaice. 1583–4 *New Yrs. Gifts* in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 420 One vault, the foote, shainke, and cover of lapis-lazule. 1625 in Rymer *Fœdera* XVIII. 238/1 One Salte of Goulde..haveing uppon the Shanke three great course Saphires. 1826 Galt *Last of Lairds* iii. 28 He had the shank o' the very glass in his hand he had held to his old frien's lips.

b. The straight part of a nail or pin, between the head and the taper of the point. Also of a drill or borer.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger.. shall bring into this Realm..Latten Nails with Iron Shanks. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Pinnes..such as shal.. haue the heads soudered fast to the shanke. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* i. 7 An hole..to set the blunt end of the shank of the Drill in. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing Horses*, The Shanks of the Nails should be somewhat flat, and the Points sharp. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 20 A shank or small mandrel..with a square hole..at the end of it, into which drill bits of various sizes can be alternately inserted. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* I. 174 The coral animal is..not much larger than a pin's shank.

c. The stem of a plant (†*Sc.* also the trunk of a tree); the pedicel or footstalk of a flower; the footstalk or connecting part of any organ in a plant.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. viii. 70 And like as quhen the anciant aik tre, With his byg schank, be nouth wynd oft we se Is vmbeset. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 413 Ane penny..havand on the one syde ane palmetre crownit, ane schell padocke crepand up the schank of the samyn. 1617 Markham *Country Housew. Garden* ix. (1648) 96 Set slips without shankes any time, except [etc.]. [*a 1693 Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii. 109 One Apple of the short-shank Pepin-kind.] 1710 Ruddiman *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v. *Schank*, And Scot. the stalk of any herb or plant is called the shank. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbados* 211 Its long tubular shank is finely rayed, the inside with purple-bluish veins. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Clove*, Cloves must be chosen dry,..and if possible, with the shank on. 1796 C. Marshall *Gardening* xiv. (1813) 197 Earth up the shanks [of cucumber plants] with dry mould. 1820 Shelley *Sensit. Pl.* III. 56 And the dock, and henbane, and hemlock dank, Stretched out its long and hollow shank. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 235 They are connected..by means of shanks or diverging limbs, which are attached to the neighbouring bundles on either side.

†d. The tunnel of a chimney. *Obs.*

c 1525 Contract in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 42 The schanck of the chymnies. 1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Fumarium*,..also the shanke or tonell of a chymneye. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey). *Shank*,..the Stem of a Candle-stick.

e. The shaft or stem of an anchor, connecting the arms and the stock.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Than thai maid fast the schank of the ankyr. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 The Anchor hath a stocke, a ring, a shanke, a flouke. *a 1779* Cook *3rd Voy. Pacific* III. viii. (1784) II. 129 The ring, with part of the shank, and the two palms [of the anchor] were now wanting. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 165 The shank lying athwartships under the boat. 1905 Geil *Yankee in Pigwy Land* XXV. 375 Had the steering gear of the 'Flandre' broken, we should have gone over the cataracts in spite of the shanks being ready to cast.

†f. The stem of a candlestick. *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* III. v. (1592) 347 So then Christ is the shanke or shaft of the candlesticke. 1612 Corvat *Crudities* 244 Hard by this Altar are two very rich candlestickes..; the whole shanke betwixt the base and the socket being about eight foot high. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Shank*,..the Stem of a Candle-stick.

g. The straight part of a fish-hook, to which the line is attached.

a 1613 Dennis *Secrets Angling* I. xviii, His Shank should neither be to short nor long, His point not ouersharpe, nor yet too dull. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 331 Lay your Line on the Inside of the Shank. 1910 H. T. Sheringham in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 28/2 (*Angling*), A leaded hook round the shank of which is twisted bright-coloured wool.

†h. The neck of a still or alembic. *Obs.*

1600 Surflet *Country Farm* III. lxxvi. 608, C Is the shanke, which must be a foote long at the least, and is otherwise called the neck of the stillitorie.

i. The cylindrical portion of a stop-cock.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 11 There was soder'd on to the shank of the Cock..a Plate of Tin. 1797 Cure *Coal Viewer* 55 Injection Cocks. To be made of brass with square shanks.

j. *Typog.* The body of a type, as distinguished from the shoulder, face, and foot.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 390 The square Mettle the Face of a Letter stands on, is called the Shank of a Letter. 1885 Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 219/2 Low spaces and quads must all be raised to the level of the height of the shanks of the letters prior to moulding.

k. The stem of a key, between the bow and the bit.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* i. 6 The shank of a Key also, or some such long hole, the Punch cannot strike. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2132/4 Lost.., a large Key with a Coronet and fluted Shank filed cross.

l. The stem of a tobacco-pipe.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 271/2 Long shanks [of a Tobacco-pipe]..Short shanks or ends. *Ibid.* 272/1 A Shanking toole..to rub and polish and make smooth the shanks of the pipes. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 404 Keep stirring the mixture with the shank of a tobacco-pipe. 1898 MacManus *Bend of Road* 46 He ran a straw down the shank of his pipe.

m. The slender part between the flattened handle and the bowl of a spoon; the narrow part of a spoon-handle. Also, the handle of a ladle.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 6/1 Spoons are made plaine, but with wrought shanks, and heads with diuerse deuises. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 585 By lifting it [the glass] out in flat copper ladles with iron shanks.

n. The blank part of a screw, or screw-bolt, between the thread and the head.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* ii. 28 You must make wide holes, big enough to receive the shank of the Screw. *Ibid.* 29 The shank of the Screw..must be Forged square near the Head. 1770 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 300 The shanks of these Screws are made so long as to reach through the Head and through the Cap: at the upper-end of these shanks is made male-screws. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 217 The narrow part of slot slips down over shank of screw, and the head holds the shelf firmly in its place.

o. *Arch.* The shaft of a column.

1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 652/2 It [Pompey's Column] is made up of three Pieces, of which the Chapiter is one, the Shank and three Feet of the Basis forms the second, and the Basis compose the third.

p. *Sc.* The shaft of a pit or mine.

1790 A. Wilson *Poems* 265 (Jam.) Nine score o' fathoms shanks down lead, To let the hammerin' core in. 1887 Service *Dr. Duguid* xxi. 138 This lowsing the stanes in the shank, so chirted oot the bratticing that at last [etc.].

q. The tang of a knife, chisel, etc. or part which is inserted in the handle; the continuation of the tang of a tool or instrument.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 388/1 The Shank [of a chisel]. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* VII. 346 Strong bayonets, with short firm shanks Protruded from their tubes.

r. (*a*) The part of a harpoon between the 'socket' and the 'mouth'. (*b*) The tapering part of an oar between the handle and the blade. (*c*) *dial.* The handle of a broom, rake, spade, etc.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

(*a*) 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 223.

(*b*) 1857 P. Colquhoun *Comp.* 'Oarsman's Guide' 30 The oar or scull [consists] of handle, loom, shank, and blade. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 297/2 (Rowing) *Oar*...Its chief parts are—the *blade*, broad and thin, which is dipped in the water, the *loom* or *shank*, and the *handle*, which the oarsman grips.

s. The stylet of a trocar.

1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 393 The surgeon..then plunges in the trocart by a sharp quick blow. ..He instantly withdraws the shank, supporting with his left hand the canula.

t. The fang of a tooth. *rare.*

1851 Mantell *Petrifactions* iii. § 5. 245 The germ of the coronal portion of the tooth was first secreted, and the entire crown completed before the formation of the shank or fang commenced.

u. The narrow part of a boot or shoe which connects the sole with the heel; the waist.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Shank-cutter*, a machine or tool for cutting shanks for boots and shoes. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 830.

v. That part of an ax-head which is between the edge and the back, which in some old forms is drawn out long and thin. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

w. The straight piece of tubing in a trumpet. 1892 A. J. Hipkins *Let. to Editor.*

6. A part or appendage by which something is attached. (Cf. 6 c, 'footstalk'.)

a. That part of a ring which encircles the finger. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 91/1 (Jewellers' terms.) Shank, is that part as compasseth the Finger, the Ring part. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4691/4 A large enamelled Ring set like a Lozenge, with 18 Diamonds about the Stone and Shank.

b. A lug, stud, or ear, projecting from an object, by which it is held, or which affords a bearing or point of attachment.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* ii. 28 This spring is..fixed at the bottom of the Main-plate, by two small shanks proceeding from that edge of the spring that lies against the Main-plate ..: These shanks are to be rivetted..on the other side of the Main-plate.

c. (See quot.)

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 462/1 The Shank [of the Clapper of a Bell], the length of it to the Ball.

d. The wire loop by which some kinds of buttons are attached.

1790 H. Clay *Patent* in *Repertory of Arts* (1800) XII. 242 If a shank of metal is wanted or preferred,..the shank is to be put into or through a single piece or pieces of slate or slit stone,..leaving a metal stud, or other ornament, on the top of the button. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 86 (*Button-maker*), To this plate is soldered the eye or 'shank' made of wire. 1904 Quiller-Couch *Fort Amity* XV. 180

She..began with her embroidery scissors to snip at the shanks of its breast-buttons.

7. In names of various tools and implements.

† **a.** A bone pin for slating. *Obs.*

1716 *Ford* (Northumbld.) *Ch.-bks.* (MS.), Paid for three pecks of shanks, from Newcastle, 3s. 8d.

b. *Founding.* A clay-lined ladle having long handles, one of them T-shaped, in which to carry molten metal from the furnace to the mould.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 369 A double hand-ladle, or a shank. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Shank,* a double hand-ladle, capable of holding 2 to 4 cwt. of melted metal, carried in foundries by from three to five men.

c. *pl.* (See quot.)

1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* III. 1265 The lenses..are brought to the circular form with flat pliers called shanks, the jaws of which are made of soft iron that they may more readily..take a firm hold.

d. A short rope or chain (*spec.* = † short for *shank-painter*); 'a tie-strap of a halter; the loose end of a rope or chain' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Shank,* or *shank-Painter,* (in Sea-Affairs) a short Chain [etc.]. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Shank,* a rope by which a horse is tied up in the stall.

8. *Sc.* and *north.* 'The projecting part of a hill, or the narrow ridge, which, like a stem, joins the mass to the level ground' (*Northumbld. Gloss.* 1894).

1602 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 485/2 The south schank of ane hill callit the peithill. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 201, I thought I heard a queer unearthly greet coming down the shank, and wizing ay nearer, and nearer to the byre door. 1887 *Scotsman* 19 Mar., The long 'shanks' and the abounding waterfalls.

9. *dial.* and *U.S.* The latter end or part of anything: the remainder or last part of a thing.

1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* II. 113 'The shank of the evening', twilight. 1854 MISS A. E. BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* II. 220 The shank of the day. 1903 A. ADAMS *Log of Cowboy* xviii. 280 Miller made him knock off along in the shank of the evening.

10. **a.** Some unidentified plant (quot. 1657). **b.** 'A name applied to plants of the genus *Bryonia*' (Worcester 1860 citing *Johnson*).

1657 BECK *Universal Charac.* K 8, Shanke herb.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shank-end*; † **shank-hook,** a hook to secure the shank of an anchor when it is being drawn up to the ship's side; **shank-jelly** (see quot.); † **shank-main,** the pastern (of a horse); **shank-net,** a trawl-net used in shrimping; **shank-painter** = PAINTER[2] 1; **shank-piece** (see quot.); † **shank-pillion,** a pommel.

1837 A. BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 170 Nah, mo lads. we'n get'n tot *shank end at year ageean. 1884 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 197/1 Put one [file] in a vice and knock the shank end off. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Catte hokes with tree..v, *Shanke hokes..iij. 1824 *New Syst. Cookery* 372 *Shank Jelly. Soak twelve shanks of mutton four hours ..Pour three quarts of water to them [etc.]. 1898 SENN *Culin. Encycl.* 86 Shank Jelly. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Paturon de cheval,* the *shanke-maine of a horse. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 14 *Shank Net or Shrimp Net, to be used from a Boat. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 258 *Shankpayntours feble ..ij, Bowpayntours for destrelles feble..j, Shankpayntors for destrelles worne & feble..ij. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 31 The Shank-painter is a short chaine fastend vnder the fore masts shrouds with a bolt to the ships sides, and at the other end a rope to make fast the Anchor to the Bow. 1642 H. BOND *Boat Swains Art* 17, 4 Shank Panters of 3½ inches. 1 Shank Panter for the Streame Anchor 3 inches. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 37 To have Bolts for the Top-tackles, standing Parts of the Sheets, Shank-painter Chains. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 57 The shank painter is then passed. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 280/1 The sole in a machine-made shoe would mean a sole, an inner sole, *shank piece [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 639/2 The furniture of his horse, ..his *shaunckpillion without stirrops.

Shank, variant of CHANK (*-shell*).

1861 P. P. CARPENTER *Mollusca* 33 (Cent.) The shank-shell is carved by the Cingalese; when found reversed it is considered sacred.

Shank (ʃæŋk), *v.* [f. SHANK *sb.*]

1. *dial.* **a.** *intr.* To walk, to travel on foot; also with const. *away.* Often *to shank it.*

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems, King's Birthday* 83 If baudrins slip but to the door,..I fear, She'll no lang shank upon all four This time o' year. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 186 Them that canna ride, maun shank it. 1894 P. H. HUNTER *James Inwick* ii. 29 He was michty weel pleased to..shank awa hame to Lempockshaws. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho. Green Shutters* 198 Let him shank it! We're in no hurry to have him home.

b. *trans.* To cause to walk *off,* to march (a person) *off*; *refl.* to take oneself *away.*

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii, Then shank yoursell awa to the double folk, or single folk. *Ibid.* xxxvi, Ye should baith be shankit aff till Edinburgh Castle. 1856 J. BALLANTINE *Poems* 55 He shankit the snab hame to cobble his shoon. 1898 LD. E. HAMILTON *Mawkin* iv. 47 And now shank yourself awa before I put hand till ye.

2. *intr.* Of a plant or fruit: To decay at the stem or footstalk; to be affected with shanking; usually *to shank off.* Also *pass.* Cf. SHANKING 1.

1848 TURNER in *Beck's Florist* I. 24 Entire beds [of pansies] have been known to shank off during a very hot summer. 1863 DARWIN in *Jrnl. Proc. Linnean Soc., Bot.* VII. 70 Only four capsules [of a *Linum*] shanked off. 1892 *Garden* Aug. 193/3 The first season..the Grapes shanked badly.

fig. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. 223 How often alas, is it true of the believer, that his fruit is shanked, remaining sour when it should become sweet and palatable!

3. **a.** *trans. Sc.* To sink (a shaft). Also *absol.* **b.** *intr. dial.* To knit stockings. **c.** *trans.* in lens-making (see SHANKING *vbl. sb.* 2).

1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* vi. 64 Three new coal-heughs were shanked. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., To shank for coals.

1825 JAMIESON, *To Shank,*..to knit stockings. 1900 C. MURRAY *Hamewith* 79 The auld wife's eident wheel gaes birr, The thrifty lasses shank wi' virr.

Shank-bone. The tibia of an animal.

a 1330 *Otuel* 796 Wiþ þe fal þe steede a noon, To-barst þat o sschanke bon. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) V. 65 A broken Shank Bone of a Horse. 1659 *Comenius' Gate Lang. Unlocked* Foundation T, They also played on flutes made of the shank-bones of Cranes. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 24 Take off the Skin..and the Shank Bone with it at the End [of a shoulder of mutton]. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tributs.* ix. (1872) 150, I took a good drink through my gazelle shank-bone.

Shanked (ʃæŋkt), *a.* [f. SHANK *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] **a.** Furnished with, or having a shank or shanks (in any sense).

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 74 His art [was] shanked like a lath. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. xxviii. 486 The best of all the rest, is the short shanked apple. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1057/4 Lost.., one single Rose Diamond set in a Ring close shankt. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. P 7 To large Paper he chuses Short Shanked Points, and to small Paper Long Shanked Points. 1904 H. G. WELLS *Food of Gods* I. ii. 53 Industrious research discovered..three shanked buttons entire.

b. [f. SHANK *v.* 2.] Affected with shanking.

1882 *Garden* 3 June 388/3, I completely got rid of shanked berries. 1901 *Gard. Chron.* 16 Mar. 175/2 We could never get a crop of Black Hamburgh Grapes without some shanked bunches.

Shanker (ʃæ·ŋkəɹ). [f. SHANK *sb.* and *v.* + -ER 1.]

† **1.** *nonce-use.* A shank-bone. *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 148 It was my hap to meet with the shanke-bone [orig. Sp. *canilla*] of a Heyfer..and presently..I had lapt vp my Shanker [orig. Sp. *cancarron*] in the Paste that remained.

2. *Sc.* One who 'shanks' or knits stockings.

1636 *List Inhab. Aberdeen* in *Scot. N. & Q.* July (1893) 21 Elspet Torrie. Shanker. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. S. P.* IV. Gloss., *Schankers,* the women who knit them [stockings].

3. One who makes, forms or finishes the shanks of nails, buttons, etc.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 76 Button maker... Shanker. *Ibid.* 91 Nail manufacture...Wrought nail: Maker. Shanker...Header. Pointer.

4. *Sc.* One who sinks shafts.

1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict., Shanker,*. a sinker of shafts; as, 'a well-shanker, a pit-shanker,' West of S[cotland]. 1887 P. MCNEILL *Blawearie* 46 Some shankers, who had been engaged sinking the sump at the bottom of the shaft a little deeper.

Shanker, obs. form of CHANCRE.

Shanking (ʃæ·ŋkiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. SHANK *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. (See quot. 1846. Cf. SHANK *v.* 2.)

1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 462 That shanking (shrivelling) may not be induced in the berries. 1846 G. W. JOHNSON *Dict. Mod. Gard.* 593 *Shanking* is the technical term for a gangrene which attacks the footstalks of grapes and the stems of cabbages which have vegetated through the winter.

2. The action or process of using the pliers called shanks: see SHANK *sb.* 7 c.

1850 [see NIBBLING *vbl. sb.* 2].

3. The process of making tobacco-pipe-shanks. In quots. *attrib.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xxii. (ROXB.) 271/2 A Shanking or smoothing board..is that on which their clay is rolled to the length of their shankes. *Ibid.* 272/1 A Shanking Wyer ..is onely a plaine smooth wyer, by which the hole is made through the pipe Shank. *Ibid.,* A Pen knife, or a Shanking knife. *Ibid.,* The third is a Shanking toole.

Shannachie, variant of SENNACHIE.

Shannon (ʃæ·nən). An artificial salmon fly used on the river Shannon in Ireland. In full *Shannon fly.*

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xii. 357 The large heavy-water Shannon flies are very showy affairs. 1872 *Ibid.* xiii. (ed. 3) 393 The Shannon...Tag, gold tinsel and lemon-yellow floss.

Shanny (ʃæ·ni), *sb.* Also (in Dicts.) **shaning.** [Related to the synonymous SHAN.] The smooth blenny, *Blennius pholis.* Also applied to several fishes of the genus *Chasmodes* of Eastern North America.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 230 The Shanny or Smooth Shan. 1873 T. GILL *Catal. Fishes East N. Amer.* 20 *Chasmodes Bosc[ianus]*...Bosc's shanny. *Chasmodes quadrifasciatus*...Four-banded shanny. *Chasmodes novemlineatus.* ..Nine-lined shanny. 1878 T. CORNISH in *Zoologist* Ser. III. II. 423 Smooth Shanny.

Shanny (ʃæ·ni), *a. dial.* Bashful, shy.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 32 Downcast eye, and blush of shanny lass. 1890 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 23 All sweethearts are shanny.

Shanny, variant of SHANDY *a. dial.*

Shanscrit(t)a, obs. forms of SANSKRIT.

Shant (ʃænt). *slang.* [Cf. SHANTY *sb.*3] A quart, a pot; a pot of drink.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 218 They have a 'shant of gatter' (pot of beer) at the nearest 'boozing ken'. 1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 225 *Shant,* a pot or quart. 'Shant of bivy' a quart of beer. 1893 P. H. EMERSON *Signor Lippo* v. 13 To show you mean it stand a couple of shants of bevarly *to square the boys.*

Shan't, sha'n't (ʃānt). A colloq. contraction of *shall not*: see SHALL *v.* A. 6 b. Also used *subst.*

1850 SMEDLEY *Frank Fairlegh* vi, A sulky, half-muttered 'shan't was the only reply. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* xxxiii, 'Hoity toity!' exclaimed Madam. 'No cant's and shan'ts with me. What I have settled shall be.'

Shantrews (ʃantrū·z). *Sc.* Also 9 **shawintrewse, shantreus.** [? Gael. *sean-triubhas,* old trousers.] The name of a Highland tune and dance.

1807 TANNAHILL *Poems, Kebbuckston Wedding* (1846) 139 Sauney M'Nab..Has hecht to..gi'e us three wallops of merry shan trews, With the true Highland fling of Macnimmon the piper. 1881 *Antobiog. J. Younger* viii. 71, I was then allowed..to skip over the old barn floor at shantrews.

Shantung (ʃæntʊ·ŋ). [f. the name of a province of North-east China where it is manufactured.] A soft undressed Chinese silk (formerly undyed, since 1907 dyed to any shade of colour).

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 445 *Shantung Pongee Silk*..is a soft undyed, and undressed Chinese washing silk, and much resembles the Indian goods of the same character; but is somewhat duller in colour. 1895 *Stores' Price List* 15 Sept. 1095/1 Coloured silks...Shantung Pongee, in pieces of about 19 yards. 1908 *Daily Graphic* 21 Mar. 13/1 The hat..might be made of Shantung to match the mantelet.

Shanty (ʃæ·nti), *sb.*1 Also **shantie, shantee.** [Prob. corruptly a. F. *chantier* (see CHANTIER) used in Canada in the senses: 'an establishment regularly organized in the forests in winter for the felling of trees; the head-quarters at which the woodcutters assemble after their day's work' (Clapin, *Dict. Canad.-Fr.,* 1894).

See 1 c below; it is uncertain whether this is a survival of the original sense, or a late specific application suggested by the Fr. word. It may be further remarked that *shantyman* a lumberman, is precisely synonymous with *homme de chantier* (Dunn, *Gloss. Franco-Canad.,* 1880, p. 38.]

1. Chiefly *U.S.* and *Canada.* A small, mean, roughly constructed dwelling; a cabin, a hut.

1820 Z. HAWLEY *Tour* (1822) 31 (*Thornton Amer. Gloss.*), [These people (in Ohio)] lived in what is here called a shanty. This is a hovel of about 10 feet by 8, made somewhat in the form of an ordinary cow-house. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. xvi. 256, I offer you, as my side of the business, one half of my shanty. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. ii. I. 191 Our shanty was completed in good time before the evening. [The scene is Canadian.] 1832 [MRS. TRAILL] *Backwoods of Canada* vi. (1836) 93 The shanty is a sort of primitive hut in Canadian architecture, and is nothing more than a shed built of logs. 1836 *Crockett's Exploits in Texas* i. (1837) 4 When we entered the shantee, Job was busy dealing out his rum..,and I called for a quart of the best. 1842 MRS. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* I. 173 Not a few lounged around the wide door of a temporary building or 'shanty', as we say, erected for the refreshment of the guests. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 224 And driving, like the shanty on a raft, before a howling gale. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 254 They pass the temples,..and then village after village of poor-looking bamboo shanties. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lunley* i, It's on the Essex coast just a rambling old farm-house standing rather high..; it's just in fact, a picturesque shanty.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1841-44 EMERSON *Ess., Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 226 He has delineated estates of romance, compared with which their actual possessions are shanties and paddocks. 1851 H. MELVILLE in J. Hawthorne *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 399, I have been building some shanties of houses..and likewise some shanties of chapters and essays.

attrib. 1888 DK. ARGYLL *New Brit. Constit.* 98 One of the group of men who have been building a shanty-constitution for us to replace the spacious palaces of our ancient laws.

c. = Canadian Fr. *chantier* (see the etymology). See the comb. *shanty-gang, -team, shantyman* (3 below).

1876 D. WILSON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 774/1 Lumber shanties are constructed capable of accommodating from 25 to 50 men.

2. *Australia.* A public-house, esp. unlicensed; a 'sly-grog shop'.

1864 J. ROGERS *New Rush* II. 52 The Keepers of the stores and shanties grieve. 1902 H. LAWSON *Childr. of Bush* 209 They got up a darnse at Peter Anderson's shanty acrost the ridges.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *shanty-cook, hovel*; (sense 1 c.) *shanty-gang, -team*; (sense 2) *shanty-bar, -keeper, liquor*; **shanty-boat,** a kind of house-boat used by lumbermen; **shanty-cake,** a cake baked on or in hot ashes; **shantyman,** a lumberman.

1902 H. LAWSON *Childr. of Bush* 240 What damned fools we'd been throwing away our money over *shanty bars. 1880 N. H. BISHOP *Four Months in Sneak-Box* iv. 58 *Shanty-boats..are sometimes called, and justly too, family boats. *Ibid.* 59 The *shanty-boatman looks to the river not only for his life, but also for the means of making that life pleasant. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 368/1 We were joined by a very small boy from a shanty-boat. 1847 *Knickerb. Mag.* XXXI. 223 (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), The backwoodsman [must have] his 'chicken-fixins' and '*shanty-cake'. 1876 D. WILSON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 774/1 (*Canada*), The *shanty-cook is an important member of the little community. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 94/2 We came along just as a *shanty gang had turned a drive of square timber out of the branch [of the river]. 1862 DICEY *Federal St.* (1863) II. 46 Miserable wooden *shanty hovels. 1875 WOOD & LAPHAM *Waiting for Mail* 45 Mrs. Smith was a *shanty-keeper's wife. 1886 H. C. KENDALL *Poems* 209 He'll..swig at *shanty liquors. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade,* **Shantyman,* a lumberer or wood cutter; one who lives in a shanty. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 702/2 The typical

shantyman works only fitfully in summer. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 6 Apr., The last of the *shanty-teams of the season have about gone through here on their way home.

Shanty (ʃæ'nti), *sb.*[2] Also chant(e)y. [Said to be a corruption of F. *chantez* imper. of *chanter* to sing.] A sailor's song, esp. one sung during heavy work.

1869 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 11 Dec. 794 (*Article*) Sailors' Shanties and Sea-Songs. 1883 Clark Russell *Sailors' Lang.* Pref. 11 So the same 'chantey', as the windlass or halliard chorus is called, furnishes the music to as many various indignant remonstrances as Jack can find injuries to sing about. 1885 Runciman *Skippers & Sh.* 93 He began to try singing shanties. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas, Last Chantey* 40 May we lift a Deepsea Chantey such as seamen use at sea?

attrib. 1876 C. D. Warner *Winter on Nile* xi. 153 The 'shanty man' the English sailors call their leader from the French *chanter*. 1890 Henley *Views & Rev., Lit.* 153 The melancholy song of the chanty-men.

Shanty, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 7 shante, shauntee, 9 shantee, shaunty, shawnty, 8– shanty. [a. F. *gentil* (ʒɑ̃ti): see Genteel, Jaunty *adjs.*] Showy, smart.

1685 Crowne *Sir C. Nice* Epil., Each Shante Spark, that can the Fashion hit. *c* 1730 J. Haynes *Dorset Voc.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI VIII. 45/1 *Shanty-man*, genteel man. 1737 R. Drury *Rival Milliners* II. xiii, Where is the gay, engaging, shanty Mien? *a* 1800 J. Warton *Fashion* 79 'Tis thine for sleeves to teach the shantiest cuts. 1811 Willan *Words IV. Riding Yorksh.* in *Archæologia* XVII. 157 *Shantee*, or *Shanty*, gay, showy. 1824 [Carr] *Craven Gloss., Shanty*, smart, flanting. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss., Shaunty*, showy, flashy, affecting to be tasteful in apparel or ornament.

Shanty (ʃæ'nti), *v.* [f. Shanty *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To live in a shanty or temporary log hut. Hence **Shantying** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*)

1840 C. F. Hoffman *Greyslaer* I. v. 97 You see...the comfort to a man—who shanties out as much as I do—of having a home all fixed and ready for you. 1857 S. H Hammond *Wild Northern Sc.* 197 (Bartlett 1860), Mark Shuff and a friend of his, who were trapping, shantied on the outlet, just at the foot of Tupper's Lake. *Ibid.* 212 (ibid.), When we got back to our shantying ground we were tuckered out, as you may believe.

2. *Austral.* 'To visit a grog-shanty habitually; drink frequently or habitually at a public-house' (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1909).

1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* iii, I was put out at his laying it down so about the Dalys and us shantying and gaffing.

Shap (ʃæp). [a. F. *chape* in the same sense (Littré *Suppl.*).] (See quot. 1904.)

1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 445 *Shap-faced*, a term employed to denote that the plush or velvet cloth is faced with the short ends of waste silk. 1904 *N. & Q.* Ser. x. I. 307/2 Foulard is not made of silk proper, but of a certain refuse-part of the cocoon known as 'shap'.

Shap, obs. Sc. form of Shop.

Shapable, variant of Shapeable.

† **Sha·pand.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Also 4 schaphand. [pres. pple. of Shape *v.*; cf. Sheppend.] One who 'shapes' or predetermines: said of the Fates.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 572 Þyf þou trowest...þat þre sustren ben shapandys [*v.r.* schaphandys], And comen þere þe chylde ys bore, And shapyn hyt wele or euel before.

Shape (ʃēip). *sb.* Forms: 1 ʒescap, ʒesceap, sceap, 2–6 schap, 3 scap(p, scape, schoap, 3 (*Ormin*), 5 shapp, 3–6 schape, 3–7, 9 *dial.* shap, 4–6 schapp(e, 4–7 shappe, (5 chap), 5–7 schaip, 6 scheaip, scheap, 3– shape. [repr. OE. *gesceap* neut., creation, creature; make, structure, natural character; form, figure, configuration; pudendum (in this sense also *sceap* neut.); also decree, destiny; f. Teut. root **skap-*: see Shape *v.* Cf. OS. *giskap*, only pl. *giskapu* creatures, also ordinances, decrees (of God), ON. *skap* neut., state, condition; pl. fate, destiny, also, with suffixed article *skpp-in* the genitals.

The OE. word is normally represented by the dial. form *shap*; the form *shape* (with lengthened vowel due to the influence of Shape *v.*) did not become common till the 15th c., though occasional examples, perh. due to inflexion, are found early in the 13th c.]

1. External form or contour; that quality of a material object (or geometrical figure) which depends on constant relations of position and proportionate distance among all the points composing its outline or its external surface; a particular variety of this quality.

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wulcker 179/26 *Uolubile scema*, sinewealt ʒesceap. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 Ac on þe holi fleis bileueð þe shap and hiu, and smul of ouelete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 370 Al scaples was [þe matere] noght for-þi þat it o scap ne had parti. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1031 Round was the shap, in manere of compass. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. (1910) 9 'Siringa' is an holow instrument by þe middez, and it ow to be made of the shappe as it is peynted here. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 25 An Appell of Golde, representynge the shape of the rounde worlde. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 309, I know the shape of's Legge. 1710 J. Clarke tr. *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 145 A Glass of the common Shape. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxii. 346 By pressure ice can be moulded to any shape. 1896 Wells *Wheels of Chance* xxxvii. 284 The clerical person on the tricycle assumed the shape of a note of interrogation. *Mod.* All circles have the same shape; ellipses have different shapes.

b. *To keep in shape*: to secure from change of shape. *Out of shape*: changed from its proper shape.

1696 J. F. *Merch. Wareho. laid open* 6 English Canvas.. will not retch, nor let Stays out of shape. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 5 A cylinder of paper, formed of three quires, compactly rolled together, and kept in shape by paste.

c. The contour or outlines of the trunk of the body.

c 1393 Chaucer *Scogan* 31 On alle hem that ben hore and round of schap *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 68, I se be my schadowe my schape has the wyte. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 102 It's said that he was a Man of large Shape. 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 53 You may meet a Lady To-day with an elegant Shape, fine by Degrees and delicately less. 1805–6 Cary *Dante, Inf.* xx. 114 That other, round the loins So slender of his shape, was Michael Scot. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. x. 29 Maud could be gracious too, no doubt To a lord, a captain, a padded shape.

d. Impressed or represented form; a picture, image. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) viii. 96 There schewethe the schapp of his left Foot, in the Ston *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 252 Quhair ye sall find the schap of the kingis schipe and hir pictour. 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xxiv, Mine eyes haue drawne thy shape. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 218 An ill Painter by writing on the shapeless Picture which he hath drawn, is fain to tell passengers what shape it is.

†e. In certain Biblical expressions, used for *form* (= L. *forma*, Gr. *μορφή*). Also, used for *form* in philosophical sense. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* x. 32 Bote Mon is him Most lyk of Marke and of schap ? 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (L.) 943 His lord þat is his maker and made hym thorwe his kendnesse lyk to hym-self in schap. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* xii. 2 But be ye chaunged in youre shape [*μεταμορφοῦσθε*], by the renuynge of youre wittes. 1551 T. Wilson *Logic* II. Lvij, Whan the shappe or fourme is made: theffect or thyng doen may folow: take awaie the shape, & the vse also is taken awaye. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* viii. 111 In asmuch as the essentiall shape of man [orig. *la forme essentielle de l'homme*] is to acknowledge a certeine Godhead [etc.].

†2. The make or cut of a garment. [Cf. Shape *v.*] *Obs.* as specific sense.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 424 Hore weaden beon of swuche scheape, & alle hore aturn swuch þet hit beo eðcene hwarto heo beoð i-turnde. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (L.) 1221 Ne worschipe not men for here fayre clopes, ne for here qweynte schappis, þat sum men usen. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 364 Lo, here a shrowde for a shrewe, and of shene shappe!

†b. Fashion of dress. *Obs.*

a 1425 *Brut* II. 296 Þey ordeyned and chaungyd ham euery ʒere diuers schappis of disg)[se]ngez of cloþing. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. xii. 548 Oon schap of outward habit (namelich such a schap which is rather foul than gay).

†3. The manner in which a thing is fashioned (by nature or art); make, structure, arrangement of parts; visible aspect. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23659 Efter þat þe dome be giuen þe werld..sal haue a scape al neu. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4893 Þe shappe of þe world sal for-done be. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvi. 269 Sum men seyn, that thei han the Body upward as an Egle, and benethe as a Lyoun: and treuly thei seyn sothe, that thei ben of that schapp. *a* 1500 *Adrian & Epotys* 138 in *Brome-bk.* 29 On the Fryday god made Adam After hys chap he ʒaffe hym name. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Aug. 1666, The shape of what stood was very meane.

†b. Form, order and arrangement (of words, etc.); course, order (of a story). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1160 But schortly for to telle þe schap of þis tale, þe duk hade þe douʒtiere men. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (T.) 284 Ane is right saying and shap of wordes That him augh to sai, that gyffes this sacrement.

†4. The appearance of a human or animal body or its parts, (often, of the general form as distinguished from the face) considered as beautiful or the contrary. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 503 (Gr.) Þin lichoma leohtra micle, þin ʒesceapu scenra. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 20 As he biheold ant iseh .hire leofliche schape He sikede as þing þat sare were iwundet. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7312 Þe kyng byheld þyse bachelers Were faire of schap, & face clers. *c* 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 373 A formele eigle of shap the gentilleste. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 542 Palamydes ..was of ryght fayr shapp. 1565 J. Phillip *Patient Grissell* 1927 (Malone Soc.) Her comly shape Nature hath framd aright. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxxii. 50, I thank my God I shame not of my shap. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 49 Hither come the Country Gentlemen to shew their Shapes. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) II. 245 His daughter who was of a majestic shape.

†b. Excellence of form; beauty: = L *forma*.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* liii. 3 Ther is not shap to hym, ne fairnesse. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (1888) 144 Beutee and shappe with out deformytee. *a* 1535 More *Fortune* 43 in *Songs, Carols*, etc. (1907) 73 Thow þat arte prowde of honour, shape or kyne.

c. colloq. or slang. *Show your shapes*: come into view. See also quots. *a* 1700 and 1785.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Show your Shapes*, turn about, march off. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.* s. v., To shew one's shapes; to be stript, or made peel at the whipping post. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ii, Step forward, I say, and show us thy shapes, man.

d. *slang.* (See quots.) ? *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Shapes*, said (often) to an ill-made Man. 1735 Dyche & Pardon *Dict., Shapes*, a Cant Name for a nice finikin Lass that goes extream tightly laced; also of an ill-made, irregular Lump of Flesh, &c.

†e. An empty fop, a dandy. *Obs.*

1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* IV. i, The most silly beau and shape about the town.

5. The visible form or appearance characteristic of a particular person or thing, or of a particular species of animate or supernatural beings.

a 1000 in Cockayne *Narrattiunculæ* (1861) 36 Hi beoð oð ðene nafolan on menniscum ʒesceape. 13.. *Cursor M.* 17915 (Gött.), I sau apon his licam light In schap of douue þe haligast. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 382 The feynde..þe schape of a ʒung man tuk. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6320 For Protheus that cowde hym chaunge In euery shap homely and straunge. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. i. (1883) 76 In the forme & shappe of a man holdynge in his ryght hande [etc.]. 1535 Coverdale *Dan.* iv. 36, I was restored to the honoure of my kingdome, to my dignite, and to myne owne shappe agayne. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. iv. 43 Thou com'st in such a questionable shape That I will speake to thee. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* i. (1840) 9 So even in Paradise the Devil assumed a shape. 1833–42 Tennyson *To —* 19 Not for this Was common clay..temper'd with the tears Of angels to the perfect shape of man. 1910 Hirth in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 191/2 The heroes of their accounts appear in shapes somewhat resembling human beings rather than as gods and demigods.

fig. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 111 No wonder if his scholars hate the Muses, being presented unto them in the shapes of fiends and furies.

†b. Species, kind (of animate beings). *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) Prol. 4 Where dwellen many dyverse Folkes..and of dyverse Schappes of Men. *c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 38 Jac of the Bregge and Wylle of the Gappe, Thei have dogges of thei olde schappe.

6. *concr.* †a. A creature. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* 789 (Gr.) Swa ic þe, weroda weard..þurg þæt beorhte ʒesceap biddan wille þæt [etc.]. *a* 1400 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8050 Y ne wiste neuere, ne y ne herde, What maner wyght [*Petyt MS.* schap] wyþ me so ferde.

b. A person's body considered with regard to its appearance.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. i. 13 You both haue vertues, shining through your shapes. 1617 Mure *Misc. Poems* xviii. 1 Thou, thou, quhose lovelie schaip, of all admyr'de, In robs most rich a richer spreit attyrd. 1812 Shelley *Devil's Walk* xxiv, A statesman passed—alone to him, The Devil dare his whole shape uncover. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. iii, Shapes rawboned, in high sabots.

c. An imaginary, spectral, or ethereal form; a phantom. Now *rare.*

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 131 To worship shadowes, and adore false shapes. 1610 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* I. i, He..diues into my fancy, and there giues me shapes that kneele and doe me seruice, crie me king. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 649 Before the Gates there sat On either side a formidable shape. 1798 Coleridge *Wand. Cain* 110 And the Shape shrieked, and turned round, and Cain beheld him, 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* III. i. 51 Awful shape, what art thou? Speak! 1859 FitzGerald *Omar* xlii, And lately by the Tavern Door agape, Came stealing through the Dusk an Angel Shape.

fig. 1734 Watts *Relig. Fuv.* (1789) 150 Minds released from flesh..may smile at some of the fooleries and airy shapes of reason which we hug and embrace. *c* 1806 Wordsw. *Poems Sentim., Charac. Happy Warrior* 72 Whom neither shape of danger can dismay, Nor thought of tender happiness betray.

d. A figure dimly or uncertainly perceived.

1834 Whittier *Mogg Megone* 477 He hears quick footsteps—a shape flits by. 1847 C. Bronte *Jane Eyre* xxxvii, That narrow front-door was unclosing, and some shape was about to issue from the grange.

7. Assumed appearance, guise, disguise.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 27 Ah! that Deceit should steale such gentle shape. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* v. iii. 18 My cossen has knowne These gallants in these shapes. *Eve.* T'haue don strange things, Sir. One as the Lady, the other as the Squire. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 495 The brute Serpent in whose shape Man I deceiv'd. 1726 W. Penn in *Life* Wks. I. 138 There are but Goats and Sheep at last, whatever Shapes we wear here. 1839 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 117 A devil named Sakhr, came to her in the shape of Solomon.

8. *Theatr.* †a. A part, a character impersonated; the make-up and costume suited to a particular part. *Obs.* b. A stage dress or suit of clothes.

1603 Dekker *Magnif. Entert. K. Jas.* (1604) H 4, The foure Elements, in proper shapes, (artificially and aptly expressing their qualities). 1623 Massinger *Bondman* v. iii, Consider This Persian shape laid by, and she appearing In a Greekish dresse,..If she resemble not Pisanders sister? 1661 Pepys *Diary* 7 Jan., Kinaston, the boy, had the good turn to appear in three shapes: first as a poor woman in ordinary clothes..; then [etc.]. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 19 July 2/1 Some want money to bring them up to town; some borrow to supply the *addenda* to a wardrobe—such as shapes, shoes, and wigs.

9. One of the forms or diversities of appearance, structure, or properties, in which a thing may exist.

1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 467 Death thou hast seen In his first shape on man. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 69 The new magic coming thus in play, let us see..in what shapes it began to appear. 1771–2 Cowper *Olney Hymns* III. xviii, Dangers of ev'ry shape and name Attend the followers of the Lamb. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 324 An atony of the uterus, or an irregularity of contraction of the muscular fibres, assuming various shapes. 1842 T. J. Arnold *Schiller's Lied von der Glocke* (1846) Pref. 5 The following translation, in its original shape, was published in Germany. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 51 They were familiar with the thing in all manner of shapes.

b. The phrase *In any (no) shape (or form)* is often loosely used for: In any (no) manner, (not) at all.

1751 Hollis in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 381 If you will please to inform me how I may be useful to you in any shape. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxi, The Lord Keeper resolved that he would do nothing to commit himself, either in one shape

or other. 1825 — *Bets othed* xxviii, I am in no shape worthy of your farther care.

10. *In the shape of*: **a.** Represented by, embodied in (a person or thing).

1750 GRAY *Long Story* 41 Fame, in the shape of Mr. Purt, ..Had told, that [etc.]. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. ii, We there saw Military Rule, in the shape of poor Besenval.

b. Of the nature of.

1754 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 23 May, There is nothing else in the shape of news but small-pox and miliary fevers. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iii. 90, I had nothing in the shape of food. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) ii. 67, I love everything in the shape of a mountain.

c. In the form of, existing or presenting itself as. [1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Thoughts on Books*, I can read anything which I call *a book*. There are things in that shape which I cannot allow for such.] 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xii, I pique not myself upon managing steel in any other shape than that of a razor. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph.* I *note*, To gain admission even into this place, it was necessary for the anapæst to present itself in an unbroken form, or..in the shape of a preposition with its case immediately following. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 272, I made an earnest appeal for recognition of his services in the shape of a small pension.

11. Definite, regular or proper form; orderly arrangement. Phr. *to take shape*; *to put into shape*.

1633 FORD *Loves Sacrif.* III. ii, I am so busie with his friuolous proiect, and can bring it to no shape, that it almost confounds my capacity. 1756 EARL OF HOLDERNESSE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 390 Things begin to take a shape. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* iv, Since in that cave a dewy splendour hidden Took shape and motion. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 220 He was quite as much a talker as a writer, and beat out his thoughts into shape in talking. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 26/1 It is high time that this branch of the law should be thrown into statutory shape.

†12. An attitude (in the manege, dancing, etc.).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief of Joy* iv. xxxix. Wks. 1910 II. 555 Nor he that vaults, or gambolds best in shape, Can coome abowt (yet) nymbly lyke an Ape. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 90, I in forgery of shapes and trickes, Come short of what he did. *punningly.* 1634 FORD *Perk. Warbeck* II. iii, [A tailor says:] For fashioning of shapes, and cutting a crosse-caper turne me off to my trade againe.

13. *Sporting.* Condition with respect to efficiency; 'form.'

1901 *Scotsman* 4 Sept. 7/5 She [a yacht] seems in a worse shape than at the beginning of the season.

14. *concr.* in technical uses. **a.** *Cookery.* A mould for forming jelly, blanc-mange, etc., into a particular shape; a portion of jelly, blanc-mange, etc. moulded into an ornamental shape.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Engl. Housekpr.* (1778) 201 You must not put the shapes on the jelly till you are going to send it to the table. 1850 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lix. (1853) 340 She had just stolen a shape of blanc-mange. 1889 BARING-GOULD *Arminell* xliv, The puddings were ground rice mould, 'shape' Mrs. Welsh called it, rice milk [etc.].

b. *Millinery.* The body of a straw bonnet or woman's hat or cap previous to trimming.

1881 *Milliner & Dressmaker* Feb. 15/1 First-class milliners prefer to cover their own shapes with plush.

c. A portion of material cut or moulded so as to have a particular shape; *spec.* a piece of rolled or hammered iron of cross-section differing from that of merchant bar; also (see quot. 1875).

1845 MRS. M. J. HOWELL *Hand-bk. Dress-making* 72 Before the velvet is cut out in shapes, a thin paper should be gummed at the back. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Shape*, a piece of metal roughed out as nearly as may be to the shape it will assume when finally forged and finished.

d. *Naut.* A cone, ball, or drum of metal or canvas used in signalling.

1879 in Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 100 Three black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter.

† II. 15. What is decreed. *Obs.*

Beowulf 3084 (Gr.) Wicum wunian oð woruldende, healdon heah gesceap. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xl. 24 (Gr.) Long is to secganne, hu hyre ealdorgesceaft æfter gongeð, woh wyrda gesceapu. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 101 Of Godes ordinance he forsoke þe schap. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 180 Sen it is sett to be soo & slipe it ne may, Ne schewid to be na nobire schap.

III. 16. The sexual organs; the distinctive organ of either sex. Now *dial.* in narrower sense, 'the private parts of a female' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

a 1000 in *Anglia* (1888) XI. 2 Pær he on his sceape locode & his to bismere hloh. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Et þe schape þe douel smuȝeð in derneliche hwenne hit bið ȝaru to galiche deden. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Þi shape dide þat hit ne sholde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 423 Allas! somme of hem shewen the boce of hir shap. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 35 But as sone as þay haden synned, þay seen hor schappe, and wern aschamet þerof, and hydden hit wyth leues of fygge-tre. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 507 Couer thy shap Wyth some flyp-flap. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 8 Let him cast the cold water upon her shape.

IV. 17. *Comb.*, as (sense 5) *shape-shifter*, *-shifting* adj. and sb., *-changing* adj.; (sense 14 b) *shape-coverer*; †shape-like *a.*, comely, fitting; †shape mistress (see quot.); †shape-smith, *jocular*, a corset-maker.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 21 Blew Gods the billowes crown'd, *Shape-changing Proteus, Triton shrill. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 May 9/4 *Shape Coverer wanted for net work. 1672 WISEMAN *Treat. Wounds* I. 15 Be sure in your stitching, you bring the Artery and Vein to his wounded fellow, so shall you the likelyer secure your self, and make the work more *shape-like. 1820 J. CAULFIELD *Portraits* IV. 70 Mrs. Sarah Mapp..was called the bone-setter, or *shape mistress. 1887 A. LANG *Myth, Rit. & Relig.* II. 19 He was also, like Odin, a '*shape-shifter'. *Ibid.* I. 50 Belief in..Metamorphosis or '*shape shifting'. 1895 A. NUTT in Kuno Meyer *Voy. Bran* I. 211 We obtain a glimpse of the shape-shifting self-concealing powers of Tuatha De Danann. 1715 GARTH *Claremont* 98 Not yet..broad eyebrows were reduc'd by paste: No *shape-smith set up shop, and drove a trade To mend the work wise Providence had made.

Shape (ʃēp), *v.* Pa. t. **shaped** (ʃēpt); pa. pple. **shaped** (ʃēpt), *arch.* **shapen** (ʃē·p'n). Forms: *Inf.* and *pres.-stem*: α. 1 sceppan, scyppan, 4 schippe; *3rd pers. sing.* 3 shuppieð, (for-) schuppeð, 4 schepped, sscpp. β. 3 ssape (*3rd pers. sing.* schepieð), 4–5 shappe, 3– shape. *Pa. t.* α. *strong* 1 sc(e)ōp, 3 shop, 4 shoop, 6 shoope, schope, 4–6 shope, *Sc.* schupe, 6 showpe; 4 schep; β. 3 scupte, scopte, sipte, 3–4 schupte; γ. 4 schapit (*Sc.*), shapte, schapide, 6– shaped. *Pa. pple.* α. 1 sceapen, scepen, 3 shapenn (*Orm.*), isceapen, yssape, 4 shape, ischape, shappen, 4– shapen. β. 3 (for-) schupped, 4– schept. γ. 3 ischeaped, 4 yschaped, 4– shaped. [A Com. Teut. str. verb, the original conjugation of which is found unaltered only in OE., OFris., OS., and Gothic, while in the other Teut. langs., and in Middle and Modern English, the primitive flexional forms have been more or less completely replaced by analogical new formations. OE. *scieppan, scōp, scapen* corresponds to OFris. **skeppa, skōp, eskepen* (WFris. *skeppe, skoep, skepen*), OS. **gisceppian, -scōp* (*scuop*), **-scapan*, Goth. *gaskapjan, -skōp, -skapans*: the sense in all these langs. is 'to create', occas. 'to fashion'. In early ME. a new pres.-stem *shape* was formed on the analogy of the pa. pple., and after the 14th c. completely took the place of the older *sheppe, shippe*. The str. pa. t. survived into the 14th c. (in Sc. still later), but in ME. two different weak formations are also found: *shupte* (ü) from the original present-stem, and *shapide* from the altered form *shape*. In the pa. pple. ME. similarly developed two distinct weak forms, of the types *schept* and *shaped*. From the 16th c. onwards, *shape* has been a 'regular' weak verb (pa. t. and pa. pple. *shaped*), though the pa. pple. *shapen* still survives in archaizing use. The verb has been influenced in sense-development by SHAPE *sb.*, of which it is apprehended as a derivative.

In continental Teut. the changes in conjugation were similar to those that took place in ME.; in addition, a cognate verb repr. an OTeut. type **skapōjan* became in some dialects coincident in form with the verb represented by the OE. and Gothic forms above. Further, German and Du. have from their earliest known periods had a verb meaning 'to draw water', identical in form (and perhaps in etymology) with the verb meaning 'to create'; in the older stages of those langs. all the conjugational varieties occur with both meanings, but subsequently the verb meaning 'to create' and that meaning 'to draw water' came to be distinguished throughout by difference of inflexion. The forms are as follows:—OFris. **skeppa, skōp, eskepen* to create, OS. *giscōp* pa. t., created, *skeppian* wk., to draw water; Du. *scheppen, schiep, geschapen* to create, *scheppen, scheple, geschept* to draw water; OHG. *scephen, scuof, giscaffan*, also *scaffan, scafta, gascheft* to create, to draw water, also *scaffōn* wk., to form; MHG. *schepfen, schepfte, geschepft*, also *schaffen, schuof, geschaffen*, and occas. *schaffen, schaffte, geschafft* to create, to do, to draw water; mod.G. *schopfen, schopfte, geschopft* to draw water, earlier also to create (cf. *schöpfer* creator); *schaffen, schuf, geschaffen* to create; *schaffen, schaffte, geschafft* to do, procure; ON. *skepja, skōp* and *skapða, skapt-r*, also *skapa, skapaða, skapað-r* to shape, make, ordain; Sw. *skapa*, Da. *skabe* to create, make, shape.

The ultimate etymology is obscure. Some scholars have suggested that the original sense is 'to draw (water) from a source', and that the senses 'to create', 'to ordain' are developed from this. Others regard **skapjan* to draw water (which is related to OTeut. **skapa-*, OS. *scap*, OHG. *scaf*, mod.G. *schaff*, vessel, bucket) as a distinct word from **skapjan* to create, ordain. For other derivatives of the Teut. root **skap-* see SHAFT *sb.*[1], -SHIP; outside Teut. no cognates are known, unless the root **skap-* be an altered form of **skab-* (←pre-Teut. **skabh-*): see SHAVE *v.*]

I. To create, fashion, form.

†1. *trans.* To create; in later use, to form, fashion (said of God or Nature).

From the beginning of the 14th c. there are indications that the verb in this use was sometimes apprehended as meaning 'to form, fashion, give shape to', and in the 16th c. the verb, though still used of God, would prob. have been regarded as corresponding to *formare*. In the 17th c. it was felt to be an inappropriate word to apply to God: cf. 'God makes, and the Tailor shapes' (Bulwer *Anthropom.* 256).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1278 (Gr.) Þa he Adam sceop. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11505, & sawle iss shapenn all off nohht, & hafebb þrinne mahhtess. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 189 His hwas dohter þu art, his þat wrahte and walt þat ischapen [203 ischeapen] is. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 196 (Harl. MS.) Habraham..þou seidest..þat mi leue moder wes boren & shaped of þi fleyhs. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 847 Hir fader.. Curseth the day and tyme that nature Shoop him to been a lyves creature. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 174 God that shope both erth and heuen, I pray to the thou here my steven. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* li. 5, I was shapen in wickednesse. 1557 TURNER *Bathes* (1562) Pref. A iij b, [These] byrdes..beynge taught of their nature, whiche almighty God grafted in them, when he shope them and made them to do so.

†b. In *pa. pple.*: Naturally fitted or likely (to do something). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 206 The douchty lord Dowglass Best schapen for that travell was. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 151 That man is able and shappen for to subdue & putte vndre hym all the world. 1525 BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccvi. 264 b, Ladyes..were nat shapen nor made to endure such payne.

2. To make, fashion out of pre-existing materials. In later use, to make by alteration of shape (as by moulding or carving) *out of* something else; to make in a definite shape.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z) 174 *Fingo*, ic hiwige oððe scyppe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16573 Þe rode þai scop þan as þai wald,..O cedre, cipres, and o pine. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 357 (Tanner MS.) The temple..That shapyn was as ye shall aftyr here. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 113 He shapis him of shire wax litill schipis many. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. vi. 698 And whan these thre spyndels were shapen, she made hem to be fastned vpon the selar of the bedde. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 240 Come, to the Forge with it, then shape it. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 154 She does begin to Geometrize,..shaping..plane regular figures, as triangles..cubes, &c. 1801 LEYDEN *Lord Soulis* lxii, The ropes..Shaped of the sifted sand you see. 1893 D. J. RANKIN *Zambesi Basin* xiv. 240 A large wooden mortar shaped out of a log.

b. Of the organs of speech: To form, frame, produce (sounds).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 Tunge and teð and lippe word shuppieð muð sent ut þe stefne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), To schape þe voice aier is ifonge in þe leues of þe lungen.

c. To frame, fashion (an immaterial thing); to make conformable *with* (a pattern).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28073 Laud men mai sumquat lere, to scape þair scrift wit þis samplere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 72 Cornelius..translated it into latyn. but he shope it so short þat [etc.]. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 299 The statue does not represent more truly the artistic imagination of its sculptor than does the word the mind that shaped it.

d. *To shape out*: to form, produce by giving shape to material.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 29 At the very mouth or out-let, dispersing it selfe into two branches, it shapeth out a great island. 1756 C. SMART tr. *Horace, Epist.* II. ii. (1826) II. 293 You may shape out any thing with such moist clay. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 312 Currents..and tides, cannot..shape out or silt up estuaries..without [etc.].

e. *To shape over* (U.S.): to refashion. Cf. *make over*, MAKE *v.* 92 d.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 53 The same influence helped ..to shape over certain pronominal elements into the personal endings *anti, masi*, and *ti*.

3. *passive.* To have a certain shape.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC in Sweet *Sel. Hom.* iii. 7 Þa wæs þæs teoþan werodes hafes ealdor swiþe fæger and wlitig gesceapen. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6465 Folke heo buth ful eovel yschapen. Heore mouth is from that on ere to that othir [etc.]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 126 How faire & how fetis it was & freliche schapen. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlviii, Lyke to ane heit schapin verily. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 209 b, The cloth was so shapen, that it covered also the other partes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 739 Shaped in forme, as one would say, of an egge. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* I. 215 Receptacle very long, shaped like a style. 1884 MRS. WALFORD *Baby's Grandm.* I. 262 The head was well shapen.

†4. To cut out or fashion (clothing). *Obs.* as specific sense.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Hu se euer hiie kurtel beo ischeaped oðer iseouwed, heo [etc.]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 269 She cam into þe bisshop his chambre, oon caas for to schape þe chamberlay his lynnen clopes. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* M ij, It is not hard for the Tayler to shape a fitte garment for a straight bodie. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 24 Therefore it is as hard a task to shape a coat for Schismaticks, as for the Moon, which changeth its shape euery day. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v, I was thinking of her poor mother when I shaped them [gloves].

absol. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 473 The taillours, trow I, moot heer-after soone Shape in þe feeld. 1568 CHARTERIS *Pref. to Lyndesay's Wks.* (1871) 4* The King ..sayis to him: 'Quhairto wald thow be my tailȝeour? thow can nouther schaip nor sew?' 1728 RAMSAY *Widow* 2 The Widow can shape, and the Widow can shew. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xiv, Thimblethwaite let no one but himself shape for glorious John, and he had a slashing hand at a sleeve.

†5. To fashion an image of, portray. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3214 Swete sire, ȝe me saye what signe is þe leuest to haue schape in þi scheld. *c* 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 1587 Apon his tayles ende þer was schaped a grysly hed. *a* 1650 *Old Robin of Portingale* xxxii. in *Percy Fol. MS.* I. 240 He shope the crosse in his right sholder of the white flesh & the redd.

†b. To present, set (an example). *Obs.*

c 1620 *Women Saints* 185 You women doe not leaue this example vnimitated, which she hath shaped you.

†c. *To shape out*: to depict, describe. *Obs.*

1633 MARMION *Fine Comp.* III. v. F 3, I am sure she shapt me out to bee the ridiculousest old asse in Europe.

d. *To shape forth*: to picture to view; to give an outline of.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 29 b, That course which the sonne of God by his example shaped forth vnto them. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III vii, The lone Seer.. Shaped forth a disembodied World. 1831 — *Ct. Robt.* xiii, 'My humble understanding,' said Agelastes, 'had been infinitely inferior to the management of so..sagacious a scheme, had it not been shaped forth and suggested by the inimitable wisdom of your..Imperial Highness.'

†6. To produce, cause, bring about. Also with clause as obj. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 111 And glorie Hit scheppeþ, ȝef man deyþe, And schilt fram purgatorie. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B.

xx. 138 He made iele matrimonye Departen ar deth cam & deuors shupte. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Temptation* (Shaks. Soc.) 204 For I shall shape honour for thee. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* xxxiii, Nor is there an opportunity of acquiring honour which I can shape for thee, to which, as it occurs, I will not gladly prefer thee.

†7. To transform or turn *into, to. Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 54 Summe schopen hem to hermytes heore ese to haue. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* iv. xiv. 138 She shope her self hors and man by enchauntement vnto a grete marbyl stone. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 12 Yet from a rich covetous Merchant did it shape him to a Courtier in pleasures.

†b. To put *into* clothing. Also *intr.* for refl.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 2, I schop me in-to a schroud. ?*a* 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 165 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 275 In a clothyng ye schalle be schape. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* vii. (Ingilby MS.), þe schene briddes in þe schawe þei schappyn in schrowde.

†c. To cause to assume an alien shape or appearance. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 723 And þey [*sc.* fiends] han bothe strengthe & myȝt, After man to schapen here body. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* II. i, Enter at one dore.. at the other Iupiter shapt like Amphitrio.

†8. To prescribe a form to. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 209 þeruoore ous tekþ oure guode mayster Iesu crist uor to asci wysliche and ous sseþþ oure ascinge þo he zede.

†9. a. *intr.* To attain maturity of form and proportions. b. *trans.* Of a tree: To bring (its fruit) to maturity. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 4. 24 b, Young men, when they knit and shape perfectly, doe seldome grow to a further stature. 1618 Lawson *New Orch. & Garden* vii. (1623) 16, I haue knowne a tree..for want of strength could neuer shape his fruit.

10. To trim, cut, or mould to a particular shape; to adapt in shape *to*.

1457 Hardyng *Chron.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1912) 750 The lawe is lyke vnto a Walshmannes hose, To eche mannes legge that shapen is and mete. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr. (1887) I. 175 They generally shape their eyebrows. 1861 *Ladies' Gaz. Fashion* Apr. 30/2 Some [sleeves] are shaped to the elbow, and have cuffs. 1891 Kinns *Graven in Rock* viii. 300 The sarcophagus is slightly shaped to the body.

11. To give definite form to; to put *into* a certain form, to embody in words. †Also with *out*.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 22 That oracles were foretold at the Delphian Caue, but were shapte out and finished in the Counsell house. 1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 535 We knew into how complete and fascinating a whole the selecting taste of Wieland had shapen the enterprise of Huen of Bourdeaux. 1842 Tennyson *Godiva* 3 And there I shaped The city's ancient legend into this. 1875 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* (1885) III. 258 The trivial questions I want to put could hardly be shapen in a letter.

b. *refl.* To assume a definite form or structure; to develop from vagueness or confusion *into* something coherent.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. ii, This multitudinous French People..begins heaping and shaping itself into organic groups. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 37 The valleys.. shape themselves..into a succession of graceful curves.

12. To give a direction and character to (one's life, conduct, etc.).

1823 Keble *Serm.* iv. (1848) 85 Every one shapes his conduct, in regard to his worldly interests, upon the notion that sin and wickedness abound. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* (1880) I. Introd. 2 The great river-courses which have shaped the lives of men have hardly changed. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 562/2 It would be absurd to say that his life was shaped for him by the force of circumstances.

II. To devise, plan, prepare.

13. To devise (a plan, a remedy.)

c 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 502, I can shappe herof a remedie. 1423 Jas. I. *Kingis Q.* lxix, Bot venus, of hir grace, Will schape remede. *c* 1530 *Hychescorner* 355 But at the last God shope a remedy. 1584 Lodge *Alarum agst. Usurers* 10 According as I finde your aunswere, I will shape your deliuerance. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxiv, Can I shape no means for myself when I am deserted by these cravens?

†14. To take measures for, contrive, endeavour to bring about. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4565 þat schopen hym [Caesar] yuel & outrage, þey diden hym fewte & homage. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3267* And had he shapyn Ay to shalkez shendship & illys. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 257 And soo for he schapput a fowle deth to oþer, hit fell apon hymselfe.

†b. With inf. or clause as obj. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 762 I schal schape no more þo schalkkez to helpe. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skt.) 148 Thilke governour..shoop to have letted thilke eleccion, and have made a newe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 318 Herowde the kyng has malise ment, And shappis with shame yow for to shende. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiii. 61 A fedrem on he tuke, And schupe in Turky for to fle. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 142 Send vs support and confortyng, Aganis our fais that byssie is, That schapis till stroy, baith auld and zung. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 262 Bot ay the mair I schape [? *read* schupe] to smorit The baulder it brak out.

†c. *absol.*

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1725) 201 þanked God & him so wele for him had schaped. *c* 1456 Pecock *Bk. Faith* (1909) 255 Therfore God so schope that the feith schulde bi a notable tyme be preched.

†15. *refl.* To set oneself, prepare. Const. *to* with inf., or *for*. *Obs.* Very common in Chaucer.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. (1868) 21 And I se þat euery lorel shapiþ hym to fynde oute newe fraudes, 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 429 'Certes', quod he, 'þat is soth' and shope hym for to walken. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 774 As ye goon by the weye, Ye shapen yow to talen and to pleye. 1462 in *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 20 That no nychbour schaip thame to by ony vittuallis or to bid ony price thairfoir befoir the entrie. *a* 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 78 Schaip the no moir with ws to stryve. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 95 Gif 3our fais tryumphis ouer 3ow to stand, Schaip 3ow for deid.

†b. Of the sky: To prepare (to rain). *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troilus* III. 551 Right sone vpon the chaunging of the mone Whan..that the welken shoop him for to reyne.

†16. To direct the course of; to equip, send forth. Also, of a motive: To prompt, induce. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12050 Arthur.. schop his host to Southamuptone. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 69 Bidders and Beggers Beoþ not in þe Bulle, Bote þe suggestion be soþ þat schapeþ hem to Begge. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 155 Bisshopes ben shapen with hir for to wende. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 403 Throuch auld malice he wox ner wod for teyn; Apon the Scottis schup thaim all with gret mayn.

†b. *refl.* To direct one's course. Also *intr.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1144 He will..shape hym to our shippes with his shene knightes. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* X. 408 Feyll Sotheroun than to Wallace fast can schaip. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* xiii. b j b, At the last he [Leir] shope hym to the see and passed ouer in to fraunce.

†c. *To shape* (a person's) *way*: to assist one in a course of action. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 17 We wolen wysen þe kyng and þi wey schapen. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 237 Whereas Empson and Dudley..did not giue way onely..but shape him way to those Extremities, for which himselfe was touched with remorse at his Death.

d. *To shape one's course*: Naut., to steer *for, to* a place. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (occas. *to shape one's passage, way*, etc.).

1593 Peele *Hon. Garter* C 4 b, And Sheffeilde, shape thy course no otherwise, Then loyaltie..Directs. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 56 Shape your course as he doth to meet him at the neerest angle you can. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 16 Sept. 1644, Minding now to shape my course so as I might winter in Italy. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Love & Hon.* 325 To the cloister's pensive scene Elvira shap'd her solitary way. 1816 Tuckey *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* i, (1818) 9 We now shaped a course for the west end of Madeira. 1877 'H. A. Page' *De Quincey* I. iv, 80 Two considerations caused him to shape his course differently.

17. †a. To direct, address (speech); to aim (a blow). *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1626 He schewez hem þe scheldez, & schapes hem þe tale. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 270 He wald..prevene the strakis, and geve him the dedely straikis first that he schapis till him. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. v. 39 Which speaches she applying to the scope Of her intent, this further purpose to him shope.

b. Phrase, *to shape an answer*. In early use const. *to* or *dative*. (Now with mixture of sense 11.)

c 1420 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 160 Wherefore thow Eolus, without more delay Shape vs an answer to thyne accusement. 1528 More *Dyaloge* III. i. (1529) 67 b/a That shall I gladly here quod I, and shape you such answere as my pore wytte wyll serue me. 1581 A. Hall *Iliad* IX. 171 Achilles thus an answere shapes. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Cunning* (Arb.) 441 It is a good Point of Cunning, for a Man, to shape the Answer he would haue, in his owne Words, and Propositions. 1670 Milton *Hist. Brit.* IV. 151 Well perceaving which way the King enclin'd, every one thereafter shap'd his reply. 1812 Cary *Dante, Parad.* vi. 28 To thy first question thus I shape mine answer.

18. *intr.* †a. To turn out, take a course. *Obs.*

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1725) 301 For him & us alle myght it better schape. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8415 Iff happe so with me schape That thow may no wyse askape Fro me. *c* 1440 *Wars Alex.* (prose) 69 (E.E.T.S.), And when Alexander saw it schope thus..he commanded þat all men schulde wende armed.

†b. To arise, come to pass. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 160, & al to lyȝten þat lome, ȝif leþe wolde schape. *c* 1420 Hoccleve *Min. Poems* xxii. 332 And on a nyght vnhappyly shoop it, Left was the Erles Chambre dore vnstoken. *c* 1430 — *New Cast. Tale* 15/29 (E.E.T.S.) It shoop so þat this man had a yong sone.

†c. To be conducive, tend. *Obs.*

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. v. 346 Their deere losse, The more of you 'twas felt, the more it shap'd Vnto my end of stealing them.

†d. Of a coast-line: to trend. *Obs.*

1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 7 The sea-coast..from thence ..shapes nearly south by east half east.

19. To appear promising (chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.*: see Eng. Dial. Dict.). Often with reference to physical exercises, as drill, rowing, etc.: To show signs of becoming efficient.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XIV. viii. V. 264 How their Grand Army of the Netherlands shaped to prosper. *Ibid.* XVIII. vii. VII. 211 Your Brother does not the least shape towards giving in. 1899 Kipling *Stalky* 205 They [the cadet company] shape well—extremely well they shape. 1913 *Daily Chron.* 22 Feb. 7/4 No. 7 rowed light, but the other men in the stern and right down to 4 shaped finely.

b. *Cricket.* Of a batsman: To get into the proper attitude and position for dealing with the particular kind of ball delivered by the bowler.

1884 I. Bligh in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 4 Davis and Powell shaping well.

c. Of a horse: To exhibit capabilities; to develop *into*.

1887 *Daily News* 16 May 3/4 Mr. C. Clark's son of Outfit, who gives promise of shaping into a grand weight-carrier.

1891 Gould *Double Event* xvii. 123, I am very anxious to see how my horse shapes.

20. *Pugilism.* To 'square' for fighting.

1878 *Athletic World* 31 May 99/2 Bassano..without the least attempt at shaping, hit him sharply on the nose.

III. To appoint, decree, determine.

†21. *trans.* a. Of God, fate, fortune, etc.: To destine, decree. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2913 Wæs sio wroht scepen heard wiþ Huxas. *a* 1000 *Be manna wyrdum* 95 (Gr.) Weoroda god ȝeond middanȝeard monnes cræftas sceop & scyrede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 Werpeð þat gilt uppen ure drihten and seiðð ..ne was me no bet shapen. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4391 Ac euere vou3te as hom nere deþ issape non. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 247 A wylde walterande whal, as wyrde þen schaped, þat was beten fro þe abyme. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's Prol.* 21 'Allas!' she seith, 'that ever I was shape To wedde a milksop'. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xxiv, Fortune It schupe non othir wayis to be. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* 1257 (Rawl. MS.) ȝet is þer to 3ow schape a hyer chaunce. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 153 To whom that fate was shapte, whom Phebus wold.

†b. *gen.* To decree, determine. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4364 When alle were set in ylka bataille, & schept ho scholde formest assaille, Toward þe Romayns faste þey nomen. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 742, & quat if faurty be fre & fauty þyse oþer Schalt þow schortly al schende & schape non oþer. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 419 Siþ no cause is of þis almes, þei seyen þat god shoop þis wiþ-oute cause.

†22. To give (a name) to a person or thing. *Obs.*

Beowulf 78 Scop him Heort naman. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) I. 478 Rice menn sceopon heora bearnum naman be him syllsum. *c* 1205 Lay. 14232 þa þe burh wel [*read* wes] al ȝare þa scop he hire nome. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 277 In þe same manere kynges sones of Engelond hadde names i-schape by hir fadir names. 1555 Phaer *Æneid* III. 22 And of my name their name I shoope, and Eneads them call.

†23. To deliver (a judgement), appoint (a penalty); condemn (a person) to punishment.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9714 Til an behoues al assent And siþen schap þe iugement. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 809 To bale were ȝe þanne bore for bannede werkus, þat schullen schamly be schent & schapen to paine. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. I. 159 Riȝt so is loue a ledere and þe lawe shapeth. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1828 in *Macro Plays* 131, I schape þese schrewys to mekyl schame.

Shape, obs. form of Chape *sb.*

1540 in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 114 Paid for gylting of the handle of the swarde and for the shape iijs.

Shape, obs. form of Scape *v.*[1]

Shapeable, shapable (ʃē·păb'l), *a.* [f. Shape *v.* and *sb.* + -able.]

1. Capable of being shaped, plastic.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 35 My task is to sit and study how shapeable the Independent way will be to the body of England. 1832 Carlyle in Froude *Remin.* (1881) I. 19 What strange shapeable creatures we are! 1860 Ruskin *Unto this Last* (1862) 72 Soft, and shapeable into love-syllables.

2. Shapely, characterized by shapeliness.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 146 With a Wheel..I made Things round and shapable, which before were filthy Things ..to look on. 1889 H. B. Wheatley *How to Catalogue* iii. 72 As it forms a more shapable and better-looking volume.

Shapeau, obs. form of Chapeau.

Shaped (ʃēipt), *ppl. a.* [f. Shape *v.* and *sb.* + -ed. Cf. Shapen *ppl. a.*]

1. In senses of the verb. Often with prefixed adv.

1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* III. iii. P iv b, That hurtful or noysom yll which..did cast away our first formed or shaped fathers. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiii. 340 Caius Julius Cæsar..was the best shap'd Man of his Time. 1845 Mrs. M. J. Howell *Hand-bk. Dress-making* 53 For cambrics, or muslins, this shaped body is most eligible. 1857 Dickens *Dorrit* xv, That fair ship began to steer steadily on a shaped course. 1862 H. B. Wheatley *Anagrams* 18 Shaped verses are instances of the most egregious folly. It was the fashion among the minor poets to compose poems formed in the shape of every conceivable thing. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 387 Shaped bones and chipped flints lay in the same deposit. 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* XXVI. 33/2 The curiously shaped rhinoceros beetle.

2. In parasynthetic derivatives of adj. + *shape* sb., as *many-shaped* adj.

1593 Q. Eliz. *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 20, I vnderstand the many shaped [*multiformes*] deceites of her wonder. 1866 *Field* 6 Jan. 10/2 The first-named..being as fine a shaped hound as ever I saw.

Shapeful (ʃē·pfŭl), *a.* [f. Shape *sb.* + -ful.]

†1. Having or taking (any) shape. *nonce-use.*

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XVII. 648 The Gods Haue often visited these rich abods..since their pow'rs (Being alwayes [? = all ways] shapefull) glide through Townes and Tow'rs.

2. Shapely.

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 73 But now in her owne Fountayne bathes her faire And shapefull limbs. 1842 J. Sterling *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 437 The..struggle for power and riches absorbs the energies that would otherwise exert themselves in shapeful melody. 1867 G. Macdonald *Disciple*, etc., *Somnium Myst.* xi, Their floral speech, Their lovely silences of shapeful lore.

Shapeless (ʃē·plĕs), *a.* [f. Shape *sb.* + -less.]

1. Without shape or form; having no definite or regular shape.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 350 þat es þe elementes to sai, þat first scapless al samen lay. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* vii, 103 The sayd Chaos was as a shapelesse Child [*vn Embryon*].. scarce set together in the moothers wombe. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 425 Who weares a garment shapelesse and vnfinisht? 1636 Earl Manch. *Contempl. Mortis & Immort.* 33 But what is this soule that so delights in futures? Though it be shapelesse and immateriall, yet [etc.]. 1698 Froger

Voy. Ded., I cou'd not forbear, how shapeless soever the same [*sc.* this Relation] may be, to present it to Your Honour. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 158 Some objects please our eyes ..The shapeless rock, or hanging precipice. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 47 Sunk are thy bowers in shapeless ruin all. 1799 SIR J. MACKINTOSH *Disc. Law Nat.* 17 A shapeless compilation, in which reason lies buried under a mass of authorities and quotations. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 36 And shapeless sights come wandering by, The ghastly people of the realm of dream. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xlix. 157 The statue had been fused and disfigured into a mass of shapeless metal.

2. Destitute of beauty or elegance of form, unshapely.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 303 Let vs complaine to them what fooles were heare, Disguis'd like Muscouites in shapelesse geare. 1590 — *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 20 He is deformed, crooked, old, and sere, Ill-fac'd, worse bodied, shapelesse euery where. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY tr. *Juvenal* Sat. x. (1673) 191 A shape-less Lad no Tyrant e're did make His dear Court-Eunuch. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 79 Some frail memorial still erected nigh, With uncouth rhimes and shapeless sculpture deck'd. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xv, In shapeless characters of yore, The gate this stern inscription bore. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, The old women at Smyrna are like sacks. You've not got clumsy and shapeless.

3. Without guidance or direction, aimless. *rare.*

1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 8 To..Weare out thy youth with shapelesse idlenesse. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 133 The drunkard's nerveless, hopeless, shapeless life in death.

Hence **Sha·pelessness.**

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. 102 A proper imagination surely,..to father his so orderly essence vppon the shapelessenesse of a Chaos. 1872 *Echo* 3 Oct. 3 The incoherence and shapelessness which Sir George Jessel vaunts as the perfection of human contrivance.

Shapeliness (ʃē·plinés). [f. SHAPELY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being shapely.

1388 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* v. 15 His schapplinesse [1382 fairnesse] is as of the Liban. — *Ps.* xliv. 5 Biholde thou in thi schaplynesse. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 294 The shapeliness of the lime and horse-chesnut. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* I. i. 23 True, a goodly man. What shapeliness and state he hath. 1884 J. R. SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 497 When we speak of Goethe as having created the literature of Germany, do we mean that he brought it back from wildness to Greek shapeliness and decorum?

†**Sha·peling.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. SHAPE *sb.* + -LING 2.] A small form or embryo.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 35 The shaplings or tiny keeles of the great Malpighiuses eggs.

Shapely (ʃē·plі), *a.* Also 4–5 **shaply,** (4 **schapliche, schap(p)li, schap(p)ely,** *comparative* **schaploker**), 4–6 **schaply.** [f. SHAPE *sb.* + -LY 1. (OE. had *gesceaplice* adv., fitly.)]

†**1.** Fit, likely, suitable; also like (*to* something).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1452 Tho sleyghtes yet þat I haue herd yow stere Ful shaply ben to fayllen alle y-fere. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 372 Euerich for the wisdom þat he kan Was shaply for to been an Alderman. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 264 Envie..is noght schaply forto wyve In Erthe among the wommen hiere. *c* 1435 *Chron. London* (ed. Kingsford 1905) 53 For Sorowe and Remoors, that he ys shaply to make with Inne this Rewme. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxviii, Thyse that god knewe before sholde be made shapely to the ymage of his sone.

2. Of good or elegant shape, well-formed.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* ii. 2 [She] bar a child, and, seynge hym shaply [Vulg. *elegantem*], hydde hym thre monethis. 1388 — *Gen.* xxxix. 6 Forsothe Joseph was fair in face, and schapli in siȝt [Vulg. *decorus aspectu*]. *a* 1400 *Pistil of Susan* 118 (Vernon MS.) Als þis schaply þing ȝede in hire ȝarde. *Ibid.* 194 Hire scholdres schaply and schire. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 30 þe þridde [profit is], þat þe makynge of lymes were þe more schaploker. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 139 Children deere, þat so goodly so shaply were, and feir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xv. 38 A sembly springald, a fayr ȝowng galland, Rycht schaply maid. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 237 The Ambassadour.. had the end of his Nose, part of the upper and under Lip cut off, but was otherwise a shapely Man. 1785 COWPER *Task* II. 76 Rude fragments now Lie scatter'd where the shapely column stood. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 613 In physique, they are taller, slighter, more lithe, shapelier, than their congeners at home.

absol. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* ii. 11 My culuer, my shapli [Vulg. *Formosa mea*]. — *Isa.* lxiii. 1 Who is this..? this shapli in his stole. 1709 SHAFTESB. *Moralists* III. ii. 225 An inward Eye distinguishes, and sees the Fair and Shapely. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Academy* 15 Aug. (1885) 104/2 The distinct Perception of a Whole arising out of a distinct simultaneous perception of the Parts, in the relations of all to each, and of each to each and to all, constitutes —the Shapely.

b. Having definite form. *rare.*

1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* lxxix, She..spies blurr'd images obscurely drawn,..But her true grief grows shapely by degrees, A perish'd creature lying on her knees. 1863 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 500 The plastic power of the imagination, taking up and using the existing data, forms them into a shapely conception.

†**3.** Pertaining to form. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 177 þe makere of alle þinges þat hab wiþ him schapliche resouns, of al manere resouns and þinges [orig. *ideales rerum rationes*].

Shapen (ʃē·p'n), *ppl. a.* [Strong pa. pple. of SHAPE *v.* (OE. had *earmxeapen* wretched.) Cf. SHAPED *ppl. a.*]

1. Having a shape (of the kind specified by the qualifying word). *Obs.* exc. in *well shapen* (somewhat *arch.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8076 þat sagh man neuer for-wit þat hore, Sua fraward scapen creature. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. (1910) 6 Haue the leche also clene handes and wele shapen nailes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. ii. 341 The knyȝt with the euylle shapen cote. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxiii. 235 His fayre and wel shappen body. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Prol. ✠✠ iij, That the righte shapen workes abyde not behynde, but accompanye faythe. 1603 STOW *Surv.* (ed. 3) 197 An vglie shapen sight appeared to them, comming in at the south Window. 1625 BACON *Ess., Innovations*, The Births of Liuing Creatures, at first, are ill shapen. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purch.* 85 A well shapen Man. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* vi, She was a good-looking woman.., well shapen.

2. Furnished with a definite shape; fashioned, shaped.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 333/1 Schapyne, *aptus, aptatus, adplasmatus.* 1558 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 88, I bequith all my shappen apparell as jacketts, dubletts and others unto my children. *Ibid.* 141, 200. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* XII. 15 And withal on the topmost tomb we set the shapen oar. 1891 — *Poems by Way* (1896) 214 Yet on he went until he heard The cry become a shapen word.

Shapen (ʃē·p'n), *v. rare.* [f. SHAPE *sb.* + -EN 5; cf. SHAPEN *ppl. a.*] *trans.* To shape, impart a shape to.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xxviii. 14 He sayde: How is he shapened? She sayde: There commeth vp an olde man, and is clothed with a longe gaiment. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. 90 Seeing this Chaos could not receiue either shape or order but by the said Soule,..how met they together,..the one to shape, and the other to be shapned? 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxiv. 65 Their speciall charge was first to shapen his limmes and bodie, goodly, and healthie. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* vii. (1623) 20 When it [*sc.* the sap]..shapens his buds for next yeeres fruit. 1819 CRABBE *Tales of Hall* I. 235 The minor portions of his creed hung loose, For time to shapen and an whole produce. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 1/3 Wait..until the creature has.. shapened itself into the form of a cottage loaf.

Hence **Sha·pening** *vbl. sb.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. I. ix, This is the nourishing Of all; but spermall form, the certain shapening. *Ibid.* II. iii. I. xix, The soul doth imitate and bring The eye to such a temper in her shapening.

Shaper (ʃē·pəɹ). Forms: 3 **scaper,** 4–5 **shapere,** 5 **schaper, schapare,** 4– **shaper.** Also (in sense 1) 4 **shapper(e, schappere.** [f. SHAPE *v.* + -ER 1; the form *s(c)happere* is influenced by the doublet SHEPPER.]

†**1.** The Creator or Maker (of the universe). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12899 þe scaper þat wroght al thing. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 579, 581 þer nys no shapper [*v. rr.* shaper, schappere] but god almyȝt..He ys shapper of al þyng. *Ibid.* 585, 9663, 9668. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 18 Thow..hast forȝet the Lord thi shaper. — *Isa.* xliii. 15, li. 13. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 88 Schappere of alle þynges god þat fourmedest me. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xi. 42/2 God..is..shaper & sauer of all creatures.

2. One who or something which makes (a thing) in the required shape; one who fashions (material).

c 1425 *Noah's Ark* 87 in *Non-Cycle Mystery Plays* 22 [*Noah log.*] Christ be the shaper of this ship, For a ship need make I must. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 444/1 Schapare, *aptator, formator.* 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 182 b, That auncient Serpente the shaper of such Gods. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 14 Another..wil be none otherwise termde then a shaper of garments. 1831 CARLYLE *Surv. German Poetry* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) III. 250 Mind is the creator and shaper of matter. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* II. 20 He was by nature an artist; a shaper with the pencil or the chisel. 1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems* 51, I..made them shapers Of mine own moods.

b. *spec.* in various trades as the designation of an operative. Also *shaper up.*

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 42, 45, 74, 97. 1890 *North Lindsey Star* 19 July 5/1 A shaper at the Britannia Iron Works. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2146. 380 [Hat-making.] Curlers including 'shapers'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 10/7 Carver and Shaper-up..for shaped blocks.

3. quasi-*arch.* A poet. *rare.* (Cf. MAKER 5.)

Suggested by OE. SCOP, fancied to be cogn. w. SHAPE *v.*

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LXXXI. 518 In this hall, we are told, a shaper, or poet, sang the lay of the creation. 1892 S. A. BROOKE *Eng. Lit.* I. iv. 103 If we want to feel whether *Beowulf* is good poetry or not, let us place ourselves in the hall..filled with warriors and seamen,..— and then hear the Shaper strike the harp.

4. A machine or tool for shaping material, spec. a shaping-machine (see SHAPING *vbl. sb.* 4).

1853 *Pract. Mechanic's Jrnl.* VI. 230/2 The shaper..is capable of working out differentially-curved..figures. 1893 *Sci. Amer.* 25 Nov. 344/1 Among notable exhibits..was an improved shaper.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 466 By the use of figured guides, cams, or shaper-plates, by which the motion is constrained. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Shaper Vise*, one adapted to hold work to a planer, at any horizontal angle. 1902 *Feilden's Mag.* IV. 480/1 The form of the shaper tool would have to exactly coincide with the tooth space of the wheel to be cut.

Shaperne, -ed: see CHAPOURN *Her. Obs.*

†**Shapet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? variant of SERPET.

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* lx. (1659) 116 Mr. R. left a Shapet of Turkey-Carpets and Hangings, which in all probability he designed..at Lighorn.

Shaping (ʃē·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see the verb. [f. SHAPE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of SHAPE *v.*; an instance of this.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 38 'Thah y swore by treuthe ant othe, that God hath shaped me y-nou at luppe'. 'Mid shupping ne mey hit me ashunche.' *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 444/1 Schapynge, *aptura, formacio.* 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* xiii, [A tayller] whiche surmounted alle the other in shapynge or sewynge. 1568 CHARTERIS *Pref. to Lyndesay's Whs.* (1871) 4* Seing teiching and preiching is na les requisite to thair vocatioun, than schaiping & sewing is to ane tailȝeouris. 1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 We come to the like shaping of the remaining part of the Logg. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 361 Canst thou remember, Maid, what vision first Seem'd more than fancy's shaping? 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xiv, It was the housekeeper who did teach her those unprofitable exercises of hemming and shaping. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ciii. 36 As one would sing the death of war,..And one the shaping of a star.

2. Something shaped, fashioned, or created; a creature, form, shape; a creation (of the mind or fancy).

1340 *Ayenb.* 64 Oþer huanne me zuereþ be þe sseppinges, ase me zayþ; be þe zonne þet ssinþ [etc.]. *Ibid.* 158 þe dyeuel ssewep to þe goste zuiche sseppinges and zuiche figures ase he wyle. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 136 Oh blot not out the louely Image of God; in fayning, and framing so vaine a shaping to your selues! 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 338 Pale Fear Haunted by ghastlier shapings than surround Moon-blasted Madness when he yells at midnight! 1795 — *Lines at Shurton Bars* 85 How oft, my Love! with shapings sweet I paint the moment, we shall meet! 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 86 This shaping of the stock is a very modified form of pistol grip.

3. *Sc.* (See quot. 1825–80.)

1814 W. NICHOLSON *Tales, Peacock* 91 Decamp [tailor loon], or by my bloody weapons, I'll cut thy buckram soul to shapin's! 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Shapings*, the small bits of cloth that are cut off with the scissors in shaping any piece of dress, S.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attrib. as *shaping machinery; shaping implement, mould, process* (1869 C. Knight *Mechanician* 77–8). **b.** Special comb., as †**shaping apparel, clothes** *Sc.*, outer garments; †**shaping board,** a board on which a tailor or shoemaker shapes his materials; **shaping engine,** an early name for the *shaping machine* (*b*); †**shaping knife,** a shoemakers' knife; **shaping machine,** (*a*) a machine for shaping metal pieces and parts of machinery; also *attrib.*; (*b*) a machine for shaping ship's blocks; (*c*) a finishing blocking machine for hats (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **shaping-shop,** that building in a shipwright's yard in which the steel framework, plates, etc. are shaped.

1564 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 170 His *shappinge apparell. A yowlowe sattane dublet and a payre of bousse. 1442 *Court-Roll Gt. Waltham Manor, Essex* 11 July, [Proceedings against Joan, widow of William 'Taillor', who] asportavit unam tabulam vocat. a *shepping-bord nuper fixam infra tenementum suum. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 333/1 A Schapynge burde, *scutpatorium, serdecelita.* 1541 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 176 Item, ane shaiping knyf, ane schawing ime,..ane schaiping buird. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* XXXIII, 'Deed, Jen,' said Lady Grizel,..' I wad hae glen a' my *shapin' claes to sit there.' 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXII. B 2/1 [Brunel's machinery for making ships' blocks.] The outside surfaces of the blocks are next formed to their true figure by the three *shaping engines. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 553 *Trenhet et subiloun* *Shappyng knyf and al. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 444/1 Schapynge knyfe, *scalprum.* Schapynge knyfe of sowtarys, *ansorium.* 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3139 How cal thay ȝou, sir, with the schaiping knife? Ane sowtar, sir. 1541 [see *shaping board* above]. 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* (1816) 84 The *shaping machine-room [at the Mint]. *a* 1849 BRUNEL in Beamish *Mem.* (1862) iii. 38 The shaping machine I conceived while [etc.]. 1867 *Rep. Paris Univ. Exhib.* (1868) IV. 373 The same firm also show a milling, or, as it is frequently termed in England, a shaping machine, in which circular cutters are employed. 1911 J. G. HORNER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 29/2 The shaping machine does for comparatively small pieces that which the planer does for long ones. 1872 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Machines* 263 *Shaping machinery. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 63 The *shaping-shop.

Shaping (ʃē·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SHAPE *v.* + -ING 2.] That shapes, in the senses of the verb.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xii. (1495) 196 In the male ben vertues formale and shapynge and werkynge and in the female materyal suffringe and passyf. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 133 In like manner, another man whose plastick, shaping, or enkindling powers, are fraught with more of manhood,..may [etc.]. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vi. (1857) 88 Our creative shaping intellect projected its own fantasies on him. 1897 DOWDEN *Sh. Lit.* V. iv. 409 He had..the artist's shaping hand.

†**Shapio(u)n.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 **scho-.** [Of obscure formation; related to F. *chapeau* hat.] Some kind of head-dress.

1504–6 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 90 Item, for vj schapiois [? *read* schapionis] and quhit hattis..iiij *li.* iiij*s.* 1512 *Ibid.* IV. 205 Item..to James Bassindin for ane schapioun and ane bever..v *li.*

Shapman, -mann, obs. forms of CHAPMAN.

‖**Shapoo** (ʃă·pu). Also **shapu, sharpoo;** shortened **Sha.** [Tibetan *sha-pho* 'wild sheep' (Jaeschke).] A kind of sheep (*Ovis vignei*) found in Ládák (Kashmír) and Tibet.

1858 A. L. ADAMS in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 526 *Caprovis vignei* (Blyth)...3, Shapoo of Ladakh and Tibet. *c* 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 8 The Oorial and the Shapoo are bearded Sheep...The Shapoo is brownish-grey, white below, with a short brown beard. 1902 RONALDSHAW *Sport under Eastern Sky* v. 88 One of the men..had returned, having seen some sharpoo.

Shapournet, obs. f. CHAPOURNET *Her. Obs.*

Shapparoon, shapperoon, obs. f. CHAPERON.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Whore* B 8, Her Shapperoones,

her Perriwigs and tires. 1640 — *Praise Needle* A 1 b, No shadowes, Shapparoones, Caules, Bands, Ruffs.

Shappeau, shappo, obs. ff. CHAPEAU.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Shappeau*, or *Shappo*, for *Chappeau*, a Hat, the newest Cant, *Nab* being very old, and grown too common. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*

Shappester, -yster, variant ff. SHEPSTER.

Shaps (ʃæps), *sb. pl. U. S.* Also **chaps.** [Shortened from Mexican Sp. *chaparejos*.] Leather riding breeches.

1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* 8 (Cent.) The spurs, bit, and revolver silver-mounted, the shaps of sealskin, etc. 1904 E. ROBINS *Magnetic North* x. 181 A fellow who went about in 'shaps', as his California cousins called chaparejos.

Shapsister, variant of SHEPSTER.

Shar, obs. f. SHARE; obs. pa. t. SHEAR *v.*

Sharan, dial. variant of SHARN.

‖ **Sharawaggi.** *Obs.* Also **sharawadgi.** [Of unknown origin; Chinese scholars agree that it cannot belong to that language. Temple speaks as if he had himself heard it from travellers.] (See quot. 1685.) Also *attrib.*

1685 Sir W. TEMPLE *Gard. Epicurus* Misc. II. ii. (1690) 58 The Chineses..have a particular Word to express it [*sc.* the beauty of studied irregularity]; and where they find it bit their Eye at first sight, they say the *Sharawadgi* is fine or is admirable. 1724 POPE *Let. Digby* 12 Aug., For as to the hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Paradise of Cyrus, and the Sharawaggi's of China, I have little or no Idea's of 'em. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 23 Feb., I am almost as fond of the Sharawaggi, or Chinese want of symmetry, in buildings, as in grounds or gardens. 1781 — *Let. to Earl Strafford* 13 June, Though he was the founder of the Sharawadgi taste in England, I preached so effectually that his every pagoda took the veil.

Shard, sherd (ʃɑːd, ʃɜːd), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **sceard,** 4 **shord,** 4–5 **schoord,** (5 **schorde, schourde**), 4–6 **scherd(e,** 5–6 **sherde,** (6 **shered**), 6 **sharde,** 6–7 **sheard(e,** 7–8 *Sc.* **shaird,** 8 *dial.* **shoard,** 9 **shord, sheard,** 4– **sherd,** 5– **shard.** [OE. *sceard* neut., cogn. w. OFris. *skerd* (? neut.) cut, notch (WFris. *skird*, NFris. *skård, schaard, scherd*), MDu. *scharde* fem., *schart* (*schard-*) masc., flaw, fragment (mod.Du. *schaard* fem.), MLG. *schart* neut., crack, chink, mod.LG. *schaard* potsherd, also breach, gap (e. g. in an embankment), MHG., mod.G. *scharte* fem., notch, gap, ON. *skarð* neut. (Da. *skaar* chink, potsherd, MSw. *skardh* neut., gap, chink, *skardher* masc., potsherd); subst. uses of the adj. OE. *sceard*, OS. *skård*, OFris. *skerde*, OHG. (*lida-*)*scart* (MHG. *schart*), ON. *skarð-r* :—OTeut. **skardo-* cut, notched, diminished, a ppl. formation on the root **skar-* (:—**sker- : *skur-*): see SHEAR *v.*]

I. A cleft, gap.

1. A gap in an enclosure, esp. in a hedge or bank. Now chiefly *dial.*

a 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* (1848) VI. 220 Swa on ðæt lytle sceard ðæt is on burhhlinceas. [*a* 1100 *Gerefa* xiii. in *Anglia* IX. 262 Dicsceard betan.] *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 114 The other twayen was elle aferd, They sparyd nethe stylle ne sherd. 1471 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 107 For makyng a schorde at the wyte crosteijd. 1488 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 493 And be cause the dyche of that lane was faste, they brake a shard and put men over the dyche. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 141 If he..fynde a gap, or a sherde in his hedge. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 454 But here was one sharde left open which must needes be stopt up with some brambles and Bryars. 1789 W. H. MARSHALL *Glocester* I. 331 *Shard*, a gap in a hedge; the common term. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 111 His practised eye soon showed him a fit 'shard' or break in the scarped face of the bank. *fig.* 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 68 b, Now for asmuch as you have stopt up a fewe shardes in these your last tedious Commentaries,..I thought good to reply.

† **2.** Used by Spenser for: ? A dividing water.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 38 Vpon that shore he spied Atin stand, There by his maister left, when late he far'd In Phædrias fleet barke ouer that perlous shard.

3. A gap or notch in the blade of a tool. *dial.*

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Shard*, a gap or notch. This knife has a great shard. Glouc.

II. 4. A fragment of broken earthenware. Phrase. *To break*, etc. *into sherds*: to reduce to fragments, break beyond repair.

Cf. POTSHERD and OE. *crocsceard.*

c 1000 *Gl. Prud.* in *Germania* (N.S.) XI. 398/257 *Testarum*, sceards. 13.. *Childh. Jesus* 340 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 331 His pechere he brake..And Ihesu gadirde þe skarthes [*v.r.* scherdys]. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* ii. 8 Job.. with a sherd [1388 schelle] scrapide awei the quyture. — *Ps.* xxi. 16 My vertue driede as a shord [1388 tiyl stoon]. — *Ecclus.* xxii. 7 Who techeth a fool, as that glueth togidere a sherd. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 151 Hayle stones i-medled with scherdes. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4197 Thogh that a pot be broke smal On sherdys & on pecys ek. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 445/2 Scherde, or schoord, of a broke vesselle (*P.* schourde of broken vessel), *testula, testa.* 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 208 b/2 He put not away the wodenes of his flessh with a sherde or shelle. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 254 Shardes, Flints, and Peebles. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. v. (1612) K 2 b, There will be, perhaps, Something, about the scraping of the Shardes, Will cure the Itch. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 715 And scarce ought now of that vast Citie's found But shards and rubbish. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.*, *Drain*, a small Passage made for Water to run Under-ground, with dry Shards at Bottom. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xx. 114 Several of the poor rebel negroes..had only the shards of Spa-water cans, instead of flints. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. v, Mirabeau's treason: wherefore his Bust..is instantly broken to sherds. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 217 The mutilation of the priests of Cybele was done with a sherd of Samian ware. 1877 Miss A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xix. 531 Fragments of black, red, and yellowish pottery, like the shards of Elephantine and Philæ. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* iv, He took up a shord..and went down to the river, with that for his cup.

Proverbs. 1641 *D. Ferguson's Sc. Prov.* (1785) 34 Where the pig's broken let the sherds lie. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 351 When Tom's pitcher's broken I shall have the sheards (*i.e.* kindness after others have done with it).

b. *fig.* and in figurative context.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D 5 b, Which makes hym esteeme himselfe as the iron pot, and vs as the earthen crock, with whom..he weens he can dash vs into shards at hys pleasure. 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* xiv. 31 I'll breake it [*sc.* my heart] all In pieces small; Sinne shall not finde a shearde without a flaw Wherein [etc.]. 1847 LONGF. *Evang.* II. i. 67 Thus did that poor soul wander..Bleeding, barefooted, over the shards and thorns of existence. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* xxvii, Love's idol..was long since broken, and the worshipper was still sorely wounded by the shards.

c. *transf.* A fragment (of other material).

1562 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 39 b, If the rubbel or shardes of the stone [*i.e.* calculus] do put the to payn. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Assula*..a sharde of marble, or other stone. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 147 All [glasses] go one waie, that is, to shards at the last. *a* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 297 The hip of Anchisiades..which all in sherds it droue. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) s. v., Many of the common people, in the lower parts of Newcastle, used to resort to the Quayside..where they gathered up coals with the half of a wooden dish, called a shard. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 132 What were I higher this altho' we dash'd Your cities into shards with catapults. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. xx. I. 268 Suddenly with huge jingle, the glass-door of his room went to sheds. 1877–8 HENLEY in *Ballades & Rondeaus* (Canterb. Poets) 77 A melon's dripping sherds. 1910 *Spectator* 11 June 968/1 The bark was blown clean off the stem; there were great shards and slices of bark lying twenty and thirty yards away.

d. *Sc.* A remnant (of something worn or decayed).

1785 BURNS *Ep. W. Simpson* Postscr. xii, An' when the auld Moon's gaun to lea'e them, The hindmost shaird, they'll fetch it wi' them, Just i' their pouch. 1866 CARLYLE in Froude *Remin.* (1881) II. 164 Badams..was living..in a big old rambling sherd of a house among waste gardens. 1883 A. LANG in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 846 Everything he carried was more or less broken and outworn...His tomahawk was a mere shard of rusted steel.

† **5.** A scale (in quot. of a dragon). *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. OHG. *scarifedar*, shell fish or tortoise.]

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 68 Sche sih, hir thoghte, a dragoun tho, Whos scherdes schynen as the Sonne.

Shard (ʃɑːd), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 6 **sharde.** [app. cogn. w. SHARN.] A patch of cow-dung. (Cf. COW-SHARD.)

1545 ELYOT *Dict.* s. v. *Bonasus*, In his runnynge [he] flyngeth, and shoteth furth his sharde and dunge thre furlonge from hym. 1576 PETTIE *Petite Pallace* 82 b, The Humblebee..at nyght taketh no scorne to lodge in a Cowes foule sharde. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 19 They are his Shards, and he their Beetle. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & Panther* I. 321 Such souls as Shards produce, such beetle things As only buz to heaven with ev'ning wings. 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Sharn*, *Shard*, *Sharra*, or *Skarn*, cow's dung.

b. Comb.: **shard-beetle,** a beetle of the family *Geotrupidæ*, found under dung, a dor-beetle.

1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 188 Shard-Beetles (Geotrupidæ).

Shard (ʃɑːd), *sb.*[3] Variant of CHARD[2].

1685 DRYDEN tr. *Hor. Epode* ii. 81 More pleasing morsels.. Than Shards [L. *herba lapathi*] or Mallows for the pot. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 25 With furs and woollens layer upon layer inside, like the shards of an artichoke.

Shard (ʃɑːd), *sb.*[4] [Evolved from a misunderstanding of Shakspere's use in SHARD-BORN: see also quot. 1606 s.v. SHARD *sb.*[2]] The elytron or wing-case of a coleopterous insect.

[1755 JOHNSON s. v. *Shardborn*, Perhaps shard in Shakespeare may signify the sheaths of the wings of insects.] 1821 R. WILLAN *List Words W. R. Yorks.* in *Archæologia* XVII. 157 *Shard*, the shell or hard outward covering of the tribe of insects denominated *Coleoptera*. 1842 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XII. 182 The shining shards of beetles. 1884 *Mag. Art* Jan. 116 The glittering shards of insects.

Shard, obs. form of CHAR *sb.*[3]

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 155 *Trutta Minor*..a Shard. 1755 JOHNSON, *Shard*..4. A sort of fish.

Shard (ʃɑːd), *v. rare.* Also **sherd.** [f. SHARD *sb.*[1]] **1. a.** *trans.* To break into fragments. Also with *off.* **b.** *intr.* Of a tree: To shed its bark in 'shards'. Hence **Sha·rding** *ppl. a.*

1582 [implied in SHARDED *ppl. a.*[1]]. 1891 NISBET *Colonial Transp* I. 4 Dead, white branches and sharding trunks. 1900 CONAN DOYLE *Gt. Boer War* xvi. 269 The artillery fire ..*was then* turned..upon..the isolated Vaalkranz..The hillside was sharded off in great flakes. 1910 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 339 The veils and filaments of queens are torn aside, their bracelets sherded on their wrists.

2. *trans.* To notch the edge of (a tool). *dial.*

1879 *Exmoor Scolding & Courtship* (E.D.S.) Gloss. *s. v.*, Thee's a shorded my knife. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. *Shord*, Zee how he've a-bin and a-shorded my plane ire.

Sha·rd-born, -borne, *a.* [f. SHARD *sb.*[2] + -BORN *a.*] **a.** Of a beetle: Born in dung; *spec.* applied to the *shard-beetle* (see SHARD *sb.*[2] b). **b.** Used with the meaning (due to misinterpretation of Shaks.): Borne on shards (SHARD *sb.*[4]).

1605 SHAKS *Macb.* III. ii. 42 Ere to black Heccats summons The shard-borne Beetle, with his drowsie hums, Hath rung Nights yawning Peale. 1830 SCOTT *Doom of Devorgoil* I. i, This was a shard-born beetle, heavy, drossy. 1843 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xii. 443 The Dung or Shard-borne Beetle. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 23 The advancing twilight's shard-born trumpeter.

Sharded (ʃɑ·rded), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. SHARD *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED[1].] † **a.** Of a serpent: Scaly (*obs.*). **b.** Reduced to shards or fragments; of the moon, reduced to a crescent.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 251 That Serpent..was so scherded al aboute, It hield all eggetol withoute, He was so ruide and hard of skin, Ther mihte nothing go therin. 1582 STANYHURST *Conceits* in *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 137 With rent rocks chamferye sharded. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* II. 120 The sharded moon.

† **Sha·rded,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. SHARD *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] Of a beetle: Living in dung.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 20 And often to our comfort, shall we finde The sharded-Beetle, in a safer hold Then is the full-wing'd Eagle.

Shardy (ʃɑ·rdi), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. SHARD *sb.*[4] + -Y.] Having shards or wing-cases.

1819 J. R. DRAKE *Culprit Fay* vii, Tied to the hornet's shardy wings.

Share (ʃēə), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **scear,** scear, scer, 3 **ssare,** 4 **schar, shaar,** (*pl.* **scharres, -is, sharris**), 4, 6 **shar,** 4–6 **schare,** (7 **shere, sheare,** 8 **sharr**), 4– **share.** [OE. *scear, scær* (masc. or neut.) = OFris. *skere, schere*, MLG. *schar* neut., *schare* fem. (Da. *skær* from LG.), OHG. *scar, scaro* masc., *scara* fem. (MHG. *schar* masc., fem., neut., mod.G. *schar* fem., f. Teut. root **skar-*: **sker-*: see SHEAR *v.*]

1. The iron blade in a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow; a ploughshare.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) 8 *Uomer*, scær. *c* 1000 [see COULTER 1]. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxxii. (1889) 124 Scer tungan ure [L. *vomer linguæ nostræ*]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6890 Lat nime foure yrene ssares [*v.r.* scharres] vor hire sulue al a fuie. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 294 Hit is no leue in ouie lawe þat we land erie Wiþ no scharpede schar to schape þe forwes. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xiii. 21 Thanne al Yrael descendide to Philistiym, that echon sharpe his shaar [1388 schar]..for eggys of the shaaris [1388 scharris] ..weren blunt. *c* 1386 [see COULTER 1]. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 130/1 Whan he toke the shre to make clene hys cultre hyt cleuyd to hys hond. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The share is a pece of yren, sharpe before and brode behynde, a fote longe, made with a socket. 1594 *Selimus* in *Greene's Wks.* (Grosart) XIV. 204 The earth knew not the share, nor seas the barke. 1604–5 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 160, ij sheres to plow with, iiij^s viij^d. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 161 If a Workman should forge out a sheare of this for a plough, it is so brittle [that etc.]. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 187 As stubborn steers..Alike disdain with servile necks to bear Th' unwonted weight, or drag the crooked share. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 21 Great Clots, that will not yield to the Coulter's Cut, nor the Sharr's Break. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 279 As the bright share carved out the furrow clean. 1880 JEFFERIES *Greene Ferne Farm* III An upturned plough with rusty share.

fig. 1825 BYRON *Parisina* XX Those furrows which the burning share Of sorrow ploughs untimely there. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 238 In whom the very foundations of belief have been ploughed up by the share of authority.

b. The analogous part of a seed-drill, or similar implement.

1731 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xxii. (Dublin 1733) 351 But I soon contrived a Plow with four Iron Shares, to make Channels [for seed] in any Ground. *Ibid.* xxiii. 352 This [Drill-] Plow makes its Channels by three Sheats, and their Shares and Trunks. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. lxxxi. 346 After sowing, it will be proper to plow the ground, where the lucern grows, with a drill-plow, with a round share. 1861 *Times* 11 July, The same implement frame..serves for ploughing, scarifying, trenching, digging, ridging, &c., according as it is fitted with shares for these various operations.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, *share-fin, -point*; † **share acre,** an acre charged with supply of a ploughshare yearly to the manor; so *share acre rent*; **share-beam,** in a plough of the ancient type, the beam which carries the share; **share-head,** the share-beam.

1641 *Surv. Ploshebury Manor, Essex* (MS.) fol. 6 b, For 1 acre of land called a *share acre..1ad. Ibid.* fol. 4 b, For rents that the saide Smyth receiveth of diverse other persons, called Share acre rents, payeth to this manor yearely. *a* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 196/28 *Brigacus*, *scearbeam. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The sharbeame is the tre vnderneth, where-vpon the share is set. 1884 *Longman's Mag.* Feb. 403 The 'hardy rustic' [in Tuscany] still goes into the woods and seeks for an elm..for the share-beams with double backs, called 'dentale a due dorsi'. 1653 *Share-fin (phin) [see FIN *sb.* 3 b]. 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.*, Terms Husb. 355 The share-beam or *share-head: a piece of wood ..to which the share was fitted. 1665 D. DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* (1855) 31 The Ploughman often breaks his *Share point off if it be made of coldshare Iron. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 40 Just before the Sharr Point. 1852 C. W. H[OSKYNS] *Talpa* i. 3 The plough comes to a standstill, just revealing, at the share-point, the bruised side of a quartz pebble.

† **Share** (ʃēə), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 **scaru,** 4 **shaare,** 4–5 **schar(e, schore, shaar,** 6 **share, shayre,** 8–9 **shear** (-bone), 5– **share**; *β.* 3 **scher,** 3–4 **sheer,** 3–6 **schere,** 4–5 **shere,** 6 *Sc.* **scheir.** [The same word as next.] The division or fork of the body; the pubic region, groin.

a. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 232 Lege ofer þa scare oþ þone

nafolan. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 356/22 *Aluus*, mannes scaru. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 148 *Le penul*, the schore [*v. r.* shzare]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lv. (1495) 268 The ache is abowte the shaar and the twyste bytwene the genytours. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6242 But he smot him aȝeyn so sore, That fro his heued doun to his schore He cleue him doun by the chyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 448/1 Schore, privy parte of a mann, *pubes*. 1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* I. iv (1552) 7 From the mydryffe to the flankes or share. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxi. 44 If the Share and parts thereabouts be anointed therewith. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 22 These Bones, viz. the Share or Pubes.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 272 Heo þuruhstihten Isboset adun into [þe] schere. *a* 1290 *Pains of Hell* (MS. Digby 86) 102 He þat wes owre [= whore] oþer kopiner þat stondeþ in to hoere sheer. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* ii. 23 Thanne Abner.. smoot hym in the sheer [1388 schar]. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9679 Some is cloven In-to the shere, Some has lorn bothe cheke & eie. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 750/25 *Hec pubes*, schere. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XII. viii, This Edrik..straik hym throw the scheir in his bowellis.

b. *Comb.*: **share-artery**, the pubic artery; **share-bone** = PUBIS 1; †**sharewort**, a plant (Gerarde's drawing, according to Britten and Holland, represents *Pallenis spinosa*).

1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* I. xiv. (1552) 38 Thee *shares artyres. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* I iv, These two bones..ioyneth to y^e share before, and therfore are they called the *share bones. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 935 The bone without a name..hath three parts; the Hip, the Hanches and the Sharebones. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 423 A sensation of Weight in the Lower Belly under the Shear-Bone. 1827 *Lancet* 6 Oct. 7/1 Vernacular terms...The pubis, the shear bone. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxiv. 36 *Aster Atticus*...This herbe is called..in English *Shearwurte or Sterrewurte:..in high Douch..Scartenkraut, and Sternkraut. *Ibid.*, Layd to the botches..about the share or priuie members [it] preuayleth much against the same. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVI. ix. II. 256 Inguinaria, which some name Argemony. [*Margin.*] Some call it Sharewoit or Codwort.

Share (ʃēə1), *sb.*3 Forms: 5 **schar, chare**, 6 **schare, shaire**, 4, 6– **share**. See also SKAIR. [ME. *share, schar*:—OE. *scearu* str. fem., cutting, division (recorded in the senses 'tonsure' and 'division or fork of the body', SHARE *sb.*1; also in comb. *landscearu* land, boundary, *folc-, léodscearu* division of people, nation, *hearmscearu* penalty), corresponding formally to OS. *scara* share in a common field, troop (Gallée), also in comb. as *harm-scara* penalty, MLG. *schare* troop, share, OFris. *-skere* (in *hermskere* penance), Du. *schaar* fem., troop, multitude, OHG. *scara* troop, share of forced labour (MHG., mod.G. *schar* troop, multitude), OTeut. **skarō*, f. root **sker-* to cut, divide: see SHEAR *v.*]

1. The part or portion (*of* something) which is allotted or belongs to an individual, when distribution is made among a number; also, the portion or quota which is contributed by an individual.

In the earliest instances used for: (*a*) a custom paid by fishing-boats; (*b*) the portion of prize-money due to each of the officers and men of a ship.

1372 *For. Acc.* 6, A (P. R. O.), Custunia navium batellorum piscentium super mare ibidem [Winchelsea] vocat' shares. 1375 in *Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) I. 172 Item, de prendre et saisir pour ladmiral les shares a lui dues doffice de toutes maneres de biens pris ou gaignez sur la mer. *c* 1400 *Ibid.* 400 Ladmiral aura un share del entierte. 1411 *Exch. Acc. Q. R.* Bundle 67 No. 18 (P. R. O.), Et ibidem cepit unum schar de Thos Ise magistro unius ballenger. 1481 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 80 My Lord paid John Petman ix. li. x. s. For xxxviij. chares; that is the maister ij. chares, and him selfij. chares and xxxiiij persones, that is xxxiiij. chares. 1530 PALSGR. 266/1 Schaie of a man of a prise of warre tyme, *butin*. 1544 in *Sel. Pleas Crt. Admiralty* (1894) I. 141 All suche mariyners as wyll not sail in the said shippe for their shaires. 1562 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Shore's Wife* lii, When almes was delt I had a hungry share. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Weedes* Wks. 1907 I. 454 Antonius who conquered prowde Egipt.. Chose Cleopatra for his love...He snapt but hir for his owne share. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 94 Thus hath one Poet, three crownes to his share. 1653 *Descr. & Plat Sea-coasts Eng.* A 3, As to the Shaies in Prizes. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess., Agric.*, '*Happy the Man*' 21 Of which large shares, on the glad sacred daies He gives to Friends. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 5 July 1646, Taking our turns to row, of which I reckon my share came to little less than 20 leagues. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 77 Lord Somerville, the late President, comes in for a share of the general thrashing. 1809 BYRON *Let.* 11 Aug in R. C. Dallas *Corr.* (1825) I. 90 She offered a share of her apartment, which my *virtue* induced me to decline. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 307 They insisted upon their shares, and refused to fight unless they obtained a portion of the spoil. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 79 We could have wished that he had been a little more liberal with his share of the plunder. 1888 F. HUME *Mine. Midas* I. Prol., There is gold here, my friend, and we must get our shaie of it.

b. In pregnant sense = One's due, proper, or fair share; one's full share (of something enjoyed or suffered in common with others).

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. lxv. 102 One who by this recluse passive condition hath his share of this hideous storm. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 356 Lazy Drones, without their Share of Pain, In Winter Quarters free, devour the Gain. 1745 SIR C. H. WILLIAMS in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 65 Lady Lucy indeed was very plentifully abused, and Mr. Hobart had his share. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* (1862) II. iv. 141 It cannot be denied that the lower animals have their share of whatever evil exists in the universe. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* 19 Whole generations that might have produced their share of skilful and intrepid mariners.

c. The measure or degree *of* a quality, condition, etc. which is allotted to an individual by nature or Providence.

1722 DE FOE *Hist. Plague* (1756) 285 Those Physicians, who had the least Share of Religion in them, were oblig'd to acknowledge that it was all supernatural. 1742 M. WHITEWAY in *Earl Orrery's Rem. Swift* xi. (1752) 90 Mr. Nichols thought it possible he might return to a share of understanding. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 258 When it contains less than its natural share [of electric fluid], it is said to be negative, or electrified minus. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliii, Exerting that youthful agility of which he possessed an uncommon share. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiii, Her mamma and sister..regarded her with that amiable pity, of which your really superior woman always has such a share to give away.

2. *Comm.* A definite portion of a property owned by a number in common; *spec.* each of the equal parts into which the capital of a joint-stock company or corporation is divided.

Deferred, preference (or *preferred*) *shares*: see DEFERRED, PREFERENCE 8. *Ordinary shares*, the shares which form the common stock and are without 'preference'.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv. 373 Commend me to seuen-shares and a halfe. 1629 SHERLEY & HATHERLEY in Bradford *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 259, I thinke it conscionable and reasonable y^t you should beare your shares and proporcion of y^e stock. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 4 The ship, wherein my Father had halfe share. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 2 July 1667, He was endeavouring to bring me into the project, and proffered me a share. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4484/3 All Persons that have any Demands.., on account of their Old Additional Stock, commonly called the Shares, are desired..to repair to Skinner's Hall. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 58 A share in the New River water is held to be real property, as also a share in the navigation of the river Avon. *Ibid.* II. 515 The last mode by which an estate in joint tenancy may be destroyed, is by the devolving of all the shares on one of the joint tenants, by survivorship. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. xiv. 298 He was a buyer and seller of those fractional and volatile interests in trading adventures, which go by the name of 'shares'. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 68/2 The company had been most successful..paying a very large dividend on the ordinary shares. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 305/2 If she wished to be sure of her income she should of all things avoid dabbling in the shares of new companies.

3. A part taken *in* (an action, experience, etc.). Chiefly in phr. *to have, take, bear a* (*one's*, etc.) *share in*, to have or take part in, participate in.

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* I. ii. 125 Hieronimo, it greatly pleaseth vs That in our victorie thou haue a share. 1687 BURNET *Contn. Reply to Varillas* 103 Somerset came again into a Share in the Government. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 267 Our ship had also some share in the danger. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 93, I had no share in the business of Donawert. 1779 *Mirror* No. 60 The philosopher..took little share in the conversation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 362 *note*, He is extolled as having borne a principal share in the emancipation of the press. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 105 We may fully acquit William of any personal share in the evil deeds of Odo and his fellow viceroy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 89 He who has no share in the administration of justice, appears to himself to have no share in the state.

†b. *To take share of*: to share (something) *with* another. *Obs.*

1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 127, I took Share of a Beefstake and Two Muggs of Ale with my Chapman.

†**4.** *gen.* A part, piece, or portion (*of* anything).

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 881 Our gude angel Al our warkes to god wil tel, Al be it neuer so litil a schar. 1664 in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser. III. (1912) 214, I intend..to have them..out of y^e custody of our Kendall gaoler who is a great share of a Fanatick himselfe. 1751 T. SHARP in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 377 No small share of their time was taken up with a trust they were engaged in. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 116 My friends..have engaged to spend a share of to-morrow in a party of pleasure upon the Thames.

b. One of several parts into which anything is divided; a section or division. Now *dial.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* 156 Where turning south, and breaking it selfe into many small shares, rilles or streames, it left the name of Share borne lane. 1793–1813 *Reports Agric.* 76 (E.D.D.) In a dry [seed time] the barley sown on the sand land frequently comes up in two shares, and ripens unequally. 1893–4 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., The skate fish is usually dressed for sale and cut into slices or *shares*.

†c. *spec.* One of the portions into which land or territory is divided; a portion of land assigned to a particular holder, a lot. *Obs.*

[1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 20 Alfred..diuided the whole Realme into certein parts, or Sections.., whiche ..he termed shires, or (as we yet speake) shares, and portions.] 1643 BAKER *Chron., Jas I*, 158 So as now they began to divide the Country [Bermuda] into Tribes and the Tribes into Shares. 1682 PIERS *Descr. W. Meath* (1770) 116 Of these they make so many lots or equal shares, as there are ploughs in the town. *Ibid.*, To each plow they reckon a certain number of acres, which by a general name is called a share; each share hath particularly such and such half acres or stangs assigned to it by name to make up the given number.

d. In a salmon-weir: see quot.

1842 *Act* 5 & 6 *Vict.* c. 106 § 41 A free Gap or Queen's Share shall be left or formed in the deepest Part of such River.

†e. With etymological reference to *shear*: A piece hewn out, or cut or torn away. (Cf. *potshare* var. POTSHERD.) *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 28 Therewith vpon his crest With rigour so outrageous he smit, That a large share it hewd out of the rest. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii, No wonder then in..the fierce encounter of truth and falshood together, if, as it were, the splinters and shares of so violent a jousting, there fall [etc.]. 17.. *Clerk Colvil* vii. in Herd *Sc. Songs* (1776) I. 161 Frae her sark he cut a share.

5. Phrases. (See also 3.) **a.** *Share and share alike* (earlier †*share and share like*), with equal shares, having each a like share. Also *to go share and share alike* († *like*).

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1908) Gjb, Let vs into the Courte to parte the spoyle, share and share like. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* vii. 68 Edward the Third..promiseth them [the Flemings] share and share like with his own People. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* vii. 6 Every one to go share and share-like in what they took. 1702 YALDEN *Æsop at Court* II. 10 The Articles were these: Share and share like whate'er they got. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii. 30 He declar'd he had reserv'd nothing from the Men, and went Share and Share alike with them in every Bit they eat. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 218 Their representatives..share and share alike. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxxi, I bequeath to my nephews and nieces.. the whole of my..personal effects, *share and share alike*. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lviii, She fondly hoped that he might be inclined to go share and share alike with Twin junior. 1886 LAING-MEASON *Sir William's Specul.* 75 All costs, charges, and similar payments should be share and share alike.

b. *To fall to one's share*: to be assigned as one's portion; hence, to fall to one's lot (*to do*, etc.).

1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 169 Had it fallen to the common people of Romes share to give their vote. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Dec. 1658, It fell to my share to be confin'd to a roome in the house. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. xxiii, And oh! when Passion rules, how rare The hours that fall to Virtue's share! 1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* July 387 They divided the field of work between them...To Kotschy's share fell the flowering plants.

c. *For my share*, for my part, as regards my part in the matter. Now *rare*.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 24 And verily, for my share, I cannot see why [etc.]. 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 114 For my share, misfortunes come so thick upon me, that [etc.]. 1799 H. MITCHELL *Scotticisms* 76 For my share I scorn a sycophant; Sc.—For my part. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. v, Busy sits Carnot,..busy, for his share, in 'organizing victory'.

d. *On shares*. Applied to a system whereby two or more persons participate in the risks and profits of an undertaking; as *to go on shares* (*with*); *to work*, etc. *on shares*.

1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 216 Men can always be had to go on shares, which is by far the most profitable method, both to the employers and the fishermen. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. v. (1849) 55 He had proposed to me to send a venture by the same ship or go on shares with him. 1878 J. S. CAMPION *On Frontier* (ed. 2) 6 The Captain resided in a good house on his own farm,..which was worked for him on shares by a smart Yankee. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 345/2 It all came out of his own pocket, for he was sailing the vessel on shares.

e. *To go shares with* (another or others) *in* (a possession, enterprise, etc.): to enjoy a part in, participate in, contribute towards. Also *to run shares, to club shares*. *Shares!* an exclamation demanding to be allowed to 'go shares' in something found, stolen, etc. by another person; hence *to cry shares*.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, Bubbleburgh is only one of a set of five boroughs which club their shares for a member of parliament. 1821 SHELLEY *Let. to L. Hunt* 26 Aug., Go shares with him and me in a periodical work. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 182/1 The two scoundrels..have run shares in this imposition. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 841 Why touch the thing myself When I could see you hunt and then cry 'Shares! Quarter the carcass or we quarrel'. 1879 SALA *Paris Herself Again* II. xi. 153, I went shares with a friend in the purchase of..a whole ticket. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* iv, If you find the treasure we will go shares.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *share broker, -certificate, -list, -market, -warrant*; †**share-book**, a book brought out by a number of booksellers or publishers with a collective imprint; **share-fisherman** = *shareman*; **shareman**, a fisherman who shares with the owner of the vessel in the profits in lieu of wages; **sharesman**, †(*a*) one who has his share *of* something; (*b*) = *shareman*. Also SHAREHOLDER, -HOLDING.

1851 BOHN in *De Lolme's Constit. Eng.* (1853) 4 In 1781 the work was bought of De Lolme by the trade, and was thereafter published under their mutual protection as what is technically called a *share book. 1909 GROWOLL *Three Cent. Eng. Booktrade Bibliogr.* 23 The books that were thus issued under a collective imprint were first known as 'Share-books'; later they were called 'Chapter-books'. 1851 (*title*) Ralph's Stock & *Share Brokers' Directory. 1888 *Act* 51 *Vict.* c. 8 § 12 The holder of any Foreign or Colonial *Share Certificate. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Sept. 8/5 The Grimsby owners and the *share fishermen last night arrived at a final settlement of all outstanding questions between them. 1846 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/5 *Leeds Exchange*.—Notice was given on the *share list of Monday that [etc.]. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 4/3 The *sharemen, as the skippers and the mates of the trawlers are called —for the reason that they have never been paid a wage, but shared with the owners the profits of their voyages to the fishing-grounds. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* vii, Our great men in the *share-market. 1640 MURE *Counter-Buff* 245 Yea, though he should undo them, He's *sharesman of the haime. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 29/2

'Sharesmen'..are credited with a certain share of what they catch, a third to a half usually going to the planter. 1867 *Act* 30 & 31 *Vict.* c. 131 § 28 A 'Share Warrant shall entitle the Bearer of such Warrant to the Shares or Stock specified in it.

† **Share,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 **shayre.** [A variant of SHEAR *v.* (cf. *bare* var. of BEAR *v.*); in some uses associated with SHARE *sb.*[1] (For other senses see SHEAR *v.*)] *trans.* To cut into parts; to cut off.

1553 [cf. SHARING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. 1565 J. PHILLIP *Patient Grissell* 1149 (Malone Soc.), I will share with sword, the Infants corpes by force. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 17 Like two mad mastiffes each on other flew, And shields did share, and mailes did rash, and helmes did hew. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* VI. 232 Where now the cultor shares the soyle, And plough-men daily eare and toyle. *Ibid.* 237 That lumpe.. Which on a young colts forhead breeds,..Before the louing damme doshare It with her teeth, and make it bare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 326 The sword..deep entring shar'd All his right side. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 139, I would rather run y^e^ hazard of shayring a point of my Orders. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 210 When ev'ry Art has fail'd the captive Fox Has shar'd the wounded Joint, and with a Limb Compounded for his Life.

b. with adv. or advb. phrase.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 120 Some vse to geue them [horses] aples shared in peces. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 9 For with his trenchant blade at the next blow Halfe of her shield he shared quite away. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 28 While they share them asunder, they are stung or bitten by the serpent. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 124 Pieces of Rose or other Leaves which she [the Bee] shares off with her mouth.

Hence †**Shared** *ppl. a.*, cut, divided, cloven.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* V. ii. 69 If perchance thou..with thine elbow shad'st thy shared meat. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* VII. 301 We do not seeke that they should burne In parted flames and shared vine [orig. *Petimus non singula busta. Discretosque rogos*]. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 1019 Scalp, Face, and Shoulders, the keen Steel divides; And the shar'd Visage hangs on equal sides.

Share (ʃēəɹ), *v.*[2] Also 6 **shaire, shayre,** 7 *Sc.* **shair.** [f. SHARE *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To divide and apportion in shares between two or more recipients. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 28 In his crowne he counted her no haire, But twixt the other twaine his kingdome whole did shaire. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. ii. 23 Good Fellowes all, The latest of my wealth Ile share amongst you. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 641 He..shared the Country among his companions. 1624 QUARLES *Job Militt.* Med. ix. 43 To Good and Bad, both Fortunes Heauen doth share, That both, an after-change, may hope, and feare. 1708 SWIFT *Let. conc. Sacram. Test* P 19 Misc. (1711) 340 Suppose I share my Fortune equally between my own Children and a Stranger, whom I take into my Protection; will that be a Method to unite them? 1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 48 The But Ends, which are shared with as much Indifferency as possible, that every Part of the Ship may be of equal Strength. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 160 We shar'd all the Provisions among the Company. 1837–9 HALLAM *Lit. Europe* III. v. § 7 Their parental love forbids all preference, and an impartial law of gavel-kind shares their page among all the offspring of their brain. 1863 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (ed. 2) 197 Midst his people thus the Clerk Scripture nurture shareth.

b. Now chiefly with *out.*

1644–52 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. iv. (1821) 347 Those immortal inheritances which he shares out amongst his spiritual sons and subjects in heaven. 1723 *Present St. Russia* I. 52 The Senate shares that Service out among the several Governments. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xiii. 324 The landed property was gradually shared out into more hands. *Ibid.* III. liii. 135 Worldly glory had been shared out to them with a sparing hand. 1898 BRABROOK *Provid. Societies* 57 The funds.. diminish so rapidly that the old men share out what there is and close the society. 1901 ALLDRIDGE *Sherbro* xxiii. 242 When there is 'flesh kind' for the carriers, it is given to the head-man, who shares it out most carefully.

c. To apportion to an individual as his share. Also with *out. arch.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LVIII. iv, There is a God that shares to each his own. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 5 And euery day, for guerdon of her song, He part of his small feast to her would share. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 13 In Wastrell, it is lawfull for any man to make triall of his fortune that way, prouided, that hee acknowledge the Lordes right, by sharing out vnto him a certaine part, which they call toll. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. xxxi, He all in all..Does share to each his due, and equall dole impart. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* vi. 62 And here I am with my foot in the stirrup again and some of the responsibility shared into my hand of prosecuting King George's enemies.

d. To divide (what one has or receives) into portions, and give shares to others as well as one's self. Const. *with.*

1592 *Arden of Feversham* II. i. 35 Were it not that I see more company comming down the hill, I would be fellowes with you once more, and share Crownes with you to. 1636 [FREEMAN] tr. *Seneca's Shortn. Life* (1663) 4 To share his money no man can abide; Their lives 'twixt many all men will divide. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 149 These had a power of sharing their grants to inferior tenants. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 538 *Cyclops.* Should I not share this liquor with my brothers? *Ulysses.* Keep it yourself, and be more honoured so. 1901 HALL & OSBORNE *Sunshine & Surf* xxiii. 297 The natives had only brought enough [water] for themselves..which, however, they generously shared with us.

e. To divide *into* parts or shares. *rare.*

1592–5 SPENSER *Colin Clout* 138 First into many parts his streame he shar d. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 311, I shar'd the Island into Parts with 'em. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* V. I. 74 A thin oaten cake, shared into fragments. *Ibid.* xxi, Take one day; share it into sections; to each section apportion its task.

† **f.** *refl.* To divide one's service, devotion, etc. between (two different objects). *Obs.*

1680 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 164 Solomon had been sharing himself betwixt God and idols.

2. Of two or more persons: To divide into shares and take each a portion. Also *absol.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 159 You wrangling Pyrates, that fall out, In sharing that which you haue pill'd from me. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 104 Come my Masters, let vs share, and then to horsse. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. *Epicurus* i. (1687) 836/1 The Two thousand Citizens, whom the Athenians sent to Samus to share the Land by Lots.

3. To grant or give another or others a share in. Also const. *with.*

1662 DRYDEN *To Ld. Chanc.* 44 Well may he then to you his Cares impart And share his Burden where he shares his Heart. 1717 POPE *Eloisa to Abelard* 49–50 Then share thy pain, allow that sad relief; Ah, more than share it, give me all thy grief. 1818 SHELLEY *Marenghi* xii, There was set A penalty of blood on all who shared So much of water with him as might wet His lips. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 235 Now had you got a friend of your own age, Now could you share your thought. 1860 E. WASHBURN *Amer. Law Real Property* I. 364 (Funk) A mode of letting lands..where the tenant is to cultivate them, and share the crops with his landlord. *Mod.* I will share my room with you for to-night if you cannot get a bed anywhere else.

¶ **b.** *nonce-use.* To cause (one thing) to share its place *with* another.

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. viii, A scorching clime, And toil, had done the work of time,..And sable hairs with silver shared.

4. To receive, possess, or occupy together with others.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 93 So shall you share all that he doth possesse. *c* 1600 *Histriomastix* VI. i. (1610) H 1 b, *Cun*[*stable*]. Soft sirs, I must talke with you for taxe mony, To releeue the poore, not a penny paid yet. *Post.* Sir, at few words we shar'd but XV. pence last weeke. *a* 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 75 Lookeing downe I might perceive a white mowse and a blacke mowse shareinge the roote of the tree. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 698 Longing the common Light again to share. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XV, He was born to share the bounties of heaven, but he has monopolized them. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 35 He shares the frugal meal with those he loves. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* I. 283 She quitted the sofa she had been unwillingly sharing with the self-pleased beau.

b. *fig.* (with a thing as subject.)

c 1652 MILTON *Sonn. Fairfax* 14 In vain doth Valour bleed While Avarice, and Rapine share the land. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 17 We wear the chains of pleasure, and of pride; These share the man; and these distract him too.

† **c.** To receive or possess (a portion allotted to one); to take or receive as one's share. *poet. Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 268 But if I thriue, the gaine of my attempt, The least of you shall share his part thereof. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xlvii, An other time mine eye is my hearts guest, And in his thoughts of loue doth share a part. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem. Miracles* (1876) 37 Who seeing now her sorrowes cause to liue, Had such a fulnesse of a ioyfull heart, That neuer woman sharde a greater part.

† **d.** *To share from*: to gain at the expense of.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 32, I would not loose so great an Honor, As one man more me thinkes would share from me, For the best hope I haue. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 367 What glory our Achilles shares from Hector.

¶ **e.** *To share alone*: incorrectly, to possess unshared.

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* v. ii, You shall not share alone The glorie of a deed that will endure To all posteritie.

5. To participate in (an action, activity, opinion, feeling, or condition); to perform, enjoy, or suffer in common with others; to possess (a quality) which other persons or things also have. Const. *with.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 198 Is all the counsell that we two haue shar'd, The sister vowes,..O, is all forgot? 1604 — *Oth.* III. iv. 95 A man that all his time Hath..Shar'd dangers with you. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* V. ii. (1668) 62, I am content in Death to share your Fate. 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* 27 Where our Friends the conflict share. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xvi, That love of admiration which all pretty women share less or more. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, How could we, with our means, live at all, but for a friend to share expenses? *Ibid.* xlii, His dinner, which he and his daughter took in silence..or which they shared..with a party of dismal friends. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 267 The bribery was equally shared between both parties. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 131 Their willingness to share my fate whatever that might be. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 177 He (Edward I) shared to the full his people's love of hard fighting. 1885 EAGLES *Constr. Geom. Plane Curves* 99 The ellipse shares with the hyperbola the property of satisfying five geometrical conditions. 1895 *Law Times* C. 4/1 Lord Macnaghten's satisfaction with things as they are will not be shared by anyone.

6. *intr.* To have a share (*in* something); to participate *in*, to take part *in.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 14 Didst not thou share? hadst thou not fifteene pence? 1605 — *Mach.* IV. i. 40, I commend your paines, And euery one shall share i'th' gaines. 1669 N. MORTON *New England's Mem.* (1910) 35 In which sickness the seamen shared also deeply, and many died. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* § 91 (1692) 91 A Right of Inheritance gave every one..a Title to share in the Goods of his Father. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 686 Good-breeding..if in masculine debate he shar'd, Ensur'd him mute attention and regard. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 156 Was it not enough..that he shared, with the rest of the nation, in the blessings of that mild government of which he had long been the foe? 1912 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 53 The king would not share in the expense of raising opposition to the candidature of the electoral prince of Saxony.

b. To participate *with* (a person) *in* something. (? *Obs.*) *rare.*

1594 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, V. iv. 64, I am the Prince of Wales, and thinke not Percy, To share with me in glory any more. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 831 Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. 1709 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (Luke x. 32) (1726) II. 244 We cannot, surely, think it beneath us, to share with those glorious Beings, in such an Administration! 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 281 They had shared with him in all his former dangers and distresses.

† **c.** To partake *of. Obs. rare.*

1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 6 The one and the other shares of servitude. 1720 *Humourist* 71 Those deplorable Wretches, who, as they share of our Likeness and Nature, ought to share of our Compassion. 1736 WELSTED *Wks.* (1787) 472 Any other people..must have shared, more or less, of the same frailty.

† **d.** To be equal with. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 73 Succeed thy father In manners as in shape: thy blood and vertue Contend for Empire in thee, and thy goodnesse Share with thy birthright.

e. Used in reduplicated form *share and share* (*alike*, etc.): the phrase in SHARE *sb.*[3] being misapprehended grammatically.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xvii, They say, that a' men share and share equals-aquals in the creature s ulzie. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I. vi, And a pretty boy is always a help in a linen-draper's shop. He shall share and share with my own young folks. 1841 MACAULAY *Lit. Copyright* Sp. (1853) I. 286 In Kent the sons share and share alike. 1906 MARIE CORELLI *Treas. Heaven* x, I've no money—we all share and share alike in camp.

7. *Comb.*: **share-out** [subst. use of the vbl. phrase in 1 b], the act of distributing in shares. Chiefly *attrib.* in *share-out club* or *society.*

1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 7/1 A share-out club. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 10/1 There was disappointment for a very large number of members of the Church Institute Slate Club..when it was found that the expected 'share-out' would not take place. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 17 Dec. 1/3 'Share-out night' is a very big event..in the Sick and Provident Club.

Hence **Shared** *ppl. a.*

1884 *Lit. World* (Boston U.S.) 19 Apr. 134/2 Hopes and plans for a shared life, a household which should be his own. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 1/3 The boy is a shared property: he has to serve two masters.

Share-bone: see SHARE *sb.*[2] b.

Shareef, variant of SHEREEF.

Share-grass, variant of SHEAR-GRASS.

Shareholder (ʃēəɹ-hōuldəɹ). [f. SHARE *sb.*[3] + HOLDER [1].] One who owns or holds a share or shares in a joint-stock company, or other joint fund or property.

18.. *Med. Repos.* (Webster 1828–32), One of the proprietors of the mine..was a principal shareholder in the company. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* vi, Are you insured as a shareholder in the West Diddlesex? 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Min. & Min. Statist.* 55 The company consisted of ten working shareholders. 1876 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* iii. 70 The shareholders of the..Midland Railway Company. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 18/5 The preference shareholders would be entitled to half the profits after payment of the preferential dividend.

Hence **Sha·reholdership,** the fact or condition of being a shareholder. **Sha·reholding** *ppl. a.*, that possesses shares. **Sha·reholding** *vbl. sb.*, the possession of shares; also *pl.*, the shares held by a person in various undertakings.

1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* xli. 331 Our scheme is a great shareholding company. 1866 *Standard* 27 Aug. 4/7 Other..matters..must be brought before the shareholding body. 1902 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 14 Mar. 4/3 A syndicate..has been privately formed for..taking over the whole of Mr. Rhodes's shareholdings. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 348 The right to participate in this wealth—shareholdership, in fact, in this joint-stock concern, the commerce of Venice—was strictly defined and limited.

Share-line. *rare*—[0]. [Cf. SHEAR *sb.*[2] 4, SHEAR *v.* 8 b.] 'The summit line of elevated ground' (Ogilvie 1850).

Shareman, Sharen: see SHEARMAN, SHARN.

† **Share-penny.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. SHARE *v.*[1]] One who would shear a penny, a miser.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* B 1, Ile goe neere to cosen olde father share-penny of his daughter.

Sharer (ʃēə·rəɹ). [f. SHARE *v.*[2] + -ER [1].]

1. One who shares something (const. *of*) or shares *in* something (see the senses of the verb). Also const. *with* (a person).

† *To go sharers*: = 'to go shares': see SHARE *sb.*[3]

1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 114 A fourth sharer likewise (these winding-sheete-weauers) deserues to haue my penne giue his lippes a lewes letter. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. iv, Most it seem'd the French King to import, As sharer in his daughters iniurie. 1622 ROWLANDS *Gd. Newes & B.* 13 That had beene sharers long and many a day Of what they got vpon the common way. 1627 MAY *Lucan* I. (1631) 4 Rule brookes no sharers. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 87 These men..were plotters, they were sharers, they gave the tooles. 1643 FALKLAND in *Chas. I's Wks.* (1662) II. 282 Those dangerous Distractions which the interest of any Sharers with Him would have infallibly produced. 1733 *Oxford Act* II. 19 If we can write an Answer, I fancy we shall get something by it, and so, Sir, we will go Sharers. 1755 WARBURTON *Serm.* (Luke xiii. 1, 2) Wks. 1788 V. 293 The old Manichean impiety,..which makes an evil Principle, a sharer with him [God] in the direction of the Universe. 1782 J. BROWN *View Nat. & Revealed Relig.* IV. ii. (1796) 302 Till Jesus have..made me

an effectual sharer in the virtue of his intercession. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxv, I have made her sharer of my bed and of my fortunes. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxix, The shares of all his cares and troubles followed him. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 7 Already a sharer in some sort in the honours of royalty. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 301 He excited little attention..except amongst the sharers of his own religious persuasions. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Dec. 5/3 To make them sharers with ourselves in all the reforms which are necessary to good government.

†**2.** *spec.* A member of a company of players, who paid the expenses, and received the profits, and employed the 'journeymen' members of the company. *Obs.*

(Quot. 1589 is perh. a forgery by Collier.)

1589 [?] in J. P. Collier *Shaks.* (1844) I. Life p. cviii. *note*, Her Majesty's poore Players..being all of them sharers in the blacke Fryers playehouse, have [etc.]. *c* 1600 *Histriomastix* v. (1610) F a b, You that are maister-sharers Must prouide you vpon your own purses. *Ibid.* G 1, *Soul*[*diers*]. Come on Players, now we are the Sharers And you the hired men. 1601 B. JONSON *Poet.* IV. iv. 8 *Hist*[*rio*]...They directed a letter to me, and my fellow-sharers. *Lupv.* Speake lower, you are not now i' your theater, Stager. 1604 T. M. *Ant & Nightingale* C 1, Whilst the Ant began to stalke like a three Quarter sharer. *c* 1613 in Greg *Henslowe Papers* (1907) 23 Fower or fiive Sharers of the saide Company. 1699 J. WRIGHT *Hist. Histrion.* 11 For several Years next after the Restauration, every whole Sharer in Mr. Hart's Company, got 1000 *l.* per an. 1704 *Royal Order* 17 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3985/1 The Managers, Sharers and Actors of the said Companies.

†**b.** A shareholder, one who owns a share in a joint concern. (In quot. 1664 *fig.*) *Obs.*

1664 COWLEY *On Death Kath. Philips* iii, The Trade of Glory manag'd by the Pen..Does bring in but small profit to us Men; 'Tis by the number of the sharers drown'd. 1715 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5318/9 They hereby require, That all the Sharers do pay..two Guineas per Share. 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc.* 12 They who take up this Loan Money are called Sharers. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 102 But fire, alas! to smoak will turn, And sharers, though no houses burn, Are sure to burn their fingers.

Sharewort: see SHARE *sb.*[2] b.

Sharg. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* In 7 scharge. [a. Gael. *searg.*] = next.

1623 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* II. 538 Hir bairne that wes ane schairge. 1825 in JAMIESON.

Shargar (ʃā·rgəɹ). *Sc.* Also sharger. [Altered form of prec.] A lean, thin, stunted person or animal; a weakly child. Also *attrib.*

1742 R. FORBES *Ajax, Shop Bill* (1755) 39 Far wary, draggle, an' sharger elf. 1820 G. BEATTIE in M'Cyrus *Life* (1867) 284 We'll put the sharger down—The wee, wee German lairdie O. 1874 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* XXV, Maist mithers, gien there be a shargar..amo' their bairns, mak mair o' that ane nor o' a' the lave putten thegither. 1912 C. MURRAY in *The Odd Vol.* 20 A wee sharger collie was a' that she had To cuddle at e'en.

Sharge, obs. form of SERGE.

Shargoss, variant of SYAGUSH.

Shargras(s)e, obs. forms of SHEAR-GRASS.

Shariffe, -iff, variants of SHEREEF, SHERIFF.

†**Sha·ring,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. SHARE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of SHARE *v.*[1]; *concr.* that which is shorn or cut off.

1553 *Respublica* I. i. 94 The paringes, The baggage, the trashe, the fragmentes, the sharinges.

Sharing (ʃēə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. SHARE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action or an act of SHARE *v.*[2]

1625 BACON *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 237 Sharings, doe greatly Enrich, if the Hands be well chosen, that are trusted. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 228 Further sharing of profits. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 20 Another form of the disloyal attempt to be independent of the common lot, and to live without a sharing of pain. 1903 A. J. BUTLER *Arab Conq. Egypt* 201 Mohammed answered, 'Verily the profession of Islâm and the sharing of the Flight cancel all the past.'

b. *attrib.*

1640 NABBES *Bride* III. ii, As if the enterteinment of constables on a sharing day were not chargeable enough, but you must complement away wine and sweet meats. 1871 *2nd Rep. Comm. Friendly Soc.* II. (1872) 37/2 The sharing out clubs..mostly exist from year to year. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 156 He was ready to keep on with us for a week or two longer upon sharing terms. 1910 *Stage Year Bk.* 49 Sharing terms, as understood in England, are rarely arranged for in Australia.

†**Sha·ring,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. SHARE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That 'shares' or shears.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A skuttle or skreine,..and sharing sheares readie for sheepe to be shorne.

Shark (ʃāɹk), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 sharke. [Of obscure origin.

The word seems to have been introduced by the sailors of Captain (afterwards Sir John) Hawkins's expedition, who brought home a specimen which was exhibited in London in 1569. The source from which they obtained the word has not been ascertained. Cf. Ger. dial. (Austrian) *schirk* sturgeon: see SHIRK *sb.*[2]

The conjecture of Skeat that the name of the fish is derived from SHARK *v.*[1] is untenable: the earliest example of the vb. is *c* 1596, and the passage alludes to the fish.]

1. A selachian fish of the sub-order *Squali* of the order *Plagiostomi*; in popular language chiefly applied to the large voracious fishes of this sub-order, as the genera *Carcharodon, Carcharias*, etc.

1569 in *B. L. Ballads & Broadsides* (1867) 147 Ther is no proper name for it [a 'marueilous straunge Fishe'] that I knowe, but that sertayne men of Captayne Haukinses doth call it a sharke. 1589 SPARKE *Sir J. Hawkins' 2nd Voy.* [landed home 1565] in Hakluyt *Voy.* 528 Many sharks or Tuberons..came about the ships. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Observ. Voy. S. Sea* xix. 43 The Sharke, or Tiberune, is a Fish like vnto those which wee call Dogge-fishes, but that he is farre greater. 1655 TERRY *Voy. E. India* 8 The Shark hath not this name for nothing, for he will make a morsell of any thing he can catch, master, and devour. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 79 We caught several great Sharks. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 240 The shark is the dread of sailors in all hot climates. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xi, So darts the dolphin from the shark. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 158 Sharks, whose mouths are paved with flat teeth for crushing shells. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 460 The True Sharks, or Carcharladæ, form a family most numerous in species, which are to be found in all seas. *Ibid.* 464 This shark [the Australian Saw Fish, *Pristiophorus cirratus*] is said to attain a length of about twelve feet. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 381 There is no dearth of shark and scar-fish.

b. With defining word, as **Angel-shark**, the monk-fish, *Squatina angelus*; **Gangetic shark**, *Carcharias gangeticus*, inhabiting some rivers; **Greenland shark**, the North Atlantic shark *Læmargus borealis*; **Grey shark**, the sand-shark *Carcharinus americanus*; **Hammer-headed shark**, the *Zygæna malleus*; †**Long-tailed shark**, the Fox-shark; **Sea-shark**, a shark of the high seas, esp. 'a large shark of the family *Lamnidæ*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **Spine shark**, the Picked Dogfish, *Acanthias*; **Spinous shark**, a shark of the genus *Echinorhinus*, as *E. spinosus*; **White shark**, a man-eating shark, *Carcharodon rondeleti.*

(See also BASKING *ppl. a.* 2, BLUE *a.* 12, COW *sb.*[1] 8, FOX *sb.* 16 b, HOUND *sb.*[1] 7 b, MACKEREL[1] 4, ROCK *sb.*[1] 9 d, SAND *sb.*[2] 10 b, TIGER *sb.* 13, WHALE, etc.)

1665 TERRY *Voy. E. India* 8 This Sea-shark is a Fish as bad in eating as he is in quality. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) Tab. B. 8 The blew Sharke *Galeus glaucus* Rond. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Sea Fishes* 98 White Sharks. 1752 [see HAMMER-HEADED]. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 78 The Basking Shark...This species has been long known to the inhabitants of the south and west of Ireland. 1776 *Ibid.* III. 86 Angel Shark. *Ibid.* 97 Long-tailed Shark. *Ibid.* 104 Beaumaris Shark. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 334 Spotted shark. *Ibid.* 339 Dusky shark. *Ibid.* 346 Grey shark. 1823 BYRON *Island* IV. ix, His..mates..Or deem'd him mad, or prey to the blue shark. 1828 J. FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 166 *Scymnus borealis.* Greenland Shark. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* (1837) I. 290 The common Dog-Fish, or Spine Shark (Spinax Acanthias, Cuv.). 1873 T. GILL *Catal. Fishes East N. Amer.* 35 *Reniceps tiburo*...Shovel-head shark. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 460 The Gangetic Shark (*Carcharias gangeticus*). *Ibid.* 464 The Spinous Shark (*Echinorhinus spinosus*) is a rare British fish. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 31 The Grey Shark is sometimes eleven or twelve feet long. 1886 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 776/2 Hammerheaded Sharks (*Zygæna*) are sharks in which the anterior portion of the head is produced into a lobe on each side, the extremity of which is occupied by the eye.

c. *transf.* **Fresh-water shark**, a jocular name for the pike, alluding to its voracity.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 267 The audacity and voraciousness of this fish [the pike] justly entitle him to the name which he has acquired of the fresh-water shark. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 Dec. 8/4 Several fine pike have been captured lately, the heaviest..coming from a lake at Redhill, the 'freshwater shark' scaling 21lb. 2oz.

2. *fig.* (Cf. SHARK *sb.*[2]) Applied to persons, with allusion to the predatory habits and voracity of the shark; one who enriches himself by taking advantage of the necessities of others; a rapacious usurer, an extortionate landlord or letter of lodgings, etc., a financial swindler.

1713 *Guardian* No. 73 The sharks, who prey upon the inadvertency of young heirs. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 249 The slopsellers, and other sharks, at this port. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 385 Our guide, a genuine shark, did his best to defraud his brethren, and thereby secure the entire fee. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* I. iii. 58 He expected to pay £200 a year for his board and lodging, which he thought might as well go to his niece as to some shark, who would probably starve him. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. To-day* xiv. (ed. 3) 187 Brighton is less plagued with 'sharks' than seaside resorts usually are. 1904 SHUDDICK *How to arrange with Creditors* 35 The..simplest way of checking the rapacity of the money-lending shark. 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare of Footlights* xxx, Even to his untrained eye several of them [*i. e.* theatrical advertisements] obviously emanated from sharks.

attrib. 1904 SHUDDICK *How to arrange with Creditors* 31 Another gentleman who is to be avoided at creditors' meetings is the shark accountant.

†**b.** *spec.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 242 A meer Shark or Pick-pocket. 1788 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Shark*, Sharks; the first order of pick-pockets. Bow-street term, A. D. 1785.

c. A customs officer; also *pl.* the press-gang.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Shark*...Also a custom house officer, or tide waiter. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) II. 52 The loss you had sustained from the sharks of the custom-house. 1828 D. JERROLD *Ambrose Gwinett* I. iii, *Gil.* A word with you—the sharks are out to-night. *Label.* The sharks? *Gil.* Ay, the blue-jackets—the press-gang. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 384/1 They..look mysteriously around to see if there be any of 'them ere Custom-house sharks afloat'.

d. *Naut.* A lawyer.

1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxvii, I'm what the sailors call a shark, that is, I'm a lawyer.

3. *Ent.* Any moth of the genus *Cucullia* (formerly *Noctua*); there are several varieties as camomile, tansy, lettuce, mugwort shark.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 428 *Noctua umbratica*...The large Pale Shark. *Ibid.* 419 *N. Tanaceti.* The Tansy Shark. *N. Lactucæ.* The Lettuce Shark. *N. Lucifuga.* The large Dark Shark. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 436. 1890 POULTON *Colours Anim.* IV. 58 The appearance of splinters of wood is often suggested by moths such as the 'Sharks' (*Cucullia*).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Obvious comb., as *shark-bite, genus, -hook, kind, (-liver) oil, -steak, trap*; *shark-fishing*; *shark-like, -mouthed* adjs.

1888 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 5/2 Death by *shark-bite. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 89 *Shark-fishing is merely the best sport to be had in New South Wales. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 6 The squalus, or *shark genus. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* viii. (1856) 74, I hauled up the *shark-hook from astern. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 265 Of the *shark kind..we have the sea-fox, *Vulpecula* or *Sinna marina* of authors. 1885 HORNADAY *2 Yrs. in Jungle* xxii. 257 A very strange..*shark-like fish. 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 5) 745 *note*, *Shark-liver Oil has been lately imported into Liverpool. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* IV. i, Should you chance to have a wish for what is in the baskets or barrows of these *shark-mouthed bawlers. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 11 And we bought 40 gants of *shark oyle for the junk. 1888 BRANNT *Anim. & Veg. Fats* 310 Shark oil, prepared from the livers of various species of the shark. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 209 The pilot..telling me ..what excellent things *shark-steaks were. 1896 A. J. BUTLER tr. *Ratzel's Hist. Mankind* I. 254 Fig., *Shark-trap with wooden float, from Fiji.

b. Special comb.: **shark-barrow**, 'the egg-case of a shark; a sea-purse' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **shark-charmer**, one professing to protect the pearl-divers in Ceylon from sharks by incantations; **shark-fin**, the fin of a shark, considered a table delicacy by the Chinese; **shark's head** *nonce-word*, a jocular name for the elongated prow of a grab; **shark-headed** *a.*, the designation of a kind of screw, so **shark-header**, a screw of this kind; **shark-louse**, a parasitic crustacean infesting sharks; **shark-moth** = sense 3; **shark's mouth** *Naut.* (see quot.); also 'the opening for the breeching in the cascabel of a cannon' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **shark-ray**, the angel-fish, also a rhinobatid or beaked ray; **shark-skin**, the skin of sharks used for making shagreen, and also used for polishing, etc.; **shark-sucker**, 'any remora that adheres to sharks,' esp. *Echeneis naucrates*; **shark's tooth, shark-tooth**, the tooth of a shark, also †= GLOSSOPETRA; also *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* in similative use; also in *shark's teeth sword, weapon*, a weapon armed with shark's teeth, in use among some uncivilized peoples; **shark-toothed** *a.*, applied to a tooth ornament suggesting shark's teeth.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* XIV. 169 The *shark-charmer..is considered so indispensable to the fishery that he is paid by Government. 1793 J. TRAPP *Rochon's Voy. Madagascar*, etc. 390 The Chinese pay likewise a liberal price for *shark-fins. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 178 Knock the *shark's head off her, and ship a bowsprit in its place. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xv, A gross or two of *shark-headed screws for general use. *Ibid.*, And *shark-headers is open to misrepresentations. 1850 A. WHITE *List Specim. Crustacea Brit. Mus.* 122 *Dinemoura alata.* Winged *Shark-louse. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 250 *Noctua Tanaceti* (*shark moths). 1881 HAMERSLY *Naval Encycl., Awning*, the *shark's mouth is an opening to accommodate the masts and stays abaft. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 408 The Angel-fish..is also called *Shark-Ray, from its partaking of the characters of both Shark and Ray. 1851 GOSSE *Nat. Hist., Fishes* 314 *Rhinobatina.* The Shark-rays. 1873 T. GILL *Catal. Fishes East N. Amer.* 35 *Squatina Dumerili*...Angel-fish; shark-ray. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* XV. 74 His account books bound in superior old *shark-skin. 1877 G. MACDONALD *Marquis of Lossie* XIV, What the final touches of the *shark-skin are to the marble..that only can [etc.]. 1850 A. WHITE *List Specim. Crustacea Brit. Mus.* 124 *Anthosoma Smithii*, Bud-like *Shark-Sucker. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. iv. (1693) 162, I might have added *Sharks-teeth or Glossopetræ. 1885 HORNADAY *2 Yrs. in Jungle* xxii. 257 They certainly are more like shark-teeth than spines. 1845 C. H. SMITH in Kitto *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s. v. *Arms* Fig. 99 Sharks-teeth Sword. 1853 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* vi, Jagged shark's-tooth rock. 1886 *Guide Exhib. Galleries Brit. Mus.* 216 The singular armour made of cocoanut fibre, worn by the natives [of Micronesia] as a protection against the shark's teeth weapons. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Pap., Lazy Idle Boy* (1876) 3 The sacristan..espies the traveller eyeing..the old *shark-toothed arch of his cathedral.

†**Shark,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also sharke. Cf. SHIRK *sb.* [Of uncertain etymology.

It is noteworthy that SHIRK occurs with the same meaning frequently from 1639 down to the beginning of the 18th c., and that the G. *schurke* (now in wider sense, scoundrel, villain) had in the 16th c. precisely the same sense. Words with meanings of this character were *c* 1600 often adopted from Ger., and it is not unlikely that this word represents an adoption of G. *schurke* (earlier *schunk, schorch*), assimilated in form to SHARK *sb.*[1], of which it seems often to have been felt as a figurative use.]

A worthless and impecunious person who gains a precarious living by sponging on others, by executing disreputable commissions, cheating at play, and petty swindling; a parasite; a sharper. In later use influenced by SHARK *sb.*[1] 2.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of H.* Charac., Shift. A Thredbare Sharke. One that neuer was Soldior, yet liues vpon lendings. His profession is skeldring and odling, his Banke Poules, and his Ware-house Pict-hatch. *c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* I. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 166 To give attendance on the full-fedd gueste, Not on the hungry sharke. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv. 200 Doe not weserue a notable sharke? 1609 — *Silent Wom.* IV. iv, *La-sf.* A very sharke, he set me i' the nicke t'other night at primero. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Sharke* (Arb.) 35 A Sharke. One whome all other meanes haue fayl'd, and hee now liues of himselfe. 1678 SOUTH *Serm.* (1 *Sam.* XXV. 32, 33) (1697) II. 427 And thus David's Messengers are sent back to him, like so many Sharks, and Runnagates. 1684 WOOD *Life* 4 Sept. (O.H.S.) III. 108 Wright Croke..was posted up for a shark and coward in Day's coffey house. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 July 1664, The master of it [the lottery],..was, in truth, a meer shark.

b. *Comb.* **Shark-gull**, ? one who is both knave and dupe.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* C 4, Alas, poore Skark-Gull [*sic*], that put off is idle.

† **Shark**, *sb.*3 *Obs.* [f. SHARK *v.*1] The action or an act of 'sharking'. *To live upon the shark*: to live by sharking.

c 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. vi. 253 Wretches who live upon the Shark, and other men's Sins,..getting their very Bread by the Damnation of Souls.

Shark (ʃāːk), *v.*1 Also 7 **sharke**; and see SHIRK *v.* [Of uncertain origin.

It seems likely that two different words have been more or less confused from the time of the earliest examples: the one (which has the variants *sherke*, *shirk(e*: see SHIRK *v.*)

SHARK *sb.*2, and the other f. SHARK *sb.*1 The senses naturally resulting from these derivations respectively are so nearly allied, and the use with mixed notions is so frequent, that the two verbs cannot be distinguished.

Skeat conjectured that *shark* vb.1 (which he regarded as the source, not the derivative, of the two sbs.) was a. north-eastern Fr. *chercurer* = F. *chercher* to seek, orig. to go about to find. He refers to the phrase '*cercher le broust*, to hunt after feasts, to play the parasite or smell-feast' (Cotgr.), and to the similar It. '*cercare del pane*, to shift for how to live' (Torriano). In view of the senses of this verb and those of SHARK *sb.*2 (parasite, one who lives by shifts), the citation of these phrases gives striking plausibility to Skeat's hypothesis, which would also account for the divergent forms *shark*, *sherk*, *shirk*. But the sense in which the Fr. verb is assumed to have been adopted is merely contextual in the phrase quoted; further, the importation of the Fr. word in a dialectal form at the end of the 16th c. would be surprising, and if (which is unlikely) the adoption took place early the initial sound would normally be *ch*, not *sh*.]

1. *intr.* †a. *To shark on* or *upon*: to prey like a shark upon; to victimize, sponge upon, swindle; to oppress by extortion. *Obs.*

c 1596 *Sir T. More* II. iv. 106 For other ruffians, as their fancies wrought,..Woold shaik on you, and men like rauenous fishes Woold feed on on another. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 895 Then citizens were shaikt, and prey'd upon. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* II. i. (1658) 28 This woman..is vertuous And too discreet for him to shaik upon. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Plots* Wks. (1673) 304 Who sharkt on the People much more then the Crown.

b. To depend on or practise fraud or the arts of a 'shark', parasite, or sharper; to live by shifts and stratagems. Often to *shark for* (something).

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* V. i, I name it gently to you; I term it neither pilfer, cheat, nor shark. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, 'Slid, proue to day, who shall shaike best. 1615 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Revenge* Wks. 1630 II. 144/1 Couldst thou find no other way, To Sharke, or Shift, or Cony-catch for mony, But to make me thy Asse, thy Foole, thy Cony? 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 33 Who would..by relating newes of others actions, sharke here or there for a dinner or supper? 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* III. XXIV. 326 Hee had not a morsell of bread..but what he begged, or else sharked for. 1635 L. FOXE *N.-W. Fox* 107 He see him doe nothing but sharke up and downe. 1641 TRAPP *Theol. Theol.* 365 To shift and sharke in every bie-corner for comfort. *c* 1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 167 Others that. had no money were forced to shark and live as opportunity served. *Ibid.* 179 To row hastily from it [the little devil], and leave it to shark for it self. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXII. 210 It was Nature that taught This Boy to Shark. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 27 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 269 He sneaks and sharks about at Bathe. 1765 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1783) IV. 124 It is only slipping a puffer or two of quality at them, enough of whom come shaiking to every sale for that purpose only. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VI. ii. (1820) 359 Those vagabond cosmopolites who shaik about the world, as if they had no right or business in it. 1837 CARLYLE *Diam. Neckl.* Misc. Ess. 1888 V. 160 Thou must hawk and shark to and fro, from anteroom to anteroom.

2. *trans.* a. *To shark up*: to collect hastily (a body of persons, etc.) 'without regard to selection. Now *arch.*, as an echo of the Shakspere passage.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 98 Young Fortinbras,..Hath in the skirts of Norway, heere and there, Shark'd vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes. 1827 GIFFORD *Ford's Wks.*, '*Tis Pity* II. iii. *note*, What a detestable set of characters has Ford here sharked up for the exercise of his fine talents! 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 209 The hard fisted ruffian first of all sharks up the crew out of hospitals and gambling-dens.

b. To steal, pilfer, or obtain by underhand or cheating means. Usually const. *from*, *out of*, also with adv. *away*, *out*. Now *arch.*

1612 T. ADAMS *Heav. & Earth reconc.* (1613) 6 If to digge they are too lazie,..to cheate want witte, and to liue, meanes, then thrust in for a roome in the Church; and once crope in at the window, make haste to sharke out a liuing. 1650 MILTON *Eikon.* I. (ed. 2) 15 Having sharkd them [*sc.* prayers] from the mouth of a Heathen worshipper. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Pers. Wars* I. 30 John was irksome to all the world,..sharking all kind of booty. 1665 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 49 He..pretended to joke and play the rogue; and at length shark away a cloak, coat, or something else, when mass was done. 1896 A. DOBSON *18th Cent. Vignettes* Ser. III. viii. 166 His classical quotations were not..sharked out of Burton's 'Anatomy'.

† c. To swindle (a person). *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1650 MAY *Old Couple* V. (1658) 42 But think not..that I sharke, Or cheat him in it.

3. *dial.* (See quot.). Cf. SHIRK *v.*

1828-32 WEBSTER, s. v., *To shark out*, to slip out or escape by low artifices (Vulgar). 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* Gloss., *Shark* or *Shurk off*, to sneak off softly from shame or an apprehension of danger.

† **Shark**, *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [Perh. f. SHARK *sb.*1; less probably, an extended form of SHARE *v.*1, SHEAR *v.* (cf. *lur-k*, *tal-k*).] *trans.* To cut or tear.

1611 COTGR., *Coigniaulx*, a kind of small, and bright-greene vermine, which sharke off, and cut in peeces, the tendrels and grapes, of Vines. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* VII. 303 Neither could they [the birds] so shaike and share The flesh, whereby the bones were bare.

Shark, *v.*3 *U. S. local.* [f. SHARK *sb.*1] *intr.* To fish for sharks (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Sharking*, fishing for sharks. A favorite sport in the waters of Narragansett Bay.

Sharke, obs. variant of CHARQUI.

1791 *Ann. Reg., Charac. Peasantry Norway* 75 As a luxury the peasants eat sharke; or thin slices of meat, sprinkled with salt and dried in the wind like hung-beef.

† **Sha·rker**1. *Obs.* Also 7 **sharkor**. [f. SHARK *v.*1 + -ER1.

Some early examples suggest the possibility of a confusion with Du. *schaker* robber.]

One who 'sharks' or lives by cheating and dishonesty; a cheat, thief, swindler.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Nt.* Wks. 1904 I. 379 Next a companie of lusty sailers (euerie one a sharker or a swaggerer at the least). 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1127 His baggage..was assailed and taken by the Haiducks and such other sharkers enured to prey. 1616 T. SCOT *Philomythie* I. (ed. 2) A 8, And passing Smithfield..The owle-eyd Sharkers spied him. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* XIII. § 1. 168 To kicke them, as we use to doe with discouered Cheators, and Shaikors, as meere deluders, and Impostors. 1663 *Recr. for Ingen. Head-pieces* A 5, Epigrams..12. Of Shift the Shaiker. 1672 *Reliq. Wotton* Life, etc. f 1, A hungry Renegado, a dirty Sharker about the Romish Court.

Sharker2 (ʃāːrkəɹ). [f. SHARK *sb.*1 or *v.*3 + -ER1.] One who fishes for sharks.

1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 182 The sharkers had not been idle.

† **Sha·rking**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. SHARK *v.*1 + -ING1.] The action of SHARK *v.*1

1602 LYLY *Entert. at Harefield* Wks. 1902 I. 499 If euer I be brought to answere my sinnes, God forgiue me my sharking, and lay vsurie to my charge. I am a Mariner. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Poor Man* (Arb.) 101 His best seruices [are] suspected as handsome sharking, and tricks to get money. 1674 STAVELEY *Rom. Horseleech* VII. 51 All immaginable shifts, shaiking, and tricks were used.

Sharking (ʃāːrkiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SHARK *v.*1 + -ING2.]

1. That 'sharks'; †that oppresses by extortion (*obs.*); that cheats, steals, cadges, or sponges.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* III. i, Lend me this iewell. *Flo.* Iewell? away you sharking companion. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 150 That..Harbours the sharking Lawyer for his pence. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 157 This Hicks.. was a sharking and indigent Fellow. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* I. iv. I. 22 Making my fortune a prey to every sharking projector who flattered my vanity with promises of success. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* LXVI, Some shaiking priest who has come over to proselytise and plunder. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* III. 78 Nothing to be seen under the sun but hypocritical priests, sharking attorneys [etc.].

b. Of a condition, quality, or manner, etc.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. 160 Præsaging that rude and sharking life, whereunto this wilde slippes progenie was ordained. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 373 The procurator.. hath received his reward, being slaine by our hands, for his barbarous sharking Cruelty. 1676 SOUTH *Serm.* (1 *Cor.* III. 19) (1692) 433 We are degenerated into a mean, sharking, fallacious, undermining Way of Converse. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* XXXI. (1742) II. 364 Those miserable and sharking shifts which the foolish virgins were driven to, of begging or borrowing, or buying oil. 1705 DUNTON *Life & Errors* (1818) I. vii. 289 They [Parents] should not put their Children on any sharking tricks to supply their wants. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VI. ii. (1820) 360 His hair, added not a little to his sharking demeanour.

† 2. Behaving like a shark (the fish). *nonce-use.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. XV. (1614) 917 By their Dogges at Land they worried them: and in their Pearle-fishing exposed them to the rauening Sharkes, themselues more dogged and sharking than the bruite creatures.

Hence † **Sha·rkingly** *adv.*

1659 TORRIANO, *Alla-scrocca*, sharkingly, shiftingly. 1665 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 49 He..looked sharkingly, having a reddish-blew nose and cheeks of the same colour. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 67 From hence it is that the Trade of England is managed..sharkingly by the Traders.

Sharkish (ʃāːrkiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. SHARK *sb.*1 and 2 + -ISH.] a. Of the nature of a 'shark' (*sb.*2) or cheat. b. Of the nature of, resembling, or characteristic of, a shark (*sb.*1).

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 682 Our Father..got the better of Satan..and pitched him head-foremost out of heaven..., and his whole sharkish band of retainers after him. 1880 SENIOR *Trav. & Trout in Antipodes* 70 A strong objection to showing mercy to anything of a sharkish nature.

Sharklet (ʃāːrklĕt). *rare.* [f. SHARK *sb.*1 + -LET.] A young shark.

1898 in *Daily News* 2 Nov. 6/4 Some sharks are viviparous, bearing fifteen sharklets at once. 1904 F. T. BULLEN *Creatures of Sea* X. 105 Next morning..sees her lying quietly upon the waves..surrounded by sixteen sharklets.

Sharkling (ʃāːrkliŋ). *rare.* [f. SHARK *sb.*1 + -LING1.] = prec.

1900 F. T. BULLEN *Idylls of Sea* 14 Fourteen sharklings were now restlessly darting in and out of their cosy cave at the far end of her capacious throat.

Sha·rkship. *rare.* [f. SHARK *sb.*1 and 2 + -SHIP.] (*His*) *sharkship*: a mock-title for a shark.

1791 A. WILSON *Poet. Wks.* (1876) II. 60 And 'Rump the petticoats and spots' His Sharkship roared wi' Vigour. 1894 R. H. SAVAGE *Flying Halcyon* IX. 141 We will bring a couple of rifles and shoot his sharkship.

Sharky (ʃāːrki), *a. rare.* Also **sharkey.** [f. SHARK *sb.*1 + -Y.] Abounding in, infested with, or characterized by the presence of sharks.

1854 BADHAM *Prose Halieut.* 425 *note*, When they bathed in shaiky localities. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 653 The way those Kruboys..hauled their 'Massa' out from among the shaikey foam every time he went into it, on the lifeboat upsetting.

Sharling, obs. form of SHEARLING *sb.*

Sharm, obs. form of CHARM *sb.*2

1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 64 An harshness in these things not being so harmless as the cutting of Cork, whereby, though you saw and wring the ears with the sharm, yet still 'tis but a light business you have to deal with.

Sharm, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 **shalm**, **shawm.** [Cf. CHARM *v.*2] *intr.* = CHIRM. Hence **Sha·rming** *vbl. sb.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst., Killing of Child.* 142 Though thei sharme and crye, I care not a myght. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* 339 What a sharmin them there children dew keep. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* II. 295 *Shalm*, *Sharm*, *Shawm*, to scream shrilly and vociferously.

Sharman, obs. form of SHEARMAN.

Sharn (ʃārn). *dial.* and *Sc.* Forms: 1 **scearn**, **scern**, 4 **ssarn**, **scharne**, 4–5 **sheren**, **scherne**, 5, 7 **sharne**, 6–7 **shearne**, 6–9 **shorn**, 7 **sherne**, **shurn**, 8 **shern**, 9 **shearn**, **scharn**, **shurne**, **shairn**, **sharen**, **-an**, **-on**, **shairin**, 6– **sharn.** [OE. *scearn* neut. corresp. to OFris. *skern* (mod. WFris. *skern*, NFris. *sjaarn*, *sjuarn*), MLG. *scharn*, ON. *skarn* (Sw., Da. *skarn*):—OTeut. **skarno-n*, a pass. ppl. formation on the root **sker-*: *skar-* to separate (cf. SHARE *sb.*, SHEAR *v.*).

Northern dialects have the form *scarn* (a. ON. *skarn*).]

Dung, esp. dung of cattle.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxxxii. 11 Forwurdun gewordne werun swe swe scearn eordan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xiii. (Z.) 83 *Fimus* scern. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 92 Gose scearn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXIV. (1495) 918 The Lapwynge layeth and syteeth on broode on dyrte sheren and vnclene thynges. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 406 They fand the shit all beshitten in his awne shearne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. X. I. 509 They should be well soked or infused in soft beast shearne or thin dung. *Ibid.* XVII. XIV. 518 Mixed togither with oxe or cow shearn. 1645 *Shetl. Witch Trial* in Hibbert *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* (1822) 595 Quhilk stinked and tasted of sharn a long tyme. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 173/1 Shorn is the Dung of Oxen and Cows. 1728 RAMSAY *Daft Bargain* 26 Frae this tale, confed'rate states may learn To save their cow, and yet no eat her sharn. *a* 1774 D. GRAHAM *Hist. Reb.* X. Wit. 1883 I. 171 A poor palace without a door, A bed of state, all wet with shein. 1811 SIR A. BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1872) 150 Tho' he's coupit i' the shearn 'Troth I ken nought ill about him. 1824 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 286 Shouting, jostling, cursing in the midst of rain and shairn and braying discord. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 30 But oor minister..hae garred anither thrawn stick o' a farmer body lift his een abune the nowt an' the shairn.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *sharn-smeared* adj.; **sharn-fly**, a fly used by anglers as bait.

1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 115 The **Shorn-Fly*. Comes on about the same time as the Canon-fly...They are generally found in mowing grass. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* VI. (1880) 230 Shorn Fly, Hazel Fly, Marlow,..by all of which names this little beetle is known. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* (1560) B j b, The execrable cytezens of Gomorra with their *shorne smered captaines wyll sturre about them.

† **Sha·rnbud.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **scearnbudda**, 4 **ssarnbodde**, **scharnebude**, 4–5 **scherne-bodde**, 5 **scharnebodde**, 7 **shorn-bud**, 6–7 **sharnbud.** [OE. *scearnbudda* masc.; see SHARN and BUDDE beetle.] A dung-beetle.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* (Z.) 308 *Scarabeus* scernwibba [*MS. W* scearnbudda]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Þet byeþ þe ssarnbodes þet beuleþ þe floures and louieþ þet dong. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 173 Lich to the Scharnebudes kinde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. iv. (Tollemache MS.), Scherne-boddes beþ gendrid of careynes of horses. *a* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 60 Now sharnebudde encumberith the bee: Pursue on hym that slayn anoon he be. [*c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 767/28 *Hic stabo*, a scarbude.] 1596 MASCALL *Bk. Cattle* I. 57 A bettle fly, cald of some a shumbarb [*sic* mispr.], which creepeth commonly on horse dung, or other dung. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* IV. § 25 (1689) 56 A young Beetle, or Sharn-bud, which is found in a Cow-turd. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 213/1 The Sweet Scented Beetle, or Shorn-Bud.

Sha·rn-bug. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **shorn-.** [f. SHARN + BUG *sb.*] = prec.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 180 The meat of Frogges..are greene Hearbes, and Humble-Bees, or shorne-bugs. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 46 *Pilularius*..the Dung-Beetle, or Shurn-bugg. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Shorn bug*, *sharn bug*, the stag beetle.

† **Sharn-penny.** *Obs.* In 2 sor-peni, schar-, schornpenny. [f. SHARN + PENNY.] A payment of a penny yearly for each cow, which was due from the burgesses of Bury St. Edmunds to the Abbey as lord of the manor, in lieu of the profit which the Abbey would have obtained from the dung by observance of the manorial custom of folding the tenant's cattle on the lord's land.

? *c* 1200 *Deed of Abbot Sampson* (*Cart. S. Edm.*, MS. f. 247) in Kennett *Cowel's Interpr*, Facta est compositio..quod Præpositus ejusdem villæ dabit singulis annis..denarios pro faldagio vaccarum ipsius villæ quos nominabant scharpenny. 12.. *Cart. S. Edm.* MS. f. 31, *ibid.*, Burgensibus villæ S. Edmundi data est quitantia cujusdam consuetudinis quæ dicitur *Schorn-penny*..Solebat enim Cellerarius accipere unum denarium per annum de qualibet vacca hominum villæ pro exitu. 1200 *Chron. Joc. de Brakelonda* (Camden) 73 Data eis alia quietantia cujusdam consuetudinis que dicitur sor-peni, pro iiij solidis.

Sharny (ʃɑ̈·rni), *a. dial.* chiefly *Sc.* [f. SHARN + -Y.] Bedaubed with dung. So *sharny-faced* adj.; **sharny-peat** (see quot. 1808).

a 1625 F. SEMPILL *Blythsum Bridal* v. in Herd *Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 25 Flea-lugged sharney-fac'd Lawtie. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 125 Ye shine like the sunny side of a sharney weght. 1808 JAMIESON, *Sharny-peat*, a cake consisting of cows' dung mixed with coal-dross, dried in the sun, and used by the poor for fuel in some places. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* v, Nane of your sharney pents, but good aik timber. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* x. 77 Gyaun in owre's bed wi's sharnie beets on. 1896 CROCKETT *Clegg Kelly* xliv. 291 Ye sufferin', shairny blastie o' the byres.

b. as *sb.* (see quot. 1825).

1825–82 JAMIESON, *Sharnie*, a name given to the person who cleans a cow-house. 1897 LD. E. HAMILTON *Outlaws of Marches* xviii. 207 Hout! you auld sharnie...Gae round to the byre and see till the kye.

Sharon, dial. variant of SHARN.

Sharoot, obs. form of CHEROOT.

Sharp (ʃɑ̈ːp), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–2 scearp, 2–3 scærp, 3 so(h)erp, scarp, ssarp, *Orm.* sharrp, 3–4 sarp, 3–6 scharp, 4, 6 sharppe, 4–7 sharpe, 5 sherpe, sarpe, scarpe, 5–6 scharpe, scharp, 6 sharpp, *Sc.* schairp, scherpe, schirpe, 3– sharp. [Com. Teut. (wanting in Gothic): OE. *scearp* corresponds to OFris. *skarp*, *skerp*, OS. *skarp*, MLG., MDu. *scharp*, *scherp* (modDu. *scherp*), OHG. *scarpf*, *scarf* (MHG. *scharpf*, *scharf*, *scherpfe*, *scherf(e*, mod.G. *scharf*), ON. *skarp-r* (Sw., Da. *skarp*) :—OTeut. **skarpo-*.

The Teut. root **skerp-* : *skarp-* : *skurp-* appears also in OHG. *scurfan*, MHG. *schürfen* to cut open (mod.G. to poke a fire), OE. *scearpe* scarification, *scearpian* to scarify. The Teut. root **skrep-* : *skrap-* (see SCRAPE *v.*) appears to be related; no cognates outside Teut. are known. The OHG. and MHG. *sarpf* (early mod.Du. *sarp*) sharp is prob. unconnected.]

A. *adj.*

1. Well adapted for cutting or piercing; having a keen edge or point: opposed to *blunt*. a. Having a keen cutting edge. Also said of the edge.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* li. 4 Swe swo scersæx scearp. *Sic ut novacula acuta.* *c* 1205 LAY. 2310 Mid scearpe mire eaxe. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2266 Streche forð þine swire scharp sweord to underfonne. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 758/38 Deþþ draweth his sarpe knif. *c* 1460 *Urbanitatis* 42 in *Babees-bk.*, Fyrste loke.. þat þy knyf be sharpe & kene. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Wemen* 105 Quhen schaiffyn is that ald schalk with a scharp rasiour. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 110, I know, his Sword Hath a sharpe edge. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 207 They make their wooden Swords so sharp..that they will cut off Heads even with them. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* ii. 399 A single blood-red line, Not broader than the sharp edge of a knife. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 106 A good sharp penknife may be used.

trans. and *fig.* *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 254 My woord from hens forthe, is schaip and bytynge as a Sword. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 99 Fra thame that hes thair tungis scharp & ground. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 597 He laughs, whatever weapon truth may draw, And deems her sharp artillery mere straw. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 268 The sharp edge..of public curiosity.

b. Having a tapering end brought to a fine point so as to be used for piercing. Said also of the point itself.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xliv. 6 Strele ðine scearpe, *Sagittæ tuæ acutæ.* *a* 1122 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) Introd., Da ge namon þa Walas & adrifon sumre ea ford ealne mid scearpum pilum greatum innan þam wetere. *c* 1205 LAY. 30752 Swe scarp wes þe pic. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 He..pleieð mid sweordes, & bereð ham bi þe scherpe orde uppen his tunge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 114 A gay daggere, Harnessed wel, and sharp as point of spere. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xv, A busshe full of sharp thornes. 1513 *Life Henry V* (1911) 55 The Kinge had geuen commaundement..that euerie man shoulde prouide him a stake sharpe at both endes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 91 He dies vpon my Semitars sharpe point. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 [An instrument] with a sharp point, called a Lancer. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 307 Three very sharp teeth. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xli, Deep and sharp rowels. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* I. 104 Then she took the mighty spear, headed and sharp with brass.

trans. and *fig.* *c* 1550 COVERDALE *Calvin's Treat. Sacram.* C j, And wyth sharper prickes can we not be pricked, than in that he compelleth vs (as it were) to see with oure eies [etc.]. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vi. 23 But he rides well, And his great Loue (sharpe as his Spurre) hath holp him. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 192 As the sharp stars pierce winter's crystal air, 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* viii. (1878) 130 Hope was a sharp goad to my resolution.

c. As complement, esp. with pa. ppples.

c 1350 *Ipomadon* 8413 (Kölbing), Wythe sperys, that were sharpe grovnde. 1418–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. 1014, I hadde of Hector swiche a mortal wounde, With a quarel sharpe whet & grounde. 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 111 Dredefull arowis grundyn scharp and square.

d. In similative phrases, *sharp as a razor, as a needle*, etc. (often *transf.* and *fig.* in senses 3–9).

a 1000 *Soul's Address* 120 Ȝifer hatte se wyrm, þe þa eaglas beoð nædle scearpran. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iii. 19 To looke vpon him, till the diminution Of space, had pointed him sharpe as my Needle. *a* 1732 GAY *New Song of Similes* 51 Sharp as a needle are her words. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiii, Epigrams that were as sharp as razors. 1851 MEREDITH *Love in Valley* xv, Sharp as a sickle is the edge of shade and shine. 1858 [see 4 j]. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i. I. 46 Denner..had a mind as sharp as a needle.

†e. Prickly. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 314 ðenim þæs sceal þan þistles moran. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, [Hi] diden an scærp iren abuton þa mannes throte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6794 Þe rose springþ of þe brer þat ssarp & kene is. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16616 A crun apon his heued þai sett o scarpe tre þai wroght. *c* 1400 *Brut* ccix, Men sette vppon her Heuedes chapelettes of sharpe netles. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 180 Tooth'd briars, sharpe firzes, pricking gosse, & thorns. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* vii. 4 The most vpright is sharper then a thorne hedge.

f. Of sand, gravel, etc.: Composed of materials having sharp points; hard, angular, gritty. Now *technical*.

1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* xiii. (1623) 46 Sift the earth with coale ashes an inch or two thicknesse, and that is a plague to them [worms], so is sharpe grauell. 1693 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 244 They make use of the sharpest Sand they can get (that being the best) for Morter. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 69 The soil of the arable part is thin and sharp, but very fertile. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 26 Add to it an eighth part of clean but coarse sharp sand. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 96 Sharp slag, 8 cwts.

†2. Rough, rugged. *Obs.*

Chiefly as a rendering of L. *asper*.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Orosius* I. i. § 7 Swiþe scearpe wegas & staniþte. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii. 29 Thei dredinge lest we schulden falle into scharp places. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* xvi. (1910) 86 Wrecchid mete, scharp cloth, þis wold he þei schuld haue. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Epist.* (1577) 173 He commaunded to be made in the moste sharp mounteines of Argos a most solemne Oracle. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 9 The montane Grampius, and vtheris ruch, scharpe and hard hillis.

fig. and *absol.* *a* 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (1907) 54 Thow hade þe sharpe, & we the smothe.

3. Acute or penetrating in intellect or perception.

a. Of persons or their faculties: †(*a*) Intellectually acute, keen witted, discerning, sagacious (*obs.*). (*b*) Now in less dignified use: Quick-witted, clever (said esp. of children).

Cf. the dialectal 'not right sharp' = half-witted, imbecile.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. 4 Buton he hæbbe swa scearp andgit swaðær fyr. *c* 1000 *Christ's Desc. Hell* 76 Eala Gabrihel! hu þu eart gleaw & scearp. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 23 Þat ðu understande mid scarpe witte hwat hie bien. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 670 For þu ȝongare is þane I, scharpare of wyt & mare mychtty. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi. (1883) 131 Wherof cometh forgetenes of his mynde and destruction of alle quyk and sharp reson. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2885 In his consell wonder scharp and wys. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 49 He had a sharpe foresight, and working wit. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 161 What was more ingenious and sharp of witt than she. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 337 Raja Laut is a very sharp man. 1705 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Jan., Dr. King, a sharp ready man in politics. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vii, Sharp Guadet transfixes you with cross-questions. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 147 A very sharp lad

b. Of reasoning or discourse: †Acute, sagacious (*obs.*). In later use, of remarks: Pointed, apt, witty.

1580 *Three Familiar Lett.* in *Spenser's Poet. Wks.* (Oxf. 1912) 616 Master H[arvey]s short, but sharpe, and learned Iudgement of Earthquakes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 14 He..alleadged Many sharpe reasons to defeat the Law. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 152 Your Gentlemen that speak sharp and witty Things. 1851 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xxi. (1857) 126 It was thus that..the sharp, quick sentence flashed from the lips of Buonarotti.

c. Of sight, hearing, the eyes or ears: Acute, keen. Often in figurative expressions.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 30 Sio syn bið þy scearpre. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 331 The royal egle..That with his sharpe look perceth the sonne. 1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* Introd. iii, When their Reason's Eye was sharp and clear. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 8 The grey eye..is sharpest of sight. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxi, The Queen's sharp eye soon distinguished Raleigh amongst them. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 77 My ears are pretty sharp..and I heard you muttering.

d. Hence of observation, an observer: Vigilant. Phrase, *to keep a sharp look-out*.

1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iv. 18 They laye so sharpe waite for vs, that we can not go safe vpon the stretes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. xxiii. 265 The sharpest lookers on will saie it is in your other hand. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 333 As the majority of mankind have a stronger appetite for censure than for praise of those above them, he will naturally keep a sharp look-out with that view. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 158 The bishop kept a sharp look-out upon them.

e. Keen-witted and alert in practical matters, businesslike, smart; often with unfavourable implication, quick to take unfair advantage of others. (Cf. SHARP PRACTICE.)

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 228 They found that the Don had been too sharp for them. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 4 He was..sharp as a street-bred boy must be. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii, They got a sharp Newcastle attorney. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xlv. 252 Among youths of his own age he was reckoned rather a sharp hand. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxiii, I have seen so much business done on sharp principles that..I am tired of them. 1859 LEVER *Davenport Dunn* lii, All of them ready to do a sharp thing. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* IV. 94 He..was accordingly pretty sharp at making a bargain with a publisher.

†4. Eager, impetuous, violent. †a. Of warriors: Eager for battle. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Hom.* (Assmann) 61/244 Ac ða þa hi ne dydon nane dædbote, þa sende him god to þone scearpan here Romaniscre leode. *a* 1272 *Luue Ron* 69 in *O. E. Misc.* 95 Hwer is..Ector wiþ his scharpe meyne. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 246 That men of armes shold haue no wyues to thende that they myght be more sharpe & fiers in the warre.

† b. Of feelings: Keen, ardent. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 501 Rycht sa manis deuocione þat quhile fra contemplacione Is drawyne, sal þe scharpar be. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1780 Then he shope hym to ship in a sharp haste. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1605) Z 3, Time-servers, who..follow Christ vpon a sharpe deuotion, but to his bread, not to his doctrine.

c. Of conflict, warfare, an attack: Carried on with vigour, fierce, keen.

13.. *Cursor M.* 7753 (Gött.) Ful scharp [*Cott.* snaip] it was, þat stour and snell, All fledd þe folk of israell. *c* 1387 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 2 Thassay so hard, so sharp the conquering. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. (Cott.) 1982 Betweyn þis Rollande of Galoway And Kylkpatrik a batel fel Was don, bath sar, scharpe and snel. 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 170 Thair scharp assayes mycht do no dures To me. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (Sommer) 27 Then began the fight to grow most sharpe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 816 The fight continued sharpe and hot on both parts. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 131 Huntley.. after a sharp conflict, put to flight the left wing of the English. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 4 The contest between good and evil becomes sharp and deadly. 1890 *Spectator* 3 May, Though the discussion will be sharp, it will be short.

d. Of a storm, a shower, †waves, etc.: Heavy, violent.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 716/33 Scharpe wawes þat Schip has sayled. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XVIII. 409 'After sharpe shoures', quod pees 'moste shene is þe sonne'. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 556 Whan deeth, as tempest sharp & violent, With woful trouble hem shal vexe & trauaill. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xii. 46 A sharpe showre of rayne, whiche contynued vntyll the morning.

e. Of an attack of disease: Acute, violent. †Also = ACUTE *a.* 2.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 341 Of diseases, some be called long, and some sharpe and short.

f. (*a*) Of a hawk: Eager for prey; hungry. (*b*) †Of persons (sometimes with allusion to the hawking sense): Hungry, 'sharp-set' (*obs.*). (*c*) Of the appetite: Keen. Of the stomach: Craving for food.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* C viij b, Also she may be calde an aspaie hawke of sharpenesse or hir corage..she is moost asper and sharpe in all thyngs that belong vnto hir of any other hawkys. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 133 Then set hir sharpe against an evening and go out to seeke some game. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 95, I am come with a sharpe stomacke, let me not goe awaye fastyng. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 193 My Faulcon now is sharpe, and passing emptie. 1642 FULLER *Holy St.* III. xxv. 231 Nowadayes, does not wealth make them lazy, and poverty keep them painfull? like Hawks they flie best when sharp. 1678 L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Morals* II. xxiv. 317 When we have fasted our selves Sharp, and Hungry. 1707 [E. WARD] *Barbacue Feast* 7 Their Stomacks were a little too sharp to admit of time enough to crave a Blessing on their Food, but all fell to. 1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison* 5 Though my stomach was sharp, I could scarce help regretting, To spoil such a delicate picture by eating.

g. Quick or active in bodily movement. Of movements, esp. a run, gallop, etc., also of action of any kind: Brisk, energetic.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 444/1 Scharp, or delyuer, *asper, velox.* 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, Setting my two little ones to box, to make them sharp, as he called it. 1817 J. MAYER *Sportsman's Direct.* (ed. 2) 23 But endeavour to pull quick the instant you see the gun cover the object; you cannot be too sharp. 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* xvii. § 9 (ed. 3) 557 A sharp gallop. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* i. 3 A rapid succession of little sharp blows. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 192 After a sharp run, several hunting men baited their horses at the Three Crowns.

(*b*) *Proverbial phr.* (Used as an injunction to promptitude; for another use see quot. 1788.)

1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* III. i, Are you thereabouts, i'faith? Then sharp's the word. 1788 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Sharp*, Sharp's the word and quick's the motion with him; said of any one very attentive to his own interest, and apt to take all advantages. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* ii, Be alive, my fine fellow!..sharp's the word and quick's the motion, eh? 1875 'PATHFINDER' *Breaking & Training Dogs* 44 'Come into heel, sir!' and sharp is the word.

h. Of a stream: Rapid. Now *rare*.

1655 WALTON *Angler* vi. (1661) 132 All Fish that live in clear or sharp streams. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 36 From that time they delight to be in sharp streams, and such as are very swift. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 32/2 (art. *Angling*) A deep eddy off some sharp stream.

i. Of the pulse.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv. 161 Pulse 120, sharp; slightly dicrotous. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 621 The pulse becomes small, sharp, wiry or thready.

j. Of winter, wintry weather, frost, wind, air: Cuttingly cold, keen.

c 1435 *Chron. London* (Kingsford 1905) 2 This same yere was a Riht Sharpe Wynter. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 197 In the most sharpe time of winter. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 254 Thou..thinkst it much..To run vpon the sharpe winde of the North. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 13 With sharp tho' moderate Winds. 1762 STERNE *Let. to Mrs. Sterne* 15 Mar., There has been no snow here, but the weather has been sharp. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 44 Keen and cutting air, sharp as a razor. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V. viii, Though the air was sharp, he had been carrying his cloak over his arm.

5. Severe, strict, harsh. **a.** †Of persons: Severe or harsh in temper or mood (*obs.*). Of temper, etc.: Irritable, irascible.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 162 He bið scarp & biter & swiðe wær on his wordum. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3577 So wurð he wrað, o mode sarp, His tables brokun dun he is warp. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) 147 He was verie sharpe in manners, sterne of nature, exceading crewell. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 84 Whether hee bee of these sharpe and soure ones that would take from heaven its starres, and from the earth its flowers. *a* 1668 LASSELS *Italy* II. (1698) 96 The Eccho in the well, which answers you indeed, but like a sharp scold, too quick and short.

b. Of persons and their utterances: Cutting in rebuke, invective, or satire; harsh and peremptory in command. Also of looks, tones, etc.: Indicating anger or rebuke.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 Sweord & knif eiðer beoð scherpe & keoruinde wordes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 14 Lo! which a sharp word for the nones..Iesus..Spak in repreve of the Samaritan. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 654 Eneas.. answered to the kynge wordes sharpe and poynaunt ynowhe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 984 King Henry wrote to him an aunswere with verie sharpe and grieuous wordes reprouing his vntruth. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxxi. (Arb.) 76 Skelton a sharpe Satirist. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VIII. (1629) 728 The Cardinall of Loraine also wrote a sharpe letter to the Pope. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Prol. 1st Sat. Jvv.* Wks. 1730 I. 52 Nor sharp Juvenal's stronger verse Perverted into doggrel farce. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. II. 139 Yet they were not for using sharp language against such teachers. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* I. iv, He thought of that sharp look, mother, I gave him yesterday. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 677 Tostig has sharp words with his brother.

c. Of punishment, persecution, laws, etc., also of a judge, lawgiver, etc.: Severe, merciless.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 25 To punysch him in sharp & bittire pyne. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 9103 (Fairf.) Sa sare and sharpe martiring was neuer sene on siche a king. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 85 Supposz thow may richtuslie be ane scherp iuge apone wsz. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* xcvi. Wks. 1910 II. 192 But in *his minde* a sharpe revenge, She fully did reserve. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* XXX. (1687) 365 This sluggish temper must be banished by a rigorous and sharp penance. 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 16 Who will ere long fall under a sharper persecution. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vi. 96 Those we have lived with are the sharpest judges of our conduct.

d. *To be sharp upon*: to be hard or severe upon (now only, by way of censure or criticism).

1561 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XIX. 475 The said Thomas not to be scharp upoun the said Alexander for payment of the said soum. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 161 He was so scharpe vpon his abuses. 1678 RYMER *Trag. last Age* 32 Polynices seems ill treated, and his Brother is much too sharp upon him. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 109 ¶ 5 One of those Untucker'd Ladies whom you were so sharp upon. 1833 LYTTON *Godolphin* iv, You are sharp on me, young Sir.

e. Of pain, suffering, grief, etc.: Keen, acute, intense. Of experiences: Intensely painful.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 206 þonne bið þæt sar scearpre þonne þæs welmes sar þe on þære lifre selfre beoð. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086, & syððan com se scearpa hungor. *c* 1205 LAY. 21944 Heo weoren swiðe iharmede mid scærpen þan hungre. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2980 Gnattes.. smale to sen, and sarp on bite. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6563 þe ferthe [þayne of helle] es hunger sharpe and strang. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parr. T.* ¶ 130 This sorwe..shal been hevy and grevous, and ful sharpe and poinant in herte. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 115 b, A sorowe moche aygre and sharp. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, St. Andrew's Day, Collect*, The sharp and painful death of the crosse. 1565 J. PHILLIPS *Patient Grissell* 331 (Malone Soc.) The bitter pangs of death, Whose gripes most sharp semd to close my breath. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 41 Sharpe miserie had worne him to the bones. *a* 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth F.* 74 The sharp Conclusion of a sad success. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 803 The nightly Wolf..now plots not on the Fold; Tam'd with a sharper Pain. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 216 Such injoyments..are followed many times by sharp reflections and bitter penances in the rear. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 340 Sharp, lancinating pains were felt most frequently in the knee. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* XI. iii, A pang at my heart as sharp as though there had been a reasonable hope till now.

†**f.** *transf.* Said of a scourge: = SMART *a.* 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5876 And qua ne dos noght yur bidding, Wit scarp scuu ges yee þam suing. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 44 To ȝeue hym dyscyplyn apon his bare backe wyth a scharpe ȝerde.

†**g.** Of a mode of life: Austere. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 165 þe oþer del is zuo þet hi makeþ..þet lyf þet zuo moche sseweþ ssarp an dreduol to chiese. 1577 tr. *Luther's Comm. Galat.* v. 19 (1580) 270 b, The Carthusians or Charterhouse monkes, whose order..is of all other the straitest & sharpest. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 254 They were certaine religious men who liued in common, a sharpe and asper life. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 31 Hap'ly this life is best, (If quiet life be best) sweeter to you That haue a sharper knowne.

6. Pungent in taste; also, having strong acid, alkaline, or caustic properties. †Of wine: Sour.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 354 Nim gate tord meng wið scearpum ecede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 304 Shrifte shope sharpe salue and made men do penaunce For her mysdedes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 352 Wo was his cook, but if his sauce were Poynaunt and sharp. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 73 As Sharpe tast, Unctuous, and Sower. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 46 This medicine thus ministred is sharpe and colde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 187 b, The like quantitie of manna kneaded togither, and giuen them in sharpe wine. 1584 VERON *Lat.-Eng. Dict., Pallacana*, a sharpe onion causing the eies to water. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 252 Pomegranates, Olives, Bread, and sharpe Wine. 1639 [J. TAYLOR (Water-P.)] *Divers Crabtree Lect.* 167, I can weepe no more, unlesse I get a good sharpe Onion in my handkerchiefe. 1641 MURREL *Cookerie* (ed. 5) 21 To boyle a Chine of Mutton or Veale, in sharp broth. 1661 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* IV. 254 As soon as I found the Lixivium sufficiently sharp upon the tongue, I reserv'd it for use. 1709 FELTON *Diss. Classics* (1718) 106 Every body can tell Sweet from Bitter, what is Sharp, or Sour, or Vapid, or Nauseous. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 262 What renders the Blood acrimonious or sharp. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 429 Arsenic acid..has a sharp caustic taste. 1853 SOYER *Pantrophicon* 71 If you prefer a sharper sauce, mix well some green mint with rue.

b. *fig.*

1604 in Challoner *Missionary Priests* (1803) II. 21 Although I shall have a sharp dinner, yet I trust in Jesus Christ I shall have a most sweet supper. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandm. Calling* vi. (1672) 152 Drudging at the harrow, that's sharp; but sweeping down the wheat, that's sweet. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* xxxii, That sharp sauce which carries costs and awards damages.

c. Of water: (*a*) ? Charged with carbonic acid. †(*b*) Hot, scalding (*rare*$^{-1}$).

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 18 The water was sharp and hard. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Sept. 1644, A fountaine of sharp water which they report wholesome against the stone. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 28 Water lukewarm put over at first with the Bowl, but soon after sharp or boiling Water.

d. In various technical collocations, as *sharp lime*, ? unslaked lime; *sharp vat* (Dyeing), a vat containing a considerable excess of lime (Ure *Dict. Arts* 1839, p. 674); *sharp gas* (see quot. 1886).

1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin Killer* 15 If you sow sharp lime with the grain. 1886 *Times* 12 Apr. 9/3 Miners had..discovered that some outbursts of gas are what they call 'sharp', and are capable of forming a dangerous mixture with much less warning than is usually given. The experiments of the Commissioners show that the 'sharp' gas of the mines contains a larger proportion of marsh gas.

7. Of sound: Penetrating, shrill, high-pitched.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 Nou scharpe notes and nou softe. 1420–2 LYDG. *Thebes* I. 205 Be vertue only of the werbles sharpe That he made in Mercuries harpe. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xxix. 418 A flute of earth, having a very sharpe sound. 1687 DRYDEN *Song St. Cecilia's Day* 37 Sharp Violins proclaim Their jealous Pangs, and Desperation. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 9 Their voice is not so sharp as the note of some other animals. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. x, A sharp and shrieking echo gave, Coir-Uriskin, thy goblin cave! 1866 WHITTIER *Maids of Attitash* 20 The wood-bird's plaintive cry, The locust's sharp reply. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 262 A sharp shrill tinkle.

†**b.** Of an accent: = ACUTE *a.* Also of a syllable: Bearing the acute accent. *Obs. rare.*

1589 [see ACCENT *sb.* 1, 6]. 1611 COTGR., *Accent aigu*, a sharpe accent marked thus, ', & much vsed. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1615) 46 b, Euery Nowne Substantiue common, increasing sharp or long in the Genitiue case, is the feminine Gender.

c. *Phonetics.* (*a*) Used to express the acoustic quality of the high-front vowels; (*b*) a designation for unvoiced consonants. *Obs.* in technical use.

(*a*) *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 899 Ye shal pronounce..your *i*, as shalpe as can be. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 9 § 12, I [is] the thin sharp palatal.

(*b*) 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* i. 104 Concerning the Mutes we may predicate that one half of them is Flat, and the other half Sharp. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 450 The voiceless group containing the sharp consonants.

8. *Mus.* **a.** Of a note: Relatively high in pitch. **b.** Of a note, singing, an instrument: Above the regular or true pitch; too high. **c.** *A, C, D* etc. *sharp*: the sound which is a semitone higher than A, C, D, etc. Also the key or other contrivance in a musical instrument for producing such a note. **d.** Of an interval, †key, or †scale: = MAJOR. **e.** Of a key: Having sharps in the signature. †**f.** *B sharp*: the early name for the sign ♮, used to counteract a *flat*.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 The ♭ cliefe which is common to euery part, is made thus ♭ or thus ♮ the one signifying the halfe note and flatt singing: the other signifying the whole note or sharpe singing. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. i. (1674) 5, B duralis or B sharp. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 151 The Differences of those we call Flat, or Sharp Keys; the Sharp, which take the Greater Intervals within Diapason, as Thirds, Sixths, and Sevenths Major, are more brisk and airy. 1746 TANSUR *New Mus. Gram.* 73 Observe, to Tune all Sharp-Thirds, as sharp as the Ear will admit. 1752 tr. *Rameau's Treat. Mus.* 36 If that Concord was a Major, or a Sharp, as the Third and the Sixth may be. *Ibid.* 107 Chromatick may be practised in sharp Keys, upon the sharp Third to a Governing-note. 1782 MRS. H. COWLEY *Bold Stroke for Husb.* II. iii, Trying a semibreve in G sharp, has made me as flat as double F. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 318 *note*, The Chord of the extreme Sharp Sixth. 1848 RIMBAULT *Pianoforte* 19 The black key which lies Between C and D, is called C-sharp or D-flat.

quasi-*adv.* 1880 *Athenæum* 17 Jan. 96/2 There was on Saturday a tendency to *sing* sharp, which was at times unpleasantly noticeable.

9. With reference to form only (without implication of cutting or piercing).

a. Tapering to a (relatively) fine point.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 820 Hys nese, at þe poynt, es sharp and smalle. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 23 [Tokens of death.] When..the nose waxeth sharpe. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 16 His Nose was as sharpe as a Pen. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. xiii. (1614) 413 Long and sharpe chins. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 106 Turbinated Shells.., some with a broader, others with a narrower and sharper Spire. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 157 Travel nature up To the sharp peak of her sublimest height. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvii, A perpetual blush, which occupied rather the sharp nose than the thin cheek of this personage.

†**b.** Ending in an angle, pointed, peaked. *Sharp moon*: the crescent moon. *Crooked and sharp* (Her.): angular zigzag. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Two Cookery Bks.* 38 Take blaunchid Almaundys, & kerf hem long, smal, & scharpe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* d vii, He berith pale crokyt and sharpe of Sable and Sylver. 1530 PALSGR. 266/1 Scharpe ende of the moone, *corne*. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 142 With a long visage and a little sharpe beard upon the chin. 1686 WOOD *Life* 6 July (O. H. S.) III. 191 Tuesday, between 11 and 1 a sharp or new moone was seene in the skies. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 85 A heap sharp at the top like a Sugar-Loaf.

c. Of an angle: †(*a*) Less than a right angle: = ACUTE *a.* (*Obs.*: common in the 16th c.). (*b*) Relatively small or acute. (*c*) Abrupt, not rounded off or blunted; involving sudden change of direction; so *sharp turn*.

(*a*) *c* 1537 DE BENESE *Meas. Lande* A iiij, The last is a sharpe angle, lyke to one of the angles of a tryangle. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. (1597) 57 b, For the one [angle] is right, and the other sharpe. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 376/2 A sharp angle or corner, being less than a square Angle.

(*b*) 1589 IVE *Pract. Fortif.* 2 The angles that do happen in it, may be made the flatter or sharper.

(*c*) 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 537 Knocking off the sharp angles with the thick end of a tool called a scabling hammer. 1877 MISS A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xx. 574 A sharp turn to the right. 1910 HIRTH in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 191/1 Lines drawn through the eyes of one of the oldest Chinese hieroglyphics cross each other at a sharp angle.

d. Of an ascent or descent, a rise or fall (*lit.* or *fig.*): Abrupt.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 257 We had gone up upon a sharp ascent. 1785 COWPER *Task* I. 326 Hence the declivity is sharp and short, And such the re-ascent. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xviii. 313 A very sharp rise leads from the Pacific to the range of the Andes.

e. *Naut.* Of the shape of a vessel: Having a narrow and wedge-shaped bottom.

1709 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. II. 47, I would have..hal'd my Ship ashore..but my Ship being sharp, *I did not dare to do* it. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 115 Ships, more especially such as are sharp and built for Sailing. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Sharp-Bottom*, is synonymous with a sharp floor, and used in contradistinction to a flat floor. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 821/1 This tendency on the part of a sharp ship..by her wedge-shaped form in the fore and after bodies, is great.

f. Of features: Emaciated, peaked, thin.

[1561, 1599: see a.] 1833 TENNYSON *Death Old Year* 46 His face is growing sharp and thin. 1865 WHITTIER *Changeling* 29 My face grows sharp with the torment.

†**10.** *Naut.* Of the wind: ? Almost dead ahead. (Cf. SHARP *adv.* 2.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 17 The Wind is sharp, hawl forward the main Bowline.

11. Having the angles or edges not rounded off or flattened; hence, clear or distinct in outline or contour. Often in immaterial sense, of contrasts, distinctions, etc.: Not shaded off, abrupt, strongly marked.

1675 A. BROWNE *App. Art of Limning* 8 The Complexions of Virgins and Fair Young Women are not so much different from the other in the Colouring: as in the Sharpness of the Work, those few and sharp Muscles in the Body [etc.]. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 809 The plaster ..hardens in a few minutes, and takes a very sharp impression. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 207 The chiselled margins of the pillars and cornices of the latter, are still as sharp as when first carved. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 133 Those who..are brought into the sharpest geographical contrast. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Corr. Impr.* 38 The very musical poets are too apt to let the sharp and crisp definition of their picture be washed away in floods of sound. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 921 With regard to the first three forms [of drug eruption] no sharp lines can be drawn.

B. *sb.*

1. A sharp weapon; *spec.* a small sword (in 18th cent. part of a civilian's attire); a rapier used for duelling as opposed to a 'blunt' or buttoned weapon. *Obs.* or *arch.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 424 þe scharp of þe schalk schyndered þe bones. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 513 Mony swouȝninge lay þorw schindringe of scharpe. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 67 Through blunts to sharpes, through surcingles to the garters and Zones of Amazones. 1723 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Beau's Duel* III. i, I think a Gentleman ought to wear a sharp for a terror to the Vulgar, and because 'tis the fashion. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* IV. i, But for your curst sharps and snaps, I never knew any good come of 'em.

†**b.** Phr. *To fight, play*, etc. *at the sharp, at sharp(s*: to fight with unbated swords, to fight in earnest, in contradistinction to fencing. *To go* or *come to the sharp*: to come to bloodshed. *Obs.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Romulus* (1595) 26 A combate

of fensers (called *Gladiatores*) fighting at the sharpe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xl. 344 As for that other furniture, it was rather a good bootie than armour of proofe; faire and resplendent, before men come to the sharp, but foule and unseemely amongst bloudie wounds. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 297 One goodly Amphitheater..where Fencers at sharpe succeeded the actors. 1694 JER. COLLIER *Misc., Of Duelling* 37 If Butchers had but the Manners to go to Sharps, Gentlemen would be contented with a Rubber at Cuffs. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xii, He would even fight captain Weazel at sharps; but it should be with such sharps as Strap was best acquainted with, namely razors. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xviii, There is daylight enough now for a game at sharps.

c. *fig.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F 4 b, Put a whole million of *Iohannes Mabusiusses* of them together, and they shall not handle their matters at sharpe so handsomly as I [*marg.* Painters sharp handling]. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § vii. 156 The Devill that did but buffet Saint Paul, playes mee thinkes at sharpe with me. 1720 SHADWELL *Epsom W.* I, Since they were so much too hard for us at Blunts, we were fools to go to Sharps with them.

† 2. A sharp edge; *spec.* the edge of a sword. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1593 For þe mon merkkez hym wel as þay mette fyrst, Set sadly þe scharp in þe slot euen. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxvii. (1869) 19 Bi the flatte of the swerd j vnderstonde good and trewe avisement...With the flatte ye shulden vsen to smite whan ye seen youre subiectes erre...And if ye mown so haue hem it is bettere than to smite with the sharpe. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IV. 1596 The Captaine commanded that they should be put to the sharpe of the sword.

b. *fig.*

1602 DANIEL *Musophilus* lxxii, They present, with the sharp of envy, strain To wound them with reproaches and despite. 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* Prol. 26 'Tis pointed Satyr, and the sharps of Wit For such a prize are th' only Weapons fit. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. ii. § 96 (1740) 82 At present I have to do only with the Matter of a Treaty (which the Rebels expected) and not with the Sharps, which to their great Surprise and Confusion fell upon them.

c. *The sharp of the hand*: the edge of the hand.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxx. 108 An old salt, pointing with the sharp of his hand to leeward. 1896 CLARK RUSSELL *Tale of Ten* III. 272 Six men..standing up, staring under the sharp of their hands.

† 3. The termination of anything which is pointed or which tapers to a point. *Obs. rare.*

1633 in *Verney Mem.* (1892) I. 108 The cloath sute, the skirts wrought in Pickendell, with two sharps on the hoase. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 248 The decent slendernesse of her fingers, ending in a beautiful sharpe. 1848 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 553 Those poles where the sharp has not been broken off are likely to break when put up and loaded with bine.

4. *Mus.* **a.** A high-pitched note. (*rare.*) **b.** A note raised half a tone above the natural pitch. **c.** In musical notation, the sign ♯ which indicates this raising of the note; †also the sign ♮ (see quot. 1653 and cf. A. 8 f). *Double sharp*: the sign × indicating that a note must be raised two semitones. **d.** *Sharps and flats*: see FLAT *sb.*[3] 14.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief of Joy* IV. xix. Wks. 1910 II. 551 Whiles I searcht, the semyquaver toyes, The glauncing sharpes, the halfe notes for the nones. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 28 It is the Larke that sings so out of tune, Straining harsh Discords, and vnpleasing Sharpes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XIII. 55 The throstle with shrill sharps, as purposely he song T' awake the lustlesse sun. 1653 LD. BROUNCKER tr. *Des Cartes' Compend. Mus.* 37 Finally, the voyce ♮, is called a Quadrate, or Sharp, because it is the most Acute, and the opposite to ♭ Soft or Flat. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Art of Poetry* 474 In vain his tuneful Hand the Master tries, He asks a Flat, and hears a Sharp arise. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* v. 58 The Double Sharp is sometimes marked with a single Cross. 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* ii, Shrieking and squeaking In fifty different sharps and flats. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 40, I chatter over stony ways, In little sharps and trebles.

e. *allusively.*

1599 in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 382 Let all your sharps Bee feares of faithfull harts; And all your flats The death of your desarts.

† 5. A shoal in a river-bed. *Obs. rare.*

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 56 Shoals or Sharps in navigable Rivers.

† 6. Some kind of fish. Cf. SHARPLING. *Obs.*

a 1636 WESTCOTE *View Devonsh.* (1845) 39 Fish...Shott. Seal. Sharpe. Sturgeon.

7. Each of the two raised ledges forming the sides of the mould upon which sheet-lead is cast. Usually in plural.

1703 NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* (1736) s.v. *Lead*, This Mold..consists of..Boards..nail'd down fast, and upon these, at a due Distance..the Sharps are fixed...At each end [of the strike] is cut a Notch..; so that when the Strike is us'd, it rides upon the Sharps with those Notches... [Settle the sand] by lifting up one end of the Strike, letting the other rest upon the other Sharp. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 360.

8. a. = SHARPER.

1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* IV. 277 The sharps have queered me. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Sharp*, a gambler, or person, professed in all the arts of play; a cheat, or swindler. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* ii. 25 The successful sharp..must have unbounded self-confidence if his wiles are to be of any avail.

b. *colloq.* An expert, connoisseur, a wise man or one professing to be so.

1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 11 Sept. 10/1 The long list of 'sharps' who advertise their 'tips' in the sporting journals. *a* 1872 B. HARTE *Poems, Cicely* 44, I never saw such a star, And I thought of them sharps in the Bible, and I went for it then and thar. 1880 ASA GRAY *Lett.* II. 702 You know I am no picture sharp. 1885 HORNADAY *2 Yrs. in Jungle* I. 5 Unless he is a scientific sharp, the chances are he cannot name a living species..which cannot be found represented there.

9. *pl.* The finer particles of the husk and the coarser particles of the flour of wheat and other cereals (separated from the bran and the fine flour in the process of milling); the 'middlings' between bran and flour.

The *Lutterworth Advertiser* of 3 Feb., 1912, reports a case heard at Petty Sessions in which the plaintiff, supported by the County Analyst, maintained that the term was applied to the 'middlings' of wheat only, while the defendant and trade witnesses asserted that 'sharps might contain rice, oats, tapioca; it was a general name for mill offals'.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 215 These sharps were ground a second time, and boulted a third time, and the produce was 46 lb. of second flour of barley. 1824 [CARR] *Craven Gloss., Sharps*, coarse ground flour with a portion of bran. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 352 The sharps, or that portion which consists of the heart of the grain, and which is broken and escapes from between the millstones. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* II. i, None o' your sharps nor dog-bran, but real Earl's barley-meal.

10. *pl.* One of three grades of needles, including those of greatest length and most acutely pointed.

1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* v, If I do not like the sizes, he offers to exchange them for others, either sharps or betweens. 1862 MORRALL *Needle-making* 38 The Sharps are those usually called 'Sewing needles'. 1892 'F. ANSTEY' *Voces Pop.* (1907) 241, I want..two packets of egg-eyed sharps.

11. = SHARPIE.

1891 *Century Dict., Sharp*, A kind of boat used by oystermen. Also *sharpie, sharpy*.

12. (See quot.)

1891 *Century Dict., Sharp*. In *diamond-cutting*, the edge of the quadrant when an octahedral diamond is cleft into four parts.

C. *Comb.*

1. In parasynthetic adjs., as *sharp-angled, -beaked, -bellied, -bottomed, -breasted, -clawed, †-copped, -cornered, -eared, -faced, †-haired, †-headed, -keeled, -leaved, †-nebbed, †-piled, †-quilled, -ridged, -snouted, †-staked, -†tailed, -tasted, -tempered, -toed, †-visaged, -winged.*

1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 143 The *Sharp Angled Peacock. 1611 COTGR. *Belenne*, a certaine little,..small-mouthed, and *sharp-beaked, fish. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal, Sat.* v. (1673) 77 By sharp-beak'd Ships. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 76 *Sharp-bellied Salmon. 1792 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* (1795) 319 Busses, and other unavoidably *sharp-bottomed vessels. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 262 Deformities .., as Hunch Back'd, Pot Belly'd, *Sharp Breasted. 1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Fl., House-sparrow* 8 You find.. everywhere the *sharp-clawed and the bigger still pressing on the lesser and forlorn! 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxiii. § 281 Such as have *sharp-coppid crowns, are very subject to fall mad. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 597 They are sprinkled with small projecting pebbles, and *sharp-corner'd flints. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 211 There was..no danger of the *sharp-eared blacks' dogs giving tongue in time to warn them. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 32 A timid maiden, driven by a hard and *sharp-faced matron. 1706 J. STEVENS *Span. Dict., Peliagudo*, *sharp-hair'd, so they call the Kid, Calf, and Rabbet. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. II. III. XV. 71, I would not have you touch these ragoo'd rabbits, because they are a sharp-haired food [orig. Sp. *manjar peliagudo*]. 1420-2 LYDG. *Thebes* 4223 On..with a quarel *sharpe heded for his sake, Markede hym with a bowe of brake. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 73 A sharpe heeded shafte. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 126 The Colt, that for a Stallion is design'd,..Sharp headed, Barrel belly'd, broadly back'd. *c* 1600 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 186 [The ships are to be] *sharpe-kielled not flatt-bottomed. 1667 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clvii, In shipping such as this, the Irish Kern, And untaught Indian, on the Stream did glide: Ere sharp-keel'd Boats to stem the Floud did learn. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Floræ Scot.* I. 306 Red *sharp-leav'd Mint. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 206 The *sharp-nebd Hecco stabbing at his braine. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XX. 201 And then the Prince ..Tooke to his hand his *sharp-pil'd Lance. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 363 A *sharpe-quill'd Porpentine. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 48 The tarsus of the vast majority of land birds is seen..to be *sharp-ridged behind. 1611 COTGR., *Raye au long bec*, the..*sharp-snowted Ray. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 91 Sharp-snouted Salmon. 1815 MILMAN *Fasio* (1821) 23 The broad and *sharp-staked trenches of the law. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xvi[i.] (1494) m iv, And vnder that falshede Hony shed oute *sharpe tayled lyke a bee. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 175 *Sharp tasted Citrons Median Climes produce. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xix, Thin Moselle wine, so light and sharp-tasted, that [etc.]. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. iii, Our *sharp-tempered Arthur has been 'pestered for some days past', by shot. 1804 *European Mag.* XLV. 20/1 *Sharp-toed shoes. *a* 1676 HALE *Print. Orig. Man.* II. vii. (1677) 200 The Welsh that inhabit the Mountains [are] commonly *sharp-visaged. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2250/4 A tall lean Man with curl'd short Hair, small Eyes, and sharp visag'd. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 18 A small blacke Bird long and *sharp-winged. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 26 The Sharp Winged Hawk..appears in July.

2. Special combinations and collocations, as **†sharp artery** [L. *arteria aspera*: see ARTERY I and TRACHEA], the wind-pipe; **† sharp bone**, the breast-bone of a bird; **sharp-bone** *Math.* (see quot.); **sharp-eyed** *a.*, keen of sight; *transf.* observant, penetrating; **sharp-fanged** *a.*, having a sharp tooth; *fig.* biting (in speech), caustic, sarcastic; **sharp featured** *a.*, peaked, thin; **sharp-fin**, 'an acanthopterygian fish' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **sharp-heeled** *a.*, (of a cock) spurred, wearing spurs; **sharp-iron** *Naut.*, a caulkers' reeming-iron; **sharp land** *north.*, soil containing a large proportion of gritty matter; **sharp-nail**, 'a nail with a forged point, used in some trades' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **sharp-nails** *dial.*, in *Jack Sharpnails*, the stickleback; **†sharp-new** *a.*, a term applied to the appearance of the crescent moon; **†sharp-nose**, a mean person; **sharp-shinned** *a.*, slender shanked; *spec.* as the distinctive epithet of a hawk, *Accipiter fuscus*, common in N. America; **sharp-tailed** *a.*, having a tapering tail or pointed tail-feathers; *spec.* in names of birds and animals having this characteristic; **sharp-tongued** *a.*, bitter of speech; **sharp-toothed** *a.*, keen of tooth; *transf.* rending, tearing; **sharp-Tuesday** *dial.*, Shrove Tuesday; **sharp-ware**, edged tools (in quot. attrib.); **sharp-whites** (see quot.).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxx. 544 The..*sharpe Arterie or wind pipe. *a* 1756 ELIZA HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 29 Cut the goose down both sides of the breast, half an inch from the *sharp bone. 1872 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1895) VIII. 102 The special forms of (quadri-)cones; these are: 1° The *sharp-cone, or plane-pair; that is, a pair of two planes, intersecting in a line called the axis, the vertex being in this case an indeterminate point on the axis. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* II. i, To *sharp-eyed reason this would seem untrue. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxii, He knew it not, he saw it not—but I was sharper-eyed. 1843 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 46/1 The coarse-coated, sharp-eyed, snarling terrier. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. B 8 b, What power will'th desist? Or dares to stop a *sharpe fangd Satyrist? 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlvii. 1 How potent that quick-sighted and sharp-fanged malignity is. 1887 MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 39 'Twixt her and sharp-fanged nature Honour first did plant the fence. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* I. 239 Mr. Beck..was a little, insignificant, perking, *sharp-featured man. ?*c* 1660 R. WILDE *Poems* (1870) 51 The skilful judges of the play Brought forth their *sharp-heeled warriors. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recr.* II. 277/2 That Cock is said to be sharp Heel'd. 1887 RÖHRIG *Technol. Wörterbuch* I, *Scharfeisen*,.. (Schiffb.) *Sharp iron. 1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.* 1808 W. H. MARSHALL *Rev. Northern Rep. Agric.* I. 6 The soil appears to be pretty uniformly of a sandy or gravelly nature, what in Scotland is termed '*sharp land'. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 293 CC of *Sharpe nayle price of euery C—ij[s] iiij[d]..D sharpenayle price the hundred ij. 1734 *Builder's Dict.*, s. v. *Nail*, Sharp Nails..are made with sharp Points and flat Shanks. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, **Jack-sharp-nails*, a prickle-back, called also in Middlesex, a stickle-back. Derb. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. iii. 10 [The Moon] hath a glimps of light indeed of her selfe, but that is dimme and obscure; as may be seene in the *sharp-new (as we say). 1611 COTGR., *Visage de rebec*, a sneake-bill, *sharp-nose, chittiface. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4034/4 A short Negro Man,..*sharp Shin'd, long Heel'd. 1826 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XIII. II. 31 Sharp-shinned Hawk. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 621/1 The sharp-shinned is our most abundant hawk. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 364 The *sharp-tail'd Island Duck of Wormius. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 306 Sharp-tailed Grous. 1793 *Buffon's Nat. Hist. Birds* VI. 461 The Sharp-tailed Goatsucker. 1834 J. J. AUDUBON *Ornith. Biogr.* II. 281 The Sharp-tailed Finch. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 172 The *sharp-tongu'd rival's whetted teeth. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. iv. 75 The questions of a sharp-tongued servant-maid. 1604 HIERON *Preachers Plea* To Rdr. A 3 Let the most professed and *sharpe-toothed carper say what he please. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 137 She hath tied Sharpe-tooth'd vnkindnesse, like a vulture heere. 1858 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. V. 209 The curious custom existing in that town [Crewkerne] of throwing stones against people's doors on what the boys called "*Sharp Tuesday"'. 1874 WHITCOMBE *Bygone Days Devon & Corww.* 187 Shrove Tuesday is known by the boys as 'Sharp Tuesday'. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 3/1 The badge of the company of *Sharp-ware men, such as make all sorts of edge tooles. 1820 ACCUM *Adulterat. Food* 14 *Sharp whites (a term given to flour contaminated with..alum).

b. In names of birds, as **sharp-bill** = OXYRHYNCHUS 2; **sharp-tail** *U.S.*, (*a*) the sharp-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus*; (*b*) any bird of the sub-family *Synallaxinæ*.

1826 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XIV. I. 199 *Oxyrhynchus*, Sharpbill. 1867 T. R. JONES *Nat. Hist. Birds* 119 Synallaxinæ. The Sharptails.

c. In names of plants. (*a*) With reference to the pointed or prickly nature of their foliage, as **†sharp-bind** = *sharp smilax*; **sharp cedar** [= F. *cèdre piquant*], a tree, *Juniperus oxycedrus*; **sharp club-rush**, *Scirpus pungens* (Miss Pratt, *Brit. Grasses* 1859); **sharp-pry-grass** *dial.*, *Carex glauca*; **sharp rush**, *Juncus acutus*; **†sharp smilax**, *Smilax aspera*; **sharp thistle** (see quot.). (*b*) With reference to the acid properties of the plant, as **sharp dock** (see DOCK *sb.*[1] 1 b); **†sharp-herb**, ? = *sharp dock.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 75 Smilax aspera. ..It maye be called in englishe Pryckewynde or *Sharpbynde. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Sharp Cedar. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 464/1 *Oxylapatium*, sio *scearpe docce. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. VI. 193 Sharp Dock, or Dock-Sorrell. 1659 R. LOVELL *Herbal* 544 *Sharp-herb *Cocozihuitl, Herba acris.* 1803 HUNTER *Georgical Studies* III. 88 (E.D.D.), I pared and burnt some *sharp-pry-grass ings that had not been ploughed in the memory of man. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxiii. 31 The *sharpe Rush. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 141 The *sharpe smilax hath leaues lyke vnto wodbinde. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.* p. xix, *Cnicus arvensis*, *Sharp thistle.

3. Quasi-advb. as complement with ppl. adjs., as †*sharp-built*, *-cut*, †*-grinded*, †*-ground*, *-looking*, *-whetted*.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 256 If it be desired to insure a *sharp-built Ship or Vessel [etc.]. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 240 They then seizing the *sharp-cut stake. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 513 The Turney is allow'd but one Career, Of the tough Ash with the *sharp-grinded Spear. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21437 *Scarp grunden knijf in hand he bar. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 44 Had'st thou..no sharpe ground knife. 1590 — *Com. Err.* v. i. 240 A needy-hollow-eyed-*sharpe-looking-wretch. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* x. 535 Thou shalt sit with thy sword *sharp-whetted drawn from thy thigh.

Sharp (ʃāɹp), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [? Corruption of SHAFT *sb.*[2]] A shaft of a cart. Usually *pl.*

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxiii. 363 Part of the Limbers, which are also called Shafts, Sharps, and Thills. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* Gloss., *Sharps*, the shafts of a cart or other carriage.

Sharp (ʃāɹp), *adv.* Forms: 1 scearpe, 4 charpe, 4–6 sharpe, scharpe, 6 *Sc.* scherp, scharp, 6– sharp. [OE. *scearpe*, f. *scearp* SHARP *a.*]

1. In a sharp manner, = SHARPLY in various senses; †shrilly; †niggardly, stingily.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xciii. 9 And him eagena ȝesyhð eallum sealde, and he scearpe ne mæȝe ȝesceawian? *c* 1000 *Hexam.-St. Basil* viii, Ða fuȝelas..ðe be flæsce lybbað syndon clyferfete and scearpe ȝebilode. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1010 [*v.r.*] So scharpe þei com. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 39 Al her courte on hym cryde crucifye sharpe. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 774 For whan a pipe is blowen sharpe The aire ys twist with violence. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 42 Knyvis that scherp cowd scheir. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV, *Pil.* Farewell Fidler: One letter more to the Iew. *Curt.* Prethe, sweet loue, one more, and write it sharp. 1607 *Lingua* I. vi. B 3, How princely do I speake, how sharpe I threaten. 1635 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* I. iii. (ed. 2) 11 If Flies and small Gnats bite sharpe and sore. 1763 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 182, I hunted and hunted as sharp as if it had been for one of my own minikens. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* vii, What makes you ride so sharp this morning? 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Is.* I. 55 Loud howls the wind, sharp patters the rain.

b. Abruptly, suddenly.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xxv, He turns sharp round to the left, and pauses before another gate. 1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* xlvi, The odds are, he'd pull me up pretty sharp for doing so without his authority. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 42 The horse..turns sharp round and stands stock still. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 961/1 The Government ..have this week been pulled up sharp.

c. In an invitation or appointment: Punctually, precisely (at the hour specified).

1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* iii, They should dine that day at three o'clock sharp. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* x. (1855) 101 Dinner had been ordered at 'sharp five'. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 35 At ten sharp the first arrivals began to greet one another.

d. Phrases. *Look sharp*: see LOOK *v.* 5. *Look sharp after*: see LOOK *v.* 5 and cf. 12 e and f. *Look out sharp*: see LOOK *v.* 40 c.

2. *Naut.* As near fore and aft as possible, trimmed as near as possible to the wind.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 17 Thus have you all the Sails trimm'd sharp. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II. (1789), *Bouter le Lof*, to trim all sharp; to spring the luff. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney) s. v. *Sharp*, *To Brace up Sharp*, is to turn the yards to the most oblique direction possible, so as that the ship may lie well up to the wind. 1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* ii. (1850) 24 In a moment more the frigate braced sharp up. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 215 Away we went, braced sharp up on the starboard tack to the north-westward.

3. *Comb.* Qualifying a ppl. adj. used attrib., and commonly hyphenated.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 184 Where shooteth this sharpe shootyng archer? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 52 Bent hollow beetle browes, sharpe staring eyes, That mad or foolish seem'd. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 38 Sharp cutting spade, for the deuiding of mow. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 621 Nor here the sun's meridian rays had pow'r, Nor wind sharp-piercing. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* 190 Juts of slippery crag that rang Sharp-smitten with the dint of armed heels. 1876 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* I. i. 4 The forger of mighty shields and sharp-biting swords. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* iii. 30 The sharp-smelling wood-smoke.

Sharp (ʃāɹp), *v.* Forms: α. 1 scyrpan, 1–2 scerpan, 5 schyrpe, 6 scherp, 6, 9 *dial.* sherp, 9 *dial.* shirp; β. 3–6 scharp, 4–5 scharpe, 4–7 sharpe, 5 shaarp, 6 *Sc.* schairp, 4– sharp. [OE. **scierpan*, *scerpan*, *scyrpan*, = OS. (*gi*)*scerpian* (L.G., Du. *scherpen*), MHG. *scherpfen* (mod.G. *schärfen*), Icel. *skerpa*, Sw. *skärpa*, Da. *skærpe* (perh. from LG.):—OTeut. type **skarpjan-*, f. **skarpo-* SHARP *a.* In later Eng. this formation probably blends with a new formation on the adj.]

1. *trans.* = SHARPEN *v.* 1. Now only *dial.*

α. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 565/48 *Ascio*, to thwyte or schyrpe. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 121 Syne crownit scho the Egle King of Fowlis, And as steill dertis scherpit scho his pennis. 1583 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 7 Sherpeinge the harrove pennes ijd. 1883 *Berks. Gloss.*, Sherp this knife vor I, 'ooll 'e.

β. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Song of Moses* 60 If .i. had sharpid as leuynynge my sword. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 839 [He] fand a tre, and it scha[r]pit [L. *exacuit*] With his teeht. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1905 Sharpe thi penne, and write on lustily. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ii. 127 The cristit foule..For to resist hir sa scharpand hir byll [etc.]. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* VI. 255 And therewithall he sharpes the rocks. 1626 BRETON *Fantast.* (Grosart) 6/2 Now Cupid begins to nocke his Arrowes and sharpe their heads. 1684 HAN. WOOLLEY *Queen-like Closet* Suppl. 92 Pieces of Wire sharped at one end. 1825 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xxiv, Let Ettrick's archers sharp their darts. 1858–61 RAMSAY *Remin.* iv. (1870) 82 He's sharping his teeth.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

α. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxxxix. 4 Scerptun tungan heara. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) *Ibid.* [*Trin. MS.*], Scyrptun.

β. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxix. 3 Þai sharpid þaire tunges as neddirs. 1411 *26 Pol. Poems* 45 To sharpe my wreche y wole bygynne, Take vengeance for his trespas. *a* 1542 WYATT *Ps.* vi. 51 See how my soul doth freat it to the bones: Inward remorse so sharp'th it like a knife. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx. lxii, Disdaine her ire new sharpt and kindled hath.

†2. *intr.* = SHARPEN *v.* 7. *Obs.*

α. *a* 1200 *Fragm. Ælfric's Gram.* (1838) 5 Him scerpeþ þe neose him scincheþ þa lippen.

β. *c* 1325 *Old Age* ii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149 Eld me awarpeþ, þat mi schuldern scharpiþ, and ȝoupe me haþ let. *a* 1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 253, & his nese shal sharpen. *a* 1536 *Proverbs* in *Songs, Carols*, etc. (1907) 128 Sone hit sharpith, that thorn will be.

†3. *trans.* = SHARPEN *v.* 2. *Obs.*

α. *a* 1100 *Gereſa* in *Anglia* IX. 260 Symle he sceal his hyrmen scyrpan mid manunge to hlafordes neode. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* G j, The same water put in the iyen in the mornyng..sherpeth the syght.

β. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 52 But Crist sharpide þes mennis bileve. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* xxxvii. 69 It..makys þe sight clerer, shaarpys þe wittes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q., Dedic. Sonn., To Ladies in Ct.* 7 Much more me needs..To sharpe my sence with sundry beauties vew. 1633 B. JONSON *King's Entert. Welbeck* (1640) 274 Whom the Whetstone sharpes to eat, And cry Milstones are good meat.

†4. = SHARPEN *v.* 3. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 25 Þe synful sharpid [L. *exacerbavit*] god. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 121 [He] schewed hem þe juse of grapes..forto scharpe hem to þe bataille [L. *ad acuendum eos in prælium*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 444/1 Scharpyn, or steryn to hastynesse, *exaspero*.

5. To make sharp (in various transferred senses of the adj.). †a. = SHARPEN *v.* 2 b.

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 58 When blode is aduste it is scharped. 1564–78 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 39 Let euery one of them..vse the regiment of diet to dryng, sharped with vineger or tart thynges.

†b. To roughen (the sea). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. v. 2 Frosty wynter scharpit [L. *asperat*] the watter cleir With cald blastis.

†c. *Mus.* = SHARPEN *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1662 PLAYFORD *Introd. Skill Mus.* I. vi. 21 Mi and Fa do serve for the flatting or sharping the ordinary Notes in the Scale. 1746 TANSUR *New Mus. Gram.* 93 Where E is sharp'd and becomes Mi.

†d. = ROUGH *v.*[1] 1 d, SHARPEN *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1842 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 145 Finding the roads dangerously slippery for our horses, which were not sharped,..we dismounted.

†e. To brighten (a colour). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xvii. (1495) 874 In olde tyme men vsyd to sharpe [L. *acuere*] this colour Minius wyth the blode of a certayne worme.

†6. *To sharp up*: to admonish sharply. *Obs.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxiii. 33. 539 See how our Saviour sharps up these Heresiarchs, that, if possible, they might be made sound in the faith.

†7. *intr.* To play the sharper. *Obs.*

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) II. 255 To sharp, deceive, and run into Debt. 1785 COWPER *Task* III. 86 Then he that sharp'd, And pocketted a prize by fraud obtain'd, Was mark'd and shunn'd as odious.

8. *trans.* a. To cheat, swindle, trick (a person).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Clear*, The Fellow is.. Drunk, let's Sharp him. 1720 *Lett. Lond. Frnl.* (1721) 39 Throngs of Setters and Cullies, sharping and cheating one another. 1882 *Daily News* 19 Jan., A gang of men (probably the same as those who would have sharped me) try the same trick.

b. To obtain by swindling, to steal.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 13 Should a half starv'd Sailor sharp a Pair of old Shoes from him. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Suppl. Diss. Drama* 31 Those must be only Popish Amusements, for to sharp a little Popish Subsistance-Money.

Sharpe, obs. form of SHRAPE.

Sharped (ʃāɹpt), *ppl. a.* [f. SHARP *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. = SHARPENED *ppl. a.* 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 294 Wib no scharpede schar to schape þe forwes. 1557 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 145 He [Cupid] shot his sharped fiery dart. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Rome* 16 Her haughtie walls..And sharped steeples high shot vp in ayre.

2. *Mus.* Of a note: Raised in pitch, *spec.* raised a semitone by a sharp.

1746 TANSUR *New Mus. Gram.* 23 All descending sharp'd Notes.

Sharp-edged, *a.* Having a sharp edge or sharp edges.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 92 God..het þæt he name scearpecgedne flint. 1548 COOPER *Elyot's Dict.*, *Acutus*, sharpe edged or pointed. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 54 They brandish weapons sharp edgde. 1647 HEXHAM I, A sharpe edged sword. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2) 282 A sharp-edged crook. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 55 A conchoidal, sharp-edged fracture. 1896 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 4 Jaws, which were a yard in length, sharp-edged and pointed. *fig.* 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. viii. 151 There are other precise angular persons, and these sharp-edged persons wound each other terribly. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, Sharp-edged words have sharp edges to wound me.

Sharpen (ʃāɹp'n), *v.* Also 5 scharpen. [f. SHARP *a.* + -EN[5].]

1. *trans.* To put a sharp edge or point upon, to whet; to furnish (a weapon, implement, etc.) with a cutting edge or fine point.

1530 PALSGR. 701/1, I sharpen a knyfe or an edge toole to cutte the better, *je aguyse*. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* x. 10 When an yron is blont, and y^e poynt not sharpened, it must be whett againe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 357 Let him ..sharpen Stakes, or head the Forks. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 59 The biggest End being..sharpen'd on the Top. 1880 G. W. CABLE *Grandissimes* liv. (1898) 352 He sat and sharpened a small pen knife. 1890 S. R. GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* (1896) I. 1 Flints sharpened by chipping.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 75 *Cres.* I prythee Diomed visite me no more. *Ther.* Now she sharpens; well said Whetstone. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 P 3 He was only sharpening Darts for his own Destruction. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xxxi. 8 When the cold moon sharpens her silver horn Under the sea. 1876 J. PARKER *Paraclete* I. xi. 169 When life is sharpened into a crisis, and the whole world seems to have become our assailant.

2. To make sharp or sharper (in various transferred and figurative senses of the adj.). a. To render more acute (a person's wits, sight, appetite, zeal, etc.); to intensify (hostile feeling).

c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 173 Þen forto scharpen ȝoure beleue þe better, I telle ȝou þis example. *c* 1570 W. WAGER *The Longer thou livest* 1417 (Brandl) You shall neuer want a witty page, To sharpen your intelligence. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 25 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen with cloyelesse sawce his Appetite. 1779 *Mirror* No. 59 The military genius is sharpened by exercise. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xix, *My hearing*..has been sharpened by my blindness. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. vi, He had never confided but he had been betrayed; he had never forgiven but to sharpen enmity. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Art* Wks. (Bohn) III. 21 A study of admirable works of art sharpens our perceptions of the beauty of Nature.

b. To give an acid flavour or quality to, to make (a liquid) sour or bitter.

1675 E. W[ILSON] *Spadacrene Dunelm.* 55 Spring-water, sharpened with Spirit of Sulphur. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 90 Drink very largely of Water sharpened with Spirit of Vitriol. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 203/1 s. v. *Soap*, Potash lyes are, however, principally sharpened or causticized by the soap boiler himself from potash carbonate.

c. To increase the severity of (a law, a punishment). Cf. G. *schärfen*.

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvi. 278 A Law was past for sharpening Laws against Papists. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. viii. 111 It was found necessary to sharpen and strengthen these laws. 1888 *Times* 6 Sept. 3/2 [Referring to Austria.] He will be lucky if he escapes with six months, 'sharpened' by one fast day a month.

†d. To embitter, exacerbate (persons, their temper). *Obs.*

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 381 He was much sharpened against Popery. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 5 (Calais) What is there in this world's goods which should sharpen our spirits. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 35 Their enemies will be more and more sharpened against them by frequent conflicts.

e. To render more painful, to aggravate (pain or suffering).

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 196 (Dwarf) An injury sharpened by an insult. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvi. 305 Her grief is..sharpened by the peculiar horror of the Hebrew women at a childless death.

f. To make (the features) sharp or thin.

1835 W. IRVING *Tour on Prairies* iii. 22 His features were ..not unlike those of Napoleon, but sharpened up, with high Indian cheek-bones. 1849 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady, My Lady in Death* xvi, Her beauty by degrees Sank, sharpened from disease.

†8. To render eager for attack; to goad *on*. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 333/2 To scharpyn, *instigare*. 1587 HUGHES, etc. *Misfort. Arthur* III. Chorus 27 The name of peace doth edge our mindes, And sharpeneth on our furie till we fight. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 555 Whereby..the spirits of people [were] sharpened for war.

4. *Mus.* To raise the pitch of a note sounded upon a musical instrument. In quot. 1824 *absol.*

1824 *Mirror* III. 105/2 Flattening and sharpening and rosining bows. 1881 *Nature* 18 Aug. 358/2 If two stopped organ-pipes are brought to unison, and then one of them is sharpened by gradually pushing in its stopper [etc.].

5. = ROUGH *v.*[1] 1 d, SHARP *v.* 5 d.

1897 *Leeds Mercury Suppl.* 15 May (E.D.D.), Hes ta getten t'horse sharpened this morning?

6. *Naut.* To brace sharp up.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* ix. 47 When the tack is well down, sharpen the yard up again by the brace.

†7. *intr.* a. To become sharp, to taper to a point; to grow thin. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Cone*, a Cone..or any figure, that is broad, and round below, and sharpens toward the top. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met., Acis, Pol. & Gal.* 48 A Promontory, sharp'ning by degrees, Ends in a Wedge. 1804 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 504 The features of the dead are said to be clung when they sharpen and lose their roundness of contour. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* ix, 85 His face.. sharpened like the face of a sick man.

b. To light *up* with a gleam of intelligence.

1828 LYTTON *Pelham* II. xii, The blunt blue eyes of Mr. Gordon sharpened up in an instant.

c. Of faculties: To grow more acute.

1821 tr. *Zimmerman's Solitude* (ed. 8) I. ii. 55 The faculties sharpen; the mind becomes more clear [etc.].

d. To grow more shrill.

1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* IV. 327 A shout of promise,

sharpening into cries That seemed to plead despairingly with Death.

Sharpened (ʃāːrpˈnd), *ppl. a.* [f. SHARPEN *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb.

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* xlv. (Grosart) 94 Your wanny face & sharpened nose Shew plaine, your mind some thing mislikes. 1604 DRAYTON *Moyses* II. 56 The sharpned Reed That with the fluxure of the waue is fed. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 195 By driving a sharpened Stick into every such Hill. 1730 *Treat. Harmony* 19 That would have no Sharpned or Flatned Notes. 1805–6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XXV. 121 He, on the earth who lay, meanwhile extends His sharpen'd visage. 1819 SHELLEY *Mask of Anarchy* lxxiv, Be your strong and simple words Keen to wound as sharpened swords. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xiii. 733 With..sharpened intellect, he returned to the great field of history. 1905 II. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 229 The face gets sharpened.

Sharpener (ʃāːrpˈnəɹ). [f. SHARPEN *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or something which sharpens.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* viii. 58 They are the sharpners and..the Whetstones of Vertue. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xvi. (1824) 289 That marvellous sharpener of the wits, a salt-water voyage. 1838 T. MITCHELL *Clouds of Aristoph.* 193 The water-bearers throw the guilt upon the sharpener of the axe and knife. 1867 MILL *Inaug. Addr. St. Andrews* 66 There never was any sharpener of the intellectual faculties superior to the Berkeleian controversy. 1876 GOODE *Classif. Collect. Anim. Resources U.S.* 27 Arrow-head sharpeners.

Sharpening (ʃāːrpˈniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of making sharp.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Agnlsement*, sharpening. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xi. 195 The Hooks when they want sharpening cannot be ground as the Gouges and Chissels are. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 235 The asperities produced in the edge of the knife by sharpening. 1893 W. H. HUDSON *Idle Days in Patagonia* xi. 184 The sharpening of its sense of smell has dimmed the armadillo's eyes. 1900 ELINOR GLYN *Visits Elizabeth* 72 It is a continual sharpening of wits.

Comb. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 426/1 Some of these sharpening tools are rubbed upon the oil-stone. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xv, Sharpening-stones lying about.

Sharpening (ʃāːrpˈniŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That sharpens; becoming or making sharp.

1834 WORDSW. *Redbreast* 1 Driven in by Autumn's sharpening air. 1876 MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* XXXV, Two or three hours of the sharpening air would screw his human nature to the pitch.

Sharper 1 (ʃāːrpəɹ). [f. SHARP *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or something which 'sharps' or sharpens.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 42 The Latine worde [sc. *fæniculum*: cf. It. *finocchio*] signifieth, that it should be sharper of the eiesight. 1611 FLORIO, *Aguzzatore*, a grinder..of any weapon. Also a sharper. *a* 1891 *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.) XV. vii. 10 (Cent.) Upright drills, milling machines, sharpers, etc.

2. A cheat, swindler, rogue; one who lives by his wits and by taking advantage of the simplicity of others; esp. a fraudulent gamester. Cf. SHARK *sb.*2

1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 99 Many of them sharpers about town. 1709 PRIOR *Cupid & Ganymede* 45 A Sharper, that with Box and Dice Draws in young Deities to Vice. 1742 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Montagu* 22 Mar. (1893) II. 102, I hear he [sc. her son] avoided coming near the sharpers, and is grown a good manager of his money. 1819 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. ix. 301 The resort of black-legs and sharpers. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* iv. 72 [He] falls an easy prey to the sharper.

†3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 334 A bird, acquainted with the nets, is by the birdcatchers termed a sharper.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 2).

1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgem.* xciv, With a hook nose and a hawk's eye, which gave A smart and sharper-looking sort of grace. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fascination* 22 Where is your master, pray?—Your sharper marquis.

Sharper 2. *U.S.* [f. SHARP *a.* + -ER 1.] An oyster having the end of the shell unusually sharp.

1881 INGERSOLL *Oyster-Industr.* (Hist. Fish. Industr. U.S.) 248 *Sharpers*, elongated, protruding, sharp-ended oysters, dangerous to the feet in moving about the reefs (Gulf coast). 1887 GOODE, etc. *Fish. Industr. U.S.* v. II. 548.

Sharpie (ʃāːrpi). *U.S.* [app. f. SHARP *a.*] = SHARP *sb.*1 11. (See quots.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Sharpie*, a long, sharp, flat-bottomed sail-boat. (*Local U.S.*) 1876 GOODE *Classif. Collect. Anim. Resources U. S.* 43 Dorys, sharpies, and dingies. 1882 H. HALL *Rep. Ship-build. Industry U.S.* (1884) 22 A large fleet of small flat-bottomed fishing boats are employed, called 'sharpies', which have a family resemblance to the dory.

attrib. 1886 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 1 Sept. 1/8 Orders for five sharpie yachts. 1895 *Outing* XXX. 488/1 A balance-lug sail,..subsequently replaced by a sharpie sail and jib.

Sharping (ʃāːrpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHARP *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SHARP.

1. = SHARPENING *vbl. sb.* in various senses.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xvii. 874 In olde tyme men vsed to sharpe this colour Minius wyth the blode of a certayne worme:..and for suche sharpyng that red was callyd Vermiculus. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 71/499 Þei..þat hedden tonges of scharpynge And [? *read* As] sweord þat kerueþ Mayle. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 33 Late the case be taken for a new lerning, and to the sharping of goode corages. 1575 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 256 For horse showing, sharping of irons, and ale, xj*d*. 1662 PLAYFORD *Introd. Skill Mus.* I. ii. 9 The Flatting and Sharping of Notes. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E 2 b, This sort [chirtt] will wear a new Steel'd Pick off, in three or four times Sharping.

b. *Comb.*: †**sharping-corn**, an annual grant of corn formerly made to a blacksmith in return for sharpening farm implements; **sharping-stone** *Sc.*, a whetstone.

1681 *Rec. Baron Crt. Stitchill* (S. H. S.) 89, 15 sheaves of shairping corne. 1714 LADY G. BAILLIE *Househ. Bk.* (S. H. S.) 254, 2 sharping stones 3s. 1905 'H. HALIBURTON' *Excurs.* i. 9 The Bruce stood aimlessly with his sharping-stone in one hand.

2. The action of a sharper, swindling, roguery.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxiv. 33 Cheating and Sharping, one Half of the Year, and Starving, the Other. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lviii, Sharping and other infamous practises. 1870 W. R. GREG *Polit. Probl.* 275 Shameless jobbery, cruel swindling and sharping.

Sharping (ʃāːrpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SHARP *v.* + -ING 2.] That acts as a sharper, fraudulent, swindling, cheating, knavish.

1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* Prol. 38 A sharping Sett. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hedge-Tavern*,..a Jilting, Sharping Tavern. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 47 A sharping attorney. 1829 W. IRVING *Granada* I. xxvi. 237 All wandering minstrels, sharping pedlars,..and other camp trumpery.. were drummed out of the gates of Alhama. 1880 W. HOOE (*title*) Sharping London,..a book for honest people.

Sharpish (ʃāːrpiʃ), *a.* [f. SHARP *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat sharp.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 39 Sowre and sharpish iuces. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. 87 A water somewhat sharpish. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Service*, An acid or sharpish Liquor. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 208 The pontons, should be..sharpish fore and aft. 1880 R. B. WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XV. 118 A minute, sharpish spiral thread.

Sharpling (ʃāːrpliŋ). Also 6 **shapling**. [f. SHARP *a.* + -LING 1.]

†1. ? A kind of nail. *Obs.*

1415 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 447 Sharplings. 1456 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 67, cc sharplynges. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 201 Item, for a quarter of sharpenge [*sic*: ? an error] for the rother, iiijd. 1526 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 100 Pro vij c. sharpling, 4s. 8d. 1538 *Ibid.* 109 Pro vj. m. shaplyng 4s.:..c shaplinges 8d.

2. *dial.* The Stickleback. Cf. SHAFTLING.

1558 *Gesner's Hist. Anim.* IV. 10 De Piscivolo Acvleato ..Anglicum eius nomen Scharplyng. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) 341 A Stickleback, Banstickle, or Sharpling. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* 1. xxx. 67 The Stickleback or Sharpling. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 76 The Rough-tailed Stickleback. Banstickle, Sharplin. *Scotland.*

Sharply (ʃāːrpli), *adv.* [f. SHARP *a.* + -LY 2.] In a sharp manner.

1. Severely, sternly, harshly. a. Of punishment, discipline, etc. Now *rare*.

c 900 *Bede Glosses* in *O. E. Texts* 181/47 *Acerbatim*, scearplice. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 67 In tokene þat he scharpliest schal ponysche hem þat don symonye. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 278 Yee heretikes.. I doute it nat, your wages shal be payed sharply, but yee correct your trespas. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 82 b, The body must be entreated sharpely, that it waxe not wanton and wylde. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xxii. 6 And the remnant toke his seruantes, and intreated them sharpely. 1677 J. LEVERETT in *Jrnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1912) July 134 [The Lord] was pleased to lay his hand so sharply upon me by fits of the stone in a time of great business.

b. Of speech, rebuke, command: Sternly, severely, harshly, peremptorily; in cutting terms; in stern or angry tones.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3450 When þou spekes sharppely til þe pure, þat sum gode askes at þi dore. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 583 Whan a man is sharply amonested in his shrift to leve his sinne. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 269 Repreve scharply. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 971 The king wrote sharpely to him to accomplish y*t* which appertayned to his duety. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. iv. § 4. 61 Though he be sharply censured by Strabo. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xxv, 'By Saint George, never I' answered the Duke, sharply and shortly. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 169 'He hates the game', replies Miss Blessington, rather sharplier than is her wont.

2. With sharp or painful effect; keenly, smartly.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxix. (1883) 141 Se deofol..cwæð ..'stingað hine scearplice on þone muð'. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 It was of iunkes of the see, þat waxe whyte and prikked scharpely as thornes. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 930 Sa woundir scharply he schair, The berne that the brand bair. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. 2162, I wish thee store of gall, Sharpely to wound the guilty world withall. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6240/5 It froze..sharply. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xx, Her own well aimed, but feeble shaft, wounded him [the boar] sharply. 1851 GLADSTONE in Lathbury *Corr. Ch. & Relig.* (1910) I. 358 Such griefs..must be sacred to me, even did they not touch me sharply with a reflected sorrow. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. i, A fever..which attacked him that night pretty sharply. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii, An arrow struck him sharply in the back.

3. †a. With intellectual acuteness; acutely, sagaciously, shrewdly. *Obs.*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xi. 68 Ða þe meahton smealice & scearplice mid hiera ondgiete ryhtgesion. 1382 WYCLIF *Prol.* 58 Men mi3ten expoune..the bible in English, ..myche sharpliere and groundliere than manie late postillatouris. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 268 Mony allegiance leile, in leid nocht to layne it, Off Arestotill and ald men, scharplie thai schewe. 1621 S. WARD *Happiness of Practice* (1627) 10 His scope sure was not to make trial of the wits of men, who could sharpliest conceiue. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 497 Who can deny now, but this is sharply observ'd?

b. Attentively, with penetration and keen observation; vigilantly, closely.

c 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 309, & hawa swyðe scearplice hwær sy..xii. kl' aprelis. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxiii. 6 Þe sharpliere þat þai thynke, þe mare þai faile fra sothfastnes. *c* 1420 *Wars Alex.* (prose) (E. E. T. S.) 40 Alexander..biheld þe Phisician in þe vesage riȝte scharpely.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 32 Æneas..thee towne top sharplye beholding. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Dec., This Committee of Accounts will enquire sharply into our office. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 191 A salutary hint as to..the benefit of being tolerably sharply on the look out. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 144 Their business was to listen sharply.

4. Briskly, swiftly, quickly.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 226/33 *Efficaciter*, i. *uelociter*, caflice, scearplice. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 244 To Wales he went his way fulle scharply, & fulle brim. *c* 1400 *Brut* (1906) 283 Þe Scottis..come fast and sharpely a3eynes evesong tyme. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 426 The Englishe men shot so closely and so sharpely together, that the Flemynges and footemen began to flie. 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 121 They Ride pretty sharply. 1741 SHORT *Ibid.* XLI. 628 It went all over this Country from North to South, pretty sharply, but nothing near so quick as a Glade of Lightning. 1819 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xix, [He] drew in his head, and shut the window sharply against the guest. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 196 Geraint..Made sharply to the dwarf, and ask'd it of him. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 19/6 Prices soon recovered and advanced sharply in the afternoon.

b. Of conflict or attack: Eagerly, vigorously.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 724 Al so scharply þes men of mayn þan smyte to-gadre a3y. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 52 Myne enemies hunted me out sharpely like a byrde. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 82. 478/2 Solyman..sharply besieged and assaulted Vienna. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XIV. xv. § 12 He pursued them sharply, and killed them.

c. Abruptly.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, Some of them [*sc.* the blows] lighted upon Jezabel, who, turning sharply round, laid her rider upon the moor. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* i. 9 'Which, by the by, isn't his right name', remarks de Verney, sharply closing his speech.

5. With a sharp edge or point; at or with an acute angle.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1723 He took an arowe ful sharply whet. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 47 b, It is like that figure which the Geometricians call Pyramis, we may say sharpely topped. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 543 Leaves egg-shaped, streaked, sharply toothed. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xvi. (1842) 424 It is to be bent, not sharply, but obtusely and roundly. 1860 L. REEVE *Elem. Conchol.* I. 149 Shell..; apex rather sharply acuminated.

6. With a sharp sound.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 29 Oon of þe goldene calues..lowede ful scharpliche. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxii, Deep need that day that every string By wet unharmed should sharply ring. 1825 — *Talism.* v, A shrill whistle.. was heard to ring sharply through the vaulted chapel.

7. Definitely, distinctly.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. 156 In no system is the distinction between the individual and God..more sharply drawn than in that of Spinoza. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kens. Mus.* 127 Sharply and well carved decoration. 1893 LIDDON *Life Pusey* I. x. 198 This election [Peel v. Inglis] divided men sharply throughout Oxford. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 123 The image having been sharply focussed.

8. Comb. With ppples, forming adjs., as *sharply-bitted, -chiselled, -defined, -discerning, -focussed*; †**sharply-conceived**, having a keen, ready wit.

1844 H. G. ROBINSON *Odes of Horace* I. viii, Why now no more..Does he..with the *sharply bitted rein His Gallic courser's mouth restrain? 1854 tr. *Hettner's Athens*, etc. 54 These bold, *sharply-chiselled, expressive faces. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 56 The Italian is more courteous..*Sharply conceived, of fresh memory. 1865 VISCT. MILTON & W. B. CHEADLE *N.-W. Passage by Land* viii. (1867) 116 The clear, *sharply-defined track of the active mink. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 601 A sharply-defined ulcer. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. i, A quick, choleric, *sharply discerning, stubbornly endeavouring man. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 265 A *sharply focussed representation of a distant object.

Sharpness (ʃāːrpnés). [f. SHARP *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being sharp.

1. Keenness or fineness of edge or point.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A 117 *Acumen ferri*, ecg *uel* scearpnis. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXVII. (*Vincencius*) 317 Þe scharpnes of þe schellis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 444/1 Scharpnesse, of egge, *acucies*. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 293 b, The vnfaythfull armour yeelding to the swoordes strong-guided sharpenesse. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XX. 387 My lance as well as thine Hath point and sharpenesse. 1787 *Hist. Jack & Giants* 13 Taking with him the cap of knowledge, sword of sharpness [etc.]. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. v, Herein has Sansculottism fashioned for itself a Sword of Sharpness. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Aug. 5/2 A bar of steel..of wonderful temper and sharpness.

2. a. Intellectual acuteness, shrewdness.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xvi. 99 Swæðeah for ðære sceawunge ðara unȝesewenlicra ðinga ðeah he upaðened wære on his modes scearpnesse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xx. (1495) 47 The euyll angellis haue thre maner of sharpenesse [orig. *Triplici acumine vigent demones*]. 1532 SIR B. TUKE *Chaucer's Wks.* Pref. A ij b, Suche sharpnesse or quyckuesse in conclusyon. 1646 H. P. *Medit. Seige* 55 Nor let them want sharpnesse to discerne, nor courage to execute what should be done in such exigencies. 1814 W. WILSON *Hist. Dissent. Churches* IV. 486 Wickliff..possessed a sharpness of wit. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 547/1 An articled clerk of average sharpness may rely upon getting through with three months' coaching.

b. Acuteness of the senses or organs of sense.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 8 Ne heora scearpnesse nauht ȝebetað to þære sceawunga þære soðan ȝeselðe. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl. to Tobacco* (Arb.) 105 So loath will they be, to bee thought inferiour to their fellowes..in.. sharpnesse of sight. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 80 Wks. 1871 I. 73 No exquisite formation of the eye, no peculiar sharpness of sight. 1835 JAMES *Gipsy* ii, The hearing of those whose safety often depends upon the sharpness of their ears.

c. Keenness (of observation).

1822 Scott *Peveril* xiii, The utmost sharpness of attention which Julian applied, could not discover if Bridgenorth spoke seriously or ironically to the above purpose.

3. Pungency to the taste; acidity, sourness, tartness.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 224/22 Þæs ecedes afre scearpnes. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* v. (1883) 35 Þæs sealtes scearpnesse. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 59 Emoroidez ar caused of scharpnes of blode and ouer mych hete brennyng þe blode. 1535 Eden *Decades* II. (Arb.) 110 These apples.. haue a certeyne sweetnes myxt with a gentell sharpnes. 1662 Charleton *Myst. Vintners* (1675) 155 The Sulphur.. infects the whole mass of liquor with Sharpness or Acidity. 1701 G. Stanhope *Anselm's Medit.* xvii. (1720) 348 Make me sometimes taste the sharpness of thy Vinegar. 1839 Mrs. Kirkland in Griswold *Prose Writers Amer.* (1847) 464 Her vinegar is..the *ne plus ultra* of sharpness.

4. Severity, harshness in punishment; censure, rebuke, etc.; asperity in behaviour.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* ii. 9 Þou schalt gouernen hem in Scharpnes. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S) 25 A certeyne bocheyr, Goderyke by name, A man of grete sharpnesse more than semyd hym. *a* 1558 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xv. (1585) 262 The sharpenesse of his correction. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 38 Thou must not take my former sharpenesse ill. *a* 1721 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* 1753 I. 75 Some did our follies with just sharpness blame. 1827 Scott *Surg. Dau.* i, An eye of much sharpness and severity of expression. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* lxvii. II. 245 In spite of the sharpness of her tongue.

†b. Austerity, asceticism. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 187 Vele men makeþ to god sacrefices of uestinges, of peregrinages, of ssarpnesses of bodye. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 10 Þou louedyst no schatpenesse of penaunce. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 83 Penaunce..ys done in sorowe of harte and sharpenesse of body.

†c. Acrimony, exasperated condition. *Obs.*

1673 Temple *United Prov.* v. 181 All the violence and sharpness, which accompanies the differences of Religion in other Countreys, seems to be appeased or softned here. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 217 He expressed a very Christian temper, without sharpness or resentment. 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 601 Such was the sharpness of men's spirits on both sides.

†d. Severity (of weather), keenness, intensity (of heat, cold, etc.). *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 94 And yette yam constrayned ful sore to sofyr the scarpnes of colde. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 33 At whiche tyme ye shatpenes of winter excedeth with them. 1662 *Gusman's Ephemeris* B, It will not be common this Month [January] to see Women go with naked shoulders by reason of the Sharpnesse of the Air. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4971/1 The badness of the Roads, and the sharpness of the Season, have hindered the march. 1778 Cook *3rd Voy.* IV. ix. (1784) II. 455 The sharpness of the air ..seemed to indicate some sudden change.

e. Severity, acuteness (of pain or sorrow); painfulness, hardship.

a 1400 *Prymer, Te Deum* (1895) 7 Whanne þou haddist ouercome þe scharpnesse of deeþ [L. *mortis aculeo*]. *c* 1410 Lydg. *Life Our Lady* lx. (1484) i v, For sharpenes of the sodayn smerte The chylde gan wepe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de. W. 1531) 204 b, He suffred the sharpnes and smart of payne, ye suche as neuer was suffred. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* II. § 24. 166 What need is it to shew the sharpnesse of this famine by things that want life? 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 Our Loss has been very great, the Action having been so severe, and the sharpness of the whole having lain upon our Ship.

†5. Shrillness, high pitch (of voice). *Obs. rare*—1.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), It is seide þat cause of scharpenes and of chaunging of voice is by chaungeing of age.

†6. Craving (of the stomach) for food. *Obs.*

1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 15 When we had eate somewhat to satisfie the sharpnesse of our stomackes. 1675 Hannah Woolley *Gentlew. Comp.* 67 The sharpness of my Stomach shall never make me feed uncleanly.

†7. Steepness. *Obs. rare*—1.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. i. 1 The height and sharpnesse of the mount Rhodope. *Ibid.* IV. xxiii. 139 A mount of great highnesse and sharpnesse.

†8. Prickling sensation, smarting. *Obs.*

1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 82/1 Inflammations, Pains, and Sharpness of the Eyes.

9. Distinctness of outline or impression.

1771 Raper in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 475 Three gold coins of Philip, which have all the sharpness of new money fresh from the mint. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 82 A picture whose sharpness and clearness is a maximum. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 444/2 That word which still retains the sharpness of its stamp and milling. 1907 J. A. Hodges *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 20 This question of definition, or sharpness of image.

Sharp-nosed, *a.*

1. Having a pointed nose.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1053/4 A Pied Dog,..shap't like a Lurcher, sharp Nosed. 1769 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* III. 64 The Sharp-nosed Ray. 1829 J. Richardson *Fauna Boreali-Amer.* I. 126 Sharp-nosed Meadow-Mouse. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxii, An important-looking sharp-nosed, mysterious-spoken personage. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 140 The Sharp-nosed Eel. *Anguilla vulgaris.*

†2. Having a keen 'scent'; *fig.* quick at fault-finding, captious. *Obs.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 19 Now let come foorth al these sharpnosed fault finders. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 891/1 That wee bee not sharpe nosed to striue against the doctrine of God.

Sharp-pointed, *a.*

1. Tapering or tapered to a point.

1530 Palsgr. 323/1 Sharpe poynted, *pointu.* 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IV. ii, The sharp-pointed nose of bitter-biting Eurus. 1864 Bowen *Logic* xi. 365 A sharp-pointed rod. 1890 S. L. Gwynne *Musset's Comedies* 123 Dame Pluche, repulsing them on either side with her sharp-pointed elbows.

b. *Bot.* Acuminate, mucronate.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Mucronata folia*, sharpe poynted leaues. 1653 Ramesey *Astrol. Restored* 54 All such herbs ..as have sharp-pointed leaves. 1828 Sir J. E. Smith *Engl. Flora* II. 16 Leaves ovate, sharp-pointed. 1857 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 130 *Linaria Elatine* (Sharp-pointed Fluellin or Toad-flax).

2. Having a fine point adapted for purposes of piercing or stabbing.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 175 Loe heere I lend thee this sharpe-pointed Sword. *c* 1614 Drumm. of Hawth. *Madrigals & Epigr., The Rose*, This sharpe pointed Thorne. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 189 A sharp pointed Stick. 1875 R. Wilson tr. *Figuier's Hum. Race, Brown Race* iii. 441 The oars are sharp-pointed, and can be used, in case of need, as weapons against an unforeseen attack.

fig. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 5/1 Certain sharp-pointed reports had clenched her of where her husband's evenings were spent.

3. Having irregular sharp projections.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 315 The bottom..is full of sharp-pointed coral rocks. 1861 Noble *Icebergs* 148 Back slid the Candle, followed by a charge of sharp-pointed baggage.

Sharp practice.

1. Work that demands brisk activity. *rare.*

In some debating societies, applied to a debate intended for practice in readiness of speech, the rule being that each member must speak when called upon, on a subject proposed at the moment.

1847 J. Paget in *Mem.* (1901) 157, I..see from 180 to 220 patients on each of my days—sharp practice for a beginner.

2. a. Hard bargaining; relentless pursuit of advantage. b. Now in more unfavourable sense: Dishonourable taking of advantage, trickery. (Cf. Sharp *a.* 3 e.)

1847 Helps *Friends in C.* I. viii. 142 The sharp practice of the world drives some logic into the most vague of men: women are not so schooled. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 306 Their fondness for trickery and sharp practice.

Sharp-set, *a.* [f. Sharp *a.* (as compl.) + Set *ppl. a.*

See Set *ppl. a.* 75 b. The hawking use (1 b) may be the original; cf. *to set sharp*, Sharp *a.* 4 f (quot. 1575).]

1. Eager or keen for food, very hungry. Also said of the stomach.

1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* II. iii. M ij, My mynd is al redy in the platters or dishes..I am sharpe set. 1586 Stanyhurst *Descr. Ivel.* ii. 19/2 in *Holinshed*, If anie were so sharpe set ..as to eat fried flies, butterd bees, stued snailes. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* clxxv. 146 A Fox that was Sharp-set, Surpriz'd a Crab,..and carry'd him away. 1725 Lady Hervey in *C'tess Suffolk's Lett.* (1824) I. 292 My stomach is so much sharper set than my wit, that I fancy it will be as well for us both to conclude. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. v, I asked..if there was any eating-house in the neighbourhood.., and went thither sharp set. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* iii. 17 'Are ye sharp set?' he asked...'Ye can eat that drop pannitch'.

b. Of a hawk, hound, etc.

1575 Turbery. *Faulconrie* 116 If shee bee very sharpe set and do plume eagerly. 1781 Beckford *Hunting* 48 Hounds, I think, should be sharp-set before hunting: they run the better for it. 1852 Burton *Falconry Valley Indus* iii. 31 Unfortunately..for the hawk..she had not been 'sharp set' that morning. 1883 Salvin & Brodrick *Falconry Brit. Isles* Gloss. 152 *Sharp set*, very hungry.

2. *transf.* Keen, eager; having desire fixed *upon*, craving *after.*

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 388 Euphues seeing such speedye retourne of an other aunswere, thought Philautus to be very sharp set. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. xvi. (Sommer) 175 b, She being sharp-set vpon the fulfilling of a shrewde office, in ouer-looking Philoclea. 1667 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 222 Although the House be sharpe set upon finding out..things..yet neither are other publick matters neglected. 1711 Cromwell *Let. to Pope* 7 Dec., The town is sharp-set on new plays. 1860 *Times* 5 Oct., The public comes back from glacier and moor and breezy sea-coast perfectly sharpset for more oratory. 1889 Rider Haggard *Allan's Wife* 54, I did not feel particularly sharp set on elephants at the moment.

†b. Having a craving for sexual indulgence.

1597–1626 Deloney *Jack of Newbery* Wks. (1912) 14 Sir (said shee) because you are so sharpe set, I would wish you as soon as you can to wed. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* v. iv. 1691 *Comedy, Win Her & Take Her* I. iii. 8. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* III. ix. 1794 *Har'st Rig* liv, Some lown as sharp set as a knife Wi' her they fand.

†c. Eager to attack. Const. *on. Obs. rare*—1.

a 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 98 The Pharisees..who were too sharpe set on his Disciples, for not Fasting with them, at that present time.

†3. Set with sharp thorns. (Cf. *quick-set.*) *Obs.*

1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* A 5, Within the sharp-set thickets.

4. Of eyes: ? Having a set eager look.

1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* I. ii. 34 Do you know that lord With sharp-set eyes?

Hence **Sharpse·tness.** *rare.*

1673 S. Parker *Reproof Reh. Transp.* 261 Lest this race [*sc.* capons] be totally extinguish'd by the sharpsetness of the Presbyterians.

Sharpshin (ʃɑ·ɹpʃin). *U.S.* [Prob. a back-formation from *sharp-shinned* (*hawk*); ? in jocular allusion to the eagle on the coin.] App. orig. a name for some coin of very small value; later, used as a type of what has little value.

1804 *Lancaster* (Pa.) *Jrnl.* 14 July (R. H. Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), Three Sharpshins Reward [offered for a runaway apprentice]. 1832 J. P. Kennedy *Swallow B.* x. (1872) 93 This inconsiderable claim—for it is not of the value of a sharpshin. 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* xxx, Four sharp shins to a pictareen. 1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 631 *Sharpshin*, a slang term, denoting the smallest quantity.

†**Sha·rpship.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 3 **scharpschipe.** [f. Sharp *a.* + -ship.] Hardship, rigour.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 380 Þet te best of helle, hwon he snakereð toward ou uorto biten on ou, hurte him oðe herdschipe [*MSS. T. C.* scharpschipe], & schunche aȝeinwardes.

Sharpshooter (ʃɑ·ɹpˌʃūtəɹ). [f. Sharp *a.* + Shooter. (So G. *scharfschütz(e, scharfer schütze.*)] A marksman of accurate aim; *spec.* in naval and military use, a member of a division engaged in skirmishing and outpost work.

1802 C. James *Milit. Dict., Tirolians*, a body of sharp shooters in the Austrian service. 1803 Scott *Let.* 27 Aug. in *Lockhart* (1837) I. xi. 389 Armies of Reserve, and Militia, and Pikemen, and Sharpshooters, who are to descend from Ettrick Forest to the confusion of all invaders. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 224 Lord Nelson was wounded by a French Sharpshooter. 1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) IV. 331 On the 11th the enemy tried their usual manœuvres with their sharpshooters in the woods. 1897 *Century Mag.* Jan. 352 [He] had been struck by a sharp-shooter and killed.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 695 Hundreds of black-letter sharp-shooters spring up. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* I. p. x, A fusillade of questions from a class of sharp-shooters.

Hence **Sha·rpshooting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 311 The system of sharp-shooting practised by the enemy. 1840 Thackeray *Shabby-genteel Story* vi, Mrs. S. attacked the punch with some sharp-shooting, and fierce charges of vulgarity. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xliv, After some little sharp-shooting on both sides, Mr. Pecksniff became grave. 1863 in *Advance* (Chicago) (1892) 28 Jan., On Tuesday he..kept his men busy sharp-shooting across the river. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xxxii, I am too old a campaigner to take much harm by woman's sharpshooting, at fifteen score yards off. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 215/1 He was out sharp-shooting in the Crimea. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 3/2 Artillery would be put out of action by sharp-shooting riflemen.

†**Sharp-shot.** *Obs.* [f. Sharp *a.* + Shot *sb.* (in the sense of shooting). (So G. *scharfschuss.*)] Firing with shot (as opposed to blank cartridge).

1725 *Wodrow's Corr.* (1843) III. 217 Captain Bushel, unprovoked, and without reading the proclamation,..shot sharp-shot, without the least care, to dispel a poor contemptible mob. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. ix, The Torch Procession is met with sharp shot.

Sharpsighted (ʃɑ·ɹpˌsəi·tĕd), *a.* [f. Sharp *a.* + Sighted *a.*]

1. Having acute or quick sight.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* Ep. Ded. 2 Though he were otherwise as sharpsighted as Argus. 1648 Crashaw *Delights of Muses* (1904) 156 Sharp-sighted as the Eagles eye. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 445 He often trembled lest some future explorer of manuscripts might be found as sharpsighted as himself. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* v. 62 So sharpsighted and timid are these birds. 1905 A. R. Wallace *My Life* xiv. 209 The Welshman is by no means sharp-sighted when his cattle are enjoying themselves in a neighbour's field.

2. *fig.* Having acuteness of mental vision.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* ix. 49 Because we be not sharpesighted ynough to spie out the thinges that God perceiueth. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* i. (1841) I. 6 For want of this knowledge, he is liable to be imposed upon..by the sharp-sighted World. 1869 Trollope *He knew*, etc. xiv. (1878) 82 [She] was sharpsighted and clear-witted.

Hence **Sharpsi·ghtedness.**

1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xxiv. 28. 553 Eagles the Saints are called,..for their sharp-sightednesse. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxvii, She had never felt so satisfied with her own sharp-sightedness as she did that day.

Sharp-witted (ʃɑ·ɹpˌwitĕd), *a.* [f. Sharp *a.* + Wit *sb.* + -ed 2.] Sagacious, intelligent.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. xii. (1912) 81 O Lord (saide Musidorus) how sharp-witted you are to hurt your selfe? 1623 Cockeram II, Sharp witted. *Acute, sagax.* 1756 C. Smart tr. *Hor., Sat.* I. iii. (1826) II. 27 To bear the sharp-witted sneers of these men. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 538 It was beyond the power of the great King to prevent his..sharpwitted courtiers from whispering to each other. 1854 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* Ser. I. (1872) 45 The sharp-witted provincial of Greece or Asia Minor.

Hence **Sharpwi·ttedness.**

1647 Hexham I, Sharpwittednesse, *Vernuftigheyt, scherpsinnigheyt.* 1858–62 E. B. Ramsay *Remin.* vi. (1870) 194 The sharp-wittedness of the knave.

Sharrag, -ig, -og, dial. forms of Shear-hog.

S'hart (= God's heart!): see Heart *sb.* 53.

Shartford, variant of Shortford *Obs.*

Sharute, obs. form of Cheroot.

Shas, shash, obs. ff. Sash *sb.*1 and *sb.*2

Shashoon, -une, shasoon, obs. ff. Sashoon.

Shass(e, obs. forms of Sash *sb.*1

Shaster (ʃæ·stəɹ), ‖ **Shastra** (ʃā·strä). Forms: 7 **shastram, -um,** 7–9 **shaster,** 8 **shahstah,** 8–9 **shastah,** 9 **sastra, shastra, shastru.** [a. Hindī *cāstr*, Skr. *çāstra* (nom. sing. *çāstram*).] Any one of the sacred writings of the Hindus.

1630 Lord *Banians* 40 This Booke by them called the Shaster. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 275 The *Shastram* being to them what the Bible is to Christians. 1763 Scrafton *Indostan* (1770) 4 A comment thereon [i.e. on the Vedas], called the Shahstah. 1838 [Miss Maitland] *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 198 They know that the Bible is our Shaster, and suppose it to be as good for *us*, as their own Shasters are for *them.* 1872 Sherring *Hindu Tribes* I. 3 The Brahman ..possesses..the holy canon—Vedas, Shástras, and Puránas. 1887 W. J. Wilkins *Mod. Hinduism* 127 The position of the Brâhman as taught by the Sâstras.

‖ **Shastri** (ʃāˑstrī). Also 7 **shastre**, 9 **shastree**. [Hindī *çāstrī*, Skr. *çāstrin*, nom. sing. *çāstrī*, f. *çāstra* SHASTER.] One who is learned in, or teaches, the shasters.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* Suppl. xiv. (1892) 662 As they who have conversed with Shastres and Turbants doe well know. 1826 J. G. DUFF *Hist. Mahrattas* I. 23 *note*, Bramins learned in the Shasters have the title of Shastree. 1855 H. H. WILSON *Gloss. Judic.* etc. *Terms India* 470 *Sástrí*, vulgarly *Shastree*.

Shastyse, obs. form of CHASTISE.

† **Shat** [1]. *Obs.* [Ir. *séad*, lit. jewel.] Used as a term of endearment in addressing an Irish person.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* II. i, Come hither shat, are you an Irish mon?

† **Shat** [2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. Mentioned as a colloq. or slang term for a tattler.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 71 ℙ 7 Bambouzling is exploded; a Shat is a Tatler.

Shate, obs. pa. t. of SHOOT.

Shathmont, *Sc.* variant of SHAFTMENT [1].

Shattaradan: see SHANDRYDAN.

Shatter (ʃæˑtəɹ), *sb.* [f. SHATTER *v.*]

1. *pl.* Fragments into which a thing is broken, rent, or torn. Chiefly in phrases (*to break*, etc.) *into* or *to shatters*, (*to be*) *in shatters*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1640 FENNER *Serm.* xvii. Wks. (1657) 225 If ever the heart come to be sensible of its blow, it will break all to shatters. 1692 MRS. D'ANVERS *Academia* 35 His..Gown.. hangs about his Legs in shatters. 1727 [E. DORRINGTON] *Philip Quarll* (1816) 38 A sea which dashed the ship to shatters against the rock. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 19 Nov., For the Ministry, it is all in shatters. *a* 1814 *Last Act* II. v. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 398, I..run my chaise so effectually against theirs, that smash both went all to shatters. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 93 The proudest triumph art conceives..Grey-bearded time in shatters leaves. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Shatters*, sherds of pottery, etc.

2. A shattered state of nerves. *rare.*

1777 MISS BURNEY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 166 You can have no idea what a shatter every new comer gave me. 1849 CARLYLE in *Century Mag.* (1882) May 23/2 If the nerves are to be continually in a shatter with want of sleep.

† **3.** 'Shattery' or friable stone. *dial. Obs.*

1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 123 [Strata] 2. Stiff Clay almost four Foot. 3. Shatter, as they there call it, that is a shattering Stone, two Foot.

4. Something scattered or shed; a crop (of hops); a shower (of rain). *dial.* Cf. SCOATTER *sb.* 2.

1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, There's a tidy shatter of hops this year. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, We've had quite a nice little shatter of rain.

Shatter (ʃæˑtəɹ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **schater**, **-ir**, 6 **shater**, **shattar**, 6– **shatter**. [Of obscure origin: see SCOATTER *v.*]

1. *trans.* To scatter, disperse, throw about in all directions; to cause (seed, leaves, etc.) to fall or be shed. Also with *out*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 553 (Kölbing) Ac þo þai come hider eft, Her werk was al vp aleft & yschatred here & þere. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 81 3e schal mak counseil and it schal be schaterid [Vulg. *Isa.* viii. 10 *dissipabitur*]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 32 Least the whot weather shatter the seedes. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 5, I com to pluck your Berries harsh and crude, And with forc'd fingers rude Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 131 The skin cleaves and at length falls off..and leaves the seed Case to ripen, and by degrees, to shatter out its seed at a place underneath this cap. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* ii. 13 If the young Cions be..a little sheltered..by shattering a little Straw, Brake, or Hawm lightly over them. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 329 They sow almost all Manner of Grain, but Oats and Lentils; but these are..apt to be shatter'd before Harvest. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* (1848) 178 Nanny..tore the bag wher she'd a-put Her share, an' shatter'd ev'ry nut. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* Add. 201.

absol. 1589 NASHE *Pasquil's Ret.* D iiij, You haue lost your iugling stick, your conueighance is such, that you shatter, and carrie not halfe so cleane as your freends would haue you.

2. To break in pieces by a sudden blow or concussion; to dash into fragments, disrupt into parts.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xiii. 734 Here helmes he to-Clef A-two, Here Scheldis he Alto-schatered Also. 1564 STOW *Mem.* in *Three 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 130 Ye backar partes of ye same howsys wer all to blewne and shattard in pecis. 1604 DRAYTON *Moyses* II. 49 The slates fall shatt'red from the roofe aboue. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 799 Till all thy magick structures rear'd so high Were shatter'd into heaps o're thy false head. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 166 Those light and subtle Fumes..into which the Fire it self shatters dry Bodies. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 124 The bottles twain behind his back Were shatter'd at a blow. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 228 In this experiment the glasses are often shattered to pieces. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 89 A thin glass vessel may easily be shattered by sucking the air from its interior. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 946/2 The light.., striking against a series of..prisms, fell shattered and scintillating into a thousand..beams.

b. To damage ruinously (a structure, a living organism, a fighting force, etc.) by battery or violent concussion; to damage or destroy by fracture of the parts.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxix. (1516) 104/1 He repayred Cyties, townes & Castelles that by the sayd Danys were shatered and broken. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 95 He rais'd a sigh, so pittious and profound, That it did seeme to shatter all his bulke. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Feb. 1662, I return'd home to repaire my house, miserably shatter'd by the late tempest. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia*, *Descr.* v. 77 The General had already one Arm broken, and his Knee shatter'd with a Musket-shot. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 267 These Spanish ships..had been greatly shattered by a storm. 1854 TENNYSON *Charge Light Brigade* iv, Cossack and Russian Reel'd from the sabre-stroke Shatter'd and sunder'd. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* viii. 329 His face was shattered with shot about the upper jaw, nose, and eyes.

c. *fig.*, or with immaterial object. Also, to damage or destroy the fortunes of (a person or body of persons).

1683–4 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* (Job xxiii. 15) (1707) 343 No consideration in the World doth so break in pieces and confound and shatter the Spirit of a Man. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. § 147 (1698) 143 When any Monarchy was shatter'd to pieces, and divided amongst revolted Subjects. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Considerations* Wks. (Bohn) II. 417 The war or revolution..that shatters a rotten system. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 457 The truth against which ecclesiastical dogmatism..must always shatter itself. 1906 PINCHES *Relig. Babyl. & Assyria* iii. 37 An irresistible weapon, which should shatter all his enemies:

d. To wreck (a person's constitution, nerves, etc.) by sickness, hardship, or the like. Also, to wreck the health, strength, or spirits of (a person).

1785 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 14 Dec., Everything shatters her dear feeble frame. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 212 Her constitution, shattered by the frequent attacks it endured, could not long hold out. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lxi, Shattered in mind, and perilously sick in body. 1887 *Pall Mall Budget* 21 Apr. 2/2 Continual riding to and fro in the steppes will in time shatter the wiriest constitution.

e. To cause (earth) to crumble. ? *dial.*

1891 MALDEN *Tillage* 58 This land must be stirred in frosts as much as possible; if it once gets baked into a harsh condition, it will have to be allowed to get thoroughly dry, when a rain will 'shatter' it.

3. *intr.* To become scattered or dispersed; to be shed or strewn about. Of grain, etc.: To drop out of the husk from over-ripeness. Of a flower: To drop its petals. Also with *out*.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 36 b, All Pulse..are speedily to be geathered when they be ripe, for they suddaynely shatter. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 150 To gather them [*sc.* hops] before they shatter. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xv. 202 The first Crop they let stand till some of the Seed shatter'd. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v., Those oats are beginning to shatter out. *Kent.*

4. To become broken suddenly or violently into fragments or separate parts; to fly in pieces or asunder. Also with *up*.

1567, 1578 [see SHATTERING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 841 Some Fragile Bodies breake but where the Force is; Some shatter and fly in many Peeces. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 108 A very hard, irregular, lumpish Stone, that does not hew well, but shatters with the Tool. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 149 To hear that chorus, as it pours round the fir-stems, rings against the roof above, shatters up into a hundred echoes. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xvi, Promises, which shatter like crystal under the hammer of the first temptation. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* iv, Wake: the vaulted shadow shatters.

b. Of a body of men: To suffer disruption.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. v. § 2 (1622) 31 Religion [is] the foundation of euery Citie, both gathering men, and holding them vnanimously together; who else would quickly shatter cleane asunder. 1687 tr. *Sallust*, *Jug.* (1692) 132 His Army, compos'd of several Nations, having lost their Leader, ..shatter'd into several Parties.

c. Of earth: To fall or crumble in pieces. Also with *down*. ? *dial.* (Cf. **2 e.**)

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 234 It being a black, fat Mould,..will by the Frosts, Rains, and Winds,.. shatter, crumble, and become hollow. 1891 MALDEN *Tillage* 49 Any pens which have been extra trodden in wet weather should be picked out, and ploughed while frosted, so that they may 'shatter' down on thawing. *Ibid.* Gloss. s. v., Clods shatter into flakes or meal-like particles, when they fall to pieces from the effect of the weather.

5. To dash or strike noisily against some hard object; to produce sharp sudden sounds by shaking or concussion; to clatter, rattle. *rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2083 Brokez byled, & breke, bi bonkkez aboute, Schyre schaterande on schorez, þer þay doun schowued. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 90 Thus they hyw on helmes hye, And schatered on wyþ scheldes. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *World runs on Wheels* Wks. (1630) II. 238/1 The casements shatter, tatter and clatter. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 196 Windows stood shattering with the Wind in empty Houses, for want of People to shut them. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Shatter*, to rattle as the windows of a carriage. *Caithness.* 1912 M. HEWLETT in *Eng. Rev.* Apr. 12 Slantwise comes the rain And shatters at the window-pane To wake the hind.

† **b.** Of the teeth: To chatter. *Obs.*

1682 CREECH *Lucretius* v. 162 His Teeth all shatter, Limbs all shake with Cold. 1782 [T. VAUGHAN] *Fashionable Follies* I. lxiv. 109 His teeth shattered, his hair stood upright on his head.

c. Of birds: To chirp, chatter. *dial. rare.*

17.. *Bonnie Nancy* i. in Maidment *Ballads* (1844) 13 Nancy's to the Greenwood gain To hear the gowdspink shattering.

6. *trans.* and *intr.* To shake, wave, move to and fro. *rare.*

a 1530 HEYWOOD *Wether* 513 (Brandl) The wynde is so weyke it..skantely can shatter the shyttyn sayle That hangeth shatteryngе at a womans tayle. 16.. MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* v. i. (1656) 61 Ist possible these gowty legs danc't lately, And shattered in a Galliard?

7. *Comb.*: **shatter-pate**, **-wit** = SHATTER-BRAIN; **shatter-pated**, **-witted** *adjs.* = SHATTER-BRAINED. (In Dicts.)

1775 ASH, **Shatterpate*, a shatterbrain. 1727 *Shatter-pated [see SHATTER-BRAINED]. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Nov. 9/2 The shatter-pated pulpiteers. 1775 ASH, **Shatterwit*, a shatterbrain, an inattentive young fellow, a giddy girl. *Ibid.*, **Shatterwitted*, inattentive, careless, giddy.

Sha·tter-brain. [See SHATTER *v.* 7. Cf. SCATTER-BRAIN.] A person of 'cracked' brain or wandering wits; a giddy, thoughtless person.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 327 Sharks, Shagrags, Shatter-brains. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 448 A petit-maitre,.. or a shatter-brain of any kind. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 459 However, she has undoubtedly a mother's love for this poor shatterbrain.

attrib. 1837 MISS MITFORD *Country Stories* II A shatter-brain boy who did not know a violet from a nettle. 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* Introd. p. cxii, A sort of shatterbrain commingling of right and wrong in his intellect.

So **Sha·tter-brained** *a.*, crazy, light-witted; giddy, thoughtless. (Cf. SCATTER-BRAINED.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Shatter-brain'd*, *Shatter-pated*, scarce *Compos Mentis*, crazy-headed, hare-brain'd, confused, acting without Thought, &c. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* I. (1754) 7 St. Ignatius Loyola, that errant shatter-brain'd visionary Fanatic. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 483 The old, shatterbrained hag who is endeavouring to frighten and murder the people of England. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxv, This shatter-brained peer was, in other respects, a handsome, accomplished man.

Shattered (ʃæˑtəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. SHATTER *v.* + -ED.] In the senses of the verb.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxv, His shatter'd Sails with Rigging to restore. 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* I. x. 101 You must make way to these wounds by removing the shattered flesh. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 71 To recruit his shatter'd Cavalry. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IX. xi, Her shattered nerves could not bear the interview. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. x. (1866) 182 The languor of shattered health. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 283 Paul returned from this journey a shattered man.

† **b.** Scattered, not concentrated. *Obs.*

1687 NORRIS *Misc.*, *Of Seriousness* 171 A man of a loose, volatile and shatter'd humour.

Sha·tterer. *rare.* [-ER [1].] One who shatters. With the quot. cf. De Quincey *Coleridge* Wks. 1863 II. 58 He was called, by one who weighed him well [*sc.* by M. Mendelssohn], the *alles-zermalmender*, the world-shattering Kant.

1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 381 The *Alles-zermalmender*, the shatterer of the world [*i. e.* Kant].

† **Shatter-headed**, *a. Obs. rare.* = SHATTER-BRAINED. (Cf. SCATTER-HEADED.)

c 1686 in *Brasenose Coll. Quatern. Monogr.* (O.H.S.) II. I. xii. 23 A shatter-headed Fellow of Brasen-nose College. 1713 C'TESS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 226 Prithee, shatter-headed Fop.

Shattering (ʃæˑtəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of the verb SHATTER; an instance of this. Also *concr.*, a shattered piece or fragment.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxviii. 191 The bone was not black, all kept together, no shatterings nor splinters in it. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 100 The violence of the storms, the shattering of our sails and rigging. 1863 *Reader* 31 Oct. 512 Mr. Coxwell's balloon was made by himself..., and he has repaired all the shatterings it has received in the cause of science. 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Feb. 197/1 The sudden shattering of his belief in a miraculous apparition.

Sha·ttering, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That shatters.

1. That is broken up suddenly or forcibly; falling in pieces or asunder.

1567 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1890) III. 431 The foundation ..planted in shattring Soyle. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery*, *Sonnet agst. Destruction* iv. D iv, In weltring waues my ship is tost, My shattering sayles away bee shoine.

2. Ruinously destructive; that breaks or destroys by a sudden blow or concussion. Also *fig.*

1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.*, *Trifles* 27, I shield from shatteryng showers the house. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. ix. 65 Till one, or both, Dash'd down the shattering precipice, should feed The mountain eagle! 1847 DE QUINCEY *Joan of Arc* Wks. III. 235 Her answer to this was as shattering as it was rapid. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* VI. v. II, 343 Mr. Gladstone's description of a marvellous and shattering hour.

b. Of sound: rending the air, ear-splitting.

1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 5 The shattering trumpet shrilleth high.

Hence **Sha·tteringly** *adv.*

1828 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* xi. 49 True he..But raised the hopes of men—as eaglets fly With tortoises aloft into the sky—To dash them down again more shatteringly!

Shatterment (ʃæˑtəɹmĕnt). *rare.* [-MENT.] The act of shattering, the result of being shattered.

1841 CARLYLE in T. W. Reid *Life Ld. Houghton* (1890) I. 256 It is above all a new kind of shatterment that I suffer.

Shattery (ʃæˑtəɹi), *a.* [f. SHATTER *v.* + -Y.]

1. Of rock, stone or soil: Apt to break in pieces or crumble, friable.

1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 7 A brittle Shattery sort of Spar. 1813 BOYS *Agric. Kent* 65 In loose shattery soils. 1884 *Nature* 13 Nov. 34/2 The thin band of shattery quartzite.

2. Of furniture, etc.: Loose, rickety. *dial.*

1844 TUPPER *Crock of Gold* ii. 12 Each room has its shattery casement. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* II. 221 The chairs are very shattery.

3. Shatter-brained, giddy. *dial.*

1820 WILBRAHAM *Cheshire Gloss.*

Hence **Sha·tteryness.**

1851–9 MALLET in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 360 The degree of shatteryness or compactness of the rock formations.

Shatterydan: see SHANDRYDAN.

Shattow, obs. form of CHATEAU.

1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 186 Then General Webb took two Regiments..and marched them along in order to beat the French out of a Shattow.

Shattuck, obs. form of SHADDOCK.

Shau, obs. form of SHAW, SHOW.

Shauchle (ʃɑ̧·χ'l), *v. Sc.* Also 8 **shochel**, 9 **shoohle, shachle, (shackle), shaughle.** See also SHAFFLE *v.* [Of obscure origin: cf. SHAIL *v.* The Eng. dial. words *shuckle* (Kent) to shuffle along, or slink along in walking, *shockle* to shuffle, to shake, joggle (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*), and the G. *schaukel* a swing, *schaukeln* (= MDu. *schockelen*) to swing, rock, in spite of their similarity in form and meaning, appear to be unconnected with this word; they app. belong to the root of SHOCK *v.*]

1. *intr.* To shuffle the feet.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 142 Had you such a Shoe on every Foot, you would shochel. *c* 1820 HOGG *Sheph. Wedding* i. Tales & Sk. (1837) II. 152 Off comes Geordie, shaughle shaughlin' wi' a' his pith. *a* 1895 R. MCL. CALDER, in *Berwicksh. Bard* (1897) 221 Hoo often we'd..shauchle alang without object or aim.

2. *trans.* To put out of shape, distort; to shuffle out (shoes).

1805 JAMIESON, To *Shachle*, to use any thing so as to distort it from its proper shape or direction, S. *He has shachlet aw his schoon*, he has put his shoes quite out of shape [by shuffling]. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* I. xiv. 169 'A' heelan' fowk's some kittle aboot their legs'. 'Deil shochle them!' exclaimed the Partaness; 'what care I for 's legs!'

Shauchled (ʃɑ̧·χ'ld), *a. Sc.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Twisted out of shape. (Said chiefly of shoes or the feet.)

1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 100 Ye shape shoon by your ain shachled feet. 1795 BURNS *Braw Wooer* vii, I spier'd for my cousin..And how her new shoon fit her auld shachl't feet. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxviii, Bucklaw was welcome to the wearing of Ravenswood's shaughled shoes. 1898 LD. E. HAMILTON *Mawkin* xi, Richt soon We'se find wha's glinked our scogie-lass, And gar him fill his shackled shoon.

Shauchling (ʃɑ̧·χlin), *ppl. a. Sc.* [f. SHAUCHLE *v.* + ING 2.] Shuffling in gait; infirm, unsteady; *fig.* shuffling, prevaricating, unreliable.

1755 RAMSAY *To Jas. Clerk* 64 Debts I abhor, and plan to be Frae shochling trade and danger free. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 186 Chiels that would..look prouder, when taking their forenoon's airing alang Princes Street, on a bit schachlin ewe-necked powney..than Saladin. *a* 1894 STEVENSON *Weir of Hermiston* iii. (1896) 74 And I would send no man to be a servant to the King..that has proved such a shauchling son to his own faither.

Shauchly (ʃɑ̧·χli), *a. Sc.* Also **-ley.** [f. SHAUCHLE *v.* + -Y.] Infirm, rickety, shaky. Of a person: Unsteady in gait. (Cf. SHACKLY *a.*)

1830 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1856 III. 70, I think I see him..wi' that wee shauchly body the Marquis o' Winchester, and that great big muckle John Bull, Sir William Curtis. 1896 D. S. MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* 272 Hey! for another ride in a shauchly gig, down the pitch-black roads!

Hence **Shau'chliness**, unsteadiness.

1887 WILLOCK *Rosetty Euds* xxi. 162 They had a limp shauchleyness aboot their legs that suggestit [etc.].

Shaugh: see SHAHI, SHAW, SHEUGH, SHOCH.

Shaugh, shauh: see SHAH.

Shaul (ʃɑ̧l). *dial.* Forms: 6 **shawlde, showle,** 7–8 **shawle,** 9 **shaul.** [Perh. subst. use of *shalde*, obs. var. of SHOAL *a.*, shallow.]

1. A wooden scoop used for winnowing corn.

1562 WITHALS *Dict.* 16/2 A trey or shawlde to wynowe or wymble corne with, *ventilabrum, pala.* 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 76 A *Shawle*: a shovel to winnow withall, *Suss.* 1766 *Complete Farmer, Shaule*, a shovel used in winnowing corn. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept. (Advt.), Variety of tools, bushel, shaul, shovel [etc.]. 1908 *Essex Rev.* XVII. 23 The flail has been displaced by a steam threshing-machine, the barn-fan and the shaul by a winnowing-machine.

2. A wooden tub with sloping sides used for kneading bread or for washing.

1600 in W. F. Shaw *Memorials of Eastry* (1870) 226 Ite. in the buntting house one Bunting hutch, Two kneding showles. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Shaul*, *Showle*, a wooden tub with sloping sides.

Shaul(d, Shauling: see SHOAL, SHOALING.

Shaulm(e, obs. forms of SHAWM.

Shault, obs. variant of SHOLT, cur.

Shault, variant of SHALT *Sc. dial.* (pony).

Shaume, -melle: see SHAWM, SHAMBLE *sb.*1

Shauneen, variant of SHONEEN.

Shauntee, obs. form of SHANTY *a.* (JAUNTY *a.*).

Shaup, shawp (ʃɑ̧p). *Sc.* [Prob. cogn. w. ON. *skálp-r* scabbard, Du. *schelp, schulp* shell.]

1. A pea-pod; a case, wrapper.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxv. 228 But naebody can tell what's in the shawp till it's shelt. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Poet. Wks.* I. Autobiog. 101 Whether it was sold to be read..[or] cut..into squares to be shaups for sweeties, he knoweth not.

2. *fig.* An empty person.

1728 RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 78 Proud shaups, dull coofs, and gabbling gowks.

Shauwe, obs. form of SHOW *v.*

† Shavaldour. *Obs.* Also **shavaldwre, schaveldore,-dowr(e, schawa(l)dour, -atour, schalldour.** [Of obscure origin; the form is app. AF. In the *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland* III. 127 the word is quoted as *schavaldurs* from a document of 1319.] A gentleman brigand of the Scottish border; a border-rider.

The word occurs, chiefly in Latinized forms, in 14th c. chronicles as the appellation of certain marauders in the bishopric of Durham in the reign of Edw. II, some of whom were hanged for plundering two cardinals on their way to Scotland in 1317. Probably on account of the notoriety of this incident, the word seems to have obtained some currency in England in the 15th c.

[*c* 1330 TROKELOWE *Annales* an. 1317 (Rolls) 99 Quidam fatui de Northumbria, qui dicebantur 'Savaldores'. *c* 1335 R. DE GRAYSTANES *Hist. Dunelm.* XXXV. (Surtees) 94 (Bp. Rich. Kellowe, 1310–1316) Schavaldos insurgentes in episcopatu fortiter compescuit..Quidam..qui portabat robas Episcopi..occidit quendam schavaldum vel prædonem, Johannem de Wandel nomine, sed Regi familiarem. *a* 1347 MURIMUTH *Contin. Chron.* an. 1317 (Rolls) 27 Et per suos schaveldarios marchiae inter Angliam et Scociam nec voluit R. le Bruys permittere quod ipsi cardinales regnum Scociae intrarent. *c* 1366 KNIGHTON *Chron.* an. 1318 (Rolls) I. 413 Cumque in partes Scotiæ [cardinales] venissent, insultavit eos dominus Gilbertus de Mydelton miles cum aliis elegantibus shavaldres, et eos..spoliaverunt. *a* 1369 SIR T. GRAY *Scalacronica* (Maitland Club) 147 Les maufesurs estoint appellez schaualdours.]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 205 A knycht..Said it wes to gret perell, So neir the schavaldwis to ga. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 210 To ȝeue costly clopis & manye to riche men & mynstralis or shaualdours for worldly name. *Ibid.* 249 Ydel schaualdowris. *c* 1420? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 675 Shamefull shakerles, soleyn shaueldores, Oppressours of pepyll. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXVI. 4363 [He] gat til hym a company, þat as schawadouris [*v. rr.* schawaldouris, schawatouris] war walkande In til þe wail of Anande. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 444/2 Schaveldowre, *discursor, vacabundus. c* 1440–50 *Brit. Mus. Addit. MS.* 6716 lf. 23 Revera generosi inter nos dicuntur tales Schalldouis Ryflours. Tales enim frangunt thalamos magnorum, asportant bona,..et spoliant religiosos.

Hence **† Shavaldry (schauadry, cheualdre)**, ? plundering, lawless exaction.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3371 þat he [*sc.* a king] schape to na schauadry [*Dubl. MS.* cheualdre] þat shend suld his fame.

Shave (ʃēv), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **sceafa, sceaba, scafa,** 4–5 **schave,** 7 **shaffe,** 4– **shave.** [OE. *sceafa* wk. masc., corresponding to MDu. *schave* (Du. *schaaf*) fem., OHG. *scaba* (MHG., mod.G. *schabe* fem.), Icel. *skafa* fem.:—OTeut. **skabon-*, f. root **skab-*: see SHAVE *v.* Cf. SHAVE-HOOK.] A name applied to various tools adapted for scraping, paring, or removing the surface of material in very thin slices; a drawing or paring knife; also short for SPOKESHAVE, *hoop-shave*, etc.

Frequently with distinguishing epithet as *cooper's, mast, round shave*, etc.

c 825 *Epinal Gloss.* 853 *Runcina*, locær *vel* sceaba. *a* 1100 *Cerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 263 Æcse, adsan, bil, byrse, sceafan. 1352 *Exch. Acc. Q. R.* Bundle 20 No. 27 P10 vi. instrumentis vocatis *Shaues* pro nave praedicta mundanda. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 20 Super officio scutellarie,..pro j hausak, et j schaue. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 127 Euene the brynkis [*of a hole cut in the brain-pan*] with schauynge..þis schaue schal kutte on þe side þat foldiþ ynward. 1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 397 Item in custodia Plumbarii..2 schaves, cum maliotis, rakis [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 444/2 Schave, or schavynge knyfe, *scalpellum*, C.F. *scalprum*. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* III. x. 78 b, The Squire, the Line, the Shaue, the Pricker or Punche were deuised by Theodor a Samian. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 351/1 A kind of a small half round Plain, of which the Fletchers have two sorts; the first is termed a Ripper; the next is the Shaffe, or Hollow Shaffe, it worketh the same smooth and round, and fit to be made up into an Arrow. *Ibid.* III. xx. (Roxb.) 249/1 He beareth sable, a Smooth Shave, Argent,..which some call a smooth shaveing Knife. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Curriers shaves*, or *Paring-knives*. 1842 *Penny Mag.* 12 Nov. 447/1 The skains are thin ribands of willow, produced by passing the splits through a kind of shave or plane. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* 65 In the manufacture of chip-hats..young branches [of the White Willow] are taken and cut into thin slices by an instrument called a shave. 1875 *Carpentry & Joinery* 13 We now come to the two handed shave or draw knife as it is often called.

b. *Comb.*: **shave-iron**, the blade of a shave or drawing-knife. 1872 *Spon's Dict. Engin.* v. 1814.

Shave (ʃēv), *sb.*2 [f. SHAVE *v.*]

1. Something shaved off; a shaving, paring, thin slice; † *fig.* a sample, specimen.

Cf. SHIVE *sb.* with which, however, it is not etymologically connected.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* F j b, You shall not sticke Benedick, to giue a shaue of your Office [of cut-purse] at Powles Crosse in the Sermon time. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, Baanocks and a shave of cheese Will make a breakfast. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 63 A shave o' cheese. 1875 SEATON *Fret Cutting* vi. 56 Try and take off the smallest possible shaves. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* xi, I got the lassock to fetch me..a saft bile't egg on a shave o' laif.

b. ' *Theatr. slang.* The proportion of the receipts paid to a travelling company by a local manager' (Farmer *Slang* 1902.)

2. An act of shaving the beard.

1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cliii. V. 203 And if the daily shavings of one year..could be put into one shave, the operation ..would be more than flesh and blood could bear. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxix, Being here, I may as well have a shave, and get trimmed close. 1887 TUER & FAGAN *First Year Silken Reign* v. 74 Barbers' shops, where a penny shave had been the staple trade.

3. An act of swindling or extortion. *Clean shave* (*fig.* of sense 1): a complete swindle. Cf. SHAVE *v.* 7.

1863 *Once a Week* 7 Feb. 179/1 We doubt if any lady is aware of the very clean shave she is constantly undergoing. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 492/2 The benches [on Brighton beach] are in one sense a shave...No sooner is a seat taken than a beach-man..demands a penny.

b. ' *U.S. cant.* (*a*) An exorbitant discount on a note. (*b*) A premium paid for an extension of the time of delivery or payment, or for the right to vary a stock contract in any particular' (Webster 1864–96).

4. *Mil. slang.* An unauthenticated report.

1813 CAPT. R. M. CAIRNES *Let. to Col. W. Cuppage* 11 June (MS.), The shave of the day is that Burgos is evacuated and destroyed: but this cannot surely be. 1898 SIR G. S. ROBERTSON *Chitral* 322 In every camp in war time, there are curious rumours called 'shaves', which originate no one knows how, and are disseminated with equal mystery. They are sometimes fantastic, but often curiously accurate.

5. A slight or grazing touch; hence, a narrow escape from touching, more emphatically *a close, near shave* and the like. *lit.* and *fig.*

1834 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* 23 Nov. (1838) I. 381, I seem to myself to have had a shave, if indeed I have weathered the point yet. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vii. 73 We passed clear; but it was a close shave. 1866 DICKENS & HALLIDAY *Rugby Junction* (*All Year Round* Christm. No.) 27/1 The next instant the hind coach passed my engine by a shave. It was the nearest touch I ever saw. 1892 HUXLEY in L. Huxley *Life* (1900) II. xix. 329, I had a narrow shave to get down to Osborne. 1894 ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* I. 77 Accomplishing the distance..with equally remarkable near shaves of a collision.

b. *Univ. slang.*

1840 T. HOOK *Fitcher's Bert* II. ix. 239 Collegians glorying in a 'pass' (which the Oxford world called a 'shave'). 1840 J. T. J. HEWLETT *P. Priggins* xvi, Getting through his great-go by a shave. 1860 [see SHAVE *v.* 10 c].

Shave (ʃēv), *v.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 **scaeban, sceafan, scafan, scæfan,** (3 *3rd pres.* **scaft, scæft**), 4–5 **schaf(e, schave,** 4 *Sc.* **shawe,** 5 **schavin, schaffe,** *Sc.* **schaiff,** 5–6 **scheve,** 6 **shawe,** 7 **schaive,** 4– **shave.** *Pa. t.* 1 **scóf,** 4–5 **schove, s(c)hoof(e,** (4 **shoove,** *Sc.* **schufe**), 5 **shufe, schof(e,** (**schave, shoef**), 5–6 **shove,** (6 *Sc.* **schuif**); *weak forms* 4 **schaved(e, schavyde,** 6– **shaved.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **sceafen, scafen,** 4–5 **schaven, -yn, shavyn, schave, shave,** (4 **schavun,** 5 **shavon,** 5–6 **schavin,** 6 *Sc.* **schaven, schaiffyn,** 7 *Sc.* **schevin,** 8 *Sc.* **schawin,** 3– **shaven**; also 3 **ischaven,** 3–4 **i-schave,** 4 **y-shave**; *weak forms* 4– **shaved,** (6 *Sc.* **schavit**). [A Com. Teut. verb (originally strong): OE. *sceafan* str. corresponds to OS. (**scaban*) *scavan* (glossing *planare, scalpere*), LG., Du. *schaven*, OHG. *scaban, scapan* (MHG. *schaben, schnop, geschaben*, mod.G. *schaben* wk.), ON. *skafa, skóf, skafenn* (Sw. *skafva*, Da. *skave*), Goth. *skaban*, f. Teut. root **skab-*.

It is doubtful whether the pre-Teut. form is **skabh-* (= root of L. *scabĕre* to scratch, *scabiēs* itch) or **skap-* (= root of Gr. σκάπτειν to dig, σκαπάνη spade).]

1. *trans.* To scrape, to scrape away the surface of, to cut down or pare away with a sharp tool, thereby removing very thin portions of the surface. Also with *off.* † *To shave on*: to put on by shaving or grating.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) P 539 *Polso*, scaebe. *a* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 30 Man scof þarn boca leaf þe of Hibernia coman, & þa sceafþan dyde on water. *c* 1205 LAY. 22293 Sum sceaft horn, sum scaft ban. 13.. *K. E. Allit. P.* B. 1134 Polysed als playn as parchemen schauen. *c* 1366 *Rom. Rose* 941 But they [arrows] were shaven wel and dight. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 84 Euery day I schoue þe bare bone with instrument preparate per-to. *a* 1450 MYRC 1822 And schaf hyt after, þat ys be-bled, And do þe schaynge for to brenne. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Pinnes..shalbe..wel smethed, the shanke wel shauen. 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* Prol. at Crt., The Persian kings sometimes shaued stickes. *a* 1655 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 16 (1658) 8 When they are baked, shave on a little sugar. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 235/2 The Scalpra or Scraping Toole; it is to scrape or shave bones with all. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 585 A monitor is wood—plank shaven thin. We wear it at our backs. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* vi. 395 In the woods I saw a negro..shaving shingles. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/2 The shaver, with a few long sweeps of this implement, quickly shaves down his raw material into supple hoops.

b. To scrape or pare (a skin, hide, etc.). *spec.* in *Currying*, To pare away the inequalities of and thin down (leather).

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 396 Also, that no Sadeler, Bocher, Baker, ne Glover..shave flesh, skynnes, or huydes, but above the Brugge. 1530 PALSGR. 717/1, I shave, as a tanner dothe his leather, *je plume*. Nowe that his hydes be tanned, se howe easely he shaveth them. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 378 The currier..next applies the cleaners..to remove or thin down all inequalities. After the leather is shaved, it is thrown once more into water. *Ibid.* 379 Hides intended for covering coaches are shaved nearly as thin as shoe hides.

c. *Hat-manuf.* To smooth with pounce, sand-paper, etc. (cf. POUNCE *v.*3 1).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Pouncing Machine*, a machine for shaving or rubbing the surface of a hat or hat-body to rid it of shaggy fibres. 1902 [see LURING *vbl. sb.*2].

2. To remove by scraping or paring; to cut off in thin slices or shavings; also *to shave off.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXVI. 4 And I shal shaue [Vulg. *radam*] the dust of it [*sc.* Tyre] from it. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 129 Gold i-schaue of seyntes schrynes. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xvii. (1495) 874 Yf a man purposyth to shaue other to wasshe the colour Minius out of the perchemyn. 1635–8 *Archdeaconry of Essex* (MS.) Minutes 243 b, The officers found him..in a barne where he is vehemently sus-

pected to be shaving of barke. 1639 O. Wood *Alph. Bk. Secrets* 46 Take Iuniper thinne shaved, and the Berries bruised. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xiii. 221 Its sharp Edge scrapes or shaves off the little roughness the grosser Tools left upon the Work.

3. To cut off (hair, esp. the beard) close to the skin with or as with a razor. Also with *away, off*.

c 1320 *R. Brunne's Medit.* 966 Whan Iewes had dampned hym deþ for to haue, Shamely berde and hede gun þey shaue. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xiv. 8 He shal shaue alle the heeres of the bodi. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipm. T.* 309 With clowne and berde all fressh and newe y-shaue. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 3 Goddes angell shoue away his berde. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. iii. (1883) 93 And the other ought to shaue berdes and kembe the heeris. 1530 Palsgr. 701/2 He hath shavyn away all the heare on his heed. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Sam.* x. 4 Then toke Hanun the seruauntes of Dauid, and shoue of the one halue of their beerdes. 1584 R. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 88 In what house soeuer there dies a cat, all of the same family shaue their eyebrowes. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 8 Were I the wearer of Anthonio's Beard, I would not shaue't to day. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xix. (1787) II. 140 The ceremony of shaving his beard,.. when he first exchanged the cloak of a Greek philosopher for the military habit of a Roman prince. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* vii. 86, I immediately order the hair to be shaved off. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxii, Take my counsel, and shave off them mustachios, or they'll bring you into mischief. *Ibid.* xxxiv, Mr. Bowls's young man..brought him his hot water to shave that beard which he was so anxiously expecting. 1901 Alldridge *Sherbro* xx. 197, I observed other women with the wool shaved off just above the forehead.

† **b.** fig. *To shave* (a person's) *beard*, to bring to discomfiture. *Obs.*

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4340 Hir berdes shaued he right smothe & clene. 1418 *Man, beware!* 53 in *26 Pol. Poems* 62 Er diede and repref þy beide shaue.

4. To cut off the beard, whiskers, or moustache from (a person, his chin, upper lip, etc.) with a razor.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2120 Ioseph was sone in prisun þo hozt, And shauen, & clad, & to him brozt. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 582 He kisseth hire..With thilke brustles of his berd vnsoote..Sin he was shaue al newe. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 305 Ther was..a passand curios barbur, and for euer-ilk man þat he shufe he tuke a peny. 1522 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 400 No man shalbe made fre unlesse he..shave his upper lipe wicklye. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xli. 14 And he shaued himselfe, and changed his raiment. 1618 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Pennyless Pilgr.* C 1 b, This Gentleman..sent to me his Barber, Who lau'd, and shau'd me. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 125 Shaving the Chin is justly to be accounted a note of effeminacie. *a* 1722 Fountainhall *Decis.* (1759) I. 10 As in barbers shops he who is first wet is first shaven. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* viii, Stepping into a barber's shop to be shaved. 1838 J. H. Milivale *Poems* I. 93 Who, were the razor ne'er so bright and keen, Would never think it shaved him clean. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. xvi, To be shaved was a fashion of Florentine respectability. 1872 J. Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 72 The practise of shaving the chin was commenced in the days of Alexander the Great.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1589 Nashe *Pasquil's Ret.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 128 And Sprignols man told me (as he trimd me the other day) that there is a new Barber in London, about to shaue the Bible. 1799 Holcroft *Mem.* (1816) III. 229 A stiff breeze..described by a sailor, who swore that it shaved him. 1855 Browning *Old Pict. in Flor.* v, The church's..face set full for the sun to shave. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 519/1 [Beaver hat making.] The coarse hairs or kemps which may be in the fur are cut off by shaving the surface with a razor.

5. To remove the hair from (the head, crown, etc.) with a razor. Also (now *rarely*) with the person as object (= to shave the head of).

Shaving the head is often jocularly referred to as a remedial operation for maniacal excitement.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 (MS. C) [Ȝe schulen beon] ȝef ȝe wulleð i-schauen, hwase wule ieveset. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter, Song Moses* 522 Þe whilk [prisoners] was wont to be shauyn þe heuyd, & so soldc. *c* 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 53 Thou art a fole, seyde the aumgelle, Thou schalt be schavyn ovyr ylke a dele. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxiv. (1890) 88 And thenne came out the olde witche of charmouse magyque,..alle her hed shauen. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded. A 3, There is a..Doctor of late very pittifully growen bald, and thereupon is to be shauen immediately, to trie if that will helpe him. 1600 J. Hamilton *Facile Traict.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 235 Wemen with barne..to be set vp in ane opin place with the half of thair haid schevin. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 187. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xxi. 22 They [Nazarites] are to shave themselves ceremoniously in the Temple. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* I. 5 (*Theseus*) He shaved, however, only the fore part of his head. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell* VI. iv, Another [said]—'Let him shave his head! Where's Dr. Willis?' 1886 F. W. Robinson *Courting Mary Smith* II. ii. xviii. 72, I believe I am nearly off, and they'll be glad to shave my head in a day or two. 1906 W. H. R. Rivers *Todas* xxviii. 663 The Melgarsol again resemble the Teivaliol in not shaving the head after a funeral.

b. *esp.* To tonsure as a cleric. † Frequently with complement, *to shave* (a person) *a monk, canon, priest, friar*; also, to make (a 'crown') by shaving.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 121 He..Clede him all as a clerke & his croune shauys. *c* 1400 *The Brut* lxvii. 63 This traitoure ..put oppon him an habite of religioun and lete shaue him a brode crone. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII. xix. (1554) 189 b, Constance..forthwith anon Was shaue a Monke. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 18 Were ye amonke or an abbot he that shoef your crowne hath nyped of your eeris. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 200 He past to the abbay of Sanct Andros, and schuif him thair ane chanoun. 1616 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 164 Calsa Same was.. to goe to a church neare Miaco..to be shaved a prist. *a* 1692 D. North in R. North *Lives* (1826) II. 312 Who will, may shave himself a friar. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. viii. 395 Irene..seized, scourged and shaved into ecclesiastics the chief of her son's adherents.

† **c.** *To shave* (a person's) *crown*: to cut off or gash the head (with jocular reference to clerical tonsure). *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 4568 Every Sarezen that they mette..by the schuldren they schoof the crown. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 3651 Þou hast a croun schauen to þe bon. 14.. *Beues* 1870 (MS. N), I schaue [*MS. S* schofe] him a kroune of red blode. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, II. i. 51 *Glost.*..Now by Gods Mother, Priest, Ile shaue your Crowne for this.

d. *Proverb.*

1626 T. H[awkins] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* I. ix. 77 For if Enuy (according to the prouerbe) will offer to shaue an egg, she will mow in a meadow. [orig. *Car si l'enuie tond sur vn œuf, gue ne fera elle sur vn pré.*] 1791 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Odes to Kien Long* II. Wks. 1792 III. 299 Curst with an av'rice, some would shave an egg.

6. a. *absol.* Of a barber.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 1020 His barboure tald hym til, gyf he wald haf don þer wil, he had schorne his hals in twa, to schaf þat quhen he suld ga. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 140 Wel koude he laten blood and clippe and shaue. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. ii. (1883) 90 He made hys doughters to lerne shaue and kembe. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2483/4 He shaves and makes Periwigs. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 95. 283 A poor Barber who shaves for Two-pence.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To shave oneself.

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 219 He was quickly dressed, but would lose no time in shaving. 1827 Scott *Surg. Dau.* ii, I have seen the Doctor with a langer beard himself, when he has not had leisure to shave. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxvi, Even archbishops shave, or must be shaved, on a Sunday.

7. *trans.* To strip (a person) clean of money or possessions (? *obs.*); † to treat stingily (*obs.*); to practise exaction or extortion upon; to fleece. Also *absol.* Now *colloq.* or *slang.*

† More emphatically *to shave to the quick* (see also Quick *sb.*[1] 4 b, quot. 1552).

c 1399 Chaucer *Purse* 19 Now purse..Oute of this toune helpe me..Syn that ye wole nat bene my tresorere, for I am shave as nye as is a frere. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* II. iv. M iv, He shall be pollyd and shaued by vs, tyll he shal not haue a halfepennye lefte. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 143 The religious..were charged with greate sommes of money to the kyng, and now this sodain visitacion or predacion, cleane shaued them. 1606 Dekker *Seven Deadly Sins* vi. (Arb.) 40 Then haue you Brokers yat shaue poore men by most iewish interest. *a* 1620 Healey *Theophrastus* (1636) 48 Hee measureth miserably to his servants; shaving, and pinching them to a grain. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* IV, We should never travel without—a case of good razors...But no matter, I believe we shall be pretty well shaved by the way. 1830 D. Booth *Analyt. Dict.* 220 To Shave, in low language, is to strip a person of his property by unfair means. 1861 Mrs. H. Wood *East Lynne* xlix, I bought this rig-out yesterday, second-hand. Two pounds for the lot! I think they shaved me. 1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* (1865) s. v., 'To shave a customer', to charge him more for an article than the marked price. Used in the drapery trade. When the master sees an opportunity of doing this, he strokes his chin, as a signal to his assistant.

b. *absol.*

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 75 b, This..shavinge..of the heare..is to them a remembraunce to shewe and shave, to hepe benefice apon benfice [etc.]. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. 50 Thus then the civill Magistrat looking only upon the outward man...Sometimes he shaves by penalty, or mulct...Otherwiles he seres,..and finally..cuts off. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, He shaves close*, he gripes, squeezes, or extorts very severely. 1816 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. i. 7 Economy is the order of the day, and I assure you they are shaving properly close.

† **8.** To steal. *slang. Obs.*

1585 Fleetwood in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 303 *Shave* is to sylche a clooke, a sword, a sylver sponne or such like, that is negligentlie looked unto. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 105 The Maidens had shav'd his Breeches.

9. To cut off cleanly or closely. Also with *off*. † *To shave out one's way*: to get out by cutting down obstacles.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. i. 584 He..Shaves with keen Sythe, the glory and delight Of motly Medowes. 1624 Gorges *Lucan* x. 447 She..from his corps his head did shaue. 1665 *Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 437 Brave Smith in the *Mary* did shave out his way As Reapers do Wheat, or as Mowers do Hay. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 193 The peak [of his cap] was shaved off close to his temple by a ball. 1836 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. I. xxii, They are afeard to show their noses..lest they should be shaved off by our shots. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 164 The Fans, who are very slowly shaving the trees from the top of the hill.

b. To cut off closely the growth of (ground, a lawn, etc.); also *transf.* of artillery fire.

1764 Dodsley *Descr. Leasowes* in *Shenstone's Wks.* (1793) I. 48 Ground..that before is kept close shaven. 1788 in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 98 Our lawn is shaved so close by the goats. 1820 Shelley *Witch of Atlas* xlviii, Like a meadow which no scythe has shaven. 1892 Bierce *In Midst of Life* 56 An artillery fire that will shave the ground the moment they break from cover.

10. To touch lightly in passing, to graze; hence, barely to escape touching.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. i. 137, I am God Tibris.. Quhilk..Bettis thir brayis, schawand the bankis doun [*L. stringentem ripas*]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 634 Som times He [Satan] scours the right hand coast,..Now shaves with level wing the Deep, then soares Up to the fiery concave. 1777 [T. Swiet] *Gamblers* I. 213 There [at Tennis] Tomkyns shaves the Line; or flying sends The whizzing Globe. 1885 *Field* 7 Feb. 168/1 An attempt of Evelyn's which just shaved the bar. 1888 Barrie *When a Man's Single* xi. 181 Three hansoms shaved him by an inch. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 128 As we turned one corner we hung nearly over the cliff, just shaved it.

b. intr. *To shave through*: to get through only by grazing (that which has to be passed); *fig.* to scrape *through*, barely pass (an examination).

1860 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) s. v., At Cambridge, 'just shaving through', or 'making a shave', is just escaping a 'pluck' by coming out at the bottom of the list. 1888 Freeman in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 256 Another who had barely shaved through his matriculation. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 45 It would be too late for the straits. You can only shave through at half-tide.

11. trans. *U.S. slang.* To discount (a promissory note) at an exorbitant rate of interest; also *to shave paper*. (Cf. Shaver 2 b.)

1832 Webster s. v., *To shave a note*, to purchase it at a great discount, a discount much beyond the legal rate of interest. (*A low phrase.*) 1833 [S. Smith] *Lett. J. Downing* xv. (1835) 92 He says..he is makin a good livin in shavin drafts from ¼ to 1½ per cent., which the U. S. Bank used to take and collect for nothin. 1834 'J. Downing' *Andrew Jackson* 29 The Pontius Pilates who shave notes and receive niggurs in pawn. 1890 Gildersleeve *Ess. & Stud.* 225 He could not have made both ends meet by 'shaving paper' at thirty-six per cent.

Shaved (ʃēvd), *ppl. a.* [f. Shave *v.* + -ed[1].] In the senses of the verb. Cf. Shaven *ppl. a.*

1. a. Cut off in very thin slices or shavings. Also, trimmed or polished by shaving.

1688 Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 134 She gave him *Oriental Bezoar* shaved. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physick* (1762) 96 Half a Pound of fresh shaved Lignum Guiacum. 1855 *Imperial Gazetteer* I. 261/2 He wears..ornaments of shaved sticks in his hair.

b. Having the hair, beard, etc. cut closely with a razor. Of the head: Tonsured.

1786 *Pogonologia* 34 A shaved chin was always a sign of slavery, infamy, or debauchery. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. ii, Jurant and Dissident, with their shaved crowns, argue frothing everywhere. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxvi, Gentlemen in shaved heads and yellow jackets. 1888 F. Hume *Mme. Midas* I. ii, A clean shaved chin.

c. Of a beaver hat: Having the fur cut close.

1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 214 Crowning himself with a shaved white hat. 1861 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* ii. 15 The way in which he wore his shaved hat and stuck his hands into the pockets of his wide-skirted grey riding-coat.

d. *Leather-trade.* Of a hide: Pared with a shaving-knife.

1892 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 2/6 The stocks of some articles are short, especially of..shaved hides

2. U.S. slang. *Half shaved*, partly intoxicated.

1834 *Atlantic Club-book* I. 138 (Farmer) When I met him, he was about—yes—just about half shaved. 1836 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. I. xxii, When he was about half shaved he thought every body drunk but himself.

Shavee (ʃēvī·). *jocular.* [f. Shave *v.* + -ee.] One who undergoes shaving by a barber.

1826 Miss Mitford *Village* II. 187 His chin covered with lather, he having been the identical customer—the very shavee, whose beard happened to be under discussion. 1838 Southey *Doctor* cliii. V. 204 Whether he were..a self-shaver..or merely a shavee.

Shavegrass (ʃēvgrɑs). Also 5 schave-, 6 schavi-, 7 sheav-. [f. Shave *v.* + Grass *sb.* Cf. Shave-rush, Shavewort.] A plant of the genus *Equisetum* (see Horse-tail 2); esp. *E. hyemale.*

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 37 *Cauda equina, cauda caballina idem est. angl.* schauegres. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (1881) 64 Polygonum femina is called in Englishe thycke Shauegrasse, or short Shaue grasse. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccxlii. 956 This small or naked Shaue grasse, wherewith Fletchers and Combemakers doe..polish their worke, riseth out of the ground like..Asparagus. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. li. 408 It is more..hurtful than.. the Sheavgrass to the Mowers of Hay. 1773 *Hawkesworth's Acc. Voy.* III. 644 [It] bites upon wood almost as keenly as the shave-grass of Europe. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 613 Rubbing with horse's tail (shave-grass) the parts to be yellowed. *Ibid.*, Rubbing the whole work with shave-grass, to remove any granular appearance. 1857 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 386 Rough Horsetail, Shave-grass, Dutch Rush.

Shave-hook. [f. Shave *v.* + Hook *sb.*] A plumbers' tool consisting of a blade, commonly triangular, set transversely in a handle, used for scraping metal preparatory to soldering.

1432 *Muniments Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 11 Item, j ledknyff;..j shaff-hoke. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 40 Shaffe hokes xviij. 1486 *Ibid.* 46 Shave hokes..xviij. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 307/1 He beareth Sable, a Cross Staff in Fess, between a Plummers shave Hook, and a Leaden Plummet, proper. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 445 The parts intended to receive the solder are scraped quite clean with the shave-hook.

Shaveling (ʃē·vlin), *sb.* (and *a.*). Forms: see Shave *v.*; also *Sc.* 6 **scheavelyng**, **schavel-(l)ing**, **schevel-**, **schaifi-**, **schewell-**, **sc(h)awe-**, 7 **shaweling**, **shavelling**. [f. Shave *v.* + -ling[1].]

A. *sb.* **1.** A contemptuous epithet for a tonsured ecclesiastic. (Very common in 16th and 17th c.)

1529 Frith *Antithesis* 96 The Pope sayeth..I excommunicate all them that aske eny toll or trybute of me and my shavelinges. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 385 Monkis and freiris witht all the rest of scawelingis. 1647 Trapp *Comm.* 1 Tim. v. 1 Ierk him not as ..the Bishops and their shavelings did Henry the 2. of England, till the bloud followed. 1824 Byron *Deformed Transf.* II. iii, Cleave yon bald-pated shaveling to the chine! 1884 Tennyson *Becket* I. iii, And that too, perjured prelate—and that, turncoat shaveling! 1911 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 492 Counting up the number of shavelings still in France.

b. *gen.* A person with shaven head. *rare.*
1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* iii. 532 Lycurgus would haue the Spartans weare their hair long..: for slaues were shauelings for the most part.

2. A youth, young 'shaver'. *rare.*
1854 Whyte Melville *Gen. Bounce* xiv, The very youngest of the shavelings who aspire to dandyism. 1894 Wyman *Man in Black* viii, 'He is a runaway!' the voice said. ..'Rouse up the little shaveling, will you?'

B. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a tonsured ecclesiastic.
1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1581) 24 *margin*, The shauelyng generation. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 281 Wheresoever that shavelyng marke of the Romish Prelate is emprinted. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* iv, But they were only honest canons with wives at home, and not shaveling monks.

2. Shaven, having the hair cut off.
1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 283 Those shaueling and short haired Stallions.

Shaven (ʃē'v'n), *ppl. a.* Forms: see the verb. [Strong pa. pple. of Shave *v.*]
1. = Shaved *ppl. a.* 1 b. Chiefly of the head, crown, or of a person; often = tonsured.
c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16704 Peres of Langtofte, a chanoun Schauen y þe hous of Brydlyngtoun. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollc.* (Camden) 89 Wil þu hast habit and schauin croun. *a* 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvi. 28 Quhill preistis come in with bair schevin nekkis. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 60 *margin*, The shaven nacion hath put christ out of his rowme. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 397 His wiues in blacke, with shauen heads, continually mourne. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 1 Cor.* i. (1656) 662 Hence it grew to a proverb in times of Popery, That hell was paved with Priests shaven crowns. *a* 1774 R. Fergusson *Poems* (1807) 240 Wi' powder'd pow and shaven beard. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 55 Their prince..Died, by the sentence of a shaven priest. 1888 Kipling *Departm. Ditties* (ed. 3) 24 And red and ever redder grew the General's shaven gill. 1909 J. McCabe *Decay Ch. Rome* i. 2 Processions of shaven monks.
absol. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 79 *margin*, The spirte perteyneth vnto the shaven only.

b. *Comb.*
1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* xi, Yee shamelesse shauencrowne! 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxix, Which had been called Coffin Lane ever since the days of the old abbey, and the time of the shaven-headed monks. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 960 The intestine presents the well-known shaven-beard appearance. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Shaven-beard appearance*, a peculiar appearance of the enlarged intestinal glands in typhoid fever.

2. Of turf, grass: Closely cut.
1632 Milton *Penseroso* 66, I walk unseen On the dry smooth-shaven Green. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Ep. to Ld. B—t* 15 in Dodsley *Poems* (1748) I. 115 The shaven turf presents a lively green. 1853 Whyte Melville *Digby Grand* xix, Three short turns on the general's shaven lawn. 1886 Corbett *Fall Asgard* I. 144 The silvery Gula winding peacefully between the shaven meadows.

3. Trimmed or polished by shaving.
1660, 1812 Shaven latten [see Latten 1 b]. 1788 Cowper *Death Mrs. Throckm. Bullfinch* 23 On props of smoothest-shaven wood. 1793 — *Tale*, '*In Scotland's realm*', 'Twas shaven deal. 1802 Wordsw. *Resolution & Indep.* xi. 72 Himself he propped..Upon a long grey staff of shaven wood.

Shaver (ʃē'·vəɹ). [f. Shave *v.* + -er 1.]
1. One who shaves with a razor.
c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 652/9 *Hic rasor*, shaueie. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 333/2 A Schaver, *tonsor*, *barbitonsor* (vbi Barbwre A.). 1592 [implied: see 3 below]. 1628 Ford *Lovers Mel.* II. ii, Shall I fetch a Barbour..? He..has not been vnder the Shauers hand almost these foure yeeres. 1777 Johnson in *Boswell* (1904) II. 125 Sir, of a thousand shavers, two do not shave so much alike as not to be distinguished. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xix, The bird-fancier was an easy shaver also, and a fashionable hair-dresser also. 1906 B. Capes *Loaves & Fishes* 165 And any shaver [will tell you], that his razor, after maltreating..one side of his face, will repent.
fig. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Concl. 64 If they [the Prelacy, likened to Delilah] be such clippers of regal power and shavers of the Laws.

2. †a. One who pillages or plunders; an extortioner. *Cunning shaver*: a swindler, sharper.
1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 144, I wyll not speke of murderers,..theues, pollers and shauers in this place. 1606 Dekker *Seven Deadly Sins* vi. (Arb.) 39 A shauer of yong Gentlemen, before euer a haire peepe out of their chinnes: and these are Vsurers. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* VI. 111 This bred a suspition..that they were some cunning Shavers that intended to surprise them. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Shaver*, a *Cunning Shaver*, a subtil, smart Fellow. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* (1822) 272 The Devil is a cunning shaver. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Shaver*, a cunning shaver, a subtle fellow, one who trims close, an acute cheat. 1800 Weems *Washington* i. (1877) 6 A shaver of farthings from the poor six-penny pay of his own brave soldiers! 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 242 Those scribes for collectors close shavers. 1823 'Jon Bee' *Dict. Turf*, s. v., 'He's a shaver'; said of one who charges high for his goods.

b. *U.S.* (See quot. 1860.)
1813 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 199 This..the States have..alienated to swindlers and shavers, under the cover of private banks. 1819 H. McMurtrie *Sk. Louisville* 124 (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), [The operation of discounting] affords fine sport to shavers. 1849 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.*, *Mr. Higginbotham* 71 As he's a real shaver, I'll have the minister..for an indorser. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Shaver*...This word, in the United States, is applied to money brokers, who purchase notes at more than legal interest. Banks, when they resort to any means to obtain a large discount, are also called shavers, or shaving banks.

3. = 'Fellow', 'chap'; also, a humorous fellow, joker, wag. Now commonly of a youth, with the epithet *young*, *little*; the wider application seems to be now only *dial.*
1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* II. iii. E, *Itha*...I can cut and shaue. *Bar.* Let me see, sirra, are you not an old shauer? *Ith.* Alas, Sir, I am a very youth. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 264 Locke and Hudson, sleepe you quiet shauers, among the shauings of the presse. 1602 Rowlands *Greenes Ghost* 39 Such iollie shauers..haue I knowne..to sit vp all night,..quaffing and swilling at the Tauerne. 1635 Cranley *Amanda* 37 Thou art..not coy..To try the courage of so young a shaver. 1649 Davenant *Love & Hon.* v. iii. 144 Say'st thou so, old shaver? 1698 Farquhar *Love & Bottle* III. i, Who would imagine now, that this young shaver could dream of a woman so soon. 1786 Burns *Dream* xi, There, Him at Agincourt wha shone, Few better were or braver; And yet, wi' funny, queer Sir John, He was an unco shaver For monie a day. 1854 Marion Harland *Alone* ix, I have known him since I was a shaver. 1887 Besant *The World Went* ii, Forty-five years ago I was just such a little shaver as this. 1899 J. Lumsden *Edinb. Poems* 25 Grahame, Campbell, Pollok, Burns, and Tannahill Are worth ten shiploads o' sich shavers still!
transf. 1892 Sarah Hewett *Peas. Sp. Devon* Pref. 9 A North Devon Colonel of Militia, on seeing a hare jump up.., exclaimed: 'There 'e go'th, bwoys! a lashing gert shaver!'

†b. *Mad shaver*: a roysterer. *Obs.*
1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Enfant*, *Enfant de la mate*, a ruffin, backster, swash-buckler, swaggerer, mad shauer. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Hum. Lieut.* II. iv, *Leo* [old soldier]. Here's a mad Shaver, He fights his share I am sure...*Lieu.* I learnt it of my Betters. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 63 Erasmus going abroad somewhat early one morning, was met in a narrow lane by a company of madde shavers. 1664 Cotton *Virg. Trav.* 62 My mother's a mad Shaver, no man alive knows where to have her.

4. One who shaves hoops; more fully *hoop shaver.*
1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/1 The chief shaver whistles as he brings his blade down a strip of hazel with a hiss.

†5. A shaving instrument or tool. *Obs.*
1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 114 b, Fynally, with the saied shaver, or sharp yron, make the sayed pypes or conduites holowe. 1592 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 252, ij cheshels and a shaver. 1597 Middleton *Wisd. Solomon* xiii. 12 As when a carpenter cuts downe a tree,..He pareth all the barke most cunningly, With the sharp shauer of his knives abuse. 1648 Hexham II., *Een Schae, hen*, a small Shaver, or a chiping Axe. *Ibid.*, *Een schrabber*, a Rasour, or a Shaver.

b. A shaving machine.
1897 C. T. Davis *Manuf. Leather* xvii. 255 With this improved cutter cylinder the Rood shaver is able to shave the best quality skins.

Shaver, obs. form of Shiver *v.*

Shave-rush. *U.S. rare.* [f. Shave *v.* + Rush *sb.* Cf. G. *schaberausch.*] = Shave-grass.
1821 T. Nuttall *Trav. Arkansas* 53 *Equisetum hiemale* or Shave-rush.

Shavery (ʃē'·vəɹi). *nonce-wd.* [Jocularly formed on Shave *v.* + *-ery*, after *slavery.*] Subjection to the necessity of being shaved (*lit.* and *fig.*).
Quot. 1549 refers to the avaricious oppression of tenants.
1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, D iiij b, All suche procedynges..do intend plainly, to make the yomanry slauery, & the Cleargye shauery. 1838 Southey *Doctor* cliii, Oh pitiable condition of human kind! One colour is born to slavery abroad, and one sex to shavery at home!

Shaves, obs. pl. form of Sheaf.

†**Sha·vester.** *nonce-wd.* [f. Shave *v.* + -ster.] A barber.
1620 Shelton *Quixote* II. i. 7 Well; is this the Tale, Mr. Barber (quoth Don Quixote)..? Ah, goodman Shauester, goodman Shauester [orig. *A Señor rapista, Señor rapista!*]

†**Shave-weed.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Shave *v.* + Weed *sb.*] = Shave-grass, Shave-rush.
1691 Aubrey *Let.* 5 Aug. in Ray *Corr.* (Ray Soc.) 237 Shave-weed used by artists (which they have from Holland).

†**Sha·vewort.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Shave *v.* + Wort *sb.*] = Shave-grass.
c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 82 *Hircina*, ..*cauda equina* ..schafwort.

Shavie (ʃē'·vi). *Sc.* [f. Shave *sb.*2] A trick.
1767 W. Meston *Poems* 129 And so to fortune I must leave ye, I wish she play not you a shavie. 1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars*, But hurchin Cupid shot a shaft That play'd a dame a shavie. 1785 — *and Ep. to Davie*, The warl' may play you mony a shavie; But for the Muse, she'll never leave ye. 1884 D. Grant *Lays & Leg. North* 97 It played her sic a shavie, Knocked o'er a sauce-pot in her lap.

Shaving (ʃē'·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Shave *v.* + -ing 1.]
1. The action of scraping or cutting off a thin slice from a surface; an abrasion.
1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 22 Pro hedynge iiij doliorum pro floure imponendo, et pro hopes et schauyng dictorum doliorum. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 84 þe schauyng of þe bone profited noþing. 1595 Duncan *App. Etym.* (E. D. S.), *Intertrigo*, galling, or shauing. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 87/1 In the Curriers Art. Shaveing, is the taking down of the thickness of the Leather.

2. The action of removing the hair from the head or face with a razor; an instance of this.
1398 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147 Antecrist makiþ hise [priests] knowen by crowne & berdes schauynge. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 306 When I tuke bod a peny for a shavyng, I couthe wele spar som syluer euerilk day. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 73 *margin*, Shavinge is borowed of the hethen and oylinge of the Jewes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 Their Priests vsed shauings of the head and beard. 1823 Byron *Juan* xiv. xxiii, Men for their sins Have shaving too entail'd upon their chins. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, The operation of shaving, dressing, and coffee-imbibing was soon performed. 1891 Farrar *Darkn. & Dawn* xxxvii, His arrival at full manhood, as marked by the shaving of his beard.

†b. = Tonsure *sb.* 2. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use.*)
1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Gov. Eng.* I. viii. 25 Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury..placed Bishops over each [diocese], every one of them being of the right Roman stampe, as himselfe was of the right Roman shaving.

3. *concr.* A thin slice taken off the surface of anything with a sharp tool; *esp.* a thin slice of wood cut off with a plane. Chiefly *pl.*
c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. T.* 686 What, deuel of helle! shulde it ellis be? Shauyng of siluer siluer is, parde. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 46 Puttyng in þe shauyng of laid wiþ þe iuse of pories. *Ibid.* 50 Chauyng of lard. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 444/2 Schavyngys, of boordys or treys, *rasure.* 1575 Turberv. *Paulconrie* 169 You shall not give them.. the shaving of a hasell wande. 1592 Nashe *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. 1904 I. 271 These..might haue beene buried with his bookes in the bottome of a drie-fatte,..amongst the shauings of the Presse. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Devon* (1662) I. 248 We call the Shavings of Fish (which are little worth) Gubbings. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xii. 212 [It] is only capable to cut a narrow Shaving off of the Work. 1760 R. Brown *Compl. Farmer* II. 68 All shavings of horns ..is good manure for land. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 151 When the ivory hollows are thin..the material would be turned entirely into shavings. 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* I. i, The slanting sunbeams shone through the transparent shavings that flew before the steady plane. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 361, I worked with a carpenter until I could take an even shaving six feet long off a board.
attrib. 1865 J. Hannett *Bibliopegia* (ed. 6) 379 The shaving tub, over which is placed the cutting press..is a frame of wood for holding the shavings, &c, from the cutting of the edges. 1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 45 The magazine or shavings room should be arranged to allow the dust to pass off at the top.

b. (See quot.)
a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Shavings*, the Clippings of Money.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*
1677 Horneck *Gt. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 298 Is the King immortal..to be put off with the chips and shavings of devotion? 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* II. iii. Wks. 1718 I. 228 And all the Stock of Learning, they pretend to, is a few shavings of Wit, gathered out of Plays and Romances. 1912 *Engl. Rev.* Sept. 234 Small gleams, shavings and suffusions of light, were escaping from seams in the ship.

d. Phrase. *To a shaving*, completely, exactly.
1804 *R. Anderson's Cumbld. Ball.* (1808) 90 She'll suit thee till a shavin. 1828 [Carr] *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Shaving*, a tittle, a nicety. 'It fits to a shaving.' 1843 J. Ballantine *Gaberlunzie's Wallet* 24 The farmer applauded this song..exclaiming, 'od man, ye hae hit aff Peter till a shavin'.

4. *slang.* The action or process of defrauding.
1606 Dekker *Seven Deadly Sins* vi. (Arb.) 40 Then haue you the Shauing of Fatherlesse children,..and thats done by Executors. The Shauing of poore Clients especially by the Atturneyes. 1841 C. E. Lester *Glory & Shame Eng.* I. 38, I have been very much astonished to find the system of petty shaving so extensively carried on in England.

b. *U.S.* The discounting of bills at an exorbitant rate of interest.
1834 *Niles' Register* (Baltimore) 5 Apr. 85/2 These rates of shaving.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shaving-basin*, *-cup*, *customer*, *-day*, *-glass*, *hand*, †*-house*, *-jug*, *-machine*, *-mug*, *-paper*, *-paste*, *-pot*, *-powder*, *-shears*, *-shop*, *soap*, *-strop*, *-tackle*, *-thing*, *-tin*, *utensil*, *water*, *whittle*; **shaving-board** (see quot.); **shaving-box**, a small round box containing a piece of soap and a lathering brush; **shaving-brush**, (*a*) a brush used to put on the lather before shaving; (*b*) (see quot. 1884); **shaving-cloth**, †(*a*) ? emery cloth for shaving wood, etc.; (*b*) a cloth to cover a person's chest when being shaved; †**shaving-grass** = Shave-grass; †**shaving hat**, ? a hat made of shavings; in quot. *attrib.*; **shaving-horse** (see quot.); †**shaving-iron**, (*a*) a razor; (*b*) a plumbers' Shaving-hook; (*c*) a shoemakers' paring knife; †**shaving-knife**, (*a*) a paring tool, *spec.* a shoemakers' knife; (*b*) a razor; †**shaving-linen** = *shaving-cloth* (*a*); †**shaving-mill**, *U.S.*, a small privateer used during the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812; **shaving muscle** (see quot.); **shavings room** (see 3); **shaving-tool** (see quot.); **shaving tub** (see 3).
1488–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 282 Pro sowdyng de le *schavyng bassynnys, 6*d. 1597–8 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 180 One deepe shaving bason and cover. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/1 The rude yet sufficient engines upon which hoops are shaved. Each of these consists of a small slanted beam, the '*shaving board'. 1775 *Pennsylvania Even. Post* 27 July 325/2 Brushes, *shaving-boxes and black-ball of the best quality. 1841 Thackeray *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* i, It was about the size of the lid of a shaving-box. 1838 Southey *Doctor* cliv. V. 210 He shaves...*sans* *shaving-brush,...*sans* everything except a razor. 1884 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 427 Shaving-brush. *Centaurea nigra*, L. 1427 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 476/2 *Shaving cloth. 1 ell../6. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 333/2 A Schavynge clathe, *ralla.* 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. II. 107 Item to Cornelis Hays, that gave a shaving cloth wroght with gold vjs viijd. 1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 150 Tenne shavinge clothes. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Shaving-cup*, a cup with compartments for hot water and soap, for convenience in shaving. 1840 Thackeray *Barber Cox* Nov., Did you not make over your house,..and nine-and-twenty *shaving customers, to me? 1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Sept., I am rising to go to Jervas to finish my picture, and 'tis *shaving-day, so

good-morrow MD. 1839 [Miss Maitland] *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 265, I fear it will all end in buying *shaving-glasses and penny prints to stick up in his house. 1538 Turner *Libellus, Hippuris*, *Shavynge gyrs. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 37 Take y^e lesse Shauing grass, called also Cattes tayle and Earth yuy of eche two handfull. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 177 One barber can haue but one *shauyng hande. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6192/11 Elizabeth Robinson,..*Shaving Hatmaker. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Shaving-horse*, a narrow bench or trestle on which the workman sits astride while shaving down work with the drawing-knife or spokeshave. 1401–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 300 Sol. pro vitriacione cujusdam fenestre in le *Shavynghous, 12*d*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 424/1 Rastyr howse, or schavyng howse, *barbitondium*. 1352 *Wynnere & Wastoure* 185 in Gollancz *Parl. 3 Ages* (Roxb.) 96 And alle the |ethire..Schynethe alle for scharpynynge of the *schauynge iren. 1541 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 176 The steill to scheip the [shoemakers'] schawing irne. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Shaving jug*. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 564/18 *Ansorium*, a *shavyngknyf, or a trenket. 1530–1 *MSS. Duke Rutland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 269 For shavinge knyves bought for my Lorde, vjs. viijd. 1647 Hexham I, A shaving knife, *een scheer-mes*. 1512 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 483 *Shaving linen..ells. @ /5. 1897 C. T. Davis *Manuf. Leather* xvii. 254 *Shaving machine..for shaving the alum, acid and combination tannages. 1781 *Independent Chron.* (Boston, U.S.A.) 19 July 3/3 in *Trans. Col. Soc. Mass.* (1910) XI. 223 A small boat, one of the noted *Shaving-Mills, which continually infest our bay. 1813 *Salem Gaz.* 12 Oct. 4/1 (ibid. 224) The Fairhaven shaving mill..has sailed from Boston on a cruise. 1895 *Stores' List*, *Shaving Mugs. 1912 Keith *Human Body* xii. 188 The skin over the chin has a curious muscle which acts on it, sometimes named the '*shaving' muscle, as it is employed to steady the skin of the chin against the razor. 1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* liv, A few bank notes for *shaving paper. 1808 *Times* 5 Nov., *Shaving Paste, newly invented. 1537 *North Country Wills* (Surtees 1908) 148 A *shavinge potte, a shavinge bason. 1841 Thackeray *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* vii, A man..brought me a silver shaving-pot of hot water. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* iv, We should never travel without—a case of good razors, and a box of *shaving-powder. 1855 Browning *Holy-Cross Day* ii, Shame, man! greedy beyond your years To handsel the bishop's *shaving-shears? 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxvi, Sweedlepipe's easy *shaving-shop. *Ibid.*, [It] could not remove the smell of *shaving-soap. 1909 H. G. Wells *Tono-Bungay* iii. i. § 2. 269 With the name on the..*shaving-strop. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxv, I don't see his *shaving tackle. Nor his brushes, Captain. 1797 Scott in *Lockhart* (1837) I. viii. 262 A case with *shaving-things, combs, and a knife, fork, and spoon. 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 624 The *shaving-tool is used for getting the slates to a smooth face for skirtings, floors of balconies, &c. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxvi, That last remark upon the *shaving utensils. 1853 Whyte Melville *Digby Grand* xxiii, *Shaving-water at seven, breakfast at eight.

Shaving (ʃēi·viŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Shave *v.* + -ing 2.] That shaves, in the senses of the verb.

1611 Cotgr., *Frerot*, a shauing, or shifting, fellow. 1860 [see Shaver 2 b]. 1897 Meredith *Amazing Marriage* xxxvi, A shaving Northeaster.

Shaw (ʃō), *sb.*1 Now *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 sceaga, scaga, 2 scaaghe, scawe, 3–7 shawe, 4 schaȝe, 4–6 schawe, 4–6, 8–9 schaw, 5 scha(ghe, 6 *Sc. pl.* shauis, 8 shave, 9 (Kingsley) shaugh, 5– shaw. [OE. *sc(e)aga* wk. masc., corresp. to NFris. *skage* farthest edge of cultivated land (Outzen), ON. *skage* wk. masc., promontory (cf. sense 3 below), *skaga* to project; related to OE. *sceacga* Shag *sb.*1, and (by ablaut) to ON. *skóg-r* wood, Scogh.]

1. A thicket, a small wood, copse or grove.

755–7 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1885) I. 258 Terra illa juxta silvam quam dicunt Tocca sceaga. 987 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* (1845) III. 229 Ðis syndon ða landȝæmæro to Westwuda..of ðære hlywan suð onbutan færs sceagan on ða dic [etc.] *a* 1200 *Newminster Chartul.* (1878) 75 Per has devisas, a rivulo propinquiore le Hangande-scaahe versus septentionem. *Ibid.*, Usque ad rivulum primo nominatum propinquiorem ab Hangandescawe. *a* 1300 *Thrush & Night.* xxi. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 244 Hy beth brittore ounder shawe, Then the day, wenne hit dawe. *c* 1325 *Orpheo* 242 In somer he lyveth by hawys, That on hauthorne growth by schawys. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2161 At a schaȝe syde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Cook's T.* 3 Gaillard he was as Goldfynch in the shawe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 333 Hou he to love untrewe was..And tok his lust under the schawe Ayein love and ayein his lawe. *c* 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* vi, Þei..suwene to þe souerayne within schaghes schene [*v. rr.* undur the scha schene, in cleues so clene]. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1504 Tymely as the day can dawe, He led her thorow a feyre schawe. *c* 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab., Cock & Fox* 411 Ane lytill fra this foirsaid Wedowis hous, Ane thornie schaw thair wes of greit defence, Quheirin ane Foxe..Maid his repair. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Maritt Wemen* 516 Berdis schoutit in schaw, with thair schill notis. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter Bk.* (Camden) 127 In the shawe there lurkes an ilfavorid padd. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 15 Paslay quhilke is situat amang cnowis, grene woodis, schawis, and forrest fair. *c* 1730 Ramsay *Eagle & Robin* 57 Straicht to the schaw he spred his wing. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 159 In a Shave belonging to the Estate of Sir John Hales. 1787 Burns *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, A new-blawn plumrose in a hazle shaw. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xliii, Saddle the gentleman's horse, and lead him..ahint the thorny shaw. 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Legacy* xvi. 131 The wet cloggy footpaths through the shaws and copses.

collective. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* ii, Compared with which European parks..are but paltry scrub and shaugh.

transf. 1721 Ramsay *Prospect of Plenty* 21 O'er shaws of coral and the pearly sands.

b. In the same sense, *shaw of wood* (arch.); also *greenwood shaw*. Cf. Woodshaw (common in ME. verse).

a 1400 *Octovian* 355 As he rood be a wodes schawe. 1462 in *Finchale Priory Charters*, etc. (Surtees) 95 An othir parcell o wod also cald the lewod on the estsid, and buttes atte northend apon a shaw o wod of the said William Tillyall, and atte estend apon the more. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 334/1 A Schawe of wod, *virgultum*. 1562 Phaer *Æneid* VIII. Xiiij, Among the rootes on ground in greenewood shawe A Sowe of syse vnseene..they sawe. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* VIII. lii, Under the greene wood shaw. 1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1842) 86 Through yonder greenwood shaw. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xxix. 346 One night in Scotland in a shaw of wood by Silvermills.

2. *spec.* A strip of wood or underwood forming the border of a field. Cf. Shaw *v.*1

1577 V. Leigh *Surv.* I ij, What shawes, or good hedge-rowes of wood be about euery fence. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 331 A *Shaw*, a Wood that encompasses a Close. 1736 J. Lewis *Isle of Tenet* (ed. 2) 38 *Shave*, a small Copse of Wood by a Field Side. 1798 J. Middleton *Agric. Middlesex* 136 Divided into small inclosures by high hedges and broad shaws. 1842 Darwin in F. Darwin *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 320 A country..possessing a certain charm in the shaws, or straggling strips of wood, capping the chalky banks. 1859 Luard in *Archæol. Cant.* II. 6 There had been a shaw partly covering the place where we were digging. 1860 H. Ainsworth *Ovingdean Gr.* 8 A large close, encompassed by a shaw, or fence of low trees.

3. (See quot.)

1813 J. Hogg *Queen's Wake* Notes 353 *Shaw*..likewise.. denotes the snout, or brow of a hill; but the part so denominated is always understood to be..broad at the base, and contracted to a point above.

Shaw (ʃō), *sb.*2 *Sc.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a use of *shaw* Show *sb.* with the sense 'what shows above ground'.] The stalks and leaves of certain plants, esp. potatoes and turnips.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 412, I..made trials as to the effects of cutting the haum, or shaw, as it is commonly called in Scotland, at different stages of its growth. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 258 The shaws or tops of the plants being removed. 1813 J. Hogg *Queen's Wake* 68 But mine was made of ane humloke schaw, And a stout stallion was he. 1851 *Rural Cycl.* IV. 178 *Shaw*, the haulm of potatoes, beans, and similar plants. 1887 Annie S. Swan *Gates of Eden* xv. 202 The potato fields, with only heaps of sodden shaws and the long, newly-filled pits to tell of what had been.

Shaw, *sb.*3 *Sc.* [? var. of Show *sb.*] (See quot.)

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 163 The fore legs [of oxen] are usually farther apart than the hind, but the hind at times, when the *shaw* or *cod* is large and fat, is as much and even more apart.

† **Shaw,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [f. Shaw *sb.*1] *trans.* To fence or border (a field) with a Shaw (*sb.*1 2).

1610 Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Collaterage Actiue, as siding, furrowing, balking,..hedging or shawing, immounding, impayling [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Compound Contiguall Boundage is more significant, as side-haying, head-shawing, &c.

Shaw (ʃō), *v.*2 *Sc.* [f. Shaw *sb.*2] *trans.* To cut off the tops of (potatoes, turnips, etc.).

1882 Jas. Walker *Sc. Poems* 86 She maun shaw the frosty neeps. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* lvi, I heard the horrible crunch as of one that shaws frosty cabbages with a blunt knife. 1895 W. C. Fraser *Whaups of Durley* iv. 43 All were busy..shawing turnips.

Shaw, obs. form of Shah, Show *v.*

‖ **Shawanese** (ʃōwăˌnī·z), *a.* [A variant of the name Shawnee, a tribe of North American Indians.] *Shawanese-salad*, the edible leaves of *Hydrophyllum virginicum*.

1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 133 Hydrophyllum virginicum is used as a salad, under the name of Shawanese salad in North America. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Hydrophyllum*.

Shawder, obs. form of Shadder *v.*

1582 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc. Eng.* (1903) IV. 94 The Charges of gettinge, shawdring and carrieing the mie [*sc.* Copper ore].

Shawe, obs. form of Shah, Shave *v.*

Shaweling, obs form of Shaveling.

† **Shaw-fowl.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *shaw* (of obscure origin) + Fowl *sb.*

It is improbable that the first element is *shaw*, the northern form of Show *v.* Cf. WFlem. *schauw*, scarecrow, but it is not easy to see how this can be formally connected.]

A scarecrow, also *fig.* Also an artificial bird set up as a mark for shooting at.

1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 323 As Shaw-Fowles are in a Corne-Field, which skarre away the Crowes and Birds at first erecting. 1624 — *Gagg* To Rdr. 2 Terrible Shawe-fowles to skarre poore Soules. *Ibid.* II. 13 You set up a Shaw foule for a mark and shoot your bolt at it yourselfe alone. 1624 — *Immed. Addr.* 131 If they vrge Angelicall Reuelation, then that vnanswerable Argument of the Controuerser is but as a Shaw foule, in a Corne field. 1625 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I. 45, I feare not those shaw-foules of convention. 1654 Tuckney *Death Disarmed* 78 Such shaw-fowls do not scare me. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Shawfowl*, an artificial Bird made on purpose for Fowlers to shoot at.

Shawfron, variant of Shaffron.

Shawgh, obs. form of Shah.

Shawhee, obs. form of Shahi.

Shawl (ʃōl), *sb.* Forms: 7 schal, scial, chal, 8 shaul, 8– shawl. [a. Pers. ﺷﺎﻝ *shāl*; the word has been adopted in Urdū and other Indian langs., and hence into all the European langs.: F. *châle* († *schall*), Sp. *chal*, Pg. *chale*, It. *scialle*, G. *shawl* (from Eng.), Du. *sjaal*, Sw. *schal*, *sjal*, Icel. *sjal*, Da. *shawl* (from Eng.), Russ. шаль *shal'*.

The spurious word *shairl* (also in comb. *shairl-goat* = shawl-goat: see below) which is found in many recent Dicts., is due to a misprint in E. P. Wright *Animal Life* (1879) 165; the index has correctly *shawl* and *shawl-goat*.]

1. An article of dress worn by Orientals (commonly as a scarf, turban, or girdle), consisting of an oblong piece of a material manufactured in Kashmir from the hair of the Tibetan 'shawl-goat' (see 3 b).

1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* VI. 326 The richer sort have..another rich Skarf which they call Schal, made of a very fine stuff, brought by the Indians into Persia. 1666 Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 123 They had such colour'd clothes as in Persia they call Scial, and use for girdles, but the Indians wear them cross the shoulders. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 37 At all times when they go abroad, they were a Chal which is a kind of toilet of very fine Wool made at Cachmir. 1727 A. Hamilton *New. Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 50 And when they go abroad, they [women] wear a Shaul folded up, or a Piece of white cotton Cloth lying loose on the Top of their Heads. 1792 tr. *Rochon's Madagascar* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1814) XVI. 760 There are few oriental travellers who are not acquainted with those fine woollen stuffs known in Bengal by the name of shawls, which the Mahometans use for turbans. 1903 Sir A. H. Layard *Autobiog.* I. iii. 145 A thick shawl in endless folds round their waists.

2. As the name of an article of clothing worn in Europe and the West, chiefly by women as a covering for the shoulders or, sometimes, for the head; originally applied to the imported 'Cashmere shawl' (= sense 1 above: see Cashmere), but in later use extended to denote an oblong or square piece of any textile or netted fabric, whether of wool, silk, cotton, or mixtures of these.

The imported 'Cashmere shawls' had usually elaborate patterns, in which a prominent feature was a peculiar ornament shaped something like a pear, with the narrow end continued into a curve. These patterns are often imitated in 'shawls' of European manufacture.

The use of the shawl as an outdoor garment is now confined to the poorer classes.

1767 Sterne *Let. to Eliza* x, I dreamt..that thou camest into the room with a shaul in thy hand..you folded the shaul about my waist. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 485 The Shauls all come from Cassemire..[their] material the produce of a Thibet sheep. 1782 *European Mag.* II. 68 Many a lady shrouded in a Shrawl [? *read* Shawl]. 1782–3 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* I. 44 Those fashionable handkerchiefs, which the English ladies have of late years worn under the name of shauls. 1798 Sophia Lee *Canterb. T., Yng. Lady's T.* II. 544 The servants..were unfolding for her notice a rich, and remarkable Indian shawl. 1817 Byron *Beppo* lxxxv, The Count was at her elbow with her shawl. 1834 McCulloch *Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) s.v., The finest Edinburgh and Paisley shawls. 1840 Malcom *Trav.* 9/1 The thin cotton shawls covering not only the whole person but the head, are lent them every morning to wear in school, and kept beautifully white. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxii. (1878) 552 Miss Oldcastle appeared in her bonnet and shawl. 1902 Alice Terton *Lights & Shadows Hosp.* ix. 139, I just wropped the baby up in a shawl.

b. Worn round the neck as a protection from cold.

1834 *Baboo* I. xii. 208 (Stanf.) Fold your shawl close round your throat. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ix, Emma, give Pickwick a shawl to tie round his neck. 1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* vii. 85 A gentleman with a very shiny hat, a very long shawl, and an indefinite quantity of thick great-coats.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *shawl-cloth, counterpane, girdle, goods, kind, -pin, stuff, turban, -weaver, -work, wrap*; *shawl girt, -shaped* adjs.; *shawlwise* adv.

1841 Moorcroft *Trav.* II. 169 A strong *shawl-cloth called Patu. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (1792) X. 196 A *Shawl Counterpane, four yards square. 1844 E. Warburton *Crescent & Cross* (1846) II. xvii. 251 The [Turkish] smugglers gathered round the door of the tent, their *shawl girdles stuck full of pistols and yataghans. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. lviii, The wild Albanian kirtled to his knee, With *shawl-girt head, and ornamented gun. 1783 G. Forster *Journ. Bengal to Eng.* xiii. (1798) II. 19 A portion of the revenue of Kashmire is transmitted to the Afghan capital in *shaul goods. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. ii/1 The fronts are trimmed with a lappel of the *shawl kind, of black velvet or silk. 1860 Worcester, **Shawl-pin*, a pin for fastening a shawl. 1873 B. Harte *Fiddletown* 10 Her shawl pin and a soiled cuff. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 6/3 The *shawl-shaped capes. 1841 Moorcroft *Trav.* II. 186 An immense variety of articles of *shawl-stuff are manufactured in Kashmir, besides the shawls themselves. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. Introd. 31 He wore the Persian dress, with a cap and a *shawl turban over it. 1842 Vigne *Trav. Kashmir* II. 121 A first-rate *shawl-weaver will occasionally earn one small rupi a day. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 223 When they wear anything on their heads it is a handkerchief folded *shawlwise. 1909 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Oct. 640/2 These stitches originally were used for *shawl-work. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 23 You should have your *shawl wraps and rug handy for use on deck when it is chilly.

b. Special comb.: **shawl-dance**, a dance originating in the East, in which a shawl or scarf is waved; so **shawl-dancing**; **shawl dressing-gown**, a dressing-gown having a shawl-like pattern; **shawl-goat**, a goat of Tibet (*Capra lanigera*) which furnishes the wool for making the Indian shawls; **shawl-handkerchief**, a handkerchief resembling a shawl; **shawl-loom**, a loom for weaving shawls; also, 'a figure-weaving loom' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **shawl-material** (see quot. 1882); **shawl-pattern**, a pattern resembling or characteristic of that of an oriental shawl; also *attrib.*; **shawl-reticule**,

? a reticule made of cashmere bearing a shawl pattern; †**shawl-room**, the room for depositing shawls at a place of assembly; **shawl-strap**, a pair of leather straps joined to a transverse handle, for carrying shawls, etc.; **shawl-waistcoat**, a waistcoat having a pattern resembling that of an oriental shawl; **shawl-wool**, the wool of the shawl goat; also *attrib.*

1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 171/1 A conversation.., which naturally concludes with a *shawl-dance. 1897 'Ouida' *Massarenes* xxi, She had danced her shawl dance on the brink of exposure and bankruptcy. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 171/1 There is a lady, whose character is..marked by her skill in *shawl-dancing. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xli, The broken-down spendthrift in his *shawl dressing-gown. 1793 T. Baird *Agric. Middlesex* 39 A *shawl-goat from the East Indies. 1893 Lydekker *Horns & Hoofs* 107 The long-haired shawl goat of Tibet. 1838 Lytton *Alice* VII. iv, The rest of the party..unmuffled themselves of cloaks and *shawl-handkerchiefs. 1783 G. Forster *Journ. Bengal to Eng.* xiii. (1798) II. 20 The Kashmirians say, that during their subjection to the Mogul dominion, the province contained forty thousand *shaul looms. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 445 **Shawl materials.* These are a mixture of silk and wool,..employed for the partial making and trimming of dresses. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxii, A coarse, staring, *shawl-pattern waistcoat. 1908 *Chamb. Encycl.* IX. 376 A few words may be said about the patterns of Cashmere shawls...The most characteristic feature..is what has been usually called the 'cone' or 'pine cone'... Sometimes it is simply called the shawl pattern. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* xii. III. 291 An imitation *shawl reticule, as large as a moderate *sac de nuit*, and containing..pocket-handkerchiefs for the party, hung upon her arm. 1838 Lytton *Alice* VIII. ii, The ladies were waiting their carriage in the *shawl-room. 1873 'Susan Coolidge' *What Katy Did at Sch.* iii. 42 Tucking the railway guide into a *shawl-strap, and closing her bag with a snap. 1840 Thackeray *Shabby genteel Story* viii, He had a *shawl-waistcoat of many colours. 1774 W. Hastings in C. R. Markham *Mission of Bogle* (1876) 8 The animals called tús, which produce the *shawl wool. 1879 *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* I. 449 The export of shawl-wool (*pashm*) to India [from Tibet] has fallen off. 1841 Moorcroft *Trav.* I. 311 The *shawl-wool goat.

Shawl (ʃɔl), *v.* [f. Shawl *sb.*] *trans.* To cover with a shawl, put a shawl on (a person).

1812 Miss Edgeworth *Absentee* iii, Her son assisted Grace Nugent most carefully in shawling the young heiress. 1820 Byron *Juan* v. cxlvii, His Highness was.. Shawl'd to the nose. 1840 Lady C. Bury *Hist. Flirt* vi, We retired to cloak and shawl ourselves. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxvii, George had meanwhile very carefully shawled his wife. 1880 Mrs. L. B. Walford *Troublesome Dau.* I. i. 18 Evelyn beheld a slight feminine form, shawled and wrapped to the chin. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 329/1 She shawled her head and her baby in her sea-blue cloak.

Shawl, obs. Sc. form of Shoal *a.*

Shawlde, shawle, var. ff. Shaul *dial.*

Shawled (ʃɔld), *ppl. a.* [f. Shawl *sb.* (or *v.*) + -ed.] Wearing or covered with a shawl.

1834 Ht. Martineau *Farrers* ii. 20 Then, while Jane settled herself, aproned, shawled, and mittened, at her desk. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* IV. ii, Their arms and shawled heads glistened in the silver blaze of the moon. 1876 Whyte Melville *Katerfelto* iii. 27 With a shawled robe of scarlet and orange reaching to her naked ankles. 1902 E. B. Ottley in C. E. Osborne *Father Dolling* iv. (1905) 37 The shawled and hatless East End girls.

Shawling (ʃɔ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Shawl *v.* and *sb.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of covering with, putting on, or wearing a shawl.

1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxix, I should look on his compliments, his bowings, his cloakings, his shawlings, and his handings, with some little suspicion. 1822 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 144 His cloakings and shawlings are worse than any cold. 1824 — *Village* I. 252 The shawlings, the cloakings, the cloggings! the cautions against cold, or heat, or rain, or sun! 1861 Sala *Tw. round Clock* 237 Nor during..the dancing, the supper, the shawling, the departure, and the drive home to his chambers.

2. The material of a shawl.

c 1806 Mrs. Sherwood in *Life* xx. (1847) 346 A skull cap of rich shawling, or embroidered silk.

Shawlless (ʃɔ·llés), *a.* [f. Shawl *sb.* + -less.] Without or not wearing a shawl.

1847 Emily Brontë *Wuthering Heights* ix. (1850) 73 Cathy.. standing bonnetless and shawlless. 1871 Miss Mulock *Fair France* i. 8 What decent English maid-servant would choose to saunter bonnetless, shawlless [etc.]? 1906 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 469 Mrs. Brown went shawlless.

Shawm (ʃɔm), *sb.* Forms: α. 4 schallemele, 6 shamulle, shamble. β. *pl.* 4–5 schalmeis, s(c)halmys, shalemeyes, chalemyes. γ. *pl.* 5 shalmuse, shalemuse, schalmeuis, 6 shalmewes; *sing.* 5 sc(h)almuse, 6 schalmesse; *pl.* 5 s(c)halmuses, schalmoyses. δ. 5–7 schalme, 6 shaulm(e, 6–7 shalme, 6–9 shalm; *pl.* 6 shalmz, schallmes. ε. *pl.* 6 shambes, s(c)hames, schammes. ζ. 6 shaume, *pl.* schawmys, 6–7 shawme, (7 *pl.* shawn(e)s), 7– shawm. [The ME. *schallemelle* (whence the other α forms) is a. OF. *chalemel* (mod.F. *chalumeau*) :—vulgar L. **calamellus*, dim. of L. *calamus* reed. The β forms (with which cf. MHG. *schalmîe*, MDu. *schalmeye, schalmeide*, MLG. *schalmeie*, mod.G. and Du. *schalmei*) are a. OF. *chalemie*, an unexplained derivative of L. *calamus*. The γ forms are a. OF. *chalemeaux*, pl. of *chalemel*, the form of the last syllable being prob. influenced by association with Muse *sb.*3, bagpipe; the pl. was in Eng. early mistaken for a sing., and a new plural *schalmuses* was formed. The reduction of the word to a monosyllable was prob. due to misapprehension of pl. forms like *schalmys*. See also Shalle.]

1. A mediæval musical instrument of the oboe class, having a double reed enclosed in a globular mouthpiece.

Coverdale, followed by the Prayer-book Psalter, uses *shawmes* in Ps. xcviii. 7 where the original and the ancient versions have 'trumpet' or 'horn'.

α. *c* 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 358 With Cornemuse and Schallemele [*rhyme* hele]. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 209 And furthwith the trompettes and shamulles did sounde and blewe up moost pleasauntely. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 46 One of them singeth with voice, another with shamble [*Isid.* XI. iii. 59 b, Vna voce, altera tibiis].

β. *c* 1350 *Libeaus Desc.* (Kaluza) 1864 Trompes, hornes, schalmeis [*v. rr.* schalmys, schalmes, schalmuses] Before þe hize deis He herd. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1218 That maden lowde menstralcies In cornemuse and shalmyes [*v. rr.* chalemyes, shalemeyes] And many other maner pipe.

γ. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. iii. (1869) 117 Reedes and floytes and shalmuses. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1086 With trompe and with nakere, And the scalmuse clere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/2 Schalmuse, pype, *sambuca*. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XII. xvi, Gheterns, lutes, shalemuse, recordouis. 1481— *Reynard* xli. (A ib.) 112 They blewe up trompettis and pyped wyth shalymoyses. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 48 Whereof sume use trumpettes, sume shalmuse and small pipes. 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 91 Item to the Kinges mynstrelles with the shalmewes xls. 1530 Palsgr. 266/1 Schalmesse a pype, *chalmeau*.

δ. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 762 The dulsett, the dulsacordis, the schalme of assay. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1689 Trumpettes blewe vp shalmes and claryons. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. xxxiii. (1541) 51 The entrayles..be exercised by blowyng, eyther by constrainte, or playynge on shaulmes or sackbottes. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 223 b, Blowyng on a bagpipe, or a shalme, or on some other facioned pipe. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 45 Trumpettis and schalmis wt a schowt Playid or the rink began. 1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 242/2 A noyse of trumpets and shalmes. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Auletes*,..he that plaieth on the flute or shaulme: a pyper. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 7 This Pageaunt waz clozd vp with a delectable harmony of Hautboiz, Shalmz, Cornets, and such oother looud muzik. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 379 The denner quhair thair was great mirth schallmes diaught trumpattis and weir trumpatis. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. liv. 514 This kinde [of reed] dyd serue to make tongues for pipes, shaulmes, or trumpettes. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 144 The douting conscience soundeth heavily like a shalme. 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* v. (Stage dir.), A flowrish of Shalms. 1705 Motteux *Quix.* (1733) III. 238 The Moors ..only use Kettle-Drums, and a kind of Shaulms like our Waits or Hautboys. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* VI. vi, From the lofty balcony, Rung trumpet, shalm, and psaltery. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. v, Paris..claps hands, as the Avengers, with their shrilling drums and shalms tramp by.

ε. 1533 Cranmer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 317 Trompets, shambes, and other dyverse instrumentes. 1537 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII*, XII. I. 11 Befor y^e^ Scotysh gent. Shamis & dyvers oder instrumentes. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 14 A great noyse of cimbals, drumslades, timbrelles, shames, pipes, flutes. 1555 in *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 220 James Dromond and his marrowis quha playit befoir Sanct Geill on Sanct Geillis day on the schammes. *c* 1650 *Scottish Field* 320 in *Percy Folio MS.* I. 228 Many shames [15.. *Ibid.* 450 in *Chetham Soc. Misc.* II., shalmes] in that showe: with theire shrill pipes.

ζ. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. x. 67 Wyth tympanis, tawbronis, 3e war wont to heyr, And bos schawmys of turnyt buschboun tre. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xcvii. 7 With trompettes also & shawmes. 1567 Drant *Horace de Arte P.* A vij, The shawme [*L. tibia*] was not as it is nowe with copper wrythed in In trumpet wyse but [etc.]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xii. 13 With shaumes, and trompets, and with clarions sweet. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burning Pestle* Prol., *Cit.* What stately Musick have you? You have Shawnes. *Pro.* Shawns? no. *Cit.* No?..Ralph plaies a stately part, And he must needs have Shawns. 1675 Covel in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 211 Their [Turkish] pipe is much the same with our trebble shawme [*printed* shaurne] or Hooboy. 1685 Otway *Windsor Castle* 193 The Cornet, Flute and Shawme. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 30 With the noise of Drum, Shawm, and Fife. 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* II. iv. 270 *note*, Shawm in old English is a clarinet of low pitch. 1830 Tennyson *Dying Swan* iii, As when a mighty people rejoice With shawms, and with cymbals, and harps of gold. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 240 Of these [musical instruments] the most noisy is a kind of shawm, a straight tube of wood bound with palm fibre and opening like a clarionet. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., St. Dorothy* 403 Fair-clothed men that play on shawms and lutes.

b. *fig.*

1637 N. Whiting *Albino & Bellama, Vind. Poesie* H 3, I knew the Roscians feature, not his name, Yet tis engraven on the Shaulme of Fame.

c. *transf.* An organ-stop resembling the shawm in quality of sound.

1852 Seidel *Organ* 84 The organ in St. Elizabeth's, Breslau, contains a shalm.

† 2. A player on the shawm. *Obs. rare.*

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 207 The same day, my Lord gaff to my Lord Glossetyres schalmevis vj.s. viij.d. 1522 *Ord. King's Ho.* in *Gentl. Mag.* (1834) CIV. I. 48 When it shall please him to have any Schames, Ministrells, or any such other, to come to his presence.

3. *Comb.*, as *shawm-blower, -player, -playing* (adj.).

1826 Hor. Smith *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 260 Scrapers of rebecks, *shawm-blowers, and vagabond pipers. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* II. iii. M ij b, Any trompettours or *shaulme players. 1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* V. i. 171 These shawm-players That walk before strange women and make songs! 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* II. (1895) 60 A lordly, godlike, *shawm-playing, cymbal-banging hero.

Shawm (ʃɔm), *v.*1 *rare.* In 5 shalemoyso. [f. Shawm *sb.*] *intr.* To play on the shawm.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XI. iv, There satte Pan..holdynge a floyte of a rosier, in whiche he shalemoysed & pyped a strange note. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI 96 All our talented performers had tuned their instruments, scraped, fluted, twanged, jingled, and shawmed to their hearts' content.

Shawm (ʃɔm), *v.*2 *north. dial.* Also shaum. [Cf. Scaum *v.*] *intr.* (See quots. 1855, 1877.) Also *trans.*

1824 J. Hodgson in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 49 Keep on our hats and shawm our shins, and be like other Laplanders happy at home. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Shawm*, to warm the knees and toes by sitting with them close to the fire. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Shawm*, to sit in front of the fire, with upraised petticoats, to impart warmth to the legs.

†**Shawmer.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 schawmir, **shalmewer, shamuller.** [f. Shawm *sb.* + -er 1.] One who plays on the shawm.

1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 152 Item, to ane schawmir in Air, xiiij s. 1511 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, II. II. 1451 [At Greenwich, to Piers Thoulouse], a minstrel shalmewer, *al.* 1527 Whittinton *Vulgaria* 16 b, Mynstrelles dwelle here and there: as harpers, luters, fydlers, shamullers.

Shawnee (ʃɔ·nī). [The name of a tribe of Algonquin Indians. Cf. Shawanese.] Used *attrib.* in Shawnee-haw, the larger withe-rod, *Viburnum nudum*; Shawnee-wood, the western catalpa or catawba-tree, *Catalpa speciosa*.

1909 in *Century Dict. Suppl.* 1911 in Webster.

†**Shaw-net.** *Obs.* [? f. Shaw + Net *sb.*] ? A fowling-net for use in a 'shaw' or coppice.

1648 Hexham II, *Vlowe*, Shaw-nets for Wood-cocks.

Shawp, variant of Shaup *Sc.*

Shawy (ʃɔ·i), *a. rare.* [f. Shaw *sb.*1 + -y.] Abounding in shaws; woody.

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 186 Through rocky cleugh and shawy glen. *Ibid.* 187, I..seek some shawy burn. *Ibid.* 317 They wander..up the shawy braes.

Shay (ʃē). [A back-formation from Chaise (ʃēz) mistaken for a plural. Also Chay.] = Chaise.

1717 S. Sewall *Diary* 20 Sept., The Governour went through Charlestown.. carrying Madam Paul Dudley in his shay. 1735 in Corey *Malden* 666 Bought a shay £27 10s. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* xx. (ed. 3) II. 237 Or who'd swelter and stoop Over linen and soap, While each tax-cart and shay To the Fair jolts away? 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 71 Some in shays, and others on horseback. 1867 O. W. Holmes *Guardian Angel* xiv. (1891) 170 It is n't everybody that can ride to heaven in a C-spring shay, as my poor husband used to say. 1873 Ld. Lytton in Lady B. Balfour *Lett.* (1906) I. 298 The Bois.. was full of..one-horse shays.

b. *attrib.*, as *shay boy, cart.*

1840 J. T. Hewlett *P. Priggins* xiv, He gives the coachman or *shayboy twice as much as is usual. 1823 C. M. Westmacott *Points of Misery* 30 [She] puts him in a light *shay cart. 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Greenwich Fair*, Cabs, hackney-coaches, 'shay' carts.

‖ **Shaya,** variant of Chay.

Shay-brained, *a. dial.* Foolish, silly.

1806 Bloomfield *Wild Fl., Abuer* 15 While I take this shay-brained course And like a fool run to and fro.

Shayl, Shayr : see Shail *v.*, Share *v.*

†**Shayth.** *Sc.* [? a. Gael. *seadh.*] Reason, what is reasonable; also, (a person's) rights.

1542 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Club 1903) I. 72 Angnes Stone vrangit in the saying to Necoll Moressone that shayth war it to gadder ane dussane of quyins and gar lesch him quhill tha var ane inch of him togidder. 1546 *Ibid.* 88 Thomas Beyn for the wrangus slaying of ane zoung swyn out of his shayth pertenying to Johne Crokatt..sall pay to the said Johne four sillingis.

She (ʃī, ʃĭ), *pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem. nom.* Forms: α. 2 scæ, 3 sse, 3–7 schе, 4 shae, 4–5 se, 4–6 che, 4–7, (8) shee, 9 *dial.* zhe(e, sheea, sheh, shey, sha, etc., 3– she; 3 sze. β. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* 3 sso, 3–5 sco, 3–7, 9 *dial.* scho, 4, 6 schoe, 4–5 schow, 4–7, 9 *dial.* sho, 5 shoy, 6 schew, schw, 5, 9 *dial.* shoo, 6–7, 9 *dial.* shoe, 9 *dial.* shou, shu, su, etc. γ. 4–5 scheo, 4–6 sheo. δ. Combined with a following verb, as 4 shere = she were; 5 shalighte = she alight; 6 shase, 7 sh'has, 8 sh'as = she has; 6 schois, 7 shees = she is; 7 sh'ad = she had; 7 sheele, shele = she will. See also Sh', Sh-. [Of difficult etymology; but prob. an altered form of the OE. fem. dem. pron. *sīo, sēo, sīe*: see The *dem. pron.* A. 1 b.

It would appear that in some dialects of late OE. the diphthong in this word underwent a change of stress, the older pronunciations (sīo) and (sīe) being replaced by (syō) and (syē). The latter of these variants is represented by the spelling *sye* of the 13th c.; and the phonetic development so far is exactly parallel to that of the OE. fem. pers. pron. *hīo, hēo, hīe* (see Heo), which in the 13th c. was pronounced in some dialects (hyō, hyē), as is shown by the written forms *ȝho, ȝhe*. As the combination (sy) is acoustically close to (ʃ), and more difficult (according to English habits of articulation) to produce, it is not surprising that (syĕ, syō) became (ʃē, ʃō), these being the pronunciations expressed by the written forms *scæ* (midland, *c* 1150) and *sco, scho* (northern, *a* 1300).

It has been objected to this view that in ONorthumbrian the fem. sing. of the demonstrative was not *sīo, seo*, but *þeo, þiu*. Instances of *seo, sio* are, however, found in the Lindisfarne Gospels and the glosses to the Durham Ritual and

Hymnarium; and the extant remains of the dialect represent a very small portion of the Northumbrian territory.

With regard to the substitution of the demonstrative pronoun for the original pers. pron., it may be remarked that the phonetic development of various dialects had in the 12th and 13th c. rendered the pronouns *he* (masc.) and *heo* (fem.) almost or wholly indistinguishable in pronunciation. There was therefore where these dialects were spoken a strong motive for using the unambiguous feminine demonstrative instead of the feminine personal pronoun. Further, the districts in which *she* or *sho* first appears in the place of *heo* are marked by the abundance of Scandinavian elements in the dialect and place-names; and in Old Norse the dem. pron. (of all genders) is often used as a personal pron. It is also noteworthy that in OS. and OHG. the fem. pers. pron. nom. sing. was *siu* (mod.G. *sie*, Du. *zij*), corresponding to OE. *sío* (the oblique cases, and the masc. and neut. in the sing., being f. the stems *hi-*, *i-*); and in OFris. *se* 'she' occurs beside *hiu*.

The conjecture that *she* represents the ON. *sjá* this (nom. sing. masc. and fem.) is untenable: the initial (ʃ) is sufficiently accounted for otherwise, and the vowels do not agree. It is however possible that the change from the falling to the rising diphthong in the development both of *hío* and *sío* may be due to Scandinavian influence, as in ON. the Germanic *eu* and *iu* became rising diphthongs.

Some scholars have maintained that *she* and its dialectal variants descend directly from the pronunciations (hyē, hyō) of HEO (referred to above); the contention being that (hy) might naturally develop into (ʃ). This development has occurred in some Norwegian dialects, and it is illustrated by the proper names *Shetland* and *Shapinshay* from ON. *Hjaltland* and *Hjalpandisey*. But no instance of it has been pointed out in English of any period, and unless this can be done, the proposed etymology does not appear to have a claim to consideration.

The α type (to which the mod. literary form belongs) is in origin East Midland, while the β type is originally northern.]

I. As proper feminine pronoun of the third person, nominative case.

1. The female being in question, or last mentioned. **a.** Used of persons of the female sex.

a. 1154 *OE. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1140, And te Lundenissce folc hire wolde tæcen & scæ fleh. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1444 Seȝe ne bi-spac him neuere a del. *Ibid.* 1447 Seȝe bar him siðen sex sunen. *Ibid.* 1698 For rachel non birðe ne nam Seȝe bi-tahte iacob balaam. *Ibid.* 1925 She [see 5]. *Ibid.* 2619 Sche forð-ran. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 709 Ȝwan sse wolde imaried be. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1192 In al denemark nis wimman So fayr so sche, bi seint iohan! *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 843 Se wende þey wulde so serue here sone. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 523 In synguler ioy shae was glad in cryst. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2317 Ac sophi as che had seide..þei herd an huge route of horse. *c* 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 376 Patronesse of plesaunce, be namyd well se myght. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 158 A, hyr body is grete and she with childe! 1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 14 Che can make curchy well enowe. 1569 J. ROGERS *Glasse Godly Love* in *Tell-trothes N. Yr's. Gift*, etc. (1876) 180 Aboue all thinges, shee is glad and willinge to suffer for Christes sake. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ii. 23 She shalbe called woman, because shee was taken out of man. *a* 1699 LADY A. HALKETT *Autobiog.* (Camden) 4 When she came to my sisters house. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xx, Yonder be 's her, mon,—yonder be 's her—Zhe will buy changes an zhe loikes stuffs. 1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems* 23 Hers is the face whence all should copied be, Did God make replicas of such as she.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 615 So þat sso [þe quene] hadde sone gret poer an honde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 75 Hir luue sco haldes lele ilike. *Ibid.* 20209 Vntil hir chamber scho it bare. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 112 A mayden..þat was so yung þat sho ne couþe Gon on fote, ne speke wit mouþe. 13.. *Cursor M.* 2731-2 (Götz.) Scho said, 'for-soth ne smile i noght'; And if schoe [*Cott.* sco..sco] did it, hir ouerthoght. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 64 Quhen men lede hyre to þe stede, quhar schow suld be put to dede, Petir [etc.]. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 498/1 When itt was asked of hir by ye Prist, if shoo wolde agree her to have the said William Pulle to husbond, and sho saide, nay never by hir wille. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 211 But when þis come to þe qwhene, sco went nyȝ wode wroþ. 1472 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 23 As oft as shoy his fone defectyffe. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 39 And yat schw hayd na payne or trowbel in hir birth as al oder vemen hesz bot schw buir hir sone with ioi and blythnes. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxiii. 17 For nowdir wald schew rew, Nor beir me at disdane. 1628 in R. M. Fergusson *Alex. Hume* (1899) 274 Margaret Donaldsoune confessed that shoe gave her the sark. *c* 1634 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 12 And sho dieing, the work of Reformation prospered. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* iv, Gudeman, quod scho, content am I. 1824 [CARR] *Craven Gloss., Shoe*, she. 1847 EMILY BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* ix. (1850) 75 And Miss'Nelly, shoo's a fine lass! shoo sits watching for ye i' t' kitchen.

γ. 13.. *K. Alis.* 151 Kyng Phelippes quene scheo is, Theo fairest woman lyvyng y-wis. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2133, & þan wente sheo þe burde brist & tok hem vp anone. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* iii. (Gibbs MS.) Þowe mayste vnderstond [þe] furst ioye þatt scheo hadde. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* 15 Sheo is bot a womane.

δ. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1250 For she wende she were bi-swike That shere yeuen unkyndelike. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 189 From hir hors she alighte [*Harl. MS.* shalighte]. 1575, etc. [see SH-, SH']. 1607 SHARPHAM *Flaire* iv. (1610) G 3 b, Yet in the morning, sheele haue none of them all. 1631 KNEVET *Rhodon & Iris* iii. i. E 3, Then to her hips shele have her garments fall. 1637 N. W[HITING] *Albino & Bellama* 4 For having pow're to conquer, being faire, Sh'ad pow're not to be conquerd, being chaste. 1675 SHADWELL *Psyche* iii, Wks. 1720 II. 37 To Psyche I haue offer'd my whole heart, Sh'has for no other left me the least part. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* v. ii, Sure there's divinity about her, and sh'as dispensed some portion on't to me. 1724 RAMSAY *Evergreen* (1761) II. 17 Schois fairest payd that gets her Will.

† **b.** With adjective prefixed. *Obs. rare.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 66 Till proud she repent. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1674 Which speechless woe of his poor she attendeth.

c. Used of animals of the female sex. Also (esp. in rustic use) of certain animals (e.g. the cat, the hare) the names of which have a quasi-grammatical feminine gender exc. when a male is specifically referred to.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 409 And euere in oon she [the falcon] clyde alwey and shrighte, And with hir beek hir seluen so she pighte, That [etc.]. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, An hare shall dure well iiij. myle or more or lasse, and she be an olde hare mascle. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* c viii, She puttithouer when she Euoidith hir meete owte of hir goorge in to hir bowillis. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* lix. 162 Of the subtilties of an Hare, when she is runne and hunted. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii[i]. 147 The Melter hovers over her all that time that she [the female pike] is casting her Spawn. 1665 J. NORTH in *Extr. S. P. rel. Friends* III. (1912) 234 Tennants and vassalls..who dare not say the Crow is blacke if they say shees white. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* vii, She [a leopard] was chained to the huntsman. 1892 [D. JORDAN ('Son of Marshes') *On Surrey Hills* ii. (1892) 44 He [the sparrow-hawk], or 'she', as they say, will fly at anything.

¶ **d.** The misuse of *she* for *I* (also for *you* and *he*) is common in literary representations of Highland English. Cf. NAINSELL, HER *pers. pron.* 2 b, HERSELF 3 c.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 707 A bard owt of Irland..Sadd.. 'Raike hir a rug of the rost, or scho sall ryiue the'. *c* 1707 in *Scot. Antiquary* (1898) XII. 105 She sall Confin Her nane Speak to te Salt, an te Excise, whilk she far sees will touch Her nane sell Mickle. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxix, She'll speak her mind and fear naebody—She doesna value a Cawmil mair as a Cowan, and ye may tell MacCallum More that Allan Iverach said sae. 1819 — *Leg. Montrose* iv, What the deil, man,..can she no drink after her ain master without washing the cup. *Ibid.*, 'And here she comes,' said Donald, as Captain Dalgetty entered the hall.

2. Used (instead of *it*) of things to which female sex is conventionally attributed. **a.** Of a ship or boat. Also (now chiefly in colloquial and dialect use), often said of a carriage, a cannon or gun, a tool or utensil of any kind; occas. of other things.

In quots. *c* 1380 and *c* 1475 the grammatical gender of the Fr. words rendered may have influenced the translators.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 626 And thar schip thai lychtyt sone..And scho, that swa wes maid lycht, Raykyt slidand throw the se. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2182, & þoȝ þe dore were strong & huge, wiþ þe strok sche flez. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4495 A chambre..full fair wroght & well,..She myght in no wise..more fairer be. 1483 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 142 Oon Thursday..cam forth a passonger from Dower to Calles ward and sche was chasyd with Frensche men. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 299 Item, to the men that brocht the clos cart furth of the water, quhen scho stude in the watir all nycht. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 14 b, Roste a rape upon the fyre till she be all black, and eate her warm. 1594 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* V. 195 Haveing brocht in thair ship to ane place thair quhair thay thocht sho micht maist convenientlie ly. 1672 J. ROBERTS *Compl. Canonier* 36 To cool a Piece of Ordnance, when she is grown hot with over-much fireing. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. (ed. 4) 212 She ..was a fine roomy ship. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* viii, I'll give you my fowlingpiece; she will put a hundred swan-shot through a Dutchman's cap at eighty paces. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii, Mr. Venus..adjusting the kettle on the fire, remarked to himself..'She'll bile in a couple of minutes'. 1869 *St. James' Mag.* III. 309 The certainty of Oriel's bumping Balliol, if she can only hold up as far as the Gut. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., The feminine pronouns *she* and *her* are used for many things, as an oven, a 'stee', a pianoforte, a 'suff', and a church-bell. 1888 LEES & CLUTTERBUCK *B. C.* 1887 xxxiv. (1892) 372 A sleeping-car was being prepared here for attachment to the train when she should arrive.

b. Of abstractions, etc. personified as feminine; also of the soul, a city, the church, a country, † an army, etc.

c 1421 *26 Pol. Poems* xx. 173 She [the soul] is ashamed, now she is wys; Sche lyued in vowtrye so many a day. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 136 Whan the cyte vnderstode this, she began to be sore moeued. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xiii. 14 b, [He] told the Ambassadour, that the Turkes army was at Malta, and that she had saccaged the towne. *Ibid.* I. xvi. 17 Shee is inhabited & peopled with a great number of..Merchants. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 21 Phantasie on the contrary doth take in hand also what shee hath not seene. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* III. *Misc. Ess.* 203 With all the pompous titles.. bestowed upon France, she is not more than half so powerful as she might be. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* i, Nature must not be hurried, and she avenges herself of every attempt to do so. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 The Church cannot be said to have created pilgrimages, or even to have encouraged them—she suffered them. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 22 South Carolina..if that state went out of the world today, she would not have done so much for the world as Socrates. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impressions* 252 Stanley had been ridiculing the habit of personifying the Church as a woman, and speaking of it tenderly as *she*.

† **c.** *rarely* of an immaterial thing without personification.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2359 To morwe we wolleþ..by-gynne þe sege..& fro þat time she ys by-gunne ne schal heo neuere be laft Til þe tour aȝen be wonne.

d. Of natural objects considered as feminine, as the moon, or the planets that are named after goddesses; also of a river (now *rare*), formerly of the sea, a tree, etc.

The two examples (quots. 1483, 1588 [1]) of *she* used of the sun may possibly be due to misprint; survival of the OE. grammatical gender can hardly be supposed, but Caxton may have been influenced by the fact that the sun is fem. in Flemish.

1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 112 b/2 The sonne,..that day ascended as hye as she is on saynt Iohns day at none. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 340 They sayle alwayes towards the west, following the sunne when as she departeth from our hemispherie. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* I vj, Conferring..hir [*sc.* the moon's] rising and setting with ye rysing and setting of ye sone..it salbe easie to knaw how longe scho do schyne. 1614 A. ROBERTS *Sacred Septenarie* 169 The Moone cannot shine except shee receiue light from the Sunne. 1657 LIGON *Barbados* 77, I have seen a Negre with two short ropes clyme the tree and gather the fruit, about this time she is 80 foot high. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* I. viii. (1687) 73 Demosthenes.. *strengthened his voice by declaiming near the sea side* when she roared. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxv, She [*sc.* the harvest moon] shed her yellow influence over rich and deep pastures. 1903 A. ADAMS *Log of Cowboy* ix. 121 The driftwood..indicated what might be expected when she [the river] became sportive or angry.

3. Used pleonastically. **a.** In apposition with a *sb.* in the nominative case. Now only *arch.* (*poet.*) and in uneducated use.

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 110 Upon the morowe the maydyn smalle, Sche wente before hur fadur in halle, Amonge hur byrdys bryght. 1576 *Common Conditions* 243 (Brandl) My sister, she the Juell is. ? *a* 1600 *Beggar's Dau. Bednall-Green* I. xvi. in *Percy Folio MS.* II. 282 Then Bessye shee sighed, & thus shee did say. 1806 JAMIESON *Sir Oluf* 44 The bride she cam' wi' the bridal train. 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-room Ballads* 21 My wife she cries on the barrack-gate, my kid in the barrack-yard. 1896 — *Seven Seas* 86 The Liner she's a lady by the paint upon 'er face.

† **b.** In apposition with a sb. in the objective case. *Obs.*

1576 *Common Conditions* 265 (Brandl) Who can but smile and laugh to see the state of Fortune, shee? 1599 *Sir Clyom.* in *Peele's Wks.* (Rtldg.) 501/2 But shall I frame, then, mine excuse by serving Venus she. *Ibid.* 511/1 Yet though unto Neronis she I may not show my mind.

4. Used for *her*, as object or governed by a preposition. **a.** in literary use. Now *rare.*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* lxxxi. (1814) 380, I haue no mo childrem but she. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 469 The Ladies did change Fauours; and then we Following the signes, woo'd but the signe of she. 1592 DANIEL *Delia* xi, '*Tears, vows & prayers*', Yet will I weepe, vowe, pray to cruell Shee. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 3 You haue seene Cassio, and she together. 1610 — *Temp.* III. ii. 109, I neuer saw a woman But onely Sycorax my Dam, and she. 1881 OLIVE SCHREINER *Story African Farm* II. xiii. (1889) 284, I want no angel, only she.

b. *vulgarly*, as an emphatic objective case.

1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. (1782) 14 The fat Cook..fell out at the Tail of the Waggon; so we left she behind. 1762 BICKERSTAFFE *Love in Village* III. iv, I have got rid of she. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* x, 'I hope—our presence did not inconvenience—the young lady?' 'Bless your heart, sir! nothing ever inconveniences she'.

II. As antecedent pronoun, followed by relative, etc.: cf. HE II.

5. The or that woman, or person of the female sex (*that* or *who* . . .).

Formerly sometimes instead of *her* (objective): cf. 3 b.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1925 IIu mai ðis sen..ðat ðine briðere, and ic, and she ðat ðe bar, sulen luten ðe? 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 46 Sche that is the Source and Welle Of wel or wo. *c* 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (Piose) 26 And so þat gas vt of þe wuke, and so þat cumis in, sal receaiue þe benichun at morne at matins. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 186 Goo ayen to Tormaday to see the noble lande of that lady, she of whom thou arte amoureuse soo moche. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 361/2 Faith is shee, whiche by prayer, obtaineth that thing, that the law commaundeth. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* iii, For where is she so faire whose vn-eard wombe Disdaines the tillage of thy husbandry? 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 252 Praise him that got thee, she that gaue thee sucke. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 244 There is nothing upon earth More miserable than she that has a son And sees him err. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lviii. 2 That bright Lesbia,..she than whom Catullus Self nor family more devoutly cherish'd.

III. As demonstrative pronoun.

6. † **a.** *She and she, she and he*, etc.: this and that, the one and the other, both. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1747 And though ye wolde han after meryе dayes, Than dar ye nought, and why? for she, and she Spak swich a word. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 18 Than will thay say, baith scho and hie, That I am laipit lait and air. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 317 He or scho Quha takis me nocht, go quhar thai haue ado. 1562 *Aberd. Kirk Sess. Rec.* (Spalding Club) 7 Quhasumeuer within this toun, he or sche, iniuris..their nychtbour with infamous ..wordis.

b. Followed by a prepositional phrase.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliv, The Church gave her full solemnities, graced with all the splendour which she of Rome knows how to apply with such brilliant effect. 18.. H. G. BELL *Poem, Mary Q. Scots* 29 And there walks she of Medici,..the haughty Catherine! *a* 1849 POE *The Assignation*, 'Ha!' said he thoughtfully,..'the Venus of the Medici?—she of the diminutive head and the gilded hair?'

IV. As *sb.* (not changing in the objective).

7. A female; a woman or girl; a lady-love. (With pl. *shes, she's*, †*shees.*)

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 422 What! sumtyme thu wert an he! Yea but now ych am a she. 1547 SALESBURY *Dict. Welsh*, Banyw, a she. 1575 [see HE 7 b]. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* I. (1600) D 3 b, Bright she was, for twas a she That trac'd her steps towards me. *a* 1592 — *Jas. IV*, I. iii. 679 Her vertues may compare With the proudest she that waits vpon your Queen. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXX. 14 And yet by heauen I thinke my loue as rare, As any she beli'd with false compare. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 360, I was wont To load my Shee with knackes. 1648 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* Poems (1904) 160 Who ere she be, That not impossible she That shall command my heart and me. 1671 *Westminster Drollery* II. (1875) 80 For every he Has

got him a she. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 228 The lovely She grew calm and tender. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* x. ii, The domino began to make very fervent love to the she. *a*1824 *Forgery* iv. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 472 The very she who took the bracelets from me. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. clxxv, The freest she that ever gaz'd on glass. 1840 Thackeray *Shabby-genteel Story* i, I would not change my condition—no, not to be..the luckiest she in England. 1881 'Rita' *My Lady Coquette* xviii, 'She's a friend of yours naturally?' 'How do you know it's a "she"?' 1894 Fenn *Real Gold* 40 Those are not shes—they're both men.

b. A female animal. [So G. *sie*, Fris. *sy*.]

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* G 3, So the moste parte of the sheos [Fr. *des femelles*], aswell of the birdes as of the beastes, will be praide. 1602 Bp. W. Barlow *Eagle & Body* (1609) B 2, A Prey to the Eagles of the Epicene gender, both Hees and Shees. 1604 R. C. *Table Alph.* (1613), *Female*, the shee in mankinde, or other creatures. 1615 Sylvester *Job Triumph.* 78 Five hundred yoke of Oxen did hee owe, Five hundred Asse-shees, Camels six times so. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 852 He-Lions are Hirsute, and haue great Maines; the She's are smooth like Cats. 1657 G. Thornley *Daphnis & Chloe* 125 The he-goats had battels for the she's, and every one had his own wives. 1677 Mrs. Behn *Adelazer* I. i, He.. Had better snatch the She from the fierce side Of a young amorous lion, and 'twere safer. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* iv. v. 177 The She [= tigress] brings forth but once in Twelve Years. 1759 R. Brown *Compl. Farmer* 39 Especially the shees which are with kid. 1875 [see He 7 b].

8. Opposed to *he*: Female.

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Noah's Flood* 124 Of cleane fowles seaven alsoe, the hee and shee together. 1567 [see He 7]. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 25 Any That had a head to hit, either young or old, He or shee, Cuckold or Cuckold-maker. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 24 These and the Date tree thrive not, except the male and female be united, and have copulation: the she is only fruitfull. 1649 Lovelace *A Lady with Falcon* vi, For y'are in Falcons Monarchy, And in that just Dominion bred, In which the Nobler is the Shee. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 467/1 Any not a poet, whether he or she, might toil [etc.].

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

9. Female. Applied to animals, as in *she-ass*, *-bear*, *-wolf*, etc.; **she-dog**, chiefly *transf.* = Bitch 2; **she-dragon**, a female dragon; also *transf.* (cf. Dragon[1] 6); **she-lion** *slang*, a punning distortion of 'shilling'.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xv. 9 A she gehet of thre 3eer. — *Lev.* xxii. 28 Shee oxe other shee sheep. — *Zech.* ix. 9 Thi kyng shal cume to thee..sytinge vpon a she asse, and vpon a fole, sone of the she asse. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 424 A shee ape. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxv. 27 Him meit sall in the air ane scho dragoun. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 259 Generit betuix ane schoe beir and a deill. 1587 A. Day *Daphnis & Chloe* (1890) 6 The sucke it receiued from one of his shee-goates. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 50 The hie Salmonte haueng castne the meltis, and the sche salmonte the Rounis. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) 319 The Conger alias the conger eele, beinge the hee-fish, and the Shee fish is called a quaver. 1692 *Loud. Gas.* No. 2733/4 A..She-Ass, with a light coloured She-Foal. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* (1906) 100 A chase between a she-lion, or lioness, and a large deer. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *She-Lion*, a shilling. 1821 Lamb in *Coleridge's Lett.*, etc. (1858) 117 'Yet', said Lamb, 'Letitia was only just tinted; she was not what the she-dogs now call an intellectual woman'. 1838 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxiv, She-dragons in the business conducting themselves like professional gentlemen. 1843 Marryat *M. Violet* x, The she-panther lay dead. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 702 The she-pigs are treated in a different manner. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 392 A stout Esquimaux..fired at a she-bear. 1897 Kipling *Capt. Cour.* v. 119 Great she-whales slain beside their young.

10. Female. Applied to persons (now somewhat contemptuous). **a.** Prefixed to sbs. which are otherwise 'common', as in *she-cousin*, *dancer*, *thief*, etc.; † **she-friend**, a female friend, often in bad sense, a mistress; **she-saint**, a female saint; also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 918/3 A she thefe, *laronesse*. 1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. Convoc.* ii. C j b, They swere by al he sayntes and she sayntes to. 1579 Fulke *Conf. Sanders* 615 S. Vncoulber a she Saint. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Amoureuse*, a shee louer. *a* 1586 Sir H. Sidney *Let. to Sir P. Sidney* in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) App. 25 There is nothing more irksom than a She-Fool. *a* 1592 Greene *Thieves falling out* (1615) A 3, A Disputation betweene a Hee-Foyst, and a Shee-Foyst. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiv. (1596) 241 There haue been.. many she Greeks..specially seen in the Sciences. 1607 Dekker & Marston *Westw. Hoe* II. ii. C 3, She..is such an intycing shee witch. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Won.* II. ii. (1620) D 2, And for that cause [she will] goe liue with her she-friend, or Cosen at the Colledge. 1623 Middleton & Rowley *Sp. Gipsy* iv. ii. (1653) G 3, This young shee Gipsie. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* VI. 303 One Pharsalia, a Thessalian shee-dancer. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Hum. Lieut.* II. ii, He.. Commends his soule to his she-saint and exit. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 9 Sept., My two she-cozen Joyces. 1668 Sedley *Mulb. Gard.* II. ii, And then a Bottle of Wine or two, and a She-Friend is an approv'd Remedy. 1682 Mrs. Behn *City Heiress* I. i. 4, I have an assignation here at Church with the dearest she-saint, and I hope sinner. 1727 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* Apr. (1893) I. 504 Which naturally attracts all the she and he fools in London. 1754 *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 91 (1756) II. 248 She [*i. e.* Elizabeth] had no She-Friends in her Cabinet-Council. 1808 Cobbett *Polit. Reg.* 25 June XIII. 1001, I trust, that mothers and wives and sisters and she-cousins..will have very little to do in the appointing of generals and other officers. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, Your indigent she-relative is hopeless. 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk. Bk.* Wks. 1900 V. 87 All the he and she scoundrels of the capital.. rush by you. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.*, *Lay St. Odille* Moral, Then let's act like Count Otto, and while one survives, Succumb to our She-Saints—videlicet wives.

b. Prefixed to sbs. which naturally or usually denote a male person.

1530 Palsgr. 266/2 Sche devyll, *diablesse*. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Boulengière*, a she baker. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* iv. 408 There was a hee diuell, and a shee diuell. 1607 R. Wilkinson *Merchant Royall* 17 Christ did call no she Apostles. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 45 At first both sexes were in Man combinde, Man, She-Man did with his body breed. *c* 1622 Ford, etc. *Witch Edmonton* iv. ii, [Enter Winnifrede as a page]..*Frank*...Ah, my She-Page! *a* 1628 F. Greville *Life Sidney* (1652) 188 This She-David [Q. Eliz] of ours ventured to undertake the great Goliath among the Philistins abroad, I mean Spain and the Pope. 1633 Massinger *Guardian* III. vi, Would I were a she-Priapus, Stuck up in a garden to fright away the Crows. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Walk round Lond., Quaker's Meet.* Wks. 1709 III. III. 22 [She] makes a compleat She-Preacher, fit to denounce Hell and the Devil. *c* 1766 Gray *Impromptu*, Mrs. Keene the she Bishop of Chester [*i. e.* the bishop's wife]. 1816 *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 202 This she pope. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* ii, I don't think I ever saw such a she-devil. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. iii. 73 A flirtation with a she-costermonger or other female. 1892 *Ch. Q. Rev.* July 354 A Salvationist she-captain. 1900 Elworthy *Horns of Honour* ii. 91 Cecco d'Ascoli was burnt in 1327..for having had illicit intercourse with a succuba, or she-devil.

c. Prefixed to masculine nouns in place of the (frequently later) feminine noun in *-ess*. *rare.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Sacerdotissa*, a shee priest. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. 231 A French God, whose shee-priestes, vowing perpetuall virginity, are said to be nine in number. 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxii. (1674) 22 [They] admitted the chief She-Poets, or Poetesses, into Parnassus. 1674 Brevint *Saul Endor* vii. 161 They took her for their Patroness, and consequently for their she God. *a* 1679 Earl Orrery *Herod Gt.* Prol., Rare Scenes like Opera's, nay, She-Actors too. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* (1718) 279 The other She-Negro (call'd Daphne). 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* IV. s. v. *Cithæron*, It was sacred to Bacchus, and here his she priests were wont to keep their revels. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. iv. ¶ 8 The she-adventurer who had played the part of Camilla.

d. Prefixed, with the sense 'that is a woman', to sbs. used *fig.* (chiefly in disparaging use). Now *rare.*

1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Love* ix, So shuts or sprouts my ioy, as doth this flow're, When my Sheesunne doth either laugh or lowre. 1591 Lodge *Catharos* 4 b, A filbert is better than a faggot, except it be an Athenian she handfull. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 81 Almost euery common soldior carrying with him his she-baggage, besides his bag and other furniture. 1624 Heywood *Captives* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Shipp all your goods With these shee-chatteyles. 1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* I. ii, And him have we beleagred to accost This shee-pecce, under a pretence of being Grandee of Spain. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxi, His Office was to cast anew those She-pieces of Antiquity. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* vi. 4 Some she-malady, some unhealthy wanton, Fires thee verily. 1904 Dowden *R. Browning* 246 The lone she-sparrow of the house-top [*i. e.* a poor girl in a garret].

e. with names of plants. Cf. He 8 b. See also She-oak.

1575 Gascoigne *Kenelworth* Wks. 1910 II. 127 Mary there are two kinds of Holly, that is to say, he Holly, and she Holly. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomenclator* 114/1 *Abrotonum mas.* The hee Southernwood. *A. femina.* The shee Southernwood. 1626 [see He 8 b]. 1705 Beverley *Hist. Virginia* (1722) 127 The other..looks shrivell'd, with a Dent on the Back of the Grain, as if it had never come to Perfection; and this they call She-Corn. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 362 The she-plants throw out their flowers separate. 1884 Sargent *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 210 *Abies Fraseri*, Lindley...Balsam. She balsam. 1898 E. E. Morris *Austral Engl.* s. v. *Beech*, She Beech, *Cryptocarya obovata. Ibid.* s. v. *She-Oak*, The prefix *she* is used in Australia to indicate an inferiority of timber in respect of texture, colour, or other character; e. g. *She-beech*, *She-pine.*

f. with names of things = Female *a.* II.

1816 [see He 8 c]. 1876 Papworth in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 472/2 The joint joggles made as at *a*..is called by workmen a *he*, and that at *b* a *she* joggle.

11. With the sense 'effeminate'. *nonce-use.*

1821 Byron *Sardanap.* II. i. 48 The she-king, That less than woman, is even now upon The waters with his female mates.

12. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, a woman or women.

1602 *How Choose Gd. Wife* III. ii. E 3, And since I sware, ..To trust no she tongue, that can name a man. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Wife for Month* I. Wks. 1907 V. 13 There's no such cure for the she-falling sickness As the powder of a dryed Bawds Skin. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* II. i, But this is but she-newes, I had it from a midwife. *c* 1648–50 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* I. (1818) 33 Furnish'd with their spritely weapons, She-flesh feeles clarks are no capons. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VII. 297 Nunneries also were good shee-schools, wherein the Girles, and Maids of the Neighbourhood, were taught to read and work. *Ibid. marg.*, Conveniency of Shee-Colledges. 1713 Rowe *Jane Shore* Epil., The Poets frequently might move Compassion, And with She Tragedies o'er-run the Nation. 1821 Byron *Sardanap.* III. i. 220 Lydian Omphale's She-garb. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* I. 277 He is as self-willed and obstinate as the she-kind are. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* Prol. 158 He long'd ..for she-society. 1892 *Daily Chron.* 28 Apr. 3/1 What someone contemptuously phrased as 'she-poetry'.

13. *Comb.*: **she bible**, the second of the two issues of the Bible printed in 1611 (see quot.); † **she-calends** [tr. L. *feminæ kalendæ*], the calends of March (when the Matronalia were celebrated); † **she-Dunkirk**, a privateer; † **she-flattery**, the act of flattering females; **she-house** *slang* (see quot.); † **she-retailing** *a.*, trading in women.

1878 H. Stevens *Bibles Caxton Exhib.* 109 This pair.. we shall distinguish by calling the first the Great He Bible, and the other the Great *She Bible, from their respective renderings of Ruth iii. 15. *Ibid.* 111 This [1613–11 ed.] is generally a mixture of the sheets of the He and the She Bible. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* IX. (1673) 177 A trimme creature, to whom thou might'st send guifts forsooth, such as at the *she-calends they send to women. 1623 Massinger *Dk. Milan* III. ii, As he came From a close fight at Sea vnder the Hatches, With a *she Dunckerke. 1637 Nabbes *Microcosmus* IV. E 2 b, Melancholy hath been some neglected Courtier; hee's perfect in *she-flattery. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *She House*, a house where the wife rules, or, as the term is, wears the breeches. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 77 b, These *shee retayling bodie-traffiquers.

VI. As adjective.

14. Female, feminine. *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 619 Þe bestes all, bath sco and he, War broght forwit him to see. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 50 He had so little of the woman in him that he could resemble nothing She.

‖ **Shea** (ʃī, ʃī-ä). [Mandingo (Bambara and other dialects) *si*, *se*, *sye*, the tree or its fruit. The current English spelling is due to Park.] A sapotaceous tree of tropical Africa, *Bassia Parkii*, from the kernels of which is obtained *shea butter* (also called *galam butter*), a substance resembling butter, used as food by the natives and in Europe for the manufacture of soap, etc. Also *shea tree*, *shea-butter tree.*

1799 Park *Trav. Africa* xvi. (ed. 2) 202 The people were every where employed in collecting the fruit of the Shea trees. *Ibid.* 203 In clearing wood land for cultivation, every tree is cut down but the Shea. 1846 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* II. 90 The Shea Butter-Tree. 1846 *J. Bell's Syst. Geog., Guinea* I. IV. 28 The *shea* or butter-tree. 1847 Mrs. R. Lee *Afr. Wand.* xiv. (1854) 232 Anointed with vegetable or shea butter. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 Aug. 450 Shea butter..is employed for rheumatism [etc.].

Sheac(k, var. forms of She-oak.

Sheading (ʃī·diŋ). Also 6 **shedding**, 8 **sheeding**. [var. f. Shedding *vbl. sb.*] Each of the six administrative subdivisions (three to each 'district') of the Isle of Man.

? 1577 in Mills *Stat. Laws I. of Man* (1821) 12, vj Men of every Shedding of Mann. *Ibid.* 15 In your six Courts of your six Sheadings. 1653 Chaloner *I. of Man* (1656) 17, 6 Coroners or Sheriffs of the 6 Sheadings, into which the Isle is divided. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 315 The Coroner of the premier sheading began to recite the same titles in Manx.

attrib. 1577 in Mills *Stat. Laws I. of Man* (1821) 60 Hereafter follows the Fencing of the Sheading Courts. 1653 Chaloner *I. of Man* (1656) 19 A Jury of six, which is called a Sheading Jury.

Sheaf (ʃīf), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 sc6af, 4–5 **shef**, **schef**, **scheef**, 4–6 **shefe**, **sheef**, 5 **sheeffe**, (**chyfe**), 5–6 **schefe**, **scheff(e**, **sheff**, 5–7 **sheffe**, 6 **sheaffe**, **schiefe**, *Sc.* **scheiff**, (**teind-)cheif**, 6–7 **sheafe**, 7 **sheave**, **sheive**, 8 *Sc.* **sheaff**, 6– **sheaf**. *Pl.* 1 sc6afas, (sc6abas, sc6bas), 3 **sheve**, (*Orm.*) shæfess, 4 **schewes**, (**szevis**, **cheves**), 4–5 **schefes**, 4–6 **scheves**, **-is**, **-ys**, **sheves**, **-is**, **-ys**, 5 **shefys**, **shef(f)s**, 5–7 **sheeves**, 6 **sheffes**, **sheiffes**, **sheafes**, 7 **sheaffes**, **shefes**, 6– **sheaves**, 7– **sheafs**. *β. chiefly north.* and *Sc.* 4 **schaf**, (**shafth**), 4–5 **shafe**, 5 **schafe**, **schaffe**, 5–6 **shaffe**, **shayff**, 6 **schaif**, **schayffe**, 5 **shave**, 9 **shaf(f.** *Pl.* 4 **scaves**, **schaffes**, 4–5 **schawes**, 5 **schaiffs**, **shaffis**, 5–6 **schawis**, 6 **shayffs**, 7 **schavis**, **schawes**, **shaves**. *γ.* 5 **schof(e**, **schoof**, 9 *dial.* **shoaf**, **shofe**, **shoof**. *Pl.* 5 **schovys**, 9 *dial.* **shoves**, **shoofs**, etc. [Com. Teut. (wanting in Gothic): OE. *sc6af* masc. = NFris. *skôf*, WFris. *skeaf*, OS. *skôf*? sheaf (Gallée), MLG., MDu. *schôf* (mod.Du. *schoof* fem., sheaf), OHG. *scoub* sheaf, bundle or wisp of straw (MHG. *schoup*, mod.G. *schaub* masc., also *schaube* fem., wisp of straw), ON. *skauf* neut., fox's brush:—OTeut. **skaubo-*, app. f. the root **skaub-*: *skeub-*: *skub-*: see Shove *v.* From the wk. grade of the root are OHG. *scob*, MHG. *schop*, mod.G. dial. *schob* masc., *schobe* fem., bundle, OHG. *scobar*, MHG., mod.G. *schober* masc., heap of hay, corn, etc.

With the *β* forms cf. *chaf(-man)* beside *cheaf*, OE. *c6af*. The *γ* forms are difficult to account for. They may represent an ablaut variant (OE. **scofa* or **scofe*), or they may be due to the influence of continental LG. or Du.; another possible explanation is that locally the original falling diphthong *éa* may have undergone change of stress; but none of these conjectures is quite satisfactory.]

1. One of the large bundles in which it is usual to bind cereal plants after reaping. Also, a similar bundle of the stalks or blooms of other plants.

a. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) G 15 *Garbas*, sceabas. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxxvii. 7 Me þuhte, þæt we bundon sceafas on æcere and þæt min sceaf arise and stode uprihte omiddan eowrum sceafum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 216 Rudan sceafas þry ʒedo on wine croccan. *c* 1200 Ormin 1481 Þu þresshest tine shæfess, & sibþenn winndwesst tu þin corn. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 455 Hwanne mon howieþ of his sheue. 1485 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 291 Clane whete as it cometh from the shefe. *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (Nasmith, 1778) 288 Et populi portant anglice shevys de reede segge ad luminandam aulam. 1553 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 433 Brynyng with every pecke two shevis of fyrris. 1621 Quarles *Hadassa* Introd. B 2, Here lies a new-falne ranke, and there a sheaue. 1717 Berkeley *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 546 Corn reaped and standing in

sheaves. 1797 T. Holcroft tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* III. lxxxi. (ed. 2) 290 We..saw barley in sheaf. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1053 By practice, he can ascertain by the eye whether sheaves are of the proper size, which is 1 foot of diameter across the band. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 317 It is usual for landlords to pay for the drawing of the reed by the hundred sheaves. 1862 Miall *Title-deeds Ch. Eng.* 39 *note*, Beans were usually tithed in the sheaf or shock.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4061 Hijs breþer schaues [*Gött.* scheuis, *Fairf.* sheuys] he sagh lutand Til his allan þat was standand. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 725/40 *Hec garba*, a schaffe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 14 Of vickit grane quhow sall gud schaif be schorn? 1532–3 *Durham Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 166 Item 1 stuk et 16 shayffs ordii. 1565 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 384 Cum..10 garbis vulgo schawis straminum. 1639 Murr *Ps.* cxxvi. 23 Charg'd with shaves.

γ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 444/2 Scheffe, or scheef (*S.* schefe or schofe, *K.* schof), *garba, gelima. Ibid.* 447/2 Schoof or scheef. *Ibid.* Schokkyn schovys, *tasso, congelimo.* 1788 W. H. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. 35 In these 'reaps',—shoves or open sheaves,—it [*sc.* rape] lies until..the ripest is ready to open its pods. 1865 W. White *East. Eng.* I. vii. 101 Then we has to lay 'em [the reeds] straight, and tie 'em up into shoofs. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Shoves.

Proverbs. c 1384 Chaucer *II. Fame* 2140 For alle mote oute, other late or rathe, Alle the sheves in the lathe. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 2579 The whiche child of hire natyuyte To alle thewis goode I-born was she, As likede to the goddis er she was born, That of the shef she shal be the corn. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 161, I will take as falth in the sheafe.

† b. *Tenth, ninth, third*, etc. *sheaf*: a specified proportionate part of the annual crop paid to the lord or to the church. Also (in the S.W. counties) *the sheaf* = the tenth sheaf, tithe of grain. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6807 Giue gladli tend And þin offrand, þe formast scanes of your corn. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 335 And þe nynþe scheef [*v.r.* schef] overich glebe of Engelond he ordeyned for his owne iourneys. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 24 Alle þo þat 3euyn þe tythe scheef to þe reperys for here hyre,..& 3euyn þo xj. sheef for þe tythe. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 351 The churche of wygynton takyth all shevis, and halfe of all oþer tythys. *a* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 140 When the reaume gaff to thair kyng..the ixth fleese off thair wolles, and also the ixth shefe off per graynes. 1472 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 162 Wiljam sal pay 3erly for the teynd schafe of standand teyndis..20 bollis of vitale 1552 Lyndesay *Tragedy* 299 Ye wyll not want teind cheif nor offrandis. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 309 (1810) 318 The shefe of this place, Walter Stapledon gave to the hospital. 1641 *Will of T. Isaacs* (Somerset Ho.), Whereas the sheaf of sheaverton belongs to me. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 34 If the Rent of the Land..be the third Sheaf. 17.. in J. Hammond *Cornish Parish* (1897) 81 The proprietors of the Sheaf [—that is, of the Rectorial tithes—were abated 13*s.* 4*d.*]

c. *fig.* in various obvious uses. Also † *To put on the sheaf*, to crown the feast, add the finishing touch (*Sc.*).

1600 in *Songs & Poems Costume* (Percy Soc.) 102 Of others take a sheafe, of mee a graine. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xii. § 12 In the Knowledge of Bodies, we must be content to glean what we can from particular Experiments, since we cannot from a Discovery of their real Essences, grasp at a time whole Sheaves; and in bundles, comprehend the Nature and Properties of whole Species together. 1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xx, A kebbuck syn..pat on the sheaf. 1825 Macaulay *Rss., Milton* P 21 Yet the harvest is so abundant that the negligent search of a straggling gleaner may be rewarded with a sheaf. 1885 R. Buchanan *Annan Water* xvi, Marriage with a holy man is a sheaf of blessing.

d. Applied to a cluster of flowers, leaves, etc.

1845 Browning *Home-thoughts from Abroad* i, The lowest boughs and the brushwood sheaf Round the elm-tree bole are in tiny leaf. 1882 *Garden* 1 July 12/1 The plant shown bore quite a sheaf of large blooms.

e. A cluster of jets of fire or water darting up together. (Cf. F. *gerbe.*)

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 535 A thousand sheaves of fire blew up into the air, where, breaking and dispersing, they fell like a shower of stars. 1857 Dufferin *Lett. High Lat.* 125 A shining liquid column, or rather a sheaf of columns wreathed in roles of vapour, sprung into the air.

2. † a. A bundle of iron or steel containing a definite number of gads (see quots. 1577, 1597). [Cf. med.L. *garba*, a bundle of 30 pieces of steel; also MHG. *ein schoup isens.*]

1309–10 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 7 In 3 schaffes aceris emp., 12*d.* 1377–8 *Ibid.* 387 In uno shafth calibis pro reparacione securium, 8*d.* 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 150 Payed..for ij Sheffs of Stelle price the Sheff vij*li.* 1515–16 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 96, iiij sheiffes de calabe. 1577 Harrison *England* III. xviii[xi], in *Holinshed*, Our steele..is not so good for edge toole as that of Cullen, and yet the one is often solde for the other, and lyke tale vsed in both, that is to say thirtie gaddes to the shiefe [1587 sheffe] and sixe shiefes [twelue sheffes] to the burden. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Schaffa*, Ane schiefe of irone containes sexteene gades, ane schiefe of steile containes fourteene gades.

† b. ? A certain quantity of timber. *Obs.*

1534 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 5 Rych. my son v shefe of tymbre.

† c. A certain number of plates of glass. *Obs.* [Cf. LG. *schaff*, a bundle of six plates of glass (Schiller & Lübben, s.v. *schöf.*]

1402–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 394, 7*s.* 8*d.* pro j pare de lyas et j shafe vitri venditis. *Ibid.* 397 Item de novo vitro colorato a scheff. 1476–7 in J. Raine *Auckland Castle* (1852) 54 [For 20] shefs [of new glass for repairing the windows of the manor-house, 13*s.* 4*d.*]. 1482–3 in *Finchale Priory Acc.* (Surtees) p. cccix, Pro ix shaffis vitri. 1487 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft Lincs.* (Nicholls 1797) 83 Paide for a shefe of glass 8*d.* 1488–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 99 Pro 5 shaff' vitri empt., 3*s.* 4*d.* 1532–3 *Durham Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 170 Et in 8 shayff brymmys glasse emptis.

3. A bundle or quiverful of 24 arrows.

1318 *Act Robt. I* c. xxvii, Unum bonum arcum cum uno schapho sagittarum. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 324 Half a shef of arwes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 104 A sheef of pecok arwes bright and kene Vnder his belt he bar ful thriftily. 1475 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 200 Bowis and schawis. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 58 For a sheffe and an half of brode arrowes at ij d. the arrowe vj s. and for a sheef of brode heddes at ij d. the hedde iiij s. 1519 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1864) Apr. 501/1 A boue & a shaffe of arrows, ij*s.* 1590 Sir J. Smythe *Disc. Weapons* 20 b, To drawe their arrowes out of their cases and sheafes. 1643 Baker *Chron., Edw. IV*, 94 The Northern men..plyed their bowes, till all their Sheaves were empty. 1825 Scott *Betrothed* ix, The soldiers..discharged several sheaves of arrows upon such fugitives, as..approached too near the castle.

fig. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 224 [They] shoten azein with shotte many a shef of othes, And brode hoked arwes, goddes herte & his nayles.

4. A representation of a sheaf (of corn, arrows, etc.). (In *Her.* the sheaf of corn is called Garb.)

c 1420 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 291 Ceres..in a garment Of sak clothe..Embrowderyd with sheues and sykelys bent. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems, To Mr. G. Herbert*, A Sheafe of Snakes used heretofore to be My Seal, The Crest of our poore Family. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* IV. viii, And hence, in fair remembrance worn, Yon sheaf of spears his crest has borne. 1868 Cussans *Handbk. Her.* vii. (1893) 108 A bundle of Arrows bound together in the centre is termed a Sheaf, and consists of three: one in pale, and two in saltire.

5. *gen.* A cluster or bundle of things tied up together; a quantity of things set thick together.

a 1728 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 78 A Mineral..composed of several Sheafs of grey Filaments. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xlviii, A great palette, and a sheaf of painting-brushes. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. xxii, The sheaves of banners were unfurled at the angles of the Baptistery. 1888 Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* I. v, He took a sheaf of telegraph-forms from the stand in front of him.

b. Emphatically in pl.: A large number, mass, or quantity.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XX. vi. IX. 108 He has sheaves of Letters daily. 1888 Henley *Bk. Verses* 123 It falls, in very sheaves, The weary, dreary rain.

6. *Physics* and *Math.* A bundle of rays, lines, etc. all passing through a given point.

1863 Tyndall *Heat* ix. § 359. 302 A sheaf of calorific rays. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Prof. Geom.* 22 A *sheaf* (*sheaf of planes, sheaf of lines*) is a figure made up of planes or straight lines, all of which pass through a given point (the *centre* of the sheaf). 1890 Eagles *Descript. Geom.* 303 Sheafs of rays which in the case of a source of light..form a cone of which that source is the vortex.

7. *Comb.*, as *sheaf-like* adj.; † **sheaf-arrow**, an arrow of the kind which was carried in a sheaf (see 3) for warfare; **sheaf-binder**, one who binds sheaves, a machine which does this; **sheaf-corn**, corn in sheaves; † **sheaf-iron**, ? iron in sheaves or bundles of rods; **sheaf-ripe** *a.* (*poet.*), ripe for harvest.

1474 in Rymer *Fœdera* XI. 838 Sagittas vocatas *Shefe Arowes. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 126 As concerning sheaffe Arrouse for war. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* 20 A French man back into the Towne doth fall, With a sheafe Arrow shot into the head. 1866 Blackie *Homer & Iliad* I. 163 Sowers and reapers and *sheaf-binders. 1880 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 2/4 For many years, the only description of sheaf-binder which was found to work was one which tied with wire. 1785 W. H. Marshall *Midl. Counties* (1790) II. 167 *Sheaf corn lies straighter in the cutting box. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 364, iiij houndreth lb of *sheff yron j*li* xij*s.* 1880–1 Saville Kent *Man. Infusoria* I. 249 A *sheaf-like fascicle of rod-like trichocysts. 1879 Browning *Ned Bratts* 3 Corn stood *sheaf-ripe already.

Sheaf (ʃīf), *v.* [f. Sheaf *sb.* Cf. Sheave *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bind into a sheaf or sheaves; also with *up*. Also *absol.*

1506 *Kal. Sheph.* (Sommer) 18 To laboure in haruest..To repe and shefe. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 113 They that reap must sheafe and binde. 1611 Florio, *Affasciare*,..to sheafe vp corne. 1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* xiii. 103 Hauing reapt your corne so full of grasse and weeds, you shal by no meanes sheafe it. 1652 W. Durham *Maranatha* (1652) 14 Should the tares overlook the wheat here, and hereafter be sheafed up into the barn. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. viii. 30 When the crop is fully ripe and clear of weeds, 'tis proper to mow inwards, and sheaf it immediately. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 327 Last harvest Mr. Hudson sheafed part of his barley. 1874 Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxxiii, Maryann..with some other women was tying the bundles (oats being always sheafed on this farm).

fig. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 438 It would be absurd to waste its scholarship and unrivalled opportunities in sheafing up and binding together a puny list of unregistered words. 1891 F. Mary Wilson *Browning Primer* 239 Some..seem more specially sheafed than others by the binding threads of the *Prologue* and *Epilogue.*

2. To furnish with a sheaf. *rare.*

1636 R. James *Iter Lancastr.* (1845) 3/69 Who doe bent bowes on their left showlders hould, Their girdle sheaft with arrowes.

Sheaf, erroneous form of Sheath *sb.*

1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 94 These Swords being so long, that they cannot be drawn out, unless a Man has the Arms of a Giant; the Sheaf therefore flies open in laying the finger on a little Spring. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Vegetation*, The lateral roots also break forth..from the gaping sheaf which adheres closely to the plant.

Sheaf, variant of Sheave *sb.*

Sheafage (ʃī·fēdʒ). *rare*—1. [f. Sheaf *sb.* + -age.] Sheaves in the aggregate.

1885 A. Dobson *At Sign of Lyre, Masque of Months* viii, Now in wains the sheafage yellow 'Twixt the hedges slow is borne.

Sheafy (ʃī·fi), *a.* [f. Sheaf *sb.* + -y 1.] Consisting of or resembling a sheaf or sheaves.

1712 Gay *Ovid's Met.* VI. *Arachne* 190 Ceres,..Whose golden locks a sheafy garland bear. 1887 Blackmore *Springhaven* III. xv. 203 The sun had been ripening his harvest-field of sheafy gold and awny cloud.

Sheah, Sheak, var. ff. Shiah, She-oak.

Sheakle, dial. form of Shackle *sb.*1

Sheal: see Sheel *v.*, Shiel *sb.* and *v.*, Shill *v.*

Shealing: see Sheeling, Shieling, Shilling.

Sheamble, sheamle, obs. ff. Shamble *sb.*1

Shea-oak, varinnt of She-oak.

Shear (ʃīəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: *sing.* 1 scéar, 3–6 schere, 4 scheere, 4–6 shere, sheere, 6 share, 6–7 sheir, *Sc.* scheir, 7–9 sheer, 8– shear; *pl.* 1 scérero, scéruru, scéroro, scéara, 3 særes, 3–6 scheris, 4 sherys, 4–5 scheres, scherys, sheeris, 4–6 sheris, 4–7 sheres, 5 s(c)herez, schers, shereis, shires, 6 sheires, 6–7 sheyres, sheeres, sheares, 6–9 sheers, 7 shears, [Prob. two formations: (1) OE. *scérero* pl.:—OTent. type **skēriz̄ō*:—pre-Teut. **skēresā*, f. root **sker-*: see Shear *v.* (2) OE. *scéar* fem. = MDu. *schaer*, OHG. *scâra* (:—**skērō*), f. the same root. Another declensional variant is represented by OHG. *skâr*, pl. *skâri* (whence the later sing. form MHG. *schære*, mod.G. *schere* fem.), ON. *skæri* neut. pl. (Norw. dial. *skjæra* fem., *skjære* masc.).]

1. Originally (and still *Sc.* and *dial.*) = Scissors. In later use commonly applied to scissors of large size, and to other cutting instruments which similarly operate by the simultaneous action of two blades on opposite sides of the material to be cut.

The various kinds of shears fall into two principal classes: those which are worked in the manner of scissors, and those in which (as in ordinary sheep-shears) the bringing together of the blades is effected by pressure on their stems between the blades and the arched spring by which the stems are connected. Shears of the latter class have now sometimes three or more blades instead of two.

Often with defining word indicating the purpose for which the instrument is intended or some peculiarity of its construction, as *bar-shears, clipping shears*, etc. q. v. under the first element; also Sheep-shears.

a. in pl. form, with plural construction, either in sing. or plural sense. When qualification by a numeral or an indefinite article is required, *pair of shears* is used.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) F. 263 *Forfices*, scerero. *Ibid.* 279 *Forfex*, isern, sceruru. *c* 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xviii. 138 Dætte ða sacerdas ne sceoldon no hiera heafdu scieran mid scearseaxum..ac hie sceoldon hie efsian mid scearum. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 399/19 *Forficis*, sceara. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 263 He sceal..habban..horscamb and sceara. *c* 1205 Lay. 14215 Whætte his særes alse he schæren wolde. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 857 He tok þe sh[e]res of þe nayl And made him a couel of þe sayl. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 722 How Sampson loste his heres, Slepynge, his lemman kitte it with hir sheres. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 318 And out he clippeth also faste Hire tunge with a peire scheres. 1473 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1502) 27 b/1 It is..enacted, that noo wullen cloth..be shorne.. but yf it be fully wet opon peine of forfetur of the said cloth. ..The sherar therof shal lese his shereis and pay xx. s' for euery pece cloth. 1527 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 21 Oon pair of sheris and iiij shepe. 1574 in Feuilleiat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 246 Grynding of Sheeres to clypp the Assedue. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 278 The sheares also were at hand to behead the silke. 1628 [P. Fletcher] *Brittain's Ida* I. ii, His Nimph-like face ne're felt the nimble sheeres. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 380 Admitting of formation by the Gardiner's sheers. 1783 Burns *Death of Mailie* 40 So may they [sheep], like their great forbears, For monie a year come thro' the sheers. 1855 Delamer *Kitchen Garden* 17 A pair of shears, for clipping box-edging and quickset hedges. 1902 Marshall *Metal Tools* 44 For cutting thin sheet metal and wire, a pair of hand-shears.

¶ In tavern signs.

1600 *Sir John Oldcastle* V. v. 12 Yonder at the sheeres. 1826 *Hone's Every-d. Bk.* I. 11. 1230 The 'Hand and Shears', a public house [in Cloth-fair].

b. in sing. form, = a pair of shears. Now *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7240 Quils sampson slepped, sco laght a schere, His hare sco kerf. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 66 Ne on his heed com rasour noon ne schere. 1455 in Anstey *Munim. Acad.* (Rolls) II. 664, j. shere to snoffe candels. *a* 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 396 Thow yeid with clwand, scheir and thymmill, Full mony a day seikand thy craft. 1643 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Misc. Abbotsf. Club* (1837) I. 184 Laid ane woll scheir on the coggis mouth. 1661 Petty in T. Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1756) I. 64 Then the sheer works rank, that is, takes off a deep flock. *Ibid.*, So few men can set and grind a shear exactly.

¶ c. in *pl.* form constrned as *sing.*

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cclxvii, One Shears must cutt them both. 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 141 A shears fixed at the extremity of a long handle, and which clips and holds fast at the same time.

d. As used for purposes of divination, Commonly *sieve and shears.*

1549 in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 334 Sir Robert Brian.. conjureth with a syve and a pair of sheeres. 1570 [see Riddle *sb.* 1 b]. 1602–1843 [see Sieve 2b].

† e. In proverbial use. *There goes but a pair of shears between them*, they match each other as if cut from the same cloth; they are 'of a piece'

(very common in 16–17th c.). *Chalk is not shears* (Sc.), chalking the cloth is not cutting it. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* Wks. 1902 I. 195 The *Sympathie* of affections and as it were but a payre of sheeres to goe betweene theire natures. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 28. 1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 98 There went but a paire of sheeres between a Papist and a Protestant, and not a pinne to choose of what religion a man is. 1643 in W. Macgill *Old Ross-sh.* (1909) 314, I feir me they sall be long in concluding, as we say in the comon proverbe 'Calke is no sheyres'.

f. *fig.*, esp. as attributed to the Fates.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 348 O sisters three, come, come to mee, With hands as pale as Milke, Lay them in gore, since you haue shore With sheeres, his thred of silke. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 75 Comes the blind Fury with th'abhorred shears, And slits the thin spun life. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid of Orleans* I. 309 Observe how soon..they change Their snowy hue,..Till Atropos relentless shuts the sheers. 1886 CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN *Sp.* 13 May in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. CCCV. 939 The shears of destiny in the hands of Mr. Jesse Collings were ready.

g. *Mech.* In modern use, applied to various machines for cutting metals, more or less analogous to shears in manner of operation.

1834–6 P. BARLOW *Manuf.* § 876 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 615 Cut up into narrow slips..by means of a pair of circular shears. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. K 1, These shears are so arranged that the long plates can be cut in two or more divisions. *Ibid.* K 6, Fig. 2 is an end view of carriage, showing side views of punch and shear, and front view of drill.

h. *Cloth-manuf.* The cutting apparatus of a cloth cropping machine composed of a series of spiral blades on a revolving cylinder which cut against a ledger blade; also each of these blades.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1323 This wire..being hardened is intended to constitute one edge of the shear or cutter. *Ibid.* 1326 A straight blade of steel..forms the leger blade, or lower fixed edge of the shears. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 913 Revolving shears or 'perpetual shears' are used for shearing off the loose fibres from the face of woollen cloths.

i. One of the blades of a pair of shears.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Philos.* III. xxxi. 235 The upper shear is riveted to a couple of strong standards. 1884 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 19/1 Immediately after the cut of the shear commences the iron must be divided completely across.

¶ 2. Misused for: (*a*) a knife; (*b*) a scythe.

1382 WYCLIF 3 *Kings* xviii. 28 Thei cuttiden hem self..with sheeris and litil launcis [Vulg. *cultris et lanceolis*]. 1887 MRS. LAFFAN *Song of Jubilee* 58 We could hear The whetstone grate upon the mower's shear.

† 3. *pl.* Something having the shape of a pair of shears. **a.** ? The clavicles; **b.** = *Shear-battle* (see 7); **c.** A pair of wings; **d.** The pincer-like claws of a crustacean. *Obs.*

1506 *Kal. Sheph.* K 8 b, By the necke betwene the head & the sholders ben .ii. bones named the sheres. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiers* iv. 7 b, The Sheeres are made with twoo Triangels ioyned togethers for to receiue betwen them the said battell. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 5 Two sharpe winged sheares, Decked with diuerse plumes, like painted Iayes, Were fixed at his backe, to cut his ayerie wayes. 1682 K. DIGBY *Chym. Secr.* II. 195 The black ends of the shares of Crabs. 1714 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xiii. (ed. 2) 234 *note*, Two toothy Cheeks, somewhat like the Sheers of Lobsters.

4. *pl.* (Often construed as sing.) A device used upon ships, and in dockyards and mines, for raising and fixing masts, boilers and other heavy gear, consisting of two (or sometimes more) poles steadied (in a sloping position) by guys and fastened together at the top, from which the hoisting tackle depends, and with their lower ends separated as a base and secured to the deck or platform. Often spelt **sheers**. [Cf. G. *scherenkran.*]

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) Sheeres. 1644 [see SHEEPSHANKS 2]. 1739 C. LABELYE *Westm. Bridge* 36 The Sheers and Crab made use of in lifting the Stone. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xlvii, Then the shears were seen forward. 1860 *Engl. & For. Mining Gloss., Cornw.* (ed. 2) 22 Shears..for the convenience of lifting out or lowering into the shaft, timber, or other things of great length. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 130 The legs or spars for sheers. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* x. 107, I..improvised a shears made of a couple of thirty-foot rails.

5. *pl.* A collector's name for any of several moths of the genus *Hadena* (Schrank), esp. *H. plebeia*; also *H. glauca*, the glaucous shears, *H. leucostigma*, the white-spot shears, *H. ochracea*, the tawny shears.

1832 RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 67. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 415.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Simple attrib., as *shear-blade, -handle, -lever, -machine, rivet, slide, -smith*, (sense 4) *shear-derrick, -pole*; objective, as *shear-grinder, -grinding, -maker*; similative, as *shear-shaped* adj.

1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. K 1, With *shear blades long enough to shear a plate at one cut. 1838 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 268/1 For the purpose of hoisting the stone to the *shear dericks at the top. 1688 *Rec. Scott. Cloth Manuf. New Mills* (S.H.S.) 178 John Gray *shear-grinder. 1875 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.*, *Shear-grinding Machine. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 348/1 He beareth Azure, a pair of Clothiers Shears, Argent; and the *Shear handle Or. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. K 8, The *shear lever. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 720 Two pairs of *shear-machines. 1797 *J. Robinson's Directory of Sheffield* 172 *Shear Makers. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv, We were obliged to go aloft upon the ropes and *shearpoles. 1859 F. S. COOPER *Ironmongers' Catal.* 63 With *Shear Rivets. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 297 The *shearshaped palps are twice as long as the body. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. K 6, *Shear slide. 1623–4 *Act* 21 *Jas. I*, c. 31 § 6 The Occupacion of a Cutler Scissorsmith *Shearsmith or Sicklesmith within..Hallamshire. 1756 PENNECUIK *Hist. Blue Blanket* 42 Shear-smiths.

7. Special comb.: **†shear-battle** *Mil.*, a tactical arrangement of forces into two wedge-shaped formations acting in parallel directions toward the same objective; **shear-bill** [tr. F. *bec-en-ciseaux* (Buffon)], the Scissor-bill; **shear board**, a padded board over which the cloth was stretched for cropping with hand-shears; also *attrib.*; **shear-frame** (see quot.); **shear mark**, a mark upon a hide or fleece made when clipping an animal; also *fig.*; also **shear-marked** *a.*; **shear-mast** (see quot.); **shear-tail**, (*a*) *dial.*, a name for the Common Tern (*Sterna fluviatilis*); (*b*) a Peruvian bird (*Thaumastura cora*).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 80 Loe here the *sheere battell framed of 4 battallions. 1793 tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist. Birds* VIII. 412 The *Shearbill. 1562 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 156 In the shoppe, shears, *shearborde, and wyrkingere, xjs. *Ibid.* 153 Shearborde handills. 1733 [P. LINDSAY] *Interest Scot.* 110 The cutting on the Shear-board. 1880 F. PEEL *Luddites* 9 While the pair of cropping shears were working across the length of the two pieces fixed and prepared on the shear boards. *Ibid.*, The *shear-frame was one by means of which the two hand-shears could be worked at one and the same time instead of one by the hand cropper. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xxvii. § 4 (1912) 321 [They returned home] most of them with *share-marks of their folly. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 866 The shear-marks are seen to run in parallel bands round the carcass. 1892 *Berwick Advertiser* 16 Sept. 1/6 A Red and White Stirk; one shear mark on near hind quarter. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3245/4 A Chesnut Mare about 13 hands high,..*shear marked on the top of the Buttock E. B. 1867 SMYTH *Sailors' Word-bk.*, **Sheer-mast*, the peculiar rig of the rafts on the Guayaquil river..having a pair of sheers (instead of a single mast) within which the fore-and-aft mainsail works. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 203 *Shear tail. 1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* vi. 438 The 'Peruvian Shear-tail' is golden-green, with crimson throat shading into blue, and white under surface.

Shear (ʃīəɹ), *sb.*2 Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 6 **sheere**, 6–7 **share**, **sheare**, **shere**, *Sc.* **scheir**, 7 **sheer**, **sheir**, 6– **shear**. [*f.* SHEAR *v.*]

I. Action or result of shearing.

1. a. A mowing of grass or corn, a crop.

1794 *Har'st Rig* vi, And ay they tell, That, 'a green shear Is an ill shake'. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 224 Let the shear or swarth be what it may, the average price of mowing is stated..at 2*s.* 4*d.* per acre. 1882 *Cornish Telegraph* 29 June 5 The shear of hay will be a splendid one.

b. A shearing (of wool), a fleece.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 579 By subdividing multifariously the sorts of wool to which the growers are to attend, the number of competitors in each line of shear will become very small.

c. *transf.* A shorn animal.

1659 *Rec. Baron Crt. Stitchill* (S.H.S.) 16 Ilke sheir without a hird 4d. for ilke fault.

d. Used in stating the age of sheep with reference to the number of times the fleece has been shorn. *One shear, two shear*: one, two years old. Also *attrib.* as *two-shear ram.*

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* III. xxx. 80 If you will know the age of your Sheepe, looke in his mouth, and when hee is one sheare hee will haue two broad teeth afore. 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* I. 398, I have seen wedders, of only two shear (two to three years old) so loaded with fat, as [etc.]. *Ibid.*, A loin of mutton of a sheep (ten shear) of twenty-six pounds a quarter, weighed [etc.]. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincoln.* 309 He has some shearling tups, and two shear that are good, 1911 *Midl. Counties Herald* 29 June 4/2 Two shear ram.

2. The action of shearing or cutting. *Sc.*

17.. *Jacobite Song*, *Wee German Lairdie* iv, And we've the trenching blades o' weir, Wad..pass ye 'neath the claymore's sheer, Thou feckless German lairdie! 1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 58, I know not but I may come back; To..help to gie your corn a shear.

3. A cut edge.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1038 Moss-sods..laid perfectly close, the shear of each fitted to the other.

4. A division, parting. (Cf. SHEAR *v.* 8 b.)

1876 SKENE *Celtic Scot.* Introd. I. 10 The great wind and water shear which separates the eastern from the western districts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shear-day, -time*; **shear-darg** *Sc.*, a day's work at reaping or shearing; **†shear-mill**, ? = *shear-shop*; **shear-sheep**, a sheep that has passed its first shearing and so more than one year old; **†shear-shop**, a place in which the manufacture of cloth is conducted; **shear wether hog** (see SHEARHOG); **†shear-wool** (see quot.).

1600 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1605, 594/2 Lie *scheirdarg. 1689 VISCT. DUNDEE *Sp.* in J. Drummond of Balhaldy *Mem. Lochiel* (1842) 264, I beg leave of yow, however, to allow me to give one 'Shear-darg' to the King, my master, that I may have ane opportunity of convincing the brave Clans that [etc.]. 1727 *Select. Scott. Forfeited Estates Papers* (S.H.S.) Introd. 30 Shear-Dirgs..4 at 5d. each. 1565 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1581, 58/1, 4 lie *scheir-day-wrokis. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 319 Barn-room enough to house my sheep the evening before shear-day. 1607 NORDEN *Survey. Dial.* III. 108 Paper-mill, Sawing-mil, *Shere-mil, or any other kind of Mill. 1503 *Maldon* (Essex) *Crt. Rolls* Bundle 62 no. iv, Defendens conduxit pasturam..pro centum ovibus vocat. *share shepe a festo sancti Michaelis archangeli. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 176/2 A share sheep, at two years old. 1688 *Rec. Scott. Cloth Manuf. New Mills* (S.H.S.) 178 Whearas Mr. Debnams *shearshope is not lairge enowgh for his shearmen to dress ther work in, therfor [etc.]. 1518 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 658 The next *Shear tyme. 1811 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 260 Wether hogs, chilver hogs, from thence [about Christmas] till shear-time. 1537 in *North Country Wills* (Surtees) 103, I geve unto..John half a hundreth of *share wedder hogges or ewe hogges at his pleasure. 1585 HIGINS *Nomenclator* 173/1 *Tomentum.* *Sheerewoll: flocks, such as clothworkers make in sheering.

II. In scientific uses.

6. a. *Physics* and *Mech.* (*a*) A kind of strain consisting in a movement of planes of a body that are parallel to a particular plane in a direction parallel to a line in that plane through distances proportional to their distances from that plane. (*b*) The stress called into play in a body which undergoes this kind of strain.

1850 [see SHEAR *v.* 9]. 1858 RANKINE *Man. Appl. Mechanics* § 103. 87 Planes of Equal Shear, or Tangential Stress. 1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* I. § 171 This kind of strain is called a simple shear. 1869 H. MOSELEY in *Lond. etc. Philos. Jrnl.* XXXVII. 230 The unit of shear being the pressure in lbs. necessary to overcome the resistance to shearing of one square inch. 1883 LODGE in *Nature* XXVII. 328 The bound ether inside a conductor has no rigidity; it cannot resist shear. 1885 GLAZEBROOK & SHAW *Pract. Physics* 139 The body is said to undergo a simple shear. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* s. v. *Shear*, A bar is said to be in shear when it is subject to shearing stress. 1894 TODHUNTER & PEARSON *Hist. Th. Elasticity* II. II. 386 The authors [Thomson & Tait] term it a simple shear. This is unfortunate, for that word was introduced by George Stephenson to denote the transverse stress in rivets, and has been consistently used in this sense of stress by Rankine and the majority of engineers since. Its present confused use partly for stress and partly for strain has been avoided in our own work by the introduction of the term slide for shearing strain. 1906 LOVE *Math. Th. Elasticity* (ed. 2) 532 The word 'shear' has been used in the sense attached to it in the text by Kelvin and Tait. Rankine proposed to use it for what has been called 'tangential traction'.

b. *Geom.* The transformation produced in a plane figure by motion in which all the points of the figure describe paths parallel to a fixed axis and proportional in length to their distance from it. (See quot.)

1885 O. HENRICI *Projection* in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 797/2 Such a transformation of a plane figure is produced by a shearing stress in any section of a homogeneous elastic solid. For this reason Sir William Thomson has given it the name of shear.

7. *Geol.* Applied to the operation of transverse compression on a mass of rock, resulting in alteration of structure or breach of continuity. Also Comb. *shear-plane, -zone* (see quots.).

1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 447 *Shearing*, differential movement in a rock-mass. When the movement is concentrated along a plane, this plane is said to be a *shear-plane*. 1889 O. FISHER *Physics Earth's Crust* xx. (ed. 2) 268 The same amount of shear, which at one locality produces crumpling, may in another..produce schistosity. 1903 E. W. CLAYPOLE in *Amer. Geol.* Aug. 81 (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl.), Some [strata] are completely concealed by others that have been forced over them along shear-planes developed by the enormous pressures to which they have been subjected. 1911 J. F. KEMP *Min. Deposits* in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 507/2 Sometimes..strains of compression have been eased by local crushing along comparatively narrow belts without appreciable..displacement of the sides such as would be required by a pronounced fault. The word shear-zone has become quite widely used in recent years as..applicable to these cases.

Shear (ʃīəɹ), *sb.*3 Also **sheer**. [Of uncertain origin; not easily identified with SHEAR *sb.*1 or *sb.*2] The bar, or one of the two parallel bars forming the bed of a lathe, on which the poppets slide. Also *attrib.*

1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 364 The bed [of a foot lathe] consists of two parallel parts, called by some shears. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. N 1, Two cast iron end standards..upon which is laid the long massive cast iron shear-piece. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 160 The shear, or lathe frame..can be made of wood. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1262 The *bar-lathe* has a single beam or shear, generally of a triangular shape. *Ibid.*, The *bed-lathe* is the usual form, and has two parallel shears. *Ibid.*, The bed, sheers, cheeks, sides, on which the puppets slide.

Shear (ʃīəɹ), *v.* Pa. t. **sheared** (ʃīəɹd), **shore** (ʃōəɹ); pa. pple. **sheared, shorn** (ʃōɹn). Forms: 1 **sciran, scieran, scyran, scearan, sceoran, sceran**, 3 **scer, scire, schær, sere, ssere**, 3–5 **scere**, 3–6 **schere**, 3–7 **shere**, 4–6 **scher**, 5 **sher**, 5–7 **scheir**, 6 **scheer, cheir, shire**, (? **shore**), 6–7 **share, sheare, sheere**, 7 **sheire**, 6–9 **sheer**; 5– **shear**. *Pa. t., str.* 1 *pl.* **scéron**, *subj. sing.* **scéare**, 3 **sar, scar(e, scher**, 3–6 **schare**, 4 **schaar**, 4–5 **shar, schar, shere, schere**, 4–6 **schair, schure**, 5 **share, schayr**, 5–6 **schewre**, 8 *Sc.* **shure**, 6– **shore**. *wk.* 4 **scherde**, 5 **scharde, scharid, scherid**, 6 **sheard**, 9 **sheered**, 7– **sheared**. *Pa. pple., str.* 1 **scoren**, 3 **soren**, 3–4 **schoren**, 3–5 **scorn, schorn**, 4 **shorun, schorin, sheren**, 4–6 **schorne**, 4–7 **shorne**, 5 **shor**, 4–7 **shore**, 6 **shoren, -on**, 4– **shorn**; also 5 **y-schorn(e, y-shore, y-schore**, 5, 7 **y-**

shorne. *wk.* 4 schurd, 4–5 schard, 6 chard, 7– sheared. [A Com. Teut. verb, originally strong : OE. *sceran*, pa. t. **scear*, *scēron*, pa. pple. *scoren*, corresponds to OFris. *skera*, *schera*, OS. (*bi*)*sceran* (Gallée), LG. *scheren*, MDu., Du. *scheren*, pa. t. *schoor*, pa. pple. *geschoren*, OHG. *sceran*, pa. t. *scar*, pa. pple. *giscoran* (MHG. *scheren*, *schar*, *geschoren*, mod.G. *scheren*, *schor*, *geschoren*), ON. *skera*, pa. t. *skar*, pa. pple. *skorenn* (Sw. *skära*, *skar*, *skuren*, Da. *skjære*, *skar*, *skaaret*) :—OTeut. **sker-*, *skar-*, *skēr-*, *skur-* to cut, divide, shear, shave. For Teut. cognates see SHARE *sb.*1 and *sb.*2, SHEAR *sb.*1, SHARD, SCORE, SHORE. Outside Teut. the root appears to be found in Gr. κείρειν to shave, Lith. *skirti* to separate, Irish *scaraim*, I separate.]

1. *trans.* To cut (something) with a sharp instrument. Often with adv. or advb. phrase, as *asunder*, *in pieces*, *in two*. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* †Also *occas.* to pierce, thrust through.

Beowulf 1287 (Gr.) Sweord..swin ofer helme ecgum dyhtig andweard scireð. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1181 Lætað wæpnes spor, iren ecgheard, ea[l]dorgeard sceoran. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 22 Ant tet scharpe sweoid..scher hire bi þe schuldren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8875 Wit ax he wald haf scorn it [þe tre] þan. *Ibid.* 16554 In tua þis tre þai scare. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 474 Tristrem schare þe brest. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter*, *Cant. Exech.* 5 Bifore shorne is as of þe wefand my life whils 3it .i. bigan he sheris me down. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3001 Ther was many gentyl heved, Quykly fro the body weved ; Scheldes many schorn in twoo. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1856 They scherde in the schiltrone scheldyde knyghttez. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1093 And hawberkes sone in schredis were schorne. 14.. *Erasmus* in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 202 Sheryng his flesshe with cikels. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2200 Þe roche away he share. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Collingbourne* xviii, His grashyng tuskes my tender grystels shore. *a* 1568 *Christ's Kirk Gr.* 68 Throwch baith the cheikis he thocht to cheir him, Or throw the erss haif chard him. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 31 Cymochles sword..nigh one quarter sheard away. *a* 1593 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. iv, For this will Dido..sheere ye all asunder with her hands. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 90 At the first straik..it wolde scheir a man in twa. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 311 As bright as if shorn by a file. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Ghost of Fadon* xxxix, His sword shore empty air. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* x. 127, I sheared the hawser of my ship.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* Now chiefly, To cut *through* (an obstacle) with the aid of a weapon. †Also with cognate obj., to cut (one's way, passage).

c 1205 LAY. 14216 Whætte his særes alse he schæren wolde. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 213 As wel schapen to schere as scharp rasores. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 968 Sa wondir scharply he schare throu his schene schroud. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 326 Anc small arrow, that scharpe as rasour schair. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. Z 4 Through yᵉ tydes they [the dolphins] shering glaunst. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 42 Then all the rest into their coches clim, And through the brackish waues their passage sheare. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxviii, So thick, our Navy scarce could sheer their way. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. ii, By a back stroke of his own cimeter shore through the cuirass. 1898 STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 273 Through the swordsmen they [*sc.* the Lancers] shore without checking.

†**c.** *trans.* To circumcise. (Also with *about*.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1200 Þe ȝetende dai..Circumcised he was, a-buten schoren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2695 Him self and ismael he scare.

†**d.** To cut for the stone. Const. *of*. *Sc. Obs.*

a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 77 Henrie bischope of Ross was schorne of the stane. 1572 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 529/1 James..hes bene twyis schorne of the stane.

†**e.** To cut up, to chop (a substance) fine, to mince. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 11 Shere Oynonys, an frye hem in oyle. 1613 J. MAY *Decl. Estate Clothing* v. 29 Flox.. which they can sheare as small as dust. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. i, Small are they shorn.

†**f.** To carve (meat) at table. Also *absol. Obs.*

a 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 602 Bifor him scheres þe mes, þe king. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 92 Iames off Dowglas, þat ayquhar All-wayis befor the byschop schar. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 801 All the met that she schare.

†**g.** To gnaw through, cut in pieces with the teeth. Also *intr.* const. *through*. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 702/1 Take hede on hym [a hounde], for he wyl sheare his lyme. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. iv. 225/2 in *Holinshed*, The beuer..will..shere thorough a dubble billet in a night. 1631 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. x. (ed. 4) 72 They defend the line from shearing or cutting in pieces with the teeth of the Pike.

†**h.** To make (a hole, a wound) by cutting. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Noah's Ark* 57 in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* (1909) 21 Look that..in her side a door thou shear. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlii. 161 Fele the wound þe spere did schere rigt in his syde. 1617 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* x. (1623) 22 Mice..will in eyther at the mouth [of the hive], or sheere themselues an hole.

†**i.** To rend, tear. Also *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (1888) 93 Jacob..share his clothis vtward. *c* 1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ* 1067 The wale full sone (haly) intwa it schure. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 105 He schewre his feddreme..And slippit owt of it full clene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xii. 70 Wyth mantell rent and schorne men micht hir se.

j. To cut (glass, tin-plate, etc.) with shears. Also, to cut (iron or steel bars, etc.) with shears (see SHEAR *sb.*1 1 g).

1837 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* I. 774 Shearing the Bars.—This rough bar is..put between the jaws of a pair of shears..and cut into lengths of about a foot each. 1850 E. CLARK *Britannia & Conway Bridges* II. 665 The storing away of the plates..as they were sheared and punched. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. K 1, Shear blades long enough to shear a plate at one cut. 1883 H. J. POWELL *Princ. Glass-making* 63 The workman heats the severed edge, shears it even, and smooths and rounds it by melting. 1884 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 19/1 A bar of wrought iron one square inch in section is required to be sheared across.

2. To remove (a part) from a body by cutting with a sharp instrument. Chiefly with *adv.* to cut *off*, *out*, *away*.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1485 His tong haþ he..schorn of bi þe rote. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1337 Þen scher þay out þe schulderez with her scharp knyuez. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 214/1 Kenelme kyng barn lyeth under a thorn his hede of shorn. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* v. 78 His right hande at a blow his falchon off did shere. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* VI. 222 He..with his blade sheares off their wrists. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 58 With its sharpen'd Edge Shear'd both his Ears. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxi, The plume was partly shorn away. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. iv, The guillotine-axe, which sheers away thy vainly whimpering head ! 1852 KINGSLEY *Androm.* 306 As the vine-hook shears off the vine-bough. 1902 E. PHILLPOTTS *River* 322 He shore off the crust of the heath.

†**b.** *fig.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXVIII. 36 Make my herte meke and lufand,..þat auarice be quytly shorne fra me. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 11 And scere o-way [L. *amputare*] al þe langing of yure fleis. *Ibid.* 36 And for þi þat it es vice of propirte, sal it be scorn als þifte.

†**c.** To fashion by cutting out of a sheet of metal. *Obs.*

1706 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* XXVI. 79 The Moniers, who are some to sheer the Money, some to forge it [etc.].

3. To remove (the hair or beard) by means of some sharp instrument (also with *off*, *away*) ; to shave (the head or face) ; to cut (the hair) close or short; to cut or shave the hair or beard of (a person). Now *rare* exc. in pa. pple. *shorn*.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XVIII. 138 Swiðe ryhtlice wæs cūsm sacerde forboden cēt he his heafod sceare. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xix. 27 Ne ȝe eow ne efesion ne beard ne sciron ! *c* 1205 LAY. 17663 He scar [*c* 1275 sar] his crune ufenen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3160 His berd he let ssere verst. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7211 War mi hare schorn [*Gött.* schorin, *Fairf.* shorne], i war noght þan Stranger þan a-noþer man. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 169 Metridas his secounde wyf schaar hir heed for love of here housbonde. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 92 She share of and cut awey the heres of his hede. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xviii. 18 He had schorne his heed in Cenchrea. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 34 Shagged heare, The which he neuer wont to combe, or comely sheare. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 25 His hayre, the one side was long, the other shore close. 1786 *Pogonologia* 97 The preacher drew out a pair of scissars, and sheared the prince's chin. 1821 SOUTHEY *Exped. Orsua* 98 Their hair was sheared in circles. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Lam. for Adonis* vii, They have shorn their bright curls off to cast on Adonis. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv, But I am no monk. I have shorn many a crown, but I have kept my own hair as yet, you see.

†**b.** To give the tonsure to. Usually in passive, *To be shorn a monk* ; also occas. *refl.* Also *To be shorn in*, to be initiated to the religious life by the reception of the tonsure. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 950 *Guthlac* (Prose) vii. (1909) 138 Ða ȝelamp hit sume dæge þæt se ylca preost com to þam eadigan were, þæt he hine wolde scyran. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 7 He ..was i-schore monk in an abbay. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 165 Being shoren in, he went into a secret cell which the abbot had prouided for him. 1567–9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 372 The King was shorne into an Abbie, and made a Monke. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 35 Some are put into Abbeyes, and shire themselves friers by pretence of a vowe. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius*, *Pers. Wars* II. xxii. 68 When John was shorne a Priest.

4. In passive, *to be shorn* : to be deprived *of* some part or appurtenance by or as by cutting. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* in certain collocations originally alluding to sense 3, e. g. (of a luminary) *to be shorn of its beams* ; *to be shorn of one's strength* (? in allusion to the story of Samson), *of one's authority*, *privileges*, etc.

1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 87 The tall Oak,..shorn of his leafy shade. 1778 JOHNSON *Let.* 3 July in *Boswell*, He cannot bear the thought of living at — in a state of diminution ; and of appearing among the gentlemen of the neighbourhood shorn of his beams. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xvii. III. 23 A law, by which the Areopagus was shorn of its authority. *a* 1849 POE *Annie* Poems (1859) 116 Sadly I know I am shorn of my strength. 1875 SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 8 It is shorn of its former proportions.

b. rarely active (in compound tenses with *shorn*).

1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 79 The misgovernment of domestic tyrants had shorn it of much of its grandeur.

5. To cut the fleece from (an animal) ; also, to cut off (the fleece, wool, etc.).

900 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1887) II. 241 And hi sculan waxan sceap and sciran on hiora æzenre hwile. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxi. 19 Laban ȝede to schere scheep. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 141 Lyke schepe þat were scharid A-way schall ȝe schake. 1557 TUSSER *100 Points Husb.* § 81 (1878) 231 In June washe thy shepe,..Then share them. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 37 So many yeares, ere I shall sheere the Fleece. 1615 SWETNAM *Arraign. Lewd Women* ii. 29 Is not..the sheepe sheared for his fliece? 1759 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 81 In some countries they shear their geese. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 283 He gathered the hemp, and he shore the wool.

Proverb. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 132 And so his hyghnes shall haue þeroff, but as hadd þe man þat sherid is hogge, muche crye and litil woll. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. v. 17 The Wooll we shall have is as much as the Devill (God blesse us) got when he shore a hog. 1827 SCOTT *Frnl.* 24 Feb., It was much cry and little woo', as the deil said when he shore the sow.

absol. *c* 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 32/14 He oweth to shere. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 53 As long as we shore clean..the overseer didn't trouble his head much about our doings.

†**b.** *Phr. To shear against the wool* (fig.) : ? to treat roughly. *Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 What should your face thus agayne the woll be shorne ? *c* 1550 *Song*, 'Back & Side' in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. vii, I shall looke lyke one by swete sainte Johnn were shoron agaynste the woole.

c. *fig.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XVI. 87, I wald sum man wald scheir ȝow clene. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 62 Employing no instruments among the people, but such as devise to sheer them with taxes. 1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* (1818) XLVI. 396 It mattered little to them, whether the flock were led by the nose and sheared by a convocation of bishops, or an assembly of divines.

Proverb. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, He who goes forth to seek such wool should come back shorn.

d. To yield (a fleece), to produce by being shorn. †Also *absol.* or *intr.* to be shorn (?).

1587 D. FENNER *Song of Songs* iv. 2 Those same goates which doe vpon The mount of Gilhad sheare. 1854 *Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 228 The tegs..shear a fleece varying from 5 to 7 lbs.

6. To cut off (the superfluous nap of woollen cloth) in the process of manufacture ; also, in hat-making, to remove (nap) by singeing or scouring.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 388 Homme drap retounde M. scleruth [*read* scheruth] clothe. 1442 *Eton Coll. Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 382 Robert Falowefeld for the shering of the seid ix yerdes of Ray. 1510 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 394 The said cotteners shall shore a dosen for eight pence of brod cloth. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 24 The Clothier also to sheare it very lowe. 1662 *Comenius' Janua Ling. Triling.* 95 From hence they [*sc.* the cloths]..are delivered to the shearer into the shop, who sheareth them being spread upon a table with shears. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cloth*, The Cloth..is returned to the Sheerman, who sheers it a second time. *Ibid.*, s.v. *Sheering*, Some use the phrase Sheering of Hats, for the passing of Hats made of Wooll, over the Flame of a clear Fire..to take off the long Hairs. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iii. 105 The nap of the cloth ..is 'cut', or 'cropped', or 'sheared'. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 369 For fine printing, it is by some considered needful to shear the nap of the cloth instead of singeing it.

absol. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. (1883) 93 Hit appertnyneth to them to cutte cloth shere dighte and dye. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. v. 91 Enjoin upon him..To most exactly measure, sew and shear.

7. To cut down, to reap (grass, crops, etc.) with a sickle (†formerly also, with a scythe). Now *dial.*

In north midland dialects to *shear* is to cut with a sickle or hook, while to *mow* means to cut with a scythe. In Scotland also to *shear* implies the use of a sickle or hook ; for reaping with a scythe the general term *cut* is used.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1919 His handful stod rigt up soren, *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4057 Him thoght his fader þaier corn schare. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 261 Manye [herbs] with a knyf sche scherth. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 118 When he had shorn it [the corn]. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 26 In the later ende of July..is tyme to shere Rye...And in somme places they mowe it. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* IV. i. 9 Lyke cocks of Hay when Iuly sheares the field. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XVI. 48 Where now the sharp-edg'd sithe sheeres vp the spyring grasse. 1745 C. J. HAMILTON in *Academy* 18 Nov. (1893) 440/3 Yᵉ french Put grape shot into their cannon and cut them down just as if they were sheering corn. 1764 *Museum Rust.* I. 440 *note*, In the north of England they call reaping wheat shearing it.

fig. 1563 WINJET *Bk. Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 59 We mot also scheir the fruit of the doctrine of quheit.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To cut standing crops ; to use a sickle.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2347 Two ȝer ben nu ðat derke [*read* derðe] is cumen, ȝet sulen .v. fulle ben numen, ðat men ne sulen sowen ne sheren. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXVIII. 6 Of þe whilk he shal not fille his hand þat shal shere. *c* 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (Verse) 1853 Vnto þe tyme of euynsang, To scher or bind, *c* 1520 NISBET *N. T.* Matt. XXV. 26 Wist thou that I schere [*Wycl.* repe] quhare I sew nocht. *a* 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 260 Husbandis to saw and scheir. 1616 SURFLET & MARKHAM *Country Farm* v. xiv. 545 In other countries they vse to sheare after the Sunne is risen. 1789 BURNS (*title of song*) Robin shure in hairst. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 647 Some years ago cottagers here and there had to 'shear' for their cottage, i. e. to work during harvest time in exchange for a free cottage.

fig. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5873 Ȝour polit payntit flatteryе, Ȝour dissimulat Ypocrasye, That day thay sall be cleirlye knawin, Quhen ȝe sall scheir as ȝe haue sawin.

c. *transf.* (*trans.*) To nibble close.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Dan.* iv. 13 Annot., He..did eate grasse as an oxe, putting his mouth to the ground, to shere and swalowe it. 1615 WITHER *Sheph. Hunt.* v. H 1, Our sheepe the short sweet grasse do shear. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 986 This not only tasts of corn or shears it, but breaks and grinds stalk and all.

d. To clip, cut, or trim (a tree or bush, a lawn) ; †to cut off (a branch).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11713 Iesus..said, 'þou palme, i comand þe þat o þi branches an be scorn'. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i. (Tollemache MS.), Tren and herbes of gardenes schulde be wilde, but þey beþ kepte parid and schurde. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 73 Let lop be shorne that hindreth corne. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 165 We shear our Palisade's the second time.

1802 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 450 A sort of yew-hedge, tangled with luxuriance and sheared into spruceness. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home, Lond. Suburb,* The garden..had been levelled, carefully shorn, and converted into a bowling-green.

8. To cleave divide; said esp. of ships, birds, etc.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxviii. 7 Þe voice of lord sherand Þe flaume of fire. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. i. 5 His navy with north wind scherand the seyis. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 5 Her shallow ship away did slide, More swift, then swallow sheres the liquid skie. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 286 Ingots, for to be deliuered to the moneyers to sheire the same by weight into small peeces. 1706 J. Philips *Cerealia* 27 Fame to high Olympus flew, Shearing th'expanse of heaven with active plume. 1864 Tennyson *Voy.* ii, The Lady's-head upon the prow Caught the shrill salt, and sheer'd the gale. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xxix, Like a plough that shears the heavy land.

b. *intr.* for refl. *Where* (or *as*) *wind and weather* (or *water*) *shears* : on the ridge of a hill, on the highest ground.

1556 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 245/2 Keipand the heid of the Innerhill in propirtie, quhill it cum to the meting of the tua gaittis as wynd and wodder scheris. 1601 *Ibid.* 395/2 Ascendand up to the hill or month heidis thairof as wind and wedder scheirris. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxvi, On the tap o' the hill where the wind and water shears.

9. *Physics* (also *Mech., Geol.*, etc.). To subject to a shearing stress; to distort or fracture by shear.

1850 E. Clark *Britannia & Conway Bridges* I. 389 Examples of this kind of strain occur in the rivet which unites the two blades of a pair of scissors, or the rivet on which the blade rotates in an ordinary pocket-knife. In the former..the evident tendency of the strain is to shear the rivet in one place only, and this is called a single shear; but in the knife the rivet must be sheared in two places before the blade can escape. *Ibid.* II. 517 It is evident that immediate strain from the weight of the structure, close to the piers on which it is supported, will tend to shear off the end of the tube in a vertical line. 1881 O. Fisher *Physics Earth's Crust* x. 120 Yet we may arrive at some conclusion as to whether the material at any given level within the crust will on the average be sheared upwards or downwards by the compression. 1883 Lodge in *Nature* XXVII. 328 The ether may be sheared by electromotive forces into positive and negative electricity. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 669/2 (*Lighting*) The filament after a time breaks up into sections which become curiously sheared with respect to each other.

Shear: see Sheer.

Shear, obs. f. Sere *a.*[2], several.

15..*Chevy Chase* 12 (Ashm. MS.) Then the wyld thorowe the woodes went on euery syde shear. *Ibid.* 16 On sydis shear.

Shear, erron. f. *sear*, variant of Cere *v.*

1688 Holme *Armoury* IV. xii. (Roxb.) 496/1 First after his departure his body was well sheared and chested, then wrapped in Lead.

Sheared (ʃiəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Shear *v.* + -ed[1].] That has undergone the operation of shearing; shorn. †Of a coin: Clipped.

1616 *Orkney Witch Trial* in C. Rogers *Soc. Life Scot.* (1886) III. 299 Haveing aft and dyvers tymes desyreit the len of ane scheret sheilling fra James Hunton. 1845 Judd *Margaret* II. xi. (1874) 334 One greased pole to climb, two sheared pigs to catch, and a silver punch-bowl the prize. 1905 Geil *Yankee in Pigmy Land* xii. 175 He presented a sheared sheep.

Shearer (ʃiəɹɹəɹ). [f. Shear *v.* + -er[1].] One who or something which shears.

1. A reaper of standing crops.

1318–9 in *Shropsh. Arch. Soc. Trans.* Ser. III. (1903) III. 51 Rogerus mendepas sherar. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 687/1 *Hic messor*, a scherer. *c* 1520 Nisbet *N. T.* Matt. xiii. 30 In the tyme of ripe corn I sal say to the scherars [etc.]. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 43 Both shearers and binders have neede to be armed with gloves. 1788 Picken *Poems* 138 An', hint a' the shearers, wi' Peggy, I bindet the buttles o' grain. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1066 Gloves of sheep-skin made on purpose, called shearer's gloves.

fig. a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxviii. 6 Aungels are sherers Þat gedurs gode frute til god.

Proverb. 1668 R. B. *Adagia Scot.* 6 An ill shearer gat never a good hook.

2. One who removes the fleece from an animal.

1388 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xxv. 11 The fleischis of beestis, whiche Y haue slayn to my schereris. 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 52 Take hede of the sherers, for touchynge the shepe with the sheres. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 44 Shee hath made me four and twenty Nose-gayes for the shearers. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 117. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 817 A good shearer shears seventy or eighty sheep in a day.

fig. 1654 M. Coker (*title*) A whip of Small Cords to scourge Antichrist..Whereunto is added, The Sheerer sheer'd and Casheer'd, the Shaver shav'd, and the Grinder ground. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iv, Being Shepherd of this indigent People, not Shearer merely.

†**3.** One who removes the nap of cloth by the process of shearing. *Obs.*

1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 17 To Sandy Balfoure the scherare, for certane cloth schorne be him. 1679 Jordan *Lond. in Luster* 17 Wool-combers, Sheerers, Dressers [etc.].

†**4.** = Incisor. *Obs.*

1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. xxvi. 260 The vpper teeth, which are the sheareis in the vpper chappe. 1683 Snape *Anat. Horse* v. vi. (1686) 211 The Shearers or Fore-teeth.

5. = Shearman 3.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 93 Wrought Iron Manufacture..Shearer or Shearman.

6. A machine designed to cut metal, etc.

1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 60 Drilling-machines, punchers, squeezers, shearers, all of mighty size.

Shear-grass (ʃiəɹ-gɹɑs). Forms: 5 scher-, 6 sheere-, sher-, 7 sheare-, 8 shar(e-, 9 shere-. [f. Shear *v.*] A name popularly applied to several kinds of sharp-edged grass or sedge, which are apt to cut the mouths of grazing animals or the hands of a person gathering them. Now only *dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 335/1 A Schergrysse (*A.* Scheregresse), *carex*. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. H v, An herbe, whiche we cal in english segge, or shergresse. 1589 A. Fleming *Virg. Georg.* III. 44 Fed with rough greene leaues, And sheere-grasse sharpe or sedge. 1631 Capt. Smith *Advt. Planters* xii. 27 You may have hursh sheare-grasse enough to make hay of. 1790 W. H. Marshall *Midl. Counties* II. 442 Sharegrass, *carix hirta*; a species of sedge. 1799 A. Young *Agric. Lincoln.* 168 It makes a soil produce a crop of hay, which naturally would only feed rabbits by shar grass. 1884 W. Miller *Plant-n.* 57/2 Shear or Shere Grass. *Cladium Mariscus*; also some species of *Carex*.

Shear-head. [f. Shear *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2]]

1. The upper part of the apparatus for hoisting known as 'shears' (see Shear *sb.*[1]).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776) s. v. *Hulk*, The tackles which extend from the head of the mast to the sheer-heads. 1847 Key *Recov. H. M. Gorgon* 24 A guy was taken from the sheerhead to the shore.

†**2.** *Mining.* ? A 'fault'. *Obs.*

1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 56 It no where partakes of the regular dip..of the stratum,..but is broken and interrupted with what the miners call shear-heads and saddles.

Shear-hog (ʃiəɹhɒg). *dial.* Also 6 **sharroge,** 8 **sherrug,** 8–9 **shar-hog,** 9 **sharrag.** [f. Shear *sb.*[2] + Hog *sb.*[1]] A name given to a lamb after the first shearing and until the second.

1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 53 The ewes by theym selfe, the share hogges and theyues by them selfe, the lambes by theym selfe. 1558 *Will of Oliv. Leder*, Huntingdon (Somerset Ho.), Ewes or sharrogs. 1736 W. Ellis *New Exper.* 52 (E.D.S.) The third year a sherrug. 1784 W. H. Marshall *Midl. Counties* (1790) II. 27 Fifty 'sharhogs' of the new Leicestershire breed. 1857 Geo. Eliot *Sc. Clerical Life, Mr. Gilfil's Love Story* i, He thought it a mere frustration of the purposes of language to talk of 'shear-hogs' and 'ewes' to men who habitually said 'sharnags' and 'yowes'.

†**Shear-hook.** *Naut. Obs.* [f. Shear *v.* + Hook *sb.*] A sickle-shaped hook intended to destroy the enemy's rigging.

1338 in Nicolas *Hist. Navy* (1847) II. 475, ii. seilyngne-deles, un dyall, un sherhok, un mykehok. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 39 Sherhokes for the yerde armes. 1558 W. Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 124 The shippe fell aboorde of vs and with her sheare hookes cut our maine saile. 1619 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1906) I. 68 They should be fitted with 'sheere hooks', etc., to keepe off bording. *c* 1635 Capt. N. Boteler *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 289 Sheer hooks are great Hooks of iron about the bigness and in the form of a sickle and they are let into the main-yard-arms. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 80.

Shear-hulk: see Sheer-hulk.

Shearing (ʃiəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Shear *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action or an act of cutting, clipping, or shaving with shears or some other sharp instrument.

c 1315 Shoreham I. 1416 Þat hys in holy cherche y-cleped wel Þe furste scherynge Of clerke. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2624 Sharpe schudering of schote, schering [*Dubl. MS.* sherynge] of mailes. 1490 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 138 Item, for the schereing of xxxiij elne j quartar of clayth. 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 51 Beware, that thou put not to many shepe in a penne at one tyme..at the sheryng. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 77 Grace, and Remembrance be to you both, And welcome to our Shearing. 1704 Pope *Summer* 64 When swains from shearing seek their nightly bow'rs. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Cloth*, The Sheerman takes it, and gives it its first cut, or sheering. 1778 [W. H. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 92 The Cutting of Wheat is termed Shearing. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Shearing*,..cutting up steel for the crucible. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 122 With spring came all the bustle of washing and shearing. 1891 Morris *Poems by Way* (1896) 191 It was Goldilocks woke up in the morn At the first of the shearing of the corn.

†**2.** Cleavage, parting, division. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* I. 502 This hede and taill ar for to say A myddle scheryng in Þe way Of a cercle Þat turnys in hevene.

3. Something which is cut off with shears or some other sharp implement. Now only *pl.*

1536 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 56 To..my shepherde fyve sheipe sheringes. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 90 A pounde of the shearinge of Scarlet. 1673 F. Kirkman *Unlucky Cit.* 287 It was like the shearing of the Hogs, all Bristles. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 295 ¶ 10 He would..have presented her once in three Years with the Sheerings of his Sheep for her Under-Petticoats. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 145 Put the shearings of scarlet cloth upon the coals. 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* vi. 55 A certain quantity of the shearings of fine woollen cloth.

4. *dial.* A designation for a sheep after the first shearing, a shearling.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 2 After they are once shorne, they are called gimmer shearinges. 1781 Hutton *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) 95 *Shearing*, a sheep a year old, or once shorn. 1786 Culley *Live Stock* (1807) Introd. p. xviii, Then they take the name of shearing, shearling, shear-hog.

5. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Shearing*,..the making of vertical cuts at the ends of a portion of an undercut seam of coal. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Shearing*. 1. The vertical side-cutting which, together with holing or horizontal undercutting, constitutes the attack upon a face of coal.

6. *Physics,* etc. See Shear *v.* 9.

1850 E. Clark *Britannia & Conway Bridges* I. 389 Under these circumstances failure takes place solely from the vertical shearing of the material in a transverse direction. 1858 Rankine *Man. Appl. Mechanics* § 279, 299 The resistance of timber to shearing is in each case that which acts between contiguous layers of fibres. 1869 *Lond.* etc. *Philos. Trnl.* XXXVIII. 71 On the Fracture of Brittle and Viscous Solids by 'Shearing'. By Sir William Thomson, F.R.S. 1876 F. Jenkin *Bridges* § 3 in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 285/2 There are three kinds of stress, due to tension, compression, and shearing. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* III. I. iv. § 4 (1903) 428 The planes of sedimentation, or those of cleavage or shearing where these have been developed, being naturally those along which water passes most easily.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shearing-day, -feast, -rent, -season,* †*-time*; *shearing-house, -shed*; esp. in names of tools, weapons, etc. used in the process of shearing, as *shearing-board, -knife, -machine,* †*-shaft,* †*-shears,* †*-sword, -table.*

1661 Petty in T. Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1756) I. 64 The lower chap [of the sheer] is kept close down to the *sheering-board with weights of lead. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xvii, The shearing board would be deserted. 1860 *Indenture* 30 July, *Shearing days fines or *shearing rents and other dues. 1596 Spenser *Astrophel* 32 Emongst the shepheards in their *shearing feast. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* vi, Thou shalt have a necklace of jet at next shearing-feast. 1614 W. Browne *Sheph. Pipe* iii. D 4, Or consuming fire Brent his *shearing-house. 1806 R. Cumberland *Mem.* (1807) II. 145 A very large and commodious shearing-house. 1844 W. Barnes *Poems Rur. Life* Gloss., **Shearen-knife*, a thatcher's tool for shearing the roof. 1834–6 P. Barlow *Manuf.* § 1025 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 729 *Shearing or cropping machines have now very commonly superseded the hand shearing. 1850 E. Clark *Britannia & Conway Bridges* II. 665 A steam-engine, with the necessary shafting, for driving the punching and shearing machines. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 817/1 Organized *shearing bands, with captains, that go from ranch to ranch in the *shearing season. 1581 A. Hall *Iliad* v. 87 Iuno..was wounded sore .. By triple headed *sheering shafte. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 36 *Sharing sheares readie for sheepe to be shorne. 1910 N. Munro *Fancy Farm* xiii. 126 The dipping-fold or the *shearing-shed. 1707 Sir. W. Hope *New Method Fencing* vii. 200 A good light *Sheering-Sword. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Shearing-table*, a bench for holding sheep while being sheared. *c* 1520 Nisbet *N. T.* Matt. xiii. 30 Suffir ye thaim bathe to grow into *schering-tyme. 1777 Brand *Pop. Antiq.* 284.

8. Special comb.: **shearing-darg** *Sc.*, a day's-work performed by a shearer; †**shearing-hook** = Shear-hook; †**shearing-ram,** a ram past its first shearing and therefore about one year old.

1550 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1593, 794/2 Lie *scheringdargis. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 641 (Fairf.) In gooth the grapenel so ful of crokes Amonge the ropes and the *sheryng hokes. 1586 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 32 Makynge of towe sherynge houkes x[d]. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 123 The use of some of his *shearing rams..for fifty guineas each.

b. in scientific terms (see sense 6 and Shear *v.* 9): **shearing plane** *Geol.* = *shear-plane* (Shear *sb.*[2] 7); **shearing strain,** a strain of the nature of a shear (Shear *sb.*[2] 6 a; **shearing strength,** power of resistance to shearing; **shearing stress,** a stress tending to produce or resist a shear.

1889 O. Fisher *Physics Earth's Crust* xx. (ed. 2) 263 The throw, that in faulting occurs along a single *shearing plane, the 'fault-' or 'thrust-plane'. 1850 E. Clark *Britannia & Conway Bridges* II. 517 The strain called by Mr. Stephenson 'the *shearing strain', which rendered thick plates necessary at the extremities of the tubes. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinematics* 134 A shearing strain. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuilding* xvii. 333 The *shearing strengths of rivets are proportional to the sectional Areas. 1869 Rankine *Mach. & Millwork* 497 The ultimate shearing strength..is..equal, or nearly equal, to the tenacity. *Ibid.* 496 Every *shearing stress is equivalent to a pair of direct stresses of the same intensity, one tensile and the other compressive, exerted in directions making angles of 45° with the shearing stress. 1910 Love in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 143/1 A state of stress in which there is purely tangential traction on a plane, and no normal traction on any perpendicular plane, is described as a state of 'shearing stress'.

Shearing (ʃiəɹiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Shear *v.* + -ing[2].] That shears, in various senses of the verb.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 455 Thai seruit thame in sa gret wayne With scherand swerdis and with knyvis. *a* 1586 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxiii. 18 The sheirand shaft soon slippit to my hairt. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 113 As a sheering wind it kills all in the bud. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Nov. 24 Like twin sharks.. showing 'bove the water blue Their shearing fins.

Shear-legs. [Shear *sb.*[1]] A device consisting of three poles of wood or iron bolted together at their upper ends and extended below, carrying tackle for raising heavy weights for machinery; cf. Shear *sb.*[1] 4.

1860 *Engl. & For. Mining Gloss., Newcastle Terms* (ed. 2) 62 *Shear-legs.* 1875 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* 49 The boring tools are sometimes worked simply by a rope passed over a shearlegs or triangle. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 675 At the Chicago yard there is a steel shear-legs 100 feet high and of 100 tons capacity.

Shearling (ʃiəɹliŋ). Forms: 4, 6 **scherling,** 5, 7 **sherling,** 6 **sharling, scharlyng, shyrlyng,** 8 **sheerling,** 9 **shearling.** [f. Shear *v.* + -ling.]

1. A sheep that has been once shorn.

1378–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 587 In 30 pell. de Scherlings empt. de Celer. pro pistrina, 5*s.* 1532–3 *Durham Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 207 Oves..vocatæ sharlyngs. 1786 Culley *Live Stock* (1807) Introd. p. xx, They are not called shearlings until once clipped, which is understood to be the same as one year old. 1833 *Wauldby Farm Rep.* 114 in *Libr. Usef. Kn., Husb.* III, Making up the number by an addition of the finest gimmer shearlings. 1877 Blackmore *Erema* lii, I am whiter than yonder shearling.

†**2.** The fleece of such a sheep. *Obs.*

1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 117, xxij. dousen of scherlinges, and iij. skynnes, prise the dousen xx. d. 1531–2 *Durham Housek. Bk.* (Surtees) 109 Pelles vocati sharlyngs. 1597 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 119 Of the glover, for viij shyrlynges, which was kylled before October last, ix^{s} iiij^{d}. 1680 in Ferguson & Manson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 220 Lamb skins sherlings calfe-skins.

3. *attrib.*, as *shearling-ewe, -ram, -tup, -wether.*

1861 *Times* 27 Sept., Regular ram-breeders..let *shearling rams by private contract. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 38 A dinmont or *shearling-tup. 1788 W. H. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. 321 Several pens of *sheerling-wedders.

Shearman (ʃi·ɔ·măn). Forms: 3 sermon, 3–6 scher-, 4–7 shere-, 5–6 s(c)har-, 5–7 sher-, (6 shier-), 6–7 sheare-, 6–8 sheer-, (7 sheere-, share-), 6– shearman. [f. Shear *v.* + Man *sb.*]

1. One who shears woollen cloth. Now *Hist.*

c 1275 in *Shropsh. Archæol. Soc. Trans.* Ser. III. (1901) I. 130 Rogerius le sermon. 1297 *Placita coram Rege* m. 13 (1897) 83 Adam le Scherman. 1379 *Poll-tax IV. Riding* in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* V. 25 Johannes Wykir & Agnes vx. ejus, Shereman. 1415 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 98 Willelmus, filius Thomae Sherman, de Notyngham,..sherman. 1530 in *Archæologia* XXV. 503 The sharman of Snettsham. 1551 T. Wilson *Logic* V iv, His cote somwhat araied..was dressed at the Shermans [1580 Shiermans], not past two or thre dayes before. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 141 Villaine, thy Father was a Playsterer, And thou thy selfe a Sheareman, art thou not? 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2224/4 A Sheerman by Trade. 1798 W. Hutton *Family of Hutton* 97 My great grandfather, was a shearman.

Comb. 1463 *Cal. City Lond. Let.-bk.* L. 27 That now person enfraunchesed..take vpon hym to grynde any mennes sheres except Sheremen sherys. 1894 R. S. Ferguson *Hist. Westmorland* 165 The shearmen-dyers.

2. One who conducts the process of shearing metal.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 93 Wrought Iron Manufacture..Shearer or Shearman. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Shear men*, men who put iron or steel into the shears ..and square it and cut it into the required lengths.

Shearn(e, variant forms of Sharn *sb.*

Shears *pl.*: see Shear *sb.*[1]

Shear-shorie, variant of Searchery *Sc. Obs.*

1707 W. Black *Privil. Roy. Burrows* App. N 2 b, In.. 1632, a Signature of Foreign Shear-shorie, in favours of Robert Borthwick..being past in Exchequer [etc.].

Shear steel. [f. Shear *sb.*[1]: see quot. 1837.] Blister steel improved in quality by heating, rolling and tilting.

1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 13 The steel which contains the smallest proportion of carbon, for example, shear steel, is the most easily welded. 1837 Hebert *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* I. 788 Shear Steel.—This name was given to a steel that was first made by Crowley, of Newcastle, about sixty years ago...Crowley.. stamped his production with the figure of a pair of shears, to indicate its suitable application...Various qualities of shear steel are made, distinguished by the terms half-shear, single-shear, and double-shear, according to the number of times it has been cut, piled, welded, and drawn out. 1857 Scoffern, etc. *Usef. Metals* 345 Bar-steel from the converting-furnace is made into single shear-steel and double shear-steel, which will differ in quality and value with the quality of the bar-steel from which it is made, and the judgment and care of the person who selects the steel. This name was given to it because it was the kind used for the blades of shears, formerly employed for cropping woollen cloths. Single shear-steel is distinguished by a single representation of a pair of those shears, and double shear by two. 1861 Sir W. Fairbairn *Iron* 175 Double Shear Steel is single shear steel a second time cut up, piled, heated, and tilted. 1884 Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 293/2 Round the part which is to form the bearing a thick ring of shear-steel must be welded.

†**'Sheart.** *Obs.* Also written 6 shart, 7 s'harte, 's'heart, 8 *erron.* 'sdheart. A euphemistic shortening of *God's heart* (see God *sb.* 14), used as an oath or asseveration.

c 1596 *Sir T. More* III. ii. 276 Shart, if my haire stand not an end [etc.]. 1604 Dekker *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* C 3, *Flu.*.. Sblood why doe you attach vs? *Cast.* Sheart! attach vs! *c* 1615 W. Goddard *Mastiff Whelp* E 4 b, What crying? s'harte this is ex'lent fine. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* II. vii, 'S'heart, what shou'd he do with distinguishing Taste? 1706 Betterton *Amorous Widow* II. 18 *Visc.* 'Sdheart, 'tis impossible!

Shear Thursday: see Sheer Thursday.

Shearwater (ʃi·ɔ·ɪwɔ̄tə). Also 7 shere-, 8 shire-, 8–9 *erron.* sheer-. [f. Shear *v.* + Water *sb.*]

1. A bird of the genus *Puffinus*, esp. *P. anglorum*, the Manx Shearwater (see Manx *a.*), and *P. major*, the Greater Shearwater.

c 1671 Sir T. Browne *Norf. Birds* Wks. 1835 IV. 316 A sea-fowl called a sherewater. 1674 Ray *Coll. Words* To Rdr. A 8, Among some Pictures of Birds which I have received from..Sr. Thomas Brown..I find..A shear-water inscribed *Larus niger.* 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. i. 93 We saw no Fowl but Shear-waters. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Pembrokeshire*, The harry-bird [is] the shirewater of Sir Thomas Brown. 1821 Scott *Pirate* iv, The very sheerwaters and bonxies are making to the cliffs for shelter. 1870 Gillmore tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 288 Under the name of Shearwaters..those species of Petrels are included which have bills as long, and sometimes longer, than their heads.

2. *U.S.* The Black Skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra.*

1794 Morse *Amer. Geog.* 167 Shear Water or Razor Bill. 1850 F. Mason *Burmah* 300 The sheer-water, or scissors-bill. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 652/2 The black skimmer, or shear-water.

†**Shea·ry,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Shear *v.* + -y.] Having a hard sharp edge.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xv. 16 Cyperus Wood grasse hath many sheary grassie leaues.

Sheat, *sb. dial.* Also 6 *pl.* shettes, 7–9 sheet, 8 scheat, 9 shet. [Cogn. w. the synonymous Shoat[2]; the relation between the two forms is obscure.] A pig under a year old.

1534 *Inv.* in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII*, LXXXIII. lf. 118 (P.R.O.) Yong hogges called Shettes. 1572 in *Pegge's Kenticisms* (E.D.S.) s. v., One sow, two sheetes. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 661 In English we call a young swine a Pigge, A weaning Pigge, a sheate, a Yealke, and so foorth. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxxvii, Three hundred barrow-pigs or sheats. 1736 J. Lewis *Isle of Tenet* (ed. 2) 38 *Scheat*, a little Pig spay'd. 1852 in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. VI. 339/1 They [Kentish men] defined 'sheets' to be 'pigs between the age of six and ten months'. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Sheat*, a young hog of the first year.

†**Sheat,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Trim, neat.

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* vii. (1630) 25 Neat, sheat and fine, As brisk as a cup of wine.

Sheat, Sheat(e, obs. ff. Sheath[2], Sheet.

Sheath[1] (ʃiθ). Forms: *a.* 1 sceæð, scéað, 1–3 scēð, 2–3 scaþ, 3 shæþ, seaþ, sseþe, 3, (5) seth, 4–6 s(c)hethe, 4–7, (8–9 *dial.*) sheth, 5 scheth, (seeth), 5–6 sheethe, *Sc.* scheith, 6 scheethe, sheeth, 6–7 sheathe, (7 ? *nispr.* skeath, 8 shearth), 6– sheath. *β.* 4–5 schede, 5 shede, 5–6 schete. [OE. *scēþ, scēaþ* str. fem. = OS. *skēdia*, MDu. *schēde* (mod.Du. *scheede, schee*), OHG. *sceida* (MHG., mod.G. *scheide*), ON. *skeiðir* pl., scabbard (Da. *skede*):—OTeut. **skaiþjō.*

The word app. belongs to the Teut. root *skaiþ-, skaid-*, to separate, divide (see Shed *v.*). The primary notion may have been that of a stick split to receive the blade: cf. the ablaut-variant MSw. *skiþa*, mod.Sw. *skida* a sheath, which appears to be the same word as ON. *skiða* a billet of wood, faggot (see Shide *sb.*). The ON. *skauðir* pl. 'sheath' of a horse (see 2 a below) is commonly regarded as cognate, although belonging to a different vowel-series; probably, however, the resemblance in form and sense with the present word is accidental.]

1. A case or covering into which a blade is thrust when not in use; usually close-fitting and conforming to the shape of the blade, esp. of a sword, dagger, knife, etc. Cf. Scabbard.

a. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xviii. 11 Send suord in sceað.. *mitte gladium in vaginam. a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1992 Handum bruȝdon hæleð of scaðum hringmæled sweord. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 482 He awende his swurd into ðære sceaðe. *c* 1200 Ormin 14675 Abraham..droh hiss sword off shæþe. *c* 1205 Lay. 23211 Luken vt of scaþe [*c* 1275 seaþe] sweordes longe. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 15795 (Fairf.) Þat dint now gif þou nane In-to þe shebe [*c* 1425 *Trin.* sheeþe, *earlier texts* forel] þou putt þi squorde. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 259 Wypyng his blody swerde, and put hit vp ynto his schebe. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 706 Schort suerdis of scheith smertly thay dreuch. 1530 Palsgr. 266/2 Sheth of a meate knyfe, *gayne.* 1555 Eden *Decades* 224 He had a longe dager with a hafte of golde, and the shethe of a fayre kynde of carued woodde. 1605 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 A new sheth for my M^{r} daggar. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forf.* 2 Blades, Handles, Scabbards, Sheaths for Knives. 1715 Pope *Iliad* III. 125 Your shining Swords within the Sheath restrain. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 195 The lever and cutting blade separated from the handle and sheath. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 11 Before drawing the sword from the sheath. 1865 Lubbock *Prehist. Times* 29 A bronze sword in a wooden sheath.

β. c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 888 (MS. Gg.) Tysbe..saw hire wympil & hise emty schede And ek his sword that hym hath don to dede. *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* (Percy Soc.) 2584 And drew a knyf out of hire schete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 444/2 Schede, or schethe, *vagina.* 14.. *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Warton Club) lxi, Myn baselard haȝt a schede of red, And a clene loket of led. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lix. 359 He putte his sword vp in the shede. 1518 *Ortus Vocab.*, *Vagina*, a shete [1500 a shethe].

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2864 Were he mowe þe luþer vortiger witie fram þe depe þat ich in is Ineward mid suerd make a sseþe. *c* 1393 Chaucer *Scogan* 39 Ne pynke I neuere of slep to wake myn muse þat rustyþ in myn schede [*Fairf. & Pepys* shethe] stylle in pes. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 170 (Qo. 1599) O happy dagger This is thy sheath, there rust and let me dye. 1615 Hieron *Three Serm. Necess. Advts.* 14 Some one who is a meere hypocrite, and but as it were the sheath and shadow of a Christian. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* viii, Women..are occasion for many a blade's exchanging a sheath of neat's leather for one of flesh and blood. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 323 Liberation of the will from the sheaths and clogs of organization..is the end and aim of this world.

†c. *By my sheath*, a petty oath. *Obs.*

a 1530 Heywood *Love* 1370 (Brandl), The hole faute in fortune by my sheth. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 595/2 Yes by my shethe.

†d. *Painted sheath*: showy exterior. *Obs.*

[Cf. Fr. '*Dans vne gaine d'or vn couteau de plomb*': Prov. A leaden sword in a golden sheath; a godlesse heart in a goodly bodie' (Cotgr.).]

1542 Becon *Pathw. Prayer* fi. S iv, Let vs not flatter oure selues nor make to much of our painted shethe, as they saye. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 22 She maie not beare a fether, but she must breath, She maketh so much of hir peynted sheath. 1576 Gascoigne *Steel Glas* Wks. 1910 II. 156 One Which stands so much, upon his paynted sheath.. That he accompts, no Soldiour but himselfe. 1613 Hieron *Abridg. Gosp.* II. iii. Wks. 1614 I. 159 Thou pridest thy selfe..in thy painted sheath and gay clothing.

2. A sheath-like covering. Applied to various animal and vegetable structures.

a. The tubular fold of skin into which the penis is retracted, in many animals, as the horse, bull, dog, etc. Also † = Prepuce.

1555 Eden *Decades* I. viii. 38 The men of this countrey inclose theyr priuie members in a gourde...In other places of that tract, they thrust the synew within the sheethe therof [orig. *intra vaginam membrilarem neruum reducunt*]. 1607 Markham *Cavel.* I. 70 If, after your foales bee gelt, their cods and sheathes happen to swell exceeding much. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* I. ii. (1738) 15 Its outer cover, or Sheath, is nothing else but a production of the Scarfskin Hide and fleshy Pannicle. *c* 1800 J. Cundall *Sch. Arts* 34 The Cure. First throw him [the bull], and draw his pizzle out of his sheath.

b. *Bot.* A tubular or enrolled part or organ of a plant; the part of an expanded organ that is rolled round a stem or other body, as the spathe of a flower, the lower part of the leaves of grasses, etc.

1671 Grew *Anat. Pl.* I. i. (1682) 10 The Plume in Corn is trussed up within a membranous Sheath. 1720 P. Blair *Bot. Ess.* i. 28 Sometimes they are covered with a Vagina or Sheath at the top, which appears blackish in the middle of the Flourish, until it is fully blown, and then the Sheath falls off, and the two Portions separate. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 81 *Sheath* (spatha), a species of Calyx, exemplified in the Crocus, the Iris, and the Daffodil. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 95 Occasionally the petiole embraces the branch from which it springs, and in such case is said to be sheathing; and is even called a sheath, or vagina, as in grasses. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* v. 28, I was ..More crumpled than a poppy from the sheath. 1847 Mrs. R. Lee *Afr. Wand.* vii. (1854) 100 He found a large spatha, or sheath, full of cocoa-nuts. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* xiii. 180 The maize-ears full and shining gleamed from bursting sheaths of verdure. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 174 This sheath in all true Grasses terminates above in a membranous appendage. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xx. II. 11 The cheap clothing that moulding itself on her feet seemed an adornment as choice as the sheaths of buds. 1882–4 Cooke *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I. 220 Cells forming a filament (*Trichome*) usually included in a tubular homogenous or lamellate sheath (*vagina*).

c. *Bot.* 'A limiting layer of surrounding cellular tissue' (B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, 1900). Also 'the lower, longer portion of the cell-wall in division in Oedogonium' (*Ibid.* Add.). *Bundle-sheath*: see Bundle *sb.* 4.

1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 6 When a layer (simple or compound) surrounds a tissue, which differs from it, it is termed relatively to the latter a sheath. 1897 tr. *Strasburger's Text-bk. Bot.* (1903) 203 The glucose which is thus produced in the leaves passes out of the mesophyll cells into the elongated cells of the vascular bundle-sheaths. The glucose and maltose are transferred in these conducting sheaths through the leaf-stalks into the stem.

d. *Anat.* The connective tissue covering which closely invests a part or elongated organ, and binds it together and holds it in place. Cf. Fascia 3.

1805 J. F. D. Jones *Treat. Suppress. Hemorrhage* (1810) 54 A coagulum then, formed at the mouth of the artery, and within its sheath. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxx. 404 There was..no inflammation of it's [i. e. the spinal cord's] membranes or effusion into its sheath. 1872 Huxley *Physiol.* i. 10 The sheath is continued at each end into a tendon. 1873 J. Angell *Elem. Anim. Physiol.* v. 70 Each primitive fibre is invested with a delicate sheath of fine, tough, elastic, transparent, structureless membrane, termed the *sarcolemma* or *myolemma*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 819 The outermost of the three layers [of the intussuscepted bowel] is known as the intussuscipient, the sheath, or the receiving layer.

e. A tube-like case, covering, or protection, e. g. a hair-follicle, the covering of the sting, etc. of an insect.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 68 The sheath sometimes sticks so fast in the wound, that the animal is obliged to leave it behind; by which the bee soon after dies. 1801 tr. *Haller's First Lines Physiol.* 205 The hair, with both its cylindrical sheaths, arrives at a cutaneous pore, goes out through it, and forces the epidermis into a similar sheath. 1820 Shelley *Witch of Atlas* xv, And there lay Visions.. Each in its thin sheath, like a chrysalis. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 320 Sheath of the sucker [in *Membranaceæ*] with only two or three apparent joints. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 399 The sheath of this apparatus [the 'sucker' of Hemipterous insects] is at these times frequently bent into an angle. 1885 Haldane *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 369 The softening or destruction of the hair-sheaths either by lime or by putrefaction.

f. The covering of certain shell-fish, e. g. the razor-shell.

1815 S. Brookes *Conchol.* 156 Sheath. Solen Vagina and Siliqua. 1822 J. Parkinson *Outl. Oryctol.* 174 Bivalve shells, contained in a tubular sheath distinct from the valves. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 114 Sheath tapering,..the valves of the shell elongated.

g. The lorica of certain protozoans, etc.

1841 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* 34 The Tubipoidæ are enclosed in a calcareous or coriaceous sheath or tube. 1859 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Protozoa* vii. 61, Fig. 14 showing animal [*Vaginicola valvata*] contracted within its sheath. 1878 F. Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 121 Where the proliferating Polyps are provided with a sheath, the generative buds are always enclosed by the same test as the Polyps themselves.

h. 'The horny covering of the bill or feet of a bird; esp. a sort of false cere of some birds, as the sheathbills, jägers, etc.' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1781 Pennant *Genera of Birds* 43 Upper of the upper mandible lodged in a corneous sheath. 1886 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 782/1 *note*, A strange fallacy arose early ..that this case or sheath [of the sheathbill] was movable.

i. The elytron or outer hard wing-case of a coleopterous insect.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 368 There are some beetles that have neither wings nor sheath. 1854 *Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* II. 62/2 From this character of having the wings in

a sheath, the term *Coleoptera* was applied...The superior wings, which form the sheath, are generally called elytra. 1910 D. W. Thompson tr. *Aristotle's Hist. Anim.* I. 5 Some are coleopterous or sheath-winged, for they have their wings in a sheath or shard.

j. The fold of skin into which the claws of a feline animal are retracted.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* III. 200 The cat kind are.. remarkable for the sharpness..of their claws, which thrust forth from their sheath when they seize their prey.

3. *Photogr.* (See quots.)

1890 Woodbury *Encycl. Photogr.* 630 *Sheath*, an arrangement for holding the dry plate in detective cameras so that they are protected from the light and can be conveniently changed at will. They are usually made of darkened metal. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 316 The lens and finders are uncovered by sliding sheaths or covers of the same leather.

† 4. The razor-fish or solen. [Cf. 2 f.] *Obs.*

1722 Diaper tr. *Oppian's Halieut.* I. 482 Here slender Sheaths, and juicy Oysters hide.

5. *Sc.* and *dial.* = Knitting-*sheath*.

1893 *Longman's Mag.* Feb. 378 Their straw sheaths tucked into the bands of their tousers [aprons], they clicked merrily away with their needles as they walked along the road.

6. A structure or banking of loose stones to prevent the overflow of a river.

1850 in Ogilvie, and in later Dicts.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib. often passing into adj. (applied to dress), as *sheath gown, model, skirt*, etc.; also *sheath-like, -maker*; **sheath-knife**, a dagger-like knife encased in a sheath; **sheath-piling** = *sheet-piling* (Sheet *sb.*[1] 12 b).

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 5/1 They were what are called *sheath gowns or skirts *à fourreau*. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. i, She purchases a large *sheath-knife in the Palais Royal. 1897 Kipling *Capt. Cour.* viii. 165 The leather belt with the sheath-knife at the back. 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 15 Flowers with *sheath-like bracts. 1899 *Outlook* 7 Jan. 725/2 The skirts cut in a sheath-like scantiness. 1530 Palsgr. 266/2 *Sheth maker, *gaignier*. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 357 The third sort were sheath-makers for swords. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 437/2 This can be accomplished..by careful *sheath-piling to retain the sides of the excavation. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 24 Jan. 8/4 *Sheath-skirts..will still enjoy popularity.

b. *Nat. Hist.*, as *sheath-edge, -leaf*; **sheath bill**, a sea-bird of the genius *Chionis*, having the basal part of the bill ensheathed in a horny case; **sheathclaw**, a lizard of the genus *Thecodactylus*; **sheath-horned** *a.*, having hollow horns enclosing a horn-core; **sheath (razor-) shell**, the razor-shell; **† sheath-scale** *Bot.* (see quot.); **† sheath-stone** (see quot.); **† sheath-wing** = 2 i; **sheath-winged**, having the wings encased in elytra, coleopterous, vaginipennate. See also Sheath-fish.

1781 Pennant *Genera of Birds* 43 *Sheath-bill. 1854 A. Adams, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 47 Sheathbills (Chionidæ). 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 208 A mother penguin cannot leave her egg for a moment but what a sheath-bill, Chionis, dashes its beak into it. 1850 P. H. Gosse *Nat. Hist., Reptiles* 90 The Smooth *Sheath-claw..is a native of Jamaica. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 411 Carex Buxbaumii..*sheath-edges filamentous. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xii. (1890) 357 A bull, goat, or other *sheath-horned ruminant. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Vegetation* 7 S 2/2 Above there is a mark of the *sheath-leaf, which was pulled [off the stalk]. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 821 The spirally twisted sheath-leaves are noticeable when the ear is beginning to form. 1819 Turton *Conchol. Dict.* 159 *Solen Vagina*. *Sheath Razor-shell. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 81 **Sheath-scale*, a membrane found at the top of the sheathes which surround the stem of Grasses, just where the sheath ends, and the proper leaf begins. 1712 *Mus. Thoresby.* (1713) 444 The *Sheath-Shell, as it is commonly called, because of its Form. 1815 Burrow *Elem. Conchol.* 194 Solen. Razor or Sheath Shell. 1681 Grew *Museum* III. § i. i. 265 The *Sheath-Stone. *Solenites*. Like the petrify'd shell of the Sheath-Fish. 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 199 A circular projection..on which the *sheath-teeth are formed. 1704 Petiver *Gazophyl.* II. Tab. xvii, Its Shoulders are yellower than the *Sheath Wings. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 141 All vaginipennous or *sheathwinged insects, as Beetles and Dorrs. 1910 D. W. Thompson tr. *Aristotle's Hist. Anim.* I. 5 Some are coleopterous or sheath-winged.

† Sheath[2]. *Obs.* Forms: α. 4 schethe, 6 sheth(e, 7 (? *misprint*) skeath, 7–8 sheath, 9 seath; β. 8 sheat, sheet. [Prob. the same word as Sheeth. The specific sense below is in WFlem. *scheeberd, scheidberd* (*berd* = board). It is also one of the meanings of Norw. *skeid*; the form *skeath*, if not a misprint, is prob. Scandinavian.] In ploughs of an old type, the bar connecting the beam and sole in front.

α. 1356–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 384 It. in 24 schethes et 24 moldebred cum jugis spakes, 3*s.* 6*d.* 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 3 The sheldbrede is a brode pece of wodde, fast pinned to the ryghte syde of the shethe in the ferther ende. 1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandm.* I. Former Pt. iii. B 2, The skeath..is a peece of woode of two foote and a halfe in length, and of eight inches in breadth, and two inches in thicknesse; it is driuen extreamly hard into the Plough-beame, slopewise. 1616 Surflet & Markham *Country Farm* VII. xvi. 662 Of it [the Ash] also is made all manner of Plow and Cart-timber whatsoeuer, as Beames, Heads, Skeathes [etc.]. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 333/2 The Sheath [of a Plow] is that which holds the Beam and Throck together. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 164 According to the position of the sheath, the earth of the furrow is turned over more suddenly. *a* 1817 W. Muir *Poems* (1818) 8 (*Elegy on old plough*), The very pettle, riest an' seath, Are pil'd up for a fiery death.

β. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. 301 The Plow-Tail consists of..the Share P., and the Sheat Q. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. 6 T 1/2 The sheat, or as it is sometimes called the fore-sheat, there being another piece of timber behind it called the hinder sheat, should be..fastened to the beam by a retch. 1791 J. Townsend *Journ. Spain* (1792) I. 229 An English mechanic will not readily conceive how a plough can be made..without any sheets to support the handle and the share.

Sheath, variant of Seath *Obs.*, brine-pit.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 609 (Cheshire) There be two wells of salt water...Sheathes they call them. *c* 1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 2 At Middlewich there are seven Pits or Bryne sheaths, which yield most rich Bryne.

Sheath-anchor, obs. form of Sheet-anchor.

Sheathe (ʃiːð), *v.* Also *techn.* **sheath** (ʃiːþ). Forms: 5 schethe, 5–6 shethe, (7 sheate), 6–9 sheath, 6– sheathe. [f. Sheath[1].]

† 1. *trans.* To fit or furnish (a sword, etc.) with a sheath. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3853 He schokkes owtte a schorte knyfe schethede with silvere. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 138 Walters dagger was not come from sheathing.

2. To put (a sword, dagger, etc.) into a sheath or scabbard. *To sheathe the sword* (fig.): to cease hostilities, to put an end to war or enmity.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxxii. (1869) 20, I bithouht me what j shulde do..with þilke sword yshethed, seled, wrapped. 1530 Palsgr. 702/1, I shethe a knyfe or a sworde, I put them in to their shethe...Shethe your sworde, you be man good ynoughe. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 52 Mars come thundring downe, And neuer sheathe thy swift reuenging sword. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 213 Still allowing to Kings and their Senates, and Counsailes, right of drawing or sheathing the sword. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 273 The Confederate Catholicks of Ireland were iointly and seuerally sworne,..neuer to sheate theire sworde untill they see the lustre of religion florish in Ireland. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 140 In Days of Ease, when now the weary Sword Was sheath'd, and Luxury with Charles restor'd. 1749 Smollett tr. *Gil Blas* VII. i. (1782) III. 7 Enough (said I to him, sheathing my sword) I am not a brute, to refuse to hear reason. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. lxxii, Those scarfs of blood-red shall be redder before The sabre is sheathed and the battle is o'er. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. India* IX. i. II, 263 He restrained himself sufficiently to sheath his sword. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 575 The sword should not be sheathed till he had been brought to condign punishment as a traitor. 1891 Morris *Poems by Way* (1896) 210 And then the ancient blade he sheathed.

† b. with *up*. Also *transf. Obs.*

1607 R. Turner *Nosce Te* C 3 b, Being soundly bangde he sheathde his dagger vp. 1615 Hieron *Dign. Preaching* 9 May I..like Salomons sluggard, sheathe vp my hands into my bosome and renounce husbandrie? 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* II. x. 35 But perceiving no body to appear, he presently sheathed up his sword. 1738 Wesley *Hymns, 'Long have I view'd'* vi, I will not..beg Thee to sheath up thy Sword.

c. *transf.* To bury (a sword) as in a sheath (e.g. *in* an enemy's body). Also with obj. an animal's tusk, claw, etc.

1584 A. Munday *Fedele & Fortunio* 1255 in *Arch. Stud. new. Spr.* CXXIII. 72 Attilia tolde me, that her mistresse had made a request, To Crack-stone, to sheathe his sworde in your brest. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 617 A churlish swine..Whose tushes neuer sheathd, he whetteth still. *Ibid.* 1116 The..swine Sheath'd..the tuske in his soft groine. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 70 Dispatch me heere: Here sheath thy Sword, Ile pardon thee my death. 1614 Gorges *Lucan* I. 37 Within his [a bull's] throat they sheath'd the knife. 1667 Dryden *Ind. Emp.* IV. iv, 'Tis in my breast she sheaths her Dagger now. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVI. x, He beat down his guard, and sheathed one half of his sword in the body of the said gentleman. 1858 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* xxi. 270 The hand of his foe..still grasped the hilt of the dagger sheathed in the wound.

d. *fig.* To lay aside, cause to be laid aside (hostility, malice). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. iii. 88 Sheath thy impatience: throw cold water on thy Choller. 1752 Young *Brothers* I. i, Sheath your resentments in your father's peace. 1773 J. Allen *Serm. S. Mary's Oxf.* 16 This ought to sheath plebeian malignity.

e. To retract or draw in (the claws).

1681 Grew *Museum* I. 12 The Leopard..always keeps the Claws of his fore-feet turned up from the ground, and sheath'd as it were in the Skin of his Toes. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 270 He sheathes his paws, uncurls his angry mane. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* IX. xviii, With tranquil eyes and talons sheathed, The ounce expects his liberty. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VIII. 126 His [the lion's] claws are sheathed.

3. To cover or encase (esp. a person or part of the body) *in* (something, usually protective).

1632 Massinger *City Madam* IV. ii, Thy procurer Shall be sheath'd in Velvet. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 140 The [petrifying] spring..sheaths everything with stony cases. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 453 In meet Array, Sheath'd in refulgent Arms, a noble Band Advance. 1816 Byron *Siege of Corinth* xxiii. 9 Many a bosom, sheathed in brass, Strew'd the earth like broken glass. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* I, Warriors sheathed in complete steel. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* lvi, She started impulsively to her full height, sheathed in her white shawl.

transf. and *fig.* 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 311 People seem sheathed in their tough organization. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 850/1 Plumpness sheathes the nerves and gives an impression of good humour.

b. To cover from view. *rare.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 397 Her eyes like Marigolds had sheath'd their light.

† c. To *sheathe up*: to envelop so as to confine or obstruct. *Obs. rare.*

1661 Boyle *Cert. Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 146 Those active parts of a body which are of differing Natures, when they are as it were Sheath'd up, or Wedg'd in amongst others in the texture of a Concrete. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xiii. 64 The rich fat wort sheathes up the pores of the hop, and, as it were, embalms the leaves.

4. † **a.** *Med.* To mitigate the acridity or pungency of (a drug) by the use of an emollient vehicle. *Obs.*

1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* v. (1735) 130 Other Substances ..opposite to..Acrimony which are call'd demulcent or mild, because they blunt or sheath those sharp Salts..such as Pease, Beans [etc.]. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Wine*, It had a pleasing softness that sheathed the acrimony of the spirit, and covered the bitter taste of the hop. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 546 Its acrimony requires to be sheathed with some bland powder, as starch.

b. *gen.* To mitigate the painfulness of.

1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 77 The barb of misfortune is sheathed in the mildness of the writer's temperament. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 18 The innumerous Sweet songs which for this Italy outrang From older singers' lips, who sang..with pang Sheathed into music, touched the heart of us So finely, that the pity scarcely pained!

5. (Often *sheath.*) **a.** To cover (a ship, a door, roof, etc.) with a sheathing of metal.

1615 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 62 We..brought her agrownd before the English howse to sheath her [the ship]. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 Barnacles..will eat thorow all the Plankes if she be not sheathed, which is as casing the Hull vnder water with Tar, and Haire, close couered ouer with thin boords fast nailed to the Hull. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 346/2 They Sheath Ships with Lead. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxviii, There was no occasion for a good while to sheath any of the Kings Ships. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 332 His majesty's frigate the Alarm..was sheathed with copper, by way of trial. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 233 At the more solemn festivals, the high Altar in the richer churches, was sheathed in a gold or silver frontal, studded with precious stones. 1885 Clark Russell *Strange Voy.* I. ii. 21 The ship..had been newly sheathed, and the yellow metal.. gleamed dully, like old gold. 1883 P. H. Hunter *Story Dan.* ix. 161 The exterior of the dome is sheathed with burnished copper. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 346/2 The doors [of the temple] are sheathed in silver.

b. To cover (a tree-trunk) with a 'sheathing'.

1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 431 Sheathing the stems of standard trees..should not be neglected.

c. To cover a telegraph cable with a protective envelope.

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 17 Apr. 11/2 These wire-sheathing machines..will sheath fifty miles of cables in a day.

d. To place (a photographic plate) in a sheath.

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 263 With regard to sheaths for the plates—these may be used,..but in the course of several years..no plate has ever been sheathed.

6. *Nat. Hist.* To surround with a 'sheath' or covering.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 36 Those black filaments.. which are sheathed in her [the snail's] horns. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 215 Leaves rather longer than the joints of the stem, not at all sheathing it. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 154 Leaves alternate, slightly sheathing at the base. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 109 Stem..sheathed below by obtuse leafless stipules. 1872 Huxley *Physiol.* I. 10 A mass of red flesh, sheathed in connective tissue. 1882–4 Cooke *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I. 195 A hyaline bristle, which is sheathed at its base.

Sheathe, bad spelling of Scythe.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) III. 125.

Sheathed (ʃiːþd), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. Sheath[1] + -ed[2].] Having or surrounded by a sheath; put in or capable of being withdrawn into a sheath.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 16 Mites in Cheese..are sheath'd and crustaceous Animals (as Scarabees and such like Insects are). 1771 J. R. Forster *Flora Amer. Septentr.* 4 *Panicum clandestin.* Panic grass, sheathed. Pensylva. Kalm. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 81 *Sheathed Fruit-stalk* (spadix), one that is furnished with a sheath. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 238 The sheathed polype.

Comb. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 127 Sheathed winged Insects, commonly called Beetles or Scarabs. 1863 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 460 Coleoptera, a word of Greek origin, signifying sheathed-winged animals.

Sheathed (ʃiːðd; *techn.* ʃiːþt), *ppl. a.* [f. Sheathe *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Of a sword, etc.: Put into or encased in a sheath.

1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. iii, With sheathed broad-sword in his hand. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* v. III. 25 A pair of sheathed scissors. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xlii, Softly laying his velvet hand, as a cat might have laid its sheathed claws, on Mr. Dombey's arm. 1903 Sir A. H. Layard *Autobiog.* I. iii. 144 His silver-sheathed yataghan.

2. Of a ship: Having the bottom covered with sheathing. [Sheathe *v.* 5.]

1889 Welch *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* viii. 105 Passing now to the sheathed ships, the butts of the flat keel plate are double chain riveted.

Sheather[1] (ʃiːðəɹ). Also 4–6 shether, 5 schedare, schethare. [f. Sheath[1] + -er[1].] A sheath-maker.

1379 *Poll-tax W. Riding* in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* VI. 43 Johannes de Breres, Shether *vjd.* 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 654 Botelmakers et Shethers jurati ad regulandum Misterum suum. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 444/2 Schedare, or schethare, *vaginarius*. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Whyte tanners, galyors, and shethers. 1583 *Streat Bk.*, John Cutler, sheather, for riding his mare through the corne, 6*d.*

Sheather[2] (ʃiːðəɹ). [f. Sheathe *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which sheathes.

1761 *Ann. Reg.* IV. *Usef. Proj.* 123 When the salts above described have lost their points, in the absorbing sheather,

Sheathery (ʃī·þəri). [f. SHEATH[1] + -ERY.] Sheaths and similar articles collectively.

1857 *P. O. Directory Yorksh.* 1052 Sheathery Manufacturers.

Sheath-fish[1] (ʃī·þfiʃ), **sheat-fish** (ʃī·t-). Also sheet-. [The earlier form *sheath-fish* is prob. f. SHEATH[1], after the G. *schaid(e, scheid(e* masc. (now *scheiden* masc.; OHG. had *sceida* fem.), which Gesner *De Piscibus* (1558) regarded as cogn. w. *scheide* fem. SHEATH *sb.*, supposing that the fish was named from some resemblance in shape to a cavalry scabbard. The later *sheat-fish* seems to be ad. G. *scheidfisch* (f. *scheid*: see above), though that compound appears in Grimm only with a reference to Frisch (1741). The etymology of G. *scheid(e, scheiden* is unknown.] A large fresh-water fish, *Silurus glanis*, common in the Danube and other rivers of eastern Europe.

a. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 1723 A sheath fish, or whale of the river, *stella*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX. li. I. 266 The male sheath-fish or riuer-whale Silurus. 1815 ANNE PLUMTRE tr. *Lichtenstein's Trav. S. Africa* II. 343 A species nearly allied to our *silurus glanis*, or sheath-fish, which in the *systema naturæ* is given as an inhabitant of the Nile.

β. 1611 COTGR., *Silure*, the rauening sheat fish, or whall of the riuer. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) 128 Silurus Rondeletii...The Sheat-fish. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 26 At Aleppo, the gall of the sheet fish, Silurus Glanis..was in particular request. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* x, A mighty sheat-fish smokes upon the festive board. 1881 ELLEN FREWER tr. *Holub's 7 Yrs. S. Africa* II. i. 30, I succeeded in hooking three large sheatfish.

b. In extended use, as a name for the order *Siluridæ* or for a subdivision of it which includes the genus *Silurus*. (See quots.)

a. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 649/2 The electric sheath-fish of tropical Africa (*Malapterurus*).

β. 1851 GOSSE *Nat. Hist., Fishes* 227 *Siluridæ*. (Sheat-fishes.) 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 106 Mailed Sheat-Fishes (Loricarildæ). *Ibid.*, Naked Sheat-Fishes (Pimelodidæ). *Ibid.* 107 True Sheat-Fishes (Siluridæ) [etc.]. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 31 Of the sheat-fish, or scaleless siluroids, we have twenty-six genera.

† **Sheath-fish**[2]. *Obs.* [f. SHEATH[1] + FISH *sb.*] The razor-fish.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 32 The Sheath, or Rasor-fish, resembles in length and bignesse a mans finger. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1892) 126 Sheth or haft fishe. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5022 A Sheath-fish, which is very plentiful in New-England; a delicate fish, cover'd with a thin shell and of the colour of a Musle. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § vi. ii. 143 The Sheath-Fish, commonly so called from its similitude to the sheath of a Knife. *Solen. Vuguis.*

† **Sheath-fish**[3]. *Obs.* : see SAITHE.

Sheathing (ʃī·þiŋ, ʃī·ðiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 5 **schedynge**, 7 **shething.** [f. SHEATHE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. a. The action of putting into a sheath.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 444/2 (Pynson) Schedynge, *vaginatio.* 1596 [see SHEATHE *v.* 1].

b. The action of putting on a protective layer to a ship's bottom; also, †the method or manner in which this is done.

1623 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1908) II. 310 Dockes for the sheathinge or carreeninge of theire shipps. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 346/2 Another Sheathing is with double Planks. 1676 J. WOOD *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 153 Mr. John Sish took no ordinary Care in Strengthening her, and in her Shething, which was as well performed as in any Ship that ever sailed on the Sea. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 367 Having by that time compleated the new sheathing of the first course..they continued the paying and sheathing the bottom. 1849 LONGF. *Building of Ship* 191 The..seething Caldron, that ..overflowed With the black tar, heated for the sheathing.

2. A protective layer or covering laid on the outside of the bottom of a wooden ship, to protect the planks from the borings of marine animals. Formerly of boards, etc., now usually of thin plates of metal (copper). Also a wooden covering sometimes used to protect the submerged parts of iron ships from corrosion by the water.

1587 in J. S. Corbett *Pap. rel. Sp. War* (1898) 226 Decayed timbers..under the sheathing [*MS.* Shething]. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 32 We saw some of the sheathing swim by vs. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xx, She had her sheathing strip'd at seven Years end, to repair the Plank, but not for any defect in the Sheathing it self. 1728 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec.* App. II. 155 A new method for preserving the plank and sheathing of Ships. 1784 J. KING *Cook's 3rd Voy.* VI. v. III. 289 The carpenters..proceeded to rip off the sheathing that had been injured by the ice, from the starboard side. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* IX. (1856) 99 A fathom or two from the bright copper of her sheathing along the water-line. 1886 SIR N. BARNABY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 819/1 The plank, or skin, or sheathing of a ship, both external and internal, is of various thicknesses.

b. *gen.* A covering or envelope in which something is encased for protection or ornament; material prepared for use as an envelope or casing. Chiefly in technical applications: e. g. a covering of boards, plates of metal, or other material, fitted to the surface of a wall, roof, or other part of a building, a piece of machinery, or the like.

1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iii. 132 A loose covering is both more comfortable and more healthy than a tight sheathing of cloth [*i. e.* tight trousers]. 1867 W. H. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 116 Upon the upper one the plates or segments of tubbing are built up, sheathing of pitch pine, ⅜ or ½ inch thick, being inserted between all the contact surfaces, and the vertical joints broken, as in stone work. 1868 *Art Jrnl.* 1 Feb. 35/2 Mural sheathings imitative of the finest Persian patterns. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Sheathing*, a close partition or covering of planks. 1909 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Oct. 687/2 The sea-cow..is..skinned—for the back sheathing is thick and hard in texture, rendering it useful for many purposes.

c. Sheathing paper.

1859 *Stationers' Hand-bk.* 81 *Sheathing*, a large thick brown paper, used for ships' bottoms, usually made to order.

3. A banking of loose stones to prevent overflowing of a river. Cf. SHEATH[1] 6; also *campsheathing*, var. of CAMPSHEDDING.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* viii. 246 Working his bait..behind piles, and under the apron or sheathing [of the weir].

4. *attrib.* (sense 2, 2 b), as *sheathing board, copper, felt, lead, paper*; **sheathing-nail** (see quot.).

1628 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 251 Planck, *sheathinge boards, laths. 1773 *Cook's 1st Voy.* III. iii. in Hawkesw. *Voy.* III. 546 We saw by the light of the moon the sheathing boards from the bottom of the vessel floating away all round her. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 20 Sept. 2/1 Small cordage, sheathing paper, *sheathing copper, and ships stores. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxii. 124 Sheets of sheathing-copper. 1834–6 P. BARLOW *Manuf.* § 1064 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 763/1 *Sheathing felt is applied in coppered ships immediately below the copper. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 83 The Goodness of *Sheathing-Lead to line the Bread-rooms. 1611 COTGR., *Clou d'estoupe*, a speake, or *sheathing nayle; vsed in ships. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nav.* (Weale) 134 *Sheathing nails* are used to fasten wood sheathing on the ship's bottom, to preserve the plank and prevent the filling nails from tearing it too much. *Sheathing nails*, for nailing copper sheathing, are of metal cast in moulds, about 1¼ inch long. 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 214 Writing and printing paper, *sheathing and wrapping paper. 1861 J. SPENCE *Amer. Union* v. 182 Paper is under a prohibitory duty of 30 per cent., but sheathing paper pays only 10 per cent.

Sheathing (ʃī·þiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SHEATHE *v.* + -ING[2].] That sheathes.

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 39 And transient in a trice From what was left of fadȩd woman-slough To sheathing splendours and the golden scale Of harness. 1908 *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* LII. 16 A sheathing projection on occiput, and one above opercle.

b. *Bot.*

1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) II. 1297/1 *Vaginans*, [of a leaf] sheathing, or with its base forming a cylindrical tube investing the stem. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 25 This long purplish substance which stands upright within the sheathing conical Calyx. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 209 The sheathing bases of the leaves. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* 1. (ed. 4) 40 The attachment of the leaves of parallel-veined plants is often what is called *sheathing*, as we see in the grasses,..in which the leaf springs from a sheath..which embraces the stem. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 141 Membranous sheathing layers of a granular substance.

c. *Anat.* (See quot.)

1889 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Canal*, Sheathing canal (*canalis vaginalis*), the communication of the cavity of the tunica vaginalis testis with the general peritoneal cavity of the abdomen.

Sheathless (ʃī·þlės), *a.* [f. SHEATH[1] + -LESS.]

1. Of a sword, etc.: Not encased in a sheath.

1717 EUSDEN *Ovid's Met.* IV. *Pyramus & Thisbe* 142 She ..saw his sheathless sword. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* x. 12 A thousand swords had sheathless shone. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xiv, Francis took up his sheathless sword.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Having no sheath.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 192 Tentacles laminated, non-retractile, sheathless. 1910 D. W. THOMPSON tr. *Aristotle's Hist. Anim.* I. 5 Some are coleopterous or sheath-winged,..others are sheathless.

† **Shea·thy**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. SHEATH[1] + -Y.] Of the nature of a sheath.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 175 Hee that..shall with a needle put aside the short and sheathie cases on their [the earwigs'] backe, may extend and draw forth two winges. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1017 Under their sheathy wings..lye hid their membranous wings.

Shea-tree: see SHEA.

Sheave (ʃīv), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4 **schive**, 5 **s(c)hyve**, 6 **shife, shyfe**, 5–6 *Sc.* pl. **schyffis, schiffis**; *β.* 4, 8–9 **sheeve**, 5 **shefe**, 5–6 **sheve**, 6 *Sc.* pl. **s(c)hawis**, 7–8 **shaff**, 8 **shieve, shefe**, 9 **sheaf**, 8– **sheave.** [Cogn. w. OS. *scīva* fem. (glossing *sphera*), MLG., mod.LG., MDu. *schīve* (mod.Du. *schijf*), OHG. *scība*, MHG. *schībe*, mod.G. *scheibe*; also (? from LG.) Icel. *skífa*, Sw. *skifva*, Da. *skive*.

In continental Teut. these words have the senses disk, quoit, wheel, sheave or pulley, pane of glass, flat plate, slice of bread, etc.; their formal equivalent in Eng. is SHIVE (ʃaiv), which has had most of the senses here enumerated. The etymological relation between the present word and *shive* is hard to determine; the most probable view is that *sheave* represents (with vowel-change as in *week, weevil*, etc.) an OE. **scīfe* or **scīfa*, from the weak grade of the root of *scīfe* SHIVE. In some of the *α* forms the quantity of the *i* is doubtful; if it be long, the examples belong strictly to SHIVE *sb.*]

1. = SHIVE *sb.*[1], slice of bread.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXX. (*Theodora*) 31 For les þane a schefe of brede. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 772/31, 32 *Hec lesca, Hec colirida*, a schefe of brede. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) F iij b, Take a sheaue of bread..toste it, and wete it [etc.]. 1552 HULOET, Cantel or shief of bread, *minutal.* 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. XX. (1592) 85 A Sheeue of bread as browne as Nut. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 57 He cald for shieves of bread to eat.

2. A wheel having a groove in the circumference to receive a cord passing over it, a pulley; esp. one of the pulleys connected in a block; *U.S.* also, 'the pulley of a window or door-hanger' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*). Also, a wheel having a groove in the circumference to enable it to run on a rail or bar.

a. 1336 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 19/31 m. 4 Schiuis et trussis. 1399 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 18 Item j par de pulees cum vj shives. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 358 Tua schyffis with xiij puleis. *a* 1515 *Build. Louth Steeple* in *Archæologia* X. 76 Paid to..John Harrison, smith, for one pully shife of brass, 16*d.*

β. 1338 in Nicolas *Royal Navy* (1847) II. 171 Sheeues. [Other terms cited as occurring are 'swivels', 'hawsers for warping'.] 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 36 Sheves of brasse iij grete & xviij small...Grete sheves of Iren..j. 1511–12 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 278 Paid for shevys of Brasse to hange þe lampe & þe pascall, the on peyre cost xij d, the oþer peire viij d. 1554–5 in *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 308 Twa faddome and ane half of cords to fessin the shawis to the rufe of the tolbuith, to rais the greit brandrauth togidder. *Ibid.* 311 Thre schawis of brass to the cran, ilk schewe weyand xx pund wecht. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* vi. (1679) 42 Ash..serves..for..the best blocks for Pullys and Sheffs, as Seamen name them. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Sheave*, a solid cylindrical wheel, fixed in a channel, and moveable about an axis,..used to..increase the mechanical powers applied to remove any body. The sheaves are either fixed in blocks, or in channels cut through the masts, caps, cat-heads, or sides of a ship. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 207 A rope passing over the shieve of a notch block. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 425 The manner in which the rope goes round, and grasps the sheeves, and occasions their contrary motion. 1841 R. WILLIS *Princ. Mechanism* § 211 In each mortise is a friction-pully or sheave, having a groove in its circumference round which the string or cord passes. 1859 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Electr. & Magn.* 288 Suspension and insulation of telegraph wires. Non-conducting sheaves or rollers are fixed to the posts [etc.]. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. O 2, The barrel and the sheave of the lower block have grooves for the chain to work in. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 464/1 This eye or mail is placed in the heddle halfway between an upper and a lower wooden sheaf. 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-room Ballads* 205 And the derricks clack and grate, as the tackle hooks the crate, And the fall-rope whines through the sheave.

b. An eccentric or its disk.

1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 47 The eccentric is a particular form of crank...In the eccentric what corresponds to the crank-pin is called the sheave or pulley.

c. *attrib.*, as *sheave-block, -hole*, etc.

1588 *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael, Oxf.*, Item for makinge a *shereband [? *read* sheaveband] for the seconde bell. 1590 *Ibid.*, Item for peecing the Shereband [? *read* sheveband] and stirrops to the same bell. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 246/2 Using either a simple sling, or *sheave-blocks, for placing the stones, according to their dimensions and weight. 1894 *Times* 26 Feb. 3/6 A sheaf-block to raise up the chain-block. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II. (1780), *Trous d'écoutes*, the *sheave-holes,..cut obliquely through a ship's side, wherein the main and fore-sheets are reeved. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Sea-waif* 148 That third sheavehole..is for the skyscle-halliards. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 206 *Sheave-roller bushing. Lug-roller bushing. Improved lug-roller...Improved trawl roller.

3. A layer of a coiled rope.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 198 It is coiled, continuously, in two tubs, and in neat and compact horizontal layers, or 'sheaves'.

4. 'A sliding scutcheon for covering a keyhole' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Sheave (ʃīv), *sb.*[2] Now only *dial.* Also 6 **shevе**. [Variant of SHIVE *sb.*[2] (ʃiv), with vowel-lengthening: cf. prec. The word corresponds in form and sense to MDu. *scheve* (Du. *scheef*, dial. *scheefl*), G. *schebe*, Da. dial. *skiæv(e.]*

1. A fragment, splinter; a particle of chaff; a bit of fluff sticking up on the surface of cloth, etc.; a particle of any hard substance in wool, etc.

c 1558 BECON *Gov. Virtue* Wks. 1564 I. 272 Lyke an arthen potte whyche..breaketh so sore that a man shall not fynde a sheue of it to fetche fyre in. 1696 J. F. *Merch. Wareho. laid open* 8 Hamborogh Dowlas..this last wears well, but with these faults, which they never fail of, it wears with prickles or sheaves and never wears perfectly white.

2. The woody part of flax or hemp.

1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 121 The offal [after 'breaking'] is called hemp Sheaves, makes good fuel, and sells at two-pence a stone.

Sheave (ʃīv), *v.*[1] [f. SHEAF *sb.*, with regular change of *f* into *v.*] *trans.* To bring together, collect, gather or put up (corn, etc.) into a sheaf or sheaves. Hence **Shea·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1579 [implied in SHEAVED *ppl. a.* 1]. 1598 FLORIO, *Affasciare*,..to sheaue. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 180 There is no need to let wheat lie out in gripp before it is sheaved. 1785 W. H. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (1790) II. 167 Many oats..have this year been 'sheaved': namely, mown outward, gathered from the swaths, bound, and shucked. 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, etc. (1858) 85 The main portion of my harvest is still on the ground, ripe indeed, and only waiting, a few for the sickle, but a large part only for the sheaving, and carting, and housing. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 43 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Peas are not sheaved, but left loose, and frequently turned. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* II. 517 While our corn was being sheaved For his own granaries. 1881 DU CHAILLU *Land of Midn. Sun* I. 193 Women and men sheaving the barley. 1893 *Times* 20 May 11/5 Thatching,..fence-building, mowing and sheaving are, we are assured, becoming lost arts.

intr. *c* 1600 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* Wks. (1881) 78, I sawe a little world of people at worke, Some moweinge, some sheaveinge..some shockeinge, some loadeinge.

fig. 1652 Ashmole *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* Proleg. 13 As for the whole Worke it selfe, it is sheav'd up from a few gleanings in part of our English Fields. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 105 From ev'ry Star Our Maker chose the brightest Beams by far; Which sheav'd up in one Orb, the Sun produce.

Sheave (ʃīv), *v.*[2] Forms: 7 (–9) **shieve**, 9 **sheave**. [Perh. repr. ME. *schēve*, OE. *scēofan* var. of *scūfan* Shove *v.*] *intr.* or *absol.* To back a boat, to work the oars backwards.

1611 Cotgr., *Sier en arriere: C'est aller le derriere devant*, to shieue, or fall a-sterne, (a tearme of Nauigation). 1687 Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, To Shieve, or fall a-stern (a Term of Navigation), *sier*. 1894 R. C. Leslie *Waterbiog.* v. 102 Conant was to take charge of the tiller with one hand and the after-oar in the other, which he used standing in the stern-sheets, and 'sheaving' or shoving with it facing the boat's bow, gondolier fashion. 1895 *Dial. Notes* (Amer. Dial. Soc.) I. 381 (N. Brunswick, etc. word-list) *Sheave*, to hold water with the oar to stop the boat or turn more quickly. (Nfld.) 1911 S. Reynolds in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 190/2 One man was sheaving—standing up with bent back and rowing forwards—whilst the other man pulled in the ordinary manner.

Sheave, obs. form of Sheaf *sb.*

Sheaved, *a. rare.* [f. Sheave *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] Having or containing a (thin, etc.) sheave.

1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 474 Thin sheaved blocks.

Sheaved (ʃīvd), *ppl. a.* [f. Sheave *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Of corn, etc., also of arrows: Put up or gathered into a sheaf or sheaves.

1579 Hake *Newes out of Powles* vi. (1872) E viij, The fertile soyle that foyson bringes of goodly sheaued graine. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1260/4 Lost.., A pair of large Silver Candlesticks.., a Crest upon each Candlestick; at one corner, the Flying-Dragon with a sheaved Arrow in his Claw. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., St. Dorothy* 268 Growth of sheaved wheat. 1892 Kipling *Barrack-room Ballads* 157 Mingled arrows each one sheaved.

†**2.** ? Made of straw. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 31 Her sheu'd hat. [Cf. line 8 Vpon her head a plattid hiue of straw.]

3. 'Finished around the top with a flare, like that of a sheaf' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1867 *Rep. Artisans Paris Univ. Exhib.* II. 134 Time was, when a well sheaved wine glass could be made only in England. *Ibid.*, Wine glasses..with tops as well sheaved as the best work on the English stalls.

Sheavy (ʃī·vi), *a. dial.* In 9 **sheivy**. [f. Sheave *sb.*[2] + -y.] Full of 'sheaves' or 'shivs'. Cf. *shivvy* in the same sense (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 389/1 (Paper making.) There is a considerable difference in the quality and appearance, the rags being thicker and sheivier as the quality deteriorates.

Sheaw, Shebandar, obs. ff. Show, Shabunder.

Shebang (ʃĭbæŋ). *U.S. slang.* [Of obscure origin.]

1. A hut, shed; one's dwelling, quarters.

1867 W. L. Goss *Soldier's Story* viii. 153 By common consent, if any one had complaints to make, he carried them to the 'shebang' of Big Peter. 1872 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. at Home* ii. in *Roughing It*, etc. (1882) 270 We've got a shebang fixed up for you to stand behind in No. 1's house. 1890 N. P. Langford *Vigilante Days* I. 83 Towards the close of the summer of 1862, the band organized by Plummer [an outlaw] having increased in numbers, he selected two points of rendezvous, as bases for their operations. These were called 'shebangs'.

b. Applied to a vehicle.

1872 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. at Home* i. in *Roughing It*, etc. (1882) 263 You're welcome to ride here as long as you please, but this shebang's chartered. 1899 Binstead *Houndsditch Day by Day* 198 In a four-wheeled fever-box you must take your beaver on your knees or get it hopelessly ruffled against the roof of the old shebang.

2. 'More widely, almost any matter of present concern; thing; business; as, tired of the whole shebang' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

Shebat, variant of Sebat (Hebrew month).

Shebeen (ʃĭbī·n). Also **shebean, shibbeen.** [Orig. Anglo-Irish; of obscure origin.

The ending is Irish *-ín* as in *caubeen, colleen*, etc.; an improbable conjecture is that the word is f. Irish *seapa* ad. Eng. Shop *sb.* In recent Irish dictionaries it is given as Irish, with the spelling *sibín*.]

Chiefly in Ireland and Scotland: A shop or house where excisable liquors are sold without a licence (see quot. 1903); any low wayside public-house.

c 1787 *Kilmainham Minit* in *Sk. Irel. 60 Yrs. Ago* (1847) 88 With de stuff to a shebeen we hied. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 382 The hovel, which proved to be a house of entertainment, such as in Ireland we call a shebeen. 1842 Lover *Handy Andy* xxvi, The money your honour gave me that I spint at the shebeen upon the 'lecthors. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 12. 285 Here we came to a shibbeen, and for the third time the young doctor got down and called for whisky. 1892 *Rev. Reviews* V. 272/1 Twelve hundred shebeens in Cardiff! 1903 *Act* 3 *Edw. VII*, *c.* 25 § 107 The word 'shebeen' shall mean and include every house, shop, room, premises or place in which excisable liquors are trafficked in, by retail, without a certificate and excise licence in that behalf.

b. *attrib.*

1798 Jos. Holt *Mem.* (1838) I. 5, I struck off the road to a shebeen house or cabin in which whiskey is sold without a license. 1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Castle Rackrent* Wks. 1848 IV. 53 His Honour..sent for more spirits from a shebean-house [*note*] *Shebean-house*, a hedge alehouse. Shebean properly means weak small-beer, taplash. *c* 1815 *Song*, 'Oh, *St. Patrick was a Gentleman*' v, His mother kept a shebeen shop In the town of Enniskillen. 1852 Mundy *Antipodes* (1857) 29 Every mile or two has some establishment of the kind, ranging between the hotel and the shebeen house.

Hence **Shebee·ner**, one who keeps or frequents a shebeen. **Shebee·ning**, the keeping of a shebeen; the illegal selling of liquor.

1870 *Figaro* 14 Dec. (Farmer), Three extensive captures of shebeeners were made in Glasgow on Sunday. One hundred and twenty persons were found in the dens. 1873 *Scotsman* 15 Feb. (ibid.), Grocers, Shebeeners, and others who sell liquors which are consumed on their Premises, and who hold no Licence to do so. 1887 *Scot. Leader* 15 Dec. 4 'Shebeening' by an Edinburgh Publican. 1906 *Daily Mail* 17 Aug. 3/7 A Sheffield barber was fined..for shebeening.

Shecarry, obs. form of Shikaree.

†**Shechanize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Heb. שכן *shākan*, to dwell (the root of Shekinah.] *intr.* To dwell as God in a temple.

1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1699) V. 225 The Word incarnate, or tabernacled in our flesh, did shechanize, or perform the part of his Father's supreme representative among us full of grace and truth. *Ibid.*, For this is plainly implied in his shechanizing or tabernacling.

Shechinah, variant form of Shekinah.

Sheck, obs. form of Shekh.

Shecklaton, variant of Ciclatoun *Obs.*

Sheckle: see Shackle, Shekel, Shockle.

Shed (ʃed), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 (3e)scéad, 1–2 scád, 3 schad, *Orm.* shæd, 4–6 schede, shede, 4–7sched, 5 sced, schade, 5, 8, 9 *dial.* sheed, 6 schedde, sheyde, 6–7 shead(e, shedde, *Sc.* schad, 7, 9 *dial.* shade, 4– shed. [OE. (*ge*)*scēad*, altered form of (*ge*)*sceád* neut. :–OTeut. type **(ga)skaidō-m*, f. root **skaid-* to divide: see Shed *v.*, where the phonology is explained. Cf. OHG. *sceit*, (MHG. *scheit*) division. In sense 2 the word may represent the cognate OE. *sc(e)áda* (see Shode) in the altered form *scēada*.]

†**1.** Distinction, discrimination, separation (of one thing from another). *Obs.*

In OE. also in phr. *scád (á)gyldan*, to give account.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 51 *Separationem*, þæt ȝescead. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 36 Ælc idel word þe menn specað hi ȝsyldaþ ȝescend [*c* 1160 scad] be þam on domes dæge. *c* 1200 Ormin 6229 Forr ȝunnc birrþ witenn swiþe wel,..þatt niss bitwenen ȝunnc & hemm Nan shæd i manness kinde. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy de Warw.* 217 Off god and yuel shed to make. *Ibid.* 721 And shed to make in eueri dede Bitwene sopnesse and falshede. 1575 Gascoigne *Glasse of Govt.* III. vi. Wks. 1910 II. 59 The Shed is great, and greater then the show, Which seemes to be, betweene the good and bad. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 40 No *Shed*: No difference between things. 1703 Thoresby in Ray *Philos. Lett.* (1718) 336 'No Sheds', no difference.

† **b.** The faculty of discerning or distinguishing.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 176/24 ȝe habbað ȝescead ȝeȝðer ȝe godes ȝe yfeles. *c* 1200 Ormin 5534 Þe fifte ȝife iss shæd & skill I weorelldlike þingess. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 238 Þat schafte of mon þat he schop & ȝef schad ba of god & of uuel. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 255 Warschipe þe haueð wit ant schad bituhhe god and uuel.

2. The parting made in the hair by combing along the top of the head; also, the part of the head thus indicated, the top of the crown. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. Shode.

13.. *Cursor M.* 18837 (Gött.) In heued he had a sched [*Cott.* a clift] biforn. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 78/1 The shed, *la greve*. *a* 1380 *Virg. Antioch* 291 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 30 Set myn hat vppon þyn hed, To huide þin her and eke þi sched. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3023 The shede þurghe the shyre here shone as þe lilly. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 674/5 *Hoc discrimen*, the schade of the hede. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. xi. 7 For lo I the top of litle Ascanius heid,..fro the sched of his croun, Schane all of lycht wnto the grond adoun. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 25 The shede of the heare goeth vp to the toppe, deuydynge the molde. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Diuiduus, Coma diuidua*, heare diuided at the shende. 1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* IV. (1608) 65 Her way'ring haire disparpling flew apart In seemely shed. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 464/2 Women wear Hair..in shades, when it lieth plain and streight on each side the forehead. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Shade*, the parting or division of the hair on one's head.

† **b.** Proverb. *Shame is past the shed of* (*his*) *hair* (or *head*), i.e. (he) has lost all sense of shame.

1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 252 We ben so ful of synnè and slouthe, The schame is passed the sched of hede. 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 37 Schame is past the sched of thair hair, as weill we knaw. 1691 *Contin. Hist. Relat. Gen. Assembly Scot.* 15 But as the Scots Proverb is, Shame is passed the shed of their hair.

c. A parting made in the wool of sheep in order to grease or anoint the skin.

1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 44 Make wyde sheydes in the woll of the shepe, and anoynt them with it. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 69 In greasinge they beginne usually on the belly, and soe goe rownde aboute by sheddes. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 321 Leaving about an inch betwixt every shed of the wool. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1118 Tar-salve..may be..spread along the shed, and worked amongst the wool.

† **3.** A piece cut or broken off, a slice, fragment. (Cf. Shide.) Also a clot (of blood). *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*)

c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxix. (Douce MS.), Shaftes in shide wode þei shindre in shedes [*vines* stedes, ledes, bledis]. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. viii. 97 And scheddis of bluid furth spittand throw his lippis [*crassumque cruorem ore ejectantem*]. 1739 A. Nicol *Nature without Art* 74 Asunder I shall hack it [a cheese] In Sheeds this day. 1821 Ure *Dict. Chem.* s. v. *Acid* (*Muriatic*), Tinmen's sheds, or old iron, may be employed instead of chalk.

4. *Sc.* 'A portion of land, as distinguished from that which is adjacent' (Jam.); a division of land larger than the 'rig'. ? *Obs.* (Cf. Sheth.)

1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 171 Tha sal pairt the toun in twa, gif it ma be, and gif it ma nocht, it salbe partyt in scheddis. 1588 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 790/1 Acram terre arabilis continentem 4 *lie lang-riggis* contigue in uno *lie sched.* 1670 Lamont *Diary* 30 May (Maitland Club) 220 [A great storm of thunder and lightning] att night; it did scorch and spoile some sheads of corne at Lawderdaill.

5. A ridge of high ground dividing two valleys or tracts of lower country; a 'divide'. Cf. Watershed. (The meaning in quot. 1530 is obscure.)

1530 Palsgr. 266/2 Schedde of an hyll, *tertre.* 1876 A. J. Evans *Through Bosnia* i. 25 The Styrian mountains seem to form a shed between the areas of German and Italian influences. 1891 *Century Dict., Shed.* 3. The slope of land or of a hill: as, which way is the *shed*?

Comb. 1850 Ogilvie, *Shed-line*, the summit line of elevated ground; [1882 adds] the line of the watershed.

6. *Weaving.* The opening made between the threads of the warp by the motion of the heddles for the shuttle to pass through.

1792 A. Adam *Rom. Antiq.* (1801) 523 Which, being alternately raised and depressed by the motion of the feet on the Treadles, raises or depresses the warp, and makes the *shed* for transmitting the shuttle with the weft. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. vii**/2 The healds..are situated at the left end, for the purpose of effecting the cross shed. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 464/1 Treadle number two is next depressed and thereby a new shed is formed.

Shed (ʃed), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5–6 **shadde**, 6–7 **shad**, 7 **shedde**, 8 **sheed**, 7–9 *dial.* **shade**, 6– **shed**. [app. var. Shade *sb.*, where cf. the forms OE. *sced*, ME. (Ayenb.) *ssed(e*, 15th c. *shad(de.* The development of the senses explained below was prob. more or less due to association with Shud (now *dial.*, synonymous with this word).]

1. A slight structure built for shelter or storage, or for use as a workshop, either attached as a lean-to to a permanent building or separate; often with open front or sides. The special purpose is indicated by a defining word prefixed, as *cow-, cart-, goat-, tool-shed.*

1481 Caxton *Reynard* v. (Arb.) 10 A yerde..In whiche was a shadde [Du. *een vaste schuere*] where in were six grete dogges. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 72 All thoo in the said cite..that occupye houses not inhabited as shoppis celars shaddys. 1557 Tusser *100 Points Husb.* § 88 (1878) 232 For Tumbrels and cartes, haue a shed redy dight. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 51 A Fisherman of Yarmouth..hung the residue [of his draught of herrings]..in the sooty roofe of his shad a drying. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IX. 314 *Sheds* [Gr. σηκοί] stuft with Lambs and Goates, distinctly kept. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 72 In such a season born when scarce a Shed Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me From the bleak air. 1701 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 517 Three small sheds built against the towne wall. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6146/8 The Shops and Sheds in and about Lincoln's-Inn. 1731 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 193 The building of a sheed in the Castle of York for the High Sheriffe's coach. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 30 June 1/1 On the north side stands a work-house and a shade. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 223 The milch cows are generally fed in the house or in a shade. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxiii, They withdrew to the stable, or shed, in order to accommodate their horses. 1870 *Inquiry, Yorksh. Deaf & Dumb* 68 [Employed] in the power-loom shades..as a thrower. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 7/1 Behind this is a shed..where the cattle are kept before being slaughtered.

b. A similar structure, but large and strongly built; often consisting of a roof supported on columns. Also *Austral.* short for Woolshed (q.v.).

1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.* s. v., Some sheds, as those connected with railway-termini, wharfs, &c., are most substantial structures. 1887 J. C. Harris *Free Joe*, etc. (1888) 254 The passenger-depôt...–it is known as the 'Car-shed' in Atlantese. *c* 1888 Kipling *Among Railway Folk* i. Wks. 1900 XVII. 165 On the fourth [side] it is bounded by what are locally known as the 'sheds'; in other words, the station, offices, and workshops of the Company. 1913 *Times* 3 May 8/2 Last night a disastrous fire broke out at the Trafalgar shed of the Midland Railway Company at Bradford.

2. a. *poet.* A hut, cottage, poor dwelling.

1600 Fairfax *Tasso* II. lviii, The first Aletes, borne in lowly shed, Of parents base. 1634 Milton *Comus* 323 Courtesie, Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds With smoaky rafters, then in tapestry Halls. 1700 Dryden *Baucis & Philemon* 30 At last an hospitable House they found, A homely Shed. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 18 The swallow twitt'ring from the straw-built shed. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 180 He.. Sees no contiguous palace rear its head To shame the meanness of his humble shed. 1783 Crabbe *Village* I. 60 Can poets soothe you, when you pine for bread, By winding myrtles round your ruin'd shed?

b. *gen.* A structure that affords shelter or covering; the hiding-place, lair or nest of an animal.

1616 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 122 We had greate canes of the China Capt. to make an arbor or shed for a vyne. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 40, I here doe lye, Without a shed scorch'd with a swelt'ring skye. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* Epil., For still in every Storm, they all run hither, As to a Shed that shields 'em from the Weather. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 121 The fields and meadow grass Will gladly hide their [the peewits'] careless shed. *Ibid.* 196 The scouting rabbit seeks her shed.

3. A covering; cf. Shade *sb.* II. †**a.** ? A lid.

1612 in *Antiquary* (1906) XLII. 29/1 Item in the lofte nexte the gatehouse a Troughe, a Tubbe with a Shed, a boultinge hutche [etc.].

b. In a telegraph-line insulator, a covering in the form of an inverted cup, a 'petticoat'.

1859 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Electr. & Magn.* 236 No sheds or bell coverings are applied, but the wire is varnished [etc.]. 1910 *N. Hawkins' Electr. Dict., Shed of Insulator*, the petticoat of a line wire insulator.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shed-smithy*; *shed-fashion, -wise* advs.; *shed-like* adj.; in sense 'kept, employed, done in a shed', as *shed-cow, -feeding, -man*; **shed roof**, a roof with only one slope (as in a lean-to shed); hence *shed-roofed* adj.

1898 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 415 When an outbreak occurs among a herd of *shed-cows. 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 61 The roofs were made *shed-fashion, rising from the inner side. 1856 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 841/1 In some trials of *shed-feeding. 1835 R. Willis *Archit. Mid. Ages* ix. 140 A long, low, *shed-like porch. 1899 Rider Haggard *Farmer's Yr.* 352 The kirk..is a very plain building, white-washed and shed-like in appearance. 1857 *Househ. Words* 27 June 605/1 At large stations they [the porters] form two distinct bodies, called technically yardmen and *shedmen. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 61 It is probably the best and cheapest method to make them with *shed-roofs. 1907 M. C. F. Morris *Numburnholme* 76 The chancel itself had a shed-roof of mean description. 1836 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 432 The body of a church is span-roofed and its aisles *shed-roofed. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. vi, There, in their two-hundred and fifty *shed smithies,.. let them forge gun-barrels. 1650 in *Sussex Archæol. Collect.* XXIV. 280 The said cottage and stable is built *Shedwise against the Castle wall of Tymber and Mudd walles.

Shed (ʃed), *sb.*[3] *rare.* [f. Shed *v.*[1]] Something that is or has been shed: e.g. a silkworm's cocoon; a light fall of snow; the cast shell of a crab.

1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Fairie Temple* 137 And then he dons the Silk-worms shed (Like a Turks Turbant on his head). 1876 Blackmore *Cripps* vii, A little powdery shed of flakes had come at noon that very day. 1911 Webster, *Shed*..5. That which is or has been shed, as the molted shell of a crab or other crustacean. *Colloq.*

Shed (ʃed), *sb.*[4] *local.* [Cf. Scad[5] and *shad salmon* 'small salmon of from five pounds' to eight pounds' weight' (*Shropshire Word-bk.* 1879).] A young salmon from one to two years old.

1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names..gravelling, shed, scad,..or by any other local name. 1882 [see Skegger].

†**Shed,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* Also **shede, sheade.** Variants of Schede, a written paper.

1510 Stanbridge *Vocabula* (W. de W.) Cij b, *Scheda*, a shede. 1590 *Calepini Dict.* (1594) II. 531 *Scheda*..Angl. A sheet or shed of paper. *a* 1593 H. Barrow *Brief Discov.* To Rdr. p. iij, Whose such was the rage of the enimie, as he [the author] might not keepe one sheade by him, whiles he was writinge of an other.

Shed, sched, Sc. forms of Shade *sb.*

c 1591 *Rob Stene's Dream* (Maitland Club) 3 A sched, but substance, and no moir. *c* 1730 Ramsay *Vision* xxviii, And all as saft and gay appeird As ane Elysion shed.

Shed (ʃed), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple **shed.** Forms: 1 sc(e)ádan, scédan, 2–5 shode(n, -scheode(n, 3 scheade(n; 2–3 *Ormin* shædenn, 2–6 shede(n, 3 ssede, 3–5 schede(n, 4–7, 8–9 *dial.* sheed(e, sched, 5 schoed, 5–6 schedde, 6 *Sc.* schad, scheid, 6–7 shedd(e, 6–8, 9 *dial.* shead, 8 *dial.* shade, 4– shed; 3 *sing. pres. ind.* (occas. contracted forms) 1 -scéte, -scéat, -sceát, 2 schet, 2–3 shat. *Pa. t.* 1 -scéd, -scēad, 3 sad, 3–6 sched; 1 sc(e)ádde (? scēadde), 2–3 scedde, 2–5 schedde, shadde, 3 scede, chadde, 3–4 ssedde, 3–5 shed(d)e, schadde, 4 scade, 4–5 schad, shad, 5–6 schede, shadd, 6 *Sc.* s(c)hedd, schaid, 6–7 shead, 7 (9 *dial.*) shodd, shod, 4– shed; 1 -sceádade, 4 schedide, 4–5 scheded, 5 schedet, 5–6 scheddit, 9 *dial.* shedded, sheaded. *Pa. pple.* 1 sceáden (? scēaden), 2 -sceden, 3 scheden, scede, 4–5 schede, shede; 3 sced(d, i-sced, sad(d, 3 (*Ormin*), 5 shadd, 4–5 shad (4 yshad), 4 i-schod, y-ssed, 4–5 schad, yshed, yschad, 5 xad; 4–6 sched (3–5 schedd, isched, 4 isedd, yssed, 4–5 shadde, 5–6 shedde, 6 *Sc.* scheid, 4, 6 *Sc.* schedde (4 yschedde), 9 *dial.* shod, shud, 4– shed; 1 zesceádad, 5–6 shedded, 6 sheedod. [A Com. Teut. verb (wanting in Scandinavian), originally str. (redupl.): OE. *sc(e)ádan, scēadan*, pa. t. *sc(e)ád, scēad*, pa. pple. *sc(e)áden* (? *scēaden*), corresponds, either directly or with consonant-ablaut, to OFris. *skēda, skētha* wk. (mod.Fris. *skiede, schēde*, NFris. *skēr, skial, skias*), OS. *skēdan, skēthan*, pa. pple. *giskēthan*, MLG. *schēden, scheiden*, MDu. *schēden, scheiden, schēen, scheien* (mod.Du. *scheiden*, pa. t. *scheidde*, pa. pple. *geschieden*), OHG. *sceidan*, pa. t. *sciad, scied*, pa. pple. *gisceidan* (MHG. *scheiden*, pa. t. *schiet*, pa. pple. *gescheiden*; mod.G. *scheiden*, pa. t. *schied*, pa. pple. *geschieden*), Goth. *skaidan*, pa. pple. *skaidan-s*; the vb. in all these langs. has the sense to separate, divide; the forms represent two distinct types of the Teut. root, **skaiþ-* (: **skiþ-*) and **skaid-* (: **skid-*); for cognates in Teut. see Sheath *sb.*, Shide *sb.* The pre-Teut. **skeit-*; **skoit-*; **skit-*, from which both the Teut. types descend (with difference due to consonant-ablaut), is not directly represented outside Teut., but is prob. related to the widespread Indogermanic root **sk(h)eid-*: **sk(h)oid-*: **sk(h)id-*, occurring, e. g., in Skr. *chid-* to split, Lith. *skėdėti* I make thin, separate, divide, *skėda* chip of wood, Gr. σχίζειν to split, σχίζα billet of wood, L. *scindĕre* to cut, cleave.

The original OE. *sc(e)ádan* would normally yield (midland and southern) ME. and mod.E. *shode*, which is occas. found in writings from the 12th to the 15th c. It would appear that by the side of the original form OE. had (presumably in certain districts, but evidence is lacking for localization) an altered form *scēadan*, with change of rising into falling diphthong; from this the modern *shed* (ʃed) descends by a development parallel to that of *bread, dead*, from OE. *brǽd, dǽd*.

The OE. verb retained its strong conjugation in WS., but in Northumbrian occurs only as weak (usually with forms *-scēadade, -scēadad* on the analogy of the *ō* stems; rarely contracted *scēadde*). In early ME. there were forms like *sched* pa. t., *scheden* pa. pple., representing the original strong conjugation; forms like *schedid*, representing the wk. forms of OE.; and forms like *schēdde, schēdd,* prob. not repr. ONorthumb. *scēadde*, but new formations due to the analogy of vbs. like *rede* (read), *lede* (lead), etc. The mod. pa. t. and pa. pple. *shed* are prob. to be regarded as representing the last type of conjugation, which was by far the most frequent in ME.]

1. *trans.* To separate, divide. Now only *dial.*, chiefly in farming uses: To separate (lambs) from the ewes, or (calves) from the cows; to separate (cattle, sheep) from the herd or flock. †*To shed the shanks* (Sc.): to set the legs apart.

c 1000 *Sonl's Addr.* 148 (Gr.) Þonne sceadene beoþ þa synfullan & þa soðfæstan on þam mæran dæge. *c* 1200 Ormin 16865, & forrþi wass þatt name hemm [*sc.* the Pharisees] sett, Forr þatt te33 wærenn shadde, Swa summ hemm þuhhte, fra þe folic þurrh hali3 lif & lare. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Ure louerd ihesu crist..shoded þe gode fro þe iuele. Et statuet ones a dextris..and shoded þe rihtwise an his rihthalue. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 Þe 3ceteward..ouh forto winden hweate, & scheaden þe eilen & tet chef urom þe clene cornes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 266 Quan al man-kinde ..Sal ben fro dede to liue bro3t, And seli sad fro de forwro3t. *c* 1315 Shoreham III. 63 Þat doþ þat manye yschoded [*altered to* y-schodred] ben Fram heuene-ryche festes. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1725) 174 He salle sched vs o sonder, fro Acres salle we go. *Ibid.* 305 Þer scheltron sone was shad [Langt. *sevré*] with Inglis þat were gode. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 136 Logique hath eke in his degre Betwen the trouthe and the falshode The pleine wordes forto schode, So that nothing schal go biside. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces* (E.E.T.S.) 61 The sonne to schede þe day fra þe nyght. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 77 Wallace mycht nocht a graith straik on him gett: 3hett schede he thaim, a full royd slope was maid. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 15 Schulderis wer schorne and sched the bodie fra. 1550 Lyndesay *Syr. Meldrum* 994 Iudge 3e gif he hir schankis sned. *c* 1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xi. 28 God..myndeth now to..shede out the Gootes from the Shepe. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems, Ballad Want. Wemen* 30 For conzie 3e may chawcht hir To sched hir schankis in twane. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* I. 60 The mighty river Gyndes being in this sort shed and derived into 360. brookes. 1600 Holland *Livy* VI. xxv. 234 In the view and account taken of the captives there were some of them known to be Tusculanes, who were shed apart from the rest. 1677 W. Nicolson in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Lit.* (1870) 318 [Cumberl. and Westm.] *Shed*, to part asunder. 1791 Learmont *Poems* 276 I've lambs to shed, and sheep a clipping too. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 425 *Shed*, to separate; to separate the calves from the cows, we *shed* them. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 87 The sheep selected for market are the best conditioned at the time, and to ascertain this it is necessary to handle the whole lot and shed the fattest from the rest.

absol. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 618 Those shepherds who dog, force, and shed much about a march, I consider them as bad herds for their masters as for the neighbouring farmer.

†b. To set apart, draft off *from* a community. *Obs.*

1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* I. 54 They ioyned felowship with other their countreymen which before tyme were shed from the city to inhabite that place.

†c. *refl.* To separate oneself, part *from*; to come apart. Also (of troops) to scatter *asunder*.

c 1200 Ormin 3200 Forrþrihht anan he..shadde himm all þweorrt ut fra menn. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7764 He schet aboute him fer & ner..The Gregeis offte In-sunder hem scheded. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 90 The new wark zeid frome the auld and sched the self.

†d. *intr.* for *refl.* To separate, divide, come apart; to part company; to depart; to part *with* a possession. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 116 Þonne dæg & niht scade, drince þonne þone drenc. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (Rolls) 991 Þe Gregeys schadden sone asonder. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 411 Þow wost wel when þy perle con schede, I was ful 3ong & tender of age. 1572 Mascall *Plant. & Graff.* 37 Ye shall binde it so, till the fruites or cliftes be couered.. with your sayde hempe, except the oylet and his tayle, the which ye must not couer, for that tayle will shed apart, if the shielde doe take. 1576 Gascoigne *Grief of Joy* IV. iii. Wks. 1910 II. 548 Thou showldest foresee, that fagott sticks do hold, Together fast, and seldome list to shedd. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 45 Such was the loue, and reuerence they her bure, Ilk day whill euen, ay whill they shedd at night. 1603 *Philotus* lxxxix, Be Christ I sall thy nurture nip, Richt scharply or wee sched. 1659 W. Guthrie *Chr. Gt. Interest* II. (1724) 214 If thou hast a Desire after Jesus Christ,..and cannot think of parting with his blessed Company for ever, or, if thou must shed with him, yet dost wish well to him [etc.].

2. *trans.* a. To part, or divide (the hair; also the hair or wool of an animal). Also *refl.* of the person. Now *Sc.* and *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18848 Metli har was on his chin, And als his hefd was scheud [*Gött.* sched] in tuin. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 369 Þey used to schere of þe heere of hir heed from þe molde to þe nolle, but to fore þey hadde lokkes i-schod [*B.* ysched; L. *discriminatam*] hongynge doun to þe mouth. 1388 Wyclif *Judith* x. 3 Sche schedide [1382 platte] the heer of hir heed. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 101 Bot with no craft of combes brode Thei myhte hire hore lockes schode. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxxiv. (1869) 103, I loue better..to keembe myn hed, to shode me [Fr. *grauer mon chef*]. 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 42 Than take hym, and shede the woll with thy fyngers, there as the scab is, and with thy fynger laye a lyttell terre thervpon. 1530 Palsgr. 717/1 Shede your heaie that hangeth so yvell favouredly aboute your eares. 1548 Patten *Exped. Scot.* C viij b, A fellowe lyke a man..red hedded, curld rounde about & shedded afore. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 411 Make a salue thereof, and with your finger annoint all the sore places, sheading the haire as you go. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV. vii. (1632) 296 The Combe is.. of most vse with women for shedding and trimming their haire and head-tires. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 111 Her haire She forthwith sheds. 1822 A. Cunningham *Tradit. Tales, Mother's Dream* (1887) 123 He shed back his long and moistened locks from a burning and bewildered brow. 1832 Motherwell *Poems* 41 Let me shed by your hair. 1844 A. Rodger in *Songs for Nursery* 44 Let me shed your shining hair. 1888 Doughty *Trav. Arabia Deserta* I. 595 He was of goodly great stature, with.. hair shed..and hanging down from the midst in tresses.

intr. for *refl.* 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1690 Faxe fyltered ..þat schad fro his schulderes to his schyre wykes.

b. *Weaving.* To divide (the warp-threads), to make a 'shed' in (a web). Cf. Shed *sb.*[1] 6.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1285 The weaver..thus sheds the warp, by lifting and depressing each alternate thread. 1863 J. Watson *Weaving* 196 It has been explained how a common Web is shedded, and a few words will show the difference for the shedding in this loom.

†3. To cleave, divide (something) with a knife, weapon, etc. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 2772 Ac, ar the gate weore y-loke, Mony ponne was to-broke;..And mony brayn was y-schad. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 425 Þe scharp of þe schalk..scade hit in twynne. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 604 Ane schene scheild and ane schaft, that scharply was sched.

†b. *transf.* Of birds, fishes: To 'cleave' (the air, the water) in flight or swimming. *Obs.*

c 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab., Preiching of Swallow* vii, The foullis..Scheddand the air with pennis greit and small. 1599 Alex. Hume *Hymn* ii. 184 The little friand fish in flude, and dentie volatil, Quhilks shedds the waters, & the winds, he traps them at his wil.

†4. To scatter, sprinkle; in later use only, to sow (seed). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 38 Wiþ wyrmum on eaxum genim beolonan sæd scead on gleda. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. met. i. (1868) 4 Heeres hore ben schad [orig. *fundnntur*] ouertymelyche vpon myne heued. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxviii. 9 He..shede the seed into the erthe. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 535 The seede which was shed the former yeere. 1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc. Eclogues* v. ii, That primrose there Which 'mongst those violets sheds his golden hair, Seems the sunnes little sonne, fixt in his azure spheare. *c* 1770 Hunter in Winter *Syst. Husb.* (1797) 173 The drill plow.. which by..shedding the seed and covering it, leave[s] the land stocked with plants.

fig. 1414 *26 Pol. Poems* (1904) 58 Þan god wil..Drede and stryf among hem shede.

†b. To disperse, scatter; to rout, put to flight.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 672 Dat folc is wide on londe sad. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 493 Þere sche bode here knyȝtes þat were al i-sched. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cress.* (Charteris) 28 The Northin wind had purifyit the Air, And sched the mistie cloudis fra the sky. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* XII. lxv, His tail, whose folds were wont the starres to shed, Now stretcht at length, close to his belly clings.

c. *dial.* To rake out (a fire).

1873 Murdoch *Doric Lyre* 26 (E.D.D.), I had shed my fire An' hame was ettlin' to retire.

d. To throw off, repel (rain, sunlight, etc.). Now chiefly *dial.*

c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* ii. (Douce MS.), Schurde in a short cloke, þat þe rayne shedes. 1616 Surflet & Markham *Country Farm* II. lxii. 318 Neither must they be made as some are flat at the top, and shallow, but ascending pyramid wise, smaller and smaller till it come to the top, for thereby it..sheddeth off the raine much better. 1778 [W. H. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 30 Aug. 1774, The elevation would shed off the rain, and prevent its lodging in the ears. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Mid.* xxviii, But it sheds the sun weel aff. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 796/2 As a shaggy dog sheds water from his coat. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 99 The straw has finally to be raked down on the outside, so as to shed rain well.

†e. *refl.* and *intr.* To be dispersed, scatter. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 61 The bataill of Pompee began to sched and till irk, and toke the flicht. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 429 Lyke ony scheip tha schudrit all and sched, Quhair euir tha come befoir his face tha fled. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 35 Sike prayse is smoke, that sheddeth in the skye. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* A iiij, The great Empire of..Alexander, like a flame of fire in a heape of flaxe, when it was at the highest, did shed it selfe suddainlie in the ayre. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. v. xviii. 173 That the Pillar of Smoak which ascended from the sacrifice, curled only upwards in direct wreaths to heaven, without any scattering, or shedding it self abroad.

5. To spill (liquids), let fall (crumbs, etc.) exc. *dial.* *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 Of alle kudde & kuðe sunnen, ase of prude..of sum uals word..of schorn leihtre, of scheden crumen oðer ale, oðer leten þinges muwlen oðer rusten.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2296 Schad was al þe wyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 47 The vessell can not holde yᵉ wyne, but anone it breketh, & so shedeth the wyne. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 455 By carrying water in a siue, not shedding one drop from Tiber to the Temple of Vesta. 16.. *Boy & Mantle* 181 in *Percy Fol. MS.* II. 311 He said, 'there was noe Cuckolde shall drinke of my horne, But he shold itt sheede, either behind or beforne.' 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 315 In pulling forth my Handkerchiefe, I had shed all my money. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* II. 83 A bag of tea..was burst, and a good deal of the tea shed. 1839 STERLING *Alfred the Harper* xviii. Poems 136 Grim sat the chiefs;..His iron mace was grasped by one, By one his wine was shed. 1847 *Ockley's Hist. Saracens* (ed. 4) 216 *note*, The crafty Harmozanda shed the vase to the ground. 1866 WAUGH *Ben an th' Bantam* iv. 73 His jackass..broke her pitcher, an' sheeded th' milk. *Ibid.* 74 Are yo noan beawn to pay for th' milk 'at wur shed, then?

absol. *c* 1430 *Stans Puer* 60 in *Babees Bk.*, Fille not þi spoon lest in þe cariage It scheede bi side.

† b. *intr.* Of a liquid: To spill *over*. *Obs.*

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* III. (1618) 769 If one put neuer so little water into a vessell already bimmefull, the vppermost part thereof will shedde ouer.

6. *trans.* To pour, pour out. (The ordinary rendering of L. *fundere, effundere*, etc.)

† a. Of a personal agent: To pour (water, etc.). Also with *out*. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 320 'Effunde sicut aquam cor tuum'. 'Sched ut', he seiȝ, Ieremie, 'ase water þine heorte'. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxiv. 6 And so Moyses took the half parti of the blood, and putte it into chalices: and that other party he shedde [Vulg. *fudit*] vpon the auteer. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XXXVI. (1495) 879 Cerusa is gendryd and comyth of vapour of stronge vynegre effusyd and shedde on thynne plates of leed. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 247/2 He shadde water on his hede and baptysed hym in the name of Jhesu Crist. 1530 PALSGR. 701/2, I shedde out lycoure out of a vessel. 1595 *Locrine* III. Prol. 11 A subtill Adder..Priuily shead his poison through his bones. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* I. 37 Then doth he take a faire large bull..And twixt his hornes pure wine he sheads. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 42 Banefull poyson; which she sheads Into her bones, and through her liuer spreads.

b. Of a vessel, receptacle, a fountain, etc.: To pour forth (its contents).

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xii[i]. (1494) D j, Which lyke a conducte vpon euery syde Shad out water as any cristall clere. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 47 They are..Veins and Arteries..which end at the Heads of the Caruncles, into which they shed their wheyish humor. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XVI. 4 As when a fountain sheds Dark waters streaming down a precipice.

† c. *refl.* Of a river, etc.: To discharge itself. Also, to overflow *over* its banks. *Obs.*

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 34 Gently sheadyng hymself ouer his bancques, he [Nilus] leaueth in the countrie a merueilous fertilitie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 696 Coc making no long course sheadeth himselfe into Wherf. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 28 (1810) 34 The riveret Sid shedding itself into the sea.

† d. *fig.* To 'pour out' (one's heart, feelings, prayers, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Prymer* (1895) 67 [*Ps.* xlii. 4], I bipouȝte of þese þingis, & y schedde out in me my soule. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 137 Ronne to our lorde, & shede forth your herte before hym. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 112 And throuch thair prayers, quhilkes ydenly wᵗ al diligence thay sched for thair cuntrey, appeir to mitigat the ire of God.

e. To emit, give forth, pour out (spawn, eggs, †seminal fluid, etc.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 503 Vnkyndely synne by which man or womman shedeth hire nature in manere or place ther as [etc.]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. XXVI. (1495) 458 Ryuer fysshe and fresshe of marreys sheden more theyr pesen and ofter than other fysshe. *a* 1450 MYRC 1046 Take also wel in mynde, ȝef þou haue sched þyn owne kynde, Slepynge or wakynge nyȝt or day. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* II. B vj b, I was with Onan not vnacquaynted, Whan he on the grounde hys increase shed. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 93 These male fishe as they passe still onwarde shed theyr seede by the way. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 151 There is a Fountaine, or a statua of a woman..and this statua shed water from all the haires of the head. 1630 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 Roaches do then shed their Spawn. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 440 From their Groins they shed A slimy Juice, by false Conception bred. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 534 [Polypi] which, if they discharge any thing, shed blood. 1855 BROWNING *An Epistle* 24, I have shed sweat enough, left flesh and bone On many a flinty furlong of this land. 1864 *Rep. Sea Fisheries Comm.* (1865) II. 118/1 This was fresh spawn just shed. 1880 *Times* 21 Dec. 6/4 The large number of salmon just ready to shed their eggs.

7. To cause (blood) to flow from the body by cutting or wounding; to let fall (a person's blood) on the ground, etc.

c 1205 LAY. 5187 Heo smiten to-gædere..redde blod scede; rinkas feollen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 402 Þis blod, for ou i-sched upo þe herde two treon, schal makien ou Sarepciens. *c* 1290 *Beket* 2185 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 169 Forto gaderi of þe blode þat i-sched was on þe grounde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1129 His blod on erth sced lijs. *Ibid.* 4151 Þat na blod o him be schedd. *c* 1300 *K. Horn* (Laud MS.) 920 Cubert hem broute al honder He schedde of here blode And makede hem al wode. *a* 1325 *MS. Rawl. B.* 520 lf. 50 *Blodwite*, þat is quite of amerciaments for blod isedde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 376 Ger wipe myn blud of ȝon stede, quhare I for þe gert it be schede! 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 429 þe blood reed, þat þe mayde Wynefrede Schadde at þat putte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 307 In that Cytee is no man so hardy, to schede Blode of no man. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7929 My body hath þou brisit, & my blode shed. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 275 Ȝe xal drynk myn blood with gret devocyon, Wheche xal be xad ffor mannys love, 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 256 b, After that all his blode was shed. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 3 Ulysses here the Blood of Victims shed. 1847 MRS. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 128 Their attendants had already come to blows, and did not separate until blood had been shed.

b. With pregnant sense. (*a*) *To shed the blood of* (another person or persons): to kill in a manner involving effusion of blood; often *loosely*, to kill by violent means (whether blood is literally shed or not). So *to shed blood*: to destroy human life by violent means. *To shed much, little blood*: to destroy many, few lives. (*b*) *To shed* (one's own) *blood*: to undergo wounds or violent death in battle, martyrdom, or the like (*for* some person or cause, one's country, etc.).

(*a*) ? *a* 1200 *Ags. Ps.* xiii. 6 (Spelman) Hrade fot heora to aȝeotenne [*Trin. Coll. MS.* to scedende] blod. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 346 in *O. E. Misc.* 47 Þe gywes were ful bysie to scheden his blod. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 73 He mid vnrihte hadde i-sched mani ane mannes blod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11805 Hu had he hert to sced þair blod þat neuer did til him bot godd? 1340 *Ayenb.* 239 Moche uolk weren yslaȝe and moche blod þer y-ssed. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cv. 38 And thei shadden [1388 schedden] out the innocent blod. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. x[ii]v. (1494) D iij b, And where he 1ode cristen blode he shadde. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 156 Many ther were that her blood was shedde on the lande. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxii. 43 His saikles blude agane thai sched. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Ps. li.* 58 Lord God, deliuer me, and gyd Frome schedding blude, and homicyd. 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* etc. Q ij, Bloud shall be shedde for bloud, and life shall pay for lyfe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 27 That day in that feild was sched mekle scotis blude. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 65 Relentless Love the cruel Mother led The Blood of her unhappy Babes to shed. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 235 The Thoughts of shedding humane Blood for my Deliverance, were very terrible to me. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XXXV, He is a man of holy church—we may not shed his blood. 1838 JAMES *Robber* II, I will shed no blood, except in our own defence. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* VI, They shed blood they had no right to shed.

(*b*) 12.. *Song. Virg.* 15 in *O. E. Misc.* 194 Bi-sek him..þat for ous alle sad is blod. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1616 For heom ich chadde mi blod. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 83 To wesschen ous cryst schedde his blod And water out of hys wonde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXVI. (*Baptista*) 1009 þat haly nowmir to fulfil, þat sched þare blud for cristis sak. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 624, I my self haue shedde moche of my blood. 1535 FISHER *Ways Perf. Relig.* Wks. (1876) 385 Men and women for his loue haue shead theyr blood. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 103 This monarch [Alexander] sustaining infinite labor, and cheerefully sheading his blood. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Coud. Sp.* 173 My Subjects are in a disposition to shed the last drop of their Blood for me. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Princess* II. 63 This spot, where our Saviour shed his blood to save all mankind from everlasting death.

8. To emit and let fall in drops.

a. With *tears* as obj.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Swiche teres scedde M. Magdalene þa heo wosch ure driftenes fet. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* CXVII, And of my cristall teris that bene schede, The hony flouris growen vp and sprede. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth* Wks. 1910 II. 128 Marke what teares they shed. *c* 1610 *Lives of Women Saints* 102/9 Who can recounte what plentie of teares she shodd for her owne sinnes, and the necessities of gods church. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Pavia* 37 A Tear that our Saviour shed over Lazarus. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* XXXV, He could only shed childish tears of despair and terror. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 45 One[child] was sobbing and shedding tears.

slang. 1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Shed a tear*, to take a dram or glass of neat spirits...'Now then, old fellow, come and shed a tear!'

† b. *absol.* To shed tears. *Obs. rare*—¹.

16.. ? WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Cure for Cuckold* II. iii. (1662) C 4 b, O Vrse, give me leave to shed!

c. With obj. rain, dew, etc.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 24 And, when she spake, Sweet words like dropping honny she did shed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 520 Rising Cynthia sheds her Silver Dews. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Masque* 106 And cease, black clouds, to shed, or wet, or snaw. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 293 When evening sheds her dew.

† d. *intr.* Of rain, snow, etc.: To fall. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 506 Schyre schedez þe rayn in schowrez ful warme. *Ibid.* 956 Hir brest..Schon schyrer þen snawe, þat scheder [*read* schedez] on hillez. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 843 But swich a reyn doun fro the welkne shadde That slow the fyr. 1616 SURFLET & MARKHAM *Country Farm* II. lxii. 319 If anie raine happen to fall thereupon, yet it may by no meanes sinke into the Hiue, but rather fall off, and shed vpon the earth.

9. *trans.* To send forth as an emanation.

a. To throw (light) *upon* something. *lit.* and *fig.* In the figurative use of the phrase *shed* is in our quots. not found before the 19th c.; earlier *throw* or *cast* was used.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Þis edie maiden seinte marie of hire holie licame shedeð þat soðe liht þe lihteð alle brihte þinges on eorðe and ec on heuene. 13.. *Cursor M.* 17883 (Gött.) Þat light es nu apon vs schede Þar we sitte in þe schadu of dede. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 3 And Phebus gan to shede his stremes shene Amid the Bole. 1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* Ded. iv, In euery place as Cynthia sheds her beames. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* viii. (1825) I. 30 The stars shone in a clear blue sky, shedding a calm serene light. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XIV. 279 O capacious Soul! Placed on this earth to love and understand, And from thy presence shed the light of love. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. (1876) 272 He has been shedding a glory round human life. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xix, A lamp of strange form hung from the ceiling, and shed a dim and lurid light. 1860 [see LIGHT *sb.* 6a]. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, You come like I don't know what ..shedding a halo all around you. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 7/3 The statement..sheds little light upon a situation still enveloped in mystery.

† b. With inverted construction: To suffuse *with* light. *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Troy Bk.* I. 2771 Sche..sawe..þat þe ferþe parte Of þe mone was schad with newe liȝt.

c. To give forth, diffuse (fragrance, sound, heat, etc.); to pour out, impart (influence, blessings, qualities, etc.). Also with advs., *abroad*, †*forth*, †*out*.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliv. 3 Grace is shadde in þy lippes. 1412–20 LYDG. *Troy Bk.* I. 2612 And holsomm bawme is schad among þe grene. *c* 1500 *Melusine* iv. 22 This might not be perfightly knowen, yf thou shadd nat vpon the men somwhat of thy full & deuyne grace. 1525 TINDALE *N. T.* Prol., Tyll Christ have..powred into him that selfe good thynge whych he shedeth forth afterwarde on other. 1526 — *Rom.* v. 5 For the love that god hath vnto vs is sheed abrod [Gr. ἐκκέχυται] in oure hertes [so later versions] by the holy gost, which is geven vnto vs. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* x. 45 The gifte of yᵉ holy goost was shed out also vpon the Heythen. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. (ad fin.), Now God vouchsafe to shead out his blessing vpon this worke. *Ibid.* iv. 47 The heate which the Sunne sheadeth into vs from aboue. 1642–7 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. i, v, Wakend by piercing trump, that farre doth shed Its searching sound. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 130 ᵖ 11 All the Prosperity and Success which Heaven ever shed on a Mortal. 1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 443 Now, heaven-born Charity! thy blessings shed. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1808) I. 155 For him the stars shine and shed influences upon earth. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* 73 Bid it round heaven's altars shed The fragrance of it's blushing head. 1807 MOORE *Ir. Melodies*, '*Harp that once*' 2 The harp that once through Tara's halls, The soul of music shed. 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad.* IV. 115 Whose lively words Still shed new heat and vigour through My soul. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. vi, The waving of it shed terror through the souls of men. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XVI, Your piety sheds respectability on us. 1877 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 19 An infinite power shed abroad in the world.

absol. 1525 TINDALE *N. T.* Prol., Be faith we receave of god, and be love we shed oute agayne.

10. To cast off by natural process.

a. To cast off as exuviæ; to undergo the falling of (hair, etc.).

1510 STANBRIDGE *Vocabula* (W. de W.) C vj b, *Depennesco*, to multe, or to shede fethers. 1530 PALSGR. 701/2 I shede my heare, my heare falleth. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i. 36 Venus Swannes shall shed their siluer downe. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 91 The Stag and some other sorts of Deer are subject to shedding and renewing their Horns annually. 1732 A. MONRO *Anatomy* (ed. 2) 170 Some more of those [teeth]..are shedded. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXI, A broken and soiled white feather, intersected with one which had been shed from the train of a peacock. 1833 *Hunter's Catal. Physiol. Ser. Comp. Anat. Mus. Coll. Surg.* I. 100 [Elephants] do not shed their teeth as other animals do that have more than one. 1845 JUDD *Margaret* II. xi. (1874) 346 When hens are shedding their feathers they don't lay eggs. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 537 It is very common for the whole of the nails to be shed in the attack. *Ibid.* 809 The epidermis becoming shed.

transf. and *fig.*

1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* II. (1778) 116 When the sun and summer of plenty returns, I shall shed my coat like a colt. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XVI. (1856) 121 The floes..now shed off dusty wreaths of snow. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* V. i. 175 The day comes when a woman sheds her sin As a bird moults. 1910 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 269/1 He sheds his bad reputation as a snake its skin.

b. Of trees, plants: To lose, cast off (leaves, flowers, bark, etc.).

1598 BARNFIELD *Poems, Compl. Poetrie* XV, The Trees (for sorrowe) shead their fading Leaues. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 893 From his slack hand the Garland wreath'd for Eve Down drop'd, and all the faded Roses shed. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T., Yng. Lady's T.* II. 295 The myrtles..[were] shedding their uncherished blossoms over the perishing works of man. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode to West Wind* 16 Thou on whose stream, mid the steep sky's commotion, Loose clouds like earth's decaying leaves are shed. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxiii. 462 Some of the bushes and trees are green; others are shedding their leaves.

† c. To cause the shedding of (leaves). *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 558 When Storms have shed From Vines, the hairy Honours of their Head.

d. Of plants: To let fall, cast (seed) out of the receptacle.

1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 35 In some countreys..they do fan theyr corne, the whiche is..a great saueguarde for shedynge of the corne. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 128 Hops dried in loft, aske tendance oft, And shed their seedes, much more than needes. 1720 P. BLAIR *Bot. Ess.* Pref. 6 The Apices..are ready to shed the Dust when it [the Flower is expanded. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 634 As it is apt to shed its seed when ripe, it is advisable to cut it with the dew upon it. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xx. (ed. 2) 476 Owing to a bad habit of leaving the crops till over-ripe, large quantities are shed on the fields.

e. *colloq.* To drop, let go; to give away (something of no particular value).

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxi, Whether it had occurred to his good friend, that Society might not unreasonably hope that one so blest in his undertakings,..would shed a little money in the direction of a mission or so to Africa? 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 391, I shed a box of lucifer matches on her,..knowing that one of the great charms of a white man to a black is this habit of shedding things.

11. *intr.* for *refl.*

† a. Of the hair: To fall off. *Obs.*

1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 110 Mylletes..causeth the heare to sheede. 1530 PALSGR. 701/2 Your heares shede, you

wyll waxe balde. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 487 The same also being mingled with a certaine oyle and warmed together, and anointed vpon the head of any one, whose hair doth shed,..doth immedintly helpe and cure the same. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* I 4 b, His haire sheds off. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxvii. § 4. 326 We see the haire of women with childe, is apt to shedde. 1755 H. BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. I. 22 When I saw this man, in the month of September last, they [wait-like growths] were shedding off in several places.

b. Of grain: To fall from the ear. Also of leaves or flowers: To drop off.

1557 TUSSER *100 Points Husb.* § 96 The corne, being ripe doe but shead as it stande. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* xlix. 57 Artichokes..[are] thought to make euill iuice, especially when the flowers begin to shed. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 319 The seeded Pride That hath to this maturity blowne vp In ranke Achilles, must or now be crept, Or shedding breed a Nursery of like euil To ouer-bulke vs all. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* 103 All Disguises pass awny, and shed like Flowers. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 355 The broad leaved Lime..bears a very fine bioad Leaf, only it is apt to shed too soon. 1760 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 81 White oats are apt to shed most as they lie, and black as they stand. 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* II. 442 To *Shade*, to shed, as corn. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 284 The wheat..sheds very easily, that is, the corn or grain falls very readily out of the husk.

12. To slope. Now *dial.*

1530 PALSGR. 702/1, I sheelde, as an hyll dothe slopewyse downwardes to the valley... It is a plensaunt syght to se howe the hylles shedde on eache syde in to the medowes. 1688, 1747 [see SHEDDING *ppl. a.*1 3]. 1826 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.* (ed. 2), To *Shead* is also to slope down ground regularly.

13. The verb-stem in combination: †*shed-fork*, app. = pitchfork; †*shed-spade*, ? a dung-fork or graip.

1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 134, ij° shede forks, ij° shed spaids. 1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Platonick Lady* IV. iv. (1707) 57 All my Rigging hangs as if 'twas shaked on with a Shed Vork, as the old Zaying is.

Shed (ʃed), *v.*2 [f. SHED *sb.*2 I.] *trans.* †**a.** To roof over. *Obs.* **b.** To place in a shed.

1546 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 175 The 15th daie of September the forreine buchers beganne to keepe their markett in Leeden Hall, which was sheeded rounde aboute for them to stand dry. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 419, I have left off shedding my own sheep. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 21 Mar. 2/1 As to hay feeding and shedding during the winter, that is quite impracticable.

Shed (ʃed), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of SHED *v.*1]

†**1.** Separated; ? in several ownership. *Obs.*

1425 in *Rep. MSS. Ld. Middleton* (1911) 107 No man with comyn herd ne with sched herd com on the wold after gresse be mowen to it [be] maked and led awny. *Ibid.* 108 Nother comyn herd ne sched herd com' in the qwyte corn feld to the korn [be l]ad awey.

2. Fallen; discarded, cast off.

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 119 Of sadde leues of þe wode wrowȝte he hem wedes. 1847 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* viii. (1857) 318 It is not credible that all the solid shed antlers of such a species of deer could be carried by the same cause to such a distance. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 43 The shed bark hanging over its branches and clinging to its trunk like a sheeted ghost.

3. Of blood, tears (see SHED *v.*1 7, 8). Also *dial.* of liquids: Spilt.

1824 MRS. CAMERON *Pink Tippet* III. 17 'There is no use in crying for shed milk,' answered Betty. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 155 Clots formed in shed blood.

4. (See SHED *v.*1 2 b.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1285 The weaver..drives the fly-shuttle swiftly from one side of the loom to the other, between the shed warp yarns.

†**She·ddable,** *a. Obs. rare*−0. [f. SHED *v.*1 + -ABLE.] That can be shed or poured out.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 2/17 Shedable, *fusilis.*

Shedded (ʃe·dėd), *ppl. a.*1 [f. SHED *v.*1 + -ED 1. Cf. SHED *ppl. a.*]

†**1.** Cleft, divided. *Obs. rare*−1.

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 612 The scheddit scheilds.

2. Cast off, fallen. *rare*−1.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* IV. 769 Its hazle cirque of shedded leaves.

3. Of hair, wool: Parted, separated, divided.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1111 The bath thus made is administered by means of a tin-flask..provided with a long spout, by which to pour it along the shedded wool of the sheep.

Shedded (ʃe·dėd), *ppl. a.*2 [f. SHED *v.*2 + -ED 2.] Placed in a shed.

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 419 The shedded lot [of sheep] did..best in January, and the folded lot in March.

Shedder (ʃe·dəɹ). [f. SHED *v.*1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who sheds, in various senses of the verb.

c 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 474 Leste Crist dampne ȝowe for traytouris and monquellers and scheders of his blode. 1555 EDEN *Decades* I. VII. (Arb.) 91 Cruel enemies and sheaders of the Spanyshe bludde. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* IV. iii, But your parts in all dues to crying blood For vengeance in the shedder, are much greater. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 273 The seventh Inca, whose Name signifies, Shedder of bloody Tears. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xiii, He was never a shedder of blood.

2. *spec.* **a.** A female fish of the *Salmonidæ* after spawning.

1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. 450 If any person..haue taken there any Salmons or Trouts, out of season, that is, being kippers, or shedders. 1848 [see KIPPER *sb.* 1].

b. A name for a crab during the period when it is casting its covering integument or shell.

1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 390.

3. *Comb.* (sense 2), as *shedder-crab, -salmon, trout.*

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), **Shedder-crab*, a crab which has recently cast his shell, also called a Soft Crab. 1884 E. P. ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* v. in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 733/2, I was still..fishing,..and fastened on my hook a peeled shedder crab. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 That no person.. shall..take and kyll any..*shedder Salmons, or *shedder Trowtes. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 139 Any kepper or shedder salmon.

Shedding (ʃe·diŋ), *sb.* [f. SHED *sb.*1 + -ING 1.] Sheds collectively; a collection of sheds.

1883 *Times* 26 July 7/5 Shedding of large capacity will be provided. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 152 These were ..scheming new bonfires. Whose barns or sheddings were safe? 1898 *Field* 14 May 741/1 Long rows of shedding.

Shedding (ʃe·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 7 **schiding.** [f. SHED *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The action or an act of the verb SHED in various senses.

1. Separation, parting, division. Also *concr.* = SHED *sb.*1 Now only *dial.* Cf. SHEADING.

c 1200 ORMIN 16863 Forr Farisew bitacneþþ uss Shædinng onn Ennglissh spæche. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12418 'Dymynucyon'..ys to mene also anoþer þyng, Of þy synne to make shedyng. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. XXXVI, And this is the yefte of loue that makyth shedynge atwyx chosen soules & reproued. 1598 FLORIO, *Scriminatura*, the shedding or diuiding of a womans haires of a head. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Greve, I.a greve des cheveux* (*ɛ, les cheveux departis en greve*), the shedding, or shading of the haire; the parting thereof on the forehead (after the old fashion). 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 103 Gin he look'd blyth, the lassie looked mair, For shame was past the shedding o' her hair. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxix, Then we got out to that 'shedding' of the roads, which marks the junction of the highways coming down from Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Comb. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* iii. 20 Our Lord shal take away..the sheading combes.

b. *dial.* (*concr.* in *pl.*). See quot.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 39 The lambs, dinmonts, or wethers, that are drafted out of the fat stock, are called the sheddings or tails.

c. *Weaving.* The division of the warp threads in such a manner as to permit of the passage between them of a shuttle containing the weft. Also *attrib.*

1863 J. WATSON *Weaving* 84 The sheding being repeated two times over. 1876 BARLOW *Weaving* 111 Shedding motions may be classed into about six varieties. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 466/1 The three principal motions, shedding, picking and beating up, are of course the same in both [looms]. *Ibid.*, The treadles called the shedding tappets.

2. Effusion, pouring out; esp. of blood, tears, †secretions.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 65 Ne þingð no synful man quemere loc þenne teares sheding. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 262 ȝet nabbe ȝe nout wiðstonden uorte þet þe schedunge of ower blode. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 465 b, They could not kepe them from sheding of teares. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ii. 5 It helpeth..the shedding of the gall. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 38 Their persons were rendered sacred..by unction, or the shedding of hallowed oil upon them. 1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Music & Moonlight* 200 Base sheddings of base blood.

†**b.** Infusion, diffusion. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. ix. (1495) 55 By vertue of spredynge and of shedynge of the spyryte of felynge in to all the synewes, all the makynge of the body is founde able to moeue. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xix. (1869) 185 In whiche we hadden putte fillinge of þe grete tresores of Paradys, þat was the sweete shedinge of oure grace.

†**c.** *Shedding of nature*: gonorrhœa. *Obs.*

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* xlii. 52 A verie good medicine for the shedding of nature.

3. Dropping, scattering or letting fall, or parting with something.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 9 Summe schul souwe sakkes for schedyng of Whete. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 35 [Some] do fan theyr corne, the whiche is..a great saueguarde for shedynge of the corne. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 38 Vnnaturall shedding of haire. 1732 A. MONRO *Anatomy* (ed. 2) 170 This Shedding of the Teeth is of good Use. 1863 A. EWING in A. J. Ross *Mem.* (1877) 356 Our life has far more in it than is suggested by the growing and shedding of leaves.

b. *concr.* in *pl.* Shed leaves, etc.

1803 WORDSW. *Poems Imag., Yew-trees* 22 Upon whose grassless floor of red brown hue, By sheddings from the pining umbrage tinged Perennially. 1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 294 She trode the dun-brown sheddings of the pine.

c. The letting fall of seeds.

1721 POPE *Let. to E. Blount* 21 Oct., Old Fletcher of Saltoune said one day to me. '..I am like a Tree without a Prop, and without young Trees of my own shedding, to grow round me, for Company and Defence.'

Shedding (ʃe·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SHED *v.*1 + -ING 2.] That sheds, in various senses of the verb.

1. †**a.** Of liquids: Self-diffusing. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. 272 The bodie is in the Soule, as..a sheading or liquid thing in a thing that is not liquid [orig. *comme..le coulant en ce qui ne coule point*].

b. Dropping or casting leaves or petals.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 439 The shedding trees began the ground to strow With yellow leaves. 1782 J. SCOTT *Poet. Wks.* 261 And green slopes redden with the shedding rose.

c. (See quot.)

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 81 Shedding (caducus) continuing but a short time. *Ibid.* 262 Cup 4 leaves, leafits egg-shaped, coloured, shedding.

d. *Shedding tooth*: any of the primary or milk teeth, which fall out and are replaced by the permanent teeth.

1799 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 258 A view of the grinding surface of a shedding tooth. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 47 The permanent teeth have separate sockets of their own; and..do not lie immediately under the corresponding shedding teeth. 1833 *Hunter's Catal. Physiol. Ser. Comp. Anat. Mus. Coll. Surg.* I. 100 The shedding tooth falls some time before the succeeding tooth can supply its uses.

e. *fig.* Of divisions of time: Passing.

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* III. 134 The glass that told the shedding hours.

†**2.** Dividing, parting, separating. *Obs. rare.*

a 1674 BUNYAN *Reprob. Asserted* i. (1696) 2 These words were shedding words, they sever between Men and Men.

†**3.** Sloping. *Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 73/1 A Barn with a sheeding Ridg. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Q 1 b, If a Rock appears to the Day,..where it seems to cut off, and more especially on Sheeding ground.

Shedding, Shede, obs. ff. SHEADING, SHEATH.

Sheder (ʃē·dəɹ). *dial.* Forms: 6–7 **shidder,** 7 **shether,** 8 **sheeder,** 9 **sheder.** [f. SHE + ? DEER: cf. HEDER.] A female sheep; spec. a lamb from eight or nine months old to her first shearing.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 211 For, had his wesand bene a little widder, He would haue deuoured both hidder and shidder [*Gloss* He and she. Male and Female]. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 169 As appeares by hether, and shether, *i.* male, and female. 1633 J. FISHER *Fuimus Troes* III. ix. Chorus, Hidder, eke and shidder. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincoln.* 325 They are forced to sell their heeders, and joist their sheeders in the spring. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 341 The 'heder' hogs being grazed on the seeds, and the 'shedeis' on grass.

Shee, Sheeah, Sheed(e: see SHE, SHIAH, SHED.

Sheeding, Sheef(fe: see SHEADING, SHEAF *sb.*

Sheeite, Sheek: see SHEITE, SHEIKH.

Sheel (ʃīl), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: *a.* 5 **schel,** 6 **scheill,** 7 **s(c)heele, scheil,** 7–9 **sheal,** 8–9 **shiel,** 9 **sheil,** 8– **sheel**; *β.* 5 **schylle,** 6 **shyll,** 6– **shill.** [Related to SHALE *sb.*1; the early history is obscure.

The *a* forms possibly repr. OE. **scielian* (in *ascylian* 'enucleare'), f. *sceala* SHALE *sb.*1 The *β* forms, exc. in the northern examples, perh. belong to a distinct though synonymous word, a derivative of SHELL *sb.*]

trans. To shell; to take off the husk or outer covering of. Hence **Sheeled** *ppl. a.*

a. 1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 182 Payand.., ix chalder of vitale of the kyngis met, half beir half meil, the meil twise schelit. 1508, 1583–4 [implied in SHEELING *vbl. sb.*]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 219 That's a sheal'd Pescod. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. (1637) 116 *Rosetta*..perhaps deriued of *Ros*, which signifieth *Rice*, and so named for the abundance that it vttereth; (they here sheuling monethly three hundred quarters). 1612 in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Archæol. Soc.* (N. S.) III. (1893) 155 That the Milner..doe neither sheele nor grinde any Skillinge of any Mans dwelling in another Lordshipp. 1681 *Ibid.* 159 Noe Tennant or Farmer ..Shall grinde or Scheele any Wheate, Bigg, Barley, Pease ..att any other Mill. 1709 LADY G. BAILLIE *Househ. Bk.* (S.H.S.) 79, 10 stone twist shield meall. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 457 After sheeling, the seed should be well cleansed from bad seeds. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 214 It was first shealed on the barley mill. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* xvii, We took their swords and pistols as easily as ye wad shiel peacods. *a* 1824 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha'* etc. (1826) 83 She mussels sheel'd, an' wan her bread. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 105 Barley was shealed by pounding the grains with water in the hollow of a stone until by that means the husks were rubbed off. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 101 He would need to be twice sheeled and ance grund that deals wi' you.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 446/1 Schyllyn owte, of coddys, *exsil(l)quo.* Schyllyn, or schylle notys, *enuclio. Ibid.* 446/2 Schyllyn oysterys, and thyngys closyd yn schellys, *excortico.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 336/1 Schylled pyse.., *pise exilique.* 1508 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1510, 747/1, 4 bollas..albe et bone farrine vulgariter nuncupat. twise schillit mele. *c* 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court?* 108 Or pescoddes they may shyll. 1702 LADY G. BAILLIE *Househ. Bk.* (S.H.S.) 66 For Shild pies..2 peck out of 5 p. 1703 THORESBY in Ray *Philos. Lett.* (1718) 336 To *Shill*, as Pease to take them out of the Swads. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 163 When the barley is twice shilled, i. e. put twice through the mill, on purpose to take off the rind more compleatly, and then grinded small. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* Gloss. s. v. *Shill*, 'Shillin' peis'; 'shillin' beins'—unshelling peas and beans.

Sheel(l, Sheeld(e: see SHIEL, SHIELD.

Shee·ling, shi·lling, *vbl. sb.* Forms: *a.* see SHEEL *v.* *β.* 6 **shillinge,** 6–7 **schilling,** 6, 8–9 **shilling,** 8–9 **shillen,** 9 **shillin.** [f. SHEEL *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of SHEEL *v.*

a. 1583–4 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1882) IV. 320 That thai dill. gentlie awaitt vpoun the scheilling of the quheitt pertening to the said nichtbouris of the baxteris. 1606 in *Sel. Rec. Kirk Sess.* etc. *Aberd.* (1846) 198 The haill millers..to absteine from millinge, grindinge or scheilinge on the Sabboth day in tymes cumminge. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 214 It [common barley] produced nearly 21 pecks and a half..of common barley-flour,..4 lb. of husks from the shealing, and [etc.]. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 350 The protuberances of the rootlets and woolly ends should not have been rubbed off by any process, such as sheeling.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 446/2 Schyllynge, of notys. 1906 WOODRUFFE-PEACOCK *Ideal Thoroughbred Stud* 14 'The dry shilling' so prevalent in the spring months, which is so serious a throw-back to both plant and animal growth.

2. The grain removed from the husk, also the husks of oats, wheat, etc.

a. 1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 173 And than the

said mylne..grund efter hir auld forme, and made gude meill and scheiling. 1667 *Rec. Baron Crt. Stitchill* (S.H.S.) 46 It is..ordained that the owner of the corne mak their awn sheilling in all tyme cuming. 1844 J. BALLANTINE *Miller of Deanhaugh* x. 177 Rank an' station! bran an' sheelings! exclaimed the miller. 1902 *Ardrossan Herald* 31 Jan. 2/3 The multure is a quantity of grain, sometimes in kind, as wheat, oats, pease, and sometimes manufactured as flour, meal, sheeling.

β. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 147 Thow and thy quene, as gredy gleddis, ȝe gang With polkis to mylne, and beggis baith meill and schilling. *Ibid.* 243 Chitterlilling, ruch rilling, lik schilling in the milhouse. 1546 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 7/2 Cum una firlota de lie thirl beir et una firlota de lie ring schilling. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London Derry* 39/1 There was Oats, Shilling, and Malt in Town, which could not be used for want of Mills. 1681 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1881) II. 286 A stroke of shilling standing on the table. 1729 P. WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 85 Sent son Thomas towards Preston with a load of shilling to sell. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 117 *Shillen*, i. e. shealing, or hulter corn, is measured by the tacksman of the mill, and is paid, not in shealing, but in meal. 1910 G. HENDERSON *Norse Infl. Celtic Scot.* v. 117 In Lowland Scots *shillin*, unhusked grain.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sheeling cylinder, groats, machine, time*, etc.; **sheeling-hill**, a hill or eminence where grain was winnowed by the wind, so **sheeling-mound**; **sheeling-seeds**, the husks of corn, esp. oats, also the grain that has been freed from the husk; **sheeling-stone** (see quot. 1880).

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 351 The first process which wheat undergoes in grinding is in being put through the *sheeling cylinder. 1585–6 *Shuttleworths Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 91 A peke of *shillynge grotes. 1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 174 The *schilling hill of the Mylne of Fedderet. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, Instead of..waiting patiently for whatever dispensation of wind Providence was pleased to send upon the sheeling-hill. 1840 J. HODGSON *Hist. Northumbld.* II. III. 118 *note*, A shilling-hill, as a place to deet or winnow the groats of oats from the husks that had been shilled off them, before machinery was invented for the purpose, was not an uncommon appendage to a mill. 1911 E. BEVERIDGE *North Uist* i. 11 At a *shieling-mound close to the southern base of Marrival is Tobar Chuithairidh. 1715 PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1815) 87 (E.D.D.) The husks or *shilling seeds are again separated by the farmers. *a* 1867 W. ANDERSON in *Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. II. (1881) 238 A cushion stuff't wi' sheelin' seeds. 1563 in *Rates Exeter Canal* in *Archæologia* XXVIIII. 18 For everye boate loadinge with beare, *shillingstones, lyme, wood, cole [etc.] iiij.*d.* 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Shilling stones*, the pair of stones in a corn mill which are used for taking the husks off oats. 1895 SIR H. MAXWELL *Dk. of Britain* xix. 281 It is his custom to go frequently up during the *sheiling-time.

† **Shee·ling**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. SHEEL *v.* + -ING².] That is in process of peeling off.

1708 tr. *Cowley's Plants* I. C.'s Wks. III. 288 All thy shealing Scabs rub off again.

Sheen (ʃīn), *sb.*¹ Forms: 6 *Sc.* scheyne, 6–7 sheene, 7– sheen. [f. SHEEN *a.*, assumed to be connected with SHINE *v.* (The sb. is virtually a verbal noun to *shine*.) Cf. SHEEN *v.*]

1. Shining, brightness. In recent use chiefly, gleaming, lustre, radiance as of a body reflecting light; a gleam. *rare* before the 19th c.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 167 And thirtie dozen Moones with borrowed sheene, About the World haue times twelue thirties been. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* VI. 240 And modest Cynthias siluer hue Vnto a pallid colour grew...As if the earth had bene betweene To barre her of her brothers sheene. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xv, Thron'd in Celestiall sheen. 1634 — *Comus* 893 The azurn sheen Of Turkis blew. *Ibid.* 1003 Far above in spangled sheen Celestial Cupid her fam'd son advanc't. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xxii, The southern Sun diffus'd his dazzling sheene. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xiv, And through the drifts the snowy clifts Did send a dismal sheen. 1815 BYRON *Destr. Sennacherib* i, The sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea. 1830 TENNYSON *Song*, '*The Lintwhite*' 28 Thy locks are all of sunny sheen. 1881 J. HATTON *New Ceylon* ii. 51 [A pearl] of a peculiarly brilliant sheen. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* I. 178 The beautiful blue sheen on its scales. 1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* ii. 30 Her hair..had a sheen like gold upon it. 1906 WILLIAMSON *Lady Betty across Water* 288 The green of the waving trees seemed to be reflected in their complexions in little sheens and shimmers.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1828 COLERIDGE *Gard. Boccaccio* 47 And last, a matron now, of sober mien Yet radiant still and with no earthly sheen. 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* III. iii, Ever in the dullest existence there is a sheen either of Inspiration or of Madness. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Sp.* vi. 114 No sheen of official position would ever lead us.

c. Gorgeous or bright attire.

[1631 MILTON *Marchioness of Winchester* 73 With thee there clad in radiant sheen, No Marchioness, but now a Queen.] 1808 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. (1826) II. 348 They saw plainly enough knights, esquires and pages..in all their splendour; and lady-aunts and lady-cousins in the galleries, in all their sheen and joyance. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxiv, In costly sheen and gaudy cloak array'd. 1898 NEWBOLT *Isl. Race* 94 Stepped she not with a grace entrancing, Slenderly girt in silken sheen?

2. The pupil of the eye. *Sc.* (? *Obs.*)

c 1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ* 581 For as I writtin into Doctouris fand, He wes mair tender [into] his body, Than is þe scheyne into a mannis e. 1808 JAMIESON, *Sheen* of the eye, the pupil of the eye.

Sheen (ʃīn), *sb.*² *slang*. [Of obscure origin: cf. SHAN.] Base coin. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 226 *Sheen*, bad money. 1888 PAYNE *Eavesdropper* II. ii. 80 'Can you smash a thick un for me?' inquired one, handing his friend a sovereign. 'You're sure it ain't sheen?' returned the other, with a diabolical grin. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang, Sheen* (Scotch), bad money. Probably alluding to the 'glitter', or possibly from German *schein*, a bank-bill.

Sheen (ʃīn), *a.* Now *poet.* Forms: 1 sċiene, sċéne, sċéone, sċíone, sċýne, sċíne, 2–4 seene, 3 sceone, sschene, 3–4 scen, (? schine), 3–6 schene, 3–6, (8–9) shene, 4 schen, (sene), 5 schenne, sshene, 6 shen, 4–7 sheene, 5 scheene; 3 scone, *Sc.* 4–6 scheyne, 5 sheyn, 6 schein(e, schane; 6– sheen. *compar.* 1 sċénra, 3 schenre, schennure, 4 schenure. [OE. *sċiene* = OFris. *skêne* (mod.Fris. *skjin*), OS. *skôni* (MLG. *schône, schôn*; Sw. *skön*, Da. *skjøn*, prob. from LG.), MDu. *schôn(e* (mod.Du. *schoon*), OHG. *scôni*, earlier *scaoni* (MHG. *schœne, schœn*, mod.G. *schön*), Goth. *skaun-s* :—OTeut. **skauni-*, **skaunjo-* f. root **skau-* to behold: see SHOW *v.*

The Gothic *ibnaskauns* like-formed, *guþaskaunei* likeness of God, suggest that the word may originally have meant 'having (a certain) appearance'. For the development of the eulogistic sense, cf. *sightly, shapely*, L. *forma* form, beauty, *formosus* beautiful.

In English (and app. to some extent in OHG. and OS. where it glosses *lucidus, splendidus* etc.) the sense was influenced by association with the root of SHINE *v.* In early examples it is often difficult to determine whether the sense is merely 'beautiful', or whether there is some added notion of 'shining, bright'.

The form *scone* in Ormin, which implies the pronunciation (skōnə), is unexplained. The identically written form in Layamon, however, seems to be merely an instance of the practice, common in 12–13th c. texts, of writing *o* for *eo*.]

1. Beautiful. a. Of persons (esp. women), their appearance, features, etc.

Beowulf 3017 Mæg̃ð scyne. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1387 Ic ðe swa scienne ȝesceapen hæfde. *c* 1000 *Genesis* 265 Cwæð, þæt his lic wære leohte & scene. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Nis ðar non swo god leije se teares: hie makieð scene ansiene. *c* 1205 LAY. 15331, & he haueð to quene mine dohter þa is scone. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 And Absalones schene wlite. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24080 His face þat for wit was sa scene [*v.rr.* schen, shene]. *Ibid.* 28505 Gernand i haf oft ben Desird o þire wymmen scen. *c* 1300 *Sir Orfeo* 356 Al þe utmast wal Was clere and schine [*v.rr.* schone, gan schyne] as cristal. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3296 So schene he was to se in his semli armes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 446 Graunte vs, lady shene Eche of vs, of thy grace a bone. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3070 Shulders full shaply, shenest of hewe, Full plesaund & playn. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2612 The mayde was full shene to shewe. *a* 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (1907) 10 Hayle be thou Mary, maydyn shen. *a* 1586 ? MONTGOMERIE *Banks of Helicon* 6 Declair, ȝe bankis of Helicon,..Gif ony of ȝour Muses all, Or nymphes may be peregall Vnto my lady schein? 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 43, I saw a little one, A bonny prety one, As bright buxsome and as sheene As was shee. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 10 Her daintie corse so faire and sheene. 1747 MASON *Musæus* 104 Belinda far surpast my beauties sheen.

† b. (*The*) *sheen*: used after a woman's name.

c 1205 LAY. 3098 þe duc of Cornwaile scal habbe Gornoille & þe Scottene king Regau þat scone [*c* 1275 þe scene]. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 756 Slawe was iouland þan And ded blaunche þe schene. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 210 The fresshe Emelye the sheene.

c. Of animals, inanimate objects, places, etc.

c 1000 *Phœnix* 591 Him folgiað fuglas scyne. *c* 1000 *Panther* 19 (Gr.) Deor wundrum scyne. *c* 1205 LAY. 19767 Vt heo drogen sone anppullen scone [*c* 1275 six ampulles] ifulled mid attere weten alre bitterest. 12.. *Moral Ode* 340 (Egerton MS.) in *Lamb. Hom.* 179 Go we þene narewe wei and þene wei grene þer forð-fareð lutel folc ac it is feir and scene. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 337 (Jesus MS.) in *O. E. Misc.* 70 Go we þene narewe wey þen wey so schene. 13.. *Gosp. Nicod.* 125 (Cott. Galba MS.) Þaire armes set on sehaftes schene [*Harl. MS.* sene]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3411 Many a schene scheld scheuered al to peces. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) xi. 2 In schawes ful schene. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 118 Carrikes, Galeis and shippes shene, vij hundred were gadered al in fere. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3713 By hir atyre so bright and shene, Men might perceyve..She was not of religioun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 330 With shotes of shire wode shene to beholde. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xcv, His longłe] ȝalow lokkis schene. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 487 Abowght a facon schene. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 370 Thar I was born amang the schawis scheyne. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXLII. App. XXX. iv, Four and twentie myles to Lamarke so shene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vii. 63 Rowmyng about the large temple schene. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 17 Amang fair forrests and schawis schene. 1785 BURNS *Vision* I. 67 Down flow'd her robe, a tartan sheen, Till half a leg was scrimply seen. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 374 Narcissus will I twine, and lilies sheen.

† d. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) A fair one; a beautiful woman. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 965 þat schene sayde, þat god wyl schylde, 'þou may not enter with-inne hys tor'. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8144 Than the bysshop to his barne barely onswarst, And shend to þat schene all in short wordes. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xl, Thay so a schene vndur schild, Come prekand fast aure the filde, On a fayre stede. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* III. v. R iij, A kisse, my lyght .i. my hart of golde, or my bryght and sheene, this is sweter then honye. *a* 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 627 Beseik that schene with hummill reuerence The to ressaif.

† e. In non-material senses: Beautiful, attractive; noble, illustrious; pure, clean (*from* sin). *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 24326 To þan..þer com þe king Angel king of Scotlonde mid sceone his folke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18535 þis hight [*i.e.* promise] þat was sa scene [*v.rr.* shene, schene], Suld tid þam thoru a maiden clene. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 600, I will shunt for no shame of my shene fader, Ne no hede to my heale, þat I thee helpe shall. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 18 þi passioun make us brigt & schene In wil, in worde, in dede & þouȝt! 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 254 Fro seuene synnes þou make me schene.

2. Bright, shining, resplendent.

In early use this sense may have been merely contextual, the adj. being applied in the sense 'beautiful' to objects (e. g. heavenly bodies, jewels, metals) the beauty of which is dependent on their brightness. In later use, owing to association with SHINE *v.*, SHEEN *sb.*¹, the sense 'shining' is felt as primary.

900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 695 Hwæt sindan þa gimmas swa scyne buton god sylfa? *c* 1200 ORMIN 3431 Ure sette a steorrne upp o þe lifft Full brad, & brihht, & shene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 In þe ariste of domesdeie, hwon ure vlesches schal blikien schenre þen þe sunne. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1145, I loked among his meyny schene. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1512 He thoughte of thilke water shene To drinke and fresshe him wel withalle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 409 'After sharpe showres', quod pees 'moste shene is þe sonne'. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 3 In May, whan..Phebus gan to schede his stremes schene Amid the Bole. 1412–20 — *Troy Bk.* I. 623 þe schene sonne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iv. 40 O thou brycht son, with thy schene bemis glaid. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 105 And cled thame all..In silk and syper, and in siluer schene. *a* 1542 WYATT *Compl. Absence His Love* 39 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 74 Those shene lightes: that wonted for to clere My darked panges of cloudy thoughts. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 28 By fountaine clecre, or spangled star light sheene. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1066 That he might be seene Of the wilde beasts in his new glory sheene. 1591 R. W[ILMOT] *Tancred & Gism.* III. iii. (1592) D 3, But why doth he that sprung from Ioues high head? And Phœbus sister shene, despise thy power? 1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* 147 To see the Sunne and Moone..in their sheene glory. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. vi, Like rubies sheen. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. iii, Glittering Streamlets..hurled every-where their Waters sheen. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* V. vi, The upper air burst into life! And a hundred fire-flags sheen, To and fro they were hurried about. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. viii, His vest of changeful satin sheen. 1817 SHELLEY *Marianne's Dr.* 10 The veiny lids, whose fringe is thrown Over thine eyes so dark and sheen. 1838 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Witches' Frolic*, And fairer, I ween, The ivy sheen That thy mouldering turret binds, Than the Alderman's house. 1839 LONGF. *Voices of Night, Prelude* i. 5 Where, the long drooping boughs between Shadows dark and sunlight sheen Alternate come and go.

b. Of a day, the sky, etc.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiv. 296 A daye of gladnes bryght and shene. *a* 1519 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 95 Quhilk hes na craft to knaw the wynter weit, Suppois that sommer schane dois thame reskew. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Eng.* II. ii. 8/2 Thou that maist passe aloft in airie skies so sheene. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 341 It is my love. O how the dusky night Is by her coming forth made sheen and bright! 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week, Monday* 3 No chirping lark the welkin sheen invokes. 1839 MRS. BROWNING *Romaunt Page* XXX, 'Look up—there is a small bright cloud..' The page looked up—the cloud was sheen. 1891 F. THOMPSON *Sister-Songs* (1895) 16 There she sat amid her ladies, Where the shade is Sheen as Enna mead ere Hades' Gloom fell thwart Persephone.

† c. Bright-coloured. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2314 þe schene blod ouer his schulderes schot to þe erþe. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. XXXIV. 425 Iulius Cæsar..In his Warres..was accustomed to weare a verie rich garment and of a sheene and garish colour. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. xii, If pall and vair no more I wear, Nor thou the crimson sheen.

† d. absol. *The sheen*: the bright weapon; also, the bright sun. *nonce-uses.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2268 þat oþer schalk wyth a schunt þe schene wyth-haldez. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 440 For to schylde fro the schene, oþer any schade kest.

e. quasi-*adv.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 A muchel wind aliđ mid a lutel ɨein & te sunne þer efter schineđ þe schennure. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11251 Cloþes of golde þat schon so schene. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1649 The windowes..[were] shapyn full sheyne all of shyre stones. 1446 LYDG. *Nightingale Poems* ii. 194 My Ien blynde, that whylom shoone so sheene. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. xi, The moonlight stole soft and sheen. 1872 HOLLAND *Marble Prophecy* 32 They flash and shine among the flowers While dripping sheen in golden showers.

Sheen (ʃīn), *v.* Forms: 4 schen, 4–6 s(c)hene, 6 scheine, *Sc.* scheyne, 6– sheen. [f. SHEEN *a.*]

1. *intr.* a. = SHINE *v. lit.* and *fig.* Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* (in Sc. the ordinary word.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 256 Far palacis þat sal leste euirmare, schenand with gemmys oure-alquhare. *Ibid.* XXV. (*Julian*) 54 Fore he was þane schenand in til halynes. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 329 (Douce MS.) Þene vnclosed þe cloudes, þe sone con shene. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 219 The sone was rysyne our landis schenand brycht. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1358 Luna that so bryght doth shene. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 81 No saphir ind, no rube..There lakked than..That may the castell maken for to shene. *a* 1542 WYATT *Ps.* XXXVII. 97, I have well seene the wycked sheene lyke goolde lustie and grene as Lawrell lasting aye. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 69 Abowte Ester was sene..three sonnes shenynge at one tyme in the eyer. 1562 in *Sel. Rec. Kirk Sess.* etc. *Aberd.* (1846) 4 That gud lyfe, conversatiouu, and maneris may scheyne. *a* 1565 SIR T. CHALLONER tr. *Boeth.* I. met. iii. 15 All sodeynly the Sonne..sheens the worlde over. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 9 Our lord Iesus thairfor sittis one the rycht hand of the pouer of god,..scheinand brychtlie with maiestie altogither diuin. 1819 GALL *Poems* 126 Thy ee will wake nae mair, That sheened sae fu' o' glee.

b. *poet.* To cast a gleam, glisten.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xvii, This town, That, sheening far, celestial seems to be. 1856 MEREDITH *Shav. Shagpat*

(1887) 1 The illusion of rivers sheening on the sands to travellers gasping with thirst.

2. *trans.* To cast a sheen upon. *rare.*

1901 H. Trench *Deirdre Wed* 31 Who is this woman.. With sun-red hair, entangled as with flight Sheening the knees up to her bosom drawn?

Hence Shee·ning *ppl. a.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 293 At þe 3at now com þai in, petir and paule, in clathis shenand. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* viii. 1201 His schenand schoys, that burnyst was full beyn. 1506 *Kal. Sheph.* (Sommer) 146 The iyes that is blacke as Iete and in the myddes clere and shenynge. 1878 Hardy *Ret. Native* I. x, A great salt sheening sea bending into the land like a bow.

Sheende, obs. form of Shend *v.*

Sheene, obs. form of Seine *sb.*[1]

1611 Florio, *Rivale*,..a kind of net that rencheth from one side of a riuer to the other called of Fishermen a Sheene-net [1659 Torriano *reads* a Sheere or Shoe-net].

Sheenless (ʃīnlés), *a. rare.* [f. Sheen *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without sheen.

1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 18 The sheenless rays which have lost their power in the struggle through smoke and fumes.

Sheenly (ʃīnli), *adv. rare.* [f. Sheen *a.*[1] + -ly[2].] Brightly.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 631 Seuin sterres..Hee showes forthe scheenely shynand bright. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 719 All sheenly barbed, and gaily garbed, With plume and flashing spear.

Sheeny (ʃī·ni), *sb.*[1] *slang.* Also **shen(e)y, -ie.** [Of obscure origin: cf. Russ. ЖИДЪ, Pol., Czech *žid* (pronounced *zhid*) a Jew.] A Jew.

1824 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) 85 Orange Battery among the Sheenes [*read* Sheenies]. Sketches at Bow-Street.—No. V. 1828 Egan *Boxiana* Ser. II. 632 A good day's play among the Sheenies. 1893 Foreman *Trip to Spain* 34 A Portuguese Jew (a 'sheeny', as he is termed by the sailors).

attrib. 1888 Kipling *Soldiers Three, In Matter of a Private*, You lie, you man-sticker. You snakin' Sheeny butcher, you lie.

Sheeny (ʃī·ni), *sb.*[2] [App. a. F. *chiné* ppl. a., woven of threads of different colours.] In full *Pompadour sheeny*: a silk fabric.

1902 *Bladud* (Bath) 26 Mar. 6/3 A very lovely one [dinner jacket]..was of Pompadour sheeny. *Ibid.* 7/1 Our parasols are to be of sheeny with coloured sticks.

Sheeny (ʃī·ni), *a.* [f. Sheen *a.* + -y.] Covered with sheen, full of sheen; having a bright, shiny surface.

1625 Milton *Death Fair Infant* 48 Or did of late earths Sonnes besiege the wall Of sheenie Heav'n. 1717 Fenton *Odyss.* XI. Poems 103 The sheeny form of Epicaste. 1749 Collins *Ode Superst. Highl.* 153 Wreath'd with sheeny gold. 1825 Scott *Talism.* ii, His sheeny and crescent-formed sabre. 1830 Tennyson *Madeline* ii, The silken sheeny woof. 1852 M. Arnold *Empedocles* II. i, The eagle ..Droops all his sheeny, brown, deep-feather'd neck. 1871 M. Collins *Marq. & Merch.* III. 152 A soft gray sheeny silk. 1893 *Times* 8 July 12/1 A sheeny background of white satin.

Comb. 1897 Sir H. Johnston *Brit. Central Africa* 3 Darters with sheeny plumaged bodies of greenish-black.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1834 Disraeli *Rev. Epick* II. ix, So in the night Of ages ..riseth some lofty sage The depth of darkness with his sheeny wit Piercing. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 149/1 Its sheeny vanes of rhetoric.

Sheep (ʃīp), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 scéap, scǽp, scép, 2 sceep, 2–3 sceap, 2–4 scep, (3 se(e)p, seop), 3–4 scepe, 3–5 (6 in comb.) schep, shep, 3–6 schepe, (4 ssep, schiep), 4–5 scheep, chepe, 4–6 shepe, (5 sheppe, *Sc.* scheipe, 6 sheip(pe, shiepe), 6–7 sheepe, *Sc.* scheip, (7 in comb. shepp), 4–sheep. β. 1 *Northumb.* scip, 4 schipe, 4–6 schip, 5 schype, 6 shyp(p)e, schyp, shipe, 6–7 shippe, 5, 6–9 *dial.* ship. [OE. (WS.) *scéap*, earlier *scǽp*, (Anglian) *scép* str. n. = OFris. *skêp*, *schêp* (NFris. *skêp*, *skêap*, *sjip*, *sjapp*, WFris. *skiep*, EFris. *schlip*), OS. *scâp* (MLG. *schâp*, LG. *schaap*), MDu. *schaep* (Du. *schaap*), OHG. *scâf* (MHG. *schâf*, G. *schaf*) :– OTeut. **skǣpo-m* (wanting in Gothic and Scand.).

Outside Teut. no certain affinities are known. The prehistoric pl. **skǣpu* normally lost its final vowel in OE., so that nom. and acc. sing. and pl. became identical. (ONorthumbrian, however, had a pl. form *scîpo* beside *scîp*.)

The pronunciation (ʃip) is specially characteristic of midl. (esp. west-midl.) dialects, but is widely current elsewhere in England, exc. in the north-west.]

1. Any animal of the ruminant genus *Ovis* (sometimes horned), closely allied to the goats; esp. of the widely domesticated species *Ovis aries*, of which there are many varieties, and which is reared for its flesh, fleece, and skin.

The male of the sheep is a ram, the female a ewe, the young a lamb. The flesh of the adult sheep is mutton. The fleece yields wool, the skin is made into leather or parchment, and the intestines are used for the strings of musical instruments (see Catgut).

α. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxiii. 6 *Velut agnı ovium*, swe swe lomberu scepa. *c* 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xvii. 122 Dæt sceap ðær scancforad wæs. *a* 1000 *Colloq. Ælfric* in Wr.-Wülcker 91 On forewerdne morzen ic drife sceap mine to heora læse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Þet oref þe þis deor waneð beð shep and reðeren, and Get, and swin. *c* 1200 Ormin 12662 Shepess lamb uss 3ifeþþ millc, & flæsh & blod & wulle. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 940 A net, and a got, and a sep. *c* 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 41 Beo þe seopheorde aquold..þenne scule sone his seop alle beon to-dreued. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3178 Þe angel..bade him þar biside him tak A scepe [*Fairf.* shepe, *Gött.* schep, *Trin.* sheep] his sacrifice to mak. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iv. 2 Abel was a sheepherd of sheep. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 237 Ther was a Schiep,..The which his flees bar al of gold. 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret.* lviii. 221 An hare and a sheppe bene ful gastefull. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xiii. 225 Whanne Moyses kepte the schep of Ietro. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 97 Thys inclosyng of pasturys for..schepe. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 137 b, The champion countrey, breedeth a large and a great sheepe. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. 69 If a sheepe be sound.., his eye will be bright. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativ.* viii, Perhaps their loves, or els their sheep, Was all that did their silly thoughts so busie keep. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in 1772*, 79 Verdant grass, the sweet food of the sheep. 1830 Tennyson *Ode to Memory* 66 The thick-fleeced sheep from wattled folds. 1859 Allen *Amer. Farm-bk.* 399 The sheep is sometimes employed..at the tread-mill or horizontal wheel, to pump the water, churn the milk, or perform other light domestic work. 1869 A. R. Wallace *Darwinism* 34 Certain mountain varieties of sheep will starve out other mountain varieties.

β. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 14 Bebycgendo exin & scipo [*Rushw.* scip] & culufro. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 39 Hir norice hir sende ofte adai wiþ hire schip afelde. *c* 1310 *St. Brendan* (Bälz) 136 Þe vaitest scep [*v.r.* scip] þat miȝte be. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6156 (Gött.) I.eft þai nathing þat þar was, Schip, ne kow, or ox, ne as. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 127 Pastur for xl schip. *Ibid.*, Pastur for a c schype. *c* 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch.) 395 Scabbyd schyppe, *apica*. *a* 1470 Gregory *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 75 Oxyn, kyne, and shippe. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 266 The cattell and schip pertening to thair enimyes. 1602 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 143, iiij wemen for clippinge the shippe xvj[d]. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* viii, 'What ship was it, Horrocks..?' 'One of the black-faced Scotch, Sir Pitt.'

pl. with -s. 1521 in *Visit. Southwell* (Camden) 119, I will that my sheips be soulde. 1588 Shaks. *L.-L. L.* II. i. 219 Two hot Sheepes marie: And wherefore not Ships. 1658 *Topsell's Four-f. Beasts* 504 The skins of other Sheeps [*ed.* 1607 sheep] newly plucked from their backs. 1841 Harts-horne *Salopia Antiqua* s. v. *Ship*, Poor grass when ships cannot graze. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Ship*, sheep..Also *pl.* Ships.

b. With qualifying word denoting the species as *African, broad-tailed, Rocky Mountain, wild* (see Argali, Moufflon, Musmon). Also applied to other genera, as †*Indian* or *Peruvian sheep*, the llama or vicuña; †*mountain sheep*, the ibex.

1604 E. G[ilmstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xxi. 70 Indian sheepe, the which..do serue them as Asses to beare their burthens. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 102 An Indian Sheepe, out of the region of Peru. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. viii. 158/1 The Arabian broad tailed Sheep. 1748 [see Peruvian]. 1759 [see Go-cart 3]. 1804, 1818 [see Rocky *a.*[1] 1 b]. 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 143 The Ibex or mountain sheep. 1858 Baird *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* s. v. *Ovea*, The mouffion, or wild sheep of Sardinia and Corsica, and the argali, or wild sheep of India and Siberia. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 102/1 The Rocky Mountain sheep or goat (*Haplocerus lanigera*),..is closely related to the chamois of Europe. 1879 E. P. Wright *Anim. Life* 161 The Yellow Sheep of Mongolia (*Procapra gutturosa*). 1881 *Scribner's Monthly* May 1/1 The American big horn, or Rocky Mountain sheep (*Ovis montana* Cuv.).

c. *Vegetable sheep*: see quot.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 959/1 The name of Vegetable sheep (!) is given by the settlers in New Zealand to *R[aoulia] eximia*, because, from its growing in large white tufts on elevated sheep-runs, it may be readily mistaken for the sheep.

2. Similative (often passing into figurative) uses.

a. In allusions to:

(*a*) The sheep's timidity, defencelessness, inoffensiveness, tendency to stray and get lost: chiefly in echoes of biblical passages, and sometimes with allusion to sense 4. (*b*) The fabled assumption by a wolf (or other beast of prey) of the skin of a slaughtered sheep. (*c*) The division into 'sheep' and 'goats' (saved and lost) at the Last Judgement. (*d*) The infection of the whole flock by one sheep. (*e*) The shearing of sheep; with suggestion of 'fleecing' or robbing.

(*a*) *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxviii. 176 Ic duolude swe swe scep ðæt forweard. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Vie drihten was iled to sleze al swa me dede a scep. *c* 1205 Lay. 1546 Swa þe rimie wulf þan he wule on scheapen [*c* 1275 sceep] scaðe werc wrchen. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 5 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 Al volk wes to dreued so schep beoþ in þe wolde. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13897 As þe wolf chaseþ þe schep, He dide þe Romayns by-fore hym lep. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* I. viii. (1867) 16 Subtilly lyke a sheepe thought I, I shall Cut my cote after my cloth. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matins* Conf., We have erred and strayed from thy wayes, lyke lost shepe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 737 The Duke..deliuered the Erle to the Ambassadors,..not thinking that he deliuered the shepe to the woolfe. 1644 Symonds *Diary* (Camden) 67 The rout of soldjers of that regiment presst all of a heape like sheep. 1843 H. Bonar *Hymns*, I was a wandering sheep, I did not love the fold. 1850 Dickens *David Copp.* xvi, Outside his own domain, and unprotected, he was a very sheep for the shearers. 1862 F. W. Faber *Hymns*, Souls of men! why will ye scatter like a crowd of frighten'd sheep?

(*b*) *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 15 Đaðe cymes to Iuh.. in wedum scipa Inna-ueard uutedlice sint uulfes..ferende. 1573 *Tyrie's Refut.* in *Cath. Tractates* 7 Nocht to trow hastelie, that thairbie other thay be lyon or scheip, quhobeit thay weare thair skinnes. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 157 They [wolves] gang in more secrete wise, And with sheepes clothing doen hem disguise. 1592 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 55 Thou Wolfe in Sheepes array.

(*c*) *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 33 He setteð ða scip ..to suiðrum his. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6136 By þe shepe understand we may þe gude men þat sal be saved þat day. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 169 Schepe þat schal be savid schal be on hys riȝt honde. [1810 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 371 How the Ebenezerites would stare to find the Socinians and themselves in one flock on the sheep-side of the judgment-seat]. 1849 W. J. Irons *Day of Wrath*, With Thy favour'd sheep O place me.

(*d*) *c* 960 Æthelwold *Rule St. Ben.* xxviii. (1885) 53 ðif se ȝeteowleasa ȝewite, he ȝewite, þylæs þe an adlic seap ealle heorde besmite. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 23 A wicke shep may spille al þe flok. *c* 1450, 1798 [see Scabbed 1 d]. *c* 1530 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (1907) 129 On skabbid shepe infectith all the folde. 1894 [see Scabby 1 b].

(*e*) **142.** Lydg. *Horse, Goose & Sheep* 491 What is the sheepe to blame in your sight Whan she is shoorn? *c* 1500 *God Spede the Plough* 35 Thus be we shepe shorne, we may not chese. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (1888) 104 Ye blynd giders and pastors quhilk sekis bot the mylk and ye wow of the scheip. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 130 If I make not this Cheat bring out another, and the sheep-ers proue sheepe. 1611 J. Davies *Sco. Folly* 164 Hee is as rich as a new-shorne sheepe. 1806 Scott in *Lockhart* (1837) II. iii. 89, I will not.. be flayed like a sheep for the benefit of some pettifogging lawyer or attorney. 1900 R. H. Savage *Brought to Bay* vi, A couple of California mine manipulators going over to London to shear those fat-witted sheep, the British investors.

b. *Lost sheep*: one who has strayed from the right way. (Cf. 2 a (*a*) and see Lost 2.)

1611 Bible *Jer.* l. 6 My people hath bene lost sheepe. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. xviii. 106 These fiue (lost sheepe) the children of perdition,..who lay lurking in desart ..places. 1648 T. Vane (*title*) A Lost Sheep returned home: or, the Motives of the conversion to the Catholike Faith, of Thomas Vane. 1851 Ruskin *Sheepfolds* 12 There are certain signs by which Christ's sheep may be guessed at, Not by their being in any definite Fold—for many are lost sheep at times: but by their sheep-like behaviour. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 13 Ye sexless eunuchs,..Lost sheep that err rebellious to the lady Dindymene.

c. *Black sheep*: a bad character. Cf. 3.

Prov. *There is a black sheep in every flock.*

1792 Macklin *Man of World* v. i, O, ye villain! you—you—you are a black sheep; and I'll mark you. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxv, The curates..know best the black sheep of the flock. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dau.* III. iii, To pick out of the whole mass of English clergy one or two, or one or two and twenty black sheep. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov.* xiii, Kate, the 'black sheep' of the family.

3. Proverbial phrases.

To lose the sheep for a ha'porth of tar: see Halfpenny-worth b.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* II. v. (1867) 58 He loueth well sheeps flesh, that wets his bred in the wul. *c* 1550 *Six Ballads* (Percy Soc.) 4 The blacke shepe is a perylous beast. *a* 1584 T. Proctor in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 400 As soone for to be sold To market cums the yonge sheepe as the olde. 1598 Bastard *Chrestoleros* IV. xx. 90 Till now I thought the prouerbe did but iest, Which said a blacke sheepe was a biting beast. 1620, 1748 [see Lamb *sb.* 1 b]. 1859 Lever *Dav. Dunn* xlvii, 'Just as good for a sheep as a lamb', as the proverb says.

b. *To keep sheep by moonlight*: see quot.

1898 A. E. Housman *Shropsh. Lad* ix, [Lads] That shepherded the moonlit sheep A hundred years ago. [*Note*] Hanging in chains was called keeping sheep by moonlight.

c. *To return to our sheep* [after F. *revenons à nos moutons*]: to return to the matter in hand. (Cf. Mutton 7.)

186. B. Harte *My Otherself* in *Fiddletown*, etc. (1873) 118 Let us go back to our sheep, which are not all black, thank goodness! 1871 *Athenæum* 12 Aug. 199 'Balaustion's Adventure,'—that we may get to our sheep at last,—is the amber in which Mr. Browning has embalmed the 'Alcestis'. 1890 *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. X. 431/2 But to return to my sheep.

4. *fig.* In biblical and religious language, applied (as collective plural) to persons, in expressed or implied correlation with *shepherd*. With varying specific reference: said, e.g., of Israel, the Church, or mankind generally, viewed as under the guidance and protection of God, and as owing obedience to Him; of those who are led by Christ as the Good Shepherd (John x. 1–16); and of those who are under the charge of a spiritual pastor, or who are viewed as needing to be spiritually fed or directed. Hence occas. in *sing.*

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxxviii. 13 We soðlice folc ðin & scep eowdes ðines. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 16 Oðro scip ic hafo ða ne sint from ðissum plette. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 24 Ne com ic asend buton to þam sceapum þe forwurdon of israhela huse. *c* 1200 Ormin 3760 Forr þatt he wollde sammnenn An flocc off menn till Crisstenndom,..þatt sholldenn wurrþenn hise shep. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 49 He is hirde, we ben sep. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27451 Sere biscop, ta god kepe, þe wolf es cummen amang þi scepe. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 32 No curat owiþ to leue his schepe vnkept among þe wolues of helle. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 508 Wel oghte a preest ensample for to yeue, By his clennesse, how þat his sheepe sholde lyue. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 22 On alle maner sal þabbes entirmete hir Al maner of sentence at muster til hir sep, þat nan be tint. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 94 Christis sillie scheip and sobir flok. 1655 Milton *Sonn.* xv. 6 In thy book record their groanes Who were thy Sheep. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 891 All pastors are alike To wand'ring sheep, resolv'd to follow none. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* li, It would ill become me, for the sake of lucre, to leave my sheep in the wilderness. 1850 Browning *Christmas Eve* II. ad. fin., I..found myself..in Zion Chapel Meeting,..Which, calling its flock to their special clover, Found all assembled and one sheep over.

5. A person who is as stupid, timid, or poor-spirited as a sheep.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* I. 109 Those persones, who wer sely poore solles..wer euen then..by a commen prouerbe called sheepes heddes, or sheepe. 1602 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 105, I know he would not be a Wolfe, But that he sees the Romans are but Sheepe. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. People* I. 15 You..That understand so many Languages, turn over so many Volumes, and yet are but a sheep when all

is done. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xx. (1869) 169 They've got a man for mate of that ship, and not a bloody sheep about decks!

† b. *Sheep* and *shrew* are contrasted as types of wives of opposite characters (see quots.).

1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 157 Now be she lambe or be she eaw, Giue me the sheepe, take thou the shreaw. 1575 Gascoigne *Glasse Govt.* III. i. Wks. 1910 II. 44 It is an olde saying, one shrew is worth two sheep. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 472 They noted, that although the virgin were somwhat shrewishe at the first, yet in time she myght become a sheepe. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 110 It is better to marry a Shrew then a Sheep; for though silence be the dumb Orator of beuty,..yet a Phlegmatic dull Wife is fulsom and fastidious. 1662 *Tom Tyler & his Wife* 26 To marrie a sheep, to marrie a shrow.

c. A semi at Aberdeen university.

1865 G. Macdonald *Alec Forbes* xxxiii. II. 5 A certain semi (second-classman, or more popularly sheep).

6. *ellipt.* (For *sheep leather*; cf. *calf*, *kid*.) Leather made from the skin of the sheep: used in bookbinding.

The term has gone out of use in the bookbinding trade, the material being known under other names, e. g. *roan*, *basil*.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4187/4 Price bound in Sheep 18d. 1727 Swift *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 156 As to the report of my poor husband's stealing o' calf, it is really groundless, for he always binds in sheep. 1836 *J. R. Smith's Catal. Bks.* Feb. 9/1 Fernandez's Spanish Grammar, 8vo. sheep, 2s. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 90 Sheep may be had white and of all colours. 1911 *Tregeaskis' Catal. Bks.* No. 708. 53 One volume in old sheep, the other in calf.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive, as *sheep-cattle*, *-hog*.

1552 Huloet, *Shepe cattell, pecus.* 1596 Mascall *Cattle, Sheep* 205 There be two sortes of Sheepe cattell, the better sort is those of the soft wooll. 1558 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* V. 317, vj *shepe hogges. 1605 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 14 Four sheep called sheep hogges, value 20*s*. 1793 *Carlop Green* II. vii, Mass John, Like sow, or sheep-hog, fat.

b. = Of, belonging to, produced by, or concerned with sheep, as *sheep-dung*, *-fair*, *-fell* (Fell *sb.*[1]), etc.

1649 Blith *Engl. Improver* xx. 121 The most proper soyle for Gardens are your *Sheep-dung, your Hen muck. 1906 C. A. Sherring *West. Tibet* xiv. 276 Cow-dung and sheep-dung fires. 1473 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 386 That no man occupie their *shepe feyre but between the Gosford yate and the White-frere lane. 1822 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 150 The 11th of October is the Sheep-fair. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 791 Medee sayde to Iason than: ..'I wolde make the that *schepe-fel Wynne to-morwe with-outen perel'. 1562 in *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1891) II. 23 That no bowcher..shall sell any of ther shepfell. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xx. 3 Vnder him, an Oxe-hide newly flead; Aboue him Sheep fels store. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (Bodl. MS.), Swyne flesche and *schepe flesche is better rosted þan sode. 1808 in Shirreff *Agric. Shetl. Isl.* (1814) 56 A common shepherd in each parish..would tend..to increase the *sheep flocks. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 182 If population was lessened by a general introduction of the *sheep-husbandry in the Highlands. 1846 Dickens *Pict. Italy, Genoa* 49 Cocks' combs and *sheep-kidney, chopped up with mutton-chops and liver. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3000/4 A pair of *Sheep Leather Breeches. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-farming* 43 The use of ensilage overcomes many difficulties in *sheep management. 1779 *Mirror* No. 37 A green hill..seamed with a winding *sheep-path. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. i, The sheep-paths running along their sides like ruled lines. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Sheep-pelts*, the skins of sheep, fresh or salted, intended for leather. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 45 If ever, among the continually changing modes of fashionable follies, *sheep races should happen to become the rage. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-farming* 183 Whether all the present diversities of the sheep race are descended from one original pair or not. 1782 W. H. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. 320 Cawston *Sheepshow. *Ibid.* 323 The greatest 'sheep-show' in the country. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 309 *Sheep-stocks have been found more profitable than goats. 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 44 Take two pounde of *shepe suet molten. 15.. *Scheip tawcht [see Tallow *sb.* 1 a]. 1772 Graves *Spir. Quix.* (1820) II. 183 Jerry then looked about and found a *sheep-track. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* xv, A path, or rather a sheep-track. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 92 *Sheep-trotters, and other offal. 1749 Smollett *Gil Blas* I. xv. (1782) I. 84 A huge fricassee of sheep-trotters.

c. = Having to do with the rearing, keeping, or feeding of sheep, for the use of sheep, as *sheep-barn*, *-boy*, *-common*, etc.

1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 42 The remaining twenty-four..were put in the *sheep-barn. 1842 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 82 The *sheep-boy saw him go in. 1859 Meredith *R. Feverel* xix, Pipe, happy sheep-boy, Love! 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 277 He advised the turning of the Wash of a *Sheep-common to the Roots of the Trees. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 31/2 Ten thousand acres of first-class *sheep country. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 108 The inclosures on *sheep downs. *Ibid.* II. 777 Where the weld does not succeed, a portion of *sheep-feed may be afforded for winter and spring use. 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 18 Thou shalte not nede to bye any huidels nor *shepe flekes. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 39 The field may be effectually subdivided by sheep-flakes, or hurdles. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 350 Intended either for a crop of seed, or for *sheep-food. 1560 Becon *Jewel of Joy* Wks. II. fol. xv, What *shepe ground scapeth these Caterpyllers of the commune weale? 1743 *Sel. Trans. Improvers Agric.* 148 The Sheep Ground abounds with many Springs of good Water. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 273 The minute eggs may..exist in the stagnant atmosphere of the sheep-ground. 1830 *Cumbld. Farm Rep.* 55 in *Libr. Useful Knowl., Husb.* III, Hay, in *sheep-haicks or cribs, is given along with turnips. 1417–18 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 302 Pro staures emptis pro *shepehekkys apud le Holme. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 28 Lands ..brought into cultivation for the production of *sheep-keep. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 339 The *sheep-land at Appleford..is subject to the staggers. 1606 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 281 To reduce the *shepe markett thither to a place certayne. 1611 Bible *John* v. 2 There is at Hierusalem by the sheep market, a poole. 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 37 That man, that hath the best *shepe pasture for wynter. 1782 Crevecoeur *Lett.* 127 Several hundred of sheep-pasture titles have since been divided on those different tracks. *c* 1830 in *Libr. Useful Knowl., Husb.* III. i. 22 When the land was in poor sheep-pasture. 1851 Heli's *Comp. Solit.* i. 13 The dull *sheep-ponds scattered here and there. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 142 The Gospel testifies of a *Sheep-Pool [John v. 2]. 1845 Browning *Flight of Duchess* ii, Where..*sheep-range leads to cattle-tract. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 150 The land is divided as follows: Tilled land,..roads, pasture, and sheep range. 1600 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 48 For *shepe salve the third of December, iiij d. 1788 W. H. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. 351 *Sheep-salve*, tar-and-grease for dressing sheep with. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 411 A *sheep-station in the interior [of Australia]. 1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* x. 103 Five Pound each (which is but a Third of the Weight of the large size of *Sheep-Turneps). 1809 J. Lawrence *Treat. Cattle* 294 To every farm yard ought to be attached a *sheep yard, or home fold, completely fenced in. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 387, I will only add my testimony in favour of sheep-yard dung. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 54 In an ill *sheepe-yeate I have knowne Mutton as deere in Old-England.

d. objective and objective genitive, as *sheep-breeder*, *-clipper*, *-grazier*, *-grazing*, etc.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 356/2 This is an important consideration with the *sheep-breeder. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xxv. 7, I haue herde saye that thou hast *shepe clyppers. 1875 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. XI. 103 *Sheep-clipping is another part of the piece-work system at Knettishall. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-farming* 30 The Kentish *sheep-graziers of Romney Marsh. 1795 in J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* (1799) 531 The *sheep-holders were persuaded to make a trial of a larger boned stronger sheep. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Sheep-holder*, a cradle or table to hold a sheep while being shorn. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 309 That practice..is common among the *sheep-jobbers. 1688 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1817) LXXXVII. II. 603 Our *sheep-jobing trade. 1604 Babington *Comf. Notes Exod.* iii. 11 Jethro his *Sheepe-keeper. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 282 Thocht he var nocht leirned..mair nor he that new come fra the *schip keiping. 1819 Rees *Cycl.*, **Sheep-Lamber*,..the person who has the..management of the ewe-flocks, which are under the state of lambing. *c* 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 21 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The dung..made in the *sheep-lambing fold. 1560 Becon *Jewel of Joy* Wks. II. fol. xv, Howe do the rych men, and specially suche as be *shepemongers oppresse the kynges lyege people by deuouryng theyr commune pastures wyth theyr shepe? 1707 J. Shirley *Triumph of Wit* 205 A *Sheep-napper, whose Trade is so deep, If he's caught in the Corn, he's mark'd for a Sheep. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 365/1 This is a view of the case which should never be forgotten by the *sheep-owner. 1865 E. Burritt *Walk to Land's End* 112 The largest *sheep-raiser in England. 1832 *Encycl. Amer.* XI. 352 *Sheep-Raising. 1880 *Victorian Rev.* I. 660 Had not the soil been well adapted to sheep-raising of the highest order. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 805 An old *Sheepe-whistling Rogue. 1681 in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 111 They are no more to be reclaimed than a *Sheep-Worrier. 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* x. 72 A fierce and savage dog, a confirmed *sheep-worrier. 1903 R. Bridges *Wintry Delights* 122 That *Sheep-worry of Europe, when pigmy Napoleon enter'd Her sovereign chambers. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* ix. 417 They hang down their heads like dogs convicted of *sheep-worrying.

e. instrumental and adverbial, as *sheep-browsed*, *sheep-white*, etc.

1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 5 The *sheep-browsed slopes. *a* 1887 Jefferies *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 331 Up the round hill, *sheep-dotted, was his way. 1808 Batchelor *Agric. Bedford* 450 The other part [*sc.* of a field]..was sown down upon *sheep-fed rye in June. 1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* III. ii, Kelly-laws *sheep-nibbled top. 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* II. 147 He went out for a stroll on a *sheep-trimmed down. 1828 Hood *Town & Country* xv, No *sheep-white hill my dwelling flanks.

8. Special comb.: **sheep-back** = *roche moutonnée* (see Moutonnée); † **sheep bar**, a kind of hurdle on which sheep are laid to be clipped; **sheep-bell**, a bell hung on a sheep's neck (see Bell-wether); **sheep-berry**, the North American tree, *Viburnum Lentago*, or its fruit, which is fancied to resemble sheep-droppings; **sheep-book**, a book of accounts in which are entered the particulars relating to flocks of sheep; **sheep-bot** (**fly**), the bot-fly *Œstrus ovis*; † **sheep-brand** = Sheep-mark 1; **sheep-bug**, one of the genus *Argas* of mites, infesting sheep; † **sheep-counter**, a counter or token used in counting sheep (cf. Shaks. *Wint. Tale* IV. iii. 38); † **sheep-crook**, a shepherd's crook; **sheep-dip**, (*a*) = Sheep-wash 2; (*b*) a place where sheep are washed; so **sheep-dipping**; **sheep-dog**, (*a*) a dog that tends sheep; *spec.* one or other of the varieties trained for this purpose, as the Scotch collie, and the bob-tailed English sheep-dog; cf. *shepherd's dog*; (*b*) *fig.* a chaperon; **sheep drain**, an open drain cut in grass-land about 18 inches wide by 18 inches deep; † **sheep-drunk** *a.* (see quot. and cf. note s. v. Lion-drunk); **sheep-fag** (see Fag *sb.*[3]); **sheep-farm**, a tract of land devoted to sheep-rearing; so **sheep-farm** *v.*, **sheep-farmer**, **-farming**; **sheep-fly**, (*a*) = Sheep-tick; (*b*) a fly, *Lucilia sericata*, infesting live sheep; **sheep-fodder plant**, a South African plant, *Pentzia virgata* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **sheep-foil** *Hunting*, a foiling (see Foil *v.*[1] 2) of the track by sheep; † **sheep-furred** *a.*, trimmed with sheep's wool; **sheep gad-fly**, *Œstrus ovis*; † **sheep-garth**, a sheepfold; **sheep-gate**, (*a*) [Gate *sb.*[2] 8] pasturage, or the right of pasturage, for sheep (or a sheep); (*b*) [Gate *sb.*[1]] a gate for the passage of sheep; a hurdle for enclosing sheep; **sheep glue piece** (see quot.); **sheep-head**, a sheep-walk; **sheep-herder** *U.S.*, one who herds sheep in large numbers in unfenced country; † **sheep-hound** = *sheep-dog*; **sheep-kill** = *sheep-laurel*; † **sheep-killing penny-grass**, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*; **sheep-laurel**, a North American shrub, *Kalmia angustifolia*, supposed to be very poisonous to sheep; cf. *lamb-kill*; **sheep-lease** *dial.*, a sheepwalk; **sheep-meat** *Western U.S.*, mutton (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860); **sheep-money** = *sheep-silver*; **sheep-net**, a net for confining sheep upon turnips; † **sheep-nose-worm**, the larva of the sheep-bot; **sheep-penny** = *sheep-money*; **sheep-pest**, (*a*) a common Australian weed, *Acæna ovina*, the hooked spines of which catch in the wool of sheep (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898); (*b*) = Sheep-tick (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898); **sheep-plant** = *vegetable sheep* (sense 1 c); **sheep-pock**, **-pox**, a form of smallpox to which sheep are subject; **sheep-poison**, (*a*) = *sheep-laurel*; (*b*) *Lupinus densiflorus* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **sheep-rack**, (*a*) a rack from which sheep feed; (*b*) a sheep-house; (*c*) the starling; **sheep-rake**, a sheep-walk or sheep-track; **sheep-ree**, a permanent sheepfold; † **sheep-reeve**, a chief shepherd; **sheep-rot**, (*a*) the rot in sheep, caused by the presence of flukes in the liver; (*b*) a name for plants supposed to cause disease in sheep, as butterwort and marsh pennywort; **sheep-run** orig. *Austral.*, = Sheep-walk; **sheep-scab**, a skin-disease of sheep due to an acarus; **sheep-seaweed** (see quot.); **sheep-sick** *a.* (see quot.); **sheep-silver** (see quots.); **sheep-sleight** [Sleight *sb.*[3]] = *sheep-gate* (*a*); **sheep-smearing**, the smearing of sheep with tar to kill vermin; also, a kind of tar used for this purpose; **sheep-sorrel** = *sheep's sorrel* (see 9); † **sheep-stead**, **-steading** *Sc.*, a sheep-farm; **sheep-stray**, liberty of sheep to graze on a tract of land; **sheep wagtail**, a bird of the genus *Budytes*; † **sheep-ward**, a shepherd; † **sheep-water** = Sheep-wash 2; † **sheep-weald**, sheep-pasture; **sheep-weed**, soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis* (Syd. Soc. Lex.); **sheep-wool** = *sheep's wool* (see 9).

1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* x. 162 The flat-domed hummocks of rock produced in this way are termed *sheep-backs or *roches moutonnées*. 1557 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 101, ij. axletrees, withe other *shepe barres and hustlement. 1412 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. *shepebell, jd. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxxiv, The faint tinkling of a sheep-bell, and..the bleat of flocks. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* ix. 261 [He] was in the habit of tuning, to exact musical scale, the sheep bells of many of his agricultural friends. 1814 Pursh *Flora Amer. Septentr.* II. 709 *Sheep-berry. *Viburnum prunifolium.* 1847 Darlington *Amer. Weeds* (1860) 162 *Viburnum Lentago*...Sweet Viburnum. Sheep-berry. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 84 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, The waste-books, consisting of a corn-book, cash-book, *sheep-book. 1819 *Sheep bot-fly [see Bot 3]. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 871/2 In the larva of the sheep-bot..there are thirteen segments. 1862 T. W. Harris *Insects injur. Veget.* (ed. 3) 624 The sheep bot-fly (*Cephalemyia ovis*) lays its eggs in the nostrils of sheep. 1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* 241 If they be not.. agreeing with the conformity..of Blazon..they may vse them as *sheepbrands. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 1 John* ii. 18 Children may be easily cozened, and made to take a *sheep-counter for an angel, because broader and brighter. *c* 1420 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 327 A* shepe-crook in hys hand he sparyd for no pryde. 1600 Surflet *Country Farm* I. xxv. 158 He must whoop and whistle after them, threatning them with his sheepe-crooke. 1687 Norris *Coll. Misc.* 70 Who shall now the royal sheep-crook hold,.. who now secure the fold? 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 51 An 'extract of tobacco', manufactured..for the making of '*sheep-dips'. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* s. v. *Sheep-wash*, The place where the sheep are washed, also called the 'sheep-dip'. 1852 *Tyans. Highl. Soc.* 418 *Sheep-dipping apparatus. 1887 J. Coleman *Cattle*, etc. *Gt. Brit.* 282 The value of sheep dipping, both as affecting health, removing vermin, and favouring wool growth. *a* 1774 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1777) III. i. 200 The faithful *sheep-dog assists in tending our flocks. 1844 W. C. Spooner *Sheep* 295 The sheep-owner should never keep a savage sheep-dog. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxvii, A sheep-dog—a companion! Becky Sharp with a companion! 1897 Violet Hunt *Unhist, Unkind!* ix, Philip's sister couldn't manage to get away from Buxton just now, so here I am, without any sheep-dog at all. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 497 When the grass is smooth and the soil pretty deep, this is an economical mode of making such drains, which have received the appellation of *sheep drains. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 82 The fourth [kind of drunkard] is *Sheepe drunke, wise in his own conceipt, when he cannot bring forth a right word. 1789 A. Young in *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) XVII. 348/2 The *hippobosca ovina*, called in Lincolnshire *sheep fagg. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 172 The *sheep-farms in the higher districts. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., English farmers who come expressly to till and *sheep-farm. 1809 J. Lawrence

Treat. Cattle 314 The least enlightened *sheep farmers of France. *Ibid.*, The various plans of *sheep-farming. 1658 Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* I. xi. 934 The Tick or *Sheep-fly. 1902 *Nature* 7 Aug. 352 The life-history of the sheep-fly (*Lucilia sericata*). 1842 Apperley *Life of Sportsman* xiv, For a moment a *sheep-foil now baffles the scent. 1597 Breton *Wit's Trenchmour* (Grosart) 17/1 His *sheepe-furd short gowne. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Zool.* (1813) III. 308 The *sheep gad-fly. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 34/17 Y° *Sheepgarth, *ouile*. 1537–8 *Cartul. Abb. de Rievalle* (Surtees) 352 Two messes..with all the *shepe-gates and common of pasture. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdr.* [*Neh.*] iii. 1 Eliasib the hye prest..buylded the Shepegate. 1569 T. Wilson *Disc. Usury* (1584) 97 For tillage, [they] vse sheepe-gates, where no men are maintained. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* III. 109 What is a Cowo, Oxe, Horse, or sheepe-gate woorth by the yeere, or by the weeke. *c* 1882 Jos. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* iii. 7 'Sheep-gates'..are let..with each farm. 1883 J. Y. Stratton *Hops & Hop-pickers* 47 A lodging for hoppers..constructed by means of sheep-gates thatched with straw. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Sheep-glue Pieces* and *Fleshings*, cuttings of sheep skins saved for making glue. 1844 *Min. Evid. Sel. Comm. Commons' Inclosure* 26 The want of accurate knowledge as to the right of stinting in the *sheep-heafs. 1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 910 *Sheepherder. 1890 L. C. D'Oyle *Notches* 25 One melting drift has revealed the body of a frozen sheep-herder. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 244 *Sheep-herding is supposed by those who have never followed it to be an easy, idle, lazy way of procuring a livelihood. 1622 Fletcher *Sea-Voy.* IV. i, They hang their most dejected heads, Like fearful *sheephounds. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxv. 38 Y° base Almaignes do call it Penninckcruyt: in English *Sheepe killing Pennygrasse. [1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxliii. 424 Water Pennywoort..Sheepes killing Penny-grasse, Penny rot,..White rot.] 1814 Pursh *Flora Amer. Septentr.* I. 296 *Kalmia ovata*..,known by the name of *Sheep Laurel, being considered very poisonous when fed upon by sheep. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 324, I am told, that in Dorsetshire the aim of the farmers is, to fold on their *sheep-leases in the middle of July. *a* 1618 Ralegh *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 55 There was nothing new, neither head money, nor *sheepe money, nor escuage. 1822 Hibbert *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* 321 They pay the ox and sheep money that was granted as a compliment to the Earl of Bothwell. 1794 J. Wilson *Agric. Surv. Renfr.* (1812) 147 (Jam.), [He] has fed annually about 300 or 400 Highland sheep on his turnip fields by using *sheep-nets for folding. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 72 Sheep-nets run about 50 yards in length, when set, and weigh about 14 lb. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Sheep-nose-worms..a species of fly-worm, found in the noses of sheep, goats, and stags. 1774 G. Low *Tour Orkney & Shetl.* (1879) 75 [The Schetlanders] tell us they are subjected to..the *Sheep-penny, the tax on Sheep. 1804 *Mod. Jrnl.* XII. 461 Whether the cow-pock will preserve sheep from the *sheep-pock is yet undecided. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 374 *Kalmia angustifolia*. Narrow-leaved Laurel. *Sheep-poison. 1837 *Brit. Husb.* (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) II. 497 The *sheep-pox so closely resembles the scab, that it is not known in this country as a separate disease. 1594 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* Ser. III. (1907) I. 266, I suffered..my servant to carrie a *sheepecracke to the pasture on the Sabboth daie. 1600 Surflet *Country Farm* I. xxv. 153 Setting it [*sc.* the sheephouse] round about with mangers or sheepe-racks of a low pitch for to fodder them in. 1832 *Scarcely Farm Rep.* 18 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, A salt-trough, and a sheep-rack for hay, should be found with every flock. 1653 *N. Riding Rec.* V. 139 For unjustly takeinge and driving away fiftie sheep of the Common *sheep-rak of Great Crakeall. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 213 It is a very poor country..being only mosses and sheep rakes. 1793 *Carlop Green* (1817) 174 The found o' a *sheep-ree. 1824 [see Rree *sb.*²]. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* xli, To be penned like one of a score of hogs in a granite sheep-ree. 1450 (20 Dec.) Fastolf in *Paston Lett.*, The wrong takyng..my shepe..for declaracioun in whate wyse he dyd it, John Bele my *shepereſe can enforme you best. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lii. 1 Doeg, who was the Kinges sheepreeve [1 Sam. xxi. 7]. 1641 J. Day *Parl. Bees* xi. G 3, Keeper of King Obrons Groves, Sheepreeve of his flocks and Droves. 1552 Huloet, *Shepe rot, *Iucs ouilis*. 1808 Jamieson, *Sheep-rot*, butterwort or Yorkshire sanicle. 1844 W. C. Spooner *Sheep* 401 We cannot limit the cause of rot to eating the sheep-rot weed. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1024 In the sheep *D[istomum] hepaticum* gives rise to the important epizootic known as 'sheep-rot'. 1826 Goldie in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 157[The land near Circular Head] is..a good *sheep run. 1862 Colenso *Pentateuch* I. 59 In Australia, some sheep-runs are estimated to carry one sheep to an acre. 1894 *Act* 57 & 58 *Vict.* c. 57 § 59 Foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, *sheep-scab, or swine-fever. 1895 M. C. Potter tr. *Warming's Syst. Bot.* 84 *Rhodymenia palmata*..is also used as food for sheep and hence is termed '*Sheep-seaweed'. 1895 *Leader* 3 Aug. 6/1 (Morris *Austral Engl.*), That certain country in which severe losses have occurred in recent years has been too long carrying sheep, and that the land has become what is termed '*sheep sick'. ?1211. *Reg. Alb. Barr.* (MS.) 53 in Kennett *Cowel's Interpr.*, De *Schepsilver sc. pro vi. ovibus *id.* 1675 Sir W. Jones *Reports* 280 Sheep-silver..is a service now turned into money, which is paid, in respect that anciently the tenants used to wash their lords sheep. 1809 R. Kerr *Agric. Berw.* xv. 414 A yearly allowance in money..from 30*s.* to 40*s.* each, in name of sheep-silver, being a commutation of an ancient permission of keeping a few sheep upon the farm. 1822 Hibbert *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* 198 The compliment of an ox and twelve sheep from every parish had..been granted to the Earl of Bothwell. It was..converted into a perpetual tribute, under the name of ox and sheep silver. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 328 If they would..send them abroad for a month..into the vale-lands..and would fold on their *sheep-slates. 1823, 1834 [see Sleight *sb.*²]. 1851 *Dorset Gloss.*, *Sheep-slite*, sheep's pasture or walk. 1824 Macтaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Rinner*,..butter melted with tar, for *sheep-smearing. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* I. xi. 408 His hands..bore most legible marks of a recent sheep-smearing. 1884 Sargent *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 517 Tar, produced by burning the dead wood and most resinous parts of the long-leaved pine in covered kilns, is graded as follows: 'Rope yellow',..—the highest grade..; 'Roany', or 'Ship smearing'—the next running of the kiln. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 225 The diœcious flowers of *Sheep-sorrel (*Rumex Acetosella* and *R. Acetosa*). 1581 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* (1888) 83/2 Lympottis et lie *Scheipsteidis. 1612 *Ibid.* (1892) 239/2 Lie scheipsteidis, pasturas, predia et privilegia pasturarum. 1566–7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 501 The twa *scheip stedingis pertening and adjacent thairto. 1891 Atkinson *Moorland Par.* 10 The tenant is privileged to enjoy the liberty of free *sheep-stray. 1869–73 T. R. Jones *Cassell's Bk. Birds* II. 290 The Velvet-headed or *Sheep Wagtail (*Budytes melanocephalus*). 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Kings* xvii, Saul knew not David, being perhaps in a *shepwards habite. 1630 Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I. *Mount of Olives* ii, What need The sheep bleat thee a silly Lay, That heard'st both reed And sheepward play? *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 344 The *sheep-water to kill the scab. 1634 in *Rutland Mag.* (1905) II. 71 For *sheep wealde in fforest of Lee xs. 1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* III. 490/1 Black and blue broad coating, *sheep-wool face, alpaca-wool back. 1883 Adderley *Fisheries Bahamas* 7 The sheep-wool sponge brings quite as high a price in markets as the Turkish variety of same. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 6/3 The strong odour of sheep-wool tells you of the flocks grazing..on its hills and plains.

9. Combinations with *sheep's* or *sheeps'* (often varying with combs. of *sheep*, sec 7 and 8), as *sheep's bell, -belly, -dung, -gather* (see Gather *sb.*²), *-pelt, -pluck* (Pluck *sb.*¹ 6), *sleight, -tallow, -trotters*; **sheep's bane**, marsh pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, in the West Indies *H. umbellata*; **sheep's beard**, the genus *Urospermum* (*Arnopogon*); **sheep's bit (scabious)** = *sheep's scabious*; †**sheep's-colour**, the colour of unbleached sheep's wool; †**sheep's course**, a sheep-walk; †**sheep's feet** *Naut.*, a kind of stay; **sheep's fescue** (grass), see Fescue *sb.* 4; **sheep's foot**, (*a*) the foot of a sheep; † (*b*) a kind of claw-hammer; **sheep's gut**(s = Catgut; **sheep's heart**, put symbolically for 'a timid person'; †**sheep's herd** = Sheepherd; †**sheep's leather**, leather made from sheep-skin; **sheep's parsley**, ? hedge parsley; †**sheep's pellet**, sheep's dung; †**sheep's russet**, russet such as was worn by shepherds; **sheep's scabious**, *Jasione montana*; †**sheep's silver**, mica; †**sheep's snout**, a variety of apple; **sheep's sorrel**, *Rumex Acetosella*; **sheep's tongue**, (*a*) the tongue of a sheep used for food; (*b*) a kind of bugloss; **sheep's-wool**, (*a*) wool from the fleece of a sheep; (*b*) a West Indian sponge, *Spongia equina*, var. *gossypina*; (*c*) *sheep's-wool fat*, lanoline (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898). For *sheep's louse, sheepsman, sheep's skin, sheep's tick*, see Sheep-louse, etc.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxliii. 425 A kinde of Nauelwoort, ..which is called of the husbandman *Sheepesbane. 1861 Mrs. Lankester *Wild Fl.* 61 Marsh Pennywort..known as Pennygrass, White-rot, Fluke-wort, and Sheep's-bane. 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind. Islands* 787. 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 666 *Arnopogon*. *Sheep's Beard. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* xxx, Distant and faint tinkling, less loud than that of a *sheep's bell at a mile's distance. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. vii. 132/2 *Sheeps Belly, or Intrels, the puddings called strings, or Rope. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* II. 248 [Iasione montana] Hairy Sheeps Scabious. ..Scabious *Sheepsbit. 1884 W. Miller *Plant-n.* 124/2 Sheep's-bit-Scabious. *Jasione montana*. 1551–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 23 Anye other color..then..watchett *sheepes color lyon color. *a* 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1885) 89 The King being in his doublet and hosen only,..all of sheep's colour cloth. 1623 T. Scot *Highways of God* 76 Euery Farme, euery trade, euery *Sheepes-course is his. 1552 Huloet, *Sheepes dunge or tyrdles, *rudus*. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 67 Sheeps-dung is very excellent being dissolved wholly..to steep Grain therein. 1530 Palsgr. 266/2 *Sheepes fete, *pied de mouton*. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 Sheeps feet is a stay in setling a top mast, and a guie in staying the tackles when they are charged with goods. 1759 B. Stillingfleet *Misc. Tracts* (1791) 390 Hills where the purple and *sheep's fescue,..and the silver hair grasses abound. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. P 20 The *Sheeps-Foot is..of Iron, with a Hammer-head at one end, to drive the Ball-Nails into the Ball-Stocks, and a Claw at the other end, to draw the Ball-Nails out. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Sheep's-foot Trimmer*, a pair of shears or cutting-pinchers to trim the excessive growth of the hoof. 1888 Brannt *Anim. & Veg. Fats* 266 Sheep's-foot oil is obtained ..from the feet of sheep. It resembles neat's-foot oil. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Corée, ou fressure*, a *sheepes gather. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii. 61 Is it not strange that *sheepes guts should hale soules out of mens bodies? 1801 Busby *Dict. Mus.* s. v. *Viol d'amour*, a viol, or violin, furnished with six brass or steel wires, instead of sheep's-gut. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. i. 444 And this way will I take vpon mee to wash your Liuer as cleane as a sound *sheepes heart. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* ix, I tell thee, man, fear nothing,..Why, thou sheep's heart, how do ye ken but we may can pick up some speerings of your valise? *c* 1200 Ormin 3595 Daviþþ..þa wass he *shepess hirde. 1474 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 401 No maner of lether but *Shepis lether, Gettes lether. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 58 A headstall of sheepes leather. 1896 'J. O. Hobbes' *Herb-Moon* 1 *Sheep's-parsley—with its long green stems and white delicate flowe is. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 445/2 *Schepys pylett.., *molestra*. 1530 Palsgr. 266/2 Schepes pellet or dong, *fient a brebis*. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Heb.* xi. 35 Stretched upon the rack, as a *sheeps-pelt is upon a drum-head. 1611 Cotgr., *Fressure*, ..A *sheepes plucke. 1761 H. Walpole *Let. to G. Montagu* 5 May, As if she had just bought a sheep's-pluck in St. James's market. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Percevall* 12, I am no Ape Carrier, I pray you defile not my *sheeps russet Coate, with your dirtie shoes yet. 1624 Sanderson *Serm.* (1632) 446 All..the richest silkes..are as lawfull for vs, as ..sheepes-russet. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 263 They were clothed in sheeps-russet. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxiii. 109 The third [kind of scabious] is called in English *Sheepes Scabious: in French *Scabieuse de brebis*. 1814 Jamieson *Illustr. Northern Antiq.* 401 The walls and roof, which were..incrusted with *sheeps-silver and spar. 1847 Halliwell, *Sheep's-slite*, sheep's pasture, or walk. *Dorset.* 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Aug. 72 The Seaming Apple, Cushion Apple,..*Sheeps-snout. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. ix. 558 *Sheepes Sorrel loueth dry soyles. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxx. 320 *Oxalis tenuifolia*, Sheepes Sorrell. 1745 *Season. Advice Prot.* (ed. 2) 18 Nothing now appears but loose Stones and Sheeps Sorrel. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* xi. 242 Among the marshes, I found..both the common and sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosa* and *R. acetosella*). *c* 1400 *Schepis talow [see Tallow *sb.* 1 8], *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Fistula* 92 Þan ow þou for to putte with þe oile as war þrid parte of schepez talow. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 77 Do þer to þe jus of synygrene and shepes tarowe [*read* talowe]. 1552 Huloet, *Shepes tongue herbe, *agniglossa*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. iii. 7 The fifth [kind of Bugloss] is the wilde Buglosse, or Sheepes tongue. 1641 Murrel *Cookerie* (ed. 5) 23 A made dish of Sheepes tongues. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* s. v. *Tongue*, Pigs'-tongues, sheep's tongues, calves'-tongues. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 139 *Sheepes trotters, porknells, and butterd rootes. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 10 May (1815) 82 Paunceford once resided in a garret; where he subsisted upon sheep's-trotters and cow-heel. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 May 15/1, 3d. worth of sheep's trotters. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* App. 297 The bodies..wrap'd up..in *sheeps-wool. 1883 Goode *Fish. Industr. U. S. A.* 53 The finest quality of American Sponge is the Sheepswool.

10. Passing into *adj.* **a.** (in early use also *sheep's*; cf. Sheep's eye.) Sheep-like, sheepish.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* IV. vi. (1869) 70 Hither will he repaire with a sheepes looke full grim. 1807 Sir R. Wilson 13 May in *Life* (1862) II. 212 With a sheep face and faltering voice.

b. In parasynthetic formations (and their derivatives), chiefly with reference to the timidity or stupidity of the sheep, as *sheep-faced, -headed, -hearted, -spirited, -witted* adjs.; also † *sheep-hued* adj., of the colour of a sheep's fleece.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 1070 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, A scheip hewit clock to cover his cleathis. 1623 J. Taylor (Water P.) *New Discov.* B 6 b, Those simple Sheepe-headed fooles. 1629 Ford *Lover's Mel.* III. ii, Sheepe-spirited Boy, although he had not married me, He might haue proferd kindnesse in a corner. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* III. i, A vile sheep-hearted blockhead! 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxvii, The most modest, silent, sheep-faced and meek of little men. 1852 C. W. Hoskyns *Talpa* 44 The extraordinary sheep-sightedness of spade-and-mattock-wielding humanity. 1879 F. W. Robinson *Coward Conse.* II. vii, General sheepfacedness ensued. 1889 'Mark Twain' *Yankee Crt. K. Arth.* viii, The sheep-witted earl who could claim long descent from a King's leman.

Sheep, *v. local.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To weed or to dung (land) by pasturing sheep upon it.

1808 Batchelor *Agric. Bedford* 403 Beans..are generally *sheeped*, as it is termed, or weeded by the folding flock. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. i. 136 It [a field] had been sheeped all the summer, but not dunged from the fold. 1898 Rider Haggard *Farmer's Yr.* (1899) 101 The best chance of turning it into a really sound pasture is to sheep it heavily.

Shee·p-bi·ter. [Cf. WFris. *skieppebiter* in sense 1.]

1. A dog that bites or worries sheep. (Also *attrib.*) ? *Obs.*

1548 Patten *Exped. Scot.* M viij b, Lyke shepe byter curres to snach vp and it wear but a sory lambe for their prey. 1575 tr. *Marlorat's Apoc.* 25 Not shepherds, but sheepe-byters & woolues which spare not the Lords flocke. 1602 Breton *Mother's Blessing* (Grosart) 9/2 No slouen, sluggard, nor sheep-biter dogge. 1664 *Homer A la Mode* 39 Their eares like sheep-biters they hang'd. 1831 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 418 The public..are running in upon them as at the last hour of a parish sheep-biter.

†**2.** *fig.* **a.** ? A malicious or censorious fellow. **b.** A shifty, sneaking, or thievish fellow. (Cf. Sheep-biting *ppl. a.* below.) *Obs.*

1589 [? Nashe] *Almond for Parrat* 17 b, What say you to that zealous sheepebyter of your owne edition in Cambridge. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 6 Wouldst thou not be glad to haue the niggardly Rascally sheepe-biter, come by some notable shame? 1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 40, I was fain sometimes to put on a little impudence, that I might avoid the suspicion of a gelding or a sheep-biter. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* cccxxx. 288 There are Political Sheep-biters as well as Pastoral; Betrayers of Publique Trusts, as well as of Private. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Sheep-biter*, a poor, sorry, sneaking, ill-lookt Fellow. 1778 Sheridan *Camp* I. i, I'll throttle you, you sheep-biter.

†**3.** A great mutton-eater. *Obs.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 37 Then the sly sheepe-biter issued into the midst. 1640 Brome *Wandering Jew* 38 The Character of the Glutton..a tormenter of Poultry,..a terrible Sheep-biter; a horrible Mutton-monger.

†**4.** One who runs after 'mutton'; a woman-hunter, whoremonger. *Obs.*

1611 Chapman *May Day* III. i, I wish all such old sheepe-biters might alwaies dippe their fingers in such sauce to their mutton. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 56 You shall see an old sheep-biter..with a slavering lip, a bleare-eye..., courting of a comely Lady. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 345 You that are plying for Sheepbiters here, And hope to sell your Mutton Loyns so dear.

So **Shee·p-biting** *vbl. sb.* (*rare*); †*ppl. a.*, given to biting or worrying sheep; *fig.* thieving, sneaking (in Scott an echo of Shaks.).

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i, 359 Show your sheepe-biting face, and be hang'd an houre. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* II. ii. (1630) 22 Sheepe-biting Mungrels. 1623 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* v. iv, How like a sheep-biting Rogue taken i'th' manner, And ready for the halter dost

thou look now! 1817 J. MAYER *Sportsman's Direct.* (ed. 2) 209 To cure a Dog of Sheep-biting. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxix, That pitiful sheep-biting visage of thine.

Sheepcot (ʃī·pkɒt). Forms: see SHEEP *sb.* and COT *sb.*[1] = next.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 734/1 *Hec barcaria*, i. *ovile*, a schepcott. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 There faldis, scheip cottis and ludgens. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. cii, That Sheepcot,..I rather would my Palace wish to bee, Then any roofe, of proudest Maiestie. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 61 The utility of sheep-cots on a store-farm. 1872 JENKINSON *Engl. Lake District* 74 A sheepcot at the head of the glen.

Sheepcote (ʃī·pkōut). [f. SHEEP *sb.* + COTE *sb.*[1]] A slight building for sheltering sheep; a sheep-house.

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 60/2 None housynge left stondynge ther on, but gif it were a Shepecote. 14.. *Tretyce* in *W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 48 Make clene your shepcote. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Howe the douty Duke of Albany*, etc. 266 As it were a gote In a shepe cote. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 72 Wher hath byn many housys and churchys,..now you schal fynd no thyng but schypcotys and stabullys. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 201 To pen them up in a Barn or large Sheep-coat. 1785 BURNS *Winter Night* v, The bloodstain'd roost, and sheep-cote spoil'd. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses on Var. Occas.* (1868) 281 The last are first, the first are last,..These from the sheep-cote stainly cast, Those welcomed to the fold.

† **Sheeped**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.*—[1] [f. SHEEP *sb.* + -ED.] ? Made spiritless as a sheep.

1626 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XX. ix. *Hezekiah & Sennach.*, With shame and grief enough, is that sheeped tyrant returned to his Nineveh; having left behind him all the pride..of Assyria, for compost to the Jewish fields.

Sheepfold (ʃī·pfōuld). [f. SHEEP + FOLD *sb.*[2]]

1. A pen or enclosure for sheep.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John x. 1 Se þe ne gæð set þam gate into sceapa falde]. *a* 1430 *Wyclif's Bible, Num.* xxxii. 16 (MS. C.C.C.) Sheep foldis. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 130 Þer doggis at kepid þer shepefald. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 18 It is tyme to set out the shepefolde in May. 1611 BIBLE *Judges* v. 16 Why abodest thou among the sheepefolds, to heare the bleatings of the flocks? 1668 COWLEY *Several Disc.* iv. *Hor. Ep.* 52 To pin the sheepfold. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 290 The sheep-fold here Pours out its fleecy tenants o'er the glebe. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 142 Sowing barley on a recently-ploughed sheepfold.

attrib. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* XXXVIII, A sheep-fold bleat,

b. *fig.*, esp. in a spiritual sense.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* Ep. Ded. *ij b, Many lying seers,..vnder Lambes skinnes, craftely crept into the sheepfold. 1581 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 75 The scheipfald of Christ. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 136 The Prince of all Shepheards whose sheepefold is the world. 1851 RUSKIN (*title*) Notes on the construction of Sheepfolds [*i.e.* churches]. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* II. iv, The man who had dared..to invade the sanctity of her sheepfold and carry off one of her pet lambs.

† **2.** A flock of sheep; = FOLD *sb.*[2] I c. *Obs.*

1590 T. WATSON *Eglogue* fin., Poems (Arb.) 175 Lets hence, and shut our sheepfolds in their coat.

Hence † **Sheepfold** *v.*, † **Sheepfolding** *vbl. sb.*

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 21 If they be therewithall Sheepe-folded and ground-fedde with ruminant Cattell. *Ibid.* x. 23 The sheepe-folding and foddering.

Sheephead, obs. var. SHEEP'S-HEAD.

Sheephe(a)rd, obs. var. SHEPHERD.

Shee·p-hook. Now *rare.* [See HOOK *sb.* 6.] A shepherd's crook.

Also *fig.* with reference to a spiritual shepherd; and symbolically (often opposed to *sceptre*) of the shepherd's calling or the office of a bishop.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 562/28 *Agulus*, shephoke. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 41 A shepeherde shoulde not go without ..his shepe hoke. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxii. 4 Thy staffe & thy shepehoke comforte me. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 103 Dametas..was teching him how with his sheephooke to catch a wanton Lambe. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 431 Thou a Scepters heire, That thus affects a sheepe-hooke? 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. 78 The Pastorly Rod, and Sheep-hooke of Christ. 1679 *Establ. Test.* 16 They who were grown so hardened in Mischief, to attempt ..upon the Scepter, would never..have scrupled at the Sheephook. 1715 GAY *What D'ye Call It* II. viii, Churns, sheep-hooks, seas of milk, and honey mountains. 1828 S. ROGERS *Italy* II. *A Char.* 29 Inherit they a sheep-hook or a sceptre. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Sheep-hook*, a shepherd's crook for catching sheep by the legs.

Shee·p-house. Now *rare.* [Cf. MDu. *schaep(s)-huus*, OHG. *scāfhûs* (G. *schafhaus*).] A covered pen for the housing of sheep.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 105/12 *Ouile*, sceapahus.] *c* 1410 *MS. Douce* 335 fo. 72 b, Ony house, that ony beest vseth out or go oute at.., that is to say swynhouse, nethous, shephous. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670/29 *Hec barcaria*, schepehouse. ? 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xx. F j b, A shepehouse and .ij. or .iij. shepardes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 141, I haue seene some sheep houses so framed, as they haue had theyr gates toward the South, and towarde the Easte. 1614 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Nipping Abuses* F 1, Sheapheard swaines to sheephouse driues their sheep. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 100 Where you cannot fold Sheep, to have a Sheep-house to feed them in. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 71 The whole have hay.. in the sheep-house, on wet..nights. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 63 Och, it's only a wee bit of a sheephouse,

Shee·pified, *pa. pple.* Made sheep-like.

1812 COLERIDGE *Let. to his Wife* 24 Apr., His legs and hoofs are more than half sheepified.

† **Shee·piness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SHEEPY *a.* + -NESS.] Meanspiritedness.

1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xi. (1665) 68 Humility then you see is not sheepiness, but loftiness of mind.

Sheepish (ʃī·piʃ), *a.* (*adv.*). Also 3 sheppiss(h)e, 4 schep-, 4–6 shepishe, 6 sheppeshe, etc. [f. SHEEP *sb.* + -ISH. Cf. MDu. *schaepsch* (Du. *schaapsch*), G. *schäfisch*.]

1. † **a.** Of, pertaining to, or concerned with sheep; ovine. *Obs.* **b.** Resembling sheep or their characteristics. Now *rare.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Sume men..goð eche dai to chirche alse shep to uolde..and beð cleped shepisse men. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 763/2 For al their shepishe semblaunce outwardly, righte rauenous wolues are they within. 1536 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 114 Soche greate ones..in time paste, like bell-wethers, had led the sheppeshe flockes of England against their prince. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (Sommer) 2 b, Some [shepherds were] setting a bell for an ensigne of a sheepish squadron. 1611 STAFFORD *Niobe* II. 218 How to chuse the best tarie: ..how to excell in sheepish surgery. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. ii. 31 It is not a sheepish tendency, but an independent resolve growing out of our nature.

† **2. a.** Meek, innocent. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 6654 Niss he nohht hinnderrȝæp ne pratt..Acc iss shepisshe & bilewhit.

† **b.** Simple, silly. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 212 Queynte sleiȝtis to disceyue schepische men of worldly goodis. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 19 b, I haue reade ouer thy Sheepish discourse of the Lambe of God and his enemies, and entreated my patience to bee good to thee whilst I read it. 1613 MARSTON *Insat. C'tess* I. i. 10 Zounds what a sheepish beginning is here?..thou art a simple louer. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. People* vii. 169 Would not the English do you a kindness in that, you sheepish Fellow, you?

† **c.** Excessively meek or submissive, fearful or timorous; mean-spirited. *Obs.* exc. as implied in 3.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F v, While thou would behaue thee demure and pacient, Beware, be not remisse nor sheepish in no wise. 1659 MILTON *Free Commw.* 17 Monarchs..whose aim is to make the people, wealthy indeed perhaps and wel-fleec't..but..not only in fleece, but in minde also sheepishest. 1709 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* I. 93 We are happily tam'd and render'd thus mild and sheepish. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 P 3 If the former was too furious, this was too sheepish, for his Part.

3. Bashful or awkward in the presence of others, esp. in society to which one is unaccustomed; embarrassed or out of countenance from an excess of shyness or diffidence.

1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 68 Being used constantly to the same Faces, and little Company, will, when he comes abroad, be a sheepish or conceited Creature. 1773 GOLDSM. *She Stoops* I. i, Sensible, good-natured; I like all that. But then reserved and sheepish; that's much against him. *a* 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 124 Bring an unlicked cub into company, and you will find him shy and sheepish;..uneasy in all situations. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxix, All the sheepish bashfulness common to those who have lived little in respectable society. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 369 Sheepish lads from the Universities. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* ix. (ed. 4) 170 And away she went, leaving Edward looking rather sheepish.

4. quasi-*adv.* and *adv.* = SHEEPISHLY.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1888) 187 It maketh him to shepish bashfull. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 629 Sheepish he dares his hat.

Sheepishly (ʃī·piʃli), *adv.* [-LY[2].] In a sheepish manner; †like sheep; †meekly, timorously, or submissively to an excessive degree; with a bashful or embarrassed look or appearance.

1528 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 281/2 We be sure ynough that wolues they be in dede, howe sheepishlye soeuer they looke. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1598) 414 When the rest (who as sheepe had but followed their fellowes) so sheepishly had submitted themselues. 1612 W. MARTYN *Youths Instr.* 69 Not to bee foolishly desperate, nor sheepishly feareful. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxvii. (1665) 497 Those that are sheepishly led whither confident men will have them. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 102 Not that men are bound to look as sheepishly as they can, for fear of an imputation. 1714 POPE *Wife of Bath* 183 Billy, my dear, how sheepishly you look. Approach, my spouse, and let me kiss thy cheek. 1830 *Forrester* II. 147 The usual bows were exchanged, stiffly on the part of the peer, and sheepishly by Frederick. 1870 'A. R. HOPE' *My Schoolboy Fr.* xii, I hung about him, feeling sheepishly grateful.

Sheepishness (ʃī·piʃnės). [-NESS.] † Simplicity, stupidity; †timorousness; excessive bashfulness or diffidence.

1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 62 To speake something with too much simplicitie..is a sheepishnesse. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* I. ii. 145 Your forged sheepishnes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* xvi, Thy Gentrie bleats, as if thy native cloth Transfus'd a sheepishnesse into thy storie. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Cor.* xi. 3 Simplicity: the world cals it sillinesse, sheepishnesse. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 484 P 5 Under the notion of modesty, men have indulged themselves in a spiritless sheepishness. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, A natural and rustic grace, with nothing of the sheepishness of an ordinary peasant. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 153 He is bashful, even to sheepishness.

Shee·pless, *a.* [-LESS.] Without sheep.

1868 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 217 The country was full of blossom, hedgeless, sheepless.

Shee·p-like, *a.* and *adv.* [-LIKE.]

A. *adj.* Resembling a sheep or that of a sheep; *esp.* in an unfavourable sense.

1596 NORDEN *Progr. Piety* (1847) 123 He did foresee hypocrisy Should lurk in godly weed, And wolves in sheep-like tire to lie. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* iii. 6 Believers are subject to wrongs..for their sheep-like and dove-like disposition. 1851 RUSKIN *Sheepfolds* 12 Christ's sheep may be guessed at..by their sheep-like behaviour. 1871 BESANT & RICE *Ready-money Mort.* xiii, Men possess largely themselves the sheep-like propensity of following where one leads. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* lx, The youth refused to kill himself with the sheeplike docility of so many of his contemporaries.

B. *adv.* Meekly, submissively, pusillanimously.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. 84 Shal I dy sheepe lyke, not taking kindlye reuengment? 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. ii. 3751 See now ye slaues, my children stoops your pride And leads your glories sheep-like to the sword.

Shee·pling. [-LING.] A young sheep. Also *fig.*

1654 [J. SPARROW] tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magn.* XXVIII. § 63 If the sheepling [orig. *Schäfflein*] shall offer to stir, and shew more then a sheepling of Christ. 1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* XVIII, Innocent flocks of more innocent sheeplings.

Shee·p-louse. Also † **sheep's louse**: see SHEEP *sb.* 9. [Cf. G. *schaflaus*, Du. *schaapsluis*.] A louse, *Trichodectes sphærocephalus*, which infests the wool of sheep. Also = SHEEP-TICK.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 445/1 Schepys lowce, *pego, askarida.* 1530 PALSGR. 266/2 Schepes louce, *pou de mouton.* 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 706/29 *Hec ascarida*, a scheplows. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 44 Brome salue..shal..kyll the shepe lyce, and it shall not hurte the woll. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 190/1 Insects...Such as have no Wings, but eight Feet, as..Sheep Louse. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXXIV. III. 473 *Melophagus*, the sheep-louse. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 152 Both these vermin are destroyed by the same means as the sheep-louse.

Shee·pman. Also 6 **sheepesman**, see SHEEP *sb.* 9. [f. SHEEP *sb.* + MAN *sb.*]

1. † A shepherd (*obs.*); *U.S.* a sheep-breeder or -owner; in Canada, a sheep-tender.

1591 A. FRAUNCE *C'tess Pembr. Iuychurch*, etc. I. 3 b, Pan is good to the sheepe, and Pan is good to the sheepesman. 1620 QUARLES *Feast of Wormes* (1638) 7 In stead of Staffe, he tooke a Sheepmans weede. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 28 It is an especiall thinge to bee regarded of a sheepman to keepe goode tuppes. 1883 *American* VI. 382 For the small sheepmen, the shepherds, and above all, the herders, it is a terrible life. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 165 The sheep-men of Great Britain. 1890 HAYDON *Riders of Plains* (1910) 168 This fire is supposed to have been started by sheepmen in the hills.

2. ? A sheepstealer, rogue.

1640 BALFOUR *Sc. Ball.* 13 What change for valiant Caviers of old To court with sheep-men, rogues, and swinzeours bold.

Shee·p-mark.

1. The mark used by a sheep-owner to distinguish his sheep, and app. formerly by illiterate persons as a substitute for their signature. Also *fig.*

1534 CRANMER *Let.* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 291, I have caused one of my secretaries to subscribe for such persons, and made them to write their shepe mark, or some other mark, as they can..scribble. 1632 BROME *North. Lass* II. i, A thumb-Ring with his Grandsirs Sheep-mark, or Grannams butter-print on't. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* ii. (1646) 22 Then brand them with a Crosse, Our Masters Sheepmarke. 1653 BAXTER *Christ. Concord* 98 Have you forgotten your Masters sheep-mark? 1693 O. HEYWOOD *Best Entail* iv, Children of believers are baptized, ..and thus have God's sheep-mark set upon them betimes. 1875 *Archæol. Cambrensis* Ser. IV. VI. 94 Sheep-Marks. I. *Welch plyg* (folded notch).—This is produced by folding a certain part of the ear, and cutting off with the shears the part thus folded. 1887 *Archæologia* L. 373 *note*, When the commons were unenclosed, it was necessary for every one who had a right of pasture to have a sheep-mark that could be easily distinguished from those of his neighbours.

† **2.** A marking-tool for sheep. *Obs.*

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 38 [Husbandlie furniture.] A sheepe marke, a tar kettle.

Shee·p-master. [Cf. G. *schafmeister*.] A sheep-owner.

a 1520 *Vox Populi* 66 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 270 Withe to many shepemasters, That of erable grounde make pastures. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* iii. 4 Mesha king of Moab was a sheepemaster. 1651 in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 167 The great Sheep-Masters usually chuse their Sheeps-Walks, or Pastures, on high dry Lands. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* XXXVII. (1841) II. 91 The sheepmaster shears and sells the fleece. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* 540 Mercurial ointment..in frequent use among sheep-masters as a cure for the scab. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 357/1 Since the British sheepmaster has begun..to look more to the profit to be derived from the carcase.

† **Shee·pness.** *Obs.* [-NESS.] Pusillanimity.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 387 Vertues ben transposid to vices; as mekenes is cowardise,..and myldenesse is shepenesse.

Shee·p-pen. [f. SHEEP *sb.* + PEN *sb.*[1]; ? partly intended as an analysis of SHIPPON.] A pen in which to keep sheep.

1649 BLITH *Engl. Improver* XXIII. 139 Hay-Stacks, or Sheep-Pens, or places of Shade. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 335 Sir Ambrose Philipps's sheep-pen. 1834 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* VII, I inquired for the butcher, whom I found sitting in the sheep-pen with the sheep. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* III, Many a valley-thief Caught in the sheep-pens.

Sheep-pick: see SHEPPECK.

Sheep's eye(s. (Also 7 **sheep-eyes.**) [Cf. WFris. *skiepseach*, Du. *schaapsoog*, G. *schafsauge*.]

1. Phr. **a.** *To cast* (or *throw*) *a sheep's-eye at* or *upon*, now usually *to cast* (occas. *to make*) *sheep's-eyes at*: to look lovingly, amorously, or longingly at.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 54 When ye kyst a shepys ie,..[At] mastres Andelby. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 107 Mopsa throwing a great number of sheepe eyes vpon me. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. iv, Hero.. seeing Leanders naked legge, and goodly calfe, Cast at him, from the boat, a Sheepes eye, and a halfe. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 247 Don Manuel cast many a Sheep's Eye at my

Wife, and his good Lady at me. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 30, I have often seen him cast a Sheep's Eye out of a Calf's Head at you. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. iv. (Rtldg.) 9, I could not help casting a sheep's eye at the gold and silver plate peeping out of the different cupboards. 1811 COLMAN *Br. Grins* (ed. 5) 57 He, the beast! was casting sheeps-eyes at her, Out of his bullock head. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvii, The horrud old Colonel,..was making sheep's eyes at a half-caste girl there. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xix. 262 Local leaders cast sheep's eyes at the seat.

†**b.** *To have a sheep's eye*: (*a*) to be timorous; (*b*) see quot. 1711. *Obs.*

1598 GOSSON *Trump. Warre* D 5 b, Espialles were sent out to discouer the land of Promise, some of them hadde a sheepes eye:..Caleb had a Lions eye. [See *Numbers* xiii. 30, 31.] 1711 *Spect.* No. 250 ¶ 5 We say such an one has a Sheep's Eye, not so much to denote the Innocence as the simple Slyness of the Cast.

2. An amorous glance.

1604 W. TERILO *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 283 If a couple kindly kisse, The third thinkes somewhat is amisse. Now sheepes-eies are so watcht, That Lambes can hardly sleepe. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* ii, Tom's all ram's horns, and the widow is all sheep's eyes.

So **Shee'p's-eye** *v. trans.*, to cast sheep's eyes at.

1801 COLERIDGE *Let. to R. Southey* 22 July, I should begin to look the damsel Hope full in the face, instead of sheep's-eyeing her.

Sheepshank (ʃī·pʃæŋk), *sb.*

1. The shank or leg of a sheep.

1675 COTTON *Planters Man.* 64 The third way [of making pallisados], which is done with Sheep-shancks fastned in the Walls, is doubtless the best..; but the bones must be set so near together, as [etc.]. In mod. Dicts.

b. *Nae sheepshank* (Sc.): a person or thing of no small importance.

1785 (Apr. 21) BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* xii, The paughty, feudal Thane,..Wha thinks himsel nae sheep-shank bane, But lordly stalks. *c* 1787 — *Brigs of Ayr* 91, I doubt na, frien', ye'll think ye're nae sheep-shank. 1806 TANNAHILL *Ep. Jas. Buchanan* 11 Mony a puir, doilt, servile bodie Will..think himsel nae sma sheepshank.

2. *Naut.* In full †*sheepshank(s) knot*: A knot cast on a rope for temporarily shortening it without cutting it or unfastening the ends.

Formed by doubling the rope in three parts and taking a hitch over the bight at each end with the other rope (Voyle).

¶ By a printer's or clerical error in Manwayring's *Seaman's Dictionary* (1644), the explanation of *Sheep-shank* and the heading of the following article *Sheeres* were omitted. Hence Randle Holme *Armoury* III. 166/1 erroneously explains *Sheepshank* as 'two Poles set across where a Block is hung' etc. (= SHEAR *sb.*[1] 4).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 26 Sheepshanks Knot. The last is the Shepshanke, which is a knot they cast upon a Runner or Tackle when it is too long to take in the goods, and by this knot they can shorten a rope without cutting it. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Sheep-shank*, a sort of knot or hitch [etc.]. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* s. v. *Knot*, The sheep-shank-knot. 1834 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* vi, Pass that brace through the bull's eye, and take the sheepshank out before you come down. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 246 When both ends of the rope are fast, the 'sheep-shank' or, as it is sometimes called, the dogshank shortening is used.

Hence **Shee'pshank** *v. trans.*, to shorten (a rope) by means of a sheepshank.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v., The runner of the tackle is sheep-shanked. 1886 J. M. CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 4 Shorten up buoy-rope..; this is done by sheep-shanking it.

Sheep's head. Also *Sc.* sheep-head. [Cf. Du. *schaapshoofd*, G. *schafshaupt*, also WFris. *skieppekop*, LG. *schaapskopp*, Du. *schaapskop*, G. *schafskopf* = simpleton.]

1. The head of a sheep; the dish consisting of this.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* v. (1870) 240 Nowe to sende for breade, and by-and-by to sende for a shepes-heade. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 260 in *Dunbar's Poems* 294 Sowsit nolt fute, and scheipheid. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July Let. i. (1815) 257 The servants had been informed..that there was nothing to eat in Scotland but oatmeal and sheep's-heads. *c* 1790 BURNS *Ep. Col. De Peyster* 38 Like a sheep-head on a tangs. 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Apr., I was..set, as is the custom in our trade, to practise on a sheep's-head.. before I was allowed to venture on the human countenance.

attrib. 1737 *Ochtertyre House Bk.* (S.H.S.) 102 Sheephead broth. 1817 *Lintoun Green* IX. viii, He'd singed the sheep's heads to the fell, I'm mak' the sheep-head kale. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* v, Sheep-head broth and haggis. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 26 Jan. 5/1 Sheep's-head-pie..and other substantial Scotch dishes.

2. A fool, simpleton. †Also as *adj.*, stupid.

1542 [see SHEEP *sb.* 5]. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* II. i, Kisse her you sheepes-head. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* App. 108, I suppose..[he] hath better deuices then this simple sheepes-head inuention. 1780 *Mirror* No. 98 What a powdered sheep's-head have we got here? 1878 J. PAYNE tr. *Villon's Poems* (1881) 74 My poor orphans..Are grown in age, and wit likewise. No sheepsheads are they.

3. a. A large and much esteemed food fish, *Archosargus* or *Diplodus probatocephalus* (*Sargus ovis*), abundant on the coasts of the United States.

So called from a supposed resemblance of its head to a sheep's.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 624 In the Rivers are great plenty and variety of delicate Fish; one kind whereof is by the English called a Sheepshead. 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 156 The Americans..have given the appellation of sheepshead to the most esteemed fish of their coast. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 220/2 The sheep's-head and channel bass abounded.

b. A freshwater fish resembling the drumfish, *Haplodinotus grunniens* or *Corvina oscula*, of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes; also locally in N. America applied to various other fishes.

1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* III. 65 *Sciæna (Corvina) Richardsonii.* The Malasheganè inhabits Lake Huron...It is called 'Sheep's-head' by the Anglo-Canadians. 1888 [see PORGY]. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 435/2 The 'sheeps-head' (freshwater drum), a good-looking, silvery fish.

4. Short for *sheep's-head clock.*

1887 *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. III. 285 The square-faced [clocks] were 'sheep's head', and the round-faced 'wag o' th' wall'.

5. *Comb.*, as **sheep's-head clock**, a clock having the works exposed to view; **sheep's-head fish** = 3 a; **sheep's-head gull**, the great tern; **sheep's-head porgy** (see PORGY); †**sheephead sword**, a basket-hilted sword; so *sheep-head hilt.*

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 9/1 An old Dutch clock, of the kind known as a '*Sheep's-head' clock. 1846 OWEN *Lect. Anat. Vertebrate Anim.* I. *Fishes* 220 The *Sheep's-head Fish (*Sargus*). 1808–13 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* (1831) III. 153 The..great tern..by many..is called the *sheep's-head gull. 1707 W. HOPE *Fencing* v. 158 [Swords] with good, closs, or as they are more commonly termed by the Vulgar, Shell or *Sheep-head Hilts. 1817 *Lintoun Green* 12 A *sheephead sword.

Hence **Shee'pshead** *v.*, *U.S.* to fish for sheeps-head; **Sheepshea'dism** *nonce-wd.*, the practice of eating sheep's-head.

1841 THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 711 Cannibalism in the South Seas, and sheepsheadism in Scotland.

†**Shee'p-shear,** *sb. Obs.* [Back-formation f. SHEEP-SHEARING. OE. had *scéapscaru* (*scaru* act of shearing: see SHARE *sb.*[3]).] Sheep-shearing.

1616 *Rich Cabinet* 54 So is he, neither at season, sheep-sheere, or haruest, beholding to any man. *a* 1635 T. RANDOLPH *Poems* (1668) 76 To morrow morning..Pan's Cornet's blown, and the great Sheep-shear's kept.

Shee'p-shear, *v. rare.* In 7 **-share.** [Back-formation f. SHEEP-SHEARING.] **a.** *intr.* To shear sheep. †**b.** *trans.* To 'fleece', swindle.

1618 *Owles Almanacke* 45 A cozoning nip shall sheepshare a cunny of his coyne. 1909 *Essex Rev.* XVIII. 170 My poor old father larned many lads to ship-shear in his day.

Shee'p-shea:rer.

1. One who shears sheep.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Gen.* xxxviii. 12 Iudas..went vnto hys shepe sherers to Tymnath. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 176/2 Sheep shearers. 1853 MILBURN *Sheep & Shepherding* 39 The obtaining of servants for shepherds and sheep-shearers. 1898 J. A. GIBBS *Cotswold Village* xvii. 387 First of all there was the sower's feast,..then came the sheep-shearer's feast.

b. A machine for shearing sheep.

1908 *Chamb. Encycl.* IX. 380/1.

†**2.** *Cant.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Sheep-shearers*, Cheats.

Shee'p-shea:ring, *vbl. sb.*

1. The act or practice of shearing sheep.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 623 In auncient times there were great feastes at their sheepe-shearings. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Brebis*, Sheepe-sheering is not euer in season. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 319 Two or three days before my sheep-shearing. 1809 J. LAWRENCE *Treat. Cattle* 312 Sheep shearing is performed twice a year in some..countries. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 56 The shears used in sheep-shearing.

†**b.** *fig.* Fleecing. *Obs.*

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. i, His sheepe sheering, nay shaving to the quicke.

2. The season for shearing sheep.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 176/2 Sheep shearing, is that time wherein the Wooll is cut off them, which..was ever accounted days of Mirth and Feasting. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 230 *Pond.* That must be a good forty years since. *Flint.* Come sheep-shearing next. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* ii. 34 The sheep-shearing was the season of peculiar rejoicing.

3. The feast held at the shearing-season.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 125, I must go buy Spices for our sheepe-shearing. 1611 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 194 Twoe hinder quarters of veale, for prouicion against sheepe shearinge. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1687) 108/1 I took a Lute and bid him Sing the Ship-shearing of Simonides. 1797 A. YOUNG in *Autobiogr.* (1898) 276, I went to the Duke of Bedford's sheep-shearing. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 223/2 Cumbrian peasantry have various festive meetings, called the kirn, or harvest-home, sheep-shearing, merry nights, and upshots. 1846 BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. xxvii, The sheep-shearing of Woburn or Holkham, in the last century, where nobles, gentlemen, and labourers met together.

4. *attrib.* esp. in *sheep-shearing feast.*

1586 FERNE *Blason Gentrie* I. 71 If you come, to our sheep-shering yeast..yous taste of our cheese cake. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 39. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 12 It being merry-making time,..like vintage, or sheep-shearing time. 1847 T. MILLER *Pict. Country Life* 58 An old practical farmer, one who..has his sheep-shearing feast and harvest-home. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 141 A steam sheep-shearing machine.

Shee'p-shears, *pl.* [f. SHEEP + SHEAR[1]. Cf. NFris. *sjappsjur*, MDu. *schaepschare* (Du. *schaapschaar*), G. *schafschere.*] Shears for shearing sheep.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 176/2 Sheep shares, or Wooll shares. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* I. 108 It [lightning] melted an old copper skillet, a pair of sheepshears. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 397 Small shears, like the modern sheep-shears. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* III. 2140 A sheep-shears with a six-fingered comb and a revolving bladed disk.

Comb. 1797 *J. Robinson's Directory of Sheffield* 116 Edge-tool and sheep sheer maker.

Shee'pskin. Also sheep's skin. [Cf. NFris. *sjappskamm.*]

1. The skin of a sheep; *esp.* one used as a garment or in the making of a garment.

c 1200 ORMIN 3210 Hiss girrdell wass off shepess skinn. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 214 Þise schepysskynnes wyth whiche I am wryed were scheep þat I took wrongfully of a wydewe. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 365 Ther is also made of sheepis skyn, Pilchis & glovis. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorelles Bote* 2 A shepes skyne of a wether. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xi. 37 Other..walked vppe and doune in shepes skynnes [*Rheims, A. V.* sheep-skinnes]. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* K 1, One time shee slept in a sheepes skinne all night. 1738 *Ochtertyre House Bk.* (S.H.S.) 122 For a sheeps skine for the mill..0 0 7.

1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. shepskyn, jd. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvii. 62 He was al be furred in black shepe skynnes. 1562–3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 22 § 1 To..take away the Wooll of any Shepe skinne or Lambe skinne. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 123 Is not Parchment made of Sheep-skinnes? 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. iii. 91 Sheepskins to make Spunges. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xli. IV. 149 They promiscuously slept on the ground, perhaps on a sheep-skin. 1830 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xviii. (1853) 81 Garb of coarse woollen patched with sheepskin. 1896 BARRIE *Sentim. Tommy* ii, The floor was bare save for a sheepskin beside the bed.

b. in military use.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Skin*, Sheep skins are made use of to cover the mortars or howitzers between firing. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 106 Draw back the sheepskin and shabraque. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Sept., The artillery..were the first to lay their sheepskins aside.

2. The skin of sheep used for parchment, for the making of drumheads, in bookbinding, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Betere may ech man rede þe ilke zenne, and þe obre ine þe boc of his inwyt þanne ine ane ssepes scinne. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1014 We stowpe and stare vp-on þe sheepes skyn, And keepe muste our song and wordes in.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 176 He had to sell..Remissioun of sinnis, in auld scheip skinnis. 1596 *Raigne K. Edw. III*, II. ii. 50 Poore shipskin, how it braules with him that beateth it! *c* 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like Woman's* IV. ii, When did you e'er see a gentleman set his hand to anything, unless it were to a sheep-skin, and receive a hundred pound for his pains? 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 June Let. i, I will find a slip of sheep-skin that will do his business. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxii, Where some wise..conveyancer yet toils for the entanglement of real estate in meshes of sheepskin, in the average ratio of about a dozen of sheep to an acre of land. 1870 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 5 The music of the sheepskin and the trumpets.

b. *U.S. slang.* A parchment diploma received on taking a degree; the holder of such a diploma.

1843 R. CARLTON *New Purchase* (Hall *College Words*), This apostle of ourn never rubbed his back agin a college, nor toted about no sheepskins. *Ibid.*, I can say as well as the best on them sheepskins, if you don't get religion..you'll be lost, teetotally. 1887 *Lippincott's Mag.* Aug. 299 He has won his sheep-skin; he has, perchance, gained signal honors in his university course.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sheepskin-clad, -gatherer.*

c 1645 in *Archæologia* LII. 141 A fell monger or Sheepe skin gatherer. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan* Dram. Idyls 63 About him, watched the work his neighbours sheepskin-clad.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made or consisting of sheepskin or parchment; written on parchment.

1602 DEKKER *Satiromm.* F 3 b, This ship-skin-cap shall be put off. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III. i, Wolves that in sheep-skin bands Prey on the hearts to join th' unwilling hands. 1624 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pastorall* C 3 b, So doth a sheepe-skin Bond make money breed. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 83 Purifying crude mercury..by passing it through sheep-skin..leather. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* i, A couple of sheep-skin bags, full of parchment and papers. 1833 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* xxxi, To put the sheepskin mat on the stern gratings of my gig. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. v, A sheepskin drum! 1850 — *Latter-day Pamph.* vi. 26 A sheepskin Act of Parliament.

Hence **Shee'pskinned** *a.*, clothed in sheepskin (in quot. 1628 with reference to Matt. vii. 15).

1628 PRYNNE *Brief Surv.* 2 That some should..watch against deuout and sheepe-skind Wolues. 1879 H. S. EDWARDS *Russ. at Home* I. 202 Their sheep-skinned persons. 1889 'F. ANSTEY' *Pariah* I. i, Whenever one of the fly-horses..shook his long-suffering and sheepskinned head.

Sheep-steal, *v.* [Back-formation f. next.] *intr.* To be a sheep-stealer.

1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xlix, Those Who swindle, house-break, sheep-steal, and shop-lift.

Shee'p-stealer. One who steals sheep.

1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1674) II. 286 How unequal a thing is it,..that a sacrilegious church-robber should make a mittimus for a poor sheep-stealer? 1778 JOHNSON *Let.* 13 Oct., in *Boswell*, Pray how many sheep-stealers did you convict? 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* II. x. 325 A notorious sheep-stealer in the county of Mid-Lothian.

So **Shee'p-stealing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 133 For no scheip steilling nor wrangous geir. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* I. 6 Their trade of Sheep-stealing will..decay. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Laconics* Wks. 1711 IV. 7 One Sheepstealing Rogue will spoil all the rest. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 70 We shall be taken up for sheep-stealing presently ourselves.

†**Sheepsy-wolvsy,** *a. Obs.* A nonsense-compound based on LINSEY-WOOLSEY (q.v. 3 b) to suggest 'wolves in sheep's clothing'.

1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. 252 Linsie woolsie, sheepsie woolvsie prophets.

Shee'p-tick, †sheep's tick. [See TICK *sb.*[1] and cf. WFris. *skieppetyk*, G. *schafseecke, schafstiecke.*] A horny, bristly, wingless fly, *Melo-*

phagus ovinus, which infests sheep, embedding its head in the skin and extracting the blood. Also = SHEEP-LOUSE.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 642/37 *Hec asnitena*, scheptyke. 1598 *Mucedorus* II. iv. 68 *Ama.* The shepheards force would haue saued thousands more. *Clo.* Aye, shipstickes, nothing else. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 49 *Redwinus*, the Sheeps Teek. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* 544 The sheep-tick.. propagates with much rapidity, although not to be compared with the sheep-louse. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1109 Sheep are affected by a troublesome insect, the keb or ked, or sheep-tick.

Shee·p-walk. A tract of grass-land used for pasturing sheep.

1586 HARRISON *England* II. xix. 1. 205/2 Townes pulled downe for sheepe-walks. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 432 A field, Part arable and tilth,..the other part sheep-walks and foulds. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 111 Sheep-walks populous with bleating lambs. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxviii, The dales..Are now one sheep-walk, waste and wide. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 122 A study of the botany and geology of a sheep-walk is one of the first steps to successful herding.

Hence **Shee·p-walker** *Austral.*, a sheep-master.

1885 *Daily Tel.* 20 Nov. (Cass.), The sheep-walkers of Taranaki will find it to their interest to dispose of their produce by way of Auckland.

Shee·p-wash, *sb.*

1. The washing of sheep before shearing; the place where sheep are washed.

749 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1885) I. 257 Of þam stane on sceapwæscan. 764–75 *Ibid.* 291 Juxta fluvium qui dicitur Stur ad vadum nomine Scepesuuasce. 1640 BRATHWAIT *Two Lancs. Lovers* 19 (Halliw.) A seed-cake at fastens; and a lusty cheese-cake at our sheepe-wash. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Sheep-wesh*, a place in a stream or pond where sheep are washed. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 9 Aug. 4/2 They would start shearing in three weeks. He would..get me booked for a good billet in the sheepwash. 1898 TRASK *Norton-sub-Hamdon* 189 The sheepwash was for the use of all who kept sheep.

2. A preparation used in washing sheep, sheep-dip.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Sheep-wash*,..a mixture of arsenious acid and soft soap in water, in which sheep are dipped. 1882 D. WOOD *Sheep-dipping* (1885) 16 It has ..been customary to employ tobacco-water as a sheep-wash.

Hence **Shee·pwash** *v.*, **Shee·pwasher, Shee·p-washing** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1891 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Sydney-side Saxon* x, He can't dig or *sheep-wash or plough there. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* (1891) 122 Men..were employed as *sheepwashers. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 174 The murmurs o' the *sheepwashing Yarrow. 1866 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. II. 371 A sheep-washing day on the Wye. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 929 Workmen exposed to the use of arsenical pigments..as in sheep-washing.

Sheepy (ʃī·pi), *a. rare.* [f. SHEEP + Y¹.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling sheep.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) I. 161 It greveth me to remembre these dyvers sentences, in janglinge of these shepy people. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* CXLIV. viii, The sheepy presse, The streetes shall scantly hold. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 7 The '*La Allâh il Allâh i*'..is of all human sounds the most like bleating. It is sheep-ier than monotonous; it is absolutely mutton-ous. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. viii. 131 He called the social English the most sheepy of sheep.

Sheer (ʃīəɹ), *sb.*¹ *Naut.* Also 7, 9 shear, 8 shere. [f. SHEER *v.*²]

1. An abrupt divergence or deviation of a vessel from the line of her course; a swerve.

1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 61, I was in danger of running the Ship against steep Rocks..she taking a shear with the Tide. 1725 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 425 A Ship before the Wind will deviate from her true Course, sometimes one Way, sometimes another, in her Yaws and Sheers. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. xvi. 254 Just give the boat a sheer towards yonder low, sandy point. 1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* I. (1850) 14 The steersman was directed to put the helm up, in order to give her a sheer out of the way. 1897 *Times* 25 Feb. 11 The heavy sheers which such a [rudderless] vessel would take in being towed.

b. *Sheer-off*: an act of sheering off (see SHEER *v.*² 1).

1808 *Naval Chron.* XX. 450 This caused such great confusion among them that they got their grapplings unhooked, and took a broad sheer-off.

2. An oblique position given to or taken by a vessel when under way or when riding at single anchor.

To break her sheer: of a vessel, to be forced by change of wind or current out of the position of sheer in which she was placed.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 247* To break her sheer. *a* 1797 H. TAYLOR in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 370/2 If laying in the aforesaid position, and she breaks her sheer.. [and] recovers.., let the main-yard be again braced about; but if she comes to a sheer the other way..brace the fore-yard to. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 465 To prevent this, an able master will endeavour to make his vessel 'lie with a sheer'. *Ibid.*, Great care is required in watching the vessel in this position, lest it should fall off or 'break its sheer'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v.

3. *Comb.*: **sheer-boom** *Lumbering*, a boom to catch floating logs and turn them in the desired direction; **sheer-line**, in military bridges, the stretched hawser of a flying bridge along which the boat passes.

1816 H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 44 A cable, or sheer line, is stretched across the river. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Sheer-boom. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 1 Oct., A row of piers to which they have attached a sheer-boom 2,500 feet long.

Sheer (ʃīəɹ), *sb.*² *Naut.* Also 8 shere, 9 shear. [Perh. a use of SHEAR *sb.*², or new formation on SHEAR *v.* It is noteworthy that the Fr. synonym is *tonture* (in Fournier *Hydrogr.* ed. 2, 1667), app. identical with *tonture* shearing, clipping.]

1. The fore-and-aft upward curvature or rise of the deck or bulwarks of a vessel; the curve of the upper line of a vessel as shown in vertical section.

Straight or *little sheer*, a hardly noticeable rise at the bow and stern. *Quick, high*, or *great sheer*: a sheer with small radius of curvature.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Inveni.* 121 The section of..the whole Ship..included between the Plank-sheering, and the Keels, the upper line of which section is called the Sheer of the Ship. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 50 The quicker the Sheer is the more it contributes to the strength of the ship. 1779 BARNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 101, I found her perfectly upright, and her sheere (or side appearance) the same as when first built. 1833 T. RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Archit.* 1 They likewise should have more sheer in proportion to their length than larger vessels. 1878 W. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 105 Her great sheer, full bow, and smoothness of hull..kept her from swamping. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 5 Sept. 2/1 Boats with a high sheer at each end. 1889 WELCH *Text-bk. Naval Archit.* ii. 41 The considerable sheer (or curve upwards) given to their ends.

2. = *sheer-strake* (see 3).

1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 123 *Sheer* or *Sheer-strake*. 1889 R. DOWLING *Isle Surrey* II. xii. 235 His heels, driven by the force of the tide on the sheer of the boat.

3. *Comb.*: **sheer-batten,** (*a*) see quot.; (*b*) in ship-building, 'a strip nailed to the ribs to indicate the position of the wales or bends preparatory to those planks being bolted on' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **sheer-built** *a.*, built with (little, great, etc.) sheer; **sheer-draught** (**-draft**), the sheer-plan; **sheer-line,** the line of elevation of a ship's deck; **sheer-mould** (see also quot. 1846); **sheer-plan, -rail** (see quots.); **sheer-strake,** the uppermost strake of the side planking or plating of a vessel, also *attrib.*; **sheer-wale** = *sheer-strake*.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Sheer-batten*, a batten stretched horizontally along the shrouds, and seized firmly above each of their dead-eyes, serving to prevent the dead-eyes from turning at that part. 1883 JONCAS *Fish. Canada* (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 11 The boats..are very *sheer built, and the clinker work is usually of cedar. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) C 2 b, The whole length of the ship is represented according to a side view, perpendicular to the keel, and is termed the plane of elevation, or *sheer-draught. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlix, The dimensions..I knew by the sheer-draught. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 383/2 When it is in its proper position, the line WF will be in the same plane with the *sheer line. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 245 *Ram-line*,..a small rope..for forming the sheer of the ship:..adjusted on the ship's side by means of a long thin plank, called the *sheer-mould. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sheer-mould*, synonymous with ram-line. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 377/2 The **sheer plan* or *draught*, otherwise called the *plan of elevation*, is that section of the ship which is made by a vertical plane passing through the keel. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 575/1 (Yachting) The 'sheer plan' or longitudinal elevation, showing the lines of length from stem to stern, that is to say, the sheer-line, water-lines, line of keel, and lines of height from keel to gunwale. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rails*..are likewise nailed upon several planks along the side; one in particular is called the *sheer-rail, which limits the height of the side from the forecastle to the quarter-deck, and runs aft to the stern, and forward to the cat-head. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Sheer-rails*, a name for the mouldings round a vessel's top sides. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 130 **Sheer-strake.* 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 102 Sheer strakes are the strakes of the plating (generally outer) which are adjacent to the principal decks. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, A vessel whose sheer-strake plate is half above and half below the line of main-deck beams. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 130 **Sheer-wales* or *Middle-wales*, those strakes of thick stuff in the topside of three-decked ships which are wrought between the middle and lower deck ports.

Sheer (ʃīəɹ), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3 scere, 3, 5 schere, 4 schiere, 6–7 shere, sheere, sheare, (? 6 *Sc.* schare), 7 shier, sheir, 6– sheer. [ME. *schēre* :— ? OE. **scēre* = ON. *skærr* (Sw. *skär*, Da. *skjær*) :—OTeut. type **skairjo-*, related to the synonymous **skīro-*, SHIRE *a.* It is possible that the ME. word is an adoption from ON., the initial (sk) being modified to (ʃ) by the influence of the related native adj.] **A.** *adj.*

†**1.** Exempt, free (from service or fealty); clear, acquitted (from guilt or crime). *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 12752 Heo..habbeð iqueðen us scere nu & auere mare. 14.. T. CHESTRE *Launfal* 429 Fyfty delyverede prysouns, And made ham quyt and schere.

†**2.** Of the wind: ? Blowing steadily in one direction. (Cf. 9.) *Obs.*

c 1290 *St. Michael* 25 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 300 Nov was þat a wonder Arewe, and wonder wei heo souȝte..A wonder schere-wynd heo was on.

†**3.** Of hair: Thin, sparse. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 252 Alle the Tartarienes han smale Eyen and litille of Berd, and not thikke hered, but schiere.

†**4.** Of light: Bright, shining. Of water, crystal, etc.: Clear and pure; translucent. *Obs.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. 47 b, The water was so pure and shere a man might well haue seene And numbred all the grauell stones that in the bottome beene. *a* 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 728 Phebus..Vnto the eist schutand his shaftis schare. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Dd iij b, The Chrisolites & gems wherof did geue a sheere and shining light. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. 274 The Soule is either a sheere body and of the nature of the Skye [orig. *vn corps luisant et æthere*], ..or els a bodilesse substance. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. xxxiii. 1191 Afterward they began to yeeld sheere and cleere water in great aboundance. 1871 ROSSETTI *My Sister's Sleep* iv, Without, there was a cold moon up, Of winter radiance sheer and thin.

†**5.** Of an article of food: Thin, not containing much substance. Of an animal: Lean. *Obs.*

1632 *Guillim's Heraldry* III. xxiii. (ed. 2) 241 The Moone is the naturall and secondary cause, that the crabbes of the Sea are either full and plumme, or else sheare and (after a sort) empty. 1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 39 The Dutch Tumbler is much of the same make, but larger,..not unlike a very sheer Dragoon. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 342 The skimmed milk is very thin and sheer.

6. Of textile fabrics, etc.: Thin, fine, diaphanous. Now *U.S.* [Cf. G. *schier* sb., 'cobweb lawn'.]

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1567) 49 b, And yet with shere and velume wings [L. *perlucentibus alis*] they houer from the ground. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 106 Cocke-webbe-lawne, or tiffeny, is the sheirest and cheapest lawne of all. 1706 in Halliwell *Acc. Collect. Bills*, etc. (1852) 31 Shear muslins fit for head dresses and neckcloths. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xi. 125 They manufacture..in Calicoes coarse and fine, sheer and close wrought. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Sheer*,..applied..to fabrics of cotton or silk; as, *sheer muslin*; meaning very thin, clear, or transparent. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 22 Apr. 8/1 So fine (the American girl would say 'sheer') is the batiste or lawn used that a slip lining is necessary.

7. Of a material substance: Unmixed or unaccompanied with other matter. Esp. of strong drink: (*a*) Undiluted with water; (*b*) taken alone without solid food.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 25 If she say I am not xiiii. d. on the score for sheere Ale. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVII. iv. II. 273 Wherof they drinke..the weight of two drams in mead, wine, or sheere water [orig. *aqua pura*]. *c* 1618 FLETCHER *Double Marr.* V, Shall I have no sheere wine then? 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. ii, Thou neuer hadst in thy house to stay mens stomackes A peece of Suffolke cheese, or Gammon of Bacon, Or any esculent,..but sheere drinke only. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 548, 2 or 3 spoonfuls of shier water. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 28 Of pure and sheere-Sand, there's white, black, blewish [etc.]. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 53. 317 She has the gout in her constitution, and whenever she feels a twitch of it, the only thing is sheer Brandy to keep it from her head. 1764 *Museum Rust.* I. 463 Sheer and slight sands. 1802 HEBERDEN *On Gout* in Beddoes *Hygeia* VIII. 154 It has been thought that a large quantity of sheer wine is good for arthritics. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxix, Sheer ale supports him under every thing. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xi. 141 Nothing save sheer till covers the underlying rocks.

¶ Of steel (? misapprehension of SHEAR-STEEL).

1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* I. 29 This breast-plate..Had it not been of sheer steel, the forgotten bones of Miles Standish Would at this moment be mould.

b. Of an immaterial thing: Taken or existing by itself, ... alone. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman's d'Alf.* II. 351 When he saw all his former malice could not..doe mee any harme, with sheere money hee went about to purchase out his reuenge vpon mee. *a* 1646 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* i. (1652) 16 That what he shall deliver may be nothing but the word of God in him, sheer word of God, without any mixture of his own. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory Another Life* II. 22 An unembodied spirit, or sheer mind, is *no where*.

8. With a descriptive sb., or one denoting a quality, condition, circumstance, etc.: Neither more nor less than (what is expressed by the sb.); that and nothing else; unmitigated, unqualified; downright, absolute, pure. Cf. MERE *a.* 4.

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* D iij, Which wil be no lesse then sheere beggery. *a* 1680 T. GOODWIN *Expos. Eph.* xxix. Wks. 1681 I. 388 To go out of himself, and by naked and sheer Faith to go to Jesus Christ alone. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiii. 324 Out of sheer love and kindness to Lord Chatham. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *France & It.* I. 99 *note*, I was always a sheer dunce for my own part. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxiii. 269 The conspirators were not strong enough to carry their point by sheer force. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iii, Cazalès..said, in a moment of passion, 'the Patriots were sheer Brigands'. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 449 Both Peterson and myself..fell asleep through sheer exhaustion. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* vi. 145 The railway was closely skirted on the north by a sheer desert. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Jan. 5/4 It was a sheer mistake on the part of the driver.

†b. *Sheer wit*: a fashionable term for some particular form of humour. *Obs.*

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. i. (Arb.) 67 This Scene will make you die with laughing, if it be well acted; it is a Scene of sheer Wit, without any mixture in the world, I gad. [Cf. 72 *infra* is not this pure Wit?] 1682 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess. Poetry* 269 That silly thing men call sheer Wit avoid, With which our Age so nauseously is cloy'd. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 206/2 The whole Strength of pretended Patriotism lies in Puns, Sheerwit, and a Horse Laugh.

9. Of a descent or ascent, the face of a wall, cliff, etc.: Continued perpendicularly or very steeply down or up without break or halting-place.

1800 WORDSW. *Hart-Leap Well* 50 And climbing up the hill—(it was at least Four roods of sheer ascent). 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xvi, This lake,..whose barriers drear Are precipices sharp and sheer. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ix. 181 A pedestal of rock..surmounted by a sheer cliff. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxvii. (1878) 298

The great rapids whirling by at our very feet towards the sudden and sheer descent. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Therne* 25 The precipice, which to our left was quite sheer.

b. with *-down* affixed.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. v. (1872) VII. 47 It has cut for itself that mountain gullet, or sheerdown chasm.

c. Of a fall or drop: Occurring straight down, happening from top to bottom (of a given height).

1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xviii, Look over the parapet and see what a sheer tumble there might still be for a traitor.

10. Of a blow (or the like): Delivered with full force; (hit or hitting) straight and hard. *poet.*

1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1295 And charging with sheer tusk he drove, and smote Ilyleus. 1876 — *Erechtheus* 450 The lord Whose wheels make lightnings of the foam-flowered sea Here on this rock..one sheer blow Struck.

B. *adv.*

1. Completely, absolutely, altogether, quite. Used chiefly to qualify an adv. or prep., or with vbs. expressing removal, separation, cleavage, etc. (Cf. *right, clean.*)

a 1600 I. T. *Grim the Collier* IV. (1662) 52 A wily Priest ..Intends to bear her shere away from all. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* v. i, I..had my feather shot sheere away. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* III. i, The prerogative of your crowns will carry the matter, Carry it sheere. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 742 Thrown by angry Jove Sheer o're the Chrystal Battlements. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sheer*, altogether, quite; as This Fancy is Sheer new. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 81 Cautious he crept, and with his crooked Bill Cut sheer the frail Support. 1791 COWPER *Odyss* VII. 113 Sheer from the threshold to the inner house [ὡς μυχὸν ἐξ οὐδοῦ διαμπερές]. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. ix, I ain't a-going to be equivocal but to speak sheer to the point. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, She vaulted sheer over the turbid current. 1854-5 LONGF. *Hiawatha* vii, Down the trunk, from top to bottom, Sheer he cleft the bark asunder. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Chapel* xvi, She went sheer forward when the door was open. 1896 MRS. CALVN *Quaker Grandmother* 324 In climbing over a stile, Miriam blundered, and fell sheer into the arms of John.

†**b.** Qualifying a numeral: Fully, no less than.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. iii. 45 That it must fly six hundred thousand sheere Of Germane miles.

2. Perpendicularly or very steeply up or down; straight up or down without break or halting-place.

1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* i, A platform of rock..from the farther side of which a precipice sunk sheer down. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, It rose sheer up above the contiguous roofs. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi, The leaden-coloured lake lying sheer below you. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 681 A lofty cliff, and goes down sheer into the deep sea. 1892 BIERCE *In the Midst of Life* 16 A stone dropped from its outer edge would have fallen sheer downward one thousand feet.

†**Sheer,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 3–4 schere. [f. SHEER *a.*; cf. SKERE *v.*, SHIRE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To clear, free, acquit from blame. In quot. *refl.*: cf. SKERE *v.* 2.

c 1250 *Lutel Soth Sermun* 85 (Cott. MS.) in *O. E. Misc.* 190 Euer heo wile hire schere [*Jesus Coll. MS.* skere] ne com hire nomon neh.

2. To make bright or pure.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 165 As glysnande golde þat man con schere.

3. *intr.* ? Of water: To run bright and clear.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 107, I wan to a water by schore þat scherez.

Sheer (ʃiəɹ), *v.*[2] *Naut.* Forms: 7–8 shere, 7 shear(e, share, 7– sheer. [Perh. a use of SHEAR *v.*; but the development of the sense is obscure.

In MLG. and mod.LG., MHG. and mod.Ger., mod.Du. (but not MDu.) the vb. *scheren* (etymologically identical with SHEAR *v.*) often occurs intr. and refl. with the sense to withdraw, depart, 'be off' (coincident with sense 1 c below). This sense is commonly regarded by lexicographers as developed from the sense 'to divide'. The word in continental Teut. does not seem ever to have been in use as a nautical term, so that the common view that the Eng. vb. is of LG. or Du. origin is not convincing. The correspondence between the senses below and the Ger. and Du. senses above-mentioned is not sufficiently exact to warrant the assumption that the course of development has been parallel.]

1. *intr.* Of a ship: To turn aside, alter its direction, swerve to either side of its course, in obedience to the helm. Chiefly with advs., as *off, out, away.*

To sheer alongside, to, up, to bear up obliquely towards a vessel or other point.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 19 Lash fast your graplins and sheare off. 1670 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 104 All ships, if friends, when they meet upon the sea, share up to one another. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 284 The others as they sheared by us, saw no Man above Deck. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3318/3 They both sheered out a-stern of us. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4329/5 She ply'd em so warmly, that they were forc'd to sheer off. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 83 Our guns..obliged two of them to sheer away again. 1834–5 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* i. (1836) 6 They sheered-to with an intent to speak him. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 267 The second boat of each column is to sheer twenty feet out of the wake of her leader. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. ii. 39 The boat then sheered alongside. 1894 *Law Times Rep.* LXXI. 103/1 Suddenly changing her course, and sheering back to the south. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Seawaif* 218 She sheered in towards us.

b. To swerve to either side irregularly or unsteadily, not in obedience to the helm. Also with *round.*

c 1635 CAPT. N. BOTELER *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 289 When a Ship in her Sailing is not steddily steered She is said to go Sheering: Also when a Tide-gate runneth very swift, it will cause a Ship to go in and out, and so not straight forward; and this is called Sheering. 1769 [see SHEERING *vbl. sb.* below]. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 474 The Esk..continued sheering from side to side to the utmost extent that the rope, by which she was towed, would allow. 1848 *Notes of Cases* (1849) VI. 7 The brig was sheering, not dodging. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 180 The ship then sheered to her starboard anchor.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Chiefly with *off*: To change one's course; to depart, go away; to go off in a new direction or on the other 'tack'.

In quot. 1865 with irreg. pa. t. *shore* (by confusion with the vb. *shear*).

a 1704 T. BROWN *Volunteer's Sp. to Colonel* Wks. 1711 IV. 227, I resolv'd then to shere into the City, to try what luck I could find there. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 14. 2/2 [She] has pickt 15 Guineas out of my Pocket, and shear'd off with it. 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 2 May 1776, Letting the points of the coulters hang two or three inches below the shares, to prevent their sheering from side to side. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 30 They..were obliged to sheer off the ground. 1883 HOFFMAN *Winter Far West* (1835) I. 267 Wheeling my horse suddenly from the trail towards a thicket of dwarf oaks,..he sheered from the bush, and I was thrown upon the spot. 1865 CARLYLE *Frredk. Gt.* XIX. v. V. 509 His captains lagged or shore off. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 165 The history of our English, as compared with the Low-German dialects from which it sheered off in the fifth and sixth centuries. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 118 An age when the interests of popular liberty and of intellectual freedom had sheered off from the church. 1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* xii. (1889) 235 The sheep..now sheered out from the hedge, and allowed me to go by.

2. *trans.* To cause (a vessel) to sheer; to direct (a vessel) obliquely towards a given point. Also with advs., as *off.*

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 83 Shering the Ship, night and day,.. amongst the dispeirst Ice that came athwart of vs. *Ibid.* 94 We..stood all on the decks to watch the Ices, sheering of the Ship (to and againe), to auoyd it. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 20 We will sheer off our Ship, and hoise out our Shallop. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Anchor* To sheer the ship to her *Anchor*, is to steer the ship's head towards the place where the anchor lies when they are heaving the cable into the ship. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 130 The helmsman sheered our ship as close..as it was possible to go. 1816 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* IV. 98 Let the boat be sheered off from the bank..by a cable. *Ibid.*, Whenever a current is so strong as to render it unsafe to sheer a boat across with cables.

transf. 1880 FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 456 Here is a good Warwickshire word—'I sheered my Eyes round the room'. So good that it explains itself.

†**b.** *To sheer home the anchor*: to drag the anchor by swerving. *Obs.*

1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-man's Dict.* s.v. *Shearing*, Where a tide-gate runs very swift, the ship will shere in and out, and so much in some places, that they are faine..to steere her upon the tide, for feare she should shere-home her Anchors (that is, draw them home).

Hence **Shee·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 58 Shearing off will teare it in peeces if the rope and anchor hold. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Sheering*, in navigation, the act of deviating or straying from the line of the course, either to the right or left, so as to form a crooked and irregular path through the water. It is commonly occasioned by the ship's being difficult to steer, but very often from the negligence or incapacity of the helmsman. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 8 We have strawed our best..To the shark and the sheering gull.

Sheer (ʃiəɹ), *v.*[3] [f. SHEER *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To give (a ship) a particular sheer or rise.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 49 The Shaping of any Ship upwards, termed Sheering of her. 1909 *Century Dict.* Suppl., *To sheer up* [*aft* or *forward*], to raise the sheer of a vessel.

Sheer (ʃiəɹ), *v.*[4] *rare.* [f. SHEER *a.*] *intr.* Of a rock-face: To rise or descend vertically or very steeply; in quot. with *up.* Hence **Shee·ring** *ppl. a.*

1851 G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* xxvi. 117 Smoothly sheering precipices below gave Hope no ledge to grasp in falling. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 134 The rock sheered up some hundred feet above our heads.

Sheer, obs. f. SHIAH. **Sheer**(e: see SHEAR, SHIRE.

Sheeraz, variant of SHIRAZ (wine).

Sheer cloath, erron. form of CERECLOTH.

1711 in Macgill *Old Ross-sh.* (1909) 152.

Sheered (ʃiəɹd), *a. Naut.* [f. SHEER *sb.*[2] + -ED [2].] Of a ship: Built with a (particular kind of) sheer. Usually with defining word as *moon-, straight-sheered.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II. (1780), *Vaisseau qui a le côté foible*, a straight-sheered ship. 1852–63 BURN *Nav. & Milit. Techn. Dict.* (ed. 4) II, Sheered, *tourné*; moon —, *fort enhuché*; round —, *gondolé, fort tourné, de côté fort*; straight —, low-built ship, *vaisseau ras*, m.; straight—upper works, *accastillage ras*, m.

Sheeregrasse, obs. form of SHEAR-GRASS.

Sheer-hulk, shear-hulk. [f. *sheer*, SHEAR *sb.*[1] 4 + HULK *sb.*[2] 3.

The etymologically preferable spelling *shear-hulk* is little used. In the popular figurative use of the word, derived from nautical songs, the first element is often misunderstood as *sheer* adj., and the compound written as two words.]

The hulk or body of an old disused ship fitted with shears, etc., for hoisting purposes; also a vessel specially built and fitted with shears.

1768 *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 139 When the Fame Man of War was driven from her mooring in Hamoaze; together with the sheer-hulk on the rocks. 1799 CAPT. PORTLOCK in *Naval Chron.* III. 71 She had been built for a sheer-hulk. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 385 The S. Raphael ..being too bad for a sheer-hulk was purchased by Mr. Hawker of Plymouth. 1860 WORCESTER, *Sheer-hulk*..written also *shear-hulk*. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XII. 22 Double sheer hulk for raising sunken vessels.

fig. 1790 C. DIBDIN *Song, Poor Tom*, Here, a sheer hulk, lies poor Tom Bowling. 1886 SIR P. WALLIS in *Brighton Life* (1892) 213 Then a young lieutenant, but now a worn-out sheer hulk.

†**Sheering nail,** ? mistake for *sheathing nail.*

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 161 Sheering nailes for ships having broad heads and short shanks.

Sheerly (ʃiəɹli), *adv.* Also 5 *Sc.* scheirly, 6 sheerely. [f. SHEER *a.* + -LY [2].]

†**1.** Brightly, clearly. *Obs.*

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 477 With gold and goulis in greyne, Schynand scheirly and scheyne.

2. Completely, entirely, wholly; thoroughly; purely, simply. (Cf. SHEER *adv.*)

1601 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. iii. 343 This libel of Cambridge..will sell sheerely vnderhand. *c* 1618 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* v, H'as out-done all, Outstript 'em sheerly. 1786 BURNS *Ep. Major Logan* ix, Eve's bonie squad, priests wyte them sheerly For our grand fa'. 1810 in Dk. Buckingham *Court & Cab. Geo. III* (1855) IV. 430 The cause of the Ministerial majority is..attributed..sheerly to their having the better of the argument. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 313 A man is neither a brute, nor a god,..but simply and sheerly a Man. 1880 BERTHA THOMAS *Violin-Player* I. i. 11 He sheerly frightened the wits out of her comrade.

3. Sharply; with sharp cleavage or division.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxiii, Through gullet and through spinal bone, The trenchant blade had sheerly gone. 1823 — *Quentin D.* ii, Snares and traps, armed with scythe-blades, which shred off the unwary passenger's limb as sheerly as a hedge-bill lops off a hawthorn-sprig. 1866 W. R. ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 70 When he feels the poor atom, self, sheerly contrasted with the vast cold mass of all humanity beside.

4. With vertical or very steep ascent or descent.

1879 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav., Amateur Emigrant* (1905) 23 In the centre the companion ladder plunged down sheerly like an open pit.

Sheerman, obs. form of SHEARMAN.

Shee·rness. *rare.* [f. SHEER *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being sheer (see the adj.).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 53 Like as the light of the Sunne hath diuers effects through the disposition of mens eyes, and of the sheerenesse of things. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 407 There is something of that quality of *sheerness* in this tale of peasant life..which we find in..'A Village Tragedy'...But it is not so grim.

†**Sheer-point.** *Obs. rare.* (Origin and meaning obscure.)

Cf. Lisle's expressions on pp. 433–4: 'a hard thunder-shower, which went to the roots of the corn'; 'a moderate rain.., enough to go to the roots of the corn'; 'one moderate shower..which went not to the roots of the corn'.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 435 March the 10th, or thereabouts, fell a rain that might possibly go to the sheer-point.

Sheer Thursday. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 3–6 schere, 3–6, 8–9 shere, 4 scer-, scere, 5 scher, chere, 5–6 sher, 5, 7 shear, 6 chare, 7 sheere, 5, 9– sheer. *β.* 4 shir, 4–5 schire, 5 schyre, schyr-, schir-, 6 shyre, shire, shier; 6 *Sc.* chyris. *γ.* 5 schordordai, s(c)hor-, 5–6 shore, 6 shorpthursday. Often written as one word. [The *α* and *β* types correspond respectively to the two Scandinavian forms which are directly represented in Eng. by *Skere Thursday* (SKERE *a.* 4) and SKIRE THURSDAY. The two cognate and synonymous adjs. (ON. *skírr* SKERE, SHEER, and *skírr* SKIRE, SHIRE) appear to have been applied to Maundy Thursday with allusion to the purification of the soul by confession (cf. *Shrove Thursday*, F. *jeudi absolu*), and perh. also to the practice of washing the altars on that day. The *γ* forms are corruptions due to the association with words of somewhat similar sound.

Another name for Maundy Thursday, app. of similar meaning, was Du. *witte Donderdag* ('white Thursday'), recorded from the 13th c.; so G. *weisser Donnerstag.*]

The Thursday in Holy Week, Maundy Thursday.

α. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 Gif we bien cumen on bicumeliche wise a shere ðursdai to absolucium. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 89 in *O. E. Misc.* 40 At þe schere þursday. *c* 1290 *St. Brendan* 360 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 229 A-schere þores-day [(1310 ed. Balz) scere þorsday, *v.rr. c* 1300 scerþursday, *c* 1400 scher þursday, 14.. schire þoresday, schordordai, etc.] huy comen þudere in gret trauaile inou3. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 367 The daye of Cene that we calle Sherethursdaye. *c* 1425 *Processional Nuns Chester* (1899) 6 On sherthursday at the washyng of the auters. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 253 On sheerthursday. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 125 Scher Þursday; for, in old fadrys dayes, men wold þat day make scher hom honest, and dodde hor heddys, and clyp hor berdys, and so make hom onest a3eynes Astyr-day. *Ibid.* 169 Chere Þursday. 1534 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Pref. B biij b, Yᵉ maundye of Chryste wyth hys apostles vpon shere thursday. 1621 in *Dewsbury Parish Reg.*, Alice daughter of Willm Speight elder baptised the xxix day being Shear Thursdaye.

β. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 325 Joon restide on Shiri Þursdaie in þe soper on Cristis brest. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 435 In Cene Þorsday, þat som men clepeþ Schire-Þorsday [1432–50 Scherethursday]. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 346 A Schirthursday the sustres shal say the seuen psalmes. 1520 *Perth Hammermen Bk.* (1889) 13 For can-

dill upon Chyris Thuirsday in the kirk, iiij d. *c* 1541 in J. Collier *Eccl. Hist.* (1714) II. 197 Shier-Thursday, as we call it. *v.* 1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 389, I wold ye wold take avise and counsel of the Preest that had you so long under hand on Shorthursday. *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (1778) 372 Item quolibet shore-thursday, voluit lavare pedes eorum. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2978 Shorpthursday. 1537 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 62 The 29 daye of March, beinge Shore Thursdaye.

Sheeshum, variant of Sisham.

Sheet (ʃit), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1 scíete, scéte, scýte, scíte, (3 sciet, sced, ssete, 4 schet), 3–6 schete, 4–5 scheete, 4–6 shete, (5 sshete, chete, schet(t, chitte, 6 sheate, shett(e, schett, *north.* scheit, sheyt(, shite), 5–8 *north.* sheit, 6–7 sheete, 6–8 *north.* sheitt, 7 sheett, 7–9 *dial.* shit, 6– sheet. [OE. *sciete* wk. fem., Anglian *scéte*, later *scýte* :—prehistoric **skautjōn-*, f. root **skaut-* (: *skeut* : *skut-* : see Shoot *v.*, Shot *sb.*[1]), of which one of the senses was to project.

To the root *skaut-* belong the foll. forms: (1) of the strong declension, OE. *scéat* masc. (which may be partly the source of the mod.Eng. *sheet*) corner, quarter, region, lap, bosom, bay, skirt, cloth, OFris. *skât*, *schât* skirt, lappet (NFris. *skaat*, *skut*, etc. lap, sail-rope), MLG. *schôt*, (M)Du. *schoot* masc. and fem., lap, sail-rope, OHG. (masc., fem., and neut.) *scōz* (MHG. *schōz*, G. *schoss*) skirt, lappet, lap, ON. *skaut* neut., corner of cloth, quarter (of earth, heaven), skirt, bosom, sail-rope (MSw. *skōt* lower corner of a sail, fold in clothing, bosom, lap, Da. *skjød* lap, skirt), Goth. *skaut-s* masc. or *skaut* neut. *κράσπεδον*, hem of a garment; (2) of the weak declension, OE. *scéata* masc. (see Sheet *sb.*[2]), OHG. *scōza* (MHG. *schōze*) fem., (M)LG. *schōte* sail-rope, ON. *skauta* masc., kerchief (Sw. *skōte* bosom, lap, Da. *skjøde* sail-rope).]

I. †**a.** A napkin, cloth, or towel. *Obs.* **b.** A broad piece of linen or cotton stuff, canvas, or the like, for covering, swathing, protecting from injury, etc. (Now felt as a transf. use of 3.) *Obs.*

Also with qualifying word, as *dusting-*, *winnowing-sheet.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S 57 *Sandalium*, scete, loða. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. vii. (1890) 180 Heo..hire feax gerædde, & heo mid scytan [*v.r.* scitan] bisweop. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 52 Sum iungling him fyligde mid ame scytan bewæfed nacod & hi namon hine. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 427/42 *In sabanis*, on scetum. *c* 1250 *Moral Ode* 367 (Egerton MS.) Ne scal þer beo sced [*v.rr.* sciet, scete] ne scrud. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8962 Þis gode mold..gude aboute hire middel a uair linne ssete & wess þe meseles vet. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 236 Schetis that war sum-deill braid Thai *festnyt in steid of baneris Apon* lang treis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* 536 The cristen folk..With sheetes han the blood ful faire yhent. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 216 Oure lady her hede sche schette in a schete. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 96, Y bequethe a shete to the..Chirche, to be peynted at the peisons coste.., forto hange to-fore ij auteres. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 219 [He] syȝ an angyl wyth a whyt schete of selke wepe þe sydys of Saynt Laurens. 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 122 Set a stole.. nygh vnto the swarme & lay a clene wasshen shete vpon the stole. 15.. *Wowing of Jok & Jynny* 26 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 388 Ane blanket, and ane wecht also, Ane schule, ane scheit, and ane lang flail. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 40 b, The Wayne or Cart must be lyned with sheetes, lest..the seede fall thorowe. 1649 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl. Club) I. 102 Ane new sheitt of tyking to ye lard's horss. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Sheet*, in the manege. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxii, Meddle with your horse-sheets, and leave shawls alone. 1842 Abdy *Water Cure* 61 When the whole skin was thoroughly warm, the sheet was changed for another wet one. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Sheets*, a name given by railway companies to wagon covers, of oiled canvas, made of different qualities and sizes, from 23 to 42 square yards. 1888 *Mrs. Beeton's Househ. Managem.* § 3279 She should..cover up every article of furniture that is likely to spoil with large dusting-sheets.

b. In phr. referring to performing penance in a sheet (orig. for fornication).

Cf. 1556, 1797 s.v. Penance *sb.* 2, and Shekten *a.*

1587 Harrison *England* II. xi. 185/1 in *Holinshed*, Harlots and their mates by..dooing of open penance in sheets, in churches and market steeds are..put to rebuke. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* v. 546 An honest man that nere did stande in sheete. 1607 Middleton *Fam. Love* IV. iv, I can describe how often a man may lie with another man's wife before 'a come to the white sheet. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 104 The standing in a sheet (A punnishment for thy offence moste meet). 1902 W. J. Ford *Hist. Camb. Univ. C. C.* Pref. 11, I am willing to do penance of sheet and candle if I have wounded any one's feelings.

2. = Winding-sheet (q. v.). Also †*burying-sheet*, †*shrouding-sheet.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 260 Hi bewundon his lic mid linenre scytan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+192 Peter come after & in he went..And saȝe þe schetes spred. 13.. *Medit.* 955 Þys body was leyde vpp on a shete. 1450 *Engl. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 181 My wreched body to be beryd in a chitte with owte any kiste. 1531 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 42 A beryng shett with a seme. *a* 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 56 Quhen thay ar prickit in a scheit Than lost is all thair ryaltie. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 97 Tybalt, ly'st thou there in thy bloudy sheet? 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* 24 Wee come into the world with a sheete about vs, no sooner borne, but going to bee buried. 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 6 All that you'll get will be a Kist, and a Sheet after all. 1816 C. Wolfe *Burial Sir J. Moore* iii, Not in sheet nor in shroud we bound him.

3. A large oblong piece of linen, cotton (or, formerly, hempen) cloth, used as an article of bedding, one being placed immediately above and one below the person. *The sheets*, the pair of sheets belonging to a bed; *between the sheets* (colloq.), in bed.

c 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 310 in *O. E. Misc.* 120 Schene vnder schete, and þeyh heo is schendful. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Former Age* 45 No down of fetheres ne no bleched shete Was kyd to hem. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 233 Whan he streyneth hym to streche þe striawe is his schetes. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56, I wull he haue..to ilk of þe too beddis too peyre schetys goode. 1462 in Anstey *Munim. Acad.* (Rolls) II. 698 A peyr of schets. 1531 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 42 A payre of shettes of holond. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. ii. 16 Cytherea, How brauely thou becom'st thy Bed, fresh Lilly, And whiter then the Sheetes. 1622 Beaum. & Fl. *Beggar's Bush* III. iii, To steal from the hedge, both the shirt and the sheets. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 90 ¶ 7, I was laid very decently between a Pair of Sheets. 1790 Burns *Taylor fell thro' bed* i, The blankets were thin and the sheets they were sma'. 1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* 68 Bitter bar-maid, waning fast! See that sheets are on my bed. 1865 Mrs. Riddell *Max. Drewitt* xxix, When induced to go to bed,..retiring from view between the sheets in his boots, coat, waistcoat, and trousers.

b. *pl.* in phrases with reference to sexual intercourse, e. g. *between the sheets*, *lawful sheets.* Also, with allusion to 'the shaking of the sheets' (see Shaking *vbl. sb.* 1 d), *to dance* (*a dance*) *between a pair of sheets.*

[1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii. 144 O when she had writ it, & was reading it ouer, she found Benedicke and Beatrice betweene the sheete.] 1604 — *Oth.* II. iii. 29 Happinesse to their Sheetes. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 118 My Daughters got 'tweene the lawfull sheets. 1612 Chapman *Widow's T.* I. ii, *Tom.*..How her honour..entertained him in very familiar manner. *Ars.* Nay more, that he had alreadie possest her sheetes. 1633 Massinger *Guardian* I. i, The delight to meet in the old dance Between a pair of sheets; my Grandame call'd it The peopling of the world. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 627 The moderate use of lawful Sheets. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Alsop's State Conform.* Wks. 1711 IV. 120 You and I can never dance betwixt one pair of Sheets. 1719 Young *Revenge* II. i, Must I then..Lead to his nuptial sheets the blushing maid? 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxvii. 30 Truly a noble father..Thus in a son's kind sheets lewdly to puddle.

4. A sail. Chiefly *poet.*

Not a nautical use; prob. originating as a misuse of Sheet *sb.*[2]

1637 Heywood *Pleas. Dial.* 210 A deeper Sea I now perforce must saile, And lay my sheats ope to a freer gale. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* lvi, Their folded Sheets dismiss the useless Air. 1712 Parnell *Spect.* No. 501 ¶ 3 The Boat was push'd off, the Sheet was spread. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* II. 465 With speed the mast they rear, with speed unbind The spacious sheet, and stretch it to the wind.

5. An oblong or square piece of paper or parchment, *esp.* for writing or printing; *spec.* one of the pieces of definite size (varying according to the kind) in which paper is made, 24 (formerly also 25) going to a quire. (The 'sheet' of writing-paper is usually once folded, so as to form two 'leaves'.)

See also Broadsheet; also *balance-*, *score-*, *time-sheet.*

1510 Stanbridge *Vocabula* (W. de W.) C ij b, *Philura*, a shete. 1530 Palsgr. 266/2 Shete of paper, *feuillet de papier.* 1538 London in *Lett. Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 227 A multitude of small bonys [etc.]..wiche wolde occupie iiij. schetes of papyr to make particularly an inventary of every part thereof. ? 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* ix. C iij b, For writting one syde of a shete of paper..he will haue ij. grotes. 1613 Tapp *Pathw. Knowl.* 62 A Bale containes Reames 10 Quires 200 Sheets 5000. 1623 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise Hemp-seed* 24 Foure and twenty Sheets doe make a Quire. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Nov. 1655, He told me of an inke that would give a dozen copies, moist sheets of paper being press'd on it. 1743 Johnson *Let. to Mr. Cave* in *Boswell*, I believe I am going to write a long letter, and have therefore taken a whole sheet of paper. 1775 — *Let.* 27 May *ibid.*, I have returned Lord Hailes's entertaining sheets. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xvi, She..writes six sheets a-week to a female correspondent. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 224 The supply of blank paper, laid upon a table, from whence the sheets are drawn..by the boy standing upon the platform. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. iii, He had..managed to fill two sides of a sheet of letter-paper. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* v. vii, Pete went out to buy a sheet of notepaper and an envelope. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 26/2 Plans..should not be large folded sheets, but single page plans of small districts. *allusively.* 1691 *Comedy, Wits Her & Take Her* II. i. 19 She's a sheet of Rivell'd parchment, on which is Imprest a perpetual Almanack.

b. *In sheets*: lying flat or expanded, not folded. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

c. A piece of paper on which objects are fixed and arranged in order for sale and use.

1706 in Halliwell *Acc. Collect. Bills*, etc. (1852) 28 One sheet of pines 4*d.* *Mod.* Several sheets of botanical specimens.

d. A piece of paper (or card) which is divided by means of perforations or the like into sections which may be torn or cut away as required.

1776 *Pennsylvania Even. Post* 2 Mar. 110/2 A Sheet of Continental Money,..containing sixteen bills, being numbered 38019, and 38032. 1852 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Postage Label Stamps* 94 That a sheet of perforated stamps might be charged a penny more than the unperforated one. 1901 *Whitaker's Alm.* (*Postal Guide*), Uncut sheets of half-penny wrappers, 14 on each sheet.

6. In printing and bookbinding, such a piece of paper printed and folded so as to form pages of a required size (folio, quarto, etc.). Also, a quantity of printed matter equal to that contained in a sheet.

1589 [? Lyly] *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iij, All his works bound close, are at least sixe sheetes in quarto, and he calls them the first tome of his familiar Epistle. 1659 Bp. Walton *Consid. Considered* vi. 92 When the sheet is past the Correctors hand, and is Printed off. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 218 If it be the First Page of the first Sheet of a Book the Signature is A. 1689 *Gazophyl. Angl.* Pref. A 4 Lest the Book should exceed the quantity of Sheets design'd. 1751 *Chambers' Cycl.* Advt. conc. and ed., A considerable part of the copy was prepared, and upwards of twenty sheets actually printed in that method. 1808 Scott *Let. to C. K. Sharpe* 30 Dec. in *Lockhart*, The fee is ten guineas a sheet. 1824 Johnson *Typogr.* II. *2 Two Sheets in Folio, Quired, or lying one in another. 1844 Dickens *Let.* 3 Apr. A Magazine sheet is sixteen pages. 1885 Lock in *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 228/1 By 'binding' a book is meant the arrangement of the 'sheets' composing it..in proper sequence, within a pair of covers.

b. *In sheets*: (of books) not bound.

1693 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2854/4 Numbers of the Books..have been..stolen out of Thomas Basset's Warehouse.., all in Sheets. 1762 Foote *Orator* II. Wks. 1799 I. 215 Four hundred of News from the invisible world, in sheets.

c. *pl.* With qualifying demonstrative or its equivalent: Pages or leaves of a book; esp. *these sheets*, *the following sheets* = the book now before the reader. Now *rare.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. i. 122 In sacred sheets of either Testament 'Tis hard to find an higher Argument. 1676 W. Allen *Addr. Nonconf.* 114 What is said..by J. O. in some Sheets intituled, Two Questions [etc.]. 1707 Sir W. Hope *New Method Fencing* Ded., Having of late Discovered the Short and Easy Method of Fencing, contained in the following Sheets. 1710 Wheatly *Bk. Com. Prayer* XV. (1729) 540 It is easy for the Readers to turn to and observe them, without my swelling these Sheets with them here. 1829 Scott *Guy M.* Introd., In changing his plan,.. which was done in the course of printing, the early sheets retained the vestiges of the original tenor of the story. 1868 *M. Pattison Academ. Org.* 4 The following sheets assume that the English nation [etc.].

†**d.** A pamphlet. *Obs.*

c 1684 in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 348 It is not my Presumption, in this Sheet, to write the Life of this great Statesman. 1726 *Life W. Penn* in *P.'s Wks.* (1782) I. p. cli, About this time [1702]..he wrote a sheet entitled, 'Considerations upon the Bill against Occasional Conformity.'

e. A newspaper. Now *rare.*

1749 Foote *Knights* I. (? 1780) 6 Quires of news-papers! now, I reckon, you read a matter of eight sheets every day. *a* 1796 Burns *To Mr. Peter Stuart*, Your sheet, man, (Though glad I'm to see't, man,) I get it no' ae day in ten. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* I, He tried to..read his paper as usual..He chuckled and swore to himself behind the sheet. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 5/3 The insinuations of the *Temps* are only taken up by a very few boulevard sheets.

7. A continuous extent or 'sweep' of something conceived as hanging, falling, or moving in a certain direction. **a.** Of light, lightning.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. ii. 46 Such sheets of Fire, such bursts of horrid Thunder. 1795 Coleridge *Lines written at Shurton Bars* 58 When a second sheet of light Flashed o'er the blackness of the night. 1847 De Quincey *Sp. Mil. Nun* x. Wks. 1853 III. 221 A broad sheet of lightning, which, through the darkness of evening, revealed the boat. 1857 Hawthorne *Engl. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 268 There was a broad sheet of daylight in the west. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* VIII, The sky was a sheet of lightning.

b. Of rain, mist, fog.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 437 Oft whole sheets descend of slucy Rain. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 327 A sheet of vapour rising from the sea. 1844 Dickens *Let. to T. Mitton* 5 Nov., The water has been falling down in one continual sheet. 1894 *Yachting* (Badm. Libr.) II. 377 A heavy squall with sheets of rain. 1897 G. Allen *Type-writer Girl* i, As one beholds the Paps of Jura on a day of sea-fog through swaying sheets of white cloud.

transf. 1892 Bierce *In Midst of Life* 89 Our fellows.. sent broad sheets of bullets against the blazing crest of the offending works.

c. In an organ, the current (*of* wind) directed through the wind-way against the upper lip of a pipe.

1882 C. A. Edwards *Organs* xvii. 235 Any movement of the languid would..alter the direction of the sheet of wind.

8. A broad expanse or stretch of something lying out flat, presenting a white or glistening surface, or forming a relatively thin covering or layer.

a. of water. (In quot. 1593 ? *collect.*)

1593 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 219 Eighte shete of the fishinge water of Southe Yarowe. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 83 There you have the Canal and Sheets of Water in the same manner as in the other. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 193 A Long as well as Large ffountaine or pond wch is Called a sheete of water. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 594 An azure sheet it rushes broad. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 106 The light and smoky mist That in its fall the liquid sheet throws wide. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 35/1 The vast plain..during the greater part of the year..is a sheet of water. 1896 M. M'L. Harper *Rambles in Galloway* I. 23 The loch is a lovely sheet of water.

b. of ice, foam.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 172 If it be calm Weather..they stay in the Sea, and fasten themselves to a sheet of Ice, and so they drive along with the Stream. 1807 Wilkinson in Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. App. 29 The ice had commenced drifting in large sheets. 1833 Tennyson *Lotos-Eaters* 13 A slumbrous sheet of foam below. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* iv. 78 The interior of that tract of country is covered with one wide sheet of snow and ice. 1867 Augusta Wilson *Vashti* xxvi, The surf was..tossing sheets of foam around the stone piers.

c. of vegetation, flowers.

1791 Burns *Lament Mary Q. Scots* i, Now Nature.. spreads her sheets o' daisies white Out o'er the grassy lea. 1857 Hawthorne *Engl. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 316 Broad sheets of ivy here and there mantle the headlong rock. 1859 Tennyson *Guinev.* 387 Sheets of hyacinth That seem'd the heavens upbreaking thro' the earth.

d. of sediment, gravel, rock, lava, etc.; *spec.* in *Geol.* and *Metal-mining* (see quots.).

1815 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xxxii, O'er sheets of granite,

dark and broad...lay the road. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* I, A mountain, whose sides were covered with heather and sheets of loose shingle. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 203 Sheets of lava are found in the north-eastern part of Ireland. 1880 D. C. DAVIES *Metallif. Min.* 421 *Sheet* [Australian], a solid body of pure ore filling a crevice. 1897 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 17 June 422 A now denuded gravel sheet which once covered the district. 1898 S. H. COX *Prospecting for Min.* 113 Cave Deposits..might be subdivided into chambers or pockets, flats or sheets, and pipe veins. 1905 TARR *New Phys. Geog.* 34 A mass of lava thrust between strata forms an intruded sheet or sill.

c. *Anat.* and *Path.* of tissue.

1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 30 There are four muscular sheets thus arising placed beneath one another and distinct from each other. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 504 The new epidermis is thrown off..either in sheets or in scales.

9. A relatively thin piece of considerable breadth *of* a malleable, ductile, or pliable substance.

1675 HANNAH WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 132 Lay the Meat round the Dish, on a sheet of Paste. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept. 1666, Where a sheet of lead covering a great space.. was totally mealted. 1796 *Mrs. Glasse's Cookery* viii. 143 Lay a sheet of puff-paste at the bottom of your dish. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xiv. (1842) 311 A still higher heat may be gained by fanning the upper part of the fire with a sheet of pasteboard. 1856 H. CHANCE in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IV. 226/2 (Glassmaking), The sheets, when annealed, are drawn from the kiln. 1893 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* xv. 100 A sheet of plate glass. 1904 HOWITT *Native Tribes S. E. Austr.* viii. 462 A sheet of bark is rolled round him.

b. A flat piece of tin, used for baking cakes, etc.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xv. 140 Flower some Sheets of Tin, and drop your Biskets of what Bigness you please. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eugl. Housekpr.* (1778) 274 Grease your tin sheets, and drop them [the jumbles] in the shape of a macaroon. 1846 SOYER *Gastron. Regen.* p. xxiii, Baking-sheets of various sizes.

c. Rubber prepared in thin pieces.

1900 BRANNT *India Rubber* ii. 103 The manufacture of fine cut sheet was invented by Charles Macintosh. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 16/3 Vallambrosa smoked sheet realized 4s. 7½d. and first latex crepe 4s. 4½d. per lb.

d. Sheet iron or steel; a length of this.

1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* x. 211 It is usual to describe all plates of a thickness below No. 4 B. W. G. (Birmingham Wire Gauge)—.238 inch—as 'sheets'. 1897 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 2/5 Sheets of 24 gauge. 1899 *Ibid.* 23 Jan. 8/6 Galvanised corrugated sheets.

10. A more or less extensive piece (of a wall). *rare.* (Cf. F. *pan de mur.*)

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 21 Sept. 4/1 Every shot knocking down whole sheets of a wall.

11. *Geom.* A portion of a surface analogous to the branch of a curve.

1827 H. P. HAMILTON *Anal. Geom.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 730 The conical surface will be composed of two similar portions, one above, and the other below the vertex; each portion is called a sheet. 1859 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1891) IV. 117 An algebraic cone consists..of a closed sheet or sheets.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sheet-cloth, -hem, -leaf, -lettering, -maker, -stealer*; *sheet-like, -white* adjs.

1547 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 256 A *sheite cloithe of my lynne webbe. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 14 The width of a *sheet hem is very different from that on a pocket-handkachief. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 354 The foul Fiend took him napping with his nose Betwixt the *sheet-leaves of his conjuring Book. 1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1044 An expanding comb guides the even and *sheet-like threads on to the weavers' beam. 1883 MOLONEY *IV. African Fisheries* 19 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), A loose sheet-like body-covering wrapper. 1611 COTGR. s. v., *Aventurier, Vn Aventurier vagabond*,..a hedge-creeper, hennekiller, *sheet-stealer. 1891 M. MURIEL DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 270 The closed door of a *sheet-white cottage.

b. Special comb.: **sheet-calender** (see quot.); **sheet-card**, a kind of card used in cotton manufacture (see quot.); **sheet-cow**, *dial.*, a cow having a broad white band round the body [cf. SHEETED 3]; **sheet-delivery** (see quot.); **sheet-filled** *a.*, having the sails filled out by the wind; **sheet-glass**, (*a*) cylinder glass; also *attrib.*; (*b*) a vessel made of this glass; **sheet-lightning**, lightning in a sheet-like form due to reflection by the clouds; **sheet-pile** (see quot. 1862); hence **sheet-pile** *v. trans.*, to protect with sheet-piles; **sheet-piling**, a continuous wall of sheet-piles; **sheet pointing machine** (see quot.); †**sheet-shaking** *Sc.*, remains of meal, etc. shaken from the bottom of a sheet; cf. *poke-shaking* s. v. POKE *sb.*[1] 7; **sheet-ways**, in single sheets written only on one side; **sheet-wise**, in the form or manner of sheet-work; **sheet-work** (see quot.).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Sheet Calender*, a machine for pressing paper, rubber, etc., into sheets and giving it surface. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 380 Cards are formed in two ways; the one called *sheet-card, is made about four inches wide, and 18 inches long, or of a length corresponding with the width of the main cylinder, which they have to cover; the other, called fillet-card. 1772 in *Mrs. Delany's Autobiogr.* Ser. II. I. 476 This comes hoping that the *sheet cow will come walking..into the charming domaines of Bulstrode on Wensday next. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Sheet Delivery*, delivering the printed sheet from the form to the fly. 1652 BENLOWES *Theophila* IX. xxxix, The Poet's Pharos be that sets forth sail, While he steers *sheet-fill'd with a holy gale. 1805 *Act* 45 *Geo. III*, c. 30 Sched., All other Window Glass..commonly called..by the Name of Crown Glass, or German *Sheet Glass. 1846 MACCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 745 Sheet glass furnaces. 1887 *Month* LXI. 162 The reliquary, consisting of two round sheet glasses. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 472 Lightning of this sort, denominated *sheet lightning, is mostly to be seen in the hot sultry evenings of summer or autumn, and is generally unaccompanied with thunder. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 726 When it seem'd he saw No pale sheet-lightnings from afar, but fork'd Of the near storm. 1841 BREES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.* s. v. *Foundation*, To drive a row of *sheet [*printed* sheep] piles next the foundations of walls adjoining the sea, or rivers. 1862 RANKINE *Man. Civ. Engin.* § 404. 605 Sheet Piles are flat piles, which, being driven successively edge to edge, form a vertical or nearly vertical sheet, for the purpose of preventing the materials of a foundation from spreading. 1842 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 58/2 *Sheet-pile it a short space from the wall of the hole. 1789 W. JESSOP *Rep. Thames & Isis* (1791) 23 With some short *sheet piling underneath it at the foot. 1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 12/2 The foot of the river wall will be protected by sheet piling of whole timbers 8 feet long. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Sheet Pointing Machine*, a machine for preparing printing sheets for cutting. 1543 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 191 The vittell byaris of the merkat scattis thame grytlie in taking of sampillis, *scheytschakkingis, and sic oder ewill vsit custum. 1561 *Ibid.* 335 Nor na skaiffry, sic as sampill and scheit schakin, to be tane thairof. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 262 That each Sheet of an Extract, written *Sheet-ways, consist of forty nine Lines,..and, if wrote Book-ways, that it consist of two Pages, and of thirty six Lines in each Page. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*, **Sheet work*, applied to works or jobs printed both sides—the reverse of half-sheet or 'work and turn'.

13. quasi-*adj.* a. Rolled out in a sheet; esp. of metals, as *sheet iron* (also freq. attrib.), *lead, steel.*

1582 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 358 Sheete lead to make A spowte. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 75 The Carpenters-sheet-lead. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ¶ 21 The Lye-Trough..is Leaded with Sheet-Lead. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 11 Bell-springs are rarely made of any thing else than sheet iron thus managed. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* vii. (1842) 209 Sheet caoutchouc, which is about the tenth or twelfth of an inch thick. *Ibid.* iv. 132 A piece of sheet copper. *Ibid.* xxiii. 584 Plates of sheet zinc are often required for the precipitation of metals. 1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 290/2 A thin plate of sheet brass. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 323 There are three sizes of the sheet-iron hand-barrow. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi, We..sent for the sheet-iron men, and had the stove taken up-stairs. 1869 R. MURRAY *Mar. Engines* 35 Sheet-flue Boilers. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 239 The piece of sheet percha that is held in the hand. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 9 A Bunsen's burner..provided with a small chimney of sheet-iron.

b. Hence, pertaining to the manufacture of sheet iron or steel, as *sheet-mill.* Also in objective comb., as *sheet-maker, -worker.*

1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xvi. 334 The sheet mills of Dirmingham and of South Wales. 1885 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 2/5 Certain of the sheet makers are declining to accept further orders...Orders in the sheet trade are very irregularly distributed. 1886 *Ibid.* 20 Sept. 2/5 Sheet prices are without change. 1892 *Labour Comm.* Gloss., *Sheet Makers*, manufacturers who work *sheet mills*, as distinguished from plates and strip mills.

c. Of water, etc.: Spread out in a sheet.

1896 *Idler* Mar. 175/1 At this time it was a sheet-calm. A floating soup-plate would not have filled. 1899 W. M. DAVIS *Phys. Geog.* 314 The water finds no channels; it spreads out in a shallow sheet, called a sheetflood, which gains a breadth of a mile or more, but a depth of only one or two feet. 1904 *Mission Field* June 436 The land is sub-irrigated by what is called 'sheetwater'.

d. = Printed on a single sheet or broadside (see sense 5), esp. *sheet-almanac.*

1683 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 187, I writ to your Lordship for a dozen of your sheet Almanacks for this yeer. 1767 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 83 There has been lately published a sheet list of changes, said to have happened during the present reign. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 129 She examines the sheet almanack pasted up behind the door, to see what holiday it might be. 1881 CROWEST *Phases Mus. Eng.* 146 The pricing of Songs and of Sheet-music generally. 1901 D. B. HALL & LD. A. OSBORNE *Sunshine & Surf* ii. 17 We had a big sheet almanac hanging at one end of the cabin.

Sheet (ʃīt), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 *scéata*, 4 *chete*, 4–6 s(c)hete, 5 **shet**, 6 **shit**, *Sc.* **scheit**, 6–7 **sheate**, 6–8 **sheat**, 7– **sheet**. [OE. *scéata* wk. masc., having the meanings of OE. *scéat* (see SHEET masc., *sb.*[1]), also = lower corner of a sail, 'pes veli'; in comb. *scéatlīne* 'propes' (see Wr.-Wülcker 183/26 and 288/24) = MLG. *schötline*, in which sense the simple word is recorded from the 14th c. For the cognate forms and their meanings see SHEET *sb.*[1]; cf. SHOOT *sb.*[2]]

1. A rope (or chain) attached to either of the lower corners of a square sail (or the after lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail), and used to extend the sail or to alter its direction. *False sheet*: see quot. 1644 in sense 4.

See also FORE-SHEET 1, *jib-sheet* (JIB *sb.*[1] 3), MAIN-SHEET 1.

1336 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 19/31 m. 4 In xxx. petris cordis de canabo..pro duobus schetes inde faciendis. 1352 *Excheq. Acc. Q. R.* 20 no. 27 (P.R.O.) Pro ij. cables novis, ij. chetis, j. hauser et quodam bowelyne. 1373 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 370 [One sail with] 2 shettes, 2 thurghwalis. *c* 1460 *Pilgrim's Sea-Voy.* 25 Hale the bowelyne! now, vere the shete! 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 13 A payre of takkes & a payr of shets weying dccxlj lb. 1522 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 975 Vyere the shit. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 40 Hail eſtir the foir sail scheit. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 The boulespret hath no bow lines, and the misen sheats, are called the starne sheats. 1627—*Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 The Sheats..in top sailes..serue to hale them home, that is, to bring the clew close to the yards arme. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 293 Veie, vere, more Sheet. 1722 DIAPER tr. *Oppian's Halieut.* I. 367 Let fly the Sheets. 1796 P. HOARE *Song, The Arethusa* 18 Not a sheet, or a Tack, Or a brace did she slack. 1805 E. BERRY 13 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 118 *note*, The main-top-gallant sheet was carried away. I then let fly the top gallant sheets. 1887 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U. S.* v. II. 571 Enough 'sheet' to allow a slow headway. 1891 C. H. PATTERSON *Naut. Dict.* 160 With boom sails sheets are used for controlling the boom.

b. †*Betwixt a pair of sheets* or *both sheets aft*: said of a ship sailing right before the wind.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 39 A flowne sheat is when shee goes before the wind, or betwixt a paire of sheats, or all sailes drawing. *Ibid.* 42 Well Master the Channell is broad enough; Yet you cannot steare betwixt a paire of sheats; Those are words of mockery betwixt the Cunner and the Stearesman. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 328 Each bulging sayle..begins to swell, betweene two sheetes. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Both sheets aft* (*entre deux écoutes*, Fr.), the situation of a ship that sails right afore the wind.

2. *Three sheets in the wind*: very drunk.

A sheet in the wind (or *wind's eye*) is used occas. = half drunk.

1821 EGAN *Real Life* I. xviii. 385 Old Wax and Bristles is about three sheets in the wind. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xx, He..seldom went up to the town without coming down 'three sheets in the wind'. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* lvii, A thought tipsy—a sheet or so in the wind, as folks say. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xx, Maybe you think we were all a sheet in the wind's eye.

3. See quots. and FORE-SHEET 2, STERN-SHEET.

1644 MANWAYRING *Seaman's Dict.* 92 Those plancks under water, which come along the Run of the ship, and are closed to the Sterne-post, are called Sheates, and that part within boord, abaft, in the Run of the ship, is called the sterne-sheates. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 29 The flooring abaft the stateroom [sitter's seat] is called the *after-sheet*, the forward one the *forward-sheet*, and the next to it (if there be two forward), the *waist-sheet*. *Ibid.* 31 Sheets are the boards used fore and aft, as a floor to the boat, in the same way as the burthens amidships. 1891 C. H. PATTERSON *Naut. Dict.* 160 *Sheets*, the spaces in a rowing boat forward and abaft the thwarts, and named respectively *fore-sheets* and *stern-sheets*. 1898 A. ANSTED *Dict. Sea Terms* s. v., *Head-sheets, stern-sheets* (in open boats), the floor-boards covering the space either at the head or the stern of the boat.

4. *attrib.*, as *sheet-bend* (BEND *sb.*[1] 3), *-bitt, -block* (BLOCK *sb.* 5), *-clip, -pendant* (PENDANT *sb.* 7), *-pennant* (PENNANT[1] 1), *-rope, -slip* (see SLIP *sb.*[3] 3 c), *-stopper*: see quots.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 56 Take your tack under the yard and bend it by a *sheet-bend to the outer clew. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Sheet-bend*, a sort of double hitch, made by passing the end of one rope through the bight of another, round both parts of the other, and under its own part. 1891 C. H. PATTERSON *Nant. Dict.* 160 **Sheet Bitts*, bitts near the mast to which the topsail sheets are belayed. 1644 MANWAYRING *Seaman's Dict.* 92 We use to bind an other roape to the clew of the saile above the *Sheate-block, to succour and ease the Sheate, and that roape we call a false Sheate. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 225 Sheet-block straps in the lift with a splice. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* ix. 47 In which case the heavy tack and sheet-blocks may be unhooked. 1898 A. ANSTED *Dict. Sea Terms*, **Sheet clip* (or *sheet slip*), an instrument, the principal agent in which is a sort of drop pawl, by which sheets may be held, while necessary, and instantly released. 1908 *Paasch's Dict. Naval Terms* 422 **Sheet-pendant*, a strong piece of rope attached by one end to the clew of a stay-sail or jib. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* ix. 53 Having the *sheet pennant hauled amidships. *a* 1642 SUCKLING *Lett.* (1646) 89 Which, like the pulling of a *sheat-rope at Sea, slackens the sail. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 226 Sheet-rope splices into the clue of the sail. *Ibid.* 176 Fore-tack, and *Sheet, Stoppers, are for securing the tacks and sheets, till belayed.

Sheet (ʃīt), *v.*[1] [f. SHEET *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To wrap or fold in or as in a sheet (*lit.* and *fig.*); now *spec.* to cover with a protecting sheet of canvas, tarpaulin, etc.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 163 You haue in sleepe the image of death, wherein you are sheeted and wrapped vp euery night. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse-Shoe Robinson* iv, The pale moon that now sheeted with its light her whole figure. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. xii, Trees there are all sheeted with variegated fire. *Ibid.* III. iv. i, A fair young creature, sheeted in red smock of Murderess. 1857 *Househ. Words* 27 June 605/2 The truck being now sheeted and ticketted. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* iii, [A racehorse] Clothed and hooded, littered to the hocks, and sheeted to the tail.

2. To spread a sheet or layer of some substance upon (a surface); to cover with a sheet (e.g. of snow or ice). (Also with *down, up.*)

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 65 When Snow the Pasture sheets. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 368 The sky-borne waters..Veil the dark deep and sheet the mountain's side. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Praeterita* 85 The amber daffodils, Sheeting the floors of April. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* II. 106 The flakes were large...The whole city was sheeted up. 1888 — *Black Arrow* IV. i, The snow was falling,..the whole world was blotted out and sheeted down below that silent inundation. 1912 MASEFIELD *Daubey* v. xli, *Is it cold? We're sheeted up, I tell you, inches thick.*

b. Const. *with* (the substance of which the layer consists).

1801 MOLLARD *Art of Cookery* (1836) 168 Sheet a mould with paste. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 218 The river was sheeted with ice. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 Its roof was sheeted, like St. Peter's, with copper.

1893 *Times* 14 July 3/1 The country is green as a meadow and sheeted with flowers.

†3. To furnish (a bed) with sheets; usually *pass.* *Obs.*

1714 Mrs Manley *Adv. Rivella* 119 A Bed nicely sheeted and strow'd with Roses. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 5 A bed ready sheeted and warmed. 1820 in Southey *Wesley* I. 457 One of the maids, who went up to sheet a bed.

†4. *pass.* and *intr.* To bed *with.* *Obs.*

1637 Whiting *Albino & Bellama* 72 To be sheeted by Bellama's side. *Ibid.* 90 To sheet with maidens.

5. *intr.* To spread or flow in a sheet.

1847 Le Fanu *T. O'Brien* 324 High sheets the water round him in glittering spray. 1871 G. MacDonald *Wks. of Fancy* II. 203 Cataracts sheet..through the air.

6. *trans.* *To sheet up* (see quot.).

1883 R. Haldane in *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 141/1 To Sheet-up.—To rub dry with sheets.

Sheet (ʃīt), *v.*[2] [f. Sheet *sb.*2] *trans.* *To sheet home*: to extend the sheets of (the topsails) to the outer extremities of the yards so that the clews are close to the sheet-blocks. Also *absol.* (and in extended sense, see quot. 1867).

1797 S. James *Narr. Voy.* 227 They sheeted home the topsails. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xi. (1859) 265 The topsails were let fall and sheeted home. 1837 E. Howard *Old Commodore* iv, Let us shake out our reefs, sheet home, and away. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sheet home!*.. Also, when driving anything home, as a blow, &c. 1890 Morris *Glitt. Plain* xix, He stepped the mast and hoisted sail, and sheeted home.

Hence **Shee·ted** *ppl. a.*

1821 Joanna Baillie *Metr. Leg., Wallace* xliii, As sheeted sails, torn by the blast, Flap round some vessel's rocking mast.

Sheet: see Sheath, Shoot *v.*, Shut.

Sheet-anchor (ʃī·tæŋkəɹ). Forms: *α.* 5 **shut(t)e, 6 shut, showte, shoute, shote, 6–7 shoot(e, shot, 7 shott.** *β.* 7 **sheath, shed,** 7 **sheate, 7–8 sheat, 9– sheet.** [Origin uncertain.

Perhaps f. ME. *shote,* Shot *sb.*2 = cable of two ropes spliced together, but the difference of form (*shott* and *shute*) in quot. 1497 makes this doubtful. The *α*-forms are parallel with those of Shoot *sb.*2, and the substitution of forms of the synonymous Sheat *sb.*2 in the 17th c. points to association with that word, but the connexion in sense is not obvious.

With regard to the generally accepted derivation from Shoot *v.* ('an anchor that is shot out'), the formation would be abnormal, it is not supported by the majority of the *α*-forms, nor is it clear why any anchor in particular should be so designated.]

A large anchor, formerly always the largest of a ship's anchors, used only in an emergency.

α. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 192 Ankers called Shutte. 1497 *Ibid.* 184 For a Newe Shott of Cables..to the use of the seid Ship for the Shute ankers. 1514 in Oppenheim *Admin. Royal Navy* (1896) I. 378 Ankers called.. Shot ankers j, Caggers j. 1536 *Rem. Sedition* iij, He castethe shote anker, when he wyll, and not when they bydde hym, that are in his shyp. 1586 J. Davis in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 786 The cable of our shut anker brake. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 38 Our shoote-Anker was downe.

β. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 The greatest in euery ship is called the sheat Anchor. *a* 1647 Petie in *Archæologia* XII. 275 We broke our best bower, and were forced to let go our sheet anchor. 1690 C. Nesse *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 292 His shed-anchor to hold fast his floating ship. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 10 Our Master order'd out the Sheet Anchor. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 404 At 4 A.M. found ship drove, veered to a whole cable;..and got sheet anchor overside. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., To a sheet anchor a stout hempen cable is generally bent. 1889 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 5/7 The Howe..went gradually to leeward until she brought herself up with her sheet anchor.

b. *fig.* That on which one places one's reliance when everything else has failed.

α. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) IV. 228 The next Parlament, which in maner shalbe the shoote anker for thexpedicion of our purpoos. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 498/1 Ye shall se what aunswere he maketh, & what he bringeth for the shote ancre of al his shifte. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. i. (Arb.) 11 Of all men he is my chiefe banker Both for meate and money, and my chiefe shoot-anker. 1562 Turner *Of Bathes* 15 Then shall it be high tyme to go to the bathes as to the shot ancre. 1616 Champney *Voc. Bps.* 252 M. Mason cometh now to cast his shott anker, and saith. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 62 Wherein yet Christ is the Shoot-anker of salvation.

β. 1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. xviii. § 2 Casting out his sheat anchour [*ed.* 1669 sheath-anchor] of hope. 1676 Molloy *De Jure Marit.* III. vii. (1688) 416 It is Foreign Trade that is the main Sheet-Anchor of us Islanders. 1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 8 May, The great sheet-anchor, upon which we are to depend in our voyage through life. 1838 Lytton *Alice* v. ii, The landed interest..is the great stay of this country—the sheet-anchor I may say. 1870 Miss Bridgman *Robt. Lynne* II. iv. 88 Bertie was the sheet-anchor of her life. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 821 Bleeding is our 'sheet anchor' in this disease.

attrib. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxv, As soon as he had his old sheet-anchor friend to hold on to.

Sheet-cable. *Naut.* [f. *sheet-* in Sheet-anchor.] The cable belonging to the sheet-anchor.

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Maistre, Vn maistre cable, ou chable,* a sheat-cable. 1642 H. Bond *Boat Swain's Art* 18 Your sheat Cable is commonly so many halfe inches about as your ship is bredth in feete at the midship Beame. 1742 in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xxiii. 100 Cutting the sheet cable at the windlass, with great difficulty we wore the ship. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* III. 115/2 The sheet cable parted about half after four o'clock.

Sheeted (ʃī·tèd), *ppl. a.* [f. Sheet *sb.*1 or *v.*1]

1. Wrapped in a sheet, *esp.* a winding-sheet: applied to the dead and ghosts.

1604 Shaks. *Ham* I. i 115 (Qo. 2) The sheeted dead Did squeake and gibber in the Roman streets. 1630 H. Lord *Relig. Persees* 50 Shrowded and sheeted carkeyses. 1786 S. Rogers *Ode Superst.* I. ii. 9 The sheeted spectre, rising from the tomb. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 88 Churchyard tales of sheeted ghosts. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV, He saw Gwendolen..pale as one of the sheeted dead.

b. Enveloped in a sheet or sheets for protection against injury, cold, etc.

1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 104, I sheeted box containing books. 1840 Haliburton *Letter Bag* i. 7 Sheeted, blanketed, and quilted, I remain enveloped in the drapery of my bed. 1884 *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 620 A string of some thirty sheeted horses are walking round and round. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 277 The paltry gas-jets on the stage..were just sufficient to show the sheeted boxes and a few of the front rows of stalls.

2. In the form of a sheet; expanded or spread out like a sheet: chiefly of rain, snow, lightning.

1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 164 Thro' plashy glade Where crackles, at each step, the sheeted ice. 1798 Coleridge *Wand. Cain* Wks. (1907) 345 The sheeted lightning. 1811 Scott *Don Roderick* II. xxxvi, Then sheeted rain burst down. 1847 Longf. *Evang.* I. v. 100 The sheeted smoke with flashes of flame intermingled. 1851 Ht. Martineau *Introd. Hist. Peace* II. i, The two armies lay down amidst the sheeted snow. 1904 K. Bridges *Demeter* 551 The useless poppy in sheeted scarlet.

3. Of cattle: Having a broad band of white round the body. (Cf. *sheet-cow*, Sheet *sb.*1 12 b.)

1834 Youatt *Cattle* (L. U. K.) 28 They are called *sheeted* oxen. The head, the neck, the shoulders, and the hind parts appear as if they were uncovered, while there is a sheet finely and perfectly thrown over the barrel. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* v, That sheeted heifer of Prowse's. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. II. 389 In colour usually 'sheeted' black and white.

4. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.*, *Sheeted,* this expression is used when heavily printed work has to be placed sheet by sheet between other sheets to prevent off-set of ink.

†**Shee·ten,** *a.* *Obs.*[−1] [f. Sheet *sb.*1 + -en 4.] Consisting of a sheet (see Sheet *sb.*1 1 b).

a 1618 J. Davies *Scourge Paper-persec.* (1624) 11 If.. wanton Rig, or letcher dissolute Doe stand at Pauls-Crosse in a Sheeten Sute.

Shee·ter. [f. Sheet *v.*1 + -er 1.] (See quot.)

1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 985 The machine for forming the wool into sheets of a nearly uniform thickness, technically known as the 'sheeter'.

Sheeter, obs. form of Shooter.

Sheet-fish, variant of Sheath-fish 1.

Sheetful (ʃī·tful). [f. Sheet *sb.*1 + -ful.] As much as a sheet will contain.

1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 44 Take a shete ful of brome cloppes. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 1 P 7, I shall publish a Sheet-full of Thoughts every Morning. 1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug. 545/2 A second writes a long uneasy sheet-full of irony. 1825 J. T. Coleridge in Ld. Coleridge *Story Devonsh. House* (1906) 287 An hour's talk would be of more help to him than a sheetful of writing.

Sheeth(e, obs. forms of Sheath *sb.*

Sheeting (ʃī·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Sheet *sb.*1 + -ing 1.]

1. Stout cloth of linen or cotton, such as is used for bed linen, etc.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4847/3 Irish Sheeting and Ticking. 1796 *Mrs. Glasse's Cookery* xviii. 291 Roll it up tight, bind it round with sheeting, and boil it four hours. 1844 *Ladies' Hand-bk. Haberdashery* 26 Sheeting. This is a strong woven cotton, and is frequently used as a substitute for linen. 1848 Kingsley *'Bad Squire'* xv, By dealing out flannel and sheeting A little below cost price. 1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* I. 770 Sheetings and towellings. 1877 J. W. Hayes *Draper & Haberdasher* (ed. 4) 96 Sheetings are a stout article, made in Wigans, Croydons, and Double Warps from two or three yards wide. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 277/1 *Sheeting* has two meanings in the cotton trade: (1) the ordinary bed sheeting, usually a stout cloth of anything from 45 in. to 120 in. wide..; (2) a grey calico, heavier than a shirting..usually 36 in. by 40 yd.

2. A lining or covering of timber or metal, laid on a surface as a protection.

1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 32 The sheeting nailed on the Piles. 1870 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 101 The wooden linings are of two descriptions, viz., cases, or frames and sheeting.

b. A layer (of soil or stones).

1891 *Scott. Leader* 6 Nov., Laying down sheetings of stones in certain districts. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 236/2 Rocks, which, having lost their thin sheeting of soil.

c. A form of batting (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

(See Batting *vbl. sb.* 2.)

3. The action or process of making (lead) into sheets; the action of covering with sheets or laying in sheets.

1778 *Engl. Gazetteer* s. v. *Mendip,* The lead is..not so proper for sheeting, because, when melted, it runs into knots. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Sheeting,* (*Tobacco*), laying the leaves flat to be piled in books. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 31 May, 5/1 Clerkage, checking, and weighing, as well as sheeting.

4. *attrib.*, as (sense 2) *sheeting deal, plank*; sheeting-machine (see quots.); sheeting-pile = *sheet-pile* (see Sheet *sb.*1 13).

1837 J. T. Smith II. *Vicat's Mortars* 77 *note,* The space on which the foundation is to rest, is first surrounded by sheeting piles. 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 203/1 The 'sheeting' planks, or (in Lancashire phrase) the 'lagging'. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 972 This sheeting deal is always applied in pieces laid endwise. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Sheeting-machine,* a wool-combing machine for bringing the fiber into an even sheet. *Ibid.*, *Sheeting-machine,* a machine for smoothing tobacco-leaves.

Shee·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. Sheet *v.*1 + -ing 2.] Swathing, enfolding.

1592 *Arden of Feversham* 1081 Sheeting darkness overhangs the earth.

Shee·tless, *a.* [f. Sheet *sb.*1] Without sheets.

1756 *Demi-Rep* 26 Where stand the sheetless bed, the broken chair.

Shee·tling. *rare.* [Sheet *sb.*1] A little sheet.

1817 W. Wilberforce in *Life* (1838) IV. 310 You would have received a good long letter instead of this sheetling.

Sheet-shot. *Naut.* [f. *sheet-* in Sheet-anchor + Shot *sb.*] = Sheet-cable. Also *attrib.*

1750 Blanckley *Naval Expos.* s.v. *Cables,* Cables Allowed for Channel Service, are distributed in this Manner, two being spliced together are called the Sheat-shot; three the Best-bower; one the Small-bower, and one Spare. 1847 Muller *Polygl. Naut.* 28 Sheet shot cable.

Sheety (ʃī·ti), *a.* [f. Sheet *sb.*1 + -y 1.] Spreading in a broad sheet: chiefly of a stretch of water.

1748 Collins *Ode to Evening* 29 in Dodsley *Coll.* I. 332. Then lend, calm Vot'ress, where some sheety lake Cheers the lone heath. 1794 Gisborne *Walks in Forest* vi. (1796) 98 Streams..down the hills Spread sheety o'er the slopes. *c* 1816 Fuseli *Lect. on Art* viii. (1848) 511 Oil, which rounds and conglutinates, spreads less than the sheety medium of fresco. *a* 1834 S. T. Coleridge in *Cottle's Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 255 The sheety burst Of lightning o'er the awaken'd midnight clouds.

Sheeve, obs. form of Sheaf, Sheave.

Sheever, obs. form of Shiver.

Sheew, obs. f. Show *v.* **Shef,** obs. pa. t. of Shove *v.*

Shefe, Sheff(e, obs. forms of Sheaf, Sheave.

Sheffield (ʃe·fild), the name of a manufacturing city of Yorkshire, famous for cutlery, used *attrib.* as *Sheffield knife, ware, whittle*; **Sheffield plate,** plate made of copper coated with silver by a special process brought to perfection in Sheffield (but now disused).

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 13 A Sheffield [*v. rr.* scheffeld, sheffeld] thwitel baar he in his hose. 1575 Lanham *Lett.* (1871) 38 A payr of capped Sheffeld kniues. 1623 Dekker *Witch of Edmonton* II. ii, The Bridegroom and Bride comes; the new pair of Sheffeild-Knives fitted both to one sheath. 1745 *Life Bamfylde-Moore Carew* 52 Buttons, Knives, Scissars, and other Sheffield Ware. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxvii, But thou art sharper than a Sheffield whittle! 1856 Gore in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 92 Old worn-out articles formed of 'Sheffield plate'. 1878 Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 37 If a song is to be at all a sword, it must be of finer temper than even the finest Sheffield cutlery.

†b. Used predicatively as *adj.* *Obs.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1910 III. 178 Tell me if our English sconses be not right Sheffield or no.

Sheffonier, rare var. Chiffonier, representing the common pronunciation (ʃefənī·əɹ).

1808 Mrs. M. T. Kemble *Day after Wedding* 3 Furnished with Sofa, Footstools, Sheffoniers.

Shefte, obs. f. Shift. **Shefure,** obs. f. Shiver.

Shegger, misprint for Skegger.

1758 Binnell *Descr. Thames* 175 Little Trout, called a Samlet or Shegger-Trout.

Shegh, error for *sege,* Siege *sb.* (q.v. 2 c).

1688 Holme *Armoury* II. xiii. 311/2 A Shegh of Herons.

Shehide, obs. erron. form of Shahi.

Sheick, obs. variant of Saic.

1775 Chandler *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 13 The captain.. made a signal for a scheick or wherry to come along side.

‖ **Sheikh** (ʃēk, ʃīk). Forms: 6 **siech, 7 sceich, shech, shich, sheicke, shiek, 7–8 sheck,** 8 **scheec(h, shiech, shaik, sheek, 7–9 sheich, scheik, sheick,** 9 **schiek, shaikh, shaykh, sheykh, 7– sheik, 8– sheikh**; 7 **cheq, cheke,** 8 **check, cheik, chiek,** 8–9 **chaik,** 9 **cheick**; 7–8 **xeque.** [Arabic شيخ *shaikh* properly 'old man', f. *shākha* to grow or be old. Cf. OF. *esceque, scic,* F. *cheik, scheik,* Sp. *jeque,* Pg. *xeque.*]

1. The chief of an Arab family or tribe; the headman of an Arabian village; an Arab chief; †an Eastern governor, prince, king. Now also used among Arabs as a general title of respect.

1577 *Eden's Hist. Trav.* 331 b, The kyng of Persia is called Siech Ismael, whom the Italians call Gualizador, or Sophi. 1615 W. Bedwell tr. *Moham. Impost.* I. § 3 The peace of God..be vpon thee my Sheich. 1671 Charente *Lett. conc. Customs Tafiletta* 5 The cheif of each Tribe, who take upon them the Title of Xeque, which is equivalent to Captain. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 160 He sent thither an Arab Scheik with many Arabs. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. iv. 36 He has the Title of Xeriff given him, to distinguish his Eminency from other Sheeks. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. iii. 32 One of the Numidian petty Princes, called by Greek Authors Philarchs, and by the Arabs, &c. Sheikhs. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 507 Mutavali, the chiek or governor of Mesched. 1788 *Tully's Narr. Resid. Tripoli* (1817) 175 Shaik Alieff, an Arab chief. 1841 Kinnear *Cairo,* etc. 169 One of the Fellah sheichs. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 457 Abraham..left his home in Ur of the Chaldees to wander as a nomad Sheikh. 1908 Mockler-Ferryman *Golden Girdle* iii, I knew that the Jelas tribe still existed, and though Sheik Feyzul was dead, his son Faris reigned in his stead. 1908 *Times* 8 July 19/2 As regards the Shaykh's competency as an Arabic scholar, there can be but one opinion.

2. The head of a religious order or community; a great religious doctor or preacher; now *esp.* a saint having a local cultus.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 276 A Nation..which he

calleth Hhassissin, which..followed a peculiar Prophet... They called him Sheich [*printed* Hheich] al Hhassissin. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 46 The Devotions.. done at the Sepulchre of Schich Sefi at Ardebit. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* II. 199 A Book..written by a Cheke, or Doctor of Grand Cairo. 1753 R. Clayton *Jrnl. Cairo to Mt. Sinai* 12 Sept. 1722, As we were passing by a mosch, where a certain shiech Salah was buried,..several of our guides..went thither to receive a benediction. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 674 A convent.., the scheik, or superior of which was a friend of the steward. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 201 A sheikh's tomb with a tiled roof. 1908 S. A. Cook *Relig. Anc. Palestine* vi. 68 Saints and holy sheikhs of the modern shrines.

b. *Sheikh-ul-Islam* (properly *Sheikhu 'l Islam*): the supreme authority in matters relating to religion and sacred law; in Turkey, the mufti. Hence *Sheikh-ul-Islamate.*

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 261 The Sheikelislam, who is the chief Civil Judge. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. li. 231 The kaiakskar is judge of the army, and the sheichulislam is reputed of equal rank with him. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 26 Apr. 5/4 She went to the Sheikh-ul-Islamate. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 3/2 No political act of the Sultan has any validity without the fetwa of the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

3. In India, one of a dissenting sect of Mohammedans; now, a general term for Hindu converts to Islam. (Usually *shekh, shaikh.*)

[1697 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* III. i. 93 All Musselmen ..are distinguished, some according to the Consanguinity they claim with Mahomet...A Shiek is a Cousin..at a distance, into which Relation they admit all new Proselytes.]

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 185/2 (*Madras*) The Shaikhs number 511,112, the Sayyids 89,219, the Pathans 70,943 [etc.]. 1903 *India Census, 1901* I. I. 451 The converts who call themselves Sheikh. 1905 Macphail *K. S. Macdonald* xvi. 243 A Bengali Sheikh may be almost anything.

Hence **Shei·khdom, -ship,** the status or office of a sheikh; the territory ruled by a sheikh; **Shei·khly** *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of a sheikh.

1845 E. Warburton *Crescent & Cross* II. 254 The Sheikdom is..hereditary in most cases. 1860 Tristram *Gt. Sahara* xiv. 237 The Touareg do not appear to have any subdivided sheikdoms like the Arabs. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 144 The chief sheikhship is hereditary. 1888 Doughty *Trav. Arabia Des.* I. 98 Of sheykhly blood and noble easy countenance. 1907 Ewing *Arab & Druse* iii. 36 He proved to be the son of the sheikhly ruler of Dama.

Sheil(l, -ing, Sheip, Sheir, Sheire, Sheit: see Shiel, Shieling, Sheep, Sheer, Shire, Sheet.

Shekar, -ee, var. forms of Shikar, Shikaree.

Shekel (ʃe·kĕl). Also 6–7 **shekle, shekell, 7 sheicle, sheckle.** [a. Heb. שֶׁקֶל *shegel*, f. *shāqal* to weigh. (The word was adopted in the form Sicle through French and Latin.)]

1. a. An ancient unit of weight of the Babylonians, and hence of the Phœnicians, Hebrews, and others, equal to one-sixtieth of a mina (see Mina[1] 1). b. A coin of this weight; *esp.* the chief silver coin of the Hebrews.

1560 Bible (Geneva) *Exod.* xxx. 13 This shal euerie man giue, that goeth into the nombre, half a shekel, after the shekel of the Sanctuarie. [*But* 1 *Macc.* x. 42 sicles.] 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. 243 Two thousand and foure hundred shekels of Siluer, an hundred and twentie shekels of Gold, euery shekell waighing halfe an ounce. 1611 Cotgr., *Cicle*, a Sheicle. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. v. § 2. 297 The waight of gold in the incense-Cups[amounted] to 120 sheckles of Gold. 1647 Greaves *Roman Foot* 76 The Hebrew or Samaritane shekel. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Some are of Opinion, that the Hebrews had two kinds of Shekels. The Common, or Prophane Shekel, call'd *Didrachma*; and the Shekel of the Sanctuary, which last they will have double the former. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxviii. (1862) 376 *note*, Before the Babylonian exile, the shekel was only a certain weight of silver, not a coined money.

attrib. 1886 Condor *Syrian Stone-Lore* iv. (1896) 152 In the tenth year of Darius, shekel pieces..are mentioned on inscribed tablets. 1899 *Expositor* Nov. 392 When a shekel ingot was first stamped with a mark of quality or value, it was still called a shekel.

2. *fig.* (*pl.*) Coin; money. *colloq.*

[1823 Byron *Age of Bronze* xv, No land of Canaan, full of milk and honey, Nor (save in paper shekels) ready money.] 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* v, Though he was so rich, he never talked about money except in a vague way as 'lots of shekels', or 'piles of tin'.

Shekel, dial. f. Shackle *sb.*[1]

Shekinah, shechinah (ʃĭkəi·nă). Also 7 **shecinah, 8 schecina, -chinah, 9 shekina.** [a. late Heb. שְׁכִינָה *shᵉkīnāh*, f. שָׁכַן *shākan* to rest, dwell.] The visible manifestation of the Divine Majesty, esp. when resting between the cherubim over the mercy-seat or in the temple of Solomon; a glory or refulgent light symbolizing the Divine Presence.

In the Targums the word is used as a periphrasis to designate God when He is said to dwell among the cherubim, etc., so as to avoid any approach to anthropomorphic expression.

1663 J. Stillingfleet (*title*) Shecinah: or a Demonstration of the Divine Presence in the places of Religious Worship. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 530 That fiery Shechinah, or visible Glory of the Lord, in which he descended on Mount Sinai. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 101. 1/2 This Light, which in part compos'd the Schechinah is suppos'd to have been Accompanied with a Numerous Retinue of Attending Angels. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* (1801) 381 The Schecina, or bright glory, which is a symbol of God's presence. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 13. 4 They murmuring and rebelling with the Shechinah before their eyes. 1858 Geo. Eliot *Scenes Cler. Life, Mr. Gilfil* vii, The golden sunlight beamed through the dripping boughs like a Shechinah, or visible divine presence.

b. *transf.* (*spec.* applied to Jesus Christ.)

1682 Hickes (*title*) The Moral Schechinah: Or a Discourse of Gods Glory. *a* 1684 Leighton *Serm.* (1 *Cor.* i. 30) Sel. Wks. 1823 I. 483 The Shechinah, the habitation of the Majesty, is Jesus Christ; there he dwells as between the cherubim over the mercy-seat. 1739 C. Wesley *Hymn, 'Arise, my Soul, arise'* vi, Our Eyes on Earth survey The Dazling Shechinah! Bright in endless Glory bright Now in Flesh He stoops to dwell. 1834 Disraeli *Rev. Epick* I. xvii. 22 Truth indeed is veiled, But with a Schekinah of dazzling light.

Shekyl, obs. form of Shackle *sb.*[1]

Shekyr, obs. form of Chequer *sb.*[1]

1518 *Cov. Lect Bk.* 653 The bokes of ij leetes euer next afore shall remayn in the counsell howse..on the shekyr.

Shel, obs. form of Shell, Shield.

Shelaly, obs. form of Shillelagh.

Shelboard, *dial.* [? f. Shelf *sb.*[1] + Board *sb.*: cf. Shelving *sb.*] An additional framework fixed to the sides of a cart to increase its capacity.

1569 in T. Phillipps *Wills* (*c* 1830) 81 All my ploughe tymber, and cart tymber, except shelboides. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farm* VII. xvi. 662 All manner of Plow and Cart-timber whatsoeuer, as Beames, Heads, Skeathes, Hales, Spyndles, Shelboords, Cait or Wayne bodies, rings for Wheeles. 1852 C. W. Hoskyns *Talpa* xvi. (1854) 137 A sack or two of Wheat that lay not very safely on the near-side shel'-board.

Shelboard, -brede, obs. ff. Shield-board.

Shelburne (ʃe·lbɜ:n). (See quot. 1889.)

1889 Dk. Beaufort *Driving* 385 Those [landaus] with angular lines are known as 'Shelburne' landaus, from the late Earl of Shelburne, who had the first of that pattern built. 1905 Sir W. Gilbey *Mod. Carriages* 45.

Sheld (ʃeld), *a. dial.* Also 6 **schell,** 9 **shell, shelled.** [ad. or cogn. with MDu. *schillede* variegated (oftener in comb., as *rootschillede*), = WFlem. *schilde*, f. *schillen* (in mod.Du. *verschillen*) to make different. The existence of the Eng. word at an earlier date is probably implied in Shieldrake.] Particoloured, pied, piebald.

1507 *Will of Criall* (Somerset Ho.), ij kyne garle & schell. *a* 1672 [see Shelden]. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 76 *Sheld*, flecked: party-coloured. 1787 W. H. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. 388 *Shelled*, pied; party-coloured. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words* s. v. *Shell*, Shell (or sheld) is pied, of two colours; flecked'd is gay, of more than two. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Shelled*, pie-bald.

Sheld, obs. form of Shield.

She·ld-apple, she·ll-apple. *dial.* Also sheldafle, shillaple, etc. [Usually taken to be f. Shield *a.* + Dapple *a.*, but perhaps a metathetic form of **sheldalp*, f. Sheld *a.* + Alp[2] (dial. *alf*), bullfinch.] Applied to two birds remarkable for their variegated plumage.

1. The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs.*

1544 W. Turner *Avium Præcip.* D 6, De Fringilla,.. Anglicè a chaffinche, a sheld appel, a spink. 1611 Cotgr., *Bervée*, a spinke, sheldaple, chaffinch. 1802 R. Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* (1805) 21, I mind, when he cross'd the deep watter, To get me the shilapple's eet. 1813 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl., Shelly or Shell-apple. 1880 C. H. Poole *Gloss. Staff., Shell* or *Sheld-apple*, the chaffinch.

2. The crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra.*

1666 Merrett *Pinax* 172 *Loxias*, the Shell-Apple. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 69 *Loxia*..the Cross-beak, or Shell-apple. 1674 Ray *Engl. Birds* 88. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* II. 279. 1802 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.*, Shell, or Sheld-apple. Vide Crossbill.

Sheldbreath, -brede, obs. ff. Shield-board.

Sheld-duck, shell-duck (ʃe·ldʊk). Also **shieldduck, shield-duck.** [f. Sheldrake, by substitution of *duck* for *drake*.] = Shieldrake.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 259 If you would preserve wild Ducks, Teal, Widgeon, Shell-ducks, &c. you should have a place walled in with a Pond in it. 1770 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* IV. 86 Swallow Tailed Shielduck. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* ix, The sleeping shell-ducks at the sound arise. 1852 Macgillivray *Brit. Birds* V. 19 *Tadorna Casarca.* The Ruddy Shieldduck. 1908 *Zoologist* Apr. 124 Sheld-Duck seen at Fritton by Mr. Buxton.

So **,Sheld-fowl** (also s(c)hell-, shield-), the sheldrake.

?1593 Drayton *Man in Moon* Poems (1619) 480 The greedie Shell-fowle, from whose rape doth flye Th'vnnumbred sholes. 1674 Ray *S. & E.C. Words* 76 *Sheld*..inde Sheldrake & sheld fowle, Suss. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 626 Cormorants, Brants, Shield-fowl. 1890 Borland *Yarrow* 119 Speckled schell-fowl hovering nigh.

Shelde, obs. f. Shelled *ppl. a.*, Shield, Shoal.

† She·lden. *Obs.* Also -in. [app. f. Sheld *a.* (? + Ende).] The golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion.*

a 1672 Willughby *Ornith.* (1678) 28 This was sent us from Cambridge by the title of Shelden, I suppose so denominated from its being particoloured of black and white, that is Sheld. 1674 Dent in *Ray's Philos. Lett.* (1718) 21 Some Water Fowl, *viz.* a Pocker, a Smew, three Sheldins.

Shelder, variant of Shalder *v.*

Sheldrake (ʃe·ldrēk). Forms: 4 **sheldedrake, selddrake, shelledrake,** 5 **scheldrak,** 5–6 **-drake,** 7–9 **shell(-)drake,** 8 **shel-drake, sheldrach,** 8–9 **shieldrake,** (9 **shield-drake**), 6– **sheldrake.** [prob. f. Sheld *a.* + Drake[2]. A northern form *skeldraik* (see Scaledrake) is recorded from 1600. Connexion with Shield *sb.* is improbable, since 'spot of colour' is not an established sense of this word, as it is of the cognate G. *schild* and ON. *skyldr* (cf. *skyldóttr* dappled). The commonly cited ON. *skjáldungr*, occurring in a late alliterative list of bird-names, is not identifiable (the Icel. names of the sheldrake are *brandgás* and *andakóngur*). The form *scheldrack* given by Gesner (Anim. III. 131) is app. from Eng.]

A bird of the genus *Tadorna* of the duck tribe, frequenting sandy coasts in Europe, North Africa, and Asia, and remarkable for its bright and variegated colouring.

† Occas. applied to the North American canvas-back.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 164 La herle [*glossed* the selddrake, *v.r.* sheldedrake]. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 802 *Herle*, schelledrake. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 762/39 *Hic ummis*, a scheldrak. 1530 Palsgr. 266/2 Scheldrake a byrde. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. i, All those Teales, Cuilles, Sheldrakes, and peckled Fowles, which come hether in winter. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 96 *Mergus Harle*..the Shell-drake. *a* 1672 Willughby *Ornith.* (1678) 28 The Sheldrake, or Borough-Duck: Tadorna Belloni. *Ibid* 364 The Swallow tail'd Sheldrake of Mr. Johnson. 1782 T. Jefferson *Notes State Virginia* (1787) 118 Sheldrach, or Canvas back. 1821 Scott *Pirate* iv, The shelldrake seems, through the mist, as large as the scart. 1847 Leichhardt *Jrnl.* vii. 217 Charley shot the sheldrake of Port Essington (Tadorna Rajah). 1855 F. O. Morris *Brit. Birds* V. 137 Ruddy Shieldrake..Collared Duck. *Tadorna rutila.* 1870 Gillmore tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 229 The Shieldrake is the most remarkable of all the Duck tribe, not only from its size, but from its beauty and the elegant variations of its plumage.

Sheldrun, var. Sheltron[1]. **Sheldur,** obs. f. Shoulder *sb.* **Shele,** obs. f. Shiel. **Shelela,** obs. f. Shillelagh.

Shelf (ʃelf), *sb.*[1] Pl. **shelves** (ʃelvz). Forms: 5 **schelf(f)e, 5–7 shelfe, 7 shealfe, 5– shelf; *pl.* 4– shelves,** (5 **schelves, -ys,** 6 **sylwes**); 5 **schelfes, 5–7 shelfes, 5–8 shelfs.** [app. ad. (M)LG. *schelf* shelf, set of shelves (whence also the northern Skelf), cogn. w. OE. *scylfe* (of uncertain meaning) ? partition or compartment, MDu. *schelve*, (and mod.Du.) *schelf* stack, rick (of hay, etc.), and OE. *scylf* (also *stán-scylf*) rugged rock, crag, pinnacle; ? f. root *skelf-* to split.]

I. 1. A slab of wood (or other material) fixed in a horizontal position to a wall, or in a frame, to hold books, vessels, ornaments, etc.; one of the transverse boards in a bookcase, cabinet, or the like.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 25 His Augrym stones layen faire a part On shelues [*v.r.* schelfes] couched at his beddes heed. 1422 *Engl. Mist.* (Surtees) 16 Yat the lede pype and the shelfs be the wyfe's of Symond of Stele. 1485 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 28 In the Bottrye iiij schelves. 1505 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 327 Yn the spence a tabell planke and ij sylwes. 1566 *Engl. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 65 A shelf for to set dishes on. 1625 Chapman *Odyss.* IX. 313 Shelues [*ραφοί*] with cheeses heapt. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 135, I was full two and forty Days making me a Board for a long Shelf. 1727 Swift *Further Acc. L. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 161 Have not I clothed you in double-royal, lodged you handsomely on decent shelves? 1765 J. Brown *Chr. Jrnl.* 252 Here is the famed surgeon's shop: no doubt his shelfs are planted with pots, vials, and boxes full of useful medicine. 1842 Tennyson *Talking Oak* 142 She left the novel half-uncut Upon the rosewood shelf. 1856 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 4 A dry airy shelf is a good place for keeping them [*sc.* bulbs]. 1898 G. B. Shaw *You never can tell* III. Stage direct., The bamboo tea table, with folding shelves.

b. The gradine of an altar.

1496–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 30 A frontell for the schelffe standyng on the alter.

c. *transf.* A shelf with reference to its contents; the contents of a shelf (*esp.* of books).

1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 24 You may confute a whole shelf of schoolmen. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 287 This performance cannot be placed on the same shelf with that of Barthelemy. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxi, His works had no place on David Deans's shelf of divinity. 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton* (1897) 2 A few more days, and this essay will follow the *Defensio Populi* to the dust and silence of the upper shelf. 1876 Lowell *Ode 4th July* iv. ii, Herein they were great Beyond the incredulous lawgivers of yore, And wiser than the wisdom of the shelf.

d. fig. phrases. *On the shelf*: (*a*) On one side, out of the way, in a position or state of inactivity or uselessness; esp. *to lay* (*put*, etc.) *on the shelf*, also †*to set on shelf.*

1575 Gascoigne *Kenelworth* Wks. 1910 II. 120 Jove in heaven would smile to see Diana set on shelfe. 1815 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XII. 379 Alava would then be laid upon the shelf, if he had not his situation here to return to. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VIII. 8 He's ever since been on the shelf. 1831 Croker in *Boswell's Johnson* an. 1740 *note*, His friend General Oglethorpe, who, after acquittal by a court-martial, was (to use a vulgar but expressive phrase) put upon the shelf. 1884 L. J. Jennings *Croker Papers* I. vi. 170 The question of Parliamentary Reform could not be perpetually kept upon the shelf. 1893 Beatrice Harraden *Ships that pass* I. vii, Because your career has been checked, and because you have been put on the shelf.

(*b*) Of women: Without prospects of marrying.

1839 Hood *I'm not a single Man* v, Mamma, who praises her own self, Instead of Jane or Ann, And lays 'her girls' upon the shelf. 1847 Halliwell, *On the shelf*, said of ladies when too old to get married. 1893 *Academy* 25 Nov. 460/3 A worn-out flirt who has run through her chances in the matrimonial market and who is..on the shelf.

(*c*) *slang.* In pawn.

1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict., On the shelf*, pawned.

†2. A cupboard or cabinet. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 445/1 Schelfe, *epiaster, epilocarium, armarium.* 1570 Levins *Manip.* 58/16 A shelfe, *cortinale.*

3. a. *Printing.* = Till *sb.*[1] 3.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Shelf*...the Till of a Printing-Press. 1808 Stower *Printer's Gram.* 328 The Till or Shelf. 1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 774 The third bar D, called the shelf or till, is intended to guide and keep steady ..the hose, which contains the spindle and screw.

b. *Shipbuilding.* A timber on the inner side of the frame to support the deck-beams.

1834–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 396/2 Under the beams of the deck, perpendicularly over the builge-strake, was fixed on its edge a strake of fir along the whole length of the vessel six inches thick, with a score one inch deep for the beams, to which it was bolted, and was called the longitudinal shelf. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 35 The several pieces composing the shelf are connected with vertical flat scarphs.

c. The charging-bed of a furnace.

1879 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* I. 290 The hopper in which the charge of sulphate, coal, and chalk is contained, is built into the arch over the centre of the 'shelf'.

II. Senses influenced by Shelf *sb.*[2]

4. A ledge, platform, or terrace of land, rock, etc.

1809 J. Barlow *Columb.* III. 170 Torrents of molten rocks ..Lead o'er the shelves of ice their fiery tide. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* I, A huge fragment of stone, which, having fallen from the cliffs above, had..jammed so as to serve for a sloping roof to the farther part of the broad shelf or platform on which they stood. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 131 These roads or shelves occur in a valley six or seven miles wide. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxiv, Scrambling up shelves of loose earth and slate.

b. *Continental shelf*, the relatively shallow belt of sea-bottom bordering a continental mass, the outer edge of which sinks rapidly to the deep ocean-floor.

1892 H. R. Mill *Realm of Nat.* xi. 201 In many cases it is possible that the continental shelf is the end of a low plain submerged by subsidence; in others a low plain may be an upheaved continental shelf. 1905 *Times* 29 Mar. 10/6 The coast platform and Continental shelf lying off the Norwegian coast.

5. *Mining* and *Geol.* Bed-rock: see quots.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2096 The uppermost surface of Mineral Veins or hoads..which is termed by the Miners, the Shelf, Fast Countrey or Ground that was never moved in the Flood. 1839 De la Beche *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xiii. 398 We find these pebbles at the base of the whole, resting upon the subjacent rock, commonly termed the shelf. 1852 Nicolay in *Man. Geog. Sci.* I. 420 Low rocks lying horizontally, especially when laminated, are called Shelves. 1880 D. C. Davies *Metallif. Min.* 421 *Shelf*, the uppermost broken surface of the rock under driftal matter.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*shelf-board, -bracket, -occupant, -press, -room*; **shelf-catalogue, -list,** a short-title catalogue of the books in a library arranged according to their location on the shelves and consequently according to their class or subject; **shelf-mark** = Press-mark; hence **shelf-mark** *v.*, **shelf-marking**; **shelf-piece** = sense 3 b; **shelf-plate,** an iron shelf below the water-line of an armoured ship to support the armour-plate and its backing.

1548 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, In the kechynne a *shelf bourde. 1859 F. S. Cooper *Ironmongers' Catal.* 10 *Shelf Brackets. 1882 H. Bradshaw in *Trans. Libr. Assoc.* (1884) 233 He enters the title briefly in the *shelf-catalogue (or class-catalogue as we call it in Cambridge). 1842 *Rowe's Hist. Kirk* (Maitl. Cl.) Introd. Notice 56 A very carefully written MS...Old *shelf mark, W, 6, 30. 1889 H. B. Wheatley *How to Catalogue* 233 Printed books are moved and change their shelf-marks. 1897 Macray in Burnet *Own Time* Pref. 9 Two folio volumes, now *shelf-marked as 'Bodl. Add. D. 18, 19'. 1842 *Row's Hist. Kirk* (Maitl. Cl.) Introd. Notice 59 Another MS...The old *shelf-marking A. 6, 7. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* I. lvi, That and my other rare *shelf-occupants. 1830 Hedderwick *Mar. Archit.* 286 A stringer or *shelf-piece bolted edgeways to the clamp. 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 69 What do the beams rest upon? The shelf pieces, which extend all round the ship. 1869 E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* ii. 20 Armour *shelf-plates like those of the 'Warrior', which are immense angle-irons, in fact. 1898 Crockett *Stand. Bearer* v, The little *shelf-press rudely constructed in the wall of four blocks of stone split into faces. 1882 H. Bradshaw in *Trans. Libr. Assoc.* (1884) 237 They [*sc.* volumes of periodical publications] await better times, when we can afford them proper *shelf-room. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* s. v. *Kittiwake*, It seems never to breed but on the side of a cliff, and there shelf-room is all it needs.

Shelf (ʃelf), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure origin.

The identity of sense with Shelf[1] (recorded a century earlier) suggests that the two words may be in some way etymologically connected. The unexplained variation between *p* and *f* seems to have a parallel in the OE. *scylf* and *scylp*, both used to gloss *scopulus* and *murex* sharp rock, and in Scalp *sb.*[2] bed of oysters (cf. 2 below), which has the variants *scalfe, scalph.* It is not impossible that the word may descend from the OE. *scylf, scylp*, in some unrecorded sense. Some of the later uses show influence from Shelf *sb.*[1]]

1. A sandbank in the sea or river rendering the water shallow and dangerous. Also loosely applied to a submerged ledge of rock.

Very common till *c* 1750. See also Shelve *sb.*[1]

1545 Elyot *Dict., Syrtes*, quycke sandes or shelfes [*ed.* 1538 shelpes] in the water made by the dryfte of sande or grauell. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 18 § 5 The Shyriffes..shall.. after that the said newe Cut shalbe made..cause the same.. to be..clensed of all the Shelfes and Shallowes. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1129/1 A place by the sea side, all of hard stone and pibble, called in those parts [*sc.* Suffolk] a shelfe. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* III. 138 Before the Rode of Margat lie the dangerous shelfes or flats of sand, whereof the greatest is called Goodwin sand. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* Pref. 19 Coasting Mapps, where the Shelves and Rocks are describ'd as well as the safe Channell. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. liv, Deepening the River of Thames, and removing Shelfes therein. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* III. 329 A shore where shelves and hidden rocks abound. 1791 *Selby Bridge Act* 3 To remove any shelves, or other obstructions, in the said river. 1802 *Brooke's Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s. v. *Ladoga*, Quicksands, which..cause several shelves which often prove fatal to the flat-bottomed vessels of the Russians. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 34 The every way external stream that now through shoal and shelf Floats it onward.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* Pref. 4 b, Whan I somtime doubted, & sticked fast on the rockes & shelves. 1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 186 There is in loue after it is begon, infinite shelues, immeasurable sloughes, daungerous rockes. 1604 Earl Stirling *Croesus* II. ii, This self-conceit is a most dangerous shelfe. 1612 Sir W. Alexander *Elegie Death Pr. Henrie* 9 Though generall be the losse, one shelfe confounding quyte, The King's chiefe joy, the kingdomes hope, and all the worlds delight. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 43 Till i'th'end his pelfe Shipwracks his soule vpon hels rocky shelfe. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* Pref., To divert thee therefore from such Shelves of indiscreet Vice. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 269 Yes—ye are conscious; and on all the shelves Your pupils strike upon, have struck yourselves.

†2. *Shelves of margarites, of oysters.* (Cf. Scalp *sb.*[2])

1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 2 Her teeth are shelues of precious Margarites, Richly enclosed with ruddie curroll cleues. 1594 — & Lodge *Looking Gl.* I. i. 100 I'll fetch from Albia shelves of margarites. 1594 Nashe *Terrors Nt.* G 2 b, Great glaring eyes that had whole shelues of Kentish oysters in them.

3. *Comb.* †**shelf-spoiled,** rendered dangerous by shoals.

1627 May *Lucan, Pharsalia* IX. Q 8, A shelfe-spoil'd sea.

Shelf, *sb.*[3] *dial.* (Devon and Cornwall.) Also **shilf.** [? a use of Shelf *sb.*[1] (cf. sense 5).] (See quots.)

[1602–1778; ? Implied in Shelfy *a.*[2]] 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 288 *note*, Shilf means broken slate, in small pieces, such as is used for mending roads in parts of Cornwall. 1891 *Hartland Gloss., Shelf*, soft slaty rock.

Shelf (ʃelf), *v.*[1] *Obs.*—[1] [Origin and meaning obscure; cf. OE. *scelfan* to shake; also next vb. (Perh. an arbitrary formation for rhyme: cf. Shelve *v.*)] *trans.* ? To ruin.

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1070 in *Macro Plays*, Euery man þou schalt schende & schelfe, & holde no man betyr þanne þi selfe.

†**Shelf,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Shelf *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To cast on a shelf or sandbank.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* I. lxxx, Such Saints high Tides n'ere ebbe so low, to shelf Them on the Quicksand of their self.

Shelf (ʃelf), *v.*[3] [f. Shelf *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To lay on the shelf, shelve.

1814 Scott *Drama* (1874) 225 He is too often retained for the mere purpose of being laid aside, or shelfed, as it is technically called. 1832 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) II. 285 Trills.., and bravuras, will be shelfed with Mandane's hoop and Alexander's wig. 1863 Kingsley *Water Babies* vii. 301 Blind brigadiers shelfed as principals of colleges.

Shelfa, variant form of Shilfa.

She·lf-ful. [-ful.] A quantity sufficient to fill a shelf; the contents of a shelf.

1876 G. O. Trevelyan *Life & Lett. Macaulay* (1878) II. xii. 267 A shelf-full of Irish novels. 1912 *Blackw. Mag.* May 700/2 The quarrel of Byron with his wife has furnished forth a shelffui of books.

Shelfy (ʃe·lfi), *a.*[1] [f. Shelf *sb.*[2] + -y. Cf. Shelvy.] Abounding in sandbanks lying near the surface of the water.

1576 Sir H. Gilbert *Disc. Pass. Cataia* vi, Because all Seas..are maintained by the abundance of the water, waxing more shallow and shelffie towards the ende. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 99 We had a shelfie shoare. *Ibid.* v. 228 With dreadfull snares Begirded round, in shelfie gulfes of wracke. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* V. 1125 A shelfy coast, Long infamous for ships and sailors lost. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I. 257 Among a savage race, whose shelfy bounds With ceaseless roar the foaming deep surrounds.

Shelfy (ʃe·lfi), *a.*[2] [f. Shelf *sb.*[1] + -y.] Having ledges or terraces.

1767 Fawkes *Idyll. Theocr.* xxi. 53 Methought I sat upon a shelfy steep. 1887 Blackmore *Cripps* xxxvi, A mighty hedge of beetling brows, and over-hanging shagginess, and shelfy curves, and brambly depths.

Shelfy, *a.*[3] *dial.* (Devon and Cornwall.) [f. Shelf *sb.*[3] + -y.] Full of 'shelf' or slaty rock.

The sense 'full of strata of rock' in Webster 1864, to which Ogilvie 1882 adds 'having rocky ledges cropping up' is based on quot. 1602.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 20 The tillable fields are in some places..so shelfie that the Corne hath much adoe to fasten his roote. 1674 Flavel *Husb. Spiritualized* vii. 70 Sometimes this plow thin shelfy ground doth turn. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Sea-sand*, It is sometimes composed of shelly matter alone; but sometimes it is made up partly of this, and partly of broken stones: in this last case it is called shelfy sand. 1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 74 The Slate, or Shelfy-stone, is always uppermost next the loamy soil.

Sheling, obs. form of Shilling.

†**Sheliscad.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

c 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 394 Shots and Sheliscads, a Fish not unlike the Trout, and said to be peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall.

Shell (ʃel), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 scíell, scel(l, scill, scyll, 4 schele, scell, chelle, s(c)hill, (schyl-), 4–5 schelle, schylle, 4–6 schell, shelle, (schel-), 4–7 shel, 5 shylle, schull(e, 7 shul, 9 *dial.* shill, shull, 4– shell. [OE. *sciell, scill*, Anglian *scell* fem. = WFris. *skyl* pcel, rind, egg-shell, NFris. *skel, skal* sea-shell, (M)LG. *schelle, schille* pod, rind, fish-scale, eggshell, MDu. *schelle, schille* shell, pod, bark, rind, pl. scurf (Du. *schel, schil*), ON. *skel* sea-shell (Norw. *skjæl*), Goth. *skalja* tile:—OTeut. **skaljō*, f. **skal-*, for other derivatives of which see Scale *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2], Shale *sb.*[1] Cf. Skell, from ON.]

I. The hard outside covering of an animal, a fruit, etc.

1. The calcareous or chitinous outer covering of crustaceans, molluscs, and other invertebrates.

See also Cockle-shell, Mussel-shell, Oyster-shell, Scallop-shell.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 863 *Concea*, musclan scel. *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* I. 447 (Napier 13/2) *Concea*, musclan scille. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 518 Þet wes lewit hym [*sc.* Job] a schele to schrape his scabbis rycht snel. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) I. 78 A muskel, in a blewe shel. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Pyke owt þe Muskele of þe schulle. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 765/27 *Hec testa*, a schylle. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) v. 33 Mussillis in schellis. 1605 Shakes. *Lear* I. v. 27 Can't tell how an Oyster makes his shell? *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1654) 38 Let others freez with angling reeds, And cut their legs, with shels and weeds. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 112 ₱ 3 They used to gather up Shells on the Sea-Shore. 1709 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4510/7 About 14000 Oysters in the Shells. *a* 1728 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils* II. (1729) I. 24 Two Nautiloides, or Bodies form'd in Shells of the Nautilus. 1833–4 J. Phillips *Geol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 684/2 The small bivalve crustaceous shells of cypris. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 272 All the Brachiopoda are invested with bivalve shells, fixed and immoveable. *Ibid.* 468 The..Sea-Urchins..have the body invested by a shell or calcareous crust. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 47 The thickness of the Gasteropodous shell diminishes from its free rim upwards. 1895 Kennahan *God & Ant* Apol. (ed. 4) 10 As the grain of sand, which has found its way into his shell, vexes and irks the oyster.

b. Allusive uses, with reference to:

(*a*) The formation of pearls within the shells of molluscs. (*b*) The association of a shell with persons of classical mythology (e.g. Venus Anadyomene). (*c*) The sound of the sea heard when a round-lipped shell is placed with the mouth to one's ear.

(*a*) 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 346 He hath noght elles, Nomor the perles than the schelles. [1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 2 A margerye perle aftyr the phylosophyr Growyth on a shelle of lytyl pryhs.] 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* I. i, Chorus, Her Women weare The spoiles of Nations, in an eare, Chang'd for the treasure of a shell. [1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. xxvi, See these pearls,..These were tears by Naiads wept..Tritons in the silver shell Treasured them.] 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lii, Thy wealth is gather'd in, When Time hath sunder'd shell from pearl.

(*b*) 1634 Milton *Comus* 231 Sweet Echo, sweetest Nymph that liv'st unseen Within thy airy shell. 1685 Dryden *Albion* I. 8 Venus in her shell. 1823 Byron *Island* II. vii, A form like Aphrodite's in her shell.

(*c*) 1814 Wordsworth *Excurs.* IV. 1141 Even such a shell the universe itself Is to the ear of Faith.

2. A shell of this kind (or a vessel resembling one) used for a specific purpose.

a. = Scallop *sb.* 1 c. b. Used as a target. *Sc.*, chiefly with indecent allusion (cf. L. *concha* = cunnus). c. *pl.* Sea-shells used as money. (Cf. *cowry.*) † d. A drinking vessel. e. A mussel-shell containing pigment to be used by mixing with gum. f. = Conch 3.

a. 1362 Langland *P. Pl.* A. VI. 12 Signes of Synay and Schelles of Galys. 1507 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 64, iij schellys of Seynt Iame.

b. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High. Treas. Scot.* I. 360 Item, to the king, to schut at the schell..xvj*d.* 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxi. 13 He that..schuttis syne at ane vncow schell,..He wirkis sorrow to him sell. 1536 Lyndesay *Answ. Kingis Flyting* 45 Tholand 30w rin schutand frome schell to schell. *a* 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 392 Few honour wynnis in to that innys For schutting at the schellis.

c. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* VII. 288 In matters of smal value they use certaine shels brought hither out of the Kingdome of Persia, fower hundred of which shels are worth a ducate. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. VII. 65 An office of exchange to receive the shells of foreign savages.

d. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. x. 243 Some menne there are, which..swallowe..deintie hearbe brothes,..not out of a cup, but out of a shell. 1773 Boswell *Tour Hebr.* 5 Oct., Whiskey was served round in a shell, according to the ancient Highland custom.

e. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Concha, Conchæ*, shelles wherin peynters putte theyr colours. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 75 Those several colours they lay on their Shels or Palads. 1666 Spurstowe *Wiles of Satan* 12 As a Painter doth his many Colours, that lye..before him in their several Shells. 1895 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc.* Price List 668 Colours for Illuminating...Tube of Enamel White, Gold Shell, Aluminium Shell.

f. 1634 Milton *Comus* 873 By scaly Tritons winding shell. [1699 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. ix. 86 Shells of Fishes ..which they sounded in the manner of Trumpets.] 1823 Byron *Island* II. ii, Ere Fiji blew the shell of war.

3. As a rendering of Gr. ὄστρακον, the potsherd or tile used in the Ostracism of the ancient Greeks.

The ὄστρακον has been freq. taken by mod. writers for an oyster-shell.

[1538 Elyot *Dict., Ostracismus*,..whyche exyle was doone by delyuerynge of oyster shelles.] 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Ostracismus*, a kinde of banishment amonge the Athenians for .x. yeres space, whiche was done by delinerynge of

shelles with the names of the persons condemned wryten in them. 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Aristides* (1595) 353 At a certaine day appointed, euery citizen caried a great shell in his hande, whereupon he wrote the name of him he would haue banished. 1711 Pope *Temple of Fame* 173 He [*sc.* Aristides] whom ungrateful Athens could expell, At all times just, but when he sign'd the Shell. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch, Nicias* III. 389 The shell was not designed for such wretches as he. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* IX. 365/1 If the name of any person was found to be written on six thousand tiles or shells [etc.].

4. *pl.* Burnt limestone before it is slaked. †*In shells*: unslaked.

1743 in R. Maxwell *Sel. Trans. Agric.* 191 Shells will weigh about 25 Stone-weight the Boll. [1793: see Lime *sb.*1 5]. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 282 The farmers endeavour to carry it in shells, while the water is dissipated and the lime light. 1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 178 [He] brings his lime from the kiln, lays it in small heaps, about a firlot of shells in each heap. 1884 F. J. Lloyd *Sci. Agric.* 113 The lumps of burnt and unslaked limestone are known as shells.

5. Used as the second element of the name of a particular shellfish, as *acorn-shell, razor-shell*; hence (chiefly *pl.*) = shellfish, in referring to classificatory groups.

1751 *Chambers' Cycl., Balani*...They are commonly called in English, centre-shells. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 386 The Balanus or Acorn-Shells. 1858 Baird *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* s.v. *Mollusca*, Conchifera, or ordinary bivalve shells, which breathe by two pairs of gills.

6. The hard outer calcareous envelope of a bird's egg. (†*In the shell*, of an egg, boiled.) Also, the similar integument of the eggs of other creatures. Cf. Egg-shell.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 18 Mar. 40 Se rodor ymbfehð.. sin & corðan, swa seo scoll utan ymbfehð þæt æg. 13.. *K. Alis.* 571 An ay he laide, so he fleygh,..That tobrak, Y yow telle: A dragon crep out of the schelle. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. i. (Bodl. MS.), The chikenes comeþ forþe of þe schelle alyue and fulle schape. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 41 Take Eyroun, & blow owt þat ys with-ynne..þan wayssche þe schulle clene. 1599 Sir J. Davies *Nosce Teipsum* 99 When the shell is broke, out comes a chick. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* xlii, When her food begins once to appear she [the silkworm] comes forth of her shel. 1692 Tryon *Good House-wife* x. 83 Eggs boyled in the Shells. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 99 The Turtle's Eggs, which I roasted in the Ashes, and eat, as we call it, in the Shell. 1864 *Englishw. in India* 173 Beat the whites of the eggs in a basin...Crush the shells and add them with the wine.

b. *In the shell*: (of an egg or a bird, etc.) unhatched; also *fig.*, in embryo.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 34 Thinke him as a Serpents egge,..And kill him in the shell. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 148 If you loue an addle egge as well as you loue an idle head, you would eate chickens i' th' shell. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 101. 91 Some yet are Embrio's, yet hatching, and in the shell; as the Popes infallibility. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad Sec. xvi. 179 Corn for ever in the blade, egges alwaies in the shell. *a* 1659 Osborn *Observ. Turks* Wks. (1673) 278 By the heat of Religion many Vertues are hatched, and more Vices stifled in the shell. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 71 Embryo poets and artists in the shell. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 25 Feb. 242/1 As a writer he is full grown..but as an evolutionist he is still in the shell.

c. In fig. phr. referring to emergence into life; *esp.* in *out of one's shell* (with a negative).

1551 T. Wilson *Logic* (1580) 58 b, In this worlde a childe shall scant be out of his shell, but he shall be sure to one, or other. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. 1910 II. 86 My young nouice..not yet crept out of the shell. *Ibid.* 122 If at the first peeping out of the shell a young Student sets not a graue face on it. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* 27 Those the.. Archbishop..vnfolded..at Cambridge, before thou wert crept out of thy Alphabeticall shell. 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch. Div.* 4 The pride of those that run with the shell on their head into the Ministry. 1808 Jamieson s.v., *You're scarcely out of the shell yet*; a phrase applied to young persons, to those especially who affect something beyond their years. 1837 Browning *Strafford* II. i, *Puritan.* His fruit shall be a fiery flying serpent. *Fiennes.* 'Shall be'? It chips the shell, man,—peeps abroad.

7. = Nutshell.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14683 Luytel notes þey toke, & holede þem, þe kerneles out schoke; þey dide y þe schelles fyr & tunder. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cviii. (Bodl. MS.), Aschelle oþer aschale þt waxiþ harder & harder & þer wiin is þe notte curnel. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7117 As moche as..The sunne sourmounteth the mone, ..And the note kernelle the shelle. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 342 The halfe shelles of almonds. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 178 Almonds of a tender Shell. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 152 About 100 Nutmegs, which had the Shells on as they grew on the Trees.

Prov. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 23828 (Fairf.) Þaire speche is noȝt worþ a shelle [*Cott.* noght a nute-scell]. 1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod.* I iij b, I see the prouerbe is true: who wil the curnell of the nut must breake the shell. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Coque, Nulle noix sans coque*, no nut without a shell.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context. (See also Shall *sb.*)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 250 After þat bitter barke (be þe shelle aweye), Is a kirnelle of conforte. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 5 Translation it is..that breaketh the shell, that we may eat the kernel. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 490 All are vaine-glorious, and seeke rather the shell then the kernell, the shew then the substance of holinesse. 1621 Laud *Diary* 3 June, He [the King] was pleased to say, he had given me nothing but [the Deanery of] Gloucester, which he well knew was a shell without a kernel. 1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 22 Forms are more contended for, then power,..shel more then kernel.

c. The fibre-covered envelope of a coco-nut.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 29 The Coco..is cover'd with a thick rynd,..the shell is like the skull of man. 1768 Cocoa nut-shell [see Coco[1] 4 d]. 1838 Mrs. Browning *Rom. Ganges* iv, Of shell of coco carven, Each little boat is made. 1891 Codrington *Melanesians* xvi. 316 The cream squeezed out from grated cocoa-nut was often cooked over the embers in the shells.

8. The outer covering of a seed, etc.; a husk, pod (e. g. *pea-shell*); †rind (of pomegranates, etc.); putamen, pericarp.

1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 26 Take the wood of Berberis, fyll the upper shell wyth the leaves from it. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. (1568) 33 If lentilles be sodden with theyr shelles untaken of. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 389 The powder of vnripe Pomgranat shels. 1611 Cotgr., *Calicules*,.. the rough shells of Chestnuts. 1624 [see Gourd[1] 4]. 1631 Widdowes *Nat. Philos.* 24 It may be softened by quenching in juyce of beane shuls or mallowes. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* xcix, Within which fruit [gourd], lie.. many seeds, having smooth hard wooddy shells. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 144 The Scarlet-Bean which has a red Husk, and is not the best to eat in the Shell, as Kidney-Beans are usually eaten. 1745 Pococke *Descr. East* II. i. 233 They fill the shell [of coloquintida] with milk, and let it stand some time. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 66 *Legumen*, or shell; a seed-vessel of two valves. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 301 A strong shell surrounding the seed, called the *putamen*. 1887 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 20 The shell or *pericarp*. 1901 Alldridge *Sherbro* ii. 15 A great deal of shell [on palm kernels], which of course is useless.

9. The hard covering or 'house' of a snail: cf. Snail-shell.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxi. 96 Þer er..so grete snyles þat in þaire schelles three men or foure may be herberd. 1530 Palsgr. 266/2 Schell of a snayle, *cocquille*. 1611 Cotgr., *Caqueroles*, the shels of Snayles, Periwincles, and such like. 1766 [Anstey] *New Bath Guide* vi. (1807) 42 As snug as a hodmandod rides in his shell. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 23 In proportion as it grows, the shell encreases in the number of its circles. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 373 The covering or opercle with which they [*sc.* snails] close up their shell in winter.

b. In fig. phrases, referring to avoidance of society or to a forbidding and an uncommunicative manner.

1853 Earl Lytton *Let. to Browning* 26 July, I have long ago crept into my shell for good. 1889 C. F. M. Bell *From Pharaoh to Fellah* xiii. 111 Under the soothing influence of coffee and tobacco, he came out of his shell. 1893 Vizetelly *Glances Back* I. vii. 137 [He] rarely spoke unless personally appealed to, and speedily retired into his shell again.

10. The hard covering of a tortoise or turtle; the material of which this is composed: cf. Tortoiseshell.

1545 Elyot *Dict.*, *Chelonium*, the shell of a torteyse. 1601 Holland *Pliny* VI. xxiv. I. 134 The Chelonophagi, *i.* such as feed upon the flesh of Tortoises, and the shels of them serve for roufes. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 25 The Sea Tortoise is not much differing from those at land, her house or shell is only flatter. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Yrs. Voy.* 21 They had nothing to pay me for it, but the Turtle, Oil, and Shell which they had made here. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. 353 A tortoise, which is safe only so long as it keeps within its shell.

†**b.** *poet.* [after L. *testudo.*] A lyre (in allusion to the legend that the first lyre was a tortoise shell stringed); occas. (cf. Lyre[1] 1 b) put for 'lyric poetry'. *Obs.*

[1687 Dryden *Song St. Cecilia's Day* ii, When Jubal struck the corded Shell.] 1746 Collins *Ode to Pity* vii, Till, Virgin, Thou again delight To hear a British Shell! 1769 Gray *Ode for Music* 23 'Twas Milton struck the deep-toned shell. 1821 Byron *Diary* Wks. (1846) 423/1 My brethren of the shell. 1821 — *Sardanap.* III. i. 66 Hast thou thy shell in order? Sing me a song.

11. The integument of an armadillo, glyptodon, ostraciont, etc.; the elytron of an insect; the cast skin of a pupa.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 112 This animal [*sc.* the armadillo] being covered, like a tortoise, with a shell, or rather a number of shells. 1840 Swainson & Shuckard *Insects* § 70. 81 An immense assemblage of insects, having.. four wings, but of which two are converted into cases or shells (*elytra*). 1852 Dana *Crust.* II. 1370 The two elytra-like prolongations of the shell of the third segment of the body [of the Dinematuræ].

II. A shell-shaped object; something concave or hollow.

12. Applied *gen.* to a hollow spherical, hemispherical, or dome-shaped object.

1599 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 276 Whatsoever shall..misforten about the clock, viz., shelles or nutes or such like thinges. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Feb. 1644, That [jetto] which rises over the greate shell of lead, from whence it glides silently down a channel. 1753 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 5) I. 157 There rises above the Roof a semicircular Dome, which has two Shells,..the outward Shell is Carpentry, covered with Lead. 1759 H. Walpole *Let. to G. Montagu* 2 June, As they were sitting in the shell on my terrace. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* XII. 4630 The boat was one curved shell of hollow pearl. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* iv. (1862) 34 The whole vast shell of the firmament. 1851 Ruskin *Stones of Venice* I. xi. § 1 An arch..is a curved shell of firm materials, on whose back a burden is to be laid of loose materials.

13. a. A scale of a balance. *Sc.*

15.. *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), A pair of schellis. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1664) 143 Our Lord (who hath all you the Nobles lying in the shell of his ballance). *c* 1730 Ramsay *Fables, Twa Cats & Cheese* 22 He..ca's for the scales..He puts ilk haff in either shell.

†**b.** The bowl (of a chalice). *Obs.*

1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 134 A chalice, the shelle of silver and gilt, waing iiij ounces.

14. The semicircular guard of a sword, often elaborately worked.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2050/4 A Rapier Sword, the Hilt of which was made with a whole Shell. 1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing Master* 3 The Shell is that part of the Hilt next to the Blade. 1707 — *New Meth. Fencing* iv. § 3. 60 The Hilt hath its Pomel, Handle, Shell, and Cross-Barrs. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* lix, I seized his shell, which was close to my breast, before he could disintangle his point. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xix, The shell of my rapier struck against his ribs. 1869 Boutell *Arms & Armour* ix. 178 This weapon [the rapier] generally has a kind of small basket or shell.

15. The apsidal end of the school-room at Westminster School, so called from its conch-like shape. Hence, the name of the form (intermediate between the fifth and sixth) which originally tenanted the 'shell' at Westminster School, and *transf.* of forms (intermediate between forms designated by numbers) in other public schools: see quots.

1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 679 /2 Near these [forms] y^e shell's high concave walls appear. 1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* ccxxviii, Observe..what the best scholars in the Form immediately above you do, and so on, till you get into the shell yourself. 1825 Southey *Life & Corr.* (1849) I. 151 He was floated up to the Shell, beyond which the tide carried no one. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, The lower fifth, shell, and all the junior forms in order [at Rugby]. 1877 Ld. W. P. Lennox *Celebr. I have known* I. 43 The noise grew louder and louder, until the birch was safely deposited in a small room behind the 'shell',—so the upper end of the room was called from its shape [Westminster]. 1884 Forshall *Westm. Sch.* 3 The Headmaster faced all the boys, excepting the tenants of the 'Shell'. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* June 742/2 The third 'shell', a form within measurable distance of the lowest in the school [Harrow].

16. The bottom part of a turnip remaining after the root has been scooped out by sheep.

1802 Willich *Dom. Encycl.* IV. 60/2 The shells of turnips which have been suffered to lie on the ground for some time. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-farming* 49 An active man will, with the assistance of a boy or woman at picking shells, manage 600 full-mouthed sheep.

17. The outer ear; = Concha 4 a.

1847 Youatt *Horse* vi. 122 This cartilage, the conch or shell, is attached to the head by ligaments. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. i. 21 The whole external shell of the ear.

18. *U.S.* A light, narrow, racing-boat.

1873 B. Harte *What B. Harte Saw in Fiddletown*, etc. 98 A shell with its exercising crew. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 69/2 The first month of rowing in the shell is taken up in coaxing the fractious creature to be steady on its bottom.

b. The floating part of a racing boat; the dug-out portion of a West Indian canoe.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 3/1 After the skin and the ribs, which really constitute the shell of the boat, are finished, we fix the sents and stretchers. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 18 Mar. 7/4 The greater distance between the men necessitated by the slides also involved a longer shell. 1907 C. Hill-Tout *Brit. N. Amer., Far West* vii. 136 The thickness of the shell varies with the size of the vessel, the small [dug-out] canoes being about an inch.

19. Miscellaneous technical uses.

e. g.: in casting, the outer wall of the mould; a pump bucket or clack before it is grathed; a concave grinding tool; a thin film of copper forming the face of an electrotype, which is backed with type-metal; see also quots.

1819 Revelev *Let. to Shelley* 12 Nov., So that the melted metal..may fill up the..space left between the core and the shell, in order to form the desired cylinders. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 168 A fluted cylinder called the roller-bowl, encased at its lower and back part within a segment of a hollow cylinder called the shell. 1839 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 311/1 The shells or buckets are fitted with valves opening upwards. *Ibid.* VII. 370 Two 'shells' are to be provided, or what is technically termed the moulding box. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 699 A concave rough grinding tool of cast iron called a shell. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Shell* (*Weaving*), the upper and under shells are the bars of the lay, which are grooved to receive the reed. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 77 An insulated spherical shell concentric with the globe. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Shell*, a Russian tool for turning insides of hollow projectiles. 1885 Lock in *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 215/1 A substantial electrotype or shell should be obtained in 10–15 hours. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Shells*, a term for tinted spectacles for protecting the eyes from bright light.

III. An exterior or enclosing cover or case

20. a. A covering (of earth, stone, etc.).

1667 Primatt *City & C. Builder* 4 Coal-mines which are covered with a shell of stone about a fathom or more thick. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iii. 98 Arched over with an exterior Crust or Shell of Earth.

b. The crust of the earth.

a 1704 Locke *Elem. Nat. Philos.* viii. (1754) 32 Whatever we fetch from under ground is only what is lodg'd in the shell of the earth. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 35 The separation of the land from the waters, mentioned in Genesis: during which operation some places of the shell of the earth were forced outwards. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* xii. 331 The inner as well as the outer surface of the earth's crust or shell must be spheroidal.

21. A case of metal, etc. in which powder and shot is made up, esp. for use as a hand-grenade.

1644 Nye *Gunnery* II. (1647) 73 First of all fill these small shels [*i. e.* granadoes for the hand] with fine Gunpowder. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 85 To Load them, fill these small Shells with Gun-Powder. [*marg.*] The Shells are made of Glass, or nelid Clay, or Paper. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xvii. 127 How much Powder will fill that Shell? 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) Cc 3 b, The shell is a great hollow ball, filled with powder. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* (ed. 3) I. II. 101 Weight of Shell loaded for service.

b. Hence, an explosive projectile or bomb for use in a cannon or mortar. Also *collect. sing.*

1764. *Thomasson Tracts* (Brit. Mus.) CCCCXCII. No. 27. 110 They swear they will never fight more against guns that shoot twice, meaning the two cracks, the mortar and the shell. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 452, 13 mortars were tryed..and approved of, each of them throwing a shell a mile and half. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* ii. 181 The bomb-ship..plied the French with her shells. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 45 The Thunder..began to throw shells. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 391 A single shell bursting, was seen to put an effectual stop to their whole cavalry in a charge. 1854 TENNYSON *Lt. Brigade* iii, Storm'd at with shot and shell.

c. A cartridge case of paper or metal.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 18 Pour it in the paper shells. 1890 LEFFINGWELL *Wild Fowl Shooting* 122 You can get shells at the gunsmith's loaded, or, if you prefer, load them yourself. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 171 In America good paper cases, or 'shells', are dearer than in England.

d. *Pyrotechny.* (See quot.)

1878 T. KENTISH *Pyrotechn. Treas.* 117 Shells are hollow paper globes, fired vertically, from mortars, or iron tubes.

22. A wooden coffin, *esp.* a rough or temporary one. Also a thin coffin of lead or other material to be enclosed in a more substantial one.

1788 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 1045 Great abundance of human bones have been unavoidably dug up, most of which have been put into shells. 1799 SOUTHEY *Engl. Ecl.* Poet. Wks. III. 45 To slave while there is strength, in age the workhouse, A parish shell at last. 1837 RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* (ed. 2) viii. 222 Their [Spanish criminals] bodies..were then taken down by the executioner.., and placed in shells. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lv, Look rather at the living audience standing round the shell;—the deep grief on Barnes Newcome's fine countenance. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Shell*, a rough coffin to be enclosed in another. 1892 *Times* 4 Feb. 12/2 The leaden shell in which the body..is laid was sealed down and this enclosed in a beautiful olivewood coffin.

23. Miscellaneous uses.

a. *Naut.* The outer casing of a pulley-block; a thimble dead-eye block used to join the ends of two ropes. b. See quots 1802, 1853 and cf. *shell-jacket* (sense 39). c. The outer plating of a boiler. d *Bridge-building.* (See quot. 1876.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1783), *Shell of a block*, the outer frame or case, wherein the sheave or wheel is contained. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 149 The shell is made of elm or ash. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict., Shell*, a short jacket without arms, which was worn by light dragoons. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 114 The chief parts of a boiler are the shell, the flues, the furnaces and the steam chest. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* viii. 44 A made block consists of..the shell..; the sheave..; the pin..; and the strap. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl., Shell*, a short jacket without tails. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 326 *Concrete in a shell* is a name which might be applied to all the methods of founding a pier which depend on the..property which strong hydraulic concrete possesses of setting into a solid mass under water. The required space is enclosed by a wooden or iron shell. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 36 Topmast rigging is sometimes spliced round the shell of the dead eye. 1886 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Dec. 6/1 He had been measured for..tunics and shells and messing-jackets.

IV. A mere exterior or framework.

24. The external part, exterior, or outward aspect, the externals (of something immaterial).

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 10 We must not think we have then attained to the right knowledge of truth, when we have broken through the outward shell of words..that house it up. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. iv. § 2 It seems somewhat strange that God should take so great care about the shell and outside of his worship. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 204 Cullies, that Judge only by the Shell, and Appearance. 1774 *Earnest Addr. Methodists* (ed. 8) 5 The outward form and shell of religion. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* ii, The old Jewish blood still beat true, under all its affected shell of Neo-Platonist nonchalance. 1875 EARL LYTTON *Lett.* (1906) I. 335 Words are the shells of ideas. 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Micah Clarke* i, Among so many there were some whose piety was a shell for their ambition.

25. An empty or hollow thing; mere externality without substance.

1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 123 All the superstructure..a shell Stands now, and semblance only of itself! 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 426 Nothing but the shell of what was intended for the lasting support of a family of honour. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 270 Mere effigies and shells of men. 1846 *New Monthly Mag.* Dec. 410 He piously kissed that shell of a departed being. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Halt bef. Rome* 184 How shall the spirit be loyal To the shell of a spiritless thing?

26. a. The outer part of an edifice or fabric, the interior of which has been removed or destroyed.

1657 *Docum. St. Paul's* (Camden) 155 The roofe and floore of the west howse is fallen downe to the grownd, and lyeth on a heape within the shell thereof. 1705 JOS. TAYLOR *Journ. Edenb.* (1903) 65 The Shell of Cliffords Tower which was blown up in 1684. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 6 Sept., Hard by is the shell of a..Gothick palace. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summer in Skye* I. 34 The red shell of Tantallon speaks to you of the might of the Douglases. 1866 YOUNG *Fires* 59 Nothing remained but the red-hot skeleton or shell of the building. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. ii. 288 [She] built herself a stately mansion which was only reduced to a shell in 1794.

b. The skeleton or carcass of a building or a ship.

1705 ADDISON *Italy, Naples* 202 The Shell of a House, which he had not time to finish. 1761 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 29 July (1827) III. 68, I preached..in the shell of the new house. 1814 T. LANE *Guide Linc. Inn* 82 The shells or walls of the several chambers..are insured from fire by the society. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 580 When the shell of a building is finished, that is, previous to the floors being laid, or the ceilings lathed. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. of To-day* xxxii. (ed. 3) 295 The shell of the house, of brick, is old; but stone frontages, enlargements, and decorations, were afterwards made. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 53, I was shown the *Great Britain*, then a mere shell on the stocks, one of the first iron ships ever built.

c. *U.S.* A rough, wooden structure, without decoration or furniture.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxii. 293 They were mere rude shells, destitute of any species of furniture. 1882 HOWELLS in *Longman's Mag.* I. 48 The edifice was what we call a shell; it was not plastered. 1902 WISTER *Virginian* xiii, It [the eating palace] was a shell of wood, painted with golden emblems.

V. A scale or scale-like object.

27. A scale of a fish or reptile; a hard epidermal excrescence. *rare.*

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* iv. viii. 174 þonne hie mon slog oþþe sceat, þonne glad hit on þæm scyllum, swelce hit wære smeðe isen. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* xlvii. 360 Ælces fisces sciell bið to oðerre gefeged. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xi. 9 Ne ete ge nanne fisc buton þa þe habbað finnas and scilla. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xl. 94 [Lagartos] their bodies are couered ouer with shels. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 184 The leggs..were all of them cover'd with a strong hairy scale or shel.

28. a. A scale or lamina (of stone, etc.).

13.. *Guy Warw.* xciii. (1891) 454 Nas neuer wepen þat euer was make þat o schel miȝt þerof take, Na more þan of þe flint. 1645 *Docum. St. Paul's* (Camden) 144 Whit marble in block and shels 140 fo[ot]. 1833–4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 592/1 Such flagstones..are much liable to scale off in irregular 'shells'.

† b. A lamina (of bone). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 Neuere þe lattere kynde wole afterward don awey a schelle of þilke same boon, nouȝt ȝenstondynge þi schauynge. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 171 A Contusion when the bone is pressed down; yet so, that it is not broken into many shells.

† **29.** *pl.* Scurf; = SCALE *sb.*[2] 2. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 189 Furfurea ben a maner of squamis .i. schellis þat comeþ of brennyng þat is in þe skyn. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Civ b, The hede often enointed with the same..withdryveth the shelles from the hede.

30. Any of the thin pieces of metal composing scale-armour; = SCALE *sb.*[2] 7 a.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. iii. 115 b, They had..vppon their bodies curates of shelles of diuers colours. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Mem. Sir W. Kirkaldy* ix. 85 They wore the most splendid armour of the age, with surcoats or hoquetons covered with shells of silver gilt.

† **31.** *Cant.* (*pl.*) Money. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* I. C 2 The purse, the bong, The monie, the Shels. *Ibid.* II. D j b, The farmer..mist his purse, searcht for it, but lining and shels & all was gone. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. i. L j b, 'Tis a question whether there bee any siluer shels amongst them, for all their sattin outsides.

† **32.** *pl.* Fragments. *Obs. rare.*

1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 54 The Falcon..russillit & rang hir bellis, Almaist scho had al schakin þame in schellis.

33. An epaulette; = SCALE *sb.*[2] 9.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvii, The Captain, with shells on his frock-coat.

VI. Attributive uses and Combinations.

34. In sense I: a. Simple attrib., as *shell-colour, -covering, -layer*, etc.

1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* II. i. 67 Bright pink, the *shell-colour. 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* XXVI. 179/1 The evolution of the shell-colour. 1612 DABORNE *Christian turn'd Turke* I. ii. C 2 Poore fishers brat, that neuer didst aspire Aboue a musle boate,..That..didst smell Worse then thy *shell commodity at midsummer. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 318 The external *shell-layer consists of fusiform cells. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 562/2 The various examples of *shell-membrane. 1835–6 *Ibid.* I. 548/2 The inner sides of the *shell-muscles. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 252 *Shell Net. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Geol. Talks* 193 In Lamellibrachs the *shell-outline is not the same on each side of the beak. 1857 J. G. WOOD *Comm. Obj. Seashore* 24 Upon this leathery mantle are placed eight *shell-plates, which overlap each other. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 287 The *shell-wall is removed by weathering.

b. Objective and objective genitive, as *shell-cleaner, -ealer, -eating, -monger*, etc.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Shell-cleaner*, a person who makes a business of cleansing and scouring shells. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 17 Our most exact and industrious *shell-collectors. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* v. 77 Such species as are especially *shell-eaters. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xiv. 252 Clouds of a black *shell-eating bird, called linongolo. 1850 *British Museum* (Chambers) 192 *Shell-engraving, however, under the name of *Conchylie*, is now carried on..in Italy. 1748 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 6 Dec., The..tribes of insect-mongers, *shell-mongers, and pursuers and driers of butterflies.

c. Parasynthetic, instrumental, etc., as *shell-borne, -burred, -housed, -wrought*, etc. adjs.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 237 O *shell-borne Neptune. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Deep-Sea Cables*, The great grey level plains of ooze where the *shell-burred cables creep. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 549/1 The *shell-clad Nautilus. 1883 *Good Words* 113 Gorgeous articles of native dress, feather-tasseled, *shell-fringed, coral-beaded. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 506 The *shell-housde snaile. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* (1717) 395 In roughest tides his *shell-prepared brest Untoucht with danger, finds a haven of rest. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. 3 Now with his hands..The Swaine attempts to get the *shell-strewd shores. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 261 The *shell-strewn beach. 1741 BOYSE *Patience* 182 Sweet was each *shell-wrought bowl. 1747 MASON *Ode to Water Nymph* 38 Yon shell-wrought terras.

d. Similative, as *shell-curved, -formed, -red*, etc.; also *shell-like* adj. and adv., *-wise* adv.

1901 LADY DILKE *Fr. Furnit. 18th Cent.* 48 The *shell-curved lines which maintain their decorative value in the Salle à manger. *c* 1800 LEYDEN *Mermaid* liv, The *shell-formed lyres of ocean ring. 1692 RAY *Disc.* 132 There are found not only *shell-like stones, but real shells. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 46 Of the..Rooms..the lesser ones are arch'd shell-like. 1827 HOOD *Bianca's Dream* 242 Her small and shell-like ear. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 917 Shell-like plates of varying size with scalloped margins. 1887 *Daily News* 19 May 5/6 Lined with *shell-pink satin. 1891 'O. THANET' *Otto the Knt.*, etc. 311 Shades of gray and purple and *shell-red. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. v. 34 The three *shell-shaped squares in the centre of the city. 1552 in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 88 Makings the same [feathers] into grente plumes, to stand *shell-wise overthwarte the hed peces of the worthyes of the Greekes.

35. In various senses of branch I, passing into *adj.*

a. Of an animal, fruit, etc.: Having a shell; see also SHELL-FISH, -SNAIL.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/2 Schale notys, and oþer schelle frute. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Shell-fish*, Honetus observes, That Shell Animals have no Diversity of Sex. 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* Introd. p. cxviii, The pots containing the seeds or shell-fruits. 1859–62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 353 The genus *Testacellus* or Shell-slug. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvii, Their shell-fauna is of a Mexican and Central American type.

b. Of geological formations or deposits: Consisting wholly or largely of (sea)shells (esp. in a triturated or powdery state, *shell-marl, -sand*).

(Cf. *shale marl*, 1682, s. v. MARL *sb.*[1] 1 b.)

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1596) 43 The shell stones (that lie in arable landes..) first burnt, and then beaten into fine powder. 1692 A. SYMSON *Descr. Galloway* (1823) 94 As for lime they are supplyed from the Shell-bank of Kirkinner. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Shell-sand*, a name given by the farmers, in some parts of England, to the fragments of shells found on the sea-shores, and ground to a sort of powder, so that they resemble sand. 1759 MILLS tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. 29 This author seems never to have seen shell-marle. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 25 Dec. (1766) 7 This shell-bluff is 300 yards more or less along the river's bank. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 138 The coarse shell-limestone, which immediately covers the chalk strata in the neighbourhood of Paris. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol., Min.* etc. Gloss., *Shell marl*, a deposit of clay, peat, and silt, mixed with shells, which collects at the bottom of fresh water lakes. 1850 DANA *Min.* 208 Fine marble or lumachelle is a dark brown shell marble. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 589 Shell-beds are formed of dead and drifted shells, heaped together by tides and currents. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Perseus* iv, Shell-drifts bleaching in the sunshine.

c. Of an artificial structure, vessel, etc.: Consisting or formed of a shell or shells; made from a shell or shells; ornamented with shells; (of a road, *U.S.*), having a bed or layer of shells.

1627 MAY *Lucan* ix. Q 8 b, Whose shrill shell-trumpett seas and shores doo heare. 1637 NABBES *Microcosmus* iv. F j b, From a rock That weeps a running christall she [*sc.* Temperance] doth fill Her shell cup. 1699 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. ix. 87 Triton's Shell-trumpet is famous in Poetical Story. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Shell*, The effects of this shell-manure. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 153 The gardens are of great extent, with..shell grottos. 1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 17 There are but two drives in the neighbourhood of New Orleans—the old and new 'Shell Roads'...They are ..thickly covered..with small sea shells. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* xiii. 169 Bone or shell ear-rings. 1851 S. P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* 1. 46 The makers of shell-cameos avail themselves of this difference [of colour] to produce white or rose-coloured figures on a dark ground. 1878 B. HARTE *Man on Beach* 55 Two or three highly-colored prints, a shell workbox, a ghastly winter bouquet of skeleton leaves and mosses. 1888 MRS. CUSTER *Tenting on Plains* ix, The shell drive along the ocean. 1904 WINSTON CHURCHILL *Crossing* III. v, A white shell walk divided the garden.

d. Of an implement: Hollow, or having a concave part.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 254 The Taper-shell-bit is used for widening holes. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annusem.* 179 The first tool used is an auger; the shell part ..four inches in diameter. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 31 For rough work..the shell augur alone is used.

e. Of the shape of a shell; (of material, trimming, etc.) having a shell pattern.

1774 in *Amer. Hist. Rev.* (1899) V. 311 She is drest in a neat shell Callico Gown. 1840 MRS. GAUGAIN *Lady's Assist. Knitting* 142 Shell pattern, or half square for a quilt or counterpane. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* v, Shell-trimmings and flutings. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 92 Shell Couching, a Flat Couching, in which the securing stitches are arranged in half curves, and bear some resemblance to the shape of a scallop shell. 1885 W. J. E. CRANE *Bookbinding* xiii. 101 The pattern called large brown French, or shell pattern. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 9/1 'The shell chair', which is like a scallop shell.

f. Made of tortoise-shell. ? *U.S.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Shell-comb*, a lady's comb for the hair, or a toilet comb, made of tortoiseshell. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Shell-piece*, one of the shields of tortoise-shell or horn, used with spring eye-glasses which clasp the nose. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 808/1 She replaced the dagger with a shell pin from her own hair.

36. In sense 21: a. Simple attrib., as *shell-fire, fougasse, -gun, -room, -shop*, etc.; b. objective, as *shell-filling*, etc.; c. advb., as *shell-proof -stricken* adjs.

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munit. War* 31 The carrier-block moves the *shell-drawer and causes it to draw out the discharged shell from the chamber. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* (ed. 3) I. II. 101 A *shell-filling room. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 132 *Shell firing was next tried at a distance of 1,500 yards. 1834 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 207 *Shell Fougasses. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Shell-gage* (*Ordnance*), an instrument for verifying the thickness of hollow projectiles. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 135 The accurate and long-range firing of such rifled *shell-guns. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xii. 132 The *shell hoist..is provided with a cowl.

1864 WEBSTER, *Shell-proof*, capable of resisting bomb shells. 1865 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 130 **Shell-rooms*, a compartment in a bomb-vessel, fitted up with shelves to receive bomb-shells when charged. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 16 The *shell-shop, where they [shells] are taken in and finished. 1901 'LINESMAN' *Words by Eyewitness* iii. (1902) 40 The most *shell-stricken kopje in South Africa. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* ii, A clump of *shell-torn bodies. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 29 Now that steel is used instead of iron the *shell-wall is much thinner.

37. In sense 15.

1833 *Quart. Jrnl. Educ.* V. 40 Fifth Form... Shell Form... Sixth Form. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, It was the prescribed quantity of Homer for a shell lesson. 1867 W. L. COLLINS *Public Sch., Westm.* viii. 178 At the end of this room [the schoolroom] there is a kind of semicircular apse, in which the 'shell' form were formerly taught.

38. In sense 18: Of boats of a light racing form; hence of a race rowed by such boats.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii, A 'skeleton' or 'shell' race-boat. 1873 *Forest & Stream* 25 Sept. 108/1 A new four-oared shell boat. *Ibid.*, A four-oared shell race.

39. Special comb.: **shell-back**, (*a*) *jocular*, a sailor, *esp.* a hardened or experienced one; (*b*) a marine turtle; **shell-bake** *v.*, to overheat an egg that is being incubated so as to kill (the bird); **shell-bearing** *a.*, = CONCHIFEROUS 1 and 2; **shell-blow**, a call blown on a horn made of a large species of shell (e.g. a conch-shell); so **shell-blowing**; † **shell-bread**, a kind of bread or biscuit baked in large mussel-shells; **shell-breaker**, an instrument used in lithotomy; **shell button** (see quots.); † **shell-cap**, ? a lace cap of shell pattern; **shell-fire** *dial.*, phosphorescence or lambent fire seen enveloping or issuing from bodies (see quots.); **shell-flowers**, 'ornaments made with small shells, plain or coloured' (1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*); **shell-game** *U.S.*, a sleight-of-hand swindling game in which a small object is concealed under a walnut shell or the like, and bets are made as to which shell the object is under; **shell-gland**, (*a*) an excretory organ beneath the shell in the lower crustaceans; (*b*) the shell-secreting gland of a mollusc; **shell-gold** [see sense 2 e], gold for painting or writing, laid in a mussel-shell; **shell-heap**, a mound of domestic remains consisting mainly of refuse shells accumulated by aborigines who subsisted on shell-fish; **shell-hearing**, in 'psychical research', the induction of hallucinatory voices by listening with the ear to the aperture of a shell; † **shell-house**, a grotto; **shell-jacket**, an undress tight-fitting military jacket, short in the back; **shell-keep**, a form of Norman keep built on a mound (usually the site of an older fortress); **shell-lime**, lime made by burning sea-shells; **shell-man** *U.S.*, a swindler who plays the shell-game; † **shell-meat**, edible shell-fish; † **shell-mine** (see quot.); **shell-money** = WAMPUM; **shell-mound** = *shell-heap*; † **shell-naked** *a.*, ? as bare as an eggshell; **shell-paste**, thin paste for lining a pie-dish, etc.; **shell-plate**, one of the plates forming the outer shell of a vessel, boiler, etc.; so **shell-plating**; **shell-pump** = *sand-pump* (see SAND *sb.*[2] 10); **shell-roll** (see quot.); **shell-sac** = *shell-gland* (b); **shell-sickness**, a disease in sheep characterized by shell-like thickenings in the intestines; † **shell-silver**, silver for painting, etc. in the same form as shell-gold; **shell-stick**, a stick with a shell on the end used as a weapon by some Australian aborigines; **shell-suit**, a suit of clothes consisting of tight-fitting trousers buttoning on to a tunic; † **shell-tooth**, any of the teeth of a horse which bear the mark; also *adj.* = † **shell-toothed** *a.* (see quots.).

1883 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* i, It takes a sailor a long time to..get quit of the bold sheer that earns him the name of *shell-back. 1891–4 STEVENSON in G. Balfour *Life* (1911) 249 The arrival of strange old shell-back guests out of every quarter of the island world. 1905 A. I. SHAND *Days of Past* iii. 38 The shellbacks from the Caribbean Sea or Ascension floating in the tanks. 1817 J. MAYER *Sportman's Direct.* (ed. 2) 54 The silk hens are the best for the act of incubation, the heat of the common hens being apt to *shellbake the birds in the eggs. 1844 *Athenæum* 5 Oct. 902/3 A species of *shell-bearing annelid, the Ditrupa. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 168 Shell-bearing gravels. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 50 This mode of working continued till *shell-blow at half past one by the sun-dial. 1861 G. BLYTH *Remin. Miss. Life* ii. 54 At noon or, as it was called, the shellblow time. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 178 All sounds of *shell-blowing had ceased. 1665 R. MAY *Accomplisht Cook* (ed. 2) 274 To make *Shell Bread. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 815 For small stones..the '*shell-breaker' only is used. 1834–6 BARLOW *Manuf.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 608 *Shell buttons are those which consist of a back made of bone without any shank but corded with catgut. 1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* (1867) I. 263/1 Buttons in which the convex front is closed in behind with another piece of metal, also convex on the outer surface, but less so than the front. These are called shell buttons. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Brit. Synon.* I. 359 She gained about 350l. 'tis said, and laid out two hundred of the money instantly in a *shell-cap. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 138 A bright flame was always considered as a fortunate omen, whether it were a real one issuing from an altar, or a seeming one (what we call *shell-fire) from the head of a living person. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* Suppl., *Fairy-sparks*, or *Shel-fire*, electric sparks, often seen on clothes at night. Kent. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Shell-fire*, the phosphorescence sometimes exhibited in farm-yards, &c., from decayed straw, &c. or touchwood. 1738–9 MRS. DELANY *Autobiogr.* (1861) II. 37, I wish you could safely send me the antique shell nosegay; I am going to fill a glass case with *shell-flowers. 1899 *Philistine* ix. 157 All the people who work the filological *shell-game. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 268 At the sides of the latter [carapace], two coiled tubes with clear contents, the so-called *shell-glands, are seen. 1883 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 639/2 The embryonic shell-sac or shell-gland. 1573 *Art of Limning* fo. iiij, If you will buye at the Potecaries *shell golde or shell silver, with the which (being tempered with gumme water) you may verye well write with a pen. 1675 A. BROWNE *App. Art of Limning* 25 Cover over the Rais'd Work with the finest Shell Gold. 1758 DOSSIE *Handmaid Arts* 391 When the gold powders are used along with paintings in water colours, it is previously formed into shell gold..This shell gold is prepared by tempering the gold powder with very weak gum water. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 803 When great brilliancy is not wanted, shell-gold may be used instead of gold leaf, to gild upon the size. 1882 E. A. BARBER in *Amer. Antiq.* IV. 201 Mr. Tooker informs me further that he has found perfect clay pipes on *shell heaps and on the sites of aboriginal villages. 1893 *Tablet* 22 July 126 Miss X who is understood to be very gifted.. in crystal vision and in *shell-hearing. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb. 1644,..A grotto, or *shell house. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) I. 46 The operation required in a shell-house. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* II. iv. 114 As travellers, unprovided with our traps, we appeared there in *shell jackets. 1868 *Queen's Regul. Army* § 608 The 'surplus kit'..being carried in the squad bags,..viz.: 1 shell jacket, 1 pair socks, 1 shirt, 1 towell [etc.]. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 197 The true castle of Montgomery..no square donjon, but a vast *shell-keep on a mighty mound. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 189 *Shell Lime, that is, Cockle or other shells burnt. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 39 The antiquity of this very thick old wall is seen from its stones having been run together with hot shell-lime. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 24 Sept. 5/2 The *shell-man whom she hired was the success of the evening, and gallantly handed back the bills of large denominations which the guests passed over to him in making their bets, 'just for fun.' 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xi. 402 Sacraments, like to *shelmeats, may be eaten after fowl hands, without any harm. 1648–52 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1860) 106 The Mine hath the name of.. *Shell-mine for the following reason: for this stuff or Oar being neither loose..as earth.., neither firm..as stone, is of a middle substance..composed of shells or scales. 1851 J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Notes N. Amer.* II. 465 From the purple interior of this shell the *wampum* or *shell-money of the Indians was prepared. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* I. i. (1863) 36 Ancient *shell-mounds, the supposed kitchen refuse of the aborigines. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 185 'Shell-mound' *axes. 1879 — *Sci. Lect.* v. 156 The dog is the only domestic animal found in the shell-mounds. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 33 A Goose..Which out of Peaks-Arse..was seen *Shell-naked *sally*, rifled of her plume. 1764 ELIZA MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 86 Make a little *shell-paste, and line your tins. 1869 E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xix. 422 The sides of the poop and forecastle to be one third lighter than the *shell plates amidships. 1899 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 6/6 Shell-plate boilers improve as time goes on. 1894 W. H. WHITE *Man. Naval Arch.* (ed. 3) 333 Iron or steel ships have comparatively thin *shell-plating stiffened by transverse and longitudinal frames. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Shell-pump*, a tube with a clack-valve at its foot, used for removing the detritus from a bored shaft. 1892 NASMITH *Students' Cotton Spinning* 164 The top rollers are almost universally made for the front line of a drawing frame of the Leigh loose boss type. This is called in America the '*shell roll'. 1883 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 639 In very few instances..the primitive *shell-sac is retained and enlarged as the permanent shell-forming area. *c* 1794 in Shirreff *Agric. Shetl. Isl.* (1814) App. 47 The water, or *shell sickness, is a disease peculiar to those sheep who feed on the hilly pastures at a distance from the sea shores. 1573 *Shell-silver [see *shell-gold* above]. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Silver*, Shell-Silver, is made of the Shreads of Silver Leaves, or of the Leaves themselves: Used in Painting and Silvering certain Works. 1790 J. WHITE *Jrnl. Voy. N. S. Wales* 194 A convict..met a party of the natives..by whom he was beaten, and also slightly wounded with the *shell-stick used in throwing their spears. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. ii. 33 The Clapham pedagogue was a great stickler for corporal punishment in the case of small boys, and to the administration of this the *shell suits then worn lent themselves admirably. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4249/4 A very strong well-limb'd Punch, ..6 years old, and *Shell-Tooth. 1826–7 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVIII. 599/2 As in the centre they [*sc.* corner teeth of a horse] are hollowed like a shell, and contain a kind of fleshy substance, called the mark, they are sometimes called shell teeth. 1726 *Dict. Rusticum* (ed. 3) s.v. *Horse's-age*, A horse is said to be *Shell-toothed, when he has long Teeth, and yet black specks in them. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Shell-toothed*,..an appellation given to a horse that from five years old to old age naturally, and without any artifice, bears mark in all his fore teeth, and there still keeps that hollow place with the black mark.

b. In names of animals and plants: **shell-bark**, short for *shell-bark hickory* (occas. *s. walnut*), a North American tree, *Carya* (formerly *Juglans*) *alba*, having a rough shaggy bark consisting of long narrow plates loosely adhering by the middle; also *C. sulcata* (Thick Shell-bark); **shell-binder**, *Terebella conchilega*, the tube of which is composed of sand and fragments of shells; **shell-eater**, an African bird, *Anastomus lamelligerus* (cf. OPEN-BILL); **shell-flower**, *Molucella lævis*, the genus *Chelone*, and some species of *Alpinia*; **shell-fly**, a kind of fly; an angler's artificial fly (see quots.); **shell-grinder**, **shell-ibis** (see quots.); **shell-insect**, (*a*) see quot.; (*b*) a name for crustaceans of the group *Entomostraca*; **shell-lettuce** (see quot.); **shell parrakeet**, the Australian species *Melopsittacus undulatus* (Cassell); † **shell-pear** = AVOCADO; † **shell-toad**, nonce-translation of Du. *schildpad* (see SHELLPAD); **shell-worm**, † (*a*) a kind of shell-fish; (*b*) a tubicolous annelid; (*c*) a mollusc of the family *Dentaliidæ*.

1805 ALEX. WILSON *Foresters* Poems & Lit. Prose (1876) II. 131 In deep glens are groves of *Shellbarks found. 1814 PURSH *Flora Amer. Septentr.* II. 637 *Juglans sulcata*..is called Thick Shell-bark Hickory, Springfield or Glocester Nut. *Ibid.*, *Juglans alba*..is known by the name of Shell-bark Hickory, Shag-bark and Scaly-bark Hickory. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 489 Shell-bark Walnut Tree. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 133 *Carya sulcata*,..Big Shell-bark. Bottom Shell-bark. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 701 The *Shell-binder is very plentiful on some of our coasts. 1869–73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* IV. 75 The African Clapper-bill, or *Shell-eater. 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 129 *Molucella lævis*, *shell-flower. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 285 *Chelone glabra*,..called..Shell-flower, Balmony. 1884 W. MILLER *Plant n.* 124/2 Shell-flower... Brush. *Alpinia* (*Hellenia*) *cærulea*. Indian. *Alpinia nutans*. 1653 WALTON *Angler* v. 97 There are as many sorts of Flies as there be of Fruits:..as the dun flie,..the *shei flie, the cloudy or blackish flie. 1655 *Ibid* v. (1661) 107 The shell-fly, good in mid July, the body made of greenish wool, lapt about with the herle of a Peacocks tail; and the wings made of the wings of the Buzzard. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 334 The Shell Fly, termed also the Green Fly. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 177 The following list, which are well known to the expert angler: viz. barm fly,..sand fly, shell fly. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 174/1 (*Queensland*), The *shell-grinder, *Cestracion*, is similar to a shark found as fossil in Europe. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 655 *note*, Others [*sc.* names given to birds of the genus *Anastomus*].. are Shell-eater, *Shell-Ibis, and Snail-eater. 1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* iv. 97 *Anastomus* is called the 'Shell-Ibis' from its cleverness in extracting *Unio* and other molluscs from their shells. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Shell-gall-insect*, an insect of the gall-insect class, somewhat resembling those which are called the boat-fashioned ones. ..It has its name of *shell-insect, from the resemblance it bears to a muscle-shell. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 148 The *Shell Lettice, so called from the roundness of its Leaf, almost like a Shell, is the first that will Cabbage at the going out of the Winter; otherwise called Winter Lettice. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Physit.* 41, I never heard it called by any other name than the Spanish Pear, or by some the *Shell-Pear. 1691–6 PLUKENET *Almagestum* Wks. 1769 III. 39 Shell-Pear (i. e.) *Pyrus corticosus & testaceus*. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2307/2 He was called Shildpad: that is to say, *Sheltode: for that he beyng a short grundy and of litle stature, did ryde commonly with a great broad hat. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Escaramugos*, a kind of *shell worm breeding on rockes, and on the sides of ships.

Shell (ʃel), *v.* [f. SHELL *sb.* Cf. MLG. *schellen* to peel; also SHALE *v.*, SHEEL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To remove (a seed) from its shell, husk, or pod. Also with *out*.

Shelling peas is put (colloq.) for a type of a simple easy process.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 33 Thyrtye granes of Lentilles shelled. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Play House* I. i, What, Shelling of Beans? 'tis a proper work For the Long Vacation. 1725 P. BLAIR *Pharmaco-Bot.* III. 129 Three Bolls of unshell'd or unhusk'd Oats only yield one Boll of what is shell'd or husk'd. 1796 *Mrs. Glasse's Cookery* iii. 32 Shell your pease just before you want them. 1803 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 125 In bad weather, shell out your corn. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, I never..shelled a pea in my life. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxii, Shelling peas into a dish. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *To Shell corn*, to remove the grains of Indian corn from the cob. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* v, Engaged in shelling some seed-beans.

b. *Med.* To extrude, expel (a growth).

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 41 The capsule of the glands was opened, and most of them were shelled out without much difficulty. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 384 An elastic moveable tumour..which was easily shelled after a slight dissection.

c. (See quots.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., To Shell*, (*Vet.*) is said of a horse that has the teeth completely bare and uncovered, which happens about the fifteenth or sixteenth year. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Animals and children are always said to shell their teeth—that is, to shed or cast the milk teeth.

d. *intr.* Of grain, seed, etc.: To drop out of the shell or husk.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Shell*..3. To be disengaged from the husk; as, wheat or rye shells in reaping. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. i. 71 The oats that shell out on the land at harvest time.

2. *trans.* To remove the shell, husk, etc. of.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. Prol. A 3 They shall shell [orig. *esgoussera*] the Shrub's delicious Fruit, Whose Flow'r they in the Spring so much had fear'd. 1705 in Agnew *Hered. Sheriffs Galloway* (1893) II. xi. 207 That they shell their oats sufficientlie for the first time, and winnow the shelling. 1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 139 The oats are dried at home.. they are then sent to a mill to be shelled. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 228 Some shrimps shelled. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 72 Coarse millstones for shelling clover. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* 193 The women who shell almonds in the south of France. 1894 *Century Mag.* XLVII. 851, I remembered that my Lake George neighbors 'shell' out their nuts when they take the 'shucks' off them.

b. To bring forth as from a shell. *rare.*
1890 [Mrs. A. Macleod] *Austral. Girl* xvi, Creatures that are shelled into life in weltering heaps.

3. *intr.* To come away or fall off as a shell, crust, or outer coat; to come *off* in thin pieces, peel or scale *off*.
1676 Wiseman *Chirurg. Treat.* iv. iv. 287 By this very method the rottenness of the Bone soon shell'd off. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 38 There is nothing..that appears either tarnished or shel'd off [orig. *écaillé*] in any part. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 636 It did..damage to the column..by causing its surface to shell off. 1883 R. Haldane in *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 254/2 (*Whitewashing*) This [mixture] will not shell off.

4. *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, a shell; to encase. (See Shelled *a.* 1.)
1637 N. Whiting *Albino & Bellama* 9 His body shelled in a Satten skin Of azure dye. *Ibid.* 53 Cupid..disdaines to dwell In loftie pallace, but does shell Himselfe in strawthatcht roofe. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, lxxiv, They did returne Vnto the King; who Shells himselfe, to see Wᵗʰin himselfe, the Obiect of this Scorne. 1666 [Marvell.] *Third Advice to Painter* 18 Even they (though shell'd in trebble Oak) Will prove an Addle-egg with double Yoalk. 1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* xix. (1869) 68 Shell thee with steel or brass,..Death from the casque will pull thy cautious head. *c* 1822 Beddoes *Poems, Pygmalion* 69 Like a dim mist Shelling a god, it rolled. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xviii, Their faces seemed full of speech, as if their minds had been shelled after the manner of horse-chesnuts.

† b. *pass.* (app.) To be fixed close, as a mollusc to its shell.
1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, ccxxvi, A Man soe Shell'd in Blood vnto his Beast.

5. a. To furnish with shells for collecting spat.
1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 110 Spawning oysters are frequently put down in the spring, two months before the ground is shelled. 1891 W. K. Brooks *Oyster* 108 Of this vast area a large portion has been cleaned up and shelled.

b. To spread oyster-shells on (ground) as a fertilizer; to make up (a road) with shells; *intr.* to deal in or use oyster-shells.
In U. S. Dicts.

6. To bombard with shells (also *absol.*); to drive *out of* a place by shelling.
1856 W. H. Russell *War* xxiii, 227 The Russians now shell vigorously. 1870 *Standard* 16 Nov., A battery was planted, and the chateau was about to be shelled. 1895 *Times* 4 Feb. 5/1 Every gun in the fort had been silenced, and the Japanese were fairly shelled out of it.
transf. 1897 'H. S. Merriman' *In Kedar's Tents* xx, The other soldier was chasing his opponent up the hill, shelling him, as he rode away, with oaths and stones.
fig. 1827 Scott *Chron. Canongate* i, My quondam doer had ensconced himself chin-deep among legal trenches..but my two protectors shelled him out of his defences. 1834 De Quincey *Autob. Sk.* Wks. 1853 I. 45 From these..he was speedily driven, or one might say shelled out, by a concerted assault of my sister Mary's.

7. **Shell out.** *colloq.* (*fig.* from sense 1).
a. *trans.* To disburse, pay up, hand over. Also (rarely) *to shell down.*
1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T., Forester, The Bank-Notes*, One of you..must shell out your corianders [see Coriander 3]. 1815 — *Love & Law* i. i, To shell out for me the price of a daacent horse. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* vii, The gold is shelled down when ye command, as fast as I have seen the ash-keys fall in a frosty morning. 1819 Moore *Tom Crib's Memor.* (ed. 3) 27 Who knows but, if coax'd, he may shell out the shiners? 1863 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 209 Shell oot yor goold, my collier lad.
b. *intr.* To pay up.
1821 Egan *Life in London* (1869) x. 265 If you are too scaly to tip for it, I'll shell out and shame you. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vi, I've got a tick at Sally's, . but then I hate running it high..towards the end of the half, 'cause one has to shell out for it all directly one comes back. 1889 H. O'Reilly *50 Yrs. on Trail* 254, I had to 'shell out' pretty freely..it cost me 250 dollars.
c. *trans.* To let out, declare. *rare.*
1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* i, Come, Miss Channing, just shell out what you know.

Shell, obs. Anglo-Irish form of Sell *v.*
a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 173 A Judas an Apostat merchant shellinge the same for money. *Ibid.* II. 137 To shell the lives of his abetters.

Shellac (ʃĕlæ·k, ʃe·læk). Also 8 **shellack, shel-lack, shell-lake, shell lack,** 8–9 **shell-lac, shell lac.** [transl. F. *laque en écailles* lac (see Lac[1]) in thin plates. (Cf. G. *schalenlack*, beside *schellack* from English.)] Lac melted and run into thin plates.
1713 *Mercator* No. 93/4, 2370 l. Shellack. 1716 *Gt. Brit. Weekly Pacquet* No. 17 Gum Shell Lack, Ditto Seed Lack, Ditto Stick Lack. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1787) II. 79 Lacks, such as shel-lack, stick lack, &c. 1734–5 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 20 A Cake of Shell-Lake. 1847 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xvii. (1842) 476 Varnished with a solution of shell lac in strong alcohol. 1873 Spon in *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 23/1 Shellac is the only cement used by jewellers for jet articles.
attrib. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 792 Shell-lac varnish is rather softer than seed-lac varnish. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 12 Carbolised shellac plaster.
Hence **Shellacked** (-acked) *pa. pple.*, coated, varnished, or fastened with shellac; **Shellacking** (-acing), a coating of shellac.
1882 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 688 The bedrooms are shellacked and some are stained of a deep tint. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 88 A piece of sapphire which is..shellaced to a brass handle. *Ibid.* 104 It..saves time when used instead of waxing or shellacing. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 419 The shellacked cotton, oil, and other materials with which the transformer circuits are insulated.

Shellam, variant of Schelm *Obs.*
c 1619 *Barnavelt* II. i. in Bullen *O. P.* II. 229 The proude Shellams [*printed* Shellains] are paid too well.

Shell-apple, -drake, -duck: see Shell-apple, Sheldrake, Shelduck.

Shelled (ʃeld), *a.* [f. Shell *sb.* + -ed[2].]
1. Of animals, fruits, etc.: Having a shell.
Shelled insects, the crustacean group *Entomostraca*: cf. *shell-insect* s. v. Shell *sb.* 39 b.
1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 102 Those fruites that are shelde, as Nuttes. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. Disc. xiv. 29 They are like shelled fish, singing loudest when their house is on fire about their ears. 1730 Southall *Treat. Bugs* 19 A Bugg's Body is shaped and shelled, and the Shell as transparent..as the most beautiful..Turtle. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 510 The juices of shell'd fish. 1812 D'Israeli *Calam Auth.* (1867) 140 Authors must not be thin-skinned, but shelled like the rhinoceros. 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* iv, He's shelled like a partan. 1854 A. Adams, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 370 Shelled-Astacians (*Epipyxididæ*). 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1009 The contained eggs, or rather shelled embryos, are minute.
b. With prefixed adj.: Having a shell (of a certain kind).
1611 [see Hard-shelled, Soft-shelled]. 1649 Thick-shell'd [see Thick *a.* 12]. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 626 The corn here is thinner shelled than that which grows in a fatter soil. 1845 Gosse *Ocean* i. (1849) 58 Some little shelled Mollusk. 1904 P. Fountain *Gt. North-West* xxi. 249 The eggs..are very small and delicate shelled.
2. Of a beach: Covered with shells.
1895 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 1 Feb. 11/2 A generous expanse of shelled and sandy beach.
3. Of ammunition: Contained in shells.
1900 *Daily News* 13 June 7/6 Our artillery now poured in common shelled lyddite.

Shelled (ʃeld), *ppl. a.* [f. Shell *v.* + -ed[1].] Deprived of the shell; from which the shell has been removed or shed. Cf. Sheeled.
1725 P. Blair *Pharmaco-Bot.* III. 129 It is of this shell'd Oats that they make the Grotts 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* ii, A shelled pea-cod. 1887 *Daily News* 18 July 2/5 Peas..8d to 1s per shelled pint.

Shelled, variant of Sheld *a.*

Sheller (ʃe·ləɹ). [f. Shell *v.* + -er[1].]
1. One who shells peas, etc.; *spec.* one whose occupation it is to open bivalves.
1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. Prol. A 7, Clever Shellers of Beans. 1832 *Scorehy Farm Rep.* 10 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, For these long oats, the 'shellers', who buy the largest quantities to convert into oatmeal, will give as much per stone, as they will for the short ones. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 43 Some fastidious persons might perhaps object that the fingers of the shellers [of the peas] are somewhat coarse. 1887 Goode, etc., *Fisheries U. S.* v. II. 593 The clams are thoroughly washed before they are given over to the knives of the 'shellers', or 'openers'.
b. A machine for rasping or rubbing the grain from the cob. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*
2. A contrivance for providing an object with a shell or coating.
1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 Sept. 12/1 After this it has only to go into the sheller, where it gets its last coat in the shape of a plaster of Paris shell.

She·llery. *nonce-word.* [f. Shell *sb.*[1] + -ery.] A depreciatory name for: A grotto.
1737 in Mrs. Delany *Autobiogr.* (1861) I. 608, I have been to see Lady Walpole's shellery (for *grotto* I will *not* call it).

Shellet, etc.: see Shillet.

Shelleyan (ʃe·li,ăn), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also *rarely* **Shellyan, Shelleian.** [f. the name *Shelley* (see def.) + -an.] Pertaining or relating to, or characteristic of Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792–1822) or his poetry, or the ideas expressed in his works. As *sb.*, an admirer of Shelley.
a 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 544 The Shellyan abandon and the Tennysonian poetic sense. 1880 Todhunter *Shelley* v. 157 A bit of the Shelleyan philosophy. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Mar. 374/2 Mr. Wise's reprint of *Adonais* for the Shelley Society is..quite worthy of the attention of Shelleyans. 1886 Dowden *Shelley* I. xii. 523 Why Mary was 'Pecksie' must remain a Shelleyan mystery.
So **She·lleyism,** thought or action characteristic of Shelley; **She·lleyite,** an admirer or follower of Shelley; **Shelleyo·later,** a worshipper of Shelley; so **Shelleyo·latry.**
1822 Lamb *Lett.* (1888) II. 48 To award his Heaven and his Hell in the presumptuous manner he does, was a piece of immodesty as bad as *Shelleyism. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. 329/1 Another sect of devotees..the *Shelleyites. 1898 W. Graham *Last Links* xiii, The infuriated Shelleyan, or rather let me say *Shelleyolater. 1892 W. Watson in *Bookman* Oct. 23/2 Many a reader, not impeachable on the ground of *Shelleyolatry.

Shell-fish (ʃe·lfiʃ). [OE. *scilfisc* = ON. *skelfiskr.*] Any animal living in water whose outer covering is a shell, whether testaceous, as an oyster, or crustaceous, as a crab.
c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xli. § 5 Manize sint cwucera zesceafta unstirende, swa swa nu scylfiscas sint. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. met. v. (1868) 50 Þe blode of a manar shelfysshe þat men fynden in tyrie, wiþ whiche blode men deien purper. *Ibid.* v. pr. v. 21 Oystres and muscles and oþer swiche shelle fysshe of þe see. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 69 Schel fische and scalid fisch. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 705/26 *Hoc conchile*, alle maner schelfyche. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 The shelle fyshe called the Tortoyse of the sea. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* v. vi. 204 Crabs..and all shel-fishes. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 179 The Clacas, which is absolutely the very best Shell-fish in the World. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 255 Shell-fish are nourishing. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Shell-fish*, the term is chiefly applied in commerce to crabs, lobsters, and cray-fish, oysters, mussels, periwinkles, and whelks, in which a large trade is carried on.
Comb. 1837 Thackeray *Professor* Wks. 1899 XIII. 496 The father of Miss Adeliza Grampus was a shell-fishmonger. 1896 J. Lamb *Ann. Ayrshire Parish* i. 21 A happy hunting-ground for shell-fish gatherers.
b. *fig.* of a person.
1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* xii. v. (Rtldg.) 430 Open-mouthed and impenetrable shell-fish.
Hence **She·ll-fishery, Shell-fishing.**
1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 108/1 The cultivation of oysters and other shell-fisheries. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 12/1 The shell-fishing..has been wonderfully successful.

She·llful. *rare.* [f. Shell *sb.* + -ful.] A quantity sufficient to fill a shell; *fig.* a small quantity.
c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 66 Þe juce of cynchen þre schelfulle. 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 63 Thay will..gar 30w traistly trow Quhilk is not worth ane schelfull of credence. 1650 Baxter *Saint's R.* I. viii. 135 Only a shell full of Dust, animated with an invisible rational soul.

Shelliness (ʃe·linés). *rare.* [f. Shelly *a.* + -ness.] a. The condition of being covered with shells. b. Tendency to retire 'into one's shell'.
1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xvii, All I have to suggest for myself is simply a certain shyness..I daresay, likewise, that the natural shelliness of the English had something to do with it. 1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 336 There are limpid pools..where you may wash your feet free from shelliness.

Shelling (ʃe·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Shell *v.* + -ing[1].]
1. The action of Shell *v.*; removal of the shell of peas, nuts, etc. Cf. Sheeling 1.
1725 P. Blair *Pharmaco-Bot.* III. 129 The Pains of husking or shelling of it [*sc.* Naked Oats] (as 'tis usually call'd) in a Water Mill. 1892 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 338/2 A clandestine shelling of peas.
2. *concr.* Cf. Sheeling 2. a. Husks or chaff.
1598 Florio, *Mondiglia*, cleansings, purifyings, sweepings, parings, shellings. 1629 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *County Folk-Lore* (1903) III. 78 Thair was sevin thrawe and ane halff quhairoff he got nothing bot shellings. 1722 P. Blair *Pharmaco-Bot.* III. 131 They winnow or fan off the Husk [of oats], call'd in some Places the Shellings. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 151 A quantity of wet shellings of oats had been put on the fire. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 43 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, No oats are sold; they are converted into meal for the sake of getting the dust and shelling. 1851 J. F. W. Johnston *Notes N. Amer.* II. 128 The shellings or outer husk of this grain are sent down the stream by the millers.
b. Grain, etc. from which the husk has been removed.
1705 [see Shell *v.* 2]. 1763 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 107 Kemp..brought a peck of shelling to the mill to have it ground. 1825 *Pocklington Canal Act* 52 Flour, shelling, and pearl barley. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Shelling*, a commercial name for groats, the grain of oats when the shucks are removed.
3. a. Manuring with shells. b, c. (See quots.)
1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 122 Parts by shelling advanced, from 5*l.* to 25*l.* an acre. 1796 — *Ann. Agric.* XXVII. 189 (E.D.S.) The snow lodging among the tops of the wool, and freezing like an incrustation around [the sheep is called] shelling. 1881 Ingersoll *Oyster-Industr.* 248 *Shelling*, the spreading of shells upon the bottom to catch spawn.
4. The firing of shells, bombardment with shells.
1860 W. H. Russell *Diary in India* II. 288 We should knock down a few of these fellows' forts, and give them a good shelling. 1870 *Daily News* 29 Aug. 5 After some two hours' shelling the French fire grew slacker.
5. The collecting of sea-shells.
1861 C. P. Hodgson *Resid. Japan* 35 Captain Page..lent me his gig and crew of seven men for a day's shelling. 1876 Moresby (*title*) New Guinea and Polynesia. Discoveries..in New Guinea,..a Cruise in Polynesia and Visits to the Pearl-Shelling Stations in Torres Straits.
6. (See quot.)
1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 341/2 *Kicking*, the old term for the custom of guards to ask travellers for a tip or special fee. Also called *Shelling*.
7. *attrib.*, as (= for use in shelling grain) *shelling machine, mill*; (= pertaining to shell-collecting) *shelling craft, ground, industry*; (= consisting of shelled grain, etc., cf. Sheeling) *shelling beans, seeds.*
1795 Phillips *Hist. Inland Nav.* Addenda 47 Wheat, rye, *shelling beans, pease. 1887 Mrs. Daly *Digging & Squatting* 349 Some of the *shelling craft were raising as much as a ton a month. 1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 356/2 *Shelling ground is usually of coral structure. 1889 H. H. Romilly *Verandah in N. Guinea* x. 225 The *shelling industry has very considerably increased. 1803 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 137 Patent for *shelling machine. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 179 There being few *shelling-mills, and little or no oatmeal manufactured in the country. 1842 J. Aiton *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 241 Cover all with six or eight inches of the *shelling-seeds.

She·ll-less, *a.* Also **shelless.** [f. Shell *sb.* + -less.] Without a shell or shells.
1777 G. White *Selborne, Let. to Barrington* 20 May, Myriads of small shell-less snails. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 486/2 In the Frog-tribe the ova..are shelless [*sic*], and generally laid in the water. 1843 *Ibid.* XXVII. 272/2 Shell-less mollusks. 1859–62 Sir J. Richardson, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 358 *Gymnosomata* (Shell-less Pteropods).

She·ll-out. *Billiards.* [f. phr. *shell out* : see SHELL *v.* 7.] (See quot. 1884.)

1866 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Billiard Bk.* xii. 200. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* x, Jessie joined the revellers at pool or shell-out. 1884 W. COOK *Billiards* 169 Shell out is a game played with the pyramid balls by a number of players. There is a small stake on each ball, and whenever a player pockets a ball he receives one stake from every other player.

† **She·llpad.** *Obs.* Also 6 schell-, 6–7 shel-, 8 shellpot. [f. SHELL *sb.* + PAD *sb.*[1] after (M)LG. *schildpadde*, MDu. *schiltpadde* (Du. *schildpad*), lit. 'shield-toad'.] A tortoise.

1562 WITHALS *Dict.* 9 b/1 A tortes or shell padde, *testudo*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 8/8 A shelpad, *testudo*. 1790 *Massachusetts Spy* 24 June (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), A small turtle..known [in Virginia] by the name of shellpot.

Hence † **Shell-paddock** *Sc.*

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 413 Ane penny..havand on the one syde ane palmetre crownit, ane schell padocke crepand up the schank of the samyn. *c* 1600 in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1709) II. 54 Shell-padock, ill shapen Shit, Kid-bearded jennet, all alike grit. 1673 WODDERBURN *Vocab.* 15 (Jam.) *Testudo*, a shel-paddock.

She·ll-snail. A snail having a shell.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xii. 58 A cataplasme..made of the muscilage of shell snailes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXX. xiii. II. 395 Certaine shell-snailes that creepe in troupes, together for to devour the young spring and greene leaves of plants. 1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 102 A Hodmandod, a Shell-snail. 1699 JAS. BARRY *Reviving Cordial* (1802) 23 Some speckled shell-snails. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 97 Small spiral-shaped shell-snails. 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* XXVI. 239/1 The big shell snails.. which lurk, during the day, in crevices of the walls.

b. *fig.* A retiring or shy person.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded., What (think we) may be obiected against those shelsnailes?

She·ll-work.

1. Work consisting of an arrangement of shells in patterns for ornamentation; shells lining the walls of an artificial grotto.

1611 COTGR. s.v., *Coquillage*, shell-worke; worke made of, or trimd with, shells. 1675 HANNAH WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 10 All works wrought with a Needle, all Transparent works, Shell-work, Moss-work. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb. 1644, A large..grotto of shell-worke. 1728 GARDINER *Rapin, Gardens* (ed. 3) III. 131 Some Artists will their grotts..Of Pumice..build; The splendid Roof with shining Shell-work grace. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 12 She knows French, musick, and drawing, sews neatly, makes shell-work. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. ix. P 5 A rude front built of pebbles and shell-work. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 432/1 The delicate petals arranged with the most artificial symmetry, so as to resemble curious shell-work. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xxvi, A reticulated shellwork of pale blue was fastened by threads of glass to the opalescent vase within.

† **2.** Shells adhering to a ship's bottom. *rare.*

1698 FROGER *Voy.* 170 Our Ships being too foul, too full of Herbs and Shell-work, to think of gaining upon Vessels newly careened.

She·lly, *sb. nonce-wd.* [f. SHELL *sb.* + -Y.] A shell.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* IV. ad. fin., Sluggish snails, that erst were mute, do creep out of their shelies [*rime* bellies].

Shelly (ʃe·li), *a.* [f. SHELL *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Abounding in (sea)shells; of a geological formation, consisting wholly or mainly of shells.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 380 Vpon the coast of Barberie ..there is xv. fadome and good shelly grounde and sande amonge. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 172 Amidst the shelly rocks of the sea. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Amb.* 207 We observ'd all along the Caspian Sea, many of these shelly Mountains. 1718 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 555 The shelly shore. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ.* 17 The rock consisted of a dark coloured shelly stone. 1766 — *Jrnl.* 1 Jan. 18 Landed at a high shelly bluff. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. iii. 221 Marle of the shelly kind. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 245 A coarse shelly and sandy limestone. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 153 Molluscs which..leave their dead shells..and thus form sometimes pure shelly deposits.

2. Consisting of or of the nature of a shell; forming a covering resembling a shell; shell-like.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1034 As the snaile..Shrinks backward in his shellie caue with paine. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII. viii. II. 441 The shellie skin of the sea Vrchin. 1662 *Comenius' Janua Ling. Triling.* 27 The slow-pac'd cockle [snail] carryeth about with it its shelly lodge. 1682 GREW *Museum* I. § ii. i. 18 The fore-part of his Tail is encompass'd with shelly Rings. 1778 MILNE *Bot. Dict.* (ed. 2) 145 The shelly or husky outside incloses a white bitter pulp. 1815 S. BROOKES *Conchol.* 96 A subcylindrical shelly or bony body. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxi, The very winkle of your country in his shelly lair. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 201 In the typical Terebratulæ, the internal skeleton which supports the arms is a short shelly hoop.

b. Of coal: see quot.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Shelly*, the condition of coal which has been so much faulted and twisted that it is not massive, but easily breaks into conchoidal pieces.

c. *fig.* Hollow-sounding, empty.

1648 SYMMONS *Vind.* 132 What they intend by cajol'd, and whom by cabalistical Adversaries, I stand not to argue, for the words are shelly.

d. Of a thin, bony, and lanky build.

1865 SLEIGH *Derbysh. Gloss.* in *Reliquary* VI. 167 *Shelly*, said of a beast which does not carry flesh. 1884 *Live Stock Jrnl.* 1 Aug. 106/3 Darlington Dog Show...Glendale ..is rather inclined to be shelly, with drooping quarters. 1893 *Kennel Gazette* Aug. 213/2 Her kennel companion.. is too shelly all through.

Comb. 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Nov. 8/3 A man of Mr. Maxwell's build cannot get his arms away so freely as a shelly-built player.

3. Of an animal: Having a shell; shell-.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 71 b, In theyr hollowe Caues.. shelly Snayles shall keepe house. 1611 COTGR., *Nautile*, the shellie Pourcountiell. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 65 Of all animals of the shelly tribe, the Pholades are the most wonderful.

4. Formed of a (sea)shell; consisting of (sea) shells or shell-fish.

1716 GAY *Trivia* III. 186 Be sure observe where brown Ostrea stands, Who boasts her shelly Ware from Wallfleet Sands. 1721 D'URFEY *Ariadne* II. i, And loud with quavering Sounds on shelly Hautboys, Tritons shall sing. 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* IV. 405 A pointed Bulrush ev'ry Heroe bears, And ev'ry Head a Shelly Helmet wears. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Shells*, The great good these shelly fragments do to the lands they are used on. 1759 GRAINGER *Sulpicia* I. 25 Whatever Gems the swarthy Indians boast, Their shelly Treasures [etc.].

Shelly-coat. *Sc.* Also 8 **shellicoat.** [f. SHELLY *a.* + COAT *sb.*]

1. A water sprite wearing sea-shells which make a clattering noise. Also *attrib.*

1720 PENNECUIK *Streams from Helicon* 65 No Shellicoat Goblin, or Elf on the Green. 1802 SCOTT *Minstrelsy* I. Introd. 84 Shellycoat, a spirit who resides in the waters, and has given his name to many a rock and stone upon the Scotish coast. 1803 ALEX. BOSWELL *Spirit of Tintoc* To Rdr., Nor Kelpy, nor Shellycoat, nor any of the spirits of the deep. *a* 1869 C. SPENCE *From Braes of Carse* (1898) 90 All the sea and river imps With shelly coats and scaly jimps.

2. 'A sheriff's messenger, or bum-bailiff, denominated perhaps from the badges of office on his coat' (Jam.).

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1807) 304, I dinna care a single jot; Tho' summon'd by a shelly-coat.

So **Shelly-coated** *a.* (see 1 above).

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, She fled as fiae a shelly-coated cow [= goblin; see Cow *sb.*[2]].

Shelm, variant of SCHELM.

† **Shelp**[1]. [app. representing OE. *scylp* glossing 'scopulus', 'murex'. Cf. SCALP *sb.*[2]] A sandbank in a river or the sea; = SHELF *sb.*[2]

1430–31 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 381/2 Il y ad si graunde noumbre des schelpes deinz le Ryver de Ley. *c* 1500 *Lib. Rub.* fo. 114 b in *Wells MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 145 The water was so lowe and so many shelpes and bayes in the ryver. 1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 § 3 Sande gravell or any other rubbysshe..lieng..uppon any Shelppe or Shelppes within the said ryver of Thamyse. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Syrtes*, quycke sandes or shelpes [1545 shelfes] in the water made by the dryfte of sande or grauel. 1630 *Lex Londinensis* (1680) 210 At Woolwich shelp two [trinckes], and no more;..At Dagnam shelp six.

† **Shelp**[2]. *Obs.* The ribbon-fish.

1562 WITHALS *Dict.* 8 b/1 A shelpe, *tenia*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 58/34 A shelp, fish, *tenia*.

S'help : = so help (cf. S'ELP).

1904 H. HAWKINS *Revnin.* II. xlviii. 76 'S'help me!' said the man..'I'd sooner see the devil.' 1904 E. ROBINS *Magnetic North* vii. 120 A vow that, s'help him, Heaven! it should never happen again.

Shelpit, variant of SHILPIT *a. Sc.*

Shelta (ʃe·ltă). Also **shelter.** [Of obscure origin: for the forms of the name that are used in the 'language' itself, see quot. 1891.

Prof. Kuno Meyer conjectured (*Jrnl. Gypsy Lore Soc.* II. 259) that the form *sheldrû* represents the Old Irish *béire* (mod. *béarla*) language, with arbitrary substitution of initial *sh* for *b.*]

A cryptic jargon used by tinkers, composed partly of Irish or Gaelic words, mostly disguised by inversion or by arbitrary alteration of initial consonants.

1876 in Leland *Gypsies* (1882) 355 Now Romanes is genteel. ..But as for this other jib, its wery hard to talk. It is most all Old Irish, and they calls it Shelter. 1882 LELAND *Ibid.* 354 Shelta, the tinkers' talk. *Ibid.* 360 Our informant could give only a single specimen of the Shelta literature. 1891 SAMPSON in *Jrnl. Gypsy Lore Soc.* II. 206 Like all true citizens of the road, the tinkers protect themselves by the use of a secret language, variously known as Shelta, Sheldrû, Shildru, Shelter, and Shelteroχ, 'Bog Latin', 'Tinkers' Cant', or 'the Ould Thing'.

† **She·ltbeam.** *Obs.* In 4 **scheltbeme.** [Partial transl. of MHG. *schaltbaum* (or MLG. *schaldbôm*) pole used as an oar and a rudder, *f. schalten* (MLG. *schalden*) to push, shove + *baum* (see BEAM *sb.*). Cf. SHALTREE.] A pole or beam. Also *attrib.* as *sheltbeam nail.*

1336 in Nicolas *Hist. Navy* (1847) II. 470 Timber called scheltbemes. *Ibid.*, Scheltbemnayles. 1366 *Acc. Exch. K.R.* 29/31 *m.* 1 (P.R.O.), Item in iij lignis vocatis Scheltbemes emptis in grosso de eodem Humfrido viij. s.

Shelter (ʃe·ltəɪ), *sb.* Also 6 **shealter,** 7 **shelture.** [Of obscure origin; possibly f. *sheld* SHIELD *v.* + -TURE in imitation of words like *jointure.*

The common view that the word is an altered form of SHELTRON seems untenable. *Sheltron* became obsolete in the 15th c., and *shelter* has not been found earlier than 1585. Cf., however, the line, addressed to the Virgin Mary, 'Heyle scheltrun schouris to shelde' (SHELTRON 1 *fig.*), which appears to allude to the roof of locked shields implied in the original sense of *sheltron.*]

1. A structure affording protection from rain, wind, or sun; in wider sense, anything serving as a screen or a place of refuge from the weather.

Now often applied to a small slight building (commonly of wood or iron) erected in a park or other public place to serve as a refuge from the weather.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 181 *Artegia* [sic]..*,* thatcht sheds or shelters. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 14 A hat of straw like a swaine, Shealter for the sonne and raine. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 40 Alas, the storme is come againe: my best way is to creepe vnder his Gaberdine: there is no other shelter hereabout. 1611 COTGR., *Abri*, a couert, shrowd, shelter, or shadie place. *Ibid.*, *Begude*, a Cote, Cottage, thatched shed, or shelter. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 333 Their tent was a sufficient shelter from the rain. 1775 JOHNSON *West Isl.* 162 (Ulinish), They were probably the shelters of the keepers. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxviii, A tent, which..differed little from that of the ordinary shelter of the common Curdman or Arab. 1865 Rock-shelter: see ROCK *sb.*[1] 6. 1877 GEIKIE *Christ* xxix. (1879) 341 The people of Tiberias are glad to sleep in shelters of straw or leaves on their roofs, during the hot months. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 388/2 Copies may be seen occasionally in cabmen's shelters. 1894 *Daily News* 25 July 7/5 The election of band stands, cricket shelters, refreshment houses, park lodges, and seated shelters.

b. Something which affords a refuge from danger, attack, pursuit, or observation; a place of safety; *Mil.* a wall or bank behind which persons can obtain safety from gunshot.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 185 The Gods to their deere shelter take thee Maid. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 8 Spurre through Media, Mesapotamia, and the shelters, whether The routed flie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 843 [They] wish'd the Mountains now might be again Thrown on them as a shelter from his ire. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 23 As for the wood, it was a good shelter to save one's life. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi, The Bouillé vanguard..sweeps Mutiny..into shelters and cellars. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 159 She made her way to the old shelter in Flanders, and found a home at Saint Omer. 1906 *Times Hist. War S. Africa* IV. 581 The Colonel had some difficulty in persuading the garrison and townspeople to use the shelters against gun-fire.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 22 His fained extasies Shall be no shelter to these outrages. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 42 And thou shalt proue a shelter to thy friends. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxi. 3 For thou hast bene a shelter for me, and a strong tower from the enemy. 1618 *Owles Almanacke* 42 He that roofes not his wife vnder one of your [haberdasher's] shelters on his marriage day, shall be trust vp. *a* 1650 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1678) 811 The Government of Prelats is a shelter for damnable Sects. 1855 T. T. LYNCH *Lett. to the Scattered* vi. (1872) 84 The storms of the law may drive men to the shelter of the gospel.

d. Protection from the weather; trees, walls, or the like, which afford such protection.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* I. Former Pt. ii. A 4, [Choose a situation] inuironed..with rowes of greater timber, ..the shelter will be most excellent to keepe off the bleaknesse of the..tempests in winter. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 59 Covering them [seeds] with sheets and shelter. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) 292, I shall advise the planting of shelter on the West and South West. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 418 The trees..when they grow large..produce an injurious degree of shelter and shade. 1888 *Law Times* LXXXV. 132/2 If the timber adds beauty or shelter to the mansion-house, the tenant for life must leave it intact.

e. A covering to protect an object from injury, 'spec. a box, cage or hut used for the proper exposure of meteorological instruments' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Nov. 1644, A temporary shelter of boards over the most stupendous..Torso of Amphion and Dirces. 1817 J. MAYER *Sportsman's Dir ect.* (ed. 2) 175 Cover it [*sc.* a trap] with a thin board that the fowls may not spring it in going to roost, then take the board or shelter away. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xiii. (1842) 299 The pressure of the fuel upon the crucible..may be prevented by hanging a shelter over it.

f. A place of temporary lodging for the homeless poor.

1895 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 22 June 1399/2 Philanthropic Shelters. The establishment of shelters for the class of poor wanderers in the metropolis is in itself praiseworthy. *Ibid.*, A Salvation Army shelter.

2. The state of being sheltered; the state of being protected from the elements; security from attack. Chiefly in *to seek, find, take,* etc. *shelter. In, under, shelter. Under the shelter of* = protected by.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 264 We..seeke no shelter to auoid the storme. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, V. ii. 12 The Cedar.. Whose Armes gaue shelter to the Princely Eagle. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. vii. D 3, Some breer-bush shewing shelter from the showre, Vnto the hopefull sheepe...The ruth-lesse breere..Layes hold vpon the fleece..of the carelesse pray, That thought she in securer shelter lay. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIV. i. 241 A..tempestuous wind..had.. made such confusion among their places of harbour and shelture. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 33 Under the shelter of certain packs of Cotton..they one morning assaulted the principal Fortress. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 68 Where, perhaps, a ship might find good shelter. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. vi, Had I needed shelter there was another roof which has long awaited me. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 225 The sons of Harold had ..found shelter with the same prince who had once sheltered their father. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* I. i, We took shelter under a pend at the head of a close or alley. 1900 DOYLE *Gt. Boer War* xi. 192 Once more it was shown how weak an arm is artillery against an enemy who lies in shelter.

b. *fig.*

1630 CAPT. SMITH *True Trav.* Ded., The shadow of your most noble vertues..under which I hope to have shelter, against all stormes that dare threaten. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 46 The way..to set my conscience at rest, and my honour at shelter. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 200. 257 Thus under the Shelter and Pretence of a Governour, thinking themselves excused from standing upon their own Legs. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Modern Gallantry*

He [Joseph Paice] took me under his shelter at an early age, and bestowed some pains upon me. 1835 MACAULAY *Ess., Mackintosh* (1854) I. 342/2 The tribunals ought to be sacred places of refuge, where..the innocent of all parties may find shelter. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 345 Scientific theology lost the shelter of the mitre.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shelter barrack, belt* (of trees), *-camp, -house, -shed*; objective, as *shelter-seeker, -seeking* (adj.); **shelter-deck**, in a passenger vessel, a light deck more or less closed at the sides but open at the ends; also *attrib.*, as *shelter-deck vessel*; **shelterman**, an attendant at a (cab) shelter; **shelter-pit** *Mil.* (see quot.); **shelter-tent**, a small ridged tent; a dog-tent; **shelter-tree, -trench** *Mil.* (see quots.).

1906 DK. ARGYLL *Autobiog.* I. vi. 144 A *shelter barrack [for the workmen on Skerryvore Lighthouse] was an absolute necessity. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 197 For a *shelter belt..this [*sc.* maple] will be found suitable. 1910 MRS. H. WARD *Canadian Born* 335 Epil., The thin background of a few taller trees,—the 'shelter-belt' of the farm. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 880/1 The ship is called an awning decked, spar decked, *shelter decked or three decked vessel—according to the details of her construction. 1892 *Daily News* 28 July 6/1 Seated in a small *shelter-house protecting us against the glacier winds. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 2/3 To accommodate these families vestries have established shelter houses. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 30 Jan. 3/5 Cab pensioners and *sheltermen. 1870 *Instr. Milit. Engin.* § 513 It may be necessary [for men skirmishing] to dig small pits, which may be called *shelter pits in contradistinction to the larger pits..called rifle pits. Each shelter pit should be for one man only. 1864 ATKINSON *Staunton Grange* xxiii, A most complete..drenching to both the *shelter-seekers. 1765 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 162 There.. The *shelter-seeking peasant builds his shed. 1861 STEPHENS & BURN *Farm-Buildings* § 1376 We give the plan of a *shelter-shed to be placed at the corner of four fields. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2534/1 *Shelter-tent. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 183/1 But the humblest tent made—the *tente d'abri* or shelter tent of the French army—is also ridged in form. 1884 W. MILLER *Plant-n.* 124/2 *Adenostephanus organensis*. Organ Mountain *Shelter-tree. 1870 *Instr. Milit. Engin.* § 512 Artificial cover..can be best obtained by means of small trenches called *shelter trenches.

Shelter (ʃe·ltəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To be or provide a shelter for.

a. To screen or protect from rain, wind, cold, the sun, etc. Chiefly of a thing; *rarely* of a personal agent.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 30 A still And calmy bay, on th'one side sheltered With the brode shadow of an hoarie hill. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 50 The Weeds that his broad-spreading Leaues did shelter..Are pull'd vp. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 73 Scarce a Shed Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me From the bleak air. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* xvi. 367, I should advise the planting of other Trees round them to shelter them. 1797 HT. LEE *Canterb. T., Frenchm. T.* (1799) I. 244 Sheltering the light with her hand, she descended the..stairs. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 111 A wall of rock..sheltered us from the north wind.

b. To screen from pursuit, attack, blows, etc.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 167 We fled amain, pursu'd..With Heav'ns afflicting Thunder, and besought The Deep to shelter us. *Ibid.* XI. 820 Hee with them of Man and Beast Select for life shall in the Ark be lodg'd, And shelterd round. 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, I. (1839) 51 They were sheltered from the fire of the besiegers, by a dyke. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* XX. 396 Harbours and ports, which may shelter the navy in the operations of war.

c. *fig.* To screen from punishment, censure, etc.

1594 [see SHELTERED *ppl. a.*]. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. cxlii, Why was not I deform'd, that shelter'd in Sure neglect, I might have scap'd this sin! 1711 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 10 In vain I strove to.. shelter Passion under Friendship's Name. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 51 The vendor, who had made use of the act for sheltering fraud. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind* 505 Friend, he was sheltered by the grave, And therefore dared to be a liar! 1884 BOSANQUET tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 444 Many..will make use of his expressions in order to shelter under a great name their favourite doctrine.

d. 'To succour with refuge, to harbour' (J.); to take under one's protection. Of a place: To be a secure home or refuge for.

1663 DRYDEN *Ep. Charleton* 53 These Ruines [Stonehenge] sheltered once His Sacred Head, Then when from Wor'ster's fatal Field He fled. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, And do others beside your master shelter him? 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. iii. 105 His children and his wife, whom he is bound To love and shelter. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxi, Amid the same scenes which had sheltered her infancy and childhood. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cii. 4 The roofs, that heard our earliest cry, Will shelter one of stranger race. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 143 The King, instead of bringing them to justice, was sheltering them. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* July 147/1 When he [Champlain] died in the city which had sheltered him for many years.

†2. To ward off. *Obs. rare.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 337 A place, Rockey, and hilley, nothing but Heath, and some small shrubs to shelter rayne, Sunne, or any thing from one.

3. *refl.* To take shelter; to take refuge from pursuit or attack.

1611 COTGR., *se Taudir*, to couer, shrowd, shelter, hide himselfe. 1663 *Act* 15 *Chas. II*, c. 2 Preamb., Great Townes where..such idle and lewd persons doe shelter themselves. *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* Ded., To Sir C. Hedges, The only Defence I have, is by sheltring my self in the Crowd.

b. *fig.* Chiefly, to protect oneself from punishment or censure. *To shelter oneself under, behind* — = to use the protection afforded by (what is specified).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 24 Let there come a tempest of prouocation, I will shelter mee heere. 1675 *Essex Papers* (1890) I. 295 My L^d^ Newport shelters himselfe under D. M. interest. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. (1820) 165 You may shelter yourself under the forms of a parliament. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xix, If it is meant..that I have any purpose of sheltering myself behind the Prelate's authority. 1837 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxii. IV. 225 They..thought it better to purchase the silence of the informer—unless they could shelter themselves by such an expedient.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To take shelter; to find a refuge. *lit.* and *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii, Pigmie cares Can shelter vnder patience shield. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 223 Hee alone, To finde where Adam sheltered, took his way. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meros* Wks. 1716 I. 244 This objection, under which all..opposition of Authority does lurk and shelter to this day. 1727 [E. DORRINGTON] *Philip Quarll* (1816) 14 A company of buccaniers..shelter here. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 124 The humane gentry about the country, who permitted their little troops [*sc.* gypsies] to shelter in the villages. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. xix. 192 She fled from him and sheltered with the old woman who's dead. 1882 GEIKIE *Geol. Sk.* 110 We sheltered for a little under the lower basalt. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 79 She also reported our second-class cruiser..out of action and sheltering—I believe in Killery Bay.

Shelterage (ʃe·ltərēdʒ). Also 7 **sheltridge**. [f. SHELTER *sb.* + -AGE.]

† 1. Sheltering. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* i. 3 Neither was the Contrivement lesse beneficiall, respecting the three walls sheltridge from the foure winds.

2. A place of shelter.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 273 The remanents of that house..is turned ouer for a shelterage for sheepe. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 447 His household goods were now removed to more auspicious shelterage.

Sheltered (ʃe·ltəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. SHELTER *v.* + -ED [1].] In the senses of the verb.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 33 Well, well, he was the couertst sheltred Traytor That euer liu'd. 1671 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 406 Whose branching arms..might shield From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1049 There let me sit beneath the sheltered slopes. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vi. 85 A garden seat in a sheltered nook. 1890 KIPLING *Plain Tales, Thrown away* 14 To rear a boy under what parents call the 'sheltered life system' is..not wise. 1912 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Oct. 742/1 The contrast between the sheltered and the shelterless.

Shelterer (ʃe·ltərəɹ). [f. SHELTER *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who takes shelter.

1725 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6346/4 For Relief of distressed Shelterers in the Mint. 1856 MISS MULOCK *John Halifax* i, Shivering shelterers from the rain.

2. One who shelters another.

1822 BYRON *Werner* III. iv. 79 In leaving thus His shelterer's asylum to the risk Of a discovery. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxxii, She..was liable to punishment herself, and they to punishment also, as her shelterers and accomplices.

Sheltering (ʃe·ltəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHELTER *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb. Also *concr.*, a place of shelter (*rare*).

1674 (*title*) Learn to lye Warm, or, An apology for that Proverb. 'Tis good sheltring under an old Hedge. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* xvi. 367 The sheltring of them with some Litter may do well. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlvi, It's better sheltering under an auld hedge than under a new-planted wood. 1901 MEREDITH *Reading of Life* 115 So those numerous tribes from their ships and their shelterings poured forth On that plain of Scamander.

Sheltering (ʃe·ltəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SHELTER *v.* + -ING [2].] That shelters, in the senses of the verb.

1616 T. SCOT *Philomythie* I. (ed. 2) F 6, A ridiculous Mouse For feare of Cats leauing her sheltring house. 1773 [T. DAY] *Dying Negro* 18 And death extends his shelt'ring arms in vain. 1817 SHELLEY *To W. Shelley* 41 Less cruel than the savage slaves Who hunt us o'er these sheltering waves. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. ix, They can..stick their heads ostrich-like into what sheltering Fallacy is nearest. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* I. 14 'Twas at this sheltering hour he nightly came.

Shelteringly (ʃe·ltəriŋli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a sheltering position or manner; so as to shelter.

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 321/2 The glen lies before you, with its bosky braes and grassy leas sheteringly. 1886 R. A. KING *Shadowed Life* II. i. 8 With one child in her lap, and her arm shelteringly round another.

Shelterless (ʃe·ltəɹlés), *a.* [f. SHELTER *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Without a shelter or covering; unprotected from the elements.

1714 ROWE *Jane Shore* V. i, Now sad and shelterless, perhaps, she lyes, Where piercing Winds blow sharp. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 54 The unseasonable seasons drove..Their shelterless, pale tribes to mountain caves. 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. iv, Fainting and shelterless Upon the mountain it were death to bide.

2. That affords no shelter; not furnished with a sheltering structure.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 113 We were compelled to take up with this shelterless hovel. 1814 [see SHADELESS *a.* 1]. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 347/2 At the time of the cession..Malta was almost a shelterless rock. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* iii, Even Daphne..blinked a little as she crossed the shelterless promenade.

Hence **She·lterlessness**.

c 1878–9 in W. J. Fitz-Patrick *Life T. N. Burke* (1885) II. 298 The houselessness and shelterlessness of our Saviour.

Sheltery (ʃe·ltəri), *a.* Also 8 **sheltry**. [f. SHELTER *sb.* + -Y.] Affording shelter.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* V. 155 No shelt'ry Trees invite the Wand'rer's Eye. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* 29 Oct., They spend their winters under the warm and sheltery shores of Gibraltar and Barbary. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 3 Sheltery groves.

Sheltie, shelty (ʃe·lti). *Sc.* Also 7 *pl.* **shalties**, 8 *pl.* **schelties, sheltys**, 9 *Sc. dial.* **shaltie, -y, shawltie**. [Prob. repr. the Orkney or Caithness pronunciation of ON. *Hjalti* Shetlander.]

1. A Shetland pony; now, any small pony. (In early quots. more fully †*shelty horse*.)

1650 in J. C. Lees *Hist. Inverness* vi. (1897) 73 Montrose sat upon a little shelty horse without a saddle. 1654 BLAEU *Atlas* v. (*Scotia*) 144/1 Sunt & eis Equulei (*Shalties* vulgo vocant) specie quidem contemptibiles, sed ad omnes usus, supra quam credi potest, strenui. *a* 1688 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* (1693) 13 Their Horses are but little, Yet strong.., most of which they get from Zetland, and are called Sheltie*s*, *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scot.* (1754) II. xvii. 52 Those Sheltys, being never shod. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 294 [In Shetland] They have Plenty of little Horses, which they call Schelties. 1793 SYME in *Burns' Wks.* (1800) I. 206, I got Burns a grey Highland shelty to ride on. 1828 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) IX. 273 My smart hack has dwindled into a Zetland shelty. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xxvi, My Galloway sheltie..took me bravely over the moss-hags.

2. A Shetlander. *nonce-use.*

1888 EDMONDSTON & SAXBY *Home of Naturalist* 180, I make the acquaintance of other Shelties in the same way.

Sheltopusik (ʃe·ltopū·zik). Also **sch-**. [a. Russ. желтопу́зикъ (*geltopúzik*).] A lizard of the genus *Pseudopus* (*P. pallasii*).

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 25/2 Scheltopusik or Sheltopusik, the ordinary name for a genus of *Reptiles, Pseudopus* of Merrem. *Ibid.* 72/2 The Scheltopusiks. 1882 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 735/1 The Glass-Snake (*Pseudopus pallasii*) or *Sheltopusik* (Russ.) is common in Dalmatia, Hungary, southern Russia, and..Central Asia.

†She·ltron [1]. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **scyld-, scild-truma, scyl-, sceltruma**, 3 **sceld-trome, -trume, soltrome, -trume**, 4 **schiltron, -trum, -tron, -t(e)roun, (childrome), scheltroun, (cheltroun), s(c)heltrome, -trun, -trum, scheld(es)-trome, (schetrome), sheltrone, shil-, shyltroun, shultrom, scholtrom, -trum**, 4–5 **schelt-rom, -tron, sheltron, schiltrom**, 5 **sheltroun, shiltron, shildryme, shyltron, sheldrun**, 5–6 **scheltrone**, (5 **cheltrone**, 6 **seltron**), 6 *Hist.* **schiltron**. [OE. *scyldtruma*, f. *scield* SHIELD *sb.* + *truma* troop.

The original sense is that of a body of men protected by their shields locked so as to form a roof and wall; = TESTUDO 3 b. Cf. the synonymous or nearly synonymous OE. *scieldburg* (= ON. *skjaldborg*), *scieldhrēoða, scieldwealt.*]

1. A close, compact body of troops; troops drawn up in battle array; a phalanx.

The word became obsolete in the 15th c.; all subsequent examples are echoes from early chronicles.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlvii. (Z.) 274 *Subter densa testudine* under ðiccum scyldtruman oððe randbeaȝe. *c* 1000 in Napier *OE. Glosses* i. 2959 *Testudine*, of scyltruman. *c* 1205 LAY. 16371 He nom his eorles..& his holdeste men..& makede his sceld-trume [*c* 1275 one soltrome]. *Ibid.* 27506 Heo comen to þere uerde..& þene sceld-trume [*c* 1275 sultrome] breken. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 5577 They made scheltroun and bataylyde. *Ibid.* 5744 He brak asunder the scheltrome. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3512 þey bere þe launces vp and doun, On þe manere of a scheltroun [*Petyt MS.* cheltroun]. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 429 For all thair battalis sammyn wer In a schiltrum [*Camb. MS.* childrome]. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xiv. 8 And thei dressiden ayens hem sheltrun in the wodi valey. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 61 þe Romayns wyfes..wente..bytwene þe scheltroms, and cryde pees. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 294 [They] shetep out shot ynowh hus shultrom to bleide. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* xxxi. 174 Haniball..ordaynyd his shildrymes, steryn battaill he yaue. *c* 1440 *Eng. Cong. Arvl.* (Rawl. MS.) 31 Thay brakyn har sheldrun, and wentyn aftyr. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XX. 326 A-gein hem myght endure noon harneys, ne no kynge, ne warde, ne sheltron, were it neuer so clos. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CCXVII. (1516) 137/1 (Battle of Hastings.) Than the Seltrons smote togyder with a great noyse and crye, and faught sore. 1530 PALSGR. 266/2 Scheltrone of a batayle. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 307/2 The Scots [at Falkirk, 1298] were diuided in foure schiltrons, as they termed them, or as we may saie, round battels.

fig. ? 14.. *Salutation Our Lady* 19 in *MS. Cantab. Ff. 2. 38*, fo. 31 b, Heyle, scheltrun schouris to scheldе! *c* 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* ii. in *Anglia* X. 343/39 þe best prevede knihtes sette in þe cheltrone of Criste.

2. *transf.* Applied to a compact body of ships.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3239 The sheltrun togedur, þat fild were with folke.., Sesit vp þere sailes. *Ibid.* 6033.

¶ The word *jeltron, geltron* in the following quot., commonly cited as a form of *sheltron*, is prob. a misprint for **jestron, gestron*: see GESTERON.

? 1510 *Hickscorner* (W. de W.) A ij b, No armure so stronge in no dystresse Habergyon helme ne yet no Ieltron [*ed. Waley* (*a* 1586) geltron].

†She·ltron [2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 4 **scheltroun, sheltrom, -trun, shyltroun**. [? A corruption of some form of SCANTILLON.

Perh. only a misreading on the part of a scribe; the word *sheltron* in its proper use occurs in the poem.]

A standard, gauge.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 81 For-þi mesure we vs wel and make owre faithe owre scheltroun [*v.rr.* as above].

Shelty. *rare*—[2]. [Prob. some error: cf. *shelter, shanty, shieling.*] Used for: A hut, shed.

1834 R. Curzon *Monast. Levant* iii. xviii. (1849) 263 We found ourselves at another wretched shelty dignified with the name of khan. 1871 A. R. Wallace *Nat. Select.* vi. (ed. 2) 212 The Highland stone shelty.

Shelty: see Sheltie.

Shelve (ʃelv), *sb.*[1] [A new sing. evolved from *shelves* pl. of Shelf *sb.*[2]] = Shelf *sb.*[2] Also Comb. † *shelveflat.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 35 Then sootherne swashruter huffling Flundge vs on high shelueflats, to the rocks vs he busseted after. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. § 210. 861 Guidelesse she droue with the tyde vpon a shelue in the shoare of Callis. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 122 There lies a Shelve a League in length..at the mouth of the Riuer, which at low water holds not above five or six foot water. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 78. 2/1 The Shelve which stop'd up Sandwich Haven. 1831 Scott *Pirate* Introd., The wild cape, or formidable shelve, which requires to be marked by a lighthouse.

fig. 1697 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 120 That desperate Shelve upon which both our Church and State have suffer'd miserable Shipwreck. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xx, This plan was wrecked upon the ordinary shelve, to wit, the difficulty of finding performers.

Shelve (ʃelv), *sb.*[2] [f. Shelve *v.*[1] (sense 1).] A ledge or shelf of rock, or mountain.

a 1701 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* 28 Mar. (1703) 76 On the left side of it is shewn the Prophet's Bed, being a shelve on the Rock. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 416 We find the valley or shelve, between the third and the highest mountain,..covered with a species of oak. 1808 Forsyth *Beauties Scot.* V. 290 The rapidity and rumbling of the rivers, falling from shelve to shelve. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* iii. xvi, Precipices..Yielding no track for goat or deer, Save the black shelves we tread. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* ii. 64 Above her, on a crag's uneasy shelve, Upon his elbow rais'd, all prostrate else, Shadow'd Enceladus.

† **Shelve,** *v.*[1] *Obs.*[−1] [perh. an arbitrary alteration of *shelde* Shield *v.* for the sake of rhyme. Cf. Shelf *v.*[1]] *trans.* ? To shield, defend.

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2576 in *Macro Plays* (1904) 154 Whyl he held hym in his halle, fro dedly synne we did hym schelue [*rhyme-word* delue].

Shelve (ʃelv), *v.*[2] [f. *shelves* pl. of Shelf *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *intr.* To project like a shelf, overhang. *Obs.*

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 115 Her chamber is aloft.. And built so sheluing, that one cannot climbe it.

2. *trans.* To provide with shelves, esp. to furnish (a library, etc.) with bookshelves.

1598 in H. Bradshaw *Coll. Papers* 169 Item a studdye desked and shelved rounde. 1727 [E. Dorrington] *Philip Quarll* (1816) 52 His barrack..he shelved round with platted twigs after the manner of his table. 1861 L. L. Noble *After Icebergs* 181 You would be delighted, though, with the little vales, notched and shelved with craggy terraces. 1886 *28th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec. Irel.* 9 Six bays have been shelved with galvanized iron, instead of..wooden fittings.

3. To place on a shelf or shelves; *esp.* to place or arrange (books) upon shelves.

1655 Fuller *Cambridge* 79 The..Libraries..are bestowed upon Cambridge, and are beautifully shelved. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 648/1 This..long expected work, will of course be shelved with eagerness in the libraries of scholars. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 1 July, I employed myself..entering all the books..into a temporary catalogue, so as to have them shelved and marked. 1864 *Reader* 21 May 652/1 To have each book, as it is brought in, registered, shelved, and catalogued.

b. *transf.*

1832 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) I. 288 You knock your head, you bruise your arms, all the while being shelved in a cupboard five feet from the floor. 1847 H. Miller *First Impress. Eng.* iv. 58 We find it [the bone-bed] shelved high, if I may so speak, in the first storey of the [Upper Silurian] system.

4. *fig.* To lay aside as on a shelf, to put away or up as done with. **a.** To remove (a person) from active service. Also *refl.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 131 Defeat, which would tend to annihilate their fame, and what is technically termed shelve them. 1838 Lytton *Alice* ix. i, [He] being shelved with a plausible excuse of tender compassion for his infirmities. 1850 Ld. Stanley in *Croker Papers* (1884) 18 Aug., Some of the present Government..will be shelved. 1876 Mrs. Oliphant *Curate in Charge* viii, To shelve himself in an obscure place like Brentburn. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 5/1 To be shelved in a safe place is not what Lord R. Churchill wants.

b. To put aside (a question, etc.) from consideration.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 27/1 In order that the opera should not be shelved. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* i. x, The Circumlocution Office, being reminded that my lords had arrived at no decision, shelved the business. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. 62 In deliberative assemblies, an expedient is sometimes resorted to for shelving the matter in debate by raising what is termed 'the previous question'. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar. 433/2 It was evident..that the more ambitious part of the original programme would be shelved by common consent.

Shelve (ʃelv), *v.*[3] [Of obscure origin: formation from Shelf *sb.*[1] or *sb.*[2] seems unlikely on account of the sense. Cf. WFris. *skelf* adj., somewhat oblique, not quite straight or level.]

1. *intr.* Of a surface: To slope gradually. Also with *away, in, off,* etc.

1614 Gorges *Lucan* iii. 106 Whose hollow pent-house shelving steepe Did them from blowes and danger keepe. *Ibid.* vi. 215 That long stretching Malean straine That shelues so farre into the maine. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* i. (ed. 2) 129 A loose warme soyle is accompted best if it be shelving upon the sunne. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 402 The bank shelves away very fast from the Northern shore. 1756 Mrs. Calderwood in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 122 The first [fish-pond]..was made with no great nicety; it shelved in from all sides. 1823 F. Clissold *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 11 A precipitous declivity, which shelved down, upon our right, in one plane of smooth rock, to the depth of 1000 feet. 1860 tr. *Hartwig's Sea & Wonders* i. 7 The valley of the Atlantic deepens in mid-ocean.., gradually shelving up towards both continents. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 129 Precipitous banks of wood, which shelved downwards from our feet. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* May iii, A little hill, whose base Shelved off into the valley all around.

† **2.** To have an inclined position. *Obs.*

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xix. § 1. 166 If you hold a sticke in running water, shelving against the streame. 1763 Mills *Pract. Husb.* IV. 351 The shoots [of the vine] should be fastened so as that, when they grow beyond the frame, they may go shelving from it, and not hang by their binding.

3. *trans.* To tilt or tip up (a cart). *dial.*

1587 [implied in Shelver[1] and Shelving *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1853 W. D. Cooper *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Shelve,* to turn manure, &c., from a cart, by raising its front part and causing it to lie obliquely. E[astern]. 1875 W. D. Parish *Sussex Gloss.*

Shelvement (ʃe·lvmĕnt). *dial.* Also **shelment, shilment, -mont.** [f. Shelve *v.*[2] + -ment.] = Shelving *vbl. sb.*[1] 3.

1808 Jamieson, *Shilmonts.* 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 1088 When the corn is on a level with the frame or shilments of the cart, the sheaves are then laid across the body of the cart in a row along both sides of the frame. *Ibid.* 1172 Three oak standards..tenoned..at top into the top rails, or shelvements.

Shelver[1] (ʃe·lvəɹ). [f. Shelve *v.*[3] + -er[1].]

1. A workman employed to tilt carts.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1544/2 Eight sheluers, which pulled downe the coutts as they came to the place where it was needfull to vnlode. *Ibid.* 1545/1 When the taile of the cou t was turned to the water side, the shelver plucked downe the load.

2. (See quot.)

1891 *Century Dict.*, *Shelver,* a wagon or truck shelving or sloping toward the back.

Shelver[2] (ʃe·lvəɹ). *rare.* [f. Shelve *v.*[2] + -er[1].] One who shelves or puts aside.

1881 *Times* 26 Mar. 13/4 The treaty..was shelved with the avowed intention on the part of the shelvers to get rid of it altogether.

Shelving (ʃe·lviŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] Also *dial.* (in sense 3) **shilvin, shilbin, selvin, silvin**: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [f. Shelve *v.*[2] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Shelve[2].

1632 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 297 The Shelving of all Roomes vnwainscotted and vnpannelled with Seates and bracketts. 1665 Brathwait *Comm. Chaucer* (Chaucer Soc.) 9 From whence he descendeth to the too accurate disposing or shelving of his Books, his Augur stones [etc.]. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 279 Whilst on the subject of shelving, let us remark that the Scottish..Bills have shared a similar fate.

2. Shelves collectively, also material for shelves.

1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 214 The best shelving for a milk-house is marble. 1895 Scully *Kafir Stories* 18 The counter was high..and the shelving, sparsely filled with ..bottles.

3. *pl.* See quot. 1788. Also *rarely* in *sing.*

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Lay them in 4 severall rowes, crosse over the shelvinges of the waine. 1788 W. H. Marshall *E. Yorks.* II. 351 *Shelvings,* moveable side-rails of a waggon or cart; put on for a top-load, and taken off for a body-load. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 38 By the addition of shelvings..the different crops can be carried with great facility. 1867 *Gainsburgh News* 23 Mar. in *N. W. Line. Gloss.* s.v. *Sideboard,* 1 waggon with shelvings and sideboards. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* i, Heely, heely, Tam, ye glaiket stirk—ye hinna on the hin' shelvin' o' the cairt.

Shelving (ʃe·lviŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Shelve *v.*[3] + -ing[1].]

1. The tilting or tipping up of carts to deposit the load.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1544/2 Eight men called vntingers, to loose and vndoo the tackle of euerie court immediatlie before the vnloding or shelving thereof.

2. The fact or condition of sloping; the degree of sloping; a sloping surface; a shelve.

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 87 In some places they make a little shelving, that the rain-Water may run off [from the terrace] into wooden Spouts. 1721 Mortimer *Husb.* (ed. 2) II. 192 To be..raised a Foot or more higher than the South-side, that by a little shelving the Cover may the better carry off the Rain. 1853 Tit. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 170 The great inclination of the shelvings, the smallness of the island,..may be considered as..causes of the want of rivers.

Shelving (ʃe·lviŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Shelve *v.*[3] + -ing[2].] That shelves or slopes.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* III. 192 In the midst of the shelving roofe, another vpright aspireth. 1621 — *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1626) 182 A Lake there is, which shelving margents bound. 1662 Gerbier *Principles* 34 Its usual standing place being so much shelving, accustomes the Horse..to be more light ..in his Gate. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* v. 564 Where to the seas the shelving shore declin'd And form'd a bay. 1762 Colman *Mus. Lady* II. 24 A couple of vile shelving garrets, where I could scarce stand upright. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xli. IV. 128 Innumerable arrows glanced without effect from the compact and shelving order of their bucklers. 1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* lxii, The room..had a shelving roof; high in one part, and at another descending almost to the floor. 1884 J. Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 51 We descend a shelving gravelly plain into Berber.

b. quasi-*adv.*

1649 Blith *Eng. Improv.* iii. 20 If your Lands lye more shelving or descending towards the River. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* xvi. 105 Peeces of Wood..set shelving, or leaning towards the North. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* iii. 20 The Case standing shelving downwards towards them, the Letters..tend towards the hither side. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776) II. s.v. *Talus, Couper en Talus,* to hew a plank shelving, or with a slanting edge.

Hence **She·lvingly** *adv.*, **She·lvingness.**

1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* iv. 46 One [Beast] appeared just in the midst before the Throne, and the spectacle being exhibited to him shelvingly, another appeared beyond the Throne in the same line. 1727 Bover *Fr.-Eng. Dict., Penchant,* steepness, declivity, bending, shelvingness, bias.

Shelvy (ʃe·lvi), *a.*[1] [f. Shelve *sb.*[1] + -y.] Of a shore: Having shelves or dangerous sand-banks. † Of a brook: Full of sand-banks.

Perh. used by some writers with sense derived from Shelve *v.*[3]: Sloping down.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 15, I had beene drown'd, but that the shore was shelvy and shallow. 1609 Armin *Ital. Taylor* C 4 b, Through sheluie Brooks (by sedgy bancks The shallow and the deepe). 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* 26 The Leeward part of the Iland being rather shelvie then rockie, they seldome or never are cast away. 1746 W. Horsley *Fool* (1748) I. 202 The Ship would be certainly wrecked on the shelvy Coast of Holland. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 84 As well..On Idra's cliffs as Arno's shelvy side. 1804 Scott *Bard's Incant.* 8 The waves..dash against the shelvy strand. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 2 Uncouth people fishing on a shelvy shore. 1885 A. Munro *Siren Casket* 5 He breasts the main And gains, much-spent, a shelvy reef.

Shelvy (ʃe·lvi), *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. Shelve *sb.*[2] + -y.] Projecting like a shelf; overhanging.

1831 Jane Porter *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* I. 148, I deposited the spade under a shelvy rock. 1862 Borrow *Wild Wales* II. xii. 131 The shelvy side of Snowdon rose above me on the left.

Shelynge, obs. form of Shilling.

† **Shem.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cheshire pronunciation of Seam *sb.*[1]] = Seam *sb.*[1] 6.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 92/1 A Shem, is when two edges [of lead] are turned one over the other. *Ibid.* 325/2 By these Pincers two Skirts of Lead are turned one over the other, without cutting or bruising the Lead; this kind of Rolling of Lead one within another, is termed a Shem.

So **She·ming** *a.*, that forms a 'shem'.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 326/1 The Sheming Mallet. *Ibid.* 325/2 A Plummers Pincers or Sheming Pincers.

Shemaul, Sheme, obs. ff. Shamal, Seam *sb.*[2]

Shemeful, obs. forms of Shameful.

Shemer, obs. form of Chimere, Shimmer *v.*

Shemerand, obs. var. Shimmering *ppl. a.*

† **Shemewe.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **shamewe, shemew, chemew.** [Perh. orig. a misreading of some form of Chimer[1].] = Chimer[1].

1517 in Planche *Cycl. Costume* (1876) I. 450 A 'cote or shamewe'. 1535 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* IX. 245 A shamewe of blacke printed satten. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 65 A new fassion garment, called a Shemew, which was in effect a gowne cut in the middle. *Ibid.* 77, I..perceiued thabiliment royall of the Frenche kynge, his garment was a chemew.

Shemite (ʃe·məit), *sb.* and *a.* [f. *Shem* (Heb. שֵׁם, Gr. Σήμ, L. *Sem*), name of the eldest son of Noah (cf. Gen. vi. 10) + -ite.] = Semite *a.* and *sb.*

1659 Gell *Ess. Amend. Eng. Transl. Bible* 103 The fear, faith, hope, love of God, if we be true Shemites, must inform our whole life. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* ii. I. 76 The Shemites in the lapse of ages, passing over to America. 1844 Prichard *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 3) IV. 549 Nations of Shemite origin. 1877 R. S. Poole in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 722/2 The generous qualities of the Shemite are being perpetually perverted by the inferior impulses of the Nigritian.

Hence **Shemi·tic** *a.* and *sb.* = Semitic *a.* and *sb.* **Shemi·ticize** *v.* = Semiticize *v.* **Shemi·tish** *a.*, having Shemitic characteristics. **She·mitism,** the attributes characteristic of the Shemitic peoples.

1828 Webster Introd. p. xvi/2 The real original sense of this Shemitic verb is to remove. 1845 Kitto *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v. *Harlot,* By a common association of ideas in the Shemitish dialects. *Ibid.* s.v. *Philistines,* The Shemitics gave place to the Hellenics—a change which dates from the time of Minos. 1850 W. Irving *Mahomet* I. 22 The intellectual attributes of the Shemitic race. 1863 R. S. Poole in *W. Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1815/2 The Egyptian words occurring in Hebrew are few, and the forms of some of them evidently Shemiticized. 1873 Leland *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 251 A true Shemitic mania for making money. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 665 Far outside of Shemitism one finds serpent-worship.

† **Shench,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1, 3 **scenc,** 2–3 **scenche, (senche),** 3, 5 **schench,** 4 **ssench.** [OE. *scenc* masc.:—prehistoric **skankiz-*, related to *scencan* Shench *v.*] A cupful, drink (of liquor). Cf. *noneschenche* Nuncheon.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 42 Cælc vel scenc [L. *calicem*] wætres caldes. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 128 Syle drincan on wine, twezan scenceas oððe ðry. *c* 1250 *Moral Ode* 331 (Egerton MS.) Þes worlð us wule for-drenche Mest alle men he ȝuied drinke, of one deofles scenche [*Trin. MS.* of on euele senche]. *c* 1205 Lay. 9692 Þus seide þe King..Þer he sæt mid his scenche An his kine-benche. *Ibid.* 13461 He lette heom bringen schenches of feole cunne drenches. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (Weber) 562 He made ther-under a grene bench, And drank ther-under mane a sscench.

† **Shench, shenk,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1–2 **scencan, scænc(e)an, scencean,** 3 **scenche, scencche, (ssenche,** 3–4 **senche),** 3–5 **schenche,** 4 **shenche**; *β.* 2–3 *Orm.* **shennkenn,** 3 **senken,** 5 **schenkyn.** [OE. *scenc(e)an* = OFris, *skenka,*

OS. *skenkian* (MLG. *schenken*, whence ON. *skenkja*, Da. *skænke*, Sw. *skänka*), MDu., mod. Du. *schenken*, OHG. *scenken* (MHG., mod.G. *schenken*) :—OTeut. **skaŋkjan*. Cf. SKINK *v.*

For conjectures as to the ulterior etymology see Kluge and Falk & Torp.]

trans. To pour out (liquor); to give (a person) drink.

a. Beowulf 496 Þegn nytte beheold se þe on handa bær hroden ealowæge scencte scir wered. *a* 1050 *Lamb. Ps.* xxxv. 9 Hiȝ beoþ ȝedrencte..of burnan þinre wynsumnysse & þu scæncest [L. *potabis*] hiȝ. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxviii. (1889) 106 Þæt nys coss ræccean ac scencean [L. *propinare*]. *c* 1205 LAY. 8124 I-scængte mid beore. *Ibid.* 20375 He sæiȝ mid his ȝelpe þenne me him win scencheð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2526 þe drinke vor to ssenche [*v.rr.* schenche, swenche]. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7581 (Laud MS.) He was..ysette on heiȝe benche, And wyne & pyement gynneþ shenche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 263 Envie..halt taverne forto schenche That drink which makth the herte brenne.

β. c 1200 ORMIN 15403, & tu, lef Laferrd Jesu Crist, Ne shennkesst nohht tatt wise. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 322 He.. senkede hire hure aldre bale. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 445/1 Schenkyn drynke, *propino*.

Hence † **She·nker.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 51/1 Bryllare of drynke, or schenkare, (drinkshankere, *P.*), *propinator, propinatrix*.

Shenchipp, obs. form of SHENDSHIP.

† **Shend,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. SHEND *v.* Cf. SHOND.] Disgrace, ruin.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7304 We ligge here in stormes and schende. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1664 The squyer than was done to shende. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 284 For jlle werk bryngeth a man to evele ende And jn to synne & synneres schende.

Shend (ʃend), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* and *arch.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **shent** (ʃent). Forms: 1 (ȝe-) scendan, (ȝescíendan, -scyndan), 2 sceandan, 3 scanden, scenden, sceind, schiende, s(s)ende, (*Ormin*) shennd, 3–5 schend, 3–7 shende, 4 shind, shynde, scheend, scheind, 4–5 schind, schynde, sheende, 4–6 *Sc.* schent, 5 sheynd, (schente, 6–7 shent), 2– shend; 3 *pers. sing. Pres. Ind.* 1 (ȝe-) scent, (sciend, ȝescíend, -scind, seynt), 3–4 schent, 4 shent; *Pa. t.* 1, 3 (ȝe-) scent, scende, ssende, 3–4 schende, 3–5 schente, 3–6 schent, 4 shende, shente, 5 shend, 4–6, 9 shent; 3 (*Ormin*) shendedd; *Pa. pple.* 1 ȝe- scend, -scynd, (-sciend), 3 schent, scent, (*Ormin*) shennd, y-scend, (y-)ssent, 3–5 schente, y-schend, -ssend, 3–7 schent, 4 scheint, (chent), 4–5 y-schent, (-chend), (y-)schende, 5 y-shent(e, (e-chent), schend, scheent, 5–6 shend, 5–7 shente, 3- shent; 1 ȝescended, (-sci(e)nded), 5 shendit, 9 shended. [OE. *scendan* (also *gescendan*), corresp. to OLow Frankish *scendian* (MDu., mod.Du. *schenden*), MLG., LG. *schenden*, OHG. *scentan* (MHG., mod.G. *schänden*) :—OTeut. type **skandjan*, f. **skando-* : see SHOND *sb.*

After the 15th c. the word occurs in literary use almost exclusively in the pa. pple. *shent*, and even this form seems already to have been felt as archaic in the latter part of the 16th c. After the pres.-stem had become rare, some writers occas. used *shent* as a present.]

1. *trans.* To put to shame or confusion; to confound, disgrace.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxviii. 31 Nyl mec ȝescendan [Vulg. *noli me confundere*]. *a* 1050 *Lamb. Ps.* xxiv. 3 Ealle þa.. anbidiaþ þe ne beon ȝescynde. *c* 1205 LAY. 3090 For nauer ich ne wende Þæt þu me woldes þus scanden [1275 sende]. *c* 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 362 in *O.E. Misc.* 222 Lest ȝe be chamyd and schend. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16690 'Ihesus nazaren, o Iuus King', þar-on þai wrate,..al for to scend [ȝ.. (Gött.) schind] his state. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3289 Þewraiers þat weren in halle, Schamly were þai schende. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 27 Ellys with chenchip and with chame thai wyll be e-chent. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 183 To schende the olde Englisshe fames. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. 21 Than, Father slaine, Mother was schent. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxxix. iii, Terror shall your mindes amate, Blush and shame your faces shend. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 35 Debatefull strife, and cruell enmitie, The famous name of knighthood fowly shend. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* v. 198 This serves deepely to shent and shame us for our first brutish ignorance. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 599 He'll be shent..When he shall hear the wedding lutes a playing.

† **b.** To put to shame by superiority. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *Prothal.* 121 These twaine, that did excell The rest, so far, as Cynthia doth shend The lesser staires.

2. To blame, reproach, reprove; to revile, scold. In later use the passive often = to suffer for one's deeds, be punished (cf. sense 3).

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxi. 207 Done scamleasan mon mæȝ ðy bet ȝebetan ðe hine mon suiður oreað & sciend [*Cotton MS.* scent). *c* 1200 ORMIN 1992 Þatt ȝho na were shamedd her, Ne shennd off unnclænnesse. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (Bodley) 454 Chit te & cheoweð þe, & scheomeliche schent te. *c* 1290 *Beket* 975 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 134 'Louerdinges', he seide, 'here ȝe i-seoz hov þis man me schent'. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 9 Whan y schal schewen myn schrift schent mote y worþen. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 104 Goddis name in ydil take þou not, For if þou do þou schalt be scheent. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxxi. (1869) 69, I mihte not endure hem longe swiche withoute sheendinge myself. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxviii. 416 Sir Robert Canoll gate in the..voyage..aboue the somme of a hundred thousande frankes, wherof afterwarde he was shente. 1543 in Strypе *Cranmer* (1694) App. 66 The Councel said.. that the Justices of every shire should be shent, that such things should be. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxii. 35–38 Seyng that Peter was shent because that he drewe his sweorde. 1558 *Jacob & Esau* II. iii, I must in againe, lest perhaps I be shent, For I asked no bodylicence, when I went. 1600 MARKHAM *Tears of Beloved* (Grosart) 61 This monstrous sinne, for which I thus am shent. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 112 Alas sir be patient. What say you sir, I am shent for speaking to you. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Camb.* (1662) I. 153 Yet was his Loyalty shent, but not sham'd. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 110 Much I fear my Body will be shent. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* (Imit. Spenser) 18 They.. For unkempt hair, or task unconn'd, are sorely shent. 1855 BROWNING *Master Hugues* x, Masters being lauded and sciolists shent.

Proverb. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 683/12 Hos seiþ þe soþe, he schal be schent. *a* 1400 in *Songs & Poems Costume* (Percy Soc.) 44 Who seyt trowthe is shent. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 26 Soo he that wyll saye the trouthe he shall be shente.

3. To destroy, ruin, bring to destruction. Also, in milder sense, to injure, damage, spoil.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1548 Se deopa seað..mid witn fela..folcum scendeð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 30 Her is ane reowlic bone to biddene bute we inwarliche imilcien and forgeuen þan monne þe us wreðeð and sceandet. *c* 1205 LAY. 25692 þe scaðe..þa scendeþ [1275 sendes] þas leode. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* (Harl. MS.) 130 Þou shalt neuer out wende monkunne forte shende. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 450 Mani hauberk was torent & mani þurch þe bodi schent. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 95 To ben Clerkes of þe kynges Benche þe Cuntre to schende. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 523 þe Sarasyn sayd til him þanne 'Þyn heȝ herte wil þee schynde'. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 347 His navey was nyh [al] adreynt, and his oost i-schend wiþ colde and wiþ honger [L. *fame et frigore contabuit*]. *Ibid.* VIII. 181 [in a hail-storm] men were i-schent [*contriti*], and foules were i-scie flee in þe ayre. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxi. 120 (Harl. MS.) The Oynement, that shendithe the tethe of þe lioune, is almis-dede. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xii. 432 They wold not for no good that sire Dagonet were shente, for Kyng Arthur loued hym passynge wel. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 360 The knightes swelt, for lack of shade ny shent. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxiii. 5 And free from all aduersitie, when other men be shent. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. iv, But we must yeeld, whom hunger soone will shend. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* II. v. 163 If Physitians should now imitate the Hippocraticall course of dieting, they should be utterly shent. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 621 Tho' shent their Leaves, and shatter'd are their Arms; Yet Heav'n their various Plants for use designs. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xvii, No personage of high or mean degree Doth care for cleanness of surtout or shirt; Though shent with Egypt's plague. 1906 DOYLE *Sir Nigel* V. 52 My papers have been shended and rended and cast to the wind.

absol. a 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 648 Quhithir scho schent or scho saif, I am hir serwand.

† **b.** To disfigure, spoil; to corrupt, infect; to defile, soil. *Obs.*

a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 121/40 Giþyll scendende *aura corrumpens*. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 204 Rise & go þi ways, For þou has wette þi breke, schent is þi hernays. 1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Vor þe leme uorroted ssolde ssende be hole. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 854 Who so toucheth warm pych it shent hise fyngres. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 15 Heraclius deide in þe dropesie, and was i-schend [L. *depravatus*] with þat heresy of þe Iacobytes. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 25 She had her nose croked, the whiche shent and dysfigured her uisage. 1530 PALSGR. 717/a Syt hence, or you shall shende your clothes. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs of Relig.* 145 So with gore they shent His silvery locks.

c. In *pa. pple.*: Overcome with fatigue; bewildered, stupefied.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* civ. 105 He cryed after him and sayde, 'abide me, I am negh shent of goynge.' 1828 CARLYLE *Goethe's Helena* Misc. 1840 I. 229 Boots not; for amaze hath shent me. 1905 *Outlook* 11 Feb. 194/2, I stood utterly shent and powerless.

† **4.** To discomfit (in battle or dispute). *Obs.*

In ME. confession was often said to 'shend' the devil.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. x. § 7 Xersis wæs þa æt twam cirrum on ðæm londe swa ȝescend [*bis victus in terra*]. *a* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þu scalt gan to scrifte and pinian þine licome þe hit þe makeð don, and scenden þene deofel. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 298 Schrift schent þene deouel & hacked of his heued, & to-dreaued his ferde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4666 Hengist þoru wan þis lond verst was yssent. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 241, & þan ware þai fullely schent, & fore rednes fra hyre went. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 652 Tyl at the laste..Antonye is schent & put hym to the flyght. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* ix. 2191 The foxe, quhen that he saw the wolf was schent, Said to him self, 'thir hering salbe myne.' 1643 WITHER *Campo-Musæ* 5 He that armes himselfe to this intent Shall ne're be shamed, though he may be shent. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IX. xxiii, The Deed is null,..A wicked instrument,..Not to be pleaded in the Courts...Sir Fiend, thy cause is shent!

† **5.** *intr.* = 'to be shent'. *Obs.*

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1400 And ful of grene leues sytte That sonne myght there none discende Lest the tender grasses shende. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 283 in *Macro Plays* 85 For schame I stonde & schende. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxiii. 11 Quhen body, honor, and substance schentis, And saule in perrell.

† **6.** In the *Destruction of Troy* the phrase *to shend of* is app. equivalent to the transitive uses, to dishonour, to destroy, injure. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2544 For to shunt vs of shame, shend of our foos. *Ibid.* 5249 He shot thurgh the sheltrons & shent of hor knightes. *Ibid.* 13699 Þen Orestes..schamyt with þe schalke, that schent of his wife, And so dernely hym did dere & dispit.

† **Shend,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [App. a corruption of SHIELD *v.*, arising from confusion with prec. or association with FEND *v.* or DEFEND *v.*] *trans.* To shield, defend. Also *absol., God shend* = 'God shield'.

1530 PALSGR. 717/2, I shall shende hym agaynst all men so longe as I lyve. *Ibid.*, I shende, I forbyd. This verbe they use onely in the potencialle,..'Saye you so Marye God shende'. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cxix. 76 So from all ill me shend. *a* 1597 PEELE *David & Bethsabe* (1599) D iij b, Let Dauids Harpe..sing his praise that shendeth Dauids fame. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. iii. 73 Vpreare A brazen wall to shend thy land from feare. 1602 R. T. *Fiue Godlie Serm.* 23 To defend and shend them against all adversaries whatsoeuer. 1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* i. B 2 b, These my harmlesse flocke of sheepe. And through all the day I tend them, And from Wolues & Foxes shend them. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas* 132 Thou op'nest wide thy lap to shend thy sonne from harm.

† **She·nded,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. SHEND *v.*[1] + -ED[1]. Cf. SHENT *ppl. a.*] Ruined, injured.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 246 Of þat schended schyp men schowued hym sone.

† **She·ndful,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 schendful, 3–5 schenful, 4 schende-, schent-, schind-, shynful, schentful(e, ssendvol, 4–5 shenful, 5 schent-, schendfol, send-, shendvol, 5–6 shondful, 6 shendefull. [f. SHEND *v.*[1] + -FUL.] Infamous, disgraceful.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Þe uormest is Cheaste, oðer Strif, þe oðer is Wodschipe, þe þridde is Schenful [*v.r.* schendful] Upbrud. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 366 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 57 Bote hire ending schindful were. *c* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 259 (MS.) If she se any grete lynage Ile brought to nought in shynful wise. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1973 Þys day ne wol y on myn halle drynke whit wyn ne red, Til y [hane] seen þe glotouns alle on schentfule deþe be ded. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 3401 Thou schalt dye on schentfol deth. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* VI. D v b, That shendful shame through worde or fame did never me oppresse.

† **She·ndfully,** *adv. Obs.* [f. SHENDIFUL *a.* + -LY[2].] Ignominiously, disgracefully, infamously.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 Spec hire scheome schendfuliche. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6343 Þus sendnolliche he him slou. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 261 God sende to seye þat [Saul] schulde dye, And al his seed for þat Sunne schendfulliche ende. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcii. e 6 b, Edelf..bethought howe that he myȝt..marie hir to a knaue of his kychen.. and to hym he thought hir shendfully haue maried for to haue had hir land afterward. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* V. lxxix. (1533) 32 The enymyes of the lande were shendfully chasyd and vtterly confounded.

† **She·ndfulness.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. SHENDIFUL *a.* + -NESS.] Vileness.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 322 Ich chulle..trussen al þi schendfulnesse o þine owune necke.

† **She·nding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [-ING[1].] The action of SHEND *v.*[1]; confusion, disgrace.

a 1220 *Bestiary* 441 Deuel geld swilk billing wiþ same and wiþ sending. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2266 For-þi þat tour hatt babilone, þat schending es wit-outen soyne. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9954 Suche maystry, That the schal lede..In foule schendyng, Al thi lyff to thyn endyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 445/1 Schendynge, or blamynge, *culpacio*...Schendynge, or fulle vndoynge, *confusio*. *c* 1520 NISBET *Epist. Aul. Test.* xxxix, Thi pepile ar in schenting to almen [Vulg. *in opprobrium sunt omnibus*] be our cumpas.

† **She·ndlac.** *Obs. rare.* In 3 schendlac. [f. SHEND *v.*[1]: see -LAIK.] Disgrace, infamy.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1285 ȝef fifti wimmen..hefden mid wordes ower an awarpen, nere hit schendlac inoh..to alle þæt ȝelpeð of lare? *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 Þenchеð euer inwardliche up o Godes þinen,—..uor his þrelles, þolien swuche schendlakes & hokeres.

† **She·ndly,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 3 sindlice. [Alteration of SHONDLY by association with the vb. SHEND.] Disgraceful, infamous.

c 1275 LAY. 2274 Ne sal þe no man silde fram sindlice deaþe.

† **She·ndness.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 ȝescendnys(s, ȝesceandnys, ȝescyndnys, 3 schend-, ssendnesse, 4 schindnisse, schen(d)nes, (shens); *β.* 4 schindisse, -esse. [OE. *gescendnyss*, f. *gescend*, pa. pple. of *scendan* SHEND *v.*[1]: see -NESS.] The condition of being 'shent'; disgrace, ruin.

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 66 Done deofol þe ða synfullan..ȝelæt to ȝescyndnysse. Babilonia seo Chaldeisca burh, is ȝereht 'ȝescyndnys'. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) xxxiv. 30 Syn ȝescrydde mid ȝescendnysse [L. *confusione*]. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 275 in *O. E. Misc.* 45 Muchele schendnesse hi duden vre dryhte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7030 Astrangled he was riȝt þer & deide atte borde al stif wiþ ssendnesse ynou. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2175 He put hinseluen on a cas whar-for agat a schour, þat turnd him..to schennes & dolour. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 245 Þis man was i-bore to schame and schendnes of nacions.

β. c 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 66 To bring al the land to schindisse and holi churche to spille. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 103 Chus weþer þu wold mid schindisse to deþe beon ibroȝt. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 363 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 57 Þis libere quene deide siþþe in schindisse ynouȝ.

† **She·ndship.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 s(o)hend-, s(o)hent-, (5 scend-); 4–5 s(o)hen-, sen- (4 scen, schin-); see also -SHIP. [ME. *schendschipe*, f. *schend*, pa. pple. of *schende* SHEND *v.*[1] + -SHIP.] Disgrace, ignominy; an instance of this. Also, something that is a cause of disgrace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17470 Bot wat yll þar-wit quat þai wan Scencip and scam o mani man. *Ibid.* 18172 Wi quat ert þou þat es sa wight Vr scenscep for to scau to dright? 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8250 þat name Vs our shenshyp and oure shame. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3294 And now he me wil sle wiþ schenschipe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7877 Bot now will I specialy shew yhow mare Of seven maners of blysses þare, And of seven schenschepes in helle alle-swa. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 556 þat were a schamly schenchip to

schende me euer. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* l. (*Katerine*) 306 & at scho mycht sic defence ma þat it war senschepe till hir fa. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 199 To muchel am I peyned for the thynges that I neuere deserued, and to muche defouled for shendshipe that man is worthy to haue. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* xlv. 114 To-day he wold do the wyrshype, to-morow he wold the reue to do shendshype [*c* 1440 shenshipp]. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 5 He wold here selle that he had boȝt, And schenschypus here that he hath soȝt. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4486 For thing þat meke men oft amendes, God to schrewes to senschipe sendes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XII. xiii. 609 God saue yow this day from senshyp and shame. 1493 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) IV. i. 161/1 His childern sholde be shame & shenshyp to hym.

b. = SHAME *sb.* *rare*—[1].

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xx. 11 He that slepith with his stepdam, and opneth the shenship [Vulg. *ignominiam*] of his fader, thurȝ deth dien thei bothe.

† **She·ndshipful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. SHENDSHIP + -FUL.] Disgraceful, ignominious.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 24 In to Joas also thei enhaunten schenschipful domys.

Hence † **She·ndshipfully** *adv.* [-LY [2].]

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxxviii. 52 Whiche thin enemyes, Lord, diden schenschipfuli, for thei dispisiden the chaungyng of thi crist.

Shene, *v. Obs. rare.* Forms: 1 *scēonan*, 3 *scanen, scenen, scænen*; see also TO-SHENE *v.* [OE. *scēnan* :—prehist. **skainjan.*

Possibly due to an erroneous analysis of *tōscēnan* (TO-SHENE *v.*) :—**tus-kainjan* causative of **tus-kīnan* [MHG. *zer-, schînen*] to burst asunder.]

trans. To break.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 260 Þa comon ða campan,..and sona ðæra sceaðena sceancan tobræcon..Hi gemetton Crist middanearde deadne, and his halgan sceancan scænan ne dorston. *c* 1205 LAY. 5186 Bordes þer scrunden. *Ibid.* 19554 Helmes þer scenden. *Ibid.* 26807 Sceldes scenen. *Ibid.* 28552 Sceldes gonnen scanen.

Shene, obs. rare pa. pple. of SEE *v.*, SHOW *v.*

Shene, var. SHEEN *a.*; obs. form of SHEEN *v.*

Shengle, -yll, obs. forms of SHINGLE *sb.*

Shenkbeer (ʃe·nkbīəɹ). *U.S.* [n. G. *schenkbier* draught beer, f. *schenken* to pour, fill (SHENCH *v.*) + *bier* BEER.] A very weak and insipid beer.

1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 142 *Shenkbeer*, the *Schenkbier* of Germany, is so called because it has to be put on draught (*schenken*) as soon as it is made, for fear of turning sour if not immediately consumed.

Shenshep(e, -ip(e, etc. : see SHENDSHIP.

† **Shent,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare.* In 4–5 schent. [var. of SHEND *sb.*] Disgrace.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Petrus*) 535 Sic schent and schame at hart had he. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1077 The sege that schrenkis for na schame, the schent might hym schend.

† **Shent,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin.] Free, exempt.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8119 þi worship is went & wastid for euer, Of shame & shenship shent bes þou neuer.

Shent (ʃent), *ppl. a.* Now *arch.* Also 5 schent. [pa. pple. of SHEND *v.*[1]] Disgraced, lost, ruined; stupefied.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10348 And shamfully a shent mon he shope to the detho. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 445/1 Schent, or blamyd, *culpatus, vituperatus.* Schent, fulí lost, *confusus, destructus.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 66/21 Shent, *perditus.* 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 44 Arcadia poore and shent. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 91 Till, starting up in wild bewilderment, I do become so shent That I go forth, lest folk misdoubt of it.

† **Shent,** *v. Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. SHUNT *v.* and SHEND *v.*] *intr.* To hesitate.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 481 As maner is of maydons..: Shentyng for shame to shew furth þere ernd.

Shent, obs. form of SHEND *v.*

She-oak. *Austral.* Forms: *α.* 8– she-oak, 9 sheoak; *β.* 9 shea-oak; *γ.* quasi-native name 9 sheao(k, shia(o)k, sheak. [See SHE 10 e; cf. *he-oak*, HE 8 b.

There is no foundation for the allegation that the word is a corruption of a native Australian or Tasmanian name. Another assertion, that it is a corruption of the name of an American tree, is also baseless.]

1. A tree of the genus *Casuarina.*

α. 1792 G. THOMPSON *Slavery & Famine* (1794) 18 There are two kinds of oak, called the he and the she oak, but not to be compared with English oak. 1818 OXLEY *Jrnl. Two Exped. N. S. Wales* (1820) 292 That species of casuarina called the beef wood (or she oak) was also seen to-day for the first time. 1875 *Zoologist* Ser. II. X. 4619 Sandal wood, mulga, she oak, all are devoured with apparent relish. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at Home* 123 Its banks fringed with the dark sheoak and the bending willow.

β. 1842 [see *γ*]. 1902 'BESSIE MARCHANT' (Mrs. J. A. Comfort) *Brave Little Cousin* xxiv. 187 Under the shelter of a great Shea oak.

γ. [1835 J. Ross *Hobart-town Almanack* 75 *Casuarina tornulosa*? She-oak. *C. stricta*? He-oak. *C. tenuissima*? Marsh-oak. The name of the first of these is said to be a corruption of Sheac, the name of an American tree, producing the beef wood, like our She-oak. 1842 *Western Australia* v. 80 The Shea-oak (a corruption of sheâk, the native name for this, or a similar tree, in Van Diemen's Land) is used chiefly for shingles.] 1852 S. SIDNEY *Three Colonies of Australia* xxiv. 347 The lowlands..present a dull scene, sprinkled with funereal shiak or 'she-oak trees'. 1857 W. HOWITT *Tallangatta* I. i. 24 Trees of a peculiar character—the Casuarinas or Shiacks. 1862 G. T. LLOYD *33 Yrs. Tasmania* iii. 32 The 'Sheac' (perverted into she oak) or beef-wood tree, is very abundant. 1891 [see b].

b. *attrib.*

1852 She-oak tree [see above]. 1874 WALCH *Adamanta* I. ii. 16 She-oak Shavings. *a* 1880 D. S. STEWART in Fison & Howitt *Kamilaroi* 168 Sheoak trees. 1891 F. ADAMS *John Webb's End* 223 A few stunted sheak trees.

2. Slang name for colonial beer.

1888 *Cassell's Picturesque Australia* (1890) III. 83 Their drivers had completed their regulation half-score of 'long-sleevers' of 'she-oak'. 1893 J. A. BARRY *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 282 Hastily finishing his pint of 'sheoak'.

‖ **Sheol** (ʃī·oul, ʃī·ɒl). [Heb. שְׁאוֹל *shĕ'ōl.*] The underworld; the abode of the dead or departed spirits, conceived by the Hebrews as a subterranean region clothed in thick darkness, return from which is impossible. (Very common in the Revised Version of the O.T., where in the A.V. it was translated 'hell', 'grave', or 'pit'.)

¶ In recent slang sometimes jocularly substituted for 'hell'.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* xiii. 45 *Sheol*, at the best, either is not Heauen,..or else there is a third place besides Heauen and Hell called *Sheol* for the Saints to rest in. 1642 *Of Article of Creed 'Christ descended to Hades'* 2 Christs soule did *descendere ad Inferos*, or goe to Sheol or Hades. 1822 R. SCOTT *Script. Claims of Devil* 499 We cannot.. interpret the term Sheol, as referring to a Hell of eternal torments. 1873 F. C. COOK in *Speaker's Comm.* IV. 63/1 Nor is the state of the just in Sheol ever represented as one of suffering. 1890 J. FYFE (*title*) The Hereafter: Sheol, Hades, and Hell.

attrib. 1910 J. ORR in *Expositor* Nov. 398 Ghostly survival in some Sheol-like condition of semi-existence.

Shep (ʃep). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–5 schep, chep. [Short for SHEPHERD.

It is commonly supposed that this word occurs in the second line of *Piers Plowman*, 'I shope me into shroudes as I a *sheep* were'. The author's meaning, however, seems to be that the assumption of a hermit's dress by one who was 'unholy of works' was a disguising of himself 'in sheep's clothing'. The sense 'shepherd' seems to be irrelevant; moreover, even if it be intended here, the word with the long vowel indicated by the MS. readings cannot well be of identical formation with the *shep* of the examples below.]

A shepherd.

c 1381 *Slaughter Abp. Sudbury* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 230 Jak Chep [*v. r.* Schep], Tronche, Jon Wrau, Thom Mylere..Isti ductores in plebe fuere priores. 14.. LYDG. *Chorl & Bird* xlviii. in Ashmole *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 223 A Chepys Croke to the ys better than a Launce. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Shep*, a shepherd. 'Cook was shep to Mr. Sorsby then, but he's left now'. 1899 H. D. RAWNSLEY *Life & Nat. Engl. Lakes* 171 Waiting for the late arrival of this or that 'shep', with his contribution of strayed sheep from the fold.

Shep, obs. form of SHEEP, SHIP.

Shepard(e, obs. forms of SHEPHERD.

Shepe, obs. f. SHEEP, SHIP; var. SHIPE *sb. Obs.*

Shepen(e, obs. forms of SHIPPON.

Shepherd (ʃe·pəɹd), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 *scēaphirde, scēap-, scēphyrde*, 2–3 (*Ormin*) shephirde, 3 seopheorde, 4 schepeherde, shepehurde, 4–5 sheepherde, scheephirde, 5 shepehirde, (sheepperde), 5–6 schepehirde, 6 scheephird, shepeheard, *Sc.* scheiphirde, -hird, sheephirde, 7 sheep(e)heard, sheepherd, (8 sheaperd). *β.* 4–5 schipherd, 5 schipherde, 6 schiphird(e, shiphearde; 4 schipard(e, 5 schippart, 7 shippard. *γ.* 3–6 schepherde, 4 shephurde, 4–6 shepherde, 5 s(c)hepherde, schepphirde, schephord, chepherd, 6 schephird(e, 7 sheppherd; 3 ssepurde, 3–5 scheperd, 4–5 scheperde, -ard(e, 4–6 shep(p)arde, shepperde, 5 sheppard, 5–7 sheperd, 6 shepperd, 6–8 shepard; 5 schepheerde, 6 schepheird, 6–7 shepheard(e, 7 sheppheard; 5 schepeerde; 6– shepherd. [OE. *scēaphirde*: see SHEEP and HERD *sb.*[2] Cf. MLG., MDu. *schâphirde* (mod. Du. has *schaapherder*), MHG. *schâfhirte*, mod.G. dial. *schafhirt.*

The shortened vowel of the first syllable is normal in compounds.]

1. A man who guards, tends, and herds a flock of sheep (grazing at large); usually one so employed for hire; or one of a pastoral people who herds (his own) sheep, goats, etc.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* lv. (1883) 288 Swa swa sceaphyrde tosceat sceap fram gatum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3587 Crist iss all se Daviþ wass Shephirde, & king, & kemmpe. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 133 in *O. E. Misc.* 41 Beo þe seopheorde aquold and of lyue bireued Penne scule sone his seop alle beon todreued. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7210 Ssepurdes hii beþ luþere vor hii ne witeþ noȝt Her ssep fram þe wolues. 1315 SHOREHAM *5 Joys of Virg.* 135 Out com an aungel wyþ great leem In-to þe feld of bedleem, Amonges þe schepherden, Te telle þat cryst was y-bore. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 22 þay..speken godely and louyngly to pore schephordes þat kepten hor schepe yn þe contre by. 1459 *Inventory* in *Paston Lett.* I. 479 Inprimis, j. clothe of arras, clyped the Schipherds clothe. *Ibid.* 482 Item, j. clothe of arras, of the Schipherds. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 5 The good sheppard exposeth his lyf for his sheep. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 46 Sum schippart slayis the lordis sheip, and sais he is a sant. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 30 Rude sheepeheardes olde and decrepite. 1599 DALLAM in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 87 A foreste-like Cuntrie, wheare we saw nether towne nor villidge, but somtime a shipheardes Hoote. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* v. i. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III. 77 If the sunne of thy beauty doe not white me like a shippards holland, I am a Iewe to my Creator. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* ix. 283 The next denomination is of a sheepherd and flock. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 97 The greater part of the tribe is composed of shepherds. 1891 *Spectator* 28 Feb., Every one hastened to turn shepherd, and cultivate wool and mutton.

b. Applied to the rustic personages of pastoral poetry. Hence, in poetry more or less adopting the pastoral convention, formerly often used to designate the writer and his friends or fellow-poets.

1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 526 And ye faire Damsels, Shepheards dere delights, That with your loues do their rude hearts possesse. *a* 1599 ? RALEIGH in *Pass. Pilgr.* xix. *Love's Answ.*, If that the World and Loue were young, And truth in euery shepheards toung. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 82 Dead Shepheard, now I find thy saw of might. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xviii. 2 Near Avon's bank,..A tuneful shepherd [*note*, Mr. Somerville] charm'd the list'ning wave.

† **c.** = SHEPHERDESS. *Obs. rare.*

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 274 The maide with the garland on her heade was Fawnia, the faire shepheard.

d. A representation (in china, etc.) of a youthful shepherd; cf. SHEPHERDESS.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 358 Like a Dresden shepherd and shepherdess.

e. Fr. Hist. *The Shepherds* [= Fr. *les Pastoureaux*]: the name applied to those who took part in the peasant insurrections of 1251 ff. and 1320.

1759 *Universal Hist., Mod.* XIII. 308 The irruption of a band of enthusiastick shepherds, who pretended to work miracles. [*note*] The origin of these shepherds is variously related. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XI. 710/1 *marg.*, [1251] The Crusade of Shepherds. 1874 G. W. COX *Crusades* xv. 215 The outbreak of the Pastoureaux, or Shepherds (so called from their supposed simplicity),..took place.. while Louis IX. was a captive in Egypt.

2. *fig.* **a.** A spiritual guardian or pastor of a 'flock'; = PASTOR *sb.* 2.

1300 *Cursor M.* 28278 Quare i was scheperd hade sauls to kepe To reckelesly i geit my schepe. 1382 WYCLIF *Ephes.* iv. 11 He ȝaf summe sotheli apostlis,..othere forsoth shepherdis [so Tindale and Coverdale; 1611 pastors] and techeris. *a* 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (1907) 81 The cheff sheperd in this world þat ys, Shuld be the pope. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 7 Appointed to be pastors and shepheards to feed others. 1693 PRIOR *To Dr. Sherlock* 68 'Midst thy own Flock, great Shepherd, be receiv'd. 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad.* XXI. 121 Modern Shepherds need Those who on either hand may prop and lead them.

¶ In comic fiction, represented as an official title of the 'pastor' or 'minister' of a sect.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxii, 'The kiss of peace', says the shepherd; and then he kissed the women all round. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 52 Then the shepherd read, and supposed that he was explaining a portion of Scripture.

b. In Biblical use, applied to God in relation to Israel or the Church; also to Christ (esp. with reference to John x. 12).

1382 WYCLIF *John* x. 12, I am a good schepherde; a good schepherde ȝyueth his soule, that is, his lyf, for his scheep. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxix. 1 Heare o thou shepheirde of Israel, thou yᵗ ledest Iacob like a flocke of shepe. 1655 EVELYN *Let. to Jer. Taylor* 18 Mar., The shepheards are smitten, and the sheepe must of necessity be scattered, unless the greate Shepheard of Soules oppose. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* LXXX. i, Shepherd of Souls, the Great, the Good. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XXXVII, I have not given to the wolf any of the stray lambs whom the Great Shepherd of souls had intrusted to my charge.

c. Applied to temporal rulers. Cf. Gr. ποιμὴν λαῶν (Homer) 'shepherd of the peoples', and similar uses in the Old Testament.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 113 b, Poets.. oftentimes call kings and princes by the names of shepheardes, and feeders of the people. Yea the Lorde of the whole worlde doth call himselfe a shepheardе. 1780 J. BROWN *Lett. Toleration* i. (1803) 23 Political shepherds ought never to overdrive their flocks. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. i, The shepherd of the people has..been put to bed in his own Château of Versailles.

3. (With initial capital.) = SHEPHERD KING I.

1813 PRITCHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* viii. § 2. 428 Manetho reckons eighteen years between Sethosis and the exit of the Shepherds from Egypt. The dynasty of Shepherds consists of six monarchs. 1860 R. S. POOLE in *W. Smith's Dict. Bible* I. 509/2 (*Egypt*) There can be no question that he [Pharaoh of Joseph's time] was, if the dates be correct, a Shepherd of the xvth dynasty.

4. *Austral.* A miner who holds a claim but does not work it.

1864 J. ROGERS *New Rush* II. 30 Shame, vagrant shepherds! cast your coat of sloth; other miners..have ris'n to rule the State, and so may you. 1888. *Argus* in E. E. Morris *Austral Eng.* s. v., Dr. Quick retorted with a declaration that the Grand Junction Company were all 'shepherds', and that 'shepherds' are the worse of the two classes.

† **5.** The shepherd-spider. *Obs. rare.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 271 This kind of Spyder..delighting in the company of Sheepe: and for this cause I take it, that we Englishmen do call her a Shepheard. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 944 These are called in English *Shepherds*, in Latine *Opiliones*, because they are most often seen where sheep use to feed. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 238 Those long-legged ones [spiders] we call Shepherds, which never spin any thred.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib., as (appositive) *shepherd-band, -boy, folk, -girl, -poet*, etc.; (pertaining to a shepherd or shepherds) *shepherd-care, haunt, life, staff*, etc.

1902 L. HOUSMAN *Bethlehem* 53 Back to their folds have gone the *shepherd-band. 1802 WORDSW. *To Young Lady* 7 There, healthy as a *shepherd boy. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXI, As a shepherd boy flourishes his light crook. 1845

G. Murray *Islaford* 17 How lamb-like in his *shepherd-care he was. 1900 H. Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* xix. (1905) 241 Loose-limbed *shepherd folk. 1757 Collins *Or. Eclogues* I. 56 Here make thy court amidst our rural scene, And *shepherd-girls shall own thee for their queen. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* VII. v, Swaines and *shepherd grooms. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* I. 11 What sprinklings of blithe company! Of lasses and of shepherd grooms. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 154 The Prophet's first thought..was towards his own *shepherd-haunts. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 254 Put I nocht sylence to the, *schiphird knaif. 1833 Tennyson *May Queen* I. vii, The *shepherd lads on every side 'ill come from far away. 1591 Spenser *Daphn.* 316 But now ye *Shepheard lasses, who shall lead Your wandring troupes, or sing your virelayes? 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 150 The *shepherd-life of Amos. 1807 Wordsw. *Song at Feast of Brougham Castle* 107 The *Shepherd-lord was honoured more and more. 1825 J. Wilson *Poems* II. 310 Quietly slumber *shepherd-men In the silence of some inland glen. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* XI. xliii, In vain the keeper calls his *shepherd peers. 1835 Wordsw. *Extemp. Effus. Death J. Hogg* 12 And death upon the braes of Yarrow Has closed the *Shepherd-poet's eyes. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed Hall) ix. 20 None letes him þe way to wende whore he will: Bot with *schipherd staues fand he his fill. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 564/9 *Angivs*, a shepardstaf. 1867 Hawker *Pr. Wks.* (1893) 110 A damsel in the bloom of youth stood leaning on her shepherd-staff. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vi. 15 The gentle *shepheard swaynes. 1775 Mickle *Camoens' Lusiad* IV. 163 To the Massylian *shepherd-tents she flies. 1798 Sotheby tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 43 Our knight opprest Begs from some *shepherd-wife her simple fare.

b. *Egypt. Hist.* [sense 3], as *Shepherd-invasion, -period, -prince*, etc.; see also Shepherd king.

1854 W. Osburn *Mon. Hist. Egypt* II. v. 208 The Shepherd invasion. *Ibid.* 209 When Amosis first attacked the Shepherd kingdom. 1860 R. S. Poole in *W. Smith's Dict. Bible* I. 509/1 (*Egypt*) The period of Egyptian history to which the Shepherd-invasion should be assigned is a point of dispute. 1863 *Ibid.* III. s. v. *Zoan*, Remains of the Shepherd-period. 1877 J. E. Carpenter *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 53 The Arab Shepherd-Princes (the Hyksos).

c. Similative, as *shepherd-hearted*; also *shepherd-like* adj. and adv.

1853 T. T. Lynch *Self-Improv.* ii. 32 A *shepherd-hearted and royal youth like David. 1591 Spenser *Ruins of Rome* 251 Peters successor..Who, *shepheardlike, doth shew, that all things turne to their first being. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* II. 520 Showing now defiled His hireling hands, a better help's achieved Than if they blessed us shepherd-like and mild.

d. Special comb.: **shepherd-bird** = Pastor *sb.* 4; **shepherd-check** = *shepherd's check*; **shepherd-dog** = shepherd's dog (see 7 b); † **shepherd fly** (see quot.); **shepherd land**, *Sc.* (see quot.); **shepherd spider**, the harvest-spider (also *shepherd's*: see 7 b); † **shepherd silver**, ? a tax paid for the keeping of shepherds; **shepherd tartan** = *shepherd's tartan.*

1869 T. R. Jones *Cassell's Bk. of Birds* I. 227 The Rose Starling, or *Shepherd-bird (*Pastor roseus*). 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 3980, Cloakings, coatings, livery Valencias, *shepherd checks, trouserings, &c. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 699/17 *Hic aggregarius*, a *scheperd dog. 1846 E. J. Lewis *Youatt's Dog* iii. (1858) 105 The descendants of the Spanish shepherd dog, so highly prized in protecting the Merino flocks from the wolves. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 6 The *Shepherd-flye or Spinster-flye, which Muffet calls *Opilionum Muscam*. 1892 C. Patrick *Mediæval Scot.* ii. 20 '*Shepherd land' seems to have been generally hill pasturage, to which the sheep were sent at suitable seasons. *a* 1377 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 40 Item pro hidagio xijd. Item pro *schepersulfer ijd. q^a^. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 198 The Carter, *Shepherd Spider, or long-legg'd spider. 1854 A. Adams, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 278 Shepherd-Spiders (*Phalangidæ*). 1865 D. C. Boyd in Blaikie *Livingstone* xviii. (1881) 362 He wore..*shepherd-tartan trousers.

7. Combinations with *shepherd's* (sometimes varying with combs. of *shepherd*, see 6). **a.** Obvious combs. denoting a thing such as is used by or is characteristic of shepherds, as *shepherd's crook, horn, life, staff*, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 445/1 Schepeerdys croke, *pedum. *Ibid.*, Schepeirdys logge, or cory, *magalis, mapale*. 1530 Palsgr. 266/2 Schepherdes bagge, *pannetiere*. *Ibid.*, Schepherdes staffe, *houlette*. 1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Bardocucullum*, a thrummed hatte, or a shepardes cloke. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 11 And how like you this shepherds life M^r^ Touchstone? 1688 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2383/4 Lost..Three Mares, one black,..a Shepherds-hook on the near Hip behind. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xiii, Is not that a shepherd's horn sounding at a distance?

b. Special comb.: **shepherd's calendar**, a calendar containing weather predictions and seasonable instructions for the use of shepherds (app. proverbially referred to as an unreliable source of information); hence adopted as the title of certain pastoral poems; **shepherd's chess**, a game, perh. nine-men's morris; **shepherd's club**, two varieties of moth (see quot.); **shepherd's companion** (see quots.); **shepherd's crown** = Shepherd's purse 2; **shepherd's dog**, a large variety of dog employed by shepherds to control and protect flocks of sheep (cf. *sheep-dog*); † **shepherd's fly** = *shepherd-fly* (6 d); † **shepherd's harp** (see quot.); † **shepherd's hour**, the lover's opportunity (tr. F. *l'heure du berger*); **shepherd's knot** (see quot.); **shepherd's lamp** *dial.*, the evening star; † **shepherd's mastie** = *shepherd's dog*; **shepherd's pie**, a pie consisting of chopped meat and potatoes, covered with a crust of mashed potatoes browned; **shepherd's pipe** (see quot. 1881); † **shepherd's spider** = *shepherd-spider* (6 d).

1506 *Kal. Shepherdes* (Sommer) 8 These be the contentis of this present Boke of the *Shepeheirdes kalender. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* XVI. vi. 552 His Reader woulde also longe to know..in what Chronicle..thei were recorded. Otherwise he wil suspecte, M. Hardinge founde it in the Shepeheardes Calendare. 1579 Spenser (*title*) The Shepheardes Calender. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* XXXVII, They were.. playing at push-pin, or *shepherd's chess, or basset; or some trivial game of that sort. 1832 J. Rennie *Butterfl. & Moths* 90 The *Shepherd's Club (*Cucullia Thapsiphaga*..) appears in June. *Ibid.* 100 The Shepherd's Club (*Euclidia glyphica*). 1844 Leichhardt *Jrnl.* iii. (1847) 80 We also observed..the *shepherd's companion, or fan-tailed fly-catcher (Rhipidura). 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* XXVI. 11/1 The Shepherd's Companion is a curious little bird, which much resembles a wagtail in its habits. 1893 *Wilts. Gloss.*, **Shepherds'-crown*, fossil Echini [see also Shepherd's purse 2]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 445/1 *Scheperdys dogge, *gregarius*. 1840 Blaine *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 1415 The shepherd's dog. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. ix. 190/2 *Shepherds fly. *Ibid.* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 76/2 An Instrument of Musick, termed a *shepards harpe; it is no other then a Board cut Bevile on both sides, with wyer or bowell strings fastned there on with pins and pegs. 1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* IV. *Pastoral Dial.*, Fair Iris and her swain Were in a shady Bow'r, Where Thyrsis long in vain Had sought the *shepherd's hour. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 33 These ropes are wound round the stakes [of a net enclosing sheep] by a peculiar sort of knot called the '*shepherd's knot'. 1827 Clare *Sheph. Cal.* 111 The *Shepherd's Lamp, which even children know. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 154 b, *marg.*, The *shepheardes Mastie. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 8/5 *Shepherd's pie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 445/1 *Scheperdys pype, *barbita*. 1881 W. H. Stone in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 486 Shepherd's Pipe, a name given to the pastoral oboe or musette. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. x. 215/2 The long legged Spider of the Garden, or Field,..is called the *Shephards-Spider, because they are generally in the grounds where sheepe pasture.

c. In certain names of textile fabrics: **shepherd's check, plaid, tartan**, a woollen cloth with a black-and-white check pattern; † **shepherd's cloth**, † **shepherd's velvet** = Fearnought; † **shepherd's grey**, grey cloth worn by shepherds.

c 1640 A. Townshend *Poems & Masks* (1912) 27 And cast thy purple roabes away, To take a scrip and sheaphards grey. 1791 E. Nairne *Poems* 76 A bran new coat Of shepherd's velvet. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 193 The wadding..is made of the cloth called fear-naught or shepherd's cloth. 1834 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Boarding Ho.* ii, He wore shepherd's-plaid inexpressibles. 1885 'Mrs. Alexander' *Valerie's Fate* i, A large soft shawl of shepherd's plaid. 1896 'L. Keith' *Indian Uncle* xvi. 253 Let himself be instantly 'happet' in the sheriff's shepherd-check plaid. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 4/2 Shepherd's check tartan. *Ibid.*, These shepherd's check gowns.

d. In the names of plants, chiefly *dial.*: † **shepherd's bag** = Shepherd's purse 1; **shepherd's beard** = *sheep's beard* s.v. Sheep *sb.* 9; **shepherd's bedstraw**, *Asperula cynanchica* (Britten & Holland 1886); † **shepherd's bodkin** (see quot.); **shepherd's calendar**, the scarlet pimpernel; **shepherd's clock**, (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) the goatsbeard, *Tragopogon pratensis* (B. & H.); **shepherd's club**, the common mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; **shepherd's comb**, *Scandix Pecten* (B. & H.); **shepherd's cress**, the dwarf cruciferous plant, *Teesdalia nudicaulis*; **shepherd's delight, dial, glass**, the scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*; **shepherd's gourd**, the common mullein; **shepherd's hour-glass**, the yellow pimpernel, *Lysimachia nemorum*; **shepherd's joy** (see quot.); **shepherd's knot** = Tormentil; **shepherd's myrtle**, *Ruscus aculeatus*; **shepherd's needle**, † (*a*) *Geranium*, (*b*) *Scandix Pecten*; **shepherd's pedler, pouch** = Shepherd's purse 1; **shepherd's rod**, *Dipsacus pilosus*; **shepherd's root** = Tormentil (B. & H.); **shepherd's rose**, ? some species of rose growing in hedges; **shepherd's scrip** = Shepherd's purse 1; **shepherd's staff**, (*a*) = *shepherd's rod*; (*b*) the common mullein; **shepherd's sun-dial** = *shepherd's dial* above; **shepherd's thyme**, (*a*) the wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*; (*b*) the chalk milkwort; **shepherd's warning, watch**, the scarlet pimpernel (B. & H.); **shepherd's weatherglass**, (*a*) the scarlet pimpernel; (*b*) *Stellaria Holostea* (B. & H.).

1548 Turner *Names of Herbs* (E.D.S.) 83 Bursa pastoris is also called in englishe of many Bursa pastoris and of other *Shepherdes bag or Shepherdes purse. 1840 Paxton *Bot. Dict.*, *Shepherd's Beard, see *Arnopogon*. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Shepherds-Bodkin*, a sort of Herb. 1832 Mrs. Bray *Tamar & Tavy* xviii. (1836) I. 318 We have.. the *shepherd's calendar, and the one o'clock, the very dial of poetry. 1878 Susan Phillips *On Seaboard* 86 We..Read the '*shepherd's clock'. 1790 Alex. Wilson *Morning* Poet. Wks. (1846) 3 *Shepherds clubs hang nodding o'er the steep. *Ibid. Monkey & Bee* 41 O'ertopt with stately shepherds clubs. *c* 1710 Petiver *Cat. Ray's Eng. Herbal* Tab. 50 *Shepherd's-cress. 1863 *Sowerby's Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) I. 209 *Teesdalia nudicaulis*..Shepherd's Cress. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 34 The scarlet pimpernel, from its susceptibility to the changes of the weather, is his [the peasant's] '*shepherd's dial'. 1886 Britten & Holland *Dict. Plant-n.*, *Shepherd's glass. *Anagallis arvensis*. 1896 *Garden Work* 4 Mar. 112/1 A young man..called the plant Verbascum Thapsus '*Shepherd's Gourd'. 1909 *Essex Rev.* XVIII. 77 The *Shepherd's Hour-glass. 1884 W. Miller *Plant-n.* 124/2 *Shepherd's-joy, Australian. The genus *Geitonoplesium*. *Ibid.* 125/1 *Shepherd's-knot. *Tormentilla officinalis*. *c* 1840 W. A. Bromfield *Flora Vectensis* (1856) 508 *Shepherd's Myrtle. 1562 Bullein *Bulwarke, Bk. Simples* (1579) 42 b, What is the vertue of *Geranium*, called *Sheepheirdes needell? 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccc. 884 *Pecten Veneris, sive Scandix*. Shepheards Needle, or Venus combe. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 564 The *scandia pecten veneris* of botanists, and what is often known to agricultors by the names of Shepherd's needle, Beggar's needle, &c. 1811 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* 267 *Crowpeck*, Shepherd's purse, or *shepherd's pedler. 1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 14 Bursa pastoris is called in some places of England *shepherdes pouche. 1633 T. Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* II. 1168 *Dipsacus minor, sive Virga pastoris*. *Shepheards-rod. 1735 Keogh *Bot. Univ. Hibern.* 122 Wild Teasel, great Shepherds Rod, venus Bason, or carde Thistle. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 182 Shepherd's Rod. Shepherd's Staff. Small Teasel. 1827–8 Cobbett *Resid. Amer.* (1822) 43 No *shepherd's rose, no honeysuckle, none of that endless variety of beauties that decorate the hedges and the meadows in England. 1578 *Shepherds scrip [see Shepherd's purse 1]. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 327 *Shepherd's Staff, *Dipsacus*. 1882 *Trans. Cumb. Assoc. Lit. & Sci.* VII. 142 *Verbascum thapsus*:..the 'Shepherd's Staff' of the rustic population. 1823 Moor *Suffolk Words*, *Shepherd's Sun-dial. 1857 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 168 *Thymus Serpyllum*..*Shepherd's Thyme. 1878 Hardy *Ret. Native* VI. ii. (1890) 395 On the green turf and shepherd's-thyme. 1893 *Wilts. Gloss.*, Shepherds'-Thyme, *Polygala calcarea*,..chalk Milkwort. 1827 Clare *Sheph. Cal.* 47 Pimpernel, dreading nights and showers, Oft call'd 'the *Shepherd's Weather-glass'. 1872 Chr. Rossetti *Sing Song* 86 Scarlet shepherd's-weatherglass Spreads wide open at her feet.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **She·pherddom**, the state of shepherds; **She·pherdhood** (in quot.), the personality of a shepherd.

1905 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 319 The attributes of shepherddom, milk-jar, crook, pipes [etc.]. 1596 W. Smith *Chloris* (1877) 30 But that it pleased thy grace shepherdhood The Patron of my maiden verse to bee.

Shepherd (ʃe·pəɹd), *v.* [f. Shepherd *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To tend, guard and watch (sheep) as a shepherd. Also rarely to keep or breed (sheep).

1790 [implied in Shepherding *vbl. sb.*]. 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* 43 He must..shepherd his own flocks. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 36 In Australia, sheep..are shepherded and yarded every night. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Apr. xiii, Talos..who shepherded the sea-goats on the coast. *absol.* 28.. *Househ. Words* XXXV. 11 (Flügel) When he used to go shepherding with me on his rough pony. 1884 *Kendal Mercury* 26 Sept. 2/6 Two farmers..were out shepherding, when they were overtaken by an awful storm. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 Oct. 3/1 The Virgin is said to have appeared to two children..who were shepherding up there in the mountains.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To tend, watch over, or guide as a shepherd does his sheep.

1820 Shelley *Arethusa* 6 Arethusa arose From her couch of snows..Shepherding her bright fountains. *a* 1851 *Edin. Rev.* in *Arch. Stud. new. Spr.* VIII. 276 Shepherding a lady. 1862 H. H. Dixon *Scott & Sebright* (1895) 380 He would put out twenty couple of puppies for him, and go round twice a week to shepherd them. 1868 Lowell *Dara* 19 So Dara shepherded a province wide, Nor in his viceroy's sceptre took more pride Than in his crook before. 1885 M. Arnold *Poor Matthias*, French canary-merchant old Shepherding his flock of gold In a low dim-lighted pen. 1898 G. B. Shaw *You never can tell* II. Stage Dir., The waiter shepherds his assistants along with him into the hotel by the kitchen entrance.

3. *Austral.* To watch over or guard (a mining claim) by working on it superficially (esp. by digging small pits) so as to retain legal rights.

1861 T. M'Combie *Australian Sk.* 135 Few of their claims, however, are actually 'bottomed', for the owners merely watch their more active contemporaries. *Footnote*, This is termed 'shepherding' a claim. 1880 D. C. Davies *Metallif. Min.* 421 *Shepherding*, Aus., keeping possession of a mining claim by doing the least quantity of work on it allowed by law.

intr. 1863 *Once a Week* VIII. 507 (Farmer), Having sunk their holes, each about a foot, and placed in them a pick or shovel as a sign of ownership, they devoted themselves to the laborious occupation of shepherding.

4. *colloq.* or *slang.* To watch over, to follow closely and watchfully; chiefly *slang*, see quot. 1890; also *Austral. slang*, to follow a person so as to get something out of him or to cheat him.

1885 *Times* 13 Apr. 5/3 Admiral Dowell is reported to be closely shepherding the Russian vessels in these seas. 1890 Barrère & Leland *Dict. Slang* s. v., Adversaries opposite each other at football are said to *shepherd* or watch each other. A man may *shepherd* a rich uncle or rich heiress, a detective *shepherds* a criminal whom he suspects of planning a felony. A man *shepherds* one of his own side at football by keeping off adversaries while he is running or kicking. 1893 Kipling *Many Invent., Lost Legion*, You must know that all along the north-west frontier of India there is spread a force of some thirty thousand foot and horse, whose duty it is to quietly and unostentatiously shepherd the tribes in front of them. 1899 Shearman, etc. *Football* 313 Off goes the ball again; a player seizes it, bouncing it as he goes, 'shepherded' along the way by his friends. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 10 June 761 He..should have shepherded at an earlier date the Russian fleet out of French waters.

b. *Mil. slang.* To force (a body of the enemy) into an unfavourable position.

1900 *Daily Tel.* 2 Apr. (Ware *Passing Engl.*), Cronje was shepherded with his army into the bed of the Modder by a turning movement.

Hence **She·pherded** *ppl. a.*, protected, guarded.

1884 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xcvi. 306 To be kept from its evil in shepheided peace.

Shepherdess (ʃe·pəɹdés). Also 6 *erron.* shepheardize. [f. SHEPHERD *sb.* + -ESS.] A female shepherd; a woman or girl who tends sheep; also *fig.* Also in pastoral poetry (see SHEPHERD 1 b).

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ii. (Skeat) I. 86 For me liste.. of al myne a Shepheidesse to be cleped. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* II. Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 216 Consider with your selfe faire Shepheardize, that poore men feele paine as well as Princes. 1591–5 SPENSER *Astrophel* 212 The gentlest shepheardesse that liues this day. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Mrs. Eliz. Wheeler*, Tell me, said I, in deep distresse, Where I may find my Shepardesse. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 71 ¶ 13 He ..wondered that he had not seen the shepherdesses dancing. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 608 Percivale..Then paced for coolness in the chapel-yaid; Where one of Satan's shepheidesses caught And meant to stamp him with her master's mark. 1885 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 137 St. Maigaret of Antioch was a shepherdess. 1902 MRS. A. MEYNELL *Later Poems* 9 She walks..A shepherdess of sheep.

b. A representation (in painting, etc.; esp. china or earthenware) of a shepherdess.

1771 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) IV. 73 Watteau's shepherdesses, nay, his very sheep, are coquet. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 91 Little lacquered earthen shepherdesses.. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* vi, Her dress is as the dress of a china shepherdess: so dainty in its colours.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 4115, Woollen shawls and clonkings, in clan, shepherdess, and fancy patterns. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh Up* xxvi, Her little wild rose-wreathed shepherdess hat.

Shepherding (ʃe·pəɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHEPHERD *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of tending or guiding (sheep) as a shepherd; an instance of this.

1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* I. 446 In the shepherding of sheep, in this country, a few circumstances may be mentioned with propriety. 1866 CARLYLE in Froude *Remin.* (1881) II. 143 The rustic natives..and their shepheidings, huntings (brock and fox) and solitary fishings. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* xi. 309 For all His shepherdings were ended. 1905 SIR A. LYALL *Life Dufferin* I. ii. 23 Under Cookesley's shepherding the flock might stray at will.

†She·pherdish, *a. Obs.* [f. SHEPHERD *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Pertaining to or like shepherds; pastoral.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (Sommer) 10 b, He would also haue drawne her eldest sister..in her shepheardish attire. *Ibid.* 36 The courte could not be visited, prohibited to all men, but to certaine sheapheardish people. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xxii. (1636) 64 That wildnesse which they retained of their shepheardish originall breathed forth somewhat still. 1800 G. CHALMERS *Life A. Ramsay* Wks. 1851 I. 30 A propitious moment for shepherdish poetry.

Shepherdize (ʃe·pəɹdəiz), *v. rare.* [f. SHEPHERD *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To act the part of the shepherd (or shepherdess); to pretend to lead the pastoral life.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. vi. 60 Though this life of Shepheardizing be out of fashion. 1773 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Upper Ossory* 11 June, In the midst of this new prospect must I keep up the tone of the world, go shepherdizing with Maccaronies, sit up at loo with my Lady Hertford [etc.]. 1822 *Examiner* 233/1 Sir W—m C—rt—s, despising the citizens, retreated into the forest, to shepheardize. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 313 [They] sit alone, knit, shepherdise, and stare.

b. *trans.* To tend or guide as a shepherd.

1899 S. LAW WILSON *Theol. Mod. Lit.* 140 The mass of mankind are not just so many sheep which will tamely submit to be shepherdised by him, and coerced into the way chalked out for their feet.

Shepherd king.

1. *pl.* [transl. of Gr. *βασιλεῖς ποιμένες*, Manetho's rendering of the Egyptian designation which he transliterates as *Ὑκσως* (Hyksōs).

The name has not been found in the monuments, but modern scholars give the probable Egyptian form as *hiq-Shasisu*, king of the Bedouins or robbers, Manetho's rendering being due to a mistake.]

The designation of a succession of kings of Egypt (forming the 15th and 16th dynasties of Manetho), belonging to some foreign people, the ethnic affinities of which are still undetermined. (By historians often called *Hyksos.*)

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. 465 Manethon the Historiographer of Egipt setteth vs downe their originall, and their comming downe into Egipt, terming them in his language, Shepherd-kings. 1821 LAMB *Elia, Old & New Schoolm.*, I make the wildest conjectures concerning Egypt, and her shepherd kings. 1874 BIRCH *1st & 2nd Egypt. Rooms Brit. Mus.* 7 The monuments of the Shepherd kings.

2. *gen.* A king who is a shepherd. (In various nonce-uses: see quots.)

1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 402 One, chief, in gracious dignity enthron'd, Shines o'er the rest, the pastoral queen, and rays Her smiles, sweet-beaming, on her shepherd king. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *He Walked with God*, A shepherd-king on Eastern plains. 1856 READE *Never too late* xxxvii, Nomades, shepherd-kings—fellows with a thousand head of horned cattle, and sheep like white pebbles by the sea.

Shepherdless (ʃe·pəɹdlés), *a.* [-LESS.] Without a shepherd; having no shepherds.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Herderloose schapen*, Sheepheardlesse, or sheepe without a Sheep-heard. 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 101 He..found a straggling, shepherdless Flock in his own or his neighbour's fields. 1906 G. G. COULTON *St. Francis to Dante* 329 But in fact they [the Middle Ages] felt themselves as shepheidless as we.

†She·pherdling. *poet. Obs.* [f. SHEPHERD *sb.* + -LING.] A young or little shepherd.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handy-crafts* 666 Another valiant Shepheardling [i.e. David], That for a Canon takes his silly sling. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To his Muse*, Where on a Hillock thou may'st sing Unto a handsome Shephardling, Or to a Gitle (that keeps the Neat).

Shepherdly (ʃe·pəɹdli), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. SHEPHERD *sb.* + -LY 1.] Pertaining to or befitting a shepherd (*lit.* and *fig.*); that has the characteristics of a shepherd; †that is a shepherd.

1559 [P. H. PHAYER] *Bk. Presidentes* 5 b, And with a shepherdly reward wytsaue ye hym to fauour. *Ibid.* 6 Other thinges..which to your shepherdly office in this behalf belong. 1579 TWYNE *Phis. agst. Fortune* II. v. 167 a, That shepheardlie founder of the citie of Rome. 1656 W. DU GARD tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 340. 95 In some places the shepherdly multitude do also carry about their cottages in waines. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. iii. (1852) 277 To leave their off-spring under the shepherdly government of our Lord Jesus Christ. 1877 S. A. TIPPLE *Echoes of Spoken Words* 22 The truly high position..is that which enables us to minister richly to our fellows, to shield them, guide them, relieve them and be shepherdly toward them. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 46 A man with a great shepherdly heart.

† b. Pastoral, rural, rustic. *Obs.*

1579 TWYNE *Phis. agst. Fortune* II. cxiv. 304 This is not only a poetical, but also a shepheardly speech. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xi. (Arb.) 41 Their poems were named Eglogues or shepheardly talke. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 20 The primitive plainness and shepherdly simplicity of those times. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 14 Apr., I hate the country: I am past the shepherdly age of groves and streams.

She·pherdry. *rare.* [f. SHEPHERD *sb.* + -RY.] The business of a shepherd. Cf. SHEPHERDY.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 28 Pasturage, grasing, and shepheardrie, were before husbandrie and tillage.

b. The affairs of 'the Order of Ancient Shepherds', a benefit society. (After FORESTRY.)

1900 *Dundee Advert.* 19 July 5 Shepherdry.—At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Maisondieu Lodge of Ancient Shepherds..the balance-sheet..was submitted.

She·pherdship. *rare.* [f. SHEPHERD *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or position of a shepherd.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 25–29. 90 His shepherdship leat an other bodye take. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 233 While he [Moses] past his sacred Prentiship (In wildernesse) of th' Hebrews Shepheardship. 1874 ABP. BENSON in A. C. Benson *Life* (1899) I. 388 It's the Buckles that ruin the Colonial Church...Men taking Shepherdships for Buckles and Loops.

Shepherd's purse. [Cf. med.L. *bursa pastoris*, F. *bourse-à-pasteur, bourse-de-berger*, G. *hirtentasche*, Du. *herdertasch.*]

1. A common cruciferous weed, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, bearing pouch-like pods.

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 172 Shepheidys purs. [*a* 1500 *Gl. Sloane* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 331 Herdys purse.] *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* G vij b, Hold thy handful of sheparders [*sic*] purse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lv. 81 *Bursa pastoris* ..[is called] in English Shepherds purse, Scrippe, or Pouche. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxii. 215 Sheepheardes purse staieth bleeding in any part of the bodie. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* XXXV. 71 In English it is called Shepheards purse or Scrip, from the likenesse the Seed hath with that kind of leatherne bag, wherein Shepherds carry their Victualls into the field. *c* 1710 PETIVER *Cat. Ray's Eng. Herbal* Tab. 49 Ragged Sheaperds-purse. 1882 G. ALLEN *Colour of Flowers* I. 15 The petals of shepherd's-purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*) have been observed anthei iferous.

2. *dial.* The fossil echinus found in the chalk.

1893 *Surrey Gloss.*, *Shepherd's crown* or *Shepherd's purse*, the fossil Echinus, from the chalk. 1900 A. HARSTON *Let. to Editor*, 'Shepherd's Purse', the common name in some parts of the Country (e. g. Kent) for the Fossil Sea Urchins found in the Chalk formation.

†She·pherdy. *Obs. rare.* [f. SHEPHERD *sb.* + -Y.] The profession, practice, or occupation of a shepherd. Cf. SHEPHERDRY.

a 1622 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Gen. iv. 2 (1639) 21 Abel in shepherdy, as in sacrificing and martyrdome, was a figure of Christ. 1659 GELL *Amendm. Bible* 733 He had his rise, unto the Kingdom, even from keeping sheep, which yet was a kinde of introduction unto a like shepherdie. 1680 J. WOODE (*title*), Shepheidy Spiritualiz'd: or, the improvement of a Shepherd's Life to Soul-advantage. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 221 On the one side of David's coin were to be seen his old pouch and crook, the instrument of shepherdy.

Shepman, Shepne, obs. ff. SHIPMAN, SHIPPON.

Shepp, Sheppard(e, obs. ff. SHIP, SHEPHERD.

Sheppeck, -ick (ʃe·pək). *dial.* Also 7 sheppik, -ick, sheep-pick, 9 shuppick, -u(c)k, schoppek. [? For **sheaf-pick*, f. SHEAF *sb.* + PICK *sb.*1 4. Cf. WFlem. *schoofvorke.*] A pitchfork.

1602 *Inv.* in *Collect. Archæol.* (1863) II. 102 One save, twoe sheppikes [etc.]. *Ibid.* 104 One sheppick and other od stuffe. *Ibid.* 106 One bill, one spade, and two sheppickes. 1676 *Acc. Exam. Joan Perry* 10 Some..met him..with a Sheep-pick in his hand. 1852 *Glouc. Gloss., Sheppeck*, a fork for lifting hay. *Ibid.*, *Shuppick*, a hay-fork.

†She·ppend. *Obs.* Forms: 1 scippend, scieppend, sceppend, scæppend, 1–2 scyppend, sceoppend, 2 sceoppind, sceappind, scuppend, 2–3 she-, shu-, suppende, shippend, 3 seppande, schuppent, -inde, suppen, suppinde. [OE. *scieppend*, related to *scieppende*, pa. pple. of *scieppan* to create: see SHAPE *v.*

Hence AF. *sepande*, used by Marie de France as a fem. with the sense 'puissance surhumaine, créateur' (Godefr.).] The Creator.

Beowulf 106 Siþðan him scyppend forscrifen hæfde. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Hare sceappinde. *Ibid.*, [Lucifer] cweð an his herto þat he wolde and eaðe mihte bien his sceoppende ȝelic. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Ic bileue on god, þene almihti fader, suppende and wealdende of heuene and of eorð. *Ibid.* 133 Uie helend is sheppende and wealdende of alle shafte. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 456 Seftes sop ure seppande, sene is on werlde. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 366 Heo buheð to him as schafte to his schuppent. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 þe heouenliche schuppinde. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 20 in *O. E. Misc.* 72 If we vie suppen herye. [*Ibid.* MS. Digby 86 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* 505 suppinde.]

†She·pper. *Obs.* Forms: 2–4 schuppare, 3 sshipper, 4 shuppare, schepere, ssep(p)ere, shepper. [Early ME. *schuppare* (ii), *shepper*, f. *schuppen, sheppen* to create, SHAPE *v.*: see -ER 1. Cf. OHG. *skephari* (MHG. *schephære*, mod.G. *schöpfer*), (M)LG., (M)Du. *schepper.*] = prec. Also (*rarely*) one who has control *over.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 Ich bileue on god feder al-mihti, schuppare of heouene and of eorðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Hire schuppare. *a* 1300 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 57, I bileve in God fadir almichty, sshipper of hevene and of eorþe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 To servi þine ssepere. 13.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 256 Þis time man is mad knizth And shuppare ouer alle þinge. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XVII. 167 So is þe fader a ful god formeour and shepper.

Shepperd(e, obs. forms of SHEPHERD *sb.*

Sheppey. *rare*—1. (? quasi-*arch.*) [Perh. some error: cf. SHIPPEN.] A shed for sheep.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* xlii, I went straight home to the upper sheppey, and set them [the sheep] inside.

Sheppyng, obs. form of SHIPPING *sb.*

Shepstare (ʃe·pstɛɹ). *dial.* Also 6, 9 sheepstare, 7, 9 shepster, 9 shepsty, shepsterd, -ert, shipster, chepster, -stow. [f. SHEEP + STARE *sb.*1 The name is said to refer to the bird's habit of perching on the backs of sheep to feed on the ticks.] The starling.

1563 GOOGE *Eglogs* vi. (Arb.) 54 Sometime I wold betraye the Byrds, that lyght on lymed tree, Especially in Shepstare tyme, when thicke in flockes they flye. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* clxiii. 135 The Stare or Shepstare. 1660 W. BLUNDELL *Cavalier's Note Bk.* (1880) 296 Observe a flock of stares (or shepsters) when they are ready to lodge themselves in a dovecote. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiv. § 14 (1689) 190 Wings of shepstares, stares or starlings. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s. v. *Stare*, In the north of England it is called Chepster, or Chep-Starling. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The starling [is called in Yorkshire] a 'shepstey' or 'shepster'. 1864 J. C. ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 225 A pair of shepstares. 1884 A. DOHERTY *Nathan Barlow* 32 The youngling chepstows creaking in the eaves. 1887 E. F. BYRRNE *Heir without Heritage* I. viii. 136 They took wing like a flock of shepsters from a field.

Shepster. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 shappester, shuppester, shippestere, shipster, 5 shipster, shyppestere, *pl.* shappystrys, 6 schepstarre (9 *dial.* shapster). [ME. *shepster* (? OE. **scieppestre* wk. fem.) fem. agent-noun to *shippen* (OE. *scieppan*) SHAPE *v.*]

1. A female cutter-out of material; a dressmaker.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 331 Auenge me fele tymes other frete my-selue Wyth-inne, as a shepster shere. 1380 *Poll Tax* in Rogers *Oxf. City Docum.* (1891) 13 De Alicia la Shuppester xijd. *Ibid.*, De Johanna Shippestere xijd. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 269 A schipster [*muliercula*] of þat citee. 14.. *Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 676/42 *Tonstrix*, a Shyppestere. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 5 Gogle eyed tomson shepster of lyn. 1517–18 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 311 To dyuerse shepsters for makyng of iij smockes for the seid quene. 1530 PALSGR. 266/2 Schepstarre, *lingiere. Ibid.*, Shepes for shepsters, *forces.* 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Sarcinatrix*, a shepster, or seamester. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 167 *Shapster*, ..a cutter out of apparel. A dress-maker.

† **2.** A female 'shaper' of destinies. *Obs. rare.*

14.. *Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 573/34–5 *Cloto*, on of thre shapsisteryes *vel* shappystrys (*vel* anes destynyes).

Shepward: see *Sheep-ward* s. v. SHEEP *sb.* 8.

Shepyng, Sher: see SHIPPING *sb.*, SHIRE.

Sherad, obs. form of SHRADDHA.

Sheradom, obs. Sc. f. SHERIFFDOM.

Sheraff(e, obs. forms of SHROFF.

‖ **Sheranino.** *Obs. rare*—1. A kind of wine.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 15 The..wine that is drunke in Rome, is..Albano, Muscatello, Sheranino.

‖ **Sherant.** *Obs. rare.* Also sherrant. [Prob. identical with SCHERAND.] A kind of wine.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Farew. Tower-Bottles* A 4 b, With Hollocke, Sherant, Malliga, Canara, I stuft your sides vp with a sursarara. 1623 — *Praise Hemp-seed* 6 No Gascoyne, Orleance, or the Chrystall Sherrant, Nor Rhenish, from the Rheine would be apparant.

Sherardia. [Mod.L., named by Dillenius 1719 after W. *Sherard* (1659–1728), an English botanist.] A genus of gamopetalous rubiaceous plants, comprising one species, *S. arvensis*, the field-madder; a plant of this genus.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XV. (1794) 164 Sherardia and Woodroof have funnel-shaped corollas.

Sherardize (ʃe·ɹăɹdəiz), *v.* [From the name of *Sherard* Cowper-Coles.] *trans.* To coat (iron articles) with zinc by a particular process.

1904 *Athenæum* 21 May 658/3 At Burlington House last Friday week..Mr. Sherard Cowper-Coles..explained..the process which is to be commercially applied under the name of 'Sherardizing'. 1909 in *Century Dict. Suppl.*

Sherash, obs. form of SHIRAZ (wine).

Sheraton (ʃe·ɹătən), *a.* [f. the name of Thomas

Sheraton (1751–1806), a furniture maker and designer.] Designating a severe style of furniture developed in England towards the end of the 18th cent., chiefly by Thomas Sheraton. Also *absol.*

1883 *Mag. of Art* VI. 190 A Sheraton knife-box. *Ibid.* 192 A Sheraton sideboard. 1887 Black *Sabina Zembra* I. iii. 33 Sheraton chairs. 1900 'Sarah Grand' *Babs* xiii, The lovely Chippendale and Sheraton with which it was furnished.

Sheraz, obs. form of Shiraz (wine).

‖ **Sherbaff.** *Obs.* Also 7 serebaffe, seribaff, serebast, 8 sherbaffe, sherbassee. [Prob. Persian, f. شیر *shīr* lion (used to denote excellence of quality) + باف *bāf* stem of *bāftan* to weave. Cf. Baft.] A kind of silk of Persia. Also *sherbaff silk.*

1619 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* 63 Serebaffes. 1624 *Ibid.* 11 Seribaffs. 1629 *Ibid.* 350 Serebasts. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4472/4 At the Marine Coffee-house .. will be expos'd to Sale..9 Bales Sherbaffe Silk. 1721 C. King *Brit. Merch.* I. 157 They cannot purchase less..than 22 great Pounds of Sherbassee (or Persia fine Raw Silk). 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxiii. 289 The first is called Sherbaff, or weavers silk, because the weavers..are supposed to use the best they can procure. *Ibid.* lxix. 314 In regard to the Sherbaff silk, which was bought..in Ghilan,..it was found to be two shillings in a pound better than the Persian Sherbaff imported from Turkey.

Sherbet (ʃəːbĕt). Also 7 zer-, cer-, sar-, serbet, servet, shurbet, shirbet(t, sherbett(e, -bert, -becke, -pet, 9 sherbat, sharbut. [a. Turkish and Persian شربت *sherbet*, a. Arab. شربة *sharbaʰ*, f. شرب *shariba* to drink. Cf. Sorbet.]

1. a. A cooling drink of the East, made of fruit juice and water sweetened, often cooled with snow. b. An European imitation of this; now esp. an effervescing drink made of sherbet powder (see 2).

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 833 The guests..dranke ..water prepared with sugar, which kind of drink they call Zerbet. *Ibid.* 1203 A beverage, which they call Cerbet, made of the juice of lymons water and sugar. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* I. 12 Not much inferiour in relish to the costly Shurbets of Constantinople. *Ibid.* 65 Yet have they sundry sherbets..some made of sugar and lemons, some of violets, and the like. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 705 They haue in Turkey and the East, certaine Confections which they call Serauetts. 1630 Capt. Smith *Trav. & Adv.* xiii. 25 [The Turks'] best drink is Coffa..and Sherbecke which is only honey and water. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV. 151 Their common drinke is Sherpet. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 222/1 The Grand Seignior..had sent his Mother a Sherbette. 1675 Covel in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 239 We..were severall times treated with sherbert of lemmons. 1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtier's Man.* 189 More precious than Chocolate, Coffee or Sarbet. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxxiii. 151 There were..plates of comfits, several china basons of sherbets. 1813 Byron *Bride Abydos* II. viii, A cup too on the board was set That did not seem to hold sherbet. 1817 Moore *Lalla R., Fire-worshippers* III, The violet sherbets were hastily handed round. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Ld. of Thoulouse,* To bring in sherbet, ginger-pop, lemonade. 1845 Cooley *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) 550 *Lemonade. Syn.* Lemon Sherbet, King's Cup. *Ibid.*, Orangeade or Orange Sherbet, for Icing, is made in the same way from oranges. 1845 Bregion & Miller *Pract. Cook* 336 Indian Sharbut. 1866 Livingstone in Blaikie *Life* xviii. (1881) 368 After coffee and sherbet we came away.

fig. 1728 Vanbr. & Cibber *Provok'd Husb.* III. i, A smart Repartee, with a Zest of Recrimination at the Head of it, makes the prettiest Sherbet!

2. In full *sherbet powder*: A preparation of bicarbonate of soda, tartaric acid, sugar, etc., variously flavoured, for making an effervescing drink.

1856 Cooley *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 3) 1066 *Powders* (Sherbet). These are made of the same materials as *lemonade powders*, the flavouring ingredient being varied to suit the particular case. 1895 *Stores' Price List*, Sherbet. Per doz. 1 lb. tins, 7/2. 1905 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 83 The tin of pink sherbet.

3. *transf.* a. A variously flavoured water-ice (*Cent. Dict.* 1891 : and in later Dicts.). b. *slang.* (See quot.)

1890 Barrère & Leland *Dict. Slang, Sherbet* (popular), a glass of any warm alcoholic liquor, as grog, &c. A misapplication.

4. *attrib.*

1615 Sandys *Trav.* I. 74 Cookes, sherbet-men (who make the foresaid beurage). 1675 Covel in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 263 Your little sherbert cups and coffee dishes are made often times of the same earth. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 446/1 Exquisite little sherbet doilies.

Sherd : see Shard *sb.*1

† **Sherdoon.** Anglicized spelling of *chardoon*, Cardoon *β.*

1661 Rabisha *Cookery Dissected* 4 To pickle stalks of Thessell or Sherdowns. *Ibid.* 143 To make a Sherdoon Pye in the Spring...Put in your Sherdoons [etc.].

† **Shere.** *Coining. Obs.* Also 6 shiare, 7 sheere. [Prob. a use of Shear *sb.*2] = Remedy *sb.* 4 ; Tolerance 4 a.

1566 *Acc. Exch. K. R.*, Bundle 305 No. 18 (7) Syluer of xj.oz. ij.d. w^{t} fyne marked w^{t} the portculles xlb. w^{t} founde at the sheare .lx.s. ..At the assaye Standerd, viz. xj.oz. ij.d. w^{t} fyne. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 280 The Mint-Master gave account before the Queene's Examiners for the money they coyned, as well by the tale (or number of the pieces) as by the sheere. For the coyning of gold, a certaine proportion of some eight graines in the ounce, was allowed to the Mint-Master in this account by the sheere. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 482/1 The deviation from the standard weight [of coins] permitted by law, now called the 'remedy', and anciently called the 'shere'. *Ibid. note*, Two notable instances are recorded of the use that has been made at various times of the shere, or remedy, as a means of profit.

Shere, obs. form of Shear, Sheer, Shire.

‖ **Shereef** (ʃərīf). Forms : 6 sherife, xarifo, xerifo, serif(f)o, 7 seriph, -iff, zeriff(e, xeriff(e, ceriffe, sheriffe, shreeve, 7–8 sharif, scherif, 7, 9 sherif(f, 7–9 cheriff, 8 shirreff, -eef, cherif(fe, cheref, shariff, xarif, 9 sherriff(e, -eef, sharife, 9– shareef ; *pl.* 9 shorfa. [Arab. شريف *sharīf* noble, glorious, f. *sharafa* to be exalted.]

1. A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima. In some of the early quots. taken *spec.* for a Mohammedan priest.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 204 Wee..tooke a Pangaia of the Moores, which had a priest of theirs in it, which in their language they call a Sherife. 1600 Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 50 A Seriffo or Mahumetan priest. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 30 As for the Kindred of Mahomet, whom they call Scherifs, they wear a green Turban. 1704 Pitts *Relig. & Mann. Mohammetans* vii. 90 The Sultaun of Mecca..is a Shirreeff, *i.e.* one of the Race of Mohammet. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. iv. ii. 102 *note*, The Cheriffs, successors of Mahommed. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 309/2 Among them are many sherifs, or pretended descendants of Mohammed. 1860 G. Bennett *Gatherings Naturalist Austral.* 443 The mosque of El Haibee..contains the tomb of the founder, and from his being a sherriff, is covered with a green silk pall.

2. Hence used as the title of certain Arab princes.

a. The sovereign of Morocco; also, the ruler of any of the districts of Morocco.

1600 Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* To Rdr. 4 The *Xarifo* [*marg.* Or Xerifo, or Serifo] otherwise called the *Miramonin*, or the king of Maroco Sus and Fez. *Ibid.* II. 81, I my selfe was present at this faire in the companie of my Lord the Seriffo for the space of fifteene daies. *a* 1618 Raleigh *War* F iiij, The Seriph in Barbarie. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 367 Their chiefe Seriff, or Vicegerent, being sent from Morocco. *c* 1685 Dk. of Buckingham *Conf.* Wks. 1705 II. 36 Sultans of Babylon, Caliphs of Ægypt,..and Xeriffs of Morocco. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Cheref*, a title assumed by the emperors of Morocco. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 420/1 The shorfa, or shereefs, had been content to live a pastoral life amongst their flocks and herds...Probably simplicity was the principal feature of the early Shorfa of Wazan.

b. The ruler of various other places; esp. the chief magistrate, or local governor of Mecca.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 5 And with him [the Sultan] sent the Seriph, a man of great place among the Mahumetans, his Embassador vnto the Emperour. 1622 H. Crosby *Jrnl.* 10 Mar. in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1908) II. 2 [At Mohilla] the shreeve that was with him had some of the spice and the chinna trenchers. The King and the shreeve and the Kings two sonns stayed. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrimes* I. III. xi. 257 The Sheriffe of Mecca. *Ibid.* IV. xvi. 539 Euery night at Sun-set they stand or kneele all towards the Sunne and pray, the Xeriff [of Socatra] throwing water on their heads. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xvii. 300 Others, keeping up their Wives : jayled, and confined to their Prison, as the Zeriffes of Persia, that none see them. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2997/2 The Ceriffe, or King of Mecca, ..had revolted against the Ottoman Government. 1704 Pitts *Relig. & Mann. Mohammetans* vii. 91 The Sultan Shirreef of Mecca. 1734 Sale *Koran* Prelim. Disc. § I. 4 The prince or Sharif has a garden well planted at his castle of Maibaa. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. i. II. 87 The authority of an Arabian scherif is very great; that of a Tartar khan altogether despotical. 1805 *Amer. St. Papers* (1832) II. 723 This morning came in two deserters from the enemy's camp, both Levant Turks,..a choux and a cheriff, corresponding with the rank of aid-de-camp and ensign [Tripoli]. 1848 Curzon *Monast. Levant* I. iii. (1897) 22 On entering the tent we found the Cadi; the son of the sheriff of Mecca. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 348 With the overshadowing Turkish Sultans a dynasty of Shareefs could not well be on amicable terms.

‖ **Shereefa.** Also sherifa, shareefa. [Arab. شريفة *sharīfaʰ*, fem. of *sharīf*, see prec.] The wife of a Moroccan Shereef.

1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 2/1 [Morocco] The Sherifa is an Englishwoman. 1911 (*title*) My Life Story. By Emily, Shareefa of Wazan.

Shereefee, variant of Sherifi.

Shereefian (ʃərīfiăn), *a.* [f. Shereef + -ian.] Of or pertaining to the Shereef of Morocco.

1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 10 Oct. 1/2 Sultan Muley Hassan.. came to the Shereefian throne fourteen years ago. 1890 *Athenæum* 3 May 560/1 Montefiore made his way to Morocco, and obtained from the Sheriffian Sultan the release of the prisoners. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 354 The Shareefian dynasty.

Sheref, -efe, -eff, obs. forms of Sheriff.

Shereful, variant of Chereful *a. Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 829 My ryght doubted and shereful lady.

Sheregrig. ? *Obs.* [repr. African pronunciation of Arab. شرقراق *shiriqrāq*.] A green woodpecker or similar bird of Abyssinia.

1790 Bruce *Abyssinia* V. 182 Sheregrig. This bird is one of those called Rollier in French. 1790 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Compl. Epist. to Bruce* 363 Weasels and polecats, sheregrigs, carrion-crows.

Sheren, Shere(y)ve, obs. ff. Sharn, Sheriff.

Sherge, obs. form of Cierge.

a 1400 *Hom. in Vernon MS.* xii. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 256/1 Hou vr lady gaf a good wyf a sherge.

Sherie, obs. form of Sherry.

Sherif: see Shereef, Sherifi.

Sherifalty : see Sheriffalty.

Sheriff (ʃe·rif). Forms : *a.* 1 scírgeréfa, 2 scyrreve, *pl.* scirerevan, sirrefan, 2–3 scirreve, syrreve, 3 schyrreve, 3–5 schir(r)eve, 3–5, (7) shireve, 4–5 schyreve, shirreve, shyr(r)ove, schirrive, schyrryve, (5 *pl.* shirris), 6 shyreeve. *β.* 3 s(s)erreve, 3–5 scherreve, 4 sschereve, shereyve, 4–5 scherevo, sher(r)eve, 5 s(c)heryve, sherreive, shurreve, 7 shearive, 7–8 sherive. *γ.* 3–6 schirref(f, 4–5 schirrif, schyr(r)eff, 4–6 shiref, shyref, 4–7 schiref(f, 5 schyriffe, shyryf(e, -yffe, shi-, shyrryf, shiriff, -efe, shirrieffe, *Sc.* schirrayf, 5–6 schir(r)effe, shirref, -if, -ef(f)e, 6 schyrriff(e, shyreff(e, shir-, shyreyffe, shirief(f)e, shyrryf(e, -efe, *Sc.* syreff, 6–7 shireff(e, shirif(e, -iffe, shirreff, 7 shierife, shirriff. *δ.* 4–5 scherref, sherref, -if, -yf, *Sc.* serefe, 4–6 sherreff, 4–7 sheref(f, -if, 5 sherefe, 5–6 schereff(e, -yf(e, sherief(e, -yf(e, 5–7 sherife, scheref, shereffe, 6 scherif, s(c)heryffe, shorrife, 6–7 sheriffe, sherriff(e, 7– shoriff. *ε.* 4–5 schreve, 5 sherve, schryve, 5–6 shryve, shrove, 6 schreyve, 6–7 shrive, 7–8 shreeve, 5–9 shrieve ; *ζ.* 5 shirffe, 5–6 shreffe, scrof(f)e, shryef, 5–7 shrief(e, 6 s(c)hrefe, shreef, shreyfe, shryffe, 6–7 shrife, 7 shrieff, sh'riff, 8 shreif. *η. Sc.* 4–5 schyrray, 5 schirrawe, schirra, schirraye, schyrray, pl. schirrais, 8–9 sherra, 9 shirra, sherry. [OE. *scírgeréfa*, f. *scír* Shire + *geréfa* Reeve. The etymological form *shire-reeve* (q.v. under Shire) has occasionally been used by legal antiquaries from the 16th c. downwards.

As the OE. *scír* had, in addition to its specific sense, the general sense of 'district under a person's administration, province', *scírgeréfa* had also a wider meaning, e.g. when the bishop is called 'Christ's *scírgerefa*'. (Cf. sense 3 below.)]

1. a. *England* (and *Wales*). In England before the Norman Conquest, the *scírgeréfa* (also called *scírman*) was a high officer, the representative of the royal authority in a shire, who presided in the shire-moot, and was responsible for the administration of the royal demesne and the execution of the law. After the Conquest, the office of sheriff was continued, that title being retained in English documents, while in Latin and French the usual term was *vice-comes*, *viscomte*, which had been applied to similar functionaries in Normandy.

The functions of the sheriffs of counties have been greatly restricted by successive changes. At the present time the sheriff (more fully called *high sheriff*), appointed for one year by royal patent, is nominally responsible for the keeping of prisoners in safe custody, preparing the panel of jurors for assizes, the execution of writs and of the sentence of death. In addition to these duties, which are discharged by the under-sheriff, the high sheriff acts as presiding officer at parliamentary elections for the county, and is required to attend (with the ceremonial state demanded by custom) on the judges at assizes.

Those boroughs and cities that are counties of themselves, and also the city of Oxford, have a sheriff (or in some instances two) chosen annually by the corporation; the office is now mainly honorary, the specific duties attached to it varying in different towns. The City of London elects annually two sheriffs, who are also Sheriffs of Middlesex.

In some counties the office of sheriff was formerly hereditary. The last surviving instance of this was in Westmorland; the hereditary shrievalty of that county was abolished in 1850 by the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 30.

a. c 1034 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 54 An scirgemot sæt æt Ægelnodes stane...Dær wæs Bryning scirgerefa. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 963, Ic gife þone tun..swa freolice þæt ne king ne biscop ne eorl ne sc[y]rreue ne haue þær nane hæse. *c* 1155 in *Anglia* VII. 220 Ealle mine eorlus & ealle mine scirereuan. *?a* 1200 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 292 Eadward king gret..all mine heued men and mine þeġnes and mine sirrefan. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 50 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 221 Ne mai hit us binime no king ne no syrreue [*other MSS.* scirreue, schirreue, serreue]. *a* 1325 *MS. Raul. B.* 520 lf. 52 b, þe king hath igraunted to his poeple þat heo habben election of hoere schirreue þere ase schirreue nis noȝt þoru feo. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 359 A shirreue hadde he been and [a] Countour. *c* 1460 *Brut* 522 þe yong men of þe mercerie ..held þe Mair & Shyreves stil in Chepe. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 52 Shyreeve. 1629 Coke *On Litt.* 168 Shireue.

β. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11061 A freines knist was at gloucetre þe sserreue þoru þe king. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 215 Justicis and schereves and stiwardis and bailifis. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 447/1 Retourned by the Shereve of the Shire. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 38 Gylbert, þat was scheryue of London. 1493–4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 204 Item, payd to þe mayre and to þe ij sheryves. 1619 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 219 Paid the Shearives of Bristoll for the Costome dew to them. 1687

in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S., 102 Whether the Bp. of Oxford was to be put in the presidents Office and yt being a Freehold by any but the sheriue.

γ. 1375, *c* 1425 [see b]. *c* 1400 *Brut* 218 Sir Symond Ward ..þat þo was shirryf of Joik. 1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. p. xxxiv, Ye Mair and ye shiefs of yis Citee. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 654 The shyryf of Oxenford-shyre. 1551 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 797 The Shireyffes of the Citie for the tyme beinge. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Northumb.* xviii, The shiif theiof, Rafe Rekesby. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 29 Shire-ieue, vulgerly the Shiriffe. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 226 Shiriffes.

δ. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 965 Syne come þe serefe to the ton, &, to hald þe law, set done. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 602 (Sloane MS.), Heie cometh the Sherryf [*Petw.* sheref] and wil haue oure heedes. 1522 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 680 All Comeners within this Cytte vndur the degre of a Scheryffe. 1554 YAXLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 314 Her Maiestie hath addressed forth her lettres to the Sheriefes of the Sheres. 1676 in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 132 Saterday last wase ye day for choosing sheriffs in y^e^ city and in y^e^ Hall. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* an. 1634, My Father was appointed Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex before they were disjoyned. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Sheriwe* or *Sheriff*. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 178 The county court is a court held every month or oftener by the sheriff. 1769 *Junius' Lett.* xi. (1788) 71 It is admitted, that the sheriffs obeyed the laws, and performed their duty [in returning Mr. Wilkes]. 1788 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 209/2 An order was issued..to the sherives of most of the English counties. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* II. 1165 (Bristol), The two Sheriffs are elected by the common council..for a year. *Ibid.* IV. 2460 (Norwich), Two Sheriffs are chosen yearly; one, who is called the Court Sheriff, by the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen; and the other by the freemen. 1846 M^c^CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 129 Petitions from the city of London..are brought at once to the bar of the House by the sheriffs. 1871 W. M. FAWCETT *Law Landlord & Tenant* 182 The sheriff must first levy for the rent and then for the execution. 1888 *Act 45 & 46 Vict.* c. 50 § 170 The council of every borough being a county of itself, and of the city of Oxford, shall on the ninth of November in every year appoint a fit person to execute the office of sheriff.

ε. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 28 And sente side sondis to schreuys aboute, To chese swiche cheualleris as þe chaige wold. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 28 The Shreve ys in a dought whedyr he shall make a newe eleccion of knyghts of the shyre. 1463 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 197 That thoo which were wrongfully hurt when I was Sherve may be recompensid. 1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 195 Sir John Russell, scheryve of Wisitor schere. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* xv, James Cromer shrive of Kent. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* III. ii. 122 Shreeue, take your prisoner. [1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 14 Like Alderman, or Monster-Sheriffs, With Canvas backs, and velvet sleeves.] 1682 OLDHAM *Imit. 3rd Sat. Juvenal* Poems (1684) 192 For Shrieve how oft he has been known to fine. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xliii. 252 After condemnation..all will be the king's or the shreeve's. 1796 J. ANSTEY *Pleader's Guide* (1803) 62 But let the Plaintiff, etc he sue In debt or case for money due, Swear to the sum, the writ indorse, And let the Shrieve said writ enforce.

ζ. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccv. vii, In Yorkeshyre so the Rokeby with them mette, Shrief of the shyre. 1482 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 495 To þe Maire & shirffes. 1518 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 142 William Dale one of the Shreffes of the Towne of Bristowe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 61 b, The Mayre and Shrifes were there present. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennyless Pilgr.* C 3, Thus I..Was giu'n from Mayor to Shrieſe, from Shrieſe to Iaylor. 1691 *New Disc. Old Intreague* xxviii, Nor Shrieffs, nor Mayor, nor Common Halls excus'd. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of Bath* I. (1778) 19 The suit his honour made up twenty years ago comes next Lent, when he was shreif for the county.

b. *Scotland.* In early times (from the 12th c.) a high officer of a county with functions more or less analogous to those of the English sheriff of the same period, together with a civil and criminal jurisdiction of very wide extent. The office was commonly held by a noble, and was often hereditary; its judicial duties were performed by the *sheriff-depute*, who was necessarily a lawyer. The act 20 Geo. II. c. 43 (1747) abolished heritable sheriffships, and in consequence of its provisions the office of sheriff, in the older sense, practically became extinct. The title of sheriff is now given to the sheriff-depute, who is the chief local judge in a Scottish county, and popularly to the sheriff-substitute, who usually hears cases in the first instance, subject to an appeal to the sheriff-depute. Both offices are now held for life, and the appointment rests with the crown

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 190 Schyrreffys and bailzheys maid he then. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxvi. 4110 Schirrayf [*v.r.* Schirref] of Bute and of Cowalle. *Ibid.* 4389 Schir Gotheray þe Rose was..schirrawe of Ayr. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 791 Schirrais he maid that cruell was to ken. *Ibid.* XI. 1392 A schyrray gart this clerk son fra him pass. *a* 1567 MURE *Ho. Rowallane* 249 The Schereffe of Aire. 1712 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* (1761) II. 739 The brewers in and about Edinburgh, conceiving that the Sheriffs of Mid-Lothian had struck the fiars of victual too high. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xx, The shirra sent for his clerk. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxix, I desire to be carried before some civil magistrate,..the sherra or the judge of the bounds. 1870 W. R. GREG *Polit. Problems* 114 The then Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

c. *Ireland.* A high officer in an Irish county, whose status and functions are now closely similar to those of the English high sheriff. There are also sheriffs in certain Irish cities and boroughs: cf. a.

1542 *Ir. Act* 34 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 (1621) 238 The said Sherife of the said Shire [of Meath] for the time being. 1612 SIR J. DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 140 In each of these Counties Palatines, there were two Sheriffes:..As in Meth we find a Sheriffe of the Liberty, and a Sheriffe of the Crosse: And so in Vlster, & so in wexford. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 309 All is forfited and taken up by the Shiriffe or Senescall. *a* 1687 PETTY *Polit. Anat.* (1691) 36 The Sheriffs of Counties, and of Cities and Counties in Ireland are 40. *Ibid.* 41 [see *sheriff's peer* in 4]. 1817 *Act 57 Geo. III*, c. 68 Whereas it is expedient that the laws relating to Sheriffs in Ireland should be amended.

d. *U.S.* (See quot. 1828–32.)

1662 *Laws of Virginia* xliv. 26 The Sheriffs of James-City..shall be left to the Governour's free choice. 1788 *Massachusetts Spy* 8 May 3/3 The Mayor, the Sheriff, and some other persons interfered and rescued them, by lodging them in gaol. 1828–32 WEBSTER s. v., The sheriff, by himself or his deputies, executes civil and criminal process throughout the county, has charge of the jail and prisoners, attends courts and keeps the peace. *a* 1842 in *Dickens' Amer. Notes* xvii. (1868) 141 A man was suspected, and the Sheriff most probably has possession of him by this time. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* xi, The Sheriff was confident that he [the murderer] would be captured before night. *Ibid.* xxiv, Then the judge arrived, and the sheriff proclaimed the opening of the court.

2. With defining word, as *deputy sheriff, under-sheriff, vice-sheriff*; *high sheriff*, the sheriff (in England and Wales, and in some Irish cities) as distinguished from a deputy or subordinate.

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 125 The shreve of Kent..sent his under shreve to the juges to wete what to doo. *a* 1455 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 158 Th' occupacion of under shereieve in the countie of Midd. *a* 1500 *Gest of Robyn Hode* xv. in Child *Ballads* III. 57 The hye sherif of Notyingham. 1532 MORE *Epitaph* Wks. 1421/1 Thomas More..being one of the vnder shrieſes of London. 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* L ij, Then must the hyghe Shrife be his frende. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. vii. 106 The proverbe is, Twise an Vnder Sherife, euer a knaue. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 9 Colonel Long, the high shrief of the county. 1716 *Act* 3 *Geo. I*, c. 15 § 10 It shall not be lawful..for any Person..to buy, sell, let, or take to Farm, the Office of Under-sheriff, Deputy-sheriff,..or any other Office..pertaining to the Office of High-sheriff of any County or Shire. 1830 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Office High Sheriff* 3 High Sheriffs are nominated by The King in Council, who, with His own hand, according to ancient custom, pricks the person appointed. *Ibid.* 5 The appointment of competent persons as permanent Under Sheriffs, throughout the several counties of England and Wales. 1835 *Tomlins' Law Dict.* (ed. 4) s. v., The under-sheriff usually performs all the duties of the office, a very few only excepted, where the personal presence of the high-sheriff is necessary. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1896) III. xx. 435 In 1319 Matthew of Crauthorn, who had been elected..to be Knight of the shire for Devon, petitioned the council against the undue return made by the vice-sheriff, who had substituted another name.

b. Scotland. *Sheriff depute, substitute*: see 1 b. *Sheriff major, principal*: designations formerly given to the sheriff (in the original sense) to distinguish him from the sheriff depute; in mod. use, the sheriff-depute is sometimes called *sheriff-principal* in contradistinction to the sheriff-substitute.

†*Sheriff wardator*: see WARDATOR.

†*Sheriff in that part*: a person appointed to supply the place of the sheriff for executing process.

1446 *Registr. Aberdon.* (Maitland Club) I. 244 Sir Alexander of Forbes..scheref depute of Aberdene. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 45 To Adam Bachillur, passande with the Kingis lettres, xv^to^ Octobris, as schiref in that part for the inbringing of Schire William of Rendis gudis. 1489 *Ibid.* 109 The Schirra deput and bailzeis of Hadington. 1501 *Ibid.* II. 115 Lord Erskin, schiref principale of Selkyrk. 1532 *Ibid.* VI. 116 The Sheriffis Deputis of Edinburgh. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 45 Conflict betwix The Sherrife of Perth and Johne Gormak the Shieff maior. 1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 276 Mr. Thomas Leslye, syreff deput of Abirdene. 1671 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1872) IV. 276 Tuo of the baillies..to goe to the Earle Marshell, shirreff-principal. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 249 The said Lords Reverse the foresaid Sentence of the said Sheriff-substitute. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* x, The Sheriff-depute of the county arrived at Ellangowan next morning at day-break. *Ibid.* xii, A very decent man, sir; the Sheriff-substitute of the county. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 442/2, 30 Sheriff-Deputeships, varying from £300 to £800 a-year. 48 Sheriff-Substituteships in the gift of the Sheriffs-depute..varying from £150 to £600. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 247 There are two orders of sheriffs—the sheriff-substitutes, who reside each in the locality to which he has been appointed, and the sheriff-deputes (or 'sheriffs' simply), who hold courts at intervals. 1894 *Act* 57 & 58 *Vict.* c. 40 § 7 The expression 'Sheriff' shall not include Sheriff Substitute.

†3. *transf.* Applied to officers (in foreign countries) with functions analogous to those of the sheriff; a governor of a district or city. *Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Olibrius hehte schirreue of þat lond. *c* 1290 *St. Leonard* 103 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 459 þe scherreue of leouns feteres made strongue. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2286 In al Denemark ne was no knith, Ne conestable, ne shireue,.. þat he ne com biforn sire Ubbe. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2564 Hit was a knight, a riche scherreue. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xxiii. 8 Iosua ye shreue of the cite. 1535 — 1 *Esdr.* iv. 47 Then Darius..wrote a letter vnto all the debytes and shreues. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* ii. C viij b, Daniel and hys felowes were sought of Arioch the shryue to be slayne. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 52 There was a certayn sherif in Egypt which tooke ij. naughty murtheryng robbers [etc.].

4. *Comb.*: **sheriff's clerk**, *Sc.* **sheriff clerk**, the clerk of the sheriff's court; hence *sheriffclerkship*; **sheriff's court**, *Sc.* **sheriff court**, a court in which the sheriff or his deputy administers justice; **sheriff fee** *Sc.*, a payment due to the sheriff; **sheriff fiars** *pl. Sc.* (see FIARS); †**sheriff('s geld** (*gild, yeld*), the payment made by the sheriff for the 'ferm' (FARM *sb.* 3) of his shire; †**sheriff('s gloves** *Sc.*, a perquisite of the sheriff levied at a fair; †**sheriff('s house**, ? the official residence of a sheriff (or of a similar official in foreign countries); **sheriff('s mair** *Sc.* [MAYOR 3] = *sheriff's officer*; †**sheriff-man** *Dublin* = *sheriff's peer*; †**sheriff's man** = *sheriff's officer*; also *Shropshire dial.* the goldfinch (see quot. 1796); **sheriff's officer** (*Sc.* also *sheriff officer*), an official employed to execute the sheriff's writs, to distrain and arrest, etc.; †**sheriff's peer**, one of a class of members of the corporation of Dublin (before 1840) ranking next to the aldermen, and including all ex-sheriffs; †**sheriff roll** *Sc.*, the roll on which the proceedings of the sheriff's court were recorded; †**sheriff silver** = *sheriff geld*; **sheriff('s tourn** (*turn, tourney*); see TOURN, TOURNEY *sb.*2

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 168 A *schireues clerke. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 274 James Makbrok of Campsy, allegit heretabill Sherefclerk of the said Sheref dome. 1579 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 144 All Shirriff-clarks to bring in their registers of hornings to be marked by the clark of register. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 290/1 The counted and rejected papers..are..transmitted by the returning officer to the clerk of the Crown in Chancery in England, or the sheriff-clerk in Scotland. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 274 The office of *Shereſclerkschip of the said Sherifdome. *Ibid.* 275 To deliver to the said James Drummond the *Shereſcourt bukis. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) App. 264 That no Person shall be obliged to appear before the Sheriff-court, unless he be cited upon a proper Summons. 1835 *Tomlins' Law Dict.* (ed. 4) s. v. *London*, The Sheriffs' Court, holden before their steward or judge. 1603 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 525/1 With all uther custumes, *schireff feis, dewteis and exactiones in and about the said burgh. 1765–8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. iv. § 38 Sheriffs were also intitled to the twentieth part of the sums contained in every decree, in name of sheriff-fee. 1689 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1875) XII. 55/2 þt the pryce of victwall payable furth of the shyre of fyfe to the Exchequer for ciopt 1688 be payed conforme to the present *shirref fiars of the said shyre. 1301 *Yorksh. Inquisitions* (Yks. Rec. Soc.) III. 145 Rendering annually to the said heiress for Castelward and *Schirefgeld 6*d*. 1376 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 348/2 Une Rente q'est appelle Shereveyeld q amounte a xiiii*li.* xix*s.* *id.* par an, provenantz des ditz deux Rapes. 1385 *Ibid.* III. 211/2 Shereves-yeld. 1543 *Mem. Fountains* (Surtees) 407 Paid to the exchetor..for the Sheriffgylde, ij^s^. 1528 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) 3 That na *sheriff gluiffes be tayne..fra na maner of person fra this present fair. 1603 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 514/1 Lie schireff-gluiffis. 1641 *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 104 Thrie frie faires..togidder with the sheref fie, sheriffis glowes, tolles [etc.]. *a* 1505 *Chron. Lond.* (1905) 262 Sir William Capell, after his prisonment in the Countour, and *Shryvishouse was..commaundid to the Tower. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 6 b, In witnesse whereof, the saied Deputies to this present Treatie haue sette to their handes, in the Sheriefhouse of Gant. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xxxiii, Sheriffs learn'd, and unlearn'd *Sheriff-mairs, and messengers-at-arms. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 583 It ben the *schirrefes men, that hider ben i-come. *a* 1500 *Gest of Robyn Hode* cliii, in Child *Ballads* III. 63 Now is Litell John the sheriffes man. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Wise Sp.* 226 When he [Sir T. More] was to mount the scaffold, hee saide to one of the Shiriffes men, I pray thee helpe mee vp, as for comming downe I take no care. 1667 DRYDEN *Epil. Tempest* 13 He sends me only like a Sh'riffs man here To let you know the Malefactor's neer. 1796 REV. F. LEIGHTON *MS. Let. J. Boucher* 10 May, I am promised some gleanings of Shropshire words. As to *Sheriff's man* for Goldfinch..the Corbets..were often Sheriffs of the County; their livery was black and yellow, the colour of the goldfinch's penfeathers. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salopia Ant.* 562 *Sheriff's Man*, the seven coloured linnet, *Carduelis* of Linnæus. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk., Sheriff's-man*, the Goldfinch. 1703 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* (1761) II. 196 Here the *sheriff-officers were only brought *pro more*. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, The warrant's awa to Liberton wi' twa sheriff officers seeking ye. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xl, Giving Mr. Pickwick a friendly tap on the shoulder, the sheriff's officer (for such he was) threw his card on the counterpane. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 70 The sheriff's-officers proceeded to take him into custody. *a* 1687 PETTY *Polit. Anat.* (1691) 41 There are in the City of Dublin a Lord-Mayor, 2 Sheriffs, 24 Aldermen, 48 Sheriffs Peers, and 96 of the Common-Council. 1534 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XVI. 584 Quhilk charter is registrat on the bak of *schiref 10ll of this instant yer. 1324 in *Registr. Monast. de Winchelcumba* (1892) 351 Faciendo insuper annis singulis *Schirreveselver et alia servicia forinseca. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 403/2 Defautes for noun comyng unto ye *Shiriefs tourn. 1451 *Ibid.* V. 217/2 Sheref Tournes. 1536 in *Hexham Priory* (Surtees) App. p. cxxxix, The sade Sir Ingram..as shiref of Northumbeland..kept shiref-turnes at Alnwik. 1648 in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1895) App. 47 To the Sherifturne Jurie o 4 8.

b. In trivial and slang phrases: †**sheriff's basket, tub**, a basket or tub placed outside a prison to receive charitable doles for the prisoners; †**sheriff's posts**, two painted posts, set up at the sheriff's door, to which proclamations were affixed (cf. POST *sb.*1 2 b). (See also later quots.)

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. iii. (1600) K j b, How long should I be ere I should put off To the Lord Chancelors tombe, or the Shriues posts? 1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* 1678 Wks. 1905 III. 286 That's as plentifull almes for the plague as the sheriffes tub to them of Newgate. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i. (1658) 5 Did our charitie redeem thee out of prison,..When the Sheriffs basket, and his broken meat Were your Festivall exceedings? 17.. in Grose *Olio* (1792) 232 Dancing on nothing at the Sheriff's ball. *Foot-note*, Sheriff's ball, an

execution. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Sheriff's Bracelets*, handcuffs. *Ibid., Sheriff's Hotel*, a prison. *Ibid., Sheriff's Picture Frame*, the gallows.

Sheriff: see SHEREEF, SHERIFI.

Sheriffalty (ʃe·rifälti). Also 6 shirevalty, sheryaltie, 7 sheralltie, sherivalty, -ifalty, shirevealty, shirifalty. [f. SHERIFF + -AL + -TY, after words like *royalty*.] = SHRIEVALTY.

1518 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 162 The seid Office of Sheryaltie. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xx[i]x. 57/2 The Office of Execution and custody of this County [Huntingdon] is the Sheralty [*read* Sherfaltyl, of old inheritable. 1617 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 227 The patent of my M^rs office of y^e sheralltie. 1648 *Persecutio Undecima* 57 Alderman Pennington [chosen] for his knowne zeale by his keeping a fasting Sabboth throughout his Shirifalty. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 29 The Sherifalty of London. *Ibid.* 41 Sherivalty. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. viii. 35 Sir Rowland Meredith, knighted in his Sheriffalty. 1870 FOSS *Biog. Dict. Judges of Eng.* 54 The Michaelmas solemnities of the sheriffalty of London.

fig. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacrif.* III. v. 269 Sending out the rugged sheriffalty of law and penal enforcement.

Sheriffdom (ʃe·rifdǝm). Forms: see SHERIFF; also *Sc.* 4 shera-, 5 sera-, schirra-, schirre-, serraf-, 6 syrefdom(e, [-DOM.]

1. A district or territory under the jurisdiction of a sheriff. *Sc.*

1385 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 410/1 In the sheradom of Perth. 1453 *Dunfermline Reg.* (Bannatyne Club) 340 Landis..lyand in þe Regalite of Dunfermlyn and the serraf-dome of fyff. 1457 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1875) XII. 25/1 Quhilke assise [was]..chosin be þar avise of foure seradomes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xii. 103 In the schirefdome of galloua. 1682 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 84 Lands lyeing in several shirriffdoms. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 296 The Isle of Aran, which with Bute makes up one Sheriffdom. 1854 *Act* 17 & 18 *Vict.* c. 91 § 37 The sheriff of the sheriffdom in which the offence shall have been committed. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 52 The Hill.. had borne the gallows of the sheriffdom on its crest. 1894 *Times* 19 Dec. 8/2 To officiate also as Sheriff-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of Argyll.

transf. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 270 The sheriffdom of Altorf.

2. The office of sheriff.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 127 This office na vthirwyse dependes than of heritage quhairthrouch vnto thame selfes thay ascribue schirrefdomes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 578 This Sherifedome was..translated hereditarily into the family of the Beauchamps. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 552 A Couple..that had the Sheriffedome Of London that sad yeare. 1806 SCOTT *Let. to Ellis* 25 Jan. in *Lockhart* xv, The situation is..£800 a-year, besides being consistent with holding my sheriffdom. 1819 *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 5 It was thus that the hereditary sheriffdom of the county of Westmoreland came to the family of Tufton. 1877 Miss YONGE *Cameos* II. iii. 31 David bestowed on him the government of the castle, and the sheriffdom of Teviotdale. 1885 H. B. WHEATLEY in *Antiquary* Feb. 48/1 He was afterwards deprived of his sheriffdom and of his aldermanic gown.

3. *jocularly.* The realm or order of sheriffs.

1904 Sir H. HAWKINS *Remin.* II. xliii. 47 All the pomp and splendour, in fact, that Sheriffdom was capable of.

Sheriffe, obs. f. SHEREEF, SHERIFF, SHROFF.

†**She·riffess.** *Obs. rare.* [-ESS.] A woman who held the office of sheriff (when hereditary).

c 1659 *Inscr. Barden Tower* in *Howitt's Vis. Remark. Places* (1840) 217 Ladie Anne Clifford..High Sheriffesse by inheritance of the Countie of Westmerland. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Westmerld.* (1662) III. 141, I find Elizabeth the Widdow of Thomas Lord Clifford,..Sheriffess (as I may say) in the sixteenth of Richard the second, till the last of K. Henry the fourth. 1819 *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 5 Sir Roger de Clifford was killed in battle..about the year 1280. After his death, his widow sat in person, as sheriffess of the county of Westmoreland,..with the judges.

†**She·riffhood.** *Obs.* Forms: see SHERIFF. [*-hode*, -HOOD.] The office of sheriff.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 70 In-to witnes of þis þinge þe seele of þe foreseid shreuehode was put per-to. *a* 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 77 He [Edw. II] grauntyd that sherevehodys sholde goo to ferme for CCC li be yere. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* B iv b, [Charter of London 1384.] We haue graunted..to the Citezens of London the Shorefhode [*read* Sherefhode] of London and of Middelsex. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 14 John Briane was drowned in hys shrefehode. 1629 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 11 Here Sir Walter Long was brought this day into the Star Chamber, for having at the last election which was made for the parliament left the sheriffhood, which was then in his hands, to become a burgess of the said parliament.

Sheriffian, variant of SHEREEFIAN.

She·riffing, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The holding of the office of sheriff, and discharge of its duties.

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 66 (1713) II. 163 The several Plots and Projects of Exclusion, Association, Sheriffing, Feasting, &c. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 812/2 'You may think this here sheriffing is mighty funny,' he confided one day to a friend, 'but you ought to try it once, and see the dishonest whelps you have to deal with.'

She·riffry. *rare.* [-RY.] = SHRIEVALTY.

1610 in *Cal. St. Pap., Irel.* 1608–10, 413 [He..had the] shrifery [of the county bestowed upon him]. 1836 GALT in *Tait's Mag.* III. 511 After my sheriffry.

Sheriffship. [-SHIP.] The office of sheriff.

1473–4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 46 The office of schirefship of Striueling. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 184 My lord lyndesay tuik possessioun of the Schirefischip of fyffe. 1649 ? EVELYN in *E.'s Diary*, etc. (1852) III. 42 The Scots..have..taken away the hereditary shriefships from the nobility. 1747 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 1 All Sheriffships and Deputy Sheriffships of Districts, being Parts only of Shires. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Nov. 5/3 It will be exceedingly hard if Mr. M. should be compelled to choose between his fat sheriffship and his political ambition. 1893 AGNEW *Hered. Sheriffs of Galloway* II. 120 The sheriff..was ordered to grant deputations of sheriffship to Grierson of Lagg, Clavethouse, and Earlshall, as his colleagues.

†**Sheriff's tooth.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 schirrefstuthe, 4 shirrevestothe, 5 sheriffs-tooth, (8 sheriff-tooth). [Cf. phrase 'for one's own tooth' in TOOTH *sb.* 3.] An annual impost (complained of in 1327–77 by Derbyshire tenants as a wrongful exaction) levied by the sheriff on each bovate of land within his county.

1298 *Yorksh. Inquisitions* (Yks. Rec. Soc.) III. 84, 2*s.* for Waytemete and Schirefstuthe. 1327–77 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 401/2 Une torcenouse prise q'est chescun an leve sur eux par Baillifs le Roy q'il appelent Shirevestothe, c'est assavoir de chescune bove de terre sys deners. 1402 in Leycester *Hist. Antiq.* (1673) 207, & *reddendo per annum de Stothe, alias dictum* Sheriffs-Tooth, *septem Denarios.* 1701 *Cowel's Interpr.* (ed. Kennett) s. v., *Per Sherif-tooth* seems a tenure by the service or duty of providing Entertainment for the Sheriff at his County Turns or Courts.

Sheriffwick (ʃe·rifwik). Forms: see SHERIFF and -WICK; also 6 shyrrywyke, 7 shirrewicke.

1. The office of sheriff.

1452 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 225/1 The offices and occupations of Mairalte, Shirrefwyke, Chaumberleynship. 1520 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 667 Touchyng the office of Shyrrywyke of the Citie. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 22 Theyre saide office of Shiriefewike. 1602 MUNDAY *Downf. Earl Huntington* II. C 1 b, Master Warman, heere's your Patent seald, For the high Sheriffewick of Notingham. 1604 in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 221 There is £500 more unpaide, which they lye in wayte untill I be oute of the Shirrewicke to have of me. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 224 Thomas was..discharged of his Shreevewick of Gloucester^co. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 26 Extraordinary services done by Sheriffes in the time of their Sheriffwicke. 1884 *Law List* 1299 *note*, The Sheriffwick of London is in the Corporation of London.

2. The district over which a sheriff has jurisdiction.

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 18 Every misruled and suspecte personne within thir Shireffwik. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 217 Within the Sheriffwick of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westmorland* 95 The bailiwick of Westmorland in the sheriffwick or shrievalty, of the whole county of Westmorland.

‖ **Sherifi** (ʃərī·fi). Forms: 7 shariffe, scherifi, sherif, 7, 9 scherif, 8 sher(r)iff. Also (in Dicts.) 9 shereefee. [Arab. شَرِيفِيّ *sharīfīy* (Dozy), f. *sharīf* (see SHEREEF). Cf. SERAPH 2, SERAPHIN.] A gold coin formerly current in the Levant of the value of 9*s.* 4*d.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 108 Three millions of Shariffes. 1647 GREAVES *Roman Foot* 121 The Turkish sultani, or Ægyptian sherif. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 262 The Turkish Chequin, which they call Scherif, is worth seventy Maidins, and the Venetian, seventy five. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xix. (1705) 240 His Ransom..was fix'd at 100 Turkish Pieces of Gold, commonly call'd Scherifi, worth 24 Piasters each. 1785 *Arab. Nts.* II. 203 The necklace was valued at two thousand sherriffs. 1802 *Arab. Nts.* (1815) II. 63, I paid only two scherifs a month for the use of it.

Sherish, obs. form of CHERISH *v.*

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 188.

‖ **Sheristadar** (ʃeri:stădā·r). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 9 serrishtehdar, ser-, sherishtadar. [Urdū (a. Pers.) سرشتہ دار *sarishte dār*, f. *sarishte* (properly *sar-rishta*) office, employment + *dār* holder, possessor.] The head clerk or registrar of an Indian court of justice: see quot. 1872.

1775 in *Min. Evid. Trial W. Hastings* (1788) I. 1033 The Sheristadars have delivered me an Account. 1834 [PRINSEP] *Baboo* I. vii. 110 (Stanf.) The Serishtadar commenced business by informing me that this wretch was a Goreyt. 1872 E. BRADDON *Life in India* vii. 284 The sherishtadar cross-examined witnesses, droned out the proceedings when they were recorded, prompted the decision, and placed the completed case before the judge for signature. 1909 *Ch. Miss. Rev.* Sept. 515 It is not the Englishman who really governs India, but the Brahman sheristadar or deputy collector and the large army of Brahman officials.

Sherivalty: see SHERIFFALTY.

Sherive, Sherk, obs. ff. SHERIFF, SHIRK.

Sherl, obs. form of SCHORL.

1777 FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. v. II. 26 The rocks.. contained volcanic productions, or different kinds of lava, some of which are full of white and greenish sherls.

Sherman, Shern(e, obs. ff. SHEARMAN, SHARN.

Sheroot, obs. form of CHEROOT.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xv. (end), I will light my sheroot.

Sherp, obs. and dial. form of SHARP *v.*

†**Sherpe.** *Obs. rare*–1. Also 5 shyrpe. [a. OF. *escherpe*, var. of *escrepe* SCRIP *sb.*1] = SCRIP *sb.*1

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5372 Thys bred, pylgrymes eueychon,..In ther sherpe they shold yt bere. *Ibid.* 6220 Shyrpe.

Sherpet, Sherrafe, obs. ff. SHERBET, SHROFF.

Sherrant, variant of SHERANT *Obs.*

Sherref(f, **-eive, -eve, -if**(f, etc.: see SHERIFF.

Sherriff(e, variant ff. of SHEREEF, SHERIFI.

Sherris (ʃe·ris). *arch.* Also 6–8 sherries, 7 ceres. [a. Sp. (*vino de*) *Xeres* wine of Xeres (see SHERRY *sb.*1). The Sp. *x*, now coincident in sound with *j* (= χ), was formerly pronounced (ʃ).

The name of the town appears in the 17th c. as *Sherrics*: e. g. 1626 R. PEEKE (*title*) Three to One: Being an English Spanish Combat, performed..at Sherries in Spain.]

= SHERRY *sb.*1 1.

[1540–1 *Will of R. Sowethewarke* (Somerset Ho.), Twenty buttes of sakes of Sherries.] 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 111 The second propertie of your excellent Sherris, is, the warming of the Blood:..the Sherris warmes it, and makes it course from the inwards, to the parts extremes. 1876 BROWNING *At the 'Mermaid'* ii, The sherris mantling Still about each mouth. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shakespeare* xxiv, Lord, Jack, what a sherris is that was!

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: sherris-sack, 'sack' imported from Xeres: see SACK *sb.*3 1 b.

1876 BROWNING *At the 'Mermaid'* xviii, Back then to our *sherris-brewage! 1597 *Sherris* sack [see SACK *sb.*3 1 b]. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. (1617) 36 A pinte of very good Ceres sacke. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* clxviii, Xeres..is famous for..what we call, *sherries* wine.

Sherrivalleys, variant of SHERRYVALLIES.

Sherrug, obs. form of SHEAR-HOG.

Sherry (ʃe·ri), *sb.*1 Also 7 shirry, zerry, shory, sherie, 8 sherree. [A sing. form evolved from SHERRIS, mistaken for a plural.]

1. Originally, the still white wine made near Xeres (now *Jerez de la Frontera*, a town in Andalusia, near Cadiz); in modern use, extended to a class of Spanish white wines of similar character, and (usually with prefixed word, as *Californian, Cape sherry*) to wines made elsewhere in imitation of Spanish sherry. Also, a wine of this kind.

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* V. II 1, Some Shirry for my Lords players there. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. iv, *Cok.* Sack? you said but e'en now it should be Sherry. *Pup. Io.* Why so it is; sherry, sherry, sherry. 1617 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 224 One other rundlett of shery. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) II. 350 Those kinds that our Merchants carry over, are those onely that grow upon the Sea-side as Malagas, Sheries, Tents. 1662 CHARLETON *Myst. Vintners* (1675) 203 They sell decayed Xeres, vulgarly Sherry, for Lusenna wine. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 35 Excellent Wines, especially red Muscatels (which we call Luke Sherry). *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 221 He drunk a little tea and some sherry. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Yrs. Voy.* 331 Some Sherree. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Public Dinners*, Waiters..are placing decanters of sherry down the tables. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXVIII, Most celebrated growths of ports, sherries, and claret wines. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* XXXV, Some rare old sherry. 1897 'MERRIMAN' *In Kedar's Tents* XIII. 145 The Colonel had an English friend who spoke so—one engaged in the sherry in Xeres.

fig. 1619 *Pasquils Palinodia* title-p., A pleasant pynte of Poeticall Sherry.

b. In the names of mixed drinks, *sherry-and-seltzer, sherry-and-bitters.*

1881 H. SMART *Race for Wife* I, Men are congregating about the refreshment buffet for another sherry-and-seltzer. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zéro* iii, Will you come in and have a sherry and bitters.

2. 'A small wine-glass of the size and form commonly used for sherry and similar wines' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.*, as *sherry-bottle, -butt, -case, -glass, sherry-wine*, also *sherry-wine colour*; *sherry-drinker, -grower.*

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXV, The *sherry-bottle. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 9 June 688/1 The juice as it runs out is caught and transferred to tubs, sherry hogsheads and *sherry butts. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 27 With a formidable-looking *sherry-case, in the shape of a horn, at his saddle. 1887 J. R. P. BERKELEY in Knapp *Geo. Borrow* (1899) II. 101 Among his peculiarities was his dislike... of *Sherry drinkers. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 26 There was only one *sherry-glass broken. 1900 SPIELMANN *Ruskin* 17 Peter Domecq, the great *sherry-grower of Xerez. 1785 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 160 Good *Sherry-wine. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* XXXIV, You may have seen the Xerez or sherry wine. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 124 Light sherry-wine color.

b. With reference to colour.

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* 301 Mr. Stirling Crauford's *sherry-bay horse, The Shaver. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 147 A vinous liquid, having a golden *sherry colour. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* xiii. 90 Enough to give a sherry colour to the collodion. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Pract. Biol.* App. (1877) 270 A dark *sherry-coloured solution. 1894 *Season* X. 47/2 Flecked with sherry and rose-coloured strands. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* ii. 65 From dark brown to *sherry-red. 1813 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 102 Boots with *sherry-yellow-tassels.

c. In names of drinks: sherry-negus, see NEGUS 2; †sherry sack, see SACK *sb.*3 1 b, cf. SHERRIS; also *fig.* See also SHERRY-COBBLER.

1619 *Pasquils Palinodia* A 3, My Muse..weares a Corslet of old Sherry Sacke. 1677 LADY HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 148 All the sherie sack. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 3/3 Who drank sherry-negus.

†**She·rry,** *sb.*2 *slang.* In quot. shirry. [Cf. SHERRY *v.*1] A scurry.

1821 HAGGART *Life* 37 The shirry became general—I was run to my full speed.

†**She·rry,** *a. Obs. rare*–1. [f. SHERRY *sb.*1] Under the influence of sherry; drunk.

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 559/1 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow, and no Flincher, under the Effects of good Fellowship, it is said that he is..Sherry.

She·rry, *v.*[1] *dial.* Also 9 shirry. [Perh. a variant of SHEER *v.*] *intr.* To scurry, to run away; retreat hastily. Also with *off*.

1788 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 2), *To Sherry*, to run away: sherry off. 1821 HAGGART *Life* 36 He went into an entry, as I shirry'd past him. 1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Words Lincolnsh.* 180 You've been long enough, sherry. *c* 1874 R. E. LEADER in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1890) s. v., Now, my lad, sherry. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Sherry-off*, to run off, or retreat hastily.

She·rry, *v.*[2] *nonce-wd.* [f. SHERRY *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To supply with sherry, to give sherry to.

1909 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *True Tilda* xxi. 294 Nursed by a careful butler..a single bottle will sherry twelve guests.

She·rry-cobbler. *colloq.* [f. SHERRY *sb.*[1]] A cobbler made with sherry. See COBBLER 3.

1809 [see COBBLER 3]. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* ix, The bowls of mint-julep and sherry-cobbler. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 312 He suck in his drink like sherry-cobbler through a straw. 1882 'OUIDA' *Under Two Flags* (1890) 82 He paused to listen till he let the ice in his sherry-cobbler melt away.

Sherryvallies (ʃeriva·liz), *sb. pl. U.S.* Also 9 shorrovals, sherrivalleys. [The proximate history is obscure, but the word must be an adoption of some one of the many forms of a widely diffused word of oriental origin, signifying a kind of trousers: cf. Arab. سروال *sirwāl*, now commonly شروال *sharwāl* (pl. *sarāwīl*, *sharāwīl*), whence Sp. *zaragüelles* pl., Pg. *ceroulas* pl.), Russian шаравары *sharavary*, Polish *szarawary*, Gr. σαράβαρα, late and med.L. *sarabara, sarabalia, sarabala, saravara*, etc. (see Du Cange), Syriac ܣܪܒܠܐ *sharbālā*; the ultimate source is by some scholars supposed to be the Persian *shalwār* (see SHULWAR) of the same meaning. The Biblical Aramaic סַרְבָּלִין *sarbālīn* pl., which in Dan. iii. 21, 27 is rendered by the like-sounding words in Syr., Gr., and Latin, has been regarded as identical (Eng. Bible 1611 'coats', *margin* 'mantles', 1884 Revised 'hosen'), but this is very doubtful.

Our first quot. might suggest Polish as the probable proximate source for the U.S. word. Gen. C. Lee had been aide-de-camp to the king of Poland.]

(See quot. 1848.)

1778 GEN. C. LEE *Let.* 20 Dec. in *Mem.* (1792) 430 If you find them to be green breeches patched with leather, and not actually legitimate sherry vallies, such as his Majesty of Poland wears,..I will submit in silence to all the scurrility which [etc.] 1825 *Springfield Tailor's advt.* in Alice M. Earle *Costume Colon. Times* (1894) 217 Shorrovals and Overalls And Pantaloons he'll make. 1833 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in Far West* (1835) I. 105 Raising his blue cotton frock to thrust his hand into the fob of his sherrivalleys. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Sherryvallies*, pantaloons made of thick velvet or leather, buttoned on the outside of each leg, and generally worn over other pantaloons. They are now chiefly worn by teamsters. Many years ago, when ..journeys were made on horseback, *sherryvallies* were indispensable to the traveller.

Shert, obs. form of SHORT *adv.*

Shert(e, sherth, obs. forms of SHIRT *sb.*

Sherve, obs. form of SHERIFF.

Sherville, obs. form of CHERVIL.

1689 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 353, 4 drop sherville.

Shervon, obs. f. *shriven*, pa. pple. of SHRIVE *v.*

‖ **She·rwal.** *rare.* [Arab. شروال *sharwāl*: see SHERRYVALLIES.] A kind of loose trousers worn in various Asiatic countries.

1844 tr. *Maria T. Asmar's Mem. Babyl. Princess* I. 44 My sherwals, or trowsers, were of crimson silk. *Ibid.* II. 148 Arraying myself in..a sadrieh, or jacket, of golden tissue, rose-coloured sherwals, a turban [etc.].

† **She·rwood.** *Obs.* Also 6 shirwood. [Perh. from the proper name *Sherwood* in the Robin Hood ballads, taken as a poetic synonym for *greenwood*.] A grove; also, greenwood.

1562 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. Y iij b, The shirwood great [L. *lucum ingentem*], where saulf defence, and free resort, Duke Romulus vptooke. 1632 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* I. 167 He saw on his right hand near the river side a grove of Sherwood.

Sheshum, variant of SHISHAM.

Shet, dial. var. SHEAT *sb.*[1] (young hog); obs. f. SHEET *sb.*[2], SHUT; obs. pa. t. of SHOOT.

Shete, obs. form of SHEET, SHOOT, SHUT.

Sheter, obs. form of SHOOTER.

Sheth (ʃeþ). *dial.* and *techn.* Forms: 5 scheth, (9 sheath), 8– sheth. [Cogn. w. WFlem. *schet, schette* rail, bar of a gate, palisade, etc.; f. the Teut. root **skaiþ-* to divide, split: see SHED *v.*, SHEATH. Cf. also WFlem. *schee* cross-bar, rung of a ladder, one of the laths forming the bottom of a wheelbarrow, etc. See also SHEATH[2].

The etymological sense would be split piece of wood (cf. the cognate SHIDE). The OE. form cannot be inferred from the data, but may possibly be represented by ONorth. *scæþþa, sceaþa* (if the vowel in that word be long), which occurs in the Lindisfarne and Rushworth Gospels John xx. 25 in the sense of nail, and as the second element of *horn-sceaþ-* 'pinnaculum (templi)' in Matt. iv. 5 (Lind.); a MDu. *schede* fem., metal pin or peg, appears to correspond to this.]

1. A bar or lath, esp. one of a number placed alongside each other so as to form a framework. *spec.* in various applications.

a. One of the bars or 'ribs' forming the framework for the bottom or sides of a wagon, railway-coach, etc.

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 281 Item..to Will Walkar of Leith, for xxiiij schort treis to be schethis to the cartis,..xxiiij s. 1764 J. BUDDLE in *B. Martin's Gen. Mag.* June 285 The body of the waggon is in form of an inverted prismoid..having strong pieces of oak or ash wood at the bottom called Soals, at the corners and sides called Sheths. 1838 N. WOOD *Railroads* (ed. 3) 208 Upright sheths are placed upon the side frames, and cross sheths as shown in the figures. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 47 *Sheths*, the ribs of a chaldron waggon. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., 'Waggon sheth', the group of ribs forming the framework. 'Tram sheth', the cross ties in a tram which connect the soles or main framework.

b. In a ladder: Each of 'the broader steps, introduced at intervals, between the rungs, to bind the structure together' (*Northumbld. Gloss.* 1894).

c. In a harrow: see quot. 1894. Also *collect.*

1788 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 276/1 The bulls are connected by four sheths. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., 'Harrow sheth', the cross bars of a harrow, intersecting the 'bulls' or longitudinal bars.

2. 'A group of parallel rows which stand at right angles to similar and adjoining or intersecting rows' (*Northumbld. Gloss.* 1894).

a. *Agriculture.* (See quot. 1894.)

1431 *Munim. de Melros* (Bannatyne Club) 524 Sexten akris of land togithir lyand in þe samyn scheth of land west fra þe said saynte mary rig. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Sheth*, a portion of a field, which is divided so as to drain off the water by the direction of the ploughings, called *sheths*; i. e. a separated part. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., In the unenclosed town fields a group of parallel strips of ploughed land, which adjoined a similar group lying at right angles, formed a *sheth*.

b. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1812 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 95 Till it [the air] traversed the newly-formed sheth or set of workings. 1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) *Newcastle* 63 *Sheth of boards*, a district of workings 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., 'Sheth of boards', a group of cross workings in a coal pit...When a panel or division of a colliery is referred to, the group of parallel excavations which have been driven at right angles to the cleavage of the coal (the boards) are spoken of as a 'sheth of boards'.

attrib. 1812 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 95 The walls which have stoppings in them are called sheth-walls, and those which are open loose-walls. 1816 J. H. H. HOLMES *Coal Mines Durh. & Northumb.* 247 Sheth, Sheth-door, Sheth-stoppings &c.—different means used for regulating the passage of the air through the boards, headways, &c.

Sheth(e, Shether: see SHEATH, SHEDER.

Shethite, variant of SETHITE.

Shetland (ʃe·tlănd). [The name of a group of islands to the north-north-east of the mainland of Scotland.] Used *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*).

a. *Shetland pony, horse*, etc. = SHELTIE 1.

1801 J. ANDERSON *Recreat. Agric.* IV. Index, Shetland pony. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scot.* II. 531 The Shetland horses are well known. 1830 LE KEUX *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 34 The Shetland ponies are exceedingly diminutive. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxvii, On this little black Shetland pigmy young Rawdon's great father was pleased to mount the boy.

absol. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ii, Tom rode his little Shetland into the cottage.

b. As the designation of a breed of sheep.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 39 The Cheviot sheep are very well made. By crossing the breed of them with the Shetland,..both the quality of the wool and of the mutton will be improved. 1796 *Ibid.* XVII. 586 Neither the Spanish nor the Shetland sheep has, as yet, been found to thrive here. 1830 LE KEUX *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 139 Shetland Sheep. This breed was formerly a native of the higher parts of Aberdeenshire.

c. Applied to a variety of wool, spun in the Shetland Isles, hence to things made of this wool.

1790 (*title*) Report of the Committee of the Highland Society of Scotland, to whom the subject of Shetland Wool was referred. 1856 MRS. PULLAN *Lady's Dict. Needlework* 48 Wools...Shetland. A very fine wool, used for veils, scarfs, shawls, &c. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 833/1 Genuine Shetland hose. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 446 Shetland Point Lace..is a Needlemade lace, composed of Shetland wool..of sufficiently coarse texture to form babies' shawls [etc.]. 1906 E. V. LUCAS *Listener's Lure* 183 Get a Shetland shawl for Mrs. Ring.

Hence **Shetla·ndio** *a.*, pertaining to Shetland.

1882 K. BLIND in *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 353 (art.) New finds in Shetlandic and Welsh. *Ibid.* 356 This Shetlandic word.

She·tlander (ʃe·tlăndəɹ), [f. *Shetland* (see prec.) + -ER[1].]

1. An inhabitant of the Shetland Isles.

1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scot.* II. 616 All the labour of the poor Shetlander is under the controul of the landholder. 1882 MISS GORDON-CUMMING in *19th Cent.* Apr. 573 The Shetlanders have a..singularly descriptive word to express it.

2. A Shetland pony.

1875 S. SIDNEY *Bk. Horse* iv. 85 The best Shetlanders come from Unst. 1885 *Mem. D. King* ii. 11 His uncle gave him a pony—a small jet black Shetlander.

Shetle, obs. variant of SHITTLE *a.*

Shett(e, obs. ff. SHEET *sb.*[1], SHOOT *v.*, SHUT *v.*

Shettle, obs. form of SHITTLE *a.*, SHUTTLE.

Shetton, Shetyll, obs. ff. SHITTEN, SHUTTLE.

Sheu, obs. pa. t. of SHOW *v.*

Sheue, obs. form of SHOW *v.*

Sheugh (ʃux), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Forms: *α.* 6 sewch, seuche, 6–7, 9 seuch, 8– seugh; *β.* 7 shouch, 8–9 shough, (9 shooch, shaugh, shuch, shugh, see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*), 9 sheuch, 8– sheugh. [Northern variant of SOUGH *sb.*[2]]

1. A furrow, trench, ditch, drain, etc.

α. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. iv, Ane terribill sewch birnand in flammis reid,..All full of brintstane, pick, and bulling leid. 1513 — *Æneis* v. xii. 168 Eneas with a pleuch The cetie circuilit, and merkit be a seuch. 1520 NISBET *Matt.* xv. 14 Gif a blindman leid a blindman, bathe falle dovn into the seucht. 16.. W. BURNE *Leader-Haughs* x. in Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1762) II. 181 O'er dub and dyke, o'er seugh and syke. 1818 HOGG *Brownie* II. *Wool-gatherer* 147 A deep dry seuch at the back of the garden. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Seugh*, a wet ditch;.. any watery or boggy place—a *sough*.

β. 1665 J. FRASER *Chron. Frasers* (S.H.S.) 164 Riding down the narrow shouch of Corbet Bray. *a* 1779 D. GRAHAM *Jockey & Maggy's Crtship.* III. Writ. 1883 II. 24 West the hags, an' o'er by Whitehill shough. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 30 He was a gash an' faithfu' tyke, As ever lap a sheugh or dyke. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xliv, And a' the bonny engines, and wheels, and the coves, and sheughs, doun at Glen-witheshins yonder, what's to come o' them? 1830 W. CARLETON *Traits Ir. Peas.* (1843) I. 62 Sometimes one in crossing a stile or ditch would drop into the shough. 1894 T. WATSON *Kirkintilloch* 199 Huge open gutters or 'sheuchs' on either side of the street, received all the sewage.

2. A furrow made for the temporary reception of plants: see SHEUGH *v.* 2.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 373 The plants are taken from the *sheughs* when wanted.

Sheugh (ʃux), *v. Sc.* and *north.* Forms: *α.* seuch, sewch (in pr. pple. sowchquhand), 7 seugh; *β.* 8–9 shugh, 9 shough, 9– sheuch, 8– sheugh. [f. SHEUGH *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To plough, make furrows in (also *fig.*); to dig *up*; (see also quot. 1882).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iii. 76 Thai seuch the fludis. *Ibid.* 102 Now glyde thai baith togiddir furth in front, Sewch-quhand salt fame with thair lang kelis blont. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 31 With shod-shooles to seugh up the sanctuary ground. *α* 1878 H. AINSLIE *Pilgr. Land Burns*, etc. (1892) 334 They're..sheughin' hill an' howe. 1882 JAMIESON, *To Shench, Shugh*, to make a ditch or drain; also, to work in a ditch or pent-pit, as *to sheugh peats*, i. e., to cut them from the *shench* or pit, West of S[cotland].

2. To lay plants temporarily in the earth in order to keep them fresh; also *to sheugh in*.

17.. *Jacobite Song, Wee German Lairdie* i, He was delving in his kail-yairdie: Sheughing kail an' laying leeks. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 703 In the nurseries, we have great experience of lifting and sheughing immense quantities of deciduous plants. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 373 The bundles..should be immediately loosened out on their arrival from the nursery, and *sheughed in*, that is, spread out upright in trenches..and dry earth well heaped against them. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Sheugh*, to 'lay'..trees or plants temporarily in a hastily dug hole.

b. *transf.* To cover slightly, bury.

1742 R. FORBES *Ajax* (1755) 3 Ajax..fase targe was shught In seven fald o' hide. 1832–53 D. WEBSTER in *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. II. 101 The bodies in Mauchlin Wish Meg in her kist, an' as deep sheugh'd as Lauchlan. *a* 1880 in Sir W. Fraser *Red Bk. Menteith* I. 403 His followers daurna tak his body so far east as Dundurn..so they just sheughed it at the point of Coilmore, whence it was exhumed and placed afterwards in the old chapel.

Sheuk, obs. Sc. f. *shook* pa. t. of SHAKE *v.*

‖ **Sheva** (ʃəvā·). [a. Rabbinic Heb. שְׁוָא *shewā'*, app. an arbitrary alteration of שָׁוְא *shāw'*, emptiness, vanity. (In German books spelt *schwa*.)]

1. *Hebrew Grammar.* a. The sign ◌ְ placed under a consonant letter to express (what Jewish grammarians regard as) the absence of a following vowel sound. In certain positions the sheva (called *quiescent sheva*) has really no sound; but in others it is sounded as the neutral vowel (ə) or (ɘ), and is then called *movable* (or *vocal*) *sheva*. *Compound sheva*: any of the signs ◌ֱ, ◌ֲ, ◌ֳ, which represent the neutral vowel with a colouring of *ĭ*, *ă*, *ĕ* respectively. b. The sound of 'movable sheva'.

1827 S. LEE *Hebr. Gram.* 19 On *Sheva* and its Substitutes. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syriac Gram.* 3 When no vowel is expressed, then as in the Hebrew, a Sheva..will be implied and read accordingly. 1853 J. R. WOLF *Pract. Hebr. Gram.* 10 Hence, when Sheva is placed under such a consonant at the beginning of a syllable, it is sounded like a short *e*, and is called movable Sheva. *Ibid.*, When two Shevas stand in the middle of a word, the first is a resting, and the second a movable.

2. *Phonetics.* The neutral vowel-sound; *esp.* in comparative grammar, the obscure vowel resulting (in primitive Indogermanic) from an original *ā*, *ē*, or *ō*, by loss of accent.

1888 J. B. BURY in *Class. Rev.* Oct. 251/2 The *π* by labiation for *q*, and the second *ă* a sheva. [1895 P. GILES *Compar. Philol.* 134 Ipdo-G. ə 'schwa' or the neutral vowel.]

Sheve, obs. form of SHEAF *sb.*, SHEAVE *sb.*

She·vel, *a. Sc.* In 6 schewill. [Related to SHEVEL *v.*] Distorted, twisted. Also Comb. *shevel-gabbit, -mouthed* adjs., having a wry mouth.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 106 He schowis on me his schewill mouth, and schedis my lippis. *c* 1785 *J. Thompson's Man* 14 Chandler-chafted, sheavel-gabbed,

left-handed. 1866 W. Gregor *Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Shaivle-moot*, having the mouth distorted.

Shevel (ʃe·v'l), *v. Sc.* and *north.* Also 8 **sheavle**, 9 **shavel, shaivle, sheevil, sheule.** (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [App. cogn. w. Shayle *v.*; a variant common in Sc. dialects is *showl, shool.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To distort, or become distorted. Hence *sheveling-gabbit* adj. = *shevel-gabbit* (see prec.); *sheveling-heeled* adj., (of a shoe) having a twisted or downtrodden heel.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* iv. i, Ye shevelling-gabbit brock! *a* 1779 D. Graham *Jockey & Maggy's Courtship* vi. Writ. 1883 II. 43 An' how think ye the like o' me can wak straight wi' sic auld shevelin heel'd shune as mine. *a* 1779 — *John Cheap* i. Ibid. II. 92 The deil's on the tap o' the mou', sheavling his mouth at me. 1808 Jamieson, *To Shevel*, to distort... *To shevel*, to walk in an unsteady and oblique way. 1823 Galt *Gilhaize* iii, That auld shavling-gabbit hielander. 1869 J. P. Morris *Furness Gloss.*, *Sheule*, to walk with a shuffling gait.

Shevelled (ʃe·vĕld), *ppl. a. rare* and *arch.* Also 7 **shevaled, shieveld.** [Aphetic form of Dishevelled *ppl. a.*] Dishevelled. Also *transf.*

1613 *Uncasing of Machiav.* 22 While the poore man.. May..wipe his blubbered cheeks with sheualed heares. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 5. 592 A shieveld threed is hardly got thorow the needles-eye. 1877 Blackmore *Erema* I. xviii. 219 He bowed his tall white head into my shevelled hair. 1886 — *Springhaven* (1887) I. x. 81 Sandhills shevelled with long rush disarm the western fury.

Shever(e, obs. forms of Shiver.

† **She·veret.** *Sc. Obs.* [Origin and meaning obscure: cf. Chevere.] Some material used for curtains.

1716 Lady G. Baillie *Househ. Bk.* (S.H.S.) 45 For 3 yd. yellow sheveret for a curtine to the Coach o. 9. o.

Shevys (= *sheuys*), obs. pl. Shoe *sb.*

Shew, Sc. f. Sew *v.*[1]; var. Sew *v.*[2] *Obs.*

Shew, variant of Show *sb.* and *v.*

† **Shewage.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *shew*, Show *v.* + -age.] An etymologizing alteration of Scavage *sb.*, due to the lawyers of the 15–16th c.

1500 in *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) I. 73 All maner of toll & Shewage oderwise called Skawage amonges oder thynges. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 8 Dyvers Meires ..have..taken of theym a certeyn Costome called Skavage, oderwyse called Shewage. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* (1659) 245 b, Scauage or shewage. 1800 [see Scavage *sb.* 1].

Shewbread (ʃōu·bred). *Jewish Antiq.* Also 6 **schew-, shewe-** (9 *Dicts.* show-); see also Bread. [f. *shew*, Show *sb.*, after G. *schaubrot* (Luther); the compound seems correctly to represent the sense of the Heb. לֶחֶם פָּנִים *le·ḥem pānīm*, LXX ἄρτοι ἐνώπιοι, Vulg. *panes propositionis.*] The twelve loaves that were placed every Sabbath 'before the Lord' on a table beside the altar of incense, and at the end of the week were eaten by the priests alone.

In 16th c. writers sometimes in pl., after the LXX and the Vulgate; the Geneva Bible (1557) has *shewe loues.*

1530 Tindale *Exod.* xxv. 30 Thou shalt sett apon the table shewbred before me allwaye. 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* xii. 4 Haue ye not red..How he [David]..ate the shew breds. 1563 Winjet *Bk. Quest.* lvi. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 111 Achimelech wold nocht geue the schewbreid to Dauid. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Temple* 69 Upon this fetuous board doth stand Something for shew-bread. 1686 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* vii. 117 The Shew-bread was to be before the Lord continually. In the original it is called The Bread of Faces. The mystery of it was, to shew, that Christ was to be the great Mediator, who should be always in the presence of God, behold his face [etc.]. 1855 Pusey *Doctr. Real Presence* (Note S) 413 [tr. St. Ephrem.] The shewbread figures the mystery of our sacrifices which are offered through Christ by the Ministers of the Church.

attrib. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* xxix. 18 We haue cleansed ..the shew-bread table.

Shewe, aphetic form of Eschew.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 34 He ought to put out of us all euyl thoughtes and euyll operacyons to shewe all occasyon the whiche myght stere us unto yll. 1548 H. Hart (*title*), A goodly new short Treatyse instructing euery Parson howe they shulde trade theyr Lyues in y^e Imytacyon of Vertu, and the shewyng of Vice.

Shewe, obs. form of Show; ? obs. form of Sue *v.*

Shew·el. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *a.* 3 **schawles, s(c)heules, shueles,** 5 **shewelys**; *β.* 3, 7 **sewell,** 6 **sewelle, sewel, shewelle,** 9 **shewell,** 7–9 **shewel.** Also Sewin 2. [Early ME. *scheules*, perh. repr. OE. **scēwels* = MLG. *schāwelse*, MHG. *schâusel* (mod.G. *scheusal*), a derivative of the vb. which appears as OHG. *sciuhen* (MHG. *schiuhen, schiuwen*, mod.G. *scheuen*) to scare. Cf. Shy *v.*] A scarecrow. Also *Hunting*, something hung up or set up to keep a deer from entering a particular place, or from going in a particular direction. Also *fig.*

c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1648 Þu seist þat gromes þe i-foð.. an summe of þe schawles [*v.r.* scheules] makeþ. *Ibid.* 1128 Ac þu ait shueles [*v.r.* sheules] supe god. 1286 in *Select Pleas Forest* (Selden Soc.) 130 Intrare warennam cum rethibus et sewell' et capere volatilia. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13889 A shewelys enarmyd in the ffeld..Wych ys but A ded flygure. 1535 Layton in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 71 Getheryng up part of the saide bowke leiffes ..therwith to make him sewelles or blawnsherres to kepe the dere within the woode, therby to have the better cry with his howndes. 1576 Turberv. *Venerie* xxxvii. 98 Any thing that is hung vp, is called a Sewel. And those are vsed most commonly to amaze a Deare, and to make him refuse to passe wher they are hanged vp. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* iii. x. P 4 So are these bugbeares of opinions brought by great Clearkes into the world, to serue as shewelles to keepe them from those faults, whereto [etc.]. 1626 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Sewell*, a Paper, clout, or any thing hanged vp to keep a Deere from entring into a place. 1661 Feltham *Resolves* ii. lxv. 325 He knows both with what baites to incite them, and with what shewels to drive into the Net and Toyle. 1688 Holme *Armoury* ii. 187/1 Bleinchers, and Sewels, are papers and stick laid cross a Fox-hole, to fear him and make him believe some Gin is set there. 1888 *Berks. Gloss., Shewell*, a scarecrow.

Hence **Shewelling** *sb.*, setting up shewels.

1576 Turberv. *Venerie*, Terms 242 When they hang vppe any paper, clout, or other marke, then it is to be called Sewelling. 1627 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Armado* D 2, Dew-clawes and Dowlcets, drawing the Couerte, Blemishes, Sewelling, Auant-laye, Allaye, Relaye [etc.]. 1688 Holme *Armoury* ii. 188/2 Sewels or S[e]welling, is the setting up of clouts or papers, or the like, for marks, and to fear Deer away from a place. 1902 *Gamekeeper* Dec. 65/1 Sewelling in a piece of cord with rags and feathers fixed at every six inches..at a reasonable distance in front of the guns will ensure good flying birds.

Shewemaker, obs. form of Shoemaker.

Shewer(e, obs. f. Sewer *sb.* 2, 3; Shower.

Shewet, obs. form of Suet.

Shewid, obs. pa. t. of Shove *v.*

Shewin, Shewmake: see Sewin 1, Sumach.

Shewre, obs. form of Shower *sb.*

Shewt: see Shoot *sb.*[3]

Shewtage: see Shootage *Obs.*

Shewter, Sheyde, obs. ff. Suitor, Shed *sb.*[1]

Sheykh, Sheyld: see Sheikh, Shiel.

Sheynd, Sheyt(t, obs. ff. Shend, Sheet *sb.*[1]

Shiack, variant form of She-oak.

‖**Shiah** (ʃī·ă). Forms: *a.* 7 **Seaw, Chias,** 8 **Schia(h, Shiyah,** 9 **Shiya, Shya,** 8–9 **Shia,** 9 **She(e)ah, Sheer,** 8– **Shiah**; *β.* 7 **Schiai,** 7–8 **Shii,** 8 **Shiay.** [Arab. شِيعَة *shīʿah* sect, f. root *shāʿa*, in the third conjugation to follow.

The *β* forms, strictly speaking, represent a distinct word, Arab. شِيعِيّ *shiyaʿīy* a member of the Shiah sect, a Shiite.]

1. a. Properly (but in Eng. somewhat rarely) used as a collective name for that one of the two great Mohammedan sects (chiefly represented by the Persians) which differs from the Sunnites or orthodox Mohammedans chiefly in maintaining that Ali (Mohammed's cousin and son-in-law) was the true successor of the prophet, the three first caliphs of the Sunnites being regarded as usurpers.

b. Commonly, an adherent of this sect, a Shiite.

1626 Method in Purchas *Pilgrimage* (ed. 4) 995 He is by Religion a Mahumetan, discended from Persian Ancestors, and retayneth their opinions, which differing in many points from the Turkes, are distinguished in their Sects by tearmes of *Seaw* and *Sunnee*. 1668 Rycaut *Pres. St. Ottoman Emp.* ii. xi. 127 The Shii are opposed by the Subjects of the whole Ottoman Empire, as the most heretical of any of the rest. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 107 The Persians call themselves Schiai, because they think it enough to follow the commands of their Law. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. iv. ii. 106 The sect of Schias includes the Persians and some princes of the Indies, who are followers of Ali, who are also distinguished by the name of Adeliah. 1759 *Universal Hist., Mod.* VI. 34 The two chief sects, named *Sunni* and *Shiay*, into which the Mohammedans are divided. 1798 G. Forster *Journ. Bengal to Eng.* II, 129 In contradistinction to the Soonis, who in their prayers cross their hands on the lower part of the breast, the Schiahs drop their arms in straight lines. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 269 The Sheeahs are more discountenanced than any other religious sect. 1827 Buckingham *Trav. Mesopot.* II. 483 The mosque of the Imam Hossein, so highly reverenced by the Shiahs. 1830 Meyrick *Ant. Arms & Armour* II. Pl. 141 He was a Sheer, a religious sect violently opposed to the Sunis. 1874 H. H. Cole *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kens. Mus.* App. 305 The earth is held in superstitious veneration by the Muhammadans, especially the 'Sheahs'. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 593/1 The Shi'a were divided into several sects.

2. *attrib.* and *adj.*

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* i. iv. 29 His Substitute here is a Chias Moor. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. India* vii. iv. II. 159 The enthusiasm of the nation for the Shia religion. 1903 Sir A. H. Layard *Autobiog.* I. viii. 337 Being of the Shiah sect of Islam.

Shibboleth (ʃi·bŏleþ). Forms: 4 **s(h)ebolech, 6, 7 schiboleth, 7 schibboleth, 7–9 shiboleth, 7– shibboleth.** [a. Heb. שִׁבֹּלֶת *shibbōleth*; in the Vulgate transliterated *sciboleth.*

The word occurs with the senses 'ear of corn' and 'stream in flood'; in the passage now referred to the LXX and Vulgate give the former rendering; mod. commentators prefer the latter, on the ground that on this view the selection of the word is naturally accounted for, as the slaughter took place 'at the fords of Jordan'. Cf. Sibboleth *v.*]

1. The Hebrew word used by Jephthah as a test-word by which to distinguish the fleeing Ephraimites (who could not pronounce the *sh*) from his own men the Gileadites (Judges xii. 4–6).

1382 Wyclif *Judges* xii. 6 Thei askiden hym, Seye thanne Sebolech [1535 Coverdale Schiboleth, 1611 Shibboleth],.. the which answerde, Shebolech [1388 Thebolech, 1535 Siboleth, 1611 Sibboleth]. 1671 Milton *Samson* 289 In that sore battel when so many dy'd Without Reprieve adjudg'd to death, For want of well pronouncing Shibboleth. 1844 Elphinstone *Hist. India* II. 73 As some endeavoured to conceal their character, recourse was had to a test like the Jewish Shiboleth.

2. *transf.* **a.** A word or sound which a person is unable to pronounce correctly; a word used as a test for detecting foreigners, or persons from another district, by their pronunciation.

1658 Cleveland *Rustick Rampant* 36 They had a Shibboleth to discover them, he who pronounced *Brot* and *Cawse* for *Bread* and *Cheese* had his head lopt off. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* xxxviii. 62 It [the word *trespasses*] is a shiboleth to a child's tongue, wherein there is a confluence of hard consonants together. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Essex* (1662) I. 335, *R.* was Shiboleth unto him, which he could not easily pronounce. 1827 Scott *Two Drovers* i, In attempting to teach his companion to utter, with true precision, the shibboleth *Lhu*, which is the Gaelic for a calf. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home, Consular Exper.* I. 44 The best shibboleth I ever hit upon lay in the pronunciation of the word 'been'. 1873 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 138 (ed. 2) 139 The TH with its twofold value is one of the most characteristic features of our language, and more than any other the Shibboleth of foreigners.

b. A peculiarity of pronunciation or accent indicative of a person's origin.

1663 [J. Heath] *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* 123 There were slain [at Worcester] in Field and in Town,..and in pursuit some 3000, and some 8000. taken prisoners in several places, most of the English escaping by their Shibboleth. 1701 De Foe *Trueborn Engl.* i. 136 The Customs, Sirnames, Languages, and Manners, Of all these Nations..Whose Relicks..ha' left a Shiboleth upon our Tongue; By which ..you may distinguish Your Roman-Saxon-Danish-Norman English. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 112/1 The commonalty [of Northumberland] are..remarkably distinguished by a kind of *shibboleth* or *whurle*, being a particular way of pronouncing the letter *R.*

c. *loosely.* A custom, habit, mode of dress, or the like, which distinguishes a particular class or set of persons.

1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 2) 192 Custard and apple-pie is the Shibboleth by which an Alderman may be known. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* i. iv. (1862) 40 The sportsman's shooting-dress is a shibboleth, which introduces him alike to his superiors, to his fellows, and his inferiors. 1885 Dodge *Patroclus & Penelope* 10 The newly fledged equestrian who makes them [the English hunting-rig and crop] his shibboleth, and who discards as 'bad form' any deviation upon the road from what is eminently in place after hounds. 1902 Gosse in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXXIII. 819/2 *Joseph and his Brethren* became a kind of shibboleth—a rite of initiation into the true poetic culture.

3. *fig.* A catchword or formula adopted by a party or sect, by which their adherents or followers may be discerned, or those not their followers may be excluded.

1638 E. Norice *New Gospel* 3 His followers sequestring themselves to such as were their own way,..gave themselves to mirth and jollity,..as if it were the only Shibboleth whereby to be discerned from the miserable Legalists that held mourning and sorrow for sinne. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* iv. 1076 For them..Their Foes a deadly Shibboleth devise: By which unrighteously it was decreed, That none to Trust, or Profit should succeed, Who would not swallow first a poysonous wicked Weed. 1771 Wesley *Serm.* xliv. Wks. 1829 VI. 63 But here is the shibboleth: Is man by nature filled with all manner of evil?..Allow this, and you are so far a Christian. Deny it, and you are but a Heathen still. 1784 Cowper *Let. to Newton* 21 Feb., The mere shibboleth of a party. 1809 Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. v. 146 Knaves and fools invent catch-words and shibboleths to keep them ['honest' persons] from coming to a just understanding. 1862 J. Skelton *Nugæ Crit.* ix. 424 The age.. strives to emancipate itself from the fetters of party shibboleths. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* vi. § 3. 394 Christians were ready to insist upon the insensate Shibboleth, 'Except ye be circumcised..ye cannot be saved'.

b. The mode of speech distinctive of a profession, class, etc.

1829 Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 231 She has assumed the garb and even the shibboleth of the sect. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 400 To that sanctimonious jargon, which was his shibboleth, was opposed another jargon not less absurd. 1884 *Graphic* 25 Oct. 437/3 Not given to talk stable, as is too often the case with racing men, but putting off the shibboleth of the turf with his race-glasses.

Shibol, obs. form of Chibol.

1546–7 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 416 No persons hensforthe shall syll..shibols, by Sainct Michels churche.

Shibouk, variant of Chibouk.

1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxiv. 303, I soon found the absurdity of asking an Oriental to abandon his shibouk.

Shicer (ʃəi·sər). Also **schicer, shiser.** [a. G. *scheisser* 'cacator, peditor'; hence = 1 below.]

1. *slang.* A worthless person. Also *Austral.* (? transf. from 2) a welsher, defaulter.

1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 227 *Shicer*, a mean man, a humbug—a person who is either worthless, or will not work. 1887 'Hopeful' *Taken In* 135 [New Zealand] If a man isn't 'up to the mark', he is called 'a regular shicer'. 1896 in E. E. Morris *Austral Eng.* s. v., Don't take his bet, he's a regular shicer. 1906 Olive C. Malvery *Soul Market* xvii. 290 A racecourse swindler or welsher is spoken of as a 'shiser'.

2. *Austral.* An unproductive claim or mine.

1855 *Argus* (Melbourne) 19 Jan. 6/1, 220 feet digging is no plaything just now, with the prospect of a schicer at such depths. 1859 K. Cornwallis *New World* I. 219 We bought a hole..which those who originally sank it had determined upon abandoning as a shicer. 1890 'R. Boldrewood'

Miner's Right xxxiv, The shaft..was an old shicer and pretty deep.

Shickle, altered f. SHITTLE *a. Obs.*, unstable.

Shick-shack (ʃi·kˌʃæk). *dial.* Also **shic(k)-sack, shitsack, shig-shag, sic-sac, shuck-shack, shiff-shack**, etc. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [Perh. a corruption of *shitsack*, an 'opprobrious appellation by which the Nonconformists were vulgarly distinguished' (Granger *Biogr. Hist. Eng.* 1769, II. 224 and index).] App. originally used as a term of abuse for persons who were found not wearing the customary oak-apple or sprig of oak on the morning of Royal-oak day (29 May) which is hence called *Shick-shack Day*. In some places *shick-shack* appears to have become a name for the oak-apple or sprig of oak itself.

[1834 G. ROBERTS *Hist. & Antiq. Lyme Regis* 257 The boys continue to gild their oak apples and apply an opprobrious name to those who have not an oak leaf displayed, or wear it after twelve o'clock.] 1847 HALLIWELL, *Shick-shack-day*, a term for the 29th of May, or Royal Oak Day. *Surrey. Ibid.*, *Shitsac*, an oak-apple. *Wilts.* 1855 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. XII. 100 *Shig-shag Day*. The working men of Basingstoke, and other towns in Hampshire, arise early on May 29, to gather slips of oak with the galls on: these they put in their hats, or anywhere about their persons...After breakfast these men go round to such houses for beer, &c. Should they not receive anything, the following verses should be said: 'Shig-shag, penny rag (Bang his head in Crommell's bag), All up in a bundle.' 1891 *Church Times* 13 Feb. 150/2 (E.D.D.) Anybody not decorated was bonnetted, or pinched, and called a 'Shuck-shack'. 1892 MISS YONGE *Old Woman's Outlook* May 105 The 29th...is called in Hampshire and Sussex, Shik Shak Day. 1896 DITCHFIELD *Old Eng. Customs* 120 In Wilts it is known as Shitsack or Shick-sack Day, when the children carry shitsack, or sprigs of young oak.

† **Shidder.** *Obs. rare.*

1737 HOPPUS *Salmon's Country Build. Estim.* (ed. 2) 104 The general Sorts [of nails] are..Shidder Hobbs, Thick Hobbs, Clasp Hobbs.

Shidder, obs. form of SHEDDER.

Shide (ʃəid), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1–3 **scid, 3 sid, 4 sxhide, (chide), 4–6 schide, schyde, 5 schyd(d, (schudde, chyde), 5–6 shyde, shyyd, 6 shyd, (shede), 6, 7 shid, 4– shide.** [OE. *scíd* (? neut.) = OFris. *skíd*, mod. Flem. dial. *schijd*, OHG. *scît* neut. (MHG. *schît*, mod.G. *scheit*), ON. *skíð* neut. (Norw. *ski*: see SKI):—OTeut. **skīdo-m*, f. root **skīd-* to divide: see SHED *v.*] A piece of wood split off from timber, esp. such a piece used in building a fire, a block, billet; a board, plank, beam. As a quantity: Half a cubic foot of timber (see quot. for *shide measure* in b).

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1817 *Scindulis*: scidum. *c* 825 *Epinal Gloss.* 943. *c* 875 *Erfurt Gloss.* 943. *c* 1050 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 266/33 *Incipit de Igne..Scindula*, scid. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 917 Ful wel kan ich cleuen shides. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6421 Mouth they haveth gret, and wide, And a tonge as a schyde. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 170 Les hasteles [*glossed* the chides, szhides] fetez alumer. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. X. 160 And com to Noe Anon And bad him not Ette Swipe to schapen A schup of schides and Bordes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Orig. Cron.* III. V. 776 A bale fyre off gret schyddys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 446/1 Schyyd, or astelle (*v.rr.* schyd of a astel, schyde wode), *tedа*. 1446 *Churchw. Acc. Tatton* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 86 To I. Parker vor goyng to Thurbbewyll to helpe hewwe the schudde. *Ibid.* 88 Vor vyllyng of a chyde. 1470–73 in *Rec. Andover* 16 Paid for caryng a shide xij*d*. *c* 1512 *Regul. Northumbld. Househ.* (1770) 72 The shedes to be maid of the said Hardwode to be in leinth a Yerde and in thikenes a Spanne. 1533 HEN. VIII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 31 Item, every moinyng at our Woodeyarde, foure tall shyds and twoo fagotts. 1561 S. WYTHERS tr. *Calvin's Treat. Relics* C ij, And in som places ther are good great shydes [of the Cross]. 1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 56 If the fire-man throw great shides of wood in the mouths of the Furnaces. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 262 Cutting every shid of tall wood four foot long beside the kerf, and the billet three foot four inches. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 241 *Shides*. The same as *Shingles*. 1793 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 28 Mar. 516/2 A Quantity of Pollard Trees sufficient to make 1,200 Shides of Cleft Wood, containing Half a Foot each.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shide-wood, -yard*; **shide-measure** (see quot.); **shide-wall**, a rampart composed of piles.

1600 HOPTON *Baculum Geod.* VI. XXXVII. 213 *Shide measure sheweth how many shides of timber is contained in each foote of length: for..a shide of timber is halfe a foote of timber. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 146/28 *Vallum*, *scidwealles eorðbyri. *c* 1205 LAY. 10354 Þe vfenen he makede scid wal. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XXXIX, Schaftis in *shide wode thay shindre in schides. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* (1911) 422 The which lieth in *shideyerd in Oxenford.

† **Shide,** *v. Obs. rare.* Pa. pple. 4 **ischyt.** [f. SHIDE *sb.*] *trans.* To cleave, split.

c 1315 SHOREHAM (E.E.T.S.) iv. 178 Þys manere senne nys nauȝt ones, Ac hys ischyt in þry, In þouȝt, in speche, in dede amys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iii. 48 With wegis schidit gan the birkis sound.

† **Shi·der,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. SHIDE *sb.*] *trans.* To shatter, splinter.

a 1529 SKELTON *Vppon Deedmans Hed* 13 With synnews wyderyd, With bonys shyderyd.

Shie, Shiech, obs. ff. SHY *a.* and *v.*, SHEIKH.

Shiel (ʃēl). *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: *a.* 3 **sciale, shale,** 4–6 **schele,** 5–6 **scheill,** 5, 7 **schell(e,** 6 **shele, shile,** 7 **sheale, sheel(l,** 7–9 **sheal,** 9 **shill, (scheul, schule),** 8– **shiel**; *β.* 6–7 **scheild,** 7 **sheyld, sheald,** 8–9 **shield.** [Northern ME. *shāle, schēle*, of obscure origin.

Prob. connected in some way with the synonymous ON. *skála* wk. masc. (whence SCALE *sb.*[4]). The formal equivalent of this in ONorthumbrian would be **scéla* (= WS. **scéala*), which would yield ME. *schēle* and the later forms. The 13th c. form *shāle* may be an adoption of the ON. form with substitution of initial (ʃ) for (sk), or it may be an alteration of the native word through association with the ON. form.

The *β* forms arose from confusion with SHIELD *sb.*]

1. A temporary building, usually of boards; a shepherd's summer hut; a shanty, shed, SHIELING.

The 'shiels' in quot. 1291 are those from which the town of Shields is named. The place is called 'the shiles by Tinmouth castle' in Bulleyn *Bk. Simples* (1562) 75 b.

a. 1291 in W. S. Gibson *Tynemouth Priory* (1846) II. App. 68 Non fuerunt ibi nisi tres sciales tantum. *Ibid.* 70 Ante prædictum tempus..non fuerunt ibi nisi prædict' tres shales. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4049 Þar þai schewid him in schurrys to schellis & to caues. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. ix. (S.T.S.) I. 282 To bring his govne fra þe somer schele quhare he duelt. *Ibid.* v. i. II. 142 To mak wynter schelis to defend þame fra wynter stormys. 1562 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1585, 257/1 To big scheillis and lawis on the hauchis of the saidis landis..for resaweing of the fisch. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 433 What to doe have the ministring spirits of the Lord with things done in such a contemptible and stinking sheell? *a* 1722 in *W. Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (S.H.S.) II. 36 They..ther live grassing their cattle in litle houses which they build upon ther coming and throwes doun when they come away called sheels. *a* 1756 COLLINS *Ode Superst. Highl.* 48 Whether sitting in the shepherds shiel, Thou hear'st some sounding tale of war's alarms. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.* II. *Berwick* 159 An alarm is instantly given to the men at the shiel or house where the fishermen lodge.

β. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 36/2 Coats, Sheapards Shealds, or Hovells. 1726 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 63 He preached in a Shield or Sheep-house, in a desert Place. 1823 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 9 The floors of a great many shields or circular huts; which had been in it, were rudely paved. 1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. cxlviii. § 47 To remove from every Fishery, Fishing Shield, and Fishing Ground..all Boats, Oars [etc.].

2. A small house, cottage, hovel.

1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 201 Item, idem Elem. [osinarius] adquisivit illam schele in Rokehop que aliquando fuit Roberti de Brandon pro 8 *li.* 1557 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 239 Takkand to erd our scheillis and housis. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Surnames* 102 Sheal, a cottage or shelter. 1616 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 339 And the third voult to be bot ane schell athort the haill hous for the jaylouris duelling. 1728 RAMSAY *Robt., Richy, & Saudy* 127 Come to my shiel, there let's forget our care. 1792 BURNS *Song, Bess & Spinning Wheel* 23 The craik amang the clover hay, The paitrick whirrin' o'er the ley, The swallow jinkin' round my shiel, Amuse me at my spinning-wheel. 1838 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 379 In the churches they were better sheltered than in their own shiels. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 62 We stopped at a very picturesque place, surrounded by woods and hills and little shiels.

transf. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) vi, It was ane sober wane..Ane sillie scheill vnder ane steidfast stane.

† **3.** A piece of pasture ground having a shepherd's hut upon it; a summer pasturage. *Obs.*

1532 LD. DACRE in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) IV. 608 The common brute and voice was to have made a roode upon the Debatable grounde and Liddisdale men, nowe being at the sheles frome their winter houses. 1620 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 781/2 Lie insches et shealis super dicta aqua. 1715 PENNECUIK *Tweeddale* 18 Then follows a little Shiel called the Frosthol. 1762 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 144 This place, called the Sheals of Dalquhirn, belongs to Macpherson of Breakachie. 1843 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 59 *note*, A *shiel* or *shieling* is a shepherd's summer hut, as well as a summer pasturage for flocks. 1857 JEFFREY *Roxburgh.* I. 269 The schules or scheuls, afterwards written Shiels were applied to describe mountain pasture with the huts of the herdsmen.

† **4.** *Comb.*: **shiel-house** = sense 2; **shiel-town** = sense 3.

1606 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 627/1 Lie scheiltounes. 1623 *Ibid.* 151/1 Lie scheildhous. 1804 *Anderson's Cumbld. Ball.* 80 She lives in a shill-house, burns dried sticks, And there has dealins wi' the de'il.

Shield (ʃīld), *sb.* Forms: 1 **scild, scyld, sceld,** 3–4 **s(s)eld,** 3–5 **sheld, (cheld),** 3–6 **scheld,** 4 **sceild, scheeld, (cheeld, schuld),** 4–5 **scelde, schild(e, schylde, shilde,** 4–6 **s(c)helde, sheeld,** 4, 6 **schield, (childe),** 4–8 **scheild,** 5 **scheelde, scheyld, shyld, (shulde),** 5–6 **shild, shylde, sheelde,** 6 **shielde,** 7 **sheild,** 6– **shield.** [Com. Teut.: OE. (**sciold*) *sceld* masc. = OFris. *skeld, schild*, OS. *scild* (MLG. *schild* masc., neut.), MDu. *schilt, schild-* masc. (mod.Du. *schild* neut.), OHG. *scild* masc. (MHG. *schilt, schild-* masc., G. *schild* masc., neut.), ON. *skjǫld-r* (Sw. *sköld*, Da. *skjold*), Goth. *skildu-s*:—OTeut. **skeldu-z.*]

I. 1. In ancient and mediæval warfare, and still in that of uncivilized peoples, an article of defensive armour carried in the hand or attached by a strap to the left arm of a soldier, as a protection from the weapons of the enemy. Sometimes applied *spec.* to an article of this kind larger than the BUCKLER, which was usually carried in the hand, and smaller than the PAVIS, which was held by an attendant in front of a knight or archer.

Shields have been made of various materials, as metal, wood, wickerwork covered with skins or leather, etc. The form has varied greatly in different periods and countries; the principal types are (1) the circular shield, usually convex in front, with a boss in the centre; (2) the oblong shield, either flat, or, more commonly, having the form of a portion of a cylinder; and (3) the shield with curved sides tapering to a point at the lower end, which was the prevailing form in Europe during the Middle Ages.

In the Middle Ages the 'armorial bearings' of a knight were depicted on his shield, and decorated shields, made for display and not for warlike use, were often hung on walls in churches or other buildings as a memorial of a knight or noble. Hence sense 3.

Beowulf 325 Setton sæmeþe side scyldas,..wiþ þæs recedes weal. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* LXXV. 4 Þer ȝebræc hornas bogan sceld sweord & ȝefeht. 1205 LAY. 23777 Ane scelde gode [1275 sceald]. *Ibid.* 4212 Heo nomen þa seeldes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1713 For mony mon myd speres orde haueþ lutle strengþe & mid his schelde [*Cott.* chelde], Ah [etc.]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3840 Ȝif he nadde wiþ þe sseld soindel þe dunt yhent Siker he im adde aslawe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2497 On helme and sceild [*v.rr.* shilde, schild, sheeld]. 13.. *K. Alis.* 693 (Land MS.) An horne in þe forehede amydward þat wolde perce a shelde hard. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1264 And somme woln haue a Pruce sheeld or a targe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 97 Scipio sigh ones a childe gayliche arrayed, and seide, 'I wondre nouȝt þat he arrayeþ well his childe [L. *scutum*], for [etc.].' *c* 1418 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 244 Hem nedethe nether spere ne shulde. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxiv, Take thi schild and thi spere. 1508 DUNBAR *Golden Targe* 151 Than come, Resoun, with schelde of gold so clere. *c* 1550 N. SMYTH tr. *Herodian* II. 22 Lyftynge theyr shyldes and Targettes ouer theyr heades. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 5 His mightie sheld Vpon his manly arme. 16.. *Funeral in Popish Times* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 34 The helme, Childe [*elsewhere* shild], sword, the Cote of Armes, to bee layd vppon yᵉ bere in dew order. 1699 TEMPLE *Introd. Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1720 II. 531 Their common Arms were small Shields, but very large Swords. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 331 Its skin is thick, and covered with brown hair, and the natives make shields of it. 1867 *Rep. Paris Univ. Exhib.* (1868) II. 489 Two shields, one in iron and one in steel, are the most remarkable of their works.

† **b.** *Phr. Under shield*: in battle or combat. *With spear and shield*: in battle array; by force of arms. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 53 Hy smyten vnder schelde [*Laud* selde, *Harl.* shelde). *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3096, vi hundred knistes ..þat wele couþe juste in feld wiþ stef launce vnder scheld. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) iv. 50 Our King and his men held þe felde Stalworthy, with spere and schelde. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2951 Partonope thatt day vnder hys schelde [*v.r.* sheelde] xx hethen he hathe slayn yn the fylde. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* liv, Quhai for hir saik, with speir and scheld, Preiffis maist mychtelye in the feld. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 111 Of Hetruria the ostis vnder scheild Wyth that word stoppit in the samin feild. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 129 Baith pairties..cum to Dunfreis, thair tha diuyde it with speir and scheild. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* XXXV, They met, as was the phrase of the time, 'manful under shield'. *Ibid.* XXXVI, We bear no malice for what is done in fair fight under shield.

c. In allusion to the custom of suspending a warrior's shield as a memorial of him.

1817 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* 9 Seize, then, my soul! from Freedom's trophied dome The Harp which hangeth high between the Shields Of Brutus and Leonidas!

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Something serving as a defence against attack or injury. Often in echoes of Biblical language referring to metaphorical armour, as *Ephes.* VI. 16.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Habbeð..hope to helme, and soðe luue to shelde, and godes word to swerde. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 161 Ðis neddre siðen he nede sal, makeð seld of his bodi and sildeð his heued. *a* 1225 *Ancren R.* 52 Heo to þe ȝunge ȝiueð vuel uorbisne, & scheld to werien ham mide. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9972 It [a castle]..standes vs for sceild and targe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 1 Ich bidde þe hit [þin holy blod] by my seeld auoreye þe wycked uend. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 132 For hys passyon is suffycyent shylde to vs. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* 107 His trew promeis is thy scheild. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 102 b, What shield [shall I find] against the violent passions of Gynecia? 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 305 The favour of his country constitutes the shield which defends him. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 69 Again the watery shield was interposed. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* II. (1856) 20 Strips of heavy sheet-iron..as a shield against the cutting action of the new ice. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* XV. *The 'Times'*, No dignity or wealth is a shield from its assault.

b. Applied (as a Biblical Hebraism: see, e.g. Ps. XXXIII. 20, LXXXIV. 11) to a personal defender or protector (esp. to God).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 29 Þe englas beoþ aa halȝum mannum on fultume swa swa scyld. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 463 Þam biþ dryhten scyld. *c* 1275 *Five Joys Virg.* 13 in *O. E. Misc.* 87 Beo vle scheld from vre iro. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 532 Thow be my sheld for þy benignite. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 155 Þus lordis ben made schildis of synne for a litel money or worldly seruyce of wicked curatis. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3 His Sone, our Sauiour, scheild in necessitie. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms & Hymns, Ps.* iii, But Thou art a Shield for me. *a* 1833 SIR R. GRANT *Hymn*, 'O worship the King', Our shield and defender, The Ancient of days.

† **c.** Government, sway (of a country). *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 8 Þe lond lese þe aimes, changed is þe scheld. *Ibid.* 69 Harald, þorgh comon assent, Was corouned nobly, & for kyng þei him helde, Bot þe duke of Normundie to William felle þe schelde.

† **d.** Shelter, protection (in physical sense). *Obs.*

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 202 Where being benighted, [he] tooke no other shield, To lodge him and his ware then th'open field. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod's Georg.* II. 331 But then, betake thee, to the shade that lies, In shield of Rocks.

3. *Her.* = ESCUTCHEON.

Shield-of-arms: an escutcheon with armorial bearings. *Shield of pretence* = *Escutcheon of pretence* (ESCUTCHEON 1 c), cf. INESCUTCHEON.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (A) 1322 Tiri on Beues be-held And seȝ þe boiste wiþ a scheld. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 153 L'eskou de gules [*glossed* a reed cheeld] ad porté. 1532 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 48 Item, a lyttell shelde of golde Innamyled with whyt and grene. 1540 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 463 Concessit dicto W. et heredibus tallie unum duplex lie tressour auri in eorum lie schield circa eorum arma. *a* 1552 LELAND *Collect.* (1715) I. 234 Syr Maurice bare in a Grene Shild thre Bores of Golde. 1562 LEIGH *Armory* 38 b, The fift [worthy] was Iudas Machabeus, whose Shielde was Or, ii. Rauens in Pale proper... The viii. was Charlemaine, & he bare the Ierusalem Shielde. Impaled with the imperiall Cote. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 July (O.H.S.) II. 24 Peisons regard Dr. Woodward's Shield as 'a banter'. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 110/1 Our author's [Beaumont's] shield..may be seen in any *Baronetage*. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* i. (ed. 3) 4 Such is the origin of Shields-of-Arms. 1868 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* iv. (1893) 69 The Inescutcheon, or Shield of Pretence, is [etc.]. 1905 C. DAVENPORT *Jewellery* viii. 142 The three legs in the shield-of-arms of the Isle of Man.

4. An ornamental piece of plate (more or less in the form of a shield) offered for competition in an athletic or other contest.

1868 *Wimbledon Annual* 23 The 'Elcho' Challenge Shield. 1898 *Field* 23 Apr. 625/3 It has now been decided that the clubs shall jointly hold the shield during the ensuing twelve months.

II. A protective covering or shelter.

5. Applied to certain parts of animal bodies. [= G. *schild*, shield of a boar, a tortoise, etc.]

a. The thick, tough skin upon the sides and flanks of the boar; *spec.* an article of food (in full, *shield of brawn*), made by placing a piece of this skin round the inside of a cylindrical mould and filling up with meat, and cooking until soft and tender. (Cf. BRAWN *sb.* 3.)

[1337 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 32 Festum Sci. Cuthberti in Sept., In 2 scutis de Braune pro festo empt. a diversis.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 58 Wyth scheldes of wylde swyn. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) v, Þei haue herd skynne and stronge flessh; and specially vpon þe shoulder, þat is called þe shelde. 1486 *Bk St. Albans, Hunting* f ii b, The sheldys on the sholderis: therof shall ii. be. *a* 1552 LELAND *Collect.* (1715) I. 231 By eating of a sheelde of a wilde bore he got an appetite. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. i, Did you not deuoure this morning, A shield of Brawne, and a barrell of Colchester oysters? 1641 MURREL *Cookerie* (ed. 5) 5 A Shield or Collar of Brawne. 1705 *Poor Robin* Observ. Feb., They then look like a Shield of Brawn at Shrovetide out of Date. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vii, Wamba..opposed to the beard of the Jew a shield of brawn, which he plucked from beneath his cloak. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Grange* xxxii, You will always find a piece of cold roast beef and a tankard of good ale; and just now a shield of brawn.

allusive uses. 1607 *Lingua* II. i. C 4, If they would vse no other Bucklers in warre, but sheilds of Brawne. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. 135 The shield of a Boare .. is a good Buckler against that cruell Enemy called Hunger.

b. *Zool.* A protective plate covering a part; a scute, a carapace, a plastron, or the like.

1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 1627 These were the Shields of the Cochineel Flies. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 352 The shield of the breast [of the mole-cricket] is of a firm texture. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 65 Shell a conical shield, with the summit inclined. 1857 AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. U. S.* I. 255 [In Turtles] The dorsal shield, usually called by the French name 'carapace', is connected by a bridge with another shield, commonly called 'plastron'. 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1860, 234 *Pleurobranchus* has a thin, flat horny shield. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 24 The great shield or carapace is very easily separated from the thorax and abdomen.

†6. The seat of a privy; hence, a privy. *Sc. Obs.* [Cf., for the sense, F. *garde-robe*.]

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 658 This fals tratour wnder the schield wes set, Quhilk to his cuming tuke gude tent and cuir, With ane lang speit..Amang the bowellis vpwart in the breist Straik him to deid. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 65 Quhen he passit to the scheild to purge his wame. 1568 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1875) III. 222 That all personis that hes scheildis clenge the samin or euer thai be full, sua that thai brek nocht furth and rin in the streit. 1582 *Ibid.* (1882) IV. 259 Middingis, scheildes, furrouris [etc.].

7. A framework erected for the protection of workmen engaged in boring or tunnelling and pushed forward as the work progresses; also, a watertight case used in submarine tunnelling to keep back quicksands and inrushes of water.

1837 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 805 The work [Thames tunnel] was commenced in 1825...To give security to the men in excavating, Mr. Brunel invented a cast-iron shield or frame...This shield [etc.] 1838 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 290/2 Two rows of close whole timber piles should be driven..with space sufficient for the shield to travel. 1895 *Daily News* 5 June 7/3 A circular shield with a cutting edge is driven by sheer hydraulic pushing through the soil.

8. A protective device attached to a field-gun in order to shelter the gunners from rifle-fire.

1898 E. S. MAY *Field Artillery* 313 Personally I do not believe in shields; if really bullet proof, they are so heavy as to hamper mobility. *Ibid.*, Even without shields men working quick-firing guns would be slightly less exposed than they are at present.

9. The lower front part of a ploughshare.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 415 The share proper, consisting of the shield, terminating in the point *e*, and of.. the feather or cutter. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

III. Applied to things shaped like a shield.

†10. Used to render OF. *escu* as the name of a coin: see ÉCU. Cf. SCUTE *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 278 Wel koude he in eschaunge sheeldes selle. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 45 The florens in Chaucers tyme..was of the valewe of thre shillinges, foure pence..or at the leaste, of two shillinges tenne pence farthinge..some of them beinge called 'florens de scuto', or of the valewe of the 'shelde', or frenche crowne.

11. *Horticulture.* = ESCUTCHEON 3 d, SCUTCHEON *sb.*[1] 4 c.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* 22 All other maner of trees aforesayde, doe take verye well to be graffed wyth Cyons, and also in the shielde. 1606 RAM *Little Dodeon* D 8, To graffe in the Shield, is to be done in Iune or Iuly, with the iynde. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 262 Sharpen that end of the Bark below the Bud, like a Shield or Escutcheon. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 306 The shield being inserted in the usual manner, another with an oiifice in it, to admit the bud of the first, is laid over it.

12. *Bot.* a. (See quot. 1806.)

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 75 [A Lichen found] about the bodies of old oak..trees near Holsworthy, Devonshire, abundantly with innumerable shields. 1806 TURTON tr. *Linn. Nat. Syst.* VII. Expl. Terms, *Shield*, the saucer-like fructification of lichens. 1862 *Chamb. Encycl.* III. 352/1 The species of the genus *Lecanora* are crustaceous lichens, with a flat uniform thallus, and unstalked shields.

b. (See quot.)

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Shield*, a broad table-like process in the flowers of *Stapelia*.

c. One of the cells forming the covering to the male organs of *Characeæ*.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 284 Each of these cells forms a segment of the shell of the ball, and they are hence called Shields.

13. *Embryology.* (See quot.)

1913 J. W. JENKINSON *Vertebrate Embryology* 135 There is distinguishable in the blastoderm at the close of segmentation a circular or oval area placed excentrically towards the posterior end; this area is the embryonic shield.

†14. ? A sheet of ice. *Obs.*

1624 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court Deeds* Bundle 108 *fol.* 9 Payd to Willyam Brand and Symon Crauford for breaking the sheilds of ice in the ryver..this last winter.

15. a. A keyhole plate. ? *Obs.* [= G. *schild.*] Cf. ESCUTCHEON 3 c, SCUTCHEON *sb.*[1] 4 e.

1649 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) I. 103 For ane lock and sheild to ye new chalmer dore of Cauldwell 3 2 0.

b. *Cutlery.* A small metal (usually 'German silver') plate fixed on the handle of a penknife or pocket-knife, for ornament or to be engraved with the owner's name.

1876 CALLIS *Cutlery* (Brit. Manuf. Industr.) 163 About 1730 engraving of the shields and bolsters of pen and pocket knives..was commenced.

c. (See quot.)

1870 C. C. BLACK tr. *Demmin's Weapons of War* 369 The flat piece of metal which is sometimes affixed to the bottom of the hilt is called a shield.

16. *gen.* A flat or slightly convex surface more or less resembling a shield in shape.

1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* ii. § 21. 53 The shield of stone which, usually supported by a central pillar, occupied the head of early windows. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* xii. 100 A faded Italian shield of looking-glass.

17. A fancy breed of pigeons, of various colours.

1868 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* xxi. 174 The Shields are so termed from bearing on their wings a coloured mark like a shield, on a white ground. 1874-6 *Fulton's Bk. Pigeons* 352 Shields. The colours of these are Black, Red, Yellow, Blue, and Silver. They are invariably plain-headed birds.

IV. *Combinations.*

18. Obvious combinations: a. simple attributive, as *shield-boss*; denoting a person armed with or carrying a shield, as *shield-boy*, *-man*.

1910 G. HENDERSON *Norse Infl. Celtic Scot.* ii. 42 Sword-axe, *shield-boss and cauldron. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* IV. viii. 306 Torch-bearers and *shield-boys. 1892 RIDER HAGGARD *Nada* XXV. 210 Close up, *shield-men—close up!

b. 'objective,' as *shield-maker*; *shield-bearing*, *-losing* adjs.; also *shield-breaking* adj. and sb.

1824 SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus' Agamem.* 64 Many proud *shield-bearing men. 1867 TENNYSON *Passing of Arthur* 109 *Shield-breakings, and the clash of brands. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XXI. 485 Shield-breaking Mars began the assault. 1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Clouds* I. iv, When they saw the *shield-losing Cleonymus. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 686/19 *Hic scutarius*, a *scheldmaker. 1908 RIDER HAGGARD *Ghost Kings* xviii. 260, I have sold the hides to the shield-makers.

c. similative, as *shield-form*, *-formed*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; parasynthetic, as *shield-backed*, *-gilled*, *-headed* adjs.

1895 COMSTOCK *Study Insects* 115 The *Shield-backed Grasshoppers. *Ibid.* 146 The Shield-backed Bugs. 1784 tr. *Spallanzani's Diss. Nat. Hist.* II. 275 The pumpion with *shield-form fruit. 1835 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIII. 640/2 Of the three [laminae] between the eyes, the central is *shield-form. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 108 *Clipeus*. Round, *shield-formed...*Scutum*. Angular or ovate shield-formed. 1835 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIII. 640/1 The central lamina of the three between the edges shield-formed and acuminate. 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1860, 211 Order *Scutibranchiata*. (*Shield-gilled Crawlers). 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 307 *Shield-headed Fish-Parasites (*Pellocephala*). 1552 UDALL tr. *Geminus' Anat.* C j, The patyll or the kne bone, called of some men the *shyldelyke bone. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 227 Flat shield-like processes. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Martyrs* C 8 b, If euer *sheild-shapt Comet was portent Of Criticke day, foule and pernitious. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* III. (ed. 3) 448 Shield-shaped (*clypeatus*). 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) Gloss.

19. Special comb.: **shield-arm**, the left arm (cf. *shield-hand*); †**shield-bone**, a shoulder-blade; **shield-bud**, a bud and a portion of the bark surrounding it used in grafting; hence **shield-budding**, the operation of grafting such a bud; **shield-cartilage**, **-gristle** = THYROID 1 a; **shield-cell** *Bot.*, one of the component cells of the reproductive organ in *Characeæ*; **shield-guard**, a form of trigger-guard used by some continental manufacturers of shot guns and rifles; **shield-hand**, an alleged ancient designation for the left hand (cf. *shield-arm*); **shield-hedge** = *shield-wall*; †**shield-knave** (= G. *schildknabe*) = SHIELD-BEARER; **shield-leaved** *a.* (*rare*), having peltate leaves; **shield-lion** *nonce-wd.*, a lion emblazoned upon a heraldic shield; **shield-maid**, **-maiden** = SHIELD-MAY; **shield-money** = SCUTAGE; **shield-pin**, a safety-pin; **shield-plate** *Zool.*, ? = SCUTE *sb.* 4; **shield-ring** = *shield-wall*; **shield-ship** (see quot.); **shield-wall** *arch.* [OE. *scildweall*], the interlocked shields of a body of men fighting on foot; †**shield-work**, embroidery in the form of shields.

1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. xv. 58 A great gash in his *shield arm. *c* 1600 *Leg. Guy Warw.* xxiv, One of his *sheeld-bones to this day Hangs in the cityе of Coventrye. 1891 L. H. BAILEY *Nursery-bk.* (1896) 95 This [style of budding] is known as shield-budding...A *shield-bud is shown natural size. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 301 All the different modes of budding may be reduced to two:—*shield-budding..and flute-budding. 1881 RHINKE *Mechanism Human Voice* (ed. 2) 51 *Shield (Thyroid) Cartilage. 1881 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 391 The *globule..consists of eight valves, or, as they have been termed, *shield-cells. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 636 The first is called in Greeke ὑροειδὴς the *Shield-Gristle. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 84 The *shield-guard, or horn before guard. 1891 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 202 The recognition of the *shield-hand..has already been referred to as one familiar to the ancient Greek and Roman. 1892 RIDER HAGGARD *Nada* XXV. 210 Straight at the *shield-hedge drove Umslopogaas. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 165 *Shieldknave or armour bearer to Charles the Great. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. iii. 11 An outer spray of any *shield-leaved tree. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth* 1186 Sir Lancelot, having swum the river-loops—His blue *shield-lions cover'd—softly drew Behind the twain. 1851 THORPE *North. Mythol.* I. 156 The Valkyriur..are also called..Skialdmeyiar ('shield-maids). 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Myth.* 192 Shield-maids (amazons) occupy the position which in the original was held by giantesses. 1849 KEMBLE *Sax. Eng.* I. xii. I. 402 The Anglosaxon belief in the *Shield-maidens. 1870 MORRIS *Story of Volsungs* ix, A great company of shield-maidens. 1877 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* I. 164 To commute their service for sums payable to the royal treasury under the name of 'scutage' or *shield-money. 1883 H. P. SPOFFORD in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 576/2 They are.. *shield-pins, and couldn't prick her if they tried. 1855 GOSSE *Mar. Zool.* I. 99 Cephalana. Segments equally provided with appendages; no *shield-plates. 1892 RIDER HAGGARD *Nada* XXV. 210 The *shield-ring wheels in upon itself. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Shield-ship*, one carrying movable shields to protect the heavy guns except at the moment of firing. *Beowulf* 3118 Þonne strǽla storm, strengum gehǽded, scoc ofer *scildweall. 1880 TENNYSON *Brunanburh* i, He with his brother..Brake the shield-wall. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 22 His gown is all *Shield-work on azure [L. *cærulea indutus scutulata*].

b. In book-names (chiefly translations from mod. Latin) of animals, birds and insects, with reference to shield-like markings, or to the shield-like character or form of the scute or carapace.

1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 371 *Shield-Animalcules (Aspidiscidæ). 1847 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 410 *Cassida nebulosa*. The Clouded *Shield-Beetle. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 196 Shield-Beetles (Cosmyphidæ). 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 104 Scutata, or *Shield Bugs. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 303 Cochineal..was proved by the observations of Lewenhoeck to be..the female of that species of *shield-louse, or coccus, discovered in Mexico, so long ago as 1518. 1855 J. E. GRAY (*title*) Catalogue of the *Shield Reptiles in..the British Museum. 1850 A. WHITE *List Specim. Crustacea Brit. Mus.* 84 *Apus cancriformis*. *Shield-Shrimp. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xxxiv. (1875) 253 The *Shield-slaters (*Cassidina*). 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 70 The Philippine *Shield-tail (*Uropeltis Philippinus*). 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 331 *Shield-Urchins (*Scutellidæ*). 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 138 Shield-urchins or *Clypeastridæ*.

c. In book-names of plants, as **shield-fern**, various forms of the genus *Aspidium*; **shield-flower**, any plant of the genus *Aspidistra*.

1814 PURSH *Flora Amer. Septentr.* II. 709 *Shield-fern. *Aspidium*. 1817 PURTON *Brit. Plants* II. 506 *Aspidium filix mas*. Common Hedge Shield-fern. *Ibid.* 508 *Aspidium Thelypteris*. Marsh Shield-fern. *Ibid.*, *Aspidium Oreopteris*. Heath Shield-fern. 1889 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* XXV. 46/2 Male shield fern. 1884 W. MILLER *Plant-n.* 125/1 *Shield-flower. The genus *Aspidistra*.

Shield (ʃild), *v.* Forms: 1–2 **scildan**, (3*e*-**scildan**), 1 **sceoldan**, **sceoldan**, **scyldan**, (2 **sculdan**), 3 **scilden**, **shildenn**, **sschild**, **ssilde**, (**schuld**), 3–4 **shild**, **sschilde**, 3–5 **silde**, **schild**(*e*, **scheld**, (**ssulde**), 3–6 **shelde**, 4 **ssylde**, **sceild**, 4–5 **scild**, **shilde**, **schylde**, **s**(*c*)**held**(*e*, (**schulde**), 4–6 **shylde**, 5 **sheelde**, (**scholde**), 5–6 **scheild**, 6 **sheild**, **shielde**, 7 **sheeld**, 6– **shield**. [OE.

scildan, gescildan, f. *scild* SHIELD *sb.* Cf. G. *schilden*, ON. *skjalda*, to provide with a shield.]

1. *trans.* To protect (a person or object) by the interposition of some means of defence; to afford shelter to; to protect (an accused person, etc.) by authority or influence. Const. *from*, †*of*, also (OE. and early ME.) †*with*.

Often used in precatory formulas: cf. 5.

Beowulf 1658 Ætrihte wæs guð ȝetwæfed, nymðe mec god scylde. *c*825 *Vesp. Ps.* xc. 14 Ic..ȝescildu hine [Vulg. *protegam eum*]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 238 Scilde hine wiþ cylc. *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þe feder and þe sune and þe halie gast iscilde us þer wið and wið alle sunnen. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 23 De ðie muȝen scilden fram ðese ȝewerȝede gaste(s). 12.. *Moral Ode* 299 (Egerton MS.) Sculde him elc man þe wilc he mai, of þos helle þine. *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 559 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 235 Seint Brendan seide, þouȝ godes grace we schullen schilde þe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7355 Mercurius, þat vs saues & schildes, Haþ vs brought vnto þys yldes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 197 God shilde his cors fro shonde. *c* 1403 CLANVOWE *Cuckow & Night.* 259 And shilde us fro the Cukkow and his lore. 1565 J. PHILLIP *Patient Grissell* 1638 (Malone Soc.) Besechinge God to sheild thee from all in conuenience. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt.* I. v. Wks. 1910 II. 26 So must the father shylde His youthfull Sonnes, that they be not beguylde, By wicked world. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 63 Thow shalt bee shielded with my protection alway. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastward Hoe* I. A 2 b, And as for my rising by other mens fall; God shield me. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 34 If the kinder Pow'rs Preserve our Plains, and shield the Mantuan Tow'rs. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* 254 O shield her! shield sweet Christabel! 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 140 For there was a power in the gracious skies To shield their saints from ill. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Agnes* v. 10 The love that won her girlish charms Must shield her matron fame. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 406 The sky shade attached, to shield the lens from the sun's rays.

2. *absol.* To offer a defence, to act as a shield.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 4 Ac siððan he his hispinge ȝehered hæfde, þa scylde he ongenn swiðe ungeþyldelice. 13.. *R. E. Allit. P.* C. 440 þer he busked hym a bour, þe best þat he myȝt..For to schylde fro the schene, oþer any schade kest. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VIII. cvi, The truly brave, When they behold the brave oppress'd with odds, Are touched with a desire to shield and save. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xxi. (1866) 348 A desire to shield from pain.

†**3.** To arm with a shield. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 4727 Brenne wes swiðe wrað & bannede is feiðe scheldede his scalken. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxix. 333 Whan sir Tristram was..wel sheilded and swerded. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Painter* II. ii. 126 But neither riding Pegasus for speed, Nor with the Gorgon shielded at his need. *fig.* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Droome of Doomesday, Last. Bittern. Death* Wks. 1910 II. 440 Armed with Fayth, shylded with Hope, strengthned with Charitie.

†**4.** To ward off, to keep away. (With material or immaterial object.) Also with *off*. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Leg. Rood* viii. 259 God schop me a scheld, schame to schilde. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 631/1 They brought with them theyr usuall weedes, fitt to sheild the cold. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 253 Whose favours Peireskius made use of only in deprecating and shielding of, the dangers and discommodities of his friends. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 259 He saw only one method of shielding off the miseries that threatened the state. 1788 *Massachusetts Spy* 23 Oct. 2/1 The reason why the poison did not prove fatal,..is supposed to be owing to her being bit through the cloth, which shielded much of the poison from her hand. 1822 'B. CORNWALL' *Poet. Wks., Lysander & Ione* i, As though A spirit of goodness peep'd from out the earth To shield decay.

†**5.** In deprecatory phr. *God shield*, usually with a clause or sentence as direct object, rarely with addition of an indirect object; also *absol.* as an exclamation: = God forbid. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1347 Þat he in þine bendes come god it ssilde me. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1776 'God schylde', quod þe schalk, 'þat schal not be-falle!' *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 20 God shilde that it sholde so bifalle. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3521 Bot me to do slike a dede, dri3tin it schilde! 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 9 Ah God shield, man, that I should clime. 1589 *Almond for Parrat* E 3, Bishops were the smallest bugs that were aimed at in this extraordinary beneuolence, God shield the court haue escapt their collections. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxi. (1612) 296 No Clarke will so expound that Text, God shield they should, say I. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4).

Shie·ld-bea·rer. An attendant who carries the shield of a warrior.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 427 His [Epaminondas'] esquire or shield-bearer had received a good piece of money for the ransome of a prisoner. 1761 *London & Environs* I. 45 Chaucer..was employed as a shield-bearer to the King. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxx. X. 479 He first inquired whether his shield was safe and his shield-bearer answering in the affirmative produced it before his eyes. 1875 MORRIS *Æneids* II. 477 Now shield-bearer Automedon and all the Scyrian host Closed on the walls.

fig. 1893 GOLDW. SMITH *United States* 165 Jefferson's successor was his shield-bearer, Madison.

b. (See quot.)

1911 *Century Dict. Suppl., Shield-bearer*, any one of the small elachistid moths of the genus *Coptodisca* (formerly *Aspidisca*), as the resplendent shield-bearer.

Shi·eld-board. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **cheld-brede, scheldbrede**, 6 **shel(d)brede, (sheldbredth)**, 7 **shelboard**, 7– **shield-board**, (9 *dial.* **shell-board**). [f. SHIELD *sb.* + BRED *sb.*, afterwards replaced by the cogn. and synon. BOARD *sb.* (Cf. SHILBOARD.) (MHG. had *schiltbret* for wooden shield.)]

1. The mould-board of a plough.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 169 L'eschuchoun [*glossed* the cheld-biede, *v.r.* (Rel. Ant.) *sheldebred*]. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 856 *Voiner et escochoun* Schare and scheldbrede. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 2 In Kente they haue other maner of plowes,..some wyll toume the sheldbredth at euery landes ende, and plowe all one waye. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. Introd. B 3 b, The eighth part is called the shelboard. 1652 BLITHE *Engl. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 190 And the Shield-board, some call Breast-board, or Earth-board, or Furrow-board, I shall retaine the Shield board. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Plough*, The names of the particular parts of a plough are these..Breast board, thiow board, Shield board &c.

2. *Antiq.* A wooden shield.

1872 *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 223 Piles of shieldboards were found lying one above another..; bundles of arrows [etc.].

Shielded (ʃī·ldéd), *ppl. a.* [f. SHIELD *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Bearing a shield.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 221 Tweȝen englas..ȝesceldode and ȝesperode. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXXVIII. 5 Men..alle sheeldid and helmyd. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* VIII. 269 Crowded close with steeds and shielded men. *a* 1875 R. S. HAWKER in Byles *Life* (1905) 136 The charm'd and shielded Men.

transf. 1830 TENNYSON *Grass-hopper* Poems 109 Clap thy shielded sides and carol. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. v. 12 And through the seas the hidden isles they hunt In shielded vessels.

b. *Nat. Hist.* In names of various animals characterized by a hard shield-like carapace or scute.

1662 *Comenius' Janua Ling. Triling.* 42 The shielded tortoise. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 244 Shielded-Bugs (Scutelleridæ). *Ibid.* 266 Shielded-Centipedes (Cermatiidæ). *Ibid.* 289 Shielded-Crabs (Dorippidæ). 1855 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Shield Reptiles Brit. Mus.* Introd., Shielded Reptiles (*Cataphracta*).

2. Furnished or hung with shields.

1805 SCOTT *Hellvellyn* 27 With scutcheons of silver the coffin is shielded. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. (1910) 274 And thence forth to..the high-built shielded bale. 1892 BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* iv. 213 The shielded hall of Valhalla.

¶ **3.** ? Emblazoned. *nonce-use.*

1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxiv, And in the midst..A shielded scutcheon blush'd with blood of queens and kings.

4. *techn.* Protected by a 'shield'.

1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 247 With regard to the relative value of the different safety lamps that have been introduced, the shielded Davy may be said still to keep its place. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 Oct. 12/1 Extremely fast ships,..mounting shielded guns of very great power.

Shielder (ʃī·ldəɹ). [f. SHIELD *v.* + -ER 1.] One who shields or protects another.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XXX. 5 Þou salt lede me fra þat snare whilk þai Hid to me, for schilder artou ai. 1902 S. SMITH *Life Work* xiii. 134 He was..a shielder of criminal anarchy.

Shielding (ʃī·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb SHIELD; an instance of this.

1581 A. HALL *Iliad* I. 3 Whereby [Phœbus] appeasd, some shielding we may haue. 1846 DICKENS *Pict. Italy, Milan* 133 A reforming Pope would need a little shielding, even now. 1883 *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 535/1 The most practical authority on military iron shielding in the United Kingdom. *Comb.* 1875 MORRIS *Æneids* XII. 491 Æneas stayed, and gathered him behind his shielding-gear.

Shielding (ʃī·ldiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SHIELD *v.* + -ING 2.] That shields or protects.

1851 G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* xxii. 103 In the tropics, the great tree is a great god. Far outspreading shielding arms, he folds his worshippers from the burning sun. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. ii. 23 And crept for shelter to my shielding arms.

Shieldless (ʃī·ldlés), *a.* [-LESS.] Having no shield, unprotected by a shield.

a 1400 *Octouian* 1131 Now hy beþ scheldles boþ tweyn þese champyouns. 1796 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* X. 576 The Frenchman's battle-axe Drove unresisted thro the shieldless mail. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* III. ii. 108 A thing like thee..Would cast a shieldless soldier forth to death.

Shi·eldling. *nonce-wd.* [f. SHIELD *v.* + -LING 1.] A protected person.

1885 MEREDITH *Diana* II. xiii. 325 A young actress, like Miss Courtney—Mrs. Warwick's latest shieldling.

Shieldmay (ʃī·ldmē). *Teut. Myth.* [f. SHIELD *sb.*1 + MAY *sb.*1, after ON. *skjaldmær.*] A maiden warrior, an Amazon. (By some Eng. writers used as equivalent to VALKYRIE.)

1849 KEMBLE *Sax. Eng.* I. xii. I. 393 The Wælcyrian or Shieldmays were the choosers of the slain. 1870 MORRIS *Story of Volsungs* xxiv, Brynhild answered, '..I am a shield-may, and wear helm on head even as the kings of war'.

Shieldrake, obs. form of SHELDRAKE.

†**Shie·ldy,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. SHIELD *sb.* + -Y.] Having the form of 'shields' or scales: transl. of mod. L. *scutellaris.*

1681 GREW *Musæum* II. § iii. iv. 236 The Shieldy Tree Mosse. *Muscus arboreus scutellaris.*

Shieling, shealing (ʃī·liŋ). *Sc.* Forms: 6 **schæling, schealling, schilling, (scheilding)**, 6–7 **scheilling**, 6, 9 **scheeling**, 7 **schel(l)ing**, 7–8 **shealling**, 8 **sheelin**, 9 **sheeling, sheilin(g, shielin, shilling**, 7– **shealing**, 8– **shieling.** [f. SHIEL + -ING 1.

In the vernacular form the word has not been found earlier than the latter half of the 16th c.; but 13th c. documents show a latinized *scalinga*, which represents either this word (cf. *schale* early var. of SHIEL) or an etymologically equivalent **skāling* (f. SCALE *sb.*4, ON. *skála*).

1225 *Registrum Monast. Passelet* (Maitland Club) 212 Cum libertate siccandi retia sua et faciendi domos et scalingas piscatoribus suis. *c* 1230–68 *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chetham Soc.) I. 259 Versus aquilonem infra scalingam quæ fuit Candelani et scalingam quam Ricardus..tenuit.]

1. A piece of pasture to which cattle may be driven for grazing.

1568 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1575, 628/1 Lie schaelingis, in baroniis de Drumcardny et Bewfort. 1590 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 611/1 Cum communi pasturagio lie scheilding infra lie Glen de Glengorf. 1594 *Ibid.* 48/1 Lie outseattis et scheallingis. 1596 *Ibid.* 132/1 Cum communiae et communi pastura ac lie schilling in Glenalmond consueta. 1602 *Ibid.* 482/1 Cum ..lacubus, lie scheillingis, montibus [etc.]. 1721 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 138 Shellings grasings woods pasturages. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 288 The parish..has been twice inundated by water-spouts, one of which carried off a whole shealing or grazing, with the family and cattle. 1843 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 59 *note*, A shiel or shieling is..a summer pasturage for flocks. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 62 Opposite to this, on a place called Ruidh Reinnich, or the 'ferny shieling', a fire was kindled.

2. A hut of rough construction erected on or near such a piece of pasture: = SHIEL *sb.* 1.

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* (Tullib.) 201 In stoir of lambes and lang taillit wedders..In scheilling, tyit fast in teddeiis. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 806 Little cottages here and there, which they call Sheales or Shealings. 1673 *Rec. Dingwall Presbyt.* (S.H.S.) 330 [The] Popishe Dishaunters were not cited in 1eguard that they were dwelling at their sheallings, and therefore [etc.]. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* I. (1774) 109 We refreshed ourselves with some goats' whey, at a Sheelin. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1773 (1831) II. 373 Little summer huts, called shielings. *c* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 100 So merrily we'll sing, As the storm rattles o'er us, 'Till the dear sheeling ring Wi' the light lilting chorus. 1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* viii, Ye may stable your stirks in the shealings at Derncleugh. 1819 — *Leg. Montrose* xviii, Montrose..was laid down to sleep in a miserable shieling. 1860 G. H. KINGSLEY in Galton *Vac. Tourists* (1861) 163 The lassies used to live in sheilings. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 405 Lonely sheilings perched far up on the hills. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xlii. 298 It seemed a hundred miles to the shieling on the hill.

3. *attrib.*

1607 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 710/1 Scheilinge-plaices. 1639 *Ibid.* 322/1 Sitting or eating of the scheilling grasse. 1849 WHITTIER *Kathleen* 19 And nightly round the shealing-fires Of her the gleeman sung. 1884 *Spectator* 17 May 642 The shealing feast is a very simple one, each housewife producing a cheese of last year's produce. 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Nov. 8/2 Little has been recorded of shieling life in historical books.

Shier, variant of SHYER.

Shier, Shiere, obs. ff. SHEER *a.*, SHIRE *sb.*

Shierifewike, obs. form of SHERIFFWICK.

Shieve, obs. form of SHEAVE *sb.*1, SHIVE.

Shife, Shifer, obs. ff. SHEAVE *sb.*1, SHIVER.

†**Shiffer.** *Obs.* [ad. G. †*schiffer*, now *schiefer* slate. Cf. SHIVER *sb.*1 3.] Slate.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Minor* II. i. 100 The fair Gold that is found..in..a Blew shiffer [orig. Ger. *Schiffer*] streamy and yellow iron.

Shiffer, obs. form of SHIVER.

Shiffle-shuffle. *rare.* [Formed by reduplication from SHUFFLE. Cf. SHILLY-SHALLY.] An attempted shuffle or evasion.

a 1871 DE MORGAN *Budget Parad.* (1872) 271 Two or three additional shiffle-shuffles towards defence of saying the Athanasian curse in church and unsaying it out of church, are hardly noticed.

Shifle, obs. form of SHUFFLE *v.*

Shift (ʃift), *sb.* Forms: 3 **scift**, 4–5 (6–7 *Sc.*) **schift**, 5–6 **shyft**, 5–7 **shifte**, 6 **shyfte, schyfte (schiffte, sheft**, *Sc.* **scheift)**, 6– **shift.** [ME. *schift*, related to SHIFT *v.* Cf. ON. *skipti* neut., division, exchange (see SKIFT *sb.*1), MSw. *skipt* fem., division of property, *skipte* neut. (? and fem.) division, portion, change (mod.Sw. *skift* neut., spell of work, relay of workmen, *skifte* neut., division of property, change, rotation of crops, spell of work, relay of workmen), NFris. *skeft* division, stratum, *skaft* one of successive parties of workmen.

Many of these senses belong also to MHG., MLG. *schicht(e*, mod.G. *schicht* division of property, stratum, layer, one of several sets of persons or things, period of working time (in mining), one of several successive parties of miners working together for a fixed period of hours. It seems probable that the Ger. word is identical with the Eng. and Scandinavian words, the substitution of (xt) for (ft) being found in other words introduced into standard German from LG. (cf. e.g. G. *sacht* = Eng. *soft*).]

I. †1. A movement to do something, a beginning. [The form *scift*, however, may possibly represent SKIFT *sb.*1, which is recorded from *c* 1400.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10480 And þus to prai sco gaf a scift.

†**b.** *At one shift*: at one time. *Obs.* [Cf. Icel. *eitt skipti* once (Vigf.).]

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 26 The faurtend day at a schift Sal bathe brin bathe erthe and lift.

II. †2. A share, a portion assigned on division. *Obs.* [Cf. MSw. *skipt*, G. *schicht* (Law) 'divisio bonorum'.]

1461 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 301 The mesuring of salte and corne that sholde long to the shifte of the communes. 1574 *Ibid.* 334 The Maior hath but an Aldermans shift saving onely of every shippe of wyne. 1627 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Pittance to help make vpp on of our Shiftes of monye xij d.

III. 3. An expedient, an ingenious device for effecting some purpose.

1530 PALSGR. 267/1 Schyfte chevesaunce, *cheuesance.* 1559

Mirr. Mag., Cambridge iv, I sought a shift their tenures to vndo. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 7 Ile finde a thousand shifts to get away. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* viii. 5 My Dove, whom daily dangers teach new shifts. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 8 The innumerable Shifts that small Wits put in practice to raise a Laugh. 1725 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* (1732) I. iii. 28 The brickmakers all about London do mix sea-coal-ashes..with their clay..and by that shift save eight chaldron of coals out of eleven. 1842 J. AITON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 118 A single man..can at any time try all the shifts, from taking land down to breaking stones within the high walls of the county jail. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* xix. 373 Other anecdotes illustrate the thousand shifts and devices of which Hannibal was a master.

b. Available means of effecting an end. Often in phrase (*to have*) *no other shift*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1523 BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxiv. 293 We knowe all the shyfte in the countre [*nous scauons tous les refuges*] and so do nat they. *c* 1600 ? MONTGOMERIE *Banks Helicon* 105, I have no schift bot to resing All power into hir handis. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Iustine* XIII. 60 Which pretense when Eumenes had espied, he had no other shift, but to try the matter against the traitor by the sword. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Caussin' Admir. Events* 74 This old man having no more shift to veile what he had hitherto endeavoured to conceale, declared unto his children that she was his wife.

† **c.** An entertaining or humorous device; a jest. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenelw. Castle* II. iv. Wks. 1910 II. 117 Delight, and pleasures gallant shifts Haue fed your minde with many a Princely sport. 1579 LYLY *Euphues, Anat. W.* 82 Me thinkes that you smile at some pleasaunt shift. 1626 (*title*) The first and best parts of Scoggin's Iests: full of witty Mirth and pleasant Shifts.

d. Faculty of contrivance, resourcefulness. *rare.* Cf. SHIFTLESS.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 106 And in Menander also.. the housbandes reuile their wiues, calling theim, bliteas, of so small shifte or helpe, that thei wer as good to haue wiues of beetes. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 92 Hang them, say I, that has no Shift. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. v. (1872) VI. 19 Friedrich's budget is a sore problem upon him; needing endless shift and ingenuity.

† **e.** Manner of livelihood. *To make an honest shift*, to gain one's living honestly. *Sc. Obs.*

1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 133 Except thay have of thair awin, or sum honest and lauchfull schift quhairupoun to leif. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 116 The 3oungest ar put to sum honest schift. 1798 D. CRAWFORD *Poems* 57 (E.D.D.) Will ye compare me to a rogue, I always mak ane honest shift.

4. A fraudulent or evasive device, a stratagem; a piece of sophistry, an evasion, subterfuge.

1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Concerninge Usury shiftes corrupt bargaynes and chevysaunces. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 24 If the Papistes haue any shame, let them no more vse this shift [Fr. *qu'ils n'vsent plus d'ores-enauant de ces subterfuges*] to say that images are lay mennes bokes. *c* 1596 *Sir T. More* (Malone Soc.) 757, I conceiue your Lordship, and haue learnde your shift so well, that I must needes be apprehensiue. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 63 Now I must..dodge And palter in the shifts of lownes, who With halfe the bulke o' th' world plaid as I pleas'd, Making, and marring Fortunes. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 133 This the Queene of Scots delegates rejected as a frivolous shift. 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 104 He is a man lives by his Shifts. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 207 How many subsist upon begging, borrowing, and other shifts. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 37 A nobleman, who was not to be put off with ministerial shifts. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t. Ser.* II. xii. (1869) 253 Their whole life is a succession of shifts, excuses, and expedients. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* VIII. 116 Ulysses, man of subtle shifts,..whither dost thou flee?

† **b.** *alliterative phrases. Obs.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 111 Those goods that are gotten by *shift*, are for the most part lost with shame. 1600 A. BOURCHER in R. Edwards *Parad. Dainty Dev.* C iv b, Got with shifts are spent with shame. 1601 MUNDAY *Downf. Earl Huntington* II. D 3 b, You..as yee liu'd by shifts, shall die with shame.

5. An expedient necessitated by stress of circumstances; a forced measure.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 102 Cottington..being Chancellor of the Exchequer..had his hand in many hard shifts for money. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 Such dammage, or shifts, are all Common-wealths forced to. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 9 It were endless to recount the *shifts* to which I have been reduced. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 20 Being reduced to very extraordinary shifts for supplying the place of bread. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlv, Many of them had shared the wants, and shifts, and frolics of his exile. 1858 J. G. HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* i. 17 That pride of personal independence..that resorts to desperate shifts rather than incur an obligation.

† **b.** *For* (*a*) *shift*: as a makeshift; for want of something better. *Obs.*

1523 HEN. VIII in *St. Papers* (1836) IV. 47 We suppose that many of your souldeours shalbe founden hable to stande in stede of gunners, metely well for a shyfte. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 80 Ha, no, no faith, thou singst well enough for a shift. 1683 in *Phil. Trans.* (1693) XVII. 629 For a shift, common or Sterling Silver will serve the turn.

c. *By the shift*: by way of makeshift; 'at a pinch' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). So *on a shift*. Now *dial.*

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Nov., I..had a good bedd by the shift, of Wyndham's. 1842 J. AITON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 127 Dinners made up on a shift of bread and cheese, and the like, are always the most expensive. 1897 *Leeds Mercury Suppl.* 29 May (E.D.D.), Ah can eyt a pund bi t'shift.

d. *One's* (or *the*) *last* (or † *utter*) *shift*: the last resource. *To be at* († *under*) *one's last shift(s*: to be at the last extremity, in the greatest difficulty; so to *put, drive, reduce*, etc. *to the last shifts.*

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 109 You see me..now extremely driven to my utter shifts. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 25 The consideration of thes dangers, and not beeing abill longer to satisfie them with words draufe me to my last shifts. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 276 Whoever makes use of Chalk for a Dressing, I think, is under the last Shift. 1796 NELSON 28 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 216 They are at their last shifts.

e. *To put* or *drive* (*one*) *to one's shifts*, *to put* or *drive to a* (or † *the*) *shift* or *shifts* (often with adj. as *hard, miserable*, etc.): to bring to extremity. † *To leave* (a person) *to his shifts*: to leave him to help himself.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* I. B iv b, He was driuen to so narrowe shifte, that to furnishe hym selfe of money, he became a Pyrat. 1582 W. S. *Compend.* 15 You draue him to his shiftes. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Golden Mirr.* (1851) 28 Except that Tullie were thy name, Thy pen were put to shiftes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 195 These knightes..were much driven to their shiftes, to get money for that journey. 1636 EARL MANCHESTER *Contempl. Mortis* 91 Weake faith lookes for means, and is put to shifts when she sees them fail. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., Of Solitude* ¶ 3 (1906) 393 It is a deplorable condition, this, and drives a man sometimes to pittiful shifts in seeking how to avoid Himself. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasmus on Folly* 125 They are reduc'd to hard shifts, must grapple with poverty [etc.]. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 328 He knew this to be the Elephant, that had put him so hard to his shifts. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1897) I. 403 Many..who were put to hard shifts to live. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 72 The gunner being thus driven to his shifts, made down to the shore. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. i, The dear delicious shifts I used to be put to, to gain half a minute's conversation. 1784 BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 173 Two or three bad harvests, a murrain, or a blight, for example might put you sadly to your shifts. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 110 When gentlemen resort to such arguments, it shows that they must be sorely put to their shifts. 1849 *Ainsworth's Mag.* XVI. 524 A man likely to be put to the shift in these days would be a fool indeed to marry without it [money]. 1856 MACAULAY *Biog., Goldsm.* (1860) 60 He was still often reduced to pitiable shifts. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* i, He was put to strange shifts to make out a living.

6. *To make* (*a*) *shift.*

a. To make efforts, bestir oneself, try all means. Now *dial.* Also † *to make busy, good, hard shift.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 285 Bot yit I must make better shyft, And it be right. *c* 1535 LD. J. BUTLER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 51 But God willing I woll make bessye shifte to send the said mony in haste unto him. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 291 They made eache man the best shift for himselfe, that they could. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. x. 50 Euerie man made shift for himselfe. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* XVII. 411 And to come hither thence, I made hard shift. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* ii, I'd make a shift, and fend indoor and out, to give you more liberty. 1882 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portr.* xi. (1887) 175 What they have endured unbroken, we also..will make a shift to bear.

b. To attain one's end by contrivance or effort; to succeed; to manage *to do* something. † *To make shift of*: to manage to secure (some result).

1504 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 184, I have sent it you with John Walker at this tyme; the which I shall shew you how I mayd schift of, at your comminge. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* I. 87 A Ship vnrig'd Can make no shift to combat with the Sea. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* F 1, If I could meete my enemies one by one thus, I might make pretty shift with 'em in time. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* ix. 128 The Horse..made the best shift of all. 1895 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Wandering Heath* 8 He made shift pretty well till he got to Lowland, and then had to drop upon his hands and knees and crawl.

c. To succeed with difficulty, to manage with effort *to do* something. So † *to make a hard shift.*

1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 194 Thei war not abill to make schiffte to paye for my costis. 1627–8 LAUD *Diary* 5 Feb.–17 Mar., I made a shift to go and christen my Lord Duke's son. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. iii. (1640) 171 Sixty yeares almost did the Latines make a hard shift to hold Constantinople. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 104 Most of the Foot made a shift to conceal themselves. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 5, I..can make a shift to command my Attention at a Puppet-Show or an Opera. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* IV. ii, Booth made a shift to support his lovely burden. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* I. 13 Every year less and less came up, and that which did make a shift to grow yielded less and less meal. 1847 CHARL. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xi, When she first came here she could speak no English; now she can make shift to talk it a little.

d. To do one's best *with* (inferior means), to be content *with*, put up *with.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 32 The bread is very drye..but the common people remedieng that with Larde or Oyle, doo make a shift with it as wel as they can. 1629 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. i, Thou must make shift *with* it; pride feels no pain. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 33 When they have *no* Spoons, they make an easie shift without them. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xi. 202 Turners seldom use them, but make shift with either of the other [tools]. 1733 SWIFT *Let. to Mrs. Cæsar* 30 July, I cannot make shift nor bear fatigue as I used to do. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 319 The Press-Stone should be marble, though sometimes Master Printers make shift with purbeck. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Paroch. Serm.* V. 71 Act then as persons who are in a dwelling not their own;..who accordingly, make shift and put up with any thing that comes to hand. 1885 *Bookseller* July 650/2 We cannot afford to employ.. efficient assistants but have to make shift with cheap labour.

IV. Change, substitution, succession.

† **7.** Change or substitution of one thing for another of the same kind. *Obs.*

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 86 Poore cattle craue some shift to haue. 1625 WOTTON *Let. to N. Pey* in L. P. Smith *Life & Lett.* (1907) II. 288 My going to Oxford was not merely for shift of air.

† **8.** A plurality of things of the same kind that are or may be used successively. *Obs.*

1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke, Bk. Simples* (1579) 30 Let bothe Pease and Beanes bee..tenderly sodden in shifte of waters, before you doe eate theim. 1567–9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 633 It is fit for a Pope to haue shift of mindes. 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1874) 25 He had shift of lodgings, where in euery place his Hostesse writ vp the wofull remembrance of him. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. vi, He hath shift of names, sir: some call him Apple John and some Signior Whiffe. 1611 *Second Maiden's Tragedy* 936 (Malone Soc.) She has her shifte of frendes.

† **b.** A set or suit (of sails, scenes). *Obs.*

1592 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 845 Being prouided onely of one shift of sailes all worne. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A shift of sayles. 1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav.* i. 15 They had three or four shifts of very good scenes.

9. Change (of clothing); *concr.* one of several suits of clothing, or of several garments of the same kind belonging to one person. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1570 W. WAGER *The Longer thou livest* 1104 (Brandl) Of rayment he shall haue shiftes twentie. 1600 G. BEST in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 83 Hee that had fiue or sixe shifts of apparell had scarce one drie threed to his backe. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 13 Some passengers of the ship, who had no great store of linnen for shift, desired leave to go ashoare. 1833 *Sel. Comm. Cinque-port Pilots* 11 The men have not a shift of clothes. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*

† **b.** A player's dressing-room in a theatre.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Oct., She took us up..to the women's shift, where Nell was dressing herself. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com., Play-ho.* Wks. 1709 III. 1. 42 If She goes to her Shift, 'tis Ten to One but he follows her.

10. A body-garment of linen, cotton, or the like; in early use applied indifferently to men's and women's underclothing; subsequently, a woman's 'smock' or chemise. Now *rare.*

In the 17th c. *smock* began to be displaced by *shift* as a more 'delicate' expression; in the 19th c. the latter has, from the same motive, given place to *chemise.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, I haue knowne some of them, that haue..at length bene glad for a shift (though no cleane shift) to lye a whole winter in halfe a sheete. 1648 WINYARD *Midsummer-Moon* 4 Is the University Pim'd, and therefore must change shifts, or are men turnd out..for being scabby? 1691 *D'Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* 96 They are stript stark Naked in another [room], without suffering them so much as to keep on their Shifts. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 367 ¶ 5 A Lady's Shift may be metamorphosed into Billet-doux. 1756 FRANCES BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 34. 204 But remember that Julia and Rosara..fail not to bring with them checqu'd shifts to appear in at church. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* III. 114 Work was lost—even the new shifts of the Vicar's lady. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* x, A..negress dressed in true negro fashion, in a snow-white cotton shift, a scarlet cotton petticoat, and a bright yellow turban. 1890 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 216 A handsome girl, who was swimming, clothed with a white shift and a short petticoat.

11. Each of the successive crops in a course of rotation.

1725 PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1815) 92 (E.D.D.) The adoption in this country of the common course of four shifts, before pasture. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) I. 131 An East Norfolk farmer divides his farm into what he calls 'six shifts', to receive his principal crops in rotation. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. Add. 19 By the frequent ploughings given to the turnip break or shift, the land is made perfectly clean. 1880 CHARL. M. MASON *Forty Shires* 222 Sometimes a four-shift, sometimes a five-shift rotation is employed.

12. A relay or change of workmen or † of horses.

1708 J. C. *Compleat Collier* (1845) 33 [The] Pit will require..4 shifts of Horses..and indeed you shou'd have a spare Shift, or two Horses more ready. 1812 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 97 Two shifts or sets of men were constantly employed. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIX. 9 Working day and night with separate shifts of workmen. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/1 He would have in all mines which are worked on the double-shift system a fresh examination of the workings..before the second shift goes down. 1912 *Sphere* 28 Dec. 326/1 The night shifts receive so much higher pay for their labour.

b. The length of time during which such a set of men work.

1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 132 Like miners, faith, we'll try a shift, An' work by turns. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 329 It is usual..to divide the men into two classes, one class to relieve the other every 12 hours: these periods are called shifts. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 47 The payment for off-hand work, .., is 3s. per shift of 8 hours. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 25 They worked together for about two years, by twelve-hour shifts. 1913 *Times* 14 May 8/1 An eight hours day, with a standard rate of 5s. a shift.

transf. 1860 SMILES *Self Help* i. 17 These men..have often, during the busy season of Parliament, worked 'double shift', almost day and night.

c. A quantity (of ore) removed at a time.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 752 The richness of the ore varies from 2 to 20 bings of galena per shift of ore; the shift corresponding to 8 waggons load.

13. A change (of wind).

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. XXXI. (1636) 702 At every shift of winde. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. ii. 144 Well experienced in Judgment, in estimating the Ship's Way in her Course upon every shift of Wind. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 91 The season was far advanced for military operations, the shift of the monsoon being at hand. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 288 The Dundee of London..was suddenly stopped by a shift of wind. 1876 R. H. SCOTT *Weather Charts* 72 In every case it will be seen that

the shift from 1 to 3 is *veering*, and from 1′ to 3′ is *backing*, whatever the first direction of the wind may have been.

V. Change of position, removal.

14. A shifting, removal; a change of position or attitude; *dial.* a change of residence or employment.

1831 A. Sedgwick in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1836) Ser. II. IV. 53 If there be any shift of position among the mineral masses in their strike across the valley, it must be of comparatively small extent. 1858 Glenny *Everyday Bk.* 233/2 Examine every plant as it comes in, to see if the drainage be clear, and whether it wants a shift. 1867 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 150 A suffering which runs always in one groove, without relief or shift. 1871 Carlyle in Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 194 A small furnished house should be rented, and a shift made thither.

b. in immaterial sense, e.g. a shifting or transfer of responsibility, etc.

1826 [E.] Irving *Babylon* v. II. 31 There can be no shift in policy or in power, much less a revolution in them,..without a terrible struggle. 1844 *Min. Evid. Sel. Comm. Commons' Inclosure* 27 Many of these commonable meadows have their own peculiar customs as to the shift of the severalty ownership. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* iv. 54 There has been no general shift of the place of the accent as compared with Latin.

15. *Mus.* In violin-playing, a change of the position of the hand on the finger-board.

When the first or ordinary position is quitted, the player is said to be 'on the shift'; the second position is called the 'half shift', the third the 'whole shift', and the fourth the 'double shift'. (Grove *Dict. Mus.* s. v.)

1771 Burney tr. *Tartini* in G. Hart *Violin* (1875) 342 The taking a Violin part..and playing it upon the half-shift, that is, with the first finger upon G on the first string, and constantly keeping upon this shift. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. x, I..skipped with flying fingers, like Timotheus, from shift to shift. 1884 Hoe *Dict. Fiddle.*

16. *Ship-building.* (See quots.)

1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 131 *Shift*, a term applied to disposing the butts of the planks, &c. so that they may over launch each other without reducing the length...The planks of the bottom, in British-built ships of war, have a six-feet shift with three planks between each butt...In the bottoms of merchant ships they have a six-feet shift with only two planks between each butt. *Ibid.* 234 The scarphs give shift to the scarphs of the keel and fasten thereto with treenails. *c* 1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XX. 275/2 *Shift.* This, in its general sense, refers to a certain arrangement among the component parts of a ship. Thus we speak of a shift of plank, a shift of dead-wood, meaning thereby the disposition of the buts of the timber or plank, both with respect to strength and economy. In a more limited sense, 'shift' means the distance apart of two neighbouring buts or scarphs. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 154 *String*, one or two planks.., giving shift to the scarphs of the sheer-strake. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1889 Welch *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* viii. 103 The proper shift of the butts [of the plates] is a question of importance.

17. *Mining.* A slight 'fault' or dislocation in a seam or stratum.

1802 Playfair *Hutton. Theory* 48 Of this nature are the slips or shifts, that so often perplex the miner in his subterraneous journey. 1830 Carlyle *Richter again* Misc. 1840 II. 324 What miners call a shift or trouble occurred in it. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 418 Along the line of this shift, or 'fault' as it would be termed technically by miners, the walls were found to adhere firmly to each other. 1909 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 490 The shift or throw as in the Irwell Valley fault near Manchester.

VI. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *shift-boss, -man, -work* (sense 12); *shift-sleeve* (sense 10); †*shift-got* adj. (sense 4); *shiftmaker* (sense 6).

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 166 Foremen, per day..*Shift-bosses, per day. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.*, *Shift-boss*, the foreman in charge of a shift of men. 1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. v. 39 The ding-thrift heyre, his *shift-got summe misspent, Comes drouping like a pennylesse penitent. 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* lv, The shifts we were obliged to have recourse to were..amusing, to all but the *shiftmakers. 1880 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 6/1 A survivor (..a *shiftman) gives the following narrative. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Shifter, Shift-man*, a man who prepares the working places at night in a colliery for the men who come in at next shift. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* June 1645, Their sleeves are made exceeding wide, under which their *shift sleeves as wide. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 175 ¶ 2 She came in Shift-Sleeves, and dress'd at the Window. 1708 J. C. *Compleat Collier* (1845) 36 It is most usual to agree with your Hewers of Coals or Miners, by the Score of Corves,..and not by the Day, or *Shift Work. 1888 W. E. Nicholson *Gloss. Terms Coal Trade Northumbld. & Durh.* (E.D.D.).

Shift (ʃift), *v.* Forms: 1 sciftan, scyftan, 2 scyfton, 4 schiften, scift, schifte, schyft, schefte, 4–6 schyfte, schift, 4–7 shifte, 5 scifte, schyftyn, 5–6 shyfte, 6 shyft, schyffte, 4– shift. *Pa. t.* 1 scifte, 1–2 scyfte, 3 shiftede, 4 schift, 4–5 shifte, 5 schifte, shift, chefte, 6 shyfted, 6– shifted. *Pa. pple.* 1 scift, 2 scyft, 2–3 iscift, 3 scift, 4 ischyft, shift, scheft, schifted, 4–5 schift, 5 schufte, shyfte, scyfftyd, schiffted, 6 scheftyd, shyfted, -yd, 6– shifted. [OE. *sciftan* wk. vb. corresponds to OFris. *skifta* to determine (WFris. *skifte, skiftsje* to separate, NFris. *skeft* to divide, change), MLG., LG., Du. *schiften* to divide, separate, MHG. (MG.) *schihten* (mod.G. *schichten*) to divide, classify, arrange in order, ON. *skipta* (whence Skift *v.*[1]) to share, divide, change (Sw., Norw. *skifta*, Da. *skifte*):– OTeut. **skiftjan*, f. Teut. root **skip-* in ON. *skipa* to arrange, assign, etc.]

I. To put in order, arrange.

†**1.** *trans.* To appoint, ordain, arrange, assign, dispose in order. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Secular Læws Edgar* § 7 (Liebermann) 204/3 Scifte [*v.rr.* sceawie, sceapige] man of ðam ȝemote ða ðe him toridan. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* xxxvii. (1883) 176 Moyses ..þe godes aȝenum dihte rihte lage scyfte. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1046, Þa scyfte man Harold [*read* Beorn] eorl up þæs cynges scipe þe Harold eorl ær steorde. *c* 1200 Ormin 470 Forr prestess þanne & dæcness ec shifte-denn hemm bitwenenn Whille here shollde serrfenn firrst. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6714 (Laud MS.), Þe messagers aȝein he shiftes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *2nd Nun's T.* 278 Witnes Tyburces and Valerians shrifte, To whiche god of his bountee wolde shifte Corones two of floures. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 323 For thou benymst me thilke yifte, Which lith noght in thi miht to schifte. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2456 Thane the schalkes scharpelye scheftys theire horsez. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8715 And thus haue thei her armes schiffted, Ther baneres are wel hye lyfted.

2. To apportion, distribute; to separate into shares, divide; *rarely* to divide or partition *off from*.

c 1000 *Secular Læws Cnut* § 78 (Liebermann) 364/3 For þa yrfenuman to lande & to æhtan, & scyftan hit swiðe rihte. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Ac ȝief ȝe habbeð understande þat we ȝiu er sede eter gate me his scyft and þer me hi to ȝesceodeð. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 37 Si recte offers, et non recte diuidis, peccasti, 'ȝif ðu right offrest and noht riht ne scifst, ðu senejest mare ðan ðu god do'. *c* 1315 Shoreham IV. 178 Þys manere senne nys nauȝt ones, Ac hys ischyf[t]t in þry. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1482 A gret schode Of grauel & erþe al so, þat hem hadde schifted ato. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 294 Al freliche of his oghne yifte His whete, among hem forto schifte. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 108 in *Macro Plays* 80 To putte his good in gouernaunce..he wolde þat it were scyfftyd a-mongis his ny kynne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 446/1 Schyftyn, or partyn, or delyn, *divido, partior.* 1483 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 317 To take..the same hervest corne so boght and to shyfte ond distribute it upon the commynes. 1529 S. Fish *Suppl. Beggars* (Arb.) 5 Nowe let vs then compare the nombre of this vnkind idell sort vnto the nombre of the laye people and we shall se whether it be indifferently shifted or not that they shuld haue half. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 477 They of this our Kentish countrie, do yet call their partition of lande (shifting) even by the very same woord that the lawe of Canutus many yeeres since termed it. 1703 Neve *City & C. Purchaser* 229 A little square corner of a Room, shifted off from the rest of the Room by the Wainscot. 1735–6 Pegge *Kenticisms.*

absol. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2194 King Ban hadde..þe cite of Beuoit & Bohort hadde þe cite of Gaines..& þus þai hadde schift atvo.

†**3.** *To shift one's hand, one's words*: to act or speak in a particular manner. Also *refl. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23390 Als suith mai þou cum þider, Al at þi wil or elles quider, Nu at þe erth nu at þe lift, Or hu sumeuer þou will þe scift. *Ibid.* 23703 And þus-gat sal he schift his hand, þe werld [*read with Gött. MS.* lauerd] þat es ai lastand. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 166 And elde hent good hope and hastilich he shifte [*v.r.* schifte] hym. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 136 And loke wel that he ne schifte Hise wordes to no wicked use. 14.. *Sir Beues* (M.) 502 And he sye, it was no better paye, But shifte hym in the beste way. 1574 W. Bourne *Regiment Sea* (1577) Introd. 7 b, And to haue capacitie howe for to handle or shift himselfe in foule weather or stormes.

†**4.** *intr.* To manage matters; to deal, bargain, make arrangements *with*; to make provision *for*. *To let* (persons) *shift* [= F. *laisser faire*]: to let (them) take their own course, not to interfere. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4440 He ferd ai wit so mikel thrift þat al was don als he wald scift. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2704 With these meyne moste we shifte, To haue parte of here vitailes her. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 274, I holpe theym not nor I was not agenst theym but wythdrewe me aside & lete the other shyfte [Fr. *laissay faire les autres*] wyth theym and I stode styll. *Ibid.* xii. 301 Lete theym shyfte [Fr. *laissez les faire*] hardely, they two togyder. *Ibid.* xix. 403 Let hym shyfte with the kynge as he wyl. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxxix. 129 He lete theym shyfte, & fought tyll that the euyn departed theym. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 39 And shyfte whoso would with thys busynes afterwarde: for he neuer entended more to moue her in that matter. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 271 Because they lacked money, they shyfted with the staple of Caleys for .xviii. thousande pounde. 1549 Cheke *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 42 Caterpillers destroy the fruit, an hurtfull thing and well shifted for, by a diligent overseer.

†**b.** ? To bestir oneself. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3847 And so they schyfte and schove, be schotte to the erthe. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2792 So he shifte And smote here And ther so faste, That the yren dore persed at the laste.

†**c.** *To shift in the world*, also quasi-trans. *to shift the world*: to face the chances of life. *Obs.*

1536 Lady Rocheford in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 68 And I not assuryd of no more..then one hundreth Maike; whyche ys veary hard for me to schyffte the worldd wythall. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. i. 24 They ware banysshed that enhabitaunce of pleasure [Paradise] and driuen to shift the world. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 386 Chaunge this your perillous purpose, and determine otherwise to shifte in the worlde.

5. To manage to effect one's purposes, or to make a living, by one's own devices; to succeed, get on (well or ill). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 940 To shyfte, *cheuir.* 1562 Bp. Pilkington *Abdias* Pref. Aa iv b, Many fishes be raueners, yet the yong fish encreases: the Hawkes be gredy yet shifts the littell byrds. 1568 C. W[atson] *Polybius* 61 The inhabitants hauing repaired their walles, shifted well wyth this their lingering off. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 660 So well they shifted, that the Ape anon Himselfe had cloathed like a Gentleman. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Mayd* II. 24 She that hath wit, may shift any-where. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 226 Here we can do no otherwise, replied he, but in the city we may better shift. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 281, I had some Inclination to give them their lives, if they thought they could shift on Shore. 1775 Johnson *West. Isl., Coriatachan* 118 The rider then dismounts and all shift as they can.

quasi-*trans.* 1836 Carlyle *Let.* 16 May in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) Sept. 295, I have no doubt Robert will shift his way with all dexterity..thro' that Cotton Babylon.

b. 'To act or live though with difficulty' (J.); to manage *with* something inferior or *without* something desirable; to make shift.

1673 Temple *Adv. Trade Irel.* Wks. 1720 I. 116 Common Gairans shift upon Grass the Year round. 1723 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 128 The first [hard work] I had been an utter stranger to, the last [hard fare] I could shift well enough with. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* Introd. 6 After the public had shifted with having the fire below for the term of ten years. 1825 Jane Austen *Emma* viii, She is left in Mrs. Goddard's hands to shift as she can. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 513 Might not the colonists shift for the present with the southern island? 1900 *Pilot* 7 July 16/2 Congregations were deprived of their pastors, and had to shift as they best could without them.

6. To employ shifts or evasions; to practise or use indirect methods; to practise or live by fraud, or temporary expedients.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 35 If I be in Crete, I can lye, if in Greece I can shift, if in Italy I can court it. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 20 There be those that will iustifie that by such meanes yᵘ doe shift now and then very cunningly. 1615 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Revenge* Wks. 1630 II. 144/1 To Sharke or Shift, or Cony-catch for mony. 1634 Levett *Ordering of Bees* 42 They are composed for the most part of yong Bees, who know not how to shift and rob as the old ones do. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), To *Shift*,.. to double or dodge, as wild Beasts do when hunted. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. xxix, To Whitby's convent fled the maid, The hated match to shun. 'Ho! shifts she thus?' King Henry cried.

7. *To shift for oneself*: to provide for one's own safety, interests, or livelihood (implying either absence of aid, or, sometimes, want of concern for others); to depend on one's own efforts.

a 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cxxviii. (1811) 110 The firste was of laufull age, soo that he myght helpe & shyfte for hym selfe. 1529 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 183 He putt the poore man in jepardy of his lyff yff he had nott shyftyd the better for hym self. 1593 *Tell-troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 6 The birdes bringe upp the yong untill they can shift for themselves. 1643 Baker *Chron., Rich. III*, 131 His complices shifted for themselves. 1709 Swift *Advancem. Relig.* 32 As if the Physicians should..leave their Patients to shift for themselves. 1808 Scott in *Lockhart* (1837) I. i. 5 This occasioned a quarrel between him and his father, who left him to shift for himself. 1877 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. x, 123 All..forsook him to shift for themselves.

b. *transf.* of inanimate or immaterial things.

1689 Popple tr. *Locke's 1st Let.* L.'s Wks. 1727 II. 248 For the Truth certainly would do well enough, if she were once left to shift for herself. 1788 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 210, I concluded to let my papers shift for themselves. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* ii. 16 [Sewage] deposited on the pavement, where it is left to shift for itself.

c. *To shift for one's own safety*, etc.

1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 60 Euery man to shyfte for his escape as Almyghty God wolde yeue theym grace. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 12 Our Fleet lay a hull..each shifting for its owne safetie. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 17 They were obliged to shift as they could for their own security.

II. To change.

8. *trans.* To change, to replace by another of the kind. With plural object: To quit one and take another of (the things indicated). *Obs.* exc. (somewhat *arch.*) with obj. a quality or appearance, as *to shift shapes*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1732 Ten siðes ðus binnen .vi. ȝer, Shiftede iacob hirdenesse her. 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII* c. 9, § 5 The wares..so bargayned, solde, eschaunged or shifted. 1618 Chapman *Hesiod's Georg.* II. 517 The shamelesse Man shifts friend's still with his place. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 3 Oct., There staid..till he shifted his horses. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 639 Having shifted ev'ry Form to scape, Convinc'd of Conquest, he resum'd his Shape. 1760 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* ii. 212 How many times did..the clergy ..change or shift their opinions? 1864 Tennyson *Voyage* v, The peaky islet shifted shapes.

b. *Cookery.* To change (the water in which something is steeped). Also, to change the water for, to transfer to another water. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1675 Hannah Woolley *Gentlew. Comp.* 125 Then steep the [Calves-]Head in fair water warm five hours, in that time shift it twice or thrice. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xi. 122 Shift the Water two or three times. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 169 Shift the peel into clean water twice in the boiling.

†**c.** *To shift a mind*: to change one's mind. *To shift hands*: = 'to change hands'; also, to change one's ground in argument. *Obs.*

1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* E 1, But sleepe vpon this once more sir, you may chance shift a minde to morrow. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) II. 85 His affections all shifting hands as it were, and changing objects with one another. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. People* Pref. 14 Crafty Turn-coat! Are you not asham'd to shift hands thus in things that are Sacred? 1699 Bentley *Phalaris* 296 This being the Point he promised to prove, he presently shifts hands, and changes the Question.

†**d.** To change (places). Also *intr.* to change places *with*. *Obs.*

1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1704) 150 That they should thus shift places, is very convenient for them. 1785 Burns *Ep. J.*

Lapraik 21 Apr. xiii, Wi' cits nor lairds I wadna shift, In a their pride!

† **e.** *Shipbuilding.* (*a*) To replace (old timbers, etc.) with new. (*b*) [? From SHIFT *sb.* 16.] To adjust the 'shift' of (planks, etc.) in building a vessel.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 76 She shifted none of her said Rudder-Irons. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 47 A Ship's Bottom..wherein are shewed the Shifting, Scarfing or Over-launching the Planks. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 85 *note*, The term shifting a timber in Shipwrightry signifies in general the substitution of a piece of new timber in the place of a piece of old. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 201 The Wales must be wrought of such lengths, and the butts shifted, so as to give the strongest shift to the ports and each other. 1852 FINCHAM *Ship Building* II. (ed. 3) 39 The butts are properly placed, or what is technically called properly shifted, when they are suitably disposed in relation to the ports and to each other.

f. *intr.* To undergo transmutation; to change.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. ii, But I come not here, to discourse of that matter,..Or his telling how Elements shift. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. ii. 24 Let Proteus shift in ocean From shape to shape that eludes.

9. *trans.* To change (one's own or another's clothing). Now chiefly *dial.* Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (Prose) 36 Tuinne paire clabis sal ilkain haue for to scifte and for to waisse; yef þai haue mare, it sal be scorn. 1530 PALSGR. 703/1 I shyfte garmentes, *je change*. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 26 Would'st thou have us sluts, and never shift the vestur of our thoughts? 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. ii, But I Would aske, how of late, thou hast suffered translation, And shifted thy coat, in these dayes of Reformation? 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 82, I went immediately to shift my clothes. 1844-48 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life* 185 Poll an' Nan runn'd off up stairs, To shift ther dings.

† **b.** To change (a person's) clothes; to dress in fresh underclothing. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 26 They bothe discended to the highe altare and were shifted from their robes. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Marcus Cato* (1595) 382 His wife did vnswadell the young boy to wash and shift him. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 611 Neyther may she speake, but by those *Magitæ* is shifted and gallantly adorned. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 204 She must then be shifted with a clean, warm, half shift, linen-skirt and bed-gown.

c. *refl.* To change one's clothing; to put on fresh clothing, esp. undergarments. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* † Formerly const. *into, out of, from*, etc. (clothes).

1530 PALSGR. 703/1 In the sommer season I love to shyfte me often. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 64 He shifted hymself into a robe of a Cardinall. 1558 in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 185 He hath not left hym a shert there to shyft hym with all. 1622 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1908) II. 125 Nott leavinge one ragge to shift us. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 53, I was wet, had no Cloaths to shift me. 1839 *Heref. Gloss.* s. v., A man who changes his clothes is said 'to shift himself'.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* † Const. *into.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 186 [It] taught me to shift Into a madmans rags. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* VI. 42 She begs you just would turn you, while she shifts. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* XX. (1836) II. 304 We..shifted, breakfasted, and.. returned to Ballywindle. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 30 After getting shifted I turned in and was soon asleep.

10. *trans.* To change (the scene): see SCENE 4.

1599, 1611 [see SCENE 4]. 1692 *Scarronides* II. Pref. 3 The Scenes in our publick Theatres are not shifted so often as our thoughts. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 363 'Tis time, high time, to shift this dismal scene. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXIII. (1861) V. 117 The scene of the negociation was again changed. Having been shifted from France to England, it was shifted from England to Holland.

b. *intr.* Of a scene: To change. Const. *to.*

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* I, Gazing on the scene before me as if I had been afraid it would shift like those in a theatre before [etc.]. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus, Eumen.* (ed. 2) Introd., The scene shifts to the latter place.

† **11.** *trans.* To cause (a set of workmen) to change places with another set. Also said of a gang of workmen: To replace (another gang or set) as a relief; also *intr.* for *refl.*

1673 *Haddock Corr.* 28 in *Camden Miscell.* VIII, I went on bord the R. Charles to shift the men. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 123 The companies at this time shifted there. *Ibid.* § 232 Jessop and company went out to shift Richardson.

III. To change the place of, to remove.

* *transitive uses.*

12. To transfer from one place to another; to remove; to alter the position of. Const. *from, out of, to*; also often with adv. or advb. phrase.

a. with obj. a person. † Also *refl.* to withdraw.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 24807 (Fairf.) Vn-til ship sone was he shift. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9822 And thus this goode knight thei shift Euen to the Citie of Damas. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Hemetes the Heremyte* Wks. 1910 II. 482 Being shifted from yᵉ sighte of yᵗ I sought above all thinges in the world. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Prine.* vi. III. 53 He was shifted to a more commodious apartment.

refl. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Wyat's Rebell.* 39 [They] consideringe..their chiefe strength thus tourned vppon them, ..shifted them selues awaye. 1643 BAKER *Chron., Eliz.* 107 He came all in a sweat to the Sheriff Smith's house, who shifteth himself forth at a back door.

b. With obj. a material thing. In *Gardening*, to transplant.

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2850 in *Macro Plays* 162, I may not onys myn hod up schyfte. 1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 141 Howe he wolde haue..his cattel shifted out of one pasture into an other. 1588 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington* (Surtees) 27 Item given for bread & drinke when the fonte was shifted, xvj d. 1593 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 2 *Ser.* Where's Potpan, that he helpes not to take away? He shift a Trencher? he scrape a Trencher? 1680 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 232 Tother day, in shifting of a cabinet. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 1 July (1815) 214 He re-ascends into the apartment by the steps, which had been shifted for that purpose. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. iii, He showed me how to shift the plants. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 209 It is the land and not the sea that has shifted its level. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 386 Cæsar had shifted his camp continually.

c. With immaterial object. Often with reference to a metaphorical burden: To transfer (blame, responsibility, etc.) *from* (a person, oneself) *to* or *upon* another.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 196 This answer gave he, as mycht appear, to schift ower the argument upon the Freare, as that he did. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 54 Every man shifting the fault from himself. 1774 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc. R. A.* 10 Dec. (1778) 204 The name of Genius then shifted its application. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. vi. 498 A feeling of this inconsistency led several later writers to shift the story to a later time. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 252 The license which is admitted in shifting the accent for purposes of scansion and rhyme. 1885 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Weekly Times* 7 Feb. 5/5 The burden of taxation has been shifted from articles of necessary consumption to luxuries.

† **d.** To palm off (something) *on* a person; to get rid of by handing *over* (something undesirable) *to* another. *Obs.*

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 289 Some merchants who..will show the buyer a little that is good, and by this means cunningly shift all the rest upon him. 1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 290 The proclamation declaring M. Gen. Egerton, &c., rebells and traytours came..to a petty constable of this towne, who shifted it over to another well-affected constable.

13. *Naut.* a. To change or alter the position of (a sail, spar, the helm, etc.).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 515 As when a Ship..where the Wind Veres oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her Saile. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 18 Shift the Mizen tack, hawl bout fore Bowline. 1795 NELSON 13 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 14 Employed shifting our topsails and splicing our rigging. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Path to Naval Fame* 50 The angl'd Jib with speed they hoist away, Then Shift the Helm to make her cast right way. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 150 *Shift the Helm!* to put it from starboard to port, or the reverse.

† **b.** To record the variations of (the tide), the positions of the sun and moon. *Obs.*

a 1592 LODGE & GREENE *Looking Gl.* (1598) E 1 b, Lets see the proudest scholler stir his course Or shift his tides as Silly sailers do. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seamans Secr.* (1607) 11 The necessary instrument for the yong practising seamans use, named an Horizontall tyde Table, whereby he may shift his Sun and Moone (as they terme it).

c. Of a ship or a navigator: To undergo displacement of (cargo or ballast).

1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* V. (ed. 12) 803, I have shifted my ballast. 1880 *Times* 17 Dec. 5/6 The Isabel,.. laden with oats, arrived..with cargo shifted.

14. To alter the direction of.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 3 He not being so often called upon to shift his Course, or hand his Sails. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 387 Th' inestimable estimate of Brown Rose like a paper-kite, and charm'd the town; But measures, plann'd and executed well, Shifted the wind that rais'd it, and it fell. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 149 As when the winds are shifted Shine snowy sails.

15. To change or alter (one's or its position, place); to change (one's lodging, abode, etc.). † Phrase, *to shift place(s.*

In early examples really a contextual application of sense 8.

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 54/2 Many times he [Origen] was compelled to shift places and houses. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xix. 205/2 They must needs shift soile, and seeke vnto other countries. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. lxix, Happy confiners you of other landes That shift your soile and oft scape tyrants hands. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 6 May, At his coming to town again, [he] had shifted his lodgings. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 133 The fiery Courser, when he hears from far..the Shouts of War, Shifts Place. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 268 As quails and wood-cocks shift their habitations in winter, so also does the cuckoo. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 18 Advancing and retreating as the spray shifted its position.

16. To get (a person) out of the way. In early use chiefly with *away* (see also 12 a). In later use without adv.: To get rid of (an enemy or rival). Now *slang* or *colloq.*, to dislodge (a body of the enemy); (of a horse) to throw (the rider); also *euphemistically*, to 'put out of the way', murder.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 79 Whil'st you were heere, o'rewhelmed with your griefe..Cassio came hither. I shifted him away. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 19 He will be shifted out of his government or kingdom. 1703 DK. QUEENSB. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 238 In a short time the Duke of Queensberry was to be shifted out, so as he was to be sole Secretary. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 180 Although the wicked little beast did his utmost to shift me, I managed to frustrate his efforts. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 3/2 [The enemy] were four to our one, but we shifted them. *Ibid.* 10 Oct. 5/1 That would-be criminals ..do sometimes cast about for safe means of 'shifting' inconvenient relatives, or enemies, there is, we fear, little doubt.

b. *colloq.* or *slang.* To 'put away', 'dispose of', consume (a quantity of food or drink).

1896 P. A. GRAHAM *Red Scaur* xvii, 263 Did you ever see her..shiftin' a curran' dumplin'? 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare of Footlights* xxii, Lord, but he can shift his liquor!

† **17.** To avoid, elude, escape. *Obs.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. lxxvii, He..now strikes againe, Then nimbly shiftes a thrust, then lendes a wound. 1667 J. GUTHRIE in *Union Mag.* Oct. (1902) 463 It [a cross] is an affliction man cannot shift except he shift duty. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1875) 70 These Beasts range in the night for their prey, and if they should meet with me in the dark, how should I shift them! 1724 A. SHIELDS *Life Renwick* (1827) 60 Whereby they were..convinced of the Evil of these Courses they had taken, to shift and shun Suffering. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, 'Hush! hush!' said Jenny, whose interest lay particularly in shifting further enquiry.

† **b.** To decline, shirk (a duty). *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 233 This motion, Glaucus shifted not, but (without words) obeyd.

† **c.** To pass, get through (a period of time; to 'kill' time. Also, to put off, defer. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

c 1562 E. UNDERHILL in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 149 Ther was..no better place to shifte the Easter tyme in then quene Maryes courte. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* 5 When she now faun, That death nae langer wad be shifted, She thus began. 1730 T. BOSTON *View this & other World* (1799) 389 It will be dear-bought ease that is got by shifting to make ready. *Ibid.* 390 These thoughts are shifted, till they force in themselves by death at the door. *a* 1732 — *Acc. My Life* (1908) 81 It was suggested..that Langton minded to shift it till Michaelmas was past. 1766 A. NICOL *Poems* I (E.D.D.) Cast wholly on the care of Heav'n I shifted time, toss'd by hard fortune, Till I was near the age of fourteen.

† **d.** To quit or leave (a place). *Obs. rare.*

a 1642 SUCKLING *Goblins* I. Wks. 1874 II. 11 Shift, shift the place, the wood is dangerous: As you love safety, follow me. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* viii, They say he goes to shift the country.

† **18.** To rid *of.* Often *refl.* and *passive.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* I. xiii. E iij, If that my booke be burthenouse shift the of it be tyme. *c* 1620 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 346, I did what I could to be shifted of the said Commission. 1623 BEAUM. & FL. *Hon. Man's Fort.* IV. i, Shift your house, Lady of 'em, for I know 'em, They come to steal Napkins, and your Spoons. 1657 C. HOOLE *Corderius's School-Colloq.* (1688) 102 He says that he by God's blessing, is now quite shift of his fever.

19. Shift off. † **a.** To put off, remove (a covering, a garment); *fig.* to remove from oneself or another (a burden). *Obs.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* Ded. (1898) I. 3 Old, not in yeares, wich the most parte cold be content to shyfte of and forgo. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 157 Deadora..hastily shifted off her gowne. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Reh.* 61 The bishop..would haue declin'd the office, and shifted it off to one of his chaplains. 1786-1805 TOOKE *Purley* Introd. 6 To take upon my shoulders a burthen which you seem desirous to shift off upon me.

† **b.** *colloq.* To get rid of the effects of (drink).

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Aug., I saw Mr. Creed show many of the strangest emotions to shift off his drink I ever saw in my life.

c. To evade, turn aside (an argument); to evade fulfilment of (a duty, a promise).

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. iii. 133 Let vs not lye, nor goe about with subtiltie to shifte off the othe that once we haue made. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 39 The calling of a Councel had been shifted off by Leo the X. *a* 1768 SECKER *Serm.* (1770) I. iii. 59 Many of them..shift off the Subject, as well and as soon as they can. 1774 REID *Aristotle's Logic* IV. § 7 Conceiving that he intended to shift off his second payment.

d. To put (a person) off with an excuse or a subterfuge; to get rid of (a person).

c 1585 *Faire Em* II. iii, Here commeth Valingford; Shift him off now, as thou hast done the other. 1607 *Lingua* I. vii. B 3 b, Where shall I run? how shall I shift him of? 1748 [? NOBLE] *Voy. E. Indies* (1762) 31 The poor planter..was shifted off with a trifling answer. 1779 JOHNSON *Lives Poets, Denham* ¶ 42 Now and then the reader is shifted off with what he can get.

** *intransitive uses.*

20. To move from one place to another; esp. to change one's lodging.

1530 PALSGR. 703/1 You can never thrive, you use to shift so often. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogges* I. (1880) 6 To and fro runne they, from place to place shift they, vntil they haue attained to that plot of grounde where they passed ouer. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1149/1 After that he shifted to one James Mower a shipmaster, who dwelt at Milton shore. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 4 July, Her life passes with boarding in some country town as cheap as she can, and when she runs out, shifting to some cheaper place. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iii, On the 20th of March 1815, the family had to shift.

21. To move about, to move from one position to another, to move slightly. Also with *advs.*

1595 *Saviolo's Practise* I. E 2, But when the scholler shall giue the mandritta, the maister must shifte a little with his bodye. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxviii. 67 A Natural Levity that puts us upon Shifting and Changing. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 598 The nodes shift backwards about 19½° in the ecliptic every year. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* vii, She shifted in her elbow-chair. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 180 Its [the sea's] level is constantly shifting up and down.

b. of immaterial things.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii. (1612) 234 Our Thoughts be shifting to and fro. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Art Pres. Health* II. 244 Happiness..that from stage to stage Invites us still, but shifts as we pursue.

c. *Naut.* Of cargo, ballast: To move from its proper position, so as to disturb the equilibrium of the vessel.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 377/1 They would have little or no occasion for ballast, and if any was used, could incur less danger from its shifting. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 20/5 There is always the risk that a grain cargo may shift.

d. Of the wind: To change its direction. Const. *to.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 659 The wind..begins to

sift [*sic*] already. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 14 The wind..shifted to and agen from East to North. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* xiii. III. 311 The wind shifted a point or two to the northward of east. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/5 The wind has shifted round to due west.

e. In playing the violin or other instrument of the viol class, to move the left hand from one position to another on the neck of the instrument.

1891 Latarche *Violin Student's Man.* 7 Shifting...To shift from the fifth to the higher positions, before moving the hand, throw back the thumb until the neck rests on the first joint.

22. To move away, withdraw, depart; esp. to slip off unobserved. Now only with *away*.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. 168 Oh Mistris, Mistris, shift and saue your selfe. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1104 No object but her passions strength renewes: And as one shiftes another straight insewes. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 72 He shifted away by night, leauing his sonne behinde him. 1629 R. L'Estrange *Josephus, Life* (1733) 808 He put himself into a Disguise..and so shifted away till he came to a certain Village of his own. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xxii, The eyes that had been looking at his shifted away as he spoke.

b. *Law.* Of an estate: To pass *away* from one owner to another.

1844 J. Williams *Real Prop.* (1877) 292 The lands will shift away from him, and vest in the person next entitled in remainder.

Shiftable (ʃi·ftăb'l), *a.* [f. Shift *v.* + -able.] **1.** Capable of being shifted, removable.

1742 Bailey (ed. 10), cites *Shaks.* [erroneously]. 1903 J. C. Smith in *R. Wallace: Life & Last Leaves* 121 To him Gladstone's 'well of truth' seemed to have many shiftable bottoms.

2. Able to shift for himself. ? *nonce-use.*

1861 W. B. Brooke *Out with Garibaldi* xvi. 292 The old soldiers..smoking their pipes quietly, or..helping their less shiftable comrades.

Shifted (ʃi·ftĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Shift *v.* + -ed 1.] In senses of the verb. †Of a snake: That has changed its skin. Of a ship's ballast or cargo (see quot. 1760).

1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 23 Like a shifted winde vnto a saile, It makes the course of thoughts to fetch about. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Oberon's Palace* 67 The roome is hung with the blew skin Of shifted snake. 1700 Dryden *Ovid's Pythag. Philos.* 389 All Things are alter'd, nothing is destroy'd, The shifted Scene, for some new Show employ'd. 1760 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Shifted*, the state of a ship's ballast or cargo when it is shaken from one side to the other. 1897 F. Thompson *New Poems* 132 Even with the shifted Poise and footing of my thought.

Shiften (ʃi·ftən), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* (*E. Anglian*). [f. Shift *v.* + -en 5.] *trans.* To remove (a thing) from one place to another; to change (one's clothes or garments). Also in knitting (see quot. *a* 1825).

1544 Phaer *Pestilence* (1553) N viij, It is good for him to shiften his bedde out of one chamber into another. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Shiften.* 1. To change linen. 2. To shift stitches from one pin to another in knitting.

Hence **Shi·ftening** *vbl. sb.*, a change of linen.

1676 in G. N. Godwin *Bits about Bergholt* (1874) 115 Linnen to make shiftnings for the poor. 1691 *Ibid.*, That the shiftnings be cut out at Mr. Robert Woodgate's. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* II. 297 A poor woman begs of the overseer, to give her boy, who is going out to service 'only a shiftening, two of each sort, one on and one off'.

Shifter (ʃi·ftəɹ). [f. Shift *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who shifts something (in any sense of the vb.); *spec.* a scene-shifter.

1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 4 All..other Doynges whatsoever for Gayne..wherevppon is not reserved..to the Lender Contracter Shyfter Forbearer or Deliverer above the Summe of Tenne Poundes for the Loane or Forbearinge of a Hundred Poundes for one yere. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iii, He is no great shifter; once a yeare his Apparel is ready to reuolt. 1680 *Reflections on late Libel on Curse-ye-Meroz* 28 The Author had (in all probability) been Lecturer there at this day, (for he is no Stutter, nor Shifter, nor Swapper of Livings). 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 42 ¶ 3 Two or three shifters of scenes, with the two candle-snuffers, make up a compleat body of Guards upon the English stage. 1761 Churchill *Rosciad* 206 Then came drum, trumpet, hautboy, fiddle, flute, Next, snuffer, sweeper, shifter, soldier, mute. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 Oct. 6/1 The cords..by which the scenes were raised and lowered were so crossed and entangled that the shifters could not find those belonging to [etc.].

†**2.** *Shifter away*: one who eludes, or sets aside.

1555 Ridley in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1451/1 This is a grieuous contumely, that you call me a shifter away of the Scriptures, and of the Doctours.

†**3.** One who resorts to petty shifts or tricks, or who practises artifice; an idle, thriftless fellow; a trickster, cozener, etc. Also with *for*. *Obs.*

c 1562 E. Underhill in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 158 Another spitefull enemy att Stepeney, callede Banbery, a shifter, a dycer, a hore-hunter. 1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 3 The company of Cousoners and Shifters. 1584 G. Whetstone *Mirr. Mag. Cities* 26 These expert Shifters, by falce Dice, slipperie castynge, or some other nice Sleight:..wyll make their Purses as emptie of Money, as the Catte the Mouses headde of Braynes. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* iv. 40 The great abuse by som shifters, who go vnder the name of Scriueners. 1670 Milton *Hist. Brit.* III. 130 In worldly matters, practis'd and cunning Shifters.

punningly. (Cf. 1.) 1619 Fletcher *Bloody Bro.* IV. ii, They have so little [clothes] As well may free them from the name of shifters.

b. One who uses evasive reasoning.

1567–9 Jewel *Def. Apol.* II. v. (1611) 141 It were hard to say, that Christ, his Apostles, the Prophets and holy Fathers were shifters, and Heretikes. 1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* iii. 36 Poore shifter!..it seemes the novice hath..driven you to another shift. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Dec. 3/2 Shiftings and wrigglings which have made the shifters and wrigglers contemptible in the eyes of all sensible people.

†**4.** *Naut.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Shifters*, certain Men aboard a Man of War who are employed by the Cooks to shift or change the Water in which the Flesh or Fish is put and laid for some time, in order to fit it for the Kettle. 1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expositor.* 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* ii, I have..served all offices on board from cook's shifter to the command of a vessel. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Shifter*, a person appointed to assist the ship's cook, particularly in..steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.

5. *Mining.* (See quots. 1894, 1906.)

1830 T. Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57 Aw gat at furst a shifter's place, And then a deputy was myed. 1880 *Leeds Mercury* 16 Sept. 8 William Hartley, a master shifter said that he worked in No. 2 Hutton or Harvey seam. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Shifter, Shift-man*, a man who prepares the working places at night in a colliery for the men who come in at next shift...*Shifters* work by the day or shift, as distinct from hewers, who work by the ton or yard. 1906 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 7/1 A shifter..is a man whose chief duties are to keep the tunnels clear of falls of coal, and to shore up unsafe places.

6. *Mech.* A contrivance used for shifting. In many applications, e.g. a kind of clutch serving to transfer a belt from one pulley to another; also (see quot. 1875).

1869 Rankine *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. I 5, This shaft actuates a vertical rock shaft,..imparting the required motion to the belt shifter on the top of the machine. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Shifter* (knitting-machine), one of the beardless needles..which..operate to disengage the outer loops of the course and put them on the next inner or the next outer needles for narrowing or widening.

Shiftful (ʃi·ftfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. Shift *sb.* + -ful.] Full of shifts or devices.

1615 Sylvester *Batt. Yvry* 333 The most he fears, is least Some's shift-full feare,..finde out..Som Flat, som Foord,..To passe the Eure. 1881 Gardiner *Introd. Eng. Hist.* I. iii. 44 If William had not had something more than mere shiftful contrivance in reserve. 1887 Fowler *Princ. Morals* 219 The general admiration for the wily and shiftful Odysseus.

Hence **Shi·ftfulness.**

1865 Kingsley *Herew.* I, That hero of 'Arrah', who proved, by his valour, pertinacity, and shiftfulness, not unworthy of his great ancestor Hereward.

Shiftily (ʃi·ftili), *adv.* [f. Shifty *a.* + -ly 2.] In a shifty manner.

1878 P. Bayne *Purit. Rev.* ii. 49 Williams had intrigued boldly and shiftily. 1887 R. W. Dixon *Lyrical Poems* 22 When the cloud grows luminous and shiftily riven.

Shiftiness (ʃi·ftinés). [f. Shifty *a.* + -ness.] The character or quality of being shifty in any sense.

1839 Carlyle *Chartism* v. 135 Shiftiness..is a kind of thing that fancies itself..to be talent. 1893 *Times* 11 May 9/4 The shiftiness of the present Government.

Shifting (ʃi·ftiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Shift *v.* + -ing 1. Cf. ON. *skipting* division, change.]

†**1.** Used for: A 'course' of the Jewish priesthood. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 467 He wass i þatt shifftinng sett þatt nemmnedd wass Abya [cf. Vulgate: *de vice Abia*].

2. The action of the verb Shift in various senses.

a. Changing, moving.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 446/1 Schyftynge, or chaungynge, *mutacio, commutacio, permutacio.* Schyftynge, or removynge, *amocio.* 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 116, It. woont to frame my pype, Vnto the shifting of the shepheards foote. 1611 Hobbes tr. *Thucyd.* (1822) 8 After the Trojan war the Grecians continued still their shiftings and transplantations. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxii, The strange shifting of Tides in this River. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4819/2 The sudden..Shiftings of the Weather. 1780 Burke *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 374 Of no use but to indicate the shiftings of every fashionable gale. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. I. ii, As in some sudden shifting of the Earth's axis. 1885 Baggallay in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 439 The shifting of the capital of Italy from Florence to Rome. 1901 'Linesman' *Words by Eyewitness* vii. (1902) 155 With their sidelong glances and uneasy shiftings.

with adverbs.

1562 [Bp. Cooper] *Answ. Def. Truth* iii. 18 b, It weare but the shiftinge backe of one winge of the battayle. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xii, 197 Delatoories and shiftings off weare out many a iust cause. 1834–6 P. Barlow *Manuf.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 736/1 The shifting back of the heddles.

b. The action or practice of devising expedients, or of using evasions; a device, expedient; an evasion, shift. Often in *pl.* ? *Obs.* or *dial.*

1559 Bercher *Nobil. Women* (Roxb. 1904) 124/2 Ye cannot, for all your shyftinge, denye but man hath the better case. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 137 b, Shifting is a very poore and troublesome trade, if a man haue no other meanes, to get his liuing. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 177 Men of brave Spirits..have made no scruple to use these shiftings to save themselves or their Friends.

c. *Boxing* and *Fencing.* (See quots.)

c 1800 *Mod. Art Boxing* 31 *Shifting*, running from your adversary whenever he attempts to hit you, or to come near you, or when you have struck him. 1821 Egan *Boxiana* (1830) I. 98 Tom, finding he was over-matched, was obliged ..to have recourse to shifting to prevent his being beat straight forward. 1828 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XIX. 85/1 (Fencing), *Caveating, changing, Disengaging*, or *Shifting*, slipping off your adversary's blade to the opposite side, when you feel him endeavouring to *Bind* your own.

d. *Ship-building*: (see quots.). Cf. Shift *v.* 8 e and *sb.* 16.

1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 131 *Shifting*, the art of setting off the length of the planks of the bottom, topside, &c. that the butts may over-run each other, in order to make a good shift. Replacing old stuff with new is also called *shifting*. 1830 Hedderwick *Mar. Archit.* 272 The first futtock requires to be very long, to make a proper shifting past the floor-head, and extend down to the side of the keel.

†**3.** *concr.* A change of clothes. *Obs. rare*—1.

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 88. 349 Plagues oft arise ..from noisome savours, from want of cleane shiftings, from unwholsome food.

4. *Comb.*: **shifting-boards** (see quot. 1846); †**shifting day**, the day for changing one's clothes or undergarments; **shifting-movement** *Organ-building* (see quot.); †**shifting-room**, an actor's dressing-room.

1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.*, **Shifting-boards*, one or more wooden partitions put up fore-and-aft in a vessel's hold..for the purpose of preventing the shifting of a cargo. 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* III. iii, And if it was not *shifting Day, let her put on a clean Tucker, quick! 1876 Hiles *Catech. Organ* viii. (1878) 56 A *shifting-movement is an old contrivance for shutting off the loud stops [of an organ] by means of a pedal: it..is now superseded by the composition pedals. 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 272, I haul'd him by the sleeve into my *shifting-room.

Shifting (ʃi·ftiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Shift *v.* + -ing 2.]

1. That shifts or changes position or direction.

1479 *Office Mayor Bristol* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 The shyftyng daies of the woke, specially the Wensdaies and Satirdaies, the Maire hath be vsid to walke in the morenynges to the Brewers howses. 1644 Milton *Divorce* (ed. 2) To Parl. A 4 b, Let him bethink him withall how he will soder up the shifting flaws of his ungirt permissions, his venial and unvenial dispences. 1735 Somerville *Chase* IV. 70 Nor less the shifting Cur avoid, that breaks Illusive from the Pack. 1791 Burke *Let. Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 12 The shifting tides of fear and hope. 1814 Scott *Diary* 31 July in *Lockhart* (1837) III. iv. 140 A whole parish was swallowed up by the shifting sands. 1859 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* II. App. 99 In a shifting gale the seaman will do many things, which are the last he would have done an hour before. 1871 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. viii. 239 The shifting relations between France and Normandy during the tenth and eleventh centuries.

b. Special collocations: **shifting backstays, ballast** (see quots.); **shifting bar** *Printing*, 'a cross-bar removably dovetailed into a *chase*' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **shifting centre** = Metacentre; **shifting use** *Law*, a use properly created for the benefit of one person, but so as to pass from him upon a specified contingency and vest wholly or in part in another.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Shifting backstays*,..those which can be changed from one side of a shift to the other, as the occasion demands. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.*, **Shifting Ballast*, a term used by sailors, to signify soldiers, passengers, or any landsmen on board. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Shifting ballast*, pigs of iron, bags of sand, &c., used for ballast, and capable of being moved to trim the vessel. Also, a term applied to messengers, soldiers, and live-stock. 1794 *Shifting-centre [see Metacentre]. 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 211 *Meta-centre*, sometimes called the *Shifting Centre*. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 335 This is sometimes called a secondary, sometimes a *shifting, use. 1844 J. Williams *Real Prop.* (1877) 293 The establishment of shifting and contingent uses occasioned great difficulties to the early lawyers.

2. That uses shifts, tricks, deceit, expedients, subterfuges, or evasions.

1581 A. Hall *Iliad* I. 7 Among the Kings a coward vile, a slouthful shifting Oxe. 1587 Harrison *England* II. xi. 186/1 Yoong shifting gentlemen, which oftentimes doo beare more port than they are able to mainteine. 1659 Milton *Civil Power in Eccl. Causes* 54 Opposing truth to error, no unequal match; truth the strong to error the weak though slie and shifting. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 570/1 Nor winged flight, nor shifting wiles, Cou'd save 'em from his deadly toils. 1795 Windham *Sp.* 5 Jan. (1812) I. 262 What course of candour and fair reasoning is a match for this shifting subtlety?

Hence **Shi·ftingly** *adv.*, **Shi·ftingness.**

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 17 To hate to liue in infamie, through craft, and liuing shiftingly. 1613 Sir E. Hoby *Counter-sn. Ishmael Rabshacheh* 14 Thus doth he..thinke shiftingly to hide that, which he dares not doctrinally defend. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 109 And this is..when they speake mystically or shiftingly, as hee speaketh. 1866 *Spectator* 8 Dec. 1353 The wonderful variety and shiftingness of the grounds taken by their advocates.

Shiftless (ʃi·ftlĕs), *a.* [f. Shift *sb.* + -less.]

†**1.** Helpless for self-defence; void of cunning or artifice. *Obs.*

1562 Bp. Pilkington *Abdias* Pref. Aa iv b, Wylde beastes be cruel, yet god defends the shiftles sheepe. 1577 Kendall *Flowers of Epigr., Trifles* 24 b, I neuer would haue thought The selie simple shiftlesse Bee could haue suche mischief wrought. 1616 R. Hill *Pathw. Prayer, Direct. to live well* 65 Because of my selfe I am shiftlesse to auoid them [occasions of sinne]. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 122 A Sea-Tortoise..being taken and turned on its back is shiftless.

2. Lacking in resource; incapable of shifting for oneself; hence, lazy, inefficient.

1584 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 407 Having been either popish Priests or shiftless men, thrust in upon the Ministry. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Lives, Winceslaus Hollar* (1813) II. 402 He was a very friendly good-natured man as could be, but shiftlesse as to the world, and dyed not rich. *a* 1691 Wood *Fasti Oxon.* I. 871 Joh. Pell..was a shiftless man as to worldly affairs. 17.. Eliz. Carter *Lett.* (1808) 118, I hope this shiftless friend of mine was not the very thief that stole

your Tasso. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. iv, Poor M. de Gouvion is shiftless in this extremity. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. x, Mr. Wrayburn..all idle and shiftless, stood by her bench looking on. 1891 HARDY *Tess* iii, Going to hunt up her shiftless husband at the inn.

b. Of actions: Indicating shiftlessness; ineffective, futile.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vi. (1614) 33 Forcing him to his manifold shifts, and shiftlesse remouings. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. III. iii. 65 How poor and shiftlesse this shift is we have already demonstrated. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* ii. (1866) 27 This looked very shiftless, especially in a country abounding in water-power.

† **3.** Not shifted or changed; unvarying. *Obs.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xci. (1612) 370 When Canons, Rubrick, Liturgie, and Discipline throughout One shiftlesse Practise had, not to Indifferencie a flout.

4. Without a shift or shirt. *rare.*

1680 OTWAY *Marius* II. ii, He threaten'd me to banish me his house, Naked and shiftless to the world. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* XXXVIII. (1865) IV. 336 Actaeon, who had stattled the shiftless Diana.

Hence **Shi·ftlessly** *adv.*, **Shi·ftlessness.**

1681 FLAVEL *Righteous Man's Ref.* 265 The misery and shiftlessness of their condition. 1837 EMERSON *Address, Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 183 In the long period of his [the scholar's] preparation, he must betray often an ignorance and shiftlessness in popular arts. 1847 WEBSTER, *Shiftlessly.* 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. cxii. 608 The larger cities ..where recent emigrants, with the shiftlessness of Europe still clinging round them, are huddled together in squalor.

Shiftning, var. SHIFTENING *vbl. sb.*

Shifty (ʃi·fti), *a.* [f. SHIFT *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Full of shifts or expedients; well able to shift for oneself.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 111/21 Shifty, *astutus, providus.* 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 197 What a plastic little creature he [man] is! so shifty, so adaptive! 1859 KINGSLEY *Water-supply Lond.* Misc. II. 218 The canny, shifty, far-seeing Scot, with that mingled daring and caution of his. 1888 BLACK *In Far Lochaber* xxiii, She was in many ways a shifty and business-like young person, who had early acquired a sense of responsibility.

† **b.** Of a device: Effective, serviceable. *Obs.*

1585 GREENE *Planetom.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 119 Seeing his troubled minde coulde finde out no shiftie deuise.

2. Fond of indirect or dishonest methods; addicted to evasion or artifice; not straightforward, not to be depended on.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv, A Stanislas Maillard,.. one of the shiftiest of men. 1841 KINNEAR *Cairo,* etc. 305 A most shifty old fox he [*sc.* Mehemet Ali] is. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 554 Their Jewish teachers said that Paul was shifty and complaisant.

b. Of a person's attributes, actions, etc.

1864 THACKERAY *D. Duval* ii. (1869) 10 A handsome, tall, sallow-faced man, with a shifty eye. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. vi, I scorn your shifty evasions. 1884 *American* VII. 213 His political methods have been shifty and not straightforward.

3. Changeable or changeful; wavering. *rare.*

1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 294 Principles grow vague, and shifty, and indecisive. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Sept. 5/4 People of fashion and taste..are so shifty that they do not know their own minds from day to day. 1904 R. BRIDGES *Demeter* 630 Until his shifty mind Became to pity inclined.

4. Changing or shifting in position. *rare.*

1884 LADY BRASSEY in *Good Words* Mar. 165/1 The wind was shifty, though light and fair. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* XXVIII, A South-easterly wind blew the waters to shifty gold-leaf prints of brilliance under the sun.

Shig (ʃig), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial. rare.* In 5 **schyg(ge.** [App. related to SHOG *v.*, with difference of vowel symbolic of lighter movement.]

† **1.** *intr.* To jig, trot. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 345 He come schygynge ayene.

2. *trans.* To shake.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 446/1 Schyggeclothys or oþer thyngys, *excucio. Ibid.*, Schyggynge, *excussio.* 1893 *Broad Norfolk* (ed. Cozens-Hardy) 27 *Shug* (also *Shig*), shake.

‖ **Shigram** (ʃi·grăm). *Bombay.* [Derived from Hindī *çighr* (Skr. *çighra*) quick.] A kind of hack gharry, or palankin-carriage.

1841 H. MILLER in W. W. Peyton *Life* IV. (1883) 57. 1852 *Life in Bombay* 36 The humble shigram, a strange clumsy-looking article, which bears a striking family-likeness to an English bathing-machine. 1878 G. SMITH *Life J. Wilson* VI. (1879) 205.

Shig-shag, variant of SHICK-SHACK.

Shiism (ʃī·iz'm). [f. *Shi-* in SHIAH or SHIITE + -ISM.] The doctrines or principles of the Shiahs. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 592/2.

Shiite (ʃī·oit). Also 8 **Sciaite,** 9 **Sheeite.** [f. *shī-* in SHIAH + -ITE. (The 18th c. form *Sciaite* seems to be f. Arab. شيعي *shiyaciy* a Shiite).] A member of the Shiah sect. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Sonna,* There are also Sectaries among the Mahometans, called *Sciaites,* who reject the Traditions of the *Sonnites.* 1759 *Universal Hist., Mod.* II. 42 The Sonnites make use of the word *Shiites,* or *Shii,* and apply it to their adversaries, as a term of reproach. 1812 T. MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* vi. 24 You know our Sunnites, hateful dogs! Whom every pious Shiite flogs Or longs to flog. 1817 C. MILLS *Muhammedanism* 369 Down to the fifteenth century, the Persians fluctuated between the Sonnite and Shiite sects. 1825 HEBER *Jrnl.* 25 Feb., A furious attack on the Sheeite heresy from the pulpit. 1911 *19th Cent.* Mar. 517 A province which then and for centuries afterward was a stronghold of Yemenite or Shiite.

Hence **Shii·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Shiites.

1884 H. ETHÉ in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 238/1 Purely Shi'itic or Isma'ilitic ideas.

Shikar (ʃikā·r), *sb. Anglo-Ind.* Also 7 **sikar,** 8 **shekar.** [Urdū (from Persian) شكار *shikār.*] Hunting; sport (shooting and hunting); game.

a 1613 W. FINCH in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 430 Whatsoeuer is taken in this inclosure, is called the Kings Sikar or game, whether men or beasts. 1800 WELLINGTON *Let. to T. Munro* 2 Mar. in Gurwood *Disp.* (1834) I. 42 These [horsemen] divided into two or three small parties..would give a proper shekar; and I strongly advise you not to let the Marhatta boundary stop you in the pursuit of your game when you shall once have started it. 1872 'ALIPH CHEEM' (Yeldham) *Lays of Ind* (1876) 181 They talked.. Of divers local matters, acting, racing, and shikar. 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties,* etc. *To Unknown Goddess* 2 A victim of crafty and cautious shikar.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1872 E. BRADDON *Life India* v, 181 He is free to spend his days in the saddle or on the shikar ground. 1883 LD. SALTOUN *Scraps* II. 175 A pair of light cord or dungaree breeches, and long yellow sambur-skin boots, complete the shikar costume. *Ibid.* 241 Followed by my shikar-cart. 1896 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village T.* 4 About a dozen shikar parties have been got up for his destruction. *Ibid.* 72 You may have the shikar camel.

Shikar (ʃikā·r), *v.* [f. prec.]

a. *intr.* To hunt animals for sport.

1872 'ALIPH CHEEM' (Yeldham) *Lays of Ind* (1876) 155 You may divert your mind with much shikarring. 1905 GLASFURD *Rifle in Ind. Jungle* 344 The more or less hilly country in which the writer has shikar'd.

b. *trans.* To hunt (an animal). Also *transf.*

1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 58 My camel was very 'musty', and I involuntarily 'shikarred' three unfortunate individuals whom we met on the road, to their great terror. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 22 Dec. 808/2 A pretty green lizard used to come every forenoon, shikarring ants and other insects.

Shikaree (ʃikā·rī). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **shecarrie, shikkaree,** -ie, **shikarry,** -i(e, **shikari(e, shickaree, shekary, shekarree,** -y. [Urdū (from Pers.) شكارى *shikāri,* f. *shikār*: see SHIKAR *sb.*] A hunter or sportsman. **a.** 'A native expert, who either brings in game on his own account, or accompanies European sportsmen as guide or aid' (Yule).

1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 25 Shecarries are generally Hindoos of a low cast. 1832 MUNDY *Pen & Pencil Sk.* I. 119 We got information from some shikkaree (native hunters). 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Naturalist India* 233 My servants and shickaree were employed in stretching bear-skins. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 101 The shikari and I entered the jungle in pursuit.

b. Applied to a European sportsman.

1860 (*title*), The Spear and the Rifle; or, Recollections of Sport in India. By an Old Shekarree [H. A. Leveson]. 1892 H. M. CHICHESTER in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIX. 116/1 His [Jacob's] prowess as a shikarry is perpetuated in native verse. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* App. I. 330 The whole country abounds in game, and there cannot be lack of sport and trophies for the keen shikari.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1887 FIRE-COOKSON *Tiger Shooting* 17 A native merchant in Dehra had a good shikarie or hunting-elephant. 1900 *Absent-minded War* 168 There is a colour known to Indian sportsmen as shikarri mixture, a sort of greenish-grey, which is practically invisible in the jungle or when working among trees.

‖ **Shikho** (ʃi·kou), *sb.* Also **shiko.** [Burmese *shi-hko.*] The posture of prostration with joined hands and bowed head assumed by a Burmese in presence of a superior, or before an object of reverence or worship.

1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s. v., The envoy and his party sat on a carpet, but the attitude had no analogy whatever to that of *shikho.*

‖ **Shikho,** *v.* Also **shekho, shiko.** [f. prec.] *intr.* To assume the posture of 'shikho'.

1858 YULE *Narr. Mission to Ava* iv. 82 They..dropt on their knees and *shikhoed* towards the palace. 1882 'SHWAY YOE' *Burman* II. 206 Another ceremony is that of shekhoing to the spire, the external emblem of the throne. 1890 *Times* 21 Jan. 4/3 The Burmese merely shikoed, by placing their hands on their foreheads and bending forward.

Shikkaree, -ie, -y, variant forms of SHIKAREE.

‖ **Shikra** (ʃi·krā). Also **shikrah.** [Urdū (from Pers.) شكرة *shikra.*] A small Indian hawk, *Astur badius,* sometimes used in falconry.

1839 JERDON in *Madras Jrnl. Lit. & Sci.* X. 83 *Accipiter dukhunensis,* Sykes..*Chiquera* or *Shikra* H.; the male *chipka.*—Common sparrow-hawk. *Ibid.*, The Shikra is very commonly reclaimed. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* ii. 15 The Shikrah and her tiercel the Chipak are our common English sparrow-hawks. 1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* iv. 157 *Astur badius,* the Shikra,..is blue-grey [etc.].

Shilala, variant of SHILLELAGH.

† **Shi·lboard.** *Obs.* In 5 **s(c)hilbord.** [The first element is doubtful; cf. SHIELDBOARD.] Meaning uncertain: the conjecture in quot. 1837 seems unlikely, as a plural would be expected. Also in Comb. *shilboard-clog.*

1450–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 241 Rob. Sawer pro sarracione 1 shilbordclogge et aliarum bordarum pro molendino de Milneburne. 1476–7 in *Finchale Priory Acc.* (Surtees) p. cccxxxvij, Et sarratoribus pro le shilbord molendini de Coxhowe..xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}. 1477–8 *Ibid.* p. cccxl, Et sarratoribus pro le schilbord et in aliis necessariis x^{s}. [1837 G. JACKSON *Ibid.* Gloss., Shilboards are the boards or external radii fixed to the rim of an undershot water wheel. 1902 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) Gloss., *Shilbordclogge...* Perhaps a shilboard clog is a log of wood suitable for sawing up into shilboards.]

Shild(e, obs. forms of SHIELD.

Shildre, shildur, obs. forms of SHOULDER *sb.*

† **Shi·ldy,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **scyldiz,** 2 **scel-diz, sculdiz, sculdi,** 3 **schuldi,** (in comb.) **-shildiz.** [OE. *scyldig* = OFris. *skeldech, -ich* (WFris. *skildich,* NFris. *skiljeg*), MDu. *sculdech* (Du. *schuldig*), OS. *skuldig* (MLG. *schuldich*), OHG. *sculdic, -ic* (MHG. *schuldic, -ig,* etc., G. *schuldig*), ON. *skyldug-r, skuldug-r* (Norw. *skuldug,* Sw., Da. *skyldig*), f. OTeut. **skuldi-, skuldō* fem. debt, guilt, represented by OE. *scyld,* OS. *sculd,* Du. *schuld,* OHG. *sculd, sculda* (MHG. *schult, schulde,* mod.G. *schuld*), ON. *skuld*: f. root **skal-*: **skul-* to owe: see SHALL *v.*] Guilty.

Beowulf 1683 Morðres scyldiz. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC in *Lamb. Hom.* 301 Se biþ eall swa scyldiz [*c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 sculdiz] se þe yfel geþafaþ swa swa þe oðer hyt deð. [*c* 1200 ORMIN 18317 A mann Daȝþshildiȝ unnderr sinne.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 Gulche hit ut ine schrifte, utterliche, ase heo hit dude, þeo þet iveleð hire schuldi. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2296 Þah þu beo schuldi þe ane of alle clane.

Shilela, -agh, -ah, var. ff. SHILLELAGH.

Shilfa (ʃi·lfa). *Sc.* Also 7 **shoulfall,** 9 **shelfa, shilfy,** etc. [Etymology unknown.] The chaffinch.

1684 SIBBALD *Scotia Illustr.* II. II. 18 Fringilla, nostratibus *Snowfleck & Shoulfall.* 1792 in *Rutherfurd's Border Almanac 1878* 35 A shilfa's (or chaffinch) nest. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 47 The shelfa's short bright note.

Shill (ʃil), *a.* and *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **scyl,** 3 **sille,** 3–5 **schille, schulle,** 4–5 **shyl, shille, schyll(e, shylle, shulle,** 4–6 **schil(l,** 5–6 **shyll, shil,** 4–7 **shill.** [ME. *schille* (2 syll.), app. repr. OE. **scielle,* a parallel form of **sciell* (late WS. *scyl,* occurring only once); corresp. to MIG. *schel, schelle* sonorous, quick in movement, luminous, early mod.Du. *schelle* (now *schel*) shrill, ON. *skjall-r* sonorous, resounding; f. OTeut. **skell-*: see SHILL *v.*[1]]

A. *adj.* Sonorous, resonant, shrill.

a 1000 *Riming Poem* 27 (Gr.) Scyl was hearpe, hlude hlynede. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 572 Mirie ȝe singeð ðis mere, and haueð manie stefnes, manie and sille. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 142 Heo song so lude & so scharpe, Ryht so me gruide schille harpe. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6069 A schille horn þai gun blawe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun Pr. T.* 575 Certes, he lakke Straw, and his meynee Ne made neuere shoutes half so shille. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d iij, That thay [the hawk's bells] be sonowre and well sowndyng and shil. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 516 Berdis schoutit in schaw, with thair schill notis. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 46 So schill in sorrowe was hir sang, That throwe hir voce the roches rang. 1598 MERES *Pallad. Tam.* 276 As our breath doth make a shiller sound being sent through the narrow channell of a Trumpet then if it be diffused abroad into the open aire. 1885 W. H. SMITH *Walks in Weardale* (ed. 2) 165 *Shill,* shrill. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorks. Folk-Talk* 367 *Shill, Shilly* adj. This word is commonly applied to a high wind...Its meaning..is clearly 'noisy', 'shrill'.

B. *adv.* Sonorously, resonantly, shrilly.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1656 Heo..song so schille & so brihte, þat fur & neor me hit i-herde. *a* 1300 *Leg. Gregory* 879 Þe winde blewe schille and loude. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 46 Prout of my faire fetours and for ich songe shulle. *a* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 561 Ponder dyned shille. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 446/1 Schylle, and scharpe, *acute, aspere, sonore.* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. 2 Ane ȝoung King I hard schoutand schill. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 64 The Men..speak rattling in the Throat, and gross; the Women shiller and lower. 1781 BURNS *My Nanie, O* ii, The westlin wind blaws loud an' shill.

Hence **Shi·lly** *adv.*, **Shi·llness.**

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 929 Þen schrikis schilli [*Dublin* shilly] all þe schalkis. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d iij, Thay [Dutch bells] be..sonowre of Ryngyng in shilnes. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Sonoritas,* a shyllenesse, or lowdenesse.

Shill, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **scyllan,** 3–4 **schill(e, shille,** 4 **schull(e,** 9 **shill.** [OE. **sciellan* (late WS. *scyllan*), prob. a str. vb. = OHG. *scellan* to resound (MHG. *schellen*; mod.G. only in pa. pple. *verschollen* having ceased to resound, hence forgotten), ON. *skjalla* to rattle, f. OTeut. **skell-* (: **skall-* : **skull-*), whence OHG. *scella* fem. (mod.G. *schelle*) bell, OHG. *scal* masc. (mod.G. *schall*) loud sound; see also SHILL *a.*] *intr.* To resound; to sound loudly.

c 1000 in Wr.-Wülcker 215/15 *Crepitat, i. resonat,* scylþ, cyrmþ, rascetteþ. *c* 1300 *K. Horn* (Laud MS.) 220 And þoruuth eche toune Horn him shilleþ soune. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 7286 He grad & ȝelled swiþe loude, þat it schilled into þe cloude. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 631 Hure strokes fulle so styþ & sare þay schulde so doþ þe ponder. 1898 BLAKEBOROUGH *Wit, Char.,* etc. *N. Riding* 443 *Skill* v...3. [Of the wind] To make a noise something between a howl and a whistle.

Hence **Shi·lling** *ppl. a.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 29 'Cum', quoð þe culure wið schillinde stefne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 331 He..despisede þe smokynge and schillynge speche of mysbyleved men. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* (E.E.T.S.) 528 A schillande schout.

Shill (ʃil), *v.*[2] Now *dial.* Forms: 1 **scylian,** 4 **schille,** 5 **schyllyn,** 7 **shel,** 7–9 **sheal, shill.** [OE. *scylian,* **scielian,* ad. or cogn. w. ON. *skilja,* whence SKILL *v.*

App. distinct from *shill* v. to shell, husk: see SHELL *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To separate. *Obs.*

1049 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C), On þyson ylcan geare Eadweard cing scylode .ix. scypa of male. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 152 Our king, That wic men fra god sal schille. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 446/1 Schyllyn owte, or cullyn owte fro sundyr, *segrego*. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 20 If there bee any sheepe that beginne to ragge..yow are to make the sheapheard shill them out. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. s. v., To sever sheep is to shill them. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2).

2. To curdle (milk). Also *intr.*, to become curdled.

1691 RAY *N. C. Words* s. v., To *Sheal* Milk is to curdle it, to separate the parts of it. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. *Helowe-wall*, In the North to *shel* or *sheal* milk is to curdle it. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. s. v., Turning a small quantity of milk into curds and whey is called shilling it. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., To Sheal or Shill*, to sour milk for curds by the usual process. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Shill*, v. a. and v. n. to curdle; to scum.

Shill, Sc. and north. variant of CHILL *a.*

1599 A. HUME *Hymnes* ii. 108 The shill and freesing frosts. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Shill*, a weather term—sharply cold.

Shillat, variant of SHILLET.

Shillelagh (ʃilē·lă, -ā·li). Forms: (7 **Shelela**), 8 **shelaly, shillaley**, 8-9 **shillela**, 6 **shilala, shillala**(h, **shilela**(h, **-elagh, shillely, -aly, shilloalah**, 8- **shillelah**, 9- **shillelagh**. [The name of a barony and village in Co. Wicklow.] An Irish cudgel of blackthorn or oak.

[1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 39 The River Slane..with that noble great and good Wood called Shelela. 1773 *Batchelor* No. 27 (ed. 2) 183 Shillela's knotted cudgels fall.] 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 36 'By Jes-s, and that's mine!' exclaim'd I, grasping my shelaly. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Shillaley*, an oaken sapling, or cudgel, (Irish) from a wood of that name famous for its oaks. *c* 1800 ? LYSAGHT *Song*, '*The Sprig of Shillelah*', With his sprig of Shillelah and shamrock so green! 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sketches* I. 74 He bore a shillelagh, the growth of his own estate. 1834 LOVER *Leg. & Stor. Irel.* Ser. II. 297 He bowlted into the cabin wid a murtherin' shillely in his fist. 1862 BORROW *Wales* II. ix. 91 His hat in one hand and his shillealah in the other.

Shi·llet. *s. w. dial.* Also **shillot, -at, shillett, shellét, -at, shilt.** [Perh. f. SHEEL *v.*; the word may go back to an OE. **sciełet.*] = SHALE *sb.*[2] Also *attrib.*

1777 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, Shellet. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 11 Here the soil is of a good depth upon the shillot. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 359/2 The earthy slates ..were interspersed with blue shillat slates. 1859 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiii. (ed. 3) 344 The shillat of Cornwall. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xxiii, Shilt and shingle glitter on the bare tops above. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Shillet*,..the disintegrated top layer of the Devonian clay slate so common in West Somerset and North Devon. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Isl.* 20 He..gathered from the road a handful of loose shillett.

Hence **Shi·llety** *a.* (also *shillotty, shellety*, etc.), consisting of shillet.

1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 24 A tender loam of a dark grey cast on a shillotty understratum. 1830 JAS. SAVAGE *Hist. Carhampton* 209 The soil is..a white rag, or as it is here called, a *shellety* soil. 1887 J. W. FORTESCUE *Staghunting Exmoor* 181 Our hind has taken advantage of the shillety ground to double about a good deal.

Shillibeer (ʃi·libī·ər). Also **shellibere, -beere.** [Named after George *Shillibeer*, coach-proprietor (1797–1866).] **a.** A name given to the omnibus for some time after its introduction into London by Shillibeer in 1829. **b.** A vehicle containing a mourning-carriage and hearse combined, patented by Shillibeer.

c 1835 *Song* in *Ludgate* (1897) Feb. 445 You can come to no harm in the safe Shillibeer. 1865 *Chamb. Encycl.* VII. 72/2 (s. v. *Omnibus*) Shillibeer's conveyances, which for some time afterwards were known as *shillibeers* (an epithet still in common use in New York), were of larger size than the French ones, carrying 22 passengers inside, and were drawn by three horses abreast. 1894 *Hereford Times* 28 July 5/3 Washington Cars and Shelliberes for Undertakers.

Shilling (ʃi·liŋ). Forms: 1 **scilling, scylling, (-inge)**, 3 **scillinge**, 3-6 **schillinge**, 4 **ssylyng**, 4-5 **schillyng**(e, **schelyng**(e, **shulleng**(e, **schullyng**(e, 4-6 **schiling, shill-, shyllyng**(e, **-inge, silling**, 4-7 **schilling**, 5 **schyllynge, shylynge, schilenge, silyn**, 5-6 **sheling, -yng**(e, **shellyng**(e, 6 **scheling**(e, **schillengge, shealinge, shyllyn, syllyng**, 4- **shilling.** [Common Teut.: OE. *scilling* masc. = OFris. *skilling, skilleng, schilling*, MDu. *schellingh* (Du. *schelling*), OS. *scilling* (MLG. *schillink, schildink*, mod.LG. *schillink, schilling*), OHG. *scilling, skillink, schilling* (MHG., G. *schilling*), ON. *skilling-r* (Icel. also *skildingr*, Sw., Da. *skilling*), Goth. *skilliggs*:—OTeut. **skillingo-z.* Adopted in OSlav. as *skilęgŭ*, in Sp., Pr., Fr. as *escalin* (13th c. F. *eskallin*, mod.F. also *schelling*), It. *scellino.*

The Teut. word is referred by some etymologists to the root **skell-* to resound, ring (see SHILL *a.* and *v.*[1]). Others assign it to the root **skel-* to divide (whence SKILL *v.*, SHALE *sb.*, SHELL *sb.*, etc.); some have conjectured that the word originally denoted one of the segments of fixed weight into which an armlet of gold or silver was divided, so that they might be detached for use as money. In the bilingual documents of the 6th century, Goth. *skilliggs* corresponds to the L. SOLIDUS; in mediæval Germany the Teut. and the Latin word were commonly used to render each other, but in England the correspondence appears to have been only occasionally recognized until Norman times.

The value of the 'shilling' in continental Teut. countries has varied greatly; its relation to the penny and the pound has also varied, though a widely accepted scale was 1 pound or *libra* = 20 shillings or *solidi* = 240 pennies or *denarii*. See SCHELLING, SCHILLING, SKILLING[2].]

1. An English money of account, since the Norman Conquest of the value of 12 pence or $\frac{1}{20}$ of a pound sterling. Abbreviated s. (= L. *solidus*: see SOLIDUS[1]), formerly also sh., shil.; otherwise denoted by the sign /- after the numeral.

Before the Norman Conquest the value of the shilling varied in different times and places. It was 5 pence in Wessex and 4 pence in Mercia; the shilling of 12 pence mentioned in two passages *c* 1000 may refer to the continental *solidus.*

c 900 *Laws of Ine* § 2 (Liebermann) 90 Cild binnan ðritegum nihta sie gefulwad. Gif hit swa ne sie, xxx scill. gebete. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* l. (Z.) 296 Fif penegas gemaciað æenne scylling. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7870 To eche chirche of þe lond vif ssillinges me ber. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 146 If any freie were founde þere Ich 3if þe fyue shillynges. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xi. 34 That euery man þat were blinde, shuld haue an C^s. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 3/8 For to lerne rekene By poundes, by shelynges, by pens. 1556 in W. Kelly *Notices Illustr. Drama* (1865) 194 For ix yards of Clothe at fyue shyllyns the yarde fo.' the Weyts gownes xxxvj^s. 1613 TAPP *Pathw. Knowl.* 21 Then 3. shillings from 20. shil. leaues 17. shillings. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 27 May, Afterwards to ninepins, where I won a shilling. 1856 *Trnl. Soc. Arts* IV. 361/1 This would be all very well were he to get a shilling's worth for a shilling. 1881 CROWEST *Phases Mus. Eng.* 148 One tradesman could well afford to sell at one penny or so less in the shilling.

b. In Scotland, Ireland, America, etc.

Through gradual debasement of the coinage the shilling Scots, by the 17th c., was worth only 1d. English.

1462 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 313 They to les a honderyt schelynges. 1488-91 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 167 Hay nobillis gevin for thretty tua schillingis the pece. 1543 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 413 To the Kepere of the Tolsell cloke of Dublin [thirty] five sillings. 1550 *Registr. Aberdon.* (Maitland Club) I. 450 Payand heirfor 3eirlie allevin schelingis aucht penneis. 1712 *Mus. Thoresby.* (1713) 389 The Proportion betwixt the English and Scotch Pennies, Shillings and Pounds, was then (10 Eliz.) just as one to six, but before he [James I] came into England, it was just doubled; so that the English Penny was exactly the Scotch Shilling, our Twentypence their Pound. 1891 *Century Dict.* s. v., Reckoning by the shilling is still not uncommon in some parts of the United States, especially in rural New England.

c. *A shilling great, a shilling of groats*: see GREAT *a.* 8 e, GROAT 1.

1593 in *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) I. 408 Tuentie schillingis greitt ilk barrell beir.

d. unchanged in plural. (Now *vulgar.*)

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 126 (Camb. MS.) And for his nigtes gestinge He 3af his oste an hundred schillinge. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 141 The beggar..sald this corn igain him to, And toc thar for fif schilling. 14.. *Emare* 524 She 3af hym for þat tydynge A robe and fowrty shylynge. 1521–2 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 15 To gife four schilling yeirly..to the dekin of the maltmen. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 263 Item, for each Mile..there shall be paid to him a further Sum of six Shilling.

e. Used in emphatic or rhetorical statements, where one wishes to be understood as deliberately reckoning or accounting for every item, however small, of a given sum or expense.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 657/1 This exclusive Privilege cannot be taken from either of them, till every Shilling due to them by the Publick be paid off. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. i, He protested..he would pay away every shilling he was worth, rather than witness such injustice. 1815 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* (1838) XII. 453, I will not engage to pay one shilling more than the expenses really incurred by Hanover. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. 9 Every shilling spent in the house did its full twelve pennies' worth of work.

2. A silver coin of the value of 12 pence. First issued by Henry VII, in 1503.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1533) 233 In the forenamed parlyament [of 1504] was ordeyned a new coyne of syluer, as grotes, half grotes, & shyllynges with half faces. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 35 We haue nowe a prety litle shilling, in dede a very pretye one. 1639 O. WOOD *Alph. Bk. Secrets* 39 Take so much of this as will lie on a shilling in Anniseed-water fasting. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 688 Still Amorous, and fond, and Billing, Like Philip and Mary on a Shilling. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 144 One quarter of a grain was sufficient to produce a good blister as large as a shilling. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ii, Two new shillings in his breeches-pockets.

b. With defining word indicating a particular coinage.

1699 NICOLSON *Eng. Hist. Libr.* III. 313 Elizabeth..caus'd indeed some Irish Shillings (call'd Harpers..) to be made of a baser kind than the English, so that they usually pass'd for Ninepence here. 1712 *Mus. Thoresby.* (1713) 365 The Portcluse Shilling [see PORTCULLIS *sb.* 3 b]. 1715 S. SEWALL *Diary* 12 Sept. (1882) III. 56 Gave Mr. Short's daughter a New-England Shilling. 1764 *Mus. Thoresby.* 13 [LOT] 201, Lord Baltimore's Shilling (a Proof Six-pence in Copper) and 3 New England Shillings. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Shilling*, the name given in the State of New York, to the Spanish real; in the neighbouring States it is frequently called a York shilling.

c. *Half-shilling, quarter-shilling*, Tudor coins of the value of 6d. and 3d. respectively.

1561 *Procl. Base Moneys* 15 Nov., There shalbe immediatly coyned in fine sterlyng moneys, halfe shyllynges of six pence, quarter shyllynges of three pence the peece, and a halfe peece thereof called three halfpence. 1695 LOWNDES *Ess. Amend. Silver Coins* 50 Half-shillings, Groats, Quarter-Shillings, Half-Groats.

d. *Little shilling*, Cobbett's name for a proposed silver shilling of considerably reduced intrinsic value. Hence used by Macaulay in reference to a similar proposal in 1695.

1826 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 7 Oct. 94/2 This city [Worcester], or this neighbourhood, at least, being the birthplace of what I have called, the 'Little-Shilling Project', and Messrs. Atwood and Spooner being the originators of the project. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 640 Montague, after defeating..those who were for the little shilling.

†**3. a.** Used, after L. *solidus*, as a denomination of weight = $\frac{1}{240}$ of a pound. (Cf. SOLID *sb.*[2]) **b.** *Sc.* The weight of twelve silver pennies. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 240 Genim of ðysse wyrte petroselinæ swyþe smæl dust, anes scillinges gewihte. *a* 1400 in *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1844) I. 673 þe pund in King Dauidis dayis weyit xxv. schillingis. Now þe pund aw to wey in siluer xxvi schillingis and iij sterling penijs. 1543 tr. *Stat. Bread & Ale* 51 *Hen. III*, § 1 When a quarter of wheate is solde for .xii.d. then wastell bread of a ferthynge shall way .vi. li. and .xvi. s. [orig. *sex libras et sexdecim solidos*]. 1596 *Recorde's Grounde of Arts* 319 Therefore here by a shilling you must vnderstand $\frac{1}{20}$ of a pound weight.

†**4.** Used to render or represent the names of various foreign moneys. *Obs.*

Double shilling, a Dutch florin or guilder.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 15 Ða gesetton him ðritiih scillinga [Vulg. *triginta argenteos*]. *Ibid.* Luke xv. 9 Forðon ic fand þæt scilling [Vulg. *dragmam*] dæt ic forleas. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxi. 32 Selle þam hlaforde þritig scillinga seolfres [Vulg. *triginta siclos argenti domino dabit*]. *c* 1050 in Wr.-Wülcker 460/17 *Obelus*, scilling. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* ibid. 183/21 *Nummisma*, scylling. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 Two hundred sicles [*v.r.* schillinges] of seolure. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6722 Thritti schilling o siluer again Sal man giue þe lord to mend [Exod. xxi. 32]. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 140 Each [of the officers] gave me a double Shilling. 1753 [see SCHILLING]. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iv. I. 32 The French sou or shilling appears upon different occasions to have contained five, twelve, twenty, forty, and forty-eight pennies.

5. In various proverbial expressions (see quots.).

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. v. (1867) 54 He maketh his marts with marchantis likely, To bryng a shillyng to .ix. pens quickely. [Cf. NOBLE *sb.*[1] 2 b.] 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* I. vii. 32 Thus the Cardinal only changeth the Popes shilling into Twelve-pence. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. x, He will come back again, like the ill shilling—he is not the sort of gear that tynes. 1826 — *Woodstock* x, Hark ye, good fellow,..I will bestow on thee a shilling wet and a shilling dry if thou wilt go back with me.

b. *To cut off with a shilling*: see CUT *v.* 55 i.

1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* IV. iii. 43 When I die, I'll leave him the Fee-Simple of a Rope and a Shilling.

1762 COLMAN *Mus. Lady* II. 27 I'll disinherit him—I won't leave him a groat—I'll cut him off with a shilling.

c. *To take the shilling, the King's* or (in the reign of Victoria) *Queen's shilling*: to enlist as a soldier by accepting a shilling from a recruiting officer (a practice now disused).

1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 27 Mar. (O.H.S) II. 2 He did take a shilling, but not with any intent of listing. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. v, One fellow was jilted by his mistress, and took the shilling in despair. 1886 FARJEON *Three Times Tried* I, I took the Queen's shilling, and became a soldier. 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 8/1 A contingent of Volunteer Engineers was sworn in for service in South Africa. Each man was presented..with the King's shilling.

†**d.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, The *Shillings*. A phrase in familiar use among army brokers, to express a certain profit or per centage which they gain in the sale, purchase, and exchange of commissions.

6. *attrib.*, with the sense 'of the price or value of a shilling', 'for which a shilling is charged or is due', as *shilling gallery, ordinary, places, points* (in a game, hence *shilling whist*, etc.), *seats*; **shilling dreadful** or **shocker**, a short sensational novel, published at a shilling.

1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 638/1 Mr. R. L. Stevenson is writing another '*shilling dreadful'. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. iii, I heard my varlet of a guide as loud with his blackguard jokes in the kitchen, as a footman in the *shilling gallery. 1780 *Mirror* No. 91 Their former dinners with him at a *shilling ordinary. 1857 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* III. xi, The *shilling places were packed in half an hour. 1854 GUNNING *Remin. Camb.* I. 22 We played *shilling points, and occasionally half-a-crown was betted on the rubber. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 July 6/2 Given plenty of sensational incident and a certain coherency of plot, and you have all that is necessary to make a '*shilling shocker'. 1893 VIZETTELLY *Glances back* I. v. 117 No shilling shockers..to amuse us..during our uncomfortable journey. 1760 MURPHY *Way to keep Him* I. (end), Nobody plays *shilling-whist now.

7. With prefixed numerals, forming adjectives of price or value. Also in phrases denoting rate of payment (as 'a shilling an hour'), used *attrib.*

In the attributive use the 's' of the plural is regularly dropped; for a contrary instance see quot. 1683.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 198 The xxx schilling peice. 1653 *Ordin. Contin. Excise* 17 Mar. 107 For every Barrel of six shilling Beer or Ale. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xiii. 340 Let your Drink at Meals be no stronger than nine shillings Beer. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. i, A fellow that has but a groat in his pocket, may have a stomach capable of a ten-shilling ordinary. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth, Chron. Canong.* Introd., Prepared and sold..in five shilling and ten shilling bottles. 1853 *Punch* XXIV. 129/1 It did one good to hear him wither a 'super's' his manner of rolling his words at the poor trembling

shilling-a-night wretch. 1866 E. YATES *Land at Last* I. x. 194 A model..one of the usual shilling-an-hour victims.

Shillingless (ʃi·liŋlés), *a.* [-LESS.] Not having a shilling; being without (even) a shilling. 1797 COLERIDGE *Lett. to Estlin* 41 (*Philobiblon Soc. Misc.* XV), At present I am almost shillingless. 1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) I. 342 He told us that the bill was not yet due...As I was almost shillingless, Mr. — now offered to cash it for me.

Shillingsworth (ʃi·liŋzwəɹþ). Formerly **shillingworth.** [WORTH *sb.* The form *shillingworth* (cf. *pennyworth*) is now rare. In the current form the *s* is the sign of the possessive (whether sing. or pl.).] An amount or quantity which is or may be bought for a shilling; as much as is worth a shilling or a (specified) number of shillings.

a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B.* 520 lf. 31 b, Þat non ne sal ben i don ..in to ani Iurees Þat hath lasse Þan a Hundred sillingworth of londe. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 612/37 *Solidatus*, a shyllyngworth. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 87/26, iiij. shillyngworth of Cakys [*quattuor solidatas artocoporum*]. *Ibid.* 158, ij. shelynge worthe of rent..yerly to be payde att whytsontyde. 1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 2 Item componit..for the resignacione of a hundreth schilling worth of land callit the Stanly. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 528 For a shilling-worth of service a shilling-worth of gratitude is naturally paid. 1857 W. SMITH *Thorndale* IV. ii. 267 My Silver Shilling represents..all possible shillingworths of everything on earth.

1840 Col. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 175 A few shillingsworth of damage to gear, etc. 1905 *Athenæum* 8 Apr. 432/3 'School-room Humour'..is a capital shillingsworth.

Shilloo (ʃilū·). *Anglo-Irish.* A loud shouting or outcry. Hence **Shilloo·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* ix, 'What are you shouting there for?' said the traveller; 'cawn't you wing'. 'Oh, they understand the *shilloo* as well, sir'. *Ibid.* xxxvi, There was a regular shilloo in the house when the thing was found out. 1845 Mrs. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* xi. 91 They'll keep such a shillooing through the country about it.

Shillot, variant of SHILLET.

Shilly (ʃi·li). *north.* Also **shillow, shilla, shelly, shulla,** etc. [? Connected with SHILLET.

Manx has *shillee* 'a mass or assemblage of thin slate, or bits of thin stone' (Cregean), 'a gravelly beach' (Kelly); but the word may be an importation from dialectal English.] Gravel, shingle; (with *pl.*) a pebble, small stone.

1675 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 307 Every shipp which shall discharge any shilly or stone ballast southwards of the shilly path in this river shall forfeit ten shillings. 1837 THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* 246 A beach of 'shingle or shulla', the principal portion of which falls from the cliffs. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Shilla*, the loose stones on the sea-beach, the stony sea-beach. 1873 T. E. BROWN *Betsy Lee* 24 A stream ran..down the glen, And soaked through the shilly, and out to the bay. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss., Shillies, Shilla, Shellies*, shore-gravel. 1901 THEODORA W. WILSON *T'Bacca Queen* xxviii. 261 She turned from the lamp-lighted road on to the wide strand of shillow.

Shilly-shally (ʃi·liʃæ·li), *adv. phr., a., sb.* [At first written *shill I, shall I*, altered form of *shall I, shall I*: see SHALL *v.* B. 7 a (*d*). For the vowel-alteration cf. *dilly-dally, wishy-washy.*]

A. *To stand shill I, shall I*: to vacillate, to be irresolute or undecided. Also *to go shill-I shall-I, to stand at shilly-shally.*

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xv. 47, I don't stand shill I, shall I, then; if I say't, I'll do't. 1703 STEELE *Tender Husb.* III. (1705) 34 I'm for marrying her at once—Why should I stand shilly-shally, like a Country Bumpkin? 1709 W. KING *Eagle & Robin* 92 Bob did not shill-I shall-I go, Nor said one word of friend or foe; But flirting at him made a blow. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Fatal Marksman* Wks. 1859 XII. 199, I see no good that comes of standing shilly-shally. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. ii, Don't stand there shilly-shally. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 232 The simpleton who stands..At shilly-shally, may he knock or no At his own door.

B. *adj.* Vacillating, irresolute, undecided.

1734 CHESTERF. in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 95 We were mighty prudent and shilly shally whether to stay or go. 1743 Mrs. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 208, I am shilly-shally about it in my own mind. 1792 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 470, I had heard him say that this constitution was a shilly-shally thing, of mere milk and water, which would not last. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. lxv. (1878) 363 I'm not going to be stopped by any shilly-shally nonsense. 1886 GOSCHEN in A. D. Elliot *Life* (1911) II. 9 If Gladstone is very shilly shally about the Legislative Union.

C. *sb.* **1.** Vacillation, irresolution.

1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 355 Mr. Muckworm.. conceived marriages should be driven like bargains without shilly shally. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* v. Wks. 1854 III. 10 She lost not one of her forty-five minutes in picking and choosing. No shilly-shally in Kate. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxv. 212 What I wished to point out to you was, that there can be no shilly-shally now.

2. A vacillating, irresolute person. *rare.*

1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shakesp.* Wks. 1853 II. 271/1 Among the girls in the country there are many such shilly-shallys, who give themselves sore eyes and sharp eye-water. 1883 SAINTSBURY *Dryden's Wks.* VI. 401 The queen [in *The Spanish Friar*] being both bloodthirsty and inconsequent, and Torrismond a vacillating shilly-shally.

Shi·lly-sha·lly, *v.* [f. prec. adv. phr.] **1.** *intr.* To vacillate, be irresolute or undecided.

1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. iii, So I suppose he'll shilly-shally till somebody else will cry snap, and take her. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoby's Lect.* ix, This Bruce had been for a long time shilly-shallying as to the side he should take. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 441 To shilly-shally on the matter, to act in one way today and in a different way tomorrow.

2. *trans.* To show indecision in one's dealings with. *? nonce-use.*

1864 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1882) III. 152 If you go mystifying and shillyshallying them [*sc.* noncomformists].

¶ Occas. analysed into two verbs, 'shilly' and 'shally': see quots.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. 203 It would be all idleness to go on shillying-shallying with her. 1891 *Daily News* 3 June 2/2 Sir William made the statement..that L. had shillied and shallied, and had then said 'I saw something'.

Hence **Shi·lly-sha·llying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Profess.* i, There shall be no shilly-shallying work here. 1843 — *Bluebeard's Ghost* in *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 424/2 Make up your mind what you will ask him, for ghosts will stand no shilly-shallying. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* I. 120 If it hadn't been for my wretched shilly-shallying ways, I shouldn't have to write to him at all.

Shi·lly-sha·llyer. [f. prec. vb. + -ER 1.] One who shilly-shallies.

1832 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 697 Silly shallow shilly-shallyers. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CV. (1848) 243 He was no shillishallier. 1848 THACKERAY *Contrib. 'Punch'* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 187 Shilly-shallyers are cowards.

Shilment, -mont: see SHELVEMENT.

Shilpit (ʃi·lpit), *a. Sc.* Also **shilpet, shelpit.** [Etymology unknown; cf. SHIRPIT.

Sc. dialects have also *shilpy* in the same sense, and *shilp* 'a pale sickly girl' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).]

1. Of persons: Pale and sickly-looking; weak, feeble, puny.

1813 PICKEN *Poems* I. 79 (E.D.D.) There Care nae shilpit face can shaw. 1818 Miss FERRIER *Marriage* xxiv, The Laird, as he peered at her over his spectacles, pronounced her *to be but a shilpit thing.* 1820 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 23 Apr., Abstemiousness has made my brain but a shilpit concern for a Scotch sitting 'inter pocula'. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xxxiv. 230 My puir bit shilpit lassie.

2. Of liquor: Insipid, weak, thin.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, He pronounced the claret *shilpit*, and demanded brandy with great vociferation. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. xx, Sherry's but shilpit drink.

3. (See quot.)

1856 J. C. MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 725 *Shilpit* (Scot.), applied to ill-filled ears of corn.

Shilt, var. SHILLET. **Shily,** obs. var. SHYLY.

Shim (ʃim), *sb.*1 Also 7 **shimm(e.** [Represents formally OE. *scima* shadow, gloom.

Cognate forms are OS. *scimo* shade, WFris. *skim*, NFris. *shemm*, MLG. *schême* shade, twilight, ghost, MDu. *schem, schim, schême* shade, shadow, ghost, shimmer, shine (Du. *schim* shadow, phantom), MHG. *scheme* ghost (G. *schemen*), ON. *skime* or *skíme* gleam, *skíma* glimmer; also OE. *scíma* brightness, light, OS., OHG. *scîmo*, Goth. *skeima*; f. Teut. root *skī-*, for which see SHINE *v.*]

1. A streak of white on a horse's face. *dial.*

Cf. SHIMMED.

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 23 Some commend the shimme or rase downe the face. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2459/4 A bright Chesnut Gelding,..a Shim [*printed* Shein] down his Face. 1705 *Ibid.* 4132/4 A Ring of white round each Ear, and a Shim down her Face. 1784 CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* iii. 173.

2. A faint or transient appearance; a glimpse.

a 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose's Prov. Gloss., Shim*, appearance, West. A transient view or first sight. 1853 W. D. COOPER *Gloss. Prov. Sussex* 73, I can't be sure it was a partridge, but I saw the shim of something going over the hedge.

Shim (ʃim), *sb.*2 *local.* Also 8 **sheim.** [Origin unascertained. It is doubtful whether all the following senses belong to one word.]

1. A piece of iron attached to an agricultural implement for scraping the surface of the soil.

1723 LEWIS *Hist. Tenet* 9 The furrows..being either howed with a large how, or cleared of weeds and rubbish by what they call a *Shim*. This is a flat piece of Iron, fixed at the end of a slight little plough beam drawn by one horse, and so made that it may be raised up or let down, as occasion serves. [1736 (ed. 2) 13 *reads*, A Shim or Brake-plough. This is a Piece of Iron, at the Bottom of two Cheeks with Holes in them, which are put thro' a Frame of Timber drawn with one Horse, and with Iron Pins is let up or down as there is Occasion.] 1808 BATCHELOR *Agric. Bedford* 178 A shim, or scraper, might be inserted in the harrow-frame, for cutting thistles and other weeds.

2. In full *shim-plough*: A kind of horse-hoe or shallow plough, used in Kent and elsewhere, for hoeing up weeds between rows of beans, hops, etc.

[1736: see sense 1.] 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Shim*, an horse-how. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. i. 56 (E.D.S.), The sheim or prong-plough. 1754 POCOCKE *Trav.* (Camden) II. 88 [In the Isle of Thanet] They have a particular way of cleaning the ground sown with beans, with a machine call'd a shim, with irons at such a distance, that two go between the rows, and turn up the earth on each side against the beans. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 33 Horse-hoed the intervals with a Berkshire shim, which cuts the surface, but turns no furrow. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 880 In the drill-sown lucern some recommend..the passing of a small shim between them. 1892 *Auctioneer's Catal. Farm Sale near Minster, Kent*, 148 Pop shim, 149 Iron single shim, 150 5 furrow corn shim.

3. A Dutch hoe.

1833 *Ridgemont Farm Rep.* 133 in *Husb.* (L.U.K.) III, The Dutch hoe, called in Holderness the 'shim'.

¶ **4.** Used by confusion for SKIM *sb.* (2 b).

So shim-coulter plough in some Dicts.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 470 When the land is of a stiff and lumpy..nature, it may..be necessary to have recourse to *shims*, in order to break down and separate the particles. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* (L.U.K.) I. 348 The shim, or skim, has also been affixed as an additional coulter..to a plough much in use in Oxfordshire. 1837 *Ibid.* II. 18 The skim-plough—or shim, as it is in some places called.

5. A thin slip, usually of metal, used to fill up a space between parts subject to wear, to align or adjust the level of rails, etc.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Shim..* (*Stone-working*). One of the plates in a jumper-hole to fill out a portion of the thickness not occupied by the wedges or feathers. 1885 WADDELL *Syst. Railroad Bridges Japan* 56 There are two different floor systems..: in the first of these the lower lateral rods pass through the wooden shims. 1887 J. ROSE *Key to Engines* 101 A Liner, Fit-Strip, Distance-Piece, or Shim..is a strip of metal placed between the joint faces of the brasses to hold them the proper distance apart.

6. *U.S.* An imperfect shingle of irregular thickness; also, an imperfect bucket-stave.

In recent U.S. Dicts.

† Shim, *a. Obs.* In 4 **schym.** [Related to OE. *scima, scíma*: see SHIM *sb.*1] Bright.

Cf. (Chesh., Shropsh.) *shim-white*, a clear bright white.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1077 Aboute Þat water arn tres ful schym, Þat twelue frytez of lyf con bere ful sone.

† Shim, *v.*1 *Obs.* [OE. *scímian*, ? also *scimian*, related to *scíma* (see SHIM *sb.*1): cf. OHG. *scîman*, MHG. *schimmen.*] *intr.* To shine.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 24 Scimande of heofnum, *corusans de sub cælo*. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxiv. (Z.) 138 *Mico*, ic scimige [*v.r.* scine]. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 55 (Bodl. MS.), Schiminde [*Royal MS.* schininde] hire nebscheaft schene as Þe sunne. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Wið schimmende ant scharp sweoid. *Ibid.* 44 Hire foster modres schep, Þe schimede ant schan. *a* 1240 [see SHIMMER *v.*1].

Shim, *v.*2 [f. SHIM *sb.*2]

1. *a. intr.* To use the shim for hoeing.

1792, etc. [see SHIMMING]. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 62 The last week in April, shimmed over the surface.

b. *trans.* To hoe (crops) with a shim.

1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 59 The Kentish method of shimming the stubbles of beans..is unknown in Suffolk. 1799 — *Agric. Linc.* 128 He..shims them with the expanding horse-hoe. 1833 *Ridgemont Farm Rep.* 138 in *Husb.* (L.U.K.) III, When the land is in good order, an able workman will shim nearly six roods a day.

2. 'To wedge up or fill out to a fair surface by inserting a thin wedge or piece of material' (*Century Dict.*). Cf. SHIMMER *sb.*2 and SHIMMING.

Shimiana, variant of SHAMIANA(H.

† Shimmed, *a. Obs.* In 5 **schymmid.** [app. f. SHIM *sb.*1 + -ED 2.] Dapple-grey.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 446/2 Schymmid, as hors, *scutilatus.*

Shimmer (ʃi·məɹ), *sb.*1 [f. SHIMMER *v.*1 Cf. LG. *schemmer*, NFris. *skimer*, G. *schimmer*, Sw. *skimmer.*] A shimmering light or glow; a subdued tremulous light.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi, Two silver lamps, fed with perfumed oil, diffused..a trembling twilight-seeming shimmer through the quiet apartment. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* xxv, The strange, wraith-like apparel..which, at this evening hour..gave out..a most ghostly shimmer through the shadow of my apartment. 1863 Miss BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* i, The first shimmer of the moonlight was silvery on the water. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 590 The papules ..having a wax-like shimmer.

trans. and *fig.* 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iii, A kind of childlike half-embarrassed shimmer of expression, on his fine vivid countenance. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.*, One man sees a spark or shimmer of the truth.

Shimmer (ʃi·məɹ), *sb.*2 *U.S.* [f. SHIM *v.*2 + -ER.] **a.** A workman who inserts shims in cabinet work, etc. **b.** = SHIM *sb.*2 5. (In recent U.S. Dicts.)

Shimmer (ʃi·məɹ), *v.*1 Forms: 1 **scymrian,** 3 **schimere,** 4 **schymere,** 4–5 **s(c)hemere,** 6 **shy-, shimer,** 6– **shimmer.** [late OE. *scymrian* = WFris. *skimerje*, NFris. *skimere* to shimmer, (M)LG., (M)Du. *schêmeren* to be shaded or shadowy, to glimmer, glitter, G. *schimmern*, Sw. *skimra*; related to SHIM *v.*1 Cf. the northern SKIMMER.] *intr.* To shine with a tremulous or flickering light; to gleam faintly. In early use also, to shine brightly, glisten.

a 1100 *Chrodegang's Rule* 41 in Napier *Contrib. O.E. Lexic.* (1906) 16 Soðlice Þa se dæzgredleoma beorhte scymrode, Þa Drihten..of helle aras. *c* 1230 [see SHIMMERING *ppl. a.*]. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 257 Al Þat hus schineð ant schimmeð [*v.r.* schimereð] of his leome. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 772 Hit [a castle] schemered & schon þurȝ Þe schyre okez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4974 Frut..Þat shemert as shire as any shene stonys. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 5 b, The Chrusopasse is a Stone of Ethiope, which in the day light shimmereth not. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. 82 Thee next day foloing lustring Aurora lay shymring, Her saffrond mattresse leauing to her bedfelo Tithon. 1623, 1655 [see SHIMMERING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*].

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xvii, Twinkling faint, and distant far, Shimmers through mist each planet star. 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* iv, Often your figure shimmers through my dreams. 1871 GREEN *Lett. to W. B. Dawkins* 29 Jan., Blue sea.. shimmering with colour. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xiii. 254 Distant islands shimmering in sun-litten haze. 1877 STOPFORD BROOKE *Fight of Faith* xxiv. 394 The [frozen] ponds..shimmer dark like polished steel.

Shimmer, *v.*2 [f. SHIMMER *sb.*2] = SHIM *v.*2 2.

1908 J. B. DAVIDSON & CHASE *Farm Mach.* 72 (Century Dict. Suppl.), A remedy for this [poor fitting of share and moldboard] is procured by shimmering the share up or down with small pieces of paste-board.

Shi·mmering, *vbl. sb.* [f. SHIMMER *v.*1 + -ING1. Cf. (M)LG. *schêmering*, MHG. *schemerung* twilight, G. *schimmerung* coruscation.] The action of the vb. SHIMMER.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 377 A litel shymeryng [*v.r.* schemeryng] of a light. 1623 BP. HALL *Gl. Impostor* Wks. (1625) 503 The..blinde man that thought he now saw a shimmering of the Sunne-beames. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 64 Looking toward the shore, I observed a sort of shimmering, as of the heated air above a stove. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* iii, Kissed into ripples by the shimmering of moonlight. 1883 W. S. DUGDALE *Dante's Purg.* I. 9, I discerned the shimmering of the sea.

fig. 1880 TOUHUNTER *Shelley* vii. 199 It is a weak shimmering of forced fun.

Shi·mmering, *ppl. a.* That shimmers.

c 1000 *Gl. Prud.* in *Germania* (N.S.) XI. 401/10 Scymrindes wæles, *ceruleï gurgitis*. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 þat eadi tiume of schimeringe meidenes. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 80 *Wyth schymeryng schene ful schrylle þay schynde. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1544 Shemeand shaftis of the shire son. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* I. 69 My schewyng es schemerande and schynande. 1557 PHAER *Æneid* VI. Q 4 In shimring shadowe dauck and thinne. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 219 If some little shimering light appeare at a little creuise. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 224 There is some shimmering light in all. 1840 ELIZA COOK *Poems* 151 The towering hill, the shimmering rill. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. vii. 124 The plain..basking in the hazy shimmering heat. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 345 The soft brilliancy of her toilet had the look of shimmering plumage.

fig. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 34 The vague and shimmering atmosphere of local and chronological detail.

Shimmery (ʃi·məri), *a.*1 [f. SHIMMER *v.* + -Y1. Cf. G. *schimmerig*, WFris. *skimerich.*] Giving out a shimmering light.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* May 904/2 Some wondrous shimmery cream of brocaded satin. 1890 J. HATTON *By Order of Czar* III. v, The city in the lagoons, with..her shimmery waters.

fig. 1893 *Athenæum* 9 Dec. 803/2 'Claudea's Island' has pretty, shimmery touches, natural and human.

Shi·mmery, *a.*2 'Shaky.' Also **Shimmery-whimmery** *a.*

1859 MRS. STOWE *Minister's Wooing* XXX, 'How is Mrs. Marvyn?'..'Kinder thin and shimmery, but she is about.' 1894 FENN *Real Gold* XII, Didn't you ever have a set to at school..?..And didn't you feel shimmery-whimmery before you began?

Shi·mming, *vbl. sb.* [f. SHIM *v.*2 + -ING 1.]

1. Hoeing with a shim.

1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 33 The middle of August, repeated the shimming. 1833 *Ridgemont Farm Rep.* 141 in *Husb.* (L.U.K.) III, This 'shimming' is..repeated when the beans have advanced to six inches in height. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 557 Horse-hoeing, or what is locally called..'shiming'.

2. The insertion of shims; also, a shim, or shims collectively.

1884 *Car-Builder's Dict.* (Century Dict.), Shimming has been used in fitting on car-wheels when the wheel-seat of the axle was a little too small.

Shimmy (ʃi·mi). Also **shimmey.** *dial.* and *U.S.* corruption of CHEMISE.

1839 *Heref. Gloss., Shimmy*, shift; now used by cottagers. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* x. 176 Two shirts and a 'shimmy' is about the regulation package for a man and his wife.

Shi·mper, *v. local.* [app. corrupt f. SHIMMER *v.* with intrusive *p* (**shimper*e).] = SHIMMER *v.*

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words*, To *Shimper*, to shimmer or shine. *Suss.* Dial. 1703 *Art's Improvem.* I. 8 They..stick it full of small pieces of broken Glass, which..adds a Luster to it, Shimpering against the Sun-Beams. 1836 W. D. COOPER *Gloss. Prov. Sussex* s. v., How the carriage-wheels shimper in the sun.

Shi·m-sham. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Reduplication of SHAM *sb.* and *a.* (Cf. FLIM-FLAM.)

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 22 To make a parcel of shim-sham ghosts and coffins, and such like blasphemies. 1798 *Geraldina* I. 224 We were served upon plate: none of your shim-shams,..but the real thing. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* 523 His Majesty's real birthday, and none of your George and the Dragon shim shams.

Shin (ʃin), *sb.* Forms: 1 scinu, 2 scine, scyne, 3–4 s(c)hine, 4–5 s(c)hyne, 5 schene, 5–6 schin, schyn(ne, shyn(ne, 6 shinne, 7 shinn, 6– shin. [OE. *scinu* str. fem. = WFris. *skine*, NFris. *skenn*, (M)LG., MDu. *schêne* (Du. *scheen*), OHG. *scina, scena, sciena* shin, needle (MHG. *schin(ne*, G. *schiene* thin wooden or metal plate); MSw. *skena* shin, Sw. *skena* shin, Da. *skinne* splint, tire, rail, are from LG. or HG. The fundamental meaning appears to be 'thin or narrow piece'; OE. *scîa* shin and MHG. *schîe* hedge-stake are app. related.]

1. The front part of the human leg between the knee and the ankle; the front or sharp edge of the shank-bone.

Occas. used of analogous parts of birds and insects.

a 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 216/3 *Cruscula*, scinu. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* Ibid. 307/27 *Tibia*, scyne, oððe scinban. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1060 Þu were ynume in one grune, Al hit abouhte þine schine [*Cott.* shine]. *c* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlvi. 10 Ne in schines of man queming bes him tille. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 491 The pure fettres of his shynes grete [*v.rr.* schenys, schinnes]. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 2102 Thanne lefte He vpe His staf Anon and overthwert the Schenys smot him. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) XXV, This litill mous, heir knit thus be the schin. *a* 1589 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 494 She.. had broken her shyn At the threshold comyng in. 1600 ROWLANDS *Letting Humours Blood* iv. 64 To trie it out at foot-ball by the shinnes. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 10 A Spanish Don that burnt his shins by the fire. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* lxxxv. 140 In..a great crowd ..people..disregard a little kick of the Shins. 1834 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* XXXI, O'Brien, who knew the tender part of a black, saluted Apollo with a kick on the shins. 1871 MEREDITH *Harry Richmond* XV, In mounting [the path] the knees and shins bore the brunt of it.

b. The lower part of a leg (of beef), the meat of which is lean and streaked.

1736 BAILEY *Dict. Domest.* s. v. *Beef*, Take a leg or shin of Beef, strip off the skin and fat. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Sept., An old English proverb says..'Of all joints commend me to the shin of beef, which contains marrow for the master, meat for the mistress, gristle for the servants, and bone for the dog'.

2. In fig. phr.: **a.** referring to striking a person over the shins (cf. *a rap over the knuckles*) or wounding his shins.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* I. x. (1867) 20 Priuie nyps or casts ouet twart the shyns. 1589 ? NASHE *Pasquill & Marforius* B 4, To come ouer our shinnes with the same rebuke that hee gaue to Phillip. 1590 — *1st Pt. Pasquil's Apol.* C 2, A wipe ouer the shinnes of the Non Residents. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii. (1601) 47 It is able to breake the shinnes of any old mans patience in the world. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 199 He is ready..to throw the Catt at her shinns, to pick a quarrell. [1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. 1812 V. 26 The Author..ought not to have left us in the dark upon that subject, to break our shins over his hints and insinuations.] 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *All Fools' Day*, Remove those logical forms..that no gentleman break the tender shins of his apprehension stumbling across them. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Apr. 7/1 Rubbing down everybody's shins with a brickbat.

† **b.** *To cut off by the shins*, to leave not a leg to stand on, undermine. *Obs.*

1592 *Arden of Feversham* D [II. ii. 769], Cut him off by the shinnes, with a frowning looke of your crabed countenance. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* H 1, Post-hast letters came to him..to return as speedily as he could possible..wherby his fame was quit cut off by the shins.

c. † *To cross shins*: see CROSS *v.* 5. *To set out the shin* (Sc.), to walk proudly. *To graze the shins of*, to come very near to.

1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* M 1, I will crosse shinnes with him though eueiie sentence of his were a thousande tunnes of discourses. 1645 [see CROSS *v.* 5]. 1719 RAMSAY *2nd Answ. to Hamilton* ix, Set out the burnt side of your shin, For pride in poets is nae sin. 1786 BURNS *On Dining with Lord Daer* iii, But wi' a Lord!—stand out my shin! A Lord—a Peer—an Earl's son! 1847 DE QUINCEY *Joan of Arc* Wks. 1854 III. 227 The mob of spectators might raise a scruple whether our friend the jackdaw upon the throne, and the dauphin himself, were not grazing the shins of treason.

d. *To break shins* (slang): to borrow money.

[1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* 45 Whereupon he plaued or beat out of their shinnes 7000. rubbels for a mulct. 1606 DEKKER *Seven Sins* I. (Arb.) 17 The Russians haue an excellent custome: they beate them on the shinnes, that haue mony, and will not pay their debts.]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Breaking Shins*, borrowing of Money. 1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 227. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 632 In financial slang, Americans use the verb *to shin* simply, where the English use *to break shins*, to denote a desperate effort to procure money in an emergency by running about to friends and acquaintances.

3. The sharp slope of a hill. *Sc.*

1817 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 84 Sometimes on the shin, and sometimes in the hollow, of a hill. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. V. IV. 76 They have climbed the eastern shin of the Harz Range, where the Harz is capable of wheel-carriages.

4. Used, after G. *schiene*, for an iron plate or band.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* K 2, The Hack is not made straight but bending a little on either end from the Eye, upon that side the Haum is put in on, yet not too much into the Shins. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Shin*,..a fish-plate.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shin-boot, -cover, -guard, -pad, -pride, -ridge*; † **shin-barker**, a little dog that barks at one's shins; **shin-leaf**, the North American ericaceous plant *Pyrola elliptica* (also *P. rotundifolia*); **shin-oak**, applied to dwarf varieties of oak which form thick low-growing underwood, e. g. *Quercus chinquapin*; **shin-plaster** *U.S.*, (*a*) a square piece of paper saturated with vinegar, etc., used as a plaster for sore legs; (*b*) a piece of paper money, esp. one of a low denomination, depreciated in value, or not sufficiently secured; also *attrib.*; **shin-rapper**, one who disables horses by striking the splint-bone; **shin-scraper**, (*a*) see quot. 1869; (*b*) a contemptuous name for a climber; **shin wood**, the Ground Hemlock, *Taxus canadensis* (see quot.).

1645 MILTON *Colast.* 26 Infested, sometimes at his face, with dorrs and horsflies, sometimes beneath, with bauling whippets, and *shin-barkers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Shin-boot*,..a horse boot having a long leather shield to protect the shin of a horse. 1845 *Kitto's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* (1849) I. 228/1 They [*sc.* greaves] consisted of a pair of *shin-covers of brass. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 3 Feb. 3/4 Legs cased in *shin-guards. 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 151 *Pyrola..rotundifolia* (*shin-leaf, pear-leaf wintergreen). 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 260. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 693/2 *Quercus Chinquapin* or *prinoides*, a dwarf variety,..forms dense miniature thickets..; the tree is called by the hunters of the plains the '*shin-oak'. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 251/2 Neither *shin-pads nor canvas jackets were worn. 1824 *Microscope* (Albany) 15 May (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), We advise our friends to exchange their '*shin plasters' for 'solid charms' as soon as may be. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* XXVIII, I had taken the precaution in Louisiana of getting rid of my shin-plasters for hard specie. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 170 The 'more money' that is cried for, silver or shinplaster, is not the needed thing. 1613 SYLVESTER *Lachr. Lachr.* B 4, Stript..Of guiddie-Gaudes,..Of Face-pride, Case-pride, *Shin-pride, Shoo-pride. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 30 Sept. (Cassell), Every great stable in England had the fear of the poisoner, the *shin-rapper, and the nobbler constantly in view. 1889 *Ld. A. Campbell's Celtic Trad.* 87 The sharp *shin-ridge of the greaves. 1869 J. GREENWOOD *Seven Curses Lond.* vi. 87 The treadmill, *shin scraper (as using, it may be assumed, on account of the operator's liability, if he is not careful, to get his shins scraped by the ever-revolving wheel). 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Oct. 3/1 Although he may be described as a 'shin-scraper', he does not forget that he is first of all a mountaineer. 1778 CARVER *Trav. N. Amer.* 505 *Shin Wood. This extraordinary shrub..runs near the ground for six or eight feet, and then takes root again;..this proves very troublesome to the hasty traveller, by striking against his shins, and entangling his legs.

Shin (ʃin), *v.* [f. SHIN *sb.*]

1. *intr.* (orig. *Naut.*) To climb by using the arms and legs without the help of steps, irons, etc.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iv, I myself saw him 'shinning' up by the topsail-tie. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXI, We had to..shin up and down single ropes caked with ice. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ix, Nothing for it but the tree; so Tom laid his bones to it, shinning up as fast as he could. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* I. iii, As he shinned vigorously down the trunk.

b. *trans.* To climb up.

1891 in *Century Dict.* 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 8/1 [He] reached the roof by shinning a water-pipe.

2. *U.S.* To 'use one's legs'; to move quickly; to run *round.*

1845 *N. Y. Com. Adv.* 13 Dec. (Bartlett 1860), The Senator was shinning around, to get gold for the rascally bank-rags which he was obliged to take. 1864 ATKINSON *Staunton Grange* 267 And then didn't I shin it along the bridge, pretty speedily! 1865 SALA *Diary in Amer.* II. 414, I guess you'll walk down town and show me the stores. I'm tired of shinning around alone. 1887 CONAN DOYLE *Study in Scarlet* II. iii, I guess we had best shin out of Utah.

3. To kick (a person) on the shins.

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *House-warming*, There's a *pirouette*!..A ring!—give him room or he'll 'shin' you—stand clear! 1846 *Vale Banger* 10 Nov. (Hall *College Words*), We have been shinned, smoked, ducked. 1864 [HEMYNG] *Eton School Days* xiii, He could not go out of his tutor's..without some one..'shinning' him if he passed near enough.

4. *U.S.* To borrow money.

Cf. *break shins*, s.v. SHIN sb. 2 d.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl., Shin*, to borrow money. (American cant term.) 1872 [see SHIN *sb.* 2 d].

Shin, obs. Sc. pl. of SHOE.

† **Shinbawde.** *Obs.* In 5 **schynbawde, -baude, -balde.** [The first element is app. SHIN *sb.*, the second is obscure.] A greave (leg-armour).

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3847 The schadande blode..schewede one his schynbawde, þat was schire burneste! *c* 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* 395 His schene schynbandes [*read* -baudes, *v.r.* -bawdes], þat sharp were to shrede. 1423 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) III. 73 Uno pare de schynbaldes, aliter vamplattes, pro tebiis virorum.

Shinbin (ʃi·nbin). Also **-been, -ban, -beam.** [Burmese *shin-byin*, f. *shin* to put together side by side + *pyin* plank.] In the teak trade, a thick plank split from a green tree. Cf. SHINLOG 2.

1792 *Madras Courier* 10 Nov. (Y.), Duggis. Shinbeens. Coma planks. 1822 H. COX *Jrnl. Resid. Burmhan Emp.* 425 Shinban planks.

Shin-bone (ʃi·nbōun). Forms: see SHIN *sb.*; also 3 **skin-**, 4 **chine-, shsin-.** [OE. *scinbán* = NFris. *skenbiin, skennbian* (cf. WFris. *skynbonke*), MLG. *schênebein*, MDu. *schênebeen* (Du. *scheenbeen*), MHG. *schinebein* (G. *schienbein*); (Sw. *skenben*, Da. *skinneben*, from LG.): see SHIN *sb.* and BONE *sb.*1] The bone of the shin; the tibia.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 160/19 *Tibiae*, scina *uel* scinban. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 359 Oc leiȝeð his skinbon on oðres lendbon. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 148 Mes war le chanel [*glossed* the chine-bon, *Camb. MS.* shzin-bon] de blessure. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 47 In þe boon of þe thie & schene boonys. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* L ij b, It is good for olde sores on the legges upon the shynne bones. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 34/1 At three sundry times he tooke away allmost the whole shinne bone. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxi. 231 The shin-bone exposed to all encounters, without any defence at all. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* I. v. (1726) 40 The shin-bone is in its middle almost triangular. 1834 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* ix, The great lion was growling and snarling over the shin-bone of an ox, cracking it like a nut. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* (1894) 86 He barked his shinbone.

Shincke, Anglo-Irish form of SINK.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 193 The foresaide Conaght armie..must now shincke or swime.

Shind, obs. form of SHEND *v.*

† **Shi·nder,** *v. Obs.* In 4 **schyndere,** s(c)hindre. [? Echoic. Cf. FLINDERS.] *trans.* and *intr.* To shiver or shatter in pieces.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 424 Þe scharp of þe schalk schyndered þe bones. *Ibid.* 1594 Þe mon..Hit hym vp to þe hult, þat þe hert schyndered. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 513 Mony swouȝninge lay þorw schindringe of scharpe. *c* 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* 501 Shaftes in shide wode þei shindre in shedes [*v.r.* þay scheuerede in schides].

Shi·ndig. *U.S.* (See quots.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Shin-Dig*, a blow on the shins. Southern. 1892 *Kentucky Words* in *Amer. Dial.*

Notes I. 231 *Shindig*, a dance or party. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 8/3 The natives..in a number of instances have danced a kind of 'shindig' as soon as released from torture.

Shindle (ʃi·nd'l), *sb.* [local variant of SHINGLE *sb.*1 Cf. G. *schindel.*]

1. A wooden roofing-tile.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 211/1 *Scandulæ*,..oke laths: slates or shindles of wood. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. x. I. 461 The bourds or shindles of the wild Oke... The shindles are most easily rent or cloven out of all those trees which yeeld Rosin,..the housen in Rome were no otherwise covered over head but with shindles, untill the warre with K. Pyrrhus. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, A *Shindle*, Vid. a Shingle. 1728 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 28 June 4 A..Brick House, cover'd with Shindles. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 542 In Pennsylvania the word [*shingle*] is often pronounced *Shindle*, partly, no doubt, under the influence of the numerous Germans in that State.

2. A splint.

1598 FLORIO, *Stecchette*,..shindles or boordes laid about broken legs or armes.

3. In full *shindle-stone*: Thin stone from which slates are cut.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1009 Take the thin cleft stone, slat or shindle. 1725 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 15 Oct. 4 A Paicel of Slate (or Shindle-Stones) for tyling or healing of Houses. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1882 JAGO *Gloss., Shellstone*, a slate stone. In Devon, shindle-stone.

†**Shi·ndle**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 3 **schindle**. Origin and precise meaning unknown.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 Nis þet child fulitowen þet schrepeð [*v.rr.* schindleð, scratteð] ageau, & bit upon þe ȝeride?

Shindy (ʃi·ndi). [? Alteration of SHINTY.]

1. = SHINTY 1. *local.*

1846 *Local Act 9 Vict.* c. 29 § 41 In case any Person or Persons shall on Shrove Tuesday..play at...Shindy, Football, or any other Game. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Shindy*,..The proper and more usual name is Bandy. 1882 *Lancs. Gloss.*

2. A spree, merrymaking. Also, 'a kind of dance among seamen' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). *slang.*

1821 EGAN *Life in London* x. (1869) 248 The Jack Tar is quite pleased with his night's cruise, and is continually singing out, 'What a prime Shindy, my Messmates.' 1848 in Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 286 All in commotion with the expected grand 'shindy' on Monday. 1866 BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* XXV, I want a dance at a wedding, or a shindy of some sort, before setting sail.

3. A row, commotion, 'shine'. Phr. *to cut shindies* (U.S.), *to kick up a shindy.*

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Hermann*, He..Joins ..in kicking up all sorts of shindies and bobberies. 1850 'DOW JR.' *Serm.* (Bartlett 1859), You..are..poor, and, therefore, ought to be careful how you cut shindies under the broadsword of justice. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairlegh* i, A chair being the favourite projectile in the event of a shindy. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. ix. 189 He and his wife have had no end of a shindy. 1889 [see KICK *v.*1 9a]. 1910 MEREDITH in *Fortn. Rev.* June 1055 I Irishmen ..never satisfied, thirsting for a shindy.

4. A liking, fancy. (Cf. SHINE *sb.*2 4.)

1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* xii, They all wondered how..Paddy had taken such a shindy to me.

Shine (ʃəin), *sb.*1 [f. SHINE *v.* Cf. SHEEN *sb.*1 WGer. had a synonymous form derived from the vb.: OS., OHG. *scîn* (Du. *schijn*, MHG. *schîn*, mod.G. *schein*); also OE. *scîn* spectre (if the vowel be long).]

1. Brightness or radiance shed by a luminary or an illuminant.

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1174 Lyke Phebus beames shyne. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlii. 16 The sonne ouerloketh all thinges with his shine. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* I, I, When heauens bright shine is shadowed with a fogge. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xxii, And mooned Ashtaroth..Now sits not girt with Tapers holy shine. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 73 This Fire..sends forth a bright shine and wholsom smell. 1716–8 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xliii. 14 Sitting..with the windows open, enjoying the warm shine of the sun. 1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* IV, Day by day, while shimmering grows shine. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. II. 460 Their red torches' shine. 1878 HARDY *Ret. Native* v. vii, [Her] bedroom was lighted up, and it was the shine from her window which had lighted the pole.

†**b.** A beam or ray; a halo. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 483 b, You may putt all your winninges in your eyes, and see never a shine the lesse. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Masque i, Her deuice within a Ring of clouds, a Heart with shine about it. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* iii, The under Corylets did catch the shines, To guild their leaves. 1654 OWEN *Saints' Persev.* i. 5 Such shines of Gods countenance upon them.

2. Lustre or sheen of an object reflecting light, as metal, water, silk. †*Of shine*: lustrous, glistening.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. v. (1601) L3 b, Though we haue now put on no tyre of shine But mo tall eyes vndazled may endure. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Palace* 22 He, and They Led by the shine of Snails. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. § 29 Dazled with the glittering shine of Gold. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* i. 7 This Spirit..loseth its pure Colour, or bright native Shine. 1823 BYRON *Corsair* I. ii, They..to each his blade assign, And careless eye the blood that dims its shine. 1869 'LEWIS CARROLL' *Phantasmagoria* 92 For it [the hat] had lost its shape and shine, And it had cost him four-and-nine. 1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 6 The lurid shine Of seas in the night-wind's whirl.

b. Coupled with *shade* (cf. SHINE *v.* 1 c).

1838 MRS. BROWNING *Seraphim* II, Death upon his face Is rather shine than shade. 1863 'C. BEDE' *Tour in Tartanland* 179 The mountain is..broken up into shine and shade.

c. *Painting* and *Photogr.* Shininess; a shiny patch.

1880 *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 287/2 [The 'spirit fresco' process] being free from shine, is admirably adapted for mural work on a large scale, which should be seen at any angle. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 37 [The daguerreotype] was full of shines. 1901 E. A. PRATT *Notable Masters of Men* 82 Without shine gold paint was of no value.

d. The polish given to a pair of boots by a bootblack; *transf.* a job of boot-blacking.

1871 *News* (Galveston) 4 May (Schele de Vere), As I left the cars, an imp with smutty face, Said: Shine? 1872 LOWELL *Milton* Writ. 1890 IV. 103 If Mr. Masson never heard a shoeblack in the street say, 'Shall I give you a shine, sir?' his experience has been singular. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 27 Dec. 456/1 A little boot-black, who..shivered in the March wind and waited for shines.

e. The pupil of the eye. *dial.* (Cf. SHEEN *sb.*1 2.)

1713 *Guardian* No. 58 ₱ 6 A Gallon of my Octobers will do thee more good than all thou canst get by fine Sights at London, which I'll engage thou mayest put in the Shine of thine Eye. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*

3. Sunshine, *esp.* as opposed to *rain*; hence, fine weather. Also, moonlight.

1622 WITHER *Philarete* N 3, Or shine, or raine, or Blow, I, my Resolutions know. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 9 Heat and Cold, Shine and Rain. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I. II. 65 Ever and aye, by shine and shower. 1849 BULWER *Caxtons* x. iv, A ceremony which, every night, shine or dark, he insisted upon punctiliously performing. 1888 HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 113 Come storm, come shine, whatever befall. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* lv, And the youth at morning shine Makes the vow he will not keep.

4. *fig.* Brilliance, radiance, splendour, lustre. †Also [after G. *schein*], a specious appearance, a 'show'.

1530 *Proper Dyalogue* in Roy *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 131 Vyce cloked vnder shyne of vertuousnes. 1535 COVERDALE *Col.* ii. 23 Which thinges haue a shyne [Luther, *schein*; 1611 shew] of wysdome. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 15 The bright shine, and worthines of his auncestors. *a* 1634 ? CHAPMAN *Rev. Hon.* II. i, The glorious shine of your illustrious vertues. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 9 Fair op'ning to some court's propitious shine. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 380 The delusive shine of a lively and pompous eloquence. 1867 LOWELL *Fitz Adam's Story* 342 No other face had such a wholesome shine. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 53 To bask ..in shine which kings and queens And baby-dauphins shed.

†**b.** Sunniness of disposition. *Obs. rare.*

1710 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 ₱ 4 What can make a Man so much in constant Good-humour and Shine, as we call it?

c. A brilliant display, a 'dash'. Phr. *to cut* (*make*) *a shine.*

1819 *Metropolis* II. 165 His name was well calculated to cut a shine. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. xii, To celebrate the nuptials with due shine and demonstration. 1847 ROBB *Squatter Life* (Bartlett 1860), To make a shine with Sally, I took her a new parasol.

d. Colloq. phr. *To take the shine out of* (less freq. *from*, U.S. *off*): to deprive (a person or thing) of his or its brilliance or pre-eminence; to outshine, surpass.

1829 MOORE *Tom Crib* (ed. 3) 34 Shewing such a fist of mutton As..Would take the shine from Speaker Sutton. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* Wks. 1853 I. 73/1, I am inclined to take the shine out of him for it. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1854 IV. 33 The baker jumped up with surprising agility,..but the shine was now taken out of him. 1833 [SEBA SMITH] *Lett. J. Downing* iii. (1835) 43, I am only sorry I didn't bring Seth Sprague along with me, with his pitch-pipe, jest to take the shine off of them 'ere singers. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi, The cares of the world..takes the shine out of us.

Shine (ʃəin), *sb.*2 [perh. uses of prec. sb., but the senses are curiously parallel to those of SHINDY.]

1. A party, convivial gathering; usually *tea-shine*, a 'tea-fight'. *dial.*

1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 98 Two tea-shines went off with éclat. 1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict., Shine*, ..in a good sense the term is generally applied to a social gathering, especially when of a convivial kind, as a wedding..or a merry-making, which is called a grand or great shine.

2. A disturbance, row, fuss. *colloq.*

1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* Ser. III. 53 Siccan shines were there, Siccan noisy peltin'. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xi, Sich a shine and a nitty as I kicks up. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak House* lvii, There'd be a pretty shine made if I was to go a wisitin them. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* vi, What's one horse to make such a shine about?

3. *pl.* Capers, tricks. *U.S.* Cf. SHINE *sb.*1 4 c.

1830 N. DANA *Mariner's Sk.* 34 (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), Has your skipper begun to cut any shines yet? 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv, 'I'll boun you pulled 'em out, some o' your shines,' said Aunt Chloe.

4. *To take a shine to* (U.S.): to take a fancy for.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. *A Letter*, My gracious! it's a scorpion thet's took a shine to play with't. 1908 W. CHURCHILL *Mr. Crewe's Career* x, He took a shine to you that night you saw him.

†**Shine**, *a. poet. Obs.* [alteration of SHEEN *a.* by assimilation to SHINE *v.*] Shining, bright.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* I. i. 34 Elegian Muse.. Girt my shrine browe [Ovid *flaventia tempora*] with Seabanke Mirtle praise. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 3 These warlike Champions all in armour shine, Assembled were in field. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. 259 *Stellisque micantibus Æthera fixum*..the skies with shine-starres fixt to be.

Shine (ʃəin), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **shone** (ʃǫn). Forms: *Inf.* and *Present stem.* 1 scínan, scýnan, 2–3 scine(n, 2–4 schine(n, 3–5 scyne, 3–6 schine, 3–8 schyne, (3 sine, 4 schijne, ssine, ssyne, shyyne, 5 schone (?), 6 shynne), 4–6 shyne, 3– shine. *Pa. t.* 1 scán, sceán (*pl.* scinon), 2–3 sc(e)an, 3–5 schon, 4–5 shoon, s(c)hoen, 4–6 schone, (3 sceen, s(c)on, shan, 4 schoon, 4, 7 shon, 6 shoone), 5– shone; *north.* 4 sca(i)n, schan, 4–5 shane, 4–6 schane, 5 chane; *weak* 4 scynde, schyn(e)de, shynede, schinede, 4–6 shyned, 5 schynyd, -it, 6 schynet, schynnit, 6 schyned, 6–7 shinde, 6–8 shin'd, 7 shind, 6– (now chiefly *dial.* and *arch.*) shined. *Pa. pple.* 3 sinen; 4–6 shyned, 7 shin'd, 7–8 shined; 8 shon, 6– shone. [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *scînan* (pa. t. *scán*, *scinon*, pa. pple. **scinen*) = OFris. *skîna* (WFris. *skine*, NFris. *skiin*), OS. *skînan* (MLG., LG., MDu. *schînen*, Du. *schijnen*), OHG. *scînan* (MHG. *scînen*, *schînen*, G. *scheinen* to shine, to seem, appear), ON. *skîna* (Sw. *skina*), Goth. *skeinan*:—OTeut. **skînan*, f. root *skî* by means of the present-stem formative *n*, which was carried through into the past tense and pa. pple.

Affinities outside Teutonic are Skr. *chāyā* shade, shimmer, mod.Pers. *sāyat*, Gr. σκιά, OSlav. *sěnь*, Albanian *hē* shade; for the sense cf. SHIM *sb.*1 and *v.*1, SHIMMER *v.*

The regular str. pa. pple. is rare in Eng., being unrecorded in OE. and appearing only once in ME. *sinen*; it was superseded by the weak form *shined*, which was in common use *c* 1300–1800; this was supplanted by the form of the str. pa. t., which first appears as pa. pple. in the second half of the 16th c. (Weak forms are found in some of the continental langs., e.g. (pa. t.) late WFris. *schynd*, MLG. *schynede*, OHG. *scînta*, early mod.G. *schein(e)te*.)]

1. *intr.* Of a heavenly body or an object that is alight: To shed beams of bright light; to give out light so as to illuminate; to be radiant. Also with *forth*, *out.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A 801 *Ardebat*, scaan. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* ix, Þonne seo sunne on hadrum heofone beorhtost scineð, þonne æþeostriað ealle steorran. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 15 Hiȝ scinon on þære heofenan festnysse and alihton þa eorðan. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 678, Her ateowede cometa se steorra..& scan .iii. monðas ælce morgen swilce sunnebeam. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 275 Neure sunne þer ne scinð. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 19 in *O. E. Misc.*, Ne stired he nout of slepe Til ðe sunne haueð sinen. *c* 1290 *St. Bridget* 41 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 193 Þe sonne schon In at one hole. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 323 Hove out of mi Sonne, And let it schyne into mi Tonne. *Ibid.* II. 120 The nyht was derk, ther schon no Mone. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 313/5 So he wolde sytt all day to þe son shane on his face agayn. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXV. 1 Lucina schynnyng in silence of the nicht. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* II. i, The aultars where the sacred flames haue shone. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 272 Well shone Moone. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 29 It is day: because the Sun shineth above the horizon. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* I. i, What Sun has shon that has not seen your Insolence. 1704 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 20 Fires Eternal on Her Altars shine. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia*, Descr. iv. 64 When the Storm is over, the Sun Shines out as before. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvii, It must surely have been a light in the hut of a forester, for it shone too steadily to be the glimmer of an *ignis fatuus*. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 133 The fog became thin, and the sun shone through it.

weak pa. t. c 1305 *Pop. Treat. Sci.* (1841) 133/66 The sonne..that..Maketh hire [the moon] so schyne aboute as heo schynde in crestal. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2194 No man she saw & ȝit shynede the mone. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lv. 131 Whan by lanterne shyned upon his hede. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 229 The sone..schynnit bright wpoun the saillis. 1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 243 This night I saw a rainbow..at five in the morning, and the moone shined bright. 1776 CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* xlv. 201 The moon shined bright.

b. Of the day: To be sunny or bright; also, to dawn. Chiefly *poet.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxviii. 1 In the euenyng of the saboth, ..that schyneth [Vulg. *lucescit*] in the firste day of the woke. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 95 As the goldin morning schynis bricht. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 397 Quhilk at last the daylyght begane to schyne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 108 We can..dismiss thee ere the Morning shine. 1742 GRAY *West* 1 In vain to me the smileing Mornings shine.

c. impers. *It shines*: it is sunny.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1317 Thow tokist noon hede whils it shoon hoot. 1577 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 43 At noone if it bloweth, at night if it shine. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water-cormorant* A 4, According to his mood it raines or shines. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Engl. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 436 By and by the sun shone out, and it has continued to shine and shade every ten minutes ever since.

d. *To shine upon*: to look favourably upon, be favourable to, said of a star, or (in biblical language) of the face of God. *arch.*

1535 COVERDALE *Num.* vi. 25 The Lorde make his face to shyne vpon the. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 707 Notwithstanding, that fortune shone on hym in obteyning the victorie agaynst the Erle of Warwike. 1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 75 Heauen and our Lady gracious hath it pleas'd To shine on my contemptible estate. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 51 The Lord Mountjoy, like a good Planet, with a fortunate aspect began to shine thereon. 1648 CROMWELL *Let. to R. Hammond* 25 Nov., We are sure, the good-will of Him who dwelt in the Bush has shined upon us. 1792 BURNS *Lament Mary Q. of Scots* VI, May kinder stars Upon thy fortune shine!

2. Of a metallic, polished, smooth, or glossy object: To be bright or resplendent; to gleam, glisten, or glitter with reflected light.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xiv. 88 Swa swa on ðæm mæssehræġle sciną [*Hatton MS.* sciendȝ] ongemang oðrum bleom ðæt twyðrawene twin. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 125 (Gr.) Scean scir werod, scyldas lixton. *c* 1205 LAY. 27361 Sceldes blikien burnen scinen. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 54 (Royal MS.) Hire nebscheft schininde [*Bodl. MS.* schiminde]

al as schene as þe sunne. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Nis hit nower neh gold al þat ter schineð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8484 Stedfast stode þe marbel stan, On-ferr þe golden letters scan. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1725) I. 148 Of gold schone his coroun. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 80 Wyth schymeryng schene ful schrylle þay schynde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 198 His heed was balled, þat shoon as any glas. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 20 Thair baneris schane with the sone, of siluer and sabill. 1526 Tindale *Luke* ix. 29 His garment was whyte, and shoone. 1577 T. Kendall *Flowers of Epigr.* 73 His tongue did lispe, his visage shinde. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 246 O 'tis the Sunne that maketh all things shine. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 508 Thick with sparkling orient Gemmes The Portal shon. 1751 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 78 The whole House shined. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. Introd. 53 The huge hall-table's oaken face, Scrubb'd till it shone. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. i. 237 A 100k's feather may be made to shine with magnificent iridescences. 1888 Henley *Bk. Verses* 118 Clear shine the hills.

indirect passive. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Iiist.* IV. x. § 1 When they saw the riches of Rome..and found themselves shone round about..with silver and gold.

b. To be bright *with*.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 45 Our Italy, Shines o're with ciuill Swords. 1733 *Revol. Politicks* V. 37 The Streets in the Evening every where shined very gloriously with Bonefires. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* II. ii. 68 The altar shone With gold and silver.

3. To be radiant or brilliant with high colouring, rich array, or the like; to be effulgent with splendour or beauty; to make a brave show. Now *rare*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Seo hwitnes þære lilian scineþ on þe. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 23696 (Fairf.) Mani flouris..neuer-mare þe colour tine bot as paradis salle þai shine. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 106 (MS. I.) Þe chaumpet, þe cheuerell, þat schon opon heyght. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 132 Þes two woymen þat schynen passyng all opyr, wer two comyn woymen. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. vi. 163 Her nek schane like unto the roise in May. 1577 T. Kendall *Flowers of Epigr.* 84 b, In all thy body bewty shines, thy forhed shineth fair. *a* 1639 Carew *To A. L.* 64 When a fair lady's face is pined, And yellow spread where red once shined. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 70 [The pheasant] retreats..To the close copse..And shines without desiring to be seen. 1813 Scott *Quentin D.* xxxii, We are somewhat shorn of our train, .. but you, cousin, must shine out for us both. 1833 Tennyson *Œnone* 176 Her light foot Shone rosy-white. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. I. ii, Some centennial Cactus-flower, which after a century of waiting shines out for hours! 1878 Susan Phillips *On Seaboard* 199 In the golden meadows, where the cowslip and crowsfoot shone.

4. In various fig. applications (cf. 5 and 6), with retention of literal phraseology.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 43 Þonne scinað ða rihtwisan swa swa sunne on hyra fæder rice. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246, & te soðe sunne, þet is Jesu Crist, schineð þerefter schennure to þe soule. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12574 Þe clernes self o godds light Schan on him. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 16 So shyyne 3oure liȝt before men, that thei see 3oure good werkis. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5357 Whan Richesse shyneth bright, Love recovereth ageyn his light. *c* 1450 Capgrave *Life St. Gilbert* xv, Ther schone, or ellis schyned, in þe soule of þese women a fayr beute of precious perles, of swech goostly richesse. 1526 Tindale 2 *Cor.* iv. 6 It is god.. which hath shyned in oure hertes, for to geve the light of knowledge off the glorious god. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* ix. 2 As for them that dwel in the londe of the shadowe of death, vpon them shal the light shyne. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* II. i. 481 In whose stern faces shin'd the quenchles fire. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. v. 476 The Radiant Cymbeline, Which shines here in the West. 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 212 A Virtue, greater than euer yet had shin'd on earth. 1700 Dryden *Fables* Pref. C 2, Chaucer ..is a rough Diamond, and must first be polish'd e'er he shines. 1773 R. Lowth *Serm. Rom. xii.* 12 p. 6 Their Learning..was such as could only have shined in dark times. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. II. viii, For we shall still find Hope shining..as a mild heavenly light it shone; as a red conflagration it shines. 1849 T. Woolner *My Beautiful Lady* xii, How beautiful she is! A glorious gem She shines above the summer diadem Of flowers!

5. Of persons: To be conspicuous or brilliant in ability, character, achievement, or position; to be eminent or distinguished, to excel.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xii. (1890) 44 Se nama ðære Romaniscan þeode, se ðe mid swa lange scean & bryhte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 318 A man that schane of halynes. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 43 If we schyn in þeis vertues. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. v. (1883) 69 Hit was better and more noble thynge to shyne in good maners than in vayssell. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 202 To shyne before theyr flock with honest examples of lyfe. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 131 He shined in the House of Peers. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 244 P 1 An Ambition to excel, or, as the Term is, to shine, in Company. 1747 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 3 July, We shine at sea; two-and-forty sail of the Domingo fleet have fallen into our hands. 1805 T. Harral *Scenes of Life* I. 113 That cause in which British valour had so often shined triumphant. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. xxiii, If there's anything in which I shine, 'Tis in arranging all my friends' affairs. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* xvii. III. 2 He..never shone as an orator. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* xiv. 349 The people who were stupidest before, suddenly shine out quite brilliantly. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 561/1 There was..a special reason which made me resolved to shine at this ball at whatever cost.

6. Of something immaterial: To appear with conspicuous clearness; to be brilliantly evident or visible; to stand out clearly.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Treat.* 12 In þis gyfte schynes contemplacyone. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 449 A noble soule schoon by virtues in þat litel body. 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 6 His grete beautee schynit sa before all otheris. 1491 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 247 Alle good manyeres began to growe and shyne in hym. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 127 b, Then shined foorth indeede all loue among them. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 9 The wisedom of God, which shineth in the bewtifull varietie of all things. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* IV. iv, The reverence and Majesty of Iuno Shinde in her lookes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 304 Princely counsel in his face yet shon. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIV. 204 In all the youth his father's image shin'd. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* xx, What fun shone in his eyes as he recalled some of her fine speeches! 1888 'J. S. Winter' *Bootle's Childr.* vi, How the aged look faded off her worn face, and the sweet prettiness of former days began to shine out again.

b. To be clearly evident *through* an outward appearance.

1590 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. i. 40 These follies are within you, and shine through you like the water in an Vrinall. 1605 — *Macb.* III. i. 128 Your Spirits shine through you. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. [I.] xlvii. 138 To see the Countenance, (through which perhaps there shin'd a louely Maiesty..). 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 31 The babe Jesus in her arm, with his Father shining through him. 1859 Tennyson *Marr. Geraint* 545 Yniol's rusted arms Were on his princely person, but thro' these Prince-like his bearing shone.

†**7.** *To shine through*: to be transparent. *Obs.*

1675 Alsop *Anti-Sozzo* III. ii. 207 This [reasoning] is very thin Stuff; it shines through.

8. *trans.* To shed light upon, illuminate. *rare.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvii. (1495) 325 The mone is alway halfe shyned of the sonne. *a* 1700 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. III. 355 God shines his Son, the Son God's shine reflects.

9. To cause (light) to shine, emit (rays). Also *fig.*

1588 Greene *Perimedes* H 2 b, Her eyes shines sauour, courtesie, and grace. 1590 — *Never too late* (1600) E 3, Eyes that lighten and doe shine, Beames of loue that are diuine. 1647 Saltmarsh *Spark. Glory* 118 God..shines forth his wisdom..upon the world. 1661 Feltham *Resolves* II. xvi. 211 If it be but by reflection only, the beams are reverberated bright, as is the Sun that shines them. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. vii, She approached, shining smiles upon Esmond.

b. To show the light of (a lantern).

1895 P. H. Emerson *Birds, etc. Norfolk Broadland* xxxvi. 103 The sparrow-catcher comes of a night and shines his bright lantern, and the foolish birds fly at it like moths at a candle.

10. a. *To shine down*: to surpass in brilliance.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 20 The French..like Heathen Gods Shone downe the English. 1866 'Annie Thomas' *Walter Goring* xxxvii, 'Take it, Walter', she continued, 'give it to her; tell her she shines me down.'

b. To drive *away* by shining.

1884 Tennyson *Becket* III. i, Not The sun himself..Could shine away the darkness of that gap.

11. To cause to shine, put a polish on; *U.S.* (inflected *shined*) to black (boots).

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Varnish*, shine, set a glosse vpon. 1872 Calverley *Arab* 27 And thou hintest withal that thou fain would'st shine..these bulgy old boots of mine. 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* xii, I wonder if they would find the seven-branched golden candlestick. ..I should like to..shine it up (excuse my colloquialisms). 1872 B. Harte *Heiress of Red Dog* (1879) 188 Shine your boots, sir? 1892 Gunter *Miss Dividends* ix, While his large boots have been very brightly shined by the boot-black.

12. *U.S.* (*Hunting.*) To throw the light of a lantern, etc. on (the eyes of an animal); to locate the position of (an animal) in this way.

1845 [W. T. Thompson] *Chron. Pineville* 169 (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860) You see the way we does to shine the deer's eyes is this—we holds the pan of fire so, on the left shoulder, and carries the gun at a trail in the right hand. 1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 541 Daniel Boone, while fire-hunting, shined a pair of mild blue eyes which struck him as not belonging to the game he was seeking. 1910 Roosevelt *Afr. Game Trails* x. 226 We had discovered that the way to get this..nocturnal animal was by 'shining' it with a lantern at night.

Shi·neless, *a.* [f. Shine *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without brightness.

1882 G. Macdonald *Princess & Curdie* iii, A dull, shineless twilight filled the place.

Shiner (ʃəi·nəɹ). [f. Shine *v.* + -er[1].]

1. An object that shines.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 322 The sonne is..shyner of heuen [L. *fulgor olympi*]. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Christmas* 29 Till I finde a sunne Shall stay, till we have done; A willing shiner. 1655 Vaughan *Silex Scint.* III. *Thalia Rediv.* 239 O blessed shiner, tell me whither Thou wilt be gone when night comes hither! 1765 J. Brown *Chr. Jrnl.* 140 Where will yon glow-worms of carnal diversions,..yon shiners in the dark, be? 1844 Willis *Lady Jane* I. 326, I cannot shine—but I can see a star—Are there not worshippers as well as shiners? 1859 F. Mahony *Rel. Fr. Prout* 403 A small twinkling shiner ..in the wide canopy of heaven.

b. *pl.* Some Russian instrument of torture.

1630 [F. Constable] *Pathonatchia* III. iv. 29 Vnlesse thou confesse, the Russian Shiners, the Scottish Bootes,..and Peare of Confession shall torment thee.

c. *pl.* Coin, money, *esp.* sovereigns or guineas; occas. *sing.*, a silver or gold coin. *slang.*

1760 Foote *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 251 To let a lord of lands want shiners; 'tis a shame. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* II. 63 So I shows him a shiner. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xix, Is it worth fifty shiners extra, if it's safely done from the outside? 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunters* ix, I will bring you a mule-load of Mexican shiners. 1887 Hayter *My Christmas Adv.* 9 Within my purse and pocket scarce a shiner.

d. A mirror; *spec.* one used by cheaters at cards. *slang.*

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Shiner*, a looking-glass. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* (N. S.) IV. 230 He then asked me if I had bought shiners? which means glasses. 1909 *Tit-Bits* 14 Aug. 515/2 The 'shiner' is carried separately in the pocket until needed, while the gambler smokes the pipe.

e. *colloq.* A silk hat.

1867 F. Francis *Bk. Angling* vi. 154 A tall black hat, or one of the genus termed 'shiner'.

2. One who shines: **a.** One who excels or is eminent.

1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 106 He was never formed for a shiner through life. 1847 Halliwell, *Shiner*, a clever fellow. *North.*

b. *pl.* A nickname for the Northumberland Fusiliers, formerly the 5th Foot.

1891 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXV. 3/1 The 5th was..popularly known as the 'Shiners', from its smart appearance and attention to parade details.

c. A bootblack.

1912 *19th Cent.* Nov. 1018 An occasional white face may be seen even among the noisy shiner boys, and the little white shiner works continuously.

3. Applied to various small silvery fishes; the young of the mackerel; *U.S.* any of various small freshwater fishes, chiefly cyprinoids as the dace.

Golden shiner, a fish of the genus *Nometigonus*.

1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* I. 124 The young Mackerel, which are called Shiners, are from four to six inches long by the end of August. 1836 J. Richardson *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* III. 122 *Cyprinus* (*Leuciscus*) *chrysoleucas*...New York Shiner. 1839 Kirtland in *Bost. Jrnl. Nat. Hist.* III. 339 *Luxilus elongatus*...The Red-bellied Shiner. *Ibid.* 341 *L. dissimilis*...The Spotted Shiner. 1844 O. W. Holmes *Lines Berksh. Jubilee* 46 Oh, what are the prizes we perish to win To the first little 'shiner' we caught with a pin. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 99 The 'Sailor's Choice'..bears several other names..as the 'Porgy' and 'Shiner'. 1893 *Outing* XXII. 89/2 A golden shiner about five inches in length.

b. = Silver-fish 2. (In mod. Dicts.)

†**Shi·ness.** *Obs. north.* In 1 scinisse, 4 schinnes. [f. Shine *v.* + -ness.] Light, brightness.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 24 Ðe mona ne sele3 scinisse his [*splendorem suum*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23688 þat scene schinnes [*Gott.* þe schene schining] o cristal.

Shiness, variant spelling of Shyness.

Shingle (ʃi·ŋg'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 scincle, 3–6 shyngle, 4 schingel, schingle, schyngil, scingle, shyngel, -yl, singel, 4–6 schyngle, shingell, 5 chyngle, chyngyl, 5–6 schyngyl(l, shingil(l, shyngul(l, 6 s(c)hengle, shengyll, shyngyll(e, syngle, 6–7 single, 7 shingelle, 4– shingle. [ME. *scincle, shyngle,* app. representing (? through an AF. modification) L. *scindula*, later form of *scandula*, commonly held to be due to the influence of Gr. σχινδαλμός.

L. *scindula* is represented in Germanic by OHG. *scindala, scintila*, MHG. *schintel*, (also mod.) *schindel*, MLG. *schindele*, MDu. *schindel*: cf. Shindle. L. *scandula* passed into Romanic as F. *échandole*, It. *scandola*.]

1. A thin piece of wood having parallel sides and one end thicker than the other, used as a house-tile.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Ðe faste hope..is rof and wrikð alle ðe hire bieð beneðen mid ðe scincles of holie þohtes. *c* 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 57 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 157 Þe scingles alle Of cherche cloister boure and halle. 1335–6 in Bayley *Tower Lond.* (1821) App. I. p. ij, Item in defectibus aulæ domini regis in coopertura, shyngles, coquinæ, pistrinæ. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxviii. (Bodl. MS.), The laþþe..is nailed þwartcouer to þe rafters and þe[n] on hongeþ sclattes, tile, and schingels. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 610/13 *Scindula*, a shyngul. 1510 Stanbridge *Vocabula* (W. de W.) B iv b, *Scandula*, a shyngylles [*sic*]. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 106 Shingles..are to be cutte betwixte midde Winter, and the beginning of the Westerne Windes. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Ripia*, a lath, a single. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 214 Shingles are to be preferred before Thatch. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. II. 49 The houses are almost all of wood, covered with the same; the roof with shingles. 1817–8 Cobbett *Year's Resid. Amer.* (1822) 317 Your house..covered with cedar shingles. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 299 The Jura cottage..is covered with thin slit fine shingles.

(*b*) *collect. sing.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5874 Arthour smot on hem, saunfaile, So on þe singel doþe þe haile. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 482 *Couert one tiel on cene*, Hilde with tile or with schyngle. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. lxxv, Heled weel with shyngul, tile, or broom. 1552 in *Archæol. Cant.* (1872) VIII. 128 For makyng vj thowsen of schyngle & iiij honder xxix s. 1557 in *Shropsh. Par. Docum.* (1903) 58 Re'd of mr Vicar for olde Shengle vid. 1575 *Ibid.* 65 For on thowsand of shyngle xviii*d*. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 132 Their roofs of shingle or of thatch. 1899 Baring-Gould *Vicar of Morwenstow* ix, The roof was covered with oak shingle.

b. fig. phr. (orig. Australian colloq.). *A shingle short*: 'a tile loose': said of one who is mentally deficient.

1852 Mundy *Antipodes* III. i. 17 Let no man having, in colonian phrase, 'a shingle short' try this country. 1885 Mrs. C. Praed *Head Stat.* xviii. II. 6 I've been given to understand that poets are usually a shingle short.

c. *gen.* A piece of board. (Cf. *shingle-board.*)

1825 Scott *Betrothed* ii, A long low hall, built of rough wood lined with shingles. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* III. 150 A piece of shingle, which he was pretending to whittle, after the fashion of your 'nait'ral born' Yankee. 1844 *Cath. Weekly Instr.* 114 The hut was low, built of shingles. 1894 Miss E. L. Banks *Campaigns Curios.* 143, I had neglected to provide myself with a shingle, with small holes, in which to place my flowers, to make them stand upright.

d. *U.S.* A small sign-board.

1847 J. M. Field *Drama in Pokerville* (Bartlett 1860), The 'No Admittance!' which frowned from a shingle over the door. 1865 Holland *Plain Talk* iv. 131 When a boy changes his roundabout for a coat, he is ready to 'stick out his shingles'. 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err.* i. 10 He studied law ..and hung out his shingle.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shingle-laden, -laying, -maker, -wise*; † **shingle-board** = sense 1, 1 c; **shingle-nail**, a nail used in fixing shingles in building; **shingle-oak**, (*a*) the laurel oak, *Quercus imbricaria*; (*b*) the she-oak; **shingle-weaver, -wood** (see quots.).

Several other compounds are given in Knight's *Dict. Mech.* and the recent U. S. dicts.

c 1300 in *Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) II. 192 Menu bord qe lem appele baryl bord ou *shyngel-bord. 1589 Hakluyt *Voy.* 286 The roofes..are couered with shingle boordes. 1637 Heywood *Royall Ship* 13 Lined with shingle-boards, or wainscot-plankes. 1881 *Chicago Times* 14 May, The vessel is *shingle-laden. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 279 *Shingle-laying is sometimes paid by the thousand. 1792 in E. G. Ingham *Sierra Leone* iii. (1894) 46 Bakers,4... *Shingle Maker, 2. 1836 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. i. iii, A shingle-maker's shed. 1303–4 *Acc. Chamberl. Chester* (1910) 42 Bord-nail, *schingelneil, latnail. 1554 in *Shropsh. Par. Docum.* (1903) 55 Half a m of syngle nayle. 1867 Lowell *Fitz Adam's Story* 417 He had been known to cut a fig in two And change a board-nail for a shingle-nail. 1885 Morse *Jap. Homes* 79 Bamboo pins..are used as shingle-nails. 1818 T. Nuttall *Genera N. Amer. Plants* II. 214 *Quercus imbricaria* (*Shingle Oak). 1889 Maiden *Native Plants Austral.* 15 *Casuarina stricta*,..' Shingle Oak', 'Coast She-oak'. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), **Shingle-weaver*, a workman who dresses shingles. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 46 Scales..apt to be imbricated, or fixed *shingle-wise. 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind. Islands* 787 *Shingle-wood: *Nectandra lencantha*.

b. passing into *adj.* = (*a*) consisting of, covered or built with, shingles, as *shingle house, roof*; (*b*) used in making shingles, as *shingle machine*.

1810 W. Irving *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 245 More pleasing in the sight of Heaven..than building a dozen shingle church steeples. 1819–20 — *Leg. Sleepy Hollow Sk.-Bk.* (1821) 299 The money invested in..shingle palaces in the wilderness. 1848–54 Webster, *Shingle-roofed*, having a roof covered with shingles. *a* 1850 Mrs. Browning *Runaway Slave* xi, When the shingle-roof rang sharp with the rains. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Shingle-machine*, an American machine for riving, shaving, and jointing shingles, which is capable of making 30,000 per day. *Ibid., Shingle-mill*, a saw-mill for cutting planks or logs into shingles. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 56 Board and shingle sugar-houses. 1899 Baring-Gould *Vicar of Morwenstow* ix, A shingle roof he would have or none at all.

Shingle (ʃi·ŋg'l), *sb.*[2] Forms: *α*. 6– **chingle**, 6–7 *Sc.* **chyngill**. *β*. 6– **shingle**. [Of obscure origin; the forms with *ch-*, which are somewhat the earlier and are mainly Sc. and East Anglian, suggest an echoic origin (cf. *chink*). The change of *ch-* to *sh-* is paralleled in the history of Shiver *v.*[2] The relation of this word to Norw. *singl* coarse sand, small stones, NFris. *singel* (large) gravel, is not clear.]

1. Small roundish stones; loose, waterworn pebbles such as are found collected upon the seashore. **a.** *collect. sing.*

α. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 556 Chingle and great stones being skorched in that fiery gulfe. 1603 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 517/2 Arenam et lie chyngill et lapides super 1ipas dicte aque. 1611 in *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) II. 327 To caus the fyscher boits to be ballastet.. with chyngill onlie, and nocht with staynes. 1633 J. Done tr. *Aristeas' Hist. Septuagint* 51 In the Superficies..was represented..the Flood Meander, ..in the Channell of which, one might see a Splendor of Precious Stones, representing his rowling waues, which Chingle was of Carbuncles [etc.]. 1787 W. H. Marshall *Provinc. Norfolk* (E.D.S.), *Chingle*, gravel, free from dirt. 1798 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XX. 27 The surface is not above a foot or 18 inches from the chingle. 1807 Headrick *Arran* 232 This stratum is not visible on the sea beach, being probably covered with chingle or stones.

β. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 627 The shores..are for the most part sandy, but only in some points there is some shingle cast up. 1717 S. Sewall *Diary* 28 Sept., Not to fetch any more Shingle from the point, to mend the Causey. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), Ramsey, in the Isle of Man,.. standing upon a beach of loose sand, or shingle. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 271 A violent and transient rush of waters which tore up the soil to a great depth, excavated valleys, gave rise to immense beds of shingle. 1867 'Ouida' *Cecil Castlemaine*, etc. 239 In dashed the bay through the park-gates, sending the shingle flying up in small simoons. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 6. 155 In shingle the stones are coarser, ranging up to blocks as big as a man's head or larger. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 116 The swell broke upon a beach of shingle and sand.

b. *collect. pl.* (Locally the name of a pebbly beach or bank; cf. quot. 1577 in 2 *β*.)

1574 W. Bourne *Regim. Sea* xxii. 60 At the comming from Portland you shall haue .35. fadoms, and small shingles. *a* 1608 Dee *Relat. Spirits* I. (1659) 115 The shingles, through the which the Spring runs. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Shingles*,..the Name of a Shelf, or Sand-bank in the Sea, about the Isle of Wight. 1803 Southey in *Ann. Rev.* I. 9 A neck of land chiefly composed of sand, shingles and drift wood. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xviii, The way..was a happy interchange of bog and shingles. 1842 Sedgwick in *Hudson's Guide Lakes* (1843) 188 The overlying..beds of limestone are..separated from the..beds of slate, by masses of conglomerate or cemented shingles. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxv, Just as the nymph..stepped out of the little caravan on to the shingles. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* I. iv. 79 The shingles here do not afford a landing-place.

2. A beach or other tract covered with loose roundish pebbles.

α. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. vi. 34 In the schald scho stoppis, and dyd stand Apon a dry chyngill or bed of sand. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Chingly*, abounding in small stones, etc., commonly applied to a newly repaired road. The loose pebbly beach is called the chingle or shingle.

β. 1577 Harrison *England* I. ix. 22 b, in *Holinshed*, We meete with yᵉ fal of a water neere to S. Catherins chapple as we sailed by yᵉ Shingle. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 200 A world of Sea-stones on the shingle. 1822 T. Mitchell *Com. Aristoph.* II. 182 He has robb'd the sea-shore, And has hived such a store As would give a large shingle its coating. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 34 The enchantments of barren shingle and rough weather.

3. *attrib.*, as *shingle-ballast, bank, beach, -bed, -stone, track, trap*; *shingle-covered, -formed* adjs.; **shingle-tramper** (see quot.).

1801 *Naval Chron.* V. 270 The many instances of injury arising from the use of *shingle ballast. 1888 F. Cowper *Cædwalla* i. 15 The scrub on the top of the *shingle bank. 1834 Marryat *Peter Simple* xxvi, Oh! with what joy did I first put my foot on the *shingle beach at Sallyport. 1881 *Rep. Geol. Explor. New Zealand* 123 The Dart flows along a wide *shingle-bed. 1875 W. M'Ilwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 51 A narrow, *shingle-covered opening in the cliffs. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 116 Masses of *shingle-formed conglomerate. 1614 T. Gentleman *England's Way* 25 Their haven [*vis.* Southwold, Suffolk] is..stopped vp with Beach and *Chingle-stone. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 31 One of the round shingle stones. 1886 Kendall *Poems* 202 He camps by the side of a *shingle track. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Shingle-tramper*, a coast-guard man. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 85/2 Shingle has a decided tendency to drive eastward, and convert harbours lying in its course into what have been designated '*shingle traps'.

Shingle, *sb.*[3] Erron. f. Single *sb.* 1 b.

1660 Howell *Parly of Beasts* 51 That lovely white Hinde (though she hath som black spots about her shingle)..she was once a Woman. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* I. vi. 81 [The tail] of the Hart is the Tail, and the Ro-buck or Deer the Shingle. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. vii. 133/1.

Shingle (ʃi·ŋg'l), *v.*[1] [f. Shingle *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To cover, roof (a house, etc.) with shingles.

1562 Withals *Dict.* 42 b/a *Scandulo*, to shyngle. 1577 V. Leigh *Surv.* I ij, Whether..slated, shingled, or thatched. 1638 Bp. Mountagu *Art. Eng. Visit.* A 2, Is your Church leaded, tiled, slated, shingled, thatched with straw or reede. 1796 J. Adams *Diary* 27 July, I rode up to the barn, which Mr. Pratt has almost shingled. 1833 [Seba Smith] *Lett. J. Downing* xxi. (1835) 124 He'll new shingle our old barn for nothin. 1865 'Artemus Ward' *Trav.* II. xii, When the Lion House was ready to be shingled.

transf. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 533/1 The..walls and ..roof are shingled with slate. 1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 61 We constructed a low châlet..,shingling it with swamp grass.

2. *U.S.* **a.** To cut (hair), properly so as to give the effect of overlapping shingles, by exposing the ends of hair all over the head; also *absol.*

1857 Holland *Bay Path* 232 (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), I'm great on cutting hair. I don't suppose there's anybody in the settlement can shingle like me...By the way, don't you want your hair cut? I don't know how I'm going to get along, unless you do have it jest shingled. 1864 R. F. Burton in *Anthropol. Rev.* II. 51 To 'shingle off' their hair as closely as possible. 1909 Kate Wiggin *Susanna & Sue* xii, It's kind of pityish to have your hair shingled.

b. To cover like a shingled roof.

1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* 11 A somewhat more than middle-aged female, with a parchment forehead and a dry little 'frisette' shingling it.

c. (See quot.)

1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *To shingle*, to chastise. A shingle applied *a posteriori* is a favorite New England mode of correcting a child.

Shingle, *v.*[2] *Iron-manuf.* [ad. F. *cingler*, ad. G. *zängeln*, f. *zange* tongs, pincers.] *trans.* To subject (the puddled ball) to pressure and blows from a hammer so as to expel impurities.

1674, etc. [see Shingling *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1784 in *Abridgm. Specif., Iron & Steel* (1858) 13 Shingling, welding, and manufacturing iron and steel into barrs, plates, rods, and otherwise. *Ibid.* 365 The slabe, having been shingled..to the sizes of the grooves in my rollers. 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 768 These loops are..brought to a white or welding heat, and then shingled into half-blooms or slabes. 1861 Fairbairn *Iron* 105 The old method of shingling the puddle balls..was to reduce them to shape by a heavy hammer called the forge-hammer or helve.

† **Shingle,** *v.*[3] [? f. Cingle, girdle, with assimilation to Shingles.] *trans.* To girdle *round.*

1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 35 Till the gout is in their knees, or the dropsie doth painefully shingle them round.

Shingled (ʃi·ŋg'ld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Shingle *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Covered or tiled with shingles; in first quot., ? having the outer timbers overlapping like tiles, clinker-built.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 170 Eihte soules And of vche beest A Couple, þat in þe schynglede schup schullen ben I-saued. 1577 V. Leigh *Surv.* I ij, Buildinges..whether.. Tyled, slated, shingled, or thatched. 1818 J. Hassell *Rides & Walks* II. 107 The church has a shingled tower. 1881 *19th Cent.* Aug. 306 The prevalence of shingled spires in the wooded districts. 1885 C. F. Holder *Marvels Anim. Life* 216 To capture the rain-water from the shingled roof.

2. Arranged tile-wise, imbricated.

1884 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 94 Individual feathers of the notæum..smoothly shingled or imbricated.

Shi·ngled, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Shingle *sb.*[2] + -ED [2].] Covered with or consisting of shingle or rounded pebbles.

1802 Bloomfield *Rural Tales* 53 May your days Glide on, as glides the Stream that never stays; Bright as whose shingled bed..May all your..Virtues shine! 1888 Henley *Bk. Verses* 156 The shingled shore.

Shi·ngled, *ppl. a.*[3] See Shingle *v.*[2]

1884 W. H. Greenwood *Steel & Iron* xvi. 305 The shingled blooms will not be uniformly homogeneous if they are produced from different-sized puddled balls.

Shi·ngler [1]. [f. Shingle *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who shingles houses, etc.; also *U.S.* 'one who or a machine which cuts and prepares shingles' (Ogilvie 1882).

1445 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 528/1 Paid 2 shyngelers and a boy, mending the old rofe of the church 20*d*. 1554 in *Shropsh. Par. Docum.* (1903) 55 Paid to the syngler & his man iiˢ viiᵈ. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 23 Any Persone using or exercising Tharte or Occupation of a..Thatcher or Shingler. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. ix. 394/2 There is four sorts of Trades, that formerly used to cover Houses,..*viz.* the Plumer, with Lead;..the Shingler with clift Wood [etc.]. 1865 P. B. St. John *Snow Ship* ix, Nothing is more necessary to a backwoods-man than to be a good shingler—that is to know how to select the right tree and how to cut it. 1886 Morse *Jap. Homes* 79 The shingler takes a mouthful of these pegs.

Shi·ngler [2]. *Iron-manuf.* [f. Shingle *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who or a machine which shingles puddled iron.

1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* iv, The shingler who hammers the balls of metals into an oblong form. 1864 Webster, *Shingler*,..a machine for shingling puddled iron, or making it into blooms. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Shingler*, an eccentric-roller revolving within a concave and pressing the dross out of the loop. 1881 Greener *Gun* 221 The puddler takes the bloom with a pair of tongs, runs with it to the tilt hammer and hands it over to the shingler.

Shingles (ʃi·ŋg'lz), *sb. pl.* Also 4 **schingles**, 5 **cingules, sengles**, 5–6 **shynges**, 6 **chingles**. [Representing med.L. *cingulus* (MS. gloss in Du Cange), var. of *cingulum* girdle, used to render Gr. ζώνη or ζωστήρ in the medical sense.] An eruptive disease (*Herpes zoster*) often extending round the middle of the body like a girdle (whence the name); usually accompanied by violent neuralgic pain.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xciii. (Tollem. MS.), Agens icchynge and scabbes welt and drye and agens schingles [*Bodley MS.* cingules, *ed.* 1495 shynges]. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 78 Ther ys an euel, þat men callen þe sengles. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* G ij, The onnatural hete named shynges on the bodye. 1546 Phaer *Bk. Childr.* Bb viij b, Our Englysshe women call it the fyre of Snynt Anthonye, or chingles. 1614 W. B. *Philos. Banquet* (ed. 2) 86 The oyle of Nuttes..helpes the shingles. 1712 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 May, The doctors said that they never saw anything so odd of the kind; they were not properly shingles, but *herpes miliaris*, and twenty other hard names. 1782 W. Heberden *Comm.* xxiii. (1806) 126 The herpes, or shingles..consists of a heap of watery bladders. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 618 On hearing that it is the 'shingles' and that it is not catching.

b. A similar disease in horses.

1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 74 This disease is also called by some the shingles in a horse. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.*, St. Anthony's Fire, a Disease Horses are subject to,.. call'd by some the Shingles.

Shi·ngling, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Shingle *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] Tiling with shingles or cutting shingles. Also *attrib.*, as *shingling-hatchet*, etc.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 243 *Shingling*, the laying on of Shingles. 1859 F. S. Cooper *Ironmongers' Catal.* 157 Shingling Hatchets. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 32 An Indian tomahawk, which had too much the peaceful look of a shingling-hatchet. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Shingling-bracket*, a device to enable a carpenter to stand on a roof while nailing on shingles. *Ibid., Shingling-gage*,..for adjusting shingles in the proper position for nailing. 1910 Lady D. Nevill *Under Five Reigns* iv, Shingling is a craft quite distinct from ordinary builder's or carpenter's work.

b. Arrangement in overlapping layers.

1903 *U. S. Geol. Surv.* Prof. Paper 13. 48 In numerous sections of these deposits the shingling of the gravels is well marked.

Shi·ngling, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Iron-manuf.* [f. Shingle *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of Shingle *v.*[2]

1674 Ray *Coll. Words* 128 This Loop they take out with their shingling tongs, and beat it with Iron sledges..that so it may..be in a capacity to be carried under the hammer. Under which they then removing it,..beat it with the hammer very gently, which forces cinder and dross out of the matter, afterwards..they beat it thicker and stronger till they bring it to a Bloom...This operation they call shingling the Loop. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 298/1 The roasting, smelting, refining, puddling, shingling, balling, and drawing-out. 1882 Greener *Gun* 222 The loss in the puddling is about 15 per cent., in the shingling and rolling about 14 per cent. *attrib.* 1674 [see above]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 706 The shingling mill..consists of two sets of grooved cylinders. 1857 G. Wilkie *Iron Manuf.* 108 A 60-horse engine will drive a shingling-hammer [etc.]. 1873 *Iron* 5 Apr. 356/1 The shingling-forge, fitted with a 5-ton wrought iron helve.

Shi·ngling, *ppl. a.* [f. Shingle *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] Used advb.: In a tile-wise arrangement.

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix, As to whether the hides should be stowed 'shingling' or 'back-to-back and flipper-to-flipper'.

Shingly (ʃi·ŋgli), *a.*[1] [f. Shingle *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Covered with shingles or wooden tiles.

1857 Whittier *Last Walk in Autumn* xxi, The..shingly town-house, where The freeman's vote for Freedom falls.

Shingly (ʃi·ŋgli), *a.*[2] Also *Sc.* 8 **chinlie, chingily,** 9 **chingly**; 9 **shingley.** [f. SHINGLE *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Consisting of or covered with shingle; of the nature of shingle.

a. 1775 L. SHAW *Hist. Moray* 78 The hard chinlie beach. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 5 In several parts it [*sc.* the soil] is gravellish or sandy, or chingily. 1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 281 For slight, sandy, or chingly soils.

β. 1789 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 91, I landed, within the sound, on a white shingly beach, the stones of which are all chert. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* xxiii. (1824) 343 Shingly and gravelly soils. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vii, Benharrow's shingly side. 1843 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 45/3 As they stood upon the shingley beach to see him start. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 291 The broad shingly bed of a river. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Engl. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 211 Covered with gray shingly stones.

Shinily (ʃəi·nili), *adv.* [f. SHINY + -LY[2].] With a shiny surface or appearance. So **Shi·ni-ness,** shiny condition.

1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 154 What sort of shininess there is on the end of a terrier's nose. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 760 The utmost shininess that can be got out of it will not replace one-tenth part of the light. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 138 His short hair clung shinily about his bullet head.

Shining (ʃəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHINE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb SHINE; emission or shedding of light; gleaming, beaming.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cix. 3 In schinenges of haliyhes bright [Vulg. *in splendoribus sanctorum*]. 13.. *K. Alis.* 641 (Bodl. MS.) Þe erþe shook, þe see bycom grene, Þe sonne wiþdrouȝ shynyng shene. 13.. *Cursor M.* 23688 (Gött.) Þe schenc schining of cristal. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xli. (Tollem. MS.), Schinynge is out spryngynge and stremynge oute of þe substaunce of lyȝte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 919 For chynyng of the chene stone he shont with his hede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 117 The moyn and starnes of shynyng blan. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 265 b, He..might spie sometimes..the shining of armour, like flashing of lightning. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 560 Grashoppers doe..come in such quantitie that they intercept the shining of the Sunne like a Cloud. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. iii, I've seen with shining fair the morning rise. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. v, Harry could see the shining of a steel breastplate he had on. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Self-Dependence.* vi, With joy the stars perform their shining. 1905 F. YOUNG *Sands of Pleasure* II. viii, The cold, alert shining of her eyes.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. (1868) 67 Yif that dignitees lesen hir shyninge by chaunginge of tymes. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. vii. (1544) 10 b, Whan his shining was waxt vp to yᵉ ful After the chaunge of fortunes lawe His glorye gan discrecen. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 127 Men of vertue suppressed, lest their shining should discouer the others filthines. *Ibid.* III. 249 Our trust is that you yet will not denie the shining of your eies vpon vs. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 129 All their Oratorious polishings and shinings are but false beames. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) II. 5 We are but as dark as we were before; for we were none of us the better for all your hypocritical shining. *a* 1778 TOPLADY in *Bk. Praise* (1866) 446 The shinings of His grace Soften my passage through the wilderness.

attrib. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. 64 The time of Adversity is your Shining-time.

Shining (ʃəi·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SHINE *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That shines; luminous, lustrous, gleaming, beaming; also, of bright or brilliant aspect or exterior; resplendent in dress or equipment.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 22 Nov. 208 Þa stod se engel biȝ hyre myd scynendum fyðerum. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 431/23 *Limpitis,* scinendum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 'Demonium meridianum', þet is, briht schininde deouel. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 18 in *O. E. Misc.* 91 In schynynde wede. 1382 WYCLIF *Lam.* iv. 7 Whitere is Nazareis than snoȝ, shynendere [1388 schynyngere] than mylc. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 559 Bot I the knew, that is sa schynand. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxi. (S.T.S.) I. 215 Þai war iij° and vj knichtis in schynyng armoure. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 40 The cleir schenand sonne. 1565 J. PHILLIP *Patient Grissell* 702, I nether haue faire Helins shape, nor comly shininge hew. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 352 Shining woods, being laid in a Dry Roome,..lose their Shining. 1664 SIR R. HOWARD & DRYDEN *Ind. Queen* II. i, Showres sometimes fall upon a shining day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 401 Fish ..with thir Finns & shining Scales. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 559 Tiles..of a deep shining Black. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 377 A bag of shining leather filled with pearls. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* x. III. 183 A bright shining house-maid. 1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s. v. *Egypt,* The climate is..exceedingly hot; the atmosphere clear and shining. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. ix, On a shining chestnut horse. *Ibid.* II. iii, That busy, shining scene of the Thames swarming with boats and barges. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 21 All covered with shining snow.

b. as an epithet of coin. † *Shining clay,* gold.

1668 HOPKINS *Van. World* Wks. (1710) 5 What are Gold and Silver, but diversified Earth, hard and shining Clay? 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 306 The tears I shed, for being deprived of a little shining clay. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* II. iii. 203 From out his Bags he pours the shining Store.

c. *Nat. Hist.,* etc. (See quots.)

1792 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) III. 399 Pileus brown, shining, glutinous. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Lucidum folium.*. Bright, shining. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* III. (ed. 3) 471 Shining (*nitidus*); having a smooth, even, polished surface; as many leaves. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol., Min.* etc. § 310 The degrees of intensity [*sc.* of lustre] are denominated as follows:—*..Shining,* when an image is produced, but not a well-defined image. Ex., Calcareous spar, Celestine. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 109 Lobes ascending, glabrous and shining.

d. Hence as specific name of animals and plants (rendering L. *lucidus, lucens, splendidus,* etc.).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 475 The Shining Willow, which they call Swallow-Taile. 1771 J. R. FORSTER *Flora Amer. Septentr.* 7 Potamogeton lucens. Pondweed, shining. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. 56 Shining Thrush, *Turdus nitens.* 1784 CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* App. 232 Shining Dove's-foot cranesbill (*Geranium lucidum*) in hedges. 1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. 372 Coppery-green shining Crow. 1865 *Intell. Obs.* VII. 102 The male Satin or Shining Bower Bird.

2. Phr. **a.** *Shining light* (after John v. 35): a person conspicuous for some excellence.

1526 [see LIGHT *sb.* 5 a]. 1563 WINȜET tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* ix. Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 27 That schyning licht of al the sanctis, ..maist blissit Cypriane. *a* 1796 BURNS *Holy Willie's Prayer* ii, A burnin' an' a shinin' light To a' this place! 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew,* etc. xviii. (1878) 100 Her aunt was regarded as a shining light by very many good people in the county. 1887 *Field* 19 Nov. 790/1 In the opening part of the game, Stadden, Robertshaw, and Brooke had been the shining lights.

b. *To improve the shining hour* (after Watts, see quot. 1720): to make good use of time.

1720 WATTS *Div. Songs* xx, How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour! 1866 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Walter Goring* ii, Though he had been seeming to improve the shining hours very much to his own satisfaction.

3. With reference to intellectual or moral qualities: Eminent, distinguished, brilliant. Now *rare.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xix. (1890) 210 Se wæs in wordum & dædum beorht & scinende. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* xxxvii. 69 Þe vertu of þy shynynge lyf shal be..gladyd þerby. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 101 Seint Ion Shynynge apostle & enangelist. 1513 *Life Hen. V* (1911) 7 The life and shyninge Acts of this most victorious Kinge. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 173 The siluer streaming fountaines of flowingest witt, and shiningest Art. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 31 Nor was his soul less shining in honour than in loue. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 11 One that endeavoured rather to be agreeable, than shining in conversation. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 73 ¶ 4 Men of the greatest and the most shining Parts. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 154 Charles duke of Bourbon..was a prince of the most shining merit. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 560 Anticipated rents, and bills unpaid, Force many a shining youth into the shade. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvii, [His] most shining quality was courage in the field of battle. 1881 M. RALEIGH *Alex. Raleigh* i. 7 [He] was regarded as a boy of good but not shining ability.

4. Of looks: Radiant, beaming.

1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *My relations,* A..shining sanguine face. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, Greeting him with one of her shining looks.

5. *Comb.*

1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 464 Shining-black Snake. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 120 Shining-leaved Fig Wort. 1895 K. MEYER *Voy. Bran* I. 71 A red-eared shining-white cow.

Shi·ningly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a shining manner; with a shining appearance; brightly, brilliantly.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 19 Sum man was rich,..and he eet ech day schynyngli [L. *splendide*]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxvi. 305 (Harl. MS.), Þe myȝty men and riche men of þis wordle, þat hath golde, and goodis shynyngly. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xlii. 17 The show..Upon the ten flies parte showth more shininglie Then on the one spiders side. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 5 Let vs now behold his vertues as they are shiningly deduced into action. 1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 15 A God, shiningly appearing in Christ. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. II. iv. 181 His eye, which was ever shiningly intellectual. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 447 The silver spoons and forks were laid shiningly side by side in a varnished press. 1859 SALA *Two, round Clock* (1861) 163 Her ladyship's own private bank is in a shiningly aristocratic street. 1891 'L. KEITH' *Lost Illus.* II. xix. 208 Shiningly, spotlessly, insolently new.

So **Shi·ningness,** brightness, brilliance.

1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1538 The shiningness being wholly occasioned by the reflexion of the Light from the polisht sides. 1752 'SIR H. BEAUMONT' *Crito* 41 *note,* The Epithets *marmoreus, eburneus,* and *candidus,* are all applied..to the Shiningness here spoken of. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 24 Albeit swaying so our thoughts In shiningness and motion.

Shinlog (ʃi·nlɒg), *sb.*[1] *Brickmaking.* (See quot. 1703.) Hence **Shinlog** *v.,* to close (the mouth of a kiln) with shinlog.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 48 They damm up the Mouth of the Kiln..with their Shinlog, as they call it (which is pieces of Bricks piled upon each other, with wet Brick Earth, instead of Mortar). This Shinlog they make so high, that there is but just room above it to thrust in a Faggot. *Ibid.,* The Mouth being thus Shinlog'd, they proceed to put in Faggots. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 534.

† **Shi·nlog,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [app. f. *shin* in SHINBIN (cf. the form *shinbeam*) + LOG *sb.*[1]] = SHINBIN.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 141/2 Pieces called 'shin-logs', and admirably adapted for ship-timbers.

Shinner (ʃi·nəɹ). [f. SHIN *sb.* or *v.* + -ER[1].]

† **1.** A stocking. *Obs. rare*—°.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 167/1 *Caliga,*..an hose, a nether stocke, a shinner.

2. A blow or kick on the shin. *dial.*

1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr., Moonshine,* I'll give you a *shinner* on your lower limb. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*

3. *U.S.* 'One who borrows money by the practice of shinning' (Bartlett).

1840 in Schele de Vere *Americanisms* (1872) 305 Coxcombs and dandies, loafers and nibblers, Shavers and shinners.

4. *U.S.* One who 'shins round'; an active person.

1838 J. C. NEAL in Schele de Vere *Americanisms* (1872) 305 'Shin it, good man!' ejaculated a good-natured urchin, 'shin it as well as you know how!' The qualification was a good one, Berry not being well calculated for a shinner of the first class.

Shi·nning, *vbl. sb.* [f. SHIN *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. *Football.* The act of kicking an opponent on the shin.

1873 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 388 Mauling, hacking, kicking, shinning, collaring—such are among the terms and rules of the [Rugby] game. 1899 SHEARMAN, etc. *Football* 70 All charging is fair, but no..shinning or back shinning either of the ball or players is allowed.

2. *U.S.* (See quot. 1864.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Shinning,* a running about borrowing money temporarily to meet pressing demands. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 306 This process of *shinning* is resorted to whenever the merchant or banker is *short.*

Shinny (ʃi·ni), *sb.* Also **shinney, shinnie.** [? f. the cry used in the game *shin ye, shin you* (also *shin your side*), of obscure origin; cf. *hummie,* a dial. name for shinty, and the cry *hun you, shin you* (Sheffield Gloss.); see also SHINTY. Other dial. names of the game are *shinnins, shinnock, shinnup*; also *shinder* vb.] A (north-country and American) game similar to hockey, played with a ball and sticks curved at one end; also, the stick and the ball used in this game.

1672 in Maidment *Bk. Scotish Pasquils* (1868) 181 He..did transub Himself to ball, the Parliament to club, Which will him holl when right teased at ane blow, Or els Sir Patrick will be the shinnie goe. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 216 *Shinney,* a stick rounding at one end, to strike a small wooden ball with. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 532 Contending parties, in the northern counties of England, exert themselves to drive the shinney to its goal. 1860 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales W. Highl.* (1890) I. 102 He..gets him to make an iron shinny. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 51 The nose of the [sturgeon] fish..being greatly coveted by us small boys wherewith to make a ball for 'shinny'.

attrib. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 216 *Shinney-hah,* a game so called. 1825 R. CHAMBERS *Trad. Edin.* II. 78 A group of little pensioners, who regularly annoyed him for a shinny ball, or some such article. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. xxi. 206 Each of them had a walrus-rib for a..shinny-stick.

Shinny (ʃi·ni), *v. U.S.* [f. SHIN *sb.*] *intr.* To shin *up* a tree.

1888 T. STEVENS *Around the World* 307 The trees..are.. swarming with monkeys...Shinnying up the toddy-palms.

Shinto (ʃi·ntɔ). Also **Sin-to, Sintu, -oo.** [Japanese, f. Chinese *shin tao* way of the gods.]

1. The native religious system of Japan, the central belief of which is that the mikado is the direct descendant of the sun-goddess and that implicit obedience is due to him.

1727 tr. *Kæmpfer's Hist. Japan* I. 203 Sinto..is the Idol-worship, as of old established in the Country. 1829 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XX. 474/2 The first..Faith of the Japanese, is that of the *Sin-to.* 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 282 The abolition of Buddhism and the establishment of pure Shinto. 1906 *Athenæum* 19 May 602/3 Of pure Shinto ancestor-worship was no part, while phallism in a very pronounced form was intimately associated with it.

b. *attrib.*

1727 tr. *Kæmpfer's Hist. Japan* I. 207 The whole System of the Sintos Divinity. *Ibid.,* The Sintosju or adherents of the Sintos Religion. 1829 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XX. 475/2 The Sin-syu, or maintainers of the Sin-to creed. 1880 E. J. REED *Japan* I. 47 The worship of the Shinto gods. 1888 L. OLIPHANT *Epis. in Adv.* 222 Two Buddhist or Sintoo shrines, perched upon pinnacles of rock.

c. *adj.* = SHINTOISTIC.

1904 SLADEN *Playing the Game* I. xii, The idea of the Kami..was Shinto rather than Buddhistic.

2. An adherent of Shinto beliefs.

1829 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XX. 477/1 The Gods worshipped by the Sin-tos are principally..departed Spirits deified. 1887 RIPLEY & DANA *Amer. Cycl.* IX. 537 (Cass.) The Shintos believe in a past life, and they live in fear and reverence of the spirits of the dead.

Hence **Shi·nto,ism** = SHINTO 1; **Shi·nto,ist** = SHINTO 2; **Shinto,i·stic** *a.,* belonging to or characteristic of Shinto; **Shi·nto,ize** *v., trans.,* to render Shintoistic.

1727 tr. *Kæmpfer's Hist. Japan* I. 226 Orthodox Sintoists go in Pilgrimage to Isje once a year. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xiv. 337 The prevailing religions of the Japanese are Buddhism and Sintooism. 1863 *Chamb. Encycl.* V. 686/1 The minor deities of Sintuism are very numerous. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 296 Buddhism..and the bakufu were, in the eyes of a Shintoist, all one and the same. 1889 E. ARNOLD *Seas & Lands* xiv. (1895) 218 Pure Shintoism does not admit of any external decoration or images. 1893 in Barrows *World's Parl. Relig.* I. 453 A pilgrimage to various..Shintoistic and Buddhistic temples. 1895 GRIFFIS *Relig. Japan* vii. 212 Is Japanese Buddhism really Shintoized Buddhism, or Buddhaized Shinto?

Shinty (ʃi·nti). Also **shintie.** [Formation obscure; ? for *shin t'ye,* cf. *shin ye* (see SHINNY).]

1. = SHINNY.

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* 167 The shinty, or the stiking a ball of wood or of hair. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 72 On holidays, all the males of a district..met to play at football, but oftener at shinty. 1808 JAMIESON, *Shinty,* the club used in playing [shinty]. 1876 J. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. v. 180 The rough but manly old game of 'shinty' has not yet quite fallen into desuetude. 1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict., Shinty,* the ball or knot of wood is called Shintie.

attrib. 1863 N. MACLEOD *Remin. Highl. Par.* iii, Few games..demand more physical exertion than a good shinty match. 1865 *Morning Star* 1 Feb., Past your ear whizzes a shinty ball.

2. = SHINDY 3.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liv, There's a regular shinty

in the house; and everything at sixes and sevens. The landlord's come in and took possession.

Shiny (ʃəi·ni), *a.* Also 6 **shynie**, 6, 9 **shiney**. [f. SHINE *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Full of light or brightness; luminous; having a bright or glistening surface.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 6 Vpon a Sommers shynie day. 1596 — *Hymn Heav. Beauty* 51 Affixe thine eye On that bright shynie round still moving Masse. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. ix. 3 The night Is shiny. 1699 POMFRET *Dies Novis.* 50 Ere ruin blasted from the shiny sky. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 126 The evening being calm and shiny. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 298/1 Sir Silas looked red and shiny as a ripe strawberry on a Snitterfield tile. 1868 WHYTE MELVILLE *White Rose* xlv, Umbrella, shiny boots, tall hat, go-to-meeting coat. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xlvi. 229 The fattest, shiniest, spottiest trout I ever saw. 1881 C. WHITEHEAD *Hops* 52 The lower sides of the leaves are whitish and shiny.

b. *fig.* Beaming, radiant.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlvi, He looked round with shiny gladness.

c. *Comb.* (parasynthetic).

1882 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 5/4 The shiny-hatted and seal-skin-clad rabble. 1898 R. KEARTON *Wild Life at Home* 23 Slugs..thin little black shiny-skinned..ones.

d. *adv.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 20 Goldsmithes cunning could not vnderstand To frame such subtile wire, so shinie cleare. 1903 CONRAD & HUEFFER *Romance* v. ii, His yellow jaws as shiny-shaven as of old.

B. *sb.* A shiny or bright object.

The shiny (slang), money.

1856 READE *Never too Late* i, We'll soon fill both pockets with the shiney in California. 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 235 The silk and lace are done in these squares covered over with sacking—a thousand of Mechlin to a hundred of the shiny [i. e. the silk].

Ship (ʃip), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–5 **scip**, (1, 4 **scipp**, 1–3 **scyp**, 3 **sip**), 3–4 **schup**, **ssip**, 3–7 **schip**, 4–5 **s(c)hyp**, **shipp**, **schype**, **schippe**, (4 **schyppp**, **shup**, **scippe**, **shyppe**, **schepe**, 5 **chip(pe**, **schyppe**, **shep**), 4–6 **schipp**, 4–7 **shippe**, 5–6 **shyppe**, **s(c)hipe**, **shype**, **shepe**, 5–7 **shipp**, (6 **sheppe**, *Sc.* **scheip(e)**, 4– **ship**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *scip* str. neut. = OFris. *skip*, *schip* (NFris. *skapp*, *skep*, WFris. *skip*), OS. *skip*, MLG. *schip*, *schēp* (LG. *schipp*), MDu. *sc(h)ip*, *sc(h)eep*, Du. *schip* (oblique *scheepe*, comb. *scheeps-* beside *schip-*), WFlem. *scheep*, OHG. *scif*, *skef* (MHG. *schif*, *schef*, G. *schiff*), ON. *skip* (Sw. *skepp*, Da. *skib*), Goth. *skip*; the ultimate etymology is uncertain. The Germanic word appears in Romanic as F. *esquif*, It. *schifo*, etc., see SKIFF *sb.*[1]]

1. A large sea-going vessel (opposed to a *boat*); *spec.* (in modern times) a vessel having a bowsprit and three masts, each of which consists of a lower, top, and topgallant mast.

In OE. used also for small craft, as ON. *skip*.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S 188 *Scaphium*, scip. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 1 Ða se Aulixes..to þam ȝefiohte for, þa hæfde he sume hundred scipa. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1048, Eadward cining & þa eorlas foran æfter þam ut mid heora scypun. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 45 Hlesteð hwat ðe hlauerd seið, ðe ðat scip auh, to ðe stieres-mannen. *a* 1225 *Juliana* (Royal MS.) 32/12 þu leddest israeles folc þurh þe reade sea buten schip druifot. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 And so hi were in þo ssipe so a-ros a great tempeste of winde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13280 Petre and andreu..Wit a word þai left þair scipps tuin [*Gött.* schippis]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 160 A schup of schides and Bordes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 21 No ship yit karf the wawes grene and blewe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 370 Quhat schepe þat brokine ware a-pone þat coste. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 84 þat þey had suffrid hem priuelich to passe ouer þe see in her scheppys. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1423 Master of þe shepe, a word with the. 1541 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 149, I give to Mathue Wilson my shipe called Marie Janies. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 355 The skiper of the scheipe. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 182 My Shippes come home a month before the daie. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 714 A stately Ship Of Tarsus, bound for th' Isles Of Javan or Gadier. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 84 There's near as much Stuff drops from his [a sea-cook's] Carcass every Day as would tallow the Ship's Bottom. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/3 One of the Rocks not being a Ships length to Leeward of her. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. vi, The ship was cheer'd, the harbour clear'd. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* III. *Elizabeth* iv, Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing. 1889 WELCH *Naval Archit.* viii. 102 The bottom and side plating of all ships is arranged in longitudinal layers or strakes. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 878/2 Ships with four and five masts were employed by several countries during the 19th century.

¶ Ships are now personified as feminine, but usage has varied (see the following quots.).

The use of the masc. pron. in the 17th and 18th cent. was prob. suggested by the application of *man* to a ship in *Dutchman*, *merchantman*, *man-of-war*. In instances before *c* 1650 *his* may mean 'its'.

1375, etc. [see SHE 2]. *c* 1426 *Poem on Agincourt* in Hazl. *E. P.* P. (1866) II. 97 Euery shyp wayed his anker.., They hoysed theyr sayles sayled a lofte. 1588 KYD *Housech. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 278 In a shyppe the Rudder ought to be no lesse then may suffise to direct hys course. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 93 The Shippe boaring the Moone with her maine Mast. [1622 *Recov. Exchange* in Arb. *Eng. Garner* IV. 595 'A sail!' 'a sail!': which, at last, was discovered to be another Man of War of Turks. For he made towards us. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Sea Gram.* xiii. 59 A saile, how beares she or stands shee, to wind-ward or lee-ward, set him by the Compasse; he stands right ahead, or on the weather-Bow, or lee-Bow.] 1635 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (ed. 3) Argt., As a Ship which..cannot move beyond the length of his Cable. 1676 STREYNSHAM MASTER *Diaries* (1911) II. 93 Wee mett a great Dutch ship neare Nassapore point. He wore a Flagg. 1784 *New Spect.* XIII. 2/1 The last [ship was] drowned and swallowed up, within sight of his own shore.

b. Without article, chiefly in dependence on a prep. Also *to take ship* (see TAKE *v.* 24 c).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. i. (1890) 256 Swa eode he in scip & feræde to Breotone. *a* 1122 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1046, Hi..wurpon hine on þone bat..& reowan to scipe. *c* 1205 LAY. 1098 Brutus nom Ignogen & into scipe [*c* 1275 to sipe] lædde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1464 Þe emperour bigan to fle mid is folc atte laste To scipes. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5088 Partenedon passed to schepe & his puple after. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 354 Er þat he myghte his wyf to shipe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iv. (1883) 45 Guion fledd also in to affricque by shipp. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 29 He..went to Ship, setting aside all perils. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. (1611) 358 Finding him againe as soone as themselues by shippe were arriued on the contrary side. 1888 [see Ex 2]. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 20/3 Oats..American white, ex ship, 18s. 4½d.

c. In legal enactments often with greatly extended application, as in the following quot.:

1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 90 § 30 'Ship' shall include any description of boat, vessel, floating battery, or floating craft; also any description of boat, vessel, or other craft or battery, made to move either on the surface of or under water, or sometimes on the surface of and sometimes under water.

d. In rowing parlance, applied to the racing eight-oar boat; also used playfully of other craft.

1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 14 The bargee is on shipboard—he is master in his own ship—he can land whenever he will. 1888 WOODGATE *Boating* 147 She..was once specially borrowed by Corpus (Oxon) during the summer eights, and was said by that crew to be a vast improvement on their own ship. 1896 ASHBY-STERRY *Tale of Thames* v, Here they leave their ship and quietly stroll up to the New Inn. 1901 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 5/7 The..steadiness of their ship.. helped the Oxford men very much.

e. *fig.* Applied to the state.

1675 *Machiavelli's Prince* ix. Wks. 212 But when times are tempestuous, and the ship of the State has need of the help..of the Subject. 1894 GLADSTONE *Odes of Horace* III. viii. 26 Though the State-ship somewhat heave. 1913 *19th Cent.* Feb. 305 The Ship of the State of China is still labouring in a storm-swept ocean.

2. With qualifying word or phrase indicating the kind or use:

King's ship (now Hist.), one of the fleet of ships provided and maintained out of the royal revenue; a ship of the royal navy; later, a ship-of-war equipped at the public expense (opp. to *privateer*); so †**ship-royal**. †**Great ship**, a ship-of-war.

For *flagship*, *hospital-ship*, *ice-ship*, *line-of-battle ship*, *long ship*, *merchant ship*, *post-ship*, *private ship*, *slave-ship*, *steamship*, *store-ship*, *troop-ship*, *warship*, etc. see the first elements; for *ship of burden*, *of countenance*, *of the line*, *of post*, *of state*, see these sbs.; also SHIP-OF-WAR.

[1350 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1825) III. i. 195 Johannes Wille, magister navis regis vocatæ La Plente.]

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 65 Gales & grete schipis full of grym wapens. 1450 LOMNER *Let. to Y. Paston* 5 May, Yn the syght of all his men he was drawyn ought of the grete shippe. 1485–7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 36 The Kings ship cald the Grace dieu. 1495 *Ibid.* 161 The costes of Kepyng the Kynges Ship Ryall called the Souereigne. 1512 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1712) XIII. 328/2 All Prisoners, beyng Chieftens ..and one Shippe Royall being of the Portage of Two Hundred Tonnes or above..Reserved to our said Soveraign Lord. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 688 The Easterlynges.. approched the Englishe ship as nere as their great shippes could come at the lowe water. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* II. 31, I never did read..that ever Queen Elizabeth had any Ship-Royal, which..carried the Memorial of any particular Conquest she got. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 116 The Church here is a mighty Queen, a ship-royal. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 50 There escaped but one Kings-ship, and one Privateer. *Ibid.* 357 Captain Swan had his men as much under command as if he had been in a Kings Ship. 1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 45 The commander of the king's ship is obliged to make up his loss by pressing hands from the merchant ships. 1824 HOLT *Ship. ping & Navig. Laws* (ed. 2) Introd. 36 Foreign seamen, who shall have served in time of war three years on board a king's ship.

3. In fig. and allusive phrases, *esp.* where *ship* typifies the fortunes or affairs of a person, etc. or the person himself in regard to them.

To be in the same ship, cf. BOAT *sb.* 1 d; *to give up the ship*, *to burn one's ships*, see BURN *v.* 9 c. *When one's ship comes home* (or *in*), when one comes into one's fortune.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 165 Thow mak my schip in blissit port to arryif, That sailis heir in stormis violent. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII*, 27 Doubting not to bring his ship to the porte desired. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 209 Those who are conversant in the same danger, are said to be in the same Ship. 1680 *Debates Parl.* (1681) 117 Is not all England in danger to be lost? Let us secure the Ship, before we dispose of the Cabbins. 1816 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1899) X. 4 My exhortation would rather be 'not to give up the ship'. 1820 SHELLEY *Cen. Tyr.* I. i. 245, I drove hei—afar!..From city to city, abandoned of pity, A ship without needle or star. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 175 his ship comes home. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxv, That Mr. Ratray who has just come out of the ship, and brought a hundred thousand pounds with him. 1880 CABLE *Grandissimes* liii, Nobody ever gives up the ship in parlour or veranda debate. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fortune* xii, The wealthy relative..proposed to supply him with an income of a hundred pounds per annum until the major's next expected ship should come in. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 816 It is well in the case of a new patient at any rate to postpone a final diagnosis till the ship is in calmer waters.

1900 MAHAN *War S. Africa* v, Not the courage that throws away the scabbard, much less that which burns its ships.

4. *transf.* Applied to various objects that are, or are conceived to be, navigated.

†**a.** Noah's ark. **b.** as in *airship* = dirigible balloon. **c.** *Ship of the desert*, *desert-ship*: the camel. **d.** *Ship of Guinea* = *Guinea ship* (b) s. v. GUINEA 1.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9674 Noe..in þat scip allan was in.] 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* xxxvii. 193 In Noe's ship he and his wif, har thre sonys and har wiffis sawid were. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1351 In þe shep of noee. 1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martiloge* 12 b, Saynt Noe that made the shyppe. 1579 T. STEVENS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. ii. 99 A thing swimming vpon the water like a cocks combe (which they call a ship of Guinea). [1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 138 Camels. These are the ships of Arabia, their seas are the deserts.] 1823 [see DESERT *sb.*[2] 1]. 1824 [see DESERT *sb.*[2] 5]. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* xxi. 439 Those ships of the desert, the long line of his camels.

5. A vessel, utensil, ornament, etc. shaped like a ship. Also (in first quot.), the noble coined under Edward III, which bore the image of a ship.

c 1410 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* xvii. 29, vj^e shippes grete, To yeue vs han yee grauntid & behight. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* v. 22 Cymphes..ben in maner of lityl bokettis, or lytyl shippes, of a strange stone. 1525 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 271 A ship of silver for the almes dishe. 1575–6 *New Yr's. Gifts* in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 1 A juell of golde, being a shippe, set with a table dyamonde of fyve sparcks of dyamondes.

b. An incense boat. Now *Hist.*

1422 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 14 Also iij sensers of siluer & gilt Also ij sheppis of seluere. 1472 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 5 A ship of silver in passel gilt without spone. 1546 S. FISH *Supplic. Poore Commons* 75 Torches, tapurs, shepe, sensoures. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 8 Two Shipps of silver, parcell gilt, for principall dayes. 1843 PUGIN *Apol. Rev. Chr. Arch.* 51 b, Two thuribles, with a ship for incense. 1898 J. WICKHAM LEGG in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* XV. 132 *note*, A censer with coals, a ship with incense, and a spoon.

†**c.** The nave (see NAVE *sb.*[2]) of a church. *rare.*

1613 tr. *Mexio's Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* 713/1 One of his Prophets made a conuocation..of all the people, in the great Shippe of the great Church.

d. *Saltmaking.* The vessel into which the brine runs from the pits.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1065 They fill their Panns again with new Brine out of the Ship, (so they call a great Cistern by their Panns sides, into which their Brine runs through the Woodden Gutters from the Pump, that stands in the Pitt). 1674 RAY *Coll. Words* 175. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl.

e. *Astron.* The Argo Navis, a southern constellation extending between Canis major and Centaurus from the equator nearly to the pole.

1599 T. HILL *Sch. Skil* 23 The image named the Ship, hath 45. stars. 1822 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) III. 508/1 [The milky way] traverses the constellations Cassiopeia,..Canis Major, and the Ship. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 334.

†**6.** A shipful, shipload. *Obs.*

1455–6 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 290 A shype of iryn that come yn befor Michalmas. *c* 1595 CAREW *Excell. Eng. Tongue* in G. G. Smith *Eliz. Crit. Ess.* (1904) II. 292 When wee would be rid of one, wee vse to saye..by circumlocution ..another in your steede, a shipp of salte for you.

7. A ship's company or crew.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 170 Do dight & mak 3ow bone, þe schip ere Sarazins alle. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 222 The twelue schipps that haue declared for the King doeth much startill ther former inclinations. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 157 It was not the most eligible place for a ship to refresh at.

b. *Old ship*, a jocular address to a sailor.

1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand's*, 'Come, old ship, give us a yarn!' said the younger forecastle-men to an old one. *Ibid* vi, 'What's the odds, Harry, old ship?' said Tom.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. Simple attrib. = of or for, pertaining to, or concerning a ship or ships, used or fitted for use on board ship, as *ship-accounts*, *-beak*, *-bell*, *-canal*, *-captain*, †*-dock*, †*-gun*, *life*, etc. (Cf. the compounds with *ship's*, 9 c.)

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xliii, *Ship-accounts and other papers. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1624) 9 Those *ship beakes called in Latine *Rostra*. 1871 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* II. *Musician's T.* IV. iv, When the dismal *ship-bell tolled. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 35 The *ship bow or loofe. 1847 *Niles' Reg.* 13 Nov. 165/2 A *ship canal wide and deep enough to float a first-rate man-of-war. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Ship-captain*, the master and commander of a merchant-vessel. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 195 We fell in with a ship-captain. 1887 J. BALL *Natur. S. Amer.* 356 The passengers..were resting in their *ship-chairs. 1847 *Niles' Reg.* 2 Oct. 70/2 To construct a *ship channel, so to speak, to the St. Lawrence. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 15, I suspected..that the Animadverter had been some *Ship-Chaplain. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. 68 The Planters..were certain of a Hurricane, and warned the *Ship-Commanders to provide for it. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 398/1 *Nauale*, a *shipdocke, which is a place where ships are builded and repaired. 1689 KILBURNE *Kent* 73 [Deptford] famous for the Shipdock, Storehouse and Corporation there for the Navy. 1552 HULOET, *Shyp drudge,..*Misonauta*. *c* 1000 *Gl. Prud.* in *Germania* (N.S.) XI. 389/42 *Bellum classicum*, *scypgefeoht*. 1647 HEXHAM I, A ship-fight, *een schip-vecht*. 1408 tr. *Vegetius' De Re Milit.* (MS. Digby 233) lf. 226/1 *Schipfiztynge asketh to haue a loft see & nouȝt rowe see*. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvii. (1840) 289 The *ship firing is not at him. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6374/2 They placed two *Ship-Guns on the Bridge. 1799 *Bath Advertiser* 7 Sept. 4/3 The thirty two pounder ship-gun. 1644 MAINWARING *Seaman's*

Dict. 14 *Bracketts.* Are certaine little peeces..which belong to the supporting of galleries, or *ship-heads. 1904 SLADEN *Playing the Game* II. ii, A pair of handcuffs and a pair of *ship-irons. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Ship-language*, the shibboleth of nautic diction, as *tav'sle, fok'sle*, for top-sail, foïecastle. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* ix, It's nouther *ship-law nor shore-law..as houlds good on a bloody dazart! 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentl. Mag.* 162 Familiar with *ship life. 1485 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 291 The *shippe lofe which is made of clane whete as it cometh from the shefe. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Nov. 1660, A curious *ship modell. 1665 MARQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* (1663) 42 A Harquebuss, a Crock, or *Ship-musquet. 1526 *Grete Herball* ccexliii. (1529) T iij, Pytche is of dyuers sortes for there is *shyppe pytche and pytche liquide or thynne, or taire. *c*1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* B 5 Let Shyp Pytche Be dyssolued one whole nyghte in stronge Vyneger. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 17 As it were *ship-planks caught vp from a shipwracke. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 206 Ship-Plank of two or three Inches thick. 1857 PERLEY *Hand-bk. N. Brunswick* 11 For ship-planks and ship-timber. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. x. 94 The very Mariners..tooke heart to snatch vp the *Ship-poles, and to make resistance. 1661 GODOLPHIN *View Admir. Jurisd.* Introd. a 6 He may not sail with other *Ship-provisions then what is good and wholesome. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 47/2 A..breed of cattle..fed in Basse-Bretagne chiefly for ship-provisions. 1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 285/2 A good *ship pump. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. *Notes* end, The Naval-Course, or *Ship-Race. 1661 GODOLPHIN *View Admir. Jurisd.* 48 Invoyces, Bills of Lading, *Ship-Roll, with other Instruments and ship-papers. 1698 *Act* 10 *Will. III*, c. 14 § 1 For building..or repairing of Stages *Shiprooms Trainfats. 1780 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1853) I. 275 Great numbers of negroes..were left, either for the want of ship-room or through choice. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* III. iii. 212 The contract of passengers with the master is not for mere ship-room..on board. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 167/10 *Rudentes*, *scipapas. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 258 [He] shut the utter-gate, And with a ship-rope that lay by it ties. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 48 Other Ship ropes not vsed..about the masts. 1585 JAS. VI *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 39 Since that only wind my *shipsailles blew. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 263 The weaving of.. Ship-sailes. 1439 in *Archæologia* (1827) XXI. 37 Men of armes, feyghtyng upon the *shippe syde. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 112, I would you had beene by the ship side, to haue help'd her. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 11 Near the Ship Side. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* X. 172, I cast him adown by the ship-side. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 74 *Ship spayres..iiij. *c* 1300 *K. Horn* 1412 (Laud MS.) He comen out of *scyp sterne. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 27 The Boat rope, is that by which the boat is towed or tyed to the ship stern. 1661 GODOLPHIN *View Admir. Jurisd.* 47 Embezlments of *ship-tackle or furniture. 1647 HEXHAM I, *Ship-tackling, *scheeps-hoorden*. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 32 Two necessary Instruments used much about the ship tacklings. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lvi, It was pronounced, for *ship-tailoring, excellent. 1717 *Petiveriana* III. 202 Ring-Oak or White-iron ..Is esteemed the best for *Ship-use. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 370 An Oake, a Poplar, or a Pine, Hewne downe for *shipwood.

b. With reference to the Scandinavian custom of burying a ship in a grave-mound.

1847 in Madden *Shrines & Sepulchres* (1851) I. 334 Boats, and even large ships, being drawn on shore and turned keel uppermost, the bodies of the slain deposited under them, and stones and earth superimposed, thus forming what may appropriately be termed ship barrows. 1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 196 Mighty Mounds, olden Stone-rings, Ship-settings,..Grave-cumbels. 1889 DU CHAILLU *Viking Age* I. 335 *note*, Other ship-graves, such as that of Tune, Ilorre, &c., have been found with skeletons of horses. 1899 H. M. CHADWICK *Cult of Othin* 43 The ship-funeral..seems to be a distinctively Scandinavian custom.

c. objective and objective genitive, as *ship-bearing, -launch, -maker*, etc.

1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxvii. 312 Washt with the once *ship-bearing Ley. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 255 Brokers and *Ship-clearers, who would have Goods insured. 1663 MARQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* Index E j b, A *Ship-destroying Engine. 1907 F. T. BULLEN *Advance Austral.* xix, It was a fine piece of *ship-handling. 1832 [MRS. TRAILL] *Backwoods of Canada* iv. (1836) 52 At Brockville we arrived..in time to enjoy..a *ship-launch. 1552 HULOET, *Ship letter to hyre, *nauicularius*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 337/1 A *Schyppe maker, *barcarius*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Ship-modeller*,..one who lays down the proposed lines of a vessel. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 101 Simon de Vlieger, an admired *ship-painter. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 253 James Brown, *ship-rigger. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* 8 Smuggling, *ship-scuttling, barratry, piracy. 1655 DAVENPORT *K. John & Matilda* v. i, From mine eyes, *ship-sincking Cataracts, Whold [*sic*] clouds of waters,..Shall fall into the Sea of my affliction. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Ship-surveyor*, an examiner of the condition, fittings, and sea-worthiness of ships. 1806 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 299 Ship-brokers, or Ship-breakers, or *Ship-swabbers. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 86 A most dreadfull gulfe, and *shippe swalower.

d. adverbial, esp. instrumental, as *ship-beset, -borne, -dotted, -forsaken, -laden* adjs.; similative, as *ship-fashion* adv., *ship-like* adj.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 95 A yellow strand and *ship-beset green sea. *a* 1835 MOTHERWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1847) 5 The *ship-borne warriors of the North. 1889 HISSEY *Tour Phaeton* 216 The far-reaching, *ship-dotted sea beyond. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 585/1 Pinks sail with three masts, *ship-fashion. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxii, The chief table was adorned by a salt *ship-fashion*, made of mother-of-pearl. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* I. 282 The *Ship-forsaken Bay. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 6 The yellow, rushing, *ship-laden river. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* 239 The *shiplike clouds, which overwhelm The azure sky. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* XXIV. ii, With a steady will unswerving, Ship-like may we onward press. 1864 tr. *Vambéry's Trav. Central Asia* 198 The camels, the shiplike movements of which I had formerly so much dreaded.

9. Special comb.: †**ship-agent**, a shipping agent; †**ship-bearer**, one who carries an incense-boat; †**ship-beer** [cf. MDu. *schipbier*, G. *schiffsbier*], beer made for consumption on board ship; **ship('s) biscuit**, hard biscuit prepared for use on board ship, hard-tack; formerly called **ship('s) bread**; †**ship-bridge**, a pontoon bridge; **ship-broker**, a mercantile agent who transacts the business of a ship when it is in port, or is engaged in buying and selling ships, or in procuring insurance on them; **ship-brokerage**, the business performed by a ship-broker; †**ship-burden**, a ship-load; **ship-carver, -caulker** (see quots.); †**ship-chest, -coffer**, a chest used on board ship; **ship('s) company**, the crew of a ship; **ship-contractor, -deliverer** (see quots.); †**ship-fare**, (*a*) travelling by ship; (*b*) = *ship-hire*; †**ship-ferd**, a navy; **ship-fever**, a form of typhus fever, called also *gaol fever* and *hospital fever*; **ship float**, (*a*) a lighter; (*b*) the splashers of a paddle-wheel (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); †**ship-fountain** (see quot.); †**ship-fraught, -freight** (see FRAUGHT *sb.* 1, FREIGHT *sb.* 1) = *ship-hire*; †**ship-governor** = SHIPMASTER; †**ship-gume** = SHIPMAN; **ship-hearth** (see quot.); †**ship-hire** [cf. MDu. *schiphure*], the passage money for a sea-voyage; **ship-holder** = SHIP-OWNER (Webster 1828–32); †**ship-hook**, ? a grappling iron; **ship-joiner** (see quot. 1858); **ship-keeper**, a man who takes care of a ship when the crew is absent from it; **ship-ladder**, a ladder used in boarding or leaving a ship; also, a kind of embroidery stitch; **ship-lap**, a form of joint in carpentry made by halving (see quots. and HALVING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2 and cf. *half-lap* and *lap-joint* s. v. LAP *sb.*[3] 2 b and 6); so **ship-lapping** (also *attrib.*), and hence **ship-lap** *v.*, to furnish with joints of this kind; **ship-letter**, a letter carried by a private vessel and not by the ordinary mail boat; †**ship-lord** = SHIP-OWNER; **ship-mark**, a postmark on a letter carried by a mail ship; **ship-mate**, one who serves with another in the same ship; hence **shipmatish** *a.*; †**ship news**, (*a*) news conveyed by ship; (*b*) shipping news; **ship-papers**, now usually **ship's papers**, the documents (passport, muster-roll, charter-party, log-book, etc.) with which a ship is required by law to be provided; **ship-pendulum**, a pendulum with a graduated arc, used in the navy to ascertain the 'heel' of a vessel (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **ship-plate**, an inferior grade of wrought iron plate; †**ship-privateer**, a privateer commanded by a captain (cf. *ship-sloop*); †**ship-rae** *Sc.* [see RA and cf. MDu. *schipra*], a sailyard; **ship-railway**, (*a*) an inclined railway running into the water over which a ship may be drawn out on land for repairs, etc.; (*b*) a railway for transporting ships overland; †**ship-rede** *Sc.* [see REID[1]], a roadstead; †**ship ren**, a ship's course; **ship-rigged** *a.*, carrying square sails on all three masts; †**ship-road**, (*a*) a sea-voyage; (*b*) a roadstead; †**ship-scot** = SHIP-MONEY; **ship-scraper**, (*a*) see quot. 1875; (*b*) one whose occupation it is to scrape the keels and decks of ships; an instrument used for this purpose; †**ship sloop**, a sloop of war commanded by a captain, and therefore having the rating of a ship; **ship('s) smith** (see quot. 1858); **ship-spy**, a telescope used on the coast (Halliwell 1847); **ship('s) stores**, provisions and supplies for use on board ship; **ship-stuff**, (*a*) inferior wheat flour; (*b*) material for the woodwork of a ship; **ship('s) time**, the local mean time of the meridian where the ship is; †**ship-tire**, a head-dress shaped like a ship or having a ship-like ornament; †**ship('s) toll**, passage money, fare for a voyage; †**ship-war**, naval warfare; **shipway**, (*a*) a way or bed on which ships are built or laid for examination; (*b*) a ship-canal; **ship-work**, work at a ship or on board ship; **ship-building**, naval construction; **ship-worker**, one who employs labourers to unload ships; †**ship-writ**, a writ for ship-money.

1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 86/1 O. R. Read and Co...*ship-agents. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 337 In festys clepyd *Maius duplex* ther schal be two sensours at euensonge and matyns, and a *schypberer. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 85 If ever he he [a sea-cook] prays, it's in a Morning fasting, and that is to some Tag-rag, to fetch him a little *Ship-Beer. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Apr. 1/1 The business of a *ship-biscuit baker. 1823 ADAM CLARKE in *Life* (1840) xi. 407 Always carry with you some hard or ship biscuit. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 27 Twelve ordinary-sized ship's biscuits. 1598 FLORIO, *Pane biscotto*, bisket bread, *ship-bread. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 310 No ship's bread was expended. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. xvi. 169 The ship-bread was powdered by beating it with a capstan-bar. 1663 *Brief Acc. Turks Late Exped.* 11 The River had torn their *Ship-bridges. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 254 Mr. Wild, a *ship broker in the City. 1834 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 188 A ship broker is not within the various acts for the regulation and admission of brokers. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 11 Sept. (Cass.), The question of *ship-brokerage in France had formed the subject of frequent representations to the French government. 1646 J. HALL *Upon King's Gt. Porter* 22 Wee'l weigh thee by *Shipburdens not by th' stone. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Ship-carver*, one who carves figure-heads, and the work on the stern. *Ibid.*, **Ship-caulker*, one whose business it is to stop, with oakum and pitch, the seams of ships' sides and decks. 1494 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 322, I bequeith to my cousyn William Hill my best bras pott a *ship chest and ij mesers of Ode. 1529 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 178 A schip kist 20d. 1534 in *Archæol. Cant.* VII. 285, j olde shyppe cheste without locke. 1557 *Will* in Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1784) 126 One great *shipp cofer. 1644 MANWAYRING *Seaman's Dict.* 2 When Ships meet,..they use to demand how they doe all fore and aft, the reason whereof is, for that the whole *Ships company is devided. 1661 in *Godolphin's View Admir. Jurisd.* App. 174 In the sight and presence of the Ship-Company. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 56 To purchase Wine Abroad for the Service of the Ship's Company. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Ship-contractor*, the charterer or freighter of a vessel. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Ship-deliverer*, a person who contracts to unload a ship. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 926 Blipe was his bosking, And fair was his *schip fare. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 686 Till our-saile thaim in-to schipfair. *Ibid.* 692 Ankyrs, rapys..And all that nedyt to schipfar, 1648 HEXHAM II, *Schip-laon*,..ship-hire, Ship-fraught, or Ship-fare. 1661 in *Godolphin's View Admir. Jurisd.* App. 176 The Master..ought to shew them [the company] their Ship-fare, which he may weigh out to each of them. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 999, Pæt man sceolde mid *scipfyrde & eac mid landfyrde him ongean faran. *c* 1205 LAY. 2156 Humber king & al his fleote & his muchele scip ferde. 1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 49 One man labouring under what is called the **Ship Fever*, or the *Goal Distemper*. 1868 *Chamb. Encycl.* X. 721/1 Fleeing in despair, emigrants carried the germs of disease with them; and the so-called ship-fever which followed destroyed its thousands. 1626 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 355/2 Instrumentum quo aqua salsa dulcis effecta est, quod πηγοναυτικον vulgo **ship-fontane* appellatum est. *c* 1375 *Schip fraucht [see FRAUGHT *sb.* 1]. 1648 [see *ship-fare* above]. 1552 *Ship freight [see *ship-hire* below]. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xviii. 17 Every *shippe governer, and all they that occupied shippes. *c* 1205 LAY. 4560 Godlac sloh þa *scip-gumen [*c*1275 sipmen]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Ship-hearth Maker*, a manufacturer of the cooking galleys or stoves used on shipboard. 13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 265 For his *schip huyre his wyf he heolde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 446/2 Schyphyre, *naulum*. 1552 HULOET, Ship hire or freight, *naulum*. 1648 [see *ship-fare* above]. 1633 SIR J. BURROUGHS *Sov. Brit. Seas* (1652) 124 With certaine *ship-hookes and other like Instruments [etc.]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Ship-joiner*,..a mechanic who does the neat or fine woodwork in ships and buildings, and is therefore distinguished from the shipwright and carpenter. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 7/3 The strike of the ship joiners of the River Thames. *c* 1517 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 310 Wages of *Shippekepers in the Thames. 1618 in J. Charnock *Hist. Mar. Arch.* (1801) II. 237 The rigging at the setting forth may bee performed by the ordinary shipp-keepers. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXVI, Not a soul was left on board the good ship Alert but the old ship-keeper. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 182/10 *Ponsis*, *sciphlædder. 1611 COTGR., *Transpontin*, a ship-ladder. *c* 1635 CAPT. N. BOTELER *Dial. Sea Services* (1685). 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 187 To work Jacob or Ship Ladder. 1854 MISS A. E. BAKER *Gloss. Northants.*, **Ship-lap*, a carpenter's term for a mode of uniting the end of one piece of wood to the side of another, at right angles, by a bevil-shaped bearing on the upper edge. 1887 *Home Missionary* (N.Y.) Mar. 432 It [our home] is '*ship-lapped' and partially plastered. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 278/1 The simplest joint is that known as *ship-lapping, in which each end is cut down through half its thickness, and the cut met by a cross-cut, and the piece removed. 1882 CHRISTY *Joints made by Builders* 103 Ship Lapping Joint. *c* 1675 in J. W. Hyde *Post in Grant* (1894) 326 *Ship letter. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 963 A letter..with the English ship-letter post-mark. 1829 *Parl. Papers* XI. 288 Ship-letter office. 1834 *Ibid.* XLIX. 501 Above 1200 ship-letter mails are forwarded via Liverpool in the course of a year. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xxxii, My mother handed Jane a ship-letter. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 182/21 *Nauclerus*, *sciphlaford. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/1 Schyplord,.. *navarchus*. 1801 S. & HT. LEE *Cant. T.* IV. 456 The letter had no *ship-mark: I examined that of the post; it was from Hull. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iii. 329 Our Commander and *Shipmates. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii, A handsome, hearty fellow, and a good shipmate. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* ii, 'You know an old shipmate, Bill, surely', said the stranger. 1893 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Emigr. Ship* II. 84, 'I respect your *shipmatish views', said I. 1712 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 723 This being only *ship news, little credit is given thereto. 1761 *Lond. Chron.* July 2–4, 14/2 Ship News. Falmouth, June 29. Wind N. arrived the King George packet-boat, Bown, from Lisbon. 1661 GODOLPHIN *View Admir. Jurisd.* Introd. a 6 He may not carry counterfeit Cocquets or other Fictitious and Colourable *Ship-papers to involve the Goods of the Innocent with the Nocent. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 126/2 The ship-papers and depositions. 1853 MAUDE & POLLOCK *Law Merch. Shipping* iii. 63 The master is the proper person to have the custody of the ship's papers. 1873 R. WILSON *Steam Boilers* 32 The badly refined, coarse, brittle and uncertain material sometimes sold as *ship plate. 1882 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 93 Ship Plate Maker. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 529 A *ship privateer named La Zele, mounting 16 guns and 69 men. 1805 NELSON 23 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 486 A Ship-Privateer of twenty-two Guns. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etym.* (E.D.S.), *Antenna*, a *ship-rae. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., *The Times* does not undertake to say that the *ship-railway scheme is impracticable. 1892 *19th Cent.* Mar. 386 No ship railway is at present in opera-

tion. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 127 Quha is ouir Haevinis and *schipredes thay cal Admiral. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 341 So þat toward þe west þe *ssiprene [*v.r.* schipreone] drou. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 189/2 The vessel was *ship-rigged. *a* 1400 *New Test.* (Paues) *Acts* xxvii. 10, I see þat wiþ iniurye ande myche harme..bigynnes oure *schiprode to be. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 422 To assume unto it the name of a ship-Rode, or Haven. 1640 [H. PARKER] *Case of Shipmony* 2 To introduce the legality of the *Ship-scot, such a prerogative hath been maintained, as destroyes all other Law. 1643 *Oath of Pacification* 8 The Kingdome groaned .. under the oppression of the Shipscot. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Ship Scraper*, a triangular or square piece of steel, handled, and with sharpened edges for scraping the keels and decks of vessels. 1890 *Daily News* 12 June 6/1 The United Shipscrapers' Protection League. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Ship-sloop*, commanders were appointed to 24-gun sloops, but when the same sloops were commanded by captains, they were rated ships. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Ship's-smith*, an iron worker who fits the metal work, bolts, &c. in ships. 1897 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/2 All the shipsmiths on the north-east coast. 1798 *28th Rep. Sel. Comm. Finance* (1803) XIII. 356 Draught Carts for conveying old *Ship's Stores. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii, Disposing of a great quantity of ship stores, claret, preserved meats, and great casks packed with soda-water. 1793 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 382 The middlings and *ship stuff may be sold to answer the money calls which you will have upon you. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 511 Saw oak for shipstuff. 1891 PATTERSON *Naut. Dict.* 303 **Ship Time*, the solar time at the place of the ship—12 o'clock (noon) being made known by eight bells when the sun crosses the meridian. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 60 The light arched-beauty of the brow, that becomes the *Ship-tyre..or any Tire of Venetian admittance. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wulcker 182/13 *Naulum*, *sciptol. *c* 1495 *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 805/4 *Hoc naulum*, a schyppes tolle. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Schip-tol*, Ship-toll, or Custome. 1408 tr. *Vegetius' De Re Milit.* (MS. Digby 233) lf. 223/2 Þe lawes or hestes of *schep werre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/1 Schyppe werre, *naumachia*. 1834 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 343 *note*, Constructing buildings for the accommodation of officers of the yards, in storehouses,..and *shipways. 1840 *Hull Docks Comm.* 189 Shipways, a platform of stone-work in the bed of the river, for the purpose of laying the ships on to examine their bottoms. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Aug. 4/8 The construction of a ship-way from Manchester to the sea. 1408–9 tr. *Vegetius' De Re Milit.* (MS. Digby 233) lf. 224/1 To hewe tymbre as grete bemes for *schip werk. 1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 283 He gaif to Schir Alexander Makison, to furnis the schip werk, xx li. 1616 in *Compt bk. D. Wedderburne* (S.H.S.) 280, 12 peaceis oak for ship wark. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 June 3/4 He might be able to write a good text-book on ship-work. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 36 Dock Service:..*Shipworker. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 3/2 The shipworkers and quay foremen. 1640 *Act* 16 *Chas. I*, c. 14 § 1 Diverse Writs..commonly called *Shipwrits for the charging of the Ports Townes..of this Realme respectively to provide and furnish certain Ships for his Majesties Service. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 140 The Shipwrits having been issued out August the 11. 1635. *a* 1754 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 253 The council who had..just before the relation issued ship-writs to the inland.

b. In the names of animals: **ship-borer** = *ship-worm*; † **ship-halter**, the sucking-fish = REMORA 1; so **ship-holder**; † **ship-nut** (see quot.); **ship-rat**, a variety of rat found on board ship; **ship-stayer**, a fish of the family *Echeneididæ*; **ship-worm**, any of the worm-shaped mollusks of the genus *Teredo* and allied genera, esp. *T. navalis*.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 125 *Remora*..the Remora, or *Ship-halter. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* V. 111 Many fabulous stories have been told of the small '*Ship-holder', a sucking-fish often met with in the Mediterranean. 1729 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 1. 420 **Ship-Nuts*. Are hard Shells, which commonly adhere to Ships like the Barnacles. 1860 WYNTER *Cur. Civilis.* 132 The *ship-rat must not be confounded with the water-rat, which is an entirely different species. 1890 STEVENSON in G. Balfour *Life* (1901) 222 The ship-rats which infest the shores and invade the houses. 1778 DA COSTA *Brit. Conchol.* 21 S[erpula] Teredo. The *Ship Worm. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 149 The ship-worm is more apt to injure the vessel in this place than in other parts. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 562 *Teredidæ*, or Ship-worms.

c. Combinations with *ship's* (many of which have alternative forms in 8 a; see also 9), as *ship's anchor, apparel, †castle, cook, log, pump, timepiece*; **ship's articles**, the terms according to which seamen take service on board ship; **ship's cousin**, app. humorously modelled on *ship's husband*; **ship's days**, the days allowed for loading and unloading a ship (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); **ship's husband** (see HUSBAND *sb.* 4 b); **ship's protest** (see PROTEST *sb.* 3); **ship's registry** (see quot.); **ship's time**, the local mean time of the meridian where the ship is.

1647 HEXHAM I, A ships anker, *Een schips anker*. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 278 The *Ship's Apparel, as Boats, Anchors, Sails, Cordage. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Ship's Articles*. 1875 KAY *Shipmasters & Seamen* IX. xvii. 704 Which by the special terms of his ship's articles was to cause a forfeiture of wages. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Ship's-block Maker*, a manufacturer of large blocks for ship's use. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 19 These [*sc.* a captain's servants], tho' just pick'd off from a Taylor's Shop-board, are rated able on his *Ship's Books. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 155 The *ships-castle behinde was most commonly adorned with the picture of one or other God. 1834 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 344 *Ship's Corporal, ..*Ship's Cook. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii, However useful and active you may be, you are but a mongrel,—a sort of afterguard and '*ship's cousin'. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 13 The wretched *Ship's Crew ..get scarce the very Husk, whilst he [the captain] runs away with the Flower of the Cargo. *Ibid.* 73 He cannot but pity the Surgeon's Simplicity, for calling himself the *Ship's Doctor, when all the World knows, that none but the Carpenter looks to her Wounds. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 405/1 Parts of *ship's furniture. 1835 *Tomlins' Law-Dict.* s. v. *Ship's Papers*, The Log Book, or *Ship's Journal. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 47 *Ship's Log Maker. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 Jan. 5/2 That comparatively small but highly important section of our sailors generally described as '*ships' officers'. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 194 *Ship's protest, which should be compared with the log-book, and certified by the agent. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Ship's Pump*, a suction-pump for freeing a ship's hold from water. 1644 MANWAYRING *Seaman's Dict.* 100 The standing part of the sheate, is that part which is made fast, by a clinch into a ring of the *ships-quarter. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Ship's registry and certificate*, an official record of a ship's size, the bills of lading, ownership, &c. *Ibid.*, **Ship's steward*, the person who manages the victualling or mess departments. In the navy, paymaster's steward. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 240 A *Ship's Time-piece has usually a lever escapement. 1891 PATTERSON *Naut. Dict.* 384 **Ship's Writer*,..is a first class petty officer, and his duty is to keep the names and rates of the ship's company. *Ibid.* 356 *Equipment Yeoman*, formerly called *ship's yeoman.

Ship, *sb.*[2] *Printing.* A colloquial abbreviation of COMPANIONSHIP 3.

1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* 18 The best 'ship' is kept going with work from the others, rather than be suffered to stand still. 1882 — *Pract. Printing* (1884) 221 The chief of the companionship or 'ship'..receives the copies from the overseer.

Ship (ʃip), *v.* Forms: 1 **scipian, scypian**, 3–5 **schype**, (3 **ssipe**), 4–5 **schipe, schepe**, 4–6 **schippe, schyppe**, 4–7 **shipe, shippe, shyppe**, (5 **shipp**), 6–7 **schip**, 6– **ship**. [late OE. *scipian*, f. *scip* SHIP *sb.*[1]; cf. MLG. *schêpen*, (M)Du. *schepen*, MHG., G. *schiffen*, ON. *skipa*. In the later senses a new formation directly f. SHIP *sb.*[1]]

† 1. *pass.* To be furnished with a ship or ships.

c 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 893, Se micla here.. wurdon gescipode. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* V. 298 Seeing himselfe at anchor, slightly shipt, Besieg'd, betrinde by winde. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 47 *Mon.* Is he well ship'd? *Cassio.* His Barke is stoutly Timber'd. 1647 HEXHAM I, Shiped, *Gescheept*.

† b. *refl.* To provide oneself with a ship. *Obs.*—1

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Sea Gram.* xii. 55 Euery horseman cannot mount himself alike, neither euery Seaman ship himselfe as he would.

† 2. To equip or launch (a vessel). *Obs.*

Cf. 1224–5 *Foreign Acc., L. T. R.* No. 1 Municione et Schippatione nauium et galiarum.

1052 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C), Þa let Eadward cyng scypian .xl. snacca. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 118 He..made fourthwith a galyotte to be shipped redy. *Ibid.* 268 Go make a galyot to be shipped redy with ten oores.

3. To put or take (persons or things) on board ship; to cause (a person) to embark; to place (goods) in a ship for transportation.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6062 He schipeth heom in schipes cayvars, In dromondes, and in lumbars. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 276/1 The said Merchantz Englissh, that shippen, or shall shippe any Merchandise. 1465 *Paston Lett.* Suppl. 93 To remember that Guton malt must be shipped at Blakeney. 1513 PACE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 179 An army.. whiche he affirmith to be nowe schippidde redy to passe the see. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 67 We shippyd our horses at Caleys. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. 11 Pigmalions riches was shipt. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 100 King Henry the fifth, was shipping his men for France. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2486/3 The Lord Hewit's Regiment of Horse will be shipped to morrow. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 271 He was shipped on board a vessel bound to Old Spain. 1818 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) IV. 216, I rather fear that a quantity of game which was shipped awhile ago at Inverness for the Doctor, never reached him. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vi. 139 Upon a cargo being shipped, bills of lading..are filled up with the name of the shipper. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 41 § 17 Any harbour or any works in or at which vessels can.. ship or unship goods or passengers.

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 16 After long travaile through the Asian maine, I shipt my hopefull thoughts for Brittany.

absol. 1479 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 18, I wyll nat schepe tyll I have my money hom in lecters of payment. 1482 *Ibid.* 104 Syr thay hawhe begwn to schype at London. 1530 PALSGR. 703/2 We can nat go hence yet, we have nat all shypped.

b. said of the ship.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xiii. 374 All vessels shall ship or take in all their cargoes..below the Canal at Blackwall. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* ii, A little vessel was shipping grain.

† 4. a. *pass.* Of a person: To have gone on board, to be embarked. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Prose Life St. Brandan* (Percy) 37 Whan they were all shypped, sodeynly this yonge man vanysshed away. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 387 Thei are schepped now eche a wyght. *a* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lvi. 114 Thike same Nyht ..that In to the See I-scheped they were. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 73 Twenty to one then, he is ship'd already. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, I. i, My royal father is both shipp'd and gone. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 203 We heard that all the Spaniards..were shipped. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 120 As soone as shipt; as soone as actiue ores Had mou'd the surges.

Proverb.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 209 Least otherwise the Reader..might be shipped in the boate of this errour. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xix. 334 This is the way wherein Christ must bee followed by as manie as desire to be shipped with him, to bee of the number of his people. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1906) 8 He that is shipped with the devil must sail with the devil.

b. *refl.* To go on board ship, embark. Also with *off* (cf. 7 b). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1783 Antenor..Shippit hym full shortly & his shene folke. 1600 R. CARR tr. *Mahumetan Hist.* 62 b, Who..was commaunded to ship himselfe againe in a barque that was prepared. 1607 SHARPHAM *Fleire* II. (1610) E 1, Ile send you to Gnaues-end, Ile see you in the Tilt-boate, When you are there, ship your selues. *a* 1647 PEITE in *Archæologia* XII. 219, I was constrained to ship myself to sea upon a desperate voyage. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 505 They shipp'd themselves to serve in the Ship. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lii. 129 The Puritans, restrained in England, shipped themselves off for America. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* xx, It was thought that the waves had swallowed them when they shipped themselves from the west.

5. *intr.* To go on board ship, embark. Now *rare.*

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1091 Se eorl..on Wiht scipode & into Normandiz for. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 467/179 Huy schypeden in þe salte se. *c* 1300 *K. Horn* 1013 (Laud MS.) Þe page was blybe And schepede wel swybe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 575 Then schippyt thai, for-owtyn mar. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 28 Per er many hauens for to schippe at. *c* 1468 in *Archæologia* (1846) XXXI. 327 The Fryedaye next after the Nativite of Sainct John Baptist, she shippid at Margate. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 1, I shipped at Rye, in Sussex. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 378 Quhen at Leith tha had shipit in. 1599 DEKKER *Shoemakers Hol.* (1610) B 2 Tis his highnesse will, That presently your cosen shippe for France With all his powers. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* 2551/3 The 400 Horse..and many Foot..marched to Highlake, where, it's believed, they are Shipping this day. 1891 *Spectator* 17 Jan., People wishing to get from London to New York..ship at Liverpool.

† 6. To go by ship *to*, *into*, or *from* a place. *Obs.*

13.. *Metr. Hom.* in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 265 Faste he drouh toward þe se For schipen he wolde to oþur þede. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xx. 6 We schipiden aftir dayes of therf loaues fro Philippis. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 742 Þay Schipped ouer at Vertely In to þe landes of lumbardy. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1, I determyned me to take that voyage and shipped from Southampton. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xiv. 34 They shipped ouer, & came in to the londe of Genazereth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 247 The Emperour, speedily shipped ouer into Asia. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 79 [They] have slipt away and shipt hence.

† b. To sail *about*. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 95 He hadde schipped aboute Est Engelonde [*circumnavigata Estanglia*]. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 260 As I was schyppyng yn þa see, I come to an yle.

7. *trans.* To send or transport by ship. † *To ship out*: to export.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Saffron, quikesilver, .. Is into Fflaundres shypped fulle craftylye. 1495 *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 12 Bocht in Handwarp and schepit in the Cristoffir of the Fer. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 27 § 1 Wolle felles..to be shipped owte of the seid Realme to the seid Staple at Cales. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. i. 30 The Sun no sooner shall the Mountaines touch, But we will ship him hence. 1656 TUCKER *Rep. Revenues Scot.* (Bannatyne Club) 26 South Barwick, where the Scots and English both did usually shippe out Skyns, Hides, Wooll. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 39 One half of the Produce being to himself, and the other to be shipp'd to England. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 419 Rude pirates seized, and shipped these o'er the main. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i, The third [son] was a Roué, and was shipped to the Colonies. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 127 To ship the silver to England. 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-room Ballads* 53 Ship me somewheres east of Suez. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 15/4 Goods shipped in the mail vessels.

b. *esp.* with *off*.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeitures*, If any Wharfinger..shall..Ship off..any Wares..at any unlawful time. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4239/1 They Shipt off 900 of their sick and wounded Men. 1778 *Gen. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v., The inhabitants ship off yearly..seven or eight thousand chaldrons of coal. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 195 He would himself send the recusant to prison, or ship him off for Flanders. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 38 Till their numbers became excessive and these were shipped off by the prudence of their rulers to found colonies.

c. *transf.* To transport (goods) by rail or other means of conveyance. *U.S.*

1881 *Chicago Times* 17 June, To ship their freight by rail. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 663/2 We..shipped our..collection of luggage to the hotel.

d. *fig.* To send *off*, send packing, get rid of, dismiss, expel.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 206 Andronicus, would thou were shipt to hell. 1826 in A. J. C. Hare *Gurneys of Earlham* (1895) II. 31 After a good deal of bustle, all were shipped off, except Aunt Cunningham. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xviii, Old Foolscap says he'll ship me the next time I'm absent half-an-hour without leave.

8. Of a vessel: To take in (water) over the side; to be submerged or flooded with (water) by waves breaking over it; esp. *to ship a sea*. Said also of the occupants of the vessel.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 13 In this Encounter we shipped many a perilous Sea. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 9 Our Ship rid Forecastle in, shipp'd several Seas. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Dudley North* (1744) 15 We shipt Seas over our Poop. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 Baling out the water which she accidentally ships. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xx. (1856) 153 Driving before the wind, shipping seas at every roll. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xvii, The rowing ceased, ..and all was so nicely contrived that we did not ship a drop.

9. To take or draw (an object) into the ship or boat to which it belongs. Also with *up*.

1630 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 65 No Fisherman.. shall at any Time hereafter ship their Draw-Nets (called Shipping a-stern) into their Boats, before such Time as they have laid forth all their whole Net. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 257/2 As we shipped up our rod the natives began to assemble. 1898 W. W. JACOBS *Sea Urchins* (1906) 213 The visitors went ashore, the gangway was shipped, and..the *Curlew* drifted slowly away from the quay.

b. To lift (an oar or scull) out of its rowlock, and (now, in sculling) to bring it into the boat (cf. BOAT *v.* 1 and UNSHIP *v.*). (See also quot. 1898.) Also *absol.* as a command = 'ship oars!'

For another sense of 'ship oars' see 10.

1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alc.* 92 The Sailors ship their Oars, and cease to row. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 470 And now they ship their oars, and crown with wine The holy goblet to the powers divine. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. 'Oarsman's Guide'* 32 To *ship* the oar or scull is to jerk it out of the row-lock, and to *boat* it, to bring it on board. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, The stranger came to the bank, shipped his sculls, and jumped out. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 14, I shipped the oars and lay back thinking. 1896 ASHEY-STERRY *Tale of Thames* xxi, 'Easy all!' says Auntie, following the command by 'Ship!' 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 297/2 (Rowing) *Ship*, to lift the handle of the oar when the blade is on the water, and then to allow it to float, with the motion of the boat, alongside.

10. orig. and esp. *Naut.* To put (an object) in position for performing its proper function; *spec.* to fix (an oar) in the rowlock, in readiness to row; hence, to put in position for any purpose.

1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus* 352 His faire Limbes of his weede, he stript: Which, at his head, with both hands bound, he shipt. 17.. *Greenland Voy.* iii. in *Coll. Old Ballads* (1738) III. 173 Each Man ship his Oar, and leave nothing on Shoar That is needful the Voy'ge to advance. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v., To ship the oars, *i. e.* to fix them in their row-locks. To ship the swivel-guns, is to fix them in their sockets. 1798 in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 53 He had a new rudder made upon his own deck, which was immediately shipped. 1833 STURT *Exped. S. Austral.* II. 166 Seven or eight [natives]..crept into the reeds, with their spears shipped to throw at us. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Seine* 33 Shipping a single oar in the stern, [he] began to scull out with all his might. 1837 MARRYAT *Suarleyyow* xlvii, The skylight was shipped on again. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* vii. 71 Which mast and sail are..never shipped until required. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 295 No. 3..ships and unships the handspike. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., Ship capstan-bars. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., A hole big enough to ship the mainmast in.

b. *intr.* (for *pass.*). To admit of being placed in position; to have a certain position in a contrivance.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1169 The top-sides.. which are fitted to ship and unship as occasion may require.

11. To put on (clothing, etc.); also, to shoulder (a burden).

1829 MAW *Jrnl. Pass. Pacific* 16 Their regard for new and gay shoes, of which they 'ship' a new pair every Sunday morning. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* lxiv, He ..took off his white jacket, and shipped a blue one. 1834 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* xii, I had shipped the swab...I'm lieutenant. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 758/2 The bearers fitted their shoulders under the straps and shipped their burden.

12. *trans.* To engage for service on a ship.

1643 *Decl. Commons* (*Reb. Ireland*) 50 He..was shipped ..to serve in the said Frigot. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 150, I was Shipt Mate of the Sloop that came from Malacca with us. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 15 It was my great Misfortune, that in all these Adventures I did not ship my self as a Sailor. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv, Instead of shipping some hands to make our work easier.

b. *intr.* To engage to serve on a ship.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxi, We never ask questions when a seaman ships for us. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* xi. 145 One of the Spaniards shipped on board as an ordinary seaman. 1891 KIPLING *City Dreadf. Ni.* 27 As soon as the money's gone they'll ship, but not before.

Ship, shippe, var. ff. CHIP *sb.*2, share-beam.

1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 115 Next to the Share, is the Shippe. *Ibid.*, The Ship is not only that peece which holdeth the Share, but is placed beneath next the earth.

-ship *suffix* (Forms: 1 -skiepe, -scipe, -scype, *Anglian* -scip, -sciop, 2 -scep, 3 -sip(e, 3–4 -scip(e, 3–5 -schipe, 4 -schupe, 4–5 -schippe, -shipe, -schyp, -schepe, -shep(e, -chipe, -chepe, 4–6 -schip, -shyp, -shippe, 5 -schuppe, -schepe, -chyp, -chep, 5–6 -shyppe, 5–7 -shipp, 4– -ship), in OE. **sciepe*, -*skiepe* (rare), -*scipe*, -*scype*, Anglian -*scip*, (occas. -*sciop*) str. masc. = OFris. -*skipi*, -*skip*, -*schip* (WFris. -*skip*, -*schip*, NFris. -*skep*, -*skap*), OS. -*scepi*, -*scipi*, MLG., MDu. -*sc*(*h*)*ip*, -*sc*(*h*)*epe*, -*sc*(*h*)*eep*, -*sc*(*h*)*ēp*, WFlem. -*schip*, -*schepe* :—OTeut. **skapi-z*, f. *skap-* to create, ordain, appoint (see SHAPE *v.*). The *i* of the stem-syllable of OE. -*scipe* and the corresponding continental forms is apparently due to secondary influence of the umlaut, the change being probably favoured by the lack of stress. The related **skapo-z* masc., **skapō* fem., and **skapti-z* SHAFT *sb.*1, meaning 'creation, creature, constitution, condition', were used in Germanic as the second element of compounds and as such assumed the function and meaning of a suffix equivalent to **skapi-z*; these forms are represented by OS. -*skap* (MDu., Du. -*schap*), OHG. -*scaf* fem., later -*scaft* (MHG., G. -*schaft*), ON. -*skapr* (Da. -*skab*, Sw. -*skap*); the alleged OE. *landsceap* is an error due to misreading.

The abnormal forms of the suffix in Sc. *hussyskap*, -*skep*, -*skip* (see HOUSEWIFESHIP) may have a LG. or Du. origin.

In certain uses the suffix lends itself more or less freely to the formation of nonce-words; selected instances of these are given below under the divisions to which they belong.

1. Added to adjs. and pa. ppples. to denote the state or condition of being so-and-so. Such compounds were numerous in OE., and many survived (or were re-coined) in ME., but few have a history extending beyond the 15th century; e.g. OE. *drodscipe* briskness, *dolscipe* folly, *druncenscipe* DRUNKENSHIP, DRUNKSHIP (ME.), *glædscipe* GLADSHIP, *gōdscipe* GOODSHIP, *lāþscipe* hardship, *prūtscipe* pride, SHENDSHIP (ME.), *snelscipe* boldness, WILDSHIP (ME.), *wōdscipe* madness. The only survivals of this formation now in common use are HARDSHIP (first in Ancren Riwle), and WORSHIP (OE. *weorþscipe*).

2. Added to sbs. to denote the state or condition of being what is expressed by the sb., e.g. OE. *fēondscipe* hostility, FIENDSHIP, *frēondscipe* FRIENDSHIP, *þegnscipe* THEGNSHIP (cf. THANESHIP); *authorship*, *fellowship*, †*knightship*, *partnership*, *sonship*, *suretyship*.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 89 Supposing that by Almighty power their Sunship and Moonship might be kept by them, without worldship. *a* 1828 *Bentham's Fragm. Govt.* Hist. Pref., Wks. 1843 I. 241 To assume and keep up the tone of juvenility and tyro-ship.

b. By extension, compounds of this kind, when the sb. is the designation of a class of human being, assume the sense of the qualities or character associated with, or the skill or power of accomplishment of, the person denoted by the sb.; e.g. OE. *eorlscipe* manliness, *hlāfordscipe* domination, supremacy, LORDSHIP, *mannscipe* humanity; *craftsmanship*, *horsemanship*, *housewifeship*, *kingship*, *soldiership*, *workmanship*.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. x. (1872) I. 198 His wars against the Turks, and his other Hectorships, I will forget. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* vii. 142 The ideas of adventurership.

3. Added to sbs. designating an official or person of rank to denote the office, position, dignity, or rank of the person designated, as OE. *gerēfscipe* REEVESHIP; *ambassadorship*, *captainship*, *chaplainship*, *clerkship*, *headship*, *laureateship*, *professorship*, *sheriffship*, *stewardship*. In the case of *fellowship*, *scholarship*, *postmastership* and the like, the compound has come to connote not only the office or position itself but the emoluments, etc., pertaining to it.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 368/2 The Offices of Walstatship of Wydygada. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 350 John Fortham Bishop of Duiham was discharged of the Treasorer-ship. 1625 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 262 By virtue of his Cust[os] Rotulorum-ship. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Apr. 5 There are now four A.R.A. ships vacant. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 718/2 The positions they fill are the 'judgeship', the 'searchership', the 'spankership', and general 'juryship'.

b. With poss. pron. prefixed, the compounds *ladyship*, *lordship*, *worship*, have passed into honorific designations of the persons who are entitled to the style of 'Lady', 'Lord', 'the Worshipful'. Hence the suffix has been freely employed to form mock titles or humorous styles of address, in which -*ship* is added to the ordinary designation of the person (or animal) or to a word expressing a quality which it is desired to emphasize for the nonce; this use has been extended even to adjs. (e.g. *his uglyship*) and adj. phr. (e.g. *his beyond-sea-ship*).

1573–80 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 94 Wich I knowe not howe your soveraineioyeservantshipp would take. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV, I never lov'd his beyond-sea-ship. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maj.* Ep. Ded., One of their Holiships. 1682 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witches* I. 2, I will..teach your Master of Artship. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 165 Thus his Grandship open'd. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 143 What a Chace has her Goddessship led me! 1807 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) I. 229, I am beginning to talk too sentimentally for your wag-ship. 1827 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 89 *Non constat*, as the lawyers say, that the voyagers venerated his monkeyship. 1829 T. C. CROKER *Leg. Lakes* I. 230 Down he and the marchioness walk to the kitchen, and her marchionessship sets herself by the fire-side. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xxi, 'Take that, your owlship', and I made a blow at him with the but-end. 1865 *Public Opinion* 21 Jan. 77/1, I have seen Dyticus rush upon a full-grown smooth newt, and no twistings and writhings of his eftship was of any avail. 1873 *Forest & Stream* I. 148/2 His Uglyship [viz. an alligator], all mouth and squirming tail. 1880 MISS MULOCK *Poems, Dead Czar* 42 You..may parade Your maggotship throughout the wondering world.

4. Added to sbs. to denote a state of life, occupation, or behaviour, relating to or connected with what is denoted by the sb., e.g. OE. *bēorscipe* feast (lit. 'beer-ship'), *byrdscipe* child-bearing, *werscipe* married state. Compounds of this kind are rare in the later periods; COURTSHIP (first in Shaks.) is the chief instance; COUNTRYSHIP, if it is not merely a shortening of *countrymanship*, may belong here.

5. Added to sbs. forming compounds having a collective sense. These were numerous in OE., e.g. *burgscipe* municipality, *folcscipe* nation, *gieldscipe* guild, *þegnscipe* body of retainers, *þēodscipe* people, *wæterscipe* piece of water. TOWNSHIP (OE. *tūnscipe* the inhabitants of a *tūn*) is the one survival from the OE. period; the sense 'domain of...' which appears in LORDSHIP 2 is not of frequent occurrence.

The following is a nonce-formation after *township*:—

1768 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 445, I took a jaunt to the Hottentots crawl-ships [= kraal-ships].

Shipboard (ʃi·pbōɔɪd). Also 3 scipes, 5 shippus bord. [f. SHIP *sb.*1 + BOARD *sb.*

Cf. WFris. *skipsboard*, MLG. *schēpesbord*, MDu. *schipbort*, *sceeps-*, *scipsbort* (Du. *scheepsboord*), G. *schiff*(*s*)*bord*, ON. *skip*(*s*)*borð* (Sw. *skeppsbord*, Da. *skibsbord*).]

†**1.** The side of a ship (see BOARD *sb.* 12); chiefly in phr.: *within shipboard* = on board ship; *over* (*the*) *shipboard* = OVERBOARD *adv.*; *to* or *from shipboard* = on to or off a ship. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 43 Alle ðe wiõ-innen scipes borde wunizeõ. *c* 1205 LAY. 1518 Ne cume ze neauer wid vten scipes bord. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 113 Þe children hi broȝte to stronde..In to schupes borde. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1699 With-in chippe-burdez. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 364 He..bad here lodesman at a word Should cast hem ouer the ship bord. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1796, I schall hyt hynge on a knagg, At the schypp borde ende. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. vi. 125 An C torches sette vpon alle the sydes of the shyp bordes. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 Any Person selling or buying by Water-measure within the Ship-board. 1498 in J. Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 56 Borne..fra the Schipburd at the Key to ony part of this burghe. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 174 And euerie man to shipburd drew. 1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV. 123 Thay have ressavit within schip-burde a grite quantite of victuallis. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 408 Shall I fetch your stuffe from shipbord? 1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxii. 299 In saying which came Stafford in, and wils them to dispatch To ship-board. 1650 T. FROYSELL *Gale of Opport.* (1652) 31 The Marriners they cast him over Ship-board. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii, His new patient, who had been consigned to shipboard by the Madras practitioner with very small hopes indeed.

b. *On shipboard*: on board ship. (See BOARD *sb.* 14.) Also †*a shipboard* (frequent *c* 1620–1720).

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 856 A cruell cowntyr thar was on schipburd seyn. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (Arb.) 165 By reason of cold taken, I thinke, a shippeborde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 686 Commaunding his men to go on ship-borde. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 440 We..brought them a shippeboord. 1660–1 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Feb., The first time I ever carried my wife a-ship-board. 1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 18 A Liberty Ticket,..allowing him to follow his occupation unmolested, either on shore or on ship-board. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lx, Being then on shipboard, bound for Bengal. 1888 R. GARNETT *Life of Emerson* ii. 43 They were fellow passengers on ship-board back to Charleston.

c. Similarly *of shipboard*.

1841 LEVER *O'Malley* XXXVI. 198 The escape from the durance vile of shipboard. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 173 The life of shipboard.

d. *By shipboard*: by ship. *rare.*

1842 *P. Parley's Ann.* III. 250 My grandfather had a dog which he brought by ship-board to London.

†**2.** A plank of a ship. *Obs.*

1352 *Exch. Acc. Q. R.* bundle 20 no. 27 (P.R.O.), Bordis magnis et spissis vocatis 'shippebord' emptis pro confeccione navis predicte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 337/1 A Schyppe burde, *asser*. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 25, vij Shipbordes..spent..in repayring..of the Cokke of the same Ship. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ezek.* XXVII. 5 Thei haue made all thy ship bordes of fyrre trees of Shenir.

3. *attrib.*

1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 147 The innocuous cates which generally compose ship-board rations. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 123 To make mops for shipboard cleaning. 1890 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Marr. Sea* x, What will she have to say to a shipboard wedding?

Ship-boat. ? *Obs.* Now (7–) **ship's boat.** [See BOAT *sb.*

Cf. MLG. *schēpesbōt*, Du. *scheepsboot* (whence G. *schiff*(*s*)*boot*), ON. *skipsbátr* (Sw. *skeppsbåt*, Da. *skibsbaad*).]

The boat carried or towed by a ship.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 446/2 Schyppe bot.., *barca*. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. (1555) 189 When that they were come to us almoste, From their shyppe boate curiously counterfayte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 111 The greatest vessels..conueighed al theyr vytailes..to lande with theyr shippe boates. 1644 MANWAYRING *Seamans's Dict.* 20 The Boate belonging to a Ship, is either called the Ships-boate, or the Long-boate. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* 1666/3 Some Ship-boats have been staved and sunk.

Ship-bote, -boot. *pseudo-arch.* [See BOOT *sb.*1, BOTE.] Repair of ships.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 103 We have seen how for House-boot, and Ship-boot, Plow-boot, Hey-boot and Fire-boot, the Planting, and Propogation of Timber and Forest-trees is requisite.

Ship-boy. Also ship's boy. A boy who serves on board ship.

1552 HULOET, Shyp boye, *Misonautes*. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 4 This Ship-boyes semblance hath disguis'd me quite. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 The aduentrous ship-boyes were in perill of those Sharkes. 1661 in *Godolphin's View Admir. Jurisd.* App. 168 The Master ought to set him on shore,..and..to spare him one of the Ship-boyes to look to him. 1839 S. ROGERS *Voy. Columbus* Poems 38 The very ship-boy on the dizzy mast Half breathed his orisons. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ship-boy*, boys apprenticed to

learn their sea-duties, but generally appointed as servants. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* ix, 'Here, you ship's boy', he cried, 'out o' that!'

Ship-breaker (ʃi·pbrēkəɹ). [See BREAKER 1 1.] A person who buys old vessels to break them up for sale.

1819 *P. O. Lond. Directory* 84 Cristall, Joseph, Sail-maker, Ship-breaker, and Dealer in Ship-Stores. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iv, On Quilp's Wharf, Daniel Quilp was a ship-breaker. 1888 *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* XIII. 101/2 A ship-breaker, having yards at Rotherhithe, Penzance, and Fowey.

Shi·pbreaking, *vbl. sb.* [See BREAKING *vbl. sb.* In sense 1 formed after SHIPBRECHE (cf. MLG., MDu. *schipbrekinge*).]

†1. = SHIPBRECHE. *Obs.*

13.. [see SHIP-BRECHING]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxi. (Bodl. MS.), Ȝif schippes falleþ þerein in anye wise, he scapeþ not þe perille of schipbrekinge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 446/2 Schyppbrekynge, *naufragium*. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 9 b, Saynt poule sayth I haue been..thre tymes in shyppe brekynge.

2. The breaking up of old ships; the occupation of a ship-breaker. Also *attrib.*

1897 *Daily News* 13 May 3/3 The Shipbreaking Company (Limited), of London, has recently purchased from the Admiralty the iron corvette Euryalus [etc.].

3. The crime of breaking into a ship for the purpose of committing a felony.

1901 *Scotsman* 7 Jan. 9/7 Shipbreaking at Aberdeen—..sent..to prison..for breaking into the steam line fishing boat.

†Shipbreche. *Obs.* Also 1 -bryce, 4 -bruche, -burch. [f. SHIP *sb.*1 + BREACH, BRUCHE. Cf. WFris. *skipbrek*, MLG. *schipbroke*, MDu. *schipbroke, -breuke* (Du. *-breuk*), MHG., G. *schiffbruch.*] Shipwreck.

In late OE. recorded only in the sense 'right to claim what is cast up on the shore in a shipwreck'.

a 1067 *Charter* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* (1846) IV. 208 Ic habbe geȝeofen Criste and sancte Marie..forestall and hamsocne, griðbryce and scipbryce, and ða sæ upwarp..æt Bramcæstre and æt Ringstyde. ?*a* 1100 *Charter* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1655) I. 237/2 Mundbriche, feardwite,..infongenthef, sypbriche, tol, & tem. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 369 Schipmen þat seilled in þe see in to shipbruche. *Ibid.*, And þerfore me seide þat þey brouȝte hem to shipbreche. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xii. (Bodl. MS.), Schipmen trowiþ þat it bodeþ goode ȝif þei mete swannes in perille of schipburch [*ed.* 1495 shippe breche]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xiv. 48 Penaunce is þe secunde table aftir Shipbreche.

So **†Ship-breching** (in quot. **-breging**, cf. *bryg* s.v. BREACH *sb.*), **†Ship-break** (in quot. **-brek**).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20973 Scipbreging [*Gött.* Schip-breking] he suffurd thrise. 1520 NISBET *N. T.* 2 Cor. xi. 25 Thrijse I was at schipbrek [*Wyclif* shipbreche].

Ship-broken (ʃi·pbrōk'n), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Chiefly *Sc.*; now *rare.* Also 5 -broke. [f. SHIP *sb.*1 + BROKEN, after SHIPBRECHE. Cf. MDu. *schipbroken.*] Shipwrecked; broken or destitute through shipwreck.

13.. *Metr. Hom.* in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 314 A pore schip broken marinere. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 924 Thriis schipe-brokine in þe se. 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 72 To iiij pure Franche men.., schipbrokin men,..iij li. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 92 Scillacium quhar schip brokin mony be. 1602 in *Extr. Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) II. 139 Giff ony skipper be schipbrokin. 1623 in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) III. 462 He died ship-broken upon the sea-coast of Ireland. 1661 in *Godolphin's View Admir. Jurisd.* App. 183 The Lord of that place..ought to be aiding..to the said distressed Merchants..in saving their Ship-broken-goods. 1878 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxix, Six or seven poor ship-broken men. ..In the middle of the night they had come ashore on a raft.

Shi·pbuilder. One whose occupation is to design and construct ships; a naval architect.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Aug. 1662, He is esteem'd for the most skilfull ship-builder in the world. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 733/1 It will be very hard to prove, that the first Ship-Builders had ever seen that Ark to take a Patern from it. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xi, The best shipbuilders from Hull to Cadiz. 1864 *Morn. Star* 12 Jan., The shipbuilders of this country for above a century have built ships for almost every nation on the earth.

Shi·pbuilding, *vbl. sb.* The business or art of building ships; naval architecture.

1717 W. SUTHERLAND (*title*) Britain's Glory, or, Shipbuilding unveil'd. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 101 The art of ship-building in the fifteenth century was extremely rude. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 510 His own yacht, the Peregrine, renowned as the masterpiece of shipbuilding.

attrib. 1846 (*title*) The present Ship-building Controversy. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Shipbuilding-dock*, a chamber with a floor and walls of stone masonry, having an opening toward the adjoining harbor, which can be closed when required. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 5) IV. vii. 627 The decline of the ship-building trade on the Thames. 1883 *Queen's Printers Aids Bible* 52/2 Cypress, a good shipbuilding timber.

Shi·p-carpenter. Also ship's. A carpenter employed in the building or repairing of ships.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 1 An other Ship Carpynter called an Hewer by the day iiij*d.* with mete and drinke. *a* 1583 in Halliwell *Rara Math.* (1841) 33 A litle Boke of Statick. Whiche Booke..hath..helpped the capacityes, bothe of some sea men, and allso shipp carpenters. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxi. 57 There is a way which some Ship-Carpenters in those Countries have us'd to bring their Tar into Pitch for any sudden use. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 200 A ship-carpenter in the yard at Portsmouth. 1798 *31st Rep. Sel. Comm. Finance* App. (1803) XIII. 494 Masters, Boatswains, &c...Ships Carpenters..Sailmakers. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 41 A most gallant vessel..made by the ablest ship-carpenters of Amsterdam. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii, A ship-carpenter is kept constantly at work during good weather, on board vessels which are in..perfect sea order. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* vi, The ancient tools of the prehistoric ship-carpenter.

Hence **Shi·p-carpentry,** the business, practice, or art of a ship-carpenter; also, the work turned out by him.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 Ship-Carpentry..is the Art..of composing a Ship, not out of one but several thousand pieces of Wood and Iron. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* vi, The ancient alluvium of the river Clyde has supplied an unusually rich store of illustrations of primitive ship-carpentry. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 251 You take ship-carpentry for pilotage.

Shi·p-chandler. [See CHANDLER 3 b.] A dealer who supplies ships with necessary stores.

1642 *Two Orders Lds. & Comm.* 3 Dec. 4 Any Merchants, Ship-chandlers, Grocers. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 121 The Ship-Carpenters, Ship-Chandlers, and others that have worked at the Ships, or have delivered any Necessaries, Materials or Rigging, for the Use of them. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 336 Two charts..can..be purchased at any Ship-chandler's.

Hence **Shi·p-chandlery,** the business of, or goods dealt in by a ship-chandler; also *attrib.*

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Dec., One Abrahall, who strikes in for the serving of the King with ship-chandlery ware. 1798 *31st Rep. Sel. Comm. Finance* App. (1803) XIII. 493/1 Junk, old Rope, old Iron, Canvas, and other species of old Ship Chandlery Wares. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 14 Trade in Naval Stores and Ship Chandlery. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 666 A..ship-chandlery store.

Shi·p-craft. [See CRAFT *sb.* 6. In late OE. *scip-cræft* is recorded in the sense of 'strength in ships'.] The art of navigation or of ship-construction.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) I. 46 Er I was war, I neyghed to a see-banke; and for ferde of the beestes 'shipcraft' I cryde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XXXIV. (Tollem. MS.), Men þat seyleþ and haueþ schipcrafte [*scientiam navalem habentium*]. 1408–9 tr. *Vegetius' De Re Milit.* (MS. Digby 233) lf. 224/2 þer nys non gretter peril in schipcraft þanne whenne þe grene tymbre makeþ þe schip to grenne & to gape. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* VIII. 67 Of shippe-craft can I right noght, Of ther makyng haue I no merke.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 164 Laertes is a man who finds himself in a storm without knowledge of shipcraft. *a* 1890 R. W. CHURCH *Oxf. Movement* iii. (1891) 36 He..took interest in the niceties of seamanship and shipcraft.

†Shipe, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 scipe, 4 ssepe, shepe, shipe. [OE. *scipe* str. masc.:—prehistoric **skipē-z*, app. something allotted (cf. ON. *skipa* to arrange, ordain, appoint).

The OE. sense of 'dignity, condition' did not survive.]

1. Wages; reward.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 114/34 *Stipendium*, scipe, *uel* bizleofa. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Huo þe serueþ and naȝt uol-serueþ his ssepe he lyest. *Ibid.* 146 Alle we abydeþ onlepi ssepe þet is þe blisse wiþ-oute ende. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 193 Leste that he were proude sheo held him lowe; þus seruеþe he withouten mete or shepe [*v.rr.* shep, sheepe]. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* 568 In withholdynge..of the shepe, or the hyre or of the wages of seruauntz.

2. *At one shipe*: at one and the same time.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3577 (Laud MS.), þe water quyklich hij passe At on shepe, more & lesse.

Hence **†Shipe** *v.*, to reward, pay wages to; **†Shiping,** wages, remuneration.

c 1205 LAY. 13656 Ne mihte ic of þan kinge habben scipinge. *Ibid.* 20012 He heom wolde..scipien heom mid londe mid seoluere & mid golde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11145 þe stalwardeste men þat me fond to him vaste he drou & of porchas of neiȝebores ssipede hom wel inou.

Shipentine (ʃi·pĕntīn). [f. SHIP *sb.*1 after BARQUENTINE.] A four-masted vessel, having three square-rigged masts (like a ship) with an additional fore-and-aft rigged mast.

1895 *Even. Post* (N.Y.) 20 July 8 The New York *Marine Journal* suggested the name 'shipentine', on the principle that a barkentine has yards only on the foremast, similar to a brigantine, etc. This term was promptly endorsed by the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce.* 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 878/2 The shipentine clipper 'Great Republic', built in 1853, is noteworthy as being the first ship fitted with double topsails.

Shipful (ʃi·pful), †occas. with pl. *ships full.* Also 3 scipful, sipfol, ssipuol, 6 *Sc.* schippill. [See -FUL.] As much or as many as a ship will hold.

c 1205 LAY. 23694 Don he hit nolde for a scip ful [*c* 1275 sipfol] of golde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 917 He mette in þe se Pritti ssipuol [*v.r.* schipes fol] of men. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 507 Ther was not a schip-ful of men. 1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 306 Ane schippill of tymmer. 1515 *Sel. Cases Star Chamb.* (Selden Soc.) II. 97 If thai had bought a shippful Irne. 1527 TINDALE *Par. Wicked Mammon* Wks. (1573) 62 A C. ton of holy water, a shipfull of pardones. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* XXVIII. 68 The Lorde shal brynge the agayne in to Egipte by shippe fulles. 1611 COTGR., *Vne Navée de*, a ship full of. [1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 109 Where ships full of lading, may be had besides large Timber.] 1852 H. NEWLAND *Lect. Tractar.* 151 When the people of Ireland by shipfulls go to America. 1856 E. A. BOND *Russia 16th Cent.* (Hakl. Soc.) Introd. 5 Arthur Edwards set out from Yaroslav with a shipful of goods in July 1568. 1910 D. HAY FLEMING *Reform. Scot.* xii. 466 A shipful of the tempest-tossed and starving Spaniards.

Shipless (ʃi·plĕs), *a.* [f. SHIP *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Unoccupied by ships.

1719 in Maidment *Scot. Ballads* (1868) I. 25 The Widowit Dame..May lang luke oure the schipless Seis Befoir her mate appears. 1786 S. ROGERS *Ode Superst.* I. iii, The shipless main. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 45 Its deserted Exchange, its idle quays, and shipless harbour. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* I. 79 Safe over shipless seas.

2. Possessing no ships; deprived of one's ship or ships.

1808 MOORE *Sceptic* vi, Let shipless Danes and whining Yankees dwell On naval rights, with Grotius and Vattel. 1819 BYRON *Ode on Venice* ii, The dashing of the spring-tide foam, That drives the sailor shipless to his home. 1904 *Pilot* 9 Apr. 324/1 The wounded and shipless crews of the *Variag* and the *Koriets.*

Hence **Shi·plessly** *adv.*, without the aid of a ship.

1865 S. EVANS *Br. Fabian's MS.* 118 Forth to the green-sodded Wilds of Ierne Shiplessly, steedlessly Takes he his journey.

Shiplet (ʃi·plĕt). [f. SHIP *sb.* + -LET.] A small ship.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) II. 112 An Havenet, or Pere, whither Shippelettes sumtime resorte for socour. *Ibid.* (1769) III. 71 There was begon a fair Pere for Socour of Shippelettes at this Bereword.

So **Shi·pling** [see -LING].

1866 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 5 Sept. 3 A shipling which has, or is said to have, crossed the Atlantic.

Shi·p-load. A load (of persons or things) carried or capable of being carried by a ship.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 85 He had rather have one Bottle of Brandy, than a Ship-Load of Stamford-Ale at any Time. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 22 Half a dozen Shipload of Minute Philosophers might easily be spared upon so good a design. 1799 NELSON 27 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 31 He will endeavour to send to me two or three ship-loads of corn. 1875 ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.* III. 35 He redeemed whole shiploads of captives—Romans, Gauls, Britons, Moors, and especially Saxons from Germany. 1910 D. HAY FLEMING *Reform. Scot.* x. 316 Printed books were sent abroad in shiploads.

So **†Ship-lading, †-loading.**

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 274 The Emperour Constantine is said to have transported certaine ship-ladings of this sand unto Constantinople. 1642 HAKEWILL *Lib. Subj.* 15 A duty given..upon every shiploading of Wine brought into the kingdom by English Merchants. 1642 *Decl. Lds. & Comm.* 7 Jan. 3 Every ship-lading of Coles exported thence for the use of the City of London. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 50 A Ship-Loading of Gold.

Shipman (ʃi·pmăn). Pl. **-men.** [f. SHIP *sb.* + MAN *sb.*1

OE. *scipman* = OFris. *skipman*, MLG., MDu. *schipman*, MHG. *schif-, schefman* (G. *schiffmann*, also *schiffs-*), ON. *skipamaðr.*]

1. A seaman or sailor. Now somewhat *arch.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiii. (1890) 200 Þa onguinnon þa nedlingas & þa scipmen þa encras upp teon. 1052 (*O. E. Chron.* (MS. C), Se cyng hæfde eac mycele landfyrde on his healfe to eacan his scypmannum. 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.), Þær æfter wæron feole scipmen on sæ & on wætер. *c* 1275 LAY. 1335 Brutus iheorde segge of his sipmannen of þan vuele ginne þat cuþe þe mereminne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 354 Shipmen and shepherdes þat with shipp & shepe wenten. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 238 So inly mitie syngith shee [the mermaid], þat the shipman ther-with fallith a sleepe. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 230, xviij shipmen as laborers laboryng..abought..the Kynges dokke. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Idolatry* III. 004 Our Ladye, to whom shypmen synge *Aue maris stella.* 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 172 The dreadfull spout, Which Shipmen doe the Hurricano call. 1623 R. CARPENTER *Consc. Christian* 65 A most ridiculous folly, like to the Shipmans continuall labouring at the pumpe, without any care to mend the leake. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XVI. ii. § 2 He was seen sailing by the shipmen most unexpectedly. 1791 NAIRNE *Poems* 82 But when the shipmen's boist'rous noise Jan heard, He cried, 'Dant gu no furder—I'm afeard'. 1876 LOWELL *Ode 4th July* IV. ii, They steered by stars the elder shipmen knew.

fig. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ***iij b, The wyse shipmen of our Churche haue spyed the rockes.

2. A master mariner; the master of a ship; a skipper. Also, a pilot.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 390 A Shipman was ther, wonynge fer by weste. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 359/2 Nu oyer shippman yat is bothe Possessour and Maister of any Shippe. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1395 Shep-man [*loq.*] stryke! skryke! lett fall an ankyr to growndе! *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 234/1 The Ship-man, or Pilot, that brings the Ship into harbour. 1912 MASEFIELD *Widow in Bye St.* II. xxxix, The wise shipman puts his ship about Seeing the gathering of those waters wan.

3. *attrib.*: **†*shipman-craft*** = SHIPCRAFT; **†shipman-star,** the pole-star.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. iii. (Bodl. MS.), Vnder þe sterre þat hatte polus arcticus schyppman sterre. 1418 *26 Pol. Poems* xiv. 43 þe wyseman his sone forbed..shipman craft.

b. Possessive combinations: **†shipman's card,** the mariner's compass; also, a map of the sea; **†shipman's hose** (or **breeks**), a sailor's wide trousers; often *fig.* a statement of wide application that can be turned to fit any case; **†shipman's-stone,** the loadstone.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 161 The Ademand, that is the Schipmannes Ston, that drawethe the Nedle to him. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/1 Schypmannys stone, *calamita.* 1530 PALSGR. 267/1 Shypmans carde, *carte.* 1540 W. G. *Answ. Smyth* vii, Although a shypmans hose wyll serue all sortes of legges Yet Christes holy scrypture wyll serue no rotten dregges. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 134 Manye of those mappes which are commonly cauled the shipmans cardes, or cardes of the sea. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 52 Forgeing thair sermonis for the plesuir of euery auditour, efter the fassoun of schipmenis breiks, mete for euery leg. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 79 They make the lawes (as it were) shipmens hoosen,..turning and wresting them

nt their pleasure. 1592 Nashe *Strange Newes* L 3 The fourth letter of our Orators..is a shipmans hose that will serue any man as well as Green or mee. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. iii. 17 All the Quarters that they [*sc.* the winds] know, I'th' Ship-mans Card. [1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* XI. xiv. (Rtldg.) 421 Shafts of malicious wit..were let fly from all the quarters in the shipman's card.]

Hence **Shi·pmanship**, the art of navigation.

1838 De Quincey in *Tait's Mag.* V. 159 He was respected equally for his seamanship and his shipmanship.

Shipmast (ʃi·pmust). Also ship's mast. [f. Ship *sb.*1 + Mast *sb.*1] The mast of a ship.

1611 Rowlands *Four Knaues* (Percy Soc.) 30 Name any weapon..May-pole, or ship-mast, for to run a tilt. 1612 Selden in *Drayton's Poly-olb.* To Rdr. A 2 b, I beleeue much in them as I do the finding of Hiero's Shipmast in our Mountaines. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Study Nat.* I. 244 The Dutch have made many a vain attempt to make the fir grow at the Cape of Good Hope, in order to find a supply of ships-masts. 1842 F. W. Faber *Styrian Lake* 307 The dark sky amid the shipmasts winking.

b. *attrib.*

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 158 Parelles to a shippes-mast sayle. 1820 Keats *Isabella* xvii, The hawks of ship-mast forests. 1837 Browning *Forest Thought* i, The builder gazes wistfully Such noble ship-mast wood to see. 1879 — *Ivan* Dram. Idyls 63 The carpenter, employed On a huge shipmast trunk.

Shi·pmaster. [f. Ship *sb.*1 + Master *sb.* Cf. MLG. *schipmēster*, MHG., G. *schiffmeister*.]

1. The master, captain, or commander of a ship; formerly also, a pilot, steersman.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidus*) 368 Ay wes þe schipmaster gowand a-pon þe laydy brycht of ble. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/1 Schypmayster, *nauclerus*. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 246 As þe schypmayster redyly sterith þe schyp whan he seeth nede. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 272 The shypmaister pursued vs with a great meyny of shypmen. 1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* vii. (1588) 80 When a great tempest ariseth in the sea, then doth it appeare whether the shipmaster be cunning in ruling the sterne or no. 1577 T. Kendall *Flowers of Epigr.* 85 b, An Epitaphe, of an excellent Shipmaster, or Pilote. 1642 Vicars *God in Mount* 76 The stout-hearted and well-minded Ship-masters and Marriners. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 24/2 His Ship-Masters had much more need of..some Knowledge of the Stars..than the Greeks. 1838 Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 634 The shipmaster of a British ship must be a British subject. 1878 Cuyler *Pointed Papers* 240 In Great Britain no shipmaster is permitted to use an anchor which has not been tested and stamped with a government mark.

2. A man who owns the ship which he commands.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 6 Bottoms wherof..Straungers borne then bee Owners Shipmasters or Parte Owners. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* (N.S.) VI. 296/2 Rising to the command of a ship and a ship-master in his adopted city. 1909 Gwatkin *Early Ch. Hist.* II. 60 Marcion of Sinope..was a well-to-do shipmaster.

Hence † **Shi·pmastery**, the art of navigation.

1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 5 Who were long enough after Noahs Arke..to haue some auncestors in shipmastry and many fellowes.

Shipment (ʃi·pmĕnt). [f. Ship *v.* + -ment.]

1. The act of shipping (goods or commodities) for transportation.

1802 Abbott *Law Merch. Ships* III. vii. 225 In this country it is not unusual to pay for goods shipped for the East or West Indies, at the time of the shipment. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* xii, I wish you could once witness a shipment for Liberia. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* vi, Where's that young spark of Dombey's who's been watching the shipment of them goods? 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 371 The road..winding..past numerous coffee plantations to their port of shipment at Mangalor.

2. That which is shipped; a consignment of goods for transportation.

1861 May *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xvii. 559 A drawback was given them of the whole English duty, on shipments to the American plantations. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 11 Though the shipments are as yet small, they bid fair to improve rapidly. 1900 *Frnl. Soc. Dyers* XVI. 6 Shipments are also sent to Europe and to the United States.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (esp. in *Commerce* = intended for shipment).

1887 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 2/4 Shipment jute is easier. 1895 *Ibid.* 3 Oct. 3/3 The floating and forward shipment market. 1897 P. Warung *Tales Old Regime* 54 After a seven-days' tramp on the chain from an assize-town to the shipment port.

Shi·p-mo·ney. Now *Hist.* An ancient tax levied in time of war on the ports and maritime towns, cities, and counties of England to provide ships for the king's service. It was revived by Charles I (with an extended application to inland counties), but was finally abolished by statute in 1640.

1636 Prynne *Rem. agst. Shipmoney* 1 We most humbly represent to Your Excellent Majesty, that this Tax of Shipmoney, is directly contrary to the..Lawes and Liberties of this Your Realme of England. 1640 [H. Parker] (*title*) The case of Shipmony briefly discoursed, according to the Grounds of Law, Policy, and Conscience. And most humbly presented to the Censure and Correction of the High Court of Parliament, Nov. 3, 1640. 1661 Cowley *Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 661 This was done by those Men, who a few Years before had..openly oppos'd the King's regular and formal way of proceeding in the Trial of a little Ship-Mony. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Waller* (1868) 99 Waller..was considered ..as a man sufficiently trusty and acrimonious to be employed in managing the prosecution of Judge Crawley, for his opinion in favour of ship-money. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 90 Former princes..had raised ship-money only along the coasts: it was now exacted from the inland shires.

1870 T. Rogers *Hist. Glean.* II. 105 The first writs for ship-money were issued in October of the same year [1634]. *attrib.* 1860 Forster *Gr. Remonstr.* 196 The great ship-money lawyer [Mr. Holborne]. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. ii. 602 Under ship-money writs..John Hampden was assessed twenty shillings towards providing a ship for his county.

Shi·p-of-war. ? Now *rare*. A ship equipped for warfare; a man-of-war, warship.

1479 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 19, I here saye ther schall goe schepys of war to the see. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 620 He was encountered with a shippe of warre, appertayning to the Duke of Excester. 1644 Manwayring *Seaman's Dict.* 65 A Ship of War (which is called a man of War among Sea-men). 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* 107 Our Ships of War are undisputably the best in the World. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Ship*, Ships of war are properly equipped with artillery [etc.]. 1800 Charnock *Mar. Archit.* I. Pref. xcv, The custom..of appointing land officers..to the command of ships of war. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxiv. 363 A larger ship-of-war from that station joined the expedition.

attrib. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 4 The thought of permanent ship-of-war construction in the private shipyards was seriously in contemplation.

Shi·p-owner. One who owns, or has a share in, a ship or ships.

1530 Palsgr. 267/1 Schypowner, *patron dune nauiere*. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 912 A ship-owner having chartered his ship to J. S. insured the ship and freight with different sets of underwriters. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 42 As soon as the French trade was again opened, it fell naturally into the hands of English ship-owners. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 55 Ship-owners and merchants, who had their offices and factories along the whole coasts of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

Hence **Shi·pow·nering** *vbl. sb.*; **Shi·p-ow·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/2 A practice of insuring with a view to wreck would not pay the shipowning community. 1889 Stevenson *Let. to S. Colvin* Oct., The ship-ownering has rather petered out. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 18/6 In shipowning it is quite impossible to stand still.

Shi·ppable, *a. rare*–0 [f. Ship *v.* + -able.] Navigable.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 337/1 Schypabylle, *nauiga[bi]lis*.

Shi·ppage. *rare.* [f. Ship *v.* + -age.] Shipping, shipment.

1611 in *Essex Rev.* (1906) XV. 154 The Inhabitants..are muche Imployed in Shippage and Navigation. 1754 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1845) III. 82 The cutting and shippage would be articles of some little consequence!

Shippe, obs. form of Sheep, Ship.

Shippen, variant of Shippon.

Shipper (ʃi·pəɹ). Also 5 scheper. [late OE. *scipere* (= MLG., MDu. *schipper*, MHG., G. *schiffer*, ON. *skipari*), f. Ship *sb.*1 + -er 1. In sense 2, representing MLG., MDu. *schipper* (see Skipper *sb.*2). In sense 3, f. Ship *v.* + -er 1.]

† 1. A seaman. *Obs.*

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1075, Se cynge Malcolm..hine & ealle his scyperan mid mycclan weorðscipe of his gryðe alædde. *a* 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1046, His sciperes gefengon hine & wurpon hine on þone bat. 1553 Bale *Vocacyon* Pref. 6 As great dyspycyons were among the Iewes at Rome concerning Paule, so were there afterwarde amonge the shyppers in our returne to their shippe concerning vs. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Shipper*, or *Scipper*, a Dutch Term, signifying the Master of a Ship. We also use the word for any common Seamen.

† 2. A skipper. *Obs.*

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 300 Dauid Gourlay, schippare of the bark callit the Mary. 1499 *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 181 Paid to Rowll the scheper for 2 pety quatris of salt. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ***iij b, A wyse shipper ..wyll not come nygh rockes and flattes. 1582 Marbeck *Bk. Notes* 1118 Yet deserueth not the Maior more grace for gouerning the citie then the Shipper for ruling the Ship. 1603–4 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 32 Of which payment the Master Owner and Shipper payinge the same. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 109 Old shippers of the Netherlands. 1634 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 60, I agreed this day with Willm. Wrigtington, the Hull shipper, to carry all my goods to Hull.

3. One who ships goods for transportation. Also with prefixed sb., as *wine-shipper*.

1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 129 Unless the Names of the Shipper [etc.] are expressed in the Policy. 1789 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 567, I would advise our shippers of oil always to get the certificate of the French consul. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* ii, He..had been in a shipper's counting-room in Boston. 1880 *Times* 26 July 9/5 Shippers of cargo.

b. *U.S.* One who transports goods by rail or other means of conveyance.

1903 H. C. Emery in *Camb. Mod. Hist.* VII. 706 In the scramble for business the stronger shippers were favoured at the expense of the weaker.

c. A commodity that is shipped or is suitable for shipping; *spec.* (see quot. 1910).

1883 Killebrew in *Rep. 10th Census U. S.* III. III. 19 Export Tobacco..English shippers consist of leaf and strips. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 297/2 We reach..the..pen, where may be gathered one hundred head of choice 'shippers' [*sc.* cattle]. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 522/2 *Shippers*, sound, hard-burnt bricks of imperfect shape, obtain their name from being much used as ballast for ships.

4. *Mech.* A device for shifting a belt from one pulley to another. Also *attrib.*

1869 Rankine *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. Q 1, This shaft carries a pair of driving pulleys, and is provided with a belt shipper. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 889/1 The elevator was operated by means of a lever within the car...The lever took the place of the modern hand rope (or shipper rope).

Shipping (ʃi·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 3 scipping, 4–6 schipp-, schypp-, 5–6 shypping, sheppping, (4 schepynge, schippynge, 5 schuppynge, schipin, schypyng, 7 shiping). [f. Ship *v.* + -ing 1. Cf. MLG. *schēpinge* sea voyage, fleet.]

1. A ship or ships for the use of accommodation of a person or a thing.

a. in phrases: † *To do, dight, put to shipping*, to put on board; *to take* (*one's*) *shipping* (now *arch.*), to embark; occas. pregnantly, to go abroad; also *to deliver to shipping* (? U.S.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24815 Elsis to scipping son him did. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 24828 (Fairf.) Pai dijt him to shipping sone. ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 339 Eche man hath take his schuppynge. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4186 Anone thei putt ther horses to shippyng. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 153 Another partye peryshyd by swerd and that other toke shyppyng. 1535 Boorde *Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 56, I was in cathalonya when þe employwre tok sheppyng in-to barbary. *c* 1643 Ld. Herbert *Autobiog.* (1824) 104 My Lord Chandos and myself resolved to take Shipping for the Low Countries. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2647/4 'Tis believed he will take Shipping. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. i, I..took shipping in the Downs on the 20th day of June, 1702. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* I. 285 Taking shipping for Italy, he was once more wrecked. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. v, The troops all took shipping. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 48 It is delivered to shipping at Richmond, at fifteen cents a bushel.

† b. In general use (sometimes passing into abstract sense = accommodation on board ship, provision of a ship or ships); also *pl.* ships.

13.. *Cursor M.* 24807 (Gött.) Sone it was his schipping tift wid þesand. 13.. *K. Alis.* 990 Gold and seolver, and othir thynges, They trussed to heore schepynges. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 400 He gat schippyne gud plente. *c* 1400 Maundev. (*Roxb.*) xx. 92 *Bot for he..myght get schipping* na ferrere, he turned agayne as he come. 14.. *Beues* 2669 Let vs haue shyppynge to, And we shal to that yle go. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 772 Bot gif he had shipping wroght Whilk as nane wer sene before ne. *c* 1468 in *Archæologia* (1846) XXXI. 327 It plesid the kinge to follow aftir hir, and to see her shippinges. 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* xxxiv, But..Their shipping is preparde. 1579 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 428 He would so bring the one halfe quarter or therd parte in any suche shipp or shippinges coming to Galway. 1620 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 119 Yt was agreed Mr. Ed. Sayer shall goe merchant in the shipp *Butl*, and Robt. Hawley and Ric. King..to goe in other shipping. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 100 This wheate is carryed by shippinge to Newe-Castle. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxiv, I will..seize on shipping, and embark for Flanders. 1829 — *Anne of G.* xxviii, I will take care that Blackburn and his cousin-archers have no assistance of shipping from Flanders.

2. Ships collectively; the body of ships that belong to a person's or country's fleet, that frequent a particular port or harbour, or that are used for a certain purpose.

1591 Q. Eliz. *Procl.* 16 Sept., No Corne nor other Victuall, nor any Ordonance, nor furniture for shipping. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 4 Five of the Queenes shippinge. 1601 Hakluyt tr. *Galvano's Discov.* 90 From thence vpwards in small shipping he went along the coast of the Abassins and Ethiopia. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 27 b, Cornewall is stored with many sorts of shipping. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeitures* 1 Goods Imported..in Forreign Shipping. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1691) 99 There are employed in the Guinny and American Trade, above forty thousand Tun of Shipping *per annum*. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 63 A river very commodious for shipping. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix, He..ventured down toward the shipping, to see if the vessel had sailed. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 373 Cork Harbour and Bantry Bay are among the finest asylums for shipping in the world. 1897 Henty *On Irrawaddy* viii, The British sick were sent away in the shipping to Mergy.

† 3. Navigation. *Obs.*

a 1400 *New Test.* (Paues) Acts xxvii. 9 Whanne..was no forþer siker schippynge and saylynge. 1581 A. Hall *Iliad* II. 37 They little reake for marine worke, and small for shipping care. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Gov. Eng.* I. iv. (1739) 9 Ireland was nigh, but we find nothing concerning their interest in shipping. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 4 Feb. 1685, A lover of the sea, and skilfull in shipping.

† b. A voyage, a sailing. *Obs.*

God send you good shipping! was used proverbially in the 16th and 17th c. as a wish for success in any venture.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 183/2 He made a shyppyng into grete brytaygne. *c* 1580 Jefferie *Bugbears* IV. ii, God send you good shipping. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* B 4, Gone he is; God send him good shipping to Wapping. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* V. i. 43. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. xxiii. 246 If his said men be sent in two shippings, then he shall goe in the last. 1668 Dryden *Even. Love* V. i, My master's in; heavens send him good shipping with his lie. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 236 He believed he should receive his answer by y^e first Shipping hether out of England.

4. The action of putting persons or things on board ship or transporting them by ship.

1483 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 144 Item Syr understond that schyppyng ys begon at London. 1499 *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 161 Paid for the schipin of my Lordis stan in Brugis ..24s. 1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 156 For pynour fee and schipping of the wyne, aill, and gunnis xij d. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 385 Of the paine in shipping: of the care in conueying your wares..home to your owne house. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeitures* 3 Goods are forfeited for Undue Shipping or Landing. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 410 A licence for the shipping of his stores and provisions. 1822 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* 278 Unless the Wine be imported..directly from..the usual port or place of its first shipping. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Nov. 6/5 The shipping of her *récidivistes* to penal settlements.

†**5.** A ship's company. *Obs. rare.*
14.. *Beues* 4286 He toke his leve at the kyng And at all his seli shyppyng.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shipping-centre, -clerk, -crane, -interest, -place, -point, -port, -trade, -yard.*
1898 *Yrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Oct. 300 *Shipping centers on navigable rivers. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Shipping-clerk*, a merchant's clerk who attends to the shipment of goods. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 104 *Shipping crane with a Reysing gynne. 1844 Holt *Shipping & Navig. Laws* (ed. 2) Introd. 24 This statute has conferred a most solid benefit upon the *shipping interest. 1766 Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 63 To carry it [*viz.* sugar]..a considerable distance to the *shipping-places. 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 309 The town of Labran is the *shipping-point of the Cañon City coal. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Peas. Fireside* 114 One of the *shipping ports on the west coast of Scotland. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 128 The.., Advance of the *Shipping Trade. 1878 Stevenson *Inland Voy.* 4 A noisy *shipping yard.

b. Special comb.: **shipping-agent**, a licensed agent who transacts a ship's business for the owner; **shipping-articles** = *ship's articles* (see Ship *sb.* 10 c); **shipping-bill**, a bill of lading; **shipping-broker** = *ship-broker* (see Ship *sb.* 10); **shipping-master**, an official who superintends the signing-on and discharging of seamen; †**shipping-money** = Ship-money; **shipping-note**, a note containing particulars of goods for shipment (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **shipping-office**, (*a*) an office where seamen sign on for a voyage; (*b*) 'an office where a shipping-agent receives goods for shipment' (Funk's Standard Dict.); **shipping-order** (see quot.); **shipping ore**, ore suitable for being shipped; **shipping-papers** = *ship's papers*; **shipping tobacco**, tobacco grown for export.
1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xiii, Various *shipping-agents in the city. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix, He went to a shipping-office, where the *shipping articles of the California were open. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 52 § 71 The Person clearing such Goods for Shipment..shall..deliver a *Shipping Bill. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xxxvii, A worthy young merchant or *shipping-broker. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix, He was told by the *shipping-master that she was bound to California. 1853 Maude & Pollock *Law Merch. Shipping* iv. 92 Shipping offices, superintended by persons called shipping masters. 1640 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 3/2 The *shipping mony may be putt vigorously vppon collection. 1840 *Shipping-office [see *shipping articles* above]. 1844 Francis *Dict. Trade*, etc., **Shipping Order*, is a written mandate directed by a merchant to his lighterman, ordering him to receive and put on board a certain ship the goods specified in the order. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 242 The ore-vein yields a large portion of '*shipping' or first-class ore. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxix, The *shipping-papers of the *Pilgrim*, from which my name had never been erased. 1883 Killebrew in *Rep. 10th Census U. S.* III. iii. 194 Dark *Shipping tobacco is generally raised on rich lots.

†**Shi·ppish,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. Ship *sb.* + -ish.] Nautical.
1530 Palsgr. 323/2 Shyppisshe belongyng to a shypman, *nautique.*

Shippon, -en (ʃi·pən). Now *dial.* Forms: 1 scypen, scipen, scepen, 4 shep(e)ne, s(c)hipne, schepon, 5 shepen, shipun, schepyn, -ene, schyppune, 6 shyppen, 9 shippin, -on, shuppen, -on, 6– shippen. [OE. *scypen* fem.:—OTeut. **skupinī*, f. *skup-*: see Shop *sb.* and -en.²] A cattle-shed, a cowhouse.
In quot. 1401 misused, from association with *sheep*.
c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 28 Þær næniz mann for wintres cyle on sumera heʒ ne maweþ, ne scypene his neatum ne timbreþ. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 261 Scipena behweorfan and hlosan eac swa. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1076 Was neuer so blysful a bour as was a bos þenne Ne no schroude hous so schene as a schepon þare. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1142 The shepne brennynge with the blake smoke. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 76 3it makist thou to thi sheep a shepen, and to thi hors a stable. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670/26 *Hoc boster*, schyppune. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 61/17 A shyppen, *bouile.* 1634 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 23 Here is a dainty fine shippen..and hay overhead. *c* 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1775) 41, I gan o glent into th' Shipp'n. 1857 Waugh *Lanc. Life* 193 When he had to go into the 'shippon' early on a winter's morning. 1859 Dickens *Haunted House* VII. 44 Atkinson and me will take t'other chap..to th' shippon, and it 'll be one piece o' work for to mind them, and the cow. 1881 G. Macdonald *Mary Marston* xv, The muffled low of a cow from a shippen. 1890 *Westmld. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 4/2 Small Residence and Pleasure Farm..consisting of convenient House, with Stable and Shippon.
attrib. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 553 Some men who forced the Shippon door by means of iron-crows. 1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's Lovers* xv, The..shippen door..stood open.

Shippound (ʃi·pˌpaund). Also 6 schip pund, 8 schippound, scheppund, 9 shippund. [ad. MLG. *schippunt* (see also Skippound) or MDu. *schippond*; whence ON. *skippund*, G. *schiffpfund*, etc.] A unit of weight used in the Baltic trade, varying from 300 to 400 pounds; = 20 lispounds.
1545 *Rates of Customs* d vj, In Spruce lande..xx. lispoundes facit a shyp pounde. 1560 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 75 For half schip pund iron. 1615 in *Compt bk. D. Wedderburne* (S.H.S.) 263, 6 schip pund gaid Irone. 1654 Whitelocke *Yrnl. Swed. Amb.* (1772) II. 120, 200 shippownd of copper to be brought from the mines to Stockholme. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xi. 51 The quantity of the hemp is generally about forty thousand schippounds. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 49 The furnaces and forges [in Sweden] produce yearly 400000 scheppund. 1858 Homans *Cycl. Comm.* 423 The commercial weights [of Copenhagen] are, 16 pounds = 1 lispound; 20 lispound = 1 shippound. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 306, 19,000 ship pounds of iron exported from Gothenburg.

Shippy (ʃi·pi), *a. rare.* [f. Ship *sb.*¹ + -y.] †Suitable for ships (*obs.*); characteristic of ships.
1632 Vicars tr. *Virgil* I. 16 Some shippy havens contiue. 1898 *Century Mag.* Feb. 531/2 The sour, shippy..odor that hung about the steerages.

Ship-shape (ʃi·pʃēip), *a.* (*adv.*). Also 7 -shapen. [f. Ship *sb.*¹ + Shapen (which was later reduced to *shape*).] Arranged properly, as things on board ship should be; trim, orderly: orig. *Naut.* but freq. in gen. use. Sometimes passing into *adv.*, in a seamanlike manner, in trim fashion.
1644 Manwayring *Seaman's Dict.* 81 It [*sc.* the rake] being of no use for the Ship, but only for to make her Ship shapen, as they call it. *Ibid.* 113 *Wale-rearcd*, that is, when a ship is built right up, after she comes to her bearing, this is unsightly, and (as they terme it) not ship shapen. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Ship Shape*,..in the manner of an expert sailor; as, the mast is not rigged ship-shape; trim your sails ship-shape. 1823 J. F. Cooper *Pioneers* xxiv, It would have been more ship-shape to lower the bight of a rope. 1839 *Nautical Mag.* 165 Neither ship-shape nor Bristol fashion. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxii, There was no foolish gilding and gingerbread work,.. but everything was 'ship-shape'. 1850 H. Bridge *Pers. Recoll. N. Hawthorne* (1893) 122 We..have done a great deal towards making the establishment 'ship-shape' and comfortable. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 220 Look to the babes, and till I come again, Keep everything shipshape, for I must go. 1889 H. O'Reilly *50 Yrs. on Trail* 249 In a week..we got shipshape and business commenced.
b. in attributive position.
1847 De Quincey *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. 1862 III. 72 She.. did it herself in a 'ship-shape', orthodox manner. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* iv, The shop..seemed almost to become a snug sea-going ship-shape concern. 1855 Browning *Bp. Blougram's Apol.* Poet. Wks. 1863 I. 379 Neat ship-shape fixings and contrivances.
So **Shi·p-shaped, Shi·p-sha·pely** *adjs.*
1842 W. Irving *Let. to Mrs. Grinnell* 30 Sept., Tell him not to cast all his bread upon the water in the shape of ships, however shipshaped they may be. 1843 Mrs. Romer *Rhone* II. 305 A well-appointed yacht, where everything was shipshapely. 1889 Welch *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* i. 8 To get the volume of displacement of a ship-shaped vessel when floating at a given water line.

Shi·p-ti·mber. Timber for shipbuilding.
1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iv. (1495) 606 And of fer is good shyptymbre made. 1408–9 tr. *Vegetius' De Re Milit.* (MS. Digby 233) lf. 224/1 Loke þat schip tymbre haue þe double tyme to drye. 1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 282 To the sawaris of the schip tymir. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v ii. 332 The place being a vast Countrey, and without ship-timber. 1664 in Marshall *Edwinstow Reg.* (1891) 39 Hodgshon..was killed in the wood..with a peece of shipptimber. 1785 Phillips *Treat. Inland Nav.* 17 Decrease of ship-timber..is a very alarming circumstance to a people whose riches and power depend so greatly upon navigation. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 43 The larch..makes excellent ship-timber. 1878 Browning *Two Poets of Croisic* I. v, Our log is old ship-timber.
attrib. 1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4177 In a ship-timber yard, where he had a yacht building.

Shipton moth. A noctuid moth, *Euclidea mi.*
1832 J. Rennie *Butterfl. & Moths* Index.

Shipun, obs. form of Shippon

Shi·pwards, *adv. rare.* [See -ward.] To or towards the ship.
[*c* 1400 *Beryn* 1999 He set hym in ful purpose to his Shippis ward. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. Tales* 87 b, To the shipwarde on they went.]
1845 E. Warburton *Crescent & Cross* I. 28 Conversing with some of the natives as I rode shipwards.

Shipwreck (ʃi·prek), *sb.* Also 2–3 wrec(h, 5–6 -wrak, 6 -wre(a)ke, 6–7 -wra(c)ke, 6–8 -wrack, 7 -rack; 6 shipswrack. [f. Ship *sb.*¹ + Wreck *sb.*
For the form *shiprack* (cf. also 1671 in Shipwrecking *ppl. a.*) see Rack *sb.*⁵].
1. What is cast up from a wreck; the remains of a wrecked vessel; wreckage. In later use chiefly *fig.*
?*a* 1100 *Charter* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1655) I. 237/1 Cum omni maris projectu, quod nos Anglicè Shipwrec appellamus. *Ibid.* 237/2 Quæcunque maris procellosis tempestatibus in aquam, vel in terram eorum ejecta fuerint, quod Anglicè Shipwrech promulgatum est onomate. 1248 *Libertates Regni Majoricar.* (Du Cange s. v. *Naufragium*), Navim fractam, quæ ad littus a mari ejicitur, quod Angli Shipwrech vocant, id est, wreccum de navibus. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* D 2 b, The Sea-monsters,..whom they haue suborned and inspyred to lye in wayte for Shipswrack. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* ii. 25 Gentlemen indeed!..the spawn and shiprack of Taverns and Dicing Houses. 1667 Davenant & Dryden *Tempest* II, Heav'n will drive the Shipwracks ashore to make us all rich. 1685 Dryden *Alb. & Alb.* Pref., Postscr., By gathering up the shipwrecks of the Athenian and Roman theatres.
2. Destruction or loss of a ship by its being sunk or broken up by the violence of the sea, or by its striking or stranding upon a rock or shoal. † *To make shipwreck* (cf. L. *naufragium facere*, F. *faire naufrage*): see Make *v.*¹ 64.
c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 70, I haue..þryse ben yn schipwrak on þe see. 1526 Tindale 2 *Cor.* xi. 25, I suffred thryse shipwracke. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Naufragium, Pati naufragium*, to haue shipwrecke. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 144 If by any casualtie their shippes shall bee driuen on shoare in perill of shipwracke. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. i. i. 277 A ship that is voide of a Pilot, must needs impinge vpon the next rock or sands, and suffer shipwrack. 1694 E. Phillips tr. *Milton's Lett. State* 72 Such Ships and Goods as shall be cast ashore by Shipwrack. *c* 1720 Swift *Hist. Eng.* an. 1135, Having..very narrowly escaped shipwreck in his passage from Normandy into England. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 572/1 The wants of sailors and others saved from shipwreck.
attrib. and *Comb.* 1611 Cotgr., *Naufrageux*,..shipwrack-bringing. 1864 Browning *James Lee's Wife* II. i, Is all our fire of Shipwreck wood?
b. An instance of this.
a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 125 Where you say that you haue found landes I say those landes found you by shipwrekes of the sea. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Naufragus*, he that is scaped after a shippewreake. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Ch. Porch* viii, All in a shipwrack shift their severall way. 1692 L'Estrange *Fables* ccccl.xxvi. 449 In the Hurry of the Shipwreck,..Simonides was the only Man that appear'd Unconcern'd. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 15 A rough sailor's lad Made orphan by a winter shipwreck. 1891 Farrar *Darkness & Dawn* lx, When some of his precious effects had been lost in a shipwreck, he told his friends that the fishes would bring them back to him.
†**c.** *transf.* of drowning. *Obs.*
1680 Morden *Geog. Rect., Turkey* (1685) 354 Icaria..remarkable for the Shipwrack of Icarus.
3. *fig.* Destruction, total loss or ruin: often with literal phraseology retained. † *To make shipwreck*: to come to destruction.
1526 Tindale 1 *Tim.* i. 19 Hauynge fayth and good conscience, which some haue put awaye from them, and as concernynge fayth haue made shipwracke. 1549 Latimer *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 47 After so manifold..shyp wrackes of religion,..whereas the ambitious..prelates.. ruleth the sterne [etc.]. 1566 T. Stapleton *Ref. Untr. Jewel* iv. 144 A generall shipwrake of the Popes vniuersall power. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. v. 8 So am I driuen by breath of her Renowne, Either to suffer Shipwracke, or arriue Where I may haue fruition of her Loue. 1620 Granger *Div. Logicke* 41 This shipwracke, which Adam brought vpon himselfe, and chiefly his posterity. 1642 Quarles *Enchir.* II. xxxii. (1654) I 2, Let the Shipwrack of his Understanding be a Sea-mark to thy Passion. 1655 Jer. Taylor *Guide Devot.* (1719) 120 The only Plank left me in the Shipwrack of my Soul. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 593 The Shipwreck of our Fortunes. 1850 W. Irving *Mahomet* II. xi. 102 The..ability with which..he.. preserved the scarcely launched empire of Islam from perfect shipwreck. 1891 Farrar *Darkness & Dawn* xxii, Agrippina was..maddened by the shipwreck of her ambition. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/1 Boys with an unsullied heart, and bright wits like his, have come miserably to shipwreck before now.
4. *To make shipwreck of* (arch.):
a. To suffer the loss of.
To make shipwreck of a good conscience (with allusion to 1 Tim. i. 19, see quot. 1526 in sense 3) was formerly freq.
1588 J. Udall *Demonstr. Discipline* (Arb.) 4 He shalbe molested, till..by your tyrannous dealing, hee haue made shipwrack of a good conscience. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 7 Such..Did..make shipwracke violent, Both of their life, and fame. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* (1674) II. 14 When we have made shipwrack of our Consciences, we fall into the hands of God. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 60 They have thrown away their whole Estate, and made shipwrack of all they have. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 58 Forsaking thee, what shipwreck have we made Of honour, dignity, and fair renown! 1799 Han. More *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 14 In the company of certain women of good fashion and no ill fame, he makes shipwreck of his religion. *c* 1800 H. K. White *Rem.* (1837) 348 Lest I should make shipwreck of my hope. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xiv. 284 He who..leaves this force out of account, cannot but make utter shipwreck of his whole linguistic philosophy.
b. To bring to destruction or total ruin.
1577–87 Harrison *England* I. II. vi. 166 It was not long yer open shipwracke was made of this religious obseruation. 1825 Scott *Talism.* viii, Worthy were I to die like a dog, did I proceed rashly..and make shipwreck of the weal of Christendom.

Shi·pwreck, *a. rare.* = Shipwrecked.
The phr. *to go shipwreck* is probably modelled on *to go bankrupt.*
1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 144 3e wer bot schipwrak but reskew. 1598 Marlowe *Hero & Leander* 164 The shipwracke treasure. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. 262 Like a shipwracke ship-boy cast from Sease. 1912 D. Crawford *Thinking Black* I. 5 All their colonies have gone shipwreck.

Shi·pwreck (ʃi·prek), *v.* [f. Shipwreck *sb.*]
1. *trans.* To cause (a person) to suffer shipwreck; chiefly *pass.* to suffer shipwreck; also, to cause the loss of (goods) by shipwreck.
1589 Greene *Menaphon* (1616) 15 Samela is shipwracked. 1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. i. 3 Rockes that vnder water hidden lay, To shipwracke passengers. 1624 Sanderson *Serm.* (1674) I. 224 Such a storme..hath..shipwrack'd our wares. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 137, I have been shipwrackt, yet am not enemy with the Sea or Winds. 1703 Rowe *Ulysses* III. i, Shipwrack'd I floated on a driving Mast. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 367 Those.. thus voluntarily shipwrecked themselves rather than fall into our hands. 1823 Wordsw. *Misc. P., To Lady Fleming* 69 Compared With him who..shipwrecked, kindles on the coast False fires, that others may be lost.
b. To wreck (a vessel). Now *rare.*
1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* VIII. 400 It is written of him.. that..he would..by his Inchantments raise stormes to shipwrecke the vessells of his enemies. 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Resolved to be beloved* iv, Then may my Vessel torn and shipwrackt be, If it put forth again to Sea. 1671 Milton *Samson* 198, I..Who like a foolish Pilot have shipwrack't, My Vessel trusted to me from above? 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* II. 164 Our little Float was shipwreck'd.
c. *transf.* and *fig.*
1599 Sir J. Davies *Hymns Astrea* xxii, No doubt our State will Ship-wrackt be. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 149 Where are now your Fortunes? Shipwrack'd vpon a

Kingdome, where..no Kindred weepe for me? 1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1674) II. 14 When our good names are shipwrackt. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xi. § 8 To shipwrack the faith of these weak unstable souls. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxi. 167 Men, who have ship-wreck'd their fortunes as well as their reputations upon this rock. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* liv, Those wandering isles of dery dew, Which highest shoals of mountain shipwreck not. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xiii, The peace which the excellent man desires for the land of his fathers will be shipwrecked. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 313 The next definition..is shipwrecked on a refined distinction between the state and the act.

2. *intr.* To suffer shipwreck. Also *fig.* Obs. or *arch.*

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* I. i, Wee shall shipwracke in our safest Port. *c* 1622 *Interpreter* in Arber *Engl. Garner* VI. 234 A Puritan is he, which grieves to think Religion should in France shipwreck and sink. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. § 34 Like the Apostles in a storme, we should awaken Christ and call to him for aide, least we shipwrack in so violent passions. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xiii, Your fortunes shall not shipwreck upon the same coast. 1880 DISRAELI *Endymn.* lxv, All the married heiresses I have known have shipwrecked.

Shipwrecked (ʃi·prekt), *ppl. a.* [f. SHIPWRECK *v.* + -ED[1].] Having suffered shipwreck; destroyed or lost by shipwreck.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 115 Another ship..Gaue healthfull welcome to their ship-wrackt guests. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv, Unless the sea cast up his shipwrack'd body. 1662 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 124 His shipwracked vessel. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, Th'approaching Storm may cast thy Shipwreck'd Wealth Back to thy Arms. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, Soothing the shipwreck'd sailor's heart. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 321 A Diving Company which undertook to bring up precious effects from shipwrecked vessels. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* xix, A shipwrecked crew reduced to quarter-rations. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 573 The heroic and dangerous work of saving the shipwrecked.

b. *fig.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F 2, Hauing found, by much shipwrackt experience, that no worke of his..would passe. 1643 DIGBY *Observ. upon Relig. Med.* (1909) 10 The losse of Livies shipwracked Decads. 1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. 45 That lost and shipwracked Kingdome. *a* 1703 PRIOR *Song, In vain You tell,* Thrown again upon the Coast, Where first my Shipwrackt Heart was lost. 1742 WESLEY *'O Love, I languish'* ii, Haven to take the shipwrecked in, My everlasting rest from sin! 1751 EARL ORRERY *Rem. Swift* (1752) 68 The small remains of the shipwreckt fortune. 1862 DICKENS *Let.* 7 Oct., Through those two harbours of a shipwrecked heart, I..believe..you will..find a peaceful resting-place.

Shipwrecking (ʃi·prekiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHIPWRECK *v.* + -ING[1].] A shipwreck.

1753 TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 2 Voyagers..who having happily escaped many Shipwreckings [etc.].

Shipwrecking (ʃi·prekiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SHIPWRECK *v.* + -ING[2].] Causing shipwreck.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 26 Shipwracking Stormes, and direfull Thunders. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 141 Some Ship-racking rock. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. III. 134 Sailers fighted by Shipwrecking Wind. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 814 Shipwrecking reefs.

Shi·pwrecky, *a. rare. colloq.* 'Shaky', weak.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, Feeblish, not to say shipwrecky, about the knees.

Shipwright (ʃi·prəit). Forms: see SHIP *sb.*[1] + WRIGHT *sb.*

1. A man employed in the construction of ships. The Company of Shipwrights was incorporated in 1605.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 122/5 *Nauicularius,* scipwyrhta. 1297 *Coram Rege Roll* m. 23 b, (1898) 149 Thomam le Shipwright. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3665 Hit denned, so ryght, As on nayl doth theo schipwryght. 1474–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 645 Thome Witwang, Shipwright, cum 2 famulis operantibus circa reparacionem medietatis de le Ferybote de Billyngham. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 14 Schipwrichtis hewand vpone the strand. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 156 As touchyng shypwryghtes, there be as good in England as in any other realmo. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. vi. (1687) 184 To make a Helm, is the office of a Shipwright, but to use it rightly of a Pilot. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 13 June 1680, Old Mr. Shish, master shipwright of his Majesty's Yard here [Deptford]. 1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 12 To draw a Shipwright's Arch. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* IX. 451 As when a shipwright with his wimble bores Tough oaken timber. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, The hammer of the shipwright shaping strong ribs for the horses of the sea. 1877 MISS A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 90 The ship-wrights are busy on new boats.

2. (See quot.)

1883 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* 306 Spotted ones [*sc.* lings] are taken off Mevagissey and termed shipwrights, having a resemblance to the spilt pitch on the clothes of these mechanics.

Hence **Shi·pwrighting, Shi·pwrightry,** the art or occupation of a shipwright; shipwright's work.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 22, I was concern'd that Shipwrightry should be utterly neglected. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 50 The whole of the building was.. a piece of Shipwrightry. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 158 Carpentering, ship-wrighting, and engine-fitting.

Shipyard (ʃi·pyɑ̈d). [f. SHIP *sb.*[1] + YARD.] A large enclosure, adjoining the sea or a river, in which ships are built or repaired.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Sept. 1685, After he had view'd the new fortifications and ship-yard. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 439 Blackwall is noted..for a considerable ship-yard. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 76 The antiquated labour system of the wooden era would not transplant nor take root in the iron shipyards. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 56 The Clyde..is a river of ship-yards.

Shir, obs. form of SIR, SHIRE *sb.* and *a.*

‖ **Shiraz** (ʃiːræz). Forms: 7 **Sheraz, Shyraz, -as, Sherash, Schiras, (Scherah),** 8–9 **Schiraz,** 9 **Sheeraz, Shiraz.** The name of a city in Persia (formerly the capital); used *attrib.* **a.** as the designation of a wine made in the district; also *absol.* = Shiraz wine. **b.** as the designation of a kind of tobacco. **c.** in *Shiraz lamb,* the trade name of a quality of lamb fur obtained from Persia (1910 W. S. Parker in *Encycl. Brit.* art. *Furs*).

a. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 65 The name of Sheraz Wine is famous farre and neere. 1638 *Ibid.* 78, 20 Camels load of Shyraz [1677 Shyras] wine. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. v. 162 An Oriental friend having sent him a butt of sheeraz [etc.]. 1904 T. WRIGHT *Life E. FitzGerald* I. 217 He liked to sit in the Major's snug parlour and talk, over a glass of Shiraz wine, about India.

b. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 601 The principal kinds of Tobacco are the American,..the Shiraz or Persian [etc.].

Shirbet(t, obs. forms of SHERBET.

Shire (ʃəiəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1–3 scír, (1 sciir, scýr, -scíre, 2 -sir, ? scur, 3 ssire), 3–7 schire, 4–7 schyre, (5 schere, -shir, shyr, sher, chyer), 5–6 schyr, (5–7 sheere), 5–9 shyre, (6 schier, schyir, scyre, shyere, sheyre, 6–7 sh(i)ere, shyer, sheire, 7, 9 *dial.* sheer), 4– shire. [OE. *scír* str. fem. = OHG. *scîra* care, official charge (only in two glosses, *scirono* negotiorum, *scira habat* procurat).

The OTeut. form may have been either **skīrō* or **skīzō*. It has been suggested that **skīzō* may represent a pre-Teut. **skeisā-*, related to OItalic **koisā-* in L. *cūra* care (:—*coira*), Pælignian *coisatens* 'curaverunt'.

The OE. word occurs once (*a* 1030) with wk. declension, in the compound *gerefscivan* 'villicationis' (*Rule St. Benet* ed. Logeman, p. 107).]

†**1.** (*OE.* only.) Official charge; administrative office (e.g. that of a steward, bishop, governor etc.).

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 692 *Dispensatio,* scir. *Ibid.* 1625 *Procuratio,* sciir. *c* 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. xxxi. 286 Þæt him leofre wæs se cristendom to beganne þonne his scira to habbanne. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 259 Hede se ðe scire healde þæt he fiiðige and forðige ælce be ðam ðe hit selest sy.

†**2.** A province or district under the rule of a governor; the see of a bishop, the province of an archbishop, or the like; in wider sense, a country, region, district. *Obs.*

In the later examples *transf.* from sense 3.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. 19 Ohthere sæde þæt sio scir hatte Halgoland þe he on bude. 11.. *Fragm. Ælfric's Gloss.* (1838) 3 *Provincia vel pagus,* scur. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 And hu biseinte Sodome & Gomorre,..& alle þe nomecuðe buruhwes, al ane muchele schire, adun into helle grunde. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 299 The bisshop of Canterbire þerof payed was he, For him and alle his schire [Langtoft: *pur ly et sa province*] þis gift gaf fulle fre. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 227 The folk þo com fram eche a schyre Ryȝt ynto Rome. *c* 1440 *Chester Plays* (E.E.T.S.) 386 Goe, echon, to dyvers contray, and preach to Shyre and Citty The fayth. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 946 All Mydlame land thai brynt wp in a fyr, Brak parkis doun, distroyit all the schyr. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 19 Thyatira..is a Citie of Lydia which is a shyre of Asia the lesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 14 As two broad Beacons, set in open fields, Send forth their flames farre off to euery shyre. 1615 WITHER *Sheph. Hunt.* v. G 2 b, Art not thou hee, that but this other yeere Scard'st all the Wolues and Foxes in the sheere? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* V. xxix. I. 107 A third Seignorie or Shire there is that goeth to Apamia. 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LVII. 407 The dame..Was in all Britany the fairest woman, Though 'tis a shire renown'd for handsome ladies.

3. *spec.* In Old English times, an administrative district, consisting of a number of smaller districts ('hundreds' or 'wapentakes'), united for purposes of local government, and ruled jointly by an ealdorman and a sheriff, who presided in the SHIRE-MOOT. Under Norman rule, the division of England into shires was continued, the AF. *counté,* Anglo-Latin *comitatus,* being adopted as the equivalent of the English term. At the present day *shire* is rare in official use, but is current as a literary synonym for *county* (chiefly restricted to those counties that have names ending in *-shire*). The counties of Wales, and most of those of Scotland, have *-shire* as the ending of their name, but the word is now rarely employed in speaking of them. The counties of Ireland were often called shires in the 16–17th c., but the use is now obsolete.

England. ? *a* 1000 *Laws Æthelstan, Lond.* x. (Liebermann) 181 Ðæt ælc gerefa name þæt wedd on his agenre scire. *c* 1290 *St. Kenelm* 23 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 346 Þe schire of gloucestre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 62 Viue & britti ssiren hii made in engelonde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 103 If that thee happe to comen in oure shire Al shal be thyn right as thou wolt desire. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/1 In the shyre of Cambrigge. 1430 *Cov. Leet-bk.* 129, xls. to the collectours of the shire in money and in Costes. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 8 Thei gadred alle the comons of the schyre. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 32 How many suffer injurie, when one hundred of a Shiere is spoiled? 1598 STOW *Surv. Lond.* 305 Then harde by the Barre is one other lane called Shyre lane, because it deuideth the Citie from the Shire. 1599 DEKKER *Shoemakers Holiday* I. (1610) B 1 b, Those companies Mustred in London, and the shires about. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 41 The next we heard that in a neighb'ring Shire, That Day to Church he lead a blushing Bride.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 189 The cry of agricultural distress rose from every shire in the kingdom. 1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) I. 279 Lancaster..with taller houses than in the middle shires of England. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* XXXVII, As through the wild green hills of Wyre The train ran, changing sky and shire.

Scotland. 1529 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 37 Na flescher within burgh, na within the schier, that bringis ony flecht to the said burgh to sell [etc.]. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 99 Ȝe wer ay callit for your tyrannie Strypis of the Schyre. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) II. 247 The schires of Kincardin, Elgyne and Forres.

Ireland. *c* 1535 FINGLAS *Breviat* in W. Harris *Hibernica* (1757) 46 The Gentles of the Shires of Myeth and Dublyn. 1542 *Ir. Act* 34 *Hen. VIII,* c. 1 (1621) 238 Forasmuch as the Shire of Methe is great and large in circuit..The said Sheriffe of the said Shire for the time being. 1600 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 458 The counties and shyers of the province. 1612 SIR J. DAVIES *Why Ireland,* etc. 256 Next, in reducing the vnreformed parts of Vlster into seauen shires; namely Ardmagh, Monahan, Tirone, Coleraine, Deuegall [*sic*], Fermannagh and Cauan. 1626 [SIR E. CECIL] *Perrot's Govt. Irel.* 41 The Counties thus made in Vlster, were these, Ardmagh, Monahan, Tyrone [etc.]... These circuites thus deuided and setled into Shieres, the Deputy..appointed..Iustices of the Peace.

b. Put for: The inhabitants of the shire.

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1010, Ne furðon nan scir nolde oðre ȝelæstan æt nyxtan. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi, You have more brains than half the shire.

†**c.** A shire-court. (Cf. SHIRE-MOTE.) *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 308 Hit nis nout ine Godes kurt ase hit is iðe schire. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11068 Ac sir willam ssire huld in a monenday. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 715 Gamelyn came redy to þe next shire. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 169 He made þys relese & quite clayme in þe shyre of wynchestur. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 37, I wold a new dede and letter of atorne were mad owth,..and that the ded bere date nowh, and that it be selid at the next shire. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* P iij, [tr. Gt. Charter] No shire from hensforth shalbe holden in our reame but from moneth to moneth.

†**d.** *To be quit from shire and hundred*: to be exempted from taxation levied by the shire and hundred. *Obs.*

1293 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 115/1 Sint liberi et quieti ab omni Scotto, Geldo et de..Tallag', Lestagiis, Stallagiis, Schiris, Hundr' Warda, Wardepeny, Hauerpeny, Hundredespeny. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 670 And [that their] fre tenauntis ought ther to be quyet fro shire and hundred.

†**e.** *Proverb.* (See HUNDRED 5 c.) *Obs.*

†**4.** A city or town with its liberties to which has been granted a jurisdiction independent of that of the historical shire in which it is situated. *Obs.*

Since the 16th c. the term has been superseded by COUNTY[1] 2 b. Cf. *Corporate county,* CORPORATE *ppl. a.* B. 4.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/2 In every Citee or Burgh in this your seide Roialme..beyng a Shire incorporate 1485 in *Cov. Leet Bk.* 524 Henry by the grace of God Kyng of Englond and of Fraunce and lord of Irland to oure trusty and wel-beloued the Maire and Justices of our peas within the shire of oure Citie of Couentre..greting.

5. As the terminal element in names of counties (as Berkshire, Derbyshire) and of certain other districts (as Hallamshire, Bedlingtonshire, Islandshire, Norhamshire, Hexhamshire) which have from early times been regarded as separate unities. Pronounced (-ʃəɹ); in dialects often (-ʃiəɹ).

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1064, Mid Snotingham scire & Deorbi scire & Lincolna scire. *c* 1155 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 43 Bellingtonesir. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 77 Bette þe Budul of Bokyngh*a*mes schire. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 637 To here & to ende diuerse transgressions harmis greuis & excessis in wilton sher. 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 503/1 The growyng of the Shires called Alderton Shire, and Richemond Shire, oonly except. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 261 The whole shire is expressly named Hanscyre. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 P 1 The first of our Society is a Gentleman of Worcestershire. 1893–4 *Northumberld. Gloss.* s. v., Norhamshire, Islandshire, and Bedlingtonshire, are detached portions of the patrimony of Saint Cuthbert.

6. The Shires. **a.** A term applied to other parts of England by the inhabitants of East Anglia, Kent, Sussex, Essex, and Surrey; also *gen.* applied to those counties the names of which end in *-shire.*

Usually pronounced (ʃɪəɹz), being a re-stressed form of the unstressed ending (-ʃɪəz).

1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 160 The Inhabitants of Kent, to express a person's coming from a great distance.. will say, he comes a great way off, out of the shires. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Sheres,* pl., a general name for all the counties in England, but Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. 1865 W. WHITE *East. Eng.* II. 204 Which do ye like best, master. Essex or the sheres? 1909 A. MORRISON *Green Ginger* 154 'It do seem to me', he said, 'as you'd do better in the shires; I count you make a poor trade in Essex'.

b. *Foxhunting.* As the name of a hunting 'country': see quot. 1910.

1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* V. 51 'Excuse me, sir: take the liberty of asking whereabouts you generally hunt'. 'Hunt?' repeated the customer. 'Oh! Leicestershire—Northamptonshire—all about there'...A cloud gathered on the foreman's brow. 'The Shires!' he rejoined, with a perplexed air; 'that increases our difficulties very much indeed'. 1887 *Field* 12 Nov. 731/2 The fleetest pack [of hounds] in all the Shires. 1910 A. E. T. WATSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 948/2 The 'Shires' is a recognized term, but is nevertheless somewhat vague. The three counties included in the expression are Leicestershire, Rutlandshire and Northamptonshire. Several packs which hunt within these limits are not supposed, however, to belong to the 'Shires', whereas a district of the Belvoir country is in Lincolnshire, and to hunt with the Belvoir is certainly understood to be hunting in the 'Shires'.

7. Short for SHIRE HORSE.

1877 W. GILBEY in *Field* 24 Feb. 225/1 A discussion arose as to the best agricultural stallion to select for use in the district—a 'Clydesdale' or a 'Shire'. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 7 The Shire, as a distinct breed was not in existence.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *shire-administration, -system*; (sense 6) *shire-bred, -fattened* adjs.; (sense 7) *shire-breed, -class.*

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vi. 160 A uniform *shire-administration. 1881 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 3/1 In the hope of stimulating the production of *shire-bred horses. 1877 *Field* 17 Mar. 323/2 Good English mares of the '*shire' breed. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Teetotum Trees* 18 Our own *shire-fattened kine. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 117 The general institution of a *shire-system for all England.

b. Special comb.: **shire-bishop** (*OE.* and *Hist.*), the bishop of a shire; **shire-borough** (see sense 4); †**shire-clerk** (see quot. 1706); †**shire-court** = COUNTY-COURT 1; †**shire-day**, the day upon which a meeting of the shire was appointed to be held; **shire-hall**, †**-house** = *county-hall*, COUNTY 8 b; **shire-jury** *Hist.*, the members of a shire-court; †**shire-knight**, = *knight of the shire*, KNIGHT *sb.* 4 c; **shire-member**, a representative of a shire in Parliament; **shire-oak**, an oak tree marking the boundary of a shire or a meeting place for a shire-court; **shire-reeve**, etymologizing form of SHERIFF; **shire-stone**, a stone serving as a boundary-mark of a shire (also in *three-, four-shire-stone*); **shire-town**, the chief town of a shire, a *county-town*, see COUNTY[1] 8 b; also *transf.*; †**shire-wyte**, ? a tax paid to a Sheriff for holding a shire-court. Also SHIRE-GROUND, SHIRE HORSE, SHIRELAND, SHIREMAN, SHIRE-MOOT, SHIREWICK.

a 1023 *Wulfstan* xxxvi. (1883) 173 Bete þæt, swa se *scirbisceop and eal sciriwitan..deman. 1880 W. H. JONES *Dioc. Hist. Salish.* 51 We must therefore suppose that occasionally shire-bishops may have been appointed. 1898 F. W. MAITLAND *Township & Borough* 10 One ancient *shire-borough, I mean Nottingham. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 § 1 Shirefs Undershirefs *Shire Clerkis or any other officers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Shire-Clerk*, an Under-Sheriff; sometimes it is taken for a Clerk in the County-Court, or Deputy to the Under-Sheriff. 1376 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 348/2 Une novele Court appelle *Shire-court a Arundell. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 The Shyre Courte for that Shyre shalbe holden & kepte one tyme at Chichestre aforseid, and the next tyme at the borowe of Lewes. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 58 The Countie or Shyre Courte of the Countie of Radnor. 1482 CAXTON *Policron.* VIII. xxi. in *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 565 Also at Bedford on a *shyreday were eyghten men murthred withoute stroke by fallynge doune of a steyr. 1796 MRS. INCHBALD *Nature & Art* xl. (1820) 135 The prisoners are demanded at the *shire-hall. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 30 Shire Hall Keeper. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 53 The Guild-hall, the Woolhall, and the *Shire-house. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVI. 330 The *Shire-jury was considered as constituting the 'County' or County Court. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 32 And whanne it drowe to þe day of þe dede-doynge, þat souereynes were semblid and þe *schire-knyȝtis,..þey begynne to declare þe cause of her comynge. 1910 W. L. MATHIESON *Awak. Scot.* i. 8 *Shire members and burgh members had united to form a House of Commons. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Worksop*, Certain oaks, called *Shire-Oaks. 1879 GREEN *Readings Eng. Hist.* xxiii. 115 During the last half-hour the suiters had been gathering round the shire-oak. 14.. *Langland's P. Pl.* C. IV. 78 Boþe *shire-reues and sergauntes. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 350 Our Magistrat nowe called a Sherif, or (to speake more truely, Shyrereue). 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introd. § 4 I. 112 The sheriff, shrieve, or shire-reeve. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 726 These reeves received in counties the appellation of shire-reeves. 1536 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 108 Fra the said croce lineallie east..to the *schearstane; fra the scheirsteane lineallie eist [etc.]. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* Map, Four shire stone..three shire stones. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Morton in the Marsh*, About one mile from hence, are the 4 shire-stones. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* June 516 Upon Wreynose Hill are placed the Shire-stones. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 368/2 Make open Proclamation in the *Shire Toune of the same Shire or Shires. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 3 Every man went in to his awne shyre toune, there to be taxed. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 396 Then Ouse saluteth Buckingham the Shire Towne. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iii. 10 The Shire-Town is Derby. 1857 PERLEY *Hand-bk. N. Brunswick* 55 The shire town is Richibucto. 1425 in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695) 573 *Et in solutis pro quadam pensione vocata* *Schiiewyte *annuatim* iv. *sol.*

Shire (ʃəiəɹ), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 scír, 3 scir, sir, 3–4 shir, 3–5 schir, 4 soire, scirre, schirre, (schyire), 4–5 schyr, 4–6 schire, schyre, 4–8 shyre, 4–9 shire. [Com. Teut.: OE. *scír* = OFris. *skíre*, OS. *skîr*, *skîri* (MLG. *schîre*; hence MHG. *schîre, schîr*, mod.G. *schier*), ON. *skír-r* clear, bright, pure (Sw. *skir*), *skýrir* manifest, Goth. *skeir-s* clear:—OTeut. **skīro-*, †*skīrjo-*, f. root **skī-* to shine: see SHINE *v.* (Related by ablaut to SHEER *a.* See also SKIRE, SKERE *adjs.*)] **A.** *adj.*

†**1.** Bright, shining. *Obs.*

In OE. also *fig.* illustrious, noble. In ME. allit. verse sometimes a vague epithet of praise (= beautiful, fine, 'sheen').

Beowulf 979 Dær abidan sceal maza mane fah miclan domes, hu him scir metod scrifan wille. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxx. 9 Þeah hio [the sun] sie scir & beorht. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3848 Longe abuten munt seyr folȝede hem ðat skie scir. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 588 She saw þer-inne a lith ful shir. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 317 Þe blod schot for scham in-to his shyre face & lere. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2454 Schalkis scott in-to shipis all in shire mailes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2373 In a shadow of shene tres & of shyre floures. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 537 To se that his schine weid be sicker of assay.

†**2.** Of liquids, crystal, etc.: Clear, translucent.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1282 Swa þæt scire glæs þæt mon ybæst mæg eall þurh-wlitan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 163/33 *Limpidus*, scir. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9936 Midward þe heist ture..springes of scire water o welle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6934 Als fyssches lyfes in water schyre. *a* 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 119 in *Anglia* XVIII. 298 Hony, good & schyre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/1 Schyre, as water and oþer lycure, *perspicuus, clarus*. *a* 1450 *Ratis Raving* I. 1492 Scho berys with hire lycor schyr That slokins syne as vatter fyre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 48 The sesonable air pipis vp fair and schire. 1776 HERD *Sc. Songs* (ed. 2) II. Gloss. s. v., We call..clear liquor shire.

†**3.** Pure, unmixed. *Obs.*

Beowulf 496 Þegn..se þe on handa bær hroden ealowæge, scencte scir wered. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xv, Nalles scir wiu hi ne druncan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15383 Forr siþþen iss all þe33re spell Shir atter & shir galle Till alle þa þatt herrcnenn itt. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Cant.* Psalter 516 þat þa drynke þe shyrest blode of grape [*sanguinem uvae meracissimum*]. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 113 He shapis him of shine wax litill schipis many.

†**4.** Morally or spiritually clean; pure. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 1 Þeos riwle is cherite of schir heorte & cleane inwit. *Ibid.* 246 O muchel is..þe mihte of schir & of clene bone. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 518 Metodius, nli maiyr, Adde in his herte sigh[ð]e sir. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26200 Scrift sal mak þi saul scirre. *a* 1400 *Kel. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 56 When Goddis seruandes hase depely thoghte with schire herte on Gode.

5. Complete, perfect, utter; = SHEER *a.* 8. Also (with a negative), mere, bare.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1286 Nere hit schendlac inoh, & schir scheome, to alle þæt ȝelpeð of lare? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3580 He..dede ðat calf melten in fir, And stired it al to dust sir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 78 This cuntre is full of Caynis kyne, And sic schyr schrewis. *c* 1520 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 466 They be wretchockes thou hast brought, They are shyre shakyng nought! 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. iii. Lj, I wyll not gyue the sole .i. pure or shyre hope, but the thing. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 69 As if the outside of the earth were a shire flat or level. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s. v. *Schire*, Scot. we say, *a skire fool, a shire knave*, i. e. purus putus nebulo. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Grub Street nae Satire* 5 He's naething but a shire daft lick. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Daughter* 59 He was a shire and worthless smaik.

b. (See quot.)

1825 JAMIESON Suppl., *Shire, Shyre*, adj. Used in the sense of staik, or S. *scrimp*; as, *shire measure*, that sort of measurement which allows not a hair-breadth beyond what mete justice demands, Teviotdale.

6. Thin; tenuous, not dense; sparse, scanty. Of beer: Weak, 'small'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXXI. (1495) 940 The more sadde a body is the more heuy it is; and the more shyre and thynne the more lyght it is founde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 101 þe men of þat land has schyre [*Cotton text* (1839) 207 thynne] berdes with few hares in þam. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. v. 188 He vanist far away.. in the schyre air [*in tenuem..auram*]. 1530 PALSGR. 323/2 Shyre nat thycke, *delie*. 1547 SALESBURY *Dict. Eng. & Welsh, Tenew*, Thynne, shyre. 1599 ALEX. HUME *Hymnes* iv. 14 My haires are schyre and gray. 1721 RAMSAY *To Earl Dalhousie* 34 He had rather live on cakes, And shyrest swats. 1776 HERD *Sc. Songs* (ed. 2) II. Gloss. s.v., We call thin cloth..shire. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Shire*, thin; scanty: said of crops.

†**Shire,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 scíran, scýran, 3 sciren, schire, shire, sire. [OE. *scíran* = MLG., mod. LG. *schiren* to make clear, clarify (whence G. dial. *schieren*), ON. *skíra* to purify, clear (from a charge), Goth. *gaskeirjan* to interpret, f. OTeut. **skīro-*: see SHIRE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To declare, make known; to tell, utter.

Beowulf 1939 Þæt hit sceadenmæl scyran moste, cwealmbealu cyðan. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XXVIII. 198 Ac ȝif hie ðonne eallunga forberan ne mægen..ðæt hie hit ne sciren. *c* 1205 LAY. 16822 Nes þer nan swa hæh mon þat durste word sciren. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2036 De wite is hise, ðe ȝight is hire, God al-miȝtin ðe soðe shire. [*a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1532 Wan he comeþ ham eft to his wiue, ne dar heo noȝt a word i-schire.]

2. To enlighten, purify (the mind or heart).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 Luue, þet schireð & brihteð þe heorte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 327 For is fruit sired mannes mood, To witen boðen iwel and good.

Shire (ʃəiəɹ), *v.*[2]. [f. SHIRE *sb.*] *trans.* To divide (a country) into shires.

1810 W. DAVIES *Agric. N. Wales* i. 2 It [North Wales] was shired by Henry the Eighth into six counties. 1867 *Cal. St. Papers, Irel.* 1574–85, 170 The Brenny and Annaly shired. 1885 BAGWELL *Irel. under Tudors* I. 60 Ulster and Connaught were not shired. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* July 215 When..he [Davies] effected the final shiring of Ulster.

†**Shire,** *adv. Obs.* [OE. *scíre*, f. SHIRE *a.*]

1. Brightly; clearly.

a 1000 *Andreas* 835 Oð þæt dryhten forlet dæzcandelle scire scinan. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 916 [Ich kan] kindlen ful wel a fyr, And maken it to brennan shir. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 956 Hir brest & hir bryȝt þrote bare displayed, Schon schyrer þen snawe. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 610 The sone in the sky wes schynyng so schir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. 14 Quhen the taknyng or the bail of fire Rais fro the kingis schip, wpbirnyng schire.

2. With main force, mightily; sheer or straight *down.*

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1141 Scire burstan muras and stanas. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3045 O morȝen, al swilc time al sir, Thunder, and hail, and leuenes fir, Cam wel vnghere. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 506 Schyre schedez þe rayn in schowrez ful warme. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 22 Kemmit was thair cleir hair, and curiouslie sched Attour thair schulderis doun schyre, schyning full bricht.

Shire, obs. form of SIRE *sb.*

Shire clothe, obs. form of CEREcLOTH.

c 1450 *Brut* II. 430 Thanne was his body enbawmyd..and closid in shire clothe.

Shiref(e, obs. forms of SHERIFF.

Shire-ground. *Hist.* Country divided into shires; a tract of country subject to the control of a shire.

1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 24 The said liberties shall continue and be used in every Lordshipp parcell of the said Duchie [of Lancaster] within the Dominion..of Wales, as the liberties of the said Duchie be used in Shire grounde and not Countie Palantyne within this Realme of England. 1536 BP. ROLAND LEE *Let. to Cromwell* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxvii. 183 The Proclamations as yet for the Shire grounds be not come: wherby Justice cannot be ministred in Wales. 1556 *Ir. Act* 3 & 4 *Ph. & Mary* c. 3 (1621) 251 Within sundry Townes, villages and other waste grounds of this Realme, being no shire grounds. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 181/1 in *Holinshed*, Sir John Perot..first thought it best to bring the whole land into shire grounds, whereby the laws of England might haue a through course and passage. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* ii. (1892) 31 And so he continued Earle vntill the xxvijth yeere of his Raigne that Wales was reduced to sheere ground. 1612 SIR J. DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 247 All this while, the Prouinces of Conaght and Vlster..were not reduced to Shire-Ground. 1846 MITCHEL *Aodh O'Neill* 226 On O'Neill's part the conditions were that he should..suffer his country to become 'shire-ground', and admit the functionaries of English government.

Shire horse. Also **shires horse.** [See quot. 1888; cf. SHIRE *sb.*] A horse of a heavy powerful breed, used for draught, chiefly bred in the midland counties of England. Also known as the Old English Black Horse.

1875 S. SIDNEY *Bk. Horse* xii. 268 The Shire Horse. 1877 *Field* 14 Apr. 447/3 The Shires or Old English Cart Horse. *Ibid.*, Influential breeders of the Shires horse should combine together and [etc.]. [1888 SIR W. GILBEY *Great Horse* (1899) 52 Arthur Young, in the latter part of the last century, ..mentions only two varieties of Cart Horse as deserving attention, namely, the Large Black Old English Horse, 'the produce principally of the Shire counties in the heart of England and the Sorrel-coloured Suffolk Punch'.] 1891 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 340/1 The show of 'Shire horses', as the old breed of the English cart-horse is now generally called.

attrib. 1877 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* 532 Those confined to the 'Shire' horse classes. 1887 *Leamington Spa Courier* 30 Apr. 1/6, 8 grand Shire Horse Colts and Fillies.

Shire-land. *rare.* [SHIRE *sb.*] **a.** = SHIRE-GROUND. **b.** *transf.* (*? nonce-use.*) A land under regular administration.

1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 19 Lands beyond the shire-land of New South Wales. 1910 *19th Cent.* Mar. 428 Queen Elizabeth turned the country into shireland.

†**Shi'rely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. SHIRE *a.* + -LY[2]. Cf. SHEERLY.] Brightly, clearly; purely.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 154 Ase ofte ase heo wolden þencchen schirliche of God, ant makien clene bonen. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1880 Þere he schrof hym schyrly, & schewed his mysdedez. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 22 Of siluer and saphir schirly thai schane.

Shi'reman. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (in sense 2). [OE. *scírman, scíreman*: see SHIRE *sb.*, and MAN.]

1. *Old Eng. Law.* A sheriff. (Erroneously explained by Lambarde as = *ealdorman*).

In OE. the word had also the sense of 'holder of official charge', 'bailiff', 'steward' (rendering L. *præpositus*, etc.).

c 1020 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 9/29 Æðelwine scirman. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 343 Oure Elders before the conquest, had their trialles for title of land, and other controuersies in each shire, before a Iudge, then called Alderman, or Shyreman.

2. An inhabitant of the 'shires' (see SHIRE *sb.* 6).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* II. 296 Aye, I knew ho must be a *shere-man* by his tongue. 1874 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 494 To this day also, an East Anglian talks, not without a shade of contempt, of an inhabitant of another county as a *sheres* man. 1909 A. MORRISON *Green Ginger* 155 [Essex speaker] 'But a shire man allus was a fool'.

Shi're-moot. *Hist.* [f. SHIRE *sb.* + MOOT *sb.*[1]; after OE. *scírgemót.*] The judicial assembly of the shire in Old English times.

[*a* 1036 in Thorpe *Diplom. Angl.* (1865) 336 Her swutelaþ on ðissum gewrite þæt an scirzemot sæt æt Ægelnoðes stane be Cnutes dæze cinges.] 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 225 Amongst Knouts Collections, one is, that twise in the yeer, the Scyrezemot, i. the Shiremote (that which is now called the Shirifes Turne) should be held, and that in it should sit the Bishop of the Diocesse, and the Ealdorman. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 78 The Shire mote or County Court met twice a year. 1890 HOBBER *Ags. Freedom* 82 The time was coming when the broad suffrage of the shire-moots was also to be greatly curtailed.

†**Shi'reness.** *Obs.* [f. SHIRE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Clearness, pureness.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 386 Schirnesse of heorte is Godes luue one. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 130 Schirenes of þi speches lightes wit [*Declaratio sermonum tuorum illuminat*]. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 2 Sorow for his synn has reft him þe shyrnes of..fleschly lust, as druuynge does watere.

2. Thinness, tenuity.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXXI. (1495) 940 Also for shyrenesse of partyes in thynne matere ben many poores. 1530 PALSGR. 267/1 Shyrenesse thynnesse, *delieure.*

Shirevalty, obs. form of SHRIEVALTY.

Shireve, obs. form of SHERIFF.

† Shi·rewick. *Obs.* [f. SHIRE *sb.* + -WICK.] = SHERIFFWICK.

1460 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 382/2 Every Shirref, with the power and myght of his Shirwyk. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 327 In this .xi. yere of this Kynge Henry, the shyre-wyke of London & of Myddlesex were lettyn to ferme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* III. v. I. 57 The Shire-wick called Prefectura Claudia, or Foro Clodij. *Ibid.* v. xxix. 107 The free citie Alabanda, whereof that shire-wicke or jurisdiction tooke name.

Shirgian, Shirif(e: see SURGEON, SHERIFF.

† Shirk, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 **shirke, sherk, shurk.** [Perh. a. G. *schurke* (earlier *schork, schurk*): see SHARK *sb.*[2]] A needy, disreputable parasite; one who makes a living by sponging on others, cheating at play, swindling, or the like; a sharper. = SHARK *sb.*[2] 1.

1639 [J. TAYLOR (Water P.)] *Divers Crabtree Lect.* 164 You are an Asse, a Shirke, a Rooke. 1667–8 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Mar., He is a shirke, who owns his owing me 10*l.* for his lady two or three years ago, and yet cannot provide to pay me. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Char. Sham Plotter* 2/1 When Shoals of these Shirks, these Tories and Sham-Plotters appear bare-fac't in any Land or Nation, they are as Fatal ..as Sword-Fishes, Sharks, and Whales, when thrown up in the Thames. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Shurk*, a Sharper. 1710 *Medley* No. 12 Some..may be reckon'd tame Creatures, such as are those Shirks that ply about Great Tables. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Shirk*, a sharping Fellow that lies upon the Catch, as the Shark-fish.

Shirk (ʃɜ·rk), *sb.*[2] [f. SHIRK *v.*]

1. One who shirks (work, obligations).

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 402 He..Reviled the Dutchers as Poltroons and shirks. 1883 JESSOPP *Arcady* iv, The shambling and scrofulous shirk whom you may find any night soaking at the pothouse.

2. An act or the practice of shirking. *rare.*

1877 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. 85 We saw the many shirks from doing his duty of which Hamlet was guilty. 1897 *Daily News* 3 June 5/7 Leisure—and shirk—have been the characteristics of the proceedings of this remarkable body.

† Shirk, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[–1]. [Prob. a. Ger. dial. *schirk* (in Nemnich 1793).] The sturgeon.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. ii. 27 For a Whale's Throat is narrower to my knowledge then a Fish (called a Shirk) but of two Yards long.

Shirk (ʃɜ·rk), *v.* Also 7 **sherke, shurk, shirke,** 7–8 **sherk.** [Belongs to SHIRK *sb.*[1]; see SHARK *v.* 1.]

† 1. *intr.* To practise fraud or trickery, esp. instead of working as a means of living; to prey or sponge upon others; *rarely* to pilfer (*from* another). *Obs.* Cf. SHARK *v.*[1] 1 b.

1633 MARMION *Fine Comp.* IV. i. G 3 b, Thou shalt follow the Court like a Baboone, when a thousand proper fellowes shall sherke for their ordinary. [1638: see SHIRKING *vbl. sb.*] 1640 HARBOTTLE GRIMSTONE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 18 Dec., He [*sc.* Abp. Laud] might have spent his time much better ..than thus sherking and raking in the Tobacco Shops. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* III. 74 How well he could practice the Lawes of pilfering, by sherking on his Disciples [orig. Fr. *friponant sur ses disciples*], to feast his friends. 1699 E. S—cy *Country Gentl. Vade M.* 77, I utterly lose my Pitty, when I see one of these Wretches shirking about in Rags. 1709 W. REEVES tr. *Apol. Justin Martyr, Tertullian, & Min. Felix* (1716) I. 4 The Platonist Amelius,..upon reading the first Verses of his [S. John's] Gospel, cry'd out, *Per Jovem Barbarus iste cum Platone nostro sentit*, By Jove this Barbarian has been shirking from our Master Plato. 1850 C. MATHEWS *Moneypenny* xviii, He saves him from a house a-fire, and..he sends him off next morning to shirk for himself.

† b. *trans.* To obtain by cunning or by sponging. Also *to shirk up. Obs.* Cf. SHARK *v.*[1] 2.

1634 BP. RAINBOWE *Labour* 39 You that never heard the call of any Vocation..; that shirke living from others, but time from yourselves. 1672 EACHARD *Hobbs' St. Nat. Consid.* 34 Small matter that was shirk'd up in France from some of Cartes's acquaintance, and spoyled in the telling.

2. *intr.* To go evasively or slyly; to slink, to sneak *away, out*, etc. *†rarely* said of things.

1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 25 *Mr. Dugd.*..You said Rowley was gone, the Rogue was afraid of himself, he was shirked away. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IX. xl, Trying often to harpoon a floating pat of butter, which, as often, slips aside, or ducks and shirks under your knife. 1818 G. COLMAN *Two Parsons* Poet. Vagaries (ed. 3) 154 Polyglot Behind the bed-curtain had got, Shirking, and dodging From his Co-Partner. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxi, He and his comrades had been obliged to shirk on board at night, to escape from their wives. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh Up* xxxiii, Sometimes..I managed to shirk out by myself..and dawdle..about the park. 1874 BARING-GOULD *Yorksh. Oddities* I. 236, I..came shirking round towards t'back door i't' yard.

† b. To withdraw or draw *back* through lack of courage *from* one's word or *from* an engagement.

1778 CRISP *Let. to Miss Burney* 8 Dec., Don't imagine.. that I am retracting or shirking back from what I have said above. 1820 BYRON *Let.* 7 Sept. in Moore *Life* (1839) 453/2 One of the cities shirked from the league.

3. *trans.* To evade (a person, his conversation, acquaintance, etc.); to avoid meeting, to dodge, 'give the slip' to. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June (1842) III. 378 They have all a really most undue dislike of her, and shirk her conversation, and fly to one another, to discourse on hunting and horses. 1800 MISS EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xvii, To punish her for shirking me, by the Lord, I'd [etc.]. 1815 *Zeluca* I. 393 See, see—he's going to shirk Lady Kitty—he pretends he don't see her coming up. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 121 Nor would I..throw the slightest obstacle in the way of the escape of any one of the slaves who may be about to shirk their masters. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 384/2 Us sailor chaps sometimes shirks the Custom-house lubbers, sharp as they are.

b. At Eton: To avoid meeting (a master, a sixth-form boy) when out of bounds. Also *absol.*

1821 R. DURNFORD *Rashleigh Letter-bag* vi, in *Etonian* (1823) III. 182, I..began to consider..if I could have offended him by not shirking him out of bounds. 1869 BLAKE-HUMFREY *Eton Boating Bk.* Introd. 1 The necessity of all but the Sixth Form being obliged to shirk the Masters, and of all the Lower Boys having to shirk the Sixth Form. 1910 GOLDW. SMITH *Remin.* iii. 38 If you met a master outside the nominal bounds you had to 'shirk', that is, to make a show of keeping out of sight.

4. To evade (one's duty, work, obligations, etc.).

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Sherk*, to sherk, to evade; to sherk one's duty. 1835 MARRYAT *Y. Faithful* xxxviii, Father says we may, if we do our duty, and I don't mean to shirk mine. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 377 They usually shirk the subject. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* ix, Let him.. shirk the resolute honest work that brings wages, and he will presently find himself [etc.]. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* V. 126 This trick..was intended..to shirk responsibility.

b. *U.S.* To shift (responsibility, etc.) *on to* or *upon* (another person). Also with *off.*

1845 LOWELL *Let. to C. F. Briggs* 21 Aug., Lett. 1894 I. 111, I would almost give half the rest of my life if I might shirk off upon somebody else all that is generally considered the pleasant result of a literary reputation. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Sp.* xvi, 368 Having shirked it on to the North.

c. *absol.* To practise evasion of work, one's duties, responsibilities, etc.

1853 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1900) 518 He was shirking at the tavern. 1865 J. G. HOLLAND *Plain Talk* iv. 119 The disposition to shirk seems to be constitutional with the human race. 1886 W. H. LONG *Dict. I. Wight Dial.*, 'He's ben and shirked off wi'out dooen his work'. 'He's too windy by half, and he's sure to shirk out on't somehow or nother'.

Hence **Shi·rking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Shi·rker,** one who shirks (duty, work, etc.).

1634 BP. RAINBOWE *Labour* (1635) 40 Let this shirking generation be cast out. 1638 HOLLAND *1st Disc. Navy* (1896) 54 'Twere safer..to give them a certain competent fee, than by an uncertain reward to expose them to shirking [*Penn MS.* sharking]. 1668 ROLLE *Abridgment* 53 You are a sherking Attorney. 1736 *Disc. Witchcraft* 42 These kind of shirking People, a Generation of impudent Liars. 1799 GEO. [IV] in *Paget Papers* (1896) I. 150, I can safely swear I never flinched one [glass],..& you well know I am not even upon indifferent occasions a Shirker. 1862 *Rep. Publ. Schools Comm.* (1864) III. 283 (Eton) Have you any opinion as to the system of shirking? 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. App. 621 Against plain facts and probabilities we have nothing to set except the shirkings and twistings of Dudo's rhetoric. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. v, 'Search him, some of you shirking lubbers', he cried. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 4/1 Lord Malmesbury..was no shirker of work. 1899 SHEARMAN, etc. *Football* 242 Any shirking..must be suppressed at once.

Shirky (ʃɜ·rki), *a. rare.* [f. SHIRK *v.* + -Y[1].] Characterized by or given to shirking.

1847 HALLIWELL s. v. *Shirk, Shirky*, deceitful. *South.* 1897 [see SCUFFLE *v.*[1] 6]. 1897 *Daily News* 3 June 5/7 Leisure—and shirk—have been the characteristics of the proceedings..and leisurely—and..shirky—they will continue.

† Shirl, *sb. Obs. rare*[–1]. [f. SHIRL *a.*; cf. SKIRL *sb.*] A shrill cry.

1598 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Plutarch* iii. 21 Lest stranger..shirles might heare that maiden gaue for Skouige.

Shirl (ʃɜl), *a.* and *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **schirlle,** 5–6 **schyrle,** 6 **shirle, shyrle,** (*compar.* **shirler,** *superl.* **shirllest**), 6, 9 *dial.* **shirl.** [Metathetic form of SHRILL *a.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. = SHRILL *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1418–20 J. PAGE *Siege of Rouen* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 45 With that they cryde alle 'Nowe welle', Al so schyrle as any belle. 1530 PALSGR. 726/1, I sownde schyrle, as a mannes or womannes voice that crieth lowd, *je clicque. c* 1567 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* F iij b, Of which instruments some as the harpe were lowde and shirle. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 14 This salt giveth sound.., and without the sounde no mettall will ring in his shirle voyce. 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* s. v. Her shirl voice rings i my ears. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Shirl*, shrill.

† 2. Of the hair: Rough. *Obs. rare.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. 995 Hir heare was harsh and shirle [*Hirtus erat crinis*]. *Ibid.* XV. 235 With shirle thinne heare as whyght as snowe.

† B. *adv.* Shrilly. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Leg. Gregory* 415 Rede and sing schirlle. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* viii. 45/2 Gods voyce ought to sounde shirler noweadayes in the Gospell, than it did in the Lawe.

Shirl (ʃɜl), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 7 **shurl,** 9 **sherl.** [app. an extended form of SHEAR *v.*: see -LE 3.] *trans.* To trim with shears, *spec.* (see quot. 1802–19). Hence **Shi·rling** *vbl. sb.* Also **Shirl** *sb.*, a trimming.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2323/4 Stolen..a bright bay Gelding.., his mane shirled half way. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 252/2 Shurling of a Cock, is to trim the ends of his band, or neck feathers. 1775 J. WATSON *Hist. Halifax* 546 [Vocab.] *Shirl*, to cut with shears. 1802–19 REES *Cycl., Sherling*, or *Shirling Lambs*, in Rural Economy, the practice of cutting or shearing the short woolly coats or coverings of these young animals in the summer season. 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* s. v., 'To shirl a fleece of wool', to cut off the clotted ends before it be teazed or carded. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Shirlin's*, the fleeces of lambs. 1897 *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* 22 May (E.D.D.), Ah doan't want pollin' cloise; Ah nobbut want shirlin. *Ibid.*, Ah've nobbut hed a shirl this time.

Shirl (ʃɜl), *v.*[2] *north.* In 8 **shurl.** [App. formed (with frequentative suffix: see -LE 3) on a vb. corresponding to G. dial. *schurren, schorren*, to slide on the ice.] *intr.* To slide (see also quot. 1826). Hence **Shi·rling** *vbl. sb.* Also **Shi·rler,** one who 'shirls'; **Shirl** *sb.*, a slide.

1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Shurl*, to shurl, to slide, as upon ice. North. 1826 SOUTHEY *Let.* 25 Jan., Lett. 1856 III. 525 My girls are good shirlers...Shirling is neither sliding nor skating, but a sort of intermediate motion, performed in the common clogs of this country [Cumberland]. 1898 *Lakeland Words* in *Penrith Observer* 17 May (E.D.D.), Ther's a grand shirl on t' pond.

Shirl, obs. form of SCHORL.

1776 G. EDWARDS *Elem. Fossilogy* 109 Basaltes, or shirl, or cockle. 1789 T. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* II. 178 Shirl is a hard and heavy substance, of a shining jet black.

Shirlcock (ʃɜ·lkɒk). *dial.* Also **shelcock, shircock, shrillcock.** [f. SHIRL *a.* + COCK *sb.*] The Missel Thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.*

a 1790 PEGGE *Derbicisms, Shirl cock*, a thrush. 1859 W. DICKINSON *Cumberld. Gloss., Shellcock*,..the missel thrush. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Shircock*, the missel-thrush. 1882 W. DICKINSON *Remin. W. Cumbld.* 21 (Cumbld. Gloss.), I heard a shelcock sing about nine o'clock.

Shirley. *Obs.* or *spurious.* [Cf. G. *schirley*, given by Nemnich as a name for the bird *Tanagra militaris.*] An alleged name for 'a bird by some called the greater bullfinch' (W.).

1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex., Eng.* 891/1 *Shirley*, Tanagra. 1828–32 WEBSTER (citing '*Dict.*'). Hence in many later Dicts.

† Shi·rling, *a. Obs. rare*[–1]. [f. SHIRL *a.* + -ING[2]. Cf. SKIRLING *ppl. a.*] Shrill-sounding.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 97 There cals A shirling horne, with sharp sownd eccoing.

† Shirlly, *adv. Obs.* Also 5 **shyrly,** 6 **shirlely.** [f. SHIRL *a.* + -LY[2].] Shrilly.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xix. 759 Then she shryked shyrly and felle doune in a swoune. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1567) 49 b, Bewailing their despight By chirping shirlly to themselues. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.*, To Cath. Ch. F iiij b, Albeeit that..the praises of God do ring shirlely to mens vnderstanding in the psalms and songs.

Shirmer (ʃɜ·rmər). *local.* (See quots.)

1823 T. BOND *E. & W. Looe* 77 The pilchards are seen.. playing on the surface of the water, and thereby rendering the spot of a darker colour...Such fish, so appearing, are called Shirmers. 1847 *Zoologist* V. 1645 As the summer advances, the stragglers [*sc.* pilchards] associate into small companies; these again unite into larger ones called 'shirmers'.

Shirp, *v. Sc.* [Perh. a use of *shirp* SHARP *v.*] *intr.* To wither, shrink, shrivel. Also with *away.*

1639 MURE *Ps.* cxxix, Be they As grasse vpon the howsses' top, Ere shott which shirps away. *c* 1680 M'WARD *Earnest Contendings for Faith* 146 (Jam.), Even professors sat-up, shirped away, and cryned into a shadow.

Hence **Shirpit** *a.*, 'pinched', wasted, shrivelled. [Cf. SHILPIT *a.*]

1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xlvii, His nose was shirpit and sharp. 1896 H. JOHNSTON *Dr. Congalton's Legacy* I. 13 Yon shirpet body, the factor.

Shirp, obs. form of CHIRP *v.*

Shirr (ʃɜ), *sb. U.S.* Also **shir** (*Dicts.*). [Of obscure origin.]

1. Elastic webbing; also, the elastic thread used in its composition.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Shirr*, an insertion of elastic cord between two pieces of cloth. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Rubber-cutting Machine*,..for making threads of caoutchouc for shirrs. *Shirr*, (Fabric), an elastic cord inserted in cloth or between two pieces.

2. Gathered trimming, gathering. *Shirr-string* = shirring string.

1891 in *Century Dict.* 1895 SARAH M. H. GARDNER *Quaker Idyls* i, The stiff bonnets were relieved by silk shirrs of brown or gray. 1902 *Delineator* Dec. 623 A shirr-string, run through an underfacing, provides the means of closing.

Shirr (ʃɜ), *v. U.S.* Also **shir** (in Dicts.). [? Back-formation from SHIRRED *a.*]

1. *trans.* To gather or draw up (textile material) by means of parallel threads. = GAUGE *v.*[1] 8.

1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Sept. 1/3 A beautiful gown..of prelate purple velvet made in the loose blouse fashion, shirred into a yoke of gold and gem embroidery. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 223/2 Pretty shades may be made by simply taking a piece of crêpe paper..and shirring it several times, leaving sufficient at the top to form a full ruffle.

2. *Cookery.* 'To poach (eggs) in cream instead of water' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Shirred (ʃɜd), *a. U.S.* [f. SHIRR *sb.* + -ED[2].]

1. Having elastic threads woven into the texture.

1847 WEBSTER, *Shirred*, a term applied to articles having lines or cords inserted between two pieces of cloth, as the lines of India rubber in shirred suspenders. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Shirred Goods*, (Fabric), goods with elastic cords (shirrs) interwoven in suspenders, garters, etc. 1882 [see SHIRRING *vbl. sb.*].

2. Gathered; ornamented by or with SHIRRING.

1860 SUSAN WARNER *Say & Seal* lxxii, A simply plain shirred spring bonnet of blue and white silk. 1900 ELIZ. L. BANKS in *19th Cent.* XLVIII. 791 A perfectly-fitting gown ..with..ruffles and finely-shirred lace. 1907 KATE D. WIGGIN *Old Peabody Pew* v. 114 Dark-haired Nancy under the shadow of her shirred muslin hat.

3. *Cookery.* (See quot. 1892.)

1883 SALA *Amer. Revis.* I. xxii. 302 'That woman's shirred eggs and sugar-cured ham should immortalise her', the

sleeping-car 'Cap'n' gravely remarked. 1892 *Garrett's Encycl. Cookery* I. 566/2 *Shirred Eggs.*—Butter the inside of a deep plate, break into it as many Eggs as will cover the bottom, shake a little pepper and salt over them, place bits of butter all over, put them into a moderately hot oven.

Shirrel (ʃɪ·rəl). *Sc.* (Common in the 16th c.) Forms: 6 scherald, -et(t, -att, -ard, cheritt, scheirritt, 8 shirrel, 9 shirrot, shurral. [In 16th c. *scherald*, ? f. *scher-* SHEAR *v.*, to cut. (The final *-ld* developed divergently into *l* and *t*.)] A turf.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iii. 190 And he hym self the Troiane men fut het On sonkis of gresy scheraldis hes doun set. 1554–5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 360 Item, for scheratts and devatts ix^{s}. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 336 The fluir laid witht greine cherittis [*v.r.* scheirrittis]. 1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 143 Thow..keist a grene truff or scherard, and laid the new calfit calff theirvpon. 1755 R. FORBES *Ajax, Jrnl. to Portsmouth* 29 Our..coach-man turned o'er our gallant cart amon a heap o' shirrels, an' peat-mow. *Ibid.* 50 *Shirrels*, turf. 1808 JAMIESON, *Shirrot*, a turf or divot, Banffs. 1826 D. ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 2) 9 (E.D.D.) Hardly a shurral Even to rest a fire.

Shirring (ʃə·rɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHIRR *v.* (? and *sb.*) + -ING 1.] The action of SHIRR *v.*; also *concr.* (see quots.).

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 220 Gauging, which, following an objectionable Americanism, is also known as 'shirring', is pulled nearly tight from row to row of the runnings [etc.]. *Ibid.* 447 Shirrings are close Runnings, or cords inserted between two pieces of cloth, as the lines of indiarubber in Shirred Braces or Gaiters, or the drawing and puckering up any material. 1908 ELIZ. ROBINS *Come & Find Me* V, Miss Mar must have her things made plainer. No puffing, no shirring.

b. Comb.: **shirring string** (see quot.).

1891 *Century Dict., Shirring string*, a string or cord passed between the two thicknesses of a double shirred fabric, so as to make the small gathers closer or looser at pleasure.

Shirrot, variant of SHIRREL.

Shirrow, *north.* form of SHREW (mouse).

Shirry (ʃə·rɪ), *a.* [f. SHIRR *sb.* + -Y.] Shirred, puckered.

1904 *Elect. World & Engin.* 20 Feb. 374 (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl.) The blow of the lay becomes uneven..and 'shirry' cloth is the result.

Shirry, obs. f. SHERRY *sb.*^{1}, var. SHERRY *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1}

Shirt (ʃɜ·t), *sb.* Forms: 1 scyrte, 3 s(c)hurte, (schuyrte, scurte, sœrte), 4 schirte, sserte, 4–5 schert(e, schorte, 4–6 sherte, 5 schyrt, 5–6 shyrt(e, shurt(e, shirte, shorte, (5 shyrth, 6 shertt, sherth), 6– shirt. [OE. *scyrte* wk. fem. corresponds formally to MDu. *schorte* (mod.Du. *schort* fem.) apron, MLG., LG. *schört(e, schört, schorte* apron (locally also thin gown worn by women), G. *schürze* fem. apron (not found before late 17th c.), ON. *skyrta* shirt (Sw. *skjorta*, Da. *skjorte* shirt; from the ON., with unexplained difference of sense, is Eng. SKIRT *sb.*) :—OTeut. type **skurtjōn-*, prob. f. **skurto-* SHORT *a.*, the various senses which the sb. has in the Teut. languages being probably diverse applications of the original sense 'short garment'. A cognate form **skurto-z* is represented by MHG., mod.G. *schurz* masc., apron.]

1. An undergarment for the upper part of the body, made of linen, calico, flannel, silk, or other washable material. Originally always worn next to the skin (cf. 2 e); now sometimes an undershirt or 'vest' is worn beneath it. Formerly a garment common to both sexes (cf. CHEMISE), but now an article of male attire with long sleeves (often terminating in wristbands or cuffs). Also, an infant's undergarment with short body and sleeves.

The meaning of the word in OE. is obscure, as the only instance of its occurrence is a gloss in which the meaning of the Latin word was probably not understood.

Boiled shirt (U.S.), a white linen shirt as distinguished from a coloured or flannel shirt. *Coloured shirt*, one made of a coloured material, as distinguished from a *white shirt*. *Day shirt*, a more emphatic name for the shirt worn during the day time as distinguished from a NIGHT-SHIRT. †*Historical shirt*, 'one adorned with worked or woven figures' (Fairholt). *Illustrated shirt*, jocularly used for coloured shirt. Also HAIR-SHIRT, HALF-SHIRT.

[*a* 1000 *Boulogne Glosses* 143 in *Germania* (N. S.) XI. 393 Scyrte *prætexta*, tunecan *toga*.] *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He turnde ut of þe burh into wilderne..and ches..stiue here to shurte and gret sac to curtle. *c* 1205 LAY. 23761 Warp he an his rugge..ænne cheisil scurte [*c* 1275 seorte] & ænne pallene curtel. 1340 *Ayenb.* 191 He yaf ofte his kertel and his sserte to þe poure uor god. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 197 Where been thanne the gaye Robes and the smale shetes and the softe shertes? *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 871 Se that youre souerayne haue clene shurt & breche. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 7 b/1 Hercules..was betrayed by a sherte that Deyanira his wyfe sent hym empoysoned. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 1 And that no manne undre the degree of a Knyght were any garded or pynshed Sherte. 1530 PALSGR. 267/1 Shirt for a man, *chemise*. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 82 Pale as his shirt, his knees knocking each other,..he comes before me. 1625 FLETCHER *Cust. Country* ii. i, Having a Mistris, sure you should not be Without a neate historicall shirt. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 5 (*Monaco*), We here saw several Persons, that in the midst of December had nothing over their Shoulders but their Shirts. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. II. 483 A creditable day-labourer would be ashamed to appear in public without a linen shirt. 1799 H. MITCHELL *Scotticisms* 77 A *shirt* is a man's under garment; a *shift* is a woman's. A *shirt* is a garment for both. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 51/2 Coloured, or 'illustrated shirts', as they are called, are especially objected to by the men [costermongers]. 1854 MCCLURE *Rocky Mts.* 412 (Farmer) In order to attend the Governor's reception I borrowed a boiled shirt. 1869 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, Bradley Headstone in his..decent white shirt..looked a thoroughly decent young man. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* lxii, They shook, they stared as white's their shirt.

¶ *Shirt of fire* (poet.): the *tunica molesta* (Juvenal *Sat.* viii. 235), a tunic 'smeared with inflammable materials' (Seneca *Ep.* xiv. 5) in which persons condemned to death by burning were enveloped.

1852 ALEX. SMITH *Life Drama* ii. 225 Like a pale martyr in his shirt of fire.

b. *Bloody shirt*: a blood-stained shirt exhibited as a symbol of murder or outrage. Also *fig.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. vi. (Sommer) 25 b, People..hauing no banners, but bloudie shirtes hanged vpon long staues. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 266 The bloody shirt of the martyr was exposed in the mosch of Damascus. 1840 [L. CASS] *France* 44 (Cent.), [Foucher adds] It is by spreading out the miseries of the workmen, the bloody shirt of some victim,..that the people are excited to take arms. 1888 *New York Weekly Times* 21 Mar. (Farmer), It is reprehensible..for the Bourbons of the South to continue to play on the colour line—the Southern bloody shirt.

c. *Shirt of hair*: = HAIR-SHIRT.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. ix. 24 b, Shortes of heer were also layde asyde. *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr.* iv. 222 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 441/2 Some were shurtes of heres. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 81 In shirt of hair and weeds of canvass dress'd,.. See the sage hermit.

d. *Shirt of mail* [= F. *chemise de maille*].

1522 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 400 No kynde of armor, as shorte of mayle. 1592 STOW *Ann.* 1086, 400 harquebuts in shirts of maile with morins. 1611 COTGR., *Jaqueman*, a coat, or shirt of maile. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 356 How shall a maid's weak hand avail To make thee, my father, a shirt of mail?

e. With qualifying word indicating a garment for a specific purpose.

1756–7 *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 183 For once bathing one pays six *creutzers*, and five more for the use of a bathing shirt. 1895 *Stores' Price List*, Gentlemen's Lawn Tennis and Cricketing Shirts..Cotton Football Shirts.

f. Short for NIGHT-SHIRT.

1843 ABDY *Water Cure* 140 Shirts and sheets, colder than any unfrozen water can be, are safely worn and lain in by many persons, who, during a hard frost, neither warm their beds nor their shirts.

g. Applied to a loose garment resembling a shirt.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 22 Some [inhabitants of Bornei] weare shertes of gossampine cotton, some beastes skinnes. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *India* I. 313 *note*, The women wear a shirt like that of the men, but much longer. [*Footnote*] They call this shirt Cameess. 1848 CURZON *Monast. Levant* I. ii. (1897) 15 The boat returned with the local authorities, two old villagers, in long blue shirts.

2. Phrases. a. †*Into, †unto, to one's* (or *the*) *shirt*, so as to leave only one's shirt as a covering.

c 1290 *Sta. Crux* 489 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 15 His clobes he caste of euer-ech-on A-non to is schurte and to is briech. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1099 And of he rente vn-to his bare schirte. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 251 Þen þys Emperoure..dyspoylut hym to his schorte. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 25 b, The prease was so greate..some of them..were stripped intoo their shyrtes. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 226 [They] were all stript to the shirt as soon as they had been taken. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CXXVII. 118 A Prodigal Young Fellow that had sold his Cloths to his very Shirt.

b. *In one's shirt*: in one's night attire; without one's outer garments; without one's coat and waistcoat.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 96 Save of a doghtir þat y left alas Slepyng..Alas y ne had her broght in her shert. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xxiv. 452 And there with al sir Lamorak lepte out of the bedde in his sherte. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 63 Then came in the poore younglinges..bounde in ropes..one after another in their shertes, & euery one a halter about his neck. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 704. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 57. 1592 *Soliman & Perseda* I. iii, Where in a shirt, but with my single Rapier, I combated a Romane. 1615 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. xii, Bring me foorth in my shirt, and my gowne vnder myne arme. 1744 LOVE *Cricket* 4 The robust Cricketer, plays in his Shirt. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, The officer..escaped out of his bedroom window, and fled in his shirt. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. iv, General Dumouriez..finds the street covered with 'four or five thousand citizens in their shirts'.

†c. *Since, ere*, etc. *shapen was my shirt*: since or before I was born, esp. with reference to something 'shapen' or decreed before one's birth.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 2629 Syn fyrst that day that shapyn was myn sherte..So ny myn herte never thing me come As thou. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1566 That shapen was my deeth erst than my sherte. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 489 Or I was born, my desteny was sponne By Parcas sustren..; For they my deth shopen or my sherte. *a* 1542 WYATT *Lover renounces* 2 Alas..the carefull chaunce, shapen afore my shert.

d. (To have) *not a shirt*, more emphatically (to have, be worth) *not a shirt to one's back*: no goods or possessions, not even the necessaries of life. (To give away) *the shirt off one's back*: all one's possessions.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 1186, I holde hym riche al hadde he nat a sherte. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* (1901) 92 Admit he be not worth a Shirt to his back, he has Wealth enough, who holds himself content. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl., To Mrs. Gwyllim* 28 Apr. (1815) 51 He would give away the shirt off his back. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1787) III. xxxi. 202 *note*, Augustus had neither glass to his windows, nor a shirt to his back.

†e. *One's shirt*: used as a type of what is nearest to one's person. *Not to tell one's shirt*: to keep a matter strictly secret. *Near is my shirt but nearer is my skin*: a proverb meaning that one's own interests come before those of one's nearest friends. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, 3 *Hen. IV*, 20 The kyng began..to muse on this request, and not without a cause, for in dede it touched him as nere as his sherte, as you well may perceiue by the Genealogy. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 67 To have every on in continuall ielouzye, lest he sitt over neere there schirtes or have familiar insighte in ther commendable and discommendable qualityes. 1586 EARL LEICESTER *Let. to Walsingham* 7 June in *Corr.* (Camden) 291, I will warrant him hanged..but you must not tell your shirt of this yet. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 103 My shirt is neare me, my lord, but my skin is nearest. 1625 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* 155 Close sitteth my shirt, but closer sitteth my skinne. 1654 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 12 The designe is secrett, knowne to the designer onely, whoe saith if hee thought his shirt knew it hee would burne it.

f. slang. *To bet one's shirt, to put one's shirt on* (a horse) = to bet all one's money on. *To get* (a person's) *shirt out*, to cause him to lose his temper.

1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* s. v. *Shirty*, When one person makes another in an ill humour he is said to have 'got his shirt out'. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 30 Mar. 6/2 Bet thee my shirt Aunty June wins. 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* s. v., To put one's shirt on a horse.

3. A woman's blouse or loosely-fitting dress-body with a collar, front and cuffs, somewhat resembling a man's shirt; = *shirt-blouse* in 5 c.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Apr. 3/1 There is no need for a shirt to be hard and unfeminine because it is called a shirt. 1913 *Daily Graphic* 24 Mar. 13/2 If a more dressy morning shirt is desired, the chiffon *moiré* is the favoured fabric.

b. *Habit-shirt*, a kind of chemisette: see HABIT *sb.* 12.

1834: see HABIT *sb.* 12. 1844: see CHEMISETTE 2. 1912 ELIN. GLYN *Halcyone* ii. 16 Miss Roberta..had her thin bones covered with a habit shirt of tulle.

4. *transf.* An inner casing or covering. †a. = AMNION (*obs.*). b. *Comm.* and *Techn.* (See quots.) [Cf. F. *chemise.*]

1611 COTGR., *Agnelicre*, th' inmost of the three membranes which enwrap a wombe-lodged infant; called by some Midwiues..the childs shirt. 1640 in *Court Min. E. India Co.* 12 Aug. (1909) 75 That the Company is much prejudiced by allowing sugars to be 'tared in the gunny' instead of the buyers taking them 'in their shirts'. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 211 The Messina package, which consists of three thicknesses, has its lining, or shirt, covered with a smooth oil cloth. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 16 The internal lining or shirt of the furnace. 1883 W. M. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* 25 May 308/2 The fuel should be placed between these [iron bars], and thus form an upright cylindrical ring or shirt of fire, inclosed outside by the bricks.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *shirt-breast, -collar* (hence *-collared* adj.), *-cuff, -tail, -wrist*; *shirt-like* adj. b. objective, as *shirt-ironer, -knitter, -maker, -washer*; *shirt-making.*

1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* I. i, The diamond in his *shirt-breast. 1557 SEAGER *Sch. Virtue* 85 in *Babees Bk.*, Thy *shyrte coler fast to thy necke knyt. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iv, 'Pooh, pooh, Miss Sharp,' said he, pulling up his shirt-collars. 1895 DU MAURIER *Trilby* VI. 280 *Shirt-collared within an inch of their lives. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* xxiii, Enormous *shirt-cuffs..called attention to the hands. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 7/1 An action brought by a *shirt-ironer. 1893 *Laundry Managem.* (ed. 2) 80 Some of the shirt ironers [*sc.* machines] have..a good-sized iron, heated by steam or gas. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 75 Hosiery Manufacture...*Shirt Knitter. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Shirt-maker*; a sempstress; a tradesman who employs females to make shirts. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. of Today* xli. (ed. 3) 355 Hosiers, glovers, and shirt-makers. 1897 *19th Cent.* Aug. 203 Londonderry..[with] its *shirt-making industry. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-bk.* 47 Rushing madly about, their blue-and-white *shirt-tails waving in the wind. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 24 July 9/4 Laundry.—A good *shirt washer wanted. 1909 *Ibid.* 23 Jan. 8/3 Rotary Shirt Washer (Good secondhand, brass cylinder), wanted. 1815 LD. BROUGHTON (J. C. Hobhouse) *Recoll. Long Life* (1901) I. 268 He had long white *shirt-wrists.

c. Special comb.: **shirt-band** = BAND *sb.*^{2} 4, also *dial.* the wrist-band of a shirt; **shirt-blouse, -bodice** = sense 3 above; **shirt-bosom** (now *U.S.*) = *shirt-front*; **shirt-button**, a small-sized button of mother of pearl or the like pierced with thread holes, used as a fastening for shirts; **shirt-buttons** (see quot. 1880); **shirt case**, a travelling case for shirts; **shirt cloth**, †(*a*) ? a piece of cloth for a shirt; (*b*) (see quot. 1910); **shirt-cutter**, one who cuts out shirts for the trade; **shirt-dresser** (see quot.); so **shirt-dressing** (in quot. *attrib.*); **shirt frame** *U.S.* (see quot.); **shirt-frill**, a frill formerly worn on the front and wrist-bands of a shirt; **shirt front** = FRONT *sb.* 9 d; also *transf.* a white patch on the chest (of a dog); **shirt gills** *jocular*, the projecting ends of a stand-up collar; **shirt gown** *Sc. dial.*, a bodice; **shirt-jacket**, a loose-fitting linen

jacket; **shirt-lap**, the tail of a shirt (*obs.* exc. *dial.*); **shirt-man**, a name applied to an American colonial rifleman in the war of Independence (see quot. 1788); **shirt-pin**, an ornamental pin used to fasten the shirt at the throat; **shirt ruffle** = *shirt-frill*; **shirt stud**, a stud for fastening a shirt; **shirt-stud-abscess** (see quot. 1898); **shirt-studded** *a.*, wearing (showy) shirt studs; **shirt-waist** *U.S.*, a shirt-blouse. Also SHIRT SLEEVE.

1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 1 That no servyngman ..shall weare any shirte or *shirte bande..made or wrought with Silke Golde or Silver. 1659 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 236, 1 shirt, 1 shirtband. 1907 EDITH RICKERT *Golden Hawk* xx. 160 A gush of..milk..tickling in warm currents between his neck and his shirt-band. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 19 May 8/1 Each girl makes..a *shirt-blouse. 1907 E. M. SELLAR *Recoll. & Impr.* xii. 161 From Brussels I brought home for the little girls red and blue *shirt-bodices and skirts. 1856 MISS WARNER *Hills Shatemuc* xiii, If *shirt-bosoms gave out, the boys buttoned their coats over them. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Shirt-front*, A dickey, or loose shirt bosom. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* xvi. 204 The champagne..is shaken..over his diamonds on his shirt-bosom. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 437 *Shirt Buttons ..are disposed of in great quantities in the streets. 1880 *Monthly Packet* N. S. XXX. 499 Local names of plants... *Stellaria Holostea*—*Shirt-buttons, West Kent. 1895 *Stores' Price List*, *Shirt Case to hold 18 Shirts. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* VI. 118 To Thomas Dransfelde a *shirte cloithe, to John Coupe a shert clothe. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 277/1 *Shirt-cloth* is the term more commonly applied to what is actually used in the manufacture of shirts. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 75 *Shirt-cutter. 1909 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 7/1, I was a shirt-cutter by trade. 1867 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* (1892) Suppl., **Shirt Dresser*, a laundress who washes and prepares shirts for wear. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Shirt Frame*, a Guernsey, or shirt knitting machine. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Sor.* I. 211 A laundress..unrivalled in flounces and *shirt-frills. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, His black coat, neatly relieved..by a white under-waistcoat, and a *shirt-front admirably plaited. 1873 *All Year Round* 28 June 203/1 But why is a shirt-front popularly called a dickey? 1893 *Kennel Gaz.* Aug. XIV. 213/3 A liver bitch with a large shirt front. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 58 One young man..came to pay his respects to me in..*shirt gills which absolutely ingulfed his black visage. 1889 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* V. 725 A brave *shirt-gown. 1879 MRS. F. D. BRIDGES *Jrnl. Lady's Trav. round World* 20 Dec. (1883) 231 'Mynheer van Dunk'..appeared on deck..in 'pyjamas'..; a loose white *shirt-jacket..completed his costume. 13.. *K. Horn* (Harl. MS.) 1209 His *shurte lappe he gan take & wypede a wey þe foule blake. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Cler. Life* ii, Tell the most impassioned orator, suddenly, that his wig is awry, or his shirt-lap hanging out,..and you would infallibly dry up the spring of his eloquence. 1775 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 2/3 The damn'd *shirtmen, as they are emphatically called by some of his [the loyal governor's] minions. 1788 W. GORDON *Hist. Independ. U. S.* II. 112 Colonel Woodford had not more than 300 shirtmen (as they call the riflemen, on account of their being dressed in their hunting shirts). 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* xiv. III. 344 Presenting him with a *shirt-pin, made of jewellers' gold-wire. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, He was attracted by a handsome shirt-pin in a jeweller's window. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 735 Kneebreeches were abandoned, and the *shirtruffles were reduced. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 334/2 In some windows..shawl-pins, *shirt-studs, necklaces. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Shirt-stud abscess*, form of abscess having a superficial cavity connected with a deeper one by a sinus. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 265 Noisy, blustering, *shirt-studded fellows. 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Courr.* x. 236 The summer-boarder girls in pink and blue *shirt-waists.

Shirt (ʃɜːt), *v.* [f. SHIRT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To clothe with or as with a shirt.

1601 STOW *Ann.* 1291 Friers Capuchins..girt with hempen cordes, shirted with haire-cloth, and bare footed. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 329 The better sort..shirt their coleblack skins with a pure white cloth. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* II. i, Souls, as but this Morn' Were cloath'd with Flesh,..But naked now, or shirted but with Air. 1808 W. WILSON *Dissenting Churches* II. 581 One day shirting himself, he thoughtlessly put his studs between his lips. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. iii. (1875) II. 106 Quite naked most, a few are only shirted.

2. (See quot.)

1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 315 'To shirt' hay—that is, to wrap up an inferior quality in prime hay—is such a common practice in the neighbourhood of Paris.

Hence **Shi·rted** *ppl. a.*

1693 *d'Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Orders* vii. 34 The Congregation of St. John of Lateran..have a kind of a Surplice..having the form of a Shirt, for which they are now commonly called in Italy Shirted Fathers, or Fathers of the Shirt. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 178 Were we to hear all the roarings of the shirted Heracles.

Shirtee (ʃɜːtī). *U.S.* [f. SHIRT *sb.* + -EE.] A shirt-front; a 'dickey'.

1818 *Lancaster* (Pa.) *Jrnl.* 5 Aug. (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), A shirt, if you can afford it. But if you can't, then a shirtee, with pretty broad ruffles.

Shirting (ʃɜːrtiŋ). [f. SHIRT *sb.* + -ING[1].] Material for shirts; *spec.* a kind of piece-goods of stout cotton cloth suitable for shirts but also used for other garments.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Whore* IV. iii. (1635) H, *Cand.* Looke you, here's choice Cambrickes. *Cram.* No sir, some shirting. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 128 The Use of Indian Cotton-cloth has been often attempted for Shirting, but to no Purpose. 1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 49 White and checked shirtings. *a* 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Leaves fr. Notebk.* Ess. (1884) 357 His morbid passion for Manchester shirtings. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 447/2 *Shirtings*, these are otherwise called Fancy Cotton Shirtings...Dresses are sometimes made of the same..cloth, which has been sized and glazed...Women's cuffs and collars are made largely in these Shirting-cloths. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 277/1 *Shirting*..has long since ceased to refer exclusively to shirt cloths...Grey and white shirtings are exported to all the principal Eastern markets.

attrib. 1882 Shirting cloth [see above]. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 277/1 The export shirting trade.

b. The material of which a shirt is made. *rare.*

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem*, xlvi, A troop of..hatless boys with their galligaskins much worn and scant shirting to hang out.

Shirtless (ʃɜːrtlĕs), *a.* [f. SHIRT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a shirt.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Wife*, etc. (1616) G 6, A shirtlesse fellow with a Cudgell vnder his arme. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* III. 116 Grave Mummers! sleeveless some, and shirtless others. 1830 LAMB *Let. to Wordsw.* Lett. 1837 II. 260, I would live in London shirtless, bookless.

transf. 1874 HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxii, Away the simple [shorn] dam leaps, panting, over the board into the shirtless flock outside.

Hence **Shi·rtlessness.**

1829 *Westm. Rev.* X. 371 A timely recollection of the saying might have rescued Augustus from the ridicule of shirtlessness.

Shirt-sleeve. A sleeve of a shirt. Chiefly *pl.* Phr. *in one's shirt-sleeves*, with one's coat off.

c 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* xi. in *S.'s Wks.* (1843) I. p. lxv, The hostler was in hys ierkyn, and hys shirte sleues wer aboue his elbowes. 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* viii. 27 [Bathers depicted as] surprized by the enemy, where you might see one putting his head into his shirt sleeue for hast. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 108 His shirt-sleeve, and the upper part of his waistcoat, were reduced to tinder. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. viii, In their shirt-sleeves, coat flung loosely round the neck. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* iv, He.. threw off his jacket, and began to roll up his shirt-sleeves again. 1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Fort. Republic* Wks. (Bohn) III. 394 Here is the human race poured out over the continent;..all mankind in its shirt-sleeves.

attrib. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., The people are going to elect shirt-sleeve aldermen that work all day. 1908 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Apr. 2/2 The Congressmen have a preference for what they picturesquely describe as 'Shirt-sleeve Ambassadors'—men who they think will labour for their country's interests and scorn social fascinations.

Hence **Shirt-sleeved** *a.*

1869 LOWELL *Poems, Cathedral* 600 This brown-fisted rough, this shirt-sleeved Cid. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Dang. Catspaw* 30 Esden, sitting shirtsleeved in his apartments.

Shirty (ʃɜːrti), *a. slang.* Also **shirtey.** [f. SHIRT *sb.* (2 f) + -Y.] Ill-tempered. Hence **Shi·rtiness.**

1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Shirty*, ill tempered or cross. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 137 They knocked his back as they went over, and he got shirtey. Then came a row. 1892 *Punch* 20 Feb. 88/2 No end of a shirty letter from the Governor. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 5/1 With both peoples [French and German]..the whole duty of man includes the duty of getting 'shirty' on the slightest provocation. Till they recognize that 'shirtiness' itself is the real enemy of self-respect, they must infallibly go on boring holes in one another in this fatuous way.

Shish (ʃiʃ), *int.* Also **schisch.** Onomatopoeic representation of a prolonged or reiterated hissing sound. Hence also *sb.* and *vb.* Cf. SH *int.*

1881 MRS. RIDDELL *Alaric Spencely* II. 166 Which startled the wild fowl in Abbey Marsh, and caused them..to rend the silence of the night with the schisch and schurr of their wings. 1904 'E. NESBIT' *Phœnix & Carpet* xi. 211 Most of the people [in the theatre] hissed, or said 'Shish!' 1908 *Daily Chron.* 3 June 1/6 [He] was washing himself..and 'shishing' as he rubbed himself like an ostler with a horse.

‖ Shisham (ʃiʃăm). Also **shishim, sheeshum.** Hindī *çiçam*, cogn. w. Skr. *çiṅçapā* of the same meaning.] = SISSOO.

1849 *Dry Leaves* 96, I found it was shisham, a wood of the most valuable kind. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 307/1 The wide avenue of the *jhil* road, with its shade of noble *shishams*. 1910 *Ibid.* Aug. 224/2 The 'sheeshum' (*Dalbergia sissoo*) affording excellent timber.

Shism, obs. form of SCHISM.

Shist, Shistose, Shistus: see SCH-.

Shit (ʃit), **shite** (ʃəit), *sb.* Not now in decent use. Forms: 1 scitte, 3 schit, 4 schyt, 6 *Sc.* schit, s(c)heitt(e, 6– shit, shite. [f. root of next. There are prob. two or three different formations: OE. **scite* dung (= MLG. *schite*), *scitte* diarrhœa; also mod.E. dial. *shite* f. the vb. (cf. ON. *skit-r*, MLG. *schīt*).]

1. Excrement from the bowels, dung.

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 733 Fond flytter, shit shytter. *a* 1732 LD. BINNING *Jolly Hawk* viii. in *North Country Garland* (1824) 52 His s..te it stinks o' ling!

b. A contemptuous epithet applied to a person.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 496 [Thou art] A schit, but wit. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 85 Wanshapen shit. *Ibid.* 365. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Shit*, a term of contempt. (Very com.) He's a regular shit. Applied to men only. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

† 2. Diarrhœa, esp. in cattle. *Obs.*

Cf. the mod. dial. *shoot* with the same meaning (but not etymologically connected).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 226 Wiþ þon þe men mete untela melte & ȝecirre on ysele wætan & scittan. *a* 1118 FLORENCE OF WORC. *Chron. ex Chronicis* an. 987 (Thorpe 1848) 148 Lues animalium, quæ Anglice Scitta vocatur, Latine autem fluxus interaneorum dici potest. [Copied by Higden *Polychron.* (Rolls) VII. 50 (with spelling *shitta*). Hence:] 1387 TREVISA *ibid.* 51 And bestes [had] þe schyt.

3. Comb.: **shit-house,** a privy; **† shit-word,** abuse.

1795 in G. MacGregor *Coll. Writings of Graham* (1883) II. 247 For honour of the Scots, we have his [Wallace's] effigy in the *shite-houses to this very day. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 286 ȝif ich mid chauling..Hom schende & mid fule worde So herdes doþ oþer mid *schit worde.

Shit (ʃit), **shite** (ʃəit), *v.* Not now in decent use. Forms: 4 schite, schete, 5 schyte, -yte, 4–6 shyte, 6 shyt, 4– shite, 7– shit; *Pa. t.* 4 schoot, schote, shyt, 5 shote, 9 shit; *Pa. pple.* 1 -sciten, 4 i-schete, schetun, 4–8 shitten, 9 shit. [The form *shite* represents OE. **scītan*, pa. t. **scēat*, pa. pple. *-sciten* (in *be-sciten*), corresponding to OFris. **skīta* (NFris. *skītj*, pa. t. *skād*, pa. pple. *skedden*), MLG. *schīten*, Du. *schijten*, OHG. *scīzan* (MHG. *schīzen*, mod.G. *scheissen*), ON. *skíta* (MSw.* *skīta*, Da. *skide*), f. OTeut. root **skīt-*. The now more common form *shit* is influenced by the pa. pple. or the related sb.]

1. *intr.* To void excrement.

c 1308 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 176 Hail be ȝe, skinners, with ȝure drenche kive,..Whan that hit thonnerith, ȝe mote ther in schite. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 329 þey wolde.. make hem a pitte..whan þey wolde schite..; and whanne þey hadde i-schete þey wolde fille þe pitte aȝen. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 12 If he may not schite oones a day, helpe him þerto..with clisterie. *c* 1425 *Castle Persev.* 1969 in *Macro Plays* 136 Þei schul schytyn for feie. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xv, The wulf..shote thryes by the waye for the grete fere that he had. 1538 BALE *Three Laws* IV. E v b, Whan ye haue hym in hys graue, Stampe hym downe tyll he shyte. ? 1677 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Instalment* Wks. 1705 II. 88 You're such a scurvy..Knight, That when you speak a Man wou'd swear you S—te. *c* 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. xlvii. (1738) 159, I have known a hide-bound Horse shit often, and his excrement soft. 1787 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xix, Just sh— in a kail-blade, and send it.

2. *trans.* To void as excrement. *lit.* and *fig.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 5670 The addres shiteth preciouse stones. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 152 [He] sched out his bowels and his lyf wiþ þe dritt þat he schoot [*v.r.* schote]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 264 þe wolf shiteþ woolle:..lupus lanam cacat. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 561 in *Macro Plays* 21 *Tityullus*. Mankynde was besy in hys prayere..; I haue sent hym forth to schyte lesynges. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* x. xv, I dyde shyte thre grete toordes. 1527 L. ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distill. Waters* C iv b, An ounce for them that spetteth blode, pysseth blode, or shyteth blode. 1659 N. R. *Prov., Eng. Fr.* etc. 68 It is not all butter that the cow shites. 1691 MRS. D'ANVERS *Academia* 5 But that the Devil shites Disasters. *c* 1730 *Round abt. Coal-Fire* 17 He was taken with a sharp griping Pain, which made him sh—t Pins and Needles as he thought.

3. To defile with excrement.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Shit your breetches*, common redshank; *Totanus calidris*. So called from the cry it makes.

4. Comb.: **shit-abed,** †(*a*) a term of abuse; (*b*) *dial.* a name for the dandelion (E.D.D.); **shit-breech,** an epithet of abuse applied to a person, also *attrib.*; hence *shit-breeched* adj.; **shit-fire,** a contemptuous epithet applied to a hot-tempered person; † **shite-rags, -sticks** (see quot. 1659); † **shit-sack,** an opprobrious name applied to non-conformists (see SHICK-SHACK).

1590 *Pagan Prince* x. 29 But the Arragonian Bakers.. also gave them ill Language, calling them Tooth-Gapers, Sherks, *Shittabeds, Slubber-degullions, [etc.]. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Schijt-broeck*, a *Shit-brich. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 92 A Scurvy shit-breech Lad. *Ibid.* 130 Nay even me dost [thou] so enflame Who (Shit-breech) thy own Mother am. 1680 AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 383 He..did call the neoteriques s..t-breeches. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. 97 But with a Bow the *Shit-breech'd elfe [Cupid] Would shoot like Robin-Hood himself. 1598 FLORIO, *Cacafuoco*, a hot violent fellow, a *shite-fire. 1659 TORRIANO, *Caca-fuoco*, a shite-fire, by Met. a hot-spur, a rash-headed fellow. 1704 E. WARD *Helter Skelter* 7, I say, Sir, you're a meer Shite-fire. 1598 FLORIO, *Cacastraccie*, a *shite-rags, an idle, lazie, loobie fellow. 1659 TORRIANO, *Caca-sodo, Caca-stecchi, Caca-straccì* [etc.], ..a shite-sticks, a shite-rags, that is to say, a miserable pinch-pennie. 1769 J. GRANGER *Biog. Hist. Eng.* Index, *Sh—t Sacks; the occasion of that appellation. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., S—t sack*, a dastardly fellow. 1598 FLORIO, *Cacastecchi*, a hard chuffe, a *shite-sticks.

Hence **Shi·tting, shiting** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.* Also **Shi·tter, shiter.**

1386 *Will R. Huberd* (Somerset Ho.), Meliorem patellam meam vocatum schetyngpanne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxix. (1495) 288 That the matere..may be ladde oute:.by spewing other by shityngе, other by swete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/1 Schytynge, *stercoriacio*. Schyytynge, or kukkynge vesselle,..*lassarium*. *a* 1585 [see SHIT *sb.* 1]. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Schijter*,..a Shiter. 1663 WOOD *Life* June (O.H.S.) I. 477 Sir Charles Sedley being fined 500 *li.* he made answer, that he thought he was the first man that paid for shiting. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead* II. (1707) 68 Knocking a shiting Porter down..backwards into his own Surreverence.

Shit: see SHEET *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2], SHUT.

Shitan, Shite, obs. ff. SHAITAN, SHEET.

Shitepoke (ʃəi·tpōuk). *U.S.* [f. *shite*, SHIT *v.* + POKE *sb.*] The small green heron of North America, *Butorides virescens*.

c 1850 'DOW JR.' in Jerdan *Yankee Hum.* (1853) 48 Seagulls, shitepokes, cranes.

† Shiterow. *Obs.* In 4 schiterow, 9 *dial.* shederow. [f. SHITE *v.*; cf. prec. The latter part may be a corrupt form of HERON.] The heron.

In the Sc. Acts of James VI the word occurs (in a list of game birds prob. repeated from some older enactment)

under various corrupt forms as *schiddevens, schildernes, schiwerines.*

13.. *Nominale* (Skeat) 824 *Un beuee de herouns* A hep of schiterowys. *a* 1827 J. Poole *Gloss. Forth & Bargy, Wexford* (1867) 67 *Shederow*, the heron: a thin weakly person.

‖ **Shittah** (ʃi·tă). *rare*—1. [Heb. שִׁטָּה *shiṭṭāh*. The *ṭṭ* is for prehistoric *nṯ*; cf. Arab. *sant*, OEgyptian *sont*, acacia.]

Shittah tree: a tree belonging to some species of Acacia, from which Shittim wood was obtained.

1611 Bible *Isa.* xli. 19, I will plant in the wildernes the Cedar, the Shittah tree [1884 (*Revised*) acacia tree].

Shitte, Shittell, obs. ff. Shut, Shuttle.

Shitten (ʃi·t'n), *a.* [pa. pple. of Shit *v.*] Defiled with excrement.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 504 And shame it is, if a prest take keepe A shiten [*v.r.* schetyn, schiten] shepherde and a clene sheepe. 1557 *Welth & Helth* B iij b, I ran my way and let hym syt Smoke and shitten arse together. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. ii. 1 Fy, shytten knaue! and out vpon thee! 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xv. (1737) 58 A shitten Clout. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* Wks. VI. 276 Why, Miss, you shine this Morning like a sh— Barn-Door. ?1750 *Birth*, etc. *John Franks* 18 He came crying into the parlour in his shitten condition,..complaining..that he had beshit himself, and Mary Dover would not clean him.

Comb. a 1500 *Chester Plays, Innocents* 157 A vyllany it were, I-wisse for my fellow and me, to slay a shitten-arsed shrew. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. ix. 36 A little shitten-ars'd Girl.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Disgusting, contemptible.

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 48 b, As though to be a kynge were a farre vyler..offyce, than to be a pylde shytten nonne. 1592 Nashe *Strange News* H 2, Thou grosse shifter for shitten tapsterly iests. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* cxxxiii. *On Famous Voy.*, And all his followers, that..in so shitten sort, so long had vs'd him. 1656 *Choyce Drollery* 34 'Twas shitten luck to perish so. 1702 *Mouse grown a Rat* 24 You and I are in a shitten Condition.

Hence † **Shi·ttenly** *adv.*

1598 Florio, *Cacatamente*, ..shittenly.

Shittim (ʃi·tim). Forms: α. 4 sychym, sichym, sechym, 5 cetyne, 6 sethin, (seathin), 6–7 sethim, 7 *Dicts.* setim, sittim. β. shittim. [a Heb. שִׁטִּים *shiṭṭīm*, pl. of *shiṭṭāh*: see Shittah. The α forms are from the L. *setim* (Vulg.), appearing in many corrupt forms in the MSS.]

1. (More fully *Shittim wood.*) The wood of the shittah-tree, acacia wood.

Sometimes erroneously used for Shittah *tree.*

α. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxv. 5 And trees of Sychym [1388 Sechym]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cl. (1495) 704 Sechym is a name..of a tree that is lyke to white thorne in leuys. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 84 The tree in whiche this glas stode..was named cetyne hit sholde endure euer er it wold rote. 1588 Greene *Alcida* (1617) G 2 b, The Sethim wood wil neuer be eaten with wormes. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Sethim*, a kinde of tree like a white Thorne. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Sethim* or *Setim. Sittim. attrib.* 1592 Lodge *Euphues* B j b, Her tongue of a Sethin leafe, that neuer wagges but with a Southeast winde. 1592 Greene *Philomela* (1615) F 3, As if he had..eaten of the seathin roote, that maketh a man to be as cruell in heart, as it is hard in the rynde. 1594 — *Friar Bacon* III. i, In Frigats bottomd with rich Sethin planks.

β. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xxv. 5 And shittim wood. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* II. 330 Near this Halls end a Shittim Table stood. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* i. 68 The shittim-wood of the Tabernacle. 1862 — *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vii. 141 The Ark was of shittim, or acacia.

2. *U.S.* (See quots.)

1884 Sargent *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 41 *Rhamnus Purshiana*,..Shittim wood. *Ibid.* 102 *Bumelia lanuginosa*,.. Shittim wood.

† **Shi·ttle,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 schytylle, -ttyl, schityl, 6 shyttell, -ttle, 6–7 shittle, shet(t)le, shuttle, 7 shickle. [App. repr. an OE. **scytel*:—prehist. **skutil*, f. **skut-* wk. grade of the root of Shoot *v.*] **a.** Of persons and their faculties: Inconstant, variable, wavering; fickle, flighty.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 444/2 Schey, or skey, as hors, or styȝtyl (*S.* schyttyl, *P.* styrtyll). Schytylle, styrtyl, or hasty (*K.* schityl, on stabyl), *preceps.* 1530 Palsgr. 323/2 Shyttell nat constant, *variable.* 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Collingbourne* iii, We passe not what the people saye or thynke, Theyr shyttle hate maketh none but cowardes shrinke. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* II. ii. 97 All which do signify a shuttle waueryng nature, & a mynde subiect to great mutability and vnconstancy. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* cviii 662 But our wits are so shettle that we be stil heaikening after this and that. 1589 Nashe *Pasquil's Ret.* D iiij, A lyer must haue no shetle memory. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 61 There be some that haue such wandring wittes and shittle heads, that neuer rest till they haue assaied all meanes. 1610 R. Totte *Honours Acad.* To Rdr. P 5 Who knowes not when ought well is, or amis, Of shallowe shickle Braine, a token is. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* III. i. i. 6 The dull brain, the shickle memory. 1638 Heywood *Wise Wom.* III. i, To haue my shittle-wits runne a wooll-gathering already? 1650 H. More *Observ.* 79 Did your Sculler, or shittle Skull ever arrive at that Rock of Crystall you boast of?

b. Of things: Shaky, unstable.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xviii. xiv. I. 571 The stalke is very shittle in mowing, and therefore flyeth from the edge of the syth. *a* 1623 W. Pemble *Salomon's Recant.* (1627) 5 The Waters, a shuttle and running substance.

c. Comb.: shittle-brained, -headed, -witted *adjs.*

1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 277 A light or *shuttle-brained fellow. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Volage*, a *shittle headed fellow, an inconstant man. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xxiii. 137 If wee goe this way to worke..we shall not be so shettleheaded as wee bee. 1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* IV. vii. G 3, Was euer mistris so plaugd with a shetle-headed seruant. 1448 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* I. 69, I am aferd that Jon of Sparham is so *schyttyl wyttyd, that he wyl sett hys gode to morgage. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* III. v. 330 They therfore are very fooles..or to vse a more gentle terme, they are shuttle witted. 1613 Tapp *Pathw. Knowl.* 36 See how shittle witted I am, for..I had forgotten it till now.

Hence † **Shi·ttleness.**

1530 Palsgr. 267/1 Shyttelnesse, *uariableté.* 1573 Baret *Alv.* S 321 The vaine Shittlenesse of an vnconstant head. 1647 Hexham I, Shittlenesse, *ongestadigheyt.*

Shittle, -cock: see Shuttle, -cock.

Shivaism, -ite, var. ff. Sivaism, Sivaite.

Shivaree (ʃivărī·), *sb. U.S.* Also shiveree. Corrupt form of Charivari.

1882 'Mark Twain' *Tramp Abroad* xxxii, She turned on all the horrors of the 'Battle of Prague', that venerable shivaree, and waded chin-deep in the blood of the slain. 1883 *Cassell's Sat. Jrnl.* I. 76 It was a shiveree—that is, the kind of serenade they give to a newly-married couple.

Hence **Shivaree'** *v. trans.*, to greet or serenade with a 'shivaree'.

1879 G. W. Cable *Old Creole Days* (1883) 132 'What is it you call this thing where an old man marries a young girl, and you come out with horns and—' '*Charivari?*' asked the Creoles. 'Yes, that's it. Why don't you shivaree him?' 1910 *Guide* July 139/1 A crowd of the more riff-raff and ignorant foreigners..started out to 'shivaree' (mob and din to madness) the dreaded old man.

Shive (ʃaiv), *sb.*1 Chiefly *dial.* Forms: 3 schive, 4–6 shyve, 5 schyfe, schyve, 4– shive. [ME. *schīve* (? repr. OE. **scīfe* wk. fem.) = OFris. *skīve* (only in *knē-skīve* knee-cap) OS. *scība* (glossing *sphera*), MLG., MDu. *schīve* (mod.Du. *schijf*) fem., OHG. *scība* (MHG. *schībe*, mod.G. *scheibe*); also (prob. from LG.) Sw. *skifva*, Da. *skive*, Icel. *skífa.* The senses in mod. continental Teut. are quoit, disk, knee-cap, pulley, window-pane, slice of bread, etc. Cf. the str. vb. MHG. *schīben* (early mod.G. *scheiben*) to roll, to spin on an axis; but this is prob. f. the sb. The weak grade **skīb-* of the root is represented by Sheave *sb.*1

Affinities outside Teut. are uncertain. The Gr. σκοῖτος (Hesych.) is often cited as cognate, but the alleged sense 'potter's wheel' is a mistake; the gloss appears to mean 'the projecting part of the beams supporting roof-tiles'.]

1. A slice (of bread; rarely of other edible).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 Gif heo mei sparien eni poure schreaden [MS. T. schiue], sende ham al derneliche ut of hire woanes. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy de Warewyke* 970 Bring me wid þe a shiue bred! *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 525 þe preste bad hym cut shyvis of bread and fyll a kyste þerwith and lokk it. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 23 The rootes [of Iris]..are cut in litle shiues or cakes. 1582 Derricke *Image Irel.* II. F ij, And with the same [stabbers] thei slashe me out, good God what preatie shiues. Not shiues of bread I meane..But gobbes of fleshe. 1607 T. D[ekker ?] & Wilkins *Jests* 12 Michaelmas tearme you know is like a great houshold loafe, you may cut out a good many shiues, and yet feede vpon it well too. 1703 Thoresby in Ray *Philos. Lett.* (1718) 336 A Shive of Bread, cut off the Loaf. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 155 A mere wafer of fatless ham, between the finest shives of bread. 1851–61 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 227 Thick 'shives' of bread.

† **2.** The knee-cap, patella. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12/3 The shive of the knee, Lat. *Patella.*

† **3.** A pane of glass. [? After LG. *schīve.*] *Obs.*

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B j, The great rounde shyves of Venys glas.

4. A thin flat cork for stopping a wide-mouthed bottle; also a thin bung for a cask.

1869 W. Molyneux *Burton-on-Trent* 247 [The cask] is then closed with a wooden 'shieve' or bung. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 275/2 Ales intended to be stored some months should have a porous vent peg placed in the shive.

attrib. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 10/6 Advt., Shive Turner wanted by a leading London brewery.

† **5.** A piece (of wood) split off, a billet. [? Confused with Shide or Shiver.] *Obs.*

1661 Boyle *Scept. Chym.* VI. 401 The shavings..differing from those shives or thin and flexible pieces of wood that are obtain'd by Borers. 1786 Cowper *Odyss.* XIV. 518 Then lifting a huge shive [Gr. σχίζῃ δρυός] that lay beside The fire, he smote the boar, and dead he fell.

Shive (ʃiv), *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 shiv. See also Sheave *sb.*2 [= WFlem. *schif* (for other cognates see Sheave *sb.*2), f. Teut. root **skīf-* to split, whence Shiver *sb.*1] A particle of husk; a splinter; a piece of thread or fluff on the surface of cloth, etc.; *pl.* the refuse of hemp or flax.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 337/2 Schyfes (*A.* schyffes) of lyne, *stupa, napta.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* XIX. i. II. 4 What shall bee done with all the hard refuse [of the Flax], the long buns of the stalkes, the short shuds or shives. 1672 Hoole *Comenius' Visible World* lix. 121 Where the Shives [*cortices*] fall down, then they are heckled with an Iron Heckle. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 81 The Shiv's or Chaff of the *Juli* of Trees and Shrubs. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Shivs*, husks of grain and such like particles.

† **Shive,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [f. Shive *sb.*1 Cf. ON. *skīfa.*] *trans.* To cut (bread) into slices.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 152/39 To shiue, *dissecare.* 1629 Gaule *Holy Madn.* 343 He shiues out his Bread by weight or measure.

† **Shive,** *v.*2 *Obs.*—0 [f. Shive *sb.*2] *trans.* To 'break' (hemp, flax).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 337/2 To schyfe, *extupare.*

Shive, variant of Chive *sb.*2 *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 58/2 Heeiof thou shalt alwayes after meales eate a discided shive of Fennelle. 1639 O. Wood *Alph. Bk. Secrets* 92 Adding.. three shives of Saffron undried.

Shiver (ʃi·vəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 3 scifre, scivre, 4 schivere, 4–6 shyver, 5 schyver(e, schevyre, schyvyr, 5–6 shever, 6 shyvere, shiever, 6– shiver. [Early ME. *scifre*, cogn. w. OHG. *scivero* wk. masc., splinter (MHG. *schiver(e, schever(e* splinter, mod.G. *schiefer* slate, short for *schieferstein*), f. Teut. root **skīf-* to split, whence Sheave *sb.*2, Shive *sb.*2]

1. A fragment, chip, splinter. Now *rare* exc. in phrases: see b.

c 1205 Lay. 27784 Sceld ajein scelden sciuren þer wunden. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 3234 It was na wapen that man might welde Might get a shever out of thair shelde. 1525 Berners *Froiss.* II. lxxviii. 234 Syr Raynolde du Roy brake his spere in iiii. peces, and ye sheuers flewe a grete hyght into ye ayre. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* I. vii. 53 A splint or shyuer of a broken speare. 1723 *Present St. Russia* I. 119 They use no Candles, but long Shivers of Wood. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. iv, A heap of withered boughs was piled, Of juniper and rowan wild, Mingled with shivers from the oak. 1885 Tennyson *Balin* 108 Thorns of the crown and shivers of the cross.

fig. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad. Sect. 26. 180 The Church gathering up..the shivers of the broken heart may reunite them.

b. Phrases. *In shivers*, broken, in small fragments (so *to break, burst*, etc. *in* or *into shivers*); (*all*) *to shivers*, into small fragments; † *to go shivers*, to be shattered to pieces.

c 1205 Lay. 4537 Scip zerne to-3en scip þa hit al to-wonde to scifren. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 7213 Wiþ þe spere he him smot smertliche..þat alto schiueres it to-fleye. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. v. 82 The Irysshe knyght smote Balyn on the sheld that alle wente sheuers of his spere. 1589 Greene *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 109 The boult rebounded and brake into a thousand shiuers. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 10 If you strike or pierce a Solid Body, that is brittle,..it breaketh not onely, wher the immediate force is; but breaketh all about into shiuers. 1769 Gray *Let. to Wharton* 28 Oct., The rocks at top deep-cloven perpendicularly, by the rains, hanging loose and nodding forwards, seem just starting from their base in shivers. 1823 Scoresby *Jrnl.* 443 The other ship..endeavouring to set his main-top-sail, it blew to shivers. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *Remin.* II. xxix. 303 The thunder crashed and tore itself into shivers overhead.

fig. 1658 Cleveland *Rust. Ramp.* 2 And had not Providence held back the hand, the blow had faln, the Government had broke into shivers then. 1852 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 135 Yet this faculty uniformly yields—goes into shivers in the encounter!

c. *spec.* A flake or splinter of stone (e.g. one knocked off in stone-dressing). Now *Sc.* and *dial.*

1600 Surflet *Country Farm* III. xlvi. 517 Put in the clefts some shiuers of hard stone. 1708 J. C. *Compleat Collier* (1845) 22 The Shivers or Splints of the Whin or hard Stone. 1861 Stephens & Burn *Farm-Buildings* 243 A ditcher's shovel is also useful to him in putting the shivers of the stones together into heaps.

† **2.** ? A loose fibre or filament in undressed hemp. *Obs.* Cf. Shive *sb.*2

1440 *Wyclif's Bible, Josh.* ii. 6 [Forsothe sche made the men to stie in to the soler of hir hows, and hilide hem with stobil] or schyueres [of flex, that was there]. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* iii. 97 You shall beate out all the loose buns and shiuers that hang in the Hempe or Flaxe. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 56 *Shivers*, the foul particles taken from the hemp when hatchelling.

3. Any kind of stone of a slaty or schistous character. [Perh. a. G. *schiefer*; cf. Shiffer.]

1729 Woodward *Attempt Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. I. 18 Shiver, of a dark Ash-Colour, near Black. 1789 J. Williams *Min. Kingd.* II. 10 Some varieties of the schists or shivers are of the same colour and quality as the slates. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 46 Shale or shiver..A black laminated clay, much indurated. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Shiver.* x. Shale; a hard argillaceous bed. 2. See *Sheave. attrib.* 1804 Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 9 Slate spar, or shiver spar. [Ger.] Schiefer-spath.

Shiver (ʃi·vəɹ), *sb.*2 Forms: 4 schivere, shyvere, schever, 4–5 schiver, schevere, 5 schevyr, schevre, schyver(e, shefure, 5–6 shyver, 5–8 shever, 6 shiffer, 7 shivar, shivor, 7–9 sheever, 6– shiver. [ME. *schivere*, f. Teut. root **skīb-* of Sheave *sb.*1, Shive *sb.*1]

† **1.** = Shive *sb.*1 1. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A) 1826 Now ich wolde þeue hit [i.e. Arondel] kof For a schiuer of a lof! *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 132 'Now dame' quod he,..'Haue I nat of a capon but the lyuere And of youre softe breed nat but a shyuere'. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 40 Whan it is cold, larde it, & schere on schevres. 1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 209 An halpeny white loffe and a shiffer of chese. 1656 W. Du Gard tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 269 Rolls of bread taken out of the basket, or shivers cut out of the loaf. *a* 1721 Prior *Erle Robert's Mice* 50 Therein eke may Both be fed With Shiver of the Wheaten Bread. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 87 [It] left large spots..on that side whence the shivers were taken off.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 4 b, The Moncks and Abbots of my knowledge, cut large shivers of the loafe for which they neuer sweate, to make themselues strong in the peoples favour and opinion. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. 55 His [*sc.* the Pope's] intolerable extortions; which, how great soever, were but a large shiver of that loaf, which he had given into the Kings hand.

2. A pulley: = Sheave *sb.*1 2.

1485 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 176 For brassyn schyver for the schype, xxiiij d. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 192 Snache poleyes with oon shever of brasse to yᵉ same. 1514 in Oppenheim *Adm. Royal Navy* (1896) I. 373 Rameh̄edes with ij shevers of Brasse. 1578 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 52 An ironmonger of smale made wares, *videlicet*, of nayles, horse shues, slyppes, shyuers, spade shoes [etc.]. 1615 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 94 To have hād his advice about bras shivers. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 232 The pulleys, or shivers. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 147 Shivers to stand nearly athwartships.

†**3.** The breastplate of a plough. *Obs.*

1652 W. Blith *Eng. Improver Improved* II. xxviii. (1653) 192 [Parts of a Plough.] 1. The Share, 2 the Coulter, 3 the Shield or Breast-plate (as some call them) Shivers. *Ibid.* 194 A Shiver [*printed* Shiner] or Breast-plate.

Shiver (ʃi·vəɹ), *sb.*³ [f. Shiver *v.*²]

1. An act or a condition of shivering; a quivering or trembling, esp. of the body under the influence of cold, emotion, etc. Phrase, (*all*) *in a shiver*.

1727 [H. Dorrington] *Philip Quarll* 163 High Mountains of Ice, which echo'd with Shivers. 1835 *Comic Almanack* Jan. (1870) 4 When you first go to bathe, gentle Sir, in a river, If you dip in one foot, it will give you a shiver. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* viii, You are cold, and all in a shiver. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Chapel* x. 161 Shivers of restrained emotion ran through the astonished audience. 1876 Hardy *Ethelberta* xliv, She closed her eyes in a white shiver.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1860 Motley *Netherl.* ii. I. 31 Germany was in a shiver at every breeze from East and West. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxix, With a sort of mental shiver.

2. (*The*) *shivers*: an attack of shivering; often spec. the ague.

1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* iii, I'll beat the shivers so far, I'll bet you. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* xxx, I only know that I get the shivers every time I sit in your drawing-room. 1888 *Century Mag.* May 28/2 It gives me the cold shivers when I think what might have become of me. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 658 The beginning [of hydrophobia gestationis] is sometimes marked by shivers, illness and fever.

Shiver (ʃi·vəɹ), *v.*¹ Forms: α. 3 shivre, 4 schiver(e, 4–5 schyver, 5 shifer, 4–6 shyver, shiever, 6– shiver; β. 4–5 schever, 5 schevere, schoffor, (chever), 4–6 shever, 7 shevire, shaver. [f. Shiver *sb.*¹ Cf. MDu. *scheveren*, MHG. *schiveren* (G. *schiefern*).]

1. *trans.* To break or split into small fragments or splinters.

α. *c* 1200 [see To-shiver *v.*]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3411 Mani a spere spacli on peces were to-broke, & many a schene scheld scheuered al to peces. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3539 Thair sheldes war shifferd and helmis rifen. 1530 Palsgr. 704/1, I whyl shyver this blocke into small chyppes. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxvi. i, Their bow, and shaft, and shield, and sword he shivered. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* III. (1632) 82 What would haue..shiuered towres, doth giue no wound at all. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 32 P 2 How many impartial Looking-Glasses had been censured and calumniated, nay, and sometimes shivered into ten thousand Splinters. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 227 The glass, under this management, is generally shivered into small pieces. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. vii, Or rusty firelocks belch after him, shivering asunder his—hat. 1843 — *Past. & Pr.* IV. iv. 369 Ye have shivered mountains asunder. 1876 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Jan. 30 The mail cars were completely crushed and shivered.

β. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1813 Schotte thorowe the schiltrouns, and schoverede launcez. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 105 b, The sonne of the Master gonner..fired the gonne, whiche brake & shevered yᵉ yron barres of the grate. 1598 *Mucedorus* Induct. 22 Ile thunder musicke shall appale the nimphes, And make them sheuer their clattering strings. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xvii. (Roxb.) 113/2 A Lance broken, or shavered in the middle.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context. Also with *out*.

a 1593 Marlowe tr. *Lucan* I. 85 O Roome thy selfe art cause of all these euils, Thy selfe thus shiuered out to three mens shares. 1631 Lenton *Charact.* C 4 b, Diseases at last dry vp her marrow, and rottennesse so shiuers her, that shee drops asunder on a sudden, and wretchedly dyes without pitty. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. viii. (1640) 181 He found the Christians there shivered into severall factions. 1871 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vii. 197 At last the might and the hopes of Charles were shivered beneath the halbert of the free Switzer.

c. *Shiver my timbers*: a mock oath attributed in comic fiction to sailors.

1835 Marryat *J. Faithful* ix, I won't thrash you Tom. Shiver my timbers if I do.

2. *intr.* To fly in pieces; to split.

α. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13829 Þeir schaftes schiuered, & fleye in feld. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1747 Ther shyueren shaftes vpon sheeldes thikke. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 315 Þe speres..shyuereden to peces. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 34 b., Will at lenth bryng all his other buildyng to ruine, and cause it to shiever in peeces to the grounde. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 51 Had'st thou beene ought But Gozemore, Feathers, Ayre, (So many fathome downe precipitating) Thoud'st shiuer'd like an egge. 1768 Gray *Fatal Sisters* vi, Ere the ruddy sun be set Pikes must shiver, javelins sing. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. x, The panels shivering in, like potsherds. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xxvi. 460 As he crossed the hall, his statue fell, and shivered on the stones.

β. *c* 1402 Lydg. *Compl. Blk. Knt.* 46 So loude songe that al the wode ronge, Lyke as hyt sholde sheuer in pesis smale. 1523 Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxix. 282 The two knyghtes mette rudely togeyder, soo that their speares sheuered all to peaces.

fig. 1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 2 Since my works are as frail, and brittle as their pots, and are ready to shiver and break, upon the least dash of a stone. 1645 Milton *Colast.* 10 His eighth Argument shivers in the uttering.

†b. To send *down* (débris) by crumbling. *Obs.*

1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 235 This Hill is almost perpetually shivering down Earth and great Stones.

3. *intr.* Of stone: To split along the natural line of cleavage. [? After G. *schiefern*.]

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Vein*, Veins, in stones, are often a defect, proceeding usually from an inequality..which makes the stone crack, and shiver in those parts. 1826 W. A. Miles *Deverel Barrow*, etc. 51 Its [*i. e.* Kimmeridge coal money's] great tendency to destructibility and of shivering laminally, would be a bar to its ever having been a coinage intended to pass from hand to hand.

Shiver (ʃi·vəɹ), *v.*² Forms: α. 3–4 chivere, chievere, 5–6 chyver, chever; β. 5–6 shyver, shever, 6 shiever, 8 schiver, 6– shiver. [Early ME. *chivere*, of obscure etymology.

It may be doubtfully suggested that the word may originally have had reference to the chattering of the teeth from cold (cf. *to chevere with the chin*, quot. *c* 1475 below), and that (with the app. synonymous Chivel *v.*) it is connected with early ME. *cheovele*, *cheſle* to wag the jaws, chatter (see Chavel *v.*), f. OE. *ceaſl* jaw (see Jowl). The ending *-el* may have been assimilated to the suffix *-er* ⁶, common in verbs expressing tremulous movement; cf. however MHG. *kiver* (G. *kiefer*) beside *kivel* jaw. The change of *ch* to *sh* may have been due to the frequent association with *shake*.]

1. *intr.* To tremble, shake, quiver; esp. to tremble with cold or fear.

α. *c* 1250 *Death* 142 in *O. E. Misc.* 176 For ich schal bernen in fur, and chiuerin in ise. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 9 Thanne comth the blanche fievere With chele and makth me so to chievere. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 144 Þe temple walles gan chiuere and schake, Veiles in þe temple a-two þei sponne. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 96 My Gaist and I baith cheueris with the chin, So fell ane wedder feld I neuer. 1530 Palsgr. 483/2, I chever, as one dothe that is in an axes whan the colde cometh on hym.

β. *c* 1402 Lydg. *Compl. Blk. Knt.* 230 With hote and colde my acces ys so meynt, That now I shyuer for defaute of hete. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 259 All his body shevered all sodenly for grete ioye. 1562 A. Brooke *Romeus & Juliet* 370 And now for feare she sheuereth, and now for loue she burnes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 1003 Why stand we longer shivering under feares That show no end but Death? 1749 Smollett *Gil Blas* VII. i. (1782) III. 7 He drew his long rapier, which made me shiver. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* I. 3 The pines are stooping and shivering on all the hills around. 1866 Geo. Eliot *Felix Holt* I. i. 44 Under the cold weight of these thoughts Mrs. Transome shivered. 1878 Susan Phillips *On Seaboard* 185 Where the sea-pinks grow, And the dry rushes shiver in the sand.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1649 Milton *Tenure Kings* 4 [They] begin to swerve and almost shiver at the majesty and grandeur of som noble deed, as if they were newly enter'd into a great sin. 1878 J. S. Campion *On Frontier* (ed. 2) 27 The air shivered with noise; the earth trembled under our feet.

2. *trans.* (causative.) †a. To give a sensation of chill to, to cause (a person or object) to shiver.

c 1200 [see Shivering *ppl. a.*² 1]. 1797–1805 S. & Ht. Lee *Canterb. T., Old Woman's T.* I. 354 A waking dream of horrors, not unlike that which had disturbed his sleep, seemed to shiver his senses.

b. †To cause (one's jaws) to tremble (*obs.*); to pour out or give forth with a trembling motion.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xx. 167 Diddering and shivering his Chaps, as Apes use to do. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 167 Where tiny blossoms with a purple bell Shiver their beauties to the autumn-gale. *a* 1861 T. Woolner *My Beautiful Lady*, *Storm* ii, Quiet are the birds In ghostly trees that shiver not a sound.

3. *Naut.* a. *intr.* Of a sail: To flutter or shake (in the wind).

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Tack*, The head-sails are immediately made to shiver in the wind. 1809 Byron *Bards & Rev.* liii, The sail..is shivering in the gale. 1891 *Patterson's Naut. Dict.* I. s. v., A vessel's sails are said to shiver when she is luffed so close that the wind is spilled out of them.

b. *trans.* To cause (a sail) to flutter or shake in the wind, to bring a sail edge-on to the wind.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* II. (1780), *Déventer les voiles*, to shiver the sails, or brace them so as to shiver in the wind. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 59 Shiver the mizen topsail or brail up the spanker.

4. To quiver, to tremble with a shrinking movement.

c 1869 Adm. Paget *Autobiog.* (1896) 221 The gory head of a Greek just decapitated, the trunk still shivering. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 27 May 1147 Time and again, I have seen the skin 'shiver' at the touch of the knife.

Shivered, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. Shiver *sb.*² + -ed ².] Fitted with a shiver or pulley (of a specified size or kind).

1775 Falck *Day's Diving Vessel* 27 A single eight-inch shivered block was bound in a strong iron strop.

Shivered (ʃi·vəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Shiver *v.*¹ + -ed ¹.] Broken, shattered.

a 1542 Wyatt *Poems*, '*The furious gun*', The furyous gonne..cracketh in sonder: and in the ayer doeth rore the shevered peces. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* V. (1626) 90 And through his flesh the shiuered bones arise. *c* 1764 Gray *Welsh Fragm., Conan* 8 As the thunder's fiery stroke, Glancing on the shiver'd oak. 1815 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xii, Where Coolin stoops him to the west, They saw upon his shiver'd crest The sun's arising gleam. 1897 F. Thompson *New Poems* 221 Like shivered moonlight on long waters.

Shivereens (ʃivərī·nz), *sb. pl. dial.* [f. Shiver *sb.*¹, after Smithereens.] Fragments, small pieces.

1855 *Sheffield Ann.* 6 (E.D.D.) Nock it ta shivereens. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Min.* 191 Kelly could 'lick him into shivereens'.

Shiverer ¹ (ʃi·vərəɹ). [f. Shiver *v.*¹ + -er ¹.] One who breaks (something) into small pieces.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 311 Chosen ground for the shiverers of lances and the lovers of courtly splendour.

Shiverer ² (ʃi·vərəɹ). [f. Shiver *v.*² + -er ¹.] One who trembles or shakes.

1883 Merldith *Poems of Joy of Earth* 103 Ere you follow nature's lead, Of her powers in you have heed; Else a shiverer you will find You have challenged humankind.

b. *dial.* (See quots.)

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Shiverer*, a horse which has a lameness in the loins. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 3/5 Another horse was sold..it fell down in the street the first time it was harnessed, and was proved to be a 'roarer and a shiverer' of long standing.

Shiverine. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 schiverone, shivering, 6–7 schiverene. [? Some kind of derivative of F. *chèvre* goat.] a. ? A goat-skin.

b. *pl.* ? Goatskin or kid gloves (? or breeches).

15.. *Customs* in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 87 For ane hundreth lamb skinnis, 1. d. For ane hundreth schiveronis, iiij d. 1598 in Beck *Gloves* (1883) 151 For each dozn shewing [? *read* shiveing] shewed with silk, six shillings; each dozen shivering shewed with threed, five shillings. 1663 in *Maitland Club Misc.* (1840) II. 502 For a paire of shiverines to my Lord and drink money to the boy. 1664 *Ibid.* 508 A pair of schiverines.

Shivering, *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. Shiver *v.*¹ + -ing ¹.]

1. The action or an act of Shiver *v.*¹

c 1400 *Sege Jerusalem* (E.E.T.S.) 31/548 For schyueryng of sche[l]des, & schynyng of helmes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 146 b, By chaunce of shiuering of the spere. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 574 Vpon the Breaking and Shiuering of a great State and Empire, you may be sure to haue Warres. 1647 Hexham I, A shivering, or a rieving, *Een hlivinge, ofte een scheuringe*.

2. A fragment, splinter. *rare.*

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 270 In stead of Occam they vse the shiueirings of the barke of the sayd trees.

Shivering (ʃi·vərin), *vbl. sb.*² [f. Shiver *v.*² + -ing ¹.] The action or an act of Shiver *v.*²

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxix. (1495) 253 A feuer Terciane greuyth euery daye fyrste wyth sheueringe and thenne wyth heete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 75/1 Chymerynge or chyuerynge, or dyderynge, *frigutus*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17/3 Ther is a chillnes and shiveringe therwith associated. 1681 Belon *New Myst. Phys.* Introd. 1 A Tertian that comes with a cold Shivering. 1741 Wesley *Jrnl.* 25 Oct., About two in the afternoon just as I was set down to dinner, a shivering came upon me, and a little pain in my back. 1873 *Lancet* 27 Dec. 900/1 Every day she had shiverings, which came on after 4 o'clock P.M.

b. *Comb.*, as *shivering attack, fit.*

1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* vii, The poor goat stretched out her limbs with the twitches and shivering fit of the last agony. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 305 Headaches and shivering fits returned on him almost daily. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 169 The patient frequently feels cold all over, and may have a sharp shivering attack.

Shivering (ʃi·vərin), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. Shiver *v.*¹ + -ing ².] That shivers (in various senses of the verb); shattering, breaking, splintering.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 789 Sone in scheuerand schidis schaftis ere brosten. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 771 Our schefferand harnes schot the blud so scheyn. 1775 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* IX. 115 The shivering trumpets tear the still-voiced air. 1824 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* III. III. i. 221 The soft shivering argillaceous stone which easily yields to the weather.

Hence **Shiveringly** *adv.*¹ *rare*⁻¹.

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* IV. *Extent of God's Provid.* § 15. 400 The maine Summier of the other floore that fell was much stronger..Yet that also failed.., and that more shiveringly, and with a longer rent..then the other.

Shivering (ʃi·vərin), *ppl. a.*² [f. Shiver *v.*² + -ing ².]

1. That causes to shiver with cold, chilly.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 63 And ðu, earme saule, on ðe wallende bræne of ðe hote fiere, and eft, embehwile, on ðe chiuerinde chele. 1786 *Har'st Rig* xc, Cold shiv'ring blasts do not dismay The Celtic race. 1830 G. Colman *Random Rec.* xii. II. 63 My companion's lower habiliments appear'd somewhat shivering for the season. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 238 It was truly a shivering and a shuddering night.

2. Trembling with cold, fear, etc.

1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod.* I iv b, The crampe ouertooke hir feeling, hyr sheuering nayles started. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 488 Their Camelots..shield the shiv'ring Mariner from Cold. 1754 Gray *Poesy* 57 To chear the shiv'ring Natives dull abode. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* III. 71 The shivering wretch turned up a narrow court in Holborn. 1891 Farrar *Darkn. & Dawn* I, The shivering throngs whom the flames had driven from their homes.

jocularly. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Det. Thoughts on Bks.*, A tithe of that good leather would comfortably reclothe my shivering folios.

b. of feelings, and the like.

1562 A. Brooke *Romeus & Juliet* 907 Of shyuering cale and dred I haue felt many a fit. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Bioudi's Eromena* 23 Awaking with a shivering feare, caused by his imagination and passion. 1747 Mallet *Anynton & Theodora* III. 420 Thro shivering joy and doubt. 1898 Meredith *Odes, Napoleon* xiii, His nature with her shivering faith ran yoked.

c. *Shivering-Jemmy* (see quot.). Also a dial. name for *Briza media*, also known as *shivering-grass* (Britten and Holland).

1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Shivering-Jemmy*, the name given by street folk to any cadger who exposes himself half naked, on a cold day to obtain alms.

3. Of things: Trembling, shaking, fluttering.

1762–9 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 151 The shivering sails descend; the yards are square. 1849 Noad *Electricity* 290 Large extraordinary movements of the needle, in which it traverses frequently, with a shivering motion, an arc of several degrees on both sides of its usual position. 1865

SWINBURNE *Chastelard* III. i. 103 Shivering soft eyelashes. 1870 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Epic of Women* 57 The swaying pine and shivering fir.

b. Of sound: Tremulous.

16.. tr. *Strada* in Flavel *Husb. Spirit.* (1669) 236 And closing up his layes, Like a full Quire, a shivering consort playes. 1891 *Spectator* 23 Mar., That wants nothing but the shivering music to make a grand sensation on any boards.

Hence **Shi·veringly** *adv.*[2]

1825 MRS. HEMANS *Forest Sanctuary* xlvi, Some like the leaf swept shiveringly along. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 349 'Ah', he continued shiveringly, 'how very cold it is!' 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* xx. 266 Vassilissa enters timidly, and gazes shiveringly at the head of secret police.

Shivery (ʃi·vəri), *a.*[1] [f. SHIVER *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Apt to split into flakes, brittle, flaky.

Shivery salt: ? a salt exhibiting a laminal texture.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 87 Cause a small Ballance to be forged out of the blade of an old Sword, that it may have ..nothing ruff or shivery [orig. Ger. *schifferig*]..on it. 1748 BROWNRIGG *Art of Making Salt* 72 In making a kind of salt called shivery salt they use yet more gentle fires. 1794 SCHMEISSER *Syst. Min.* I. 145 Its texture is rather shivery or fibrous. 1797 ROBISON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 280/2 Shivery angular stones of the size of an egg. 1858 GEIKIE *Story Boulder* x. 198 This rock is worthless as a source of lime, nor from its irregular laminations and shivery structure has it much value in any other way.

Shivery (ʃi·vərl), *a.*[2] [f. SHIVER *v.*[2] + -Y.]

1. Characterized by a shaking, quivering motion, or appearance of motion.

1747 MALLET *Amyntor & Theodora* III. 532 His frame with shivery horror shook. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 59 The shivery appearance his engravings convey, totally misrepresents the features of this extraordinary mass. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv, The shivery canes, and the tall, dark cypress, hung with wreaths of dark, funereal moss, glow in the golden ray.

2. Inclined to shiver.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* xliii, I'm all wet and shivery. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 826 She turns a little shivery and pale, at times even ashy.

3. Causing a shivering feeling, chilly.

1839 HOOD *Ode for Ninth Nov.* 15 Was there no better day To fix on, than November Ninth so shivery? 1905 J. B. FIRTH *Highw. Derbysh.* iii. 44 It was a shivery place and gave her headaches.

Shivey (ʃi·vi), *a. dial.* Also **shivvy** (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*) and SHEAVY. [f. SHIVE *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].] (See quot.)

1884 W. S. B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 189 In the wool-sorting a good deal can be done, but when wool is full of burrs, seeds, etc., and is what is generally called 'shivey', sorting and shaking can do little.

Shloke, variant of SLOKE[2].

1881 E. ARNOLD *Indian Poetry* 2 Dhoyi holds the listener still With his shlokes of subtle skill.

Sho: see SHE, SHOE, SHOO *int.*[1] and 2.

Shoad, shode (ʃōəd). *local.* Forms: 7–9 shod, (8 shoald), 7– shoad, 8– shode; also 7 shadd, 7–8 **shade.** [Prob. a derivative of OE. *scādan* to divide, separate: see SHED *v.* Cf. SHODE. The genuineness of the forms *shadd*, *shade* is doubtful.] Loose fragments of tin, lead, or copper ore mixed with earth, lying on or near the surface and indicating the proximity of a lode. Also (with pl.) one of these fragments.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 8 b, They discouer these workes, by certaine Tynne-stones, lying on the face of the ground, which they terme *Shoad*. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 3 They [Metals] are discovered to us..by Moles which cast up their shade or glittering earth. *Ibid.* 79 [Quotes (from Holland's *Camden*) the passage of Carew given above (quot. 1602), but with *shadd* substituted for *shoad*]. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Preparing of Tin* 120 The Tinners find the Mine by the Shoad (or as they call it Squad) which is loose stones of Tin mixed with the Earth. 1681 GREW *Museum* III. § i. v. 306 A Shod. *Spuma Lupi.* The forerunner of the Load or Mother of the Tin-Ore. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 126 Copper and Lead Shodes are very seldom met with. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 406 The shoad of lead is always either coated or tarnished. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 230 Examining the shods, or loose stones, in search of minerals. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 200 This stream-tin is..met with..in separate stones called *shodes.*

b. *attrib.*, as *shade earth, shoad-ore, -stone.*

1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v. *China*, To Gild China. You must first grind some *shade-earth on a marble, with linseed-oil,..with which trace out your figures. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 362 There is a very material difference between float and *shoad ore, although they are both found upon the surface of the rock. Shoad ore..is always found in loose masses of all sizes, either in or under the upper soil. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. (1729) I. 202 A *Shoad-stone, found near the Surface of the Earth...*Cornwall.*

Hence **Shoa·der** (see quot. 1882). **Shoa·ding,** the process of searching for shoad-ore by digging small pits (hence *shoading-heap, -pit*).

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 124 Another and very ancient method of discovering Tin Lodes, is by what we call Shodeing, that is, tracing them home by loose Stones, fragments, or Shodes. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Shoading-heaps*, heaps from pits sunk in search of veins of metal. 1882 JAGO *Anc. Lang. & Dial. Cornwall* 263 *Shoaders*, miners engaged in shoading. *Ibid., Shoading pits*, pits dug in the search for a lode. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., To 'go a shoading' is to go prospecting for shoad-ore.

Shoal (ʃōul), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4–5 shelde. *β.* (Chiefly *Sc.*) 4–6 schald, 5 schaulde, 6 schalde, shaulde, (9 *dial.* shall, shad); 6 *pl.* shawllys. *γ.* 5–7 sholde, 6–7 shold, should(e, 7 showld, shoald, (9 *dial.* shod, shoad). *δ.* 6 shol, shoel(l, 6–7 shole, 7 shoule, (schoole), 7–8 shoale, 7– shoal. [Absolute use of SHOAL *a.*] A place where the water is of little depth; a shallow; a sand-bank or bar.

α. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2051 The mariners unneth it withhelde, That shyppe left in the shelde.

β. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 113 Quhare þe body lay, to ryvine al castine one a schald. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 44 Bot ix or x he kest a gait befor, Langis the schauld, maid it bath dep and schor. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* PROL. (1811) 5 The passage [is] so strayte and daungerous that they must nedis come thorow many straytis and shawlis. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 161 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, His schip come never on the schalde, But stak still on the ancker halde. *c* 1585 in *Early Naval Ballads* (Percy Soc.) 16 When shauldes and sandie bankes apears What pillot can direct his course?

γ. 1424 26 *Pol. Poems* xiii. 146 On see, on lond, on sholde, and depe. 1555 PHAER *Æneid* I. A ij b, And three the Easterne winde also..Out of the deepe into the sholdes and quicksands made to sinke. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc., Plancius' Map* (1597) 277 Deapthes, sands, showlds and rockes. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 24 This was nothing but shoalds to the land. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. i. 137 Knowledge of Depths and Shoulds.

δ. 1555 EDEN *Decades, 2nd Voy. Guiana* 351 The sholes of the ryuer cauled Rio Grande. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 24 b, She strake upon a shoal. 1589 BIGGES *Summarie Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* 47 The shols appearing daungerous. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 215 A long and dangerous shoule of rocks and sand. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 21 We were cast vpon the shoales or flats of Mozambique. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* V. 285 Weigh'd in the Rocky Sholes, and sticking fast. 1769 BANCROFT *Guiana* 357 On the east side is a sandy shoal. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 169 Among the shoals and eddies with which the Sutlej abounds. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. vi. 200 There is a dangerous shoal in the harbour.

b. *fig.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 6 Vpon this Banke and Schoole of time. 1623 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 437 Wolsey, that once ..sounded all the Depths, and Shoales of Honor. 1815 BYRON *Stanzas for Music*, '*There's not a joy*' 6 Then the few whose spirits float above the wreck of happiness Are driven o'er the shoals of guilt or ocean of excess.

c. *attrib.*, as *shoal-bank, -ground, -rock*; **shoal-mark**, a buoy or other mark set to indicate a shoal.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. round World* 52 There are..some Shoal-Banks between them, but no Shoal-Ground before we come to this Cove. 1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life Mississippi* xi. 112 He..then began to work her warily into the next system of shoal marks.

Shoal (ʃōul), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6–7 shoale, 6–8 shole, 7 shoole, showl, 9 shool, 7– shoal. [Late 16th c. *shole*; the earlier history is uncertain. The word is etymologically identical with OE. *scolu* str. fem., troop, division of an army = OS. *scola* multitude (MLG. *schole*), MDu. *schole* multitude, flock, shoal of fishes (Du. *school*, WFris. *skoal*, NFris. *skŏl*, shoal of fishes):—OTeut. type **skulō*, f. **skul-* wk. grade of **skel-* to divide (whence SHALE *sb.*, SHELL *sb.*, SKILL *sb.* and *v.*, etc.).

It is possible that the OE. word may have had the sense of shoal of fishes, and in this sense may have continued in nautical use ever since, though unrecorded in ME. and early mod.E. The simpler hypothesis is that the 16th c. *shole* was a re-adoption of the Du. form (see above) which in the 14–15th c. had been taken into English as *scole* (see SCHOOL *sb.*[2]). The initial (ʃ) may be an English sound-substitution for the Du. (sχ), or it may come from one of the Flemish dialects in which *sch* is pronounced (ʃ).]

1. A large number of fish, porpoises, seals, whales, etc, swimming together; = SCHOOL *sb.*[2] 1. Phr. *in a shoal, in* or *by shoals.*

1579 [see 3]. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 69 Sholes of fish frisking and playing. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* viii. 22 Fish that through the wet Sea-paths in shoals do slide. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in 1772*, 333 Herrings offer themselves in shoals. 1835 MARRYAT *J. Faithful* viii, The shoals of seals would follow the ship if you whistled. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 286 The ship..came upon a large shoal of whales. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. West* II. *Cornw.* xix. 314 As the season advances the shool, or shoal, comes nearer the shore. 1905 D. SMITH *Days of His Flesh* I. 515 Supposing..that the stranger had skill in fisher-craft and had perhaps observed indications of a shoal, they obeyed.

b. Hence occas. used of a number of aquatic animals or floating objects.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 31 b, The waters..bare the whole shole of them [*sc.* dead carcasses] before them. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 190 The bubbles ascended in this Liquor, as it were in sholes. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxvii. 26 A Whole Shoal of Frogs. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. VI. 198 A shoal of boats now came off from the harbours filled with people. 1840 *Ibid.* VII. 219 The scaly monsters of the Nile..flocked in shoals to the place.

†2. A flock of birds. *Obs.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Cicero* (1595) 935 From thence there came a great shole of crowes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* XIII. XXX. (1886) 278 To make a shoale of goslings drawe a timber log. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvi. 15 He sent them whole sholes of quails. 1801 HUNTINGTON *God Guard. Poor* 98 Like a shoal of eagles.

3. *transf.* a. A large number of persons thronging together or classed together; a troop, crowd.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 20, I sawe a shole of shepheardes outgoe. 1579 E. K. *Gloss*, ibid., A shole, a multitude taken of fishe, wherof some going in great companies, are sayde to swimme in a shole. *c* 1610 G. HERBERT *Sonn. to his Mother*, Wherewith whole showls of martyrs once did burn. 1625 BACON *Ess., Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 574 When there be great Shoales of People, which goe on to populate. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* VII. viii. (1782) III. 67 The actors and actresses..poured upon me in shoals. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1763, The shoals of Scotchmen who flocked about him. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix, I see people going up and down the street in shoals all day. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. viii. 91 The adherents of the Government.. who sate for the counties were turned out by shoals. 1901 *Scotsman* 6 Apr. 9/7 A shoal of injured people were brought for treatment to the Royal Infirmary.

b. A large number (of inanimate things).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. x. (1640) 246 Infinite are the sholes of miracles done by Christs Crosse in Jerusalem. 1688 *Clear Proof Certainty Protest. Faith* 7 We may expect Shoals of Texts. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. v. (1872) I. 42 Never-ending shoals of small troubles. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* xii, Notes and telegrams, which came in by shoals from morning till night. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. Dyers* XVI. 12 A shoal of novelties in machinery.

4. *Comb.*: **shoal-cod** (see quot.; cf. *school-cod*); **shoal-net**, a net for catching seals; **shoal-wise** *adv.*, in shoals or crowds.

1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* III. 241 *Gadus arenosus*, Shoal-cod, Smith. 1792 G. CARTWRIGHT *Jrnl. Labrador* I. 181 The sealers put out two more shoal-nets, and another stopper. 18.. BLACKIE (Ogilvie 1882), When he goes abroad, as he does now shoalwise, John Bull finds a great host of innkeepers, etc.

†**Shoal,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [a. Du. *schol* in the same sense (earlier also clod, lump of metal) = MLG. *scholle, schulle* clod, sod, OHG. *scolla* fem., *scollo* masc. (MHG., mod.G. *scholle*) clod, mass of ice; perh. f. root **skul-*: see SHOAL *sb.*[2]] A mass of floating ice; an iceberg or floe.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Schoole van ys*, a Shoale of yce. 1713 *Cal. Treas. Papers* 517 The great shoals of ice that came down in the winter often damaged it [Berwick bridge]. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* III. 67/1 Near 100 sail have been drove from their anchors and moorings by the shoals of ice.

Shoal (ʃōul), *a.* (and *adv.*) Forms: *α.* 1 (in proper names) **sceald**, 4 **scheolde**, 5 **scheld**(e. *β.* (Chiefly *Sc.*) 5–7 **schald**, 5 **schalde**, **shald**, **schawlde**, **schaulde**, 6 **schauld**, 7 **shalde** (9 *dial.* **shald**, etc.); 5 **schawd**, 6 **schaud** (9 *dial.* **shawd, shoad**, etc.); 6 **schaule**, 8 (and 9 *dial.*) **shaul, shawl.** *γ.* 4 **schoold, schoolt**, 5 **schold**(e, **scold**, 5–7 **shold**(e, **shoald**, 7 **should.** *δ.* 6–7 **shoale, showle**, 6–8 **shole**, 7 **shoule**, 7– **shoal.** [OE. *sceald*:—prehistoric **skaldа*-; a parallel formation, differing only in the suffix, appears to be the synonymous SHALLOW *a.* :—OE. **scealu*:—**skalwa*-. The import and affinities of the base **skal*- of these formations are not easy to determine; possibly it may be 'thin layer' as in O'Teut. **skalō* SHALE *sb.*; this supposition would fairly well account for the sense of the English adjs.

Some etymologists have compared G. *schal* insipid, vapid (of liquors; hence *fig.* of discourse, thoughts, etc.); but the sense has little real affinity. The LG. *schal* (Frisian *skol*) shows remarkable identity in sound and meaning with the Eng. adj. (*schol water* shallow water, *schol plogen* to plow shallow), but its etymology is dubious.]

1. Of water, etc.: Not deep; = SHALLOW *a.*[1] 1.

839 in Birch *Cartul. Saxon.* I. 593 Æt Scealdan fleote. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 63 3if þi scope of penaunce be to scheld, it takyth no water of sorwe.

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 354 He spyit, and sicly gert assay Quhar of the dik the schawdest [*w. r.* shaldest] was. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. v. 769 Than Trent and Temys war sa schawlde [*w. rr.* schaulde, schald]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xi. 56 Sa huge wilsum rolkis and schald [*Camb. MS.* schaud] sandis. *Ibid.* VII. xiii. 57 Inhabitand the schauld flude Vulturnus. 1577–95 *Descr. Isles Scot.* in Skene *Celtic Scot.* (1886) III. App. 429 Thair is na great waters nor rivers in this Ile [of Lewis], but small schaule burnis. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1344 The watter allso is sae schald We sall it pass, evin as we wald. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 28 Which the Lord has set on the shalde shoale, lyke beakens to warne. 1736 RAMSAY *Prov.* XXXI. (1750) 84 Shawl waters make maist din.

γ. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 131 He wolde make þat greet ryuer so schalowe [*v. rr.* schoolt, schould] þat þe water schulde nouȝt reche to wymen kneen. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/2 Schold, or schalowe, noȝte depe, as water or oþer lyke, *bassa.* *c* 1460 *Ibid.* (Winch.) 165 Flew, or scold..*bassus.* *a* 1554 SIR H. WILLOUGHBY in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 269 After that we sounded againe, and found but 7 fadome, so shoalder and shoulder water. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* XXXI, Holes, sides and toppes, brode, narrow, deepe and shalde. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 23 The shouldest water..was 7. fadomes.

δ. *a* 1554 SIR H. WILLOUGHBY in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 269 The boat could not come to land the water was so shoale. 1589 IVES *Fortif.* 35 The ditches are narrow and showle. *a* 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 40 This Molanna, were she not so shole. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 2 The second of July they fell with the coast of Florida in shoule water. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Aug., Our ships running all a-ground, it being so shoal water. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 50 What the Shore was, whether Rock or Sand, whether Steep or Shoal we knew not. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* I. 23 Having fourteen Fathom Water in the sholest Part. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 213, Q. What has been the effect of that extension upon the mud? A. It is much shoaler than it was before. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* VII. § 430 In the Straits..the depth across the shoalest section is not more than one hundred and sixty fathoms. 1894 *Law Times Rep.* LXXI. 103/2 The available waterway of the cut is.. greatly reduced in width by shoal water on the north.

b. The phr. *shoal water* used attrib.

1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* Introd. 15, I shall.. separate them into..deep-water and shoal-water varieties.

1888 Clodd *Story Creation* iv. 34 The fossils are shown to resemble present shoal water deposits.

2. *fig.* Of intellect, etc. (Cf. Shallow *a.*[1] 6.)

1728 Ramsay *Gen. Mistake* 65 The sumphish mob of penetration shawl. 1785 Burns *Twa Herds* x, There's Duncan, deep, and Peebles, shaul, But chiefly thou, apostle Auld, We trust in thee.

Comb. 1844 Lowell *Columbus* 264 One day more These muttering shoalbrains leave the helm to me.

† **3.** *Naut.* Of a sail or a bonnet: Narrow, not wide. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 44/2 The Main saile showler, is the main saile made narrower or skant. *Ibid.* 45/1 A showler or shoule Bonnett, is to haue it shallow, or narrow.

4. *adv.* [ME. *schealde.*] To or at a slight depth. Also *fig.*

c 1315 Shoreham *Poems* III. 116 Ac many man desceyued hys,..And weyneþ þat he be out of peryl, Oþer ine senne so schealde, þat hym ne douteþ of no breche Of godes hestes healde. 1817–8 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 150, I went very shoal with the plough, because deep ploughing would have turned up the sods.

Hence † **Scheldhed** [-head], shallowness.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 168 A skete also, sumdel in þe heuyd, is rayued & reryd on bothe sydes; for ellys it myȝt noȝt receyvin but lytel wose, for scheldehed, for to castyn it out.

Shoal, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 shole, shool(e, shoule, 6–7 shoal(e, 7 sholl. [Of obscure origin.

Formally, it could represent an OE. **scálian* equivalent to ON. **skvila* suggested as a possible origin for Skail *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To separate. Usually with *out.*

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxviii. 26. 254 The hypocrites ..should bee sholed from the good and holy ones. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 43 In this exhortation John treateth of the difference between the good and the bad, and of the sholing of the one from the other by the rigor of Justice. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. v. (1602) 23 Labouring..to increase their iurisdictions, & to shoale out themselues from the ordinarie gouernment. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xxvii. 164 In that he hath so shooled vs out from among the vnbeleeuers. 1642 D. Rogers *Naaman* 358 With such caution and encouragement as shall both sholl out the dogs, and welcome the children, whose bread it is. 1647 Trapp *Comm.* Rev. ii. 24 Here Christ comes with his fan, shedding and shoaling out his own from others.

2. To divide into classes. ? *Obs.*

1805 *Ann. Reg.* 62 One of the reforms..was that of shoaling or classing the workmen...As to the practice of shoaling the shipwrights, as it had proved so advantageous in the merchants' yards, there was reason to conclude that it would prove equally so in those of his majesty.

3. *dial.* (See quot.)

1887 *Kent. Gloss., Shoal-in,* to pick sides at cricket or any game.

Shoal (ʃōul), *v.*[2] Forms: 6 shald, should, 7 showlde, shoald, shold, showl(e, 7, 9 *dial.* shool, 8 shole, shaul, 7–shoal. [f. Shoal *a.*]

I. *intr.*

1. Of water, a watercourse, harbour, sounding, etc.: To become shallow or more shallow.

1574 [implied in Shoaling *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1584–5 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* c. 21 The Haven of Orforde..is greatelie shoulded and decaied. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 19 Now the water begins to showlde. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 178 It shoals suddenly from ten to two fathoms. 1841 W. A. Brooks *Treat. Navig. Rivers* 57 The soundings shoal gradually also up the Rio de la Plata. 1883 *Science* I. 368/1 The sea..had so far shoaled as to bring up the land within 65 feet of its present level. 1897 H. Newbolt *Admirals All* 6 He anchored them fast where the Texel shoaled.

b. With *out*: To become gradually more shallow until no water is to be seen.

1889 *Universal Rev.* Nov. 428 The limpid reedy thoroughfares shoal out To glinting silt-beds where the minnows lie. 1894 *Law Times Rep.* LXXI. 102/2 The water of the cut..gradually shoals out until it reaches a mud bank.

† **2.** ? To slant, slope. *Obs.* Cf. Shore *v.*[1] 3.

1621 Markham *Hungers Prev.* 18 Then for the vpper side of the Net, you shall place it slantwise shoaling against the water. *Ibid.* 21 They [the sticks] shall be prickt a little shoaling or slantwise.

II. *trans.*

3. *Naut.* To find (one's soundings) gradually more shallow; to pass from a greater into a less depth of (water), as shown by sounding.

1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 60 As I shoaled my soundings I had 22, and 18, and 16.. Fathoms. 1731 Capt. W. Wriglesworth *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 3 Jan., When we sholed the Water as per Logg. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 60 We..kept shoaling our water, till at length we came into twelve fathom. 1839 *Nautical Mag.* 237 The lead should be kept constantly going, and the Ship tacked to the eastward as soon as the water is shoaled to 22 or 20 fathoms. 1852 Conybeare & Howson *St. Paul* II. xxiii. (1862) 356 The alarm of the sailors was great when they perceived how rapidly they were shoaling the water.

b. *absol.* Of a ship: To come into shallow water. *rare.*

1898 Hardy *Wessex Poems* 100 He gained the beach, where Yeomen,..With Regulars in thousands, were enmassed to meet the Foeman Whose fleet had not yet shoaled.

4. To cause (a piece of water) to become shallow; also, to obstruct by shoals.

1864 G. P. Marsh *Man & Nat.* 430 The maritime approaches to river harbors frequented by the ships of Phenicia ..are shoaled to a considerable distance out to sea. 1865 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* III. xii, He pursued with the idea that the sea had been shoaled by the wind.

† **5.** To drive (a plough) less deeply in the soil.

1670 Evelyn in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1061 According to this proportion the husbandman must govern himself deepning or showling the Plough, as the condition of the land shall require.

6. *Otter-hunting.* (See quot.)

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 583/2 *Shoal,* verb, to drive the otter down to the shallows.

Hence **Shoaled** *ppl. a.* (see quot. 1867). **Shoaling** *ppl. a.,* growing shallow.

1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1536 Where like a shoaling sea the lovely blue Play'd into green. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Shoaled-harbour,* that which is secured from the violence of the sea, by banks, bars, or shoals to seaward. 1892 Stevenson *Vailima Lett.* xix. 181 The four..set off in the boat across that rapidly shoaling bay of the lagoon.

Shoal (ʃōul), *v.*[3] Also 7 shoole, shoal. [f. Shoal *sb.*[2] Cf. Fris. *skoalje,* Du. *scholen.*]

1. *intr.* Of fish: To collect or swim together in a shoal or shoals.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 718 About Midsommer they [*sc.* herings] shoole out of the deepe and vast Northen-sea to the coasts of Scotland. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XXI. 191 The waue-sprung entrailes, about which, Fausens, and other fish, Did shole. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 279 Gesner even asserts..that he has seen them [*sc.* sturgeon] shoal together, at the notes of a trumpet. 1901 S. Gwynn *Mater Severa, Queen's Chron.* 28 The mackerel shoaling in each bay.

2. *transf.* Of persons, birds, things: To crowd together, assemble in swarms. Also with advs., as *together, in, up.*

a 1618 Raleigh *Maxims* (1642) 21 Men of the same quality, tongue and condition, doe easily shole, and combine themselves together. 1638 Wotton *Let. to Sir E. Bacon* 5 Dec. in *Reliq.* (1672) 472 Whereupon the Women..do flock to St. Maries in such troops..that the Masters of Art have no room to sit; so as the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses were in deliberation to repress their shoaling thither. 1647 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) B iij b, You have power to keep these Hereticks..from..sholing together to infect one another. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 288. 1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* xxx, The distracted multitude, who were shoaling in from all quarters. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* III. 399 About him, on every side, were the white winged water-fowl..shoaling up in the van of the sea breeze. 1863 *Reader* 12 Sept. 284/1 In England there are none of those pamphlets and mediocre romances which shoal in France.

Hence **Shoa·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* III. 148 When the shoaling of the beluga has ceased. 1884 *Publ. Opinion* 12 Sept. 330/1 When this has happened during a great shoaling, the herrings have in subsequent years refused to pass over the spot.

† **Shoal,** *v.*[4] *dial. Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. Shalder *v.*] *intr.* Of soil: ? To crumble, become disintegrated.

1733 W. Ellis *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 237 These stiff, cold Grounds, being of the most surly Nature, will not shoal, shatter nor crumble. 1750 — *Mod. Husb.* V. iii. 7 (E.D.D.) The top of this land will shoal and run into a fine hollowness, even by very small frosts.

† **Shoa·len,** *v. Obs. Naut.* [f. Shoal *a.* + -en [5].] *trans.* = Shoal *v.*[2] 4.

1732 Capt. W. Wriglesworth *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 2 Jan., When we sholened the water at 1, 2 and 3 this morning I judge wee were off of Fire Island. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Shoal,* A vessel is said to shoalen, or shoal her water, when she comes from a greater into a less depth.

Shoaler (ʃōu·lər). ? *U.S.* [f. Shoal *sb.*[1] + -er 1.] (See quot.)

1891 *Century Dict., Shoaler,* a sailor in the coast-trade; a coaster: in distinction from one who makes voyages to foreign ports. *Shoaler-draft,* light draft: used with reference to vessels.

Shoa·liness. *rare*—[1]. [f. Shoaly *a.* + -ness.] The state of being shoaly.

1670 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 122 He could not get higher with the Boat, by reason of the..shoaliness in the Water. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Sholiness,* Fulness of Flats in the Sea, &c. 1755 Johnson, *Shoaliness,* shallowness; frequency of shallow places. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Shoaling (ʃōu·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Shoal *v.*[2] + -ing 1.]

1. The process of becoming shallow or more shallow; an instance of this.

1633 T. James *Voy.* 30 The shoalding of the Western shoare. 1832 Lyell. *Princ. Geol.* II. 276 The shoaling continued until the river water prevailed. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Dec. 1/1 As the shipowner is precluded from delivering his cargo by a blockade or a sudden shoaling up of the port of discharge.

2. *concr.* A place where the water becomes shallow.

1574 W. Bourne *Regiment for Sea* xxii. (1577) 61 Some sandes or daungers there be hauing fayre or good soundings or shaldings, that they may borrow of & on at their pleasure. 1644 Manwayring *Sea-mans Dict.* 94 When they say there is very good showleing, it is meant that the water doth grow shallower, by degrees, and not suddenly. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2456/4 All the Sands, Shoalings, and Depths of Water, upon the said Coasts. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxvi. 167 The ground swell among the shoalings before the storm comes to shore.

3. *Sc.* Spearing fish in shallow water.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* II. 15 This [*sc.* spearing fish] is also called shauling; as it is generally practised, when the tide is almost spent, and the waters turned shallow.

Shoalness (ʃōu·lnės). For forms see Shoal *a.* [-ness.] Shallowness (of water).

1552 Huloet, Shallownes or sholenes in water, *uadum.* 1588 Hickock tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.* 4 b, No great ships come thether, by reason of the sholdnes of the water thereabouts. *c* 1685 [see Intercurrent *a.* 1 a]. *c* 1725 *Torrington Mem.* (Camden) 104 In regard of the shoalness of the coast in that bay. 1862 Dupont *Desp.* 4 Mar. in *Times* 27 Mar., The difficulties arising from the indirectness of the channel and from the shoalness of the bar.

Shoaly (ʃōu·li), *a.* Also 7 sholy, 8–9 shoally. [f. Shoal *sb.*[1] + -y.] Full of shoals or shallows.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xv. 235 [The river] hasting to his fall, his sholy grauell scowr's. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* v. 1130 The watchful Heroe felt the knocks: and found The tossing Vessel sail'd on shoaly Ground. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4378/3 The Place..being very narrow and shoally. 1820 *Q. Rev.* XXIII. 77 The basin is navigable, but shoally for about eight miles. 1892 *Cornhill Mag.* Dec. 570 To steer in a shoaly sea.

Shoar(e, obs. forms of Shore.

Shoat [1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 shote, shoate, shoot, 7, 9 shott, 9 shot. [Prob. repr. OE. *sceota* trout (? f. root of *scéotan* to shoot, with reference to its swift movement).] A fish resembling the trout, but smaller, found in Devon and Cornwall. (See also quots. 1865 and 1894.)

a 1000 *Colloq. Ælfric* in Wr.-Wülcker 94 *Tructos,* sceotan. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* I. 26 The Shote [is] in a maner peculiar to Deuon and Cornwall, in shape and colour he resembleth the Trowt: howbeit in bignesse and goodnesse, commeth farre behind him. 1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. ii. 23 The Shoates with whom is Tauie fraught. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 301 (1810) 312 This brook..aboundeth with shoots and sheliscads, a fish not unlike the trout, and said to be peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall. *a* 1636 Westcote *View Devonsh.* (1845) 39 Scad. Salmon. Shott. Seal. 1865 Couch *Brit. Fishes* IV. 225 Common Trout. [Syn.] Shot. 1880–84 F. Day *Brit. Fishes* II. 104 *Salmo fario.* Shot (Westmoreland). 1894 *Trans. Woolhope Nat. Field Club* 204 Mr. Matthews caught a good many 'shotts' [app. a local term for grayling] in the Monnow above Monmouth Cap.

Shoat [2] (ʃōut). *dial.* and *U.S.* Forms: 5 schoyth, 6 schot, shoit(e, shoitte, shoyte, shoyite, 7 shott, shoate, 5–9 shote, 6–9 shot, 7– shoat; 6–7 shoote, 7–9 shoot; 7 shutt, 8 shute, 8–9 shut. [Cf. WFlem. *schoite, schoteling,* a pig under one year old.]

1. A young weaned pig.

1413 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 54 In 1 porcell. de x^ma, 4d. In 1 Schoyth empt., 22d. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 296 For vij. yonge shotes. v.s. 1509 in Stocks *Market Harb. Rec.* (1890) 230 A Boere Fedde v shots and A Sowe. 1567 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 203 Of old swyne xij. Two shoits, v piggs, iiiij^or viij^li. 1611 Cotgr., *Marson,* a shoat; a hog thats a yeare, or vnder a yeare, old. 1618 Webster & Rowley *Cure for Cuckold* II. iii, You have a brave Boy of your own wifes; Oh tis a shot to this pig. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 155 Hoggs, porkets, shootes and piggs. 1668 R. B. *Adagia Scot.* 54 The shots overgoes the old swine. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 331 *Sheat,* or *Shutt,* a young Hog. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 411 We killed a small Shote, or young Porker. 1707 [E. Ward] *Barbacue Feast* 5 A Hoggaid coming by with a Drove of young Shoats. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 403 Spayed and gelt shutes. 1787 W. H. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. 388 *Shots,* young store swine. 1811 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* 260 Shoots, young pigs of three or four months old. 1904 G. H. Lorimer *Old Gorgon Graham* vi. 120 Like a six-months shoat at the trough.

2. *transf.* An idle worthless person.

1800 Weems *Life of Washington* vi. (1877) 40 The poorest shoat. 1840 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. III. xi. 153, I am the poorest shot in the world. Poorest shote, said he, you mean, for you have no soul in you. 1862 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. II. iii, Long'z you elect for Congressmen poor shotes thet want to go Coz they can't seem to git their grub no otherways than so.

Shoat-fish, error for Sheat-fish.

1705 S. Dale *Pharmacol.* Suppl. 341 De Siluro...The Shoat-Fish.

Shoch (ʃɒχ), *sb. Anglo-Irish.* Also shaugh, sheoch, shock, shough. [a. Irish *seach* 'a turn; *seach tobac,* a smoke of a pipe' (Dinneen).] A draw at a tobacco-pipe, a smoke.

1831 Lover *Leg. & Stor. Irel.* Ser. I. 199 After gittin' an air o' the fire and a shaugh o' the pipe. 1900 *19th Cent.* July 79 Now 'herself'—as the [Irish] husband calls her—rarely indulges in a *shock* of the pipe. 1901 W. Barry *Wizard's Knot* 53 (E.D.D.) We'll..take the sheoch of a dudeen to clear our mouths of Davy Roche.

Shoch (ʃɒχ), *v. Anglo-Irish.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To draw at a tobacco-pipe, to smoke.

1898 Macmanus *Bend of Road* 107 An' himself an' the Playboy *shoughed* out o' the same pipe!

Shochel, obs. form of Shauchle *v. Sc.*

‖ **Sho·chet.** *Judaism.* Pl. **shochetim.** [Heb. שׁוֹחֵט *shōḥēṭ,* pr. pple. of *shāḥaṭ* to slaughter.] A Jewish slaughterer, a person officially certified as competent to kill cattle and poultry in the manner prescribed by Jewish law.

1889 Hall Caine *Scapegoat* v, Within the gate of the Mellah, a shochet was killing fowls and taking his tribute of copper coins. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* I. 88, I don't believe the Shochetim kill the animals properly.

Shochle, var. Shauchle, Shaughle *v. Sc.*

Shock (ʃɒk), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* (4 ? schoke), 4–5 schock, shokk, 5 s(c)hokke, 6 schocke, shoke, 6–7 shocke, 4– shock. *β.* 8–9 *dial.* shuck, 9 shook. [Corresponds to OS. *scok* neut., some definite number of sheaves, MLG., LG. *schok* shock of corn, group of 60 units (see next), NFris. *skukke, skok* shock of corn, MDu. *schok* shock of corn, sixty (Mod.Du. only the latter), MHG. *schoc, schoch* heap, crowd, multitude, also sixty (mod.G. *schock* sixty), MSw. *skokk* crowd, flock (so Sw. *skock,* also sixty), Norw. *skok* flock, Da. dial. *skok* six sheaves.]

1. A group of sheaves of grain placed upright and supporting each other in order to permit the drying and ripening of the grain before carrying. Phrase, *In shock.*

a. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 154 Les javeles en garbes lieet, En tresseus [*glossed* in schekes; *read* schokes] les garbes mettet. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. Prol. 105 And al-though these noble repers,..han al drawe and bounde up in the sheves, and mad many shockes, yet [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/2 Schokke, of corne, *congelinca*. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 74 A shokke of whete or other corne. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 130 Corne tithed (sir Parson) to gather go get and cause it on shocks to be by and by set. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 170 The lightest sheafe in all the shocke,..good enough for God. 1651 tr. *Kilchin's Jurisdict.* (1653) 87 The Lord cannot distrain shocks of Corn. 1670 J WIGHTWICK in *O. Sansom's Acc. Life* (1710) 79 We having reaped two Acres of Wheat, and set it up in Shock, Lodowick came and threw it all down. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 109 He found Three hundred Shock of Corn in the Fields. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* Mar. 192/2 They bind it [wheat] up in small sheaves, and place them in what they call shocks, ten together, five on each side. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 182 Whole fields of corn, both standing and in shock. 1891 MORRIS *Poems by Way* (1896) 192 So 'tis wellaway for Goldilocks, As he left the land of the wheaten shocks.

β. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl., Lough Ness* 68 A small spot of ground on which stood four shucks, containing each twelve sheaves of barley. 1784 W. H. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* (1790) II. 15 In this country, 'sheaf corn' is universally 'hooded'—covered with two sheaves inverted,—as it is set up in 'shuck'. 1823 A. SMALL *Rom. Antiq. Fife* 135 Any piece of ground..in which the stooks or shooks of corn stood thick after being reaped. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* xv. 146 As I pitched on the two shooves to make up the shuck—that be twenty shooves.

2. *transf.* A crowd (of persons); a heap, bunch, bundle (of things).

c 1430 LYDG. *Paternoster* 306 Lyk as a glenere on a large lond Among shokkys plentyvous of auctours. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 154 Folke by heaps did flocke To Marsis sacred field, and there stood thronging in a shocke. 1806 BERESFORD *Mis. Hum. Life* (1826) xii, We have both been equally busy..in gleaning up such..tortuies..as we had left behind at our general harvest. For my own share, I have cocked up a tolerable shock of 'em.

3. *Comb.* (See quots.)

1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 47 Those pigs that are reared on stubble, are call'd shock pigs. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 725/3 *Shock-fork* (Suff.) a large three-tined fork, used in gathering barley and clover into heaps for the pitchers.

Shock (ʃɒk), *sb.*[2] *Comm.* Now only *Hist.* Forms: 4 schok, (scok), 4–6 shok, 7 shocke, 6– shock. [a. G. (LG., HG.) *schock*, Du. *schok*; prob. a special use of *schock* = SHOCK *sb.*[1]]

1. A lot of sixty pieces. (Used with reference to certain articles of merchandise originally imported from abroad.)

[1391 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 72 Et per manus eiusdem pro ij schok bykeres per ipsum emptis ibidem, xx scot.] 1583 *Rates of Custome ho.* F j, Traves the shock [1545 flocke] contayning lx. *x*, s. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched. Rates, s. v. Boxes, Sope boxes the Shocke containing three-score boxes. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 65 Many small Wares called Habberdashery..are sold by Dozens, Scores, Shocks. 1724 *Act* 11 *Geo. I*, c. 7 Addit. Bk. Rates, Platters of Wood, the Shock, containing sixty.

‖ **b.** A German money of account = 60 groschen.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 288 In Bohemia .. Merchants reckoned two hallers for a pfenning, and six pfenning for a grosh, and sixty grosh for a shocke.

†**2.** A roll of cloth containing twenty-eight ells. *Obs. rare*[–1].

1621 *Sc. Bk. Customs* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 318 Poldaveis the shok contening xxviii elnis.

Shock (ʃɒk), *sb.*[3] Forms: *α.* 6–7 shocke (6 shocque), 7 shok, 7–8 shoke; *β.* 6 chok, choke, 7 choc, chock, chocke, 7–8 choque. [app. a. F. *choc*, noun of action f. *choquer*: see SHOCK *v.*[2]

First adopted as a military term; the wider use is partly due to development in Eng., and partly to the readoption of the Fr. word in specific applications.

The *β* forms present difficulties. The *choc*, *choque* of the late 17th and early 18th c. were obviously viewed by the writers as adoptions from French; but in some of the earlier instances there are three possibilities: (1) the word may have been adopted orally with (ʃ), but spelt *ch* after the Fr.; (2) the word may have been originally a graphic adoption, and the *ch* have been pronounced in Eng. fashion as (tʃ); (3) the Fr. word may have been confused with an etymologically unrelated word *chock*.

The following examples, where *chocke* has the sense 'light blow', 'chuck (under the chin)' probably represent a different word (cf. similar examples under SHOCK *v.*[2]):

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. v, 82 Giue him the euen stroke with both your spurres, & a good chocke in the mouth with your brydle hand. 1611 (see CHUCK *sb.*[3] 2).]

1. *Mil.* The encounter of an armed force with the enemy in a charge or onset; also, the encounter of two mounted warriors or jousters charging one another.

α. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Coitio militum*, the shocke. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 106 The saide Englishe Men abode the first Shocque or charge. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 93 This doubtfull shocke of Armes. 1621 in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 462 Ye best men for y[e] shock of y[e] warr. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xix. (ed. 2) 242 But the Pikes when they are to give or receive a shocke, are to be commanded [etc.]. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 52 The Prussian infantry, which had often stood, and often given, so many terrible shocks. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv. 266 Anon the hosts met in the shock of battle. 1881 BELL tr. *C. von Schmidt's Instr. Training Cavalry* 129 We thus obtain the moral effect of surprise, in addition to the physical effect of the shock and sabre, &c. 1897 'O. RHOSCOMYL' *White Rose Arno* 210 To retreat without coming to the shock.

β. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. (1608) 78 Scarsly they could keep them in their bound, Till pype, or Cymball, or the trumpets sound, Denounce the choke. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 17 Syne Phifers, Drummes, and Trumpets cleir do craue The pelmell chok.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a. 1638–56 COWLEY *Davideis* III. Poems (1905) 341 Long had the patient Adriel humbly born The roughest Shocks of her imperious Scorn. 1683 D. A. *Art of Converse* 87 It happens..that we either understand not, or mistake what is said in opposition to what we advance..; we think only on't when the shoke is past, that we could have easily return'd this or that answer. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 285 The shock and encounter of thought.

β. 1665–6 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Feb., Sir G. Carteret had prepared himself to answer a choque of Sir W. Coventry, by offering of himself to shew all he had paid, and what is unpaid [etc.].

2. A sudden and violent blow, impact, or collision, tending to overthrow or to produce internal oscillation in a body subjected to it; also, the disturbance of equilibium or the internal oscillation resulting from this.

1614 GORGES *Lucan* VI. 219 The rams, the engines, and the slings,..Whose often shockes did make such wrack, That tower and rampart gins to crack. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 81 He..running her on the starboard side gave her so terrible a shock that they sank both together. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 302 To prevent too great a Shoke of the Fabrick of the Body in walking. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxxix, Fierce and frequent were the shocks. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 74 With twelve great shocks of sound, the shameless noon Was clash'd and hammer'd from a hundred towers. 1865 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. ii. 66 Millions of shocks are received every second from the calorific waves. 1889 SIR E. ARNOLD *Seas & Lands* ii. (1895) 17 The colossal block [of consolidated snow] capsizes with a second shock, startling the ocean for leagues around.

β. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xix. 32 Hast thou not seene ..one of his ancestors die miserably by the chocke of an hog [orig. *chocqué par un pourceau*]. 1684 WALLER *Ess. Nat. Exper.* 59 As soon as ever the Bubbles rise above the Vinegar, and by the chock of the Air break, their Covering is curiously scattered about. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii, A sudden fall might endanger the bottom or under surface of the island, which..might happen to crack by too great a choque.

b. *spec.* (= *earthquake shock*). A sudden and more or less violent shake of a part of the earth's surface; a single movement of the series of movements constituting an earthquake.

1692 T. ROBINSON in Ray *Disc.* II. v. (1693) 211 Some Machines were..retarded by the Choc [of the Earthquake]. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 95 After I..found still no more Shocks of the Earthquake follow, I began to be more compos'd. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* 67 They had felt thirty-six shocks of the earth. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ix. 253 Vibrations in the land—suddenly excited and rapidly passing on, so as to be described as 'shocks'.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A sudden and violent effect tending to impair the stability or permanence of something; a damaging blow (to a condition of things, a person's health or constitution, an institution, a belief, etc.).

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 92 Griefe did not seize upon her reason..and it is fit then that joy should not now give a chock to mine. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 21 The great shock and alteration, which we shall undergo by death. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, It gave a severe shock to his constitution. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. viii. 152 The shock given to commercial credit. 1885 TEMPLE *Relig. & Sci.* iv. 109 In spite of these shocks belief in revelation is strong still in men's souls.

†**b.** Opposition, clashing, conflict. (Cf. SHOCK *v.*[2] 1 c.) *Obs.*

1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 172 Your Majesties Sovereign Power is free from all shock and competition.

4. A sudden and disturbing impression on the mind or feelings; usually, one produced by some unwelcome occurrence or perception, by pain, grief, or violent emotion (occas. joy), and tending to occasion lasting depression or loss of composure; in weaker sense, a thrill or start of surprise, or of suddenly excited feeling of any kind.

1705 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* III. *Pain* 12 He that can't stand the Shock of Pain..can never be firm in his Duty, nor true to his Engagements. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. x. (1882) II. 463 When Cecilia was a little recovered from the shock of the first interview. 1812 CRABBE *Tales, Arabella* 28 But (though her young companions felt the shock) She studied Berkeley, Bacon, Hobbes, and Locke. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxix, So MRS. Bute, after the first shock of rage and disappointment, began to accommodate herself as best she could to her altered fortunes. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* x. 180 Invigorating shocks of laughter. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* v, It gives me a kind of shock to think you are obliged to be on your guard in your own home.

b. Used for: An occurrence, discovery, etc. that occasions a shock.

1841 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. 18 The death of my Father was a great shock to me. 1902 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* xiv. 161 It had been somewhat of a shock to the Cardinal when Monsignor Tomei had frankly informed him that [etc.].

c. A feeling of being shocked (see SHOCK *v.*[2] 4); a pained sense of something offensive to morality or decorum.

1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. iv. 159 He was still quite young when the concession of Catholic Emancipation gave a moral shock to the Tory party. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 2. 321 It occasioned no moral shock for Him to believe in the gospel of the kingdom.

5. *Med.* A sudden debilitating effect produced by over-stimulation of nerves, intense pain, violent emotion, or the like; the condition of nervous exhaustion resulting from this.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 218 The shock of the operation. 1867 E. MORRIS (*title*) A practical Treatise on Shock after Surgical Operations and Injuries. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 430 The condition known as 'shock', which is apt to supervene, to a greater or less degree, on serious injuries and on surgical operations. 1912 *Standard* 20 Sept. 8/4 She suffered severely from inflammation of the eyes and nervous shock.

6. A momentary stimulation of a nerve. Also, a stimulation of nerves with resulting contraction of muscles and feeling of concussion; *spec.* = *electric shock* (see ELECTRIC *a.* 2 b).

1818 BOSTOCK *Galvanism* 24 Volta..found that forty pairs of the metallic disks, with the proper number of pieces of moistened card interposed, were sufficient to produce a shock, which was very distinctly felt in the hands and arms. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, He..had made unto himself an electric machine from which it was his greatest pleasure and glory to administer small shocks to any small boys who were rash enough to venture into his study. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 828 The needles should not touch one another or shocks are produced, very harmful to young infants.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shock-like*, *-resisting*, *-seasoned* adjs.; **shock-absorber**, a device fitted to mechanically-propelled vehicles in order to absorb vibration, hence **shock-absorbing** *a.*; **shock-action** *Mil.*, a method of attack by a charge of cavalry, in which the force of the impact is principally relied upon; †**shock-bottle**, a humorous designation for an electric jar; **shock-tactics** *Mil.*, tactics in which shock-action forms a principal part.

1906 *Daily Chron.* 20 Oct. 2/7 It is this reactionary shock, of course, which..has brought into use the various forms of *shock-absorbers. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Mar. 4/2 The under-part of the aeroplane is fitted with wooden runners, independent of the *shock-absorbing suspension. 1884 M. H. HAYES *Man. Tactics* iv. 25 The distinguishing characteristics of cavalry are its great mobility and *shock action. 1827 in *Hone's Every-day Bk.* II. 1077 Taking from *Shock-bottles shocks. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 865 The muscular contractions differ from those which occur in ordinary chorea by being sudden and *shock-like. 1842 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 285/2 We have reduced the blow or *shock-resisting quality of the iron. 1863 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. i. ix, My lonely faith, like heart-of-oak, *Shock-season'd. 1895 SIR E. WOOD *Cavalry Waterloo Camp.* i. (ed. 2) 2 The most successful 'Nation in Arms', believing thoroughly in the use of *shock tactics, has adopted the lance, not only for 'Medium', but also for 'Light' Cavalry.

†**Shock**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [See SHOUGH.] A dog having long shaggy hair, *spec.* a poodle. See also SHOCK-DOG.

1638 NABBES *Bride* v. i, My neighbour is very skilfull; he cured my little shock of the mange. 1685 TATE *Cuckolds-Haven* I. ii. 5 Dear delicate Madam, I am your little Parraquit, your Sparrow, your Shock, your Pugg, your Squirrel. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 70 P 15 The Bones are pick'd clean by a little French Shock that belongs to the Family. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 331 Neat Spanniel 'Squires and combing Shocks,..Were at her Leve early. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. 280 Maltese Dog...In some of its varieties the hair is extremely long, as in the Shock [*read* Shock] and the Lion-Dog.

Shock (ʃɒk), *sb.*[5] [? Formed as next adj.] A thick mass (of hair).

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 70 Each Blood, who all day capers, At night puts up his shock in papers. 1847 LONGF. *Evang.* I. iii. 3 Shocks of yellow hair, like the silken floss of the maize. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 140 He would toss back his shock of hair and laugh hoarsely. 1894 *Geog. Jrnl.* III. 479 They are beardless, and usually wear a shock of unkempt hair.

transf. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* I. vi, The pit was sandy and dry; a shock of brambles hung upon one edge.

Shock (ʃɒk), *a.* [? Back-formation from SHOCK-DOG.] Having rough thick hair. Of hair: Rough and thick, shaggy. (See also SHOCK-HEAD.)

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 39 (1713) I. 255 A certain little shock Whig. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 253 The white shock Turky Rabbet. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 30, I reached through the water to his schock pate and drew him up. 1862 BORROW *Wales* XXV. I. 294 He was a fellow with red shock hair and very red features. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summer in Skye* II. 205 There were quick and nimble brains under the shock heads of the lads you saw.

b. *Comb.*, as *shock-bearded*, *-haired*, *-pated* adjs.

1908 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 408/2 *Shock-bearded peasants. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* (1894) 89 Bob the *shock-haired knifeboy. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. 281 A handy, good humoured, *shock-pated fellow.

†**Shock**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 5 schokke. [Before the 16th c. found only in *Morte Arthure*; cf. SHOG *v.*, and MLG., MHG. *schocken* to swing, wag, quiver; also G. *schaukeln* to swing.]

1. *intr.* To go swiftly and suddenly; to dart, rush; to make a rapid or forced march. Chiefly with adv., *away*, *down*, *in*, *on*.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1759 Thay..Schokkes in with a schakke, and schontes no langere. *Ibid.* 4235 He..schokkes in scharpely in his schene wedys. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius*

IV. 104 They shocked away in divers companies. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IV. 62 An enterprise it selfe presentes, whereto if so you shocke, Men shal thee cal the happiest this side the Ocean firte. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 62 There came out..about thirtie horsemen, shockyng fiaste on towardes Eastwike Trenche, and anon towards Westwike. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 246 And so shocking downe towards the straits of Bosphorus, by his embassador concluded a league with Emanuell the Grecke Emperour.

2. *trans.* To move suddenly and swiftly.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3816 In he schokkes his schelde, schountes he no lengare. *Ibid.* 3852 He schokkes owtte a schorte knyfe schethede with silueie.

Shock (ʃɒk), *v.*[2] Forms: *α.* 6 shok, 6-7 shocke, 6– shock; *β.* 6 chock, 7 chocke, chocque, 8 choak. [app. a. F. *choquer* (13th c.) = Sp. *chocar*, of obscure origin.

Some regard the vb. as an adoption from Germanic, comparing OHG. *scoc* swing, MHG. *schocken* to swing. But an early OF. *ch* can hardly represent G. *sch*, and the affinity of sense is not close. Others suppose that the original sense is 'to stumble, knock against', the vb. being f. OF. *choque* tree-stump; cf. OF. *choper* to stumble, f. *chope* tree-stump.

The senses below are all from Fr. *choquer*, and were introduced at different periods: see note to sense 4. The older SHOCK *v.*[1] appears to be unconnected.

P The form *chock* (prob. to be regarded as a distinct word) occurs (in the 16–17th c.) in various senses of Fr. *choquer*. *trans.* a. To knock about, buffet. b. To give a blow to; to 'chuck' under the chin. c. To knock one against the other, to jingle (coins).

a. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc. 128 Now, now the churlish chanell me doth chock, Now surging Seas conspire to breede my carke.

b. 1583 [see CHUCK *v.*[2]]. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* IV. vi. 29 The vsuall manner of bringing a horse vnto it, which is by chocking him in the mouth. *Ibid.* viii. 38 You shal neither chock him in the mouth, nor [etc.]. 1658 [see CHUCK *v.*[2] 1].

c. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 63 In the Tauerne, in his Cups doth rore, Chocking his Crownes.]

1. *intr.* To come into violent contact, to collide, clash *together*; esp. to encounter in the shock of battle. Now only *arch.* or as a Gallicism.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* xvii. 45 They beginne then both of them to vault, and to scrape the grounde with their feete, shocking and butting one against another. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* III. (1608) 46 Together soone they shock with hatefull yre. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. xxv. 116 One would have said, that four towres torn from their foundations, by so many whirlwinds, had shocked together. 1742 HUME *Ess., Parties* (1817) I. 54 Two men, travelling on the highway, the one east, the other west, can easily pass each other, if the way be broad enough; but two men, reasoning upon opposite principles of religion, cannot so easily pass, without shocking. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 49 Two mountains shocked against each other, approaching and retiring with the most dreadful noise. 1832 TENNYSON *Love thou thy Land* 78 If New and Old, disastrous feud, Must ever shock, like armed foes. 1872 — *Gareth* 939 All at fiery speed the two Shock'd on the central bridge. 1888 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 6 Oct. 626/2 Carriage after carriage shocked fiercely against the engine and the compartments in front of it.

†**b.** *trans.* To collide with, jostle. *Obs.*

1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 151 It is necessary to fix them with several anchors, to prevent their shocking each other. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 268 The rudder is shocked by the water.

†**c.** To run counter to, to oppose. *Obs. rare.*

1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* I. ii, That Monarch sits not safely on his Throne, Who bears, within, a power that shocks his own. 1676 — *Aurengz.* II. i, Advise him not to shock a Father's Will.

†**2.** To assail with a sudden and violent attack, to charge (an enemy) with troops, etc. *Obs.*

1614 GORGES *Lucan* III. 110 But whosoever of the foes Did shocke their sides, or changed blowes With Brutus shippe, him grappling fast, He boords. 1699 *Relat. Sir T. Morgan's Progr. France* 7 Major-General Morgan demanded of his Excellency, whether he would Shock the whole Army at one dash, or try one Wing first? 1767 *Ann. Reg.*, *Acc. Bks.* 276/1 The Christians rowed forwards..and shocked the enemy's gallies with the spurs or beaks of theirs.

†**3.** To throw (troops) into confusion by an onset or charge; to damage or weaken by impact or collision; to destroy the stability of. Also *fig.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1364 The Countie Egmond.. recharged vpon them with all his forces together so terribly that he shokt all their battayle. 1674–5 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* 24 Feb., Wks. 1710 I. 215 They who could not be shocked by persecution were in danger of being overcome by flattery. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Yrs. Voy.* 351 That Sea that shock'd the Vessel, was a Forerunner of a greater. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 770/1 It carried down trunks of trees.., which much shocked and weakened the pillars of his bridge.

†**b.** To shake (a building, etc.) with an earthquake shock. *Obs.*

1731 [see RAISE *v.* 4 a]. 1742 PLANT *Earthquakes* in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 34 It continued roaring, bursting, and shocking our Houses all that Night.

4. In early use, to wound the feelings of, offend, displease. In later use, with stronger sense: To affect with a painful feeling of intense aversion or disapproval; to scandalize, horrify; to outrage (a person's sentiments, prejudices, etc.). Often in passive, to be scandalized or horrified *at*.

The prevalent 17th c. spelling (see *β*) shows that the sense was then regarded as a use of the F. *choquer*.

a. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* v. xvii, Thy stubborn temper shocks me, and you knew it would. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 P 2 They are no more shocked at Vice and Folly, than Men of slower Capacities. 1767 LADY S. BUNBURY in Jesse. *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 178 I am shocked to death to see you must be back by the end of September. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iv, They durst not at once shock the universal prejudices of their age. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 188 Every moderate man was shocked by the insolence, cruelty, and perfidy with which the nonconformists were treated. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 164 The priests who visited the slaves at the galleys were horribly shocked at the cruelties practised on them. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vii. 175 Pope..was terribly shocked when he found himself accused of heterodoxy.

β. 1656 COWLEY *Odes, and Olympique* Introd, The Reader must not be chocqued to hear him speak so often of his own Muse. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoici* x. (1685) 97 To abrogate, by our practice, whatever chocks our present humor. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Christianity* Misc. (1711) 174 The Gentlemen of Wit and Pleasure are apt to murmur, and be chocqued at the sight of so many daggled-tail Parsons.

b. *absol.*

1820 BELZONI *Egypt & Nubia* I. 109 Those [customs] which shock at first sight, lose their effect on him.

5. To impart a physical shock to, to cause (a person or a part of the body) to suffer a nervous shock.

1733 BELLOSTE *Hosp. Surg.* ii. 17 Mercury produces its effect..by its shocking and disengaging the fibres. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 213 The corresponding parts of the medullary substance are so shocked, that the animal spirits there contained are more vigorously protruded into the nerves. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 271 The nervous system was so much shocked. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Feb. 257/2 The state of the patients, as to collapse, when first seen varied enormously..: some were absolutely 'shocked', others not at all so.

b. To give (a person) an electric shock.

1746 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 741 It remains now, that I endeavour to lay before you a Solution why our Bodies are so shocked in the Experiments with the electrified Water. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 196 The Torpedific Eel, caught by a hook, violently shocks the person holding the line. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 260, I got severely shocked [by lightning] when sending my report.

Shock (ʃɒk), *v.*[3] Now *dial.* [f. SHOCK *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To arrange (sheaves) in a shock. Also with *up*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/2 Schokkyn schovys or oþer lyke, *tasso*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 After that he wedeth it, repeth it, bindeth it, and shocketh it, and at the last caryeth it home to his barne. 1584 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 2 Before..suche Corne and Graine shalbe shocked, cocked, hiled or copped. 1657 TRAPP *Comm.* Job v. 26 Corn when ripe is reaped, shockt up, and carried into the barn. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 107 Some shock their sheaves, setting them up in traves of six sheaves of a side, and two to cap them. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 188 The ripe corn is either shocked as beans..or the cobs pulled and braided on ropes. 1899 RIDER HAGGARD *Farmer's Yr.* 325 We finished cutting, tying, and shocking the wheat on Baker's.

absol. 1599 BRETON *Praise Virtuous Ladies* (Grosart) 59/1 If he can shocke, shee can binde sheafes.

†**b.** *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1480 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 354 In sondry konnynges I Can Remembre noon,..But ye haue parcel of hem euerychoon, And shokkyd hem vp in Ordre by and by. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 19 Valantynys be put and shocked in a close vessell as is a cappe. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 6, I haue shocked theim [stories] vp together, as well those of aunciente tyme, as of later yeres.

†**2.** *refl.* and *intr.* To crowd together. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 252 And whan thei wil fighte, thei wille schokken hem to gidre in a plomp. [Fr. *ils sount si sarres ensemble que..*]. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 33 Sodaynly the Frenchmen shocked to their standarde and fled. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Warr* IV. viii. 151 He shall also see that when they march in Battalia, then they shocke close together and as it were ioyne Cush to Cush.

Shockable (ʃɒ·kăb'l), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. SHOCK *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] Easily shocked.

1893 COLLINGWOOD *Ruskin* I. 27 His parents were not of the shockable sort.

Shockatory, variant of SHACKATORY *Obs.*

†**Shock-dog.** *Obs.* [f. SHOCK *sb.*[4]] = SHOCK *sb.*[4]

1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* I. 9 We [women] are already so pester'd with gay Fools, that have no more sense than our Shock-dogs. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) IV. Advert. 13 Her shock dog, large as life, and only not alive, has a looseness and softness in the curls that seemed impossible to terra-cotta. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* iv. 104 The Shock-dog is traced by Buffon, but somewhat erroneously, to a mixture of the small Danish dog and the pug.

Shocked (ʃɒkt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. SHOCK *v.*[2] + -ED[1].]

1. Shaken violently.

1642 *Iacke Puffe* 16 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 315 The women did..quake, As did the people, in old Æsops time, At the shockt mount, whereforth a Mouse did clime. 1904 KIPLING *Things & the Man* 17 in *Times* 1 Aug. 7/6 The peace of shocked Foundations flew Before his ribald questionings.

2. Scandalized, horrified.

1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Agam.* 1555 *note*, He..is with difficulty pacified by the more collected and shocked, if not now repentant Clytemnestra. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* II. 191 'She is making him [the Prince] shake hands with her!' says Sarah, in a shocked voice. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 692/1 Agnes put on a shocked face.

Hence **Sho·ckedness.**

1895 MRS. W. K. CLIFFORD *Flash of Summer* xxvi, 'Perhaps you will come into the dining-room, sir', Elizabeth said, with a little air of shockedness at Mr. Belcher's manner.

Shocked (ʃɒkt), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. SHOCK *v.*[3] + -ED[1].] Of corn: Heaped in shocks.

1839 CLOUGH *Early Poems* iii. 7 And glimmering grain Standing or shocked through the thick hedge espied. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Aug. 14/2 Fields of shocked or stooked corn.

Shocker[1] (ʃɒ·kəɹ). [f. SHOCK *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] Something which shocks or excites; esp. a work of fiction of a sensational character. Also *attrib.*

1824 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.*, *Shocker*, a person of infamous character. 1886 [see SHILLING 6]. 1890 *Athenæum* 7 June 734/3 'For so Little' has some of the qualities one looks for in the 'shocker'; but the greatest of these is brevity, and that it has not got. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 20 Nov. 3/4 The reader must often be in doubt whether he is being treated to genuine biography or mere 'shocker' fiction.

Shocker[2] (ʃɒ·kəɹ). [f. SHOCK *v.*[3] + -ER[1].] One who piles sheaves in shocks.

1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 72 Some o'er the rustling scythe go bending on; And shockers follow where their toils have gone. 1895 *Voice* (N. Y.) 28 Nov. 7/4 He rides a harvester, and rapidly tumbles his wheat sheaves..into convenient bunches for the one lone shocker to set up and cap.

Shock-head. [f. SHOCK *a.*] A head covered with a thick crop of hair.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxii, A shock-head of red hair.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* (in quot. *transf.*).

1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* v, The shock-head willows.

So **Shock-headed** *a.*

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii, He was a wild shock-headed looking animal. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Floss* I. xi, Two small shock-headed children were lying prone and resting on their elbows. 1899 R. BRIDGES *Idle Flowers* Poems (1912) 353 Shock-headed Dandelion, That drank the fire of the sun.

Shocking (ʃɒ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. SHOCK *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of SHOCK *v.*[2] in various senses.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Wars Jews* VI. xii. (1733) 754 Upon the Shocking of the two Bodies, it rais'd such a Dust and Clamour, that there was nothing distinctly to be seen or heard. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. IV. v. (1874) I. 529 'Tis absurd to imagine..That the shocking of two globular particles shou'd become a sensation of pain. 1828 [H. BEST] *Italy as it is* 89 Foot walkers, spreading over the whole, have not found the necessity for a rule to prevent shocking which we experience on our crowded trottoirs.

b. *attrib.* in *shocking-coil, -machine*, names of apparatus for giving electric shocks.

1882 *Knowledge* 17 Mar. 434/2 Would any reader give.. particulars for making a powerful shocking coil. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr.* 90 The 'Shocking' Machine.

Shocking (ʃɒ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. SHOCK *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] The action of piling sheaves in shocks.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cclxxxi, Concerning the gathering, shocking, threshing, watering..and spinning of Hemp. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxxv. 249 Shocking, or stooking, is only a temporary preservative.

Shocking (ʃɒ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* Also 8 **chocquing, choquing, choqueing.** [f. SHOCK *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That shocks, in various senses of the vb.

†**1.** Of troops: Meeting in the shock of battle.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 115 The shocking squadrons meet in mortal fight. 1716 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 75 And now with Shouts the shocking Armies clos'd.

2. That gives offence; offensive. Also, causing unpleasant surprise. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

[It is noteworthy that in the earliest quot. the Fr. spelling is used. A little earlier we find the actual Fr. word:

1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 392 This is the Drift of my Meaning,..than which I think nothing could be more innocent or inoffensive in it self, how choquant or distastful soever it may appear as our Reverend Author has been pleased to dress it up.]

1703 FLEETWOOD *Serm.* (1717) 359 Such different images would have crowded in upon the mind, as must have occasion'd a confusion, horrible and chocquing. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 534 This was the Chocqueing Principle to the Jews. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 1 P 1 There is such a shocking familiarity both in his railleries and civilities. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 163, I could tell twenty pleasant stories; but my lady is too nice to hear them; and yet I hope, I should not be shocking neither. 1774 tr. *Chesterf. Let. to Son* 29 Oct. 1739, Nothing is more shocking and disgustful than presumption and impudence. 1782 COWPER *Alex. Selkirk* 16 They are so unacquainted with man, Their tameness is shocking to me. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 29 His rude doctrines were polished into a form somewhat less shocking to good sense and good taste.

3. In stronger sense: Revolting to the feelings; exciting intense horror or repugnance.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 57 The tale's too black and shocking to be told. 1749 POINTER *Oxon. Acad.* 70 Brazen-nose College...The fine, though shocking, Statue of Cain and Abel in the middle of the Quadrangle. 1769 *Junius Lett.* v. 28 The charge..is of so shocking a complexion that I sincerely wish you may be able to answer it. 1828 SCOTT *Aunt Marg. Mirror* ii, The shocking tidings were brought from Holland, which fulfilled even her worst expectations. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 418 A state shocking to humanity. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xxx, It is shocking enough to see noble beasts ruthlessly mangled.

b. *absol.*

1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 129 Even the Old Testament, with all its stores of the 'shocking', really does very little harm.

c. In colloquial use often *hyperbolical*: cf. 4 and SHOCKINGLY 2.

1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* iii, And as for our Corporation —shocking To think we buy gowns lined with ermine For dolts that [etc.].

4. 'Shockingly' bad, 'execrable'.

1798 FORESTER in *Paget Papers* (1896) I. 115 Shocking Weather since you left. 1824 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* xvii. § 2 (ed. 3) 496 His [Vespasian's] first care was to restore the discipline of the army, which he found in a shocking state of demoralization. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* vii, The shocking way those boys spell.

b. quasi-*adv.* = SHOCKINGLY. *vulgar.*

1831 SURTEES *Jorrocks's Jaunts* (1838) 36 *foot-note*, 'Vot

a shocking bad hat!'—the slang cockney phrase of 1831. 1833 [S. SMITH] *Lett. J. Downing* xvii. (1835) 102 As soon as I saw what a shocking big place New York was. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, A shocking bad road.

Shockingly (ʃǫ·kiŋli), *adv.* [f. SHOCKING *ppl. a.* + -LY².] In a shocking manner or degree.

1. So as to shock the feelings; revoltingly.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 106 There is not one Character in it, but what is shockingly immoral. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 2) Pref. 68 We are shockingly treated by the Prussians. 1858 *Househ. Words* 28 Aug. 241/1 A shockingly rude article.

2. *colloq.* Often, in depreciatory sentences, without any special reference to the sensibilities, equivalent to 'very', 'extremely'.

1777 MISS BURNEY *Early Diary, Let.* 27 Mar., Dr. Johnson..is shockingly near-sighted. 1782 — *Cecilia* I. iv, To be sure she's shockingly dear, that I must own. 1840 HALIBURTON *Letter Bag* iv. 57, I feel so shockingly nervous. 1901 W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE *Lett. her Mother to Eliz.* xiii. 61 Two rather pretty, but shockingly badly-dressed girls.

b. = *Shockingly ill*; 'abominably'. † *To look shockingly*: to appear to be much out of health.

1768 GOLDSM. *Goodn. Man* I, You look most shockingly today, my dear friend. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 59/2, I could perceive that his eyes looked quite shockingly. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Doubts & F.* vii. II. 218 How shockingly he looks. 1882 W. G. MARSHALL *Through Amer.* i. 47 Many of the principal streets are shockingly paved.

3. So as to cause a shock of surprise.

1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv, This sudden noise startled us shockingly.

Shockingness (ʃǫ·kiŋnés). [f. SHOCKING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being shocking; † repulsiveness.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xix. 128 It softened the shockingness of his expression. 1885 *American* IX. 215 The shockingness of intrusion at such a time. 1900 MISS BROUGHTON *Foes in Law* xx, The phrase strikes her as crude, even to shockingness.

Shockle (ʃǫ·k'l). *Sc.* and *north.* Now *rare.* Forms: 6 schokle, (7 sheckle), 9 schochle, shoggle. [Shortened from *ice-shockle*, ICICLE.] A lump of ice; an icicle.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 46 First in thay ryde into this riuer..to thow the pypes and schokles of yce, frosin vpon thame. 1639 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earld. Sutherl.* (1813) 208 The ground wes ful of ronns, or sheckles of yce. *a* 1859 WATT in *Mod. Scott. Poets* Ser. II. 54 The shochles, like crystal, hing clear frae the rocks. 1871 WADDELL *Ps.* lxxviii. 47 He dang doun their plane trees wi shoggles o' ice.

† **Sho·cky**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. SHOCK *a.* + -Y.] Having a thick head of hair.

1698 TYSON *Opossum* in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 114 Nierembergius, in his Figure..represents him as Shocky, and, as it were, with Curly Hair.

Shod (ʃǫd), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* [f. SHOD *ppl. a.*]

1. A plate of iron fastened upon the heel of a shoe to protect it from wear; a heel-tip; more fully *heel-shod.*

c 1840 in A. Trotter *E. Galloway Sk.* (1901) 102/1 There's a' things in the Jangle Box, Brass, airn, and tin, and shods o' shoon. 1912 A. MCCORMICK *Word's from Wild Wood* viii. 128 He had never seen heel shods like them.

2. A skid in the form of a shoe; = SHOE *sb.* 5 f.

1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 198 The great iron curved shods which the lorrymen used to stop their coal waggons on the steep streets.

Shod (ʃǫd), *ppl. a.* For forms see the vb. See also SHOED. [pa. pple. of SHOE *v.*]

1. Wearing shoes. Chiefly with qualifying adv., *well, neatly*, etc. Also DRY-SHOD, HIGH-SHOD, SLIPSHOD *adjs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xi. 15 So that thei passe thurȝ hym shod men [1388 schood men]. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 98 Dreme he barefote, dreme he shod [*Caxton, Thynne* shood]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7463 And alle freres, shodde and bare. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/2 Schod, as men, *calceatus.* Nou, as hors, *ferratus.* 1537 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 129 *note*, The Blake-Friers otherwise called the Shode Freers. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 82 But, finding soon a smoother road Beneath his well-shod feet. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v, A pair of very imperfectly shod feet. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Childr.* i, Neatly shod feet.

2. Of things: Furnished with a shoe of metal, etc.; tipped, edged, or sheathed with metal. † *Shod shovel*: see SHOVEL *sb.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Aeratus, Pila ærata*, shadde [*sic*] or poynted with brasse. 1578 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 134 A shod dunge forke. 1903 KIPLING *Five Nations* 39 Where a man may bask and dream To the click of shod canoe-poles.

b. Of cart wheels: Furnished with tires. Hence of a cart: Having 'shod' wheels.

1481 *City Letter Bk. L.* 163 b, No shod cart laden be suffred to passe over the said Brigge. 1535 in *Archæol. Cant.* VII. 304, j pece of shoyd whelys, the other onshoyd. 1563 *Bottesford Manor Rec.* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, A shod-wayne or carte. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 516 Diuers great Nailes of Iron were there found, such as are vsed in the wheeles of shod carts. 1728 *Act* 1 *Geo. II*, Stat. II. c. 22 § 3 The Duty..on Shod Carts, payable to the said City [of Edinburgh]. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 157 Wheels, considerably increased in breadth on their shod surface,..are not uncommon.

Shod: see SHUD *dial.*, shed.

Shodden (ʃǫ·d'n), *a. rare.* [Badly f. SHOD *ppl. a.*, on the supposed analogy of *sod, sodden, trod, trodden*, etc.] = SHOD *ppl. a.*

The form also occurs for the pa. pple.: see SHOE *v.*

1844 R. M. MILNES *Palm Leaves* 20 The floor..unstained by touch of shodden feet. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xix, 'Black fellow', I said to myself; but no, those were shodden feet that swept along so wearily.

Shodder, obs. form of SHUDDER *v.*

Shoddy (ʃǫdi), *sb.* [Of obscure origin.

It is possible that sense 4 may be the original meaning; if so, the word may be a derivative of SHOAD *sb.*]

1. Woollen yarn obtained by tearing to shreds refuse woollen rags, which, with the addition of some new wool, is made into a kind of cloth (see 2).

1832 [see *shoddy-grinder* in 5]. 1836 G. HEAD *Home Tour* 146 The 'shoddy' as it is called may be, as occasion requires mixed with new wool in any proportion. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iv. 138 Shoddy, or woollen rags torn up fibre from fibre. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 30/1 To this stuff [*sc.* cotton rags ground up] the name of 'shoddy' is given, but the real and orthodox 'shoddy' is a production of the woollen districts. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Shoddy*, waste from worsted spinning mills. 1904 *Tailor & Cutter* 4 Aug. 480/1 Shoddy: The fibres of wool of the softer makes of old cloth after it has been torn to pieces.

b. *Yorksh. dial.* (See quot.)

1857 C. B. ROBINSON *Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 183 Gloss., *Scudde*, 95. The dirt and grease from a fleece when washed, called in the factories 'mouts'; the entire substance that falls on the floor being called 'shoddy' or 'food', and being sold at a high rate for top-dressing grass land.

2. A cloth composed of shoddy wool (see 1); more fully *shoddy cloth.* (See quot. 1911.)

1847 MCCULLOCH *Brit. Empire* (ed. 3) I. 661 Formerly, shoddy cloth was used only for padding and such like purposes; but now flushings, druggets,..&c., are either wholly or partly made of shoddy. 1865 J. G. HOLLAND *Plain Talk* iv. 128 He clothed our troops with shoddy. 1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 187 Shoddy is the worked-up waste of soft woollen goods which have not been milled and felted. 1903 *Times* 12 Mar. 11/3 Berlin Textiles... Shoddies have been active and strong. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 992/2 The term 'shoddy' is sometimes applied to all fabrics made of such remanufactured materials,..but strictly it should be confined to a cloth produced from fabrics originally made from English and the longer cross-bred wools. ..Upon the whole the 'cheap and nasty' idea usually associated with the term 'shoddy'..is quite a mistake. Some most excellent cloths are produced.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Worthless material made to look like what is of superior quality; what is worthless and pretentious in art, manufactures, ideas, etc.; the class of persons characterized by the endeavour to pass for something superior to what they really are, with respect to wealth, birth, culture, or refinement. Also (*U.S.*), a 'shoddy' person (see SHODDY *a.* 1).

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. vi, 'You think that's eller-kence,—I call it shoddy, A thing,' sez I, 'wun't cover soul nor body, *I* like the plain all-wool o' common-sense.' 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 10 June, Shoddy wears its sapphire, or its diamond, or its signet ring outside its glove. 1873 L. STEPHEN *Free Thinking* v. 156 He calmly retailed his lengths of theological shoddy,—old fragments of decaying systems woven into a web of the usual polish and flimsiness. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xi. 195 A syntactical shoddy of the cheapest sort. 1904 *Boston* (Mass.) *Sunday Her.* 29 June 8/5 They like the old families best, the families that have always had money and servants...To use the language of the girls themselves, they have 'no use for the shoddies'.

4. *dial.* a. 'The smaller stones at a quarry' (*Antrim & Down Gloss.*, 1880); also *pl.* stones of this kind. b. Inferior coal (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1893 *Building News* 10 Feb. 195 [The house] is built of shoddies quarried from the hill behind.

5. attrib. and Comb., as *shoddy dust, flock, merchant, metropolis, mill, trade*; *shoddy-wards* adv.; objective, as *shoddy dealer, grinder, manufacturer*; *shoddy-making* adj.; instrumental, as *shoddy-robed* adj.; **shoddy fever** (see quot. 1851); **shoddy-hole**, a place in which rubbish is deposited, a dust-hole; also *fig.*

1857 *P. O. Directory Yorksh.* 1053 *Shoddy Dealers... *Shoddy Merchants. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 31 You who breathe *shoddy dust. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 31/2 The disease popularly known as '*shoddy fever'..is a species of bronchitis, caused by the irritating effect of the..dust. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 4040, *Shoddy flocks. 1832 THACKRAH *Effects of Arts*, etc. *on Health* (ed. 2) 67 *Shoddy-grinders..are persons employed..in picking and tearing woollen rags, and afterwards manufacturing them, with the addition of new wool..into yarn. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. iv, It's a pretty go this, that I should be toiling in a *shoddy-hole to pay the taxes for a gentleman what..stretches his legs on a Turkey carpet. 1895 M. MATHER *Lanc. Idylls* III. iii. 150 But durnd yo' think, doctor, that..we's be turnin' th' Church into a shoddy hoile? 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 30/2 The stuff which even the *shoddy-making devil rejects, is packed off to the agricultural districts for use as manure. *Ibid.*, The *shoddy manufacturer. 1868 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 338 Batley and its neighbourhood, in Yorkshire, the great *Shoddy metropolis. 1837 MCCULLOCH *Brit. Empire* II. 51 In the neighbourhood of Batley and Dewsbury are..*shoddy mills. 1886 POLLOCK *Oxf. Lect.* etc. iv. (1890) 107 You will refuse to fall down and worship the *shoddy-robed goddess Banausia. 1847 MCCULLOCH *Brit. Empire* (ed. 3) I. 661 Dewsbury is at the head of what is called the *shoddy trade. *a* 1882 A. TROLLOPE *Autobiogr.* (1883) II. 210 Their [*sc.* Carlyle and Ruskin's] lamentations ..over a world which is supposed to have gone altogether *shoddy-wards.

Hence **Sho·ddy** *v. trans.*, to convert into shoddy. **Sho·ddydom**, the shoddy class. **Sho·ddyism**, pretentious vulgarity of style. **Sho·ddyite**, one who deals in shoddy; also, one of the shoddy class.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 33 While woollen and even cotton goods can be 'shoddied'..no use is made of the refuse of silk...There is little doubt that silk, like cotton, could be shoddied. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Apr. 5 This..will bring about a genuine prosperity, not the fictitious glare of contractors and shoddyites. 1868 M. H. SMITH *Sunshine & Shad. N. York* 61 A marble palace that would make all Shoddydom red with envy. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* (ed. 2) I. 269 The Russian merchant's love of ostentation is ..something entirely different from English snobbery and American shoddyism. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 820/2 Unfortunately no part of the world..is absolutely free from the shoddyite, the cockney, and the snob.

Shoddy (ʃǫdi), *a.* [attrib. use of SHODDY *sb.* 3.]

1. Of a person: That pretends to a superiority to which he has no just claim; said esp. of those who claim, on the ground of wealth, a social station or a degree of influence to which they are not entitled by character or breeding.

In the U.S. the word seems to have been first used with reference to those who made fortunes by army contracts at the time of the Civil War, it being alleged that the clothing supplied by the contractors consisted largely of shoddy.

1862 *Cong. Globe* 3164/1 (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*) The anxiety of the 'shoddy' politicians to assail that address. 1863 *Boston* (Mass.) *Sunday Her.* 15 Feb. 2/3 There are shoddy lawyers, shoddy doctors,..shoddy husbands and shoddy wives, and, worse than all, there are shoddy newspapers whose especial business it is to puff up all the shoddy in the world and endeavor to make the people believe that it is the genuine article. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 36 Those who have become rich by swindling the United States Government during the Civil War compose the 'shoddy' aristocracy. 1896 HOW & LEIGH *Hist. Rome* 414 That shoddy saviour of society, called L. Cornelius Cinna.

2. Of a thing: Having a delusive appearance of superior quality.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 Nov. 5 A fleet of ships, shoddier by a hundredfold than the shoddiest of those now afloat. 1892 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 16 When they built the shoddy cottages away down the hill—mere traps to catch rent.

3. Of, pertaining to or dealing in shoddy goods.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb., Some shoddy upholsterer has here evidently had *carte blanche*, and the result is.. gaudy ugliness. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 197 Felting..made by some shoddy contractor for the supply of army clothing. 1895 BARRETT *Surrey* viii. 194 Nor is the furniture unworthy of the room...There is no shoddy antique about this.

Hence **Sho·ddily** *adv.*, **Sho·ddiness**.

1886 J. R. REES *Divers. Book-worm* 122 We began by talking of the 'shoddiness' of the age. 1899 E. CARTON *Old Lond. Taverns* I. 59 The foundations were so shoddily constructed that to prevent its falling down, it had to be pulled down.

† **Shode**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 scáda, 4 schod(e, schood, 4– shodo. [OE. *scáda* wk. masc.:—prehistoric **skaidan-*, f. Teut. root **skaid-* to divide: see SHED *v.* From the same root (or the parallel form **skaiþ-*) are MDu. *scheide* (mod.Du. *scheit*), OS. *scēthlo*, MDu. *scheidel* (mod.Du. *scheel*), OHG. *sceibila* (mod.G. *scheitel*) crown of the head.]

1. The crown of the head; the parting of the hair. Cf. SHED *sb.*¹ 2.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxvii. 21 Feaxes scadan [L. *verticem capilli*]. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 7229, & smot him in be heued schod. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 144 La greve de moun cheef [*glossed* the schod of my eved]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1149 The nayl ydryuen in the shode [*v.rr.* schod, schood, schode] a nyght. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 578/40 *Discrimen*, be shode of the hed.

2. A dividing ridge.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1480 To stones þicke þai founde.. Hem bitven a gret schode. Of grauel & erþe al so, þat hem hadde schifted ato.

Shode, variant of SHOAD.

Shoder (ʃū·dəɹ). *Gold-beating.* [ad. F. *chauderet, chaudret.*] The packet of skins into which the gold taken from the 'cutch' is placed and beaten out before its final beating in the 'mould'. Hence **Sho·dering** *vbl. sb.*, in *shodering-hammer.*

1763 W. LEWIS *Commerc. Philosophico-Techn.* 47 Three hammers are employed..: the first, called the cutch hammer..: the second, called the shodering hammer..: the third, called the gold hammer, or finishing hammer. 1851-4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) I. 793/2 These [pieces of gold] are put between the leaves of another tool, called a shoder, made of gold-beater's skin. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 202/1 Each leaf is then..cut into four pieces, and put between the skins of a shoder..containing about 720 skins.

Shoder, obs. form of SHOULDER, SHUDDER.

† **Sho·ding**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* In 5 schodynge. [repr. OE. *sc(e)ádung*: see SHEDDING *vbl. sb.*] Separation; parting of the hair.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/2 Schodynge, or departynge, *separacio, divisio.* Schodynge, of the heede.., *discrimen.*

Shodur, obs. form of SHUDDER *v.*

Shoe (ʃū), *sb.* Pl. **shoes** (ʃūz); *dial., pott.*, and *arch.* **shoon** (ʃūn). Forms: *sing.* 1 scōh, scó, scoé, 2 sceoh, 2–6 sho, 3 sco, 4 sso, 3–6 scho, 4–6 schoo, 4–7 shoo, (4 show), 6 showe, shue, (shough), 6–7 shew, 6–8 shooe, 6– shoe. *pl.* 1 scós, 1–2 scoés, 4–7 shoos, 4 schos, 5 schos, schoys, schoes, schewis, 5–6 shoys, shewes, show(e)s, showys, shooys, shues, shuse, shuss, 6–8 shooes, 4– shoes. β. 3–5 schon, 3–6 schone,

(3 scheon, son, sson), 4–7 shon(e, 4–6 schoon(e, 4–8 shoone, (4 *Sc.* schoyne, 5 shoyn, *Sc.* schoune), 5–6 shoen, 6 schoun(e, (*Sc.* schwyne), 6–8 shune, shooen, (7 *Sc.* shin), 4– shoon. [Com. Teut. : OE. *scóh* masc. = OFris. *scō* (NFris. *skog, skuch*, WFris. *skooch*), OS. *scōh* (MLG. *scō*, LG. *schō*), MDu. *scoe* (mod.Du. *schoen*), OHG. *scuoh, scuah* (MHG. *schuoch, schuo*, mod. G. *schuh*), ON. *skó-r* (Sw., Da. *sko*), Goth. *skōh-s* :—OTeut. **skōho-z* or *skōhwo-z*.

Some scholars refer the word to the root **skōhw-* : **skēw-* to walk (Goth. *skēwjan* to take a walk, ON. *skéva* to stride. Others, on account of the alternation of vowel in ON. *skór* pl. *skúar*, assume a pre-Teut. **skūuko-s*, f. **skeu-* to cover.

In OE. the collective *gescý* was often used for the plural.]

1. An outer covering for the human foot, normally made of leather (but often of other materials) and consisting of a more or less stiff sole and a lighter upper part. Chiefly in more specific sense, distinguished from *boot*.

The original distinction was that the *boot* covered a part or the whole of the leg together with the foot, while the *shoe* covered the foot only. In the U. S. *boot* is still commonly applied only to an article of footgear reaching at least to the middle of the calf, one which ends at or below the ankle or just above it being called a *shoe*. In modern British use, the term *boot* is extended to include what were formerly called 'half-boots' or 'high shoes', i. e. 'shoes' (in the older sense) which cover the whole foot including the ankle; hence *shoe* is taken to mean specifically a 'low shoe', which leaves part of the foot covered only by the stocking; a shoe in this sense may either be fastened with laces, buttons, or the like, or (as in 'dancing shoes') it may differ from a slipper only in being suited for more ceremonious wear.

sing. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John i. 27 Dæs ic ne am wyrðe þeette ic undoc his ðuong scoes. *c* 1050 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 283 *Calcarium*, scoh. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10438 Annd tiss dræþhildiȝ mann..Wass uss..ȝa þurrh þe sho ȝa þurrh þe þwang bitacnedd. *c* 1250 *Lonq Life* 29 in *O. E. Misc.* 156 Ac deþ luteþ in his scho, Him stilliche to for-do. 1340 *Ayenb.* 220 Zuiche fourme ase þe sso takþ ate ginnynge: he halt euremor ine þet stat. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/2 Schoo, mannys fote hyllynge, *cotularis, calceus*. Schoo, for buschopys, *sandalium*. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiv. 231 If he haue on him his scho, his slyue, his coot. 1535 FISHER *Serm.* Wks. (1876) 402 If you be ashamed for a foule myrie shoo, and not of a foule stincking soule. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. iv. (1715) 18 A kind of Shooe that fitted both Feet. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 314 [The custom] of giving the shoe in witness of a covenant.

pl. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x, 10 *Calciamenta*, scoea [*c* 975 *Rushw.* scoas, *c* 1000 ȝe-scy]. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 322/19, & habbaþ eowre scos on eowrum fotum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Do.. wrecche men sceos and clades. 12.. *Prayer to our Lady* 42 in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Inne wel sittende schon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 Two þongede scheon. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2781 *Moyses, moyses, do of ðin son. ? a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 843 And shod he was with greet maistrye, With shoon decoped, and with laas. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 218 Proude prestes come with hym..In paltokes & pyked shoes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1202 Wallace can him aray, In his armour,..His schenand schoys, that burnyst was full beyn. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 79 The hunter therfore wyll laye a payre of shoon in his waye, and whan he perceyueth the hunter doynge on his shoos he wyll doo the same. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 4 b, With patche on patche like loutishe lob, he cobled oft his shues. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 288 With two Prouinciall Roses on my rac'd Shooes. *Ibid.* IV. v. 26 By his Cockle hat and staffe, and his Sandal shoone. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 635 The dull swayn Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/2 Laced shooes, have the over Leathers and edges of the Shooe laced in orderly courses. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 4 Put on my double-soaled Shoes. 1786 BURNS *To J. Smith* ii, Ye've cost me twenty pair o' shoon Just gaun to see you. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix, Our immortal deliverer from papists and pretenders, and wooden shoes and warming pans. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 1058/1 In the 11th century the use of liturgical shoes and stockings was reserved for cardinals and bishops.

b. Explicitly distinguished from *boot*.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2264 Of shoon and botes, newe and faire Loke at the leest thou have a paire. 1521 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 13 Ane pair of buttis and ane pair of schoun. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 165 They..delight to have their boots and shoos shine with *blacking stuffe*. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Introd., His sedulous attachment to shoes and stockings, in contempt of half-boots and pantaloons. 1847 J. S. HALL *Bk. Fees* (ed. 2) 138 Shoes are now very little worn: boots of some kind or other being the general wear.

c. *High shoes*, boots with high uppers. Hence, one who wears high shoes : see HIGH-SHOE.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 369 Þey usede hize schone unto þe kne, i-slitte to fore [L. *calcei usque ad poplites fissi*], and i-laced wiþ þwonges. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7260 But Beggers with..high shoos knopped with dagges,..Or bootes revellyng as a gype. 1553 LATIMER *Serm. Lincolnsh.* iii. (1562) 82 When a man shall goe to battaile..for the nether parte he hathe high shoen. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 44 The horson smooth-pates doe now weare nothing but high shoes. 1603 [see HIGH-SHOE 1].

d. as the lowest portion of one's attire.

1616 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, Whilst they.. mocke me all ouer, From my flat cap, vnto my shining shooes. *Proverbial phrase.* 1887 MRS. OLIPHANT *Son of Father* xiv. 242 [She] felt..her heart sink to her shoes.

e. *Shoes of swiftness*: the magic shoes of the giant in the tale of Jack the Giant-killer; occas. used allusively.

1787 *Hist. Jack & Giants* 12 Jack soon put on his coat of darkness, with his shoes of swiftness. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v, Surely also Punishment, this day, hitches.. after Crime; with frightful shoes-of-swiftness!

2. Phrases and figurative uses.

a. *Old shoe*: a type of something discarded as worn out, useless or worthless. Also, *To cast, fling*, etc. *an old shoe after* (a person): *lit.* as a means of bringing good luck (e. g. at a wedding); also *fig.* to wish (a person) good luck. †*Go meddle with (thy) old shoes*: mind your own business.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 708 The clerk whan he is old and may noght do Of Venus werkes worth his olde sho. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1670 What is that to the? go meddle thee with olde shone! 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* I. ix. (1562) C, Nowe for good lucke, caste an olde shoe after mee. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 25 Thou Traytor..meddle with thy Old shooes! ..Go about thy business, Goodman Fool! 1663 KILLIGREW *Pars. Wedding* IV. vii, *Pars.* I, with all my heart, there's an old shooe after you. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 216 And wheresoe'er thou move, good luck Shall fling her old shoe after.

b. *Another pair of shoes* (predicatively): quite a different matter or state of things.

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xl, We'll show 'em another pair of shoes than that, Pip; won't us? 1865 [see PAIR *sb.*[1] 2 b]. 1895 MRS. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 10 'Ah! and you'll find a tiger is quite another pair of shoes', I assured him impressively.

c. *In one's shoes, without shoes*, as a condition of measurement of stature. *In their shoes*: (of soldiers) fully equipped.

For *to shake in one's shoes*, see SHAKE *v.* 4.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6308/3 John Cockran,..5 Foot 10 Inches one quarter without Shoes. 1825 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XII. 323 We are getting on in strength, I have now 60,000 men in their shoes. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xlii, 'You're afraid of ghosts'. 'Belike I am when they're six foot two in their shoes'.

d. *To die in one's shoes*: to meet with a violent death, esp. to be hanged. Also allusively.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xlv. 174 Whoever refus'd to do this, should presently swing for't, and die in his Shoes. 1712 [see DIE *v.*[1] 3]. 1837 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Execution*, All come to see a man 'die in his shoes!'

e. *Over (the) shoes*: deeply immersed or sunk (*in* something). *lit.* and *fig.* See also OVER *prep.* 3 and OVER-SHOE. Similarly *up to the shoes*.

Over shoes, over boots: see BOOT *sb.*[2] 1 b.

1518 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 137 They.. thrust the same Antony ouer the showys in the myre. 1590 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 The countrey maides themselues fel in loue with this fair Nimph, and could not blame Menaphon for being ouer the shooes with such a beautifull creature. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 48. 1594 — *Rich. III*, v. iii. 326. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Jonah* xxvi. 541 Being in vp to the shooes he will on to the shoulders. 1602 [? MARSTON] *Jack Drums Entert.* I. B 2, *Enter Flawne. Kathe.* It seemes he can scarce carry himselfe. *Drum.* Hee's ouer the shooes, yet heele hold out water, for I haue liquor'd him soundly. 1615 V. ALSOP *Anti-sozzo* iii. 124, I find our Author over the shooes in Love.

f. *To know best where one's shoe pinches*: see PINCH *v.* 1 b. Also in many other similar phrases.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 309 But I woot best where wryngeth me my sho. — *Wife's Prol.* 492 He sat ful ofte and song Whan þat his shoo full bitterly hym wrong. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xc. 54 Thow knawis best quhair bindis the thi scho. 1639 [J. TAYLOR (Water P.)] *Divers Crabtree Lect.* 96 No man can tell where his shooe wrings him, but hee that weares it. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* VIII. vi. (1782) III. 161 He defrayed the expence of every body; so that there I did not feel where the shoe pinched. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* xlviii, Only after the deed has been done does the shoe really begin to pinch.

g. *To put the shoe on the right foot*: to put the blame on the real offender. (In mod. Dicts.)

h. *To kiss* (a person's) *shoe* (in token of servility or abject submission).

c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* lii. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 317 A king shall kneele and kisse his shoe. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 47 *Pist.* The King's a Bawcock..: I kisse his durtie shooe. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* VII. vii, There was a bow of sleek devotion..; each motion Seemed a Lord's shoe to kiss.

†**i.** *To win one's shoes* (*on* or *upon* an adversary): to achieve renown by a victory. Cf. *to win one's spurs*. Common in the 15th century.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1595 Ther salle other dedis be done, And thou salle wynne thi schone Appone the sowdane. *? c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 174 And other dedes of armes to done, Through whiche ye may wynne your shone.

j. *To waste one's shoes*: to wear out one's shoes to no purpose.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 85 Another on his fiste a Sparhawke..and so, wasting his shone, Before the aultars he to and fro doth wander.

k. *To be in* (another person's) *shoes*: to be in his position or place. Chiefly in negative form = in his unenviable condition or plight. *To place* (a person) *in the shoes of* (another person): to give (him) the position vacated by (another). *To step into the shoes of* (another person): to occupy the position vacated by him. *To wait for dead men's shoes*: to wait for the death of a person with the expectancy of succeeding to his possessions or office.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* I. xi. (1867) 37 Who waitth for dead men shoen, shall go long barefoote. 1609 *Old Meg of Herefordsh.* (1816) 12 It were no hoping after dead mens shooes, for both vpper-leather and soles would bee worne out to nothing. 1767 BEDINGFIELD in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 404, I would rather chuse to stand in his Sardinian Majesty's shoes than his; who [etc.]. 1776 *Pennsylvania Even. Post* 29 June 325/2 Volunteers, with the rank of officers (who are impatiently waiting at 'the pool' for the death and old shoes of commissioned officers). 1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 304, I judge, I should put more to risk if I were in his shoes. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* x, But then, in order to secure the lender, he must come in the shoes of the creditor to whom he advances payment. 'Come in his shoes!' replied the Earl. ..'It is a law phrase, my lord'..said Heriot. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* III. viii, Them that were placed by Edred in the shoes Of Seculars that by Edred were expulsed. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* i, Cornelis..stuck to the hearth, waiting for dead men's shoes. 1864 TROLLOPE *Small Ho. at Allington* xxviii, I must be the first to congratulate you on the acquisition of my old shoes. 1880 J. PAYN *Confid. Agent* III. 130, I wish I was in your shoes. 1908 *Times* 21 July 3/1 The respondents were interested in the success of Mme. Bovet..but that could never put them in her shoes in vindicating her rights against wrongdoers.

†**l.** *To tread (her) shoe awry* (rarely *amiss*): to make a lapse from virtue. *Obs.*

c 1422 HOCCLEVE *Minor P.* xxiv. 66 No womman..But swich oon as hath trode hir shoo amis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 187 Where the king had maried her for a mayde, he founde that she had troden her showe awrye. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxviii. 241 His Wife did tread her Shooe awry. 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Shoe*, 'To tread one's shoes straight', to behave with propriety, to be circumspect in our conduct.

m. Proverbial phrases.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. v. (1562) G iiij, Folke say of olde, the shoe will holde with the sole. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 78 To apply one generall Law to all particular cases, were to make all shooes by one last. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 163 As arrant a villaine, as euer trode vpon a shooe of leather. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, One Shoe will not fit all Feet*, Men are not all of a Size, nor all Conveniences of a Last. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. (1781) 9 Twenty as fine Babes as ever trod in Shoe of Leather. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s. v. *Old-Shoe*, As easy as an old shoe. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s. v. *Shoe*, 'Too big for one's shoon', used of a person whose notions are too high for his station, a conceited person.

3. in the names of plants (see quots.).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Shoes and stockings*, the variety of primrose and polyanthus which has one flower sheathed within another. 1838 W. HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provinc.*, *Shoes and stockings*, [also] a wild flower of the cypripedium genus. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* s. v. *Boots*, Boots and Shoes (1) *Lotus corniculatus*, L.— *Suss.* (2) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.— Corn. 1882 FRIEND *Devonsh. Plant-n.*, Boots and shoes,..(2) *Cypripedium Calceolus*, L., often called 'Lady's-slipper'. 1893 *Rep. Provinc.* (E.D.D.), On seeing the *Linaria vulgaris* in blossom [she], Cornish by birth,..replied, 'We always call it "Shoes and Stockings"'.

4. A plate of metal, usually iron, nailed to the under-side of the hoof of a horse as a protection from injury : = HORSESHOE 1. Also occas. a similar plate nailed to the hoof of an ox or some other animal.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 127 He made..þe mule ..to be schodde uppon wiþ gold, forbedyng al his men þat when þe schone fel awey þat non schulde gadre þaym up. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. v. (1554) 169 b, This Nero..Made his mules be shod with siluer shone. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 6 Oxen..haue no shoes, as horses haue. *Ibid.* § 114 Lyttel stones, that goth in betwene the shough and the herte of the fote. 1540 *Coventry Leet-bk.* 745 [That] no Smyth within this Cetie shoo no horse with forest shoyes. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 101 [The smith observed] that he was sure that his four shoes had been made in four several counties. *a* 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet of Horses* VIII. (1726) 135 Their Shooes should never be suffer'd to wear too smooth. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXX, You can never ride beyond the village but your horse will cast a shoe. 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Shoon*, 'To addle his shoon', is when a horse rolls on his back from one side to the other. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 697 The first shoes of a young horse should be light, with no heels.

b. See quot. (Cf. HORSESHOE 1 b.)

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. § 9. 60 Formerly..the rustics not having..quoits to play with, used horse-shoes and in many places the quoit itself..is called a shoe.

5. Something resembling a shoe (sense 1 or 4) in shape, position, or function.

†**a.** The iron blade or an iron cutting edge fastened upon the wooden blade (of a spade or shovel). *Obs.* †**b.** The piston (of a pump). *Obs. rare.* **c.** A metal rim, ferrule, casing or sheath, esp. for the end of a pile, pole, rod, or the like. **d.** The receptacle beneath the hopper of a mill. **e.** The short section which turns out the water at the foot of a water pipe. **f.** A kind of drag or skid for a wheel of a vehicle; also the concave part of a brake, which acts upon the wheel (more fully *brake shoe*). **g.** A strip of iron, steel, etc. fastened upon that part of a vehicle, machine, etc. which is liable to be worn out by friction. **h.** A socket for the reception of a bolt, pin, or the like. **i.** *Naut.* (See quot. 1769). **j.** A block, plate, etc. which serves as a socket or bearing for the foot of a pole, the legs of sheers, etc. to prevent slipping or sinking. **k.** An iron plate shaped to receive the end of one or more pieces of timber in roof-construction. **l.** (See quot. 1881.) **m.** That part of the breech which carries the breech block in a converted rifle. **n.** (See quot.) **o.** *Electr. traction.* A block attached to an electric car in such a position that it slides upon a conductor-wire or rail and collects the current for its propulsion. **p.** An ingot of precious metal, somewhat in the form of a Chinese shoe, but more like a boat, formerly current in the trade of the far East and still current in silver in China.

a. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxx. 193, I lykenyd satysfaccyoun to a schouele..I telde ȝou þat þe scho of þe schouell was almes-dede. 1578 [see SHIVER *sb.*[2] 2]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 331/1 He beareth Vert, a Spade Iron, Argent (some call it a shooe for a Spade). *Ibid.* III. 393/1 The Bottom, or Shooe of a Trenching Spade. It is all Iron and put on the Staffe..with a..Socket.

b. 1576 *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael, Oxford* (MS.), Item payd to William Williams for a showe for the plumpe xvij[s],

1593 *Ibid.*, It'm payd to Oven for settinge a shooe & a staff in ye plompe xxij^{d}. 1599 *Acc. Balliol Coll., Oxford* (MS.), Imprimis, a shooe for the plumpe, xvi^{d}.

c. 1495 Pyles shone [see PILL *sb.*^{1} 5d]. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 320 The quhelis garnesit with schone and two virollis only. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone Lighths.* § 82, I had a wooden measuring rod..this was shod with a rounded end or shoe of iron. 1837 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 33/1 All the piles are to be shod with proper wrought-iron shoes. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 30 The boat-hook consists in the staff and shoe.

d. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 340/2 The parts of a Wind-Mill...The Shoo or Shough, the Corn by its shaking drops down into the Mill. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 749 Below the hopper there is a small bucket called a shoe, into which the ore is shaken down.

e. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 166 The bottoms of these pipes ..terminate with a shoe of lead. 1899 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/6 Water-pipes with heads and shoes.

f. 1837 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 377 The shoe or skid ought to be somewhat broader than the tire of the wheels. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Shoe*, that part of a car-brake which is brought in contact with the wheel in the act of stopping a train. 1910 HOBART *Dict. Electr. Engin., Brake shoe*, a cast-iron or wooden block which is pressed against the rim of a car wheel, or against the track rails..to retard the motion of the car.

g. 1837 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 805 Each division [of Brunel's tunnelling shield] was supported by two strong cast-iron plates, called shoes, and which rest upon gravel at the base. 1885 in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) Jan. 232/2 Her bow was raised out of the water three or four feet, her shoe taken off her keel, and her keel itself cut through. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 246/2 The lower part of the trawl-head ..is straight and flat...It is called the 'shoe', and is the part which slides over the ground.

h. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 9 Shutter shoes with screws. 1878 DIXON KEMP *Yacht & Boat Sailing* 368 *Shoe* or *Shod*, iron plates rivetted to the ends of wire rigging to receive shackle bolts.

i. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Naval Expos.*, Shoe for an Anchor is made of a Piece of Baulk, ..one End cut with a Hole for the Bill...and the other with a triangular Notch to receive the Stock. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Shoe of the anchor*, a small block of wood..having a small hole, sufficient to contain the point of the anchor-fluke...It is used to prevent the anchor from tearing..the planks..when ascending or descending. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

j. 1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 112 The frames stand upon legs resting upon capacious shoes. 1888 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 62 A shoe is a piece of wood about four feet long, two feet wide, and nine inches thick, with a hole in the centre for the sheer to step in. 1894 *Times* 26 Feb. 3/6 There were no 'shoes' to prevent poles from slipping.

k. 1884 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 242/2 The principals [rafters] are fitted into cast iron shoes resting on the walls. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 156 The straining pieces [of a truss]..at their lower end..are fitted with a wrought iron shoe, *Ibid.*, A cast-iron double shoe, or housing for the reception of the upper ends of the principals.

l. 1874 RAYMOND *6th Rep. Mines* 420 Every casting, such as a shoe or die, in the battery is full of flaws. 1881 — *Mining Gloss., Shoe.* A piece of iron or steel, attached to the bottom of a *stamp* or *muller*, for grinding ore. The shoe can be replaced when worn out.

m. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 348 It is now found more convenient to make the whole of the breech arrangement separately, and this 'shoe' is screwed into the back end of the barrel. 1881 GREENER *Gun* (1888) 141 The shoe of the breech carries within it the cylinder or breech-piece, *Ibid.* 142 An iron frame or shoe is screwed on to the barrel. The breech block is placed in this shoe.

n. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Shoes*, steel or iron guides fixed to the ends and sides of cages, to fit and run upon the conductors. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*

o. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 13/6 The pulley has been abandoned in America as being inferior to the trolley or sliding shoe.

p. 1702 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Olden Time* (1861) I. 397 One Hundred shoes of gold, or so many thousand Pagodas or Rupees. 1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade in India* v. 132 Gold-makers..cast all the Gold, that comes through their Hands, into Shoos of about 10 Tale weight, 12 oz. 2 dwt. 4 gr. 1911 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 705 A Chinese high official said .'I cannot obtain an audience at Court unless I send a number of 'shoes' of silver..to an Imperial Prince'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as (sense 1) *shoe-box, -clasp, heel,* †*-knot,* †*market* (Sc.), *ribbon, -rose* (ROSE *sb.* 15), *-shop, -sole, -store* (U.S.), *-strap, -thread, -tip, -top, -trade*; also in the names of shoemakers' tools, as *shoe nippers, pincers, pliers*; (sense 5) *shoe-piece, -seat.*

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* viii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 439, I cry you mercy, good *shoe-box. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 12/1, I gathered a bunch large enough to nearly fill an ordinary shoe-box. 1797 *J. Robinson's Directory of Sheffield* 52 *Shoe-clasp, and seal maker. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5466/4 A middle sized Man.., Lame of his Left Leg, his Left Foot *Shoe-heel half a Quarter of a Yard high. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Shoeing* 6 U 4/2 Strong shoe-heels are an ease to the weak heels, and fetlocks of horses. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip to Scarboro* IV. i, That which they call pin-money, is to buy everything.., down to their very *shoe-knots. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Shoe-piece*, a board placed under the heel of a spar or other weighty mass, to save the deck. In some cases intended to slip with it. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* lxxxii. (1760) IV. 186 His *shoe ribbons are also embroidered. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xvii, The very *shoe-roses for Netherfield were got by proxy. 1844 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 112/1 The '*shoe seat' or base of the frame is more deeply imbedded in the wood than is usual. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 8 The fair nymph of the: *shoe-shop. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 395 Nero..usede *scho soles of silver. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Introd. *The Courtin'*, For she felt sartin-sure he'd come Down to her very shoe-sole. 1823 *Boston (Mass.) Rec.* (1908) XXXVIII. 84 The old Town house adjoining his *shoe store. 1775 ASH, **Shoestrap*, a shoe string.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 123 Vse ton for thy spinning, leaue Mihel the tother, for *shoo thied. 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* IV. ii, She has a peruke, that's like a pound of hempe, made vp in shoo-thrids. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Shoe-thread Maker.* 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 64 From the bit of white ribbon twisted through her hair.. to the non-committal exposure of *shoe-tip. 1689 *Rector's Bk., Clayworth* (1910) 89 Ye 27th o March was a snow to y^{e} *shooe-tops. 1850 OGILVIE, **Shoe-trade*, the trade of making boots and shoes.

b. Objective and obj. genitive, as *shoe-clouter* (Sc.), *-factor, -rivetter, -stitcher, -vamper, -wearer, -worker*; *shoe-soling, -wearing*; also *shoe-embossing, -eyleting, -pegging, -sewing* (machines): see Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875–84.

1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* 188 Quhais fals prophetes ar maid of Tinklanis, *schocloutaris [etc.]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Shoe-factor*, a wholesale dealer in shoes. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 19 Nov. 6/2 Boot and *shoe rivetters and finishers. 1842 A. RALEIGH *Rec. Life* iii. (1881) 19, I have had to pay a good deal in books, *shoe-soling, medicine, etc. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* iii. 26 Further, over the Huntingdonshire ground, where the *shoe-stitchers have extended. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi, Here, the clothesman, the *shoe-vamper, and the rag-merchant, display their goods. 1697 J. WATTS *Scribe & Let. Answ.* Ep. Rdr. A 3 b, Thou Histiæus wast the Shoemaker, but Aristagoras was the *Shoewearer. 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 854/2 After a year of constant *shoe wearing, the gravel hurt her feet. 1888 *Philadelphia Ledger* 23 Nov. (Cent.), The *shoe-workers' strike and lock-out.

c. Special comb.: **shoe-beak, -bill** = *shoe-bird*; **shoe-bill**, a kind of nail used in shoemaking; **shoe-binder** (see quot. 1858); so *shoe-bindery, binding*; **shoe-bird**, a bird, *Balæniceps rex.*, found in Central Africa; **shoe-block** (see quot.); **shoe-board**, (*a*) a shoe-cleaner's bench; (*b*) a pedal of a silk-winding machine; **shoe-boy**, a shoeblack; **shoe-brush**, a brush for cleaning and polishing shoes; **shoe buckle**, a fastening for a shoe, in the form of a buckle, also an ornamental buckle worn on the front of a shoe; **shoe-butt**, thick leather (see BUTT *sb.*^{11}) for making the soles of shoes; **shoe-case**, a saddle case in which one or more spare horseshoes are carried; **shoe-cleaner** = SHOE-BLACK; so **shoe-cleaning** *sb.* and *a.*; †**shoe clout**, a cloth for wiping shoes; **shoe-finder** *U.S.*, one who deals in shoemakers' tools and appliances; **shoe findings** *pl.*, tools and material for shoe-making; **shoe-flower** *Anglo-Indian*, the flower of the *Hibiscus Rosasinensis* (Yule); **shoe hairs** *pl.*, prepared bristles for shoemakers' use; **shoe-hammer**, a shoemakers' hammer with a broad convex face and wide thin peen; **shoe-hand**, a shoemaking operative; **shoe-knife**, a shoemakers' knife; **shoe-lace**, a lace used to fasten a shoe by passing it in and out through eyelet-holes; **shoe-last** = LAST *sb.*^{1} 2; **shoe-latch, -latchet** = LATCHET 1 c; **shoe-licker** *fig.*, an abject sycophant or toady; **shoe-lift** = SHOE-HORN *sb.* 1; **shoe-lifter** = prec.; hence *shoe-lifter-like* adj.; **shoe-man**, (*a*) see quot. 1841; (*b*) one who makes or deals in shoes; **shoe mercer**, one who deals in shoe mercery; **shoemercery**, laces, buttons, and other small wares of a boot and shoe dealer; **shoe-nail**, a nail used in fastening on the soles of shoes, also a projecting nail put in the soles of shoes to prevent slipping; **shoe-pack** *U.S.*, a shoe of tanned leather made without a separate sole after the manner of a moccasin; **shoe peg** = PEG *sb.*^{1} 2 d; **shoe pin** = prec.; **shoe-plate** (see quot.); †**shoe-pride**, ostentatious foot-wear (*nonce-use*); **shoe-rag** = *shoe-clout*; **shoe-scraper** = SCRAPER 5; **shoesmith**, a shoeing-smith (*obs.* or *arch.*); **shoe-stirrup**, a stirrup shaped like a shoe (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **shoe-stone** (see quot.); **shoe-stretcher** (see quot. 1875); **shoe-string**, a string or tie used to fasten or lace a shoe; †**shoe-thong**, a leathern shoe-latchet; **shoe-tie** = *shoe-string*; **shoe-tree** = *boot-tree* (see BOOT *sb.*^{3} 8); †**shoe-turner**, the workman who 'turns' or cuts to shape the soles of shoes; **shoe-valve** (see quot.); **shoe-ward** *adv.*, towards the shoe; *adj.* directed towards the shoe; **shoe whang** *dial.* = *shoe-thong*; **shoe-wiper**, a servant who cleans shoes. Also SHOE-BLACK, SHOE-HORN, SHOE LEATHER.

1869–73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* IV. 59 The Whale-headed Stork, or *Shoe-beak (*Balæniceps rex*). 1874 tr. *Brehm's Bird-Life* 191 *Balæniceps Rex*, the Boot-bill, or *Shoe-bill, as the Arab tribes of East Soudan call it. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 91 Nail manufacture... Shoe Bill, Cutter. 1809 *Longworth's New York Directory* 227 *Shoebinder. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Shoe-binder*, a female who attaches the leather or ribbon binding to a shoe. 1848 in *Amer. Industrial Soc.* (1910) VIII. 200 *Shoe-bindery. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Bos, Charac.* iv, Miss Evans.. had adopted in early life the useful pursuit of *shoe-binding. 1861 PETHERICK *Egypt*, etc. 475 Six *shoe-birds, so called by the Arabs, or royal balaeniceps. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 156 **Shoe-blocks* are two single blocks, cut in a solid piece, transversely to each other. 1845 *Glance at Interior of China* (Shanghae) 82 A couple of grooves, on which the *shoe-board is to rest. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. ix, Tom..sat down on the shoe-board, while the old man told his tale. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii. Wks. 1755 V. II. 137 If I employ a *shoe-boy, is it in view to his advantage, or to my own convenience? 1820 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 392 He makes your homebred coxcomb look a shoeboy. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 12 This was done..with water and a stiff *shoe-brush. 1482 in *York Mynst.* Introd. 40 [Those that] maketh fisshe-hukes or *shobakilles. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxix, A large pair of paste shoe-buckles. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Shoe-butts*, stout leather suited for soles. 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cross* xxvii, A sandwich-case for one side, and a *shoe-case for t'other. 1725 DE FOE ['A. Moreton'] *Every-Body's Business* title-p., A Proposal..for clearing the Streets of those Vermin call'd *Shoe-Cleaners. 1716 GAY *Trivia* Index, *Shoe-cleaning Boys. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxii, That very cloak-brushing, shoe-cleaning fellow..my lord's lackey. *c* 1425 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1274 Syr ye do me wrong..to put thys creature..to be her vnderlowte, As hit were a castaway or a *shoo clowte. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. iv. vii. (1852) 623 Some greasy dish-clout, or some dirty shoe-clout. 1909 *Boston* (Mass.) *Transcript* 19 July 14/5 The National Leather and *Shoe Finders' Association. 1836 in *Amer. Industrial Soc.* VI. 37 *Shoe findings. 1834 G. BENNETT *Wanderings* II. 203 The Malays use the flowers of this shrub for cleansing shoes...This is probably the cause of its being called the *shoe-flower. 1859 F. S. COOPER *Ironmongers' Catal.* 160 *Shoe Hairs...Shoe Knives. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Shoe-hammer*. 1859 *Shoe-knife [see *shoe hairs* above]. 1647 HEXHAM I, A *shoe-lace, *een schoe-lint, ofte schoe-riem. Ibid.*, A *shoe-last, *een schoe-leest.* 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 102 An instrument..proposed for the purpose of making shoe-lasts. 1884 ANNIE S. SWAN *Carlowrie* I. 19 She was neat and smart, down to the very *shoe-latch. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* i. 7 Whos *shue latchett I am not worthy to stoupe doune and vnlose. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xiv. 27 A shiue lachet. 16II BIBLE *Ibid.* 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 292, I challenge all his *shoe-lickers, all the base worshippers of twenty thousand acres, to show me [etc.]. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxvii. 55 This goloshi..is put on without the aid of a *shoe-lift. 1846 W. KING in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* XVIII. 86 In this species [of *Terebratula*] the condyle plates are attached to a process, which, to use a homely comparison, resembles a *shoe-lifter. 1850 — *Permian Fossils* 136 The shoe-lifter-like process. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 410/2 [Shoemaker's workmen:] The *shoeman or maker of the sole part of the shoe. 1899 HOWELLS *Ragged Lady* 59 The shoeman, turning with a pair of high-heeled bronze slippers in his hand from the wagon. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 76 *Shoe Mercer, Shoe Mercery Manufacturer. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxvii. 48 Elastic webs, and *shoe mercery. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 480 *Clunus caligaris* *scohnegl. 1860 WORCESTER, *Shoe-nail*, a nail used in making shoes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 28 My guide first tried the slope alone; biting the ice with his shoe-nails. 1824 J. HALL *Sketches* (1835) I. 75 Gentlemen dressed in *shoepacks, mocassons, leather breeches [etc.]. 1854 GRACE GREENWOOD *Haps & Mishaps* 33 The Yankee having whittled a large lot of unsaleable *shoe-pegs into melon seeds. 1723 MANDEVILLE *Fable of Bees* (ed. 2) 275 A Cobler,..if he runs of Errands when he has no work, or makes but *Shoepins,..he deserves the Name of Industrious. 1904 A. C. HOLMS *Pract. Shipbuild.* I. viii. § 75. 79 In coasting vessels..the bottom of the keel gradually wears away...It is remedied by fitting *shoe plates, *i. e.* U-shaped plates embracing the keel. 1613 SYLVESTER *Lachr. Lach.* B 4, Stript from Top to Toe, Of guiddie-Gaudes,..Of Face-pride,..*Shoo-pride. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* K 1, Taffatie..which serueth him..for a *shoo-rag. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 169 Portable *shoe-scrapers of cast-iron. 1625 *Nottingham Rec.* V. 103 Wee present Francis Levys, laborer, for vsinge the trade of a *shoesmithe..and nott being Apprentice. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* II. iii, Woodcraft and masonry, Shoesmith or wheelwright, all are one to him. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Shoe-stones*, sharpening or setting-stones..for the use of shoe-makers, book-binders,..&c. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Shoe-stretcher*, an expansible last for distending shoes. 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 157 A peare silk garters, with gould fring, and *shewstring same. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* I. iv. iii. (1803) II. 40 She is not worthy to tie her majesty's shoe-strings. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Induct. (1600) B, But that a Rooke in wearing..A yarde of *shooe-tie, [etc.]..should affect a Humor, O, 'tis more than most ridiculous. [1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 18 Then haue we here..braue Mr Shoutie the great Traueller.] 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 611 Gloue, Shoo-tye, Bracelet. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* I. ii. 29 [She] blushes from topknot to shoetie, one universal scarlet. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxvii. 56 Boot and *shoe trees. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f. vii, A Plocke of *Shoturneris. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 100 Long Spindle, or *Shoe Valves. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Shoe-valve*, a valve at the foot of a pump-stock, or at the bottom of a reservoir. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. 60 Assoone as any naile is driuen in, you shall turne the point backe againe, downe to the *shooeward. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 163 He looked submission with a shoeward eye. 1691 NICHOLSON *Gloss. Northumbr.* in Ray *Coll.* 148 *Shoe-whang, *corrigia.* 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Shoe-whang, shough-whaing*, a boot lace, a shoe tie. Usually called a whang or whaing simply. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 19 Every Thing at free Cost, from a Steward, down to a *Shoe-Wiper.

Shoe (ʃū), *v.* Pa. t. and Pa. pple. **shod** (ʃɒd), *rarely* **shoed** (ʃūd). Forms: *Inf.* 1 scōzan, scōzean, sceōzan, scōan, sceōn, sceōian, 3 scheo, 3, 6 sho, 4 schoye, 4–7 shoo, 5 scho, 5–6 show, (5 schoyn), 6–7 shooe, shoue, (6 shu, schoe, schue, sue, sew), 6– shoe. *Pa. t.* 1 scōde, 3 scoide, soide, 4 schodde, 9 shoed, 6– shod. *Pa. pple.* 1 (ze)scōd, (ze)sceōd, 3 scod, sod, 1-schud, isood, 4 ischood, 3–4 i-schod, 3–6 schod, 4–6 shodd(e, (4–5 shood, schood), 5 y-shood, y-schod, schodde, 5–6 shode, 6

shoode, showed, shoyd, 7 shoad, shoud, 7–9 shoed, (7, 9 *erron.* shodden), 4– shod. [OE. *scógan*, corresp. to MLG. *schoigen*, *schoien*, *schoen*, Du. *schoeien*, OHG. *scuohôn*, *scuohan* (MHG. *schuohen*, *schuon*, mod.G. *schuhen*), ON. *skúa* (MSw. *skoa*, Sw., Da. *sko*) :—OTeut. **skōhōjan*, f. **skōho-* Shoe *sb.*

The doubling of the *d* and the consequent shortening of the vowel in ME. *schodde* pa. t., *schodd* pa. pple. (whence the mod. *shod* pa. t. and pa. pple.) are anomalous. (An OE. example occurs in Wulfstan *Hom.* p. 173, Unsceoddum fotum.) Cf. MSw. *skodde* pa. t., and Sw. *skodd* pa. pple. The case is parallel to that of *fledde*, *fledd* from Flee *v.* (where Sw. also has the corresponding gemination).

1. *trans.* To put shoes on (one's feet); to put on (one's) shoes; to clothe or protect the feet with shoes; to provide (a person, oneself) with boots or shoes.

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* v. 44 Sceoȝeað eowre fett. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 158 *Calceo* vel *calcio* ic sceȝe me. *c* 1000 — *Hom.* (Th.) II. 382 Se engel cwæð, Begyrd þe, and sceo þe, and fyliz me. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 16 Þer efter scheoinde ou & cloðinde, siggeð Pater Noster & Credo. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1138, I ne may hire fede, ne cloþe, ne sho. *c* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 842 And shod he was.. With shoon decoped, and with lane. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 411 They..gooþ i-hosed and i-shod. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xcvi. (1495) 842 Ofte apes shoo themself wyth shoon that hunters leue in certen places slyly. 1530 Palsgr. 704/1, I shoo one, I put shoes upon his fete. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* 13 [Chaucer's name] signyfyinge one who shueth or hooseth a manne. 1794 C. Pigot *Female Jockey Club* 195 Government..cannot spare wherewithall to keep the poor fellows feet properly shoed. 1846 Mrs. Kirkland *West. Clearings* 10 The shoemaker..travels from house to house, shoeing the family. 1855 Longf. *Hiawatha* xv. 24 Shod with snow-shoes..Forth to hunt ..went Chibiabos. 1910 *Nation* 30 July 644/1 Women never learned to shoe themselves till they took to playing outdoor games with men.

Proverbial. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* I. xi. (1867) 32 But who is wurs shod, than the shoemakers wyfe. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 20 He ought to stop his eares..and to walke amongst them (as the saying is) shood amongest the thornes.

2. To provide (a horse, etc.) with a shoe or shoes. †Also with *up*. *Shod all round*: completely shod.

c 1205 Lay. 22291 Heo wipeden hors leoue..heo sceren heo scoiden [*c* 1275 and soide hire stedes]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 395 He..schodde his mules wiþ silver. 1435 *Coventry Leet-bk.* 185 The smythes..shall..show straungers horsies as-well on Sondais as on othur weke-days,..apon the payn of xld. 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 142 Gyue thy horse meate, se he be showed well. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 188 It were a delicate stratagem to shoo A Troope of Horse with Felt. 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 290 You may shooe him up, but drive no naile at that place. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Autobiog.* (1886) 205 He staid in the highway..until my horse was shoed. 1776 *Pennsylvania Even. Post* 27 June 320/2 A Bay Mare,..a natural trotter, shod all round, remarkably bad to shoe behind. 1870 Thornbury *Tour rd. Eng.* II. xxiii. 139 The forge of the blacksmith who shoed Tyrrell's horse. 1889 F. E. Gretton *Memory's Harkback* 149 He shod her all round, and she never kicked once.

fig. 1731–8 Swift *Pol. Convers.* i. 95 *Lady Smart.* This is his Fourth Wife; then he has been shod round. 1788 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Shod*, A parson who attends a funeral is said to be shod all round, when he receives a hat-band, gloves, and scarf.

b. Phrases. *To shoe the goose, gosling*: see those words; similarly *to shoe the gander*, †*the daw*. Also, † *To shoe the goose* (slang): to get drunk. *To shoe the wild mare*: see Mare[1] 2 b.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* I. ix. E iij, All the reaste mighte blow their nayles, or go to shough the dawe. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* C 2 b, Galen might goo shooe the Gander for any good he could doo. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Bertrand*, *Deschausser Bertrand*, to be drunke,..to whip the cat, shoo the goose.

3. To protect (the point, edge or face of a thing, esp. something made of timber) with a plate, rim, ferrule or sheath of metal, etc.

c 1205 Lay. 7831, & þa Bruttes..nomen longen ræftres.. mid stronge iserne heo weoren i-scod. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 290 Item, for..irne to Johne Lam, to scho the quhelis..xxvjs. 1531 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 183 To John Locker for sewing mouldes with ireon for the brykmakers. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Aries*,..a great peece of timber shodde with brasse, in facion like a rammes heade. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xiii. 126 b, Bootes..shodde vnderneath with yron. 1602 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 134, ij speades shoud with iren, ij*s*. 1618 in Charnock *Mar. Archit.* (1801) II. 205 Shovells steele shodden. 1789 Burns *Capt. Grose's Peregr.* vii, A broom-stick o' the Witch of Endor, Weel shod wi' brass. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 303 The ends of the piles are cased or shoed with pointed iron. 1849 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 138 In the processes of hooping barrels, and shoeing wheels. 1869 Rankine *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. P 21 These bars ..are shod at their lower cutting ends with serrated or notched steel faces for chipping the stone. 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo. V*, c. 45 § 2 (4) The driving wheels of a locomotive.. shod with diagonal crossbars of not less than three inches in width.

b. Naut. *To shoe the anchor*: (see quot. 1644).

1644 Manwayring *Sea-mans Dict.* 3 The ground may be soft and ozie; In such places we use to shooe the Anchor, that is, to put boords to the flooke..and make it much broader. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789). 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

4. *transf.* To cover or protect as with a shoe or shoes.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. xlii. (1640) 191 The shores there being not shod against the sea with huge high rocks. 1807 *Prize Ess. & Trans. Highl. Soc.* III. 448 The surface turfs are carefully laid aside, and after the peats are taken out, these turfs are brought back..and placed upon the part that was made bare. This operation is called shoeing the moss. 1837 Longf. *Frithiof's Homestead* 24 On a bear skin (the skin it was coal-black, Scarlet red was the throat, but the paws were shodden with silver), Thorsten sat.

Shoe, obs. form of Show *sb.* and *v.*, Sow *v.*

Shoeblack (ʃū·blæk). [f. Shoe *sb.* + Black *v.*] One who cleans boots and shoes for a livelihood.

1778 Foote *Trip to Calais* I. (1778) 21 As I live, a couple of shoe-blacks. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. ix, Will the whole Finance Ministers..of modern Europe undertake to make one Shoeblack happy?

attrib. 1862 G. H. Townsend *Man. of Dates* s. v. *Shoe-blacks*, The existing ragged school shoeblack brigade was founded in 1851.

b. *Shoe-black Plant* = *shoe-flower* (Shoe *sb.* 6 c).

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Shoe-black*,.. a name in Jamaica for the *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 589/1 *Hibiscus Rosa sinensis*...These flowers..are used ..in Java for blacking shoes, whence the plant is frequently called the Shoe-black Plant.

So † **Shoe-blacker**, a shoeblack. **Shoe-blacking**, (*a*) = Blacking *vbl. sb.* 3 b; (*b*) the blacking and polishing of shoes.

1755 Johnson *Dict.*, *Japanner*..2. A shoeblacker. 1843 M. A. Richardson *Local Hist. Table Bk., Hist.* II. Index, Shoe blacker. 1890 L. C. D'Oyle *Notches* 13 They were.. the only persons possessed of shoe-blacking. 1902 Alice Terton *Lights & Shadows in Hosp.* x. 166 His interest in the shoe-blacking soon waned.

Shoed (ʃūd), *ppl. a.* [f. Shoe *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Furnished or protected with a shoe or shoes; shod.

See also Slip-shoed *a.* and *high-shoed* var. of High-shod.

1601 *Will of W. Snawdon of Winterton, Lincs.*, One shoed waine with the furniture belonging to it. 1612 *Inv.* in *Antiquary* (1906) Jan. 28 A shoed shovel, a shoed spade. 1902 *Edin. Evening News* 14 July 2 [He] kicked her with his shoed feet.

Shoef, obs. pa. t. of Shave *v.*

Shoe-goose: see Syagush.

Shoe-horn (ʃū·hɔ̄n), *sb.* In 5, 6 *Sc.* schone-, shone-, ? -schune.

1. A curved instrument of horn, metal, etc. used to facilitate the slipping of one's heel into a shoe by placing it between shoe and heel; a shoeing-horn.

1589 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1882) IV. 540 Ane schone horne god. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 315 Shone hornes the dozen vis. 1874 Burnand *My time* xxiv. 213 Giving his back the graceful outward bend of a shoe-horn.

2. *fig.* = Shoeing-horn 2.

1630 Br. G. Græme *Let.* in *Miscellany S. H. S.* (1904) II. 255 Sone, cum not in such termis, for..I fear that if more be offered it will be takin. be waite, ye be no schurehorne [? *read* schunehorne]. 1869 *Lousdale Gloss.*, *Shoe-horn*, a puffer at an auction. 1894 *Northumberld. Gloss.*, *Shoe-horn*, a helper on. One employed to bid for the sellers at sales.

3. = Shoeing-horn 3.

1864 Atkinson *Prov. Names Birds*, *Shoe-horn*. Avocet —*Recurvirostra avocetta*. 1895 P. H. Emerson *Birds Norfolk Broadland* lxxxvi. 287 And you know 'tis an avocet, or 'shoe-horn', as the old Broadsmen call him.

Shoe·horn, *v.*

†**1.** *trans.* To cuckold. (Cf. Horn *v.* 2.) *Obs.*—1

c 1650 Braithwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* II. xvi. H 6, Venus swore it, She'd shooe-horn her Vulcans forehead.

2. To put or thrust (a thing) *upon* (a person) or (a person) *into* (a position) by means of an 'instrument' or 'tool' for the purpose.

1859 W. Chadwick *Life De Foe* v. 292 A penny trash, shoe-horned upon the public for buyers, by the addition of the Shortest Way with Daniel De Foe. 1901 *North Western Daily Mail* (Barrow) 6 Mar., A non-expert..who is shoehorned into a position like that of the War Secretary.

3. *intr.* To act as a 'shoe-horn' at a sale. *dial.* (Cf. Shoe-horn *sb.* 2.) 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Shoeing (ʃū·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 4–6 **shoyng**(e, (4 **ssoinge**), 4–7 **shoing**, 5 **schoynge**, **schoing**, 5–6 **scho(w)yng**, 6 **showing**, **showyng**(e, **shouing**, (**schevyng**, 7 **schewing**), 6–8 **shooing**, 7– **shoeing**. [f. Shoe *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of Shoe *v.*; the action of putting shoes on a person or animal, or of furnishing a pile, wheel, etc. with a shoe.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/2 Schoynge, of menn, *calceacio*. Schoynge, of hors, *ferracio*. 1458 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 366 For vj. powls schoyng and þe powls ijs. 1515 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 32 Item..for..the schoyng of gun cartis..iij li. xs. 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 109 Entetlyue is a sorance, and cometh of yll shoynge. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* cxii, Laid or bound to a Horses foot that is grievously pricked with shooing. 1707 Fleetwood *Chron. Prec.* v. 149 For Hay, Oats, Litter and Shooing. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* vii, My horse wants shoeing. 1883 'Annie Thomas' *Mod. Housewife* 67 The only broad rule that can be laid down for the successful shoeing of children is [etc.].

2. *concr.* **a.** Shoes collectively.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cvii. 10 In til ydumy i sall streke my shoynge. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* iii. 5 But lowse thow thi shoyng [*v.r.* schone] fro thi feyt. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 394 And..the forsaid hugh shold fynde the forsaid Anneys..in vitaile clothyng and shoyng. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 233 They were more lyche to tormentours and deuels in hir clothyng and shoyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 337/2 A schoynge, *ferramentum*. *Ibid.*, Schoynge of a byschope (*v.r.* schon of a bischoppe), *sandalia*. 1530 Palsgr. 267/1 Schowyng of an horse, *ferrure*.

b. The protective casing or covering with which a thing is shod.

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 378 A strong lever, shod with iron, and having the iron shoeing bent a little upwards. 1806 Morison *Decis.* XXXIII. 14296 The shoeing or causewaying in the river..must be taken away. 1870 *2nd Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 20 The sides of the tray are fitted with a light shoeing of wood. 1892 R. C. Leslie *Sea-Boat* 162 *Shooing*, an iron band to protect the keel.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shoeing forge*, *-hammer*, *-shed*, *-stool*, *-trade*; **shoeing smith**, a smith who shoes horses.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 13/2 Outside the town you find the *shoeing forges. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., **Shoeing-hammer*. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 418 The *shoeing-shed ought to have rings in the walls for the..halters of the horses being shod, to be fastened to. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 41 Mr. Goodwin, *shoeing-smith. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* I. ix. 146 'Should you, Pip?' said Joe, drawing his *shoeing-stool near the forge. 1865 H. Kingsley *Hillyars* I. ii. 11 His business was..what we call a good *shoeing trade, principally with the omnibus horses.

Shoe·ing-horn. [Shoeing *vbl. sb.*]

1. = Shoe-horn *sb.* 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/2 Schoynge horne, *parcopollex*. 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 142 Shoyng horne, boget, and shoes. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. ii, Oyly as the Kings constables Lampe and shining as his Shooing-horne. 1713 Swift *Elegy Death Partridge* Misc. (1727) 100 The Horned Moon, which heretofore Upon their Shoes the *Romans wore*..And *whence we claim our Shoeing-Horns*. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* I. 250 A pair of pumps into which, with the assistance of..a shoeing-horn, the old gentleman had compressed his proper proportions. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* xxii, A little instrument like a shoeing horn for serving it [snuff] out.

attrib. 1623 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* IV. i, Here's a shooing-horn Chain gilt over.

Proverbial. 1508 Stanbridge *Vulgaria* (W. de W.) B v, His nose is lyke a shoynge horne. 1659 Howell *Lex.*, *Prov.* 4/1 Every one cannot have a nose like a shooing-horn.

2. *fig.* **a.** An appetizer for food or drink.

1536 *Remedy for Sedition* 19 b, We haue to many sawces, to many showying hornes to drawe in meate. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* I. i, I..caught a slyp of bacon..Which..Shall serue for a shoinghorne to draw on two pots of ale. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 275 The hungry sauour of our porrige was a shooing-horne to draw downe the hardnesse of our bread. 1737 Ozell *Rabelais* I. 152 *note*, Thus we say, a Red Herring is a shoing-horn to a Pot of Ale. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxiv, This [conversation] served as a 'shoeing-horn' to draw on another cup of ale.

b. Something serving to facilitate a transaction, to bring on a condition, or to procure acceptance for something else.

1584 D. Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 71 This was nothing but a shoing-horne, to pull on a page or two more. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. vi. 115 Voluntary solitarinesse ..gently brings on as a Siren, a shooing-horne, or some Sphinx to his irrevocable gulfe [Melancholy]. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 298 It appeared..*that a treaty* and a purchase went on together, that the former was a shoeing-horn for the latter. 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* V, A long story, my lord,..is..the best shoeing-horn for drawing on a sound sleep. 1864 Sir T. Seaton *From Cadet to Colonel* xvii. 358 An occupation that was a certain shoeing horn for cholera.

attrib. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Walk round London, Tavern* Wks. 1709 III. iii. 6 As soon as that [his money] begins to fail, then her Shooing-horn Looks and Freedoms, are turn'd into moody Pouts.

c. A person used as a tool by another; esp. one who is employed as a decoy.

1602 *Narcissus* 441 O, that same youthe's the scummer of all skorne, Of surquedry the very shooing horne. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 61. 1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 494 Oliver had made him..his shooing horn, merely to serve his turn. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 536 ₱ 5 Most of our fine young Ladies..retain in their Service..superanumerary and insignificant Fellows, which they..commonly call *Shoeing-Horns*. These are..designed..when a good Offer comes, to whet and spur him up to the Point. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. vii. IV. 335 D'Arnaud—once Friedrich's shoeing-horn and 'rising-sun' for Voltaire's behoof.

†**3.** The Avocet: = Shoe-horn *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1668 Sir T. Browne *Let.* Wks. 1836 I. 400 A shoeing-horn or barker, from the figure of the bill and barking note.

†**4.** A cuckold's horn: see Horn *sb.* 7. In quot. *attrib.* (Cf. Shoe-horn *v.* 1.)

1663 Killigrew *Pars. Wedding* v, iv, Fine y' faith, none but the small Levites brow to plant your shooing-horn-seed in? How now?

Hence † **Shoe·ing-horn** *v.* = Shoe-horn *v.* 2.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 77 This House does not intend to trepan, or shoeing-horn, any body.

Shoe·kin. *nonce-wd.* [-kin.] A small shoe.

1844 Thackeray *Contrib. Punch*, *Wand. Fat Contrib.* ii. Wks. 1898 VI. 60 A Belgic child..in little wooden shoekins.

Shoel, obs. form of Shoal *sb.*[1]

Shoe-leather. Leather for the making of shoes; the leather of which (one's) shoes are made.

1660 Boyle *Spring of Air* 13 A sucker,..upon which is nail'd a good thick piece of tan'd shoe Leather. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 119 As good a lad as ever stepped in shoe-leather. 1828–32 Webster, *Shoe-leather*, leather for shoes. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 89 The poor man's loaf was..as tough as his shoe-leather.

b. put for the wear of shoes in walking.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 319 He counteth me..such a one as is altogether unworthy of a litle shoe leather, when he is sent for. 1675 V. Alsop *Anti-sozzo* iii. 214 No need to look out, if they had sufficient at Home, they might save Shooe-leather. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* IV. xliv. 166 He walked to Ulverstone; spent nothing but shoe-leather on the road.

Shoeless (ʃūˑlĕs), *a.* [f. SHOE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without shoes.

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 59 A shoolesse Souldier there a man might meete. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barbara S—*, And then came staring upon her the figures of her little stockingless and shoeless sisters. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 134 He found that the other animals were suitably furnished, but that man alone was naked and shoeless.

Hence **Shoe·lessness.**

1843 [G. P. R. JAMES] *Commissioner* xxxvi. 220 She had found her shoelessness not very pleasant.

Shoemack, -make, obs. forms of SUMACH.

Shoemaker (ʃūˑmēˑkəɹ). Forms: see SHOE *sb.* and MAKER; also 6 *north.* **shounemaker** (from the *plural*).

1. One whose trade it is to make shoes.

1381 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 112/2 Johannes Stotesbury, Childeshomakere. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 164 A philosophur.. þat boght a payr of shone on a tyme of a sho-maker. 1519 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 32 That the shounemaker sewe well thayre shown. 1621 in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 430 To y^e shoo maker for boots and shooes..4^li. 3s. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 5 Our shoemaker..employs three journeymen. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, His expression and stoop are like those of a shoemaker.

b. in Latin proverb (cf. LAST *sb.*[1] 2 c.).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* (1592) 155 The Shoomaker ought not to presume aboue the Pantople. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 273 Carrying the shoe-maker beyond his last, and encroaching upon the province of divines.

2. a. In the names of various fishes.

[1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 377/2 Table, Shoomaker fish 15 16. *Ibid.* II. xv. 350 The Hollanders call it [the Tench] a Schoemaker]. 1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* III. 120 *Cyprinus* (*Catastomus*) *nigricans.* (Le Sueur.)..This species is..an inhabitant of Lake Erie, where it is known to the fishermen by the names of 'Shoemaker', and 'Black Sucker'. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 326 The Threadfish, *Blepharis crinitus*.., also known as the 'Shoemaker-fish'. *Ibid.* 332 The Plunder, *Elagatis pinnulatus*.., known..at Pensacola as..'Shoemaker', is ..abundant on the..coasts of Florida. 1891 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Coral*, Coral shoemaker, a fish of the family *Teuthidida* and genus *Teuthis* or *Acanthurus*, living in the coral reefs of the Seychelles. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Shoemaker*, the lesser weever, *Trachinus vipera*; also in comb. *Master shoemaker*.

b. A name for the bird *Skua antarcticus.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Egmont*, or *Port Egmont Fowls*, the large Antarctic gulls with dark-brown plumage, called *shoemakers.*

3. *Comb.* † **shoemaker-loo** *U.S.*, some game at cards.

1813 R. B. THOMAS *Farmer's Almt.* (Boston, U.S.) Dec. in Kittredge *Old Farmer & Almanack* (1904) 95 Tom Teazer, well known at the grog shops for a dabster at shoemaker loo.

b. Combinations of possessive, as *shoemaker's craft*, but chiefly in the names of tools and appliances, as *shoemaker's awl, black* (BLACK *sb.* 1 b), *end* (END *sb.* 6 c), *hammer, knife, nippers, paste, rasp, thread, wax*; also **shoemaker's bark-tree** (see quot.); **shoemaker's holiday,** † (*a*) see quot. 1607; also applied to Monday (see Dekker *Shoemaker's Holiday* III. i); (*b*) used jocularly (after the title of Dekker's play, *a* 1600) for a day's holiday or 'outing' in the country; **shoemaker's spasm,** a synonym given to tetany because of the liability of shoemakers to be affected by it; † **shoe-maker's stocks** *slang*, shoes which pinch the feet.

1647 HEXHAM I, A *shoe-makers aule. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl., *Shoemaker's bark-tree, a Montserrat name for *Byrsonima spicata.* 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 91 The seedes..being mixed with *shomakers blacke, doth take away warts. 1530 PALSGR. 267/1 *Shoomakers crafte, *cordovanerie.* 1540 *Maldon* (Essex) *Liber B.* 158 Idem Andreas in arte sive occupacione de shomakerscrafte bene et fideliter serviet dictum Cornelium. 1598– *Shoemaker's end [see END *sb.* 6 c]. 1895 P. N. HASLUCK *Boot Making* 18 A *shoemaker's hammer, knife, nippers, glazing iron, and rasp. *Ibid.* 27 *Shoemaker's Rasp. 1607 *Christmas Prince* III. (1816) 47 *Tuesday* [loq.]..Bouzer I am not, but mild, sober Tuesday..if I light not on St. Hewsday. *Footnote.* The *Shoemakers holy-day. 1768 GOLDSM. in *European Mag.* (1793) Sept. 172/1 And now my dear boy, if you are not better engaged, I should be glad to enjoy a Shoe-maker's holiday with you. 1822 SCOTT *Let.* 23 June in *Lockhart* (1837) V. 189 Castle Street is bad enough, even with the privilege of a hop-step-and-jump to Abbotsford, by way of shoemakers' holiday. 1647 HEXHAM I, A *shoe-makers knife. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* vii, [He] would have gladly stabbed me with his shoemaker's knife. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 349/2 These..*Shoomakers Nippers..having a sharp point in the end of one [shank]; and a slit in the other, to strain up a Tack. 1866 *Athenæum* Feb. 243/3 The paste to be used for all prints..should be *shoemakers' paste. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* (1910) VIII. 578 Of 399 cases [of Tetany]..174 occurred in shoemakers ('*shoemaker's spasm'). *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Shoemakers-stocks*, pincht with strait Shoes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 420 Fasten on each side of the hole, two ends of *Shoomakers thread. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yr.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 132 *Shoeomakers waxe being laide to a byle. 1885 LENO *Boot & Shoemaking* 221 Shoemakers' Wax..is composed generally of..pitch and resin, with 10 per cent. of tallow.

Hence **Shoe·makeress,** a female shoemaker. **Shoe·makerish** *a.*, resembling that of a shoemaker.

1860 *All Year Round* Sept. 523/2 They all bought their shoes of a woman who was called Mother Rousselle...The shoemakeress [etc.]. 1866 HOWELLS *Venetian Life* xiv. 204 With bead-black eyes and of a shoemakerish presence.

Shoemaking (ʃūˑmēˑkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHOE *sb.* + MAKING *vbl. sb.*] The making of shoes.

1611 COTGR., *Cordouannerie*, Shoo-making. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. vi, The white head that bent low over the shoemaking. 1910 MRS. H. M. TIRARD *Bk. of Dead* i. 18 All the trades are also represented, shoe-making, boat-building, pottery-making [etc.].

Shoer (ʃūˑəɹ). Forms: 1 *scóere, scóehere,* 5 *schoer,* 6 *shooer,* 9– **shoer.** [OE. *scóere*: see SHOE *v.* and -ER[1].] One who shoes. In OE. a shoemaker; later usually, one who shoes horses, etc.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S 696, *Sutrinator*, scoere. *a* 900 *Leiden Gloss.* 122 in *O. E. Texts* 115 *Sutrinator*, scoehere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 337/2 A Schoer, *ferrarius.* 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 159 We should haue as many goose shooers as geese. 1861 OLMSTED *Journ. Cotton Kingdom* I. 111 He tells Prior that if he can find a first rate shoer..not to lose him. 1902 *19th Cent.* Aug. 313 The mystic shoer Wayland Smith.

Shoerl, variant of SCHORL.

1789 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 81 Indurated clay and shoerl.

Shofar, variant of SHOPHAR.

Shof(e, shoff(e, obs. forms of SHOVE *v.*

Shoffle, Shofful, obs. ff. SHUFFLE, SHOVEL.

Shoful (ʃōˑful). *slang.* Also **showfull, shouful, schofell, shofle, schoful.** [a. G. *schofel* worthless stuff, rubbish (primarily Yiddish, and thence adopted in London slang, though it has long been in ordinary German use), subst. use of G. *schofel* base, mean, worthless, 1epr. the German-Jewish pronunciation of Heb. שָׁפֵל *shāphēl* low.]

1. Counterfeit money. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*, counterfeit. *Comb.* **shoful-man, -pitcher,** one who passes counterfeit coin; so *shoful-pitching.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 24/1 [Costermonger's slang] Showfulls, Bad money. 1856 — *Gt. World London* 47 The '*shoful-men', or those who plunder by counterfeits; as coiners and forgers of checks, and notes, and wills. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, **Showfull-pitcher*, a passer of counterfeit money. 1860 *Ibid.* (ed. 2), **Showfull-pullet*, a 'gay' woman. 1863 W. B. JERROLD *Signals of Distress* 106 The passers of base coin, shofulmen,..will be sensibly strengthened. 1891 CAREW *Autobiog. Gypsy* 417 Got down and heaved the sack-ful o' shoful into the water.

2. A hansom cab. Also (rarely) *shoful-cab.*

[Possibly a distinct word; the explanation in quot. 1851 does not seem altogether certain.]

1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 488/2, I don't think those 'shofuls' (Hansoms) should be allowed. *Ibid.* III. 351/1 Hansom's..are always called 'showfulls' by the cabmen. 'Showfull', in slang, means counterfeit, and the 'showfull' cabs are an infringement on Hansom's patent. 1864 *Househ. Words* VIII. 76 A hackney cab is a shoful. 1862 *Offic. Catal. Internat. Exhib.* I. No. 1444 Original builders of the shofle or gentleman's Hansom. *Ibid.* No. 1367 New brougham 'shofle'. 1869 *St. James' Mag.* III. 285 There ought to be other conveyances beyond the 'Growler and Shofle'.

3. A low-class tavern. ? *rare.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 259/1 'A rackety place, sir,..one of the showfuls; a dicky one; a free-and-easy'.

Shog (ʃɒg), *sb.* Now only *dial.* and *arch.* Forms: 6 **schogg,** 7–8 **shogg,** 7– **shog.** [f. SHOG *v.*]

† **1.** A shaking condition. *Obs. rare.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 141 Gif thir tua landis he ma vanquis, Scotland, he thinkis, will be in a schogg. 1689 N. LEE *Princess of Cleve* IV. iii, I feel a gorgeing pain..A shog of Blood and Spirits.

2. A shake, jerk.

1611 COTGR., *Bransle*,..a shake, shog, or shocke. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 68 Thrust in the Ladle, being full, give it a shog, then strike off the heaped Powder. 1709 STELLE *Tatler* No. 39 ¶ 2 My learned friend assured me further, that the earth had lately received a shogg from a comet. 1724 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) VIII. 280 He warned her to hold by the ropes..that so she might not fall, if there happened any greater shog than ordinary.

transf. 1728 RAMSAY *Fox & Rat* 20 Thus thou, great King, hast by thy conqu'ring Paw, Gi'en Earth a Shog, and made thy Will a Law. 1785 BURNS *Address to Deil* xvi, Ye cam to Paradise incog,..An' gied the infant world a shog. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* Prol. 11 This will be a rare shog to poor Sir Oliver; he will turn paper-colour.

3. A shogging gait. Cf. SHOG *v.* 3.

1885 DODGE *Patroclus & Penelope* 25 In early days, horses were mainly ridden on a canter or a gallop. If perchance a trot, it was a mere shog.

Shog (ʃɒg), *v.* Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 4–7 **shogge,** (5 **shogke**), 5–6 **schog(ge,** 6 **shugge,** (**shougge**), 7–8 **shogg,** 8 **shogue,** (**shug**), 5– **shog.** [ME. *shogge*, prob. related to OHG. *scoc* (pl. *scocga*) oscillation, swinging, a swing, MHG. *schock, schocke* swing, see-saw, MDu., Du. *schok* shake, jolt, MLG., MDu., MHG. *schocker* to swing, oscillate, shake. The word was doubtless felt as phonetically symbolic of the character of the movement denoted; cf. JOG *v.* See also SHOCK *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To shake or roll (something heavy) from side to side; to rock (a cradle); to shake, agitate (a liquid or the vessel containing it); to jolt or jar (some one or something).

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiv. 24 The boot..was schoggid with wawis [Vulg. *jactabatur fluctibus*]. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3015 Þey houe, þey drawe, þey shogkeden hit [*sc.* the shrine] also. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 322 Of wynys soure is taught to make swete Wit barly floure...And oon doth dregge of swete wyn therto; Of glinicide [*read* glicride] a part he hath infuse Al duie, & longe yshogged it wol vse [L. *utuntur, cum diu vasorum commotione mucuerint*]. *c* 1550 *Droichis Part of Play* 38 in *Dunbar's Poems* 315 He, quhen he dansit, the warld wald schog. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1659 Now their [children's] Couch hangs in the Aire, within little Beds of coard, or little Chaires, where they shogge and rocke them. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 31 If care be taken that the tube in erecting be not shogged. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 388 To *Shug*, to shake; as hay, &c.

† **b.** To shake (a person) in order to cause pain or annoyance, or to rouse from sleep; to jog (a person) in order to attract attention. Also rarely *to shog upon* in the same sense. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 100 They schogged hym and schotte hym his lymes all in sondir. *c* 1495 *Lpitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 389, I shogged him, I shaked him. 1530 PALSGR. 705/1 Shougge nat so upon him to wake hym out of his slepe. *Ibid.* 706/1 Shugge. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1189/2 Rudely and boystuously shogge hym & wake him. *c* 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like Woman's* II. ii. 107 *Philip.* May I crave one word, madam? [*stage-direction.*] Shogs his Mother. 1651 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) M 2, You onely mutter against the present disturbance, as one shogged while he dreams upon his pillow.

† **c.** *fig.* To 'shake' mentally; to upset, discompose; to irritate, annoy. *Obs.*

1639 CADE *Serm.* 50 The deadly arrow sticks in his flesh, and shogs and galls him. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* (1897) 47 His Brains have become so shogged, he cannot think in a fortnight. 1701 STEELE *Chr. Hero* (1711) 16 Cæsar..a little shogg'd with reiterated ill Omens.

2. † **a.** *refl.* (obs.) and **b.** *intr.* To jerk or jolt; to shake to and fro, to rock; † to be shaky or insecurely fixed, to get shaken *out.*

a. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5018 Þan schogs hire þe sontree & schoke hire schire leues.

b. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 174 As he hyet on his way..þe box schoget out of his bosome. 15.. in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 365 For amendyng of a chalys foote 3^s schoggyd ij d. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVI. x. 63 Neither was he seene so much as to give a nod with his head, when the wheele shogged. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Insects* 900 Let there be two handfuls distance between every Hive, that one shogging or shaking, the next may stand unmoved. 1841 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* (1870) 337 Big it [the castle] in a bog Where 'twill neither shake nor shog.

† **c.** *intr.* Of troops: To waver, become unsteady.

1642–4 VICARS *God in Mount* 147 All the enemies Horse began to shogge a little.

3. To walk, ride or move with a succession of bumps or jerks; to jog along. Now usually, to advance at a steady easy pace, to travel steadily on.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11089 Restoit full stithly opon strong wise, Shot into sheltrons shoggond full picke. 15.. *Scot. Field* 94 in *Chetham Soc. Misc.* II, Shott into a sure shipp, and shoggeth over the water, Into Scotland. 1530 PALSGR. 704/1 The carte shogged so faste that I went ever I shulde have fallen downe. 1719 RAMSAY *Ep. Hamilton* Answ. iii. 20 Be blythe, and let the Warld e'en shog, as it thinks fit. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xxviii, They shog on side by side. 1893 J. A. BARRY *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 12 Shogging steadily on..I at length reached the creek.

b. To go away, begone. Also with *off.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 47 Will you shogge off? *Ibid.* II. iii. 48 Shall wee shogg? *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Coxcomb* II. i, Come, prethee let's shogg off, and browze an hour or two.

† **4.** Of troops: To move gradually to one side. Also *trans.* of a commander, to cause (troops) to move gradually to one side. *Obs.*

1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle* (1845) II. 45 The Enemy drew down to the right wing..; shogging also their foot and train much to the right. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 691, I gave strict order to all my Army to shog still toward the right hand.

Hence **Sho·gged** *ppl. a.*

1594 R. CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 73 Nor shogged earth so euer bideth throwes, When bigge in wombe she doth the vapours close.

Shogging (ʃɒˑgiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of SHOG *v.*; a shaking, jolting, jerking, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/2 Schoggynge,..*agitacio.* 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1492/1 Rogers..being found a slepe, scarse with much shogging could be awaked. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. xxix. 650 Scarce able to endure the shogging and shaking of the horselitter. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing*, So as the Heads of the Nails may enter in, and fill the same, appearing somewhat above the Shoe, and then they will stand sure without shogging, and endure Danger.

b. *spec.* in *Lace manuf.* (See quots.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 732 One of these two combs, in the double bolt machine, has an occasional lateral movement called shogging. 1878 A. BARLOW *Hist. Weaving* 336 This motion of the comb-bar is technically called 'shogging', and by its means the diagonal arrangement is given to the threads. *Ibid.* 362 The 'shogging' motion of the combs.

Sho·gging, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That shogs.

1581 STUDLEY tr. *Seneca's Hippol.* 61 The shogging carte made crake with swagging sway. *a* 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose* s.v. *Shog*, A shogging horse. *a* 1881 J. CRAIG in *Mod. Scott. Poets* Ser. II. 123 The mavis will sing to me,.. Aff the shoggin' boughs o' the sauchen tree. 1897 'O. RHOSCOMYL' *White Rose Arno* 272 A sort of shogging amble.

Shoggle (ʃɒˑgˈl), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* Also 8 **schogle,** 9 **shoogle, shogle, shuggle.** [Frequentative f. SHOG *v.*: see -LE. Cf. G. *schockeln, schuckeln* to shake, jostle, walk unsteadily.]

1. *trans.* To shake, to cause to move; to shake (something or somebody) *off.*

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. 159 b, You must in

no wise shake them, or shoggle them..: by shaking of the egges, the Chickins haue been hatched lame. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* xxxiv, If, by ony mischance, she had been shoggled aff [the coach] whar would I hae been then? *a* 1844 W. MILLER in Whitelaw *Bk. Scott. Song* 6/2 Stravagin' wuns begin To shoggle and shake the window-brods. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Shoggle*, to joggle.

2. *intr.* To shake; to swing about, to dangle; to shake or settle *down*.

c 1730 RAMSAY *Vision* v, A braid-sword schogled at his thee. 1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* xxix, I'll juist lock them in and they'll [soon] hae shuggled doon as quaite as a session.

3. To walk unsteadily.

1884 *Reports Provinc.* (E.D.D.), The old cat was shuggling about in the hole. 1896 B. MITFORD *Sign of Spider* xxvii. 268 It stood for a moment in rigid immobility, then..it shoggled over the ridge. *Ibid.* 274 The fearful Thing.. shoggled away in the direction whence it had come.

Sho·ggy, *a.* [f. SHOG *sb.* + -Y.] Shaky, insecure.

1866 D. MITCHELL *Ilist. Montrose* 22 Sandy Fullerton.. ascended to the narrow shoggy scaffold at the top of the spire.

‖ **Shogun** (ʃō·ugun). Forms: 7 shongo, 8–9 seogun, (9 djogoun), s(h)iogoon, sjogun, 9 ziogoon, 9– shogun. [Jap. *shōgun*, short for *sei-i-tai shōgun*, 'barbarian-subduing great general', bestowed on the first holder of the office in 1192. *Shōgun* is a Japanese sound-substitution for Chinese *chiang chiin* (*chiang* to lead, *chiin* army).] The hereditary commander-in-chief of the Japanese army, until 1867 the virtual ruler of Japan. Also called TYCOON.

By successive usurpations of power, the Shogun or Tycoon had become the real ruler of Japan, though nominally the subject of the Mikado, and acting in his name. This state of things was misunderstood by Europeans, and it was erroneously supposed that there were two emperors in Japan, the Mikado (who was the object of a loyalty of the nature of religious devotion) being called 'the spiritual emperor', and the Shogun 'the temporal emperor'. In 1867, with the abolition of the feudal system, the Mikado assumed the actual sovereignty, and the reign of the Shoguns came to an end.

1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 5 His wife is sent back to her father Shongo Samme, King of Edo and to succeed in the Empire. 1727 SCHEUCHZER tr. *Kæmpfer's Japan* App. I. 65 It was thought expedient, that the Seogun, or Crown-General, should be sent against them at the head of the imperial army, 1863 ALCOCK *Capital of Tycoon* II. 233 The Seogun, or Dai-Seogun. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 282 The fall of the shogun's (tycoon's) government. 1879 AUDSLEY & BOWES *Keramic Art Japan* I. Pref., The difficulty which modern writers have found in deciding upon the correct mode of spelling the single word Shōgun; in the Japanese Government Reports we find it written Shogun; Mr. F. Ottwell Adams..writes it..Shôgun; Mr. Dickson, Shiogoon; Mr. Mossman, Siogoon; Mr. Mitford, Shogun; Dr. Siebold, Sjôgun; and Mr. Satow..Shôgun.

b. *attrib.* as designating fashions or art belonging to the Japanese feudal period.

1889 SIR E. ARNOLD *Seas & Lands* xiv. (1895) 226 A seated figure, which might have been taken at first for the chief triumph of the Shogun carvers' work. 1904 D. SLADEN *Playing the Game* I. vi, Tied in the elegant and fantastic Shogun knots which are the formal way of fastening up presents in Dai Nippon.

Hence **Sho·gunal** *a.*, pertaining to a shogun, the shoguns, or the shogunate; **Sho·gunate,** the office or dignity of a shogun or the shoguns; **Sho·gunite** (*rare*), a partisan of the shogunate; **Sho·gunship** = *Shogunate*.

1841 *Mann. & Cust. Japanese* 357 The Annals begin to tell..of rival heirs contending for the ziogoonship. 1873 MOSSMAN *New Japan* 333 The despotic rule of the Mikados before the Siogoonate was established. 1883 E. M. THOMPSON *R. Cocks' Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 5 *note*, Iyéyasu held the Shogunate only two years. 1890 SIR E. ARNOLD *Seas & Lands* xxii. (1895) 364 The rebels, or Shogunites, were defeated. 1899 C. J. HOLMES *Hokusai* 14 His artistic reputation had even spread to the Shogunal court.

Shoir, obs. form of SHORE *sb.* and *v.*

Shoit(e, shoitte, obs. forms of SHOAT.[2]

Shok, obs. f. SHOCK *sb.*; obs. pa. t. of SHAKE *v.*

Shoke, obs. f. SHOOK; obs. pa. t. of SHAKE *v.*

Shokinge, obs. pres. pple. of SUCK *v.*

Shokk(e, obs. forms of SHOCK *sb.*

‖ **Shola**[1] (ʃō·u·lă). [Hindī *sholā* (*çolā*) = Bengalī *solā*.] = SOLA[1].

1836 FANNY PARKS *Wand. Pilgr.* (1850) II. 100 Each float was formed of eight pieces of sholā...When this light and spongy pith is wetted, it can be cut into thin layers, which, pasted together, are formed into hats. 1884 *Sunday at Home* June 373/2, I cannot but grieve to see the graceful shola disappearing fast before the planter's axe.

attrib. 1876 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 100/2 Æschynomene aspera (Shola plant, the Rice-paper plant of India). 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 726 They are not so durable as the Sola or Shola hats of Calcutta.

‖ **Shola**[2] (ʃō·u·lă). Also **sholah.** [Tamil *çolāi.*] A thicket or jungle, in Southern India.

1862 MARKHAM *Trav. Peru & India* xxiii. 38 A wooded ravine or *shola*. *Ibid.* 383 There are many *sholas* which will be found equally well adapted for the growth of the hardier chinchonas. 1863 SIR V. BROOKE in *O. L.* Stephen *Mem.* (1894) 109 She [the tigress] got weaker and weaker, let go the boar, and slunk off to the *sholah*.

Sholdarry, variant of SHOOLDARRY.

Shold(e, obs. forms of SHOAL.

Sholder(e, sholdre, obs. forms of SHOULDER.

Shole (ʃōul). *Naut.* [Of obscure origin. Cf. SHOE *sb.* 5 j.] (See quots.)

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 26 The Transoms ought to be level, but especially the Wing Transom, securing all very well with Shores, which ought to be plac'd on Timber Foundations, called Sholes. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 131 *Sholes*, pieces of oak or plank, placed under the soles of the standards; or under the heels of the shores, in docks or slips where there are no groundways, to enable them to sustain the weight required without sinking.

Shole, obs. form of SHOAL, SHOVEL.

Sholt. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 shault, 9 shoult (*E. Angl. Gloss.*, 1895). A cur.

1587 HARRISON *England* III. vii. 231/2 in *Holinshed*, Besides these also we haue sholts or curs dailie brought out of Iseland. 1592 GREENE *Conny-catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 65 The Boy..neuer saw a Dog nor Bitch, but a little prickeard Shault, that kept the Mil doore. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Sholt*, a cur.

Sholve, obs. var. SHOVEL *sb.*

Shomach, -acke, obs. forms of SUMACH.

Shomaker(e, obs. forms of SHOEMAKER.

† **Shome.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 schome. ? Some kind of adornment for horses. Hence (?) **Schom** *v. trans.*, to adorn with this.

a 1310 in Wright *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 Nou beth capel-claweres With shome to-shrude; Hue boskeþ huem with botouns, Ase hit were a brude. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 3 Quhy sould not palfinayis thane be prowd, Quhen gillettis wilbe schomd and schroud.

Shome, obs. form of SHAME *sb.*

Shon, obs. form of SHUN.

† **Shond,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 sceand, sceond, scond, 1–2 scand, 2–3 *Ormin* shande, 3 scond(e, sond(e, ssonde, 3–5 schonde, 4 schounde, schond, 4–5 shonde, (5 shont). [Com. Teut.: OE. *scand, scond* fem. corresponds to OFris. *skonde*, (M)Du., (M)LG. *schande*, OHG. *scanta* (MHG., mod.G. *schande*), Goth. *skanda*:—OTeut. **skandō*, f. **skando-* ashamed (OHG. *scant*, OE. as subst. masc. *scand*: see next):—**skamdo-* pa. pple. of **skam-*: see SHAME *sb.*] Shame, disgrace, infamy, ignominy; scandal. *To do* (some one) *shond*, to treat with indignity; *to bring, make to shond*, to disgrace, ruin.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1274 Þonne is him oþer earfeþu swa some scyldgum to sconde. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D.) an. 1076, Sume ge tawod to scande. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11956 Forr þatt wass..Hiss aghenn shame & shande. *c* 1205 LAY. 7032 Þe junge wifmen & þe ælde he makeden to sconde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2714 Þat ðhuȝte moyses michel sond. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1493 To spousy þe emperouis doȝter hit nere him no ssonde. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 7 *Deadly Sins* 45 Wyth scharne and eke wyth schounde. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 88 And shelde hem fro pouerte and shonde. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* 80 (Laud 463) Þou most þole shame & shonde, al for my sake. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xiv. 28 With his Ax he wrowhte hem Mochel schonde.

† **Shond,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 sceand, scond, 3 sconde. [OE. *scand, scond*: see prec.] An infamous person, a deceiver, charlatan, recreant.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S 165 *Scurra*, scond. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints* xvii. 159 Ac þyllice sceandas sceolan siðian to helle. *c* 1205 LAY. 23668 Beon he in ælche londe iqueðe for ane sconde.

† **Shond,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. SHOND *sb.*[1] Cf. SHEND *v.*] *trans.* To harm, injure.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 226 Þe Sarazins do grete wreche, þe Cristen for to schond. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xiii. 886 For Erthly Man was non leveng In londe That so moche he hated, ne wolde schonde.

† **Sho·ndful,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *sceandfull*, f. OE. *sceand* SHOND *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Shameful, disgraceful; infamous. Hence † **Sho·ndfully** *adv.*

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 29 Aug. 156 He [John Baptist] wæs heafde becorfen for scandfulra wifa bene, and for..scondfulles ȝebeorscypes hleahtre. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Þis him wule þunche swiðe strong and swiðe scondful þet he [etc.]. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9198 Better is to sterue worþschipliche þan long to liuen schandfulliche.

† **Sho·ndly,** *a. Obs.* Forms: see SHOND *sb.*[1] Also 2 sandlice. [OE. *sceandlic*: see SHOND *sb.*[1] and -LY[1].] Shameful, disgraceful, vile.

888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. § 3 Gif hit ær scandlic wæs, ne bið hit no ðy fægerre. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Wat sceol se wrecce don þe bufon isezð his hlaford..him selfe bi sandlice senne beswapen. *c* 1205 LAY. 2274 Ne scal þe nan man scilden wið scondliche deaðe. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4276 We no haue pouer Arthour oȝen..No for Merlin,..þat can so michel schandliche werk.

Shone, pa. t. and pa. pple. of SHINE *v.*

Shone, obs. pl. of SHOE; obs. f. SHUN *v.*

Shoneen (ʃōunī·n). *Anglo-Irish.* Also shauneen. [f. mod. Irish *Seón*, ad. Eng. *John* + *-in* diminutive suffix.] (See quot. 1910.)

c 1840 KEEGAN *Leg. & Poems* (1907) 67 The likes of him, a bandy-legged shoneen. 1889 *Times* 30 Jan. 6/5, I hope to hear of ye shooting Hubert Davis..the shauneen of a landlord. 1909 *Ibid.* 21 Jan. 6/6 What difference did it make whether a man got a 'shoneen' education in Belfast or in Oxford so long as he was not educated an Irishman. 1910 P. W. JOYCE *English as we Speak it in Irel.* 321 *Shoneen*, a *gentleman* in a small way: a would-be gentleman who puts on superior airs. Always used contemptuously.

† **Shongable.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *shon* pl. of SHOE *sb.* + *-gable* in imitation of older compounds: see GAVEL *sb.*] A tax on the making of (a particular kind of) shoes.

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* 359 Euerych sowtere þt makeþ shon of newe roþes leþer, shal bote..twey pans, in name of shongable.

Shonie, obs. form of SHUN *v.*

† **Shonk,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* In 5 schonk. [Of obscure origin.] **a.** *trans.* To shatter. **b.** *intr.* To burst forth. Hence † **Sho·nkand** *ppl. a.* (*Sc.*)

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 619 Thair speris in splendis sprent, On scheldis schonkit and schent. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 147 The shafft to schonkit off the fruschand tre. *Ibid.* 156 Vpon the flouris schot the schonkan blude.

Shonke, Shonne, obs. ff. SHANK, SHUN.

Shont(t, obs. forms of SHUNT *v.*

Shoo (ʃū), *v.* Forms: 7 shough, 8–9 shue, 9 schue, sheugh, 8– shoo. [f. SHOO *int.*[1] Cf. It. *scioiare* (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To scare or drive away (fowls, etc.) by calling out 'shoo'. Also with *away, from, off, out* (*of*).

1622 BRETON *Strange News* (Grosart) 12/2 With that the Cock-master came in..and shought away the Hen. *c* 1798 T. BROWN *Awd Daisy* 40 Ah waved my hat an' shoo'd 'em all away. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* iii. (1827) 106 Think alswa How to rebut and schue awa Thir damnit faes. 1872 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy did* viii, 'Shue'-ing away the other children. 1912 CHESTERTON *Manalive* 161 'Get inside! get inside!' cried Moon hilariously, with the air of one shooing a company of cats.

2. *intr.* To cry out 'shoo' in order to frighten or drive away fowls, etc. Const. *at.*

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* (1806) 22 Still they kept shuing. 1881 MRS. MOLESWORTH *Adv. Herr Baby* 120 It was very funny to see the way the little footman went 'shoo-ing' at the poor cat.

3. To hasten away, as after being 'shooed at'.

1851 STERNBERG *Northampt. Gloss.* 95 Lady lock, lady lock! shoo all the way home. *a* 1869 C. SPENCE *Fr. Braes of Carse* (1898) 192 The fairies..beat the beldames blank and hollow, And sent them sheughing down the Ballo'. 1882 P. ROBINSON *Under the Sun* III. v. 213 If the domestic says *shoo* to her [the cat] she shoos at once.

Hence **Shoo·er,** in comb. *bird-shooer.*

1849 HALLIWELL *Pop. Rhymes* 179 This is the universal bird-shooer's song in the midland counties.

Shoo (ʃū), *int.*[1] Forms: 5 schowe, ssou, 7 shooe, shooh, shue, shoogh, 7–8 shough, 9 shu(h, shue, sho (etc.: see Eng. Dial. Dict.), 9– shoo. [An instinctive exclamation; cf. LG. *schu*, MHG. *schu, schuo* (mod.G. *schu*), F. *shou*, It. *scioia.*] An exclamation used to frighten or drive away poultry, birds, or other intruders. Also *shoohoo.* Also as *sb.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 338/1 Schowe ssou, *interieccio est.* 1611 FLORIO, *Scioiare*, to cry shooe shooe, as women do to their hens. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* v. i, Shough, shough, up to your coop, Pea-Hen. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræmiologia* 145 He cannot say shooh to a goose. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* xv. 139 An eagle..seis'd a great white tame goose grazing near: The standers-by shouted and cri'd, Shue! shue! But yet away the eagle bore him clear. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. (1683) 49 Shoogh, shoogh, get you into a corner when I bid you, shoogh, shoogh, shoogh, what there already? 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph., Wasps* I. ii. II. 191 Shuh! shuh! foolish bird, must I stone 'ee? 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss., Shoo*, the interjection used in frighting away birds from their prey. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxix, Shoohoo! Get out, you goblin! 1891 J. L. KIPLING *Beast & Man India* ii. 44 The servant shows the master a fowl standing on one leg. The master crows sho! and the fowl runs away with two. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xxxvii. 311 An owl flew by..and I heard him say, 'Shoo, you beast!' 1896 JANE BARLOW *Mrs. Martin's Comp.* 42 A..burly man, who says 'shoo-shoo' to a..cluster of tiny yellow ducks.

Shoo (ʃū, ʃu), **sho** (ʃō), *int.*[2] *dial.* and *U.S.* Also **shuh, shah.** [Instinctive; cf. prec.] An exclamation indicating impatient or contemptuous rejection of a statement. Cf. PSHAW.

1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xi, 'Sho! it's humans you are speaking of', replied Nimrod. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 722 *Shoo* or *Shah.* Pshaw! a peevish reply. 1883 J. C. HARRIS in *Century Mag.* May 139/2 Shoo! won't my ole 'oman holler! 1900 WEYMAN *Sophia* xiv, 'Sho!' Lady Betty cried contemptuously.

Shoo, obs. form of SHE, SHOE, SHOW *v.*

Shooba, shoobe, variant forms of SHUBA.

Shoooh, dial. variant of SHEUGH *sb.*

Shood, shude (ʃud). *dial.* Also 7 shud, 9 shewd. [Prob. cogn. w. MLG. *schode*, MHG. *schôte*, mod.G. *schote* husk, pod of peas or beans, f. **skeu-* to cover; the OE. form may have been **sceoð* (*sceōd*) corresponding formally to ON. *skjóð* fem., skin bag.] The husk of oats after threshing. Usually in *pl.* Also † = SHIVE *sb.*[2]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. i. II. 4 But what shall bee done with all the hard refuse [from the flax],..the short shuds or shives that are either driven from the rest in the knocking, or parted in the hetchelling. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 62 *Shoods*, Oat-hulls; *Darbish.* 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss., Shewds*, the outer coat of oats, sometimes called *shiffs.* 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Shoods*, husks of oats,—'this wutmil's full o' shoods'. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Shudes*, husks of oats, sifted from the meal. Bacon is often stowed away in a chest amongst shoods.

Shood, Shooe, obs. ff. SHOD *a.*, SHOE.

Shoof(e, obs. pa. t. of SHAVE *v.*, SHOVE *v.*

Shooffell, shoof(f)le, obs. ff. SHUFFLE *v.*

Shook (ʃuk), *sb.* Now chiefly *U.S.* [? f. SHOOK *ppl. a.* Cf. SHAKEN *cask.*] 'A set of staves and headings sufficient for one hogshead, barrel, or the

like, prepared for use and bound up in a compact form for convenience of transport. Boards for boxes prepared or fitted for use and packed in the same way bear the same name' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

[1768, 1794: see SHOOK *ppl. a.*] 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* (ed. 3) I. 250 [Exports of U.S.] Shooks. 1860 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 120 Shooks are free of duty. 1894 *Times* 16 Aug. 6/5 Casks and barrels, empty, sugar-box shooks and packing boxes and packing box shooks, of wood.

b. 'Furniture made in parts and not set up, but shipped in packs' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Hence **Shook** *v. trans.*, to pack in shooks.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Shook (ʃuk), *ppl. a.* In educated use only *arch.* [pa. pple. of SHAKE *v.*] = SHAKEN *ppl. a.*

1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arthur* III. (1696) 68 And the shook Sphears, with loud Hosannahs ring. 1768 *Massach. Gaz.* in Thornton *Amer. Gloss.* s. v., A few large shook hogsheads. 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* (ed. 2) 206 [Exports of U.S.] Wood..Shingles, Shook Casks, Casks, Laths. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 25 Reversing the shook banners of their song.

Shool (ʃūl), *v. dial.* and *slang.* Also 8–9 shule, 9 shoal. [Of obscure origin; hardly identical with *shool* var. of SHOVEL *v.* In Ireland it seems to have been associated with Irish *siubhail* to go, travel; *shooler* (see below) seems to correspond to Irish *siubhlach* vagrant.] *intr.* To go about begging; to sponge, to acquire some advantage by insidious means; also to skulk.

1736 J. LEWIS *Isle of Tenet* (ed. 2) 38 *Shooling*, begging, to go a Shooling. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Random* xli, When they found my hold unstowed, they went all hands to shooling and begging. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Shoole*, to go skulking about. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxxiv, 'Throth, you do me wrong', said the beggar, 'if you think I came shooling'. *a* 1876 M. & FR. COLLINS *Village Comedy* (1878) I. xxii. 297 As we watch these daring damsels starting to 'shool', we cannot help wishing them some lively adventures. 1899 'MARTELLO TOWER' *At School & Sea* 73 Hullo, Dil, at it again, shooling (that is, getting things) on the youngsters.

b. *trans.* To impose on (a person).

1745 *Life Bampfylde-Moore Carew* 158 One Day he met with an English Doctor, whom he shuled as a cast-away Seaman.

c. To carry as a pretence.

1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 125 Who takes delight To shool her knitting out at night.

Hence **Shoo·ler**, one who 'shools'.

1830 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peas.* (1843) I. 62 What tribes of beggars and shulers. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 722 *Shooler*, one who intrudes upon his neighbour, and forces an invitation to dinner, &c.

Shool, obs. and dial. form of SHOVEL.

‖ **Shooldarry** (ʃūldæ·rĭ). *Ind.* Also **shoaldarree, sholdarry.** [Urdū چھولداری *chholdārī*, of obscure origin.] 'A small tent with steep sloping roof, two poles and a ridge-piece, and with very low side walls' (Yule).

1808 ELPHINSTONE in Colebrooke *Life* (1884) I. 282, I have now a shoaldarree for myself, and a long paul for my people. 1902 T. W. WEBBER *Forests Upper India* v. 46 The baggage consisted of a small sholdarry tent, 6 feet square.

Shoole, obs. form of SHOAL *sb.*

Shoomack, -ak(e, obs. forms of SUMACH.

Shoon, pl. f. SHOE; obs. pa. t. of SHINE *v.*

Shoone, obs. f. pa. t. of SHINE *v.*

Shoop (ʃūp). *north.* Forms: 5 schowpe, 8–9 shoup, showp, 9– shoop. See also CHOOP. [The forms *shoop, choop* perh. represent aberrant pronunciations of ON. **hjúpa* (MSw. *hiupa*, Norw. dial. *hjupa*, Da. *hybe*) = OE. *héope* HIP *sb.*[2]]

The fruit of the rose; = HIP *sb.*[2]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 338/1 A schowpe, *cornum*. A schowpe tre, *cornus*. 1721 *MS. Cook Book* in *Girl's Own Paper* (1886) VII. 729 How to Candy Shoups. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) 95 *Shoup*, an hep. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 326/2 [Shaped] like a hip or a shoup on a rose-tree. 1898 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Choop, Shoop*, the fruit of the wild rose.

Shoop, obs. pa. t. of SHAPE *v.*

Shoope, Shoore, obs. ff. SHOP *sb.*, SHORE.

Shoot (ʃūt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 6 s(c)hute, 6 schote, 5 schoyt, 6 shote, 6 showt, 6–7 shoote, 7 shout, 5– shoot. [f. SHOOT *v.*

In early examples it is sometimes difficult to distinguish this word from certain other derivatives of the same root. In the early 16th c. the spellings *shote* and *shoot*(*e* are both ambiguous, so that only the shade of meaning can determine whether the word is *shoot* (rhyming with *root*) f. the pres.-stem of the vb., or the older SHOTE (rhyming with *throat*). The 16th c. examples of the spelling *s(c)hute* belong to the present word, but down to the 18th c. this spelling (with *u* = *ū*) represents the OE. *scyte*: see SHUTE *sb.*]

1. An act of shooting (with fire-arms, a bow, etc.); a discharge of arrows, bullets, etc.: = SHOT *sb.* Now only *arch.*

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1157/2 This marke ..we shal nowe meate for the shoote and consider..how farre of your arrowes are from the prik. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 89 The strongest men, do not drawe alwayes the strongest shoote. *Ibid.* II. 107 For in a rayne and at no marke, a man may shote a faire shoote. 1546 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 250 Tomorrow..I must..ride to Tankerslay.. & mete my Lord of Shrewsburry, who will be thear tomorrow by ij of the clock, & se a showt at a stage [= stag]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Confictere*, He killed twelue at .xii. shootes. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* R iv b, O that I mighte haue a shoote at one of the Deares in his Parke. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iv. 35 In 12 shootes more they strooke downe our maine Mast. 1676 SHOTTEREL & DURFEY *Archerie reviv'd* 78 If in measuring a Shoot, the Mark be stirred out of its place, *he loseth the Shoot that removed it.* 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxvi. 65 As a Country Fellow was making a Shoot at a Pigeon. 1775 *Pennsylvania Even. Post* 30 Nov. 551/1 The riflemen..declare that they can hit a man every shoot if within two hundred and fifty yards. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Engl. Bowman* 293 A *Shoot*, an arrow shot. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* Prol. 8 How many a rogue would give his two crop ears to have a shoot at either of us! *Ibid.* v. vi. 306, I have two score men at my whistle, and with one shoot of arrows I could answer for you all.

fig. 1590 *Cobler of Canterb.* 2 All men..saide, that he [Chaucer] shot a shoote which many haue aimed at but neuer reacht to. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* I. i, *Pol.* But one prime Article of our holy League, Is to preserve the King, his Power and Person. *Cur.* That must be said, you know, for Decency; A pretty Blind to make the Shoot secure.

† **b.** Range, distance or reach of a shot; shooting distance. *Obs.*

1530 SIR D. LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 941 They haue ane Boumbard..Within quhose schote there dar no Enimeis Approche thare place. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 33 There was nothing within his retche and shote. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Hon. Man's Fort.* IV. ii, Hence, and take the wings of thy black Infamy, to carry thee beyond the shoot of looks, Or sound of curses. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 64 Chartier brings the two Armies face to face within the shoote of a Culverin. 1676 *Acc. Exam. Joan Perry* 3 He went again with him about a Bows shoot into the Fields. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Apr. 1646, Nor could we any where see above a pistol shoote before us. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 236 So that I might come within shoot of them before I should be discover'd.

† **c.** Weapons for shooting, firearms. *Obs.*

1469 *Paston Lett.* III. 372 That, with ther gret multitude of gannes [sic], with other shoot and ordynaunce, ther shall no man dar appere in the place.

† **d.** A charge (of powder). *Obs.*

1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 276 Their ammunition was so spent that the enemy gave the soldjer many shootes of powder to make the conditions good.

e. A game-shooting expedition; the result of such an expedition.

1852 VISCOUNTESS CANNING in Hare *Story Two Noble Lives* (1893) I. 360 The Prince is much pleased with his shoot this year. One day he killed five stags. 1877 'WILDFOWLER' *Shooting Trips* Ser. II. II. 99 We should arrive at Ford in time for a stroll and a 'shoot' along the river Arun. 1895 SIR W. W. HUNTER *Old Missionary* iii. 59 Their return ..was celebrated by a big shoot in the jungle.

f. A shooting party.

1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 446/1 At a big shoot in Warwickshire. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red Coats* 69 Miss Dawson..gave big dinners and big shoots.

g. The right to shoot game in a given area; also the area itself.

1861 MRS. JENKIN *Who Breaks Pays* II. 93, I hear Sir Frederick a taken the shoot hisself, and bought Bill Fordham's black hunter. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 221 The sportsman whose shoot is small and the game..scarce and wild, will be unable to practise driving to any advantage. 1900 *Field* 29 Sept. Advt. p. vi/2 Wanted, a good rough shoot, commencing season 1901–1902, on Lease; plenty of rabbits essential; 2000 to 5000 acres.

h. A shooting match or contest; a round of shots in such a contest.

1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 102 Some men who attend second-rate pigeon shoots and do not take their own guns. 1892 *Times* 23 July 6/1 Volunteer Aggregate...One shoot at 200, one at 500, and three at 600 yards. Seven shots at each. 1894 *Daily News* 12 June 8/6 The full scores of the first 'shoot' for places in the 'English Twenty' at Bisley.

2. The action of shooting, sprouting, or growing; the amount of growth (also *concr.* the new wood, etc. produced) in a certain period. Also † the mounting or rising (of the sap).

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 9 For to set the Pine tree, ye must set or plant them of Nuts, in March, or about the shoote of the sappe. 1661 BOYLE *Certain Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 92 Others content themselves to chuse a hazel rod (which some will have to be all of the same years shoot). 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Jan. (1679) 8 Cut off all the shoot of August, unless the nakedness of the place incline you to spare it. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 266 The Clover makes a quick Shoot, and will get a large second Head. 1832 *Boston Herald* 8 May 3/5 The shoot of Spring grass is also unusually late, and slow in vegetation. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 2/5 The crops presented at harvest what to agriculturists is known as 'two shoots', i. e., a crop composed of ripe and also unripe grain.

b. A young branch which shoots out from the main stock of a tree, plant, etc.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 8 Take a feyr schoyt of blake thorne. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. liv. 80 This plante [*Linaria*] hath diuers small shutes or scourges bearing small narrow leaues. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 296, I saw them under a green mantling vine..Plucking ripe clusters from the tender shoots. 1720 P. BLAIR *Bot. Ess.* i. 10 If it be put into a Pot, and all its Stolones or Shoots be taken off. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 81 Shoot (*surculus*) the branch of a Moss. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 6 The French in Canada eat the tender shoots in spring as Asparagus. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 497 Cut smooth the lower end of the shoot or cutting, and stick it into fine leaf or other rich mould about an inch deep. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* viii, The fresh shoots among the darker green of the oak. 1909 J. G. FRAZER *Psyche's Task* iv. 38 The shoots of the sweet potato had flowered and withered long ago.

c. *fig.* An offshoot; a growth or sprout from a main stock.

c 1610 *Women Saints* 71 Kinesburge and Kineswide were daughters to Penda, a Pagan thoughe king of Mercia, holie shootes of a dead stocke or truncke. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* XII. v. (1782) 237 His excellency..immediately sent for his equivocal heir, and new shoot from the trunk of the Guzmans. 1833 LONGF. *Outre-Mer, Sexagenarian*, Monsieur d'Argentville was a shoot from a wealthy family of Nantes. 1882 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* I. 51/1 The ballad we are dealing with is a wild shoot from the story of Judith and Holofernes. 1899 J. MATHEW *Eagle Hawk & Crow* ii. 9 Upon the aboriginal Australian stock there was grafted a strong Malayo-Dravidian shoot.

d. *transf.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 128 Thou want'st a rough pash & the shoots that I haue To be full, like me. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. iv. (1682) 28 Those Fibrous Shoots which run along the Pith in the Root. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 531 It is better..to distinguish by the phrase polypous tumours, caruncles, or shoots, such adscititious productions as may have a resemblance to them [i. e. to nasal polypi] in other organs. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* III. i. (1862) II. 14 Ridges of barren land, that seemed like shoots of the adjacent Andes. 1851 S. P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. 18 The oyster continues enlarging his shell by annual 'shoots' for four or five years. 1861 *The Oyster* 35 These [overlapping plates forming an oyster-shell] are technically termed 'shoots', and each of them marks a year's growth.

e. Applied to the forms of crystals? likened to those of a plant. Cf. SHOOT *v.*

a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 158 Spar of a yellow Hue, shot into numerous trigonal pointed Shoots of various Sizes. *Ibid.*, Hexangular Sprigs or Shoots of Crystal of various Sizes. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 364 He tried Alum, which fully answered everything he proposed; for it restored the Salt to its natural cubical Shoot.

3. A motion or movement (of a thing) as though shooting or being shot in a particular direction; also the space or distance covered by such a motion or by a push. *spec.* (see quot. 1903).

c 1596 *Sir T. More* IV. iii. 20 Thence some slight shoote Being carried by the waues, our boate stood still Iust opposite the Tower. *a* 1658 LOVELACE *The Falcon* x, The Falcon charges at first view With her brigade of Talons; through Whose Shoots, the wary Heron beat, With a well counter-wheel'd retreat. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home, Up Thames* II. 130 [The journey by river is] far preferable to the brief, yet tiresome shoot along the railway track. 1869 'WAT. BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* xxx, They have nearly completed the shoot to the Middlesex shore [in the University boat-race]. 1881 MACDONALD *Mary Marston* II. xiii. 223 Into those eyes she would call up her soul and there make it sit, flashing light, in gleams and sparkles, shoots and coruscations. 1894 *Times* 25 June 7/2 Both [yachts] had a long shoot up in the eye of the wind. 1903 EDWARDS-MOSS in A. E. T. Watson *Eng. Sport* 178 In order then to give the same shoot (*i. e.* pace between the strokes) when the oars are coming forward for the next stroke, there must be greatly increased power put into each stroke.

b. Of an immaterial thing: A sudden advance.

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 ₱ 4, I felt at his sudden shoot of success an honest and disinterested joy. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 125 The sciences..were enabled to make..considerable shoots. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. i, Many things too, especially all diseased things, grow by shoots and fits. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Europe* II. iv. § 16 We find it near the end of Elizabeth's reign, when our literature made its first strong shoot.

c. A sharp short twinge (of pain).

1756 FOOTE *Engl. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 122, I burn, I burn—Ah, there's a shoot. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 320 The lancinating shoots darted both downward ..and upward. 1892 SWINBURNE *Sisters* II. i. 36, I thought, Between the shoots and swoonings, off and on, How hard it was. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* X. 126 The shoots of pain were like those of an electric discharge.

† **d.** = THRUST *sb.* 3 (*a*). *Obs.*

1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 58 The weight of the pier ought ..to..exceed in effect the shoot of the arch. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 340.

e. A detachment and falling away or tumbling down (as of part of a cliff); a landslip.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 104 Various heaps of broken ice denoted recent shoots of the seaward edge [*sc.* of an iceberg]. 1889 W. RYE *Cromer* 68 In 1832, there was so heavy a shoot of the cliff..that [etc.].

4. *Weaving.* One movement or throw of the shuttle between the threads of the warp; the length of thread thus placed; also, the weft.

1717 PARNELL *Homer's Battle of Frogs & Mice* II. 114 Along the Loom the purple Warp I spread, Cast the light Shoot, and crost the silver Thread. 1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 107 Wherefore they fasten a Loop or *Potlart* to as many of these simple Chords as there are Threads of the Warp to be pull'd up at every Shoot, or every Throw of the Shuttle; by which means the Shoot shews itself on the right Side, where the Warp is pulled up. 1736 *Act 9 Geo. II*, c. 37 § 7 The Shoot Yarn..shall be.. close struck with four Shoots of treble Threads at the Distance of every two Feet. 1810 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd. p. xxv, The other yarn, of a softer twist, is called the abb or shoot. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 231 The commoner sorts of ribands, are composed altogether, both warp and shoot, of Bengal silk. 1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 139/2 An improved method of preparing shoot or weft to be used in weaving woollen cloth. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vi. 201 Plain silks, as well as most woven fabrics, consist of threads crossing each other at right angles; the 'long-threads' being technically called the warp, and the 'cross-threads' the shoot or weft. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 464/1 A new shed is formed, the last made pick or shoot being enwrapped between the intersecting warp sheds.

5. A heavy and sudden rush of water down a steep channel; a place in a river where this occurs, a rapid. (Confused with CHUTE I; cf. SHUTE.)

a 1613 DENNIS *Secrets Angling* II. xxvi, At the Tayles, of Mills and Arches small, Whereas the shoote is swift. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 287 Gulleys..where.. great shoots of water had been used to run. 1792 G. CARTWRIGHT *Jrnl. Labrador* I. Gloss. p. xiv, *Shoot in a River*, a place where the stream, being confined by rocks which appear above water, is shot through the aperture with great force. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* I, A single shoot carried a considerable stream over the face of a black rock. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xiv, The 'shoot' as we called our little runnel of everlasting water, never known to freeze before. 1870 D. MACRAE *Amer. at Home* xli. II. 161 At these points it [the Mississippi] sooner or later makes a new channel for itself across the neck of land. This is called a shoot.

b. An artificial channel for conveying water by gravity to a low level; or for the escape of overflow water from a reservoir, etc.; also for forcing water into a railway engine in rapid motion.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 82 By maintaining of the leaden Shoot. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 32 The miller of an overshot mill..has shoots lying over every one of his wheels, stopped by flash-boards at their upper ends, against which the water lies beating, always ready to drive the wheels whenever it can find a passage. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 190 Immediately below the weir, there is an outlet regulated by another flood-hatch, and conducted through a shoot, formed of oak-plank, from the leat. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 85 To paint the whole of the external wood-work, and the gutters, and shoots (spouts). 1843 *Civil Englin. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 90/1 A form of gully hole and shoot, constructed with radiated bricks, the shoot being half a brick in substance. 1865 *Morn. Star* 5 Apr., To make provision for draining the water from the surface, and having shoots on each side to carry it off. 1875 W. D. PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Shoot*, a gutter round a roof for shooting off the water.

† **c.** ? The flow of water (from a hill). *Obs.*

1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincoln.* 275 The catch-water drain runs all winter, taking the shoot from an extensive range of hills, and bringing in floods much of the finer and richer particles.

6. a. A sloping channel or conduit for letting down coal, ore, wheat, etc. into a lower receptacle.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 137 It is always desirable that the frame below should contain a *shoot* formed of light boarding, that will receive the broken cake from the rollers. 1862 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Apr. 216 [Mining] The shoots are iron gratings or screens, placed at a considerable incline, and as the coal runs down, the dust falls through on to heaps below. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. P 20, The bullet, now finished, is delivered through a shoot into a wooden box. 1884 SIR R. COUCH in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 426 The *Westport*..made fast to the coalstaiths..with the forehatch under No. 1 shoot. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. West* II. xviii. 290 Above the door is a shoot for melted lead.

b. *U.S.* 'A passage-way on the side of a steep hill or mountain down which wood and timber are thrown or slid' (Bartlett 1848). Also SHUTE *sb.*

1881 [see CHUTE 2].

c. *U.S.* 'An enclosed steep passageway for animals to pass, as from one corral to another or to railway-cars' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1880 *Harper's Monthly* Jan. 203 (Funk) There were.. three corrals connected by 'shoots' or narrow passages.

d. A place where rubbish may be 'shot'; = TIP *sb.*[6] 4 b.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 286/2 Each particular district appears to have its own special 'shoot' for rubbish. 1894 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 5/3 It [the dust] is taken to 'shoots' on vacant land.

7. *Mining.* A considerable and somewhat regular body or mass of ore in a vein, usually elongated and vertical or inclined in position. Also 'a vein branching at a small angle from and reentering a main vein' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol., Min.* etc. Gloss., *Shoot* (in mining), a vein parallel [? *erron.*] to the stratification. 1880 H. R. NICHOLLS in *Victorian Rev.* I. 657 Gold is not distributed uniformly through the quartz, but exists in 'shoots' and bands. 1890 *Goldfields of Victoria* 14 As a rule, as soon as the shoot of stone carrying gold runs out, the reef is abandoned. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 31 The rich shoot of gold he had come upon.

8. *The whole (entire) shoot*: the entire lot. *To go the whole shoot*: to risk all. *slang* and *colloq.*

1884 *Longman's Mag.* Feb. 382 The Colonel responded by declaring his intention of paying for the whole shoot. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 380, I interviewed the entire shoot. They were all strangers to me. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 107 To mothers he never talked about 'pupils'; but called the whole shoot of us 'his lads'.

9. *dial.* A cross-bar connecting the parts of an old-fashioned plough; = SHEATH[2].

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxii. 351 My Plow..being composed of four rough Pieces of Planks..held together by three shoots, or Pieces of Wood. 1811 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts*, 263 Parts of a Plough...Fore-shoot, backward-shoot, two pieces of wood immediately behind the coulter.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shoot-bud*, † *-graft* (in quot. *fig.*), *-structure*; *shoot-producing* adj.; **shoot-board** = *shooting-board* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); † **shoot-serpent** = DART *sb.* 4; **shoot-thread** (see quot. and sense 4); † **shoot-tobacco** (see quot.); **shoot-trough**, a trough placed under a 'shoot' (sense 5 b); † **shoot-yarn** = *shoot-thread*.

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 142 To disbud or rub off the useless *shoot-buds of the year, now fast advancing. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 109 From hence it is, that the *shoot-grifts of iniquitie..sprout and put forth in our soile. 1909 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 446 Analogous to the case of the *shoot-producing plant is that of certain ascidians. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape Good Hope* II. 163 The Eye-Serpent..is likewise call'd the Dart- or *Shoot-Serpent, on Account of her darting her self very swiftly either at or from an Enemy. 1906 *5th Rep. Carnegie Trust Scot.* 18 William Macrae..—Correlation of *shoot-structure and root-structure in plants with relation to their environmental conditions. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vi. 203 A *shoot-thread is thrown over the pile threads, and also over one-half of the warp-threads. 1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Rochefort's Caribby Isles* 191 It is called by some 'Shoot-Tobacco, or Sucker-Tobacco, or Tobacco of the second cutting or growth. 1831 in Mrs. Bray *Descr. Tamar & Tavy* (1836) I. vii. 119 It is now used..as a *shoot-trough, in which they wash potatoes, &c. 1736 *Act 9 Geo. II*, c. 37 § 7 The Wharp and *Shoot Yarn.

† **Shoot**, *sb.*[2] *Naut. Obs.* Also 5 shutt, 6 shute, shoutt. [a. (M)LG. *schôte* or (M)Du. *schoot* (see SHEET *sb.*[1], etym. note), whence WFris. *skoat*, G. *schote*, Sw. *skot*, also AF. *escote* (whence 14th c. Eng. SCOTE *sb.*[1]), MF. *ecoute* (mod.F. *écoute*, dial. *escôte*), † *scot(t)e* (Cotgr.), It. *scotta*, Sp., Pg. *escota.*] = SHEET *sb.*[2]

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 188 Mayne shuttes olde and feble..ij. 1514 in Oppenheim *Admin. Royal Navy* (1896) I. 375 Shutes with iiij shevers of Brasse. 1531 in J. Strutt *Mann. & Cust. Eng.* (1776) III. 53 A bonnet hault worren, with shoutts, tacks, and bollyngs;..two top sayll shoutts;..foer sayll shoutts. 1582 LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxviii. 71 Other belying the shootes both great and small. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 30 We ouerlooked our Tacks and Shoots, with other Riggings of stresse.

Shoot, *sb.*[3] Forms: 6, (8-9) shewt, 8 shut, 9 shoote, shute, 9- shoot. [app. a special use of SHOOT *sb.*[1]] A species of colic or diarrhœa in cattle.

1587 MASCALL *Bk. Cattell* I. (1596) 44 To helpe the shewt of bloud in cattell. The shewt of bloud commonly is, to those beastes which haue bin euil kept. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.*, Shewt of Blood. *c* 1800 J. CUNDALL *Sch. Arts* 34 For Shut, or Flux in Calves. *Ibid.* 35 For a gut foundered, or Shut in Cows. 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* 356 A disease of this character [*i. e.* of inflammatory fever], but known by a number of strange yet not inexpressive terms, is occasionally prevalent, and exceedingly fatal among cattle in every district. It is termed black-quarter, quarter evil, joint murrain, blood-striking, shewt of blood, &c. 1839 *Compl. Grazier* (ed. 7) VI. ii. 309 The Shoote or Dysentery in calves. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Shute*, ..diarrhœa in cattle.

Shoot (ʃūt), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **shot** (ʃɒt). Forms: Present-stem. *α.* 1 scéote, 2–3 scoote, 3 sceate, 3–4 scheote, 3–5 schote, shete, 3 sscote, 4 sscoote, 5 scheote, 4–5 sheete. *β.* 4–6 schote, shote, 4 schut(o, 4–6 schut, 5 schwt (*Sc.*), shutte, 6 shutt, 6–7 shut, 6–8 shute, 4 schout, 6–7 shoute, 6 *Sc.* schuit(e, shuit, schoit, 6–7 shoote. *γ.* [1–3 scotie, 3 scote,] 3–6 schott, 4 schot, 6 shot. *3rd sing. pres.* (contracted forms) 1 sciet, sciat, scɣt(t, 3 scheot, 4 schut, schit, 4–5 schet. *Pa. t. a. sing.* 1 scéat, scéot, scét, 3 sceat, sceet, scheat, sset, set, 3–5 schet, 4–5 scheet, 4 ssat, 5 shate; *plur.* 1–2 scuton, 1 sceoton, 3 souten, soten, 3–4 schoten, 3–5 shoten, 4–5 shotten, 4 schotten, 5 shotyn, shottyn, -on. *β.* 4–6 shotte, 4–5 schott, 5 schoote, shote, 7 shotted, 6 (9 *rare*) shooted, 4–6 schot, 4– shot. *Pa. pple. a.* 1 (ze)scoten, 3 (i-)scote(n, (hi-sote, i-scote, i-ssote), 3–4 i-schote, y-schote, 4 (y-)schoten, 4–5 (y-)shoten, -in, -on, 5 schottyn, 6–9 shotten, 7 shoote, 5 y-schott(e, y-schot, 4–shot. *β.* 5 *rare* schett. [A Com. Teut. strong verb: OE. *scéotan* (*scéat, scuton, scoten*) corresponds to OFris. *skiata* (WFris. *sjitte*, EFris. *sjôt, schjôte*, NFris. *sjit, skjit*, etc.), OS. (Gallée), OLowFrankish *skietan* (L.G., Du. *schieten*), OHG. *sciozzan* (MHG. *schiezen*, mod.G. *schiessen*), ON. *skjóta* (Sw. *skjuta*, Da. *skyde*), f. OTeut. **skeut-* : *skaut-* : *skut-*, for other derivatives of which see SHEET *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2], SHOT *sb.*, SHUT *v.* The affinities outside Teut. are doubtful.

The form-history in Eng. is to some extent parallel with that of CHOOSE *v.*, the only other surviving verb which has the series *éo, é* (*éa*), *u, o* preceded by a palatal consonant.

In the present-stem, the forms *shete, sheete*, etc., directly representing the OE. *scéot-*, became obsolete in the 15th c. (cf. *chese*, which survived into the 16th c.). The spelling *sc(h)ote*, which, like the corresponding *chose*, occurs first in the 14th c., is phonetically ambiguous, and possibly represents two distinct formations: (1) ME. *shôte* with close *o*, the antecedent of the mod. *shoot*, and prob. descending from an OE. pronunciation with altered diphthongal stress, *scéot-, sc*ō*t-*; and (2) ME. *shŏte* with open *o* (the mod. Eng. form of which, if it had survived, would have been **shote* or **shoat*), descending from OE. *scotian* to shoot (chiefly, with arrows), a weak verb f. the ablaut-form *scot-* of the root (cf. *scot* SHOT *sb.*, *scota* shooter, archer). The form *sc(h)ute*, prob. representing a pronunciation (ʃūt) or (ʃiwt), earlier perhaps (ʃŭt), is in chronology parallel with *chuse*; the vowel was probably in some dialects the regular phonetic descendant of OE. *éo* or *eó* when preceded by (j). It is noteworthy that Ben Jonson (*Gram.* xviii) says that to pronounce *chewse, shewt*, 'is Scottish-like'.

The OE. pa. t. *scéat* is normally represented by the 15th c. form *scheet*; the contemporary forms *schet, shate* (14th c. *ssat*) perh. had the vowel-shortening which is common before a final dental. The modern form *shot* is of uncertain and probably mixed origin. It may partly represent the 14th c. weak form *schotte*, which itself admits of a twofold explanation, as it may have been evolved from the originally strong pl. *schotten* (repr. OE. *scuton*), or it may descend from OE. *scotode*, pa. t. of *scotian*. The ME. *i shôt* (spelt *schote* in the 15th c.), with which cf. *chose*, pa. t. of *choose*, may descend from OE. *scéat*, and by vowel-shortening may be one of the sources of the modern form. Further, the influence of the pa. pple. may, as in many other vbs., have affected the form of the pa. t.

The pa. pple. *shotten* normally represents OE. *scoten* (for the short vowel cf. *gotten*); *shot* is prob. a shortening of this, though it may also be partly a weak form as in the pa. t. Rare weak forms are *schett* (15th c.) from pres.-stem *schete*, and *shooted* (16th c.).]

I. To go swiftly and suddenly.

1. *intr.* Of an inanimate thing (or of a living being moving involuntarily): To go or pass with a sudden swift movement through space; to rush, be precipitated; to fly as an arrow from a bow. Also with adv. expressing direction of movement, as *up, down, forward*, etc.

a 1000 *Ælfred's Blooms* in *Shrine* (1864) 201 Ponne þa wolcnan sceotað between hyre [the sun] & þe. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Deut.* ix. 21 On ða burnan ðe of ðam munt scyt [Vulg. *qui de monte descendit*]. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 71 [The boiling pitch] smat up ayein þeo þe iaarket hit hefden & for schuldede of ham as hit up scheat. *c* 1290 *St. Margaret* 529 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 314 Listingue..scheot þorus þe cloude. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 255 in *A. E. P.* (1862) 118 And as an arewe schet of a bwe þat bodie [*i. e.* of Pilate] schet þerinne, þe roche schet to-gadere anon þo þat bodie was wib-inne. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9150 Also picke þe arwe schoten, In sonne bem so doþ þe moten. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 170 Þe galeie þei þorght [*i. e.* through the enemy's ship] schete, &..þe schip þat was so grete, it droukled in þe flode. 15.. *Scot. Field* 206 in *Chetham Soc. Misc.* II, The sonne shott up full sone, and shone over the hilles. 1569 T. PRESTON *Cambises* 1166 As I on horse back up did leap, my sword from scabard shot. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 16 Keen lightning shot Through the black bowels of the quaking ayre. 1632 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. i, And how the rising Morne, That shot from heav'n, did backe to heaven retourne. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1700 The lambent lightnings shoot Across the sky. 1819 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* xvii. 201 The water will shoot forwards within it. 1848 AYTOUN *Lays Scott. Cavaliers* (1849) 77 Thicker, thicker grew the swarm, And sharper shot the rain. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 12 The heavier masses..shoot forward like descending rockets. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 113 The Buthera shoots over a rock in a pretty cascade. 1864 TENNYSON *A Dedication* 4 As the rapid of life Shoots to the fall. 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 82 The weary creature stumbled, and the rider came perilously near to shooting over its head. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 541 The blood at once shoots in from the arteries with great rapidity and distends the vessels.

b. Of a 'star' or meteor: To dart across the sky. Cf. SHOOTING STAR.

c 1290 *St. Michael* 517 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 315 Ase ze mowe.. I-seo a wonder sizte, Scheote as þei it a steorre were li þe lofte an heiz. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 153 Certaine starres shot madly from their Spheares, To heare the Sea maids musicke. 1609 B. JONSON *Masq. Queens* Wks. 1640 I. 954 Neuer a starre yet shot? 1630 DEKKER *and Pt. Hon. Wh.* II. i, A Starre may shoote, not fall. 1712 POPE *Rape of Lock* II. 82 The stars that shoot athwart the night. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XII. vii, Gone like..A star that shoots and falls, and then is seen no more.

c. Of light, etc.: To be emitted in rays, to dart. Also with advs., as *out, up*. Of a glance: To dart.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1726) p. v, I was as soon sensible as any Man of that Light, when it was but just shooting out, and beginning to travel upwards to the Meridian. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. xviii, There shot no glance from Ellen's eye To give her steadfast speech the lie. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxii, When the very first level ray shot glimmering in dew along the surface of the desert. 1825 — *Betrothed* xvi, A gleam of anger shot along his features. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* iv. (1849) 175 Not a cloud tempers the fierce burning rays of the sun, which shoot directly on our heads. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 111 From these, aciculur rays shoot out in every direction. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 137 [The sun's] rays,..shot more and more deeply into the valley. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* iii. 27 From the north-eastern horizon broad streams of light were shooting up into the centre of the heavens.

d. *fig.* Of thoughts, etc.: To pass suddenly *into, across*, etc. a person's mind.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 307 He could none other but folowe every soodain guerie or pangue that shotte in his braine. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* V, A thousand apprehensions shot athwart her busy thought. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvii, It shot..across my mind, that [etc.]. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 400 It shot across me..that I was doing the very thing I described him as wishing not to be done. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxxvii, 'Am I to see nothing but the evidences of death's doing this night?' was the mental question which shot through Edward's overwrought brain. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 236 A ray of light had shot into his mind.

† **e.** Of fluids, tears, blood, etc.: To issue suddenly, stream out. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 156 The Scottis..With swerdis schar throuch habergeons full gude, Vpon the flouris schot [*ed.* 1570 schot out] the schonkan blude, Fra hors and men throw harnes burnyst beyne. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 639 Schire teris schot fra schalkis. *Ibid.* 690 Fra schalkis schot schire blude our scheildis so schene.

f. Of a person's feet: To slip suddenly. Now only with phrase or adv.

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1547 Hys fote schett and he felle downe.

1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 153 At a specially slippery place all my mare's feet shot from under her.

g. Of a wall, cliff, etc. : To fall precipitately.

1589 IVE *Pract. Fortif.* 21 But the discommoditie a wall receiueth of that so greate scarpe, is, that oft times through the great waight of the top, it looseth it foote and shooteth. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 93 The Serges playing against the Foot, easily undermines the Cliff, which shoots in abundance.

h. *Naut.* Of ballast: = SHIFT *v.* 21 c.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s. v., The ballast is said to shoot, when it runs from one side of the Ship to the other. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4), The Ballast shoots: That is, runs over from one Side to the other; for which Reason all kind of Grain is dangerous Lading, as being apt to shoot. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., The ballast shoots on one side.

i. Of a ball: To move with accelerated speed after its first impingement; esp. in *Cricket*. Of a bowled ball: To move rapidly close to the ground after pitching.

1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 29 When you see the ball shoot, play the bat back as near to the wicket as possible. 1851 LILLYWHITE *Guide Cricketers* 15 Try every manœuvre to make the ball twist and shoot after it touches the ground. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 371 The effect of which ['side'] is to make it shoot..as soon as it touches the cushion. 1888 A. G. STEEL *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) 184 The ball which, after the pitch, never rises, but shoots along the surface of the ground..is commonly called a 'shooter'. 1901 R. H. LYTTELTON *Cricket & Golf* 31 A ball pitching on that spot would sometimes shoot, sometimes hang.

j. *To shoot on*: in immaterial sense, to make rapid progress.

1871 GREEN *Lett.* (1901) 281 My physical strength has shot on wonderfully.

2. Of a person or living thing: To pass swiftly and suddenly from one place to another; to precipitate oneself, rush, dart. Also with advs., esp. *out*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xxi. 7 Petrus..scet [Vulg. *misit se*] innan sæ. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7455 His folc quicliche to þe bataile sscet [*v.rr.* schet, schette]. 13.. *Coer de L.* 7025 Kyng Richard..gan to crye: 'Turne arere Every man with his banere!' And many thousand before hym schete, With swerdes and with launses grete. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 387 Arayit weill in all his geir, [he] Schot in the dik. *Ibid.* XI. 596 For sum vald schut out of thar rout. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3962 Wyþ is riȝt hond þan blessede he hym, And þo3 þe ryuere were styf & grym, Wyþ boþe hors in a schet. *a* 1400 *Sir Beues* (Sutherl. MS.) 2388 Iosian into þe caue gan shete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5933 He.. Shot thurgh the sheltrons, shent of þe pepull. 14.. *Sir Beues* (Camb. MS.) 1811 Beues smot is hors, þat he can shete In to þe se. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4598 Into the thikkest anoon he shet Ful redilie with his swerd draw To make wey for his felow. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 552 Rycht stark he was, and in to souir ger, Bauldly he schott amang thai men of wer. 1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princ.* ii. (1635) 11 This Corke..will float till the hooke be fastned, and that the Fish beginneth to shut away with the bayte. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cviii, She [the eagle] stops, and listens, and shoots forth again. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 498 ¶ 3 A lively young fellow in a fustian jacket shot by me. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 258 She shot to the stairs-head to receive him. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xx, The Scot shot back to the castle with the speed of the wind. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlv, Animated with a ray of hope, the child shot on before her grandfather. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* xvi, Captain Black judiciously lets him out for a few strides, and shoots forward some five or six lengths in front of his companions. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* v. (1894) 114 We shot out of the long tunnel.. and descended into the valley. 1877 MARY M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* ii, Finally they shot round a sharp corner.

†**b.** To rush *on* or *upon* (with intent to attack or devour). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Havelok* 1838 Þey drowen ut swerdes, ful god won, And shoten on him, so don on bere Dogges, þat wolden him to-tere. *Ibid.* 2431 The Kinges men hwan he þat sawe, Scuten on hem, heye and lowe, And euerilk fot of hem slowe. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3868 Þer miȝt men se þe baners roten, Þe stedes forþ wel ȝern schoten. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 94 Opon þe rode he schete. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 390 He suld schute on hym sodanly.

c. To slide *down* a slope at full speed.

1738 GRAY *Tasso* 19 Swift shoots the Village-maid in rustic play..adown the shining way. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 216 Once, while shooting down a slope, he incautiously allowed a foot to get entangled.

3. Of a vessel (hence of its commander or crew): To move swiftly in a certain direction. *To shoot to*: to 'shoot' into the desired position. (Cf. sense 12 b.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6033 Thaire shippis in sheltrons shotton to loud. 1579 T. STEVENS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 161 Our Pilot..thinking himselfe to haue wind at will, shot so nigh the land, that [etc.]. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. 23, I concluded we had shot past Port Desier Harbour in the Fog. 1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 167 She downward glides, Lights in Fleet-ditch, and shoots beneath the tides. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* v, She fired three guns as a salute..and then shot away rapidly before the wind. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Mod. Sappho* 34 'Tis..the boat, shooting round by the trees! 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* xii. (1859) 178 We shot past him like a meteor. 1856 Miss WARNER *Hills Shatemuc* viii, Again clearing the rocks the little boat..shot off down the stream. 1887 GOODE, etc. *Fish. Industr. U. S.* IV. 132 When speaking another vessel it is customary to pass by her stern and shoot to alongside of her.

b. *To shoot ahead*: of a vessel, to increase speed suddenly, so as to pass accompanying or competing vessels; hence *fig.* Also, to be carried forward by momentum.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 20 Brace too the Foretop-sail, that we may not shoot ahead. 1840 DICKENS *Sk. Yng. Couples* 29 We were suffered to shoot a-head, while the second boat followed ingloriously in our wake. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., A ship shoots ahead in stays.

4. *trans.* With obj. denoting what is passed through, over, or under by 'shooting': (*a*) To pass quickly under (a bridge) in a boat; (*b*) to descend (a rapid or cataract) swiftly in a boat or other vessel; so *to shoot a river*; (*c*) to 'coast' down (a hill) in cycling; (*d*) *nonce-use*, to pass swiftly over (a distance).

(*a*) 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2290/1 They could not shoote the Bridge. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 74 Having shot two or three small bridges..we came to the Village Lizzafusina. 1679 ALSOP *Melius Inq.* II. i. 179 To withdraw from Apparent Duty for fear of uncertain Danger is but like his, that would not shoot the Bridge, because it might fall on's Head. 1729 FIELDING *Author's Farce* III, When one day, among other frolics, our ship's-crew shooting the bridge, the boat overset. 1835 MARRYAT *J. Faithful* vi, In half an hour I had shot Putney Bridge. 1877 FOLEY *Rec. Eng. Province S. J.* I. 496 *note*, This was the old London Bridge...It was always a dangerous thing to 'shoot' the arches when it was running.

transf. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. iv. 3, I shot the Porch that bears the Name of good king Lud.

(*b*) 1613 R. HARCOURT *Voy. Guiana* 49 Wee turned downe the riuer, shooting the ouerfalles with more celerity then when wee came vp. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 141 The Boat..sometimes shoots the Cataract. 1703 *La Hontan's Voy. N. Amer.* I. 143 Another River..has six or seven Water-falls that we commonly shoot. 1776 C. CARROLL in Kate Rowland *Life* (1898) I. 393 All our batteaux which shoot the rapids and go down the Sorel to Chamblay. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 28 It must have been a grand sight to have seen them shoot the falls! 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, There were probably not three men..who would have dared to shoot the lasher in a skiff in its then state. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 104 The..voyageurs..prefer..shooting a river, that is to say, dashing over the rapids in the swift current. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxiv, You would have fancied that Bell had..spent her life in shooting rapids.

fig. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. 1858 VII. 226 A man might shoot a whole series of divorces, still refunding the last dowry, but still replacing it with a better.

(*c*) 1878 *Athletic World* 3 May 57/2 Mr. Godlee..having ..taken a header while shooting a hill with legs over the handles [of his cycle].

(*d*) 1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 26 Who..Spurred a blood-mare immeasurably fleet To shoot the transient leagues in a passing wink.

b. *Naut.* To succeed in sailing through (a dangerous strait, passage, gulf, etc.). Hence *to shoot the gulf* (fig.): proverbially for any daring enterprise. (See GULF *sb.* 2 c.)

The fig. phrase appears to have originally had reference to sense 1 of GULF *sb.*, but prob. was often associated rather with sense 2 or 4.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xli. 95 Sir Francis Drake told me, that having shott the Straites, a storme tooke him first at North-west. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theories* (1629) 319 So neither will I feare to shoot that great Gulfe. *c* 1645 [see GULF *sb.* 2 c]. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 28 We stood out to Sea, that we might shoot the Gulph of Londrin. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 173 Ships sometimes shoot that passage. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xi. (1884) I. 107, I never had one hour's rest together since I shot the gulf till this. 1773 *Cook's 1st Voy.* III. v. in Hawkesw. *Voy.* III. 606 While we were shooting this gulph, our soundings were from thirty to seven fathom.

†**c.** *To shoot the pit*: of a fighting cock, to rush out of the cockpit from cowardice. Often *fig. Obs.*

1675 [see PIT *sb.*[1] 5]. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 31 (1713) I. 204 Two or three more such stroaks will make them shoot the Pit. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. ¶ 19 (1740) 327 Which made the whole Party shoot the Pit and retire, as not caring to be pointed at with ill-favoured Reflections.

d. *To shoot the moon*: to remove household goods by night in order to avoid seizure for rent. (Cf. the older phrase in SHOVE *v.* 10 c.)

1836 *Comic Almanack* Sept. (1870) 63 And lack-a-day! here's Quarter Day; It always comes too soon; So we by night must take our flight, For we must shoot the moon! 1844 ALB. SMITH *Mr. Ledbury* iii, Gradually moving all his things away, and shooting the moon to a friend's lodging. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* iv, I let his houses...I warned him when shooting of moons seemed likely.

e. *Racing.* To dash past (a competitor). *To be shot on the post*: see quot. 1897.

1868 *Field* 11 July 29/2 Cannon..just managed, after a fine specimen of riding between the two, to shoot Fordham by a head. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 62/1 (Athletics) A man is said to be 'shot on the post' when a competitor just dashes by him as he eases for the finish, or falls from exhaustion.

5. *intr.* Of a pain: To pass in a sudden paroxysm along the nerves; to dart. Hence of a part of the body, a wound, etc.: To have darting pains.

a 1000 [see SHOOTING *ppl. a.* 3]. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i, I should want sense to feele The stings of anguish shoot through every vaine. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Misery* viii, These preachers make His head to shoot and ake. 1667 DRYDEN & DAVENANT *Tempest* v. ii, Alas! I feel the cold air come to me; My wound shoots worse than ever. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 638 Pierc'd with Pain, That thrills my Arm and shoots thro' ev'ry Vein. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Nosologia* (ed. 3) 198 Pain in the region of the kidnies, often shooting along the course of the ureter. 1875 W. S. GILBERT *Tom Cobb* II, *O'Fi.* Ye wouldn't have a major-gineral with corns that couldn't shoot? 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *King in Yellow* (1909) 148 Then again something struck my ankle, and a sharp pain shot through me. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 742 The pain may dart and shoot.

b. *fig.*

1611 *2nd Maiden's Trag.* (Malone Soc.) 860 His very name shootes like a feaver throughe me. 1786 BURNS *Vision* II. xvi, When youthful Love, warm-blushing, strong, Keen-shivering shot thy nerves along. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* l, A pang of hopeless love visibly shooting through him, and flashing out in his face. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. iii. 492 One brief spasm [of persecution] indeed..shot through the long afflicted Church of Asia Minor. 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *King in Yellow* (1909) 238 A pang of homesickness shot through him.

6. Of a plant, bud, etc.: To emerge from the soil (also with *up*) or from the stem, etc.; to sprout, grow.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 338/2 To Schute as corne dose [*v.r.* Schott os corne dose], *spicare*. 1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 21 Let hym beware, that he trede not to moche vppon the corne, and specyallye after it is shotte. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* F ij b, The greene blade that shooteth too earely is soone bitt with a black frost. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 60 Others imagin'd they shooted out of trees. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* vi. 108 The Bough or Branch that shoots out of the Trunk of a Tree. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 7 A Wild, where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous shoot. 1779 *Mirror* No. 61 There they [plants] have room to shoot out at will. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 39 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Rib grass..puts out its foliage very early.., and as it is always shot before they can be admitted to pasture, it is rather injurious. 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* 566 Fungus shooted up. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 40/2 When the spring grass is beginning to shoot luxuriantly. 1866 SHUCKARD *Brit. Bees* 223 A thick and prodigious quantity of the common mustard plant shot up.

b. *fig.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 26 That faire City, wherein make abode So many learned impes, that shoote abrode, And with their braunches spred all Britany. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xii. (1687) 74 All these grow upon this single root, or rather are but Love shooting forth in divers shapes. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 1149 Delightful task! to rear the tender thought, To teach the young idea how to shoot. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 166 ¶ 12 When we find worth faintly shooting in the shades of obscurity, we may let in light and sunshine upon it. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 281 Charity, though shooting most vigorously from rational self-love, yet, when perfectly formed, has no tincture remaining of the parent root. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superann. Man* (end), They tell me, a certain *cum dignitate* air, which has been buried so long with my other good parts, has begun to shoot forth in my person.

c. Of parts of animal bodies, teeth, hair, morbid growths.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 403 The rift being closed in the top, draw him [the horse] betwixt the haire and the hoove with a hot yron ouerthwart that place, to the intent that the hoove may shoote al whole downeward. 1739 S. SHARP *Oper. Surg.* Introd. 31 When the Surface of the Ulcer begins to yield thick Matter, and little Granulations of red Flesh shoot up. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* XXV. 226 This last, applied early, will prevent a fungus, or proud flesh, from shooting out. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 206 Sea Cow tusks, which shoot from the upper jaw. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) I. 189 From..the very first shooting of the teeth within the jaw. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 326 The hairs fall off, and when they grow again, they shoot in a wrong direction.

7. To put forth buds or shoots, as a plant; to germinate. †Formerly often with advs., *forth, out* (const. *with, into*); also *transf.* of an animal, to put out limbs.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) XXXV. 11 He sall haiff brute, as tre on rute Endlang the rever plantit; To burge and schute, and sall gif frutt In tyme, as God hes grantit. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 10 They neither shotte out right, nor hardly have any blowne blossoms. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxi. 30 Behold the figge tree, and all the trees, When they now shoot foorth, [etc.]. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 303 When it sprang up *Proserpina, Nodolus* when it shut into a blade. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 439 Shooting out with Legs, and imp'd with Wings, The Grubs proceed to Bees with pointed Stings. 1710 W. KING *Heathen Gods* xiii. (1722) 53 The Cypress Tree..when cut down, never shoots again. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 156 ¶ 6 The Corn that is laid up by Ants would shoot under Ground, if those Insects did not take care to prevent it. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 447 It is the property both of the walnut and olive-tree, that after a severe frost they shoot out with fresh vigour. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 398 As I could not directly contrive a total section of this large species [of Sea-Anemone], I tried it upon the young ones; and these shooted out again after the operation. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 212 Always cut close, not leaving any stump to shoot again. *c* 1792 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 744/1 Plants stript of any of their leaves, cannot shoot vigorously. 1877 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* vi. (1890) 145 For although furze and fern soon shoot again, yet animal life is not so quickly repaired. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 362 They shoot, and bud, and their tendrils and branches reach far around.

b. *transf.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 16 ¶ 2 The young People of both Sexes are so wonderfully apt to shoot out into long Swords, sweeping Trains, bushy Head-dresses. 1791 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss Mary Berry* 8 June, Bath shoots out into new crescents, circuses, squares every year.

8. To increase rapidly in growth (sometimes, with inclusion of sense 6, to sprout and grow rapidly); to advance to maturity. Now only with *up* or equivalent adv. or phrase: To grow quickly tall, 'spring up' to a height (said of plants, young persons, buildings, etc.; also of immaterial things).

1538 AUDLEY in *Lett. Supp. Monast.* (Camden) 246 He [the

infant prince] shotyth owt in length. 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* L iij, Intermingled with all kinde of sweete and fragrant floures, the growth whereof shotte vp in heigth aboue the lower grasse..two foote. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* III. i, Great D'Ambois (Fortunes proud mushrome shot vp in a night). 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* I. iii, I am none of those that, when they shoot to ripeness, Do what they can to break the boughs they grew on. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 653 Such Trees..are (commonly) Trees that shoot vp much. 1654 J. SHEFFIELD *Rising Sun* 259 As there is in all dying or departed persons a great shooting in their stature observed; so is there in the soul much more. The least Infant shoots in the instant of Dissolution to that perfect knowledge of God. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 1 About ten Years ago it [ladies' head-dress] shot up to a very great Height. 1742 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 11 (1754) 51 The sumptuous edifices which of late years have shot up in Oxford. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 55 ¶ 11 Having, she said, never seen any body shoot up so much at my age. 1818 *Ann. Reg., Gen. Hist.* 109/2 They ought not to tax Ireland as this country—she was shooting, and, if not oppressed, would come to maturity. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* II. iii, A perfect dwarf..till she took a shooting...But she'll shoot no more. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, I have often ..seen a raw young fellow, shoot up after his first fight, from a dwarf into a giant-queller. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 39 Our commercial relations with the Baltic cities..soon shot up into one of our leading national objects. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xv, Four or five bare and over-grown poplars, that had shot up too rapidly for their strength. 1880 MRS. RIDDELL *Myst. Palace Gard.* ix, She had shot up into a woman all in a minute. 1905 L. WHIBLEY *Companion to Grk. Studies* ii. § 2. 70 Tragedy had not yet passed its prime when the old comedy shot up to maturity.

b. conjugated with *to be*. Also in pa. pple., (*well*) *shot in years* (rare), advanced in life.

1530 PALSGR. 705/1 Se howe this corne is shotte up within this senyght. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* xi. 24–26 After he was shotte vp towardes mannes state. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vi. 19 Well shot in yeares he seem'd. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 80 This happie branch of that vertuous stemme being shott vp beyond infancie, began to attempt workes of maturitie. 1799 HY. LEE *Canterb. T., Poet's T.* (ed. 2) I. 48 Little Henry was now shot up beyond his years. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 176 The Wazir of Bassorah, a man shot in years.

† **c.** *To shoot up* (with complement): To become by sudden growth. *Obs.*

1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* I. i. 4 Let me but live to shadow this young Plant, From Blites and Storms; He'll soon shoot up a Heroe.

9. Of a solution: To produce crystals. Also said of the crystals. Of a salt: To crystallize from solution or evaporation. [So G. *schiessen.*]

1 *a* 1626 MERVEREL in *Bacon's Physiol. Rem.* Baconiana (1679) 126 If the Menstruum be overcharged,..the Metals will shoot into certain Crystals. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 54 The exact and curious figures, in which vitriol and other salts are wont to shoot. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 7 Nitre shoots long in Needles, but Salt shoots in tesserus, or squares. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Surrey* (1718) IV. 57 There is also here a Boyling-House, where the Salt-Petre is made, and shoots. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 35 This Solution, when rich, shoots into a Vitriol by standing. 1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 355 A solution of the..salt shoots by evaporation into thin octagonal plates. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 272 Crystals again shoot as the solution cools.

b. *trans.* To form (crystals); of a solution, to deposit in the form of crystals. Also *refl.* and *pass.*, to crystallize; in wider sense, of a substance, to assume some definite form by internal movement.

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* I. 5 Till you see it thicken, and shoot its salt. 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 795 Parts of natural Rock shot in those Figures. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 172 'Tis usual to meet with the very same Metall or Mineral, naturally shot into quite different Figures. 1719 HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exper.* (ed. 2) Suppl. 258 The various Forms the new made Ice had shot it self into. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 23 It shoots a Tartar by standing. It has a vinous Taste.

10. *intr.* To project, jut out; to extend in a particular direction. Often with advs., esp. *out.* † Of a road (OE.): To go in a particular direction.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxiv. 62 Rode Isaac on þam wege, þe scyt to þam pytte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 305 Þe ilond Corsica is cornered wiþ many forlondes schetynge (*Caxton* stretchyng) in to the see. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* I. 56 b, The partition of the walles made by the intercourse of y^e riuer, shootes vppon the bankes on eyther syde. 1607 *B. N. C. Documents* (MS.) Bundle A 3. f. 19, 3 half acres of Errable land..shouting South and North. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 183 That Region [Cornwall]..shooteth out farthest into the West. *Ibid.* 542 The shore shutteth forth with a mighty swelling bent into the German Sea. 1679 in J. C. Blomfield *Heyford* (1892) 85 A land by Oxford way side shooting north and south. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* I. ix. 110 The Promontories and Capes shoot into the Sea. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 155 Though the way to heaven be but one, yet there are many crooked lanes and by-paths shoot down upon it, as I may say. 1700 J. BROME *Trav. Eng.* 245 From hence the Shore, after several crooked flexures, shooteth forth into the Sea. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Tirol* 532 This long Valley of the Tirol lyes enclos'd on all Sides by the Alps, tho' its Dominions shoot out into several Branches that lye among the Breaks and Hollows of the Mountains. 1726 in W. Wing *Ann. Steeple Aston* (1875) 54 And one other land shooting into Oxford way. 1759 in *Q. Jrnl. Economics* (1907) Nov. 79 Where the furlong shoots up the brook to be mownded by the two outside hides. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 137 The next branch.. shoots out from the south-eastern side of Suffaid Coh. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xxviii, Where the private gardens..shot down upon and were bounded by the glassy waters. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 58/1 The horns..first sweeping outwards and downwards, shot forward at the points.

b. With *up* or equivalent phrase: To extend vertically upwards; to tower, 'rise' into the air.

1648 HEXHAM II. s. v. *Schieten, In de locht Schieten*, To Shoote up into the Aire or Sky. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii, One even regular plate of adamant, shooting up to the height of about two hundred yards. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* VII. 213 A promontory..Whose rocky brow..Shoots high into the air. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xi, Many a rocky pyramid, Shooting abruptly from the dell. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* XXXV, Mountains, whose tops shot heaven-ward in fantastic forms and groupings. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iii. (1894) 79 We could see..the sharp pyramid of the Finsteraarhorn shooting upwards. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* i. 3 It shoots up into a tall rocky point.

11. To send forth, esp. swiftly or by sudden impulse.

Some of the senses under this head are in modern use often coloured by the specific sense 21.

11. *trans.* To throw suddenly or with violence. Also with advs., *out, down*, etc. *Obs.* exc. as *transf.* from sense 21.

c 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (Cott. MS.) an. 1040, He let dragan up þæne deadan Harald & hine on fen sceotan. *c* 1205 LAY. 5081 He sceæt [*c* 1275 caste] his riche sceld feor ut in þene feld. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21043 Þat Imperur weild [John] to mat In a tun was welland hat Fild of oyle he did him schott, But noþer him hamd, hefd ne fott. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Ps.* cxxxv. 15 And he shot out pharao and his vertu in the reed see. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 981 Suddanly þai ware all deide, & schot in till gong stinkand. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1408 Þe Grekes..Shottyn into shippes all þe shene godis. *c* 1450 METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 37/993 The sperehed lefft in hys brayn, And so schet hym ouer his hors on the pleynne Dede. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. xxiii. (S.T.S.) II. 225 The gaule he his pride & Insolence schot in his swerde in þe leif of þe ballance. 1600 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scot.* VI. 129 [They] maist dispitfullie expellit and schoit him oute of the said kirkyaird be the schoulderis. 1600 *Gowrie's Conspiracy* C 1 b, He tooke the said Maister Alexander by the shoulders, and shotte him down the staire; who was no sooner shotte out at the doore, but [etc.]. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 930 The liquid Air his moving Pinions wound, And, in the moment, shoot him on the ground. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Making a Nt. of it*, [They] found themselves shot with astonishing swiftness into the road [out of the theatre]. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ash Mamma* XXVI. 107 A more fractious horse..had finally shot him over his head.

b. To empty out (gold, grain, earth, etc.) by overturning or tilting the receptacle; to dump (rubbish); to send (goods, débris, etc.) down an inclined plane or 'shoot'. Also, to discharge the contents of, empty (a sack) by overturning. Often with adv., as *down, out.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2114 Percevelle..schott owte alle the golde. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4248 What doth þan þis fel man & right prudent, But out þis golde on a tippet hath shotte, That in þe bagges leste þere no grotte. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* 22 There at the back gate [he] causeth him to vnloade, and, as they say, shoot the coles down. 1604 N. F. *Fruiterers Secrets* 13 Also haue a care, that they be poured or shot downe very gently, laying euery sort by themselues. *Ibid.* 18 Haue a great care also in shooting or pouring them out. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 511 ¶ 3 Upon opening the Sack, a little old Woman popped her Head out of it; at which the Adventurer was in so great a Rage, that he was going to shoot her out into the River. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 210 If the farmer has sold, so as to deliver soon, he shoots not the sacks. 1821 *Acc. Peculations Coal Trade* 11 He found the men shooting his coals in their master's warehouse. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, A tract of suburban Sahara, where..carpets were beat, rubbish was shot,..and dust was heaped by contractors. 1876 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Ind. Archit.* IV. ii. 338 To chip away 50,000 yards of rock, and shoot it to spoil (to borrow a railway term) down a hill-side. 1885 *Law Times* 16 May LXXIX. 46/2 Bales were shot from the top to the bottom floors by means of zigzag inclined planes. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. *s. v.*, The flour is emptied down the shoot through the floor [of the flour loft]..into the troughs in which the dough is made. This operation is universally termed shooting flour.

transf. (*jocular.*) 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 135 After a..tedious journey..the train shot us out amid a heap of cinders, and a wooden station at its terminus.

† **c.** To throw or pull *down*, overthrow. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 254, & quhene he wend scho wod had bene, he schot hyre to þe erde in tene. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 126 Atour the dike thai geid on athir side, Schott doun the wall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 154 Sum schot doun wyth thar hand The altaris markyt for the sacrysys.

d. *refl.* To throw or precipitate oneself; to rush. Also † *fig.* Now *rare.*

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (ed. 2) III. 1259/2 A monstrous fish or whale of the sea did shoot himselfe on shore. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. 73 Hee that flying from degenerate and traditionall corruption, feares to shoot himselfe too far into the meeting imbraces of a Divinely warranted Reformation, had better not have run at all. 1679 A. LOVELL *Indic. Univ.* 28 A Serpent that casts and shoots himself on passengers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded. ¶ 2, I have laugh'd sometimes..when I have reflected on those Men, who from time to time have shot themselves into the World. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 316 The Man shoots himself up to fetch breath. 1705 BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* II. v. (1722) 133 The poor Fish is no sooner loosed from the Hawk's Talons, but the Eagle shoots himself, with wonderful Swiftness, after it, and catches it in the Air. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Pesaro* 158 This is the Gulf thro' which Virgil's Alecto shoots her self into Hell. 1889 BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 114 When the pig 'shoots' himself (as only a pig can do) over a mud wall, she follows.

e. To throw (rain, or running water) *from, off* (the surface); also with *off*, † *down* advs.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 111 Where houses be reeded.. The iuster ye driue it, the smoother and plaine, more handsome ye make it to shut off the raine. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iv. 68 The latter [Badgers-skins] no doubt had the fur upon them, the lubricity of the hair thereof being excellent gutters and spouts to shoot down the rain thereby. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 136 A great Cap for my Head, with the Hair on the Outside to shoot off the Rain. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. 334 As it [straw used in thatching] is not bruised by the flail, it shoots off the wet better. 1814 T. HAYNES *Treat. Strawberry*, etc. (ed. 2) 100 Then reduce the embankment..by throwing away the earth, the more readily to shoot off all wet. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXV, 'The Lord has stood by me' panted he, as he shot the water from his ears. 1882 CHRISTY *Joints used by Builders* 76 It is..important that the pitch should not be so steep as to shoot off heavy rain with too much velocity for the gutters to properly discharge.

† **f.** *To shoot forth, out, away*: to drive out or away, to banish, expel. (Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13658 Wit þis þai scott him als a dog Right vte o þair synagog. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5968 Thou shalt there fynde kynges felouns,..That in Babiloyne made the toure,..That fele mylen in heighte stood, And thorough Goddes wreche shoten away, Into that vile countreye. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 19 He tuke þe citee of Acoun and schotte oute of it all þe Cristen men þat ware þerin. *c* 1400 *Privity of the Passion* in *Hampole's Wks.* (Horstm.) I. 214 And here was it þat þey schot hym forthe so felly & so cruelly and spytte in his face, and garte hym hye so fast. *a* 1500 *Battle of Otterburn* xxxii. in *Child Ballads* III. 297/1 He lyghted dowyn vpon his foote, And schoote hys horsse cleane awaye. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. vi. (S.T.S.) I. 148 He commandit ane large nowmer of bestial to be schot furth on þe nixt day at porte aquillye. *Ibid.* IV. xx. II. 125 3it he wan þe castell at þe first assalt, and schot furth all þame þat war fundin þareintill. 1535 COVERDALE *Is.* xlii[i]. 2 Why hast thou shot me from the? 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* I. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 8 Or of the schuiting of honeste men fra thair native roumes. 1582 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 97 Sicklyk was Sipio saiklesly schot furth. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 144 He repudiat, forsuke, and frome him, as vnworthie, schott [Lat. *repudiavit*] her [his wife] away. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. v, Now, is he gone; we had no other meanes, To shoote him hence, but this.

g. To separate (the worst animals) from a drove or flock. Cf. SHOT *sb.*[3]

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss., Shoot* v. 2 To draw the worst cattle out of a drove. 'I'll gee ye ten apiece for thur hundreds yows, an you'l let me shoot ten'.

h. To put hurriedly and carelessly.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. iii. 27 He rose from his knee and shot his instrument into its case. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vii, The dirty cups and saucers were shot away into the drawers, and the table turned outside the door.

† **i.** *To shoot* (something) *on fire*: to cause to burst into flame. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9509 The shippes on a shene fyre shot þai belyue, That the low vp lightly launchit aloure.

12. To launch (a vessel); to cast forth or let down (an anchor); to lower and place in position. (a fishing net). Also *absol.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 620 Than in schort tym men mycht thaim se Schute all thair galais to the se. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1257 Shote anker, and lye at rode, And sayle not farre abrode, Tyll the cost be clere. 1552 in *Select Pleas Admiralty* (Selden Soc.) II. 21 That no person nor persons from hens furthe doo shote any wyddenett within x fathom of his next felowe by estimacon in the day tyme... Thesterly man to begynne first and so every man to shote in order. 1583 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 225/2 To haill, schutt, pull and draw nettis on all pairtis usit and wont within the said boundis. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. xlv. 706 The ships were finished, rigged, armed, and furnished with all things, and shot into the water. 1630 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 65 No fisherman..shall shute any Draw-Net, Cord-Net, or other Net or Engine..after Holyrood Day is past. 1776 *Act* 16 *Geo. III*, c. 36 § 3 Unless the Boat..do in the mean Time shoot or cast out into the Water her..Seyne Net. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 14 Any person who shall shoot or work any seine or draft net for salmon in a river across the whole width. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. iii. 286 The nets were shut over the starboard quarter.

b. To cause (a vessel) to move forward suddenly or swiftly. *To shoot* (a vessel) *to*: to bring it by 'shooting' to a required position. † *To be shot*: of a vessel, to have advanced (a certain distance or to a certain point). Cf. sense 3.

1408 tr. *Vegetius' De Re Milit.* (MS. Digby 233) lf. 226/2 þei scheten here schippes to gedre & casteth out planckes or brygges..& fiʒtep hand at hand. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 382 When yow reken yowre selfe as farre shotte as cape de las Palmas. 1574 W. BOURNE *Regim. Sea* xxii. (1577) 60 You..shall be well shotte towardes the banke of Silley. 1588 FENNER in *Defeat Sp. Armada* (Navy Rec. Soc.) I. 242 Being shot some ten leagues off South and by West of Ushant. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 137 A north-west wind would shoot the sloop clear of the house reef. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 316 Her sails tend to shoot her a-head. 1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* vi. (1850) 50 With a sweep of his paddle he turned the bow of his boat from us, and with a few vigorous strokes shot it ahead. 1887 GOODE, etc. *Fish. Industr. U. S.* IV. 132 Shooting to. This evolution is peculiar to fore and aft rigged vessels... To shoot a schooner to, it is only necessary, when sailing by the wind, to put the wheel part way down, and as she comes head to wind to keep her in that position by the management of the helm until her headway is stopped.

13. To push or slide (a bar or bolt of a door or the like) into or out of its fastenings. Also to force (a lock).

c 1000 *Gosp. Nicodemus* xxvii. 15 in Thwaites *Heptat.*

(1698), Beluca þ ða..ærenan gatu & toforan on sceotaþ þa ysenan scyttelsas. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 209 Thay schot na keyis to brek the cofiris than, Ane day of blythnes for the men of weir. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 104, I have Power to shoot the bolt and lock it. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 343, I know now..how to shut the lock & unbolt my welbeloved's door. 1696 CIBBER *Love's last Shift* III, If you have lost it [the key] we must shoot the lock, I think. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, I fear we are betrayed; the second lock is shot. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ix, One of the midshipmen shot the bolt of the door. 1886 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 144/2 Safe bolts are shot not by the key, as in an ordinary lock, but by the door handle. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 92 Annie ran to the stable, shot the wooden bolt, and went in.

b. *intr.* Of a bolt: To slide *into* its fastenings; to admit of being shot.

1886 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 144/2 The frame.. into which the bolts shoot is made of great strength. *Ibid.*, In all Chubb's safes bolts shoot both to front and back.

14. *trans.* **a.** *Weaving.* To pass (the shuttle, the weft) between the threads of the warp. Also in figurative context.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 337, I suppose that a weaver will say that his worke is to make a web,..and not to ..lay his warpe, shoot oufe, or [etc.]. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* v. i, An honest Weaver, and as good a work-man as ere shot shuttle. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* IV. v. § 46 Lines of consummate excellence are frequently shot, like threads of gold, through the web. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xxi. (1866) 351 The woof of life is dark..but..shot through a web of brightness. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 464/1 A clear way is thus provided for picking or shooting the shuttle. 1895 R. W. FRAZER *Silent Gods* (1896) 58 The weaver still sang as he quickly shot the shuttle with the weft through the warp.

b. To variegate by admixture of different coloured threads in the woof. Hence, in wider sense, to variegate (an expanse of colour) by interspersing streaks or flecks of some other colour.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 The same wollen clothes [shall)..be perfectly boyled grayned or maddered vppon the wodde and shotte, with good and sufficient corke or orchall. 1566 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's Canterb.* in *Archæol. Cant.* XVII. 120 One couerlyt shot wyth blew and red. 1684 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1944/4 A Petticoat of Musk coloured Silk, shot with Silver on the right side. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 116 ₱ 8 Carnation shot with white. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xiii. (1860) 272 Mundig's stock are nearly all chesnuts, many of them shot with white hairs. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* I. i. 26 His stiff, black hair a little shot with gray. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* xv. 192 The canes of maize shot the brown fields with points of shining green. 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 312/2 Of older flowers we have..Burgundy, rich dark puce, shot and suffused with light purple [etc.]. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Inst. Brit. Architects* 14 Mar. 347 The Saviour was dressed in a purple tunic shot with gold. *fig.* 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* Sept. 244/2 Vague theory shot with technicalities. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) II. iv. 109 The texture of Disraeli's writings is..ingeniously shot with irony.

15. To send out, dispatch (persons). Now *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Also *to shoot* (a person) *about*: to hurry (him) from place to place.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* xxix. M vij, Therfore sayth Christ, praye vnto the Lorde of yᵉ Heruest, that he may shote foith workemen into his Heruest. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* 71 You, as an officer's wife..are shot about from Colombo to Peshawar.

16. To emit swiftly and forcibly (rays, flames, etc.).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathoie*) 157 Twa dragonyse, þat awful ware one to luke,..& blessis of fyre with brynt-stane at nese and mowthe þai schote owte. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. viii. 90 A maruellous gret Comet, quhilk toward the South schot fyrie stremes terrabillie. 1690 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* III. xii. 205 At the first opening of the Heavens, the brightness of his Person will scatter the dark Clouds, and shoot streams of light throughout all the Air. 1712–14 POPE *Rape of Lock* I. 13 Sol thro' white curtains shot a tim'rous ray. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1371 The sun has lost his rage: his downward orb shoots nothing now but animating warmth And vital lustre. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. (1802) 55 A cool, sequester'd grot, From its rich roof a sparry lustre shot. 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad.* III. 22 My sweet guide, who, smiling shot forth beams From her celestial eyes. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iv, His keen eyes ..shot forth occasionally a quick and vivid ray. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 187 A ray..shot from *a* to the point *c*, in the surface of a piece of glass *g h*, would reach directly across to *o* and *b*. 1839 J. STERLING *Sexton's Dau.* I. xxxii, As if it were the cloven sky..Shot out its glory suddenly.

b. To put forth, utter (words, sounds); chiefly with adv., *out*, *forth*. Now only as *transf.* from sense 21.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 812 Scheoteð forð sum word, & let us onswerien. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 23 (Jesus MS.), Bet þuhte þe dæm þat he were Of harpe & pipe þan he nere, Bet þuhte þat heo were i-shote Of harpe & pipe þan of prote. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) viii, He..Schot out his voce, full schill, and gaif a schout. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. iii. (1867) 48 But shoote out some woordes, if she be to whot. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. D 2 b, I would shoot some speach forth, to strike the time, With pleasing touch of amorous complement. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 143 *Acclamo* to cry out or shoot forth the voice. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lx, Even Dobbin would shoot out a sudden peal [of laughter] at the boy's mimicry. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iii, Shooting out whatever she had to say in one sentence, and in one breath, if possible. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* iii, From time to time..he shot out one of his questions.

c. To cause (a pain, an emotion, etc.) to pass rapidly *through*.

1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 58 Her palfrey's footfall shot Light horrors thro' her pulses. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii, This question shot a gleam of joy and triumph through Tom's soul.

17. To thrust (one's hand, a limb, a weapon, etc.) *into* something. Also to thrust *out*, *forth*, *up*, etc.

c 1205 LAY. 1876 Heo scuten [*c* 1275 soten] heora sconken [in wrestling]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 117 With that ane othir gan him ta Be the lege, and his hand gan schute Betuix the sterap and his fute. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. vi. (S.T.S.) I. 151 He schot his hand in þe fire. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 81 Unles ȝe now sharplie shuit out ȝour handis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. IX. 186 Ilk schuteng his rapper in vtheris bellie. 1648 WINYARD *Midsummer-Moon* 1 His head is shot up, as if it would only converse with the Prince oth'aire. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Bey & Pig* 4 A greedy Callan..Shot his wee nive into the pot. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 174 They will be found to shoot forth their arms in every direction. *c* 1850 *Croodin Doo* in Chambers *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* (1870) 53 O it shot out its feet and died.

b. *To shoot out*: To protrude (the tongue, the lips), usually as an expression of mockery.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxii. 7 They shute out their lippes. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes* ii. 69 The camelion..was to take his prey, by shooting out his tongue at the flies he was to live upon. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1851) II. 146 A sect laughing at the Scriptures, shooting out the tongue at the sacraments. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* i. 18 Away she would go with her lips shot out. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* II. i. 56 As at my Lord the Jews shot out their tongues. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* i. 12, 'I thoucht ye had been a lad of some kind o' sense', he began, shooting out his lips.

c. *To shoot one's eyes*: to gaze eagerly. *rare.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i, I should not shoote mine eyes into the earth, Poring for mischiefe.

d. *To shoot one's linen* (colloq.): to pull one's shirt cuffs out so that they project beyond the cuffs of one's coat.

1878 YATES in *World* 16 Jan. (Farmer), Adjust your curls, your linen shoot, your coat wide open fling. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 104 He 'shot his linen' in style. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Harvest* 168 Major Pottinger..shot his linen till the by-standers..wondered if it was a new kind of conjuring entertainment.

†**18.** To eject from the body. **a.** To eject (venom). Also of a spider: To eject (its thread).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 143 þai er euermare gapand, redy for to schote þaire venym. 1775 G. WHITE *Selborne*, *To Barrington* 8 June, Every day in fine weather..do I see those spiders shooting out their webs and mounting aloft. *Ibid.*, Those filmy threads, when first shot, might be entangled in the rising dew.

b. To discharge (excreta); also (see quot. 1688). Also *to shoot one's belly*, *bowels*. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 160 So swelled Zadoch [with rage] and was readie to burst out of his skinne, and shoote his bowels like chaine-shot full at Zacharies face for bringing him suche balefull tidings. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 179 My mare chanced to eat some green corn, which did occasion her to shoot her belly, and scour intolerably. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 252/1 Terms in feeding cocks...*Shuting the* Body, is to purge it from its groser dung. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 84 It is a Sign, if he shoot off his Food very fast, that he gets too little Corn.

c. *absol.* To have a looseness in the bowels.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 A weake lambe..will shoot and scowre allmost for the space of two dayes.

d. *trans.* Of a fish: To discharge (spawn). Also *absol.* (Cf. SHOT *ppl. a.* 1, SHOTTEN 3.)

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 201 Fishes flocke..to this nooke of the Ocean, to breed and shut their spawne. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 409 The Sea-Bass, when they come into the pounds in the spring, are full of spawn, ready to shoot.

19. Of a plant: To put forth (buds, leaves, branches, etc.). Chiefly with *forth* or *out*. Also *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 109 To shote forth yᵉ braunches of murmure, grudge [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xxi. 30 Whan they now shute forth their budde. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* iv. 32 It..shooteth out great branches. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cx, Colts-foot shooteth up a slender stalk, with small yellowish Flowers. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrim* xxix. (1687) 349 Rosemary and Sweet-Brier,..which shoot flowers, and dart forth Musk. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 143 When a fine Fruit Branch shoots many others. *a* 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Turnep* 7 P 2/1 Apt to make the wheat shoot fresh ears. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gipsy* i, Nor let..the cropp'd grasses shoot another head. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 20 The largest round Lavender bush, soon to shoot forth buds and blossoms generously.

b. *transf.* Chiefly of an animal, etc.: To put forth (limbs, etc.); also *fig.* of immaterial things. *To shoot the red*: of a turkey-cock (see RED *sb.*¹ 1 d).

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. IV. 238 Quhen this Pelagian hæresie..appeired to schute out the hornes ay wyder and wyder. 1739 S. SHARP *Oper. Surg.* Introd. 31 The callous Edges softening, will, without any great Assistance, shoot out a Cicatrix. 1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Feb. 155 He throbs and tingles as the new wings shoot their feathers. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 875 These..masses of epithelium ..do not shoot downwards the root-like processes so characteristic of epithelioma of the malignant type.

c. To cause to grow or 'shoot'; to make to spring *up*. *rare.*

1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* II. i, All the verdant grass The spring shot up, stands yet unbruised here Of any foot. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 107 The Power..Who rules the year, and shoots the spindling grain.

20. With reference to stationary position: To throw out as a projection or protuberance; *refl.* to stand out, protuberate in a particular direction. †Also in passive, to appear as if thrust down.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5953 He ne had noither nekke, ne throte, His heued was in his body y-shote. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xvii. (S.T.S.) I. 97 Throw quhilk þe wallis war schot out with mare magnificent boundis þan afore. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* i. (1891) 5 Carmarthenshere that waye shooteinge it selfe on the Northeast. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 19 Where the mouth of a large valley endeth at the Sea.. shooting as it were it selfe forth into the said Sea..there it should be more shallow. 1784 COWPER *To Mem. Halibut* 17 Where Hibernia shoots Her wondrous causeway far into the main.

III. To send missiles from an engine.

(A Com. Teut. specialization of branch II.)

21. *trans.* To send forth, let fly (arrows, bolts, etc.) from a bow or other engine, or (bullets or shot) from a firearm. Const. *at*, †*against*, †*to*.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 15 Nov. 206 Hiȝ sceoton hyra strælas on twa healfa tosomne. *c* 1205 LAY. 6487 Þa his flæn weoren iscoten þæ iwærd his boȝe to-broken. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 317 Þer was mani arwe yschote. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 178 Oft tille our Inglis men was schewed a mervaile grete, A darte was schot to þem, bot non wist who it schete. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ₱ 500 If a man, by caas or aventure, shete an arwe or caste a stoon with which he sleeth a man, he is homicyde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xi. 167 Than he shette a-nothir bolte, and slowgh a malarde. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 94 Tho was drawen & shotte many an arowe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 131 Sikiyik ane preist of turque callit deruis schot ane bolt befoir the port of tempil contrar basit. *c* 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 6 The principal outlaw shot an arrow against my grandfather. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 396 A third [cannon ball]..said to have been shot into the wall at the siege of Padua. 1769 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* (1774) 101 Elf-shots..are supposed to be weapons shot by fairies at cattle. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxi, The Templar's retreat was rendered perilous by the numbers of arrows shot off at him and his party.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context. *To have shot one's bolt*: to have done all that one can do. Proverb, *A fool's bolt is soon shot*: see BOLT *sb.*¹ 1.

a 1100 *Prudentius* in *Zeitschr. f. deutsches Alterthum* (1876) VIII. 38 Da wæpna..ðe þæt yrre scet [*miserat*]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Erest heo [lechery] scheot þe earewen of þe liht eien, þet fleoð lichtliche uorð, ase earewe þet is ividered, & stikeð iðe heorte. *Ibid.* 62 Sikerliche vre vo, þe weorreur of helle, he scheot..mo cwarreaus to one ancre þen to seouene & seouenti lefdies iðe worlde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1800 The thridde arowe he [the God of Love] gan to shete, ..Into myn herte he did avale. 1586 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* i. 11 in *Holinshed*, But if I may craue your patience till time you see me shoot my bolt. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 89 Many others haue shot forth the like bolts and censures, whereof this is the totall summe and substance. 1652 BENLOWES *Theophila* IX. iii. 127 Hope be thy Bowe, thy Hand Love, Faith the Shaft; Let Hope shoot Faith to God with Loves strong Draft. 1852 *Househ. Words* V. 577 [The winds] never cease to shoot at us their arrows barbed with the poison of rheum. 1901 *Daily Express* 28 Feb. 4/5 The home players had shot their bolt, and in thirty minutes the Birmingham team added two goals.

c. With cognate object, *to shoot a shot* (or †*a shoot*). Now *rare.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11103 An carpenter þat hii sede þat sset þe ssute [*MS. Add.* þane schote] hii nome. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxix. (1859) 61 But, soothly, they sheten neuer shotte. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 107 For in a rayne and at no marke, a man may shote a faire shoote. 1590 BARWICK *Disc. Weapons* 17 *marg.*, The archer dooth require more time then dooth the firy weapon to shoot the first shoot. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xiii. 208 All this while the Enemy shot not a shot. 1642–4 VICARS *God in Mount* 193 They forced all the Musketeers..to..shroud themselves within their pikes, not daring to shoot a shoot. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxii, May the hand be withered that shot the shot!

†**d.** To hurl or throw (a spear, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1100 *Prudentius* in *Zeitschr. f. deutsches Alterthum* (1876) VIII. 38 Þæt yrre scyt his spere onȝean þæt ȝeðyld. *c* 1205 LAY. 5690 And þa oðere hem scuten [*c* 1275 sute] to scærpe gares. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 50 '*Aue, rabbi*', quaþ þat ribaud and reodes shotte at hus eyen. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 8 Their weapons are three dartes or long Iauelins, whyche they..doe shoote and throw with wonderfull dexteritie.

e. *transf.* To discharge, send forth like an arrow or a shot. Also *fig.* with obj. a glance, question, etc.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. 69 When sharp Winter shoots her sleet and hardned hail. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* IV. i, Doe thine eyes shoote daggers at that man That brings thee health? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. i. 358 She hurts most with those glances which are shot from a down-cast eye. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Oct. 1658, A porcupine, of that kind that shoots its quills. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxiii, The sullen and indignant glances which they shot at them. 1881 *Scribner's Monthly* XXI. 268/2 She shot the question at him with a force which took away his breath. 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 229 A wild race of fishermen..who..shot some rough West-country jest at me as I passed.

22. *absol.* and *intr.* To send forth missiles from a bow, firearm, or similar engine. †Also with *forth*.

993 *Battle of Maldon* 270 Hwilon he on bord sceat, hwilon beorn tæsde. *c* 1205 LAY. 12574, & Bruttes weoren igærede & þene wal weoreden; heo scuten in, heo scuten ut, scalkes þer feollen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11218 Hii mette wiþ þis burgeis & bigonne to ssete vaste I wounded þer was manion. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 858 An herde of hertes sone þey met, Al a triste to schete, Brutus was set. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 91 þey techiþ besiliche here children to ride and to schete. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* cxi. 111 Ordeyne þy wenges, on þe right syde of hem þat stryken and assayllen, and of þe left syde hem þat shoten. *c* 1422 LYDG. *Serpent of Division* (1911) 59 And somme with firye dartes and scharpe hokid arwis schetynge in þe eire. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 66 Than the archers of kynge saturne began to drawe & shote. 1569 T. PRESTON *Cambises* 879 [Venus to Cupid] Shoot forth, my son; now is the time that thou must wound his hart. 1595 SHAKS.

John v. vi. 2 Whose there?..speake quickly, or I shoote. 1668 R. Steele *Husb. Calling* ix. (1672) 223 If a man stand on a tower and shoot downward, he that stands at the bottom of it and shoots upward, may fly above him. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 15 Oct. 1650, Sir Tho. Osborn..and Lord Stanhop shot for a wager of 5 Louis. 1753 Jago *Elegy on Blackbird* in *Adventurer* No. 37 O! had he chose some other game, Or shot as he had used to do! 1899 T. M. Ellis *Three Cat's-eye Rings* 127 They turned round to shoot, and a bullet from one of their muskets shrieked past Claysdale's ear. 1907 Galsworthy *Country Ho.* I. i. 7 Foxleigh; he's no good... But can't he shoot just! That's why they ask him.

b. *intr.* To engage in archery (in mod. use occas. in rifle-practice, etc.) as a sport or contest. † *To shoot compass*: see Compass *adv.* 3 b. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 24698 Summe heo gunnen lepen summe heo gunnen sceoten [*c* 1275 sceate] summe heo wrestleden. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Prince.* 651 No more I hadde set perby or roght, A wif or mayde or nune to desfoule, Than scheete, or pleyen at þe bal or boule. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij b, When the wether is foule, that men cannot go abroad to boules, or to shoote. 1801 T. Roberts *Engl. Bowman* 29, 1 To shoot down the butts, to begin at the furthest, and end at the shortest butt.

c. *Well shot!* an applauding exclamation when a shooter hits the mark. Also *fig.*

1640 Sir E. Dering *Carmelite* (1641) 41 Your promise is of thoughts within, and your proof still of things done without. Well shot. Go to your Book again and study the point better. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VII. i. 425 One day being shooting at Butts,..He hit the very mark. The Duke of Northumberland, being present,..Well shot my Liege, quoth he.

d. Constructions. (*a*) *To shoot at* († also *after, against, on, unto, to*) the mark or object aimed at. *To shoot at rovers*: see Rover[1] 1.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 474 Lamech..wurð bisne, and haued a man ðat ledde him..To scheten after ðe wilde der. *c* 1290 *St. Sebastian* 47 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 179 [The emperor] let archers to him schrote: ase it were to one marke. 1340 *Ayenb.* 45 An archer nor þet he hedde ylore ate geme: nom his boze and asat an heȝ aye god. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 7779 To schote at him so was he prest. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 64 But euer deþe sewyth hym wyth his bow drawen and an arow þeryn redy to shoton at hym. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 147 He entryd among tharchers of the troians that shotte thikke on hym. 1496 [see Prof *sb.*[1] 2 b]. 1497 [see Shelt. *sb.*[1] 2 b]. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 105 Euer as a marke to schote vnto. 1576 Gascoigne *Spoyle of Antwerp* Wks. 1910 II. App. 591 They of the Towne did not shote at the prince of Orenges Shippes. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xlix. 23 The archers haue sorely grieued him, and shot at him. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 97 They fought for his crown when they shot at his person. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 242 Van Gheudt..shot against Bruntisland without doing any mischief. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 96 They have stood to be shot at in flocks, without offering to move. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* ii, Willie of Winton whom you shot at? 1908 E. M. Gordon *Indian Folk Tales* ix. (1909) 83 A young man..asked me to shoot at an owl.

(*b*) *To shoot with* (also †*in*) a bow, gun, etc.; also rarely *with* an arrow.

[*c* 1205 Lay. 16555 Nu ich hine [Hengest] ȝiue þe..& þet þine hired-childeren..scotien mid heore flan & his cun sceuden anon.] 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7735 He wolde ..scete [*v.r.* schute, schete] also mid bowe & arblaste. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 445/2 Schetyn yn a bowe (*v.r.* shotyn with bowes) *sagitto.* 1530 Palsgr. 704/2, I shote in any bowe, crosse bowe, or longe bowe. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* II. vi. (1867) 61 But many a man speaketh of Robyn hood, That neuer shot in his bowe. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1617) 633 Sirnamed Strongbow, because hee shot in a bow of exceeding great bent. 1644 Nye *Gunnery* (1647) 35 It is as easie to shoot in a great Gun as in a Musket. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 22 He shot excellently in bows and guns, and much used them for his exercise. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* Sept. 1646, Here I first saw huge ballistæ or crosse-bows shot in.

(*c*) *To shoot at* († *to*, etc.) an object *with* a bow, gun, etc.; also *with* an arrow.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 199 Þa ȝenam he his boxan..& ða mid ȝeattredum stræle ongan sceotan wiþ þæs þe he ȝeseah þæt hryþer stondan. *c* 1290 *St. Cristopher* 204 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 277 With bouwe and Areblast þare schoter to him four hondret knyztes and mo. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xix. 315 (Addit. MS.) The knyght..shotte to [*Cambr. MS.* shot at] hym with an arowe, and slough hym. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 740 They shoot at the Fish with their darts. 1873 B. Harte *What B. Harte Saw* in *Fiddletown*, etc. 100 There was a mark at which a few credulous people shot with a toy rifle.

(*d*) With adv. or phrase, *To shoot beside, far from, near the mark*; *to shoot short, straight*, etc. Often *fig.*

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 256 Hercules and many other shotte at most strayt and next the marke. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 101 But to shoote wyde and far of the marke is a thynge possyble. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* I. vi. (1867) 12 Ye mary (quoth he) nowe ye shoote nie the pricke. 1577 Harrison *England* III. i. [II. vi.) 95 b in *Holinshed*, Wherein they [*sc.* foreign writers] haue shot so farre wyde as the quantity of ground was betweene themselues and their marke. 1585 Q. Eliz. *Let. to Jas. VI* (Camden) 17 Who seaketh two stringes to one bowe, he [*printed* the] may shute strong, but neuer strait. 1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 15. iii. 335 Man he lets flie against God (though against his will he shoots short) whole vollies of sinnes and impieties. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Ess. on Women* Wks. 1711 IV. 155 But alas! how far do you shoot from the mark? [in answer to a question]. 1862 'F. G. Trafford' *City & Suburb* iii. (1869) 22 He had shot wonderfully near the truth.

e. quasi-*trans. To shoot a match*: to engage in a shooting-match. Also *to shoot off a tie*: to decide a tie in a shooting-match by a supplementary contest.

1840 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 2763 Captain R. and Mr. S. then shot the tie off. *Ibid.*, Two matches were then shot by Capt. Ross and Mr. Osbaldeston. 1859 'Stonehenge' *Shot-gun* ii. 7 Lord Huntingfield,..and Mr. Bateson having repeatedly shot matches at Hornsey Wood House. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 266 This target was chosen for shooting off the ties at the long distances.

f. *transf. intr.* To take a snapshot with a camera. Also *trans.* to take a snapshot of.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 3 Beside him is another sort of shutter operator with an ordinary camera and fairly good shutter...Does he shoot when his companion did? 1892 *Photogr. Am.* II. 51 We at first tried the other method, namely, looking at the object and shooting at the critical moment. 1896 *Punch* 30 May 264/2, I even bless the Kodak now With which, dear Nell, you 'shot' me.

23. *fig.* and in figurative context.

a. With reference to metaphorical arrows or darts, e. g. of love, temptation, affliction.

a 1000 *Minds of Men* 35 He..hyzegar leteð, scurum sceoteþ. *c* 1200 Ormin 3899, & ȝiff he [the devil] sceoþ þe mann forrdredd, He wile himm skerren mare, & reȝsenn himm his rihhte witt, & shetenn inn hiss heorrte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 714 An ydel man is lyk to a place that hath no walles; deueles may entre on euery syde and sheten at hym at discouert, by temptacion on euery syde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1777 And whanne that love gan nyghe me nere, He..shette at me with all his myght. 1895 R. W. Chambers *King in Yellow* (1900) 255, I think..that he [Cupid] does shoot fairly—yes, and even gives one warning.

† **b.** *To shoot at*: to assail with censure or contempt. *Obs.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LII. vi, The just shall.. shoote at thee With scornfull glances. *c* 1640 H. Bell *Luther's Colloq. Mens.* (1652) 113 The Turks and Jews do acknowledg God the Father, but it is the Son that they shoot at. 1643 Baker *Chron., Eliz.* 57 The Queen conceiving, that through the sides of the Prelates, she her self was shot at, suppressed them what she could. *c* 1660 South *Serm.* (1715) I. 28 If it is a Pleasure to be envyed and shot at, to be maligned standing,..then it is a Pleasure to be great.

c. *To shoot at* (with express or implied reference to a metaphorical mark or target): (*a*) to aim at, to seek to have or accomplish; to aspire to, strive after (now *arch.*); † (*b*) to 'drive at', mean, to have reference to; † (*c*) to aim at imitating, follow the example of.

(*a*) *c* 1407-20 Hoccleve *Min. Poems* (1892) 58 But myn herte is euere bent To sheete at yow good wil in soothfastnesse. 1528 Tindale *Par. Mammon* 30 The same is blynde and wotteth not what he dothe: erreth and shooteth at a wronge marke. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 127 Thou, that shotest at perfection in the Latin tong, think not thy selfe wiser than Tullie was. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. 266 The Queene of Scots..easily understood that her destruction was shot at by this Association. 1647 Trapp *Mellif. Theol.* 652 Their evil dissembled ambitious desires plainly declared..that they both shot at one and the same mark. 1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* III. iii. 163, I shoot at no advantage to myself.

(*b*) 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* I. ix. (1592) 84 For to this ende shoote all the exhortations of the Prophets and Apostles. 1583 Babington *Commaundm.* viii. (1590) 331 An equalitie of commodities present is plainely shot at in this law. *Ibid.* 347, I might recite the lawes of God,..which directly shoote at the shame of this sinne. 1629 H. Burton *Truth's Tri.* 307 The maine thing Vega shootes at in this chapter.

(*c*) 1515 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 15 Bycause the Deputye useyth the said wrongfull extortion, all the noble folke of the lande shotes at hym, folowyth his wayes in that behalf, asmuche as in them is.

† **d.** To have an aim or reference (*beyond* something mentioned). *Obs.*

1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 66 This part of the Vision therefore shoots beyond the Pergamenian and Thyatirian Interval of the church, and begins with the Sardian.

† **e.** *To shoot over*: to overshoot the mark. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 20. 96 b, And certainely, it is an errour frequent, for men to shoot ouer, and to suppose deeper ends, and more compasse reaches then are.

† **f.** in certain proverbial phrases. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 704/2, I shote at all adventures, or at the unhappyest, *Je tire a la volle.* 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* G iij b, Now in making warre against the Protestants, they shotte sundry wayes with owne selfe arrowe. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* v. iii, Neither can I Be wonne to thinke, but if I should attempt it, I shoote against the Moone.

g. *U. S.* slang. *To shoot off one's mouth*: to talk indiscreetly or abusively.

1890 N. P. Langford *Vigilante Days* I. 295 Why, you fool; there you go, shooting off your mouth to me the first thing. Didn't I caution you not to tell any one? 1896 S. Crane *Maggie* xi. 86 Youse fellers er lookin' fer a scrap, an' its like yeh'll fin' one if yeh keeps on shootin' off yer mout's.

24. Of a bow, engine, or firearm: **a.** *trans.* To send forth (a missile).

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 989 That bowe semede wel to shete These arowis fyve. 1547 in *Archæologia* LI. 262 Brode fawcons shotinge iij shotte. 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 3 *Catapulta*, was an ancient warlike Engine to shoot Darts.

b. *intr.* To send forth missiles; to 'carry' a certain distance. Also, of a gun, to be discharged, go off (e. g. in a salute).

a 1575 Gascoigne *Posies, Weedes* Wks. 1907 I. 374 A peece which shot so well, so gently and so streight. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 124 Quhan thir proclematiounis war endit..than the trumpattis and schalmes blew and so did the artelȝerie schuit and bellis rang. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. ii. 34 This boy will carrie a letter twentie mile as easie, as a Canon will shoot point-blanke twelue score. 1655 Marq. Worcester *Cent. Invent.* § 67 To make Guns shoot. 1669 Stubmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 68 The Piece directed by her Metal, will shoot about twice as far as when..set by a Dispert. 1846 Greenler *Sci. Gunnery* 406 We have seen American rifle-barrels, which were far from the straight..yet they shot well.

25. *trans.* To discharge (a bow, catapult, etc.), to fire (a gun or other firearm); also with *off, out.* Const. *at*, † *against*, etc. *spec.* in gun-making (see quot. 1886).

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 113 All the gonnes yn the colle warkys and abowte the marttes were schett for joye. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 116 Oure galeyes..bygan of al partes to shutte theire gonnes. 1506 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 203 To the pynouris of Leith quhilk caryng the irn gun to the sandis to schut hir thair before the King. 1530 Palsgr. 704/2 They have shotte fourscore peces agaynst this towne in lesse than halfe an houre. 1557 *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 240 The counsall ordanis gif thair cum ony sodane fray to the toun..to James Frank to schoit ane goone. 1619 W. Phillip tr. *Schouten's Wonderf. Voy.* 11 We shot two peeces, an houre betweene each shot, to call her. *c* 1643 Ld. Herbert *Autobiog.* (1824) 69 Then you may shoot off a Pistol in the Stable. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xvii, The malignants shooting their wall-pieces at us. 1833 [Seba Smith] *Lett. J. Downing* iii. (1835) 42 Says he, 'Can you shoot a rifle, Major?' 'Pretty considerable,' says I. 1886 Walsingham & Payne-Gallwey *Shooting* I. 71 The gun is now stocked and screwed, and then in the rough state is sent to the ground to be shot and regulated. *Ibid.* 75 A high-class gunmaker will spend days in shooting a gun in order to get its pattern and force up to the mark he considers requisite to make it a perfect weapon.

transf. 1682 Dryden *Span. Friar* v. ii. But man..should make Examples; Which like a Warning piece must be shot off, To fright the rest from Crimes.

26. To propel (a marble, pellet, etc.) as from the thumb and forefinger.

1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* (1821) I. 47 Rip Van Winkle .. taught them to fly kites and shoot marbles. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, Some of whom were..shooting pellets, or digging their forks through the tablecloth.

27. *Football.* To kick (the ball) at goal. In *Hockey* and *Lacrosse*: to hit or drive (the ball) at goal. Also with *goal* as object.

1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., The last-named shot it [the football] between the posts. 1885 *Field* 24 Jan. 108/2 On restarting Marlow again shot the ball through the posts.

b. *intr.* To kick or drive the ball at goal. Also in *Croquet*, to aim *at* a ball from a long distance.

1874 J. D. Heath *Croquet-Player* 65 But Yellow is confident of hitting, so he shoots at Blue, and roquets him. 1890 *Field* 1 Nov. 671/2 Hewitt soon after had a chance to equalise but shot over. 1900 H. C. Nepean *Croquet* 50 When thinking of taking a bisque, instead of shooting hard, shoot so as to hit, if possible,..but to lie quite handy if you miss. 1902 *Daily Express* 18 Mar. 8/1 Both sides being too excited to shoot straight.

IV. To assail, wound, or kill with a shot.

28. *trans.* To wound or kill with a missile from a bow or firearm (in early use, occas. with a spear or javelin). Const. *with.* † Also, to assail with arrows or gunshot: = *to shoot at* (see 22 d).

The simple verb is now often used where formerly the fuller expression 'to shoot dead' or 'to death' would have been preferred (see b); e. g. with reference to the infliction of death as a penalty.

c 893 Ælfred *Oros.* IV. vi. § 7 Ac þonne hie [the serpent] mon slox oþþe sceat. 993 *Battle of Maldon* 143 Da he oþerne ofstlice sceat. *c* 1205 Lay. 313 He wende to sceoten [*c* 1275 sceote] þat hea der. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1121 If þu art i-worpe oþer i-scote [*Cott. MS.* i-shote], penne þu myht crest to note. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 242 As he wolde ssete [*v.r.* scheten] an hert al nȝen is wille, To dete he sset [*v.r.* scheet] his owe fader. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6345 They buth archeris with the beste, And scheoteth [*Laud MS.* shoten] theo gryp in his neste. *a* 1340 Hampole *Ps.* x. 2 That thai shote in myrke the right of hert. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 213 He wolde schote with his spere Bestes and other gere. *c* 1460 *Frere & Boye* 84 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. Poetry* 38 Than sayd the boye..It is best that I haue a bowe, Hyrdes for to shete. 1562 S. Wythers tr. *Calvin's Treat. Relics* H j, But they muste also make reliques of the arrowes wher with he was shotten. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 49 My Lord himselfe had his horse shot under him. 1650 Cromwell *Let.* 25 Sept. in *Carlyle*, They have done us no harm, except one soldier shot (but not to the danger of his life). 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xix. § 15. 208 It should be unlawful to kill or shoot them, as it is to shoot or hunt other wild beasts. 1709 Lawson *Voy. Carolina* 152 The bald, or white Faces are a good Fowl. They cannot dive and are easily shotten. 1765 Ld. Holland in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 382 But there is no use in the D. of Bolton's shooting himself. 1807 J. Hall *Trav. Scot.* II. 425 A variety of other beautiful birds which we shot with water, not to spoil their plumage. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 211 Do you hesitate to shoot a mad dog? 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 482/1 The duke was inhumanly shot, 6 days after. 1842 Tennyson *Audley Court* 40 Oh! who would fight and march and countermarch, Be shot for sixpence in a battle-field. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xlv, Mr. James, the Colonel, and Horn, the keeper, went and shot pheasants. 1873 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 20 Dec. 802/2 A man who was shot on leaving a ballroom told me that he could not guess who was his assailant. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* lvi, Fly I would, for who would not? 'Tis aure no pleasure to be shot.

b. Amplified with *dead* or *to death* added.

c 1205 Lay. 254 For his ahne sune seoþen hine sceat [*c* 1275 set] to deaþe. *c* 1290 *St. Christopher* 203 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 277 To a pller he let him binde faste and knyztes a-boute him go, For-to scheoten him to deþe with Mani a kene flo. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 3 Sum Invyand vthir with maist crewell feid with sword and dag to schut him to the deid. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 37 Condemning to be shot to death an Irish Lieutenant. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 2 We gave out, that if any man faultred in the Journey over Land he must expect to be shot to death.

1719 Ozell tr. *Misson's Mem. & Observ.* 226 Deserters are shot to Death. 1836 J. Richardson *Jrnl. Brit. Legion* iv. 116 A priest..was publicly shot to death without the walls of that city. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* viii. 317, I shot him dead in two bullets. 1863 Twistleton in W. Smith *Dict. Bible* III. s. v. *Zidon*, He betrayed into the king's power one hundred of the most distinguished citizens of Sidon, who were all shot to death with javelins.

c. To hit or wound with a shot *in* (or †*into*) or *through* a part of the body.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7483 Þe ssetare donward al uor noȝt vaste slowe to gronde So þat harald þoru þen eie issote [*v.r.* shotte] was deþes wounde. 14.. in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 58 At the Castelle Gaylerde in Normandy he was schottyn thorowe the hedde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. i. 3 (Harl. MS.) He hath y-schotte him selfe in þe lungen, and lyeth ded. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. iv. 250 The king passing furth to do his eise..*in the heid he is* schott. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 80 Hambden.. being shot into the shoulder with a brace of bullets. 1649 Heylin *Relat. & Observ.* II. 255 A party of Horse..shot an old Woman into the head. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* lxi. III. 323 Tromp..was shot through the heart with a musket ball. 1774 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* I. 133 Harold..was shot into the brains by an arrow. 1816 Tuckey *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* iv. (1818) 141 He had been taken..by a slave catcher, who had shot him in the neck with a ball.

d. *To shoot flying*: to shoot (birds) on the wing. Now usually *absol.*, as denoting a sportsmanlike accomplishment.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 291 Flocks of Water Fowl, which the Persians are skill'd..to shoot flying. 1707 Farquhar *Recruiting Officer* I. ii, I can do every thing with my father, but drink and shoot flying. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. xi, He had learned to ride, and to drink, and to shoot flying.

†**e.** To hit (a thing) with shot. *Obs.*

1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 218 He also, with a Fire-lock, shot an Apple, which he had caus'd to be cast into the Air.

29. *intr.* To engage in or practise the sport of killing game with a gun (formerly with a bow or the like).

a 1300 *K. Horn* 939 Til o dai þat he ferde To wude for to schete. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 23 This Island, as all the rest of the Archipelago, being full of Game, we went a shore to shoot. 1766 Earl March in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 82 Cadogan and Thomond are gone into the country to shoot. 1820 J. W. Croker *Diary* 27 Jan. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. 156 Huskisson, Peel and I were to have gone to-day to shoot at Sudbourne with Lord Yarmouth. 1862 *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* I. 303 He also shot with a license for fifty years, which can be recorded of few sportsmen. 1908 R. Bagot *A. Cuthbert* xviii. 225, I have read of your English country life—and of how the women ride and shoot.

30. *trans.* With advs. and advb. phrases.

a. With *away*, *off*, *out*: To remove or separate from its place or environment by shooting; to carry away, destroy, or break off by a shot. Also to *shoot to pieces*.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 277 A schaft with a scharp hed shet oute his yie. 1615 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 63 A Duch marener..had his hand shott offe and his face all batterd. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 62 We shot away their middle mast. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 73 He will..fix ye a Couple of new [Ship's] Knees, when the old ones are shot to the Devil. 1849 W. S. Mayo *Kaloolah* vii. (1850) 65 People had been shot all to pieces and survived. 1859 C. Knight *Pop. Hist. Eng.* V. xx. 309 His..equerry had his head shot off by a cannon ball. 1901 D. B. Hall & Ld. A. Osborne *Sunshine & Surf* v. 55 The man-of-war fired fifteen shots before they shot away the flagstaff.

b. *To shoot* (a person, thing) *through*: to pierce with a shot. *To shoot..through and through*: to riddle with shot; also †*fig.* to overwhelm with exactions.

1535 Coverdale *Exod.* xix. 13 There shal no hande touch it, but he shall either be stoned, or shot thorow. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 106 We..at last shooting her maine-yard through, she came to an anker and yeelded. *c* 1643 Ld. Herbert *Autobiog.* (1824) 19 The English shot her [the Spanish ship] through and through so often that she run herself aground. 1690 Wood *Life* 31 Dec. (O.H.S.) III. 348 Complayning..against the salaries and pensions paid to great persons, officers, etc. who pay no taxes,..while the country is shot thro and thro.

c. *To shoot* (a person) *down*: to kill by a shot. (Usually with suggestion of merciless cruelty or determination.)

1845 J. Coulter *Adv. in Pacific* xiii. 175, I have witnessed several of their battles, and it appears to be the first object to shoot down, or otherwise kill a man. 1897 Sir G. T. Goldie in *Times* 23 Jan. 13/1 It is more humane to shoot down promptly a few running carriers than to sacrifice the lives of some 2,000 men of a column.

d. Naut. *To be shot by the board*: of masts, etc. (see quot. 1706). *To be shot between wind and water*: of a vessel, to receive a shot causing a dangerous leak; also *slang* (see quot. *a* 1700).

1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* IV. i. (1620) 40 The wench has shot him betweene wind and water, and I hope sprung a lake. 1623 Massinger *Dk. Milan* III. ii, A she Dunckerke, that was shot before Betweene winde and weather. 1655 Marq. Worcester *Cent. Invent.* § 12 A Ship not possible to be sunk though shot an hundred times betwixt wind and water by Cannon. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 82 If a Ship lose her Masts in Fight, we say, *her Masts were shot by the Board*. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Shot 'twixt Wind and Water* Clapt, or Poxt. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Shot by the Board*, a Sea-Phrase, us'd when a Mast or Yard is broken by the Enemies Shot, in a Fight.

31. slang or vulgar. *I'll be shot* (occas. shortened to *shot I*) *if*—: used as a strong expression of denial or refusal. Similarly, *I'll see you shot first*.

1826 Buckstone *Luke the Labourer* III. i, *Bob.* He, he, he! I'll be shot if Lunnun temptation be onything to this. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* vii, I'll be shot if it ain't very curious how well I know that picture! 1860 F. W. Robinson *Grandmother's Money* II. iii, Shot, if I have not forgotten him too. 1894 'J. S. Winter' *Red Coats* 56 Then..let me tell you straight, I'll just see you shot first.

32. Transferred uses. **a.** To injure or kill by witchcraft. (Cf. Elf-shoot *v.*)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 54 Ðif ðu wære on fell scoten oððe wære on flæsc scoten, oððe wære on blod scoten, oððe wære on lið scoten. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 167 For mony a beast to dead she shot.

b. *fig.* Of Cupid, love, etc.

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 621 Than was Achilles shoten with the darte of loue. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. x, One poor gentleman, who had been shot by her young eyes two years before. 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Feb. xxvii, Whom gently Eros shooteth.

c. *To shoot the sun*: see quot.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Shoot the sun, To*, to take its meridional altitude; literally aiming at the reflected sun through the telescope of the instrument.

d. slang. *To shoot the cat*: To vomit. *Shot in the neck* (U.S.): drunk. *To shoot one's grandmother* (U.S.): see quot. 1855.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Shoot the Cat, to* vomit from excess of liquor, called also catting. 1855 Haliburton *Nature & Hum. Nat.* xxii. II. 297 You showed her she had shot her grandmother. *Footnote.* Shooting one's granny, or grandmother, means fancying you have discovered what was well known before. 1855 *Brooklyn Jrnl.* 18 Apr. (Bartlett 1860), Mr. Schumacher defended his client by observing that some of the prisoner's attorneys got as often 'shot in the neck', as the Under-Sheriff in the head.

33. *intr. To shoot over* or *to* (a dog), to train by use on a shooting expedition. *To shoot over* (a cover, a tract of country), to kill game upon.

1868 *Field* 4 July 22/1 For Sale, a Brace of..Spaniels..; they..have been thoroughly broken and shot to by an experienced breaker. 1888 *Century Mag.* Mar. 671/2 This holiday he was about to spend in shooting over his two handsome young setters. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Jan. 58/1 During his stay the Belvoir covers were shot over.

b. *trans.* To go over (a piece of country) shooting game. *To shoot one's way*: to shoot game as one goes along. *To be shot out*: of a district, to have its supply of game exhausted through over-shooting.

1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dau.* II. vi, As the [shooting-] party at Colonel Bradfield's were shooting their way home. 1857 G. A. Lawrence *Guy Livingstone* vi, We shoot an outlying cover after luncheon. 1865 Ld. Malmesbury *Mem.* (1884) II. 333 We shot the park, and the Miss Jolliffes accompanied us. 1900 Isabel Savory *Sportsw. India* 234 Gaggai was a sportsman's paradise, but it has been shot out. 1903 Sir M. G. Gerard *Leaves fr. Diaries* v. 107, I shot my way through the Bheel country, from Ahmedabad..to Mhow.

34. *Mining.* To blast.

1830–60 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* 23 (Cornwall terms). *c* 1870 *Scribner's Mag.* III. 576 (Cent.), They [explosives] are used in the petroleum industry to shoot the wells, so as to remove the paraffine which prevents the flow of oil. 1872 J. H. Collins *Mining & Quarrying* 112 *Shutting* or *Shooting*, blasting.

V. Senses of uncertain position.

†**35.** **a.** In OE.: To refer (a case) *to* a person or court; also *absol.* **b.** In early ME.: To trust, to submit oneself *to* a person's mercy. *Obs.*

a 1000 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 288 Ða nolde he, butan hit man sceote to scireʒemote. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) II. 306 Ðus wiat Hieronimus..ʒif hwa elles secge, we sceotað to him. *c* 1205 Lay. 977 Ðif we sceoteð to heora mæðe þat bið ure imone deað.

†**36.** *trans.* (or const. *dative*). To fall to the lot of. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 19952 Follþi þatt he Ne wollde nohht forrbuȝhenn To seggenn soþ biforr þe king, þohh þatt himm shollde shetenn To þolenn four hiss soþe word Full grimme dæþess pine.

†**37.** To avoid, escape. *Sc. Obs.*

1543 Sadleyr in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 321 The misdemeanour and evill behaviour of the Wardens of Scotland on the Bordeis towardes thobservation of the peax, with their delayes of redresse, shoting their dayes of meating, and continuall rodes and forreys made into England. 1685 Peden *Let.* in P. Walker *Life* (1827) 98, I am confident, the safest Way to shoot the Showel, is, to hold out of God's Gate, and to keep within his Doors, until the Violence of the Storm begin to ebb.

b. *dial.* In passive, to be rid *of*. Cf. Shut *v.* 11.

1802 R. Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* (*c* 1850) 47 He'd gi'eaw his gear to get shot o' the gout. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxxii, Are you not glad to be fairly shot of him! 1837 Carlyle in Froude *Life Lond.* (1884) I. 95 One infallible truth, precious for us all, is that I am shot of it [a book just finished], and you are shot of it. 1866 *Morn. Star* 22 Dec. 3, I thought, when I came out, I would do this [murder], and so get shot of my life. 1891 Hardy *Tess* x, 'Jump up behind me', he whispered, 'and we'll get shot of the screaming cats in a jiffy!'

38. To splice (a rope); to mend (a bar); †to fit (boards) *together* by a mortise or the like (*obs.*); to weld (metals). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

Cf. Shut *v.* 6. In this use the vbs. *shut* and *shoot* seem to have been more or less confused.

1499 *Church-w. Acc.*, *Yatton* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 124 To Antony for schothyng the clapyr xiij*d*. 1545 *Luton Trinity Guild* (1906) 232 For shotynge of the tapers of the awtere ageynst relyk Sonday [o o] 2. 1548 *Ludlow Church-w. Acc.* (Camden) 33 For shottynge the belle rope ij tymes iiij d. 1569 *Ibid.* 134 For shutting and mending of the clapper of the sante's bell, iiij d. 1573–4 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 116 For shootinge and mendinge certeyne barres to the glasse wyndowes, 4 d. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 605 These legals serued to shoot the boords together. *Ibid.*, One boord should have been shot within another. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Shoot*, to weld a piece of iron to the blade of a table knife. 1892 [see Shooting *vbl. sb.* 6].

39. *Carpentry* and *Joinery.* To plane accurately (the edge of a board), esp. with the aid of a shooting-board.

1667 Primatt *City & C. Builder* 61 For plaining the boards, and shooting them for a Square, two shillings. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 59 Two Pieces of Wood are Shot (that is Plained)...They are Shot or Pared..so exactly straight, that when they are set upon one another, light shall not be discern'd betwixt them. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 146 Slips of deal board..shot straight upon the edges by a plane. 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 502 In squaring or shooting the edges of boards, the shooting board..is very much used. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 384. 167 The Amateur unless he has a trying-plane will use his jack-plane for shooting the edges of boards.

VI. 40. The verb stem in combination: **shoot-hole**, a hole through which to shoot; **shoot-rail** (see quot.); †**shoot-serpent** (see quot.). Also **shoot-off**, the subsequent competition between tied contestants in a shooting-match.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 36/2 Having constructed a *shoot-hole..I took up my position for the night. 1856 P. Thompson *Hist. Boston* 722 *Shottles*, *shoot-rails. Rails easily removed in a fence, to make an entrance into an inclosure, and then *shot* (thrust) back again into their places. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 163 She is likewise call'd the Dart- or *Shoot-serpent, on account of her darting herself very swiftly either at or from an enemy. 1892 W. W. Greener *Breech-Loader* 250 The tie was immediately shot off at 25 birds each, Captain Brewer killing all his birds while Mr. Fulford scored 24, leaving Mr. Brewer..the winner of the *shoot-off by a single bird. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 6/3 Three competitors tie with 34..the shoot-off takes place to-morrow.

Shoot, obs. f. Sheet *sb.*, Shout, Shut.

Shoot, variant of Shoat [1] and 2.

Shootable (ʃūˑtăbˈl), *a.* [f. Shoot *v.* + -able.] That may be shot; suitable for shooting.

1852 M. W. Savage *R. Medlicott* IV. iv, I rode everything rideable, shot everything shootable. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* July 108/2 The binoculars disclosed the three to be 'shootable' beasts.

Shootable, vulgar pronunciation of Suitable.

1832 Miss Ferrier *Destiny* xlviii, The lady's fortune is *shootable*; indeed, I may say, pretty handsome.

†**Shoo'tage.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 **shewtage.** [f. Shoot *v.* + -age.] The art of shooting.

1546–7 in Leland *Collect.* (1774) IV. 320 Take Bow and Shaft in Hand, learn Shewtage to frame.

Shoot-an(c)ker, obs. forms of Sheet-anchor.

Shoote, obs. form of Shout *sb.*

Shooted (ʃūˑtĕd), *a.* [f. Shoot *sb.*[1] + -ed [2].] Of a building: Supplied with 'shoots' or spouts.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 408 The farm buildings..are shooted to carry off the drip.

Shootee (ʃūˑtīˑ). [f. Shoot *v.* + -ee.] The person shot, or shot at.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 205 The shooter very commonly expresses much regret to the shootee. 1867 Hales *Introd. to Rob. Hood Ball.* in *Percy Folio MS.* I. 9 He [Robin Hood] is as regularly represented as a shooter as St. Sebastian in the old pictures is as a shootee.

Shooter (ʃūˑtəɹ). Forms: *α.* 3 **ssetare**, 4 **ssyetere, schetor, schoetere, sheeter, shetere**, 5 **schetare, scheter(e, sheter**; *β.* 4 **schot(t)er**, 4–6 **shoter**, 5–6 **schuter**, *Sc.* **schutar**, 6 **shewter**, *Sc.* **schuiter, schutur**, 7 **shootter**, 6– **shooter.** [f. Shoot *v.* + -er [1].]

I. One who shoots.

1. One who shoots with a bow or with firearms; in early use, an archer; now chiefly applied to a sportsman who shoots game.

α. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7482 Þe ssetare [*v.r.* ssetares, schetors, scheoteres, scheters, scheteres] donward al uor noȝt vaste slowe to gronde. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* xi. 24 And the sheeters dresseden dartis to thi seruauntis fro the wal above. *c* 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 445/2 Schetare, or archare, *sagittarius*. 1450 *Gesta Rom.* I. 3 Whenne he sawe the sheter drawe his bowe.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3607 Þou ert schotter wit þe beist, Bath in feild and in forest. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (1495) 111 Shoters close the one eye for to shote the more euyn. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 506 The whiche was..the best shoter and drawer of a bowe. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XI. 394 Gif thare be..within..forestis.. schutaris. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* I. iii. G j b, As the archer or shoter in a crossebow directeth his eie towardes his marke. 1598–99 *Aberd. Acc.* in *Spalding Club Miscell.* V. 71 Appoyntit for calling and accusing of schuturis with gwnnis. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xxxi. 3 The archers [*marg.* shooters, men with bows] hit him. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 101 He sends a shooter or footman to him. 1676 Shotterel & Durfey *Archeria revivd* 10 Mark what Grace Sits in each line of every Shooters Face. 1778 Johnson in *Boswell* 9 Apr., Where there are many shooters, some will hit. 1821 *Examiner* 105/1 A vigorous shooter of woodcocks. 1842 Lacy *Mod. Shooter* 113 Some shooters nearly always, others but seldom, kill their game in style. 1865

Cuthbert Bede' *Rook's Garden*, etc. 232 The heads of the slaughtered sparrows would have to be produced..to the secretary, who would note their number, and record it against the name of the shooter. 1908 B. Mailer *Life Earl Northbrook* 276 Joining the shooters at lunch.

† **b.** *transf.* (appositively). *Obs.*

c 1382 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 180 The saylynge fyr, the cipresse deth to pleyne, The shetere [*v.rr.* sheter, shoter, scheter] Ew, the Asp for shaftys pleyne.

† **c.** The constellation Sagittarius. *Obs.*

1386 *Almanach* 1 The Schoter es þe principal howre of Saturne. 1601 Werver *Mirr. Mart.* C ij b, Then From Scorpio, Saturne to the Shooter's stride.

† **d.** The guard of a coach. *Obs.*

The 'guard', as the name implies, was originally armed for the protection of the passengers: see Guard *sb.* 7 b.

1840 Thackeray *Shabby-genteel Story* i, A nod for the 'shooter' or guard, and a bow for the dragsman. 1897 *Encycl. Sport.* I. 342/1 (Driving), *Shooter*, a name given to coach guards in the olden time.

2. The man who 'shoots' a seine-net.

1855 Leifchild *Cornwall* 13 The men who cast this net are termed the 'shooters'.

II. Something that shoots or is used for shooting.

† **3.** A bolt. *Obs. rare*—1.

1632 Sherwood, The shooter of a locke, *verrouil.* 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 1193 The shooter of a lock; *obex serw versatilis.*

† **4.** A shooting star. *Obs.*

1633 Ifferrey *Temple, Artillerie* iii, I have also starres and shooters too.

5. With qualifying adj.: A plant that shoots (vigorously, etc.).

1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Espalier*, For vigorous Shooters, twenty Feet are little enough. *c* 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 32/2 Robust but moderate shooters.

6. 'A board placed between cheeses under a press' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Also, in a cider press, a board laid flat on the top of the pile of must.

1586 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 29 Fiyffe hefftates [*read* chesfats = *cheese-vats*]..and one shewter vj^{s} viij^{d}. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 1316 [Cider-press], A square board, termed a shooter.

7. A contrivance for shooting or discharging the contents of sacks.

1880 J. W. Hill *Guide Agric. Implements* 469 An efficient Sack Lifter, Loader, Unloader, and Shooter.

8. a. With qualifying word: A gun, pistol, etc. that shoots (well or ill). Cf. Six-shooter. **b.** *colloq.* or *slang.* A shooting instrument, a gun or pistol, *esp.* a revolver.

1812 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 64 The barrel was a bad and weak shooter. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* iv, We got our shooters in order. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xiii, Then Jack drew his shooter out and shot Billy Bill through the head.

9. *Cricket.* (See quot. 1897.)

1856 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. viii, The Captain stumped the next man off a leg-shooter. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 469 Lumpy's favourite achievement was to bowl 'shooters'. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 246/2 (Cricket) *Shooter*, a ball which on touching the ground keeps very close to the turf, often with an increase of pace.

Shootherly, obs. form of Southerly.

Shooting (ʃū'tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see the vb. [ME. *scheotunge*, later *schoting*, f. *scheote*, *schote* Shoot *v.* + -ing[1]. OE. had *scotung*, f. *scotian* to shoot: see etymological note under Shoot *v.*] The action of Shoot *v.*

1. The action or practice of discharging missiles from a bow or gun.

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Saint's Lives* xxxii. 180 Þa wunda þe þa wælhreowan haþenan mid ȝelomum scotungum on his lice macodon.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Also ase men weorreð mid þreo kunne wepnen, mid scheotunge, mid speres ord, & mid sweordes egge [etc.]. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed. Hall) v. 49 It semid with þaire schoting als it war snaw. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* 11564 These kynges hadden beholden ful wel the schetyng of this cheil Every del. 1549 Latimer *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 161 The arte of shutynge hath ben in tymes past much estemed in this realme. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 141 Matches of showtyng. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 89 Shoting in peeces, crosbowes, longbowes &c. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 526 Much shooting with cannon and musquet was heard. 1727 [E. Dorrington] *Philip Quarll* (1816) 57 He daily practised shooting at a mark. 1880 Maitland *Gunmaking* in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 294/1 When this [windage] is considerable, it is a principal cause of error in shooting.

† **b.** Discharge (of a bow), firing (of a gun).

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12071 Yiff I koude wysly provyde..Fro shetyng off croos bowes. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 439 Throuch reakles schuttyng of one gret cannoun. 1625 *Peebles Charters*, etc. (1872) 414 Gewine to John Frank for schiwting of the tua goineis in the steippell. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 363 Shooting of canons.

c. The sport of killing game with the gun.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. State* III. xiii. 185 Shooting..provides food when men are hungry. 1740 Gray *Let. to Mother* 2 Apr., The two boys..go a-shooting almost every day. 1823 Syd. Smith *Game Laws* Wks. 1859 II. 28/2 There are certainly many valuable men brought into the country by a love of shooting. 1823 Byron *Juan* XIII. xlviii, But there's no shooting (save grouse) till September. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dau.* II. ii, The Squire was invited to a day's shooting at Colonel Bradfield's. 1903 McNeill *Egregious English* xix. 174 Grouse-shooting, pheasant-shooting, pigeon-shooting, and even rabbit-shooting. 1908 R. Bagot *A. Cuthbert* I. 3 Every November the coverts at Cuthbertsheugh afforded four days' shooting.

¶ *Shooting flying*: used as noun of action to the vbl. phrase to *shoot flying* (28 d). ? *Obs.*

1727 Markland (*title*) Pteryplegia: or, the Art of Shooting Flying. 1766 Page (*title*) The Art of Shooting Flying. 1814 Dobson *Cynopædia* title-p., With Instructions for attaining the Art of Shooting Flying.

d. An exclusive right to shoot game on a particular estate or tract of country. Hence also, a tract of country on which a person has such an exclusive right. Often *collective plural.*

1848 Crough *Bothie* I. 64 Hither from lodge and bothie in all the adjoining shootings. 1854 *Act* 17 & 18 *Vict.* c. 91 § 42 The expression 'lands and heritages' shall..include..shootings, and deer forests, where such shootings or deer forests are actually let. 1879 *Daily News* 12 Aug. 5/1 The southern shootings are reported to be very poorly stocked with birds. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Aug. 4/1 The man who takes a shooting with the intent of enjoying sport upon it until he is snowed off the premises. 1896 Earl Selborne *Memor.* I. xv. 236 He rented, for two or three years, the shooting of Mixbury.

2. The feeling of a sudden pain; a thrill or dart of pain.

1528 Paynell *Salerne's Reg.* E j, Mylke..doth mitigate the shotynge or prickynge of the longes. 1640 Harington *Castara* (Arb.) 107 The shootings of a wounded conscience. *c* 1702 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* IX. 375 It seemed to her she felt..most violent shewtings in her back. 1710 *True Acc. Tom Whigg* 1. (ed. 2) 12 The shooting of my Corn. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 152 He felt frequent Throbbings or Shootings in the Tumour. 1818 *Art Prev. Feet* 27 Some, on the approach of rain, experience what is called a shooting of the corns. 1825 Scott *Betrothed* xxv, I was but grieved with the shooting of an old wound.

3. Sprouting, beginning to grow (of plants, also of the teeth, etc.); sudden or rapid growth. Also *shooting up.*

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* Ep. Ded. *ij b, To shew that shootynge vp and encrease of God's Church beyng but from a feeble and weake begynnyng [etc.]. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 344 The shooting of Staggers hornes which euery yeare fall and grow againe. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 227 Hot manures..will bring on a speedy shooting. 1799 Underwood *Dis. Child.* II. 121 The shooting up of a soft fungus. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 569 That is what they call the shooting of the teeth. 1901 'Zack' *Dunstable Weir* 23 What wi' the shooting o' the crops, and birds calling one to t'other, there was a wonderful lot of nature about.

b. *concr.* A shoot or collection of shoots.

1653 Bellingham *Plat's Gard. Eden* 66 [Carrots.] You must pare off the shooting at the upper end of the root and then lay them in sand. 1790 A. Wilson *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 254 Beneath an old hedging for shelter he crawled And clung by a shooting of birch. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 100 A wild undergrowth of rank weeds and acacia-shootings.

4. The sending out of shoots or spicules in crystallization.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 92 The shootings of Ice on the top of Water. *a* 1728 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 174 Of the Stellar Shootings upon the Surface of the Regulus of Antimony. 1788 Bladgden in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 134 The shooting of the ice. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 35 The shooting of salts intermixed with mineral particles.

5. *Football.* The kicking the ball at a goal.

1885 *Field* 31 Jan. 135/2 Any shooting that the centres attempted was very defective. 1901 *Daily Express* 18 Mar. 8/1 The football was..except for poor shooting most enjoyable.

6. In various senses of the verb.

1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 374 For shotyng of the same spyndelle. 1603 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 530/1 Cum..privilegio lie haling, schutting, landing, peilling, drawing of nettis, [etc.]. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 21 b, The shooting of London bridge at an ebbe or low water. *Ibid.* 166 The shooting of starres. 1694 *Marten's Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 120 Some are propagated by the shooting of their Row. 1721 Addison *Spect.* No. 7 P 2, I have known the shooting of a Star spoil a Night's Rest. 1821 *Acc. Peculations Coal Trade* 17 Wall's-end coals, 47s...free of expence, except the trifling expence for metage and shooting. 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 586 The operation of making the edge of a board straight is called shooting. 1846 Dickens *Pict. Italy, Rome* 173 Now and then, a swift shooting across some doorway or balcony, of a straggling stranger in a fancy dress. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 464/1 The 'picking' or shooting of the weft. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Shooting*, the operation of emptying the sacks of coal into the consumer's cellars or stores. *Ibid.*, *Shooling*, the process by which the iron which is to form the 'bolster' and 'tang' in a genuine hand-forged table blade is welded to the steel of the blade.

7. *Shooting forth*: **a.** an outburst; † **b.** *concr.* a projection, prominence.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. xxii. I. 88 The shooting forth of the Promontorie aforesaid some have reported to be 60 miles, others 90. 1722 Quincy *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2) 16 *Ancon*, is the top of the Elbow, or the backward and greater Shooting-forth of the *Ulna*. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VII i, The first grand fit and shooting forth of sansculottism.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib., as (sense 1 c) *shooting-party, -season*; (sense 1 d) *shooting-place, -tenant.* Also designating clothing worn or equipment used by a person engaged in shooting, as *shooting-boot, -canoe, -coat, -gear, -horse, -jacket, -stocking, -suit.*

1855 'C. Idle' *Hints Shooting & Fishing* 34 To return from this digression on *shooting boots. 1842 Lacy *Mod. Shooter* 443 Going afloat in a *shooting-canoe for the first time. 1840 *John Bull* 3 Oct. 469/2 Advt., A superb Collection of *Shooting Coats. 1884 J. Hatton in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 337/1 An old velvet shooting coat. 1535 in *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 106, I bequeth unto John Cawrew..all my husband's *shotyng gere. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 14 These drove their *shooting-horses loose behind the waggon. 1893 F. C. Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 16 A splendid shooting horse. 1831 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 28, I slipped on my *shooting jacket. 1776 Earl Carlisle in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 154, I was only absent two days from home on a *shooting-party. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxii, There were shooting-parties and battues. 1819 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. ix. 308 He really thought of getting some *shooting-place in Scotland. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xlviii, To spend the *shooting-season in Scotland. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 2/2 That objectionable person, the *shooting tenant.

b. Special comb.: **shooting-block, -board**, an appliance to facilitate the accurate planing of the edge of a board or stereotype plate, consisting of a board or block, upon which the material is laid, furnished with a rebate to guide the plane; **shooting box**, a small country house in or adjacent to a shooting locality used as a residence while shooting; **shooting-fish** = Archer 5; **shooting-gallery**, a long room, or a booth at a fair, fitted with a target and other appliances for the practice of shooting; **shooting-glove** *Archery*, a glove worn to protect the hand in drawing a bow; **shooting-ground**, (*a*) = sense 1 d; (*b*) that part of a gun-factory where rifles, etc. are tested; (*c*) a place where rubbish is shot; **shooting-hole**, a pit made by a sportsman for purposes of concealment; **shooting-iron**, a fire-arm, esp. a revolver; **shooting-lodge** - *shooting-box*; **shooting-match**, a competition testing skill in shooting; **shooting-plane**, a plane used with a shooting-board for squaring or bevelling the edges of stuff (Knight *Mech. Dict.* 1875); **shooting-range**, a place used for the practice of shooting, having the various ranges or distances marked off between the respective firing points and the targets; **shooting stick** *Printing*, a piece of hard wood or metal which is struck by a mallet to loosen or tighten the quoins in a chase; **shooting-tool** *Mining*, a tool or implement used in blasting.

1812 P. Nicholson *Mech. Exerc., Joinery* § 63 The *Shooting Block is two boards fixed together, the sides of which are lapped upon each other, so as to form a rebate for the purpose of making a short joint. 1885 Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 217/1 [Electrotyping] A shooting block must be made. 1846 [Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 502 In squaring or shooting the edges of boards, the *shooting board..is very much used. 1812 Sir R. T. Wilson *Priv. Diary* (1861) I. 42 Rode to La Favorita, the king's private *shooting-box, about three miles from Palermo. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* IV. xi. 350 John Ballantyne, who had at this time a shooting or hunting-box a few miles off in the vale of the Leader. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 34 The Beaked Chætodon or *Shooting-fish. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Gt. Winglebury Duel*, The Pall-mall *shooting-gallery. 1897 Crockett *Sir Toady Lion* xix. 151 The Aunt Sallies, the shooting-galleries, and the miscellaneous side-shows [at the fair]. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 107 Bracer, *shoting-glove, stryng, bowe & shafte. 1802 T. Roberts *Angl. Bowman* 294 *Shooting-glove*, a glove used on the *shaft-hand in drawing the String. 1859–61 Ramsay *Remin.* vi. (1870) 187 A young Englishman had taken a Scottish *shooting-ground. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 37 The shooting-grounds of the Woolwich Arsenal. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 May 11/1 Australia has been for too many years already the shooting ground of Europe's rubbish. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 21 At night I took up a position in an old *shooting-hole beside the vley. 1793–9 J. Gerrond *Advertisement* v. Wks. (1815) 109 Dear brother sportsmen, crack the springs Of these things I call *shooting-irons. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 149, I shall keep this shooting-iron tonight. 1859 Q. Victoria *Leaves Jrnl. Highl.* (1868) 127 Inchrory (a *shooting-lodge of Lord H. Bentinck's). 1750 *Acts Assembly Pennsylv.* (1762) II. 33 Horse-races, *Shooting-matches, or other idle Sports. 1908 J. Wells *Stewart of Lovedale* vi. 41 One of his amusements was to practise at the *shooting-range. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ix. § 2 The *Shooting-stick must be made of Box. 1882 Southward *Pract. Printing* (1884) 68 The shooting-stick..transmits the pressure from the mallet to the quoin. 1855 Leifchild *Cornwall* 112 The blasting or *shooting tools of the miner.

Shooting (ʃū'tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Shoot *v.* + -ing[2].] That shoots.

1. Moving swiftly, darting.

1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xxx. 6 The wayes that is ful of parell and trouble, because of the lyon and lyones, of the Cockatrice and shutynge dragon *c* 1710 J. Hall 9 *Ode to Creator* iv, The shooting flame obeys th' eternal will, Launch'd from his hand. 1798 Wordsw. *Poems Imag.*, *'Five years have past'* 118, I..read..My former pleasures in the shooting lights Of thy wild eyes. 1887 Meredith *Ballads & P.* 151 A pool of scum for shooting flies.

2. Sprouting, growing.

1702 Pope *Dryope* 47 The shooting leaves are seen to rise And shade her. 1798 W. Leslie *Surv. Moray* iii. 278 A luxuriantly shooting grove of different species of trees.

3. Of pain: Sharp and sudden, darting, lancinating. Also of a diseased part, a corn, etc. (see Shoot *v.* 5).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 324 Wiþ sceotendum wenne. 1710 Swift *Tatler* No. 238 P 3 A coming Show'r your shooting Corns presage. 1752 Berkeley *Tar-water* Wks. III. 497 The shooting pains that precede a cancer. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* xxiii. 354 Among the sympathetic pains [in liver abscess] may be mentioned shooting pains radiating over the chest. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 618 Pain is usually present from the first, it is shooting in character.

4. *Cricket.* (See Shoot *v.* 1 i.)

1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricheter's Tutor* 72 Bowling a wicket down with a shooting ball.

5. Addicted to the sport of shooting.

1891 L. B. WALFORD *Mischief of Monica* xiv, She was expecting guests from the North, 'shooting men'.

Shooting star. [SHOOTING *ppl. a.*; cf. G. *schiessender stern.*]

1. A meteor resembling a star, that darts across the sky. (Cf. FALLING STAR.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iv. 19. 1607 *Lingua* II. vi, The shooting Starres Which in an eye-bright euening seem'd to fall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 557 Thither came Uriel, gliding ..swift as a shooting Starr In Autumn thwarts the night. 1857 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 152 This instance, the rare one of an *ascending* shooting star. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xi. 151 The November shooting-stars.

attrib. 1886 BALL *Story of Heavens* xviii. (1897) 378 The periodic shooting star shower known as the Leonids.

2. *U.S.* A Western name for the American Cowslip, *Dodecatheon Meadia*.

1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 272 *Dodecatheon Meadia*... In the West called Shooting-Star. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 324/2, I send you..two varieties of Dodecatheon. These 'Shooting Stars', as they are called, are very effective.

Shootist (ʃū'tist). *slang.* [f. SHOOT *v.* + -IST.] One who shoots game, or who competes in a shooting-match; one skilled in shooting. Chiefly *jocular* or *disparaging*.

1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 657 The man whose rifle brought down the largest amount of game became known as a famous shootist. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* iv. 47 Unfortunately it would not be the shootist and his party who would suffer.

Shoo'tlet. [f. SHOOT *sb.* + -LET.] A small shoot.

1889 *Sunday Mag.* Mar. 208/1 We see the field that was all black or brown become green with little shootlets coming up.

† **Shoo'tress.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. SHOOTER + -ESS.] A female shooter. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. xli.

Shoove, obs. pa. t. of SHAVE *v.*; obs. f. SHOVE.

Shoovelle, Shoowre, obs. ff. SHOVEL, SOUR.

Shop (ʃɒp), *sb.* Forms: 1 sceoppa, 3 ssoppe, 4–5 schopp, 4–6 schop(p)e, shope, 4–7 shoppe, 5–6 schop, 5–8 shopp, 6 schoop, shoope, 5– shop; *Sc.* and *north.* 5 shapp, 5–6 chope, 6 choipp, 8 shap, 9 chop. [ME. (*c* 1300) *schoppe* (*ssoppe*):—OE. *sceoppa* wk. masc., occurring only in *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 1 as rendering of *gazophylacium* treasury (of the temple):—prehist.**skuppan-*, cogn. w. OE. *scypen* SHIPPON (:—**skuppinō*) and OHG. *scopf* masc., porch, vestibule (MHG. *schopf* str. masc., *schopfe* wk. masc., early and dial. mod.G. *schopf* porch, lean-to building, cart-shed, barn, etc.), MLG. *schoppe, schuppe* fem., also *schoppen, schuppen* masc. (adopted in mod.G.) shed. The Teut. word was adopted into OF. as *eschoppe, escope* (mod.F. *échoppe*), a lean-to booth, cobbler's stall.]

1. A house or building where goods are made or prepared for sale and sold.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11222 Þe bowiares ssoppe hii breke & þe bowes nome echon. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 52 He [a prentice] loued bet the Tauerne than the shoppe. 1420 *Cov. Leet-bk.* 21 William Oteley, wich kept a cart & horses for clensyng of the stretys, shuld haue quarterly of euery hall dorre jd., & euery schop ob. 1554 *Edin. Burgh Rec.* (1871) II. 288 The covdineris choippis. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* II. i. 23 You are a gouldsmith and haue a lytle plate in your shoppe. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 315 Among the artizans whosoever is the first inventour of any new and ingenious devise is,..carried..as it were in triumph from shop to shop. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 318 One man erects a shop, to which all the workmen and all the customers repair. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* lix, One Evening..In that old Potter's Shop I stood alone.

† **b.** *Banker's shop*: a bank. (Originally, the shop of a goldsmith or other tradesman who practised banking.) *Obs.*

1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 371 It would be..imprudent to give a prodigal son a credit in every banker's shop in London. 1796 [see BANKER[2] 1 c].

2. A building or room set apart for the sale of merchandize. *To keep shop*: to exercise the calling of a shopkeeper; also *occas.* to take charge of a shop in the shopkeeper's absence. *Shop!* an exclamation used to summon an attendant or shopkeeper.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II. 189 Marchaundes..Bi-souȝten him in heore schoppes to sullen heore ware. 1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 362 A nother comon graund with a draper chope on it. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 108 A yong man..went vnto a fayre; and when he had..sene many shappis & mekull chafir to sell, at þe laste he come vnto a shop per ane old man [st]ude. 1515 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 96 Thewe..bought..all maner of merchandise..and kept ane oppin Schoopp for Retailling of the same. 1560–70 J. DAVIS in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 63, I have kept the at the gramer skoole a great while, and am minded to have you to keepe the shopp. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* I. A 2 b, Keepe thy shoppe, and thy shoppe will keepe thee. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 192 Their Shops are Dens, the Buyer is their Prey. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 405 That Spungy Ball..call'd..in the Shops *Bedeguar*. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 61 He first kept shop at the sign of our Lady of Piety. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xii. 136 There are one or two other bookseller's shops..where books at least are sold. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, Rob was despatched for a coach, the visitors keeping shop meanwhile. 1898 *Punch* 4 June 255/2 Millionaire (who has been shown into fashionable Artist's studio, and has been kept waiting a few minutes). 'Shop!'

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Lady* 139 Saynte Ambrose sayeth, that this psalme ys..a shoppe full of spyces of the holy gooste. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 63 The shop where Nature gets her art to showe, Where crimson Roses, sleepe in beds of snowe. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 94 Our England is the very shop of the World, and Magazine of Natures dainties. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* III. i. 6 Temptation is the Shop of Experience.

c. The contents of a shop. In quot. *humorously*.

1906 CHARL. MANSFIELD *Girl & Gods* xix, A fat Jewess with a jeweller's shop on her fingers.

d. Used to express the status or characteristics of a retail tradesman. (Cf. 8 b.)

1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 125 Middle-class people ..not wholly Pure of the taint of the shop.

3. A building or room set apart and fitted up for the carrying on of some particular kind of handiwork or mechanical industry; a workshop. Now often, a building or room in a factory, appropriated to some particular department or stage of the work carried on there. *The shops*: the workshops of a factory, as distinguished from the counting-house, offices, etc.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 599/10 *Operarium*, a shoppe or a werkehous. 1587 HIGINS *Mirr. Mag., Author's Induct.* iii, I gate mee strayght the Printers shops unto. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* xviii. (1675) 415 [Vulcanus] his shop was in Lemnos, where..he makes Jupiter's thunder. 1728 RAMSAY *Robt., Richy & Sandy* 68 He bad them..pap Their crazy heads into Tam Tinman's shap. 1869 KOHN *Iron & Steel Manuf.* 23 Extensive engineering and repairing shops are added to these works. *c* 1888 KIPLING *Among Railway Folk* ii. Wks. 1900 XVII. 177 Four-and-twenty engines in every stage of decomposition stand in one huge shop.

b. spec. *Shop of frames, looms*: a building or apartment fitted with frames or looms and rented by workers in the weaving industries.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 181/1 Other persons are renters of what is termed a 'shop of frames', containing eight or ten frames. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iv. 142 There are in various parts of the town [Paisley] 'shops' of looms.

† **c.** *fig.* (Chiefly after L. *officina.*) A place where something is produced or elaborated, or where some operation is performed. Often said of the heart, liver, or other internal bodily organs.

1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* I. ix. (1552) 14 b, The lyuer (which is the bloud shop, wher the bloud is engendred). 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 83 The very worlde itselfe..was predestinate to be a schoolehowse and shopp of all villanyes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 43 Then gan softly feele Her feeble pulse,..Which when he felt to moue, he hoped faire To call backe life to her forsaken shop. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat., Man.* II. v. 320 That the fore-parts, the shops of generation..might be neer the great Artery. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* IV. iii. § 7 The sanctuary was now become..a shop of tyranny.

4. *colloq.* or *slang.* A place of business; the place where one's ordinary occupation is carried on. Also used jocularly for 'place'. *The Shop* (Army slang): the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* ii, At the shop, as we called it (it wasn't a shop, but as splendid an office as any in Cornhill) he was always talking about Vestris and Miss Tree. 1848 — *Van. Fair* xxxiv, Senior Wrangler, indeed; that's at the other shop. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* 199 They're goin' up for Sandhurst, or the Shop, in less than a year.

b. *Stage slang.* An engagement, a 'berth'.

1888 J. K. JEROME *On Stage* x. 91 Being just before Christmas, which is the busiest period of the theatrical year, there was no difficulty in getting another shop. 1892 *Cassell's Sat. Jrnl.* 28 Sept. 27/2 In the long summer months,..the artiste is frequently out of a 'shop', as he terms his engagement.

5. Matters pertaining to one's trade or profession; discourse on matters of this kind, esp. as introduced unseasonably into general conversation; chiefly in phrase *to talk shop* (see TALK *v.* 7).

a 1814 *Last Act* I. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 379 Come, Tom, no shop now. 1856 KINGSLEY *Let.* May (D.), Three hours useless (I fear) speechifying and shop. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 924 Nurses are given to talking 'shop'.., and the gruesomeness of their 'shop' makes it and them a terror to their friends.

6. *slang.* †**a.** A prison. *Obs.* **b.** The mouth. Hence phr. *Shut your shop*: be silent, hold your tongue.

a. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Shop*, a prison.

b. 1868 J. HARTLEY *Budget* 32 (E.D.D.), Th' maister oppened sich a shop 'at aw thowt th' top ov his heead had come off.

7. *Stock Exchange.* The inside influences affecting or controlling a company by the exercise of special knowledge; also a name for the South African gold market.

1889 *Rialto* 23 May (Farmer), The latest name for the South African gold market is the Shop. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 15/1 The account..has not been barren of business in a good many of the departments of the House, although a good deal was of the speculative kind, engineered by the 'shops'.

8. *Phrases.* **a.** With sbs.: *Shop and job* (attrib.): ? formed by an association of permanent and temporary workers. *Shop to shop*: carried on from shop to shop in succession.

1891 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 3/3 A specially summoned 'shop and job' delegate meeting of carpenters and joiners was held last night. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 10/1 A general inquiry and shop-to-shop visit.

b. With verbs. † *To break up shop*: to become bankrupt. *To set up shop*: to start a business. *To shut up shop*: to close business premises; hence, to withdraw from or bring to a close any business. *To smell of the shop*: (*a*) to indicate the spirit characteristic of a shopkeeper; (*b*) of remarks or expressions, to savour unduly of the speaker's profession or calling. † *To stick to the shop*: to continue a business (in quot. with ref. to sense 4). *To come to the right* (or *wrong*) *shop*: to apply to the right (or wrong) person in order to obtain something.

c 1570 *Wyfe in Morrelles Shin* 596 in Hazl. *E. E. P.* IV. 204 He set vp his shop with haberdash ware. 1599 DEKKER *Shoemakers Holiday* v. ii. (1610) I 4, We may shut vp our shops, and make holiday. 1650 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Faith* 19 Stars shut up shop, mists pack away, And the Moon mourns. 1659 N. R. *Prov., Eng. Fr.* etc. 58 He that hath not his Craft let him shut up shop. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, And to have these Usurers transact my Debts at Coffee-Houses, and Ale-Houses, as if I were going to break-up Shop. 1826 J. BANNISTER *Let.* in *Sotheran's Catal.* No. 12 (1899) 1, I shall 'stick to the shop' till I quit the stage of life. 1831 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III. xvi. 320 Provided such double dealings did not smell too much of the shop, or indicate too much of the spirit of the common tradesman. 1837 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Drunkard's Death*, And what does he want?..money? meat? drink? He's come to the wrong shop for that, if he does. 1838 — *Nich. Nick.* iv, They have come to the right shop for morals. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. 95 The Royal Society might as well be invited to shut up shop, because Newton made huge discoveries. 1880 PAYN *Confid. Agent* II. 207 To use a vulgar image, it smells of the shop.

c. Adverbial phr. *All over the shop*: scattered about the place, spread out in every direction; following an erratic and undefined course.

1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 July 1/2 Formerly, the authorities associated with our fisheries were 'all over the shop', if a vulgarism of the day be permissible. 1893 KIPLING *Many Invent.* 109 To go sailing all over the shop never knowing where they'd fetch the land.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *Simple attributive* with various notions. (*a*) Forming a part or an adjunct of a shop, as *shop-door, -front, -shutter,* †*-stall, -till* (also attrib. in fig. sense). (*b*) Used in a shop, as *shop-coat, -ledger,* †*-thread,* †*-tool.* (*c*) Sold or kept in a shop († sometimes = 'officinal'), as *shop-goods,* †*preparation, wares.* (*d*) Performed or carried on in a shop; belonging to or connected with a shop; as †*shop-business, -club,* †*-craft,* †*-shift.* (*e*) Of persons: Belonging to a shop; employed in or about a shop; as *shop-boy, -folk, -girl,* †*-maid, -mate,* †*-merchant, -people, -wife, -woman.*

1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iii. 39 Sam the *shop-boy. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 157 No further *shop-business could be transacted that day. 1902 *Act 2 Edw. VII*, c. 21 title, An Act to prohibit compulsory Membership of Unregistered *Shop Clubs or Thrift Funds. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* x, He stands at his door in his gray *shop-coat. 1691 *Siege & Surrender of Mons* III. iii. 25 O Priest-Craft, *Shop-Craft! how do ye Effeminate The Mind of Man. 1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 85 For a key to William Blases *shoppe door. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 176 Persons who have..taken the oxalic acid, under the appalling mistake of *shopfolk serving it for Epsom salts. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* v, A great many of the tenements had *shop-fronts. 1873 BROWNING *Red. Cott. Nt.-cap* 2 Bound for some shop-front in the Place Vendôme. 1824 W. IRVING *Tales Trav.* II. vii. (1848) 152 A hint to all haberdashers who have pretty daughters for *shop-girls. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2147/4 Remnants of Cloth and Serges, seeming to be *Shop-Goods. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. i. (1882) II. 281 They know no more of reasoning and arguing than they do of a *shop ledger. 1659 BROME *Eng. Moor* III. iii, The streight spiny *Shop-maid of St. Martins. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 343/1 Two of my *shopmates were boys. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lv. 521 The Haberdasher of Hats (the *Shop-Merchant). 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & South* xi, The pretence that makes the vulgarity of *shop-people. 1723 P. BLAIR *Pharmaco-Bot.* I. 12 Lavender Cotton is but seldom us'd in *Shop-Preparations. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* III. v. 4 There's a *shop-shift! plague on 'hem. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1853) 257 'Milksop!' roars Harry Fielding, clattering at the timid *shop-shutters. 1876 *Remin. Old Draper* 6, I used to take down the shop shutters and put them up at night. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World.* v. i. § 1. 312 The things performed ..by our common English Souldier, leauied in haste, from following the Cart, or sitting on the *shop-stall. 1635 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 141 Nay, if a Shoomaker me wed, his *Shop-Thread I can spin. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Priv. Theatres*, The sums extracted from the *shop-till. 1599 DEKKER *Shoemakers Holiday* III. i. (1610) D 2 b, Master, ile stay no longer, heres a vennentorie of my *shop tooles. 1661 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 249 All my shopp tooles and instruments belonging to my trade. 1877 RUSKIN *St. Mark's Rest* I. § 12 These mighty gaseous illuminations by which Venice provides for your seeing her *shop-wares by night. 1863 J. THOMSON *Poems, Polish Insurgent* viii, These rich *shopwives who stare. 1753 *World* No. 4. 20 She enquired of the *shop-woman if she knew the gentleman. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 556 Plain men are quite right to do all they can for ragged boys and young shopwomen.

b. Objective and obj. genitive, as *shop-holder, -shutting*; locative, as *shop-bought* adj.

1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr.* 26 In *shop-bought instruments glass handles are generally seen. 14.. *Mercers' Oath*

in Blades *Caxton* (1882) 146 Vnto suche tymes that ye have ben..for *shopholder anaytted sworn and entred. 1880 A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 247 He was a friend to the system of early *shop-shutting.

c. Special comb.: **shop-bill** = *shop-card*; **shop-book**, a shopkeeper's or mechanic's account book; *spec.* (U.S.) see quot. 1856; **shop-breaker**, a burglar who breaks into a shop; **shop-breaking**, the offence committed by a shop-breaker; †**shop-bulk** [Bulk *sb.*2], a shop-front; **shop-card**, a written or printed advertisement of the contents of a shop; †**shop-cloth**, a cloth laid upon the boards of a butcher's stall; †**shop-conscience**, a venal conscience; †**shop-divine** *nonce-wd.*, a divine who keeps a stock of approved spiritual medicines; †**shop dust**, the refuse of a shop; †**shop-fellow**, an intimate; †**shop-light**, ? a fan-light, a window giving entrance to light from the top of a room or building; **shop-like** *a.*, †(*a*) venal, meretricious; (*b*) resembling a shop; **shop-list** = *shop-card*; †**shop-magistral** = *shop-medicine*; **shop-mark**, a private mark placed by a dealer upon his goods; †**shop-medicine**, an officinal medicine; †**shop-note**, a credit note exchangeable for goods at a shop; †**shop-pad** [Pad *sb.*2 3], a thief who steals from a shop; †**shop-price**, a wage paid to a permanently engaged worker in a factory or workshop; †**shop-purger**, see *shop-medicine*; †**shop-rid** *a.* [after *bed-rid*], worn out by lying in a shop; †**shop-slop**, used contemptuously for *shop-medicine*; **shop-soiled** *a.*, depreciated in value and appearance by being exposed for sale in a shop; **shop-talk**, see sense 5; **shop-thief**, † (*a*) a dealer who carries on his business dishonestly; (*b*) a thief who steals from a shop; **shop-ticket** = *shop-note*; **shop-walker**, an assistant exercising general supervision over a department of a shop; an attendant who directs customers to that part of the premises where the goods they wish to inspect or purchase are to be found; **shop-worn** *a.* = *shop-soiled*, also *fig.* See also Shop-board, etc.

1780 *Mirror* No. 89 Much of the employment a shopkeeper gets, is owing to the attraction of a happy-fancied sign, advertisement, or *shop-bill. 1890 *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. IX. 432 The late Mr. Anderson..had collected a great number of engraved shop-bills as specimens of the engraver's art. 1609-10 *Act 7 Jas. I*, c. 12 § 1 No Tradesman..shall.. be allowed..to give his *Shopbooke in Evidence in any Accion for any Money due for Wares [etc.]. 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1807) II. 251 My plumber has set me up a cistern, and his shop-book being burnt, he has no means of bringing in the charge. 1856 Bouvier *Amer. Law Dict.* (ed. 6), *Shop Book*, a book in which a merchant, mechanic, or other person, makes original entries of goods sold or work done. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 424 *Directarii* ..night-theeues: *shopbreakers: robbers by night. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 29 Nov. 5/5 They found wounds upon his body corresponding with the blows delivered upon the shop breaker. 1906 *Ibid.* 23 Jan. 6/2 A charge of *shop-breaking. 1586 Lupton *1000 Notable Things* (1675) 288 Dr. Butler..went close to the *shopbulks to keep himself drie. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 258/1 A song or sonnet on an upholsterer's *shop card. 1501 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court-Rolls* Bundle 60 No. 4 b, Attachiatus est per xiiii pecias beff et mete precii xvii *d.* et 1 *shopcloth in custodia servientis. 1683 Dryden *Dk. Guise* I. i, *Shop-Consciences, of Proof against an Oath. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. (1673) 22 Some doubt there is that his *Shop-Divines have not the right Composition of that Medicine. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* A 4 b, Greedinesse..busies himselfe..in syuing of Muck-hills and *shop-dust. 1579 Northbrooke *Dicing* To Rdr. A 4, A good companion and a *shopfellowe. 1632 A. Townshend *Alb. Tri.* Poems & Masks (1912) 65 Is not your studdy backward? with a *shop-light in it, where one can see nothing but the skye? 1636 B. Jonson *Discov.* (1640) 92 Some love any Strumpet (be shee never so *shop-like, or meritorious) in good clothes. 1849 Rock *Ch. Fathers* I. 222 A church is built N. and S. merely for the sake of showing itself well, shoplike, from the street. 1780 *Mirror* No. 89, I..am resolved to bestow more than common pains in furnishing out as elegant a *shop-list as possible. 1665 Nedham *Med. Medicinæ* 312 Treacle-water, a few Syrups, and 1 or 2 *Shop-Magistrals. 1592 *Act* 35 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 1 That eche Weaver should weave his *Shopmarke in eche Dozen. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Pop. Tales, Contrast* Tales 1832 V. 120 His sisters unpacked them..to set shop-marks upon each article. 1756 Law *Lett. Important Subj.* 170 If your physician be for your purpose, he will not load you with *shop-medicines. 1740 W. Douglass *Disc.* 23 The Shopkeepers giving a great Advance in Consideration of a very long Credit, and to be drawn out in *Shop Notes. 1705 Dunton *Life & Errors* (1818) I. vii. 26, I verily think, without restitution, such *shop-pads cannot be saved. 1838 in *Rep. Comm. Hand-loom Weavers* IV. (1840) 334 The few under-journeymen who..receive from them the full *shop-price for their labour. 1665 Nedham *Med. Medicinæ* 89 Nor is it thus only with the *Shop-purgers, but even by the ordinary Diet-Drinks used in Families, *c* 1610 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* V. i, May their false lights..discover presses, holes, stains, and oldness in their Stuffs, and make them *shop-rid. 1706 Baynard *Cold Baths* II. 267 Swallowing Bolus upon Bolus, together with a Scavengers Cart full of all their other *Shop-slops. 1898 *Cycling* XI In the fall of the year '*shop-soiled' machines are often to be bought for a couple of pounds or so less than at the beginning of the season. 1881 *Scribner's Monthly* XXII. 864/2 The continual *shop-talk of three passengers opposite. 1692 T. Watson *Body Divin.* 377 The *Shop-Thief, he steals in selling [etc.]. 1913 *Everyman* 21 Feb. 582/2 The spies and detectives..watch not only for the shop-thief but seek to catch the poor assistant tripping. 1867 *Rep. Paris Univ. Exhib.* (1868) VI. 272 Are there any sources of profit besides the annual dividend? e. g. by *shop tickets or other advantages of a similar kind. 1861 Sala *Dutch Pict.* xv. 235 A sort of *shop-walker, whose duty it was to pace the galleries. 1896 Wells *Wheels of Chance* ii. 13 The shop-walker brings up parallel to the counter. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 168 One can get *shop-worn kings for less. 1909 Vachell *Paladin* 112 Peace with honour..has become slightly shop-worn.

Shop (ʃɒp), *v.* [f. Shop *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To shut up (a person), to imprison. Of an informer, evidence, etc.: To cause to be imprisoned, to 'get (a person) into trouble'. Also with *up*. Now only *slang* or *dial.*

1583 Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 52 b, [They] onely shopped vp some of the Catholikes within their owne house. 1698 [? Winstanley] *Four for a Penny* 8 A main part of his Office [a bum-bailiff's] is to swear and bluster at their trembling Prisoners, and cry, Confound us, why do we wait? Let's Shop him! 1701 Sedley *Grumbler* III. i, He talks like a fool, and was presently shopp'd up. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 11 June (1815) 182 He did not at all doubt but that they would find matter enough to shop the evidence himself before the next jail-delivery. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xvi, It was Bartlemy time when I was shopped. 1899 *Tit-Bits* 20 May 150/1 [He] volunteered for a fiver to 'shop' his pals. *refl.* 1548 Patten *Exped. Scot.* B viij, Thei had likewise shopt vp themselfes in y^e highest of their house.

†**2.** To instal in a shop as a merchant. *nonce-use.*

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* x. xx, Where Prideis coacht, Fraud shopt and Taverns drown the Soul.

3. To bring or take (an article) to a shop; to expose for sale in a shop.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. iii. 102/2 Shop the Candles, is to hang them by pounds, dozens, two or three on the two ends of a strong staff, and so a Man..brings them to the place where they are to be. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xviii. 206 When our Goods are in a Readiness, we send them to the accustomed Place to be shopt. 1890 (*Charity Organis. Rev.* Jan. 14, I ask my man whether he will have.. 2s., when he 'shops' the boots [etc.].

4. *intr.* To visit a shop or shops for the purpose of making purchases, or examining the contents.

1764 Zeal *Sensonable Alarm London* 13 *note*, Ladies are said to go a Shoping, when, in the Forenoon, sick of themselves, they order the Coach, and driving from Shop to Shop [etc.]. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 265 Venus and all the little loves, A shopping went for ring and gloves. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* VI. iv, I thought Jonn was going with you, and that you would be shopping. 1886 C. E. Pascoe *Lond. To-day* xxxii. (ed. 3) 290 Shopping, or making pretence to shop.

5. *trans.* To give (a person) a situation, to give (a person) work.

1855 [Burn] *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* 119, I travelled 1400 miles upon this occasion ere I could obtain work. At last I got shopped in Sherborne, in Dorsetshire. 1867 *All Year Round* 13 July 56/1 There are many men who would regard themselves as ingrates, were they not to celebrate their being 'shopped', after having been out of collar, by a 'spree'.

Shop, obs. form of Chop *v.*[1]

1591 R. Bruce *Serm. Edin.* i. B 5, There are verie few that haue their heart free when the Lord shoppeth.

Sho'p-board. [f. Shop *sb.* + Board *sb.*1]

1. A counter or table upon which a tradesman's business is transacted or upon which his goods are exposed for sale.

1524-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 328 Paid for a shopp borde in partriches shopp in Estchepe, vj s viij d. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. iii. 345 When all these bookes of Exhortations and Catechismes, lie moulding on thy shopboard, 1705 Dunton *Life & Errors* (1818) I. vi. 72 He may starve behind his Shop-board, for want of subsistence. 1861 Sala *Dutch Pict.* xxi. 233 On every merchant's shopboard similar heaps..are tumbling out of similar sacks.

2. A table or raised platform upon which tailors sit when sewing.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 412 One seeing all sortes of his shreddes, would thinke he had robd a taylors shop boord. 1599 Dekker *Shoemaker's Holiday* IV. ii. (1620) G 1 b, Enter Hodge at his shop board, Rafe, Firke, Hans, and a boy at worke. 1762 Foote *Orators* II. (1780) 46 One day as I was sitting cross-legged on my shop-board,..I felt the spirit within me moving. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T., Toll-gatherer's Day*, A dashingly dressed gentleman..from a tailor's shop-board.

3. *attrib.*

a 1658 Cleveland *Puritan* iii, With Shop-board Breeding and Intrusion.

Shopful (ʃɒ'pful). [See -ful.] As much or as many as a shop will hold.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 231, I could wish you would bring me a shopfull. 1901 *Spectator* 12 Oct. 510/2 One 'shopful' of customers may complete their purchases..before another is admitted.

‖ **Shophar** (ʃōu'fär). *Jewish ritual.* Also **shofar.** [Heb. שׁוֹפָר *shōphār.*] An ancient Hebrew musical instrument usually made of a curved ram's horn, still used in Jewish religious services.

1864 Engel *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 292 The Shophar is..the only Hebrew instrument which has been preserved to the present day in the religious services of the Jews. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 5 May 11/1 The trumpet—or shophar, as it is technically called—is used in the Jewish ritual on certain festivals 'to call the hearers to repentance'. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* I. vii, The minister refused to blow the Shofar three minutes too early.

Sho'pkeeper. [f. Shop *sb.* + Keeper.]

1. One who carries on business in a shop.

1530 Palsgr. 267/1 Schoppe kepar. 1626 B. Jonson *Staple of News* I. iii. 44, I say 'tis nobly done, to cherish Shopkeepers, And pay their Bills, without examining thus. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 142 A shopkeeper will never thrive who despises small profits. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revis.* 3 An elderly London shop-keeper.

b. *A nation of shop-keepers*: applied disparagingly to a nation whose chief interest and concern lies in commerce (now often, to England).

Cf. quots. 1766, 1769 s.v. Shopkeeping *a.*

1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. vii. (1828) III. 41 To found a great empire for the sole purpose of raising up a people of customers, may at first sight appear a project fit only for a nation of shopkeepers.

c. *attrib.*

1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. vii. (1828) III. 43 A clause in the famous act of navigation established this truly shopkeeper proposal into a law.

2. *slang.* An article that has remained long in the shop unsold.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, ccevIII, Blunt Reason, as an vseless Toole they give; Old Shopkeeper, with rusted Conscience! 1764 *Low Life* 76 Petty booksellers..looking out their imperfect and antient Shopkeepers, that they may expose them to Sale.

Hence **Sho'pkeeperess** *nonce-wd.*, a female shopkeeper. **Sho'pkeeperish** *a.*, having the nature of a shopkeeper. **Sho'pkeeperism,** the characteristics of shopkeepers as a class. **Sho'pkeepery,** the body of shopkeepers.

1828 Miss Mitford *Village* III. 55 The whole farmeress and shopkeepery of the place. 1843 Carlyle *Jrnl.* in Froude *Life Lond.* (1884) I. 341 The boundless element of twaddle, dilettantism, shopkeeperism. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 261 No tight, prim, pale, eager shopkeeperesses. 1858 Clough *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 120 Extremely shopkeeperish and merchantish.

Sho'pkeeping, *sb.* The keeping of a shop, the business of a shopkeeper.

1631 T. Powell *Tom of All Trades* 32 Little Skill, Art or Mystery, shall a man learne in Shop-keeping. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 374/2 If naturalized foreigners should set up shopkeeping. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxii. IV. 268 He advised Cyrus..to enforce upon them..habits of playing on the harp and shopkeeping. 1912 *19th Cent.* Jan. 61 His Majesty will make his rule in India a real government and not shop-keeping on the largest scale.

Sho'pkeeping, *a.* [f. Shop *sb.* + *keeping* pr. pple. of Keep *v.*] Having the characteristics of a shop-keeper; pertaining to a shopkeeper's business.

1622 Rowlands *Good N. & Bad N.* 7 Her worship highly scorn'd shop-keeping trade. 1766 J. Tucker *Four Pts.* III. (1774) 132 A Shop keeper will never get the more Custom by beating his Customers: and what is true of a Shopkeeper, is true of a Shop-keeping Nation. 1769 Franklin *Let.* 27 Apr., Wks. 1838 VII. 441 This handicraft, shopkeeping state will, for its own sake, learn to behave more civilly to its customers. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Oct. 401/1 Nothing less suited than they are to the shopkeeping mind can be imagined.

Sho'pless, *a.* [-less.] Destitute of shops.

1888 Drummond *Trop. Africa* 5 This shopless..land.

Sho'plet. [-let.] A little shop.

1892 S. Butler *Erewhon* vii. 54 Even on this ledge of human society there was a stunted growth of shoplets.

†**Shop-lift,** *sb. Obs.* [f. Shop *sb.* + Lift *sb.*2 (sense 6).] = Shoplifter.

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 106 *Of the Shop lift.* She is commonly well clad. *Ibid.* 191 The tenth is a Shoplift that carries a Bob, When he ranges the City the Shops for to rob. 1692 *Scurronides* II. 1 How Grecian Shop-lifts.. Brake open honest Trojans doors. 1762 Bridges *Hom. Trav.* I. (1797) 297 Thus shoplifts see their brothers taken.

Sho'plifter. [f. Shop *sb.* + Lifter.] A person who steals from a shop, a shop-thief.

1680 [Kirkman] *Eng. Rogue* IV. xvii. 232 Towards Night these Houses are throng'd with People of all sorts..Shoplifters, Foilers, Bulkers. 1770 Bareti *Frnl. Lond. to Genoa* II. xxxiv. 2 A shop-lifter was once hang'd in England. 1881 A. Lang *Library* 47 The papers call lady shoplifters 'Kleptomaniacs'.

Sho'plifting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Shop *sb.* + Lifting *vbl. sb.*] The action of stealing from a shop.

1698 *Act* 10 *Will. III*, c. 12 Preamble, The Crime of stealing Goods privately out of Shops and Warehouses, commonly called Shop-lifting. 1850 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. 136 A lady was convicted for shop-lifting.

Shopman (ʃɒ'pmĕn). [f. Shop *sb.* + Man *sb.*]

1. The owner of a shop. Now *rare.*

1592 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 74 Lenden Waits ar and have been used time out of mynd by all Shoppmen and Sellers of smaller Wares. 1860 Ruskin *Unto this Last* IV. § 76 *note*, He [the consumer] pays, probably, an intermediate ship-owner, velvet merchant, and shopman. 1888 Meredith *Stave of Roving Tim* VI, The shopman piles a heap While I perhaps am fasting.

2. An assistant in a shop.

1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 15 P 2 My wife, though she could be of as much use as a shopman to me, if she would put her hand to it, is now only in my way. 1828 *Ann. Reg.* 370/2 William Noble, shopman with Mr. Rymer, Portsburgh, knew the prisoner Burke. 1892 [W. H. White] *Mark Rutherford's Deliv.* (ed. 5) 175 A shopman was at the counter. *Comb.* 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* II. 193 Home I returned,..laden..with huge packages,..papered and packthreaded in shopmanlike style.

Shopocracy (ʃɒpɒ'krăsi). [f. Shop *sb.*; see -cracy.] Shopkeepers as a class aspiring to social importance; a wealthy or influential body of shopkeepers. So **Shopocrat** (ʃɒ'pōkrăt) [-crat], a member of the shopocracy; also *attrib.*

1832 *Poor Man's Guardian* 9 June 419 'The Shopocracy in the neighbourhood..were somewhat alarmed. *Ibid.* 29 Dec. 658/2 A shopocrat Parliament. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.*

L. 63 We have left behind the regions of the great merchants, and of the shopocrats. 1881 [see TERRITORIALISM 1].

Shopper (ʃǫ·pəɹ). [f. SHOP *v.* + -ER 1.] One who frequents a shop or shops for the purpose of inspecting or buying goods.

1862 *Guardian* 3 Sept. 847/2 It [Paris] is a city not only of pleasure seekers, but of keen and indefatigable shoppers. 1910 ANNIE THORNTON *Leaves Afghan Seraphh.* 170 This was [Queen] Ulya Hazrat's messenger and chief shopper.

Shoppin, obs. f. CHOPINE.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 31 Some Venetian Ladies, must have their Shoppins to stand on.

Shoppiness (ʃǫ·pinés). [f. SHOPPY *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Tendency to talk 'shop'.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 492 The followers of literature should be less tainted with the vice of 'shoppiness' than the members of any other profession.

2. Abundance of shops.

1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* xvi. 180 So delighted with Torquay, in its increased towniness and shoppiness.

Shopping (ʃǫ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHOP *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of visiting a shop or shops for the purpose of making purchases or of examining the goods exposed for sale.

1764, 1799 [see SHOP *v.* 5]. 1782 CHARL. BURNEY in *Mme. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 300 They spent at one shopping £20 in Gauzes two or three years ago! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xii, The delightful round of visits and shopping which forms the amusement, or the profession as you may call it, of the rich London lady. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 311 They also had done a little shopping.

attrib. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 249 She dressed herself to start upon a fashionable shopping-tour. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 184 He [the courier] invariably attended the ladies in their shopping expeditions.

Shoppish (ʃǫ·piʃ), *a.* [SHOP *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Characteristic of persons connected with a shop; also = SHOPPY *a.* 1.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 122 To use a shoppish simile. 1860 *Leader* 25 July, This piece of revenge was about as shoppish an act as ever any shopkeeper..could be capable of.

Hence **Sho·ppishness,** professionalism.

1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 533 His profession stamped upon every movement, yet without the least nautical assumption or 'shoppishness'.

Sho·ppism. *nonce-wd.* [f. SHOP *sb.* + -ISM.] 'Shoppy' talk and behaviour; professionalism.

1872 J. H. NEWMAN in W. Ward *Life* (1912) II. 387, I have a great dislike of this shoppism personally.

Shoppy (ʃǫ·pi), *a.* [f. SHOP *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Of the nature of 'shop' or professional concerns or conversation.

1840 HALIBURTON *Letter Bag* i. 4 Still my attention was riveted (I fear that word is shoppy). 1900 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 222 A novel of clerical life written by a clergyman is apt to be what is vulgarly called shoppy.

2. Characterized by having a number of shops, forming a centre for business.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 292/1 Thoroughfares which are well-frequented, but which..are not so 'shoppy' as others. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 6 Oct. 1/2 The innumerable shades of colour in all the drapers' windows make the 'shoppy' part of town more fascinating than usual.

3. Belonging to retail trade.

1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & South* ii, I don't like shoppy people. 1890 HATTON *By order of Czar* (1891) 388 Critics in the press..who characterize both his manner and his work [paintings] as commercial and shoppy.

Shop-window.

1. A window of a shop, in which goods are displayed for sale.

*c*1447–8 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 85 Yn the whiche walle buth diverse shoppez wyndowes of olde tyme hadde. 1531–2 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 359 For xvj shaftes to the shope windowes ij s viij d. 1632 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 296 All Sorts of Shopp Windows that are made for ornament or beautie. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* vi, I saw the prettiest hat you can imagine, in a shop-window. 1863 J. MACGREGOR in Lady Fr. Balfour *Life* (1912) 132 As plainly as you see those men in some shop-windows in Glasgow go through the mysteries of hat-making.

b. *transf.* In the phrases: *To open* or *shut* (*one's*) *shop-window,* to begin or close the business of the day; also, to begin or give up business.

1477 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 304 Whereupon fell and folowed greate troubles and enemitie: for some were disfraunchised, some imprysoned, some theire shop windows shutt downe. 1529 *Barber-Surg. Draft Rules* § 13 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) 254 That no persone..presume to opyn his Shoppe wyndowes before he hath presented hymself to & before the Maysters or Gouerners of the sayde Mystere for the tyme beyng. 1646–7 *Nattingham Rec.* V. 248 The shopp windowes of all persons that trade in this Towne whoe are not sworn burgesses shalbee forthwith shutt vpp. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 80 It never makes him sell his land, nor shut Shop-windows up.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A display of anything, resembling the display of goods by a tradesman, intended to catch the attention.

1905 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 31 Mar., This..may surprise some who have seen the shop-window of American education, and have not looked behind it.

†**Sho·rage.** *Obs.* Also (in Dicts.) **shoreage.** [f. SHORE *sb.*1 + -AGE. (Perh. formed by Cotgrave as a rendering of *rivage.*)] (See quot. 1611.)

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Droict, Droict de Rivage,* Shorage, or Boatage; the Custome, or Toll for wine, or other wares, put vpon, or brought from, the water, by boats. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Shorage,* a Duty paid for Goods brought on Shore. [So in later Dicts.]

Shorde, obs. form of SWORD.

Shore (ʃǫəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 4–7 schore, 5 schor, 5–7 *Sc.* schoir, 6 shawre, *Sc.* schoyr, 6–7 shoare, *Sc.* shoir, 6–8 shoar, (7 shoore), 5– shore. [ME. *schore* a. or cogn. w. MLG. *schore, schare* shore, late MDu. *schore, schor,* also *schaer* shore, sea-marsh, mod.Du. *schoor* masc., *schor, schorre* fem., land washed by the sea, sea-marsh.

Prob. f. the root of SHEAR *v.*, but the etymological notion is not easy to determine; it may perh. be 'division' (between land and water). The OE. *scoren clif* 'shorn cliff', precipice, commonly cited as illustrative of the etymology, seems hardly relevant, as the LG. and Du. equivalents of *shore* are applied only to low-lying shores.]

1. The land bordering on the sea or a large lake or river. Often in a restricted sense more or less coinciding with the legal definition (see b).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 230 On wyþer half water com doun þe schore. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2083 Brokez byled, & breke, bi bonkkez aboute, Schyre schaterande on schorez. *c*1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 797 Thai saylyt furth by part off Ingland schor. *c*1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxvi. 97 Where as the sayd mast and Blanchardyn vpon it was cast of the wawes vnto the shores. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iii. 7 At the schoyr, wndir a gresy bank, Thair navy can thai ankir fast and hank. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxvii. 39 They spied a certaine creeke that had a shore [Vulg. *litus*]. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Worlds Vanitie* 29 Beside the fruitfull shore of muddie Nile. *c*1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lx. 1 Like as the waues towards the pibled shore. 1601 — *Jul. C.* I. ii. 101 The troubled Tyber chafing with her Shores. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* VI. 272 Canute..caus'd his Royal Seat to be set on the shoar, while the Tide was coming in. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3955/4 A Piece of Ground of about 40 Acres in Fulham Parish, and lies upon a clean Gravelly Shore. 1797–1805 S. & HY. LEE *Canterb. T.* I. 349 The sharp promontories and rocky shores of Greece. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxv, As he entered the little bay, on the shore and almost on the beach of which the ruins are situated. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* ii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 14 There lay the green shore of Ireland, like some coast of plenty. 1876 *Nature* 7 Dec. 128/1 On the Swiss shore of the Rhine.

b. In *Law* usually defined as the tract lying between ordinary high and low water mark. But see quots.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 221, I then landed at the shore, which in definition containeth those grounds which extend from the lowest Ebb to the highest Flood. *a*1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. iv. (1787) 12 The shore is that ground that is between the ordinary high-water and low-water mark. This doth *primâ facie* and of common right belong to the king. *Ibid.* I. vi. 25 There seem to be three sorts of shoars, or *littora marina,* according to the various tides, viz. (1st.) The high spring tides...(2d.) The spring tides...(3d.) Ordinary tides or nepe tides. 1856 BOUVIER *Amer. Law Dict.* (ed. 6) s. v., Land on the side of the sea, a lake, or a river, is called the shore. Strictly speaking, however, when the water does not ebb and flow, in a river, there is no shore.

c. In vague or rhetorical use (*sing.* or *pl.*): A sea-coast or the country which it bounds.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 164 My best Traine I haue from your Sicilian Shores dismiss'd. 1691 TATE *Petty's Pol. Anat.* Ded., You have since accompanied our Royal Master to other Shores. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Univ. Geog.* II. 546 Their religion seems to forbid them [*sc.* Hindoos] to quit their own shores. 1820 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxxvi. ii, The Scian and the Teian muse,..Have found the fame your shores refuse. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 97 Now on a distant shore, no kind mortality near him.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* IV. i. 282 The Tyde of Pompe, That beates vpon the high shore of this World. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 266, I haue labour'd for the poore Gentleman, to the extremest shore of my modestie. *a*1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ.* Introd. *Relig.* (1651) 317 But before I lanch from the shoars, let me resolve a main question which may be cast in my way. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 709 Thrice welcome Death! That..lands us safe On the long-wish'd for Shore. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VII. 28 Deposited upon the silent shore Of memory. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 10 The full flood on which the race is borne to new shores.

†e. *Common shore*: app. = 'shore' simply. (Cf. SHORE *sb.*4) *Obs.*

*a*1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 152 As one caried in a small low vessell him selfe verie nie the common shoie, not much vnlike the fisher men of Rye [etc.].

f. *dial.* The edge of a ditch.

1602 *Peramb. Great Park of Fastern* in *Wilts. Gloss.*, A Mearstone lyinge within the Shoore of the Dyche. 1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* (1903) 235 A large hawthorne bush growing on the 'shore' of the ditch.

2. In prepositional phrases without article, as *on shore,* on the shore, ashore, on land (indicating either position or direction); *in shore,* near or nearer to the shore (from the water).

In the first quot. *upon shore* seems to be used for 'on the ground'.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2332 The haþel heldet hym fro, & on his ax rested, Sette þe schaft vpon schore, & to þe scharp lened. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii, [We] returned on shore certaine vnfit eaters. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 153 If the winde blow any way from shore. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. iii. 66 One foote in Sea, and one on shore. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xiii. 48 Which, when it was full, they drew to shore. — *Acts* xxvii. 40 They..made toward shore. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 23 Resolving to swim on Shore as soon as it was dark. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xi. 173 Part of the crew was sent on shore for exercise. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XXXVIII, Steer in shore of them.

3. *Sc.* A part of the sea-shore built up as a place for lading and landing; a landing-place.

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 292 Item, to the said James, for kepin of the schoir of Dunde in the custumez, v li. 1603 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 104 The grete decay of thair shoir and heavin upon the watter of Forthe. 1603 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 515/1 Radum et stationem de Leyth, cum propugnaculis (the peiris, schoiris and bulwarkis) ejusdem. 1747 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 151 The..peir and shore of Leith. 1836 *Brit. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* II. 737/2 Any one who chose to go to the shore, meaning thereby the harbour of Crail.

b. *local.* A place at the side of a river built for a special purpose (see quot.).

1649 W. G. *Surv. Newcastle* 28 There is many Ballist shoares made below the water, on both sides of the river. *Ibid.* 29 Below East is many shores built for casting of Ballist out of Ships.

4. = *Shore wainscot*: see 5 b.

1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 87 The Shore (*Leucania littoralis,* Stephens) appears on the sea coast.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shore-cliff, -fishing, -ice, -sands, -water*; **shore-anchor** (see quot.); **shore-boat,** a small boat plying near the shore, or between the shore and large vessels farther out; †**shore-creeper,** one who sails close in to shore; **shore-due** *Sc.,* a toll paid for making use of a 'shore' or port; a harbour-due; **shore-end,** †(*a*) the end of a 'shore' or landing-place; (*b*) that end of a rope, net, etc., which is on the shore or nearest the shore; **shore-fast** *Naut.* (see quot.); **shore-fowler, -fowling** = *shore-shooter, -shooting*; **shore-grape** = SEA-GRAPE 4; **shore grass,** a grass, or grass-like plant, growing on the shore; *spec.* = *shore-weed*; **shore-gun,** a gun for shore-shooting; **shore-gunner, -gunning** = *shore-shooter, -shooting*; **shore-land,** land bordering on a shore; **shore-levy** *Sc.,* a duty on ships entering a harbour; **shore-line,** (*a*) the line where shore and water meet; (*b*) = *shore-rope*; †**shore-mail** *Sc.* = *shore-due* (see MAIL *sb.*2); **shore-master** *Sc.,* a harbour-master; **shore-oil,** the finest kind of cod-liver oil (see quot.); **shore-popper,** used contemptuously for *shore-shooter*; **shore-reef** = *fringing reef*: see FRINGING *ppl. a.*; **shore-rope,** a rope connecting a net with the shore; **shore-shooter,** one who shoots birds on the shore; **shore-shooting,** the sport of shooting birds on the shore (as distinguished from punt-shooting); †**shore-silver** *Sc.* = *shore-due*; **shore-weed,** a weed growing on the shore; spec. *Littorella lacustris*; **shore-whaling,** whale-fishing near the shore in open boats.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Shore-anchor,* that which lies between the shore and the ship when moored. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xi, No *shore-boat was near. 1886 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* ix, The last man or two came off in a shore-boat. 1838 LONGF. *Beowulf's Exped. Heort* 67 So that the sailors The land saw, The *shore-cliffs [*Beowulf* 222 brimcliffu] shining. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1013 The long shore-cliff's windy walls. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 29 Discrediting our countrymen for *shorecreepers, like these Colchester oystermen. 1692 in *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1880) IV. 565 *Shoar dewes at Leith 7,700 marks. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1224/1 At the blacke *shore end, before the said floud, no bote could passe further than the shore end. 1865 BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* 160 The shore-end [of the cord] is generally anchored to a stone. 1900 *Law Rep.* App. Cases 415 At the point where the water is shallow, the shore-end of the net is generally a good way out, perhaps 300 to 400 yards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Shore-fast,* a hawser carried out to secure a vessel to a quay, mole, or anchor buried on shore. 1865 WILCOCKS *Sea-Fisherman* 20 *Shore Fishing.—Fishing from shore with rod and line from the following spots. 1882 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Irel.* 348 *Shore-fowlers. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 263 They had gone down to *shore-fowling the night before. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi, The *Shore-grapes with their green bunches of fruit. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, **Shore-grass,* or Shore-weed. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 796/1 Covered with the long pendent shore-grass. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 262 He should go and get Davy's *shore-gun. 1859 FOLKARD *Wild-Fowler* liv. 285 Punters have, generally, a great antipathy to *shore-gunners. *Ibid.* 287 He intended having a night's punting at Ted's expense, by way of change from *shore-gunning. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* I. vi. 56 The absence of *shore or land ice to the south in Baffin's Bay. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columbiad* II. 178 Migrant tribes these fruitful *shorelands hail. 1862 R. H. STORY *Life R. Story* iii. 61 The hill lying behind the level shorelands of Rosneath. 1593 in *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) I. 406 The..supplicatioun ..for licence to haue ane impoist and *schoir leiwe within thair harbery..of all schippis arryueand to and fra the samyn. 1852 HENFREY *Veget. Europe* 187 The *shore-line along the edge of the hilly ridges. 1866 LOWELL *Seward-Johnson Reaction* Writ. 1890 V. 299 The levels and shore-lines of politics are no more stationary than those of continents. 1900 *Law Rep.* App. Cas. 409 When the coble has paid out the net in the usual way, it curves down the stream, and the Bermoney boat begins to haul down the shore-line. The man moves the boat down hand over hand. In that way the shore-rope is taken down. 1603 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 104 Tua penneis of *schoir maill [to be paid]. 1619 in *Compt Bk. D. Wedderburne,* etc. (S.H.S.) 302 Androw painter *schoir maister. 1833 CUNNINGHAM *Lives Painters* VI. 21 David Allan..was born ..at Alloa,..where his father held the situation of shore-master. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 407 In the manufacture of the so-called *shore oil, the only variety usually employed in medicine, the fish caught near land are brought at once to the shore, and the oil is obtained from the fresh livers. 1826 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 291 Spoiled by

some rascally *shore popper. 1886 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Shooting* (Badm. Libr.) II. 225 A shore-shooter—or 'shore-popper', as he is rather contemptuously called by the punter. 1842 DARWIN *Coral Reefs* iii. 51 Fringing reefs, or, as they have been called by some voyagers, *shore reefs. 1900 *Shore-rope (see *shore-line*). 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 613 The Ancients report of a Tree, by the Persian Sea, vpon the *Shore-Sands, which is nourished with the Salt-Water. 1880 'WILDFOWLER' *Mod. Wildfowling* 422 It must not be imagined that the *shore shooter bags only shore birds. 1876 — *Shooting & Fishing Trips* II. 259 *Shore-shooting, Fresh-water Angling, and Sea-fishing near Yarmouth. 1589 in *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) I. 299 Sic dewty of *schoir syluer sall..be vplifted att thair particular poirttis of sic gudes as salbe..transported furth thairof. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. xiii. 134 They are still found in groups..disporting in the leads and *shore-water. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 195 *Littorella*..Plantain *Shoreweed. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 60 From amid shore-weeds [*ex alga*]. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* 104 What is called *shore-whaling, in contradistinction to deep sea-fishing.

b. with names of animals: **shore-beetle**, a beetle of the family *Pimeliidæ*; **shore-bird**, a bird that frequents the sea-shore or estuaries; *spec.* the sand-martin, *Cotile riparia*; **shore-crab**, the common small crab, *Carcinus mænas*; **shore finch** (see quot.); **shore-fish**, a general name for fish whose habitat is near the shore; **shore-hopper, -jumper**, a small crustacean of the genus *Orchestia*; **shore lark**, *Otocorys* (formerly *Alauda*) *alpestris*; **shore pipit**, the rock pipit, *Anthus obscurus*; **shore sandpiper**, the ruff, *Machetes pugnax*; **shore snipe**, (*a*) the common sandpiper, *Totanus hypoleucus* (Swainson *Names of Birds*); (*b*) *U.S.* the grey plover, *Squatarola helvetica*; **shore swallow**, the sand-martin, *Cotile riparia*; **shore wainscot**, a night-moth, *Leucania littoralis*, found among sandhills.

1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 195 Burrowing *Shore-Beetles (Pimeliidæ). *a* 1678 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* (1676) 156 *Hirundo riparia* Aldrov. The Sand-Martin or *Shore-bird. 1888 [see *shore-snipe*]. 1850 A. WHITE *List Specim. Crustacea Brit. Mus.* 12 *Carcinus Mænas*. Common *Shore-Crab. 1869–73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* I. 184 The *Shore Finches (*Ammodromus*) are likewise included in the family of Bunting Finches. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1805) II. 249 [The raven] eats *shore-fish, and shell-fish. 1880 GÜNTHER *Study of Fishes* xix. 260 The Shore-fishes of the extremity of Africa. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 623 The *Shore-hopper (*Orchestia littorea*) is also plentiful on sandy coasts. 1850 A. WHITE *List Specim. Crustacea Brit. Mus.* 48 *Orchestia littorea*. The common *Shore-Jumper. 1771 J. R. FORSTER *Catal. Anim. N. Amer.* 12 *Shore Lark. *Alauda alpestris*. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 512 The Shore-Lark is in Europe a native of only the extreme north. 1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* II. 294 *Anthus aquaticus*. The *Shore Pipit. 1785 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* II. 481 *Shore Sandpiper. *Tringa Littorea*. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names of Birds* 191 *note*, The term 'shore-birds'..means such species as the curlews, plovers, sandpipers, &c.'..On Long Island, and in its vicinity, 'bay snipe' and '*shore snipe'. 1869–73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* II. 111 The Mountain or *Shore Swallows (*Cotyle*). 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 263 The *Shore Wainscot (*Leucania littoralis*).

† **Shore,** *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 schor, schoyr(e, schoire, 4–6 schore, schoir, (7 showre). [Related to SHORE *v.*[2]] Menace, threatening.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 621 The fif..Com vith gret schoyr and mannasyng. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xii. *Wolf & Lamb* vi, Swa thy father before Held me at bait, baith with boist and schore. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. Prol. 105 Stand at defens, and schrenk nocht for a schore. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 10 This Victoryn thame manassit with grit schoir. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 60 For weill, for wo, for boist, or zit for schoir, Quhair I am set, I sall lufe euer moir. *c* 1650 *Eger & Grime* in *Percy Fol. MS.* (1867) I. 375 Alas, he may make great boast and showre.

Shore (ʃōəɹ), *sb.*[3] Forms: 5–6 schore, 6–7 shoare, 7–9 shoar, 9 *dial.* shoor, 5– shore. [Late ME. *schore*, a. or cogn. w. MLG., MDu. *schōre*, *schāre* (Du. *schoor* masc.) prop, stay; cf. ON. *skorða* (Norw. *skorda*, *skor*) of the same meaning. The ulterior etymology is obscure.]

1. A piece of timber or iron set obliquely against the side of a building, of a ship in dock, etc., as a support when it is in danger of falling or when undergoing alteration or repair; a prop or strut.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 448/1 Schore, undur settynge of a thynge þat wolde falle,..*suppositorium*. *c* 1450 *Brut* 577 And after, vndermynet þe walles and þe toures, and sette shores vndernethe, And after, sette þe same shores on fyre, and brent hem. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 175 Certayn shorys occupied abought the shoryng of the Soueraigne leing in the dokke. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1545/2 They were faine to susteine the tide thereof with shores. *a* 1647 PETTE in *Archæologia* XII. 242 To take the dimensions of the ship, to deface the works by striking aside the shores. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 75, I..got two Shores or Posts, pitch'd upright to the Top. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 341 The mast itself is supported by the shore and by the shrowd. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 593 *Shoar*, an oblique prop, acting as a brace upon the side of a building. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* III. ii. II. 798 The tide..knocked away the shores which supported the ship. 1882 C. H. STOCK *Shoring & Underpinning* 3 The ordinary use of raking shores.

b. *fig.* (Now *rare*; common in the 16th c.)

1534 JOYE (*title*) The subuersion of Moris false foundation; wher vpon he sweteth to set faste and shoue vnder his shamles shoris, to vnderproppe the popis chirche. 1580 FULKE *Dang. Rock* v. 214 Peter the Apostle is a rocke and a shoare of the Churche. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1127 The true shoares of the unstable wheele of fortune. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i, He too stands on the adamantine basis of his Manhood, casting aside all props and shoars.

2. A prop or stake used for various purposes.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xxii. I. 530 As touching props and shores to support vines, the best..are those of the Oke or Olive tree. 1672 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* liii. 109 The Hunter hunteth wild-beasts, whilest he besetteth a Wood with Toyls, stretched out upon Shoars. 1808 JAMIESON, *Shore*, the prop or support used in constructing *flakes* for inclosing cattle. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Shoars*, stakes set at a distance to shoar or bear up toils or nets in hunting. *Ibid.*, *Shore*, a post used with hurdles in folding sheep. *Dorset.*

† **3.** A slope. *Obs. rare.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. ii. (1867) 47 Ye leane (quoth he) to the wrong shore. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 61 Where once again the Roof does sloping rise In a steep craggy, and a lubrick shoar.

4. *attrib.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Shore-cleats*, heavy cleats bolted on to the sides of vessels to support the shore-head, and sustain the ship upright.

Shore (ʃōəɹ), *sb.*[4] Also 7 shower, shoare, 7–8 shoar. [Usually regarded as a variant of SEWER *sb.*[1], but probably a use of SHORE *sb.*[1]; 'the common shore' being originally the 'no-man's-land' by the water-side, where filth was allowed to be deposited for the tide to wash away. Cf. the use of *common shore* in SHORE *sb.*[1] 1 c; also SHORE *sb.*[1] 3 b.] = SEWER *sb.*[1] 2. Orig. in *common shore* = common sewer; see SEWER *sb.*[1] 2.

1598 FLORIO, *Fogna*,..a common shore iakes or sinke. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 186 Emptie olde receptacles, or common-shoares of filthe. 1612 DAIORNE *Christian turn'd Turke* F 4 b, Here's a vault leads to the common shower. *a* 1667 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* (1671) s. v., The common Shore, *corruptum pro* common Sewer. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 558 Our sayling Ships like common shoars we use. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 196, I need not mention the old common-shoar of Rome. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 25. 3/2 The Shores..stink..When foul Weather does come. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 262 What, in point of beauty, has London to do with the Thames..any more than with Fleet-ditch, buried as it is, a common shore? 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* May 202/1 Her Luckenbooths now choak the common shoar. 1884 *Irish Times* 28 Nov., The fox..was..dug out..seventeen yards from the mouth of the shore.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1642 GATAKER *Rule* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 260 Lo, here the man that stirred Rome's common shore. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 512 The Ungratefull person is a Monster which is all Throat and Belly; a kind of thoroughfare, or common-shore, for the good things of the world to pass into. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. v. 51 After the Pope had call'd her all to naught..the common shoar of all Wickedness, and the sink of Perdition. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. vii. § 2 (1734) 186 Carries it into the Guts (the common Shore, to be thence carry'd out of the Habit).

c. *attrib.*, as *shore-man*, *-worker*.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 150/2 The persons who are in the habit of searching the sewers, call themselves 'shore-men' or 'shore-workers'. *Ibid.* 151/2 The shore-workers, when about to enter the sewers, provide themselves..with a canvas apron [etc.].

† **Shore,** *a.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 4, 5 schore, 6 schoir. [Possibly repr. OE. *scoren* (pa. pple. of *sceran* SHEAR *v.*) in *scoren clif* precipice. More prob. a derivative from the same root, corresp. to Du. *schor* (WFris. *skor*, *skoar*, NFris. *schōr*, *skor*) harsh, rough, steep; cf. also OHG. *scorro* (MHG. *schorre*) rugged rock.] Steep, precipitous; rugged.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 22 A schoir crag, hye ande hydvouss. 14.. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc. 1889) 16 The groundes on the southir side lyen fair oute, and arne shore too, for ye may come no nere them than vii fadome. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 15 In ane braid sownd..Flowis the schoir deip. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 314 The craig was high and schoir.

Shore (ʃōəɹ), *v.*[1] Also 4 ssore, schore, 7 shoar(e. [f. SHORE *sb.*[3] (which, however, is not recorded so early). Cf. (MLG., (M)Du. *schoren.*)]

1. *trans.* To prop, support with a prop. Also (now *rarely*) *fig.* Often with *up.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 207 Holy bene is wel mi[t]vol avoreye God, vor hi is yssored mid uour þinges ase mid uour posstes. [1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIX. 47 Ne were hit vnder-shored certes hit sholde nat stande.] 1534 BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cc vij b, If that the house begin to falle, shore and staie it not with pieces of sclender tymbre. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 34 b, The Easterlynges..so strongly shored and fortefied them selves that they could not prevayle. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 142 Learning hath some strength to shore vp the person. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. xxxi, As when a hunted Stag, now welnigh tir'd, Shor'd by an oak, 'gins with his head to play. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 29 To shoare the middle part of the head of the Windowes. 1680 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 340 Christ might stand upon his own legs onely, and not be any longer shored up by the Baptist. 1773 BERRIDGE *Wks.* (1864) 78 The second..would fall to pieces, unless shored up by sincere obedience. 1792 G. CARTWRIGHT *Jrnl. Labrador* I. Gloss. p. xiv, *Shore up a Boat.* When a boat is placed upon the blocks, and set upright, several shores are placed on each side; to prevent its falling either to one side or the other. 1842 *Peter Parley's Ann.* II. 48 He would have..shored up the sea-wall as usual. 1884 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* (1892) 235 The old inn, long shored and trussed and buttressed.

† **2.** To lift up, raise (the eyes). *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 128 Wee may well bid him shore vp his eyes, & see. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III. iii, Shore up your eyes, and lead the way to the goodliest people that ever turned up the white o' th' eye. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 421 Therfore shore vp your eyes, good Mr. Adioynder.

† **3.** *intr.* To lean, slope, shelve. *Obs.*

1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. 1876 323 The sonne [in winter] shooreth so lowe by the grounde that his bemes thanne sklaunteth vpon the grounde. 1555 WATELMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 34 Afrike..is shorter than Europe, but broader toward the Occean, where it riseth into mounteigne. And shoryng toward the Weste, by litle and litle waxeth more streighte. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xlix. 293 The horse will..stand shoaring or leaning alwaies on that side that he is hurt. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* II. xiii. 121 That side of the Country vpward, that lieth shoaring vnto the top. 1621 MARKHAM *Hungers Prevent.* 224 These Lime-roddes must bee prickt slopewise and crosse, shoaring alongst the ground.

Shore, *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 4–6 schoir, 5–6 schore, 6– shore. [Belongs to SHORE *sb.*[2]; of obscure origin; perh. cogn. w. SHORE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To threaten. Also *absol.* or *intr.* to use threatenings.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Iagatha*) 58 Syne vthir tyme þai wald hir schore vith visage bald. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 85 His forbeding to worschip hem is opunly found: & many veniaunces are schorid to her worschipus. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 733 Than the Coilzear quoke..Quhen he hard the smith say how he the king schord. *a* 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 36 This to correct, thay schoir with mony crakkis. 1576 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) I. 53 Ye and your foresaidis..come furth..and wt̄ greit manissing wordis, schoiring [*printed* schowing] ye said Johne and his servand ..for to slay them perfore. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xv. 65 Thy absence also shores To cut my breath. 1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (Bannatyne Club) I. 51 The wives railed, and shord him with stones, and were some of them punished. *Ibid.* 76 A number of women waits on, and did shoare him with stoakes. ?1721 RAMSAY *Robt. Richy, & Sandy* 134 Yon sooty Cloud shores Rain. 1786 BURNS *To Gavin Hamilton* 3 May, Ye'll catechise him every quirk, An' shore him weel wi' hell. 1891 'H. HALIBURTON' *Orkhil Idylls* 66 The fleits that were begun To shore us ill.

2. To offer. (Cf. similar dialectal use of *threaten*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1787 BURNS *Petition Bruar Water* 22 A panegyric thyme, ..Even as I was he shor'd me. 1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* Ser. III. 21 A compliment kindly and decently shored.

† **Shore,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [App. a variant of SCOUR *v.*[2] If the source of *scour* be MDu. or MLG. *schuren*, the variation in the initial may be due to dialectal difference of pronunciation of the continental word. For the vowel cf. the form *score* under SCOUR *v.*[2]]

trans. To scour or cleanse by rubbing.

c 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch.) 102 Glayyng, or shoryng of harneys, *pernitilacio*. 1532 *Luton Trinity Guild* (1906) 201 Payde to Edwarde Treket for shoryngе of the candlestykes. 1564 in *Brit. Mag.* (1834) VI. 148 It'm pd for shoreinge the egoll, vjd.

Shore (ʃōəɹ), *v.*[4] [f. SHORE *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To go ashore. Of a vessel: To run aground.

a 1600 JANE in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 818 The ship..shot past that rocke, where wee thought shee would have shored. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 43 They think they are sailing to heaven, and know nothing till they shore, sleeping in the land of death.

2. *trans.* To put ashore; to land (passengers or goods); to beach, run aground (a vessel).

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 869, I will bring these two Moales, these blind-ones, aboord him, if he thinke it fit to shoare them againe..let him [etc.]. 1612 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVI. 98 Set him where his heart would haue bene shor'd. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 18 Two pence per draft is paid for shoreing or landing the fish from the vessels. 1899 J. SPENCE *Shetland Folk-Lore* 126 The boat was temporarily shored on the beach.

3. To border as a shore, be the shore of.

1832 J. IRBY *St. Herbert's Isle* 2 A little garden..Just shored the river in its broomy pride. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 273 Clearing..the whole periodicity of its materialistic horror..its dread of being shored by a Nothingness.

4. *intr.* To sail *along* (a coast).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 334 Shoaring along for foure hundred miles, the higher and lower Calabrian Coast,..we landed at Naples. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 169 They had been *shoring*, as they called it, that is to say, coasting along the shore, to see if they could find anything worth their labour.

† **b.** *trans.* To pass by the side of (a hill). *Obs.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Capital de Bus* 124 Shoring a hill, we plainly do appear By a little wood, and to our enimies neere.

Shore, obs. f. SHOWER *sb.*; pa. t. of SHEAR *v.*

Shored (ʃōəd), *ppl. a.*[1] *Sc.* [f. SHORE *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Threatened.

1668 R. B. *Adagia Scot.* 7 A shored Tree stands long. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxix, Shored folk live lang.

Shored (ʃōəd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. SHORE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Propped up, supported by shores.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Somerset* xv, Shored houses can not long continue. *a* 1600 *Battle of Flodden* 510 Saint Andrew with his shored cross.

Shorefhode, obs. form of SHERIFFHOOD.

Sho're-going, *vbl. sb.* Going ashore (from the sea); living on shore. (Cf. SEA-GOING.)

1900 *Daily News* 13 June 8/4 Everything was ready for shore-going when it was discovered there were no boats.

attrib. 1895 *Times* 19 July 11/2 The half-rater in yachting should exactly fill the position which the gun, the rod,

and the hunter hold in shore-going sport. 1898 KIPLING *Fleet in Being* v. 53 When you sit on a man's bunk..with ..the shore-going walking sticks slung up overhead.

Sho're-going, *a.* Going, living, etc., on shore. (Opposed to *sea-going*.)

1833 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 248 This is a curious life for a regular shore-going person such as myself. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 67. 404 A shot came in and took off the truck (or, as a shore-going person would say, 'the wheel').

Shoreless (ʃō·ɹlĕs), *a.* [f. SHORE *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Having no shore. **a.** Of a sea, or what is compared to a sea: Boundless.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. v. 10 One will haue him one that liues religiously, and will not reuell it in a shorelesse excesse. 1643 HERLE *Answ. to Ferne* 21 We shall be no longer lost upon that shorelesse Sea. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. 275 Can she unappall'd,..The shoreless deluge stem? 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 53 So on the shoreless air the intrepid Gaul Launch'd the vast concave of his buoyant ball. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. vi, The crowd seems shoreless. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. Imag. i. (1874) 10 An atom in the shoreless infinite. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* xi. (1900) 189 He was adrift on the shoreless tides of delirium.

b. *nonce-uses.* Of a vessel: Having no shore in sight. Of a coastline, etc.: Having no low ground adjacent to the sea; precipitous.

a 1848 O. W. HOLMES *Parting Word* 6 Ere this shining day grow dark, Skies shall gird my shoreless bark. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 9 The shoreless cliffs of Ossa. 1892 LORD LYTTON *King Poppy* iii. 306 A shoreless, steep, surf-beaten island rose.

Shoreman (ʃō·ɹmăn). Also *U.S.* (sense 2) **shoresman.** [f. SHORE *sb.*1 + MAN *sb.*]

1. A dweller on the seashore.

1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlix. 13 Shore-men are said to be *horridi, immanes*. 1783 *Ann. Reg.* 120 A little army was formed..composed of 80 American rangers,..of 500 shore-men, white and negroes, and 600 Musquito Indians. 1839 *Times* 2 Sept. 4/1 The enthusiasm of the Kentish shoremen spread rapidly into the adjacent districts.

2. One who is employed on shore in the business of a fishery: see quot. 1883.

See also quot. 1690; but it is doubtful whether the explanation there given is correct.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 227 There being employed in that Trade two hundred and fifty Ships, which might carry about ten thousand seamen, fishermen and shoremen, as they usually call the younger persons, who were never before at Sea. 1761 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 188/2 Who are the chief people among the fishermen and shoremen, being the catchers and curers of fish. 1792 G. CARTWRIGHT *Frnl. Labrador* I. Gloss. p. xiv, *Shoremen*, the people who are employed on shore, to head, split, and salt the codfish. 1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 56 Some plain shoresman in rough fishing smack..brings them ashore in safety. 1883 G. B. GOODE *Fish. Indust. U. S.* 22 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) To the class of 'shoresmen' belong (1) the capitalists who furnish supplies and apparatus for the use of the active fishermen; (2) the shopkeepers from whom they purchase provisions and clothing; and (3) the skilled labourers who manufacture for them articles of apparel [etc.].

3. One who makes his living by shooting on the shore; a shore-gunner.

1882 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Irel.* 348 Once offend the shoremen,..and your sport is spoilt in that locality for years to come.

4. A landsman.

1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* III. iv, We are not like shore-men, we old, tough tarry-Johns!

Shore-man: see SHORE *sb.*4 c.

Shoren, obs. form of SHORN.

Shorer (ʃō·ɹɹəɹ). Also 4–5 **shorier, shoryere.** [f. SHORE *v.*1 + -ER 1.] A thing (rarely a person) that shores up; a shore, prop. Now only with *up*.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. vii. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1532) 342 b, But if the shorers ben wel grounded, the helpes shullen slyden and suffre the charge to fal. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 20 Hit hadde shoriers to shoue hit vp, þre shides of o lengþe. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 473/2 Nowe thys shorer is so surely sette, that it is shortlye blowen downe quite, if a man saye no more but what than. *a* 1680 T. GOODWIN *Unreg. Man's Guilt.* v. iii. Wks. 1692 III. 207 God is the foundation, and prop, and shoarer up of all being in the World. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 113 Mõooi, stretched *Full length, gigantic shorer up of earth.*

Shore-side. The edge of the shore; the part either of the land or sea adjacent to the shore.

1571 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1580, 11/1 Apud lie Schoirsyid de Almond. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 33 Fishes.. swimming neere the shore side. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 5 It is a view of delight to stand or walke on the shoare side and to see a Shippe tossed with tempest upon the sea. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. vii[i]. 155 And if you would have this ledger bait to keep at a fixt place, undisturbed by wind or other accidents, which may drive it to the shoare side [etc.]. 1667 in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends Ser. III.* (1912) 270 Shee..left her 4 small Childdren weeping on the shoare side. 1869 LYNCH *Ch. & St.* 19 When a larger company was gathered by the hillside, or the shoreside, there was a Church. 1885 PATER *Marius* vi. I. 112 Every one walked down to the shore-side to witness the freighting and launching of the vessel.

attrib. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xiii, The bow [of the boat] had struck among the shore-side trees.

Shore Thursday, obs. f. SHEER THURSDAY.

Shoreward (ʃō·ɹwɒ̆ɹd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. SHORE *sb.*1 + -WARD.]

A. 1. *advb. phrase. To (the) shoreward*: in the direction of the shore. † *From the shoreward*: from the direction of the shore.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vii. 18 b, He retourned to shore ward againe, carrieng with him the Pilot of Monsambicke. 1592 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 845 But missing him towards night, we stood to the shoareward. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* II The Galley slaues being eased by a little gale that blew from the shoreward. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 49 We..put an Anker to shoareward. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 80 Her head [lies] to the shoreward. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* I. 87 Huge waves under them roll to the shoreward.

2. *adv.* In the direction of or towards the shore. *a* 1691 FLAVEL *Sea-Deliv.* Wks. 1716 II. 195 The Danger being equal on every Side, whether we stood Seaward, or Shoreward. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 736 That bids us ..shoreward steer. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 2 This mounting wave will roll us shoreward soon. 1901 E. PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* 259 Shoreward the crag was connected with..the cliffs by a narrow razor-edge of stone.

B. *adj.* Situated or directed towards the shore. 1804 GRAHAME *Sabbath* 519 Sweet sounds Came slowly floating on the shoreward wave. 1862 MEREDITH *Mod. Love, Cassandra* iv, The deep's long shoreward roll. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xix, The rear, or shoreward side, of the stockade.

Sho·rewards, *adv.* = SHOREWARD 2 *adv.*

1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's E. Coast Greenland* 114 There is a considerable suction, so to say, of this current shorewards. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Forsaken Merman* 4 Now the great winds shorewards blow. 1889 C. EDWARDES *Sardinia* 349 It tends shorewards.

Shorfa, Arabic plural of SHEREEF.

Shorfftyd, obs. form of SHROVETIDE.

Shorge, Shorier, obs. ff. SCOURGE *v.*, SHORER.

Shoring (ʃō·ɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. SHORE *v.*1 + -ING.]

1. a. The action or an act of propping up or supporting. Also *shoring up*. **b.** *concr.* The shores or props with which a building, vessel, etc. is held up.

1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 175 The shoryng of the Soueraigne leing in the dokke. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 324 Things ready to fall, need shoaring. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ.* Reliq. (1651) 316 Where young tender trees..would yet little want any after-underproppings and shoarings. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xxi. (Roxb.) 254/1 He beareth Or, a plaine wall..with a Tower vpon it Battled, with chambers conioyned therevnto, after the maner of shourings. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 417 These our discerning artificer considers as shorings to sustain the upper story. 1828 *Examiner* 129/1 The Church wanted shoring up. 1832 *John Bull* 13 Feb. 56/1 The shoring up of the south-west wall of St. Alban's Abbey is being proceeded with. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 357 The miners are protected by immensely strong shorings. 1882 C. H. STOCK (*title*) A treatise on Shoring and Underpinning.

† **2.** A slope. *Obs.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 187 And orderly he knits A rowe of feathers one by one..That on the shoring of a hill a man would think them growe. 1603 T. M. *True Narr. Entert. Jas. I*, D 1, A pleasant Castle..stands on the shoring of a hill.

Sho·ring, *vbl. sb.*2 *Sc.* [f. SHORE *v.*2 + -ING 1.] Threatening.

1573 TYRIE *Refut.* To Rdr. (beg.), All the writtinges of those quha defendes ane euill caus..vsis to be stufit..with schoiring and hedinfull saingis. 1582 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 670 As the vaine and bloodie minassing, and shoring of his counsels in France and England did oft times testifie.

Shoring (ʃō·ɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.*3 [f. SHORE *v.*4 + -ING 1.] (See quot.)

1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 353 Several Mornings after it had blown something hard in the Night, the Sands were covered with Country People, running to and fro to see if the Sea had cast up anything of value. This the Seamen call *going a shoring*; and it seems they often find good Purchase.

Sho·ring, *ppl. a.*1 [f. SHORE *v.*1 + -ING 2.]

1. Propping, supporting.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 145 There was also made a shoaring or underpropping Act for the Benevolence.

2. Sloping. Also quasi-*adv.*, awry.

a 1502 in *Arnold's Chron.* (1811) 189 And than set your tuise or your erthe ayen the fyre, and set it shoring ayen the fyre. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 140 The river..In very deepe and shoring banks to seaward runnes apace Through Phrygia. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VIII. *Termes Cosmogr.* (1597) 364 b, The Zodiake is a great, broade, and slope, or shoring Circle, carrying the 12 signes. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* IV. 37 This plate must from the very toe of the shoe forward, rise a little shoaring from the ground. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Shoring*, awry; aslant. From the oblique or slanting position of a shore or buttress.

Hence **Sho·ringness,** slantingness.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 202 A tilesherd made it even And tooke away the shoringnesse.

† **Sho·ring,** *ppl. a.*2 *Obs.* [f. SHORE *v.*2 + -ING 2.] Threatening.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 13 First, do behald 3one schorand hewchis brow, Quhair all 3one craggy rochis hingis now.

Shoring (ʃō·ɹiŋ), *ppl. a.*3 [f. SHORE *v.*4 + -ING 2.] Forming a shore.

1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IV. 72 Like as the waues within the sea,..Forst by some flaw, yeelds whushing noise and shoring banks do sweepe.

† **Sho·rling.** *Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **shorlyng,** *Sc.* **schorling,** 6–7 *Sc.* **schoirling, scorling,** 6 **shorelinge, -lynge,** 9 **shortling,** 6–9 **shorling.** [f. *shor-*, SHORN *ppl. a.* + -LING.]

1. The skin of a sheep that has been recently shorn; the wool taken from such a skin.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 352/1 Wolle icalled Lambeswolle, shorlyng and scaldyng. 1435 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IV. 604 De custuma 1155 pellium qui dicuntur schorlingis. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 27 § 1 Ther wolles and wolle felles and felles called Shorlyng and Morlyng. 1603 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 515/1 All custumes paying of salt and schoirlingis, skaddyngis [etc.]. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 32 § 1 Any Woollfells Mortlings or Shorlings. 1688, 1833 [see MORLING].

b. (See quot.) *rare*—0.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v., In some parts of England, they understand by a shorling, a sheep whose fleece is shorn off.

2. A tonsured person, a shaveling. Also *attrib.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* v. F iv b, And now I perseuer, amonge yᵉ ranke rable of papystes Teachyng ther shorlynges, to playe the Antichrystes. *c* 1550 COVERDALE *Exhort. Cross* vi. 82 That is the prerogatyue of the pryestes and shauen shorelynges. 1560 BECON *Catech.* v. Wks. I. 454 b, Swarmes of smeared, spyrituall shorlyng Sorcerers.

Shorn (ʃō·ɹn), *ppl. a.* Forms: see the verb. [Pa. pple. of SHEAR *v.*]

1. Shaven, tonsured.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 507/34 *Rassis* [*read* rasis], scorenum. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. (1495) 183 Heer shorne is callyd Cesaries, heer vnkytte is callyd Coma in Grewe. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* in Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 170 Many a shoren crowne. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 114 Bald pate Priests and shoren Friars. 1798 D. COLLINS *Acc. N. S. Wales* I. 583 With..scars upon their shorn heads.

absol. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Martiall* iv. 111 Therefore ye doe wrong to your shorne and annoynted, to forbyd them mariage.

† **2.** Of gold: Newly cut, so as to have a bright surface. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 213 As schorne golde schyr her fax penne schon.

3. Of corn: Cut with a sickle. Of grass: Cut close.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 448/1 Schoryn, or repyd, *messus*. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 26 And also it [mown corn] wyll not kepe nor saue it selfe frome rayne or yll wether, whan it standeth in the couer, as the shorne corne wyll do. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 102 Smooth as Swallows skim The new-shorn Mead, and far more swift we fly. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxix, They are trampled down like the shorn grass. 1885 PATER *Marius* x. I. 172 There was still a glow along the road through the shorn cornfields.

4. Of sheep, etc.: Having undergone shearing.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 1 The nexte that came was a coryar..As ryche as a newe shorne shepe. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. (1886) 132 And hauing lost their fleeces, [they] liue afterward like poore shorne sheepe. 1768 [see TEMPER *v.* 2]. 1913 *Times* 13 Sept. 18/6 While shorn skins and lambs are quoted 4d. higher.

5. *Sc.* † **a.** Carved (*obs.*). **b.** Chopped up.

1547 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 20 *note*, Ane Scottis comptar of aik, schorne weik, with the fuimis of the samyn. 1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 115 Thow gawe him ane drink, mixt with certaine shorne herbis. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. vi, Plates containing each three grilled herrings, sprinkled with shorn onions. 1842 J. AITON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 265 Hard eggs, chopped fine with crumbs of bread, or shorn nettles and oatmeal.

6. Lessened in extent, deprived of splendour, etc.: see SHEAR *v.* 4.

1853 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* 894 For many a league The shorn and parcell'd Oxus strains along Through beds of sand and matted rushy isles. 1868 LOWELL *Pict. Appledore* vi, The great shorn sun as you see it now, Across eight miles of undulant gold That widens landward. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 July 5/1 Lord Lister has spoken with confidence of the King's ability to go through the shorn ceremonial at the end of next week.

Shorn, variant of SHARN.

† **Shorned,** erroneous form of SHORN *ppl. a.*

1600 BRETON *Pasquils Foolscap* (Grosart) 20/1 She that is neither noble, faire, nor wise, Nor scarce so rich as a newe shornèd Eawe.

Shorpthursday, obs. f. SHEER THURSDAY.

Short (ʃɔ̄ɹt), *a.* *sb.* and *adv.* Forms: 1–3 **sceort,** (1 *compar.* **scyrtra,** *superl.* **scyrtest, scortost**), 1–5 **scort,** 3 **shorrt, scheort, (sort),** 3–4 **ssort,** 3–8 **schort,** (4 **schorth, chort**), 4–5 **s(c)hert,** 4–6 **shortt, schorte,** 4–7 **shorte,** (5 **schorthe, sorte**), 5–6 **schortt,** 3– **short.** [OE. *sc(e)ort* = OHG. *scurz*:—OTeut. type **skurto-* (compar. **skurtizon-*, OE. *scyrtra*), whence Du. *schorten*, ON. *skorta* to lack; for other derivatives see SHIRT, SKIRT *sbs.*

The Teut. adj. is commonly regarded as a popular L. **excurtus* (f. L. *ex-* + *curtus*). On this view it would be parallel in origin with the synonymous OFris., OS. *kurt*, Du. *kort*, OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *kurz*, a WGer. adoption of L. *curtus*. The Rom. langs., however, afford no evidence of a popular Latin **excurtus*, and it is unlikely that such a form existed. It is possible that Teut. **skurto-* may be an altered adoption of L. *curtus*, with prefixed *s* either due to some Teut. analogy or attracted from the ending of a preceding word in some Latin context. Some scholars, however, regard **skurto-* as a native Teut. word, f. a root **skert-* (supposed to be evidenced in MHG. *scherze, scherzel* small piece):—pre-Teut. **skerd-*, an extension of **sker-* to cut (see SHEAR *v.*).]

I. With reference to spatial measurement.

1. Having small longitudinal extent; measuring little along its greatest dimension, or from end to end. Opposed to *long*.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 3 Forþy hi habbaþ swa sceortne ymbhwyrft [etc.]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 252 Se winterlica mona..hæfð scyrtran sceade þonne seo sunne. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, An cæste þat was scort & nareu. *c* 1205 LAY. 28624 Þat wes an sceort bat liðen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 9/284 Þo was it bi a fote to

schort. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 1686 No man ther fore ..No maner shot polax ne short[e] knyf In to the lystes sende. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 99 Hire Necke is schort. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 864 Ilk ane schort knyfe braidit out sone. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 28 The corne cometh thinne vp: the eare is short, the grayne is small. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 45 b, Some do vse shoit Sythes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 19 Thay beir verie schorte taillis, als schorte as the tail of ane hyne. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia, Voy.* ii. 11 Surrounded by his Courtiers who had each a Stick in his Hand, which is longer or shorter, according to the quality of the Person admitted into the King's Presence. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 81 Short (abbreviatus), a cup is said to be short, when it is shorter than the tube of the blossom. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 146, PF must be the shortest line which can be drawn from the point P to the line AB. 1871 FARJEON *Joshua Marvel* xlii. III. 263 George Marvel ..having by this time got used to the short clays..had just declared that he enjoyed a short pipe as well as a long one. 1895 A. J. C. HARE *Gurneys of Earlham* I. i. 7 A short staircase leading to an ante room.

b. of grass, wool, hair, down, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxvi. (1495) 650 Herbes of mountaynes and of hye places ben thynner and shorter than herbes of valeyes and of meedys. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 25 Shorte hey, and leye-hey is good for shepe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 603 The salt and short pasture. 1620 *Westward for Smelts* (Percy Soc.) 55 She felt by the short haire on his head, that it was the priest. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 95 The pyramidal Seed, crowned by the short down. 1823 IRBY & MANGLES *Trav.* viii. (1844) 149/2 The short woolly hair of the Africans. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* i. 114 Nothing..makes the face look so unlovely as a chin covered with short stubble. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* II. (1872) 200 The long silk staple of Georgia, and the short cottons of Egypt.

c. of a garment.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 93 Short was his gowne with sleues longe and wyde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 448/1 Schort or stukyd garment, *nepticula*. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 7 A certayne number of gentelmen..apparayled all in one sewte of shorte garmentes. 1607 [see PANED *ppl. a.*]. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxvi, A close jerkin of scarlet velvet, looped with gold, with short breeches of the same. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iv. 168 Tight dresses and short waists. 1892 W. S. GILBERT *Foggarty's Fairy* 225, I see no reason why a governess in a vicarage should not wear short petticoats if she has good legs. 1893 IRELAND *Mem.* I. 92, I was sixteen years of age and six feet high before I was allowed to leave off short jackets.

d. Const. *in*: Having a specified part short.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 425 Not peculiarly short in the neck. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'Rather short in the waist, an't it,' said the stranger. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* v, But my coat was..very high in the waist and short in the sleeves.

e. Of distance: Not great. Of a journey, flight, etc., Extending over a short distance. †Hence of a passenger, a train: Travelling a short distance.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 10 The way which they take to the same Inne is somewhat more short but no whit more certaine. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxxv. 305 Birdes..whose flight is shorte. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 283 Nor dare they stray,..Nor Forrage far, but short Excursions make. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 171 Their blood, without entering their lungs, takes a shorter passage through the very partition of the heart. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 30 'Tis true we get a shilling or two occasionally, by a short passenger, or for the carriage of a parcel that is not booked. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 288/1 To what are called short passengers, this delay is a most serious inconvenience. 1858 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Rlwy. Accid.* 72 First of all, there are short trains. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. To-day* xx. (ed. 3) 202 A shorter and more economical trip would be to take the train at King's Cross for Muswell Hill. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 217 Firing distances with the rifle may be classified as follows:—Up to 400 yards, 'Short Distances'; From 400 to 800 yards, 'Medium Distances'; [etc.].

† **f.** *Short weapon*: ? a weapon for hand-to-hand fighting (or perh. a sword, dagger, etc. as opposed to a lance or pike). Also a soldier bearing such a weapon. *Obs.*

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 32 The forelorn hope consisting of 40 shott and 20 shorte weapons. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi, Retainers or followers, armed with short, or with long weapons.

g. *fig.* In Biblical expressions, said of a person's 'hand' or 'arm', implying inadequacy or limited range of power.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 75 Behold, the hand of the lorde is na scheortar nor it vas. [1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* I. ii. 12 Put forth thy hand, reach at the glorious Gold. What, is't too short? Ile lengthen it with mine.] 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xi. 23 And the Lord said vnto Moses, Is the Lords hand waxed short? 1656 BP. HALL *Solil.* 28 If thou hast given me but a private and short hand, yet give a large and public heart. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 10 They whose Hands are shortest, may yet have Hearts as large as the greatest Monarch upon Earth.

h. Of action, vision, etc.: Reaching but a little way. (See SHORT SIGHT.) Hence *fig.* of mental powers, ideas, etc.: Contracted in range.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 746 My wit is short ye may wel vnderstonde. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* iv. vi. (1848) 207 How short and dim a knowledge must they have of him, that have no other than these Corporal Instructers. 1702 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Mother* I. i. 174 Their own short understandings reach No farther than the present. 1714 YOUNG *Force of Relig.* I. 225 Oh! mortals, short of sight. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Diss. II. 319 Our short Views. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. ii, Cradled in hope and short vision.

i. As complement. *To cut, trim,* etc. *short*: to make short by cutting, trimming, etc.

This use is difficult to distinguish from the advb. use in *to cut short* (= F. *couper court*): see C. 9.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 109 The fingers [of a shooting glove] muste be cut short. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iii, Hair..cut short and straight upon his temples.

2. Of persons: Low in stature: opposed to *tall*. Phr. † *Shorter by the head*: beheaded.

Short by the knees (nonce-use): said of a person kneeling.

a 900 WÆRFERTH *Gregory's Dial.* 46 Swa sceort man & swa unfæger on ansyne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8532 Vor he was somdel sort he clupede him courtehese. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 624, I..euere folwed myn appetit Al were he short or long or blak or whit. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 337/2 Schorthe, *argutus, vt corporis arguti surgit pigmeus.* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV,* 14 The Duke of Exceter.. was..there made shorter by the hed. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* I. i. 5 Hor brother Rivers Ere this lies shorter by the head at Pomfret. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* I. xii. 38 Short by the Knees [*L. genibus minor*] the haughty Parthian kneels. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xliii, A man..somewhat short of stature.

absol. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 243 Louely layke was it neuere bitwene þe longe and þe shorte.

† **b.** *rarely* of a hill. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 43 This is the last and hindmest hil in Scotland, and thairfor the schortest.

3. *Short dung, manure, muck*: manure containing short straw and in an advanced state of fermentation. (Cf. branch IV.)

1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* ii. (1623) 3 Good short, hot, and tender mucke. 1778 W. MARSHALL *Minutes Agric.* Observ. 111 The ordinary distinction of Long-Dung and Short or Spit-Dung, have likewise been observed. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 199 In situations, where much alluvial compost, or short town manure, can be procured. 1830 *Cumb. Farm Rep.* 58 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Short dung is unquestionably most suitable for turnips. 1884 L. F. ALLEN *New Amer. Farm Bk.* 70 The comparative advantages of long and short manure (the fermented and unfermented).

4. Of the sea, etc.: Having short waves; choppy.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxviii. (1857) 420 The sea rose tremendously—at once short, high, and irregular. 1838 FITZGERALD *Let. to Barton* Apr., *Lett.* (1889) I. 42 One labours through it [a book] as vessels do through what is called a short sea. 1903 KIPLING *Five Nations* 40 Do you know the shallow Baltic where the seas are steep and short, Where the bluff, lee-boarded fishing-luggers ride?

II. With reference to duration or serial extent.

5. Of a period of time, of a process, state or action considered as extending over a period of time: Having little extent in duration, lasting but little time, brief. Also said of duration. *At short intervals*: at times separated by brief intervals.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iv, Þu þe ðam winterdaȝum selest scorte tida & þæs sumeres dahum langran. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 306 Forþam he [*sc.* February] ys scyrtest ealra monða. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 9 Al swo we forliesed ðis scorte lif ðurh unhersumnesse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 38 Men be nowe of lesse wittis & schortere tyme & feblere of complexion. *c* 1382 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 1 The lyf so short, the craft so long to lerne. 14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 318 The xij day of December ys the shortest day of the yere. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 112 That ȝe wald cry apon Crist,..To schape me a schand bird in a schort space. 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 213 The kinges maiestes will is that ye shal make the shortiest abode there ye can. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 181 Three yeeres is but short. 1684 NORRIS *Poems* 21 Like Angels visits, short and bright. 1696 WHISTON *Theory Earth* II. (1722) 209, I shall shew..that the Antediluvian Year was shorter than the present Year. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 589 Its Visits Like those of Angels short, and far between. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. ii. 17 The death of Isaac would be only a short sleep. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Oct. (1806) VI. 341 The short intervals betwixt every heave he employed in crying for mercy. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 143 The fever is of shorter duration. 1842 MRS. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* II. 19 The short remainder of his stay at Mr. Hay's, saw him eat his meals like a Trappist. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* xiv. 348 Ices handed at short intervals throughout the evening. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* vii, Is it possible that on so short an acquaintance you were so severely hit? 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 499/2 Days are considerably shorter at this time of year [Oct.].

b. Occas. applied to conditions, qualities, etc. not usually described in terms of duration: Not lasting a long time, soon over, short-lived. Somewhat *arch.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* v. 65 Cuþlice þæt wuldor þysses middangeardes is sceort & ȝewitende. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 And mid his shorte deaðe he lesde hem ut of eche deaðe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 81 Uayrhede..is þing uals ssort and ydel. 1570 T. NORTON *Nowell's Catech.* 17 Doest thou say, that vnaduised and sodeine desires, and short thoughtes that come vpon the very godly are sinnes? 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 107 A short inclination, setling, or apt entrance to an habite. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 474 Where basking in the Sun-shine they may lye, And the short Remnants of his Heat enjoy. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 52 (*Remise Door*) The triumphs of a true feminine heart are short upon these discomfitures. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 34 Your attachment to your horse may be as short as you please.

c. *To make short work of* (occas. *with*): to deal summarily with, to dispose of quickly.

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* I ij b, He desirous to make shorte worke thereof, sayd. 1686 W. HOPKINS tr. *Ratramnus* Dissert. v. (1688) 84, I might make short work of it, by alledging all those Authors who [etc.]. 1728 CIBBER & VANBR. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i. 63 This was making short Work on't. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 22. 12 When they made such short work with the Prayer-Book. 1885 CLODD *Myths* I. vii. 123 Criticism has made short work of the romancing chronicles which so long did duty for sober history.

† **d.** Qualifying *days* as collect. pl. = time. Also *short days* used advb. for 'in a short time'. *Sc.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. vi. (S.T.S.) I. 37 Schoit dayis following king Tacius past to lavyne. *a* 1598 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 87 They war beguild withtin schort dayis.

e. *Short prescription* (Law): a prescription established by a short period of user.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 770 The object of the shorter prescriptions, in truth, is, generally speaking, to protect parties against the consequences of negligence in the preservation of vouchers. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 297/2 There are certain short prescriptions recognized by Scots law—corresponding to the limitations of English law... There are also other shorter prescriptions limiting rights of action in different matters.

f. Qualifying a sb. denoting a period of time, to indicate a pleased or regretful sense of its brevity. (Cf. 15 b.)

1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 357 One short month. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 953 A few short years,..A few, still seeming shorter, and we hear [etc.]. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. i, Seven short weeks of quiet. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. iv. iii, Ah Christ, that it were possible For one short hour to see The souls we loved.

g. *Short while*, used advb. (now only preceded by *a*) with the sense 'during a short time'. (In OE. as adverbial genitive.)

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxvi. 255 Dæt wæs to suiðe scortre hwile. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6683 Scort quile or lang. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 632 Whether he lyf lang or short while. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 161 The King (after having feasted a short while with some of the Ladies). 1643 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Tears Death Meliades* 9 O short-while-lasting Joy! Of Earth-borne Man. 1828 SCOTT *Aunt Marg. Mirror* Introd., The adventurous spirit of times short while since passed.

† **h.** *To make (it) short*: to lose no time, hasten.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xx. 73 Hie the, and make it shorte, mounte vpon the see, and tarye no lenger. 1523 BERNERS *Froisr.* I. xxv. 15/2 Within a certayn day lymitted, to auoyde out of his countrey the erle of Arthoys, & to make shorte.

i. Of a person's memory: Not long retaining anything.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 774 His mynde es short when he oght thynkes. 1607 CHAPMAN *Busy d'Ambois* I. i. 209 You call'd me lately D'Ambois; has your Worship So short a head? 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 32 Whose Memories may be too short. 1839 HALIBURTON *Letter Bag* Ded. (1840) p. vii, Great men are apt to have short memories.

6. Of an appointed date in the future: Allowing but a short time, early, near at hand. Chiefly in phrases *a short day* (Law), (a bill) *at short date* or *sight* (Comm.).

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 213 Þu schalt be tawȝt at a schort day for to make suche aray. *c* 1450 in Kingsford *Chron. Lond.* (1905) 117 Þe day þt þei askyd was to shorte. 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 51/2 A corpus cum causa, retournable..at a certeyn short day to come. 1523 BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxv. 136 They wolde fayne haue had a short day, but it wolde not be. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 42 If the Bill be at short sight. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1864/8 As soon as the whole Sum is paid in, a short day will be appointed,..for the drawing thereof. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 441 They were bound..to commit the person so impeached, and then give a short day for his trial. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 311 You must not wonder that a short day is intended. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 19/4 Exchange on London, sight..Do., 60 days' sight..Do., Berlin, short sight.

b. Of notice: Given not long beforehand.

1811 *Regul. & Orders Army* 23 Prepared..on the shortest notice. 1850 KINGSLEY *Cheap Clothes* 6 So that an order may be executed 'at the shortest possible notice', if requisite.

† **c.** Phrase. *At short hand*: for immediate needs only. *Obs.*

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 28 What matters it whether a landlord, employing ten laborers on his farm, gives them annually as much money as will buy them the necessaries of life, or gives them those necessaries at short hand?

† **7.** Quick, speedy, immediate. *Obs.*

1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 436 Yf the shorter remedy be not had therin, be liklihode it woll growe to gret Inconvenience. 1535 HARVEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 75, I thinke to go shortely to Anc[a]. but I wil made shorte retorne by Godds grace. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 62 This sudand accis to heigh feliecitie sould haue ane schort decay. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 663/2 The shorte decaye of that governement. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 364 There is no short remedy for our disease.

8. Of a speech, sentence, book, word, etc.: Having a small extent from beginning to end; brief. Phrase, *to make a long story short.* †*In short words*: in few words, briefly.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* I. iv. 140 We hit sæcgað eow on þa scortostan wisan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 98 Þe bezechinge þet he ous made of his uayre yblessede moupe uayre guode ssorte an cleuiynde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 8 Hillarius, In schorth spech sayand þus [etc.]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 221 Jesus Crist made it [the Paternoster], and comaundid it in schorte wordis. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 190 And forto make schorte tales, Ther cam [etc.]. 1411 *26 Pol. Poems* 40 At a sarmon wil bid a frere Make it short, or ellys be stylle. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* viii, Thre fables wel shorte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 A shorte recapitulacion. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse of Govt.* II. v. Wks. 1910 II. 40 Short tale to make, I [etc.]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 156 Fit names for Dogges. Their names that you geue them, must be short. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 182 When I consider how short were the Lawes of antient times. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. Pref. a 2 b, They are only not so full as they would have been, had the Author liued to decipher

the Short Notes. 1747 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 150 A full double of the said summons with a short copy on the foot thereof. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 32 The short and simple annals of the poor. 1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, A short rent-roll. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xii, Osborne's were short and soldier-like letters. 1891 OLVER & O'REILLY *Imperial Tariff* 262 When it is complete he makes a short copy. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* ii. 8 To make a long story short, certain loans [etc.]. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 275 Important letters or short notes.

b. *Short story*: a prose work of fiction, differing from a novel by being shorter and less elaborate; a novelette. Also *attrib.*

1898 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 6/2 Any really good short story writer.

c. Phrase. *Short and sweet*: brief and pleasant; now usually more or less ironically, of an expression that is brief and severe or decisive, or that is excessively or unusually brief.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 68 The Englysh prouerbe is thus pronounced. Short and swete. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 272 Great princes..who haue little spare leisure to hearken, would haue speeches vsed to them such as be short and sweete. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* III. i. in Bullen *Old Plays* IV. 153 Tis short and sweete, wryte this in your own hand. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xlix, Short and sweet, I pray you. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. viii, After a conversation short and sweet, I left the steward.

†**d.** ellipt. *To make short*: to cut one's speech short. Also as inf. phrase: 'to make a long story short'; to be brief. Const. *of. Obs.*

1556 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 246 Whereby the lord Williams cried, Make short, make short. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 9 And to make shorte,..this tower was made..for the garding and keeping of the fountayne. 1600 LYLY *Love's Metam.* IV. ii. 9 (Bond), To make short, a good wind caused him to goe I know not whither. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* viii. (1691) 109 To make short of this matter. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* viii. 142 But to make short of this Argument. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 640/1 To make short of my Story: In order [etc.]. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 200/1 To make short of the story, Celso..is put in possession.

e. Of a speaker: Brief, occupying little time. Now *rare.*

1515 DK. SUFFOLK in Mrs. M. A. E. Wood *Lett. Ladies* (1846) I. 201 The queen was in hand with me the first day [after], and said she must be short with me, and shew to me her pleasure and mind. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 30 My Lords,..I shall be shorte. 1713 ADDISON *Trial Count Tariff* 7 Goodman Fact was very Short but Pithy. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. Ind. Bill* Wks. 1842 I. 292, I will endeavour to be a little shorter upon the countries immediately under this charter-government. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 81 Be short in thy words. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxvi, To be short with you, then, it leads me to this. If the truth has come out [etc.].

9. Of style of writing or speaking, hence of a writer or speaker: Concise.

1487 CAXTON *Bk. Gd. Manners* IV. vii. (W. de W. *c* 1515) K j, The langage of a mayde oughte to be prudent attempred and ryght shorte without habondaunce of wordes. 1530 PALSGR. 323/2 Shorte compendyouse, *compendieux. Ibid.*, Shorte in communycacions, *succint. c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 898 In all workes one ought to be shorte. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXV, Let me pray you to be short and explicit in what you have to say.

†**b.** *To be short* (inf. phrase) = 'in short'.

1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* Ep. Ded. A vij, But nowe to be shorte, I take them beste englysshe men, which folowe Chaucer, and other olde wryters. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 To be shorte,..what thanks had he? 1784 P. WRIGHT *New Bk. Martyrs* 806/1 To be short, he has left the character, amongst his neighbours, of an honest man.

10. Of utterances (occasionally of gestures, etc.): Rudely, angrily, or sternly brief or curt. Of persons (chiefly predicative): Rudely or angrily curt in expression; returning short answers; snappish (const. *with* a person).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 308 Sche no merci on me leith Bot schorte wordes to me seith [etc.]. 1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 446 They gyven hem schort langage. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 102 Sorie for his short answere. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 409 You are very short with vs, But if we liue, weele be as sharpe with you. 1591 LYLY *Endim.* III. i. 8 What make you Tellus to bee so short? 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 33 No other answer but only a short *yes.* 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* v. i. 56 *Flora.* She gave me a thousand short Words whilst I dress'd her this Morning, nothing wou'd please her. *a* 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ. Lond.* IV. i. 45 You are very short, Sir. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xix, To-night he was quite—quite short with me. 1894 SIR J. ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* I. 32, I got a trifle short with him.

†**b.** Not 'long-suffering'; prompt to condemn. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. 1483 [see LONG *a.* 11 c].

c. Hasty in temper, easily provoked, irascible. Said also of the temper.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 73 But the deuill..had so blinded the eyes of his thought, that..at euery purpose that was spoken afore him, hee was short and might not dissemble. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 225 If Christ had..been as wilfull and short as I was, my faith had gone over the brae and broken it's neck. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, A wee bit short in the temper. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Mar. 5/3 Prince Bismarck's short temper.

11. Of breath, breathing: Coming in hurried gasps, impeded. Of a cough: Abrupt, checked; recurring abruptly at frequent intervals, dry, fast. Of a pulse: Making short beats, quick.

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 34 For schort onde. 1592 DELONEY *Maiden's Choice* 8 Wks. (1912) 363 Ages breath is short. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 208 Her breath being very short, she desired another pillow. 1799 HT. LEE *Canterb. T., Poet's T.* (ed. 2) I. 185 The short and sudden cough..instantly recalled his reason. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* viii, Anxious her lips, her breathing quick and short. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 614 *Dyspnœa chronica.* Short breath. [1843 GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv. 173 The pulse ..changed its character from a short and small to a full soft stroke.] 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 316 A short dry cough. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, Mr. Jasper's breathing was so remarkably short. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 929 In regurgitation, on the contrary [we have] a short pulse not slowed.

12. *Of a series or succession: Of small extent, having few members or terms. ? Obs.*

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 817 In this short File Barzillai first appears. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* II. vi. 55 Out of a short collection of medals, he has given us an entire chronicle of the kings of Syria. 1825 *C. M.* WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 9 A short edition.

b. *Short hour*: an hour indicated by a few strokes of the clock. (Cf. *small.*)

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. i, The short hours of night. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XXXVI, Soda-water and brandy, and cigars, into the short hours. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* XXVI, The monks of Peterborough prayed in the minster till the long hours passed into the short.

c. *A short purse*: a purse soon exhausted; scanty resources. So *a short kennel*: a small pack of hounds.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 148 Kyng Reyner..for al his long stile had to short a purse, to sende his doughter honorably to the kyng her spouse. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 142 All gentlemen who have but a short kennel should look to the sort of hound they are to keep. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph.* 46 *note*, A man with a long pedigree, and a very short purse.

13. *Phonetics* and *Prosody.* Applied to a vowel (less frequently to a consonant) when its utterance has the less of the two measures of duration recognized in the ordinary classification of speech-sounds. Also, in *Prosody*, of a syllable: Belonging to that one of the two classes which is supposed to be distinguished from the other by occupying a shorter time in utterance. *Short* † *accent, mark*: the mark (˘) placed over a vowel letter to indicate short quantity.

For various inaccurate uses see LONG *a.* 13 a.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* ix. (Z.) 32 Seo forme geendung *is on* scortne *a.* 1412–20 LYDG. *Troy-bk.* II. 184, I toke non hede nouþer of schort nor long, But to þe trouþe, and lefte coryouste Boþe of makyng and of metre be. 1573 BARET *Alv.* To Rdr., The last sillable saue one is short. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* Pref. (Arb.) 55 Abone the heid of the shorte fute, I haue put this mark *u. c* 1620 HUME *Brit. Tongue* I. ii. § 17 If this argument reached as wel to i short as i lang. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Short-Accent*, in Grammar, shews that the time of Pronounciation ought to be short, and is marked thus (˘). 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 252 Vowels with the marks of Short and Long over them. 1827 TATE *Grk. Metres* in *Theat. Greeks* (ed. 2) 443 Which do not permit the short vowel precedent to form a short syllable. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 138 The short *u* continues to represent the Gothic *u.* 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Agst. Thebes* 488 *note*, The vowel is properly long, but made short by position.

14. colloq. **a.** *Something short*: undiluted spirits. Perh. originally from having a short name: e. g. 'brandy', *not* 'brandy and water'.

[1823: see B 4 f.] 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlvi, If you'll order the waiter to deliver him anything short. 1844 HOOD *Anacreontic* iv, A drop of summut short. 1898 W. W. JACOBS *Sea Urchins, Money-changers* (1906) 224 I've got a bundle o' cigars an' a drop o' something short in my pocket.

b. *Comm.* (See quot.)

1841 G. ROBERTS *Terms Trade & Comm.* 43 Short; an expression of bankers when a cheque is cashed, not in small notes or gold, but by a short or ready method of giving one or more large notes. 1860 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* s. v., Upon presenting a cheque, the clerk asks, 'how will you take it?' *i. e.* in gold or in notes? Should it be desired to receive it in as small a compass as possible, the answer is, 'short'.

III. Not reaching to some standard.

15. Of things: Not coming up to some standard of measure or amount; inadequate in quantity. *Short measure, weight*: defective quantity by measure or weight; also, a measuring rod, vessel, etc., or a scale-weight, which defrauds the purchaser. *Short commons*: see COMMONS; so *short allowance, rations*, etc.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 59 It were a schort beyete To winne chaf and lese whete. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 192 Suche a mon, throȝe rechelaschepe, Myȝth do the craft schert worschepe. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 47 We made but a short breakfast aboord the Galley in the mórning. *c* 1620 *Women Saints* 80 Short and simple food. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 12 Some cottons here grow; but short in worth to those of Smyrna. 1662 GREENHALGH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 282 Many short meals. 1668 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 72 We conceive the said certifycate to be short and expect that the same in that point be supplied. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xi. 242 The Law accepts no short payment. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 273 Report is seldom short on the Reflecting Part. 1745 P. THOMAS *Voy. S. Seas* 3 We went to short Allowance of all Species. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 257 Our water being now very short. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 98/1 The money..was short by 3d. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xi. § 24 You have detected a baker in selling short weight. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 227 They had been long upon short allowance. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 16 Dec. 2/2 There was a very short attendance. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. iv, A Baker who has been seized with short weights. 1891 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 301 An excellent method of securing a prisoner when cord is short. 1901 'L. MALET' *Sir R. Calmady* VI. vii, He's certain to take them home short money.

b. Qualifying a sb. denoting a period of time, distance, number, quantity, etc., to indicate an extent less than that expressed by the sb.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3773/2 Within a short Mile. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXIV, A short league distant. 1913 *Times* 9 Aug. 19/2 Short tons.

c. Qualifying a noun of action. *Short delivery, shipment* (Comm.): delivery or shipment of goods less in quantity than agreed on or invoiced.

1884 *Weekly Notes* 9 Feb. 32/1 There was a counter claim for short delivery and defective packing. 1891 OLVER & O'REILLY *Imperial Tariff* 267 A certificate of short shipment from the searcher. 1901 *Scotsman* 13 Mar. 10/7 Loss ..sustained..in consequence of short delivery of a contract for coal.

d. Said of a book which has been cut down or cropped *in the binding.* (Cf. TALL *a.* 7 b.)

1864 *Reader* No. 88. 304/3 The folio..is quite perfect, but 'short'.

16. Of a throw, a missile, etc.: Travelling too short a distance, not reaching the mark. Chiefly in *Archery* and *Bowls*: see quots. 1801, 1897. In *Cricket*: see 26 d.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 36 Escheweing shotte, or gone, or eithersyde wide. 1659 N. R. *Prov., Eng. Fr.*, etc. 90 Short shooting loseth the game. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Engl. Bowman* 294 *Short arrow*, an arrow which falls short of the mark. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 129/2 (Bowls) *Short bowl*, one that does not reach the jack.

17. *Short of* or †*from* (in predicative use, also qualifying a preceding sb. or neuter indefinite pronoun): Not fully attaining or amounting to (some condition or degree); not equalling (some other person or thing); inferior to; less than (a specified number or quantity). Also, †inadequate to, not fully worthy of (*obs.*). Often with limiting adv. (*far, little, much, nothing*, etc.) or an expression of number or quantity used advb., indicating the extent of the deficiency.

In mod. use, the original adjectival character of *short* in this application is much obscured, *short of* tending to be felt as a preposition. Occasionally the word governed by *of* is an adj. (e. g. in quot. 1837); cf. the similar use of (*little, nothing*) *less than.*

1560 GRESHAM in Burgon *Life* (1839) I. 322 If it is discovered, there is nothing short of death with the searcher, and with him who enters it at the custom-house. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 125 A long saying.., but not so long in wordes, as short of his purpose. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 494 b, Having regard rather to make manifest ..how much you were short yet of a true and perfect knowledge in the true doctrine of Diuinitye. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 172 b, Those immoderate praises, which the foolish Louer thinkes short of his Mistres, though they reach farre beyond the heauens. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 48 [Gombroon] was a dozen yeares agoe, so short from the title of a Citie, that it could not boast of twelue houses. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 163 Let my Reader ..see how far they are short from..even an Attempt of Evidence. 1693 C. MATHER *Wonders Invisible World* (1862) 16 It will be a thing little short of Miracle. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Apr. 1646, Cheese little short of the best Parmeggiano. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 47 Disgust little short of affrightment. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 265 The Spaniards were not much short of two hundred. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* i. (1774) I. 30 Words are so far short of the eye in liveliness of impression. 1780 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 398 Phil. has been unlucky at Sudbury, as he was one short of Marriot. *a* 1792 SIR J. REYNOLDS in Malone *Wks.* (1797) I. p. xxxi, A refined taste, which could not acquiesce in any thing short of a high degree of excellence. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 81 A crop, one fourth short of an average. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* vi. (ed. 3) 102 Nothing short of a full gallop will save your time. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. lxii, Ladies..Prefer a spouse whose age is short of thirty. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. iv, And such a Constitution, little short of miraculous. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiv. 280 It could be compared to nothing short of the day when Israel passed through the desert. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xxix. II. 401 He had everything short of genius. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 194/1 Short of war, certain preliminary measures of hostility are recognized. 1892 *Law Times' Rep.* LXVII. 199/2 Nothing short of that will do.

b. In expressions like *little, nothing short of*, the adj. is occas. used *absol.*

1838 F. A. P[ALEY] tr. *Schömann's Assemb. Athen.* Introd. 7 The archons were invested with little short of kingly power. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 53 The colossal affectation of his career seems to us little short of idiocy. *Mod.* Little short of £1000 will be required.

18. In predicative use, chiefly of persons: **a.** Defaulting in payments.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretorie* II. (1625) 7 Diuers summes wherein you were short in reckoning. 1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* s. v., A conductor of an omnibus, or any other servant is said, to be short when he does not give all the money he receives to his master.

†**b.** Lacking in performance. Of an author: Defective in information. *Obs.*

a 1697 SOUTH *Serm.* III. 306 Very large in Pretence and Promise, but short in Performance. 1653 RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* To Rdr. 25, I have endeavoured to compare one Author with another..and where one hath been short, I have inlarged with another. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 20 June, I do perceive that I am very short in my business by not knowing many times the geographical part of my business.

†**c.** Below the truth in one's estimate or calculation. *Obs.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. xvii. 203 In two Voyages I differ but two Leagues, and that I was short.

d. Having an insufficient supply of money, food, or something else implied by the context; *spec.* not

having the means to meet one's engagements. *To go short*: to suffer privation, have less than enough.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 65, I am so short in cash, that I am not able to pay my workmen. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. ii, I have to settle for my coffee spec., and may be short. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxiv, 'They kept me very short,' said the small servant. '..So I used to come out at night..and feel about in the dark for bits of biscuit.' 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 306 *Short*, that is, in want of the necessary means to comply with his obligations. 1894 G. W. APPLETON *Co-Respondent* I. 106 I'm always short..Would a loan of 100l. be of any service to you? 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 603 'So you goes short, Sarann?' 'I be used to 't', said Mrs. Bradley. 1901 *Essex Herald* 9 Apr. 5/5 Please cash the orders I enclose: ..don't go short when you want any.

e. *Short of*: having an insufficient quantity of. Also, not possessing, lacking (something necessary or desirable); in want of (something to complete the desired number).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 679 Their defenceless Limbs the Brambles tear; Short of their Wool, and naked from the Sheer. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* II. v, I am very short of Mony at present. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 33. 176 Young men, having been kept short of money at school. 1794 NELSON 8 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1844) I. 425 They will, from using as many again as is necessary, be soon short of that article, which probably cannot be supplied them. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxv, Allow me to take your hat—we are rather short of pegs. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* xi. 246 As it gives rise to the opinion that he is short of funds. 1897 FLOR. MARRYAT *Blood of Vampire* xii, No one in this house is kept short of food. 1905 ELIN. GLYN *Viciss. Evangeline* 93 He might be useful to us, if we are short of a gun. 1908 *Westmorld. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 3/2 They were short of bailiffs.

f. Preceded by a sb. or an expression of quantity, indicating what is lacking of the required number or amount.

1893 E. F. BENSON *Six Common Things* 217 We are a lady short. Shall I tell her to come down to dinner? *Mod.* The clerk was two pounds short in his cash.

19. *To run short*. a. Of persons, etc.: To become short *of*, 'run out' *of* (something). Also without const.

1752 in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Sept. 452/1 Being run short of money. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 189 In consequence of running short of water. 1884 C. READE in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 603/1 I've purchased this cutlery in case she may run short. 1890 S. LANE-POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* I. vii. 81 Coron was running short of supplies.

b. Of supplies: To become or prove insufficient in quantity; to become exhausted.

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 143 Turnips sometimes run short. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. 99 There was a great dearth of arms..and the supply in the Tower soon ran short.

transf. 1890 IZA D. HARDY *New Othello* III. vi. 131 The time was running very short.

IV. Not tenacious in substance, friable, brittle.

[Prob. connected with branch I through the notion 'having little length of fibre': cf. sense 3.]

20. Of edible substances: Friable, easily crumbled. Phrase, *To eat short*: to break up or crumble in the mouth. a. of crust, pastry, etc. Cf. SHORTBREAD, SHORTCAKE.

c 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 52 þan take warme Berme, & putte al þes to-gederys, & bete hem togederys with þin hond tyl it be schort & þikke y-now. 1594 *Good Huswife's Handmaid* 17 b, To make short paste in Lent. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xv. 46 You may be as short as a Shrewsbury Cake, if you please. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* iv. 60 Make a short Crust, roll it thick. 1888 EDMONDSTON & SAXBY *Home Nat.* 99 A thick cake, which may be made of either flour or oatmeal, and may be rendered 'short' by the use of fat.

b. of fruit, meat, etc.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 143 This is the Venison of America, whereof I have sometimes eaten, and found it white and short. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* xix. 186 Salmons are of a fatty, tender, short and sweet flesh. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 57 The bigger Roots..should..eat short and quick. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. i. vii. 35 Its Pulp eats short, and its Juice is sugar'd. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 337 Vinegar makes the meat short, short meat being easy of digestion.

21. *gen.* Wanting in tenacity; friable, brittle. Phrase, *to work short*: to break or crumble when being worked. Of metals: cf. COLD-SHORT, RED-SHORT.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 57 Lest..it burne and drie vp their hoofes, making them short and brittle. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants, Anat. Roots* 86 All Pith; and more simple Parenchyma's, break short. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Corn-land*, Some mix it [dung] with Sand, which causes it to work short. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Mould* 5 P 4/1 And this will be the better yet, if it..does not stick obstinately, but is short, tolerably light, breaking into small clods. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 139 Bismuth..renders gold short and brittle. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 300 Pure clay ..affords a very short paste. 1859 *Stationers' Hand-bk.* (ed. 2) 105 *Short*, the technical term for the absence of strength in paper. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* s.v., Coal is 'short' when of a very friable or tender nature.

†22. Of liquids: Not viscous. (Cf. LONG *a.* 4.)

1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxii. (1634) 69 Let it be thoroughly dry, then take the glaire of egges, and straine it as short as water.

V. In Combination.

23. In concord with sbs., forming combinations used attributively or quasi-adj., as *short-arm*, *-distance*, *-hay*, *-hole*, *-leaf*, *-notice*, *-range*, *-stroke*, *-term*, *-time*, *-water*.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 3 May 8/6 As if he were going to do a *short-arm balance on the parallel bars. 1908 *Installation News* II. 45/2 Used for concealed work, in conjunction with a screwed shortarm bend or tee. 1898 *Daily News* 15 July 5/1 These *short-distance races are ruinous in their effect upon the breed of horses. 1843 A. R. WALLACE in *Life* (1905) I. xiv. 208 The '*short-hay meadows', as they are called [in South Wales]. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 6/6 A *short-hole golf course in the park. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 634/2 *Short-leaf pine. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xvii. (1893) 88 We are rather badly off for neighbours just here –at least for *short-notice neighbours. 1869 LOWELL *Let.* 16 July in Ogden *Life E. L. Godkin* (1907) II. 84 'Tis an honest old-fashioned piece of straight-forward *short-range notions and carries an ounce ball. 1900 *Daily News* 23 May 5/6 A desperate short-range fight followed. 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 394/2 The *short stroke engines are propelling the boats.. faster than long stroke ones. 1901 *Scotsman* 3 Apr. 10/1 Mr. Gage has bought in New York 2,000,000 dols. worth of *short term bonds for the Sinking Fund. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 2/1 In the matter of remission of sentence the short-term prisoner has now been raised to an equality with the convict. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 130 In the army they have *short-time soldiers and long-time soldiers. 1898 *Daily News* 26 July 5/7 It was too large for such a short-time contract. 1791 R. MYLNE *2nd Rep. Thames* 20 In *short-water Time, or dry Seasons.

24. Parasynthetic derivatives in -ED[2], unlimited in number, as *short-armed*, *-billed*, *-bodied*, etc.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 15 *Short-arm'd ignorance. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, ccxviii, Now a nearer Thirst Rages, and Short-arm'd Struggles makes 'em feel't. 1833 NYREN *Pug. Cricketer's Tutor* (1902) 35 This is a puzzler to a short-armed batsman. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 20/2 The *Hydra viridis* or short-armed polype. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 159 The *Short-barred White (*Dilutæ scriptanæ*).. The Short-barred Grey (*D. semifasciana*). 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 148 The *short-beaked Purpura. 1891 MOULLIN *Surg.* 1248 An instrument shaped like a short-beaked lithotrite. 1835 6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 292/1 The *shorter-billed birds. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 88 Short-billed Marsh Wren. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1257/4 A brown bay Gelding,..strong made, *short bodied. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 366 In the short-bodied *Læmodipoda*. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 22 *Short-breasted coats. 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 425 *Bolys cuculinalis*. The *Short-cloaked Moth. 1751 G. EDWARDS *Birds* IV. 248 The *Short-eared Bat. 1833 JARDINE *Humming-B.* 50 The short-eared owl. 1840 SCOTT *Monast.* Answ. Introd. Ep., The *short-faced president of the Spectator's Club. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1872) 15 Compare the English carrier Pigeon and the short-faced tumbler. 1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* xii. 169 Of such *short haired Gentlewomen I find not one example either in Scripture or elsewhere. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 330 Carinated, short-hair'd stiff Pods. 1906 OLIVE C. MALVERY *Soul Market* viii. 140 A thick-set, short-haired man. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xii, A *short-hought man. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 295 This Horse..Round hoof, *short jointed, fetlocks shag, and long. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 260 Cuttings are taken from the most fruitful, well-ripened, short-jointed boughs in autumn. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 200 *Short-leaved pine. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* v. i. 28 A couple of *short-legg'd Hennes. 1886 DUFFERIN in Lyall *Life* (1905) II. 114 Our poor little short-legged Gookhas. 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* x. 52 The *short-lin'd circumference Of that three-corner'd figure. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 66 (*Remise Door*), She walk'd..with the slow, *short-measur'd step of thoughtfulness. 1663 BOYLE *Useful. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 42 Having with the same liquor filled other small crystalline viols, though *short-necked. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* ii. 33 In the act of seizing the hare the short-necked dog may lose the centre of gravity and fall. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 286 The sulphide is introduced into a short-necked Florence flask. 1693 TATE *Dryden's Juvenal* II. (1697) 38 In vain, O Rome! thou dost thy Conquest boast Beyond the Orcades *short-nighted Coast. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 59/2 Cammyd, or *schort nosyd, *sinus*. *a* 1652 BROME *Queen & Concubine* II. iv. (1659) 32 Short-nos'd Dogs. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § vi. i. 128 The Short-Nos'd Snail. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* Introd. (ed. 2) 7 A row of widely separated, *short-pointed, conical teeth. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2287/8 A bright bay, thick *short quartered. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 193 A pair of short-quartered high-heeled shoes. 1862 *Rem. Golf* 15 The Putter..is a *short-shafted, stiff club, with a large flattish head, and square face. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § vii. ii. 169 The *Short-Shell'd Beetle. 1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 24 To borrow a little of their [women's] loose-tongue Liberty, and mispend a word or two upon their long-wasted, but *short-skirted patience. 1901 C. HOLLAND *Mousmé* 40 My shortskirted, somewhat tomboy niece. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 157 When Rome was burn'd By *short-slop'd Gauls and the Senonian brood. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* vi. 14 The head..is more to be esteemed when it is long than when it is *short snowted. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* vi. (1828) I. 177 A short-snouted weevil. 1896 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 6 The Crocodiles..are divided into a *brevirostrine*, or short-snouted section [etc.]. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. 7 *Short-spined Porcupine. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 60 Short-spined Cottus. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1768/4 A *short statured Man,..broke into a House near Basingstoke. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlvi, Travellers jogging past on little *short-stepped horses. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2946/4 Flat hoofed, very *short strunted. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* ii. 34 A *short-styled plant. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1910/4 A Dun coloured Mare..*short tailed. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 75 The short tailed field mouse. 1848 GOULD *Birds Austral.* VII. Pl. 39 Short-tailed Albatros. 1900 H. LAWSON *On Track* 139, I was very *short-tempered. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii, A *short term'd tenancie. 1680 OTWAY *C. Marius* v. ii, The short-term'd Life Of one old Man. 1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* IV. Pl. 256 *Short-toed Ptarmigan. 1869–73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* I. 198 The Short-toed Lark. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Autour*, A *short-winged hauke. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 63 The short-winged Eagle. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 473 In fine, short-wing'd, unfit himself to fly, His fear foretold foul weather in the sky. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* (1828) 46 A short-winged hawk. 1869–73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* III. 287 Short-winged Cursorial Birds. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 41 The *Short wristed, cut, and dissected, signifies Weakness of Body and Mindc.

25. Combinations with participles in which *short* is used as a complement, as *short-bitten*, *-cropped*, *-drawn*, *-growing*, etc.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. Ecl. (1598) 84 *Short-bitten grasse. 1884 BIRCH *Kenyunjik Gallery Brit. Mus.* 89 The horse has a *short-cropped mane. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1561/4 A Sorrel Mare..her Foretop cut off, and *short Dock'd. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, She could discover by his *short-drawn sobs that it was a paroxysm of mental agony. 1889 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* XXV. 105/1 The Morello and many *short-growing varieties of similar habit. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 56 **Short-laid*, implies *short-twisted. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 212 Men with tails..are always *short-made and broad-shouldered. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1170/4 A *short-truss'd Nag.

26. Special collocations and combinations: **short bath** *Dyeing* (see quot.); †**short-board** (see BOARD *sb.* 15); **short-cloak**, a cloak coming down only to the elbows; **short-cross** (*a*) *Printing*, 'the shortest and also the broadest bar that divides a chase into quarters' (Savage *Dict. Printing*, 1841); (*b*) *Numism.*, a cross with arms extending only to the inner circle of the coin; also *attrib.*; **short end** (*a*) *pl.* odds and ends (cf. END *sb.* 6 c); (*b*) see quot. 1844; †**short-ended** *a. Sc.*, [*f. end* var. of ANDE breath] short-winded; **short-eyed** *a.*, short-sighted (in quot. *fig.*); **short-frock**, a short garment usually worn in childhood, hence *fig.* in *pl.* habits, etc. associated with childhood; **short gown**, a dress with a very short skirt, worn by women engaged in house-work; also †a night-gown worn by a person of rank; also *attrib.*; **short-grass**, grass grown and trimmed as a lawn; **short-hairs** pl. *U.S. slang*, a name given to a branch of the Democratic Party in the Western States who show discontent with the administration; **short-head** *Anthropology*, a brachycephalic person; **short-headed** *a.*, having a short head, *spec.* in *Anthropology*, brachycephalic; hence *short-headedness*; **short heeled** *a.*, having a short heel; *fig.* wanton; hence **short-heels**, a wanton person; **short-line** *Rackets* (see quot.); **short linseed** ? a trade name for a kind of linseed-meal; **short-long** (*a*) *Med.* a technical name for a variety of Cardamom; (*b*) an iambic verse (*nonce-use*); **short-lunged** *a.* = SHORT-WINDED; in quot. *fig.*; **short measure**, an arrangement of the key board of a spinet in which advantage is taken of the 'short octave'; **short metre**, a form of stanza used in hymn-writing, consisting of four lines of which the first, second, and fourth are of six syllables and the third of eight, usually expressed by the symbol S.M.; also *vulgarly* as *adv. phr.* quickly, soon; **short octave** *Mus.* (see quot.); **Short Parliament**, the Parliament which sat from 13 April to 5 May, 1640; **short-pipe**, ? a kind of musket with a short barrel; **short-rest** *Billiards* = JIGGER *sb.*[1] 5 g; **short rib**, (*a*) a popular name for any of the lower ribs which do not attach to the sternum; also a piece of butcher's meat, esp. of pork, containing one or more of such ribs; (*b*) *Printing*, = CRAMP-IRON 3; † **short sail** (see quot.); **short-service**, military service limited to a prescribed short period; also *attrib.*; †**short shouldered** *a.*, thick-set; **short-silk**, cotton having a short staple; †**short speaking**, brevity in speech, 'brachylogy'; **short-spirited** *a.*, lacking forbearance or perseverance; **short-splice** (see quots.); **short-staff**, a short cudgel, also a contest between two persons armed with such cudgels; **short staple** *a.*, having a short fibre, a commercial term applied to cotton of an inferior grade, also known as 'upland cotton'; also *absol.*; **short-stapled** *a.*, having a short staple (= prec. adj.; said also of wool); **short stay** *a. Naut.*, in phr. *short stay apeek* (see quot. 1867); **short stepper**, a horse equally lame in all its legs; † **Short-thigh** *Hist.* = CURT-HOSE; † **short-thinker**, a person whose thought does not carry him far into a subject; **short-timer**, a child who is allowed to attend school for less than the full number of hours daily (cf. *half-timer*); **short title**, the abbreviated title by which an Act of Parliament is officially designated; **short turn** *a.*, (of a wagon) constructed so as to turn easily in a short space; **short-waisted** *a.* (of a person or a garment) short in the waist; also †*fig.*; **short-warp** (see quot.); †**shortwindiness** = SHORT-WINDEDNESS; **short-wise** *adv.*, in the shortest direction; **short-witted** *a.*, lacking intelligence.

1911 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 753/1 '*Short bath', *i. e.* a bath containing a minimum amount of dye liquor. 1644 MANWAYRING *Seaman's Dict.* 13 A *short-boord, is when you stand-off but little. 1772–84 [see BOARD *sb.* 15]. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv, 'In his rustic farmer-clothes'; which he will wear always; careless of *short-cloaks and costumes. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* IX. § 6. 35 [The Chase] hath two Crosses belonging to it, viz., a *Short-Cross..and a Long-Cross. 1870 HENFREY *Eng. Coins* II. 23 Not many years ago there was much discussion whether these 'short-cross pennies', as they were called, belonged to the last coinage of Henry II, or the first issue of Henry III. 1904 STAINER *Oxf. Silver Pennies* (O.H.S.) 55 Short cross voided, each limb terminating in incurved segment of a circle. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 252 Certen ryche men..had packed up theyr *short endes, & were gonne out of the Citie. 1635 in Foster *Crt. Min. E. Ind. Comp.* (1907) 93 What Gosnell may have brought home in 'short ends' he knows not. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 489 Lengthening the plough-chains by short-ends, that is, short pieces of chain, which are hooked in a similar manner. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etym.* (E.D.S.), *Anhelus*, pursie, or *short-ended. 1721 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* I. i, No, no, Arbanes, no; thou'rt *short-ey'd here. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 37 The literary *short-frocks of Jules Verne and Henty. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 13, j¼ elne of blac to lyne a *schort gowne to the King. 1489 *Ibid.* 135 For xj elne of rede dammysk to lyne a lang gowne and the schorte gowne..xxij li. 15.. *Christ's Kirk* 34 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 283 Sa schamefully his schort goun set him. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, Her brown russet short-gown set off a shape, which time, perhaps, might be expected to render too robust. 1851 [see *long-short*, LONG *a.* 18]. 1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* SER. II. 132 Her bright young careless face, her tidy short gown, and her dark eyes. 1826 COBBETT *Rural Rides* (1885) II. 52 *Short-grass very neatly kept. 1886 *Chicago Tribune* in Barrère & Leland *Slang* (1890) s.v., They did not resign, as had been hoped by the *short-hairs. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 642 Dudes and roughs, civil service reformers and office-holding bosses, short-hairs and college presidents. 1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 36 Mayor Hopkins was elected by the silkstockings on the one hand and the shorthairs on the other. 1892 *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 781/3 The long-headed race kept up a desultory warfare with the *short-heads for many years. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 170 *Short-headed Toad. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 68 Short-headed Serpents. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 26 It exhibits..a type..which is intermediate between the long-headed and short-headed form. 1883 *Academy* 17 Mar. 190/1 That Turanian admixture is the cause of relative *short-headedness must for the nonce be relegated to the background. 1591 ? NASHE *Wond. Strange Prognost.* B 1 b, Some shalbe so *short heeld & so quesie stomackt, that [etc.]. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* II. xlix. 322 This kind of meate [apples of love] is good for such men as are inclyned to dallie with..short heeld huswiues. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Short heeled Wench*, a girl apt to fall on her back. 1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* II. 188 Short-heeled Field Lark. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abington* (Percy Soc.) 35 Mistresse flurt, yon [sic] foule strumpet, Light a loue, *shorte heeles! 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 244/2 (Rackets) **Short-line*, the line on the floor at the distance of about 39 feet from the front wall and parallel to it. 1726 *Act* 13 *Geo. I*, c. 26 § 2 Any Lintseed commonly called or known by the Name of *Short Lintseed. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 333 Cardamoms are distinguished according to their lengths by the respective names of shorts, *short-longs, and longs. *a* 1881 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. Life* IX, The first two in iambics, or short-longs. *a* 1687 'AUSON' *On Elegy to Cleveland* 4 in *C.'s Wks.* 279 Elegiacks..too *short-lung'd to parallel thy Fame. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 562/1 Three and two-third octaves, E to C—which by the '*short measure' would be four octaves, C to C. 1718 *Short metre [see COMMON *a.* 19 b]. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. ii, Ef it worn't fer wakin' snakes, I'd home agin short meter. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, **Short-Octaves*. An appellation given to some of the lower octaves of an organ, because from the omission of some of the intermediate notes, the extreme keys lie nearer to each other than those of the full octaves. 1653 CROMWELL *Sp.* 4 July in *Carlyle* (1845) II. 188 The state of affairs as they were before the *Short, that is the last, Parliament. 1884 GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* IX. xci. 117 The Short Parliament..had sat for three weeks. 1844 *Queen's Regul. Army* 99 For *short-pipe 3*d*. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 935/2 The '*short rest' (or 'jigger'). 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Lepers* K 3 b, Joab..stabbed him under the *short ribbes, and killed him. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 242 A little below the short ribs. 1912 *Standard* 20 Sept. 8/7 Bacon, Short Rib Sides. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, **Short Sails*, in a Man of War, are the same with the Fighting-sails, and are the Fore-sail, Main-sail, and Fore-topsail. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 6/3 A sufficient *short-service home army, and a really effective reserve force. 1905 ARNOLD-FORSTER in *Parl. Deb.* 29 Mar. 1582 If we were allowed to take the Militia and make them the short-service Army. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 549 He was *short sholdred, brood, a thikke knarre. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* II. (1872) 200 Cottons may be divided into the long silk and *short silk. *Ibid.*, The United States generally furnish the short silks in the greatest quantity. 14.. *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 568/35 *Braciologia*, a *shortspekynge. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epist., Marrow Gd. Authors* 672 If God should be as *short spirited, what would soon become of all? 1673 JANEWAY *Heav. Earth* (1847) 149 God is not like short-spirited man. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) N n 1, The *short-splice is made by untwisting the ends of two ropes, or the two ends of one rope, and, having placed each of the strands of one..in the interval between two strands of the other, to draw them close together; and then interweave the strands of one into the alternate strands of the other. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* IV. i, A bout at boxing, quarter-staff, or *short-staff. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm. s. v. Cotton* 437/2 The 'Georgian', or '*short-staple', is [believed to be] the sea-island [variety of cotton] carried into the interior. *Ibid.* 438/1 The short staple cotton is more or less cultivated all the way from the southern borders of Virginia, to the southwestern streams of the Mississippi. 1834 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Comm. s. v. Cotton* (ed. 2) 436 [Cottons] are usually classed under the denominations of long and *short stapled. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 126 Short-stapled, or cloth-wool, is valued by the fineness.. and whiteness of its fibres. 1837 MARRYAT *Snarleyyow* ix, *Short stay apeak was the anchor. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Apeek*. A ship drawn directly over the anchor is *apeek*: when the fore-stay and cable form a line, it is *short stay apeek*; when in a line with the mainstay, *long stay apeek*. 1836 HEAD *Home Tour* 101, I perceived him to be what is technically called 'a *shoit stepper'. 1596 DRAYTON (*title*) The Tragicall Legend of Robert Duke of Normandye surnamed *Short Thighe. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. 302 They..being necessitated thus to become *Short-thinkers, are contented to go no further than they are led by those to whom..they apply themselves for Cure and Comfort. 1883 MRS. A. E. BARR in *Chr. Union* 22 Nov., A '*shoit-timer' is a child who works half the day at the mill. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.*, c. 42 § 1 *marg.*, *Short-title. This Act may be cited..as The Irish Church Act, 1869. 1892 *Act* 55 *Vict.* c. 10 § 2 The Short Titles Act, 1892. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2188/4 Lost.., a *short turn Waggon. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 46 Collars, light and *short wasted cuirasses and backes. 1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* M 1 b, This thy short-wasted Pamphlet. 1756 C. SMART tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. ii. (1826) II. 21 But..she is low-hipped, short-waisted [L. *brevi latere*], with a long nose, and a splay-foot. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* lx, The *short-warp—the rope which is immediately connected with the harpoon. 1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* 116 The cough: and distillation of the heade: *short wyndynesse [etc.]. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 8 b, They are good..for shortwindines. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 22 Aug. 6/5 The bullocks' half of the square ..is divided *shortwise, by the wooden barriers to which I have alluded. 1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. 93 All *short-witted Men and mutable. *a* 1656 HALES *Golden Rem.* (1688) 255 Piety doth not require at our hands, that we should be either short-witted or beggerly. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 9 The more pitiable asthma of a short-witted intellect.

b. In names of animals, as **short bill**, a Brazilian bird, *Phibalura flavirostris*; **short diodon**, a species of sunfish, *Cephalus brevis*; **short-hair**, one of a breed of short-haired cats; also *attrib.*; **short-head**, a name given by sailors to the young of the whale; **short-sheep**, a name given to a short-woolled sheep of the black-faced Scotch variety; **short-tail**, (*a*) a bird of the genus *Pitta*; (*b*) a name given to a small family of snakes, *Tortricidæ*, found in India and America; **short-wing**, a diving bird of the group *Brachypteri*.

1820–1 SWAINSON *Zool. Illustr.* I. Pl. 31 *Phibalura cristata*. Crested *Shortbill. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 115 *Short Diodon...Sun-fish, from Loo. 1903 *Ladies' Field* 7 Nov. 347/1 Woodkirk Prince was pronounced the best *short-hair in the [cat] show. 1903 F. SIMPSON *Bk. Cat* vii. 99 The ranks of *short-hair breeders. 1725 DUDLEY *Whales* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 257 At a Year old, when they are called *Short heads, they are very fat. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 155 The black-faced sheep are short-legged, [etc.]. Hence they are often called *short sheep, in contradiction to the Cheviot, which are much longer bodied. 1826 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* i, 'Aweel, aweel, maister,' said the attendant, 'short sheep had short rents, I'm thinking. 1792 tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 373 The *Shoit Tail. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 395 The Short-tails are a small family [*Tortricidæ*], the species of which are about six in number. 1839 JERDON in *Madras Jrnl. Lit. & Sci.* X. 250 Black-headed *short wing. 1865 T. R. JONES *Anim. Creation* 459 The Short-wings (*Brachypteres*) exhibit considerable relationship with the Water-hens.

c. In names of plants or vegetable products, as **† short-neck**, a variety of pear having a rounded form; **† short-shank, † -start**, a variety of apple having a short stalk (so *short-started* adj.); **short-top**, a kind of radish; also *attrib.*; (so *short-topped* adj.).

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 295 The Rosewater Pear, the *Shortneck, so called from the shortness of its Form and Tail. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Cour-pendu, Pomme de cour-pendu*, the *short-start, or *short-shanke; (an excellent apple). 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 294 The Short-start, the Chesnut Apple, and the Great Belly are in many Places Apples of esteem. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xii. 56 After the head beginneth to be ill, to eate one or two *short started apples, or some bitter almonds. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* Dec. 335 Radishes.—sow a few early *short-tops. *Ibid.* Jan. 6 Radishes—sow early short-top kinds on warm borders, in open weather. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 653 The *short-topped scarlet [radish] is the best for a cottage garden.

d. In Cricket: **short ball**, a ball which pitches short of a length (see LENGTH *sb.* 10); **short hit**, a ball which when hit does not travel far from the wicket; **short leg** (see LEG *sb.* 6 c); **short notch** = *short run* (*b*); **short pitch**, the pitch of a short ball (q. v.); **short run** (*a*) a run made when the ball does not travel far enough to give time for an easy run; (*b*) a run which does not count by reason of a batsman not having technically completed the run; **short runner**, one skilled in making short runs (sense *a*); **short slip** (see SLIP *sb.*3 14). In Base-ball: **short fielder, short stop** (see quots.).

1911 *Encycl. Sport.* (Cricket) I. 495/2 **Short ball*, a ball which pitches too far from the batsman to be a good length. 1874 H. CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 27 The *Short Fielders. In the present position of the game there is but one '*short-stop', and he stands to the left of the in-field between the second and third base positions. Ultimately however, a 'right-short' will be introduced. 1833 NYREN *Young Cricketer's Tutor* (1902) 76–7 John Small..was the best *short-runner of his day, and indeed I believe him to have been the first who turned the *short hits to account. His decision was as prompt as his eye was accurate in calculating a short run. 1774 *Laws of Cricket* in Lillywhite *Scores & Biogr.* (1862) I. 17 If the strikers run a *shoit notch, the Umpire must call No Notch. 1877 Box *Eng. Game Cricket* 457 **Short Pitch*, in this the ball has a greater parabola than the half volley. 1830 *Laws of Cricket* in Nyren *Young Cricketer's Tutor* (1902) 23 If the striker run a *short run, the umpire must call '*One short*'. 1874 *Short-stop [see *short-fielder*]. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 406/2 Latterly [at Base-ball], an additional man has been introduced as right *short-stop. *Ibid.* 407/2 The catcher, pitcher, first and third basemen, and short-stop comprise the in-field; the remainder the out-field.

e. *Comm.*, as **short bill**, a bill having less than ten days to run; **short-exchange**, exchange having a short time (commonly thirty days or less) to run; also the rate for collecting short bills; **short-loan**, a loan repayable at an early date; **short-money**, money to borrow or to lend upon short-time loans; **short-paper**, short bills; **short-payment**, payment at any early date after the completion of a transaction; **short price**, a low price (in *Betting*, low odds).

1808 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. v. 175, I will get him a *short bill for the copy-money the moment Constable returns. 1851 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 86 The discount, which has to be deducted from the long bill before it can become equally available with the short bill. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 16/4 The Bank of England, which did a fairly large business in short bills at the official minimum. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 154 Between Paris and London the *short exchange is the most prominent. 1865 *Standard* 2 Sept. 2/1 The terms for *short loans in the early part of the day were 2½ to 3. *Ibid.*, A variety of parcels of *short money afloat. 1899 *Truth* 23 Feb. 477/2 Short money is quoted at from 1½ to 2 per cent. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 19/5 Sterling exchange has ruled strong for *short paper at 20 to 35 points advance in posted rates. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Oct. 13/2 Corn for long payments; bread for *short payments. 1638 COTTON *Tower Rec.* 15 Security of payment at a long day and a *short price. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* viii. 126 He was a fine large horse..and was purchased as a yearling, for a short price. 1885 *Field* 7 Feb. 157/2 Although quoted at so short a price, Mineral Water [a greyhound] has not been backed by his owner.

B. Quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

I. The neuter adj. used *absol.*

1. With prepositions, forming adverbial phrases.

a. *In short* (also Sc. *†at short*): briefly, concisely. From the 18th c. onwards used only as parenthetical phrase, introducing or accompanying a summary statement of what has been previously said. *† In short and plain*: briefly and plainly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 521 He tolde him point for point, in short and playn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. x. 79 Thus said he, and with sic wordis at schort Menapus to the fycht he did exhort. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 266 Att schorte, ȝe daylie do aduert To serue ȝour God with faithfull hert. 1575 BADGER in *Gascoigne's Kenelworth Castle* Wks. 1910 II. 93 Though haste say on, let sute obtaine some stay... While that in short my state I doe display. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 1, I shall here explain it to you in short. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* v. i, Upon philosophical Disquisitions or Experiments, or (in short) upon some such other thing as seems extrinsecal to the Doctrine that is according to Godliness. 1666 C'TESS OF WARWICK *Diary* 19 Aug., I overslept myself in the morning, and was fain only in short to recommend myself to God for that day. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 413, I shall not think much to tell you in short what I think. 1748 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 17 May, And, in short, [they] put themselves in every attitude but the right. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* iv. 61 These were, in short, the Orleans mob. 1846 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* ii, The Blind Girl..never knew that Tackleton was Tackleton, in short. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* xi, Nothing in short was wanting to complete the beau ideal of domestic comfort. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 13 In short, my object is to instruct those who desire to become photographers.

† b. *In short* (? also Sc. *at short*): in a short time, quickly. *Obs.* (The Sc. example may belong to a.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii. 82 Quhen na hoipe of reskew at schort is, My purpoye I left, obeyand destanye. *Ibid.* III. ix. 36 Gif that I perishe it is ȝit sum confort That I of mennis handis deis at schort. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 584 His kin and freindis, and Father but mercie Was put at schort till exterminioun. 1560 — *Seven Sages* 12 And sa at schort the barne delyuerit he. 1599 SIR J. HARINGTON *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 276 For want of th' artillerie, whiche coulde not arrive in shorte, the same beinge onlie drawen by the force of menne.

c. *For short*: as an abbreviation.

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Blasphemer's Warning*, Father Dick—so they called him for short. 1870 J. WHITE *Sk. America* 284 He's Attorney-general for Colorado, and we call him 'general' for short. 1896 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Lonely Girl* i, Carrig Castle—The Castle, as it is called 'for short' by the peasantry.

2. *The short*: the total, the result, upshot; a brief summing up of something which has been previously explained in full. Now only *dial.* (Cf. *the long and the short*, LONG *sb.* 3). † *Short is*: 'to speak briefly', 'the short of the matter is'.

a 1586 *Answ. to Cartwright* 2 This is the short of M. Harrisons longer discourse. 1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 181 The short of it is, my deere brethren, though the Papists bee troublesome, yet the Puritans must not looke to goe vncontrolled. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, CCCXLIII, Short is: the Sheriffe of Yorkeshire by his Power Attach't the Earle if it may be exprest Soe, to his Office. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* VIII. 147 The short is, wherever this game is plaied there is alwaies a fool in the case. 1694 NORRIS *Refl. Locke's*

Hum. Underst., etc. 51 The short of Mr. Locke's reasoning in that part is this [which follows]. *a* 1761 Law *Comf. Weary Pilgrim* (1809) 75 The short is this: the kingdom of self is the fall of man. 1777 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XI. 398 The short of the matter is this. 1804 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 162 This is the short of the story. 1874 L. Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. v. 165 The short on it's this.

3. Phr. *To draw short and long*: to draw lots by means of straws, etc. of different lengths.

1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. 287 We shared the spoil by drawing short and long.

II. *sb.*

4. Something that is short.

†**a.** *Mus.* A short note. *Short and long* (see quot. 1597). *Obs.*

1591 Cockaine *Treat. Hunting* (Roxb.) D 3 b, To blow to seeke. Two windes: The first a long and a short, the second a long. *Ibid.* D 4 b, One short containeth three quauers. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 78 The first is called short and long, when we make one note alone and then two of the same kinde bound togither, and then another alone.

†**b.** *Dancing.* A short step. *Obs.*

a 1652 Brome *City Wit* iv. i, Your traverses, Slidings, ..Closings, Openings, Shorts, Turns, Pacings, Gracings.

c. *Prosody.* A short syllable. *Longs and shorts*: see Long *sb.* 5.

a 1795 S. Bishop *Poet. Wks.* (1796) II. 194 With longs and with shorts all our heads are so full. 1837 C. P. Brown *Sanscrit Prosody* 3 A foot of four shorts.

d. ? The narrow part (of a boat).

1800 *Hull Advertiser* 15 Nov. 4/3, I..tied them round the short of the boat.

e. *Electr.* = Short circuit. (Cf. Short *v.*2).

1906 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 7/5 In technical language, there was a 'short'. 1909 *Installation News* III. 80/1 Strange to say, it is a very rare thing for a dead short to occur on a good earthed pipe system.

f. Neat spirits: = 'something short' (see A. 14 a).

1823 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. Egan), *Short*, a dram unlengthened by water. 'I'll take a drop of short'. 1852 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 52 Saveloys, with a pint of beer, or a glass of 'short' (neat gin) is with them another common week-day dinner. 1898 Henley *Lond. Types, Bus-driver*, He arrogates a special taste in short.

g. A contraction of a name. ? *nonce-use.*

1885 *Athenæum* 31 Oct. 567/3 'Nuttie' may be a local contraction for 'Ursula', though we should hardly have supposed that the name was common enough..to have its own 'short'.

5. *Comm.* A broker who sells more stock than he has in his hands at the time of sale, intending to take advantage of a possible drop in prices to obtain the remainder.

1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, The May deal in white mixed [corn] is not yet settled, the shorts refusing to pay the closing price. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 27 Nov. 6/4 Some outside short was badly rattled. 1913 *Daily Mail* 31 Mar. 3/5 A sharp 'squeeze' of shorts in March contracts by spot houses.

6. In various uses of the *pl.*

a. A mixture of the bran and coarse part of meal.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 402 Neither grains (drains), peas, barley, gurgins (shorts),..grew thereon. 1793 Washington *Let.* Writ. 1891 XII. 389 Now, if the middlings, ship stuff, shorts and bran does not amount to this difference, all short of it is loss. 1856 P. Thompson *Hist. Boston* 722 *Shorts*, the finer sort of bran left in coarse flour. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 439 Poor pastures, poor meadows, hay, and a few shorts or cob-meal.

b. *Rope-making.* 'The toppings and tailings of hemp, which are dressed for bolt-ropes [etc.]. . . The term is also employed to denote the distinction between the long hemp, used in making staple-ropes and inferior hemp' (Crabb *Technol. Dict.* 1823).

c 1790 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 175/1 A large machine for spinning shorts or backens into candlewicks.

c. Short whist. (See Whist *sb.*)

1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* II. 9 It was suggested that a rubber of shorts would be extremely sensonable. *a* 1874 *Pop. Author's Miseries* in *Casq. Lit.* V. 109/2 My father-in-law abhors me because I play shorts.

d. Knee-breeches, small-clothes. *Rowing shorts*: short drawers worn by oarsmen; similarly *football shorts.*

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* I. iii. 7 Another..wanted to act the ghost, which he proposed doing in white shorts and a nightcap. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xlvii, The gentleman who condescended to appear in plush shorts and cottons for a quarterly stipend. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iii. 150 You may dress like a bargee, in shorts and grey stockings. 1865 P'cess. Alice *Mem.* 7 June (1884) 100 Uncle Louis received us in shorts! 1913 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 520, I..stood outside in football 'shorts', nailed boots and sweater.

e. Short clothes.

1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* iii, Six months passed in these innocent amusements, and then he [the baby] was put into shorts.

f. Cuttings of tobacco.

1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xv, Two penn'orth of pigtail and a paper of shorts. 1883 Dodge in *Rep. 10th Census U. S.* III. iv. 27 When a manufacturer desires to sell his shorts, clippings, [etc.]..to another manufacturer, he is required to apply to the collector..stating..the kind and quality of tobacco he wishes to sell.

g. What is 'short' or lacking. (*a*) *Printing.* 'The copies that have been or should be reprinted to make full a deficient edition' (*Cent. Dict.*). (*b*) That amount of stock which a broker who 'sells short' needs to cover his deficiency. (*c*) *Mining.* (See quot. 1886.)

1886 Barrowman *Sc. Mining Terms* 60 *Shorts*, term applied to the amount that the sum of Lordships in one year is under the minimum or fixed rent payable. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 433 He could easily take in his shorts at seventy-five.

C. *adv.*

1. Of a manner of speaking: Briefly, concisely, curtly. Now *rare* in educated prose use.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8347 Bot elles scilwisli and scort he takl þat him lai apon hert. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 890 This, shorte and ployne, þeffect of my message. 1575 Gascoigne *Kenelworth Castle* 1. i. Wks. 1910 II. 108 Then Engistes lande as Chronicles do write Now England short, a land of worthy fame. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 277 Bistleham, now called short, Bisham. 1681 R. L'Estrange *Tully's Offices* 96 Now to speak short and plain. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 328 He spoke short, but with life. 1729 G. Adams tr. *Sophocles, Oedip. Colon.* II. ii. II. 121 How short and seasonable thou spenkest this? 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 882 Then if the maiden..spoke, he answer'd not, Or short or coldly.

†**2.** *To set short by, to tell short of*: to hold in low estimation. *Obs.*

1377 [see Set *v.* 91 c]. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 194 For wolde they..dryve out the dagges and all the Duche cotis, And sette hem a-side, and scorte of hem telle.

3. a. For a brief while. *Obs.* in the positive.

1611 Mure *Misc. Poems* i. 54 Lyk to a blooming meadow, Quhose pryd doth schort remaine. *c* 1730 Ramsay *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* i, But schort the storm wald let him stay. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 307 Resinous woods, like the pine, last much shorter than the oak.

†**b.** In a brief space of time, soon. *Obs.*

1556 Lauder *Tractate* 30 Thir kynge yai ar bot kynge of bane; And schort wyl heir yare tyme be gane. 1590 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 47 With schot of gunne yai murdreist him fra hand, Schort ouer twa yeiris quhen he had rung in deid. 1643 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Miscell.* I. 178 And shortefter, the said Annabell Murray contractit ane lingring disease.

4. In various uses relating to size or distance: With short garments, appendages, etc.; to a short distance.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4212/4 When he trots out he overslips, and is shod short before for it. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 8 On the words Step Short,..each recruit will step as far as the ball of his toe, and no farther. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 153 The..bolts are driven short. 1887 Gunter *Mr. Barnes* xi. 76 A plain, round-faced girl..big enough to be sixteen, and dressed short enough to be eleven.

b. *To break, snap* (etc.) *short* (*off*): to break straight across, so as to leave nothing beyond the plane of fracture; to break *off* close to the point of attachment.

1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* vii. 124 It may cut or brake it short asunder. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 48 P 2, I..pretended that I had broken my Wooden-Leg..but I snap'd it short off on purpose. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 145 The Gloucester's..Fore-top-mast broke short. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 401 This weapon will snap short. 1850 Scoresby *Chevver's Whalem. Adv.* xii. (1859) 178 His first effort broke it short at the lock. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* vi. 212 He broke almost every tooth short off upon this chain, in his furious efforts to bite it through. 1865 Milton & Cheadle *N. W. Passage by Land* ii. (1867) 31 We..saw..great trees blown down, or trunks snapped short off. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 17 Her wheel stood in the corner with the thread snapped short in the heck.

5. Abruptly, suddenly: esp. in phrase *to turn short* (*round*).

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24 Dogs..drinke running [in the Nile] lest they bee snapte short for a pray too Crocodiles. *c* 1643 Ld. Herbert *Autobiog.* (1824) 83 Finding that I had almost overtook him, he turned short. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 55/4 The wind coming short upon them off of Scheveling, they were forced to put back. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 360 Such Waggons as seldom have occasion to turn short, as Carriers Waggons, and such like. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xli, Bertram turned short round upon Glossin at the distance of two yards only. 1841 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xl, 'You catch me up so very short.' 'You will be caught up much shorter, my good friend—infinitely shorter—one of these days.' 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iv. 434 After a considerable pause, the Provost turned short round.

b. *To take* (a person) *short.* (*a*) To take by surprise, at a disadvantage; to come suddenly upon. *rarely* with *up.* Often *Naut.* of wind or bad weather.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1560) 100 He spent once a groate at good ale, being forced through companie, and taken short at his worde. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 77 b, They were suddenly surprised and taken short by a company of little dwarfes. 1609 Bible (Douay) *2 Macc.* viii. 26 But they returned being taken short with the time. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2674/4 The Wind taking them short..they came to an Anchor in Torbay. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* II. i. ii. 10 [He] was taken short after dinner, and died in his chair! 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 302 Our Prince Regent has his chaplains..amounting to several scores in number; so that he can never be at a loss. He can never be taken short. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 113/1 They may have been taken short by the climate before reaching the Pacific. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* lii, I was took up very short by this, Samivel. 1890 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s. v., *To be taken short* (colloq.), to be pressed with the need of evacuation of feces.

(*b*) To interrupt with a reply; not to allow to complete his speech or offer explanations. Often with *up.*

1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 228 If M. Harding had not taken S. Ambrose vp so short, by the words that immediately follow, he might well haue knowen his meaning. 1586 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* ii. 17 in *Holinshed*, Sir, you take me verie short. *a* 1647 Petre in *Archæologia* XII. 257 His majesty, taking it ill that my lord should [etc.]..took him short with a sharp reprehension. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 34 P 3 Sir Andrew Freeport took him up short. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxv, But, my dear sir, you take me so very short. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iv. xiii, 'But bless ye, my beauty!' cried Mrs. Boffin, taking him up short at this point.

†**6.** At close quarters, closely, tightly. *To fight short*: to engage in a hand to hand struggle. *To ride short*: to ride with a tight rein. *Obs.*

a 1530 J. Heywood *Play of Wether* (Brandl) 487 Byr lady these knauys muste be tyed shorter. 1600 Holland *Livy* VII. x. 255 A light footman's shield he takes unto him, and a Spanish blade by his side, as being more handsome to fight short and close. 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 54 They undertook likewise to loosen his power, or tye it up short. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 24 Jan. 1682, They [Moors] rid very short, and could stand upright at full speede.

†**b.** *To hold* or *keep* (a person) *short* [? Fr. *tenir court*]: to press (him) hard in a contest; to keep rigidly confined or under strict discipline; to keep *from* something; in later use, to keep (a horse) tightly reined in. *Obs.*

c 1425 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1307 'Kepe hym short', he seyde, 'tyll hys lust be spent.' 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xxx. 385 And euer sir Tristram held them passynge shorte, and euer sir Bleoberys was passynge besy vpon syre Tristram. 1530 Palsgr. 597/2 Lette men holde hym very shorte. ..If youth be nat kepte shorte it wyll be marred anone. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Cohibeo*..to keepe shorte. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 12 The king helde them so short, that in processe of tyme they were faine to yelde. 1581 Pettie *Guaz. Civ. Conuers.* (1586) 131 b, They perswade themselues, that if they doe not keepe them [their wives] short, they keep them not as they ought to doe. 1600 Surflet *Country Farm* Table, Gilles must be kept short. 1632 Br. Hall *Hard Texts* Luke vi. 25 The time shall come wherein ye shall bee held short of all worldly comforts. 1674 Flavel *Husb. Spirit.* iii. 216 Oxen for use are daily yoaked and kept short, whilst those that are designed for the shambles are let loose to feed at pleasure. 1792 Osbaldistone *Brit. Sportsm.* 416 When your horse attempts to be vicious..hold him very short.

7. On the hither side of the point aimed at or contemplated. Also, †lagging behind, in the rear (*of*). Const. *of.* † *To lie short*: to pass the night at a place short of one's journey's end.

c 1588 in *Defeat Sp. Armada* (Navy Rec. Soc.) I. 13 The next morning..there was a great galleon of the Spaniards short of her company to the southwards. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 67 Three miles short of the great Citie. 1644 Symonds *Diary* (Camden) 40 The foot army lay short of the hill all night. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 14 Coming to the same Point and Degree where she [the moon] was in Conjunction with the Sun last, she is short of the Sun. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 24 Another Exposer.. would rather have turn'd out of the Road, and lay'd short all night somewhere by the way. 1684 Norris *Poems* 15 I'm flush'd with silent joy, and smile to see The Shafts of Fortune still drop short of me. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 130 He met me..in a Garden short of the Town. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 21 He came to an anchor short of us. 1752 Eliza Haywood *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 309 He had lain the night before eight miles short of Sir Ralph's seat. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 180 Ford frequently hit short. 1862 *Chamb. Encycl.* III. 320/1 Misconception of this may lead to overthrowing the ball, or throwing it short. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xiv, There's not such a piece in London;..nor short of Calicut, where it came from. 1888 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 5/2 The trout has 'risen short'.

b. *To fall short* (*of*): see Fall *v.* 96, 97. Hence *falling short*, a failure in attainment, a deficiency.

a 1680 T. Goodwin *Govt. Ch. Christ* VI. xii. Wks. 1697 IV. iv. 402 His Disciples..had..great fallings short. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* IX. Poet. Wks. (1904) 539/1 Shine out for two, Aurora, and fulfil My falling-short that must be!

c. *To stop short of*: not to go the length of (some extreme action).

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xii, I had but just stopped short of insulting the beautiful..being by whom it was proffered. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, But stop short of any compunction for the people who would lose the same.

8. To come short. †**a.** To arrive too late. *To come short of*: to arrive too late for, or later than.

1569 W. Forrest *Joseph* I. in *Grisild the Second* (Roxb.) 167 To aske their [sc. Gower and Chaucer's] counsaylles I came all to shorte. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 116 Remember that this morning..I hied me out thinking that if I had staied for you, I should haue come short. 1646 Suckling *Aglaura* v. i, After't, like a man that's come too short o' th' ship And's left behind upon the land. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 177/1 If any [Monk] come short to Prayers or his Meat, he is to stand apart by himself.

†**b.** To be 'taken short', be taken by surprise.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 553 Lions..Rush out, and prey on sheepe, Steeres, Oxen; and destroy mens stals, so long that they come short, And by the Owners steele are slaine.

c. To be imperfect or inadequate.

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* B 1 b, They will all comme to short in their reconing. 1589 Puttenham *Engl. Poesie* III. ix. (Arb.) 169, I consider..how short the Latines come to expresse manie of the Greeke originals. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 176 Your reputation comes too short for my daughter, you are no husband for her. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12. 23 In arts Mechanicall, the first deuiser comes shortest, and time addeth and perfecteth. 1677 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 414 To attaine The highth and depth of thy Eternal wayes All human thoughts come short, Supream of things. 1690 Locke *Hum. Underst.* II. xi. § 11 A faculty which we see Beasts come short in. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 121 Even those who come short in other ways may justly plead the valour with which they have fought for their country.

d. *To come short of*: (*a*) to fail to reach (a standard); not to equal *in* some quality; to be

something less than, not to amount to; †(*b*) not to extend to (a place) (*obs.*); †(*c*) to fail to get; also, to lose. (*obs.*)

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 2 Surmountyng the imperfection of coniecture..; and commyng short of high intellectuall conception. 1587 Harrison *England* II. i. 139/1 in *Holinshed*, Some bishops, &c. in our time doo come short of the ancient gluttonie & prodigaltie of their predecessors. 1611 Bible *Rom.* iii. 23 For all haue sinned, and come short [Gr. ὑστεροῦνται, *Revised Version* fall short] of the glory of God. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* To Rdr. 33 Giotto came far short of Dominico. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 30 Whatsoever beareth the similitude of any other thing, must of necessitie come short of the thing it doth resemble. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* 346 He comes short of none for bravery. 1696 Whiston *Theory Earth* II. (1722) 181 I cannot well perceive how this Proposition comes short of Physical Demonstration. 1745 Pascoe *Jrnl.* 196 The Chinese come far short of us in the Magnificence of their Houses. 1889 Swinburne *Study B. Jonson* i. 6 [They] came short of the triumph which might have been theirs.

(*b*) 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 217 The higher mountaines now comming short of the sea, do leaue a narrow leuel between.

(*c*) 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 420 Who Religiously feast upon the Corps of their aged Parents..for indeed the Wormes come short among the dead Tartars of their foode. 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 412 My Master is like to come short of his wife.

†**e.** *To come short home*: to return from an expedition in reduced numbers or with loss of men. Hence, to be missing on the return of an expedition; to fail to return. *Obs.*

In the first quot. perh. = to reach home too late; cf. a.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 175 b, The erle of Warwicke had come to short home, to tel these tidynges if the duke of Excester..might haue had his awne will. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* G iv, Fiue of them came short home, and the most doulte of all remained behinde. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* (1865) II. 93 Many of the young Men ..did, Sundry of them, come short Home. 1713 Warder *True Amasons* 54 And will venture in, tho' they come short home. 1721 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 189 He had not always..success in these enterprises; for sometimes we came short home.

9. To cut short [= F. *couper court* (where *court* is uninflected as adv.); cf. A. I. i]: to put a sudden end to (a person's life or career, a course of events, an action, speech, etc.). Hence, to stop (a person) abruptly in a course of action or speech; to interrupt and not allow to proceed. Also *rarely* †to disappoint (a person) *of* something.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 12 Rather then bloody Warre shall cut them short. 1647 Ward *Simple Cobler* 15 The Rule..cuts the work short and sharpe. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* viii. 163 The Chanters did Cut their Notes Short. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 534 ₱ 1, I love to ask Questions when I fall into such Conversation; but I am cut short with something or other about my bright Eyes. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 7 Wks. 1871 II. 179 To cut this matter short, I shall borrow an allusion to physic. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 48 We may cut them short of their desires. 1780 *Mirror* No. 88 It would be a pity to cut short a boy of my genius. 1818 Byron *Juan* I. clxiii, Wise Antonia cut him short. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. i. i, A malady which threatened to cut short his days. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lix, An exclamation..cut the lawyer short. 1886 Baring-Gould *Court Royal* II. xxx. 78 The young man cut her short with—'You may go'. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 114 His reverie was cut short by the castle clock striking a quarter to five.

10. *To breathe short*: to take short breaths.

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. iv, She looked pale and breathed short.

11. *To sell short*: to effect a sale of stock or goods which the seller does not at the time possess, but hopes to buy at a lower price before the time fixed for delivery.

1881 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/1 A speculator will sell bacon 'short'. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 329/1 When crude oil ..goes down to fifty cents, times are hard, and nobody wears a cheerful face save the speculators who have sold 'short'.

12. *Comb.*, with pples., as *short-breathing, -fetched, -lasting, -living* adjs.; with agent-n., as *short-liver*; also **short-manned**, insufficiently manned; **short-running**, (*a*) *Coursing*, of a hound or hare, running with short strides, slow in pace; (*b*) making short runs; **short-set**, of short build, stumpy; **short-shipped**, lacking from an intended shipment; **short-spoken**, laconic in speech; **short-weighting**, giving short weight; **short-working**, *Coursing*, of a greyhound = *short-running* (*a*).

1701 Rowe *Ambit. Step-mother* III. i, *Short breathing sighs heav'd in my panting breast. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* I. 493 Their *short-fetcht troubled breath a hollow noise doth make. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3283 The Ioye it is so *short-lasting. *a* 1683 Oldham *Charac. Old P[riest]* Rem. (1684) 125 Par and John of the Times were *short-Livers to him. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1664) 372 Ye know this world is but a shadow, a *short-living creature, under the law of time. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxxii, Captain M— did not like to have the frigate *short manned. 1855 Leifchild *Cornwall* 6 The people patronised the vans to such an extent that *short-running coaches were few. 1853 'Stonehenge' *Greyhound* ix. 194 A good Wiltshire *short-running dog. *Ibid.* x. 211 A short-running, yet strong hare. 1883 *Good Cheer* 36, I remembered a *short-set young chap. 1891 Olver & O'Reilly *Imperial Tariff* 306 The requirement for the return of *short shipped goods into bond. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xxxii, *Short-spoken, hard-headed, hard-swearing warriors. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. iv, The official persons have to smuggle forth the *short-weighing Baker by back doors. 1853 'Stonehenge' *Greyhound* ix. 198 A dog got by a racing sire out of a little *short-working dam.

†**Short,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 sceortian, 1–2 scortian, 2–5 scort, 4–6 schort(e, 5 schortyn, shorte, shortt, scorte, (sorth), 4–7 short. [OE. *sc(e)ortian* to grow short, f. *sc(e)ort* Short *a.* Cf. Du. *schorten*, ON. *skorta* to be lacking. In the trans. sense OE. had the cognate (*ge*)*scyrtan.*]

1. *intr.* To grow short or shorter.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 250, & se dæg þonne sceortað, oð þæt seo sunne cymð eft suð to þam winterlican sunnstede. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 185 In his elde þe stature boweþ..þe breþ schorteþ. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3298 Loke to þine ende, For die þe bose, quen all is done & ay þi day scortis. *c* 1450 *Brut* II. ccxxxviii. 334 Wherefor.. his lyff shorted þe sonner. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxix. 46 3it, quhone the nycht begynnis to schort, It dois my spreit sum part confort. 15.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 44 So schortithe my brethe.

2. *trans.* To make short or shorter; to shorten.

a. To shorten the duration of (a person's life, a period of time, a condition); *occas.* to bring nearer (an appointed date). Also, *to short* (a person) *of* (life, suffering).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Þenne cumeð..þe deofel..and him scorteð his dazes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22214 For his derlinges..vr laued sal do scort þe dais, for if þe dais ne scorted were unnethes suld ani flexs be fere. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1725) 49 Þorgh Edrike's conseile, scho [quene Emme] scorted his life. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 401 We ne liþthe noht our lif wiþ no luthur dede, Where-fore we scholde with schame be schorted of daies. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1549 Þow hast lengþed my lif & my langour schortet. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* 653 Wherfore swich sorwe shorteth ful ofte the lif of man. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) 119 Than saye I that no man may shorte ne lengthe the day ordayned of his dying. 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret.* ix. 139 The foly company of women destrueth the body, sorthyth the lyuedayes [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 174 þi sorwe may be so gret & so parfyȝt, þat it schal don awey synne, & schortyn þe peyne, as it dyde þe theef on þe crosse. *a* 1500 *Abraham* 309 in *Brome Bk.* 63 Fader, I prey ȝow hartely, schorte me of my woo. *a* 1533 Berners *Huon* xxi. 60 To sende me in to strange countres to thentent to short my dayes. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* III. i. 1026 Then, Edward, short my life and end her loues. 1599 Shaks., etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* xv, Short, night, to-night, and length thyselfe to-morrow. *a* 1615 Montgomerie *Sonn.* iii. 14 Sen conscience, love, and cheritie all laiks, Lord, short the season, for the chosens saiks.

b. To shorten (a discussion, narration, process, etc.); to curtail by omissions, abbreviate; to make an abridgement of (a literary work).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22305 The Iuus sal scort þam þair consail. *a* 1390 *Prol. Job* in *Wyclif's Bible* II. 670 Seuene hundrid almest or eiȝte hundrid vers failen; with the whiche the boc shortid..sheweth openli to the rederes his foule defaute. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 103 Many oþer meruailes..at þis tyme I speke noȝt of, by cause of schortyng of my buke. 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Lady* 17 And therfor yt ys not semely that they [words & notes] shulde be shorted. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg., Justyn*, The which hystorye saint Justyn abreuyd or shorted. 1529 More *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 287/2 If I hadde seen so muche before, it had been likely to haue shorted much part of our long communicacion. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 147, I flait not to offend ȝow In sempill veirs, this Schedull that I send ȝow; Beseikand ȝow to schort it gif ȝe may.

c. To reduce the length of (a material object, a journey); to cut short. *To short* (a person) *by the head* or *knees*: to decapitate or cut off the legs (cf. Short *a.* 2, Shorten *v.* 1 d).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.), Þe tunge is so schorted þat vnneþe it is idrawe oute or neuer. 1412–20 Lydg. *Troy Bk.* III. 3017 With a stroke he rofe his nose a-two, And shortid it by þe haluendel. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v. viii. 173 He shorted hym and smote of bothe his legges by the knees. *a* 1500 *Nutbrowne Maid* xx. in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1502) 76 b, To short my here, a bowe to bere. 1523 Berners *Froiss.* I. cclxxxv. 426 Howbeit, their way was shorted, for..the frenchmen and they met togyder sodenly. 1548 Ascham *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 117 With shorting and pikynge your bowes..[you] can neuer haue done vntyll they be starke nought. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* (1550) 3 His body was shorted, by the length of his hed.

fig. *c* 1550 Bale *K. Johan* 227, I se now they be at to mych lyberte; we wyll short ther hornys.

3. To make to appear short, to beguile (the time, the way) with sport or stories. Hence *refl.* To amuse oneself (*Sc.*). (Cf. Shubt *v.*)

c 1400 [see Shorting *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1450 Metham *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 14/406 And thus with myry songys and talys, day be day, They schortyd the tyme with myrthi and with play. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. x. 37 Thai fall to wersling on the goldin sand, Assaying honest gemmis thaim to schort. *Ibid.* VIII. v. 75 With sindry sermondis schortis he the way. 1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 75 3it fure I furth..Towarte the see, to schorte me on the sandis. 1530 Tindale *Gen.* To Rdr., As the maner is to prolonge the tale to shorte the tyme with all.

4. To cause to go short *of*.

1620 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Praise Hemp-seed* (1623) 5 The Draper of his wealth would much be shorted.

5. To make of no effect. *nonce-use.* Cf. Shorten *v.* 3 b.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. vi. 200, I shall short my word By length'ning my returne.

6. *intr.* To come short in one's reckoning.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 141 Three years, which indeed should be five, or he shorts in his account.

7. *Naut.* = Shorten *v.* 5 b. *absol.*

c 1557 S. Burrough in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 277 For as we shorted vpon y^e^ said warpe the anker came home.

Short, *v.*[2] *trans.* and *intr.* = Short-circuit *v.* (Cf. Short *sb.* 4 e.)

1907 *Daily Chron.* 27 July 9/2 The coil went wrong, and the accumulators 'shorted' internally. 1907 *Motor Boat* 4 July 440/2 The battery must be disconnected and the magneto 'shorted'.

Shortage (ʃɔ·ɹtĕdʒ). Orig. *U.S.* [f. Short *sb.* + -age.] Deficiency in quantity; the amount by which a sum of money, a supply of goods, or the like, is deficient. Also *attrib.*

1868 *Amer. Newsp.* Apr. The 'shortage war' [at Chicago] between the shippers of grain and the skippers who carry it, is practically over. 1873 *Wisconsin Rep.* XXIX, The plaintiff must recover damages for any shortage. 1898 Rider Haggard *Dr. Therne* 184 When there was any shortage of the party funds..I posed as the fiend round the corner. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Apr. 5/3 The actual shortage was £545,000.

Sho·rt-bread. [Short *a.* 20 a.] An article of food, in the form of flat (usually round) cakes, the essential ingredients of which are flour, butter, sugar, mixed in such proportions as to make the cake 'short' when baked.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 217 It can be used for biscuit, bunns, and particularly for short-bread. 1853 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 226 A decanter of wine..and a plateful of shortbread. 1891 Barrie *Little Minister* (1892) 201 Two of those pans, that could be broken in the hands to-day like shortbread.

Short-breathed (ʃɔ·ɹtˌbrĕ·þt), *a.* [f. Short *a.* + Breath *sb.* + -ed[2].] Short of breath; suffering from difficulty of breathing, dyspnœic.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VIII. xxxix. 333 Sir Lamorak was so sore brysed and shorte brethed that he tracyd and trauercyd somwhat abak. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vi. (1650) 100 It is very profitable for such as be asthmaticke or short-breathed. 1753 J. Bartlet *Gentl. Farriery* ix. (1754) 89 The horse..turns short-breathed with the least exercise. 1805 J. Whitaker in *Polwhele's Tradit.* (1826) II. 551 The air of London..is so loaded with sulphur..as to be almost pestilential to a short-breathed man. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. iii. (Rtldg.) 343 The deuce and all! stammered out my secretary, short-breathed with sudden admiration. 1911 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 306/2 Being short-breathed and unable to go up even a gentle hill without panting and puffing.

b. *fig.* (Cf. Short-winded.)

1845 Mrs. Browning *Lett.* (1899) I. 255 One should not be grateful for kindness only while it lasts: that would be short-breathed gratitude.

Sho·rt-cake. [Short *a.* 20 a.] A cake made short or crisp with butter or lard.

The specific application varies according to locality; in some English districts the word means a cake of shortbread; elsewhere in England, and in the U.S., it is applied to a rich tea-cake, and to a cake of pastry enclosing a layer of fruit.

1594 *Good Huswife's Handmaid* 52 To make short Cakes. [1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 211 Booke of Riddles? why did you not lend it to Alice Short-cake vpon Allhallowmas last.] 1804 R. Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* (1850) 90 There wur snaps, yell, nuts, gingerbread, shwort-keakes, and brandy. 1820 Irving *Leg. Sleepy Hollow* Sketch Bk. (1821) II. 286 Sweet cakes and short cakes. 1826 Mrs. Dods *Cook & Housew. Man.* 316 Derby Short-Cakes. 1829 *Frugal Housew.* 61. 1884 'E. Garrett' *At Any Cost* iii. 51 She had scarcely realized that there were so many jam-pots and tea-boxes and short-cakes to be seen together anywhere in the wide world. 1902 *Strand Mag.* Jan. 69/2 We are promised to-day a Strawberry Shortcake.

Short circuit, *sb. Electr.* A circuit made through a small resistance, esp. one that acts as a shunt to a circuit of comparatively large resistance.

1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 37 A cell is said to be on 'short circuit' when the plates are directly connected by means of a conductor. 1893 Sloane *Electr. Dict., Short Circuit*, a connection between two parts of a circuit, which connection is of low resistance compared to the intercepted portion. 1900 Hobart *Dict. Electr. Engin.* I. 98/2 A short circuit occurs when connection takes place, generally through a fault, between two conductors... When the short circuit is one of extremely low resistance it is known as a dead short circuit.

Short-circuit, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *Electr.* (*trans.*) **a.** To connect by a short circuit; to establish a short circuit in (an electric system).

1873 F. Jenkin *Electr. & Magn.* xiii. § 15. 203 If any two coils touch or are connected through the silk, they are, in technical language, said to be short-circuited. 1886 Cumming *Electricity treated experimentally* 236 We find on short-circuiting the battery a deflection of 73°. 1893 Sloane *Electr. Dict.*, To short circuit a lamp. 1896 Foster & Atkinson *Electr. & Magnetism* § 345. 420 When the plug is placed at O, the galvanometer is 'short-circuited'.

b. Of a conducting body: To be traversed by (a current) by way of short circuit. Also *refl.* of a current: To make a short circuit.

1882 *Nature* 16 Nov. 59/1 If one of the machines drops in speed the currents from the other machines short-circuit themselves through the one. 1884 P. Higgs *Magneto- & Dynamo-Electric Mach.* 172 Care should be taken that these bed-plates do not short-circuit the magnetic lines of force from pole to pole of the field-magnets. 1908 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 392/1 The patient..can be brought back to life, even after having 'short-circuited' a current of 2,000 volts.

c. To cut off the current from (part of an apparatus) by establishing a short circuit.

1882 *Nature* 27 July 289/2 Moreover, we doubt whether 'the happy idea of *filling up* the space between the lead plates used by Planté with red lead', would by any means produce the result of 'vastly increasing the usefulness' of

that excellent apparatus: it would rather destroy it by short-circuiting it.

fig. 1899 *Educat. Rev.* Dec. 475 The omnibus-institutions are to short-circuit the college.

2. *Surg.* To form a direct communication between two portions of an intestine above and below an obstruction; to make a direct passage from (an organ) *into* some other part when the normal passage is obstructed; to avoid (an obstruction) or establish (circulation) by this means.

1897 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 13 Mar. 645 As an alternative the gall-bladder may be short-circuited into the intestine. 1905 Rolleston *Dis. Liver* 259 The portal circulation through the liver is short-circuited. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 2 Feb. 261 Wherever adhesions are very extensive and likely to recur it is better to short-circuit the obstruction.

Short cloth. A kind of cotton cloth or calico manufactured in short pieces. Also a length or piece of such cloth.

1545 [see Long cloth]. 1641 Hakewill *Libertie Subj.* 93 The custom upon a short cloth was fourteene-pence, and ..a sack of Wool did commonly make foure short clothes. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxi. 322 Cloth exported to Turkey the five preceding years..short cloths.

Short-coat, *sb.* [In sense 1, f. Short *a.* + Coat *sb.*; in sense 2 derived from Short-coat *v.*]

1. A person wearing a short coat. Also *attrib.* in †**short-coat vicarage** (meaning obscure).

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv.* xii. 68 Where those great Impropriations are that devoure all the Profits, and have all to a short-coat Vicaridge. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* II. x, There was a strong feeling against the shortcoats [*i. e.* 'two tall footmen in short coats'].

2. *pl.* The garments in which an infant is clothed when the long clothes are laid aside.

Short-coat, *v.* [f. Short *adv.* + Coat *v.* Cf. ocut. 1650 under Coat *v.* 1.]

trans. To dress (an infant) in short clothes.

1799 Underwood *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) III. 107 It will be advisable, in order to inure infants to the air, that they be short-coated as early as the season of the year will permit. 1888 Maude Bradshaw *Ind. Outfits* 32 It is best to short-coat babies in the Plains, after the first month. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 746 Infants when first short-coated often suffer in this way [from chill].

b. *fig.* in *passive.* To emerge from babyhood.

1890 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 238/1 The North-West Territories are waiting to be shortcoated.

Hence **Short-coating** *vbl. sb.* used *collect.* for the various articles required when a child is short-coated. 1895 *Stores Price List.*

Short-coated, *a.* [f. Short *a.* + Coat *sb.* + -ed 2].

a. Wearing a short coat. b. Of animals: Having a short coat as opposed to 'shaggy'.

1813 Moore *Post Bag* vi. 12, I [*sc.* a Turk in London] saunter on—the admiration Of this short-coated population. 1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 2/3 One of Mr. Smith's short-coated prize-winners.

Sho'rt-comer. One who comes short of duty.

1865 W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* I. 410 The undevout short-comer is quickened into new fervour. 1868 H. Law *Beacons* (1869) 131 As sanctified, they are miserable shortcomers.

Sho'rtcoming, *vbl. sb.* [f. phrase *to come short*; see Short *adv.* 8 c, d.

In 1847 censured by De Quincey as a Scotticism (*Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 89).]

The condition or fact of coming short; an instance of this. a. Failure to come up to a standard of excellence or to fulfil a duty; a defect. (Chiefly in *plural*). b. Failure to reach the required or expected amount, a deficiency.

c 1680 M'Ward *Contendings* (1723) 222 (Jam.), A just sensibleness..of our unworthy shortcomings. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 441 A short-coming of the proprietor's rent. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. VI. vi, He sounded..the note of Jacobinism, to hide past shortcomings. 1845 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) II. 10 He had no eye for our faults and shortcomings. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* lviii, There were no shortcomings anywhere, in anything but money. 1860 — *Lett.* (1880) II. 113 The shortcomings of representative government. 1885 Swinburne *Victor Hugo* vi. (1886) 84 Such..shortcomings as will probably be detected in a work which at least lays no claim to completeness. 1889 *Standard* 17 Apr., How can this shortcoming be made good? 1898 L. Stephen *Stud. Biogr.* I. iv. 106 A confession of shortcoming.

So **Sho'rtcooming** *a.*, defective.

1889 Brydall *Art in Scot.* xii. 246 His works are carefully finished and drawn, but rather shortcoming in colour.

Short copy, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *short copy*, Short *a.* 8.] *trans.* To make a short copy of.

1891 Oliver & O'Reilly *Imperial Tariff* 262 The landing books should be sent in..short copied as far as possible.

Short cut, *sb.*[1] [Cut *sb.*[2] 15.]

†**1.** A short passage or journey. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 151 In the short cut of a private letter..small shew of difference can appeare. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 198 If the winde sende him a short cut you shall in the second part heare what newes he bringeth. 1631 May tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mindes* I. 270 From thence is but a short cut to Swethland. 1673 *S' too him Bayes* 25 Both sayls and reason insufficient for so short a cut.

2. A path or a course taken between two places which is shorter than the ordinary road. Now often hyphened. (In early use almost exclusively *shorter* or *shortest cut.*)

1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 169 Out-stripping the Enemy by shortest cuts [L. *occupatis compendiis*]. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxxiv. 21 They should take a shorter cut to Dan and Bethel. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 279 [A ray of light] takes a shorter cut in passing through diamond than glass. 1796 Mme. D'Arblay *Camilla* I. 309 The baronet..declared that if there was a short cut, they should not part company, for he could walk it himself. 1820 Keats *Cap & Bells* xxiii, He 'knew the city', as we say, of yore, And for short cuts and turns, was nobody knew more. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 837 Those for making ocean short-cuts behind the backs of peninsulas and angles of land. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 126 By-tracks and short cuts, by..which the road was materially shortened.

b. *fig.* A compendious method of attaining some object.

1589 Marlowe *Faustus* 287 Therefore the shortest cut for conjuring Is stoutly to abiure the Trinitie. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 208 He is the short cut (as we used to say) and the nearest way to an outgate of all your burdens. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 246 The degenerate fondness for tricking short-cuts, and little fallacious facilities, that has in so many parts of the world created governments with arbitrary powers. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* III. 314 In England they..have made many short cuts to philosophy for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen. 1873 Spencer *Study Sociol.* (1882) 402 Between infancy and maturity there is no shortcut by which there may be avoided the tedious process of growth and development. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* vii. (1900) 115 What will you give me if I tell you a sure short-cut to everything you want.

c. *attrib.*

1885 *Daily Tel.* 10 Sept. (Cass.), Men who have been to the University..have been known before now to take the short-cut road to their meaning which swearing unhappily supplies. 1903 *Critic* XLIII. 382/2 To make war the short-cut solution of the existing difficulties.

Short cut, *a.* and *sb.*[2] [Cut *pa. pple.*]

A. *adj.* Cut to a short length. (See Short *a.* I. i.)

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded. B 1, Content..to traverse the subtile distinctions twixt short cut and long taile. 1786 *Jackson's Oxf. Jrnl.* 8 July 2/3 A grey Poney, with a short cut Tail, broken winded. 1873 Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 83/2 The curls or knots [should be] formed by turning a short-cut hair pencil.

B. *sb.* (*elliptical*)

1. A kind of tobacco.

1789 G. Parker *Life's Painter* (*c* 1800) 140 Part swig'd barley swipes, As short-cut they were smoaking. 1839 'J. Fume' *Paper on Tobacco* 119 About forty years ago short cut was the favourite with those for whom the common shag was too strong.

2. A ham that is cut short or round.

1906 *Times* 2 June 12/6 A parcel of hams, 'short-cuts' called in the trade.

Short-da'ted, *a.* [f. Short *a.* + Date *sb.* + -ed 2].

†**1.** Lasting a short time. *Obs.*

1632 Bp. H. King *Poems, Elegy on Gust. Adolphus* (1843) 69 Who, clos'd in thy cold head, Dost from thy self a mournful lecture read Of Mans short-dated glory. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1664) 253 Clipped and short-dated crosses.

2. Of bills, notes of hand, etc.: Falling due at an early date.

1815 Scott *Guy M.* v, Duncan Robb, the grocer at Kipplestringan, who has aye a sum to make up, and either wants ready money, or a short-dated bill. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 9/1 It was thought the Government might have allotted shorter-dated paper now, seeing the unpropitious rates.

†**Sho'rted,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Short *v.* + -ed 1.] Shortened, cut, short.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 338/1 Schortyd, *correptus, breuiatus.* 1769 Goldsm. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 208 The Roman General ..marched directly by the shorted road.

Shorten (*ʃō'ɹt'n*), *v.* [f. Short *a.* + -en 5.]

1. *trans.* To make shorter, to diminish the length of, to abridge, curtail.

a. With reference to duration.

To shorten (a person's) *life*; in early use sometimes †to kill.

1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 6 The king his brother (whose life hee loked that euil dyete shoulde shorten). 1614 Sir H. Spelman *Law Terms* xvii. (1684) 44 Trinity-Term was altred and shortned by the Statute of 32 Hen. 8 chap. 21. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 420 When Autumn weighs The Year, and adds to Nights, and shortens Days. 1733 Duchess Quernsberry *Let. to Swift* 21 Feb., As you cannot lengthen your friend's days, I must beg you, in your own words, not to shorten your own. 1824 Miss L. M. Hawkins *Annaline* II. 79 [They] could not make any excuse for shortening their stay at the castle. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 665 She calmly disposed the straw about her in such a manner as to shorten her sufferings. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 978/2 We may blame him for shortening a valuable life by inflicting needless hardships upon himself.

b. To make to appear shorter; to beguile (time, a journey, etc.) by conversation or pastime.

1579 Montgomerie *Misc. P.* xlviii. 216 With *Pro* and *Contra*, so shortnit we the way. 1663 Patrick *Parable Pilgrim* xxviii. (1687) 323 In such delightful and useful talk as this they beguiled the time, and shortned the length of the ways. 1733 Fielding *Quix. Eng.* I. vii, When a lover suffers his mistress to come first to the place of appointment, he cannot blame any innocent amusement with which she would shorten his absence. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* xii, The tale, which had shortened the way in so interesting a manner. 1867 *All Year Round* 13 July 56/2 Narrations of adventures met with on previous tramps..serve to shorten the road.

c. With reference to compositions, speeches, discussions, etc.

1530 Palsgr. 704/2 Shorten your mater, for it is to longe for this audyence. 1672–5 Comber *Comp. Temple* (1702) 35 But (as is done in our Common Prayer) he shortned it because of his weakness. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 107 ₱ 7 To shorten my Story, she was married to another. 1850 W. R. Williams *Relig. Progr.* iii. (1854) 50 The Jesuits ..who lengthened the creed and shortened the commandments. 1912 J. M. Thomson *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1306–1424, Pref. 8 The custom grew up of shortening it [a list of witnesses] to *ut in aliis cartis* [etc.].

d. With reference to linear measurement. †*To shorten up*: to contract, draw together.

†*To shorten by the head*: to behead (cf. Short *a.* 2, Short *v.* 2 c).

1530 Palsgr. 704/2 A tall man may shorten hym selfe so moche that he shall nat seme so hye as a childe. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 273 They had shortened the course of the landes he had discouered. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 662 There his body was shortned, by the length of his hed. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 260 Goe, charge my Goblins that they..shorten vp their sinewes With aged Cramps. 1792 G. Wallis *Motherby's Med. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Musculus*, A muscle..can contract itself so as to be shortened one third. 1798 Sophia Lee *Canterb. T.*, *Eng. Lady's T.* II. 106 The tour..they must now necessarily shorten. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xvi. 107 This we crossed in order to shorten our way. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 15 Oct. 5/7 To shorten the course of the river from London Bridge to Gravesend by 2½ miles. 1912 T. D. Atkinson *Cathedr.* 179 Shortening the total length of the church by about 37 feet.

e. *fig.* In Biblical phrase, *To shorten the arm* or *hand of*: to limit the power of.

1535 Coverdale *Num.* xi. 23 The Lorde sayde vnto Moses: Is the Lordes hande shortened then? 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 97 Doe they thinke that his arme is shortened, or his power weakened? 1645 Harwood *Loyal Subj. Retiring-room* 28 Why should we think his hand will be shortned towards any of us? 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rev.* xx. 3 God will shorten your hand of cruelty. 1833 Lyte *Hymn*, 'When at thy Footstool,' Thine arm can never shorten'd be.

f. To diminish in working length; to tighten (a rein), in quot. *fig.*; to hold (a weapon) nearer to the middle, in order to deal a more effective blow or thrust.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xliii. § 4 They shorten somewhat the reynes of their censure. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* iv, He closed with him, shortening his own sword at the same time, with the purpose of despatching him. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. ix, Shortening the rod in his hand, and preparing for battle. 1888 F. Hume *Mme. Midas* I. xii. 84 Villiers..shortened his stick to give her a blow on the head. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 298/1 (Rowing) *Shorten oars*, to draw the handle of the oar in-board, in order to avoid an obstacle in the river, or to pass through a narrow place such as a lock.

g. With reference to phonetic quantity.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. (Arb.) 131 He that first shortned *ca*, in this word *cano*, and made long *to*, in *tosta*, and *o*, in *oris*, might haue aswell done the contrary. 1861 Paley *Aeschylus* (ed. 2) *Eumen.* 936 *note*, Homer shortens the *a* in *Baiδος*. 1871 Roby *Lat. Gram.* I. II. xviii. § 583 The imperative-forms in Plautus and Terence often shortened the final vowel.

†h. To diminish in number or quantity. *Obs.*

1598 Dallington *Method Trav.* Lab, The Nobilitie of France is exceedingly shortned in number. 1611 *Second Maiden's Tragedy* 2385 (Malone Soc.) Thy glories shalbe shortend.

i. *Hort.* To cut back in pruning. Also *to shorten in, back.*

1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I. II. ii. 110 We..only shorten the young shoots. 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 457 The short lateral shoots, which are shortened in at the winter pruning to two or three buds. *Ibid.* 475 The shoots on the upper or farther extended branches may be shortened back to half or one-third of their lengths.

j. To clip (coin).

1857 Borrow *Rom. Rye* xli, My grandfather..sometimes shortened money, and at other times passed off what had been shortened by other gentry.

2. *intr.* To grow shorter. a. To diminish in length (either of duration or measurement).

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 369 Thus euer the time passed, and the dayes shortened. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 36 The third story of Columns would shorten so much. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 21, I am glad to see my labour shorten. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *New Yr.'s Eve*, In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten, I set more count upon their periods. 1850 Miss Warner *Wide Wide World* xxxvi, Ellen's face shortened considerably. 1899 E. E. Hale *Lowell & Friends* ii. 27 As the days shortened, morning prayers came later.

†b. To become less diffuse. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1727 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 299 After this interruption, Mr Grant shortened.

†c. Of the breath: To become shorter.

1765 J. Brown *Chr. Jrnl.* 78 My breath shortens; my pulse beats high.

d. Of a price, odds: To be lowered or lessened.

1884 H. Smart *Post to Finish* xliv, The odds shortened rapidly. Still the fielders continued to lay the lessening price. 1891 N. Gould *Double Event* xl. 302 The horse's price shortened. 1913 *Engl. Rev.* May 302 To use the bookmaker's parlance, the prices shorten somewhat.

3. *trans.* † a. To hold in check, restrain. *Obs.*

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 663/2 They should not be able once to styrre or murmure, but that it shoulde be knowen, and they shortened according to theyr demerites. 1700 Dryden *Fables* Ded. B 2 b, Here, where the Subject is so fruitful..I am shorten'd by my Chain.

†b. To render (an intention) ineffectual. (Cf. Short *v.* 5.) *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vii. 9 Yet to be knowne shortens my made intent.

c. To keep from the attainment *of.*

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. vii, Whereon the Parlement, shortened of its prey, would look with yellow despair. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 234 Of thy due honours shortened.

†**4.** To cause to go short, to supply insufficiently. Const. *of*, *in*. *Obs.*

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 51 So shortened of money..he was rid of many occasions that hinder good proceedings. 1621 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 149, I knew they had..shortned thenglish in all they demanded, contrary to the kinges promis.

5. *Naut.* **a.** *To shorten sail(s*: to take in some of the sails of a vessel in order to slacken speed.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 As you approach the shore, shorten your sailes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iv. 35 We shortned sail for her to come up with us. 1805 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 107 The Ships of the Fleet are directed, particularly in the night, to shorten sail. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Feb. 15/3 Sail is being shortened all round.

transf. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxx, 'You are a gay old gentleman!' said Jekyl, relaxing his pace; 'and if we must be fellow-travellers..I must even shorten sail for you.'

b. *To shorten in*: to heave in (the cable) so that a shorter length remains overboard. Also *absol.*

1854 G. B. Richardson *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 1284 Shorten in cable. *Ibid.* 4981 Shorten in tow-lines. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Shorten in*, when alluding to the anchor, by heaving in cable.

6. To make 'short' or friable. Also (of manure) *intr.* for *refl.*

1733 W. Ellis *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 24 The Chalk or Sand will shorten and crumble the Clay before the Plough. *Ibid.* 30 They as carefully take care to clamp up their Yard Dungs..in order to rot and shorten against the next Wheat or Barly Season. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 659/1 The crust being shortened with..suet.

7. To put (a child) into short clothes.

1871 *Punch* 9 Dec. 240/1 An authentic fragment of the blue sash he wore the day he was shortened. 1897 Hall Caine *Christian* I. i. 6 At the end of the first year she wrote: 'I have shortened our darling'.

Hence **Sho·rtened**, **Sho·rtening** *ppl. adjs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 252 Se sceoltigenda dæg hæfð liðran gewederu þonne se langienda dæg. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 57/3 The dissease of a shortened tunge. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1626) 194 Her shortning curles scarce hang beneath her eares. 1645 Milton *Passion* i, In Wintry solstice like the shorten'd light Soon swallow'd up in dark and long out-living night. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* III. 509 That none shall dare With shortned Sword to stab in closer War. 1785 Burns *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* ii, The short'ning winter-day is near a close. 1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 199 Shortened heavy-spar. 1825 Scott *Talism.* xxii, His red and inflamed eye, his heated hand, and his shortened respiration. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* ii, Ships..driving fast to the eastward with shortened sail. 1874 Gladstone *Corr. Ch. & Relig.* (1910) I. 397 The Bills for Clerical Subscription..and the Shortened Services. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 263 In the shortening days of 1845. 1913 Chesterton *Victorian Age* 30 Tom Moore,..a shortened shadow of Lord Byron.

Sho·rtener. [-ER 1.] One who or something which shortens (in various senses of the vb.).

1565 J. Phillip *Patient Grissell* 715 (Malone Soc.) Oh dyrfull daye, oh haples hap, oh shortner of my yeares. *a* 1636 G. Williams *Best Relig.* viii. 183 Sin is an epitomizer or shortner of every thing. *c* 1710 Swift *Ing. Behav. Queen's Last Ministry* ii, The gout, which is not usually reckoned a shortener of life. 1878 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cix. 8. V. 183 Sin the great shortener of human life.

Shortening (ʃɔ·ɹtniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action or an act of the verb Shorten.

a 1542 Wyatt *Poems, Epitaph Sir T. Grawener* 12 No sickness could him from it let; Which was the shortening of his days. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 160 Hee should neuer seeke to attempt any thing to the shortning or hurt of his Grandfathers life or empire. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xii. (1813) 149 The rule for shortening is this: Consider the strength of the tree [etc.]. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 249 As in the case of shortening back to induce the growth of fruit spurs in the apple tree. 1886 Magee in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 15 Oaths of allegiance, supremacy and abjuration have shrunk, after many lengthenings and shortenings, into the brief and simple form [etc.].

2. *concr.* (See quot. 1823.)

1823 Moor *Suffolk Words, Shortning*, suet or butter, in cake, crust, or bread. 1854 Seba Smith *Way down East* 333 We have n't got a bit of shortnin' in the house. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Nov. 758/2 The very reason for boiling the 'shortening' with water is that by liquefying the fat a minimum quantity of water can be used.

Shorter (ʃɔ·ɹtəɹ). *slang.* [f. Short *v.* + -ER 1.] A clipper of coin.

1857 Borrow *Rom. Rye* xli, My grandfather was a shorter, and my father was a smasher. 1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict. s. v., From a clown piece a shorter could gain 5d.*

† **Sho·rtestness.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *shortest*, superl. of Short *a.* + -ness.] Minimal length.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 32 And though a point be the least of boak, and a nowt the shortest of time, yet they may speak everlastingness and allfillingness..for all their shortestness and leastness, as well as the longest or the biggest.

Sho·rt-fall. [From the phrase *to fall short*: see Fall *v.* 96.] A falling short; the amount by which a supply falls short, shortage, deficiency.

1895 *Johannesburg Standard* 23 Nov. 5/2 The best that could be expected this year from the harvest was an eight months' crop, and the shortfall would be some million-and-a-half bags of grain. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 793 From the very beginning the shortfall in the labour-supply had been the principal factor in the slow development of these colonies.

† **Sho·rtford.** *Law. Obs.* [Appears in med.L. and AF. documents as *sortfort, shortford, shartfort, shatford, schotford*; of obscure origin.

It is noteworthy that in the *Statutum de Gaveleto in London* (prob. 13th c.) a tenement forfeited to the lord 'for default of service' is said to be designated by a term which appears under the various forms *forshard, forshot, forthot, forsshott* (the early printed edd. have *forschoc, forchoc, forschoke*): see *Stat. of the Realm* (Record ed.) I. 222 and *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 63, 469. Some of these forms look like transpositions of the syllables of *shortford, shartfort*, etc.; but it is possible that they arose from progressive corruption of AF. *forclot* = *forclos* pa. pple. of *forclore* to Foreclose.]

An ancient process by which the lord could obtain possession of a tenement when the tenant had failed to render the services due, and there were no effects on which a distraint could be levied.

1291 in G. Oliver *Hist. Exeter* (1861) 309 Adjudicatum est ei sortfort. 1335 in Izacke *Antiq. Exeter* (1677) 48 Adjudicatum fuit Decano & Capitulo beati Petri Exoniensis quoddam Tenementum scituatum in vico Australi Civitatis Exoniensis secundum Consuetudinem Civitatis prædictæ & dicitur Shortford. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 186 Solonc le jugement appelle 'Shartfort' [*v.r.* Shatford (*Cowel's Law Dict.* 1727)] par custome de la cite suisdite. ? *a* 1500 in G. Oliver *Hist. Exeter* (1861) 309 *note*, Schotford, quod gallicè dicitur forclot. 1701 *Cowel's Interpreter* (ed. Kennett) s. v. [cites Izacke].

Short-grained, *a.* [f. Short *a.*; cf. Grained *ppl. a.*2] Of wood: Having a short fibre rendering it liable to snap easily. Hence *transf.* of a bone.

1670–1 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 107 White Cedar and such like Wood..are very heavy and short-grained, and will break short. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 86 Bog Oak Timber is..dozed and short grained. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 441/1 The presence of..phosphate of lime rendered the bone short-grained.

Shorthand (ʃɔ·ɹthænd). Also **short hand** (*rare*), **short-hand.** [f. Short *a.* + Hand *sb.*] A method of speedy writing by means of the substitution of contractions or arbitrary signs or symbols for letters, words, etc., brachygraphy, stenography.

1636 *Jeffrey Hudson's New Yeeres Gift* title-p., With a Letter as it was penned in short-hand. 1639 Mayne *City Match* I. iii, Shall I not learn Arithmetic too, sir, and Short-hand. 1724 R. Falconer *Voy.* (1769) 98 His Journals were mostly taken in Short-Hand. 1864 *Soc. Sci. Rev.* 220 A species of shorthand was practised in the time of Cicero. 1909 *Athenæum* 13 Mar. 1/3 The training includes Indexing, Shorthand, Type-writing, Stenotypy.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 126 Tis the Short-hand of the mind and crowds a great deal into a little space. 1801 Busby *Dict. Mus.* p. xxxii, These abbreviations form a musical Brachygraphy, or Short Hand. 1827 Hare *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 4 To address the prejudices of our hearers is to argue with them in short-hand. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent of Man* 232 To save time the objects were drawn in shorthand—a couple of dashes for the limbs and one across, as in the Chinese for man. 1897 Kipling *Capt. Courr.* v. 124 The *We're Here* rang her bell thrice, using sea shorthand.

c. *attrib.* as in *shorthand clerk, minute, note, report, reporter, teacher, writer, writing*; † **short-hand-man,** a shorthand writer.

1647 J. Birkenhead *Assembly-Man* (1662–3) 17, I admire the *Short-hand-men, who have the patience to write from his Mouth. 1682 Owtram *Serm.* A 2 b, They were taken from the author by a Short-hand-man. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 420 Copying my *short-hand minutes of medical lectures. 1709 *Female Tatler* No. 4/2, I took *Short-hand-Notes. 1831 D. E. Williams *Sir T. Lawrence* I. 401 The following is the *short-hand report of his evidence. 1887 Ld. Rosebery in *Standard* 27 Sept. 2/4 The first authorised *shorthand reporter in a Court of Law. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Laconics* Wks. 1711 IV. 12 'Tis wisely done..of a *Short-hand teacher [to live next door] to a Meeting-house. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. viii. § 76 (1740) 642 The Party Men attended with their *Short-hand Writers at their Elbows, to take what might incautiously..slip from the Mouths of the Judges, for Matter of Accusation. 1904 Spencer *Autobiog.* II. 292 The amanuensis was a short-hand-writer. 1641 Wilkins *Mercury* xii. (1707) 52 This *Short-hand Writing is now so ordinary in Practice [etc.]. 1747 Richardson *Clarissa* I. xii. 68 He is a complete master of shorthand writing.

d. quasi-*adj.* Of the nature of shorthand; compendious.

1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* (1823) II. 26 Every new short-hand mode of doing things. 1844 De Quincey *Logic Pol. Econ.* Pref. 8 A short-hand expression for the relation between the quantity offered for sale, and the quantity demanded. 1887 Sainisbury *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* vii. (1890) 275 The recourse to dumb show..looks like a kind of short-hand indication of scenes that might have been worked out.

Hence † **Sho·rt-handed,** *a.*1 competent to write shorthand; **Sho·rthander,** a writer of shorthand, a stenographer.

a 1658 Cleveland *Count. Com. Man* Poems (1677) 99 A new blew stockin'd Justice..with a short-handed Clerk, tack'd to the Rear of him to carry the Knapsack of his Understanding. 1738 Thyer *Byrom's Rem.* (1856) II. i. 198 We arrive at Hartley's where we accidentally find a party of shorthanders. 1898 L. Stephen *Stud. Biogr.* I. iii. 86 The meetings of the shorthanders naturally took place at taverns.

Short-handed, *a.*2

† **1.** ? Niggardly, mean; inefficient, ineffective.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 228 My Hostesse was not short, either handed, or witted. 1643 Tuckney *Balm of Gilead* 10 Our thoughts and hopes are too short sighted and handed to reach to all that salvation.

2. Lacking a full complement of 'hands', undermanned, understaffed.

1794 Nelson 29 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 461 He would be satisfied with an indifferent Carpenter, but he could not with propriety go to sea without one: that he would not ask for any one in lieu of the other, but he was very short-handed. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Gun*, Ships that go to sea short-handed. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 202, I think the Ogowé Protestant mission sadly short-handed. 1912 Trevelyan *Geo. III & Fox* I. v. 143 Ships..in far superior condition to his own short-handed and woefully provided vessels.

Hence **Shortha·ndedness.**

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Feb. 173 The combination [of offices] now, had Mr. Gladstone repeated it, would rather be forced on him by shorthandedness than taken of free-will.

† **Sho·rthead.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 **ssorthede.** [f. Short *a.* + -head.] Shortness, brevity.

1340 *Ayenb.* 99 Þis bene paseþ alle oþre ine þri þinges, ine dignete, in ssorthede, an ine guodnesse.

Shorthorn (ʃɔ·ɹtˌhɔ̄ɹn). [f. Short *a.* + Horn *sb.*] One of a breed of cattle having short horns, originally bred in the north-eastern counties of England and now widely distributed over Great Britain and exported to other countries.

[1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 376 A Sockburn Short-horns from Grassy-hook which should put the best bull of Basan out of the field.] 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 61/2 They have succumbed before the superiority of the short-horns. 1911 B. Holland *Life Duke Devonshire* I. ix. 213 A famous breed of shorthorns.

b. *attrib.*

1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* I. 24 The pedigrees and physical characteristics recorded in stud-books and short-horn books. 1877 *Field* 17 Feb. 191/2 A society similar to the Shorthorn Society. 1909 *Carlisle Jrnl.* 27 Apr. 3/4 The splendid selection of shorthorn stirks.

Sho·rt-horned, *a.* Having short horns.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 227 The long-legg'd, short-horn'd Cow of the Dutch-breed. 1854 A. Adams, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 254 Short-horned Flies.

Short-hose. **a.** A kind of stocking reaching only a short distance up the leg. † **b.** Used as a rendering of Curthose. *Obs.*

a 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxxii. 245 Robert, the eldest sone of Kynge Wyllyam, the whiche was surnamed Curthose, or Shorthose. 1530 Palsgr. 267/1 Schorte hose, *chausse courte.* 1880 J. Hay *Pike Co. Ballads* 61 Women that shorthose wore.

Shorthursday, obs. form of Sheer Thursday.

Sho·rting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Short *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Short in various senses.

a 1390 tr. *St. Jerome's Prol. Jer.* in *Wyclif's Bible* (1850) III. 342 But more riȝt it were, to the shorting of euel, to putte mesure to the wodnesse of them bi my silence. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 209 That euery man shuld, by the way, with a tale glade Al the hole company in shorting of þe wey. 1490 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 1 § 1 If any Captain..give not them their full Wages without shorting as he shall receive of the King.

Shortish (ʃɔ·ɹtiʃ), *a.* [f. Short *a.* + -ish.] Rather short. Also in comb.

1800 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* I. 24 Shortish-tailed brown Baboon. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 253 He was a stout, shortish, compactly-made fellow. 1835 Hood *Poetry, Prose, & Worse* xxxvi, To tenants but shortish at present, When Michaelmas comes with its day. 1871 W. A. Leighton *Lichen-Flora* 146 Lacinize shortish. 1882 Blackmore *Christowell* xxii, A shortish old man with hedger's gloves on.

Short-lived (ʃɔ·ɹtˌlɪvd; the stress is variable), *a.* Also **-lif·d.** [f. Short *a.* + *live*, Life + -ed 2. Often apprehended as f. *lived* pa. pple. of Live *v.* (cf. *smooth-spoken*) and pronounced (-livd).]

1. Having a short life.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. i. 54 Such short liu'd wits do wither as they grow. *c* 1608 B. Jonson *Hymenæi* Wks. (1616) 911 So short-liu'd are the bodies of all things, in comparison of their soules. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* ii. 3 The short lif'd days of flesh and blood. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 336 The Plants indeed were short-liv'd, and continued no longer than the Heat of the Vessels lasted. 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 591 The peach being a short-lived tree. 1871 Naphеys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. vi. 108 Gymnasts are short lived. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* I. i. (1878) 13 The million species of organisms of which he [man] is the short-lived lord.

2. *transf.* Lasting only a short time, brief, ephemeral.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 15 O short liu'd pride. 1645 Waller *Poems, To Amoret* (o Then smile on me, and I will prove Wonder is shorter liv'd then Love. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 256 ₱ 5 Admiration is a very short-liv'd Passion. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* liii, I was made a short-lived toy, and flung aside more cruelly and carelessly than even such things are. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. v. 18 He afforded a short-lived triumph to the enemies of Religion.

b. *Metallurgy.*

1884 Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 22/1 Sulphur..makes molten iron 'short-lived'.

Hence **Shortli·vedness,** brief duration.

1817 Bentham *Part. Reform* Introd. 69 In proportion to the short-livedness of the power, diminishes, both to purchasers, and thence to sellers, the venal value of it. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. i. 6 The shortlivedness of their organisations.

† **Short livy,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 3 **sort leui** (? error for *-liui*). [f. Short + Life *sb.* + -y. Cf. OE. *langlife* long-lived.] Short-lived.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 712 Aram bi-gat loth, and sarray, And melcham, and was sort leui In loud caldea.

† **Sho·rtly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Short *a.* + -ly 1.] Brief, not long (in time).

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lxxx. (1889) 214 Se apostol sæde þæt soplice þæt on andwerdum sceortlic oþþe hwilendlic [L. *momentaneum*] ys. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* I. 2 His wil is in godis lawe..and þat will is noght ydell na shortly. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 664 When both hoosts were met within shortly space, such offers of a pease were proferid

by the Frenshe Kynge, that fynally both prynces agreed vpon a pease.

Shortly (ʃɔ̈·ɹtli), *adv.* [f. SHORT *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Briefly, concisely, in few words.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 5 Scortlice ic hæbbe nu ȝesæd ymb þa þrie dælas ealles þises middaneardes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12788 Ta sæȝȝde Filippe Shorrtlike till Natanael; Cum nu þe sellf, & loke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8520 For he þat mikel has for to tell þe scortliker he aght to spell. 1340 *Ayenb.* 252 þeruore ich paci þe ssortlaker. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 99 And schortly to descrive hire al, Sche hath no lith withoute a lak. 1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 71 He can telle yow more shortlyer then I shuld wryte. 1582 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) E ij, Answere shortly. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* x. 136 It would require a iust volume to shew it, though but shortly. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 1 The instances thereof,..shall be only these two, which I shall but shortly touch. 1805 *East's Rep.* V. 254 The Attorney General was heard shortly in reply. 1886 *Act* 49 *Vict.* c. 22. § 4 (1) (a), An advertisement describing shortly the object for which the land is proposed to be taken.

†**b.** In short, 'to speak briefly'. Also more fully, *shortly* (*the sooth*) *to say, to say shortly*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22203 Scortli to sai. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6007 And, shortly, ȝow for to telle, þys lady wulde nat hem selle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 30 And shortly ..I was of hir felawship anon. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 836 And for to seye shortlych, in Room was noon hym lych. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* g v b, And shortly to say he lost alle that he had. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecel.* ii. 8 (Shortly) I was greater in more worshipe, then all my predecessours in Ierusalem. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 14. 175 Shortly, resolve us but this one thing.

c. Abruptly, curtly, sharply.

c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* iv, 'I think very differently', answered Elizabeth, shortly. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, 'I won't sell a bit of him', answered Tom, shortly. 1872 H. KINGSLEY *Hornby Mills* I. 26, I am not the only person who ought to be taken up shortly. 1885 f MRS. ALEXANDER *At Bay* iii, I wish I hadn't been obliged to send that cad Vincent to the right-about so shortly.

2. In a short time; not long after the present or the point reached in a narration; soon. †In early use also: With little delay, speedily, quickly: often in *compar.* or *superl.*

a 1050 *Lamb. Ps.* xxxvi. 10 & is nu ȝyt vel scortlice vel lytel fæc & ne byð se synfulla. *a* 1100 *Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschrift* IX. 527 *Maturius*, scortlicor. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 38 þo þe giwes i-somned were hi [hadde] schor[t]-liche gret fure. *c*1.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 519 For-þy schal I neuer schende so schortly at ones. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 919 And shortly turned was al vp so doun Bothe habit and eek disposicioun Of hym this woful louere daun Arcite. 1483 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 138 Ze schall be payd be Easter and schortlyer. 1532 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1. § 1 Grete multitude of people can not shortly resort to put theym of at theire landyng. 1543 BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxviii. 344 The shortlyer y^t ye do it, the gretter thanke we shall gyue you. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 600 The drawe Bridge could not be shortly drawen vp. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 31, I shall grow iealous of you shortly Lancelet, if you thus get my wife into corners? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 448 A French ship..shortly bound for Alexandria. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T., Yng. Lady's T.* II. 84 [They] only invited her from knowing the consequence she would shortly have a right to. 1836 *J. R. Smith's Catal. Bks.* Feb. 32 Shortly will be published, in one vol. 8vo..Bibliotheca Cantiana. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 34 Very shortly a treaty is on foot for a matrimonial alliance between the houses of Plantagenet and Hapsburg. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases Morals* i. 14 Socrates.., after saying a prayer to the sun, shortly retired.

†**b.** quasi-sb. *Odd shortly* — 'Odd-come-shortly': see ODD *Comb.* **2.**

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 26. 2/2 We'l give him as good as he brings one of these odd shortlies, I warrant him.

3. At a short time *after, before,* †*syne.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 158 And so ye viscount Rochforth retorned into England, and so did the bishop of Bathe shortly after. 1593 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 198 Shortlie after my deathe. *c* 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 145 And so returning shortly after to his Excellency [I] related to him the success of my journey. 1752 *Scotland's Glory* 19 Some hundred of our ministers They shortly syne silenced. 1832 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* I. 29 Shortly before, probably about the end of the fourth century, Jerome ..said [etc.]. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. To-day* xviii. (ed. 3) 162 On a given morning..shortly after noon. 1902 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* xxviii. 353 Perhaps you will..ask him to meet us here shortly before four o'clock.

4. For a short time. *rare.*

1809 CAMPBELL *Gertrude* II. vii, And see thee once again whom I too shortly saw! 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvi, He's been but shortly in office. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxi, A lady whom she knew but shortly.

5. In a small compass.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 30 Dartis about him swyftlie could he fling, And rin ane rais and shortlie turne ane steid. 1833 DARWIN *Jrnl.* 15 Oct., It has the power of turning very shortly in the air.

6. At a short distance. *rare.*

1908 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 205 Shortly south of Donabyu the river Irrawaddy dissolves its main stream.

7. *Comb.* Qualifying an adj. with the sense 'having little length'. (Chiefly in *Botany.*)

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict., Shortly-acuminated,..Shortly-bifid, Shortly-two-cleft.* 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 558 More often the cotyledons remain thin like shortly stalked foliage-leaves of simple form.

Shortness (ʃɔ̈·ɹtnĕs). [f. SHORT *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or fact of being short in duration, linear magnitude, serial extent, etc.; absence of length, brevity.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xliv. (Z.) 266 Manega synd ȝyt *Coniunctiones*, þe we ne magon nu seczan on ðissere scoortnysse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 44 Wiþ schortnesse of sermon. 1496-7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 The seid Statutes for shortnes of tyme syn the making of theym..as yet may not be perfitely knowen. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 378 Such as the shortnesse of the time can shape. 1660 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref., Mary* (1849) II. 222 [Mary's reign] was only commendable in the brevity or shortness of it. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 47 The shortness of the legs in the web-footed kinds. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. vi, The shortness of our acquaintance. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* II. vii. 136 The comparative shortness of Vowel *u*. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 295/2 The shortness of the title might not have been a sufficient objection.

†**b.** Brevity or conciseness in speech or writing.

c 1450 in Augier *Syon* (1840) 297 Withe a quyet shortenes, they schal say that is to be seyde. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 104 Therfore must I vse so much the more shortnesse at this present. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* IV. iv. 39 Your plainnesse and your shortnesse please me well.

c. *For shortness*: for the sake of brevity, to save time or distance. Now *rare.* †Also *for the sake of, because of shortness*, etc.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 931, I leeue þe prologe for shortnes. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 84 And many other were wounded, whose names be not rehearsed here, because of shortnesse. 1710 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 153 Under the reservations provisions and declarations above exprest (which are here holden as sett down for shortness sake). 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. vii, Taking side-roads, for shortness, for safety.

†**d.** (*a*) A short period (of time). (*b*) Short stature. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 83 The time of life is short; To spend that shortnesse basely were too long. 1650 *Don Bellianis* x. 56 Don Bellianis, whose shortnesse reached not to the others middle. 1684 *Contempt. St. Man* I. ii. (1699) 12 Most of those things..even during the shortness of Time which they last, have a thousand changes.

2. Defective reach (of vision, memory, etc.).

1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. 586 The (Queene made answer with shortnesse of minde. 1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Ess. etc. (1906) 361 A little mistake of the shortness of his sight. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iii. 74 Yet has the unhappy shortness of my Memory led me into an Error. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. iv, Their fatal shortness of vision. 1904 H. PAUL *Hist. Mod. Eng.* II. ix. 192 The extreme shortness of his sight would have interfered with his efficiency as a soldier.

†**3.** Defectiveness, imperfection; *pl.* defects, shortcomings. *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* 346 Since his raigne was but at the beginning of sciences, he could not chose but haue some defects and shortenesses. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. i. § 9. 10 Which..through the shortness of their own reason doth appear to them to be so. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 181 The shortness of our faculties.

4. *Shortness of breath*: a dyspnœic condition, breathlessness.

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 190 The water thereof distilled and drunke..helpeth the cough, and shortnesse of breath. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 350 The dyspnœa of pleurisy without liquid effusion is chiefly shortness of breath.

5. The condition of being 'short *of*' something; deficiency, want (esp. of money, food, etc.); also, scantiness (of a supply, a crop, †a meal).

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. 265 The meanness, and shortness of their Dinner. 1763 SCROFTON *Indostan* I. (1770) 20 The poor and middling sort are only curbed by the shortness of their finances. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 28 The shortness of the crop, will assist in reducing the price of lands still lower. 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 274/2 The shortness of water in the boiler had the effect of over-heating the plates. 1882 MRS. J. H. RIDDELL *Prince's Garden-Party* 205 There was no shortness of money.

6. The quality of being 'short' in texture or substance; friability, brittleness.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 271 The Head of the Carp, the Tail of a Pike, and the Belly of a Bream are most esteemed, for their Tenderness, Shortness, and well relishing. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 363 The brittleness and shortness of Pig-iron. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 175 Metallic manganese has been used by Mr. Mushet to correct red shortness or cold shortness in steel.

Short sight. [SHORT *a.* 1 h.] The defect of sight by which only near objects are seen distinctly; myopia.

1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 211 *Paropsis propinqua.* Short sight. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* vi. 70 Dr. Cohn, of Breslau,..found the percentage of short-sight increasing from year to year.

b. *fig.*

a 1888 H. D. RAWNSLEY in W. Knight *Shairp & Friends* 384 Invective against the modern shortsight of commercial utilitarianism.

Short-sighted, *a.* [Cf. prec. and SIGHTED *a.*]

1. Having short sight; having the focus of the eyes at less than the normal distance; unable to distinguish objects clearly at a distance; myopic.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 105 The other, who was short-sighted, had broken his ponderous sword. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 5 Wks. 1871 I. 139 He who is short-sighted will be obliged to draw the object nearer. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 165 Two lenses of this kind, one for cylindrical and short-sighted eyes..and another for long-sighted eyes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 238 A short-sighted person had been requested by some one to read small letters.

b. *absol.*

1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 181 The observations which we have made on spectacles for long-sight, are, generally speaking, applicable to the short-sighted.

2. *fig.* Lacking in foresight or in extent of intellectual outlook.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 216 Those that are yong, are very short-sighted in your chuyser sort of things. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 198 The giddy short-sighted Minds of young Men. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. 8 So short-sighted are politicians in power. 1902 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* xxx. 396 He..cursed himself for a short-sighted fool.

absol. 1648 DENHAM *Cato Major* iv. (1669) 50 The foolish and short-sighted die with fear, That they go no where, or they know not where. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 107 The march of circumstance has become too obvious to escape the attention of the most short-sighted.

3. Characterized by or proceeding from want of foresight or limited mental vision.

1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 314/2 [Discoverers] whose Geography was so weak, and so short-sighted, that [etc.]. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 92 The laws which we call shortsighted, against engrossers of grain. 1864 KINGSLEY *Roman & T.* I. (1875) 10 A short-sighted and suicidal policy. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36/1 The pitiable display of short-sighted greed over the Factory Bill.

Hence **Short-si'ghtedly,** *adv.*; **Short-si'ghtedness** *lit.* and *fig.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. vii. 320 The short-sightedness of humane Wisdom. 1715 *Pope's Iliad* Notes IV. 503 The divine Boldnesses which in their very Nature provoke Ignorance and Short-sightedness to shew themselves. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verd. Green* I. xii, Verdant, ..was short-sightedly peering at the celebrated 'Charles the First' of Vandyck. 1884 R. W. CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 63 The apparent shortsightedness of the policy. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 55 Rash and short-sightedly premature gatherings of crop.

Short-sword. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* A sword with a short blade.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 706 Schort suerdis of scheith sneetly thay dreuch. 1865 INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* I. xviii. (1872) 295 A thousand men in iron helmets, round shields, and heavy short-swords. 1881 J. TAYLOR *St. Covenanters* 81 The old-fashioned Scottish short-sword.

Shortsyne, *adv. Sc.* [f. SHORT *adv.* + SYNE *adv.*] A short while ago, lately.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 62 Shortsyn unto our glen, Seeking a hership came you unko' men. 1832 RODGER *Poems* (1838) 298 She promis'd shortsyne she would soon be my ain.

Short-tongued, *a.* Having a short tongue; hence (now *dial.*) inarticulate, stammering, lisping. Also *occas.* taciturn, unready in speech.

c 1575 GELSON in *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 289 The said Sir Richard..wilbe some tyme merry and light with drink, and short tonged, but nott dronken. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. v, If I am a short-tongued fellow. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* iii. 68 The honey which is accessible even to beetles, and short-tongued flies.

Short-winded, *a.* [f. SHORT *a.* + WIND *sb.* + -ED 1.] Short of breath; suffering from or liable to difficulty of breathing; that soon becomes out of breath with any exertion.

c 1450 *Merlin* xv. 245 And whan thei saugh the saisnes well chased and short wynded, thei lete renne at hem. *c* 1593 JANE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 852 Captaine Cotton and my selfe swolne and short winded. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 81 Forestus often prescribeth to short-winded people in a Consumption. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Obesity* 101 Short-winded persons are very often corpulent. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* li, The short-winded locksmith had no chance against a man of Sim's youth and spare figure. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 166, I was wretchedly weak and short-winded, only being able to walk a few yards at a time.

b. *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. i. 3 Finde we a time for frighted Peace to pant, And breath shortwinded accents of new broils To be commenc'd in Strands a-farre remote. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Cor.* viii. 11 Their shortwinded wishes. 1688 BUNYAN *Heav. Footman* (1886) 165 They went to the work at first pretty willingly, but they were very short-winded, they were quickly out of breath, and in their hearts they turned back again into Egypt.

Hence **Short-wi'ndedness,** a state or condition of being short-winded, dyspnœa.

1614 T. ADAMS *Divells Banket* vi. 303 Balme taken fasting ..is very good against short-windednesse. 1753 TORRIANO *Non-Naturals* 52 It begets..pulmonary Humours, (especially Short-windedness,) and Death.

Short wool.

1. Wool having a short staple or fibre.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Woollen Manufactory*, A Pack, or 240 Pounds Weight of short Wool. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 358/2 In 1828 the number of packs of short wool had diminished to 2800. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 20/3 The finer varieties of short wools.

2. (Hyphened.) A sheep producing such a wool.

1837 YOUATT *Sheep* ix. 351 A few of the short-wools were left. 1844 W. C. SPOONER *Sheep* 72 [The South Down breed] ranks with the Leicester—the former first among the short-wools.

3. *attrib.*

1824 BANKS in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1842) II. 55 Any drawback so obtained must operate as a bounty to the English short-wool grower. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 358 1 Various breeds of short-wool sheep still prevail on the hills of Devonshire and Cornwall.

Hence **Short-woolled** *a.*

1787 *Young's Ann. Agric.* VIII. 199 The South Downs.. are, for that point, the best short-woolled sheep which I know in England. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 359/2 One other breed of short-woolled sheep must be mentioned.

†**Short-writing.** *Obs.* = SHORTHAND.

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Brachigr.* To Rdr. A 4, Applying my Letters to those formes of Short-writing, which intimate

regionarie Vowels by contiguitie of Consonants. 1650 Shelton (*title*) Zeiglographia or A New art of Short-writing never before published. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 269 His most dextrous and incomparable faculty in short-writing. 1715 S. Lane (*title*) The Art of Short Writing made lineal and legible as the Common long Hand.

† **Sho·ry**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Shore *sb.*[1] + -y[1].] Of or pertaining to a shore.

1684 T. Burnet *Theory Earth* I. 89 At the same time were made the shory rocks and mountains which are the bars and boundaries of the sea.

Shot (ʃɒt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 sc(e)ot, ȝesc(e)ot, 2, 4–7 schot, 3 scott, 4–7 schott, shotte, (5 shet), 5–6 schotte, 5–7, (8) shott, (6 shutt, 6–7 shote), 5– shot. [OE. *sc(e)ot*, *gesc(e)ot* neut. (the prefix, as usual in sbs., fell away—in this instance not surviving beyond OE.—so that the forms with and without prefix fell together) = OFris. *skēt* neut., OS. *-scot* in *stîlscot* 'balista', MLG. *scot*, *gescot*, OHG. *scoz* neut. (MHG. *schoz* masc., mod.G. *schoss* masc.), also *giscoz* neut. (MHG. *geschoz*, mod.G. *geschoss*), ON. *skot* neut. :—OTeut. **skuto-*, **gaskuto-m*, f. root **skŭt-* : see Shoot *v.*]

I. The action of shooting.

1. A rapid movement or motion; † a rush, dash or onset. *rare.*

a 1000 *Menologium* 272 Leax sceal on wæle mid sceote scriðan. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII. 77 A giet schot till thame can thai mak. 1859 Meredith *R. Feverel* xxiii, 'You needn't to ask, sir—ye know', said the farmer, with a side shot of his head.

b. A sudden sharp pain; also *dial.* 'a sudden attack of illness or disease'. *rare.*

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 101 For þe schottes & þe prikkynges in sydes. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* C v, The hede enoynted with the same water..with-dryveth the payne and shotte in the hede comynge of hete. 1899 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Shot*, ..a sudden attack of illness or disease...A shot of rheumatics.

c. A rush (of colour) over a person's face, etc. ? *nonce-use.*

1895 Meredith *Amazing Marr.* I. xi. 123 A shot of colour swept over Henrietta.

† **d.** A rush of water. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3300 And þou drunkyn hade dewly as mony du sopis, As shottes of shire water has shot fro þin ene. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 8 In process of time..all the Hills and Mountains..would by Floods and Shots of Rain be quite washed away.

e. A sheet (of ice). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1650 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 248 The rain falling freezed so vehementlie, that the ground was like a shott of yce.

2. A discharge, flux or issue. (Cf. Shoot *sb.*[3])

c 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 67 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.*, The kanker and the kattair, And never to be but schot of blude. 1841 Dick *Man. Vet. Science* (1862) 148 Cattle and sheep..after indulging..in luxuriant pastures, take what is called a Shot of Blood. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 226 There is a complaint called a *shot of grease*, arising from a different cause from the common grease.

3. *Fisheries.* **a.** The spread or cast of a net; the throw and haul-in of a fishing-net.

1859 Atkinson *Walks & Talks* (1892) 322 A second shot of the net produced eleven more [mullet]. 1864 *Rep. Sea Fisheries Comm.* (1865) II. 1188/1, I believe I got the second shot of trawled fish that was ever fished in this country. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 14 Within 100 yards from the nearest point in the line of shot of any other seine or draft net worked in like manner.

b. *Sc.* A place where nets are shot. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1452 in *Reg. Monast. Passelet* (Maitld. Club) 250 Tertiam partem totius piscarie de le Crukytshot. 1584 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 354/1 Beginnand at the schott of the fisching callit the Hoilschott. 1882 J. F. S. Gordon *Hist. Moray* III. 228 The proprietor of the Friars' Shott salmon fishings.

4. The shooting of a bolt.

1905 'H. Haliburton' *Excursions* i. 5 The shot of the lock caught the ear of Beenie.

5. A passage of the shuttle across the web; *concr.* 'one thread of each colour or kind of yarn' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1834–6 P. Barlow *Manuf.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 739/1 If a shot of blue and a shot of white be thrown alternately, a corresponding check will be produced. 1864 T. Bruce in *Poets of Ayrshire* (1910) 232 Sad and slow the shots he threw And slow he trod the treddles.

b. (See quot.)

1875 F. J. Bird *Dyer's Hand-bk.* 90 When satins..or silks of any kind are found to contain shots—that is, warp and weft of different qualities—they must be prepared as follows.

6. The course of a plough.

1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. i. 34 It is usual to cut the drains directly across the shot, as we term the course of the plough.

7. The action of shooting with the bow, catapult, or firearms; the mechanical discharge of arrows or other projectiles as a means of attack; shots or discharges of missiles collectively. Now only *arch.* † Const. *of* (bows, guns, etc., also arrows or other projectiles).

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 529 Whan thy worthy kyng Richard was slayn With shot. *c* 1471 *Arriv. K. Edw. IV*, (Camden) 29 Sore annoyed..as well with gonnes-shott, as with shot of arrows. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 279 The shot of the Scottes endured but a short space: But the shot of the Englishmen was long and fierce. 1639 Drumm. of Hawth. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 185 By shot of pistols.

1759 Hume *Hist. Eng.*, *Tudor* I. 87 Their admiral lost an eye by the shot of an arrow. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxiv, At which a few archers might be stationed for defending the turret, and flanking with their shot the wall of the castle on that side. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* vii, Which bark ..was taken without shot or slaughter.

fig. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 224 And so seide sexty of þe same contreye, And shoten azein with shotte many a shef of othes. 1567 Turberv. *Epit.* etc. 12 The surest shielde Against the dreadfull shot of wordes that thousandes had beguilde. 1662 Hibbert *Body of Div.* II. 29 We cannot be at peace with God, and therefore lie ever open to the shot of general dangers. 1728 T. Gordon *Cordial Low Spirits* 27, I must be obliged to stand the shot of his noise and nastiness for perhaps an hour or two together.

b. An act of shooting, an individual discharge of a bow, gun, etc. Phrases, *to fire*, also (now *arch.*) *to make, shoot a shot* (see Shoot *v.* 21 c).

To fire a shot is used also in senses 13, 14 b, and 17.

c 1000 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* (1900) 214 *Iactibus..uacuis*, mid idelum ȝescotum. *c* 1435 in Kingsford *Chron. Lond.* (1905) 96 In this same yere..was slayn sir Thomas Moyntagu ..thuh a shotte off a gonne. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. i. 31 b, Notwithstanding wee had giuen them a shot of assurance, [they] began to prepare themselues to the fight, thinking we had bin Coursaries. 1629 *Capt. Smith's Trav. & Adv.* iii. 5 She stood to her defence, and made shot for shot. 1721 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 130 Several regiments..never..fired a shot. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* lii, They heard a shot. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 693 Prince Houssain..took his bow and made the first shot.

fig. 1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 416 He had directed his shot at the crowne of England.

† **c.** uninflected plural (with numeral). *Obs.*

1642–4 Vicars *God in Mount* 193 After many shot of Cannon, which did very little hurt among us.

d. Phrases. (*a*) *A shot between wind and water*, also *slang* (cf. Shoot *v.* 30 d). (*b*) colloq. *Like a shot*: at once, with rapidity. Also, without hesitation, most willingly. (*c*) colloq. *A shot in the eye*: an ill turn.

(*a*) 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* III. xv. Ballad, And then he let fly at her, A shot 'twixt wind and water, That won this Fair Maids Heart. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* vii. (1708) 62 Sometimes his Captain, being disabl'd by some unlucky Shot 'twixt Wind and Water, repairs to him for a Refitment.

(*b*) 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 6, I went off like a shot, in the direction of our inn. 1843 Dickens *Chr. Carol* v. 156 The boy was off like a shot. 1894 W. E. Norris *St. Ann's* I. 72 If I could hear of any chance of employment elsewhere, I'd take it like a shot.

(*c*) 1897 *Pearson's Mag.* Sept. 254/1 He thought he saw the means of getting square with the millionaire who had done him such an unscrupulous 'shot in the eye'.

e. *transf.* (*a*) Naut. *slang.* A meridional altitude taken (cf. Shoot *v.* 32 c). (*b*) A snapshot (cf. Shoot *v.* 22 f).

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Shoot the sun*, 'Have you obtained a shot?' applied to altitudes of the meridian, as for time, lunar distances, &c. 1889 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XXXVI. 605/2, I developed some instantaneous shots. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 33/2, I must have a camera shot at this.

f. *Mining.* An explosion of a blasting charge. Cf. 17.

1881 Raymond *Gloss. Mining* s. v. *Shoot*, A *shot* is a single operation of *blasting*. 1900 *Daily News* 25 July 2/1 Every shot is improving the appearance of the ore chute.

8. The range of a shot, or distance to which a shot will go. *In, within, out of shot*: in, within, out of shooting distance. † *To have open shot*: to have unobstructed range of shooting.

1455 [see Flight-shot 1.] *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 180, I bode behynde well the shotte of a bow. 1513 [see *Arrow-shot* s. v. Arrow *sb.* IV. 2]. 1513 *Life Hen. V*, (1911) 121 They of the Towne had from euery place open shott with there gonns into the hoast. 1635 *Long Meg of Westminster* xii. (1816) 21 While the Dolphins army lay in view..there was a French-man that sundry times would as on a brauery come within shot and tosse his Pike, and so goe his way. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 3 The Ships ride in shot of Ordnance of the City. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 237 And that then I should be within half Shot of them. 1882 Payne-Gallwey *Fowler Irel.* 431 To find .that the pole has slipped just as you are getting well in shot, is no joke.

b. *transf.* Range or reach of anything likened to a shot. (Cf. Earshot.)

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. iii. 35 Keepe within the reare of your Affection; Out of the shot and danger of Desire. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* P 1 A man would thinke that Ciuilitie, holesome Lawes..should be as safe as a Sanctuary, and out of shot [*marg.* ἐξὼ βελους], as they say, that no man would lift vp the heele..against the motioners of them. 1822 Shelley *Chas. I*, iv. 15 Beyond the shot of tyranny.

c. *To run into shot*: Of a sporting dog: to run into the line of fire.

1884 T. Speedy *Sport Highl.* iii. 25 The faults..of being gun shy, springing their game, running into shot [etc.].

9. An attempt to hit with a projectile discharged from a gun. Phrase, *to exchange shots*: said with reference to a skirmish or a duel.

1653 Hane *Jrnl.* (1896) 2 Wee made all the resistance wee could, changing some shotts with him for the space of halfe an houre. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 46 A good Shot may be made out of a bad Piece. 1817 J. Mayer *Sportsman's Direct.* (ed. 2) 25 You will be able to take shots at them, before they reach the high slope. 1820 *John Bull* 17 Dec. 5/2 A duel was fought on Saturday..when some shots were exchanged. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* v It was a good shot that you made. 1898 *Field* 2 Apr. 509/3 Seeing a large buck..I sat down, prepared to have a long shot at him. 1908 R. Bagot *A. Cuthbert* xxix. 377 Six rabbits in six shots with my pea-rifle.

b. *fig.* A remark aimed at some one, esp. in order to wound. Sometimes with mixture of sense 14 b.

1841 Thackeray *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* ix, The shot told. Your aunt bounced up at once, and in ten minutes more was in my carriage, on our way back to London. 1878 B. Harte *Man on Beach* 27 This last shot was from the gentle Maria, who bit her lips as it glanced from the immovable man.

† **c.** *fig.* (A person's) *great shot*: chief aim. *Sc.*

1644 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 230 The great shott of Cromwell and Vane is to have a libertie for all religions. *a* 1658 Durham *Comm. Rev.* iv. III. (1660) 281 The Lords great shot in all this is to get praise to Himself.

d. Phrases: *Not... by a long shot*: Hopelessly out of reckoning. *A long shot*: a bold attempt or large undertaking.

1888 Egglesion *Graysons* i. 12 He didn' wear uz good close in them days 's 'e does now, by a long shot. 1897 A. R. Marshall *Pomes* 27 (Farmer) So Zippy went in for a long shot.

10. A random guess attempting to 'hit' the right answer. *To make a shot*: to attempt an answer by guessing.

1840 J. T. J. Hewlett *P. Priggins* xvii, After waiting for a little while [in construing], Ninny..made a shot, and went so near the mark, that [etc.]. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* Prelude, 'Do you want a bed here to-night, Sir?' asked the waiter..making a shot at the sex of the blue serge bundle. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Aug. 4/3, I do not believe that yesterday when she was supposed to be doing 15 knots she was really running more than 13. This, however, is only a shot.

b. An attempt or try.

1756 W. Dodd *Fasting* (ed. 2) 30 The random shots of second causes. 1878 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 422, I cannot understand why I have not yet taken to Hawthorne, ..I will have another Shot. 1912 *Throne* 7 Aug. 227/1 Pinks is going to have a shot at the Wingfield Sculls.

11. An aim or stroke, esp. in a game, as tennis, golf, billiards, etc.

1868 *Field* 8 Aug. 106/3 (Croquet) Mr. Whitmore distinguished himself by his long shots, one of which came off at thirty-six yards. 1902 W. W. Jacobs *Lady of Barge* 83 Wilfred Carr..taking a cue from the rack, bent over the board and practiced one or two favourite shots.

b. A throw of a ball, stone, or other thing aimed with the hand.

1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. iv, Fling another shot [*i. e.* potato] at that carriage..and by the Lord I'll send my rapier through you! 1868 'S. Daryl' *Quoits & Bowls* 54 (Bowls) The game is thirty shots—ten Guarding, ten Riding, ten Drawing.

c. In *Football*, *Hockey*, *Lacrosse*: an attempt to drive the ball into goal.

1868 *Field* 28 Nov. 446/2 Several well intended, though badly misjudged, shots were fired at the School goal. 1912 *Oxford Mag.* 14 Nov. 75/1 Essex reduced the lead by means of a good shot from the inside left.

d. In *Boat-racing*: an attempt to 'bump' the boat in front. (Cf. Bump *sb.*[1] 2 and *v.*[1] 3.)

1868 *Field* 28 Nov. 445/2 Owing to his pulling his wrong scull, he managed to miss his shot at him, and Lowe went away easily. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Apr. 501 Ah! they have made a shot in the Gut and missed.

e. In *Curling*: (see quots. 1835, 1897).

a 1772 Graeme in Anderson *Poets* XI. 447 (Jam.) Of many a bonspeel gain'd, Against opposing parishes; and shots, To human likelihood secure, yet stormed. 1835 H. Harkwood *Dict. Sports* s.v. *Curling*, When the stones on both sides have been all played, the one nearest the tee counts one; and if the second, third, fourth, &c. belong to the same side, all these count so many shots. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 264/2 (Curling), *Shot*, (1) the unit of scoring, each stone nearer to the tee than any opponent counting one. (2) The delivery of a stone.

† **12.** A result of shooting. **a.** A wound or pain in the body caused by witchcraft. (Cf. Shoot *v.* 32 a, and Elf-shot.) **b.** A gunshot wound. *Obs.*

1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 131 Thow said..thow suld put ane schot in his syde, within xlviij houris, that suld do him gryter harme nor that schot did the;..immediatly thairefter, he contractis sic ane deidlie seiknes, be ane schot in his syde vnder his oxtar. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Fk. Physicke* 329/1 Squirte heerof into the shot,..and thrust into the wounde a peece of Larde of a reasonable longitude.

II. That which is discharged in shooting.

† **13.** That which is discharged from a bow, an arrow or arrows; also in early use stone or other projectiles thrown by a catapult, or other engine; ammunition for such an engine. *Obs.*

c 893 Ælfred *Oros.* III. ix. § 15 Þar forweard micel Alexandres heres for ȝeætredum ȝescotum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10036 þe berbikans seuen þat es a-bute..wel tas kepe to þat castell, For aro, scott, and for quarel. 1387 Trevisa tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 239 Þe sonne is derked wiþ þe arwes and schot of Perses. 1601 Holland *Pliny* VIII. xiv. I. 199 Arrowes, quarrels, stones, bullets, and such like shot. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 856 The Law of Arms doth bar The use of venom'd shot in War.

† **b.** *fig.*

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* lvi. 431 Ða diglan ȝescotu [*jacula*] ðæs swecolan feondes. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 58 Pandarus,..Felte eek his part of loves shottes kene. *c* 1460 Sir R. Ros *Le Belle Dame* 145 And of his eyen the shot I knew anon Which federed was with right humble requestes. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXIX. iv, The shott of piercing spight Bent at thee, on me doth light.

14. Projectiles (esp. balls or bullets, as distin-

guished from explosive 'shells') designed to be discharged from a firearm or cannon by the force of an explosive. Often with qualifying word as *bar-*, *chain-*, *grape-shot*, etc. See the first words. *Hollow shot*: 'empty shells, with metal screw plugs, sometimes used in the navy' (Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* 1866 s. v.).

1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 69 To bring again.. artillerey, powder, schot and sic thing. 1513 *Life Henry V*, (1911) 80 Masons to hewe stones for shott to breake walls. *Ibid.* 111 Then the Frenchmen, perceauinge there shott to be spent in vaine, imagined a newe manner of shott instead of stones; they shott great peeces of steele fire-hott. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 84 The Shot of great Mortar-Pieces are..one tenth part lower than the Bore. 1704 *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Shot*, all sorts of Bullets for whatsoever Fire-arms, from the Cannon to the Pistol. Those for Cannon are of Iron, those for Musket, Carabine, and Pistol, of Lead. 1854 Tennyson *Lt. Brigade* v, Storm'd at with shot and shell. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xi. 23 Hollow shot are treated in a similar manner and then filled in the same manner as the ordinary spherical shells.

b. A cannon-ball. Also (with numerals) as *collect. sing.* or uninflected plural.

(*Not*) *a shot in the locker*: see Locker *sb.*[1] 5 b.

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* xvii. 39 Not to suffer.. Pitch to be heate in the Ship, except it be with a shott heate in the fire, which cannot breed daunger. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 48 Diameter of the Shot 38, weight of the Shot 4 pound 12 ounces. 1770 G. Farmer *Let.* 22 Sept. in *Ann. Reg.* (1772) 232/2 The Spanish frigate fired two shot, which dropt to leeward of the Favourite.

c. Hence, an iron globe like a cannon ball, used in the sport of 'putting the shot' (or 'weight'): see Put *v.*[1] 2. Also *occas.* the sport of putting the shot.

1881 *Cassell's Bk. Sports* (1886) 114 Putting the Weight. Sixteen pounds is the full-size shot for this feat. 1895 Manson *Sporting Dict., Putting the Shot.* 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 460/2 The list of events will include..high jump, broad jump, shot and hammer.

d. *Small shot*: †(*a*) musket bullets, in distinction from cannon-balls (*obs.*); (*b*) small pellets of lead (= sense 15), as distinguished from bullets. † *Great shot*: cannon-balls; also occas. bullets as distinguished from 'small shot' (*b*).

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 12 This Termagant.. fighteth not with..the small shott of contention, but with the maine ordinaunce of fury. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II. 61 A long and doubtfull fight, both with great and small shot. 1727 Bovet *Dict. Royal* II, s. v. *Shot*, Small shot, used to shoot with a Birding-piece. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xli. 106 We gave them a Volley of great Shot in return of their Volley of small. 1803 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. xi. 390 A volley of small shot fired through the window.

attrib. 1834-6 P. Barlow *Manuf.* § 961 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 677/2 Small Shot Manufacture.

15. Lead in small pellets, of which a quantity is used for a single charge of a sporting gun. Also (less frequently), a single pellet, a shot-corn (plural *shot*, esp. with numerals; sometimes *shots*).

Shot is assorted by sizes distinguished by numbers (usually 1 to 10 or 12), or by letters (as *BB* called *double-B*), or by specific names (as *swan-shot*, etc.).

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 185, I would not recommend shooting them..with shot smaller than common partridge shot, or No. 5. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* ii. (1842) 40 Besides sheet lead, shot of different sizes are often used for this purpose. 1833 J. Rennie *Alph. Angl.* 126 A strong silk-worm gut, with a shot or two on it. 1884 Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 361/2 The manufacture of shot is almost universally conducted in tall brick towers with iron flames. 1895 R. W. Chambers *King in Yellow* (1909) 265 He ornamented each line with four split shot, a small hook, and a brilliant quill float.

b. Used by horse-copers as a dose to give a horse a temporary appearance of sound-windedness.

1857 Dickens *Dorrit* xii, Taking into account the shot he [a gelding] had been made to swallow for the improvement of his form.

c. *transf.* in *Indian shot*, the plant *Canna indica* (see Indian *a.* 4). Also *Plantain, Flowering shot* applied to the same or other species of the genus.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 327 Shot, Plaintain, *Canna*. 1884 W. Miller *Plant-n.* 47/2 Flowering Shot. The genus *Canna*. *Ibid.* 67/2 Indian Shot. The genus *Canna*.

†16. A charge (of powder); also a charge (of small shot) for discharge from a gun. *Obs.*

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4479/5 The Garrison is to march out ..with loaded Arms,..and are to have 12 Shots of Powder and Ball each. 1752 Maccoll in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Aug. 401/1 There was a shot of drops in it [the gun].

17. *Mining.* The charge of powder sufficient for a blast in a mine (esp. a coal-mine); also the bored hole into which the charge is put.

1881 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 47 *Shot.*—The cartridge or portion of gunpowder used in blasting... A pound of gunpowder will make five 6-inch shots. 1874 Dufferin in Lyall *Life* (1906) I. vii. 245 They had bored with a steam drill..some fifty or sixty 'Shots', as they are technically termed, i. e. deep holes in the rock, which are then filled with gunpowder and exploded. 1886 [see *shot-firer* in 30].

†18. A bolt or bar for securing a door, etc. (Cf. Shoot *v.* 13.) *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 196 The shottes of the gates opened she, And sett open the gates wide. 1595 in *Scott. Hist. Rev.* (1913) X. 302 Closit wit ane key be ane shott.

19. = Whale-shot (spermaceti). In recent Dicts. [Spermaceti was supposed to be the spawn of the whale. Cf. Shoot *v.* 18 d.]

III. That which shoots.

†20. Weapons for shooting; firearms. *Obs.*

1579 *Proclam. agst. Dagges* etc. 26 July, The common carying of Dagges, Pistolles and such other shoot pieces of shot. 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* Supply iii. (1614) 229 The people had planted shot against the castell. 1727 Bovet *Dict. Royal* II. s. v. *Shot*, Great and small Shot (great Guns and Muskets), *le Canon & la Mousqueterie.*

†**b.** A shooting weapon, a cannon or musket.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 251, iij^c schott of small artaillzie. *Ibid.* II. 185 Quhilk schip.. had xv gret brassin schottis in hir. 1599 Minsheu *Span. Dict.*, What armes serue you with, a pike or shot? *con pica, o arcabuz.*

†21. a. *collect. sing.* Soldiers armed with muskets or other firearms (rarely with bows). *Small shot*: troops furnished with small arms as distinguished from artillerymen. *Obs.*

1572 Walsingham in D. Digges *Complete Ambass.* (1655) 314 To send under..the Marquis de Maine 1000 shot,..who shal land at a place called Aier. 1590 Sir W. Williams *Brief Disc. War* 46 To proone Bow-men the worst shot vsed in these daies. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 118 His Lordship..had lodged in a trench some foure hundred shot, charging them not to shoot till the rebels approached neere. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Tower*, Hollow Tower.. where the Small-Shot are plac'd that they may not be too much expos'd to the Enemies View.

†**b.** A soldier armed with a firearm. *Obs. rare.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 294. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 71 Hee is but a foolish shot, that shooteth at ..light skirmishers. 1611 Cotgr., *Harquebusier*, an Arquebusier, or small shot.

22. One who shoots; an expert in shooting. Often with qualifying adj., *good, bad shot. Dead shot*: see Dead *a.* 31 b.

1780 *Mirror* No. 69 As I am a good shot, I spend great part of my time in shooting. 1823 Combe *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 367 A professed shot is, almost always, a very disagreeable brother sportsman. 1826 Disraeli *Y. Grey* II. ix, No, I am no shot. 1882a Sir R. Temple in *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* N. S. IV. 460 He was taught to be a splendid shot with the gun and with the bow.

transf. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 420/2 (Assoc. Football) Half-backs should be good shots at goal, for they frequently have chances of scoring.

b. *Queer shot* (dial.): an 'odd customer'.

1900 'Sarah Grand' *Babs* xl, 'You're a queer shot, Tinney,' she remarked.

IV. Payment, share. [Cf. OE. *sċotan* (= Shoot *v.*) to pay, contribute.]

23. The charge, reckoning, amount due or to be paid, esp. at a tavern or for entertainment; a or one's share in such payment. Now only *colloq. To stand shot* [perh. with allusion to sense 7], to meet the expenses, pay the bill (for all).

c 1475 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 94 On cast down her schott and went her wey, Gossip, quod Elenore, what dyd she paye? Not but a peny. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 84 The shot demanded must be paid without expostulation. 1732 *Tricks of Town* 3, I could stand it no longer, but paid my Shot.. and came away. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xix, Are you to stand shot to all this good liquor? 1891 Mrs. Riddell *Mad Tour* 107, I was to make enough to..'pay my own shot'.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Also in fig. context.

a 1533 Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) A a viij b, She ..wil not be paied, but with the shotte of our lyfe. 1612 Day *Festivals* ii. (1615) 50 Our Saviour hath paid al the shot. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* II. 26 The Indians invited themselves to breakfast with him, making the poor Fellow pay the shot..with the loss of his life.

†**c.** *To have free shot*: to have gratuitous entertainment. *Obs. rare.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xviii. 104 [They] go roging alone..following the bathes, tauernes and assemblies, for to haue free shot and chearo.

†**d.** A levy or contribution of so much a head from the members of a company for some common purpose. Also, a banquet to which each guest contributes his share (tr. Gr. *ἔρανος*). *Obs.*

1519 Horman *Vulgaria* 283 Let vs gether or make a schotte or a stake for the mynstrels rewarde or wagis. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XI. 545 As when you see At any rich mans nuptials, shot, or feast, About his kitchin, white-tooth'd swine lie drest.

†**e.** *The whole shot*: the 'sum and substance'.

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 151 These words..doe containe the whole shot, or generall summe that ariseth from all the precepts, belonging to this part of Logicke. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xx. 208 Ancient Fathers made the Creed *symbolum*, the shot and totall summe of Faith.

†**f.** A supply or amount of drink. *Obs.*

1676 O. Heywood *Diaries* (1882) I. 339 A company of fellows would needs drink *ad* a peece..their vain way of drinking shots. 1691 Mekke *Diary* 23 Jan. (1874) 34 About noon we returned, had a shot of ale at Slathwaite.

†24. *Shot and lot* = *scot and lot*: see Scot *sb.*[2] 4.

1100 *Charter Hen. I* in *Liber Albus* (Rolls) 128 Item, quod cives Londoniarum sint quieti de Schot et Loth, et de Danegelde. 1459 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 301 They schall ber lot and schot with the citte to all maner workys. 1668 in Jeake *Chart. Cinque Ports* (1728) 168 Rationabil. & iatnabil. taxationes, scott. shott. & lott. tallag. & rationabil. taxationes communiter vocat. common fines.

V. Senses of doubtful position.

25. A division of land.

a 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (1778) 152 Englysh stonys et le rok vocat. Trogy, anglice le shotes. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 40 b, This medowe lyeth in dyuers shotes of length somtyme in two shotes of length somtyme in one & somtyme in thre.

1743 R. Maxwell *Sel. Trans. Agric. Scot.* 32 The Infield is divided into three Shots or Parts, much about eighteen Acres in all. *a* 1805 A. Carlyle *Autobiog.* iii. (1860) 138 That part of it [the plain] which belonged to Preston estate was divided into three shots, as they were called, or rigg lengths, the under shot, the middle, and the upper. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xxv, He claps down an enclosure in the middle of my bit shot of corn. 1854 J. M. Kemble *Surrey Provinc.* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 84 *Shot*, a portion of land..'Will you let the upper shot be laid up for hay?' 1887 S. H. A. Heavey *Wetmore Chron.* I. 181 (E.D.D.) (Somerset) Each of these fields was divided into shots or furlongs. 1907 *Times* 15 June 24/2 Nineteen Plots or 'Shots' of freehold and copyhold land..in Beanfield and Hamfield.

26. *Shetland.* (Also *shott.*) A compartment in the stern of a boat (see quots.).

1834 G. & P. Anderson *Guide Highl.* 709 Another extricates the fish from the hooks, and throws them in a place near the stern, named the shot. 1899 J. Spence *Shetl. Folk-Lore* 127 The old *haf* boat..was divided into six compartments, viz., fore-head,..shott [etc.].—The shott..formed a sort of hold in which the fish were carried.

27. = Shot-window. *Sc.* ? *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 138 The schot [cf. *schot wyndo* above, line 129] I clossit and drew inwort in hy. 1638 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 91 Some out of shotts cryed rebels on the readers. 1722 Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* III. vii. II. 286 With Windows called Shots, or Shutters of Timber, and a few Inches of Glass above them.

28. A corpse disinterred by body-snatchers.

App. from the expression 'a good shot for the doctors'.

1828 *Ann. Reg.* 377/2 Burke..asked witness to go down to his house, to see the shot he had got to take to the doctor's...Understood by the word shot that he was going to murder the woman. *Ibid.* 380/1 M'Dougal came and said to witness, there was a shot in the house. She did not say what she meant by a shot. 1867 *All Year Round* 16 Mar. 285/1 Burke..told him he had got an old woman off the street, who would be a good shot for the doctors (that was the phrase of these men for a person they had fixed on to murder). 1882a Sala *Amer. Rev.* (1885) 256 Servants..who, for the consideration of so many dollars per 'shot', or human body, undertake to supply subjects for dissection to the anatomical schools throughout the States.

VI. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

29. simple attributive, as *shot-belt* (also *attrib.*), so *shot-belted* adj., *-box*, *-cartridge*, *-gauge*, *-like* adj., *-mould*, *-proof* adj., *-range*, *-wound*, etc.; objective, as *shot-casting*, *-firer*, *-firing*, *-sorter*; instrumental, as *shot-shivered*, *-swept* adjs.

1805 *Times* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 310 *Shot-belts, pouches, powder-flasks [etc.]. 1823 Syd. Smith *Game Laws* Wks. 1859 II. 301/1 A feeling not only among Reviewers, who never see nor eat game, but among the double-barrelled, *shot-belted members of the House of Commons. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* viii, Sitting on a *shot-box. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Shot-cartridge*, a round of ammunition for a shot-gun. 1907 J. H. Patterson *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* App. I. 319, 500 12-bore shot cartridges of, say, the 6 and 8 sizes. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 59 Granulating and *shot casting. 1886 J. Barrowman *Sc. Mining Terms* 60 **Shot firer*, the person appointed to fire shots in fiery workings. 1841 Totten (Webster 1847) *Shot-gauge. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 131 **Shot-lockers*, or *Garlands*, apartments built up in the hold to contain the shot. 1842-63 Burn *Nav. & Mil. Techn. Dict.* I. *Coquille à boulets*, *shot-mould consisting of two cubes of iron with a hemisphere hollowed in each. 1859 F. S. Cooper *Ironmongers' Catal.* 38 Bullet and Shot Moulds. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. x, Aretes fauour makes any one *shot-proofe against thee, Cvpid. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 83 A shot-proof screen of boards. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XII. 17 *Shot proofing for ships and batteries. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. vii, Were it not well to draw back out of *shot-range? 1636 Prynne *Rem. agst. Shipmoney* 10 To provide fourty, five and fourty, and fifty *shot round of powder and bullets, for every peece in the Ships set out. 1806 J. Grahame *Birds Scot.* 76 Then..flies To some *shot-shivered branch. 1842-63 Burn *Nav. & Mil. Techn. Dict.* I. s.v. *Coup*, [*Coup de feu*] shot, *shot-wound. 1854 Dk. Newcastle in J. Martineau *Life* (1908) 161 Sir George Brown's horse received no less than six shot-wounds.

30. Special comb.: **shot-borer**, a beetle, *Xyleborus dispar*, which bores small round holes in the bark of trees; **shot bort** (see quot.); **shot-corn**, a small shot, a grain of shot; **shot-drill**, an obsolete form of military punishment in which the soldier punished had to carry a cannon-ball; †**shot-flagon** *dial.* (see quot.); **shot-glass** [see 5] *Weaving*, a cloth-prover (Ogilvie, 1882); **shot-lighter**, the man who fires the 'shot' in a mine; **shot-mark** †(*a*) a mark to aim or shoot at, (*b*) a mark made by a shot; **shot-metal** (see quot. 1875); **shot-pepper**, (see quots.); **shot-plug**, a tapered cone of wood to stop a shot-hole in a vessel's side, to prevent leakage (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); †**shot-pot**, ? = *shot-flagon*; **shot-prop** [? after Du. *geschutprop* = G. *schusspropfen*: cf. Prop *sb.*[2]] = *shot-plug* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **shot-putter**, one who puts the shot in athletic sports, so *shot-putting*; **shot-rack** (see quot. 1867); †**shot-shark**, a tavern waiter; **shot soup** (see quot. 1847); **shot-tower**, a tall round tower in which small shot are made by dropping molten lead from the top into water; †**shot-whaip** *Sc.*, a variety of curlew; See also Shot-board, -bush, -clog, etc.

1890 Miss E. A. Ormerod *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 331, I found that the cause of the injury was the '*Shot-borer' Beetle. *Ibid.* 334 The Shot-borer frequents stumps or fallen

trees. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 276/2 The typical bort occurs in small spherical masses... These masses..are often called '*shot bort' or 'round bort'. *c* 1792 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 39/1 A middling sized *shot-corn. 1794–6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1801) II. 62 As large as shot-corns. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 385 The *shot-drill which military prisoners perform. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 62 The **Shot-flagon* or *Come again*; which the Host gives to his guests of [*read* if] they drink above a Shilling, *Derbish.* 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 84 Miners...*Shot-lighter. 1897 *L'pool Courier* 10 Mar. 3/8 A colliery shotlighter,..was summoned by his employers. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* VIII. viii. 309 They beleeued that his [*sc.* man's] cheefe good must..therein subsist; as the finall end standing as the *shot-marke of all their actions. 1828 *Trial IV. Dyon at York Assizes* 9 There were two shot marks on the left side. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Shot-metal*, an alloy of lead, 56 parts; arsenic, 1. Used for making bird-shot. 1890 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Pepper*, **shot-pepper*, the heavier kinds of Sumatra pepper. 1898 Senn *Culin. Encycl. 86 Shot Pepper.* This is mignonette pepper, which is made from white peppercorns. It is broken into grains or granulated about the size of mignonette seed. 1829 *Shot-plug [see Shot-hole 1]. 1664 Cotton *Scarron.* IV. 111 Straight to the Wharff repairs the hot-shot, Without once calling for his *shot-pot. 1882 *Tales Mod. Oxford* 99 Lord, the *shot-putter. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 444/2 *Shot-putting had been his favourite game. 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* xi, I did contrive to crawl up the ladder to the main deck, where I sat down on the *shot-racks. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk., Shot-racks*, wooden frames fixed at convenient distances to contain shot. There are also, of recent introduction, iron rods so fitted as to confine the shot. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv, Holla: where be these *shot-sharkes? 1847 H. Melville *Omoo* iii, What English seamen call '*shot soup'—great round peas, polishing themselves like pebbles by rolling about in tepid water. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 59 A shower of drops, which congeal in the course of their descent from the top of the *shot-towers into the water-cistern. 1639 Sir R. Gordon *Gen. Hist. Earld. Sutherld.* (1813) 3 Routs, whaips, *shot-whaips, woodcok, larkes, [etc.].

† **Shot,** *sb.*[2] *Naut. Obs.* Forms: 4 shote, 5 shott, 7– shot. [Of uncertain origin; perh. a use of prec.; see Shoot *v.* 38. But cf. Soote *sb.*[1]] Two cables spliced together.

1316 *Exch. Acc. Army* Bundle 15 No. 3 Vna cabula vocata shote. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 184 A shott of Newe Cables *a* 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301) 72 Shot of Cabell. Two Cabells spliced together make a Shot. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 375/2 Never Ships..were better fitted with Ground Tackle, or whole Shots of Cables. 1750, 1847 [see Sheet-shot].

Shot, *sb.*[3] Also shott. [subst. use of Shot *ppl. a.* (Cf. Shoot *v.* 11 g.)] An ill-grown ewe; a refuse animal left after the best of the flock or herd have been selected.

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVIII. 569 A few of the worst ewes called shotts, are likewise sold every year about Martinmas. 1865 A. Smith *Summer in Skye* II 140 The inferior qualities [of ewes]—shots, as they are technically called—occupied a place by themselves.

attrib. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss., Shot sheep or cattle. Shots*, the refuse; the leavings; the worst. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-farming* 109, 62 Shot ewe and wedder lambs at 5/–.

Shot (ʃɒt), *sb.*[4] [Shot *ppl. a.*, used ellipt.] A 'shot' silken or other fabric.

1883 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 7/5 The new Tissu for Costumes, 'Poil de Bison', in broché, in stripe, and in shot, all made to match. 1893 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Jan. 2/1 Shots and stripes will be in fashion.

Shot (ʃɒt), *v.* [f. Shot *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *intr.* ? To participate or consort *with*. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 411 in *O. E. Misc.* 126 Ne gabbe þu ne schotte ne chid þu wyth none sotte.

2. *trans.* To load (a fire-arm) with shot.

1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 119 His order to me was, to see the top Chains put upon the Cables, and the Guns shotted. 1781 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Add. p. iii, Firing twenty-six nine-pounders, and one eighteen-pounder, shotted at her. 1863 W. Phillips *Sp.* vi. 106 The guns are shotted to their lips.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1822 Scott *Pirate* xxxiv, It was the gracious custom of this commander to mix his words and oaths in nearly equal proportions, which he was wont to call *shotting* his discourse. 1861 L. L. Noble *Icebergs* 163 A pudding of rice well shotted with raisins. 1884 Sharman *Hist. Swearing* i 20 Their every word was shotted with an oath.

3. To weight by attaching a shot or shots, so as to cause to sink in water.

1857 W. Smith *Thorndale* III. iv. 230 With this in my pocket, I was shotted for a sailor's grave. 1910 *Spectator* 23 Apr 664 The line is shotted carefully so as to sink the bait to the right depth.

4. To supply with shot.

1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 21 Aug. 2/2 This other fleet—how differently armed, how differently shotted.

5. To wound or hit with shot.

1855 Bailey *Mystic* 75 Who..fell Shotted with three times Cæsar's trickling wounds.

6. a. *slang.* To give (a horse) a dose of small shot so as to make it appear sound-winded. (Cf. Shot *sb.*[1] 15 b.)

1890 Barrère & Leland *Dict. Slang* s. v. 1902 Farmer & Henley *Slang.*

b. To clean (bottles) by partially filling with shot and shaking. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

7. To variegate in weaving.

1847 Talfourd *Vacation Rambles* I. 218 It was shotted, like wavy silk, with the pale violet crocus.

Shot (ʃɒt), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Shoot *v.*[1]]

1. Of a fish: having discharged its spawn. (Cf. Shotten *ppl. a.* 3.)

1414 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 599 [All manner of fish called] shotfisshe [taken in the Thames]. 1618 Braithwaite *Rem. Death* E 7 b, Darted, He runnes as swift as euer ran, Shot-herring made. 1865 J. Sleigh *Derbysh. Gloss.* (E.D.D.), As lean as a shot-herring.

2. Of a stalk, blade, etc.: that has grown or sprouted. *Shot-blade*, that part of the corn-stalk which encloses the ear.

1629 Z. Boyd *Last Battell* 726 (Jam.), The sunne.. maketh..the cornes to come vp at the first with small green points, and after that to shoote vp to the shot bled, and after that to come to the seede. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 196 Weeds are taken from the oats and barley when they are in the shot blade. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep* 38 in *Labr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III. The only grass sown in this district is perennial rye grass, the very worst for pasture, as cattle reject its shot stalks.

3. Of a bullet, arrow, etc.: that is discharged. Also of a bolt: that has been pushed into or out of the lock.

1863 *Leisure Hour* Jan 2 The rusty sockets of a shot-bolt. 1908 *Edin Rev* Oct. 364 The spinal ascent, the shot-arrow precipitation earthwards.

4. Hit, wounded or killed by a projectile discharged from a gun or bow.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* I. VII. x, Other women lift the corpse of shot Jerôme. 1881 Tyndall *Floating Matter in Air* 103 A shot hare will remain soft and limp for a day.

5. Of a textile fabric: Woven with warp-threads of one colour and weft-threads of another, so that the fabric (usually silk) changes in tint when viewed from different points. Also, applied to mixed fabrics (esp. of cotton and silk), dyed by a process which produces a variegated effect similar to that of 'shot silk'.

1763 Churchill *Ghost* IV. 847 A slight shot silk. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 177/2 This produces the peculiar effect called shot patterns. 1847 C. Brontë *Jane Eyre* I. vii. 127 A spread of shot orange and purple pelisses. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* Introd. i. 91 Shot, or, as they were then called, changeable silks, were fashionable in England during the sixteenth century. 1882 *Artist* 1 Feb. 55/1 Shot velvets are being worn for visiting dresses

b. *Shot-silk*: used *attrib.* or *adj.* = made of or resembling shot silk.

1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxv, Feathers, and flowers, and trinkets, and a shot-silk dress, and a wonderful mantle. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 7/2 The whole forming one of the finest 'shot silk' bed arrangements that can be conceived.

c. Of a colour, etc.: Changeable, variable, resembling that of 'shot silk'.

1824 Heber *Jrnl.* 31 July, An ape..covered with long silky hair generally of a rusty lead colour, but on his breast a fine shot blue. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 519 The peculiar play of 'shot' colours, which pass like blushes over their [*sc.* Cephalopoda] surface, in the living state.

6. Of copper: Short for *bean-* or *feather-shot.*

1877 Gee *Silversmith's Handbk* 68 We have recommended the employment of shot copper [cf. p. 44 bean-shot] in the manufacture of silver alloys.

7. Of metal: Welded. (Cf. Shoot *v.* 38, Shut *v.* 6.)

1810 *Table Blade Forger's Statem.* (Sheffield Gloss. 1888) Shot chicken carvers. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 38 Shot scissors;—consisting of steel blades, and iron shank and bows.

8. Comb: **shot-brae,** **-heuch** († *pl. -houis*), *Sc.* a landslip. See also Shot-fare, Shot-net, Shot star.

1574 *Cal. Laing Charters* (1899) 225 Fra the said stane downe throuch the schothouis direct north to the burne of Awchlansky. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 181/1 With every here and there the recent scar of some extensive 'shot brae', or 'avalanche', which had rushed into the flood below. 1825 Jamieson Suppl., *Shot-heuch.*

Shot, variant of Shoat[1] and 2.

Shot-anchor, obs. form of Sheet-anchor.

† **Shot-board.** *Obs.* In 4 schote bord, 7 shot-boord. [? Cf. Du. *schot* partition.] ? A board of wainscot.

1310 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 75 [Four] schotebordes [value 8d.]. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 70, I made a shot-boord to be naild on it: and to be made as tight as might be.

Shot-bush, *U.S.* [Shot *sb.*[1]; 'from its shot-like fruit' (*Cent. Dict.*).] A name for two species of *Aralia*: the small prickly tree Hercules' club, *A. spinosa*, and the Wild Sarsaparilla, *A. nudicaulis.*

1845–50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* App. 75/2 *Aralia.. spinosa* (shot-bush, angelica tree). 1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 414 In the South the *Tear-Coat* (Aralia spinosa), also humorously called *Shot-Bush*, rises almost to the dignity of a tree, its prickles being quite formidable to the hunting-shirts and Indian blankets.

† **Shot-clog.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Shot *sb.*[1] + Clog *sb.* Cf. Shot-log.] An unwelcome companion tolerated because he pays the shot for the rest.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. vi, If you be out [of humour] keepe your distance, and bee not made a Shot-clog no more. 1601 — *Poetaster* I. ii. 1626 — *Staple of N.* IV. i. 47.

† **Shote.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 schote. [ME. *schote*, in the 14th c. disyllabic and rhymed with words with long open *o*, seems to point to an OE. **scote*, or **scota*, cognate and synonymous with *scot* Shot *sb.*[1] In some or all of the later instances, the word may be a mere graphic or dialectal variant of Shoot *sb.*[1] or Shot *sb.*[1]]

1. A rush or rapid motion.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1738 Al holyke com þer flote In Dertemuthe, at o schote. *Ibid.* 15700 Cadwalyn was ofte on flote Wyþ many fair[e] schip on schote, & wel he wynd gan hym dryue.

2. The action or an act of shooting with a bow, gun, etc., also the missiles discharged. Cf. Shot *sb.*[1]

Phrase, *all at one shote*, in a volley, all at once.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 801 Wyþ þat schote his flader he slow *c* 1400 *Laud Troy bk* 7712 Al was of man bothe nese & throte, And fyngres als for his schote. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1957 in *Macro Plays* 138 Schete we all at a schote. 1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks* (Roxb.) 273 Perrin hath a cest ful of schote for crosbowes. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII*, c. 6 No person..shall..shote..with any handgunne, vpon peine for forfaite for euery such shote xx. li. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. (S.T.S.) I. 207 Sche subtillie, to flie the schotis of that Ingine, slipis intill a muik neen by.

3. A crick in the neck, ? a spasm of pain.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 448/1 Schote, or crykke, *tetanus.*

Shote, variant of Shoat[1], [2].

Shoter, obs. form of Shooter, Shutter *v.*

Shot-fare. *dial.* Also 8 shotver. [Contracted from *shotnet fare*: see Shot-net.] A mackerel-fishing expedition (also *attrib.*); the mackerel season.

1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Shotver men*, the mackarel fishers at Dover. *a* 1798 Pennant *Journ. I. of Wight* (1801) I. 137 The Shotfare season, or time of catching mackrel. 1887 *Kent. Gloss., Shot-fare*, the mackerel season, which is the first of the two seasons of the home fishery.

Shot-free, *a.* [f. Shot *sb.*[1] (senses 7 and 23) + Free *a.* Cf. M.Du. *schotvri* = sense 2 below; mod.Du. *schotvrij*, G. *schussfrei* = sense 1.]

† **1.** Safe from shot, shot-proof. *Obs.*

a 1586 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xl. 19 Last, Reason rais, ay shotfrie vnder sheeld. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. 184 What shot-free Conclet,..'Gainst th'angry Aspick could assure them safety? *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Wilts* (1662) III. 157 Such Officers being commonly shot-free by their place, as not exposed to danger. 1778 *Arminian Mag.* I. 198 A receipt to make us shot free, sword and pistol proof.

b. *fig.*

1602 B. Jonson *Poetaster* Apol. Dial. 25 Whilst I, at whom they shot, sit here shot-free, And as vn hurt of envy, as vnhit. 1736 J. Sykes *Popery an Enemy to Scripture* 56 As long as our Adversaries level no other Arrows at our Heads we are Shot-free. 1820 W. Tooke *Lucian* I. 417 Why are the Muses invulnerable to you and shot-free?

2. Free from payment of 'shot'; hence also, unpunished; = Scot-free. Now *rare.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 30 Though I could scape shot-free at London, I fear the shot heere: here's no scoring, but vpon the pate. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Phormio* II. i, To come shot free [L. *asymbolum venire*] annointed and washed from the bathes. 1620 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Praise Hemp-seed* (1623) 32 Bread, Beere, and Oysters is their meat, Which freely, friendly, shot-free all doe eat. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* 1, Shot free (unpuni hedi) *impune.* 1892 H. V. Mills *Lake Country Romances* 169 Thou shalt not go shot-free this time.

† **b.** Of a meal: at which no payment is made.

1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* IV. xi. (1715) 288 A shot free Banquet, or a Marriage-Feast, Not such as is by Contribution made.

Shot-garland.

† **1.** *Naut.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Garland, Shot-Garland*, ..a piece of timber nailed horizontally along the ship's side from one gun-port to another, and used to contain the round-shot ready for charging the great guns in battle. For this purpose it is furnished with several semi-globular cavities, corresponding to the size of the cannon-balls which it is employed to contain.

2. 'In land-batteries, an iron or wooden stand on which shot and shell are piled in order to preserve them from deterioration' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Shot-gun, shot'gun. Originally *U.S.*

A smooth-bore gun (fowling-piece) used for firing small-shot, as distinguished from a rifle for firing a bullet.

1828 J. Hall *Lett. fr. West* 86 Luck's like a shot-gun, mighty uncertain. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* xi. 80 The lads of the West holding 'shot guns', as they call them, in great contempt, thinking..the rifle the only fire arm worthy of a hunter. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 220 The sportsmanlike use of the shot-gun.

b. *attrib.* as *shotgun barrel*; also **shotgun prescription** *Medical slang*, a prescription containing a great number of drugs of various properties.

1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 8 The strain to which a 'shot-gun barrel is ordinarily subjected. 1891 *Century Dict.*, 'Shotgun prescription. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1913 *Times* 13 Aug. 4/4 The old 'shotgun' prescriptions so justly condemned by modern physicians.

Shot-hole. [Shot *sb.*[1]]

1. A hole made by the passage of a shot.

1801 Nelson 22 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. ccvii, The Infordestein..was desired to be sunk, which she soon was as no person stopped her shot-holes. 1907 J. H. Patterson *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* v. 55 They had..induced one of their fellow workmen to make a few holes like shot holes in their backs.

b. *transf.* 'A hole made in wood by a boring insect' (Webster 1911).

2. *arch.* A small hole in a fortified wall through which to shoot. (Often in Scott.)

1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* x, A small projecting window, or shot-hole, through which, in former days, the warders were wont to reconnoitre those who presented themselves before the gates. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 236 The whole having, in addition to shot-holes, embrasures, &c., an abundance of glazed windows.

3. *Mining.* A hole bored in the rock in which to insert a blasting-charge.

1875 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* 58 Boring machines.. for the purpose of boring these 'shot-holes'.

Shotil, obs. form of Shuttle.

Sho·tless (ʃɒ·tlès), *a. rare.* [f. Shot *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without shot.

1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 197 Exert thy voice, and wield thy shotless gun.

† **Shot-log.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. = Shot-clog.

1618 Field *Amends for Ladies* III. iv, For the reckoning there's some of their cloakes: I will be no shot-log to such.

Sho·tman, sho·tsman. [f. Shot *sb.*[1]]

1. A shooter.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 1/3 No, 'tain't shotsmen; 'tis a nasty hedge creeper of a devil, with nets and ferrets. 1900 Morley *Cromwell* II. i. 117 The shotmen, the musketeers, and harquebusiers.

2. *Mining.* (See quot. 1905.)

1905 *Daily News* 29 July 5/2 The shotman, whose special duty is to charge the shot-hole ready for firing. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan. 6/7 A shotsman's assistant at the Llanbradach Colliery.

Shot-net. *dial.* [Shot *ppl. a.* + Net *sb.*] A mackerel net. Also *attrib.* † **shotnet-fare** (see quots.).

1320 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) I. xxiv. 611 [180 fathoms of] shotnet. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 577 Shot-net, Shot-net, et Kydels, sount defenduz. 1736 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) *Shotver-men,* the mackarel fishers at Dover. Their nets are called *shot-nets.*

attrib. 1580 in *Sussex Archæol. Collect.* (1849) II. 43 [The fishermen proceeded to set down their ancient fishing customs under certain heads, called fares,..such as those used in[Tucknett Fare, Shotnett Fare, [etc.].

Shot-pouch.

1. A sportsman's pouch or bag, usually of leather, for carrying shot.

1732 *Inventory Sir R. Sutton's Goods* 6 Two Powder Flasks and four Shot-Pouches. 1842 Lacy *Mod. Shooter* 89, I have already expressed my dislike of shot-belts; the fact is, I prefer shot-pouches.

2. *Local U.S.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*; so called in allusion to the quantity of shot often required to kill it.

† **Sho·tship.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Shot *sb.*[1] + -ship.] A party or assembly paying 'shot' or pecuniary contribution or reckoning.

a 1300 *Havelok* 2099 Betere is i go misself, and se: Hweþer he sitten mon, and wessayleu, Or of ani shotshipe to-deyle.

Shotsman: see Shotman.

Shot star. [f. Shot *ppl. a.*]

1. A shooting star.

1633 T. Bancroft *Gluttons Fever* C 1, (Like a shot starre,) from prides high turrets throwne To Stygian deepes. 1818 Keats *Endym.* III. 597 As shot stars fall, She fled ere I could groan for mercy.

2. The alga *Nostoc commune,* vulgarly supposed to be of meteoric origin.

1811 M'Skimin *Hist. Carrickfergus* 209 Common Heron.. is believed to disgorge that gelatinous substance called *Shot star.*

‖ **Shott** (ʃɒt). Also **shot, chott.** [NAfrican Arab. شط *shaṭṭ* 'lac salé' (Belkassem *Dict. Arabe-fr.*).] A shallow brackish lake or marsh in Northern Africa, usually dry in the summer and covered with saline deposits.

1878 A. K. Johnston *Africa* ii. 20 A long series of brackish lakes, here called *Sebkha* or *Shott.*

Shott, variant of Shoat[1] and 2.

Shotte, obs. form of Shot.

Shotted ʃɒ·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. Shot *v.* and *sb.*[1] + -ed.]

1. Loaded with shot or ball as well as powder.

1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* xii. 346 The firing of shotted guns. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 2/1 Substituting a shotted for a blank cartridge.

2. Weighted with 'shot'; having a shot attached; chiefly of a fishing-line or net, and of a corpse for burial at sea.

1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* vi. iv, His [the sailor's] heavy-shotted hammock-shroud Drops in his vast and wandering grave. 1866 Dickens, etc. *Mugby Junction, No. 5 Branch Line,* The serge cap and shotted chain of any galley-slave. 1889 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Line, Shotted line,* a fishing-line to which split shot are attached as sinkers. Shotted casting-lines are also used in special cases for fly-fishing.

3. Of metal: (see quot. 1796).

1796 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 422 *note,* By shotted copper is meant copper which has been poured when melted into cold water, by which it is divided into small globular pieces and grains. 1849 Bessemer in *Min. Proceed. Inst. Civil Engin.* XVIII. 532 To pour the fluid steel into water and afterwards to remelt the shotted metal in a crucible.

Shotten (ʃɒ·t'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Shoot *v.* Cf. Shot *ppl. a.*]

† 1. a. Of an arrow: Shot from a bow. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 73, & tet beali blencte & breid him azeinwart bihinden bare schuldren as for a schotau [*vr.* i-schoten] arewe.

† b. Of a wound: Produced by gunshot. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 6/2 Commonlye, shotten woundes doe not enter right, or liniallye, into the bodye, but turninge.

† 2. Of tin: ? = Shotten 3. *Obs.*

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 36/1 Diverses autres Marchantz

..achatent et envoyent Estayn founduz, appelle Shotentyn. 1429 *Ibid.* 359/1 No manere Wolle.., Lede, ne Tynne, hoole ne shoten.

† b. ? Crystallized. (Cf. Shoot *v.*)

1766 Borlase in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 38 The granulated surface, and shotten edge, of the metal, pronounce it.. to be native tin.

3. Of a fish (esp. a herring): That has spawned. [Cf. Du. *schoten haringh* (1661 in Boekenoogen *Zaansch Volkstaal* s.v. *Ropsiek*).]

1451 in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 148 Rec. of Thomas Comber 2500 full Heryns 200 schotyn. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 74 His conceit [was] as lank as a shotten herring. 1596 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 243 Prysez of Herynges Whyte ful v. for ijd.; shutten iij. for jd. *c* 1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 154 The Shoal begins to be lean, shotten, and sick. 1863 *Rep. Sea Fisheries Comm.* (1865) II. 419/1 We have caught shotten fish one night, and the next they have been full of spawn. 1864 J. M. Mitchell *Herring* 114 Full herrings..and..empty or shotten herrings.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* In *shotten herring,* applied to a person who is exhausted by sickness or destitute of strength or resources (*arch.*) Hence *gen.,* † Thin, emaciated; worthless, good-for-nothing.

1596 Shakes. *1 Hen. IV* II. iv. 143 If manhood, good manhood be not forgot vpon the face of the earth, then am I a shotten Herring. 1617 *Let.* 31 Jan. in *India Office Rec.* (MS.) O. C. No. 442 [The factories] ad to their rotten and shotten [goods] and demynish (or take away) such as is vendable. 1628 Fletcher *Women Pleas'd* II. iv, What Penurio, My shotten friend, what winde blew you? 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* 14 He looked shotten and wan, as one that had been sick. 1826 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 2 Come and look at this poor, shotten-herring of a creature.

4. Blood-shot. quasi-*arch.* (Cf. Blood-shotten.)

c 1460 *Compl. Criste* 401 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 218 They [my eyes] been shotyn [*earlier text* blood-schoten] with fleschely luste. 1858 Kingsley *Real King* 36 His eyne were shotten, as red as blood.

5. *dial.* Of milk: Sour, curdled.

a 1667 Skinner *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* (1671), Shotten milk, *nobis Lac vetustate Coagulatum.* 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Shotten-milk,* milk turned sour and curdled...Still understood here, but almost out of use.

Hence † **Shottenly** *adv.*

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Covetous Usurer* (1860) 73 But as shottenly as he looks, he's a notable crafty fox in his way.

† **Sho·tter**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [f. Shot *sb.*[1] + -er.]

1. A missile weapon.

1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* viii. (Arb.) 68 A shaft, a shotter, that our harts hes slane.

2. A large sea-fishing boat.

1580 in *Sussex Archæol. Collect.* (1849) II. 44 [Shotnett fare is applied to larger vessels] called shotters of diverse burthens between six and twenty-six tonn, going to sea from Aprill to June for macrell.

‖ **Shotter**[2] (ʃɒ·tər). *Geol.* [ad. G. *schotter.*] Pebbles and sand deposited in layers by a river.

1911 Sollas *Anc. Hunters* i. 19 To these deposits the Germans give the name of shotter (schotter), a term we shall find it convenient to adopt. The shotter have evidently been deposited by swiftly running water. *Ibid.* 20 A sheet of shotter, over a hundred feet in thickness.

† **Sho·tterel.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **shotrel.** [Of obscure origin: cf. Shoat and *cockerel, pickerel* etc.] A young pike of the first year.

1566 Gascoigne *Supposes* II. iv, As though sixe mouthes.. bee not sufficient to eate an harlotrie shotterell, a pennieworth of cheese, and halfe a score spurlings. *c* 1620 Lawson *Dennis' Secrets of Angling* (1885) 49 The Shotrell, 1 year, Pickerel, 2 year, Pike, 3 year, Luce, 4 year, are one.

Shottle, variant of Shuttle *sb.*[4]

Shotty (ʃɒ·ti), *a.* [f. Shot *sb.*[1] + -y.] Resembling shot or pellets of lead; hard and round.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 185 Weathered barley has a dull and often a dirty appearance, quite distinct from the bright shotty character of good samples. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 248 These [points] soon increase in size, ultimately perhaps attaining the bulk of peas, and feeling hard and shotty between the fingers. 1880 *Tea Advt.,* This tea..is brisk,..shotty in leaf, and heavy.

Shot-window. Now only *Sc.* [Prob. f. Shot *sb.*[1] The precise sense of the first element is difficult to determine. Some have thought that the word originally meant a window for shooting from; but there is no trace of this in the examples. Cf. MDu. *schotdore* sliding door, *schotpoorte* portcullis.] A window that can be opened and shut by turning on its hinges, like a door or shutter, a casement; a shutter with a few panes of glass at the top. (Cf. quot. 1722 s.v. Shot *sb.*[1] 28.)

In quot. 1836 app. used for *outshot window.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 172 He..dresed hym vp by a shotwyndowe That was vp on the Carpenteris wal. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 129 Ane schot wyndo vnschet a lytill on char. 25.. *Adam Bel* 85 in Hazl. *E. E. P.* II. 142 Alyce opened a shot wyndow, And loked all a bout. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxiv, She hath jumped out of the shot-window of old Gaffer Thackham's grange. 1836 J. Struthers *Dychmont* Poet. Wks. (1850) II. 64 Its braw shot window, where to th' e'e Shines Snuff, Tobacco, and Bohea.

Shou (ʃū). [Alleged Tibetan *ṣu* stag; according to Jäschke *Tibetan-Eng. Dict.* known only from 'Cunningham and other English authorities', and probably a blunder due to mishearing of *ṣaba.*] A Tibetan species of deer, *Cervus affinis.*

1880 Hodgson in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Beng.* XIX. 466 On the Shou or Tibetan Stag. 1910 Lydekker *Deer* in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 923/1 Another Asiatic species is the great shou (*Cervus affinis*) of the Chumbi Valley.

Shou, dial. form of She.

Shouful, variant of Shoful.

† **Shough.** *Obs.* Also 6 **shaugh,** 7 **showgh, shogh(e.** [Perh. the same word as Shock *sb.*; but the relation between the two forms is obscure.] A kind of lap-dog, said to have been originally brought from Iceland.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 29 They are for Vltima Theule the north seas or Island, and thence yerke ouer..a trundle-taile tike or shaugh or two. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. i. 94 Spaniels, Curres, Showghes. *a* 1630 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Dog of War* B 1 b, No Mungrell Cur or Shogh. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 285/2 An Island Dog,..curled and rough all over...These Curs are much set by with Ladys, who..trim of all the hair of their hinder parts...Some call them Shoughs.

Shough, var. Sheugh; obs. form of Shoo *int.*

† **Shou·ghtering,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.*[−1] [Of obscure origin; perh. an error for **shoughtering* (see Flichter, Flauchter *vbs.*)] Flapping or agitation of the wings.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 628 A shoughturyng [*Colchester MS.* shuddering], a flusshyng, & a fray He [*sc.* the peacock] maketh then.

Should (ʃud), *sb. nonce-wd.* An utterance of the word *should.* Also, what 'should be'.

1604 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. vii. 123 (Qo. 2) And then this should is like a spend thrifts sigh, That hurts by easing. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 151 All writings must be in a degree exoteric, written to a human *should* or *would,* instead of to the fatal *is.*

Should, pa. t. of Shall *v.*; obs. f. Shoal.

Shouldarye, obs. form of Sudary.

Should-be (ʃu·dbi), *sb.* and *a. nonce-wort.*

a. *sb.* What should be. b. *adj.* That should be.

1790 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) III. 35 What says Prior, when he describes the should-be of artists' conduct to each other! 1887 *19th Cent.* Aug. 210 His should-be helpmate.

Shoulde, obs. form of Shoal *sb.*[1]

Shoulder (ʃō·ldəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 souldur, sculdor, soulder, scyldur, 3 soulder, (solder), scholdur, 3–4 shuldre, 3–5 schuldre, 3–6 scholder, 4–5 schuldur, -dyr, 3–8 sholder, 4–6 s(c)hulder, schuldir, schuldere, sholdre, 4 s(c)holdere, (soldre), 5 schuldire, -dyre, s(c)hildur, shuldur, shuder, (6 shoder, schodyr, showlder, *Sc.* schowder, 7 souldiour, *Sc.* sulder, shuldeir), 8–9 *Sc.* shouther, 6– shoulder. *Plural.* a. 1 souldru, -o, -a, (*north.* dat. scyldrum), 3 shulldre (Ormin), 4 shuldre; β. soulderen, schuldren, ssoldren, 3–5 scholdren, shuldren, 6 shouldren; γ. 3 souldres, 3–5 shuldres; 4 shuldris (chuldris, schylderes, *Sc.* schuldrys), 4–5 schuldris, shulderis, scholdres, 4–6 schulderis, sholdres, schulder(e)s, 5–6 schuldiris, 5 s(c)hildres, soldrys, 6 schouldiris, *Sc.* schildris; also 5- as sing. + -s. [OE. *sculdor* masc. corresponds (exc. in declension and gender, app. evidenced only in one passage) to OFris. *skulder, skolder* (WFris. *skouder,* Hindelopen *skoalder,* NFris. *skoller*), MLG. *schulder,* MDu. *schouder*(*e* masc. (mod.Du. *schouder* fem.), OHG. *scultarra, scultirra* fem. (MHG., mod.G. *schulter* fem.); not found in ON.; the MSw., Sw. *skuldra* fem., Da. *skulder,* are prob. early adoptions from LG. As the OE. pl. *sculdru* is anomalous for a masculine sb., it has been suggested that it may represent a dual. The ONorthumbrian *scyldr-* seems to represent the WGer. **skuldrja* fem. which is indicated by the OHG. forms.

The affinities of the WGer. word are disputed: see Heyne in Grimm *Deutsches Wb.* s. v. Some scholars (e. g. Kluge, Brugmann) hold that **skuldr-* is a dissimilated form of **skurdr-,* related by ablaut to **skard-* in OHG. *scarti* shoulder.]

1. Each of the two corresponding portions (right and left) of the human body, including the upper joint of the arm with its integuments and the portion of the trunk between this and the base of the neck; esp. the curved upper surface of this; in *pl.* often including the part of the back between the two. In quadrupeds, the upper part of the fore-limb and the adjacent part of the back.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 963 *Scapula,* sculdur. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 127 Is þonne on westan medmycel duru þæt mannes heafod ge þa sculdro magan in. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 198 & of þære stowe ofer ealle þa sidan astihð..oþ done swiþran sculdor þæt sar. *c* 1200 Ormin 4776 All samenn, brest..& shulldre, & bacc, & side. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7449 Hou longe ssolle hor luþer heued aboue hor sholdren be. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 386 Bot off lymmys he wes weill maid, With banys gret & schuldrys braid. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xcvi, Venus..that had A mantill cast ouer hir schuldris quhite. 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 57 If thou shalte bye fatte oxen..se that they be soft..behynde the shulder, and vpon the hindermost rybbe. 1576 Turbervy. *Venerie* lviii. 161 You shall know him [a male hare] if you marke his shoulders well before he ryse, for they are redder than a female Hares be. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* P 3, I, euen from a childe..replide Scarlet, and made a mouth at him ouer his shoulder. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xvii. 6 And he had ..a target of brasse between his shoulders. 1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* II. 16 That braw blue stringing That's at your houghs and shuthers hinging. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Horse,* The part from the withers to the top joint

of the thigh, is called the shoulder. 1774 FOOTE *Coxeners* II. (1778) 37 Shoulders back, Toby; and chest a little more out! 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 58 A leopard skin Droop'd from his shoulder. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 84 A gnawing, aching pain, about the top of the shoulder. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 329/2 (Dogs) *Shoulder*, the top of the shoulder blade, the point from which the height of a dog is measured.

b. In fishes (*sing.* and *pl.*), the upper part of the trunk, adjoining the head.

Cod's head and shoulders: see COD'S HEAD 2.

1820 *Q. Rev.* May 277 Here's a cod's head and shoulders With soles for upholders. 1839–47 R. JONES *Pisces* in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 958/1 The anterior extremity or pectoral fin comprehends the shoulder, which is an osseous semicircle composed of many bones, suspended at the upper part to the cranium or spine. 1859 *Habits Gd. Society* v. 222 The shoulder is the best part [of a fish], and should be first helped.

c. The upper part of the wing or wing-case of a bird, beetle, butterfly, etc. adjoining the point of articulation; of a bird, *spec.* the carpal joint.

1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 49 The Chain does not come down so low to the Shoulders of the Wings. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Scarabæus*, The reddish beetle with two spots on the shoulders. 1832 T. BROWN *Bk. Butterflies & M.* (1834) I. 174 The upper wings [of the butterfly] are.. marked with two acute triangular patches of crimson on the shoulders. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. vi. 316 In some Sphingidae there is the unusual condition of a highly-developed shoulder coexisting with a perfect frenulum and retinaculum.

d. = SHOULDER-JOINT *lit.* and *fig.*; chiefly in *to put one's shoulder out.*

1611 COTGR., *Espauler*, to burst a shoulder, to put a shoulder out of ioynt. 1847 HALLIWELL s. v., A young lady who has unfortunately listened to the persuasions of the other sex, is said to have a slip of the shoulder. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v. *Shoother*, 'To put one's shoulder out' is an idiom meaning to take offence.

2. Phrases. †a. *To be more, lower by the shoulders*: to be head and shoulders taller or shorter in stature. *Obs.* (Cf. HEAD *sb.* 47.)

a 1300 *Havelok* 982 Þan was hauelok bi þe shuldren more þan þe meste þat þer kam. 1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 394 He is .. lower then my lytell Tom by the schorderys [*sic*].

b. *Over the shoulder*, †*over* (*the*) *shoulders*: †(*a*) indicating that what is said is meant ironically for the reverse; 'over the left'; (*b*) said of a remark aimed indirectly at some one.

(*a*) 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* O 2 b, By these complots .. Wolfe could not choose but bee a huge gainer, a hundred marke at least ouer the shoulder. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Espaule, Par dessus l'espaule*, ouer the shoulder,..and hence; *Riche, ou vertueux, par dessus l'espaule*; (signifies) a verie begger, or, an arrant knaue. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* x. § 1. 74 They prove not bread unto them, as they thought, but Huskes which they thought not: they gaine ouer shoulders by them, when all their Cards are cast. 1675 V. ALSOP *Anti-Sozzo* iii. 194, I think our Author has either lost money by his Discourse, or got it over the shoulders.

(*b*) 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. vii. 105 That which may be called criticism over the shoulder.

c. *To put an old head on young shoulders*; to make a young person as staid or experienced as an elderly one; similarly *to have an old head on young shoulders. To have a head upon one's shoulders*: to have good sense.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* i, 'They were daft callants,' she said,'..ye could not put an auld head upon young shouthers.' 1837 MARRYAT *Perc. Keene* xix, You appear to have an old head upon very young shoulders. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xxxii, 'Well, that's so,' he said. 'You've a head upon your shoulders, John, and no mistake.'

d. *Shoulder to shoulder*: lit. of soldiers, so as to shoulder one another, in close conflict; also, in rank, in close formation; hence *fig.* of persons, with united effort, with mutual co-operation and support.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 293 So as both the horses & men met shoulder to shoulder. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 5 A Ranke..is a Row of men placed Pouldron to Pouldron, or Shoulder to Shoulder. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 32 The Scots..cloased and in a manner locked themselues together, shoulder to shoulder. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 118 We are..strongest when we are labouring shoulder to shoulder for some common object. 1894 DONOVAN *With Wilson in Matabeleland* 301 That band of heroes who died shoulder to shoulder.

e. *Horsemanship.* (Cavalry.) *Shoulder forward! Right* (or *left*) *shoulders* (*in*)*!* orders given for a rider to 'bend' his horse so that he moves obliquely to the right or left for alteration of position or direction in marching; also, the performance of this order.

1796 *Instr. & Regul. Cavalry* (1813) 136 The officer..gives a word, *Shoulder* (the outward one) *forward!* on which the man next to himself gradually turns his horse so as to arrive in the new line perfectly square in his own person. 1833 *Ibid.* I. 80 When he is properly bent in 'Shoulder-in' his whole body from head to tail is curved, and he will move in two lines parallel to the sides of the manege. 1844 *Ibid.* 18 Bending Lesson. The Ride being in file..'Right Shoulder in.' The horses' heads to be brought into the school with the (inward) or right rein [etc.]. *Ibid.* 107 When the change [of direction] is to be made to the Pivot hand, the Leader of the Head of the Column..will give the word 'Right (or Left) shoulders'.

f. (*Straight*) *from the shoulder*: (of a blow) with the fist brought to the shoulder and then swiftly sent forward; (of pulling or other movements) with the arm kept straight, not 'from the elbow'.

1856 READE *Never too late* xv, No! give me a chap that hits out straight from the shoulder. 1859 *Lillywhite's Guide to Cricketers* (ed. 12) 17 Wriggling and twisting your body instead of letting your arms go from the shoulder. 1864 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 516 The stroke should be made freely from the shoulder, and not in a cramped manner from the elbow.

g. *To rub shoulders with*: see RUB *v.* 5 b.

3. As the part of the body on which burdens are carried; also, as the seat of muscular strength employed in carrying, pushing, etc.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xv. 5, & miðð ȝemoetað hia on-settað on scyldrum his ȝefeande. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12033 Wit scholdur gaf he him a scou. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 343 The shee apes carrie their whelpes vpon their shoulders. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 800 He Yokes himself, and..With his own Shoulders draws the Waggon's Weight. 1697 — *Æneid* II. 659 Then all their Shoulders ply, 'Till from the Posts the brazen Hinges fly. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 164 Make broad thy shoulders to receive my weight, And bear me to the margin.

b. *transf.* Of things quasi-personified.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 56 Aboord, aboord for shame, The winde sits in the shoulder of your saile. 1849 LONGF. *By Seaside, Lighth.* xi, And steadily against its solid form Press the great shoulders of the hurricane. 1901 H. TRENCH *Deirdre Wed* 33 So a swimmer is uplifted Horsed on a streaming shoulder of the Sea.

c. *fig.* and in fig. context.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 4 Hia ȝebindas uutedlice byrdenna heficza..& settas in scyldrum *vel* bæccum monna. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* x. 27 And it shal be in that dai, shal be don awey his berthene fro thi shulder. 1533 TINDALE *Supper of the Lord* B vij, Syr ye..haue taken to greate a burden vpon your weke shoulders. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi 100 *Ed.* Euen as thou wilt sweet Warwicke, let it bee: For in thy shoulder do I builde my Seate. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 462 A Crown..Brings..sleepless nights To him.. When on his shoulders each mans burden lies. 1775 EARL CARLISLE in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 133 Thus this affair is off my shoulders for a little time. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* x, All the debts are put upon my shoulders, on account of my known wealth. 1860–70 STUBBS *Lect. Europ. Hist.* I. viii (1904) 97 Charles..was desirous.. to rid his own shoulders of the pressure of imperial business.

†d. Phrases (all *Obs.*). *To go to shoulder with*: to set about pushing. *To lend a shoulder, to put under one's shoulder*: to help to lift or carry something. *To set shoulder against, to set one's shoulder against*: to oppose strongly or forcibly. *Narrow in the shoulders*: incapable of bearing ridicule.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (1895) 10 An other is so narrow in [ed. 2, betwene] the sholders, that he can beare no iestes nor tawntes. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* IV. viii. (1592) 725 That the doctrine of godlinesse should be spred thoroughout the whole worlde,..maugre the might of the whole worlde, setting shoulder against the same all in vaine. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xvi. 94 That hee..shoulde not forbeare..to put vnder his shoulder (as they say) to beare a peece of the burthen. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 330 (1810) 341 All such whose wives have the sovereignty, should go to shoulder with that stone. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1674) II. 200 It may be..they will..lend a shoulder, yea, and sweat, to lift us up yet higher. *a* 1663 *Ibid.* 306 Though all the powers in earth and hell should..set to all their shoulders and strength against it.

e. *To put* (occas. *lay, set*) *one's shoulder to the wheel*: (literally) so as to extricate the vehicle from the mire; hence *fig.* to set to work vigorously. So also *to put, set one's shoulder to* (work, a task) etc.

1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 39 If it had hitherto seemed to go up-hill, there was a greater cause to put the whole shoulder to it. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxlvi. 213 Lay your Shoulder to the Wheel, and Prick your Oxen. 1792 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, We must all put our shoulders to the work. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. v, They.. instead of pushing on all shoulders at the wheel, will stand idle there.

f. *To open the shoulders*: to give free play to the muscles of the shoulders in making a stroke; to 'let out'.

1882 [see OPEN *v.* 31]. 1892 E. V. LUCAS *Songs of Bat* 7 But the batsman knows a finer joy When he opens his shoulders and drives!

4. The fore-leg and adjacent parts cut from the carcass of a deer, sheep or other animal; a joint consisting of this prepared for the table.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 497 Þe forster for his riȝtes þe left schulder [of a hart] ȝaf he. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxix. 27 And thou shalt halwe..the shuldre that thow seuerdist fro the wether. 1428–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 71 Also payd for..a sholdere & a brist of moton iiij d ob. 1583–4 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 19 Vnto a mane wch broughte a shoulder of a stagge frome Lyme xij d. 1641 MURREL *Cookerie* (ed. 5) 6 A Shoulder of Mutton with Olives and Capers. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 122 I'll help myself to a Slice of this Shoulder of Veal. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi, The knife-boy was caught stealing a cold shoulder of mutton. 1913 *Times* 13 Sept. 28/6 Bacon continued fair, ..Shoulders were sparingly offered at full prices.

b. *Cold shoulder*: see COLD SHOULDER *sb.* and *v.*

c. *Shoulder of mutton*, used †(*a*) proverbially. *As good, wholesome*, etc. as a *shoulder of mutton to a sick horse*: no good at all. *One shoulder of mutton draws down another*: eating induces eating. *A shoulder of mutton for a sheep's head*: something of worth *for* a substitute of comparatively little value. *Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 70 Thou art..As holsome a morsell for my comely cors As a shoulder of mutton for a sicke hors. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s. v. *Shoulder*, One Shoulder of Mutton draws down another, (Prov.) *en mangeant l'Appetit vient.* 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Con., Marriage* Wks. 1709 III. 1. 66 As two Shoulders of Mutton drive down one another, so two powerful Griefs destroy one another. 1725 BAILEY tr. *Colloq. Erasmus* (1878) I. 228 Ho! I find I was out in my Notion; to leave a Shoulder of Mutton for a Sheep's Head [orig. *Hem! pro thesauro carbones*].

(*b*) *attrib.* with similative notion. *Shoulder of mutton fist*: a large, heavy, fleshy fist; hence *shoulder-of-mutton fisted* adj. *Shoulder of mutton sail*: a triangular sail attached to a mast; hence *shoulder of mutton rig.*

1694 MOTTEUX tr. *Rabelais* IV. xv. 64 The crippled Bum had struck him such a horrid thump with his Shoulder-of-Mutton-Fist. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 232, I..made a Three-corner'd vgly Thing, like what we call in England, a Shoulder of Mutton Sail, to go with a Boom at Bottom. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 228 What sailors call, a shoulder-of-mutton rig, the larger part..being in the body of the boat. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* x. 194 A great raw-boned, shoulder-of-mutton fisted fellow.

5. That part of a garment which covers the wearer's shoulder.

1473–4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 25 Item..iij quarteris of blac for the Kingis gowne schulderis. 1696 *7 Act* 8 & 9 *Will. III*, c. 30 § 2 Upon the Shoulder of the right Sleeve of the uppermost Garment. 1855 LADY E. FINCH *Sampler* (ed. 2) 103 Gather the shoulders and the back.

b. *Leather trade.* The portion of a hide between the butt and the cheeks. Also, see quot. 1858.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Shoulders*, a name in the leather trade for tanned or curried hides and kips, as well as for English and foreign offal. 1885 H. R. PROCTER *Text-bk. Tanning* viii. 155 A piece called a 'middle' is sometimes taken between the butt and the shoulder.

6. A projection or protuberance resembling the human shoulder in shape, position or function; that part of a thing where it widens or swells out to greater bulk from what may be viewed as its head or neck.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 137, I call that the shoulder in a heade [of an arrow] whyche a mans finger shall feele afore it come to the poynte. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1596) 157 A nayle well made should haue no shoulder at all, but still lesser and lesser toward the poynt. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xi. 197 The Rowler must also be so long between its Shoulders, that it may conveniently contain so many Diameters of String as shall be necessary. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 157 The pin..with a shoulder on the upper side. 1839 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* 39 [Plate] Shoulder of the Trunnion. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 79 The neck [of the amphora] is not cylindrical, but slopes upon the shoulders. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 339 To make the hazard, play at the shoulder of the pocket. 1910 R. P. SPIERS in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 420 The lintel of the Greek doorway projected on either side beyond the dressings, constituting what are known as the shoulders or knees.

b. A sudden inward curvature in the outline of something, from which it tapers to a point.

1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Garden* x. (1623) 27 The Graft is..with a sharpe knife fitted in the knot..with shoulders an ynch downeward, and so put into the stock. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 20/2 The end [of a pen] in which the slit is, is called the cheeks; and the shoulders is the highest cut. 1834 D. LOW *Elem. Pract. Agric.* iv. 150 [In ploughing] it is important that the ridge be formed with a uniform curvature, so that it shall not have what is technically termed a shoulder, or hollow part on each side of the crown. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* i. 3 Skirting the coast of the Dead Sea till they passed the shoulder of the Peninsula of the Lisan.

c. A rebate which serves as an abutment; a projection which serves as a support.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 83 Then turn a Foot thereto with a Shoulder to put the Trunk upon. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 272 The middle space is cut down ..and well cleaned out, so that it has..six inches of firm ground for shoulders on each side. On these shoulders or abutments sods..are laid. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 172 To form the tenon; cut the shoulders in with the drawing knife. 1857 COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 30 Those timbers which come up to strengthen the rowlocks are called shoulders.

d. *Fortif.* = EPAULE.

1672 A. TACQUETT *Milit. Archit.* iv. 7 The Bulwork will be very much straitned..and the Angle of the shoulders made so much the less.

e. The flat surface below the letter, etc. on the shank of a type.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 369 Beard of a Letter, is the outer angle of the Square Shoulder of the Shank. 1882 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 12 Certain small capital letters..have nicks at the back of the stem near the shoulder.

f. The projection between the blade and the tang (of a knife, chisel, etc.) which abuts on the handle.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxi. P 4 A short piece of a Knife broken off about two Inches from the Sholder. 1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Shoulder*, the upper part of the blade of a sword is so called. 1884 R. F. BURTON *Bk. Sword* 124 The tang,..the thin spike which projects from the shoulders or thickening of the blade.

†g. Each of the two stones adjacent to the keystone of an arch. *Obs.*

a 1734 NORTH *Life Dudley North* (1744) 198 To secure a Compass Arch, it was necessary by weight, or some other Means, to keep down the Shoulders, which, rising, let the Crown, or Key, fall in.

h. A comparatively gentle slope on the side of a hill and near the top.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 84/2 Millar..brought his drove over the shoulder of Wallace's hill. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June xii, The road, Which from the mountain shoulder o'er the plain Led to the city.

i. *pl.* The broadest part (of a bunch of grapes).

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 357/1 A bunch [of grapes]..upwards of 21 inches in length, and 19 inches across the shoulders.

7. An arched piece of wood or metal, or a frame of metal rods, placed under the shoulders of a coat or cloak to be hung up in a wardrobe, a shop-window, etc.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 1/3 Clothes hung about on wooden 'shoulders'. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 23 Nov. 4/4 A 'shoulder', the technical term for the wooden frame upon which ladies' mantles are hung by linen drapers.

8. Short for *shoulder-moth* (see 9 c).

1803 HAWORTH *Lepidoptera Brit.* 226 *Noctua plecta* (the flame Shoulder).

9. *Combinations.*

a. simple attrib., 'pertaining to the shoulder' as *shoulder band, brooch, -fin, garment, hackle, plaid*; with the meaning 'having a shoulder' (sense 6), as *shoulder block, bolt, screw, spike.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 97/2 [Seamsters terms] *Shoulder Band. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 156 *Shoulder-block is a large single block, left nearly square at the lower end, or arse of the block. *Ibid.*, Mast-making Plate, *Shoulder bolt. 1902 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* Suppl., **Shoulder brooch*, the large brooch worn in the Highland costume, fastening the plaid on the left shoulder. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § v. i. 97 The Scate, or Angel-Fish. His *Shoulder-Fins ..expanded. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 631 The ephod or *shoulder garment. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. 299 [In a salmon fly]..g. the *shoulder hackle. 1831 J. LOGAN *Scott. Gael* I. 246 The *shoulder plaid is worn by the present Highlanders chiefly for ornament. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 223 The bar..must be fixt to the plate..by a *shoulder screw, allowing a little play between.

b. Objective, as *shoulder cutting*; *shoulder-shrugging* adj.; locative, as *shoulder galled* adj.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Shoulder Cutting* (South Staffordshire), cutting the sides of the upper lift of a working place in a Thick-coal colliery next the rib, preparatory to falling the coal. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3010/4 A strong grey Gelding..*Shoulder-gal'd. 1840 THACKERAY *Crnikshank* Wks. 1900 XIII. 293 A villainous race of *shoulder-shrugging mortals are his Frenchmen indeed.

c. Special comb.: **shoulder angle** *Fortif.* (see quot.); **shoulder belt** = BANDOLEER; **shoulder-brace** (see quot.); **shoulder-butt**, a pistol butt shaped for firing from the shoulder; **shoulder cap** (*a*) *Antiq.* a piece of armour covering the point of the shoulder (= EPAULET 3); (*b*) *Surg.* see quot. 1895; **shoulder-clapper**, an officer charged with the arrest of an offender, a bailiff, sheriff's officer; so *shoulder-clapped, -clapping* adjs.; **shoulder-cover** *Ent.* = PATAGIUM c (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); † **shoulder-dash**, a sharper's trick of throwing his liquor over his shoulder instead of drinking it; **shoulder-girdle** *Anat.* (see GIRDLE *sb.*[1] 4); **shoulder-grafting** (see quot. 1842); **shoulder gun**, a gun which is fired from the shoulder, as distinguished from a stanchion or punt gun; † **shoulder head** = SHOULDER STRAP 1; **shoulder height** *adv.*, as high as one's shoulder; **shoulder-high** *adv.* = prec.; *adj.*, that is up to one's shoulder in height; **shoulder-hitter** *colloq. U.S.*, one who hits from the shoulder; hence a pugilist, a bully, rough; † **shoulder-knife**, a huntsman's knife used to take out the shoulder in cutting up a deer; **shoulder-lappet** *Ent.* (see quot.); † **shoulderlin**, *lit.* shoulder-linen, i.e. shoulder-piece (of the ephod); **shoulder-lyar** *Sc.*, a piece cut from the upper part of the fore-leg of a carcass of beef; **shoulder moth**, a collectors' name for certain moths of the family *Noctuidæ* (Cent. Dict.); **shoulder net**, a fishing-net with a long pole which slides over the shoulder of the user; **shoulder note** *Typogr.*, a marginal note inserted at the top corner of a page; **shoulder-pegged** *a.* (see quot.); † **shoulder pight** *a.* = *shoulder pitched*; † **shoulder-pinched**, † **pinching** (see quots.); † **shoulder pit** [after *arm-pit*], the hollow under the shoulder of a sheep; † **shoulder pitch** = ACROMION; † **shoulder pitched** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.*, (of animals) having the shoulder dislocated; **shoulder plate** = SHOULDER PIECE 1; † **shoulder point**, (*a*) the point of the shoulder; (*b*) a shoulder-knot (= AGLET 2 c); **shoulder-pole**, a pole, each end of which rests upon a carrier's shoulder, the load being slung from the centre; **shoulder-rest**, a rest for a rifle in experimental firing; † **shoulder-shake** *v. trans.*, to shake the shoulders of; **shoulder-shaken** *a.* (of a beast) strained in the shoulder; **shoulder shield**, a shield-shaped piece of armour used to protect the shoulder; **shoulder-shot** *sb.*, a shot fired into the shoulder (of an animal); **shoulder-shot, -shotten** *adjs.*, (of an animal) having a strained or dislocated shoulder (*arch.*); **shoulder sling** *dial.*, a yoke for carrying (milk) pails; **shoulder slip**, a strain or dislocation of the shoulder-joint; hence *shoulder slipped a.*; † **shoulder-splate, -splating** *sbs.* = *shoulder-slip*; † **shoulder-splate, -splated, -splayed** *adjs.*, = *shoulder-shotten* adj.; † **shoulder-stick**, a coach passenger carried by the method called 'shoulder-ing' (see SHOULDER *v.* 14); **shoulder-striker** *U.S.* = *shoulder-hitter*; **shoulder-stripe**, a collectors' name for a variety of moth; **shoulder-stripe, -striped** *adjs.*, having a stripe of colour on the shoulder (indicating a species of moth); **shoulder-tap**, the action (of a bailiff) of tapping a person on the shoulder; hence *shoulder-tapping*; **shoulder-tippet** *Ent.* = PATAGIUM c (*Cent. Dict.*); † **shoulder-torn** *a.* = *shoulder-shotten*; **shoulder-tuft** *Ent.* = *shoulder-lappet*; **shoulder-wedge** *Building* (see quot.); **shoulder-work**, carrying of burdens; also, continuously hard work; **shoulder-wrench** (see quot. 1898); **shoulder-yoke**, a yoke for carrying pails. Also SHOULDER-BLADE, -BONE, -JOINT, -KNOT, -PIECE, -STRAP.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 16/2 The angles formed by the faces and flanks which are denominated **shoulder angles.* 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 17 May, Up, and put on my new stuff-suit, with a *shoulder-belt according to the new fashion. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 85 Our track-lines and shoulder-belts replaced the warps. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Shoulder-brace* (Surgical), an appliance for treating round shoulders or unconfirmed curvatures of the spine. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 273 A rifle pistol..furnished with a pistol *shoulder-but. 1830 SKELTON *Arms & Armour* I. Pl. xxii, Fig. 3. The gorget with *shoulder caps. 1895 *Arnold's Catal. Surgical Instrum.* 777 Shoulder Cap, moulded leather for the after treatment of dislocation. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 37 He's in Tartar limbo..: A back friend, a *shoulder-clapper [hath him]. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Praise Beggery* B 2, He's free from *shoulder-clapping Sergeants clawes. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Shoulder Clapper*, a bailiff, or member of the catch club. **Shoulder-clapped*; arrested. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* 19 These brethren in iniquity using finger-shade, mouth-spirt, or *shoulder-dash, drank little 'till the company were mellow. 1868 W. K. PARKER (*title*), A Monograph on the structure and development of the *shoulder-girdle and sternum in the Vertebrata. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 108 The third way..that is made use of..is *shoulder or Whip-grafting. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 291 Sometimes also the scion is prepared with a shoulder..and this mode is called shoulder-grafting. 1824 Col. HAWKER *Instr. Young Sportsm.* 298 *Shoulder duck-guns. 1842 LACY *Mod. Shooter* 103 A thin coat of olive oil is the best external application for a shoulder-gun. 1688 *Shoulder-head [see SHOULDER-STRAP 1]. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxiii, Many a fair knight would leap *shoulder-height for leave to look on you as free as the brook may! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. v, No crowds now to carry you, *shoulder-high, to the immortal gods. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* vi. 119 As I walk on through the now shoulder-high grass. 1856 J. HOLBROOK *Mail Bags* 27 *Shoulder-hitter, who strikes from the shoulder, ruffian. 1864 LOWELL *Rebell.* Writ. 1890 V. 126 We remember our own roughs and shoulder-hitters at the beginning of the war. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* xlii. (1908) 129 This beyng done, he shall first take out the right shoulder [of the deer] with his *shoulder knyfe. *Ibid.* xliii. 135. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. vi. 312 These appendages [the tegulæ] are frequently erroneously called patagia, but have also been called scapulæ,.. and shoulder-tufts, or *shoulder-lappets. *c* 1200 ORMIN 954 Off batt preostess *shuldrelin, & off hiss breostlin babe. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1855) II. 693/1 The *shoulder-lyar is a coarse piece, and fit only for boiling fresh to make into broth or beef-tea. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IX. 322 Salmon, grilse and sea trouts, are caught in the night time, by what they term the fishing with the *shoulder-nets. 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 248 *Shoulder notes are placed at the top of a page. 1909 P. VIVIAN *Campion's Wks.* 373 The custom is fully explained in a shoulder-note. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Shoulder-pegged horses, called in French *chevillées*, are such as have their shoulders gourdy, stiff, and almost without motion. 1565-6 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* IV. cxiii. (1580) 52 Of the *shoulder pight. That is when the shoulder point or pitch of the shoulder is displaced. 1728 BAILEY *Dict.* (ed. 4), **Shoulder Pinch*, a Disease in Horses. 1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), **Shoulder-pinching*, a misfortune which befals a horse by labouring or straining when too young. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 630 The greasie wooll which groweth in the *shoulder pits of sheepe. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 36/1 *Acromium*,.. the *shoulder pitch or point. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3081/4 One of her Coach Geldings..hath been *shoulder Pitch'd. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* Gloss., *Epauliere, epaullets*, *shoulder-plates. 1847 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 257. 238 The splendid shoulder-plates of a suit of armour. 1510 STANBRIDGE *Vocabula* (W. de W.) A iij, *Hec scapula*, the *sholder poynt. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. i, [He] has hir'd meer rogues..To beat the Soldier..for wearing Shoulder-points, With longer tagges than his. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I. 316 Then with quick Wheel oblique, his Shoulder-point Beneath his Breast he fix'd. 1910 D'A. W. THOMPSON tr. *Aristotle's Hist. Anim.* I. 12 The part to the back of the neck is the epomis, or 'shoulder-point'. 1888 *Century Mag.* Nov. 35/1 A couple of fettered convicts carrying water in a large wooden bucket slung between them on a *shoulder-pole. 1868 *Rep. Munitions War* 44 That two rifles at a time should be shot for accuracy from two *shoulder-rests, one on the right, the other on the left of the shooting-stand. 1649 CLEVELAND *Chron. Decoll. Car.* iii, Charles our dread Sovereign's murdered!—tremble and View what Convulsions *shoulder-shake this Land. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 158 When the roads become very hard, they [beasts] are apt to become *shoulder-shaken. 1824 MEYRICK *Ant. Armour* I. Introd. p. xvi, Their [*sc.* the retiarii's] left arms were protected by padded linen.. out of which issued a *shoulder-shield high enough to guard the face. 1830 SKELTON *Arms & Armour* I. Pl. ix, Fig. 6. The shoulder shield which rendered unnecessary a grande-garde on the breast plate. 1900 POLLOK & THOM *Sports Burma* vi. 212, I gave this [bison] the *shoulder-shot with the remaining barrel of my rifle. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xxiii. 126 Oxen..being either *shoulder-shot [orig. F. *espaulez*] or bruised,..are fatted. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 56 His horse hip'd..and *shoulder-shotten. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 108 He [a horse] seems sorely shrunk and shoulder-shotten. 1813 ST. J. PRIEST *Agric. Bucks* 297 in Marshall *Rev. Rep. Board Agric.* (1814) IV. 545 [The milk is] carried home in pails hanging upon a wooden *shoulder sling (as it is called). 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* V. (1745) 71 The Horse will probably take so much Care of him self, as to come off with only a Strain or a *Shoulder-slip. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3100/4 Lost.., a black Nag above 13 hands,.. lately *shoulder slip'd. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lyn.* 740 They shock'd, and Kay Fell shoulder slipt. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Motto* A 4 b, The necke-cricke, spauins, *shoulder-splat, and aches. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lxvii. (1738) 222 It is called a Shoulder Splait. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 309 If your horse be *shoulder splat. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict., Soldiers Ointment*, an Ointment..for a Horse that is *Shoulder Splaited. 1708 KERSEY *Dict.*, **Shoulder-splaiting*. 1882 OGILVIE, **Shoulder-splayed*. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 324 'Why do they call the opposition [coach] the Regulator?' asked Joe Walton's *shoulder-stick one day. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* ix, No' *shoulder-striker' hits out straighter than a child with its logic. 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 251 Genus *Leucania*... Sp. 1. *Phalæna comma* (*shoulder stripe wainscot). 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 165 The *Shoulder Stripe (*Anticleabadiata*). *Ibid.* 264 The *Shoulder-striped Wainscot (*Leucania Comma*). 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* II. i, There was no street..where I did not fear..the unfriendly *shoulder-tap of a bailiff. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xlv, If I could get on the press I'd quit the *shoulder-tapping profession. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. lix. 312 Of splaying the shoulder, or of *shoulder torne. 1899 *Shoulder-tuft [see *shoulder-lappet*]. 1887 *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), **Shoulder wedge*..the block of wood secured to the upper side of the principal rafter of a roof truss, to sustain the purlin. 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. 61 It is observed of the Levites, though much of their Ministry was only *Shoulder-work, that they had yet a very considerable Time for Preparation. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Shoother-work* (shoulder-work), any work that is continuously hard. 1708 KERSEY *Dict.*, **Shoulder-wrench*, a Strain in a Horse's Shoulder. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Shoulder wrench*, a wrench, sprain, or dislocation of the shoulder. 1862 J. SAUNDERS *Abel Drake's Wife* x, He..adjusted the *shoulder-yoke, hooked on the pails, and rose.

Shoulder (ʃōu·ldəɹ), *v.* Forms: see the *sb.* [f. SHOULDER *sb.* Cf. Du. *schouderen*, LG. *schulderen*, G. *schultern* (dial. *schullern*).]

1. *trans.* To push against (a person or thing) with the shoulder; (of a crowd) to push shoulder against shoulder; hence, to push roughly, unceremoniously, or insolently; to thrust aside with the shoulder; to hustle, jostle. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1056 Þe chaunpiouns..Shuldreden he ilc oþer, and lowen. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 12034 (Fairf.) Wiþ þat þer come a childe in hy and shuldered ihesu with grete enuy. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 259 If any schulder pusche or threten to smyte another. 1523 BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxlii. 537 And in the passyng by, Bernarde sholdred sir Langurantes horse in suche wyse, that the lorde fell out of the sadell. *c* 1590 *Faire Em* II. ii. 35 *Sir Rob.* Lord Marques, you offerd me disgrace to shoulder me. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 115 So that both men and horse, Shouldring each other, with a double force Fell to the ground. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* v. i, Around her, numberless, the rabble flowed, Shouldering each other, crowding for a view. 1802 BLOOMFIELD *Rural Tales* 5 You shoulder'd me; then laugh'd to see Me and my Gotch spin down the Hill.

fig. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, C iiij, Thys byshoppe was a great man borne, and dyd beare suche a stroke, that he was able to shoulder the Lord Protectour. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xv. 64 Albeit the king hath been sometimes resisted and shouldered by Adoniah.

b. With adv. or advb. phrase expressing the result of the action.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 13741 (Fairf.) Ne wiste þai neuer quat to say ilkan shuldered oþer a-way. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter Bk.* (Camden) 50 Momus him self wil sooner be shouldrid out of heaven. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* viii. 48 Now for the rules of foule play [in horse-racing], as..the striking your adversaries horse thwart the face.., the shouldring him vp into vneuen pathes..whereby you may indanger to ouerthrowe him. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Souldier* 31 They haue.. by maine force shouldred open the Castillian gates. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvi, The stranger..divided the press, shouldering from him..both drunk and sober passengers. 1835 L. HUNT *Town* iii. (1848) 160 Here at all events he [Dr. Johnson] walked and talked and shouldered wondering porters out of the way. 1846 DICKENS *Pict. Italy, Rome* 171 Ecclesiastics..having their humility gratified to the utmost, by being shouldered about. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi, 'Be off, you fools!' said this gentleman—shouldering off a great number of the crowd. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* xxviii, He skipped up by the speaker's side, and gently shouldered him down. 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* 349 Trying to shoulder him round and send him staggering off the ball. 1889 F. E. GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 178 A French Marshal met an English Colonel in the street, and shouldered him off the causeway.

fig. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 6 b, For all his..shouldring out the sonne of God. 1617 tr. *M. A. de Dominis on Rom. xiii.* 12, 15, I conceiue not to what purpose Aristotle..troubled naturall Philosophie, by Shouldring in after Matter and Forme, Priuation for a third principle of naturall bodies. 1638 MEDE *Rem. Pass. Apocal.* iii. Wks. (1672) 586 A Probability stands in place of a Demonstration, till a greater Probability can be brought to shoulder it out. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 839 Custom and prejudice..That govern all things here, should'ring aside The meek and modest truth. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xxxii. 56 The..Briton began to monopolise the officers' posts every-

where. The natives were shouldered out of the high positions.

c. To 'rub shoulders' with, mix with. *rare.*

1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunters* lvii, I had shouldered society .. enough to render me *slightly sceptical of its* sincerity.

2. *transf.* of inanimate things.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 21 The rolling billowes beate the ragged shoie, As they the earth would shoulder from her seat. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* vi. xxiv, Like to some low Brooke..By waste of Waters that is ouer-flow'd, Is sated, till it shouldreth downe the Mound. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog.* I. ii. (1635) 23 The Water being the most ponderous and waighty,..shoulders out the Aire. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 494 Shouldering all the Northerne shore of the Caspian, it runneth along..by the high looking walls of China. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xix. § 9. 175 The latter graines were shouldered of by others that already besieged the superficies. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 220 Neither could he conceal his indignation at the vile watch-house shouldering *King William's statue.* 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 15 Walls of rock..shouldering back the billows. 1866 Alger *Solit. Nat. & Man* I. 19 From the equator to the poles the waves shoulder their fellows. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., When a seaman..gives his ship too little cable to ride by, she may be thrown across tide, lift or shoulder her anchor, and drift off.

3. Of troops: To push, force, drive back (an opposing force); to manœuvre or turn.

1581 Styward *Martial Discipl.* I. 21 This battaile [*i. e.* disposition of troops] is of great force to shoulder and beate downe the enimie. 1887 *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 398/3 Thus rendering it possible two days later to shoulder the French off the direct road to Berlin.

4. *absol.* and *intr.* To push with the shoulder; to use the shoulders (in a struggle or contest). Const. *against, at.* Also *to shoulder it.*

a 1440 *Found. St. Barth. Hosp.* II. Prol. (1886) 77 And menne presydde hydder thykly for variawnte causys, and shuldrid to gider. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 128 And soch runners, as commonlie, they shoue and sholder to stand formost. 1688 Bunyan *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 82 They shoulder and crowd, and say, Pray give way,.. wherefore up and shoulder it, man; say: Stand away, devil. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* v, All trampled, kicked, plunged, shouldered, and jostled. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 403 Some working at his legs, and some shouldering at his loins. *fig.* 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 76/1 It is a sinne ..for a mortall man to..shoulder against God, and fight against his glorie. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 409 Not contented with such possessions..hee began to shoulder for more roome.

b. To make one's way by pushing with the shoulders; more fully *to shoulder one's way*; also *refl.* With various prepositions and advs. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1582 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 383 b, [He] lyke a false Prophet shouldreth forewardes. 1615 T. Adams *Black Devil* 27 Hee [Satan] shoulders to the barre, and pops in a forged evidence. 1720 Amherst *Epist.* 9 On me they never cast an Eye, But take their Snuff and shoulder by. *c* 1800 H. K. White *Rem.* (1837) 375 The design of shouldering himself into notice. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* xxix, As the ground was level, they [buffaloes] shouldered along with great speed. 1842 Tennyson *Audley Court* 8 Then we shoulder'd thro' the swarm. 1879 L. Stephen *Hours in Libr.* III. 323 The Englishman..goes on trampling upon acute sensibilities, but somehow shouldering his way successfully through the troubles of the universe. 1893 Kipling *Many Inventions* 12 A couple of junks came shouldering through from the north.

c. To 'rub shoulders', stand shoulder to shoulder *with.* ? *Obs.*

1692 Dryden *Don Sebast.* IV. i, What, shall the people know their godlike prince Headed a rabble, and profaned his person, Shoulder'd with filth?

†5. Of a hare: To crouch in her form. *Obs.*

c 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vij b, An haare in her forme shulderyng or leenyng.

†6. a. *trans.* To put (soldiers) shoulder to shoulder in close rank. Also *transf.* Also with *up.* b. *intr.* To stand shoulder to shoulder. *Obs.*

1591 Spenser *Ruins of Rome* 213 Like as ye see the wrathfull Sea from farre, In a great mountaine heap't..Eftsoones of thousand billowes shouldred narre. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. i. 40 The which [files] being shouldred vp close together. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 200 The Christians..shouldering close together in their charge, would be like a rock of yron. 1604 Drayton *Moyses* III. 61 Which by the stroke of that commaunding wand, Shoulder the rough seas forcibly together. 1781 Cowper *Table-t.* 137 If guards, mechanically form'd in ranks,..Should'ring, and standing as if struck to stone.

7. *trans.* To support with, bear up or carry on the shoulder or shoulders; to take or place on one's shoulder to be carried.

1611 Cotgr., *Espauler*,..to shoulder; to support with, or beare on the shoulders. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 180 They cut a whole Tree down, and..shoulder'd it with great Clamours. 1845 Coulter *Adv. in Pacific* viii. 93 I determined..to shoulder my gun, and walk right round the island. 1852 W. W. Collins *Rambles beyond Railways* vii. (1852) 122 We shouldered our knapsacks, and started for the Lizard. 1865 R. S. Hawker in *All Year Round* XIII. 154/2 The people..gathered up fragments of the wreck for fuel, and shouldered them away. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* xxxii, Hearing no further sound, they shouldered the tools and set forth again.

b. *fig.* † To forward; to help or push on; to prop *up*; to second (*obs.*). Also to take upon oneself as a burden (expense, responsibility, etc.).

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 49 Thee Greeks assurraunce in Pallas whoalye remayned And with her assistaunce theyre wars were shouldered always. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* 98/1 in *Holinshed*, She began to incline to hir wooer his request, to the end hir nephue should haue beene the better by his countenance shouldered. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. iii. § 15 II. 511 The yong Nephew..regarded only..the much monie that his grand-father had laied out in vaine, to shoulder vp a falling house. 1685 Cotton *Montaigne's Ess.* I. i. xli. 501 The greatest of Scipio's acts were in part due to Lelius, whose constant practice it was to advance and shoulder [orig. F. *seconder*] Scipio's grandeur and renown. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 2/2 The local Progressives are public-spirited enough to shoulder the expense.

†c. *transf.* Of a thing: To prop up. *fig.* Of the terms of an argument: To back up. *Obs.*

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 99 And though the 'may be' in the Argument came starveling alone without any thing of proof to back it, yet the 'may not be' in the Answer shall be thus shoulder'd up. 1675 Cotton *Planters Man.* 16 It is good also to shoulder or clod up the Tree for three foot about, and some four foot high.

8. *Mil.* To place (a weapon, etc.) upon the shoulder. Also *absol.* †Also in *passive* of a soldier: To have his musket shouldered.

To shoulder one's or *a rifle* etc., is often used for: to join the ranks, to enlist as a soldier.

1595 Sir J. Smythe *Instr. Milit.* 5 They are then to say to the first ranke: Shoulder your piques and march; which is as much to say: Lay your piques vpon your right shoulders and march. 1625 Markham *Souldiers Accid.* 24 Shoulder your Musquet, and carry your Rest in the right hand. 1635 W. Barriffe *Milit. Discipline* i. (1639) 4 Thus being armed, with Muskets shouldered, some account their Postures to begin from this place. *Ibid.* 5 Thus having charged some men will shoulder and so front thence make ready. 1672 Venn *Milit. Observ.* 37 The Musquetteer being shouldered Command..Unshoulder your Musquet, and Poyse. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 158 The broken soldier..shoulder'd his crutch. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. I. xi, They have shouldered, soldier-wise, their shovels and picks. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 *a*, Wait for the word of command of the officer to shoulder. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xiv. 234 Many a poor gentleman finds himself obliged to shoulder a musket.

b. *To shoulder arms* (esp. *imper.* as a word of command): to hold one's rifle in a nearly vertical position, the barrel resting against the shoulder and the butt in the hollow of the hand; hence *at shoulder arms*, at the position directed by this word of command.

1844 *Queen's Regul. Army* 260 Shoulder Arms. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 30 Serjeants..will remain steady at *Shoulder Arms.* 1853 Whyte Melville *Digby Grand* vii, The brigade 'shoulder arms' preparatory to receiving..the time-honoured heio who is to inspect them.

†9. To cut up the carcass of (a lamb, kid, etc.). Cf. *shoulder-knife* (Shoulder *sb.* 8 c). *Obs. rare.*

c 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vij b, [Termys..of breekyng or dressyng of dyverse beestis..] a Lambe shulderide, a Kidde shulderide.

b. (See quot. 1844 in Shouldering *vbl. sb.* 1).

†10. *pa. pple.* Strained or dislocated at the shoulder. *Obs.* [? after F. *épaulé.*]

1565–6 Blundevil *Horsemanship* IV. iii. (1580) 2 b, As when a Horse is shouldered by meanes of some outward cause, or his backe galled with the saddle.

11. To furnish (a thing) with a shoulder; to cut shoulders or a shoulder on; to fit *into* with a shoulder. Also with *down, up.*

1438 [see Shouldering *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxiii. 355 The Tenon is also shoulder'd on each side. *a* 1734 North *Life Dudley North* (1744) 198 At Powis House .. they shouldered and keyed the Portico Arches with Pieces of Stone. 1778 [W. H. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 9 May 1776, I shouldered the spikes,..leaving a small triangular shoulder at each angle of the square stump. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 206/1 The spokes are then shouldered down slightly taper-wise. 1884 R. F. Burton *Bk. Sword* 142 The Sword should be tightly mounted and well shouldered-up before and behind. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Builder, Scaffolding* 35 The staves must now be fitted..by shouldering them at the marks made.

b. *Slating.* (See quot.)

1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 1122 The roofs to be covered with the best dark blue slate.., to be well shouldered in haired lime (the upper part of each row bedded in lime).

12. *intr.* Of inanimate things: To form a shoulder, project as a shoulder, or spread out into a shoulder; also with *up.*

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Espaulette, Maçonnerie à espaulettes*,.. walls..left..shouldering, bearing, or standing out in one place more then in another. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* i. 5 Because the Chaps [of the Square Nos'd Hand-Vice] do not stand shouldering in the way. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 46 Farther off we could see blue hills, shouldering high above the intermediate ones. 1870 *Daily News* 12 Nov., The hill shoulders up very steeply for three-fourths its height.

13. *trans.* (*Horticulture.*) To tie out the 'shoulders' of (bunches of grapes).

1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 461 Finished shouldering the Hamburgh, and thinning the Sweetwater and St. Peter's (neither of the two latter wants shouldering much).

14. *slang.* (See quots.)

1823 'Jon Bee' *Slang* s. v. *Shouldering*, Among stage-coachmen, to shoulder, is to take up passengers on own account, without consulting the proprietors. 1865 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* (ed. 2), *Shoulder*, when a servant embezzles his master's money, he is said to shoulder his employer.

Shoulder-blade. [Cf. MLG. *schulderblat*, Du. *schouderblad*, MHG. *schulterblat* (mod. G. *-blatt*).] Each of the two flat triangular bones articulated with the humerus, and lying over the ribs in the upper part of the back in all mammals; the scapula.

a 1300 *Havelok* 2644 Bi þe shu[l]dre-blade þe sharpe swerd let [he] wade, þorw the brest unto þe herte. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 823 Baith cannell bayne and schuldir blaid in twa, Through the myd cost, the gud suerd gert he ga. 1572–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 205 Stevin Urde..straik the said Jonet upoun hir schulder blaid with the kavill of ane mylne. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 77 Oh good sir, softly, good sir: I feare (sir) my shoulder blade is out. 1763 'Theophilus Insulanus' *Second Sight* 77 There is another kind of divination, by looking in the shoulder-blade of a sheep, goat, &c. as in a book. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* ii. 101 Mahomet's followers found the Koran..as it had been written down at first promulgation; much of it, they say, on shoulder-blades of mutton. 1875 Sir W. Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 826/2 The Scapula, or Shoulder Blade..lies at the upper and back part of the wall of the chest, reaching from the second to the seventh rib.

b. *transf.*

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 65 [Bees] haue 4 wings..growing to their shoulder-blades. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 662, I propose calling these pieces by names appropriated to the arm in the higher vertebrate animals: thus ..I call the whole fore-leg the *brachium* or arm, and..the trochanter [becomes] the *scapula* or shoulder-blade.

Shoulder-bone. = Shoulder-blade.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 4217 His rist arm & is schulder bon He made fle to gronde anon. *c* 1325 (*Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 146 Les espaules ount blusoums [*glossed* chuldel-bones; *v.rr.* the soldre-bon, schulder-bon]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. Prol.* 22 Thanne haue [I] in laton a shulder bon Which that was of an hooly Iewes sheepe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 260 Godys son..hase not where upon his hede to rest But on his shuder bone. 1548 77 Vicary *Anat.* vii. (1888) 48 In the shoulder there be two bones,..the Shoulder bone, and the Cannel bone. 1691 R. Kirk *Secret Commw.* (1815) 17 The minor Seers prognosticat many future Events,..from the Shoulder-bone of a Sheep. 1858 W. Ellis *Madagascar* v. 125 The sides..were edged..with the shoulder-bones of oxen stuck in the ground, the broad part upwards.

Shouldered (ʃǫ·ldəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Shoulder *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Having shoulders; furnished with shoulders. Chiefly with qualifying adv. or advb. phrase. Also Round-shouldered.

13.. *K. Alis.* 4908 Another folk there is biside:..Hen y-shuldred as an fysshe, And clawed after hound, i-wisse. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 551 He was short shuldred, brood, a thikke knarre. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxxiv. (1869) 70 It is nouht for that thou ne art shuldred ynowh, and boned. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 702 Take ynon yonge ..Yshildred wide is good. *a* 1533 [see Crooked *a.* 5]. 1592 [see Broad D. 1]. 1697 [see High *a.* 22 b]. 1740 in *Scott. Hist. Rev.* (1905) Apr. 303 [Recruits] must be straight, well limbd and shouldered. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. iii. 220 Thighed and shouldered like the billows.

2. Having a shoulder or projection; made with a shoulder or with shoulders.

1671 Phillips (ed. 3), *Shouldred-head* (a term in Archery) the best made Heads of an Arrow..being..made with shoulders. 1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expos.* 81 That shouldered Part of all Masts over which the Shrouds are put. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. Plate xlviii, Fig. 1, Represents a shouldered turf-drain. 1847 Mrs. J. W. Loudon *Amateur Gard. Cal.* (1857) 152 When the upper branches of the bunch [of grapes] are large, and almost as strong as the main stem, it is said to be shouldered. 1861 P. P. Carpenter in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1860, 214 In *Gibbula*.. the whirls are shouldered, and the pillar-lip is plain. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 5169 Cardboard pill boxes;..plain and shouldered. 1882 Christy *Joints* 103 Shouldered Joint occurs between two timbers when one is strengthened by being shouldered or thickened out to reinforce its abutting..powers.

b. Arch. *Shouldered arch*: a form of head for an opening (not properly an arch) somewhat resembling the outline of a man's shoulders and part of the neck.

1853 *Turner's Dom. Archit.* (ed. Parker) II. vi. 240 Several of the smaller doorways [of Bolton Castle] have the 'shouldered arches' of the Carnarvon form. *Note.* This name has been proposed by the duchess of Northumberland for this peculiar arch..It is commonly called the square-headed tiefoil arch. 1866 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* 22.

3. Placed and carried at, on or over the shoulder; spec. *Mil.* (see Shoulder *v.* 7), *To stand shouldered*: to stand with shouldered arms.

1760 *Cautions & Adv. Officers of Army* 17 Be sure to make your Men march with shouldered Arms. 1811 *Regul. Army* 13 The Officer is..to make his Men stand shouldered. 1844 *Queen's Regul. Army* 30 Their own Guards are to turn out with shouldered Arms, once a Day.

†**Shoulderer.** *Obs.* [-er 1.] One who shoulders.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiii. 49 Be..on your hienes fals lowis eik..Schulderaris, and schowaris, that..can non vthir craft nor curis But to mak thrang, Schir, in your duris.

Shouldering (ʃǫ·ldəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Shoulder *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb; an instance of this.

1438 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 11 Schuldering de le gystes. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 47 Some thought to raise themselves to high degree..by close shouldring; some by flatteree. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 239 Care being taken that the point of the knife does not.. go between the shoulder-blade and the ribs. This error.. in slaughtering pigs..is called shouldering. 1856 Kane *Arctic Expl.* I. xvii. 208 There may have been something of discourtesy in the occasional shoulderings and hustlings. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 342/1 (Driving) *Shouldering*, of the horse, pushing sideways upon pole or partner.

b. Amount of 'shoulder' or projection.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. P 4 The..Face thus finished, he considers what Shouldering the Shank of the Punch makes now with the Face, round about the Letter.

2. *comer.* Something which projects or supports as a shoulder. †Also = EPAULEMENT.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 30 And bi foure partis weren as litle schuldryngis [Vulg. *humeruli*] vndir the waischyng vessel,..*Margin*, Schuldryngis; that is, schort pileris to susteyne the waschyng vessel. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 149 Therfore to drawe easely and vniformely..vntil you come to the rig or shouldring of ye head [of the shaft], is best. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 108 Cut the Graff.. with a shouldring but not deep. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Shouldring*, in Fortification, is a Retrenchment opposed to the Enemies, or a Work cast up for a Defence on one side. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 583/1 When there is not a kerb there should be a 'shouldering' of sods..to keep the road materials in place.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **shouldering file**, a kind of file for shaping a shoulder; †**shouldering piece**, a corbel or a buttress.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 210 *Mutuli*..Corbeaux, modillons, peeces of timber in building called braggers, or shouldering peeces. 1611 COTGR., *Espaulette*,..a buttresse, shore post, or shouldering peece. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 825 French pivot and shouldering files which are small, stout, and have safe-edges.

Shouldering (ʃǫ·ldərin), *ppl. a.* [f. SHOULDER *v.* + -ING 2.] That shoulders.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 335 Thair raiss greit murmour..With sic ane schout, and sic ane schouder and [*read* schouderand] schow, That euirilk one that tyme 3eid other throw. [1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 23 Spring-headed Hydraes, and sea-shouldring Whales.] 1747 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* iii. 16 Thin pillar'd earth..was push'd aside, And down the shoul'dring billows born. 1824 W. IRVING *Tales Trav.* II. 243 The current is violently compressed between shouldering promontories. 1846 H. G. ROBINSON *Odes of Horace* II. xiii, The shouldering crowd.

Shoulder-joint. The joint of the shoulder; the articulation by which the arm or foreleg is connected with the trunk.

1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 520 Ulysses..Soon..the wound repay'd; To the right shoulder-joint the spear apply'd. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 838/2 The Shoulder Joint is a ball-and-socket joint, the ball being the head of the humerus, the socket the glenoid fossa of the scapula.

Shoulder-knot.

1. A knot of ribbon or lace, sometimes enriched with jewels, worn on the shoulder by men of fashion in the 17th and 18th c.; also a knot, formerly of ribbons of the family colours, now of lace, worn on the shoulder by some livery servants; a knot or bow of ribbon worn at the shoulder by a woman or child; also *Mil.* = AGLET 2 c.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1075/4 Went away from his Master ..in a cloth Suit..his Shoulder-knot and Hatband of Twelve-penny broad Ribon figured. 1700 FARQUHAR *Const. Couple* I. i. 7 *Clinch*...Sir, (to Wildair) I admire the mode of your Shoulder-knot. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3998/4 A light-grey Cloth Livery lined with yellow, a yellow Shoulder-knot. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 44 Better..Than grace the bony phantom..With the king's shoulder-knot and gay cockade. 1861 *Ladies' Gaz. Fashion* July 6/1 Three-quarter length sleeves, with ribbon shoulder-knots. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* May 17, I have seen..an officer with his shoulder-knots sewed on to a common plain frock-coat.

2. *attrib.*

1772 FORSTER *Hudson's Bay Birds* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 393 Shoulder-knot Grous. 1819 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. 300 Shoulder-knot Heathcock. (*Bonasa Umbellus.*) 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, The Park Lane shoulder-knot aristocracy.

Hence **Shoulder-knotted** *a.*

1818 G. COLMAN *Two Parsons* Poet. Vagaries (ed. 3) 144 A shoulder-knotted Puppy..let him in. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Schiller* 1840 III. 4 Such valets as are too genuine, as are shoulder-knotted..in soul as well as in body.

Shoulder-piece.

1. a. *Antiq.* A piece of armour covering the shoulder.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., La haute piece*, the shoulder peece of an harneis. 1611 COTGR., *Espauliere*, a showlder peece; the peece of armour, or apparell that serues for the shoulder. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* iv. 58 The shoulder-pieces [of the Roman cuirass] formed of four plates..pass over the shoulders like straps.

transf. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § ii. i. 20 The Weesle-headed Armadillo...His Shoulder-piece consisteth of several Ranks or Rows of such like square pieces.

b. A piece or each of the pieces of material composing the shoulders of a garment.

1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxviii. 7 It shall haue the two shoulder pieces thereof, ioyned at the two edges thereof. 1632 MASSINGER *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, With a haire breadth's errour, ther's a shoulder piece cut [of a new suit of clothes]. 1861 *Engl. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 117 It was made with shoulder-pieces cut out in the shape of a pelerine...The shoulder-pieces were trimmed with brown ribbon.

†2. = BUST *sb.*[1] 1. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 262 Before this play is a shoulder-piece of the author standing on a pedestall.

3. The piece forming the shoulder (of a tool, etc.).

1811 *Self Instructor* 28 The cheek or shoulder-piece [of a pen]. 1904 WINDLE *Rem. Prehist. Age* xi. 285 By the extension of the pin-trough, which is bent backwards towards the shoulder-piece.

b. A piece of the fore-hock (of bacon).

1888 *Leeds Mercury* 18 Feb. 5 Beautiful bread, and a large thick piece of shoulder-piece in addition to real coffee.

Shoulder-strap.

1. Each of the two short straps which go over the shoulders, connecting and supporting the fore and back parts of a garment.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 94/1 In a Woman's Gown..The Shoulder heads, or Shoulder straps; are two peeces that come over the Sholders. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s. v. *Epaulette, Shoulder Strap*, a part of a Bodice or Stays. 1808 *Lady's Econ. Assist.* 23 Men's Shirts..Cut off ten inches and a half for the six pair of shoulder-straps. 1855 LADY E. FINCH *Sampler* (ed. 2) 95 Tack the shoulder-straps upon the shift.

b. *Antiq.* Each of the straps connecting the front and back parts of body armour.

1830 SKELTON *Arms & Armour* I. Pl. xxxix, Fig. 2. The back-plate with its shoulder straps guarded with steel. 1900 A. S. MURRAY *Catal. Sculpt. Parthen. in Brit. Mus.* 91 He wears a cuirass, of which the shoulder straps terminate in panther's heads.

2. Each of the narrow straps fastened upon the shoulders of a military tunic; esp. an ornamental strap distinguishing the corps and grade of an officer.

1840 *Addenda Gen. Regul. Army* 1 Approved Patterns of the Shoulder Straps, for the Staff Serjeants of Infantry..have been sealed. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Sweet Little Man* 12 You with the waist made for sword-belts and sashes, Where are your shoulder-straps, sweet little man? 1864 *Regul. Dress Officers of Army* 45 First Life Guards...Aiguillette and Shoulder-Strap of twisted gold cord, with gilt engraved tags, worn on the right shoulder; a gold twist cord strap similar to that of the aiguillette worn on the left shoulder. 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *King in Yellow* 49 He rattled on.., calling my attention to his captain's shoulder-straps, and the triple gold arabesque on his sleeve.

3. A strap to go over one shoulder across the body and under the other arm as a support for some article to be carried.

1870 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 203 (Cent.) He then mends the shoulder-strap of his powder-horn and pouches.

Shoulderwise, *adv.* [See -WISE.] So as to form a shoulder.

1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Garden* x. (1623) 29 And first of incising, which is the cutting of the barke..of a tree ..shoulderwise with two gashes.

Shoule, obs. form of SHOAL.

Shouler, -erd: see SHOVELLER, SHOVELARD.

Shoulfall, obs. form of SHILFA.

Shoull, obs. f. SHOVEL. **Shoult,** var. SHOLT.

Shount, obs. f. SHUNT *v.*, to avoid, escape.

Shoup, var. SHOOP. **Shour(e,** obs. ff. SHOWER.

Shoupiltin. *Shetland.* ? *Obs.* Also 9 **shoupeltin, shoopiltee,** -ie. [Derivative of ON. **sjó-pilt-r*, f. *sjó-r* sea + *pilt-r* boy.] (See quots.)

1711 SIR R. SIBBALD *Descr. Orkney & Zetland* 9 Sometimes they catch with their Nets and Hooks Tritons, they call them *Shoupiltins* and Mermaids. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xvi, The Tritons..called by Zetlanders of that time, Shoupeltins, were represented by young men grotesquely habited. 1822 S. HIBBERT *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* 526 In Shetland, the same deity [Neptune], the Shoopiltee, assumes the form of a beautiful shelty, inviting some one to mount him, when he immediately runs into the sea and drowns his rider.

Shout (ʃaut), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (Lincs.): see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Forms: 4 s(c)houte, 4–5 **showte,** 4–5, 9 **shute,** 4, 9 **shoute**; 7 **scuyt, scutte.** [M.E. *schoute, shute*, prob. a. MDu. *schûte*: see SCHUIT, SCOUT *sb.*[3]] A flat-bottomed boat.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4785 Berges, schoutes, crayeres fele, That were chargyd with al weel. 14.. *Piers of Fullham* in Hartshorne *Metr. Tales* (1829) 120 Com there nat dayly out off ffiaunders Off flat elys full many a showte? 1464 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 569/2 Trowes, Botes, Cobles and Shutes. 1842 LACY *Mod. Shooter* 365 The Lynn and Boston gunboat, or shout.

Comb. 1395 *Acc. Manor Savoy* in *Archæologia* XXIV. 304 [Paid to divers mariners, called] shoutemen.

Shout (ʃaut), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4 **schoute,** 4–6 **shoute, schowte,** 4–7 **showt(e, schout,** 6 **schowt,** 7 **shoot(e,** 6– **shout.** [This and the related SHOUT *v.* first appear in the 14th c. The sb. corresponds formally to ON. *skúta, skúte*, a taunt: see SCOUT *v.*[3]; derivation from the root of SHOOT *v.* is probable.]

1. A loud, vehement cry expressing joy, grief or pain, fear, triumph, warning, encouragement, etc.; a loud cry to attract attention at a distance; a tumultuous uproar by a large body of people.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 158 With that all haill a schout that [gave]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 223 Than a-roos the showte and the noyse of the saisnes. *c* 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 66/2 With this there was a great shout, crying kyng Richarde kyng Rychard. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. vii. 39 This generall applause, and chearefull showt, Argues your wisdome, and your loue to Richard. 1626 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* xi. 195 So'great weare th' peoples shootes, y^t thearth it startes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 542 A shout that tore Hells Concave. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* VI. ix. § 5 The intire army of the Hebrews made a shout, and rushed upon them. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. viii. (Rtldg.) 358 An involuntary shout of laughter. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) vi. 143 We heard a faint shout.

†b. *Shout and hoyes* (= OYEZ), *shout and cry* = HUE AND CRY. *Sc. Obs.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* IV. xv. 69 b, Gif ane man steilles cattell, or anie moueable gudes, and the shout and cry of neighbours follow him [etc.]. 1609 *Ibid.* tr. *2 Stat. Robt. I*, xx. 32 b, They sall raise the schout, and hoyes vpon him. *Ibid.*, The Lord of the land or the creditour with schout, and hoyes, may follow him.

c. *transf.* Applied to any loud noise or cry forcing itself upon the attention.

In quot. 1660 'shout' may be a misspelling of SHOOT *sb.*

1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 183 All the birdis song with sic a schout, That I annone awoik. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 45 Trumpettis and schalmis wt a schowt Playid or the rink began. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Apr. Great was the shout of guns from the castles and ships. 1802 WORDSW. *Cuckoo* ii, Thy twofold shout I hear. 1855 R. S. HAWKER in C. E. Byles *Life* (1905) 257 The shout of the trumpet.

2. *Colonial slang.* A call to a waiter to replenish the glasses of a company; hence, a turn in paying for a round of drinks. Also, a free drink given to all present by one of the company; a drinking party.

To go on the shout: to drink immoderately. *To stand (a) shout*: to stand treat all round.

1863 H. SIMCOX *Outward Bound* (1864) 81 Many a 'shout' they're treated to. 1887 'HOPEFUL' *Taken in* 135 [New Zealand] There is a great deal of standing 'shout' in the Colonies. 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-room Ballads, Eng. Brit. Soldier*, Don't go on the shout.

†3. *Comb.*: **shoutory,** a loud, piercing shout.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 28 Soom mayden company..Rearing with shoutery soom boare.

Shout (ʃaut), *v.* Forms: 4 **schoute,** 4–6 **schowt, shoute, showte,** 4–8 **schout,** 5 (**schuot**), **schowte,** 6–7 **showt,** 4– **shout**; 4–5 **shote,** 7, 9 (*dial.*) **shoot.** [See SHOUT *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To utter a loud call, to make a loud outcry expressive of joy, exultation, etc. or to raise an alarm, to incite to action, etc.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 877 Naupeles þa3 hit schowted scharpe & ledden loude al-þa3 hit were A note ful nwe I herde hem warpe. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 635 And in the se it happede hem to mete—Vp goth the trompe—& for to schoute & schete. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V. viii. 173 The batails approached and shoue and showted on bothe sydes. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 87 The word of Peace is render'd: hearke how they showt. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxviii. 7 When the morning starres sang together, and all the sonnes of God shouted for ioy. 1687 LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 236 The People..all shouted, and wished him a thousand Blessings. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 181, I called and shouted with the utmost strength of my voice. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 931 Shout in the jubilee of death! 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. i, He..shouted in her ear.

b. *To shout at*, †*on* (a person): to assail with shouts, *esp.* of derision or anger.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. F.* 1808 That euery wight gan on hem shout. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 57 The common people, as if they had never seene a stranger before shouted at mee after a barbarous fashion. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* xv, On hir to cry, on hir to schout. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 576 They ran and collected round him, hooting and shouting at him.

†c. To vote by acclamation *for* (a candidate for Parliament). (Cf. SHOUTING *vbl. sb.* 1 c.) *Obs.*

1679 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1882) II. 104 Rode to York.. found them shouting for knights of the Shire.

†d. Said of animals making loud cries. *Obs.*

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 570 Me thynkythe, I here my dragon schowt. *a* 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 661 The mirthfull maveiss mirriest Schill schowtit throw the schawis.

e. Of a place: To resound with shouts. Of an inanimate thing: To make a loud uproar. *rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. v. 67 Euery schaw Schoutis agane of thair clamour and dyn. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xx. 275 The valleys shouting with summer joy. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* x. 139 The fire shouted and roared within.

f. quasi-*trans.* (*refl.*) with complement.

1898 'MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* ii. 14 He waved his silk hat and shouted himself hoarse.

g. *U.S. slang.* Of things: To be unmistakably significant. Also in phrase *Now you're shouting* = 'now you are speaking to the purpose'.

1892 HOWELLS *Mercy* 420 Northwick said simply, 'Yes, I will go with you.' 'Well, now you're shouting,' said Pinney. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 25 July 3/1 Figures which, to use an Americanism, fairly 'shout'.

h. *Indirect passive.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii, Necker, for not being at the *Séance*, shall be shouted for.

2. *trans.* To utter (something) with a loud voice.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 112 Be he the correnoch had done schout. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 218 They threw their caps As they would hang them on the hornes a'th Moone, Shooting their Emulation. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 250 He..lov'd to hear the Vulgar shout his Name. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* I. 8 Industriously shouting the cry of a church, the more effectually to reduce the faith to a vague futility.

b. With clause or quoted words as object.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 614 With that gan al here meyne for to shoute 'A go we se, cast vp þe yates wyde'. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. ii. 103 Haue I not heard these Islanders shout out *Vive le Roy*. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 97, I heard a voice, at my side, shout out, in once-loved accents, O, my dearest mamma. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. i, 'A canny morning, Mr. Christian', he shouted.

†3. a. To insult with a clamorous outcry; = *to shout at* (see 1 b). b. To welcome with shouts, acclaim. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 366 Thai schowtit hym and scornyng maid. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 122 This still for bargan Sym abyddis, And schowttit Will to schame. 1706 I. WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* (1743) 76 While our Hosannas all along the Passage Shout the Redeemer. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 698 The statesman of the day..comes. Some shout him, and some hang upon his car.

4. *dial.* a. To call, summon (a person). b. To publish the banns of marriage of (persons): = CRY *v.* 5 d. c. To call *in* (assistance); †d. *To shout*

(a person) *up, out of bed*: to 'call' (a person) in the morning, to awaken (some one) from sleep by calling loudly. *Obs.* **c.** To urge *on* (an animal) to the attack by a vehement outcry.

1797 T. WRIGHT *Autobiog.* (1864) 189 We therefore shouted the landlord out of bed. **1812** *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 38 After a while, the servant girl, Hannah Evans, came up to him to shout him up. **1864** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. xii. I. 121 He stood obstinate siege from the Kaiser's people..., shouted in Denmark to help. **1888** MRS. RIDDELL *Nun's Curse* I. vi. 106 He broke into a great laugh, and shouted the dogs on to her. **1895** *Longman's Mag.* Aug. 394 To goo an' get the lass shouted afore thou knowed if hoo were willin' to wed thee or not. *Mod.* (N.E. Derbyshire) I've got to go home; my mother's shouting me.

5. *Australian slang.* **a.** *intr.* To stand drinks, to treat a crowd of persons to refreshments.

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxxi, So I shouted for him and he for me. **1896** KIPLING *Seven Seas, Lost Legion* iii, We've shouted on seven-ounce nuggets.

b. *trans.* To call for (refreshments, drinks, etc.) in order to treat the bystanders.

1867 A. L. GORDON *Sea-spray, Credat Judæus* 139 You may 'shout' some cheroots, if you like. **1881** *A Chequered Career* 205 He then 'shouted' champagne, and assumed the most pompous airs.

Hence **Shou·ted** *ppl. a.*

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 280 The gates swung backward at his shouted word. **1906** BELLOC *Hills & Sea* 113 We heard..the shouted order to mount.

†Shou·ter[1]. *Obs. rare.* [f. SHOUT *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].] The master of a 'shout' or flat boat.

c **1325** in Grose *Antiq. Repert.* (1808) II. 407 Pour les Gages de ses vij Shouters.

Shouter[2] (ʃau·tər). [f. SHOUT *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who shouts or cries out loudly; one who acclaims or applauds.

1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* I. i, A peal of loud applause rang out, And thin'ed the Air, till even the Birds fell down Upon the Shouters Heads. **1820** MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 15 Aug., The heroine passed..surrounded with shouters and vociferous admirers. **1908** *Academy* 13 June 878/1 The English labourers in the Papal vineyard..are silent, prayerful persons rather than shouters or sensation-mongers.

2. A name applied to some Methodist congregations in the north of Ireland who used to leap and shout in their ecstasies. (Cf. Hampson *Mem. Wesley*, 1791, II. 75.)

1820 POLWHELE *Lavington's Enthus. Methodists* Introd. p. cxii, Of a similar description with the Welsh Jumpers were the Irish Shouters.

3. *Australian.* One who stands drinks.

1885 SLADEN *In Cornwall*, etc. 156 (*title*) The sigh of the shouter.

Shouther, variant of SHOULDER.

Shouting (ʃau·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHOUT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. SHOUT.

1. Loud crying, uproar, clamour; vociferous applause, acclamation; an instance of this.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 2095 Ne how the griekes..Tries riden al the place aboute..with a loud shoutynge. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* xxxix. 25 Yͤ noyse, the captaynes and the shoutinge. **1828** EGAN *Boxiana* IV. 174 Cy..fell on him so heavily that the shoutings were—'He cannot come again.' **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliii, Dobbin..kept up a great shouting.

†**b.** Applied to the song of birds. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 26 The skyes rang for schoutyng of the larkis.

†**c.** An election carried out by acclamation.

[**1660** MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 438 Not committing all to the noise and shouting of a rude Multitude, but permitting only those of them who are rightly qualifi'd, to nominate as many as they will.] **1679** O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1882) II. 139 Captain Pockly fell ill at the shouting at York.

d. Phr. *It is all over but the shouting*: said when the result of a contest appears certain.

1842 APPERLEY *Life Sportsman* xvi. 332 It's all over but shouting..Antonio's as dead as a hammer.

2. Standing drinks, treating.

1883 *Longman's Mag.* June 180 *Shouting*, a colonial expression for standing treat to strangers, is a common form of hospitality.

Shouting (ʃau·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SHOUT *v.* + -ING[2].] That shouts.

1600 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxx. (1632) 48 Patrone of the vulgar whose..showting allowance hath such an operation with mans frailtie. **1716** POPE *Iliad* v. 627 And now the god..Produced Æneas to the shouting train. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 576 The hedges were lined with shouting spectators. **1892** KIPLING *Barrack-room Ballads, L'Envoi* ix, Where..the shouting seas drive by.

Hence **Shou·tingly** *adv.*, vociferously.

1827 POE *Tamerlane* 220 The dwindled hills, whence.. Gush'd shoutingly a thousand rills. **1866** *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 562/3 He seems to lift his voice shoutingly.

Shove (ʃəv), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a. north.* 3 soou, 4 chou, 5–6 schow; *β.* 5 shoffe, 6 shuffe, 6– shove. [f. SHOVE *v.*]

1. An act of shoving; a strong thrust or push to move a body away from the agent.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 12033 Wit scholdur gaf he him a scou [*Gött.* chou]. *c* **1475** *Rauf Coilzear* 698 As he gat ben throw He gat mony greit schow. **1581** A. HALL *Iliad* II. 21 They labor stil with heaue and shoue. **1762** in T. Mortimer *Ev. Man own Broker* (ed. 5) 93 *note*, An united shove commences, by which others, as well as I, have measured their length in a very dirty place.. **1812** H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* II. xi, But Mr. Thing-um bob, the prompter man, Gave with his hand my chaise a shove. **1871** MEREDITH *H. Richmond* v, Mr. Rippenger added a spurning shove on my shoulder to his recommendation.

b. *fig.* In various uses: An impulse given to make a person or thing move or act more quickly; a 'push' or exertion of influence to get a person through a difficulty or further him in his career; in schoolboy phrase, a hint or prompting to one who is backward with an answer.

1724 CALAMY *Howe's Wks.* I. Life 7 Sir, said he [Fuller to Howe],..I am a pretty corpulent Man, and I am to go thro a Passage that is very strait, I beg you would be so kind as to give me a shove, and help me thro. **1784** COWPER *Task* IV. 210 With all the tricks That idleness has ever yet contriv'd..To..give time a shove. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, Whose parsing and construing resisted the most well-meant shoves. **1873** MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* vi, It would be such a fine thing for all the family: I could give all the boys such a shove.

†**2.** An onset, attack. *Obs.*

c **1450** *Merlin* xiv. 219 Thei threwe down CCC at the firste shoffe in theire comynge. *c* **1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IX. (*Wolf & Fox*) iv, Thow can..mak ane suddane schow vpoun ane scheip.

†**3.** Phr. *All at a shove*: by a single act. *Obs.*

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 52 Their maner of ordres, is not to make seuerally, for euery Goddesse and God, a seuerall priest, but al at a shuffe, in generall for all.

4. *slang.* **a.** *A shove in the mouth*: a drink. **b.** *The shove*: dismissal from employment.

1821 EGAN *Life in London* x. (1870) 265, I vished to be a little nutty upon Dirty Suke..so I gov'd her 'a shove in the mouth'. **1899** R. WHITEING *5 John St.* x, Did you get the shove to-day? *Ibid.* xxi, If it warn't ready, he give the shove to the 'ole shoot.

5. *Canadian.* A forward movement of packed and piled ice in a thawing river.

1865 [see *Ice-shove*, ICE *sb.* 7 a]. **1890** *Montreal Witness* 19 Mar. 8/2 The shove may be expected every day.

Shove (ʃəv), *sb.*[2] [app. a corruption of *shiv*, SHIVE *sb.*[2], perh. assimilated to prec.] The woody core of flax or hemp. Also, a fragment of the stems of flax or hemp broken off when 'scutching'. Cf. SHEAVE *sb.*[2], SHIVE *sb.*[2], SHOW *sb.*[2]

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 285/2 Both Flax and Hemp are first broken from the strong Stalks into large Shoves or Shivers. **1780** YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 164 They scutch it to separate the heart or the shoves from the rest. **1855** ROYLE *Fibrous Pl. India* 129 A layer of wood-like matter, which in some plants is called boon, or shove. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* X. 486/1 When it is found that the fibre [of flax] separates readily from the woody 'shove' or core.

Shove (ʃəv), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **shoved** (ʃəvd). Forms: see below. [A Com. Teut. (originally strong) verb: OE. *scūfan* (*sceaf, scufon, scofen*) corresponds to OFris. *skūva* (NFris. *skiiliw, skōw*, WFris. *skouwe*), MDu. *schūven* (mod.Du. *schuiven*), MLG. *schūven* (mod.LG. *schuven*), OHG. *sciuban* (MHG., mod.G. *schieben*, early mod.G. also *schauben*), Goth. (*af*)*skiuban*; also with weak conjugation, ON. *skūfa*, more commonly *skýfa*; f. OTeut. root **skeub-* : *skaub-* : *skūb-*. As there are traces of a variant with *f* instead of *b* (see SHOVEL *sb.*), the pre-Teut. form is prob. **skeup-*.

The Gothic and HG. forms have the normal grade (*eu*) of the present-stem; the other forms have an 'aorist-present' with *ū* as the root-vowel. The occasional OE. *scēofan* is generally regarded not as a descendant of OTeut. **skeub-*, but as a late WS. phonetic development from *scūfan*; another possibility is that it resulted from the analogy of other verbs of the same conjugation; that it had a falling diphthong seems clear from its representation in later Eng. The phonetic development, OE. *scūfan*, mod.E. *shove* (ʃəv) may be compared with OE. *drīfe*, mod.E. *dove* (dəv). In Sc. and north. dial. the OE. word regularly became in the 14–16th c. *showe*, and should be represented in mod.Sc. by *shoo* (cf. Sc. 14–16th c. *dowe*, mod. *doo*, dove), but this has not survived (unless it be in SHUE to swing), being superseded by the Eng. *shove*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Pres.-stem.* *a.* 1 sc(e)ūfan (3 *sing. pres. ind.* scūfeð, -ið, scýfð, scīfð, scýft), 3 sc(h)uven, (shufe), 3–4 schouve, (4 schowf, s(o)howve, schowe, shouwe), 4–5 schove, (5 showe, schowwyn, xowyn, schoffe, 5–7 shuff, 6 schow, sowe, 7 shoove), 5– shove; *β.* 1 scēofan, 3 seve, 4 scheve, 5 schyve; see also SHEAVE *v.*[2]

a. *a* **900** Scufan [see B. 1]. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxiv. (Z.) 137 *Præcipito* ic sceufe. *c* **1205** Scuuen [see B. 2.]. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 314 Schueð hit ut. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* lxi. 5 Mi worth þai thoght to schouue awai. *c* **1320** *Beues* 2592 Whan þe beschop him scholde in schoue. *c* **1386** CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 58 Leueful is with force force of showue. *c* **1403** Shove [see B. 7]. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xxxvi. 297 In Jesu side schoffe it þis tyde. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 105/1 Showen (*later v.rr.* xowyn, shoue), *impello*. **1449** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 152/1 Hevyng and shuffyng of her Chaffare out and home. **1508** DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Wemen* 106 He schowis on me his schewill mouth. **1683** HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* III. x. 93 To shoove it down.

β. *c* **1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii (Z.) 171 *Trudo*, ic sceofe. *c* **1275** [see B 3 b]. *c* **1320** [see B. 7]. *c* **1440** *Wyclif's Bible, Judges* xvi. 19 To caste [*MS.* I., schyue] hym awei.

2. *Pa. t.* **a.** *1st* and *3rd sing.* *a.* 1 scēaf, (3 scæf, sef, 3–4 schef, 4 shyf, scef), shoofe, shoif, s(o)hofe, shoff, schove, 4–5 s(o)hof, shoof, 5 shoef, shoove, (sheef, 6 schew); *β.* *weak* 4 shufte, schuft, schovede, 5 showved, showvyt, schufte, shofed, showed, 6 shoffed, 5– shoved.

993 *Batt. Maldon* (Gr.) 136 He sceaf þa mid þam scylde. *c* **1205** LAY. 9366 He þa scipen vt scæf [*c* **1275** sef]. *c* **1275** [see B. 1 c]. *c* **1290** *St. Brendan* 412 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 231 After heore schip so swyþe he schef [*v.rr.* scef, schof, showved]. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 871 Hauelok shof dun nyne or ten. *c* **1350** *Will. Palerne* 3290 & schuft his scheld on is schulder. *c* **1381** CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 154 Til African my gyde Me hente and shofe [*v.rr.* shof, shoff, schofe, shoofe, shoif] yn at the gatys wyde. *c* **1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 1578 Flotipe..shofed hire oute in to the flode. *c* **1440** *Alphabet of Tales* 144 He showed hym oute att þe dure. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XIII. ix. 624 Syr Bagdemagus..sheef hym thorou the ryght sholder. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* xxxiii. (Arb.) 93 How I shoef and stack. *a* **1578** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 67/31 The bischope..schew out his toung.

b. *plur.* *a.* 1 scufun, sceufon, 1–2 scufon, -sceofon, 2–3 scufen, 3 scuven, (scoven), ssove, 3–4 schoven, 4 shoven, schowen; etc. *β.* *weak* (see *sing.*).

Beowulf 215 [see B. 3 b]. *Ibid.* 3131 [see B. 2 b]. *c* **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iv. 29 Hiȝ arison & scufon [**1160** *Hatton Gosp.* scufen] hine of ðære ceastre. *c* **1205** LAY. 7859 Heo scuuen [*c* **1275** souen] ut heore lof. *Ibid.* 20925 He scufen [*c* **1225** souen] þan þan stronde scipen. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3103 Hii..uaste ssone [*v.r.* schofe] & drowe.

3. *Pa. pple.* *a.* 1 sc(e)ofen, -scoben, *North.* -scyfen, 2 i-scoven, 3 i-schuven, 4 schoven, 4–5 y-)s(o)hove, 4– shoven; *β.* *weak* 4 s(o)hufte, schowved, 5 shuftyd, schowid, 5–6 shuffed, 7 shooved, 6 shoved.

a. *Beowulf* 918 (Gr.) Ða was morgenleoht scofen and scynded. *c* **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Heo weren iscouen. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 316 Hit is..iðe schrifte ischuuen ut. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 107 Watres ben her ðer-under suuen. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. C. W.* 726 Thus by report was hir name I-shoue [*v.rr.* y-shove, yshoue, y-schoue, shoue]. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 202 He..Was schoven out of his empire. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XVII. vii. 699 The shyp was anone shoven in the see. **1764** *Oxf. Sausage* 197 Here..The mouldy old Crust, Of Nell Batchelor lately was shoven. **1829** LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Wallace & Edw. I*, Wks. 1853 I. 450/1 To be thrust and shoven.

β. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 44 He schulde be..harde þer-oute schowued. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xliii. (Tollemache MS.) A lyȝt beme is broke oþer schufte [**1582** shuft] aside. *a* **1400–50** *Wars Alex.* 4750 He wald haue schowid on þat schene. *c* **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* III. xliv. 115 Þei ben shuftyd [*v.r.* shuffed] from oon to a noþer. **1529** MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 1226/1 They shal bee pushed and shoued in by vyolence.

B. Signification. (Generally equivalent to *thrust, push*; but now less dignified in use, often suggesting some notion of rough, careless, or hasty action.)

1. *trans.* To thrust away with violence; to precipitate; to 'cast' (into prison, etc.). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

Beowulf 3131 Dracan ec scufun, wyrm ofer wealclif. *a* **900** CYNEWULF *Elene* 692 (Gr.) Scufan scyldiȝne..in dryȝne heað. *c* **1050** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 471, 8 *Precipitate*, scufað. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1049 If any schalke to be schent wer schowued þer-inne. *c* **1380** *Sir Ferumb.* 1369 By þe legges liste he þe schrewe þan & schef hur out ech del. **1529** MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 1226/1 He that gathereth treasures shall be shoued into the grynnes of death. *a* **1568** *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 210 Suthle he will ye schow Vnto the grund. **1844** HOOD *Forge* II. xii, All at once he is seized and shoven..Headlong into the blazing oven.

†**b.** *To shove out*: to force oneself to utter.

a **1225** *Ancr. R.* 314 Al so schal þe þet schriueð him, efter þe greate, schuuen ut þet smele.

†**c.** To thrust (a weapon, etc.) *into* or *through* a body. *Obs.*

c **1275** *Passion our Lord* 499 in *O. E. Misc.* 52 He schef hit myd strenkþe þat to his beorte hit com. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 451 He wrapped a club aboute his hond, and schove it in [to] þe leon his mowþe. *c* **1440** *Alphabet of Tales* 288 He drew his knyfe & shewid it in his throte & kyllid hym. *a* **1586** SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xiii. (1591) A 4 b, In verde fieldes, Mars beares a golden Speare, Which through a bleeding heart, his point did shoue. **1589** WARNER *Alb. Eng.*, Addit. to 2nd Bk. 166 Then Æneas..shoffed his Sworde through his [*sc.* Turnus'] Breaste.

†**d.** To reject, banish; to eject from an office or dignity, from a society, etc. *Obs.*

c **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 He erneð here, þat ure louerd ihesu crist him shendeð and wile shufe fro him a domes dai. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 10 Fra [ine lodes schoue [Vulg. *repellas*] noght me. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1740 Þe medes schal be maysteres here, & þou of menske schowued. *c* **1412** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4940 Chesith eke gode men; and awey shoue The wykked. *c* **1421** *26 Pol. Poems* 111 From worldis worschipe y am shoue. **1657** J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. I. 177 So some hasty man would be heaving and shoving out the wicked from the godly.

†**e.** To impart, communicate. *? nonce-use.*

c **1626** W. BOSWORTH *Arcad. & Sephia* I. 544 Her lips that oft did shove Life to the hearts of those that saw them move.

2. To move (a heavy or resisting object) forward by the application of muscular strength from behind; to push along with effort.

c **1205** LAY. 17396 Ze mote..scuuen & hebben mid hevere strengðe treon greate & longe. *c* **1290** *St. Edmund* 167 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 51 Huy schouen it [*sc.* a horse] faste forthþe-ward and drowen. **1440** CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1846 Take to thin beboue Thyng that this becher may not hale ne shoue, Take þou my soule. **1482** CAXTON *Reynard* xii. (Arb.) 26 He shoof the table from hym. **1760** R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II, The breast-plough, which a man shoves before him. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 404 He was the

first to shove the gangway on to the vessel. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* XI. 596 With hands and feet for ever against the stone did he [Sisyphus] strain Up o'er the bent to shove it.

fig. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I. 300 Their events seem to come in great masses, shoved along by the agency of many persons.

b. To force (a person, etc.) onwards by pushing. Also, to cause to fall *over* (a cliff, etc.) or *out of* (a place) by a push.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 89 Hunulphus..bete hym with his feest, and schuft [*v.rr.* schufte, schyf] hym, and putte hym forþ þorw þe myddel of þe citee anon to þe walles. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xii. (Arb.) 27, I..shooue him forth so ferre that he fylle doun vpon the floer. 1579 *Rastell's Expos. Terms Lawes* s. v. *Manumission*, The Lorde.. therewith shewed [*add.* 1592 ff. shoued] him forward out of his hands [= *& oue ceo il luy mise auant hors de ses maines*]. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* 196 Mr. Gough, turned round, and shoved Atkins over the bannister. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. x. (Rtldg.) 412, I should stand a very good chance of being shoved by the shoulders out of doors. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, My master shoved the fellow over after he had stabbed him.

c. To throw *down* with a push.

13.. *K. Alis.* (W.) 4250 He schof him quycly adoun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 165 Part of the bank he schof doun riht. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Relat. Ceylon* 22 It is their constant practice to shove down with their heads great Trees.

†d. Of winds or other natural forces: To drive, propel, impel. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. I. (1868) 32 Þou shalt be shouen not þider þat þou woldest; but whider þat þe wynde shoueþ þe. *c* 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 553 He knew ful wel how fer Almath was shoue [*v.rr.* schoue, y-schoue, yshoue] Fro the heed of thilke fixe Aries aboue. 14.. tr. *Higden* App. (Rolls) VII. 525 There come a whirlewynde.. and schufte in the body anoue to the ynner wal of the chirche. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* II. 66 Like as when whistling Southerne winde..Shouing the seas before his blast. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Pesaro* 168 [tr. Claudian], The Seas..shove the loaden Vessels into Port.

†e. *fig.* To bring into prominence. Also, to impel, urge *forward* in a course of action. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1381 If that I live, thy name shal be shove In English, that thy sleighte shal be knowe! 1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect. Mary Q. Scots* G ij, Cnusis.. aic as are able to shooue forwart and to push hedlang a hart for outrage nat able to gouerne it selfe.

f. To urge (a horse) to a leap.

1869 'WAT. BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* xli, He shoved his horse at the rail.

3. *spec.* To propel (a boat or other vessel) either by pushing at the stern or with a pole worked from the inside. Also *absol.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 15 Hymself the cobil did with his helm furth schow. 1649 OGILBY *Æneis* V. (1684) 222 Old Portunus with his mighty Hand Shov'd him along. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. viii, The seamen towed, and I shoved. 1802–19 REES *Cycl.* XXXII, *Set*, a term used for a pole or shaft, used to shove boats along a canal, &c. 1837 MARRYAT *Snarleyyow* ix, I shoved on shore.

b. With *out*, *off*, or const. *from*. (*a*) *trans.* To launch (a boat) by means of a steady push applied at the stern. (*b*) *absol.* To push one's vessel away from the bank. Also *transf.* of the boat.

(*a*) *Beowulf* 215 (Gr.) Guman ut scufon..wudu bundenne. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048, & ȝewende þa Godwine eorl & Sweȝen eorl to Bosenham & scufon ut heora scipu. *c* 1205 LAY. 21590 Heo wenden þa scipen stronge to sculuen [*read* scuuen; *c* 1275 seue] from þan lande. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 287 As we endeavoured with strength to shove her off, the vessel overturned. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xvii, The boats were shoved off.

(*b*) 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iv. 95 He and he Inforcis of to schowin the schip to saif. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLI. iii. 1098 Others shove off from the wharfe. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvi, The boat was not ordered to shove off. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* v. 103 Into the boat he sprang, and in haste shoved off to his vessel.

4. Without the notion of difficulty. To push (something) so as to make it slide along a surface or in a groove or channel; also to move *up* or *down* by pushing.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. XXVI, Six bands are set to stirre the moving tower: The first the proud band call'd, that lifts it higher; The next the humble band, that shoves it lower. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 123 The bread..was shoved along the table on platters. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 357 Least when he Runs in his Second Pull, the Face of the Plattin rub upon the Tympan, and shoves the sheet upon the Face of the Letter. *c* 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Wedding*, He did not once shove up his borrowed locks. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* II. vii. (1851) 193 A sheet of blank paper is placed upon a frame and shoved forwards. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* XV, He shoved the paper away impatiently.

†b. To put surreptitiously or improperly: const. *in*, *on*, *under*, *out of*. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1026 Folk now..wolde a bushel venym al excusen For þat o greyn of loue is on it shoue. 1412–20 LYDG. *Trey Bk.* 2876 Doubilnes so slily was in schoue, As þou3 he badde sothly ben allied With trewe menyng. 1534 JOVE *Subv. More's False Found.* title-p., He sweteth to set faste and shoue vnder his shameles shoris, to vnderproppe the popis chirche. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 6 (1619) 93 He setteth himselfe in all ages to shove in, and hold in the Ministerie such persons as are too base for the dunghil. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 295 Which conceit of the man cleanly shoves the King out of the Parlament. 1773 J. BERRIDGE *Wks.* (1864) 74 To shorten man's duty..by shoving a commandment out of Moses's tables.

c. (Chiefly *colloq.*) To put or thrust (carelessly or hastily) into a place or receptacle; also to thrust *aside*, *away*.

1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* iv, Dick Middlemas, on his appearance, shoved into his bosom a small packet. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv, All the characteristics are shoved away into the background. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Sept. Felton* (1879) 78 My meditations are perhaps of a little too much importance to be shoved aside. 1911 MARETT *Anthropol.* vi. 156 You need never allow yourselves to be shoved away into such an inhospitable region.

d. To push *out of* a position, *away*, by gradual encroachment.

1629 *Leather: a Discourse* 11 As darknesse shoues away Light. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 645 Whoever bears this reflection in mind will not..be so apt..to complain of seeing the rising generation grow up to shove them out of the world. 1789 T. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 271 The gash vein..is frequently crossed and intersected by whin dykes or bars of hard stone, which generally shoves it a little to one side, off the true line of bearing. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 538 The wit gradually shoved the antiquary off the end of the bench. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) xvi. § 711 The land-wind..shoves away the calms which preceded it from the hills to the coast. 1870 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 54 The most visibly flourishing and busy department shoves the others out of sight.

5. *absol.* and *intr.* To push, to apply force against an object in order to move it from its position.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 13 Dec. 218 Sume scufon, sume tuzon..and seo godes fæmne hwæðre stod. *c* 1290 *St. Lucy* 109 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 104 Huy schoue and drowe al þat huy mighte ake huy ne mighten hire anne fote i-winne. 13.. *K. Alis.* (W.) 5889 The kynges oost..broughtten gynnes to the walle, Houen, shouen, and drowen alle. ? *c* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 534 Ful long I shof, and knokkide eke,..Til that dore of thilk entre A mayden curteys openyde me. *c* 1425 *Sev. Sages* (P.) 1411 At hys dore he wolde inne, And hit was stoken with a pyne. He schof ther-onne. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 199 He hitte Agrauayn with his spere so sore that it preced two folde thurgh his haubreke, and therto he shof ther-on so harde that Agravayn fill to the erthe.

b. *To shove at*: to push against (an object) in order to displace or overthrow; †*fig.* to apply one's energies to (a task); also, to make an attack on, try to overthrow (a person). (Also in *indirect passive.*) † *To shove at the cart* (fig.): to lend a helping hand (also *ironical*).

1421–2 HOCCLEVE *Dialog* 617 Now, good freend shoue at the cart, I yow preye. 1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 15 Iff ye be cleer owt off Doctor Aleyn danger, kepe yow ther, and her affter ye maye schoffe as well at hys carte. 1542 PAGET in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 705 Lay your heddes all three to gidie, and shove at the treatye, that it may take effect. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* vi. 22/2 in *Holinshed*, This Erle now liuyng, as hys Auncesters before hym, haue beene shrewdly shooued at by his euill willers, saying that [etc.]. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. i, Tis a maruaile thourt not turnd out yet! *Hip.* Faith I haue been shooud at. 1639 AINSWORTH *Ps.* lxii. 4 Ye shall be a bowed wall, as a fence that is shooved at.

†c. of inanimate agencies. *Obs.*

c 1400 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. A. 14 Whar so hit bifalleþ þat þe erþe is so fast þat þe wynd ne passez he schouueþ & þrast þat al þe erþe quakiþeþ.

†6. *intr.* To push one's way forward or onward, to press on. Chiefly with adv., *on*, *along*, etc. *Obs.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* Met. xiii. (1895) 298 Swa deð eac sio sunne þonne hio on sige weorþeð..merecondel scyfð on ofdæle. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 487 He shof ay on, he to and fro was sent. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11804 An Erne..Braid vp the bowels, & bere hom away, And showvet to the shippes of the shene grekes. 1520–30 CORNYSH in *Anglia* XII. 238 The dere shoffe on the mede. 1563 GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 121 They..forwarde shoue. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IX. 152 To supper let vs get vs nowe, sith night so farre on shoues. 1721 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 167 A Moose..shoves along side-ways.

†b. To make an attack with violence, to make a charge or onset. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1454 Schalkez to schote at hym schowen to þenne. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Knts. Garter* 36 In honour of his name Shoue on & putte his foos to the outraunce! 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V. viii. 173 Thenne the batails approuched and shoue and showted on bothe sydes.

†c. *To shove down*: to fall with force. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2083 Schyre schaterande on schorez, þer þay doun schowued.

†d. *To shove and heave*: to move tumultuously. The vbs. were commonly coupled also in other uses: see, e. g., quot. *c* 1205 in 2, 13.. in 5, 1449 in A. 1 a; and cf. quot. 1581 under SHOVE *sb.*[1] 1 and quot. 1568 under SHOVING *vbl. sb.*

1638 W. LISLE *Heliodorus* VII. 201 Diuers passions in her shoue and heaue. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. i, Thy little breasts, with soft compassion swelled, Shove up and down, and heave like dying birds.

e. *transf.* To protrude, project. *rare.*

1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xvi. (1856) 157 The huge sharp green notched aloe-leaves and fern shoving here and there out of it [the water].

7. To push about or jostle in a crowd; to make one's way by jostling or elbowing.

c 1290 *Beket* 2217 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 170 Faste heo [wormes] schouen and cropen al-so ase ametene al a-boute. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1407 So fast hii gonne aboute him scheue, As don ben aboute þe heue. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2161 Thenne gyrdez he to Gryngolet, & gederez þe rake, Schowuez in bi a schore, at a schaze syde. *c* 1403 LYDG. *Temple Glas* 534 Gret pres of folk,..To croude and shove—the tempil was so ful. 1530 PALSGR. 705/1 It is no good maner to shove in a dores a this facyon. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. XXXVI, An hundred shapes that through flit ayers stray, Shove boldly in. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 24 Sept., There's a little door to get in, and a great crowd without, shoving and thrusting who shall be foremost. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xiii. (1856) 127 Her want of actual headway making the Indiaman sag dead away to leeward, as she shoved into the force of the sea-stream. 1897 MRS. E. L. VOYNICH *Gadfly* (1904) 60/2 The crowd of holiday masqueraders, laughing and shoving.

b. *refl.* With adv. or phrase: To make one's way by shoving.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 515 Reynaude.. shoved himself among the thickest. 1671 tr. *Martens's Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1694) 105 They shove themselves along just like an Eel. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* viii, Biddy..had shoved herself well before the door.

8. *trans.* To push (a person) with one's body or elbows; to knock against, jostle.

1530 PALSGR. 705/1, I shove one, I pusshe hym, *je pousse.* I pray the, shove nat whyle I am writyng. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Sept., I did step back, and clap my breech to our pew-door, that she might be forced to shove me to come in. 1805 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mme. de Fleury* I, I shoved Victoire, and she pushed at me again. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* iii, Laughing and shoving each other about.

†9. To prop *up*. *Obs. rare*[–1]. (The reading is doubtful.)

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIX. 20 Hit hadde shoriers to shoue [MS. I. schyuyn; MS. T. schyue; MS. G. schule] hit vp.

10. *slang.* a. To pass (counterfeit money); also *to shove* (*the*) *queer*. †b. *To shove the tumbler* (see quot. *a* 1700). †c. *To shove the moon* (see quot. 1809). d. *intr.* (*U.S.*) To set out for home.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Shove the Tumbler*, to be Whipt at the Cart's Tail. 1809 G. ANDREWES *Dict. Slang*, *Shoving the moon*, to steal your goods away without paying the rent. 1859 MATSELL *Rogue's Lex.* 79 *Shove queer*, pass counterfeit money. 1885 LELAND *Brand-new Ballads* (ed. 2) 35 The one [note] I shoved was never worth a continental dam.

11. *intr.* (*Canadian.*) Of river-ice: To move forward so as to become more compact. Cf. SHOVE *sb.*[1] 5.

1878 BOYD in *Bartlett's Dict. Amer.*, When the St. Lawrence at Montreal has frozen over, it is not safe to cross it until the ice has shoved.

12. *Comb.*: **shove-halfpenny** *slang*, a gambling game similar to shovel-board; †**shove-pike** [PIKE *sb.*[5]], ? a weapon used in fighting at close quarters; †**shove-up** *a.* in *shove-up socket*, a contrivance forming part of a candlestick and designed to allow a candle to be burnt out to the end.

1841 *Punch* 27 Nov. 232/2 The favourite game of *shove-halfpenny was kept up till a late hour. 1894 SIR J. ASTLEY *50 Yrs. Life* I. 50 The aristocratic and bewitching game of shove-halfpenny. 1763 FOOTE *Mayor of Garrat* I. Wks. 1799 I. 167 We could get you a *shove-pike. 1751 RICHARDSON in Mrs. Barbauld *Corr.* (1804) VI. 118 Her farthing candle blinking in its *shove-up socket.

Shove, dial. form of SHEAF *sb.*; obs. pa. t. of SHAVE *v.*

†**Shove-board.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SHOVE (after next) + BOARD *sb.*] = SHOVEL-BOARD.

1522 in F. A. Inderwick *Cal. Inner Temple Rec.* (1896) I. 63 [None of the society shall play at the game called] Shoffe boorde [or] slypgrote. 1532 *Ibid.* 100 Shobebord [? *read* shovebord]. 1616 T. SCOT *Philomythie* I. (ed. 2) M 1 b, Their idle houres..They spend at shoue-boord. 1623 in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. xlvii, To Hartopp 3 daies making the new shove bord table 00 02 06.

Shove-groat. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. stem of SHOVE *v.* + GROAT *sb.*] = SHOVEL-BOARD. (Cf. SLIDEGROAT, SLIP-*groat.*)

1488 in W. Kelly *Notices illustr. Drama* (1865) 181 [All persons were forbidden to play at]..checker-in-the-mire, or shove grote. 1541–2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Slydethrifte otherwise called shovegrote. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883–5) II. 363 The hours..spent..at bowles tenis Cockpit Shufgrote cards and dice. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. i. § 29. 225. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ii, Playing at shove-groat with Spanish doubloons.

b. *attrib.*, as *shove-groat table*; **shove-groat shilling**, a shilling used in the game.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 206 Quoit him downe (Bardolph) like a shoue-groat shilling. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii. [v], [They] made it runne as smooth of the toung, as a shoue-groat shilling. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 210 A Shove-groat table.

Hence **Sho·vegroating**, playing at shove-groat. 1601 HAKEWILL *Van. Eye* xxix. (1615) 140 Bouling, shooting, coiting, shoufgrating, and the like.

Shovel (ʃʊ·vl), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 scofl, -scobl, 3 ssofle, 3–5 schovele, 4–5 schovel, 5 schofylle, schovyl(le, schowulle, -elle, shoffil, showele, shovele, shoville, 5–6 schovell, shovill, 5–7 shovell, 6 schovyll, shoffell, choffell, shoovell, shovull, shovelle, showel, 6–7 showell, 7–8 shufle, 5– shovel; β. chiefly *north.* 3–6 schole, 4, 6 schule, 5 schoyll, schwll, 5–6 schowle, sholl, 5–6, 9 (*dial.*) shole, 5–7 schuill, 6 showll, schull, shoull, showle, 6–7 s(c)hoole, shoule, 6–9 shule, 8 shull, 8–9 (*dial.*) shool, shoo, 9 shoul, showl, shul; γ. 1 ?scolf, 6 chollve, 6, 9 (*dial.*) sholve. [OE. *scofl* fem. corresponds to NFris. *skofel* digging shovel, MLG., LG. *schuffel*, shovel, weeding hoe, MDu. *schofel*, *schoffel* shovel (mod.Du. *schoffel* weeding hoe, whence SOUFFLE *sb.*); the MSw. *skoft*, *skofvel* (Sw. *skofvel*), Da. *skovl*, Norw. *skuft*, are prob. from LG.; parallel forms with long root-vowel are OHG. *scûvala* fem. (MHG. *schûvel*, mod.G. *schaufel*)

shovel, early mod.Du. *schuivel*, dial. *schoefel* shovel ; the OTeut. type **skiftō* is app. f. the root **skeif-*, **skīd-* of SHOVE *v.*]

1. A spade-like implement, consisting of a broad blade of metal or other material (more or less hollow and often with upturned sides), attached to a handle and used for raising and removing quantities of earth, grain, coal or other loose material. (In some dialects the word is applied to a spade.)

Baker's shovel = PEEL *sb.*2 2 ; *Coal-shovel*, see COAL *sb.*1 15 ; *Malt-shovel*, see MALT *sb.* 4 b ; *Paring-shovel*, see PARING *vbl. sb.* 4 ; also FIRE-SHOVEL.

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 2051 *Trulla* : cruce, turl, scofl. *Ibid.* 2081 *Vatilla* : isern-scobl. *c* 825 *Epinal Gloss.* 1022 *Trulla* : scofl. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 263 He sceal habban spade, scofle, wadspitel [etc.]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2197 Vor ȝe beþ men bet iteiȝt to ssofle [*v.rr.* schouele, shouell] & to spade..þan [etc.]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 192 An heep of heremites..wenten as werkemen with spades and with schoueles. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 189 A schouyl hath iij. thynges ; a scho, an heued, & an handyl. 1531 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 37 A lityll fyer choffell. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 110 Why doe's he suffer this rude knaue now to knocke him about the Sconce with a dirty Shouell. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *Kettlewell* I. xv. 107 The Apprentice-Boys would soon knock them on the Head with their paring Shovels. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, The cashier (whose benevolent occupation it is to..dispense sovereigns out of a copper shovel). 1906 PETRIE *Relig. Anc. Egypt* xiii. 84 The winnowing shovels and rakes stuck upright.

β. a 1300 *Holy Rood* 42 (Ashm. MS.) Þo nome hi spade and schole. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 519 *Trobile beche furche fymere* Schole spade mouke-forke. 1453-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 150, ij sholez ferro ligat. 1545 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 360 For ane dousan of schulis, xs. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 326 Schooles vngarnished the hundreth xli. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* xi, What sairs your grammars? Ye'd better taen up spades and shools. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxi, A beard like a baker's shool. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xv. 137 We made a grave..and I went for spades and shools.

γ. c 875 *Erfurt Gloss.* 1022 *Trulla* : scolf. 1504-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 255 Payde for a chollve [*cf.* sholve *ibid.* 381] to pare the Chyrche iiij d. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 35 A..wheelebarrow, sholue and a spade. 1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 78, j grape, and sholve, iij spades, and iiij irrone forkes 4s. 1858 SPURDENS *Suppl. to Forby, Sholve*, a shovel.

b. In fig. context.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 199 A skeet of contrycyoun, wyth a scauell of confessioun, wyth a schouyl of satysfaccyoun. *Ibid.* 203 Þe schouyl, I telde ȝou, was satysfaccyoun, Þe scho Þer-of is almes-dede, Þe heuyd is preyere, Þe handyll is restitucyoun.

†**c.** *Shod-shovel* : a shovel of wood edged or tipped with metal. *Obs.*

1465 in *Finchale Priory Acc.* (Surtees) p. cccxix, j schoyd schoyll. 1526-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 339 For a Shodshovill for the Church iiijd. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk Buriall* (1833) 31 With shod-shooles to seugh up the sanctuary-ground.

d. Occas. used for : A shovelful.

1881 C. WHITEHEAD *Hops* 8 The plant centres being covered with a few shovels of earth.

e. *Phr. To be put to bed with a shovel* : to be buried (Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, 1785).

f. *transf.* The cue used in the game of SHOVEL-BOARD (sense 2).

2. ? = SHOVELLER 2.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pale* or *cuellier*, a bird called shouell.

3. The flat portion of the horn of a moose-deer.

1908 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 230/1 The brows were very good indeed, and the shovels cupped and broad.

4. = SHOVEL HAT.

1841 J. B. MOZLEY *Let.* in Purcell *Life Manning* (1895) I. 194 The straight-cut coat and the gentlest shovel. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxv, She managed the hat shop... My uncle the Bishop had his shovels there.

5. A person using a shovel.

1834-7 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 54 Four shovels are placed on the berm,..and the remaining 4 shovels and rammers on the parapet. *c* 1890 *Engineer* LXVII. 344 (Cent.) In the early days after the Crimean War, the engineers in the Navy..were technically known as shovels.

6. *Mil.* A contrivance fitted to a field-gun to act as a brake to lessen the recoil.

1899 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 4/3 They intend that a 'shovel' shall be fixed to our field guns..This 'shovel', or break, was described to me by several officers.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *shovel hilt*, †*iron* ; similative, as *shovel-beaked*, *-beard*, *-bladed*, *-ended*, *-footed*, *-handed*, *-headed*, *-mouthed*, *-shaped* adjs. ; objective, as †*shovel-cheaper*, *-maker*.

1896 *Roy. Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) V. 516 *marg.* *Shovel-Beaked Sturgeons. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb., Those bushy locks, that *shovel beard. 1901 *Ibid.* 18 Mar. 7/4 An Eton crew..with *shovel-bladed oars. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 *Schouyll chepers. 1841 PUGIN *Pres. St. Eccles. Archit.* (1843) 7 A *shovel-ended stole. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1098 *Schovelle-fotede was þat schalke. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. of Life* vii. *Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 414 No *shovel-handed, narrow-brained, gin-drinking million stockingers. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 161 Their huge *shovel-headed spears. 1888 BURT *Stand. Timber Meas.* 279 *Shovel Hilts. 1395 *Cartular. Abb. de Whiteby* (Surtees) 606 Pro ij *schole iryn, ij d. 1638 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (*MS.*), Elias Tonge of Charing, *shouell-maker. 1763 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 106/2 A *Shovel-mouthed or cow-bellied shark. 1879 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* (1882) I. 314 Queer long *shovel-shaped oars.

b. Special comb. : **shovel-bill** = SHOVELLER 2 ; **shovel-cultivator** *U.S.* = *shovel-plough* ; †**shovel dog-fish** ? = *shovel-fish* ; **shovel-duck** *dial.* = SHOVELLER 2 ; **shovel-fish**, a fish of the genus *Scaphirhynchus*, esp. *S. platyrhynchus* ; †**shovel-groat** = SHOVE-GROAT ; **shovel head**, (*a*) = *shovel-fish* ; (*b*) the bonnet-headed shark, *Reniceps tiburo* (also *attrib.*) ; **shovel-man**, a labourer who uses a shovel ; **shovel-nose**, a nose having the shape of and fulfilling the functions of a shovel, also *attrib.* in the names of certain animals and fishes having this characteristic ; hence *shovel-nosed* adj., also *transf.* ; **shovel-penny** = SHOVEL-BOARD ; **shovel-plough**, an implement for clearing cornland of weeds ; **shovel-stirrup**, a stirrup with a broad rest for the foot, extending behind the heel ; **shovel-sturgeon** = *shovel-fish* ; **shovel-tree** (see quot.) ; †**shovel-wood** = *shovel-tree*.

1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names of Birds*, *Shovel-bill.. *Anas clypeata*. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 236 They are sometimes very expeditiously covered..with the mold-board or the *shovel cultivator. 1664 HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* 13 A *Shovell Dogge fish. 1893 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norfolk* 47 *Shovel Duck. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 200 The two smaller figures represent the *Shovel-fish, so called from the curious form of its head. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., *Slide-thrift*. A species of draughts in which the winner is the one who first gets his men off the board ; also called *Shovel-groat. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 45 The second genus called the *Shovel-head (*Scaphirhynchus*), is represented by a single species. 1888 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 25 Shovel-head Shark. 1559 in Boys *Hist. Sandwich* (1792) 738 Every spade and *shovell man muste have..iii laborers with wheale barrowes. 1898 H. KIRKE *25 Yrs. Brit. Guiana* iii. 37 The late Mr. W. R. once described him as 'a good shovel man spoiled'. 1709 LAWSON *Voy. Carolina* 153 One being called a Bottle-Nosed Whale, the other a *Shovel-Nose. 1768 SOLANDER in *Ann. Reg.* (1769) *Chron.* App. 188/2 Shovel nose sharks. 1888 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 88 Shovel-nose Sturgeon. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 180 The shark..running its shovel nose into the sand. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* v. 120 The *Shovel-nos'd-Shark. 1837 J. F. COOPER *England* (ed. 2) I. 185 A shovel-nosed hat and a wig. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Shovel-penny. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 209 An implement for cleaning corn land is also used, called the *shovel plough. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 96 Cast-metal rollers, and scrapers, or shovel-ploughs. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 33 Most of the party were mounted on horses with carpet housings and *shovel stirrups. *a* 1894 LAYARD *Autobiog.* (1903) II. 34 Heavy shovel stirrups which served for spurs. 1875 E. D. COPE *N. Amer. Batrachia & Rept.* 87 The *shovel-sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchops*). 1887 DARLINGTON *Folk Speech S. Ches.*, **Shovel-tree*, the handle of a spade. *c* 1615 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for a *shoufell wood v d and setting of it ane [sic] viij d.

Shovel (ʃʊ·v'l), *v.*1 Forms : see the sb. Also 9 (*dial.*) shulve. [f. SHOVEL *sb.* Cf. MLG. *schuffelen*, MHG. *schüveln*, *schüfeln* (mod.G. *schaufeln*), Sw. *skofla*, Da. *skovle*, Norw. *skufla*, *skovla*.]

1. *trans.* To take up and remove with a shovel. Chiefly with adv. or advb. phrase. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 448/2 Schovelyn, wythe a schowelle, *tribulo*. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 193, I lykened satysfaccyoun to a schouele to schouell out wyth þe crommys of þe wose of dedly synne. 1590 in Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 527 Payd..for shollyngse snowe off the Churche. 1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of Eden* xiv. (1659) 107 Shovelling the Corn from the sides of the roomes. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 24/2 The men that shovel the dirt out of the road. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv, Tak the shule a bit, and shule out the loose earth. 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* I. vii. 141 The labourers were at work shovelling away the snow.

†**b.** *To shovel down* : to destroy by shovelling away. *Obs.*

1563 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 5 To schuil doun thir wallis to the ground.

c. *transf.* (With adv.) To remove as rubbish ; to move about roughly and without consideration.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv, I haena lived sae lang in the warld neither, to be shuled out o't that gate. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. i, In such sort are poor mortals swept and shovelled to and fro. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home, Recoll. Gifted Woman* I. 184 A great amount of rubbish, which any competent editor would have shovelled out of the way.

2. To excavate, dig up (the ground, etc.), dig (a hole, etc.) with a shovel.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxxii, In the snaw he schuillit hes ane plane. *a* 1785 *Ulysses' Ansvv. Ajax* in *Poems Buchan Dial.* 37 The gutter's sheeled. 1857 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. I. 105 A man will 'shool' about one-eighth of an acre per diem.

3. To throw (quantities of some material) *into* a receptacle, to cast (earth, dust, etc.) *on* or *upon* something or somebody.

1621 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 469 Some Hangman must.. lay me Where no Priest shouels-in dust. *c* 1800 '*Broom blooms bonnie*' x. in Child *Ballads* I. 184/2 It was nae wonder his heart was sair, When he shooled the mools on her yellow hair. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 98 The powder is shovelled into sacks. 1913 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 356/2 One of them..was shovelling tipsy cake into his ample mouth.

fig. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. iii, Partridge likewise shovelled in his share of calumny. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* 269 Thousands..unshipped on the desert shore, shovelled as it were, into a strange land.

4. To gather (something) *up* in quantities as with a shovel.

1685 PENN *Further Acc. Pennsylv.* 9 Herring..swarm in such shoales..in little Creeks, they almost shovel them up in their tubs. 1723 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. Note *n* (1727) 187, I have seen..Ducks shovel them up as they swim along the Waters. 1879 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 6/2 Storekeepers..are simply shovelling up money.

5. *intr.* To use a shovel.

1685 TRAVESTIN *Acc. Siege of Newhteusel* 30 No one offered to put out the fire, till the Duke of Lorrain came and began himself to shovel upon it. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. ii. V. 280 In relays, 3,000 of the Militia-men dig and shovel night and day.

transf. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlvi, Is that all? thought Sampson, resuming his spoon, and shovelling away manfully. 1882 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Irel.* 39 You can discern ..the rippling bills as they shovel greedily along the ooze.

6. *trans.* To turn (something) over with a shovel.

1775 W. WILLIAMSON *Trials at York* 29/2, I shoveled it [the earth] over, and threw it into that corner. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 425 The salt and lime were..mixed about three months before use and afterward shoveled over several times.

7. *To shovel out* : to distribute in shovelfuls. *fig.*

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. iii. (1865) II. 85 George I shovelling out his English subsidies as usual.

8. *trans.* and *intr.* To intrude. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. iii. L iij b, I wyll sowe me in i. I wyll thrust me in, or schole in [orig. *a tergo me hinc inseram*]. 1861 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 403 He'll shool in onnywhear, whear ther's owt to be gotten. 1876 *Mid. Yorks. Gloss., Shool*, v.a. and slightly as a v.n. to intrude. *Shovel* is also in occasional *active* use with this meaning.

Shovel (ʃʊ·v'l), *v.*2 Now *rare*. Also 5 **schovel**, 9 *dial.* **shool**, **shulve**. [app. a frequentative f. SHOVE *v.* Cf. SHUFFLE *v.* In mod. use app. associated with SHOVEL *v.*1] *intr.* To make movements *with* the feet, without raising them from the ground ; to walk languidly or lazily. (Cf. SHUFFLE *v.* 1.)

c 1430 *Wyclif's Bible* Job xi. 10 (MS. S.) Shoueling forth [*v. rr.* stumblynge, hirtynge, Vulg. *offendens*] with his feet. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 381 They schal euer haue warnes..that they schouel not withe ther fete up on the pament, wherby the reder may the wers be herde. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 169 They hard hym quietly, with out any shouelynge of feete or walkynge vp and downe. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 29 When I walk, that assignable ..part of my soul, which was in my leg, comes shoveling after me. 1824 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) I. 222 In walking he does not tread, but shovel and slide. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Shool, Shulve*, to saunter, with such extreme laziness, as if the saunterer did not mean to walk, but to shovel up the dust with his feet.

†**Sho·velard.** *Obs.* Forms : *α.* 5 **schovelerd**, **schevelard**, 6 **s(c)hovelarde**, 6 7 **shovelard** ; *β.* 5 **scholard**, 6 **sholard**, 7 **shoulerd**. [f. SHOVEL *sb.* + -ARD ; ? after MALLARD, POPARD ; cf. the form *poplerd* = POPELER.] The SPOONBILL, *Platalea leucorodia*. (Cf. SHOVELLER.)

α. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 448/1 Schoveleerd, or popler, byrd. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 4 For every eggs of every lyttour heroune or shovelard eight pence. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiv. 368 So have Cranes, Herne, Storks, and Shovelards long necks.

β. c 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch.) 400 Scholarde, or popelerd, bryd : *populus*. *c* 1512 *Regul. Northumberld. Househ.* (1770) 106 Item Sholardes to be hadde for my Lordes owne Mees. 1626 BRETON *Fantastickes* (Grosart) 10/1 The yong Herne and the Shoulerd are now fat for the great Feast.

Shovel-board (ʃʊ·v'lˌbōəd), **shuffleboard.** Forms : *α.* 6 **shovillabourde**, **shovelaborde**, 7 **shovell a board**, **shouleaborde**, **shovelabord**, **showlibord**, **shovellabord**. *β.* 6-7 **shovelboord**, 7 **shovell-boord**, **sholven borde**, **shovell board**, **shuel board**, 7- **shovel-board** ; *γ.* 6 **shoffle-**, **shoofle-**, 7 **shufle-**, 8 **shuffell-**. [The earliest form *shovill-*, *shovelaboard*, is an unexplained alteration of SHOVE-BOARD. There does not seem to be any connexion with *shovel* or *shuffle*.]

1. A game in which a coin or other disk is driven by a blow with the hand along a highly polished board, floor, or table (sometimes ten yards or more long) marked with transverse lines. The game is out of use in England, but is still played (with some modifications of form) in the U.S. Cf. SLIDE-GROAT, SHOVE-GROAT, SHOVE-BOARD.

The modern game as played in the U.S. is always called *shuffleboard* ; in historical references to the older game the usual form is *shovel-board*.

α. 1532 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 282 Paied to my lord Wylliam for that he wanne of the kinges grace at shovillaborde ix li. 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 363 All unlawfull games, as..tables, bowls, shovelaborde. 1696 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 40 That you ..keep showlibord playing..on sondaies contrary to order. 1688 *Nottingham Rec.* V. 352 Wee present William Finn for keeping men plaing att shogell-abord in his seller.

β. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Cupid's Rev.* III. i, How haue you sped heere at home at shouelboord? 1672 SHADWELL *Miser* III. i. Wks. 1720 III. 47 He has already lost his Edward Shillings that he kept for Shovel-board. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. vii. (1710) 205 The Citizens and Peasants have..Cricket, Skittles, or Nine-Pins, Shovel-board, [etc.]. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 3 Before the introduction of Billiards the fashionable game on a board was shovel-board.

†. 1577-86 STANYHURST *Chron. Irel., Hen. VIII*, 86/2 in *Holinshed*, Plaieng at slidegrote or shoofleboord. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 178 The Marquis chose to sit up all

night at shuffleboard with four Suffolk maisters. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 235/2 Checkers and shuffle-board were in requisition.

† b. = *shovel-board shilling*. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 159 Seauen groates in mill-sixpences, and two Edward Shouelboords [Qo. 1602, Two faire shouell boord shillings].

c. The table upon which the game was played.

1603 *Inv.* in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 22 Itm, one long table for a sholven borde. *a* 1660 *Prince d'Amour*, etc. 163 A new shuel board whereon never stood food. 1666 WOOD *Life*, etc. (O.H.S.) II. 96 Dice, cards, sketells, shuffle-boards, billiard tables. 1724 J. MACKY *Journ. Eng. & Scot.* II. iii. 40 [In] the Hall..is a Marble Shuffleboard. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. iii, He was laughing loud with a knot of young men by the shovel-board.

2. *transf.* A game played on shipboard by pushing wooden or iron disks with a cue (called a *shovel*) so that they may rest on one of nine squares of a diagram chalked on the deck.

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxviii. 224 There were rope quoits got out too; and the more energetic shovel-board. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log.* vi. 115 The long afternoon game of shuffle-board was interrupted by a break, in that clear sea-line to windward.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as † *shovel-board piece*, † *play*, † *room*, † *table*; † **shovel-board shilling**, a shilling (sometimes of Edw. VI; see 1 b) used in the game of shovel-board.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 145 He might ..strike me, like a *shovell-boord peece (being now a ledger) into the box. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1435/4 Six or eight Shovel board peices of Silver. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 19 The game called *Shovel-board play. 1631 *Minute-bk. Archd. Essex* 16 June, Others of the companye..ran into the *shovell board roome. 1653 ROWE *Tragi-Comedia* * 3 b, A Shuffle-board-roome. 1662 *Shovel board shilling [see 1 b]. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* K 2, Away slid I my man, like a shouell-board shilling. 1634 in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. lxvii, Mending the covers of the *shovelenborde Table. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* ix. 383 The Shuffle-board table tho' ten yards, 1 foot, and an inch long is made up of about 260 pieces. 1729 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 273 A new Shuffle-board-table. 1738 EARL OF OXFORD in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 176 A fine table of white marble of a great length, made use of for a shovel board table.

Shovelful (ʃʊ·vl'fʊl). Also **-full**. [f. SHOVEL *sb.* + -FUL.] A quantity that fills a shovel; as much as a shovel can hold or take up at one time.

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Johan* (1903) 654 This shovyll full of colys. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Parival's Wars Cyprus* 117 One shuffle-full of earth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 26 P 3, I entertain'd my self with the digging of a Grave; and saw in every shovelful of it that was thrown up, the Fragment of a Bone or Skull. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. viii, He stood over her, counted her shovelsfull of tea, and watched the water into the tea-pot. 1894 SIR J. ASHLEY *50 Yrs. Life* I. 100 Shovelsful of sand and sawdust.

fig. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 256 Throwing out lies and scandals by shouell-fuls. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. iii. (1865) II. 263 Riddling or screening certain cartloads of heavy old German printed rubbish..we obtain the following shovelful of authentic particulars.

Shovel hat.

A stiff broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides and projecting with a shovel-like curve in front and behind, worn by some ecclesiastics.

1829 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 73 Does not the very sight of a shovel-hat in some degree indispose me to the wearer thereof? 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxii, If he could have got a shovel-hat he would have worn it. 1871 *Fair France* ii. 58 The priest..in shovel hat and cassock appeared a pleasant gentleman enough. 1889 W. S. GILBERT *Gondoliers* II. 35 And Bishops in their shovel hats Were plentiful as tabby cats.

b. *transf.* A wearer of such a hat.

1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* lxvii, A regular don amongst the shovel-hats.

Hence **Shovel-hatted** *a.*, wearing a shovel hat; *transf.* of or pertaining to the ideas or opinions of a wearer of a shovel hat.

1832 CARLYLE *Misc., Boswell* (1857) III. 50 A cleanly, Shovel-hatted look. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi, A tall, stately, jolly, shovel-hatted man.

Shoveller[1] (ʃʊ·v'lɔɪ). Forms: *α.* 5 **schoveler**, 9 **shoveller** (*U.S.* **shoveler**); *β.* 9 **shooler**. [f. SHOVEL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who shovels.

α. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 448/2 Schoveler..*tribularius*. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iv. 60 She..stood dripping with her load in the presence of the shoveller. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 27 It is advisable to provide one shoveller to each two diggers in the third relief.

β. 1857 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. I. 105 The labourer with the spade—or 'shooler', as he is called—commences his work by throwing out a furrow.

Shoveller[2] (ʃʊ·v'lɑɪ). Forms: *α.* 5 **shovelere, schoveler**, 6 **schofler, shovelor**, (**shoovelar**), 6–7 **shovelar**, 7 **shovler**, 7–8 **shuffler**, 6– **shoveler, shoveller**; *β.* 7 **shouler**. [Alteration of SHOVELARD, with substitution of -ER[1] for -ARD. Cf. G. † *schuffler* (1582 in Gesner-Henisslin), *schauffler* (Nemnich).]

† 1. = SHOVELARD.

α. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 541 Also for bustard betowre & shovelere, gamelyn is in seasun. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 408 The shoueler with his bpde bek. 1577 V. LEIGH *Surveying* D j b, The like Rente, maie be and in some Mannours, is of Herneshawes, Shoualors, &c. 1603 G. OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 131 The Shovler. 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xvi. (1634) 54 Waterfowle, as the Mallard, Shoveller, Sheldrake. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 103 *Ardea Alba*..the white, and spoon-bill'd Heron, or Shoveler. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxviii. 343 The shoveler, or spoon-bill (which has some affinity to the cranes) is about the size of a goose.

β. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxv. 353 The Shouler which so shakes the ayre with sailly wings.

b. ¶ Erroneously applied to the Pelican.

1552 COOPER *Elyot's Dict.*, *Pelicanus*, a byrde called a pellicane, or shoueler.

2. 'From the latter half of the 17th century' (Newton *Dict. Birds* 841) applied to the Spoon-bill Duck, *Spatula* (or *Rhynchaspis*) *clypeata*, a bird with a broad shovel-like beak. Also *shoveller duck*.

1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Water Fowl* 96 The Shoveler: *Anas platyrynchos, sive clypeata*. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Shuffler*, a Bird like, but not so big as a Duck, having a broader Bill. 1732 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 449 The Blue-wing'd Shoveler. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 467 Red Breasted Shoveler. 1838 J. J. AUDUBON *Ornith. Biogr.* IV. 241 Shoveller Duck. *Anas clypeata*, Linn. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* vii. (1873) 184 The beak is thus very inferior as a sifter to that of the shoveller. 1878 *Proc. U.S. Nat. Museum* I. 446 *Spatula clypeata* (Linn.). Shoveller; Spoon-bill Duck.

3. *Her.* A representation of a 'shoveller'.

[1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 25 Beareth to hys creste a shoulard Argente (*misprinted* a shouelar d'Argente).] 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Shoveller*, a species of water-fowl, somewhat like the duck.

† **Sho·veller**[3]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. SHOVEL *sb.* + -ER[1].] ? The Shovel-head Shark.

1664 HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* 13 Whole Fishes. A Shoveller or Blew Sharke.

Shovelling (ʃʊ·v'lɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHOVEL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action or an act of SHOVEL *v.*

α. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 448/2 Schovelynge, *tribulatus*. 1827 STEUART *Planter's Guide* (1828) 192 Two spits deep, with two intermediate shovellings. *a* 1832 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* xvi, Shovelling *in* was surprisingly easier than shovelling *out*!

2. Something which is shovelled up. Usually *pl.*

α. 1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (ed. 3) 145 The shovelling of Streets and Yards, and Highwaies..is very good both, of it self, and compounded with other Soyl, Manure, Mud, or Straw. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 277 Parings of Turf, or Shovelings of Highways may be mix'd with Lime and Chalk. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 129 The shovelings from the ditches in road sides.

β. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 17 And if it [the dung] be medled with erthe, as sholynges and suche other, it wyll laste the longer.

Shove-net (ʃʊ·vnet). Forms: 5 **schofnet(t, shofnet**, 6 **shovenette, shuffnet**, 7– **shove-net**. [f. SHOVE *v.* + NET *sb.*] A fishing-net with a broad mouth expanded by means of a frame, worked by pushing along the bed of a river, etc., or through shallow sea-water.

1418 *Court Roll Gt. Waltham Manor*, Piscavit sine licencia cum diversis instrumentis videlicet spertes, lammes, et schofnetts et pisces cepit. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 577 Shotnet, Shofnet, et Kydels, sount defenduz. 1464 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court-Rolls* Bundle 40 No. 7 Debet sibi xviii d. pro rethe vocato a schofnet. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 10 b, The lordes tenantes haue lybertie by custome to fysshe with shouenettes. 1539 in *Archæologia* XLIII. 212, iiij potyngers; and j shuffnet. 1611 COTGR., *Sanve*, a shoue-net to fish withall. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 327 They throw in a Net on a Hoop at the end of a Pole, the Pole going cross the Hoop, which, in some Places, they call a Shove Net. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 27 The use of the shove-net to entrap the prawns and shrimps. 1874 HOLDSWORTH *Deep-Sea Fishing* 218 Shrimps are fished for with the common hand or 'shove'-net.

attrib. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxvi, 'Tis only our shove-net traps as I wur a-telling you of.

Shover (ʃʊ·vəɹ). [f. SHOVE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or something which shoves, in senses of the vb.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 49 Schulderaris, and schowaris that hes no schame. 1893 *Cycl. Rev. Current Hist.* III. 287 A difference between the lumber shovers and the lumbermen. *Ibid.*, The lockout of the shovers continued. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 12 Dec. 6/3 The Cambridge forwards were 'shovers' and nothing else.

Comb. 1876 *Life Cheap Jack* (ed. Hindley) 232 A pair of the best brass candlesticks, with a patent shover-up and a good pusher-down.

b. *slang.* One who passes base coin.

1889 *Harper's Weekly* 21 Sept. 768/1 Eight persons, mostly 'shovers' or passers, were arrested in Russo's gang.

Shoveshim (ʃʊ·vʃɪm). *local.* [f. SHOVE *v.* + SHIM *sb.*[2]] (See quot.)

1846 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 591 The peas are cut by Dutch hoes or shoveshims.

Shoville, obs. form of SHOVEL *sb.*

Shoving (ʃʊ·vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHOVE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action or an act of SHOVE *v.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4323 Per was pultinge & ssouinge [*v.rr.* ssouyng, schuuing, schowynge, schowyng]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 53 Ther was greet shouvinge bothe to and fro To lifte him up. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. ix. 23 The strengthe of shouing is at the lifte syde of men. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 382 There was great heauing and shouyng, and many people vp. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 111 Antoninus..set his course against our State and Common-wealth, not (as they say) with spret nor oare, with shooving, or haling. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix, However, after a little shoving and dragging, they at last went merrily on. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. v, Accelerated by iguominious shovings from sentry after sentry. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 214 In shoving off, when the ship is not head to wind, pull well clear of her before making sail. 1889 H. VASSALL *Rugby Football* 31 Turning now to the other great branch of forward play, namely, scrummage work, it must not for a moment be supposed that shoving is all that is wanted.

Show (ʃōu), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 (in comb.) **shæw-**, 4 **sceu**, 4–5 **schewe**, 4–6 *north.* **schawe**, 6 **sheaw, sheow, shoe, shue**, *Sc.* **schaw**, s(c)hau, 6–7 **shewe, showe**, 7 **sho**, *Sc.* **schew, shaw**, 6–9 **shew**, 6– **show**. [f. SHOW *v.*: cf. MLG. MDu. *schowwe* fem. (mod.Du. *schouw*), OHG. *scou* fem. (MHG. *schou, schouwe* fem. and masc., mod.G. *schau* fem.) looking at, inspection.]

1. The action or an act of exhibiting to view or notice. Now *rare*, exc. in specific use or phrase (see 1 c, 1 d, 1 k).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28616 Lele script agh be thre-fald, Wit reuth of hert, wit sceu to preist, Betyng of sin be thrid per neist. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2253 Tristrem hir bar bat tide And on be quen fel he Next her naked side, bat mani man mist y se San schewe. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 56 Some hnd..schewed ffor be shire and here schewe lost. 1530 PALSGR. 267/1 Shewe of a thyng to sale, *lustre*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 763 The Dukes themselues entended for the shewe of their diligence, to be the first that should attend that day vpon the kinges highnesse. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ii. 7 Ye next day then following (upon shew of himselfe to them) there came about the number of fifteene of his Countrey men. 1598 STOW *Surv. Lond.* 349 Two publique houses for the acting and shewe of Comedies, Tragedies, and Histories. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. ii. 2 A briefe show of that which shall more largely be described in that which followeth. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 P 3 We are indeed so often..tired out with so many repeated Shows of the same Things, that whatever is new or uncommon contributes a little to vary human Life.

† b. The fact of being presented to view or displayed. *At the first show*: at first sight. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 364 Fyrst bryngynge it [gold] furth to the open shewe. 1563 GOOGE *Eglogs, To W. Lowelace* (Arb.) 24 The grosenes of my Style: whiche thus commytted to the gasynge shewe of euery eye shuld forth with disclose ye manifest foly of the Writer. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 58 God hath placed his church in the sight and shew of the worlde. 1574 A. L. *Calvin's 4 Serm.* I, These things at the first shew seeme very straunge.

c. A demonstration or display of military strength or of intention to take severe measures. † Also *transf.* a manifestation of divine power. Chiefly in phr. to *make a show*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 24 All the countrey of Arthois and Picardie, fortified their holdes and made shewes as the Englishe army passed, but they durst not once assaile them. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXV. iv, Ægipts first borne in one night [God] overthrew: And yet not so his dreadfull shewes he ceas'd, But did them still in Ægipts mid'st renew. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 412 They made no manner of show of their arms to us. 1853 DICKENS *Child's Hist.* xx. II. 115 [Henry IV.] began his reign by making a strong show against the followers of Wickliffe. *Ibid.* xxii. 169 Jack Cade..having made a show of his forces there.

d. Phr. † *To set in show, set to show*: to exhibit to view, display (*obs.*). *On show* (formerly † *in show*, † *upon a* or *the show*): in process of being shown or exhibited; on view.

a 1533 BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G ij, To sell suche marchaundyse, sette it not in so yll a shewe. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steel Glas* (Arb.) 69 These things (my Lord) my glasse now sets to shew. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii. 748 On this condition shall thy Turkes be sold. Goe Officers and set them straight in shew. 1595 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* Ded. A 2, In signification of the will I haue to do vnto your Lordship any acceptable seruice, (I haue) no other matter in shew, then a fresh renouation of the selfe same title by a second presentment. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 688 His joy conceal'd, he sets himself to show. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255 P 8 His Actions..lose their Lustre when they are drawn at large, and set to show by his own Hand. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 34 They generally buy Horses when upon a Show (as it is called) in the Dealer's Hand, which is the Way to be deceived. *Ibid.* 35 As to his Spirit which appears upon the Shew, it is all forced. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Nov. 733/2 We proceed to look at the tables and chairs and other things on show.

† e. *To make* or *give show of*: to manifest, display, indicate. *Obs.*

1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 222, I haue seene his pourtraiture..the lineaments whereof made shew of an excellent wit. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 152 The good and aprouued hounds..when they haue found the Hare, make shew therof to the hunter. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. xx, Those parts the eye is near give not the shew Of any colour. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 288 Shaking their Lances at us, [they] made all the shew of hatred that they could invent.

† f. *In show of*: by way of indicating or expressing, in token of. *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 68 Vailing their two top sails in shew of obedience.

g. *To give* (*one*) *a show of*: to let (one) see (and partake of). *Sc.*

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 58 Come tak' a seat, an' gies a shaw O' your snuff-horn.

h. *Show of hands*: the holding up the hand above the head, as a means by which the members of an assembly indicate their vote or judgement upon a proposition.

1789 SCOTT in J. Haggard *Rep. Consist. Crt.* (1822) I. 13 It often happens that on a shew of hands, the person has the majority, who on a poll is lost in a minority. 1837

DICKENS *Pickw.* xiii, There was a show of hands; the Mayor decided in favour of the honourable Samuel Slumkey ..Horatio Fizkin, Esquire..demanded a poll. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 18/5 At each of the meetings the scheme appeared to be approved on a show of hands.

2. The external aspect (of a person or thing). Now *rhet.* or *poet.* in this gen. sense.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 39 Dyuers peoples.. monstruous and of hugly shewe. 1566 DRANT *Hor. Sat.* II. vii, I ij b, His master, goes in sage attyre: that geues a sober shue. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* xlvii. (Grosart) 96 Say, 'twas her wit & modest shoe, That made you like and loue her so. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 85 But I haue that Within, which passeth show; These, but the Trappings, and the Suites of woe. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* iii. 9 The shew of their countenance doeth witnesse against them. *a* 1781 WATSON *Philip III*, III. (1793) I. 296 Under the simple show..of a citizen, he concealed all the qualities of a hero. 1799 WORDSW. *Poems Sentim., Poet's Epit.* 45 The outward shows of sky and earth, Of hill and valley, he has viewed. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1841) 136 Men worship the shows of great men; the most disbelieve that there is any reality of great men to worship.

b. *In show*, in appearance. Often with the idea that the reality behind is different (cf. 6, 7): In appearance only, ostensibly, seemingly. Also (rarely) *with show.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. ii. § 7 While hee was speaking, there came a boy in shew like a Merchants prentice. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 10 Otherwise they are but in shew opposite and not in truth. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxv. 48 The small Flower de-luce of Dalmatia is in shew like to the precedent. 1624 GORGES *Lucan* v. 187 With shew the Vrne the lots decides. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lviii. (1739) 108 The place of the Chief Justice was in shew but one Office. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 365 She had let the council of state..subsist in shew. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. i. 51 To have two governing bodies; the one real, the other only in show. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* xvii. (1876) IV. 54 The King by the edge of the sword changed himself in all outward show into a King according to the laws of England.

†**c.** *To the show*: to outward view or appearance, as far as appearance goes. *Obs.*

1556 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* I. (Arb.) 44 This iustice is more beautiful in apperaunce, and more florishynge to the shewe, then either iuste or profitable. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* vi. 13 She..shal be to the shew [Vulg. *in ostensionem*] as a terebinth, and as an oke.

d. *To have* (†*bear*, †*carry*) *a* (or *the*) *show of*: to wear the appearance of; to appear to be, appear to partake of; to look like, resemble. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) T iij, He gaue them that which had the name of wine, and had the shewe of it, but..was not in deede wine. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 2 Which Coulers..carrye a shewe of a good true and perfitte couler of woaded and mathered Blacke. 1611 BIBLE *Col.* ii. 23 Which things haue in deed a shew of wisedome. 1613 DAY *Festivals* v. (1613) 124 Euen of those that beare the shew of the purest Professors amongst us. 1625 BACON *Ess., Simulation* (Arb.) 510 Simulation and Dissimulation, commonly carry with them a Shew of Fearfulnesse.

†**e.** *For show*: to save appearances, 'for the look of the thing'. *Obs.*

a 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 637 The Kindred of the Slain forgive the Deed; But a short Exile must for Show precede. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1897) I. ix. 398 They were not to be surprised, if the Danes seemed at first to talk high: that was to be done for shew: but they would grow calmer when they should engage.

f. *Theol.* and *Philos.* Used occas. as an equivalent for 'accident', 'phenomenon', 'species'.

1560 JEWEL *Serm. at Paul's Cross* C viij, The accidents of the bread, (that is to say) the whitenes or roundenes, or other sutch outward fourmes or shewes of breade, as he seeth with his eye. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 5. 7 Intentional Species or Shews, propagated from the Objects to our Senses.

3. With qualifying word: A (fine, striking, etc.) appearance; an appearance which makes a strong impression on the beholder. Usu. in phr. *to make* (†*bear*, †*yield*) *a* (fine, etc.) *show.* Also without qualification, a fine or striking appearance, imposing display.

c 1550-80 *Robin Consc.* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 239 Bvt and I liue another yeer, I will haue a better showe; I will not goe thvs slvtishly, I trowe. 1592 BABINGTON *Notes Gen.* vii. 32 b, About the beginning of May, when all things flourished and yeelded show. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 277 Windesore beareth a goodly shew. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 263 And all to make a shew and dazle the world. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 34 They rather affected to exercise those gifts, which make a great shew. 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* July, Their names made a famous show in the bills. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* I. 548 After Eusebius they [i. e. Western quotations] make no show in Greek theology. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* xxi. 205 The furniture..made a sorry show of comfort in the huge rooms.

†**b.** *To have some show*: to present a specious or plausible appearance; to have weight with, or commend itself to, others; also, to appear likely, 'promise' (*to* do something). *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* xi. 151 b, At the fyrst, he covered his mynde craftely, that his writte myght have some shewe [*ut aliquam haberet speciem diplomatis*]. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* III. ii. 143 The places of the 44. of Ezechiel haue some shew in them. 1606 KNOLLES tr. *Bodin's Commw.* I. v. 34 These arguments haue some good show to proue that seruitude is naturall, profitable, and honest.

c. (Now only *U.S.* and *Austral.*) An opportunity for displaying or exerting oneself; a chance, 'opening'. Phr. *to give* (a person) *a show*; *to have* or *stand a* (or *no*) *show.* Const. *for*, *to* (do something).

Continuity of the mod. use with that in quot. 1579 is hardly possible, but the notion seems to be closely similar.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 41 Education can haue no shewe, where the excellencye of Nature doth beare sway. *Ibid.* 62 Where loue beareth sway, friendship can haue no shewe. 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 22 Aug., He stood no show of securing the nomination for the legislature. 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 10 Dec. 2/3 Must we found an O'Brien dynasty to convince outsiders that men of Celtic blood have a fair show in Boston? 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 283 As he's a gentleman, he's bound to give you a show. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 70 He thought Caloola had a big show for the Sydney Derby.

d. *dial.* Applied to the display made by an animal when at its best; e. g. the plumage of a cock-bird at pairing-time, the udder of a cow.

1886 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 54/2 (*Ruff*), The cock-bird, when out of his nuptial attire, or, to use the fenman's expression, when he has not 'his show on'. 1886 *Sale-catalogue* in *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Grand heifer, splendid show.

4. In generalized sense: Ostentatious display.

1713 ADDISON *Trial Count Tariff* 14 The Court..upon Examination found him a True Spaniard: Nothing but Show and Beggary. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* i, Sir Ulick..loved shew and company. 1859 *Habits Gd. Society* v. 233 Yet it [the zither] is not calculated for large concerts: we English must have noise and show.

†**b.** *Of show*: suited for display; fine, splendid.

1573-80 TH. M., *To Rdr.* xi. in *Baret's Alv.* A vj/2 These floures of shewe..Are here in Hiue. *a* 1668 LASSELS *Voy Italy* (1698) II. 119 They shewed me..curious saddles, harness, liveries of show embroidered with gold and silver. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 169 Wealth diffused makes all men comfortable, and leaves no man splendid... Objects of show are therefore unfrequent in England.

c. *For show*: for the sake of mere appearance or display, as opposed to utility.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Aug. 1641 (Haarlem), A faire payre of organs, which I could not find they made use of in divine service,..but only for shewe. 1849 DR. RUTLAND in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 195, I apprehend that for night use they [the pillows] were large, and were replaced by small ones for show during the day. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 184 My father..never would have paid the cost of an extra horse for show.

5. An appearance or display (*of* something, a quality, activity, sentiment, etc.) to which there is at least some degree of reality to correspond. Chiefly in negative contexts or with a limiting word (*some*, *some little*).

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. v. (1602) 26 It hath some shew of question. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxvii. 408 In other things their customes and ceremonies *have some shew of reason.* 1668 DRYDEN *Secret Love* Pref. a 1 b, If this with any shew of reason may be defended. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* xii, Whereupon, that gentleman, with some little show of alarm, told her that [etc.]. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xviii. 244 When she is in the house, I am treated with some show of attention.

b. An indication, sign or token *of* something; a trace or vestige *of.* Now only in negative contexts.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Inform.* II. Vvv j, Yet let vs not be scorners..for that is the vttermost token & shewe of a reprobate. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 394 Here are many mountaines that beare shewes of mettals, but they went not to see them. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xxv. 79 These markes and shewes of a deluge. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. (1623) 810 Vexation of mind and distemperature of body carried apparant shewes in his face. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *Kettlewell* I. i. 2 It fell into Decay, and now hath no Shew of its ancient Grandeur. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi, No show or sign of greeting passed between the Earls.

c. *U.S.* and *Austral.* An indication of the presence of metal in a mining ground, of oil in a well, etc.

[1600: cf. 5 b]. 1870 CONE & JOHNS *Petrolia* 144 (Cent.) The depth to which a well is drilled is..regulated..sometimes by the show, as it is called, of the oil in the well. 1876-7 VENNOR in *Geol. Survey of Canada* 304 The best *shows* of the mineral [apatite] occur on the first part of lot nineteen.

d. An appearance or 'promise' *of* or *for* something that is to come. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 90 The Indians comforted us with the shews of fair weather. 1768 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* 133/1 The season seems critical and the shew for plenty not yet to be relied upon. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., There's a fine *show* for apples—*i. e.* prospect or appearance of a crop.

6. An unreal or illusory appearance (*of* something); an appearance with little or no reality behind it.

1547 *Homilies* I. *Good Wks.* I. C ij b, They be but shadowes & shewes of liuely and good thynges, & not good and liuely thynges in deede. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 8 There is a shew onely of good in these kinde of Pamphlets. 1700 ROWE *Amb. Step-Mother* I. i. 215 Disdain those shews of Danger. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 227 True: for it gives a show of seeming health; And shows are good, although there be no substance.

b. In generalized sense: Empty appearance without reality.

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* C j b, They scatter the meate they haue in their mouthes, while they scratch for the shadowe which deludes them with shew. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* xiv. 139 'Ah!' she thought, 'if he knew how ill I behaved! It is all show and hollowness with me'.

7. An appearance (*of* some quality, feeling, activity, etc.) assumed with more or less intention to deceive; a feigned or misleading appearance; a simulation or pretence. Also, a half-hearted or inchoate attempt or 'offer' (*of* doing something). Formerly often *pl.*

c 1526 TINDALE *Introd. Ep. Rom.* a iij, Though their be.. never so glorious an outewarde shewe and apperance off honeste lyvynge. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg. Robt. Normt.* 473 To cloath Treason in a vertuous show. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xx. 47 Which deuoure widowes houses, and for a shew [προφάσει] make long prayers. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 966 Ill suits it with your shews of duteous zeal, From me the purpos'd voyage to conceal. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, Whether he purposed by a show of resistance, to provoke them to kill him on the spot. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 267 [They] were heard, if not with approbation, yet with the show of acquiescence. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 449 His refusal was cloked under a show of feudal loyalty. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 5/3 It was instructive to witness Mr. John Hughes rise, and with great show of indignation, gibe at his leader.

b. *To make* (*a*) *show*, to assume an appearance which is more or less deceptive; to make a pretence or feint, pretend. Const. *of*, †*for*, †*to* with inf.; †also with *as though*, *as if* and clause. Also, to make a half-hearted beginning or attempt at doing something; const. *of* with n. of action.

1559 FECKNAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. II. App. lx. 25 Every Booke made a shewe to be set furthe accordinge to the syncere Word of God. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 340 Such as were wicked and maliciously mynded, would not depart, but made a shewe as though they would do somewhat. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* vi. 12 As many as desire to make a faire shew in the flesh. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. 268 Whatsoever he revealed, the Queene made shew as if she understood it all before. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* II. 105 Trasicles..peradventure is not so much displeased, as she makes shew for. 1653 H. CRAIG tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 30 They made shew as though they would be gone. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Pers. Wars* I. 3 The Ephthalites made shew to be much afraid. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 98 They made great shows of being mutually glad to see each other. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xv, The Lowland cavalry made a show of charging. 1863 DICKENS *Let. W. Collins* 24 Sept. in *Pall Mall Gaz.* (1891) 23 Oct. 3/1 Two little men, who did nothing, made a show of doing it all.

c. *By show of*, *under a show of*: under pretence or pretext of, by alleging as a pretext or authority.

1625 BACON *Ess., Judicature* 51 And by Shew of [*ed.* 1612 by colour of] Antiquitie, to introduce Nouelties. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 1110/2 Under a show of friendship, *per simulationem amicitiæ.*

II. *concr.* Something shown or presented to view.

8. A person or thing exhibited or gazed at as an object of admiration, curiosity, mockery, or the like. *To make a show of*, to exhibit to public view; to expose to public contempt.

1535 COVERDALE *Col.* ii. 15 And hath spoyled rule and power, and hath made a shewe of them openly. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* x. 156 b, The kyng and his two fellowes were caried hither and thither vnto Prymces, for a shewe and mockery. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 24 Then yeeld thee Coward, And liue to be the shew, and gaze o' th' time. 1628 BOLTON *Florus* III. iii. (1636) 170 Thentoken hus, ..being apprehended..was single an whole shew himselfe. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* x. (1809) 109, I could have sold my horse for a hundred guineas, as a show. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* ii. 97 That marble arch, our seaton's favourite show. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xviii, [Venice] Perchance even dearer in her day of woe, Than when she was a boast, a marvel, and a show. 1842 *Murray's Handbk. N. Italy* 171 The *Armeria Regia*..is considered as one of the principal *shows* of Turin.

b. Something mechanically contrived or put together as an object for exhibition or display.

1587 MASCALL *Cattle, Sheep* (1596) 236 Others set vp shewes of dead Dogges heades, which is to feare any wilde beast in comming to the folde. 1590 E. WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 29 In which shew or Arke there was thirteene thousand seuerall peeces of fire worke.

c. *transf.* A person whose appearance is likely to attract notice for its oddity, etc.; a 'sight'; an object of contemptuous pity.

1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com., Lond.* 28 That Wheezing Sickly Shew..is the Devil's Bricker. 1749 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 318 And Swift expires a Driv'ler and a Show.

†**9.** Something put forward or exhibited as a specimen or sample. *Obs.*

1572 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxix. 72 b, With this Caruel he sent a man of that Countrey for a shew, by what kinde of people the same was inhabited. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* A iij, This booke is so little, that it is but a shew, which breeds a wish for an ampler piece.

10. *gen.* A sight, spectacle. Usually with qualifying word.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist., Fuagrius S. hel.* II. xiii. 437 This lamentable destruction reached..from Constantines market vnto the market of Taurus, a pitifull shewe and dredfull to behold. 1699 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* iii. (1702) 24 So neither are they presented to us as bare sights, shews, and Spectacles. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. ii. (1682) 127 In the Leaves of Pine, they [the Pores] are likewise through a Glass a very Elegant Show. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 ¶ 6 We no where meet with a more glorious or pleasing Show in Nature than what appears in the Heavens at the rising and setting of the Sun. 1806 WORDSW. *Addr. Child* 27 That one upright twig..Studded with apples, a beautiful show! 1906 [MRS E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Anchotmes* 28 The golden Alyssum grows, a beautiful show in the spring.

b. *dial.* A picture or print in a book.

a 1837 Mrs. Palmer *Dial. Devon. Dial.* I. (1839) 1, I.. was looking to zee if there he any shows [*footn.* prints or pictures] in on. 1901 F. E. Taylor *Folk-Sp. S. Lancs.* (E.D.D.), Aw loike a book wi' plenty o' shows in it.

11. A phantasmal appearance; an apparition.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. v. 428 As I slept, me thought Great Iupiter vpon his Eagle back'd Appear'd to me, with other sprightly shewes Of mine owne Kindred. 1645 Ussher *Body Div.* 117 What mean you by Visions? Their appearing..to the mind and inward senses, either in the night by dreams..or in the day by some strange shows, as they did to the Prophets. *a* 1700 Dryden *Flower & Leaf* 482 What you saw, was all a Fairy Show.

12. A display on a large scale of objects for public inspection; esp. a temporary exhibition in a particular place and under special regulations of objects (e. g. flowers, cattle, motor-cars) arranged so as to facilitate inspection, comparison or purchase.

1837 Youatt *Sheep* 317 From the 1st to the 8th of June the members shall not show their rams, except to one another. They shall begin their general show on the 8th of June. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. p. lviii, The show of live-stock [at the Oxford Meeting] was numerous. 1864 *Field* 2 July 8/2 Show of Horses at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. *Ibid.* 7/3 The aristocratic shows of the Royal Horticultural Society. 1913 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Feb. 260/1 In previous years the Aero Show..has utterly failed to attract the general public.

b. A display *of* objects casually brought or found together.

1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 295 July, and August..exhibit a still different Shew of Vegetables. 1885 *Field* 7 Feb. 147/3 The chief feature of the day was the fine show of foxes at Gumley.

13. A spectacle elaborately prepared or arranged in order to entertain a number of spectators; a pageant, masque, procession, or similar display on a large scale.

Often used, esp. in *pl.*, for the displays of the theatre and circus in ancient Rome (*spectacula, ludi*). Not applied to a regular dramatic performance (but see 15, and cf. Dumb show). For *Lord Mayor's Show* see Lord Mayor 1.

1561 [see Dumb show]. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 1 Too hee prevent at nny sheaw or spectacl. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 118 The King would haue mee present the Princesse.. with some delightfull ostentation, or show, or pageant. 1629 Hobbes *Thucyd.* II. 90 All the dedicated vessels belonging to the Shewes and Games. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch, Sylla* (1879) I. 515/1 A few months after, he presented the people with a shew of gladiators. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 393 It is a shew, and a spectacle, not a play, that is exhibited. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 474 It is surely the height of absurdity to shut out the populace from a show of which the main object is to make an impression on the populace. 1911 T. S. Holmes *Orig. Chr. Ch. Gaul* ii. 43 It was the last day of the shows.

b. In generalized sense: Pageantry.

1912 *Stage Year Bk.* 9 Without stage show Shakespeare would not be so popular.

14. In more trivial use: An exhibition of strange objects, wild beasts, dancers, acrobats, etc., held usually in a booth or portable building, with a small charge for admission. (A number of these are often set up side by side at a fair, or within the enclosure of a large 'exhibition'. Cf. Side-show.)

Often with defining word: cf. Peep-show, Puppet-show, Raree-show.

1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) IV. 198 All were obliged to pay treble prices, on account of the unprecedented novelty of the shew [a lion and dog in one cage]. 1825 Hone *Every-Day Bk.* I. 1175 Atkin's Menagerie..one of the largest shows in the fair. *Ibid.* 1185 Another penny show: 'The Wonderful Children on the Tight Rope, and Dancing Horse'. 1833 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Greenwich Fair,* The travelling menageries, or to speak more intelligibly, the 'Wild-beast shows'. 1855 Barnum *Life* x. (Low) 252 We concluded to take a tour through the 'penny shows', the vans of which lined one side of the [race-]course. 1862 'Artemus Ward' *His Bk.* (1865) Note before title-p., At the Door of the Tent. Ladies and Gentlemen, the Show is about to commence. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Show,* an exhibition of any kind; a performance, whether circus, wild-beast show, wax-work, or theatricals.

b. The booth or building (with its contents).

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xix, At his heels went Thomas Codlin, bearing the show as usual. *Ibid.,* Short was.. knocking the characters in the fury of the combat against the sides of the show. 1874 T. Frost *Old Showmen* 22 The practice of displaying in front of the shows large pictures of the wonderful feats, or curious natural objects, to be seen within.

15. Applied *colloq.* or *jocularly* to any kind of public display; e. g. an exhibition of pictures, a dramatic performance in a theatre, a fashionable ceremony or gathering, a speech-making, etc.

1863 Sala in *Temple Bar* VIII. 278 It has been my vocation to see shows. First nights of new pieces; private views of picture exhibitions;..royal marriages and funerals;.. layings of first stones; openings of railways. 1886 *Stage Gossip* 69 The theatre itself is invariably in slang parlance, alluded to as the 'show'. 1907 H. Wyndham *Flare of Footlights* viii, 'I hate matinées', exclaimed Miss Assherton. 'Giving two shows in one day quite tires me out'.

16. *slang* (*fig.* use of senses 14, 15). A matter or affair, a 'concern'. Also, a body or collection of persons. *To boss* or *run the show*: to assume chief management or control. *To give the show away*: to blab; to betray the deficiencies, pretentiousness, etc. of an affair in which a number of persons are concerned.

1889 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 6/1 The U.B. endeavoured..to control the funds and operations of the League—to 'boss the show', as Sir Charles suggested, making use of a familiar American expression. 1898 Davitt *Life & Progr. Australia* I. iv. 15 Compared with the working and machinery at 'Bayley's Reward' [a mine] the Lord Fingall concern appeared a very small show. 1899 Delannoy *Nineteen Thous. Pounds* xxx, I didn't want to give the show away. 1901 *Essex Weekly Herald* 8 Mar. 3/3, I do not wish to be tried by this court, because I have never had any pity from this show.

III. Technical uses.

17. *Med.* A sanguino-serous discharge from the vagina prior to labour. Also, the first appearance of a menstrual flow. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1753 R. Russell *Diss. Sea Water* 385, I was called to a young Lady, who had a Shew of the Menses at twelve Years old. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 40 The mucous fluid, secreted in the beginning of labour..and hence vulgarly denominated show, or appearance. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Sept. 55 A lady aged 42 had never seen any vaginal 'show' for thirteen years.

18. *Piquet.* (See quot. 1889.)

1744 Hoyle *Piquet* i. 6 But if on the contrary you are to be younger-hand, and are eighty-six to fifty or sixty, never regard the losing two or three Points for the gaining of one, because that Point brings you within your Shew. 1889 H. Jones ('Cavendish') *Piquet* (ed. 6) 132 The *Show,* elder hand (when small cards are counted in play), is twenty-eight; younger hand is fourteen. That is, it is about an even chance the elder hand will score twenty-eight or more, and that the younger hand will score fourteen or more.

19. *Mining.* A lambent blue flame appearing above the ordinary flame of a candle or lamp when fire-damp is present.

1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* s. v. 1872 J. H. Collins *Mining & Quarrying* 112.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

20. Simple attrib. (= of or belonging to a show or exhibition), as *show-bench, -keeper, -line, -world.*

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5329/3 Shew-keepers of Wild Beasts. 1865 'C. Bede' *Rook's Gard.* 190 Much the same sort of thing existed in the Show world. 1888 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/5 Barnaby [a bloodhound] is better known on the show benches. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 567/1 Have you been in the show-line ever since you left home.

21. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* a. In sense 'characterized by show or display', 'fitted for display or striking effect', 'that is made a show or exhibition of', 'chosen or put forward as a choice or effective specimen'. Of animals and plants: Bred or grown for display or for 'points'.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 48 As he is marvelously given to be popular for a show matter. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* III. ii, A delicate show-pig. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. P 1 There is a show article or two for public exhibition. 1819 Keats *Otho* I. ii. 167 For, without thee, this day I might have been A show-monster about the streets of Prague. 1826 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* (1880) I. 148 He [Sydney Smith] is not one of those show-talkers who reserve all their good things for special occasions. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* I. 131 My horse and I became a shew-lion to the sober natives. 1849 *Bentley's Misc.* Dec. 583 The *Flâneur* gazed for the first time upon this famed show-stream of the Continent. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, This quadrangle is the show part of the college. 1862 [F. W. Robinson] *Owen* II. iv, Owen was the show-boy now when visitors came. 1885 [W. H. White] *Mark Rutherford's Deliv.* i. (1892) 14 They evidently considered the prayer merely as an elocutionary show-piece. 1886 S. Scott *Sheep-farming* 163 So long as the show sheep pay their own way they do very well. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 433 That tendency to display, fostered by the vanity of parents, which is the hall-mark of what has been, in late years, designated the show-child.

b. In sense 'merely spectacular', 'existing only in appearance', 'pretended', 'unreal'.

a 1734 North *Life Dudley North* (1744) 65 *marg.* He had a Shew-Audience before the Grand Signor. 1819 Shelley *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 285 Hobhouse, Eustace, and Forsyth, will tell all the shew-knowledge about it. 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* I. ix, It would be hollow, show-goodness.

22. Special comb.: **show-bill,** a bill or placard announcing a show, public sale, etc.; **show-board,** a sign-board; **show-bottle,** a large glass bottle containing coloured liquid, to make a show in a druggist's window; so **show-carboy; show-card,** a card containing a tradesman's advertisement of goods, etc.; also, a card on which patterns are exhibited in a shop; **show-cart,** a cart forming part of a travelling menagerie, etc.; **show-case,** a glass case for exhibiting delicate or valuable articles in a shop or museum; † **show-cloth,** a cloth hung up in front of a booth and painted with a highly-coloured representation of the show within; † **show-ern** [OE. *ærn* place, house], a show-house (an interpretation of 'Ephratah' in Micah v. 2); † **show-fellow,** a strolling player; **show-folk,** showmen and others connected with a show; † **show-hall,** a theatre; **show-shop,** (*a*) a contemptuous term for a show or exhibition; (*b*) a shop in which an attractive display is made, esp. of cheap goods; † **show-stone,** a crystal used as a magic mirror for gazing in; **Show-Sunday,** (*a*) the Sunday before the Oxford Commemoration, on the evening of which a kind of University parade used to be held in the Broad Walk of Christ Church; (*b*) among artists, the Sunday before 'sending-in day'; † **show-token,** a sign, portent; † **show-trade,** a trade in cheap and showy goods; **show-window** *U.S.,* a shop-window in which goods are displayed; **show-woman,** a woman who conducts a show (cf. Showman), or who is employed to display goods, etc.; † **show-worthy** *a.,* ? deserving of display, fine or splendid in appearance; **show-yard,** an enclosure in which live stock, machinery, and other large objects are exhibited; also *attrib.* See also Show-box, -glass, -house, Showman, Show-place, -room.

1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vi. § 23 The following *show-bill [announcing an exhibition of sword-play]. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xvi. 248 The immense showbill of a wandering caravan. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 42 Lines painted on a *shewboard lately put up in Barrack-street in the city of Norwich. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 5263 Show-boards of all kinds. 1848 *Mech. Mag.* May 454/2 Improvements in..*show-cards. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 5289 Samples of coloured labels, show cards, &c. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* xxiii. (1907) II. 181 Polito's (late Pidcock's) *show-carts. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXVIII. 12 Put up in inexpensive little *show-cases. 1758 H. Walpole *Let. to G. Montagu* 24 Oct., I am a little sorry that my preface, like the *show-cloth to a sight, entertained you more than the bears that it invited you in to see. 1825 Hone *Every-Day Bk.* I. 1172, I..examined the promising show-cloths and inscriptions on each show. *c* 1200 Ormin 7025 Effrata bitacneþþ uss *Shæwerne onn Ennglissh spæche. 1756 *Life E. T. Bates* 38 Intimate with a vagabond *Shew-fellow. 1819 F. Moore (*title*) The Age of Intellect, or, clerical *Showfolk and wonderful Layfolk. 1856 R. W. Procter *Barber's Shop* xviii. (1883) 177 Barnum, whose book of confessions is sufficient to make one doubt the veracity of all show-folk. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 51 The theues war brought into the great theatre or *shewhall agayn. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 432 How the fellow's *show-shop would be crowded! 1848 Kingsley *Alton Locke* x, The public ran daily more and more to the cheap show-shops. 1850 Bigsby *Shoe & Canoe* I. 209 Some of the show-shops [of Montreal] rival those of London in their plate-glass windows. *a* 1608 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 6, I had..set the *shew-stone with the mystery in it on the Table. 1693 I. Mather *Cases Consc.* 66 How often have they..been known..to shew in a Glass or in a Shew-stone persons absent? 1854 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. xii, In the evening they attended the customary '*Show Sunday' promenade in Christ Church Broad Walk. 1886 C. E. Pascoe *Lond. To-day* xiv. (ed. 3) 128 'Show-Sunday' is the day on which artists who exhibit, or hope to exhibit, at the Royal Academy and elsewhere, receive their friends and friends' friends at their studios. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xii. 6 I haue made the a *shewtoken vnto the house of Israel. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* Pref. 7 Beinge suche a shew token to patrons of benefices. 1848 Kingsley *Alton Locke* x, Our young employer intended to enlarge his establishment, for the purpose of commencing business in the '*show-trade'. 1880 Cable *Grandissimes* xlviii, A nameless fellow in the throng..dropped two bricks through the glass of the *show-window. 1905 Whitman in *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 4/2 Dr. Japp's intellectual stock-in-trade would have gone far to fill up the mental show-window of half a dozen 'popular' reputations. 1828 T. Hook *Sayings Ser.* II. *Man of Many Fr.* I. 181 Look at..my Lady Frances, a *shew-woman—like Madam Catharina, with watchwork under her hoop! 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1194 It [the head] looked sufficiently terrific, when the lady show-woman put the candle in at the neck. 1898 *Daily News* 7 May 8/4 The beautiful girls who are secured as show-women by the West-end shops. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 283b *marg.,* What triumphe is honourable and *shewe woorthie. 1840 *John Bull* 19 July 346/2 Nearly 1,500 l., it is said, were taken at the *Show-yard in the course of the day. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 27/2 The Race-course, which is set apart as a show-yard for the exhibition of prize-cattle. 1877 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* 533 His handsome chestnut colt ..seems to have a deal of Showyard mettle in him.

Show, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *dial.* Also shoe, shough, shove, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [var. of Shove *sb.*[2]] = Shove *sb.*[2]

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 459 When the flax is sufficiently watered, it feels soft to the grip, and the harle parts easily with the boon or show. 1827 Stewart *Planter's G.* (1828) 494 'Shows', as the refuse of a Flaxmill is usually called, in this part of the kingdom. 1900 *Scotsman* 23 Oct. (E.D.D.), The shows being now removed, the heckling process followed.

Show (ʃōu), *v.* Pa. t. **showed** (ʃōud). Pa. pple. **shown** (ʃōun). Forms: *α.* 1 scéawian, 2–3 sceawen, sheawen, 2–4 sewe(n, 2–6 shewen, 3 scæwen, scewen, seawen, scheauwen, (*imp.* scheau), *Ormin* shæwenn, 3–4 scheawe(n, schewi, -y, scewi, ssewe, -i, -y, sceu, (oheu), 3–5 scheu, sheu(e, 3–6 schew(e, (3–5 -en, 4–5 -yn)), 3–8 shewe, 4 sschewe, sseawe, -y, scewe, (*imp.* scheu), 5 sheew, 6 sheaw, sew(e, 4– shew. *β.* Chiefly *northern* and *Sc.* 2–4 scawe(n, 3–4 scau, scawin, shauwe, 3–6 scaw, shawe, schaw(e, (3–5 -in), 3–7 schau, (3–4 -en, 7 schaue), 5–6 saw(e (?), 5–7 shau, 3– shaw. *γ.* 3 seowen, showen, ssow, 3–4 schowi, 4–6 schow(e, 5 schou-, 5, 7 scho, 5–7 showe, 6 sho(e, sheowe, 6, 9 *dial.* shoo, 5– shŏw. *Pa. t. α.* In regular forms 1 scéawede,-ode, etc.; 3– shewed, 5– showed; also 2 sceaude, 2–3 sheude, 3–4 schued, 6 schuyd, shoyd. *β.* Strong forms *Sc.* 4–6 scheu, schew(e, 6 sheu, shewe, 6– (also *Eng. dial.*) shew (ʃū). *Pa. pple.*

α. In regular forms 1 ȝesceáwod, etc.; 4– shewed, 5– showed; also 5 shued, -yd. *β.* Strong forms 3 *Ormin* shawenn, 3–4 schaun, scaun, scawin, 4–6 shawen, -in, 5–6 schau-, schawen, -in, -yn, 6 shaune, s(c)hawne, (*erron.* schaw); 4–5 shene (?), 5–6 s(c)hewin, 6–7 shewen, 7– shewn; 6 schowin, shoun, 6–7 showen, showne, 7 schowne, 7– shown. [A common WGer. weak verb: OE. *sċéawian* = OFris. *skawia, skowia, schoia, skua* (WFris. *skoaije, skôgje, skonje*), OS. *skawon* (MLG. *schowen*), MDu. *scauwen, schauwen* (mod.Da. *schouwen*), OHG. *scauwôn, scouwôn* (MHG. *schouwen, schawen*, mod.G. *schauen*):—WGer. **skauwôjan*, f. OTeut. **skau-* to see, look, whence Goth. *skaun-s* beautiful (see SHEEN *a.*); other alleged cognates in Gothic are spurious. In all the continental WGer. langs., as in OE., the verb means 'to look at'; the sudden change in Eng. (*c* 1200) from this to the causative sense 'to cause to see, exhibit, manifest', is difficult to account for. (The existence of the causative sense in OE. is not really proved by the rare *ārе gesċéawian* to show mercy, *griđ sċéawian* to grant a safe-conduct, as these uses may be explained as developed from the sense 'to look out, provide'.) From early ME. the verb has had a strong conjugation (after KNOW *v.*, etc.) by the side of the original weak conjugation; in the pa. t. this survives only in dialects; but for the pa. pple. *shown* is now the usual form; the older *showed* is still sometimes used in the perfect tenses active (chiefly with material object), but in the passive it is obs. exc. as a deliberate archaism. The spelling *shew*, prevalent in the 18th c. and not uncommon in the first half of the 19th c., is now obs. exc. in legal documents. It represents the obsolete pronunciation (indicated by rhymes like *view, true* down to *c* 1700) normally descending from the OE. *sċéaw-* with falling diphthong. The present pronunciation, to which the present spelling corresponds, represents an OE. (? dialectal) *sċeāw-* with a rising diphthong.

The OTeut. root **skau-* represents an Indogermanic **seqou-* found in Gr. *θυο-σκό(ϝ)ος* 'one who attends to sacrifices', a priest; cognates without the initial *s* are Skr. *kavi* wise man, Gr. *κοέϊν* to feel, observe, L. *cavēre* to take precautions.]

† **I.** 1. *trans.* To look at, gaze upon, behold, view; to inspect, review; to reconnoitre, spy (a land, etc.); to look at mentally, consider, examine; to 'see', read, find (in a book). *Obs.*

Also (OE.) to look with favour upon, have respect to.

Beowulf 132 Syðþan hie þæs lāðan last sceawedon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 27 Sceawiaþ þa lilian hu hi wexað. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086, Se cyng ferde to Winceastre & sceawode þæt madme hus. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7032, & sen & shæwenn þurrh innsihht..All þatt tatt erþliȝ mann maȝȝ sen þurrh clennsedd sawless eȝhe. *c* 1205 LAY. 4815 He scawede þa wuodes & þa wildernes. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2236 Þe knithes þouth of hem god gamen, Hem forto shewe, and loken to.

† b. *intr.* To look or gaze *upon*. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2661 Quiles he seweden him up-on.

† c. (*For*) *to show* used epexegetically after an adj. = to look upon, to behold, to see. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 601 Þe fax on his faire hede was ferly to schawe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1550 Þat were shene for to shew & of shap noble.

II. To cause or allow to be seen or looked at.

* Uses implying intentional action.

2. *trans.* To bring forward or display (an object) in order that it may be looked at; to expose or exhibit to view. Const. *to* or dative of person.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 292 Hold hit [*sc.* the cross] up aȝean þe ueonde and scheau hit him witterliche. *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 610 in *O. E. Misc.* 54 He schewede heom his honde and so he dude his fet. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19889 And quen þis wessel thris was scaun, Again it was til heuen draun. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 491 Whon he was schewed to þe siht. 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1398/2 Sir John..sheweth the people the empty chalice. 1656 COWLEY *Mistress, Gazers* i, To shew such stores, and nothing grant, Is to enrage and vex my want. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) V. 210 A partridge is shewn him, and he is then ordered to lie down. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* III. xii, Show me your tongue—let me feel your pulse. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Childr.* i, Taking the pups indoors..to show little missie.

† b. With advs. *To show forth*: to put forth or bring out to be seen. *To show up*: to hold up to view. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3097 Þi finger forþ þou schawe. *a* 1533 BERNERS *Huon* lx. 209, I pray you shewe hym forth that ye speke of. 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1938/2 Thirdly, that the Priest sheweth vp an Idoll at masse.

c. *refl.* To present oneself to a person or persons in order to be looked at. (Cf. sense 10.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 *Ite et ostendite uos sacerdotibus*..goð and sheweð ȝiu ȝiuwer prest. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 250 Efter his ariste, þo he com & scheawede him. 1340 *Ayenb.* 13 He aros uram dyaþe to liue and sseawede him to his deciples. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Aug. 1695, The King went a progresse into the North, to shew himselfe to the people against the elections. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* v, Yesterday the new king shewed himself to his subjects.

d. With complement (rarely † acc. and inf.): To display in a (specified) condition or with a (specified) appearance. Also *refl.* † Also, to cause to appear or look (such and such).

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 13 in *O. E. Misc.* 91 I-seon vre louerd crist..Showen his wunden so blodi to-bleden. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 833 And sschewede his child hol and sound. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincencius*) 73 Þai schew þaim fere starkare & glad, þane quhen to presone he þaim had. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* (1906) 167 One ought not to coynte her body for to shewe it small and better shapen. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. XXXIII. (1886) 282 Then ..he would shew you everie leafe to be painted with birds. 1882 *Century Mag.* I. 589 She showed herself much more lavishly..bugled and bangled than the Americans.

e. To hold up or place (a light) where it can be seen (as a signal, to point out the way in the dark, etc.). Also *fig.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 18196 (Göttl.) And þu þaim scheus sua selcuth light? *a* 1533 BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 212, I pray you.. make no fyer, nor shewe no lyght. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 173 Schawand till vs thy perfite lycht. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xxiii, The Prince of Otranto had orders to show certain lights..so as to indicate danger. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliv, 'Light him down' said Sikes,..'show him a light'. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 623/1 Neither did Judges..stand by the line and show a light, as it was his duty to do.

f. To exhibit (a sign, token). *lit.* and *fig.* Hence, in Biblical language, to exhibit (a 'sign' or marvel), to work (a miracle); but cf. sense 3. † Also, to make (a dream or vision) appear to a person.

c 1200 ORMIN 15586 Whatt takenn shæwesst tu till uss þatt dost tuss þise dedess? [Cf. John ii. 18]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1573 Þe cwen..cleopede to hire Porphire,..& seide him a sweuen þet hire wes ischawet. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1349 On fele maners scho scheweid hem syngne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11791 Two meruellis on mold maynly were shewid. *a* 1533 BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 246, I haue sayd nothynge but he shal shew tokens that my sayenge is trewe. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiii. 22 For falce christes shall aryse..And shall shewe [δώσουσι] myracles and wonders. 1526 — *Acts* vii. 36 Shewynge [ποιήσας] wonders and signes in Egipte. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* ix. 10 And hast..shewed tokens and wonders [1611 And shewedst signes and wonders] vpon Pharao.

g. To display (goods, wares, for sale or in an exhibition).

1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Þe vifte manere is, oþer þing zelle þanne me heþ y-sseawed beuore. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1581 There were stallis by the strete..Werkmen into won, and þaire wares shewe. 1517 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 120 For his licens there to shewe his seid heryng & sparlyng to sell. 1884 *Stationers' & Booksellers' Jrnl.* 3/1 A goodly quantity of soft and silky curl-papers, neatly shown. *Mod. Advt.*, Messrs. A. B. are showing to-day a large stock of new fancy goods.

h. To display, hang out, unfurl (a banner, ensign, etc.) † Also with *out, up*.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 474 Ilka souerane his ensenye shewin has thair. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 108 The kings bluddie sark vp tha schawe for thair ansinzie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 157, I must show out a Flag and signe of Loue. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 36 The Colours the Fort shewed us, was St. George's Flag. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* x, The chase then shewed Hamburgh colours, and returned the fire.

i. To exhibit (a spectacle, some interesting object) for the amusement of the public; to make a show of; † Also (cf. sense 3), to perform (a stage-play, tricks, etc.).

? *a* 1500 *Mankind* 78 in *Macro Plays* 4 Xall I breke my neke to schow yow sporte? 1574 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 238 My Lord Chamberlens players did show the history Phedrastus. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth Castle* Wks. 1910 II. 95 At which time there wer fireworks shewed upon the water. 1619 in W. Kelly *Notices illustr. Drama* (1865) 254 Item, given to the Playors that shewed Etalion Motion x^s. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 392 This Calenter..diverted us in our way, by..shewing tricks with a half-pike. 1707 EVELYN *Diary* Apr., A Dutch boy.. was carried about by his parents to shewe. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii, I was shown ten times a-day, to the wonder and satisfaction of all people. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvi, 'Good!' said the old man, venturing to touch one of the puppets,..' Are you going to shew 'em to-night?' 1862 'ARTEMUS WARD' *His Bk.* (1865) 28, I showed my show in Uticky.

j. To exhibit threateningly. Hence *jocularly*, to make the slightest possible application of.

1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 75 Great care must be taken not to [press the horse too suddenly up to the snaffle by showing the whip. 1839 HOOD *Lost Heir* 67 As for hair, tho' it's red it's the most nicest hair when I've time to just show it the comb.

k. *To show one's hand*: to display one's cards face upwards; *fig.* to allow one's plans or intentions to be known.

1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxvi, Her intrepid lead had shown her hand to the colonel. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xiii, What are you driving at, Frank Muller? You don't show me your hand like this for nothing. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 He was perilously near showing his whole hand to the other side.

† 3. To perform openly (a deed, feat, exploit); to put in overt act (something declared or purposed).

1382 WYCLIF *John* x. 32, I haue schewid to ȝou manye goode werkis of my fadir. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. viii. (1883) 184 That thou darst not doo and shewe that thou saist. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 22 If thou wylt correcte eny man *shewe it not* by vyolence. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* v. 91 Wherefore some worthy deede of Armes, it you behooues to shoe. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* I. iv. § 5 Alexander's mercenaries shewed the greatest exploits, both in soul and body.

4. To produce or submit for inspection (something in one's possession). a. To produce (a legal document, etc.) for official inspection; to exhibit (something) in proof that one possesses it.

a 1325 *MS. Ravl.* B. 520 lf. 64 Þe desturbour sal aperen bi fore Justises ant sewen his charte. 1426 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 106, I neuer relesed ne made dede except oon shued afore all the seyd worthy men. 1509 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) I. 199 They desire that the seid abbot may schow his charterys & Evidence. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 68 Wee rode a mile..to the village Treviso, where the Dutchmen shewed a pasport. 1662 in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* (1911) Ser. II. 145 Hugh Tickell hauing the letter shown beleives it to be the hand of John Dixon. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 91/1 (*Railways*) A call by the guard to 'shew tickets' previous to starting.

b. *To have* (something) *to show for* (one's labour, expenditure, etc.): to be able to exhibit as a result.

1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. vii, I have this watch and other visible marks of his favour to show for it. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 6 Sept., Here is a fine spate of work—a day diddled away, and nothing to show for it.

† c. To produce for inspection with a view to military service; to muster. In *Cock-fighting*, to make an array of (cocks) on either side. *Obs.*

1685 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. 39 The Queen priviledged them from shewing their Horses with the Laytie; yet so as they should muster them up for the defence of the Land under Captains of their own choosing. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5436/4 There will..be 31 Cocks shewed of a side. 1730 CHENY *Hist. List Horse-matches*, etc. 167 Mr. Ruston fought Mr. Newton showing 21 Cocks aside for 2 Guineas a Battle.

d. *fig.* (Often of things quasi-personified). To (be able to) present to (physical or mental) view.

1611 *Second Maiden's Tragedy* 623 (Malone Soc.) The only enemye that my life can showe me. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Nov. 1679, Such an hospitable costume and splendid magistrature dos no city in the world shew. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Monaco* 13 Perhaps there is no House in Europe that can show a longer Line of Heroes. 1802 WORDSW. *Misc. Sonn., Composed upon Westm. Bridge*, Earth has not anything to show more fair. 1805–6 CARY *Dante's Inf.* XXIX. 119 Sure not France her-self Can show a tribe so frivolous and vain. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. To-day* xxxi. (ed. 3) 288 White's can show a record of more than a century.

e. *To show up*: To hand up (a school-exercise, etc.) for inspection by a teacher or examiner.

1803 *Pic Nic* No. 14 (1806) II. 247 Shewing up our exercises to the Assistant of the form. 1912 MARY F. MOORE *Two Sel. Bibliogr.* Pref. 16 Students are encouraged to *show up* exercises in the transcription and extension of facsimiles.

† 5. *To bring* or *put forward* for some purpose or use; to present (an object) *to* a person in order that he may take it or use it. *To show water*: to produce a fee. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1461 Harpe he gan schewe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12405 To me þou scau þar-of þe tan ende for to drau And þou þe tojur. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 537 Schewȝ me myn hache, and I schal note hit tu-day. *c* 1450 *Mark's Festial* 90 Þen sayde Crist: 'Schew me þy hond'; and toke hur hond, and put hit ynto hys ayde. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* I. i, If you have a suite, shew water, I am blinde else.

† b. To fire (a broadside). Const. *to*. *Obs.*

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* v. viii, As a farewell they shewed a broad side to vs.

† c. Naut. *To show canvas*: to spread sail *to* the wind.

1874 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. 57. 12 [denotes] Hurricane To which she could show No Canvas.

6. To let (a person) read or examine (a book, writing); to bring (it) to his notice.

1677 H. SAVILE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 43 The Grantham verses you sent me I shewd Sir Robert Carr, and asked him if he made them. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv, I showed Lord Steyne your pamphlet on Malt. 1855 BROWNING *Grammt. Funeral* 43 'What's in the scroll', quoth he, 'thou keepest furled? Show me their shaping, Theirs, who most studied man, the lord and sage.

7. To represent in sculpture or graphic art.

1660 BLOOME *Archit.* C, 10 parts, shewed on the right side. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 105 This Picture does not shew them to Advantage. 1854 in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 254 The saltatorial modification of the..skeleton is here shewn in that of ..*Macropus elegans*. 1904 R. C. JEBB *Bacchylides* (Proc. Brit. Acad.) 6 Here is the ship..but the painter could not also show us Minos throwing the ring, or Theseus diving. 1905 L. WHIBLEY *Companion Grk. Studies* iv. § 3. 247 The western frieze shows the horsemen preparing.

8. To display deliberately or ostentatiously in order to attract notice or win admiration.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) I. 221 Or to be sene, and to showe his gardyd cote. 1693 *Humours Town* 114 A Throng of Fools, of both Sexes, walking up and down to shew their new Cloaths. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliii, She curled her hair and showed her shoulders at him, as much as to say, Did ye ever see such jet ringlets and such a complexion? 1863 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* v, Taking care to show the most lovely white heel and ankle.

b. *To show off*: to display ostentatiously.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christmas Day*, He turned over the leaves..with something of a flourish; possibly to show off an enormous seal-ring. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* l, To show off before them his new wealth and splendour. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 190 An opportunity for an author to show off his powers of writing.

** Uses in which the being seen is an unintended or incidental result.

9. To allow (a part of the body) to be seen.

a. *To show one's head, face,* etc.: to allow oneself to be seen, make an appearance. Also jocularly *to show one's nose.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 Schæu þi neb to me. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 915 He..schawde us his nebscheft & weolc..bimong worldliche men. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 2 As 3ung Awrora..In orient schew hir visage paile. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 49 This manne..durst not once for his life shewe his hedde. 1635 *Long Meg of Westminster* xviii. (1816) 30 He was ashamed to shew his face in the streetes. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* vi. clx, No Weed presum'd to shew its roitish face On this fair stage. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* II. vii. 18 Where a clean slave would blush to show his face. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* x, My aunt had so frightened him, that he never once showed his nose in the place all the time we lived there. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. x, Jew and Christian creditors, pouncing on him..wherever he showed face. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Childr.* vii, Let him show his ugly mug anywhere hereabouts, and I'll grease all the steps that he may break 'is neck.

† **b.** To display (a countenance, looks, etc.) of a specified sort. *To show a red pair of cheeks*: to blush. *To show tears*: to weep. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2098 In what dises þat he war stadd He shewed ay countenance gladd. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 57 Fortoune him schawit hyr fygowrt doubill face. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 249 Cæsar shewed a redde paire of chekes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 17 Fewe..spake of these two gentlemen, but thei shewed teares. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii, I alwaies shewed an assured countenance. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* II. (1600) O 3, She shewes thee kinde lookes.

c. *To show* (a person) *one's heels, a clean* or *fair pair of heels*: to flee (from him). (Cf. F. *montrer les talons.*) Also *transf.* of a ship. Similarly † *to show* (a person) *the back,* etc.

To show (one) *the cold shoulder*: see COLD SHOULDER *sb.*

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 928 Philip..Braidis on his blonke toward þe burge & þaim þe bak shewis. 1523 [see HEEL *sb.*[1] 3 c]. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. vii. (1867) 64 Except hir maide shewe a fayre paire of heeles. 1595 *Hasleton's Trav.* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 304 Shewing them a clean pair of heels, [I] took my way over the mountains. 1675 *Machiavelli's Prince* (1883) 256 He should..show them a light pair of heels. 1863 SPEKE *Source Nile* xii. 334 Her majesty.. rose from her seat, and showing her broad stern to the company, walked straight away. 1887 FLOR. MARRYAT *Driven to Bay* xi, She..would have held her own with most ships, and shown her heels to not a few.

d. *To show the cloven foot* (*hoof*): to betray something diabolic or sinister in one's character or motives.

1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* x, It was especially about my wife's fortune that Mr. B. showed his cloven foot. 1885 [see HOOF *sb.* 1 b]. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 399 Mrs. Mac showed me the cloven foot just now.

e. *To show foot*: ? to get ready *for. U.S.*

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 269 Carter..began to 'show foot' for another, and more active demonstration.

10. *refl.* To appear, make an appearance, allow oneself to be seen. Cf. 2 c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17039 Þar scheud he him for mighti godd. *a* 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3429 Bathe Besan & Anabras.. baldly þam shawis. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 529 in *Dunbar's Poems* 302 And vnto ws thow schaw the oppinlie. 1589 BIGGES *Summarie Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* 37 Our men.. seeing no man of the Spaniards to shew them selues, aboorded the Spanish barkes. 1824 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Mem.* II. 197 *note*, The Sovereign of Great Britain has only to show himself to be adored. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 240 They.. climb'd upon a fair and even ridge, And show'd themselves against the sky.

b. Of a thing: To be or become visible.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xl. 198 The flowers of these strange plantes doo shewe them selues commonly in June. 1856 MISS WARNER *Hills Shatemuc* iv, Here and there..the lighter green of an oak showed itself.

11. a. Of plants, the seasons, etc.: To bring forth to view, display (fruit, flower, etc.).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7711 Floures schewen her borioun. *Ibid.* 8657 Mirie is June, þat scheweþ flour. 1820 *Trans. Hortic. Soc.* (1822) IV. 393 The suckers of inferior strength will not shew fruit in the same season. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 674 As soon as the plants have shown the third leaf.

b. Of animals or plants: To display (their colours, beauties, etc.).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 406 Part..sporting with quick glance Show to the Sun their wav'd coats dropt with Gold. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 29 Some shew their gayly-gilded trim Quick-glancing to the sun. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 55 How fine to range owre meadows wide, Whan flowers their charms are shawan!

c. Of a luminous body: To display (its light).

14.. LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 73 Charbunclys, rubeys..Shew in derknes lyght. 1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* I. ccl. I vij b, The lyghte, and also..the false vmbrage whych the Moone doth shewe fourthe. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* I. i, Like a bold star, that shews its fires by day. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXXV. The sun..showed its broad disk above the eastern sea.

12. Of a thing: To be the means of displaying, revealing to sight, or allowing to be seen; to serve to exhibit or indicate.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* X. iv. (1495) 375 In shewynge of himself fyre sheweth other thynges that ben presente. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* IX. 386 Thy sight the Northstarre vndergoes, And Vrsa Maior to thee showes. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 126 Coffins stood round, like open presses, That shaw'd the dead in their last dresses. 1859 *Habits Gd. Society* iv. 169 Very short petticoats, only not showing the knees. 1897 MAX PEMBERTON *Queen of Jesters* iii. 104 For one short instant a window showed him the city.

b. *To show off, out*: to display in relief or by contrast; to set off, enhance in appearance. *rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 470 For, as þei seyen, þer stant wolde perische but 3if siche richesse shewide it out. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. iii. 21, I like your silence, it the more shewes-off Your wonder. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kens. Mus.* 230 The very roughness of the embroidery.. shows out the intention of the design.

c. To be in such a state or position as to allow (something) to be seen. *To show up* (rare): to expose (something underneath). *To show daylight*: to have holes or openings through which light can be seen.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XX, His coat..was white at the seams, and his buttons showed the copper. 1850 *Habits Gd. Society* V. 199 The man who 'shows daylight' between himself and his saddle is a bad rider. 1871 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 28 Jan. 49 While it [the material] is equally suitable for tropical wear, it does not show the traces of soil so soon. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kens. Mus.* App. 289 Then cutting out certain parts of the pattern which showed up the copper as a ground. *Mod.* This colour shows the dirt more than the other.

13. To have visibly (some external feature or mark); to have (a part of itself) in a position exposed to view.

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 570 His shaven shoulders shawes the marks, no dout, Of teugh tarladders. 1611 COTGR., *Perpins*..stones made iust as thicke as a wall, and shewing their smoothed ends on either side thereof. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Sept. 1646, The Alps..shewing their aspiring tops. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 227 This shell, though round, shows five angles. 1883 BESANT *Captains' Room* II, Her planks show signs of age. 1890 *Goldfields of Victoria* 18 This run of stone..shows payable gold. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 101 Sometimes bromide prints..show stains.

b. Of a list, record, a recording instrument: To be found on inspection to indicate.

1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1874) I. 162 The barometers had shown no difference of level from about 1800 feet above the sea. 1883 *Stubbs' Merc. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 982/2 Grey shirtings show a falling-off of over 90,000 yards. 1910 'MARK RUTHERFORD' *Pages fr. Jrnl.* (ed. 2) 329 His watch showed 7.30 p.m. *Mod.* The thermometer showed ten degrees below zero.

III. To guide another person's sight to (an object).

14. To enable a person to discover or identify (a visible object) by pointing to it, or by conducting him to a place where it can be seen. Also, to direct a person's observation to the various parts or features of (a country, town, building, or any complex object). † *To show with one's finger* (= L. *monstrare digito*): to point to.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Seodðan he him sceaude an ouen on burninde fure. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12979 Þat warlau..bar him forth..Apon þe heist fell he fiand, And þare he scaud him þe land. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 59 Þanne þei caire wiþ þe king hur cauus to schewe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 289 His buriel is 3it i-schewed in þe est side of Kent. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 371 Nascien..seide '..lo, hym yonde..', and shewde hym with his synger. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 10 Quhen he schewe with his syngir the sone of God in figure of a lambe. 1569 UNDERDOWNE *Heliodorus* VII. 94 b, Therefore folowe this woman (shewing them Cibele). 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. viii. 18 b, The Pilot..did then foorthwith shew them the water. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V*, IV. ii. 11, I pray you shew my youth old Shylockes house. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 24 They shew me the Crub or Stall where he was borne. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Brescia* 60 A Stranger is always shown the Tomb of Pope Lucius. *a* 1734 R. NORTH *Autobiog.* Lives 1890 III. 171 I walked them all over the house to shew the rooms and buildings. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 221 Conscience.. Shows, with a pointing finger..A pale procession of past sinful joys. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 19 Aug. in *Lockhart* (1837) III. vi. 217 Mr. Anderson showed me the spot where the Norwegian monarch, Haco, moored his fleet. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxix, I can show you her room, Mum, and the press in the housekeeper's room.

b. *fig.*

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ii, The adage 'Shew me the man, and I will shew you the law', became as prevalent as it was scandalous. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxviii, Show me a cavalry chief like him now that Murat is gone. *a* 1869 M. ARNOLD *Urania* v, Yet show her once, ye heavenly Powers, One of some worthier race than ours!

c. With mixture of sense (cf. 22 c): To point out or indicate a place *where* (etc.).

c 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 371 We praye yow that ye will vs shewen where he is that we may hym knowen. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 58 Ah, shew them where in ambush stand To seize their prey the murth'rous band! 1877 TALMAGE *Serm.* 337 God shows them where to fall.

15. *To show* (one) *the way*: to guide a person in a required direction, by leading or accompanying him, or by giving him instructions; also *fig.* In *Racing* and *Hunting*, to lead; *to show the way from*, to draw away from, get before (in a race).

1530 PALSGR. 703/1, I shewe him the way. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IV. 285 'O never mind shewing me the way'..and [he] sallied into the apartment. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 195 The captain..would send no one with us to show the road. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Culture & Anarchy* 192 So, too, one who wants to be a painter or a poet cannot help loving and admiring the great painters or poets who have gone before him and shown him the way. 1871 LEGRAND *Camb. Freshm.* 251 No time was lost about the start; Mr. Pokyr, Mr. Fitzfoodel, and several other high-flyers showing the way, which at first lay through a grass field. 1887 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/4 Merry Maiden, at a good pace, showed the way from Ballot Box and Great Paul. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* xii, Show me the way upstairs.

b. *To show* (one) *the door*: to order (a person) to leave the room or house; to turn out of doors.

1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxi, I shall make bold to show you the door. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. v. (Rildg.) 12 Don Rodrigo..showed the goddess of my devotions the outside of the door. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armadale* V. iii, In your place, I should have shown him the door.

16. (With inverted const.) To guide or conduct (a person) *to, into* a particular place, room in a house, etc., *over* or *through* the rooms of a house.

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4049 And þar þai schewid him in schurrys, to schellis & to caues. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1904 II. 309 Go, maid, shewe him to the farther chamber. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V*, IV. ii. 19 Come good sir, will you shew me to this house. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* li. (1760) II. 139 The grim janitor..shewed me into a parlour. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ii, You may be sure that she showed Rebecca over every room of the house. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 287 She was shown into Mr. Stutting's private room. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* xiii, So as to be ready when Mrs. Hope should require showing to her carriage.

b. *To show up, upstairs*: to conduct (a person) upstairs. *To show out*: to take (a person) to the exit door; to turn out of doors. *To show in*: to bring (a person) into a house or room. *To show round*: to show (a person) over a place, show the 'sights'.

1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* II. iv, *Aram.* [to *Footman*] Be ready to shew 'em up. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. ii, Oh, gentlemen, I beg pardon for not showing you out. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 274 As there was no fire in the room below, they had to be shown up to the library. 1874 ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* XV. 287 Wants to see me?..Show him in, Fanny. *a* 1885 'H. CONWAY' *Living or Dead* xi, Now, sir, listen before I ring for you to be shown out. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 42 *M'Andrews' Hymn*, I showed him round last week.

IV. To exhibit or manifest by outward signs.

17. To exhibit, allow to be seen (some inward quality, feeling, condition, etc.) by one's outward appearance; occas. said of the appearance. Also with obj. clause. Also *to show a sign* or *signs* (*of, that..*).

c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 618 in *O. E. Misc.* 54 Vre louerd nom and et þer-of to-uore heom euervychone, And sewede þat he wes a-ryse myd fleysse and myd bone. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 265 My hew so furth schew so The dolour of my woundis. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 119 The Colt that for a Stallion is design'd, By sure Presages shows his generous Kind. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* XX, Douglas and De Walton..began to show some signs that their human bodies were feeling the effect of the dreadful exertion. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* x, He showed all the outward signs of a mind at ease. 1884 W. BLACK *Jud. Shakespeare* XXXIV, On the awakening she might show that the crisis was over.

18. To display (a quality, condition, feeling, etc.) by one's action or behaviour; to give proof of possessing. Also *to show a sign* or *signs* (*of*).

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 49 Þurh his mannisnesse, and ðurh ðare michele eadmodnesse ðe he mid hire sceawede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9318 Vor vre prowesse we mote nede ssewe to day ywis. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 367 The Bruyss folk full hardely Schawyt thar gret chewalry. *c* 1550 LYNDESAY *Tragedie* 80, I schew my Lordlye Lyberalitie, In Banketting, playng at cartis, and Dyse. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flamene* 85 She shewed great skil, for tunes of unisune. *c* 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 60 A man's Wit is best shewed in his Answer. 1675 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 216 There was..a middle-sized squad fellow, who shew a vast strength in tossing about weights. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. i. 6 Every behaviour which shews inhumanity. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xi. 642 In the preliminary work of accumulating the facts, great energy was shown. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. To-day* xl. (ed. 3) 337 A lady's maid will frequently show far better taste than her mistress. 1887 *Field* 5 Nov. 718/3 Rogers..showed a great turn of speed.

† **b.** with *forth. Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 424 Shewe forth here nowe your crafte. 1565 J. PHILLIPS *Patient Grisseld* 138 (Malone Soc.) Now Polliticke perswasion shoe forth thy skyll.

c. With object-clause: To make it plain in regard to oneself (*that*).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1036 In þis an þing he schawde..þet he wes soð godd. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 311 To.. schewe in dede þat þei seken more profit and savynge of Cristene soulis þanne here owene wynnynge or worschipe. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* XXXIV. 6 Becaus no signe is shaune That 3e held me 3our aune..1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 26 He would..shew he had one Ounce better Blood than his Leader. 1766 PITT *Sp.* in Walpole *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) II. 267, I have done all in my power to shew I hate distinctions. *Mod.* In both transactions he showed he was no fool.

† **d.** To make a fictitious show of. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 393 Forþi þatt te33 forr idell 3ellp..Shæwenn biforenn oþre menn Godnesse & rihhtwisnesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6294 He..asailede edmond vaste Mid al þe strengþe þat he miȝte & ssewede more þer to.

19. *refl.* **a.** With compl. (adj. or sb., also with *for* prefixed) or inf.: To exhibit oneself in a (specified) light or character; to manifest or exemplify a (specified) quality, etc., in one's behaviour.

c 1200 ORMIN 16520, 16522 Forr Godd himm shæwebþ towarrd te A33 o þatt illke wise, Þatt tu þe shæwesst towarrd himm I þohht, i word, i dede. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*,

Hen. VIII, 161 Shewe your selfe an aide, a defendour of the Church, and god shall reward you. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. iii. 797 Now will I shew my selfe to haue more of the Serpent Then the Doue. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 31 He shewed hym selfe a fermer frend to Zanzaber..then to me. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* Hist. Wks. 1825 II. 170 By this acte of his he shew himselue to be a stoute souldier, rather then a wysse generall. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. vii, Anxious to show himself Patriot. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xix. 302 He had shown himself..inconsiderate to the verge of cruelty. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Childr.* xi, Mrs. Halliday had shown herself to possess a dainty taste.

†b. To profess (truly or falsely) to be... *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 15 Oðer ic habbe ibien ðanne ic habbe me i-sceawed. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 194 Al þay þat schoth hom holy to man syght, forto be praysyd of hom. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. ii, Euery body oughte to shewe hym self suche as he is.

c. Of a quality, condition, etc. To manifest itself; to become evident by signs or tokens.

1340 *Ayenb.* 21 Þis zenne him sseaweþ ine uele maneres. *a* 1768 SECKER *Serm.* ix. (1770) I. 214 To hinder any other Distemper..from shewing itself by its common Effects. 1832 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* ix, The same bold and arrogant disposition showed itself in occasional quarrels with their unwilling hosts. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xv. (1875) 242 The tendency was one which shewed itself in various.. directions.

20. To display (kindness, mercy, courtesy, malice, neglect, etc.) *to* a person by one's acts or behaviour; to accord or grant (favour, honour, grace; a courtesy, †pleasure, etc.). Const. *to, towards* (†*till*, †*on*) or dative.

[*a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1581 Þær he freondlice on his agenum fæder are ne wolde gesceawian.] *c* 1200 ORMIN 1041 *Propitiari*, þatt magg onn Ennglissh nemmnedd ben Millcenn, & shæwenn are. *c* 1275 *Orison of our Lord* 52 in *O. E. Misc.* 140 þe muchel þoleburne[sse]..þat þu schawedest mon-kunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14303 Mikel luue he hir sceud þar. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy de Warw.* 263 Merci nele he shewe non. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v. (1885) 119 To shew rigoure þer as fauour awght to be shewid. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxiv. 27 Felix willynge to shewe the Iewes a pleasure. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* x. 10 And though the phisician shewe his helpe neuer so longe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 15 But to Duess' each one himselfe did paine All kindnesse and faire courtesie to shew [*rimes with* crew, knew]. 1633 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Pers. Wars* I. 5 That onely is pure gratitude, which is shewen to the dead. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Oct., He is troubled that my wife shows my sister no countenance. 1772 JOHNSON 21 Mar. in *Boswell*, Else we should have shewn his lady more civilities. 1799 NELSON 23 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* VII. p. cxcii, I feel much for the neglect showed him. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 20 The king shows favour to the Lollards.

†b. Similarly, *to show* (one) *a sign, token, semblance of.* Also, *to show the fruits of. Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 76 She shewed hym..signes and semblauntz of fals loue. 1565 J. PHILLIP *Patient Grissell* 273 (Malone Soc.) Shewyng to you the fruites of true obedience.

†c. *occas.* To inflict (shame, a judgement).

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 311 And gar me schaw thy antecessouris schame. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Life Lucian* (1711) 16 To deter others from Satyrizing the new Dogma's of Christianity by the Judgment shown on Lucian.

†d. To set or offer (an example) in one's own person. Also of a thing. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1027 Ybit þe bodys of þe world in þair kynde, Shewes us forbisens to haf in mynde, How we suld serve God in our kynde here, Als þai do þar. 1405 *Bidding Prayer* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 64 So for to reuel the popil, and swilk ensaumpil for to tak or scheu thaim. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* iii, He that wylle teche other ought to shewe good ensample.

†**21.** To put forth, exert (one's power, strength). Also of things. Const *on, against. Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. ii. (1495) 385 Whan the wynde fyndyth obstacle and lette thenne he showuyth his myghte the stronger. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 47 The Romaynis..schew sik power agaynis thame that thai slewe thair king. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth Castle* Wks. 1910 II. 106 Syr Bruse shewing a great power upon the land. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 14 That night the winde began to shew his force on us, drivinge us back againe to Palma.

b. To offer, attempt (resistance). *To show fight*: to display pugnacity or readiness to fight. (Properly of animals.)

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 185 The Ionas men..without cause beat the miserable Blacks that shewed no resistance. 1827 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 315 The..birds showed such fight against the dogs. 1863 [see FIGHT *sb.* 4]. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* xvii. 189 The second rhino..showed considerable fight as we attempted to approach its fallen comrade.

V. To make known by statement or argument.

22. To point out, reveal, make known; to make evident or clear, explain, expound. In ME. to confess (one's sins). Also with *forth, out.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 And for þat gult he solde his sunnes at srifte sheawen. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1114 & nu icc wile shæwenn 3uw All þatt whatt itt bitacneþþ. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 (Titus MS.) As þu scheawest forð al þat god þuncke8, & helest al þat bitter bale þat ter lið under. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6662 A tabernacle all for to dight, þarof he sceud þam þe slight. *Ibid.* 27293 [To] sceu his sinnes vte. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 212 (Wagner) Thy wykked thoughtes in thy breste Woldest þou never schewe to þe preste. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xc. 32 Gif thow can nocht schaw furth thi synnes perqueir. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 93 O let me liue, And all the secrets of our campe He shew. 1666 C'TESS OF WARWICK *Diary* 28 Aug., When I had showed before God all my trouble. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 363 The sovereign plant he drew,..And shew'd its nature, and its wond'rous pow'r. 1772 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (1794) 116 All traverses are worked in the manner shown above. 1832 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* I. 141 No material difference can be shewn between them. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Pers.* 706 *note*, To show the syntax more clearly, Πέρσαις ὡς θεὸς has been marked off by commas.

indirect passive. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 179 It is necessary they be shewed the evill consequences of false Judgment. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Gray* ¶ 4 In a short time many were content to be shown beauties which they could not see.

b. said of a thing.

c 1200 ORMIN 6645 Affterr þatt uss Latin boc þurrh halij lare shæweþþ. 13.. *Cursor M.* 1162 (Gött.) Caym sau his sinne was knaued, And þat þe erde had it schauede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 566 The endentur till him gaf he, That soune schawyt the iniquite. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 223 b, The same beeyng unfolded & spred abrode shewed some high mysticall mater. *a* 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 6 The suythe sall schaw it selfe out to þair schame. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 June 1653, Monsieur Roupel sent me a small phial of his *aurum potabile*, with a letter shewing the way of administering it. *Ibid.* 20 May 1688, The consequences of which a little time will shew. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 15 Words are aggregated in a manner which fails to show their relation to one another.

c. With a relative pron. or adv. and clause. (Often with indirect obj. of the person informed.) Said also of a thing.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Nu we sculen heow sceawen hwilc hit is heom for to heren [etc.]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2121 Ich schal schawin hu mi sweord bite i þi swire. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 32/204 To tweie Monekus at Ierusalem him-sulf he cam bi nizhte And schewede heom þware is heued lay. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6437 Bot first I wille shew whare es helle. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 16, I schal schewe to him, how manye *thingis* it bihoueth *him for to* suffre for my name. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 296 The seconde booke, where shall be shewyd how troye was reedyfyed. 1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dk. Glocester* (1789) 38 He was then very busy shewing how he would have me build a ship. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 30 Reason does not at all shew us, in what state death naturally leaves us. 1779 *Mirror* No. 1 (1787) I. 4 Time alone can show whether I be qualified for the task I have undertaken. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Jan., The following letter from mamma to a friend..will pretty well show you what a poor foolish creature she was. 1848 — *Van. Fair* vi, Suppose we had shown how Lord Joseph Sedley fell in love.

d. With indirect obj.: To inform, instruct, teach (a person) *how to* or †*to* (do something). Also with ellipsis of the inf.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 61 Thow lytill bill,..Thow schaw thame till Beleue in Christ. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iv. 17 He shew you how t'obserue a strange euent. *c* 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 42 Those parts of Logic which..show men to distinguish betwixt truth and falsehood. 1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dk. Glocester* (1789) 78 She asked who shewed him? he said, Lewis. The princess ordered Mrs. Wanley to tell me not to shew him any more, as she intended to have him taught regularly.

†e. To teach (a lesson). [Cf. F. *montrer*.]

13.. *Cursor M.* 6861 (Gött.) Suilk was þe lessun and þe lare..þat vr lauerd scheud to moysen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 36 Litel is he loued þat suche a lessoun scheweth. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Droomme of Doomes Day* Wks. 1910 II. 226 One night sheweth and teacheth carefulnesse to another.

†f. *To show one's mind*: to reveal one's thought or intention; to express one's opinion or judgement. Also with *forth. Obs.*

c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1646 To shewe you my mynde I wolde haue the lesse fere. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 54 Now will I shew yow my mynde whych of all these myntes semeth unto me to be it. 1565 J. PHILLIP *Patient Grissell* 75 (Malone Soc.) Speake on my knightly knightes, eche one shewe forth your mind. 1612 BIBLE *Lev.* xxiv. 12 That the minde of the Lord might bee shewed them.

23. To communicate, announce, declare, narrate, state, tell (a fact, story, news, etc.); to describe, give an account of. †Also with *forth.* Now *arch.*

a 1300 *Ten Commandm.* 15 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 God commandid to ysay..hou he ssold þe folke tech and to ssow ham god-is defens:..of þe .x. commandemens. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 30 That he suld schew him openly..Of his felaw state sum tithand. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7615 Lete we hem now at þis segeing & schewe werres & wo. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 81 And my mouthe shall shew thy prayesynge. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 11 He send his Apostlis..to ger schawe the cristyn faith. 1530 PALSGR. 737/2, I shewe tydinges, or a message, *je annonce.* 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xiv. 13 Shewe forth hy ryddle, let vs heare it. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Mattins*, My mouthe shall shewe forth thy prayse. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 224, I know ye desire news from my prison & I shall shew you news. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 86 Having shewed some profitable Instructions. 1723 RAMSAY *Fair Assembly* ix, These modest maids inspire the muse In flowing strains to shaw Their beauties. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 21 For friendship's sake I may not all declare, Nor more than fits the story shall be shown.

†b. with *that* or *as* and clause, or with complement. Also said of a book, writing, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 699 Als scheus þe bok. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 608 And he wald-e3ed was, as þe writt schewys. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 14 We denounce & schewe acursyd..þat is to say, we schewe hem dampnyd..And we schewe hem to be takyn to þe powere of sathan. *c* 1505 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 31 He schewyd hus that he had spokyn wt John Cauthorn. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 223/2 Frere Hierom..came to hym..shewing him that he wold cast of his abite. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 83 Iohn Smith..shewing me that all the Officers..were in searching..for me.

c. To set forth, allege (in a legal document). Often in petitionary formulae.

1425 *Munim. de Melros* (Bannatyne Club) 544 Schawand and pretendand þair rychtis and clamys on ilke syde. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 289/1 Shewyn and besechyn full benignely, your trew humble Liegies the Comens of this present Parlement. 1480 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 443 These ben the compleyntes of the Iniuries & wronges don to Tho. Deram, ..shewed & deliuered be this present bill vnto Will. Shore, Mair of Couentre. 1531 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 184 Most humbly Shewen and Complayn vnto your good lordship your daily Oratours. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 64 The Peticion was read shewing that the Mr. of said ship deney'd to pay them their wages. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 ¶ 10 The humble petition of Penelope Prim, widow, Sheweth, That your petitioner was bred a clear-starcher and Sempstress.

d. To state, allege, plead (a cause, reason, etc.). Now chiefly in *Law*: see CAUSE *sb.* 3 b.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 þe reisuns hwui beoð her efter suteliche ischeawede. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1052 þan wil I after shew..Skille why men a man world calles. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth. IV.* pr. ii. (1868) 114, I shal shewe þe more þikke and continuel resouns. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xx. 4 He..shal..shewe his cause before the Elders of the cite. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 707 Shee declared and shewed the cause, why she could not come to them in tyme. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1045 Hope and Curage did.. Schaw skild and pithie resouns quhy That Danger lap the dyke. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* 223 Thus have I very briefly shewen not many reasons, but rather how many reasons may be shewen for this Christian assertion.

†e. *To show law*: to plead (*for* a suitor). *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 53 He þat..sprekeþ for þe pore ..Coueiteþ not his goodes, Bote fur vr lordes loue lawe for him scheweþ. 1377 *Ibid.* B. II. 134 Ledeth hire to londoun, here lawe is yshewed.

†f. *absol.* To tell, declare, expound; to speak as a representative *for*; to speak, tell, give an account *of.* With indirect obj.: To inform or apprise *of. Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Þis milite is þat an þat i þis deadlich lif scheaweð in hire estat of þe blisse undeadlich i þat eadi lond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 119, I sal yow schew..Hes[ti]i of aibere testament. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iv. 145 þe kyng.. rehersede þat Reson hedde Riht[o]liche I-schewet. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* IV. 30 To cheve..cheualleris..To schewe ffor þe schire in company with þe grete. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 205 Of swilk sufferance god schewes til vs In his godspel. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 319 He schew thaim of hys deide. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 295 And shortly to shewe, he came & recountred hys brother. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 19 [He] was sent to shewe the Bascha of our comming.

†**24.** To decree, award, assign (*to* a person) in a legal or formal manner; to fix or appoint authoritatively; to declare, make an award (*that*). In later use *Sc. Obs.*

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048, Þa..sceawede him mann .v. nihta grið ut of lande to farenne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26196 On seke man agh na scrift be laid, But þus gat o þe preist he said, all scrift sceuid þan sal þou driue if þou war couerd to liue. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 125 þis William ofte tymes fauzt wiþ þe kyng of Fraunce, nevere sodenly,..but þe day of batayle i schewed and assigned byfore. 1524 *Registr. Aberd.* (Maitland Club) I. 390 This court wardis and schawis for law that [etc.]. 1540 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 171 The court wardis and schawis for law, and it wes gewine for dome, that [etc.].

25. To prove, demonstrate (a fact, statement) by argument, reasoning, allegation of evidence or instances, experiment, etc.

c 1330 *Spec. Gy de Warw.* 399 þat is preued and ishewed. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 264 And that..I schal be reson prove and schewe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* Pref. 4 Unlesse they could first shewe his errours, he coulde not chaunge his opinion. 1646 W. SLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 200 It sufficeth to shew invalidity of the inference. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 105 What is shewn to us by anatomy, we are just as sure of, as of that which is shewn to us by geometry. 1880 DRIVER *Hebr. Tenses* App. III. (ed. 2) 260 This can be shewn inferentially from Hebrew itself.

b. With *that* and clause (or *as*..).

c 1200 ORMIN Pref. 30 Jesuss iss Amminadab, Swa summ ice hafe schæwedd. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6073 God ab vaire issewed þat we gulteise beþ. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 40 But forto schew þat God suffrede hym specyaly, þus ensampull I tell. 1584 *Leycesters Commw.* (1641) 64 Every falling out must have an attonement againe..as I have shewed before. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 127 As health been already shewn. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 303 Sir Edward Coke hath clearly shewn, that [etc.]. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplices* 836 *note*, As Wilkinson shows from Aelian. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 238 Many arguments are used to show, that motion is the source of life. 1893 W. B. SMITH *Introd. Mod. Geom.* 120 Show that tangents from two points on a centre ray form a kite.

c. With complementary obj.: To prove, make out (a person or thing) to be (something). Also with accus. and inf.

1563 WINGET *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 5 Gif the trew citienaris.. war reconcelit..be sik meanis as we scheu Nehemias to hef bene. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xv. 48 But here to my intent it is not main In that concern to show him right or wrong. 1893 W. B. SMITH *Introd. Mod. Geom.* 262 The student may easily show it to be a rectangle.

26. Of a thing: To be a proof, evidence, sign or indication of.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1575 We seiȝen..her aboue Ouer ous a sky boue, þat ous schewed þe blisse Of swiche a þing on erþe late. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 175 Her workes schewes þis wel, howevere þei speke by syde. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlviii. (1869) 135 Bi which disioynt is ysewed þe onhede of brotherhed. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 181 You must needes learne, Lorde, to amend this fault: Though sometimes it shew Greatnesse, Courage, Blood. 1673 O.

WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 97 Huffing, and swaggering..commonly shews want of spirit. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 138 Her air and all her manners shew it. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii, Having undergone such a process of blood-letting and calomel as showed the strength of his original constitution. 1859 *Habits Gd. Society* xi. 314 Nothing showing worse taste than to load your plate. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 215 Misprints, showing..carelessness on the part of the corrector.

b. Const. clause with *that, as,* etc.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 450 Ah þi schene nebscheft & ti semliche schape schaweð wel þet tu art freo monne foster. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 70 Þat þe lond is þin, þi helm schewes it þe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 145 As here wickid lif scewiþ. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Misc., Match for Devil* Wks. 1711 IV. 147 His Habit, Cane, and formal Face, Shew'd he was of Geneva Race. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. vi. 98 All of it only goes to show how little we know of each other. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Agam.* 1261 *note,* 'Go on faring as you now fare', viz. prosperously, as the context shows. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vi. (1879) 234 That nebulæ are masses of glowing gas is shown by the fact that their light consists merely of a few bright lines.

c. Const. obj. with compl., or accus. and inf.

1560 *Ovid's Narcissus* Dj, For who dothe count [*printed* couet] him selfe of wyser skole Then dedes him showe, doth proue him selfe a fole. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Bridge* 77 Considerable Openings in the Joints shewed those Arches in some Danger. 1828 DUPPA *Trav. Italy,* etc. 114 The walls of the city are now sufficiently entire to shew their extent to have been about three miles. 1871 MERREDITH *II. Richmond* xlvi, Their maxims show them to direct all their acuteness upon obtaining quality for their money.

27. Show up. **a.** In school language: To report (a scholar) for punishment.

1845 *College & T. B. Life at Westm.* 25 Oct., I went into School not having done my Verses...I was therefore *Shown-up,* and..pleaded my first fault.

b. To disgrace or discredit by a thorough exposure; to exhibit as an impostor or an imposture; to expose (a person's faults, ignorance, misdeeds, etc.).

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 325/2 A long article in the Quarterly Theological Review has fairly *shown up* the Yankee divine. 1829 *Examiner* 476/1 He threatened to 'show up' my brother in the *Age.* 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 478 That mathematical mysticism, so mercilessly shown up by Berkeley. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Oct. 3/1 The unpleasing process of 'showing-up' an unscrupulous adversary.

VI. *intr.* To be seen, be visible, appear.

28. To be or become visible; to make an appearance. Said of persons and things.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+254 Þis was þe first time þat Iesus,..Schewed til anyman after his vp-risyng. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 159 Þe sonne som tyme for cloudes May nat shyne ne shewe on shawes on erthe. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* II. 52 *Panne come*þ..Anoþer proud partriche..and houeth þe eyren..and flo-trith and flodith, tille fledris schewe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 23 Sche lyeth in an olde Castelle..and schewethe twyes or thryes in the 3eer. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 56 Than shewde the signe in the ayre that Merlin hadde seide. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. ii. 666 They sawe an hand sheuyng vnto the elbowe. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 92 Rowle after a deaw, when barlie doth sheaw. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 50 Til you can attaine wherwith to feed your guests when first they shew, Haste not their hatching. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 23 The fire i' th Flint Shewes not, till it be strooke. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 61 One of the most dangerous rocks..only shows within two hours of low water. 1887 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* i, It dawns in Asia, tombstones show, And Shropshire names are read. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* vi, Where the lily-buds were just beginning to show. 1892 BIERCE *In Midst of Life* 97 He showed against the sky, he and his horse, sharply defined..as an equestrian statue.

b. Of a thing: To be seen (*through, over, under,* etc.) something that partly covers or conceals it. Also, to be visible as a fault or defect.

1842 BROWNING *Soliloquy Sp. Cloister* iv, Can't I see his dead eye glow..That is, if he 'd let it show! 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xii, Few and broken paths showed through it. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi, Take care, don't spoil the looks of it! cut underneath, where it won't show. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Jan. 3/2 Were the paper a little better it would be perfect. As it is the type shows through the page. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* v. 39 The walls and towers of Warkworth, barely showing above the woods surrounding them. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 88 Markings..which would show in the prints.

c. of immaterial things.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 31 Wherof the sothe schewe may, At Rome ferst if we beginne. *Ibid.* 308 Hate is a wrathethe noght schewende. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 29 The disposicion of a manne dooeth not shewe so clere in his face. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxvi. 158 b, True religion..began to shew and take root. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* ix, It was plain he meant more by the words than showed upon the face of them.

†**d.** *impers.* = (it) is seen or shown, appears, is plain. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 331 As sheweth here by the naddre. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 63 It scheweth ek how he can werche Among tho wyde furred hodes. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 32 As shewith by the canoun of thi kalender. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 35 Unstable is your mynde: that shewes by your garment. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 78 As it shalle shoo after. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 101 As schawis weill be 3our Genalogie.

e. *To show forth*: to come forth to view. *To show ahead*: to take a position ahead (in a race).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 121 The pomp of pryde ay furth shewis. 1500 *Ortus Vocab., Compareo,* to shewe forth. 1884 *Cambr. Rev.* 10 Dec. 132 At the start, Bristowe's crew at once shewed ahead by about three feet.

29. To appear in public, make a display in public. In mod. use chiefly *colloq.* (cf. b): To appear in company or society; to make an appearance in an assembly, among guests, etc.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* Prol. for Stage 14 To know How many Coaches in Hide-parke did show last spring. 1671 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 All the troopes are to show in Hide Parke beefore the Prince of Orange.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Engl. Spy* I. 215 He *shows* in Park. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* III. x, The breakfast party did not assemble till noon, and then Lady Catherine did not 'show'. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* vii, Marian has a hump-back and doesn't show. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* II. v. 91 He'll be in presently. I believe he never shews till just before dinner. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishm. Rue Cain* ix, I'll show against him for any object of value. Sing? What do you think of this note..? 1898 JEAN A. OWEN *Hawaii* iii. 65 If the king was in the cabin of a vessel no subject might show on deck.

b. *Pugilism.* To enter the ring as a combatant.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 99 He *showed* with seeming reluctance about an hour after the appointed time. 1818 *Ibid.* (N. S.) II. 279 Johnson..first *showed* and threw his hat in the ring. 1828 EGAN *Boxiana* IV. 169 Turner..was far more likely to make his *exit,* than ever be made able to *show* again in the Prize Ring.

c. *colloq.* To exhibit oneself for money.

1898 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 6/1 He got a living by 'showing' in the various public-houses in the neighbourhood at entertainments got up for his benefit.

d. *Comm.* Of a commodity: To appear or be prominent in the market.

1913 *Times* 11 Dec. 10/2 In insurance phraseology, 'a good deal of radium has lately been showing.'

30. With complement (*adj.* or †*sb.*): To look, seem, appear. *arch.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Huanne þo þet zelleþ he wyȝte purchaceþ and makeþ zuo moche þet þet þing þet me ssel weȝe sseweþ more heuy. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 368 Þe sonne þat so brizte schewed. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 22 All is not golde that outward shewith bright. 1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 267 That my Lord of Ely is and shal be bettyr lord to me then he hathe shewyd as yet. 1513 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII,* c. 4. § 1 If the same Worsted..taketh any Wet, incontinent it will shew spotty and foul. 1572 in Bercher *Nobility Wom.* (1904) 31 Hitherto he hath shewid an Obstinate and a Fole. 1592 TIMME *Ten. Eng. Lepers* E 3 A Woolfe in a sheepes skinne sheweth a dead sheepe. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 82 The Pope to make his Jurisdiction to shew greater then it is, giveth many titles. 1671 tr. *Marten's Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1694) 19 These Snow-Mountains show very strange to those that never saw them before. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 17 b, Lead..shews very handsome, and is not very expensive. 1747 DR. HOADLY *Suspicious Husb.* II. iv, Why, how dull and phlegmatick do you shew to me now? 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 292/1 Poor..soils..show..very thin. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 101 How daintily epicurean the fellow shows. 1893 *Oxford Mag.* 1 Nov. 40/2 The wood when cut showed sound as a bell.

b. With adv. or advb. phrase: To present an appearance (specified by the adv.); to make a (good, bad, etc.) show or display.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 645 Lowing in-to kine wel scheuis, þat is enhornit with gud thewis. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 27 They showe as well as if they were new. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* v. iii, The falling out, and in, Betweene the husband and the wife showes rarely. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosp.* 243 Great wealth shews ill without honours. 1764 REID *Inquiry* i, § 6 Wks. I. 103/1 It [a puppet] shews tolerably by candle light. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Forester* viii, The lady-patronesses..contenting themselves with seeing the charity-children *show well* in procession to Church. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xi, Her imperfect and unequal gait, which shewed to peculiar disadvantage as she traversed this long gallery. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Catholics in Eng.* 19 Here, again, things would show very differently, if Catholics had the painting. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. iv. 48 Becket never showed to more advantage than in moments of personal danger. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 13/5 He [a prize dog] moved and showed well and deserved his honours.

c. To look *like. arch.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii. 510 A white substance or pith, the whiche being drawen out, sheweth like long, white.. threds. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 265 This our Court infected with their manners Shewes like a riotous Inne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 805 Like a large Cluster of black Grapes they show. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 14 July 1675, Holmby House, which being demolish'd in the late civil warrs, shews like a Roman ruine. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men Greece* 137 We shall show like an army of crows marching against eagles.

†**d.** With *to* and inf.: To appear or seem (to be, to do something); to affect, profess, pretend; to be seen evidently (to be or do). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 2386 Whan he sheweth to doon a thyng openly and werketh priuely the contrarie. 1402 *Friar Daw Topias* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 109 And 3it 3our sect susteynes wommen to seie massis, shewyng to trete a sacrament as preestes that thei were. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Hemetes* Wks. 1910 II. 481 W^th all semblaunt that mighte be, he shewed to sett by her but litle. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* IX. xi, Then the Lord in judgment showes to raign. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 334 There are many mountaines which shewe to haue mettals. 1632 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, Matt.* xii. 33 Be good, and shew to be such by the fruits which ye beare. 1653 H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* 60 The Pope..received him very graciously, and shewed to be glad of his recovered liberty.

†**e.** With *as though, as if*: To have an appearance which suggests that —. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 Pretendynge and shewynge outwardly as though it were of very mekenes. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. vii. 18 b, Skirmishing with their dartes, and showing as though they..wold defende the water. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Pareta's Pol. Disc.* 102 The Romans..in all their actions shewed as if they desired nothing but glory. 1670–1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 67 The Wood shews in many places as if there were Plantations. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 214 It makes all the houses shew as if they were cover'd with snow. 1725 POPE *Shaks. Wks.* I. Pref. 12 Which shows as if the friendship had continued thro' life.

31. *To show for* —. †**a.** To claim to be, have, or do (something). *Obs.* **b.** To give promise of, portend, 'look like'. *dial.*

a. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* III. v. (1592) 330 Let this labour of mine not seeme to any man to bee..lesse profitable than it sheweth for. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxvi. 83 Hee would make vs beleeue, Divinity is much short of what it shewes for. 1680 FILMER *Patriarcha* ii. § 3. 36 As this Argument comes not home to our Point, so it is not able to prove that Title which it shews for.

b. 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 2 Oct. 1776, The other evening shewed for rain. 1876 *Surrey Gloss.,* *Show for,* to look like; e. g. 'It shows for rain uncommon'. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., The wind's up again, and I sim do show vor fine weather.

†**32. Show away** = *show off* (33 a). *Obs.*

1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 1 P 14 The French player..begins to show away by talking nonsense. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 38 He paraded and shewed away, at a vast rate, concerning the divinely inherent right of monarchs. 1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* III. ix, Lord B. shewed away in all his glory.

33. Show off. **a.** To act or talk for show; to make a deliberate or ostentatious display of one's abilities or accomplishments. *colloq.*

a 1793 G. WHITE *Nat. Cal., Observ. Birds* (1795) 79 A fern-owl this evening..showed off in a very unusual..manner. 1815 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 69 She puts me in mind of Miss Berry when she is showing off. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making Novelist* 201 He was tempted to swagger and 'show off' as children say.

b. *Pugilism.* ? To begin the attack, start a round.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 66 His antagonist shewed off at his head. 1821 EGAN *Boxiana* (1830) I. 261 Dan *showed off* in good style..and finished the round by knocking down his opponent.

34. Show out. **a.** ? To become visible, emerge from obscurity or concealment; *fig.* to exhibit one's true character.

1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. 1862 III. 179 Description of the nebula in Orion as forced to show out by Lord Rosse. 1859 — *Mackintosh* Wks. XIII. 75 Rarely has a false idea been more suddenly caused to founder and show out. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* vi, The horse held up his head and snorted as he came abreast of us, and we showed out.

b. *U.S.* = *show off* (33 a).

1889 MARY E. WILKINS *Far-away Melody,* etc. (1890) 258 See that old lady trailing her best black silk by,...Ain't it ridiculous how she keeps on showing out?

35. Show up. **a.** To appear conspicuously or in relief.

1883 *Truth* 31 May 768/2 A brocade on which..yellow marguerites..showed up upon a ground of scarlet. 1891 BAX *Outlooks fr. New Standpoint* iii. 171 Most persons are afraid of something, but they, at times, show up brave on the background of persons who are afraid of something else.

b. To become prominent, to catch the eye.

1885 *Field* 31 Jan. 135/2 Some scrummaging took place at the half way till Ekin showed up with a good run, which brought the play to the North lines.

c. *colloq.* To put in an appearance; to be present or 'turn up' (at an appointed time or place).

1888 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 3 Feb. 4/1 Will Worden is expected to show up next week. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 167 Paul did not show up at the office next day. *c* 1895 *Thompson St. Poker Club* 131 The regular members showed up, however, in force.

VII. The verb-stem in combinations.

†**36. Show-away** *a.* (Cf. 32.) Given to display, ostentatious.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* liii. (1783) II. 137 Those shew-away fellows are mere pick-pockets. 1795 HAN. MORE *Sheph. Salisb. Pl.* I. Wks. 1834 I. 265 A plain frugal man, who..was remarked to give away more than any of his show-away neighbours.

37. Show-down. In *Card-playing,* the act of laying down one's cards with their faces up; also, the name of a game similar to poker; *fig.* an open disclosure of plans, means, etc. Chiefly *U.S.*

1898 W. C. MORROW *Ape, Idiot,* etc. 159 Never disclose your hand except on a showdown. 1902 WISTER *Virginian* xvi, Whatever hand he's been holdin' up, this is the showdown. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 14/1 It is usual to have a 'show down' unless at least a three by tricks declaration has been arrived at. 1909 *E. Suffolk Gaz.* 12 Jan. 7/5 When it comes to an academic show-down, we'll make some of those rivals of ours sit up.

38. Show-off. **a.** (Cf. 8 b.) A display, exhibition or exposure *of* (something).

1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleas.* II. 14 He allots to each of us such a share of fortune in our own hands as is sufficient to the display and shew-off of the natural disposition. 1783 — *Liberal Opin.* (ed. 3) Pref. 20 It appears to have been.. the..effort of the author..to display the..inconsistencies of human opinion respecting Happiness; and, (after this shew off of folly, delusion, and absurdity) [etc.].

b. *Pugilism.* (Cf. 33 b.) A public display.

1828 EGAN *Boxiana* IV. 168 We believe it was the first *show*-off of the latter with the *mufflers.*

c. (Cf. 33 a.) An imposing or specious display; an opportunity for display. Also, in generalized sense, display, showiness.

1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* II. i, A bazaar—a field for her triumphry, and a show-off for all the young ladies. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* xxvi, In all the glitter and show off of fashionable acquirement poor Molly is the inferior. 1893 W. Walker *Three Churchmen* 173 He considered it an unreality and too much of a show-off. 1896 Baden-Powell *Matabele Campaign* xviii. 136 Our Colonial expansion..is not undertaken with any idea of show-off.

d. *attrib.* or *adj.* Given to display.

1837 [Miss Maitland] *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 154 He was a conceited, show-off sort of person.

39. Show-up. (Cf. 27 b.) The act of 'showing up' or exposing to ridicule, censure, or the like.

1830 'Jon Bee' *Ess. Foote* p. lxxvii, (Cent.) Treading closely on the heels of a threatened show up. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 372 We cannot muster up impudence enough to continue our show-up of Wightwick's naughtiness. 1854 *Ibid.* L. 253 Mr. Disraeli was to make a show-up of Mr. Gladstone's finance.

Showable (ʃōu·ăb'l), *a.* Also **shew-**. [f. Show *v.* + -able.]

†1. Demonstrative, able to prove. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 96 And þanne comes to him a strengh shewable, or Philosophable, þat byholdys shappys vndirstandable. *Ibid.* 103 þat he be knowynge..in arsmetyk, þat is ful soth and shewable.

2. Demonstrable, provable. *rare*—1.

1617 Hieron *Penance for Sin* iv. Wks. 1619 II. 103 This ..is shewable by Scripture.

3. That can be shown or presented to view.

1823 Lamb *Let. to J. H. Payne* 23 Jan., Mary..says you must write more *showable* letters about those matters. 1838 P'cess Elizabeth *Lett.* (1898) 347, I have so bad a swelled face I am not shewable.

Showance (ʃōu·ăns). *rare.* [f. Show *sb.* + -ance.] Showing, display, appearance.

1898 Hardy *Wessex Poems* 3 Sole the showance those of my onward earth-track—never transcended. 1908 — *Dynasts* VII. ix. 346 My only course To make good showance to posterity Was to implant my line upon the throne.

Show-box. [Show *sb.*1] A box in which objects of curiosity are exhibited; esp. a box containing a peep-show.

1748 Lady Luxborough *Let. to Shenstone* 28 Apr. (1775) 19 But were you to present me with the Views of the Leasowes, I own I should not put them into my show-box without pain. 1779 Warner in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 312 A Savoyard with a show-box. 1842 Hawthorne *Twice-t. T.* Ser. II. *Seven Vagabonds* (1883) 125 Rescuing the showbox of such a couple from a mob of great double-fisted countrymen.

fig. 1789 Burns *Fragm. inscribed to C. J. Fox* 23 Mankind are his show box.

Showe, obs. form of Shoe, Shove *v.*

Showel(l, obs. forms of Shovel.

Shower (ʃau·əɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 scúr, sceór, scyur, 3 sur, shur, 3, 5 scour, 3–4 schur, 3–7 showre, 4 shor, 4–6 schour, 4–7 schoure, shour(e, 5 *pl.* scoures, shure, shwre, schowr, 5–6 schowre, 5–7 shewer, 6 schower, schouer, 6–7 shewre, 7 showr, shore, 5– shower. [OE. *scúr* str. masc. (also once *scúran* wk. pl.) corresponds to OS. *skûr* masc., OFris. *skûr* fit of illness (NFris. *skŷr* shower, caprice), MDu. *schuur* (mod.Du. *schoer* with dialectal vowel), OHG. *scûr* (MHG. *schûr*, mod.G. *schauer*), OTeut. **skûro-z*; also ON. *skúr* fem. (but in early texts sometimes masc.), Goth. *skûra* fem. storm:—**skûrō*. The suggested affinities are uncertain: see Uhlenbeck and Falk and Torp.]

1. A fall of rain, of short duration and (usually) comparatively light. Also, a similar fall of sleet or hail, rarely of snow. See also Hail-*shower*, Rain-shower, Snow-*shower*.

In various dialects the word may be applied to a continuous fall of rain lasting for many hours.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* xii. 54 Scyur [*Rushw.* scur] cymeð. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 512 (Gr.) þonne sceor cymeð. *a* 1000 *Lambeth Psalter* lxxvii. 44 Heora scuras [*imbres eorum*]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 175 Storm..werpeð þat water upward and arereð shures fele. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 751 The teres from hir eyen two Doun fille, as shour in Aperill. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reason & Sens.* 6310 Holsom as the Aprile shour Fallyng on the erbes newe. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 588/48 *Imber*, a shure. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* vii. 25 Yeer fell a greet schower. 1576 Gascoigne *Droome of Doomes day* Wks. 1910 II. 248 The Lord God rayned from the Lorde, (even from him selfe) not shewers nor dewe, but fyre and brimstone. 1618 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Pennyless Pilgr.* C 2 b, All the day long it rayned but one showre. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 21 May 1645, After a showre has fall'n. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 49 ¶ 5 A shower beating against his windows. 1817 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 42, I was overtaken by a shower. 1907 W. Ewing *Arab & Druse* v. 63 A light shower drifted down the valley.

fig. *c* 1580 Sidney *Ps.* VII. i, O, save me from this persecutions show'r. 1663 Patrick *Parab. Pilgrim* xxx. (1687) 351 It pleased God so to order it, that this cloud [of indisposition] was cast about him without any showre. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* Prol. (1890) 19/2 We..knew the lot of all men should be ours, A chequered day of sunshine and of showers.

b. Followed by qualification *of rain, of hail*, etc.

a 1300 *Floris. & Bl.* 272 He..gan Blauncheflur bimene Wib teres rive as a scur of rene. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1937 Of snowe was fallen aschour. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 15 With schouris Of hailstaines, snaw, and sleit! *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* 10 A shour of hael. 1678 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 412 A vast shore of raine. 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 181 Some showers of snow fell in the course of the day. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Prud.* ix. III. 153 Strong gusts of wind, accompanied by fleeting showers of rain.

c. In extended use: A copious downfall of anything coming or supposed to come from the clouds or sky; in recent use often of meteors.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 227 So fro heuen to helle þat hatel schor laste. 1562 Legh *Armorie* (1591) 16 b, Son of the high Ioue begotten vppon Danae shadowed in the golden shower. 1643 Baker *Chron., Hen. II*, 79 A showre of Blood Rained in the Isle of Wight two houres together. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 433 The sky was overcast at mid-day with clouds of ashes, the showers of which covered every thing to the depth of several inches. 1835, 1856 Meteoric showers [see Meteoric *a.* 3]. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 189 The solid materials are shot forth into the air and fall in showers around the mouth of the orifice.

2. *transf.* A copious fall or discharge of water or other liquid in drops. Often of tears; hence *poet.* a shower of *grief, sorrow*, etc. † *To make showers*: to weep.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2048 Sike scoures were of blude.. þat foles ferd in þe flosches to þe feterlakis. 1638 Heywood *Wise Wom.* IV. ii. G 2, Shall I the shower of all my griefe at once Power out before you? 1663 Patrick *Parab. Pilgrim* xxvii. (1687) 302 It was not possible so to repress them [tears], but that all concluded in a plentiful showre. 1818 Shelley *Rosal. 1271* Rosalind..wept A shower of burning tears, which fell upon His face. 1846 Mrs. Kirkland *West. Clearings* 25 This brought only another shower of tears. 1859 R. Hunt *Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* (ed. 2) 233 This is effected by passing showers of water through the flue by which the [lead] fumes escape. 1874 Crookes *Dyeing & Calico-Printing* 655 Stuffs, previous to finishing, are moistened with an extremely fine shower, produced by allowing water to descend through a sieve of silk.

b. *poet.* Of light, sound, etc.

1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 350 The stars that, sprinkled o'er the vault of night, Seem drops descending in a show'r of light. 1820 Shelley *To Maria Gisborne* 70 When from the moist moon rains The inmost shower of its white fire. 1840 R. S. Hawker *Cornish Ballads*, etc. (1908) 73 What showers of gold the sunbeams rain!

c. Short for Shower-bath.

1889 Gunter *That Frenchman* iii. 24 You forgot to put the ice in the shower, François; it is hardly bracing enough.

d. *Pyrotechny.* A device for producing a shower of small slow-burning 'stars', which fall from a rocket.

1839 [see Golden *a.* 10]. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 35/2 Yellow stars and yellow showers are made of nitre [etc.].

3. *fig.* A copious or liberal supply bestowed.

13.. *K. Horn* 334 (Harl.) Shame þe mote by shoure ant euel hap to vnderfonge. *c* 1460 *Play of Sacrament* 664 in *Non-Cycle Mystery Plays* 78 Of thy gret mercy lett vs receyue þe showre. 1616 Breton *Invect. agst. Treason* (Grosart) 3/2 Our gratious King, on whome ye King of Grace, hath rayn'd a shewre of his æternall graces. 1748 Gray *Alliance* 18 Light golden Showers of Plenty o'er the Land. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 39 The Sailors,.. poured upon them a very plenteous Shower of hard Names and Execrations. 1803 Wordsw. *To Highland Girl*, Sweet Highland Girl, a very shower Of beauty is thy earthly dower! 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* VI. i. III. 21 The revenues, from which so many showers of emolument fell. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iv. 405 Hawkins's election ..was the signal for a shower of interesting letters of hearty congratulation.

4. A copious fall or flight of solid objects, esp. of missiles. Also of blows.

a 1000 *Judith* 221 (Gr.) Hie ða fromlice leton forð fleogan flana scuras. *a* 1000 *Elene* 117. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 43 The arrowis als so thik thai flaw,..That thai ane hydwiss schour can ma. 1508 Dunbar *Golden Targe* 195 The schour of arowis rappit on as rayn. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* 291 They..made it raine suche a shoure of clubbes and coulestaues vpon the Monks Copes, cowles, & Crownes, that [etc.]. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 283 We could hear showers of Bullets batter against the Ships sides. 1736 Gray *Statius* I. 18 Batter Cadmus' walls with stony showers. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* VI. (1842) 184 The breaking of the bubbles will throw up a shower of particles. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 115 They were received with a shower of stones. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii, A shower of blows. 1877 Mary M. Grant *Sun-Maid* viii, And the leaves were falling in a crimson and russet shower all over the ground.

†5. A conflict, combat, battle, assault, attack; Also, an attack of pain; a pang, throe. *Obs.*

Very common in ME.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 281 We sulen hunger hauen and harde sures. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6820 þer myghte men se on boþe partys A scharp schour by-twyxten enemys. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3939 In bataile ..Hym leuere is to suffre dethes schour, Than cowardly and schamefully flee. *c* 1420 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 732 For he was lyke to endure that day A gret mortall shoure ..With Vyce. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. (1811) 399 The Englisshmen susteyned many harde showres in Gascoyne & Guyan. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* (S.T.S.) 117 3e, hardest..To him has felt of deith the schouris. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1664) 257 It cost Christ and all his followers sharp showers and hot sweats, ere they won to the top of the mountain.

†b. *spec.* in *pl.* Labour-pains. *Obs.*

14.. *Athelston* 636 (Zupitza) Harde schourys þenne took her stronge Bope in bak and eek in wombe. *a* 1598 Rollock *Lect. Passion* XX. Wks. 1844 II. 230 It shall come upon them suddenly, even as the showres and dolor come on a woman who is travailing in birth. *a* 1800 *Fair Janet & Sweet Will.* iii. in Child *Ballads* II. 105/1 Till sharp, sharp showers fair Janet took, She grew sick and like to die.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *shower-cloak, -like, -producing, -proof*, †*-raised, -shedding*, †*-swelled* adjs.; shower-bouquet, 'a large bouquet from which many small bouquets depend by ribbons of various lengths' (Webster 1911); shower-cloud, a cumulo-nimbus cloud (see quot. 1910). See also Shower-bath.

1892 *Star* 25 Feb. 1/7 They carried *shower bouquets composed entirely of lilies of the valley. 1893 *Daily News* 29 June 6/1 Her grey *shower-cloak hid her dress. 1886 A. W. Clayden in *Q. Jrnl. R. Meteorol. Soc.* Apr. 102 On the Thickness of *Shower Clouds. 1910—in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 559/1 *Cumulo-nimbus* (Cu.-N.), The Thunder-cloud; Shower-cloud—Heavy masses of clouds, rising in the form of mountains, turrets, or anvils, generally having a sheet or screen of fibrous appearance above (false cirrus) and underneath a mass of cloud similar to nimbus. 1893 *Times* 8 May 10/5 Weather dull and *shower like. 1895 *Stores Price List*, *Shower proof cloaks. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 136 Men, if Fame say true, Here at the first from *shower-raysed mushrumps grew. 1800 Hubbis *Rev. Village* 122 The cloud immense, whose *shower-shedding folds Have all day dwelt upon a deluged world. 1627 May *Lucan* I. (1631) 8 The streame *showre-swell'd The marches ore.

Shower (ʃau·əɹ), *sb.*2 Forms: 1 scéawere, scéawre, (scéware), 2 scawere, 3 scheauware, 3–4 shewere, 4 *Kent.* sseawere, 4–5 schewer(e, 5– schewar, schoer, scewre, 6 *Sc.* scheware, (schawar), 4–9 shewer, 6– shower. [OE. *scéawere*, agent noun from *scéawian* to Show; cf. OHG. *scauwâri* (MHG. *schouwære*, mod.G. *schauer*) looker, spectator, watchman, etc. In later times formed afresh on Show *v.* + -er 1.]

†1. One who looks out, observes, or inspects; an observer; a scout or spy; a watchman. *OE.*

Beowulf 253 Lease sceaweras. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Episcopus is grekisc noma..and is on englisc sceawere.

†2. A mirror. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Homily* in Napier *Contrib. OE. Lexicogr.* 55 Nu we mon geseoð swylce þurh sceawere & on radelse [= 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 þe wimman bihalt hire sheawere and cumeð hire shadewe þaronne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Se schulen, ase ine scheauware, iseon ure Lefdi mid hire meidenes. 13.. *Poem Times Edw. II*, xvi. (Percy Soc.) 8 He putteth in hys pawtener A kerchyf and a comb, A shewer, and a coyf.

3. One who shows, points out, or exhibits.

13.. *K. Alis.* 18 For Caton seith, thes gode techere 'Other monis lif is owre schewere [*Laud. MS.* schewe, Lat. *magistra*]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt.* (Camden) 60 Noyþer þe deposing of þe witnes, nor þe sentens 3euing of þe juge,.. makiþ not man synful, ne worþi to be dead; syn þei are but schewars & witnessars. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 187 God toke hom to hym yn ensampull to al oþer, and made hom as a schoer to al oþer synfull. 1484 *Certificate* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 41 Where trewth is..set oparte from the scewres of right. 1512–3 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10. § 1 The oder halfe to the taker fynder or shewer of the same. 1586 J. Melvill in *Calderwood's Hist. Kirk* (1843) IV. 522 The rebooker and shower thee of thy vice. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 333 It is the Angel that is the shower of the whole scene of this vision. 1810 Lamb *Let. to Hazlitt* 9 Aug., Perhaps they [sc. the pictures] are shown separately to put another fee into the shower's pocket. 1859 Boyd *Recreat. Country Parson* II. 61 In compassion for human weakness, the Great Director and Shower of events practises the Art of Putting Things. 1868 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. II. 283 The breeders of Herefords have always been keen showers. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 6/3 Deceased ..was for some time a shower in the State apartments [at Windsor Castle].

b. *Scots Law.* One of the two men who are appointed by the court to accompany the jurors or viewers when a view of the property which the cause relates to is allowed.

1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Viewer*, The premises are pointed out to them by two persons, named by the Court, usually on the joint suggestion of the parties, and technically called shewers.

c. With *off*.

1823 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 384 Mr. Buxton figured here, also Lord Suffield, who appear to have been the two principal actors, or shower-off.

†4. Something which shows; an indicator; an indicative symptom (of a disease). *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 153 (Rawl. MS.), It [the star] schon to [þe] schepherdes a schewer [1393 C. XV. 96 shewere] of blisse. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 383/2 He meaneth yt..ye sacrament is no cause thereof..nor instrument therin, but only a bare signyfier and a shewer therof. 1561 Eden tr. *Cortes' Art Navig.* III. xi. 78 In the ioynte of the two halfe cyrcles..muste be a poynte (called the Index or shewer) whiche shall shewe..the degrees that the pole is raysed aboue the Horizon. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bathes Ayde* Ep. Ded. 3 Withall the signes shewers of the state of the sicke and whole. 1668 Culpeper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* IV. i. 160 The second [finger] is cal'd Index and Demonstrator, the shewer, or pointer.

5. An animal that 'shows' well or otherwise, that makes a (good or bad) display of its qualities.

1893 *Kennel Gaz.* Aug. 215/2 An indifferent shower. *Ibid.* 217/3 He is a smart shower, and a well-made dog.

Shower (ʃau·əɹ), *v.* Also 6 shoure, shewre, 6–7 showr(e, 7 shou'r. [f. Shower *sb.*1]

1. *intr.* To rain in a shower, or in showers. †Also with *out*. Chiefly *impers.*; occas. said †of a cloud.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 30 If great the [the moon] appereth, it showreth out, if small she appereth, it signifieth

drout. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 48 The cloudes..fiercely then begin to shoure. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 193 It continued showring by intervals, with great Thunder-Claps, till half an hour after six. 1892 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* (1895) 75 It showered all afternoon and poured heavy and loud all night.

2. To fall down in a shower or showers, or as a shower of rain. a. Of water (esp. tears), or other material things. Often with *down*, *on*, etc.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 108 At my teares showring dyd he sigh? dyd he winck with his eyelyd? 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E iiij, Teares from her eies did shower. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 12 Instead of having the Heavenly Mannah shower down at the Doors of their Tabernacles. 1717 BERKELEY *Vesuvius* in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 711 Ashes continually shower'd on us all the way from the Sea-Coast. 1830 TENNYSON *Sea-Fairies* 10 Down shower the gambolling waterfalls From wandering over the lea. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 155 The sparks showering off as if from a catherine-wheel. 1910 J. AITKEN in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 714/2 These [dust particles] when showering down as rain tend to wash the others out of the atmosphere.

b. *fig.* Of immaterial things.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 47 It rain'd downe Fortune showring on your head. 1633 BROME *North. Lass* v. ii. K 3, Sir, all the accumulations of honour showre downe vpon you. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm. to S. P. G.* Wks. III. 249 The Divine grace will no longer shower down on our obdurate hearts. 1821 J. W. CROKER *Diary* (1884) 4 Aug., Visits and invitations shower upon one. 1912 *Standard* 20 Sept. 7/6 Thousands of congratulatory messages have showered upon the happy pair from all parts of the world.

3. *trans.* To pour down or discharge in a shower or showers; to send down or pour out in abundance and rapidly. Often with *down*, † *out*, etc.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 52, I..salt teares dolfulye showred. 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* I. ii. 73 And vp they hoise the swounding body there Of pale Antonius showring out his blood. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 147 Presume not thou to number what her eyes Showre forth in teares. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 43 The Clowds shower there continually an insalubrious moisture. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. V. 198 A miraculous flight of birds, who showered down stones on the heads of the infidels. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scot.* II. 458 They would have hissed him, and showered rotten eggs at his head. 1832 TENNYSON *Godiva* 42 She shook her head and shower'd the rippled ringlets to her knee. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 65 The clouds ..showered their liquid spheres down upon us. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 332 Sugar-plums..are showered..by friends over the bride. 1878 SUSAN PHILLIPS *On Seaboard* 109 Does the crab-tree shower down Perfumed snow for treading?

b. *fig.* With immaterial obj: To bestow lavishly.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXIV, All blessing you accompany, From him in plenty showered. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 63, I showre a welcome on yee: welcome all. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. v. (1801) 56 Let not little critics..shower down their ill-nature upon him. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xl. V. 124 The royal bounty was largely showered upon him. 1889 GODKIN in Ogden *Life* (1907) II. 156 They all showered invitations upon me which, alas! I cannot accept.

† c. *absol.* To weep; to shed tears. Also to bestow gifts in abundance. *Obs. rare.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 131 What still in teares? Euermore showring..? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 637 Th' all bounteous King, who showrd With copious hand.

4. To water with or as with a shower; to wet copiously with rain or with water in drops or spray; *transf.* to cover or strew as with rain. also *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 152 When God hath showrd the earth. *Ibid.* XI. 879 Or serve they as a flourie verge to binde The fluid skirts of that same watrie Cloud, Least it again dissolve and showr the Earth? 1819 KEATS *Otho* v. v. 89 Ladies..bright In silks, with spangles shower'd. 1891 *Century Dict.* s. v., To shower plants from a watering-pot; to shower one's head in bathing; to shower a convict as a punishment. 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *King in Yellow* (1909) 128 The gorse scraped against my leggings..showering the brown earth with blossoms. 1900 A. BLACK *Even. & Morn.* iii. 60 In the midst of our hot and dusty world this garden stands and heaven itself showers it and fans it.

Hence **Showered** *ppl. a.*

1848 W. R. WILLIAMS *Lord's Prayer* iv. (1854) 251 Stephen praying for his murderers amid the showered stones that fall and bruise him.

Shower, obs. variant of SEWER *sb.*[2]

Shower-bath. A bath in which water from above is poured in a shower upon the person. Also an apparatus for producing a bath of this kind.

Also *U.S.* a form of punishment for convicts.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 209 A slight delirium..subsided immediately on the use of the shower bath. 1815 tr. *Duc de Lewis' Eng. 19 Cent.* I. 211 They have invented a machine ..which is now very much in use; it is called a shower-bath. It is like a sentry-box. 1853 A. R. WALLACE *Amazon & Rio Negro* 30 In the morning, after a refreshing shower-bath under the mill-feeder, we shouldered our guns [etc.]. 1859 F. S. COOPER *Ironmongers' Catal.* 3 Hand Shower Baths. 1868 B. J. LOSSING *Hudson* 303 Severe punishments are becoming more and more rare, and the terrible Shower Bath..is now seldom used. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 380 Shower baths in the young, when they can be borne, are most efficacious.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iv, He was soused with a deluge of water...[A threat] induced him to retreat in all haste from the repetition of this shower-bath. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study B. Jonson* 25 The character of Captain Pantilius Pucca, which seems to have brought down on its creator such a boiling shower-bath or torrent of professional indignation.

Showerer (ʃau·rəɹ). [f. SHOWER *v.* + -ER [1].] One who showers or pours down abundantly.

1882 G. RAWLINSON *Relig. Anc. World* iv. 129 Indra..is ..'the showerer of benefits'.

Showerful (ʃau·ɹfŭl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. SHOWER *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Abounding in showers.

1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 2 Gareth, in a showerful spring Stared at the spate.

Showeriness (ʃau·rinės). *rare.* [f. SHOWERY *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being showery.

1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) I. 388 After a slight showeriness. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 361/1 A suspicion of April showeriness.

Showering (ʃau·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHOWER *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of SHOWER *v.*; also *concr.*, that which is showered.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* vii, Led onward with hope of long assurance We neuer thinke of fortunes frowning, But high honors plant as if perdurance had promised continuall showring. 1653 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1836) II. 282 The dewings and showerings of Him that every moment watereth his vineyard. 1862 MEREDITH *Shemselnihar* Poet. Wks. (1912) 171 Like a rose by the fountain whose showering we hear.

Show'ering, *ppl. a.* [f. SHOWER *v.* + -ING [2].]

1. That sends down in or as in showers.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 60 *note*, Xantippe, that thundring shouring Queen of shrews. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 12 With sad showring eyes, Cry to thy God. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 166 If the Spring be mild, calm, and showring, then is it good for Swarms. 1892 W. WATSON *Poems* Prel. 5 Not mine the rich and showering hand, that strews The facile largess of a stintless Muse.

2. That falls in or as in a shower or showers.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Farew., Tower-Bottles* A 4 b, When showring hayleshot..Nor blustering Gusts..Could holde me backe. 1817 SHELLEY *Marianne's Dream* xiv, She Was borne towards the showering flame By the wild waves heaped tumultuously. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxiv, Sweet is the vintage, when the showering grapes In Bacchanal profusion reel to earth. 1860 PATMORE *Faithf. for Ever* I. vii, For all the showering tears that soak This paper.

Hence † **Show'eringly** *adv.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 362 A Fountaine..out of which..the water came so..showringly,..as [etc.].

Show'erless, *a. rare.* [f. SHOWER *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a shower or showers.

1744 ARMSTRONG *Art Preserv. Health* I. 257 Scarce in a showerless day the heavens indulge Our melting clime. 1801 COLERIDGE *Lett., To Southey* (1895) 357, I will be Supreme Bey of that showerless district.

Showery (ʃau·ri), *a.* [f. SHOWER *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Raining in showers; abounding with or characterized by frequent showers of rain.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Llouisnar*, to drizle, to be showry. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 548 In a Showry Season. 1652 HEVLYN *Cosmogr.* IV. 138 The Aire hereof is very shewery. 1773 COOK *2nd Voy.* II. xi. (1777) I. 317 On the 23d showery weather. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) I. 140 It continued showery all day. 1883 H. FINCH-HATTON *Advance Australia* I. 173 The weather..had been, as they say in the west of Scotland, 'showery and rain atween whiles'.

b. *fig.* Tearful.

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Concl. 33 She fixt A showery glance upon her aunt.

2. Causing or producing showers; bringing showers. Said of a cloud, wind, constellation, etc.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 909 Like the Storm that flies From Westward, when the Show'ry Kids arise. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 200 The showery clouds that haunt a hill-country. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XXVI. 2 'Tis not showery south, nor airy wester.

3. Pertaining to, produced by or resembling a shower or showers.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 759 Inlaid with pure Amber, and colours of the showrie Arch. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II. 70 Bright It collects the Beams, which, trembling All, Back from the God, a show'ry Radiance, fall. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 509 The waves..scatter far the show'ry spray. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 17 Dew'd with showery drops, Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse. 1853 O. W. HOLMES *Poem Amer. Med. Assoc.* 78 The selfsame founts her chalice fill With showery sunlight running over.

4. Falling in showers.

1841–6 LONGF. *Rain in Summer* ix, Aquarius old..Scattering every where The showery rain.

Showful, variant of SHOFUL *slang.*

† **Show'fully,** *adv. Obs.*[-1] [f. SHOW *sb.*[1] + -FUL + -LY [2].] Gaudily, showily.

1623 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns Court* A 3, All showfully garnisht with seueral-hewd fethers.

Show'-glass. [SHOW *sb.*[1]]

1. A glass case for exhibiting valuable or delicate goods.

1709 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4574/4 Elizabeth Mechin..did..feloniously break open several Locks of Drawers, Press-show-Glasses, and other places. 1733 *Read's Wkly. Jrnl.* 24 Nov. 3/2 Some Rogues carry'd away a Shew-Glass from the Shop of..a Goldsmith.., with Plate to the Value of 15*l.* 1834 *Zoologist* XII. 4189 Confectioners' show-glasses. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 13 They are especially adapted for show-glasses..where safety and protection from dust are essential.

2. A glass in which something is seen; a mirror; a magic mirror.

1855 in OGILVIE Suppl. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Show house. [SHOW *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** A shop or other building in which wares are displayed. *Obs.*

1527 in *Chron. Calais* (Camden) 107 All persons having shewehouses or packhouses. *c* 1600 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (1902) XVI. 35 No..Merchant Adventurer..shall..keepe open shoppe or shewhouse.

2. A house conspicuous and celebrated for architectural beauty, splendid furniture, or the like; esp. one over which the public are at certain times admitted to be shown.

1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VI. xxviii, In seeing what is called a 'Shew-house',—keeping pace, whether you will or not, through all the rooms, with another party. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* II, Fairview was not a grand house, or a show house.

Showily (ʃō·ili), *adv.* [f. SHOWY *a.* + -LY [2].] In a showy manner; with display.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 286 Trapped showily in various colours. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xviii, His garments, of various colours, and showily disposed, were none of the newest. 1870 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* 22 Wild young Cantabs, mounted showily from livery-stables.

Showiness (ʃō·inės). [f. SHOWY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being showy.

1813 *Examiner* 18 Jan. 35/2 The sheviness of their [the soldier's] profession. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* App. 31 Which gave a sickly and hectic sheviness to the latter half of the last century. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xvi. Introd. I. 240 There is much showiness, and may be some solidity in the suggestions.

Showing (ʃō·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHOW *v.* + -ING [1]; in OE. *sceawung*, *sceawing*.]

1. The action of displaying, exhibiting, manifesting, etc.; the fact of being displayed, etc.; with *pl.*, an instance of this.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 40 Under sceawung longes gebeddes [*sub obtentu prolixæ orationis*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26110 Scrift es opin scheuing o breist Laufulli mad be-for þe preist. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 29 Of this openlic schauing Hauis Godd schawed many taking. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 25 By the ostencyon or shewynge of grace. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 225 There were great embracynges and shewynges of frendship on both sydes. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 Mar. (O.H.S.) II. 176 Mr. Lhuyd..made what he could by Shewing. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 11 When you observe the hen to sweep her tail to the cock..which is termed shewing. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. vii, In one of those wheelings and showings of new front.

b. with adv., as *showing off.*

1874 GARROD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 471 On the 'showing-off' of the Australian Bustard.

† c. *To make showing of*: to exhibit, display, reveal; to tell of, describe, relate. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22298 þar sal he..sceuing make of his maistris. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7626 Of whom y made bifore scheweing. 1477 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 422 To make a clene shewing of the same before certen oure..Counsellours.

† **2.** A sight, spectacle. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 187 Neron..bead þæt eall þæt folc come to þisse sceawunga. *c* 1450 *Brut* 426 The meyre and aldremen..lete..make many diuerse shewyngis and sightis.

3. *Old English Law.* A duty or toll payable for the right of displaying goods for sale; = L. *ostensio.*

In spurious charters of Edward the Confessor and William I; see Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 213, 215, Thorpe *Diplom.* 359, 411.

1121 *Charter Hen. I* in *New Palæogr. Soc.* I. (1903) pl. 20(1) Cum saca et soca..et miskenninge et sceawinge. 12.. *Annales de Burton* in *Ann. Monast.* (Rolls) I. 247 Liberi sint ab omni scoto et geldo..et stallagio, schewinge, mischenninge. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Schewynge, settynge forþ of marchaundise.

4. Manner of putting a case: in phrases *on this showing* (= if the facts be as thus represented), *on one's own showing*, etc.

[1408 tr. *Vegetius De re milit.* (MS. Digby 233) lf. 183 b/2 After wyse mennys schewyng.] 1857 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xii. § 7 (ed. 4) II. 70 On this showing, the notes at least of private banks are not money. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 502 The revolt could not be justified on any showing. 1869 LATHAM, s.v., This is proved even by your own showing. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 17 Oct. 5/2 The step which the United Kingdom Alliance wants Parliament to take is on their own showing a momentous one.

5. A statement or presentation of figures, accounts, or the like. Chiefly *U.S.*

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 51 This is a very meager showing, but an export of ten times the amount would be worse. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 453 We have been unable to obtain any data that justifies a showing so favorable. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 9/1 On the whole it is not at all a bad 'showing', and shareholders need not fidget.

6. *U.S.* An appearance or display of a specified kind. Phrases *to make a* (good or bad) *showing.*

1890 in Leffingwell *Upland Shooting* 459 [The greyhounds] made a very sorry showing in the public contests. 1902 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 240 Like all officers, I was intensely interested in the showing made by the different forces.

7. Outward appearance. † *Fair showing*, fair appearance or seeming; persuasiveness (of speech).

1340 *Ayenb.* 36 Huanne þet hi [corn and vines] byeþ of uaire ssewynge. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4041 Than, al abawid in shewing, Anoon spak Dreed. *c* 1412 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 3917 [Apples] Delytable in shewyng, But wonder bitter in tastyng. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. ii. 728 The quene outward made no maner of sorowe in shewynge. 1903 R. KIPLING *Five Nations* x Who hath desired..His Sea in no showing the same—his Sea and the same 'neath each showing.

† **8.** Something that is shown or appears; a manifestation, revelation (*of*); a sign or token; a dream or vision. *Book of showing(s*: the Apocalypse.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Ase lease swefnes, & false scheauwinges. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10707 þat he þam suld sli sceuing scau, þat þai moght wit sum taknyng knau Quat þai suld do. *Ibid.* 21039 þe bok o scheuing þer he wrat. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3401 Thow has a schewynge, sir kynge, take

kepe 3if the lyke I 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 16 With meruaylous tokens and shewynges. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1621 A mervelows shewyng In niy slep I had.

† b. An appearance or indication *of* (something). *c* 1492 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* (Caxton) 50 Whether there be in hym ony sheweng of vainglory.

Show·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. SHOW *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That displays, exhibits, indicates, etc.

† *Showing finger*, the forefinger or index.

c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 22 þan at first putte the leche þe schewyng fynger of his left hande..in-to þe lure of þe pacient. 1522 VAUS *Rudimenta* B 6 b (Jam.) *Indicativo modo*, schawand mode. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 27 b, The first called a demonstratiue, or shewyng reduction [=*reductio ostensiva*], is made by conuersion of the Propositions. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 125 It is written at the length, and in most shewyng maner, to their honour and worship.

† 2. That appears; seeming; evident. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr i. (1868) 109 þe þinges þat þou hast seid me hider to ben to me so clere and so shewyng [*patuerunt*]..þat þei ne mowe nat ben ouercomen. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* A 2, Deceiued by theyr lusts to embrace a shewing and false good.

3. *Hort.* Of fruit: Beginning to appear.

1794 MCPHAIL *Treat. Cucumber* 155, I..picked off several of the showing and set fruit where they were too thick.

† **Show·ish**, *a. Obs.* (Very common in the 18th c.) [f. SHOW *sb.*1 + -ISH.] = SHOWY *a.*

1675 J. DANCER *Agrippa* Ded. A ij b, This Play in it self is not at all calculated to the humour of the present times ..: nor is it (to speak Modishly) showish enough. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 393 This Age produces a set of idle shallow shewish Men. 1747 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 3 Apr., A showish binding attracts the eyes. *a* 1768 SECKER *Serm.* (1770) II. 52 The outward Act being a Matter of great Form and Punctuality..they easily persuaded themselves..that a scrupulous Performance of such troublesome and shewish Duties would certainly be sufficient.

Showitt, obs. form of SUET.

Showl, **showld(e**, obs. forms of SHOAL.

Showle, obs. form of SHOAL, SHOVEL.

Show·ler. [Of obscure origin.] A local name for the DACE.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XX. § 1 (1689) 136 The Dace or Dare in some Places called a showler. 1816 BAINBRIDGE *Fly Fisher's Guide* 91 The Dace, Dare, or as it is sometimes called the Showler.

Showll, obs. form of SHOVEL.

Showman (ʃō·u·măn). [SHOW *sb.*1]

1. One who exhibits a show; the proprietor of a show.

a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper Guilford* (1742) 280 An enormous Rhinoceros, to be sold to Shew-men for Profit. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 309 There are constant exhibitions from rope-dancers, mountebanks, jugglers, and show-men. 1833 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* Pr. Wks. 1886 I. 129 Staring in stupid wonder at the miracles of a showman's box. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XVI, Itinerant showmen—exhibitors of the freaks of Punch.

b. *gen.* and *transf.*

1774 COOK *2nd Voy.* II. XII. (1777) I. 324 He was conducted all over the ship..On this occasion Otoo was the principal shew-man. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 568 The showmen who hurry the..parties of visitors round the eastern chapels.

c. *attrib.*

1880 W. CORY *Lett. & Frnls.* (1897) 455 The garrulity and the showman proclamations of Thackeray and Trollope. 1899 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 11 Oct. 4/3 The shares of the 'showman' class exhibited their true nature.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1797 *Times* 23 Nov. in Ashton *Old Times* (1885) 336 It was the custom of Publicans, when they want to let their houses, to get a number of people together, whom they treat with beer. They call them show-men, and this is done for the purpose of deceiving the persons who come to view their house, and to make them suppose it has good custom.

Hence **Show·manism, Show·manry, Show·manship** (*nonce-wds.*).

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xvi. 178 One touch of showmanship makes the whole world kin. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 15 May 675/2 Charles Lamb would have delighted in one of their effects as he delighted in the showmanry of Elliston. 1886 PETRIE *Tanis* II. *Nebesheh* (1888) Pref. 6 To reject anything [from a museum] because it is not popularly attractive is a concession to mere showmanism.

Shown (ʃōun), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of SHOW *v.*] Exhibited, presented to view, etc.

1892 GREENER *Breech-loader* 135 The pattern is the *shown* shooting of a gun, the only visible proof of a gun's powers. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 37 Hidden stars by the shown stars' wings.

Show·-place. [Cf. G. *schauplatz* = sense 1.]

† 1. A place for public shows or spectacles; a theatre. (Used to render *θέατρον*, *circus*, etc.)

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Antonius* (1595) 994 He assembled all the people in the shew place, where young men doe exercise themselues. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 96 Whither men flocke to heare, as at the Theaters and shew places. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* (1670) 49 Circus, the great show-place neer mount Aventine.

2. A place (e.g. a large mansion or estate) which is regularly exhibited to visitors; a place much visited for its beauty, antiquities, or the like.

1817 MARY EDGEWORTH *Harrington* vi, Mamma..generally leaves her at the Priory, to take care of all the old trumpery, and show the place—you know it's a *show place*. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. v, They soon found a guide, one of those wonderful people to which show-places give birth. 1888 PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xvii, 'A show-place'—as country mansions important enough for exhibition are called. 1893 MATHESON *About Holland* 44 Flushing is not a show place by any means.

Showrde, obs. form of SWORD.

Showroom (ʃō·u·rūm). [f. SHOW *sb.*1]

1. A room used for the display of goods or merchandise.

1616 R. COCKS *Diary* 2 Jan. (Hakl. Soc.) 95 To keepe the shopp or shew rowme. 1617 *Ibid.* 23 July 283 We delivered divers sortes merchandiz to Jno. Japon to sell in the shopp or shew roome over the way. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, Madame Mantalini's showrooms were on the first floor. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* II. xxi, From the busy workshops into the great show-room.

fig. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc., Voltaire* (1840) II. 163 Voltaire's knowledge is not a mere show-room of curiosities, but truly a museum for purposes of teaching. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Biogr. Bor.* Introd. 6 It..is deposited in the shew-room of the memory.

† 2. A room in which a show is exhibited. *Obs.*

c 1714 ARBUTHNOT etc. *Mem. M. Scribl.* I. xiv. (1741) 51 The Dwarf who kept the gates of the Show-room.

3. *pl.* The rooms in a large mansion which are regularly shown to visitors.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Near Oxford* II. 12 We were guided through the show-rooms [at Blenheim] by a very civil person.

Showse, obs. variant of CHOUSE *sb.*

Showt(e, obs. forms of SHOUT.

Showve, obs. form of SHOVE *v.*

Showy (ʃō·i), *a.* [f. SHOW *sb.*1 + -Y. Cf. the earlier SHOWISH *a.*] Characterized by show.

a. Of visible objects: Presenting an imposing or striking appearance; making a good display.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 434 ¶ 6 The Men would make a Present of every thing that was Rich and Showy to the Women whom they most admired. 1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Adv.* (1757) 40 They do not always Weigh six Hundred Weight,..tho' large shewy Oxen. 1777 MISS BURNEY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 168 A very showy striped pink and white Manchester. 1779 G. KRATB *Sketches Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 8 Rather a showy than a pretty woman. 1826 P. POUNDEN *France & Italy* 186 Hung with chintz of a shewy pattern. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* XV. (ed. 3) 139 Inferior but showy watches are made at a cheap rate. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Oct., A showy black-haired woman with one eye. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 41/1 One of the showiest of hardy border flowers. 1893 F. T. RICHARDS in Traill *Social Eng.* I. 23 Showy market places, and fine houses.

b. Of immaterial things, qualities, etc.: Brilliant, striking, 'effective'. Of persons: Displaying brilliant talents, etc.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. List Subscribers (*ad fin.*), Had I been fond of borrowed Plumes this List had been considerably more Showy than it is. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. vi, Forming friendships with every shewy adventurer that comes in your way. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* V, His manners, without being showy, were gentleman-like and pleasing. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* XXXII. (ed. 2) II. 448 The showy talents, in which the present age prides itself. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* ii. (1876) 44 The progress of the military art is the most conspicuous, I was about to say the most *showy*, fact in human history. 1912 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 817 Dr. McGiffert is..inclined to let generalities—more or less showy—do duty for concrete statements of fact.

c. *Nat. Hist.* In names of plants and birds.

1817 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. 466 Showy Tanager (*Tanagra ornata*). 1880 BESSEY *Bot.* 460 *Lilium speciosum*, the Showy Lily, from Japan. 1890 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Orchis*, The common American species is *O[rchis] spectabilis*, the showy orchis.

d. Comb. *showy-dressed, -looking.*

1788 MRS. HUGHES *Henry & Isab.* III. 80 A tall, plain, showy dressed, affected woman. 1821 HAZLITT *Table-t., Living to one's-self* (1869) 125 A showy-looking girl.

Showyll, obs. form of SHOVEL.

Showyng(e, obs. forms of SHOEING *vbl. sb.*

‖ **Shoya** (ʃōu·yă). = SOY1, SOYA.

1883 N. OKOSHI *Fisheries Japan* (Fish. Exhib.) 24 The sauce known here under the name of Japanese shoya, properly called shoyu.

Shoy-hoy, shoyhoy (ʃoi,hoi). [Imitative of the cry used for scaring birds.] One who scares away birds from a sown field. Also *transf.*

1819 COBBETT *Weekly Pol. Reg.* 14 Aug. 22 These bird-scarers, or, as we call them in Hampshire, *Shoy-hoys*. *Ibid.* 23 Look at the conduct of these shoy-hoys during this present session...The shoy-hoy Chamberlaine from Southampton; the shoy-hoy Palmer,...the two shoy-hoys from Nottingham. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 211 Waithman the pride of the senate became Waithman the empty shoyhoy; Hunt the patriot degenerated into Hunt the greatest of liars.

Shoy-hoy. App. jocularly used for HOY *sb.*1

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 17 In the old shoy-hoy times I was once at sea three days and two nights between London and Ramsgate, now a certain passage of a few hours.

† **Shoyn(e.** *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin; perh. some error.] (See quot.)

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* I v b, Water of Cardes..is good agaynste the sore named the shoyne. *Ibid.* K ii b, Clothes wet in the same water and layd vpon the shoyne..is very good for the shoyn which commeth with hote brenyng blaynes.

‖ **Shrab** (ʃrǫb). *Anglo-Indian.* Also [7 sharab, scherab], 9 shraub. [Urdū a. (through Persian) Arab. شراب *sharāb* wine or any beverage, f. شرب *shariba* to drink. Cf. SHERBET, SHRUB *sb.*2] Wine, spirits, or a drink prepared with them.

[1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 6 To treat his friends with Schiras Sharab. 1662 — tr. *Olearius' Voy. Amb.* 175 A Bottle of Scherab or Persian Wine.] 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Shrab*, a vile drugged drink prepared for seamen who frequent the filthy purlieus of Calcutta.

1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson* s. v. *Sherbet*, Portshraub, Sherry-shraub, Lall shraub, Brandy-shraub, Beer-shraub. 1888 *Nature* 19 July 269, I take brandy-shrab, and get drunk like you.

Shradd, obs. form of SHRED *sb.*

‖ **Shraddha, sraddha** (ʃrā·dă, sr-). Also 8 sherad, 9 shraad, s(h)radh, s(h)radha. [Skr. *çrāddha* (whence Hindī *çrāddh*, Urdū *shraddh, srāddh*), f. *çraddhā* faith, trust.] A Hindu ceremony in honour and for the benefit of a deceased relative, at which water and food are offered; the offerings thus made.

1787 in Seton-Karr *Select. Calcutta Gaz.* (1864) I. 209 Nemoo Mullick, the rich Banker, is said to have spent lately three lacks of Rupees in the sherad or funeral ceremonies at his mother's death. 1832 H. H. WILSON in *Asiatic Res.* XVII. 276 *Sriddhas*, obsequial ceremonies at stated periods. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 215 He..performs the obsequies, or *shraad*, of his deceased ancestors. 1887 W. J. WILKINS *Mod. Hinduism* 463 At Shrádhas, Manu and other writers distinctly enjoin eating of flesh.

Shraep, obs. variant of SHRAPE *sb.*

Shraf, obs. pa. t. SHRIVE *v.*

Shraff, Shraffage, obs. var. SHROFF, SHROFFAGE.

Shraftyde, obs. form of SHROVETIDE.

Shrag (ʃrag), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 schragge, 6–7 shragge. [A parallel form to SCRAG *sb.*2 (see SCR-). Cf. SHRIG, SHROG.]

† 1. A rag, tatter. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 [see SHRED *sb.* 3].

2. A twig; a branch lopped off; also, *collect.* a bush or low tree. *dial.*

1552 HULOET, Shragge of trees, *sarmenta.* 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ix. 285 A kynd of breach or valey down a slope from the syde of a hill, where comonly shragges and trees do grow. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 23 Absolon is snatcht up by his long head locks, by a shrag of an oake. *Ibid.* 185 If they lose their hooke upon a shrag of triall and temptation. 1823 P. MEDIR *Suffolk Words, Shrags*, the ends of sticks—of the birchen twigs in a broom; or of whins or furze...The clippings of live fences.

Shrag (ʃrag), *v.* Also 5 schragge, schregge, 6 shragge, 9 shrag. [f. SHRAG *sb.*] *trans.* To lop, trim, prune.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 448/2 Schredyn, or schragge trees, *sarculo.* 1552 HULOET, Twygges or baugles of trees cut of, or shragged, *sarmenta. Ibid.*, Shragge vnder so that the sunne maye come to the ground, *subtundo.* 1647 HEXHAM I, To Shrag, *lubben ofte snijden.* 1847 HALLIWELL, *Shrag*, to lop trees. *Somerset.*

Hence † **Shra·ggar**, a trimmer or pruner of trees; **Shra·gging** *vbl. sb.*, that which is lopped off (also *attrib.*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 449/1 Schreggare, *sarculator Ibid.*, Schreggynge, *idem quod* schredynge (*putamen*). *c* 1460 *Ibid.* (Winch. MS.) 401 Schraggyng, *idem quod* schreggyng. 1900 *Oxf. Times* 1 Dec. 2/3, 1,500 shragging fagots.

Shrager: see SAGGAR.

† **Shragged**, *a. Obs.* In 4 shragid. [f. SHRAG *sb.* + -ED2.] Having ragged or jagged edges.

13.. *MS. Arundel Coll. Arms* 27 f. 13b, A red hod on hir heved, shragid al of shridis.

Shram (ʃræm), *v. dial.* Also **shramp, shramb.** [A parallel form to SCRAM *v.* (see SCR-). Cf. SHRIM, SHRIMPED.] *trans.* To benumb or paralyse with cold. Chiefly *pass.*

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Shram'd*, chilled. I am shram'd to death, I am dead with cold. W. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 15 Nov. 5/2 Being 'shrammed with cold', as they say in Wiltshire. 1873 *Gentl. Mag.* X. 326 A bitter..wind..'shramming' the loungers in Palace Yard. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Nov. 6/3 In the open yard amidst all the fog, where he should have been 'shramped' with cold. 1898 HARDY *Wessex Poems* 207 Half shrammed to death.

Hence **Shrammed** *ppl. a.*, numbed.

1874 LADY HERBERT *Hubner's Ramble* III. ii. (1873) 473 The sun has been pleased to unstiffen our shrammed bodies.

Shrame, variant of SHREAM *v. Obs.*

† **Shrank**, *a. Obs.* [Related to SHRINK *v.*] Of seed: Parched, shrivelled. Hence † **Shra·nkness.**

1652 in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1653) 93 Then the Grain is purest and the perfectest, without Smut, Mildew, Shrankness, or other imperfections. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* ix. 347 That [seed] which is thin and shrank (as they [Staffordshire people] call it).

Shrape, *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 shraep, 6 shrap. [A parallel form to SCRAPE *sb.*2; see SCR-.]

1. A bait of chaff or seed laid for birds; the place where such bait is laid. Hence *gen.* a snare.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 2 A Shrape made with Chaffe or other thing. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 8 Casting foorth silken shraps to catch Woodcocks. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 55 After you haue procured the pigeons to haunt a place, by making of a shrap. 1618 S. WARD *Jethro's Just. Peace* 48 The Diuell as well as the Heiber laieth his hookes in this shrap. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 59 The most chaffie shrap that euer was set before the eyes of winged Fowle. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 107 They [sparrows] being so easily induced to come to a Shrape or Place baited for them. 1827 J. MAYER *Sportsman's Dirct.* (ed. 2) 160 To trap a fox in cover, make a shrape with some free mould where the hares' paths meet. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Shrap or Scrap*, a bait of chaff laid in the winter season to attract sparrows, &c., which are then netted with a contrivance called a 'shrap net'.

† 2. ? The enclosure in a cockpit, within which the cocks fight.

1575 Churchyard *Chippes* I. 99 Loe heer how soen, the strong becoms full weak And out of shraep, fly cocks and so crie creak. 1599 — *Fort. Farewel* A 2 A craven cock.. Will run about, the shraep and daer not stand, When cocks of gaem, comes in to giue a bloe.

†**Shrape,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 scrapian, 3 schreape, 3–4 schrape, 4–6 shrape. [OE. *scrapian* (see Scrape *v.*).] *trans.* and *intr.* To scratch, scrape (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c 1000 in *Tschmer's Internat. Zeitschrift* (1885) II. 124 Syt þu oxera beþurfe, þonne scrapa þu mid þinum fingre up on þinne wynstran þunan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 116 Heo schulden schreapien eueriche deie þe eorðe up of hore putte þer heo schulden rotien ine. *Ibid.* 82 (MS. C.), Þeose beoð all ischrapede ut of ancre riule þæt swich fulðe spit ut. 13.. [see Shab *sb.* 1]. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 215 Þenne was he a-schomed..and schraped his eren. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 27 Take ȝe out litil foxis þat schrapen doun þe vines. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 184 Herly in the morowe to shrapyn in the vale, To fynde my dyner amonge the wormes smale. 1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* 24 Youth brought vp in lewdnes and in syn Shall skant it shrape so clene out of his mynde.

Shrapnel (ʃræ·pnĕl), *sb.* Also *erron.* -ell. [f. the name of Gen. H. *Shrapnel*, who invented this shell during the Peninsular War.] A hollow projectile containing bullets and a small bursting charge, which, when fired by the time fuse, bursts the shell and scatters the bullets in a shower.

The term *Shrapnel shell* was adopted officially (instead of *spherical case shot*) in accordance with the Report of a Select Committee at Woolwich dated 11 June, 1852.

(*a*) *Shrapnel's* or *Shrapnel shell, shot.*

1806 Capt. J. F. Ogilvie in Shrapnel *Petit. Ho. Lords* 14 The excellent effect of your Spherical Case (Shrapnel Shells). 1807 Sir R. Wilson in *Life* (1862) II. 148 If we had only some of Shrapnell's shot. 1812 Lieut. Boucher in Shrapnel *Petit. Ho. Lords* 10 The French complained much of the 'Shrapnel Case Shot'. 1870 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 2 The new Indian gun..throwing a nine-pound shrapnel shell. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept., The efficiency of a projected shrapnel shell is materially altered by an increase in the velocity.

(*b*) *Shrapnel* (chiefly collect. sing.).

1812 Lieut. H. Hough *Diary* 27 June (MS.), Our batteries cracking shrapnells over their ears. 1858 Maj. Singleton in Shrapnel *Petit. Ho. Lords* 21, I ordered Shrapnel to be fired, which did great execution. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 384 A slight earthen parapet is sufficient to protect men from the effects of Shrapnel.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1854 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (ed. 6) 82 The Shrapnell fuze. 1909 Dehan *Pop Doctor* xxx, A dusty stretch of shrapnel-raked ground.

Hence (*rare*) **Shra·pnel** *v.*, to shell with shrapnel; **Shra·pnelize** *v.* (*transf.*).

1897 T. Hook in *New Monthly Mag.* L. 156 They were sweeping up the mud, and spooning it into a cart with an almost inevitable certainty of Shrapnelizing the 'passing villagers'. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 7/1 Our guns shrapnelled their advance.

Shrave (ʃrēv). *local.* (See quots.) Hence **Shrav(e)y** *a.*

1793 A. Young *Agric. Sussex* 12 This land is provincially called Shravey, stoney, or gravelly. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 81 Shravy land, flinty and gravelly. 1858 *Ibid.* XIX. I. 187 The subsoil varies from a stiff yellow clay to what is called shrave, which consists of innumerable fragments of flaky pieces of mixed clay and sand.

Shra·vel. *local.* Small refuse wood or faggots.

1732 in Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1784) 216 [In 1732 the tenant was allowed] shravel wood.

Shread head. *Archit.* [Cf. next.] = Jerkinhead. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss. 1032.

Shrea·dings, *sb. pl. Building.* ? *Obs.* Also 8 (*rare*) **shreedings,** 9 **shredding.** = Furring 3 b.

1668 Leybourn *Platform for Purchasers* 133 Furrings or Shreadings [of a roof]. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 172 *Shreadings*,..the lower end of the Principal Rafters markt *rr* are called *Shreadings*, or *Furrings*. 1812 P. Nicholson *Mech. Exerc.* 88. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., Shreddings or Furrings. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Archit., Furrings*, or *Shreadings*, short pieces attached to the feet of the rafters of a roof, making a small angle outwards and downwards, for the purpose of carrying the eaves beyond the line of the wall.

†**Shreake.** *Obs.* Of obscure meaning and origin.

Perh. a misprint; cf. *streak* dial., strip.

1614. Herrick *Oberon's Palace* 57 Ribands, and then some silken shreakes The virgins lost att barlye breakes.

Shreak, obs. variant of Shriek.

†**Shream,** *v. Obs. rare.* Forms: 3 schreamen, 6 shrame, 7 shream(e. [A parallel form to Scream *v.*] *intr.* To scream. Hence †**Shrea·mer,** a screamer; **Shrea·ming** *ppl. a.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 52 Þet wif..þe iherde, hwen ha kimeð in, hire bearn schreamen [*v. r.* screamen]. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 204 b, Clamorous cryers, shrekers, shramers, or yellers. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 91 They heard about them round Of tubbish timbrels perfectly a hoarse and jarring sound, With shraming shalms and gingling bels. 1567 *Ibid.* VIII. 184 She shraming cried out aloud. 1681 Hickeringill *Sin Man-catching* I. 16 The little Peacocks shreame [*ed.* 2 shream] out and yawle amain.

Shreawd, obs. form of Shrewd.

Shred (ʃred), *sb.* Forms: 1 scréade, *pl.* scréada, -an, 3 schreade, shrade, 3–6 shrede, 4–5 schrede, 6 shredd, shradde, 6–7 shredde, 7, 9 shreed, 7–9 shread, (9 shrid), 6– shred. [OE. **scréad* str. fem. (pl. *scréada*), *scréade* wk. fem. = OFris. *sc(h)rêd* hair-cutting, clipping of coin, MLG. *schrôt, schrôt* neut., cut, cut-off piece, width of linen, also *schrôde, schrâde* wk. masc. (LG. *schraad*), MDu. *schrôde* fem. (WFlem. *schroode, schroo* fem., Du. *schroot* neut., from G.), OHG. *scrôt* str. masc. (MHG. *schrôt*; G. *schrot* neut., in dial. masc.), f. OTeut. **skreud-* (: *skreut-, skrūd-*, to cut, for other derivatives of which see Shroud, Shride *v.*1). Cf. Screed *sb.*

The OTeut. **skreud-* is commonly viewed as an extended form of **skreu-*, which is itself an extension of **sker-*: see Shear *v.*]

1. A fragment cut or broken off; a strip; a scrap. In late use apprehended as transf. from sense 3.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 151/20 *Praesegmina, praecisiones*, screadan. *Ibid.* 164/6 *Sceda*, screade. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 ȝif heo mei sparien eni poure schreaden [*MS. C* schraden, *T* schine], sende ham al derneliche ut of hire woanes. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 99 Hauede he non so god brede, Ne on his bord non so god shrede, Þat he ne wolde þorwit fede Poure. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1540 Þe white [dragon] brent þan rede, þat of him nas founden a schrede, Bot dust. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4455 Thei hadde ben hewen euery a schrede. 1564–78 Bullein *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 102 There is a fletyng Island... Sume saied it was a shred of the bankes of Paradise. *a* 1701 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 106 A small shred of ground (twelve yards long, and one broad. 1860 Thackeray *Lovel* iii. He munched a shred of toast. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 65 One of those little shreds which float in countless numbers on the surface of the water. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. x. 140 It would be well to set apart one small shred of ground.

b. = Shird. *rare.*

1613–6 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. i. (1625) 17 Carrying my pot as Maids vse on their heads, I fell with it, and broke it all to shreads. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xxx, He..sorted his pots, kept the whole ones, threw the shreds at the rabbits.

2. In OE., *pl.* Parings (of fruit, etc.); in mod. use, a narrow strip (of peel, vegetable, root, etc.) shaved so thin that it curls.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 118/1 *Quisquiliæ*, æppelscreada, *uel* cornæsceda. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 119 Put shreds of Lemon-peel into some of the Glasses. 1840 Thackeray *Shabby-genteel Story* iii, Three shreds of celery in a glass. 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 307 The part of the stock which projects over the ring of the bark is next split into shreds. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 469 The root [horse-radish] scraped into shreds is the well-known accompaniment of 'the roast beef of Old England'.

†b. *pl.* Parings of leather or parchment. *Obs.*

1551–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 3 Euerie Girdler..maye ..sell their Neckes Wombes and Shreddes of tanned Leather, to anye person. 1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (1885) 19 Pd. for a bag of glover's shreds xij d. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2240/2 Glovers Clippings, Parchment Shreds.

3. A fragment or strip of textile material cut or torn off; one or more fibres torn from a piece of cloth; a small piece of cloth, a fragment of clothing; *pl.* scanty or ragged garments.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3473 Manye schredys and schragges at his skyrttes hynges. *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* 2 God wole haue rekenyng,..Of men and cloth, the leste shrede. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6118 Generides than cut his shirt..And with the shredes hem he bond. *c* 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 137 Nakede with outen cloth or schrede. 1589 Nashe *Martin's Mouths minde* 45 The shreddes that fall into the Tailors hell, neuer come backe to couer your backe. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 56 Some of them going almost starke naked: others clothed in shreds of severall colours. 1662 Boyle *Style Script.* (1675) 72 A fair suit of Arras, of which ..a shread may assure you of the fineness of the colours, and richness of the stuff. 1735 Berkeley *Querist* § 505 The very shreds shorn from woollen cloth. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xvii, They have hung a shred of carpet out of an upstairs window. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 324 Her clothes became ragged, and she mended them with shreds of any colour. 1881 O'Shaughnessy *Christ will Return, Songs of Worker* 23 Clothed withal In shreds, the greatest beggar, yea in all The world.

b. *pl.* Strips of cloth used for nailing up plants or fruit trees.

1796 C. Marshall *Gardening* xii. (1798) 136 The proper use of nails and shreds is necessary to the beauty of the tree. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xli, The old gentleman handed up the nails and shreds of cloth as he wanted them. 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 353 Shreds will last two or three years.

c. *Of shreds* (*and patches*): made up of rags or scraps. Hence used *allusively.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 102 A King of shreds and patches [*1st Qo.* A king of clowts, of very shreads]. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, xxxiii, Led by a Rascall, made of shreds. 1827 Carlyle *Misc., Richter* (1869) 4 That this thing of shreds and patches has been vamped together for sale only. 1885 W. S. Gilbert *Mikado* 1, A wand'ring minstrel I, a thing of shreds and patches.

†d. A cant term for a tailor. *Obs.*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv. Wks. (1616) 246 You slaue, you lift, you shreds. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* III. i, That poore shred Can bring more to the making vp of a man. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Shred*, a Tailer.

e. *transf.* (of cloud, mist, etc.).

1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* xxiii, These fibres, or shreds of clouds. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxxiv, The windy shreds of cloud. 1912 *Engl. Rev.* Nov. 514 Some shreds [of mist] are caught among the topmost trees.

f. (See quot. 1898.)

1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 2 Membranous shreds are sometimes observed [in the saliva]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 923 Loose motions containing much mucus or 'shreds' or 'casts', or even blood. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Shreds*, patches of filmy material passed with the fæcal discharges in some cases of enteritis and diarrhœa.

4. A length or end of gold or silver thread or lace. *arch.*

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2359 Launcelot and the quene were cledde In Robes of A Riche wede, Off Samyte white, with sylner shredde. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 39 Neuer so litle scraps or shreds or short ends of lace. 1765 Goldsm. *Double Transform.* 36 Half the charms that decked her face Arose from powder, shreds, or lace. 1845 James *Arrah Neil* ii, His doublet..displayed a great number of ornamented buttons, and shreds of gold lace.

5. Phr. *In, into shreds*: in or into small fragments. *To tear to shreds* (also, *shred by shred*): to rend into small pieces; *fig.* to destroy, annihilate.

c 1400 *Melayne* 1093 Hawberkes sone in schredis were schorne. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 28 'Brail up the mizen quick!' the Master cries: 'Mann the clue-garnetts, let the main-sheet fly!' In thousand shiv'ring shreds it rends on high! 1813 Scott *Rokeby* VI. xvii, 'Give Oswald's letter.'—Bertram read, And tore it fiercely, shred by shred. 1819 Keats *Why did I laugh to-night?* 12 Yet would I..the world's gaudy ensigns see in shreds. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. iii, A Townhall torn to shreds. 1855 Browning *Fra Lippo* 61 Into shreds it went, Curtain and counterpane and coverlet. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 25 Lewis tore to shreds the treaty he had signed. 1903 Taitenivre *Voltaire* xxxix. II. 217 It tore Vernet's reputation to shreds.

6. A fragment, small piece, little bit, scrap (of something immaterial).

c 1400 *Brut* cxcvii, Allas! Holonde me haþ bitaiede! Ay is in þe rede [? = red-haired man] of somme euel shrede. *a* 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 94 Suche shredis of sentence, strowed in the shop Of auneyent Aristippus. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 115 The dregges of common scurrilitie, the shreds of the theater. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. i. 212 They said they were an hungry, sigh'd forth Prouerbes..: With these shreds They vented their Complainings. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* 18 This was a shred in his common place-book. 1645 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 39 A despis'd Shred of mankind. 1742 R. Blair *Grave* 225 As if a slave was not a shred of nature. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 504 It is a shred torn off from the substance. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* viii. (1857) 105 Shreds of heretic sermons would be whispered over their ale. 1868 Nettleship *Ess. Browning* iv. 113, I must preserve a shred of independence in my inner self. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Oct. 2/2 Not a shred or shadow of truth.

†**7.** A twig. (Cf. Shred *v.* 2.) *Obs.*

15.. *Guye of Gisborne* i. in Furniv. *Percy Folio* II. 227 When shales beeene [*sic*] sheene, and shradds full fayre, and leeues both large and longe. 1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 72 To view vppon one birches shredde Some hundred Clewes to hang like clustred peares.

Shred (ʃred), *v.* Forms: 1 scréadian, 3 scradion, *Ormin* shrædenn, 3–5 schrede, 4–5 schredde, 4–6 shrede, 5 schred, 6 shreade, shrid, 6–8 shroad, 6– shred. *Pa. t.* 4 s(c)hreddc, schradde, 4–5 shradde, 5 schrede, 6 shrede, 9 shredded. *Pa. pple.* 1 gescréadod, 4 schrede, schradde, 5 yshrad, yschredyd, schrad, 5–6 shredd(e, 6–8 shreaded, shread, 6– shredded, 4– shred. [OE. *scréadian* wk. vb. = OFris. **skrêda* (whence *skrêdere* clipper of coin). The other WGer. langs. have a redupl. str. vb. (later partly conjugated weak) of the same meaning: MLG. *schrôden, schrâden*, MDu. *schrôden* (mod.Du. *schrooien, schroeien*, W.Flem. *schrooden*), OHG. *scrôtan* (MHG. *schrôten*, G. *schroten*); f. OTeut. **skreud-*: see Shred *sb.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To rid (a tree, vine, vineyard) of superfluous growth; to prune. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) II. 74 Ȝif se wingeard..ne bið onriht ȝescreadod. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxx. (Bodl. MS.), In lente vynes and oper treen beþ ikutte & pared, and ischred of superfluitees. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 26 Alle paryschenys þat..schredyn, or croppyn, ony treen in cherche-3erde. 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* 42 b, If ye haue any trees to shrede loppe or croppe for the fyre wode. *Ibid.* 43 It is the comun vse to begynne at the toppe of ye tree whan he shall be shred or cropped. 1570 Golding *Justin* XLIII. 175 They lerned to shred their vynes. 1620 J. Wilkinson *Courts Leet* 119 Trees and hedges which hang over the kings high waies must be cut and shredded. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 73 As for Timber-Trees, it is best not to head them at all, but to shred them up to one single Bough. 1762 in *Trnls. Ho. Comm.* 13 Feb. 1792, 254/1 The Shreddings of all such Trees [that]..have heretofore been used to be lopped, cut, or shred.

absol. 1571 Jewel *On 1 Thess.* (1611) 72 To plant, to weed, to graffe, to shrid.

†b. *fig.* To strip (a person) *of* his wealth or some possession; to fleece. (Cf. Shredded b.) *Obs.*

1548 Patten *Exped. Scot.* Fij, A good fellowe,..that hath cum to a dycyng boord..and hath soon bene shred of al that euer he brought. 1579 Hake *Newes out of Powles* ii. (1872) B vij, To shred him cleane from all his wealth. 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xviii. 19 He that hid his talent, was soon shred of it.

†**2.** To lop *off* (branches), esp. in pruning. In first quot. *fig. Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) II. 74 Buton ða lareowas screadian symle ða leahtras þurh heora lare awæg, ne bið þæt læwede folc wæstmbære. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 138 Hew doun this tree..And let of schreden every braunche. 1540 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 127 Yf the boughes be rotten or seare, the owner will shredde theim. 1568 Withals *Dict.* (1644) 124 The superfluous and wast sprigs of Vines, beeing cut and shranded off. 1633 Br. Hall *Occas. Medit.* § 116 If thou shouldest deale with me as I deserue, thou shouldst not only shred my boughs, but cut downe my stocke. 1662 *Comenius' Janua Ling. Triling.* 76 He loppeth (shreddeth) off the suckers. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 32 Though they will grow amongst other Wood provided you shred up the side Boughs. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Wal-*

nut-Tree, You must by no means, in the Removal of them cut the Head, only shred up the side Branches.

†b. To cut or strip *off*; to cut (a piece) *from* or *out of*. *Obs.*

1580 T. M. *Baret's Alv.* To Rdr. A vj/2 And there with floures he stuffeth first his Hiue, From which he Honie from the best hath shred. 1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* F j b, Too much drought doth shred the leaues. 1592-5 Bryskett *Theatylis* 75 in Spenser *Astrophel*, Purple flowre, Which languisheth being shred by cutter as it past. 1614 Gorges *Lucan* II. 52 One pares his eares from off his head, Another doth his nostrels shred. *Ibid.* III. 111 This maister with his brasse-beake head, Out of a Roman ship had shred A mighty planke. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, v, Th' vnguided Rage Of an Insultinge Conquerour, who shreds Maiesty like the mounting Poppie-Heads. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* ii, Traps, armed with scythe-blades, which shred off the unwary passenger's limb.

fig. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 148 The retained [religion] must pitch the defence of her truth, in some paucity of choice: seeing the liuinges are shred, which should serue the great number. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* S 2 b, I know what you are about to saye, but Ile shred you off three leaues at one blowe.

c. To cut off (a lock of hair).

1808 Scott *Marmion* III. xvii, They durst not, for their island, shred One golden ringlet from her head. 1856-9 *Novels & Tales fr. Household Wds.* (Tauchn.) I. 339 (Flügel) Where [a haircutter] had once shred their locks.

†3. To pare, peel. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) I. 88 Þa het he him his seax ærcan to screadizenne ænne æppel. c 1200 Ormin 8118 He badd himm brinngenn ænne cnif An appell forr to shrædenn. 1639 O. Wood *Alph. Bk. Phys. Secrets* 197 Then shred off the inner bark of a white Bullas tree.

†b. *transf.* To cut away a part of, cut down, shave away. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 5866 Kerueð eowre spere longe, & makiet heom scorte..scradieð eower sceldes al of þe smal enden.

4. To cut into shreds or small thin strips or slices; esp. in *Cookery*, so that the shreds curl.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 227 Wortes or othere herbes.. The whiche she shredde and seeth. 1388 Wyclif 2 *Kings* iv. 39 He gaderide therof gourdis of the feld..and schredde in to the pot of potage. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 139 A pound and vncis sixe ysshrad be do. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* l. (1636) 64 Take unset Leekes..shread them small and distill them. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* vi. 19 Had they beene but that night with the Indians, doubtlesse they had beene shred for their Suppers. 1656 Marnett *Perf. Cook* 115 Grate or shred fat Bacon or lard with a grater or knife. a 1756 Eliza Haywood *New Present* (1771) 197 Shred very fine a pound of suet. 1836 Marryat *Japhet* x, We were employed by Fleta in shredding vegetables. 1884 F. Boyle *Borderland* 371, I shredded some Spanish moss, bound up his wounds,..and set out for home. 1908 *Motor Boat* 5 Mar. 133/2 To shred up some best yellow soap and dissolve it in water.

b. To cut or tear (textile stuff) into shreds or narrow strips; to reduce to shreds; also, to tear (paper, etc.) into shreds.

1613 J. May *Decl. Estate Clothing* v. 24 The vse of short thrums is likewise so ordered, that they take and shred into short length, and then lay it in steepe. 1810 in Risdon *Surv. Devon* p. xxiii, The..Serges are shredded or cut up into small pieces. 1890 Hosie *Three Yrs. W. China* 19 There is an entire absence of machinery for washing and shredding rags. 1906 Conan Doyle *Sir Nigel* v, With his own hands he had shredded those august documents.

†5. To cut or hack in pieces; to cut *down*. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 328 in *O. E. Misc.* 83 Þe feondes heom forþ ledeþ Boþe lychom and saule And beteþ heom and schredeþ. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2688 Thoffe my schoul-dire be schiede. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 293 Schyre scheldus they schrede. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2563 Than shall we oute vppon them Ryde And shredde them downe as shepe in folde. a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, 59 b, The capitaines of Roan..cut doune trees, shrede the bushes, destroyed the vines. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* 30 Another wafts his Blade about his head, And shewes them how their hamstrings he will shread. 1633 B. Jonson *Tale of Tub* iv. iii, This sword shall shred thee as small unto the grave, As minced meat for a pye.

6. To divide *into* small portions.

1660 T. Lye in J. Nichols *Morn. Exerc.* (1845) V. 285, I shall not stand to shred the words into any unnecessary parts. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 145 Indivisibles, such as can't be shread. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* I. v, Hunger was shred into atomies in every farthing porringer of husky chips of potato.

b. *intr.* To be reduced to shreds; to become divided or scattered into small portions.

1646 J. Hall *Poems* I. 21 May these Roses here To palenesse shred, And Lilies stand disguised in new Red. 1889 'Mark Twain' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* xliii, At last it [smoke] began to shred away lazily. 1891 Conan Doyle *White Company* x, The forest began to shred out into scattered belts of trees.

7. *trans.* To cut in two, sever, as with scissors: chiefly with reference to severing the thread of life. Now *rare*.

1565 J. Phillip *Patient Grissell* 1887 Possesse thou myne while death deuide, & shred my File in twain. 1575 Gascoigne *Posies, Dan Barth.* Wks. 1907 I. 118 O sheare that shreadst the seemerent sheete of shame. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. ii. 52 When ye shred with fatall knife His line. 1614 Gorges *Lucan* I. 4 When..Atrops knife Shall shred in twaine thy time of life.

b. To divide into two parts, cleave.

1765 *Museum Rust.* III. lxxxix. 371 [The shepherd] must shred or open the wool. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., To see the beautiful hull shredding the water.

Shred (ʃred), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of prec.]

1. = next.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 147 The stinging of shred Horshair. 1764 Eliza Moxon *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 173 Put to 'em a little shred lemon-peel. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 85 As much..shred onion, as will lie upon a quarter guinea. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 470 Shred-up palm-leaves.

†2. Pruned. *Obs.*

c 1648–50 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* IV. (1818) 155 Sweet briers, shred vines, privet bushes.

Shredded (ʃre·dėd), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Shred *v.*] Divided, cut, or torn into shreds.

Shredded wheat: the grain of wheat cut by machinery into long filaments.

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* IX. viii. 178 Others gnawing the small shreded tops of greene grasse..vsed them for foode. 1636 Marnettè *Perf. Cook* 241 Adde your shredded herbs thereunto. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Amb.* 305 The ordinary Forrage for Horses is..Rice mixt with shredded Straw. 1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 249 Ye shredded clouds that fall in Snow. 1864 R. A. Arnold *Cotton Famine* 514 The bleached waste of flax, or of shredded cotton-goods. 1891 Mrs. Marshall *Cookery Bk.* s. v., Blanched and shredded pistachio nuts. 1911 Galsworthy *Patrician* II. iv. 199 A grape fruit, which, with a shredded wheat biscuit, constituted her first meal.

†b. Stripped of one's wealth, fleeced. *Obs.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 38 Like a swearing shredded gamester, that looseth at one set all that euer he is worth.

†**Shre·dden,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Shred *sb.* + -en 4.] Made of shreds; patchwork.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 433 b, I do shuffle together a number of raggs of auncient writers scraped together, to make upp a poore shredden coverlett, to cover the nakednes of their Idolatry.

Shredder (ʃre·dəɹ). [f. Shred *v.* + -er 1. Cf. O Fris. *skrêdere* clipper of coin, MLG. *schröder, schrôder* (LG. *schröder*) pruner, etc., also tailor (whence Da. *skræder*, Sw. *skräddare*), MHG. *schrôtære* (mod.G. *schröter*) now chiefly in sense 'stag-beetle'.]

†1. A lopper or pruner of trees. *Obs.*

1589 Fleming *Virg. Ecl.* i. *note* i, The lopper or shredder of trees. 1631 Anchoran *Comenius' Gate Tongues* 69 A lopper or shredder seates and putteth young graffs, sciences, shootes and twigges to a seed plot.

†2. One who utters 'scraps'. *Obs.*

1592 Nashe *Strange Newes* K 1 b, The short shredder out of sandy sentences without lime.

3. An instrument for shredding; †a pruning-knife; a machine for reducing a substance to shreds.

1572 in *Midland Counties Hist. Coll.* II. 363 Item two billes & a shredder iiij^{d}. 1887 *American* XIV. 24 The use of a shredder for reducing the canes to a pulp.

†4. A front tooth, an incisor. *Obs.*

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 138 The Fore-teeth or Shredders. 1683 Snape *Anat. Horse* v. vi. (1686) 210 The *Incisores*, Cutters or Shredders.

Shredding (ʃre·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 5 s(c)hredyng(e, 6–9 shridding, 7 shreading. [OE. *scrēadung*: see Shred *v.* and -ing 1.]

†1. Pruning or lopping of trees. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 149/11 *Putatio*, screadung. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 264 Scredynge of trees. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 448/2 Schredynge, of trees and oþer lyke, *sarmentacio, sarculacio*. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 255 Felling and shredyng of wode. 1567 in F. J. Baigent *Crondal Records* (1891) 172 In shreddinge of busshes, heathe or fearne. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xvii. xxiii. I. 538 In lopping and shredding of trees. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 114 It may take root, and hasten..to a sudden Tree; especially, if seasonable shreading be appli'd.

2. *concr.* a. A fragment; a shred. Now *rare*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 20 Tuoelf ceawlas vel foðer screadunga fullo, *duodecim cophinos fragmentorum plenos*. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxvii. (1611) 241 It [the Common Prayer] hath a number of short cuts or shreddings which may bee better called wishes then prayers. 1672 Eachard *Let. to B. D.* (1705) 15, I knew of no better instance to represent the vanity of such kind of idle shreddings. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 112 The cloak and hat..worn to shreddings. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Venice* III. iii. 136 An artistical pottage composed of nymphs, cupids, and satyrs, with shreddings of heads, and paws of..beasts, and nondescript vegetables. 1867 Morris *Jason* VII. 183 She..cast therein Shreddings of many herbs.

†b. *pl.* or *collect. sing.* Prunings or loppings (of trees). *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cii. (1495) 667 The Arabees makith fyre of shredynge of the mirtus tree. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 449/1 Schredynge, or schrub.., *putamen*. 1529 in J. H. Glover *Kingsthorpiana* (1883) 70 Almaner of laufull loppe and schreddyng of trees. 1553 *Respublica* 102 The windefalles, the shriddinges, the slycinges. 1649 in T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1774) 178 Any shredings, lops, crops, under woods, and other woods. 1762 in *Trnls. Ho. Comm.* 13 Feb. 1792, 255/1 A competent Quantity of Browsing of the Shredding of the Trees.

†3. ? Trimming with shreds of gold lace. *Obs.*

1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* iv, I do not know whether such flouncing and shredding is becoming even in the rich.

4. *attrib.*, as *shredding-hook, -knife, -scythe*.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 106/15 *Surculus*, winzeardes screadungisen. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. John* xv. 97 An unprofitable braunche, when it is cut of with a shreadyng hooke. 1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod.*, etc. S iij b, Come Atropos therefore in haste On me to vse thy shredding knyfe. 1586 in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 209 Time attendes with shredding sithe for all. 1615 Markham *Engl. Housew.* II. 40 Take a good quantity of blaunch't Almonds, and with your shredding knife cut them grosly. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss., Shriddin' Bill or Hook*, a tool used for cutting out grass, briars, etc., from a ditch.

Shredding (ʃre·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Shred *v.* + -ing 2.] Breaking up into shreds.

1904 Dowden *Browning* 304 These change like the shifting and shredding clouds before our eyes.

Shreddings, variant of Shreadings.

Shreddy (ʃre·di), *a.* [f. Shred *sb.* + -y 1.] Consisting of or resembling shreds; hanging in shreds, ragged.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 61/2 An ash-coloured, fetid, semifluid pulp, mixed with shreddy filaments. 1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 49 His vest..sombre-hued and shreddy with long service. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 142 [The hepatic substance] is found projecting in shreddy masses into the pus.

Shredless (ʃre·dlės), *a.* [-less.] Of which not a shred remains.

1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xlvii, Those [Banners] which waved are shredless dust ere now.

Shredlet (ʃre·dlėt). [-let.] A small shred.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 183 We'll 'bide by its tatter'd shredlets, While leaf or breath remains.

†**Shre·dling.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 shread-. [-ling.] A minute portion.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 105 That puzling Question, Whether a bulky Being be made up of a throng of cleaveless shreadlings?

Shred-pie. *Hist.* Also shrid-. [prob. f. Shred *ppl. a.* (cf. Minced-pie).] A mince-pie.

1580 Tusser *Husb.* xxxi. iii, Shred pies of the best,..and turkey well drest. 1651 S. Sheppard *Epigr.* 121 Christmasse Day, No matter for Plomb-porridge, or Shrid-pies. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. 182 How King Henry the sixth ..sent this Arch-Bishop, for a New-years-gift, a shred-pie indeed, as containing pieces of cloath and stuff, of several sorts and colours, in jeer. 1834 Southey *Doctor* viii, A shred pie, which is a coarse north country edition of the pie abhorred by puritans. 1884 Besant *Dorothy Forster* xiii, The tables were covered with Yule-cakes...not to speak of goose-pies, shrid or mince pies.

Shreechowl: see Shritch-owl.

Shreed, Shreek, obs. ff. Shred *sb.*, Shriek.

Shreevalty, obs. f. Shrievalty. **Shreeve,** obs. f. Sheriff, Shrive *v.* **Shref,** obs. pa. t. Shrive *v.* **Shrefe,** obs. f. Sheriff.

†**Shreitch.** *Obs. rare.* [?Representing dialectally OE *scrīc, scrēc* 'turdus': see Shrike *sb.*1] The missel-thrush, Shrite.

Cf. the local names *holm-screech, screech-thrush, shrike-cock*.

1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 83 *Turdus Viscivorus*..the Misletoe-Thrush, or Shreitch.

Shreitch: see Shritch. **Shreive,** obs. f. Sheriff. **Shrelle,** obs. f. Shrill *v.*

†**Shrench,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Also 2–3 screnche, 3 schrenche, *Ormin* scr-, skrennkenn, 4 chrenche. [OE. *screncan* = (M)LG. *schrenken* to place crosswise, MDu. *schrencken* to ensnare, hinder, deceive, OHG. *screnchan, screnken* to lay crosswise, deceive (MHG. *schrenken*, G. *schranken*) :— prehistoric **skrankjan*.

From the root *skrank-* oblique, awry, are also MLG. *schrank* neut., barrier, hedge, OHG., MHG. *schranc* masc., bar, barrier, limit, enclosed space, deception, also MHG. *schranke* fem., G. *schrank, schranke*; MLG. *schranken* to shamble, stutter, MDu. *schranken* to sit cross-legged, waver, totter, OHG. *scranchôn*, MHG. *schranken* to be crossed, waver, stagger.]

trans. To put a stumbling-block in the way of; to overthrow; to entrap; to deceive.

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* ix. 59 Healden hie þæt hie ..ða ne screncen ðe gað on ryhtne weg toweard ðæs heofonrices. *Ibid.* lix. 453 Ne screnc ðu ðone blindan. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spl.m.) xvii. 41 Þu gescrenctyst on arisende on me, *supplantasti insurgentes in me*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Ute we..bidden god þat he us..shilde þer-wiþ þat he us ne shrenche. c 1200 Ormin 2618 Þe deofell, þatt..stanndeþþ inn To scrennkenn ure sawless. *Ibid.* 11467 Þatt te deofell næfre Ne blinneþþ off to skrennkenn þa þatt hafdenn himm forrworrpenn. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1189 He bicherde þene feont, & screnchte þen alde deouel. a 1225 *Juliana* 34 Þat weneð me to screnchen ant schunchen of þe weie. 13.. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 341 He hatied wommen..he seyde hit weren paunceris [*read* paunteris] mannus soule to chrenche.

†**Shrench,** *v.*2 *Obs.* [OE. *screncan*, causative of *scrincan* to Shrink.] *trans.* To cause to shrink or shrivel with heat.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 6 Weron gescrencte, *aruerunt*. c 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* 316/529 Men i seoth ofte liȝtinge brenne hous and schrenche. 13.. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 342 Brondis me dedin to his sydus his fel for to schrenche.

Shren(c)k, obs. form of Shrink *v.*

Shrene, obs. form of Shrine *sb.*

†**Shrepe,** *v. Obs.* [app. repr. OE. *screpan* str. vb.: see Screpe *v.*] *intr.* To scratch.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 And nis þet child fulitowen þet schrepeð [*var.* schindleð, scratteð] ayean, & bit upon þe ȝerde?

Shreud(e, obs. f. Shrewd. **Shrevalty, Shreve,** obs. ff. Shrievalty, Sheriff.

Shrew (ʃrū), *sb.*1 Forms: *α.* 1 screuua, screauua, scraeua, 6 shreaw, 6–7 shrewe, 6– shrew. *β.* 6 shrowe, schro, 8 shrow. *γ.* 6 shyrewe, 9 *dial.* shirrow, sheroo, shorrow. [OE. *scréawa, scréawa*, not found elsewhere in Teut.

Some scholars refer the word to the OTeut. **skrew-* to cut (see Shred *sb.*), comparing, for the sense, MHG. *schermûs* 'sorex', 'glio', 'talpa' (mod.G. *schermaus* mole, also a kind of mouse), OE. *scirfemūs* 'sorex' (related to *scearfian* to cut). See, however, Shrew *sb.*2 With the *β* forms cf. *strow* Strew *v.* It is possible that in the *γ* forms there may

be some mixture of the (? synonymous) OE. *scirfe(mits)*: cf. the dial. *sarrow* = SERVE *v.*

The absence of evidence for the word between the OE. period and the 16th century is remarkable; its place may have been supplied locally in ME. by *erdshrew* (i. e. earth-shrew), though this, with its apparent corruptions *hard-shrew*, HARDISHREW, *harvest-shrew*, *nossro*, *nurrrow* (with prefixed N 3), is not recorded before the 17th century.]

I. Any of the small insectivorous mammals, belonging to the genus *Sorex* or the family *Soricidæ*, much resembling mice but having a long sharp snout; a SHREW-MOUSE.

The common European shrew is *Sorex vulgaris*. For *elephant*, *house*, *jumping*, *marsh*, *mole*, *musk*, *otter*, *pygmy*, *rat-tailed*, *river*, *tree*, *water shrew*, see the qualifying words; also HARDISHREW. The shrew was popularly held to be venomous and otherwise injurious; cf. *shrew ash*, *-bitten*, *-run* below.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* M 336 *Musiranus*, screauua. *c* 825 *Epinal Gloss.* 649 *Musiranus*, screuua. *a* 900 *Leiden Gloss.* 226 *Musiranus*, screaua. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Scytala*, a lytel beaste callyd a shyrewe. 1545 *Ibid.*, *Mus Araneus*, a kynde of myse called a shrew, whyche yf it goo ouer a beastes backe, he shall be lame in the chyne. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* 169 The poyson of..the feld mouse called a shrew. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 622 The poison of the Scorpion and Shrowe and such like venemous beastes. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etym.* (E. D. S.), *Sorex*, a rotton, a schro. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xxviii. 195 The shrew by her biting of the horse maketh him oftentimes to die. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 610 The tucan, or Mexican shrew. 1813 J. C. PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* iii. 92 The proper Shrews, of which there are ten species. 1825 JAMIESON *Dict.* Suppl., *Shirrow*,..the shrew, Roxb. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. 414 The external similarity of a mouse to a shrew. 1904 J. G. MILLAIS *Mammals Gt. Brit.* I. 145 In still summer evenings, when lying in the woods waiting for rabbits to come out, I occasionally catch a momentary glimpse, of the restless, excitable Common Shrew.

Proverb. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 41 When all shrews haue dind, Chaunge from foule weather to faire is oft enclind. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 73 It does likely hold up, as we say, by that time the Shrews have dined. 1849 *Literary Gaz.* Apr. 266 It will be fair weather when the shrews have dined.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shrew-bitten*, *-like*; **shrew-afflicted** = *shrew-struck*; **shrew-ash** (see quot. 1776); **shrew-mole**, a mole of either of the genera *Scalops* and *Scapanus*; **shrew-run**, paralysed (as was supposed) as the result of being overrun by a shrew-mouse; so † **shrew-running** (see quot.); **shrew-stroke**, the fact or condition of being shrew-struck; **shrew-struck** = *shrew-run*.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 263 If a person or animal, thus *shrew-afflicted, was passed through the arch of a bramble [etc.]. 1776 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington*, 8 Jan., A *shrew-ash is an ash whose twigs or branches, when gently applied to the limbs of cattle, will immediately relieve the pains which a beast suffers from the running of a shrew-mouse over the part affected...A shrew-ash was made thus:—Into the body of the tree a deep hole was bored with an auger, and a poor devoted shrew-mouse was thrust in alive, and plugged in, no doubt, with several quaint incantations. *a* 1845 Mrs. BRAY] *Warleigh* xiii, So long as I hold in my hand this wand of shrew ash there is nothing to fear. You are safe from the spirit in this chamber. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb., Bull*, etc. xxxix. 61 Of being shrew runne, or *shrew bitten. A Shrew Mouse..is a venemous thing [etc.]. 1898 *Guide Mammalia Brit. Mus.* 108 The *shrew-like *Tarsipes*. 1823 GODMAN *Amer. Nat. Hist.* (1836) I. 61 The *shrew-mole is found abundantly in North America, from Canada to Virginia. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. 80 If your horse be *shrew-runne, you shall looke for a briere which growes at both endes, and draw your horse thorow it and he will be well. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. xvi. (1722) 61 Many of the Country People..when they see a Horse or a Bullock have his Limbs suddenly taken from him,..believe him to be either Planet-struck or Shrow-run. 1726 *Dict. Rusticum, Planet-Struck*, or **Shrew-Running*; (in Horses) is a deprivation of Feeling or Motion. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 131 The curative power which alone could heal the *Shrew-stroke lay in the branches of a Shrew-ash. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* xxi, When my vather's cows was *shrew-struck, she made un be draed under a brimble as growed together at the both ends.

Shrew (ʃrū), *sb.*[2] and *a.* Forms: *a.* 3–4 sorewe, ssrewe, shreu, (4 schreawe, srewe), 4–6 shrewe, schrew, (6 shreaw, 7 shreue), 4– shrew. *β.* 4 *Sc.* schraw, 6 shrowe, shroe, srow, 6–7 shrow. *γ.* 4 sherewe, s(s)cherewe. [Generally held to be a figurative use of SHREW *sb.*[1], the transference of meaning being accounted for by the superstitions as to the malignant influence of the animal: see e. g. quot. 1545 under SHREW *sb.*[1] 1. This appears possible; on the other hand, SHREW *sb.*[1] may be a specific application of this word in the sense 'malignant being'; cf. MHG. *schröuwel* devil.]

† **1.** A wicked, evil-disposed, or malignant man; a mischievous or vexatious person; a rascal, villain.

Sometimes emphasized by *cursed*, *false*.

c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 287 Ne lust me wit þe screwen chide. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1917 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 161 Þe foure þat mest schrewes weren biþoujten hem of guyle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3020 Þe ssrewen dude seþþe to þis lond suiþe moche wo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14825 Þan come þai to þe phariseus, Of all þai war þe maister schreus. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 321 That schrewe Pilatus. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 353 For o schrewe which he spareth A thousand goode men he grieveth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12547 All a company is cumbrit for a cursed shrewe. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 230 While þou were a 3ong boy a moche schrew þou were. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud MS.) 572 For þat tyme were þe folk of Rome þe mest shrewen of cristendome. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 4 These fals shrewes that are of an oppynion contrary to the Kyng. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 525 Who deleth with shrewes hath nede to loke aboute. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Serm. Regat. Wk.* II. Qqqqj, Now are they taken from me by euil chaunces, and false shrewes, by naughty wretches. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. in *Holinshed* I. 199/2 These are some of the policies of such shrewes or close booted gentlemen. 1609 DEKKER *Rauens Alm.* Wks. 1873 IV. 264 Such as were shrewes to their wiues. *a* 1650 *Merline* 1571 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 471 Then said Merlyn thoe, 'hee was a shrew that told you soe'.

β. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 459 Al þai schrawis cuire-ilkane. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 36 To trye a true friend from a shrow. *a* 1650 *Merline* 1221 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 460 Thou cursed srow, thou goe vs froe!

γ. 13.. *Beues* (A.) 1211 Hii iowe, þe scherewes, þat him gan wreie. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 232 Dauid seith blisful is that man þat hath nat folwed the conseilyng of sherewes.

† **b.** Applied to the Devil. *Obs.*

[*c* 1325 SHOREHAM VII. 470 Þaz god soffrede such a schreawe Al for to spylle.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 209 Þei don vuele and þe deuel plesen, And aftur heore deþ day schul dwelle wiþ þe schrewe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T.* 364 Though þat the feend noght in oure sighte hym shewe I trowe he with vs be þat ilke shrewe. 15.. *New Notbrowne Mayde* 23 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 2 Yet yf that shrewe To hym pursue That clepyd is Sathan.

† **c.** Applied to a malignant planet. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 Þat he be nat retrograd ne combust, ne ioigned with no shrewe in the same signe.

† **d.** Used as a term of abuse: Wretch, villain.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 143 To Piers þe plouh Mon one profrede his gloue,..And bad go pisse him with his plouh, pillede screwe [*var.* s(c)hrewe]! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 221 Shrew, Iape! Thus late as thou goys, what wyll men suppos? 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 110 That auld schrew, schame him betide!

e. *pseudo-arch.* In a weakened use, to express playful reprobation.

1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* I. i, Take me this old shrew softly to the nearest elm, and hang him tenderly by the neck. *Ibid.*, Our poor shrew of a parson is, by some mad soul, accused of slaying him.

† **2.** A thing of evil nature or influence; something troublesome or vexatious. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM IV. 207 And aso god dyȝt þeawes In alle gode men, þe feend a-rayeþ þe schrewes In wykken þer a-ȝen. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 629 That this his ȝifte shold not fro that tyme be reuoked by ony machynacion or shrew. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 568 Than seide Dodinell the sauage that it were a shrewe to go, for in this foreste is noon lescettes. *a* 1500 *Brome Bk.* (1886) 12 Take iij schrewys. [A wasppe, a wesill, a woman.] 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xxxi. 12 Remembre, that an euell eye is a shrew. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1888) 166 If to great a multitude making to great a state do not proue a shrew, then am I deceyued. 1620 T. GRANGIER *Div. Logike* 223 Enmitie, hatred, and ill will is a shrew.

3. A person, *esp.* (now only) a woman given to railing or scolding or other perverse or malignant behaviour; freq. a scolding or turbulent wife.

For the proverbial collocation of *sheep* and *shrew* see SHEEP *sb.* 5 b.

a. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 547/380 He þat his tonge con not holde, In cumpaygnye a schrewe is tolde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* Epil. 10 But of hir tonge a lobbyng shrewe is she. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1282 For now, I am in certen, I have a Stepmodir: They been shrewis som. *a* 1450 MYRC 59 Wymmenes speche that ben schrewes, Turne ofte a-way gode thewes. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 251, I schaw 30w, sisteris in schrift, I wes a schrew euir. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. vi. (1867) 61 Euery man can rule a shrewe, saue he that hath her. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 To be a shrewe in the kitchin, a saint in the Church. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* I. (1623) C j, They [bees] are like vnto incorrigible shrews: there is no dealing with them but by patience. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 200 His wife who was a wicked shrew. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 59 Those men are most ..conciliating abroad, who are under the discipline of shrews at home. 1839 — *Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 283 He brought home with him a wife, who seemed to be a shrew, and to have the upper hand of him.

β. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* I. 12 Iuno Dame that shrowe. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* IV. iii, *Vul.* A harletrie I warrant her. *Bac.* a peeuish eluish shroe [*rime* so]. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* V. ii. 193 Now goe thy wayes, thou hast tam'd a curst Shrow. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. x. (1632) 575 Happy he..[that] Pan and old Sylvan knowes, And all the sister shrowes. 1608 [TOFTE] *Ariosto's Sat.* IV. (1611) 51 Silence cuts a shrow worse then a sword. 1659 *Lady Alimony* V. iii. K j, He that will practise the art of swinging in a Halter, either to please or cross a Shrows humour. *fig.* 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 83 Marriage is honourable, but House-keeping is a Shrew. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 356 To love, and hate, The same vain world; to censure, and espouse, This painted shrew of life.

† **b.** *jocularly* for: A wife. *Obs. rare.*

a 1626 BRETON *Post with Packet of mad Letters* (Grosart) 40/1 With commendations to your kind Son, your selfe, and your good Shrew.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shrew-tamer*, *-wife*; † **shrew-shake**(n *a.* ? cured of shrewishness.

c 1530 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 110 Þe wyff was sumwhat shrew shake. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* O vj b, To be obedient, to be shrewshaken, to bring vp her children well [etc.]. 1808 Mrs. M. T. KEMBLE *Day after Wedding* 8 Accomplish that, and I'll acknowledge you the Prince of Shrew-tamers. 1911 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Dec. 774/2 The snappish utterances of his shrew-wife.

B. *adj.* = SHREWD (in various senses); wicked, evil-disposed; bad; shrewish, ill-tempered.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2091, & so þei ssrewe robeours abbe hor wille. *Ibid.* 6718 A ssrewo & luþer dom. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 202 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 53 Þis quene..schrewe leuedi bicom ynou3. 13.. *Beues* (*L.*) 398 Go hom, truant!..Scherewe houre sone. *c* 1482 CAXTON *Dialogues* 44/27 Pieryne his doughter Is the shrewest [F. *la pieure*] ghyrle That I knowe on this side the see 1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 76 He of Liberton does us a very shreue turne.

† **Shrew,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 shrewe, schrew(e, 7 'shrew, 5– shrow. *β.* 4 sprewe, 6 shrow, *Sc.* schir(r)o, 6–7 *Sc.* schro. [app. f. SHREW *sb.*[2], q. v.; cf. BESHREW *v.*]

1. *trans.* To curse; = BESHREW 3. Chiefly in imprecations *I shrewe...* (occas. with *I* omitted).

a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun Pr. T.* 606, I shrewe vs bothe two And first I shrewe my self bothe blood and bones If thou bigyle me. *c* 1386 — *Sompn. T.* 519 O vile proude cherl I shrewe his face. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 75, [I] Venged me fele tymes..and shrewede myn emcristyne. *c* 1403 CLANVOWE *Cuckow & Night.* 250, I shrewe al hem that been of love untrewe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 341 Here will I lig thise fourty dayes And I shrew hym that me fyrst rayse. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iii. (Arb.) 21, I shrew them that say nay, and that shall not be I. *a* 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 269, I wait nocht gif thir lawis be gud, I schrew thame first thame fand. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 281 'Shrew my heart. *1612* — *Cymb.* II. iii. 147.

β. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 230, I schrowe alle þer maners, þat lufes þer partie. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 127 To know thy selfe yf thow lake grace, Iserne or be lewde, I shrow thy face. *a* 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 377 Ye hurt me now, schirro your fais. 15.. *Wowing of Jok & Jynny* 15 in *Ibid.* 388, I schro the, lyar, full leis me yow. 1668 R. B. *Adagia Scot.* 48 Shro the ghuest the house is the wur of.

2. To deprave; = BESHREW 1. *rare*—[o].

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 449/1 Schrewyn, *prauo*.

3. To treat shrewishly; to scold. *rare.*

a 1687 COTTON *Joys of Marriage* 31 If too wary, then she'll shrew thee. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Golden Calf* 21, She shrewed me so abominably..that my pride was roused.

† **Shrew'ard.** *Obs.* Also 3 ssreward, 4 schrew-, -art, schorewarde. [f. SHREW + -ARD.] A scoundrel.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5441 Vor pur hate agen is broþer held as a ssreward. *a* 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 The fusttart, the pollart, His hei nome is stewart. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 262 In Wales is a schreward to werre riven on.

Shrewd (ʃrūd), *a.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 schrewid(e, shrewid, schrewd(e, 4–6 schrowed(e, 4–7 shrowed(e, shrewde, shreude, 5–6 schrewyd, (4 schreuyt, 6 shreawd, schrowit), 5–8 shreud, 6–8 shrew'd, 5– shrewd. *β.* 5 schrod, 5–6 schrode, 5–7 shrode, 6 schroyd, 6–7 shroud, shrowd(e, shrow'd, shroad, 9 *dial.* srode. *γ.* 4 scherewed, 5 sherewd. [ME. *schrewed-e*, etc., prob. orig. f. SHREW *sb.*[2] (? or *sb.*[1]) + -ED.[2] Cf. *crabbed*, *dogged*, *wicked* (all early ME.); the two former suggest the possibility that the animal (*sb.*[1]) is alluded to. This formation coincided with the pa. pple. of SHREW *v.*, which may be the source of some of the senses; cf. the similar use of *cursed*.]

1. Of persons, their qualities, actions, etc.: Depraved, wicked; evil-disposed, malignant. Passing into a weaker sense: Malicious, mischievous. *dial.*

a. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4904 Ryche men haue shrewed sonys,—Shrewys yn dede and yn sawe. 13.. *Lay Folks Catech.* (MS. L.) 139 Envye to oure neyȝbore with oþer schrewde castys. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 349 Sclaundris and oþir shrewid wordis. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1079 Fawnus..Was set oppon a purpose to make hi, sone leue All his shrewde tacchis. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7330 Þe schrewed sonn of þe fende. *Ibid.* 7742 A schrewyd counsaile toke þai þan. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xviii. 366 Whan he dyd ony shrewd dede they wold bete hym with roddes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 35/1 Thenemye the fende with his angellis cursed and shrewd. *c* 1490 — *Rule St. Benet* 122 Kepe euer your tongue from euyll and shrewde langage, & speke lytyll & well. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 165 Our owne euyl workes and shrewed wylles. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 62 Schrewit is that seruice ȝe haif schawin to ȝour King. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 33 That shrew'd and knauish spirit Cal'd Robin Good-fellow. 1612 DAY *Festivals* ii. (1615) 29 How do they pule & cry? nay, how wil they shew a shrewd stomach or ever they can go or speake? 1634 MILTON *Comus* 846 All urchin blasts, and ill luck signes That the shrewd medling Elfe delights to make. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Shrewd* (s'roa'd), .. (shr'oa'd), .. badly-disposed; wicked; vicious. 'E's gwun a despert shrôde lad.'

β. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccccxxix, Beware of anger, for it is a shrode hert that maketh al the body fare the worse. 1606 DEKKER *Seuen Deadly Sinnes* iii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 48 Drunkards, Vnthriftes and shrode Husbonds.

γ. 13.. *Beues* (A.) 4498 Þar was a Lombard in þe toun, þat was scherewed & feloun. 14.. *Chaucer's II. Fame* 275 (Caxton), Ther may be vnder goodlyhede Couerd many a sherewd vyce.

† **b.** Of children: Naughty. *Obs.*

[1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 91 b, These ben called ..capytall vyces, bycause other shrewde children ryseth of them.] *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 9 Experience teacheth, that..of a shreude boye, proveth a good man. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cii. 89, I haue knowen..many a shreude boye for the desire of Apples, to haue broken into other folkes orchardes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 12 He (Cupid) hath beene fiue thousand yeeres a Boy. *Kath.* I and a shrewd vnhappy gallowes too. 1645 BP. HALL *Treat. Content.* 77 The best of us are but shrewd children.

† **c.** Of animals: Of evil disposition, bad-tempered; vicious, fierce; = CURSED 4 b. *Obs.*

1509 WATSON *Ship of Fools* vi. (1517) B vij, Oftentymes a mylde bytche bryngeth forth shrewed whelpes. ?*a* 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 242 And may be

likened to a shrewd cow, which, when she hath given a large mess of milk, turneth it down with her heel. 1546 Heywood *Prov.* I. x. (1867) 22 God sendth the shrewd coow short hornes. 1547–50 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* IV. Q iv, As to a shrewde horse belongeth a sharpe brydle: so oughte a shrewde wyfe to be sharpely handeled. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. 96 The practice of some Horse-men..to tie a shrewd Cat to a Poale, with her heade and feete at libertie, and so thrusting it vnder the horses bellye,..to make her..clawe him. 1630 Drayton *Noah's Flood* 319 [They] together sat By the shrewd Muncky, Babian, and the Ape.

†2. Of material things (*esp.* animals): Mischievous, hurtful; dangerous, injurious. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4431 An Axe had he þan an honde, A shrewedere wepene for to fonde Was neuere non yfounde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 Wel schrewed mys [*mures nocentissimos*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Blaynes..comeþ of schrewed and corrupt humours. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 20 Poru busschis and bromes þis beste..Secheth and sercheth þo schrewed wormes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 46 Egipt is a strong Contree: for it hathe manye schrewede Havenes, because of the grete Roches. *c* 1450 *Robyn & Gandelyn* vi. (Child *Ball.*), There cam a schrewde arwe out of þe west. 1493 Festyvall 31 b, They wyll slee theym with a shrewed knyfe. That is with the euyll and cursed tonge. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 59 To lift shrewd Steele against our Golden Crowne. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Of Wisdome for a Mans selfe* (Arb.) 182 An Ant..is a shrewd thing, in an Orchard, or a garden. 1621 Donne *Serm.* xv. (1640) 148 The Buls of Babylon, the shrewdest Buls of all, in temporall, in spirituall persecutions.

†3. Of things (chiefly immaterial): Of evil nature, character, or influence; ill-conditioned, bad, vile. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Luke* iii. 5 Schrewide thingis [*prava*] schulen be in to dressid thingis. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. vi. (Skeat) I. 72 Right so he is a shrewe, on whom shreude thinges and badde han most werchinge. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2613 They have a custom, a shrewid for the nonys, Yf [etc.]. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 94 At thi shrewed ws thow wenys me to leid. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. viii. 57 The eddir, with schrewit herbis fed. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (ed. Pollard) 438 Though he loke never so well, I promyse you he hath a shrewde smell. *c* 1535 *Frere & Boy* 283 The good wyfe sayd, wer hast thou be? In schrewyd plas as thynkys me. 1644 Milton *Areop.* 16 There are shrewd books, with dangerous Frontispices set to sale. 1678 in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. 140 His Majᵗⁱᵉ did highly signify his displeasure against Sir William Lowther...The shreud effects whereof he has since tasted.

†b. Of reputation, opinion, meaning: Evil, bad, unfavourable. *Obs.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1619, Y graunte yow That ye shal haue a shrewde fame And wikkyd loos. 1527 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) I. 523 *note*, Some of them, as Master Dean hath known a long time, hath had a shrewde name. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Commode*, To be ill reported of: to haue a shrewde name. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 232 Shee enlargeth her mirth so farre, that there is shrewd construction made of her. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 82 Many men..giue good things a shrewd vnhappie, and wrong name. 1664 H. More *Apology* 491 That spirit is not of God, but in some shreud sense or other is the spirit of Antichrist.

†c. Poor, unsatisfactory. *Obs.*

a. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21126 Thow hast..Mad a shrewde marchaundyse. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xxiv. 375 There is shrewde herberowe,..lodge where ye will, for I wille not lodge there. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. viii. 17 They will make a shrewde marchaundyce for vs. ?1537 *Thersytes* 146 (Pollard) He that should medle with me shall have shrewde rest! 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Coenare malum...*, to suppe with sorow and shrewde rest. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (Sommer) 26 b, The Helots..would haue giuen a shrewd welcome to the [invading] Arcadians.

β. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 8 You might haue tooke better heede, and It was your owne fault, are two shrode plasters for a greene wound. 1616 *Marlowe's Faustus* (ed. Brooke) 990 By Lady sir, you haue had a shroud iourney of it.

†d. In bad physical condition (the precise meaning varying with the application); in bad order; ugly; tough. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxvi. (1869) 123, I can with good vyncture enoynte a shrewede wheel that cryeth. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* (E. E. T. S.) 1155 With a shrewde face *nilis imago*. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 26 A shrewd knot must haue a shrewd wedge [*malo nodo quærendum esse malum cuneum*]. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 34 The young tree will stoup, when the old shrewd cannot bend.

†4. Of events, affairs, conditions: Fraught or attended with evil or misfortune; having injurious or dangerous consequences; vexatious, irksome, hard; (of a task) difficult, dangerous. *Obs.*

a. 1508 Stanbridge *Vulgaria* (W. de W.) Bvj, It is shrewed to lape with naked swerdes. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. ix. 64 The feirfull spa men therof pronosticate Schrewit chancis to betyde. 1531 Frith *Judgm. upon Tracy* Wks. (1572) 79 Those holy fathers were in shreud cause, which continuing in long penurie, scant lefte at theyr departing, a halfe pennie. 1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* 1936/2, I aduise thee beware of the fire, it is a shrewd matter to burne. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. v. 14 Ah fowle, shrew'd newes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 711 Strangers haue more shrewd entertainment, and scarsely in twentie daies..can shake off this Shaker [ague]. 1623 Middleton *More Dissemblers* III. ii, By'r Lady a shrewd business, and a dangerous. 1627 Donne *Serm.* xxii. (1640) 222 The King, that comes after a good Predecessour, hath a shrewd burthen upon him. 1632 Rowley *New Wonder* III. i. E 3, Sir, 'tis a shrewd taske. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Metr. Leg., Lady G. B.* liv, The times are shrewd, my treasures spent.

β. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 108 Wee fere here that ther wel be schrode passage to thys Balling martt. 1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 355, I promes you I am in a schroyd case, oneles the Kinges highe Majestie..do see redresse in suche causes. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 79 Yf the yeomanry of Englond were not, in tyme of warre we schold be in schrode case. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 This singulariti in philosophi is like to grow to a shrode matter.

5. *Shrewd turn*: a. a mischievous or malicious act (*arch.*); †b. a piece of misfortune, an accident (*obs.*).

1464 *Paston Lett.* 29 Feb., He wold do Debenham a shrewd turne and he coud. 1530 Palsgr. 712/2, I provoke ..him to do a shreude tourne. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Fero, Infortunium ferre*, ..to haue a shrewde turne. 1593 *Passionate Morrice* (1876) 76 As a dogge doth that is crept into a hole, hauing done a shroude turne. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 9 They are..sent to the schoole to keepe them.. from danger, and shrewd turnes. 1642 D. Rogers *Naaman* 282 The nurses eie attends the feeble infant, for feare of shrewd turnes. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. i. rule 5 § 3 They can doe a good turne or a shrewd. 1702 *Engl. Theophrastus* 204 No enemy is so despicable but some time or other he may do a body a shrewd turn. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 211 That town owed us a shrewd turn for having handled them coarsely.

6. As an intensive, qualifying a word denoting something in itself bad, irksome, or undesirable: Grievous, serious, 'sore'.

†a. of injury, loss, disease, etc. *Obs.*

a. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 357 Þe evel þat hatte ficus, þat is a schrewed evel. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 4 Ther was shrewd rewle toward in this cuntre. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* I. 132 b, He gaue a shrewd checke to ye vnmeasurable praiser. 1592 *Soliman & P.* 426 A shrewd losse, by my faith, sir. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 41 Humfrey, Duke of Gloster, scarce himselfe, That beares so shrewd a mayme. 1606 Chapman *Gent. Usher* II. i. 25, I have been hanted..with a shrewd fever. 1609 G. Archer in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) IV. 1734 Some three or foure dayes after her, came in the Swallow,..and had a shrewd leake. 1626 B. Jonson *Staple of News* I. Interm. 73 O, but the poore man had got a shrewd mischance, one day. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts' Surg.* III. x. 248 A Wound closed up, where a piece of the vein is yet unhealed,..will cause shrewd Imposthumes. 1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 180 Meeting with a shrew'd mischance. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxi, That is a shrewd loss.

β. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 112 Hytt woll be a shrode losse. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* 441 With shrowde fines eftsoones redoubled, if not answered. 1612 N. Field *Woman is a Weathercock* II. i, *Mrs. Wag.*..Haulke, hauke. [Coughs and spits.] *Page.* Shee has a shrowde reach, I see that. 1623 Bradford *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 150 His father suffered a shrowd check.

†b. of temptation. *Obs.*

1601 *Death Rob. Earl Hunt.* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 297, I know thou shalt be offer'd wealth, Which is a shrewd enticement in sad want. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. II. xii. 437 A shroud bait to tempt his hungry souldiers to sacrilege. 1696 Whiston *Theory Earth* 62 They were under a shrewd Temptation of thinking very meanly of the Bible it self.

†c. Qualifying an agent-noun. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 171 *marg.*, Timorousnesse a shrewd hinderer of enterprises. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 123 These women are shrewd tempters with their tongues.

¶d. 'Hard to beat', formidable. *rare*—¹.

1851 Borrow *Lavengro* xii, I was now a shrewd walker, thanks to constant practice.

†e. As a vague intensive. *Obs.*

a 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* IV. i, *Caster.* He threw twice twelve. *Credulous.* By'r lady, a shrewd many!

†7. Of persons and their actions: Severe, harsh, stern. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 379 Oure men beeþ schrewed and angry inow to hem self, but in Goddes seruauntes þey leye neuere no hond. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1424 The captaue than a schrewed answer him gaiff. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. xvi, She being sharp-set vpon the fulfilling of a shrewde office in over-looking Philoclea. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXVII. xxxiv. 654 The hard and shrewd dealings of a mans countrie. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* vi. 133 The Bishop..gave him..such a shrew'd remembrance, partly with words, and partly with his crosier staffe.

8. Severe, sharp, hard. a. Of a blow, wound. *arch.*

1482 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 27 They..ganen hym many a shrewde stroke. *a* 1500 *Brut* 593 This shal be þe shrewdest bofet þat euer thow yovyst. 1596 Lodge *Wit's Misery* (1879) 92 Hee [the devil] will giue a shroud wound with his tongue. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 228 Me thought hee made a shrewd thrust at your Belly. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. 39 Many..were drowned, or forced on shore with shrewd hurts, and bruises. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Hist. Life* (1714) 237 He struck her with the Stick, a shrewd Blow over the Breast. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 9/1 The shrewd thrusts, the flashing fire, with which the hated Voltaire pushed on his work of 'crushing the Infamous'. 1885 V. L. Cameron *Across Africa* xvi. (ed. 2) 224 One or two got some shrewd knocks.

†b. Of conflict or effort. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 43 To abide other bitter bruntes and shrewde skirmishes of aduersitie. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 111 Foure thousand men would have made a shrewd adventure to have taken his Indies from him. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (1905) 412 Many a shrewd brush did some of the Townsmen meet with from them. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 21 They adventure with better force, and in shrewder Battels.

9. Sharp, piercing, keen. a. Of a weapon or the like; also of pain. *arch.* (After Shaks.: see quot. 1593 in 2.)

1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 195 A sting of shrewdest pain Ran shrivelling thro' me. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxxxiii. 5 A shrewder stimulus arms her, Anger. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 107 Sharpest shrewdest steel that ever stabbed To death Imposture.

b. Of the air, wind, weather.

1642 D. Rogers *Naaman* 96 There comes a shrewd right winde, and gets into the hollow of the tree. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 587 All plants..that can endure The winter's frown, if screen'd from his shrewd bite. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 23 The night was shrewd and windy. 1849 Rossetti *Ruggiero & Angelica* 9 The sky is harsh, and the sea shrewd and salt. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 317 That shrewd Yorkshire atmosphere. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* xviii, The air was shrewd as it breathed from the north.

advb. 1603 Shaks. *Ham.* (Qo.) 400 The ayre bites shrewd [Qo. 1604 shroudly]; *it is* an eager and An nipping winde.

c. Of sound: Harsh. *rare.*

1876 Swinburne *Erechtheus* 10 The song-notes of our fear, Shrewd notes and shrill, not clear or joyful-sounding.

†10. Of a sign, token, etc.: Of ill omen, ominous; hence, strongly indicative (of something unfavourable).

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 177 Be sure to marke them well..whether they go all out or no: for if they doe, it is a shrewde signe they will away. 1619 T. Taylor *Titus* ii. 8 Bitternesse [is] a shrewd signe of a bad cause. 1630 Donne *Serm.* xiii. (1640) 135 If our own heart..condemne us, this is shrewd evidence, saies S. John. 1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 268 'Tis a shrewd Symptom of an ill habit of Body. 1692 Dr. Patrick *Answ. Touchstone* 260 We hear not a word of Fathers to countenance this Doctrine, which is a shrow'd sign it is so far from being Antient, that they speak directly against it. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* VI. § 17 When a man is against reason, it is a shrewd sign reason is against him.

†b. Of probability, etc. *Obs.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* I. 149 A good plain manet of knowelage geuyng it was & a shrewd likely hood. 1619 Sclater *Expos. 1 Thess.* v. 554 To array our clues..about our Calling [is] no lesse then Pride; at least a shrewd species and appearance of it. 1709 Steele *Mercator* II. 52 If Pain be Ill..we have..a shrewd Chance on the ill side, but none at all on the better.

11. Of a piece of evidence: Hard to get over, 'awkward', damaging. *arch.*

1606 Holland *Sueton.* Annot. 4 If his Questour or Treasurer had beene condemned, it would haue been a shrewde precedent for his conviction also in the same cause. 1633 Laud in *Strafford Lett.* (1739) I. 21, I am afraid that many of them will be found Guilty: You give me one shrewd Instance in the Bishop of Waterford. 1692 *Vindic. Carol.* ii. 31 The pinching Article against him [Stratford] was the Twenty third..A shrewd Article no doubt, and sufficiently evidences their Crime. 1849 H. Miller *Footpr. Creator* xv. 310 A shrewd fact, which they who expect most from the future of this world would do well to consider.

†12. Given to railing or scolding; shrewish. *Obs.*

a. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 263 Twein schrewed [*litigiosissimas*] wifes þat wolde alway chide and stryve. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* D viij b, The tale and matere of the euylle and shrewde wyues. 1550 Coverdale *Apot. Erasm.* xv, His [Socrates'] curst and shrewd wife. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 20 Thou wilt neuer get thee a husband, if thou be so shrewd of thy tongue. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1623) 250 Somewhat shrewd to her Seruants. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Shropsh.* (1662) 2 The Poets faining Juno, chaste and thrifty, qualities which commonly attend a shrewd nature. *β. a* 1500 *Brome Bk.* 11 The properte of a schrud qwen ys to have hyr wyll. ?*c* 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems*, etc. (1903) 58 Thowe shalte bettyr chastive a shrode wyfe with myrthe, then with strokes or smytyng. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 70 As old as Sibell, and as curst and shrow'd As Socrates Zentippe.

†b. Of words, language: Scolding, railing, abusive. *Obs.*

1538 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 128 If ye had..sowght fully to instruct me in the matier, then thus to desire to conquer me by shrowde wordes. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Confero, Maledicta in aliquem*, to rayle at one; to geue shrewde woordes. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 191 She had reviled him & given him shrewd words. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 488 With shrew'd Acerbious speech, you Anathematize. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, London* (1662) 197 Shrewd words are sometimes improved into smart blows betwixt them.

13. In early use: †Cunning, artful (*obs.*). Now only in favourable sense: Clever or keen-witted in practical affairs; astute or sagacious in action or speech. (The chief current sense.)

a. 1520 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 62 Seeming to be sheep, and serpently shrewd. 1589 Puttenham *Engl. Poesie* III. xxi. (Arb.) 257 Least with their shrewd wits, when they were maried they might become a little too phantasticall wiues. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 47 By acting sharpe old men, shrewd seruants,..and all such parts as did require some noise and stirre. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 25 June 1675, His lady had ben very handsome, and seem'd a shrewd understanding woman. 1706 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 331 The Men of the World are abundantly more shrewd in the Business of it, than even *Good Men* are in the Management of their great and eternal Concern. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 228 A shrewd old gentleman, who stood listening by with a mischievously equivocal look. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* ii. (1880) 25 Palissy was..by nature a shrewd observer and an independent thinker. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* iv. 102 A woman of shrewd intellect and masculine character. 1884 Tennyson *Fatal.* t. i. 468 Lady, I find you a shrewd bargainer.

absol. 1867 Lowell *Fitz Adam's Story* 360 Hard-headed and soft-hearted, you'd scarce meet A kinder mixture of the shrewd and sweet.

β. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* B 4 b, They told the King he was a foole, and that some shrowd head had knauishly wrought on him. 1605 Chapman *All Fools* IV. i. H 2, *Rinal.* Y'aue gotten a learned Notarie Signior Cornelio. *Corn.* Hees a shroud fellow indeed. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 206 He has a shrow'd wit.

b. Of action, speech: †Cunning, artful (*obs.*); characterized by penetration or practical sagacity.

1589? Nashe *Pasquill & Marforius* B 1, Whereuppon they

presume to make a shrewde scruple of their obedience. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvi. 502 The shrewdest and the cunningest obloquie that can be thrown upon thir actions. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 120 Empson made a shrewd apology for himself. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 205 The cause..may yet elude Conjecture and remark, however shrewd. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 259 An eminent man, who had waxed wealthy by driving shrewd bargains with the Indians. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 173 Taking shrewd advantage of the Lord Chancellor's unlucky mistake. 1884 R. W. CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 59 He liked to observe, to generalise in shrewd and sometimes cynical epigrams.

c. Of the face or look.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, A shrewd and penetrating eye. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* i, Fred Conyngham..has a plain, shrewd face. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iii, The shaggy, dark brown eyebrows gave shadow and intensity to the shrewd and piercing grey eyes.

14. Of a suspicion or guess: Coming 'dangerously' near to the truth of the matter. (? Partly arising from sense 10.)

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 127, I denie not but the wisest ..politiques may..giue a shrewd gesse, and go neare the marke. 1599 *Warn. Faire Women* II. 1025 Should you be guilty of this fact, As this your flight hath given shrewde suspition. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 429 'Tis a shrew'd doubt, though it be but a Dreame. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xii. § 3 It is a shrewd presumption that he doth lie with them indeed. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, I have a shrewd idea that it is a humbug.

15. *Comb.*, as *shrewd-headed*, †*-hearted*, *-looking*, *-pated*, *-tongued*, †*-wit*, *-working* adjs.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 449/1 Schrewyd hertyd, *pravicors.* 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 47 The priest Calchas was broght by the shrewdwyt Vlisses. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 197 A shrewd-tongued woman. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* IV. ii, A shrewd-braine Whorson; there's pith In his vntoward plainenesse. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 199 A notable shrewd-pated Fellow. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xvi, She was a pretty, fair, shrewd-looking person. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix, Tho..shrewdest-headed..Berserker in the North Seas.

Shrewd, obs. form of SHROUD *v.*

†**Shrew'dhead.** *Obs.* [f. SHREWD + -HEAD.] Wickedness, depravity.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (1891) 510 For his scherewdhed sir Berard Pemperour hab made him his steward. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM vii 574 Ryat deuelen so for screawed-hede Euer mo forse schulle brede. 14.. *R. Glouc. Chron.* 5676 (MS. γ), His schrewedhede [see quot. 1297 s. v. SHREWHEAD].

Shrewdish (ʃrūˑdiʃ), *a.* [f. SHREWD + -ISH.] Somewhat or fairly shrewd.

1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* 485 We have a shrewdish suspicion. 1872 'ALIPH CHEEM' (Veldham) *Lays of Ind* (1876) 33 Lieutenant Rudge was a shrewdish lad, Not easy to be cajoled. 1873 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Loud.* (1876) 162 Some shrewdish forecasting of events.

Shrewdly (ʃrūˑdli), *adv.* Forms: see SHREWD *a.*; also 6 scrodely, 6–7 shrodly. [f. SHREWD *a.* + -LY 2.]

†**1.** Evilly, ill; wickedly; maliciously. *Obs.*

13.. *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 326 He bithenketh him hu he may shrewedelichest worche. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2860 Alle wib herte grete, & shrewed-liche þai dede hym kulle. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 16 Resteth to do shreudely, lerneth to do wel. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 324 He was ful ignorant wilfullI & shrewdeli. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xx, 313 To dye as cowardes shrewdely oon with-oute a-nother. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 620 Fals flaterers that..speke fayre before the and shrewdly behynde. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 528/2 They may seme repentaunt openlye, and yet thinke in their heartes ful shrewdly.

†**2.** Of wounding, hurting, cutting: Sharply, severely. Often in fig. context. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlviii. (*Juliana*) 80 Quhene we do nocht all his wil, he gerris dynge ws schreuytly. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 431 He..was shrewdlie wowndid with waspis & fleis. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steel Glas* Wks. 1910 II. 147 My battred braynes, (which now be shrewdly brusde. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. 224 Deepe debts are sharpe goads, and prick shrewdly. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 1 The Ayre bites shrewdly: is it very cold? 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 228, I see my reputation is at stake. My fame is shrowdly gored. 1613 W. B. tr. *Michaelis' Hist. Magic.* 337 A stone..fell vpon his head, and did shrewdly cut him. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. ix. 244 A Gentleman had a fall with his horse, was shrewdly bruised on his left side. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 99, I knew one shrewdly gor'd by a Bull.

†**3.** Sharply, severely, harshly. *Obs.* a. Of speech.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 530 Lo yet how shrewedly Vn-to my confessour to day he spak. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3514 A man..to Iulius Cesar ones Crabbidly seid, and schrewdly [etc.]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 134/3 The mynysters answerden thou spakest shrewdly to yᵉ wymen. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vii. 134 Oft and richt schrewitly wald scho clepe and cry. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* To Rdr., This word Mummianiz'd in the beginning of my first Epistle is shrewdly called in question. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset* (1662) 16 Sir Roger..urged it [falsehood] shrewdly against the Person, who in that place, first revived the Aspersion.

b. Of treatment.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 257 He was a ferde lest he sholde be yet more shreudely handlyd. 1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 203 If I write sharpely, blame me not that am vsed so shrowdlie. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 244 Some of Gods children..are shrewdly handled.. and brought very low, euen vnto deaths doore. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. ix. (1715) 46 Being of Opinion, that he had been shrewdly handled by the Divine Vengeance.

†**4.** Badly, ill, poorly. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xviii. (1869) 82 Thei..passen the gospel that I haue herd seyd in oure toun, and keepen it shrewedeliche. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1210 Shroudly it doth accorde, To pyke out honesty of suche a potshorde.

1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 658 Ordre must be taken in tyme for the payment of the workmen, or elles they shal worke but shrewdly.

5. Qualifying a word or phrase expressive of a painful or adverse condition, menacing or disquieting action, violent or oppressive treatment; passing into a mere intensive: Grievously, intensely, seriously.

a. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. viii. (1895) 245 Most florishing and wealthie peoples beyng some of them shrewedely shaken. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. iv, Then Truepenny's fire-fork will him shrewdly fray. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 91 He's shrewdly vext at something. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 57 A greate number of birds alighting in her fields of corne, and deuouring it shrewdlie. 1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. F 2 A Famine, which shrewdly raged among the Commons. 1661 BOYLE *Style Script.* (1675) 220 To be shrewdly tempted to be a partial relator of them. 1687 *Good Advice* 43 Shrewdly against the will of the high Church-men. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 133 Yet seem'd she not to winch, though shrewdly pain'd. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Soliloquy* III. § 2. 146 Shrewdly disappointed. 1848 C. C. CLIFFORD *Aristophanes, Frogs* 4 My shoulder acheth shrewdly. 1856 BOKER *Anne Boleyn* I. i, We shall be shrewdly cuffed. 1863 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Gladiators* xliv, The attack of yesterday..must have shaken them shrewdly.

β. c 1533 SIR W. FITZWILLIAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 284 Which happenyng shulde shrowdly discomfort her. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* O 4 b, I haue brought him lowe, and shrowdly broken him. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 163 These English are shrowdly out of Beefe. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* IV. ii. (1881) 83 He's shrowdly frighted by this violence. 1622 in FOSTER *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1908) II. 57 Hee threatned us shrodly. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 78 The Ice did driue against the Ship, and shake her shrowdly. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 56 Shroudly shrubbing their branches. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 73 Otherwise he would be shrowdly disappointed.

†b. Intensely, immensely. *Obs.*

1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedding* IV. i, I like her shrewdly; I hate a wench that is all whore and no company.

6. See SHREWD *a.* 14 and 10 b.

a. qualifying *suspect, suspicious, guess, fear, mistrust.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Warwick* vi, This made the French king shrowdly to suspecte. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 273, I mistrust yᵉ present case of Democritus so shrewdly. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 22 He gesseth shrewdlie.. our intent. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. v. § 1 Which may make it shrewdly suspitious that their intent is only to impose on our understandings. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 73 'Tis shrewdly to be mistrusted, that something a great deal further off..has some kind of tamperings here. 1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* ccxxiii, I shrewdly suspect that his Royal Highness has been the dupe of that sentiment. 1823 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. x, 'Tis shrewdly guess'd That Redmond rules the damsel's breast. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* xiii, She coined pretexts to go downstairs, in order, as I shrewdly suspected, to visit the library.

†b. qualifying *probable. Obs.*

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. i. 120 It is shreudly probable, that fluid perceptive Matter will not fail to find the colours tinctured from one another. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 72 Is it not shrewdly probable, that..Colours are nothing else but a various modification of this motion?

7. With keen insight or perception; with shrewd intelligence or discrimination; astutely, sagaciously.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 84 Cosin you apprehend passing shrewdly. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* xxi. 310 The..Author observes, very shrowdly, that..it is to Him a Mystery. 1782 J. BROWN *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* I. ii. 35 The Spartans held theft to be innocent, if it was but shrewdly committed. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ix, 'Shrewdly replied', said the monarch. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 110 He shrewdly propounded a dilemma which silenced Pomponne and Torcy. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Shirl.* II. 258 Shrewdly he kept the secret to himself.

b. Cleverly, skilfully. *rare.*

1851 T. T. LYNCH *Lett. to Scattered* (1872) 194 Many a rough stone..will take a fine polish..if it be shrewdly cut and carefully rubbed.

Shrewdness (ʃrūˑdnės). Forms: see SHREWD *a.*; also 5 schredenes. [f. SHREWD *a.* + -NESS.]

†**1.** Wickedness, depravity; evil disposition, ill nature; malignity; maliciousness. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM VII. 376 He [*sc.* Lucifer] hys heaued of schrewednesse, As god hys cheaf of alle godnesse. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1853 As gret a fame han shrewes..for shrewdenesse, As good folke han for godenesse. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* xl. 199 He passet in shrewetnesse and malice al the Paganesse and mysbelewnyge men. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 646 That hys graunt shold not by ony shrewdnes be destroyde, he confirmyd hyt with hys seele. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* vi, The shrewdness and malyce of the dogge. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxvi. Wks. 902/2, I purpose to purchace suche a proteccion for them, that I wyl leaue my selfe lesse then the fourth part, euen of shrewdnes rather then euer I wyl pay them. 1535 *Goodly Primer, Prime & Hours* Ps. cxxv, Them that swerve from the right way unto shrewdness. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1541) 79 If the housbande were yll, yet oughtest thou to suffer hym, nor stryue with him by shrewdenes.

†b. An instance of this. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iv. (1868) 124 Þat þei (shrewes) ben constreyned by þre vnselynesses þat wolen and mowen and performen felonyes and shrewednesses. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* 442 In hire houses been iniquitees and shrewednesses. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D, The shrewdenes and cruelties, that Domician did to the virgins Vestales.

†c. Naughtiness, mischievousness. *Obs.*

1567–9 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 344 They..be subiect to all shrewdnesse of the boies of the streets, who vse commonly to mocke and reuile them. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 9 If they bee apt much before fiue yeeres of age, to learne shrewdnesse.

†d. A pretended term for a 'company' of apes.

c 1452 *Termys of venery, &c.* (Egerton MS 1995) in J. Hodgkin *Proper Termes* (1909) 52 A Schrewdenys of Apys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vi b, A Shrewdenes of Apis. [Hence in various later works.]

2. Sagacity or keenness of mental perception or discrimination; astuteness in practical affairs.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 69 Her Garboiles..Made out of her impatience: which not wanted Shrodenesse of policie to. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 126 Shrewdness in inventing and discovering, is a particular gift of God. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch, Agis* & *to* With his shrewdness and capacity he had a proper mixture of spirit. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iv, Some..requested advice upon other matters, which he delivered with an oracular shrewdness. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 250 Not being bred To barter, nor compensating the want by shrewdness. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 120 Natural shrewdness was the guide of the people in the business of exchanges.

†**Shrew'dom.** *Obs.* [f. SHREW *sb.*² + -DOM.] Wickedness.

13.. *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 340 That shrewedom that regneth in the lond.

†**Shrew'dship.** *Obs.* [f. SHREWD *a.* + -SHIP.] = prec.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 580 Þat schamez for no schrewedschyp schent mot he worbe! *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 1737 [Scho] bythout hire al by the way Vppon a schrewydschyp or tway.

†**Shrew'head.** *Obs.* In 3–4 schrowe-, ssrew-, schreuhode, schr-, ssrowode. [f. SHREW *sb.*² + -HEAD.] = prec.

c 1290 *St. Lawrence* 4 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 340 Decius þe Aumperour..And is Iustise Valerian þat to alle schrewehede drow3. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5676 Þat for alle ssrewede [γ *rr.* schrewede, schrewehede, schreuhede]..is soule com in to blis. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM VII. 638 [He] dede hym in an addre wede, Þat best was of mest schreuhede.

Shrewing (ʃrūˑiŋ), *vbl. sb. rare*⁻¹. [f. SHREW *sb.*² + -ING 1.] ? A scolding.

1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 1 If I had waited patiently.. I might have spared you a shrewing.

†**Shrew'ing,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 4 shrewende. Used to render L. *refrenantem.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* IX. 14 The Lord shal scatere fro Irael the hed and the tail, the inbowende and the shrewende [*error for* beschewende (ESCHEW *v.*); 1388 bischewynge].

Shrewish (ʃrūˑiʃ), *a.* [f. SHREW *sb.*² + -ISH.]

†**1.** Wicked, ill-disposed, malignant. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (*Jacobus*) 262 Þat name [*sc. Iupa*] gaynyt hyr til, for scho wes schrewis, felom & fl. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. d j b, That one shal happen to be wyse and discrete & that other folissh or shrewyssh. 1481 — *Reynard* (Arb.) 23 Thowgh my eme were twyes so bad and shrewessh.

2. Of a woman: Pertaining to or resembling a shrew; having the character or disposition of a shrew; given to or characterized by scolding.

1565 J. PHILLIP *Patient Grissell* 1619 Therbe a nomber liuinge that Grissills haue to name, But yet very shrewishe by naturall dispocisyon. 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* etc. R iij, A shrewishe tongue. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* G 4, Shee was a shrewish snappish bawd, that wold bite off a mans nose with an answere. 1603 DEKKER *Batch. Banquet* iv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 195 Not caring to prouide ought for his supper, but contrariwise taunts him with sharp and shrewish speeches. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 225 The Mistris is a good Huswife, but of shrewish condition. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, 'Good woman', said the magistrate to this shrewish supplicant,—'tell us what it is you want, and do not interrupt the court.' 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 42 My wife became more and more shrewish and tormenting the more I wanted comfort. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vii, Slender and shrewish,..and though not absolutely ill-looking, of a sharp and acid visage. 1891 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 447/3 Her vigorous, if somewhat shrewish dismissal of the Council's envoys.

b. In wider sense: Ill-natured, ill-tempered; of a sharp or cross-grained nature.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* E 3, *Sclerata sinapis*, shrewish snappish mustard, as Plautus calls it.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xix, He threw his coral and bells at my head for refusing him a bit of sugar—and you have too much sense to mind such a shrewish boy. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 194 His little dog Viper,..sleek, sharp, and shrewish. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* I. i, Y'are the shrewishest old dolt in Tunstall Forest.

transf. 1863 R. F. BURTON *W. Africa* I. 1 The shrewish gusts tore to pieces the very strongest showers. 1882 HOWELLS in *Longman's Mag.* I. 43 It was a shrewish afternoon late in April...The season was very dry.

Hence **Shrew'ishly** *adv.*, **Shrew'ishness.**

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 301, I was neuer curst: I haue no gift at all in shrewishnesse. 1602 — *Twel. N.* I. v. 170 He is verie well-fauour'd, and he speakes verie shrewishly. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Skropsh.* (1662) 2 How much shrewishness may be allowed in a Wife? 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 268 Elvira we chose for her especial gift in scolding, her natural shrewishness. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. i. (1866) 779 These and similar sins of omission and commission were sharply and shrewishly set forth in the Queen's epistle. 1884 H. S. WILSON *Stud. Hist.* 169 The hair red, the face rather pointedly oval, with an expression of some shrewishness.

Shrewly (ʃrūˑli), *adv.* [f. SHREW *a.* + -LY 2.] = SHREWDLY (for which, in some instances, it may be a misprint).

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 430 Ryn God, rynne Devyll! yet the date of ower Lord And the date of the Devyll dothe shrewlye accord. *a* 1652 BROME *Queenes Exch.* II. i, Your Lady wants The furious sharpnesse of the nose, which here

My Queen has very shrewly. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* III. iii. 83 One is shrewly out, but neither was Pope: therefore both fallible. 1706–7 North *Let. Mrs. Foley* 13 Jan. in *Lives* (1890) III. App. 256, I am both inclined and shrewly solicited, which is a civil word for commanded, by one of no small authority here [*viz.* his wife]. 1858 *Times* 30 Mar. 6/1 The north wind which whistles shrewly at night.

Shrewmouse (ʃrīʉ·maus). (Also with hyphen and as two words.) Pl. **-mice.** Also 6–7 shroue-, 8–9 shrove-. [f. Shrew *sb.*[1] + Mouse *sb.*] Any of the small insectivores of the genus *Sorex* or family *Soricidæ*; = Shrew *sb.*[1]

1572 Huloet, Shrewmous, *mus araneus*, *Mus cæcus*. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1596) 74 The shrouemouse is an ill beast, and doth trouble and hurt mens cattell. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 535 This Shrew mouse is a little and light creature, which like a Spider climeth vp vpon any small threed, or vpon the edge of a sword. *Ibid.* 536 The places where the Shrew-mice hanteth. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb., Bull*, etc. xxxix. 61 A Shrew Mouse, which is a Mouse with short vneven legges, and a long head, like a Swines, is a venemous thing. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* I. 113 The shrew mouse inhabits old walls, heaps of stones, or holes in the earth. 1835 Browning *Paracelsus* v. 433 Strangling rushes,..Where the shrew-mouse with pale throat Burrows. 1849 [Dinsdale] *Teesdale Gloss., Skrove-mouse*, the field mouse. 1872 Calverley *Sad Mem.* 7 The shrewmouse eyes me shudderingly, then flees;..why was I born a cat?

†**Shrew·ness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Shrew *a.* + -ness.] Wickedness.

c 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 1739 And anoon in the stude A great schrewnes he dude.

Shrewsbury (ʃrīʉ·z-, ʃrōʉ·zbəri). The name of the county town of Shropshire, used as the specific appellation of articles manufactured there. *Shrewsbury cake*: a flat round crisp biscuit-like cake. *Shrewsbury simnel*: see Simnel 1 b.

1728 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* 129 To make Shrewsbury-Cakes. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 7 Oct. 4/4 Gingerbread buttons and Shrewsbury cakes. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Bloudie Jacke* xxxii, She has given him..a Shrewsbury cake, Of Pailin's own make. 1844 *Ladies' Hand-bk. Haberdashery* 45 White or broad Reel-thread, Scotch Thread, Shrewsbury Thread. 1883 C. S. Burne *Shropsh. Folk-L.* 325 'Shrewsbury Simnels'..are eaten by many who do not heed the pious habit of 'mothering' which they were intended to celebrate.

Shrewyd, obs. form of Shrewd.

Shriche, variant of Shritch.

Shrick(e)-owle: see Shriek-owl.

Shrid, obs. form of Shred.

†**Shride,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 scrýdan, scridan, scrédan, 2–3 scrude(n, 3 shridenn, screde(n, scride(n, 3–4 s(c)hrude(n, 4 schride, scruyde, schrede, ssrede, shride; 3*rd sing. pres. ind.* (contracted) 1 scrýt(t, 2 scred, 3 shrut. *Pa. t.* 1 scrýdde, 2 scridde, scredde, 3 schrudde, srid, sredde, 4 shrudde, schredde, schred(e, schridde. *Pa. pple.* 2 ȝescrid, 2–3 iscrud, 3 ischrud, shrid(d, 3–4 schred, 4 ischrid, yshred, yssred, shred, shrud. [OE. *scrýdan* = ON. *skrýða*:—OTeut. **skrūdjan*, f. **skrūd-* (see Shroud *sb.*[1]).]

1. *trans.* To clothe, provide with clothes.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* xviii. 213 He wolde..earme frefran..& nacode scrydan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 36 Ic wæs nacud & ȝe me scryddon [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* scredden]. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Hi were mid þon fellen ȝescridde. *Ibid.* 233 He us fett and scred. *c* 1200 Ormin 137 Shridd wiþþ hallȝ shrud ȝede he till Godess allterr. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Monie cumeð to ou ischrud mid lombes fleose, & beoð wode wulues. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 379 Ðor-wið he ben nu boðen srid. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6803 (Bodl. MS.), In a lyouns skyn he was yshred. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 322 Þis mayde bright of hew Fro foot to heed þay schredde han al newe. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* 565 (Laud 463) Þat liche þei let wake & shride, wiþ pal & wiþ oþer pride.

refl. c 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xxii. 5 Ne scride nan wif hiȝ mid wæpmannes reafe ne wæpman mid wifmannes reafe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Mid þos wapnes dauid shrude him. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 302 Þis was bitocned þuruh þet Iudit schrudde hire mid helidawene weaden. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 840 Cutberd ros of bedde Wiþ armes he him schredde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 258 Þe queade riche þet zuo ofte ham ssredeþ. *a* 1400 *Launfal* 416 Launfal yn purpure gan hym schrede.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 28 ȝyf god scrytt [*c* 1160 *Hatton* scrit] þæt hiȝ..swa mycele ma god scryt eow. *c* 1200 Ormin 3673 He þat all þiss middellærd Onn alle wise shridebþ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 23 Til god srid him in manliched. *Ibid.* 1878 Salamon findin is [*viz.* idols and gold rings] sal, And his temple siðen wið-al. 13.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 269 Wite blisse in heuene I schal þe scruyde.

2. ? To ward off.

c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* 20 (Thornton MS.) Schruedede in a schoite cloke, þat the iayne schrydes.

Hence †**Shri·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 258 O moche is he fol..þet of his ssredinge is proud. *Ibid.*, Þe ssredinge of his bodye.

†**Shride,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4–5 schride, schryde. [? repr. OE. **scrýdan* (:—**scrúdjan*), f. **scrúd* Shroud *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To lop or prune (trees). Chiefly in *vbl. sb.*, *concr.* = prunings, loppings. Cf. Shroud *v.*[2]

1388 Wyclif *Song of Sol.* ii. 12 Flouris apperiden in oure lond, the tyme of schridyng is comun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hooke to hewe wode, or schrydynge. 1450 *Vatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 90 Schrydyng of treyes yn church hay j[d]. 1457 *Ibid.* 99 To the chorchemen for schryde wode yn the chorchehay, j[d]. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 248 *b*, [Gifts] of shriding of trees, and of al manner of vnderwoode. 1825 Jennings *Obs. Dial. W. Eng., Shride*, to cut off wood from the sides of trees; to cut off wood from trees generally.

†**Shridels.** *Obs.* In 4 schrydeles. [app. f. Shride *v.*[2] + -els. Cf. MLG. *schratele* piece cut off, LG. *schradels, schrodels* bruised corn for cattle, G. *schrotel* shreds, parings.] Loppings of trees.

1399–1400 in Worth *Tavistock Par. Rec.* (1887) 5 [Bought] de la schrydeles [to the said timber belonging ij[li]].

Shrief(e, shrieff, obs. forms of Sheriff.

Shriek (ʃrīk), *sb.* Also 6–7 shreek(e, shreik, (6 *Sc.* shraich, 7 schrick, 7 shrieck, shrieke, 8 shreak). [f. Shriek *v.* Parallel to Screak *sb.*; cf. Shrike *sb.*] An act of shrieking; a shrill, piercing, or wild cry expressive of terror or pain. Also, an utterance of loud high-pitched laughter.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 6 The pitteous maiden..Does throw out thrilling shriekes, and shrieking cryes. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* 144 Whose mournfull cryes and shreekes to heaven ascend. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 4 In Stygian Cave forlorn 'Mongst horrid shapes, and shreiks, and sights unholy. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xviii. 332 They..lift up a panick schrick which pierced the skies. 1757 Gray *Bard* 55 The shrieks of death, thro' Berkley's roofs that ring, Shrieks of an agonizing King! 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. lxxii, The shrieks of the conquer'd, the conqueror's yell. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. II. iv, One shriek of indignation and astonishment. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 513 It will prove a great attraction and provoke shrieks of laughter.

b. Applied to the wild cry of birds, etc.

1765 J. Brown *Chr. Jrnl.* (1792) 301 The shrieks of the owl. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VIII. 97 The sea-bird's harrowing shriek. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 579 The myrind shriek of wheeling ocean-fowl.

c. The loud high-pitched piercing sound produced by an instrument of music, the whistle of a locomotive, etc.

1599 Alex. Hume *Hymns & Sacred Songs* 59 The shraichs of deadly clarions. 1847 *Literary Gaz.* 28 Aug. 631/1 An apparatus to produce..a scale or gamut of whistle shrieks. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 244 The low whine which the ice gives out when we cut it at right angles with a sharp knife, rising sometimes into a shriek. 1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* III. i. 98 The shriek of slipping swords. 1882 O. W. Holmes *In Twilight* 35 A locomotive's shriek.

d. *fig.* A hysterical exclamation.

c 1853 Kingsley *Misc.* I. 47 One of the stock-charges.. at which all biographers..break into virtuous shrieks of 'flattery', 'meanness',..and so forth.

e. *colloq.* A note of exclamation (!).

1864 Alford *Queen's Eng.* § 128. 93 A note of admiration consists..of a point with an upright line suspended over it. ..These shrieks, as they have been called, are scattered up and down the page by the compositors without mercy.

Shriek (ʃrīk), *v.* Also 6 shreak, shreke (*pa. t.* shrekt), 6–7 schrick, shrieke, shreek(e, 7 schreek, shreik, 8 schriek. [Parallel to Screak *v.*; cf. Shrike *v.*]

1. *intr.* To utter a loud sharp shrill cry. a. of a human being in pain or terror; also, said of loud high-pitched laughter.

1577 T. Kendall *Flowers of Epigr., Trifles* 31 *b*, The Prince, the peeres, the people shreke, in Death to see thee sleepe. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 24 Ghosts did shrieke and squeale about the streets. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 423 Infernal Ghosts, and Hellish Furies,..some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd. 1681 Dryden *Span. Friar* IV. i, *Gonz.* Why did you shriek out, Gentlewoman? *Elvi.* 'Twas for Joy at your Return. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* VII. xi, The Pilot shrieked And fell down in a fit. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxix, Mrs. Major O'D., taking the compliment to herself, returned the salute with a gracious smile, which sent that unfortunate Dobbin shrieking out of the box again. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* x, She used to shriek with rage when Dick stared at her between half-closed eyes.

b. of the characteristic cry of certain animals, *spec.* of the badger in rutting-time (cf. Shrike *v.*).

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 94 A certaine Shrickowle or Owlet which when she crieth, she shricketh. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 307 Night wandring weezels shreek to see him there. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 44 The Owle shriek'd at thy birth. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Shriketh*, the Noise a Badger makes at Rutting Time. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 242 The bat shrill shrieking woo'd his flickering mate. 1830 Tennyson *Mariana* 64 The mouse Behind the mouldering wainscot shriek'd.

c. of inanimate things.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. viii. 46 Then gan the bagpypes and the hornes to..shrieke aloud. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xlv, [Engines] shrieking in their rapid whirl..as though in torment unendurable. 1848 *New Monthly Mag.* LXXXIII. 472 The whistle shrieked, and Pemberton was whirled rapidly along the rail. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Painters* V. VI. 82 The winter wind, which shrieks through the bare branches. 1879 *Organ Voicing* 18 The upper notes of..all mutation stops, have..a tendency to shriek.

d. *fig.*

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. vii, Moralities not a few must shriek condemnatory over this Mirabeau. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 344 Montaigne ..never shrieks, or protests, or prays.

2. *trans.* To utter (a shriek); to utter (words) with a shriek or shrieks.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 531 The owle (nights herald) shreeks, tis verie late. 1597 — *Lover's Compl.* 18 Often reading what contents it bears; As often shrieking undistinguish'd woe. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* V. xli, Berckley, ..Let thy faire buildings shreeke a deadly sound. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* III. 321 Nor earth had hid his carcase from the skies, Nor Grecian virgins shriek'd his obsequies. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* XXVII, The coronach was ngain..shrieked, as the body was carried into the interior of the church. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 33 Then would Philip..Shriek out 'I hate you, Enoch'. 1885 W. S. Gilbert *Mikado* II. Trio, O never shall I Forget the cry Or the shriek that shrieked he.

3. To bring (oneself) into a certain condition by shrieking.

1642 Denham *Sophy* I. ii, In a dreadful dream I saw my Lord so near destruction,..Then shriekt my self awake. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. i, Much less shalt shriek thyself hoarse, cursing it. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 29 Apr. 593/2 Liberals shrieked themselves hoarse with impious horror.

Shrie·ker (ʃrī·kəɹ). Also 8 schrieker. [f. Shriek *v.* + -er[1].] One who shrieks or utters a shriek.

1708 Ozell tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 42 Fruitful of evil Fate the Schrieker cries. 1819 Crabbe *T. of Hall* II. 141 The shriekers lack a friend. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. vii, To seize the first shriekers and ring-leaders. 1882 *American* V. 135 The 'revenue only' shriekers.

b. The black-tailed godwit, *Limosa limosa.*

1855 F. O. Morris *Brit. Birds* IV. 233.

Shrie·kery. *nonce-wd.* [f. Shriek *v.* + -ery.] Shrieking, shrieking noise.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. iv. VI. 491 Mendacious shriekeries from an ill-informed Public. 1866 — *Reminisc.* (1881) II. 289 As I journeyed and tumbled along amid the shriekeries and miseries.

Shrie·kily, *adv.* [f. Shrieky + -ly[2].] In shrieky tones. So **Shrie·kiness.**

1881 *Sci. Amer.* XLIV. 288 The *Western Rural*..demands as shriekily the overturning of the patent system. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 150 He had become a common scold;..gone all to shriekiness and dyspepsia.

Shrieking (ʃrī·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Shriek *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Shriek.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. ii, The nymphs, with shreekings, doe the region fill. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 3 Sept. 1666, The shreiking of women and children. 1845 J. H. Newman in W. Ward *Life* (1912) I. 105 The shrieking and screaming of the keyhole and casements. 1902 W. R. H. Trowbridge *Lett. her Mother to Eliz.* xxi. 100 Mrs. Dorking said she stuffed her handkerchief into her mouth to keep from shrieking.

Shrieking (ʃrī·kiŋ), *ppl. a.*[*] [f. Shriek *v.* + -ing[2].] That shrieks or utters shrieks; accompanied by shrieks.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. Ecl. i. (1633) 93 Out shreaking Pipe, made of some witched tree. 1599 [see Shriek *sb.* 1]. 1596 Drayton *Mortimeriados* N 2, The vgly shreeking Owles. 1604 — *Moyses* III. 81 The shrill screame the shrieking people gaue. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *St. Peter* 9 Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 214 The shrieking Bird that courtes the Night. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. x, A sharp and shrieking echo. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. VI. viii, The shrieking rush of the wainscot mouse. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/2 The high road, with its shrieking steam-tram.

Hence **Shrie·kingly** *adv.*, with a shriek or shrieks.

1641 Brathwait *Engl. Gentlew.* 278 The needy cry, and shreekingly complaine unto us. 1877 Browning *Agamemnon* 29 The old men..Shriekingly wail the death-doom of their dearest. 1888 Meredith *Poet. Wks.* (1912) 367 Shriekingly the timber cracks.

†**Shriek-owl.** *Obs.* Also 6 schriek-, 7 scriek-, 7 shreike-. [f. Shriek *v.* + Owl *sb.* Cf. Screech-owl, Shritch-owl.] The screech-owl.

1567 [see Shriek *v.* 1 b]. 1591 Spenser *Teares Muses* 283 Fowle Goblins and Shriekowles, With fearfull howling do all places fill. 1616 T. Scot *Philomythie* II. B 4 *b*, The Rauen and Shreikeowle there did build their neasts. 1623 Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 309/2 Wee are with Men our Brothers, and not with Stockes, Wood, Wolues and Scriek-Oules. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Progr. Envy* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 145 Shriek-owls and ravens, whose fell croaking bodes Approaching death to miserable wight. 1913 Sir R. Ross in *Engl. Rev.* Sept. 168 No sound; Save haply the shriek-owl cryes.

attrib. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* VI. 383 Thou liftest up thy shriek-owl note.

Shrieky (ʃrī·ki), *a.* [f. Shriek *sb.* or *v.* + -y.] Characterized by a shriek or shrieks; of a loud sharp shrill pitch; *fig.* hysterical.

1858 Clough *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 132 The four days of June I dare say you have heard spoken of in a somewhat shrieky account. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. vii. IV 355 Be judicial,..not shrieky, mobbish, and flying off into the Infinite! 1871 — in Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 328 Reciting or reading in a high shrieky tone.

Shrieval (ʃrī·vāl), *a.* [f. *shrieve*, obs. var. Sheriff + -al.] Of or belonging to a sheriff.

1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* I. 618 Chaste were his Cellars; and his Shrieval Board The Grossness of a City Feast abhor'd. *a* 1734 North *Life Dudley North* (1744) 137 When all the Forms of this shrieval Instalment were over. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) II. 181 The Lord Lieutenant of Selkirkshire complained of Scott's military zeal as interfering sometimes with the discharge of his shrieval functions. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Feb. 5/3 The City Remembrancer has always by no means an easy task in inducing members to accept the shrieval hospitality.

Hence **Shrie·valdom, Shrie·valry** = next.

1679 in *Spirit of Popery* 72 When the Ancient Nobility.. cannot enjoy their Royalties, their Shrievaldoms, and their Stewardaries. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 592 During his Shrievalry in London.

Shrievalty (ʃrī·vălti). Also 6 shreav-, shreev-, (shrevalty), 6–7 shrev-, 7 shrief(f)-, shriv-, shreiv-. [f. *shrieve* (see prec.) + *-alty*, representing OF. *-alte* (F. *-auté*):—L. *-alitātem*, as in *admiralty, principalty.*] The office or dignity of sheriff; a sheriff's jurisdiction or term of office.

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) p. xlii, This yere Robert

Johnnson was dismissyd of his shreualtee. 1596 *Sir T. More* (Malone Soc.) Add. ii. 165 Shall we heare shreef moor speake. *Doll.* Letts heare him a keepes a plentyfull shrevaltry. 1633 Heywood *Engl. Trav.* iv. i, In time Sir, you may keepe your Shreualtie; And I be one oth' Seriants. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 28 Sept., Sir R. Ford beginning his shrievalty to-day. *c* 1683 T. Hunt *Def. Charter Lond.* 38 The Shriefalties had not been before granted in Fee. 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 590 Sir Thomas Cook has laid by 10,000*l.* to spend in his shreivalty. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. 259 Your next appearance in office is marked with his election to the shrievalty. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 52 The shrievalty of the county of Cork. 1887 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 215/2 The vacancy of the shrievalty by reason of the decease of the sheriff.

attrib. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 124 In the shrievalty year 1807–8.

Shrieve: see Sheriff, Shrive.

Shrife, obs. form of Shrive *v.*

Shrift (ʃrift), *sb.* Now *arch.* or *Hist.* Forms: 1–5 **scrift**, 2–5 **scrifte**, 3–6 **schrift**, (2 **scrifft**, 3 **srift**, **shrifft**, **scryf**?, 4 **shreft**, **shruft**, **ssrifþe**, **ssryft(e**, **ssrifte**, 4–5 **scrif**?, 5 **scheryft**), 4–5 **schrifte**, **shryfte**, **schryft(e**, 4–6 **shryft**, **shrifte**, 3– **shrift**. [OE. *scrift* m., corresp. to OFris. *skrift* m. and f., MDu. *schrift* (*schricht*) f. and n., (Du. *schrift*), OHG. *scrift* f. (MHG., G. *schrift*), ON. *skript*, *skrift* f. (Sw., Da. *skrift*), vbl. n. f. Shrive *v.*

The meanings 'penance', 'confession' are confined to English and Scandinavian, arising app. from an original meaning of 'prescribed penalty'. The other languages have only the senses 'writing', 'graphic art', 'scripture', 'written character'.]

†1. Penance imposed by the priest after confession; chiefly in phr. as *to take, nim shrift*; *to do shrift*; *to give shrift. Obs.*

c 1030 *Laws Cnut* II. lxviii. (Liebermann) 354 Æȝþer man sceal ȝe on godcundan scriftan ȝe on worulddundan domon þas þinge tosceadan. *c* 1030–50 *Eccl. Compensations* iii, Twa pund to bote mid godcundan scrifte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Þet þu scalt gan to bote and niman scrift þer of al swa þe proest þe techet. *Ibid.* 9 Ȝif hwa is swa sunful.. þet nulle for his ouermoð..his scrift ihalden. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 19 Wandeð to me,..and nemeð and doð scrift. *c* 1200 Ormin 9262 To wurrþenn fullhtnedd att hiss hannd, & forr to takenn shriffte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9000 Sin i haf serued to haue þe scam, Gis me mi scrift. *Ibid.* 28300, I brake my scrifte vnquile mai falle. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (prose) 21 Lauerd giue vs sun vre scrifte at do, þat we may hys rengne cum to. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 23297 (Trin.) For þei wolde no shrifte take And at her ende amendes make.

2. The imposition of penance implying absolution, *shrift* came to be apprehended in certain contexts as = absolution.

a 900 *Poenitentiale Ecgberti* 1. iii. in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II. 172 Ȝif he ȝewitnysse hæfð..þæt he scriftes ȝyrnde & husles. *c* 1030–60 *Laws Northumb. Priests* viii, Ȝif preost fulluhtes oððe scriftes forwyrne. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8661 He..deide wiþoute speche Wiþouute ssrift & hosel. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1829 [Havelok] smot him sone ageyn the brest, Thnt hauede he neuere schrifte of prest. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (prose) 6 Scrif sal he do on þaim, þare sinnis for to les. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 223, I will giue him a present shrift, and aduise him for a better place. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* II. 1684 I leave it to the shrift Of their owne consciences. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* III. x. 161, I need no other shrift Than mine owne conscience. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* iii, Father Francis the Dominican, from whom she had her shrift to-day. 1867 *Month* VI. 21 When the words of shrift had been uttered.

†3. A confessor. *Obs.*

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xvi. 105 He ðonne ondette ælce costunge þe him on becume ðæm mode his scriftes beforan ðæm temple. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 1307 Ne mæg þurh þæt flæsc se scrift ȝeseon on þære sawle. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Þu scalt hit ibeten al swa þin scrifte þe tachet. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Ne mid breres ne ne biblodge hire sulf wiðuten schriftes leaue. 1638 *New Litany* in *Bk. Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 57 From bussie Bishops without orders, As master shrifts in ther borders [etc.]. [1860 Hook *Lives Abps.* I. vii. 407 If a man will..confess his sins to the shrift.]

4. *To go, come to shrift*: to resort to confession, seek the ministry of a priest in the sacrament of penance. Also † *to seek to shrift.*

1008 *Laws Æthelred* v. xxii, ȝyme his Cristendomes ȝeorne & ȝewunize ȝelomlice to scrifte. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* xxxix. (1883) 181 Ga man to scrifte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Ic wulle gan to scrifte for scome alswa doð oðer men. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 Comeþ to srifte, forleted yure sennen, and þer of biep a-soiled. *c* 1325 Shoreham I. 948 Wanne he ne may to schryste come. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 988 To be swift Eſtir our sin to seke to schrift. 1583 Fulke *Def. Tr. Script.* vi. 192 To make the ignorant beleeue that the people went to auricular shrift. 1590 *Tarlton's Newes Purgatory* 13 The next time Lisetta came to shrift, after she had made her confession, and had receiued absolution. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 192 Bid her deuise some meanes to come to shrift this afternoone. 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* I. i. K 4, Let the Gentlewoman alone, she's going to shrift. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 259 In the Church of Rome to go to Shrift Is but to put the Soul on a clean Shift. 1880 T. E. Webb *Goethe's Faust* III. vii, [He] goes To shrift with nothing to disclose.

5. Confession to a priest; auricular confession; also, the sacrament of penance.

More explicitly, † *shrift of mouth.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Muchel is us þenne neod..sod scrift. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Drede letteð þe mannes shrifte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25749 He..mak to preist his costes cuth, Wit reuth of hert and scrifte o mouth. *Ibid.* 27444 It es als vnder sel o scrift him sceud al to consail. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Cristninge, confermynge, þe sacrement of þe wyefde, ordre, spoushod, þe holy ssrifte, and the laste anoylinge. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1114 Me thynketh ye haue suche a chaunce As shryfte wythoute repentaunce. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 279 Apon scheryft wyth mowthe and satysfaccyon yn dede. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 96 b, Shrifte in the eare is verely a worke of sathan. 1567 Allen *Def. Priesthood* 215 Priuate shrifte, which they call nowe auricular confession. 1603 Drayton *Heroic. Lep.* III. 92 As I should joy t'absolue thee after Shrift. 1652 Gataker *Antinom.* 40 Some Popish Priest, pressing men to shrift. 1662 Petty *Taxes* 6 When every particular sheep was..drest and shorn three or four times per annum by Shrift. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 54 Shrift was no part of her system. Yet she gently invited the dying penitent to confess his sins to a divine.

b. Phrases.

† (*a*) *Under* or *in shrift*: in a state of penitence.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Ȝef we beod under sod scrifte. *c* 1200 Ormin 10473, & tær [uss clennsebþ] þatt fir ȝiff þatt we rihht Her endenn unnderr shrifte. *c* 1205 Lay. 18435 Ælc mon forð rihte dude hine vnder scrifte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 422 An hundred ȝer after is dead Adam fro eue in srifte abead. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (prose) 4 Þat here liuis in clene scrift ..þai sall haue part wid him.

† (*b*) *At, in shrift*: at, in confession.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Hwet wule mon et scrifte bute he wulle forleten his misdede? *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 46 Scheaweð ofte ine scrifte ower ȝemelenste her abuten. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy de Warewyke* 796 Þat þu hit nilt in shrifte seie. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 58 When we in shrift reherce oure synnes. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* 28 Dost thou not laugh Liuia, to see my ghostly father keepe me heere so long at shrifte? *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* III. ad fin., 'Twas told me in shrift, Thou know'st 'tis death and if it be reueal'd. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Love's Pilgr.* I. ii, I have called my conscience to confession, And every sillable that might offend I have had in shrift. 1793 *Minstrel* II. 144 Crimes so enormous that they dared not confess them in shrift.

† (*c*) *transf.*

1596 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxix. (1602) 291 Let this be spoken in Shrift, so was it spoke to me.

† (*d*) *Shrift's even*: Shrove Tuesday.

15.. *Colkelbie Sow* 943 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 1048 At schriftis evin sum wes so battalouss That [etc.].

6. An instance of this; a confession on a particular occasion.

Phr. *to make one's shrift, to hear a shrift.*

c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 549 in *O. E. Misc.* 52 Þat we mote at vre scrift þane veond schende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27490 Ar he [a priest] ga to scriftes here þat he may þus first his praier. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*De Sancto Andrea*) 896 Til hym þi schrift þu ma! *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 745 With a sown as softe as ony shryfte. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1183/2 When it came to the penance geuing, the Foxe found yᵗ the most weighty synne in all hys shryft was glotony. 1622 Wotton in *Relig.* (1672) 314 He took occasion at the next shrift, to confer certain doubts with his Confessor. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ii, For the purpose of making their several shrifts in the confessionals. 1839 J. P. Kennedy *Rob of Bowl* xxxiii, In this temper he had made his shrift, and abjured the lawless life..into which his passions had plunged him. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* iii, He said..that..your shrift should be as short and as clean as David's.

† b. A thing confessed. *Obs. rare.*

1596 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxix. (1602) 292 Blab'd be our Shrifts to women, of simplicitie, or spight.

† c. A place of confession, confessional. *rare.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 24 My Lord shall neuer rest... His Bed shall seeme a Schoole, his Boord a Shrift.

7. In a wider sense: Confession (*of* sin or wrong); admission (*of* guilt); revelation (*of* something private or secret).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vii. 18 Þis shrift is noght of synne, bot of rightwisnes of god. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 173 Upon the schrifte of thi matiere. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 251, I schaw ȝow, Sisteris in schrift, I wes a schrew euir. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, He studie.. To call my sonne vnto a happier shrift. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* III. F 3, His Vnkle..Will hinder all, and call his Couze to shrift. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 133 If this Gallant were taken to shrift. 1678 — *Seneca's Mor.* I. To Rdr., etc. 39 Then do I Recollect all that I have said, or done that day, and take my self to shrift. *Ibid.* II. vi. 80 Our Vices will abate of themselves, if they be brought every day to the Shrift. 1865 S. Evans *Br. Fabian's MS.* 88 A dread Grew up between them such as those may tell Who have made shrift of love.

† 8. Rendering *confessio* of the Vulgate: Acknowledgement of the power and glory of God. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xli. 5 In steuen of gladschip and ofe schrifte. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 71 þis song of þes children, where we maken an opin schrift þat God is passingli blessid. 1382 — 3 *Esdras* ix. 8 And now ȝiueth shrifte, and gret doing to the Lord God of oure fadris. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 23 Entrith his ȝatis in schrift.

9. *Short shrift*: orig. a brief space of time allowed for a criminal to make his confession before execution; hence, a brief respite; *to give short shrift to*, to make short work of.

[1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. iv. 97 Make a short Shrift, he longs to see your Head.] 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. xxxii, Short were his shrift in that debate...If Lorn encounter'd Bruce! 1823 — *Quentin D.* viii, They are like to meet short shrift and a tight cord. 1879 W. H. Dixon *Windsor* II. xxxi. 315 Short trial, shorter shrift, had been given to the chief criminals. 1887 *Times* 15 Feb. 4/3 Every argument..tells with still greater force against the present measure, and it is to be hoped that the House of Commons will give it short shrift to-night. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 82 If he were brought to his trial he would have a short shrift and no favour.

10. *attrib.*: † **shrift child**, one who goes to confession to a certain priest, a penitent; **shrift-district** *Hist.* = *shrift-shire*; † **Shrift Monday** = *Shrove Monday*; **shrift-shire** *Hist.* [representing OE. *scriftscir*], the district in which a priest exercised his functions; † **shrift-silver**, a fee paid on receiving priestly absolution; **shrift-time** *pseudo-arch.*, Lent; † **Shrift Tuesday** = *Shrove Tuesday.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 580 By those confessions the confessours coulde cunningly..rubbe theyr *shrift-children ..of theyr substaunce. 1625 tr. *Gonsalvius' Sp. Inquis.* 125 That anie other ghostly Father had dealt in anie such like sort with anie of his shrift children. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 196 The secular priest..was not expelled from his '*shrift-district'. 1587 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 133, I came on *Shrift Munday last to Mr. Pawlet of Heryote. 1838 Soames *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (ed. 2) 262 *note*, Right is it that no priest do any of those things that belong to another, either to his minster, or in his *shrift-shire. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 144 *note* 2, These districts allotted to priests were called priestshires, shriftshires, and kirkshires. 1402 *Reply of Friar Daw Topias* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 46 Thi paroche preest, Jacke,..that nyl not.. assoilen hem of her synne withouten *schrift silver. 1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. xli. 223 All through *shrift-time or Lent. 1542 *Will of J. Dowdynge of Cannington* (MS.), On *Shryfte Twesdaye.

Shrift, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To shrive.

1611 Corvat *Crudities* 33, I saw a gray Frier shrift a faire Gentlewoman, which I..mention because it was the first shrifting that euer I saw. *a* 1683 Oldham *Wks.* (1686) 129 Thus I have made my shrifted Muse confess. 1699 R. L'Estrange *Fables* II. vii, A New-marry'd Couple had a Toy took them in their Heads,..to Shrift one another before they came together. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 462 The soul might wing its flight for its doom before God, shrifted, assoiled, aneled, and houseled.

Shrift-father. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 4 **schrefvader**, 5 **schryffader**. [f. Shrift *sb.* + Father *sb.* (sense 6 a). Cf. ON. *skriptafaðer.*] A confessor.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 Inouh hit is to siggen so þet þe schrift feder witterliche understonde hwat tu wulle menen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Hi ssollen do be þe rede of holy cherche oþer be hire ssrifte-uaderes. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 457 Kyng Edredus..sente to his schriftfader [*MS.* y schrefvader] Donstan. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 229 To do such penaunce..As þi schrift-fadir þee councellis. *a* 1450 Myrc 233 How and where he doth þat synne, To hys schryfader he mote þat mynne. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (1888) 3 Quhou thay sal rekkine al thair sinnis to thair schrift fader. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XI. ix, In close and priuate cell, Where (but shrift fathers) neuer mankinde treades. 1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. xi. 19 The penitential, a book which only shrift-fathers..might read. 1882 F. J. Child *Ballads* I. 26/1 Louise ther tries her shrift-father.

† **Shrift·fness.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. Shrift *sb.* + -ness.] Confession.

c 1460 *Promp. Parv.* 401/1 (Winch. MS.) Schryftnesse, *confessio.*

Shrig (ʃrig), *v. dial.* [Cf. Shrag.] *trans.* To lop off (branches), strip off (leaves); to strip (a tree, root, etc.) of its branches or foliage; *fig.* to strip (a person) *of* his possessions.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XVII. xii. I. 514 If the braunches thereof, or of any tree within-forth be shrigged. *Ibid.* XIX. vi. II. 21 Huving their uppermost leaves lightly shrigged off. *Ibid.* XXVII. vi. 275 The same root..staieth a laske, in case it be first shrigged from the hairie strings thereof. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* XIX. x. 137 If all men were shrigged of their goods. 1873 W. P. Williams & W. A. Jones *Gloss. Prov. Som., Shrig*, to shroud or trim a tree.

† **Shright**, *sb. Obs.* [Corresponding to Soright = OFris. *skrichte*, MLG. *schricht(e*; but perhaps (in the 16th c.) suggested by some passage like the following, where *forshright* = wearied with shrieking:—

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1147 (Harl. MS.), With brokyn vois al hois [*v. r.* hors] for shright [*v. r.* forshright] Criseyde To Troilus thise ilke wordes seyde].

Shrieking; a shriek.

1556 Phaer *Æneid* IV. K j, And mountaynes hie they fill with shright. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 57 With their pitteous cryes, and yelling shrights. 1596 *Ibid.* VI. iv. 2 Drawne with that Ladies loud and piteous shright.

† **Shright**, *v. Obs.* [Either f. prec., or the pa. t. of Shritch taken as inf.] To shriek.

a 1542 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 38 And ye so ready sighes, to make me shright, Then are ye slacke, when that ye should outstart.

Shrike, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Shrike *v.* Cf. Sorike *sb.*] = Shriek *sb.* (In first quot., a shrill note.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 346 Small briddes..With shrikes full shrille in the shire bowes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* I. 15 Whi made the childe this shrike? wilt thow slen it? *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. (1557) C j b, The palace within confounded was.. with ruful shrikes and cryes. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iii. 47 Loathsome smels, And shrikes like Mandrakes torne out of the earth. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* II. i, Acrisius heares their clamours and their shrikes [*rhyme* strikes]. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* II. ix. 109 The air became full of shrikes of the desolate mothers of Bethlehem for their dying Babes.

Shrike (ʃroik), *sb.*² Also 6–7 **shreek(e**. [app. representing OE. *scríc*, *scréc* (glossing L. 'turdus'), which was perhaps used generally for birds having shrill cries; *shrike* and *shrike-cock* are dial. names for the missel-thrush. Cf. Shreitch, Shrite.

ON. *sólskríkja*, which has been compared, means 'snow-bunting', not 'shrike'.]

Any of the birds of the numerous species of the

family *Laniidæ*, characterized by a strong hooked and toothed beak; the majority of them are insectivorous, but several species, as the (Great or European) Grey Shrike, *Lanius excubitor*, prey upon mice and small birds; = BUTCHER-BIRD. b. Applied to similar birds of other families (e.g. *Prionopidæ*), e.g. CUCKOO, DRONGO, SWALLOW *s.*

Red-back(ed Shrike, *Lanius collurio*.

1544 TURNER *Avium Præcip.* F 8, De Mollicipite..Anglicè a shrike, a nyn murder. 1598 FLORIO, *Gazza spartiera*, a kind of lanaret hauke called a shreeke, or nine murther. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 87 Of the Europæan Rapacious birds it is the least... In English it is called a Shrike. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 604 The Flusher, or red back Shrike, and the great Shrike, breeds with us. 1851 F. O. MORRIS *Brit. Birds* I. 229 Great Shrike. [Syn.] Grey Shrike. Great Grey Shrike. Ash-coloured Shrike. Greater Butcher bird. Murdering Pie. Shrike. Shreek. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. iv, The Mayfly is torn by the swallow, the sparrow spear'd by the shrike. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Natur. Austral.* 283 The Australian Shrike or Butcher-bird, also called Rain-bird by the colonists (*Vanga destructor*). 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 29 The Helmeted Wood Shrikes (*Prionops*).

Shrike, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–5 **schrike, schryke,** 4–6 **shryke.** [Parallel to SCRIKE *v.* (see SCR-); perhaps representing an OE. **scrícan* (cf. SHRIKE *sb.*[2]) = Norw. *skrika*, Da. *skrige*.] = SHRIEK *v.* †Of birds: To pipe.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Elch wimman..þan hie beð mid childe bistonden..shrikeð and reuliche biginneð. *c* 1300 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 158 Heo biginneth to shryke, ant scremeth anon. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12973 Shene briddes in shawes shriked full lowde. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 485 The ladies..shryked and cryed dolorously. 1530 PALSGR. 705/2 She shrikeð so loude that a man myght her her tenne houses of. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 238 (At rutting time) a Badgerd shriketh. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, III. iii. 183 Night-Owls shrike. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 283 To shrinke and shrike, at euery push and pricke. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XXI. 15 Grievous 'twas to hear them groan and shrike. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* 1895 *Lakeland Gloss.*

Hence † **Shri·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 382 As Rauenes qualm or shrykyng [*v.r.* schrychynge] of þese owlys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 449/1 Schrykynge. 1530 PALSGR. 267/2 Schrikyng or roring out, *escry*. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 54 Piteous outcryes, and dreadfull shriking. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 14 Christ..dooth crie vppon vs with shriking sounde. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 89 Judging every cry, every howling & shriking as an alarm to my death. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 70 Shrikings, and howlings, with horrid curses.

Shrikelet (ʃrəi·klĕt). [f. SHRIKE *sb.*[2] + -LET.] A bird of the genus *Vireolanius*.

1866 P. L. SCLATER & SALVIN *Exotic Ornith.* 13 *Vireolanius melitophrys* (Honey-browed Shrikelet).

Shrill (ʃril), *sb.* [f. SHRILL *v.* Cf. SHIRL *sb.*] A shrill sound, cry, whistle, etc.

1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 581, I heard a voyce, which loudly to me called, That with the sudden shrill I was appalled. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. 179 The wiry shrill of the Jew's harp. 1893 *Month* Sept. 19 The ceaseless shrill of the Cicala. 1904 MACNAUGHTAN *Gift* I. vi, The Gillie-Callum ended with a final shrill of the pipes.

b. Comb.: **shrill-vein** = *shrilling-organ*.

1880 SWINTON *Insect Variety* 163 In *Odontura Fischeri* ..the shrill-vein [is] simply bowed instead of S-shaped.

Shrill (ʃril), *a.* and *adv.* Also 4 **shrille,** 4–5 **schrylle,** 5 **shrille, shrylle, scrylle,** 6 **shryll,** *superl.* **shrilst,** 6–7 **shril,** 7 **schril.** (See also SHIRL *a.*) [ME. *shrille*, related to LG. *schrell* of sharp tone or taste, G. *schrill* (late 18th cent.). Cf. SHRILL *v.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of voice, sound: Of a sharp high-pitched piercing tone.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun Pr. T.* 575 (Hengwrt MS.), Ne made he neuere showtes half so shrille [*MSS. Ellesm. & Lansd.* s(c)hill(e] When þat they wolden any flemyng kille. *c* 1400 [see SHRIKE *sb.*[1]]. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (1904) 15 All voyces, great and small, base & shril, weke or softe. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 48 Thy hounds shall..fetch shrill ecchoes from the hollow earth. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, That [*sc.* the noise] of the bee is humming, but it's shrill in the grassehopper. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 7 The shrill Matin Song Of Birds. 1742 COLLINS *Ecl.* IV. 72 Loud along the vale was heard A shriller shriek. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 229 The shrill chirruping of innumerable insects. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* I, A sweet, slightly shrill soprano.

2. Emitting or producing a sound of this kind: of persons or animals, their throats, etc.

1508 STANBRIDGE *Vulgaria* (W. de W.) B v b, My brest is shryll. *Vox mea est sonora.* 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 16, I heare a Tongue shriller then all the Musicke Cry, Cæsar. 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* III. i, Weele be as shrill as you: strike a larum, drum. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* cxlvii. x, Let the shrill Birds his Honours raise. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 569 The first larum of the cock's shrill throat. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. vii, Shrill women cry shame on us. 1866 *Mysteries of Isis* 207 Churl and noble, fair lady and shrill fish-wife. 1901 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 447/1 One of his colleagues became shrill on the subject.

b. of an instrument or other inanimate object.

1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) B ij b, Whose vertue, the shrill trump of fame so farre hath blowne. 1603 E. FAIRFAX *Ecl.* iv, Ambling along the meads and rivers shrill. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 351 Farewell the neighing Steed, and the shrill Trumpe. 1704 POPE *Windsor Forest* 96 Wind the shrill horn. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXX, The blast of a shrill bugle. 1835 MARRYAT *Jacob Faithful* XXXVIII, The shrill whistles of the boatswain and his mates piping all hands to unmoor.

3. Characterized or accompanied by sharp high-pitched sounds.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 1013 Shrill ecstasies of joy. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xiii. iv, Let winds be shrill, let waves roll high. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. vi, A shrill scene, but a brief one. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* i, In a shrill and busy hotel. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, The night was black and shrill. 1893 PATER *Plato* 209 A single day of somewhat shrill gaiety, between two days of significant mourning.

4. In various transf. applications: Keen; sharp; pungent; poignant.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 57 A shrill and quicke sence of hearing. 1650 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* Admission, How shrill are silent tears! 1864 TENNYSON *Voyage* 12 The Lady's-head upon the prow Caught the shrill salt. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* I. viii, The Court went thither [*i. e.* to St. Andrews] with various great affairs in train, whose conduct threw in that shrill air.

5. *Comb.*, as *shrill-accented, -mouthed, -toned, -tongued, -voiced* adjs.; † **shrill-bated,** with a shrill sound as of voices in strife; † **shrill-breasted,** † **-gorged,** shrill-voiced, shrill-throated.

1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 162 Inopportune, *shrill-accented, The acrid Asiatic mirth. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. 13 Gates with the metal dooe creake in *shrilbated harshing. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* H 2 b, As many sortes of *shrill breasted birdes as the Summer hath allowed for singing men in his siluane chappels. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. I. iv, The *shrill-edged shriek of a mother. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 58 The *shrill-gorg'd Larke. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 953 It maketh a *shril-like noise as the other kindes of Gnats do. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 84 The *shrill-mouth'd Musick. 1813 WALKER *Poems* 90 (Jod.) Thro' night's dim arch the *shrillton'd Ezran rings. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liv, The shrill-toned bell of the..clock. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 849 Like *shrill-tongu'd Tapsters answering euerie call. 1743 BLAIR *Grave* 532 The shrill-tongu'd Shrew. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* viii. 176 The eager, bustling, shrill-tongued crowd of the Voltairean age. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 37 The gawdy hunts-man winds his *shrill-tun'd horn. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 75 What *shrill-voic'd Suppliant, makes this eager cry? 1628 R. H. *Owen's Epigrams* IV. No. 156. 33 The World's so full of shrill-voyc'd iangling. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 590 The lark, Shrill-voiced and loud. 1895 MRS. WILSON *5 Yrs. India* 271 'My husband' is the shrill-voiced reply.

B. *adv.*

1. With a shrill voice or tone; shrilly. Now *rare*.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3999 For scorne he gan to lawghe schrylle. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1376 'Mercy!' she cryed loude and shrylle. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 14 The bote swayne blewe his whystell full shryll. 1592 KYD *Murther I. Brewen* Wks. (1901) 287 The blood of the iust Abel cried most shrill in the eares of the righteous God. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 56 Through the high wood echoing shrill. 1742 COLLINS *Ecl.* II. 10 Shrill roar'd the winds. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXV, Men laughed loud, and maidens giggled shrill. 1829 — *Anne of G.* xii, I promise you the wind blew shrill.

b. Qualifying a ppl. adj. used attrib. (often hyphened).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 152 A shryll whystlyng wenche. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. iii. 35 Your shrill-shriking Daughters. 1602 — *Ham.* I. i. 151 The Cocke..with his lofty and shrill-sounding [Qo. 1603 shrill crowing] Throate. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. lxii, Shall Larks with shrill-chirpt Mattens louze from Bed..Sols orient Head? 1867 MORRIS *Jason* II. 298 While the harp-string and shrill-piping reed Still sounded. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 105 The shrill-blown trumpets.

† **2.** Clearly, brightly. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 80 Wyth schymerynge schene ful schrylle þay schynde.

Shrill (ʃril), *v.* Also 4 **schrille,** 4–6 **shrille,** 5 **shrelle, [skrille],** 6–7 **shril.** [f. SHRILL *a.* Cf. G. *schrillen.*]

1. *intr.* Of a voice, cry: To sound shrilly. Hence of noises, the wind, or the like, or a place echoing with sound.

13.. *K. Alis.* 777 Bulsiſal neied so loude, That hit schrillith into the cloude! 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. 35 The inner lodgins dyd shrille with clamorus howting. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 518 Their mightie strokes so shrild, As the great clap of thunder. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. iii, Its tearing noise so terribly did shrill, That it the heavens did shake. 1782 MICKLE *Proph. Q. Emma* iv, When the female scream ascended, Shrilling o'er the crowded lawn. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* II. xix, First shrill'd an unrepeated female shriek! 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 201 A wind, that shrills All night in a waste land. 1884 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV. iv. 166 His voice shrilled with passion.

2. To speak, cry, or sing with a shrill voice; to make a shrill noise.

a. Of persons or animals.

[*c* 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xlviii, þene his lemmane one loft skrilles and skrikes.] *c* 1440 *Floris & Bl.* (MS. T) 756 þe mayde, al for drede, Bygan to shrelle [*earlier MSS.* crie, schriche] and to grede. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 82 The Ouzell shrills, the Ruddock warbles soft. 1598 FLORIO, *Querulare*..to shril, to..chirp. 1639 H. AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* v. 12 To showt, shrill, or cry aloud for sorrow. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. vi. (1872) 82 The Tribune drones, ..the whole Hall shrilling up round it into pretty frequent wrath and provocation. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* I. ii, The misselthrush That shrilled so gleefully.

b. Of an instrument of music, whistle, etc.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 71 Breake we our pypes, that shrild as lowde as Larke. 1590 — *F. Q.* II. iii. 20 A horne, that shrilled cleare Throughout the wood. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* iv. 56 Thro' all the Wood his Pipe is heard to shrill. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 5 The shattering trumpet shrilleth high. 1879 E. GOSSE *New Poems* 100 The first sharp snow is shrilling through the trees. 1903 KIPLING *5 Nations* 114 The whistle shrills to the picket.

3. *trans.* To utter, give forth (a sound, cry, words) in shrill tones; to exclaim or proclaim with a shrill voice.

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 129 Harke, how the Minstrels gin to shrill aloud Their merry Musick. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 84 Harke..How poore Andromache shrils her dolour forth. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i, Through all th' Abysse, I haue shril'd thy daughters losse. 1613 — *Brazen Age* II. ii, What better can describe his shape and terror Then all the pittious clamours shrild through Greece? 1801 *Lusignan* I. 173 The terror of the feathered tribe, shrilled in the omens of an approaching tempest. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxi. (1882) 205 Gnats, beetles, wasps,..may shrill their tiny pipes..unchastised and unnoticed. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii, 'Messieurs', shrills de Brézé. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* I. vii, Lethington likened her to Diana on Taygetus shrilling havoc.

4. To render shrill. *rare*[−1].

1772 FOOTE *Nabob* Prol. Wks. 1799 II. 285 If age contracts my muscles, shrills my tone.

5. To summon with a shrill sound. *rare*[−1].

1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iii. 204 The pitnoch shrills them to the work they do.

Shrilled (ʃrĭld), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. SHRILL *v.* and *a.* + -ED.] **a.** Sounded shrilly. **b.** Made shrill.

?1598 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* II. vi. 6 For long shrild trumpets let your notes resound. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 446 Look at my wrinkled face..listen to my shrilled voice.

Shri·lling, *vbl. sb.* [f. SHRILL *v.* + -ING[1].] The utterance of shrill sounds, shrill crying, whistling, chirping, etc.

1639 H. AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* xlvii. 2 Shout triumphantly to God with voice of shrilling. 1777 MOUNTAIN *Poet. Reveries* (ed. 2) 27 Th' excursive shrillings of some Eunuch's throat. 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlvi. (1789) 252 The shrilling of the field-cricket. 1887 D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *Prav. Returns* xvii. 254 The maidens..fled..with clamorous shrillings. 1892 TENNYSON *Death of Œnone* 21 A wailing cry..Thin as the batlike shrillings of the Dead. 1901 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Ship's Adv.* v, The shrilling of the fife.

b. *Comb.* **shrilling-organ,** the sound-producing organ of a male cicada (Webster Suppl. 1902).

Shri·lling, *ppl. a.* [f. SHRILL *v.* + -ING[2].] Uttering or producing shrill sounds; sounding shrill, stridulous.

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* xvii. 46 Shrilling Zephyrus. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 6 A shrilling trompett. *Ibid.* III. viii. 29 With shrilling shriekes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* I. ii, The lads, Whose shrilling pipe, or voice the sea-born maiden glads. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Friday 102 Shrilling crickets in the chimney cried. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxii, No sounds were heard but of the shrilling cock, and the deep-mouthed watch-dog. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xxvi, The horses' tramp and tingling clank,..And charger's shrilling neigh. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 259 The soul with shrilling cry, passed like smoke beneath the earth. 1908 *Academy* 23 May 809/1 The thorn-bushes began to rustle before a shrilling wind.

Shrillish (ʃrĭ·lĭʃ), *a.* [f. SHRILL *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat shrill.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 141 Crie rather vp to heauen with shrillish shrike. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hippod.* (1878) 68 With shrillish notes I would ne stay nor stent of warbuling. 1863 READE in *All Year Round* 12 Dec 161 'Come in', said a shrillish voice. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen* vii, Miss Croyle's shrillish tones crossed the lawn.

Shri·llness. [f. SHRILL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being shrill.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 52 b, Those of Piemount, who with the shrillnesse of their wordes goe thorow ones eares. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 249 The shrillness and asperity of the noise they make. 1709 *Tatler* No. 157 ¶ 6 The Shrillness and Sharpness of the Sound. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. vi, This shrillness getting ever shriller. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. vii. 69 'Twang, twang!' came a second report. I knew it was the whale-line by the shrillness of the sing. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* II. v. II. 339 Cardwell adding with a certain shrillness that [etc.].

Shrilly (ʃrĭ·lĭ), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. SHRILL *a.* + -Y.] = SHRILL *a.*

1594 R. C[AREW] *Tasso* (1881) 193 So spake he, and with him his fellowes all, Concording iangle in a shrilly sound. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 126 The trumpet's shrilly clangor sounds alarms. 1826 HOOD *Mermaid of Margate* xxvii, The wild bird about him flew, With a shrilly scream. 1847 BRONTË *Jane Eyre* xx, A sharp, a shrilly sound that ran from end to end of Thornfield-Hall. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* XII. 408 There came upon us at last The shrilly west loud piping with the rush of a mighty blast.

Shrilly (ʃrĭ·lĭ), *adv.* [f. SHRILL *a.* + -LY[2].] With a shrill sound or utterance; in shrill tones.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. 23 Thee vaults hauif shrillye rebounded With clush clash buzing. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* 17 A dolefull noyse, Of one that in the greene full shrilly cryde. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 155 That he may neuer more..sound his Quillets shrilly. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. III. xl, Mount up aloft, my Muse, and now more shrilly sing. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lines in Concert-Room* vi, The gust pelting on the out-house shed Makes the cock shrilly in the rainstorm crow. 1818 KEATS *Teignmouth* ii, The pipes go shrilly, the libation flows. 1910 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 103 His enemies were shrilly protesting.

Shrim (ʃrim), *v.* Now *dial.* [OE. *scrimman* (only once); cf. SHRAM, SCRIMP *a.* and *v.*] *intr.* and *pass.* To shrink or shrivel; now chiefly in *pa. pple.*, chilled, benumbed.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 6 Nif monnes fot to bremman scrimme & scrince. 1846 [W. SANDYS] *Spec. Cornish Dial.* 18 He squinnied, tell I were nigh shrimmed with his look. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Shrimmed*, chilled. Corn. 1890 *Glouc.*

Gloss., *Shrim* or *Srim*, to shiver; shrink or shrivel up with cold or fright; also of shrinkage in cooking.

Shrimp (ʃrimp). Forms: 4–5 **schrympe**, 4–6 **schrimpe**, **shrympe**, 4–7 **shrimpe**, 5 **schrymp**, **scrymppe**, **srympe**, **shyrympe**, 6 **schriemp**, 6– **shrimp**. [Prob. cogn. w. MHG. (MG.) *schrimpen* str. vb., to shrink up: see SCRIMP *a.* and *v.*; cf. also prec.

Sense 2 is prob. directly from the etymological sense 'shrunken creature', but is now felt as *transf.* from 1.]

1. Any of the slender, long-tailed, long-legged (chiefly marine) crustaceans of the genus *Crangon* and allied genera, closely related to the prawns; esp. *C. vulgaris*, the common shrimp, which inhabits the sand on the coasts of Great Britain and is a common article of food.

Also, in a wider sense, applied to various similar crustaceans, as the families *Mysidæ* and *Gammaridæ*; see *brine*, *fairy*, *opossum shrimp*, etc.

1327 *Wardrobe Acc. 20 Edw. II*, 31/18 Shrimpis, 3d. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42 Take þe Luce, an þe Perche, & þe Schrympe, & sepe hem. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 449/1 Schrymp, fyschc, *stingus*. *c* 1450 *Brut* 447 Grete Scrympys. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 646 in *Babees Bk.*, Shrympes welle pyked þe scales awey ye cast. 1553 BELON *De Aquatilibus* 273 Anglorum..pisces ex Tamesi & aliis Britanniæ fluminibus..Roches, Daces, Tenche, Ruff, Schriemp, Prans. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXV. 190 The Periwincle, Prawne, the Cockle, and the Shrimpe, For wanton womens tasts, or for weake stomacks bought. 1674 FLATMAN *Belly God* 97 An ore-charg'd Stomack roasted shrimps will ease. 1770 PITTMAN *Europ. Settlem.* 5 Shrimps are found in the Mississippi as far as Natches. 1802 BINGLEY *Zool.* (1813) III. 389 The Shrimp is much smaller than the Prawn, and is by no means so much esteemed as food. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, She partook of shrimps and porter. 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* XXVI. 280/1 The phantom shrimp (*Caprella linearis*) of S. Australia.

collect. sing. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* viii, The boy ..whose sublimest idea of heaven consists in the hope that its blessed sea of glass is brimming with golden shrimp.

†**b.** Applied to a scaly monster. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 767 His scoulders ware schalyde alle in clene syluere, Schreede ouer alle the schrympe with schrinkande poyntez.

2. A diminutive or puny person (*rarely* thing). Chiefly *contemptuous*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol.* 67 We borel men been shrympes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 384 b, He would have been a notorious Goliath over these little moathes, and simple shrimpes. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. 61 On a suddeyn we behold a windbeaten hard shrimp, With lanck wan visadge. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 594 When he [*sc.* Hercules] was a babe, a childe, a shrimpe, Thus did he strangle Serpents. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 167 Thou art my mother, I thy sonne, thy shrimpe. 1615 *Exchange Ware Second Hand* (ed. 2) C 1 b, Alas poore shrimpe, thou art nothing in my hands. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 142, I wondered how such a shrimp as you could dragg about such a great carcass as mine. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Aunt Fanny*, And all for a 'Shrimp' not as high as my hat—A little contemptible 'Shaver' like that !! 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Near Oxford* II. 35 Poor little shrimp that he was [*sc.* Pope]. 1905 ELINOR GLYN *Viciss. Evangeline* 85 He did look such a teeny shrimp climbing after me!

fig. 1634 S. R[OWLEY] *Noble Soldier* III. ii, The small ones [*sc.* poets] are but shrimpes of Poesie.

b. *A shrimp of a*: a diminutive, a very minute or tiny...

a 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 574 By continual ruminating upon this shrimp of a possibility. 1834 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* xxiv, If it bears me, it will not condescend to bend at your shrimp of a carcass. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* 258 A little shrimp of a fellow named Fisher.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1611 COTGR., *Escruoëlle*, a little Shrimp-resembling worme. 1736 BAILEY *Dict. Domest.*, A Shrimp Pye. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 61 To make Shrimp Sauce. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 7 The shrimp-sauce not so good as Mr. H. ..and I used to eat. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 191 The Shrimp-girl, a head, by Bartolozzi. 1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* 111 Shrimpscalders and bugkillers, taylors and tylers. 1828 DAVY *Salmonia* 62 Small shrimp-like aurelia. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xiii, A butter-boat of shrimp sauce. 1883 [see SHRIMPING *attrib.*]. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Sept. 11/2 She was dressed in a shrimp pink. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 192 They are sometimes taken by hook and line, with shrimp-bait.

b. shrimp-fixer, **-louse** (see quot. 1850); **shrimp-hearted** *a.*, pusillanimous.

1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 187 You shrimp-hearted lubber. 1850 A. WHITE *List Specim. Crustacea Brit. Mus.* 81 *Ione thoracicus*. Mud shrimp-louse. *Ibid.* 82 *Bopyrus squillarum*. Shrimp-fixer.

Shrimped (ʃrimpt), *pa. pple.* Now *dial.* [f. **shrimp*, parallel form to SCRIMP *a.* or *v.* + -ED.] Shrivelled, withered, shrunk; huddled *up* with cold.

1638 ROUS *Diary* (Camden) 85 His hands were both shrimped and lame. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 36 Such things as these go for Wit so long as they continue in Latin; but what dismally shrimp'd things would they appear, if turn'd into English. 1837 MRS. PALMER *Devon. Dial.* I. 19 Seeing Batt a shrimp'd up, her nadded and mean'd to en, that a shud come by the vire.

Shrimper (ʃri·mpəɹ). [f. SHRIMP + -ER 1.] One who catches shrimps; also, a vessel engaged in shrimping.

1851 W. COLLINS *Rambles bey. Railways* ii. (1852) 14 We ..found ourselves in a small room, filled with shrimpers, sailors. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Aug., A shrimper stranded. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1884) 34 Has she wedded some gigantic shrimper, That sweet mite with whom I loved to play? 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 265/1 Leigh is the head-quarters of the Thames shrimpers.

† **Shri·mpet.** *Obs.* [f. SHRIMP + -ET.] (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xiv. 344/2 A Sea Prane, or Sea Shrimpet, or Shrimplet. It is somthing bigger then those of the river or fresh waters.

Shri·mping, *gerund* and *vbl. sb.* [f. SHRIMP + -ING 1.] Catching shrimps.

1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 617 Shrimp-catching, or Shrimping, as it is termed. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. vi. 128 Shrimping is carried on by many of the women. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* iii, The women..who go shrimping or oyster-hunting on fashionable sea-shores.

attrib. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 14 Model Shrimping Boat, showing how four shrimp nets are worked. 1886 FENN *Master Cerem.* xxi, Fisherman Dick did his work with a shrimping net.

Shrimpish (ʃri·mpiʃ), *a.* [f. SHRIMP + -ISH.] Diminutive, puny, insignificant.

1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* D iv, What will suche shrimpysshe bodies dooe..whan it cometh to handstrokes? 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1575) 161 b, Those same shrimpish armes of his. 1655–87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* vi. 330 How shrimpish he is and unfit to fill this place. 1664 *Comenius' Janua Ling.* 278 Slender, shrimpish, lean. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* II. ix. 145 A shrimpish sprig of nobility.

Hence **Shri·mpishness,** insignificance.

1651 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 255 The shrimpishnesse of the second part of Eugenius his Answer.

Shri·mplet. [-LET.] A little shrimp.

1688 [see SHRIMPET]. 1884 *Jaunt in Junk* xv. 252 Some annoyingly nimble shrimplet.

Shrimpy (ʃri·mpi), *a.* [f. SHRIMP + -Y.] Abounding in shrimps.

1859 SALA *Two. round Clock* (1861) 58 Margate the shrimpy, Ramsgate the asinine, Canterbury the ecclesiastical. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Hostages Fort.* III. ii. 42 Margate's crowded jetty or Pegwell's shrimpy bay.

Shrinal (ʃrəi·năl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Containing or forming a shrine.

1884 *N. & Q.* 29 Mar. 251/1 The four daughters..of whom one has left her name, St. Sidwell, in a shrinal church on the blood-stained spot.

Shrine (ʃrəin), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 **scrin**, **scryn**, 3 **s(c)hrin**, **ssrin**, **ssryn**, 4–5 **shryn**, 4–6 **schrine**, **schryne**, 4–7 **shryne**, 5 **schryn**, **schrene**, **shrene**, 6 **shreene**, 6– **shrine**. [OE. *scrîn* str. n., corresp. to OFris. *skrîn* (WFris. *skryn* chest, *skrine* coffin), MLG. *schrîn*, MDu. and WFlem. *schrîne* f., Du. *schrijn* n., OHG. *scrîni*, *scrîne* n. (MHG. *schrîn* n. and m., G. *schrein* m.), ON. *skrîn* n. (Sw., Da. *skrin*); ad. L. *scrînium* case or chest for books or papers.

Unexplained variants with *e* occur in OFris. *skrên*, MLG., MDu. *schrein*, LG. *schrên*, WFlem. *schrêne*.

L. *scrînium* is represented in Romanic by OF. *escrin* (see SCRINE), F. *écrin*, Pr. *escrin*, It. *scrigno*, Sp., Pg. *escrinio*, and in OSl. *skrinija*, *skrina*, Lith. *skrine*, RUSS. *skrin*.]

†**1.** A box, coffer; a cabinet, chest. (Cf. SCRINE.) In OE. and ME. applied to the ark of the covenant.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* iii. 8 Þa sacerdas, þa þe bæt scrin [Vulg. *arcam*] berað. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xii. 6 Forþam þe he wæs þeof & hæfde scrin [Vulg. *loculos*]. *c* 1150 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 546/29 *Archa*, scrin. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 109 Þe schryne of þe testament [*arcaut testamenti*]. 1398 — *Barth. de P. R.* XIII. ix. (Tollem. MS.), Þe schryne of oure lorde [*ed.* 1582, the Arke]. 1516 *Durgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 161 Item, in the compertas of Craufurdis ane standand bed, and ane schryne. 1560 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 75 Ane schryne but the lid. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Shrine*, a chest or cabinet.

2. The box, casket, or other repository in which the relics of a saint are preserved. Also, a tomb-like erection of rich workmanship, enclosing the relics of a saint.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xi. 275 Þa ȝebrohte se bisceop ealle þa halȝan ban on ȝelimplicum scrynum. *c* 1000 — *Hom.* (Th.) II. 426 Þa wolde se casere wyrcan him eallum gyldene scryn. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 Hi namen þære twa gildene scrines & ix. seolferne. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 37/125 Þulke daye is bodi was in-to schrine i-bore. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9851 Þulke ȝer al so Seint egwine at euesham in ssrine was verst ido. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VI. 48, I nolde fonge a ferþing for seynt Thomas schrine. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5592 Of schene schemerand gold as it a schrine ware. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4265 Byfore hurre shrene mekeliche he knelede doune. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* XXXVIII, Þe schrine..is..born a-boute on þe schulderis of princes and lordis. 1551 SIR J. WILLIAMS *Accompte* (Abbotsf. Club) 1 The defacinge and takinge downe of shrynes. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 63 A blinde man at Saint Albones Shrine,..hath receiu'd his sight. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 677 The Miracles at the Shrines and Sepulchres of the holy Martyrs. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlv. IV. 455 The shrines of the apostles were guarded by miracles and invisible terrors. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 217 The exhibition of the relics took place..and as each shrine was elevated, every knee touched the earth. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 24 It was a national as well as a religious feeling that drew great multitudes to the shrine of Becket.

Prov. phr. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 553 Fare-wel shryne of whom þe seynt is oute.

b. In extended application: A receptacle containing an object of religious veneration; occas. a niche for sacred images.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* XIX. 24 A goldsmyth, which made silver schrynes [Gr. *ναούς*, Vulg. *ædes*; *Wyclif* housis] for Diana. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 58 On certain days of the year this crucifix is..exposed to public view;..seven persons having in their custody as many different keys of the shrine in which it is kept. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, She passed several shrines and images half hid among the shrubs and the cliffs. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 43 The bell of any famous saint..was enclosed in a shrine, made in its own form.

†**c.** *fig.* An object of veneration. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 1114 So excellent of bewte, þat she myȝt be shryne To all othir vymmen.

d. The part of a church in which a shrine stands. Cf. FERETORY 3.

1833 RAINE *Brief Acc. Durham Cath.* 50 Let us now enter the shrine. 1850 *Parker's Gloss. Terms Archit.* I. 427 Modern writers often erroneously apply the word shrine to the chapel or church in which the real shrine is deposited.

3. A case or casket for a dead body; also, a tomb or cenotaph of an elaborate kind.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 672 Sche..made hire subtyl werkemen make a schryne Of alle the rubyis & the stonis fyne..that sche coude espie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* (1614) 660 They cast their dead into the Riuer, others reserued them at home in glasse shrines. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.*, *Shrine*, a remembrance for the dead. 1720 POPE *Epit. Harcourt* 1 To this sad shrine, whoe'er thou art! draw near. 1824 W. FOWLER *List Subj. Engravings*, The Percy Shrine (Beverley). 1829 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., This peculiar shrine of the Whig martyrs is very much honoured by their descendants.

4. *transf.* That which encloses, enshrines, or screens, or in which something dwells.

a 1400 CHAUCER *To Rosemounde* 1 Madame, ye ben of al beaute shryne As fer as cercled is the mapamounde. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. iv. (1922) 172 You living powres enclosed in stately shrine Of growing trees. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. III*, Wks. (1711) 60 Favourites are shrines to shadow princes from their people. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 360 Of Light by farr the greater part he [*sc.* God] took, Transplanted from her [*sc.* moon's] cloudie Shrine, and plac'd In the Suns Orb. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 106 Clime of the unforgotten brave!..Shrine of the mighty! 1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Music & Moonlight* 127 The heart was a shrine For that memory to dwell in divine.

†**b.** Used for: An enclosing membrane. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. XXXVI. (Bodl. MS.), Aboute þe herte is a maneie cloþing þat hatte thes schryne and þe coofer of þe herte.

5. A place where worship is offered or devotions are paid to a saint or deity; a temple, church.

1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* XIX, Apollo from his shrine Can no more divine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 43 This tusky Boar Young Mycon offers, Delia, to thy Shrine. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 78 Seva Gi was departed thence to Purtaabgur, to visit the Shrine of Bowany. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* I. 2 Before the Goddess' shrine we too, love's votaries, bend. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 163 The pilgrims [distinguished] by bearing some symbol of the god to whose shrine they are going. 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Land of Gilead* iii. 80 In the East it is a common thing for the same shrine to serve the purpose of many succeeding religions. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* I, Behind this temple was the shrine of Vesta. 1905 BYLES *Life R. S. Hawker* V. 42 The position of the Church, like that of all ancient Shrines in England, was chosen and fixed on certain principles.

¶ **b.** In the following quots. commonly explained as 'an image (of a saint or god)'. The passages seem, however, to be merely somewhat strained figurative applications of sense 5. Cf. 2 c.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 194 Offer pure incense to so pure a shrine. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. vii. 40 From the foure corners of the earth they come To kisse this shrine, this mortall breathing Saint. 1611 — *Cymb.* V. v. 164 For Feature, laming The Shrine of Venus, or straight-pight Minerua.

c. *fig.* in contexts referring to the veneration or idolizing of some person or thing.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth* Wks. 1910 II. 109 It can not be that such a Saint to see Can long in shrine her seemely selfe so shroude. 1595 *Caxton's Blanchardyn* liv. 210 The neighboring Princes, which long had bent their deuotions to the sweet Saint which kept her shrine in Tormaday. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i, Good morning to the day; and, next, my gold: Open the shrine, that I may see my saint. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess.* II. *Poetry* I, The Two common Shrines, to which most Men offer up the Application of their Thoughts and their Lives, are Profit and Pleasure. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 105 Honour forbid! at whose unrivall'd shrine Ease, pleasure, virtue, all our sex resign. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 72 To..heap the Shrine of Luxury and Pride With incense kindled at the Muse's flame. 1808 W. WILSON *Hist. Diss. Ch.* II. 57 He was too conscientious to sacrifice his principles at the shrine of worldly advantage or emolument. 1853 'DOW JR.' in Jerdan *Nukes Humour* 88 Ye grey-haired worshippers at the shrine of Mammon! 1904 PAUL *Mod. Eng.* I. Introd. 13 He [*sc.* Mill] kept the lamp burning in the Benthamite shrine.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. 13 Hee throngs in shryne clowd [*insert se saeptus nebula*]. *Ibid.* IV. 67 The slip Ascanius (for sainct thee shrinecase adoring) Shee cols for the father. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 240 If these [*e.g.* crowns] Be wanting, a less Shrine-robber will seize On a gilt Hercules his thigh. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 572 'Such was its virtue!' twangs the Sacristan, Holding the shrine-box up. 1876 J. S. BREWER *Engl. Studies* (1881) 107 The exquisite tracery of their screens and shrine-work.

Shrine (ʃrəin), *v.* Forms: 3 **sɛryne**, **ssrine**, 3–4 **schrine**, 4–5 **schryne**, 4–6 **shryne**, 7 **chrine**, 6– **shrine**. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To enclose (relics) in a shrine; to provide (a saint or deity) with a shrine or sanctuary. Now *rare*.

c 1290 *Beket* 376 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 117 In þulke ȝere seint thomas schrinede seint edward At westmunstre. *Ibid.* 175/2406 Seint thomas..onder eorþe he lay, Are þat he I-schrined were, wel mani a long day. *c* 1386 CHAUCER

Pard. T. 627, I wolde I hadde thy coillons in myn hond In stide of Relikes... They shul be shryned in an hogges toord. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 69 þe fame þerof come vnto þe monasterie þer Saynt Austyn was shrynyd. 1526 R. Whytford *Martiloge* 49 Theyr two bodyes were ioyned bothe togyder, & so shryned at rome by myracle. 1550 Bale *Engl. Votaryes* II. L ij b, Saint Wyllyam of Norwyche, a martyr, whych was ther shryned in Christes church abbeye. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 93 To take up the body of Edith..and to shrine it. 1702 Pope *Dryope* 87 Believe a Goddess shrin'd in ev'ry tree. 1803 Southey *Queen Orraca* 60 Our brother Pedro brings them here, In Coimbra to be shrined.

†b. phr. *To shrine* (a person) *for a saint*: to venerate or proclaim him as a saint. Also *fig.*

1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* C vij, Shryninge them alwaye for sayntes which purchased them preuileges or fought for their libertyes. 1591 Lyly *Endymn.* v. iii, You must nowe tell who Eumenides shrineth for his Saint. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 27 Setting forth Lady Ignorance for a great Sainct..and shrining her unto them for the true mother of Devotion.

†c. To canonize (*fig.*). *Obs.*

a 1400 Chaucer *Agst. Women Unconst.* 15 Ye might be shryned, for your brotelnesse, Bet than Dalyda, Creseide, or Candace. 1878 W. C. Smith *Hilda among Broken Gods* II. 177 What, if heaven should be wroth at my shrining and sainting a man, Sinful and mortal as I?

†d. To set up as a sacred offering. *Obs.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* x. ad fin., Poore Dolons spoiles Vlysses had; who shrin'd them on his sterne.

†2. To entomb. *Obs.*

1567 R. Edwards *Damon & Pithias* (1571) D j b, Shrine me in clay alive, some good man stop mine eye. 1567–8 *Gismond of Salerne* v. iii. 40 (Cunliffe), And in one tombe our bodies bothe to shrine. 1570–1 in *B. L. Ball. & Broadsides* (1867) 35 The Nortons' bones should be so shrynd That now hanges wauering in the wynd. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 703 His ashes..were carried to Rome and shrined there in the monument of the Antonines.

3. To enclose, envelop, engird, as a shrine or sanctuary does the body or the image of a saint.

1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod.* F iv, Ye Muses nine With grace deuine My wittes to shrine Giue not consent. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* Ded. A ij, Thee pyth, that is shrind vp wythin thee barck and bodye of so exquisit..a discourse. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat., Defiance to Envie* 21 Nor earthen pot wont secret death to shrine. 1648 Crashaw *Delights of Muses* Wks. (1904) 140 So sweet the Temple was that shrin'd The Sacred sweetnesse of his mind. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 672 Th' Almightie Father where he sits Shrin'd in his Sanctuarie of Heav'n secure. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* III. 263 Booth in his cloudy tabernacle shrin'd [as Harlequin]. 1820 Keats *Lamia* II. 190 Thus loaded with a feast the tables stood, Each shrining in the midst the image of a God. *a* 1851 Moir *Poems* (1852) II. 363 A patch of sky..shrining a star Magnificent. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 286 Tempe, shrined around in shadowy woods o'erhanging. 1871 Rossetti *Poems, Portrait* iii, In painting her I shrined her face Mid mystic trees.

b. To enclose, shut *up* (an object) in a case; †hence, to treasure.

1586 A. Day *Engl. Secretorie* II. (1625) 82 What auaileth it to shrine so much this vaine beautie, which..is euery day in danger? 1662 Hibbert *Body of Div.* I. 115 A liveless peece of earth [*viz.* money] is his master, yea his God, which he shrines up in his chest. 1886 Conder *Syrian Stone-Lore* iv. (1896) 166 The oldest [copy of the Pentateuch], shrined in its silver case and bound in green.

†c. To enfold, embrace. *Obs. rare.*

1605 Chapman *All Fooles* III. 17 Ist possible that I..Should shrine within mine armes so bright a goddesse?

†d. *refl.* To conceal oneself. *Obs. rare.*

1570 T. Preston in *Old Ballads* (Percy Soc.) 71 Loth was I [a fly] to go out, And shrind my selfe under a brome.

†e. ? To cover with rich ornament. *Obs. rare.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis*, etc. 95 An armoure..With gould ritchlye shrined [Aen. VIII. 436 *arma..auroque polibant*].

†f. To bury (a sword) in a person's body.

1614 Gorges *Lucan* VII. 276 If any should his kinsman finde, And in his breast his sword hath shrin'd.

4. To enshrine in one's heart or thoughts.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* 32, I haue shrined thee in my heart for a trustie friende. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. Tales* 15 b, The idoll that was shrinde within his brest. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* vi. (1630) C 4 Loue..straight diued into my heart, And there did shrine the Idea of your selfe. 1607 B. Barnes *Divils Charter* III. ii. F 1 He that aliue was shrined in my brest, Now dead liues yet intombed in my thoughts. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* I. xxiv, When that majestic theme Shrined in her heart found utterance. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* I. iv. 88 The man of real genius..has the feeling of truth already shrined in his own breast. 1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's Lovers* xi, It was waste of time and life to keep her shrined in the deairest sanctuary of his being.

†5. *refl.* and *intr.* To dwell as in a shrine; to be 'tabernacled'. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Langland's P. Pl.* A. I. 162 (Univ. Coll. MS.), Chastite wipouten charite wurþ schryned in helle. 1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* III. vi, The soule, that shoulde be shrinde in heauen. 1602 *Thomas Ld. Cromwell* v. v, My soule is shrinde with heauens celestiall couer. 1614 Gorges *Lucan* IX. 387 Fild with grace diuine, That in his secret soule did shrine [*tacita quem mente gerebat*].

Shrined (ʃrəind), *a.* [f. Shrine *sb.* + -ed².]

1. Containing a shrine or shrines.

1589 Fleming *Virg. Georg.* IV. 76 Reare vp..foure altars ..Neere to the shrined temples of the goddesses.

2. Contained in a shrine.

1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. 395 He swore upon the shrined relics of their common patron saint.

Shri'neless, *a.* [-less.] Having no shrine.

1892 Meredith *Poet. Wks.* (1912) 382 Showing her shrineless, not a temple, bare. 1898 A. Austin *Lamia's Winter-Quarters* 55 And through your shrineless pilgrimage you make Unending moan.

Shri'nelet. [-let.] A little shrine.

1884 M. M. Macmillan *Lett.* (1893) 102 The panels of St. Laurence's Vatican shrinelet.

Shri'ning, *vbl. sb.* [f. Shrine *v.* + -ing¹.] Enclosing in or as in a shrine; enshrining, encasing.

1574 tr. *Josselin's Life to Abp.* To Rdr. E 2 b, Their deathes, entermentes, entombinges, translations, and shryninges. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* XXXVIII. (1888) 181 If she be an honest woman..were she not worth the wishing, and worthy the shryning? 1622 Wither *Philarete* F 4 b, Tis found, that costly shrining Did but hinder tothers shining.

Shri'ning, *ppl. a.* [f. Shrine *v.* + -ing².] Embracing, enveloping.

1826 A. A. Watts *Love's Wealth* I, Whilst my shrining arms enfold, love,..a prize like thee.

Shrink, *sb.* [f. Shrink *v.*] An act of shrinking, flinching, cowering, etc.; †a shrug.

1590 Sir J. Smythe *Disc. Weapons* 23 b, After the first shrinck at the entring of the bullett. 1594 Daniel *Cleopatra* (Bang) 1729 Not a yeilding shrinke, or touch of feare Consents now to bewray least sence of paine. *c* 1645 Howell *Let. to Capt. T. P.* 1 Aug. 1622, He [the Spaniard] never speaks of her [Queen Elizabeth] but he fetcheth a shrink in the shoulder. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. Introd. 12, I saw a visible shrink in all Orders of Men among us, from that Greatness..which was in the first Grain, that our God brought from Three sifted Kingdoms, into this Land. *a* 1728 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 1. 230 A Shrink, or Contraction, in the Body since 'twas first form'd. 1832 L. Hunt *Poems* 179, I..almost wish with sudden shrink, That I had less to praise. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* 178 The shiver and shrink with which the sitter caught sight of him.

Shrink (ʃrink), *v.* Pa. t. **shrank** (ʃrænk), pa. pple. **shrunk** (ʃrʌnk). Forms: 1 scrincan, 2–3 scrinke(n, 3–5 schrinke, 4–6 schrynke, shrynke, 5–6 s(c)hrynk, schrenk(e, (4 scrynke, schrynge, scherenke, shrynge, 6 shren(c)k(e, shryng, shrinck, schrink, scrincke), 6–7 shrinke, 6– shrink. *Pa. t.* 1 scranc (*pl.* scruncon), 4 schrank, 5 schranke, 6–7 shranke, 7– shrank; 4 schronk, 5–7 shronke, 6 shroncke, shroonke, shrounke, 6–7 shronk, shrun(c)ke, 7– shrunk; *wk.* 6 *Sc.* schrinket, -it, 6– (now *dial.*) shrinked. *Pa. pple.* 1 (ze)scruncen, (-scrungen), 2 scrunken, 4 schrunken, 4–6 shronken, 7 shruncken, 6– shrunken; 5–6 shronke, 6 shroonke, shruncke, 6–7 shroncke, shrunke, 6– shrunk; *wk.* 6 *Sc.* schrenkit. [OE. *scrincan* (pa. t. *scranc, scruncon*, pa. pple. *gescruncen*) = MDu. *schrinken* (only in Kilian as obs. Flem.; ? from Eng.), Sw. *skrynka* to wrinkle (MSw. *skrunkin* pa. pple. shrivelled, wrinkled), Norw. *skrekka, skrekka* (pa. t. *skrakk, skrokk*, pa. pple. *skrokken, skrokket*). The causative is Shrench *v.*]

The pa. t. originally had vowel change *I shrank, we shrunke(n*, but, as early as the 14th c., the properly plural form is found with a singular subject, and *shronk, shrunk* becomes frequent in the 15th c.; *shrunk* is the normal pa. t. in the 18th c., and still survives. The pa. pple. *shrunken* is now rarely employed in conjugation with the vb. 'to have'; see also Shrunk, Shrunken.]

I. Intransitive senses.

†1. To wither or shrivel through withdrawal of vital fluid or failure of strength. *Obs.*

[*c* 893 Ælfred *Oros.* III. ix. § 3 þa for þæm ciele him gescruncan ealle þa ædra.] *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 204 Hy [male and female pennyroyal] blowaþ ðonne nealice oþre wyrta scrincaþ & weornaiað. *Ibid.* III. 48 Seonuwa fortogene & ða tan scrinceð up. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 411 Þanne his senewes gonne to schrynke [*MS.* y schryngke]. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 497 His synewis shronke and withdrewe them. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* II. I. H ij, My chekes that hanged syde downe, do shrynke awaye. 1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 40 Fruit gathred too timely.. wil shrink. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxxii. 32 The children of Israel eate not of the sinewe which shranke.

†b. To pine away. *Obs. rare.*

c 1205 Lay. 2278 Þer fore þu scalt scrinkin [*c* 1275 deȝe]. *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps.* XL. vii, Though I in want be shrinking, Yet God on me is thinking.

2. To become reduced in size, volume, or extent; *esp.* to contract through heat, cold, or moisture. Also with *up, away.*

c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 245 in *O. E. Misc.* 80 Heo schule in helle Euer schrinke and swelle. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xi. 347 If..the lethir..were of such kinde that it wolde daili schrinke. 1530 Palsgr. 705/2 If these bordes shrinke, all my purpose is marred. 1626 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 143 The grownd on the W. side our new gadong did shrink with the extreme rayne. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cclxvi, We..shrink like parchment in consuming flame. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. ii. 19 After these waters had rag'd for some time on the Earth, they began to lessen and shrink. 1742 tr. *Heister's Surg.* (1768) II. 10 Those [polypuses] which are recent will sometimes shrink and disappear by repeated Punctuation. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 337 The pyrometric pieces of clay..the more they are heated, the more they shrink in all their dimensions. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 270 The modern town has very much shrunk within its ancient limits. 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* 152 When a body of water is cooled, it shrinks in bulk. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xl, Sometime'a house had stood there, but..it had shrunken in some settlement of the ground.

b. Of a textile fabric: To contract when wetted. Phr. *To shrink in the wetting* (chiefly pass.): app. orig. said proverbially of cloth manufactured in some northern counties; hence allusively and fig. of anything that is damaged or depreciated in value.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 *Preamble*, Whiche Clothes so shorn er they be wett..most of werrey necessite shrynk. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 Cloth..which when it shalbe full wette shall shrynke more than oon yerd in all the lenght. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* IV. vi. U iv, It is peryshed..I. it is shrunk in the wetynge. 1577–87 Harrison *England* II. v. 158 in *Holinshed*, Their..ambitious titles are now decaied and worthilie shroonke in the wetting. 1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* R iij b, To perswade you not to shrinke in the wetting, but like a Kentish cloth..stande inuiolated. 1592 Nashe *Strange Newes* D 1 Three of his sonnes universally ridiculous lie reputed of...The fourth is shrunke in the wetting, or else the Print shoulde haue heard of him. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 63 The first is merry drunk,..although his braines be somewhat shrunk I' th' wetting. 1653 R. Carpenter (*title*), The Anabaptist washt and washt, and shrunk in the washing. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 28 'Tis York-shire Cloath, you know, that shrinks i' th' wetting! 1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* s.v., A Stuff that shrinks. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 292/1 Patent flannel, which does not shrink in washing.

3. To draw the limbs together, bring the body into a small compass; to cower, huddle *together*; (of the body) to contract as with pain or cold; (of a plant) to shrivel or curl *up* under a blasting or withering influence.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 476 Þa weard se cyning [*c.* Belshazzar] to ðan swiðe afyrht, þæt he eal scranc. *c* 1300 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 158 Heo cometh by-modered ase a mor-hen, Ant scrynketh for shome. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 449/1 Schrynkyn, *rigeo*. 1530 Palsgr. 705/2 I lie nat a frayde, I shall shrinke so lowe that he shall nat spye me. *c* 1572 Gascoigne *Hearbes* Wks. 1869 I. 76 The tender plant..In winter shrinks and shrowdes from every blast. 1592 Breton *Pilgr. Parad.* xiv, An vnwidly trunke..With weight whereof, their shoulders often shrincke [*printed* thruncke]. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 9 Till I shrinke with cold. 1602 W. Leigh *Soules Solace* (1617) 28 At last shrinking downe againe, he [the sick man] gaue a sigh. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 29 Distressed Atlas shoulders shrinke with payne. 1680 *Revenge* IV. ad fin., I'll make him shrink with fear, ere I have done. 1782 Cowper *Poet, Oyster, & Sens. Plaut* 35 When I bend, retire, and shrink. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, Isaac shrunk together, and was silent. 1841 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (1871) 115 If..any point of its surface be rudely touched, the whole animal does not immediately shrink. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* V. 444 Her small goodman Shrinks in his arm-chair. 1892 Kipling *Light that Failed* xiv, Bessie remained in his arms shrinking.

4. In immaterial sense: To be contracted or reduced in extent; to be drawn together *into* certain limits.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xi. 347 Bicause that thilk lijftiole wolde continueli schrinke. 1566 Gascoigne *Jocasta* II. I, When disdayne is shrunke or sette awaye. 1602 Shaks. *Ful. C.* III. i. 150 Are all thy Conquests, Glories, Triumphes, Spoiles, Shrunke to this little Measure? 1667 Dryden *Maiden Queen* I. ii, When, after all his Eagerness of two Minutes before, he shrinks into a faint Kiss, and a cold Compliment. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 243 All her Plumes Fall flat and shrink into a trivial toy. 1742 Blair *Grave*, 728 Each Earth-born Joy grows vile, or disappears, Shrunk to a Thing of Nought. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* I, To make England, inclined to shrink into her narrow self, the arbitress of Europe. 1856 Kingsley *Misc.* (1859) II. 36 How the poor soul would shrink back into nothing before that lion eye. 1911 T. S. Holmes *Chr. Ch. Gaul* iii. 66 This influence increased as the extent of the imperial authority in Gaul steadily shrank.

†b. To fail. *Obs. rare.*

1608 Wotton in *Cal. St. Papers, Irel.* 635 He has done well to bring her to Rome, in case all other means should shrink.

5. To move *backward*, retire, or retreat *into* a cavity, shelter, or place of refuge; to draw oneself or itself *in*. In first quot. app. †to sink deep.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2313 Þe scharp schrank to þe flesche þurȝ þe schyre grece. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1837 Lych hornys of a lytell snayl, Wych..for a lytel strawn wyl shrynke. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 48 Another let flee at the lorde Standley, which shronke at the stroke.. as shortely as he shranke yet ranne the blood about hys eares. 1521 Fisher *Serm. agst. Luther* ii Wks. (1876) 323 The trees whan they be wydred and theyr leues shaken from them and all the moysture shronke in to the rote. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 325 This dotte our Lady shranke againe into her shrine. 1606 Marston *Parasit.* iv. G 4 b, Her sometimes enuious lips, now shrink in, and giue her nose and her chin leaue to kisse each other. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 710 A twigge..growing vp to a yong tree: which when they offered to pluck vp, it shrunke downe into the ground. 1627 W. Hawkins *Apollo Shroving* III. i. 37 Shrinke in while I buckle it, that you may bee gaunt and fine in the wast. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 682 Teach me..Why flowing Tides prevail upon the Main, And in what dark Recess they shrink again. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* I, Till I shrink into my cell again for terror of the sound. 1826 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 330 The eye then shrinks into the orbit. 1830 Tennyson *Poet's Mind* 37 It [a fountain] would shrink to the earth if you came in.

fig. 1861 Reade *Cloister & H.* lxxvii, Jorian from that moment shrunk in and became impenetrable as a hedgehog.

†b. To fall or come away *from*. *Obs.*

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 335/2 The side of a Timber House shrunk from its Mortesses.

6. To withdraw *from* a place or position, esp. in a secret or furtive manner; to turn *aside, away, back*, etc. furtively or nimbly; to slip or slink *away*. Now *rare*.

14.. *Sir Bevis* (Sutherld. MS.) 1857 Fro þe yates he wyl not shrynke, Tyl he hane both mete and drynke. 1530 Palsgr.

705/2 He craked afore we came hyther that he wolde do marvaylles, but nowe he is shronke asyde no man can tell whyther. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) John v. 13 Iesvs shronke aside from the multitude. 1587 Underdowne tr. *Heliodorus* (1895) 202 When shee had thus done, shee woulde have shrunke away. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* 1038 The Hungarians were almost all shrunk home. 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* I. i, *Gost.* Who was that Shrunke at my entry here? ..*Ryn.* He shrunke not, sir, his busines call'd him hence. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 255 They took it, and shrunk away so in the throng, I could never hear more of it. 1825 Scott *Betrothed* ii, He shrunk from the hall to the seclusion of his own convent. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. v, Mayor Bailly..gladly shrinks within doors. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xlvii, After she had borne a couple of sons, [she] shrank away into a life of devout seclusion.

† **b.** *To shrink out of the collar*: to back out, esp. of an enterprise. *Obs.*

1636 Brathwait *Rom. Emp.* 383 Some powerfull Protestant commanders..who shrunk out of the coller of obedience. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 7 May, Sir W. Pen, like a false rogue, shrinking out of the collar,..so that the whole odium must fall on me.

† **c.** *Naut.* Of the wind: ? To blow fitfully or in gusts. *Obs.*

1627 Capt. Smith *Sea Gram.* ix. 39 The wind shrinkes, that is, when you must take in the Spretsaile, and get the tacks aboord. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 10 The Winds shrank upon us from off the Coast of Ginea. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 21 When the Gale of Good Fortune shrinks he alters his course. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 36 The Wind shrinking, and blowing off the Island in Squals.

7. To draw *back* or give way so as to avoid physical contact or conflict; to recoil through physical weakness or lack of courage or with abhorrence *from*.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. viii. 115 Pallas, nocht schrynkand for the mortale dynt. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 160 Notwithstandyng that the Romaynes shot great ordinaunces,..yet the Imperiall persones nouer shranke, but manly entered the Bulwarke. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 265 He put out his tongue very willingly, but shrinked a little when the iron came upon his forehead. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* v. 237 It is shamefull for a King to boast at Table, and shrink in fight. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 49 Shrinking from the spoiler's hand, Far, far away, thy children leave the land. 1794 Mary Wollstonecr. *View Fr. Rev.* I. 133 Is it then surprising, that a very desirable woman, with a sanguine constitution, should shrink abhorrent from his embraces? 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* vi. viii, Wherever he went, the enemy shrank before him. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* iv, She shrunk back from his grasp. 1862 Calverley *Verses & Transl.* (1894) 64 Streets, which foot of traveller shrinks from, As on hot plates shrinks the bear. 1892 Gardiner *Student's Hist. Eng.* 14 The soldiers were terrified and shrunk back.

† **b.** To give way; to collapse. *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xii. 10 He..nicely trode, as thornes lay in his way, Or that the flore to shrinke he did auyse; And on a broken reed he still did stay His feeble steps, which shrunke, when hard theron he lay. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iv. 20 The ground shrinkes before his Treading. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 194 Reason being conquered by the excesse of sorrowe shruncke. 1616 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 128 Our new wall..shronk soe it was this day.. puld downe.

8. To refuse or hesitate to act in the face of anything irksome, grievous, horrible, or distasteful; to recoil mentally or morally.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1077 The sege that schrenkis for na schame, the schent might hym schend. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvii. 29 The tel3ouris hairt a littill schrenkit. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxii. 8 His herte is stablished, he wil not shrencke. 1576 Gascoigne *Grief of Joy* Ded., I will then shrinke for no paynes untill I have..touched all the common places of mans perylous pleasures. *a* 1628 Preston *New Covt.* (1634) 300 A man perhaps will beare many things for Religion, but if it come to death, there he shrinkes. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 513 Fancy shrinks..at the thought Of such a gulph as he design'd his grave. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* liii, Why linger, why turn back, why shrink, my Heart? 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 515 There was much which might make good men shrink and hesitate.

b. freq. const. *from* (often governing a gerund).

1565 J. Phillip *Patient Grissell* 859 No Tarquins knight, ne Appian now, shall cause mee shrinke from duetie due. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 311/30 To cause him suerue or schrink fre ony pairt of his faitht in Christ Jessus. 1741–2 Gray *Agrip.* 48 Then was the time To shrink from danger. 1813 *Sk. Char.* (ed. 2) i, I am convinced there are many, who would shrink from coming out in the manner you have described. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* Prol., Who hath cumbered the world with his devices, but shrunken from the responsibility thereof. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. 115 There was no sacrifice from which French policy so instinctively shrank. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 285 Opinions, which he never shrunk from expressing. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 7/4 The policy of exclusion from which the Board of Agriculture has shrunk.

c. const. *at*.

1576 Gascoigne *Droome Doomesday* Wks. 1910 II. 431 If thou perceyve any man to shrynke at death when it commeth. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Hum. Lieut.* I. i, I have seen him do such things, belief would shrink at. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 229 What happier natures shrink at with affright. 1780 *Mirror* No. 71 That delicacy which made him..shrink at the idea of asking a pecuniary favour. 1832 Scott *Cast. Dang.* xiv, The abbot would not shrink at inflicting upon me the death due to an apostate nun. 1839 Hood *John Day* xiv, At last he made a vow To break his being's link; For he was so reduced in size At nothing he could shrink.

d. const. inf.

1544 Betham *Precepts War* II. lxxiii. L vlij b, For the encrease of his renowme, they wyll not shrynke: to bestowe and spende theyr lyfe. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 43 Nor shrynke ye to take paynes, 1602 Heywood *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* v. i, He would not shrinke to spend a thousand pound, To giue the Mountfords name so deepe a wound. 1869 F. W. Newman *Misc.* 107 Novelists do not shrink to tell the form of a hero or heroine's features. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 23 Would I shrink to learn my life-time's limit—days, weeks, months or years?

† **9.** To be a deserter or rebel; to fall *away from* duty or allegiance, or *from* a person. *Obs.*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 62 Your Sister would not dooe her duetie, but shranke awaie. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 123 They can not forsake nor shrynke from the true doctrine. *Ibid.* 276 b, Whan he was gone, the fellowes of that conspiracie, shranke away immedintly. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 118 Such as shrinked were to be vpholden and cured. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 222 Ile play the Ease-dropper, To heare if any meane to shrinke from me.

II. Transitive (mainly causative) senses.

10. To cause to contract or be reduced in size, volume, or extent; to cause to contract by moisture, heat, or cold; to cause (a limb, sinew, plant) to wither or (the skin) to wrinkle. Also with *up*.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. cxxxv. (1495) 538 An herbe namyd Apium risus: that drawe and shrynke jawis of men. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 62 Ellez walld þai schrenk þe stomake. *a* 1530 J. Heywood *Wether* 978 (Brandl), I loue no launders that shrynke my gere in wettynge. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 156 To shrinke mine Arme vp like a wither'd Shrub. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burning Pestle* III. 12 Let them..Start at a shadow, and shrink up their bloud. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 133 Return Alpheus, the dread voice is past, That shrunk thy streams. 1646 Crashaw *Sospetto d'Herode* xxii, That the Great Angell-blinding light should shrinke His blaze, to shine in a poore Shepherds eye. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 155 If the Rain wet them, instead of shrinking them, it will swell them. 1680 C. Nesse *Ch. Hist.* 172 God shrank his sinews, and makes him stand like an antick statue. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* II. 132 Alum styptics with contracting pow'r Shrink his thin essence like a rivel'd flow'r. 1832 Tennyson *Mariana in South* v, The steady glare Shrank one sick olive sere and small. 1866 Redgrave *Cent. Painters* II. 602 The moisture of the paste shrinks the spot of canvas to which it is applied. 1875 F. T. Buckland *Log-bk.* 57 A human head which has by some process or other been shrunk to about the size of a large orange.

b. *spec.* To treat (a textile material) with water so that it may not shrink after it is made up.

1856 [see Shrinking *vbl. sb.* 1 b]. 1883 'Sylvia' *Lady's Guide Dressmaking* 122 Braid is the best trimming for.. frocks. It should always be 'shrunk' before being put on the dress.

c. *Mech.* To cause (a piece, e. g. the tire of a wheel, the jacket of a cannon) to be fixed tightly *on* (*to*) another (which it is intended to fit) by heating it, slipping it into place when sufficiently expanded, and then rapidly cooling it. Also with *on* (adv.) and occas. *absol.*

1839 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 449/1 To make the wheel in the usual way and then shrink the railway tire.. upon it. 1861 Russell in *Times* 26 Oct., A simple..piece of artillery, with a thick iron band shrunk on over the breach. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 25 June 2/1 Krupp began with solid guns and found himself obliged to come to the English system of building up guns by the shrinking on of hoops. At the present time France, Germany, Italy, and Russia shrink as we do.

d. *transf.* To reduce in number. *rare.*

1832 Goodridge *Voy. S. Seas* 65 We endeavoured to shrink them [*sc.* mice] by destroying immense quantities.

11. To draw (the body, the limbs, oneself) into a smaller compass.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. i. (1868) 5 Sche constreynede and schronk hir seluen lyche to þe comune measure of men. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Trophеis* 1081 Her Alabastrine well-shapt Limbs shee shrinks. 1649 Davenant *Love & Hon.* II. ii, The chaste Indian plant, That shrinks and curles his bashfull leaves at the Approach of man. 1705 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 100 A modest Man, if he was somewhat Taller than his Neighbours, would chuse to shrink himself into the Dimensions of the Company. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 303 ¶ 13 The Multitude and Rabble of Spirits immediately shrunk themselves into a small Compass. 1875 Morris *Æneid* XII. 861 Her body huge she shrank.

12. In immaterial sense: To reduce to smaller limits or compass.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. vii. 16 'Tis the sawcie seruant, that causes the Lord to shrinke his descending fauours. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 176 That were a phrase to shrink the glorious omnipresence of God speaking, into a kind of circumscriptive absence. 1812 Cary *Dante, Purg.* IX. 44 Thy strength Shrink not, but rise dilated. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* VIII. ii, Logical cobwebbery shrinks itself together. 1891 J. Martineau *Ess. & Addr.* IV. Pref., If to the dwarfed and altered thought I had tried to shrink the grand old language.

† **13.** To cause to withdraw or disappear; to draw *in* (the horns, the claws); also with *back, up*. Hence in allusive phr. signifying withdrawal from a position of prominence, from an undertaking, etc.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 300 And þough he erst hadde poured vp and doun, He was þo glad his hornes yn to shrynke. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. 2199 Cometh Schame anoon..And causeth Loue hornys for to schrynke. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* III. i, The cheerefull Cock..Doth sing to see how Cynthia shrinks her horne. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. i. 138, I will make you shrinke your snailie hornes! 1608 D. T[uvill] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 57 b, The Lyon is a Lyon, though he shrink vp his clawes. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativ.* xxii, The Libyc Hammon shrinks his horn. 1642 D. Rogers *Naaman* 24 My wretched..soule may provoke thee to shrinke in thy graces. 1642–4 Vicars *God in Mount* 76 The rest (who more wisely shrunk-in their heads, and recanted their former oversight). 1681 Dryden *Span. Friar* III. ii, The Devil..puts out his Horns to doe a mischief, and then shrinks 'em back for safety, like a Snail into her shell. 1713 Young *Last Day* II. 301 To make the Sun shrink in his beam.

14. To draw (the head, the hand, etc.) *aside, back*, or *away* in a furtive, ashamed, or retiring manner. Now *rare*.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 257 Whan bayard sawe Mawgis, he began to shrynke his eeres [orig. *etreuintre les oreilles*]. 1575 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. 1907 I. 65 To sitte a side and shrinke His harbraind head with out dame dainties dore. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 166 b, He had shrunke his head out of the coller of those insupportable paines. 1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iii. ad fin., The River..Shrunke his graue head, beneath his siluer waues. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XX. 455 Thus snatcht he..a Neats foot, And threw it at Vlysses: who, his head Shrunke quietly aside. *c* 1620 Fletcher, etc. *Lover's Progr.* I. i, We made them shun us, And shrink their rugged heads. 1880 Meredith *Tragic Com.* (1881) 64 She shrank her hand back.

† **b.** *To shrink in the neck*: to flinch, recoil.

1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 124 One of them asked him what she was: who poore man shrinking in his neck, said he knew her not. 1705 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* III. 13 When did they refuse to lay their Throat fair, or shrink in their Neck at the dispatching blow?

† **c.** = Shrug *v. To shrink up* (occas. *in*) *one's shoulders*: to shrug one's shoulders; *fig.* (with *at*) to regard with displeasure, aversion, or indifference.

1605 Worton in *Life & Lett.* (1907) I. 336 They shrink up the shoulder, as if it were a greater matter than we are aware of. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1754) 115 Among others that shrink in the Shoulders at it. 1676 *Packet Adv. Men Shaftesb.* 76 If ye talk of State-Commodities, they shrink the shoulder, and say nothing. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 543 He shrunk up his Shoulders at it. 1720— *Capt. Singleton* iv. (1840) 61 They shrunk up their shoulders, as Frenchmen do.

† **15.** To shun, avoid. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 61 The schipman schrenkis the schour, and settis to schore. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. 34 In this last bycking I shrunck no danger or hazard. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 392 Gratianus..as yet but a stripling..shrunke not five souldiors. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xvii. (Roxb.) 118/2 A man resolued to abide the utmost hazard of Battle, and not to shrink his aduersary.

† **b.** *To shrink collar*: = 6 b. *Obs. rare.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 907 He began..to rowse himselfe, and to lift vp his head: but he shrunke choller againe soone after.

† **16.** To quit. *Obs. rare.*

1594 Lyly *Mother Bombie* IV. ii, Thou knowest wee are towne borne children, and wil not shrinke the citie.

17. *Comb.* **shrink-ring**, a ring of metal that is shrunk on; a ring in a structure that bears the strain of expansion and shrinkage.

1902–3 *Jrnl. Inst. Electr. Engin.* XXXII. 419 Well-made shrink-ring jointed cast-steel flywheels. *Ibid.* 410 To cast the boss in sections and have two very heavy shrink rings round the boss.

Shri·nkable, *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] Capable of being shrunk, liable to shrink.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Shrinkage (ʃri·ŋkédʒ). [f. Shrink *v.* + -age.]

1. The act or fact of shrinking; reduction in the size or volume of a substance or material due to contraction such as is caused by heat, cold, or wet.

1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* II. 76 Deficiencies of goods far beyond what can arise from natural waste or shrinkage. 1852 *Nicholson's Encycl. Archit.* I. 74 All timber is liable to shrinkage by the evaporation of the moisture which is always present. 1853 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. xiv. (ed. 9) I. 327 The mud..solidifies, and becomes traversed by cracks, caused by shrinkage. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 62 The shrinkage of the lakes has permitted systematic excavations to be made in their former beds. 1889 Rider Haggard *Cleopatra* Introd., Notwithstanding..the shrinkage of the flesh, I think the face was one of the most imposing and beautiful that I ever saw.

2. The amount of such contraction or loss in bulk, volume, or measurement.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 27 Various specimens of clays..made up into squares to show their relative shrinkages. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2169/1 Brass contracts rather more [than cast iron], 3/16 inch shrinkage to the foot being allowed. 1884 *Sci. Amer. Suppl.* XVIII. 7197 All substances that tend to decrease the refractory character of the basic brick increase their shrinkage.

b. *Gun-making.* In shrinking on hoops or tubes, the difference between the inner diameter of the outer cylinder and the outer diameter of the inner cylinder.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 *Times* 31 Aug. 6/1 The complicated calculations connected with the 'shrinkage' and tensions of the various parts of built-up guns.

3. Of immaterial things: Diminution or reduction in quantity, amount, or size; depreciation or decrease in value; the amount of such diminution.

1879 H. James jun. *Hawthorne* 129 The shrinkage and extinction of a family. 1879 *Standard* 21 May 2/1 The failure is attributed to bad debts, shrinkage in the value of goods, and the withdrawal of capital. 1880 Jefferies *Hodge* II. 266 There has been proceeding a general shrinkage, as it were, of speculative investment. 1891 *Times* 9 Oct. 9/6 The total shrinkage was £40,000.

4. *attrib.*: **shrinkage-crack** *Geol.*, a crack formed on the surface of a bed of rock and due to shrinkage caused by exposure to sun and air;

shrinkage fit, a fit made by shrinking one cylindrical piece on to another; **shrinkage rule** = *contraction rule* (see CONTRACTION 9).

1867 MURCHISON *Silveria* xviii. 437 In the Gaspé sandstones casts of shrinkage-cracks are very common. 1872 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXIX. 59 These nodules..are highly mineralized; for they exhibit wide shrinkage-cracks.

Shrinker (ʃri·ŋkəɹ). [f. SHRINK *v.* + -ER 1.] One who shrinks or recoils from the truth, from duty, danger, or the like; in the 16th cent. one who shrinks *from* the faith of the Gospel or its obligations. (Cf. SHRINKING *ppl. a.* 2 a.)

1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* C viij, Too fearfull shrinkers from the truthe, for feare of worldly troble. 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 2103/2 Richard Denton, a shrinker from the Gospell. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ******ij, You shal not neede to terme your betters..to be enemies or shrinkers. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xiv. 239 Another is a shuinker, another halfe a papist. 1611 COTGR., *Tergiversateur*, a flincher, shrinker, starter. *c* 1635 *Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 433 We are no cowardly shrinkers, but English-men true bred. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 62 A good Ale drinker; He never was a Shrinker.

Shri·nking, *vbl. sb.* [f. SHRINK *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Contraction and reduction in size or volume through the action of heat, cold, or moisture; the drawing *up* or withering (of sinews, etc.).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* v. xii. (Tollem. MS.), By reuelynge and scherenkynge..of þe synew of felynge. *Ibid.* xviii. xxxix. (1495) 801 Shryngynge of synewes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 449/1 Schrynkynge, *rigiditas*. 1670 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 2046 The Bladder, whose regular Intumescencies and shrinkings sufficiently manifested, that the vessel..did not leak. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxxiii. 231 That shrinking-up of all my sinnews. 1679 ALSOP *Melius Inq.* Introd. 22 We must allow for shrinking in the Silk-grograin Phrase of Rhetoricians. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 110 Except what it [corn] loseth in the first Year's shrinking, and loss of Weight. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 324 The regular shrinking of clay by heat. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 635 Coldness and shrinking of the extremities. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 264 Successive shrinkings [of a glacier]..have occurred at intervals of centuries.

b. (See SHRINK *v.* 10 b.)

1846 MISS WARNER *Hills Shatemuc* xii, They [socks] wouldn't want shrinking.

2. Physical, mental, or moral recoiling *from* a burden, danger, etc.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Affaissement*..a shrinking vnder a great burthen. 1611 COTGR., *Tergiversation*,.. a flinching..or shrinking backe. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 234 A kind of prodigious shrinking of the Eye of Heaven from the view of so black a wickedness. 1782 COWPER *Poet.* etc. 66 His censure reach'd them as he dealt it, And each by shrinking show'd he felt it. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxv, [She] never mentioned her name but with a shrinking and terror. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 509 Not without some craven shrinkings. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 137 There was no shrinking here from a full declaration of the Royal Supremacy.

attrib. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xxvii, One shrinking motion, one stifled scream.

† **3.** Shrugging (of the shoulders). *Obs.*

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 293 The shrinking up of the shoulders..is a gesture belonging to a base, servile, and craftie knave.

4. Estrangement. (Cf. next 2 a.)

1842 MANNING *Serm.* i. (1848) 13 The sins of the heathen world..began in a shrinking of the heart from God.

Shri·nking, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That shrinks, contracts, is reduced in size or volume, or is withered or shrivelled. Also *fig.*

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1857 Schalkes they schotte thrughe schrenkande maylez. 1583 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1882) IV. 277 Yorkschyre clayth, cairsayes, and all sort of schrynking clayth. 1631 ANCHORAN *Comenius' Gate Tongues* 32 *Pandus Asellus*..The shrinking or crooked little asse. 1805 CARY *Dante, Inf.* xxv. 57 Thus up the shrinking paper, ere it burns, A brown tint glides. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/5 Reports of shrinking prices in China.

2. † **a.** Rebelling (against God); backsliding.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxx. 1 Wo be to those shrenkinge children..which seke councel, but not at me. 1535 — *Jer.* ix. 2 They be all aduoutrers and a shrenckinge sorte. *Ibid.* xxxi. 22 How longe wilt thou go astraie, o thou shrenkinge [1560 *Geneva* rebellious] doughter? 1564 *Brief Exam.* ** iiij b, The shrinking & refusing Ministers of London. [1565 J. HALL *Crt. Vertue* 63 Adulterers because they be And eke a shrynkyng sorte.]

b. Recoiling physically, mentally, or morally from what is difficult or distasteful; retiring.

1742 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Come, O thou Traveller unknown', What though my shrinking flesh complain. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xiv. xiv, The flames, which..seem'd to dart Their hungry tongues toward their shrinking prey. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvi, She..made a shrinking, but amicable, salutation to Major Dobbin. 1875 MANNING *Miss. Holy Ghost* x. 263 If the will be soft, shrinking, inconstant, and cowardly. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* xxx, Her mother's shrinking distaste from any such hectic themes as this.

† **c.** *Shrinking shrub*: the sensitive plant.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1618, *Stirpanimanis seu Frutex impatiens*, The shrinking shrubbe. 1659 R. LOVELL *Herbal* 524 Shrinking shrub, *Herba impatiens*.

† **3.** Shivering, shuddering. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iv. 30 The shrinking Slaues of Winter.

Hence **Shri·nkingly** *adv.*, in a shrinking manner, with a shrinking look, in a manner expressive of unwillingness, dislike, shyness, etc.; **Shri·nkingness** (*rare*).

1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* II. 235 Her left hand, as shrinkingly she stood, Held a small lute. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horseshoe Robinson* liii. (1860) 549 That feminine reserve and shrinkingness which we are wont to praise. 1851 G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* xxxv. 176 There was no light..except what curious daylight stole shrinkingly in at the low door. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 47 When I peep shrinkingly from my study-windows. 1884 *Liverpool Merc.* 18 Feb. 5/2 Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote appeal shrinkingly and indirectly for the reversion of the trust.

† **Shri·nkling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* In 6 -eling. [Cf. Sw. *skrynkla* to wrinkle, shrivel.] Contraction or drawing *together* (of the body).

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 94 Yf she be..taken among in the laboryng with conuulsyon or shrinkeling together.

† **Shrip,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **schrippe,** 4 **shrippe,** 5 **s(c)hryppe; sherpe, shyrpe.** [Parallel form to SCRIP *sb.*1; but the existence of the two forms is difficult to account for. Cf., however, Merovingian L. *schirpa, scirpa*, and *schrippa*, beside *scrippum*, OF. *escherpe, eschirpe*.] = SCRIP *sb.*1

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 41/259 A coppe of seluer stilleliche þis Iubere Man gan bringue And dude in heore schrippe softeliche. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VI. 26 Sauh I neuer Palmere with pyk ne with schrippe [*v.r.* scrip] Such a scint seche bote now in þis place. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 2123 (Fairf.), Pilgrimes With shrippes bret ful of lesenges. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 1357 Pyk and palin, schrippe and slaueyn He dyghte hym as palmer, queynt of gyn. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 6220 Towchyng shyrpe & bordoun. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 14 A shepehardes pouch or shrippe.

Shrip (ʃrip), *v.* Now *dial.* Also **shirp.** [App. f. root **skrep-*: see SCREPE, SCRAPE, SHRAPE *vbs.* Cf. OE. (*ge*)*sceorpan* str. vb., to shave, shred (whence perh. the form *shirp*); also G. *schripfen, schrepfen, schrupfen*, dial. to cut off the tips of a growing plant.] *trans.* To shave, shred; to clip, lop, prune, trim.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* K 5 b, Put a brimstone-match in the one end beeing slit, and the other end beeing shript sticke into the side of the hoale. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 20 Being suffered to dry in the Sun upon the Branches, and the spray shrip'd off about the decrease in August. *Ibid.* 103 Brush-wood which is shripped off from the branches of Copse-wood. *Ibid.* (1776) 155 Such as they reserve for spears in Spain, they keep shriped up close to the stem. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss., Shrip*, to clip a hedge, or cut hair close. 1893 *Wilts. Gloss., Shirp*, or *Shrip*, (1) 'to shirp off', to shred or cut off a little of anything; (2) 'to shrip up', to shroud up the lower boughs of roadside trees, to cut off the side twigs of a hedge or bush.

Hence **Shripping** *vbl. sb.*

1634 WITHER *Embl.* IV. ix, I have seene such twiggs, afford them shade, By whom they were the meanest shrippings made, Of all the Wood. 1910 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 619/1 His [*sc.* a hedger's] work in some shires is known as 'shripping'.

† **Shritch,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 5 **shryche, schryche,** 6 **shrich(e,** 7 **schrichе.** *β.* 7 **shreech, shreitch.** [f. SHRITCH *v.*; cf. SCRITCH, SCREECH *sbs.*]

1. A screech, shrick.

a. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xii. 745 Sir Lauayn..gaf a grete shryche and a merueillous gryfely grone. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 383 Giuing a pitifull but sweet shrich. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 145 Letting the light fall out of her hand for feare, shee gaue withall a great schriche. 1650 HOWELL. *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 30 With howlings and unusuall schriches.

β. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iv. 18 Whose eares those shrieches shrill..did thrill. 1650 S. SHEPPARD *Candido* 21 With a loud shreitch she leaped out of the bed 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 104/2 With their fearful shreeches affrighting Passengers.

2. = SHRITCH-OWL.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 763/3 *Hic strix*, a schryche.

Shritch, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 3 **schirche,** 4 **schriche, schrych(e,** 6 **shrych(e, shri(t)ch,** 6, 9 **schrich.** *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 4 **schirȝt-e, shirt,** 4–5 **s(c)hriȝt-e, s(c)hright-e, s(c)hriht-e, -y-, sright-e;** 4 **schrichid,** 5 **shryched.** [Parallel form to SCRITCH *v.*]

1. *intr.* To shriek, screech.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 223 Þu schirchest & 3ollest to þine fere. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5738 By Porus conseil hogges hy took, And beten hem so they shrighte. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4739 Þe folk schirsten [*read* schirȝten] so heiȝe & loude þat it schilled in to þe cloude. *Ibid.* 6403 Þe paiens schirt & made dol. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 320 The owle..Hath after me shright [*v.r.* schriht, sright, shryght] alle þis nyghtes two. *c* 1386 — *Nun Pr. T.* 580 (Camb. MS.), And ther-with all thei schrichid & schoutid. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. v. 850 The quenes and ladyes wepte and shryched that hit was pyte to here. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 238 And to the Gods and to the skies they shright. *a* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Flowers* 58, I..schrich to ease my morning minde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 32 Downe in her lap she hid her face, and loudly shright. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiqua* 564 Schriching as soon as ivir yo touchen him.

2. *trans.* To utter with shrieking.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1261/1 That hideous howling that those hel houndes shold shryche.

Hence † **Shritching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 382 As rauenes qualm or schrychynge of thise owlis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxvii. (1495) 436 Ulula is a foule that hathe that name of shrichynge and cryeng. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* 22 The Throstle she, which makes the wood to ring With shryching lowde.

† **Shritch-owl.** *Obs.* 6 **shryche-, shritch-, shriech-, schreech-,** 6–7 **shriche-,** 7 **shreech,** 8 **schrich-.** [f. SHRITCH *v.* + OWL *sb.* Cf. SCRITCH-OWL.] = SHRIEK-OWL.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Striges*, shryche oules. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1605) 157 Casting forth as pitifull cries as any shrich-owle. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 345 Let not the shriech Oule, nor the Storke be heard. 1596 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 56 That fatall Schreechowle. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. xlii. 112 Vnder his eaue th buzzing shreechowle sings. 1761 ELIZ. CARTER in *Mem.* (1808) I. 230 We wanted..to have the ground planted with yew and cypress,..and restore the schrich owls and ravens.

† **Shrite.** *Obs.* Also 7 **shreight.** [Of obscure origin: cf. SHREITCH and SHRIKE *sb.*2 (*dial.* — missel-thrush).] The missel-thrush.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 3. 149 Missle-Bird, Shreight. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 187 The Missel-bird or Shrite; Turdus viscivorus major. [1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* 1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* II. 114.]

Shrivalty, obs. form of SHRIEVALTY.

Shrive, *sb. rare.* [f. next.] Used for SHRIFT *sb.* 9.

1867 'OUIDA' *Idalia* viii, When they met again, he swore it should be for shorter shrive and deadlier work.

Shrive (ʃroiv), *v. arch.* Pa. t. **shrove** (ʃrōuv), Pa. pple. **shriven** (ʃri·v'n). Forms: 1 **scrifan,** 2–6 **scrive,** (3 **ssriwe**), 3–4 **ssrive, -y-, screve,** sc(h)rif, 3–6 **schrive, -y-,** 4 **shrif e, shryf(f)e, schreve,** 4–5 **schryf,** 4–6 **shryve,** 5 **schrywe, shrevy,** 6 **schriffe,** *Sc.* **schryif, schirryve,** 6, 8–9 *pseudo-arch.* **shrieve,** 7 **shreeve).** 4 **shrive.** Pa. t. 1 **-scráf,** 3–4 **ssrof,** 4 5 **schro(o)f,** (4 **shroof, schroff, shref** (?), 5 **shroff, shrofe, shroef, scherof, shrow**), 4 **shrove**; *north.* 3–4 **scraf,** 4 **s(c)hraf,** 4–5 **schrafe,** 5 **shraff, shrafe, shrave,** 6 **schravo**; *wk.* 4–5 **s(c)hryved,** 7 9 **shrived.** *Pa. pple.* 1 **scscrifen,** 2 **iscrifen,** 3 **ischrive(n,** 3–4 **i-, ys(s)rive,** 4–5 **i-, ys(c)hryve(n;** 3 **shrifen,** 3–4 **scriven,** 4 **schrive(n, scryven, -wen, schrif f)yne, schryfyne,** 4–5 **shrive, schreve, -yn,** 4–6 **s(c)hryve, -en,** (5 **schrifen, schryvin, shrivin, shrevyn, schrywe, soreffe**), 5 6 **shreve(n,** (6 **schreven, -in, shereven, shervon, shryff**); *wk.* 6 **shriev'd, shriv'd,** 9 **shrived.** [Com. Teut. (wanting in Gothic): OE. *scrifan* (*-scrāf, scrifen, ge-scrifen*), to allot, assign, decree, adjudge, impose as a sentence, impose penance, regard, care for, correspond to OFris. *scriva* (*skref, skreven*), to write, impose penance (WFris. *skriuwe, skreau, skreaun*, NFris. *skriiw, skreew, skrewen*, EFris. *schriuwe* to write), OS. *skrîban* to write, (M)LG. *schriven, schreef, schreven*, MDu. *schriven, screef, ghescreven* to write, paint, describe (Du. *schrijven, schreef, geschreven*), OHG. *scrîban*, MHG. *scrîben, schreip, geschriben* to write, draw, paint, describe, appoint, prescribe (G. *schreiben, schrieb, geschrieben*), ON. and Icel. (weak and with short *i*) *skrifa, -aða, -aðr* to paint, write, MSw. *skriva, -aðe, -aðu*, (strong) *skref, skrivin*, Sw. *skrifva, skref, skrifven*, Da. *skrive, skrev, skreven* (locally also weak); ad. L. *scribere* to write.]

1. *trans.* In OE. (const. dat.) To impose penance upon (a person); hence, to administer absolution to; to hear the confession of.

a 776 *Poenit. Egberti* II. xvi. in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II. 188 Ne hire nan preost scrifan ne mot ær hwæ þone sinscipe forlæte. *a* 975 *Canons of Edgar* lxv. *Ibid.* 258 We lærað þæt ælc preosta scrife & dædbote tæce þam þe him andette. 1027–34 *Laws Cnut* II. lxviii. § 1 A man scal þam unstrangan men..lifelicor deman & scrifan þonne þam strangan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Sif ic forlete þe þre ot walde eskien on ester dei hwa me scrive. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15253 Þatt lærde genge, þatt þis ȝuw sett alsfenn..To sepp lenn ȝuw off Crisstendom, To shrifenn ȝuw & husslenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 18392 Ælc mon scriuen oðer swule hit weoren his broðer. 138.. *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 265 He war that no frer ham shryfe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arth.* XXI. x. 855 He..prayed the bysshop to shryue hym and assoyle hym. 1579 HAKE *News out of Powles* iii. (1872) C vij, Wyve man you are no doubt..the Vicar of saint Foules to shrine you. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* II. E, Giue me leaue To shrine her; last shee should dye vn-absolu'd. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. xiv, O shrieve me, shrieve me, holy man! 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxi, He shall shrieve penitent no more. 1841 JAMES *Corse de Leon* ii, 'I will go with you..to shrive the dying', said the priest. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 436 He found that none of her chaplains knew English or French enough to shrive the king. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* v. 219 There was none to shrive them.

const. *of* (the sin).

c 1205 LAY. 32074 He þe scal scriuen of þine weorld liten þat i ne sunen alle scullen þe from falle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23151 Vnnethes sal man find an in leile þat wel will scriue þam o þis sake. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) IV. 419 To schriffe or absolve yaim of thaire synnys.

b. with extended application.

1607 T. D[EKKER?] & WILKINS *Jests* 18 Three waiting gentlewomen sitting vp late one euening began to shriue one another, and to know what manner of Louers each other had. 1829 POE *Tamerlane* Poems (1859) 206 Earth may shrive me of the sin Unearthly pride hath revelled in. 1882 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Songs of Worker* 17 To tell the folk of love, of love to ease The burdens of their labour and their heart, Of love to shrive them of their sin. 1912 *Engl. Rev.* Dec. 144 Europe has become for the first time a Christian civilisation, shriven at last by the unChristian materialism of Bismarckian blood and iron.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To perform the office of a confessor; to exercise the ministry of absolution; to hear confessions. *rare.*

c 1000–50 *De Off. Episc.* xi, Ofer ealle þa scire þe he on scrife. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 302 Conscience called a leche þat coude wel shryue. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 449/1 Schryvyn, or here schryftys, *audire confessiones.* 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 55 A holly eue..When holly fathers wont to shrieue. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 90 Priests were praying, preaching, shriving, holding up the host and the cup.

2. *pass.* To 'take shrift' (see Shrift *sb.* 1); to be confessed; to make one's confession and receive absolution and penance. Const. †*of, by,* †*at,* †*with,* or †*to* the confessor.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xii. 291 Eow ȝebyraþ þæt ge beon ȝescrifene on ðissere wucan oððe hwru on ðære oðre. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 ȝif he bið wel iscrifen and godfurht. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Ase ofte ase ich am ischriuen euer me punched me unschriuen. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 176 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 64 Were thou i-sriue, And sunnen heuedest al forsake. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2489 Hwan..he was wit þe prestes shriue. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*De Sancto Andrea*) 898 To na man will I schrifȝne be bot anerly to ȝow. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Somp. T.* 387, I haue be shryuen [*v.rr.* schryue, schreue] this day at my curat. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* 195 Wat man..For his sinnus sori and schereuen be. *c* 1425 *Cast. Perseu.* 550 in *Macro Plays* 93 þanne schal he deye, & not be schrywe. *c* 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 159 *note,* Yff thowe be screffe. 1470–85 Malory *Arth.* Table of Contents 26 How he was shryuen to an heremyte. *c* 1530 Ld. Dorset in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 148 It were petie he shuld be hanged tyll he had ben well shereven. 1555 Machyn *Diary* (Camden) 94 To be shryffd and fast iij days in on wyke. *c* 1570 *Durham Depositions* (Surtees) 160 Elizabeth Watson..hard no preiching, nor was shervon. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 209 You ought first to bee shriven of one of the Monkes. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* v. ii, Since Diccon hath confession made & is so cleane shreue. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 194 She shall at Frier Lawrence Cell Be shriu'd and married. 1596 Drayton *Legends* iv. 861 So he were shriev'd, what need he care a pin? 1848 Lytton *Harold* i, He died but shriven and absolved. 1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* i, Straightway would he go to the church and be shriven.

const. *of,* rarely *from* (the sin).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 We agen alle to ben shrifene of ure synnes her we biginnen to fasten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26401 O þan Sinnes þou was of scriuen a. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 338 Euery sonenday houseled he was, And shryuen also of vche trespas. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xii. (Arb.) 25 *Yf* I were shryuen of my synnes, my soule sholde be the clerer. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Metr. Leg., Colwynbus* iii, Souls..from trespass shriven.

3. *refl.* To make one's confession, go to confession, confess.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 Sum uniseli, hwon heo seide þet heo schrof hire, haueð ischriuen hire al to wundre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26398 þan behouis him screue him halli. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 61 Tell forth my Sone, and schrif the clene. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 59 þai say Godd bad neuer þat a man schuld schryfe him till anoþer man. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 13 And so she shroue her and was sethe of holy lyff. 1530 Palsgr. 706/1, I wyll shrive me this lente at the Augustyne fryres, for there is pardon. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* To Rdr. 3 Quhow men and vemen sal scriue thayme and quhou thay sal rekkine al thair sinnis to thair schrift fader. 1577 Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 237, I was wont to shriue my selfe with great deuotion. 1641 Prynne *Antipathie* 40 King Iohn..was poysoned..by a Monke of that House; who went to the Abbot and shrived himselfe. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1094 Bid call the ghostly man Hither, and let me shrive me clean, and die.

const. *of* (the sin).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 266 Schrif þe þerof to morwen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26408 Þof þou scraf þe o þi dede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 106 Priuee synnes of whiche they shryue hem priuely. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 178 þe chanoun..schroof hym to þe bysschop of þat synne. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 16 The veniall synnis that commounly men schryvis thame of here.

†b. with extended application. Also const. *of* (Sc.): To renounce. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 440 Here I me shryue and seye That wikkedly ye don vs bope deye. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* ix. 9 To The, my sweit Saluiour, I me schirryve. *Ibid.* 137, I schryve me of all cursit cumpany. *a* 1529 Skelton *Bouge of Court* 215 To you oonly, me thynke, I durste shryue me For now am I..dysposed To shewe you thynges that may not be disclosed. *a* 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 92 Ryse with thi ransoner fro deid, And the of all thy synnys schryfe. 1625 Gill *Sacr. Philos.* i. 4 [Zeus] that shreeves himselfe to his wife Iuno for all his slipperie prancks.

4. *intr.* To confess one's sins, go to confession.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26600 And for þe scam man thinc scriuand, It sal for part o penance stand. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 317 We ben sett to schryve of love. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 130 The wolf spake to hym, and shroue [*c* 1440 *Rawl. MS.* confeste hyr] to þe preste. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 162/5 He wald..of his synnes to him schryue þat he synned in all his lyue. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1069 The preest [in the mass]..fyrst shrivyng to us. 1802 Scott *Gray Brother* xxx, And who art thou, thou Gray Brother, That I should shrive to thee? 1832 Hawker *Cornish Ball.* (1908) 19 'Tis not to pray—'tis not to shrive—Therefore, what does she there? 1844 Mrs. Browning *Brown Rosary* I. x, A nun..Who mocked at the priest when he called her to shrive.

†b. Rendering L. *confiteri* of the Vulgate: To ascribe praise and glory *to* God. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* vii. 18, I sal schrive to Laverd after his rightwisnes. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxix. 4 Syngeþ to our Lord..and shryueþ to þe mynde of his holinesse. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vi. 5 He is noght..in hell wha sall shrife til þe. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 71, I schal schryue to thee lord in al myn herte.

†**5.** *trans.* To confess (sins). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27105 To preist his sinnes scriue. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 330 [Ps. xxxii. 6], I seide, i shulde shryue my synnes ayens me to þee, lord. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 70/1 And all þe case to him he shraue.

†b. *transf.* To reveal, disclose. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 579 Now haue I plat to yow myn herte schryuen. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 2026 C.'s Wks. (1598) 365 b, Al my secre to you I plaine, and shriue. 1818 Keats *Isabella* viii, I cannot live Another night, and not my passion shrive.

6. To forgive, pardon (a sin). *rare.*

The first quot. is doubtful.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 588 Syf þou trowyst synne shal be forȝeue withoute repentaunce & shryue [*v.r.* repente here & be clene schreuyn]. 1837 Hood *Desert-Born* 126 'Nay then', cried I—(heav'n shrive the lie!) 'to tell the secret truth.'

†**7. a.** To question, examine (a person). *Obs.*

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* G 2, Beleeue me, thou shriuest me very neere in this latter demaund. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. xii. 26 She gan him soft to shrieue. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict. Earth* xxxvii, Gently our Saviour shee began to shrive, Whither he wear the Sonne of God, or no.

†b. ? To inquire into (a matter). *Obs.*

1651 Cleveland *Poems* 37 Shrive but their Titles, and their money poize, A laird & twenty pound pronounc'd with noise, When construed, but for a plain Yeoman go, And a good sober two-pence.

8. a. To relieve (one) *of* a burden; †to rob.

1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 169, I am here for shriuing those two fooles of their sinfull packe. 1899 R. Bridges *Poems, Fair Brass* 21 A..tomb: Such as to look on shrives The heart of half its care.

b. To remove, lift (a burden) *from. rare.*

[1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 236 To shreeve the purses of unconfessing and unmortify'd sinners]. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. lxxviii, To shrive from man his weight of mortal sin.

†**9.** *pass.* ? To be bound in an obligation. *Obs.*

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1725) 138 The barons & þe clergie in on wer alle schryuen, Vnto kyng Henrie ageyn William suld be gyuen.

†**10.** *trans.* To reconcile (a person) *to* a course of action. *Obs.*

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1325/2 To reconcile, shriue, & win hir mnieties subiects to their diuelish intent. 1594 Nashe *Terrors Nt.* D 1 Much wonder I how treason and murder dispense with the darknes of the night, how they can shriue themselues to it.

†**11.** Const. gen. in OE., *of* in ME.: To reck of, care for. *Obs.*

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xliv. 322 Ne he ne scrife ðæs hlisan buton hu he ryhtost wyrce. *Ibid.* lv, Hi ne scrifon hwæðer hit wære ðe dæȝ ðe niht ðonne ðonne hi syngodon. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* x. 29 Deað þæs ne scrifeð. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3884 (Bodl. MS.), Alisaunder nouȝth of hym shroof [*Linc. Inn MS.* gaf] Ac perciens to fore hym droof.

Shrive, obs. form of Sheriff.

Shri·vel, *sb.* Also 6 shrevel. [f. Shrivel *v.*] Something shrivelled up; †*pl.* wrinkles in the skin; a shrivelled skin; a contracted word.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* II. lviii. (1557) C j, Rvge is the latin woorde. In Englishe it is named shreuels whiche is a runninge together of the skyn in a mans face and necke. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 153 We caught an eel, which we skinned, and wore the shrivel for many a day round our ankle. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Engl.* 163 Nor is any regard for rule or regularity to be seen..in our decurtate *cab, cent, chap*..or in such shrivels as *aid, alms.*

Shrivel (ʃri·v'l), *v.* Also 7 shriule. [Origin unknown. (Cf. Sw. dial. *skryvla* to wrinkle.)]

1. *intr.* To become contracted and wrinkled or curled up, as from great heat or cold. Also with *up, away.*

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 13 That shortly the heauens themselues shall shriule away like a scrowle. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), To *Shrivel,* to Wrinkle, to run up in Wrinkles or Scrolls. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 312 When the Stalks begin to shrivel at the part next the Branch. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 171 This elegant little Agaric is seldom found in full perfection, as it soon shrivels and loses its brilliant colours. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* VI. xxxi, When, shriveling like a parched scroll, The flaming heavens together roll. 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 585 The incipient bunches twist and shrivel up just before coming into bloom. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* 392 Two..ulcers which speedily scabbed, shrunk and shrivelled away. 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 457 It forms a papilla..at the apex which shrivels when the spore ripens. *pass.* 1588 Greene *Perimedes* 11 Hir face shrieled, and parched with the Sunne. 1604 N. F. *Fruiterers Secrets* 27 When Pippins, and other long lasting fruite, begin to be shrieled. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 110 That his nose might be shrivelled with cold. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* v, The lamb was shrivelled up to a cinder. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* I. iii. 22 So scorched was it..that it was shrivelled to the smallest of creatures.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To be reduced to an inanimate or inefficient condition; (of a person) to shrink physically or mentally.

1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 60 This Pagan Hierarchy shrivelled up with all the false Deities, and Priests therein. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xx, I swore that my rage and revenge should pursue his enemies, until they shrivelled before me like that scorched-up symbol of annihilation. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* v. v, I felt his soul shrivel at my gaze. 1875 Farrar *Silence & Voices* ii. 37 All life shrivelled into a miserable 'if' and an empty 'might have been'. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* iii. 70 Undeveloped faculties that shrivel for want of using.

2. *trans.* To cause to be contracted or shrunk into wrinkles. Often with *up.*

1608 Shaks. *Per.* II. iv. 9 A fire from heaven came and shrivell'd up Their bodies. 1682 Grew *Anat. Pl.* 10 Lest its new access into the Ayr, should shrivel it. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pickle* cv, Crabtree shrivelling up his face like an autumn leaf. 1782 A. Monro *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 5 This ..covers the trunk, serving to shrivel the skin, in order to drive off insects. 1856 Mrs. Stowe *Dred* xxxiv, That fearful collapse, which..shrivels the most healthy countenance..to the shrunken..image of decrepit old age. 1877 Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 17 In the tropics a saturated solution is much too strong, and shrivels up delicate tissues.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To reduce to inanition, helplessness, or ineffectualness.

1663 Bp. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* viii. (1687) 30 This is ever the fruit of hard and penurious thoughts of God, that they shrivel up mens hearts too. 1683 Howe *Union Prot.* Wks. 1862 IV. 266 The want of such a diffusive love shuts up and shrivels the destitute parts. 1824–9 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 68 Milton..shrivelled up the lips of his revilers by the austerity of his scorn. 1844 Dickens *Chimes* iii, Wither me and shrivel me, and flee me from the dreadful thoughts that tempt me in my youth! 1859 *Habits Gd. Society* ix. 284 How the very thought must have shrivelled her up. 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Mar. 7/4 A passage which the House listened to very closely, fully realising how it finally shrivelled up malignant gossip.

Shri·veldy, *a.* [f. Shrivelled + -y.] Withered.

1840 Mrs. Trollope *M. Armstrong* iii, A poor rickety, shriveldy sort of a child.

†**Shri·veling.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Shrive *v.* + -ling.] Contemptuous term for: One under spiritual direction.

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 104 He comforts his holy shriuelings, his ghostly good children, telling them..[etc.].

Shrivelled (ʃri·v'ld), *ppl. a.* Also 6 shryveled, 7–8 shrivel'd, 7– (now *U.S.*) shriveled. [f. Shrivel *v.* + -ed 1.] Drawn together or contracted so as to have or form wrinkles and to appear as if dried up.

1565 Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 173 The vayne and soyle of that grounde is not shryueled nor fleaten, but grene and full of grasse. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Flower* ii, Who would have thought my shrivel'd heart Could have recover'd greenesse? 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 26 The Mannatee..her face is like a shriveled Buffolo or Cow. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 158 When..shrivell'd Herbs on with'ring Stems decay. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 88 These lean shrivelled limbs unnerved with age. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 304 A poor shriveled-up..carcase of a bird. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxix, Pushing him back from her with her trembling hand and shrivelled arm. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 91 Malt that is shrivelled is not of the best quality. 1882 W. Ballantine *Exper.* vi. 63, I never saw him without thinking of a shrivelled crab apple.

b. Of persons whose skin is wrinkled or whose limbs are withered or 'dried up'.

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* II. i, Your shrivell'd sallad-eating artizans. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 114 A shrivelled old lady, with a face of parchment. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Engl. Char.* (1852) 100 The name of French Cook conveys to the popular mind the image of a lean and shrivelled individual in a white nightcap and apron. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* III. i, I, old shrivell'd Stigand.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Contracted, reduced to small proportions.

1628 Donne *Serm.* (1660) III. iii. 37 That shiver'd, and shrivel'd, and ravel'd, and ruin'd soule. 1685 *Reflect. on Baxter* 11 Such a shriveled account as R. B. gives of this Chapter. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 115 A repulsive countenance..indicative of a naturally shrivelled heart and contracted soul.

d. *Comb.*

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* vii. 147 An extremely ancient and shrivelled-looking Bushman. 1859 Boyd *Recreat. Country Parson* Ser. I. viii. 303 Some utilitarian old hunks, sharp-nosed, shrivelled-faced.

Shrivelling (ʃri·v'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Shrivel *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Shrivel.

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* (1649) II. xv. 126 A shriveling of my flesh with superstitious and meritorious fastings. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 454 Some shriveling of the outward skin of the Bark. 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 441 Ventilation by continual currents of air..acts in the same way as light, in producing shrivelling. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* July 435/2 The shrivelling of the Eastern Roman empire. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 600 If the sclerotic shrivelling be well-marked.

Shri·velling, *ppl. a.* [f. Shrivel *v.* + -ing 2.] That shrivels; *Bot.* = Marcescent.

1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem. Veget.* 258 Stitchwort. ..Petals..flat; oblong; shrivelling. 1816 A. Boswell *Sheldon Haughs* (1830) 167 Stealin change o' shriv'lin time Had quench'd the vigour o' his prime. 1849 De Quincey *Engl. Mail Coach* Wks. 1854 IV. 345 Like a shrivelling scroll from before the wrath of fire! 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* I. 33 Oh, spring! spring! with all your searching east winds, with your late shrivelling frost.

Shriven (ʃri·v'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Shrive *v.*] Confessed, absolved.

1846 Dickens *Pict. Italy, Ital. Dream,* I had my foot upon the spot, where..the shriven prisoner was strangled. 1896 A. Austin *England's Darling* II. iii, As every shriven soul must answer Him Whose Sceptre doth not pass.

Shriver (ʃrəi·vəɹ). [f. Shrive *v.* + -er 1.] One who shrives, a confessor.

1340 *Ayenb.* 140 Þe ssrifte ssel by yhol, naȝt todeld ine vele ssriveres. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* I. 64 Holy churche & charite choppe a-doun swich shryuers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 338/2 A schryfer, *confessor.* 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI,* III. ii. 108 When hee was made a Shriuer, 'twas for shift. 1637 N. Whiting *Albino & Bellama* 83 The shreevers to their Lords returne with smiles. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Char., Temporizer* (1860) 51 Turne shrivers in nunneries.

Shri·ving, *vbl. sb.* [f. SHRIVE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SHRIVE, shrift: **a.** Confession; **b.** the hearing of confessions.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Lease swefnes, & false scheauwinges [*MS. T* schriuinges]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26101 To quam we sal vr scriuing mak. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6448 Who so hath in his felyng The consequence of such shryuyng. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 543 Better a short tale, than a bad long shriuing. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xxi. 81 Those that by this Shriving of persons know much of their Interest or disinterest. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xlix. 192 As for shriving,..there can be no great harm in't. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. i, To the Priest they send her she gives thanks; but needs not any shriving. 1875 J. C. COX *Churches Derbysh.* I. 171 After shriving had gone out of fashion the ringing of the bell [on Shrove Tuesday] was continued.

c. *attrib.* as *shriving time*; †**shriving cloth,** sackcloth worn by penitents; †**shriving pew, seat, stool,** a confessional.

1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 130 For naylles for þe schryvyng peawe. 1505 in H. J. Feasey *Holy Wk. Cerem.* (1897) 97 vj yernes perteynyng to the shryvyng stole for Lenton. 1534 *Engl. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 204 An altar cloth made of shryvynge clothes. 1545 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* (MS.) For mendyng of ye Chyrche and makyng of ye schrewyng sett xiiijd. 1589-90 in J. C. Cox *Churchw. Acc.* (1913) 193 Payd for mendinge of a pewe called the shrivinge pewe 1s. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 47 He should the bearers put to sodaine death, Not shriuing time allowed.

Shroad, obs. f. SHREWD. **Shrob(be,** obs. ff. SHRUB. **Shrode,** obs. f. SHREWD, SHROUD. **Shroe,** obs. f. SHREW *sb.*

Shroff (ʃrɒf), *sb.* Also 7 sheroff, -affe, -iffe, sharoffe, sherrafe, shraff, shrofe, 7–8 sheraff. [Anglo-Indian corruption of SARAF.] A banker or money-changer in the East; in the Far East, a native expert employed to detect bad coin.

1628 in Foster *Engl. Factories Ind.* (1906) 8 The sheraffs are poore and begerly. 1628 *Ibid.* 265 Wee cannot put of oure ryalls but as that onely sharoffe please to take them. *Ibid.* 352 Shrofes. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1431 Twelve Sheriffes that is men to buy and sell Pearles, Diamonds, and other pretious Stones, and to exchange Gold and Silver. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 52 Amongst whom were Shroffs, or Money-changers. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 22/2 It is the custom of Shroffs to get the body of the bond wrote by their Gomastahs, and they sign it with their own hands. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 18 The breakfast soon dispatch'd, they're off, To borrow money from a shroff. 1888 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties* (ed. 3) 81 Deeply indebted to the village shroff. 1904 *North-China Herald* 27 May 1121/3 A shroff employed by Messrs. Musterberg & Co.

attrib. 1882 '*Fan Kwae*' *at Canton* 58, I have heard of as much as fifty taels (about $70) being paid to an important Shroff-shop for such a transaction.

Hence **Shroff** *v. trans.*, to examine (coin) in order to separate the genuine from the base; also *absol.*; whence **Shroffing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *shroffing school*, a school in which the art of detecting false coin is taught.

1757 CLIVE in Beveridge *Hist. India* (1862) I. 592 [In vain did Clive represent that] the money could not be divided till it was shroffed. 1860 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Grange* xviii, Two stock-jobbing Jews, and a shroffing Parsee. 1878 H. A. GILES *Gloss. Ref.* 129 (Yule) Shroffing schools are common in Canton, where teachers of the art keep bad dollars for the purpose of exercising their pupils. 1882 '*Fan Kwae*' *at Canton* 55 The process of shroffing which it [money] underwent before being deposited in the treasury. 1906 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 451/1 The potential revenues of China are immense, but they are 'shroffed'..by every hand through which they pass.

Shroffage (ʃrɒ·fĕdʒ). Also 7 shraffage, sherofferage. [f. prec. + -AGE. Cf. 16th cent. It. *xarafaggio*, Sp. *cerafagio*.] The commission charged for shroffing coin.

1629 in Foster *Engl. Factories India* (1909) III. 351 Shraffage is halfe a riall per every thousand rialls. 1676 STREYNSHAM MASTER *Diaries* (1911) I. 394 The Councell doe know that there is a Sherofferage..allowed in all these parts. 1766 T. BROOKS *Coins E. Indies* 49 Brokerage 1½ per Cent. Shroffage 1 per Thousand. 1817 *By-Laws Levant Co.* 24 Commission and shroffage on cash remitted from one part of the dominions of the Grand Signior to another..1 per cent.

Shroffe, obs. variant of SHRUFF 2.

Shroftide, Shroft Tuesday, obs. ff. SHROVETIDE, SHROVE TUESDAY.

Shrog, *north. dial.* [Parallel to SCROG; see SCR-.] A bush; also *pl.* underwood.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 455, I haue soght with my dogys All horbery shrogys. 15.. *Robyn Hood & Guy of Gisborne* 113 They cutt them down two summer shroggs, That grew both under a breere. 1601 MUNDAY *Downf. Earl Huntingdon* III. ii. E 4 b, From Barnsdale shrogs, to Nottinghams red cliffes. 1703 THORESBY in Ray *Philos. Lett.* (1718) 336 *Shrogs*, a company of Bushes, of Hazel, Thorns, briers. 1824 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.*, *Shrogs*, bushes or underwood.

Shroge, obs. form of SHRUG.

Shropshire (ʃrɒ·pʃəi). The name (in OE. *Scrobscīr*, *Scrobbesbyrigscīr*) of a west-midland county of England, used as the distinguishing epithet of things coming from or associated with the county, as *Shropshire cheese, damson, pie.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 b, In England, the best Cheese is the Chesshyre, and the Shropshyre, then the Banbury Cheese. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 73 A Shropshire Pye. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 298/2 (*Damson*) Much the finest variety..is that called the Shropshire damson.

b. (*a*) An old breed of horned sheep peculiar to Shropshire; (*b*) *a modern breed of* black-faced hornless sheep obtained by crossing with the Southdown. Also, an old breed of long-horn cattle, and of swine.

1768 A. YOUNG *Tour Southern Counties* (1769) 139 That fine breed of hogs which at Barnet market are called the Shropshires. 1803 PLYMLEY *Agric. Shropsh.* 241 The old Shropshire ox was remarkable for a large dewlap. *Ibid.* 260 The old Shropshire sheep..have black or mottled faces and legs. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 358/2 Varieties of the short or middle-woolled breeds of sheep, and among them were the old Shropshires. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 12 For quality of mutton, the Shropshire, by universal opinion, comes next to the Southdown.

Shroub, obs. form of SHRUB.

Shroud (ʃraud), *sb.*1 Forms: 1–3 scrud, (1 scruud, 3 srud, srut), 3–4 schrud, 3–6 shrud, 4–5 schrowde, 4–6 schroud(e, 4–7 shroude, (4 ssroud, shrout(e, 5 shrude, shrowed, 6 schrowd, shrow'd, shrowdde, 7 sroude), 5–7 shrowde, 5–9 shrowd, 4– shroud. [OE. *scrūd* str. neut. = ON. *skrúð* neut. (also *skrúða* wk. masc.), fittings, furniture, ornament, also, some kind of textile fabric (Norw. *skrud* ornament, attire, MSw. *skruþer* masc., state clothing, ornaments, Sw. *skrud* masc., attire); f. OTeut. **skrūð-*, long-wk.-grade of **skreud-* to cut (see SHRED *sb.*).]

†**1.** A garment; an article of clothing; *sing.* and *pl.* (one's) clothes, clothing, habiliments. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 151/6 *Habitus*, scruud. *c* 1000 — *Gen.* xlv. 22 And [he] sealde hira ælcum twa scrud. *c* 1200 ORMIN 137 Alf ane shrídd wiþþ hallȝ shrud ȝede he till Godess allterr. *c* 1205 LAY. 5362 Þeos eorles heom gerden mid godliche scruden [*c* 1275 scrude]. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Feirlec ant strencðe beoð his schrudes. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 47 Þus schal he be schent for his schrowde feble. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 2, I schop me in-to a schroud [B. in shroudes] A scheep as I were. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 364 Lo, here a shrowde for a shrewe. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 599 Schaip the evin to the schalk, in thi schroud schene. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua maritis wemen* 252, I wes schene in my schrowd. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 34 Thair semelie schroud likeas siluer scheue. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. iii, My princely robes..are layd aside, Whose glittering pompe Dianas shrowdes supplies. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* xxxviii, Swadled, as new-borne, in sable shrouds.

†**b.** In generalized use: Clothing, vesture.

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 Swa maneȝa gersumas on sceat & on scrud [etc.]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Gif.. to þe flesce scrud and clað. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 176 Al erue ..ðe sulde him her,..to fode, and srud, to helpen ðe lif. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3250 Bath gold and stan for maiden scrude.

†**c.** *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. the 'vesture' in which the world or the things of nature are 'clothed'; also, the 'veil' of the flesh. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Ho hine bireueden of þere muchele mihte þet crist him hafde ȝefen of al þer orþe scrude, of þe uisces iþe wetere and fuȝeles iþe lufte. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Wel him ðe..haſð ðat faire scrud of charite all besett mid ȝimstanes of gode werkes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17591 & tohh iss þe33re baþre [*sc.* man and the world] shrud þurrh Cossmos wel bitacnedd. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 914 Þus he schrudde & hudde him,..mid ure fleschliche schrud. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9380 Til alkin thing he gafe, þair kind scrud al for to haue. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 64 And then bicometh the ground so proud That it wol have a newe shroud.

†**d.** Plumage. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 85 þer schene briddes in schawe schewen heore schroude. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 914 So fair is my fetherem I haf no falowe; My schrowde and my schere weid schir to be schawin.

2. The white cloth or sheet in which a corpse is laid out for burial; a winding-sheet.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 217/2 A shroude, *amiculum funerale.* 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 479 Die when you will, a smocke shall be your shrowd. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 71 The shroud wherin our Sauiours blessed body was wrapped. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* III. iii, Let her make love to a sexton, and steale shrowds. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* I, I, I carried home to your house the shroud the gentleman was buried in last night. 1790 COWPER *Stanzas for Year* 1790, 16 Soon the grave must be your home, And your only suit a shroud. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 287 His remains, rolled in their bloody shroud. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. iii, If England needs defenders when I and Godwin are in our shrouds.

¶ By association with the black of mourning, *shroud* has received the epithet *sable.*

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 22 And as he passes turn, And bid fair peace be to my sable shrowd. 1724 D. MALLET *Will. & Marg.* ii, Clay-cold was her lilly hand, That held her sable shroud. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xxiii, Each Baron, for a sable shroud, Sheath'd in his iron panoply. 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* II, Inky clouds, Like funeral shrouds.

b. In fig., allusive, and symbolic uses.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 809 How swift the shuttle flies, that weaves thy shroud! 1820 SHELLEY *Autumn* 4 The Year On the earth her death-bed, in a shroud of leaves dead, Is lying. *c* 1860 BRYANT *New & Old* ii. Poet. Wks. (1891) 283 These gay idlers, the butterflies, Broke, to-day, from their winter shroud. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 92, I do not wonder at the sensualist's life, with the shroud wrapped about his feet. 1869 J. H. NEWMAN in W. Ward *Life* (1912) II. 281 Dress me up, and you will soon have to make my shrowd.

c. *dial.* The charred sooty piece at the top of a burning wick which requires snuffing. (Supposed to betoken a death.)

1877 *Manley & Corringham Gloss.* 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 142 The guttering..candles..melted from their blackened..wicks, all unheeded and shroud-environed.

†**3.** A place or dwelling which affords shelter; a retreat; a shelter, esp. one of a slight or temporary kind, as a tent or shed. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2416 Þe þef..fond hure þer..liggyng vnder shroute. *Ibid.* 3358 Ameral atte is soper he of-say sittynge vnder shrout. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Life Our Lady* lxvii. (1484) k iij b, [The sun] To shewe his light in euery shroude & shade. 1552 B. GILPIN *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1630) 33 As for turning poore men out of their holdes, they take for no offence ..They turne them out of their shrouds as mice. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* xlix, Unto a selly shrowde A sheepcote closely builte Amid the woodds. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* II. xix. 205 in *Holinshed*, Our countrie conuerted..into the walks and shrowds of wild beasts. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 151 Then shall we see Christ comming in the cloudes, When some will wish whole mountaines were their shroudes. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 147 Run to your shrouds, within these Brakes and Trees. 1656-7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 364 When men pull down their houses that are ruinous, they try awhile by setting up shrowds, but finding them drop in, they build their houses again.

4. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) A crypt, vault; esp. applied to the Chapel of St. Faith in St. Paul's Cathedral. (Cf. CROWD *sb.*2) Now *Hist.*

1550 LEVER (*title*), A fruitfull Sermon made in Poules churche at London in the Shroudes. 1552 ELYOT *Dict., Apogæum*, a shrowdes or lyke buildinge vnder the grownde. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 153 A church vnder the ground, like to the shrouds in Pauls. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVIII. ix. II. 321 Shee goeth downe into the vault or shrouds out of which she delivereth her prophesies. 1611 COTGR., *Apogée*, a shrowd, or denne under th' earth. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1793) 392 The preacher [at Paul's Cross] went, in very bad weather, to a place called the Shrowds. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 164 According to some accounts the Shrouds were in the triforium of the church.

†**5.** Shadow, shade; *fig.* protection. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xci. ii, Soft hiv'd with wing and plume Thou in his shrowd shalt ly. 1588 KYD *Homich. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 248 To retyre them from the heate..vnder the shade of a Tree, or shroude of a Church. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 71 To heare from me you had left Anthony, And put your selfe vnder his shrowd, the vniuersall Landlord.

†**b.** The branches of a tree, considered as affording shade. *Obs.* (Cf. SHROUD *sb.*3)

1597 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* 49 Where like a mounting Cedar he should beare His plumed top, aloft into the ayre; And let these shrubs sit vnderneath his shrowdes. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxi. 3 The Assyrian was a Cedar in Lebanon with faire branches, and with a shadowing shrowd. [So 1884 Revised.]

6. A thing serving as a covering or protection; a defence; a covering, screen, veil, 'cloak', disguise. Now somewhat *rhetorical.*

1558 G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II. 171, I shall set my shrowd for my defence, Under the mantell of well wylling audyence. 1587 A. DAY *Daphnis & Chloe* (1890) 3 The greatest forwardness craueth a shrowd, and the meanest matter cannot be without defence. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. ii, Jove..Could not inuent, t' himselfe, a shroud more subtile, To passe Acrisius guardes. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Metam.* v. (1632) 186 Sol, obscur'd in shrowds Of exhalations. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 33 Thus Israel-like, he travells with a cloud, Both as a conduct to him, and a shroud. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. x. (1715) 94 Their Tops were covered with raw Hides, and other Shrowds, to preserve them from Fire-balls and missive Weapons. 1699 POMFRET *Dies Noviss.* 103 Swath'd in substantial shrowds of night, The sick'ning sun shall from the world retire. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxvi, At length the freshening western blast Aside the shroud of battle cast. 1814 — *Ld. Isles* I. Introd., Beneath a shroud of russet dropp'd with gold Tweed and his tributaries mingle still. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* xxvi, A grey shroud of rain sweeping up from the westward. 1867 'OUIDA' *Cecil Castlemaine* 6 The thickest shroud of the ivy.

7. Technical senses.

†**a.** In a windmill, a protective addition to horizontal sails. **b.** Either of the two annular plates at the periphery of a water-wheel, forming the ends of the buckets. **c.** A rim or flange cast on the ends of the teeth of a gear-wheel.

1576 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1580-93 (1888) 101/1 Sustentando dictum molendinum in omnibus necessariis, preter in new schrouddis to be mylne aves. 1629 ROUS *Diary* (Camden) 41 Her [*sc.* a crow's] nest was layd betweene the shroudes in the toppe saile [of a windmill]. 1660 R. D'ACRES *Elem. Water-drawing* 9 Some of these [horizontal sails of a mill] are made to go with shrouds or shelters, others without. *Ibid.*, Though the shrouds may keep blustring winds away, yet neither it, nor any thing else can keep the Air away. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 126 This wheel was two inches in the shroud or depth of the bucket. 1797 J. CURR *Coal Viewer* 31 [Specification for] jinneys for conveying the corves..1 Shroud for the middle, 22 [inches] by 1, and 1 ditto for the Brake. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 291 The space occupied by the shrouds precludes their use in watches, but in the going parts of clocks they answer well.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in sense 2, as *shroud-cloth, -rags*; *shroud-bound, -like* adj. and adv., *-maker, -manufacturer*; **shroud-brass,** a memorial brass in which the deceased is represented in his shroud; **shroud-plate** = 7 b.

1865 NEALE *Hymns Parad.* 24 *Shroud-bound, tomb-held,..Thou canst raise me. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 5/2 Perhaps, a more truly morbid and abominable effigy never disgraced the walls of a place of worship than the *shroud brass. 1912 J. S. M. WARD *Brasses* 81 Skeletons. These are not so common as shroud brasses. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *To Mem. Burns* 1, Thy 'magic mantle's' glowing sheen, Burst through thy *shroud-cloth ere 'twas seen. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 95 Those, whose Hands the *Shrowd-like Cypress rear. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* X. v, In her shroud-like garments and attenuated frame, she seemed..as a spectre. 1913 *Engl. Rev.* May 244 The Vicar, his surplice

clinging shroudlike to his lank figure. 1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* Suppl., **Shroud Manufacturer*, a maker of grave clothes for a corpse. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 326 On the inside of the *shroud-plates are formed the grooves for securing the ends of the buckets. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Dust* iii, He sorts the *shroud-rags, he heaps gray bones.

Shroud (ʃraud), *sb.*2 Forms: 5 **shrowthe-s, shrode-s, srowde, 5–7 shrowde-s, 6 schroude-s, shrowed(e)-s, shrowes** (?), 6–7 **shroude-s, 6–8 shrowd-s, 7 shreed-s, 7– shroud-s.** [Prob. a use of SHROUD *sb.*1; cf. the mod. naut. phrase '*to clothe* the mast with the shrouds'; a mast or spar without its rigging is said to be 'naked'. The sense of 'shrouds of a ship' attributed to ON. *skrúð* and to Norw. *skrud* is not authenticated.

'Remembering that in the 15th c. the headropes (or shrouds) were very numerous, the appropriateness of the term shroud seems obvious' (L. G. Carr Laughton).]

1. A set of ropes, usually in pairs, leading from the head of a mast and serving to relieve the latter of lateral strain; they form part of the standing rigging of a ship.

a. *pl.* (See also *fore-shrouds* FORE- 3 d, *main-shrouds* MAIN *a.* 10, *mizen-shrouds* MIZEN 3; for an extended use see BENTINCK-, BOWSPRIT-, BUMKIN-, FUTTOCK- *shrouds*.)

1458 in *Archæologia* XXIX. 328 The mast hathe a welle good stay, W^t shrowthes sure. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1720 In-to þe shrowdes I woll me hye. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorelles B.* 12 Some one the shrowedes dyde clyme. 1531 in J. Strutt *Mann. & Cust. Eng.* (1776) III. 53 Item 9 shrowds and a backe staye on either syd. 1589 in Hakluyt *Voy.* 282 Another walkes vpon the hatches, another climbes the shrowes. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 496 As in a ship each boy hath his taske, some to row..others to climb the shreeds. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxlviii, To try new Shrouds one mounts into the wind, And one, below, their Ease or Stiffness notes. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 436 They seem to have but little regard to the support of their masts, to which their stays and shrouds hold no proportion. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii, In an instant every one sprung into the rigging, up the shrouds, and out on the yards. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 141 A heavy sea boarded the ship, dashing us into the mizen rigging, where we grasped the shrouds, and were saved.

b. *collect. sing.*

1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 200 Payd be my mastyr for ropes for hyr srowde, ij.li. 1588 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 45 He shall shew lights, one in the poop, and another two shrowed high. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 126 Fitting of the Shrowd so as to make way for the gibbing of the Yards. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. Isles* III. xxiii, The favouring breeze, when loud It pipes upon the galley's shroud.

c. *sing.* Any one of such ropes.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 341 The mast itself is supported..by the shrowd..and by two stays. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 236 Secure your lines! grasp every man a shroud! 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* ix. 50 Stumbling to the deck [he] grasps a shroud to look out upon the sea. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 48 Each..bowsprit shroud [is] secured to its collar.

d. *fig.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 53 All the shrowds wherewith my life should saile, Are turned to one thred. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii, Readie to discharge Their pretious shot into the shrouds of heaven. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Painter* II. 70 He quickly taught, pours in continual Clouds Of chain'd Dilemma's through our sinew'd Shrouds.

2. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Shroud*, the chains by which the smoke-stack is braced, in steamers.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **shroud-bridle** (see quot.); **shroud hawser, a** shroud-laid rope; **shroud-knot,** a knot used in repairing a parted shroud; **shroud-laid** *a.*, applied to rope composed of four (formerly sometimes three) strands laid right-handed with a heart; **shroud-plate** (see quot.); **shroud-stopper,** a rope connecting parts of a shroud below or above a damaged part (1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **shroud-tackle, -truck** (see quots.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Shroud-bridle*, a kind of crow-foot fastened to the shrouds, to hold sheets, braces, etc. 1744 J. PHILIPS *Jrnl. Exped. Anson* 150 We receiv'd.. a thirteen Inch Cable and a *shroud Hawser. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 30 How do you make a *shroud-knot? 1880 *All Year Round* No. 66. 382 'Which knot?' asked Toby. 'Single or double wall, single or double diamond, Matthew Walker, spritsail-sheet, stopper, or shroud?' 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 474 Three strond *shroud-laid rope. 1825 BUDGE *Miner's Guide* 98 The term 'shroud-laid' is used to distinguish a rope of three strands or parts from another of nine strands, which is termed 'cable-laid'. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Shroud-laid rope 4 strands and a heart Right-handed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Shroud-plate*, I. *a.* An iron plate fixed to a ship's side for the attachment of the shrouds. *b.* A ring surrounding a mast and to which the futtock-shrouds are secured. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Couladoux*, *shroud-tackles, which are used in the gallies..in the Mediterranean, in the place of dead-eyes and laniards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Shroud-trucks.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Shroud-truck*, ..a wooden thimble secured to the shrouds and acting as a fair-leader for the running-rigging.

Shroud (ʃraud), *sb.*3 Now *dial.* [Formally identical with SHROUD *sb.*1, but with sense independently derived from the sense 'to cut' of the root. Cf. SHRED *sb.*] **a.** *collect. sing.* and *pl.* Loppings of a tree, branches or twigs cut off. **b.** (chiefly *pl.*) A branch or bough.

1475–6 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 361 Of William Pole for the shrowde of the same elme, viijd. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Sarmenta*, twigges or shroude of trees cut of. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 73 Shroudes of younge vines. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 114 Tythes for beech wood, loppes, shrowds, willowes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 15 Aquatick Trees, whose shrowds shall exceed in value the Grass they injure. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. vi. 93 In ellum-shrouds the flashin' hangbird clings.

Shroud (ʃraud), *v.*1 Forms: 3–4 **scrude, 4 schroude, schruden, 4–5 shrude, 4–6 shroude, 5 shrowden, schrowude, 5–6 schroude, 6–7 shrowd(e, 7 shrow'd, shreud, shrowd, 6– shroud.** *Pa. t.* 6–7 **shrowded, 6– shrouded;** *contr.* 3–4 **scrud, 4 schrud, shroude, scrowd.** *Pa. pple.* 3–4 **scruded, 5 schruedede, 5 i-shrowdyd, schrouded, y-shrouded, 6–7 shrowded, 7 schroudit, 4– shrouded;** *contr.* 3–4 **scrud, 4–6 schroud, 5 schroude, 6 schroud, shrowed, 7 shroud.** [f. SHROUD *sb.*1 Cf. SHRIDE *v.*1]

† **1.** *trans.* To clothe. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10448 Anna, leuedi,..scrud þe fair and mend þi chere! *Ibid.* 16346 Iesus thoght ful mikel scam quen he sua scruded was. *c* 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* 20 (Thornton MS.) Schruedede in a schorte cloke. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 353 A mantel large hir self to shroude. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 84 Myterit..Schroude in his schene weid.

† **b.** *transf.* To adorn, deck. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8322 It sal be precius and prude, þe were he sal sun semele scrude. *Ibid.* 23404 He þat wroght al thing in lede And scrud þam alle in þair fairhede. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 55 Ther is neither busk nor hay In May, that it nil shrouded been. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 3 Quhen gilletis wilbe schomd and schroud, That ridden ar baith with lord and lawd?

2. To give shelter or housing to; to shelter. *arch.* Now only with admixture of 5 or 6.

c 1450 LYDG. *Life Our Lady* xviii. (1484) cvj, Quod gabriel within thy blessyd syde The holy ghoost shal I shrowdyd be. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 32 The whiles our flockes doe graze about in sight, And we close shrowded in thys shade alone. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. 80 Fayre fowls ..shrowded in hard bed Of thorny thickets. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 83 Thrust out of all they had,..not knowing where to shroud their heads. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. iv. 68 One of these trees considered with all his young ones may (indeede) shrowde foure hundred or foure thousand horsemen. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 419 Ill wast thou shrouded then, O patient Son of God. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* I. 13 Some quiet cell, whe e they might shroud their grey hairs. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* I. 17 The joyous birds, shrouded in cheerful shade.

† **b.** *refl.* To take shelter. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Pref. A iij b, Having neither house to shroude them in, nor attyre to clothe their backes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 6 Angry Ioue an hideous storme of raine Did poure into his Lemans lap..And this faire couple eke to shroud themselues were fain. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 8 Some..made themselves places of Lome and Twigs.., to creep into, and shroud themselves in. 1642–4 VICARS *God in Mount* 193 They forced all the Musketeers ..to run in and shroud themselves within their pikes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvii. 60 They came into the Port to shrewd themselves from the storm as others did.

c. *intr.* To seek shelter or retirement; to take shelter or refuge. *arch.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 122 In his small bushes vsed to shrowde The sweete Nightingale. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 42, I will here shrowd till the dregges of the storme be past. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 316 If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd Or shroud within these limits. 1648 J. RAYMOND *It Merc. Ital.* Pref. 1 A weather beaten Traveller needs no such Umbrilla as a Patron to shroud under. *c* 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Fear* 48 Wilt thou shroud in haunted cell, Where gloomy Rape and Murder dwell? 1793–4 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* xx, One who, forced from storms to shroud, Felt the loose walls of this decayed Retreat Rock. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 190 What enamour'd bride Cheated by shadowy wooer from the clouds, But hides and shrouds Beneath dark palm-trees by a river side?

† **d.** *intr.* and *pass.* To be huddled *up* or *together.*

1530 PALSGR. 702/1 Se howe yonder kyne shrowde to gyther for colde. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 64 b, Beastes and birdes without reason love one another, thei shroude, and thei flocke together. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World runnes on Wheeles* Wks. (1630) II. 242 Peoples guts like to be crushed out being crowded and shrowded vp against stalls.

3. To cover so as to protect; to screen from injury or attack; to afford protection to. ? *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9902 His castel..o luue and grace..wit kirnels es vm-sett ful well, scrud on ilk side wit sele. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 459 Trewlie that tenesfull was trimland than, Semelie schapin and schroud in that Scheild schene. *c* 1580 in *Archæologia* XI. 224 Vnder the protection of ye peere.. whereby thay are shrowed from the radge of the sea. *c* 1582 *Ibid.* 227 No shelues of beache haue euer growne or remayned longer then they haue byn shrowded and protected by the peer. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1309/1 Whom he would in no wise shrowd or haue in his house and companie. 1618 LATHAM *Falconry* II. (1633) 84 Shee will grow so farre in loue..with you..and account her selfe safely shrowded when she hath your companie. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 40 The main Castleward to shrowd these weaklings from blows and qualmes. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xiii, From ire Of Scotland's king who shrouds my sire.

† **b.** *refl.* To protect oneself, seek protection. *Obs.*

14.. LYDG. *Beware of Doubleness* 72 They have no better proteccioun But shroude hem under doublenesse. 1575 tr. *Marlorat's Apoc.* 49 The sayde lawlesse libertie of whore-hunting..shrouded it selfe vnder the bond of brotherly loue. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) A 2, I could..so shroud my selfe from scandall vnder your honourable fauour. 1692 T. WATSON *Body Divin.* 376 The Thief that shrowds himself under Law. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 2 A great many [Ships] that had shrowded themselves under our Protection..

† **4.** To conceal in a secret place or in a secret manner. Often *refl.*, to retire to a hiding-place; *pass.* to be in hiding. *Obs.*

c 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 147, I..gan..Among the busshes me prively to shroude. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. (1564) 389 Shal any man be able to shroude himselfe in such a corner, that I can not espye him? 1563–70 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2125/2 [She] shrouded her selfe in a low ditch with nettles. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 137, I haue beene closely shrowded in this bush, And markt you both. 1603 — *Ham.* (1st Qo.) 1452 [III. iv. 2] I'll shrowde my selfe behinde the Arras. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* I. ii. 40 Shrowd you within this closet, good my lord. 1641–2 CHAS. I *Wks.* (1662) I. 395, I am come to demand such Prisoners ..and do believe they are shrowded in the City.

† **b.** *intr.* To be concealed, lie hid. *Obs.*

c 1450 LYDG. *Life Our Lady* xlviii. (1484) g vi, The septer of whom..shal..neuer cese ne in couert shroude. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* vi, How covertly doth sorow shroude, In trymmest worldely toys. 1649 LOVELACE *Lucasta, Amynton's Grove*, Or have you seene the Lightning shrowd, And straight breake through th'opposing cloud? 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 65 Many..shroud under a cloak of Religion.

5. To hide from view, as by a veil, darkness, cloud; to cover so as to conceal; to screen, veil.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22288 The tother party, wonder myrk, Schrouded with a cloude dyrk. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* IX. 162 Lycyna eke dyd her shrowde Vnder a blacke and mysty clowde. 1607 *Merry Devil Edmonton* II. iii. 77 That disguise will hardly shrowd my woe. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 32 Thus shrowding his body in the skinne by stalking he approacheth the Deere. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 444 The Father of the Gods his Glory shrouds, Involv'd in Tempests, and a Night of Clouds. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, A monk whose face was shrouded by his cowl. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 59 A thin transparent vapour..threatening gradually to shroud the landscape. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* VI, I was shrouded at that moment from his sight by one of the yew trees. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 288 The hills, shrouded in grey mist. 1912 *Stage Year Bk.* 27 They performed in evening dress, but were shrouded in sombre cloaks and masks.

6. In immaterial sense: To screen from observation; to envelop or wrap *up*, as in obscurity or mystery; to veil under an appearance or 'show': sometimes with implication of disguise or concealment for an evil purpose.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 2262 Whiche in þe ende, to her confusioun, Can vnder sugre schrowden her poysoun. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* II. (1555) 40 The poetes..underneth the trouth doth so shroude, Both good an yll. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 16 The shortest Pamphlette may shrowde matter. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* II. ii. 91 Is this William the Conqueror, shrouded vnder the name of sir Robert of Windsor? 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 340, I honour vertue..under what shape soever it is shrowded. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xlii, Nor doth the soul that in this flesh doth croud Her self rely on that thick vapour where she's shroud. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 343 Irresolute of soul, his state to shrowd In dark disguise. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v, The Queen, shrouded in deepest mystery. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* vii. (1846) I. 328 Its proceedings were impenetrably shrouded from the public eye. 1855 — *Philip II* II. xii. I. 288 We find her communications..frequently shrouded in cipher. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. 64 The whole of the short reign of Eadwig is shrouded in mystery. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 3. 286 His indolence and gaiety were mere veils beneath which Edward shrouded a profound political ability.

b. *refl.*

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Consol. Satan* (1578) 12 He shrowdeth himselfe under the robe of trueth. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief of Joy* IV. xi. Wks. 1910 II. 550, I graunt that pastyme yis the lowly porte, Wherein mans mynde, maie shrewd itself full oft. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 84 If it happen that any abuse do grow and shrowd it selfe vnder the name of a custome. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. ii. 21 The remains of that nation, which escaped that dismall overthrow, shrowded themselves under the names of some neighbouring people. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 518 Mr. Burke, instead of shrowding himself in exploded ignorance [etc.]. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xii, Courage occasionally shrouds itself under the show of modest timidity. 1882 W. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xxiv. 233 He shrouded himself with a solemn air as if he was thinking profoundly. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishman Rue Cain* xi, When I see some fellow shrouding himself in studied silence.

7. To put a shroud on (a corpse), lay in a shroud; hence, to prepare for burial, bury.

1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 77 This cuttes, his graue must cost a groate, to shrowde his carrin corse. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. iii. 24 If I do die before, prythee shrow'd me In one of these same Sheetes. 1610 *Women Saints* 24 That I may for pouertie be shrowded in a sheete of an other bodies. 1681 *Disc. Tanger* 24 The Earl commanded the two dead Bodies..to be decently washt, and shrouded. 1718 G. SEWELL *Proclam. Cupid* 8 He has been shrowded—full three hundred Years. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in London* 129 Chaunt, widow'd muse, my dying speech, And shroud my ashes in the abbey. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcvi. XII. 453 He..caused his dead body to be honorably shrouded and transmitted into Macedonia for burial. 1858 R. S. HAWKER in *Life* (1905) 307 The..place wherein I have laid out and shrouded and coffined now four and twenty dead Sailors.

† **8.** To include, embrace. *Obs. rare.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* T 4 b, Vnder Gluttony, I shrowde not onely excesse in meate, but in drinke also.

9. *Mech.* To furnish (the sail of a windmill, a water-wheel) with shrouds.

1660 L. D'ACRES *Elem. Water-drawing* 9 The other sort of Horizontal sailes with shrouds, move more quietly, but with no worthy strength, though the one half be shrouded

never so wel. 1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 88/2 The sides [of a breast wheel] are also sometimes close shrouded, or closed in on the sides to retain the Water, and it thus becomes a sort of bucket wheel. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. J 3 The crank plate .. being shrouded to a certain extent around the periphery.

Shroud (ʃraud), *v.*[2] *local.* Also 6–7 shrowd(e, shrod. [f. SHROUD *sb.*[3] Cf. SHRIDE *v.*[2]] *trans.* To lop (a tree or its branches); also with *off*; occas. *absol.*

1577–87 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. 212 in *Holinshed*, To shrowd, staie vpright, and cherish the same [trees] in the blustering winters weather. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 493 [One] who..may pare away all rotten and vnsauory subtilties,..may shrowde of all vnprofitable and withered superfluities and reduplications. 1582 *B. N. C. Docum.* (Marston R.[2] 2), The Queen may shrodd or lop anie tree or trees. 1662 HERNE in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 246 All such pollards the tenants..shrowd when they make their hedges. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lii. 149, I..requested him either to cut down the elms, or permit me to shrowd them. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxv, By the time the tree was felled and shrouded, Tom was in a convalescent state. 1887 HARDY *Woodlanders* xiii, I'll climb up this afternoon and shroud off the lower boughs. *c* 1890 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 7 The said hornbeams were all pollards, being shrouded every four or six years.

Shroud, obs. form of SHREWD.

Shroudage (ʃrau·dėdʒ). *poet.* [f. SHROUD *sb.*[2] + -AGE.] The shrouds (of a ship).

1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems* 72 Its vaporous shroudage drenched with icy rain. 1901 H. TRENCH *Deirdre Wed*, etc. 101 He, acquainted well with every tone Of madness whining in his shroudage slender.

Shrou·ded, *ppl. a.* [f. SHROUD *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Concealed, veiled; sheltered; enveloped in a shroud.

1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* G 2 Cunning shrowded rogues. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 The Phalad, or Shrouded Shell. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Lady Griseld Baillie* xli, Joy appears with shrouded head. 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *Old Benchers Inner T.*, That goodly pile.. confronting..the lighter, older, more fantastically shrouded one. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi, Brave old Samuel Johnson, in his shrouded-up existence. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxi, One of them pressed her finger to her shrouded lips. 1888 MEREDITH *Hymn to Colour* v, Shall man..learn the secret of the shrouded death, By lifting up the lid of a white eye?

b. *Mech.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Shrouded gear*,..cog-gear in which the cogs are protected by a flange coming out even with the face of the wheel, so that the interdental spaces are in effect mortises in the face of the wheel.

Shrou·der. *rare*[−1]. [f. SHROUD *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who shrouds or covers up.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1675) 244 Noah..is made naked with sin, to shew that sin is no shrouder, but a stripper.

Shrou·ding, *vbl. sb.* [f. SHROUD *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. †Clothing (*obs.*); covering with a shrond or screen; protection, concealment; laying in a shroud.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27930 Fole contenance and ful scruding. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 13 Stonewals..are the best..for fencing, lasting, and shrouding of your yong trees. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 260 Shelter and shrowding from such mischiefs as the life of man is subiect to. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., A..Cedar.. within the bosom of whose shrowdings I must be cloakt from wind and weather. 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* (1874) iii. 152 Gillespie's Hospital for the shrouding of aged indigence. 1858 R. S. HAWKER in *Life* (1905) 308 The shrouding and placing in his house of wood.

2. *Mech.* The shrouds of a water-wheel forming an annular rim at the ends of the buckets.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 903/2 The ring of board ..making the ends of the buckets is called the shrouding.. and *QP* is called the depth of shrouding. 1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 88/2 In some cases the shrouding is omitted, in which case great accuracy is requisite in forming the race and hanging the wheel. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms Archit.* 514 A water-wheel..consists of..shaft, arms, buckets, and shrouding. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 96 The wheel..having 10 wrought-iron arms ..rivetted or bolted to the centre, and to the shrouding.

3. *attrib.* †**shrouding board,** ? a protecting board; †**shrouding place,** a hiding-place; so †*shrouding corner*; **shrouding-plate** = *shroud-plate* SHROUD *sb.*[1] 8; †**shrouding sheet,** a winding sheet.

1679–80 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 343 A stay and a *shrowding board, 1s. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 224 This Isle afforded him a very fit *shrowding corner. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xi. 1 For all his seeking of *shrowding places everywhere, yet he could nowhere fynd any courtesie. 1611 FLORIO, *Velabro*, a booth or shrouding place. 1639 H. AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* lxi. 4 A safe hope] or shrowding place, where hee hoped for, and had found safe shelter. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 326 The *shrouding plates are bolted upon the buckets and soling. 1576 CURTEYS *Two Serm.* A vj, The rich men of this world shall..carry away with them nothing but a *shrowding sheet. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 242 Lapped in their shrowding sheets, and tyed after the manner of dead Corses. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 569 Enwrapped in an Ox-hide for a shrouding sheet. 1699 LD. TARBUT in Pepys *Diary* (1870) 688 If they see a man with a shrouding-sheet in the apparition.

Shrou·ding, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. SHROUD *v.*[2]] Lopping of trees; *pl.* loppings.

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.*, *Shrouding*, the Lopping of Trees. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lii. 150 Green shrowdings of trees.

Shrou·ding, *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. SHROUD *sb.*[2] + -ING[1].] The shrouds of a ship.

1890 R. BRIDGES *Passer-by* iii, Aslant with trim tackle and shrouding.

Shrou·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. SHROUD *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That shrouds, veils, covers, or conceals.

1623 MARKHAM *Country Housew. Gard.* III. v. (1665) 76 They both require a strong and shrowding fence. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* II. 214 Madame la duchesse, in her hideous shrouding cap. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* xxii. (1874) 67 Here, from the tenions of the grave, The new-born Church..Issued, as from a shrouding cave. 1883 DIXON *Mano* II. iv. 77 She..Back to her house withdrew for shrouding gown. 1888 E. GERARD *Land beyond Forest* xliii, A carved oak chair heavily wreathed in shrouding cobwebs.

Shrou·dless, *a.* [f. SHROUD *sb.*[1] + -LESS.]

1. Without a shroud or winding-sheet.

1758 DODSLEY *Melpomene* xi, A mangled corse .. lies shroudless, unentomb'd. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xvi, Tolling shroudless seamen's knell. *a* 1848 O. W. HOLMES *Lexington* 52 Shroudless and tombless they sunk to their rest.

2. Unshrouded, unobscured.

1841 C. SWAIN *Mind* IV. xxxv, Above, the stars in shroudless beauty shine.

Shroudly, obs. form of SHREWDLY.

Shroudy (ʃrau·di), *a. rare.* [f. SHROUD *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Affording shelter.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 315 (MS. Trin. Coll.), If yo[r] stray attendance be yet lodg'd w[th]in these shroudie limits.

Shrove, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Short for SHROVE-TIDE or SHROVE TUESDAY.] Shrovetide, or the merrymaking connected therewith.

1579 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 327 During Christmas..& Shrove. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie*, etc. 178 In their wakes, shroues, wassel-cups, or tides. 1913 *19th Cent.* July 133 Nora was to marry Tom Mahony next Shrove.

b. *Comb.*: **shrove-cake,** a small cake made to give children who go shroving (Halliwell, 1847); †**shrove-cock** = *shroving-cock* (see SHROVING *vbl. sb.* b); †**shrove-prentice,** one of 'a set of ruffianly fellows, who took upon them at Shrovetide the name of London Prentices, and in that character invaded houses of ill-fame' (Halliwell).

1638 DAVENANT *Madagascar*, etc. 29 More cruell than Shrove-Prentices, when they (Drunk in a Brothell House) are bid to pay. 1659 *Lady Alimony* v. ii. I 4, O ye pittiful Simpletons, who spend your dayes in throwing Cudgels at Jack a Lents or Shrove-Cocks.

Shrove, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. *shrove-* in SHROVE-TIDE.] *intr.* To keep Shrove-tide; to make merry. Often in (*to go*) *a-shroving* (locally applied to the practice of going round singing for money on Shrove Tuesday).

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 99/1 He trauelled to Rome a shrouing, of set purpose to be merrie. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* P 2 b, To certefie him that verie shortly hee would send him a couple of Hennes to Shroue with. 1621 FLORIO, *Berlingaccione*, one that loueth to shroue euer and make good cheere. 1620 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 198 Those ladies have invited them to a masque..so that on Thursday next, the king, prince, and all the court go thither a shroving. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* III. ii, To see him stated thus, as though he went A shroving through the City. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. vii. (1892) II. 571 Hans Boobikin, a rich Boor's Son, whom his Father had sent abroad a Fryaring, that is, shroving in our Language. [See also SHROVING *vbl. sb.*]

†**Shro·veday.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. In 5 shrof-. [See SHROVETIDE.] Shrove Tuesday.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 571/3 *Carnipriviu*m, shrofday.

Shrove Monday. ? *Obs.* Also 6 shroff. [See SHROVE-TIDE.] The Monday before Shrove Tuesday.

c 1450 *Bale's Chron.* 195 in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 121 The monday clept shrovemonday folewyng the xxi day of ffeverer. 1523 R. HILLES in *Songs, Carols*, etc. (1907) p. xiv, The sh[r]off monday þat was the VIII day of februari. 1589 in Hakluyt *Voy.* 231, I Departed out of London..vpon Shroue munday 1583. 1671 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 Here is no newes but that the grand ballett is not to be danced till Shrove-Munday. 1709 *Rider's British Merlin*, Fair on Shrovemonday at Newcastle under Line. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 32/1 Principal fairs held in Cornwall:—..Liskeard, Shrove Monday [etc.].

Shrove-mouse, obs. form of SHREW-MOUSE.

†**Shrove Sunday.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 shrof(f, -ffe, 6 shroft, shrofe. [See SHROVE-TIDE.] The Sunday in Shrove-tide, Quinquagesima Sunday.

1463 *Maldon, Essex Crt. Rolls* Bundle 38 No. 2 Dominica vocata Shrofsunday. *a* 1500 *Gough Chron.* in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 164 On Shrofe Sonday the kyng hadd purposed to have goone Northward. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 96 The xxiij. of February [1555] was Shroft sonday. 1570 in D. Digges *Complete Ambass.* (1655) 51 Mr. Norris is arrived here yesterday, being Shrove-sunday. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. 207 That the Clergy should fast from Quinquagesima (that is, Shrovesunday) to Easter. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. (1668) 66 Laud preaching on Shrove-Sunday, Anno 1614. 1843 KEITH *Treat. Globes* 183 Shrove Sunday or Quinquagesima Sunday is 7 weeks Before Easter.

†**Shrove Thursday.** *Obs. rare.* App. erron. for SHEER THURSDAY = Maundy Thursday.

1518–19 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 301 Paid for watur on shrofthursday & on Estur Even for þe fount..3d. 1530 PALSGR. 267/2 Schrove thursday, *jeuuedy absolu* [on pp. 266/2, 811/2 glossed correctly 'Sherethursday'].

Shro·ve-tide. Also 5 schrof-, -ffe-, shorff-, 5–6 shrof(f)-, 6 *north.* s(c)hraf-, 6–7 shros- (?); 6 shrosty (?), shrovety. [Of obscure origin.

The first element is undoubtedly related to SHRIVE and refers to the custom of being shriven in preparation for Lent.

An OE. **scrāf* shriving, confession, f. *scrīfan* to SHRIVE, would account phonologically for *shrove-*, but, if the form actually existed, the absence of evidence for this group of words until the 15th c. is remarkable. (Other early names for the season were FASTENS-EEN, FAST-GONG, FASTINGONG.)]

The period comprising Quinquagesima Sunday and the two following days, 'Shrove' Monday and Tuesday.

c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* vii. in *Anglia* X. 386/30 Pe sondaye In Quinquagesime, with þe tweyne dayes folowynge, þat is clepyd Schroftyde. *c* 1512 *Regul. Northumbld. Househ.* (1770) 377 From Alhallowtid to Shraftide. 1544 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 250 Frome all halowday vntyll Shrostyde. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 38 'Tis merry in Hall, when Beards wagge all: And welcome merry Shrouetide. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. 488 Paying their tribute to the Pope at Shrostyde, when they are allowed to shewe publike games. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 214 Having spunn out thus the time till near Carnavale or shroftide. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 434 He could sing Carols for Shrove-tide, or for Candlemas. 1853 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* III. ii. 61 Shrove-tide, or the week before Lent.

1544 in *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 96 The tenauntes..shall befor Shrosty next..pay the rentages of the same. 1573 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 212 To know..his pleasure for preparacions to be made against Shrovety.

b. *fig.* A time of merriment.

1840 LONGF. *Span. Stud.* III. i, Enjoy the merry shrovetide of thy youth!

c. *attrib.*, as *Shrovetide even, -fool*; †**Shrovetide cock,** a cock tied up and pelted with sticks on Shrove Tuesday; †**Shrovetide hen,** a hen sent as a present on Shrove Tuesday.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. v, A Shroftide Hen, Which bought to giue, he takes to sell agen. *c* 1640 H. BURT *Luther's Colloq. Mens.* (1652) 283 The world cannot live without such Vizards and Shrovetide-Fools. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 106 Never was Shrovetide-Cock in such a Fear. 1768 TRUSLER *Hogarth Moralized* 180 Throwing at a cock, the universal shrove-tide amusement. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* 7 Martyr beat like Shrovetide cocks with bats. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxiv, As surely.. as ever cock fought on Shrove-tide-even.

Shrove Tuesday. Also 5 shrofte-, 5 6 shrof-, 6 shroff-, shroft-, shraf-. [See prec.] The Tuesday immediately preceding Ash Wednesday; often called *pancake day.*

a 1500 *Gough Chron.* in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 159 On Chroftetewesday the Erle of Warwikk come from Calcis w[t] a faire felloshipp. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* E 4 They would..stand crosse-gag'd with knives in their mouthes from one Shroft-tuisday to another. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) I. 115/2 By the unmanerly maners of Shrout-Tuesday Constables are baffled, Bawds are bang'd, Punkes are pillag'd. *c* 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* IV. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 381 'Tis Shrovetuesday and the prentices are pulling downe Covent Garden. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 22 Let glad Shrove-Tuesday bring the Pancake thin. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* i, Some weeks before Shrove Tuesday comes about, The people take their fill of recreation. 1911 MACCULLOCH *Relig. Anc. Celts* xiv, A cock or hen was ceremonially killed and eaten on Shrove Tuesday.

b. *allusively.* A time of merriment.

1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* III. i, Neuer a time, that the ..collegiates come to the house, but you make it a shrouetuesday! 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Beggery* D 2, May euery day of the yeare be a Shrouetuesday.

c. *attrib.*, as *Shrove Tuesday night, pancake*; †**Shrove Tuesday cock** = *Shrovetide cock.*

1615 T. HERBERT *News Islington* (Halliw. 1874) 21 As flat as a Shrove-Tuesday pancake. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Valour* III. iii, Never was Shrove-tuesday Bird so cudgell'd. 1634 T. CAREW (*title*) Coelum Britannicum. A maske.. on Shrove-Tuesday night. 1697 R. PRICE *Bath Mem.* Pref. 6 [He] does..set up a Shrove-Tuesday Cock, for every one to throw at. 1848 WHATELY *Lett.* in *Life* (1866) II. 145, I should reply, I will not set up any proposal like a Shrove-Tuesday cock for you to pelt at.

Shro·ving, *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. *shrove-* in SHROVE-TIDE; cf. SHROVE *sb.* and *v.*] The keeping of Shrove-tide; the merrymaking characteristic of this season; festive rejoicing; carnival.

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 180 At Shroftide to shrouing, go thresh the fat hen. 1599 DEKKER *Shoomakers Hol.* A. v. (1610) K 4 A day of shrouing which I promist to al the merry prentises of London. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 173, I have seene Curtizans..in time of shroving, apparrelled like men, in carnation or light coloured doublets and breeches. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 4 What else..was the whole life of this miserable man here, but in a manner a perpetual Shroving? 1855 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. XI. 239 [In the Isle of Wight] Shroving, shrowing, I am come to shroving.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shroving day, dish, time, ware, week*; **shroving cock, hen** = *Shrovetide cock, hen.*

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc. Clergy* Cij, They . liue euery day as though al their life were a shrouynge tyme. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 215 His shrouing ware [is] but lenten stuffe. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. 656, I..keepe my shroving dayes vpon fish dayes; and my feasts vpon fasting-dayes. 1612 in *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 152, I will lay my lips to a fat shroving hen That none of these will 'er be had againe. 1612 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 235 The king came to town, and tarried here all that Shroving week. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* Introd., That he may stand like a Jack a Lent, or a Shroving Cock, for Everyone to spend a Cudgel at. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* Induct., His sweating put me in mind of a good Shroving dish..a stew'd Poet! 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 421 Before so long a Lent of Servitude, they may permit us a little Shroving time first.

1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccxcviii. 372 The Cudgelling of Shroving-Cocks is a Barbarous custom.

Shrow, obs. form of Shrew.

Shro·wardly, *adv. nonce-wd.* [? f. *shrow*, Shrew *sb.*2 after *frowardly*.] = Shrewidly.

1689 Etheredge *Love in Tub* I. ii, Now haue I..wounded her reputation shrowardly.

Shrowd(e, obs. forms of Shrewd, Shroud.

Shrub (ʃrʊb), *sb.*1 Forms: 2–7 **shrubbe**, 4–6 **s(c)hrobbe**, 6 **shroub**, **shrewb**, 6–7 **shrubb**, 7 **shrob**, 6– **shrub**. [App. repr. OE. *scrybb* fem. (occurring only once) presumed to mean 'shrubbery, underwood'. There may have been a parallel form **scrubb* without umlaut. (Scrub *sb.*1 is a parallel form.)

The following forms seem to be all related to the Eng. word and their meanings point to a general sense of 'rough plant or bush': N Fris. *skrobb* the broom plant, underwood, brushwood, WFlem. *schrobbe* climbing wild pea or vetch, Norw. *skrubba* dwarf cornel, Da. dial. *skrub* brushwood.]

1. A woody plant smaller than a tree; *spec.* in *Bot.* a perennial plant having several woody stems growing from the same root.

972 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1893) III. 603 Of þare stan straete andlang scrybbe [*Note*, 'or *scrybbe*', the MS. indistinct 'þæt hit cymð to Acantune. 11.. *Ibid.* I. 58 Fram Winebrixth westrixte to one weie þet geþ to Winchestre þat is ihoten shrubbeshedde bitwiene þe shrubbes and Winebrixt.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 61 Schroysbury..hatte Schroisbury of schrobbes and fruyt þat grewe somtyme on þat hille. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. I. 2 Y shop me into shrobbis [*v. r.* schrubbes] as y a shepherde were. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cl. (1495) 666 Mirtus is a lytyll tree as it were a shrubbe. 1530 Palsgr. 267/2 Schrobbe a bushe, *arbrisseau*. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 18 This tree (or rather shrubbe) is deuided into many braunches. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 595 A very thicket of shrubs upon an hill. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 30 Sept. 1644 Rosemary, lavender, lentisks, and the like sweet shrubes. 1791 W. Gilpin *Forest Scenery* I. 98 The holly can hardly be called a tree, tho it is a large shrub. 1802 Wordsw. *Farewell* 11 The flowering shrubs that deck our humble door. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 197 The cotton shrub is cultivated in India. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 342 Salix herbacea..The smallest British shrub.

transf. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 144 On thy thighs, Though meagre, ugly shrubs of hair arise.

b. *fig.* and in proverbial use.

1592 *Soliman & Perz.* v. iii, The shrub is safe when the Cedar shaketh. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* iv. ii. § 1. 127 These men questionlesse haue some little shrubs of pride and vanitie. 1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 213, I was Shap't Only to flutter in the lower Shrubbs Of Earthborne follies. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* § 37 They who thus timely descend into themselves, cultivating the good seeds which nature hath set in them..become not shrubs but cedars in their generations.

†2. A twig, sprig, sprout. *Obs.*

c 1530 Tindale *Jonas* Prol. B viij b, It greueth thyne hert for the losse of a vile shrobbe or spraye. 1585 Fetherstone tr. *Calvin on Acts* vii. 30 The thicker the bush is, and the more store of shrubbes it hath. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, (1861) 206 The rose although in thorny shrubs she spreads, Is still the rose. 1647 Hexham I, Full of shrubs, *vol spruyten.*

†3. A mean, inferior, insignificant person; = Scrub *sb.*1 5. *Obs.*

1566 Drant *Sat.* I. x. E vj b, Suche carelesse, brainlesse, senslesse shrubbs. 1656 S. Winter *Serm.* 93 God's..cry and his heart was towards them..though poor shrubs praying in the temple. 1683 Bunyan *Greatn. Soul* (1691) 132 The Gyants in grace, as well as the weak and shrubs. 1690 C. Nesse *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 200 The poor shrub had sped so well in prayer.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 44 Fumitorie..is a bushie or shrublike Herbe. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. 61 Aparrayld In shrub weeds thorny [*consertum tegimen spinis*]. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 220 Ye squares are full of gooseberry and Shrub-trees. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 317 In most of the tree and shrub kinds. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 448 Stems rather shrub-like. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 457 Currants, gooseberries, and other kinds of shrub fruit. 1841 Browning *Pippa* Introd. 46 All the while thy rain Beats fiercest on her shrub-house window-pane. 1870 C. Kingsley *At Last* xi, The welcome shade of low shrub-fringed cliffs. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 52 A dry land shrub-belt.

b. *spec.* applied to shrubby plants and to other natural objects resembling shrubs, as *shrub coral*, *worm*; also **shrub cotton**, a variety of the cotton plant intermediate between the herbaceous and the arborescent; **†shrub-mallow**, marsh mallow, *Althæa*; **†shrub-nightshade**, woody nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*; **shrub oak**, = *scrub-oak*, Scrub *sb.*1 6 c; **† shrub pea**, the shrubby pea of the Barbadoes; **shrub-shilling**, a variety of the pine-tree shilling (see Pine-tree b) of Massachusetts (*Cent. Dict.*); **shrub-snail**, a European snail, *Helix arbustorum*; **shrub trefoil, yellow-root** (see Trefoil, Yellowroot).

1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 857 *Shrub spotted Arsmart of Virginia. 1681 Grew *Museum* III. § 1. iii. 275 The *Shrub-Coral *Corallium fruticosum*. 1858 Homans *Cycl. Comm.* 434/1 The pod of the *shrub cotton differs from that of the herb in being egg-shaped. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 298 *Shrub Mallow with a white or purple flower. 1664 *Shrub nightshade [see Nightshade 2]. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. iv. 75/2 The Shrub Night-shade, hath a dark brown stock and branches, the flowers like the common Night-shade, in one white, in another blew. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. lxxxix. 408 Passing through..several forests of *shrub oaks. 1784 J. Belknap *Tour White Mts.* (1876) 18 Among the brakes and wind-falls and shrub oaks on the pitch pine plain adjoining the Pond. 1868 Lossing *Hudson* 213 Making our way..through gorges filled with shrub-oaks. 1691–6 Plukenet *Almagestum* Wks. 1769 III. 291 Phaseolus Barbadensis fruticosus Septennii durationis. The Seven Years Pea, and The *Shrub Pea. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 175 The Helix..Arbustorum, Linn., or *shrub snail. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 55 *Fruticarii*..*Shrub-worms.

Shrub (ʃrʊb), *sb.*2 [Variant of Sherab, or metathetic ad. Arab. شُرب *shurb* drink, draught.]

1. A prepared drink made with the juice of orange or lemon (or other acid fruit), sugar, and rum (or other spirit).

Often *rum-shrub*; also with other qualifying words indicating the ingredient which takes the place of the rum in drinks prepared in this way to which the name 'shrub' is extended.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 468 A mixture of lemon juice and rum (shrub as they call it) may be carried in any quantity, as it will keep a long time. 1762 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 118 Three seamen dropt down with fatigue and thirst, though wine, rum, and shrub were given them alternately. 1764 Eliza Moxon *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 145 To make Orange Shrub. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 99, 38 gallons of rum shrub. 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Miss Evans*, Miss Ivins's friend's young man would have the ladies go into the Crown, to taste some shrub. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 138 Beer-shrub, brandy-shrub, sherry-shrub, Simkin-shrub, tea-shrub. 1888 Besant *Fifty Yrs. Ago* xi, Is there any living man who now calls for shrub?

2. *U.S.* A cordial or syrup made from the juice of the raspberry, with vinegar and sugar.

1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* vii, Mr. Peckham, would you be so polite as to pass me a glass of srub? Silas Peckham..took from the table a small glass cup, containing a fluid reddish in hue and subacid in taste. 1884 C. D. Warner *Their Pilgr.* xi, Sipping their raspberry shrub in a retired corner of the bar-room.

Shrub (ʃrʊb), *v.* [Of mixed origin: partly parallel form to Scrub *v.*, partly f. Shrub *sb.* With sense 4 cf. MDu. *schrobben* to scratch or root in the ground.]

†1. *trans.* = Scrub *v.*1 1. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* (Laud MS.) 4310 þe knaues graiþen her hors & shrubben.

†2. *intr.* To rub or scratch the body; to fidget.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 300 With youne body be not shrubbynge. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* I. 1, As how? as how? sayde Zadoch, shrugging and shrubbing.

†3. *trans.* To scratch. *Obs.*

1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* lvii, Asses love to..shrub their backs with its prickles [the rest-harrow].

†4. *trans.* To grub up (bushes); to rid (ground) of shrubs or stumps. *Obs.*

1553 *Short Catech.* in J. Randolph *Enchir. Theol.* (1792) I. 68 The husbandemen that fyrst vse to shrubbe and roote out the thornes..oute of their ley land. 1573 Barer *Alv. G* 573 To Grub, to shrubbe, or rid from bushes or trees. 1611 Coigr., *Desfricher*, to grub, shrub, rid the ground from rootes.

†5. To lop (a tree, its branches); also *fig.* *Obs.*

1573 A. Anderson *Expos. Benedictus* 64 The Papistes.. though they be well shrubbed, and shred, yet they begin euen nowe before the springe, to budde. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiii. 81 These accusations, were rather to shrub off his faire top. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. i. 56 Shroudly shrubbing their branches, God rent them up by the roots. 1682 Grew *Anat. Plants* Introd. 3 Trunks, some being more Entire, others Branched, others Shrub'd.

†6. To cudgel. *Obs.*

1599 Greene *Pinner of Wakefield* v. i, Were not for shame, I would shrub your shoulders well. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), To *Shrub one*, to cudgel or bang him soundly.

7. *pass.* To be planted with shrubs.

1886 R. F. Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 140 A running stream whose banks were shrubbed with bushes of rose and jasmine. 1891 'Annie Thomas' *That Affair* II. ix. 144 A secluded spot, well treed and shrubbed in.

Hence **Shrubbing** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Coigr., *Desfrichage*, the shrubbing, or grubbing vp of yong wood. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 92 Sancho imputes all his shrubbings to his Masters perjuries.

Shrubbage (ʃrʊ·bĕdʒ). Also 8 **shrubidge**. [f. Shrub *sb.*1 + -age.] Shrubbery.

1713 *Rolls Crt. Attachm. Walth. For.* (1873) I. 6 To fell the two Shrubidges cont. abt. 90 acres lyeing in Layton Walk. 1893 J. W. Barry *Studies Corsica* 234 This evergreen shrubbage.

Shrubbed (ʃrʊbd), *a.* [f. Shrub *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.]

†1. Stunted; = Scrubbed *a.* 1; also, shrubby.

1539 *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chetham Soc.) 1204 There be ..CC shrubbed Okes & Asshes cropped & shredd. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.*, *Æneidos* 150 b, Neere at hand were growing diuers shrubbed Trees. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccxxxviii. 788 *Althæa frutex Clusii*. Shrubbed Mallowe. 1599 Minsheu s. v. *Coral*, It groweth in the sea like a shrubbed stump. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Rel. Ceylon* IV. x. 165 The Woods in all these Northern Parts are short and shrubbed.

2. Planted with shrubs.

1895 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 6/4 A path..with shrubbed borders on each side.

Shrubberied (ʃrʊ·bərid), *a.* [f. Shrubbery + -ed.] Planted or bordered with shrubbery.

1856 Hawthorne *Engl. Note-bks.* II. 53 The shrubberied paths. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 520/2 Miniature parks,.. flowered, shrubberied, and statued.

Shrubbery (ʃrʊ·bəri). [f. Shrub *sb.*1 + -ery.]

1. A plantation of shrubs; a plot planted with shrubs.

1748 Lady Luxborough *Let. to Shenstone* 16 Oct., Nature has been so remarkably kind this last Autumn to adorn my Shrubbery with the flowers that usually blow at Whitsuntide. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 139 A beautiful shrubbery of birch, oak, and alders. 1841 B. Hall *Patchwork* I. x. 158 The house and terrace were sheltered by a thick shrubbery. 1877 Black *Green Past.* ii, She passed through some dense shrubberies..until she came to an open space at the edge of a wood.

attrib. 1786 Abercrombie *Gard. Assist.* 56 Grass lawns, gravel walks, shrubbery compartments. 1895 Scully *Kafir Stories* 58 [He] walked quickly down the shrubbery path.

2. Shrubs collectively or in a mass.

1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 64 Several species of lizards, land-tortoises, and serpents frequent the dry shrubbery. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* 15 Birch and ash grew around the bases of the pillars, and shrubbery tufted the sides. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 199 The light-toned masses of maple, alder, and small shrubbery along the water-side.

Shru·bbiness. [f. Shrubby + -ness.] The state of being like a shrub or planted with shrubs.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Shrubbiness*, Fulness of Shrubs. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 122 It is evident that no advance towards shrubbiness can be attained by crossing the present Florists' varieties [of Calceolarias] amongst themselves.

Shru·bbish, *a.* [f. Shrub *sb.*1 + -ish.] Like a shrub.

1656 W. Du Gard tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* 33 Those femmy ones are of a Shrubbish nature, as the Rush. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 152 The wild [pomegranates] are a shrubbish low tree.

†**Shru·bble.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Shrub *sb.*1 + -le.] A little sprout or spray.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 128 The seed heaves up from a sprouting or shrubble to the scantling of height.. that nature has cut out for it.

Shrubby (ʃrʊ·bi), *a.* [f. Shrub *sb.*1 + -y.]

1. Having the habit, growth, or size of a shrub; *spec.* having perennial woody stems rising from the root. In early use freq. applied to trees of stunted growth (cf. Scrubby *a.*1 1).

1581 Marbeck *Bk. Notes* 734 Mirthe is a little shrubby tree. 1597 Bacon *Coulers Gd. & Euill* Ess. (Arb.) 148 The shootes or vnderwood that grow neare a great..tree, is the most pyned and shrubbie wood of the field. 1630 Capt. Smith *Advis. Planters New Eng.* 22 Three or foure short shrubby old Cedars. 1679 Evelyn *Sylva* (ed. 3) 2 These [trees] we shall divide into the Greater and more Ceduous, Fruticant, and Shrubby. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 66 Plants appearing Withered or Blasted, Shrubby and Curled, are the effects of immoderate Wet or Heat, and Cold interchangably. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. Amer.* II. v. § 2. 290 The timber is too small, shrubby, and gnarly. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) III. App. 22 On all the small streams there are shrubby cotton-trees. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 593 The thick masses of wood of shrubby and tree-like Chenopodiaceæ.

b. In specific names of plants, often rendering L. *fruticosus*.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. xiv. 1129 *Polemonium sive Trifolium fruticans*. Shrubbie Trefoile. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 1677 The shrubby wild Bay of Candy. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 15 *note*, The *brassica sylvestris*, or shrubby cabbage. 1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* ii. (1869) 98 Shrubby-willows or sallows. 1862 Johns *Brit. Birds* 426 The *Suæda fruticosa*, Shrubby Sea Blite, of botanists. 1884 W. Miller *Plant-n.* 57/2 Shrubby Grass. The genus *Thamnochortus*.

†c. Of persons: Stunted, undersized. *Obs.*

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* v. (1891) 41 This kinde of people I finde to be..shorte of growth, broade, and shrubbye.

2. Of the nature of or consisting of shrubs.

1540 *Mem. Fountains* (Surtees Soc.) 313 A close of pasture with myche shrubby wood therein. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. iii. (1821) 43 A lowe shrubbie boggie wood. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Rel. Ceylon* IV. x. 165 The Woods began to be very full of Thorns, and shrubby Bushes. 1708 J. Phillips *Cyder* I. 8 The goats their shrubby brouze gnaw pendent. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xvi, Troopers..posted behind the cover of he shrubby copses of alders. 1869 A. R. Wallace *Malay Archip.* vii. (1874) 115 The undergrowth consisting of fine herbaceous plants, tree-ferns, and shrubby vegetation.

3. Covered, planted, or overgrown with shrubs.

1598 Yong *Diana* 441 The beauties of the shrubby hils. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 135 Through blind wayes in forrests and shrubbie places. 1634 Milton *Comus* 306 Due west it rises from this shrubby point. 1727 Berkeley *Frnl. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 546 A stony, rocky, shrubby tract. 1814 Brackenridge *Frnl. in Views Louisiana* 227, I..wandered several miles through shrubby hills. 1865 W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* I. 218 We stopped near noon in a little shrubby plain.

4. Characteristic of a shrub or its habit.

1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem. Veget.* 804 *Shrubby*, somewhat woody, as the stems of the Rose. 1816 *Encycl. Perth.* V. 639/1 It rises with a shrubby stalk 8 or 9 feet high. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 203 Tanacetum..Herbs often shrubby below. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 161/1 The foliage, which is produced on a strong, round, shrubby stem, is very dark green.

Shrubless (ʃrʊ·blĕs), *a.* [f. Shrub *sb.*1 + -less.] Without shrubs.

1816 Byron *Pris. Chillon* ix, Shrubless crags. 1862 Mrs. Sherd *Last Yrs. India* 34 Aden—shrubless, flowerless, dusky, grim, and scorious.

Shru·blet. [-let.] A small shrub.

1886 *Offic. Handbk. Cape G. Hope* 303 Shrublets of 1 to 2 feet. 1897 Bryce *Impr. S. Africa* 10 A country..covered.. with grass or shrublets fit for cattle. 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Shrublet*, an undershrub.

So **Shru·bling** [-ling].

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 456 The spring..bedecks the poorest shrubling.

Shruff[1] (ʃrʊf). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Parallel to SCRUFF *sb.*[1]] Refuse, esp. for burning; light refuse wood, cinders, etc. used for fuel.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 154 Thus baterid þis bred on busshes aboute, And gaderid gomes on grene þer as þe walkyd, þat all þe schroff and schroup sondrid from oþer. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* 24 Store of shruff dust and small cole. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 151 The shruff, moss and hair that the nest was thwackt together of. *a* 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Glose, Shruff*, light rubbish wood, a perquisite to hedgers. Norf. and Suff. 1893 ZINCKE *Wherstead* 100 'Shruff' for the dry wood in the hedges.

Shruff.[2] ? *Obs.* Also 6 shroffe, 7 shroof. [? ad. G. *schroff* fragment of mineral (Jacobsson in Grimm).] Old brass (or copper). Also *attrib.* in *shruff brass, metal.*

1541-2 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 1 It was enacted, that noe person..shoulde..carrye..any Brasse Copper..Gunemettall ne Shroffe Metal into anye parte..beyonde the Sea. *a* 1618 *Rates Marchandises* G 2, Shruffe or old Brasse. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 736 Brass Shruff serves instead of so much Copper. 1700 *Ibid.* XXII. 475 Brass-Shruff..is a collection of pieces of old Brass, which is usually procured in small parcels. 172 . in Beawes *Lex. Mercat.* (1752) 678 Battery and Brass Shruff. 1787 *Jackson's Oxford Frnl.* 7 Apr. 3/3 The following sorts of Copper, viz. Tile, Shruff, Shot,..[etc.]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 709, 8 oz. of shruff brass.

Shrug (ʃrʊg), *sb.* Also 7 shrugg. [f. SHRUG *v.*]

†**1. a.** A tug, pull. **b.** A shake (of the hand). The first quot. is obscure.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 597 Here master master ware how ye tugg The devylle I trowe wt in shrugge for yt gooth rebylle rable. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 12 Unto this fellowe..I'le goe, And with my hand will give a shrug or two. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 7 July, All the effect this notable speech had was to frighten my uncle, and make him give two or three shrugs extraordinary to his breeches.

2. A raising and contraction of the shoulders to express dislike, disdain, indifference, or the like.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 69 It is growen to a common prouerbe, Ile giue him the Neapolitan shrug, when one intends to play the villaine, and make no boast of it. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 110 Still haue I borne it with a patient shrug. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 167 To these exceptions hee answered with a Spanish shrug of the shouldier. 1619 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* I. ii, Sirrah, no more of your French shrugs I advise you. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 ¶ 6 He contradicts with a Shrug, and confutes with a certain sufficiency. 1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 3 Apr. He is a lively man, full of chat, and foreign shrugs and gestures. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* iii, A scarce visible shrug of apology. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 170 The Guide Chef ..met me with a polite sympathetic shrug. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 267 He ordered a Bengalee to climb a lofty tree; but the man, with a shrug of his shoulders, and a lateral shake of his head, said he could not. 1886 T. FROST *Remin. Country Journalist* 99, I passed on, with a smile and a shrug.

†**3.** A shifting or hitching of the body, a fidgety movement (cf. SHRUG *v.* 5). *Obs.*

1626 W. HAWKINS *Apollo Shroving* 72 There is a drowsie shrugge..*This* shrugge is commonly performed with displaying out the armes, and yawning with the mouth. *Ibid.* The Misers shrugge, the winter shrugge, the drowsie shrugge, the lousie shrugge.

†**4.** A shiver, shudder. *Obs. rare.*

1713 WODROW *Corr.* (1842) I. 448 The Lord Advocate died ..without any shruggs of death.

Shrug (ʃrʊg), *v.* Forms: 5 schrugge, shrukke, 5–7 shrugge, 6 shroge, shruck, 8 shrugg, 6– shrug. [Of obscure origin.

Sw. dial. *skrukka, skrugge* to crouch, sit doubled up, Da. *skrukke, skrugge* to duck with the head, to walk with a stoop, are probably unconnected.]

1. *intr.* To shiver; to shudder for cold or fear. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1400 [see SHRUGGING *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 449/1 Schruggyn [*Winch. MS.* shruggon], *frigulo.* 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Peter* iv. 11 b, As often as we loke backe at them, we shrugge for feare to remembre suche fylthynes of lyfe. 1580 BLUNDEVILE *Horsemanship, Horse's Dis.* lxxxiv. 35 He will be chill, and shrug for cold. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* v. 27 The French Lacquey, and Irish Footeboy, shrugging at the doores. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 580 To shrugge in cold weather, and to wish a fire. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm.* Ps. cxix. 136 He that shrugs when he sees a snake creep upon another. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* II. 130 It makes me shrugg when I call to mind the Agonies which he suffer'd.

2. To raise (and contract) the shoulders, esp. as an expression of disdain, indifference, disclaiming responsibility, etc.; in early use also, †to cringe.

c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 299 They schal not..caste oute ther armes or handes, nor schrugge withe the scholdeis. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1154/2 If they did either frowne or shrug at him. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. ix. 4 Where great Patricians shall attend, and shrug, I'th'end admire. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 367 Hag-seed, hence!..shrug'st thou (Malice)? 1680 DRYDEN *Kind Kpr.* I. i. 11 Here will you take me at my word? *Wood* (*Shrugging up*) *Troppo poco, troppoco.* 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 10 Jan., I was quite shocked for her, and could only shrug in dismay. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxiii, Ewan..shrugged, as one who would express by that sign that what he was doing was none of his own choice. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xliv, Adrian,..rose and accompanied him out of the room, shrugging. 1880 CABLE *Grandissimes* xiv, The quadroon shrugged.

3. *trans.* To raise and contract (the shoulders) in this way. Formerly often with *up.*

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 187 Yf he cast hys head at the one syde, and do shroge vp hys shoulders. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* B 2 b, The action that he vsed, of shrucking vp his shoulders,..and biting the lip. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* G 2, If..I had not seene him shrug his shoulders, and talk of going to the Bathe. 1603 DEKKER *Wond. Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 137 Shrugging his shoulders together. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 2 He..shrugs his shoulder when you talk of Securities. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 66 He shrugs his shoulders, shakes his head. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 359 The triangular space between the deltoid and pectoral may be seen even in the living person when the shoulders are shrugged up. 1876 GREEN *Stray Studies* 48 The Italian shrugs his shoulders and submits in a humorous way.

4. *nonce-uses.* **a.** To bring by shrugging (*into ..*).

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii, It is not the composition of the piece, but the number of starts and attitudes that may be introduced into it that elicits applause. I have known a piece with not one jest in the whole shrugged into popularity.

b. To express by means of a shrug.

1897 'A. HOPE' *Phroso* i, He..shrugged a tolerant 'As you will', with eloquent shoulders.

†**5.** *intr.* (and *refl.*) To move the body from side to side as with uneasiness, or as a gesture of joy or self-satisfaction; to fidget about. *Obs.*

c 1460 [see SHRUGGING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 71 The good man of the house shrodge [? *read* shrogde] hymfor ioye, thinking to hym selfe, I wyll make some pastyme with you anone. 1601 [? MARSTON] *Jack Drums Entert.* III. D 4 b, Mounsieurs Goat drunke, and he'shrugges, and skrubbes, and hees it for a wench. *a* 1631 DONNE *Sat.* I. 74 He..grins, smacks, shrugs, and such an itch endures, As prentises, or schoole-boyes which doe know Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not goe. 1638 DEKKER etc. *Witch of Edmonton* IV. ii. stage dir., Enter Dog, shrugging as it were for joy, and dances. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) M 2 b, That Book..I intended onely for a stumble to wake you (that you might shrugg and rub your eyes, and see in what a naked condition you are). 1652 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 479 The Louse gave a tug, that made the Taylor shrug.

6. *refl.* and *intr.* To draw oneself together, 'curl' oneself up; to shrink. ? *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO tr. *Montaigne* III. ix. 588 Let mee shrowd and shrugge my selfe into my shell, as a tortoise. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. iv. 80 stage dir., Hee shrugs himselfe vp in the cloake. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 39 How Plants, when they first begin to bud, will shrug and contract the little Stem. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xvii, Robin, the bird, ..shrugs and folds itself into its feathers.

†**7.** *intr.* To shrink back or away, cower; occas. const. inf., to hesitate to do something. *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief of Joy* II. lv, That from the sonne we shrug into the shade And drowping sitt. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* I. 7 But that thou dost refuse and shrug to know such slender cares. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 385 Let us not..shrug at the difficulty. 1675 BROOKS *Golden Key* Wks. 1867 V. 191 Will you shrug, and shrink, and faint, and fret when you are reproached for his name?

†**8.** *trans.* To contract or jerk uneasily. *Obs.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 173 He shrugg'd his sturdy Back, As if he felt his Shoulders ake.

9. To jerk, pull or tug *up.* *U.S.*

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 441 Zamor, the chieftain of the Tiger-band,..Shrugg'd up his brinded spoils above the rest. 1889 MARY E. WILKINS *Par-away Melody* etc. (1891) 29 She lay quietly, her shawl shrugged up over her face.

Hence **Shrugged** (ʃrʊgd) *ppl. a.*

1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1857) 4 An arched eyebrow, a shrugged shoulder.

Shru·gging, *vbl. sb.* [f. SHRUG *v.* + -ING[1].]

†**1.** Shivering. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 120 A scharp feuere fallib, þe which arrigor [=a rigor], þat is to seie a cold schurgynge [*? read* schrugynge], *goip* tofore. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1912) 217 The touch of the cold water made a prettie kinde of shrugging come over her bodie. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor., Anger* ii. (1696) 352 A kind of HORROR, and Shrugging upon the Sprinkling of Cold Water.

2. Raising and contracting the shoulders.

c 1460 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 287 Nor pikynge, nor trifelynge, ne shrukkynge as þaw3 ye wold sawe. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xvii. 141 The..shrugging of her hulchy Shoulders. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 136 The shrugging up of the Shoulders.

†**3.** Shrinking, hesitation. *Obs.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 351 There is with many a kind of shrugging at this dutie.

Shru·gging, *ppl. a.* [f. SHRUG *v.* + -ING[2].]

†**1.** Shivering, shuddering. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 178 b, With a shrugging kinde of tremor in all her principall partes.

†**2.** ? Causing shivers, chilling. *Obs.*

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* 88 The shrugging ayre about thy Temples hurles.

†**3.** Cringing. *Obs.*

1629 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 88 Hee begs too, onely not in the downeright for Gods sake, but with a shrugging God blesse you.

4. That shrugs, or is accompanied by a shrug of the shoulders.

1824 L. HUNT *Sonn.* Poems (1860) 233 The rambler..Feels ..in his shrugging neck the resolute blast. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* XXXVI, Adrian ventured a shrugging protest in her behalf. 1910 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 336 Her hunched and shrugging shoulder-blades.

Hence **Shru·ggingly** *adv.*, with a shrug.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 36 The third me thinks shruggingly saith, I kept not to sit sleeping with my Poesie till a Queene came and kissed me. 1901 *Daily Express* 18 Mar. 4/4 Students of international politics.. shruggingly express the opinion that Morocco will drift along.

Shru·ggish, *a.* [f. SHRUG *v.* + -ISH.] Inclined to shrug the shoulders; contemptuous.

1877 G. MACDONALD *Marq. Lossie* lxxii, A conventional visitor was certain to feel very shruggish at first sight of the terms on which the marquis was with 'persons of that sort'.

Shrukke, obs. form of SHRUG.

Shrunk (ʃrʊŋk), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of SHRINK *v.*]

1. Contracted or reduced in size; drawn together into a smaller compass; †reduced in power, means, or the like. Also with *together, up, away.*

a. *in predicative use.*

1530 PALSGR. 705/2 My leather purse is shronke. 1540 — *Acolastus* II. i. H ij, My bely or panche is all wasted quyte vp or shronke to gether. 1592 KYD *Murther I. Brewen* Wks. (1901) 291 Vomiting till his intrailes were all shrunke and broken. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 68 Timon is shrunke indeede. 1663 STAPYLTON *Slighted Maid* Prol., Men are shrunk in Brain as well as Stature. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 68 Sedums..when to all appearance shrunk and shrivel'd up. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxviii, My dominion, ..are somewhat shrunk in compass. 1827 – *Chron. Canongate* iii, The wood panneling was shrunk and warped. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 245 The brain..is generally somewhat shrunk.

b. in attributive use. Now somewhat *rare.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 104 In this borrowed likenesse of shrunke death Thou shalt continue two and forty houres. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1455 Her blew blood chang'd to blacke in cuerie vaine, Wanting the spring, that those shrunke pipes had fed. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 101 His shrunke shanke. 1609 B. JONSON *Masque* Wks. (1616) 963 As lowns lies Old shrunk-vp Chaos. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* IV. iv, To stretch my shrunke up sinnewes at an oare. 1675 HANNAH WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 185 The withered or shrunk Barberries. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 392 The flaccid, shrunk, And wither'd muscle. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 72/2 She was of shrunk growth, if not positively deformed. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xv. (1878) 150 Till his shrunk face was as quiet on the pillow as if he'd been really at home the first night after a voyage. 1907 G. F. SCOTT ELLIOT *Rom. Plant Life* xv. 196 The 'shrunk' or folded condition of the leaflets.

2. Of cloth: That has been subjected to the process of 'shrinking'.

1895 *Stores Price List*, White Flannels..Cream Tennis, Twill (Shrunk).

3. Fitted *on* by the process of shrinking.

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 4/2 Eight cylinders, arranged V-fashion, with shrunk-on brass water-jackets.

Shrunken (ʃrʊ·ŋk'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of SHRINK *v.*] = SHRUNK *ppl. a.* 1.

a. *in predicative use.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vi. 6 Hond his ðiu suidra ȝe-runcan *manus eius dextra arida.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 98 Hire Lippes schrunken ben for age. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxiii. (1495) 617 Synewes that ben shronken wyth the Crampe. 1471 CAXTON *Ryd. Hyst.* (Sommer) I. 44 This dede man of whom the skyn was scorched, the flesh rosted, the senewes shronken. 1592 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* III. 290 My bones are so bruised, my sinewes are so shrunken. 1873 Miss BRADDON *Lucius Davoren* I. Very shrunken are the stores which Lucius Davoren guards. 1876 BUSTEED *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 78, The liver shrunken and indurated. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxx, The mamma was shrunken and shrivelled.

b. in attributive use.

c 1400 *Ragman Roll* ix. in Wright *Anecd. Lit.* 74 Your shrunkyn lyppis and your gowuldyn tethe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 20 The..shrunken synewes of her chosen knight. 1625 BACON *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 500 If there were taken out of Mens Minds, Vaine Opinions, Flattering Hopes..it would leave the Minds, of a Number of Men, poore shrunken Things. *Ibid., Boldness* 519 That puts his Face, into a most Shrunken, and woodden Posture. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 210 Pale and shrunken cheeks. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. v, The baking-dish was served up..on a shrunken cloth at an end of the dining-table. 1860 *W. Smith's Dict. Bible* I. s.v. *Antioch*, Modern Antakia is a shrunken and miserable place. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. iv, He had rather a shrunken appearance. 1879 — *Theo. Such* xvi. 281 The shrunken meaning that popular or polite speech assigns to 'morality'.

Shryffe, Shryve, obs. ff. SHERIFF, SHRIVE.

Shshsh. An extended SH!

Hence **Shshshing** *vbl. sb.*

1848 [see SH]. 1873 H. E. P. SPOFFORD *Piker's Luck* in *Casquet Lit.* IV. 212 She and the nurse made such a racket between them, with their shshshing and trotting and patting and stirring and tipping.

Shu, variant of SHE, SHOO.

‖ **Shuba** (ʃū·bă). Also **shooba**; anglicized **shube** (6 shoubo, 6–7 shub, 8 shoobe, 9 schub, shoub). [Russian шуба.] A fur gown or great-coat. †Also, a piece of fur.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 234 Two shubs or gowns of white armmens. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 54 Their shoobs, or gownes are hayrie on the outside, and open behinde, with tailes hanging downe to their hammes. 1656 *Art Commne.* c. 20 Rates (1058) 476 Furs called..Calaber, Shubs of Calaber, the piece or Shub 02 00 00. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vi. lxxxiii. 380 A full great coat lined with fur [*Note*, The Russians call it a shube.] 1814 LADY INSTRUTHER in *Corr.* (1912) 181 Dress, a quadruple shawl and fur shuba over it. 1825 VISCT. STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE in *Life* (1888) I. 358 A panoply of bear-skin, a *schub* of grand dimensions. 1849 MRS. ATKINSON *Tartar Steppes* viii. (1863) 177 During the greatest heat they wore horse-skin shubes. 1904 WHISHAW *Tiger of Muscovy* xxviii, Amy stood dressed in her fur shooba.

Shubrach, variant of SHABRACQUE.

Shuch: see SHEUCH, SUCH.

Shuck, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 scuocs, scecocs, 3 s(c)uoke, schucke, shuke. [OE. *scucca*, perhaps f. root *skuk-* to terrify (*cf.* SHY).]

†**1.** A devil, fiend. *Obs.*

Beowulf 939 (Gr.) Þæt hie widsuhtð heoda headgewinne

lapum beweredon scuccum and scinnum. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 6 Da wyrd he þonne wyrcð..ðurh þara scuccena mislice lotwrencas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 10 Ða cwæð se hælend to him, gang þu sceocca on-bæc. *c* 1205 LAY. 6838 Swa vuele he luuede his lif þat he scucke hine i-fengc. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 56 Ant tu þat schucke art schucken [*v.r.* shuken] herien ant heien. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 59 Þen lade vnwiht, þe hellene schucke.

2. *dial.* A spectre hound.

1850 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. I. 468 Shuck the Dog-fiend. This phantom I have heard many persons in East Norfolk.. describe as having seen as a black shaggy dog, with fiery eyes. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 4/7 Mr. F. A. Paley was not uneducated..yet he saw Shuck!

Shuck (*ʃuk*), *sb.*[2] Chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.* Also **shook.** [Origin unknown.]

1. A husk, pod, or shell; *esp.* the outer covering or strippings of Indian corn, chestnuts, hickory nuts, etc. See CORN-SHUCK.

1674 RAY *S. & E.C. Words* 77 A *Shuck*: an husk or shell; as Bean-shucks, Bean-shells, per Anagramatismum *vox Husk* forte. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 21 The Shucks of Almonds dried and beaten to Powder. 1811 *Mass. Spy* 12 June 4/3 The straw and the shucks, after the stacks are in, will bestow a cover on them impenetrable to drought. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* vii, Looking about as digestible as ..a chesnut shuck. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 45 Shucks are very much prized at the South as fodder for cattle. 1892 KIPLING & BALESTIER *Naulahka* 55 Ill-fitting as the shuck on a dried cob.

b. A fruit skin.

1872 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VII. 840 Three hundred thousand bees and wasps Found her [*sc.* a fig] out, feasted on her to the shuck.

c. The shell of an oyster or clam.

1881 INGERSOLL *Oyster-Industry* 248.

d. The shell-like covering of some larvæ.

1886 *Field* 23 Jan. 104/1 To secure the swiftly darting larvæ..before emerging from the 'shuck'.

2. As a type of something valueless.

a. *gen.* **b.** in negative phr., esp. in *not worth shucks* = good for nothing. **c.** A mean or contemptible person. **d.** (See quot.)

a 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* III. iii. 36 They'd whip us to shucks on the parairer [= prairie]. 1859 BERCHER *Life Thoughts* Ser. II. 120 They [*sc.* infidels] shake and rend His truths until they think that they have destroyed them, but they have only cleared them of the shuck. 1890 *Nature* 20 Feb. 376 That record—a mere dry shuck, emptied of nearly all that makes natural-history delightful. 1897 *Century Mag.* Aug. 591 That's the biggest shuck and the littlest nubbin I ever did see.

b. 1847 ROBB *Squatter Life* 135 He ain't wuth shucks, and of you don't lick him fur his onmannerly note, you ain't wuth shucks, nuther. 1868 *All Year Round* 10 Oct. 431 As for your being a furrener, it don't matter shucks. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 174/2 We couldn't parly-voo worth shucks. 1910 CHURCHILL *Mod. Chron.* III. x, It don't amount to shucks, as we used to say in Missouri.

c. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. iii. 206 Fer such mean shucks ez creditors ate all on Lincoln's side. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, A regular old shuck.

d. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 47 During the Civil War,..the original Blue Backs of the Confederacy.. soon became known as Shucks, a name sufficiently significant of their evil repute as a circulating medium.

3. *pl.* as an interj. of contempt or indifference.

1885 'M. TWAIN' in *Century Mag.* Feb. 557/2 'We can spare it'. 'Oh, shucks, yes, we can spare it'. 1906 GUNTER *Prince in Garret* ix. 220 'Shucks, I know girls better than you do', was the ex-schoolmistress's reply.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse-Shoe Robinson* xl, A shock-bed was spread for the lady. 1860 *Knickerbocker Mag.* June 613 We..enjoyed in common our shuck-mattress and scanty quilts. 1885 'M. TWAIN' in *Century Mag.* Feb. 547/2 There's always cobs around about in a shuck tick, and they poke into you. 1887 EGGLESTON *Graysons* ix, There were some shuck-bottom chairs, and a splint-bottom rocking-chair. 1888 *Ibid.* xxxi, He drew up another shuck-bottomed chair.

Shuck, *v.*[1] [Of obscure origin. Cf. the dial. *shuck*, to shiver, also to shirk (work).] *intr.* To shrink, draw back, hesitate.

1620 JER. DYKE *Sel. Serm.* (1640) 351 It was Gods price then; and they shukt not at it. *Ibid.*, Those be the shuckings of earthly hearts. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xvii. 26 To shew his prompt and present obedience, without shucking and hucking, without delays and consults. 1684 BUNYAN *Seas. Counsel* To Rdr. A 6 Those bitter pills, at which we so whinch and shuck. *a* 1688 — *Saints' Knowl.* Wks. 1853 II. 11 Usually in these [afflictious], though they make us shuck whenever they come upon us, blessing coucheth.

Shuck, *v.*[2] *U.S.* Also **shook.** [f. SHUCK *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To remove the shucks from (corn, etc.).

1819 W. FAUX *Mem. Days* (1823) 211 My host had a large party..assembled to effect a corn shucking, something like an English hawkey, or harvest home. Corn shucking means plucking the ears of Indian corn from the stalk. 1881 INGERSOLL *Oyster-Industry* (Fish. Industr. U.S.) 248 *Shuck*, to open or 'shuck' clams or oysters. 1887 GOODE, etc. *Fish. Industr. U.S.* V. II. 553 The average price paid for shucking raw oysters is 15 cents a gallon. 1888 EGGLESTON *Graysons* xxx, To shuck out..eight or ten ears of corn.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** To remove, throw or strip *off*, get rid of.

1848 MAJOR JONES *Sk. Travel* 178 After shuckin out the passengers and baggage,..they tuck us down a steep hill to the steambote. 1856 *Yale Lit. Mag.* XXI. 144 The cussed fever and ague had jist shucked his meat clean off. *a* 1860 A. B. LONGSTREET *Southern Sk.* 31 (Bartlett), He'd shuck off his coat to fight. 1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 62 They have never shucked their boyhood.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* To slip *out of* one's clothes; to strip oneself.

1848 MAJOR JONES *Sk. Travel* 117, I shucked out of my old clothes. 1897 R. M. JOHNSTON *Old Times* in *Middle Georgia* 37 Sam..shucked hisself out his workin'-clothes.

Hence **Shucked** *ppl. a.*; **Shu·cker,** one who shucks oysters or clams; **Shu·cking** *vbl. sb.* (see sense 1 above).

1886 *Appleton's Ann. Cycl.* 524/2 To fix the standard of measurement of shucked oysters in the State. 1887 GOODE, etc. *Fish. Industr. U.S.* V. II. 553 Estimating the average amount made by the shuckers at $6 a week.

Shuck, dial. form of SHOCK *sb.*[1]

Shucker, obs. form of SUCKER.

† Shu·ckle, *v. Obs.* [app. by-form of CHUCKLE *v.*] *intr.* To chuckle; also, to cluck.

1598 FLORIO, *Colleppolarsi d'allegrezza*, to shuckle, to cluck or roure ones selfe to gladnes and mirth. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* V. 63 Would but my little Partridge call, methinks I could so shuckle, and run, and Bill, and clap my Wings about her. Hah!

Shud. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (E. Angl., Yorks., Derbs., Heref.) Also 5 **schudde,** 9 **shod.** [Late ME. *schudde*, of obscure origin.

A Teut. root **skeud-*: **skaud-*: **skud-* with the sense 'to cover' seems to be evidenced by LG. *schote*, G. *schote* pod, Eng. dial. SHOOD, ON. *skaudir* pl. (Norw. *skaid*), MLG. *schede*, horse's sheath, ON. *skjóða* bag, purse, and perh. MLG., MDu. *beskudden* to protect.]

A shed.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 449/1 Schudde, hovel, or swyne kote, or howse of sympyl hyllynge to kepe yn beestys, *catabulum*. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 175 Let not..the thatched shuds be neater built then your tiled houses. 1688 *Holmesfield Crt. Rolls* in Addy *Sheff. Gloss.* s.v., A shud near to the said barn. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 388 *Shud*, shed. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Shod*, *Shud*, a shed.

Shud, obs. form of SHOOD, husk of oats.

Shudder (*ʃu·dəɹ*), *sb.* [f. SHUDDER *v.*]

1. An act of shuddering; a convulsive tremor of the body occasioned by fear, repugnance, or chill.

Phr. *To give one the shudders.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 137, I know you'l sweare, terribly sweare Into strong shudders, and to heauenly Agues Th' immortall Gods that heare you.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* vi, An aguish shudder. 1841 DALLAS *Past, Superint.* 212 [She] said..before I spoke of the Communion, that seeing it last Sunday, 'gave her the shudders'. 1851 LONGF. *Golden Leg.* iv. *Neighboring Nunnery*, Though all my limbs a shudder ran. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xii. 302 The first sensation of fear, or the imagination of something dreadful, commonly excites a shudder. 1908 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June 750/2 They solemnly adjure the author not to waste..talent..on giving us the shudders.

2. A tremulous or vibratory movement; a quiver.

1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* I. i. 15 The soft and rapid shudder of her breath In talking.

Shudder (*ʃu·dəɹ*), *v.* Forms: 4 **shodder,** 5 **shodur, shuder, shoter, shadyr** (?), 5–6 **shoder,** 6– **shudder.** [ME. *shod(d)re*, cognate with MLG. *schōderen*, also *schuderen* (LG. *schuddern*, whence mod.G. *schaudern*), MDu. *schūderen*, frequentative formation (see -ER[5]) on the root *skūd-* to shake.

To this root belong also (1) MLG., LG. *schudden* (whence app. MSw., Sw. *skudda*, and NFris. *skorre* for **skodde*), (2) OFris. *schedda* (WFris. *skodzje*, NFris. *skēddi*), OHG. *scuttan*, *scut(t)en* (MHG. *schütt(t)en*, G. *schütten*, whence mod.G. frequent. *schüttern*), (3) LG. *schuddelu*, OHG. *scutilôn* (MHG. *schüttelen*, G. *schütteln*), (4) OHG. *scutisôn* to shudder, *scutisôt* 'trepidatio'.]

1. *intr.* To have a convulsive tremor of the body caused by fear, abhorrence, or cold; hence, to tremble with horror or dread.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxix. 110 For doute leste he valle he shoddreth ant shereth. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 158 We xulde shadyr for no shoure. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX. 98, I shoterd and shoke I herd sich a rerd. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 68 Thus eche of other blother The tone agayng the tother: Alas, they make me shoder! 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* X. 4 The poore Heards..Shuddred with keennes of the winters cold. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii, Thou wiapt in furres, beaking thy lymbs 'fore fiers Forbidst the frozen Zone to shudder. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Theod. & Hon.* 312 With Horror shuddring, on a heap they run. 1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* I. 13 Feb., I shuddered, and drew involuntarily back, when..I saw Mr. Burke. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxxi, He..mark'd him shudder at the sword. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxix, Only two or three domestics shuddered in the bleak old servants' hall. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) ii. 41 The masses of ice and snow..make him openly shudder. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* ii, I have seen you look surprised when I have started and shuddered at trifles.

b. *transf.*

1769 *Junius Lett.* xxix. 132 There are still some facts in store at which human nature would shudder. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* III. ii, Her gentle heart, shuddering as it did with horror at his premeditated cruelty. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* x, My mind shudders when I think of her awful, awful situation.

c. With *away*, *up*: To shrink *from*.

1668 DRYDEN *Maiden Q.* V. i, As children..First try the water with their tender feet; Then, shuddering up with cold, step back again. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* xviii, She shuddered up from contemplating it. 1855 — *North & S.* XXV, She shuddered away from the threat of his enduring love. 1893 MARY E. MANN *In Summer Shade* x, Mentally shuddering away from the picture he had called up.

d. const. inf.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 249 A midnight, nature shudder'd to behold. 1777 TOPLADY *Hymn*, '*Deathless Principle*' v, Shudder not to pass the stream. 1861 MEREDITH *Phantasy* xxix. Poet. Wks. (1912) 116 Already I shuddered to feel the wave, As I kept sinking slowly.

2. *nonce-uses.* **a.** To go *out* with a shudder.

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. xiii, The roses had shuddered out of her cheeks.

b. *trans.* To shake *off* with a shudder.

1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* CV, Lo! how she shudders off the beaded wave.

3. *intr.* To move tremulously, vibrate, quiver.

1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xiv, Still catching the fierce rush of the gale..which steadied her though she shuddered to it. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 276 My pulse Would shudder along the purple-veined wrist Like a shot bird. 1869 FARRAR *Families of Speech* i. 25 The full dawn of which the earliest beams had shuddered through the darkness some years before.

4. *trans.* To cause to shudder. *nonce-use.*

c 1801–3 W. BLAKE *Auguries Innoc.* 8 A robin redbreast in a cage Puts all Heaven in a rage. A dove-house fill'd with doves and pigeons Shudders Hell thro' all its regions.

† 5. *intr.* and *trans.* To scatter. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1335 All shodust as shepe, shont of his way. *Ibid.* 3706 The shippis with shire wynd shodert in twyn. *Ibid.* 6581 He..Shent of þo shalkes, shudrit hom itwyn.

Shu·dderful, *a.* [f. SHUDDER *sb.* + -FUL.] Causing shudders. Hence **Shu·dderfully** *adv.*

1872 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1911) I. 44 She cries out—O so shudderfully. 1901 *League Jrnl.* 16 July 465 A sharp and shudderful contrast.

Shu·ddering, *vbl. sb.* [f. SHUDDER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb SHUDDER.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. xc, A shuddering [*v.r.* shoughturyng] a flusshing, & affray He [*sc.* the peacock] maketh thenne. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. A ij b, A shuddryng throughe her stracke. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 630/1 With universal shudd'ring, and dismay. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 288 They have intervals of shuddering, as if they were in a strong fit of the ague. 1812 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. 203 The..event..I never even yet recollect without an inward shuddering. 1888 *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 516/1 Strong shudderings and revulsions.

Shu·ddering, *ppl. a.* [f. SHUDDER *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That shudders; trembling with cold, fear, or abhorrence; quivering, vibrating.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 110 And shuddring feare, and greene-eyed iealousie. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 30 The shuddering morne that flakes, With silver tinctur, the east vierge of heaven. 1742 W. COLLINS *Ode Fear* 53 With shudd'ring meek submitted thought. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 65 The shudd'ring tenant of the frigid zone. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. iv. vii, In the shuddering dawn. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* V, The massive turret shudders with the shuddering rocks on which it rests. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* XXVIII, A light laugh woke a shuddering echo along the fretted roof.

2. Characterized or accompanied by shuddering.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. (1589) 20 Saue howlings out and shuddering feare came nought to eare or sight. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXVI, Pointing with a shuddering emotion to Annette. 1797 — *Italian* II, A shuddering presentiment. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. iii, I have a shuddering sense of what there is inside. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 6 May 567/1 To leave on the hearer an impression of shuddering disgust. 1893 W. H. HUDSON *Idle Days Patag.* i. 2 Strange grating and grinding noises, and shuddering motions of the ship.

b. Causing one to shudder. *rare.*

1848 LADY LYTTELTON in *Corr.* (1912) 384 The notion of his being actually put to death..is shuddering!

Shu·dderingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a shuddering manner; with a shudder or shudders.

1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* F 3 The..Mariner, that talks quakingly and shudderingly of a storme that hee hath newly toyld through. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, Vivaldi shudderingly turned to look on it again. 1823 MISS EDGEWORTH in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 179 *note*, The touch of insanity in the brother's character in the last shudderingly fine scene. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 414 She would most shudderingly contemplate that beloved form made a spectacle to strangers.

Shu·ddersome, *a.* [f. SHUDDER + -SOME.] Causing a shudder.

1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 694 Below the nose a pale, ghastly, half-open mouth. It was shuddersome. 1893 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Dec. 11/2 There is something ghastly, something shuddersome about the little piece.

Shu·ddery, *a.* [f. SHUDDER + -Y.] Characterized by or causing shuddering; 'creepy'.

1863 R. S. HAWKER in *Life* (1905) 450 My health is shuddery—nine-tenths mental too. 1880 *World* 9 June, Wilkie Collins grows..more spectral and shuddery.

Hence **Shu·dderiness.**

1874 R. H. HUTTON *Crit. Contemp. Th.* (1894) I. 68 The dreary hopelessness and shudderiness,..if I may coin a word, of the mood depicted.

Shuddery, Shudra: see SUDRA, an Indian caste. **Shude:** see SHOOD. **Shuder,** var. SUDDER.

Shue, shoo, *v. Sc.* [See SHOVE *v.*, etym. note.] *intr.* To swing, play at see-saw. Hence **Shue** *sb.*, a swing, see-saw. Cf. SHUGGIE-SHUE.

1808 in JAMIESON. 1890, etc. (see Eng. Dial. Dict.).

Shue, obs. f. SHOO, SUE *v.* **Shuf,** obs. f. SHOVE *v.* **Shufe,** obs. pa. t. of SHAVE *v.*

Shuff (*ʃuf*), *sb.* An inferior class of brick.

1843 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 349/2 The principal varieties of bricks were called 'malm paviors', 'stocks', 'grizzles', 'places', and 'shuffs'. 1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 192 The shuffs were sold for an inferior price governed by their quality, as they were frequently quite rotten.

Shuff, *a. dial.* (see Eng. Dial. Dict.). [dial. var. of SHY *a.*] Shy.

1688 BUNYAN *Christ as Adv.* Wks. 1852 I. 173, I am dull and stupid that way; will not Christ be shuff and shy with me because of this?

Shuff, obs. *form of* SHOVE *v.*

Shuffle (ʃʊ·fl), *sb.* [f. SHUFFLE *v.*]

†**1.** A shifting from one place to another; an interchange of positions. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 100 The very life and soul of motion is shuffle or sawing. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 27 The unguided agitation and rude shuffles of Matter.

2. A tricky exchange or alternation (of arguments, expedients, etc.).

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 185 With a slye shuffle of counterfeit principles chopping and changing till he haue glean'd all the good ones of their minds. 1860 SMILES *Self Help* viii. 215 Life becomes a mere shuffle of expedients.

3. An evasive trick, evasion, subterfuge.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. ii. 4 All the vnwelcome Shuffles that the poore rude World puts on him. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. iv. § 5 A man that is unwilling to admit of anything supernatural would please himself with this general shuffle and put-off. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 46 Adam's first reason or shuffle was that he heard Gods voice.. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 85 Socinus's pretended Reasons ..were mere shuffle and pretence. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 316 So as to leave no room for shuffle or evasion. 1861 S. BROOKS *Silver Cord* xli. (1865) 225 That seems a shuffle. You can say where the documents are, if you please to do so. 1893 M. PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* 201 You'll answer it now, yes or no, plain word and no shuffle.

4. Movement of the feet along the ground without lifting them; a gait characterized by such movement.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* I. iv. 62 The bear.. dancing him from side to side in its heavy shuffle. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 533 His gait distinguished from that of other men by a peculiar shuffle. 1862 *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* I. 436 In delivering the ball he neither ran nor walked up to the crease, but advanced with a sort of 'shuffle'. 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells,* etc. 10 The shuffle of little tired feet along the passage.

5. A dance of a rude kind, in which the feet are shuffled along the floor. *Double shuffle*: one in which two movements of the same kind are made by each foot alternately.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. xviii. 321 The rude shuffles and dancings of the Cretick Corybantes. 1837 MARRYAT *Snarleyyow* x, He would warm himself with the double-shuffle. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii, They all turned-to and had a regular sailor's shuffle till eight bells. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* vi, Single shuffle, double shuffle, cut and cross-cut. 1894 E. SCOTT *Dancing* 84 The hornpipe step, familiarly known as the double-shuffle.

6. The act of shuffling playing-cards; also *ellipt.* (a player's) turn to shuffle.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xi. 48 Nor any such hope to mend an ill game, as by causing a new shuffle. 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1755 III. II. 195 The deal, the shuffle, and the cut. 1894 MRS. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* v. 162 The next shuffle of the cards finds him leading a hermit's life. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 140 To allow a certain number of cards to remain undisturbed is a comparatively simple matter in any shuffle.

Shuffle (ʃʊ·fl), *v.* Forms: 6 **shoofle, shooffell, shuffil, -ell, shoffle,** 6–7 **shuffel,** 6–8 **shufle,** 7 **shoffel,** 6– **shuffle.** [Early modern Eng.; 16th c. *shoofle, shoffle, shufle,* etc., ad. or cogn. w. LG. *schüffeln,* also *schuffeln* to walk clumsily or with dragging feet, mix (corn), shuffle (cards), deal dishonestly, play unfairly; frequent. f. Teut. root **skuf-* (*skub-*) to SHOVE. (Cf. SOUFFLE and SHOVEL *v.*2)]

1. *intr.* To move the feet along the ground without lifting them, so as to make a scraping noise; to walk with such a motion of the feet; to go with clumsy steps or a shambling gait. Also said of the feet. Often with advs.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* B 4 b, Both of them goe a good seemely pace, not stumbling, shuffling. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 59 Another, his [arms] had shackled by the feete; Who like a Cripple shuffled on the ground. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 300 The Bear..shuffling along at a strange Rate. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xviii. (1791) II. 104 He came shuffling into the room with his boots on. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xiii, An old brown pony..Who shuffled onward, and from side to side. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* x, In making his bow, one foot shuffled forward..the other backward. 1827 — *Jrnl.* 5 Jan., I can now shuffle about and help myself to what I want. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. Introd., Shuffling backwards out of doors in the presence of the sovereign. 1902 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* v. 43 The electric bell..rang...The servants shuffled to their feet and went to answer it.

transf. 1576 R. PETERSON *Galateo* (1892) 80 If a man or woman should..shuffle backwarde vpon their taile. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* ii. (1849) 81 [Plaice] reside wholly upon the bottom [of the sea], shuffling along by waving their flattened bodies, fringed with dorsal and anal fins. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 7 The creature shuffles along..by help of its arms.

b. To move restlessly or fidget in one's seat.

1882 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 133 They shuffle on their seats and become impatient. 1895 'MERRIMAN' *Grey Lady* II. ii, Captain Bontnor shuffled in his seat and likewise in his speech.

c. *trans.* To move (the feet) along the ground or floor without raising them.

1576 R. PETERSON *Galateo* (1892) 17 Some men vse to.. playe the drumme with their fingers, or shoofle their feete. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* I. 356 Men, women, rich and poor.. Shuffled their sandals o'er the pavement white. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* v. 114 Two or three boys and girls shuffled their feet on the matting.

d. To perform (a dance or a dance-step) with a shuffle. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xiii, Bruin..rose up upon his hind-legs, and instantly began to shuffle a saraband. 1833 [SEBA SMITH] *Lett. J. Downing* iii. (1835) 38 'Change partners, and shuffle the next'; and so they chang'd, and shuffled and changed. 1872 'ALIPH CHEEM' *Lays of Ind* (1876) 5 Girls..who shuffled and beat A strange time with their feet.

2. To manipulate (the cards in a pack) so as to change their relative position, with the object of preventing the players from knowing the order in which the cards lie. Formerly freq. in allusive use, *to shuffle the cards* = to manipulate matters.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 184/17 To shuffle cardes, *confundere.* 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* G viij b, Al was but a new practise whereby to shuffle the cardes as we say, and so to heape one discord vpon another. 1591 FLORIO *and Frutes* 69 Goe to, shooffell the cardes verie well. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* M 3 They fell to dansing..; in a trice so they shuffled the cards of purpose..that..he must tread the measures about with the foulest..fury that might be. 1638 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (ed. 5) III. iii. I. ii, They turned up trumpe, before the Cards were shufled. 1643 *Plain English* 17 [They] had shuffled their cards so cunningly as to be out of the reach of law. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 30 ¶ 11 He is now shuffling the Cards, and dealing to Timothy. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 235 We sure in vain the cards condemn: Ourselves both cut and shuffled them. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 474 To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort, Her mingled suits and sequences. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iv, Let us see if, at sixteen, we cannot shuffle cards, and play tricks with the gamester of thirty. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 139 The cards are..in their original positions, although they appear to have been perfectly shuffled.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*, freq. allusively, esp. in phr. *shuffle and cut.*

1589 [? LYLY] *Pappe w. Hatchet* C iiij (1844) 27 Weele make you deale, shuffle as well as you can we meane to cut it. 1592 MARLOWE *Mass. Paris* I. ii, Since thou hast all the Cardes within thy hands To shuffle or cut, take this as surest thing: That..thou deale thy selfe a King. 1602 HEYWOOD *Woman killed w. Kindn.* III. ii, Shuffle, He cut; would I had neuer dealt. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 58 The Dealer shuffles, and the other cuts. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. i, Since we have shuffled and cut, let's e'en turn up trump now. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 93 He..shuffles and cuts with every one who has to do with him. 1748 WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 26 Dec., A little astonished at seeing the Count shuffle with the faces of the cards upwards. 1820 CRABBE *Borough* x, They draw, they sit, they shuffle, cut and deal. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 6 The dealer has always the right to shuffle last. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. iii. 167 The princes..at the faro-table of Vienna shuffled and cut for the destinies of the world.

Proverb. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxiii. 160 O Cousin, I say, Patience and Shuffle. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 141 And cut the fiercest quarrels short With—'Patience, gentlemen—and shuffle!'

c. *trans.* To produce or put *in* (a card or a certain succession of cards) in shuffling. Chiefly *fig.*

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* F ij b, The fault..was..in her mother, which in shuffling the cards shufled in a knaue too many. 1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 251 Vnlesse I shuffle out my selfe a king. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 40 Your creatures were shuffled among all the knaves in the packe. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 425 Shuffling and cutting ones selfe a Fortune in this scambling World. *Mod.* I will try and shuffle myself a good hand this time.

3. To push along, about, or together in a disorderly mass or heap, or in a manner suggesting the shuffling of feet.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xxiv, He shuffels vp a quayntitye of strawe..into some pretye carner of the barne where she maye conueniently lye. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1065/1 They..strewed againe the rushes that were shuffled with struggling. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* A a 2 To beginne another discourse when a man is telling a story..is as if you should shuffle stones against him which goeth [=walks]. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 279 The Sea, by this Access and Recess, shuffling the empty Shells. 1725 P. BLAIR *Pharmaco-Bot.* III. 133 They Wash Cloaths, shufling, shifting of it. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* 63 He then lets the further side rest upon the table, and shuffles the sheets gradually away from him.

4. To put or throw *together* in one mass indiscriminately, incongruously, or without order; to huddle or jumble together.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 127/45 To Shuffil, *confundere.* 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 328 The enemies rankes were broken, and for feare so shufled together, that (etc.). 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 1 Comparing my arguments to scroles shufled together in a lottery pott. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 268 They..eat upon the ground, sometimes shuffling flesh, and fish, and fruits together all into the same dish. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* Prov. xvi. 33 (1727) I. 297 When Lots are shuffled in a Lap, Urn, or Pitcher. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx. 260 Your shoes shuffled by a rascally servant into the general heap. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 66 The..granite blocks are.. mingled together and piled on one another..as if shuffled by some giant. 1899 J. G. FRAZER *Orig. Totemism* ii, The various clans..do not live isolated from each other, but are shuffled up together within a narrow area.

b. With immaterial obj.

1634 HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 211 Was there ever such a medley of mirth, madnesse, and drunkennesse, shuffled together? 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Distance* iv, Hearts by Love, strangely shuffled are, That there can never meet a Pare! 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 272 Eusebius's Histories are so shuffled and interpolated, and so disjointed from his Tables. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY (J.), He has shuffled the two ends of the sentence together. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. *Rejoicings New Year,* Good Days, bad Days so shuffled together. 1830 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) II. 20 Let us now shuffle the censuses of England and France together.

c. To mingle or join indiscriminately *with* or *among* others.

1593 KYD *Let. Sir J. Puckering* Wks. (1901) p. cviii, Some fragments of a disputation..affirmd by Marlowe to be his, and shufled wth some of myne. 1648 WINYARD *Mids.-Moon* 2 Shuffle him with the rest oth' visitors. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* (1669) 282 With so little observance or order, that..the servants were shuffled in among their Masters. 1713 *Guardian* No. 108. 104, I..should not have minded them had they been still shuffled among the crowd. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 708 The pang of seeing worth.. soon shuffled in the dark With ev'ry vice.

5. To bring *in* in a deceitful, tricky, or surreptitious manner; to smuggle (a thing) *in* or *into* (something else); to thrust *in* somehow or other.

1565 JEWEL *Replie Harding* (1611) 201 Quite altering the words that hee found, and shuffling in, and interlacing other words of his owne. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 10 The wicked..labour..to shuffle in suspition amongst those that are free from thought thereof. 1610 T. ROBINSON *Justif. Separat.* Wks. 1851 II. 490 A bundle of corn shuffled into a field of weeds..cannot make the field a corn-field. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xiii. 150 Coates [of arms] sometimes are by stealth purchased, shuffled into Records and Monuments, by Painters. 1736 WATTS *Logic* III. iv. § 1 Nor..cheat your Understanding by changing the Question, or shuffling in any thing else in its Room. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. 35 He acknowledged that he had shuffled in this letter among other papers which he had before the king to be signed.

†**b.** To remove, put *aside* or *away* in a hurried, secret, or underhand manner. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 29 Her Mother..hath appointed That he shall likewise shuffle her away. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) Ep., Then was it good time for them to come in play, and..to shuffle all others, who had managed the Game whilst it was hazardous. 1649 *Bounds & Bonds Obed.* 40 We know..how Joseph was shuffled away by his owne friends and kindred. 1666 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 18 A maid servant, who was on a sudden shuffled out of the said house. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* II. i, It seems, he is not proper company for me, or you would not have shuffled him away yesterday.

c. To bring, put, or thrust *into* or *out of* a position or condition in a haphazard, underhand, or shirking manner, or by rough-and-ready means.

1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* v. i, A spruce Captain, newly crept out of a Gentleman Vsher, and shuffled into a Buffe Iurkin with gold Lace. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* v. (1661) 95 By Slight of hand..to shuffle this Canon out of the Acts of the Council. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 4 That all the Bodies of the first Animals and Plants were shuffled into their several Forms..fortuitously. 1729 LADY FANSHAWE *Mem.* 267 Thus was he shuffled into your father's Employment. 1810 W. WILSON *Hist. Diss. Ch.* III. 63 Nothing can shuffle out the covenant of grace, but a secret conversing with a covenant of works. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 Oct., Calais..might..have been shuffled out of our hands during the Civil wars. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* viii. (1857) 92 She shuffled away the subject of poor dear Somersetshire, and bounded onward into loftier spheres of thought. 1860 TYRRELL *Serm.* xvi. 247 He that shuns and shirks the task of his life, shuffles it from him. *c* 1860 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Democracy* (1879) 43 To treat them as if they had been shuffled into their places by a lucky accident.

d. *To shuffle off*: to get rid of or evade (something difficult, arduous, or irksome) in a perfunctory or unsatisfactory manner; to dispose of evasively; to shirk (a duty or obligation).

In mod. use freq. in echoes of Shaks. *Ham.* III. i 67.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 16 And euer oft good turnes, Are shuffel'd off with such vncurrant pay. 1602 — *Ham.* III. i. 67 When we haue shuffel'd (it) off this mortall coile. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 38 Men shuffle them [sc. judgements] off thus. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. iv. § 4 Though he would shuffle off the trouble of apprehending an Infinite Deity. 1784 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Pict.* xii. (1876) 44 To evade and shuffle off real labour. 1807 S. W. IRVING *Salmag.* 373 With the full expectation of shuffling off the remnant of existence, after the excellent fashion of that merry Grecian, who died laughing. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* II. (1878) 49 [He y] are obliged for propriety's sake to shuffle off the awkward inquiries of the public. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* xxii. II. 79 In reality he shuffles off duty. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Engl. Lit.* 274 A mama which some of his admirers have..endeavoured to shuffle off.

†**e.** *To shuffle up*: to manage in secret; to hush up. *Obs.*

1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xvi. 581 If it be pronounced at the Bench openly..and not shuffled up in a chamber.. secretly. 1605–24 BRETON *I pray you let vs talke* (Grosart) 6, 2 The matter cleanly shuffled vp, and shee with sorrow rather to confesse it in secret. 1608 WILKES *Heraclit. Lexid.* 511 The Spanish Inquisition, which is shuffled vp in corners.

6. *intr.* and *refl.* To get *in, into* or *out of* a position or condition, by some means or other, in an underhand, shifty, or evasive manner.

1565 HARDING *Answ. Jewel* 375 b, In regard of the Rome they haue shuffled them selues into. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 511 Sylla valiantly following on his victory, shuffled in (to the City) among them as they fled. 1760 COWPER *Lett.* 4 Mar., We were concerned at your account of Robert, and have little doubt but he will shuffle himself out of his place. 1826 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. 6, I might enter Sopbonore,..but if I should manage to shuffle in I should always be the worst in my class. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* iv. (1874) 48 He would have contrived to shuffle awkwardly out of wealth and dignities. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 281 He shuffles out of the consequences by vague..charges of undue influence.

b. *To shuffle* †*over, through*: to perform hurriedly or perfunctorily, get through somehow.

1656 BAXTER *Ref. Pastor* Pref. b, If there should be any found..that will shuffle over the work. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxiv. 418 Dost thou shuffle over thy duties as an interruption to thy business and pleasures? 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 219 The service..was shuffled through.. coldly and unfeelingly. 1830 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 20 Dec., If we had but a spokesman or two we should shuffle through the session. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. iv, Tom was gradually allowed to shuffle through his lessons with less vigour.

†c. To make scrambling efforts, scuffle. *Obs.*

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xcix, Shuffling for your roomes Of ease or honor. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 105 Your life, good Master, Must shuffle for it selfe. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Night-Walker* I, He that shall sit down frighted with that fooley Is not worth pity, let me alone to shuffle.

7. To act in a shifting or evasive manner; to shift one's ground in argument, etc.; to make use of deceitful pretences or shifty answers.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 25, I..am faine to shuffle: to hedge, and to lurch. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 5 So shuffling with the Macedonian and Syrian Kings, that betwixt both they still preserved their own estates. 1668 O. SANSON in *Acc. Life* (1710) 60 When you should have produced it [a money-account], you shuffled, and shifted it off; pretending a Mistake. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 222 Mr. Milles did not frankly own it, but seem'd to shuffle about it. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 165 To him they shuffled in the same manner, and gave him the like false description of themselves. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 125 He said and unsaid, sighed, sobbed, beat his breast, shuffled, implored, threatened.

b. *So to shuffle up and down.*

1633 AMES *Fresh Suit* II. 80 Those that are devoted to the Ceremonies may shuffle up and downe, first to order, and when they are beaten thence, to Decencie. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 5 June 1635, The Bishop of Halverstadt and Count Mansfelt shuffled up and down a good while. [1871 JOWETT *Plato* I. 96 He shuffles up and down [στρέφεται ἄνω καὶ κάτω] in order to conceal the difficulty into which he has got himself.]

†**8.** *trans.* To manipulate unfairly. *Obs.*

1589 [? LYLY] *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 32 With their wresting and shuffling holie Writ. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 209 If I shuffle any writers wordes, or dazel the Readers eies. 1641 in 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* Pref. a 2 b, This Authour is misalledged...This Councell shuffled up with little fidelitie.

†b. *To shuffle up*: to get or put together hastily or in a perfunctory manner; to patch up. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 357/1 Yet haue I not so slightly sene vnto mine own, nor shuffled it vp so hasteli,.. but that [etc.]. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* B 4 b, Some stitcher..hath shuffled or slubberd vp a few ragged Rimes. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Ho* Wks. 1873 III. 295 Like Country Attornies, wee are to shuffle vp many matters in a forenoone. 1643 BAKER *Chron., Hen. VII*, (1653) 355 To shuffle up a Summary proceeding by examination, without tryall of Jury. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. iii, A mad match soon shuffled up!

†c. To treat (a matter) in an equivocal fashion.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 59 He shuffleth the point deceitfully. 1726 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 251 The Moderator shuffled the matter.

9. In immaterial sense: To put (a thing) *off from* one *to* another, or *upon* a person.

1612 SIR J. DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 168 Their possessions ..being shuffled and changed, and remoued so often from one to another. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* IV. v. 144 Looke how they shuffle the matter, and give it from one hand to another amongst themselves. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXXXIII. 203 If any thing Hits, we take it to our Selves, if it Miscarries, we shuffle it off to our Neighbours. 1745 *De Foe's Engl. Tradesm.* II. (1841) I. 18 The warehouse-man shuffles them back upon the clothier to lie for his account. 1875 M'LAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. vii. 125 Is he trying to shuffle off guilt from his own shoulders? 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 189 Those who most agreed in what he had done, were not ashamed to shuffle off upon him their responsibilities. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Temptation* I. 281 I'll shuffle him off upon the governor.

†b. To put (a person) *off* (*with* an excuse, a makeshift). *Obs.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 574 Will any Land-lord bear with his Tennant that shuffels him off from year to year? 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* (1669) 287 Those whom the king had sent to him would not be shuffled off with that answer. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 77 It cannot consist with a gracious heart to shuffle off the great God with slight services.

†c. To cheat (a person) *out of* a thing. *Obs.*

1627 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 150 He would spend his whole estate before he should be shuffled out of his landes. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 4 July, I..had great fears that they will shuffle me out of them [*sc.* houses].

10. *trans.* To shift from one place to another; to move *about* this way and that.

†*Shuffle the slipper*, the game of hunt-the-slipper.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 92 Several Houses now standing were shuffled and moved some Yards from their places. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 1166 Apollo..granting half his pray'r, Shuffled in winds the rest, and toss'd in empty air. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 16 Our hero was beaten..at draw-glove and shuffle the slipper. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 320 Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door..Shuffling her threads about the live-long day.

†b. *intr.* To shift *about* hesitatingly. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 28 Nov. 1635, The French shuffle yet well enough upon the Frontiers of Germany and Lorrain. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 79 The Wind would shuffle about to the Southward again, and fall flat calm.

†c. To pass *into* a succession of conditions. *Obs.*

1635 SHIRLEY *Traitor* ii. D 4 b, The Elements Shuffle into innumerable changes.

11. To put (a thing) *into* a receptacle, put or take (a thing) *on, off*, etc. in a clumsy or fumbling manner.

1694 tr. *Marten's Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 161 By it stands a Boy that shuffles the Fat by degrees into a Bag. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VI. ii, His shoulders shuffle the loose coat off them. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 62 The secretary shuffled the papers hastily under the table cover. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. ii, He shuffled off his slippers at the threshold. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iii, When he has shuffled his clothes on. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. lvii. (1878) 319 She could only shuffle her letter back into her pocket.

b. *intr.* To get *into* an article of clothing in a clumsy or fumbling manner.

1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii, Ailward shuffled into his harness. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 112 The inhabitants.. shuffled into their slippers.

c. To fumble. *rare.*

1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 767/2 Collingbourn observed the prisoner busily shuffling about his pockets.

12. *Comb.*: **shuffle-breeches** (meaning obscure); **shuffle-cap**, 'a play at which money is shaken in a hat' (J.); **shuffle-wing**, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

1822 COBBETT *Cottage Econ.* (1823) § 107 The old 'shuffle-breeches band of the Quarterly Review. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iii, He lost his Money at Chuck-Farthing, 'Shuffle-Cap, and All-Fours. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. x, Even chuck-farthing and shuffle-cap themselves stood gaping till he [the village parson] had got out of sight. 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Natur.* 151 The hedge sparrow, or 'shufflewing.

Shuffle-board: see SHOVEL-BOARD.

Shu·ffled, *ppl. a.* [f. SHUFFLE *v.* + -ED 1.] Huddled up, jumbled together.

1685 DRYDEN *Alb. & Alb.* II, In shuffled Heaps they hither tend. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* (1686) 71 No shuffled Atoms did the well built work compose.

Shuffler (ʃʊ·fləɹ). [f. SHUFFLE *v.* + -ER 1.]

†**1.** One who mixes up or jumbles. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Brouilleur*, a..disorderly shuffler, or mingler of things together.

2. One who acts in a shifty or evasive manner; a slippery, shifty person. In first quot. *transf.*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 321 If it be..that this first Tithe is euery where stiled by the name of Tithes payed at Ierusalem: your second Tithe, for ought I see, may goe stand by for a shuffler, or it must bee confounded with the first. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Tri.* 46 See this crafty shuffler how hee can packe this close. 1723 WATERLAND *and Vind. Christ's Div.* 157 Unless He were the greatest Prevaricator and Shuffler imaginable. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 520 Sophocles in private life was a profligate, and in public life a shuffler, and a trimmer. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 5/2 If [he] is not the meanest and most pitiful shuffler who ever stood on a platform.

†**3.** *Cant.* ? A drinker. *Obs.*

1642 *Tom Nash his Ghost* title-p., To the three scurvy Fellowes of the upstart Family of the Snufflers, Rufflers and Shufflers. 1652 BRATHWAIT *Barnabies Summons*, For all Malaga men, called Vintners, Sack-drawers, Tub-Taysters Snuffers, Rufflers,..Shufflers,..Suck-spigots, Spewterers.

4. One who shuffles cards.

1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 154 If the sharp is a fine shuffler.

Shu·ffling, *vbl. sb.* [f. SHUFFLE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of moving the feet along the ground without lifting them; the dragging and scraping of feet over a surface.

Double-shuffling: the performance of a double shuffle.

1608 DEKKER *Dead Tearme* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 51 What shuffling, what shouldering, what Justling. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted House* VIII. 48 There ensued such toe-and-heeling, and buckle-covering, and double-shuffling. 1869 'LEWIS CARROLL' *Phantasmagoria* 99 Old shufflings on the sanded floor. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II, A noise of shuffling and scrambling to their feet on the part of the congregation.

2. The re-arrangement of the cards in a pack.

1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 142 They haue such sleightes in sorting and shuffling of the cardes. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 69 What a shoofling doo you keepe with those cardes? 1659 H. NEVILE (*title*), Shuffling, Cutting, and Dealing, in a Game at Pickquet. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV, The cutting and shuffling of Cards. 1840 HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg* 200 The rattling of dice and the shuffling of cards. 1856 LT. COL. B** *Whist player* (1858) 18 In shuffling, the cards must be above and free from the table.

fig. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IV. 89 That all the shuffling and cutting of atoms could produce such a divine piece of wisdom as this is.

3. The shifting of a thing about or from one place to another; change of the position (of things) with reference to each other; mixing or jumbling *together.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 135 So that with ease, Or with a little shuffling, you may choose A Sword vnbaited. 1661 BOYLE *Scept. Chym.* II. 162 A new shufling and Disposition of the Component Particles of a body. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 37 The fortuitous shuffling together of its component Materials. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xli. 43 This Shuffling of the Bat in the Paw of the Weazle. 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* XXVI. 143/2 After some sidling of the head and shuffling of the wings. 1891 *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 189/3 'Charybdis', the title-piece..seems as if it might have come to its pre-eminence merely by a chance shuffling of the leaves.

b. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing*, *Shuffling.* This is..part of the process of Knocking-up, when the paper is laid in heaps, after having been taken down from the poles, to make it lie even at the edges.

4. Shifty or evasive dealing or conduct; †*occas.* evasion (*of* something).

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 4 Herein you do but rayse dust with your shufflyng. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 61 There is no shuffling, there the Action lyes In his true Nature. 1646 J. HALL *Hora Vac.* 113 There is rather a shuffling of approaching dangers, then preventing them from afaire. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) II. 112 The ambiguity and shuffling of a partial historian. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. *Poor Relations*, The truth must out without shuffling. 1842 MIALL *Nonconf.* II. 1 That species of shuffling, which goes by the name of expediency. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 375/2 All the rest is shuffling and subterfuge.

Shu·ffling, *ppl. a.* [f. SHUFFLE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. That shuffles in walking; that drags the feet over the ground without lifting them. Hence, of a walk, pace, gait: Consisting of or characterized by a shuffle.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 135 The fore't gate of a shuffling Nagge. 1609 *Old Meg of Herefordsh.* (1816) 1 The courts of kings for stately measures:..the country for shuffling dances. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 45 The hurry of the pursuit will make but a shuffling pace. 1727 SOMERVILE *Happy Disapp.* 57 He knew him by his shuffling pace. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* Introd. (1842) I. 9 A kind of shuffling trot. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, He was a stiong..round-shouldered, shuffling, shaggy fellow. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 57 A ragged, shuffling tramp on the road.

2. Of persons: Given to shifty or evasive action or behaviour.

1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 94 A shuffling fello, not worthy water for his hier. 1674 *Essex Papers* (1890) I. 182, I find them very backward & shuffling in all their Paymts. 1715 ADDISON *Tryal Count Tariff*, The Count found him a false, shuffling, prevaricating rascal. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 19 The mean-spirited, shuffling knave. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* II. viii. 439 So timid in danger, and so shuffling in difficulty.

b. Of action, conduct, speech: Evasive, shifty.

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 29 Colonell Fiennes..., said in a shuffling manner, I confess he was a Governour *de facto*, but not *de jure*. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. 203 They held the Creed in the plain literal sense thereof without anyshuffling Allegories. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. x, Though he durst not directly break his appointment, he made many a shuffling excuse. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 171 The shuffling conduct of Barrois. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xxi, The wily, ambidexter, shuffling policy of the Emperor. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 246 Dick made a shuffling excuse that he could not see her.

3. That shuffles cards.

1777 [T. SWIFT] *Gamblers* 11 Great Father of the Shuffling Crew! [*margin* Mr. Hoyle].

Shu·fflingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With a shuffling gait; in a shuffling or evasive manner.

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 110 How shufflingly the Doctor behaves himself. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* I. i, Perhaps I may go shufflingly at first; for I was never before walk'd in Trammels. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xvi, The honest man had shufflingly declined. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxiii, Vernon..apologized to him shufflingly.

Shuffy (ʃʊ·fi), *a.* [f. SHUFF + -Y.] Of bricks: Friable from being badly burnt.

1890 DOBSON *Bricks & Tiles* 38 Shuffs. These are unsound and shuffy—that is, full of shakes. 1893 ROBERTSON *Engin. Notes* 33 If the intensity of the heat is intermittent the bricks will be shuffy like piecrust.

†**Shug**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [If not some error, perh. a forced use of *shug* SHOG *v.*] *intr.* ? To force one's way, shove *in.*

1638 DEKKER, etc. *Witch of Edmonton* v. i. (1658) 56, I am for greatness now..; There I'll shug in, and get a noble countenance; Serve some Briarean Footcloth-strider.

Shug, variant of SHOG *v.*

Shu·ggie-shue, *sb. Sc., Ir.* and *north.* Also 7, 9 **shoggie-shou, -show**, 9 **shuggy shoe, -shew, -shoo, -shaw.** [Cf. SHOG *v.* and SHUE *sb.* and *v.*] The pastime of swinging; a swing (esp. at a fair), hence *jocularly* the gallows; also a see-saw. Hence **Shuggy-shue** *v. intr.* to sway about. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxii. 96 There he played..at swaggie, waggie or shoggieshou [F. *a la brandelle*]. 1836 W. CARLETON *Pardoroughs* xvi, You'd a' got a touch of the *Shuggy Shoe. Note* Gallows.

Shuggle, Shugh, var. ff. SHOGGLE, SHRUGH.

†**Shugh.** *int. rare*—1. [Cf. SHOO *int.*2] Used as an exclamation of impatience.

1640 BROME *Antipodes* V. v, *Joy.* Shugh, give me leave. *Byf.* I must take charge I see o' th' dagger againe.

Shuin, obs. variant of SEWIN 1.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 187 *Shuins*, seem unto me a kind of Salmon.

Shuite, obs. form of SUIT.

Shulder, -dre, -dur, obs. forms of SHOULDER.

Shule: see SHOOL *v.*, SHOVEL.

Shulleng(e, obs. forms of SHILLING.

Shu·llock. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 7 **schullock**, 9 *dial.* **shollock, shullok.** [Of obscure origin: cf. dial. *shallock, shollock* vb., to idle about, to slouch.] Used as a term of contempt.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 642 M. Calvins great skill..could not without blushing be lacked of such schullockes and skipjackes as you be. 1841 R. W. HAMILTON *Nugæ Lit.* 359 *Shollock.* A very dirty fellow,—bad in look as shabby in appearance.

‖ **Shulwar** (ʃʊlwɑ̄r). Also **shulwaur.** [Pers. شلوار *shalwār*. Cf. SHERRYVALLY, SHERWAL.] *pl.* Persian loose trousers.

1828 J. B. FRASER *Kussilbash* I. xv. 200 His huge shulwars, or riding trowsers..fell in folds over the large red leather boots. 1840 — *Koordistan* II. v. 118 The Sheikh's cloaks and shulwârs.

Shumac, Shuman: see SUMACH, SHAMAN.

Shumerian, variant of SUMERIAN.

Shumsheer, variant of SHAMSHEER.

Shun (ʃʌn), *sb. rare*−1. [f. the verb.] The action of shunning; in phr. *upon the shun.*

1822 Scott *Peveril* Pref. Let., Our friend is so much upon the shun..that it must be no light temptation which will withdraw him from his incognito.

Shun (ʃʌn). *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **shunned** (ʃʌnd). Forms: *α.* 1 scunian, 3 scunien, schunien, shunen(n, sconien, sonen, sunen, schunen, 3–4 schonen, schonie, 4 shonie, -ye, schonne, schwne, 4–5 shonen, shone, schone, 4–6 shonne, 4–7 shunne, 5–6 shon (6 schune, shonn), 6– shun; *irreg. pa. t.* 7 (once) shan. *β.* 1 -sceonian (in compounds), *north.* (3i)scynia, 3 sceonie, 4 shine, shenye, 5 *pa. t.* shynte. [OE. *scunian* (chiefly in compounds, *ā-, onscunian*), a wk. verb not found in the other Teut. langs. Of obscure origin.

If the primary sense was 'to hide oneself (from)', the vb. might be a derivative from the Teut. and Indogermanic root **skeu-* to cover, hide.

The *β* forms are prob. due to the effect of the palatal *sc* on the following vowel.]

†**1.** *trans.* To abhor, detest, loathe. *Obs.*

1023 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 328 Of eallan ðan mannan ðe ðær ȝehænde beoð mid ane mode wurð he ȝescunned. *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 þat ȝie hatien and scunien, ouer alle þing, ðes aweȝhede senne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2550 Drihhtin shuneþþ alle þa þatt unnclænnesse follȝhenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 14869–72 Mi uader..scunede [*c* 1275 sonede] þene cristindom & þa hæðene laȝen luuede..þa we scullen sceonien [*c* 1275 hatie]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 229 For vych þing þat schonyeþ riht, hit luuyeþ þuster & hateþ lyht. *Ibid.* 792 Vor myne crafte men me luuyeþ Vor þine strengþe men þe schunyeþ.

†**2.** To seek safety by concealment or flight from (an enemy, his pursuit, etc.) *Obs.*

a 950 *Guthlac* xix. (Gonser) 159/7 And hine Ceolred se kyning hider and þider wide aflymde, an he his ehtnysse and his hatunge fleah and scunode. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 44 The Mouse ne're shunn'd the Cat, as they did budge From Rascals worse then they. 1638 W. LISLE *Heliodorus* II. 36 A liuing Greeke from dead Ægyptian ran, And long time that, which could not hurt him, shan.

†**b.** To evade, elude (a blow, missile). *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 317 b, But Amphialus seeing the blow comming, shunned it with nimble turning his horse aside. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 4 [He] lightly shunned it [the stroke]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 810, I forewarn thee, shun His deadly arrow.

3. To avoid (in mod. prose use always to avoid persistently or habitually) from repugnance, fear, or caution; to keep away from (a person or his society, a place, etc.); to avoid encountering or exposing oneself to (dangers, conditions), using or having to do with (a thing); to eschew, abstain carefully from (an action, an indulgence, etc.).

a. with obj. a person, his company, etc.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Al se hwat se he forgulte wes al [animals] hit him ulel [? *read* uleh] and scunede. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1864 Ðat folkes kin god bad him sunen. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6157 (Laud MS.), Aqueyntaunce of alle men hij shoneþ. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 427 Euery man hym shonyeth. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XIV. 245 Ech man shoneþ hus companye. *a* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lv. 76 The kyng was A lepre..and so Orible..that Eche Man schoned his Compenye. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 142 If you will patiently dance in our Round,..goe with vs; If not, shun me and I will spare your haunts. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 13 Society he shuns, and keeps alone. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 319 So passd they naked on, nor shund the sight Of God or Angel. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 88 Then he that sharp'd..Was mark'd and shunn'd as odious. *Ibid.* VI. 307 The tim'rous hare.. Scarce shuns me. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. viii, So..shunning human approach, this troublesome old woman hid herself. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. xxiv. 238 The nobler class of Catholics shunned him.

b. with obj. a thing, a place, external conditions or circumstances, dangers, an enemy, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 9395 ȝiff þatt tin eȝhe iss ali unnhal..Itt shuneþþ..þe sunness brihhte leome. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 Vor ȝif heo hit [hore fulðe] stunken, ham wolde..speowen hit ut þer, and schunien hit þer efter. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 590 (Jesus MS.) Þar to þu dhaust..& oþer clene stude þu schunest. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 11 ȝe shulen not eete the flesh of hem, and the faln to deeth ȝe shulen shonne [1388 eschewe]. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1548 Bot euery mon may well knowe & wyte What he was, by-cause þat he shynte & died þe cresse. 1577 GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 18 Yf..you finde it sweete, it is a signe of riche grounde..yf it be saltishe, it is to be shunned. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 78 Thus haue I shund the fire, for feare of burning. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 9 Neither is it the true man that shunneth the light, but the malefactour. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (e), I have shun'd the *Cæsura* as much as possibly I cou'd. For wherever that is us'd it gives a roughness to the Verse. 1710–11 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) III. 93 It is not supposed, that we should have Power always to Resist, unless we before-hand do what is in our Power to Shun Temptation. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 482 He hates the fight, and shuns the foe. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 239 Thy lips have..Taught me what path to shun and what pursue. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 38 O noble heart who..Nor bent, nor broke, nor shunn'd a soldier's death. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 616 They rode on all day, shunning towns and villages. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* x. 204 A strange superstition makes them shun this sacred place.

absol. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Euganean Hills* 23 The dreamer..Longing with divided will, But no power to seek or shun.

c. with obj. a mode of action, expression, or behaviour, an occupation, employment, subject of conversation, a mental condition or the like (often expressed by inf. or gerund).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Þet clene wif scunað ȝitsunge. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4502 Itt niss nohht lihht To betenn heȝȝ sinne, & forþi birrþ þe shunenn ȝȝ To fallenn ohht tæi inne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Þe man þe hit meðeð riht þe suneð aleð gestninge and idel wil. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 449 Wiþ us schineþ euery schalk in schippus for to saile. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 459 We schoneþ and forsakeþ foule slewþe and leccherie. *a* 1400 *New Test.* (Pauls) *Tit.* iii. 9 Bote schenye þou questyones of foly. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiii. 227 The vce of thilk thing is to be shoned, eschewid, and avoidid. 1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* I. cxl. G vij b, Commaunde your souldyours, that they shunne to spoyle and robbe temples. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 60 Thenceforth the suit of earthly conquest shonne. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 16, I ever shunned to goe twice one way. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 21 Had not Phœbus wain'd me..To shun debate, Menalcas had been slain. 1742 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 282, I would say, shun late hours. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 19 The thorny subject which they were delicately shunning in their conversation. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 205 We touch on our dead self, nor shun to do it. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning* i. 40 The majority of those who are growing old..shun looking back at all.

absol. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. V. 169 Amonge monkes I miȝt be ac many tyme I shonye.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* Said *poet.* of things.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1101 So clene was his hondelyng vche ordure hit schonied. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 116 Scarcity and want shall shun you. 1701 ADDISON *Let. fr. Italy* 56 See how the golden groves around me smile, That shun the coast of Britain's stormy Isle. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 101 The meteor-happiness, that shuns his grasp.

4. To escape (a threatened evil, an unwelcome task). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1275 *Moral Ode* 159 in *O. E. Misc.* 63 Eure he wolde..in godnesse wunye Wiþ þat he myhte helle fur euer fleon and schonye. 1413–46 HOCCLEVE *Minor P.* i. 193 How may we two, the deeth eschue or shone? 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 13 They follow vs with Wings, And weake we are, and cannot shun pursuite. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* VII. 295 That thus repulst thou shunst the griefe To see the slaughtred heapes that lye? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1062 [He will] teach us further by what means to shun Th' inclement Seasons, Rain, Ice, Hail and Snow. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1904) II. 537 If a man were to go by chance at the same time with Burke under a shed, to shun a shower. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VI. 207 No man of woman born Coward or brave, can shun his destiny.

†**b.** To prevent the occurrence of (an action, event), to guard against (some inconvenience). *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 111 Bot Henry Dauid sonne, ..Contek for to schonne, to Steuen mad feaute. 1623 LADY E. CAREW *Mariam* I. i, For hee by barring me from libertie, To shunne my ranging, taught me first to range. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 245 To shun this Ill, the cunning Leach ordains..To feed the Females, e'er the Sun arise. 1796 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 154, I devoutly wish you may be able to shun for us this war. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 159 Prowling Reynard..To shun whose thefts was Giles's evening care.

†**5.** *intr.* To shrink with dread; to be afraid. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Durham Ritual* 32/5 Giscynia, *metuere. a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15173 Þe fleche was dutand for to dei,..It was ful sconand for þe sare. *a* 1325 *Maudelein* 24 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 163 For euer he schoneþ þat haþ misgilt. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (*Jacobus*) 164 Þe hukis all he brocht..and prayt him to bryne þam sone. 'Na', said he, 'for þat I schone þe rek of þame suld noyus be'. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* x. 244 It is goddis will, it sall be myne, Agaynste his saande sall I neuer schone.

†**6.** To shrink back physically; to move or go aside (so as to escape or evade some person or thing); to fly (from an enemy, etc.); also with *aside, away. Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14128 Þey couþe nought fighte, ne to-gydere wone, Ne at tyme stande ne schone. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 496 Betere hit were doubtilyche to dizen on or oune, þen wiþ schendschupe to schone and vs a-bak drawe. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 314 Ne no more schoune fore þe swape of theire schaȝpe swerddes. 14.. *Sir Beues* (O) 3591 Fro his stroke away they dyd shone. 1530 PALSGR. 704/1 And I had nat shonned a-syde, he had hyt me in the eye. 1577 *Test. Patriarchs* (1706) 152 If ye be good doers, both unclean spirits shall flee from you, and shrewd beasts shall shun for fear of you. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 269 He shunned as much as he could, keeping onely his place for feare of punishment. *a* 1600 *Flodden Field* xli. in Child *Ballads* III. 357/1 Doubtlesse while your liues wold last you wold never shun beside the plaine.

fig. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bathes Ayde* II. 18 b, The salte taste is that, which..byteth the tonge...The bitter taste is that, which seemeth to shunne away from the tongue.

†**b.** To keep away, refrain *from. Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* iv. 23 Sone, waite tyme, and shone awei fro euel [Vulg. *devita a malo*]. 1578 HUNNIS in *Paradise Dainty Devises* 24 To shonn, from bralls, debate and strife.

7. *trans.* To screen, hide. Now only *dial.*

1627 C. MACGEOGHEGAN tr. *Ann. Clonmacnoise* 12 Fintan ..shunned himself from the violence thereof [i. e. of the flood] in a caue. *Ibid.* 13 All the soule..gathered themselves there to shunn themselues. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss., Shun*, to screen, e. g., a shrub planted to hide back premises.

8. *dial.* To shove, push. [Perh. another word.] Cf. SHUNT *v.* 3.

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 76 To *Shun*: to shove. Suss. 1851 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. III. 205/1 In an assault case at Reigate, I heard the complainant say of a man who had hustled him, 'He kept shunning me along: sometimes he shunt me on the road'. 1875 W. D. PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s. v. *Shun*, He shunned me off the pavement. 1876 *Surrey Gloss.*, s. v., They havn't made the hole large enough to get a stick in to shun the dung back.

9. *Comb.* †**shun-field,** one who shuns the battle-field; **shun-pike** *U.S.* (see quot. 1911); †**shun-thank,** one who grudges thanks.

1593 *Passionate Morrice* 81 But were not they shunne-thankes they would speake better of Honesties sonne. 1675 HOMER *Odyss.* XIV. 109 My vertue won her, I no shun-field [ἀψυστόλεμος] was. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. ii. 22 Ef your soul Don't sneak thru shun-pikes so 's to save the toll. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 105/1 A shun-pike, or road constructed to facilitate evasion of tolls on a turnpike road, may be closed by injunction.

†**Shunch,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 3 **schunchen.** [Of obscure origin; ? related to SHUN *v.*] *trans.* To terrify, frighten (away or from the way). Cf. ASHUNCH.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 312 Auh we schulen heȝ [*read* schutten, schuchteð] hine ueor awei hwon we doð deadliche sunne. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 34 To drif drihtin þen deouel..þat weued me to schrenchen and schunchen of þe weie.

Shund, variant of SCHYND.

a 1688 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* (1693) 93 *Shundbal*, the decreet past by the Foud,

Shunless (ʃʌ·nlĕs), *a.* [f. SHUN *v.* + -LESS.] That cannot be shunned or avoided.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 116 Alone he entred The mortall Gate of th' Citie, which he painted With shunlesse destinie. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 109 This to the shunless fardel of the world Nerves my unnerved back.

Shunnable (ʃʌ·năbl), *a.* [f. SHUN *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be shunned.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 3/6 Shunnable, *denitabilis.* 1824 C. WELLS *Joseph & Brethren* I. v. 77 You're shunnable.

Shunned (ʃʌnd), *ppl. a.* [f. SHUN *v.* + -ED 1.] Avoided.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 364 Shun'd destruction doth destruction render. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* viii. 201 The lowly, the lost, the shunned, the shelterless.

Shunner (ʃʌ·nəɹ). [f. SHUN *v.* + -ER 1.] One who shuns.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 565 The shunner of battles. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 342 So gay and keen a companion, yet a shunner of wine.

Shunning (ʃʌ·nĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHUN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of SHUN *v.*

1546 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* X. 1·4 The shunnyng of dead carkasses. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Introd. 80 Juvenal..tyes himself..to the shunning of Moral Evil.

Shunning (ʃʌ·nĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SHUN *v.* + -ING 2.] That shuns.

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* D d iv, O Tantal, that indeuorest to drinke the shuning water.

Shunt (ʃʌnt), *sb.* [f. SHUNT *v.*]

1. An act of shunting. †**a.** An act of drawing back. *Obs. rare*−1.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2268 Þat oþer schalk with a schunt þe schene with-haldes.

b. In Railway use and *transf.* from this: see SHUNT *v.* 4, 5.

1884 H. SMART *Past to Finish* xlvi, Damme if ever they persuade me into doing another 'shunt'. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 31 Dec. 1/1 The shunt from the German to the Austrian alliance was due to the desire..to support the Prince of Battenberg in his struggle against Russia. 1898 H. G. WELLS *Certain Pers. Matters* 142 All primitive men and most animals swear. It is an emotional shunt.

2. *Electr.* A derived circuit introduced to diminish the current flowing through the main circuit; esp. a resistance coil connected in parallel with a dynamo, etc.; more fully *shunt circuit, coil. In shunt*: connected so as to form a multiple current.

1863 R. S. CULLEY *Pract. Telegr.* 99 The 'shunt' system can be applied with advantage. The shunt is a wire connecting the two ends of the galvanometer coil. 1885 F. HIGGS *Magn. Dyn. Electr. Mech.* 201 Dynamo-machines with the main circuit, or 'series' electro-magnet coils wound on the same arm or limb of the electro-magnet, as contains the 'shunt' coils. *Ibid.* 235 The total resistance of a circuit from which shunt-circuits are taken is less than its own resistance. 1893 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.* s. v. *Shunt Winding*, A dynamo or motor is shunt-wound when the field magnet winding is in shunt or in parallel with the winding of the armature.

b. *Telegr.* A device for diverting the current from one line to another; a switch; also *attrib.*

1878 EDISON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 536 To keep wires in proper repair, and give, by switch or shunt arrangement, prompt attention to subscriber No. 923 in New York.

3. *Railways.* A switch.

1842 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 85/2 The sub-contractor..had to..lay down the temporary road, including turn-outs, shunts, crossings, etc.

4. *Ordnance.* Short for *shunt rifled gun*, also a curve in the rifling of a shunt rifled gun (see 5 b').

1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, The breech-loader had the shortest range,..the Armstrong shunt came next. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 658/2 [The grooves] run together for a short distance, until a shunt narrows the whole groove.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** (in senses 2), as *shunt terminal, winding,* etc.; **shunt box** (see quot.

1893); **shunt dynamo**, a shunt-wound (q. v.) dynamo; **shunt running** (see quot.); **shunt-wound** *a.*, having the shunt circuit wound in parallel with the main circuit.

1878 *Telegr. Jrnl.* 15 Sept. 375/1 A new galvanometer *shunt box. 1893 SLOANE *Electr. Dict., Shunt Box*, a resistance box designed for use as a galvanometer shunt. The box contains a series of resistance coils which can be plugged in or out as required. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 533 A generator of electricity of the kind now known as the *shunt dynamo. 1911 HOBART *Dict. Electr. Engin.* s. v., In energy meters.. furnished with a friction compensation for the low loads there is a tendency of the meter to work with no current in the circuit to which it is connected... This is referred to as '*shunt running'. 1895 *Pract. Electr. Engin.* I. 10 *Shunt-winding means that one branch of the circuit only encircles the cores. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 14 Sept. 4/1 The conductor is connected..to a single *shunt-wound dynamo machine.

b. shunt line, road, a railway siding; also **shunt-rifling**, a method of rifling cannon so that the projectile undergoes a shunt or lateral change of position in the process of loading; so *shunt (rifled) gun, shunt shot, shunt system.*

1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 May, It was found necessary to re-vent the *shunt gun. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 9/2 If the Reading line were clear it would be impossible for the No. 18 *shunt line to be clear also. 1866 *Even. Standard* 13 July 7 The 600-pounder Elswick *shunt-rifled gun. 1868 *Rep. Munitions of War* 146 The *shunt rifling was evidently devised for the better centering of the shot. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 May, Conditions detrimental to the proper flight of the *Shunt shot. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 698/2 Sir William Armstrong devised the '*shunt' system.

Shunt (ʃʌnt), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **schunt**, 4 **shont**, 5 **s(c)hount, shontt**, 5– **shunt**. *Pa. t.* 4 **schunt**, 5 **shont, schounte**; **schontid**, 6– **shunted**. [Of obscure origin.

The ME. senses coincide with certain senses of SHUN *v.*, to which, indeed, some of the above-cited forms of the pa. t. may in certain instances possibly belong. It seems not impossible that this vb. may be a derivative of SHUN *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To start or go aside (so as to avoid some person or thing); to shy; to shrink or steal away; to hang back. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 242 (MS. T) Ne beo nawt þe skerre hors iliche þatt schuntes [*v.r.* blenchеð uor one scheadewe upo þe heie brugge]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 605 In þe hyȝe hete.. He was schunt to þe schadow vnder schyre leuez. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1902 He [the fox attacked with the sword] schunt for þe scharp. *Ibid.* 2280 Quod G; 'I schunt onez, & so wyl I no more. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1055 Thane he dressede one his schelde, schuntes no lengere. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 180 Sen it is sett to be soo & slipe it no may, Ne schewid to be na nobire schap, ne we to schount nouthire. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 600, I will shunt for no shame of my shene fader. *Ibid.* 10998 Ne shamys you not shalkes to shunt of þe fild. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 59 Þei schonte for no schoutis his schappe for to schende it, þei rasid hym on rode. 15.. *Song of John Nobody* viii. in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) II. 139 Then I drew me down into a dale, wheras the dumb deer Did shiver for a shower, but I shunted from a freyke.

†**b.** To start, move suddenly. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 580 In þe same tyme he seuyrd fra þi wambe, þe erd & all þe elementis so egirly schontid. 14.. *Tretyce* in *W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 47 Yelf your land ly in marres..& it be ereyd to depe at þe secund falowe..Your ploughe shall com to no harde grounde but go schoutyng [*? read* schonting] all in myrre. 1775 ASH, *Shunt* (*v. int. a local word*), to give a sudden start.

†**2.** *trans.* To elude (a blow, etc.); also, to turn aside (shame) from (a person). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1334 Hade he nott schounte his stroke thore, For sothe he hade bene slayne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2544 Let hym tegh to þe tempull..And let other men ..For to shunt vs of shame, shend of our foos. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxix. 361 Mi flesh it quakys as lefe on lynde, to shontt the showres sharper then thorne.

3. To shove or push aside or out of the way. Also *intr.* of a thing, to move from its proper position, to give way. Chiefly *dial.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Shunt*, a Country-Word for to shove. 1775 ASH, *Shunt* (*v. t., a local word*), to shove, to push. *Shunting* (*p. a., a local word, from* shunt), giving a sudden start; shoving, pushing with a sudden motion. 1850 S. BAMFORD *Dial. S. Lanc.* Gloss., *Shunt*, to give way; to move from a place. 1852 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. V. 450/1 In the North of England..speaking of a thing, a wall or foundation, which has moved from its position, we should say, 'it has shunted'; or of a thing which requires moving, 'Shunt it a little that way', 'Shunt it at the other end'. 1863 SIR R. ALCOCK *Capital of Tycoon* I. xiii. 268 After being punted a mile over the shallows, and another mile shunted or sleighed over the mud!

4. To move (a train or some portion of it) from the main line to a side-track or from one line of rails to another; also to move *back*.

1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Legacy* xxxiv. 410 As the men came up to 'shunt' it [the horse-box]. 1849–50 *Weale's Dict. Terms* s. v., When an engine, carriage, or train is moved off the main line to a siding, it is then said to be 'shunted'. 1852 F. S. WILLIAMS *Our Iron Roads* App. 384 [A] porter.., while holding the points to shunt a train, had his ankle injured. 1881 *Times* 19 Jan. 10/2 The train was accordingly shunted on to the up line and proceeded back to town. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* i. 14 The train was shunted back to where the ostrich had fallen.

absol. 1852 F. S. WILLIAMS *Our Iron Roads* App. 378 Passenger train came into collision with an engine which was shunting.

b. *fig.* To push aside or out of the way; to side-track; also, to get rid of.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Mar. 261/2 Practically, General Peel is not shunted, but shelved. 1869 'WAT. BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* xix, Which [horse] had we best shunt?..one's as good as the other to win, but the price makes all the difference. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dramatists* (1892) 3 Since then,..my mind has been shunted off upon the track of other duties. 1904 MAY SINCLAIR *Divine Fire* 255 That two hundred ought to be three thousand, and if it isn't paid I shall have to shunt the business.

5. *intr.* To move off the main line; to move from one line of rails to another.

1851 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. III. 204/2 At a certain station the parliamentary 'shunts' to let the Express pass. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 537/1 There we would wait, and back and shunt and change.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To move out of the way.

The dial. (Lancs., etc.) use='to go away, be off' may be in part a direct development from sense 1.

1869 'WAT. BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* xix, It's no use at all for us two to run against each other, that's flat; our horse shall shunt for your'n, if your'n won't for ours. 1892 G. R. LOWNDES *Camping Sk.* 26 Let's shunt from here.

6. *Electr.* To divert (a portion of an electric current) by means of a shunt (see SHUNT *sb.* 2); also, to divert current from (a galvanometer).

1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xvi. § 3 (1881) 235 If a galvanometer with the resistance G be shunted by a shunt of the resistance *S*, the resistance of the shunted galvanometer will be [etc.]. 1878 *Telegr. Jrnl.* 15 Sept. 376/1 The necessary portion of the current is shunted off from the galvanometer. 1911 HOBART *Dict. Electr. Engin.* II. 617/1 A winding which shunts or by-passes a portion of the main supply.

7. To turn (the shot) in a shunt rifled gun by means of a shunt or curve in the rifling (see SHUNT *sb.* 4, 5 b).

1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 698/2 When the groove becomes narrowed..the shot is shunted over to the left.

8. *Stock Exchange.* (See quot.)

1908 *Times* 22 Jan., Forbidding them to shunt, according to the definition of shunting which seems to be generally received—namely, dealing between markets by London and provincial firms on joint account, and with a division of profits and losses.

Shu'nted, *ppl. a.* [f. SHUNT *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. In senses of the verb.

1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 199/2 The shunted hero was.. heir to a considerable fortune.

2. *Electr.* Provided with a shunt.

1873 [see SHUNT *v.* 6]. 1911 HOBART *Dict. Electr. Engin.* II. 344/2 Shunted Meter, an electricity meter provided with a low-resistance shunt [etc.].

Shunter (ʃʌ'ntəɹ). [f. SHUNT *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. A railwayman employed to shunt trains. Also, a mechanical device to facilitate shunting.

1852 F. S. WILLIAMS *Our Iron Roads* App. 382 William Lear, shunter, foot crushed. 1876 *L'pool Daily Post* 3 Oct. 5/1 One of the last new things in mechanical inventions is a railway shunter. It is a wooden lever [etc.].

2. *Stock Exchange.* (See quot.)

1888 *Glasgow Even. Times* 24 Aug. 3/6 A 'shunter' is.. a broker who buys or sells a stock in one market in the belief that he will be able immediately to cover the transaction in another at a profit.

Hence **Shu'ntership.**

1894 BLATCHFORD *Merrie Eng.* xix. 149 Promotion to a head shuntership..should be counted as high enough ambition.

Shunting (ʃʌ'ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHUNT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb.

1775 ASH, Suppl., *Shunting*, the act of giving a sudden start. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Shunting*, moving a train into a siding, or on to another line of rails. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 239 At every station there is a multiplication of points, shunting, and signals.

attrib. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 14 Apr. 6/1 The company intend to construct on this a shunting yard.

Shuppare, Shuppend: see SHEPPER, -END.

Shurbet, Shure, Shurk, Shurl; see SHERBET, SHOWER, SHIRK, SHIRL.

†**Shurn**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 4–5 **schurn**, 5 **schorne**, 6 **shurne**, 7 **sherne**. [Altered form of SOURN *v.*] *trans.* To avoid, shun.

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 19446 (Götт.) He sau him croised þat ilke turn þat he for stanis[n]g suld noght schurn. *Ibid.* 20960. *Ibid.* 23338. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 448/1 Schornyn, or a-chewyn, *vito*. 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* II. B ij, I wyll non of the trulye, But shurne thy cumpanye, As I wolde the deuyll of helle. *Ibid.* B v b, If ye wyll shurne the head ake. 1546 — *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 63 b, The strete..hathe euer sence bene shurned in al general processyons.

Shurn(e, Shurral, var. ff. SHARN, SHIRREL.

†**Shurt**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3, 6 (*Sc.*) **schurt**, 3 **schirt**, ? 5–6 **shurt**. [repr. OE. (*gə*)*scyrtan* to shorten:—prehistoric **skurtjan* f. **skurt-* SHORT *a.* For the development of sense cf. SHORT *v.* 3 and ON. *skemta* to amuse, f. *skamm-r* short.] *intr.* To amuse oneself, to pass the time. Also *refl.* Hence †**Shu'rting** *vbl. sb.*, amusement, pastime.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Auh talkeð mid ouer meidenes and mid þeaufule talen schurteð ou to-gederes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8240 All frutes he plantede in þat place, For his schirting and his solace. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. Prol. 7 Ȝoung folk thaim schurtis with gam, solace and play. 15.. *Turn. Tottenham* 11 (1631) B, It befell in Tottenham on a deare day, There was made a shurting by the high-way.

†**Shu'rvy**, *a. Obs.* [f. **shurf* (:—OE. *sceorf*: see SCURF *sb.*) + -Y.] ? Scurfy.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 132 Your skyn scabbyd and scuruy, Tawny, tannyd, and shuruy.

Shut (ʃʌt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 7–8 **shutt**, 8 **shoot**, 7– **shut**; *β.* 5 **schett.** [f. SHUT *v.*]

1. Something which shuts off or closes up.

†**a.** A locking-bar or bolt. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch.) 315 On-doyng, or onpynnynge schettis or sperellys, *apparicio*. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. § 67 With what key K. Henry opened the golden shut of the Popes Consistory for his free accesse, ..I cannot say. 1662 *Comenius' Janua Ling. Triling.* 110 As you come to the gate on both the sides are the posts; and in one of them the hinges..but in the other are the shuts (shutting bars) [L. *claustra*]. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* III. iv, He knocked the corner of a lock into my head twice, once with a bolt and once with a shut; you know what that is; the thing what runs into the staple.

b. A shutter for a window. Now *dial.* (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1622 COTGR., *Volet*..also a shut, or woodden window to shut ouer a glasse one. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* III. 67 A small window, which never had a shut [orig. *volet*]. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 414 Open the shut.

c. *gen.* A hinged or sliding door or plate for closing an aperture; †a valve. Also in *Mining*: see quot. 1886.

1652 *Life Sarpi* (1676) 18 Those inward shuts or folds that are within the Veins. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvii. (Roxb.) 105/2 A Motion..with a shut to secure the face. 1692 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 304 Therefore were there no Shuts or Stopples made for the Ears. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Improv.* 121 You may have two Shuts if you will, made..to shut up, or open both Holes. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 267 A small sliding shut should be made in the partition. 1886 BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 60 *Shuts*, movable or hinged supports for the cage at a pithead.

†**2.** An enclosure; a stew for fish. *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Surnames* 102 Shot or Shut, A Keepe [Munster]. 1662 *Comenius' Janua Ling. Triling.* 85 Then part of the fish he sells, part he shuts up in his shuts.

3. The action, time, or place of shutting. Chiefly *poet.*, the close (of day), the closing in (of evening).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 278 As in a shady nook I stood behind, Just then returned at shut of evening flowers. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphit.* II. i, I have been in an Ague fit, ever since shut of Evening. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 764 At the Shut of Ev'n, the weary Bird Leaves the wide Air. 1819 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 36 When the chill rain begins at shut of eve. 1869 WHITTIER *Norembega* 19 At shut of day a Christian knight Upon his henchman leaned. 1899 MEREDITH *Cageing Ayes* Poet. Wks. (1912) 522 Whereof they won, From hourly wrestlings up to shut of lids, Her ready secret.

4. A join, mend, splice; a weld, the line of junction of two pieces of welded metal. *Cold shut*, an imperfect weld due to chill; an imperfection in a casting, caused by the flow of liquid metal on a chilled surface.

1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 60 To joint close into the Grooves..and make an effectual Shut like one entire Sheet of Timber. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 114 The entire length and shape were produced without a shut. 1877 W. RICHARDS *Manuf. Coal Gas* 217 The castings must be free from any imperfections, such as honeycombs, 'cold shuts', cracks, or flaws.

5. *dial.* A riddance; esp. in phr. *a good shut.* (Cf. SHUT *v.* 11 and SHUTTANCE.)

Shut (ʃʌt), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **shut.** Forms: *Pres. stem* *a.* 1 **scyttan**, 3–4 **schutte**, 4–5 **s(c)hitte**, 4–6 **shutte**, 5–6 **shytt(e, shyt**, (also 9 *dial.*) **shit**, (5 **schytte**, 6 **schut, shute, shot**), 7 **shutt**, 6– **shut**; *β.* 4 **ssette**, (3 *sing. pres. ind.* 4 **sset**, *imper.* 3 **scete**, 4 **ssete**), 4–5 **schette**, 4–6 **shette**, (6 *Sc.* **schet**), 5–6, 9 *dial.* **shet**; *γ.* 4–5 **schete**, 4–6 **shete**, 6 **sheet**. *Pa. t. a.* 1 **-scytte**, 4–5 **schutte, s(c)hitte**, (4 **shutte**, 4, 6 **shytt**, 5 **shyt, s(c)hytte**, 6 **shutt**), 5– **shut**; *β.* 3–6 **shette**, 4–5 **schette**, 5 **schet(t, shet**; *γ.* 4 **schittide**, 5 **shytted**, 9 *dial.* **shutted**. *Pa. pple. a.* 2 **-scutted**, 4–5 **shyt**, 5–6 **shutte**, (4 **schit(t, schytte**, 5 **-yschutte, shytte, shit(t)e, 6 shyt(t, shitt**), 5–6 **shutte**, (also 9 *dial.*) **shit**, 6–7 **shutt**, 5– **shut**; *β.* 4–5 **ischet**, (4 **ys(c)het, yscheot, ysset, ischette, schet(t)**, 4–6 **shette, schet**, (also 9 *dial.*) **shet**, 5–6 **shett**; *γ.* 6 **sheet**; *δ.* 5 **schowt** (?), 6 **shott**, 6, 9 *dial.* **shot**; *ε.* 7– (now *dial.* and *arch.*) **shutten**. [OE. *scyttan* (more freq. in the compound *forscyttan* FORSHUT) :—prehistoric **skuttjan*, f. **skut-* wk. grade of the root of SHOOT *v.* Cf. OFris. *schetta* (WFris. *skette, sketsje*), (M)LG., (M)Du. *schutten* to shut, shut up, obstruct. (The formal coincidence of the MHG. and mod.G. *schiitzen* to protect is prob. accidental.)

The normal representation of OE. *scyttan* would be *shit*; down to the 16th c. this was the prevailing form, though the Kentish *shette* (used by Chaucer and Gower) was also very common. The mod. form appears to have been originally West Midland.]

I. The simple verb.

†**1.** *trans.* To put (a lock, bar, bolt, etc.) in position so as to fasten a door, etc. *Obs.* (Cf. SHOOT *v.* 13.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxvii. (Z.) 220 *Sero* (*seras*) ic scytte sum loc oðõe hæpsixe. *c* 1370 *Gregorius* (Horstm.) 669 Þe Fisschere on his feire feet þe lok schutte ful faste i wis. 1426 LYDG. *De Cuil. Pilgr.* 3084 Tvnshetten & to shette ageyn Lokkys echon. 1633 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* III. (1675) 193, I have gotten now, honour to my Lord, the gate to open the store, and shut the bar of his door.

†2. To fasten (a door or aperture) with a lock or bar. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3031 A..schette þe dore wiþ þe keie. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 292 And thanne was it y-schet faste with a pin. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. viii. (1883) 149 The cheste that was shette wyth iii lockis. 1509 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 477 A stronge Chest..having iiij lockes and iiij keyes to shete and open the same. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 74 The Door is shut with a piece of Felt. 1825 Scott *Betrothed* xxi, By keeping doors shut.

absol. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 111 Two massy keys he bore of metals twain (The golden opes, the iron shuts amain).

3. To bring (a door, gate, window, lid, etc.) into the position in which it closes the aperture. *To shut fast*: to shut so that it cannot easily be opened.

As words like *door, gate*, etc. usually admit of being used for the aperture together with that which closes it, this sense passes into sense 7.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 143 Ga into þine bedde..and scete ðe dure. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5821 (W.) The men of that cite.. ronnen to her gates fast, And hem shetten wel on hast. *Ibid.* 6185 In the water is heore gates;..Whan hit is flod, y-scheot [*Laud* yshet] they beoth. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 529, I fond a wiket smal So shet that I ne mighte in goon. *c* 1369 — *Dethe Blaunche* 335 My wyndowes were shette [*v.rr.* shet, shyt] echon. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 67 Þer nys noon þat shittiþ frely þe doris of þe temple. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1094 Thogh his dore be noght shit. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5773 The gates ar all shett of that Citee. 1483 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 141 They schytte the gattes. 1521 *Cov. Leet-bk.* 669 The gates of the Citee shal-be shot euery nyght at viij of the clok. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xi. 7 Nowe is the dore shett. *a* 1539 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 52 That doore..contynually to stand shitt the tymes of dyvyne seruice. 1577 Googe tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 119 b, The windowes..being kept shut in winter. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 53 The Citizens..shut their doores. 1647 Trapp *Comm., Heb.* iv. 1 When the gate is shut. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 240 Fast we found, fast shut The dismal Gates, and barricado'd strong. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 608/2 The Gate used to be kept shut. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* xxxiv, He would not even condescend to shut his gates. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* liv, The publican shutting his shutters. 1895 P. Hemingway *Out of Egypt* I. iii. 26 Every house had its green blinds closely shut.

absol. 1388 Wyclif *Isa.* xxii. 22 He schal opene, and noon schal be that schal schitte. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherl.* I. 110 The servants by their pointed civilities, their zealous activity in opening and shutting,..declared the joyous moment at hand.

b. const. *against*, †*to* (or dative), *upon* (a person, etc., to prevent his ingress or exit, or access to him).

1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Huanne þou sselt bidde god..ine þine herte, ssete þe dore ope þe. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 145 They fonde the gatis shette and closed ayenst hem. 1518 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 132 Wyllyam..shytt the doore to hym. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 5. 580 The Lord..himselfe shut the doore of the Arke upon Noah. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 467/1 He finds the Gates shut against him. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxvi, She walked out of the room with a most majestic air, and shut her own door briskly on herself. 1876 Besant & Rice *Golden Butterfly* Prol. ii, Adam was not more destitute when the gardengates were shut on him.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (and in figurative context).

1340 *Ayenb.* 189 To þe fole maydenes..god ham ssette þe gate of þe sposayles. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1246/2 We shal not fayle..to haue a doore shet vpon vs where we haue none shette on vs now. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 68 And shut the gates of mercy on mankind. 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* 51 Resistance to power, has shut the door of the House of Commons to one man. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xliv, Before God shut the doorways of his head. 1861 Paley *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Agam.* 1302 *note*, Men are never satiated with prosperity, and never shut their doors against it.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* Of a door, etc.: To close of its own accord, or by some unseen agency. Also, to admit of being shut, or of being shut in a specified manner.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XIII. iii. 615 Alle the dores & wyndowes of the palays shut by them self. 1648 Hexham II, *Een Schuyf-venster*, A Drawing-windowe that opens and shutts. 1687 Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 199 The Door ..shuts with a strong Bar behind it. 1825 Scott *Talism.* iv, The last chorister had no sooner crossed the threshold of the door, than it shut with a loud sound. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxvii. 40 [Addressing the door] Hung to the beam, you shut mutely or open again.

4. *trans.* To close (something) by bringing together the outward covering parts.

a. To close (one's eyes). Also *fig.*, esp. in *to shut one's eyes to, against, on*; to ignore, refuse to recognize or consider.

c 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 296 She..shette hir eien for disdeyn. 1421–5 Hoccleve *Lerne to Die* 872 They close & shitte the yen of hir mynde. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 292 The hawke will sniffe often and shet her eyes towards night. 1662 Boyle *Style Script.* (1675) 52 The plainest rustics, if they will not wilfully shut their eyes, may, by the benefit of its light, direct their steps. *a* 1711 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1726) II. ii. 35, I cannot shut my Eyes against Manifest Truth. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vii. § 9 Wks. 1871 II. 303 Shut your eyes to assist your meditation. 1854 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 415 That man is to be pitied who can shut his eyes to facts. 1907 J. H. Patterson *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* x. 115 He levelled his revolver at the dead leopard, and shutting his eyes tightly, fired four shots in rapid succession.

b. (*a.*) *To shut* (one's) *mouth*: chiefly in pregnant sense, to cease from speaking, to hold one's tongue. So in mod. slang, *to shut* (one's) *head, face.* (*b*) *To shut* (another's) *mouth*: to render unable to speak, reply, find fault, disclose secrets, etc.; occas. to prevent (an animal) from devouring.

1340 *Ayenb.* 179 Þe dyeuel þet him zet beuore þe ssame him uor to ssette þane mouþ. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* lii. 15, & ye kinges shal shut their mouthes before him. 1535 — *Dan.* vi. 22 My God hath sent his angel, which hath shut the lyons mouthes. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. xi. (Rtldg.) 377 If, on his return, his father ventured to remonstrate.. Gaspard shut his mouth at once, with..an impertinent answer. 1876 'Mark Twain' *Tom Sawyer* xviii, Shut your heads and let Tom go on!

5. To close by folding up or bringing together of parts (e. g. a book, †a letter, a clasp-knife, one's hand); to bring (†one's arms) together.

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1082 Aboute hir nekke of gentil entaile Was shet the riche chevesaile. *c* 1374 — *Troylus* II. 1226 She shette it [*viz.* a letter]. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. 58 A paunce of plate, whiche of þe silf behinde Was schet and clos. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* viii, My buke I schet. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 335 Whan Rypus sawe that Rychard was confessed, he..made hym mounte vpon the ladder, & dyd shit the cheyn wherat he shold hang. 1576 Gascoigne *Steel Glas* Epil., I shut my glasse, before you gasde your fill. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 b, A yeallow Cypresse wrought vpon goldfolie, which they shut and knit fast behind their coyfe. 1624 Gorges *Lucan* II. 44 And then her armes she spreads and shuts. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xlix, The disappointed Dominie shut his ponderous tome. 1863 G. Macdonald *Dav. Elginbrod* II. iii, She..shut the piano. 1886 Walsingham & Payne-Gallwey *Shooting* I. 175 Loaders ..should be made to learn..in shutting the gun always to raise the stock to the barrels. 1894 Baring-Gould *Kitty Alone* II. 162 He shut his knife. 1905 Elinor Glyn *Viciss. Evangeline* 233, I can't shut the clasp of my journal.

fig. 1722 *Lond. Jrnl.* 23 June 3/2 On Friday last were shut the Transfer Books of the South-Sea Company. *a* 1754 [see Shutting *vbl. sb.* 2].

b. *intr.* for *refl.* Also with sense †to become optically continuous, to leave no visible gap.

1582 Watson *Passionate Cent.* ix. (Arb.) 45 So shuts or sprouts my joy as doth this flow're. 1668 Dryden *Even. Love* IV. (1671) 56 *Stage direct.*, The Scene Shuts. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 72 The South-Land..shuts against the North-Land to a Man's sight. *Ibid.* 75 At Cape Quad the Lands shut one with the other, as if there were no farther passage. 1723 P. Blair *Pharnaco-Bot.* I. 45 It's Flower opens in the Forenoon, from eight till towards Noon, and then it shuts. 1878 Joaquin Miller *Songs of Italy* 126 Earth and the sky and the sky and the sea, Seem shutting together as a book that is read.

†c. *fig.* (*trans.*) To close (one's life). *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 253 The vicair general..His laste day..Hath schet as to the worldes ye.

d. *pass.* and *intr.* Of the day: To close in. Of winter: To set in, become settled.

1814 Scott *Lord of Isles* III. xx, The shades come down— the day is shut. 1854 Lowell *Indian-Summer Rev.* xxii, Ere Winter wholly shuts.

6. *trans.* To weld. (Cf. Shoot *v.* 38, Shut *sb.* 4.)

1490–1555 [see Shutting *vbl. sb.* 1 b]. 1604 *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael's Oxf.* (MS.), For shuttinge the Irons of the pumpe. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 176 The best method of shutting cast-steel. 1886 in *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

7. To close (an aperture) by placing something upon it or by drawing something across it; to stop up (a road) with obstacles or barriers.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 92 To wynne vp þe wiket-3at þat þe wey schutte. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xciii. 423 (Add. MS.) The way to helle is shitte to hire. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 228 With this ston this grave we shytte. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xv. 130 Strong men.. kept the postes and passages so shutte, that they kept away the corne and victuals from all Italie. 1604 E. G[rimstone.] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. viii. 229 They then invented the *Soccabous*.., the which they shut with doores. 1735 Johnson *Lobo's Abyssinia* Descr. xv. 143 They would..for ever shut the Passage into Abyssinia. 1852 Conybeare & Howson *St. Paul* (1859) II. 459 After that time..the sea was shut; and the winter had been a stormy one. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 31 Not a road was shut against him. 1911 *Daily Graphic* 2 Dec. 4/3 Every exit was barred, every passage shut with a human barricade.

8. To prevent access to or egress from (a place, building, etc.) by closing the doors or apertures. Now *rare* (superseded by *shut up*: see 19 e) exc. in *to shut a shop.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 154 Panne is þe castel ziker and ysset. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* v. 23 We founden the prisoun schit with al diligence. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 574 The Troians shytted her Cyte. 1526 Tindale *Luke* iv. 25 In the dayes off Helyas, when hevyn was shet thre yeres and syxe monethes. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 56 Being holy day, the beggers shop is shut. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. viii, This latter [the Feuillant Club] she..has the satisfaction to see shut. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxiii, Rob the Grinder made his own bed, preparatory to shutting the shop. 1886 C. E. Pascoe *Lond. To-day* xxxviii. (ed. 3) 324 Bank-Holiday with the shops of London shut.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 160 The Post-office is just going to shut.

†c. fig. (*trans.*) *To shut* (a person's) *heart*: to render him incapable of showing feeling. Also *intr.* for *refl.* of the heart. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1086 Ther-with þe sorwe so his herte shette That from his eighen fil þere not a tere. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 328 Sche mihte noght o word on hih Speke oute, for hire herte schette.

d. *To shut one's purse*, etc. †*from*, *against*: to refuse help to.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 272 3if ony man see his broþer haue nede & schitte his purs & mercy fro hym. 1576 Gascoigne *Droome Doomes Day* Wks. 1910 II. 380 Whose table is not shut from any poore or needy. 1780 *Mirror* No. 102 Men whose purses are shut against their friends.

9. To enclose, secure, or confine (a person or thing) *in* or *within* a place, building, or receptacle; to put *in* a place and shut the door. Also *refl.* Also occas. const. with other preps., *under, between*, etc.; rarely without const. (Cf. *shut in* 15.)

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2455 Th'emperour him ladde..Into his chaumbre..And whanne thai were therinne i-schet. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (1891) 418 Gij in to his chaumber gan to gon, & schett him þer in anon. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 452 Al schet in a schaze. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 726 Whan Dane here seluen shette Vnder þe bark. 1388 Wyclif *Luke* iii. 20 Eroude tetrark..schitte Joon in prisoun. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xxiv. 34 Thei..shette hym in a chambre. 1472 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 494 She had shytte hit in one of her coffres. 1483 — *Golden Leg., St. Barbara* (Kelmscott) 1050 Hir fader took her by the heer and drewe hir doun fro the montayn and shytte her faste in prysou. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) A iij, There then being the lady by the ordinaunce of her father shutte. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) T iv, He slept shut into a chest. 1575 Gascoigne *Fruites of Warre* ch. Wks. 1907 I. 171 Herewith we had..Nor meale, nor malt, nor meane ..To get such geare if once we should be shut. 1697 Dryden *Virg., Georg.* IV. 240 The rest, in Cells apart, the liquid Nectar shut. 1729 G. Adams tr. *Sophocles, Antig.* III. v. II. 52 *note*, He was shut into a den, and so starved to Death. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* ii. § 91 You shut yourselves within your park walls and garden gates. 1894 R. Bridges *Shorter Poems* v. xi. 19 We laughed and sang at nightfall, shut By the fireside glow. 1898 'Mephriman' *Roden's Corner* viii. 87 It was Von Holzen's habit to shut himself within his cottage for days together.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Of immaterial things.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* V. pr. v. (1868) 170 It is raþer þe simplicite of þe soureyn science þat nis nat enclosed nor yshet wiþinne no boundes. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* 524 O thought that wrote al that I mette And in the tresorye hyt shette Of my brayn! *a* 1542 Wyatt *Poems* 'The knot wherewith first' 19 My deadly grief, and pains so strong Which in my heart be firmly shytt.

†10. a. To bar or exclude (a person) *from* some possession or enjoyment; to restrain *from* doing something. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxxi. (1859) 35 To exclude hym and schytte hym fro this drute. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2567 Leste our Lord God hym from his grace schitte. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 40 If men for good exercise, and women for theyr credite, be shut from the alters, whom shall we suffer to goe thither? 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 25 The Romans made use of these mills, but for want of water were shut from their Baths. 1719 Young *Busiris* IV. i, We can no more than shut him from escape, Till further force arrive.

†b. To separate (one thing) *from* another; to cut off from view. *Obs.*

1697 Dryden *Virg., Ecl.* vi. 54 The tender Soil then stiffning by degrees, Shut from the bounded Earth, the bounding Seas. 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 6 Whose hovering sheets, along the welkin driven,..shut the eye from heaven. 1831 *Society* I. 14 A turn in the road shut them from his sight.

11. †To set (a person) free *from*, relieve *of* (something troublesome). *Obs.* exc. in passive (*dial.* and *colloq.*) *to be, get shut of, to shut one's hands of*: to be rid of, free from.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 31 Though he have healed thee, Shute from us shall he not be. *Ibid.* 34 To shutte hym of his dangere. 1575–6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 112 This examinate promised..that he wold mayke the said Grace..so that he might be shutt of the promises he hadd maid to one Marian Raic. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* To Rdr. D 3, Doo what I can, I shall not be shut of him. 1622 Cade *Serm.* 45 He cannot be quiet till hee be shut of it [his divell]. 1692 *Scarronides* II. Pref. 2 After his Master and Valet have shut their hands of him. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* XIV. i. § 3 His own life would be in danger, unless he..got shut of Aristobulus. 1827 J. F. Cooper *Prairie* xii, Happy will it prove for the lady if he is well hut of them. 1890 'R. Bolderwood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 4 Types which all cattleholders agree in desiring to 'get shut of'. 1892 Stevenson & Osbourne *Wrecker* xxii, Your family pays money to be shut of you.

b. *dial.* To get rid of, make away with (money).

1797 T. Wright *Autobiog.* (1904) 254 For fear I should shut it [the money]. 1824 [Carr] *Craven Gloss., Shut*, to spend. 'It'll shut a sett o' brass.' 1872 *Hartley's Yorkshire Ditties* Ser. II. 11 An' aw shan't ha' to come home and tell My old lass, ha' aw've shut all mi brass.

II. Combined with advs.

†12. Shut about. *trans.* To close on all sides. *Obs. rare*—1.

13.. *Bonaventura's Medit.* 989 Þey shette hyt [the sepulchre] a boute with a grete stone.

13. Shut down. a. *intr.* To be closed with a lid; to come close down like a lid. Of fog, night: To come down and blot out the view.

1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* I. 161 The whole shuts down a-top, and closes in front, like a cabinet. 1891 E. Roper *By Track & Trail* I. 12 The fog shut down on us once more. 1897 O. Rhoscomyl *White Rose Arno* 142 The night shut down. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 345/1 The forest shuts down upon the edge of the running water.

b. *trans.* To close by lowering, etc.

1794 McPhail *Treat. Cucumber* 91 The lights of the cucumber bed were kept close shut down day and night. 1836 O. W. Holmes *Music-grinders* 72 Then..shut the window down. 1842 London *Suburban Hort.* 493 The lights may be shut down.

c. To close (a manufactory). *absol.* To stop working.

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 226 The hands

..forced the superintendent to shut down. 1880 *Paper & Printing Trades Jrnl.* xxx. 6 Most of the paper-mills that were shut-down..are being started anew. 1912 KEITH *Human Body* xv. 241 When men and women lead sedentary and quiet lives their lungs are partly shut down.

† **14. Shut forth.** *trans.* To push (a person) out, to extrude, expel. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xvii. 43 The sonnys furthschet [L. *exclusit*], that pety was to seyn, Befor thair wepand wofull faderis eyn. 1564 ANNE LADY BACON tr. *Jewel's Apol.* II. ii. (1859) 21 There is now no nation which may truly complain that they be shut forth [*se exclusam esse*].

15. Shut in. a. *trans.* To prevent access to or confine (a person or thing) by shutting a door, etc. or closing a receptacle. Also *refl.*

c 1425 *Cursor M.* 17670 (Laud MS.) Ye shytte me in oon a friday At Euyn-tide in-to þat stede. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 163 The fayr danes whom the kynge acrysius holdeth fast shytte in wyth oute any rayson. 1530 PALSGR. 704/1 You have shytte in the dogge. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* III. 100, I needs must scorne this double flout, To shut me in, or shut me out. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Aug. 1654, These men went in with axes and hammers, and shut themselves in. *Ibid.* 18 Jan. 1671, I found him shut in. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 170 The present walls, with their eleven gates, shutting in the whole population, were built about 1557. 1843 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 318 A row of trusses of straw is laid side by side over the whole, to shut in the steam. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* xxvi, I shut myself in.

b. To enclose with a barrier, hem in.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xiv. (1495) 120 Mala (in Grewe) is the lewre and in the face lewres shyttyth in eyther side of the nose. 1816 TUCKEY *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* vi. (1818) 212 Both ends of the reach being shut in by land. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxvi, We had shut in the battery [*i. e.* taken up a position from which it was shut in by a promontory]. 1863 'C. BEDE' *Tour in Tartan-land* 152 The Loch is shut in by a long-withdrawing range of mountains. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 292 Wooded hills..shut in the view on every side.

† c. To close (a shop, building, gate, etc.). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 291 The bathes and the Stwes bothe Thei schetten in be every weie. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 34 The churche was shott in from monday unto thursday. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 143 The people shut in their shops, and came out in harnesse in great multitudes. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. i. D 1 b, The shop will be shut in presently. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 71 The gates were shut in.

† d. *intr.* Of the day, evening, etc.: To close in, grow dusk. Also of the days: To shorten. *Obs.*

1623 JOHSON *Golden Trade* 15 From 3. vntil the euening shut in. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 309 The Ambassadors..got to the City ere day-light was shut in. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 4 The day being shut in. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 158 Observing the sun-shine begin to shut in, I yielded. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 171 As day by day begun gradually to shut in.

† e. To meet together with no space between.

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 122 Flints..cut so exactly square and even to shutt in one to another that ye whole wall is made without cement.

f. To be closed in (to the view).

1816 TUCKEY *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* iv. (1818) 152 Just where the river shuts in. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xiii. (1856) 124 The opposite shore..shut in so far upon the other, ..that, steering from the south'ard, one would never know there was a river there at all.

16. Shut off. a. *trans.* To prevent the passage of; to cut off (steam, etc.) by the closing of a valve or tap. Also, to close (a dark lantern).

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 132 The motion of the piston was equalized by shutting off the steam sooner or later from the cylinder. 1904 H. B. M. WATSON *Hurricane Isl. xx.* 285, I shut off the lantern.

fig. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* Gloss., 'To shut off work', to leave off work. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Pers.* 180 To shut off pain when we know it will be useless.

b. To cut off, separate *from*.

1833 ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 102 There are inlets of the sea, occasionally shut off from the parent ocean. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 154 Great crags.., shutting off this bay from the other portions of the coast. 1893 BENT in *Geog. Jrnl.* II. 142 A large lake..which was shut off along one side by a very fine dyke or wall.

17. Shut out. a. *trans.* To exclude (persons, also commodities, light, air, etc.) from a place, situation, circumstances, etc.; to deny (a person) right of entry to a place, etc.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* x. 75 He shitte [1388 schittide] hym out fro the citee. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 98 Ther is no lock mai schette him oute. 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 172 Of a vᶜ felles the wych the Holonders hayd schowt wt. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 25 All pleasure of the body he shette out of his hert by yᵉ vowe of chastite. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 397 Our former errour, and the basenesse of the Portuguese, shut us quite out of this country. 1672 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* IV. i, Make haste and draw the Curtain while you may; You but shut out the twilight of my day. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 684 Heav'ns Portals wide expand to let him in; Nor are his Friends shut out. 1819 TAUNTON *Rep. Cases Comm. Pleas* VII. 480 The Defendant is completely shut out from taking the ground of mutual credit by his own statement. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 654 An exile, shut out from public employment. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 157 When we close one eye, we shut out the quantity of light which entered that eye as reflected from a different part of the room. 1842 LOWELL *Forlorn* xvi, For, whom the heart of Man shuts out, Straightway the heart of God takes in. 1895 P. HEMINGWAY *Out of Egypt* I. i. 10 The stuffy ill-lighted rooms at the back of the houses, shut out from view of the authorities.

b. Phr. *To shut* (some one) *out of doors*, † *out of the gates.*

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 261 One that by chaunce was that nyght shette out of the gates. 1530 PALSGR. 704/1 She hath shytte me out of dores. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxi, And Ravenswood's dirty usage of me—shutting me out of doors to dine with the lackeys.

c. To screen from view.

1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. ix. 101 A large headland.. shutting out all points farther north. 1899 MRS. E. COTES *Path of Star* xv. 160 Orchids hung from above, shutting out the garden. 1906 E. V. LUCAS *Wand. Lond.* i. 11 Long white blinds that shut out the house opposite.

d. *Baseball.* (See quot. Cf. *shut out* sb. s.v. SHUT *ppl. a.* 2.)

1896 R. G. KNOWLES & MORTON *Baseball* 88 [A pitcher] who performed the remarkable feat of shutting out (*i. e.*, disposing of a team in their whole nine innings without a run being scored) Baltimore, Cleveland [etc.].

18. Shut to. a. *trans.* To close (a door); † to shoot (a bolt).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 95 & 3if..he worpe his hond forð touward þe þurl cloð, swiftliche anonriht schutteð al þet þurl to. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1078 Þis angels two drozen loth in And shetten to ðe dure-pin. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 243 Sche..schett to þe dore. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxi. 30 Forthwith the dores were shut to. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 16 July, A little pretty daughter of my Lady Wright's most innocently come out afterward, and shut the door to. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* iii, The door was cautiously opened and shut to again behind me. 1892 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 128 A half-breed Indian that was loafing about there to shut-to the door.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1912 M. HEWLETT in *Engl. Rev.* Apr. 9 The earth's door shuts-to again.

19. Shut up. a. *trans.* To place or store away in a closed box or other receptacle; to keep from view or use; to confine within bounds. *lit.* and *fig.* † Also to withhold (one's money, kindness, etc.) *from* a person.

c 1400 *Pety Job* 364 in *26 Pol. Poems* 132 Tyll he..wylne to be shut vp in hys cheste. 1496 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17922 To shit vp gold in coffers. 1526 TINDALE *1 John* iii. 17 Whosoever..seyth his brother in necessitie, and shetteth vppe his compassion from him. 1530 PALSGR. 704/1 He hath shytte up his treasour in a wall. 1540 — *Acolastus* I. i. D ij, He neuer perceyued my goodnesse to be shut vp towardes hym. 1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* I. xciv. E vij, Whose names are worthye to be spred immortall, in euery age, whose fame should not be shutte vp, or hydde in any posteritie. 1612 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* v. v. 138 Our sensive spirits..can take..the same forms they had When they were shut up in this body's shade. 1691 tr. *Beddevole's Ess. Anat.* 120 Each Lobe [of the Liver] is shut up [Fr. *renfermé*] in a very delicate Membrane. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 467 Thoughts shut up, want air, And spoil. 1885 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* xii. III. 268 Cutting long slips of muslin..and shutting them up in boxes. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 27 The waters are shut up within the great basin, the Caspian and Aral being the seas which receive those waters that are not lost in the plains.

† b. To comprise, include; to condense in brief expressions. *Obs.*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* vi. 49 Shutting vp whole and weightie Sentences in three words. *a* 1674 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* (1675) 472 There are three things which beget love, beauty, benefits, and praises: they are all three shut up in goodness.

c. (*a*) To confine (a person or animal) in prison or in some kind of restraint; to keep in seclusion; to hem (a person) round in order to prevent his escape. Also (chiefly *refl.*) to shut the door on (a person within a place, room, etc.) to prevent access; *pass.* to be closeted with.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiii. 312, I shall bryng hym agen wyth me vnto you all, were he shitte vp in x prisons. 1530 TINDALE *Lev.* xiii. 4 Then let the preast shitt him vpp seuen dayes. 1534 — *Acts* xxvi. 10 Many of the sainctes I shut vp in preson. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 119 A houell will..serue thee in winter..to shut vp thy porklings thou mindest to fat. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xv. 367 These Virgines thus shut vp into these monasteries. 1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 173 These garrisons shutt up by the rebells. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Oct. 1670, Din'd with the Treassurer, and after dinner we were shut up together. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) III. 222 He shut him up closely by sea, as well as land. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T., Young Lady's T.* II. 476 Those for whom the feast should have been preparing, ..remained shut up at home. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii, Whom, however, Loménie..shuts up in the Bastille. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 613 The Jacobites.. were forced to shut themselves up in their houses. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* I. 1, [I] shut myself up with my own thoughts. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 276 The dogs were always shut up on moonlight nights.

fig. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iii. 23 Before that fayth cam, we were kept and shut vppe vnder the lawe. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 189 The whole compass of their thoughts and mind being shut up within the two forementioned Sciences. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* I. 3 How we are all shut up in our own small selves.

(*b*) In some games of skill: To surround (the pieces of an opponent) in such a manner that a move becomes impossible without capture. Also said of the player. In *Dominoes*, see quot. 1870.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. ii. (1883) 168 For yf he be taken or ded or ellis Inclusid and shette vp [etc.]. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 340 Endeavouring to keep the command of the game [dominoes], so that you can block it at any moment, or, as it is technically termed, 'shut it up'. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 372 Unskilful players of draughts are at last shut up by their skilled adversaries.

(*c*) To compel by the exclusion of alternatives *to* some particular conclusion, course of action, etc.

1836 *Rob Stene's Dream* (Maitland Club) Introd. 12 We are thus shut up to the conclusion, that the Poem must have been composed between 27th January, 1590–1,..and 28th February, 1591–2. 1843 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 44 He plies the Oxford Tractists with this argument very fairly, and shows..that they are shut up to one of two courses.

d. To close (an entrance, aperture, etc.); to pull (a door, window, etc.) to; † to stop up, make impassable (a road). Also *occas.* to shut permanently (the eyes, mouth). Now *rare.*

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxv. 10 The gate was shett vppe. 1560 *Ovid's Narcissus* A iv b, And deth shut vp those eyes. 1570 T. WILSON tr. *Demosth. Orat.* ii. 15 All the Ports and Hauens in the Countrie are shutte vp by reason of the warres. 1608 WOTTON *Life & Lett.* (1907) I. 421 The ways being all shut up with frosts, and snows. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom of All Trades* 32 If the Merchant sit still, the most of them may shut up their Shop windowes. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. i. xv. (1841) 89 When a tradesman shuts up his windows, to induce his creditors to believe that he is abroad. 1802 R. BROOKES *Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s. v. *Lepanto*, The harbour is small, and may be shut up by a chain. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 100 Let them answer this question, or shut up their mouths upon this subject. 1847 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xix. (1842) 506 Closing the extremities of tubes so as to shut up one end. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xl, Well, his mouth's shut up at last. 1892 KINNS *Graven in Rock* viii. 290 The ancient Egyptians had closely shut it [the entrance] up.

fig. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Droome Doomes Day* Wks. 1910 II. 375 If the outward wandring be shut up, the inward accesse to God is opened.

e. To close, prevent access to or exit from (a place, a house, shop, room, etc.); † to screen by an enclosure *from* (obs.); *Agric.* to close (a meadow) to pasture, in preparation for a hay crop; to close (a box or other receptacle); *Naut.* to stop the leaks in (a ship). *To shut up shop*: see SHOP *sb.* 8 b.

Also in Biblical phrases, *To shut up the heavens*, to withhold rain; *to shut up the womb*, to render barren.

1530 TINDALE *Lev.* xiv. 38 Then let the preast..shett vp the housse for .vii. dayes. 1530 — *Deut.* xi. 17 And then the wrath of the Lorde..shott vp the heauen that there be no rayne. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* iii. 10 Because it shut not vp the wombe that bare me. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Droome Doomes Day* Wks. 1910 II. 246 Gluttony dyd shut up Paradyse. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* II. ii. 52 'Tis very late, I were best shute vp my stall. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 16 July 1665, Two houses were shut up in our parish. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 P 5 His mother..had shut up half the Rooms in the House. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Ess. Effects Air* vi. 121 Cities in Greece, shut up from Northerly Winds, were unhealthy. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 275 Their food, four small pastures...Two of them I fed in the spring, rather late before I shut them up for hay. 1805 COLLINGWOOD in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 110 *note*, The Achille wanted caulking much. I ordered a gang on board of her to shut her up before the wet weather comes. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii, Noah, you shut up the shop. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 396 The field is now shut up till the time of harvesting the crop. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii, Let us shut up the box and the puppets. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* Epil., The workshops have been shut up half an hour or more.

fig. 1702 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1885) IV. 296 Alas then my heart was shut up.

f. To close (something) by folding together, to fold (something) up. Also *intr.* for *refl.* Also, † to fit closely *together*.

1611 BIBLE *Job* xli. 15 His scales are his pride, shut vp together as with a close seale. 1819–23 P. BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) III. 473/1 A machine shutting up in the form of a chest, or box. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* III. x, Shutting up the easel itself, [she] deposited it in the corner. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, And he, shutting up the knife..accompanied them to the cottage. 1891 *Punch* 25 Apr. 201/2 Smart new boy in cloak-room has noted gentlemen shutting up their crush hats. 1911 *Daily Graphic* 2 Dec. 4/3 Shutting up the little book he had been reading.

† g. To conclude, wind up (a subject, discourse, etc.); to finish up (an act, a period of time, etc.), to bring to an end *with*. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Making of Verse* Wks. 1907 I. 471 The two last [lines] do combine and shut up the Sentence. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* II. vi. 171/2 in *Holinshed*, Some making their entrie with egs, and shutting vp their tables with mulberies. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 158 To shutte up the matter in fewe wordes. 1585 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. iv. 17 And heauens haue shut vp day to pleasure vs. 1601 W. LEIGH *Soules Solace* (1617) 18 Hee shut vp his blessed life, with these blessed words [etc.]. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 282, I must aduertise them that shut vp their meale with drinke, that they doe it with a moderate draught. 1633 *Battle of Lutzen* 28, I shut up all concerning this point in this Assertion. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* I. 1 In the last Lecture..I shut up the doctrine of ulcers. *c* 1650 in Bromley *Collect. Roy. Lett.* (1787) 309 Thus I will shut up my long and tedious letter. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 102 He constantly shuts up the Week with a Debauch. 1741 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 I. 303, I will shut up this melancholy subject with part of a letter.

h. *colloq.* To be the end of (a matter).

1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xii, Now, I'll tell you what it is, and this shuts it up;..I'll let him off for another five down and a bottle of wine; and if you mean done, say done, and if you don't like it, leave it.

i. *intr.* Of a period of time, state of things, a discourse, an action: To come to an end. *arch.*

1609 *Old Meg of Herefordsh.* (1816) 2 The sports growing to the end, and shutting up. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Mar., The month shuts up only with great desires of peace in all of us. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* v. ii. 180 So here my time shuts up.

j. Of a person; † To end one's course of action

(*obs.*); to bring one's remarks to a close. Now *rare*. (Cf. m.)

1628 BP. HALL *Contempl.* XX. *Joash & Elisha* 21 The Joash of Judah having been preserved..by Jehoiada the priest..shuts up in the unkinde murther of his sonne. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. I. 72 And now (to shut up) I will give you a brief recapitulation. 1700 R. CROMWELL *Let. in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 121, I fear how farre my penn hath runn; it is but reasonable to shut up. 1868 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) II. 175, I must now shut up.

k. Of a commercial house: To close its doors, stop payment. *rare*.

1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Haggarty Diam.* x, The very day when the Muff and Tippet Company shut up.

l. *trans.* To cause (a person) to stop talking, to reduce to silence. Also to silence (hostile artillery).

1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xiii, I say to them, What else are you made for? It shuts them up. They haven't a word to answer. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary in India* I. 291 Our artillery seemed to shut the hostile guns up. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v, When I got there I was quite shut up. 1866 *Mysteries of Isis* 7 The Captain shuts up poor Henry..and he can't say a word in return. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 16 Looks at you and shuts you up just like Snorker, my old form master.

m. *intr.* (*colloq.* or *slang.*) To shut one's mouth, to stop talking. (Cf. j.) Often in imperative.

1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. viii, Order! or-*der*! shut up, Bouncer! 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* V, On this occasion he seemed to be at some loss for words: he shut up, as the slang phrase goes. 1905 ELINOR GLYN *Viciss. Evangeline* 134 He nearly had a fit, and shut up at once.

n. Of a racehorse: To refuse to go on running in a race.

1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* xxix, Some horses..drag their feet along, all weary and tired; if you push them a bit, they shut up, or they answer the whip with a kind of shrug.

Shut (ʃʊt), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of SHUT *v.*]

1. In senses of the verb: Closed, fastened up, folded together, etc.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iv. (1883) 52 Wyth a closid and shette purse shalt thou neuer haue victorye. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* 24 The open aier wolde be chosen and.. the shutte aier be eschewed. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 89 He would cary both our open and also our shut letters. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 72 Speaking words of tenderness through his shut teeth. 1830 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 27 The dog..laying his shut paw upon Jack's nose. 1894 KIPLING *Jungle Bk.* 57 His first stroke..was sent home with shut mouth in silence.

transf. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i, By thy shut soul's hypocrisy. 1907 SIR O. LODGE *Subst. Faith* x. 63 Their shut minds and self-satisfied hearts are things to marvel at.

b. (See quot.)

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 52 When the word *shut* is placed after any particular stock, it denotes no transfer can be made, as the books of the Stock or company are adjusting.

c. *Paper-making.* (See quot.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 376 In a well-made sheet of paper the fibres are ranged in a horizontal and parallel direction, and a manufacturer describing such a sheet of paper, would say that the stuff was well shut.

†d. *Shut face*: ? an air of mystery. *Obs.*

1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. iv. 64 With all your.. lookes out of the politicks, your shut-faces, And reseru'd Questions, and Answers that you game with.

†e. *Shut sound, vowel* = CLOSE *a.* 1 d. Also used to designate a short vowel of the quality used in closed syllables. *Obs.*

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 222 Those who inhabit the valley of the Po..have derived..a strong tendency to nasal sounds and shut vowels. 1849 CRAIG *Dict., Key to Pronunc.*, A. Shut sound, as in man...E. Shut sound, as in men...O. Shut sound, as in hot.

f. *Shut couplet*: (see quot.)

1896 G. SAINTSBURY *Hist. 19th Cent. Lit.* I. 7 What has been called the 'shut' couplet—the couplet more or less rigidly confined to itself, and not overlapping.

2. *Comb.*: with advs. (see the corresponding combinations of the vb.), as *shut-in, -out, -up* adjs. Hence (*U.S.*) **shut-in, -out** *sbs.*, a person who is shut in or out.

1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xiv. (1856) 139 As for the dead *shut-in appearance of it,..you'd never think it was a river. 1904 *Prosp. Mass.* (U. S. A.) *Blind Assoc.* 2 The lonely and the unbusy, the shut-ins in body and in mind. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 378 A relation with the *shut-out world. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 79/2 (Baseball) *Shut out*, an innings in which a side does not score a run. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* x. 443 [He] relies Vpon the hope of *shut vp wayes. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 315 Job had a lot of shut-up rooms in his house.

Shut-down. [Cf. SHUT *v.* 13.] A shutting down; the closing for a time of a factory, etc. Also *attrib.*

1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 May 12/1 The shut-down movement has thus far been successful, but every advance in prices induces the opening of new wells. 1889 *Engineering* 21 Oct. 434/3 There has really been a 'shut down' of a large number of [oil-]wells, to check a wasteful over-production.

†**Shute**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 1 scyte, 3 scute, ssute, schute, shute. [OE. *scyte* str. masc., corresponds to OHG. and MHG. *schuz* (mod.G. *schuss*):—OTeut. **skuti-z*, f. **skut-*: see SHOOT *v.* This word, with ME. *u* = *n*, is distinct from *shute* var. of SHOOT *sb.*!]

1. A shot, a blow. (Cf. SHOOT *sb.*[1] 1.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* (1853) IX. 478/2 *Ictibus*, scytum. *c* 1205 LAY. 14611 Corineus bleintes & þene scute bi-berh. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8132 So þat to þe toun walle hii come atte laste And þe oþere hadde ilore hor ssute of bowe & of arblaste Ne hii ne miȝte vor oþer ginnes stones vp horn caste.

fig. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Al riht so, mid þen ilke wepnen, þ is mid scute of eien; mid spere of wundinde word. *Ibid.* 62 Hwo se is wise & isell, wið þe schute wite hire, þ is wel hire eien: voral þe vuel þ euer is cumeð of þen eien arewen.

2. The action of shooting or sprouting. (Cf. SHOOT *sb.*[1] 2.)

a 1300 *Leg. Holy Rood* ii. 132 Wiþ a cercle of seluer he bond ech ȝeres scute þere So þat wiþþinne þritti ȝer þis tre wox wel heie.

3. A sharp twinge of pain. (Cf. SHOOT *sb.*[1] 3 c.)

a 1300 *Marina* 202 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 173 Such shute com in þe womones hed,..& [heo] þer after wax iiht wod.

Shute[2] (ʃūt). *Weaving.* [An old variant of SHOOT *sb.*[1], retained in this technical sense.] The weft. (Cf. SHOOT *sb.*[1] 4.)

1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 17 Our Perpets that are all worsted Chains, and only the Shute of Woollen-Yarn, don't come to the Money. 1853 PERKINS *Haberdashery* (ed. 8) 45 The black is the warp, and the white or yellow (as the colour may be) the shute or shot. 1874 H. II. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art. S. Kens. Mus.* 217 A length of the thread, which he determines to make use of for his weft or shute.

Shute[3] (ʃūt). *dial.* Also 9 shut. [app. in part a dial. form of SHOOT *sb.* and partly a variant spelling of CHUTE.]

1. A channel or open trough for conveying water, esp. to a lower level; a gutter fixed beneath the eaves of a building. (Cf. SHOOT *sb.*[1] 5 b.)

1790 DUNSFORD *Hist. Mem. Tiverton* 106 *note*, The stream of water..is conveyed over a deep road behind the hospital by a leaded shute. 1836 MRS. BRAY *Tamar & Tavy* II. xxx. 291 *note*, To cut off three bits of lead about the size of a half farthing; each from three different shuts (meaning spouts) for the cure of fits. 1910 W. H. DAVIES in *Engl. Rev.* June 385 When Sparrows twitter in the shutes.

2. A sudden flood in a river, a freshet. (Cf. SHOOT *sb.*[1] 5, CHUTE 1.)

1839 *Heref. Gloss.*, *Land-shut*, a land-flood. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., Theer's a tremenjus shut o' waiter i' the river.

3. A steep (artificial) channel or enclosed passage, down which ore, coal, grain, etc. is 'shot' to reach a receptacle below. (Cf. CHUTE 3, SHOOT *sb.*[1] 6 a.)

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Aug. 125/1 Stones were also put under her with long shutes from the deck. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 613 Conducts the meal to the 'hoppers', and through them down 'shutes' to a horizontal cylinder. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 137 Coal shutes..are taxable.

b. (See quot.)

1882 JAGO *Anc. Lang. & Dial. Cornw.* 263 *Shute*,..the watering place where the women fill their pitchers from the 'shute'. Also, a small stream of water running from a shute or channel.

4. (See CHUTE 5.)

1879 JENKINSON *Guide I. of Wight* 94 The St. Lawrence or Whitwell Shute.

Shuting(e, obs. forms of SHOOTING *vbl. sb.*

Shut-off. [Cf. SHUT *v.* 16.] Something which shuts off: a tap, valve. Also *attrib.*

1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. G 2, The shut-off valve. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. Advt. p. clxii, Automatic Shut-off.

†**Shut-purse.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 ssette pors. [f. SHUT *v.* + PURSE *sb.*] The 'shutter of purses': the title of the demon of miserliness.

1340 *Ayenb.* 187 Of zuiche volke is lhord a dyeuel and mayster, þet is ine helle, þet is ycleped ssette pors.

Shuttable, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. SHUT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being closed.

1854 GREENWOOD *Haps & Mishaps* 111 An easy carriage, open, but shuttable at will.

Shuttance. *dial.* [f. SHUT *v.* (sense 11) + -ANCE.] Riddance.

1826 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.* (ed. 2). 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 723 Good shuttance of bad rubbish. 1886 MABEL PEACOCK *Tales & Rhymes* 124 (E.D.D.) She's gotten good riddance an' shuttance o' him.

Shutter (ʃʊ·təɹ), *sb.* [f. SHUT *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. *gen.* One who or something which shuts.

1611 COTGR., *Fermeur*, a shutter, closer, fastener. 1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* IV. ii. (1686) 153 The two other Muscles of the Eye-lid are called Shutters. 1788 *Act* 28 *Geo. III*, c. 52 § 18 Watermen, Lock Shutters, Pound Keepers. 1907 *Outlook* 3 Jan. 12/1 Janus in the old mythology was the porter of heaven, the 'opener' and the 'shutter'.

b. Also with advs. as *shutter up, -in.*

1542 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 110 Well ye bysshoppes, and ye chanons of the churche of Beell, ye shutters vp of Godes Worde. 1611 COTGR., *Obturateur*, a stopper or shutter vp. *c* 1633 B. JONSON *Euphemie, Elegie on my Muse* 219 That houre, The last of houres, and shutter up of all. 1869 E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xxi. 468 If the plate were a 'shutter in' of a strake both butts would require to be fitted against plates already in place.

2. *spec.* a. A movable wooden or iron screen, applied to the outside or the inside of a window, to shut out the light or to ensure privacy or safety.

It may consist of a single board or plate (hinged like a door, sliding in a frame, or altogether detachable), of a number of boards or plates hinged together, or of a combination of laths or flat rods of wood or metal working on rollers. A window may have one shutter or several.

Phr. *To put up the shutters*: to bring one's business to a close for the day or permanently.

[1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 178 The close drawing of the Window-Shutters, Hangings, and Curtains.] 1720 S. SEWALL *Diary* 20 Oct. (1882) III. 270 She..clos'd the Shutters. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 258 Another hole is made in the side of the house for a window, which is occasionally closed with a wooden shutter. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VII. 178 Yet were the windows of the low abode By shutters weather-fended. 1819 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* (1820) 42 One of the watchmen heard a noise at one of the shutters [of the shop]. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* V, Take down the shutters, yer idle young ruffian! 1863 *Appleby's Handbk. Mach. & Iron Work* 95 Patent revolving iron shutters. 1889 LD. LYTTON in Lady B. Balfour *Lett.* (1906) II. 389 He is only lingering now to put up the Parliamentary shutters. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *Capt. Polestar*, etc. 172 A few old-established houses..put up their shutters and confessed themselves beaten.

¶ With reference to the use as an improvised litter or stretcher for carrying a person who has been wounded or taken ill.

1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* ii. 60 As if the other fiddler had been carried home, exhausted, on a shutter. 1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* lxxi, I made it clear that you were really married, and to the daughter of a man that would send you home on a shutter, if you threw any doubt on it.

b. A folding cover hinged to a picture-frame in order to protect the picture from light, dust, etc.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb. 1645, That admirable painting of Raphael..preserv'd in shutters of wainscott. 1762 72 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 221 He..painted..in St. Peter's, the shutters of an altar-piece. 1909 *Q. Rev.* July 169 An admirable altar-piece..which consisted of a magnificent centre-piece of goldsmith's work and shutters adorned with paintings.

c. *Photogr.* A device for opening and closing the aperture of a lens in order to regulate the duration of the exposure.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xiii. 9 A camera and shutter of new design. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Pham. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 17 A reliable shutter..of the roller-blind..type.

d. *Founding.* A gate or movable partition designed to cut off the passage to a mould from the channel in which the molten metal flows.

1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Aug. 194 2 The shutter, or gate, was then lifted, and the metal allowed to flow.

e. *Organ-building. pl.* The louvre-boards forming one or more sides of the swell-box, which are opened and shut by a pedal or lever, so as to regulate the volume of sound from the swell-organ.

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 122 The swell shutters should be left open.

f. (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 220 *Shutter*. 1. A movable sliding door having balance weights attached, fitted within the outer casing of the Guibal fan, for regulating the size of the opening...2. The vibrating arm or door of the Cooke Ventilator.

g. *Clockmaking.* (See quot.)

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 35 Bolt and Shutter. An obsolete contrivance for keeping clocks going while winding. During the going of the clock the shutter—a plate of metal—stood in front of the winding square.

h. A lid or slide for obscuring the light of a lamp or lantern.

1910 J. BUCHAN *Prester John* i. 11 An evil-smelling old tin lantern with a shutter. 1911 *Act* 1 & 2 *Geo. V*, c. 45 § 4 (4) Every light carried on a locomotive..shall be fitted with such shutters or other contrivances as will enable the light to be temporarily screened in an effective manner.

i. (See quot.)

1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 166/2 (Punt shooting) *Shutter*, the movable portion of the wash streak, through which the punter works his punt with paddles or set pole.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *shutter-bar, -bolt, -hinge, -panel*; objective, as *shutter-maker*. Also **shutter-blind**, a blind with louvres to admit air; **shutter-case**, a box or fitting into which shutters may be put or folded when not in use; **shutter-dam**, a dam having gates which are opened and closed by hydraulic pressure obtained by water driven through pipes by means of a turbine; **shutter-front, -lid**, a covering or lid constructed to roll up after the manner of a flexible shutter; **shutter-rebate**, a groove cut into a window-frame to support a shutter; **shutter-stand** = *shutter-case*; **shutter-telegraph** = SEMAPHORE.

1737 *Salmon's Country Builder's Estimator* (ed. 2) 103 Upright Window-Bars, *Shutter-Bars. *Ibid.* 104 *Shutter-Hinges are sold by the Dozen. *Ibid.* 112 *Shutter Bolts are sold from 10*s. *6*d. *to 18*s. *6*d. *per Dozen. 1833 LARDNER *Encycl. Archit.* § 555 In *shutter lines the movement is effected by a lever handle fixed on one of the lifter boards. 1810 *Hull Improv. Act* 55 [To] make any..*shutter cases or shutter-stands. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Shutter Dam. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Aug. 11 2 A finely wrought gilt frame with a *shutter front to conceal its contents. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 632/2 A small secretaire in satin-wood with a *shutter lid. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 51 *Shutter maker. 1903 CONRAD & HUMPHER *Romance* III. 20 Rangsley knocked on a *shutter-panel. 1901 P. M. JOHNSTON in *Archæol. Jrnl.* 64 A shallow *shutter-rebate. 1810 *Shutter-stand [see *shutter-case*]. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 301 Some [dancers] are inclined..to..imitate the action of the old *shutter-telegraphs with their arms.

b. *Photogr.* (cf. 2 d). In *shutter-adjustment, -speed, -work*; instrumental, *shutter-exposure, -exposed* adj.; objective, *shutter-setting*.

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 332 The lens and part of the *shutter adjustment are in view. 1892 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 323 A rapid *shutter exposed plate. 1889 *Ibid.* II. 317 These plates after development are compared with the

negative of *shutter exposure. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. Advt. p. cclxxx, Plate-changing and *shutter-setting is effected by simply drawing out and pushing back the rod shown in block. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 335 The *shutter speed was slower in comparison with the moving train. 1891 *Ibid.* IV. 323 For rapid *shutter work..the best plan is to use a medium quantity of alkali.

Shutter (ʃʉ·tɔɪ), *v.* [f. SHUTTER *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To close with a shutter. Also with *adv.*

1826 B. HALL in Lockhart *Scott* (1839) VIII. 360, I found the windows shuttered up. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* xxix. 309 The doors were closed, the windows shuttered. 1863 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxi, Here is Garraway's, bolted and shuttered hard and fast. 1897 *Spectator* 26 June 909/1 An appeal to the people of Kilrush to shutter their shops. 1910 J. BUCHAN *Prester John* i. 15 Tam who had seized and shuttered his lantern, coming last.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1882 *Society* 16 Dec. 16/2 The basilisk glance..had to be shuttered down. *c* 1886 KIPLING *Other Verses* (1899) 102, I took a country twice the size of France, And shuttered up one doorway in the North. 1887 HARDY *Woodlanders* xviii, The windows of Fitzpiers's soul being at present shuttered. 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-room Ballads* 175, I barred my gates with iron, I shuttered my doors with flame.

2. *refl.* (with advb. complement). To close oneself *in*, shut oneself *off*, with shutters.

1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 60 A workman or a pedlar cannot shutter himself off from his less comfortable neighbours. 1880 *Athenæum* 14 Aug. 203 The farmers..would shutter themselves in and drink strong beer and gin for days and days on end.

Shuttered (ʃʉ·tɔɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. SHUTTER *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.] Closed with shutters; provided with shutters.

1845 TALFOURD *Vacation Rambles* I. 155 Green-shuttered white 'Pensions'. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* ii. 9 Shop after shop displayed its shuttered front. 1901 P. M. JOHNSTON in *Archæol. Jrnl.* 68 It must have had its grated and shuttered opening.

Shuttering, *vbl. sb.* [f. SHUTTER *v.* and *sb.* + -ING 1.] a. The action of the vb. SHUTTER. b. Material for making shutters.

1868 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 253 This is a detestable practice, shuttering; I rebel against it. 1898 MACEY *Specif. Detail* 371 Movable sheet-iron shuttering.

Shutterless (ʃʉ·tɔlés), *a.* [f. SHUTTER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a shutter.

1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* i, A high, narrow, shutterless casement. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* i, The wind ..rattled the shutterless windows.

Shutterwise, *adv.* [f. SHUTTER *sb.* + -WISE.] After the manner of or like a shutter.

1880 MRS. R. O'REILLY *Sussex Stor.* I. 315 He swept the boots and all his paraphernalia off the board, and fastened it shutterwise.

Shutting (ʃʉ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHUT *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. In trans. senses of the verb; closing, fastening up, drawing together, etc.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1598 For ther is noon so litel thing So hid, ne closed with shitting, That it ne is sene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 445/2 Schetynge, or lokkynge wythe lokkys, *seracio.* 1562 *Child-Marriages* 116 The shuttinge of windowes. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 75 The said shutting of their mouths. *a* 1754 SIR J. STRANGE *Rep.* (1782) I. 615 The day of the shutting of the books. 1779 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 7 July, The shutting of our ports against France.

b. Welding, splicing.

1490 in *Archæol. Cant.* (1886) XVI. 298 For schettyng of the..bell claper viij d. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 150 Shutyng & Amendyng of v boltes. 1555 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 62 For shutynge on of the old hynges..ij d. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 78 *Shutting* is joining or welding one piece of iron to another.

2. Something which closes fast, a bar, shutter. Usually *pl.* Also, a junction, a place where two things come together.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 445/2 Schetynge, or schettynge, or sperynge, *clausura.* 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* xxxv. 24 Than frote welle thyn heed, for it openyth the shettyngis of þi brayne. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxiii. (1639) 39 You must..fasten cupping glasses to the shutting of the joynts. *a* 1679 SIR J. MOORE *Eng. Interest* (1703) 108 The Bar or Shutting [of the door of a bee-hive] is to be made four square, of some heavy Matter, as Lead.

3. In intransitive senses of the verb: The close of a day, evening, etc.; nightfall.

1598 GREENWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* I. v. (1622) 8 In the night, or in the shutting of the euening. 1699 *Relat. Sir T. Morgan's Progr.* 13 The Major-General desired his Excellency, that he would give orders to them..to keep themselves in readiness..for at the shutting of the Night he would fall on.

4. In comb. with various advs.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 445/2 Schettynge in, *inclusio*... Schettynge owte, *exclusio.* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* I. ix. 86 In the shuttinge vppe and ende of all ages. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Z iv b, The setting of the Sun, and shutting in of nighte, belong to Zephyr. 1642–4 VICARS *God in Mount* 191 A little before shutting in of day-light. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 54, I mention'd..shutting of Houses up. 1798 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. clvi, The thickness of the smoke at the shutting in of the evening. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii, The shop was not closed, although it was past the usual hour of shutting-up. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Grk. Test.* 14 The deliberate shutting out of a large..portion of available evidence. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 2/4 The shutting down of the mines in America. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 677 The sudden shutting off of the blood-supply to a limited area of the brain.

b. Specific uses: **shutting off** (see quot.); **shutting up** (*a*) see quot. 1852; (*b*) welding; (*c*) *shutting-up time*: the hour for closing the shop, etc.; **shutting together** = *shutting up* (*b*).

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 240 *Shutting Off. A term used to describe the operation of throwing the winding wheels [of a fusee watch] out of action. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 824 *Shutting-up is closing the lights of frames, pits, greenhouses, and stoves, which have been opened for the admission of air. 1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 43 Joining two pieces of bar or rod together which the smith usually denominates 'shutting up' or '*shutting together'. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* XXX, It was latish..and near shutting-up time.

Shutting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That shuts.

1634 in *Archæologia* XXXV. 197 Fower shutting windowes. 1803 STRANGFORD *Poems of Camoens* (1810) 52 When..night-drops bathe each shutting bell [of a flower]. 1850 T. T. LYNCH *Theoph. Trinal* v. 83 A shutting gate..we hear. 1900 ELWORTHY *Horns of Honour* ii. 143 The grinning opening and shutting jaws.

Shuttle (ʃʉ·tl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 sciutil, scytel, 4–9 (now *dial.*) shittle, 5 shotil, shetil, schytle, schetyl(le, s(c)hutylle, 6 shetyll, shuttyll, shyttel(l, shittell, shettle, shoottle, 7 shutle, shuttel, 6– shuttle. [OE. *scytel* ? masc.:—prehistoric **skutil* f. Teut. root **skut-*: see SHOOT *v.* Cf. ON. *skutill* harpoon; also Sw., Da. *skyttel* (of obscure history) and Da. *skytte*, Norw. *skyt*, *skjot* = sense 2 below.]

†1. *OE.* A dart, missile, arrow. *Obs.*

c 875 *Erfurt Gloss.* 1177 *Jaculum*, sciutil. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) lxiii. 7 Syndon hyre wita scytelum cilda agbwæs onlicost.

2. An instrument used in weaving for passing the thread of the weft to and fro from one edge of the cloth to the other between the threads of the warp. *Fly shuttle* (see FLY *sb.*[2] 8).

The normal form of the shuttle resembles that of a boat, whence its name in various langs. (L. *navicula*, F. *navette*, G. *weberschiff*). Along the middle is an axis or 'spindle', on which revolves the 'quill' or 'bobbin', a cylinder carrying the thread of the weft.

1338 in Dugdale *Monasticon* (1819) II. 585/2 Item pro weblomes emptis xx[s]..Item pro iiij shittles pro eodem opere ij[s] vj[d]. *c* 1400 *York Memorandum Bk.* (Surtees) I. 85 Cum instrumento dicti artificii vocato *shotil.* 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 728/15 *Hec navecula*, schetylle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 338/2 A Schutylle (*v.r.* shvtylle), *navicula, panus.* 1510 STANBRIDGE *Vocabula* (W. de W.) C j b, *Pecten*, the shuttyll. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 195/40 A shuttle, *radius.* 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist., Evagrius* IV. vii. (1585) 473 A weauers shittell. 1585 WITHER *ABC for Laymen* 131 The sliding to and fro of the shettle in weauing. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 736 The Fishers Boats are made like to a Weauers Shutle. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XXII. 444 She trembling stood, and let her Shittle fall. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Wk.* Prol. 71 Ye Weavers, all your Shuttles throw. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 221 The shuttle is formed from a piece of boxwood. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 84 John's loom and shuttle could be heard.

b. *fig.* and in similative use.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. i. 25, I feare not Goliah with a Weauers beame, because I know also, life is a Shuttle. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 809 How swift the shuttle flies, that weaves thy shroud. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Young Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 293 The locomotive and the steamboat like enormous shuttles shoot every day across the thousand various threads of national descent. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 4 Swift shuttles of an Empire's loom that weave us, main to main. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* II. iv, When War's loud shuttle shall have woven peace.

3. *transf.* a. A thread-carrying device in the form of a weaver's shuttle, used for knotting, tatting and embroidery.

1767 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* 4 Jan., Ser. II. (1862) I. 91 Mrs. Jeffreys has bought me a very elegant shuttle for two guineas. ?1770 MRS. RAVAUD *Let. to Mrs. Delany* 10 Nov. *Ibid.* 309, I want to know if the inclosed knotting is what you would have it...Its merit..is entirely owing to the instrument with which it is fabricated, the nonpareille shuttle of singular service. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 476 [Recent improvements in Tatting.] The use of a second thread or Shuttle, which enables straight lines and scallops to be worked, as well as the original ovals.

b. A reciprocating thread-holder in a sewing-machine, which carries the lower thread through the loop of the upper one to make a lock-stitch.

1846 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* (1871) 10 [The] application of a shuttle, in combination with a needle. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 647 A small shuttle, which has a horizontal motion beneath the cloth, is now caused to pass through this loop, carrying with it its own thread. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2116/2 The [Singer sewing-] machine makes a lock-stitch by means of a straight eye-pointed needle and a longitudinally reciprocating shuttle.

c. In a telephone (see quot.).

1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 388 One of its coils is connected..to a V-shaped piece of metal, termed the shuttle, which, in its normal position, rests with one end against an adjustable screw.

d. A curved type-bar (in some typewriters) guided into position by a race. 1911 in WEBSTER.

4. A shuttlecock. Also the game. *Obs.* exc. in *Badminton.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/1 Schytle, chyldys game, *sagittella.* *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 252 Or like unto a Shittle, which flittereth from the hand of a child. 1895 *Official Laws Badminton* 11.

†5. = RADIUS I c. *Obs. rare*[−1].

Perh. only a mistranslation of L. *radius*, one sense of which is 'weaver's shuttle'.

1662 *Comenius' Janua Ling. Triling.* 48 One arm bone; two of the elbow, (the ell and shuttle).

6. †a. A trochoid shell (see quot. 1750). *Obs.* b. In full *weaver's shuttle*, a shuttle-shell, esp. *Radius volva*; also, the shell of this gastropod.

1750 POCOCKE *Trav.* (Camden) 46 *Trochi entrochi*...The trochi are many of them like shuttles..some are an oblong oval, which they call shuttles: the country people call them fairy stones. 1815 BURROW *Elem. Conchol.* 199 Bulla Volva. Weaver's Shuttle. B. Bicostris. Bastard Weaver's Shuttle. B. Gibbosa. Short gibbous Shuttle; the Gondola. 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1860, 195 The Weaver's Shuttle (*Radius volva*). *Ibid.* 196 The creature folds its foot round the *Gorgonias* on which it lives, carrying its shuttle gracefully over its head.

7. A book name for certain species of moths.

1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 51 The Shuttle (*Agrotis radia*, Curtis)...Probably a variety of *A. Radiola*... The small Shuttle (*A. Radiola*, Stephens) appears in June.

8. A shuttle-train (see 9 b).

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Obvious combs. (senses 2 and 3) as *shuttle-driver*, *-maker*, *-quill*; also *shuttle-shaped* adj., *shuttlewise* adv.; (sense 6) as *shuttle-tribe.*

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 796/1 From its lower end there go two small cords to the *shuttle drivers. 1412 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 584 [William Blakeney] *shetil-maker. 1661 PLITY in Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1756) I. 59 To which purpose there is somewhat considerable in the winding the yarn upon these *shuttle-quills. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 224 The eyes are lodged in a *shuttle-shaped band of black. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 317 The Shuttle-shaped Dart (*Agrotis puta*). 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1860, 196 None of the Cowry or *Shuttle tribe have any operculum. 1879 HOWELLS *Lady of Aroostook* iii. 38 The ferryboats made a refreshing sound.

b. Special comb.: **shuttle-bearer**, the lay or batten of a loom; **shuttle-bone**, †(*a*) each of the bones of the forearm; (*b*) the navicular bone in the foot of a horse; **shuttle-box**, †(*a*) the cavity in the side of a shuttle to hold the spindle (*obs.*); (*b*) 'a tray or case at the end of the shuttle-race to receive the shuttle' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **shuttle-carrier**, the arm or other device which reciprocates the shuttle in a sewing-machine; **shuttle-crab**, a paddle-crab, *Callinectes hastatus* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **shuttle-kissing** (see quot.); †**shuttle-prick**, the spindle of a shuttle; **shuttle-race**, the ledge or track along which the shuttle passes; **shuttle-service**, a service of shuttle-trains; **shuttle-shell**, a gastropod of the genus *Radius*; †**shuttle-spire**, ? = *shuttle-prick*; **shuttle-train**, a train running a short distance to and fro, as on a short branch line; † **shuttle-trough** = *shuttle-box* (*a*).

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 350 Exercising their arms and shoulders..by resting their hands on the lay or *shuttle-bearer. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. 417/2 The Cubitus ..doth consist of two Bones; the *Shuttle Bones. 1832 PERCIVALL *Anat. Horse* 60 The Navicular or Shuttle Bone (*Os Naviculare*). 1688 *Shuttle box [see *shuttle trough* below]. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 464/1 (*Weaving*), A ledge..which forms the 'shuttle race' for carrying the shuttle in 'picking' from and to the shuttle boxes at each end of the lay. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 649 (*Sewing-machine*), At the commencement of the return of the shuttle, an inclined piece upon the *shuttle carrier bears against a lateral stud upon one end of a short rocking or oscillatory shaft. 1908 *Bath Daily Chron.* 22 Apr. 1/7 The practice known as '*shuttle-kissing'—sucking the weft through the eye of the Shuttle. 1688 *Shuttle prick [see *shuttle trough* below]. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 216 A shelf, called the *shuttle-race, is formed by making the bottom bar broader than the side rails. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 378 (*Cupid & Psyche*), As I drove The ivory shuttle through the shuttle-race. 1871 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* 14 Sewing by means of a vibrating needle and a shuttle travelling in a circular shuttle-race. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 6/3 This '*shuttle' service of electric trains. 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1860, 195 Family *Ovulidæ*. (Egg and *Shuttle Shells.) 1744 in *Phil. Trans.* (1746) XLIII. 194 There was extracted from him..an iron *Shuttle Spire, four Inches long. 1892 *Century Dict.*, *Shuttle-train. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 289/1 The parts of a Shuttle are, the *Shuttle Trough, or Box, is the square hole on the top of it, in which the Pin or Shuttle Prick is set within two holes having Yarn..wound about it.

† **Shuttle,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 scyt(t)el, scetel, 4 ssettel, 5 schettel, schyt(t)yl; β. 1 scyttels, scyttyls, scytels, scettels, 2 scutles. [OE. *scyt(t)el*, *scyt(t)els*:—prehistoric **skutil*, *-isli*, f. **skut-* in *scyttan* to shut; the two OE. words have different suffixes, but their forms coalesced in ME.: see -EL, -ELS. Cf. WFris. *skoattel*, EFris. *schötel*, NFris. *skötel.*

The mod. dial. *shuttle* (*shittle*, *shettle*, *shottle*) horizontal bar of a gate (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*), is perh. the same word.]

1. A bolt or bar, as of a door.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 87 Ealle þa isenan scyttelas helle loca wurdan tobrocene. *a* 1000 *Kent. Gloss.* 658 in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* (1877) IX. 55 Scetel, *vectis.* *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 70 Ða scytelses [*v.r.* scittelsas] to burston. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 230 Openiað þas geatu and þa fæstan scytelsas. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 þet is þet [loc] þeðe deofel ne con unlucan, þet is þet scutles þeðe deofel ne mei nefre to-cysan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 94 'My zoster, my lemman, þou art a gardin beset, myd tuo ssettles,' þet is þe grace of god, and of angles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 365/1 Ondoynge, or op(y)nynge of schettellys, or sperellys. *Ibid.* 447/1 Schyttyl, or sperynge, *pessulum, vel pessellum.*

2. ? A shutter or a partition.

1614 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* xviii. 15 By the drawing aside of some wainscot shuttles..a newe partition might seeme to be put vp.

Shuttle (ʃʊ·t'l), *sb.*[3] Forms: 5 schetel, 6, 9 *dial.* shittle, 8– shuttle. [f. SHUT *v.* + -LE.

It is uncertain whether the word represents OE. *scyttel, scyttels* (see prec.) in an unrecorded sense, or was a new formation in ME.]

1. A flood-gate which opens to allow the flow and regulate the supply of water in a mill-stream. Also a similar gate in a drain. Also 'one of the sections of a shutter-dam' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 445/2 Schetelys, or gote, *supra, aquagium.* 1583 *Inquisition of Sewers* 7 (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), The same sewer from the foresaid fields end to the shittle shall be diked, scowred and cleansed..by Mr. William Dalyson. 1738 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 167 The Miller..went immediately, and let down the Shuttle. 1812 NOUAILLE in *T. Nicholson's Oper. Mech.* (1825) 111 The shuttle or gate slides upon the floor of the trough, so as to..determine the quantity of water to be let out upon the wheel. 1832 *Holderness Drainage Act* 13 Stocks, shuttles and other works of drainage. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 400 The sluices or cloughs used then being merely what now would be called shuttles. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Shittle,*..the shuttle of a drain. 'The shittle agean th' fish-pond is o' no use noo.' 1887 *Fishing Gaz.* 2 Apr. 207/2 The..field..opposite the 'shuttle' or flood gate.

2. A small gate or stop through which metal is allowed to pass from the trough to the mould.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Shuttle (ʃʊ·t'l), *sb.*[4] *Sc.* and *Devonshire.* Also 7 schottille, 7– shottle. [Of doubtful origin: perh. f. SHUT *v.* + -LE. Cf. prec.]

A small drawer, esp. one fixed in a chest, in which small articles were stored. Also 'a kind of box in the upper part of a chest, extending across; used for keeping money'; also 'a till in a shop, a money-box' (Jam.).

1626 WEDDERBURNE *Compt Bk.* (S.H.S.) 142 Ane aikin frez pres with schottles of aik thairin. 1699 ELIZ. WEST *Mem.* (1865) 114. I thought they were like a cabinet full of shuttles and in every shuttle there was a jewel. 1719 HAMILTON *Epist. to Ramsay* I. 32 Gin that my half-pay siller shottle Can safely spare it. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxviii, Those eyes..were now sharply and alertly darting their glances through shuttles, and trunks, and drawers, and cabinets, and all the odd corners of an old maiden lady's repositories. 1823 — in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 105 Like the inside of an antique cabinet with drawers and shottles and funny little arches. 1832 MRS. BRAY *Tamar & Tavy* (1836) III. xxxiv. 80 And I thought of the old names by which the little drawers and boxes in such [old cabinets] were called,—the shuttles. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 152 A set of docketed papers, tied up with red tape, and deposited in shottle fifteen. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Studies* 158, I had three white half-croons in the shuttle o' my kist.

Shu·ttle, *a.* Variant of SHITTLE *a.*, unsteady, shaky, etc., surviving *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 307 b, Metellus was so shuttle-brained that even in the middes of his tribuneship he left his office in Roome. 1553 *Respublica* v. ii. 85 (Brandl), That shuttle brained, tall, long man. 1602 R. T. *5 Godlie Serm.* 200 To some shallow heads, shuttle braines, and simple wits, it seemeth to be [etc.]. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 497 Howsoeuer our shuttle-pated Adioynder thinke of it. *a* 1649 *MS. Poems temp. Chas. I* (Halliw.), Nor can you deeme them shuttle-headed fellowes, Who for the Lord are so exceeding zealous. *c* 1660 *Rump Songs* I. 7 Is it not strange, that in that Shuttle-head Three Kingdoms ruines should be buried? *c* 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt in Eng.* 15 A mixture of harsh shuttle Sand. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Shuttle,* quick, lithe, active...Also applied to any dry or easily slipping matter, as grain, seeds, sand, &c. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* I. ii, See there how shuttle-witted are these girls.

Hence †**Shu·ttly** *adv.*, unsteadily.

1661 PETTY in Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1756) I. 59 To which purpose the quill is too short for the axis whereon it rowls, and moves as shuttley upon it as may be.

Shuttle (ʃʊ·t'l), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 6 **shutle.** [Partly or perh. wholly f. SHUTTLE *sb.*; but possibly in part a frequentative f. SHOOT *v.*: see -LE.]

1. *trans.* To move (a thing) briskly to and fro like a shuttle. Also, to throw swiftly.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xxxi. 260 He yᵗ hath an heauy burthen vpon hys back, yᵉ more he shutleth and moueth yᵉ same, yᵉ more doeth it greue hym. 1823 GALT *Entail* lxiv, He would hae grippit me by the cuff o' the neck and the back o' the breeks and shuttled me through the window. 1840 CARLYLE *Let.* 27 Mar. in Froude *Life Lond.* (1884) I. 177 A face of most extreme mobility, which he shuttles about..in a very singular manner while speaking. 1857 MEREDITH *Farina* (1865) 52 Now general commotion shuttled them.

2. *intr.* To go or move backwards and forwards like a shuttle; to travel quickly to and fro.

1823 GALT *Gilhaise* lxxxiv, In the clear linn the trouts shuttled from stone and crevice. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. i, Their corps go marching and shuttling, in the interior of the country. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 270/1 It is as though a section of roadway shuttled to and fro between the shores. 1910 *Spectator* 23 Apr. 666/2 Faster ships shuttle to and fro weaving the political web more and more rapidly.

3. *Sc.* To ply the shuttle, weave. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

Hence **Shu·ttling** *ppl. a.*

1860 *All Year Round* No. 41. 344 The flutes began in a whirling, shuttling movement.

Shuttlecock (ʃʊ·t'lkɒk), *sb.* [f. SHUTTLE *sb.*[1] (q. v. for forms) + COCK *sb.*[1] Cf. SHUTTLE-COCK.]

1. A small piece of cork, or similar light material, fitted with a crown or circle of feathers, used in the game of 'battledore and shuttlecock' (see 2) and also in the game of Badminton.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 351, I trow all wyll be nought, Nat worth a shyttel cocke. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 804 A thousand wayes he them could entertaine,..With dice, with cards,..With shuttelcocks. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 74 This playing with a shettlecocke, or tossing empty bladders in the ayre. 1604 MIDDLETON *Ant & Nightingale* C 3 b, His head was drest vp in white Feathers like a Shuttle-Cock. 1626 BRETON *Fantasticks* Oct. C 4 b, The shuttel-Cocke with the Battel-doore is a pretty house-exercise. 1688 BUNYAN *Water of Life* 116 (end), They toss their Vanities about as the Boys toss their Shittle-Cocks in the Air. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip to Scarb.* Prol., Made up, like shuttlecocks, of cork and feather. 1801 C. K. SHARPE *Let.* 12 Jan. *Corr.* 1888 I. 103 With long stiff feathers stuck round their heads like those of a shittle-cock. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* VI. i, Vast interests and solemn causes are no longer tossed about like shuttlecocks on the battledores of empty tongues. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 70/2 (Badminton) *Shuttlecock,* the missile employed, which consists of a cork crowned with feathers, from 3 to 5 inches in length.

b. *fig.*

1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* F 2 b, What made these paire of Shittle-cockes heere? what doe they fumble for? 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem., Westm. Hall* Wks. 1709 III. I. 49 Certain..Sollicitors and Barristers, make it their whole business to keep the Shuttle-cock [Chancery suits] in motion. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 130 The shittlecock of conversation may fall to the ground. 1858 DR. ARGYLL *Autobiog.* (1906) II. 124 This Reform question ought not to be made the shuttlecock of party. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 5 Dec. 5/1 The best American securities are periodically the shuttlecock of unscrupulous speculators.

2. The game (more fully *battledore and shuttlecock,* now played only by children) in which the shuttlecock is hit with the battledore backwards and forwards between two players, or by one player into the air as many times as possible without dropping it.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iv, Shee can..play at shittle-cock. 1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (ed. 3) 255 The ordinary recreations which we haue in Winter..are Cardes..shuttlecocke, balliardes [etc.]. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 20 Sept., And get somebody to play shuttlecock with you, Madam Stella. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xiv, Pray Mr. F...are you fond of shuttlecock?

fig. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* iii. 20 They were only playing at shuttlecock with words.

3. A Mexican malvaceous shrub, *Periptera punica.*

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 588 *Periptera punica.* Shuttlecock. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shuttlecock-maker.*

1628 FORD *Love's Mel.* I. ii, A shittlecock maker.

b. quasi-*adj.* Light, tossed hither and thither.

1660 R. BURNEY *Κράδιστον Δῶρον* Ep. Ded. II. 11 He [Cromwell] brought the Shuttlecock opprobrie upon the grave Counsell of the Land, and called them together only to kick them out. 1754 STUKELEY *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 191 Now our shittlecock heads think of nothing but France. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* II. 83 Or any other shuttlecock pate, giddy with happiness and vanity. 1903 J. C. SMITH in *R. Wallace: Life & Last Leaves* 137 Shuttlecock retort was a familiar game with him.

Shu·ttlecock, *v.* [f. SHUTTLECOCK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To throw, send backwards and forwards or to toss like a shuttlecock. Also *fig.*

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* I. 14 Transubstantiation, and Idolatry, the Bug-bear of the Times, has not been more Shittle-Cock'd, then this Argument. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 365 He is shuttle-cocked between London and Edinburgh. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxvii, 'Yes, if the phrase is to be shuttlecocked between us,' I answered hotly. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 402 [Certain Companies] shuttlecocked their assets and liabilities from one to the other for balance-sheet purposes.

2. *intr.* To move or go backwards and forwards.

1790 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss Berrys* 8 Nov., A letter may have shuttle-cocked about.

†**Shu·ttle-cork.** *Obs.* [f. SHUTTLE *sb.*[1] + CORK *sb.*] = SHUTTLECOCK *sb.* In quot. *attrib.*

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* III. (1630) 38 Their short figging little shittle-corke-heeles.

Shu·ttleless, *a. rare.* [f. SHUTTLE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Adapted to work without a shuttle.

1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 7/3 A shuttleless lockstitch sewing machine. 1890 *B'ham Weekly Post* 1 Feb. 1/5 The shuttleless loom.

†**Shu·ttle-pin.** *Obs.* [? SHUTTLE *sb.*[2]] Some kind of fastening for harness.

1587 MASCALL *Cattle, Horses* (1596) 119 Harnesses..and all things belonging thereunto, as..belly wanties with tack, or shoottle pin, tide to euery hawm with a string.

Shuttler (ʃʊ·tlə). *rare.* [f. SHUTTLE *v.* (sense 3) + -ER[1].] A weaver.

1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Studies* 155 He was the prettiest shuttler I ever saw. 1897 *Ardrossan & Saltcoats Herr.* 17 Sept. 5 The shuttlers in the employment of Stewart, Moir & Muir..ceased work.

Shuttler, obs. form of SUTLER.

Shuttling (ʃʊ·tlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHUTTLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of using a shuttle (also *fig.*); the action of fixing the cop in the shuttle; *concr.* that which serves the purpose of a shuttle.

1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kens. Mus.* 217 He then prepares the shuttling, which is more like a long knitting needle than an ordinary English shuttle, winding on it a length of the thread. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 399/1 To render the shuttling of the cop a matter of as little nicety as possible. 1889 *Century Mag.* Jan. 422/1 Those [olive groves] in the distance look more hoary and soft, as though a veil of light cunningly woven by the shuttling of the rays hung over them.

‖ **Shutur sowar** (ʃʊ·tər sʊwā·r). *Anglo-Indian.* Also shuta-, shootar-. [Urdū n. Pers. شتر سوار *shutur suwār* (f. *shutur* camel + *suwār*: see SOWAR).] A camel rider.

1834 COL. MOUNTAIN *Mem.* (1857) 135 A couple of riding camels and an attendant Shootar Suwar. 1840 W. G. OSBORNE *Ort. & Camp Runjeet Sing* 179 Sent a Shuta surwar..off with an express to Simla. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 78 A body of eighty camel riders, or Shutur Sawars, to use the Persian term, arrived.

Shuyster, variant of SHYSTER.

Shwanpan, variant of SWANPAN.

Shwere, obs. form of SWEAR.

Shy (ʃəi), *sb.*[1] Pl. **shies.** [f. SHY *v.*[1]] A sudden start aside made by a horse when it sees an object that frightens it.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106 [The horse] made a sort of a shy towards the cliff. 1857 READE *Course of True Love* 160 In the middle of a great shy which her mare made. 1908 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 472 We pass it by with a courteous bow which has in it something of a horse's shy at the uncanny.

fig. 1900 MARY E. WILKINS *Parson Lord* 35 He has stepped along in his path of duty without a kick or a shy.

Shy (ʃəi), *sb.*[2] *colloq.* Also *rare* **shie.** Pl. **shies.** [f. SHY *v.*[2]]

1. A quick, jerking (or careless) throw, as of a stone, etc.

1791 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 67 The person who throws..has three *shys,* or throws, for two pence. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Greenwich Fair,* Jack-in-the-box three shies a penny. 1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* ii. (1850) 25 Swinging his cap round his head, he gave it a shie over the ice-quarter. 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* I. vii. 194, I never remember wanting to throw a rotten egg at any of my fellow-creatures before—but I feel certain that I should enjoy having a shy at Mr. Jubber! 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xv. 244 When he was a boy, he..used to think it good fun to have a 'shy' at these windows.

b. *Eton Football.* A point scored in the 'Wall' game (see quot. 1881).

1868 *Field* 28 Nov. 446/3 This match..ended in favour of the School by five shies to nothing. 1881 *Punch's Everyday Life Public Schools* 54 Once behind this [goal] line, the player's object is to get it [the ball] up, with his foot against the wall and touch, when he gets a 'shy'; that is, the privilege of throwing the ball at the goals, while the other side..defend them. Of course, if he succeed in reaching the goals, he gets a goal...More generally the game is decided by the number of 'shies' got.

2. *fig.* a. An attempt to damage by sarcasm or verbal attack; a 'fling' *at* a person or thing.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superst.* Wks. 1862 III. 115 If Rousseau thought fit to try such tremendous appeals by taking 'a shy' at any random object, he should have governed his sortilege..with something more like equity. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xvi, 'You are always having a shy at Lady Ann and her relations', says Mr. Newcome... 'A shy! How can you use such vulgar words, Mr. Newcome?' 1859 DE QUINCEY *Prof. Memor.* Wks. 1862 X. p. xvii, The Doctor..resolved to 'take a shy', before parting, at the most consecrated of Milton's creations. 1873 B. HARTE *Washington in N. Jersey* in *Fiddletown, etc.* 94 I'd like to get a shy at G. W. some time.

b. A trial, an experiment; a 'shot', a 'go'.

1848 THACKERAY *Let.* in *Introd. to Pendennis* Wks. 1879 II. p. xxxiv, Sometimes I have a shy myself, and I don't lose or win twenty francs. 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. vi, He would be all the better for a temporary shy at an entirely new scene and climate. 1881 C. GIBBON *Heart's Problem.* vi. (1882) 80 Have a shy at putting the case plainly to me. 1887 HERBERT *Culture in Stems* iii. 7 I've had at Pater many a shy.

3. One who throws, a thrower or shyer.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 103 A good field and shy.

Shy (ʃəi), *a.* Forms: 1 scēoh (? *inflected* scēon), 3 scheouh, scheowe, 5 schey, 6 shey, 7–8 shie, shye, 7– shy. [OE. *scēoh* (very rare; also in comb. *scēohmōd* of timid mind, corresp. to MHG. *schiech*:—OTeut. type **skeuhwo-*; an ablaut variant (OTeut. type **skuhwo-, -wjo-*) appears in MDu. *schuwe, schu* (mod.Du. *schuw*), Norw. dial. *skygg,* MSw., Da. *sky*; the synonymous mod.G. *scheu* is a new formation after the related *scheu* fem. (MHG. *schiuhe*) fear, abhorrence, *scheuen* to be shy of, fear (MHG. *schiuhen* to be shy of, avoid, also causatively to drive away, OHG. *sciuhen* to frighten); f. Teut. root **skeuhw-* to fear, to terrify, whence prob. G. *schüchtern* shy; for other derivatives of the root see SHREW. The affinities that have been suggested for the root are very doubtful.

The phonetic development of mod.E. *shy* (ʃəi) from OE. *scēoh* is parallel with that of *thigh* from *þēoh*. Divergent forms in dialects are SHUSH (:—OE. *scēoh* with rising diphthong) and SKEEGH (with unexplained initial). It is noteworthy that the pronunciation (ʃəi) is current in many dialects in which (əi) does not ordinarily correspond to the (əi) of standard Eng.]

† 1. Easily frightened or startled. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Riming Poem* 43 (Gr.) Nu min hreþer is hreoh heowsiþum [*read* heofsiþum] sceoh nydbysgum neah. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 242 Loke3 þet 3e ne beon neut liche þe horse þet is scheouh, & blenched uor one scheadewe...To scheowe heo beo3 mid alle þet fleo3 uor ane peinture. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 444/2 Schey, or skey, as hors, or stystyl. 1648 HEXHAM II. s. v. *Schouw, Een Schouw paerdt,* A Shye Horse, a Fearefull Horse.

b. *dial.* Of a horse: Skittish, unmanageable; high-mettled. Hence (?) of persons (see quot. 1840).

Cf. the OE. gloss 'scion, *peculantis*' (read *petulantis* as in Aldhelm *De Laud. Virg.* 4705, to which the gloss refers) in *Wr.-Wülcker* 517/16.

1787 W. H. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. 388 *Shy*, hare-brained; high-mettled; head-strong; as wild colts, &c. 1840 Spurdens *Suppl. to Forby, Shy*, wild in conduct... A *shy* boy, or a *shy* girl is wanton, unsteady, amorous. 1860 *Holten's Slang Dict.* s. v., *Shy* has also the sense of flighty, unsteady, untrustworthy.

2. Easily frightened away; difficult of approach owing to timidity, caution, or distrust; timidly or cautiously averse to encountering or having to do with some specified person or thing; suspicious, distrustful. Const. *of*. a. of persons.

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 391 Certaine souldiers..carried away captiue certaine of the people of the country, which caused the rest of them to be so shey and fearefull. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cv. 412 This noble lustie Gentleman ..Grew thenceforth shie of Women, and a Timon vnto men. 1622 S. Ward *Life Faith Death* 48 Yet is it but our folly to be so shye of this sight, for though [etc.]. *a* 1639 Wotton *Parallel Essex & Buckhm.* Relig. (1651) 11 Princes..are (by wisdome of State) somwhat shye of their Successors. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 24 We should not be so shie of Death, for it is the only passage to Immortal Life. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici, Athanasius* 53 Men generally became more shy of his acquaintance. 1687 Norris *Poems* 36 But when we come to seize th'inviting prey, Like a Shy Ghost, it vanishes away. 1702 De Foe *Shortest Way Dissenters* 27 The primitive Christians were not more shie of a Heathen-Temple, or of Meat offer'd to Idols,..than [etc.]. 1718 Ockley *Saracens* (1848) 446 Abdallah was still shy of him, and did not employ him in any considerable post. 1824 Byron *Juan* xvi. xxxvi, The spectre has grown shyer. 1834 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Boarding Ho.* ii, Since the catastrophe recorded in the last chapter, Mrs. Tibbs had been very shy of young-lady boarders. 1885 [W. H. White] *M. Rutherford's Deliv.* iv. (ed. 9) 52 The women in the country-side were shy of her. 1903 C. E. Osborne *Father Dolling* ii. (1905) 21 He thought he could do more good as a layman, especially with young men, as so many of the latter are 'shy' of the clergy.

b. of an animal, bird, etc.

1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 76 *Shie* or *shy*, apt to startle and flee from you, or that keeps off and will not come near. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1699) I. 70 They [flamingoes] are very shy, therefore it is hard to shoot them. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 157 This place..abounds with goats, who, not being accustomed to be disturbed, were no ways shy or apprehensive of danger. *Ibid.* III. ii. 309 The cattle..were not shy of us. 1772 T. Simpson *Vermin Killer* 20 Some have a notion that crows are shy of powder. 1816 Tuckey *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* i. (1818) 31 Some covies of guinea fowl were seen, but too shy to be shot at. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* iv. 99 They [sea-cows] were very shy, and showed poor heads. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* I. (1880) 58 If the fish remain shy, leave the swim for a couple of hours. 1908 [Miss E. Fowler] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 34 The robin is more shy.

c. *To be* or *look shy on* or *at*: to regard with distrust or suspicion.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii, The very Courtiers looked shy at it. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xiii, Hulker & Bullock are looking shy at him. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* vi, How will you like going to Sessions with everybody looking shy on you?

3. Fearful of committing oneself to a particular course of action; chary, unwilling, reluctant. Const. *of, in, about, at*, and *to* with infinitive.

a 1628 Preston *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 29 Be not thou shye in taking of him; for you have free liberty. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Brit. Ch.* vii, She..is so shie of dressing, that her hair doth lie About her eares. 1638 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 98 They that are guiltiest of folly, are the shiest to own it. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) I. III. xxviii. 148 His Majesty..desir'd them..now that they had detected the Treason, to discover also the Traytors; but they were shy in that point. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 46 Although he had much Wit, H' was very shie of using it. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 81, I..have as good an Opinion of these Rules, as those have that are shyest of discovering theirs. 1711 G. Hickes *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 395 Why then are you so shy in owning their rectoral power? 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. viii, A stinking ulcer, which made everybody shy to come near her. 1742 Blair *Grave* 514 That stood aloof, as shy to meet. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxx, The local magistrates, from timidity or worse motives, have become shy of acting against them. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* v. v. II. 506 Distrust of the English power, now violently shaken, made his father shy. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xviii, Be shy of loving frankly. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* I. ii, In those days, travellers were very shy of being confidential on a short notice. 1890 W. Booth *Darkest Engl.* II. v. 190 Families are naturally shy at receiving these poor unfortunates. 1913 Jane E. Harrison *Anc. Art & Ritual* iv. 91 Some of us now-a-days are getting a little shy of deliberately cursing our neighbours on Ash Wednesday.

b. Averse from admitting (a principle), or from considering (a subject). Const. *of*.

1641 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* vi. 84 That which the Remonstrant would perswade his reader we are shie of. *a* 1645 Laud *Hist. Troubles* iii. (1695) 106, I see too, that too many Men are shye of Good Works. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vi. § 16 The present Jews..are grown very shy of the argument drawn from thence. 1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* (1712) Pref. Gen. p. xx, At which Timidity of mine, none can justly wonder that considers how shie the ancient Fathers were of the Globosity of the Earth. 1676 Glanvill *Ess.* I. 26 Nor are we shy of their Informations, because they were hid from Ages. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref., So far from being shy of such an Hypothesis, as that they were even Fond thereof.

c. Phrases. † *To make shy of*: to be shy of, to be afraid of (doing). *To fight shy*: see Fight *v.* 9.

1638 Featly *Strict. Lyndom.* I. 152 They made shie of reading Scripture, for feare of being made Heretiques thereby.

† d. *Shy of oneself*: unwilling to expose oneself.

1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 103, I was..now to thrust myself in among so many People, who for some Weeks, had been so shye of myself, that if I met any Body in the Street, I would cross the Way from them.

† 4. Cautiously reserved; wary in speech or action. *Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 138 A shie fellow was the Duke. *Ibid.* v. i. 54 As shie, as graue..As Angelo. *a* 1691 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 152 He..found him very shie; but ..he was very free afterwards in his communications.

5. Shrinking from self-assertion; sensitively timid; retiring or reserved from diffidence; bashful.

1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. ii (Arb.) 75 Shie Maid. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IV. vi, But shy, quite too shy; no drawing her out. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* V. vii, A little shy at first, but he only wants bringing out. 1859 *Habits Gd. Society* 29 People too shy or too stupid to talk. 1884 F. M. Crawford *Rom. Singer* I. 87 Nino is not a shy boy. *transf.* 1823 Wordsw. *Sonn., 'Not Love, not War'* 14 The flower of sweetest smell is shy and lowly.

b. of a person's actions, etc.

1713 Addison *Guard.* No. 100 P 8 The Venus de Medicis ..is represented in such a shy retiring posture, and covers her bosom with one of her hands. 1722 Steele *Conscious Lovers* III. i, All your Skittishness, shy Looks, and at best but coy Compliances. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. i, Performing a shy obeisance to the mistress of his house.

c. *fig.*

1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 191 Such an Anatomie of the shiest and tenderest particular truths. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 412 The shy revival of English letters during the earlier half of Elizabeth's reign. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 27 Had but fortune favored, bidden each shy faculty advance. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* II. v. 88 The earth, in her shy embraces, Conceals the traces Of the secret birth of the Stream.

d. *transf.* Of a place, etc.: Retiring, secluded.

1822–56 De Quincey *Conf.* Wks. 1862 I. 226 *note*, Shy recesses of the lake. 1841 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* iv, It was a modest dwelling—but a shy blinking house. 1853 M. Arnold *Scholar Gypsy* viii, A heap of flowers Pluck'd in shy fields and distant Wychwood bowers. 1885 Lowell *Coleridge* Writ. 1890 VI. 72 He was the first to observe some of the sky's appearances and some of the shyer revelations of outward nature. 1899 C. G. Harper *Exeter Road* 124 These places are all shy and retiring, tucked away up bye-lanes.

6. In various transferred uses of sense 2. a. Of plants, trees, etc.: Unprolific, not bearing well. Also rarely of *birds*: Not breeding freely.

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 47 The golden pippin has gradually become a shy grower in this country. 1836 Mrs. Traill *Backwoods Canada* xiv. 246 The plant..seems to be a shy blossomer. 1852 *Beck's Florist* 193 It is rather a shy bearer, though it blooms very profusely. 1869 Lowell *Study Wind., Gard. Acquaint.* (1871) 7 A small foreign grape-vine, rather shy of bearing. 1905 P. C. Mitchell *Offic. Guide Gard. Zool. Soc.* (ed. 3) 7 An excellent table-bird but a shy breeder. 1905 Rider Haggard *Gard. I'r.* July 239 They are shy flowerers.

b. *U.S.* Short (*of*), lacking. *Betting slang* (see quot. 1895).

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s. v., Having a less amount of money at stake than is called for by the rules of the game; short; as, to be shy a dollar in the pool. 1896 S. Crane *Little Regiment* etc. 187 None..knew how an orderly sergeant ranked, but then it was understood to be somewhere just shy of a major-general's stars. 1897 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 21 Sept. 5/4 The police department is much too shy of funds already. *a* 1904 A. Adams *Log of Cowboy* ix. 132, I ordered Joe to tie his [the ox's] mate behind the trail wagon and pull out one ox shy.

7. *colloq.* or *slang* in uses derived from sense 5. a. Of questionable character, disreputable, 'shady'.

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxv, Rather a shy place for a sucking county member. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* x, Nothing in shy neighbourhoods perplexes my mind more. 1864 H. J. Byron *Paid in Full* v, Hadn't shy turf-transactions been more than hinted at? 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xii, The two men, very shy characters. 1869 J. Roberts *Billiards* 254 Shell out is a 'shy' game for a public room. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 252/2 Gambling hells and shy saloons.

b. Doubtful in amount or quality.

1850 Thackeray *Contrib. Punch* Wks. 1900 VI. 165 That uncommonly shy supper of dry bread and milk-and-water. 1862 — *Philip* xix, The dinner, I own, is shy, unless I come and dine with my friends. 1865 M. Lemon *Loved at Last* ix, Any place will do, as her geography is rather shy, and I can make her believe anything.

8. *dial.* Of the wind: a. Chill, keen, piercing. b. 'Not exactly fair for the ship's course' (*Whitby Gloss.*, 1876). See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

[The origin of sense a is not clear; it may be a distinct word. Sense b seems a natural development from a.]

1828 [Carr] *Craven Gloss., Shy*, keen, piercing. 'A shy wind'. 1891 *Century Dict. Shy* a., Scant. The wind is said to be shy when it will barely allow a vessel to sail on her course.

9. *Comb.* as *shy-breeding, -looking, -retiring*, etc.

1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 447 The *shy-breeding black sorts. 1879 Alexina M. Ruthquist in *Mem.* (1893) 95 His *shy-looking wife. 1742 Blair *Grave* 328 From stubborn shrubs Thou wrung'st their *shy-retiring virtues out, And vex'd them in the fire.

Shy (ʃəi), *v.*[1] Also 7 shie, shye. [f. Shy *a.*]

OE. had app. a vb. *scȳhan, scȳan* to take fright (= sense 3 below) f. the adj. = OHG. *scihhen*. Cf. the following quot.:

c 1000 Ælfric *Lives Saints* xxxi. 971 Þa scyddon [*MS. K.* scyhdon] þa mulas þe þæt cræt tugon, ðurh his to-cyme afyhte.]

1. *intr.* To take a sudden fright or aversion; to make a difficulty, 'boggle' about doing something; to recoil, shrink. Const. *at, from*; rarely *to* with infinitive. Now usually felt as *transf.* from 2.

1650 B. *Discolliniuium* 40 Why [do] they shye so strangely at this new Ingagement? 1778 S. Crisp 8 Dec. in *Mme. D'Arblay's Diary* (1892) I. 93, I mean such freedoms as ladies of the strictest character..perhaps would shy at being known to be the authors of. 1783 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 19 June, He was too well-bred to force himself upon me, and finding I shied, he left me alone. *a* 1814 *Word of Honor* III. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 364 A man who loves another's wife, Will never shy to take a wife himself To screen his base intrigue. 1838 Lytton *Alice* v. ii, The more publicity is given to this arrangement, the more difficult for Evelyn to shy at the leap. 1889 May Crommelin & Brown *V. Vyvian* II. xv. 248 She is shying from the thought. 1911 Barrie *Peter & Wendy* v. 81 The only thing he shied at was the sight of his own blood. 1912 Elinor Glyn *Halcyone* xxvii. 245 He was not buried in that outer circle of oblivion from which the thoughts unconsciously shy.

2. Of a horse: To shrink or start back or aside through sudden fear. Const. *at*, rarely *from*.

1796 J. Lawrence *Treat. Horse* I. 166 Thorough-bred hacks are..the least liable to shy of all others. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* ix, The horse shyed from the boar. 1861 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. 217 There is no use in being ill-humoured because a young horse shies. 1879 Bernhoim *Patagonia* 20 [The horse] stumbled on, occasionally shying wildly at the glimmering whiteness of some heap of bleached guanaco bones. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 342/1 (Driving) *Shy*, to spring suddenly either sideways or backwards from fear, or from excess of spirits.

3. *To shy off* (rarely *to shy out of* something, *to shy away*); To slip away in order to avoid a person or thing; *fig.* to find a means of evasion.

1792 *Elwina* I. 48 We are obliged to shy off. 1843 Mail in *Nonconformist* III. 209 Men who desire to get rid of the question..shy off, with wonderful dexterity from all allusions to it. 1856 Masson *Ess.* iv. 101 The style of poetry..as all modern readers confess by the alacrity with which they shy out of the way of reprinted specimens of it [etc.]. 1867 Augusta Wilson *Vashti* xiii, His blue eyes rather shied away from mine. 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets* XII Elsie was shying off from Alec.

4. *trans.* To shun or avoid (a person, thing, or immaterial thing).

1802 Bentham *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 399, I am inclined to suspect he shies the subject. 1806 Suir *Winter in Lond.* II. 75 He has shied me lately. 1830 Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 50 His Grace [Wellington] had shyed the City Feast, being frightened by a Donkey. 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxv, Troubridge..was not a man to shy his work. 1872 A. Gray *Lett.* II. 623, I shy or refuse such applications generally.

b. *Pugilism.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 22 It struck us that the Black shyed his adversary. 1819 *Ibid.* N. S. IV. 230, He had too much of the Teddy Tay spirit about him to wince or shy it.

5. To render timid or shy; to frighten *off*.

1845 Youatt *Dog* iii. 84 A rate given at an improper time ..disgusts the honest hound, it shies and prevents from hunting the timid one. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 173 A little projection of the main field to windward shied them off.

Hence **Shy**ing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1796 J. Lawrence *Treat. Horse* I. 81 This was not the effect of starting or shying, to which she [the mare] was at no rate addicted. 1869 J. H. Newman in W. Ward *Life* (1912) II. 257, I hope my shying, as I do, will not keep you from speaking out. *a* 1900 Dk. Argyll *Autobiog.* (1906) II. 82 They seemed to go suddenly mad, like shying horses or stampeded mules.

Shy (ʃəi), *v.*[2] Chiefly *colloq.* Also 8 shie. [Of obscure origin.

The earliest use suggests that it may have arisen in some way from the expression Shy cock.]

1. *intr.* To throw a missile, esp. carelessly or by a jerk. Const. *at*.

1787 Bentham *Def. Usury* xiii. 164 He looks upon it as a sort of cock for him..to shie at. 1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Shie*, or *Shy*. To shy at a cock, to throw at a cock with a stick. Kent. 1820 J. H. Reynolds *Fancy* (1906) 34 I've shy'd with stick, to win a bit The backy-box of brown japan. 1840 De Quincey *Mod. Superst.* Wks. 1862 III. 323 To shy at a cow within six feet distance. 1851 Thackeray *Stray Papers* (1901) 269 Raikes..justly prided himself upon shying at the sticks better than any man in the army. 1889 Bodley in *19th Cent.* Nov. 801 The Anglo-Saxon race alone is capable of propelling a missile in the method known as 'shying'.

2. *trans.* To fling, throw, jerk, toss; also with *at*, etc.

1828 Egan *Boxiana* IV. 159 The Birmingham Youth.. also shied his castor with a confident air. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* vii, He then shyed his gold-laced cocked hat. 1835 Marryat *Jacob Faithful* xxxiii, I wish he hadn't shied the cat at her. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* I. viii, When you came to shy empty bottles..he couldn't stand that sort of game. 1857 Reade *Never Too Late* xv, He..shied the pieces of glass carefully over the wall. 1874 Walch *Head over Heels* 74 We could shy up our caps for a feller. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* 233 Her own glass and its contents were shyed to the other end of the room. 1886 G. Allen *Maimie's Sake* xviii, I shied the stuff away.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 26 Mar., I cannot keep up with the world without shying a letter now and then. 1860 Sir H. Acland in J. B. Atlay *Mem.* (1903) 290 Washington..has a few palaces shied down upon a rubbishy heath. 1868

HELPS *Realmah* (1876) 245 He would merely shy barbarous words, half-Latin, half-Greek at us. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* II. II. ii 161 Then you bolted from Oxford, and shied up your fellowship.

Shyche, obs. form of SUCH.

†**Shy cock, shy-cock.** *slang. Obs.* [f. SHY *a.* + COCK *sb.*[1]] (? A cock that refuses to fight; also, a cock that is 'shy' or not easily caught. ? Hence.) A wary or cowardly person; also, 'One who keeps within doors for fear of bailiffs' (Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.* 1785).

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man.* III, There is not a prettier scout .after a shy-cock than he 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 6 May 11, She laid all her snares for Dr. Lewis .but the doctor being a shy cock would not be caught with chaff. 1796 F. REYNOLDS *Fortune's Fool* v. 59 The members rose, lock'd the door, and call'd me a shycock!—forced the pistol into my hand. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 396 He is a *shy-cock.*

Shyer[1] (ʃəi·əɹ). [f. SHY *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] A horse which shies.

1829 J. LAWRENCE *Horse* vi. 35 With affected shyers some severity may be necessary. These chaps generally fix upon some particular shying but: for example, [etc.]. 1886 *York Herald* 9 Aug. 9/3 The horse..was found to be a bad 'shier', and accordingly it was returned.

Shyer[2] (ʃəi·əɹ). [f. SHY *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who throws.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1905 *F. Sugg's Cricket Annual* 46 A good shier can save many runs.

Shyish (ʃəi·iʃ), *a.* [f. SHY *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat shy.

1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II 80 Which Salutation he received with but a shyish Kind of Reception. 1825 LAMB *Let to Wordsw.* May, Do write to Sir G. B., for I am shyish of applying to him. 1858 J. BLACKWOOD in Mrs G. Porter *Ann Publishing Ho* (1898) III. 31 [Tennyson] is a striking-looking man, with a shyish, almost awkward, but manly and not unbecoming manner.

Shylle, obs. form of SHELL.

Shylock (ʃəi·lɒk). The name of the Jewish money-lender in Shakspere's *Merchant of Venice*; *allusively*, an extortionate usurer; also *attrib.* Hence **Shylo·ckian, Shy·locky** *adjs.*, after the manner of or characteristic of Shylock.

a 1828 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 50 It had such a kind of Shylocky taste of raw flesh about it. 1884 *Truth* 4 Sept. 374/1 The terms paid for accommodation were so onerous that the bargain had been a Shylockian one. 1894 GUNTER *King's Stockbroker* II. 24 'Won't I beggar my boarders!' With this Shylock idea in his mind,..Lanty cries excitedly to a waiter. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 1/3 The essence of the real Shylock's business is that he extorts money from his victims on threats of various kinds. 1901 SKRINE *Life Sir W. Hunter* xiv. 261 The peasantry must be delivered from thraldom to village Shylocks.

Shyly (ʃəi li), *adv.* Also **shily.** [f. SHY *a.* + -LY [2].] In a shy manner; with shyness.

1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 55 Two other Ministers..who behav'd themselves one towards another so shily and uncharitably as if Luther and Calvin had bequeathed..their virulent and bigotted Spirits upon them. 1797 T. HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* III. lxxix. (ed. 2) 209 The buffalo cow shyly looks about her. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 5 Nations whose commodities are looked shily upon by merchants 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 58 A very killing plan when the fish are biting shyly. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 209/1 Tadoussac .hides shyly behind its hills.

Shylyng, obs. form of SCHELLING.

Shymar, variant of CHIMER[1] *Obs.*

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4). 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dess. Author Lat. Drama* 35.

Shynd, variant of SOHYND.

1809 A. EDMONDSTON *View Zetl. Isl.* I. iii. 130 Documents .established by what is called a *Shynd* or *Sound Bill.* 1866 T. EDMONSTON *Shetl. Gloss* 101 *Shynd*, a court of law.

Shynde, obs. form of SHEND *v.*[1]

Shyness (ʃəi·nés). Also **shiness.** [f. SHY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being shy.

1651 DAVENANT *Goudibert* III. ii. 78 But when he mark'd that he did from them move With sodain shyness, he suppos'd it shame. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* (1712) Pref. p. iii, Men have a shyness and jealousy against such Truths as they have not been acquainted with. 1673 SIR W. TEMPLE *Ess. Adv. Trade Irel.* Misc. I. (1680) 132 This both checks the growth of the common breeds, and gives them an incurable shyness, which is the general vice of Irish Horses. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 201 P 1 The Woman..is treated with Shiness and Indifference. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 68 Vicunnas.., by reason of their shyness and swiftness, are killed with difficulty. 1818 OXLEY *Jrnls. Two Exped. N.S. Wales* (1820) 328 By making them small presents of hooks, lines, &c., this shiness has soon worn off. 1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. XXVII. 285 A word, a look, the neglect of a salutation..have often produced a shyness among the dearest friends. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 214 The shyness of the seal is proverbial. 1909 *Spectator* 30 Oct. 677/1 There are certain shynesses which we regard as becoming.

Shynful, variant of SHENDFUL *a. Obs.*

Shype ax, variant of CHIP-AX.

c 1500 *Deb Carpenters Tools* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 79 The shype ax seyd unto the wryght [etc.].

Shyrpe, variant of SHIRPE *Obs.*

Shyrrywyke, obs. form of SHERIFWICK.

Shyryf(e, etc. obs. forms of SHERIFF.

Shyst, obs. form of SCHIST.

1793 [EARL DUNDONALD] *Descr. Cultross* 6 A stratum of Ferruginous Sulphurious Slate or Shyst.

Shyster (ʃəi·stəɹ). *U.S. slang.* Also **shuyster.** [Of obscure origin.

It might be f. SHY *a.* (sense 7, disreputable) + -*ster*; but this sense of the adj. is app. not current in the U.S.]

'A lawyer who practises in an unprofessional or tricky manner; especially, one who haunts the prisons and lower courts to prey on petty criminals; hence, any one who conducts his business in a tricky manner' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895). Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1856 *Knickerb. Mag.* Apr. XLVII. 424 (Th mton. *Amer. Gloss.*) If these two 'shysters' on the other side could get one more drink down your throat, you couldn't see daylight at all. 1857 *N. Y. Tribune* 14 Mar. (Bartlett) The by-ways of Tombs lawyers, were on hand, and sought to intercede for their clients. *a* 1860 *N. Y. Tribune* (ibid.) When a man or woman is thrown into prison, a shyster lawyer gets access to him, and extorts from him his last cent under the pretence of obtaining his liberation. 1877 BRYCE *Green Past* xii, They..looked on a prominent citizen with about as mere shyster. 1902 BOOTHBY *Uncle Joe's Legacy*, The shyster lawyer.

Hence **Shy·stering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1860 *Knickerb. Mag.* Nov. LVI. 452 (Th mton. *Amer. Gloss.*) A kind of two-penny shystering smartness and half-judgment smartness. 1872 BRISTED in R. G. White *Amer. View Copyright* (1880) 40 At Tuesday's session an unprofessional person, made a 'shystering' pettifogging speech. 1895 *Weekly Exam.* (San Francisco) 19 Sept. 1/6 These sharp practices generally passing under the name of shystering.

END OF VOLUME VIII.

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